Mrs. Welch, his sister, and Percy Haley, his campaign manager, and two or three intimate friends.

TROOPS WILL NOT DISBAND.

It is not certain that they will at once obey the orders issued by Mr. Goebel, and any attempt to force them to do so will almost certainly result in trouble. Some of the officers intimated to-night that they would not obey the orders to leave, although they were careful not to say so in specific terms. It was announced by members of the militia to-night that of the soldiers now under arms here about 300 will refuse to obey the orders of Gov. Taylor and take their chances of a court-martial.

Indications around the State House to-night were not such as to warrant any belief that the troops now there intended to move away in the morning. Supplies of clothing and food were being received and unloaded, and everything seemed to warrant the assumption that the troops were to stay for a time at least.

Gen. Collier refused positively to say anything regarding his possible line of action. He would not say, however, that he had any intention of giving up his post.

SAYS PROCEEDING IS LEGAL.

Mr. Goebel was unable to say anything regarding the matter, but the contented smile on his face bore strong witness to the pleasure he felt.

Immediately upon leaving the room where he had sworn in Mr. Goebel, Judge Hazelrigg went to an adjoining room, where he swore in Mr. Beckham as Lieutenant Governor. This done, he returned to his home.

The Judge declined to make any statement concerning the manner in which the offices had been conferred upon the Democratic contestants.

"A majority of both houses of the Legislature declared for them," he said, "and when I was asked to swear them in there was nothing left for me to do but administer the oaths of office. The proceeding was, of course, entirely legal and proper. I would not have done as I did had it been otherwise."

LEGISLATURE DISSOLVED.

Until the unexcepted and unlooked-for action of the legislators, the Republicans had the upper hand in the fight. Gov. Taylor at 10 o'clock to-day issued the following proclamation:

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

"Whereas, A state of insurrection now prevails in the State of Kentucky, and especially in Frankfort, the capital thereof. By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of Kentucky, I do hereby by this proclamation adjourn at once the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, to meet at London, Laurel County, Ky., Tuesday, the 6th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock.

"Given under my hand at Frankfort, Ky., this 30th day of January, 1900, at 9 o'clock P. M. W. S. TAYLOR,

"Governor of Kentucky.

"By Caleb Powers, Secretary of State."

TAYLOR TO THE PEOPLE.

This afternoon Gov. Taylor issued the following address to the people:

"To the people of Kentucky:

"The most lamentable condition of affairs ever experienced by our people has rendered prompt action on the part of the Chief Executive of the State absolutely necessary.

"A long series of unprecedented and unlawful acts practiced by those in charge of the legislative interests of the State has culminated in the most fearful condition of the period to the State. The dreadful tragedy which occurred yesterday shocked and startled all, and can be no more sincerely deplored by any one than myself.

"To attempt to legislate under such conditions of excitement and threatened violence as now prevails in Frankfort would be sheer madness, and I have, therefore, in the exercise of my Constitutional powers, adjourned the Legislature to convene in London, Ky., on Feb. 6.

"I have taken every precaution to preserve the peace, that every citizen may know that life and property are safe and will be protected with every resource of the Commonwealth. I trust that in this laudable effort I will have the support of every law-abiding citizen of Kentucky.

"W. S. TAYLOR, Governor of Kentucky."

Warrants have been made out for the arrest of every Democratic member of the Legislature. No attempt has been made to serve any of them, and no arrests will be made unless the Democrats persist in holding meetings contrary to the orders of the State officials.

REPUBLICAN PLANS.

Thus the Republican Party, which two days ago was vainly striving to hold its members in their seats upon the floor of the House, and which seemed almost powerless, appeared to be in the saddle strong and vigorous and carrying things with a high hand. The powerlessness of the Republican of two days ago was more than equaled by the apparent helplessness of the Democrat to-day. All day long the Democracy was groping around trying to find some way in which it could seat in the Gubernatorial chair its leader, William Goebel, who lies slowly dying of the wound inflicted by the bullet of an assassin.

No matter which way the Democrats turned, they were confronted by the same prospect—a line of blue edged with steel, and it was fully understood by both parties that the line and steel were there for business purposes only. There was no bluff, no false alarm about it.

All day through the streets of Frankfort soldiers marched and countermarched. Drills in the street were frequently held, in order that the men might be warmed by exercise after they had remained in the biting wind. Around the penitentiary was a line of troops, in the Opera House was a guard, three companies stood at rest in the open space in front of the Capitol Hotel, sentries patrolled every side of the building in which ex-Gov. Bradley resides, and a detachment of infantry held the Court House against the possible coming of the members of the Legislature with the intention of declaring that not the living William S. Taylor, but the dying William Goebel was the lawful head and chief executive of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

LEGISLATORS BALKED.

The Republicans laid their plans secretly. They carried them through vigorously. The proclamation declaring that a state of insurrection exists in the State and warrants for the arrest of every Democratic member of the Legislature were prepared last night. It was the intention of Gov. Taylor and his advisers that no meeting of the Legislature should be held to-day, even though it proved necessary to arrest and detain in custody all those who persisted in holding meetings.

Once adopted, the policy was carried out to the letter. Compelled to retire from the Capitol building, they went to the Opera House; held back from the Opera House, they went to the Court House; prevented from entering the Court House, they went to the Capitol Hotel, only to be told that any meeting they might attempt to hold in that building would be suppressed, all found taking part in it would be arrested, and the hotel itself seized by the soldiers.

Later in the day officers entered the hotel and told the Democrats that no conference must be held, and they attempted to hold none.

PROCLAMATION SENT OUT.

Copies of the Governor's proclamation were sent to the State House. Long lines of infantry were drawn up on each side of the hall with fixed bayonets. At the foot of the stairs leading to the legislative halls stood Col. Williams, and behind him a detachment of soldiers, completely blocking up the stair. Col. Williams carried in his hand a large bundle of papers, which he handed to each member of the House as they passed him. It was a copy of Gov. Taylor's proclamation. Col. Williams permitted Clerk Lee, Assistant Stone, and a few Representatives to pass up stairs. Then the main body came tramping through the doorway and they were stopped by the soldiers in an instant.

Loud cries and exclamations filled the air and Col. Williams, mounting half way up the stairs, shouted:

"Gentlemen, I hold in my hands a proclamation issued by the Governor of Kentucky, which I will read."

He then read the proclamation in a loud voice and directed an orderly to pass copies of the proclamation out into the crowd.

The legislators were coming in too rapidly, however, and the pushing and shouting made it impossible for any explanation to be given to the late comers. Adjt. Gen. Collier then mounted the stairway and read the proclamation a second time. When he finished, a representative shouted:

"Mr. Chairman, where is London?"

"Is it in Kentucky?" yelled another voice.

The good humor soon died away, however, and shouts of indignation were heard from the Democratic members.

Then loud above the tumult came a voice clear and sharp:

"We are dealing with a pack of heathen and hounds. Let's go to the Opera House."

SOLDIERS BAR THE WAY.

Shouts of approval greeted this proposal, and out of the door and down the broad steps streamed the crowd, hastening along St. Clair Street toward the Opera House. Close behind came Gen. Collier on the run. He shouted orders to Lieut. Col. Gray, who was standing by the steps; a few quick orders were given by that officer, and away toward the Opera House went the soldiers on the dead run.

It was not a parade. They ran up the middle of the street and easily distanced the legislators, who took the sidewalk, and handicapped themselves by the numerous posts, boxes, and pedestrians that filled the way.

When the lawmakers arrived all they obtained for their run of a quarter of a mile was the privilege of standing on the opposite side of the street and gazing at the Opera House, the front of which was occupied by a panting line of soldiers in double rank, with fixed bayonets. Gen. Lyons, the oldest and most corpulent man in the House, had, despite his physical drawbacks, managed to beat the soldiers and get into the hall. He was politely requested to come out, which he did, with the remark:

"It does not look as though a quorum will get in."

Thomas Heffner, owner of the Opera House, demanded that the members of the Legislature should be admitted. It was private property, he claimed, and the militia had no right to keep anybody from it. He was completely ignored by Lieut. Col. Gray.

Speaker Trimble stepped up to Lieut. Col. Gray and demanded entrance to the hall. It was refused. Turning around, Mr. Trimble addressed the crowd:

"Gentlemen, we are denied admission to the Opera House. We will now adjourn to the Court House."

Away went the crowd with good-natured yells of derision at the soldiers, who had orders to remain at the Opera House, and could not leave.

ADJOURNS THE LEGISLATURE.

The triumph of the lawmakers was short-lived. Before they had gone one hundred feet from the Opera House, around the corner swung a second company of soldiers directly in their path. The second heat of the race was now on, and away went the dignified Senators and Representatives down the street, in a cloud of dust, yelling like a pack of Indians. Alongside ran the soldiers.

It was the same story over again, and the legislators were permitted to look at the outside of the Court House, while the soldiers held the path. Gen. Collier had arrived by this time, and Speaker Trimble, advancing from the crowd, said:

"Don't shoot, General."

"I am not going to create any trouble. I won't shoot unless I have to," was the reply.

"We wish to be admitted to the Court House,' said Mr. Trimble.

Both men were smiling.

"It cannot be done, gentlemen," said the General calmly.

This settled it for the time being, at least, and the crowd melted away, determined, however, to hold a meeting later, somewhere, and somehow.

Speaker Trimble announced that "the Legislature will now adjourn subject to my call."

All the crowds had dispersed. It was decided by the military authorities that if another attempt at meeting was made to arrest all concerned in the gathering and lock them up.

WHERE LONDON IS.

Persons who know anything about London, the town to which the Legislature has been adjourned, smile at the idea of a meeting there. The town is about 190 miles southeast from Louisville, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is a very old village, and a very incomplete one. There are not above two hotels, and neither is very large. There is no public hall or theatre, and if the Legislature meets there it may have to go into a church or a schoolhouse. The best hotel is over a row of stores, and that row has the only stretch of paved sidewalk in the whole town. The town is "dry," and has been for many years, upon the option of the voters. It is said there that only one man has been killed in the place except by accident in twenty years.

Politically the county is two-to-one Republican, as is Clay, which adjoins Laurel. The Louisville newspapers reach London late in the afternoon of the day they are published.

Late in November the population was greatly excited over the fight for the Governorship, and Caleb Powers, now Secretary of State, Col. Williams, and a man named Parker, a star-route contractor who is in business at London, held many and earnest conferences at the Catchings House with militia officers, some of whom appeared in answer to a call from Col. Williams, in uniform. It was the general opinion then that if any trouble arose at Frankfort, the new Governor—and it was assumed that Taylor would be Governor—would call upon the militia from the southeastern counties in preference to the other parts of the State.

DEMOCRATS FEAR TO GO.

There is much doubt among the members of the Legislature as to whether or not they will go to London at all. Some of the Republicans left Frankfort during the day, declaring that they were going direct to London, but no Democrat so declared himself.

The words "London, Laurel County," are not words that please Democratic ears. In fact, many of them declared that their lives would not be safe after they reached the town. The county is one of the greatest Republican strongholds in the State. The people of Laurel County are intensely for Taylor and intensely against Goebel and all his works. It is this latter feeling that causes the Democratic members of the Legislature to feel hesitancy about venturing at the present time within the confines of Laurel County or into the neighborhood of London, when party feeling runs so high and so bitter from end to end of the State.

Adjt. Gen. Collier declared to-day that they did not attend the legislative meeting which is called to meet Feb. 6, he would arrest them individually, provided he received the necessary orders from Gov. Taylor, and convey them to London.

The Democrats have not said they would not go to London, but their legal advisers have counseled them that Gov. Taylor had no right to adjourn the Legislature from Frankfort, and it is likely that the matter will be tested in the courts before any circumstances can arise which would call for the arrest of the members. The Democrats have not, in fact, decided what they will do.

NO USE OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—It is not considered at all probable that the Administration will go to the relief of the Kentuckians now divided and in contention over the respective claims of Goebel and Taylor. This has been asserted by the President several times, to visitors from Kentucky who came here to secure, if possible, some assurance that when necessary the Federal Administration would extend help or countenance to the Republican Administration at Frankfort. The President was very emphatic in his statements to Senator Deboe and others on this subject, and it was understood, long ago, that there would be no recognition of a dual government.

This announcement was supported to-day by Secretary Root's statement that there was no intention on the part of any Washington authorities to send Federal troops to Kentucky. Until the Kentucky authorities have admitted their inability to maintain order there will be no justification in sending troops there for that purpose. Up to the present time it appears that the authorities have possessed sufficient force to carry out such orders as were made.

Under ordinary circumstances the Governor, after he had exhausted all the power vested in him to enforce order, would fall back upon the United States authorities for such additional forces as were deemed necessary to enforce law. Just now there would be some difficulty in deciding between the persons claiming authority to appeal to the President. At all events, the President does not expect to be called upon to send troops to the State simply because there has been disorder at the capital of the State. No force will be sent, even in the last extremity, except upon the request of the Governor, and after the circumstances have been looked into.

WOULD LEAD LYNCHING MOB.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 31.—A dispatch from Frankfort says:

"Ex-Senator Charles J. Bronston passed through Frankfort on his way home to Lexington. He said: 'I will lead a mob that will hang the man who shot Senator Goebel. I will go further, I will help to hang any man who is connected with the conspiracy.

"'I do not approve of Mr. Goebel or his methods, and I am not in sympathy with his fight for the Governorship, but assassination is a poor way to check him. I believe in fair play and a fair fight. There is no punishment too severe for the men who conspired to end his life.'"

A BIG COMPANY IN STRAITS.

The Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, which was incorporated in 1895, is face to face with an unpleasant condition of affairs. George W. Young, one of the Directors of the company, has admitted that it will probably have to default on the semi-annual interest, due to-day, on its $17,500,000 issue of 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds.

"The company has no funds to pay the interest on the bonds," said Mr. Young. "I have no doubt that the interest will be passed for a few days. What the final result will be I cannot say now."

The company is a large concern. Its $12,500,000 of capital stock is divided as follows: Preferred stock, Series A, 25,000 shares of $100 each; preferred stock, series B, 50,000 shares of $100 each; common stock, 50,000 shares of $100 each. Both series of preferred stock bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent., and the company paid this interest, wholly or partially, in 1895, 1896, and 1897. Its common stock has not paid dividends.

It owns extensive property on the Brooklyn water front, extending from the Empire Stores, above the Brooklyn Bridge, to the Erie Basin, on Gowanus Bay, and has a private railroad several miles long connecting its property. It consolidated a good many stores, and has done a general wharfage, storage, and lighterage business.

Owing to the fact that business in this port has decreased and that the company's charges have been high, it has involved itself in difficulties. Unless friends come to its rescue and enable it to pay the interest on the bonds, a foreclosure suit will follow and the immense property of the company be sold at auction.

The bonds are said to be largely held by trust companies for widows and orphans. The fact, however, that the corporation to which the mortgage was executed is the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, of which George W. Young, one of the Directors of the warehouse company, is President, would lead to the assumption that there would not be too much insistence on the immediate payment of this interest.

The Executive Committee of the warehouse company met yesterday. The Directors will meet to-day and decide the question as to whether the interest will be passed. Gurdon B. Horton is the President of the company. Thomas A. McIntyre was his predecessor in the office, but says he has had nothing to do with the management for a year.

BIG COAL STRIKE LIKELY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—It is probable that the coal industry in the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, known as the competitive field, will be shut down and the 70,000 miners in the district called out on a general strike within the next forty-eight hours. This condition is brought about by inability to reach an agreement on the part of the joint scale committee.

Late last night Walter S. Bogle telegraphed to all of the operators in this State to come to the city, and they answered promptly. The meeting of the joint scale committee was adjourned in order that the delegates might meet the new arrivals, and determine on a course of action. At this meeting it was determined to stand unequivocally for a single-screen standard and accept no compromise.

Benjamin Names, National Board member of the United Mine Workers from Jeansville, Penn., is determined to abolish the so-called "sliding scale" of wages in the anthracite fields of his State. He declares the scale is a farce.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 31.—The fifth session of the eighth Parliament of the Dominion opens to-morrow In the speech from the throne the Governor General will make reference to the continued prosperity of the country and the unprecedented increase in the trade returns. Reference will be made to the war in South Africa and to the action of the Government in sending forward two contingents of volunteers, thus giving practical evidence of the devotion and loyalty of the Dominion.

The speech will refer to the contingent which is now being recruited under the name of Strathcona Horse, and express the gratification of the people of the Dominion at the offer of the High Commissioner to organize and send to the front at his personal expense a picked regiment of Canada's best fighting material. A bill of indemnity will be presented covering the expense of equipping and dispatching both contingents.

Satisfaction will be expressed with the large number of settlers that have taken up lands in the Northwest, showing that the efforts of the Government to promote immigration have been successful not only in securing a large increase in population, but also in the repatriation of Canadians who in less prosperous times left Canada and are now ready and anxious to return.

Allusion will be made to the reduction in the postage rates. The temporary loss of revenue this occasioned is being made up by the increase of correspondence

[illegible]EBEL'S [illegible]MATION

[illegible]sues [illegible]rder, as Governor, to the Militia to Return to Their Homes.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31.—The following proclamation was issued to-night by Mr. Goebel:

"Commonwealth of Kentucky, Executive Department, Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31:

"Whereas, It has been made known to me that certain persons, without authority of law, have banded themselves together for the unlawful purpose of forcibly preventing the General Assembly of Kentucky from assembling and discharging their official duties at the seat of government, and have for said unlawful purpose assembled in the City of Frankfort the First and Second Regiments of the Kentucky State Guard and by force of arms have unlawfully taken possession of the hall of the House of Representatives and Senate Chamber of the State of Kentucky as well as all other public buildings and archives of the Commonwealth, and have by force, intimidation, and violence expelled the General Assembly from the Capitol buildings and refused to permit the Senate and House of Representatives to hold their sessions therein, and are now terrorizing the representatives of the people and other good citizens of the Commonwealth; now, therefore,

"I, William Goebel, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby command the said First and Second Regiments of the Kentucky State Guard and each and every officer and member thereof to return to their homes and several vocations and there remain until lawfully called into active service.

"I also command all other persons whatsoever who are now unlawfully engaged in interfering with and intimidating members of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth to disband and desist from terrorizing and intimidating the said members of the General Assembly and all other good citizens of this Commonwealth.

"Given under my hand as Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, at Frankfort, Ky., this 31st day of January, 1900.

"WILLIAM GOEBEL."

STATEMENT BY DEMOCRATS

In an Address to Kentucky Voters They Explain the Cause of Their Actions.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31.—The following statement was to-night issued by the Democratic members of the Legislature:

"To the citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: On the 31st day of January, 1900, at 10:30, the hour to which the House of Representatives had adjourned, the members thereof attempted to assemble in the House, in the State Capitol, for the purpose of performing the duties with which they are charged under the laws of the Commonwealth. At the entrance to the House they were met by armed soldiers, commanded by the Adjutant General of the State, under the orders of the Acting Governor, and the members of your House of Representatives were by the soldiery not only refused admission to the House, but commanded to 'disperse as an unlawful assembly.'

"Thereupon your Representatives attempted to meet at other places within the City of Frankfort, but were pursued by the same soldiery and dispersed at the point of the bayonet; furthermore, as if these unwarranted acts—hitherto unheard of and without precedent under any form of government—were not a sufficient assumption of tyrannical powers, notice was then and there attempted to be served upon your Representatives by uniformed officers that he, the Acting Governor, had adjourned the General Assembly to meet in London, in a remote mountain county in the heart of that section of the State notorious throughout the Nation for its lawlessness, murderous feuds and assassinations, where he and his predecessors have repeatedly acknowledged their inability to enforce the law even with the full assistance of the military power of the State. This outrageous usurpation of power and authority, denied to the legally constituted Chief Executive of the Commonwealth by the Constitution, the Acting Governor attempts to base upon an alleged state of insurrection which he, without warrant of fact, declares to exist throughout the State and especially in the vicinity of Frankfort.

"Now, therfore, we, the undersigned Representatives of Kentucky, do protest to the people of the Commonwealth:

"First—That no insurrection exists or has existed in the vicinity of Frankfort or elsewhere.

"Second—That no dangers or indications of dangers exist, except such as have arisen from time to time from the presence and threatening movements of promiscuous hordes of armed mountain Republicans, brought here by the Acting Governor and his political colleagues for the sole but vain purpose of provoking resentment and counter-demonstrations on the part of the law-abiding citizens of the State, which course of conduct had its logical and inevitable if not its contemplated culmination last Tuesday morning in the assassination, from a window of the Executive building in the immediate vicinity of the office of the Acting Governor, of William Goebel, a Senator approaching the threshold of the Senate Chamber, in the exercise of his official duties, the victim being also the contestant for Governor.

"Third—That the civil authorities of the County of Franklin were able and willing to enforce the laws, punish the offenders, and protect the citizens, but an opportunity so to do was denied them in order that an excuse might be found for terrorizing the community with armed soldiery.

"We, your Representatives, deeply deploring the necessity thus placed upon us of attempting to vindicate the fair name of our beloved but humiliated and bleeding State, the innocent victim of a thousand crimes, against these series of additional outrages, culminating this day in the complete suppression of the legislative and judicial departments of the State Government, the destruction of civil liberty, and the enthronement of tyranny and treason, do declare the aforesaid conduct on the part of the Acting Governor and his colleagues to be without warrant of law, without justification of facts, and without excuse, save and except an unwillingness on the part of the Acting Governor to submit his claims to the office which he now occupies to a fair and legal adjudication before the highest tribunal known to the laws of the Commonwealth."

This statement is signed by all the Democratic members of the House and Senate.

THE EVANS PICTURE SALE

R. C. Minor's "The Close of the Day" Bought for Art Museum.

Many Surprises Caused by the Figures Realized—All Are Paintings by American Artists.

The first evening's sale of William T. Evans's collection of paintings by American artists was prolific in surprises. Some pictures sold for considerably less than had been expected, but more brought prices far in excess of those which, judging from previous sales, seemed probable. The highest price of the sale was $4,750, paid by Cottier & Co. for Homer D. Martin's large work, "Westchester Hills." The name of the collector for whom the dealers bought it could not be obtained.

The sale was nothing less than a triumph for one living American artist—Robert C. Minor. He and Mrs. Minor were at Chickering Hall, where the sale was held, and saw the large painting, "The Close of Day," regarded as one of the most successful works ever painted by Mr. Minor, sold for $3,050. There was a round of applause when the picture was knocked down to S. P. Avery, and doubtless the applause would have continued even longer had the audience known that the painting is going to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

This was not announced publicly, neither did Mr. Avery say that it was the case, but it is said on the best authority to be certain that the work was bought for the Museum. A short time ago Mr. Avery is said to have been commissioned by a gentleman who wishes to present a painting to the Museum to purchase any example that he thought worthy of the purpose, and it is understood that Mr. Avery bought Mr. Minor's work in accordance with this request. Mrs. Minor was so overcome when her husband's picture brought such an unexpectedly large sum that she burst into tears. It is said that Mr. Evans bought the work for $1,000.

Another surprise of the sale was the figure—$1,200—which "Ariadne," by Wyatt Eaton, brought. Not that experts regard such a price as out of the way for a painting of such quality, but because the lot was started at only $100, and after the bidding had dragged along for some time the auctioneer declared that the picture ought to bring "$500 or $600." He was probably as much surprised as the audience was when Mr. Clausen and a bidder at the back of the hall began a duel for the ownership of the painting, the bidding advancing by one-hundred-dollar stages to the figure at which Mr. Clausen secured the lot.

Among the lots which were regarded as having gone at a sacrifice were C. M. Dewey's "The Harvest in the Midlands," and G. H. Bogart's "Autumn Morning, Plymouth, Mass." Quartley's "Morning, New York Harbor," would, it was expected, be secured for the Atlantic Yacht Club. It was bought by Howard Willets, whether for the club or not could not be learned.

Mr. Kirby, the auctioneer, said in his introductory speech before the sale that the Evans collection represented American art more thoroughly than any other collection ever brought under the hammer. Some of those present hardly agreed with this statement, remembering the Thomas B. Clarke sale of last season.

The prices brought for the ninety lots sold last evening, with the names of the buyers, are as follows:

On the Arran, Ernest Parton; John Elderkin	$150
The Old Straw Stack, Charles C. Curran; C. M. Atkins	250
A Brittany Image Seller, Thomas Hovenden; R. M. Lindsey	120
A Cloudy Autumn Day, J. Francis Murphy; L. Marshall	380
In the Orchard, William H. Howe; C. M. Atkins	150
The Fruitseller, J. G. Brown; H. H. Harrison	560
A Long Island Farm, George H. Smillie; Corcoran Art Gallery	380
Villa Malta, Sanford R. Gifford; R. H. Austin	100
A Highland Home, Loch Lomond, Arthur Parton; Howard Willets	400
Early Evening, R. A. Blakelock; A. C. Humphreys	230
Springtime, F. K. M. Rehn; C. M. Atkins	200
Pandora, F. S. Church; F. J. Hecker	1,000
After the Festival, Francis D. Millet; H. Schaus	360
Althea, C. Y. Turner; H. F. Miller	130
Halt of the Diligence, Wordsworth Thompson; Howard Willets	400
Old Bridge, Upper Connecticut, J. B. Bristol; L. D. Ward	120
"Who Are You?" F. S. Church; C. H. Foerd	240
An Irish Landscape, A. H. Wyant; ———	470
Arcadia, H. Siddons Mowbray; W. J. Wallis	900
An Old Mill, Long Island, Charles H. Miller; F. B. Smith	250
Evening—Westport Point, Rhode Island, Frederick W. Kost; not sold	
Sea Sirens, F. S. Church; W. J. Wallis	525
Morning in Venice, W. Gedney Bunce; F. H. Scott	260
Near Atlantic City, W. T. Richards; Louis Stern	150
Madonna and Child, Robert L. Newman; R. H. Austin	90
Divided, George H. Boughton; C. M. Atkins	300
The Prayer, A. M. Turner; S. Siegbert	170
Montclair by Moonlight, George Inness; George Pope	1,000
Massachusetts Coast, Maria A'Becket; R. H. Austin	100
Romola, Sarah C. Sears; C. A. de Gersdorff	360
A Normandy Landscape, C. Harry Eaton; M. Stine	300
Bluffing, Louis Moeller; H. F. Miller	625
A Dream of the Orient, Thomas Moran; E. McMillen	500
Autumn Morning, Plymouth, Mass., George H. Bogert; H. W. Sullivan	450
Morning—New York Harbor, Arthur Quartley; Howard Willets	400
In the Meadow, Horatio Walker; H. W. Sullivan	260
Sheepfold at Night, Louis Paul Dessar; William Clausen	130
"Very Careful," Maria Brooks; A. Naumburg	150
La Chatelaine, Frederick Dielman; C. M. Atkins	140
Connecticut Landscape, David Johnson; F. W. McKamm	380
A Lady of Constantinople, Frederick A. Bridgman; S. Untermeyer	$215
Autumn Landscape, Albert P. Ryder; Cottier & Co.	235
The Harvest in the Midlands, Charles Melville Dewey; J. R. Waters	230
Evening, Somerset Valley, William A. Coffin; S. Gutman	340
Connecticut Woods, H. W. Ranger; William Clausen	1,400
The Refugee, Benjamin R. Fitz; William Clausen	1,450
Sundown, J. Francis Murphy; L. D. Ward	625
A November Evening, W. L. Lathrop; G. H. Buck	100
White Swans and Pink Lilies, F. S. Church; E. Morgan	460
Solitude, A. H. Wyant; A. C. Humphreys	500
Moonlight, George Inness; F. A. Bell	560
The Hunter's Moon, Robert C. Minor; M. Stine	320
Woods in Autumn, R. M. Shurtleff; Louis Stern	600
Girl with Violin, Edmund C. Tarbell; C. M. Atkins	500
Water Lilies, Walter Shirlaw; G. G. Benjamin	325
A Gray Day, A. H. Wyant; L. D. Ward	850
A Thanksgiving Dinner, William T. Smedley; S. Gutman	350
The Boy and the Muse, Henry O. Walker; H. J. Chisholm	425
New Jersey Oaks, Henry W. Ranger; E. C. Anderson	1,100
Conway Valley, George Inness; L. C. Delmonico	425
Low Tide, Horatio Walker; C. Nicoll	120
The Little Maid of Acadie, Albert P. Ryder; F. L. Babbitt	220
East River, William M. Chase; G. G. Benjamin	110
A May Morning, D. W. Tryon; J. E. Hanna	180
Psyche, Herbert Denman; M. Goldsmith	150
Meadowland in June, George Inness; W. H. Crittenden	850
Evening After Rain, Bruce Crane; C. C. Glover	270
An Autumn Pastoral, Charles Melville Dewey; J. M. Simonson	300
November, H. Bolton Jones; C. C. Glover	480
The Portrait, Will H. Low; H. J. Chisholm, Lake George, Homer D. Martin; A. C. Humphreys	620
Evening, F. S. Church; E. Morgan	190
Moonlight Near Rome, Samuel Colman; R. H. Austin	110
Ariadne, Wyatt Eaton; William Clausen	1,200
An October Evening, A. H. Wyant; H. H. Harrison	575
A Dream, Charles C. Curran; Baroness d'Alexandre d'Creangiand	320
The Piece, F. S. Church; Howard Willets	230
The Little Visitor, Francis C. Jones; E. C. Anderson	270
Roses, Walter Shirlaw; H. L. Mortimer	280
Christ in the Wilderness, Elliott Daingerfield; Ridgelow	210
Evening, After a Rain, Carleton Wiggins; H. W. Sullivan	310
Evening on the Mianus, Leonard Ochtman; M. Stine	350
Sea and Rain, George H. Bogert; William Clausen	700
Charging the Battery, Gilbert Gaul; H. W. Sullivan	330
The Close of Day, Robert C. Minor; S. P. Avery	3,050
Morning at High Bridge, Henry W. Ranger; A. Tooth & Sons	1,400
Sunset on the Passaic, George Inness; O. R. Meyer	2,500
Una and the Lion, F. S. Church; L. Ettlinger	720
Westchester Hills, Homer D. Martin; Cottier & Co.	4,700
Young Woman; Abbott H. Thayer; George A. Hearn	2,050

The total amount realized by the evening's sale was $47,470. This is exclusive of $210 which was bid for a picture painted by F. W. Kost. The buyer either regretted his purchase or left the hall immediately after making it, for when the stewards tried to find him they were unsuccessful. The sale will continue to-nigh[illegible]

TO BREAK UP POOLROOMS.

Rumor of Steps by Police in Brooklyn —Commissioner Abell's Reception —President York Absent.

A meeting of the Police Captains of the Brooklyn precincts was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Deputy Chief of Police Mackellar. Although no one present would talk concerning what took place, it is understood that the meeting was ordered by Chief Devery to discuss measures for the repression of poolrooms, which it is alleged are being run openly in all sections of the borough.

The Captains were ordered to make a thorough investigation of their respective precincts yesterday and to close up all poolrooms. Later the same orders were repeated to the Inspectors. It is understood that the Captains were directed to report the result of their investigations to Chief Devery.

Police Commissioner Abell, who has just recovered from a severe illness, gave a reception at his residence, 434 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, last night, which was attended by Chief Devery, the Police Commissioners, Inspectors, and as many of the Captains as could be relieved from duty. Although the reception was ostensibly a mere social event in honor of Commissioner Abell's recovery, it is believed to have a significance in the affairs of the department. President York of the Police Board was not present.

In view of the reported coolness between himself and Chief Devery and other members of the board, his absence was much commented upon. No one present at the reception, however, would talk about it. President York attended a dinner of the Good Roads Association at the Hanover Club last night.

MONTANA MINING DECISION.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company Wins a $3,000,000 Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 31.—The suit of E. Rollins Morse of Boston against the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, which has been on trial in the United States court here since the middle of December, terminated suddenly this afternoon. The jury, after having been out one and a half hours and taking, it is understood, but one ballot, returned a verdict for the defense.

E. Rollins Morse is the nominal plaintiff, but the Amalgamated Copper Company was behind him, the suit being conducted in Morse's name owing to some titles vested in him. The Montana Ore Purchasing Company is owned by Heinze Brothers, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y. The case involved title to three of Butte's richest copper mines, valued at $3,000,000, and during its hearing the noted scientists, geologists, and metallurgists known to the world have furnished evidence.

The decision is regarded as establishing a valuable precedent, although it is probable that an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States will be taken. The case was tried in Butte two years ago, but resulted in a disagreement. The mines involved are the Michael Davitt and Snohomish.

BOSTON THEATRE FIGHT TO END.

George W. Lederer May Make Peace with the Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The differences of opinion which have for some time existed between the owners of the Columbia Theatre and George W. Lederer, the former manager, are in a fair way to be adjusted. Mr. Lederer has the sort of shows the Columbia desires, and, after some preliminary manœuvrings, propositions have been made to Mr. Lederer for the booking of some of his shows.

The first step of any importance was taken to-day when Thomas J. Barry resigned as President of the Columbia Theatre and Music Hall Company and sold his stock in the corporation to the Messrs. Grace. This sale included Mr. Barry's interest in the liquor license at the Columbia. Mr. Barry is a close friend of Mr. Lederer, and has advised him to accept an offer which the Columbia management has made for "The Rounders."

It seems that $6,000 has been offered as a guarantee to Mr. Lederer for a four weeks' run, and in addition it has been promised that Mr. Lederer's claim against the corporation, now under some controversy, shall be settled in full. It is more than probable Mr. Lederer will accept.

If this be done, "The Rounders" will be seen at the Columbia on Monday, Feb. 12. This same piece has been advertised as coming to the Museum, but it is thought there will be no difficulty in making a change of dates.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF.—Senator William Lindsay of Kentucky, Senator M. A. Hanna of Ohio, Senator John M. Thurston, Nebraska; Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, Paterson, N. J.

HOLLAND.—Ex-Gov. Lucius P. Robinson, Connecticut.

ASTOR.—Thomas Cridler, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Morales Sarnz, Guatemala; G. M. Alexander, South Africa; President W. J. Tucker, Dartmouth College.

MANHATTAN.—George I. Whitney, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL.—Judge James L. Tanner, Birmingham, Ala.

EMPIRE.—W. McGullik Brown, Oakland, Cal.

ALBEMARLE.—Lieut. Col. Stone, United States Army.

HOFFMAN.—Victor Jarry, Montreal; George C. King, Kansas City.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, The, Denver, Col.; J. R. L. Adams, domestics and linens; 43 Leonard Street Herald Square Hotel.

Mathers & Dolan, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Dolan, notions and millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; C. B. Harris, silks; 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Hunter, A. S. & J., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics and dress goods; 57 White Street; Holland House.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Clark, linens and white goods; Hotel Rivers.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Mandel, cloaks and suits 450 Broome Street; Holland House.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. J. Lasalle, notions and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. B. Jennings, linings and prints, 309 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; P. W. Cross, upholstery goods; E. O. Meara, dress goods and silks, 487 Broadway.

Libby, J. F., Company, Portland, Me.; W. M. Sargent, cloaks and suits; Everett House.

Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. W. Cross, upholstery goods, 398 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Baer, Daniel, & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Snyder Brothers, Akron, Ohio; C. L. Byrider, jr., St. Denis Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; H. G. Schoonmaker, notions; Hotel Manhattan

BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION DINES

Annual Banquet at the Waldorf a Brilliant Affair.

WOMEN WELL REPRESENTED

Speeches on Currency Reform and the State Canals—Senator Thurston Tells a Story.

The Board of Trade and Transportation gave its annual banquet last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, when nearly three hundred members and their guests partook of the board's hospitality. The dinner was given in the large banqueting hall which was profusely hung with greens and which presented a brilliant appearance, the guests being assembled at small tables.

One of the features of the banquet was the appearance of a great number of women in the galleries, among them being Mrs. Marcus A. Hanna, who listened with close attention to the speeches. The tables were profusely decorated with flowers, and it was not long after the appearance of the women in the galleries that the flowers disappeared from the tables only to make their reappearance in the balconies in the arms of the gentler sex assembled there.

William H. Parsons presided at the main table. On his right were Senator Thurston, Senator Hanna, Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, Congressman John M. Allen, ex-Mayor Strong, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, and Morris K. Jesup, while to his left sat Senator Lindsay, Senator Perkins, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Congressman Charles N. Fowler, ex-Senator Warner Miller, Darwin R. James, Postmaster Van Cott, and Controller Coler.

The dinner proceeded along the usual lines until Mr. Parsons arose to make his introductory speech, in which he paid a tribute to the Administration, which, he said, was responsible for the prosperity of the country, and there was a hint of the feelings of the diners assembled when there was a great burst of applause following Mr. Parsons's reference to the close relations existing between Great Britain and America.

The diners rose as one man and cheered lustily when Mr. Parsons proposed the first tonst "The President of the United States," and they remained standing while the orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner." The toast to "The State of New York" was also drunk standing, and there was no response except a burst of cheers when the band after the announcement of the toast struck up "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-Night," which Mr. Parsons called the battle hymn of the State and the Governor's favorite.

MR. THURSTON TELLS A STORY.

Senator Thurston, who spoke first, was warmly received. He said his speech had already been sent out, and that the newspapers were at liberty to use as much or as little of it as they deemed fit, and the fact of its already being in the offices of the newspapers gave him a sort of latitude in departing from his text. He said he felt a sort of diffidence in appearing before such a distinguished body of merchants, and that in this connection he was reminded of a story that was told of a clergyman somewhere out West, who had prayed long and fervently for two things, one that the church debt would be paid off and the other that his wife would present a son to him.

"One day it came to pass that the town was apprised," said the Senator, "that a pillar of the congregation had died and left as a legacy in his will a sum sufficient to pay off the debt, and that the minister's wife had given him a son. Bets were freely offered as to which blessing the preacher would first refer to in his next Sunday's sermon.

"The momentous day came, and the church was packed. Expectation was at fever heat when the preacher arose and with great feeling said, 'Thank God for the succor he has sent us.' [Great laughter and applause.] and then all bets were off."

Senator Thurston's every reference to the Administration met with applause, especially when he referred to it, not as a political Administration, but the Administration of the hard-headed men of the country. There were loud cheers when he said the flag that had gone up in honor in the Philippines should never come down in dishonor, and again when he said that had President McKinley no seen that the Philippines were the key of the situation the war might yet be going on in Cuba.

President Parsons's address was in part as follows:

"I had the honor of presiding at your annual banquet in 1897. The country was just then recovering from a serious financial depression in business which had existed for a number of years, and extended throughout its length and breadth. I stared on this occasion that there were three existing conditions which must undergo a change before confidence could be restored and the wheels of trade and commerce move with their desired rapidity.

"First, that the income of the Government should be sufficient to meet its expenses; second, sound financial legislation, and third, that as a Nation we should be at peace with all the world.

"While it is to be regretted that we are still engaged in war, yet it is gratifying to know that we are on better terms with Great Britain than ever before." [Applause.]

MR. THURSTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Parsons then introduced Senator Thurston, who said:

"The time has come when, whether we seek it or not, we must have a foreign policy, must assert it, and must maintain it. The country is full of criticism and faultfinding. Not so much of what has been done as what the pessimistic apostles seem to think is to be done toward those new lands and those new peoples whom the fortunes of war have placed under our guardianship.

"It is not possible now to fully discuss the Philippine situation at the termination of our war with Spain. It is sufficient for loyal Americans to know that our armies were in and about Manila not as invaders, not as oppressors, but as the avowed friends and protectors of the Philippine people; in the exercise of a rightful sovereignty, maintaining law and order that bloodshed and anarchy might not prevail. From the hour when the blood of a volunteer of the First Nebraska Regiment stained the Philippine soil to this there has been but one duty for the United States, and I for one am glad that we have had an Administration strong enough, determined enough, American enough, to perform that duty, to say that we will never treat with those who have fired upon the American flag until their arms are first laid down in unconditional surrender. And I am of those who do not hesitate to assert that the so-called Americans who are encouraging the Filipinos to continue war upon our brave boys in the Orient could well be spared from American citizenship, and we would gladly facilitate their expatriation.

"I do not believe that we are yet prepared to definitely decide as to the future of the Philippine Islands. There are world-wide problems to be considered. But if we are to seek a great foreign market for our surplus products; if we are to realize the dream of a great American merchant marine; if we are to construct a canal across the Isthmus, making a new highway around the globe; if we are to see San Francisco become another New York; if we are to accept our destiny as a world-wide power and hold our own in the struggle for commercial supremacy, we cannot, we must not, and in my judgment we will not, refuse to accept what the fortunes of war have given us—the key to the Orient, the Gibraltar of Asia."

MR. FOWLER ON THE CURRENCY.

Congressman Fowler, a member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, responding to the toast "Our Commercial Supremacy," dealt at length with the currency reform question. He said:

"We may assume that, in some form or other, the Philippines will continue a part of our domain, and that, from that vantage ground and others we now have, we are to contend for commercial supremacy in the Orient and throughout the world.

"Already the negotiations have been concluded with the countries interested in the East for an open door to China; and we may well inquire what are the essentials to that commercial supremacy.

"First, we want and must have a Consular Service representing and promoting American industries and commerce, and not American parties and politics. We must insist that tenure of office shall rest upon faithful and efficient service to our country alone, and that the vast business interests of this country shall not be subjected to the claims of party heelers nor be prostituted to party uses.

"We must demand and insist until we secure such financial and currency reforms as will give to the American people the lowest rates of interest on commercial loans in the world. No one, I think, will deny that an average difference of 4 per cent. will prove prohibitory, and that 2 per cent. and even 1 per cent. should not be tolerated, and that here, as well as in every other direction, we shall be satisfied with nothing but the most efficient methods, machinery, and tools.

"Our system of currency is such that, while our business has been expanding in a most marvelous manner, our National bank note circulation had decreased, from Jan. 1, 1899, to Jan. 1, 1900, from two hundred and fourteen million to two hundred and nine million. And, while the Government finances have been placed upon such a basis that, even though we are carrying on a war our revenues are exceeding our expenditures, our system is such that money and currency are constantly being withdrawn from the channels of trade.

"The painful experience through which New York City, and, indeed, the entire country passed during the Fall months can be clearly traced to our bungling methods. While the average monthly failures for the whole year had been only six and five-eighths millions, in December, owing to our crude and unresponsive methods in currency issues, they amounted to 17,500,000.

MIGHT HAVE AVERTED PANIC.

"Had the Western banks had the power to issue their own bills or the New York banks had sent out their bills for twenty-five millions, thereby canceling the deposit credit which was subject to check and converting it into a note credit for the same amount, the currency panic of 1899 would never have occurred. Those notes would have gone into the hands of the farmers and country merchants, and, when the crops had been harvested and the store bills had been paid, would, in the course of a few months, have come back and been deposited with the banks that issued them, and the note demand for twenty-five million would have been converted into a check demand precisely as the check demand had been converted into a note demand, and no one in the East would ever have known of the vast and multitudinous transactions involved in moving our agricultural products.

"You may improve, elaborate, and perfect the railroad systems, reduce to minimum the cost per ton per mile, eliminate the last possible delay and accident, giving the people traveling palaces and making journeys pastimes and pleasures, and the world looks on in amazement and with approval. But, perchance, if a suggestion is made in the direction of improving our banking system, there is such a miscellaneous outcry that one is led to think that he has struck a conglomerate of ignorance, superstition, prejudice, and demagogism.

"But a short time ago, a gentleman who had been in public life more than a quarter of a century, asked me whether I really believed what I said when I stated that a bank with a hundred thousand of capital and a hundred thousand of its notes outstanding was in precisely the same position as a bank with a hundred thousand of capital and a hundred thousand of deposits subject to check. When I affirmed that their positions were identical, he inquired what would become of your money in case of a run upon such a bank.

"In the first place, I informed him that the bank did not issue or make any money, but simply put in circulation its credit in the form of currency and that if I should have notes upon such a bank for a hundred dollars and a check against the same bank for a hundred dollars, I should feel about the same with regard to the check as I did with regard to the notes, and if neither was paid, my loss would be just the same in both cases, and I should be injured by one as much as by the other, for I had lost in both cases one hundred dollars worth of property.

BANK NOTES IN CASE OF FAILURES.

"Inasmuch, however, as bank notes pass by delivery, and inasmuch as the bank is better known than the individual depositor, a more general use is made of the notes; therefore more special provision should be made for their immediate payment, in case the bank issuing them should fail. This could either be done by a guarantee fund contributed by all the banks issuing notes, or by making notes a first lien upon the assets of the bank, or by both. However, it may be objected that this would be unfair to the rest of the depositors, for all are equally depositors, although in different form. You must not forget that this is just what is done when we deposit United States bonds to secure our circulation, for we segregate that amount of the capital of the bank and set it apart to especially secure our present bank circulation.

"What, then, would be the advantage of such a system to the United States? It would add possibly one thousand million to the loanable funds of the country, lower and equalize the rates of interest, and adjust and adapt our banking business to our commercial needs everywhere, and forever end currency panics.

"Let the Boards of Trade all over the land exert themselves and demand and insist at this time, and before it is too late, those reforms which all who have investigated, agree are essential to uninterrupted and long-continued, national and international commercial prosperity.

"First, let the last possible doubt be removed with regard to our standard of value. Let it be placed beyond the point of cavil or debate. Eliminate the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, whoever he may be. Our standard by statutory law, as well as in practice, should be made that of the commercial nations and all the civilized world, the gold standard.

"Second, that all the obligations of this Government shall be made redeemable in that standard by law, and not left to the caprice of a political interpretation, and the honor of this Nation made the football of party contests in every Presidential campaign.

"Third, that all the legal tender money of the United States shall be interchangeable at the option of the holder thereof.

"Fourth, that whenever any of our Treasury notes or United States notes (or greenbacks) have been redeemed in gold coin, they shall not be paid out again except in exchange for gold coin.

"Fifth, that all National bank notes shall, at the option of the holders, be redeemed in gold coin."

MR. LINDSAY'S REMARKS.

When Senator William Lindsay of Kentucky rose to speak on "The Coming Century" the orchestra struck up "Dixie," and the assembly added their applause to the music. Senator Lindsay said:

"To those of us who marched to overwhelming defeat under the flag of the Indianapolis Convention it is consoling to find that our personal disaster was the prelude to ultimate victory, and, as one of the survivors of that eminently respectable, but painfully select following, I may be permitted to call attention to the fact that 'Truth crushed to earth' has risen again, and that the camping ground of the Indianapolis Democrats has become the financial Mecca to which all eyes are being turned.

"We see the leaders of one of the great political parties anxiously inquiring how they may, without the consent of any other nation decently and decorously relegate to the charnel house of the dead past the legend of free coinage at 16 to 1, while those who are responsible for the future policy of the party in control of public affairs are ruthlessly turning their backs on silver coinage through international agreement and crowding, 'as to a festival,' the road that leads to the money plank of the Indianapolis platform.

"I do not say we might not successfully transact business on a single silver standard, nor that it would prove utterly impossible to uphold and maintain the bimetallic system, but our experience during the past twenty-five years demonstrates that with the gold standard we can outstrip, as we have outstripped, in the race for material prosperity and business supremacy, every other people in the world.

"The municipal corruption that pervades our cities, the power of the lobby over legislation, the abuse of the elective franchise, and the control of business by trusts and combinations are pointed to as evidences of the decay of patriotism and the retrogression of business ethics. The existence of these evils we cannot deny, but their existence does not prove that morality has not kept pace with material progress, nor that political freedom has diminished the influences of the higher attributes of humanity.

"Trusts and pernicious combinations intended to control production or to fix prices cannot long continue to harass producers and consumers or to disturb and discredit legitimate business. The power of the Federal Government to control combinations affecting inter-State commerce has been repeatedly upheld by the court of last resort. The power of the States to suppress such combinations when they affect alone domestic transactions has never been in doubt.

"The way is open for business and political reform at the hands of those who are to give character to the twentieth century, and the question is, not whether they will exceed, but whether they will equal those who lived during the present in lifting up the weak and in ministering to the material and moral wants of mankind. Enlightened and patriotic public opinion is the propelling power upon which we must rely, and in the upbuilding of that opinion, and in its exercise, the co-operation of every lover of his country must be had."

EULOGY OF CALIFORNIA.

Senator Perkins of California delivered a glowing eulogy of his State in responding to the toast of "California and the Commerce of the Pacific Coast." He was proud of California, he said, because of her encouragement of educational institutions. "We pay our teachers the highest salaries in the country, and we pay them on time, too," he added.

He indorsed the Hanna-Payne Subsidy bill, which he said would stimulate shipbuilding, give employment to tens of thousands of mechanics, and keep in the country a part of the $175,000,000 now annually paid to foreign shipowners for transportation of freight and passengers. Continuing, he observed:

"All signs indicate that the Pacific is to be the scene of the next period of the world's progress. All the great nations have their eyes fixed upon it. Hawaii, Midway Island, and Guam will plant our power in the mid-Pacific. Our naval station at Pago Pago will maintain our influence in the Southern Hemisphere, and our flag over the Philippines will bring us in touch with Asia. With all these points connected by cable, the included waters will become American.

"But there is another and a greater work which must be undertaken at once in behalf of Pacific commerce—the Nicaragua Canal. In order that the United States may be made the centre of the coming trade of the Orient this canal must be constructed. The distance from New York to Asiatic ports will be so reduced that the great American metropolis will be the centre of our Oriental trade. Nicaragua will at once transfer the present advantage of European marts to this side of the Atlantic.

"The Pacific Ocean will at once become the great highway over which commerce and the ships engaged therein will at all times be within the influence of the United States, and the most of them will carry at the mastheads 'Old Glory,' if Congress displays the proper patriotic spirit by granting our merchant marine the same aid that is given to our competitors by their respective Governments."

GEN. GREENE ON THE CANALS.

Gen. Francis V. Greene, Chairman of the State Canal Committee, speaking to the toast of "Trade and Transportation in the State of New York," insisted upon the great importance of enlarging the canal so that it can once more become the factor in transportation it was forty years ago. He said:

"An attempt has been made to hold the railroads of New York State, and particularly the New York Central, responsible for surrendering the natural advantages of New York. But I think we must all concede that the duty of railroad managers is not to uphold the supremacy of one State or another, but to earn dividends for their stockholders. It is not becoming in the State of New York to rely upon any railroad for its commercial welfare. The duty of the State is to so utilize its natural advantages that it will be independent of any railroad.

"After a long and most exhaustive study of this question, the details of which are given at length in the report of the Canal Committee, we became clearly convinced that, with a canal which could transport boats of 1,000 tons' capacity, the transportation rates could be reduced to figures very closely approximating those on the lakes, that is to say, from one-fourth to one-third of the railroad rates. It is well known that the railroad rates have been steadily falling during the last thirty years. Elaborate arguments were presented to us to prove that the railroad rate would soon be the equivalent of one mill per ton mile. The best that we could figure out on an improved canal was two-thirds of a mill per ton mile. The difference between the two was not great enough to justify canal enlargement.

WOULD NOT MAKE LOW RATE.

"We therefore wrote to the Presidents of two of the largest railroad systems in the country, namely, the New York Central and the Illinois Central, and asked them squarely the question whether they were prepared to quote a rate of one mill per ton mile during the year 1900, or at any time within the near future. If they had said yes, and the New York Central was prepared to enter into guarantee to that effect, we should have reported in favor of abandoning the canals, but they did not say yes.

"The statement has been made within a few days in the newspapers on behalf of the New York Central Railroad that if the State of New York will pay to that railroad the interest on the estimated cost of this project it will transport from Buffalo to New York free of expense all the grain which reaches Buffalo.

"The answer to this is that the grain forms only one-sixth of the tonnage of the canals and less than one-tenth of the tonnage of the railroads across this State; and that the canal we recommend will not be limited to transportation of grain. It will carry everything that the railroads carry except perishable articles, which now go by fast freight line at a speed only little less than some passenger trains. It will carry at least 20,000,000 tons of freight of all classes, and at a saving fully of $18,000,000 per annum as compared with existing railroad rates. And in doing this, so far from injuring the railroads, it will, in my judgment, be of the greatest benefit to them.

"With the competition of rival railroads, with the very keen competition of the St. Lawrence canals, and with the competition of short routes from the Great West to Gulf ports, New York is now practically standing still. The next few years will determine whether New York is to continue its development in the future on a scale equal to that in the past or whether it is to stand still for a few years and then retrograde very rapidly. The decision of this question rests with its own citizens, above all with the citizens of this City of New York."

Senator Marcus A. Hanna was called upon for a speech, and after some urging made a few remarks, in which he defended the Subsidy bill. There was a popular opinion, he said, that the measure had been prompted by selfish motives. This he emphatically denied. It was to the interest of the whole country that it should be adopted. Germany, he said, would not now allow any of her shipping to be built outside of that country, and he thought it was among the possibilities that the same restriction would one day prevail in the United States.

Congressman Allen ("Private" Allen) of Mississippi spoke on "The Humorous Side of Politics," and recounted some amusing anecdotes of his own experience in stump speechmaking, notably among the negroes of the South.

AN INSANE MAN'S ACT.

Escaped Patient Sets Fire to a Building to Warm Himself.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Bartlett Dibble, who escaped from the State Hospital here on Saturday, was brought back to-day While suffering from cold and exposure, Dibble set fire to a building on the farm of John P. Moore, at Centreville Station, and sat down to warm himself. The building was destroyed.

JAPAN BUILDING FINE SHIPS.

A Large Steamer, Equal to Atlantic Liners, Completed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A Japanese concern has just turned out a 12,000-ton steel twin screw steamer, the Awa Maru, which, according to United States Consul Harris at Nagasaki, who reports the fact to the State Department, is equal in every respect, including cabin accommodations, to the best class of Atlantic steamships.

Material has been ordered for two other steamers of the same size for the same line; four more are under construction for another line, and altogether the new industry in Japan appears to be flourishing.

INSULAR CENSUS TAKEN.

Cuba's Population Shows a Decrease, While Puerto Rico's Increases.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Under Gen. Sanger's direction the Cuban census supervisors have completed the preliminary enumeration of the population of Cuba, and the results were handed to Secretary Root to-day. The population of the entire island is 1,572,840, which is between 50,000 and 60,000 less than it was when the last census was taken by the Spaniards in 1887.

The population of Puerto Rico is placed in the preliminary enumeration at 957,679. The last census taken in 1887 showed a population of 806,708.

AMERICANS NOT SHOT BY TORRES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—United States Ambassador Clayton has informed the Department of State that the Mexican Government has received a telegram from Gen. Torres to the effect that absolutely nothing has occurred that would give rise to the report that six Americans have been shot by his orders.

This statement from the Ambassador was hailed forth by an inquiry from the State Department based on a telegram from United States Consul Kindrick, at Juarez, that it was reported to him that six Americans, whose names he gave, had been shot by Gen. Torres's order near Guaymas because they had been found in the vicinity of a hostile Yaqui encampment.

Senator Fairbanks's Father Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Loriston M. Fairbanks, father of Senator C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana, died last night at Passadena.

SYMPATHY FOR PUERTO RICO.

Democrats See an Opportunity for Insisting Upon a Liberal Policy with the Island.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee seem to have awakened to the fact that the hearings on the proposition to extend free trade to Puerto Rico offer some opportunities for insisting upon a policy that is Democratic, and a course that will lead the Puerto Ricans to value rather than regret the assumption of power over the island by the United States.

Several gentlemen from Puerto Rico were heard to-day, and all appealed to the committee to do something to show the people of the island that they are not to be treated with injustice and contempt because they received the United States with open arms. One witness, a native and an accomplished civil engineer, told the Ways and Means Committee that the Puerto Ricans had long desired to be annexed to the United States.

It was felt that the people of this country would treat them sympathetically when it was found that the army of the United States was welcomed, yet now there was a disposition to put them on the same footing on which the Filipinos, with arms in their hands, resisting the United States, were to be placed.

The differences were pointed out in the cases of the two countries, and the witness also pointed out errors made by those who represented that the tobacco and sugar crops of Puerto Rico could be increased enormously. Knowing the whole island, this witness declared that it would be impossible to convert the tobacco lands into sugar lands, or vice versa.

There was a degree of dejection in the talk of the men who asked for free trade that impressed the Democratic members of the committee, and they asked questions showing that they were not deeply impressed with the arguments of Mr. Oxnard, who appeared for the beet sugar interests to oppose free trade for Puerto Rico and for those tobacco growers who feared that Puerto Rico tobacco might come into competition with that of New England. The Puerto Rican witnesses declared that the tobacco is poor, as compared with that of Cuba, that it is strong and not good for wrappers, and that the quantity that can be raised would be inconsiderable as compared with the whole domestic crop.

One Democratic member of the committee, referring to the suggestion thrown out that the Constitution was to be quoted to prevent the giving of free trade to this new possession, said:

"We have been asked by Puerto Rico to give them bread, or the chance to earn bread; and we propose to give them the small end of the constitution. We might as well throw a stone at them."

GOV. JONES A CANDIDATE.

Seeks the Arkansas Senatorship—Declares Against Trusts, but Comes Out Strongly for Expansion.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 31.—Gov. Jones to-day issued an address to the Democratic voters of the State announcing his candidacy for the United States Senate against James H. Berry, an anti-expansionist. Gov. Jones declares for bimetallism, against government by injunction and life tenure of Federal judiciary, for State and National laws against trusts, asserting that trusts should be destroyed, and for territorial expansion.

On the subject of expansion he says: "Our people do not favor imperialism, and there are no imperialists in America. Our people have given local self-government to all the lands they ever possessed, no matter how acquired, whether by conquest or purchase. They can be trusted to give the same kind of government to the lands they shall hereafter possess.

"The fact that such lands are not contiguous makes no difference, nor can it change the sentiment of a people whose ideas of government have become so fixed and unchangeable as ours. The world has shrunk since the Louisiana purchase; steam, electricity, and improvements in mechanical appliances have accomplished this wonder. The Philippine Islands are nearer our National seat of Government now than was the western boundary of the Louisiana purchase in 1803. They are ours and we must govern them."

He further shows that the people of the South will be benefited by an expansion of territory, securing a greater market for coal, cotton, iron, and other products to the end "of our deliverance from industrial bondage."

CALIFORNIA SENATORSHIP.

Joint Caucus of Republicans to be Held To-day.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 31.—The call for a caucus of Republican members of the Assembly and Senate to-morrow to choose a candidate for the United States Senate who will be voted for Tuesday night is being signed by all factions, and the meeting is now assured. It will take 43 votes, a majority of the Republican majority of 85, to nominate or carry any motion at the meeting.

The Burns people claim to be confident of controlling the caucus. Many of their opponents, however, have signed an agreement not to vote for Burns in the caucus under any circumstances, and are looking for a man upon whom they can unite. Thomas R. Bard of Ventura is favorably spoken of. He developed some strength last Winter, and his friends sent him a telegram to-day to come to Sacramento at once.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Secretary Hay's Suggestion to Have It Meet Again Is Favored.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Secretary Hay has received assurances from all of the South American countries which have diplomatic representatives in Washington of the most favorable reception by them of President McKinley's suggestion that a congress of Pan-American nations be reconvened, this time preferably at the City of Mexico, because the first congress was held in Washington. The next step toward the execution of the project probably will be the extension by Mexico of invitations to the nations of North, South, and Central America to participate in such a congress.

It is possible, however, that it may be desirable to first ascertain by informal correspondence what date would be most agreeable to the majority of the prospective participants.

It is the President's expectation that aside from the great political advantages that may be expected to follow a closer association of the nations of the three Americas, important commercial and business opportunities may be opened to the merchants of the United States through the legislation of the congress. It is the intention of this Government to earnestly forward the project for the establishment of an international bank; to adopt, if possible, measures to simplify the customs practices of the various nations; to secure the universal acceptance of the system of commercial nomenclature, the work of many years of the Bureau of American Republics, and perhaps to push the construction of the inter-continental railway. There are other vast projects, too, such as a universal arbitration scheme and a uniform set of extradition laws and treaties which may be expected to come before the congress.

Chicago Land Case Decided.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Litigation involving the title to a tract of 160 acres of land in the city proper, valued at $500,000, was decided to-day by Judge Tuley, who entered a decree finding the title to be with the Chicago and Calumet Canal and Dock Company. The contest was made for but one-quarter interest, 600 or more defendants holding title under Government patents. The case has been in the courts since 1880. The Chicago and Calumet Canal and Dock Company asserted its title through a deed by the United States to Stephen A. Douglas and a subsequent transfer to Thomas Dobbins.

Burned with Baby in Her Arms.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Jan. 31.—Mrs. Annie Johnson, twenty-three years of age, a farmer's wife, was baking this afternoon, when her clothing took fire from the kitchen stove. She ran from the house and rolled upon the lawn. She was seen by a neighbor, who hurried to her aid, but by the time he reached her her clothing was entirely consumed and only her shoes remained upon her body. She had her infant child in her arms, and this was somewhat burned. Mrs. Johnson died within a short time.

Foreman Killed by Fall.

James McKibben, forty years old, of 259 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, a foreman employed on the new building at Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by falling down the elevator shaft from the eighth to the second floor. The man's skull was crushed by the fall. McKibben's fellow-workmen think he became careless and in an unguarded moment walked into the elevator shaft.

JUSTICE O'BRIEN HONORED

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick's Dinner to Retiring President.

LOVING CUP PRESENTATION

President O'Gorman Praises the Past Administration of the Organization—His Predecessor's Reply.

Amid the strains of Irish melody and green in rich plenty the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick last night gave a dinner to the retiring President, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien. Justice O'Brien was President of the society for three terms. The dinner was held in the banquet hall at Delmonico's, and there were covers for nearly four hundred. Over the centre of the guest table the green and gold of the Irish flag caressed the folds of the Stars and Stripes, clustered about the shield of the Union. A large green flag was draped from the musicians' gallery; ivy trailed over the many tables about big bunches of heather, and fairy lamps had shades of green, alternating with the red, white, and blue.

At the centre of the guests' table sat the President of the Friendly Sons, Justice James A. O'Gorman. On his right sat the guest of honor, and to his left was Archbishop Corrigan, who was called upon to ask grace. The others at the table were Justices C. H. Van Brunt, C. H. Truax, A. R. Lawrence, Henry R. Beekman, George P. Andrews, L. A. Giegerich, David McAdam, H. A. Gildersleeve, F. Henry Dugro, David Leventritt, Francis M. Scott, Edgar L. Fursman, Chester B. McLaughlin, Judge Denis O'Brien of the Court of Appeals; Judge Rufus B. Cowing, Judge J. M. Fitzsimons, and Joseph C. Hendrix.

THE GUESTS PRESENT.

At the other tables among others were the following:

Thomas J. Colton, Wm. Temple Emmet, Granville T. Emmet, Col. Edward Duffy, William L. Turner, Maurice J. Power, Thomas Costigan, H. H. Vreeland, John Fox, Joseph P. Fallon, Edward O'Flaherty, R. M. Walters, John T. Farley, Andrew J. Shipman, Daniel O'Connell, Joseph E. Gavin, Phillip C. Smyth, William J. K. Kenney, R. J. Lyons, P. E. Nagle, Maurice Untermyer, D. F. McMahon, Commissioner James P. Keating, B. Naughton, G. W. McNulty, Julian T. Davies, Samuel Untermyer, Thomas J. Dunn, James J. Martin, Isaac Fromme, John B. Sexton, John F. Carroll, John H. Spellman, F. B. Delehanty, Howard Constable, De Lancey Nicoll, Frank T. Fitzgerald, Andrew Freedman, ex-Senator J. A. Cantor, William F. Sheehan, Controller B. S. Color, ex-Mayor W. R. Grace, W. N. Cohen, Justice Frederick Smyth, Justice E. Patterson, Justice J. Fitzgerald, William N. Penney, James A. Deering, Judge E. F. O'Dwyer, John McQuade, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., F. Coleman, Justice George C. Barrett, Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, A. J. Brady, Commissioner John W. Keller, Thomas S. Brennan, Recorder John W. Goff, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Commissioner Thomas L. Feitner, Ex-Commissioner Edward C. Sheehy, Miles O'Brien, M. T. Daly, David McClure, W. J. Fanning, Michael Coleman, H. D. Macdona, T. E. Crimmins, Col. G. B. M. Harvey, The Rev. James W. Power, Thaddeus Moriarty, W. J. Fransioli, Bartholomew Moynahan, John B. Finn, Isaac Bell Brennan, Ernest Staples, Edward Bell, F. F. Collier, Charles F. Walters, E. J. Gavegan, George Bartholomew, Col. Franklin Bartlett, W. F. Carey, Rollin M. Morgan, John J. Kennedy, Col. William L. Brown, Mayor C. T. Driscoll of New Haven, James F. Coleman.

The menu card was characteristic of the occasion. On a parchment cover was the seal of the society, embossed in colors, on the back being the monogram of Justice O'Brien encircled by a wreath of shamrocks. Besides the menu each diner had a pamphlet with the words of American and Irish songs, and one of the pleasantest features of the evening was the singing between courses, in which all joined to orchestral accompaniment.

LOVING CUP FOR JUSTICE O'BRIEN.

Though set for 6:30 P. M. it was an hour later before the dinner began, and nearly 10 o'clock when Justice O'Gorman opened the post-prandial exercises with words of high praise of the retiring President, which were greeted with warm applause. He closed his speech with the presentation of a silver loving cup.

Justice O'Gorman in his opening address said:

"We meet to pay a well-deserved compliment to a gentleman who holds a high place in the esteem of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. During the long history of our society we have had many Presidents, all men of ability and high character, but without disparagement of any of them, we never had a more capable officer or a dearer or better friend than Judge O'Brien. It was reserved for his administration to witness the highest prosperity which our society has ever attained. Never before was the limit of membership reached, never before was our treasury in such a flourishing condition, and more important than all else, never before in all its long history did this society exert a more powerful influence in our city, State, and Nation, in promoting the status of Irish exiles and their descendants.

"For Judge O'Brien's contribution to these magnificent results this society will ever hold his name in grateful remembrance."

JUSTICE O'BRIEN'S SPEECH.

Justice O'Brien, rising to reply, was greeted with prolonged cheers, as was his allusion at the opening of his address to the person of the Archbishop of New York. Judge O'Brien said:

"Many a time I have had the honor and privilege of standing before the members and guests of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, but never have I done so when I have been actuated by such conflicting emotions and embarrassment. When I look upon this gathering to-night, graced as it is by men distinguished in every walk of life, and headed by my revered friend, his Grace the Archbishop of New York, I am sure you will believe me when I say that it quite fails me to express the heartfelt appreciation which I have or to return a fitting response to the able and friendly address of your President.

"I feel that this banquet, supplemented as it has been by this beautiful loving cup, is more than I deserve or ought to expect. I feel that in your coming here to-night and giving me this, which is to me a priceless heritage, you have rewarded me much beyond my deserts, and yet I would disparage the gift should I seem to reflect upon your judgment and wisdom in presenting this testimonial.

"My relations with the society have been a labor of love. At the stirring times of our great American Revolution, when men's hearts were stirred by the examples of patriotism, the Irish officers who fought in the Revolution and who led the Irish in that war, according to the testimony of Washington, were numerically stronger than those of any other race. When those men banded together for the purpose of promoting patriotism and extending charity, there were in one organization men who, however they might differ on questions of politics and religion, were united upon two great principles—love for America and their own race.

"It was therefore a pleasure for those men, as it must be for every American of Irish descent who loves his country, as we do with every fibre of our heart, that we have perfected an organization which has stood faithfully to the principles of its founders, and which is intended to promote American patriotism and is prepared to extend to the Irish in their country, living in their less favored conditions, any aid and support.

"Mr. President, I accept this cup in the spirit in which it is given, and shall hand it down to my children as a sign of disinterested friendship. I feel that so far as the future of this organization is concerned we have intrusted it into safe hands. My distinguished and worthy successor, Judge O'Gorman, has come into office, having received the unanimous vote and with the best wishes of every member of the society, and this, added to his character and ability, is evidence of what the future career of this organization will be."

In concluding Justice O'Brien recited an original paraphrase from Moore's "Farewell, but Whenever You Welcome the Hour."

JUSTICE FITZGERALD'S TRIBUTE.

Justice Fitzgerald was the next speaker. He was Chairman of the committee which arranged the dinner. He paid a tribute to the character of their guest in his public life, his judicial traits, and his private life. Glancing up to the gallery, where Mrs. O'Brien had taken a seat, he referred to the beloved partner of his life, bringing down the gathering in cheers.

Joseph C. Hendrix followed. He announced himself as an ambassador from the money power to the Court of St. Patrick. Then, glancing along the guests' table, with its row of Judges, he said that it was the fullest bench he had ever seen.

"But for me and the Archbishop," said he, "I fear it would be rather dull at this end of the evening."

Justice O'Brien, he said, was known outside the confines of the Friendly Sons. "I know how you Irishmen love him," said he, "but Dutchmen like me and Truax love him just as well."

Julian T. Davis spoke of the numerous representation of Irishmen on the bench and as members of the bar. He wished, he said, that he might always address such a bench and jury, and after dinner.

Justice Gildersleeve, the next speaker, paid a compliment to the wife of Justice O'Brien, and concluded by proposing a toast to her health, and in drinking he said the Friendly Sons should not forget the children of Justice O'Brien's home.

Speeches were also made by Senator O'Sullivan and Warley M. Platzek.

BRYAN AT PORTLAND, ME.

Receives an Enthusiastic Greeting and Addresses Two Large Meetings—Reiterates 16 to 1 Doctrine.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 31.—The Democracy of Maine gathered in Portland to-night in honor of William J. Bryan, and much enthusiasm was shown at the banquet tendered to Mr. Bryan at City Hall by the Maine Democratic Club. Col. Bryan, with Congressman Lentz of Ohio and ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois, left Boston early this morning, each speaking at a mass meeting in the City Hall at Lawrence at noon. Mr. Bryan appeared on the rear platform of the car at Haverhill for a short speech to about 1,000 persons.

At Dover, N. H., a large crowd was met and Portland was reached at 5 o'clock, the party being taken to the Hotel Falmouth. After a short rest Mr. Bryan was tendered a reception in the Council chamber of City Hall. Following this was the banquet. Col. Frederick W. Plaisted of Augusta presided.

The speeches began at 8 o'clock, and, as there was another big meeting at the Auditorium, the three chief speakers were taken in turn from one meeting to the other. Ex-Gov. Altgeld was the first speaker at City Hall, and he said that men who work for a living and have to fight for their lives move the world. He declared that all the manipulators, syndicates, and grabbers were living in the Republican camp. "The syndicates look after the election of Senators and Congressmen and try to shape the system of government. To-day we must rally our people to the protection of the first Declaration of Independence. Two forces that have never been arrested are the powers of truth and justice, and these are the powers which are to bring us the victory in the end."

Mr. Bryan, the next speaker, was greeted with hearty applause. He said that when he came into the Eastern States he came among Democrats who are such without hope, reward, or fear of punishment. He spoke of his visit to Bath in 1896, and said he learned to love his colleague on the ticket for his sterling qualities and manly nature. The Eastern Democrats in 1896 did not have a large share in making that platform, but they will have a large share in making the next platform, which will be just like the last.

"I am glad," he added, "that the time is past when either a Gold Democrat or a Silver Democrat can lead astray any large number of people. If any one of our Silver Democrats was to leave to-day, he would take with him just one person. That is all."

Mr. Bryan divided the remainder of his address into three parts and discussed in turn money, trusts, and imperialism in the same manner as he did at the recent meetings in Providence and Boston. On the silver question he said: "I expect to carry on the fight for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and I don't intend to stop there."

He declared that the new definition of the Republican Party, "is a body of trained athletes whose privilege it is to turn somersaults whenever their leaders say 'Hop.'"

Congressman Lentz, the last speaker, devoted his attention almost entirely to the Philippine question, along the lines of previous utterances.

MR. HANNA ON BRYAN.

Circumstances Point to the Silver Leader's Nomination, He Thinks—Old Fight Over Again.

Still leaning on a heavy cane and suffering from rheumatic gout, United States Senator Hanna of Ohio walked about the corridors of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. The Senator was asked what he thought of the statement made by William J. Bryan in answer to W. Bourke Cockran, that he would stand by the 16 to 1 policy.

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WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

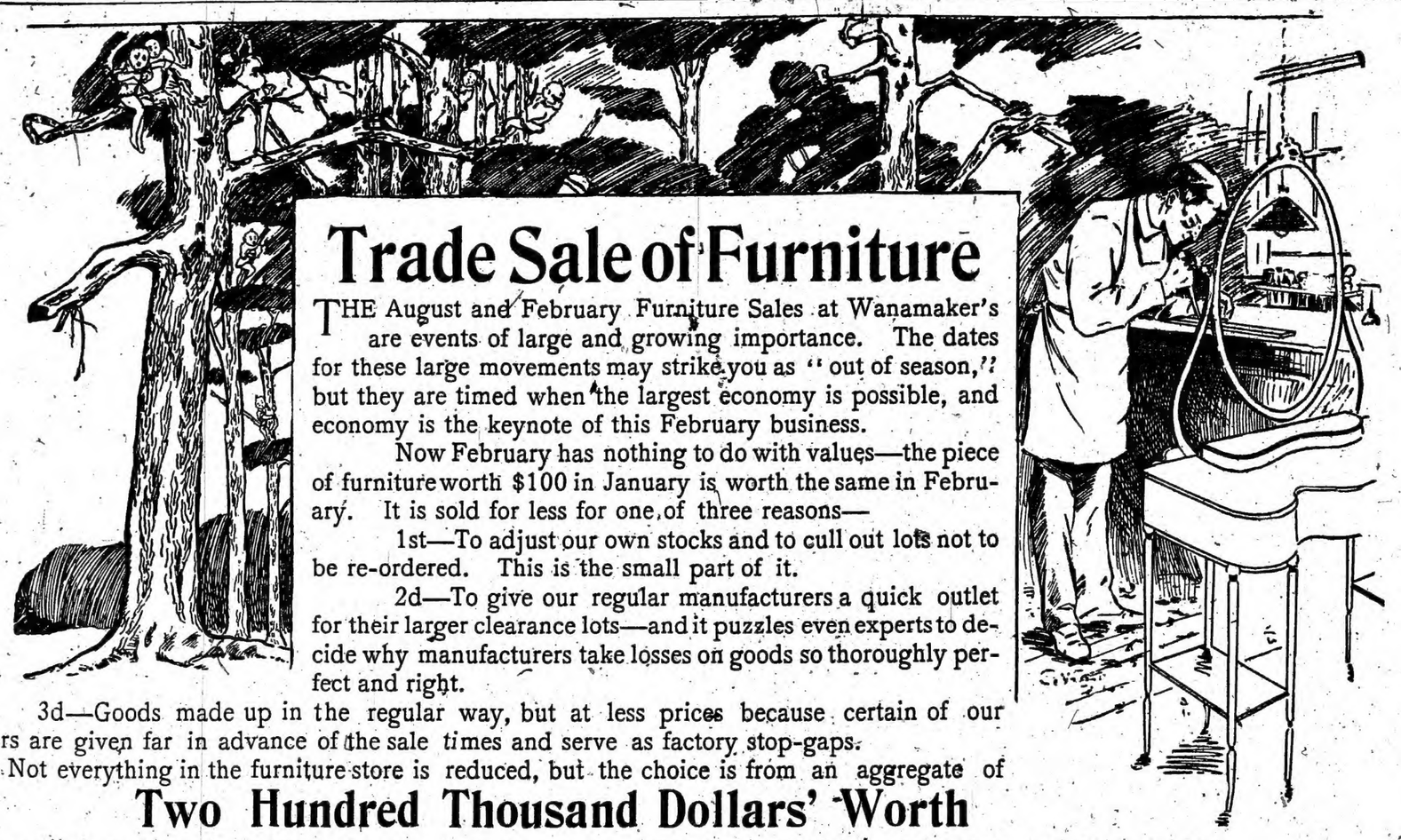

Trade Sale of Furniture

THE August and February Furniture Sales at Wanamaker's are events of large and growing importance. The dates for these large movements may strike you as "out of season," but they are timed when the largest economy is possible, and economy is the keynote of this February business.

Now February has nothing to do with values—the piece of furniture worth $100 in January is worth the same in February. It is sold for less for one of three reasons—

1st—To adjust our own stocks and to cull out lots not to be re-ordered. This is the small part of it.

2d—To give our regular manufacturers a quick outlet for their larger clearance lots—and it puzzles even experts to decide why manufacturers take losses on goods so thoroughly perfect and right.

3d—Goods made up in the regular way, but at less prices because certain of our orders are given far in advance of the sale *times* and serve as factory stop-gaps.

Not everything in the furniture store is reduced, but the choice is from an aggregate of

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth

and each piece that is included in this sale is plainly and prominently marked by a ticket that gives the exact facts.

Twenty-five Thousand Pieces is the gross census of the stock specially at your disposal to-day.

Market conditions must be carefully considered in the formation of opinion concerning the prices on the Furniture thus offered. Lumber generally has advanced 100 per cent. Labor of manufacturing cabinet-makers, carvers and finishers has advanced 25 per cent. Plate glass mirrors have advanced 30 per cent. Trimmings and hardware have advanced more than glass. All this means higher prices. These causes have reached manufacturing costs. They are impending over retail prices, and the effect is even now upon the market.

But the offerings to-day will show large reductions from the January prices.

Single Pieces, No Duplicates, are Off One-third. Full Lines are Off One-quarter

Add present reductions to next month's certain advances and you will find a saving of not less than fifty per cent. in our Furniture offerings of to-day.

Prudent people will anticipate the future wants of city home or rural cottage, and will find this a golden opportunity.

Does this statement seem exaggerated? If so, remember that the occasion is only possible to the largest modern retailing, and that simple truth about this business often reads like hyperbole. A word of detail follows:

Brass Bedsteads—55 styles at prices from $25 to $120.

Enameled Brass Bedsteads—54 styles; all with brass trimmings; $5 to $25.

Bureaus—52 styles; antique ash, oak, birch, maple and mahogany; $6 to $127.50.

Chiffonniers—140 styles; oak, birch, maple, imitation mahogany and mahogany; $5 to $130.

Cheval Glasses—30 styles; oak, birch, imitation mahogany and mahogany; $15 to $62.50.

Bedroom Suites—102 styles; oak, birch, maple and mahogany; $15 to $360.

Wardrobes—35 styles; some with bevel doors, others with mirror doors; oak, birch, maple and mahogany, $8 to $225.

Women's Toilet Tables—All latest designs; oak, birch, maple, imitation mahogany and mahogany, $13.50 to $110.

Bedroom Chairs—72 styles; antique maple, oak, birch, maple and mahogany; $1.25 to $11.

Bedroom Rockers—25 styles; antique maple, oak, birch, maple and mahogany; $1.35 to $15.

Dining Tables—70 styles; oak and mahogany; $3.50 to $165.

Sideboards—100 styles; many handsomely carved, others inlaid; oak and mahogany, $12 to $350.

Buffets—33 styles; oak and mahogany, $6.50 to $78.

China Closets—70 styles; many have glass shelves and mirrors in the back; oak and mahogany, $16 to $145.

Dining Chairs—240 styles; oak and mahogany; seats of cane, leather and rush, $1.35 to $35.

Book Cases—145 styles; oak, imitation, mahogany and mahogany; many are handsomely carved, some have open front with rod for curtain; $7.50 to $120.

Library Tables—55 styles; golden oak, Flemish oak and mahogany; both carved and inlaid; $7 to $160.

Morris Chairs—40 styles; oak, imitation mahogany and mahogany frames; cushions of denim, figured velour, embossed velour, fancy corduroy and leather. Prices for chair and cushions complete, from $3 to $37.50.

Women's Desks—90 styles; oak, maple, birch, imitation mahogany and mahogany; $6 to $140.

Fancy Rockers—300 styles; oak, imitation mahogany and mahogany; wood, upholstered spring and cushioned seats; covers of velour, tapestry, damask and leather; $3 to $32.

Library Sofas—16 styles; oak, imitation mahogany and mahogany; coverings of corduroy, figured and embossed velour, and leather; $25 to $75.

Library Suites—15 styles; oak and mahogany; coverings of tapestry and velour; $85 to $145.

Parlor Tables—85 styles; oak, imitation mahogany, mahogany, and mahogany inlaid; $5 to $122.

Couches—45 styles; coverings of denim, fancy figured velour, embossed velour, tapestry and leather; $11.50 to $60.

Turkish and Easy Chairs—45 styles; coverings of creton, figured velour, embossed velour and leather; $12 to $45.

Parlor Suites—50 styles; some of 3 and some of 5 pieces, imitation mahogany, mahogany, and mahogany inlaid frames; coverings of velour, silk damask and tapestry; $35 to $750.

Parlor and Curio Cabinets—50 styles; imitation mahogany, mahogany, gold and vernis-martin finish; $20 to $220.

Music Cabinets—28 styles; imitation mahogany, mahogany and vernis-martin finish; $5.25 to $80.

Hall Benches—35 styles; golden oak, Flemish oak and mahogany; many are handsomely carved; $12 to $187.50.

Hall Mirrors—20 styles; oak, imitation mahogany and mahogany; $5.50 to $35.

Hall Stands—22 styles; golden oak and Flemish oak; $6 to $300.

Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters and Springs

Mattresses—Of pure horse hair; price, $14.75; value, $20. Some made of mixed hair, at $9.50, though worth $12. Both kinds covered with excellent quality of ticking; weight 40 lbs. In one or two parts as desired.

Pillows and Bolsters—Of live geese feathers, the 90c quality at 65c a pound. 2½ pound pillows, 20x30 in., of this grade, at $1.88 each. 5-pound bolsters, 20x56 in., $3.75 each. 60c quality feathers now 50c a pound. Pillows of these, weighing 2½ lbs., at $1.25; 6-pound bolsters at $2.50.

Springs—Shelf spring for metal bedsteads, single border springs for wood bedsteads, both with hair tops and good ticking, at $7.50 each, though good value at $8.50.

Woven wire springs, with curved end bars, extra corded edge, No. 21 wire, set screws, at $3 instead of $4.

Doing a Double Duty

It snowed at Old Point Comfort on Sunday, but violets were found out of doors. Think of a store big enough and varied enough to clothe folks any day in the year for any climate this country offers.

New spring hats, full of Paris chic. They are for those of you who will be off for Florida or sunny Southern Europe. New dresses, too—organdie and Swisses.

The Cotton Dress Goods are not alone for travelers—stay-at-homes are buying earlier than usual. They appreciate first choice. Have you seen the Cotton Sublime? It's silk in looks—you'd be sure at first glance that it was silk. But it's heavier and very much stronger. Two charms—its silkiness and the floral printings that make it a trellis of beauty. 30c a yard. Twenty-four styles. (Just west of Rotunda).

Women's Costumes—winter weight; spring styles. Fact is, that one gets almost no good of a "spring suit," unless it is bought at winter's fag end. The tailoring we're making better each season—it's man-fashion in thoroughness as well as name, and the shape of the costume is kneaded into it as the stitches are taken. Good looks that endure. $20 to $110 for the very new suits.

And yet, fur time is probably not more than half over. It seems a pity that furriers got frightened and took such great losses. London advices now show these advances in the cost of furs—not made garments—comparisons with last March sale records—

Red Fox, 75 per cent. higher	Blue Fox, 20 per cent. higher
Cross Fox, 50 per cent. higher	White Fox, 40 per cent. higher
Silver Fox, 100 per cent. higher	Lynx, 100 per cent. higher

Marten, same price as last March.

And not over two weeks before this news came we bought a great stock at half December's prices. Market vaults and tumbles have no effect on this business—we do not speculate. So, as usual in late winter, we offer **all the Fur Garments here at a reduction of one-fourth from December prices**—which makes them a third to a half the prices you'll simply have to pay next winter. For instance, there are—

Electric Seal Coats, sable collar and revers, at $33.75.

Animal Scarfs—Blue Fox, $20; Red Fox, $10; Lynx, $12.50.

Animal Scarfs—the double ones—Silver Lynx, Natural Lynx, Black or Blue Lynx, $26.25.

Triple Scarfs—Blue Lynx, $33.75; Natural Lynx, $26.25; Brown Fox, $37.50.

Storm Collars—Natural Lynx, with head and tails, $12.

May this hint of the whole fur stock?

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE BIRDS AT THE GARDEN

Plymouth Rock Cock That Took First in Boston Turned Down.

Biggest Crowd Show Ever Attracted Looks Over the Exhibits—Chicks Beginning to Come Out.

The chirp of a hundred tiny chicks, who first saw the light of day in Madison Square Garden yesterday was added to the cackling and quacking of their prototypes who occupied the large arena and kept the amphitheatre echoing with their homely song. From the time the daylight began to show through the yellow and white roof decorations until the members of the feathered "400" hid their heads under their wings and drifted off into dreamland the barnyard harmonies interested the largest number of spectators that has visited the Garden during the eleven years that the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association has given exhibitions.

The judges began their labors early, and during the day managed to get through a number of important classes. Their work was not confined to the poultry classes alone, and a score of the fancy pigeon classes and all of the cavies and rabbits passed before their eyes. The work of the experts was exceptionally well done in the majority of classes, and fewer complaints were heard from the unsuccessful ribbon hunters than ever before. The exception to this was found in the Plymouth Rock class of cocks.

In this class those who have at other shows in this city kept between them the blue ribbon found a doughty antagonist in A. D. H. Faulkner, who presented a bird which had won first honors at the recent Boston show. Although, with the blue ribbon from Boston fluttering from his top knot, this bird was pronounced inferior to an exhibit by M. S. Gardner. He even failed to get second place. Mr. Faulkner felt aggrieved that his bird, which had been pronounced good enough to win at Boston, should have been turned down.

While the judges were inspecting the big turkey classes and the candidates for blue ribbon laurels were strutting about, an ebony hued attaché of the Garden walked past the cages. One of the bronze-winged beauties at once began to "gobble," which interested the darky greatly.

"Go ahead yo' fool turk," he exclaimed. "Gobble away til yer bust, yo' is all safe here, but I'd like ter see yo' on de road some dark night and I'd sho' yo' what side of yo' ugly head date gobble would be."

He was surrounded by a score of spectators and not until he heard the roar of laughter that followed his soliloquy was he aware that he had thought aloud.

The award of the first prize for the heaviest turkey, the best goose, the best duck and the best chicken, as special exhibits of Dressed Poultry, was given to Conron Brothers, and also the blue ribbon for the best display of dressed poultry, which includes all kinds coming to the New York markets.

In eggs, Henry C. Hale got the prize for the best white eggs, and George H. Tuthill won the prize for the best brown eggs, the best duck eggs and the heaviest eggs. The awards of the blue and red ribbons, as first and second prizes, for the best display of eggs, was given to W. C. House of Fort Plain, N. Y.

H. A. Bridge of Columbus, Ohio, purchased the entire stock of Cochin bantams from the Oakland Farm of Taunton, Mass. There are 150 birds in the lot, and among them the winners at the Boston show, the New York shows, and the Crystal Palace, London.

Hundreds of women and children found the incubators and brooders still more interesting than on the first day, and on several of the "mother machines" there were signs offering the fluffy product for sale at 25 cents each. The fancy stock was next in importance to the little people after the incubators were visited, but the rabbits and cats and the quaint-looking cavies came in for their share of attention.

THE AWARDS MADE.

The following were the awards made:

POULTRY.

E. B. THOMPSON—Barred Plymouth Rock, hen and pullet.
M. S. GARDNER—Barred Plymouth Rock, cock and cockerel.
WILLIAM A. PEAS—Dark Brahma, cock.
NORWOOD FARM—Light Brahma, cockerel.
ANDREW SAUER—Dark Brahma, pullet.
JOHN BIDELMAN—Dark Brahma, cockerel.
S. S. UNDERHILL—Dark Brahma, hen.
MANHATTAN POULTRY YARDS — Black Cochin cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.
JOHN L. COST—Brahma hen, any variety, any age, selling price not to exceed $10.
OAKLAND FARM—Light Brahma cock, hen, and pullet; Brahma cock, any variety, any age, selling price not to exceed $10.
RALPH STODDARD—Rose comb black Minorca hen.
MOLTEN BROTHERS—Rose comb black Minorca pullet.
HENRY HALES—Colored Dorking cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet; white Dorking cock, hen.
WATSON WESTFALL—Silver gray Dorking hen and pullet.
IRA C. KELLER—Buff laced Wyandotte, male and female.
B. L. SACKETT—Pit game cock and pullet, any color.
D. L. HATFIELD—Pit game hen, any color.
WINDHOLME BANTAM YARDS—Pit game cockerel, any color.
JOSEPH H. PRUE—White Wyandotte hen.
H. M. CARPENTER—Indian game cock.
HENRY A. KIRBY—Indian game hen, cockerel, and pullet.
D. LINCOLN ORR—White Indian game, male and female.
JAMES FORSYTH—Buff Wyandotte cockerel and pullet; single comb brown Leghorn cockerel; rose comb white Leghorn cock, hen, and cockerel; rose comb brown Leghorn cock, hen, and pullet.
GEORGE H. MORRIS—Single comb brown Leghorn hen and pullet.
AUGUSTUS D. ARNOLD—Single comb buff Leghorn cock, hen, and pullet.
McNEIL & OKE—Black Wyandotte, male.
CHARLES T. CORNMAN—Black-breasted game cock.
WILLIAM BARBER—Black-breasted red game hen, brown-red game cockerel, silver duckwing game cock, cockerel, golden duckwing game cockerel and pullet.
W. P. M. BUTLER—Black-breasted red game pullet.
JAMES CHESTER, JR.—White Wyandotte, cockerel.
JOHN CROWE—Brown-red game cock, hen, and pullet.
F. X. KIENZIE—Golden duckwing game cock and hen.
ALLEN C. ROBERTS—White Wyandotte, cock.
MRS. H. G. PARKER—Black Wyandotte, female.
THEODORE HAIGHT, JR.—Wyandotte, any other color, male and female.
SANTEE & ANDRUSS—Black Minorca cockerel, pullet.
HIGHLANDS FARM—White Minorca hen.
JAMES N. O'NEILL—White Minorca cockerel and pullet.
GEORGE N. NORTHRUP—Rose comb black Minorca cock and cockerel.
C. S. MATTISON—Buff Wyandotte cock and hen.
HARRY M. LAMON—Single comb buff Leghorn cockerel.
MOSHER BROTHERS—Single comb, any other color Leghorn hen.
WALLACE P. MILLETT—Orpington, any other color, cock and hen.
NEWTON CASH—Blue Andalusian cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.
ELM POULTRY YARDS—Single comb white Leghorn cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.
GEORGE H. BURGETT—Single comb brown Leghorn cock.
R. L. BLAIR—Langshan, any other color, male and female.
C. B. VOSS—Buff Orpington, cock.
JAMES S. WARNE—Buff Orpington, hen.
JAMES H. CORWITH—White Wyandotte, pullet.
JOHN ZIEGLER—Rose Comb White Leghorn pullet.
W. A. BAYLES & SON—Rose Comb Brown Leghorn cockerel.
HERBERT W. SMITH—Rose Comb Buff Leghorn male and female.
A. S. STILLMAN—Leghorn cock, any variety, any age, selling price not to exceed $10.
ARTHUR TRETHAWAY—Black Minorca cock and hen.
WILLIAM H. SHUTE—Wyandotte cock, any variety, any age, selling price not to exceed $10.
F. M. ROBINSON—Black Langshan cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.
GEORGE B. INCHES—Silver Gray Dorking cockerel.

PIGEONS.

WALTER W. WHITE—Black Barb cock, White Barb hen, any color Barb cock and hen, bred in 1898; any color Barb cock and hen, bred in 1899.
MOUNTAINSIDE LOFTS—White Fantail cock, Yellow Fantail cock, Black Fantail cock or hen, Red Fantail cock or hen, Blue Fantail cock, any Saddleback Fantail cock or hen, Fantail, any other variety cock or hen, White Fantail hen, Blue Fantail hen, White Fantail cock or hen, bred in 1899, Yellow Fantail, bred in 1899, cock or hen; Red Fantail, bred in 1899, cock or hen; Blue Fantail, bred 1899, cock or hen; any other Fantail, bred in 1899, cock or hen.
H. C. NORTON—Black Fantail, bred in 1899, cock or hen.
ROBERT OLYPHANT—Red or Yellow Dragoon, cock and hen, Black Dragoon cock bred in 1899, Blue or Silver Dragoon hen bred in 1899.
A. H. DRESSER—White Dragoon cock, Red or Yellow Dragoon hen, White Dragoon hen, Blue or Silver Dragoon cock bred in 1899, Red or Yellow Dragoon cock bred in 1899.
JAMES EDMISTON—Black Carrier cock, White Barb cock and hen, White Barb cock and hen, bred in 1899.
RUDOLPH SWEISFURTH—Dun Carrier cock, any other color cock and hen, Black Carrier hen, any variety Carrier or Barb hen, any age, selling price not to exceed $10.
HUGH CLEMENTS—Saddleback Fantail bred in 1899, cock or hen.
W. J. AITKEN—Blue or Silver Dragoon cock, Black Dragoon cock or hen.
JAMES BERNSTEIN—Any color Carrier hen bred in 1898.
ERNEST L. MARQUET—Any color Carrier cock bred in 1898; Dragoon, any variety, any age, selling price not to exceed $10.
JOHN S. HARTMAN—White Dragoon cock bred in 1898. White Dragoon hen bred in 1899.
PENNECK POWELL—Dun Carrier hen, any color Carrier hen bred in 1898.
HOWARD W. HANNUM—Ay other Carrier cock bred in 1898.

CAVIES.

AUGUSTUS REINHARDT—White Peruvian Cavie, Self, or any other color Peruvian Cavie, broken, any color Peruvian Cavie.
J. ROBINS—Self, any other color Abyssinian Cavie; Broken, any color, Smooth-coated Cavie; Agouti, and color Cavie.
GEORGE E. BOND — White English or Smooth-coated Cavie.
PHILIP H. BAHLOCK—Self, any other color Smooth-coated Cavie.

RABBITS.

HENRY L. BANKS & CO.—Belgian hare, male or female, lop-eared rabbit, young male or female; Belgian hare; young male or female; Black and Tan rabbit, adult, male or female; Lop-eared rabbit, adult male or female; Himalayan rabbit, young male or female.
C. F. PETERS—Himalayan rabbit, adult male or female; Angora rabbit, adult male or female.
ELLIOTT SMITH—Any other variety rabbit, adult male or female.

BLANK CARTRIDGES EXPLODED.

Capt. Wilde Reports on the Accident While Firing a Salute on the Wheeling at Hongkong.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Capt. Wilde, the senior naval officer at Cavite, in the absence of Admiral Watson, to-day reported upon the accident on board the Wheeling whereby one sailor was killed and several wounded at Hongkong while firing a salute in honor of Emperor William's birthday anniversary. His statement that the accident resulted from the explosion of blank cartridges does not throw much light upon the cause, but it has confirmed the ordnance officers in their original contention that the gun did not burst. The cablegram from Capt. Wilde is as follows:

"Cavite, Jan. 31.

"Charles Arnold Campbell, gunner's mate, third class, killed; Albert Nelson, gunner's mate, second class, wounded, probably fatally; Samuel Freeland Long, yeoman, second class; David Conroy, gunner's mate, first class; Arthur Browne, gunner's mate, first class; Ernest Beicht, gunner's mate, third class, wounded; Lieutenant Commander Frank E. Beatty, slightly wounded, explosion blank cartridges while firing salute, cause not yet determined; injured men not yet able to testify."

Charles A. Campbell, the sailor who was killed, was born in Pepperell, Mass., and his next of kin is his father, C. A. Campbell, residing at that place. The sailor Nelson was born in Bergen, Norway, where his brother, C. A. Nelson, resides. Brown is an Australian and his next of kin is his mother, Elizabeth Brown, living in North Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. Long is a native of Hartville, Penn., where his father, F. S. Long, resides. Conroy is an Irishman from Queenstown; next of kin unknown. Beicht is a native of Germany and his wife, Albertina Beicht, lives at 255 William Street, New York.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The following casualty report was received at the War Department to-day from Gen. Otis:

KILLED.—Luzon, Jan. 13, John H. Kelly, B, Twenty-second Infantry, near Caigan; Jan. 27, James E. Newland, Sergeant, D, Twenty-seventh Infantry, at Morong.

WOUNDED.—Jan. 6, Michael J. Grady, C, Fourth Infantry, thigh, moderate, near Bacoor; Jan. 25, Second Lieut. Dennis P. Quinland, Eleventh Cavalry, foot slightly, at Bulacan; Jan. 25, Thomas O'Rourke, E, Twenty-seventh Infantry, pelvis, mortal, at Morong, Panay; Jan. 18, Christian A. Jorgenson, C, Nineteenth Infantry, leg, slight, at Antique.

THE AMBUSCADE NEAR SUBIG.

Filipinos Attacked the Scouting Party in a Mountain Defile.

MANILA, Jan. 31.—Monday's affair near Subig resembled the recent pack-train ambush. Lieut. Schenck, with a scouting party of forty men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, ran into a large force of insurgents in a mountain defile. Schenck fell at the first volley, shot in the head. Sergt. Singleton and three privates were killed and five men were wounded. The Americans then retreated. Afterward a stronger force was sent to the scene of the fighting, and the insurgents departed.

Sick and Insane Soldiers Arrive.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The transport Senator, which has arrived here, left the transports Benmore and Ohio in Nagasaki. They are coming here. The Missouri left Nagasaki before the Senator, and is supposed to have headed for Honolulu on her way here with some 200 dead and a large number of ill soldiers. It was reported that nine of the sick soldiers died on the Missouri before she left Nagasaki. Nearly all of the sick soldiers on board the Senator are now convalescent. Seventeen men were declared insane on leaving Manila.

WILL APPEAL TO GEN. WOOD.

La Lucha Wants Satisfaction from Gen. Ludlow for the Publication of an "Injurious Letter."

HAVANA, Jan. 31.—The editor of La Lucha has written to the Judge of the Municipal Court of Havana, charging Gen. Ludlow with publishing an injurious letter, and also charging two local papers with having published the same communication.

The Judge says the law requires him to write Gen. Ludlow informing him of the charge against him and summoning him to appear in court to confront the plaintiff, when, in conformity with the demands of the law, a decision will be reached as to whether it will be necessary for the plaintiff to prosecute the case.

The Spanish law, according to the Judge, does not exempt military officials from appearing before tribunals of justice to answer charges of a personal nature. No one seems to think that Gen. Ludlow can be compelled to appear; but La Lucha will utilize all legal technicalities in the endeavor to annoy him.

A bailiff from the Municipal Court went to the offices of the paper to collect the fine of $5 recently imposed by Gen. Ludlow, but was refused payment. Thereupon all the available goods of the paper, consisting of various fencing and duelling arms, were laid under embargo.

La Lucha says it will appeal to Governor General Wood.

NAVAL OFFICER PUNISHED.

Court-Martial Sentences Lieut. Hourigan for Intoxication.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Lieut. Patrick W. Hourigan, attached to the Prairie, which is carrying goods back and forth to the Paris Exposition, was recently convicted by court-martial of intoxication while on duty. He pleaded guilty. The incident occurred at Havre. The court sentenced him to be reduced five numbers in his grade.

Judge Advocate General Lemly recommended that the proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court, which, however, he says, are inadequate to the offense, be approved, and that no clemency be extended. Secretary Long approved the recommendation.

Japanese Review American Soldiers.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 13.—The event of this week has been the arrival of the United States transport Grant with the Forty-eighth Regiment, United States Volunteers, (colored) on board. In consequence of the breaking out of the plague in Honolulu the Grant was obliged to put in here for coal. Permission having been granted by the authorities, a parade of the regiment was held and a great crowd witnessed the unusual spectacle of an armed body of American soldiers landing upon the shores of Japan.

Portuguese Shot Woman and Himself.

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 31.—Manuel Perry, a Portuguese, this morning shot Mrs. Annie Ramie, with whom he had been living for some time, causing a serious wound, and then committed suicide. Mrs. Ramie says the man was despondent because he could not find work.

Catholic Church Burned by Tramps?

WEST THOMPSON, Conn., Jan. 31.—The Catholic Church here was burned this morning. As there had been no fire in the building since last Sunday, it is thought the blaze was started by tramps. The loss is $3,000.

PHILIPPINE DEBATE EMBITTERS SENATORS

Utterances of Mr. Pettigrew Are Hotly Denounced.

Letter Is Read from Admiral Dewey Denying the Assertions Said to Have Been Made by Aguinaldo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Debate in the Senate, ordinarily calm and dignified, burst to-day into passionate utterances and bitter recriminations. Senators hurled denunciations at one another until the auditors quivered with excitement. The debate grew out of a phase of the Philippine question, and no scene has been witnessed since the discussion of the war resolutions in the last Congress which, in sensational features, compared with that of to-day.

The discussion was precipitated by the presentation by Mr. Pettigrew (Silver Rep., S. D.) of a resolution which he desired to have read for information. The resolution consisted of several pages, upon which were pasted slips of printed matter. The Clerk began to read and it became evident that the matter contained in the resolution was the statement of Aguinaldo concerning the insurrection of the Filipinos against the Spaniards. The statement contains Aguinaldo's version of a conference between him and Admiral Dewey, and the statement that Admiral Dewey recognized the Filipino republic.

Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.), with visible manifestation of feeling, protested earnestly against this last effort of Mr. Pettigrew to secure the printing of Aguinaldo's statement by the United States Government.

"The reason I protest," said Mr. Lodge, "is that the document contains a number of statements that are absolutely false. Statements are attributed to Admiral Dewey which are utterly without foundation. Now the Anti-Imperialistic League and its one organ can print such matter as this without restriction. That is to be expected of them. But that the United States Government should lend its aid to the circulation of branded falsehoods concerning the Admiral of its navy is preposterous.

"I want to read now this passage from a letter addressed to me by Admiral Dewey.

"'The statement of Emilio Aguinaldo as recently published in The Springfield Republican, so far as it relates to me, is a tissue of falsehoods.'"

Mr. Lodge again protested strongly against the publication by the United States of matter that was known to be false. He declared it would be an imposition upon the United States to print such a resolution.

At this point Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) raised a point of order against the resolution on the ground that Mr. Pettigrew already had a resolution pending providing for the printing of the statement as a public document, and the Chair (Mr. Frye) sustained the point of order; thus disposing of the resolution offered by Mr. Pettigrew.

PETTIGREW GROWS ANGRY.

The South Dakota Senator gained the floor, however, and addressed the Senate briefly. He spoke in an impassioned manner, and several times declined sharply to yield to interruptions. He said the paper which he had offered in his resolution was a translation made in Boston of a statement written by Aguinaldo himself. It had been sent by The Springfield Republican to this city and submitted to Admiral Dewey with a view of ascertaining whether it was accurate or not. The Admiral, Mr. Pettigrew said, declined through his secretary to say anything in regard to the document, saying that he must adhere to his intention not to discuss the Philippine question in any form in advance of the Philippine Commission's report.

"Now," said Mr. Pettigrew, "Admiral Dewey, after the publication of the document, sends here a letter repudiating the statements he is quoted as having made and denouncing them as a tissue of falsehoods. Admiral Dewey did recognize the Filipino Republic," shouted Mr. Pettigrew, "and —"

"How?" inquired Messrs. Lodge and Spooner in unison.

"By saluting the Filipino flag," declared Mr. Pettigrew; his voice keyed to a high pitch. "By proceeding to Subig Bay with Aguinaldo's forces and there receiving the surrender of a Spanish garrison by his conferences with and statements to Aguinaldo."

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) objected to the continuance of the discussion.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.)—I object to the statement because it is treason. It is lending aid and comfort to an enemy of the United States, and the Senator has been doing that for months.

Mr. Pettigrew replied that what he wanted was to have the facts of the matter placed before the country. He charged the State Department with holding back information of value to Senators and to the people, and intimated that the Department was afraid to publish them to the world.

"The threat of treason," he declared, "will not deter us from disclosing the facts as they come into our possession."

Mr. Lodge regained the floor, and speaking forcefully but in a comparatively low tone of voice, said:

"My objection to this pamphlet is that it is a mass of falsehoods—a tissue of lies. I want all of the facts in this matter, but I do protest against the publication by this Government of matter that has been branded by the Admiral of the Navy as false.

"I did not intend to read all of the letter which I have here from Admiral Dewey. I hoped that a sentence would suffice. But now that facts are wanted, let us circulate all the facts, but not mere statements that are branded lies under the imprint of the United States Government."

DEWEY'S LETTER READ.

He then read the letter from Admiral Dewey, as follows:

Washington, Jan. 30, 1900.

Dear Senator Lodge: The statement of Emilio Aguinaldo, as recently published in The Springfield Republican, so far as it relates to me, is a tissue of falsehoods. I never promised, directly or indirectly, independence for the Filipinos. I never treated him as an ally, except to make use of him and the soldiers to assist me in my operations against the Spaniards. He never alluded to the word independence in any conversation with me or my officers.

The statement that I received him with military honors or saluted the so-called Filipino flag is absolutely false. Sincerely yours, GEORGE DEWEY.

That," continued Mr. Lodge, "is the statement of Admiral Dewey. As between the statements in that pamphlet and the word of George Dewey, I will take the word of George Dewey."

RECALLS LAWTON'S LETTER.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) argued that there should be a line drawn upon the character of matter to be printed by the Senate. The people may divide, he said, as to policy, but there could be no doubt that the people of the United States were united in the desire to do nothing to sacrifice even one American soldier in the Philippines. This sacrifice unfortunately would be the result of any encouragement given the Filipinos here. Mr. Spooner read an expression from the late Gen. Lawton, in which the General said:

"If I am shot down by a Filipino bullet, it might as well come from one of my men, because I know the continuance of fighting is due to reports sent out here from America."

Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah,) criticised the censorship of the Administration "on the threshold of a political campaign." He also objected to the use of a letter from a patriot like Gen. Lawton in support of political propaganda.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) complained of the pain he suffered in listening to the discussion of any proposition to give comfort to the country's enemy. He was not going to use the word treason in this connection, but it was, in his opinion, time that this kind of presentation should cease in the Senate. He complained of what he called Mr. Pettigrew's sneers at the American soldiers and his charges against the President. To him the question was simple, and it was whether we should believe a man who was in open rebellion or the hero of Manila Bay.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) said the most unfortunate circumstance that had happened in connection with the discussion of the Philippine subject was the disposition to cut off debate and suppress facts. He had sufficient confidence in the American people to believe that they would in the end arrive at a just conclusion, but in order that they might be enabled to do so they should not be cut off from any of the facts. He would have the censorship removed, not only in Manila, but in the department of the Government in Washington.

Mr. Lodge had a word more. He had objected only to the circulation by the Government of words attributed to Admiral Dewey which the Admiral had never uttered.

"If they are to be distributed," he said, "let it be done at the expense of people who like that sort of thing."

SEWELL GROWS EMPHATIC.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) referred to the fact that he had opposed the acquisition of the Philippines, but he said that so soon as the Paris treaty was ratified he had sunk his private views and acquiesced in the result.

"I saw the flag attacked," he said, "and after that, with me, it was the country and the flag, right or wrong."

He referred to the fact that he had a son on Lawton's staff, and said his sympathies were naturally with the soldier in the field.

"I deprecate beyond measure," he went on, "the action of the Senator from South Dakota."

He then declared that, under the circumstances, he considered Mr. Pettigrew a traitor to his country and his conduct as monstrous. It was beyond comprehension and outrageous in the extreme that a man clothed with the dignity of a Senator of the United States, representing a sovereign State of the Union, should attempt to furnish here a forum to such an arch traitor as was Aguinaldo.

In conclusion he said that Gen. Lawton himself told him (Sewell) that he held that the continuance of the war was due to those who had not accepted the result of the peace treaty as he had done, naming notably Pettigrew. He believed Lawton's death was due to Mr. Pettigrew as directly as to the bullet of the Filipino who shot him down.

Mr. Teller made a pacificatory speech. He agreed with Mr. Jones that there had been too much suppression of facts, and not with Mr. Sewell in his denunciation of Senators who were not supporting the Administration in its conduct of the Philippine campaign. Every Senator had a right to express his views in this chamber, whether for or against the Government. But while he felt thus he was opposed to printing Aguinaldo's statement, because it raised a question of veracity unless Admiral Dewey's denial was to go with it. He saw no reason for the criminations and recriminations that had been heard here, and he saw no occasion for the characterization of a Senator sitting on this floor as a traitor. Still the fact must be recognized that the country was in a war and the hands of the Administration must be upheld. Possibly there had been mistakes, but he did not believe that anything wicked or bad had been done.

Mr. Teller added that if we had withdrawn from the Philippines, Aguinaldo would not have been the ruler, but some European flag would be flying there. The islands were valuable and by some arrangement European nations would have effected an agreement by which they would have held them.

Mr. Hawley denounced Aguinaldo as a forger, an embezzler, and a scoundrel, saying that he was responsible for this wholly unnecessary war. Every one knew that when the proper time came it was the intention to lead the Filipinos into paths of self-government, but while the war was on he was unalterably opposed to giving any comfort to the enemy and those who would circulate the pamphlet under consideration would be responsible for the bloodshed it would cause. If Mr. Pettigrew was fair minded he would propose to print Admiral Dewey's letter with the document.

"But he will not do that," he added, "because to do so would brand his friend as a liar."

CHARGES OF TREASON DENIED.

Mr. Pettigrew spoke briefly in reply to the accusations against him.

"I won't attempt to make reply to the personal attacks upon myself," he said, "or to the charges made against me of being a traitor. I yield to no man in my devotion to the country or the flag. No one is more jealous of the country's honor, but I have my own opinion as to how best its honor may be sustained."

He proceeded to say that he did not believe it could be sustained by reversing the time-honored policy that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed and accepting the present Administration's usurpatory policy. Mr. Pettigrew referred feelingly to the death of sixty of the South Dakota volunteers in the Philippines, and declared that they as well as Gen. Lawton might still be alive if they had not obeyed their President after the peace treaty was signed. If Aguinaldo's request for a truce had been assented to their lives might have been saved and the men restored to their families instead of their bones being left to molder in the soil of Luzon, as had been the case under the present policy of aggression.

The debate on the financial bill was then resumed.

THE PUERTO RICAN TARIFF.

Senate Committee Agrees to Fix It at 25 Per Cent. of the Present Rates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate Committee on Puerto Rico to-day continued consideration of the bill to frame a government for Puerto Rico, but did not conclude its labors. The committee practically decided, however, to leave in the bill the provision for a delegate in Congress, who shall be a resident of the island, own taxable property there, and read and write the English language.

On the question of the tariff, the committee agreed to a duty equal to 25 per cent. of the rates of the Dingley law on all articles shipped from the United States to Puerto Rico, and also on articles shipped from Puerto Rico to the United States. The provision with reference to Puerto Rican articles imported into the United States is as follows:

"That on and after the passage of this act all articles coming into the United States from Puerto Rico shall be admitted into the ports of the United States on the payment of 25 per cent. of the rates of duty mentioned and prescribed in the schedules and paragraphs of the act of July 24, 1897, all laws and parts of laws to the contrary notwithstanding; provided, that duties collected on such articles of merchandise shipped from the Island of Puerto Rico into the United States under the provisions of this section shall be held in the Treasury of the United States as a separate fund to be used under the direction of the President of the United States for the government and benefit of the island."

A port of entry is provided for San Juan. An amendment was also agreed to providing for the establishment of quarantine stations in Puerto Rico under the supervision of the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, and placing the matter of regulations of the importations of disease entirely under the control of the Government of the United States.

PUERTO RICANS ARE HEARD.

Favor Free Trade Before the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Much interest centred in the meeting of the Ways and Means Committe to-day on the understanding reached among the Republican members of the committee favorable to applying the American tariff to Puerto Rico with a reduction of 75 per cent. on the regular rates

Prior to the executive session a public hearing was given to several of the Puerto Rican delegates now in the city. J. R. Steimer, a merchant at San Juan, strongly advocated out-and-out free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States. As to the proposed 75 per cent. reduction, he said that while it might have been accepted, yet it would create ill feeling, and would not be desired.

Dr. Aza Ames, an American citizen having large interests in Puerto Rico, urged the imperative necessity of allowing the Puerto Rican products to enter the American market free of duty.

Mr. H. T. Oxnard, President of the American Beet Sugar Association, was heard substantially on the same lines as in his hearing before the committee of the Senate

Chairman Payne asked Mr. Oxnard if he did not hold that the menace to the American beet sugar industry was not from the sugar product of Puerto Rico, but from the possibility of free sugar from the Philippines and Cuba. Mr. Oxnard replied that this was correct and that the extensive productions of these other possessions would come in free, thus bringing to an end the development and prosperity of the American sugar-beet industry.

James D. Hill of Louisiana, a sugar producer of that State, said of the anxiety felt as to the policy of the Government toward the sugar products of the newly acquired territory that the chief fear was that the free admission of Puerto Rican sugar was but an entering wedge, to be followed by the free sugar of the Philippines and Cuba.

H. S. Frick, in behalf of the American League of Producers, made an argument similar to that before the Senate committee. He said the competition of Puerto Rican tobacco would most affect the Ohio and Pennsylvania product.

This closed the hearing, and the committee adjourned until Friday, when a special session will be held for the purpose, it is understood, of considering the Puerto Rican subject, and, if possible, determining on a report.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN

who can't spare time for luncheon will find that a cup of LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Beef can be made in one moment, which will renew the strength and vitality and prevent exhaustion. Keep a jar handy. It will save your health.

STILL DEBATING THE CURRENCY.

Senators Berry and Teller Oppose the Gold Standard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—At the conclusion of the Philippine debate in the Senate Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.,) was then recognized, and delivered his announced speech upon the pending Financial bill. He charged that the proposed change to a gold standard was to be made simply because the holders of the bonds deemed gold the more desirable. In an incidental reference to the Boer war, Mr. Berry said:

"While four-fifths of the American people are in sympathy with that struggling people in South Africa, we have reason to believe that the Administration is in sympathy with a monarchy."

In conclusion, he said that the people were in favor of bimetallism, and that the pending bill was dictated by the National banks and by those who hold the wealth of the country.

Mr. Teller took the floor to continue his speech on the financial question. He spoke against the proposed legislation, which, he said, placed it in the power of the banks to dictate in the country's financial affairs. Mr. Teller admitted that in some respects the country was more prosperous than it was a while ago.

"But," said he, "a system of prosperity which touches a few of our people and leaves out the American farmer is a vicious system, and the prosperity is a delusion."

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) said that, to his mind, the great question in the bill was the adoption of the gold standard. It far outweighed any other point. He inquired whether bonds at present outstanding, under the provisions of the Senate bill, would have to be paid in gold.

"There is nothing," replied Mr. Aldrich, "in this bill which changes the status of outstanding bonds, either directly or indirectly."

After a brief executive session, the Senate, at 4:40 P. M., adjourned.

Senator Morgan Offers a Substitute.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) has offered a substitute for the Senate's Financial bill, providing that the fixed policy of the United States is to pay off the National debt as rapidly as possible; that the specie basis, consisting of gold or silver, or both, is the only true basis of bank bills, and that it is unjust to change the present financial system.

HOUSE DISCUSSES EXPANSION.

Debate, However, Gets Tangled with the Race Problem.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—While the House to-day, in Committee of the Whole, was considering the Indian Appropriation Bill, Mr. Cooney (Dem., Mo.,) took occasion to deliver an argument against imperialism. He would open the door to every channel of trade, he said, but close it to every attempt at expansion.

Mr. Linney (Rep., N. C.,) deprecated the discussion of the policy of the Administration toward the Philippines.

"While the earth is drinking the warm blood of American heroes," said he, "it is our duty to stand by the flag of our country and the Commander in Chief of our armies." [Applause on the Republican side.]

"You 'cussed us out,'" he continued, turning toward the Democratic side, "because we did not jump into the war before we did."

"We forced you into the war;" interposed Mr. Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.)

"Yes, you made us declare war and now you are 'cussing' us because we did better than you thought we would." [Laughter.]

Mr. Linney turned his attention to elections and lynching in the South. The lack of free elections, he said, was the only infirmity in our governmental system. In exact proportion as people were deprived of their votes, he said, lynchings and assassinations were prevalent. Since 1891, there had been an average of 140 lynchings each year in the South.

Mr. White, (Rep., N. C.,) the only colored Representative in the House, said he had investigated the lynchings in the South and had found that less than 15 per cent. of them are due to assaults on women.

"And I desire to announce," Mr. White added, "that if it were not for the assaults of white men upon black women there would be less of the other class."

The public galleries contained many colored people who applauded this utterance vigorously.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) made a warm defense of the action of certain Southern States in disfranchising the ignorant and illiterate. He declared those States were preventing the submergence of civilization. He stated upon his honor that since 1875 no man had been defeated in office by fraud or force.

Mr. Cochran (Dem., Mo.,) closed the debate for to-day with a speech against the expansion policy of the Administration.

ADMIRAL DEWEY URGES PENSIONS.

Appears in Behalf of Those Dependent Upon Dead Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Admiral Dewey to-day appeared before the House Committee on Pensions in behalf of the bills pending before that committee to pension the widow of the late Capt. Charles V. Gridley of the Olympia at the rate of $200 per month; the widow of the late Commander E. P. Wood of the Petrel at $100 a month; the mother of Lieut. Thomas M. Brumby, Admiral Dewey's Flag Lieutenant, at $50 a month, and the widow of the late Capt. Henry E. Nichols of the Monadnock at $100 per month.

Admiral Dewey spoke eloquently of the great service these officers of the Asiatic Squadron had rendered to their country and of the deep interest he felt in the welfare of those they had left behind. While he did not advocate the amounts asked for in the bills, he appealed to the committee to deal generously with these noble women.

Would Curb Southern Lawlessness.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Representative Barthold of Missouri to-day began the circulation of a call for a Republican House caucus to consider means of preventing lawlessness at the polls, particularly in the South. Mr. Barthold brought up the subject at the joint caucus yesterday, but it was thought to be more proper for consideration at another meeting.

Congressional Notes.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency yesterday disposed of the bill proposing to prohibit the holding of National bank stock by any Secretary of the Treasury by laying the measure upon the table.

In the House yesterday a bill was passed to set aside a portion of the Arlington estate opposite Washington for an agricultural experiment station.

From the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs yesterday the bill providing for the use by the United States of devices invented by its naval officers while engaged in its service and covered by letters patent" was favorably reported.

House Election Committee No. 3 yesterday decided the Wise-Young contested election case for the Second Virginia District in favor of the contestant, Mr. Wise.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) offered a resolution in the Senate, which went over, discharging the Committee on Finance from further consideration of the resolution he offered on Jan. 23 regarding the National City Bank of New York.

Representative Tompkins of New York has introduced a bill placing tea on the free list.

Walked to Death in His Sleep.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 31.—Peter Rogers, an aged resident of Dayton, where he made his home with his son, was killed this morning by a fall from an extension kitchen. Mr. Rogers is supposed to have been walking in his sleep, and to have stepped from a window to the roof and then off the roof.

ROBERTS MAY GO TO COURT.

Ex-Utah Representative-Elect Says He Will Sue the Government for Emoluments.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Brigham H. Roberts of Utah was in this city a few hours to-day on his way home to Salt Lake City. Mr. Roberts was accompanied by his daughter.

"I am on my way home to Salt Lake," said Mr. Roberts. "No, I cannot say that my fight to establish my right to a seat in Congress is over, for I intend to consult my lawyers and see if the matter cannot be brought before the United States Supreme Court. I shall probably sue for the emoluments of the office to which I was elected by the State of Utah, as I cannot sue for the seat in Congress very well, after being barred out by that body, which is the sole judge of its membership."

TO SUCCEED MR. ROBERTS.

Supreme Court Clerk Blair of Utah Predicts Democratic Success.

George E. Blair of Salt Lake City, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Utah, is at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"Who will succeed Mr. Roberts as Representative in Congress?" a TIMES reporter asked him yesterday.

"I think," he replied, "it will be either Richard W. Young or William H. King. Utah is pretty safely Democratic, and one of those two gentlemen will be the Democratic nominee. Mr. Young is now at the head of the court in Manila. He organized the Utah Battery and was appointed to his present position by Gen. Otis. Mr. King preceded Mr. Roberts as Representative in Congress. The Republicans will undoubtedly nominate James T. Hammond, but I firmly believe a Democrat will be elected. Each of the persons named is a Mormon, but has only one wife."

Roberts Demands Pay and Mileage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—B. H. Roberts of Utah, who was recently excluded from membership in the House, has made a formal demand on the Sergeant at Arms of the House, for his salary and mileage, amounting in all to about $2,000. The demand was accompanied by the presentation of papers relating to the claimant's rights and also, it is said, with a suggestion that suit would be begun to enforce the claim in case it was not paid. The Sergeant at Arms declined to accept service of the papers.

BRITISH CONSUL DENIES IT.

The Interview Attacking Senator Mason Is Repudiated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The debate in the Senate yesterday relative to certain utterances attributed to Mr. Von Sittart, the British Consul at New Orleans, was referred to to-day in the Cabinet meeting, and Secretary Hay set out the facts in the case, so far as he had been able to learn them. As soon as the newspaper statements were drawn to his attention, which was some time last week, Secretary Hay laid them before Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador. The latter could not credit them, but promised an investigation.

The result has not taken official form, but sufficient was ascertained to warrant the Ambassador in assuring the Secretary that the Consul disclaimed responsibility for the criticisms directed against the United States Senate. The formal reply of the Ambassador will be in hand soon and will be laid before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—Consul Van Sittart, the local representative of the British Government, said to-day:

"I deny that any such utterances were made by me. I deny that I ever spoke of the Federal Government of this country in the terms ascribed to me. I hold that the word of a British gentleman is equal to the certificate before a notary and that it is always good."

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

CONNECTICUT—Yalesville, W. T. McKinzie.

NEW JERSEY—Newfield, L. W. Harris.

NEW YORK—Emeryville, De A. Balmat; Haselton, Frank Wilkins; Mecklenburg, Schuyler Hodle; New Hampton, James McVeigh; Whitman, Ina Mills.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR THE DISTRICT OF HARTFORD, CONN.—Ezra D. Bailey.

POSTMASTERS.—New York—H. P. Wilcox, Cohocton; D. D. Cottrell, North Cohocton; J. M. Brown, Port Jefferson; P. H. Zimmerman, Wayland; William S. McLaughlin, Avon.

NO SHEATHED BATTLESHIPS.

Naval Construction Board Explains Its Reversal of Opinion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Navy Board on Construction has submitted a report to the Secretary of the Navy explaining why it has reversed its position and modified its judgment in the matter of sheathing the new battleships, and now believes it will be more advantageous not to undertake to sheathe them. The board says that the argument in favor of sheathing is that the bottom of a ship will not foul to so great an extent as when not sheathed, and that therefore the vessels should be better able to maintain their speed on moderate coal consumption and save expense in docking and painting.

Against these advantages the board places as disadvantages heavy increased first cost; very difficult form of construction in which our shipbuilders have little or no experience; difficult and expensive repairs; danger of injury to the hull plates from bad sheathing; additional weight of sheathing which might be given up to coal or armor; increased volume to drive through the water; great difficulty in attaching sheathing to the armor plates and the lack of East India teak, the best wood for sheathing in this country.

The board believes that these disadvantages outweigh the advantages, and that the latest practice abroad appears to be to omit sheathing on the larger vessels, although 50 per cent. of the cruisers laid down have been sheathed. Chief Constructor Hichborn takes positive issue with the remainder of the board in their conclusions, and strongly insists upon the advantages of sheathing. He says United States shipbuilders can do all the foreign builders can.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. William R. Abercrombie, Second Infantry, and First Lieut. Walter C. Babcock, Eighth Cavalry, will report to Col. George M. Randall, Eighth Infantry, now in Washington, under orders to assume command of the Department of Alaska, for assignment to duty in that department.

Second Lieut. Louis Riceball, recently appointed, with rank from Dec. 1, 1899, is assigned to the Ninth Cavalry, Troop H, and will proceed to join his troop at Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

Lieut. Col. James W. Reilly, Ordnance Department, will proceed from the Watertown Arsenal to the office of Powell & Colne, New York City, on official business pertaining to the right of the Government to use the Tropenas steel casting process.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department: Capt. John L. Phillips, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Columbus, New York, and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty, to relieve Major James P. Kimball, Surgeon, and will report by letter to the commanding General, Department of the East; Major Kimball, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Omaha and report to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for duty as Chief Surgeon of that department, to relieve Lieut. Col. Egon A. Koerper, Deputy Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. Koerper, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to his home, Detroit, for his own convenience he is authorized to await retirement.

Major William S. Patten, Quartermaster, will proceed to New York City on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Major George A. Cornish, Fifteenth Infantry, and First Lieut. Charles F. Crain, Fifteenth Infantry, are detailed as members and Recorder, respectively, on the examining board at Governors Island, New York City, vice Major Benjamin K. Roberts, Second Artillery, and First Lieut. William T. Pence, Fifth Artillery, who are relieved.

Navy.

Z. W. Reynolds is promoted to Paymaster from April 23, 1899.

H. T. B. Harris is promoted to Pay Inspector from Aug. 20, 1899.

J. C. Sullivan is promoted to Paymaster from June 16, 1899.

George E. Hendee is promoted to Pay Director from Sept. 1, 1899.

S. Rand is promoted to Pay Inspector from Sept. 1, 1899.

W. J. Littell is promoted to Paymaster from Sept. 1, 1899.

W. L. Wilson is promoted to Paymaster from June 6, 1899.

J. R. Loomis is promoted to Pay Inspector from Jan. 4, 1899.

R. P. Lisle is promoted to Pay Director from June 6, 1899.

George W. Beaman is promoted to Pay Director from April 9, 1899.

J. R. Redfield is promoted to Pay Inspector from May 5, 1899.

Samuel McGowan is promoted to Paymaster from May 5, 1899.

H. L. Robins is promoted to Passed Assistant Paymaster from Sept. 1, 1899.

Edwin Putnam is promoted to Pay Director from May 7, 1899.

A. Burtis is promoted to Pay Director from May 5, 1899.

R. H. Woods is promoted to Passed Assistant Paymaster from May 3, 1899.

L. G. Hobbs is promoted to Pay Inspector from May 7, 1899.

W. A. Merritt is promoted to Passed Assistant Paymaster from May 7, 1899.

L. G. Boggs is promoted to Pay Inspector from Nov. 12, 1899.

E. D. Ryan is promoted to Paymaster from May 3, 1899.

H. G. Colby is promoted to Pay Inspector from April 23, 1899.

W. T. Gray is promoted to Passed Assistant Paymaster from April 9, 1899.

William J. Thompson is promoted to Pay Inspector from April 9, 1899.

H. E. Jewett is promoted to Paymaster from April 9, 1899.

L. A. Frailey is promoted to Pay Director from Aug. 29, 1899.

Lieut. William S. Smith is ordered to duty with the Kentucky, Feb. 5, instead of to the Asiatic Station.

Lieut. Martin Bevington is detached from connection with the Kentucky, Feb. 6, ordered to temporary duty on the Pensacola, and then to the Asiatic Station for engineer duty.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Admiral Farquhar's flagship, the New York, has left La Guayra for Cartagena.

The cruiser Isla de Luzon was put in commission at Hongkong to-day, under Commander John Bleeker.

The Dupont has arrived at the New York Navy Yard from Newport.

The Adams is at San Diego.

The collier Marcellus left New York yesterday for Norfolk.

The Ranger has arrived at Acapulco on her way south to make a survey along the west coast of Central America.

MEDICINAL AND TOILET ARTICLES. MEDICINAL AND TOILET ARTICLES. MEDICINAL AND TOILET ARTICLES.

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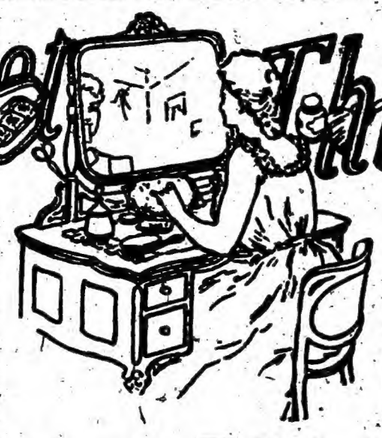

You will find a complete assortment of Foreign and Domestic Medicinal and Toilet Goods here—and our prices are always the lowest. . . . . .

The best-known and most popular Proprietary Medicines will be found in our Drug department. We sell the famous remedies of both Europe and America.

Medicinal and Toilet Articles.

Everybody has an interest in the following quotations. They are a fractional part of the most remarkable display of Medicinal and Toilet Articles that has been planned to win your favor and emphasize our leadership. Our regular prices are always lowest. During this sale "our regular prices" are sharply reduced. The items afford you a splendid chance to save considerable money on goods that are needed daily in every home. The facts in the case justify the expectation of a tremendous rush. That's why we suggest "your quick attention."

Medicinal Sundries.

"Birmingham" Nasal Douche, listed price 25c.; special price for this sale 12c

"Cutler's" Catarrh Inhalers, listed price $1.00; special price for this sale 69c

"Macy's" Nasal and Throat Atomizers, indestructible tube, three tips, special price for this sale 47c

Brown Mixture Tablets, plain and with muriate of ammonia, for throat affections, screw topped bottle; special price for this sale 19c

Syrup Hypophosphites Compound, as prescribed by the "National Formulary," formula and directions with every bottle, special price for this sale 69c

Glyco-Thymoline, list price $1.00; special price for this sale 68c

Seiler's Antiseptic Pastilles, 50 in bottle, our regular price 19c.; special for this sale 14c

Camphorated Oil, 4 oz. bottles, our regular price 19c.; special price for this sale 14c

Pure Cold Pressed Castor Oil, 4 oz. bottle, our regular price 12c.; special price for this sale 9c

Paregoric, 2 oz. bottle, our regular price, 9c.; special price for this sale 5c

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 25c. size, special price for this sale 12c

Liquid Peptonoids, a wonderful tonic, $1.00 size, special price for this sale 75c

Blaud's Iron Pills, 5 grain U. S. P., 100 in bottle, regular price, 16c.; special price for this sale 8c

Mustard Leaves, on cloth, per box of ten 14c

Belladonna Leaves, on cloth, ten in a box, our regular price, 34c.; special price for this sale 19c

Macy's Malt Extract, none better, our regular price, 15c.; special price for this sale 10c

Wine of Coca, 16 oz. bottle, our regular price, 59c.; special price for this sale 43c

Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, none better, our regular price, 43c.; special price for this sale 33c

Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, 16 oz. bottle, our regular price, 49c.; special price for this sale 39c

Lithia Tablets, 5 grains, 50 in bottle, our regular price, 29c.; special price for this sale 19c

Little Cathartic Granules, 50 in phial, our regular price, 9c.; special price for this sale 5c

Rochelle Salts, 4 oz., in wooden box, special price for this sale 12c

Epsom Salts, 6 oz., in wooden box, special price for this sale 6c

Powdered Alum, 2 oz., in wooden box, special price for this sale 6c

Grain Alcohol, full quart, special price for this sale, 74c.; full pint, special price for this sale 37c

Wood Alcohol, for external use only, full pint, special price for this sale. 19c

Pure Absorbent Cotton, U. S. P., 4 oz., in carton, our regular price, 11c.; special price for this sale 6c

Pure Borax, half pound packages, our regular price, 8c.; special price for this sale 4c

Petrolatum, purer than the ordinary Petroleum Jelly.

Amber, 5-ounce jars, our regular price, 5c.; special price for this sale. 3c

Pure White, one-pound jars, our regular price, 36c.; special price for this sale 24c

Carbolated, 5 oz. jars, our regular price, 11c.; special price for this sale. 8c

Camphorated, 5 oz. jars, our regular price, 11c.; special price for this sale. 8c

Compressed Tablets, pocket size phial, 50 tablets in each:

Soda Mints, Bicarbonate of Soda, Chlor. Potash, Rhubarb and Soda, Rhubarb and Magnesia; special price for this sale 9c

Pepsin, Pepsin and Bismuth, Pepsin, Bismuth and Charcoal; special price for this sale 14c

Pure Distilled Extract of Witch Hazel, prepared with grain alcohol, safe for internal and external uses; pint bottles, our regular price 18c., special price for this sale 12c

Spirits of Camphor, 6 oz. bottle, our regular price, 24c.; special price for this sale 19c

Concentrated Toilet Ammonia, 16 oz. pint bottle, our regular price, 16c.; special price for this sale 10c

Bi-Carb. of Soda, our special price for this sale 4c

Cream of Tartar, our regular price, 9c.; special price for this sale 6c

Effervescent Kissingen and Vichy Obesity Cure Remedies:

Wyeth's Vichy Salts, one-pound bottles, $1.00 size; special price for this sale 87c

Wyeth's Kissingen Salts, one-pound bottles, $1.25 size; special price for this sale $1.09

Macy's Vichy Salts, 4 oz. bottles, our regular price, 29c.; special price for this sale 19c

Macy's Kissingen Salts, 4 oz. bottles, our regular price, 29c.; special price for this sale 19c

Kissingen and Vichy Salt Tablets, 50 in bottle, our regular price 24c.; special price for this sale 17c

Red Raven Splits, special price for this sale 3c

Toilet Articles.

Empress Toilet Powder, 25c. size, special for this sale 12c

Oxyn Balm, $1.00 size, special price for this sale 46c

Fancy Sachet, "Jockey Club," one-ounce envelope, our regular price, 9c.; special price for this sale 4c

Handkerchief Extract, "Jockey Club," one-ounce bottle, our regular price, 39c.; special price for this sale 24c

"Daggett & Ramsdell's" Perfect Cold Cream, 10c. size; special price for this sale 5c

Eau de Cologne, true odor of orange blossoms, 4 oz. glass stoppered bottle, our regular price, 37c.; special price for this sale 19c

Dr. Bruel's Dentifricia, small size, our regular price, 24c.; special price for this sale 15c

Powdered Willow Charcoal, in tins, 10c. size; special price for this sale 7c

P. S. Glove Powder; will keep hands dry and the Gloves soft, 25c. size; special price for this sale 19c

Court Plaster, in case containing black, white, flesh colors, our regular price, 4c.; special price for this sale 2c

Witch Hazel Cold Cream, for chapped skin, our regular price, 16c.; special price for this sale 10c

Chemically Pure Glycerine, 12 oz. in bottle; special price for this sale, 26c

3 oz. in bottle, special price for this sale 7c

Elderflower Lotion, 4 oz. bottle, our regular price, 19c.; special price for this sale 14c

Tincture Benzoin, for whitening the skin, 6 oz. bottle, our regular price 34c.; special price for this sale 24c

Genuine Almond Meal, half-pound jars, made of genuine almond flour and violet perfume, our regular price, 28c.; special price for this sale 19c

Hygienique Face Powder, white and cream, absolutely pure, our regular price, 27c.; special price for this sale 12c

Florida Water, highest grade, 8 oz. bottle, our regular price, 29c.; special price for this sale 24c

Bay Rum, extra quality, 16 oz. sprinkler topped bottle, our regular price, 49c.; special price for this sale 41c

Amber Lavender Water, 6 oz. bottle, our regular price, 37c.; special price for this sale 29c

Rubber Goods.

"Defender" Hot Water Bottles, 2 quart size, the most reliable low priced bottle made; satisfaction guaranteed, made to sell at $1.00; special price for this sale 59c

"Star" Fountain Syringe, 2 quart size, three hard rubber pipes, made to sell at 75c.; special price for this sale 43c

Clinical or Fever Thermometers, in hard rubber cases, magnifying front and indestructible index, each instrument has been verified, special price for this sale 71c

Chest Protectors.

"Matchless" Lung Protectors, fine quality felt front and back, made to sell at 60c.; special price for this sale 29c

"Eclipse" Lung Protectors, back and front made of chamois lined felt, sold elsewhere at $1.25; special price for this sale 69c

"Australian Wool" Lung Protectors, fast color and washable, small, medium and large sizes, special price for this sale 89c

Toilet Soaps.

Buttermilk and Cucumber Juice Soap, our regular price, 11c.; special price for this sale 7c

Opaque Glycerine, large cake, our regular price, 9c.; special price for this sale 6c

Buttermilk and Glycerine Soap, none better, special price for this sale 6c

Green Soap (Sapo viridis) for skin diseases, one-pound tins, special price for this sale 24c

Hyomei Soap, 25c. size, special price

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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THE KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

There is no civilized community where the crime committed at Frankfort on Tuesday would not be universally condemned. If there is any citizen of Kentucky who looks upon this atrocious breach of the peace merely as a point gained in a desperate political battle, his existence and his opinions are evidence that he is a savage and not a civilized human being. There has been much in the character and career of GOEBEL which indicated that he, too, was imperfectly civilized. We cannot admire his political methods. We know that he had "killed his man." But all considerations of his conduct are inappropriate now and unseasonable. He had not provoked the assault upon him He was acting entirely within his legal right in contesting the election of Gov. TAYLOR. It was a perfectly peaceful and orderly proceeding. There was heat and passion in the atmosphere of Frankfort, but that was due not so much to the nature of the contest as to the habits of the people. There is at all times too much heat and passion about Kentucky politics. The horrible affair of Tuesday is proof of it, and one of the consequences.

Judged by the standard of a civilized community, and especially by the standard that should be maintained and enforced in every self-governing State, it was an absolutely inexcusable crime. It is easy enough to explain it, but impossible to justify or palliate it. It was an outrage, not only on GOEBEL and his partisans, but on the people, whose highest interests are assailed and their most precious rights violated. Doubtless the criminal will be punished promptly enough if he can be detected. He may fall a victim to the rage of GOEBEL'S friends. Or the crime may give rise to a series of shootings such as the social code of "feuds" in Kentucky seems to require when once a beginning is made. But all true friends of the State will hope that this crowning disgrace may shock public opinion into some effectual restriction of the lawless habits from which it has sprung. For it is really an appalling disgrace to any State in this Union that such a man, even having led the life he did, should have been shot as he was. It was made possible only by a general indifference to the sanctity of human life and a general contempt for the right of society to order and the reign of law. If the present crime shall reveal to the people of Kentucky the depth of savagery in which they have allowed themselves to remain for so long a time, it will not be without its compensation.

Meanwhile, it is worthy of note that our admirable system of decentralization enables us to regard the outbreak of violence in the politics of Kentucky with relative equanimity. It will not affect any other State, much less the Nation. It will probably be settled in Kentucky without further serious disturbance, and in no case will there be any occasion for the intervention of the Federal Government, except, possibly, to preserve the peace while the people of the State exercise their rights. And let us trust that not even this will be necessary, but that Kentucky will prove equal to the task that is imposed upon her.

A WASTE OF TIME.

Does any one believe that this desire for empire will be sated with the acquisition and retention of the Philippine Islands? Why should it? The thirst of empire is no new thing. It is like the desire for human blood. It was a wrong step for us to take Hawaii. It was much worse for us to acquire the Philippine Islands. The desire for empire is not to be sated. There is no reason to think we will call a halt, and instead of an army of one, two, or three hundred thousand men, we will want one equal to the armaments of Europe.—Mr. BACON of Georgia, in the Senate debate on the Philippines.

One of the chief benefits education confers on man is the training of the judgment to distinguish between things that are useful and things that are rubbish. It enables him to profit immediately by the experience of others instead of waiting long years for the slow ripening influence of his own successes and failures.

In the patriarchal days, before there were books and schools, men must have had to knock about the world five or six hundred years before they became wise. NOAH at the age of, say, 459 would probably have argued the political questions of his time in the spirit of BACON of Georgia. His arguments would have been just as silly and schoolboyish as the argument that we are going to get drunk on empire and acquire such a craving for that costly tipple that we shall be unable to sober up.

If we had sent out armadas to conquer the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico as an act of unprovoked aggression prompted only by our hunger for new territory, Senator BACON'S argument about the insatiable desire for more would have some relevancy to actual conditions. The Philippines fell to us undesired in the performance of an imperative duty. It is our duty to keep them and take care of their people. We are going to do it. Mr. BACON wastes the time of the Senate and of the country by his pointless talk.

THE USES OF AN OPPOSITION.

The United States and the United Kingdom are the two most conspicuous and successful examples now furnished in the world of parliamentary government. It is curious that they should now be suffering from the same trouble. That is, the want of an intelligent, organized, patriotic opposition.

Really, such an opposition is an integral part of the parliamentary "outfit." The English expression, "Her Majesty's Opposition," is, or ought to be, the expression of an important fact. Watchful and alert criticism is part of the very assumed machinery of government, and is as necessary as the responsible executive itself. The chiefs of the responsible executive ought to be able to learn from it. And yet, in the two Anglo-Saxon nations, it has broken down completely, to their great loss. How it may be with Lord SALISBURY we do not pretend to know. But we can imagine President MCKINLEY, as a conscientious and "painful" official, charged with duties upon which he must desire that every possible light, even a hostile light, might be cast, breathing forth daily laments that the Democrats should be such asses, that they can or will tell him nothing that would be of use to him in his business.

The Democrats in this country have disabled themselves from performing the proper functions of a critical opposition. In the first place, they allowed the cranks and fools and ignoramuses of the party to make its platform in a Presidential year, and to put upon it a representative of all that was most unwise and most unsafe. The consequence has been that, though the leaders of the party should now speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and not with the tongues of partisans and jackasses, it would be a long time before they could get the American people to pay any attention to what they said. But, as a matter of fact, they have not been speaking wisely. They have been speaking with extreme unwisdom. They have been pretending that the responsibilities thrust upon us by the result of the Spanish war could be discharged by the simple process of unloading and disregarding them. The American people have no sympathy with or belief in this method. They have shown as much, most decidedly, by their votes. And yet the Bourbons of our Opposition, instead of offering constructive criticism, or helpful criticism, or interesting criticism, keep on harping on a policy which is utterly discredited and utterly out of relation to the needs of the time.

This looks like "judicial blindness." And equally like judicial blindness does the conduct of the British Opposition appear. Leading Liberals—Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, Mr. MORLEY, Mr. BRYCE, Mr. HARRISON—addressed to the policy of bullying the Boers adopted by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN criticisms which must have made some impression upon the British conscience when that policy was first made evident. It was plain that the Ministry had allowed itself to engage in a war which, according to the line so aptly cited from LUCAN by Mr. HARRISON; "could have no triumphs." But none of them then expected, or could have expected, that the first three months of the struggle of the whole British Army with a population of a quarter of a million Boers would result in a series of victories for the weaker party, that a German General should be able to say, at that point in the struggle, that "the reputation of the British Army was already gone." That, at such a juncture, the Government should extend its claims, and should put into the Queen's speech the declaration that the war should not close until the British supremacy of the British Empire in South Africa was established, seems a fatuous and unnecessary performance, seeing that the British are technically entirely justified by the fact that they are engaged not very successfully in repelling invasion of British territory. Such a phrase offered a legitimate point of attack for the Opposition. The "monocular insolence," as Mr. ROBERT ROOSEVELT happily calls it, of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S so-called "negotiations" was also a fair subject of attack. It is arguable that the inevitable modernization and Anglicization of the Transvaal would have proceeded more rapidly, and almost demonstrable that it would have proceeded more smoothly and left less of embitterment and difficulty behind it, if Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had not felt it to be laid upon him, as was said long ago, and about a very different matter, "to prod Providence and accelerate the action of the All-wise."

But it cannot be said that the British Opposition has thus far any more lived up to its privileges than our own. The British public is in a mood now to take into much more serious consideration than it took when they were delivered the solemn warnings of Mr. HARRISON and Mr. MORLEY. For then every Englishman, including the critics themselves, thought the march to Pretoria would be the holiday excursion which it has proved to be so very far from being. But there is certainly no guidance to be had for the Government from the criticisms of the Opposition, any more than there is for our own Administration from the criticisms of our own Opposition. The criticism of Lord ROSEBERY and Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN are no more to the point than the criticisms of Senator VEST and Representative BAILEY. And the British people will be apt to reach the same conclusion as that reached by the American people, the conclusion that, though the conduct of their actual rulers may leave a good deal to be desired, there is nothing at all to be gained by putting their critics in their places.

THE UNEXPECTED.

Mr. Bryan's speech at Indianapolis was a disappointment to those who had expected him to make a speech. He made a lecture. He made a lecture which was full of good sense, and which was delivered in a manner which was free from the vices of the platform. But it was a lecture, and not a speech. It was not the kind of speech which Mr. Bryan has been making for the last three years. It was not the kind of speech which he has been expected to make. It was not the kind of speech which he has been making himself ready to make. It was not the kind of speech which he has been announced to make. It was not the kind of speech which he has been reported to have made. It was not the kind of speech which he has been supposed to have made. It was not the kind of speech which he has been said to have made. It was not the kind of speech which he has been thought to have made. It was not the kind of speech which he has been understood to have made. It was not the kind of speech which he has been believed to have made. It was not the kind of speech which he has been declared to have made. It was not the kind of speech which he has been alleged to have made. It was not the kind of speech which he has been represented to have made. It was not the kind of speech which he has been given out to have made. It was not the kind of speech which he has been published to have made. It was not the kind of speech which he has been stated to have made

THE BRITISH WAR DEBATE

Attack on the Salisbury Government Continued.

IS CHARGED WITH DUPLICITY

Statement Made in the Commons that Chamberlain Is Suspected of Complicity in the Jameson Raid.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The House of Commons to-day resumed the debate on the amendment of Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Liberal, to the address in reply to the Queen's speech. The amendment, which is virtually a vote of censure on his Brother, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, is worded as follows:

"And we humbly express our regret at the want of foresight and judgment displayed by her Majesty's advisers, as shown alike in their conduct of African affairs since 1895 and in their preparation for the war now proceeding."

Replying to the criticism of Francis S. Stevenson, Liberal, member for the Eye Division of Suffolk, Government Leader A. J. Balfour said nothing had thus far occurred to convince him that the information given by the Intelligence Department regarding the Boer guns was erroneous.

Sydney Charles Buxton, Liberal, member for the Middle Division of Lanarkshire, referred to the charges brought against the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Treasury, whereupon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, hotly interrupted, saying:

"From the very beginning neither the Treasury nor the Chancellor have in any way stinted any preparations or expenditure the Cabinet thought necessary."

Sir Robert Threshie Reid, Liberal, member for the Dumfries District, bitterly arraigned the Government's "recklessness and duplicity," which he said aroused the first misunderstandings with the Boers, and which, fostered and stimulated by the "wickedness and folly of a few men," resulted in the war.

Amid Opposition cheers and Ministerial murmurs Sir Robert Threshie Reid declared that, having regard for the general discredit attaching to Great Britain in the minds of foreigners by the events connected with the Jameson raid, it was the duty of the Government to take up the broken threads and pursue the inquiry to its final end. The Parliamentary committee of inquiry, he further asserted, was a scandal and a dishonor to the House, and there was a suspicion that the raid was organized with the complicity of Mr. Chamberlain.

William St. John Brodrick, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, closed to-day's debate. He, generally, traversed the indictments of the Opposition, which he characterized as "immoral" at such a time as the present. No Conservative, he added, defended the raid, from which, he claimed, the Government had suffered more than anybody, because, when the raid was precipitated, President Krüger had almost reached the end of his tether with his own burghers on account of his treatment of the Uitlanders."

The House then adjourned.

SPEECHES SHARPLY CRITICISED.

The London Press Deprecates Lord Salisbury's Tone.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The afternoon newspapers, even the warmest supporters of the Government, stigmatize the speeches of the Unionist leaders as mere verbiage and as displaying an unhappy inability to realize the exceptional nature of the situation or devise means for retrieving it. Lord Salisbury's jocular references to the Government's shortcomings are regarded as being in particularly bad taste, and there is nothing but approval for Lord Rosebery's cutting criticism of them.

With the exception of Lord Rosebery's speech even the apologists of the Liberal Opposition find little comfort in such academic panacea as the Liberal leaders were able to offer.

IRISH MEMBERS STAND ALOOF.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—It is announced that the new United Irish Party, at a meeting this afternoon, decided to take no collective part in the division in the House of Commons upon Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

It is explained that this course is taken because the amendment contains a declaration favorable to the prosecution of the war.

France Criticises the Speech.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The French press continues to criticise the speech from the Throne and the declarations of Lord Salisbury and his colleagues. The Journal points to the fact that the Queen's speech made no mention of the United States, and says that "this silence is remarkable after the demonstrations in recent months." The Gaulois says that the days of the Salisbury Cabinet are numbered.

THE SCANDINAVIAN UNION.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 31.—Premier Erik Gustav Bostrom is distinctly hopeful that the differences between Sweden and Norway will soon be dispelled. In an interview to-day he said he was fully convinced that the worst was over and that the Norwegians were beginning to realize that their demands could not be granted if the union was to be maintained. He knew from personal experiences, while traveling in Norway, that the Norwegians entertained the friendliest feelings for Sweden, and he was positive that if a political hothead should in the future propose anything tending toward the dissolution of the union a majority of the Norwegians would oppose it.

Sweden, the Premier added, was quite willing to meet her partner half way and had already offered to settle the question of a Foreign Minister on equal terms.

Regarding the alleged Russian spies reported to have been seen about Swedish fortifications, the Premier declared the Government had thoroughly investigated the matter and found the supposed spies were only Russian workmen. Therefore there was no cause for alarm.

ZOLA WINS HIS SUIT.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The court before which the case was tried to-day acquitted M. Zola in the libel suit brought against the novelist by M. Ernest Judet of the Petit Journal arising from M. Zola's declaration, in reply to M. Judet's accusations against M. Zola's father, that the letters published in the Petit Journal were forgeries or willfully garbled. M. Zola was fined, in default, at the first hearing of the suit, during his flight to England. To-day he was present with his counsel, M. Labori.

TURKEY FORCED TO TERMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 31.—The Italian Ambassador, Signor A. Pansa, has won in his efforts to bring about the surrender of a fifteen-year-old Italian girl who had been placed in the harem of a Turkish officer. The girl, Sylvia Gemell, was to-day taken to the Italian Embassy and handed over to her father.

Early in the day Signor Pansa sent an ultimatum to the Porte stating that if the girl was not surrendered to-day diplomatic relations between the two Governments would be ruptured.

AUSTRIA TO BUY ARMS.

Diet Approves a 30,000,000 Florin Credit for That Purpose.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 31.—The lower house of the Hungarian Diet to-day approved a supplementary credit of 30,000,000 florins for the purchase of rifles, artillery, ammunition, &c., after the Premier, Koloman de Szell, had explained that, "in view of the obscure position in the Balkans," it was necessary to prepare the army for possible partial mobilization. He denied that the fortification of Cattaro (at the southwest extremity of the Gulf of Cattaro) implied the least suggestion of a demonstration against Italy, which she classed as a "valuable and generally esteemed member of the Dreibund."

Arbitration Court at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 31.—The Government is about to bring forward a bill approving the conclusions reached by the Peace Conference regarding arbitration, with a special view to the establishment of a permanent Court of Arbitration here. It is believed by the Government that the people of the Netherlands would appreciate such a compliment, owing to the fact that many European peace treaties were formerly concluded here.

RUSSIA'S CONTROL IN PERSIA.

The Press Urges the Prompt Building of a Railroad.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.—The newspapers here express immense satisfaction at the Persian loan of 22,500,000 rubles to be floated by the Loan Bank of Persia, a Russian institution, but think Russia showed "excessive delicacy" in not including the Custom Houses of the ports of the Persian Gulf among the guarantees. They urge the prompt building of a railroad as the best means of shutting out the claims of other nations.

The Herold sees extraordinary significance in the conclusion of the arrangement, which, it says, shows Russia is resolved to assert her interests in Persia in a determined fashion. The paper also says it thinks Germany will not be envious of Russian success, "which can be regarded as Russia's compensation for Samoa."

The other papers think the first thing Persia ought to do is to extinguish her indebtedness to Great Britain, and thus regain her freedom of action in the Province of Fars.

THE KAISER'S GAME RECORD.

Has Killed 40,822 Pieces, Including a Whale, Since 1872.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Since 1872 Emperor William has killed 40,822 pieces of game.

The list includes 34,813 small game and 6,009 big game, besides 121 chamois, 7 elks, 3 reindeer, 3 bears, and 1 whale.

SANTO DOMINGO SETTLES.

Pays Balance of the American Bridge Company's Claim.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 31.—The Government has paid over to a representative of W. F. Powell, United States Minister to Haiti, who came here to arrange a settlement of the dispute, the balance of the claim of the American Bridge Company growing out of the absorption by the Government of a bridge concession.

In making the payment, the Government called attention to the fact that the sum of $2,400 had been expended for valuation and two expert inspections in order to get the bridge accepted. This amount is put forward as offset, but left to the decision of the United States Government

Off for the Paris Exposition.

F. J. V. Skiff, Director General of exhibits to the United States Commission, Paris Exposition, and A. S. Capehart, Director of Liberal Arts, sailed yesterday on the St. Louis for Paris. Other members and employes of the commission will sail Feb. 7, and Commissioner General Peck will sail about Feb. 21. The United States cruiser Prairie will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day for Havre with her second cargo of exhibits, including models of yachts and warships, exhibits in sculpture and painting, and a large exhibit in the Department of Forestry and Fisheries.

Germans Fear American Exhibits.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—In view of the American exhibition of agricultural machinery at Moscow in 1901, the Industrial League has addressed a circular to the German agricultural machinery manufacturers pointing out the very serious and threatening danger and proposing a rival exhibition of German machinery this year in Russia. Twenty-four manufacturers have already accepted.

Snow and Influenza in Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 31.—Terrible snowstorms prevail throughout the peninsula. In some places the snow is yards deep. There have been a number of wrecks on the Atlantic and Mediterranean Coasts.

There are 5,000 cases of influenza in this city.

Adds to German Private Shipyards.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—It is announced that the German Government will add the shipyard at Bremen to the list of private yards for building the new navy. Other private yards are the Vulkan at Stettin, the Schichau, the Germania, and the Blohm.

CAB DASHES INTO A CROWD.

Driver, Passenger, and All Nearly Go Into the River—Man Badly Hurt.

During the rush hour last night at the East Twenty-third Street ferry, and while the crowd of Brooklynites homeward bound was very large, a hansom cab drawn by a spirited horse dashed down Twenty-third Street and right into the midst of the crowd, knocking people over, causing a stampede, and possibly fatally injuring an old man. The horse came within ten feet of going into the East River. The occupant of the cab was N. L. Stokes, a wealthy coal merchant of 270 West Eighty-seventh Street.

The old man who was injured was Peter Herman, eighty years old, of 186 Middleton Street, Brooklyn. He has been in the employ of a firm of surgical instrument makers at 107 East Twenty-eighth Street for nearly half a century and was on his way home. He is injured internally and his condition after he reached Bellevue Hospital was pronounced serious.

The cab was driven by William Courtney, forty-nine years old, of 231 West Nineteenth Street. Policeman Baker and Doolin of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station probably prevented the driver from going into the river, horse, cab, and passenger. Baker was knocked down in his effort to stop the horse, and two women and a small boy were also knocked over, but they got away in the crowd before their names could be ascertained.

The policemen had to hurry the driver away after the accident, for the men in the crowd were so incensed at him that he would have been roughly treated if they had gotten at him.

FEBRUARY'S COLD GREETING.

Sharp Frost and Bitter Wind Mark Its Birth Night.

The day began yesterday with a slightly warmer temperature and a freedom from the blustering of the bitterly cold winds which ushered in Tuesday morning, and during the middle of the day pedestrians were able to remain out of doors with some comfort. During the afternoon the high winds of Monday night returned, and the mercury began to fall sharply, and when the crowds of business people commenced to start for their homes there was little delay in their movements.

The wind grew intensely cold and sharp after sundown. At midnight the thermometers of the Weather Bureau registered 12 degrees above zero, showing a cold greeting from February's first hours. Those unfortunate beings who had to travel in the unheated surface cars during the evening looked as if they felt colder than their neighbors moving fast on the sidewalks. The slow-going horse cars with their stoves kept their passengers in a much better frame of mind.

FATAL WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

Two Deaths and Much Suffering Result from Fall in Temperature.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Two deaths, many frozen hands, feet, noses, and ears, and scores of cases of suffering from destitution constitute but part of the record of the coldest weather that has visited the city this Winter. The low mark reached was 8 degrees below zero, at 6 o'clock A. M. Many minor cases of suffering are reported to the police, but some were so badly frozen that they may not recover.

The frigid weather will not last long, according to the weather man, who predicts that the temperature to-morrow will rise to 12 or 13 degrees. Scores of persons were given shelter at the police stations. The county agent has received many appeals for assistance.

Gov. Roosevelt as a Wrestler.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Gov. Roosevelt is much amused by the receipt of letters from men in other States, one coming from a United States Senator, advising him not to participate in a public wrestling match. This is the result of a story which stated that the Governor intended doing this. He will not participate in any such exhibition, and the first he knew of the matter, he says, was when he received a letter of advice.

Joseph Holland May Marry.

It was widely rumored in theatrical circles yesterday that Joseph Holland, who is appearing in the comedy "At the White Horse Tavern," will marry next week Miss Winona Shannon, the young actress and sister of Miss Effie Shannon.

"DIE WALKUERE" REPEATED.

Wagner's Music Drama Given Again at the Opera.

The second drama of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night before an audience or good size. It was the third performance this season of "Die Walküre," and the fates seemed to have conspired to make it an off night for Wagner. Mr. Van Dyck was to have appeared as Siegmund, in which part he has much to commend him, and Mr. Bertram was to have sung Wotan here for the first time. Unfortunately, both these gentlemen were "indisposed," and their places had to be filled by substitutes. In the case of Siegmund this did not result in disaster, for the ever ready Mr. Dippel came forward to take Mr. Van Dyck's place. For Mr. Bertram, however, the substitute was Mr. Mühlmann, and whatever may be said of this gentleman's readiness and his earnestness, it would be more than generous to insinuate that he was an ideal representative of the All-Father of the Scandinavian mythology.

Mr. Dippel's Siegmund was intelligent and interesting, and the interpretation deserved the kind words which this sincere young artist's work always receives. The womenfolk of the drama, however, commanded the lion's share of the praise last night. Mme. Ternina was the Brünnhilde, and her work was generally admirable. She is not the perfect embodiment of the heroic side of the Valkyr's nature, but this side of the character is seldom adequately revealed. The womanly aspect of Brünnhilde was brought to the front last night, and that in a most dignified yet tender manner. And it is always a delight to hear Mme. Ternina sing. Her tones are so clear, so pure, so mellow, so full of the permeating vitality of well-placed vocal sounds, that they become, when backed by her musical intelligence, potent interpretative agents. She gives her audience a splendid exhibition of the eloquence of Wagnerian melody, and adds another to the valuable list of unanswerable arguments that Wagner is a most vocal writer. Those who believe that Wagner injures the voice should note how easily Mme. Ternina sings his music.

Mme. Gadski was the Sieglinde, and here again only words of praise are required. This lady has shown steady growth in art since she first came to America, and her performances are now on a high plane. As a singer she holds an important position, and her skill in impersonation is admirable. Mme. Schumann-Heink was the Fricka, and it goes without saying that she was satisfactory as the discontented wife of Walhalla. Mr. Pringle was once more the Hundig, and the Valkyrs had the same representatives as before. Mr. Paur conducted the performance with zeal.

NEW PLAYS FOR CHARLES FROHMAN

To Have an Interest in George H. Broadhurst's Future Work.

Charles Frohman signed a contract yesterday whereby he will control with George H. Broadhurst all the plays the latter writes for a term of years. In making this arrangement the theatrical firm of Broadhurst Bothers, which has produced many farces in this country and England, will be dissolved, Thomas W. Broadhurst continuing to manage the present Broadhurst plays. All of George Broadhurst's new plays will be presented by Mr. Frohman with his own companies. In speaking of the sudden dissolution of his partnership with his brother, George Broadhurst said yesterday:

"My reasons for associating myself with Mr. Frohman are that the longer I study my profession the more convinced I am that management, theatre, and environment contribute much more to the success of a play than most persons imagine, and associated with Charles Frohman I will secure all of these. I am anxious also to devote all of my time hereafter to writing plays without the annoyance of business details. This I think will be realized also. I expect to begin soon writing a new farce, which will be ready for production early next season."

MR. HAMBOURG'S PIANO RECITAL.

It cannot be said of young Mark Hambourg, the pianist, that he lacks industry. He had given forty-three concerts previous to yesterday, and he has about thirty-five more to give before he shakes the dust of America off his feet and goes home to tell the European newspapers of his "wonderful success." He gave another of his numerous recitals yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall, and there was hardly a vacant seat. This is a record which the pianist may boast when he goes home, for they do not know over there how easy it is to get such audiences here. Yesterday afternoon's assembly also made a record in the matter of applause. Its enthusiasm knew no bounds, and there was hardly a number that was not applauded before it ended. It is not for us to say whether this showed that there were persons present who did not know when the pieces were ended.

Mr. Hambourg is perhaps the most erratic of piano players. At any rate, he has a surprising way of playing well at one moment and ill the next. Yesterday, as heretofore, the most satisfying work he did was in the most serious pieces on his programme, the "Wanderer" fantasia of Schubert, for instance, he showed that he had worked out a design for the presentation of the composition, and in some of the lesser pieces his readings seemed to be of a haphazard nature. It is generally conceded that the "Wanderer" fantasia requires the interpretation of an artist. That Mr. Hambourg was not satisfying in all parts of it was to be expected. But his reading was highly creditable, and that is more than can be said of his performance of Schumann's "Traumeswirren."

SMYTH & RICE TO DISSOLVE.

Partnership to End at the Close of This Season.

Smyth and Rice, who have figured for the last five years as prominent managers and producers of farces in this country, have decided to dissolve their partnership at the close of this season. Mr. Smyth, as before taking Mr. Rice as a partner, will star Willie Collier, who is now playing under the firm's management in "Mr. Smooth." Mr. Rice is somewhat undecided regarding his future plans, but will probably undertake the management of some attraction he has in view.

The firm was organized in the Fall of 1895. Its first production, "My Friend from India," proved a phenomenal success. This was followed by the farce, "The Man from Mexico." Last year the firm produced "The Cuckoo," "The Old Coat," and "Mr. Smooth," only the latter of which proved successful. The firm also brought to this country the English company that presented "The Little Ray of Sunshine." The company made a brief tour after its New York engagement and then disbanded, some of the members remaining in America, while others returned to England.

A German Problem Play.

The new German schauspiel "Am Spieltisch des Leben," acted for the first time in this country at the Irving Place Theatre last evening, is a specimen of the genus called "problem plays," although its problem is not so very difficult to solve and its moral is that of many a French comedy written before the term "problem play" was in general circulation. A gentleman with a past marries, partly for sordid reasons, partly for love, an innocent and beautiful young woman, while the lady concerned in his "past," who, it appears, was more sinned against than sinning, weds at the same time a proud and good old man. Presently the two couples are neighbors in the country, and the young wife and the old husband insist on social intercourse, which the other two would gladly avoid.

The disclosure of the guilt of his wife to the elderly husband, his forgiveness, and the successful efforts of all concerned to keep the disgraceful disclosure from the ears of the simple and trusting young woman make up the dramatic action of the piece. It is intimated that an English adaptation of this play, which was written by Klaus Arsen, will soon be acted here. The performance by Mr. Conried's company is effective, and both Emmy Schroth and Martha Schiffel are happily placed in the distribution.

John Blair to Play Hamlet.

John Blair, who will play the part of a young artist in "The Countess Chiffon," which will be presented by W. A. Brady at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Feb. 6, will appear later in the season as Hamlet in a company which will be especially arranged for him.

Miss Shepard Said to be Dying.

Miss Martha Shepard, who until last Saturday played Fifine in "Papa's Wife," is critically ill at her apartments, in West Fifty-fifth Street. Miss Shepard was taken ill with gastritis last Sunday, and was compelled to give up her work. It was thought her retirement would be for a short time only, but her condition gradually became worse, and yesterday it was announced that she was in a dying condition.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The first day of Winter's last calendar month, whose ending will also mark the close of the Winter season, brings little of incident to the New York society world, with the exception of the annual Charity Ball, to take place at the Astoria this evening. It is probably gratifying to the managers of this ball that the day has so little of gayety, and especially that no other social distraction of importance is scheduled for the evening. The request of these managers that hostesses should not arrange entertainments on the date of its occurrence may have had some effect, but it is to be feared that the comparative dullness of the season and not an unselfish desire to do nothing to detract from the attendance lest a charity should suffer has the most to do with the lack of other entertainments.

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The younger and dancing set will be present in full force at the Astoria to-night, and will have the opportunity of dancing not only in the large ballroom of the Astoria, but in the Astor Gallery, Myrtle and East Rooms as well, and to the music of three full orchestras. The Charity is always an early ball, and the managers will begin arriving this evening soon after 9 o'clock, and will start the grand march at the latest by 11 o'clock. This grand march is the one link that binds the ball customs of the past to those of the present. It is kept up at the Charity Ball simply as a matter of sentiment, and is a novel sight to the débutantes of each succeeding year, for it has for many years disappeared from fashionable life, although still a feature at Bowery and east side balls.

Those who have promised to take part in the grand march this evening and who will probably be present are Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Egleston, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick N. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mills Day, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Oothout, Miss Caroline Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. William Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hyde, Miss Helen D. Hunt, Miss Ogden Jones, Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Lattman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Milbank, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. E. Pope Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis F. Whitin, Gen. and Mrs. Roe, Dr. and Mrs. Everett Culver, the Hon. and Mrs. D. S. Lamont, Dr. Thomas, Dr. and Mrs. Mittendorf, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burling Lawrence, Dr. and Mrs. Tulley, Dr. and Mrs. Gibney, Dr. Southworth, Dr. Carmalt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Eno, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mennier, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie, and a large sprinkling of army and navy people and many public officials.

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The ball will be preceded by many dinners to be given by Mrs. E. Townsend, Jr., Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mrs. Robert Nicol, and Mrs. Henry M. Eaton, who will chaperon a number of the members of Mrs. Church's dancing class. The Wednesday Cotillion will also have a large representation, chaperoned by Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Oliver Jones, and Mrs. Boothby. Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond will be of Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan's party, as will also Dr. and Mrs. Glover Arnold, and Miss Arnold, one of the Winter's débutantes; Miss Geer, Miss Duffield, and Miss Weeks.

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To-night's Charity Ball will be the forty-first, for although the first Charity Ball was held in 1857, it was omitted for two years during the civil war. Through all the changing conditions of New York social life the Charity Ball has remained the one function where even the members of the most fashionable and exclusive sets in New York society have met their less fashionable brothers and sisters on the same floor for a common and worthy cause. The Charity Ball of 1857 realized $3,600 for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, for which charitable institution it was first organized. The ball of 1898 realized some $12,000, and the receipts last year were upward of $18,000. From all indications the financial results of to-night's ball will be larger than those of any previous Charity Ball.

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Miss Leary gave last evening at her residence, 3 Fifth Avenue, a dinner of some thirty-eight covers in honor of Mrs. Astor, who will sail on her annual Winter trip to Europe on Feb. 22. The house was handsomely decorated with vases of pink roses and other cut flowers. The guests were seated at one large table, which was decorated with American Beauty roses, and the centrepiece, a large silver vase, was filled with these flowers. This rose, which is Mrs. Astor's favorite flower, is also a favorite with Miss Leary, and is always used at her entertainments. Among the guests at last night's dinner, in addition to Mrs. Astor, were Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Mr. Edward Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Q. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Miss Josephine Drexel, Miss Bishop, Mr. Alphonso de Navarro, Mr. Goelet Gallatin, and Mr. Egerton Winthrop. This dinner is the first entertainment that Miss Leary has given since the death over a year ago of her brother, Charles C. Leary.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gave yesterday afternoon at her residence, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, a musical afternoon. The invitations were limited to about 100 guests, who, for the most part, were members of the Newport set. The old but always popular and beautiful "In a Persian Garden" was sung by a quartet composed of Mrs. Seabury Ford, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, and Mr. Leland Langley. The last named was hardly an adequate substitute for Mr. David Bispham, who with the other artists above named formed the original quartet. The feature of the production was, as always, Mr. Gordon's tenor solo, "Oh, Moon of My Delight That Knows No Wane." After the music the guests enjoyed a light collation. Mrs. Oelrichs's departure for Europe, which has several times been announced as to occur this month, is by no means an assured fact, and she may not go abroad this Winter. Among those present yesterday afternoon were Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. George De Forest, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Miss Burden, Miss Blight, Mr. and Mrs. Wysong, Mrs. Kortwright, Mr. and Mrs. L. Q. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Storrs Wells, Miss Clapp, Miss Emily Hoffman, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Starr Miller, Mr. Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mr. Harry Lehr.

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Mr. Craig Wadsworth will lead the cotillion at the dance or ball which Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry is to give at her residence on Monday evening next. Mr. Wadsworth will lead with Miss Gerry.

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The supper and dance which Mrs. Trenor L. Park is to give at Sherry's to-morrow evening is exciting lively anticipations. It will be remembered that Mrs. Park's supper last year fell on the evening of Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, the night of the blizzard, and only about 25 of the 100 guests invited were able to be present.

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Among the dinners not previously announced is a large one for young people in honor of Miss Evelyn Parsons, to be given by Mr. and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons at their residence, 51 East Fifty-third Street, on Wednesday evening next. To-night Mrs. Benjamin S. Church of 36 West Twelfth Street gives a dinner of twelve covers for her daughter, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church. The guests at this dinner will afterward attend the Charity Ball.

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The plans for the bal poudré to be given for the benefit of the Messiah Home for Children have been materially changed. It will not be given in the Berkeley School Armory on the evening of Feb. 22, but will take pace on the evening of Feb. 21 in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria. Every effort is to be made by the patronesses and managers to make this ball a brilliant affair, and it is hoped that the ball will bring in a handsome sum for the charity.

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Mrs. Charles E. Sherman, (Miss Hannah Newbold Lawrence,) who was married last week, will assist her sister-in-law, Mrs. John L. Lawrence (Miss Alice Work) in receiving at the latter's reception at the Astoria on Tuesday afternoon next.

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The Mr. Francis V. Alexandre, the announcement of whose marriage to Miss Sedonya B. Bussel in Baltimore on Dec. 22 last, was published only on Tuesday, is a distant connection of the well-known Alexandre family. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1899, and is a member of the New York Athletic and Larchmont Yacht Clubs, and owns some valuable horses. He is not well known in New York and has not figured in society here, so that the delayed announcement of his wedding has made no stir.

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Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., will give a luncheon to-day at her residence, 82 West Fifty-second Street, and Miss Mary Hopeton Drake will also give a luncheon of fifteen covers to young women at her residence, 137 West Eightieth Street. The first ride of the Knickerbocker Riding Club, which was scheduled for this evening at Durland's, has been postponed for one week. The fourth dance of the Bachelors and Spinsters' organization will take place this evening at Delmonico's. The Thursday Evening Musical Club will hold its third meeting this evening. Mrs. Albert B. Boardman gives to-night a dinner for her son, Sewall Boardman. To-day will bring the first of a series of "at homes" to be given by Mrs. Thomas McLean of 33 West Seventy-third Street. Miss Eliza Campbell Foot of 139 Madison Avenue will also hold the first of four Thursdays in February to-day.

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"Miss Hobbs," with its yachting atmosphere, has had the effect of directing attention in London to American yachting costumes. One worn by Miss Ida Yoland of navy-blue serge, made with a long trained skirt, a short coat, semi-fitting in front and tight fitting at the back, with gilt buttons and neat revers and cuffs of bright green panne, edged with tiny gold braid, is raved over by the London women, and will be extensively copied next season at Cowes.

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Paris is dead, as far as Americans are concerned, and the few travelers who are unfortunate enough to be there are hastening away as soon as possible on account of the bad weather. The Parisians, however, are counting on crowds in the Spring, and from all accounts they will not be disappointed. It has rained continuously in Paris, besides being very cold and damp, so that even the most devoted boulevardier has been driven indoors. Among those recently passing through Paris on their way south were Bradley Martin, Jr., Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Dodge, and Mr. George Crimmins and Mr. Day, who are on their way round the world.

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The funeral of Mrs. John G. Heckscher, who died on Sunday last, took place in Trinity Chapel at noon yesterday. There was a large attendance of well-known people. The mourners were Mr. Heckscher, who walked with Mrs. J. Kearny Warren; Mrs. Henry A. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. Wadsworth, W. R. Travers, and Miss Travers.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Burch—Stockwell.

Dr. Thomas Hamilton Burch and Miss Elizabeth Annette Stockwell, daughter of the late Emerson Stockwell of Worcester, Mass., were married at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Grace Church chantry. The chantry was crowded with relatives and immediate friends of the bridal couple. It was a choral service, only four choir boys taking part, however, as the chantry is so small. A little cousin of the bride was the flower girl, and was gowned in white gauze over rose-colored silk, and wore a hat of the same material. She carried a basket of pink roses. The bride entered the chantry with her mother, who was gowned in gray silk and wore a heliotrope-colored velvet hat. The bride's gown of white broadcloth was trimmed with bands of sable, and her picture hat of white was covered with white ostrich plumes, her bouquet was made up of white roses, with their own foliage. Mr. Thomas Hamilton Burch, Jr., was his father's best man. The Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, performed the ceremony.

Lindsay—Tucker.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The wedding of Archibald Lionel Lindsay, son of the Earl of Lindsay of Kilconquhar, Fifeshire, Scotland, and Miss Ethel Tucker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Tucker of Brookline, took place in Emmanuel Church here to-day. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks officiated.

The guests, who filled the auditorium, included many from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago. Lord Garnock, brother of the bridegroom, was to have been the best man, but was prevented from being present through having been ordered to South Africa as a Captain in the Eighth Hussars.

Randolph F. Tucker, a relative of the bride, acted in place of Lord Garnock. Miss Marion Tucker was to have been maid of honor, but owing to illness she could not attend her sister, although she was present. The ushers were Herbert A. Tucker, R. W. Foster, Alfred Batcheldér, Joshua B. Holden, and Chauncey D. Parker, all of Boston; John T. Clark of Jamaica Plain, Harry Brooks of Milton, and Robert Raymond of Brookline.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents. Later the bride and bridegroom went to New York, and the bridal tour will include a western trip as far as the Pacific. They will not go to London until April, just in time for the social season.

Shepard—Sanson.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 31.—Miss Annie Catherine Sanson, daughter of George Sanson of Brooklyn, was married this afternoon in the Grove Street Congregational Church, East Orange, to William Hubbard Shepard of Newark, by the Rev. Ambrose White Vernon, pastor of the church. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Florence Hodson of Hoboken, as maid of honor, and her little niece, Ruth Sanson, as flower girl. Frank Hodson of Hoboken, was best man, and the ushers were Dr. Edward Hill Baldwin, Benjamin Coe, Clifford Vreeland, Ferdinand Randolph, Frederick Hodson, and Gerard Gordon.

THE REV. DR. W. W. EDDY DEAD.

Passed Away at Beirut, Syria, Where He Had Been a Missionary Since 1851.

The Rev. Dr. W. W. Eddy, who had been an American missionary in Syria since 1851, died Monday at Beirut. With his children, he had taken a leading part in making the American Presbyterian missions in Syria among the most flourishing of any in the world.

Dr. Eddy was also notable in other ways. He was known as one of the ablest scholars in the Presbyterian Church, and, as the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, said yesterday, he was beloved and venerated as a father by Christians and Moslems alike. Among his important contributions to religious literature was his commentary in Arabic on the Bible. This great work was not finished at the time of his death, but Dr. George E. Post, or another of those associated with Dr. Eddy in the work at Beirut, will probably complete it. Dr. Eddy was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary, in this city. He determined to take up missionary work, and to this end studied Arabic and its allied languages. At the time of his appointment by the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions he was affiliated with the Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J. The Board of Commissioners represented at that time what were known as the "New" School of Presbyterians and the Baptists, and when the present Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions was established in 1870, after the Old and New Schools of Presbyterians were united, Dr. Eddy was one of the missionaries transferred to the control of that body.

Immediately before his departure from the United States for Syria Dr. Eddy married Miss Hannah Maria Condit, a native of Oswego, N. Y. She accompanied him to the scene of his missionary labors, and has shared those labors with him. She, with four children, survives him. All but one of the children are engaged in missionary work in Syria. The Rev. William King Eddy, who was born at Beirut in 1834, was educated at Princeton University, and married one of the Syrian missionaries of the Presbyterian Church. He and his wife are at the Sidon station. Miss Harriet M. Eddy married, in 1888, the Rev. Franklin E. Hoskins. They are at the Zahlen station. Dr. Mary P. Eddy is in charge of the medical work at Beirut. Dr. Robert Condit Eddy is a physician at New Rochelle.

Dr. Eddy took only three furloughs in the course of all his years of work. He came to this country in 1860, 1874, and 1890. The mission at Beirut was founded in 1823.

ALEXANDER DUNSMUIR DEAD.

Succumbed to Meningitis at Hotel Imperial—Was the Stepfather of Edna Wallace Hopper.

Alexander Dunsmuir, one of the wealthiest men of the Pacific Coast, died yesterday morning at the Hotel Imperial annex after an illness of three days' duration. He was known in the West as the "Coal King." His firm, Dunsmuir & Sons, is credited with being worth $20,000,000, and besides his large interest in the company Mr. Dunsmuir is said to have been worth several millions. He was the stepfather of Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress, and with his wife had come East to visit her.

Mr. Dunsmuir was forty-seven years old, and was born in Scotland. He came to this country when a child, and when fourteen years old he went West with his family. His father moved into British Columbia, and became interested in the coal trade. Alexander Dunsmuir took charge of the business when he became of age, and it was due to his efforts mainly that it grew until the firm was one of the wealthiest on the continent. He enlarged the scope of the business until the firm owned vast tracts of coal land and controlled also a line of trading vessels between San Francisco and British Columbia.

There seemed to be a profound mystery about Mr. Dunsmuir's death at the hotel annex yesterday. Dr. Janeway, the physician who had been in attendance, denied that his patient was dead. He said Mr. Dunsmuir was suffering from an attack of meningitis and that his condition was critical. He said he was anxious to keep the news of Mr. Dunsmuir's condition from the latter's brother, James Dunsmuir, who was on his way East because he was in delicate health, and the shock might have a serious effect.

The members of the family could not be seen, but it was announced at the hotel last evening that Mr. Dunsmuir was dead.

It is said that a sister of Mr. Dunsmuir is married to a well-known English military officer now in service in the war in Africa.

Major David P.

SENATE UNANIMOUSLY CONFIRMS HENDRICKS

Acts on Governor's Appointment of Payn's Successor.

P. H. McCARREN ON GRATITUDE

Democratic Senator Speaks of Payn's Loyalty and Eulogizes the Outgoing Official.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The nomination of ex-Senator Francis Hendricks to be Superintendent of Insurance to succeed Louis F. Payn was to-day confirmed by the Senate without opposition. No roll call was held upon the confirmation, and on the viva voce vote not a voice was heard in opposition. When Senator Parsons, as Chairman of the Insurance Committee, presented the favorable report of that committee upon the nomination he said he desired to make a few remarks upon the action of the committee.

"I have joined with my Republican associates," he said, "both in the committee and in the caucus in favorable consideration of the Governor's nomination. That the affairs of this great department are to be safely and satisfactorily conducted under the administration of ex-Senator Hendricks admits of no question. During the heated discussion which has attended the prospective retirement from office of Superintendent Louis F. Payn there has been nothing but praise for his management of the department. He has in no instance been charged with negligence of duty or mismanagement of the affairs of the great interests concerned. Mr. Payn will retire from office with a record for a good and economical management of the affairs intrusted to him. In presenting this report I violate no confidence in stating that it is indorsed by both the Republican and Democratic members of the committee. All were unanimous in confirmation of the Governor's nominee."

Senator McCarren followed with some sarcastic reference to party gratitude.

"The mere confirmation or rejection by the Senate of a nomination sent by the Governor," he said, "ordinarily would not provoke criticism that would be remembered the time it took to make it. The question of the confirmation of ex-Senator Hendricks for the position of Insurance Superintendent cannot be considered without taking into account the circumstances under which he succeeds to the place now occupied by Superintendent Payn.

"Every member of this Senate, and for that matter every person in these United States, who remembers the political conflict which took place in the halls of this Capitol in 1881 would have said that such a political occurrence as we are now called upon to witness could not take place. In that memorable year who would have had the temerity to suggest to the Republican leader of this State that Louis F. Payn would ever be supplanted in his political affections.

"When the then junior Senator resigned his position in the United States Senate and came back to the people of the State of New York and asked them through their representatives at Albany to be re-commissioned to represent them in the Senate of the United States whom did he confide in, whom did he consult, and who marshaled his forces? Louis F. Payn. Who has been his political companion and loyal representative in many a contest for political supremacy since that time? The man who to-day finds himself stricken by the hand that he has upheld for a quarter of a century.

"Truly it may be said that the basest of all sins is ingratitude, and just as truly it may be said that the noblest of all attributes is unselfish loyalty.

"A few months ago, in describing the scenes attending the wreck of the ill-fated French steamer that went down in the waters of the ocean, and where there were many hundred lives lost, it is related that the Terrible Turk," who was bound for his native country with a belt of gold about him, struggling in the waters to save himself, stabbed everybody unto death who attempted to lean on him in their efforts to save themselves. He finally sank with the others. Will the political giant of to-day keep himself buoyed up by striking down those whom he ought to help, or will he go down with the rest?

"As one who has observed the political history of this State I cannot refrain from commenting on what must be as apparent to the majority in this Senate as it is to me. The Governor adds one more scalp to his belt. He lays one more chieftain low for the time being. He has demonstrated by this nomination and its confirmation that he patterned somewhat after Alexander the Great, who refused to steal on his enemies at night, and thereby gain a victory. He has preferred to come out in the open, and has made no secret of his determination to depose Superintendent Payn. His action in this instance may fairly be construed as a warning to those who thwart his purpose and oppose his wish.

"It gives me a great deal of pleasure to vote for the confirmation of the nomination of ex-Senator Hendricks. I served two terms in this Senate with him, and during that time he commanded the respect and esteem of every one of his colleagues. The State will have a good and competent official when he assumes charge of the Insurance Department, and in accepting the office, from what I know of him personally, he is making a sacrifice that ought to earn for him the appreciation of every good citizen."

Senator Raines spoke with much earnestness and feeling in his indorsement of Mr. Payn. He concluded his remarks by saying:

"Insurance officials, insurance journals, the public press with no exception worthy of notice, commend his course. I speak by the card, because I have before me a list of more than sixty of the leading insurance companies whose officials have asked his retention in office by the Governor; extracts from the insurance journals of this and other States, and copies of letters written by officers of the most prominent insurance companies that have been under his supervision.

"We are about to confirm his successor. I have known him longer than has any other man about this circle, and it is sufficient to say that I believe he is as well fitted to take up this work as any man could be who is inexperienced in the business. I know he will give to it his business efforts, and I believe will so administer the trust that when he shall lay it down he will deserve as favorable indorsement from those who manage the great corporations he will supervise as they have given Louis F. Payn."

Senator Coggeshall briefly expressed his opinion that it was the duty of the Senate to support the Governor in his nomination of heads of the departments under his administration.

The Lieutenant Governor then stated the question to be upon the confirmation of the Governor's nomination, and it was confirmed by unanimous vote.

NEW BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

Assembly Bill Provides for Appointment of a Bi-Partisan Commission of Four Persons.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Assemblyman Brennan of Kings to-day introduced a bill to establish a separate department of elections in New York City. The department is to be called the Board of Elections, and is to consist of four persons to be known as Commissioners of Elections, who are to be appointed by the Mayor, as follows:

Two of the four persons shall be nominated by the President of the City Committee of the political party which at the general election last preceding that for which the said board is to serve, at which a Governor was voted for, cast the highest number of votes for Governor in said city, and the other two by the President of the City Committee of the political party which cast the next highest number of votes.

Unless sooner removed, the members of the board shall hold office for six years. Each of them shall receive a salary of $5,000 a year. No more than two of the Commissioners shall belong to the same political party or be of the same political opinion on State and National politics.

All the rights, powers, authority, duties, and obligations by law vested in or imposed upon the Police Board of the City of New York, or the Police Commissioners of said city, with respect to elections, shall be transferred to and continue in and upon the Board of Elections. Provided, however, that nothing in the act shall relieve the Police Commissioners or the officers and members of the police force of the duty to preserve order at elections, or of the duty to enforce and prevent violations of law, or of any duty imposed upon them, or any of them, by any provisions of Sections 307, 315, 337, and 361 of the Greater New York charter, or shall relieve the officers and members of the police force of any duty imposed upon them by law.

The bureau known and designated as the General Bureau of Elections of the City of New York is continued as a part of the department of elections.

The Secretary of the board is to receive a salary of $2,500. The act shall take effect April 30, 1900.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Physicians Argue for a State Institution Before the Joint Legislature Committees at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—A joint hearing of the Senate Finance Committee and the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly was held this afternoon to discuss the bill introduced by Senator George A. Davis, calling for an appropriation of $200,000 for the purpose of establishing a State Hospital for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis. Chairman Higgins of the Finance Committee presided, and the opinions expressed by the medical men in attendance were, with one exception, favorable to the measure.

Among those represented at the hearing were Dr. J. H. Byrne, Chairman of the Committee on Charities and Legislation of the New York Medical League; Dr. John H. Pryor, Buffalo; Dr. Ernest Wende, Health Commissioner of Buffalo; Drs. Frank Van Vleet and Arthur G. Root of Albany, Committee on Legislation of the State Medical Society; Dr. Edward R. Baldwin of Trudeau's Sanitarium of the Adirondacks; ex-Senator Brush, representing the Kings County Medical Society; Dr. Alfred Meyer of New York, and Commissioners E. V. Stoddard and Putnam of the State Board of Charities.

Dr. J. H. Byrne was first heard. He opposed certain sections of the bill. He characterized the measure as inadequate, and said it would not prevent the spread of the disease. The bill, he said, failed to look after the cases of tuberculosis in cattle and food products, which were a source of infection.

He also opposed making the institution one to which paying patients are admitted. He characterized it as unwise legislation, as it looked after the needs of the few and not of the many. He thought the Legislature should consider the matter very carefully before making such an outlay.

Dr. Otis of Boston, who was instrumental in establishing a hospital for consumptives in Massachusetts, told what had been accomplished in that State. A bill appropriating $150,000 for the erection of a State Hospital was passed in June, 1885, and the institution was built in 1898. The cost per capita in the hospital would be less than $10. The patients pay the State $4 a week toward their maintenance.

Dr. A. G. Root called the attention of the committee to a proper recognition of the awful malady of the disease which eats away annually 13,000 lives; that it is not decreasing, is communicable, and that it is curable. The disease, he said, killed more people than all other forms of infectious diseases taken together. Dr. Pryor suggested that instead of two persons on the Board of Managers there should be three, and that not more than two should belong to one school. Dr. Pryor quoted statistics showing that in this State in 1899 there was a gain of about 500 deaths over 1898. Although there is an increase in deaths the disease has decreased when compared to the increase in population.

"As a result of the inroads of the disease," said Dr. Pryor, "a crusade started would move the world. The enormous loss of life and health should and can be prevented. The consumptive is the only one who does not receive the best of medical knowledge in the treatment of his case. There is no prevention in this State."

Ex-Senator Brush approved the bill and the various parts of the bill, as did Mr. Hopkins, who spoke on the economic questions of the issue. Dr. Alfred Meyer of New York made an able argument in favor of the bill, answering several objections which had been made to it. Dr. Wende was certain that nearly all the Health Departments of the State were in favor of the measure.

RAMAPO QUESTION DISCUSSED.

Rival Interests Heard at Albany on the Proposed Repeal of the Old Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—A large delegation of residents of Suffolk County appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate this afternoon to protest against the repeal of a bill passed three years ago to prevent the Borough of Brooklyn from invading the streams of Suffolk County for its water supply. Attorney M. T. Griffin was the spokesman for the party, and asserted that to permit Brooklyn to divert the water of these streams would destroy the oyster industry of South Bay, upon which so many families were dependent for a livelihood. He said that these streams would afford no permanent supply for Brooklyn, and that both New York and Brooklyn would eventually have to go to the Adirondacks or the Great Lakes for their supply.

President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn appeared as the advocate of the repeal. He presented maps showing the watershed from which it was desired to take the water, and said there was no possible injury to the property because it was intended to take only the surplus water. He said the population of the district affected was but 20,000, and they were setting up their interests against all the people of Brooklyn.

He stirred up a spirited resentment among the Suffolk County representatives by his assertion that the law which it was proposed to repeal was in the interest of the Ramapo Company, in that it prevented them from going east for their water supply, and compelled them to go across the East River into the Ramapo territory. Neither New York nor Brooklyn could afford to go to the Adirondacks for its water supply, and if either ever did it would have to be done by the State. To get the water from the Ramapo territory would involve an outlay of $100,000,000 for construction of the viaduct, while the whole cost of the proposed system on Long Island would be but about $25,000,000. The repeal of this law, he said, would solve the problem of a water supply for both New York and Brooklyn for at least twenty-five years.

The committee took no action upon the bill to-day.

MAY SUE THE RAMAPO COMPANY.

Supreme Court Justice Chester Dismisses the Demurrer.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Supreme Court Justice Chester to-day handed down his decision in the Ramapo Water Company's case, which is in favor of the plaintiff, William R. Hearst of New York City, and to the effect that the latter states facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, that he has a legal capacity to sue, and that there was no misjoinder of parties to the action. The demurrer is therefore dismissed. Leave is granted the company to answer in writing within ten days after the filing of the order, on payment of costs.

Mr. Hearst brought action to dissolve the company's charter and to forfeit its rights and privileges for failing to enforce its corporate rights by engaging in its ordinary lawful business. It was alleged at the hearing that the company is secretly engaged in buying up the water rights to different streams in the State, especially in New York County. The company demurred to the complaint.

TRANSFER OF BROOKLYN HOSPITAL.

Bill to Turn It Over to the City, Which Must Pay Its Debts.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The transfer of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital to the City of New York is proposed in a bill introduced to-day by Senator McCarren. It authorizes the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the city in its discretion to accept from the corporation all or any part of its real or personal property.

Upon its transfer the city is to assume and pay all debts and liabilities of the hospital then existing, including the mortgage upon its real property, and the hospital may then in the discretion of the city authorities be maintained as a homeopathic institution under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Public Charities for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

BILL ABOLISHING DEATH PENALTY.

Arguments Before the Codes Committee of the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Assembly Codes Committee gave a hearing to-day on Mr. Maher's bill to abolish the death penalty and substitute imprisonment for life.

Gen. N. H. Curtis of St. Lawrence contended that this country under the death penalty law was credited with having the bloodiest code of any nation on the face of the globe during the years 1896-7. In support of his contention the speaker quoted statistics regarding convictions for murder and also to show that the law as it is today was both unsatisfactory and insufficient for the protection of society. He pointed out the fact that jurors were reluctant to serve on juries in cases where convictions meant death.

"Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Maine, and Colorado had all abolished the death penalty," continued Gen. Curtis, "and New York should do likewise. The fear of death is not deterrent to a person about to commit a murder. If you imprison for life, the punishment is enduring and the ends of justice are fully satisfied."

J. W. Hutchinson took the ground that the death penalty had no power to better crime, and therefore there could be no possible reasons for the continued enforcement of that penalty.

Mr. Maher feels positive that the committee will report his bill favorably. He asserts that a great deal of the opposition manifested toward it last year was due in a great measure to the fact that many believed it was introduced specially to benefit Mrs. Place, who was executed at Sing Sing.

CHARGES AT RAILWAY HEARING.

Asserted that Mr. Platt Had Said a Certain Bill Must Pass.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Charges that the Republican organization and T. C. Platt were influencing legislation in favor of a bill to permit the change of motive power from electricity to steam on the Clearwater and Racquet Lake Railroad in the Adirondacks created a stir in a hearing before the Assembly Railway Commission this afternoon. It had been charged that the plan was a scheme of C. P. Huntington and other millionaires to establish a connecting link of the New York Central to the detriment of the forest preserves, and that Senator Platt had promised that the bill should be passed.

Hadley Jones of Little Falls stated that he was an organization Republican, and well acquainted with Senator Platt. He had asked the Senator if it were true that he had said that the bill must pass, and Mr. Platt had answered that while it was true that he was under obligation to Mr. Huntington, and had approved the bill, he was in no way personally interested in it.

Another Park for Brooklyn.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Another park for the Borough of Brooklyn is proposed in a bill to-day introduced by Senator Cullen. This proposed park is to be bounded as follows: On the south by Baltic Street, on the east by Columbia Street, on the north by Harrison Street, and on the west by the East River. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York is directed to cause sufficient money to be raised to acquire the park, develop and ornament the lands, and may in its discretion issue revenue bonds.

Another Bill for Paving in Brooklyn.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Senator Laroche again introduced a bill to-day to provide for the payment of two-thirds of the cost of grading and paving Prospect Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, between Ninth Avenue and the old city line of Brooklyn, by the City of New York at large, and the remaining one-third by the owners of the property benefited. The lien of assessment now upon the property is canceled and discharged, except for the one-third.

Shade Trees in Parks and Streets.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Assemblyman Henry to-day introduced a bill providing that the Park Board in New York City shall provide additional shade trees in the parks of the several boroughs. The board is also intrusted with the duty of caring for shade trees along the streets, avenues, and public highways within the city. The board is required to take a census of these trees, and all trees found to be without owners shall be cared for at public expense.

Prevention of Forest Fires.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Assemblyman Wheeler of Cattaraugus introduced a bill to-day which provides for the creation of an office to be known as the State Forester, who is to have the general supervision of the forest preserve. The bill further provides for the employment of thirty-five patrolmen at a salary of $500 per annum each, whose duties shall be to guard against fires. It also gives the Fish, Forest, and Game Commission the power to employ ten expert foresters.

Public Sales of Antitoxin.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Assemblyman Morgan introduced a bill to-day in reference to the sale of lymph and antitoxin in Greater New York, which provides that in case the amount of lymph or virus shall exceed the amount required in the proper performance of its duties, the Board of Health may cause such excess to be sold at public auction, but the aggregate net amount of such sales shall not in any one year exceed $5,000.

$350,000 for the American Museum.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Senator Plunkitt to-day introduced a bill which provides for the erection and equipment of the east and west wings of the American Museum of Natural History in Central Park. To provide the funds the Controller of the city is authorized to issue corporate stock of the city not exceeding $350,000.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—In the Senate to-day these bills were passed:

Senator Brackett's—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure so as to allow Justices of the Appellate Division to make additional appointments and designations of terms or to change or alter those already made.

Senator Brown's—Authorizing the Boards of Supervisors of counties to raise $1,000 a year by tax to carry out the provisions of the fish, game, and forest laws.

Senator Marshall's—Confirming a grant of lands under the waters of the East River made by the Commissioners of the Land Office to John B. Rebone on May 5, 1885, and releasing State's interests in said grant.

Senator Wilcox's—Including soldiers and sailors of the late war with Spain under the Poor Lawlact for burial purposes.

Senator Brackett's—Confirming the action of the Volunteer Firemen's Home Association in transferring its rights and property to the Firemen's Association of the State of New York and transferring to said Firemen's Association all the rights, powers, and duties of the Volunteer Firemen's Home Association.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Senator Elsberg's bill authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to appropriate $200,000 for improvements to the Museum of Arts Building in Central Park, was passed.

Other Bills in the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator HAVENS—Amending the section of Penal Code which prohibits horse racing within one mile of a place where a court is sitting, so as to except county fair grounds from its operation.

Senator NORTON—Providing for the payment of the claim of Thomas Pender for mason work and material furnished the Board of Education of Long Island City during the year 1891.

Senator SULLIVAN—Providing that no person or corporation shall sell or offer for sale within this State any proprietary or patent medicine or tonics, snuff, tobacco, or headache, catarrh, or hay fever remedy containing cocaine.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The following bills have been introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. GRIFFITH—Reappropriating $23,000 for improvements to the State Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.

Mr. MORGAN—To secure to either a wife, husband, parent, or child, the right of burial in a burial lot in which the husband, wife, parent, or child of the deceased has an estate or right of burial.

Mr. WEEKES—Amending the banking law by providing that all private bankers shall deposit securities for the protection of their creditors.

Mr. PLANK—Authorizing Ogdensburg to borrow $15,000 for improving the city's water works.

Mr. TRIPP—Empowering Recorders, Judges, Police Judges, and Magistrates to suspend sentence in their discretion in cases where the accused is found guilty or pleads guilty, pending good behavior.

Mr. TREAT—Amending the election law so as to provide that districts outside of New York City containing less than 400 electors may, at least thirty days before the choosing of Inspectors, be consolidated with one or more election districts, but must not contain more than 400 electors.

Mr. JOHNSON—Providing for official stenographers of the Supreme Court.

BILLS ACTED ON FAVORABLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Assemblyman Brennan's bridge and tunnel bill for New York City will be reported favorably to-morrow by the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. The bill provides for a tunnel to Staten Island.

The committee will also report favorably Mr. Honeck's bill fixing the rate of fare for foot passengers and foot passengers with bicycles on the ferry operated between Long Island City and Thirty-fourth Street in New York City at 1 cent.

Assemblyman Minton's anti-cigarette bill will be reported favorably to-morrow by the Public Health Committee. It provides for a $50 license fee, and makes it a misdemeanor to sell cigarettes to minors.

The Public Health Committee will to-morrow report Assemblyman Henry's bill for shorter hours for drug clerks and pharmacists in New York City and regulating the inspection of such stores.

Assemblyman Slater Takes His Seat.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Assemblyman Samuel S. Slater (Rep.) of the Thirty-first New York District, recently elected at a special election called by the Governor, took his seat in the House this morning, and was warmly greeted by his colleagues. A bouquet of American Beauty roses from the Central Republican Club of the Thirty-first District was on his desk.

SCHOOL BILLS REPORTED.

Measures Providing for Back Pay Advanced in Both Houses—Likely to Pass Monday.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Cities Committee of the Senate met this morning and agreed to report the Ford bill providing for the payment of the salaries of the public school teachers in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond. This bill is identical with the Fallows bill which the Assembly Cities Committee last evening agreed to report.

It will be unnecessary for Gov. Roosevelt to send an emergency message to the Legislature on this bill, as it will be passed with all possible speed in the Senate, sent to the Assembly, and there substituted for the Fallows bill and passed by that house. The Governor, in view of this condition, has resolved not to send any such message.

When the Cities Committee reported the Ford bill, Senators Grady, Ahern, McCarren, and Rice dissented. Senator Ford asked that the bill be advanced to a third reading, to which Senator Grady objected. He characterized the request of Senator Ford to advance his bill as an effort to get a little cheap notoriety, and some interesting personalities ensued. Senator Ford asked the leader of the minority to withdraw his objection, but the latter refused to do so.

"The Senator does not state that he prevented an emergency message from the Governor, so as to give his bill the precedence over that of Assemblyman Fallows," said Senator Grady.

This Senator Ford denied, saying he had been laboring with the Governor to get an emergency message before the Senate. Senator Ellsworth put an end to the discussion by inquiring what was before the house.

The Fallows bill having been advanced to third reading when it was reported in the Assembly, and the Ford bill being held in the Senate on second reading, gives Mr. Fallows the advantage over Mr. Ford.

In the Assembly this morning the Cities Committee reported favorably Mr. Fallows's bill for the immediate relief of the unpaid school teachers of Richmond and Queens. On motion of Mr. Fallows, and no objections being offered, the bill was advanced to second and third readings.

It is reported that the bill will be passed next Monday night. As the Ford bill in the Senate was held on second reading the Fallows bill has the advantage.

Another School Teachers' Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Assemblyman S. S. Slater of New York to-day introduced another School Teachers' bill for New York which amends the Ahearn bill schedule of salaries between the minimum figures of last year and makes provision for Boards of Superintendents to give time credit to teachers in schools other than the public schools of the city. No woman head of department or assistant to Principal shall receive less than $1,600 per annum after ten years of service.

TAX ON RAILROAD BONDS.

Possible Effect of the Stranahan-Allds Measure Disturbs Savings Banks and Trust Companies.

A phase of the Stranahan-Allds bill, which at present is attracting considerable attention from financiers generally and representatives of savings banks, insurance companies, and trust companies particularly, is its possible comprehension of railroad bonds under the proposed five mills, with real estate mortgages. This opinion has become quite prevalent, and, taken in connection with the likelihood that the bill will become a law, has disturbed somewhat the holders of these securities.

In conversation about the bill yesterday President Thomas L. Feitner of the Department of Taxes said:

"I haven't read the bill very carefully, but off-hand I should take it to include railroad bonds. It says mortgages and bonds in the bill, and a corporation's mortgage is just as much a mortgage as that given by an individual. The fact that railroads pay a tax on their franchises may make the proposed tax seem like double taxation, but it is no more so than in the case of real estate, which is taxed and the mortgage on it, which this bill proposes to tax. In the long run I believe that the scheme proposed would benefit persons of small means, because of the lower tax rate which would result from its operation."

The Railroad Commissioners' report for 1898 gives the total funded debt of the railroads, street and elevated, wholly or partly in this State, as $978,124,722. The total tax accruing from the mortgage bonds securing this amount would be $4,890,623.

The savings bank officials criticise the bill quite severely. A prominent member of the Savings Bank Association's Executive Committee, who wished his name withheld, said yesterday:

"The bill needs a great many modifications. It is cumbersome and highly impractical in many respects. The matter of collecting the tax on securities which are changing hands continually is a big problem. The association will discuss the bill at a special meeting to be held Feb. 7 in the Chamber of Commerce rooms. I do not know whether or not a committee will be sent to Albany to oppose the passage of the bill."

Since the Legislature has widened the range of investments permitted to savings banks, many of them have invested in large blocks of New York Central first mortgage bonds. They feel that the proposed tax is a menace to the interests of depositors. Several insurance and trust companies have invested heavily in these bonds and also in the Central's refunding loan. Therefore, if the proposed annual tax on mortgages is construed to cover railroad bonds also it will affect many people.

Hearing on Mortgage Tax Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—A joint meeting of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Taxation and Retrenchment will be held at the Assembly parlor on Wednesday next, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., to hear any opposition to the bill of the joint Tax Committee relating to the taxation of mortgages and banks, now pending before the Legislature.

LOTS OF FOSTERS IN THIS CASE.

Judge, Accuser, Accused, Turnkey, and "Tombs Angel" Have Same Name.

A casual observer in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday would have thought that the assemblage was a reunion of the Foster family, instead of a criminal court. Judge Foster was listening to a charge of burglary made by Policeman Foster against George Foster, a homeless man, and Mrs. Foster, the "Tombs Angel," was interceding in behalf of the prisoner.

George Foster received a sentence of one year, and after thanking Judge Foster for his clemency and Mrs. Foster for her kindness was led out by Officer E. D. Foster of the Tombs Prison.

TIRED OF WIFE'S SPANKINGS.

Brooklynite Leaves Home on This Account and Lands in Court.

"Why did you leave your happy little home?" asked Magistrate Lemon of Henry Seindecker in the Ewen Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

"I got tired of being spanked by her," returned Seindecker, with an injured air.

The "her" referred to was Mrs. Seindecker, who was standing near by with a grim look on her face. Mrs. Seindecker weighs over 200 pounds, while her husband is much smaller. They live on Bushwick Avenue.

Seindecker was arraigned on a charge of abandonment. He left home on New Year's Day, it is alleged, because his wife spanked him. He said he was willing to provide for his children, but had had enough of his wife's peculiar method of chastising him. The case was adjourned.

MAY RAISE WATER RATES.

Uniform Schedule Discussed by Board of Public Improvements—Mr. Dalton Strongly Opposes Advance.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday received the report of its special committee, which was charged with the preparation of a uniform schedule of water rates to be applied to all parts of the city. Action was deferred on the report until a statement showing the receipts and expenditures for water supply can be obtained from the Controller.

In general, the new schedule applied the Brooklyn rates to the other boroughs. These rates are considerably higher than those prevailing in this borough, and this fact led Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply to present an adverse report, in which he protested against the increase in the rates, denied that there was any necessity for such advance, and advocated the extension of the lower Manhattan rate to all boroughs. The increase, Mr. Dalton said, would fall most heavily on tenements and properties in Manhattan which can least afford to bear them.

Mr. Dalton also finds fault with the suggestion of the committee requiring the metering of the entire supply in cases where the whole or part of the building is used for business purposes and where water is obtained by pumping from wells or by purchase from other parties. This latter provision, he says, would necessitate the placing of meters in every house in the First and Third Wards of the Borough of Queens, where the entire supply is obtained from wells and from the Citizens' Water Supply Company. He also says that the adoption of the majority report would be a practical abrogation of the powers vested by the charter in the Commissioner of Water Supply.

According to the majority report the new annual rates will vary from $4 for a sixteen-foot frontage one-story house to $21 for a five-story fifty-foot frontage structure. Higher buildings will be taxed in proportion. A rate of $90 a year for tugs is recommended, and water boats supplying shipping must pay $25 a month. The meter rate is established at 10 cents for each 100 cubic feet. This is the prevalent rate in Manhattan and the Bronx.

James T. Hoyle of the Manufacturers' Association of New York protested against the proposed schedule, which, he said, would force manufacturing concerns to leave the city. He advocated a meter rate of 7½ cents. Frederick Dalzell, on behalf of the tug owners, said that the increase, if applied to tugs and water boats, would have a tendency to drive shipping away from the city.

During the discussion of Mr. Dalton's report President Holahan accused the Commissioner of Water Supply of courting popularity by demanding a low schedule.

Commissioner Dalton disputed the existence of an alleged deficit, and in order to settle the matter the Controller was asked to submit a statement showing the needs of the sinking fund of the Water Department and the annual revenues.

FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

New Streets in the Bronx—Paving Methods Reform.

Resolutions providing for the opening of eight streets in the Borough of the Bronx along the line of the proposed rapid-transit system were adopted by the Board of Public Improvements yesterday. Deputy Controller Levey objected to the resolutions, saying that there was no immediate demand for the improvement.

Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways presented a resolution, which was adopted, fixing the "maintenance period" of asphalt paving contracts at ten years. At present this period varies in the several boroughs, it being fifteen years in Manhattan and five years in Brooklyn. Commissioner Keating believes that the fixing of a uniform period will result in lower prices for the work.

The Merchants' Association asked for and obtained an extension of time in which to present its report on water supply. The report will be made on April 30 next.

WANTS CITY PRINTING REFORM.

Mr. Coler Studies the Municipal Establishment of Boston.

An expert from Controller Coler's office has been investigating the municipal printing establishment maintained by Boston, to obtain data upon which the Controller may, at some future time, base recommendations for a charter amendment permitting the institution of a similar plant in this city.

The Boston municipal printing office, which prints all reports of city officials, and provides all stationery used in the municipal departments, was established twenty-three months ago at an initial cost of $30,000. Additions made to the plant have brought the total cost up to $37,787. In 1899 the cost of administration was $6,250, of which $3,000 was for the Superintendent's salary and the remainder clerk hire. Although supplies were furnished to city officials at the rate which had prevailed for twenty years, the city saved in the first eleven months of its existence $8,604, and since its institution $18,390.38. Bookbinding and engraving are done by private firms.

NO SEPARATE PARK POLICE.

Mayor Will Not Assent to a Charter Amendment.

Park Commissioners Clausen, Brower, and Moebus called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday to ask him to use his influence to have an amendment passed to the charter giving power to the Chief of Police to detail men to patrol duty in the parks and have them subject to the direction of the Chief of Police. This was presented as a compromise to the suggestion that the old system of park police should be re-established as before consolidation.

To this the Mayor objected strenuously, saying: "No. I will not consent to any piecemeal amendments to the charter. Furthermore, I do not believe in having the police under two departments. I think they should be kept under one department, which should be held responsible for their good conduct.

"I do not want to see any recriminations between departments. I will not tolerate it as long as I am Mayor. You will have to get along together. There must be no more bickering and complaints about inefficient police service in the parks."

SAYS CHICKENS TRESPASSED.

Long Island Man Presents Novel Ground for a Damage Suit.

Terence Smith has brought an action in the Supreme Court against Mrs. Letitia S. Ferguson of East Rockaway, L. I., to recover $1,000 damages on account of the trespass committed by some chickens owned by Mrs. Ferguson on the property he had rented from her.

According to Smith's complaint, he leased a cottage known as the Ferguson Cottage, from Mrs. Ferguson on July 1, 1899. After taking possession he found that Mrs. Ferguson kept a number of chickens, which she allowed to trespass on his ground. She refused, he says, to interfere with the excursions of the chickens over his domain. He maintains that the intrusion of the chickens was a breach of the covenant in his lease, by which he was to have undisturbed, unrestrained and undisputed possession of the premises.

He declares that Mrs. Ferguson acquiesced in the trespass of the chickens and threw food for them into his garden.

Justice Fitzgerald ordered Smith's counsel to present a new bill of particulars specifying the dates of the alleged trespass.

FATAL FALL IN BROADWAY.

Window Cleaner Drops Two Stories from the Equitable Building.

Thomas Corcoran, fifty years of age, employed as a window washer at the Equitable Building, at 120 Broadway, fell from the second-story window ledge to the sidewalk yesterday morning, fracturing his skull and legs. He died soon afterward at the Hudson Street Hospital.

Broadway was filled with pedestrians when the accident occurred, and Corcoran's body struck the pavement directly in front of several women, two of whom fainted. It is supposed that the man slipped on the ice on the sill of the window at which he was working. He lived at 119 Second Place, Brooklyn.

New Amateur Orchestra.

The People's Orchestra, an organization of amateurs, advocated by the People's Choral Union, is being organized, with headquarters at the University Settlement Society's Building, 57 Rivington Street, where a meeting will be held Monday evening. The orchestra, already numbers forty musicians, and David Mannes has volunteered his services as director.

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AND ALL LEADING STORES.

OVERDUE STEAMERS IN PORT.

The State of Nebraska and Ethiopia Delayed by Fierce Gales and Tremendous Head Seas.

General relief was occasioned in shipping circles yesterday by the arrival in port of the Allan State Line steamship State of Nebraska and the Anchor Liner Ethiopia. Both steamers sailed from Glasgow on Jan. 11 and were long overdue.

The State of Nebraska was the first to arrive. She was sighted early yesterday morning and reached her dock at the foot of West Twenty-third Street shortly after 10 o'clock. Almost from the time the vessel left the other side she encountered a series of fierce westerly gales, heavy rain and snow squalls, and tremendous head seas. She carried 3 cabin, 14 second-class and 27 steerage passengers, who were kept below decks throughout the passage. In good weather the vessel is able to reel off 300 miles a day, but during this trip the highest run made was 246. The lowest day's run was on Jan. 22, 56 miles.

Capt. Perry and his officers agreed that the voyage had been the most tempestuous in their experience. One gale followed another with scarcely an intermission. Huge combers broke over the decks repeatedly, sweeping away everything movable. Three times the jar caused by the racing of the propeller as it was lifted clear of the seas caused slight derangements of the machinery and stops had to be made to effect repairs.

The roll and pitch of the ship made it almost impossible for the passengers to move about even below decks. Some were bruised by being thrown against the furniture. No one was seriously hurt, however, and no damage whatever was done to the vessel. The State of Nebraska had only forty tons of coal in her bunkers when she reached her dock.

The steamship Ethiopia reached her dock late yesterday afternoon. She had encountered the same storms that buffeted the State of Nebraska, and like the latter came through without a scrap. The vessel at times could make little or no headway against the tremendous head seas, but she kept her nose buried in them and pounded away. The lowest day's run was 52 miles. The Ethiopia carried 3 saloon, 34 second cabin, and 60 steerage passengers, and these appeared exceedingly glad to get their feet on the dock. Archibald Dawson, a seaman, died of pneumonia during the voyage and was buried at sea.

THREE NEW FREAKS IN TOWN.

Egyptian Giant, Armless and Legless Mite, and Girl with a Small Head.

As choice an assortment of freaks as New Yorkers often see arrived in the city Tuesday night from Cincinnati, Ohio. The freaks include an Egyptian 7 feet 11 inches in height; Juggernaut, a tiny piece of humanity, born without arms or legs, and Delphi, called the orange-headed girl, on account of the character of her head, which is scarcely larger than an orange and is without any bony substance on the top. The freaks belong to the Barnum & Bailey show, which is now in Europe. They are on their first visit to this country, exhibiting in the different cities.

When seen yesterday at Smith & McNell's Hotel, where they are staying, the freaks were holding an impromptu reception for the curious. Hassan Ali, the giant, was making himself as comfortable as possible in an ordinary chair. When he rose to his feet his head nearly touched the ceiling. He comes from Cairo, Egypt, and is twenty-three years old.

Hassan weighs 275 pounds. On the voyage across the ocean it was necessary to enlarge his berth by cutting away the partition to the berth adjoining. When he travels in the cars he manages to squeeze in a berth by doubling himself up. He has a prodigious appetite, eating two ordinary chickens for dinner, or one fair-sized turkey, with a corresponding proportion of other eatables. He is an accomplished linguist and a lover of card playing.

Juggernaut, the armless and legless East Indian, is an intelligent boy, eighteen years old. Propped up in a chair and smoking a Turkish cigarette, he conversed vivaciously with all who talked with him.

The orange-headed girl, who is half-witted, insisted on kissing some of the visitors, many of whom were considerably terrified by her actions.

MOLINEUX TRIAL GOES OVER.

Juror Brown Will Appear Monday—No Change of Venue.

The trial of Roland B. Molineux will go over until Monday. This is owing to the condition of the tenth juror, Manheim Brown, whose illness has been the cause of the delay of the trial. Mr. Brown is better, and is able to be up, but Dr. Tynberg notified the District Attorney's office yesterday that he thought it safer for his patient to remain at home until Monday.

Mr. Battle, of counsel for the defense, said yes

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INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

YOUNG WOMAN, CONSERVATORY GRADUate, desires piano pupils. Address P. K., 317 East 6th St.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR.—A. Everett Stone, (Yale and Columbia;) long experience in college preparatory. 316 West 56th St.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CONGREGATION OF TRANSFIGURATION Chapel, 221 West 69th St.—Sermons by prominent preachers in basement of new church during Octave of Purification. To-night Father Ritchie.

DRY GOODS.

GANTS DUCHESSE, ALBERT LAVALLIERE, most perfect gloves, fit and wear beautifully. The prices are most reasonable. JAMMES, 4 W. 87th St., near 5th Av.

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TO rent in Paris for Expos. 1900, splend. furn. apart. nr. opera; dining-room, 2 parlors, 4 rooms, &c., tel. Write Desgrange, 14 rue Lafayette, Paris.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A cook, a waitress, and a chambermaid; must have written and personal references. Apply 47 East 75th St., Thursday, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

CONTRACTOR—Wanted foreman familiar with all branches of building work, competent to draw plans and estimate on same; also superintend; correspondence confidential. Competent, Box 163 Times Office.

WANTED—Traveling salesman for Eastern Pennsylvania. 142 Chambers St., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young woman, Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress; three years' reference. 340 East 32d St.; ring three bells.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; would desist with other work; has best reference. 134 East 50th St., basement bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; willing to do plain sewing; private family; first-class city references; country preferred. 101 East 40th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a lady as companion, an attendant to an invalid or elderly person, or housekeeper; references exchanged. Companion, 666 Columbus Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; three years' reference from fine family. C., Box 299, 1,269 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By refined French lady as visiting governess; goes out with pupils; good references. Mlle. H. M., 406 West 23d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced French maid; hairdressing, dressmaking; first-class references. H. H., Box 302, 1,269 Broadway; no cards.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; in private family; best city references. 433 West 35th St., Brennan's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman; take entire charge of infant, bring up on bottle, or young child; city or country; best reference. 247 West 24th St.

Miscellaneous.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER would like situation in a good respectable family for up-stairs work or children. Paris, Jeanne d'Arc Home, 251 West 24th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and telegrapher in broker's office; good references. B. H. Walker, 344 West 18th St.

YOUNG, REFINED FRENCH LADY WISHES to give French lessons; mornings and evenings; terms moderate. Mlle. H. P., 406 West 23d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By first-class Swiss; single; age, 35; city or country; best city references. Swiss, 109 West 53d St., tailor's shop.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Wanted, position for my coachman; he has been in my employ, city and country, for 9 years. Can be seen at my office, 14 East 42d St. F. M. Freeman.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; 11 years' city reference from late employer. J., 125 West 17th St.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, AGE 17, DESIRES TO LEARN TOOL-making. Kindly address Fred Manger, 282 Skillman St., Brooklyn.

DRIVER.—By a man, 24, as single driver. Joseph Hank, 1,680 Avenue A.

FLORIST and GARDENER.—Private place; age, 26; attend greenhouse and conservatory; useful in doors. Gardener, 1,269 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 848 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

IMP GETS TOP WEIGHTS

Figures for the Three Big Handicaps Announced.

BANASTAR IN FOURTH PLACE

Winner of Last Year's Brooklyn Gets a Pound from Jean Beraud and Ethelbert.

When the entries for the Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton Handicaps were announced a few weeks ago the amateurs at once set to work to figure out the handicap weights that should be assigned to the candidates. In most cases the choice lay between Imp, the speedy Western mare that captured last year's Suburban, and Banastar, who was left at the post in that event, but who won the Brooklyn Handicap. Banastar was not figured on in the Brighton, for he was not named as a candidate.

W. S. Vosburgh, the official handicapper of The Jockey Club, made his assignment of weights in the three events yesterday, and until all three races have been decided the followers of the turf in all parts of the United States will make the lists of candidates and the weights the subject of deep study. In all three events Mr. Vosburgh gives to Imp, in spite of her sex, the place of honor. He has evidently greatly changed his opinion of the merits of the mare, for last year he frequently let her in handicaps at such light weights as to almost insure victory for her. Jean Beraud, one of William C. Whitney's candidates, and Perry Belmont's Ethelbert, figure second in Mr. Vosburgh's estimation, for each gets 127 pounds in the Brooklyn and Suburban, and a pound less in the Brighton.

At the weights, and judging from last year's form, Banastar gets the best of treatment at Mr. Vosburgh's hands. He comes fourth on the lists in the Brooklyn and Suburban, with an impost of 126 pounds. Chacornac, who won the rich Futurity for James R. Keene last season, is the top-weight of the three-year-olds. He will be asked to take up 105 pounds, while the weights assigned the other three-year-olds range down to 90 pounds. The weights for the events are as follows:

THE SUBURBAN.

Horse and Age.	Weight.	Horse and Age.	Weight.
Imp, 6	128	Kriss Kringle, 5	106
Jean Beraud, 4	127	Chacornac, 3	105
Ethelbert, 4	127	Charentus, 6	105
Banastar, 5	126	Jack Point, 4	105
Batten, 4	124	High Order, 3	103
Algol, 6	123	Latson, 5	103
Kinley Mack, 4	122	David Garrick, 5	103
Previous, 5	119	Wait Not, 4	102
John Bright, 5	119	The Roman, 6	102
Voter, 6	119	Kilmarnock, 3	101
Box, 6	117	Survivor, 4	100
Prince McClurg, 4	117	Gulden, 3	100
Manuel, 4	117	Mister Phinizy, 4	100
Martimas, 4	117	Ventoro, 4	100
Rush, 4	115	Montanic, 3	99
Admiration, 4	115	Harry Nutter, 4	99
Lieber Karl, 5	115	Star Bright, 3	99
Approval, 4	114	Greyfeld, 4	98
May Hempstead, 4	114	Sidney Lucas, 3	97
Raffaello, 4	113	St. Simonian, 5	97
Autumn, 4	113	Herbert, 3	96
King Barleycorn, 4	112	Sky Scraper, 4	95
Richard M., 5	112	Elfin Conig, 3	95
Macleod of Dare, 4	112	Sarmatian, 3	95
Intrusive, 5	111	Militstream, 5	94
Muskadine, 5	110	Withers, 3	94
Little Saint, 4	110	Toddy, 3	94
Dunois, 6	110	Strathconan, 4	93
Warrenton, 5	109	De Lacy, 3	93
Decanter, 5	108	Mayor Gilroy, 3	92
Half Time, 4	108	Petruchio, 3	90
Kirkwood, 4	107	Golden Link, 4	90
Lotharlo, 4	107	Chartless, 4	87
The Kentuckian, 4	106		

THE BROOKLYN.

Horse and Age.	Weight.	Horse and Age.	Weight.
Imp, 6	128	Zoroaster, 4	105
Jean Beraud, 4	127	Marblehead, 4	104
Ethelbert, 4	127	Wait Not, 4	103
Banastar, 5	126	Latson, 5	103
Batten, 4	124	High Order, 3	103
Algol, 6	123	Boney Boy, 4	103
Kinley Mack, 4	122	The Roman, 6	102
Voter, 6	120	Sam McKeever, 4	102
Previous, 5	120	Kilmarnock, 3	102
Prince McClurg, 4	118	Lucky Bird, 3	100
Manuel, 4	118	Montanic, 3	100
Box, 6	118	Knight of the Garter, 6	100
Rush, 4	116	Gulden, 3	100
Admiration, 4	116	Harry Nutter, 4	100
Lieber Karl, 5	115	Survivor, 4	100
May Hempstead, 4	115	Mister Phinizy, 4	100
Firearm, 5	115	Star Bright, 3	99
Approval, 4	114	Greyfeld, 4	99
Raffaello, 4	113	Sidney Lucas, 3	98
Autumn, 4	113	Herbert, 3	98
King Barleycorn, 4	112	St. Simonian, 5	97
Intrusive, 5	111	Lamplighted, 3	97
Muskadine, 5	110	Grey Jacques, 4	97
Little Saint, 4	110	Advance Guard, 3	96
Dunois, 6	110	Hammock, 3	96
Warrenton, 5	109	Sarmatian, 3	95
Half Time, 4	108	Withers, 3	94
Kirkwood, 4	108	Toddy, 3	94
Lotharlo, 4	107	De Lacy, 3	93
Kriss Kringle, 5	106	Strathconan, 4	93
The Kentuckian, 4	106	Mayor Gilroy, 3	92
Chacornac, 3	105	Petruchio, 3	90
Charentus, 6	105	Golden Link, 4	90
Jack Point, 4	105		

THE BRIGHTON.

Horse.	Weight.	Horse.	Weight.
Imp	127	Latson	102
Jean Beraud	126	Azucena	102
Ethelbert	126	Wait Not	102
Batten	125	Kilmarnock	101
Algol	122	Maribert	101
Kinley Mack	121	Killashandra	100
Bangle	121	Montanic	100
Previous	119	Prince of Melbourne	100
Voter	119	Gonfalon	100
John Bright	119	Standing	100
Box	117	Venturo	100
Prince McClurg	117	Star Bright	99
Martimas	116	Colonel Roosevelt	99
Rush	115	Missionary	98
Admiration	115	La Borgia	98
Lieber Karl	114	Greyfeld	98
Approval	114	Herbert	97
Raffaello	112	Sidney Lucas	97
Autumn	111	Lamplighted	97
Warrenton	108	Anjou	97
Decanter	107	Sarmatian	96
Half Time	107	Motley	95
Mesmerist	107	Elfin Conig	95
The Kentuckian	105	Mischievous	95
Kriss Kringle	105	Gold Or	94
Chacornac	103	Militstream	93
Jack Point	103	Strathconan	93
Scannel	104	All Gold	93
David Garrick	103	Petruchio	90
Eddie Burke	103	Sir Hubert	90

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Oakland summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs; selling. High Hoe, 115 pounds, (Jenkins,) 3 to 1, won; Wyoming, 110, (Walsh,) 4 to 5, second; Rosalabra, 120, (Hennessey,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:07. Amaza, Ravenna, Rio Chico, Yaruba, and Whitcomb also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Asian, 104 pounds, (Spencer,) 6 to 1, won; Ella Boland, 99, (Henry,) 8 to 5, second; Boundless, 104, (Bullman,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:15. St. Isidor, Hidala, and St. Anthony also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Jennie Reid, 102 pounds, (Bullman,) 12 to 1, won; Pompino, 100, (Henry,) 7 to 1, second; Montalade, 103, (Walsh,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—1:13¼. Tiburon, St. Cuthbert, Socialist, Alaria, and Dogtown also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; purse. Olinthus, 94 pounds, (Walsh,) 2 to 1, won; Dr. Neumbia, 101, (Ross,) 7 to 5, second; Red Pirate, 104, (Wilcox,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:46¾. Ringmaster, Judge Wofford, Grand Sachem, and San Venado also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth; selling. Potente, 109 pounds, (Walsh,) even, won; Formero, 105, (Bullman,) 10 to 1, second; Malay, 104, (Jones,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:53. Perseus and Catastrophe also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; handicap. F. W. Brode, 121 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 10, won; Anjou, 116, (Spencer,) 2½ to 1, second; Bathos, 104, (Jones,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:26¾. Diomed, Mission, and Constellator also ran.

New Baseball Association Blocked.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—The work of organizing the new American Association has been blocked owing to the inability of the organizers to find capitalists who will place a club in Philadelphia. Two different syndicates have been asked to take the Philadelphia franchise, and each, after looking over the field has refused. The organizers are now dickering with a third syndicate.

New York Hockey Club Team Wins.

The team of the Hockey Club of New York outpointed the team from the Skating Club of Brooklyn in a league championship match at the Clermont Avenue Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last night, winning by a final score of 6 goals to 1. The individual work of the Brooklyn players was excellent, but the team play was faulty, lacking the snap that characterized it in the game won from the New York Athletic Club's team last week.

Shooting for the Abeel Trophy.

The Abeel Trophy match closed last night at the Seventh Regiment Armory, with the trophy still in the keeping of Company B. It was won by the senior team. This is the twenty-sixth time the trophy has been held by this company. The Abeel Trophy is the oldest one owned by the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club, and has been competed for fifty-six times. The marksmanship exhibited in the recent match was not extraordinary, the winning team scoring only 619, while the record is 649.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company team scored its twelfth consecutive victory in the Life Insurance League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. In the first game of the evening the Mutual and the Metropolitan Life teams met. The former won rather easily. The Fidelity and Casualty Company and Mutual Life teams had a close fight in the second game, but it was not until the third game, between the Fidelity and Casualty Company and the Metropolitan Life, that the crowd became enthusiastic. The result was in doubt until the last man had bowled, when the score book showed a victory for the Fidelity and Casualty Company team by four pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Mutual—Vredenburgh, 130; Widner, 166; Carbonel, 180; Garrison, 166; Miller, 127. Total, 719.
Metropolitan—Van Riper, 185; Simpson, 131; Kammerer, 113; Richardson, 116; Newkirk, 144. Total, 689.

SECOND GAME.

Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferris, 156; Bracken, 130; Heron, 169; Banta, 163; Varian, 131. Total, 749.
Mutual—Vredenburgh, 129; Widner, 135; Carbonel, 138; Garrison, 156; Miller, 167. Total, 725.

THIRD GAME.

Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferris, 191; Bracken, 162; Heron, 144; Banta, 176; Varian, 126. Total, 799.
Metropolitan—Van Riper, 163; Simpson, 144; Kammerer, 170; Richardson, 151; Newkirk, 167. Total, 795.

The St. Monica No. 1 team failed to appear at Starr's Tournament Hall last night to bowl its scheduled games in the Archdiocesan Union League and the Holy Cross No. 1, and the Columbus Catholic Club teams each won a game by default. In the game between the latter teams the Holy Cross bowlers were victorious. In this game Morrisey of the Holy Cross team made 214, the record score of the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Holy Cross No. 1—Booth, 126; Reynolds, 142; Doran, 153; Morrisey, 214; Galvin, 147. Total, 782.
Columbus Catholic Club—Ferril, 179; Hayes, 135; Boyle, 156; Taylor, 141; Degnan, 109. Total, 720.

SECOND GAME.

Columbus Catholic Club—Degnan, 101; Hayes, 145; Boyle, 142; Taylor, 148; Ferril, 109. Total, 649.
St. Monica No. 1—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.

Holy Cross No. 1—Booth, 115; Reynolds, 143; Doran, 163; Morrisey, 175; Galvin, 164. Total, 760.
St. Monica No. 1—Forfeited.

The New York Council's first team, by winning two games in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club alleys last night, secured the lead in the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York No. 1—Kitchelt, 176; Lawrence, 182; Crum, 145; Grueninger, 134; McLean, 146. Total, 783.
Harlem—Linden, 153; Holt, 148; Cowles, 129; Wyman, 177; Diederich, 167. Total, 774.

SECOND GAME.

New York No. 1—Kitchelt 141; Lawrence, 165; Crum, 145; Grueninger, 152; McLean, 139. Total, 745.
Our No. 1—Clinch, 146; Schroeder, 125; Cantrell, 177; Ritter, 129; Wilckens, 164. Total, 741.

THIRD GAME.

Our No. 1—Clinch, 142; Schroeder, 183; Cantrell, 146; Ritter, 130; Wilckens, 176. Total, 777.
Stanley—Finke, 132; Spurgeon, 129; Jonias, 110; Majory, 99; Schoenlein, 115. Total, 585.

The Harlem Navy Bowling League at the Harlem Palace last night. The Nonpareil Boat Club won two games. In the game which the Nonpareils won from the Friendship Boat Club there was only a difference of one pin in the final score. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Friendship B. C.—Higbie, 170; Jarchow, 150; Gerhardt, 167; McDowell, 150; Lewis, 172. Total, 789.
Harlem R. C.—Nagle, 155; Pilkington, 129; Schultz, 135; Olssen, 168; Moore, 161. Total, 748.

SECOND GAME.

Nonpareil B. C.—Botts, 165; Pike, 159; Kelly, 181; Raymond, 154; Hunken, 190. Total, 849.
Harlem R. C.—Nagle, 163; Pilkington, 143; Schultz, 153; Olssen, 156; Moore, 161. Total, 776.

THIRD GAME.

Nonpariel B. C.—Botts, 193; Pike, 148; Kelly, 176; Raymond, 142; Hunken, 174. Total, 833.
Friendship B. C.—Higbie, 140; Jarchow, 161; Gerhardt, 162; McDowell, 169; Lewis, 200. Total, 832.

The tournament of the Arlington National League was continued last night, the Alcos winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Linwood—Daley, 146; Brennan, 122; Downes, 169; Kennedy, 144; Tindale, 159. Total, 740.
Black Bass—Schulze, 171; Wolfram, 111; Zimmermann, 77; Oehler, 112; Maier, 150. Total, 621.

SECOND GAME.

Alco—F. Klucken, 185; Brown, 111; Jackson, 202; Rossbach, 164; A. Klucken, 159. Total, 821.
Black Bass—Schulze, 184; Wolfram, 112; Zimmermann, 109; Oehler, 110; Maier, 189. Total, 704.

THIRD GAME.

Alco—F. Klucken, 167; Brown, 112; Jackson, 168; Rossbach, 124; A. Klucken, 137. Total, 708.
Linwood—Daley, 142; Downes, 150; Tighe, 168; Kennedy, 156; Tindale, 128. Total, 679.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament at Trefnor's Alleys last evening the Fraternity Council won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fraternity Council—Lee, 167; Field, 186; Wyerle, 158; Higgins, 193; Griffin, 155. Total, 859.
Brevoort Council—Walker, 175; Meht, 150; Reynolds, 156; Dalton, 208; Whitbeck, 158. Total, 847.

SECOND GAME.

Brevoort Council—Walker, 143; Meht, 167; Reynolds, 156; Dalton, 174; Whitbeck, 188. Total, 828.
Alert Council—Fiero, 153; F. Wood, 124; Wright, 141; Richter, 148; H. Wood, 164. Total, 780.

THIRD GAME.

Fraternity Council.—Lee, 197; Field, 178; Wyerle, 133; Higgins, 194; Griffin, 186. Total, 888.
Alert Council—Fiero, 143; F. Wood, 91; Wright, 140; Richter, 134; H. Wood, 150. Total, 658.

The Times team scored its first victory in the Morning Newspaper League at the Germania alleys yesterday afternoon. The Commercial Bulletin team defeated The Times bowlers in the first game, but the latter turned the tables in the second game, winning by 19 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bulletin—Hughes, 195; Sanders, 142; White, 117; O'Rourke, 129; Hall, 148; Haltigan, 179; Flannagan, 150; Melville, 130. Total, 1,191.
Times—Kennedy, 175; C. Pierce, 129; Barrus, 154; O'Rourke, 140; Blaisdell, 170; Johnson, 126; Stack, 117; Boyle, 134. Total, 1,147.

SECOND GAME.

Times—Kennedy, 141; C. Pierce, 167; Barrus, 141; O'Rourke, 128; Blaisdell, 131; Johnson, 178; Stack, 111; Boyle, 130. Total, 1,131.
Bulletin—Hughes, 159; Sanders, 127; White, 142; O'Rourke, 120; Hall, 123; Haltigan, 140; Flannagan, 151; Melville, 150. Total, 1,112.

Two records were made in Section No. 2 of the United Bowling Clubs' tournament at the Arcade Alleys last night. In the third game the Orchards made a score of 949, the record for the tournament. In this game Steffens of the Orchards made 225, which is the best individual score made thus far. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Welcome—Schulz, 183; Bolte, 143; Goesch, 101; Schmidt, 192; Wenderoth, 182. Total, 801.
Accident—Walter, 128; Elter, 113; Acker, 139; Hoch, 144; Braur 160. Total, 684.

SECOND GAME.

Accident—Walter, 187; Elter, 176; Acker, 154; Hoch, 169; Braun, 147. Total, 833.
Orchard—Bullwinkel, 199; Ochs, 176; Esselmann, 169; Steffens, 225; Bucholz, 180. Total, 949.
Welcome—Schulz, 146; Bolte, 115; Goesch, 111; Schmidt, 149; Wenderoth, 167. Total, 688.

Fern, East New York, Price, Philadelphos, and Long Island Councils took part in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum sub-tournament at the Elephant Club Alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fern Council—Thorn, 146; Naylor, 161; Hunt, 119; Swan, 190; Waldman, 142. Total, 759.
East New York—Hampke, 114; Clark, 116; Douglas, 141; Bierhusen, 195; Rockefellow, 144. Total, 710.

SECOND GAME.

J. F. Price Council—Traver, 137; Gehlhaus, 174; Lorentz, 159; Sevenholz, 158; Woolley, 160. Total, 788.
Long Island Council—Judge, 150; Henninger, 122; Wheeler, 121; Bloss, 182; Egelhoff, 200. Total, 775.

THIRD GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Lynch, 137; Brown, 133; Willow, 111; Alexander, 119; Dewey, 176. Total, 676.
Long Island Council—Judge, 176; Henninger, 133; Wheeler, 141; Bloss, 128; Egelhoff, 102. Total, 780.

Tournament Games To-day.

Associated Cycling Clubs of New York—Century Wheelmen, Bowling Green Wheelmen, Morris Wheelmen, at Harlem Palace.

North Side National League—Pontiac Wheelmen No. 2, Bronxdale Chippewa.

Arlington National—Amity, Holschen, Welcome.

United Bowling Clubs, Section No. 2—Defender, Avarnia, Bleecker.

Bank Clerks' League—Sub-Treasury, Seaboard National, Ledenberg, Thalmann & Co.

Fire Insurance League—Northern, Germania, Greenwich.

Brooklyn Arlington Ladies' Tournament—Original Vigilant, Kings County, Unter Uns at Bertram & Volk, Gates and Nostrand Avenues.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—East New York, Brooklyn, J. F. Price.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Logan, Indian, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Arlington National—Corinthian, A. B. C., South Paw No. 1.

HEPNERS IN A DIVORCE TANGLE.

Singer Asks Her Husband to Become a Passive Defendant, but He Will Have It the Other Way.

Two uncommon letters are those which recently passed between Louise Hepner, the comic opera singer who is now singing the leading rôle in "The Princess Chic" at the Columbia Theatre, in Boston, and her husband, William Hepner, a wigmaker, of this city. The letters will be introduced in a petition for divorce which Mr. Hepner is about to file. Mr. Hepner told his wife he would do "anything in the world" to make her happy, but when she asked him to allow himself to be made a passive defendant in an action for divorce he refused.

The two letters came as the climax to differences between Mr. and Mrs. Hepner which are alleged to have grown out of relations between Mrs. Hepner and George Leslie during the Australian tour of the "Belle of New York" Company, of which both were members. Upon her return to America, it is intimated, Mrs. Hepner told her husband that she no longer loved him as she once did. Although there was no open talk of separation then their domestic trouble is understood to have been keen since that time.

The letter from Mrs. Hepner, which led to her husband's sarcastic reply and his determination to bring suit for divorce, was written from Toronto, Canada, Jan. 9. In it Mrs. Hepner says that she is about to make a request which will shock him "terribly," namely, that he release her from their marriage.

"Now, don't storm or cry out," she begs, "but be sensible, and, above all, don't let it make you ill. You know you have often told me that you would do anything in the world to make me happy. Now, Will, I ask you to prove it. Do give me my freedom and make me happy.

"We are both young, and it is a sin to blast our lives. You deserve a dear, sweet wife, who will make your home a Paradise and will bear you children. That is what you want and what you will have. All I hope and pray is that you will find such a woman. Now, Will, don't think this will become public. We both want to avoid a scandal. I have thought it over, and I think the easiest way will be best. I won't have it cost you a penny. I will arrange everything. Of course, you understand that this can be settled before a referee. The lawyer who will represent me will arrange all that, and no one but ourselves need know of it."

In conclusion she says: "I know that when you read this my confession of months ago will be uppermost in your mind. I can only repeat what I told you then, that I love another, and that for us to continue our present mode of living can only mean misery to us both. Now, Will, be generous and grant my prayer."

Mr. Hepner's reply is dated New York, Jan. 14. "Dear Louise," he says, "I must compliment you and Leslie upon your joint effort of the 9th. It is one of the most luminous exhibitions of effrontery that I have ever encountered. Of the two, I am inclined to give the greater credit to Leslie, for I am assured that to you belongs only the credit due a copyist. The simple fact that it is more carefully punctuated than you are accustomed to doing carries its own evidence."

He says that the letter was not altogether a surprise to him, but continues: "That you should construe my assurance that I was willing to do anything to make you happy into a promise that I would tamely submit to your action in making me the defendant in a secret divorce case is better than a French farce."

In another portion of the letter he declares that he has evidence sufficient to obtain an absolute divorce, and says: "You should not have argued that in my feverish anxiety to protect your fair (?) name I was willing to allow my own to be besmirched.

"I appreciate fully your kindness," continues Mr. Hepner, "in remarrying me and raising for me a family by the simple process of letter writing, but I reserve to myself the right to decide whether I shall accept the proxy. You have never shown much appreciation of your duties as my wife, and this anxiety of yours to have me married again is not the tempting bait to a quick divorce you imagine it to be. You have taken too much for granted.

"I cordially agree with the sentiment expressed in your letter that it is best for both of us that we part. To that extent you have been truthful. You have aimed at fine sentiment, but the letter is redolent of cheap novels and pomatum, and if you imagine that I can be carried away by a burst of generous impulse, induced by this appeal to my feelings, you have not made good use of your opportunities to study me. It is very kind of you to offer to relieve me of all expense—the only case in which you have displayed such consideration—but I will indicate to you my plan of action at such time as I have decided upon the better course."

Mrs. Hepner heard of her husband's intention to bring a divorce suit during a performance in Boston. She was greatly disturbed and continued her part with difficulty. "Mr. Hepner knows all the circumstances," she said at the time, "and I cannot believe that this is his doing. I have been honest with him and been true to him, but when I found that I could not love him I told him so rather than lead a double life. George Leslie and I were nothing more than friends. I know the members of the company talked about us, but if I had been like others and had done wrong, I might have tried to conceal it."

Mr. Hepner said yesterday he regretted the publicity which his action had necessarily given the affair, but declared he had been so hounded that after consultation with his lawyer he had decided that there was no other way out of it. An effort was made to make the arrangements quietly for divorce by his attorney, who went to Boston to see Mrs. Hepner for that purpose Sunday. No agreement could be reached.

Mrs. Hepner was Miss Louise Willis. She was married to Mr. Hepner while a stenographer in his Chicago office, after he had obtained a divorce from his first wife. Her first theatrical engagement was with the Schiller Opera Company of Chicago and was obtained through Mr. Hepner's influence.

George Leslie was a member of the Frawley Stock Company of San Francisco for several years. Among his first Eastern engagements was that with Charles Frohman's production of "Jane." He later played Hi Roller in "Way Down East" at the Manhattan Theatre, and accompanied the "Belle of New York" on its Australian tour. He is at present with William Wilkinson in the production of "The City of New York."

TRAVELED WITH A BROKEN LEG.

Man Who Went from Manhattan to East New York Astonished Police.

William Francis, forty-two years old, of 366 Van Sicklen Avenue, Brooklyn, astonished the police of the Liberty Avenue Station, in that borough, yesterday with a remarkable exhibition of nerve. Francis was found on the street near the Van Sicklen Avenue Station of the Kings County Elevated Railroad hopping along on one foot in the direction of his home. He would fall and then, with great effort, pick himself up again and continue hopping.

"What's the matter with you?" asked a policeman.

"Guess I've broken my leg," returned Francis, quietly.

"Broken your leg? Where did it happen?" gasped the surprised policeman.

"Oh, I fell on a sidewalk over in Manhattan," replied Francis, about to resume his hopping toward home.

The policeman stopped him. "Do you mean to say that you came all the way from Manhattan to East New York with a broken leg?" he asked in amazement.

"Why, yes; I thought the best thing I could do would be to come home, and I came."

"How'd you come?"

"By the elevated."

The policeman called an ambulance, and after Francis had been attended by the surgeon he was taken to his home.

"Gee, I suppose if he'd broken both his legs he'd have walked home on his hands," declared the policeman in profound admiration of Francis's nerve.

Golf at Palm Beach, Fla.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 31.—Col. Bogie had everything his own way in a tournament with the golfers this afternoon, D. A. Loring, Jr., with a handicap of twelve in his favor, came out first, even up. G. F. Kenny, handicap 8, five down; S. D. Dorsey, 22, five down; E. L. Swearingen, 24, five down; S. E. Drake, 18, five down; A. W. Black, 12, eight down; C. H. Johnson, 16, seven down; J. W. Johnson, 10, eight down; L. W. Brigham, 16, ten down.

Columbia Athletes Win Honors.

The Columbia University men succeeded in winning the banner by scoring 11 points at the midwinter games of Company G of the Eighth Regiment and the Pastime Athletic Club last night at the Eighth Regiment Armory. The other winners were scattered among the remaining thirteen clubs represented.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

WESTERN MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

Baltimore Decides to Postpone Foreclosure of Mortgages.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—The city Finance Commissioners met to-day to consider the matters of the Western Maryland Railroad. It was decided not to foreclose the mortgages held by the city upon the property during the current year.

In the opinion of the Commissioners no action should be taken looking to foreclosure until the City Directors recently appointed have ample time to look fully into the affairs of the road and prepare a report stating what in their opinion the city should do.

Officials of the road assert that if permitted to continue business during the year all of the floating indebtedness can be paid from current revenues.

Suit to Prevent Fitchburg Lease.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The Central Massachusetts Railroad has brought a bill in equity in the Supreme Court against the Boston and Maine, the Boston and Lowell, and the Fitchburg Railroad, asking for an injunction to restrain the Boston and Maine from leasing the Fitchburg and from negotiating for or buying any of the common or preferred stock of the Fitchburg Road, on the ground that to lease the Fitchburg would be a violation of the plaintiff's rights as contained in its lease to the Boston and Lowell, which is now controlled by the Boston and Maine.

Reported Central Purchase Denied.

It was said yesterday that 600 feet of water front on the New Jersey shore near Guttenberg, belonging to the Guidet estate, had been sold at a high price. The purchase, it was rumored, had been made through Winslow, Lanier & Co., the bankers, on behalf of the New York Central Railroad, so that it might extend the West Shore system. Charles Lanier and President Callaway of the New York Central Railroad both said last evening that they knew nothing of any such transaction.

F. B. Smith Goes to the Lackawanna.

F. B. Smith has been appointed Superintendent of Dining Car Service for the Lackawanna Railroad, and will enter upon his new duties to-day. Since 1890 Mr. Smith has been Assistant Superintendent of Sleeping Car and Dining Car Service of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND INQUIRY.

Grand Jury for Reform in the Workhouse and Care of Vagrants.

The January Grand Jury before its dismissal by Judge McMahon yesterday handed in a presentment on an investigation made by a committee of eight jurors into the penal institutions on Blackwell's Island. The presentment, a copy of which will be sent to the city and State authorities, praises Commissioner of Corrections Lantry, but suggests a reform in the institution on the island known as the "Workhouse," and in the manner in which vagrants are committed to it. It also points out the inadequacy of the docks at present on the island.

Judge McMahon complimented the jury on its diligence, and a silver loving cup was presented to James S. Curry, the foreman. The presentment in regard to the penal institutions reads in part as follows:

The Workhouse was carefully in

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Orders for Stocks and Bonds executed for cash or on margin.
Investment Securities

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 192 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 53 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. / 87 NELSON ST., Mercantile Ex. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
28 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF "CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879."

The following numbered bonds of the above issue—BOTH FIVE AND SIX PER CENTS.—have been drawn for the sinking fund of 1880 in conformity with the mortgage, and will be redeemed by THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, at No. 20 William Street, New York, at 105 and accrued interest to February 1st, 1900, upon surrender of the bonds; interest will cease to accrue on and after that date. Registered bonds require to be assigned on delivery.

Registered bonds in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000 drawn in part for redemption by numbers representing $1,000 each, must be surrendered and new registered bonds bearing interest from October 1st, 1899, will be given for the undrawn portion thereof:

5% COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 4630 4857, 4899, 1208, 1259, 1405, 1410, 1526, 1538, 1591, 1609, 1711, 1993, 2374, 2390, 2467, 2533, 2567, 2656, 2753, 2938, 2977, 2910, 2232, 4235, 4383, 4589, 4719, 4823, 5753, 5863, 5944, 5976, 6116.
5% REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 0121, 0147, 0294, 0873, 1163, 1198.
5% REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH.
DRAWN IN PART.
(Each number drawn representing $1,000.)
Nos. 0042, 0065, 0140, 0160, 0227, 0260, 0275.
5% REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH.
DRAWN IN PART.
(Each number drawn representing $1,000.)
Nos. 0208, 0253, 0297, 0268, 0269, 0289, 0436, 0563, 0565, 0572, 0740, 0787, 0797, 0821, 0825, 0826, 0981, 01051, 01053, 01063, 01075.
6% COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 208, 3704, 570, 884, 927, 1982, 2199, 2516, 2571, 2622, 2767, 2792, 3017, 3410, 3419, 3558, 3709, 3873, 3874, 3931, 3968.
6% REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 0014, 0027, 0508, 0941, 1152.
6% REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH.
DRAWN IN PART.
(Each number drawn representing $1,000.)
Nos. 0021, 0113, 0161, 0278, 0298, 0306, 0351.
6% REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH.
DRAWN IN PART.
(Each number drawn representing $1,000.)
Nos. 0395, 0417, 0419, 0422, 0425, 0433, 0445, 0467, 0480, 0489, 0512, 0521, 0535, 0548, 0623, 0631, 0654, 0774, 0779, 0830, 0869, 0908, 0912, 0925, 0939, 0958, 0946, 0948, 0950, 0954, 0957, 0961, 0965, 0966.
CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
SINKING FUND.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1879, the undersigned, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee solicits proposals of the First Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company to the aggregate par amount of $75,000, for account of the Sinking Fund. Sealed offers will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, February 5, 1900, and should be addressed, "Proposals for the Sinking Fund, E. S. Marston, President of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York."
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, Jan. 29, 1900.
N. B.—Extract from General Mortgage:
"The holders of any of the Bonds issued under this Mortgage shall have the right, if they so desire, to dispose of their holdings to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, provided for in the Trust Deed of May 1, 1879, who may ask for tenders of Debentures as provided in said Deed; and in that case, each such holder may offer for that purpose, again from the Trustees hereof, in exchange for the Bonds secured hereby, dollar for dollar, the Debentures called for the purpose of delivering the same to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, and in such event the Trustee hereof shall cancel the Bonds so exchanged for Debentures."

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Prest. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad Company.

To holders of Bonds of this Company, on its Manitowoc Division, secured by Mortgage, dated July 1st, 1895, and Supplemental Mortgage, dated December 5th, 1895:

Please take notice that this Company intends to redeem on the next interest date, to wit, April 1st, 1900, all Bonds issued under its First Mortgage, dated July 1st, 1895, and Supplemental Mortgage, dated December 5th, 1895, to John A. Stewart, Edwin H. Abbot, and Rowland G. Hazard, as Trustees, by payment to the holder thereof, in gold coined money of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, of one hundred and ten (110) per centum of the face value thereof, together with all interest then accrued and unpaid. The Bonds may be presented for payment and redemption to Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City, on April 1st, 1900. This notice is given in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said Mortgages; and the principal of the said Bonds becomes due on said April 1st, 1900, and all coupons maturing thereafter become void.

Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad Company
By JOHN CROSBY BROWN, President.
New York, October 1st, 1899.

Referring to the foregoing notice, we are now prepared to buy the above Bonds on behalf of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company at one hundred and ten per cent, (110%) and accrued interest to date of presentation.
MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO.,
24 Exchange Place.
New York, October 1st, 1899.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,250,000

BANKING, TRUST, MORTGAGE, AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENTS.

Interest allowed on Deposits subject to check.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.

OFFICERS.
GEORGE W. YOUNG ..... President
LUTHER KOUNTZE ..... Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON ..... 2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL ..... 3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS ..... Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT ..... Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD ..... Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER ..... Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS ..... Man'g For'n Dep't

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock.

Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Bartou,	Luther Kountze,
S. Ledyard Blair,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Charles D. Dickey,	Theodore Morford,
William P. Dixon,	Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss,	Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, Jr.,	James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson,	Eben B. Thomas,

George W. Young.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.	

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
WM. WILLIS MERRILL,
419 PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Maryland,
January 16th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1900. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. January 25th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 2d, 1900.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

187th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 29th, 1900.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, February 10th to stockholders of record on February 1, 1900.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, January 25th, 1900.—A semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and an annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the common stock of this company have been declared, respectively, out of the earnings of the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1899, payable at this office on Tuesday, February 20th, 1900. Transfer books will close on Saturday, February 3d, at 12 M., and reopen on Monday, February 12th, 1900.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

The Pullman Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 132.
A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared, payable February 15th to stockholders of record at close of business February 1st, 1900. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books will close February 1st and reopen February 16th, 1900.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, January 15th, 1900.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, January 29th, 1900.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the C. & I. Division of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co., due February 1st, 1900, will be paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., N. Y.
J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company
First Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Coupons due February 1st, 1900, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of Henry Marquand & Co., 160 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 50 Broadway, New York, Jan. 22, 1900.
The coupons, due Feb. 1st, 1900, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Co., and the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
THE INTEREST AND DIVIDEND ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 1ST, 1900:
American Cotton Oil Co. Debenture 8s.
Bedford, Ind., Funding 6s.
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus R'way Co. Equipment Trust and Second Mtge. 6s.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series "B," Second Mortgage 7s, Series H.
Portsmouth, O., City 5s.
Rock Island, Ill., Water Works 5s.
Ridgeville, Ind., Public School 6s.
Red Key, Ind., School House 6s.
Summitville, Ind., Main St. Improvement 6s.
Feb. 3d.
Cass County, Ind., Funding 6s.
Feb. 13th.
Cass County, Ind., Kennel Ditch 6s.
Feb. 15th.
Grant County, Ind., County 6s, Annual 5s.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
Coupons due February 1, 1900, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:
U. S. M. & T. Co., Series G. 4s
U. S. M. & T. Co., Series I. 4s
Essex County, N. J., Park 3.65s
Essex County, N. J., Park 4s
Rome Gas Light Co. 6s
L. I. R. R. Company 2d 7s
Prospect Park & Coney Island R. R. 1st ... 6s
Skaneateles R. R. 1st 5s
Westerly, R. I., Water 3½s
Paducah, Ky., Levee 4½s
Havana Electric Ry. 5s
Clallam County, Washington 6s
Kitsap County, Washington, S. D., No. 32.
CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Perm. Imp. Rev. Fund 4s
Water Works 4s
DUE FEBRUARY 2D, 1900.
CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Water Works 8s
DUE FEBRUARY 15TH, 1900.
CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Bridge 4s
Permanent Imp. 4s

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.
Coupons due February 1st on the 1st mortgage 5% bonds of the above company will be payable on and after that date at the office of the
United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,
FEBRUARY 1ST, 1900.
Albany County, Wyo., School District No. 1 Refunding.
Atlantic, Ia., Electric Light.
East Grand Forks, Minn., School District No. 3.
Grant County, Minn., Independent School District No. 3, (Herman Refunding.)
Hawarden, Ia., Refunding.
Keithsburg, Ill., Water Works.
King County, Wash., School District No. 73, (West Seattle.)
Kootenai County, Ida., School District No. 7.
Lena, Ill., Water Works.
Lexington, Ky., Funding.
Neosho, Mo., School Building.
Orange City, Ia., Independent School District, School Funding.
Port Washington, Wis., School District No. 1, School Building.
Pullman, Wash., School District No. 59.
Rock Falls Ill., Electric Light.
Sumner, Wash., School District No. 8.
Terrell County, Ga., Court House.
Walnut Township, Ill., School District No. 1.
Whatcom, Wash., School District No. 1.
Winamac, Ind., School Building.
FEBRUARY 2D, 1900.
Escanaba, Mich., Refunding.
Hamburg, Ia., Refunding.
FEBRUARY 3D, 1900.
La Moure, No. Dak., Town Hall.
FEBRUARY 15TH, 1900.
Sehome, Wash., School District No. 2.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
Coupons payable at our office,
66 Broadway, February 1st, 1900.
Beaver Dam Water Co. 1st 5s.
Beaver Dam Water Co. 1st Con. 4s.
Colorado Coal & Iron Co. 1st Con. 6s.
Corning, N. Y., Bridge 4s.
Hastings (Village of) 4% Sewer.
Haight, D. L., 5s.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1st 5s.
Natural Bridge Forest Co. 1st 6s.
N. Y. Mail & Newspaper Transportation Co. 1st 5s.
Feb. 15th.
Staten Island Beach Land Imp. Co. 1st 6s.
Feb. 18th.
Cheektowaga, N. Y., Union Free School 5s.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT OFFICE OF
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK:
FEBRUARY 1, 1900.
Aurora, Illinois, Improvement.
Chehalis, Washington, Electric Light & Water.
Fairmont, Minnesota, Water Extension.
Goodhue County, Minnesota, School District No. 91.
Iron Mountain, Michigan, Sewer.
Medford, Oregon, Water.
Union City, Indiana, School.
Wasco County, Oregon, School District No. 3.
FEBRUARY 8, 1900.
Lake County, Illinois, School District No. 3, (Waukegan.)
FEBRUARY 13, 1900.
Rochester, Indiana, Water.
FEBRUARY 14, 1900.
Swayzee, Indiana, School.
FEBRUARY 15, 1900.
Rochester, Indiana, School.
Vigo County, Indiana, Funding.
FEBRUARY 23, 1900.
Summitville, Indiana, School.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, N. Y., Jan'y 31st, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the FIRST PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK, payable on the first day of March next, to stockholders of record at twelve o'clock noon, on Saturday, the tenth day of February next.
The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY,
340 Third Avenue, N. Y. City.
January 31, 1900.
NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, 340 Third Avenue, on THURSDAY, March 1, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Transfer books close Tuesday, February 6th, and reopen Friday, March 2d.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.
At a meeting of the Directors of this company held Jan. 15, 1900, a dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. was declared, payable upon the outstanding preferred stock on March 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business Feb 9, at the office of Messrs. Thomas & Post, Transfer Agents, 71 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer books will close Feb. 9 at 3 P. M. and be reopened on March 2, 1900, at 10 A. M.
B. F. HAUGHTON, Secy. & Treas.

New York Security and Trust Company
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE FEBRUARY 1, 1900.
N. Y., Ont. & Western Ry. Co.
City of Oshkosh, Wis., Funding School Bonds.
The Saratoga Gas, Electric Light, and Power Co.

United Breweries Company (of Chicago).
Coupons due February 1st, 1900, upon the First Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the United Breweries Company will be paid by the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, New York, or by the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.
UNITED BREWERIES COMPANY,
By ISIDOR BAUMGARTL, President.

Henderson Bridge Company.
The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the first prox.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 22d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the second day of February.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., January 9, 1900.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company.
New York, Jan. 31, 1900.
The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend of $1.00 per share ($80,000,) payable at the New York office of the Company on February 15th, 1900. Books close Feb. 6th and reopen Feb. 15th, 1900.
STANLEY GIFFORD, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., January 17, 1900.
Coupons due February 1st, 1900, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice President and Treas.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF THE Consolidated Gas Company of the City of Pittsburgh, due 1st February, 1900, will be paid at the banking houses of Brown Brothers & Co., New York, and Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore.
C. J. BRAUN, JR., Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN FEBRUARY ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 1, 1900, AS FOLLOWS:
Arkansaw Water Co. Consd. Mtge.
Alliance Water Works Co. Consd. Mtge.
Birmingham Water Works Co.
Beloit Water Works Co.
Braddock Gas & Light Co.
Cornell Steamboat Co.
Clinton Water Works Co.
East Albany Water Works Co. (Greenbush Water Co.).
El Reno Water Co.
Elgin City Railway Co.
Essex Union Water Co.
Freeport Water Co.
Fort Smith, Ark., Water Co.
Galena Water Works Co., Kansas.
Gloversville & Broadalbin R. R. Co.
Indianapolis & Vincennes R. R. Co.
Jeffersonville, Ind., Water Supply Co.
Kalispell Water & Electric Co.
Larchmont Yacht Club.
Leadville Water Co. 6 per cent. Coupons.
Manitowoc Water Works Co.
Metropolitan Gas Light Co.
Muncie Water Co.
Omaha City Water Works Co. of.
Parsons Water Supply & Power Co.
People's Street Ry. Co., Luzerne County, Scranton, Pa.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. Series E.
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Co.
Seymour Water Co.
Sheboygan, City Water Works Co. of.
Stevens Point Water Co.
Waterford Water Co. 1st Mtge.
FEBRUARY 1, 1900.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. Dividend.
The American Tobacco Co.
FEBRUARY 15, 1900.
Chattanooga, City Water Works of.
The Pullman Company. Dividend.
FEBRUARY 27, 1900.
Mutual Real Estate Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

To the Stockholders:
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of THE AMERICAN STOKER COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, State of New York, on the 5th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it.
Respectfully,
JOHN WOLFF, Secretary.
Section 4, By-Laws American Stoker Company: At each annual meeting of the Stockholders, the Stockholders shall elect by ballot, from their number, Nine Directors, a majority of whom shall be residents of the City of New York, State of New York, and two Inspectors of Election, to serve until the next annual meeting, or until their successors are elected and qualify.

Metropolitan Tobacco Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the METROPOLITAN TOBACCO COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 134 and 136 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on February 7th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books will close January 27th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen February 10th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
HENRY LEHMAN, Secretary.

Peoria & Eastern Railway Co.
Stockholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Co. for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Illinois, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will close February 1st, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. February 15th, 1900.
J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 1900, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Feb. 2 to Feb. 13th.
E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF James Freeman Brown Co. will be held at the office of the company, 72 Franklin St., on Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon.
EDWARD H. WILLETT, Treasurer.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Feb. 8th, at 19 West 44th St. Polls open 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
DAVID PETTIGREW, Sec'y.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, February 1st, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, Feb. 1st, 1900.
MR. ALFRED S. SIDENBERG HAS AN Interest in our business from this date.
G. SIDENBERG & CO.,
45 to 51 Mercer St.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The continuing strong demand for spot cotton in the South was responsible yesterday for noteworthy strength in the cotton market here, following, as it did, Tuesday's upward movement. As was the case on Tuesday, the advance was in the face of good receipts and the next crop months closed strongest. It is the opinion of many in the trade that cotton is being held with exceptional firmness in the South. The market opened about 2 to 3 points up yesterday, in spite of unfavorable cables. Early buying was largely from Liverpool and accredited to straddles. The market held its own well, with a firm undertone and closed strong and steady. March gained 3 points net. The receipts were 44,262 bales as against 24,923 of a week previous and 23,332 of a year previous. The trading amounted to some 300,000 bales.

Coffee was strong and moderately active yesterday. It opened unchanged to 20 points up and closed 15 to 20 points up. Transactions on the Coffee Exchange aggregated 10,000 bags.

The Consolidated Exchange had an active market and a firm one. A good deal of interest centred in the break in Sugar, caused by the unloading of the stock which the failure of Tunstall & Co. on the Stock Exchange necessitated.

Wheat scored a net advance of about one-quarter of a cent on the Produce Exchange after a good day. The bullish news consisted mainly of a cablegram from Rome, announcing that Italian ports had been quarantined against Rosario, Argentine Republic, and a cablegram directly from Rosario telling of two new cases of bubonic plague there, and four additional deaths from the malady. The prospect of the barring of Argentine wheat shipments is still a strong market factor.

Chicago was weak during most of the day. One New York house called to Chicago correspondents to learn the cause of the easing off of that market, and received the answer that it was laid to weak cables. This is said in some quarters not to be the real reason, because, it is averred, we have been leading, not following, England in recent declines, and Chicago weakness is due to the creation of a big short interest in wheat by some St. Louis operators. About 160,000 bushels of wheat were sold for export yesterday. Corn, of which 320,000 bushels were taken for export, was about an eighth off on news of good weather and good condition of Western roads for moving crops. Oats were weak and dull.

More Gold for Cuba.

Lawrence Turnure & Co. of 50 Wall Street have received by the steamer Normandie 1,000,000 francs in gold coin and $27,000 worth of Spanish coin for shipment to Cuba. It will be used to help move the sugar crop there

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks generally higher.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 31	693,097
To date this year	9,863,370
Corresponding date last year	25,009,862

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 31	$2,420,500
To date this year	$47,725,100
Corresponding date last year	$151,019,760

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car. & Fdy.	1	Den. & R. G. pf.	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	1	Evans. & T. H. pf.	½
Am. Ice	½	Glucose Sugar	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	2⅝	Glucose Sugar pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1¼	Hocking Valley pf.	⅜
Am. Tin Plate	1	Illinois Central	¾
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Int. Paper	1
Am. Tobacco	¾	Iowa Central pf.	1
Anaconda Copper	½	Met. Street Railway	1¼
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Mo. Kan. & T. pf.	⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅜	Nat. Lead pf.	½
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	2½	Nat. Steel	1¼
B., R. & P.	4½	North. Pacific pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅞
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	Pres. Dec. & Ev.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	1¼	Reading	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	4½	Reading 1st pf.	1⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Rep. Steel	⅞
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	St. Paul & Om.	3½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Southern Pacific	½
Cleve., L. & W.	1¾	Twin City R. T. pf.	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1½	U. S. Rubber	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. pf.	1	Del., L. & W.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¾	Hocking Valley	½
Brunswick	1½	Lake Erie & W.	½
Canada South.	¼	Pacific Mail	⅞
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	Third Avenue	2
Chi. & N. W.	2¼	U. S. Leather	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	½	Wis. Central	⅝

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s.	1	Mo., K. & East. 1st.	1
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	1½	Mo. Pac. Tr. 5s.	1¼
Chi. & Erie 1st.	1	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s.	1
Ill. Cent., St. L. Div. 3½s	1¼	N. Y. Gas L., H. & P. 4s.	1¼
Ill. Cent. C., St. L. & N. 3½s.	1¾	Wabash 2d.	1¼

Bond Declined.

Ann. Arbor 4s.	1	B'k'v- W. & W. 5s.	1½
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s.	1	W. N. Y. & Penn. 5s.	1¾

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Wall Street had a passing sensation yesterday in the failure of a commission house whose representative on the Stock Exchange had tripped in overspeculation. Twenty-five thousand shares of Sugar Trust stock were consequently thrown upon the market and the price knocked down 4 points; but incidentally it was disclosed that the failure was not attributable to commitments on the long side more than to contracts on the short side, for thousands of shares of stock, mostly industrials scattered through the list, were covered arbitrarily "under the rule." The incident had some curious phases and may have some disagreeable sequels; but Wall Street generally was agreed in estimating that the influence of the incident was ended with the transactions of the day—a view open to some doubt.

One effect suggested by the Sugar Trust feature of the failure is instructive. The broker who yesterday came to grief was popularly credited only the day before with being the chosen representative of a syndicate representing interested millionaires who, having finally brought about a Sugar Trust war settlement, were intent upon lifting the price of Sugar Trust shares largely. Overnight there is exposure of this fable in a fiasco. The incident is typical. Professional Wall Street has developed a childish disposition to believe any tale nowadays, provided only it sounds big. There is only this qualification: in times of distrust the invention must be troublesome; in periods of buoyancy it is necessary that the fabrication shall be extravagantly promising. Thus rumor-mongering comes not only to be a profession, but at times even puts natural and commonsense elements in the market quite aside.

Another feature attending yesterday's failure was in the disclosure that an ordinary commission house expressing bullish views could be so largely and generally committed to the bear side. Cynical Wall Street observers have fondness for innuendoes suggesting that commission brokers sometimes have a habit of going short of customers' stocks. Most men of Wall Street entertain different views, believing that the morale of the Stock Exchange is too high to permit such pernicious practices. But sometimes incid

time, and enter the busy season without a load of cut rate contracts. In other words, the dull season has not been allowed to demoralize the trade for many months to come.

"One point is made in connection with coming price developments, and that is that the distributers and the trade generally have been buying very sparingly for a long time, in view of current high prices, and that therefore stocks are low in middle hands.

"In the rail trade there is prospect of some early conferences. The report that Henry C. Frick is negotiating for the Maryland plant is attracting attention. This company has just taken an order for about 6,000 tons of rails for Norway, which is regarded as a signal victory, since American makers are at a particular disadvantage in freights in that market.

"There have been no new developments in the plate trade, except that the Pueblo mill is now a factor in the Northwest.

"From the tin plate trade come reports of a very heavy business, both the canning interests and the roofing trade being large buyers.

"Some uncertainty exists in copper. The event of the week has been the formation of the Union Selling Company, which is practically the Lewisohn-Rockefeller party."

MANHATTAN CAR TRUST.

The Directors of the Manhattan Car Trust Company met in the offices of Thomas & Post at noon yesterday and by a unanimous vote decided to dissolve the corporation, which consisted of 250 shares of $100 each. The money paid in, $25,000, will be returned to the original subscribers to the stock, a certificate will be filed with the Secretary of State, and the concern will cease to be.

President A. V. Z. Post said after the meeting: "The company dissolved because it was getting no business, and we didn't care to keep on paying the annual taxes on the stock. The stock was all good, of course, and worth $25,000, but the company had never done anything. It was organized after the Railroad Equipment Company, the biggest of the car trust organizations, went into a receiver's hands, and we purchased some rolling stock and hoped to carry on the business that concern had done. But another corporation was formed and got what business was inherited in that way. The car trust industry is in fact as dead as Hamlet. No more car trust concerns will be formed. The railroads are rich enough now to buy their own cars outright."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Declaration of a dividend of 5 per cent. on Nickel Plate first preferred stock, the first payment in two years.

Charter granted by the State of North Carolina to the Arlington Cotton Mill, at Gastonia; capital, $130,000.

Abandonment of the effort for a consolidation of the New Haven Steel and Iron Company and Susquehanna Steel and Iron Company with the Atlantic Iron and Steel Company, owing to the opposition of the minority stockholders.

Statement by a Director of the Northern Central that the $3,725,000 6 per cent. bonds which mature this year will probably be refunded at 3 per cent.

Meeting to be held Feb. 16 at New Brunswick to consider the consolidation of the Brunswick Traction Company, the New York and Philadelphia Company, and the New Brunswick City Railway, to form a solid trolley line from Jersey City to Philadelphia.

Alabama advices to prominent cotton firms in this city stating that some mills in the central section of the State have sold their entire output up to July 15.

Decision of the Central Passenger Association not to grant special rates to the Paris Exposition next Spring.

Filing of a bill in the Supreme Court by the Central Massachusetts Railroad Company protesting against the lease of the Fitchburg Railroad to the Boston and Maine Railroad Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $153,382,409; balances, $9,840,986; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $313,876.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅛@3⅛ per cent. for short, and 3⅛@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange quiet. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅛; demand, $4.87⅝@$4.87½; cables, $4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.83½@$4.84.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94½ and 95½; guilders, 40⅛@40 3-16, and 40⅜@40 7-16.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par@5c premium. Chicago—45c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—25c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 30c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—American securities opened rather firmer in response to better over-night prices from New York, and were well maintained throughout the session. There was a more buoyant feeling on 'Change, and the market closed firm.

Consols for money, 100⅝; consols for the March account, 100½; Canadian Pacific, 97½; Erie, 11⅞; Erie first preferred, 34½; Illinois Central, 115; Union Pacific preferred, 77¼; St. Paul, 121½; New York Central, 137½; Pennsylvania, 66½; Reading, 9⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 76⅝; Atchison, 20½; Louisville, 51½; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 8¼.

Bar silver firmer at 27¾d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅛@3½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 67⅝.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £109,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 128.90; Madrid, 28.80; Lisbon, 43; Rome, 7.19.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Business opened cheerful on the Bourse to-day. There were large repurchases, these operations being encouraged by the easy contangos. Toward the close the market became calmer. Rentes were in good demand, and Rio Tintos were sought. De Beers improved on rumors that Gen. Methuen was marching on Kimberley. Kafirs were better owing to London advices and rumors that Gen. Warren had recrossed the Tugela River. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 75c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 18¾c for checks. Spanish 4s, 68.70.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Business on the Boerse to-day was firm in sympathy with Western Bourses. American securities and Canadian Pacifics were in good demand in response to New York. Internationals were maintained. Bank shares improved in anticipation of high dividends. Mine shares were considerably harder. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 31.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm. Spanish 4s and Italian securities were particularly strong. Americans were harder, especially Northern Pacifics. Local shares were actively bought.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupons are to be paid by the Consolidated Gas Company of Pittsburg, and the Havana Electric Railway Company.

Dividends have been declared by the New Amsterdam Gas Company, the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, and the United States Cast Iron, Pipe and Foundry Company.

The New York Security and Trust Company, N. W. Harris & Co., Parson, Leach & Co., the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and Winslow Lanier & Co. will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was even more active than on the previous day, and prices also continued to improve. Though the bulk of the day's business was supplied by Bay State Gas, many other issues were fairly active, and the broader character of the market that was noted on Tuesday remained as an indication that the public is taking greater interest in the market than it had recently. Several of the industrial stocks were notably strong, and in most of these issues closing bids showed some improvement over the previous day's figures.

BAY STATE GAS was the most prominent stock of the day, and was traded in to a larger amount than had been recorded in any stock for a number of weeks. No further explanation of the advance in this stock appeared, but it was bought in a way that indicated that the purchasers were confident of further improvement in price. The buying was accompanied by many intimations that interesting developments are near at hand, and which may be expected to bring about a large increase in the value of the stock. Thus far, however, these surmises have been of too indefinite a character to indicate any real developments of importance, and little outside of the large buying of the stock by certain interests supposed to be closely connected with the company was offered in proof of the correctness of the intimations of higher prices. Total transactions in Bay State Gas amounted probably to about 20,000 shares, much of which changed hands in large lots, one sale of 5,000 shares being made at 2¼. The stock fluctuated from 2½ to 2⅜, and closed at 2½ bid, an advance of an eighth of a point. Most of the trading was at 2¼, and probably less than a thousand shares sold at 2⅜.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was strong in both the common and preferred stocks, and some slight improvement showed in the bonds also, but these were traded in only to a very limited amount. Trading in the common and preferred stocks amounted probably to 1,500 shares. No net change appeared in the former, which closed, as on Tuesday, at 26 bid, but the preferred stock advanced to 47, and ended the day at 46¼ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. Practically all the floating stock to be had around the present price seems to have been absorbed by the interests which have recently become large buyers of the stock, for the offerings of the stock for the past two days have been very small.

STORAGE POWER was active at advancing prices. It sold up about 3 points and closed with a net gain of 1⅝ points, at 13½ bid. It is said that the company's plans are being satisfactorily advanced and that arrangements have been made for extensive practical tests of the company's motors. Contracts have been placed for the construction of a car fitted with superheated water motors, and it is said that within the next sixty days runs will be made on the tracks of the New York Central to show practically the efficiency of these motors.

NATIONAL GRAMOPHONE was traded in from 45 up to 52, and closed at 50 bid, a net gain of 4 points. The market for the stock is somewhat narrow, and it has frequently fluctuated in the manner it did yesterday, advancing or declining several points between sales. For the decline to 45 no reason was found in any reports in regard to the company's business, for it was said that its affairs are in a very satisfactory condition. The stock has for over two years regularly paid dividends of 1 per cent. a month, and it is said that there is no ground for fearing that these dividends will not be continued.

STANDARD OIL closed unchanged at 515 bid. There was practically no trading in the stock.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	2½	2¾
New Amsterdam	26	26½
New Amsterdam pf	46½	47
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	93½	94½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	29	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	78
American Bicycle	17	19
American Bicycle pf	48	51
American Bicycle bonds	..	92½
American Chicle	52	55
American Chicle pf	85	93
American Woolen	22½	23½
American Woolen pf	79	79⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	40	40½
Distilling Company of America	6¼	6¾
Distilling Company of America pf	20⅜	20⅞
Electric Axle Light & Power	4	8
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf	..	40
Havana Commercial	19½	21
Havana Commercial pf	60	61½
International Pump	16	17
International Pump pf	..	64
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	29½	31
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	89
National Cramophone	50	60
National Salt	46	47
National Salt pf	77	79
National Tube	44½	45
National Tube pf	92½	92¾
Otis Elevator	22½	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg	29⅝	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	81¾	82½
Sloss-Sheffield	29	30½
Sloss-Sheffield pf	68½	69½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	515	517
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	82¾	83
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	11½	12½
British Columbia Copper	8¾	9½
California Copper	3⅞	4¼
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	106	106½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	40	45
Electric Vehicle pf	60	70
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	23
General Carriage	..	4½
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2¾
*Marks Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	98½	99
New York Transportation	9	9½
New England Transportation	6	6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	19	20
Pittsburg Coal	22½	23
Pittsburg Coal pf	79	80
St. Louis subs. ful. paid, ex div	119½	..
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf	80	..
Retsof	26	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	13½	14½
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Trust Company of America	192	195
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	26

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d 5s	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus 5s	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	85
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88½	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric pf	108	112
New Orleans Traction	26¼	27½
New Orleans Traction pf	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	29	31
North Jersey Street Railways 4s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	16	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction, Pittsburg bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	26	28
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	75	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	57½	59½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	37	40
Denver Gas 5s	75	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	71¾	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	103½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	60
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	55
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	115	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf	135	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	99	100½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	26
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	90
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	99	100½

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	58
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf	99	106
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	36	41
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Lorillard Company pf	..	107
Standard Coupler	35	38
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	28¾	29
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	101	102

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	105	105½
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27¾d per ounce, and in New York at 60⅛c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Alamo sold at .17, 500 Argentum Juanita at .22, 25 Breece at 1.50, 300 Comstock at .04½, 1,000 Golden Age at .05½, 800 Isabella at 1.30, seller 10; 500 Jack Pot at .60, 300 Leadville at .08, 200 Little Chief at .17, 300 Mollie Gibson at .23@.22, 40 Ontario at 8.50@8.75, 200 Phoenix at .10, and 2,000 Work at .31.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.38	Quicksilver	1.75
Adams Consol	.12	Potosi	.28
Belcher	.07	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Best & Belcher	.18	Savage	.10
Breece	1.30	Sierra Nevada	.40
Brunswick, Con	.30	Standard	2.40
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Small Hopes	1.00
Chollar	.22	Union Consol	.25
Crown Point	.08	Utah	.02
Chrysolite	.05	Victor	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va	1.40	Yellow Jacket	.20
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Argentum Juanita	.19
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Alamo	.15
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Araconda	.38
Crescent	.15	Crip. Ck. Cons	.15
Cataiga	.20	Creede & Crip. Ck	.10
Dunkin	.10	Crocsus	.01
Deadwood Terra	.55	Golden Fleece	.26
Eureka Consol	.15	Isabella	1.25
Father De Smet	.08	Mollie Gibson	.22
Gould & Curry	.20	Mount Rosa	.60
Hale & Norcross	.30	Pharmacist	.12
Homestake	50.00	Portland	2.30
Horn Silver	1.10	Specimen	.10
Iron Silver	.57	Union	.41
Julia Consol	.01	Work	.30
Kingston & Pemb	.40	Damon	.27
La Crosse	.14	Elkton	1.10
Leadville Con	.07	Findlay	.13¾
Little Chief	.17	Garfield	.15
Mexican	.28	Jackpot	.57
Moulton	.30	Pammeale	.24
Ontario	7.50	Tornado	.42
Ophir	.66	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.17
Occidental	.14	Ala. Fry. No. 3	.15
Plymouth	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08	Grey Forge	.15

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The market to-day was relatively quiet. Prices, as a rule, were well sustained, and good advances were scored in several instances. In the coppers, Parrot was in excellent demand and sold up to 42. Amalgamated was firm at 83 and 83¼. Centennial lifted to 16½. Calumet and Hecla sold again at 740. Isle Royale brought from 21 to 21¼. Old Dominion gained a fraction. Montana was quoted at 267 and 268. Santa Fé sold at 54. Arcadian at 16½.

In the general list, the buying of Atchison preferred up to 62½, of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy up to 123⅜, and a good demand for Sugar and Federal Steel were the features. Bell Telephone scored a gain of 4 points, to 340. Erie sold at 10⅝ and 10⅝, Cochiti at 12⅝ and 13, and Fitchburg preferred, in a small way, at 123¾. The closing was quiet but firm.

At the Clearing House the quoted rate between banks was still 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at par and 5c premium.

Money on call still ranges from 3½ to 4½ per cent. Time money on choice collateral is in good supply at 4 per cent. for four to six months, and on less desirable security rates range from 4½ to 5 per cent. The best commercial names are quoted at from 4 to 4½ per cent. Prime mill paper would shade 4 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5	5½	Old Colony	4¼	4½
Allouez	2¾	3½	Old Domin	17½	18
Arcadian	16	17	Osceola	69	70
Arnold	5½	6¼	Parrot	42⅝	43½
Ash Bed	.50	1	Pioneer	1½	2⅛
Atlantic	25	26	Quincy	....	145
Baltic	17	17½	Rhode Isla'd	4⅜	5
Bost. & C	.20	.25	Santa Fe	5	5½
Bost. & Mon.	265	267	Santa Isabel	6¼	7
Butte & Bos.	49½	50	Shoe	30½	31
Cal. & Hec.	738	745	Tamarack	178	185
Centennial	16	16¼	Utah Cons	25	26
Franklin	14	14½	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	2	3	White Knob	40	150
Isle Royale	22½	23½	Winona	3½	4
Mohawk	12½	13	Wolverine	40	40½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	240	C. Mass. pf.	64	66
Bost. & Low.	242	Fitchburg pf.	122	123
Bost. & Me.	197	N. H. & N.	..	..
Bos. & Prov.	300	E. 6s	110½	..
Bost. Elev.	98	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bost. Gas 5s	80¼	E. 7s	114½	..
Cent. Mass.	13½	West End	92⅝	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	337	Mex. Tel.	2⅞	3
Chi. Sk. Yds.	133½	N. Eng. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal	41	U. S. Oil	20½	21
D. Coal pf.	115½	West. Elec.	44	..
Erie Tel.	104½	West. El. pf.	61	..

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Linseed common opened and closed at 15, selling to 14⅝. The preferred dropped from 56 to 55⅝, where it closed. Tin Plate common declined a point from 32 and closed there; it opened at 31½. There was considerable trade in Carbon. The common opened at 21¾, sold to 22¾, but closed at 22½. Biscuit common ranged from 37⅞ to 39¾, closing at 37. Metropolitan preferred brought 70@76½ and the certificates 25.

	High.	Low.	Close.
568..American Linseed	15	14⅝	15
928..American Linseed pf	56	56⅜	55⅝
50..American Radiator pf	105	105	105
865..American Tin Plate	32	31	31
30..American Tin Plate pf	82½	82	82½
420..Chicago Brewing pf	10¾	10½	10½
5..Chicago Edison	155	155	155
150..Chicago Union Traction	27	27	27
250..Chi. Union Traction pf	76¾	76¼	76¾
3..Chicago City Railway	280	280	280
131..Diamond Match	125	124½	124½
60..Lake Street Elevated	11	11	11
50..Metropolitan Elevated	25	25	25
170..Metropolitan Elevated pf	76½	76	76½
1,137..National Biscuit	37⅞	36¾	37
140..National Biscuit pf	92⅝	92½	92⅝
1,245..National Carbon	22⅜	21½	21½
120..National Carbon pf	84⅝	84	84⅝
200..National Steel	45	44¼	44¾
40..South Side Elevated	101	100	101
120..West Chicago	112¼	112	112¼
50..Western Stone	34	34	34

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—The market was strong and active to-day, the sales being the largest since the panic of last month. Lehigh Valley and the Readings were in demand on rumors that the Drexels were heavy buyers. Union Traction was advanced to 39, and higher prices also were made for Marsden, United Gas, Asphalt, Consolidated Lake Superior, and most of the low-priced steel stocks, for which an ever-increasing demand seems to be springing up.

The close was firm, at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21⅜	21½	Phila. Trac	96¾	97
Choctaw	33⅜	34	Union Trac	38⅝	39
El. Co. of	12¼	12½	Un. Gas Imp	151	152
Lehigh Val	26	26¼	Welsbach Lt	42	43
Marsden	12⅝	13	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Phil. & Erie	23	23½	Penn.	7⅝	7¾

Finance Realty Trust Company.

The Finance Realty Trust Company has increased its capital stock from $100,000 to $1,000,000, and a surplus of $1,000,000 has been subscribed. The company will start business at Broadway and Cedar Street, probably, and will make a specialty of real estate loans and management of real estate syndicates.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13	13⅜	1,050	Am. Car & Foundry	13	13⅜	13	13¾	+1
60	60½	400	Am. Car & Found. pf	60	60¾	60	60	+1
41⅞	42⅛	2,175	American Ice	41¾	42	41½	41⅞	+½
74	75½	100	American Ice pf	75	75	75	75	....
33½	33⅞	340	American Cotton Oil	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	−⅛
14⅜	15	515	American Linseed	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
55½	56	595	Am. Linseed pf	56	56	55⅞	55⅞	+¼
5⅝	6⅛	300	American Malting Co.	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	....
26	29	300	Am. Malting Co. pf	26	26	26	26	−1
39	39¼	4,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	39	39¾	39	39	+⅛
89½	90	780	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	90	90¼	89⅝	90¼	....
57⅜	57⅛	86,325	American Steel & Wire	56	58⅛	55⅝	57⅛	+2⅝
92¼	92⅜	2,700	Am. Steel & Wire pf	92	92	92	92¼	+⅜
118	118¼	147,925	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	120½	121⅝	117¼	118¼	−1⅝
112	115	20	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	112	112	112	112	....
93	96	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	95	95	95	95	....
31	31½	2,095	American Tin Plate	30⅝	32	30⅝	31	+1
80½	81½	125	Am. Tin Plate pf	82	82½	82	82	+½
101⅛	101⅝	30,750	American Tobacco	100⅜	102½	100⅜	101⅝	+⅜
44¼	44⅜	4,705	American Steel Hoop	44	45½	44	44⅞	+1½
81½	82	1,490	Am. Steel Hoop pf	82	82	81½	81½	....
39⅞	40¼	710	Anaconda Copper	40⅝	40⅝	40	40⅜	+½
20¼	20½	4,970	At., T. & S. F.	20	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	+½
62⅛	62¼	36,690	At., T. & S. F. pf	61	62½	61	62¼	+1⅝
58⅝	59	3,650	Baltimore & Ohio	58¾	59⅜	58½	58⅝	+⅛
75	75⅛	4,180	Baltimore & Ohio pf	75	75¼	74¾	75⅛	+⅛
75⅞	76	69,675	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	74¼	77	74	76	+2⅝
14½	14⅝	900	Brunswick City	15	15	14	14⅝	−1⅛
50	58	500	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	56	57½	56	57⅛	+1½
98	98¼	390	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	98	98	97¾	98	....
49	49½	300	Canada Southern	49	49	49	49	−½
95¼	95⅝	225	Canadian Pacific	94⅞	95	94⅞	95	+1¼
29¼	29⅜	2,590	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅜	29⅜	29¼	29¼	+¼
122⅞	123¼	17,495	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	122⅝	124	122⅜	123	+½
87½	88	100	Chicago & East. Ill	88	88	88	88	+1½
13⅝	13⅞	2,900	Chicago Great West	13¼	14	13⅜	13⅝	+⅛
77½	77⅞	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	77⅛	77⅞	77	77	+⅛
40⅝	41	150	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	41½	41½	41¼	41½	+1
88½	88¾	500	Chi. Gr. West., deb	87	88¼	87	88¼	+1¼
16	16½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	16	16	16	16	+⅛
49	50	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	48	49¾	48	49¾	+1¾
118⅞	119	11,035	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	118⅝	119¾	118¼	119	+⅞
159	160	300	Chicago & Northw	160⅞	160⅞	158½	158½	−2½
107	109¼	3,650	Chi., R. I. & Pac	107	107⅛	106⅜	107¼	+⅛
....	10⅝	425	Chicago Term. Trans	11	11	11	11⅛	+⅛
35	36	110	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	36	36	36	36	+1
61	61¼	800	C., C., C. & St. L	60⅝	61¼	60⅞	61¼	+⅛
105	108½	50	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	....
18½	19½	894	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	17¾	19	17¾	19	+1⅜
52	54	154	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	52	52	52	52	−½
43	43¼	5,230	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43½	44	43	43	....
9	9¼	725	Colorado Midland	9	9	9	9⅜	−⅛
23	23⅜	900	Colorado Midland pf	23	23⅜	23	23⅜	+⅛
5¼	5½	235	Colorado Southern	5½	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
14	15	200	Col. Southern 2d pf	14½	14½	14½	14½	....
17	18½	500	Col. & H. C. & Iron	18½	18½	17½	17½	+1½
188	190	296	Consolidated Gas	189¾	189¾	189	189	+1½
33½	33⅜	3,200	Continental Tobacco	33½	34¼	33½	33½	+

the creditors of the bank in full with interest to Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1900. The claims against the bank amount to $2,231,382.

The affairs of the bank, after the payment of the claims in full, will be turned over to John W. Weeks, President of the Massachusetts National Bank of Boston, who will act as agent for the shareholders of the Broadway National Bank. By direction of the Controller an amount sufficient to pay in full, with interest, such claims against the Broadway National Bank as have not yet been proved will be held in the Sub-Treasury of the United States at Boston for the payment of such claims as may be presented.

Controller Dawes highly commends the efforts of Receiver Wing and the officers of the Broadway and Massachusetts National Banks, and says that it was through their able and efficient co-operation that this favorable result to the creditors of the Broadway National Bank has been consummated.

COVENANT MUTUAL ABSORBED.

Metropolitan Life Takes Over Its Entire Business—Policies Aggregate More Than $8,000,000.

A contract was made late yesterday afternoon, in accordance with the terms of which the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of this city takes over the entire business of the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, whose outstanding insurance policies aggregate between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000. The signing of this contract was preceded by the action of the Board of Directors of the Covenant Mutual Life in St. Louis on Tuesday, when the negotiations between the Metropolitan and the St. Louis company were approved.

While the question of the future of the Covenant Mutual Life has not been formally settled, it is generally believed that the Directors will vote to place the company in liquidation with a view to winding up its affairs permanently. It will, at any rate, retire absolutely from the business of life insurance. Vice President Haley Fiske of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company last night confirmed the news from St. Louis that the deal was closed.

"The Covenant Mutual," he said, "will turn over to the Metropolitan assets equal to the reserve liability on all of its policies, and we thereby assume all of the policy contracts of the St. Louis corporation. The amount of assets to be transferred to us is something over $500,000. The policies of the Covenant Mutual will be carried by us to their termination just as they would have been sustained by that company. I do not know whether the Covenant Mutual can do any other kind of business or will go into liquidation, as I am not familiar with its charter. But it is one of the stipulations of our contract that it shall not remain in the life insurance field. The contract does not provide that we assume the agency system of the Covenant Mutual, and that will be a matter of our dealing with those agents individually."

The Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Company was organized in 1853, with a capital stock of $100,000.

INSURANCE TAX RULING.

Report that Companies Are Not Liable as Bankers Approved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Charles F. Treat, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York, has made a report to Commissioner Wilson on the question of the taxability of life and fire insurance companies as bankers. He finds that insurance companies make deposits with trust companies and bankers, for which they receive, as do bankers and mercantile customers, interest on their daily balances; that, while in some instances money may be loaned on collaterals, the practice is so rare that it is not in any way a "material part of their business," their principal purpose being to find a safe and profitable investment of their revenues. The allegation that insurance companies go upon the Street and loan their balances is found to be not true.

The Collector, after going over the subject in all of its phases, expresses his conclusion to the effect that life and fire insurance companies are not liable as bankers, because they only use their own revenues, which belong to their beneficiaries, and that they are as much exempt in that respect as savings banks are on account of the use of the funds of their depositors.

Commissioner Wilson has approved the views of Collector Treat.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Claude Johnson of Louisville has been appointed special agent of the Home Insurance Company for Kentucky and Tennessee.

The 'Bankers' Life Association of Des Moines, Iowa, has been authorized to transact an assessment insurance business in the State of Indiana.

The Newspaper Men's Mutual Fire Insurance Company is being organized at Des Moines, Iowa, for the purpose of insuring newspaper plants and printing offices.

The Salamandra Fire Insurance Company of St. Petersburg has been admitted to Michigan, and the Moscow Fire Insurance Company has applied for admission to Nebraska.

The Maryland Casualty Company has notified the New York Plate Glass Insurance Compact that it desires to withdraw from the rate agreement at the expiration of thirty days. The effect of this step was regarded yesterday by plate-glass underwriters as problematical. The compact was recently formed after a rate fight among the plate-glass insurance companies, which had lasted considerably over a year.

The General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five, which held its first meeting Tuesday, has aroused considerable discussion among underwriters, and it was stated yesterday that the committee will soon make an effort to ascertain the views of such outside companies as the Continental, the Germania, and the Northwestern National, because any remedial plan in regard to rates, in order to be successful, will need the support of the outside companies as well as the union companies.

Fire Insurance men yesterday were not disposed to consider seriously the bill introduced in the Legislature at Albany by Assemblyman Bryan and providing for the payment of the face value of a policy in the event of the total destruction by fire of the property insured. Similar bills have been introduced in successive Legislatures, and with one exception, when such a measure was vetoed by Gov. Cornell, they have generally been referred to a committee and received no further consideration.

News comes from London to the effect that W. Peel Dawson of the home office of the Imperial Insurance Company of London intends to sail shortly for this country in regard to the appointment of a New York resident manager to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. J. Courtney. The appointment of an assistant manager is also reported to be under consideration. At the New York office of the company yesterday it was said that nothing is known yet as to what are the intentions of the home office.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Carl Spring Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Otto Spring, Minnie Spring, and Olga Spring of New York City.

The National News Association of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—Charles J. Harcourt, Frank J. Gove, and Edmund T. Maher of New York City.

The Brooklyn Heights Art Company of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Francis E. Parker of New Brunswick, N. J., and Frederick W. Parker and Robert N. Hunter of Brooklyn.

The International Package Company of Glen's Falls, to manufacture packages, vessels, and receptacles of fibre or fibrous materials, or minerals; capital, $200,000. Directors—William E. Spier, Thomas S. Coolidge, and Eugene L. Ashley of Glen's Falls; G. W. Laraway, Louis Chable, and Herbert L. Selleck of New York City, and Israel N. Terry of Utica.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 31.—Certificates of incorporation were filed at Dover to-day, as follows:

The Cape Nome Gold Mining and Transportation Company of Alaska, to engage in mining and transportation, and dealing in properties of every kind. The incorporators are from New York City. Capital, $5,000,000.

The Penn Syndicate of Wilmington, to engage in a general trust business; capital, $150,000.

Cashier's Hold-Up Story Doubted.

Henry Athing, cashier of the Prudential Insurance Company at 85 Borden Avenue, Long Island City, was held yesterday by Magistrate Connoughton on a charge of grand larceny made by Conrad Dykman, manager of the Long Island department of the company. He accused Athing with being implicated in the disappearance of $800 in cash belonging to the company about two weeks ago. At that time Athing reported to the police that two strange men entered the office and held him up.

NEW SYSTEM OF REFERENCES.

Justice Van Brunt Doubts Legislature's Power in Matter and Says He Would Not Act.

According to a letter written by Justice Van Brunt of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to John Henry Hull, who prepared a bill providing for the appointment of a Board of Referees, the Justice is not in favor of the measure. "I do not think," he says, "the Legislature has any power to compel the Appellate Division to act in making such appointments, and I, for one, would not act."

Mr. Hull sent his bill to Assemblyman Fitzgerald, who did not present it at once owing to some opposition shown to it. While this bill was under consideration, Mr. Ford presented a similar bill in the Senate. An effort is now being made to have a new bill drafted containing the salient features of both bills.

The only great difference between them is the method of appointing the Board of Referees. Mr. Hull's bill provides that 100 referees shall be elected by the Justices of the First Department of the Supreme Court. This would give all the Supreme Court Justices a chance to select names. The Ford bill provides that the referees shall be selected by the Appellate Division.

When Mr. Hull prepared his bill, he sent a copy of it with a circular to the Supreme Court Justices, asking them to express their opinion of it. The only answer he received was the letter from Justice Van Brunt. None of the Justices will discuss the merits of the proposed legislation, with the exception of Justice McAdam, who said on Tuesday that he is in favor of the measure. A number of lawyers to whom copies of the proposed bill were sent replied to Mr. Hull that they were in favor of the measure, as it would relieve the congested condition of court business.

In speaking of the merits of the proposed legislation, Mr. Hull said yesterday: "For a long time many of us have been fighting for relief from the crowded conditions of the court calendar. As it is now, a person having a moderate claim that he is compelled to collect through the courts, finds it will take two or three years to get the case through, and he abandons his claim rather than wait.

"Some of the Judges are opposed to the bill because it would indirectly affect some of their protégés who could not qualify, in that they had not been admitted to the bar for at least ten years. References at present are an expensive luxury, as many of the appointees of the Justices present a stipulation which, when signed by the litigants, piles up the costs of the reference. The new bill would limit the fees and cause the selection of men of high rank in the profession."

COUNTY COURT HOUSE CHANGES.

Defective Sanitation Drives Surrogates from Their Quarters.

Hereafter all will contests will be conducted in the room on the first floor of the County Court House formerly used as the Surrogate's Chambers. The Chambers will be moved to the room in the basement heretofore used as a trial room.

This change was made by Surrogates Fitzgerald and Thomas on account of the sanitary condition of the Court House. Will contests usually require long sessions, and the drainage of the building is so bad, it is said, that the health of the Surrogates and the court attendants was threatened. Superintendent Kearney of the Department of Public Buildings, it is said, has been notified of the condition of the Court House, but as yet he has taken no action.

Riparian Land Grant at Bayonne.

The New Jersey Riparian Commissioners yesterday granted to the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Manufacturing Company of Bayonne 625 feet of shore front on the Kill von Kull at Bayonne for $17,000. The grant was made on condition that the company, which now has a plant covering 4,500 square feet at Bayonne, should, within six months, erect additional buildings covering 5,000 square feet.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Three More Lots on 108th Street Sold by W. W. Astor.

RUMOR OF BIG BROADWAY DEAL

New Apartment House on Upper Broadway—Fifth Avenue Lots Sold —Other Dealings.

William Waldorf Astor has sold to Le Grand K. Pettit three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth Street 175 feet east of Broadway, and just west of the public school on that block. Improvement of this plot has been restricted to a single structure of the six-story apartment house type.

Of interest in connection with this transaction is the resale by Franklin Pettit, through Charles E. Schuyler & Co., of the eight lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, and just east of the public school. These lots were bought by Mr. Pettit last Fall from William Waldorf Astor. The buyer in the present instance, it is understood, is a building loan operator.

A report current yesterday, but upon which no direct information from the owners of the property was obtainable, had it that the three buildings at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, owned by the Ritchie estate, had been sold. The property has a frontage of 79.5 feet on Broadway, 51 feet on Twenty-sixth Street, and measures 81.8 feet on its northerly line.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for the Arnold estate the plot, 52 by 100, on Fifth Avenue, 50 feet north of Eighty-third Street, adjoining the Arnold mansion, which was purchased two weeks ago by William Salomon. Mr. Robinson declined to say yesterday whether Mr. Salomon is the buyer of the 52-foot plot.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have also sold for Isaac Untermyer the stable 60 East Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 100. 215 feet east of Madison Avenue, and for Charles Guiden the old building on the adjoining lot, 71 East Eighty-fifth Street.

Hamilton M. Weed is the buyer of the plot, 100 by 110.5 by 102.2 by 150, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Seventy-first Street, sold by Oppenheimer & Hamershag. Mr. Weed will erect on the site a twelve-story apartment house from plans by Architects Jones & Leo.

Louis R. Berg has sold the six-story and basement business building 125 White Street, at $55,000, and nine lots on Townsend and Walton avenues, near One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, at $11,250. Mr. Berg takes in part exchange eighteen three-story brick houses in Baltimore.

H. N. Marvin is the buyer of the residence at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Sixth Street, the sale of which by Stewart & Smith has been reported. Charles E. Schuyler & Co. were the brokers in the sale.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Charles Osborne the three-story dwelling 1,228 Madison Avenue, 18 by 55 by 75.

It is reported the four-story dwelling 14 West Fiftieth Street, Columbia College leasehold, has been sold. This house was occupied for a long time under lease by the late Augustin Daly.

Edward V. Hanett & Co. have sold for Lewis Bernstein to John H. Mulcahey the three-story dwelling 130 East Nineteenth Street, 17.5 by 92 and irregular.

William Dempsey has sold to an investor the three five-story brick flats 2,078, 2,080, and 2,082 Eighth Avenue, each 25 by 88 by 100.

Schmerdler & Bachrach have sold the front and rear buildings 190 and 192 Second Street, 48 by 106.

Henry M. Ribeth has sold for H. Glass to Steindler & Gussaroff, for about $20,000, the five-story brick double flat, with two stores, 2,222 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 85.

Maclay & Davies have sold for Estelle T. Rodgers the three-story stone-front business building 705 Lexington Avenue, 20 by 66.

Joseph Levy & Son have sold to a client the four-story front and rear buildings 244 West Eighteenth Street.

From yesterday's transfers it appears that Edwin Langdon is the buyer of 103 West Forty-second Street, sold recently by William T. Moore.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.
Executor's Sale.

186, 188, and 190 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, northeast corner of Devoe Street, each 25 by 110, two-story brick factory on 186, two three-story brick flats on 188 and 190; No. 186 to G. H. Roberts..... $4,150
No. 188 to G. H. Roberts..... 3,600
No. 190 to S. Scher..... 4,300

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

83 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 18.4 by 100, three-story brown-stone-front dwelling; public auction sale, to A. E. Thomas..... 14,200

By William Kennelly.

55 and 57 Avenue D, and 760 and 762 Fifth Street, being the southwest corner of the streets named, 4? by 80, two five-story brick and brownstone-front flats on the avenue and a two-story brick building at the rear on the street; partition sale, by order of the heirs, to C. W. Mangold, Jr..... 34,900

49, 51, and 53 West Fifty-seventh Street, 69.7 by 100.5, seven-story stone-front flat, known as the Soncy; foreclosure sale, to Charles Poucher..... 183,000

1,311 and 1,313 Amsterdam Avenue, 50.5 by 100, five-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jane L. Thomson.. 34,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

132 and 134 West Forty-seventh Street, 37.6 by 100.5, two four-story stone-front dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John C. Barr..... 51,215

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 1,204 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, south side, 41.8 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 16.8 by 90, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,447.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Ralph G. Miller, referee, 88 West One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 159.6 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; 43 West Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat; 43 Greenwich Avenue, west side, 47.10 feet north of Charles Street, 21 by 72.1 by 21.4 by 68.2, four-story brick dwelling. Subject to other mortgages, on 88 West One Hundred and Third Street, $18,000; on 43 West Sixty-sixth Street, $12,000; on 43 Greenwich Avenue, $8,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, James W. Hawes, referee, 149 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 261.1 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 13.10 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,445.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 221 and 223 East Third Street, north side, 120 feet west of Avenue D, 40 by 96, seven-story brick building; all title and interest of Neudorfer & Osnowitz on May 29, 1896.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 219, 221, and 223 East Forty-fourth Street, north side, 303 feet west of Second Avenue, 75 by 100.6, three five-story brick tenements; all title and interest of Jessie Folsom on Oct. 31, 1899.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Louis Hanneman, referee, 755 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 142.8 feet east of Washington Avenue, 25 by 200, three-story brick dwelling.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 142.1 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, if extended, 126.10 by 126.4 by 125.7 by 116.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,587.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sake Avenue, east side, 75.1 feet north of Old Road; also, Old Road, north side, 109 feet east of Saxe Avenue, for a two-story and a three-story store and dwelling and stable; Valentine Gies of 1,504 Park Avenue, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $3,000.

Fordham Avenue, north side, 207 feet west of North Street, City Island, for a two and one-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 50; Mary J. Connolly, Unionport, owner; C. A. Millner of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $5,500.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 39 and 28; Charles Grossmann, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 889 and 891 Broadway, to an eight-story brick factory and salesroom; Goelet estate, owner; the Rusling Company, architect; cost, $300.

No. 16 West Fourteenth Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts, 25 by 100; H. H. Cammann of 51 Liberty Street, owner; J. Wolf, architect; cost, $1,100.

Nos. 94 to 98 Mott Street, to a six-story brick factory; estate of J. W. Hamburger of 40 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; J. Kastner & Sons, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 122 East Thirty-sixth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; H. E. Adriance of 56 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; Benson & Brockway, architects; cost, $6,000.

Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 139 feet west of Avenue A, to a one-story brick brewery; Consumers' Brewing Company, owner; G. Knoche, architect; cost, $1,600.

Nos. 329 to 331 Avenue A, to a four-story brick factory; Consolidated Gas Company, owner and architect; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, south side, 70 feet east of Melrose Avenue, to a two-story brick factory; John Bruckner, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 1,551 Broadway, to a four-and-a-half-story brick dwelling and store; estate of J. W. Mantel, owner; Brogan & Reid, architects; cost, $700.

No. 642 Eagle Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement; Katharine Tippel, owner; Joseph Tippel, architect; cost, $100.

No. 738 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick building; George A. Eastman, owner; W. G. Pigneron, architect; cost, $100.

GRAND UNION HOTEL EXTENSION

An Addition May Be Built on the Car Stable Property.

Regarding a report that an addition to the Grand Union Hotel will be erected on the car stable property running through from Forty-first to Forty-second Street, just east of the hotel's present site, Simeon Ford said yesterday that it was not without foundation.

"The fact of the matter is, though," added Mr. Ford, "that those stables have always been a detriment to this hotel, and in leasing the property our sole idea has been to get control of the land. Whether a new building will be put up has not yet been seriously considered. When we get possession of the ground in November, however, we may decide to extend the hotel over at least a part of the plot."

ANSWER TO A CORRESPONDENT.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS.—A bond and a mortgage are the two documents made incidental to the lending of money on real estate or other security. The bond is the basis of the transaction and is the actual evidence of the indebtedness of the mortgageor to the mortgagee. The mortgage itself covering real or other property is made merely as security for the money advanced in accordance with the bond.

If the lender is satisfied with the borrower's responsibility and the value of the mortgaged property, the borrower may make his own bond. It is the lender's option, however, as a bit of additional precaution, to demand the name of another party on the bond, who, of course, becomes equally liable with the actual borrower for the payment of interest and for carrying out all other provisions of the mortgage.

When a mortgage is foreclosed for the nonpayment of interest or for any other reason, if the case is contested, it is tried the same as any other civil action. The vast majority of foreclosures, however, are not contested, and resolve themselves into mere formal proceedings, consisting of the signing of a decree by a Supreme Court Justice, ordering the sale of the mortgaged premises, the appointment of a referee to compute the amount of the mortgagee's claim against the property and to conduct its sale on a fixed date in the auction room at 111 Broadway.

The filing of a lis pendens against a piece of property simply gives notice that that property is involved in legal proceedings. Thus, one of the first steps incidental to the foreclosure of a mortgage, is the filing of a lis pendens on the mortgaged premises.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.

AVENUE B, 204, 18.5x60; Louise Finkbeiner, individually and as executrix, to Samuel Grossman..... $8,686

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 25 ft s of 134th St, 25x100; Julius Scher to Frank A. Antes..... 21,200

ALLEN ST, 132, 24.8x87.6; Joseph Hyman to Morris Hirshfield..... 1

ATTORNEY ST, w s, 50 ft n of Grand St, 51.6x75.10x51.8x100; Charles W. Culver, referee, to Marks Kirshbaum..... 14,100

BROADWAY, n w corner of 81st St, 114x78.6x114x77.5; Alexander Walker to M. K. Jesup..... 1,000

BROADWAY, n e corner of 96th St, 100.11x99.8x101.9x86.8; Charles J. La Grassa to the Barrington Realty Company..... 100

DAWSON ST, n s, 100 ft w of Beach Av, 100x irregular; J. Mason Kirby to Jarretta R. Kirby..... 1

ELIZABETH ST, 123, 25x80; Barbara Mahler to Rocco M. Marasco and another..... 25,300

ESSEX ST, 183, w s, 25x87.6; Theodore Offenbach and another to Annie Wolburg..... 35,000

GRAND BOULEVARD, n e corner of 200th St, 48.5x89.7x114.1x47.8; John C. Barr to Edward Hanlon..... 1

LAFONTAINE AV, s e corner of 180th St, new line, 36.5x100x21x101.1; Thomas McIlvanie to John J. Bell..... 4,000

MADISON AV, 1,583, 25x81; Jacob L. Friedmann and another, executors, to Samuel Sandler..... 21,500

MARKET ST, w s, 106.8 ft s of Hamilton St, 37.7x59.7x37.7x58.9; Joseph Hyman to Woolf J. Blumberg..... 1

MARKET ST, 88, 18 ft s of Hamilton St, 37.4x58.9x37.4x58.1; Joseph Hyman to Isaac Harris..... 1

MARIAN ST, s e s, Lots 214, 216, and 216, map of Penfield property, 100x100, South Mount Vernon; Emma Reyerson to Arraline Weeden..... 1

MONROE ST, 258, s s, 25x25; Thomas Allison, referee, to Nathan Schlessel..... 14,300

PARK AV, e s, 34.8 ft n of 81st St, 27.6x80; Albert Freund to Annie M. Thibaut.. 32,000

PARK AV, e s, 350.1 ft s of 174th St, 50x290.1 to Washington Av x50x290.1; Albert I. Sire, referee, to George D. Hencken.. 1,000

TIFFANY ST, e s, 100 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; George W. Freeborn to Dorothea Weibel..... 1

TINTON AV, w s, 147.9 ft n of 163d St, new line, 18.4x116; Matilda F. White and another, executors, &c., to Robert W. Todd, rerecorded..... 25,000

WALES AV, w s, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 75x86.11x86.8x130.5; Meredith J. Murray and another to T. Channon Press and another..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of Findlay St, 50x100; John Yard, referee, to Katie S. Unangst..... 1,000

WATERLOO PLACE, e s, 150 ft s of Woodruff Av, or 176th St, 25x65; George Wolf to Laura Rosenthal..... 1

WEST END AV, 647, 16.8x100; Jessie and Arthur L. Meyer to Conrad N. Jordan.. 20,000

WEST END AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 97th St, 75.3x100; Elbert F. Baldwin to Samuel McMillan..... 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 171th St, runs s 24.6 x w 40 x s 6.6 x w 11.6 x n 12.6 s e 11.6 x n 18.6 to 77th St, x e 40; William Donegan to Elbert F. Baldwin..... 42,500

WOOSTER ST, w s, 94.11 ft s of Houston St, 50x100; William H. Busey to Abner T. Bowen..... 1

3D AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 58th St, 25.1x105; Samuel Taylor, Jr. et al, to Richard Sentner..... 1

3D AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 58th St, 25.1x105; Thomas A. McIntyre to Richard Sentner.. 1

8TH AV, e s, 50 ft s of 141st St, 25x100; Hermann Strauss and another to Herman Wiebke and wife..... 1

8TH AV, n e corner of 14th St, runs n 68.11 x e 68.6 x n 1.4 x e 25 x s 103.3 to 14th St, x w 93.6; 8th Av, e s, 54 ft s of 17th St, 84x60, 6th Av, s e corner of 21st St, 20x73.9; 8th Av, s e corner of 35th St, runs e 100.4 x s 98.8x w 36.2x s 45.9 x w 64.3 to the avenue, n 144.6; Louisa J. Whitney to Henry Whitney, 1-9,000 part..... 1

9TH AV, 855 to 861, s w corner of 56th St, 100.5x125; also, 824 St, n s, 175 ft e of 4th Av, 75x102.2; Daniel D. Griffith to John J. Jones and another, trustees, &c., quit claim..... 1

9TH AV, 855 to 861, s w corner of 56th St, 100.5x125; also, 824 St, n s, 175 ft e of 4th Av, 75x102.2; Margarette F. Griffith to John J. Jones and another, trustees, &c., quit claim..... 1

9TH AV, 855 to 861, s w corner of 56th St, 100.5x125; also, 824 St, n s, 175 ft e of 4th Av, 75x102.2; Susan D. Griffith to John J. Jones and another, trustees, &c., 2D ST, n s, 267.7 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x121.11; 2d St, n s, 341.7 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x121.11; Julius Dreyfus to Joseph L. Buttenwieser..... 1

24TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Garret Nagle and another, executors and trustees, to Charles N. Gilbert..... 48,500

29TH ST, 333 East, 22.5x98.9; John H. Graham, Jr., to John R. Ernst..... 10,750

39TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 50x98.9; Robert E. Jardine, by guardian, to Jacob Meyer, 1-16 part..... 347

39TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 50x98.9; Margaret E. Jardine et al, to Jacob Meyer, 15-16 part..... 1

39TH ST, 506 West, 25x98.9; Leo S. Bing to Theresa Rose..... 1

42D ST, 103 West, 20x75.4; William T. Moore to Daniel A. Slattery..... 1,000

42D ST, 103 West, 20x75.4; Daniel A. Slattery to Edwin Langdon..... 81,000

53D ST, n s, 154 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.5; James E. O'Hara and another to Hugh Scoles..... 5,050

54TH ST, 351 East, 20x100.5; Mary Harlib to Elise Marme..... 1

55TH ST, 350 West, leasehold; Lavinia Cudlipp to David B. Jutten..... 1

70TH ST, 317 and 319 East, 50x100.5; Simon Uhlfelder to William Reichert.. 40,000

81ST ST, 315 East, 25x102.2; Joseph Simon to John Livingston..... 1

83D ST, 610 East, 25x87.2x25.3x83.8; William A. Mayer to Samuel Grodginsky and another..... 18,000

84TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Matthew T. Murray to Edward Oppenheimer..... 1

89TH ST, 167 East, 25x100.8; John Livingston to Caroline Simon..... Exchange

103D ST, n s, 181 ft e of Columbus Av, 27x100.11; William Cumming, Jr., and another to Elizabeth W. Burke Exch. and

104TH ST, s s, 162.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 31.4x100.11; John H. Judge, referee, to John H. Storer..... 37,350

111TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 33.6x100.11; Ezekiel Fixman, referee, to Rachel Lippman..... 3,000

111TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 100x100.11; James Love to Belle C. Greene.. 1

111TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 33.6x100.11; Lippman to James Love..... 1

111TH ST, s s, 183.6 ft e of 7th Av, 133x100.11; James Lomax to James Love.. 1

111TH ST, s s, 216.6 ft e of 7th Av, 33.6x100.11; Henry Raabe, Jr., and another to James Love..... 1

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x100.11; David and Joseph Seglin to Nathan Roht..... 1

quit claim..... 1

114TH ST, 13 West, 17.6x100.11; Dorothea Weibel to George W. Freeborn..... 1

114TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Hermann Strauss and another to William Hayes..... 36,500

118TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 44x100.11; Nelson Smith, referee, to Elisabeth Rankin..... 100

120TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; also, 211 East 69th St, 28x100.4; William Reichert to Simon Uhlfelder.... 1,000

124TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Patrick J. Quirk to Orrin D. Person..... 100

145TH ST, n s, 326 ft w of Brook Av, 19.10x99.11; Edward Gustaveson to Jacob Danzig..... 3,000

145TH ST, new line, n s, 340.10 ft w of Brook Av, 12.6x99.11; Edward Gustaveson to Frances Betz..... 4,500

155TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x99.3x25x99.4; Barbara J. Davis to William Crafts..... 1

Recorded Leases.

DALY, David J., to Louis Cohen; 1st Av, 577, 3 years..... 900-1,000

FREIFELD, Adolph, to Adolph Diamant and another; Clinton St, 78, east side, 20x60, 5 years..... 2,000

MANGELS, William C. F., to Solomon Betts; Av. C, 70, n e corner 5th St, 5 years..... 900

MORRELL, Robert L. et al, to Henry P. Wood; Reade St, 20, 5 years..... 2,500

SUTTON, James et al, another, to Charles H. Capen et al; 23d St, Nos 6 and 7 East, 5 years..... 9,000

THE BARRINGTON REALTY CO. to E. R. Knowles; Broadway, n e corner 96th St, 5 years..... 20,000

WINTER, Frederick, to Mary Trotter; 3d Av, 237, 4 years and 9 months..... 1,620

WITTE, George H., to Frederick Winter; 3d Av, 237, 5 years..... 1,620-1,680

Recorded Mortgages.

ANTES, Frank A., to Julius Seher; Alexander Av, w s, 25 ft s of 134th St, 3 years..... 7,000

AUDLEY, Elizabeth M., to Elizabeth A. Gill; Robbins Av, s e corner of 150th St, 5 years..... 2,500

BETTS, Solomon, to H. Koehler & Co.; Avenue C, 70, saloon lease, demand..... 1,500

BETZ, Frances, to Jacob Danzig; 145th St, new line, n s, 345.10 ft w of Brook Av, 3 years..... 2,000

BRISLOVISH, Mary, individually and as executrix, to Kalurah A. Odell; 2d Av, w s, 79 ft s of 14th St, Wakefield, 3 years..... 300

DANZIG, Jacob, to Louis Diebord; 145th St, new line, n s, 326 ft w of Brook Av, widened, 2 years..... 1,000

DITTMAR, William J., to Sina Dittmar; Houston St, s s, 27 ft e of Chrystie St, 1 year..... 1,615

DREYFUS, Julius, to Lily W. Beresford, and others, Trustees; 2d St, n s, 341.7 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 35,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Lily W. Beresford, and others, Trustees; 2d St, n s, 267.7 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 35,000

ENGEL, Martin, to The Bowery Savings Bank; 226 Broome St, 5 years..... 13,000

ENGEL, Simon, to The Bowery Savings Bank; 96 Allen St, 5 years..... 11,000

FUMO, Filippo, to Patrick Kelly; 223 East 103d St, saloon lease, demand..... 500

GILBERT, Charles N., to Allen Townsend; 24th St, n s, 400 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 6,000

GILBERT, Charles N., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 27 West 24th St, 3 years..... 30,000

GROSSMAN, Samuel, to James Suydam; Avenue B, w s, 73.4 ft n of 12th St, 5 years..... 8,000

GUNGLACH, Henry, and another to Max M. Stern; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 50.2 ft s of 114th St, 1 year..... 46,000

HARDY, Ellen, to Julie F. H. Nevins; 176th St, n s, 125 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years..... 12,000

HATJE, Mary G. and Joseph E., to Luther D. Garrett; 75th St, s s, 260 ft e of Columbus Av, 9 months..... 1,500

HAYES, William, to the New York Savings Bank; 114th St, n e corner of Lexington Av, 1½ years..... 12,000

HOGUET, Robert J., to Howard Thornton, executor, &c.; 142d St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 3 years..... 9,000

HOGUET, Robert J., to George H. Diehl; 142d St, n s, 425 ft w of Broadway, 3 years..... 8,000

HYAMS, Joseph, and Jacob Smalls to Estelle L. Bishop; 76th St, s s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 2½ years..... 2,000

JOHNSON, George, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Leggett Road, or Lane, e s, at n w s of Southern Boulevard, except parts released, &c., 1 year.. 100,000

KEIL, William, Jr., to the New York Building-Loan Banking Company; 9th Av, w s, 75.4 ft s of 54th St, instalments 17,400

KAPELANSKY, Samuel, and Herman Kronenberg, to William R. Bell; 62 East 103d St, instalments..... 1,000

KNOWLES, Edwin B., to The Barrington Realty Company; Fort Washington Depot Road, s w s, being Lots 3, 4, and 7, map of lands at Fort Washington; Broadway, e s corner 96th St, leasehold, 5 years.. 25,000

KNOWLES, Edwin B., to The Barrington Realty Company; Fort Washington Depot Road, e w s, being Lots 3, 4, and 7, map of lands at Fort Washington, Broadway, n e corner 96th St, secures lease, &c., 5 years..... 20,000

LA GRASSA, Charles J., to the Union Dime Savings Institution; Broadway, n e corner of 96th St, 5 years..... 175,000

LAVARNUZ, Edward, to Ely K. Upham; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, n e corner of 200th St, or Transverse Road, widened, 2 years..... 3,000

LEOPOLD KAHN COMPANY to East River Savings Institution; 7th Av, e s, 62.11 ft n of 135th St, 1 year..... 9,000

LEOPOLD KAHN COMPANY to East River Savings Institution; 7th Av, e s, 111.11 ft n of 135th St, 1 year..... 9,000

LEOPOLD KAHN COMPANY to East River Savings Institution; 7th Av, e s, 79.11 ft n of 135th St, 1 year..... 8,000

LEOPOLD KAHN COMPANY to East River Savings Institution; 116th St, s w corner of Manhattan Av; also 116th St, s s, 16.8 ft w of Manhattan Av, 1 year..... 20,000

LYON, Mary J., to Union Trust Company; 590 7th Av, 3 years..... 16,000

MARASCO, Rocco M., and Dominick Abbate, to Barbara Mahler; 123 Elizabeth St, instalments..... 19,000

MOORE, Annie, to I. A. Rothkamp; 432 East 89th St, 8 months..... 1,000

MURRAY, Matthew T., to Elizabeth J. Haynes; 54th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 14,000

NOULET, Maggie, to Michael Noulett; Union Av, e s, 84.8 ft s of 168th St, 2 years..... 1,000

O'BRIEN, Esther G., to Henry B. Weselman; 174th St, s e corner of Park Av, 3 years..... 2,800

OESTING, William C., to the German Savings Bank; 3d Av, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 1 year..... 16,000

OESTING, William C., to the German Savings Bank; 3d Av, w e, 25.8 ft s of Wendover Av, and 4 adjoining parcels, 1 year, 5 mortgages..... 78,000

PETERS, Mary, to John P. Pope, lot 5, map Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 2,500

PROCHAZKA, George A., to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; Perry St, n w corner of Waverley Pl, 1 year..... 14,000

REICHERT, William, to Simon Uhlfelder; 319 East 70th St, 5 years..... 5,000

REICHERT, William, to Simon Uhlfelder; 317 East 70th St, 5 years..... 2,000

ROGERS, James, to Ella W. Mills and another, executors, &c.; 132d St, s e corner of

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red 77
Corn, No. 2 mixed 40
Oats, No. 2 mixed 29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents $4.05
Cotton, middling ..... .08
Coffee, No. 7 Rio ..... @8¼
Sugar, granulated 5.20
Molasses, O. K. prime 40
Beef, family 12.50
Beef hams 21.25
Tallow, prime ..... .05
Pork, mess 10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb. ..... @6¾
Lard, prime 6.10
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry 23.00
Butter, Western creamery ..... .25

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—No. 2 red wheat, 69@69¼c; No. 2 corn, 31¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31¼@31¾c; No. 2 oats, 22¾@23c; No. 2 white, 25¾@25½c; No. 3 white, 23@23¾c; No. 2 rye, 52¼@54c; No. 2 barley, 37½@42c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.46; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per bbl, $9.30@9.50; lard, per 100 lb, $5.65@5.77½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.55@5.85; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@6c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.70@5.85; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.40.

COTTON.—Yesterday's cotton markets showed hesitation. Public cables were better than looked for, however, and private cables were encouraging regarding the outlook for English and Continental consumption of cotton. The market, therefore, opened safely at an advance of 1@3 points, and further improved 2@3 points, chiefly on a demand from European sources and from local shorts. While receipts of cotton were heavy and justified bearish estimates, the fact that the Southern spot markets were very strong made the bears extremely cautious. General speculative buying was not satisfactory, however, and by noon half the advance had been lost under liquidation. Later the market developed but little speculative stir, and varied only a point or so from the opening until near the close, when a dash of local and foreign shorts caused a sharp rally. The buying was prompted by fears of bullish cables and the morning's strong Southern market news. The market closed very steady at a net gain of 3 to 8 points. Sales were 4,225 bales. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7¾c; Savannah, 7¾c; Charleston, 7¾c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7⅜c; Baltimore, 8c; Memphis, 7 11-16c; Augusta, 7¼c; St. Louis, 7 11-16c.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	7.70	7.72	7.70	7.71@7.73
March	7.69	7.71	7.69	7.70@7.71
April	7.67	7.67	7.67	7.67@7.68
May	7.68	7.68	7.63	7.67@7.68
June	7.65	7.68	7.65	7.67@7.68
July	7.68	7.70	7.66	7.69@7.70
August	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69@7.70
September	7.21	7.27	7.21	7.27@7.28
October	7.04	7.11	7.02	7.10@7.11
November	7.02	7.07	7.00	7.07@7.08
December	7.03	7.05	7.00	7.07@7.08

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.—Spot cotton quiet and firm; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 27,000 bales; American, 27,000 bales; middling upland, 4⅝d; futures opened irregular, sellers at 2-64d advance; closed quiet at ½@¾d net decline to 3-64d net advance latter on distant months: February, 4.31@4.32s; February-March, 4.28¾@4.29d; March-April, 4.25¾@4.26d; April-May, 4.22½@4.23d; May-June, 4.20@4.20½d; June-July, 4.18d; July-August, 4.16d; August-September, 4.10¼@4.11d; September-October, 4.05@4.05½d; October-November, 3.57@3.58d; November-December, 3.54½d. Manchester—Yarns very firm; cloths quiet and firm.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: "Several of the large consumers of wool have been in the market during the past week and have purchased nearly all the medium and many wools, particularly quarter bloods, which they could get only at a reasonable price, especially fleeces. As a result of the almost unprecedented demand for such wools, stocks of that grade in this market must be reduced to a pretty low point, but there are foreign wools of the same grade on the way to this country, which will fill up the gap, and it is needless to say that there are more obtainable, as out of the United States supplies of medium and quarter wools are plentiful. Fine wools are firm, but quiet. Prices generally are steady, and as high as they have been at any time, and the prevailing feeling in the trade is one of confidence and strength. Holders of wool will not concede and consumers have to pay the prices. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 4,204,000 pounds domestic and 250,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 4,454,000, against a total of 5,120,000 for the previous week, and a total of 4,666,000 for the corresponding week last year."

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	74 9-16	74 11-16	73 11-16	74½
July	74½	74⅝	73⅝	74¼
Corn—				
May	38¾	38½	38 9-16	38⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	68⅛	68⅝	67½	68⅛
July	68 13-16	69⅜	68¼	68⅝
Corn—				
May	32¾	32 13-16	32 9-16	32⅝
July	33½	33 9-16	33¼	33½
Oats—				
May	23½	23 5-16	23⅛	23¼
July	22 3-16	22¼	22⅛	22⅛

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market was nervous and unsettled all day. Opening at about ⅝c advance over the previous night, the May option sold off irregularly to 74 11-16c, and, at the last hour very sharply to 74 11-16c, and closing firm at 74½c. Early in the day it looked as if bulls had permanently lost their hold upon the market, but toward midday the loss was recovered on advices from the Chicago market that London was up ⅝@¾d over the previous night. Although this was in direct contrast with Liverpool quotations, which closed ½@¾d net lower, the scalping element was disposed to credit the London figures and bought considerable wheat on the strength of this news. After 1 o'clock, however, a correction was suddenly received whereby prices were actually ¾@1d lower, instead of at the advance first reported. This induced an excited and panicky feeling, holdings acquired earlier in the day and prices went to pieces. A moderate export demand coming to light at the seaboard, and rumors that the English Coast was bare of wheat cargoes, succeeded finally in arresting the downward movement. Every came an active demand from shorts. This grew in activity until at the close vigorous buying was in progress. French markets were weaker and 25@65 points lower on wheat and flour. A new turn was given to the Argentine situation by cable advices from Italy stating that ports had been closed to all vessels coming to the Argentine because of the plague. Home crop news was much the same as on Tuesday.

DULUTH, Jan. 31.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67¼c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 65¾c; May, 67¾c; July, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; No. 3 Spring, 59¾c. Corn, 30¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, January, 65¼c; May, 65⅝@65¾c; July, 66⅜c. On track: No. 1 hard, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, 65¼c; No. 2 Northern, 63¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 31.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67⅛@68c; No. 2 Northern, 65¼@66c. Rye—No. 1, 55@55½c. Barley—No. 2, 45@48c; sample, 34½@43c.

CORN—No. 2 closed 39¾c for both elevator and delivered, and 40c. free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed 29½c; No. 3, 28¾c; No. 2 white, 31¼@31½c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track, mixed, 29@30½c; track, white, 31@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62c. free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61½c. free on board, afloat; State rye, 59c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42½@47½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 56@58c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.15. Winter straights, $3.40@3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@3.90; Spring clears, $2.80@3; extra No. 2, $2.35@2.45; extra No. 1, $2.75@2.85. Winter "Xx" $2.60@2.65; no grade, $18 per ton, to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$1.75@$2. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.15@2.20, as to brand. Raw Middle and yellow, 85@90c; fine, coarse, 70@82c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17@$17.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city feed, $17@$18; hominy chop, $15.75; oilmeal, $26.50@$27.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—Flour—First patents, $3.85@$3.95; second patents, $3.25@$3.45; first clears, $2.65; second clears, $2.10. Bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $20.50@$22; beef hams, $21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Heavy, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 6¾@7c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 10 lb, 6¾@6¾c; 12 lb, 6¾@6¾c; 14 lb, 6¾c; pickled shoulders, 5¾@6c; picked hams, 9½@9¾c. Western grease, 5¾@6c; city greens, 5½@5¾c. TALLOW—City, 5c; country, 5¼@5¾c. LARD—$6.10; city lard, $5.75; refined lard, South America, $6.60; Continent, $6.35; Brazil, kegs, $7.90; compound, city, 5¾@6c; Western, 5¾@6c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾@6¾c; city lard stearine, 6¾@7c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 73s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 46s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 30s; American refined, in pails, 32s. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 56s 6d; American finest colored, 59s. Tallow—Prime city, 27s; Australian, in London, 27s 9d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s 6d; short ribs, 18 to 22 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 34s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 38s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 32s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, February-April, 21s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 40s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s 7½d. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed oil, 24s.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1, foundry, $23; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $38; big iron wagrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.25; tin, $28; Exchange lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.75. Brokers' price for lead, $4.72½ and for spelter, $4.75.

COFFEE.—The European cable accounts at hand when the market opened were much better than had been looked for. At the same time warehouse deliveries showed an outward movement of 35,960 bags. Still another factor of firmness was an indication of increasing interest in the open market for spot supplies. The effect of the latter fact was seen in an advance of 20@25 points on the opening call, while sales were only 1,000 bags. By noon the advance was 15@25 points, as compared with yesterday's closing figures. Later in the day the market ruled more active and firm, but closed steady at a net gain of 15@25 points, after having shown at one time an advance of 20 to 35 points. Total sales, 33,500 bags. Trading was restricted, in a measure, by conflicting views respecting the decrease to be shown in the world's visible supply by the February statement, some placing the decrease at 800,000 bags and others as high as 900,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.90@6.95
March	6.85	6.95	6.85	6.85@6.90
April				6.95@7.00
May	7.00	7.15	7.00	7.00@7.05
June				7.05@7.15
July	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.10@7.20
August				7.15@7.20
September	7.25	7.25	7.20	7.20@7.25
October	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.20@7.25
November				7.20@7.25
December	7.40	7.40	7.30	7.30@7.35

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Good average Santos, 9$000; receipts, 3,000 bags; stock, 500,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened ¼@¼ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M., 1@1¼ pf. net higher; sales, 16,000 bags. Havre—Market opened partly ¼f higher; at 12 M., advanced ¾f; at 3 P. M., unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; sales, 33,000 bags. January, 46.75; February, 44; March, 44.25; April, 44.50; May, 44.75; June, 45; July, 45.25; August, 45.75; September, 46; October, 46.25; November, 46.50; December, 46.75. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 9$950; exchange, 7 11-16d; receipts, 7,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 11,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 2,000 bags; stock, 149,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3¾c.

OIL.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, barrels, 31½@32c; prime Summer yellow, 35@36c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 37@38c; prime white, 39c; prime Winter yellow, 37@38c. Linseed—American, raw, 56@57c; American, boiled, 58@59c; Calcutta, raw, 68c. Lard oil, 50c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $3.80@$3.90; spirits of turpentine, 54¼@55c. Resin—Common to, good, strained, $1.62½@$1.65; E, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $1.95; I, $2.05; K, $2.25; M, $2.60; N, $2.95; W G, $3.55@$3.60; W W, $4.06@$4.10.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 31.—Spirits of turpentine, 52@52¾c; resin, $1.25@$1.30; crude turpentine, $1.75@$3; tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 31.—Spirits of turpentine, 52¼c; resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31.—Turpentine, 51c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.55@$5.75; good to choice oxen, $4.60@$5.05; bulls, $3.35@$4.35; cows, $2.05@$4.10. CALVES—Veals, $5.25@$8; little calves, $4.50@$5.12½; barnyard calves, $3.50@$4.25; Southern calves, $4.50; city-dressed veals, 10@13¼c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.62½@$5.50; culls, $2.75@$3.50; lambs, $6.25@$7.75; yearlings, $6; Canada lambs, $7.50. HOGS—$5.10@$5.25.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Sppreme Court of the United States:

503—Frederick Bardes, trustee, &c., appellant, vs. the First National Bank of Hawarden, Iowa, et al.—Advanced under the thirty-second rule and submitted by C. A. Brandenburg for the appellant and by William Milchrist for the appellees, on briefs filed in 429.

144—Bessie Barnett, appellant, vs. Joseph Barnett.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico. Dismissed with costs pursuant to the tenth rule.

130—The United States, appellant, vs. the Parkhurst-Davis Mercantile Company et al.—Submitted by Solicitor General Richards, and F. E. Hutchins for the appellant. No brief filed for the appellees.

134—Guaranty Savings Bank, plaintiff in error, vs. Albert Bladow et al.—Submitted by S. B. Pinney for the plaintiff in error and by W. H. Standish for the defendants in error.

135—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Lissa Martin, administratrix.—Submitted by M. A. Low, W. S. Pierce, A. L. Williams, W. R. Kelly, W. F. Evans, and N. H. Loomis for the plaintiff in error and A. A. Godard for the defendant in error.

136—The Crown Cork and Seal Company of Baltimore City, plaintiff in error, vs. John F. Parlett, City Collector.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland. Dismissed with costs on authority of counsel for plaintiff in error.

137—The Crown Cork and Seal Company of Baltimore City, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Maryland.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland. Dismissed, with costs, on authority of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

138—Oscar M. Springer, petitioner, vs. Anders Jacobsen, claimant, &c., and 272—Anders Jacobsen, claimant, &c., petitioner, vs. Oscar M. Springer et al.—Argued by Richard De Gray and T. E. Tarsney for Springer and by Wilhelmus Mynderse for Jacobsen.

141—Carrie Moss, appellant, vs. Richard Dowman.—Argument commenced by James K. Redington for the appellant.

Call for Thursday: 141, 142, 143 and 107, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 151, 152.

Calendar for Thursday, Feb. 1.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

107—United States vs. Rosenblatt.	99—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Hasse.
108—M. Ideton vs. La Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.	45—Union Marine Ins. Co. vs. The Chicago.
109—Pendleton vs. S. S. Geo. Farwell.	46—Fosbinder vs. same.
110—Niemann vs. same.	105—Gorman vs. Park.
111—Pollock vs. same.	115—Leppin-Brake Shoe Co. vs. Corning Co.
112—Hoffmire vs. same.	116—Loomis vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
113—Tregarthen vs. same.	

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

327—Williams vs. Schlicht, (inquest.)	181—Watts vs. Weston.
328—Same vs. Schlicht Heat, Light & Power Co., (inquest.)	187—Ryan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
178—Allison vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.	276—Simpson vs. same.
193—Leaman vs. Met. St. Ry.	321—Havens vs. same.
133½—Sanford vs. White	320—Davis vs. same.
237—Clayton vs. Met. St. Railway.	143—Slaughter vs. Compagnie Generale.
109—Copping vs. North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.	145—Prato vs. City of N. Y.
	140—Weinstein vs. Kroder.
	257—Waydell vs. Kleinwort.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 225, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 252, and 253.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Haynes vs. Ed. Fleischer's Sons.	25—Seltzman vs. Zalewitz.
2—Fleischer vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	26—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
3—Rhinelander vs. same.	27—Eberhardt vs. Kahn.
4—Davis vs. Flood.	28—Cassidy vs. Grant.
5—Frieat vs. Van Goider.	29—Hassard vs. Schneider.
6—In re Lockwood.	30—Disbrow vs. Barberie
7—British Empire Type-setting Machine Co. vs. Loewenstein.	31—Warren Chemical & Mfg. Co. vs. Smith.
8—Chesebrough Mfg. Co. vs. Rhodes.	32—Buckley vs. Goodrich.
9—In re Van Derveer.	33—Masterson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
10—Loder vs. Haskell.	34—In re Waltonane.
11—Hauk vs. Decker.	35—Haft vs. Wertheim.
12—Sonn vs. Bryan.	36—Weil vs. Radley.
13—Welch vs. Kingsley.	37—De Caumont vs. Doran.
14—Hawk vs. Hawk.	38—Durbrow vs. Cousins
15—Weil vs. Weil.	39—In re Baird.
16—In re Grand Boulevard & Concourse.	40—Am. Surety Co. vs. Crow.
17—Conger vs. Ensler.	41—Rosenmeyer vs. Greenbaum.
18—Gabler vs. Kullman.	42—Lindsay vs. Rosenberg.
19—In re Francis.	43—Friedman vs. Saul.
20—Goldstein vs. Wilson	44—Wood & Selick vs. Apgar.
21—In re J. B. Colt & Co.	45—Weber vs. Weber.
22—Ryan vs. Folsom.	46—Press. Pub. Co. vs. W. C. Loftus Co.
23—People, &c., vs. Sommer.	47—Charles S. Caffrey Co. vs. Blaurock.
24—Garrison vs. Nixon.	

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V. VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on 3360—Pullar vs. Waller. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—Virgie Prophet.	3—Elias Lazarus.
2—Adolph L. Meyer.	

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Karoline Giegengack,	Mary E. Grau,
James Goodheart,	James Pyle,
L. Humphreys Gurteen,	Eugene McJimsey.
Max Kroell,	Rosalie Reismann.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1510—Contested will of Robert Bonner.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and must be placed upon the Chambers Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—November Term Continued.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, O'Connor, and Collins for the People.

1—Roland B. Molineux.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Volger vs. Force—Augustus Van Wyck, Carpenter vs. White—Arthur Truax, Whitman vs. Butler, (3 cases)—Vernon M. Davis.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Kiappert vs. Norris—Daniel P. Hays.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Grace E. Bush vs. Benjamin F. Bush—Philip Waldenheimer, George Konopinski vs. John F. Dempsey—George Konopinski. William H. Carpenter vs. Charles B. White et al.—John J. Breen.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, and Hirschberg, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

31—Moss vs. Manhattan Co.	96—Brown vs. B. H. R. R.
4—Hartough vs. Scannell.	80—Bahr vs. Boley.
101—Shepard vs. Man. Ry.	88—Nicholson vs. Cinque.
78—Richardson vs. Hinck.	19—Matter of Naul.
45—Lale vs. Sayer.	91—Day vs. B. H. R. R.
	89—Scandell vs. Columbus Construction Co.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.—Opens in Room 10, County Court House.

105—Jome vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.	336—Everson vs. Bkln. Heights R. R.
120—Sullivan vs. Muller	303—White vs. Bkln. Heights R. R.
374—Jacobson vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.	395—Miller vs. Bkln. Heights R. R.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Louis Cohen, Joseph Cohen, Charles Latucca, Fred W. Eden, Concetta Muscarella, Lorenzo Namono, Thomas Moore, Edward Freeman.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The accounting in the estates of John Hickey, Auguste T. Beguelin, Thomas Haslach, Angela Haslach, Bridget Mulvaney, James K. Aikman, James Towhill, William Bode, Frances M., Emery, Eliza K. Bigelow, Mary Myles, Dorothy Williams, Bridget Ryan, James S. T. Stranahan, and Ellen D. Eames, or Ames.

The administration in the estate of Rosy Seymour.

The transfer tax in the estates of Daniel W. Williams and Ellen Meehan.

Contested Calendar at 10:30 o'clock.—No. 14—The will of Annie M. Mosetter.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of New York—Admiralty Calendar—Thomas, J.

43—Interstate Dredging Co. vs. S. S. Langford and Tug Ferguson.

49—Hellesen vs. Tug Ferguson.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM M. ENGLANDER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham M. Englander, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Abraham M. Englander was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 31st, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—NATHAN FREIER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Nathan Freier, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 29th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy; and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 31, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOAQUIN LLERA, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joaquin Llera of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Joaquin Llera was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 31st, 1900.

NO. 1,973.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH F. MERRIAM, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph F. Merriam, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 31st, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 31st, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HORACE MOODY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Horace Moody, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 27th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan'y 31, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LEWIS A. OLSEN, individually and as a member of the firm of WHITE & OLSEN, Bankrupt. No. 1,901.

Notice is hereby given that Lewis A. Olsen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 30th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 31st, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EMILIE PREUSSE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Emilie Preusse, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated January 23d, 1900 praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 31, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN E. POILLON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John E. Poillon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 20th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 31, 1900.

JOHN V. SCHAEFER COMPANY, BANKrupts.—Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court, dated January 30th, 1900, the auction sale of the John V. Schaefer Company, 157 and 159 East 88th St., New York City, advertised for January 26th, 1900, at 10 o'clock, is hereby adjourned to February 1st, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, same place, when the property will be sold by Jacob Metz, Assignee, conjointly with Theodore M. Taft, Temporary Receiver of the property of the John V. Schaefer Company, appointed by said order.

Dated Jan. 30, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARK H. THOMPSON, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Mark H. Thompson of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Mark H. Thompson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 44 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan'y 31st, 1900.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER, MADE BY the Hon. Miles Beach on the 14th day of December, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the GIBBS & WILLIAMS COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Gibbs & Williams Company, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 68 New Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

HENRY D. DUMONT, Assignee.
HUGH R. GARDEN, Attorney for Assignee, 52 Nassau Street, New York City.
d28-law6wTh

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL not be responsible for the liabilities of my wife, Dora N. Rogers, she having deserted my bed and board without cause.

CHARLES S. ROGERS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRUSSEL, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES BRUSSEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Murray Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. JOSEPH BRUSSEL, HUGO CAHN, Executors.; WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executors, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o25-law6mTh

HAGGERTY, FRANCIS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS S. HAGGERTY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson Lee Cannon, Jr., No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of December, 1899. CHARLES J. MURPHY, HARRY GREEN, Administrators. WILSON LEE CANNON, Jr.,

STOCK EXCHANGE FAILURE

Tunstall & Co. Heavily Short and Forced to Assign.

MR. TUNSTALL'S SUGAR DEALS

Wall Street Regards His Uncompleted Transactions of Tuesday as a Plunge to Save Himself.

The suspension of the Stock Exchange house of Tunstall & Co., whose heavy purchases in Sugar Trust stock on Tuesday had occasioned much wondering comment in Wall Street, was announced on the board yesterday soon after the opening of the market. The only official explanation for the failure came in the form of an announcement put out from the offices of the company, 52 Broadway, as follows:

"Owing to the bank refusing to certify our checks we were obliged to suspend temporarily. We hope to make a satisfactory settlement shortly." The notice was signed "Tunstall & Co.," and it was said that undoubtedly this brief statement would later in the day be supplemented by one setting out more fully the facts of the case.

Subsequently the assignment of the firm for the benefit of creditors, without preference, was announced, the assignee being Clarence J. Shearn, of Younge & Shearn, 56 Wall Street, and it was then said by Mr. Shearn that no statement would be forthcoming, probably, for several days.

But though nothing further of an official nature could be got on the subject, Wall Street had many stories to account for the failure. One of these is that the firm, through Tunstall's trading, got on the wrong side of the market, being heavily short of a number of stocks which lately have been rising in price, and in order, if possible, to retrieve lost fortunes, undertook to make a grand plunge in Sugar Trust stocks. And, hence, as alleged, the extraordinary buying of some 25,000 shares of that stock on Tuesday by Tunstall.

Yet the peculiar condition of Mr. Tunstall at the time when he was clamoring loudest for these Sugar stocks did not escape attention, and it was hinted after the close of Tuesday's business that Mr. Tunstall had been so excited that it might be that his contracts were not altogether those of a responsible person. Friends, in explanation, said that he had been worrying overmuch since the death of his father. Elsewhere other reasons were given. Later it was learned that a number of sellers of Sugar stock who had demanded certified checks for deliveries had been unable to get them, and that Mr. Tunstall as buyer had neglected to complete some of his transactions.

When the morning came Mr. Tunstall appeared on the floor, apparently as agitated as on the day previous, and at once proceeded to bid for more Sugar stock, with the result that the figure was bid up from 120 to 121⅜. Then, suddenly, several brokers offered the stock down several points lower, whereupon Mr. Tunstall left the floor, and a few moments later the announcement of the suspension was made.

As a consequence, under the rule of the Exchange, the long and short accounts of the firm were settled by selling for long account and buying for short. The failure caused no little excitement on the floor, though the only stock prejudicially affected was Sugar. That stock, after going as high as 121⅜, steadily declined on selling. At 117¼, however, it found support, and later rallied to 118¼, where it closed. During the day the dealings in the stock were nearly 150,000 shares at a net loss for the day of 1¾ points.

It is estimated that the loss of Tunstall & Co. in Sugar alone will be at least $30,000. Discussing the failure, Mr. Wainwright, the junior member of the firm, said yesterday:

"I dislike very much to have my name brought into this matter at all. I have just joined the firm, and was very little interested in it. Our accounts at the close of Monday's business were in a very satisfactory condition, and there was no reason why there should have been any trouble. But Mr. Tunstall rushed into the market and bought about 20,000 shares of Sugar—which meant over $2,000,000 to pay for it—and made scarcely a single sale to help pay for the stock. I don't understand it."

Mr. Ahearn, the assignee, said: "I shall try to get at the true condition of things as soon as possible. We will not make a statement for at least a day or two."

In connection with the failure some questions are involved on which, it is said, the several committees on the Stock Exchange will ultimately be called upon to sit in judgment. One involves the liability of a broker who, acting as agent for Tunstall & Co., bought a large block—some 6,000 shares—of Sugar stock on Tuesday, and did not give up his principal until after 3 o'clock. Another question is as to the action of the Clearing House in relation to the finances of the assigning firm. There was a balance of about $2,000 to the firm's credit at the time of the failure. The fact that the suspension was announced before 1:30 o'clock involved the question whether legally the check should have been paid. The Clearing House authorities explain their position by saying that they simply hold the money as agents to protect those brokers who have had dealings with the firm.

Henry G. Tunstall, the senior member of the firm, is about thirty years of age. He started in Wall Street as a telephone boy with the firm of Macy & Pendleton. Later E. Hope Norton took an interest in the young man and advanced him, finally in August of 1896 purchasing for him a seat on the Exchange and taking him into partnership under the firm name of Norton & Tunstall. In November last the firm was dissolved, and Tunstall formed the firm of Tunstall & Co., with himself as senior member and his father, Alphonse G. Tunstall, as junior. Mr. Tunstall, Sr., died last month, and a few days later, on Dec. 9, C. A. Wainwright was admitted to membership.

The assignment of the firm was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, and was signed only by Mr. Wainwright.

PULLAR UNDER LAWYER'S FIRE.

Fails to Remember Letters from Mr. Page—His Condition.

Joseph W. Pullar was again on the witness stand yesterday in the trial of his action to have set aside his transfer to ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut and Alfred R. Page and others, under duress, as alleged, of his interest of $50,000 as a beneficiary under the will of his second wife, Mrs. Johanna Pullar.

Gen. Burnett of counsel for the defense devoted the whole day to the cross-examination of the witness. A number of letters were shown him which he had written to Mr. Page as well as copies of letters from Mr. Page to him.

Asked as to whether or not he had received certain of these letters, specifically indicated, the witness said he could not remember. He also failed to remember particular testimony given on his direct examination.

Gen. Burnett asked him about his physical condition at the time of the transfer of his interest.

"Your stomach was pretty strong at that time, was it not?"

"No, I don't think it was."

"Well, you say you drank about half a gallon of whisky a day. To do that your stomach must have been sound?"

"No, I won't say sound; it was tough. I did not bother much about taking food."

After further testimony the case was adjourned to this morning.

NEW HIGH SCHOOLS APPROVED.

Building Committee Recommends the Erection of Two Structures.

The Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education has approved the erection of two new high schools in Manhattan Borough. One of these is the Commercial High School, at Sixty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and the other the Girls' High School in West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

The sites have been owned by the city for some time. The action of the committee, it is believed, will be confirmed by the Board of Education. It is hoped that both high schools will be opened next year. The Girls' High School will be five stories high and built in the form of the letter H. It will accommodate about 2,500 pupils, and will have an auditorium seating about 2,000.

German Charity Ball To-night.

The tenth German Charity Ball, which will take place in the Metropolitan Opera House to-night, is expected to eclipse its predecessors in brilliancy and financial results. The dance music will be conducted by John C. Rietzel of the New York Philharmonic Society.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"I assure you that both the venison and the birds are imported," said the head waiter at one of the Broadway restaurants when a patron protested against the service of game out of season. "It is brought over in the French steamers, and is not American game at all, though we do not tell our patrons of that unless they make objections, as you have done." So the man who would not have the game law violated tried a French quail and found it to be wonderfully like the same sort of bird he has been in the habit of shooting at, at least, in this country. "How about that for an explanation?" asked the scribe of the steward, with whom he had had a sufficiently long acquaintance to warrant a familiar chat together. "Well, the waiter went the limit, I must confess. He had been told to say the game was imported, but the French business was a fancy of his own, and does not bear the official stamp of the house. Of course, it is an open secret that they are imported from no more distant point than the cold-storage warehouses, where there is always a supply of most any sort of game for the right purchasers. Our patrons want it, and we have to give them what they ask for, or else lose their trade. We never ask too many questions about game out of season, for the whole business is too ticklish to have much to do with, and of course it does not pay. Still, I don't see that we are any worse than the men who run the eating houses at Saratoga, particularly those along the shore of the lake that have such a reputation for their petite suppers for two. I was there during the racing last August, and had the most delicious chicken partridge I ever ate in my life. It was out of season, of course, and it was all wrong to serve the half-grown birds. But the patrons of the places demand that sort of fare and are willing to pay for it, and the partridges have to suffer. Eating one of those birds, and asking no questions, I happened to see a gentleman from this city who is one of the most ardent advocates of the enforcement of the game laws of the State. I have no doubt he would prosecute us here if he knew where the game we have in winter came from. But he was with a jolly party then, and it would have been awkward to ask questions. I will say this in my own defense, that I will not buy and serve chicken partridges, though we have customers in the early Fall who do not hesitate to ask for them, even though they know the law is on. And they say they are sportsmen, too."

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Such an open Winter as this has been a most favorable one to the caretakers of the city parks. Workmen have succeeded in trimming practically all the trees and shrubs in Riverside Park, and the same sort of work is very nearly completed in Central Park, the absence of snow enabling the gardeners to work to the very best advantage. Trimmers of the hedges have little work remaining, and the parks will as a result be in the very best condition when Spring comes and the buds and blossoms put in an appearance. Up on what is known as "the goat walk" at Morningside Park the honeysuckles have not even shed their leaves this Winter, and the foliage in the vicinity of about One Hundred and Twentieth Street is almost as brightly green now as it was when the first cold blasts came in November. The high wall protects it from the cold winds, and the lower leaves show little evidence of frost bites.

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"Among the regular theatregoers there is one style of woman who is a nuisance, and against whom not a word of protest seems to have been raised," said one of the army of first-nighters. "I refer to the female who is never content to use the foot rests that are in place in most of the theatres in town. My wife has been annoyed by her, and so have some of her friends who have not reached that independent or degenerate stage that will permit them to follow this very unladylike fashion. These particular nuisances have a habit of sticking their feet up on the back of the seat directly in front of them, and working the toes of their shoes through until they have a firm resting place, regardless of the unspoken protests of the women in front of them whose gowns are often soiled by these women so careless of everything but their own comfort. I have seen men do the same thing, but I think the male offenders are much fewer in number, for the habit seems to be an essentially feminine one. How a woman gets her feet up there in these days of tight skirts is a mystery that no man can solve, of course; but the process, as I have seen it, is one that is by no means graceful. As a nuisance these women rank with the man who goes out between the acts for a drink, and both ought in some way to be suppressed."

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Had one been intent on studying the gull family of birds, he would have had a fine opportunity yesterday at the upper reservoir in Central Park. Shortly before noon a flock of about a dozen came from the southwest and lighted on the open waters of the reservoir, and seemingly began feeding on some sort of young fish that were near the surface. Ten minutes later there was another flock of arrivals, and by 12:30 o'clock these visitors were increased by the arrival of a third flock, so that there were at the time fully fifty of the birds engaged in the chase for food and in preening their feathers. Most of them were old birds with the pure white plumage, but there were fully a dozen youngsters with the gray plumage that indicates youth instead of old age in the case of gulls. The collection was an unusually large one for that time of the day, and they are supposed to be birds that have been driven inshore by the recent heavy windstorm. The visits of these gulls are almost a daily occurrence, though they are rarely in so great numbers at one time in midwinter. Just at the end of Autumn, however, they are usually visitors in larger numbers at this spot, where they presumably rest a bit on their flight southward. Aside from the gulls and the always-present English sparrows, these are about the only birds now seen in the Park, though a sharp eye will occasionally find a belated junco about in the bushes.

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Under the rays of the bright noonday sun the reservoir furnished one of the very pretty and dainty sights of the city yesterday. There was no trace of ice on the deep, blue surface of the water, and it was only on the east side that there was the least trace of any debris floating about. The face of the eastern retaining wall was a glare of ice, extending from the surface of the water to the granite coping that tops the reservoir walls. From this the rays of the sun were reflected as from a mirror, for the ice was several inches in thickness on the wall of the Fifth Avenue side. The walls of the west, south, and north sides were as bare of ice, however, as was the surface of the water itself. This peculiar appearance was due to the fact that the prevailing winds during the cold spell had been from the west. These had dashed the water up against the east wall, where it had frozen in a dazzling coating, while the rest of the wall remained perfectly dry.

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To-morrow is, or will be, Candlemas Day, which is better known to the country folk and the queer weather prognosticators of the backwoods as "groundhog day." On that day, according to these weather prophets, the groundhog or woodchuck wakes from his Winter nap long enough to come out of his hole and take a peek at the weather. If he finds things pleasant he goes back and curls up for another long nap, as the presence of his shadow is proof to him that the Winter is not half gone. Should it be dark and damp, however, he stays out for a celebration, as that is proof to him that half the Winter is gone, and that his hibernation is near to an end. Country boys have already spotted the burrows of the groundhogs, and will await their forthcoming with a deal of anxiety in order to ascertain how much more of sleighing and skating they are to have, for they have been having both in the country to the north and east of here, even though New York has been deprived of its share of that sort of sport. Besides this secular importance of the day, it has a religious observance. To-morrow in all the Catholic churches the candles to be used in the religious ceremonies of the coming year are to be blessed—a ceremony that is impressive and attended with something of the spectacular.

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"When are the two new wings to be opened to the public?" is a question that is asked a score of times daily by visitors to the American Museum of Natural History. It is a question that it is pretty hard to answer, according to the managers of the museum. Work on the interior of the east wing is well under way, and that is the first that will be opened, probably next Fall. There is no appropriation as yet for work on the interior of the west wing, though a part of the extension, leading from the main building to that wing, is now occupied by the collection of Aztec and Mexican replicas recently presented to the museum. But nothing has as yet been done on the interior of the west wing proper, and there must be an appropriation for interior finishing, as well as for cases, before it can be filled with curios, enough of which to fill both buildings are in the possession of the museum, and stored in cases and cellars. It seems probable that this portion of the building would remain closed until a year from now, at the earliest.

Shall we call it a "removal sale"?—expect to get out of the Leonard Street barn into the new store next week.

But, whatever it's called, it's a lucky happening for several hundred men wanting an overcoat.

Overcoats that mostly sold for $20, $25 and $28—some few fatter plums.

Now $15.

Young men's sizes, 32, 33 and 34—every other size up to 46, with a scattering few up to 52.

At all 3 stores.

ROGERS, PEET CO.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIABILITY FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.—The recovery by Daniel Kennedy of a verdict for $2,500 in his suit brought in the United States Circuit Court, in this city, against his employers, the Grace & Hyde Company, a corporation, for damages for injuries resulting from its alleged negligence, has just been affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. While Kennedy, a carpenter, was engaged about his duties in the night time, upon a scaffolding erected over the width of the sidewalk, in front of the Grand Central Station, guy ropes were stretched across the street from such scaffolding, and Kennedy was injured by a collision of a passing vehicle with such guy ropes, owing to the omission of his employer to adequately light and guard them. In an opinion by Judge Shipman, concurred in by Judges Wallace and Lacombe, it was held that the company was liable as for omission, as master, to furnish Kennedy a reasonably safe place for his work. The negligence of the company's foreman, a fellow employe, in omitting to make adequate provision for such lighting, was held to be the act of the master, for which the latter was personally responsible. Proof of the usual and customary method of guarding night work in a public street was held to be competent upon the question of negligence in omitting to light and station special watchmen to warn vehicles.

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MASTER AND SERVANT.—William L. Stimper, fifteen years old, entered the machine shop of the Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Company, in 1896, to learn the trade of a machinist. The agreement between the company and his father was that the boy was to be employed only in cleaning the shop, running errands and drillings holes, and he was not then to be placed at work on any machine without his father's consent. He had been at work there about six weeks when, while assisting, under the direction of his employer's foreman without the consent of his father, in operating a hydraulic pump he was injured by the fall of some of the parts, which had become loosened to the knowledge of the foreman, but which might have been secured by the use of a rope. An action brought by the boy in the Kings County Supreme Court against the company for damages for the injuries he received, was dismissed on the trial by direction of the Court. The judgment thereupon entered was reversed by the Second Appellate Division, and that decision has now been sustained by the Court of Appeals, which ordered judgment absolute for the plaintiff on the stipulation. The Court held that the jury was authorized to find that the company was guilty of negligence in permitting or directing the boy to work about the machine, and also because of the foreman's neglect to properly secure the machine and protect him.

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EFFECT OF SURROGATE'S DECREE.—Josephine Kager, one of the beneficiaries under the will of Frederick Leonard, and entitled to two-ninths of his estate, brought an action in the Supreme Court to compel Charles Brenneman, who was decedent's executor, to account for an investment by him of estate moneys in land, partly purchased with estate money and partly with his own money, and for a proportion part of the income. The Appellate Division of the First Department had modified a judgment rendered in plaintiff's favor deciding that it was error for the trial court to direct a sale of the property and a division of its proceeds, as such relief would virtually make the action one for partition. It was held in an opinion by Justice Patterson, Presiding Justice Van Brunt, and Justice McLaughlin dissenting, that the executor should be compelled to convey to each beneficiary a fractional interest in the land representing his share of the investment. A decree of the Surrogate made on the settlement of the executor's account, directing a distribution of the estate, which adjudged that the executor had invested $12,388.71 of estate money in the land, together with $29,188.36 of his own money, and charging him with a proportionate share of the investment as an asset of the estate, was held to be res adjudicata as to all parties who were duly cited or who appeared on the accounting. Mrs. Brenneman was held not to be entitled to dower in the fractional interest in the land her husband purchased with estate money.

TIGHE WILL CONTEST ENDED.

Commissioners Decide Against Thomas A. Tighe, the Contestant.

The second contest of the will of "Sir" Richard Tighe, who died several years ago leaving an estate valued at $2,000,000, was abandoned yesterday in the Surrogate Court by the counsel for Thomas A. Tighe, the contestant. The latter asserted that he was a grandson of the decedent. Commissions were appointed to take testimony in Kentucky and in Ireland. Their reports did not substantiate the claim of the contestant, and the action has been dropped.

In the disposition of the estate the bulk of the property went to sisters of Mrs. Tighe. The remainder, valued at $400,000, was divided among a number of relatives residing in County Westmeath, Ireland, including Brig. Gen. Richard Featherstone-Haugh and his brother, Col. John D. Featherstone-Haugh, both of whom are now with the British Army in South Africa.

New Captain in Eighth Regiment.

Company H, Eighth Regiment, which had a lively time a few weeks ago over the question of filling the Captaincy, elected Lieut. Oscar Ehman to the position. The trouble in the company began when ex-Capt. Joseph Solomon, who had command of the company before the Spanish war, tried to get back his old position after the return of the regiment from the front. Capt. Ehman has been in the Eighth since 1890, when he joined as a private. He served in the Spanish war. Col. Jarvis has expressed himself as highly pleased with the selection of the company.

To Urge Good Roads Appropriation.

The Automobile Club of America will hold a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday evening to urge upon the Legislature the importance of appropriating a liberal amount, under the Higbee-Armstrong bill for improving the highways of the State. Addresses will be made by Gen. Roy Stone, E. G. Harrison, and others.

Announcement

WE beg to announce the opening of our spacious store on February 1st, for the sale, at retail, of Imported and Domestic Costumes for Street and Evening Wear; Cloaks, Jackets, Driving Coats, Mantels; and Evening Wraps, Shirt Waists, Skirts, Millinery, Furs, novelties for shoulder and neck wear.

Our stock will comprise a representative collection of the latest styles.

Alcott & Weekes,

20th St., bet. Broadway & Fifth Ave.

STERN BROTHERS

To-day, Exceptional Values

Men's Colored Dress Shirts

of superior quality Madras in the latest patterns, open front and back; detached cuffs, at 95c

75 Doz. Night Shirts

White and Fancy Trimmings, fine quality of muslin, best finish, Value $1.00 at 69c

West Twenty-Third Street.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
In
Fine Dress Trimmings

Culled Out in Stock Taking.

Corded, Tucked, and all-over Embroidered, Taffeta Silks, in Black, White, and Most desirable shade, for Waists,

from $1.10 to $2.98 yards

An extensive assortment of SPANGLED ROBES, from $10.67 to $40.00. Regular value $25 to $60.00.

Remnants of Fine Dress Trimmings at one-quarter value, (on centre table—Silk Room.)

The balance of this season's Furs to close out quickly at a big cut from regular prices.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

Birds

Birds Mate now; breeding pairs, singer, according to voice, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; female, $1.00; Campanini Holden Canary, trained singer, $10. Holden's New Book on Birds, 136 pages, illustrated, all about mating, food, care, and how to keep bird singing, with price list of all birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps. Song Restorer by mail, 25 cts. Birds sent everywhere. Angora Cats. Pocket Monkeys, Parrots. All kinds singers and talkers. G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., N. Y. Established 1875.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A Study in Library Economy.

Somebody has said that when a reader travels, he finds whole shelves of his library walking about in coats and gowns. So when he comes here he finds his library wishes standing about in oak, mahogany made comfortable with leather, or tapestry—the perfection of form and finish, as our writing chairs do not sacrifice grace to comfort.

Or does he desire really convenient tables for filing books and papers? They are here too—large-topped, with a tier or two of shallow drawers underneath; solid writing tables, roomy enough for a regiment of papers, and his elbows besides. Bookcases worthy to be thrown into marked relief against the wall. Endless variety—and even factory prices are now reduced on many designs.

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NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow Ev'g, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink. MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Freidericks, Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 3, at 2—AIDA. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plançon. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sat. Eve., Feb. 3, at 8, at Popular Prices—DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, Dippel, and Pringle. Conductor, Paur.
Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 4, at 8:15. Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Susan Strong and Qlitzka; MM. Salignac and Van Rooy and Petschnikoff, Violinist, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon Ev'g, Feb. 5, at 8—FAUST. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Campanari and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 6, at Brooklyn, Calvé in CARMEN.
Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 7, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli, and Sembrich; MM. Alvarez, (last appearance in America,) Plançon, and Ed. de Reszké. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Thurs. Aft., Feb. 8, at 2—Extra Mat. of CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saléza and Campanari. Conductor, Bevignani.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 9, at 8—DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, De Vere, and Sembrich; MM. Ed de Reszké, Dippel, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli, WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St....2:15 and 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. and Feb. 12
Last 3 Nights. ....THIRD MONTH.....
THE MANEUVERS OF JANE.
***NEXT MONDAY—THE AMBASSADOR.
SEATS NOW ON SALE at the box office.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
Extra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
"Most original play that N. Y. has had to laugh over this season. Something entirely new."—World. "Aroused the audience, and was refreshingly original."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE CASTLE SQ. OR CO.
3d Year. 100 People. In English.
CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
Evs. 8:15. 25c to $1. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1,100 seats, 25c.
Next Week—The Pirates of Penzance.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Tuesday Afternoon, February 6th, 2:30 o'clock.
SECOND PIANO RECITAL BY
MISS ETHEL NEWCOMB.
Reserved Seats, $1.00 and $1.50 each. For Sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Square.

Koster & Bial's
Great Lafayette, Adele Purvis Onri, Marion Manola, The 6 Sennetts, Mildred Howard Degrey, O'Brien & Havel, Ramza & Arno, others. Mat. Sat., 50c
MONDAY,
ROUND NEW YORK IN 80 MINUTES.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
DON'T MISS Last Chances to see
MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq.
IN SISTER MARY

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. **ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.**

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Matinées Tues. & Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

CASINO! Last 9 Nights! Matinee Sat.
Engagment positively closes Feb. 10.
Geo. W. Lederer's Famous London Co. in **The Belle of N. Y.**
Feb. 12, (Lincoln Day)—1st time, "Princess Chic."

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
GORA STUART & CO. CARON & HERBERT
MIDGLEY & CARLISLE. GEORGE EVANS
GRAZER & HAZEL. FIELDS & WARD.

THE **DEWEY.** EAST 14TH ST. Matinee To-Day. THE UTOPIANS.
TWO GREAT BURLESQUES, "PATRICE," &c.

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—Capt. Lettarblair.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
To-night, "AM SPIELTISCH DES LEBENS."
Friday, (Pop pr.) "'S NULLERL."

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

TO-DAY
Ends
The Great White Sale

Great selling has been the rule, but great selling could not have been possible were not Values such as made visitors quick to buy . . . "There is no advertisement like a pleased customer," and the story of how we were selling Goods of Merit made good news to impart to others.

TO-DAY, YOU CAN BUY AS FOLLOWS:

Great Hosiery Values

Children's Heavy Corduroy Rib—fast Black—double thread—spliced knees—6 to 10 inch; ALSO Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose—Hermsdorf dye—double soles—high spliced heels—all sizes..... .14

Children's Seven-and-one Rib Hose—Hermsdorf fast Black—extra double knees, heels and toes—strong, closely woven—6 to 10 inch, ALSO Ladies' Black Ingrain Lisle Thread Richelieu Rib—White double heels and toes..... .24

Ladies' Wrappers

Two Attractive Offerings:—
Ladies' Imperial Twill Wrappers—fleece back—tasteful Challie designs in shaded violet and Blue effects—deep flounce on skirt—waist trim'd with washable braid—very newest designs..... .98

Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers—Best Colorings in neat all over figures or fancy stripes—also New Cambric Wrappers, Navy, Black and Red, with white figures—ruffled yoke with braid or fancy em'by—plain or flounced Skirts..... .79

Ladies' Tailor Made Suits

Cheviots, Whipcords and Coverts, in Tan, Gray, Brown, Castor; Oxfords, in Blue, Gray and Black; Fitted Coats, fly fronts or Reefers; Stitched or strapped—some braided, All coats lined with satin or silk, Skirts in various styles—
Value Ten Dollars and more..... 5.98
Value Fourteen Dollars..... 8.98

Imported Dress Goods

Value 98 cents..... .69
An opportunity to obtain fashionable, desirable goods for less than import price, Whipcords, Coverts and Granites in plain and mixed tintings of Gray, Brown, Cadet, Castor, Peacock, Reseda, Violet, Navy, Tan and Plum—handsome, stylish fabrics suitable for wear almost the year around.

Ladies' Underwear

Reliable Qualities—full sizes—Neatly Made.

Good Muslin Drawers—deep cambric ruffle—with hemstitching..... .21
Muslin and Cambric Drawers inserting of lace or emb'y—deep emb'd ruffle..... .49
Gowns—superior muslin—empire, V or high neck—fancy trim—12 styles... .59
Muslin and Cambric Gowns—20 styles—elaborately trim'd with lace or emb'y. .95
Muslin Skirts—deep flounce with two or three insertings of fancy lace or deep emb'y..... .98
Cambric Skirts—deep flounce—twenty insertings of Val lace—cluster tucks and lace ruffle..... 1.35
Muslin Chemises—tucks and inserting. .29
Fine Muslin Chemises—circular, square, and open front—lace or emb'y trim.... .49
Ladies' Knit Merino Skirts Fleece lined—Medium and heavy—earlier sold at 59 and 69 cents..... .39
Cambric Corset Covers—V or square neck—inserting and edge of emb'y.... .25
Fine Cambric Corset Covers French and other dainty styles—lace or emb'y trim..... .49

Sale of School Supplies

Out Prices:—

Writing Tablets—3 sizes	2		
Composition Books—single and double lines	3		
Students' Note Books	2		
Drawing Books	3		
Book Slates—2 sizes	5		
Slate Pencils—box of 100	.10		
Extra grade—dozen	5		
Compasses—with pen, pencil, and leads.	.14		
Chalk—144 pieces	6		
Colored Crayons—6 pieces	1		
Paper Lead Pencils—doz	.10		
Ink and Pencil Erasers	3		
Special lot Pencil Boxes—6 styles	.10		
Boys' Canvas School Bags—leather straps	.29		
Girls' Felt School Bags—with rings	.49		
Straps with handles	5		
Glass Pens	5	Erasers—two for	1
Steel Pens—dz	2	Sponges—two for	1
Penholders—dz	3	Ink—red or black	3
Blotters—dz	3	Mucilage	3

AMUSEMENTS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA ASTOR GALLERY.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, FEB. 2, AT 3:30.
In compliance with numerous requests,
MR. A. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR
will repeat his lecture given in Chickering Hall on the 23d inst. Subject: IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND. Illustrated. Thrilling story of his journey into THIBET. Capture by the Lamas, Imprisonment, Torture, and ultimate release.
Tickets $1.50, $1.00, and 75c. For sale at the Waldorf Newsstand & J. B. Pond, Everett House.

EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. Evgs, 8.30. Mats. Wed & Saturday, 2:15.
"An Ideal Empire success."—Charles Frohman.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in **BROTHER OFFICERS**

Charles Frohman's **Criterion Theatre** B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS | The LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way Ev'gs, 8. Matinée Saturday.
WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, **SHERLOCK HOLMES**

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way
LAST WEEK. LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. **WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS**
Feb. 5—The Farce, Coralie & Co., Dressmakers.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES
Mrs. Langtry recites "The Absent-Minded Beggar."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS MONDAY. **WAY DOWN EAST.**
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev, 8:10.

Knickerbocker. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
N. C. GOODWIN | LAST WEEK OF
MAXINE ELLIOTT | **THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.**
Next Week—Mr. Goodwin-Miss Elliott in a new play, "WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE."
SEATS ON SALE TO-DAY.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. **VICTORIA** Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
Mat. Sat. Prices 50, 75, $1.00 | Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP
50c | Admission to Promenade | 50c

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th. Last Week. Last Mat. Sat.
THREE LITTLE LAMBS
Tuesday, Feb. 6—"The Countess Chiffon."

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. Rossow Midgets
15, 25, 50c. Montgomery & Stone
Merkel Sisters, Diana, McPhee & Hill, Mov. Pic's, &c.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. FOUR COHANS
15, 25, 50c. York & Adams,
Ethel Levey, J. E. Camp, Whitney Bros. Mov. Pic's, &c.

COMIQUE B'way & 29th St. The House That Jack Built
ROSE HILL ENGLISH FOLLY CO. MAT. TO-DAY, 25c. & 50c. 2 Burlesques & Vaudeville.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, **BEN-HUR**

HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO'S New Version. **Naughty Anthony**
Special Mats. Lincoln's & Washington's B'days.

THE **NEW YORK.** B'way, 44-45 Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BROADWAY to TOKIO. 100 People.
Smoking not permitted at Matinées.

Sam T. Jack's Criterion Theatre, Broadway and 45th Street. HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE. NEW ATTRACTIONS EVERY WEEK. SUNDAY SACRED CONCERTS, 8. AFTERNOON & EVENINGS.

Wallack's. Olga Nethersole In Sapho.
FIRST PERFORMANCE MONDAY, FEB. 5th.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY.

HARLEM Op. House. Make Way for the Ladies 8:15. Sat. Mat.
Nxt wk—FRANK DANIELS in "THE AMEER."

Grand OPERA HOUSE. **Ward & Vokes** THE FLOOR WALKERS.
Next Wk.—"THE GIRL IN THE BARRACKS."

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 6th.
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be devoted to the
Dewey Arch Fund
The program includes Walter Damrosch's MANILA TE DEUM.
16 SOLOISTS. ORATORIO SOCIETY. CHORUS and ORCHESTRA. an address by GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT, and solos by Madame Nordica and Mr. Edouard de Reszke and Madame Gadski, and Mr. Evan Williams.
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's.

ARION SOCIETY.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
FRIDAY FEB. 9, 1900.
Tickets, $10 for lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets, $5; may be obtained at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Ave.; headquarters; Hanft Bros., corner Madison Ave. and 58th St.; Ogden & Katzenmayer, 20 Liberty St.; Wm. Jurgensen, 48 Exchange Place; Wm. Barthman, 174 Broadway, corner Maiden Lane; Sohmer & Co., 170 5th Ave., corner 22d St.; Tyson & Co., general agents at all principal hotels. A limited number of boxes and reserved seats can be had at Arion Hall and at Tyson's. Arrangements have been made to heat the hall in the coldest weather.

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Third Concert Sat., Feb. 3, at 2:30,
AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist..Miss MARGUERITE HALL
Programme: Overture, "Flying Dutchman," WAGNER; Andante Cantabile, from Quartet, Op. 11, TSCHAIKOWSKY; March from Symphony, "Leonore," RAFF.
Subscriptions and single tickets now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL.
THIS THURSDAY AFTERNOON AT 3:30.
SONG RECITAL
by Madame
NORDICA
and Madame
SCHUMANN-HEINK

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and cold, fresh westerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,622. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40½c.; cash cotton, 8⅛c.

CONGRESS.—Representative Sibley (Dem., Penn.,) made an argument for expansion which aroused great enthusiasm in the House and galleries. Senator Allen of Nebraska in the Senate yesterday continued the attack on Secretary Gage. Senator Allen spoke in opposition to the financial bill.—Page 3.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate a debate occurred on the motion to advance the Ford School bill to a third reading. The motion was lost. In the Assembly the Minton Anti-cigarette bill was recommitted and many bills were passed.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—It was rumored in London last night, but not confirmed, that Gen. Buller had recrossed the Tugela and attacked the Boers again. The belief is prevalent that some important operation is under way. Great Britain's total force in South Africa is now nearly 200,000 men. M. Deschanel, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, in taking his seat as a member of the Academy, made a speech in which he highly praised the progress of the United States.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

A. H. Campbell of Brooklyn married as his fifth wife Mrs. Phoebe Osborn of Plainfield, N. J.

Page 2.

A meeting in the interest of peace was held at Carnegie Hall last night under the auspices of a number of clergymen.

Page 3.

High police officials of Brooklyn Borough are disturbed over Chief Devery's apparent purpose to hold them strictly responsible for the many alleged poolrooms and gambling places in the borough, and persistent rumors of changes are current.

Page 4.

A fast passenger train on the Plant system was wrecked near Tampa, Fla. Two men were killed and a number were injured.

Page 5.

The special train bearing the remains of Gen. Lawton, Major Logan, and Surgeon Armstrong left San Francisco on its journey to Washington.

It was reported yesterday that an application would be made for the further reduction of the rapid transit bond. Corporation Counsel Whalen expressed himself as in favor of such a reduction if it would prevent delay.

Page 7.

In a fire in a parochial school in St. Louis two lives were lost and 200 children were in danger.

George Webber of Mount Vernon said on Tuesday that he would die yesterday. His prediction was fulfilled.

Page 12.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday.

Simon Fatman, a cotton broker, committed suicide yesterday in Mount Sinai Hospital.

Mrs. Marie Clermont of 429 Fifth Avenue was probably fatally burned in her room yesterday while dressing to go out.

Paintings and art objects worth from $35,000 to $40,000, as estimated, were destroyed in a studio building fire in East Twenty-third Street yesterday.

John Reedy, ex-Postmaster of Pocantico Hills, who has been on trial on charges of using the mails in alleged green goods operations, was acquitted yesterday. George Morris, the other defendant, was convicted.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 4.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

MADISON C. PETERS RESIGNS.

To Leave the Bloomingdale Reformed Church March 1—A Change in Belief the Reason Assigned.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, pastor of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, last night submitted his resignation to the Board of Officers of the Church, to take effect March 1.

"My resignation is a straight matter of conscience," said Dr. Peters last night. "It is the result of two years of prayerful meditation and consideration. I resign for the sole reason that I believe that the Bible teaches baptism for believers only. I don't want to participate in a controversy. I don't want to be interviewed.

"I have been pastor of this church for eleven years. I have done much hard work here. Naturally I dislike to sever the relations that I have incurred and the very pleasant ties that bind me to this congregation. But there is such a thing as a man having a conviction, and there is such a thing as a conviction having a man. My conscience has dictated my decision in this matter. I submitted it to the Board of Officers to-night, and they have it under advisement. I will make the announcement to the church Sunday. I had hoped to make it there for the first time, but it leaked out in some way, and I make this statement to avoid misrepresentation or misunderstanding. I have arrived at the conclusion that the Bible intends that only believers can be baptized. Infants are, therefore, ineligible. I will join the Baptist Church. There is no doubt on that score."

BIG RAILROAD STRIKE FEARED.

Eight Thousand Employes of the Great Northern Are Ready to Go Out at Any Moment.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—The indications are that the long-expected strike on the Great Northern Road will now take place within a few hours. Eight thousand men are ready to go out at a moment's notice. That the company is aware of this is shown by the fact that its agents in Chicago, Milwaukee, and other large cities have for some time been gathering men to take the places of those who strike. It is said that there are 800 men ready in Chicago, 200 in Milwaukee, and an equal number in some other places. The employes know this, too, but they are none the less determined to strike.

They promise to give the new comers a warm reception when they arrive. In Chicago between 300 and 400 men are lodged to-night at the Wyoming Hotel waiting for the signal that a strike has taken place on the Great Northern Road. Some of these are former railway men, but many others are entirely "green." Few, if any, have an idea why they are brought together, and the hotel men refuse to say anything about it. But local railway employes have been watching the hotel for several days, and the departure of the men will be known in Minneapolis as soon as they start. The Great Northern has arranged for a train which is ready to start at any moment to convey the men north.

THE BOERS AND THE TRUSTS.

Sympathizers with the Former Now Fight the Latter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—An anti-trust meeting is to be held here to-morrow night. It appears to be under the management of the men who arranged the Boer meeting held here recently. Representative Sulzer, who presided over the Boer meeting, is to preside to-morrow night. Senators Allen and Mason, who were down to speak at the Boer meeting, are to speak against trusts, and Senator Pettigrew is another speaker announced to be heard. Representatives Lentz, Carmack, and Ridgley are to speak.

The only Republican speaker on the list, so far announced, is Senator Mason.

ANOTHER BATTLE IS BEING FOUGHT?

Rumored that Gen. Buller Has Made a Third Attack.

TUGELA RIVER CROSSED AGAIN

Difficulty of His Position Is Clearly Understood.

It Is Intimated that He May Have Been Heavily Reinforced Since the Defeat at Spion Kop.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—While no official confirmation has been received of the report printed in The St. James's Gazette, on what is said to be good authority, that Gen. Buller has crossed the Tugela River at three places and that fighting has been proceeding all day long, there is a disposition to credit it here in trustworthy quarters.

Various independent correspondents confirm the report that Gen. Buller told his troops on Jan 28 that he hoped to relieve Ladysmith within a week.

The St. James's Gazette says it has no reason to doubt the correctness of its information, although it has not yet learned the exact positions Gen. Buller seized.

Spenser Wilkinson, in the Morning Post to-day, in discussing the situation, says:

"The enemy will act with common sense. They will place outposts on the hills and keep back their main body until they see the direction of Gen. Buller's movement. Then they will quickly bring up the main body and extemporize what defensive works they can, in addition to such as they have profusely prepared in anticipation of various possible advances.

"That is what every one would expect them to do, and that their main body can ride faster than Gen. Buller's main body can walk was also pretty generally understood. The consequence is that the Boer army cannot be turned. Wherever it is attacked it can present an entrenched front.

"According to Winston Churchill, there are 7,000 Boers watching Ladysmith, the same number held ready to resist Gen. Buller, and 5,000 kept in reserve to reinforce either body at need. Thus Gen. Buller has to attack 12,000 men entrenched on favorable ground. For that purpose Mr. Churchill thinks he ought to have 36,000 men instead of 25,000. In other words, Gen. Buller ought to have another division.

"This opinion coincides with the view we have all along expressed—that the centre of gravity of the war lies in Natal and that a British victory there would be decisive, while a complete British defeat in Natal would have disastrous consequences not easily to be estimated.

"It seems difficult, in view of the strategy accepted at the War Office, as well as at Cape Town, to believe that Gen. Buller is to be allowed once more to attack a position with less than the numerical superiority of three to one which tacticians commonly think necessary for such a task. It is hardly intelligible that he should attack again without being reinforced.

"Apparently, however, a third attempt will be made without loss of time. Indeed it seems probable that the movement is now in progress. We must hope that the splendid bravery of our men will be rewarded by success. When Mr. Churchill says that 'the public must nerve themselves,' he probably means, 'Prepare our countrymen at home for heavy losses in the coming battle.'"

A letter appears to-day from a Hanoverian officer, formerly of the Twenty-second German Infantry but now among the military advisers of the Boers, which says that nearly 10,000 trained European soldiers, including quite 300 officers, are among the Boers. Referring to the military situation at Ladysmith, the officer says:

"Owing to the strength of our position on a circle of heights, like Sedan, we cannot be brushed aside except by a relief column outnumbering us two to one."

ROBERTS HAS 213,000 MEN.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Mr. Wyndham's remarkable declaration in the House of Commons that Great Britain will have in a fortnight 180,000 regulars in South Africa; 7,000 Canadians and Australians, and 26,000 South African volunteers is received with wonderment. Of this total of 213,000 troops, with 452 guns, all are now there, with the exception of about 18,000 that are afloat. Beyond comparison this is the largest force Great Britain has ever put into the field. At the end of the Crimean war she had scraped together 80,000 men. Wellington at Waterloo had 25,000.

Mr. Wyndham's speech was the strongest defense the Government has yet put forward as to what has been done and is being done.

The general tone of the morning papers is that his figures will astonish the country. Roughly speaking, only 80,000 men are at the front. Ten thousand others have been lost, and 10,000 are shut up at Ladysmith.

Excluding these, there are 70,000 troops who have not yet been in action, in addition to those at sea. Why so many effectives have not yet been engaged is explained by the lack of land transport and the organization of supplies, to which Lord Roberts is devoting his experience and Lord Kitchener his genius for details.

It seems as though the weight of these masses must destroy the equilibrium which now holds the British forces stationary wherever they are in contact with the Boer army.

Lack of transport and organization will not explain adequately why, when Generals at the front request reinforcements, they get them in rather small numbers. Knowledge is slowly penetrating to London that large garrisons must be kept in Cape Colony to hold down the Cape Dutch, who, as everyone knows, outnumber the British residents three to two.

MAFEKING DRIVES BACK BOERS.

BULUWAYO, Jan. 20.—A message from Col. Plumer, who was at Gaberones with the Mafeking relief force, says he has received a message from Col. Baden-Powell, dated Mafeking, Jan. 17, saying:

"All well during the past fortnight. Have been pushing out the trenches toward the enemy's big guns, and, Jan. 16, their ninety-four-pounder and high-velocity Krupp evacuated their positions and retired eastward of the town, whence they are capable of little damage. Have thus pushed the enemy on three sides well out of rifle shot.

"Have opened a new grazing ground for cattle.

"The enemy still has two strong positions on the east side, which we hope to shift with dynamite."

GERMANY IN A QUANDARY.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—It is strongly rumored in Parliamentary circles that the chief political object of Dr. Leyds in visiting Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg is to induce France, Germany, and Russia to intervene if Great Britain should attempt to seize Delagoa Bay.

It is learned that Count von Buelow, the Foreign Secretary, has thus far refused to give a definite promise. There have been daily conferences between the Emperor and Count von Buelow on the subject. German colonial circles and the German Government itself regard the war as distinctly unfavorable to Germany's interests in Africa. **No matter how it may end, Germany will acquire uncomfortable neighbors—either "fanatical Boers" or "presumptuous British."**

More than this, the feeling is that in German Southwest Africa, where the Boer element is strong, but slumbering, a formidable Boer movement is bound to be awakened. Germany, therefore, would like peace under conditions that would leave both belligerents weakened.

Gen. von Schweling, in the Lokal Anzeiger, says:

"The Boers will and must continue the fight until the military bankruptcy of the English is accomplished."

BOER METHODS ARE SHOWN.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Winston Churchill sends a long dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, and, in addition to details respecting the position on the Tugela, he gives a most interesting survey of the general position. He says:

"These most serious attacks upon the War Office appear unjust. The great army in Africa is of the finest quality, beautifully organized and equipped in all details, and has excellent artillery. The Boer guns are few but splendid, and are cleverly handled. The Boers can find the range of moving targets at 7,000 yards, often at the first shot of our guns. We cannot explain how."

In an interesting comparison of British and Boer methods of warfare as illustrated during the battle of Spion Kop, showing how the British troops were "cramped, mixed, and disorganized," and how the "machinery of control was shattered," he says:

"This would not have affected the Boers, each of whom, in pursuance of a general resolve either to hold or to evacuate a position, would have acted individually and quite independently of officers' orders. It was a case of a pack of hounds against a flock of sheep. But the next morning the British battalions were again collected and solid, showing the advantage of discipline.

"A similar loss would have disheartened the Boers and have caused a general trek. Herein lies our expectation of ultimate success. The British have great recuperative powers. The Boers have none. The war, therefore, is brought nearer an end even by unsatisfactory operations."

Mr. Churchill, who anticipates that the consequences of the war will not be altogether evil, "as there will be a great increase of respect between the combatants, and contempt, the former wedge of cleavage, will be gone forever," recalls the American civil war, and says:

"Union is never born without travail, and after the refining flames have cooled, we shall find the pure gold of a more harmonious system. Let Great Britain persevere."

BOER DEFENSES STRENGTHENED.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Jan. 30:

"Col. Wynne has taken command of Gen. Woodgate's brigade. Col. Miles has been appointed chief of Gen. Buller's staff.

"The Boers are still constructing defensive works opposite Potgieter's Drift. A strong cavalry reconnoissance proceeded to-day westward, in the vicinity of Honger's Spruit.

"Lord Dundonald's reconnaissance in the direction of Honger Spruit found the road clear. The enemy was not to be seen.

"There is an optimistic feeling in all ranks. The troops are confident of ultimate success. Great enthusiasm was aroused by the Queen's message and Gen. Buller's speech expressing admiration for Gen. Warren's and Gen. Clery's divisions, and hoping they would reach Ladysmith in a week.

"The natives persist in asserting that Gen. Joubert was killed by a shell, outside of Ladysmith."

BUYING UP BRITISH COAL.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The announcement that a firm of Cardiff coal shippers has contracted to supply foreign agents with 400,000 tons of steam coal for shipment abroad has occasioned genuine uneasiness. The destination of the fuel is not mentioned, but, as coa at present is exceptionally scarce in Germany, France, and Russia, it is probably going to one of these three countries. France is already replacing her home deficiency by buying in the United States, but the American shipments are intended solely for railroad locomotives, and will not be used in the navy. The vital interest which the question has for Great Britain will be understood when it is realized that Natal is depending on Wales for coal, for the numerous transports that have gone to Durban, because the colonial coalfields have been closed by the war.

It is pointed out that it would be a good political move on the part of the Boers to drain the fuel resources of Great Britain in this manner, and, in the event of sudden demands, the British Navy would be perilously crippled by the loss of so much coal. Some of the newspapers advocate the Government placing an embargo on such transactions in wartime.

MACRUM ACCUSED OF TIMIDITY.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Canon Farmer, who was forced to leave Pretoria with other British clergymen, has arrived in London. With reference to Charles E. Macrum, the former United States Consul at Pretoria, he said:

"Mr. Macrum was one of the last men I saw before leaving. I told him he was taking the wrong side and did not understand American feeling. His chief care seemed to be for his personal safety, and I think it was chiefly on that account that he left in the midst of the crisis. He is not a strong man, and President Krüger may have taken advantage of this. But when I last saw Mr. Macrum he was a patriotic and loyal American.

"In regard to Blake's so-called volunteers, they are, like Mr. Blake, mostly burghers who would have been obliged to fight anyway. Mr. Macrum told me there were 5,000 Americans in the Transvaal, most of whom the United States was glad to get rid of."

NO MINISTER TO THE BOERS.

House Committee on Foreign Affairs Does Not Adopt the Suggestion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—At the meeting of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day William Alden Smith of Michigan brought forward a proposition to provide for a diplomatic representative to the Transvaal, in place of the limited Consular representation now provided. The suggestion was discussed, but Mr. Smith did not submit a formal motion, and the proposition did not take form in the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill as finally agreed upon.

The discussion of Mr. Smith's proposition was animated. Mr. Smith said many Hollanders in his district were desirous that the United States should have a representative in the Transvaal, with ample authority to act for this Government and its citizens. Mr. Smith maintained that this could be done without any interference with treaty obligations.

One of the members of the committee suggested that the appointment of a United States Minister to the Transvaal during the present war would be equivalent to a recognition of the Boer Republic, and would be so construed. As there appeared to be a disposition to regard the proposition as likely to cause trouble, Mr. Smith said he would not press it to a vote, as he desired unanimity if anything was to be done. The committee adjourned soon after, with the understanding that Mr. Smith is free to offer the proposition as an amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular bill when it is considered on the floor of the House.

The bill as agreed upon carries a total of $1,740,473, as against $1,711,553 last year, and $1,895,848 estimated by the State Department.

Germany Plays a Shrewd Game.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times comments upon "the transparency of the device of some German newspapers in trying to induce the United States to intervene in the Transvaal war, so as to throw upon the United States the onus." He remarks that "the Germans, of course, rightly consider intervention impracticable for Germany."

British Now West of Kimberley.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 31.—A British force with artillery is reported to have occupied Prieska, and is now encamped there. Prieska is on the Orange River, 100 miles below Orange River station and west of Kimberley.

THE STATE TRUST TO BE ABSORBED

Will Be Merged Into the Morton Trust Company.

NEGOTIATIONS KEPT SECRET

Arrangements for Consolidation Practically Settled—Histories of the Companies.

Another consolidation of big financial corporations has been decided upon after weeks of planning and negotiation. The Morton Trust Company, which was incorporated last July, with ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton at its head, is to absorb the State Trust Company, the institution which has lately figured so much in the newspapers through the fight instituted by one of its stockholders, Abram Kling.

The merger was virtually settled yesterday at a meeting of the men who have been carrying the negotiations through, at the offices of the Morton Trust Company, 38 Nassau Street. The consolidated company, which will bear the name of the Morton Trust Company, will have a capital stock of $2,000,000, and a surplus and undivided profits of well over $2,500,000.

The negotiations have been conducted principally, it is understood, by ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, who is a Director in the Morton Company, as well as a Trustee in the State Trust Company; by ex-Gov. Morton, and by George G. Haven, a Trustee in the Morton Company. This merger means the bringing together of interests which have long been recognized as among the strongest in the metropolis and dominant in many prominent industrial and financial concerns.

On the side of the Morton Trust Company figure such names as John Jacob Astor, Henry M. Flagler, D. O. Mills, A. D. Juilliard, President Richard A. McCurdy of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and ex-Gov. Morton, while members of the Whitney syndicate, dominant in the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and in a large number of electric concerns, including, besides Mr. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan and P. A. B. Widener, represent a large part of the State Trust Company's strength. R. A. C. Smith and Secretary Elihu Root, who is counsel for the Metropolitan, also considerably associated with the Whitney interests, are on this Board of Trustees.

The influence of the Mutual Life Insurance Company will be strong in the Consolidated Company as it is in the Morton Trust Company now. Richard A. McCurdy, Frederic Cromwell, George F. Baker, Augustus D. Juilliard, George G. Haven, William C. Whitney, and James N. Jarvie of the Morton Trust Company directorate are all Trustees of the Mutual Life as well.

NEGOTIATIONS IN SECRET.

The negotiations which have brought about this merger have extended over many weeks, although carried on with perfect concealment. In fact, many of the Directors or Trustees of the companies concerned are not yet acquainted with the plan for consolidation. The board of each company will be asked to ratify the seheme, and the law compels it to be then laid before the stockholders of each company. No difficulty in obtaining their consent is considered likely.

The general trend of the times toward amalgamation and toward centralization of management, which has proved so effectual in enabling united concerns to accomplish much more than they were able to when separated, is responsible for this move. It was not made with a view to handling any one special big deal. Men prominent in both concerns have simply realized that by combining resources, not only would a greatly increased prestige and power to gain and hold public confidence be obtained, but a much larger trust company business could be done with the working capital of the two corporations joined. It will not be a matter of many weeks before the whole deal will have been put through.

The men concerned were reticent in regard to their plans last night and unwilling to have their names used. But several of the most prominent of those who have been interested in the negotiations admitted the fact that the merger had been arranged for. One of the Trustees of the State Trust Company said when questioned on the subject:

"I think the merger will be an excellent thing. There is no doubt, in my judgment, that it will prove most satisfactory to the shareholders of both companies. It means the joining of two big properties. It means therefore that the consolidated company will be able to handle matters that neither of the present companies could. At present consolidation is in the air. We are falling in with the general movement. It is necessary nowadays to have a good deal of money to work with if you don't want to be handicapped in undertaking anything of importance.

NATURE OF THE UNION.

"What will be the nature of the union?" he was asked.

"It will probably be a simple merger," he replied, "a consolidation of the assets of both concerns. The State Trust Company stock was paid in at 150, thus making a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $500,000. The surplus has greatly increased. The company has been very prosperous since the new management took hold, about a year ago. The State Trust Company's capital will be united with the capital of the Morton Company, thus making a capital for the new company of $2,000,000, and its surplus and undivided profits will be much greater."

"Has the recent trouble the State Trust Company has encountered been at all influential in causing this merger?" the Director was asked.

"Not in the slightest," said he. "The negotiations began long before any hint of that fight came out. As a matter of fact, the State Trust Company is in splendid shape, and always has been, under its present management. I believe it is the sixth in earning power in the State. I don't know Mr. Kling, but I do know that there is nothing at all in his contention that the company is shaky. This consolidation is simply due to the fact that it is a good thing for both corporations to unite interests."

"Has it any bearing on the plans for the merger of the International Banking and Trust Company with the Century Trust Company and other corporations?" was a question.

"It has not," was the reply. "This is an entirely separate matter, and only takes in the Morton and State Trust Companies."

It is thought that the plan of consolidation may be the simple one of increasing the capital stock of the Morton Trust Company and selling it to the State Trust Company in exchange for the stock of the latter corporation, share for share. It is true that the surplus and undivided profits of the State Trust Company are not quite so large as those of the Morton Company, but on the other hand, the State Trust Company has over three times as many deposits, over three times as much out on loans, and made over eight times as much in profits during 1899.

The prestige of Gov Morton's name at the head of an institution is taken into account in reckoning the advantages of the Morton Trust Company as a money maker. It is thought more than likely that he will continue as President. Walter S. Johnston, president of the State Trust Company, it is understood, will be only too willing to take a rest, as he is a man of means.

MORTON COMPANY'S HISTORY.

The Morton Trust Company was incorporated at the State Banking Department at Albany on July 27 last, to carry on the business of the old firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., which went out of existence two months later, on Sept. 30. It organized with a capital of $1,000,000 and $1,500,000 surplus, both paid in cash.

Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, the founder, is Chairman of the Board of Directors. The other executive officers are: Vice President—Edward J. Berwind; Second Vice President—J. K. Corbiere; Secretary—W. R. Cross. The Board of Directors is made up as follows: James W. Alexander, John Jacob Astor, George F. Baker, Edward J. Berwind, Frederic Cromwell, Henry M. Flagler, George G. Haven, Joseph C. Hendrix, Abram S. Hewitt, James N. Jarvie, Augustus D. Juilliard, Joseph Larocque, D. O. Mills, Levi P. Morton, R. A. McCurdy, W. G. Oakman, John Sloane, William C. Whitney, and A. Wolff.

In the reports of trust companies, made to the State Superintendent of Banking, as of Jan. 1 and for the year 1899, the following was the showing of the Morton Trust Company:

RESOURCES.

Stock investments, (market value)	$2,754,366.84
Amount loaned on collaterals	3,127,010.09
Amount loaned on personal securities	200,000.00
Cash on hand	3,000.00
Cash on deposit	1,220,876.96
Other assets	35,241.13
Total	$7,340,695.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,500,000.00
Undivided profits	49,538.14
General deposits payable on demand	4,791,156.88
Total	$7,340,695.02

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$98,859.13
Interest credited depositors during same period	25,348.58
Expenses of institution, same period	23,972.41
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	4,773,988.77
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3½

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY.

The State Trust Company has a capital of $1,000,000, and a surplus and undivided profits amounting to $1,250,000. It was organized in 1890 by Willis S. Paine, one of the Directors of the American Surety Company, with a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $500,000. A large block of the stock, it was said, was subscribed for by the American Surety Company, another large block being taken by a syndicate. Mr. Paine became President, and the Board of Trustees had a majority connected with the management of the American Surety Company.

In 1898 a syndicate was organized by R. A. C. Smith to purchase control of the State Trust Company. The stock was then at 170. Francis S. Bangs, who was President at the time, resigned, and William A. Wheelock succeeded him. Mr. Wheelock's tenure of office was brief, and he gave place to Walter S. Johnston, the present President, who resigned the Presidency of the American Surety to take the position. When Mr. Bangs left six Directors went with him, and their places were taken by William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, Joel B. Erhardt, R. A. C. Smith, P. A. B. Widener, and H. H. Vreeland.

The present officers, in addition to President Johnston, are: Vice Presidents—William A. Nash and Henry H. Cook; Secretary and Treasurer—H. M. Francis; Trust Officer—H. B. Berry; Assistant Secretary—C. L. Wilmerding. The Board of Trustees is as follows: Edward H. Clark, Henry H. Cook, J. B. Duke, Joel B. Erhardt, Joseph N. Hallock, William Jay, Walter S. Johnston, Edwin A. McAlpin, Anson G. McCook, Andrew Mills, William A. Nash, Forrest H. Parker, George Foster Peabody, Elihu Root, Thomas F. Ryan, R. A. C. Smith, H. H. Vreeland, Charles E. Warren, William A. Wheelock, H. P. Whitney, William C. Whitney, and P. A. B. Widener.

The report made to the State Superintendent of Banking showed the following to be the position of the company on Jan. 1 last:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$31,600.00
Stock investments, (market value)	2,694,927.39
Amount loaned on collaterals	11,585,141.84
Amount loaned on personal securities	10,000.00
Cash on hand	40,036.91
Cash on deposit	2,639,235.53
Due from banks	1,228.50
Other assets	120,246.40
Total	$17,122,411.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits	761,889.83
Deposits in trust and general deposits payable on demand	14,829,116.55
Other liabilities	31,405.19
Total	$17,122,411.57

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$880,924.50
Interest credited depositors	227,197.57
Expenses of institution	71,687.70
Dividends declared	50,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	10,947,689.90
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

ABRAM KLING'S ATTACK.

At the beginning of the year Abram Kling, a stockholder, presented to Gov. Roosevelt, through Charles P. Bacon, a lawyer, a petition alleging that in violation of the law the trust company had been loaning money to its own Directors and persons interested in the company, to the amount of over $5,000,000 against collateral of doubtful value, or without a ready market, and also that it had made larger loans than it had a legal right to do.

An examination of the company's affairs was made by ex-Adjt. Gen. Avery D. Andrews, who was specially appointed to make it. He reported that the concern was solvent. At the request of the Governor, Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of Banking, made another examination, and his report confirmed that of Gen. Andrews, and added that there was a large surplus.

The attacks upon the company were continued, however, and in order that no possible doubt as to the soundness of the concern might linger in the minds of the public Gov. Roosevelt asked the Clearing House Committee of the Clearing House Association to make an examination. The committee did so, and found that on Jan. 12, at which time its examination began, the company was in the satisfactory condition shown in the report of the Superintendent of Banking.

On Tuesday last, however, Lawyer Bacon returned to the charge and filed with Attorney General Davies a petition for the revocation of the charter of the State Trust Company on the allegations of fact set forth in his first letter to State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn, and on the report of Gen. Avery Andrews, now in the possession of Superintendent Kilburn.

WOMAN ESCAPES FROM BURGLAR

Takes With Her $5,000 in Money and Her Jewelry After She Was Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—A burglar entered a house at 3,105 Groveland Avenue early yesterday morning and chloroformed a pet dog which he left dead in a closet. He then awakened Mrs. M. V. Price and demanded $5,000 which she had received the day before as the proceeds of the sale of a farm. She attempted to cry for help, but he quickly clasped his hand over her mouth and beat her with her own shoe, because she refused to tell him where she had put the money. The woman feigned unconsciousness.

When the burglar turned to search the room, she left the bed, and in the darkness was able to slip past the thief and secure a jewel box from the dresser. Hastily hiding $900 worth of jewelry and the roll of money in her night robe, she crawled out of the room, staggered up the stairs, and fell fainting into the apartment occupied by Dr. Helen Reynolds Kellogg, who was awakened by her groans.

"I sold my farm at Lake Beulah, Wis., last week and received $5,000 as one of the payments," Mrs. Price said. "On Monday a sudden draft of wind swept out of a front window and scattered in the neighboring streets a number of receipted bills, some of them amounting to $200. The man either learned of the sale of the farm or found one of the scattered receipts and concluded there was a large sum of money in the house."

Florida, Cuba, and Nassau.

Via Penna. R. R. and Southern Railway. New York & Florida Limited leaves New York daily, except Sunday, 12:40 P. M. Two other fast trains daily, 3:25 P. M. and 12:10 night. Through Pullman and dining car service. New York Office 271 Broadway.—Adv.

TAYLOR ASKS FEDERAL AID

Appeal to be Considered To-day at a Cabinet Meeting.

National Administration Desirous of Avoiding Interference in the Kentucky Controversy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Late to-night it is admitted at the White House that a communication has been received from Gov. Taylor of Kentucky, but no further information is given regarding it. The subject is one that will not be discussed for publication by those who have access to the President, Secretary Root alone venturing the admission that an appeal has been received and that it will not be answered at once.

After its receipt by the President, Attorney General Griggs and Secretary Root went to the White House and had a long consultation with the President. At midnight it is ascertained that no reply has been sent to-night and that none will be sent until after the meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow, Friday being the regular Cabinet day.

Gov. Taylor's communication to President McKinley, it is said, is in its nature a memorial. It goes at great length into the situation in Kentucky, making an explanation of the conditions there. While definite and absolute information on this point is not obtainable, there is reason to believe that a specific request for the immediate presence of Federal troops is not made.

It can be stated with great positiveness that there has been no change in the President's attitude and no wavering in the opinion of the Administration that interference with Kentucky's domestic affairs must not be hastily undertaken.

As has been said before, the only pretext upon which the use of Federal troops can be predicted is the interruption of inter-State commerce or interference with free movement of the mails. It is the belief of members of the Cabinet that the Democrats will make efforts to prevent that interference.

Kentucky Democrats here declare that some of the Kentucky Republicans will themselves interfere with the mails in order to provoke the intervention which will result in the employment of United States troops to maintain order.

There is no one who dreads the use of the United States troops in Kentucky at this time more than the President. It is not at all certain that his reply to Gov. Taylor will be sent to-morrow. There is to be no haste in this matter. The Administration believes that it is entitled to reasonable opportunity for reflection before acting.

The situation is one of great perplexity to the Federal authorities. Hitherto it was hoped that the contest between the Republicans and the Democrats at Frankfort would be settled in a legal way, and the Administration has shared the hope of Republicans and some Kentucky Democrats that Gov. Taylor would be able to maintain himself in the office to which they believe he was elected without support of any kind from Washington.

The anxiety of the President and his Cabinet to keep out of the matter was made known to several visitors from Kentucky prior to the meeting of the Legislature, and it was then asserted by Kentucky Republicans here and in Frankfort that the people of the State expected to settle their disputes without Federal intervention.

Much as the occasion for the present disorderly condition of Kentucky is regretted, and much as it is attributed to the Goebel law regulating elections in that State, it is admitted that Kentucky's right to make such election laws as shall seem fit to the majority of the Legislature cannot be questioned.

The Administration does not pretend to any more power to dictate to Kentucky its method of settling election disputes than it would assume to provide a way of settling election disputes in New York State. This has been set forth to the Kentucky visitors to Washington, and they have been warned not to provoke an unnecessary state of disorder.

It is just possible that the President may be compelled, before the controversy about the Governorship is over, to take precautions to assure the security of the Federal courts and of commerce and the mails moving through Kentucky.

To do this it might be necessary to send troops to points where mail trains were obstructed, and to protect the courts from disorderly persons. It would be with the greatest reluctance and apprehension that the Administration would meet this necessity.

The troops would be placed under men instructed to use the utmost caution to avoid a collision with the people, and there would be every precaution to avoid using the forces so as to justify complaint that they were used to sustain either of the claimants of the Governorship.

FRANKFORT HEARS THE NEWS.

Democrats to Urge the President Not to Interfere—Substance of Taylor's Appeal.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 1.—The news, wired from Washington that Gov. Taylor had sent a message to President McKinley, asking for support, had an enlivening effect upon the Democrats here, and to-morrow Senator-elect Blackburn and other Kentucky Democrats will call upon the President and give him the Goebel side of the case.

Ex-Gov. McCreary and Warden Lillard of the Penitentiary held long conversations to-night over the telephone with Mr. Blackburn, giving him the latest phases of the local situation. They received the information from Mr. Blackburn that it had been rendered practically certain that there would be no interference in Kentucky affairs by the National Administration under any circumstances. Notwithstanding the expressed confidence of Mr. Blackburn, the delegation will call upon the President in the effort to wipe out all chance of Federal interference.

It is understood that the message of Gov. Taylor to President McKinley contained between 800 and 1,000 words, and in giving the reasons for appealing as Governor to the National Administration for assistance, Gov. Taylor gave a history of everything that has occurred in Kentucky in connection with the contest since the election of last November.

He cited the election figures reported officially by the County Boards after the election and afterward as returned to the State Board, showing the plurality for the Republican State ticket as afterward affirmed by the State Board of Elections, stating that on the official report of a majority of the State Board the certificates of election were issued and the incumbents duly qualified.

After reviewing all that was done from the date of his inauguration in December to the meeting of the Legislature, early in January, the Governor went into the details of all that has been done since the case passed from the canvassing of the State Board of Elections to the Joint Contest Board, selected by the Legislature, including the alleged unfairness in casting lots for the members of the Joint Contest Board.

It is stated that reference was made to the announcements that arguments would be heard this week by the Contest Boards, and next week given to deliberation in examining authorities and preparing the report to the Legislature on the contest for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

When Senator Goebel was shot down last Tuesday, this individual act of cruelty, which it was declared, should be condemned by all, was made the pretext of interested partisans for the most rash and desperate course of procedure ever known. Even such a deliberative body as the Contest Board brought its deliberations to a sudden conclusion by not hearing any arguments, refusing to postpone its work until the heat of passion had abated, and delivered an immediate impromptu decision in favor of the victim of the assassin.

KENTUCKY TROOPS GUARDING TAYLOR

Bayonets Bar the Doors of the State House to Legislators.

TWO BLOWS AT THE GOVERNOR

Banker and Penitentiary Warden Refuse to Recognize Him.

Lawyers Make a Vain Attempt to End the Trouble—Public Men Receive Threats of Assassination.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 1.—Gov. Taylor and his Republican friends, with the support of the State troops, remained to-day in possession of the State House and other public buildings. The soldiers apparently are awaiting developments. While nearly all the officers are Republicans, many of them said to-day that they had no intention of resisting the legal Governor of Kentucky, providing they were once satisfied that either Taylor or Goebel was legally entitled to the office. Other things being equal, they will stand by Taylor.

Gov. Taylor remains in his office in the Executive Building, and practically

their dignity and were inclined to make facetious remarks to the soldiers.

At 8 o'clock Speaker Trimble posted a notice in the office of the Capitol Hotel, calling members of the House to meet in one of the hotel parlors. Forty-four members only were present, and this being no quorum an adjournment was taken. The meeting was not originally intended as much for business purposes as to serve notice on the military that the Legislature was able to meet when it chose. The notice was posted in ample time to have allowed the soldiers to prevent the gathering.

The Senate also held a short caucus and nominated Senator Carter of Anderson County to be President pro tem. of the Senate, a position heretofore held by Goebel.

The records of the House of Representatives, which were taken from the clerk yesterday by the militia while the Legislature was racing around the streets in the vain endeavor to find a hall in which they could hold a joint session and seat Mr. Goebel, have been returned to him by Gov. Taylor.

NO MONEY FOR MILITIA.

Two direct slaps were given Gov. Taylor to-day by public officers who declined to obey his orders. The first came from President Rodman of the Farmers' Bank, which is a State depository. Some vouchers on the bank were signed by Gov. Taylor in favor of some of the militia officers, who wanted money for their companies. When they were presented at the bank payment was refused. President Rodman said that he did not see how he could pay out the money on orders signed by Gov. Taylor until he knew for certain who was the actual Governor of Kentucky. He had asked an opinion from the attorney of the bank, he said, and when it was received he would act accordingly. He declared he would take no chances of paying out money until he was satisfied he was acting under proper authority.

The attitude of the bank toward the Taylor vouchers created a decidedly bearish sentiment on the part of the local grocers, who have been furnishing supplies to the soldiers, and to-night they refused to honor any orders unless they were accompanied by cash. When this was reported to Adjt. Gen. Collier, he at once furnished the money necessary. At the same time he announced that before the trouble he had foreseen the possible attitude of the bank and the grocers and had secured control of the State military appropriation. He had money enough, he said, to pay for everything. The grocers at once altered their opinion of the financial stability of the militia, and supplies are now flowing into the camp as before.

The second incident promised for a time to have serious consequences, and trouble may yet arise from it. Gov. Taylor issued a pardon to Douglass Hayes, a convict in the Frankfort Penitentiary, who is serving a five-year term for manslaughter, having been sentenced in March, 1890. When the pardon was sent to Warden Lillard he decided that he could not set the man free until he was satisfied regarding the legal status of the Governorship. He declined to honor the pardon, and informed the Penitentiary Commissioners of his action. They agreed with the position taken by the Warden, and the man was held.

The action of Lillard, who is an ardent supporter of Gov. Goebel, aroused intense indignation among the Republicans, and it was declared that a detachment of soldiers would be sent to the penitentiary to take the man away by force if Warden Lillard persisted in his refusal to release Hayes. No such talk, however, came from the office of Gov. Taylor or that of Adjt. Gen. Collier. The talk was resented by the Democrats, and Lillard received open offers of aid in case he should decide to engage in battle with the soldiers over their right to enter the prison and release Hayes.

When his office was visited this evening, the Warden was engaged in a conversation over the telephone. He was giving the man at the other end of the wire information regarding the number of men he could provide to resist a possible attack. He rang off as several visitors entered his office and discontinued the conversation, declining to disclose the identity of the man at the other end of the wire, who was evidently asking him if he desired assistance.

"I can do nothing else than hold the man," said the Warden. "The situation is known to everybody, and I cannot assume the responsibility of releasing men on the order of Mr. Taylor when the Legislature has declared specifically that Mr. Goebel is the Governor of the State.

"Had the pardon been received yesterday, I would have let the man go and been glad to do so. I wish to keep no man in this place, but I cannot release convicts on the order of a man who, it has been declared by the law-making power of the State, has no right to issue such an order."

When asked if he intended to offer resistance to a detachment of troops, if one should be sent to release Hayes, the Warden replied: "Oh, no; it would not do for me to attempt any such thing as that. I have fourteen guards only, and they could not do much against soldiers."

When asked if he did not know where he could obtain plenty of help if he needed it, the Warden said: "When the soldiers come up here and demand the keys for the purpose of taking out Hayes, I think they are likely to get them. If convicts are taken out of here in that manner, the responsibility will rest with the men who take them away and not upon me."

No answer was returned to Gov. Taylor either by Warden Lillard or by the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners. His letter transmitting the pardon was ignored. It is possible that a reply will be made to it tomorrow, but it is not likely.

LAWYERS FAIL TO AGREE

Democrats Refuse to Submit the Case Finally to the United States Supreme Court.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 1.—Lawyers representing the Republicans and Democrats held conferences to-day in an unsuccessful effort to arrive at a peaceful means of settlement of the existing trouble. The suggestion which led to these conferences came from the Republican side, and just before noon T. L. Edelen of Frankfort, one of Taylor's attorneys, appeared at the Capitol Hotel to meet Judge Pryor, Louis McQuown, and Col. William Scott, the legal advisers of the Democracy.

After a short talk Mr. Edelen declared that Gov. Taylor and the Republican Party were anxious to avoid anything that might possibly lead to serious trouble, as the present conditions might do if nothing was done to prevent it. He was assured by the Democratic attorneys that they were as anxious to save any clash between the parties as the Republicans could be. Mr. Edelen then proposed to submit the case of the rival Governors to the Kentucky Court of Appeals, which, he declared, judging by the action of Judge Hazelrigg in swearing in Gov. Goebel, probably would decide against Gov. Taylor. He then wanted the right to submit the matter to the United States Supreme Court for final settlement.

The talk was informal, Mr. Edelen merely stating his proposition in order that the opposing attorneys might take the matter under advisement. The lawyers separated with an agreement to meet again at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

When they met for the second time Mr. Edelen again submitted his proposition and received the reply that the Democratic attorneys desired to have the matter adjudicated in the State courts. To this Mr. Edelen objected, saying he wished the final settlement to be made in the Supreme Court at Washington.

Mr. Edelen asked for details regarding the seating of Gov. Goebel by the joint session last night. As it had been repeatedly announced that the Republicans would claim that the seating of a Governor by joint ballot was contrary to the Goebel election law, which provides, the Republicans claim, that the vote shall be taken separately, the Democrats declined to say anything about the meeting. They told Mr. Edelen that the proceedings of the session were written in the journal of legislative proceedings, and that he would there find all the information which it was possible to give him.

Mr. McQuown urged the Republicans to concede the election and seating of Gov. Goebel, but Mr. Edelen declined to entertain the idea. Nothing more could be said on either side, and the lawyers separated. As they left the room Mr. Edelen intimated that it was possible that he might be able to submit another proposition at some later time. He was given to understand that he would be met half way and the conference was at an end.

TAYLOR STATES HIS POSITION.

Declares the Legislature Acted Illegally, and Says He Will Not Give Up the Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 1.—The conference between attorneys of Taylor and Goebel to-day has been accepted in certain quarters as an indication that Taylor was disposed to yield. In a statement made this morning Gov. Taylor made clear his position.

"The entire proceedings by which it is sought to force me from the Governor's chair," said he, "are arbitrary and without justification, either in law or equity. These proceedings, it is true, are being conducted with all due respect to the formalities of law. But it is the mere formality that is respected. The Democrats are in the majority in the Legislature, and can cloak the most unjust and illegal acts under legal forms. Then they have the sympathy and the support of the courts, from the highest to the lowest, almost, in everything they attempt to do. Why shouldn't they follow the courses laid down by law, under such circumstances?

"How was it in the election? They had the precinct election officers throughout the State; they had the Election Commissioners in almost every county—I might say every county—of the State, and they had the State Election Commissioners. In every instance where there was a doubt regarding a vote cast for a candidate on the Republican ticket that vote was thrown out; wherever there was doubt regarding a vote cast for a candidate on the Goebel Democratic ticket it was counted, and not an opportunity was overlooked to take from the Republican ticket or to add to the advantage of the Democratic ticket.

"In spite of all that, when the returns came to be counted by the State Election Commissioners they showed that I was elected Governor and my ticket with me. But they have the Legislature and they institute contest proceedings. The general form of these proceedings is according to law, but there are irregularities connected with them that stamp them as most illegal and they are. There is no reason why I should give in to these Democrats in the face of these circumstances, and I have no intention of doing so."

As to the action of the Democratic members of the General Assembly, Gov. Taylor said:

"Their session had no semblance of legality. It was a farce. In the first place, as I understand it, there was no notice of the intended session given by the Speaker to all the members, Republican and Democratic. It was held by mere private intimation passed from one Democratic member to another. They are supposed to have met in a room of the Capitol Hotel, but they did not all gather there at one time. They went in by fives and tens, learned what was desired, gave their assent, or their vote, or their signatures, whichever it was, and then left the rooms to make way for the others.

"When I issued the proclamation the Legislature was not in session. It had adjourned without announcing the time or place of its next meeting, a fact that made it entirely within my right to do just as I have done. The Legislature cannot now meet anywhere but in London, as I have ordered, and there it will meet next Tuesday if there is a majority of the legislators in London."

PROCEEDINGS TO OUST TAYLOR.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 1.—Important legal action will probably be instituted against Gov. Taylor to-morrow with the object of compelling him to give up his office. The Democratic attorneys have already prepared the papers in the case, but are guarding them to-night with the greatest secrecy. It is not certain that action will be taken to-morrow, some of the lawyers be taken of the opinion that it will be better to wait a day or two.

The proceedings are expected to be in the nature of a writ of mandamus, demanding that he vacate the office of Governor. It is practically certain that Governor Taylor will pay no attention to any process from the State courts.

CONGRESSMEN ON CONTEST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A number of the lawyers of the House of both political parties spent part of to-day in consideration of the legal phases of the situation in Kentucky.

Representative Grosvenor of Ohio said: "It is beyond cavil that Taylor, up to whatever action was taken yesterday, was legally Governor of Kentucky, because he had the certificate of election from the Board of Election under the Goebel law. If the contest was legally passed upon by the terms of the Goebel law, then Goebel now is Governor and Taylor is ousted. Here two considerations arise. A distinguished Kentucky lawyer informs me that in the final proceedings each House must act separately, not the two houses jointly. If he is right, then the action yesterday is void. As to the right of Taylor to convoke the Legislature Feb. 6 at London, I can give no opinion, as I am not sufficiently familiar with the law of Kentucky. If it is a legal order under the Constitution, then any act of the Legislature before that date is void."

Representative Rhea of Kentucky said: "The Democrats have pursued constitutional and peaceful methods, and public sentiment must and will sustain this party. Goebel has been duly declared Governor by the only constitutional body authorized to determine the rights of the contest in a perfectly legal and orderly manner, and will be sustained in the courts of this country."

Representative Miers, (Dem., Ind.,) who was Judge of the Circuit Court of Indiana for two years, said that he had read the provision of the Kentucky Constitution empowering the Governor to adjourn the Legislature in case of "war, insurrection or pestilence" to such place as he should fix, and it seemed to him that the Governor must be the judge of the existence of a state of insurrection. "Gov. Taylor," he added, "having declared a state of insurrection, and adjourned the Legislature to meet Feb. 6, it strikes me in an off-hand way that no action taken by the members of the Legislature before that date could be legal."

Representative Grout of Vermont said: "The certificate of the Election Commissioners made Taylor's title as Governor complete till legally set aside by the Legislature. The committee of the house had found Goebel elected, and if that finding had been legally adopted by the Legislature it would unquestionably make Goebel the legal Governor. But meantime, Gov. Taylor, under a provision in the Constitution, called the Legislature together at London on the ground that Frankfort was in a state of insurrection. Whether the condition in Frankfort justified this action of the Governor is, of course, a proper inquiry for the courts, and I will venture no opinion upon it. Until held legal by the courts it must stand, and the fact remains that the Legislature was not allowed to and did not assemble as a Legislature and adopt the report giving Goebel the seat. In an informal way it declared him elected.

"I believe the courts will hold that the action of the Legislature should have been in the two houses, as deliberative bodies regularly convened, with notice to the minority as well as the majority of time and place, in order to make its action legal, especially on so important a matter as unseating a Governor. I cannot see how Goebel's title can be held good on the informal and ex parte action of the Democrats, even though Taylor's action in adjourning the Legislature may ultimately be held unjustifiable. The question raised is one of title and not of right."

Representative Wheeler (Dem., Ky.,) said: "The Constitution of Kentucky provides for the meeting of the Legislature at the seat of government. It had been meeting there when the acting Governor forcibly restrained it from entering the Hall of Representatives and prevented it from meeting at any other point. The provision for meeting in the legislative hall is merely directory. Failure to meet at that place does not vitiate that act of legislation, and ordering the oath administered is the judicial determination of the contest pending by the highest authority known to the law of the State and from which there is no appeal. The Chief Justice of the State recognized this by administering the oath to Goebel."

WOMEN TO HOLD MASS MEETING.

They Will Aid in the Efforts to Purify Kentucky Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1.—The women of Kentucky propose to take a hand in the efforts to purify politics in Kentucky. Mrs. George C. Avery, President of the Women's Emergency Association of Louisville, has, acting under the authority of the association, issued the following call:

"The Women's Emergency Association, representing nearly 3,000 women, who compose the principal clubs, church, and philanthropic societies, &c., of the City of Louisville, will hold a mass meeting in the church building, corner Fourth and Chestnut Streets, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1900, at 3:30 o'clock P. M. The meeting will be addressed by the following ministers:

The Right Rev. Bishop Dudley and the Revs. Carter Helm Jones, E. L. Powell, and J. Kinsey Smith, also Messrs. Alexander Humphrey, and Temple Bodley, and is called for the special purpose of directing the attention of women to the importance and necessity of using their influence in behalf of good citizenship.

"Resolutions will be presented condemning the practice of carrying concealed weapons. The meeting will be strictly nonpartisan, and every woman in the city of Louisville is cordially invited."

To Pray for Kentucky's Deliverance.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 1.—Bishop Lewis W. Burton of the Diocese of Lexington, today issued an invitation to all Christian people of this city to assemble in mass service to-morrow in the Christ Church Cathedral "for supplication to Almighty God for guidance and deliverance in this anxious time of civil disorder and tumult." The meeting was called at the instance of such ministers of Central Kentucky as could be reached by telegraph.

MR. GOEBEL'S HEART WEAK

Unless It Becomes Stronger the Doctors Fear He Cannot Live Many Hours.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 1.—The news from Mr. Goebel's room at 11:30 to-night is serious, and indicates that he may possibly die before morning. The action of the heart has grown weaker, and as circulation through the right lung is retarded by his wound, but little blood is received by the heart. Unless the action of the heart becomes stronger, it is feared death will ensue.

Mr. Goebel passed an unfavorable day, although he was fairly comfortable when night came on. He has half a dozen doctors around him, and the reports of his condition vary according to the latest physician who leaves his room. One doctor is confident that he will recover, and another generally allows him an hour or two before he shall breathe his last.

His strength is maintained to a great extent by injections. He has had several sinking spells, out of which he was brought with some difficulty. He seemed to rally less readily from each successive collapse, but held his own steadily throughout the afternoon.

His kidneys have practically ceased their functions and slight symptoms of pneumonia have appeared, but have not as yet become so serious as to cause alarm in themselves. The majority of the doctors entertain no hope of his recovery.

At 9:30 to-night Dr. McCormick, the most optimistic of the physicians, declared that in his opinion there was no reason why Mr. Goebel should not recover. The traces of pneumonia which had appeared, he declared to be the usual occurrences in cases of this kind. The most serious symptom was, he said, the refusal of the kidneys to operate, and a consequent danger of blood poisoning.

SAYS THERE WAS A PLOT.

Sutton, Arrested Wednesday, Believed By Louisville Police to Know All About the Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 1.—The Louisville police are almost certain they have the key to the plot to assassinate Senator Goebel.

James L. Sutton, who was arrested yesterday, suspected of lunacy, is rational today, and he tells a straight story. He says there was a preconceived plot and that the originator of it was an ex-official of the State. He says this man arranged with three men to do the shooting and showed them the room in the third floor of the Executive Building from which the shooting took place. He also told the men the hour when Goebel would pass the window to go to the State Senate chamber.

Sutton is strongly suspected of being one of the men who took part in the plot. Suspicion is based on the fact that Sutton's description is not unlike that of one of the alleged culprits, and that he arrived here on the first train out of Frankfort on the evening of the shooting. Sutton talked loudly to himself in his room at the Victoria, and was heard to exclaim, "I am not the man who killed Goebel, but I know who did!" He leaped from a window to escape arrest, but was caught after a short run. The fall did not seriously injure him.

Sutton is a native of Shelby County. He was in Frankfort, he admits, on the day of the attempted assassination. He says he came to Louisville that night to transact some business, but got out with some men and was drugged.

WATTERSON ACCUSES TAYLOR.

Assassination, He Says, Naturally Ended the Republican Campaign.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 1.—Henry Watterson, editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal, passed through here to-day on his way home to Louisville from a lecture tour in the West. In an interview on the situation in Kentucky he said:

"It surprises no one in Kentucky. It is a logical consequence of a campaign of corruption and debauchery. In a word, from first to last the Democrats have had to meet the money of the railroads and the threats of the Republicans, organized for armed violence, at every turn, and how these things culminate in assassination."

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 1.—Under the head of "Government by Assassination," Mr. Watterson to-morrow will charge that Gov. Taylor is responsible for the shooting of Mr. Goebel. Speaking of Taylor, he will say:

"No one, however, could have contemplated that the de facto Governor would go to the length he has gone in condoning murder after promoting it, and in shielding murderers after setting them on. Mr. Goebel was shot down from an ambush provided by the de facto Governor, Taylor. Instantly all effort to arrest his assassin was blocked by Taylor's orders.

"Two days have passed and not a word is said by this mock Governor, so ready with his treasonable proclamations and so prompt with his lawless use of troops to disperse legislative bodies, and to terrorize courts of law, to pursue the perpetrators of the horrible deed done under his own official roof, almost in his presence, and by men brought to Frankfort by his orders. If this be not a public acknowledgment of complicity, then there is no significance in human conduct. Even a Louisville and Nashville Railroad attorney would characterize it as at the very least 'contributory negligence.' Truly, whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

NEW YORK WOODS FOR PARIS.

The Exhibit Prepared by the State Superintendent of Forests.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The exhibit of woods of the State of New York for the Paris Exposition will consist of 79 different species and 180 pieces of wood. Each specimen is 12 inches long, 5 inches wide, and three-quarters of an inch thick.

There are two samples of each species. One shows the rough surface as it comes from the saw, while the opposite side has a smooth surface, showing the appearance of the wood as worked in a planing machine or under a carpenter's hand plane. The second piece is finished in oil on one side and on the other side in varnish, with a fine polish, or "piano finish." A few species are represented by more than two pieces, in order better to show some of the beautiful peculiarities of the wood, such as curly and bird's-eye maple, and also to show its appearance when quarter sawed and otherwise. The specimens are arranged in rows on six upright frames, with three rows and thirty pieces on each frame.

"In planning this exhibit," says Superintendent of Forests Fox, "I endeavored to prepare something different from the ones shown in the Forestry Building at the Chicago Exposition. The collection is unique in its design and attractive in appearance. Some of the specimens, by reason of the rare beauty of the wood, combined with the elegant, artistic finish, will afford a pleasant surprise to many who are already familiar with the woods of our State. The commercial character of the exhibit cannot fail to please all whose business or occupation might cause them to take a practical interest in such a collection."

ACCUSED OF OBTAINING $80,000 BY SWINDLING

Julius Schroeter Arrested on Complaint of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

BOGUS VIRGINIA BONDS USED

Importers and Traders' National Bank Sued for Conspiracy — Seaboard National Said to Have Lost $20,000.

Julius Schroeter, a middle-aged, respectable-looking German, with a residence at 7 Tiffany Park, Forest Hill, N. J., is now locked up in the Tombs on a charge of having swindled the banking firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. out of $38,000 by means of old, worthless forms of bonds of the State of Virginia, with forged signatures. If the story told by the police is correct, he also swindled the Seaboard National Bank out of $20,000 by the same method.

It was discovered last night that Schroeter has been the proprietor of a factory in Newark known as the People's Light Company for some time. According to the statements of some of the employes of the factory, his operations there have been also in violation of the law, as he was engaged in the manufacture of a style of gas mantle which had been patented by another firm.

As a result of Schroeter's operations with the forged bonds a suit for conspiracy to defraud was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court here by Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. against the Importers and Traders' National Bank of New York.

The worthless paper which Schroeter succeeded in retailing at such a high price was printed in 1882 by the Kendall Banknote Company. In that year the State of Virginia was issuing a series of bonds to pay off its debt. The State authorities made a contract with the Kendall Banknote Company for the printing of these bonds, but afterward cancelled it on account of a dispute and had the bonds printed by the American Banknote Company.

The first batch, which consisted of 431 $1,000 bonds, were printed by the Kendall Banknote Company before its contract with the State of Virginia had been canceled. The package containing them was sent to Richmond, where the State authorities refused to receive it, then back to New York, where the banknote company refused to receive it, and was finally sold at auction to defray the express charges.

Occasionally, as time intervened since then, one or two of these bonds have turned up and been pronounced worthless. Last September, however, Schroeter appeared in New York with a batch of over a hundred of them to which the signatures of the State officials of Virginia had been forged.

In some way he secured an introduction to one of the officials of the Importers and Traders' Bank, it is said, according to Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau. Schroeter had little difficulty in securing a loan of $30,000 from the bank, leaving as collateral security bonds with a face value of $50,000.

In October he returned to the bank with forty-five more bonds and a request for another loan of $20,000. This time the bank officials became doubtful of Schroeter's honesty, and asked him for time in which they might consider the advisability of making him a second loan. Five of Schroeter's bonds were sent to the State authorities in Virginia, who pronounced the signatures forgeries and the bonds worthless.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. allege that the bank officials, after finding the bonds worthless, pressed Schroeter for the return of the money he had borrowed, and finally supplied him with a number of the worthless bonds in their possession and enabled him to pass them on the plaintiffs in order that he might pay off his indebtedness to the bank. Schroeter is said to have secured on Oct. 18 a loan of $10,000 and on the 21st $28,000 more from Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. For security he deposited worthless bonds with a par value of $58,000.

Capt. McClusky said yesterday the prisoner gave the Importers and Traders' Bank a check for $5,000 which he had received from Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., as well as 450 shares in his mantel factory, for which he received forty-five of his worthless bonds back again. Capt. McClusky declared he took these bonds to the Seaboard National Bank and left them there as security for another $20,000.

W. A. Underwood of the law firm of Underwood, Van Vorst, Rosen and Hoyt, counsel for Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., says Schroeter, when questioned as to where he had received the bonds, said they were not his, but the property of Mrs. Emmeline Turner, formerly a resident of Mount Vernon, but who now lives in London. Schroeter exhibited when arrested a power of attorney purporting to come from her. Capt. McClusky says he manufactured it himself, and that he has been living with the woman at Forest Hill.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. early in November discovered the worthlessness of the bonds they had received and notified the police, who immediately set on foot a search for Schroeter. The police got wind of Schroeter's whereabouts in New Jersey about six weeks ago. From that time his factory has remained closed and his home apparently deserted. No further traces were found of him or Mrs. Turner until he was arrested yesterday as he was leaving the Lord's Court Building on William Street.

When arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court Schroeter refused to make any statement. "Mr. Dodd of 20 Broad Street is my counsel," said Schroeter, "and he will appear and speak for me in a few minutes."

Lawyer Dodd did not appear, however, although the Court waited for him for half an hour. No lawyer by the name of Dodd is given at 20 Broad Street in the City Directory. George Simpson, a law partner of Abraham Levy, finally came forward, saying he represented the prisoner in the absence of Mr. Dodd. He moved for an adjournment until this morning, which was granted, the prisoner being held in $5,000 bail.

In Forest Hill, N. J., where Schroeter has been living for the last seven months, little is known concerning his character or antecedents. It was known that he was the proprietor of a gas mantle factory, and when detectives were seen looking for him it was supposed he was wanted for an infringement on the rights of some other company.

Schroeter employed ten men and about twice as many girls, the majority of whom were brought from New York. Any girls who were hired to work in the factory were ordered not to refer at all to their work in their conversation. All the windows in the factory, which is a two-story brick structure, were painted so that nobody could see inside.

Miss Kate Krushaw of Forest Hill, who was employed in the factory for several months, declares Schroeter once said to her: "It is against the law to make the gas mantels, and I was once forced to close a factory in New York on that account."

Another of Schroeter's neighbors says that he was seldom seen about his house. A woman with gray hair and a young man who was generally supposed to be his son, have been seen in his house from time to time, but not recently.

Officers of the Importers and Traders' National Bank refused to discuss the matter except to say the charge of conspiracy was absurd.

MRS. PALMER'S CAMPAIGN.

Opposition to Her as a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Potter Palmer, who has been in Washington nearly a week, is doing some quiet electioneering for herself. She wants to be one of the twelve honorary Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. It is learned on good authority that the appointment had already been decided upon and Mrs. Palmer's name was at the head of the list, when a sudden and mysterious opposition developed, and the announcement of the appointments was held up.

The source of the opposition is believed to be Commissioner General Ferd. Peck, and the cause social jealousy. Paris exposition authorities do not object to her coming in some other capacity, but as a Commissioner she would have something like a diplomatic standing. She would have to be invited to many strictly official functions, where she would be the only woman present, and would be out of place. But Mrs. Palmer wants to go, and she is determined to go with the prestige of official standing.

MINISTERS ASK FOR PEACE

Urge Settlement of the Transvaal Dispute by Arbitration.

WANT UNITED STATES TO ACT

Dr. H. Pereira Mendes Says Vile Passions Were Exhibited at the Recent Pro-Boer Meeting.

A meeting in the interest of peace and the substitution of arbitration for war in the settlement of the disputes between Great Britain and the South African Republic was held in Carnegie Hall last night under the auspices of a large number of clergymen of various denominations. The Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, pastor of St. James's Lutheran Church, presided, and George W. Van Siclen acted as secretary, and the list of Vice Presidents included nearly 100 of the most prominent ministers in the city.

At the close of the meeting resolutions were adopted urging the early stoppage of the war and the submission of the questions at issue to a court of arbitration and calling upon President McKinley to tender the good offices of this country to bring about these results. Copies of these resolutions were ordered to be sent to President McKinley, Queen Victoria, President Krüger of the Boer Republic, President Steyn of the Orange Free State, and to the recently organized Committee of Conciliation of Great Britain.

One of the limitations placed upon the speakers was that the merits of either side of the controversy be not discussed, and, although it was apparent that the sympathy of the speakers and the audience was largely on the side of the Boers, the rule was adhered to with considerable fidelity, and those who favored English valor received quite as much applause as those who spoke of the bravery displayed by the Boers.

DR. REMENSNYDER'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Remensnyder, who was called to the chair, in the place of the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton of the Church of the Transfiguration, who was out of the city, made the first address. He began by recalling to his audience the fact that just as the twentieth century was closing with a Peace Conference, an exterminating war had broken out between two civilized peoples. There were only three reasons for war as the arbiter in the present dispute. One was that force settles a question as right—a hideously false statement. The second was selfishness, and the third was glory. "'Follow the flag' is the cry of those who war for Glory," the speaker said, "but there is something greater than a nation's flag—God, conscience, the flag of Truth that waves over all nations.

"Arbitration," he continued, "substitutes reason for passion, justice for force. It recognizes the right and brotherhood of men, prevents the carnage of war, and quenches ferocity and hate.

"Let us then, in the name of the American people, in the name of the Spirit and Church of Christ, in the name of the humanities of our age, call upon our Government, to interpose its friendly offices, and this our multitudinous call is echoed by the shrieks of agony on South African battlefields, and by the moans of widows and orphans. And as this mighty call reaches our honored President, should he propose and secure arbitration, the act would shine in the whitest light of any in American history."

MR. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

Robert B. Roosevelt, who followed, declared that the British Government had made a serious blunder. England had proved herself to be the friend of the United States at a time when the latter needed a friend, he said, and it behooves Americans now to return a friendly eye by taking a stand as a friend to both belligerents and do all they can to bring about peace. "Meetings like this," he exclaimed, "do incalculable good. They set the British mind to thinking.

"They show to the world that the American conscience has doubted, to put it mildly, the justice of this war; they bring to bear upon our Government, and upon both parties to the conflict, the public opinion of the world; they will tend to sustain our Government in acting as soon as in its judgmen an opportunity presents itself to intervene. What man with a human heart in his body would fail to do all in his power to avert any war, much more one between peoples of the same lineage, of the same sturdy love of justice and liberty, the same religion, who with a little forbearance might be brought together not alone to be friends, but to unite as one people, to coalesce, to fuse into a single race?"

The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, said in part: "I am glad we are met not to denounce or to argue, but simply to express our conviction that the American Republic owes it to itself and to the world to do everything that lies within its power to end this deadly and suicidal war. There are those who tell us that we have no right to interfere because of the Monroe doctrine. A few months ago, when it became our duty to sink a Spanish fleet on the other side of the globe, we did it, and our cannon balls went through the Monroe doctrine without doing that venerable policy any perceptible damage.

"What is this Republic for but to make precedents? From the very beginning until now we have done things in an unprecedented way, and the world is a happier world because we have not waited for some other nation to tell us what to do. America should be the peacemaker among the nations of the earth. We alone of all the nations of the earth can get England's ear. We are recreant to our duty if we do not attempt it."

The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, after a plea for arbitration in all cases of international disputes, said:

"It does no good to call England a land-grabber. What are we doing in the Philippines? It does no good to call the Boers narrow in their views of citizenship. America shuts out the Chinese. No nation can safely point the finger at another to-day.

"No nation can say to another, 'Stand aside, for I am holier than thou.' But all can turn the backs on the past and begin a new and mighty effort to show that they are loving children of Him who, Moses declares, 'loveth the peoples.'"

Dr. Mendes then referred to the pro-Boer meeting held in Grand Central Palace on Monday night, at which, he said, "vile passions were exhibited." "One of the sentiments expressed," he continued, "was, may there be more orphans and widows in England,' and then, according to the papers, the walls shook with applause. Another speaker said that he 'prayed that the price of crape would rise in England.' That man was a representative man. A representative of what? Of human brotherhood? No, no. Of human hatred."

Turning to the ministers who sat about him on the platform, Dr. Mendes exclaimed, "I take it that you regard such a meeting as a blot on our civilization. I trust that on some future Sunday to be agreed upon you and all Christian ministers in this city will preach on the subject of "Arbitration as a Substitute for War," and I can promise that the ministers of my faith will do likewise."

George Gluyas Mercer of Philadelphia and the Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Duryee, pastor of Grace Reformed Dutch Church, also spoke.

WEDDED FOR THE FIFTH TIME.

A. H. Campbell of Brooklyn Now the Husband of a Woman Whom He Petted as a Child.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 1.—A. H. Campbell of Brooklyn and Mrs. Phoebe Osborn of Plainfield, N. J., were married here this morning. The groom is seventy-four years old and this was his fifth marriage. The bride was a widow of fifty-five years. Both are much younger in appearance than in years, and after the ceremony they blushed as though it was the first time they had taken a principal part in such an event. They had been acquainted for half a century, ever since as a child Phoebe Carpenter, the bride of to-day, was trotted on Mr. Campbell's knee when he visited her home in Glen Cove, L. I.

In his young manhood Mr. Campbell went to Brooklyn to reside and became prosperous in business. With Henry Bergh he founded the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and for more than a quarter of a century was its superintendent, giving his services gratuitously. During that period he made over 3,000 arrests, and he is still active in the work of the organization. After the death of Mr. Campbell's fourth wife he became engaged three years ago to a Mrs. Wildredge of Glen Cove, but before the date set for the marriage she died. He mourned her death and then renewed the acquaintance of Mrs. Osborn, who had grown to womanhood, married, and became a widow since he had known her as a child. The two decided to pass the remainder of their days in companionship.

When the Rev. W. W. Gillies, now the Methodist pastor in Greenwich, was preaching his trial sermon before the presiding elder in Cold Spring some twenty years ago, Mr. Campbell was one of the listeners and commended him at its close. They have been close friends since then, Mr. Gillies having officiated at all the marriages and funerals in Mr. Campbell's family. It was due to this that Mr. Campbell and Mrs. Osborn journeyed to Greenwich to-day to be married by their friend. The assistant town clerk, Chester Child, was summoned to the Methodist parsonage and there drew up the marriage license. After dinner at the Lenox House Mr. and Mrs. Campbell departed for their future home in Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

AT THE HOTELS.

EMPIRE—Percy Proctor, Oakland, Cal.; M. A. Phillips, Calumet, Mich.

FIFTH AVENUE—B. Clarke Wheeler, Aspen, Col.

GRAND—Col. Amasa Clarke, Brookline, Mass.

HOLLAND—Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence.

MAJESTIC—T. King, Boston; W. Perkins, St. Paul.

MANHATTAN—Gov. Elisha Dyer and staff, Rhode Island; President John H. Barrow, Oberlin College, Ohio.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. Amasa J. Parker, Albany; Capt. J. W. Black, United States Army.

WALDORF—Marvin Hughitt, Chicago; A. J. Cassatt, Philadelphia; Major J. G. D. Knight, United States Army; James Brown Potter, Newport; Frank C. Loring, Washington; Capt. Peter, United States Navy; Alfred Bishop Mason, Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. McGrath, druggists' sundries; Hotel Normandie.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Leahy, laces, Miss T. Anderson, millinery; Mrs. K. Meinhard, jewelry, 157 Duane Street; Hotel Normandie.

Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Hall, housefurnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Goldsmith, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; M. B. Johns, millinery; L. Frisch, notions, 515 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. C. King, clothing and corsets, 396 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; F. W. Hedgiock, laces and embroideries, 56 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Miller, silks; 2 Walker Street.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Creedon, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Smith, E. L., Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. B. Hamilton, cloaks and suits; Holland House.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Bonnell, velvets; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; L. W. Bundy, ribbons; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. E. Cassell, silks and velvets; H. Cowperthwait, stationery; T. J. Mooney, fancy goods; C. G. Darnell, hosiery; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; L. S. Hinman, china and glass; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. B. Patterson, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods; 46 Broome Street; Westminster Hotel.

Cook & Hills, Hartford, Conn.; J. R. Hills, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Seager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; Luke Levy, clothing; Belvedere House.

Sommer, B., & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. Sommer, infants' wear; Belvedere House.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Mr. Spooner, laces; 2 Walker Street.

Elband, H. A., Galveston, Texas; dry goods and notions; Belvedere House.

Robinson, Chery & Co., Washington, D. C.; W. P. Robinson, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.

Weed, Colburn & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. A. Weed, hats and caps; Westminster Hotel.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Sage, cloaks, suits, millinery, and ladies' and infants' wear, 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics, 8 Greene Street; Stuart House.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. F. Sisson, general buyer; Stuart House.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss O'Brien, children's wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Dunn, Tefft & Co., Columbus, Ohio; D. H. Tefft, domestics; Miss E.

GAMBLING IN BROOKLYN

Chief Devery, as Reported, Will Again Make Transfers.

Police Collusion with Gamblers Denied by Commissioners, Who Blame Courts and Raines Law.

Brooklyn Police Inspectors and Captains are very much wrought up over the activity shown by Chief Devery in holding them to a strict accountability for the large number of poolrooms and other gambling resorts which, it is alleged, are in operation in that borough, and among the rank and file of the force all sorts of rumors of impending changes are circulated. One of the most persistent rumors is one to the effect that Capt. Reynolds is to be restored to his place at the head of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, while Capt. James K. Price, formerly of the Tenderloin, is to be assigned to the command of the Adams Street Police Station.

Chief Devery, who would be the only one to order such a transfer, smilingly said yesterday that he knew nothing about it. He refused to discuss the situation in Brooklyn, saying that he could not speak of matters which were under official investigation, and Deputy Chief Mackellar and precinct commanders who were approached maintained a like reserve.

President Bernard J. York of the Police Commission declares that he will force the police to do their duty in the matter of closing up poolrooms and gambling establishments in Brooklyn; that each Inspector in the borough will be held accountable for his district, and that they and the Captains must either stop the gambling or take the consequences.

Commissioner Hess said: "The criticism of the police in Brooklyn is justifiable; but if that is the condition of things, it must be of recent origin. I say stamp out the gamblers. Break down doors if you can get the proof. I am against gambling and poolrooms generally, and in this I am entirely in accord with Mr. York, and I know the other Commissioners are also.

"But these clubs, the greatest evil permitted by the Raines law, with their 'fake' membership, can conduct gambling of all sorts and it is very hard to get evidence. Another thing, we haven't the support of the Magistrates, as I have said before. They will not hold accused men unless we bring corroborative proof from persons not connected with the force. They do not seem to take the affidavit of a policeman.

"I think there has lately been some improvement in New York, and the gamblers have very likely been driven over to Brooklyn, where they have more chance to hide their nefarious business in that vast territory.

"I do not think, as charged, that the police are charging a regular tariff for protection. There would be some 'squealing;' something would come out. There are 7,500 people on the force. I doubt very much if all the police have shut their eyes to violations of this law. There may be isolated cases, but the Commissioners and the Chief have done everything they could to find out by changing detectives and changing Captains."

Commissioner Abell put the blame on the Magistrates and said he had recently supervised the raiding of a poolroom in Brooklyn on good evidence, but the prisoners were discharged and the police rebuked from the bench. He also blamed the Raines law, which, he said, was a good tax measure, but it had made the way easy for the formation of gambling clubs.

"If they would pass a law to prevent the introduction of telegraph machines into such clubs," he said, "we could wind them up very quickly."

Commissioner Abell said he believed the stories of money paid to police for protection generally originated among men who had attempted to start in similar enterprises in order to get revenge on the police.

Commissioner Abell said that he knew of no impending change in the Brooklyn Detective Bureau.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Unexpended Balance of $1,727,607 to Build New High Schools.

The Central Board of Education held a special meeting yesterday afternoon in the old building on Grand Street. Twelve members were present. The board approved the action of its Committee on Buildings in revoking the contract with the Mapes-Reeve Construction Company for the erection of the new Public Schools Nos. 70 and 84, in Brooklyn, because of failure to fulfill the contract's terms and having the surety companies that had gone on the bonds complete the two buildings. It was also decided to award the contract for building Public School No. 26 in Brooklyn to William P. McGarry, the lowest bidder. Fifteen thousand dollars was allowed for furnishings and repairs to the new Hall of Education.

A letter was read from Controller Coler requesting that the board make a statement before March next of all unexpended balances and unpaid liabilities for 1899.

The report of the Committee on Buildings favoring the expending of a balance on hand of $1,727,607 45 for new high schools was adopted. These schools will be built in the following order: Commercial High School, Sixty-fifth Street, between the Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue; Girls' High School, One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, west of Seventh Avenue; the mixed high school in Boston Road, Borough of the Bronx, and the Boys' High School. A motion was offered that the medical examination of teachers shall not take place until after their appointment. The matter was referred to the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation.

On motion of Commissioner Davis, the hour for holding the Central Board meetings hereafter was changed from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 8 in the evening.

JOINT WORK ON SCHOOL BILLS.

Assembly Sub-Committee to Consult with Similar Body from the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The Assembly Cities Committee to-night tried to find a way out of the difficulty that faces them in the matter of the numerous bills for the administration of school affairs in the City of New York. It was finally decided that the best plan would be to appoint a sub-committee that in conjunction with a like committee from the Senate Committee would consider all the bills before them and frame a measure that would cover the case.

The committee appointed on behalf of the Assembly consists of Assemblymen Brennan, Davis, Degraw, Trainor, and McKeown. The committee from the Senate is to consist of three persons not yet selected.

For Free Textbooks.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Assemblyman Sullivan to-day introduced a bill which provides that Boards of Education and school Trustees in cities, villages, and school districts of the State shall furnish the new text books free of charge. The State is to pay the cost, and the money therefor is to be appropriated annually by the Legislature.

CITY CLUB'S BALLOT BILL.

Likely to be Introduced in Both Houses Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—It is understood here that the City Club's Ballot bill, fashioned after the law now in force in Massachusetts, will be introduced in both houses of the Legislature next week. Senator Elsberg will have charge of the measure in the Senate and Mr. Fallows will introduce it in the Assembly.

The bill is regarded by many as an improvement on the present ballot law in this State, as it is believed that the secrecy of the ballot will be maintained better. It provides that the individual voter shall deposit his ballot in the box instead of handing it to an inspector, as is now the custom.

TO AMEND STOCK CORPORATION LAW

Senator Mackey's Bill Provides for Reports Open to Inspection.

ALBANY Feb. 1.—Senator Mackey to-day introduced a proposed amendment to the stock incorporation law which provides that every corporation shall make a report to the Secretary to the State according to the form which may be prescribed by him. The report shall exhibit in detail the resources and liabilities of the corporation at the close of business on any past day by him specified. It must further state the actual consideration for which its capital stock was issued, the names of the corporations or individuals to whom debts are owing, the nature and actual value of the amount of its assets and a true and correct account of all of its receipts, disbursements, transactions, and business since making its last report.

Such report shall be subject to the inspection of all the shareholders and creditors of the corporation, and the officers authorized to assess taxes under State or municipal authority, and every State officer or member of any State or municipal legislative body or State or municipal board which has the right to inspect, supervise, or alter, modify, regulate, rescind, or repeal any law or ordinance under or by virtue of which such corporation was created.

AMENDMENTS TO MAZET BILL.

Charter Committee May Be Increased to Fifteen Men.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—J. P. Clark of New York conferred with the Governor to-day concerning amendments to be made to the bill introduced by the Mazet Committee empowering the Governor to appoint a committee to revise the New York Charter.

One of the principal amendments under consideration which the Cities Committee considered in executive session to-day is to increase the number of Commissioners from eleven to fifteen. Another is to allow the Commissioners pay at the rate of $20 per day so as to insure a full attendance of meetings of the commission.

Longer Term for Assemblymen.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—A proposed amendment to the Constitution is contained in a concurrent resolution which Mr. Sawyer will introduce in the Assembly. It provides that the terms of Assemblymen shall hereafter be for two years instead of one, and that the Assemblymen elected in 1902 shall serve during the years 1903 and 1904. The proposition, if it passes the Legislature, will have to be confirmed by the people at a general election.

Hearing on Nassau Tax Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The entire Board of Supervisors of Nassau County appeared before the Cities Assembly Committee this afternoon to urge favorable action on the Doughty bill, which gives to the Board of Assessors of Nassau County the power to make assessments on lands situated in that county, on which are erected reservoirs of the New York City water system. Fred H. Ingraham, counsel for the board, spoke in favor of the bill. A further hearing on the bill was set down for the 15th inst

Another Palisades Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Assemblyman Davis has introduced another bill for the preservation of the Palisades, in line with the recommendation by the commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt. The bill appropriates $250,000 by this State for the purpose, and gives the Governor power to appoint ten Commissioners, to be known as the Commissioners of the Palisades. They are to serve five years without compensation.

Appointments by the Governor.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Gov. Roosevelt sent these nominations to the Senate to-day: Bradish Johnson of Islip, L. I., to succeed Truman G. Backus as manager of the Long Island State Hospital, and Isaac N. Seligman, as manager of the Manhattan State Hospital, to succeed himself. The last was immediately confirmed, the other being referred.

ASSEMBLY BILLS PASSED.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The following bills were passed in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $35,000 for the use of the State Tax Commission for the enforcement of the franchise tax law.

Mr. McMILLAN—Authorizing Schenectady to issue $109,000 in bonds for the construction of sewers; also authorizing the Common Council to raise $35,000 for the purchase of lands and buildings for Fire Department purposes.

Mr. ELLIS—Permitting veterinarians who received their degree prior to Jan. 1, 1897, to secure from the Regents a certificate allowing them to practice.

Mr. W. J. SULLIVAN—Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the alleged claims of Utica against the State for local assessments and improvements.

Mr. TRIPP—Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to determine the alleged claims of Henry V. Pelton, John W. Pelton, and Mary F. Hutchins.

Mr. BURNETT—Prohibiting gambling on State fair grounds. The bill provides that an agricultural society, agricultural club, or agricultural exposition which shall use, or permit the use of, any gambling device, instrument, or contrivance in the operation of which bets are laid or wagers made, wheel of fortune, or the playing or carrying on of any game of chance, upon the grounds used by, for, or during any annual meeting, fair, or exhibition, shall thereupon forfeit its right to any moneys it would or might be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act.

Mr. HITCHCOCK—To authorize the Hudson River Water Power Company to erect and maintain a dam across the Hudson River between Glen's Falls and Palmer's Falls.

Mr. GREEN—Discharging all assessments for public improvements against the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, New York City.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Authorizing Nassau County to sell and convey lands to Queens County for the erection of county buildings.

Mr. RODENBECK—Changing the name of the Court of Appeals Library at Rochester to that of "Law Library of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Fourth Judicial Department."

OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Among the bills introduced to-day in the Legislature were the following:

Senate.

Senator COGGESHALL—Appropriating $33,000 for the removal of Lock No. 1 of the Black River Canal to a point north of Dominick Street in the City of Rome and for the construction of a bridge over the canal.

Senator WILLIS—To compel the equipment of street surface railroad cars with automatic fenders.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Appropriating $20,000 for the payment of the salaries of all employes in the State who enlisted as volunteers in the United States service for the war with Spain during the period of such service.

Senator KRUM—Authorizing the Amsterdam Street Railroad Company to supply light, heat, and power to the inhabitants and municipal authorities of the city.

Senator WILCOX—His bill of last year, to provide a special bottle to contain poisons.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Exempting public libraries from taxation.

Senator WAGNER—Amending the charter of Greater New York so as to provide for the removal of dead animals, offal, and refuse matter as often as the Board of Health may deem necessary.

Assembly.

Mr. APGAR—Making the penalty for kidnapping imprisonment for life, instead of fifteen years, the present penalty.

Mr. EGAN—Compelling hotels, inns, taverns, and tenement houses to equip with a system of approved automatic sprinklers as a greater security against fire.

Mr. SIEMS—Fixing the responsibility for the construction and maintenance of the sewers for the relief of Newtown Creek in the Borough of Brooklyn upon the Commissioner of Sewers of the City of New York. The expense of such construction is to be paid by the Borough of Brooklyn at large.

Mr. HAWKINS—Repealing Chapter 998 of the laws of 1896 and providing for the abatement and prevention of nuisances in and about Newtown Creek in the Cities of Brooklyn and Long Island City and the construction of sewers for that purpose.

Mr. HAWKINS—Providing that all surface or elevated railroad companies operating in New York City shall, upon payment of one fare, on demand, issue transfers good on all lines of said company. A penalty of $100 is provided.

Mr. SCANLAN—Providing compensation to the men of the State militia who went to the front during the late war with Spain at the rate of $10 for every month of such service.

Mr. BURNET—Limiting the fees of the County Treasurer and Controller of New York to $5,000 in any one year.

Mr. J. E. SMITH—Providing that the Commissioner of Street Cleaning in the City of New York shall not lease an office for a longer period than ten years.

Mr. POST—Prohibiting fishing with pounds or pound nets in the waters of the Great South Bay or any waters adjacent thereto. A penalty of $25 for each violation of the act and $10 for each fish so caught is provided.

Mr. SLATER—Permitting the Women's Prison Association to visit, inspect, and examine in behalf of such association any prison, penitentiary, reformatory, asylum, house of detention, jail, station house, temporary place of detention, and any institution for the care and custody of women charged with crime.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The following bills were reported favorably this morning:

In the Senate.

Senator GRADY—A proposed constitutional amendment to provide for the election of four additional Supreme Court Justices in the First Judicial District.

Senator McCARREN—Providing for a confidential clerk for each of the Justices of the Appellate Division in the Second Department at a salary of $2,000 a year each.

Senator WAGNER—Providing that any President or executive head of a street surface railroad corporation who shall compel his employes to work more than ten hours a day shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than $500 or by imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than six months.

Sen tor BRACKETT—Providing that in the publication of the session laws new matter in amended statutes shall be underscored and matter which is to be omitted from the old law shall be printed in brackets.

In the Assembly.

Mr. FITZGERALD—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to acquire title in and to certain lands adjoining the Court House now occupied by the Municipal Court, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Tenth District, and by the Seventh District City Magistrate's Court, City of New York, for sanitary purposes for said Court House.

Mr. GUIDER—Forbidding the construction of a railroad on Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. Also, forbidding the construction of a railroad in Ashland Place, Brooklyn.

Mr. DEGRAW—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to take proof of the claim of Rudolph Fuller for work, labor, and services alleged to have been performed as inspector of repairs and construction of county buildings in the County of Kings, and to allow them to pay said Rudolph Fuller such compensation as it may deem just and proper.

Mr. ADAMS—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to audit and allow the interests on assessments to the owners and persons interested in the land assessed by said city within the lines of assessment for the paving and grading of Logan Street, Richmond Street, Ashford Street, Vermont Street, Hinsdale Street, Snediker Avenue, Sackman Street, Belmont Avenue, Miller Avenue, Essex Street, and Sutter Avenue, under Chapter 310 of the Laws of 1892, all in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

Mr. BEDELL—Exempting from examination for the position of engineer in New York City any person who has served as a marine or locomotive engineer or fireman to a locomotive engineer for a period of five years, and shall have been a resident of the State of New York for a period of two years.

Mr. COOLEY—To prevent the opening of streets or roads through the grounds of the Sacred Heart Academy in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York.

WOMAN THRASHES HER LAWYER

Paterson Attorney Seeks Refuge in a Trolley Car from Her Fists.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 1.—Ex-Judge Alfred A. Van Hovenberg was attacked on Main Street this evening by Mrs. Martha McWilliams. She struck him several times in the face with her fists, and the lawyer finally made his escape by jumping upon a passing trolley car. The excited woman tried to follow, but could not. The whole scene did not last two minutes, but a crowd of 200 gathered.

Mrs. McWilliams is a widow, and Judge Van Hovenberg was her counsel in settling up her husband's estate. They have never agreed as to the manner of the settlement, Mrs. McWilliams claiming that her counsel had not treated her fairly in the settlement.

RUTHERFORD BANK CASHIER OUT

Operations of H. Miller Said to Have Caused His Dismissal.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Feb. 1.—Cashier Henry R. Hardlin of the Rutherford National Bank has been dismissed from that position, and in a card published in a Rutherford newspaper to-day the Directors make the statement that the action was taken for "good and sufficient reasons." The supposition is that the dismissal is due to Mr. Hardlin's receiving drafts deposited and drawn against Hamilton Miller, recently arrested for forgery.

Miller was cashier of the Niles Tool Company in New York, and lived in Rutherford. He began to deposit drafts late in December, drawn in favor of the Niles Tool Company by customers in payment of account. They were indorsed payable to Miller, and the signature of the President of the company, it is alleged, was forged.

The new cashier of the bank is Andrew H. Brinkerhoff, who was assistant cashier of the People's Bank, New York. He is fifty-five years of age and an old resident of the Borough.

Sailing of the Prairie.

The auxiliary cruiser Prairie passed out Quarantine yesterday, bound for Baltimore to take on board the United States Government exhibit for the Paris Exposition which is being sent there from Washington. She is also to carry to England a crew for the new cruiser Albany, just completed at the Armstrong Shipyards at Elswick. The Prairie is expected to sail from Baltimore on Feb. 5, stopping at Norfolk for coal, going first to England, and from there to Havre to unload her cargo. The Albany is expected to leave Elswick before the end of February, and may join the North Atlantic Squadron of evolution now in the West Indies.

Old Staten Islanders Dead.

There have been an unusual number of deaths of old residents on Staten Island during the week, all due to senility. Among the most prominent who died were Margaret E. Cole, eighty-three years old, of New Dorp; Mary Jakle, eighty-five years, and Margaret Wolfe, seventy-four years, of West Brighton; John L. Davis, ninety years, and Charles Gager, eighty-three years, of New Brighton, and Elsie Decker, eighty-seven years, of Travisville.

Church Damaged by Fire.

The Noble Street Baptist Church in Greenpoint was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $1,000. For some time it seemed as if the structure would be totally destroyed, as the flames gained considerable headway before they were discovered. The fire was caused by coals from the furnace in the basement.

INCREASED COST OF BUILDING.

Government Must Ask for More Money for New Printing Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The increase in the cost of steel and iron for building purposes, and of some other building material, has caused Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, to revise his estimates of the cost of the new building for the Government printing office. Originally it was designed to cost $2,000,000.

When the original estimate was made 2½ cents or 2¾ cents per pound was a fair price for steel work; to-day the price is nearer 4½ cents; cast iron has increased in price nearly 100 per cent.; steel pipe, about 40 per cent.; plumbing appliances, about 30 per cent.; bricks, about 20 per cent; cement, about 10 per cent.; window glass, about 30 per cent.; copper, about 40 per cent.; lumber and mill work from 10 to 30 per cent., while wages generally have been raised at the manufacturing establishments where building materials are obtained.

The result is that the cost of the building will be at least 25 per cent. greater than it would have been had the condition continued that existed at the opening of the present calendar year. Therefore it becomes necessary to place these facts before Congress and to recommend that the original limit of cost be increased from $2,000,000 to $2,429,000 to meet the corresponding increase in the price of materials and the additional work desired by the Department of Public Printing.

Of the increase in the limit of cost asked for, over one-half, or $220,000, is to build a part of the building on G Street to the full height of the main structure, instead of making it but two stories high, as was originally contemplated.

COLD UPSETS A THEORY.

Feb. 1 of 1900 Beats Records of Nineteen Years.

Those individuals who for several weeks have been proudly demonstrating the theory that a man could go without an overcoat all Winter in New York if he only began right received a rude shock yesterday morning when they ventured into the streets. They retreated like the proverbial groundhog, but faster, and emerged later wearing all their available apparel.

Feb. 1 was by far the coldest day of the Winter. It was the coldest Feb. 1 experienced in New York in nineteen years. At 8 o'clock in the morning the mercury was stationary at 8 degrees above zero. A biting northwest wind was swirling through the streets, whistling around corners, banging signs, and calling loudly to the plumber. The sun came out brightly after 8 o'clock and warmed the mercury a little, but the expansion was not of imperial dimensions. By 10 o'clock the mercury had ventured up to 10 degrees, but the pedestrians in the wind-swept streets were not aware of the fact. A little more sunshine managed to raise the thermometer's spirits at 1 degree an hour until 3 o'clock, when the figures read 18 degrees above zero.

This was the best that could be done for the day in this line, and the mercury at once began a masterly retreat. The wind increased, and in the abodes of poverty, especially, the season of misery was on in earnest.

New Atlantic City and Lakewood Special Express, via Central R. R. of New Jersey.

Train of Parlor Cars and vestibuled coaches; New Compound Engines. Leaves foot Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M., South Ferry 3:25 P. M.; arrives at Atlantic City 5:45 P. M. Returning leaves Atlantic City at 2.10 P. M., arriving New York at 5:25 P. M. Tickets good to stop over at Lakewood.—Adv.

FEDERATION OF CHURCHES

Conference in Furtherance of Non-Denominational Activity.

MANY CITIES SEND DELEGATES

Dr. Warren Suggests a Practical Local Organization—Bowdoin's President Favors Church and Business Trusts.

A conference in the interests of united action by churches and Christian workers throughout the United States opened yesterday afternoon in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms in Twenty-third Street. Representatives of over sixty churches and religious organizations ranging from Chicago to Boston are present in the city, and are participating in the furtherance of the federation of the denominations in non-denominational lines of activity.

William E. Dodge was made permanent Chairman of the conference last night, and the Rev. Dr. Charles B. Chapin of this city and Prof. Alfred T. Perry of the Hartford Theological Seminary were appointed Secretaries. The afternoon was mainly occupied with a discussion of the needs and opportunities for federation. When asked to give his idea of what the federation should be, the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, rector of St. James's Church, said:

"It should include a local organization of all the churches in one parish or precinct, say, for carrying on all the church work into which denominational differences do not enter. That would take in principally the institutional activities, the gymnasiums, and the swimming pools, and things of that sort. What's the use of having a half dozen small tanks in one parish? Surely, whatever our other doctrinal differences, we are all united on the subject of cleanliness. So let us have one big tank, into which Methodists and Episcopalians can both get. That little time together won't hurt us, and when we come out we can drift back into our respective folds."

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Ecob of Gilbertsville, N. Y., supplemented Dr. Warren's remarks by pointing to the federalization of the American Colonies as a model for the proposed organization. He deplored the scattered energies of church work incidental to denominationalism.

A committee was appointed to report this morning on a plan and scope programme for advancing the federation of Christian activities in this country.

The evening session, which was held in the assembly room of the Charities Building, opened with prayer by Bishop Andrews of the Methodist Church of this city. The opening address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Warren, who enlarged upon the conception of the Church Federation he had suggested in the afternoon. The speaker thought that federation did not mean unity in beliefs and dogmas nor conformity in church government. He did not consider union in those matters desirable.

"Our whole purpose," said he, "is not unity, not uniformity, but consolidation of that religious work, that philanthropy, in which we should all work hand to hand and heart to heart."

The Rev. Dr. William De Witt Hyde, President of Bowdoin College, then told about a "Religious Trust" which for ten years had been in successful operation in Maine.

In part, Dr. Hyde said:

"The period through which we are now passing will be known in economic history as the era of the formation of 'trusts.' Trusts have many incidental bad features, like over-capitalization, unjust discrimination, unfair competition, and tyrannical use of power to raise prices. But the trust itself is a good thing; and, more than that, it is an inevitable thing. To control them by legislation is possible and highly desirable. To stop their formation or repress their legitimate functions is beyond the power of legislation.

"In this matter the children of this world have proved wiser than the children of light. In Maine ten years ago we woke up to the fact that half of our Congregational churches were helping to pay the expenses of the other half, while nine-tenths of these aided churches were in communities which are abundantly able to support Christian churches for themselves, if only they were properly organized. Hence, in 1890, we got together and formed a religious trust.

"We haven't gotten rich out of it, but we have saved a lot of missionary money; and we have cleared the immense profit of seeing one or two strong churches do good work in a given place, where otherwise there would have been half a dozen doing poor work or no work at all. The members of the trust are five: Baptist, Free Baptist, Christian, Congregationalist, and Methodist."

The closing address was deliverev by the Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, President of Oberlin College. His subject was "The Unifying Power of Christ."

This morning's session will again be held in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, in Twenty-third Street, near Fourth Avenue. The report of the Plan and Scope Committee will be discussed.

MR. GRIGGS AND THE W. C. T. U.

The Attorney General Replies in Caustic Terms to a Circular.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Attorney General Griggs recently received a copy of a circular signed and sent out by Margaret Dyee Ellis, Superintendent of Legislation for the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to which he has made a reply to the writer of it, in which he substantially repeats the contents of the letter criticised by him in very caustic terms. Having referred to a statement made that the President promised a committee that waited upon him to take the matter into consideration and have the law enforced "according to its real meaning," he adds:

"You stated in your circular that six months have been allowed to pass, and that he has done nothing; that the President has full power to ask the Attorney General to reconsider the question of the construction of the law, and also to take the opinion of other attorneys, or to act regardless of the Attorney General's opinion.

"You express the belief that if sufficient pressure from the better class of citizens from all over the country is brought to bear upon the President you will secure such an interpretation as will follow and enforce the law according to its meaning.

"You ask that the recipient of the letter address a brief letter to the President, stating the hope that he will fulfill his promise. Inasmuch as I assume that you are not willing to disseminate a false statement, especially with reference to the President of the United States, I deem it my duty to call your attention to the fact that shortly after the visit of the committee which you refer to, the President did refer to the Attorney General the law you have mentioned and asked him to go over the question and reconsider his opinion. The Attorney General did so, and reported to the President that, after a careful consideration of the case, he was unable to come to any conclusion different from that first reported.

"Furthermore, at the request of the President the legal effect of the anti-canteen law was considered by the present Secretary of War, whose duty it is to enforce the law to the extent of its legal effect, and that officer (who is considered to be a lawyer of reputation) concurred in the views and opinion given to the President by the Attorney General. Consequently, that first report has been enforcing the law according to its real meaning as interpreted to him by the officers of the Government who are charged with its interpretation and enforcement.

"I respectfully suggest, therefore, that you modify your circular letter by stating the real facts of the case, and that you take pains to see that whatever pressure may be brought upon the President shall be pressure based upon a true understanding of the facts."

ALIMONY IN DIVORCE CASES.

Assemblyman Stewart's Bill Provides for Certain Reductions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Mr. Stewart of New York will to-morrow introduce a bill in the Assembly for the purpose of according relief to defendants in divorce cases who may desire to have the amount of alimony awarded to a successful plaintiff modified. Mr. Stewart received many requests from lawyers throughout the State to introduce such a measure.

Under the law as it now stands the amount of alimony awarded to a plaintiff is fixed according to the income received by the defendant at the time the judgment is rendered. Should the income of the defendant dwindle subsequently, he is forced to continue paying the amount fixed at the time the judgment was entered.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"I don't know of a more genteel and easy way of getting a living than has been adopted by some of the women of the exclusive set, who are a bit improvident, and who cannot keep up with the procession from their private income, than the book boomer," said one of the men "in the swim," just after bowing to a lady of the fashionable world as she moved through the main corridor at the Waldorf. "She is one of them. She is a very good talker, a graduate of Bryn Mawr, if I am not mistaken, and is so thoroughly well educated that she is looked upon as an authority on all sorts of things that are not essentially fashionable, that is, as to dress. She is au courant as to literature and art, and I happen to know that she has connection with a couple of publishing houses and with one art auction firm, from which she derives a very pretty penny. Her duties are only to recommend certain books and pictures that her employers may wish to find purchasers for. The average man and woman of fashion and money know little about these matters and they readily take her suggestions as to what it is best to read and what artists it is best to patronize in order to be quite up to date. That woman makes the suggestions at dinners and afternoon teas and all sorts of functions, where she is a welcome guest, and she does it so cleverly that no one suspects that she is a boomer of the books and pictures of which she advises the purchase. She is as much of a success in her way as the wine boomers of the other sex are in theirs, and they say that her salaries and commissions are something that is well worth while. They say there is one very fashionable woman who gets about with 'the smart set' who draws a salary from a prominent wine firm, but I am not so sure as to that. I do know about the other one, however."

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One of the stranded ones about town is George Hankins, at one time one of the most flourishing and vividly green bay trees that Chicago counted among its treasures. Hankins is now doing the best he can here after a rather meteoric career. Time was when his Michigan Avenue residence was referred to as palatial, when his horses and carriages were the finest in Chicago, and when he fairly rolled in wealth and obtruded the sight of that wealth on every one that would look at it. His was the largest string of racehorses in the West, and he had at least a finger in the ownership of racetracks and palatial gambling dens. Stunning in every way, he was a power in certain circles in that city, and was of the sort known as "a good gambler." But too much style, too much gambling on his own account, attempts to beat the stock and the grain markets, and indulgence in the exploitation of mining enterprises brought about the inevitable results. His money went as fast as it had come, and everything else went with it. Hankins has practically nothing left out of the wreck, and a week or two ago his old partner, Wightman, was adjudged a bankrupt. Luck has not come Hankins's way as yet, and though he is on the seamy side of life, he still cherishes the gambler's hope that "the cards will begin running my way again," and that he will be restored to all his old-time prosperity. He and "Joe" Cotton are a couple of the most picturesque wrecks of the flotilla on Broadway in their class most any pleasant afternoon.

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"Even those of our readers who have never seemed to take interest in anything but fiction have taken to solid reading since the outbreak of the war in the Transvaal," said the librarian of one of the branches of the Free Circulating Library, when speaking of the interest taken in that affair. "There does not begin to be books enough about that section of the globe to satisfy the demand, and what is true of our branch is true of the other. We cannot get a supply from other branches to meet our demands, for they have the same trouble in supplying readers. Articles in magazines and reviews touching the Boers are constantly asked for, and I have prepared a special reference list for our readers which helps them to what they want to find." The condition is the same at the Astor and Lenox libraries, where the alcoves are filled with readers who can apparently never get all they want on this topic. Interest among readers and students seems greater than was that evinced when our little scrimmage with Spain was at its height, and there has been no topic that seems to have excited so general interest as this Boer question since the free silver question first came before the country as an issue in political affairs. This is particularly the case at the Columbia University Library, where there are special facilities for investigation of any such questions as those involved in this South African trouble. Booksellers, too, say that there is a ready sale for almost anything published relating to the countries and the questions involved.

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"I don't know whether it is because the folks cannot or will not pay their rent, and so have been turned out of their quarters, or because they have a fondness for moving, but I never have had so many people to move on the 1st of February as I have this year," remarked the owner of a lot of moving vans with an office on the upper west side of town. "All this week my men have been rushed to the limit by families who have been shifting their quarters for some reason or other." One of the firms in that vicinity that does a large business in the renting of flats gave some reasons for this moving. "In order to get tenants for our property," said he, "we have established the custom of giving to a prospective tenant at least one month's rent free. A man will come along, insist on this free rental, pay for a month's rent in advance, and so get a receipt for rent to the 1st of December, the renting year beginning on the 1st of October. He fails to show up for the December rent, and 'jollies' us along with promises to pay in January. But when January comes he refuses to meet our collector, and we find we have a bad lot on our hands, so he is either warned out on Feb. 1 or is dispossessed in legal fashion. The city is full of dead beats of this sort, and when an owner who has his property as an investment discovers it he hustles the beats out. If the property is in the market for sale it is a little different, for the man who wishes to sell wants to show that his flats are filled, and he flashes a lot of leases on the prospective customers, neglecting to say that a lot of the leaseholders are people who have perhaps paid no rent since they went into the house. When a flat is in the market the tenant knows he has a good thing, and he will neither pay nor quit. He knows the owner will not eject him, for he wants no vacant tenements when his purchasing victim comes along. The class of people who are moving about now are a shrewd lot, know what property is in the market, and seek places where negotiations for a sale are in progress and install themselves so as to get a couple of months' rent free while the sale is pending. They care nothing for 'black lists,' and go on year after year by paying two, or at most three, months' rent in the entire year. It would surprise investors if they knew the number of people there are in town who put on a lot of style, but never pay landlord, butcher, or grocer. They always wear good clothes, dine at the swell restaurants frequently, are members of clubs and churches, are constantly at the opera and the theatres, and 'chuck a bluff' generally that will deceive the very elect unless he has their record from the credit associations that make a practice of keeping track of the shortcomings of people in the habit of asking for credit. New and very swell apartments are the particular fancy of these people. They are always ready to move into such buildings as are especially built to sell. Some builders have a partiality to them, too, and let them have apartments when they know that they will never pay a cent of rent. It is a fact that if you have good clothes, good furniture—always in your wife's name—and the right sort of cheek, you can live in New York the year round without paying a cent of rent if you are willing to move frequently and don't mind going into apartments that have just been opened and for which the builder is anxious to find tenants before he tries to sell. You can have the choice of the rents, too, something that the honest and plodding tenant who always pays his rent cannot get. I sometimes think the latter class are chumps."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Sale of Medicinal and Toilet Articles

Consult the price-lists in yesterday's papers. Marvels of economy. They hold good for to-day. Thousands bought largely yesterday. Will you be among to-day's throngs? Better come. The goods offered include scores of indispensable Medicinal and Toilet Articles needed in the home almost every day. Each item is sold under our usual broad, iron-clad guarantee. You may depend upon purity.

$3.00 Umbrellas at $1.39

Umbrellas — paragon frames, steel rods, eight ribs, covered with excellent quality union taffeta, case and tassel—26 and 28 in.

Handles? All kinds: Imported hard wood, solid sterling silver trimmings—newest styles in opera, princess, hooks, loops, bulbs, roots, horns, silver caps, and real ebony.

The foregoing describes sightly and substantial umbrellas. The price is a surprise—$1.39. Real values $2.00 to $3.00.

Women's Jackets

Women's Jackets, tan, navy and black kersey, double-breasted and fly-front effects, tailor-stitched, lined with colored taffeta, silk or satin, $1.00 and $12.00 values, at $6.98.

Women's Velour Jackets, jaunty double-breasted effects, elaborately jetted and appliqued Medici and notched collar, lined with black satin and colored taffeta silk, $25.00 value, at $17.49.

Women's Golf Capes

Women's Golf Capes, brown and blue double-faced cloth, finished with hood and storm collar, $8.00 value; at $5.98.

Women's Skirts

Women's Dress Skirts, brown, light and dark gray homespun cheviots, tailor-stitched, double Watteau plaited back, lined with percaline, 39 to 44 in., $5.50 value; at $4.24.

Women's Dress Skirts, cheviot serge, Watteau or plaited back, appliqued front; others made of good quality silk, Watteau back, handsomely appliqued front and back, lined with percaline, at $9.74.

Children's Coats

Children's Cloth Reefers, variety of styles and colors, sizes 4 to 12 years, $4.24.

Children's Long Coats, Kersey cloth in a variety of shades, fitted backs and box effects, prettily trimmed, sizes 4 to 12 years, at $7.49.

Children's Dresses

Children's Sailor Blouse Dresses, garnet, brown and navy serge, trimmed with plain and fancy soutache braid, 10-years' size, $5.53; 8-years' size, $5.21; 6-years' size, $4.88; 4-years' size, $4.56.

Children's Sailor Blouse Dresses, red, brown and blue serge, double-breasted effects, trimmed with plain and fancy silk soutache braid, 10-years' size, $7.67; 8-years' size, $7.36; 6-years' size, $7.02; 4-years' size, $6.71.

Remnants of Silks

Fancy Taffetas—light, medium and dark colorings—1 to 8 yard lengths. No use attempting to catalogue the styles. You can imagine the bulk and variety of remnants that would likely accrue from our recent silk selling. Well, they are now marked for quick distribution—less than cost of production. Just right for waists, skirts and trimmings.

Valentines

Valentines—sentiment, perfume, satin, color, art, elegance—Macy's usual bargain prices, 2c. to $3.61.

The Candy Store

Saint Valentine is as fond of Candy as Santa Claus—it's one of his most popular tokens. Here's sweetness, purity and economy. We know, because every pound was made in our own factory under ideal conditions. Pay for fresh Candy; don't pay for a name.

Cream Peppermints and Cream Wintergreens, sold elsewhere at 40c. per pound; our price, 15c.

Cocoanut Kisses, made from fresh grated cocoanut, sold elsewhere at 40c. per pound; our price, 18c.

Assorted Chocolates, sold elsewhere at 30c. per pound; our price, 18c.

Chocolate Creams, none better made, our regular price 34c. per pound, special price for this day, 29c.

Walnut Bon Bons, all flavors, superior quality, equal to any sold at

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

February Furniture News

THIS February Trade Sale is bigger than its predecessors—more furniture; larger economy—and yet the sale is made right in the teeth of large advances in the costs of production.

Odd Pieces are a third cheaper than in January.

Larger lots are a fourth cheaper than in January.

But adding February wholesale price-advances to the sum of the reductions you'll be saving an average of half.

This never was true of former large sales—it's lucky to save even a third. Now, isn't it?

Please do not read us awry. A man said yesterday that "his" paper advertised that all our furniture was reduced, and that he should feel constrained to tell his friends not to believe us. He saw a piece that he recognized, and at its former price.

Of course, he did. We tried to make that very point clear yesterday when we said:

"Not everything in the Furniture Store is reduced, but the choice is from an aggregate of $200,000 worth"—25,000 pieces in all.

You know of few stores that have so many pieces in their whole stock.

Permanent lines are being assembled for spring business; certain grand old staple lines are being re-ordered—none of this furniture is reduced, of course. But it seems fair to say that two-thirds of the pieces here are reduced.

Bedroom, Parlor and Dining-Room Furniture

But we have to-day space only to tell of Parlor Suites and Easy Chairs and Couches—and we scarcely more than hint of them.

Parlor Suites

$30 from $45—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames inlaid; damask covering.
$40 from $52.50—Three-piece suite; imitation mahogany frames inlaid; damask covering.
$45 from $60—Three-piece suite; inlaid mahogany frames; damask covering.
$45 from $65—Three 3-piece suites; mahogany frames inlaid with pearl and fancy wood; damask covering.
$50 from $90—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames inlaid; tapestry covering.
$55 from $100—Two 3-piece suites; inlaid mahogany frames; embossed velour covering.
$60 from $115—Five 3-piece suites; mahogany frames inlaid; tapestry coverings.
$70 from $100—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames carved and inlaid; damask covering.
$85 from $115.50—Five-piece suite; mahogany inlaid frames; damask covering.

Easy Chairs

$12 from $18—Fireside easy chairs; fancy figured velour covering; fringe to match.
$15 from $22—Fireside easy chairs; imitation leather covering; mahogany finished frame.
$20 from $30—Rocker; oak frame; leather covering.
$22 from $30—Turkish easy chairs; leather covering; tufted arms and back.
$26 from $37.50—Easy chair; leather covering and fringe; tufted back and arms.
$35 from $48—Easy chair; oak frame; leather covering; tufted arms and back.

Couches

$10 from $13.50—Tufted couch, covered with fancy figured velour.
$12 from $18—Box couch with head; plain top; cretonne covering.
$14 from $19.50—Tufted divan; cretonne covering.
$22 from $33—Box divan; tufted top; Oriental covering.
$30 from $42—Oak frame couch; tufted top; embossed velour covering; hair and moss filling.
$37.50 from $75—Mahogany frame couch; fine tapestry covering.
$40 from $52.50—Tufted couch; hair top; fine embossed velour covering.

Bed Furnishings in the Sale

Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters and Springs all enter into this February Furniture event. The savings are here shown—

Mattresses—$20 quality for $14.75—pure horse hair. $12 quality for $9.50—mixed hair. An excellent grade of ticking on both; weight 40 lbs.; one or two parts as desired.

Pillows and Bolsters—90c quality of live geese feathers is now 75c a pound; the 60c quality reduced to 50c. Pillows, 2½ lbs., 20x30 in., at $1.88 and $1.25. Bolsters at $3.75 and $2.50.

Springs—Woven wire springs, curved ends, No. 21 wire, at $3—were $4. Shelf springs for metal bedsteads, and single border springs for wood bedsteads, both with hair tops and good ticking, at $7.50 though moderate at $8.50.

Furs Reduced

Our regular stock and special purchases. Though prices will be almost twice as much next winter

We are merchants—not speculators: We are your agents to gather useful things and beautiful things from all over the world, and to have them ready whenever you come. Markets rise and fall—we simply do our best, which has come to be a very powerful best, toward getting dependable goods at least possible prices.

We could lock up all the furs we own, and make money by keeping them till next winter. Instead, we have **Reduced Prices a Fourth at least**, and shall sell out every piece we own.

No, one exception. Of the great stock of Sealskin Coats we owned, only six garments remain. We shall not reduce them a cent. $150 apiece—which is less than we can buy equal garments to-day. If fur wearers are financiers or are able to get the advice of financiers, they'll buy this half dozen coats in a jiffy.

Here is a word of the other pieces—all reduced in price at least a fourth below December values—

Plain Electric Coats, 22 and 24 in. long, $37.50.
Electric Seal Coats, trimmed, $33.75.
Persian Lamb Coats, 36 and 38 in. bust only, $75.
Russian Collarettes, in black, silver and natural Lynx, $35.
Natural Lynx Collarettes, $12.
Second floor, Broadway.

Collarettes in various combinations of the popular furs (only one of each), 25 per cent. off the already reduced prices.
All the Imported Novelty Garments, exclusive styles, are reduced 25 per cent.
Animal Scarfs—Double and triple scarfs of lynx and fox are reduced 25 per cent.

Neckwear for Women The new Neckwear is so pretty that we shall not hide it another minute. It is made for spring selling—but what of that? It's apt to be bought and worn right now.

Come and look. Enjoy the exhibit in your own best way—get the hang of it if you can, and make your own pieces, though we doubt the economy of it.

Broadway, toward Tenth street.

Ornamental Pencils and Penholders At less than half price. Pearl, ebony, plated and sterling silver penholders and pencils—we bought a dealer's entire stock.

Rolled plate Magic Pencils, 35c to 50c.
Sterling silver Magic Pencils, 50c to $1.85.
Sterling silver Tablet Pencils, 25c to 50c.
Gold Pencils (14 karat), $3.25 to $17.
Pearl Penholders; rolled plate mountings, 35c to 50c; Ebony Penholders, rolled plate mountings, 15c to 30c.
Combination Pencil and Penholder (14 karat gold), $6 to $32.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Women's Velour Capes

Twenty-five of them—and as handsome as any we've had at their full prices—$37.50 to $100. But it is high time they were in service, so within the last few days we've marked them at prices running from **$25 to $50**—an average little above half. The garments are 30 to 46 in. long. Will you share the good fortune?

Second Floor, Broadway.

Wanamaker Shoes—Men's and Women's

Do you think for a moment that the largest retail shoe business in the world has centered in the Wanamaker Stores by chance or careless selection? Not a bit of it. A man may lose all business sense when he buys a dinner, and a woman may be a bit liberal in choosing a bonnet, but the buyer of shoes is apt to be prudent. Of course, there is careless buying, else the average shoe store would cease doing business; but, in the long run, sensible folks depend on the shoe stores that

meet all conditions as to style,
are cheapest, in service-giving

And on this basis the Wanamaker Stores have a shoe business fifty per cent. bigger than enjoyed by any other exclusively retail firm.

Women's—
Twenty-two styles at $3.
Fifteen styles at $4.
Thirty-one styles at $5.

Men's—
Eleven styles at $3.
Seventeen styles at $3.90.
Thirty-seven styles at $5.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Fur Rugs Reduced! Those long-hair goatskins from China can be made into almost any kind of fur by work and dye. A swindle? No, indeed, these brown-bear rugs are not sold as bear-skins, but they have much the same decorative effect, and it is easier and cheaper to make a "bear" rug with a goat's consent than with a bear's.

To-day, what we have left are reduced this way—and all the rugs are well-lined and are made of soft, thick-haired goatskins—

Imitation brown bear rugs, 28x64 in., $3 from $4; 36x72 in., $5.50 from $7.50.
Combination fur rugs; many different kinds—gray center, white border; white center, gray border; black and gray, etc., etc., $3 from $4.
Third floor, Tenth street side.

Cut Glass Richly cut, sparkling. In designs of real artistic beauty. And at considerable price-savings, too.

Bowls, $4, $4.50 and $6.
Celery Trays, $3.50 and $4.
Vases, 16 in., $4.50, **used to be $6**; 18 in., $7.50, **used to be $10.**
Olive Dishes, $2.25, used to be $3.

Basement.

Men's Overcoats

Fair prices, even though cloths are higher. Ample Selection always.

Wanamaker's stands alone as a store that keeps plenty of everything to the very end of the season. The man or boy who needs a warmer overcoat to-day—and for the real winter ahead—may choose from a variety that would be all too big for most stores even in November.

Cloth is dearer; all the trimmings that go into clothing are dearer. Advances run from 25 to 60 per cent. But what we have cost us—and shall cost you—the old Wanamaker price: which, by the way, has been proven a hundred times to be the lowest price.

Ulsters, all-wool black Frieze, wool lined, $12.
Ulsters of all-wool Frieze, Oxford-gray, wool lined; stylish; $15.
Ulsters of gray cheviot, all wool, of course; satin sleeve linings; pure worsted body lining; two inch satin facing, $15. These would be cheap at half as much more.

Ulsters of all-wool blue chinchilla, rough faced, (next thing to a Montagnac); wool lined; $18.
Ulsters of all-wool Oxford-gray chinchilla; wool lined, satin shoulder and sleeve linings, $25.
Ulsters of American-woven Montagnac; wool lined; satin shoulder linings; $35.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

ASKED CROKER ABOUT HIS SOUL.

The Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon preached yesterday at the revival service in the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, in Brooklyn, and took occasion to ask for a special prayer for saloon keepers and reporters so that they might be converted. The subject of Dr. Dixon's address was "Soul-winning."

"I wonder," said he, "how many have ever talked to Richard Croker about his soul. I'll tell you one man who did, D. L. Moody. He heard that Croker was in the Murray Hill Hotel and went there and spoke to him about his soul. Croker took his visit kindly and thanked him."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty at Fort Slocum, New York, and from orders to accompany recruits on the United States transport Sumner to Manila, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. He is detailed as a member of the board of officers of the Medical Department, appointed Jan. 15, vice First Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Assistant Surgeon. Upon the completion of the duties of the board, Capt. Reynolds will report to the commanding General of the Department of the Pacific and the Eighth Army Corps for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Jere B. Clayton, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty in the Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, and will report to the commanding General of the Department of California, San Francisco, for assignment to duty.

Capt. George Bell, Jr., First Infantry, will proceed to Cienfuegos, Cuba, and relieve Capt. Wilson T. Stamper, Eighth Infantry, from duty as Collector of Customs at that port. Capt. Stamper upon being thus relieved will proceed to New York City, and report to the Adjutant General of the army for further orders.

First Lieut. George Montgomery, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Baltimore to the Sandy Hook proving ground on official business pertaining to the manufacture and inspection of rapid-fire gun carriages.

Major John L. Bullis, Paymaster, and Acting Assistant Surgeon James M. Kennedy are detailed as members of the examining board at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, convened Oct. 24, 1899. Major Bullis will act as a member of the board for service therewith during the examination of Captains only, vice Capt. Joseph D. Leitch, Twenty-fifth Infantry, who will resume his seat on the board for all other examinations.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Kennedy will act as a member of the board during the temporary absence of Major Charles L. Heizmann, Surgeon, who will resume his seat on the board upon his return to his proper station.

Second Lieut. Constant Cordier, recently appointed, with rank from Dec. 1, 1899, is assigned to the Fifth Infantry, and will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty and instructions.

Second Lieut. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, Seventh Infantry, will proceed from San Francisco to Fort Wayne, Michigan, and join his company.

Navy.

Capt. William M. Folger is detached as general Inspector of the Kearsarge and will assume command of that vessel Feb. 20.

Lieut. Commander Greenlief A. Merriam is ordered to duty as executive officer of the Kearsarge Feb. 20.

Lieut. Commander N. R. Usher is ordered to duty as navigating officer of the Kearsarge Feb. 20.

Lieut. John M. Poyer is ordered to duty on the Kearsarge Feb. 20.

Lieut. R. D. Tisdale is detached from the navy yard at Washington Feb. 19 and ordered to duty on the Kearsarge Feb. 20.

Lieut. H. W. Harrison is detached from the Office of Naval Intelligence and ordered to duty on the Kearsarge Feb. 20.

Lieut. Emil Theiss is ordered to engineer duty on the Kearsarge Feb. 20.

Surgeon H. E. Ames is ordered to duty on the Kearsarge Feb. 20.

Lieut. George P. Blow's resignation is accepted, to take effect from Feb. 1.

Lieut. Commander T. M. Potts is ordered to duty at the navy yard, New York, Feb. 12.

Lieut. Commander C. McR. Winslow is detached from the navy yard, New York, Feb. 8, and will assume charge of the branch hydrographic office at New York Feb. 17.

Medical Director J. M. Flint is detached from the Smithsonian Institution Feb. 6 and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. C. W. Jungen is detached from the branch hydrographic office at New York, when relieved, and ordered to duty on the Kearsarge Feb. 20.

John C. Boyd is commissioned as Medical Inspector from Oct. 25, 1899.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Brooklyn arrived at Hongkong to-day, and will leave on the return voyage to Manila Feb. 10.

The Iowa has arrived at San Diego.

The Brutus left Nagasaki to-day for Guam.

MR. SIBLEY FOR EXPANSION

Pennsylvania Congressman Says It Is a Democratic Policy.

STIRS HOUSE AND GALLERIES

History, He Declares, Would Condemn the Administration if It Did Not Keep the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Representative Joseph Sibley of Pennsylvania, who attained prominence in the Fifty-fourth Congress by his earnest championship of free silver, assailed his Democratic colleagues to-day for their opposition to expansion in a speech that made the floor and galleries roar. Mr. Sibley has recanted his views on free silver and is now generally out of line with his colleagues on the Democratic side. He insisted to-day that expansion was an original Democratic policy, promulgated by Jefferson and adhered to by Madison, Jackson, Tyler, Polk, and Buchanan. In eloquent language he pictured the destiny of the United States carrying the arts of peace and the story of the cross to the remotest corners of the globe.

Mr. Sibley began by saying that he had heard no argument against territorial enlargement which was not urged against the annexation of Louisiana and Texas.

"Is there any parallel," asked Mr. Cochran, (Dem., Mo.,) between the territory in the Louisiana purchase, then practically without population, and the Philippines?"

"Nothing has been said about the Philippines," replied Mr. Sibley, "which was not said about the territory now Missouri. You in Missouri were classed as barbarians."

"But are the Philippines, with a population denser than Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, available for occupation?" asked Mr. Cochran.

"I think they are. When Jefferson negotiated the purchase of Louisiana he was the target of vituperation, ridicule, and reproach. From New England came such epithets as 'Jacobin,' 'Imperialist,' 'perverter of the Constitution'; yet all admit now that Jefferson acted wisely."

"Do you believe the people in the Philippines are susceptible of the civilization of the inhabitants of the Louisiana purchase?"

"I am not placing limitations upon the powers of Almighty God," answered Mr. Sibley, amid a round of Republican applause.

Proceeding, Mr. Sibley pointed out that modern methods had brought the Philippines nearer than the Louisiana purchase or Texas when they were annexed. When Louisiana was purchased, he said, no man ever lived long enough to go to its western limits and return. To-day it was possible to hear from Manila in a few hours, and to make the round trip in a few months.

In reply to Mr. Cochran's taunt that civilization was being shot into the Philippines, Mr. Sibley said that the history of civilization had been traced in human blood. Wendell Phillips had said that every achievement of human justice had gone from rack to rack, and scaffold to scaffold.

"Shall we hold Puerto Rico and the Philippine Archipelago?" asked Mr. Sibley. "Every foot! No nation on earth has a higher right of title to a rod of soil. We hold by the double title of purchase and of conquest, and my belief is that where once the shadow of our banner has fallen there will survive a race of free men, and I would hold Cuba until stability, order, good government, and the protection of life and property were assured.

"I am going to echo the President's query, 'Who will haul down the flag?' Who planted it there? What Cabinet council, what warrior, what statesman, what Senator or Representative, what body of men formed any plan of conquest? The cries of suffering humanity rang in our ears and we stopped our ears. The groans were heard, but we answered not. We saw them stripped and wounded on our way to Jericho, and, like the priest and the Levite, we passed by on the other side.

"Not unheard those groans and cries at the throne of the Almighty, Who, to awaken us from our apathy, our almost criminal indifference, permitted the engines of His wrath to hurl their thunderbolts under the bows of the Maine, lying peacefully at anchor in Havana Harbor.

"Nor keenest sighted statesman, nor most daring warrior, had dreamed even of the possibility of great gain, growth, or greatness to come to us as a Nation from that war of which the blowing up of the Maine was the first declaration. Those lands and people, unworthily ruled, were to pass from the house of Saul to the house of David. God and the valor of American arms give us that territory, not because we are a nation altogether free, altogether pure, altogether blameless, but he has given it to the boldest, the freest, the most progressive, the most enlightened, and the most Christian of all the nations of the present age." [Applause.]

Mr. Sibley believed that if the people listened to the utterances of such men as the senior Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Hoar,) grand old philanthropist as he was, they would be as unwisely guided as they would had they listened to Pickering, Josiah Quincy, and Charles Sumner from 1803 to 1850. He appealed to the Democratic side to come back to the teachings of the Democratic fathers. Expansion was a Democratic doctrine, he asserted. "'Only cowards oppose it,' Buchanan said, and he was the last Democratic President we have had." [Laughter.] The Nicaragua Canal should be built, he said, and the Subsidy bill to encourage American shipping passed. China was to be dismembered. We must reach out and get our share of its commerce.

"View the magnificent harbor of Manila," said he, "from which Dewey sail he could meet the navies of the world. Who dare counsel surrender? Shall we play the part of politicians? The politicians content themselves with the present; it is the province of statesmen to look far into the future.

"Within the life of men now living, this Nation will have a population of 200,000,000. If this Administration shall surrender the Philippines, the historian of the future, who extols Jefferson, Madison, Tyler, and Polk will write down McKinley's action as the most pusillanimous in the record. But this Administration will not surrender. Its critics will be forgotten. Every advance to higher and nobler forms of life has been opposed by some old, conservative moss-bunker, who prated of the good old days when his grandfather swung by his tail in the forest primeval."

Mr. Sibley concluded as follows: "Mr. Chairman, every dictate of reason and of prudence, every dictate of business sense and of commercial advantage, every prompting of humanity, and every obligation of plighted fraternity unite in the demand that we go forward. [Applause.] We have a mission to fulfill, a destiny to accomplish, an example to be afforded to the nations how they may justly rule themselves, not in license, but in liberty.

"Shall we falter in our duty? Shall we haul down that flag whose waving stripes bespeak the red of sacrifice and the white of purity, and whose silver stars, shining in the field of blue, are an aspiration and an inspiration to all that is noble in life and beneficent in government? No, let it float, and

"'under its folds,
Shall brothers be knit in closer bands
From the mountain crest to the gray sea sands,
And the world be better, I ween.'"

When Mr. Sibley concluded he received an ovation such as has not been accorded any other speaker in the House this session. The applause from the floor and galleries was loud and prolonged, and when he sat down he was surrounded for several minutes by members who congratulated him.

MR. GAGE'S ACTS DISCUSSED.

Senator Allen of Nebraska Criticises the Course of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The resolution of Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) discharging the Finance Committee from further consideration of his resolution calling for information from the Secretary of the Treasury with reference to his transaction with the National City Bank and the Hanover National Bank of New York, was laid before the Senate to-day.

Mr. Allen claimed that the replies of the Secretary of the Treasury had not been sufficient. He reviewed the reply of Secretary Gage to his resolution. He read the now famous letter addressed to Secretary Gage by A. B. Hepburn, Vice President of the National City Bank, in which reference was made to the bank Directors' part in the campaign of 1896.

Mr. Allen admitted that no reply was made to that letter, but, he said, that its object was attained was evidenced by the fact that when the letter was written, the National City Bank had on deposit less than $20,000 of Government money, while less than a month later the Government deposit in that bank was about $24,000,000.

Referring to further correspondence between Secretary Gage and Mr. Stillman, Mr. Allen charged the latter with inviting the Treasury Department to give the country the impression that there was more money in the banks of New York than there really was. This ought, in his opinion, to have called forth a sharp rebuke from the Secretary, but the correspondence showed none.

Sarcastic comment was made by Mr. Allen upon that part of the correspondence which related to the transaction of the Government's business in the Philippines through the National City Bank. He was interrupted by Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) who said that about that time he had been informed by the Paymaster General of the army that he was wholly without banking facilities for the payment of our troops in the Philippines, except through London.

"I'd like to ask the Senator," inquired Mr. Carter, "if he thinks there is anything objectionable in an effort made by the Government to try to pay its soldiers in the Philippines in American money through an American bank, thus escaping the ruinous discounts which we have to pay London banks?"

Mr. Allen replied that he did not care to have his speech interrupted. Such questions caused a departure that he did not like.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.)—It is not a departure from the truth, but simply a departure from your speech.

"The Senator from Nebraska," interjected Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) "is now showing that an American bank was trying to get the business done by London banks, and the Treasury was trying to give it."

Mr. Allen declared that from all this correspondence it was a logical deduction that the transactions were conducted for political purposes.

"That is," suggested Mr. Carter, "it is a logical deduction of the Senator from Nebraska." [Laughter.]

"You may undertake to bully this subject down," said Mr. Allen, with some heat, "but you cannot do it. You cannot laugh it down, and you will not be able to persuade the American people that there was not undue intimacy between the Treasury and the National City Bank. And the knowledge of this fact hurts, too."

Without having concluded his remarks, Mr. Allen yielded the floor.

FINANCIAL BILL CRITICISED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In the Senate today Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) discussed the pending financial bill.

"The American people," said he, "are by tradition in favor of bimetallism and likewise are in favor of sound money." He recognized the prosperity that the industries of the country were now enjoying and expressed hope that it might continue and increase, and declared the passage of the pending bill would be no factor in it. Mr. Daniel objected to the Senate measure because it practically excluded silver and nobody could foretell the possible calamity that it might bring on the world. There was almost as much silver money in the world as gold, yet this bill struck such a blow at it as might prove fatal to it.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) interrupted Mr. Daniel to say that the status of silver certificates is not changed by the pending bill any more than is that of the gold certificates.

Continuing, Mr. Daniel said this country had $392,000,000 of silver money, and while the Senate bill sets forth that it intended to maintain all money of the United States at a parity, the vast volume of silver money was left out in the cold.

"Does the Senator think," inquired Mr. Aldrich, "that the outstanding silver dollars need any protection to maintain their parity with gold?"

Mr. Daniel replied that he did not.

"If," he continued, "you will put the metal in the dollar, the dollar will take care of itself."

"I want to say, as my personal opinion," said Mr. Aldrich, "that $392,000,000 made of copper, containing 412½ grains of copper each, could be maintained at a parity with gold under the same privileges now accorded to silver."

Mr. Daniel expressed his gratitude to Mr. Aldrich for making that statement, as, he said, that was the opinion of all bimetallists.

NO MILEAGE FOR ROBERTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The House Committee on Mileage to-day rejected the claim of Brigham H. Roberts of Utah for mileage in connection with his contest for a seat in the House. Mr. Roberts put in a claim for mileage from Salt Lake City to Washington, 2,597 miles, and return, at the usual rate of 20 cents a mile each way, making a total of $1,038.80. Mr. Cooper of Texas moved that Roberts be declared entitled to mileage, but on a tie vote of 2 to 2, this motion failed. Chairman Barham will report this action, which, he says, is equivalent to a rejection of the claim by the committee.

As a result of suggestions in the committee Mr. Barham will confer with the Speaker concerning the recognition of any member who may seek to obtain for Mr. Roberts the $2,000 usually allowed in contested election cases.

Countervailing Duties on Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In pursuance of the provisions of Section 5 of the Act of July 24, 1897, the following amounts of the bounties paid or bestowed by the Government of Belgium on the exportation of sugars wholly produced in that country on and after Sept. 1, 1899, having been ascertained, the Secretary of the Treasury has declared the same for the liquidation and assessment of countervailing duties thereon: On raw sugar produced from beet roots, 2.25 francs per 100 kilograms. On sugar refined from beet sugar, 2.54 francs per 100 kilograms.

WARNS DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Mr. Slicer Says Charges Will Certainly Cause His Removal—Attacks "Puritan Sunday."

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer addressed the Fellowship Citizenship Club in the home of the East Side Settlement at the foot of East Seventy-sixth Street last night. He said that he had no subject for the address, but it might be called "The Duty of Citizens."

"I once heard of a man," he said, "who, when asked why he rode in the carriage of state, instead of getting out to push, replied, 'I can make more in a given time than the others can steal.' That is the kind of men who are at the head of the City Government to-day.

"But there are others. Take the man who sells liquor. I am not a total abstainer. I am, however, opposed to the Raines law. In such a community as this we have no right to insist on a Puritan Sunday.

"Speaking generally, however, the sale of liquor is bad, because it produces no permanent good.

"What can be done to remedy this evil? This: Let every man set for himself a standard of high civic righteousness. Let him put himself out to fight the evil of government and the social evil.

"The City Club has traced hundreds of thousands of dollars in forfeited bonds that are in the office of the District Attorney and that have never been collected. Salaries have been increased without reason and for no purpose that is for the public good. This is not business; it is plunder.

"Begin at official life, and begin at the top. Of course you cannot begin at the Mayor, but begin as high up as you can.

"I am Chairman of the committee of the City Club that has charge of the charges against District Attorney Gardiner. Unless Mr. Gardiner's health is so bad that he cannot possibly appear, he will listen to some very unpleasant truths next Tuesday morning. We have built up charges against the District Attorney that will certainly result in his removal from office. His removal will remove that upon which the entire Police Department depends for all its crooked work."

NO DELAY FOR MR. GARDINER.

Deputy Attorney General Coyne, who has been delegated by Attorney General Davis to direct the prosecution of the charges brought by the City Club against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, said yesterday that the hearings will begin on Tuesday next, as already arranged. When told that Col. Gardiner had gone to Hot Springs, Va., for the benefit of his health, Mr. Coyne said that he was aware of the District Attorney's absence from the city, but that he believed that Col. Gardiner would return in time to be present at the opening of the case.

It was learned from another source that under no circumstances, except it be the extreme illness of Col. Gardiner, would there be a further postponement of the hearings.

BIG FIRE IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Van Auken House Gutted—Occupied by Art Furniture Makers—Firemen Overcome—Loss, $250,000.

Two firemen were overcome with smoke at a fire which gutted the five-story and basement brick and stone building at 421 Fifth Avenue at midnight last night. The building was occupied as a wholesale house by D. S. Hess & Co., decorators and manufacturers of artistic furniture. Chief Croker estimated the damage at $250,000.

Chief of Police Devery and Detective Sergeant Flood, who were driving by the building about 11:30 o'clock last night, saw that there was a fire in the basement. The Chief sent in an alarm, and with Sergt. Flood broke through the windows and went into the building to ascertain if any person was inside. A second alarm was then sent in, and the reserves from the West Thirtieth Street Police Station were called.

The members of the family of Henry Pelham Robbins, living next door at 419 Fifth Avenue, were hastily aroused and left their home half clad. They took their jewels and other valuables to the home of Percy P. Lewis at 413 Fifth Avenue, and much of their furniture was also removed.

In one hour from its discovery the fire went up through the burning building to the roof and the flames which lit up the sky attracted a large crowd of spectators.

Capt. Norris of Engine 65 was suffocated with smoke on the top floor of the building. He was taken into Mr. Lewis's house, and afterward sent to the New York Hospital.

Foreman Livingston of Engine 26 was overcome with smoke on the third floor of the building, and was also taken into Mr. Lewis's house.

Mrs. Lewis made coffee for the firemen, who met with considerable difficulty in fighting the fire on account of the intense cold. The stairways and ladders were soon covered with ice.

At 12:45 o'clock Chief Croker said the fire was under control. It was confined to the building in which it started. There was some damage from smoke in the adjoining house of Mr. Robbins. The rear building, 2 East Thirty-eighth Street, is a small two-story structure, and was practically unharmed. The house at 4 East Thirty-eighth Street is the residence of S. P. Avery.

All of the families living in East Thirty-eighth Street between Fifth and Madison Avenues were aroused by the police and were compelled to close the windows of their residences to keep out sparks.

The burned building was the old Van Auken mansion, and was last occupied by the family two years ago.

The firm of D. S. Hess & Co. lost in the fire many plans for decoration of handsome houses, as well as its stock of expensive furniture.

GOV. ROOSEVELT WILL REFUSE.

Determined Not to Accept Vice Presidential Nomination—Mr. Odell Named for Governor.

Under no circumstances will Gov. Roosevelt accept a nomination for Vice President on the Republican National ticket this year. This statement was emphatically made by some of his friends last night on hearing the persistent report that the Governor had agreed to be a candidate.

About the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday politicians regarded the Governor's candidacy as an assured fact; they predicted the nomination of B. B. Odell, Jr., for Governor, and speculated concerning his probable successor as Chairman of the State Committee. Color was alleged to be given to the rumors by the fact that Senator Hanna visited Republican State Headquarters, to see Chairman Odell, but the latter had left for Newburg a few minutes before the Senator arrived.

Senator Hanna, when questioned by a TIMES reporter concerning the rumor, declared he knew nothing of it, but he intimated that, while there were several candidates, the probability was that New York, if united on a candidate, could possibly dictate the nomination.

Chairman Odell, prior to his departure for Newburg, said he had not heard of the story, except as a rumor.

Asked whether he would accept a nomination for Governor, Mr. Odell smiled and said:

"Everything comes to him who waits."

He would not express a decided opinion one way or the other.

WRECK ON THE PLANT SYSTEM.

Engineer and a Passenger Killed Near Tampa—Many Injured.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 1.—A fast passenger train on the Plant system was wrecked twenty miles north of this place last night. Engineer Kennedy was instantly killed. One passenger also was killed, but the body was so badly mutilated that it is impossible to identify it at this time. The son of S. P. Hernden, mail agent, of this city, died this morning at the Sanford Hospital.

Mr. Hernden, Sr., is badly injured. A number of other passengers also were injured. The mail and express cars and two day coaches were thrown from the track and turned over. The Pullman cars were not derailed. The accident was caused by the train running into an open switch and colliding with a freight car. It is believed that the switch was opened by some person with the intention of wrecking the train.

ERRORS IN THE CITY RECORD.

Errors of considerable moment have been detected in the roster of officers and subordinates in the city departments, which appeared in The City Record of Wednesday, and yesterday a number of municipal office holders were wondering why accuracy had been sacrificed in the only issue of The Record in which most of them have the slightest interest. Probably the man who was most surprised was Deputy Tax Commissioner Joseph D. Cremin, whose salary is given as $2,000 a year, instead of the $3,000, which he receives. City Superintendent of Schools Maxwell, whose title is given as "Brooklyn City Superintendent," telephoned to the Supervisor of The City Record to ask why he had been lowered in the official scale. He was assured that it was a typographical error, and expressed his satisfaction with the excuse. A. Emerson Palmer, the Secretary of the Board of Education, appears as "Bklyn Secy."

Mistakes in the spelling of names are numerous, the most noteworthy being that of Alfred M. Downes, secretary to the Mayor, whose names is given as "Downs." Alderman Velton of Brooklyn, when he reads the list of Aldermen, will find an "e" where the "o" should be in his name, while numerous other employes will discover similar errors.

Deputy Supervisor Solon Berrick of The City Record yesterday explained that the errors were due to the printer, and not to his office. "Copy comes to us in typewritten form from all the departments, and we forward it to the printer. Persons with a grievance shouldn't blame this office. At all events, when you remember that there are 40,000 names on the list, besides a number of figures, the possibility of a few mistakes is evident.

Nerves Make the Man

Strong, steady nerves are essential to good health and enjoyment of life. Without strong nerves you are sure to fall in the battle of life. Their is a food for the nerves that has been made for over fifty years, and is known from one end of the world to the other—Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. It feeds and nourishes the nerves, makes them strong and healthy. If you are in an unnerved, run-down condition, try

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

It's health-giving, strengthening properties will be felt at once in new blood, increased vigor and a general strengthening of the system.

Johann Hoff's brings good appetite, cures dyspepsia and makes flesh and blood.

Don't be misled by the cheap, so-called malt extracts offered by dealers for the sake of a few cents extra profit. They are absolutely worthless. Get the genuine Johann Hoff's and you will not be disappointed.

PIANOS.

Established 1854.

GABLER

PIANOS.

To Rent or for Sale on Easy Terms. 214 to 224 EAST 22D STREET.

THE OPERA PIANO.

New and elegant designs, also several slightly used WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.

Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROLAND,

59th St. and Madison Av., Block from Central Park entrance.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF MODERN HOTEL,

EUROPEAN PLAN, $1; AMERICAN PLAN, $2; WITH HOT AND COLD WATER, STEAM HEAT, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; ELEVATOR SERVICE; CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

WINTER RESORTS.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS. ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY.

A DISTINCTIVE HEALTH RESORT, combining a perfect Fall climate, an elevation of 2,500 feet, picturesque mountain surroundings, and HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.

The fine course of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club adjoins the hotel. Through compartment cars from New York. Excursion tickets at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,354 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R., New York; also offices N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., throughout New England.

FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

DRY GOODS.

ARE YOU USING VIOLETTE EXQUISIA PERfumes? We keep these unique perfumes in Extracts, single or double. Toilet Waters, Soaps, Sachets, &c. Use no others. JAMMES, 4 West 57th St., near 5th Av.

EUROPE.

TO rent in Paris for Expos. 1900, splend. furn. apart. nr. opera; dining-room, 2 parlors, 4 rooms, &c., tel. Write Desgrange, 14 rue Lafayette, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant as first-class cook in private family; three years' reference from fine family; $30. C. M., Box 304 Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By refined French lady as visiting governess; goes out with pupils; good references. Mlle. H. M., 406 West 23d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined widow in widower's home, where there are children; good housekeeper; musical; A1 references. D. P., 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG, REFINED FRENCH LADY WISHES to give French lessons; mornings and evenings; terms moderate. Mlle. H. P., 406 West 23d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—By young French couple; man as butler, general housework; wife, chambermaid; good seamstress; best reference. M., 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, AGE 17, DESIRES TO LEARN TOOL-making. Kindly address Fred Manger, 282 Skillman St., Brooklyn.

HONORS FOR A MAINE JURIST.

Retiring Chief Justice Peters the Guest at a Banquet—His Long Career on the Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 1.—The Bangor House to-night was the scene of a banquet tendered by the Penobscot bar to Justice John A. Peters, on the occasion of his retirement from the Supreme bench of Maine, after twenty-six years of service, sixteen years of that time as Chief Justice. Among the guests was United States Senator Hale, who made a speech. Letters of regret were read from Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, ex-Speaker Reed, and others.

There is no better-known or better-loved figure in the State than Chief Justice John Andrew Peters. Famous as a lawyer, he is also celebrated as an orator and wit, and is as well known in this State as a post-prandial speaker as is Senator Depew in New York. He has served the State in one capacity or another for nearly forty years.

Born in October, 1822, at Ellsworth, the retiring Chief Justice came from Revolutionary stock, his grandfather's commission as Collector of Frenchman's Bay district having been signed by Washington and Jefferson. Andrew Peters, John A. Peters's father, was a well-known lumber and shipping merchant, and the son received the benefit of the best education possible, being graduated from Yale in 1842. After a course at Harvard Law School, he was admited to the bar at Ellsworth in 1844, and was soon recognized as an able lawyer. At the beginning of his practice he was a partner of the late Judge Hathaway, afterward being associated with Franklin A. Wilson.

Mr. Peters was elected to the Maine Senate in 1852, and two years later was elected Attorney General of the State. He was elected to Congress as a Republican in 1856 and in 1868 and 1870. Gen. Hamlin said of his record as a Congressman that "it would be difficult to single out a member who during those six years had greater personal influence." Good-natured, humorous, and imperturbable, nothing obstructed his pathway to success whenever he advocated the passage of some desirable measure.

An incident related by Gen. Garfield illustrates Mr. Peters's influence in the House. He observed an aged woman, dressed in deep mourning, who was a constant attendant in the gallery. He learned by inquiry that she was interested in a private bill for a pension, looked the matter up, and found the case a meritorious one. He thereupon called the case up from the calendar, and, by explaining its nature, obtained unanimous consent for its consideration without a report from the committee. It was then passed, under a suspension of the rules.

"Then," says Gen. Garfield, "followed a scene in the House the like of which has never before or since been witnessed. Stepping down from his seat, the Judge paused in front of the Speaker, and, waving his hand in the air toward the gallery where the claimant sat, he cried, 'There, old woman, you have got your bill.'"

Mr. Peters was elected an Associate Justice in 1873, and became Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1883.

Billboards in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—A committee of the Chicago Art Association met to-day and decided to petition Mayor Harrison to sign the ordinance passed by the City Council regulating the size of billboards. The object of the movement is to educate the public up to a proper idea of the good of legal restrictions upon unsightly advertisements. Photographs are to be taken of the most unsightly billboards, and these will be brought before those who are vested with power to act in such cases. Several other ordinances will be considered by the committee.

Library and School Appointments.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday announced these appointments: Directors of the Brooklyn Public Library—David A. Boody, Daniel W. McWilliams, Charles F. Phillips, Henry Sanger Snow, Irving T. Bush, A. H. Eastmond, and John Kepke. All are reappointments for the full term of three years. The following were appointed as members of the School Board of the Borough of Queens: William H. Thornberry, Jamaica; William J. Cahill, Long Island City, and Anton Schultheim, College Point.

Mrs. Carl Von Mayhoff in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Carl Von Mayhoff of New York is visiting her brother, Jefferson M. Levy, at the Arlington, and was present at the White House reception last night. Mrs. Von Mayhoff has been hostess of Monticello, her brother's place, for the last two or three years.

THE RAPID TRANSIT BOND

Persistent Reports of Attempts to Reduce It Again.

CORPORATION COUNSEL'S VIEW

Favors Reduction If the City Is Properly Protected—Contractor Done with Surety Companies.

There was no change in the rapid transit situation yesterday, though there were persistent rumors that an effort would be made to obtain a still further reduction in the amount of the bond. Corporation Counsel Whalen said that he knew of no reason why the bond should not be reduced. On the other hand, President Orr and Edward M. Shepard of counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission said that no suggestion for a reduction of the bond had been made to them.

Mr. Whalen, in speaking of the probability of an application to the Appellate Division for a reduction, said the Rapid Transit Commissioners would have to sanction the making of the application to the court. "I do not doubt," he said, "that if it were represented to the commission that the surety companies are endeavoring to squeeze the successful bidder, they would agree to such a motion.

"In my opinion, a decision to have the amount of the bond reduced would not necessitate a readvertising or reletting of the contract. If the city authorities felt that the security was ample and could withhold a percentage of the payments until the tunnel is built, the Rapid Transit Commissioners ought to be satisfied, as the bond is required for the protection of the city against damage and not to save the commission. Nor do I believe that the other bidder or any persons who might have desired to bid would have any standing in court in an effort to prevent the letting of the contract in an equity action. The law gives the commission the right to let the contract to any bidder whose proposals seem for the best interests of the city. Obviously, having deliberated over the estimates furnished by the two bidders, they could not now award the contract to Mr. Onderdonk because of Mr. McDonald's failure to qualify through the efforts of the surety companies. I cannot see but that Mr. Onderdonk would have had as much difficulty in qualifying as has Mr. McDonald. I should be very sorry to see the beginning of actual work deferred, and if the reduction of the bond would avert such a catastrophe I should be heartily in favor of it."

Mr. McDonald had a conference yesterday with President Lyman of the American Surety Company, and this gave rise to a report that another effort was being made to induce the surety companies to furnish the contractor's bond. Mr. Lyman, however, denied that the talk was over the rapid transit problem, and Mr. McDonald corroborated him later in the afternoon, when he said, "There will be nothing further done with the surety companies. The bond will be arranged for in another way, and I will qualify with sureties that will be unexceptionable."

August Belmont, who is backing the contractor, was unprepared yesterday to explain his plan. From remarks made by De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. McDonald's counsel, it is believed by many persons familiar with the situation that Mr. Belmont will arrange the bonding of the contractor, as well as afford him the necessary capital. Mr. Belmont declared that within a few days he would issue a statement covering the case.

The withdrawal by Mr. McDonald of his application for bonds was due, it was said by the counsel for one of the surety companies, to his inability to give adequate indemnifying bonds. According to this informant, there was no attempt to make Mr. McDonald's burden onerous.

"The law is," he said, "that the surety companies may furnish bonds only to the extent of 10 per cent. of their capital and surplus. It would take many companies, therefore, to furnish the entire bond of this contractor on this basis. The companies may, however, give bonds in any sum beyond this if they be secured by indemnity bonds."

Many men have come to the city in the hope of securing work on the tunnel, a large number a state of absolute destitution. The Outdoor Poor Department of Charities was crowded Wednesday with these men. Under the order of Superintendent Blair, they are being sent back to their homes as fast as possible.

At a meeting of the citizens of Jamaica, held on Wednesday night, the Jamaica Citizens' Association was formed, to promote the construction of a tunnel under the East River and the extension of the rapid transit system to the outlying sections of the Borough of Queens.

THE JOHN P. SQUIRE FAILURE.

Asserted Now that It Left the Broadway Bank Sound.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—H. W. Chaplin, receiver of the John P. Squire corporation, the failure of which was followed by the suspension of the Broadway National Bank, said to-day that after having looked carefully into the situation he had learned that the bank had, prior to its total suspension, a surplus of $225,000, and the total amount of Squire paper which could be presented for payment was only $160,000. Therefore, if the bank had been permitted to go on, it would have had a surplus of $75,000 at least, after wiping out the Squire paper.

"Squire paper will pay a substantial dividend," he continued, "for there are large assets. Not only did the bank have capital intact at the time of suspension and without reliance on the Squire papers, but it had in the banking house within its own walls, at that moment when the bank suspended, about half a million dollars in cash, and all assets, except the Squire papers, were of the highest character and readily available to meet a run."

METROPOLITAN GOLF MEET.

Championship Contest to be Held in May—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Association was held last night in the Metropolitan Club, Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street. Henry B. Hollins, the retiring President, presided, and apart from the election of officers, the most important business was a change in the time of holding the metropolitan championship. It was decided to hold that event in May instead of during the first two weeks in April, as last year. The selection of the club was left to the Executive Committee. Only one club was definitely offered, the Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove, L. I.

Officers were elected as follows: President—Robert H. Robertson, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club; Vice President—Walker Breese Smith, Tuxedo Golf Club; Secretary—John Du Fais, Baltusrol Golf Club; Treasurer—W. Fellowes Morgan, Morris County Golf Club; Executive Committee—Oliver W. Bird, jr., Meadow Brook; Percy Chubb, Garden City; Robert B. Kerr, Lakewood; Arden M. Robbins, St. Andrew's; Charles F. Watson, Essex County, Orange.

Thirty-nine of the forty-three clubs in the association were represented. Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve was a delegate from the Westchester Country Club.

JEFFRIES-CORBETT FIGHT BIDS.

Either a California Man or W. A. Brady Will Get the Contest.

Seven bids were opened yesterday in William A. Brady's office from representatives of various athletic clubs for the coming Jeffries-Corbett fight. Two San Francisco bidders offered flattering terms, and the fight will go either to one of them or to Mr. Brady. The matter will be decided Monday.

Mr. Brady offers to give the contestants two-thirds of the gross receipts, with a guarantee that their share shall be at least $15,000. He also agrees to name the place of contest by Feb. 20, and to pay the traveling expenses of men and trainers if the scene of the fight should be at any unreasonable distance from New York City. He said, however, if he got the fight it would come off in this State.

J. D. Gibbs, for the National Athletic Club of San Francisco, offered 70 per cent. of the gross gate receipts with an additional guarantee of $20,000.

The Carnival Company of San Francisco offers $25,000 and 30 per cent. of the gate receipts, the latter guaranteed to exceed $30,000, and one-half the kinetoscope priviliege.

AT THE POULTRY SHOW.

Burglar Alarm for Chicken Coops Impresses a Colored Man.

Triumphant notes of victory from the blue ribbon winners were the prevailing tones of the symphony that kept the residents in the vicinity of Madison Square Garden awake from dawn until the last electric spark in Madison Square Garden proclaimed the end of the third day of the eleventh annual exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association. The enthusiastic breeders of the various classes of poultry and doves made the rounds of the cages during the morning before the general public was admitted to the Garden and decorated the cages of the crack-a-jacks in the several classes, as well as the domiciles of the wild fowl and bright plumaged birds.

Crowds of women and children surrounded the incubators and brooders all day long, watching the youngsters. One of the exhibits in the incubator room is an electric burglar alarm for chicken coops. An elderly colored man who watched the attendant show off the alarm, which rang a loud gong when the chicken coop was even looked at, shook his head sadly and wandered on to the next exhibit.

James Lang, Miss Edith Mills, J. D. Smith, Henry Thomas Draper, William Freiday, the Walnut Ridge Farm Company, E. A. Turnbull, and that old veteran, Sidney Corbett, were among the winners in the several cat classes. The Norwood Farms, William A. Pease, George Ball, Whippany Farm, Dr. F. M. Robinson, A. A. Gerey, Fisher's Island Farm, James Forsythe, J. S. Mayhew, G. D. Tilley, James Chester, jr., A. Hartshorn, George Burgott, and A. D. Arnold were among the winners in the exhibition yards.

The principal poultry classes judged were won by J. H. Thompson, jr., John Crowe, John Glasgow, William Barbour, F. X. Kienize, A. F. Spangler, D. A. Mount, A. J. Hallock, Clarence W. King, R. B. and C. H. Dayton, M. B. Megargee, Muscovy Drake, Robert Warwick, A. A. Parker, Francis P. Magoun, Mountainside Lofts, Haskell & Thornton, A. A. Parker, J. F. Kirkpatrick, Charles M. Smith, McNeil Oke, G. D. Tilley, Charles Jehl, William M. Hepburn, Elmwood Farm, W. J. Andrews, Ira C. Keller, H. J. Guilpot, Miss Selma Wiener, Windholme Bantam Yards, M. Henry Galusha, Mosher Brothers, D. Lincoln Orr, George W. Hilson, R. R. Topping, George Wolf, Fisher's Island Farms, S. E. Sturtevant & Co., A. J. Kreutzer, H. J. Rosenberg, Clarence W. King, and D. A. Mount.

Meetings were held during the day by the Water Fowl Club of America and the American Exhibition Game and Game Bantam Club.

McGOVERN DEFEATS SANTRY.

The Brooklyn Man Wins in the Fifth Round.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Terry McGovern of Brooklyn, at Tattersall's, to-night proved his right to the title of featherweight champion of the world by knocking out Eddie Santry of Chicago, who claimed the leadership of the 122-pound class by virtue of a knockout of Ben Jordan of England. The men were matched for six rounds. The knockout came in the fifth round, after a fierce mix-up, in which Santry did some clever work.

McGovern was too strong for the Chicago man, and, straightening Santry up with a short arm jolt to the stomach, landed left and right to the jaw in quick succession and Santry fell to the floor on his face. He got up at the count of ten, but was in such a weakened condition that Referee George Silef declared McGovern the winner to save Santry from further punishment, as he was staggering all over the ring, and would have been out with the next blow.

It was the greatest boxing show ever brought off in Chicago. Special trains were run from near-by towns, and fully 15,000 people jammed and pushed through the building. The box receipts amounted to over $18,000.

NEW YORK IS DROPPED OUT.

American Baseball Association Ends the Negotiations.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The announcement was made to-day that the necessary money had been secured to support a club to represent this city in the new American Association of Baseball Clubs. Adrian C. Anson and John McGraw held a lengthy conference with several Philadelphians, whose names are not yet public property, and at its conclusion announced to the promoters of the new organization that their efforts had been successful.

Unless the present local supporters withdraw, the American Association will be permanently organized to-day, with Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, and Baltimore in the East, and Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, and St. Louis in the West. New York discontinued negotiations to-day, and the franchise goes to Providence.

NEW STEEPLECHASE RULES.

Important Changes in the Jumps—Stewards Elect Officers.

The Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, at a meeting yesterday elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—August Belmont; Vice President—J. H. Alexandre; Treasurer and Honorary Secretary—S. S. Howland; Executive Committee—August Belmont, J. H. Alexandre, S. S. Howland, W. C. Whitney, B. F. Clyde, R. C. Hooper, and Dr. J. O. Green.

To the Country Club of Brookline, Mass., dates were granted from May 28 to June 2, inclusive. Licenses were granted to Jockeys Veitch, Helder, Christopher, Ray, Melder, Finigan, Moxley, Southworth, and Dayton. Veitch was also licensed as a trainer.

The amendments to the rules recommended by the committee, Messrs. Hooper, Haviland, and Hitchcock, were adopted, the most important change being in the dimensions of the jumps, as follows: In all steeplechase courses there shall be at least six fences in every mile. There shall be a water jump at least twelve feet wide and two feet deep, to be guarded by a fence not less than two feet in perpendicular height. There shall be in each course at least two jumps, as follows: Ditch five feet wide and two feet deep, which ditch shall be guarded on the taking off side by a single rail, and on the landing side there shall be a fence of not less than four feet six inches in perpendicular height, and three feet in width. The minimum perpendicular height of all other jumps shall not be less than four feet six inches and the minimum width three feet. The rails or boards protecting a fence shall not be less than three feet perpendicular height on the take-off side except at the water jump.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling; maidens. Bandora, 117 pounds, (Pigott,) 2 to 1, won; Isaline, 117, (Jones,) 3½ to 1, second; Corolin, 112, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:02¾. Mildred Hughes, Nora Clark, Free Pass, Fille d'Or, Miss Vera, Red Cherry, Egrita, and Infinity also ran.

SECOND RACE—One mile. Purse. Erwin, 107 pounds, (Jenkins,) 1 to 4, won; Bathos, 107, (Jones,) 5 to 1, second; Mortgage, 102, (Henry,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Mountebank, J. Y. Hayes, Rixford, and The Echo also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One and a quarter miles; selling. Topmast, 109 pounds, (Spencer,) 7 to 10, won; Tempo, 105, (Henry,) 30 to 1, second; Go to Bed, 105, (Jenkins,) 8 to 5, third. Time—2:03½. Stuttgart also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, handicap. Bendoran, 127 pounds, (Spencer,) 7 to 10, won; Rosormonde, 110, (Jenkins,) 6 to 1, second; Lothian, 102, (Henry,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:40. The Fretter, Cormorant, and New Moon also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Jingle Jingle, 102 pounds, (Walsh,) 7 to 1, won; Imperious, 110, (Jones,) 4 to 1, second; Mary Kinsella, 105, (Vittatoe,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:26½. Mike Rice, Horton, Theory, Tirade, None Such, Don Luis, and Montanus also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Futurity course; selling. Southern Cross, 108 pounds, (Bullman,) even, won; Tathill, 108, (Vittatoe,) 4 to 1, second; Red Wald, 110, (Spencer,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:10½. Gundara, Bagdad, and Alice Dougherty also ran.

Crescent Hockey Team Wins.

The tie for the lead in the Amateur Hockey League was broken last night by the Crescent Athletic Club team defeating the St. Nicholas Skating Club team by 5 goals to 2. The game, which was played at the St. Nicholas Rink, was of the rough order, and the players of the winning team were frequently jeered for their tactics. Five of them were disqualified for rough play.

Knickerbocker Polo Team Wins.

Another victory at water polo crowned the efforts of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club team last night in a contest against the Pastime Athletic Club. The game was played in the Knickerbocker Club house. It was a lively contest, and the home team only won by the narrow margin of six points, while the Pastime team failed to score.

In addition to the polo game, a relay swimming race was won by L. Johnson, H. H. Wotherspoon, jr., and L. C. Goodwin. A tub race was won by G. W. Van Cleef and L. C. Goodwin carried off the honors in an egg and spoon race.

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IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island began at the Harlem Palace, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, last night. The Century, Morris, and Bowling Green Wheelmen were scheduled to bowl. The Bowling Green Wheelmen did not appear, and forfeited their two games. In the game between the Morris and the Century Wheelmen the former won easily. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 187; Sauer, 157; Fletcher, 192; Mulford, 152; Dumble, 155. Total, 843.

Bowling Green Wheelmen—Forfeited.

SECOND GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 145; Thompson, 190; Schneider, 133; Deitrich, 171; Gibson, 190. Total, 830.

Bowling Green Wheelmen—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 147; Thompson, 156; Schneider, 185; Deitrich, 178; Gibson, 170. Total, 836.

Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 146; Sauer, 190; Fletcher, 146; Mulford, 163; Dumble, 148. Total, 793.

The second team of the Pontiac Wheelmen bowled in good form in the North Side National League last night, defeating the Bronxdale and Chippewa teams. The Bronxdales won a game from the Chippewas. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bronxdale—Ferber, 140; H. Heirs, 167; Mahoney, 171; E. Heirs, 162; Balz, 150. Total, 790.

Pontiac Wheelmen No. 2—E. Ebling, 180; Stearns, 210; Dewes, 188; Kessler, 191; Clinch, 147. Total, 886.

SECOND GAME.

Bronxdale—Ferber, 148; H. Heirs, 179; Mahoney, 159; E. Heirs, 166; Balz, 169. Total, 821.

Chippewa—Roedel, 177; Brunssen, 153; Schmidt, 161; Isenbarth, 140; Comerford, 161. Total, 792.

THIRD GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen No. 2—E. Ebling, 164; Stearns, 203; Dewes, 165; Kessler, 178; Clinch, 190. Total, 900.

Chippewa—Roedel, 196; Brunssen, 148; Sanders, 110; Isenbarth, 164; Comerford, 186. Total, 810.

J. F. Price Council played in championship form last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament, and won both its games. In the third game the team made a new record of 957. Shea of the same team bowled 258 in this game. East New York Council beat Brooklyn Council one game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

East New York Council—Kiefer, 195; Staase, 140; G. Moore, 211; W. Moore, 194; C. Kiefer, 184. Total, 924.

Brooklyn Council—Tabor, 169; Cook, 154; Spencer, 150; Clarke, 142; Halloran, 125. Total, 740.

SECOND GAME.

J. F. Price Council—Shea, 220; Wolley, 157; Gehlhaus, 164; Forman, 170; Potter, 191. Total, 911.

Brooklyn Council—Tabor, 137; Cook, 144; Spencer, 147; Clarke, 163; Halloran, 145. Total, 736.

THIRD GAME.

J. F. Price Council—Shea, 258; Wolley, 146; Gehlhaus, 180; Forman 196; Potter, 187. Total, 967.

East New York Council—Kiefer, 170; Staase, 148; G. Moore, 153; W. Moore, 154; C. Kiefer, 212. Total, 837.

South Paw, No. 1, took the honors last night in the Brooklyn Arlington National tournament by winning from Corinthian and the A. B. C. teams. In the first game Corinthian won easily from A. B. C. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 170; T. Walter, 165; Waller, 171; Baker, 170; Holden, 154. Total, 830.

A. B. C.—Harloe, 144; Addicks, 167; McAuliffe, 147; Wichern, 184; Kelly, 136. Total, 778.

SECOND GAME.

South Paw No. 1—Lodge, 160; Vanderkar, 212; Martin, 158; Bierschenck, 167; Jenkins, 152. Total, 850.

A. B. C.—Harloe, 156; Addicks, 172; McAuliffe, 163; Wichern, 146; Kelly, 183. Total, 820.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 180; T. Walter, 152; Waller, 146; Baker, 168; Holden, 177. Total, 823.

South Paw No. 1—Lodge, 189; Vanderkar, 164; Martin, 161; Bierschenck, 145; Jenkins, 199. Total, 848.

Two more games were won by the Seaboard National Bank team in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night. The Sub-Treasury team won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Seaboard—Jefferds, 130; Davis, 162; Hodges, 200; Barger, 151; De Vausney, 140. Total, 783.

Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 172; Oakley, 127; Yates, 124; Copeland, 154; Jenkins, 135., Total, 712.

SECOND GAME.

Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 162; Oakley, 172; Yates, 158; Copeland, 154; Jenkins, 163. Total, 811.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Sacken, 167; Watson, 142; Virgien, 156; Wagner, 179; Hill, 148. Total, 792.

THIRD GAME.

Seaboard—Jefferds, 144; Davis, 175; Hodges, 174; Barger, 159; De Vausney, 123. Total, 775.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Sacken, 99; Watson, 147; Virgien, 100; Wagner, 121; Hill, 179. Total, 646.

At the Germania alleys last night three games were bowled in Section No. 1 of the United Bowling Clubs tournament. The Orientals presented their best team and won two games easily. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Spartan—Moje, 99; Dohm, 163; Rentsch, 188; Cammann, 149; Schilling, 142. Total, 741.

Oriental—Mitchell, 153; Kreyenberg, 181; Vogel, 161; Gillhaus, 171; Stumpfel, 195. Total, 861.

SECOND GAME.

Clio—Sauer, 132; Steitz, 165; Heuze, 165; Hampel, 167; Kofler, 158. Total, 787.

Spartan—Moje, 105; Dohm, 145; Rentsch, 159; Cammann, 152; Schilling, 145. Total, 706.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 149; Kreyenberg, 135; Vogel, 149; Gillhaus, 202; Stumpfel, 197. Total, 831.

Clio—Sauer, 180; Steitz, 133; Heuze, 119; Hampel, 190; Kofler, 143. Total, 765.

The Northern Company team, the tailenders in the Fire Insurance League, furnished a surprise in the series of games bowled at Reid's alleys last night by defeating the Germania and the Greenwich teams, the leaders in the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Northern—Sullivan, 173; Schlatter, 138; Schuchardt, 132; Buhler, 145; Starr, 120. Total, 716.

Germania—Palmedo, 123; Michel, 107; Huethwohl, 141; Hahnel, 131; Barber, 146. Total, 648.

SECOND GAME.

Northern—Sullivan, 152; Schlatter, 178; Schuchardt, 218; Buhler, 138; Starr, 150. Total, 836.

Greenwich—Fallend, 130; Fleming, 156; Gafius, 160; Styles, 136; Van Saun, 178. Total, 757.

THIRD GAME.

Germania—Palmedo, 128; Michel, 132; Huethwohl, 103; Hahnel, 185; Barber, 154. Total, 702.

Greenwich—Fallend, 154; Fleming, 116; Grafius, 153; Styles, 122; Van Saun, 154. Total, 699.

The games bowled yesterday in the Brooklyn Arlington ladies' tournament were productive of some high individual scores. Mrs. Heubel of the Original Vigilant team bowled 185 in the first game. In the third game Mrs. M. Kessel of the same team scored 192. Original Vigilant, Kings County, and Unter Uns were the teams playing, the Vigilants winning two games and the Unter Uns winning one. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Original Vigilant—Miss Pope, 108; Mrs. W. Kessel, 99; Mrs. Heuel, 117; Mrs. M. Kessel, 142; Mrs. Heubel, 185. Total, 651.

Kings County—Mrs. Wenisch, 117; Mrs. Brunning, 98; Mrs. Emken, 131; Mrs. Annken, 106; Mrs. Tietje, 81. Total, 523.

SECOND GAME.

Unter Uns—Mrs. Byles, 111; Mrs. Schoenwerk, 121; Mrs. Cheviler, 105; Mrs. Phretzschner, 110; Mrs. Barnett, 130. Total, 577.

Kings County—Mrs. Wenisch, 122; Mrs. Brunning, 108; Mrs. Emken, 112; Mrs. Elmken, 110; Mrs. Tietje, 90. Total, 540.

THIRD GAME.

Original Vigilant—Miss Pope, 98; Mrs. W. Kessel, 76; Mrs. Henn, 117; Mrs. M. Kessel, 192; Mrs. Huebel, 149. Total, 632.

Unter Uns—Mrs. Byles, 98; Mrs. Schoenwerk, 109; Mrs. Cheviler, 116; Mrs. Phretzschner, 111; Mrs. Barnett, 135. Total, 570.

Tournament Games To-day.

Athletic League—Jersey City vs. North End.

North Side National—Gotham, Morris Wheelmen, Corinthian.

Associated Cycling Clubs of New York—Madison Wheelmen, Harlem Wheelmen, Riverside Wheelmen.

Arlington National—Straggler, Homestead, Manhatta.

Royal Arcanum League—De Vinne, Empire City, Knickerbocker.

Morning Newspaper League—The Tribune vs. The Journal.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Fern, Burnside, Iolanthe.

Royal Arcanum Sub-League—Lefferts, East New York, De Long.

SULTAN OF SULU'S TREATY.

Slavery in the Islands Was Not Authorized—Money Payments Provided.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In compliance with a resolution of inquiry the President to-day sent to the Senate a copy of the report and all accompanying papers of Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates in relation to the negotiation of a treaty or agreement made by him with the Sultan of Sulu last August.

In replying to the request the President says:

"The payments of money provided for by the agreement will be made from the revenues of the Philippine Islands unless Congress shall otherwise direct. Such payments are not for specific services, but are a part of the consideration moving to the Sulu tribe or nation under the agreement, and they have been stipulated for, subject to the action of Congress, in conformity with the practice of this Government from the earliest times in its agreements with the various Indian nations occupying and governing portions of territory subject to the sovereignty of the United States."

There is also a reply from Secretary Root dated Oct. 27, in which he tells Gen. Otis that the agreement is confirmed and "approved by the President, subject to the action of Congress, and with the understanding and reservation, which should be distinctly communicated to the Sultan of Sulu, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu Archipelago, which is made impossible by the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. At the same time when you communicate to the Sultan the above-mentioned understanding the President desires that you should make inquiry as to the number of persons held in slavery in the archipelago, and what arrangement it may be practicable to make for their emancipation."

In his original instructions to Gen. Bates, Gen. Otis instructed him to push to the front the question of sovereignty and told him he could promise for the United States not to interfere with, but to protect, the Moros in the free exercise of their religion and customs, social and domestic, and to respect the rights and dignities of the Sultan and his admirers. In return, they must acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States. He also instructed Gen. Bates that it was important that the United States should occupy the principal distributing centres of trade and that Siassi, the capital, should be occupied by our troops at no distant day.

HONORS TO LAWTON'S REMAINS

Funeral Train Leaves San Francisco on Its Journey Across the Continent—A Military Procession.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The special train bearing the remains of Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, Major John A. Logan, Jr., and Surgeon L. Armstrong to their last resting place started east this afternoon. The departure of the bodies of the three officers was marked by fitting honors. The caskets containing the remains of the three officers were borne by twelve noncommissioned officers of the Third Infantry and placed on flag-draped gun caissons.

Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Armstrong, and the other sorrowing members of the families of the deceased officers rode in carriages.

The military escort consisted of Troops F and G of the Sixth Cavalry, in command of Capt. Frank West; Troop A of the National Guard, and a detachment from the Signal Corps of the State troops. A committee of 100 Odd Fellows, which formed a part of the funeral procession, included all the prominent State and grand officers of thirty-six lodges in this city.

The non commissioned officers who acted as casket bearers walked by the side of the caissons, each of which was drawn by four black horses. The line of march was crowded with a sympathetic throng, and marked respect was shown the cortege as it passed through the streets of the city to the ferry station, where the caskets were given into the care of the guard of honor.

As the mourning part crossed the bay on the ferryboat minute guns were fired on the Naval Reserve ship Myron. The shipping in the harbor observed the occasion, the flags flying at half mast.

Upon arrival at the Oakland Mole, the three caskets were placed in the composite car attached to the special train.

The train is due in Chicago Monday. The body of Major Logan will be taken to Youngstown, Ohio. The body of Gen. Lawton will lie in state at Fort Wayne and Indianapolis one day, and the train will then continue on to Washington.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Gen. Otis has cabled the following list of casualties to the War Department:

KILLED.—Twenty-fifth Infantry, Jan. 29, Near Subig, Luzon—First Lieut. William T. Schenck; K, Tevis Bronston; L, Millard Boone, William Shannon.

WOUNDED.—Thirty-eighth Infantry, Jan. 19, at Taal, Datangas—D, Edward H. Chapin, thigh, severe; C, Elmer E. Leasor, face; Benjamin N. Chinn, arm; Thomas Brown, chest; Edward Weaver, shoulder, moderate; Harry Buchanan, leg. Thirty-sixth Infantry, Jan. 22, at Balincaguing—F, Ira Allen chest, severe; G, Lewes Wyles, thigh, slight; Preston A. Lloyd, foot, severe. Nineteenth Infantry—Jan. 8, Near Cebu—B, Alfred Berry, Corporal, neck and face, severe; K, Willard E. Bell, leg, severe; M, Charles William Sisler, arm, slight; I, Henry W. Sumner, Corporal, thigh, moderate.

First Lieut. William T. Schenck of the Twenty-fifth Infantry was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 21, 1872, and served as private, Corporal, and Sergeant of the First Cavalry from November, 1891, to November, 1894, when he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Tenth Infantry. In April, 1898, he was ordered to Tampa, Fla., and participated in the Cuban expedition which resulted in the capture of Santiago. In June last he accompanied the Twenty-fifth Infantry to the Philippines and served with it in the field up to the time of his death. He was appointed First Lieutenant June 30, 1898, and was recommended for brevet "for personal gallantry in battle and siege of Santiago and for exhibition of iron fortitude and endurance."

Philippine Commission Reports.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The members of the Philippine Commission, Messrs. Schurman, Worcester, Denby, and Admiral Dewey, with Secretary McArthur, called at the White House late this afternoon and handed their report to the President. It is undersood the report will be sent to Congress within a day or two.

GEN. LUDLOW CALLED TO COURT.

Declares His Statements in The New York Times Were True.

HAVANA, Feb. 1.—Gen. Ludlow, the Military Governor, to-day received a summons issued by the Judge of the Municipal Court, on the application of the managers of the Lucha, charging him with publishing an injurious letter.

In deference to the law, he sent an answer to the Judge, declaring that all he had said in the letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES was true, and that he had nothing further to say in response to the summons. He regards the whole matter as a farce.

Details of Cuban Census.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The details by provinces of the preliminary count of the gross population of Cuba have been announced by Gen. J. P. Sanger, in charge of the census taking, as follows: Pinar del Rio, 173,082; Havana, 424,811; Matanzas, 202,462; Santa Clara, 356,537; Puerto Principe, 88,237; Santiago, 327,716; total, 1,572,845.

Reciprocity Agreement with Italy.

WASHINGTON, Feb.

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TWELVE PAGES

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

President McKINLEY has so far firmly and wisely refused to intervene in any way in the differences that have arisen in the conduct of the affairs of Kentucky. The conditions in which it becomes the duty of the Federal Government to intervene in the Government of a State are not entirely clear as to some of the considerations involved, but the duty not to act until it becomes necessary, and then only in the impartial preservation of order, is entirely clear, and this President McKINLEY, with his naturally conservative and deliberate mind, has fully recognized.

One element in the situation is especially important, and that is that the more strictly the Federal Government insists that the citizens of Kentucky shall settle their affairs themselves the more likely they will be to do so, and the more satisfactory will be the outcome for them and for the Nation at large. Undoubtedly the situation in the State is extremely confused and difficult, but it is not beyond the reach of good sense and public spirit. On the face of the facts the officials of each faction in the State have exceeded their legal powers, and neither of the two "governments" claiming authority can be said to have clear right to its exclusive possession. It may be taken as certain that GOEBEL would have been reported as elected by the legislative board to which the dispute was referred and that the majority of each House would have accepted that report. There is little doubt that in dismissing the Legislature to meet on the 6th of February in a small town in the mountains, Gov. TAYLOR acted for partisan reasons and greatly strained, if he did not absolutely exceed, the powers conferred on him by the Constitution. On the other hand, it is clear that a declaration signed by the majority of the members that they approve the report that was never actually submitted to them can hardly be held to be a legislative act conferring the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic candidates within the terms of the law governing that transaction.

In other words, Kentucky has one man claiming to act as Governor who would not have been Governor had the Legislature not been prevented from acting on the contest, and another claiming to act as Governor who would be Governor had the Legislature really acted. Neither one is clearly justified in his claim, and neither is wholly in the wrong. It is a case for conference, deliberation, and peaceful settlement, and any man of influence that does not use his influence to secure such a settlement is guilty of a very serious offense against the Commonwealth. The Republicans are peculiarly bound to see that everything possible is done to accomplish this, first, because the action of their Governor has prevented a direct settlement, and second, because if the matter reaches a stage where the Federal Government must act, the Republican Administration will be placed in a most embarrassing position.

GOVERNOR OR VICE PRESIDENT?

If Mr. ROOSEVELT is selected to be the Republican candidate for Vice President with Mr. McKINLEY his summons will come to him very much as the summons to the Governorship came—by the demand of the people and the permission of PLATT. The Republican chief was one of the very first to perceive, two years ago, that the Republican Party would have need of its strongest man to carry the State in the Governorship election of 1898, and he was also one of the first, perhaps the very first, to see that THEODORE ROOSEVELT was that man. Mr. PLATT may now have his personal and political reasons for wanting to see Mr. ROOSEVELT hold an office in Washington rather than in Albany, but he alone cannot make the Governor the nominee of his party for Vice President. That summons must come first of all from the people to insure hearing and obedience from both the convention and the man.

The Governor would not be likely to take the nomination if it came to him solely as the result of Mr. PLATT's efforts. It is understood that he likes his present place. He is certainly deeply interested in his work. If he should be re-elected Governor he would doubtless have the very great satisfaction of seeing the work of saving the canals begun under his administration. He might justly be proud to have his name associated with that work. He might feel, too, that he ought not to leave the people of his own State to the uncovenanted mercies of PLATT and a Platt Governor.

But if he hears the people unmistakably calling him to the higher but scarcely greater office he would be very likely to obey them. The holding of primaries for the choice of delegates to the district conventions, which in turn will choose delegates to the State Conventions, will soon be held in this State and other States. If there is to be a spontaneous demand that the ticket shall be McKINLEY and ROOSEVELT, it will soon manifest itself by early portents. The Governor is very popular all over the country. The people like him for his vigor and his honesty. They like a stirring man, and he is always astir. There will unquestionably be a considerable demand that his name be on the ticket. It would not be surprising if the summons rose to such imperative proportions as to compel him to heed it.

LEGISLATING FOR PUERTO RICO.

The Senate Committee on Puerto Rico is not quite persuaded that the President's desire for free trade with that possession ought to be gratified—at least, it is not now ready to go to that extreme. The bill is not yet completed, but the committee has decided to fix the duties on merchandise coming here from Puerto Rico or going there from the United States at 25 per cent. of the rates of the Dingley tariff.

On the average of the whole list this would mean a rate of about 18 per cent. On sugar it would mean a rate of 24 cents per hundred pounds for the unrefined and 49 cents per hundred for refined. On tobacco the rate would range from 9 to 12½ cents a pound for leaf and from 46 cents to 62 cents for wrappers. The concession of 75 per cent. reduction in our customs duties in favor of Puerto Rico is very much greater than that made on any of the articles included in the reciprocity conventions arranged with other countries by the President and now awaiting confirmation in the Senate. In the treaty with France, for instance, the reductions range from 5 per cent. to 20 per cent., the majority being 10 per cent.

We print below the tariff section of the bill as practically agreed upon by the committee:

That on and after the passage of this act all articles coming into the United States from Puerto Rico shall be admitted into the ports of the United States on the payment of 25 per cent. of the rates of duty mentioned and prescribed in the schedules and paragraphs of the act of July 24, 1897, all laws and parts of laws to the contrary notwithstanding; provided, that duties collected on such articles of merchandise shipped from the Island of Puerto Rico into the United States under the provisions of this section shall be held in the Treasury of the United States as a separate fund to be used under the direction of the President of the United States for the government and benefit of the island.

This is not exactly free trade, but it is a near approach to it. The Puerto Ricans wanted more, but they will find that this substantial concession will have a wonderfully stimulating effect upon their industries and trade. The advantage of sending their products to the United States at one-fourth of the rates of duty that must be paid on the products of the other West India islands will tell tremendously in their favor and correspondingly to the disadvantage of the others. The languishing industries of the island ought to revive and show a rapid development under such fostering legislation.

Perhaps without knowing, and of course without intending, it the Senate Committee on Puerto Rico has given the people of Cuba the most powerful imaginable incentive to seek annexation to the United States, either as a part of the Union or as a possession on the footing of Puerto Rico. The people of Cuba naturally long to be free. But the sensible among them also long to be prosperous and progressive. They can be neither so long as Puerto Rico's products come into out ports at one-fourth of the duties that Cuban products must pay. That differential is and must be conclusive, so far as the prosperity of these islands depends upon the volume of their trade with us.

Louisiana and the tobacco States would make a strenuous protest against the annexation of Cuba, just as they have objected to the proposition to give Puerto Rico free trade. But the people of the Union will settle that, and there is a growing probability that they will settle it in a way to promote the greatest good of the greatest number. We are pledged to assist the Cubans to set up a Government of their own and to recognize them as independent when they are able to maintain the status of a nation. But we are not bound by law or morals to refuse to let them come in with us if of their own free will they ask that high privilege. It seems as if the course of events and their own enlightened view of the interests of the island would sooner or later lead them to make the application.

GEN. BULLER'S NEW CAMPAIGN.

Gen. BULLER has hardly received from his countrymen the indulgence to which a soldier in his position was fairly entitled. When he was appointed to the command in South Africa he was entitled to every presumption. He had "served up" to such a command. He belongs, it is true, to the landed gentry which has been for so many generations the ruling class in Great Britain and which has remained after all political reforms the ruling class in the army and the Church. But nobody could say that he owed his promotion and his conspicuousness to favor. He owed it to merit. He was not a "sprig of nobility." He was the soldier who was most available on his record. Barring Lord WOLSELEY and Lord ROBERTS, who seemed to be exempted from active campaigning by seniority, and barring Lord KITCHENER, who was occupied elsewhere, Sir REDVERS BULLER was the man who probably would have been chosen, on his record, by British military opinion as well as by British public opinion, as the proper soldier to finish off such a "little war" as the war with the Transvaal was expected to be. It has turned out to be far otherwise. But that has been no fault of his. He did not make it. He had no hand in making it. CECIL RHODES and JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN made it. And the first thing he had to do was to attempt the relief of the garrison of Ladysmith. Again, through no fault of his, this was already a desperate adventure, requiring him to take desperate chances to avoid a frightful disaster to the British arms and a frightful blow at British prestige. And now it has been made a ground of reproach against him that he took the chances he was forced to take. If, says one of his British critics, the position at Spion Kop was impregnable, it never should have been attacked. And this platitude the critic produces with the air of a syllogism, ignoring that it cannot be certainly known whether a position is impregnable until it has been attempted, ignoring that it was absolutely essential to the British General to attempt something for the relief of Ladysmith. Such criticism is ungenerous, unpatriotic, and mean—as mean as to impute to Gen. BULLER the defects which war has revealed in the British staff in general and in the British Intelligence Department in particular. Gen. BULLER made his desperate attempt. He made it gallantly and was gallantly supported. And it failed. To make the failure an occasion for disparagement of the commander is what the British may find American precedent for, but it is a shabby thing to do.

It takes a remarkable man to devise and to begin to put into execution a new plan for attaining the object of his campaign within a very few days after his first plan has decisively and confessedly failed. This is what Gen. BULLER has done. Nobody has the right to say of him that he talks nonsense or tells lies. When, at the close of his withdrawal from the line he had first taken up and the Boers had rendered untenable, he issued an order to his troops saying that he thought he had found "the key of the road to Ladysmith," the strong presumption is that he meant what he said, that he really thought he had found "a more excellent way" than that along which he had met with disastrous repulses and which was marked by the bones of his defeated troops.

This high confidence is very fine, and Gen. BULLER's countrymen ought to appreciate it. Not, of course, that it furnishes any guarantee of success. If it was necessary, a fortnight ago, that desperate chances should be taken for the relief of Sir GEORGE WHITE's beleaguered garrison, all the more must it be necessary now. It is weeks since their commander signaled that they were "very hard pressed." Now they must be still more hardly pressed, not only by reason of the exhaustion of their supplies, and the increase of the diseases which that exhaustion involves, but also because the Boers, with good military judgment, have increased the pressure upon them by increasing the severity of the bombardment, just when their hopes of rescue had been snatched away. Gen. BULLER acted upon what seemed to him the most promising plan when he was still at liberty to choose, and the plan miscarried. It is not reasonable to expect that the plan which he has taken up as an afterthought is really a better plan. As he must do something, and cannot do the best thing, he has fallen back upon the second best thing. That is the natural inference from the announcement that he has recrossed the Tugela and is preparing again to attack the Boers. There is, of course, a chance of victory. There is a greater chance of a still bloodier and more disastrous defeat. But in either case there is no necessarily just ground for criticism of a commander who has been assigned to a task desperate, if not impossible. If he should perform it he would be entitled to the heartiest thanks of his countrymen.

But if he should fail, and Ladysmith should fall? There would then be a chance to appeal at once to the selfish and to the humane feelings of the British people to entertain overtures for bringing to a close a war "which can have no triumphs," which has already cost so much in British blood, in British treasure, and in British prestige. The task would be easier if the British Government had not quite unnecessarily committed itself in the Queen's speech to a proposition which it is so very far from having been able to justify, the proposition of "British supremacy in South Africa." But there ought to be intelligence and humanity and patriotism enough in Great Britain, if Ladysmith is once lost, to make peace upon terms which involve nothing worse than the abandonment of a pretension without foundation in public law or common practice before something far more important even than Ladysmith is lost.

THE RAILROADS AND THE CANALS.

That the railroads of this State would be helped and not hurt by the construction of an adequate waterway from the lakes to the ocean was the contention of Gen. FRANCIS V. GREENE in his speech at the Board of Trade dinner on Wednesday evening.

We believe that he has excellent ground for that conclusion. It was the opinion of the late W. H. VANDERBILT that the prosperity of his roads was not at all involved in the abandonment by the State of the canals. At present the President of the New York Central Railroad is in opposition to the project of the Canal Committee, as a State measure, but we do not understand that he regards the interests of the road as in conflict with that plan. He has said that for the interest on the expenditure and the cost of maintenance the railroads could carry free all the grain now passing through the Port of New York. But in making this apparently conclusive comparison he forgot that the grain already is but one-sixth of the freight carried by the canals and not one-tenth of that carried by the railroads. The advantage to the people of the State from a waterway of modern form, extent, and equipment must be measured by the reduction in the cost of transportation of all sorts of freight, for such canals would carry with certainty, safety, and responsibility all the freight that railroads now carry except the perishable. A moderate estimate of the volume of freight that the canals could carry easily if improved is stated by Gen. GREENE at 20,000,000 tons a year, and on this the saving, as compared with present railroad rates, would be $18,000,000. If it be said that the rates on the roads can be reduced, the answer is that with the free application of capital to the canals and the enterprise and ingenuity that go with capital in active operation the rates on the canals would also be susceptible of reduction.

Improved canals would, however, while keeping the rates of the railroads within limits, tend strongly to increase their traffic. The canals created the cities that made the railroads possible, and to-day the local business of both the canals and the roads exceeds in profit the through business. Unquestionably with the increase of the capacity of the canals for this business the railroads would prosper in direct proportion, and even in greater proportion, for the roads can branch out in every direction and gather business which the canals cannot possibly reach. In short, with modern canals, managed with energy and competence under the merit system, they and the roads would compete and stimulate each other to their mutual benefit and the common advantage of the public.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If the Emperor of Germany were an ordinary mortal, the care with which he preserves and the pride with which he makes public the exact number of the animals he succeeds in killing would be taken as proof that he is entirely lacking in the true spirit of sport. For the real hunter, unless, of course, he hunts for the market, and therefore belongs to a class of hunters so closely related to butchers as not to count in the present discussion, notes the number of his victims only as a minor and incidental feature of success, and rests all his claim to the respectful envy of his fellows on achievements reached in conditions that precluded the possibility of filling up much space on a tally sheet. The Kaiser, dear man, has different ideas. It pleases him to shoot birds and beasts that have been driven to the end of his gun, and after every shot a specially employed statistician makes an entry under the proper head in a big ledger. Once in so often the columns are totted up and a report on the month or year is sent out to a world which, whether admiring or not, is certainly interested. As the Kaiser imagines that he has just passed the dividing line between two centuries, it is natural that he should have had tabulated all the "hunting" done by him in the century he thinks is passed, and we are solemnly informed that between 1872 and the beginning of 1900 WILLIAM has killed 40,822 "pieces of game." It's a good many, for a fact. A little figuring shows that the killings numbered 1,458 per year, which is four for every day in the twenty-eight years, or about one for each four hours of the Emperor's waking time. Even more impressive than the record itself, however, is the circumstance that the man who made it deems it creditable to him.

—Some light on the importance ascribed to politics in Kentucky, and therefore a clearer realization of the characteristics and conditions that made possible the present situation in Frankfort, can be derived from consideration of the way the would-be Governor has been treated by his followers since he was shot. Though the terribly serious nature of his wound was at once recognized, and though nobody could have doubted that in perfect quiet lay almost his only chance for life, yet the activities of the warring factions have not ceased for a moment. The sounds and excitements of the struggle have penetrated to the wounded man's chamber, and neither his doctors nor his relatives have protested—certainly not effectively, and apparently not at all—against his personal participation in political acts which, however essential to the success of his party associates, would in most communities be regarded as too dangerous to the patient even to be thought of. Beyond question, Mr. GOEBEL has been an eagerly consenting party to these transactions, and it is more than possible that he has been benefited rather than injured by taking the oath as Governor and exercising some powers of the office, but those facts in no wise decrease the surprise with which distant observers have watched this phase of the workings of Kentucky politics. Perhaps the case illustrates a reckless undervaluation of human life, perhaps it only shows a singleness of purpose and an energy of mind that deserve the commendation of philosophers. At any rate, the spectacle is a curious one, and instructive as well.

—Brief and very calm are the comments of The Springfield Republican on Admiral DEWEY's repudiation of the only part of its message from AGUINALDO which could have been called "important if true." It begins by inventing the word "controvertment," in order to avoid the use of something like "absolute contradiction," and then, after a gracious admission that the Admiral is as worthy of a hearing as the Washington of Luzon, it turns aside to exploit again the fact that when the alleged message from AGUINALDO was first submitted to the Admiral he refused to talk the document over with The Republican's representative. That, of course, is a very momentous feature of the case, and one in which the American public is intensely concerned. The paragraph concludes: "Perhaps the interest awakened in Massachusetts by the publication of AGUINALDO's appeal was the impelling cause of Mr. LODGE's successful request for information from Admiral DEWEY. The country is glad to hear from him, and there will be a desire to have him take up AGUINALDO point by point, and set forth his side with an equal fullness and particularity. Assertion and reply will become a part of history, valuable now and for the use of the historian of the future. Calm statement and the full record have got to take the place of violent denunciation and concealment. The people want the facts and all of them." Note, pray, that "assertion and reply will become a part of history." The cool implication that history will give to each the same weight, just as The Republican does, is most amusing—for those of us who can consider a joke simply as a joke, and with no regard for the quality of its subject matter.

—Assemblyman HENRY has introduced at Albany a bill directing the Park Board of this city to plant some more trees in the parks, and first to take a census of, and then to care for, such few trees as remain along our streets and avenues. These seem to be good suggestions, so far as they go, but it isn't very far. Some more comprehensive and systematic action than that must be taken if this State is to rise to the only moderately lofty position in regard to the propagation and protection of shade trees that has been reached by a few of its neighbors. Of course, we would all be properly thankful for the benefits that could be conferred by a law of local application, but why can we not have a measure covering the whole State, and enforcing in every part of it a decent respect for all trees standing on land not private property? Highway officials, as a rule, consider it vastly more important that a street should be exactly straight than that it should be shaded, and few, indeed, of them will hesitate to cut down an oak or a maple or an elm, however majestic, if it interferes ever so little with the placing of a flagstone or a curb. All through our suburban towns, where the laying out of new highways is constantly going on, the destruction of trees for reasons of this sort is a matter of everyday occurrence. The spectacle is maddening to civilized people, but they are helpless as the law stands now.

EFFECT OF THE MORTGAGE TAX.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to express my thanks for your recent very able discussion of the proposed tax upon mortgages. Every intelligent man knows that the only effect of the tax would be to increase by one-half of 1 per cent. the rate of interest upon every mortgage in the State, and that this result would follow as surely as the night follows the day. That this is realized by some of our hayseed friends is shown by the fact that a bill has already been introduced in the Assembly exempting from the tax all farm mortgages now paying 5 per cent. or more, so that the farmer may not bear his share of this new burden upon real estate.

The question is one of the utmost importance to all holders of real property and as an indication of how it is understood by those interested here, I beg to cite the following circular just issued by a prominent firm of mortgage brokers in this city to their lawyer customers, as a guide in preparing new mortgages:

FORM I.

It is hereby further agreed by the parties that if, at any time before the principal sum by said bond secured shall become payable, as above expressed, or shall in fact be paid, any law shall be passed imposing or authorizing the imposition of any specific tax upon mortgages, or upon bonds secured by mortgages, or upon the principal or interest moneys secured by bonds or mortgages, or by virtue of which the owner for the time being of the land above described shall be authorized to pay any such tax upon the said bond and mortgage, or either of them, or upon the principal or interest moneys thereby secured, and to deduct the amount of such tax so paid from any moneys, principal, or interest, secured by said bond or mortgage, or by virtue of which any tax or assessment upon the mortgaged premises shall be chargeable against the owner of said bond and mortgage, then, and in any such case, the said principal sum thereby secured, with all arrearage of interest thereon, shall become and be immediately payable, anything in said bond or hereinbefore contained, to be contrary notwithstanding, provided the mortgagee, subsequently to the enactment of such law, shall so elect, and shall give not less than three months written notice of such election to one or more of the then owners of record of the said mortgaged premises, which notice may be personally served or mailed to such person or persons through the United States Post Office, at his or their address, to the mortgagee last known.

FORM II.

That if at any time before said bond becomes payable any law or laws be enacted in the State of New York, reducing the taxable value of land by deducting therefrom any lien thereon or changing the laws relating to the taxes on debts secured by mortgage or collection of such taxes, the holder of this mortgage may notify the owner of record of the mortgaged premises, in writing, and demand that the indebtedness secured by this mortgage be paid at the expiration of thirty days, and said bond and this mortgage shall then become due and payable at the expiration of ninety days after such notice is given.

FORM III.

That in case of the enactment of any law, or any change affecting holders of bonds and mortgages, shall be made in the tax laws, or in the method of collecting taxes, then the principal sum shall, upon the passing of such law, at the election of the said ——— its successors or assigns, and upon its giving 60 days' notice of such election, become and be immediately due and payable.

W.

New York, Jan. 30, 1900.

The Famine in India.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly allow me to correct the impression which a Hollander received from my letter in your issue of Jan. 31? The object of starting a fund to relieve the great suffering in India, I did not suggest "as a means of fostering a bond of union between England and the United States," but to help in the great work of saving life and mitigating awful suffering in the name of humanity. The result would be a bond of union and sympathy between the people of India, Hindus and Mohammedans, and the people of this country. During many years of life in India I have been made aware of the high respect in which America is held by the people of India, and what better act could we do to foster that sympathy than to open our hearts and purses at a time when a great famine is engulfing 50,000,000 of her people? Politics has no place in this matter. It is a simple fact that, notwithstanding all the Government of India can do, there is a vast amount of suffering still left to be relieved, and it is not American or Christian to see suffering and not put our hands and hearts to help relieve it.

J. E. ABBOTT.

New York, Feb. 1, 1900.

The English Volunteer Force.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article on Buchanan and Kipling you have the phrase, "the 'Reservists,' as the volunteer force is called." The Reservists, however, all belong to the regular army, to which, at the time of their discharge, they undertook to return if called upon. Your mistake probably arises from the fact that public charity is all that their families, in many cases, have to rely upon during the absence of the bread-winners.

C. I. GEDGE.

Carpinteria, Cal., Jan. 19, 1900.

NUGGETS.

The Rabbit's Foot That's Lucky.

"Do you think that rabbits' feet are lucky?" Tenspot asked.

"I do if they are rapid enough to carry the rabbit safely away from the hunter," replied Mullins.—Detroit Free Press.

Excelled All the Other Boys.

"Is there anything in which you excelled when you went to school?" asked Miss Cayenne.

"Yes," answered Willie Wishington. "I made more blunders than any other boy in the class."—Washington Star.

Mistook the Sentiment.

"Did you hear me sing 'Because I Love You?'" asked the young man with a voice like a lathe.

"I must have misunderstood," murmured Miss Cayenne. "I thought you were singing because you hated us."—Washington Star.

Would Refrain from That.

"If you were rich, what would you do?"

"I can't be exactly sure as to that," was the reply, "but I know what I wouldn't do."

"What?"

"I wouldn't put in my time trying to convince the poor that they are lucky to escape the nervous strain of handling great wealth."—Chicago Post.

INTERPRETATION.

Charles W. Stevenson in Chicago Record.

We long for a peace that is lasting,
We plead for a rapture that's rare,
Like fishermen ceaselessly casting
Their nets in the gulf of despair.
We draw from deep waters of sorrow
Dark wrecks of old failure and fear,
And out of sea-silence we borrow
The storm that will never come near.

Faith speeds past the footsteps of Duty,
And halts at the door of a tomb;
Thought pierces the source of all beauty
And returns unto dust—'tis the doom
Of each man-child to strive and to wonder;
To plan for some positive gain;
And only find mysteries under
All life, be it pleasure or pain.

Lo, in realms of the mind there is treasure
For toilers who dwell in content;
There is truth that no science can measure,
And the fearless are never forspent;
There is light when earth shadows are falling,
There's reward for the deeds that are done—
Where envy crowned virtues are calling:
"Through faith, is thy victory won!"

DEFEND BRITISH CABINET

Government Leaders Parry the Opposition's Questions.

THE WAR OFFICE IS SHIELDED

Asserted that Generals in the Field Have Acted on Their Own Initiative—Sir Charles Dilke Speaks.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—In the House of Commons to-day the Government parried most of the questions in regard to the war in South Africa. George Wyndham, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War, maintained that the information furnished by the Intelligence Department was generally accurate, and he added that information in regard to the forces remaining in the United Kingdom would be included in the statement which the Government would make shortly. Relative to the speech made by Gen. Lord Wolseley, the Commander in Chief, explaining the British reverses in South Africa, Mr. Wyndham said that Gen. Wolseley merely intended to convey the impression that the military qualities shown by the Boers were of a higher order than had been anticipated. At this remark the Irish members cheered.

He admitted that the War Office had not been impeccable, but he argued that the Government had done its best, considering the limitations of the military system, and welcomed criticism, as the country would thus be enabled to turn to best account the tide of patriotism and the lessons of the war. If the Government had done wrong, he continued, it had done it with right motives. The two cardinal points in the campaign were, first, a desire to give diplomacy a chance; second, the decision of Gen. Buller to relieve Ladysmith. It must not be supposed that he criticised Gen. Buller's decision. Gen. Buller was on the spot, and could doubtless explain his action. It was easy to conceive other disasters which might have occurred along another line of advance. They might have had a universal rise of the Cape Dutch.

Mr. Wyndham deplored the amendment offered Tuesday by the Opposition, which, he asserted, would be "misunderstood by the Continental critics, by our fellow-subjects in Natal, and by our kinsmen in America who are watching the vicissitudes of the struggle."

As regards the forces engaged, Mr. Wyndham said that, exclusive of the Eighth Division and the Fourth Cavalry Brigade, Great Britain had 142,000 foot and artillery, 3,700 cavalry, 36 siege guns, 38 naval guns, 36 howitzers, 54 batteries of horse artillery, and 234 field guns, while the combined forces of the two republics were estimated in 1898 at 59,000 men.

Mr. Wyndham also said he would have to ask the House for large financial means, in order that the war might be brought to the only possible conclusion, and that the system of home defense be put on a sound footing.

Asked if he had any war news to communicate to the House, A. J. Balfour, the Government leader and First Lord of the Treasury, replied in the negative.

Mr. Balfour, in answer to another question, said that while the military operations were proceeding, he could not answer any inquiry as to the slaughter of the Highlanders at Magersfontein.

Regarding the dispatches of Major Gen. Sir William Francis Butler, who was in command of the British troops in South Africa until August, 1899, when he was relieved by Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick William Forestier-Walker, it being intimated that Gen. Butler's sympathies were in favor of the Boers, Mr. Balfour said there was no reason to present them to the House. Gen. Butler's opinion on South African affairs, he added, was well known. The General had never suggested to the War Office, either publicly or privately, that the number of troops required would be anything like the number actually sent.

In regard to the suggestion that Indian troops should have been used in South Africa, the House, Mr. Balfour said, would understand the impossibility of this.

Mr. Balfour, replying to another question by Mr. John Gordon Swift MacNeill, Nationalist, member for South Donegal, in regard to the letters published by the Independance Belge, and, what the Government proposed to do when the Cabinet Ministers were "deliberately charged with personal dishonor and public falsehood," said that, according to his view of the case, such accusations ought to be treated with contempt.

Replying to questions relating to the letters of B. F. Hawkesley, counsel for the British South Africa Company, and other letters published by the Correspondance Beige, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, admitted that those of which he had personal knowledge were published substantially correctly. The letters, he added, were stolen from Mr. Hawkesley's office by a clerk who was summarily dismissed in 1897. Mr. Chamberlain further declared that he was only aware of the existence of the letters a few days before they were published.

Sir Charles Dilke, Advanced Radical, member for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, resumed the debate on Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He said he thought no one could deny that the net result had been to kill the belief of the world in Great Britain's ability to conduct a war. The country's military reputation, he added, was never lower, and even now the Government failed to grasp the seriousness of the war.

Sir Edward Grey, Liberal, member for Berwick-on-Tweed, said he recognized that the explanation of Mr. Wyndham was one which gave greater strength to the Government, and had done something to lift the gloom that had fallen on the country.

"There are differences of opinion among the Opposition," he continued, "but the amendment is not intended to cover these differences. We cannot withhold censure for what is past, but we are prepared to give the Government our support in the future, and prepared to help in prosecuting the war to the end. The dominating object of the Government's policy is equality of rights between the white races in South Africa, and, next in point of importance, to see that never again shall it be possible for a vast arsenal to be formed there under other control than that of Great Britain. To that end the Government shall have our support."

Sir Edward said there was no thought that the Government had provoked an unjust war; but it was certainly the speeches of the Ministers that had occasioned the amendment. He was proceeding with detailed criticisms of the management of the war and was referring to the occupation of Dundee, when Mr. Wyndham, interrupting him, said:

"The advance on Dundee and Glencoe were made entirely on the initiative of the late Gen. Symons. The military authorities were not consulted. The Government first learned the news from the newspapers."

In conclusion Sir Edward Grey repeated his assertion that he would be glad to give the Government his help and confidence, if he could feel assured that they would adopt adequate measures to bring the war to a successful issue and to protect the country against any complications that might arise."

The debate was then adjourned.

The gossip in the lobbies to-night indicates a belief that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's support of the amendment to the address has landed him in a tight place. The amendment, as a party move to unite all sections of Liberals, has failed. It has only resulted in rallying the supporters of the Government, who had been considerably embarrassed by criticisms, even on their own side. Moreover, the followers of Lord Rosebery will probably support the Government.

As the Irish members will abstain from voting, the ultimate majority will probably be even larger than usual.

It is felt that the Liberals have been trying to make capital out of the crisis, an attempt which is utterly out of touch with the real feeling of the country.

POOR GOVERNMENT DEFENSE.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—In the absence of exciting war news, the nation and the newspapers have had time to discover the utter lack of relation existing between the feeling of the people and the temper of the Government, as demonstrated in Parliament, where, instead of relieving the grave anxiety of the country by the declaration of measures it is proposed to take in behalf of the national safety, the Ministers continue to demonstrate their inability to grasp the situation by beating the air with recriminations, self-accusatory defense, and bickerings as to the degree of responsibility attachable to the respective departments of the Government.

The disgust, almost despair, noticeable on all sides is voiced by the ultra-Ministerial organ, The Globe, which says:

"The heart of the empire seems paralyzed, while its extremities are in full vigor. Thus far only one statesman in the front rank has struck the right note, and that is Lord Rosebery."

Gen. Butler's Attitude Explained.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—In the House of Lords to-day the Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, said he desired to formally announce that Lieut. Gen. Sir William Francis Butler resigned command of the British forces in South Africa because of a political divergence of opinion with Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner and Governor of Cape Colony, which was so great that he concluded his command of the forces in South Africa would become a source of embarrassment to the High Commissioner.

MALARIA AND MOSQUITOES.

Prof. Koch Reiterates that They Are Found Together.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Prof. Robert Koch, the celebrated bacteriologist in the Deutsche Medicinitsche Wochenschrift, reporting upon the results of the Java malaria expedition, says that these fully corroborate his theory, already illustrated on the German East African coast.

It is that where there are mosquitoes there is always malaria, and that where there are no mosquitoes there is no malaria.

M. DESCHANEL AN ACADEMICIAN

He Praises America in His Speech on Taking His Seat.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, took his seat to-day as a member of the Academy, to which he was elected in succession to the late M. Edouard Hervé. A distinguished audience was present, including President and Mme. Loubet and the élite of the diplomatic, political, literary, and artistic world.

In his speech he called on all Frenchmen to sink party differences and unite now around the tricolor, and not wait until France was threatened. "Let us," he continued, "not wait for a crisis before signing the Edict of Nantes of parties." He also urged the sons of France to keep bright in their hands the sword which defended her honor and life—as they were the best guarantees of humanity and justice.

M. Deschanel's allusions to America were listened to with rapt attention, as coming from a man who is universally recognized to have before him a brilliant political career. He spoke of the gigantic progress of the United States, and said: "Not a day passes among this practical, innovating people but some State makes a new experiment in political science." M. Deschanel later referred to the "admirable founder of the Republic, George Washington, who first of all brought into the New World all the flower, all the fruit of Anglo-Saxon political wisdom."

Heavy Snows in Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—From all points in Central and Eastern Germany come reports of damage by snowstorms. In some parts of the mountains the snow is several yards deep. Traffic, especially on the railway lines, is greatly impeded.

Lord Charles Beresford's Command.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford started for the Continent this morning, on his way to Malta, to take command of the Second Division of the British Mediterranean fleet.

Gen. Harrison's Partner Abroad.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Mr. Porter of Indianapolis, law partner of Gen. Benjamin Harrison, recently arrived here with his family and will spend the remainder of the Winter in Berlin.

Death of Cardinal Jacobini.

ROME, Feb. 1.—Cardinal Vicar D. H. Jacobini, formerly Papal Nuncio at Lisbon, who received the Red Hat in 1896, is dead. He was sixty-three years of age.

English Iron Works Raise Prices.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Throughout South Staffordshire the iron works have advanced the price of iron ten shillings per ton on account of the dearness of coal.

Americans Entertain in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Griscom, prominent in the American colony, gave a reception this evening, which was attended by 180 Americans.

Canal Commission at Managua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 1.—The United States Canal Commission has arrived here. All the members are in good health.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

A DOUBLE SONG RECITAL.

Mme. Nordica and Mme. Schumann-Heink at Carnegie Hall.

These are the days when the musical performers make hay whether the sun shines or not. Especially if the performer be an opera singer is it incumbent on him, and more on her, to do all that can be done, outside of the sacred hall of song at Broadway and Fortieth Street to catch the nimble dollar as it flies. Naturally, the song recital offers opportunities to many of the artists to do a little work on their own account. It must sometimes cause those who can sing nothing but opera to think a moment or two as to the advisability of cultivating the singing of lieder when they see the crowds flocking to hear those who do practice this gentle art.

It was reserved for Mme. Nordica and Mme. Schumann-Heink to conceive the brilliant idea of "doubling up" and giving a joint recital. This entertainment took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall, and, as might have been expected, it attracted a large audience. Mme. Schumann-Heink has been heard frequently on the concert platform, but Mme. Nordica is somewhat coy in this matter, and there was the piquancy of comparative novelty in her work yesterday. Both of these singers are heard in one way or another so often that it would be a waste of time to enter into extended comment on their song recital. Suffice it to say that it was an agreeable and interesting entertainment, and that the audience appeared to enjoy it thoroughly. Mme. Schumann-Heink confined herself to the familiar German list in which she is so happy, while Mme. Nordica sang songs by McDowell, Mrs. Beach, Chaminade, and Strauss, and vocal arrangements of a nocturne and a valse by Chopin. The ladies were also heard in two duets.

"NAUGHTY ANTHONY" REVISED.

Radical Changes in Mr. Belasco's Farce at the Herald Square Theatre.

Since the first night of David Belasco's farcical play, "Naughty Anthony," at the Herald Square Theatre, that master of stagecraft has been industriously working it over. Some few changes in the way of improvement were made in Act I. the first week, and soon afterward a comic tipsy scene was introduced for Miss Bates and Mr. Worthing in Act II.

Last night the play was given for the first time with a new and improved third act. The scene had been changed from Mrs. Chellington's boudoir to the hosiery model's apartment in the stocking store. New incidents had been introduced leading to the same climax as before, and the piece moved more briskly for the change.

The farce is most admirably acted by Miss Bates, Miss Harrison, Miss Redpath, Mr. Worthing, Mr. Le Moyne, and the others, and seems to run well.

NEW ROLE FOR CISSIE LOFTUS.

To Have the Part of Bettina in "The Mascot."

Miss Cissie Loftus has been specially engaged for the rôle of Bettina in the Castle Square Opera Company's production of Audran's opera, "The Mascot," which will be given at the American Theatre Feb. 19. This engagement will not interfere with her appearance under Mme. Modjeska's direction as Viola in the special matinees of "Twelfth Night," which will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Heretofore Miss Loftus has only been known to the American theatre-going public through her series of imitations, although she has figured prominently in several dramatic productions presented in London prior to her appearance in this country. Her most notable success in this line of work was achieved as the Goose Girl in a production of Humperdinck's opera, "The Children of the King," in which she was associated with Martin Harvey. Since that time Miss Loftus has desired to sing the somewhat similar rôle of Bettina. This brought about her negotiations with Henry W. Savage, the proprietor of the Castle Square company.

THE ANNUAL CHARITY BALL

Last Night's Function on the Plan of Its Predecessors.

SCENE WAS A BRILLIANT ONE

Prominent People in the Grand March —Some of the Dancers—Handsome Gowns and Jewels Worn.

The forty-first annual Charity Ball—for although the first Charity Ball was held in 1857 it was omitted for two Winters during the civil war—took place at the Astoria Hotel last evening. The Charity Ball has continued to be the one function through all the changing conditions of New York social life which interests all the many and varied sets in New York society, and where men and women whether numbered with the famed "400," among the "Howling, Howling Swells," or who are now seldom seen in social life, meet on the ballroom floor, drawn together by a common charitable impulse.

The Nursery and Child's Hospital is the institution for which the Charity Ball was first organized in 1857, and this institution has derived through all the years its chief financial support from the annual ball given in its behalf. The charity itself has always been a favorite and popular one with the leading women in New York society, and it has now been managed by the younger and older matrons of two successive generations, as it will be managed in the future by those of a third generation and their successors.

The first Charity Ball of 1857 realized some $3,600 for the nursery and hospital, while last year the receipts were in the neighborhood of $18,000. It is expected that the financial results of last night's ball will pass this last-named sum.

The Charity Ball during the many years of its history has of necessity often changed its locale. It was for many years held at the old Academy of Music, but when the Metropolitan Opera House was first opened, in 1883, it was transferred to the new building.

After the burning of that structure the ball was held one year in Carnegie Hall and twice in the Madison Square Garden. It was almost a complete failure when held in the Garden, which was too large, too cold, and too bare for a ball dependent on a social atmosphere for its success. In the Winter of 1898 the management decided, through the courtesy of Mr. Boldt, to hold the ball in the Astoria, and in the beautiful ballroom, with the adjoining smaller rooms of that hotel, the event regained some of its old-time prestige.

Last night's ball was modeled on the plan of all its predecessors. Little money, very wisely, was spent on decorations, which were not needed, for the beautiful appointments and furnishings of the Astoria ballroom, the Astor gallery, Myrtle, and East rooms, in all of which dancing took place, were frames sufficient for the attractive gowns of the women present. The scene at all times during the ball was a brilliant one. The word "Charity" blazed in gas jets over the dais at the south end of the large ballroom. The north gallery front was covered with ferns and vines.

The ball was supposed to open about 10 o'clock, but it was 11 before the grand march, that link which binds together the social life of the present and the past, and which survives in social life at the Charity Ball only, began. The managers, Floor Committee, and distinguished guests assembled in the Myrtle room at the east end of the hotel on the second floor. The procession, composed of the members of the committees, started from there and marched through the hall and once around the main ballroom, when its participants formed for the first dance, a quadrille, at the conclusion of which the ball was opened.

The Floor Committee headed the grand march. They were Messrs. Henry C. Adams, Charles A. Appleton, Grosvenor Atterbury, Samuel H. Babcock, Jr., J. Searle Barclay, Ashley H. Barney, George P. Bartholomew, Thomas F. Bayard, George S. Brewster, Frederick H. Burlingham, Walter Coles Cabell, Douglass Campbell, Edward Nicoll Crosby, James D. W. Cutting, Sherman Day, Frederic Ashton de Peyster, Bayard Dominick, Jr., Gano S. Dunn, Langdon Erving, James Henry Falconer, Jr., William Foulke, Sumner Gerard, Lawrence Lewis Gillespie, Arthur Goadby, Richard F. Goldsborough, Walter S. Gurnee, 3d, Eugene T. Hawkins, Erskine Hewitt, Loring Townsend Hildreth, Renwick C. Hurry, Phoenix Ingraham, Frank Johns, Frederic A. Juilliard, Frederic Kernochan, Thomas Colston Kinney, D. Balling Lee, Robert E. L. Lewis, Electus D. Litchfield, E. Victor Loew, Jr., Heth Lorton, Walter S. Matthews, William R. McLaughlin, David M. Milton, Benjamin W. Morris, Jr., Monson Morris, Richard Morris, Stephen P. Nash, Jr., Rudolph Neeser, Grosvenor Nichols, John A. O'Connor, William H. Owen, Jr.

Edward C. Parish, Howell C. Perrin, Amos R. E. Pinchot, Robert Quennell, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Franklin A. Plummer, Harry Pelham Robbins, Kenneth D. Robinson, Arthur F. Schermerhorn, Burritt H. Shepard, Schuyler Schieffelin, Eugene Southack, Frederick Oakley Speddin, H. Tuthill Spence, Joseph Earle Stevens, John Stewart Tanner, Dwight W. Taylor, Guy Van Amringe, Killaen Van Rensselaer, William D. Hertburne Washington, William A. Watson, R. W. G. Welling, Evert Jansen Wendell, Arthur Skelton Wily, and Henry Rogers Winthrop.

Then came the managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, who are Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, President; Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. George Lewis Gillespie, and Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Treasurer; Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. Frederic Goddard, Mrs. Henry Mills Day, Mrs. William Barbour, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mrs. W. M. Cromwell, Mrs. J. Hood Wright, and Gen. C. T. Rice with Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, Dr. Everett Culver with Mrs. Eugene Hawkins, Mr. George H. Sullivan with Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mr. W. De H. Washington with Miss Martha Washington Bond, Mrs. E. N. Taller with Mrs. Everett Culver, Mr. Frederick Burlingname with Miss Eaton, Mr. A. S. Wily with Mrs. Burling Lawrence, Gen. Gillespie with Mrs. H. D. Nicol, and Mr. Eugene Hawkins with Mrs. Adams Batcheller.

After the grand march the participants, managers, and their escorts danced the lancers and general dancing followed. At the opening of the ball Landes's Orchestra played in the ballroom, and that of the Astoria Hotel in the Astor Gallery, afterward alternating. Supper was served almost continuously after 11:30 P. M. in the palm gardens, and even the main restaurant of the Astoria. The guests, excepting boxholders, entered by the Thirty-third Street entrance through the Waldorf, and proceeded up the new and handsome private stairway to the second floor. The managers and boxholders entered by the private entrance on Thirty-fourth Street.

The demand for boxes exceeded the supply, and so the management had the temporary floor boxes brought in. Some of the better known patrons and patronesses of the ball occupied these floor boxes. The boxes and their holders were: 1, Mrs. Benjamin Knower; 2, Mrs. William M. Kingsland; 3, Mrs. Robert Parish; 4, Mrs. Stickney; 5, Mrs. G. De Almagro; 6, Col. William H. Rowe, Jr.; 7, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, and Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Van Nest. In the first-tier boxes were: 1, Mrs. Frederick Baker; 2, Mrs. J. B. Hurd; 3, Mrs. William P. Eno; 4, Mrs. G. J. Schermerhorn; 5, Mrs. Clarence Postley; 6, Mrs. George Arents; 7, Mrs. C. M. Hyde; 8, Mrs. Bayard Cutting; 9, Samuel Valentine; 10, James Benjeon; 10, Mrs. W. B. Dickman; 11, Mrs. George W. Young; 12, Mrs. William H. Bliss; 13, Mrs. D. S. Lamont; 14, Mrs. William Moir; 15, Mrs. H. F. Dimock; 16, Robert Olyphant; 17, Mrs. C. B. Wood; 18, Mrs. J. C. Everet; 19, Mrs. J. Hood Wright; 20, Dr. Everett M. Culver; 21, Mrs. J. L. Adams; 22, Mrs George Leary; 23, F. F. Ayer, and 24, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard; and in the second-tier boxes, 28, John H. Patterson; 30, Mrs. J. Coddington; 31, Mrs. M. C. Mason; 32, Mrs. Beadleston; 33, Mrs. B. F. Hopper; 34, Mrs. Thomas H. Browning; 35, Mrs. A. B. Boardman; 36, J. Jargenson; 37, Mrs. Jules S. Bache; 38, Mrs. A. J. Adams; 39, Mrs. George R. Howell; 40, J. B. Baker; 42, Mrs. A. E. Osterbridge, and 43, Mrs. C. D. Freeman.

HANDSOME GOWNS.

Mrs. Algernon Sidney Sullivan, a gown of black velvet with sleeves of white satin in the bodice, with diamonds.

Mrs. Robert Nicol, a French gown of white brocade and gold spirt, paneled in lace, with garniture of black poplin and lace, a high jeweled comb, black aigrette and diamond, with wild roses.

Mrs. Archibald Graham McIlwaine, a gown of white lace, with diamonds.

Miss Cameron of Virginia, pink embroidered mousseline de sole, with pink roses.

Mrs. George Lewis Gillespie, a gown of blue velvet and real lace.

Mrs. E. Pope Sampson, a gown of black jet, with jewels.

Mrs. Thomas Hicks, black velvet gown, with lace.

Mrs. Frank Louis Nugent, a gown of black net, heavily jetted over black satin, diamond necklace, and black jeweled aigrette.

Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow, Sr., white brocaded satin, with handsome jewels.

Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr., black jetted lace over satin, diamonds, and pink roses.

Mrs. Harry Clark, pink brocade and pink roses.

Mrs. Henry W. Eaton, black thread lace, with insertions of white lace, over silk.

Miss Eaton, pink peau de soie, with trimmings of white lace.

Miss Angelica Church, white satin, with white lace.

Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, a gown of pale chiffon, over silk of the same shade, the overdress covered with tiny ruffles of the chiffon, and pearl ornaments.

Mrs. Henry Mill Day, yellow satin.

Mrs. G. L. Gillespie, blue velvet and cream lace, appliqued.

Mrs. R. V. Nicol, white satin, brocaded, with lace bertha, embroidered with gold; diamonds and pearls.

Mrs. W. M. Kingsland, white satin.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind, blue satin, pailletted, of jet.

Mrs. Martha Washington Bond, baby blue.

Mrs. Clarice Coudert, black spangled net.

Mrs. Davidson, black spangled net.

Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, black spangled net and royal purple velvet.

Mrs. Eleanore Hewitt, gray silk.

The Misses Miller, daughters of Rear Admiral Miller, pale pink silk with lace.

Mrs. Charles F. Shrady, black jetted net over black silk.

Miss Sayre, white satin and white lace.

Mrs. Charles E. Manierre, pale blue tucked chiffon, with lace on bodice.

Mrs. James Sheldon, yellow brocaded satin.

Miss Adoms, pink satin, with white tulle overdress and pale blue chiffon on bodice.

Mrs. Charles F. Roe, white satin, point lace, and diamonds.

Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, white net, spangled with jet over white satin; the Misses Lauterbach in white satin covered with plaited white tulle, the bodices spangled.

Mrs. Charles Walsh, yellow satin, appliquéd, pearls.

Miss Morgan, white satin in chiffon, with pailletes.

Mrs. R. J. Henderson, black silk, spangled, lace.

Miss M. E. B. Culbertson, white lace over white satin.

GERMAN CHARITY BALL.

Nearly 3,000 persons representing the flower of German society danced in the name of charity last night in the Metropolitan Opera House, the occasion being the annual German Charity Ball. The Opera House presented a handsome appearance, and the committee that gives enjoyment that the needy may be relieved made the affair a complete success.

For ten years the German Charity Ball Society, composed of members representing the Bachelor's Circle, German Liederkranz; the Young Arion, the Beethoven Maennerchor, and Beethoven Bachelors, has given these affairs and in that time $90,000 has been distributed among deserving charities. This year the committee, of which Oswald Ottendorfer is the Honorary President, and Robert C. Kammerer the actual President, announced that nearly $12,000 would be distributed to the German Hospital and Dispensary, German Society, St. Mark's Hospital, Wartburg Orphan Farm School, German Dispensary, Isabella Home, German Poliklinik, St. Francis Hospital, and the German Ladies' Society for the Support of Needy Widows and Orphans.

The ball opened at 11 o'clock. The grand march was led by Robert C. Kammerer and Mrs. William Forster, and despite the fact that the boxes and galleries remained crowded fully 300 couples participated in the march. Then came the dancing, and until the "wee sma' hours" the light fantastic toe was tripped, and Charity, emblazoned in letters of light above the stage, was the winner.

TO DISFRANCHISE NEGROES.

Maryland Democrats Plan Legislation to That End—County School Boards May Be Ousted.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—The Democratic managers are planning legislation which will oust all Republicans from the County School Boards throughout the State and disfranchise all negroes who cannot read and write in the eastern and southern counties. At a quiet conference of Democratic politicians held last night Robert Moss said that Maryland was a Southern State, and the Democratic Party should rule. The reason the State went Democratic in November was that it was considered dangerous to continue the Republicans in power. In the southern counties, or "black belt," he contended, a decisive remedy was required.

The chief provision of the Election bill being constructed by the Democratic managers provides for a ballot with the candidates all in a single column, without party grouping or party emblems, and making it necessary, so it is assumed, for a voter to be able to read the ticket in order to vote his sentiments, as the bill denies the aid of election officials to illiterate voters. It also revives an act requiring an affidavit of an intention to return when voters go to reside out of the State. This provision is intended to exclude employes of the Federal Government who live in Washington and claim the right to vote in Maryland.

The bill will meet the united opposition of the Republicans in the Legislature, and the vote of every Democratic Senator will be required to pass it. Unless that is assured, it will not be introduced. It is believed that one or two Senators may refuse to respond to the party whip.

In Charles, one of the counties of the "black belt," the law would disfranchise 200 illiterate white voters and 2,000 negroes.

The bill to reorganize the County School Boards is being bitterly fought by the Republicans. If not only legislates all the present Commissioners out of office, but empowers the Governor to make all the appointments. Now the boards are chosen by the County Commissioners. The new law would give the Governor virtual control of the schools of the State outside of Baltimore City.

COL. BRYAN AT CONCORD, N. H.

Uses Up All the Time Allotted to the Other Speakers.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 1.—Col. William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska arrived here this afternoon. It was the third city he had made a stop in since early morning, the first being in Portsmouth, where he addressed a large number of people; the second was at Manchester, where he spoke a few words to quite a crowd which greeted him at the station.

After a short rest the distinguished visitor held a reception, and then attended a banquet at the Eagle Hotel, at which 250 of the prominent Democrats of the State were present.

Mr. Bryan, in his speech, used up all the time allotted to the other gentlemen.

Mr. Bryan said in opening that he brought good tidings from other parts of the country, and found in New Hampshire and other eastern States thousands who would not bow their knee to Baal—men who believe in the true principles of Democracy, who made and won the fight, and rescued the Democratic Party from the rule of plutocracy.

The contest is between plutocracy and democracy. A plutocracy is a government in which wealth rules. A democracy is a government in which the people rule. Democracy means the protection of every man in the enjoyment of the rewards of his toil. Democracy means equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

The doctrine of the dollar first and the man afterward is seen in its attitude on taxation, trusts, and at last, imperialism.

DIPLOMATS DISCUSSING CHINA.

Action in Which Russia and America Can Join Expected.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Daily Telegraph has the following dispatch from Vienna:

"Pour parliers are actively proceeding among the European Cabinets concerning co-operation in China. It appears quite certain that action will be taken, in which Russia and America can join."

Russia Closing in on Persia.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The Russian loan to Persia secures to Russia a prolongation of the concession of the exclusive right to construct railways in that country, and it is assumed here that by June next Bender Abbas, on the Persian Gulf, will become Russian in virtue of another loan."

Monument for Gen. Moltke.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Emperor William has approved the Moltke Monument model submitted by Herr Urhues, the sculptor. The monument will be placed so as to face the General Staff Building in Berlin. The figure will be 16 feet in height, and the entire monument 33.

EVANS COLLECTION SALE

Inness's "Georgia Pines" Is Knocked Down for $5,900.

Winslow Homer's "Weather Beaten" Fetches $4,000—For 180 Pictures $104,000 Have Been Paid.

The second evening's sale of the collection of paintings by American artists formed by William T. Evans resulted in a larger aggregate amount being realized than at the sale on Wednesday evening. Mr. Evans, however, can hardly have been so well pleased as after the first evening's sale, since among the lots disposed of were some of the choicest pictures that he owned. Indeed, compared with the prices of Wednesday, those of yesterday were in many cases extraordinarily low. "The Longshoreman's Noon," by J. G. Brown, for instance, brought only $1,350; George Inness's "The Valley on a Gloomy Day," $1,225, and "St. Cecilia," by F. S. Church, $1,200. These three pictures are among the most important works of the respective artists.

On the other hand, another Inness, "Georgia Pines, Afternoon," sold for the remarkable price of $5,900, the highest figure yet reached in the course of the sale. Winslow Homer's "Weather Beaten" was knocked down for $4,000, and another Inness, the celebrated "Nine o'Clock," for $3,550.

Three pictures were secured for the Corcoran Art Gallery, among them being a large work by Robert C. Minor. The representative of the gallery tried hard to secure Inness's "Georgia Pines," but hesitated to bid after $5,900 had been offered by R. D. Evans of this city, who secured the work.

As at the pervious evening's sale the paintings by Henry W. Ranger brought very good prices, the more important of them being greeted with applause when placed on the stand. A large number of admirers of Mr. Ranger's work who were in Chickering Hall each evening evidently desired to express their sympathy with him in the suit which he has brought against an art critic. The prices and names of buyers follows:

The Right of Possession, J. H. Dolph; George Pope	$120
The Road to the River, H. Bolton Jones; C. M. Atkins	230
Morning, Korten Hof Meadows, William H. Howe; Louis Stern	170
In the Month of May, Arthur Parton; E. Dwight	700
Music of the Waves in Fingal's Cave, Charles C. Curran; R. S. Leo	160
A Spring Flood, Charles A. Platt; J. Jones.	100
Cattle and Landscape, Horatio Walker; George D. Pratt	190
Twilight, Robert C. Minor, Louis Stern	225
Roses, Abbott H. Thayer, F. J. Hecker	410
La Cigale, Wyatt Eaton, F. G. Hecker	900
Among the Old Poets, Walter Shirlaw, J. Bigelow	300
Summer in the Catskills, George Inness; Emerson McMillen	600
Evening in Picardy, Louis Paul Dessar; C. W. Kraushaar	600
A Mountain Brook, Homer D. Martin;	515
A Rainy Day, William A. Coffin; Louis Stern	220
The Road to the Sea, Arthur Hoeber; J. Jones	130
Autumn in the North Woods, A. H. Wyant; George D. Pratt	875
Moonrise on the Swannanoa, Maria A'Becket; C. W. McCutcheon	150
My Pets, Frederick A. Bridgman; J. Eastman	450
Evening on the Sound, R. A. Blakelock; C. Lambert	250
"Amid the Cool and Silence," Ben Foster; J. Jones	210
Afternoon—Haarlem, Holland, George H. Bogert; E. C. Anderson	600
"Look, Mamma!" Seymour J. Guy; Emerson McMillen	450
Returning from Pasture, Milton, George Inness; A. C. Humphreys	980
In the Land of Promise, Charles F. Ulrich; Corcoran Art Gallery	875
Autumn, W. S. John Harper; C. W. McCutcheon	325
Moonrise, Brookhaven, L. I., Frederick W. Kost; C. Lambert	600
"Where Waves and Moonlight Meet," F. K. M. Rehn; E. Dwight	400
Air, F. S. Church; R. D. Evans	350
Earth, F. S. Church; Emerson McMillen	350
Water, F. S. Church; ——Stanley	250
Sunday Morning in Virginia, Winslow Homer; J. C. Nicoll	400
Under Gray Skies, J. Francis Murphy; H. H. Harrison	225
Twilight in Connecticut, W. L. Lathrop; J. Bigelow	100
Shy, Maria Brooks; C. M. Atkins	130
Night, Charles C. Curran; George Pope	100
Trouville at Night, Homer D. Martin; J. M. Simonson	200
Rue sous le Cap, Quebec, A. C. Howland; H. H. Harrison	160
Nightfall, Robert C. Minor; J. S. Isidor	350
Idle Hours, H. Siddons Mowbray; George Pope	700
Sibed	250
Sunset at Amsterdam, Holland, Samuel Colman; George Pope	250
Leeds, N. Y., George Inness; A. C. Humphreys	80
Venice, W. Gedney Bunce; W. Clausen	270
The Bird, Robert L. Newman; F. H. Scott	350
One Day in June, William T. Smedley; J. Bigelow	80
May, Kenyon Cox; F. W. Rouss	270
Shadows of the Evening Hour, Charles Melville Dewey; J. M. Simonson	280
Before the Battle, G. De Forest Brush; H. H. Harrison	400
Spouting Whale, William Morris Hunt; W. Clausen	440
A Puma, A. Phimister Proctor; Cottier & Co.	325
The Letter, Robert L. Newman; R. H. Austin	80
Charity, Albert P. Ryder; Cottier & Co.	90
Afterglow, Henry W. Ranger; J. M. Simonson	200
The Sonnet, Walter Shirlaw; C. W. McCutcheon	270
Twachtman's House, Theodore Robinson; A. C. Humphreys	210
A Late October Afternoon, H. Bolton Jones; E. Dwight	410
Rocky Farm in Autumn, Newport, Samuel Colman; C. W. McCutcheon	425
A Spring Morning, Horatio Walker; H. H. Harrison	140
The River, Evening, D. W. Tryon; Louis Stern	130
Early Autumn, A. H. Wyant; J. M. Simonson	450
A Doubtful Investment, Louis Moeller; J. Bigelow	600
Woods at Trouville, Henry W. Ranger;	175
Morning on the St. John's, Thomas Moran; J. Jones	90
The Deserted Farm, J. Francis Murphy; J. M. Simonson	140
"Good-bye, Sweetheart," F. S. Church; J. Bigelow	460
The Meadow Brook, William S. Macy; E. P. Bacon	310
Gamekeeper's Hut, Kerry, Ireland, A. H. Wyant; J. B. Ordes	130
The Nymphs, R. A. Blakelock; Frank H. Scott	850
The Brookside—Will H. Low; George Pope	210
Launce and His Dog, Albert P. Ryder; George Pope	210
Evenfido, Robert C. Minor; Corcoran Art Gallery	110
Lengthening Shadows, J. Alden Weir; Cottier & Co.	1,700
The Mermaid and the Sea Wolf, F. S. Church; Baroness d'Alexandre d'Oreangiani	480
Clouds, Charles A. Platt	410
A Breezy Day on the Tyne, M. F. H. De Haas; G. L. Shipley	375
A Veteran, Henry W. Ranger; Emerson McMillen	200
Lowland Pasture, Carleton Wiggins; R. Hoagland	1,100
Driving Mists, A. H. Wyant; R. M. Lindsay	600
Morning at Haarlem, George H. Bogert; Emerson McMillen	2,550
St. Cecilia, F. S. Church; Emerson McMillen	475
The Valley on a Gloomy Day, George Inness; J. M. Simonson	1,200
Cloudy Day, Keene Valley, A. H. Wyant; F. J. Hecker	1,225
Bringing Home the Cow, George Fuller; W. K. Bixby	2,100
The Longshoreman's Noon, J. G. Brown; Corcoran Art Gallery	1,650
The End of Winter, F. S. Church; R. D. Evans	1,350
Georgia Pines, Afternoon, 1886, George Inness; R. D. Evans	1,025
Forgotten, Three Trees, Homer D. Martin; Knoedler & Co. (Wilsback Gallery)	5,900
Nine O'Clock, George Inness; G. E. Morris	2,850
Weather-beaten, Winslow Homer; Emerson McMillen	3,550
The 180 pictures sold thus far have realized about $104,000. Many of the finest works in the collection have been reserved for the concluding sale this evening.	4,000

R. C. Minor's Painting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some unauthorized person has misled you about the painting by R. C. Minor, "The Close of Day," which was sold last night in the Evans's sale for $3,050, as being purchased for the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The real fact is, I purchased the painting for a customer of mine, and the picture goes into a private collection.

SAMUEL P. AVERY, Jr.

New York, Feb. 1, 1900.

Found Frozen to Death.

WESTFIELD, N. J. Feb. 1.—While W. E. Oakley of Cranford was driving along Springfield Avenue early to-day he came across the body of a man. The man was about fifty years old, with dark hair and sandy mustache, and he had been frozen to death. He had evidently been a laborer. An empty whisky bottle was found by his side.

Harvesting Ice from the Hudson.

RHINECLIFF, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The ice men commenced taking ice from the river this morning, several of the houses starting up the work. The ice is from 8 to 10 inches thick and of fine quality.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A typical American Winter day, with bitter wind, a steely blue sky, and brilliant, if cold, sunshine, did not interfere yesterday with the carrying out of the day's social programme. There was, however, very little going on during the day, with the exception of a few "at homes," some women's luncheons, given by Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., and Miss Mary Hopeton Drake, and a small reception at Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood's. Last evening, however, made up in the number of its incidents and events for the day's lack of interest. There were a number of dinners given before the ball, notably by Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Mrs. Albert B. Boardman, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. George L. Gillespie, Mrs. Robert Glyphant, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. Edward Townsend, Jr., Mrs. Glover C. Arnold, and Mrs. Benjamin S. Church.

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The guests at all these dinners, as well as at others, went later to the annual Charity Ball, which in the fashionable quality of its attendance and in general brilliancy was the most successful that has been given in years, and quite revived the old prestige of the annual function. The full story of the ball will be found in another column. The more prominent German residents of the city also enjoyed their annual charity ball last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, the story of which will also be found in another column.

***

It was a significant fact that last night, for the first time in over a decade, there was no smart fashionable entertainment, and the lovers of gayety were, therefore, left without any other diversion than the Charity Ball, a consummation for which the managers of this ball have devoutly wished for many years.

***

To-day has little more on its social calendar than had yesterday. The third and last of the subscription dances for young girls not yet out, organized by Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt, Mrs. Pierpont Edward, Mrs. Lewis Q. Jones, Mrs. Henry Morris, and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, will take place at the Metropolitan Club annex, and to it the young women will come with powdered hair, and many of them will be costumed as French marquises of the last century. The third meeting of Mrs. Quackenbush's dancing class, known as the Five Cotillions, will be held at Sherry's, and Mrs. Trenor L. Park will give a supper and a small dance at Sherry's after the opera. "Die Meistersinger" will be sung at the opera. Miss Edith de Russy, daughter of Gen. Russy, will give a luncheon for young women at her residence, 15 Central Park West, in the afternoon.

***

The second of a course of conferences given under the auspices of the Huguenot Society of America was held at the residence of Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, 7 East Forty-second Street, yesterday morning. There was quite a large attendance, for these lectures, which are given in French by M. L. Boisse, on the history of the French Huguenots, are considered instructive, not only from the historical but from the lingual standpoint. The next lecture will be delivered at the residence of Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, 7 Washington Square, next Thursday morning.

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The fourth dance of the Bachelors and Spinsters was held at Delmonico's last evening. Mr. Frederick S. Greene led the cotillion, dancing alone. There were no favor figures. The Reception Committee was composed of Mrs. J. M. Knapp, Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. Spencer. The cotillion was danced after supper, and the affair closed early.

***

The "stag" reception of the American Water Color Society, which will be given this evening at the Astoria Hotel, will be largely attended by well-known men, and will be more of a social event than for some years past. The society holds its exhibition this year in novel quarters—namely, the Astoria Hotel, and will open its display to the public there on Monday morning next. To-day will be press view.

***

Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman is to be the chaperone of a small party of young women who are to go to Bermuda for a short time. The party will start next wednesday, Feb. 7, and will include Miss Ruth Emmons, Miss Violet Stewart, Miss Thornell, Miss Cecil Boardman, and Mrs. Boardman's little daughter, Geraldine.

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Mrs. Boardman's guests at her dinner last evening for her son, Mr. Sewall Boardman, included Mr. and Mrs. Motley, Miss Niles, Miss Thornell, Mr. Morton Whitman, and Mr. Lawrence Gillespie.

***

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy has been one of the last of the Meadow Brook colony to come to town. She has opened her residence, 99 Fifth Avenue. Her youngest daughter has been quite ill, but is now improving.

***

The same old reports are current concerning the purchase by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay of a Scottish castle and its shootings. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay have been passing the Winter very quietly, as Mrs. Mackay is in delicate health, at their residence in this city. No confirmation of the story has been obtained.

***

Mr. William C. Whitney will give a dinner in honor of Lady Colebrooke on Feb. 10. As Mr. Whitney has been in mourning, this will be the first time he will have thrown open his superb new residence on Fifth Avenue. Lady Colebrooke sails shortly for England. She and Sir Edward Colebrooke have been Mr. Whitney's guests this Winter.

***

The last news from Aiken does not seem to promise any great gayety there. Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll have been among the latest arrivals, and a small circle of the hunting set, which has its Winter quarters at Meadow Brook, has been giving dinners to each other. Meadow Brook itself is almost absolutely deserted, and the great country houses are all closed with the exception of that of Mrs. Albert Stevens, where Mr. Stevens remains the greater part of the week. Mrs. Stevens is at the Bristol in this city for two months.

***

Plans have been filed for the new hotel at Garden City, which will be ready by the Autumn. It is to be a Colonial structure and very picturesque in appearance. Garden City being so near the Meadow Brook colony, has always been a favorite place in the Autumn and Spring for a large society colony.

***

At the small informal entertainment given to-day by Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, a band of Filipino natives will wear white, with large white hats, this being the costume of the better class of natives. The fourth man will wear a straw costume. There will be also two women, one of whom will wear a long skirt, and the other a "Letepha," with a short skirt. "Miss Scott," a "colored lady," with a sweet soprano voice, is to sing on a small stage. The Filipinos will execute and warble their native dances and the lays of their tropic land.

***

Mr. Dave Hennen Morris has entirely recovered from his serious illness. He and Mrs. Morris will remain in New Orleans and on their plantation until after the carnival.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will give another house party at Lakewood over Sunday.

***

Prince and Princess Cantacuzene, born Grant, are in Paris at the Ritz on their way south. Also Spencer Eddy and Mrs. Robert Livingston and Miss Livingston. Mrs. Kernochan arrived in Rome on Jan. 15 with Miss Smith Clift. They have apartments at the Grand Hotel, where they expect to stay for some time. They came direct from Pau. Among others registered at the Grand Hotel, Rome, are Mrs. Greer Allen, Chicago; the Earl of Northcote, Prince Trivulzio, Milan; Mrs. Ed Kemeys, Mrs. W. Pell and Miss Pell, Mrs. Herwitz, Lord Carneggie, Lady Arthur, and Mrs. Howard Butler of New York.

***

The weather in Rome has been sunny and warm, and the city is full to overflowing. Now that Cairo is to be cut off, the hotel proprietors are contemplating a rich harvest, which will undoubtedly be realized. Prices are much higher than ever before, as the demands for rooms far exceed the supply. The Roman Hunt, of which Count Giulio Carminati is master, met outside the Porta Pia on Jan. 17, Mrs. Kernochan being one of the two ladies mounted, among a field of fifty. The first fox was lost in a clump of bushes, but a second was started and led the huntsmen a long chase across the Campagna to the tomb of Cecilia Metella, on the Appian Way, near which the "kill" took place. A large number of strangers took advantage of the warm sunlight to drive out for the start, which is one of the most picturesque spectacles that modern Rome affords. The men are always in pink, and, while the quality of the horses is not of the best, the quantity makes up the deficit. Among those present were Miss Smith Clift, Mr. Thomas E. Stillman, Mr. John King, the Misses Morton, daughters of the Hon. Levi P. Morton; Sir John and Lady Evans, Mrs. Draper, the wife of the American Ambassador, and Lord Currie. Also the Princess Brancaccio, who, it will be remembered, was Miss Elizabeth Field of New York. She enjoys the distinction of being the first foreigner to hold the position of Lady in Waiting to Queen Margherita.

***

Mrs. Marion Crawford, with her children, are settled in Rome for the Winter. Also Mrs. D'Oremieuex of New York and Siegfried Wagner, who has taken an apartment.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed are in Florence, although Mr. Bristed's duties as Chamberlain to the Pope require occasional visits to the Vatican. They are coming to Rome shortly.

JOSIAH QUINCY IS TO MARRY.

Mrs. William R. Tyler Will Become His Bride in London.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The marriage of Josiah Quincy, late Mayor of Boston, and Mrs. William R. Tyler, formerly of Quincy, but now of London, England, will take place in the latter city in about a fortnight, the bridegroom sailing for England next Wednesday. The ceremony will be performed at the home of Mr. John R. Carter, Second Secretary of the American Legation, and it will be simple and private.

Mayor Quincy will be accompanied by his business partner, H. W. Bates. Mrs. Tyler is the widow of Prof. Tyler, late of Adams Academy, Quincy, and a sister of Franz Hugo Krebs, Jr., well known in Massachusetts politics. Mrs. Tyler, on her husband's death in 1897, went to Europe and traveled considerably, having placed her son at Harvard. Mr. Quincy and Mrs. Tyler have been devoted friends for years.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Pritchard—Denison.

Mr. Charles Curtis Pritchard and Miss Ellen Louise Denison were married at 8 o'clock last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 113 West Twelfth Street. The bride wore a gown of white crêpe de chine trimmed with point lace and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her veil was of tulle. The two bridesmaids, Miss May Pritchard and Miss Dora Pritchard, sisters of the bridegroom, wore gowns of yellow mousseline de soie over taffeta silk of the same shade and carried bouquets of white carnations. Mr. Pritchard's best man was Mr. William B. Higginbothan, and the ushers were William S. Denison, a brother of the bride, and Mr. Howard Loudon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. David J. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McKinley, Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Denison, Dr. McCullagh and Mrs. McCullagh, Miss Kellar, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crawford, Dr. W. H. Harding and Mrs. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pepper, and Miss Pepper.

Borden—Curtis.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 1.—There was a quiet wedding this afternoon at the residence of Gardner Colby, at 4 Berkeley Avenue, this city. The bride was Miss Edith Caroline Curtis, a cousin of Mrs. Colby, and the bridegroom was Howard Seymour Borden, Yale, '99, a son of M. C. D. Borden of New York City. Miss Mary Bradley was maid of honor. B. H. Borden, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were A. P. Fitch, Jr., Arthur Stokes, Arthur Doremus, H. D. Fisher, S. T. Foote, and C. N. Bliss, Jr., all of New York. The bride was gowned in white satin, trimmed with point lace, and carried a bouquet of orchids and lillies of the valley. Owing to recent deaths in both families, the guests were limited to relatives and intimate friends.

Dupont—Dupont.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 1.—In the presence of a brilliant gathering at St. John's Episcopal Church at noon to-day Miss Irene S. Dupont, daughter of Francis G. Dupont, and I. Dupont of New York, son of Mrs. L. Dupont, were married by Bishop Coleman, assisted by Archdeacon Hall, rector of the church. Miss Julia Dupont was maid of honor, and among the bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Watkins of Brooklyn and Miss Julia Carter of Morristown, N. J. Pierre Dupont, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and Francis Everett of New York and Frederick Fuller of Brooklyn were among the ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Dupont will live in Newark, N. J.

"RUPERT OF HENTZAU" ABROAD

Brilliant Audience at the St. James's Receives Play Coldly.

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FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF "CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879."

The following numbered bonds of the above issue—BOTH FIVE AND SIX PER CENTS.—have been drawn for the sinking fund of 1899 in conformity with the mortgage, and will be redeemed by THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, at No. 20 William Street, New York, at 105 and accrued interest to February 1st, 1900, upon surrender of the bonds; interest will cease to accrue on and after that date. Registered bonds require to be assigned on delivery.

Registered bonds in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000 drawn in part for redemption by numbers representing $1,000 each, must be surrendered and new registered bonds bearing interest from October 1st, 1899, will be given for the undrawn portion thereof:

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6% COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 298, 364, 570, 804, 927, 1932, 2199, 2516, 2571, 2622, 2767, 2792, 3017, 3410, 3419, 3558, 3709, 3875, 3874, 3931, 3998.

6% REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 0014, 0027, 0508, 0941, 1132.

6% REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH.
DRAWN IN PART.
(Each number drawn representing $1,000.)
Nos. 0021, 0113, 0161, 0278, 0298, 0306, 0351.

6% REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH.
DRAWN IN PART.
(Each number drawn representing $1,000.)
Nos. 0395, 0417, 0419, 0422, 0425, 0433, 0445, 0467, 0490, 0499, 0512, 0521, 0535, 0548, 0623, 0631, 0654, 0771, 0779, 0830, 0869, 0908, 0912, 0925, 0930, 0938, 0946, 0948, 0950, 0954, 0957, 0961, 0985, 0988.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made March 1, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-b, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-b bonds:

SERIES A-b SECURITIES.
29 Refrigerating Car Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-18a, at $1,100 each.
192 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series C, 6 p. c. bonds, $1,000 each.
29 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series B, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
15 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-e, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
4 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
214 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-35, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment A-f bonds, aggregating $200,000.
2 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-a, 6 p. c. bonds, aggregating $600.
1 Illinois Rolling Stock Company Lease Warrant, Series B-69, $2,440.
2 Illinois Rolling Stock Company Lease Warrants, Series B-85, Class B; total, $17,150.40.
1 St. Louis, Chicago, & St. Paul R. R. Co. Lease Warrant, Series B-68, $2,400.
2 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-99, aggregating $19,011.44.
Total securities, $727,501.84.

Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made February 1, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-d, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-d bonds:

A-d SECURITIES.
3 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-99, due $28,517.16.
66 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
2 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series Z-3, Certificates at $1,000 each.
7 R. R. Equipment Company, Series A-a, 6 p. c. bonds, aggregating $6,500.
3 R. R. Equipment Company, Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f, bonds, aggregating $55,000.
Total securities, $161,017.16.

Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture, made July 15, 1895, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-e, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-e bonds:

A-e SECURITIES.
186 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
101 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
6 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $100 each.
2 R. R. Equipmen. Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
13 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-a, bonds, aggregating $16,500.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f bonds, aggregating $122,000.
1 Refrigerating Car Company, Series B-18a, Lease Warrant, $57,093.97.
1 Rolling Stock Company, Series B-85, Class B, Lease Warrant, $8,575.20.
6 Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad Company, Series B-6, Lease Warrants, at $184.94 each.
45 Lease Warrants of the Laughlin Towing & Transportation Company, aggregating $24,478.95.
4 Lease Warrants of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co., Series A-99, aggregating $83,147.85.
Total securities, $476,505.64.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made August 1, 1896, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-d, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said D-24 bonds:

D-24 SECURITIES.
21 Certificates of Interest, Iron Car Equipment Company, Series Z-5, at $1,000 each.

Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made August 1, 1896, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-d, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said D-D bonds:

D-D SECURITIES.
124 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series B, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made January 1, 1891, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series D-24 issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said D-24 bonds.

D-24 SECURITIES.
21 Certificates of Interest, Iron Car Equipment Company, Series Z-5, at $1,000 each.

Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture, made April 2, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series D-4, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said D-4 bonds:

D-4 SECURITIES.
124 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series B, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made January 1, 1891, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series D-24 issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said D-24 bonds:

D-24 SECURITIES.
21 Certificates of Interest, Iron Car Equipment Company, Series Z-5, at $1,000 each.

Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture, made April 2, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series D-4, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said D-4 bonds:

D-4 SECURITIES.
124 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series B, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of a large amount of the Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, have consented to act as a Bondholders' Committee under a preliminary agreement filed with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, dated February 1, 1900. Bondholders are asked to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons, under said agreement, with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, on or before **February 28th, 1900.** The Committee will advance to bondholders who deposit their bonds on or before that date, the sum of $25, being the amount of the coupon due February 1st, 1900. Negotiable Trust Certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities. Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company or from the Secretary of the Committee.

When a majority of the bonds shall have been deposited, application will be made to list the certificates on the Stock Exchange.

New York, February 1, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
HENRY A. REDFIELD,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, SINKING FUND.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1879, the undersigned, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, solicits proposals of the First Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company to the aggregate par amount of $75,000, for account of the Sinking Fund. Sealed offers will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, February 5, 1900, and should be addressed, "Proposals for the Sinking Fund, E. S. Marston, President of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York."

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President. Trustee.

New York, Jan. 29, 1900.
N. B.—Extract from General Mortgage:
"The holders of any of the Bonds issued under this Mortgage shall have the right, if they so desire, to dispose of their holdings to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, provided for in the Trust Deed of May 1, 1879, who may ask for tenders of Debentures as provided in said Deed; and in that case, each such holder may for that purpose obtain from the Trustees hereof, in exchange for the Bonds secured hereby, dollar for dollar, the Debentures called for the purpose of delivering the same to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, and in such event the Trustee hereof shall cancel the Bonds so exchanged for Debentures."

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 11, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1, 1900, the same to be paid March 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 7, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street,
New York, January 11, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.

On March 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

187th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 29th, 1900.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, February 10th to stockholders of record on February 1, 1900.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, January 25th, 1900.—A semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and an annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the common stock of this company have been declared, respectively, out of the earnings of the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1899, payable at this office on Tuesday, February 20th, 1900. Transfer books will close on Saturday, February 3d, at 12 M., and reopen on Monday, February 12th, 1900.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.,
120 Broadway, New York City, Jan. 31, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held this day, it was

RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼ per cent.) upon the Assenting Stock of the Company be declared, payable on Feb. 20, 1900, to stockholders of record, and that the transfer books for the Assenting Stock be closed on Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock M., and opened Feb. 21, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PH. FERD. KOBBE, Treasurer.

Saint Paul and Duluth R. R. Co.
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 36.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Feby. 1, 1900.

A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 1, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Tuesday, Feby. 6, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1900.

F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co.
Extension and Improvement Bonds.

Holders of our certificates of deposit for the above are requested to present them at our office for stamping and payment of interest due Feb. 1, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., 59 Wall St.
Feb. 1, 1900.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

TAKE NOTICE THAT ON JAN. 22, THE FIRM of HALPERT, EPSTEIN & CO., doing business at 81 Grand St., has dissolved, and Messrs. HALPERT & EPSTEIN shall continue the business, and shall be liable for all liabilities.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 1	465,234
To date this year	10,328,604
Corresponding date last year	25,794,591

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 1	$1,908,500
To date this year	$49,633,600
Corresponding date last year	$155,974,280

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at two months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	2½	Cent. Tob. pf	½
Am. C. & F. pf	2	Evans. & T. H.	¾
Am. Ice	1⅝	Federal Steel	1½
Am. Smelt & Ref.	1	Federal Steel pf.	⅞
Am. Steel Hoop	2½	Hocking Valley	⅞
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Int. Paper pf.	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	¾	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Am. S. & W. pf.	1¼	Mobile & Ohio	¾
Am. Tel. & Cable	2¾	Nat. Steel	2⅝
Am. Tin Plate	2	Nort. & West. pf.	¾
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	2
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Pressed Steel Car	1⅞
Canadian Pacific	1	Rep. Steel	⅝
Chi. G. W. deb.	¾	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	3½	Rio Grande W. pf.	1½
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Consol. Gas	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	8
Cont. Tobacco	1¼	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1⅛

Stocks Declined.

Atchison Copper	½	Lake Erie & West.	⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅝	Met. Street Railway	1
Brunswick	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	N. J. Central	¾
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	1	Third Avenue	8
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Cleve., L. & W.	½	U. S. Rubber	¾
Del., L. & W.	1½	Wabash	⅝
Illinois Central	¾		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Omaha & St. Louis 4s	5

Bonds Declined.

L., E. & St. L. gen. 4s	1	Wabash 2d	3
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1	Wabash 1st, Det. & Chi.	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Third Avenue Street Railroad stock and Tennessee Coal and Iron shares contributed the most notable features of yesterday's security market. The iron stock rose about 10 points, the traction dropped about 10. The iron stock gained in market value on semi-official disclosures that extraordinary dividends are being earned; the street railway price went down because it becomes more and more plain that dividends are, for a considerable time in the future, out of the question. And this contrast, made so clear in yesterday's market, presents what, after all, must be the real test of what are security values. Properties which cannot stand such tests are properties which investors can touch only at risk.

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In yesterday's market professional interests continued conspicuous, being responsible still for a great percentage of business. Commission houses are still empty despite the larger transactions which appear upon the tape. This may be construed as signifying that important financial interests (whose presence in the stock market is never disclosed by groups of outsiders about brokerage tickers) are bringing about such current improvement as is showing. What is suggestively notable, however, is that only such stocks as are credited with having pools in them figure prominently. Whatever the responsible element in the market may be, certain it is that no concerted movement in the bear interest seems opposing the advances that are scored. Mr. James R. Keene (whose views have not changed) seems to be doing nothing in the market—declaring unequivocally, however, that he is not now and has not recently been a buyer of stocks, Wall Street gossip to the contrary, he says, being wholly untrue.

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Out of about 470,000 shares, making up the total of Stock Exchange business yesterday, about 200,000 were in the iron stocks alone, and it was those stocks which scored the most substantial gains. The extraordinary earnings which the annual reports of such corporations are now showing is not without effect upon sentiment outside the Stock Exchange, and, in so far as public interest is at all showing in the market, the most tangible evidence of it appears in this one group. Much is heard of a substantial set-back in the iron and steel trade, some departments of steel manufacture reflecting overproduction. But it is practically the uniform statement of the managers of the bigger metal corporations that staple products are already contracted for to the extent of possible output for more than six months to come. And these same authorities insist that any lagging disposition now showing or suggested is an unreliable guide as to the future.

In recent Wall Street history no change has been so marked as in the Stock Exchange attitude toward iron and steel stocks. They are really coming to have collateral value at conservative banks. To what extent the new favorable status will be maintained may depend somewhat upon how far speculative pools are permitted to fool with their quotations.

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS.

Yesterday was another remarkable day for the steel and iron stocks, and some decided, indeed sensational, rises were recorded, notably in Tennessee Coal and Iron, American Steel and Wire, American Steel Hoop, Colorado Fuel and Iron, National Steel, Republic Iron and Steel, Federal Steel, and American Car Foundry.

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Tennessee Coal and Iron was easily the leader of the group, rising no less than 9 points on trading of about 22,000 shares, and holding its gain so well that the closing figure was the highest for the day. On the previous day the position of all the steel stocks had been improved by the bettered condition of American Steel and Wire. Yesterday Tennessee Coal and Iron assumed the leadership, and easily maintained it, carrying kindred stocks up.

There were several reasons for the remarkable strength of Tennessee Coal. Chief of these was the report that the earnings of the common were so excellent that they would show 20 per cent. earned on the common stock. It was also reported that action on the back dividend on the preferred would be taken at the annual meeting of the company next month, while the Street had it also that an 8 per cent. dividend on the common stock was among the probabilities.

The Directors of the company, who have been on a tour of inspection of the property, are said to have been wonderfully impressed with the great future of the company.

In this connection the New York News Bureau had this to say of the property:

"The Directors of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company have for months been most enthusiastic over their property and have continuously claimed that it would in the year 1900 show net earnings of nearly, if not quite, 50 per cent. on its entire capitalization. They have based their estimates on the contracts now booked for the delivery of iron and steel during the year. Some have even stated that they would not be surprised if the company did even better than $10,000,000 for the year, as the demand for the product shows no diminution, if it does not show an actual increase. The satisfactory reports made by other iron and steel companies and the recent addition of several of these companies and the prospective addition of several others to the dividend paying list during the first quarter of the current year have restored confidence in a great degree to this class of stock.

"Competent experts estimate an increase in the net earnings of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company for January of about $400,000. Twenty furnaces of the company will make 1,000,000 tons during this year, the amount of which is sold ahead into late this Fall at a profit of over $10 per ton. The earnings from the steel plant for the year, based on sales, should be in addition $3,000,000 to $4,000,000."

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In relation to the advance in Republic Iron and Steel, the common stock appreciating ¾ and the preferred 1½ points, an official statement was yesterday put out to the effect that the advance is due not only to a general appreciation in the value of the properties in the company, but also to very large earnings. It is pointed out that, although the company was incorporated in March it did not get full possession of the different independent properties until June 1 and that from that date until Sept. 1 business was mainly filling old contracts made before consolidation. Yet, even under these circumstances net earnings are set out as $2,714,500, which, after payments of $720,000 dividend on the preferred stock leaves a surplus of $1,994,400.

Colorado Fuel was bought largely by inside interests and scored the substantial gain of 3½ points on sales of about 21,000 shares. The recent action of the company in taking steps to clear up its back dividends, and the statements of earnings showing handsome profits, are factors contributing to the upward movement in the stock.

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American Car Foundry common advanced 2½ points and the preferred 2 on further talk of dividends for the common and on continued good earnings of the company, as shown by the report of operations for the nine months following organization, put out by President W. K. Bixby. The report follows:

Gross earnings from all sources:		
For 1st quarter ended May 31, 1899		$9,157,796
For 2d quarter ended Aug. 31, 1899		10,033,175
For 3d quarter ended Nov. 30, 1899		10,081,937
		$29,272,908
Deduct cost of materials used, operating expenses, &c., for the nine months above referred to		26,555,496
Net earnings for nine months		$2,717,412
Dividends on $29,000,000 preferred capital stock issued:		
No. 1, for 1st quarter, paid July 1, 1899	$509,075	
No. 2, for 2d quarter, paid Nov. 1, 1899	509,075	
No. 3, for 3d quarter, paid Feb. 1, 1900	509,075	
		$1,527,225
Surplus on Dec. 1, 1899		$1,190,187

***

The demand for American Steel Hoop common is on the report that the statement of the company's earnings, shortly to be published, will be largely in excess of estimates heretofore published and will be altogether satisfactory to holders of the stock. It is said there lately has been good buying of the preferred stock for investment purposes.

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National Steel, which yesterday advanced 2⅜ points on sales of some 11,000 shares, is said to be enjoying its full share of the prosperity in the steel business. It is at present paying 7 per cent. on the preferred stock and the last quarterly dividend for the fiscal year is due in a few days. It is said that after the payment of this dividend the common stock will come in for any dividend that may have been earned in the first year.

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Federal Steel's strength was on continued good earnings and the anticipated declaration of a further dividend on the common stock next week.

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American Steel and Wire common, which within the last few days has risen nearly 10 points, yesterday scored a further gain of ¾ on sales of 33,000 shares. Supporters of the issue predict a much higher figure in the near future.

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It is announced authoritatively that the deal of the American Steel and Wire Company for the plant of the Troy Steel Company and the mines of the Witherbee-Sherman Company of Port Henry is off.—Troy Daily Times.

THIRD AVENUE'S DECLINE.

Third Avenue stock was the weakest of any of the stocks on the list yesterday and furnished the sensation of the day in point of decline, falling at one time as low as 98½, as compared with the highest figure at the opening, 108. The close, 99⅞, marked a net decline for the day of 8 full points, with sales approximating 22,500 shares.

The weakness of the stock was due to conflicting rumors concerning the readjustment of the road's finances, while in many quarters it was openly stated that, whatever officials of the company might say, it would be found that the dividend would be passed at the next dividend meeting of the company.

The other local traction stocks shared in the weakness of Third Avenue, with the result that Brooklyn Rapid Transit declined ⅝ of a point and Metropolitan 1, while Manhattan

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

No increase in activity occurred yesterday in the market for outside securities, but the course of the market was still toward better prices, and in some issues substantial net gains were recorded. Within the past few days good demand has developed for several of the industrial stocks, including Rubber Goods and American Woolen, which in common with most of the stocks on the list were almost entirely neglected for some weeks past, and considerable improvement in price has resulted from the larger demand. There has been steady buying of some other less prominent industrials, for which relatively low prices have prevailed, and in this is found an indication of the confidence that is felt in the future of these stocks. The very large earnings shown by several of the recently organized industrial companies have served to direct increased attention to the stocks of this group, and have brought about some fairly large purchases in this quarter of the market.

BAY STATE GAS continued the most active stock and the one that gained the most general attention. Traders showed considerable interest in the stock, and commission business has very much broadened within the past ten days, so that the stock is now about as active and interest in it about as wide as they were during the active part of last year. It is said that announcements will soon be made that will explain the advance which has occurred in the stock, but what the nature of the developments under way is does not yet appear. Bay State sold up to 2½, and closed at 2⅜ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point. A fairly large amount of stock changed hands at 2½, and the last sales of the day were made at this figure. Transactions were probably not as large as they were on the previous day, but trading in the stock was nevertheless fairly active, and there was large demand for the stock throughout the day. It was more irregular than on Wednesday, and apparently efforts were made to keep the price down, with the object of accumulating stock. Lowest price for the day was 2⅜, but only a few hundred shares changed hands at that price.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS presented little change, and the same effort to obtain stock without bringing about any considerable increase in price was continued. Very little stock came on the market, and transactions were limited to a few hundred shares in each issue. In the bonds, also, business was light, but there was a marked improvement in the demand for them, and the price advanced a full point, to 94½. At the close no bonds were offered under 96.

RUBBER GOODS common was more active than it had been in many days. On purchase of about 1,000 shares, seemingly for the account of insiders, the price advanced to 30, and it closed at 30 bid, with the supply of stock small. There was no trading in the preferred stock, which closed at 81¼ bid, with no stock offered near that figure. Insiders are expressing the utmost confidence in the company's future, and say that its earnings are most highly satisfactory. It is expected that at the time of the annual meeting of the stockholders, which is to be held very shortly, a statement of the company's condition will be issued that will show very large earnings.

NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE bonds were traded in to the extent of about $35,000, from 70½ up to 71. They closed at 70½ bid.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold at 83¼ and 83¾, and ended the day with a quarter point advance, at 83 bid. Only a few hundred shares changed hands.

AMERICAN AIR POWER was traded in in small amounts, between 45 and 50. At the close it was offered at 50, with very little demand apparent.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	2⅜	2½
New Amsterdam	25¾	26½
New Amsterdam pf	45½	46½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	94½	95
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	28	30½
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	78
American Bicycle	17	19
American Bicycle pf	48	51
American Bicycle bonds		92½
American Chicle	52	55
American Chicle pf	85	93
American Woolen	23½	24
American Woolen pf	80¾	81
Cast-Iron Pipe	6¾	6¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	40	41
Distilling Company of America	6⅜	6⅝
Distilling Company of America pf	21	21½
Electric Axle Light & Power	4	4¼
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf	40	49
Havana Commercial	19	21
Havana Commercial pf	59½	61
International Pump	16	17
International Pump pf	63	64
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	31	31
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	89
National Gramophone	53	57
National Salt	46	47½
National Salt pf	70	77
National Tube	44¾	45
National Tube pf	92	92½
Otis Elevator	22½	23
Otis Elevator pf	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30½	30½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	81½	...
Sloss-Sheffield	30	31
Sloss-Sheffield pf	68	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey	513	516
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	½
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	83	83¼
American Air Power	40	50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	11½	12½
British Columbia Copper	9¼	9¾
California Copper	3¼	4¼
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	106	106½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	96	96
Electric Vehicle	41	46
Electric Vehicle pf	62	...
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22½
General Carriage	3½	3⅝
Illinois Transportation	7	7½
*Mankeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	94¼	94¼
New York Transportation	9½	9¾
New England Transportation	6	6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	19	20
Pittsburg Coal	22½	23
Pittsburg Coal pf	79	80
St. Louis subs, full paid, ex div	120	124
St. Louis common	25	...
St. Louis pf	80	...
St. Louis bonds		94¼
Retsof	26	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Stonage Power	15½	16¼
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	8-16
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Trust Company of America	193	200
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	25	28
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	62	64¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	100	101
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	85
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88½	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	26¼	27½
New Orleans Traction pf	106	109
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	29	31
North Jersey Street Railways 4s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	26	27½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	5	6
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	103	105
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	30	35
Denver Gas 5s	75	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70½	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	103	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103¼
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L. H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	55*
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	115	...
Standard Gas, New York, pf	135	...
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock		15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	23	28
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	90
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	30	40
Union Ferry bonds	99	100½
Industrials.		
American Typefounders	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	36	41
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81
General Chemical	59	...
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Lorillard Company pf		107
Standard Coupler	35	38
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	26¾	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110¼	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	101	108
Miscellaneous.		
American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	105	105½
Iron Steamboat		3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27¾d per ounce, and in New York at 60⅜c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Stock Exchange 600 shares of Kingston & Pembroke sold at .40.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .17½, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.45, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .16, 500 Crown Point at .10, 500 Golden Age at .05, 1,000 Garfield at .16, 400 Hale & Norcross at .35, 200 Isabella at 1.40, seller 10; 200 Mollie Gibson at .28@.22, 600 Mount Rosa at .65, 500 Ophir at .75, seller 10; 40 Ontario at 8.50, 300 Phoenix at .09, 1,000 Pharmacist at .14½, 200 Tornado at .47, 1,000 Utah at .05, and 1,000 Virginia M. at .07.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Anaconda	.37	Leadville Con	.07
Alice	.40	Little Chief	.16
Adams Cons.	.14	Mexican	.30
Best & Belcher	.18	Moulton	.30
Bruns. Consol.	.29	Ontario	8.00
Caledonia	.50	Ophir	.85
Chrysolite	.05	Plymouth	.08
Chollar	.20	Phoenix, Ariz.	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	Potosi	.24
Com. T. Co. stock	.03½	Quicksilver	1.75
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Savage	.10
Deadwood Terra	.55	Sierra Nevada	.38
Eureka Con.	.15	Standard	2.30
Father De Smet	.02	Small Hopes	1.00
Golden Fleece	.27	Union Consol	.25
Gould & Curry	.20	Victor	1.00
Hale & Norcross	.25	Yellow Jacket	.20
Homestake	55.00	Argentum Juanita	.19
Horn Silver	1.10	Isabella	1.20
Iron Silver	.57	Mollie Gibson	.21
Lacrosse	.14	Portland	2.30

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—In the market to-day there was some good trading in Sugar, Federal Steel, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, but not much interest in mining shares or other home specialties. Bond business was somewhat better, and, on the whole, the general stock market held well. Massachusetts Mining ran up 1, to 7, but fell back to 6 again; Arcadian was ¼ better, at 16½; Parrot lost ¾, to 42½; Butte closed at 43; Montana lost 1, to 267, but recovered to 268; Butte was up 1¼, at 51, later 50; Planters' Compress opened at 28, up 3 from yesterday's closing, falling back to 25½; United States Oil rose ¾, to 21⅝.

At the Clearing House, 4 per cent. was the rate between banks, but no business of importance was done. New York funds sold at par and 2½c premium.

Call money is still offered at from 3½ to 4½ per cent., with 4 per cent. a general rate. On four to six months, money is in liberal supply at 5 per cent. to the strongest borrowers and at 4½@5 per cent. on mixed collateral. The best mercantile names generally are quoted at 4 per cent., but some loans are being made as low as 3½ per cent. on four months.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5	5¼	Old Colony	8	8
Allouez	2⅝	3⅛	Old Dominion	17½	18
Arcadian	16⅜	17	Osceola	69	70
Arnold	5½	6½	Parrot	42½	43
Ash Bed	.50	1	Pioneer	1½	2½
Atlantic	.25	26	Quincy	140	145
Baltic	17	18	Rhode Island	4	4¾
B. & C. Con. C.	.20	.35	Santa Fé	5	5¼
Best. & M.	245	268	Santa Ysabel	6½	7½
Butte & B.	50	51	Shoe	30½	31
Cal. & Hec.	737	745	Tamarack	178	179
Centennial	16	17	Utah Cons.	25	26
Franklin	14	14½	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	13	15
Isle Royale	21½	23	Winona	3½	4
Mohawk	13⅜	14	Wolverine	39	40

Railroad Stocks.					
Bost. & Alb.	240	..	Fitchburg pf.	123	125
Bost. & Low.	240	..	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	110½	..
Bost. & Me.	197	198½	N. Y. & N. 7s	114¼	..
Bost. & Pr.	..	300	West End	92¾	93
Bost. Elev.	1½	..			
Bost. L. 8s	80	..			
Cent. Mass.	13½	14			

Miscellaneous Stocks.					
Am. B. Tel.	337	340	N. Eng. Tel.	135	140
Chi. S. Y.	133½	136	U. S. Oil	21⅛	22
Dom. Coal	41¼	..	Westinghouse Electric	43	44
Dom. C. pf.	115½	..	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	61	..
Erie Tel.	104	105			
Mex. Tele.	2⅝	3			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Tin Plate, Steel, Carbon, and Biscuit showed the most activity to-day. Biscuit common/opened at 37, and, with the exception of one sale at 36¾, obtained that figure all day; the preferred brought 93. Tin Plate sold up from 31 and closed at 33, these being the extremes; the preferred brought 81¼. Carbon common opened at 21 and closed there, selling during the day as low as 20¾; the preferred sold for 84. Metropolitan was in demand, and sold from 76½ to 77¼, closing at 77; of its bonds, $20,000 brought 96.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
355 Am. Linseed pf	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜
450 Am. Linseed pf	55⅞	55⅛	55⅞
1,200 Am. Tin Plate	33	31	33
104 Am. Tin Plate pf	81¾	81¼	81¼
100 Chicago Union Trac.	2¾	27	27
200 Chicago Union Tr. pf.	76¾	76½	76½
22 Chicago City Railway	280	280	280
400 Diamond Match	121⅛	124	124
70 Lake Street Elevated	11	11	11
75 Lake Street El. ctfs.	10	10	10
477 Met. L. pf	77¼	76½	77
1,335 National Biscuit	37	36¾	37
100 National Biscuit pf	93	93	93
795 National Carbon	21	20¼	20¼
210 National Carbon pf	84¾	84	84
970 National Steel	47	44¾	47
50 Street's W. S. C. L.	20½	20½	20½
10 Union Loop	98½	98½	98½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Trading became quite dull to-day, few stocks displaying much activity. Prices generally held well; changes were limited to very small fractions. Western New York and Pennsylvania fell back to 7⅝ under profit taking and sales by traders who had become tired of the repeated denials of a deal. Consolidated Lake Superior was moved up to 20, and Asphalt to 12½, but elsewhere the changes did not exceed ¼ to ¼.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21½	21¾	Union Trac.	39	39¼
Chestnut	33¼	34	Un. Gas Imp.	151	152
Lehigh Val.	28	28⅛	Welsbach Lt.	43	..
Marsden	12⅝	13	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Phila. Trac.	96⅞	97⅛	Penn.	7⅞	7⅝

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The dividend notices of the following companies will be found in the advertising columns: Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and the Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad Company.

Consolidated Gas Suit.

George A. Lamb said last night that the papers in his suit to set aside the Consolidated Gas Company election would be served the first thing this morning. A mandamus suit to restore the legal gas rate may be begun if the first action is successful, but Mr. Lamb will not discuss that feature now.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Feb. 1, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15½	16	10,686	Am. Car & Found. Co.	14	17	14	15⅞	+2⅛
61½	62¼	3,455	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	61	62⅝	61	d2	+2
33½	34	300	American Cotton Oil	33¼	33⅞	33¼	33¼	− ⅛
	32	100	American District Tel.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅜
41¼	41½	1,450	Am. Ice Co., ex div.	40	41¼	40	41¼	+1½
14⅞	15	815	American Linseed Co.	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	− ¼
55½	56	250	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	53⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅞	− ⅛
5¾	6¼	100	American Malting Co.	6	6	6	6	.....
26	28	250	Am. Malting Co. pf.	26	26	26	26	.....
39⅞	40	4,982	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	39¼	40	39	40	+1
89¾	90	395	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ¼
46⅜	46⅝	15,355	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	45	47⅝	45	46½	+2¼
83	83¼	770	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	82¼	83	82¼	83	+ ⅛
58⅜	58¾	33,815	Am. Steel & Wire	58	58⅝	57⅝	58¾	+ ⅛
93½	94⅛	11,290	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	92½	95	92½	94	+1½
118⅜	118¾	31,665	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	118	119¾	116⅝	118½	− ¼
93	96	170	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	95	95	95	95	+2⅝
32⅞	33¼	1,660	American Tin Plate	31⅝	33	31⅝	33	+2
81½	82	310	Am. Tin Plate pf.	81½	81⅝	81½	81⅝	− ⅜
103	103¼	22,894	American Tobacco	101½	103⅝	101½	103	+1⅝
40	40⅜	3,175	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	39⅜	40⅝	39¾	40½	− ⅛
20¼	20⅜	4,680	At., T. & S. F.	20¼	20½	20	20⅜	.....
62¾	62¾	24,748	At., T. & S. F. pf.	62	63½	62	62½	+ ⅜
123⅜	123½	5,170	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	123½	123⅝	123	123¼	+ ⅛
38	40	100	Chicago Con. Traction	39	39	39	39	.....
13⅝	13⅞	2,009	Chi. Gr. Western	13½	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
77¼	77½	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	77¼	77¼	76½	76½	− ½
88½	89	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	89	89	89	89	+ ¾
119	119½	4,550	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	118¾	119½	118¾	119	.....
107¼	107½	1,400	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	107½	107⅝	107¼	107⅝	+ ⅛
121	123	200	Chi., S. P., M. & O.	122½	122½	122¼	122½	−1
35	36	250	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36½	36½	35	35	−1
61¼	61¾	890	C., C., C. & St. L.	61	61¼	61	61¼	.....
104	104½	13	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	.....
18½	19	480	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	18	18½	18	18½	− ⅛
46¼	46½	20,735	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43¼	47	43¼	46½	+1½
22½	23	200	Colorado Midland pf.	23	23	23	23	− ⅜
5⅜	5½	110	Colorado Southern	5½	5½	5⅜	5½	.....
41¼	42	200	Col. Southern 1st pf.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	.....
17½	18	800	Col. & H. C. & I.	17½	18½	17¾	18½	+ ⅜
188	190	222	Consolidated Gas	188	189¾	188	189¾	+ ¾
34¾	35	7,495	Continental Tobac. Co.	34	35	33⅝	34¾	+1½
86	86½	490	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	86	86	86	86½	+ ½
175	178	761	Del., Lack. & West.	179	179	178	178	−1½
18	18½	120	Denver & Rio Grande	18	18	18	18	.....
69⅝	69⅝	575	Denver & R. G. pf.	69½	69½	69¼	69¼	− ⅛
11½	11⅞	10	Erie	12	12	12	12	.....
33½	34	110	Erie 1st pf	33	33¾	33	33⅜	.....
...	106	100	Erie Tel. & Tel.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	.....
47¼	47¾	400	Evans. & T. H.	47	47¾	47	47¾	+ ¾
54½	54⅝	15,652	Federal Steel	53⅜	54⅝	53⅜	54⅝	+1⅝
75½	75⅝	2,671	Federal Steel pf.	74¼	75⅝	74¼	75⅛	+ ⅛
123½	123⅝	100	General Electric	123¾	123¾	123¾	123⅜	.....
56½	56½	560	Glucose Sugar Ref.	57	57	56¼	56½	− ⅛
100½	101½	230	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+ ⅛
158	160	227	Great Northern pf.	158¾	158¾	158¾	158¾	.....
33¼	34	1,130	Hocking Valley	33½	34⅛	33¼	34	+ ⅜
59½	61	100	Hocking Valley pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	+ ¼
112	113½	252	Illinois Central	112	112	112	112	− ⅜
23¼	24	100	International Paper	23½	23½	23¼	23½	.....
68	68⅛	560	International Paper pf.	68	69	68	69	+1½
10⅜	10½	300	International Silver	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10½	.....
12⅞	13	850	Kanawha & Michigan	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	700	K. C., P. & G., t. r.	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
79½	80	250	Laclede Gas	79½	79½	79½	79½	− ⅛
84	84¼	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	84	84	84	84	− ⅛
79⅝	79⅞	2,350	Louisville & Nashville.	79½	79⅝	79⅛	79¼	.....
95	95½	4,345	Manhattan Con	95	95¾	95	95½	.....
173	173¼	5,518	Met. Street Railway	173	173¼	169¾	171¾	−1
12	12	100	Mexican Central	12	12	12	12	.....
108	110	108	Michigan Central	108	110	108	110	.....
61	63	1,100	Minn. & St. Louis	61	63	60⅞	63	+1½
33⅜	33⅝	255	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33⅜	33⅝	33	33	− ⅛
44⅝	44⅝	7,150	Missouri Pacific	44⅝	44⅝	44	44⅜	+ ⅛
40¾	41	100	Mobile & Ohio.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¾
36⅝	36⅞	20	National Biscuit Co.	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	.....
92½	...	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	93	93	93	93	+ ⅛
27	27	100	National Lead Co.	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
105¾	106	110	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	− ⅛
47¼	47	12,020	National Steel Co.	44⅞	47	44⅞	47	+2⅜
94½	95	70	Nat. Steel Co. pf.	95	95	94	95	.....
118	118¼	120	New Jersey Central	117½	117½	117½	117½	− ¾
128	132	20	New York Air Brake	130	130	130	130	.....
134	134½	1,205	New York Central	134	134½	133¾	134	.....
13¼	13¼	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¾	+ ⅜
22⅜	22⅞	1,434	N. Y., Ont. & West.	22⅜	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	25⅜	3,485	Norfolk & West.	25⅛	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+ ¼
70¾	71	1,393	Norfolk & West. pf.	70¾	71	70½	71	+ ¾
14⅜	14½	600	Northern Pacific	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14½	.....
51⅞	52	1,075	Northern Pacific pf.	52⅛	52¼	51⅝	51⅞	+ ⅛
75¼	75⅜	2,957	Northern Pacific pf.	75	75⅜	75	75¼	+ ¼
50½	51½	185	Pacific Coast	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	.....
43	43½	1,100	Pacific Mail	43¼	43⅝	43	43⅜	+ ⅛
129⅜	130¼	3,135	Pennsylvania R. R.	130	130¼	129⅜	130	+ ⅛
127	128¼	68	Penn. R. R., sub. rcts.	127¼	127½	127¼	127½	.....
107⅜	107½	12,835	People's Gas, Chicago	105¼	107½	105¼	107½	+2
2¾	3	1,325	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
89	98	50	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	89	89	89	89	.....
57⅝	57¾	2,462	Pressed Steel Car.	56	58	56	57¾	+1⅛
87	88	215	Pressed Steel Car pf.	87½	87½	87¼	87½	.....
186	188	150	Pullman Co., ex div.	187	187	187	187	.....
18¼	18⅝	600	Reading	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼	.....
55⅝	55⅞	5,870	Reading 1st pf.	55⅝	55⅞	54½	55⅜	+ ⅜
20¾	20¼	900	Reading 2d pf.	20¼	20½	20¼	20	.....
24¼	24¼	6,425	Republic Iron & Steel.	23⅝	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅜
68¼	68¾	1,350	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	67½	68⅜	67¾	68½	+1½
84	90	50	Rio Grande West. pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	+1½
35½	36	1,120	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35½	36	35½	35⅝	+ ½
11	11⅜	100	St. Louis Southw.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	.....
27	27⅜	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	− ⅛
38⅝	38⅞	8,370	Southern Pacific	38⅜	39	38⅝	38⅝	.....
11⅝	11⅜	625	Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	.....
55	55¼	2,750	Southern Railway pf.	55⅛	55⅝	54⅞	55	+ ⅛
8	9	50	Standard R. & T.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	.....
95½	95⅞	22,815	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	95¼	95⅝	80½	94⅜	+8
15⅞	16	470	Tex. Pacific	16	16	16	16	.....
100	101	41,435	Third Avenue	108	108	98¼	99⅝	−8

DOMESTIC SKILL EXHIBITED.

Novel Contest Held by the Household Economic Association—Winners Get Certificates.

An exhibition of a novel character was held yesterday at 1,775 Broadway, the headquarters of the Household Economic Association. The exhibition, the first held by the association, was for the purpose of arousing interest in its work, and to give to wage earners an opportunity to display their skill in various lines of household industry. To encourage them to compete and to provide them with something that will be more useful to them afterward than prizes certificates of excellence were given for praiseworthy exhibits.

Two certificates were given in each of the following classes: Dishes in cookery, garnished dishes, laundry work, and mending and darning. Besides these, certificates were given to the two servants who had been for the longest periods in one service. The first certificate was won by a servant who has been twenty-eight years in the same place. The rooms of the association were crowded from the time, 11 A. M., when the exhibition was opened, until 10 P. M., when it closed. Much interest was displayed in the cookery exhibits, especially in a demonstration of Welsh rabbit making, which was given in the evening.

The Household Economic Association was founded in 1897. Interest in it was awakened the first year by a course of lectures, while in 1898 cooking classes were started. A bureau of information, where employers and servants can meet, will, it is hoped, soon be established. Another new feature will be a course of lectures on cookery for invalids, which will be begun next week, and will, it is expected, be largely attended.

The committee in charge of the exhibition consisted of Mrs. William G. Shaller, the President of the association; Miss M. K. Dodge, Secretary; Mrs. John Kendall Dunn, Mrs. Henry H. Adams, Mrs. Charles Jenkins, Mrs. E. A. Tuttle, Mrs. J. W. Tilton, Mrs. H. C. Fulton, Mrs. F. H. Lane, Mrs. C. E. Romer, Mrs. Charles Barnard, Mrs. Joseph Cozzino, Mrs. Lowell T. Field, Mrs. H. H. Mitchell, Mrs. C. Hagemann, Mrs. W. E. Woodford, Miss Ray, Mrs. J. Townsend, Miss Jenkins, and Miss Fulton.

The Advisory Board of the association is constituted as follows: Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Horace C. Deming, Mrs. George Shrady, Mrs. Cecil Adler, Jr., William S. Rainford, Miss Grace Dodge, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. S. S. Ollesheimer, and John Bloodgood.

ADVERTISING BARS TENANTS.

Tract Society Cancels Lease of Christian Business Bureau.

The Christian Business Bureau, which has occupied Room 722 in the American Tract Society's building, 150 Nassau Street, has been requested by the managers of the building to seek other quarters. Although the business conducted by the bureau is not impeached, the Secretary of the society, the Rev. George A. Shearer, alleges that misunderstandings may be caused by the advertising matter which the bureau has circulated.

Dr. Shearer said yesterday that the members of the firm, Gavin Houston and William F. Davis, are, he believes, religious enthusiasts. Their advertising methods, he said, are likely to bring them into ridicule and cause them to be misunderstood. They had been cautioned by the society's agents, Dr. Shearer said, but they continued their alleged peculiar methods. It was finally decided to terminate their lease. No discredit is attached to the firm, Dr. Shearer said.

In their prospectus the firm says:

"Mammon worshippers find or lose what they seek by putting money into the Standard Oil Trust, the Gas Trust, the Railroad Trust. All the trusts that trust in oppression become vain in robbery and distrust the Bible. Their millions we desire not.

"But we do not wish any person to invest money, time, labor, real estate, life or fellowship in connection with this bureau who is not prepared to follow Christ in that act to the loss of all things, and would be disappointed if he appears to all human view to lose all in so doing."

Mr. Davis is a preacher of the Free Will Baptist denomination. He achieved considerable notoriety some years ago in Boston by his frequent arrest for persisting in preaching on Boston Common. His partner in the venture, Mr. Houston, is an insurance agent.

Gold Medal for Sergt. Gorman.

The Police Commissioners have received from William H. H. Moore, President of the Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York, a handsome and valuable gold medal to be presented to Sergt. Michael Gorman of the Patrol boat for bravery. The medal is given in recognition of Sergt. Gorman saving thirty persons from drowning during his service in the Police Department. Several medals and testimonials have already been presented to Sergt. Gorman.

Pioneer Settler of Vineland Killed.

VINELAND, N. J., Feb. 1.—Prof. P. Cuyler Swart, seventy-two years old, of Vineland, met with a fatal accident to-day at Daretown. He was driving in a wagon when his horse became frightened and ran away. Prof. Swart was thrown to the ground, landing on his head. He died soon afterward. He was a pioneer settler of Vineland.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

St. Nicholas Avenue Block Front Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Morris K. Jesup has sold to Alexander Walker the vacant block front on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets. The plot measures 200.6 feet on the avenue, 141.11 feet on One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and 93 feet on One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. This transaction is part of the trade by which Mr. Walker sells to Mr. Jesup the apartment house at the northwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-first Street.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. were the brokers in the sale of the Ritchie estate's holdings at Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street. The buyer's name is still withheld. A representative of the Ritchie estate said yesterday, however, that, from what he had learned as to the buyer's intentions, it is not probable that there will be any immediate change in the property.

John F. Scannell has sold to Thomas Adams of Brooklyn the eight-story building 38 East Nineteenth Street, 25 by 98.9, taking Brooklyn property in part payment.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. A. L. Taylor, to T. L. Manson, Jr., the four-story brick and sandstone-front dwelling 23 East Sixty-ninth Street, 28 by 98.

Oscar L. Foley has sold for Harry Mintz the five story flat, with stores, 2 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, southwest corner of Fifth Avenue.

Albert L. David has sold the five-story brownstone-front flat 404 Eighth Avenue, 23 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Krager have bought from John W. Lane the plot southeast corner of First Avenue, and Ninety-fourth Street, 50 by 113, and have sold to Mrs. E. Keene the four-story flat 144 East Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 80.

B. A. Maclaire has sold for Mrs. Mary Metzler, to Mrs. Sophie Brockmann, the two-story dwelling 2,051 Valentine Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

88 West One Hundred and Third Street, 20 by 100.11; five-story brick flat; partition sale, to John N. Baldwin.... $18,625

43 West Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Iva G. Hicks..... 27,200

43 Greenwich Avenue, 21 by 73.1 by 21.4 by 68.2, four-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to Bloomingdale & Field..... 11,245

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

149 West Sixty-first Street, 15.10 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Rachel King 10,100

By John T. Boyd.

755 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 25 by 200, three-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to the plaintiff, John Lang..... 3,800

By Thomas C. Smith.

Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 142.1 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 1f extended, 126.10 by 126.4 by 125.7 by 116.4, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Marie Weddigen..... 18,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob P. Solomon, referee, Marion Street, Twenty-fourth Ward, east side, 150 feet north of Elizabeth Street, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,621.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, north side, at its junction with the property of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, 133.6 by 131.9 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,060.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 447 and 449 West Eighteenth Street, for a four-story brick stable, 42.4 by 90; F. M. Carpenter, Mount Kisco, owner; Dodge & Morrison of 41 Wall Street, architects; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 100 feet east of Morningside Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 50 by 87.8; Max Vogel of 50 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

No. 15 East Sixty-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; S. E. C. Brown of 10 West Thirty-first Street, owner; James B. Ware, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 2,116 Third Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; John G. Williamson of 110 West Ninety-first Street, owner; R. A. Little, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 93 and 95 Fulton Street, to two five-story brick office buildings; Robbins estate, owner; Henry Klein, architect; cost, $150.

No. 54 Union Place, to a four-story and basement brick office building; Bradley estate, owner; Fletcher & Thain, architects; cost, $100.

Throgg's Neck Road, west side, Westchester, to a one-and-a-half-story frame structure; A. J. Price, premises, owner; W. T. Mapes, architect; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 25 feet west of Willis Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; M. & M. Cann of 639 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owners; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $100.

No. 100 East Eighty-first Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; L. M. Norwood of 1,043 Madison Avenue, owner; John Hauser, architect; cost, $8,000.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE SITE.

Work of Tearing Down Old Buildings Will Go on at Once.

The Treasury Department has approved the bond of F. W. Seagrist, to whom the contract for removing the buildings on the new Custom House site was awarded. Collector Bidwell has notified Mr. Seagrist that the buildings are now at his disposal, and the work of removing them will proceed at once.

Two or three tenants in the buildings on the State Street side of the block, who had staid until the last gun was fired, were busy yesterday getting their effects together and leaving for new quarters. On the Whitehall Street front staging had been erected preparatory to the work of tearing down the old structures.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Feb. 1.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 145th St, 24.11x84; James McClenahan and wife to Thomas Sheils $1

AUDUBON AV, w s, 35.10 ft n of 184th St, 18x80; Sarah Friedlander to Max Marx 100

BATHGATE AV, w s, 150 ft s of 179th St, 108x100; Frederick E. Wood to Valentine Bonifer and wife..... 1

BROADWAY, 3,130 and 3,132, 65x75; John McSweeney to Herbert Dongan..... 100

CHERRY ST, 112, n s, 24.5x69.1x irregular; Mary K. L. Black and others to Bernard Golden 11,250

CLAREMONT AV, w s, 162.6 ft s of High Bridge St, runs w 114x s 4.6x e —, gore; also Claremont Av, w s, 162.2 ft s of High Bridge St, runs w 2.6x e 114 to avenue x s 4.6, gore—Hugh W. Clausen to City Real Estate Company 1

EAST BROADWAY, 129, 22x87.6x irregular; George H. Kahrs to Jacob Lunitz... 19,000

ESSEX ST, s e corner of Rivington St, 17x50; Louis Stoiber to Israel Lappmann. 1

FORSBLST AV, w s, 100.10 ft n of 168th St, 19.1x87.6x19.1x87.6; Albert Adami to Herman Backer and wife..... 4,900

FREEMAN ST, s s, 37.11 ft e of Lyman Place, 15x75; James F. Meehan and wife to Samuel Cowen and another..... 1

FRONT ST, 3, 33.3x80x30x80; Frederic S. Wells and others, executors, to John E. Thrall 1

GROVE ST, w s, 181.6 ft s of Woodruff Av, 18.6x100; Ida M. Murphy to Clara H. Spahn 100

HENRY ST, 305, 24x72.6x24x72.1; Elizabeth A. Toal to Morris L. Mashkowitz.. 1

HENRY ST, 221, 21x90.6; Julius L. Ihmsen to Meyer Kaplun..... 30,000

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 725 ft n of Jacob St, 50x118.4; John Burns and wife to William K. Lancaster 10

JEFFERSON AV, n w corner of Murdock Av, 50x100; Land Company "A" of Edenwald to Patrick Walpole..... 1,100

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 102d St, 35x47.0; Henry A. Sherman, referee, to Albert J. Adams 40,000

MADISON AV, 651, s e corner of 60th St, 25.5x90; Sarah A. Dusenbury to Richard Collins and another..... 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 119th St, 25.10x120; Julia Fleischmann to Lucas George 1

MADISON ST, n w corner of Rutgers St, 84.7x25; Charles Remsen and another, executors, &c., to Harris Mandelbaum and another 20,000

MADISON ST, 166; George H. Kahrs to Jacob Lunitz 17,100

MADISON ST, 166, 23x100; Jacob Lunitz to Samuel Abrahams 19,250

MINNIEFORD AV, w s, 250 ft n of Beach St, 75x100; Annie C. King and others to Louis F. W. Seifert..... 1,312

MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 117th St, 25x100; Benjamin A. Jackson and wife to Nancy J. Kennard 1

MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, 125 ft n of 117th St, 0.0½x100; Benjamin A. Jackson and wife to Nancy J. Kennard 1

MORRIS AV, widened, s w corner of 148th St, 25.5x88.7x25x92.10; Harry B. Savin to Percival J. Whittaker..... 100

MULBERRY ST, w s, 175 ft n of Hester St, 25x100; Mulberry St, w s, 174.8 ft s of Grand St, 25x100; Meyer Cohen and another, executors, to Julia Busch, ½ part 33,500

PARK ROW, 82, n s, 24.10x95.2x25x95.8; Mathilde R. Griffith to Amelia R. Lowther and others..... 100

PEARL ST, 497, w s; Ette V. V. Knox and others to Harry C. Haltenbeck..... 1

PLOT at s s of land conveyed by Munch to state at point 100 ft w of Chrystie St, runs w 40x n 25x e 40x s 25, being plot off rear of 163 Chrystie St; James S. Simpson and others, executors, to Thomas Simpson, Jr 50,000

PLOT bounded on e x new channel of East Chester Creek x s and w x centre of channel, &c., land under water, &c.; Lottie A. Field to Joseph S. Wood..... 1

PLOT bounded on e x new channel of East Chester Creek x s and w x centre of channel, &c., land under water, &c.; Adelaide S. Prevost to Lottie A. Field.. 500

PLOT, 32 ft s e of Park St and Pearl St, runs s w 69x s 20x n e 77.10x n w 18; Isabella McCaddin to Harry C. Hallenbeck 24,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 76.2 ft s of 95th St, 50.5x98.5x50.4x98.5; Peter Talbot to Hazel M. Johnston..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 24.1 ft w of Mangin St, 50x75; Isaac Specter and wife to Samuel Vollman and another..... ....

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Sheriff St, 18.9x60; Bridget and Peter McCullough, executors, &c., to Seely Lewine and Benjamin Saldowsky..... 21,500

SULLIVAN ST, e s, 95.6 ft n of Prince St, 74x100; Antony Reisert and wife to Fred Orth 30

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 123 ft n of 169th St, 25.7x148.7x25.7x105.6; Leopold Hutter and wife to Henry Degener..... 4,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 338.6 ft n of 169th St, 24x150; Clara Berry and another to Julia Hendrickson..... 100

WOODY CREST AV, n w corner of 162d St, 55.5x96.2x35x103; Alois Soeller and wife to W. C. Deane 6,400

3D AV, 351 to 355, s e corner of 26th St, 74.1x110x irregular; Leo Schlesinger to Joseph Hecht 1

3D AV, 1,701, 25x83.9; Ross W. Tripp to Caroline Green..... 100

3D AV, s e s, 80 ft s w of Rose St, 20x88; Ferdinand Hech and wife to Nicholas Grunzfelder 16,500

4TH AV, 320, w s, 17x60; Elizabeth Larkin to N. H. Frost..... 30,000

5TH AV, e s, 50.9 ft n of 117th St, 25x85; Louis W. Dinkelspiel and another to Philip Lyons..... 10

5TH AV, s w corner of 135th St, 24.11x90; Harry L. Hall to James J. Heffernan... 1

7TH ST, 198 East, 25x90.10; Charles I. Weinstein to Herman Oppenheim..... 100

8TH ST, n s, 280.4 ft e of Avenue B, 20.8x69.10; Adolf ss and wife to Chone Jaffe 10,775

9TH AV, w s, 43 ft n of 47th St, 25x85; Albert Schurr and wife to Caroline Senn. 1

9TH ST, 711 East, 21x72.3; Moses Kinzler to Samuel Bergmann..... 13,000

10TH AV, w s, 49.4 ft s of 22d St, 24.8x100; Ida Bowers to William Brennan..... 1

10TH AV, e s, 62.9 ft s of 31st St, 18.8x100; P. Lewis Anderson to Isabella Bendick 1

11TH AV, 246, n e corner 26th St, 23x98.4; West Side Bank to Albert J. Adams. 1

11TH AV, n w corner 174th St, 124.8x100; Martin J. Flerning to Thomas Grogan. 1

13TH ST, 541 East, 24.8x103.3; Gesine C. Reinecke to Annie Goldberg..... 1

13TH ST, s s, 493.6 ft w of 2d Av, 16.6x103.3; Mary Erpelding to Mary Miller.. 15,000

18TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 24.7x92; Mary E. Foucher to A. J Levy 1

24TH ST, 235 East, 19.11x98.8; Jacob Schenkel and wife to Jacob Kassewitz.. 10,600

28TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 13th Av, 150x98.9x172.7x101.4; Moses Lowenstein to Benjamin Lowenstein..... 1

28TH ST, s s, 273.9 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x99.11; the Prudential Real Estate Corporation to Mary Fitzgerald..... 7,500

38TH ST, 45 West, 23x98.9; Isabella C. and Charles P. Latting to Eulalie Ladding 1

39TH ST, n s, 346.4 ft w of 2d Av, 18.11x98.9; Kate Cullan to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 11,000

41ST ST, 127 West, 20x—; Eliot Gorton and wife to Margaret E. Harvey..... 100

50TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Jacob S. Hallett to Lillian T. Hallett 10

50TH ST, 255 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Samuel Green and wife to Therese Steinbach 1

52D ST, s s, 226 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.5; Jacob Goldfarb and wife to Harris Blankstein, ½ part..... 10,500

64TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 25x 58.11x25.2x58; Mary F. Reilly and another to John Williams and another..... 7,500

56TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.5; William N. Garden to John S. Kennedy 1

57TH ST, 459 and 461 West, 33.4x100; Joshua Lazarus to Leopold Peck..... 100

57TH ST, 331 East, 20x100.4; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Mary A. Gibbons. 10,000

61ST ST, 147 West, 18.10x100.5; David McClure, referee, to Claribel Spiess and others 11,500

61ST ST, 147 West, 18.10x100.5; Claribel Spiess and others to Delia I. Donlhee.... 1

72D ST, s s, 254 ft e of 3d Av, 18x102.2; Annie Goldberg to Gesine Reinecke..... 1

72D ST, s s, 44.11 ft w of Broadway, 25x 102.2; William H. Gray, Jr., and another, individually and as executors, &c., to Anna G. Lane..... 62,500

77TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Frank Schaffler to Maris Blanke..... 1

81ST ST, 227 East, 25.5x102.2; Lizzie Welk to Arthur and Annie Fishmann..... 100

83D ST, n s, 210.7 ft e of Park Av, 25x 102.2; Samuel Vollman and others to Isaac Specter, executor, &c., et al..... 10

83D ST, 23 to 27 East, 56x69.2; Frederick A. Constable and another, trustees, &c., to Mary Le R. King..... 95,000

84TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Edward Oppenheimer to Peter Wagner 1

85TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x 102.2; Mary A. Burgess to Annie L. Fraser 1

93D ST, 70 East, 21.6x100.8; Moses Lowenstein to Benjamin Lowenstein..... 1

97TH ST, n s, 213.6 ft e of 3d Av, 98x 100.11; Mary A. Wood to Leopold Kaufmann 1

97TH ST, s s, 34 ft w of 8th Av, 18x 100.11, Henry W. Taft and wife to Abraham L. Fox 1

103TH ST, 316 West, 20x100.11; John C. Underfield and wife to Francis F. Luquiens..... 100

109TH ST, n s, at centre of old Harlem Road, runs n e to 110th St, x/e — x s w to 109th St, x w —; also 113th St, s e corner of old Harlem Road, runs s to centre block on old Harlem Road x n e to 113th St, x e to Broadway; Louise E. Gatlin to George L. Catlin... 1

109TH ST, n s, 119 ft e of 2d Av, 19x 100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Henry Lindus 100

112TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 75x 100.11; John R. Ferrier to Cassibelle D. Lanchantine 1

113TH ST, 135 East, 17x100.11; Caroline Green to Joseph Levi 100

125TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 26.11 x99.11; Adolph L. Kerker and another to Henry F. Veije..... 27,000

125TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 1st Av, 50x 100; 125th St, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 50x ½ block; Southern Boulevard, n w corner, 175th St, 126x100x103.6x128.10; 176th St, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 147.11x100x161x48.2; 176th St, s e corner Tratalgar Place, 73.5x3; Southern Boulevard, n w corner of 180th St, 131.6x180.11 x130x200.11; Mary M. Kerker and another to Adelph L. Kerker and another..... 1

126TH ST, n w corner of Manhattan St, runs w 197.2 ft to centre of old Phineas St x s 90.11 to Manhattan St x e 175.1 to beginning; Herbert Dongan to John McSweeney 100

128TH ST, 133 West, 20x99.11; Lucas George and wife to Julia Fleischmann.... 1

132D ST, 101 West, 25x98.11; Rosa Cohen to David Mainzer and another..... 100

133D ST, 48 East, 20x99.11; George M. Van Buskirk, executor, to Mary E. Dobbins.. 6,500

133D ST, 48 East, 20x99.11; Mary Miller and others to Mary E. Dobbins..... 1

140TH ST, s s, 182.8, 215.4, and 231.8 ft e of Boulevard, 38.8x irregular; J. Pierpont Morgan to Edwin B. Knowles..... 1

167TH ST, s s, 100.5 ft e of Boulevard, 16.1 x107.11; John A. Picken and wife to Hannah A. Higgins 100

Recorded Leases.

DAVIES, Julien T., and another, trustees, to Owen Devaney; 8th Av, 847, 7½ years $3,200

HERRMAN, Charles, to John D. Strahmann; Lexington Av, 1,244 and 1,246, w corner of 34th St, 5 years..... 2,200

KIDANSKY, David, and another to Antonio Maggio; Mott St, 117, 5 years..$720 to 780

KOCH, John V., to Peter De Baun; William St, 156, and 75 and 77 Ann St, 2 years and 1 year renewal 1,800

LEVY, Louis E., to C. W. Beatty; 165th St, 837 East, 3½ years 900

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE Company to United States of America by Charles E. Smith, Postmaster General; Madison Av, n e corner of 23d St; 4 rooms, 5 years 17,000

QUITTNER, Edward to Hyman Steinhauser; 2d St, 156 and 158 East, 5 years. 4,300

RENWICK, James A., and another, trustees, to William Stank and another; Columbus Av, 734, 3 years..... 1,800

RUDKIN, Ella T., to Isidore Colle; 31st St, 28 West, 4 years, 11 months, 15 days. 3,200

SCHIFFER, Theresa, to Henry Damrau; 8th Av, 2,600, 5 years 1,500

STERNBERG, Abraham, to Felix Tausend; Essex St, 135, 5 9-12 years..... 1,800

SMITH, Sarah C. Q., to John Gagin; 11th Av, 722, n e corner of 51st St, 5½ years 200

TIEDEMANN, Peter, to William J. Rahders; 8th Av, 2,354, 3½ years..$1,800 to 2,000

UHLFELDER, Henrietta, to Adolph Voller; 8th Av, 515, 5 years 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ABRAHAMS, Samuel, to Harris Bernstein; 166 Madison St, 3 years..... $16,000

ADAMS, Albert J., to the West Side Bank; 246 11th Av, n e corner of 26th St, 5 years 20,000

ADAMS, Albert J., to the West Side Bank; 246 11th Av, n e corner of 26th St, 1 year 15,000

ADAMS, Albert J., to Emily M. Lawrence, executrix, &c.; Lexington Av, n e corner of 102d St, 3 years..... 34,000

AGNEW, John R., to George B. Kunsher, trustee, &c., 522 West 143d St, 3 years. 10,000

BACKER, Herman, and wife, to Albert Adami and wife; Forest Av, w s, 299.9 ft n of 166th St, 3 years..... 500

BECKER, Diedrich and another, to Haaren & Meinken; Webster Av, n e corner 233d St, saloon lease, demand..... 5,000

BERGMANN, Samuel, to Moses Kinzler, 711 East 9th St, installments..... 2,000

BONIFER, Valentine, and wife to William Krais and another; Bathgate Av, w s, 150 ft s of 179th St, 5 years..... 7,000

BONIFER, Valentin, to Gustav Beyer; 153½ Stanton St, demand 4,000

BORNSTEIN, Charles D., to New York Savings Bank; 55th St, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years 10,000

BRITZKE, Christine, to George Dittert; 43d St, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years.... 2,000

BUSCH, Julia, to Frederick Tiebig; Mulberry St, w s, 175 ft n of Hester St; also 141 Mulberry St, installments..... 5,219

COHN, Rafael, to Sara Loewenthal, trustee; 237 East 85th St, 1 year..... 2,000

COLLINS, Richard and Minturn, E., to Sarah A. Dusenbury; 651 Madison Av, 1 year 55,000

CONGER, Clarence R., to Rosilla D. Marshall; East Broadway, n s, 175 ft e of Catharine St, 1 year 10,000

CUCHI, Emma, to Katie Jaecker; 67 Thompson St, 3 years 5,000

DAMRAU, Henry, to George Ehret; 2,639 8th Av, saloon lease, demand..... 3,850

DEANE, W. Curtis, and wife to Thomas Wright, executor &c.; Woodycrest Av, n w corner of 162d St, 3 years..... 4,500

DEGENER, Henry, to Leopold Hutter; Washington Av, widened, e s, 123 ft n of 169th St, 5 years 1,000

DEVANEY, Owen, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 847 8th Av, saloon lease, demand 6,000

DIEFFENBACH, Johanna C., to Leontine Marks and others, executors, &c.; Madison Av, e s, 50.11 ft n of 104th St, 3 years 8,500

DODD, Elizabeth F. and Edward, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 368 Greenwich St; also strip adjoining, 1 year 30,000

DONIHEE, Delia I., to Bertha Wagner; 147 West 61st St, 3 years..... 10,000

DUGHAN, Michael, to Otto Haas; Washington Av, e s, 216 ft n e of Marble St, 3 years 4,000

EISNER, Anna J., to Fanny Ellinger, committee, &c.; 42 West 87th St, 5 years. 28,000

FLY, Annie E., to Oscar Heydt; 136th St, n s, 291 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year. 1,000

EMERY, John J., to Bankers' Trust Company; Broadway, n w corner of 51st St, 5 years 340,000

FARGO, James C., to Eugenie S. Reynal; 139th St, n s, 89 ft e of Edgecombe Av, and 8 adjoining lots, 3 years, (nine mortgages,) each 8,500

FAY, Michael, and others to Joseph M. Ohmes; 114 7th St, 5 years..... 30,000

FORRESTER, James, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1,974 Park Av, 1 year 4,000

FORRESTER, James, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1,968 Park Av, 1 year 4,000

GAGIN, John, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 722 11th Av, demand..... 1,600

GIBBONS, Mary A., to Cornelius F. Kingsland; 331 East 57th St, 3 years..... 9,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, to American Mortgage Company; 112 Cherry St, (with alley adjoining,) 1 year 8,000

GOTTHEIMER, Charlotte, to Irving Savings Institution; 59th St, s s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 1,000

GUTERMAN, Jacob, to William Peet and another, as committee, &c.; 346 East 57th St, 3 years..... 5,000

HALLENBECK, Harry C., to Isabella McCaddin; Park St, s s, 32 ft s e of Pearl St, 1 year..... 12,000

HAMMILL, Thomas, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Pearl St, s w s, 21.11 ft n w of City Hall Place, 1 year.. 17,000

HENDRICKSON, Julia C., to John, V., and Amanda Bussing; Washington Av, new line, w s, 338.6 ft n of 169th St, 3 years 5,500

HERLIHY, Ellen V., to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; 105th St, 239 West, 3 years 14,000

HILL, William, to An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females of the City of New York; 42 Bloomfield St, 5 years..... 7,300

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and Louis Werner, to James Templeton; 1st Av, s w corner 101st St, 2 years..... 20,000

JORDAN, Martin, to Frederick Hildebrandt; Cauldwell Av, w s, 249.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years..... 24,000

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Jacob Schenkel and wife; 235 East 24th St, 1 year..... 8,500

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 235 East 24th St, demand..... 7,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 97th St, n s, 218.6 ft e of 3d Av, demand..... 25,000

KEENAN, Sarah C., to Hedwig S. Beck; 536 East 86th St, 3 years..... 7,500

KENNARD, Nancy J. and Stephen A., to Benjamin A. Jackson; Morning side Av East, 35, 1½ years..... 3,000

KNOWLES, Edwin B., to J. Pierpont Morgan; 140th St, s s, 182.8, 215.4, and 231.8 ft e of Boulevard, 5 years..... 7,500

LADJING, Eulalie, to Isabella C. Latting; 45 West 33th St, 5 years..... 15,000

LADJING, Eulalie, to Walter B. Merriam; 45 West 33th St, 5 years..... 25,000

LANCASTER, William R., to Mary F. Place; Hoffman St, e s, 725 ft n of Jacob St, 7 years..... 1,800

LEVI, Joseph, to Saul Bernstein; 115th St, s s, 378 ft w of 3d Av, ¼ year..... 1,000

LEVY, Arthur J., to American Mortgage Company; 244 West 18th St, 3 years..... 10,000

LEWELLEN, Seeley, and Bessie Saldowsky, to Bridget and Peter McCullough, executors, &c.; Rivington St, s e corner Sheriff St, 2 years..... 1,000

LIPPMANN, Israel, to American Mortgage Company; Essex St, s e corner of Rivington St, 2 years..... 15,000

LIPPMANN, Israel, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Essex St, s e corner of Rivington St, installments..... 4,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 223 East 39th St, 1 year..... 1,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus and William Prager to Charlotte O. Schetter; 223 East 39th St, 1 year..... 8,000

LOWKOWITZ, Samson, to David J. King and others, executors, &c.; Suffolk St, e s, 150 ft n of Stanton St, 5 years..... 14,000

LOWTHER, Amelia R., and others to American Mortgage Company; 82 Park Row, 3 years..... 40,000

LUNITZ, Jacob, to Reuben Granauer; 129 East Broadway, 1 year 14,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Horace S. Ely and another, trustees; Madison St, n w corner of Rutgers St, 1 year 12,884

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Katharine B. Smith; Madison St, n w corner of Rutgers St, 1 year..... 5,000

MAPES, Elizabeth J., by Murray Aqueduct Av, e s, 146.10 ft n of 183d St, 29x100, to Macomb's Dam Road, 3 years 4,000

MARX, Max, to Sarah Friedlander; Audubon Av, w s, 35.10 ft n of 184th St, 1¼ years 4,500

MASHKOWITZ, Morriss L., to Elizabeth A. Toal; 305 Henry St, 5 years..... 12,000

MCSWEENEY, John, to Herbert Dongan; 126th St, n w corner of Manhattan St, ½ year 13,800

MULLAN, George V., to Ambrose B. Cox, Jr.; 202 East 82d St, 1 year..... 250

ORTH, Fred, to Antony Reisert; Sullivan St, e s 95.6 ft n of Prince St, 3 years. 40,000

RAHDUS, William J., to Obermeyer & Liebmann; 2,354 3d Av, saloon lease, demand 2,000

REID, Walter, to Washington Life Insurance Company; 5th Av, e s, 60.5 ft s of 114th St, 9 years..... 100,000

RIEDEL, Emil H., to Horace S. Ely and another, trustees; 36 Willett St, 2 years 15,000

RIGGS, Rebecca F., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 15 West 39th St, 1 year 25,000

RODENPACH, William J., to Lorenz Feist; Amsterdam Av, e s, 25 ft s of 107th St, 3 years..... 2,000

ROLLWAGEN, Louis P., to Anna C. S. Hassey; 167 Avenue A, 3 years..... 3,000

ROLLWAGEN, Louis P., to Anna C. S. Hassey; 165 Avenue A, 3 years..... 3,000

SENTNER, Richard, to Bessie Markstein; 3d Av, e s, 50.2 ft n of 58th St, 1 year.. 5,000

SHEILS, Thomas, to James McClenahan; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 145th St, 3 years..... 18,000

SIMPSON, Thomas, Jr., to James S. Simpson and others, executors, &c.; Bowery, e s, Lot 186, map of James Delaney; also 162 Chrystie St, 1 year..... 35,000

SPAHN, Clara H. and Otto J., to Ida M. Murphy; Crotona Av, w s, 181.6 ft s of Woodruff Av, 4 months..... 5,090

SPECTER, Isaac, to Marguerite de Vatry Marenti; 333 Rivington St, 5 years.... 21,000

SPECTER, Isaac, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 335 Rivington St, 3 years.. 21,000

SPECTER, Isaac, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 333 St, n s, 210.6 ft e of Park Av, installments 3,000

STAAK, William and Elber, to Peter Doelger; 734 Columbus Av, saloon lease, demand 7,000

THE RECTOR, &C., OF ST. PHILIP'S Church to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 25th St, n s, 115.2 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 13,000

THE WHIST CLUB to Henry L. Burnett and another, trustees; 13 West 36th St, due, gold bond 25,000

THRALL, John E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3 Front St, 1 year. 12,000

UMBERFIELD, John C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 302 to 308, 314, 318, and 320 West 105th St, (seven mortgages,) 3 years..... 187,000

UMBERFIELD, John C., to John S. Spencer; 312 West 105th St, 3 years.... 26,000

UMBERFIELD, John C., to John S. Spencer, as trustee; 310 West 105th St, 3 years..... 25,000

UMBERFIELD, John C., to Joseph Hamershlag and another; 302 to 314 and 318 and 320 West 105th St, ½ year..... 20,000

VALENTE, Gabriel and Leah Zimmerman to Max Kobre; 122d St, s s, 425.4 ft e of 8th Av, due 1 year after placing permanent loan 3,000

VAN RIPER, Frances O., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 518 West 30th St, 1 year..... 3,000

VELJE, Henry F., to Oscar L. Kerker; 125th St, n s, 250 ft w of the old line of 1st Av, 5 years..... 5,000

VOLLMAN, Samuel and Morris, to Joseph Alexander; Rivington St, s s, 24.1 ft w of Mangin St, 1 year..... 5,500

VON DER LIETH, Nicholas and wife, and Charlotte to Caroline Schlieting; 22d St, n s, 57 ft e of 9th Av, due.....

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CLUB WOMAN'S MAGAZINE.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell yesterday sold out the office furniture and stock of The Club Woman's Magazine at a storage warehouse, 202 Mercer Street, and the sale realized $49.

SIMON FOX.—An attachment for $765 has been obtained against Simon Fox of 125 East Sixty-first Street in favor of Marcus J. Parrott in a suit brought against Mr. Fox and Lewis Mayer on a note made by Mr. Mayer to his own order, dated Oct. 12, payable three months from date, which was indorsed by Mr. Fox. It was stated that Mr. Fox owned his residence, 125 East Sixty-first Street, and also 2,102 to 2,106 Third Avenue, which he transferred on Nov. 23 last to his daughters, Hester Sylvester and Julia Strendler, for a nominal consideration.

LEWIS MAYER.—An attachment has been obtained against Lewis Mayer, wholesale tobacco merchant of 157 Water Street, for $1,849 in favor of John Collins for commissions as a broker and for money advanced. It was stated that Mr. Mayer promised to settle the account on Dec. 1 last, but instead of doing so he closed up his office, removed his furniture, and Mr. Collins believes that he has left the State. Inquiries at his house of Jan. 17 were answered by the statement that he was in Connecticut, where he had been for some weeks, and it was not known when he would return. Mr. Collins also learned that on Nov. 18 last Mr. Mayer transferred his house, 7 East Fifty-sixth Street, to his wife, Rachel. Mr. Mayer began business on his own account in April, 1894, when he was reputed to be worth $40,000 in business and in real estate.

Out of Town.

J. M. CARTER & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an attachment against J. M. Carter & Co. of Heaters, West Va., for $567 in favor of James E. Bennett on an assigned claim from Meyers & Liebeman of Philadelphia, for clothing sold to the firm. The attachment was served on a fire insurance company here to attach a fire policy.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ISAAC GOODMAN.—Isaac Goodman, manager, residing at 230 East Houston Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,418 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1901.

ELIAS ROSENBERG.—At a meeting of the creditors of Elias Rosenberg, manufacturer of suspenders at 60 White Street, held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Seaman Miller, Frederick L. Brigham was elected trustee.

ALFRED MUNZER.—Alfred Munzer, salesman, residing at 55 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $21,763 and nominal assets $1,396, in old judgments. He was formerly of Alfred Munzer & Co., manufacturers of furs at 71 Mercer Street, who failed in December, 1892.

W. E. LUCAS.—William E. Lucas, a seller of paints at 89 Maiden Lane, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $85,343 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $73,650 are secured. All the debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of H. A. Forrest & Co., exporters and commission merchants, who made an assignment on Dec. 15, 1896. Their assets realized $4,271.

MITCHELL & GUYLEE.—Charles Mitchell and John Guylee, comprising the firm of Mitchell & Guylee, manufacturers of heaters at Poughkeepsie, have filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $2,105 and nominal assets, consisting of thirty shares of the Mitchell Heater Company, value unknown, and $126 in accounts. Mr. Mitchell has individual debts of $690.

W. F. ROHRIG.—William F. Rohrig, builder, of Mount Vernon, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $25,931 and no assets. The largest creditors are Philip Bohlender, $8,000 for money loaned; German Exchange Bank, $5,011, and Frederick Hain, $5,000. He has been in the building line about ten years, and carried on a number of building operations in this city a few years ago.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMETRANO, Bartholomew J., and John Ward—J. Thomas	$34
AUERBACH, Herman—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
BIRD, William H.—C. Welde, as Commissioner	110
BAUER, Charles—American Rubber Tire Company	448
BOYD, Archie—Henry Greenwall	106
CONWAY, William L.—B. Altman	217
CLARK, Charles E.—J. P. Stevens	49
CATLIN, Louis—T. B. Peddie & Co.	288
COHEN, George—H. Moore & Son	111
DOWLING, Martin W.—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	75
FEHLBERG, Richard—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
DEMPSEY, John A.—William Edler	110
EVERARD, James—X. Wiedeman	84
EARLE, Ferdinand P.—John F. McHugh	4,414
EVANS, Nathaniel—James D. Turner	2,952
FITZPATRICK, John H.—J. Friedinger	255
FRIEDMAN, Herman—John Roesch, costs	10
FAUST, John D.—John W. Keller, as Commissioner, &c.	78
GLAESENNER, John—Louis G. Meyer	156
GALE, George H.—Smith, Gray & Co.	53
GREENWALD, Frank—L. Hornberger and others	242
GOULD, E. Ludlow—J. F. McCoy	125
GOLDSMITH, Isaiah—P. Sachs, costs	27
GRUGG, Carrie L. M.—A. E. Woods and another	36
GROVER, William T.—Thomas C. Murray	213
HAMILTON, Erastus—E. R. Emerson, costs	119
HILL, Thomas P.—W. Van Tine	130
HITCHCOCK, Benjamin W.—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
IMMEL, John—L. S. Quackenbush and another	335
JAEGER, Katie—C. Benjes	211
KEHOE, Mary C.—Bridget Crawford, and Margaret Walsh, executors, &c.—D. Rafter	42
KEHOE, Mary C.—D. Rafter	42
KIRKLAND, Edward C.—S. Hoffman	55
KELLY, Lucy—James McCreery and others.	111
KAHN, George—Louis Berman	112
KAUFOLD, Louisa—A. Dluznevich	22
KURNER, John M.—William Scott	449
KILGEN, George J.—F. DeLysle Smith	518
KILGEN, George J.—F. DeLysle Smith	512
KIERNAN, Michael J.—Charles Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
KUHLE, Theodore M.—Charles Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
KANE, Daniel J.—Charles Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
LOWENTHAL, Gabriel L.—A. Sabinson	92
LODGE, Lucy Ann—J. Sylvester	563
MORIARITY, Daniel A.—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
MASON, Marion M.—Thomas Ebert	54
MURPHY, Wilbur.—D. Blendermann & Brothers	28
McSHANE, William—Adelia F. Philip, administratrix	10,311
McSHANE, William—Adelia F. Philip	389
McCORKEN, Frank—William Scott	162
MILLER, George—R. Segelken	81
[illegible]WELL, Miles B.—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
NEWTON, George F.—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
NEWELL, Darius B.—H. L. Everett	143
ORR, James K.—Aspell & Co.	72
O'ROWD, George S.—Richard A. Lawless	836
PROCTOR, Charles E.—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
PENNINGTON, Harper—J. A. Barker and another	695
PENNINGTON, Harper—King, McLeod & Co.	301
PETTIT, John, and John McCormick—E. P. Simms	278
RICHARD, Oscar L. and Edwin H.—Imperial Enamel Company, Limited	670
RYAN, William—Charles Sugarman	102
RUTLAND, Mark E.—Wood & Miller	152
STREAT, Charles E.—A. Wells	31
SAWYER, Victory L.—C. F. Brooks	50
SHERMAN, Irving P.—William A. Boericke and others	46
SACHS, Philip—L. Ullman and another	54
SUTPHIN, William—C. D. Ridgway	202
SUTCLIFFE, Joseph and William—J. C. Beltaire and another	505
THE AMERICAN BONDING AND TRUST Company of Baltimore City—John P. Kane Company	1,839
THE CLINTON BANK—Max Lubetkin, costs	148
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. G. Smith	119
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—James Bishop	118
THE GUARANTEED TITLE AND TRUST Company of Philadelphia—J. H. Herrick	5,825
NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND IMPROVEMENT Company—J. J. Cosgrove and another, costs	90
TYRRELL, Richard W.—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
TALBOT, Elisha H.—Smith, Gray & Co.	27
WHITE, Thomas R.—J. W. Keller, Commissioner, &c.	73
WHITEMAN, Louis P.—Smith, Gray & Co.	32
WALSH, Henry L.—E. Fixman	126
XIQUES, Francis W.—R. Steinecke Company	511
ZAPPETTINI, David—Isaac M. Bermas	161

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL BAER, Bankrupt.—No. 1,919.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Baer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 22d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 1st, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE BECKER, individually and as a member of the firm of KEISER & BECKER, Bankrupt.—No. 1,938.

Notice is hereby given that George Becker, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 29th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 1st, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL M. JOHNSON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 2,071.

To the creditors of Samuel M. Johnson of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Samuel M. Johnson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Feb. 1, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PAUL H. ARNDT and RUDOLPH WIESNER, trading as Arndt & Wiesner, bankrupts. No. 1,835.

Notice is hereby given that Paul H. Arndt and Rudolph Wiesner, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 19, 1900, praying that a composition offered by them and accepted in writing by a majority in numbers and amount of their creditors, may be confirmed by the Court, and that all creditors and other persons may attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 29, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES D. HELME, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 2,105.

To the creditors of James D. Helme of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said James D. Helme was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Feb. 1, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ARTHUR J. HORGAN and VINCENT J. SLATTERY, individually and as members of the firm of HORGAN & SLATTERY, Bankrupts.—No. 1,838.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur J. Horgan and Vincent J. Slattery, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 30th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 1st, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL M. JOHNSON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 2,071.

To the creditors of Samuel M. Johnson of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Samuel M. Johnson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Feb. 1, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PAUL H. ARNDT and RUDOLPH WIESNER, trading as Arndt & Wiesner, bankrupts. No. 1,835.

Notice is hereby given that Paul H. Arndt and Rudolph Wiesner, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 19, 1900, praying that a composition offered by them and accepted in writing by a majority in numbers and amount of their creditors, may be confirmed by the Court, and that all creditors and other persons may attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 29, 1900.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the American Mining Company, held on the 22d day of January, 1900, the following preambles and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The stockholders of this Company have become satisfied that it is desirable to exchange their stock in this Company for the stock of the El Oro Mining and Railway Company, Limited, a corporation organized under the laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that there shall be a transfer and conveyance of all its real and personal property, mining and other claims, and all other assets and effects, including the good-will and undertaking of this Company, to the said El Oro Mining and Railway Company, Limited, for the purpose of effectuating such exchange; and,

Whereas, Upon making such exchange, it is deemed unnecessary to further continue the business of this corporation, and that it is desirable to take such steps as are necessary under the laws of the State of West Virginia to dissolve this corporation;

Now, therefore, all the stockholders of this corporation consenting thereto, be it

Resolved, That the business of this corporation be discontinued, that the property and assets thereof which may remain after the payment of all the debts and liabilities of the corporation be divided among the stockholders, that public notice of this resolution be immediately given by advertisement in The Evening Mail, a newspaper of general circulation published at Charleston, West Virginia, and in The New York Times, a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of New York, once a week in each of said newspapers for at least six weeks; that said resolution be forthwith certified by the President of this corporation under his hand and the common seal of this Company to the Secretary of State of the State of West Virginia, and that all debts and liabilities of the corporation be forthwith paid.

JAMES B. HAGGIN, President.
ELLIOTT M. WEST, Secretary.

ja26-1aw6wFri

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL not be responsible for the liabilities of my wife, Dora S. Rogers, she having deserted my bed and board without cause.

CHARLES S. ROGERS.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against CHARLES STEINHARDT and Elizabeth Cora Steinhardt, his wife; Joseph Fernando, Pauline Fernando, Jacob Schmitt and Margaretha Schmitt, his wife, and The Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company, defendants.—Summons.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, October 4th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants Charles Steinhardt and Elizabeth Cora Steinhardt, his wife: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of December, 1899, and duly filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 15th day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

d22-1aw7wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ROBERT J. EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against HELEN CAMPBELL SMITH and George A. Smith, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated N. Y., May 16, 1899.

JOHN R. ABNEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, New York.

To Helen Campbell Smith, one of the defendants herein: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. H. A. Gildersleeve, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for New York County, dated December 28, 1899, and filed in the office of the County Clerk for said county on the said 28th day of December, 1899, the complaint herein having been filed in said County Clerk's Office on the 29th day of November, 1899.

Dated N. Y., December 29, 1899.

JOHN R. ABNEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d29-1aw6wF&f3

SURROGATE NOTICES.

APPLETON, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. APPLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of D. Appleton & Co., No. 72 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. WILLIAM W. APPLETON, MARY APPLETON, DANIEL APPLETON, Executors. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Attorney for Executors, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1aw6mF

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan. a4-1aw6MF

DEVLIN, DANIEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline McNulty and Sarah O'Connor, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of March, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Daniel C. Devlin, petitioner herein, should not be appointed as administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of DANIEL DEVLIN, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23d day of January, 1900. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja26-1aw6wF

HALSTEAD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HALSTEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Lilian Herbert Andrews, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. HANNAH C. WIBIRT, Executrix. LILIAN HERBERT ANDREWS, Attorney for Executrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1aw6mF

HILTON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of the said Henry Hilton, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HORACE RUSSELL, EDWARD D. HARRIS, Executors. RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City. d23-1aw6mF

LEGAULT, ELOI.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SOPHIE DUFRESNE, Marie Martine Alma Legault, Marie Drealixa Dufresne Fraser, Victoria Dufresne, and Francois Dufresne, if living, and if dead, to his widow and next of kin, his heirs at law, devisees, and legatees, whose names and residences are unknown and cannot after due inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of ELOI LEGAULT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Ida F. Emerson of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of ELOI LEGAULT, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of March, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23d day of January, 1900. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja26-1aw6wF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 24 day of November, 1899. WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, Administrator, ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City. n8-1aw6mF

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 220 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. HERBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n8-1aw6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-1aw6mF

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oct6-1aw6mF

WEBB, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEBB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HENRIETTA A. WEBB, THOMAS B. HIDDEN, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d22-1aw6mF

WHITE, ELEANOR V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. ABNER C. THOMAS, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR V. WHITE, otherwise known as Ellen White and Eleanor White, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Gifford, Stearns & Hobbs, No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated York, the 24th day of January, 1900. RAYMOND S. WHITE, Administrator C. T. A. GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Attorneys for Administrator C. T. A., 58 Pine Street, New York City.

ja26-1aw6mF

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 875 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN D. QUACKENBOS, as executor of the last will and testament of LOUISE B. QUACKENBOS, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY B. MEAD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventh day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Lewis J. Phillips, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue, (as widened and now established by law,) distant sixty-seven feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; and running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and part of the way through a party wall, eighty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and part of the way through another party wall eighty-five feet to Lenox Avenue; and thence northerly and along the easterly line of Lenox Avenue sixteen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less—the boundary lines on each side running along the middle lines of the said party walls.—Dated New York, January 15, 1900.

HENRY H. SHERMAN, Referee.

THEODORE R. SHEAR, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The premises are No. 232 Lenox Avenue.

127th Street.

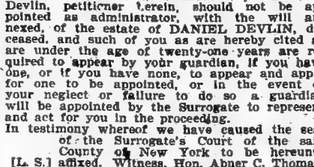

The said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $13,000 and interest thereon from May 26, 1899, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,516.75-100, with interest from the fourth day of January, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $151.37-100, with interest from January 5, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $270.49-100 and interest.—Dated New York, January 15, 1900.

HENRY H. SHERMAN, Referee.

ja16-2aw3wTu&F&FY

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —E. CAROLINE KOPPER, plaintiff, against MARGARET G. KOPPER, Jr., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1900 at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Ave., distant southerly thereon forty-four feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly parallel with Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue, twenty feet; thence easterly again parallel with said Ninetieth Street and part of the distance through another party wall, ninety feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue; and thence northerly along the same twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 615 West End Avenue.—Dated New York, December 26th, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. ja2-1aw6wF

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 615 West End Avenue:

90th Street.

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $25,000.00, with interest at 5% due thereon from February 25th, 1899, which mortgage will be due February 25th, 1902. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $533.23, and interest.—Dated New York, 26th day of December, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, February 9th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

ja22-2aw3wW&F&f14

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ARNOLD L. SCHEUER (STEPHEN PERRY STURGES, substituted as plaintiff,) against CHARLES BROWN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action dated the 28th day of January, 1899, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, at the New York Salesrooms, Limited, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Rivington Street, distant twenty-four feet and two inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Rivington and Goerck Streets; from thence running easterly along the southerly side of Rivington Street thirty-seven feet and five inches; thence southerly and parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Rivington Street thirty-seven feet and six inches, and thence northerly and again parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 22nd, 1900. WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.

LOUIS LEAVITT, Deputy Sheriff.

ROBY & TAYLOR, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Rivington Street.

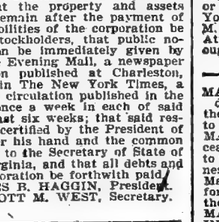

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $7,928.09-100, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from August 20, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $474.25, with interest thereon and the expenses of the sale. That the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is nothing.—Dated January 22, 1900.

WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.

THE MACCLELLAND CASE.

Brooklyn Presbytery Takes Up the Various Charges.

LITTLE PROGRESS IS MADE

Accusations Lost Sight Of in a Controversy Over the Proper Method of Procedure.

The Presbytery of Brooklyn met in executive session in the Bedford Presbyterian Church yesterday, and for five hours considered the case of the Rev. George D. MacClelland. At the end of the meeting the members present admitted that they had accomplished nothing, although the session was a warm one by reason of contested points of procedure. Extreme care was taken to keep the proceedings secret, and Mr. MacClelland and his counsel, Virtus L. Haines, who have fought resolutely in the Presbytery for open sessions, where the charges brought against the former pastor of Immanuel Church could be proved or disproved, said after the session yesterday that they had been warned not to talk. Much that transpired during the session, however, became public.

Mr. MacClelland is charged, according to the Revised Book of Discipline of the Presbyterian Church with "untruthfulness, deception, dishonesty, and an attempt to wreck a church." According to one of the minister's friends, these charges, while sounding very serious, assume a different light when the particulars are set forth.

As to the first charge, it is said of the clergyman that he said his salary was more than it really was, and he is charged with circulating stories to the effect that several congregations desired his services when he was not really in such demand. The specifications of the second charge, deception, are that some years ago, while he was pastor of the Kingsborough Presbyterian Church at Gloversville, he became acquainted with a young woman from Brooklyn, who was visiting that city, and that he paid her such attention as led her to believe that his intentions were serious. This is said to have occurred while the minister was engaged to be married to a young woman in Pennsylvania, and whom he subsequently married. On his own behalf the minister says of this charge that he met the young woman through her aunt, who lived opposite the parsonage, and that on several occasions he took her driving, the aunt being constantly in attendance. He says she had no right to believe that his attentions were serious, because he never proposed to her or led her to believe that he intended to.

The dishonesty charge is based on the fact alleged that the minister knowingly allowed a different price to appear in a deed paid for a lot than that which was actually paid to him. Mrs. Benjamin F. Stevens, a prominent member of Immanuel Church, charges that he tried to disrupt the congregation by being too aggressive and preaching "queer" sermons on Presbyterianism.

Interest in the proceedings was heightened yesterday by the announcement that the young woman who thought Mr. MacClelland was serious in his attentions to her would be in attendance, and that she would tell the Presbyters just what caused her to hold this conviction. There were six women in the witness room soon after 2 o'clock, the young woman in question and Mrs. Stephens being of the number. A number of reporters were also in the witness room. After the women had sat without speaking for some time, one of them suggested that they sing a hymn. This met with instant approval, and, each producing a hymnal, "Blessed be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love" was sung. Then they sat still for several hours, at the end of which time the Presbytery sent them word that they would not be called, and that they would be cited when to appear again. All seemed disappointed.

The Rev. Mr. Burrell then moved that all persons not cited as witnesses be ejected from the building. Lawyer Haines protested against this, and Mr. Burrell retorted that while the Presbytery was discussing affairs of the Church of God reporters should not even be allowed in the building. The motion was carried, and the reporters were turned out into the cold. A few minutes later the Presbyters relented, and the reporters were told that they could remain in the cellar if they saw fit.

While the reporters were in the cellar the sound of a heated discussion reached them. It was learned afterward that the discussion was over the question of substituting as complainant the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America instead of the Brooklyn Presbytery. After the meeting the Rev. Dr. David Gregg said that for two hours the Presbytery had discussed the question of adjournment. For the rest of the time, Dr. Gregg said, Mr. MacClelland and the charges had been entirely lost to sight in the debate over the method of procedure. "I am in favor of peace," he said. "In fact, we all want peace, but we differ as to the best methods of securing it. It would be all over in five minutes if the members could only agree. There are a number of the Presbyters who want to drop the charges altogether. It is a hard matter to prove a lie. There may be an untruth, but it is necessary to prove intent, and that is not easy."

The other members of the Presbytery refused to talk except to say that they all wanted peace. At 7 o'clock the meeting adjourned until next Monday night at 7:30, when it reconvenes in Duryea Presbyterian Church.

WENT OUT IN HER NIGHTGOWN.

Delirious Woman Escaped Nurse and Sat on Fire-Escape Two Hours.

Attired only in her night dress Miss Mary Potter of 1,221 Washington Street, Hoboken, was found sitting on the fire-escape at 7 o'clock A. M. yesterday. Her relatives, a nurse, the janitor of the building, and two policemen who had been called in, had spent two hours in a fruitless search for her through the building and the cellars of several adjacent buildings. It was not until one of the officers went into the yard that she was discovered.

Miss Potter, who is thirty-four years old, had been ill with typhoid malaria, and had become delirious. The nurse fell asleep shortly before 5 o'clock, and awoke with a start just as the clock struck 5, to find her charge missing. She aroused the family, and as soon as it was found that Miss Potter was not in her room, the janitor and the police were summoned.

When the missing woman was found, it was learned that she had made her way to a vacant set of rooms on the opposite side of the floor below, and hence to the fire-escape, where it is believed she sat during the two hours that elapsed between her flight and her discovery.

She was carried back to her room and the family physician was called. He found Miss Potter suffering from a severe chill in addition to her previous ailment, but otherwise she seemed to have suffered no harm from her exposure.

A FAITHFUL BULL TERRIER.

Follows His Master to Prison and Refuses to Leave Him.

John Schurlein, the janitor of the house at 223 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Patrick Murphy, who boards with Mrs. Julia Hannigan, one of the tenants, were arrested Wednesday night for fighting. When the policeman started to the station house with the men, Schurlein's bull terrier Whitey started after them and began biting the heels and legs of the officer. The latter had all he could do to drive the dog off, and when he reached the station Whitey entered, too, and sat up at the desk. When Schurlein was placed in a cell the dog followed to the front of the cell door and refused to move. The doorman had so much trouble in passing the dog that he finally allowed him to enter the cell, where he slept with his master all night.

When the prisoners were taken to court yesterday morning Whitey ran after the patrol wagon, refusing to be distanced, and went with the prisoners to the pen. He walked into the courtroom with his master and stood by the rail while Schurlein was being tried by Magistrate Pool. The Magistrate ordered the dog to be placed in confinement, and he was dragged to a cell, where his pitiful howls could be heard throughout the building. Magistrate Pool fined Schurlein $5, and discharged Murphy. Schurlein could not pay his fine, and he and his dog went to serve the consequent term of imprisonment together.

A suit of gala cut, $30 to $50—the kind that if not ready to wear would cost you from $75 to $100.

A gala outfit complete:

Dress shirt	$2.00
Studs	1.00
Cuff buttons	1.00
Silk hose	2.50
Tie	.25
Patent leather shoes	5.00
Suit	50.00
Inverness overcoat	35.00
Gloves	2.00
Opera hat	7.00
	$105.75

For less if you don't want the best.

We make to fit.

A comfortable thought is a cosy lined ulster, $15 to $30.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

349 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WOMAN'S ASSOCIATION ANGRY.

Members Advised to Attend to Their Home Duties and Let Public Affairs Alone.

The meeting yesterday afternoon of the West End Woman's Republican Association looked for a time as though it would develop from a gathering to discuss vacation schools and playgrounds into an indignation meeting. After the reading of a paper by Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, who presided, read a post card which had been addressed to the club.

The writer of the post card simply signed herself (or himself) "A Contented Woman." She (or he) wrote that the members of the association would do better to work at cooking and washing than to bother themselves with politics and public questions. If they would confine themselves to their home duties, people generally would have a better opinion of them, and they would not invite "ridicule or worse," as was the case at present.

It was generally agreed by the members of the association that the writer of an anonymous communication of this kind was beneath contempt, and that it was not worthy of discussion. The members then discussed it.

Mrs. Robinson remarked that she had noticed that people who were contented with themselves, as the writer of the post card professed to be, had not a germ of progress within them. [Applause.] So far as the intimation that the members of the association did not know how to do washing was concerned, it would be sufficient to say that two clubwomen had declared that if money for vacation schools could not be obtained in any other way they would take in washing to provide it. Surely that was sufficient answer to assertions that they did not understand housework.

At this point several of those present arose, and in an excited manner declared that it was an outrage to hint that they neglected their home duties.

"I want to say that I can do housework as well as any one," said one woman. "All I need say to prove it is that I had two guests at my home lately, and they staid two months each."

"No woman wrote that post card," declared another. "It was a man, probably a saloon keeper."

After several other women had risen to speak on the same subject, Mrs. Burns, who had given the address on vacation schools and playgrounds, poured oil on the troubled meeting by returning to the matter originally set for discussion. Calmly ignoring the fact that every one present had been insulted, she made another appeal for the objects described in her paper, saying that every woman's club ought to provide a playground, or if that were impossible groups of clubs could do so.

Mrs. Burns is the Chairman of the Vacation Schools Committee of Auxiliary D, under the charge of the Federation of Churches of the Twenty-first Assembly District. The playground in Ninety-fourth Street, provided last Summer by the efforts of the committee, was visited, while it was open, by 46,500 children.

BOY PRODIGAL'S WELCOME.

Police and Firemen Witness a Mother's Wrath and a Little Runaway Suffers.

The return of a prodigal without the biblical welcome was witnessed by policemen of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station while answering to roll call at 6 o'clock last night.

George Hoch, an eight-year-old lad, who lived at 1,138 First Avenue, and as a newsboy added to the family income, took it into his independent mind to shift for himself. He left home Tuesday morning, after being punished for some fault by his mother, and did not return. Yesterday the police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station sent out an alarm for the lad. He was described as from ten to twelve years old, dressed in a long black overcoat, overalls, shoes with the toes sticking out, and a round polo cap. A boy answering this description was picked up at 5 o'clock last night while selling papers at the corner of Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. He was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where he admitted that he was George Hoch. He was then turned over to the police matron, with instructions to remove the coating of grime from his face and hands.

Sergt. McNaught was calling the roll a few minutes past 6 o'clock, when a large woman burst into the station, rushed to the Sergeant's desk, and in one breath introduced herself as Mrs. Hoch and demanded her "George." Sergt. McNaught stopped the roll call and ordered the boy brought forth from the back room, while all the men stared silently in anticipation of the affecting reunion of mother and son. The lad was brought out by the police matron, his face shining from its recent scrub, his hair pasted damp and flat. When he saw his mother he shrank back.

"An' it's in jail, are you?" she demanded. "An' what were you doing when they caught you."

One of the men volunteered the information that the boy had been selling papers and shouting "Uxtry! Boers whipped the British!"

"Come here!" commanded the mother. "I'll show you how the British whip the Boers."

She ordered the trembling boy to take off his overcoat, his coat, and finally his overalls. At this stage the Sergeant interferred and told the woman that she could not punish the lad in the station house. She led him outside, and from a position on the steps called out: "Very well, if I can't whip you in the station house I can do it here."

She took the boy across her knee and whipped him until the firemen across the way called out "time." Then she led the sobbing lad away.

No Delay for Murderer Clifford.

Judge Lippincott, in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer Court, at Jersey City, yesterday refused to grant a writ of certiorari in the case of Edward Clifford, who is to be hanged on Feb. 9 for the murder of William G. Wattson. The ground of the application was the allegation that the insanity proceedings in Clifford's case should have been heard by a jury, and not by the Court alone. Warren Dixon, counsel for Clifford, said he had now little hope of securing any further delay in the case. Clifford has already had three stays of execution.

Broadway and 11th St.

SALE OF WOOLEN DRESS GOODS.

Main Floor.

On Friday and Saturday, February 2d and 3d.

Remnants and Garment lengths of Cloths and Dress Goods,

25 cents to 95 cents per yard;
Value, 50 cents to $2.25

Crepons, Cashmeres, Homespuns, Zibelines, Cheviots, Checks, Plaids, Fancy Weaves, Plain Cloths.
Waist lengths of embroidered Cashmere or Albatross in dots and fleur de lis designs will be included in this clearance of stock.

1400 yards, French Novelty Fabrics,—various fancy weaves and rich "double tissue" silk and wool material with "satin surface." Black and white or colors. Suitable for elaborate Gowns,
95 cents per yard;
Value, $2.75

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

As the shape of feet do not all conform to the same model, but may be classified as belonging to one of many varieties of form, so the Sorosis Shoe provides difference of shape to suit these variations.

The modelling and details of construction studied during the process of perfecting this shoe, covered all possible differences of arch, instep, width, heel, tread, etc., etc., and arranged shape, style and contour to suit individual needs.

Sizes 1 to 9. Widths 00 to 5.
35 Varieties.

$3.50 per pair.

Sold in New York, exclusively by

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SILK.

Friday and Saturday.

Taffetas,—plain and fancy weaves, and Novelty Silks,—attractive designs and colors, in Waist, Skirt and Dress lengths,
50 cents per yard;
Value, 85 cents to $1.15

Fine Novelty Silks or Taffetas lengths. Various colors and black. Handsome materials, suitable for Garments or Linings,
60 cents per yard;
Value, 90 cents to $1.35

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

ARTISTS' LIFE WORKS BURNED.

Paintings and Art Objects Valued at Thousands Destroyed in Studio Building Fire.

Paintings and other art objects, the market value of which is estimated at $35,000 or $40,000, were destroyed yesterday morning in a fire which was confined to the top floor of the four-story studio building at 106 and 108 East Twenty-third Street. The pecuniary loss, however, represents but a portion of the real misfortune to Thomas R. Congdon and August R. Romes, who occupied the burned apartments. The paintings burned were works on which they had bestowed their best efforts.

Mr. Romes was prostrated by the destruction of a large painting, all but complete, which he considered his masterpiece. The work, upon which he had been working for two years, was called "The Renunciation of Buddha." It was a portrait of M. Darmand, the French actor, in the leading masculine role of Sarah Bernhardt's play, "Izeyl." Mr. Romes declared that he could not paint it again. "It was my life work," he said. "Now my whole future is gone."

Among Mr. Congdon's losses was a painting, "La Benediction," which he had exhibited at the Paris Salons of 1896 and 1897. Another valuable canvas was a portrait, nearly finished, of Mrs. Charles Young, wife of Mme. Nevada's manager. There were also many copies of Velasquez made by Mr. Congdon during a recent tour of Spain. Mr. Congdon, however, was somewhat consoled for his other losses by the rescue of a portrait of his wife which was exhibited in Paris in 1896. He carried the canvas out of the building during the excitement unconscious of his act. It was afterward found in a neighbor's studio.

The fire began at 8 o'clock in Mr. Congdon's rooms. It was caused by one of the many light draperies of his studio blowing into the flames of a grate fire which he had just lighted. In their efforts to extinguish the flames, which spread rapidly, Mr. and Mrs. Congdon were slightly burned about the face and hands. The damage to the building was estimated at $5,000.

A TENDERLOIN INCIDENT.

Woman, After a Chase, Hands Back $80 to a Man, Then Is Arrested.

People on Broadway in the Tenderloin district early last evening saw a handsomely gowned young woman walk hurriedly up that thoroughfare as if she wanted to catch a train. About twenty feet behind her they saw a well dressed but rather older man whose actions made it obvious that he wanted nothing better than to catch her. It was a chase for a block and a half. Neither would run, but both walked very fast.

The man kept gaining, despite the woman's fast gait, and at Thirty-eighth Street he caught up with and seized her by the arm. The woman knew what he wanted. Without a word passing between the two she handed him a roll of greenbacks.

She turned to go on her way when two detectives stepped up and asked for an explanation. The man said he was John "Jones" of Chicago, stopping at the Holland House. The woman said she was Miss Jessie Evans, twenty-three years old, of the St. Cloud Hotel.

"She pinched my money in a saloon. I don't remember the place," explained "Jones." The woman said nothing. The detectives asked "Jones" if he would make a complaint.

"I got my money back," he said. "Wait a minute until I count it. Five-teh-twenty-fifty-eighty; yes, it's all here," he said. "I don't care whether you arrest her or not."

The detectives decided to take the responsibility of arresting the woman, and she was locked up as a suspicious person. She did not mind the arrest. At the St. Cloud Hotel it was said nothing was known of her.

SOUVENIR FOR THE KAISER.

In Recognition of Gift to be Competed For at Singing Festival.

In recognition of the gift to be given by Emperor William of Germany for competition at the singing festival to be held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory of Brooklyn in July, under the auspices of the United Singers and the Northeastern Saengerbund, the Executive Committee of the singers yesterday decided to have a costly souvenir designed, which will be dedicated to Germany's ruler, and of which only four copies will be made. The copies are to be distributed to Emperor William, President McKinley, Gov. Roosevelt, and Count von Holleben, the German Ambassador at Washington.

The souvenir will contain the prize song for which the gift will be competed, as well as all the other competitive songs, and portraits of the officers of the singers, of the two musical directors who will conduct the festival, and a history of the Northeastern Saengerbund.

The Executive Committee also decided to have bronze busts of Wagner and Abt, to cost $400 and $275, respectively, made by a firm in this city, and there will also be made smaller busts of the late Anton Seidl, Leopold Damrosch, Dudley Buck, and Theodore Thomas.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETS.

Approves Ship Subsidy Bill—Committee to Consider Taxation.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday and took action on various matters, approving among other things the objects of the ship subsidy bill now before Congress.

Charles Stewart Smith brought up the question of the tax bill now before the Legislature. President Jesup, being so authorized by the Chamber, appointed G. W. Seward, C. S. Fairchild, and J. Harsen Rhoades a committee to consider the matter and report on it.

The Chamber passed a resolution protesting against the taking of the pilotage system out of State control and putting it into the control of the Department of Steam Inspection. A. Foster Higgins then read a long committee report on the shipping subsidy bill, in which, because of diversity of opinion among the members, a resolution of only general nature was inserted, approving the objects sought to be accomplished by the bill, "without expressing an opinion on its details." The resolution was passed after some debate, in which Louis Windmüller condemned it and opposed subsidies in general.

The Chamber passed a resolution indorsing the idea of an up town Post Office, and also one urging on Congress the importance of giving early attention to the needs of Alaska, enacting laws on behalf of property and individual rights, and looking to the enforcement of public morality. It also put itself on record as favoring the establishment of a Department of Commerce and Industries, favoring the bill to remodel the Consular service, desiring a Government commission to study Chinese and Japanese industrial conditions, and favoring legislation to preserve the Palisades.

COUNCIL'S EMPLOYES' PAY HELD

The January pay rolls of the employes of the Municipal Assembly are held by Controller Coler because they have not been certified by the Municipal Civil Service Commission. The trouble was brought about by a decision of Justice Truax, in which it was held that the employes of the Assembly being "legislative employes" are not amenable to the civil service rules. Under the ruling the Civil Service Commissioners hold that they have nothing to do with the case, and the Controller maintains that he cannot pay the salaries until the commission's certificate of approval is affixed to the rolls.

Even if this difficulty had not presented itself the Assembly's employes would not get their money because the Controller has discovered on the roll the name of August Pingpank, who is rated as an "auctioneer's process server" at a salary of $900 a year. Pingpank received his appointment from President Guggenheimer of the Council, who has jurisdiction over auctioneers. The newly appointed process server is a barber, with a shop at 413 Bleecker Street. At the City Hall it was said yesterday that Pingpank calls at President Guggenheimer's office and shaves him. His official status is doubted by the Controller, who does not believe that the appointing power is properly vested in Mr. Guggenheimer, and until a proper determination of the man's standing is obtained he must wait for his pay, and the other employes of the Assembly must wait with him.

FREDERICK W. WURSTER ILL.

Frederick W. Wurster, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, was taken suddenly ill yesterday while on his way to his home, at 170 Rodney Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Wurster was to have attended the dinner last night of ex-Mayor Schieren's cabinet at the Hamilton Club. During Mr. Schieren's administration Mr. Wurster was Fire Commissioner, and he succeeded Mr. Schieren as Mayor of Brooklyn. At the home of Mr. Wurster last night it was said that he was suffering from bronchial trouble, and that his condition was not regarded as being serious.

GILSEY HOUSE CHANGES HANDS.

The Gilsey House, at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, will on May 1 pass into the possession of Major Roessle, a member of the hotel firm of T. A. Roessle & Son, for many years managers of the Delavan House at Albany, and now in control of the Arlington at Washington.

Negotiations have been in progress for many weeks, but there was a decided difference in opinion between Mr. Roessle and the managers of the Gilsey estate with relation to what constituted necessary repairs. An agreement was reached yesterday, when the lease was signed. It is understood that under the terms of the agreement the Gilsey House Annex is not included in the arrangements.

James H. Breslin, who has long been the manager of the Gilsey House, is reported as the probable lessee of the old Victoria Hotel at Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway. He declined to discuss the matter yesterday. The Victoria was to have been reopened last September by F. T. Walton, formerly of the St. James, but it is still in the hands of the builders and decorators. Mr. Breslin will continue to operate the Lincoln on Broadway and the Edgemere on Long Island.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DECORATIVE DINING-ROOM DESIGNS.

Are you looking for the richest and most decorative pieces? Ours in Flemish oak have the characteristic quaintness of detail. The front panels of some of the sideboards are broken into numerous angles and curiously carved. Our Sheraton Sideboards, admirably simple in line, with tapering spindle legs lined with the lighter wood, and doors decorated with delicate inlay of the typical "urn." Some strictly Colonial are of rich dark mahogany, with heavy claw feet, and with mirror in the top supported by columns covered with skillful carvings.

Specially selected Oriental rugs for dining-rooms now reduced.

Every decorative idea worked out with infinite skill at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 134 AND 136 WEST 19TH STREET

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

FEATURES TO-MORROW:

FITZ GERALD AND OMAR.
A Persian Work Not Well known newly Issued—The Latest Version of Omar's Quatrains.

FOR BETTER BOOKS.
Significance of the Formation of The National Institute of Arts and Letters.

BOOKSELLERS AND BOOK BUYERS.
Changes in Places and Methods—Salesmen who Lack Real Enthusiasm and edge.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS.
An Unusual Variety of Topics Under Discussion.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.
Their Usefulness and Efforts Made at the Public Library to Collect Them.

DANTE.
A Biography Prepared as an Introduction to the Study of His Work.

"THE MAN WITHOUT THE HOE."
Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Stedman Award the Three Prizes of $400, $200, and $100.

ARTS AND LETTERS.
First Public Meeting of the Institute. Addresses by CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER and Dr. VAN DYKE.

WHITTIER.
His Home in Amesbury. Efforts to Preserve It and Make It a Place of Pilgrimage.

POVERTY OF THIS DECADE IN BOOKS.
The Views of Prof. Harry Thurston Peck.

OUR BOOKS IN 1899.
They Number 5,321—Fiction in the Lead as Usual.

MR. MARKHAM.
The Author of "The Man With the Hoe" Gives an Exposition of His Poem.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

A BRAZILIAN'S VIEWS.
Senhor Lima's Thoughtful Study of Our Problems.

FEUDAL CHATEAUX.
A Volume by Mrs. Champney on Their Romance and History.

SIMON FATMAN A SUICIDE.

Kills Himself at Mount Sinai Hospital in the Room of His Brother, the Superintendent.

Simon Fatman, a cotton broker fifty-two years old living at 205 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, and having offices at 72 Beaver Street, committed suicide in Mount Sinai Hospital yesterday afternoon by shooting himself in the back of the head.

Fatman went to the hospital at 3:30 o'clock to visit his brother, Solomon L. Fatman, the Superintendent of the institution. The two men conversed for some time, when Simon said he was tired and went to his brother's room on the third floor of the Administration Building to rest for a few minutes.

Soon afterward House Physician Louis Bodine and Dr. Israel Strauss, the senior medical physician, who were in Dr. Bodine's room adjoining, heard the report of a pistol. They hurried into the Superintendent's room, and found Fatman lying on the floor near the bed. Near his side lay a revolver, and blood was flowing from a wound in the back of the man's head.

Fatman was lying at the foot of a large mirror, and it is supposed that he stood in front of the mirror and sent the bullet into his head. On a pin cushion on the dressing case was pinned a note, which said: "I alone am to blame."

Superintendent Fatman, when informed of the tragedy, became prostrated and was put to bed. Dr. Bodine said the suicide had been suffering from a chronic complaint for two months, and that he must have been temporarily insane when he killed himself.

The dead man was the son of Joseph Fatman, one of the founders of the hospital and in memory of whom a marble tablet has been placed in the walls of the building.

BURNED IN 5TH AVENUE HOUSE.

Mrs. Marie Clermont's Skirt Catches Fire from Gas Logs.

Mrs. Marie Clermont, a widow, twenty-four years of age, having apartments on the third floor of 429 Fifth Avenue, was probably fatally burned yesterday morning. There was a fireplace in her room, in which gas logs were burning. Mrs. Clermont was dressing to go out, and in walking about the apartment her silk skirt was ignited from the flames.

She shrieked for assistance, and in a few moments the janitress and a woman living on an upper floor were at hand, but the frightened woman was running about the halls, and it was difficult to afford her assistance. The janitress grabbed a portiere, and when this had been thrown about Mrs. Clermont she was forced on a feather bed and the flames were smothered.

Before this was done, however, Mrs. Clermont had been badly burned about the lower portion of the body. On the advice of a physician she was removed to the New York Hospital.

TRACT SOCIETY'S APPEAL.

Wants $200,000 to Pay Floating Debt—Income from Building.

An appeal, signed by the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, and indorsed by nearly a hundred prominent churchmen and laymen, has been sent out to friends of the society asking them to contribute to a fund of $200,000 which is needed to wipe out the floating debt, which now threatens to impede the progress of the society's work.

In this appeal the society says that the floating debt referred to was not included in the mortgage made upon the society's building, at 150 Nassau Street. Owing to two elevator accidents, the progress of renting rooms in the building was interrupted, and the income from this source, which, it was hoped, would relieve the floating indebtedness, was not forthcoming. The building, the appeal says, has almost reached a paying basis.

The floating debt, according to the society's officers, burdens the society's usefulness, restricts its operations, and in certain contingencies might threaten its very existence.

Among those who have approved the appeal are ex-President Benjamin Harrison, John Wanamaker, Seth Low, the Rev. Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker, ex-Secretary of the Interior Bliss, James W. Alexander, Bishop Doane of Albany, Russell Sage, the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, Controller Bird S. Coler, Moses Taylor Pyne, and Major Gen. O. O. Howard.

Furs.

Fur lined Cloth Ulsters, $65.00 to $175.00

Fur lined Cloth Capes, $35.00 to $125.00

Opera Wraps, — handsome fabrics,—lined with Fur, $40.00 to $200.00

Boas.

Skunk,	$5.00,	$6.50 & $10.00
Fox,		$ 7.50
Mink,		13.50

Muffs.

Wool Seal,	$2.50
Skunk,	4.75

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Collarettes,—handsome novelty garments at one-half price.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

INDIGESTION.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Relieves the sense of fullness, distress and pain in the stomach after meals. Makes digestion natural and easy.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St....2:15 and 8:30
Daniel Frohman .....Mgr.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. and Feb. 12
Last 2 Nights. ....THIRD MONTH.....
THE MANEUVERS OF JANE.
*.*NEXT MONDAY—THE AMBASSADOR.
SEATS NOW ON SALE at the box office.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman .....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
Extra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. Evgs, 8.20.
Mats. Wed & Saturday, 2:15.
"Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St.
Evgs, 8:20.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS | The LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way
Ev'gs, 8. Matinée Saturday.
WM. GILLETTE In His New Play,
SHERLOCK HOLMES

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way
LAST WEEK. LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
Ev'gs, 8:30. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
Mats., 2:15.
Feb. 5—The Farce, Coralie & Co., Dressmakers.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES
Mrs. Langtry recites "The Absent-Minded Beggar."

Grand OPERA HOUSE. Ward & Vokes THE FLOOR WALKERS.
Next Wk.—"THE GIRL IN THE BARRACKS."

Murray HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—Capt. Lettarblair.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT.
To-night, 'S NULLER! (A Nobody.)
Pop. pr. By Moore.

FORGOT NAME AND HOME.

Policeman Cohen's Watchfulness Saved Woman with Money—Station House Scenes Restored Her.

A gray-haired and bent old woman, shivering with the cold, was noticed at the corner of Barclay Street and West Broadway yesterday afternoon by Policeman Cohen of the Church Street Station. He asked the woman where she lived, and scratched his head at her reply that she was twenty years old and lived in Cork, Ireland. She willingly accompanied the policeman to the Church Street Station, where she was detained as demented. The old woman had with her a bank book of the German Immigrant Bank, in which was folded $100 in bills. The book showed a balance of $1,590 to the credit of Mrs. Kate Anglin. Inquiry at the bank disclosed an address in Thirty-third Street given nearly twenty years ago. In everything except her answers as to her age and home Mrs. Anglin seemed to be sane. A general alarm was sent out for information concerning her, and in the meantime the desk Sergeant did what he could to make her comfortable at the station house.

Mrs. Anglin seemed perfectly content in her new surroundings. She watched with interest the many persons who came to ask questions of the desk Sergeant. The uniforms of the policemen seemed to please her fancy, and warmth and kind treatment chased away the perplexed look which had come upon her face when asked about her name and home. When the night platoon gathered in the section room preparatory to roll call her dim eyes almost twinkled as they followed the brass buttons on the coats of the moving figures. After the men had been turned out she ate heartily a substantial supper which Capt. Westervelt had brought in for her.

No one had called for Mrs. Anglin, and at 9 o'clock she told the doorman that she was sleepy and would like to go to bed. At that moment the Sergeant rang his bell and sent for her to come into the front room. Mrs. Elizabeth Boland of 264 West Houston Street, a cousin of the woman, who had heard of her plight, had just called for her. Mrs. Anglin recognized her at once, and did not show the least surprise. Mrs. Boland, however, was very much surprised when Mrs. Ang'in showed her the $100 in new currency, and her eyes opened still wider when she saw the bank book with its balance of $1,590. The lost woman has been living with the Bolands about eight years, and it was the first time, Mrs. Boland said, that her cousin had acted in other than a rational manner. They left the police station arm in arm, Mrs. Boland praising the police for their care of her relative.

GREEN GOODS TRIAL ENDED.

Reedy Found Not Guilty, but George Morris Is Convicted.

John Reedy, ex-Postmaster and telegraph agent at Pocantico Hills, N. Y., who has been on trial before Judge Thomas and a jury in the United States Circuit Court on charges of conspiracy and use of the United States mails in alleged green goods operations, was yesterday adjudged not guilty. George Morris, the other defendant, was found guilty after nearly nine hours' deliberation by the jury.

Abraham Levy, attorney for Morris, asked clemency in view of the age of his client, who is fifty-eight years old. Judge Thomas granted the plea, and sentenced Morris to seventeen months' imprisonment, with a fine of $1,000. Morris will serve an additional thirty days in default of the fine.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mme. Eames is suffering from a slight indisposition and will be unable to sing to-night. Mme. Gadski has kindly consented to sing the role of Eva in "Die Meistersinger."

To-night at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Freiderichs, Breuer, and Dippel, Conductor, Paur.

Sat. Mat., Feb. 3, at 2—AIDA. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plançon. Conductor, Bevignani.

Sat. Eve., Feb. 3, at 8, at Popular Prices—DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, Dippel, and Pringle. Conductor, Paur.

Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 4, at 8:15. Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Susan Strong and Olitzka; MM. Salignac and Van Rooy and Petschnikoff. Violinist, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.

Mon Ev'g, Feb. 5, at 8—FAUST. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Campanari and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 6 at B'klyn, Calvé in CARMEN.

Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 7, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Nordica Mantelli, and Sembrich; MM. Alvarez, (last appearance in America,) Plançon, and Ed. de Reszké. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Thurs. Aft., Feb. 8, at 2—Extra Mat. of CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saléza and Campanari. Conductor, Bevignani.

Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 9, at 8—DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, De Vere, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszké, Dippel, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 6th.
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be devoted to the
Dewey Arch Fund
The program includes Walter Damrosch's
MANILA TE DEUM.
16 SOLOISTS. ORATORIO SOCIETY CHORUS and ORCHESTRA. an address by
GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT,
and solos by
Madame Nordica and Madame Gadski, Mr. Edouard de Reszke and Mr. Evan Williams.
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Third Concert, Sat., Feb. 3, at 2:30.
AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist..Miss MARGUERITE HALL
Programme: Overture, "Flying Dutchman," WAGNER; Andante Cantabile, from Quartet, Op. 11, TSCHAIKOWSKY; March from Symphony, "Leonore," RAFF.
Subscriptions and single tickets now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

WALDORF-ASTORIA ASTOR GALLERY.
TO-DAY AT 3:30.
A. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR.
(Illustrated Lecture.)
"IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND."
J. B. POND, Manager.

POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABBITS, CAVIES, CATS. CLOSES TO-MORROW NIGHT at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
ELEVENTH ANNUAL SHOW.
New York Poultry and Pigeon Association, (Ltd.)
Thousands of Birds—Lots of Pigeons and Bantams—Splendid Pheasants—Big Turkeys—Pretty Ducks—Incubators and Little Chicks—Finest quality and breed ever shown. Open, 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Admission, 50c. Children, 25.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av VICTORIA Evgs, 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
Mat. Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00
Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper
CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAM

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh westerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,623. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY: TWELVE PAGES, with REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.
Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c.; cash cotton, 8¼c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—A committee of the Assembly reported favorably the Treat bill, imposing a tax on deposits in savings banks which exceed $1,000. A number of bills were passed in the Assembly.—Page 3.

CONGRESS.—In the Clark Senatorial contest yesterday, the defense began its case. The Philippine Commission's report was sent to Congress. Senator Pettigrew was prevented by the presiding officer from having the statement of Aguinaldo printed in The Record. The House passed the bill granting Cuban vessels most-favored nation treatment. Quay's case will be taken up Wednesday.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—It is rumored in London that Lord Roberts has asked for 90,000 more men, and that they will be sent. It is also said that impressments may be made. A rumor that Gen. French has captured 800 Boers has not been confirmed. While nothing has been heard direct from Gen. Buller's headquarters, it is believed that he is now carrying out an important move on the Upper Tugela. The Archbishop of Sweden is dead. Recent reports received at Paris confirm the rumors of a Soudanese rebellion in Khartoum.—Pages 2 and 7.

Page 1.

It is asserted that if the Hanna-Payne Ship Subsidy bill becomes law subjects of Japan will have equal rights with Americans in the matter of bounties.

The purchaser of the Standard Gas stock of Russell Sage and other large holdings, known to have recently changed hands, was William C. Whitney. He now controls the gas situation, it is declared, and may bring the gas war to an end.

Many complaints have come to THE TIMES office about the open way the policy sharks are now operating in the city. Capt. Haughey, from whose precinct the most persistent of the complaints come, says the police are practically powerless under the present law.

Page 3.

The fight between the Jenkins and Lord families at Clifton, S. I., relative to the Lord stable has broken out afresh.

Gen. Hadley, the Lay Director of the United States Church Army, has resigned and the work in this city will be abandoned for a time at least.

Page 5.

The report of the Philippine Commission has been made public.

There was a lively meeting of the creditors of F. Tennyson Neely yesterday, in the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Morris S. Wise.

Page 7.

Thomas R. Bard was nominated for the California Senatorship.

Complete returns of the Republican enrollment made during the four days of registration preceding the last election show a big increase over the enrollment for the same period of 1898.

Policemen Mahoney and Mallon, up to last night attached to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, may be dismissed from the force as the result of charges made against them by Miss Eva Glover, who is connected with the Friendly Aid Society.

Page 9.

President Perkins of the Importers and Traders' National Bank says that the Schroeter transaction, involving alleged fraud in the use of spurious Virginia bonds, the charge being brought by Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., was "square" and that the bank will meet the charge in court.

Page 12.

Contractor McDonald said yesterday he had decided to apply to the Rapid Transit Board for more time in which to qualify. Mr. Orr said he would probably not get ten days more.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, who has resigned as pastor of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, admits that he has refused to officiate at the baptism of infants for months past.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
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Railroads.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

SCHOOL FIRE CAUSES PANIC.

Flames Cut Off Escape by Stairway and Many Children Are Hurt at Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 2.—Flames broke out in the cellar of the Livingston Public School to-day when the afternoon session was partly over and the alarm was not given until after the fire had obtained considerable headway. The children responded promptly to the fire drill commands, and all went well until it was found that the fire had eaten its way from the cellar up under the stairway and was burning the stairs.

The teachers and children on the first floor had little trouble in getting out, but those on the second floor were imprisoned with the fire burning between them and the doorway below, and a panic ensued. The only recourse was to jump from the windows. A big crowd gathered around the building within a few moments, and from the near-by houses quickly carried blankets, quilts, and comfortables. These were held beneath the windows, and into them the children jumped. About 125 made the leap, most of them landing safely.

Alice Shaw, ten years old, jumped too soon and fell on the hard ground and her skull was fractured. She will probably die. Three others either wholly or partly missed the blankets and struck the ground. Their injuries required their removal to a hospital, but they will recover. Many who struck the blankets bounded off, and striking the ground, received severe bruises and cuts. There were no fire escapes upon the building.

The school was badly damaged by the fire, the origin of which is not known.

MR. PREVOST'S ELECTION.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Referring to the election of Vice President Prevost of the Pennsylvania Railroad to a Directorship in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Mr. Patton, assistant to President Cassatt, said to-day to a reporter of THE TIMES:

"Mr. Prevost is the first official of the Pennsylvania Railroad to be elected a Director of the Baltimore and Ohio. The sole and entire significance of his election is that the Pennsylvania Railroad, having recently acquired very large interests in the Baltimore and Ohio, naturally desired representation in the directorate. For this reason Mr. Prevost was selected to fill the seat vacated by Gen. Fitzgerald."

"I cannot confirm the report that Mr. Prevost is also to be elected to the directorate of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. There is no vacancy on that board at present, but when one does occur the Pennsylvania Railroad will seek representation in that body also. Whether Mr. Prevost will be selected, or some other official, I cannot, of course, predict."

No Strike on the Great Northern.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 2.—The Grievance Committee and the Grand Chiefs of trainmen and conductors of the employes of the Great Northern Railroad opened the vote to-day on the question of a general strike. The vote was against the proposition, and the men returned home.

POLICY EVIL FLOURISHING

Many Complaints Come from Capt. Haughey's Precinct.

DECLARES HE IS POWERLESS

Writer Carries His Office in His Hat—Capt. Goddard Has a Remedy in an Amendment to the Law.

Many complaints have lately come to THE NEW YORK TIMES about the almost open way the policy sharks are now operating in this city and the seeming indifference of the police to the operations that go on almost under their eyes. The most persistent of these complaints have come from residents of the section lying between Second and Lexington Avenues and Ninety-seventh to One Hundred and Third Street, a district comprised in the Twenty-ninth Police Precinct, the station house of which is in East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and is presided over by Capt. Haughey.

This district is full of cheap tenements, especially on Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets, between Second and Lexington Avenues, where many negroes reside, and it is said here, as is always the case in cheap tenement districts, the policy shark has found his richest harvest.

Policy playing has never, even during the sporadic crusades that have been initiated against it, been stamped out. Even the police admit that it exists, and that they are practically helpless to move against it. It is claimed as a fact by those who have studied the situation that the police have never tried to eradicate the evil for the reason that the game is backed by persons of political influence and that the same persons who are known to manage the police end of other gambling concessions are large interested in policy as well.

Whatever may be the reasons for police lethargy, it is a generally admitted fact that the policy writer and backer is now reaping an uninterrupted harvest, and the manner in which the writer conducts the game nowadays makes it very hard, under the law as it exists at present, to catch him in the act, and if he is caught, a fine, which the backer pays, is imposed and the game goes on as usual.

Formerly the policy writer had his shop where he conducted business, and it was not hard to locate him on account of the steady stream of abject looking men, bedraggled women, and unkempt children who were continually going to and coming from the shop.

When a place like this was spotted by a citizen and the fact was reported to the police, the commanding officer in the precinct used to go to the writer and warn him to close up. This he did at once, only to open up again in the neighborhood, and it did not take long to apprise the customers of the change.

But the policy writer nowadays works his scheme in another way. Instead of having his customers come to him, he goes to them. He does away with the item of rent for his shop, he minimizes the chances of detection, and he brings the game so close to the policy fiends that there is no chance for escape.

A man or woman who has acquired the policy-playing habit, and it is asserted that there are many of these to whom the vice is all that opium smoking is to the opium fiend, may make up his or her mind to quit, but with the writer at the door it is hard for a person habituated to the vice to resist, and, knowing this, the writer makes it as easy for the victim as possible.

The writer therefore makes his daily rounds of the tenement houses in his district. He knows the weaknesses of his victims and plays upon them, and it was learned yesterday that there are in the district given above some half dozen writers who knock with great regularity every morning at the victim's door, gets from him or her the gig to be played, writes the slip in the victim's house, and collects the few pennies. It is said that in many instances, babies, scarcely able to lisp the numbers, meet the writer at the door and tell him the numbers and hand him the pennies.

That the police know of this method of operation is shown by the statement Capt. Haughey made to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday, when the complaints from citizens in his precinct were shown to him. The latest complaint is dated Feb. 1, and says:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it possible through your valuable paper to put a stop to, or have raided, the policy shops that exist in the neighborhood of Second, Third, and Lexington Avenues, from Ninety-seventh to One Hundred and Third Street, some even in the rooms of tenants? It is useless to speak to the police in the district. This has been tried several times. Negroes and whites are both issuing policy slips and are continually playing policy before the eyes of children and the respectable families of the neighborhood.

A READER OF THE TIMES.

Capt. Haughey, when he first saw the communication, said it was probably written by some one who had a personal spite against him and wanted to get him out of the precinct. "If there is any policy being written," he said, "the writers are carrying their slips in their hats. A man might go up to your room and make out a slip and get your money, and no one but you and he would be any the wiser.

"The player is not going to give the writer away, and no one sees him doing business, so I don't see what we can do. Would there be any aid to us by a change in the law? Well, I'm not here to criticise the laws or to comment on them. That's for the Judges. We do the best we can to enforce the laws as we find them."

Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the Republican leader in the Twentieth Assembly District, has been an active foe of the policy writer and backer for years. He has had many passages with precinct commanders, notably Carls in Delancey and Martens, and has been more or less successful for the time in breaking up the game in his district, outside of which his operations do not extend.

It was through his efforts that several policy writers were sent to prison a few weeks ago, the first time that such a punishment has been inflicted. He said yesterday that wherever the policy playing vice took root there a plague spot was made, and pauperism became rampant.

Few things, he maintained, would do as much toward decreasing pauperism as the incarceration of the policy writer and backer, and through Theron G. Strong Capt. Goddard has had introduced in the Legislature a bill making it a misdemeanor for the first offense and a felony thereafter to have policy writing materials in one's possession.

"Under the law as it now exists," said Capt. Goddard, "it has been extremely hard to catch the writer, because he had to be taken in the act of receiving money for a play, or while actually writing one. If this bill passes, it will have the same effect as the bill that provides for the punishment for having burglars' tools in one's possession. If, then, the police can be stirred up the writers will have to explain their possession of policy books and slips or take the consequences.

"It is within my knowledge that the police know the writers and claim that arrests are innocuous because the writers cannot be caught in the act. That they know who the writers are is proved by the fact that wherever there is a special outcry the police go out at once and run in a few writers, who are thereupon brought to court and promptly discharged for want of evidence.

"There will be a hearing on this bill in Albany on Feb. 7, when ex-Judge Olcott, Gen. Andrews, Theron G. Strong, Alexander Mason, Magistrate Cornell, and I will be there to speak in favor of it.

"This is not a crusade on my part against gambling, although I do not say that I would not join one if it was properly planned and conducted, but it is a crusade against a vice that produces direct pauperism. I have had a great deal of experience with it, and I am heartily with THE NEW YORK TIMES in any effort to stamp out a vice that produces such baneful results."

Lake Shore Limited.
Every day leaves New York 5:30 P. M., arrives Cleveland next morning for breakfast and Chicago little palatable doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS UNEASY

They Fear that Senator Jones's Reputed Connection with Trusts Will Hurt the Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Democrats from the cotton States are getting uneasy over the position which will be occupied in the coming campaign by Senator Jones of Arkansas as Chairman of the National Committee, particularly if one of the principal issues shall be the question of trusts. Some of the Southerners are hearing from their constituents that Senator Jones is a trust magnate, and that the party will be in an uncomfortable position if it makes an anti-trust campaign when its helmsman is identified with the evils complained of.

The attack seems to be of the same sort as that recently made against Senator Morgan of Alabama. Mr. Jones's relations with trusts are said to be limited to the holding of stock in the round cotton bale concern.

It is reported that some of the Southern Congressmen laid the situation before Col. Bryan during his recent visit, and that the Democratic leader gave them cold comfort and seemed to be amused at the idea of Senator Jones as an octopus.

NO LITERARY COMMITTEE YET.

Republicans Uncertain as to What Issues Democrats Will Raise.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Owing to the uncertainty as to the form in which the Democrats intend to make their campaign against the Administration, the Republican Literature Committee will not be organized for some time, perhaps not until after the National Convention has been held. Little literature will be issued until then.

There is no certainty whether the Democratic campaign will be made principally on the old Chicago platform ideas or on more modern questions. The preliminary literary work on the Republican side is being looked after by William H. Hissey of Ohio, who did similar work for the State Committee during the last campaign. He recently came to Washington at the invitation of Senator Hanna.

THE KENDALS SUBSCRIBE.

Give $1,000 for the War Benefit Performance at the Empire.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal have subscribed $1,000 for the performance to be given at the Empire Theatre, New York, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of American soldiers and sailors killed in the war with Spain and of British soldiers who have fallen in the present war in South Africa.

PLANS OF THE BRICK TRUST.

Withdrawals of Capitalists Force Changes, but Project Is Assured.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 2.—The plans of the promoters of the Hudson River Brick Trust have been modified by the decision of a number of capitalists interested to withdraw from the scheme, giving as a reason that they could use their money more profitably in other directions. All insist that the Brick Trust can be made very successful, but it is asserted that the changed condition of financial affairs since last December affords opportunities in other directions. All have retired except Oakleigh Thorne and his uncle, Samuel Thorne, and perhaps Capt. Hayes.

Those named have abundant capital to carry out their plans. It is possible that they will not take in all the plants originally contemplated, but enough of the best will surely be included to show profits from the start. The yards of Charles A. Schultz at Kingston will be taken, and the remainder of his money will be paid to him next week.

It is stated that Oakleigh Thorne made the mistake of accepting the word of some of the members of his syndicate instead of having them put down their subscriptions in writing.

LIBBY CREEK MINE ATTACHED.

Montana Concern in the Hands of a Sheriff—May Start Up Again.

Special to The New York Times.

LIBBY, Mont., Feb. 2.—Deputy Sheriff Andrew Swaney this morning served attachment papers on the Libby Creek Mining Company. The plaintiff is the Gates Iron Works Company of Chicago. All the machinery and other improvements which the Libby Creek Mining Company put on the Buzz Saw Mine during the past Summer, are now in the hands of the Sheriff.

It has been known for some time that the company was in financial difficulties, and its failure to meet a payment which came due to-day places the mine again in the hands of the original owners. It is said that the company has made two payments amounting to $30,000 on the property, and that in addition has expended in the neighborhood of $150,000 in putting in machinery and other improvements for the operation of the mine.

The mine has been in operation only a short time, and but a few carloads of concentrates were shipped to the smelter. It is not thought that the mine will lie idle for any length of time. The mine is owned by New York and Chicago capitalists.

RIGHT TO ERECT SKYSCRAPERS.

Suit Against Safe Deposit Company That Put Up a Tall Building.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Whether skyscrapers that are owned by corporations chartered to operate safety deposit vaults do not exceed the terms of such charters is a question which it is proposed to test through a petition filed in the Circuit Court by Charles E. Rector, the New York restaurant man, who asks the court to appoint a receiver for the Hartford Deposit Company, owners of the Hartford Building.

The petition is made on the ground that the company has exceeded its charter by renting offices instead of confining its business to the building and operating of deposit vaults. Promoters of other buildings which are conducted in Chicago by corporations that organized to build vaults are watching with interest for developments in the proceeding.

Mr. Rector is a stockholder in the building to the extent of $5,500. The court is asked to appoint a receiver to sell the building. Mr. Rector may recover the value of his stock, with all dividends previously declared.

ANTHONY DECKER CAUGHT.

Believed to be Responsible for Counterfeit Canadian Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 2.—The arrest of Anthony Decker in Baltimore last evening by the Secret Service of the United States, acting under request from the Canadian Government police, concludes one of the most successful counterfeiting schemes of the decade. Decker had assumed the name of A. Rose, and, it is alleged, although none of the plates were found in his possession, that he was the man who was responsible for the counterfeit one-dollar Dominion bills with which this country was flooded prior to May of last year.

Steps will be taken to extradite Decker, who will probably be tried in Woodstock, where his son, who had also assumed the name of Rose, was arrested yesterday by Detective Perkinson of the Dominion police. In the possession of the latter were found press plates for five-dollar Molsons Bank bills, dies for portions of bills, and six cans of coloring material.

Most Superb Day Train in the World.
The "Royal Limited" leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty St., daily 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

MR. WHITNEY HOLDS KEY TO GAS WAR

Sage and Other Standard Stock Purchased by Him.

DEFEATS THE ROCKEFELLERS

Vantage Ground Secured, He Got His Own Price for the Power Company Shares.

The purchaser of the Standard Gas Light Company stock which Russell Sage, then its President, sold over five weeks ago, was William C. Whitney. Mr. Whitney controls not only this block, of some 5,700 shares, but the former Andrews estate holdings, amounting to about 12,000 shares, and other lots which swell the total to between 25,000 and 30,000 shares. He is now by all odds the largest stockholder in the Standard Company, will put his own representative into the President's chair next April, and is confidently said to hold the key of the entire gas war situation in his hands.

These developments have been for weeks kept concealed from almost everybody but Mr. Whitney's business associates. The public has been completely in the dark, and always prone to credit the Rockefellers with being the purchasers of the large blocks of Standard stock which were known to have changed hands. On the day of the panic, Dec. 23, 1899, the day when rumors were rife that Mr. Whitney had been "hard hit," he put over $1,000,000 in the shape of a certified check into the hands of Dwight Braman of the Boston Stock brokerage firm of Dwight Braman & Co., and Mr. Braman bought for him Mr. Sage's stock. Mr. Braman later purchased the Andrews and other holdings for Mr. Whitney.

Another fact that came to light yesterday was that the sale of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company (owned by Mr. Whitney, and Thomas F. Ryan, Anthony N. Brady, and others of his associates in the Whitney syndicate) to the Consolidated Gas Company, which was paid for almost wholly by the issue of the Consolidated Gas Company's interest-bearing notes, was made some time after Mr. Whitney's purchase of Standard stock, and was in a large measure due to it. The Rockefellers and other interests behind the Consolidated Gas Company saw that Mr. Whitney, by doing what they had in vain tried to do, had got a vantage position in the gas war, and they suggested a combination. According to Dwight Braman, Mr. Whitney, instead of selling out his power company stock at a loss, in other words, being forced to do it because of misfortunes caused by the panic, got his own price for it.

MAY END GAS WAR.

As Mr. Whitney is now in the Consolidated Gas Company board with Mr. Ryan and Mr. Brady, and will soon enter the Standard Company's board, a merger of those two corporations is naturally expected, and if it takes place it will undoubtedly hasten the termination of the gas war. Mr. Braman, who lives in this city during the Winter, was seen at the Hotel Cambridge last night and made the following statement regarding the situation:

"The so-called mysterious purchase of the entire stock of Russell Sage in the Standard Gas Light Company of New York was made by me for William C. Whitney on the day of the panic in Wall Street last December. Mr. Whitney alone, I found, had sufficient pluck and power that day to grasp the situation when financial affairs were at their darkest.

"This gas war in New York has been going on for many months, and not only are the entire people of New York vitally interested in the matter, but millions of dollars have been wasted belonging to the shareholders, with no result, but with Mr. Whitney holding the key of the situation which all others had failed to obtain, a fair solution now of the difficult question may be attained. Several million dollars' worth of the stock has been acquired, and what took unlimited pluck and courage, with unlimited and powerful resources, has been obtained by Mr. Whitney unknown to any one."

PERSUADED MR. WHITNEY.

Mr. Braman, when asked how he came to take hold of the matter, said that he was himself interested in the Standard Gas Light Company. He then explained that his interest had been acquired in the purchases made for Mr. Whitney. He had reasons for desiring to see the gas war ended and had induced Mr. Whitney to buy the Sage stock, believing that such a purchase would greatly improve matters.

"We have had to transfer the stock to other names to cover up the transaction," said Mr. Braman. "The entire block bought for Mr. Whitney is something less than 30,000 shares. Of these about 15,000 are common and the rest preferred. The entire stock issue of the company is a little over 93,000 shares, common and preferred. The company issued 6,000 shares of preferred stock, and sold them at par to pay the expenses of the gas war, and even then had to skip a dividend. Well, the stock I own is a small part of the block bought for Mr. Whitney, but the whole thing is controlled by him under an agreement by us, and I presume he will let his friends in on some of the stock."

"Can you say whether you paid 140 for Mr. Sage's common, and 170 for his preferred stock?" Mr. Braman was asked.

"Well, those are my guesses," he said. "I do not want to discuss that. But we paid a good price for it. We paid more for it than we paid for subsequently acquired holdings, because Mr. Sage was President of the company and an important man, and we had to have his stock. The Rockefellers tried to buy his stock for about the same price, and couldn't do it. But I am a pretty good friend of Mr. Sage, and managed to get it. Mr. Sage had to deliver, under the contract, more stock than his own holdings, and he had to go into the market and buy the extra stock to turn over to us. We got about 7,000 shares in all from him. We got some of the other Standard stock much lower, securing common stock at par and preferred as low as 120. Of course, if we had bought the stock in the open market we should have run the price way up in bidding for it."

MR. WHITNEY GOT HIS PRICE.

"Did Mr. Whitney sell his power company holdings at a figure above the market price?" Mr. Braman was asked.

"Oh, yes," said he, "he got his own price for it."

"Will his purchases end the war?"

"The prospects are certainly good. Mr. Whitney is a fair-minded man. Now that he controls the Standard—for the next largest stockholder only has 3,000 shares—things ought to come to a good business basis. He will treat other shareholders fairly. No negotiations have been begun on the strength of his purchase of Standard stock, but now that it becomes publicly known, the other people interested will come to terms, I think."

Mr Braman, when questioned on the possibility of a merger, said: "I think there ought to be one big company which would manufacture gas and electric power also."

He said that the Protective Committee of the Standard Gas Light Company knew nothing of Mr. Whitney's purchase.

The Directors of the Standard Company held another special meeting yesterday, the second in eight days, and elected Vice President Frank Tilford President pro tem. Oliver S. Carter, one of the Protective Committee, was elected a Vice President, the others being Mr. Tilford and Charles Dana.

ATTACKS THE CONSOLIDATED.

George A. Lamb served the papers yesterday in the stockholders' suit he is bringing to set aside the recent annual election of the Consolidated Gas Company. The petitioner, his client, is Charles C. Bull of the law firm of Bull & Edgar, 27 William Street. Mr. Bull is Secretary of the Calumet Club, and one of its Governors.

The papers included, besides the petition, affidavits by William W. Lyon, who attended the aforesaid meeting, and by Mr. Lamb. The case will come before Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part I., at 10:30 o'clock on Feb. 14. The attorneys for the company are Turner, McClure & Rolston, and Simpson, Thacher & Barnum.

Mr. Lamb's affidavit goes at length into the merits of the case. Speaking of the absorption by the Consolidated Gas Company of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, the corporate name of which he shortens in his affidavit, he avers:

"The capital stock of this company was almost as large as that of the Consolidated Gas Company, and, in addition, it had, what the Consolidated Gas Company had not, a bonded indebtedness, which bonded indebtedness amounted to over thirty million dollars. That, in addition, it was notorious in the community that the New York Electric Light, Heat and Power Company had been capitalized on a basis of great extravagance, its common stock representing neither property nor money, and its acquisition by the Consolidated Gas Company constituted a serious menace to the future and prosperity of that company. In support of this assertion to your deponent, the instance of the purchase of the securities of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company was cited, in which the New York Electric Light gave over twenty millions of its bonds in exchange for less than ten millions of the common stock of the Edison Company, the amount of the bonds being many millions in excess of the market value of the Edison stock.

Mr. Lamb says that he represented sixteen stockholders at the meeting by proxy and acted as adviser to others personally present. He charges that the "ruffianism and disorder" at the meeting had been prearranged by the Directors to avoid discussion, and that "the object of the conspiracy" was to compel the stockholders of the company to "give value to certain worthless stock, which nobody pretends to have been issued either for property or for cash, and which by its very presence as collateral security to the loans of a prominent banking institution of this State had brought upon it discredit and embarrassment."

This refers to the $2,000,000 of Consolidated interest-bearing notes, issued in payment for New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power stock, and on which the State Trust Company loaned $2,000,000.

The petitioner asks that the election be declared void and a new one ordered.

LIGHTING COMPANIES MERGE.

Certificates Filed Covering Seven Concerns in This City.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Certificates of merger of six lighting companies in New York City with the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company have been filed with the Secretary of State. They are the North River Electric Light and Power Company, the New York Heat, Light and Power Company, Manhattan Lighting Company, Mount Morris Electric Light Company, Borough of Manhattan Electric Company, and Block Lighting and Power Company No. 1.

The New York Gas and Electric Light Heat, and Power Company in each case takes all the stock, assets, and franchises of each company and assumes its obligations.

The capital stock taken from each company is as follows:

North River Electric Light and Power Company	$400,000
New York Light, Heat and Power Company	375,000
Manhattan Lighting Company	250,000
Mount Morris Electric Light Company	1,500,000
Block Lighting and Power Company, No. 1	98,000
Borough of Manhattan Electric Company	1,000,000

Announcement of the merging of the six above-mentioned lighting companies with the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company was made last February, when the company filed a mortgage of $15,000,000 on its property at Ninety-seventh Street and East River, to secure a bond issue with which to acquire the smaller corporations.

YOUNG GARFIELD IN REVOLT.

Senator Hanna Will Suppress Him for Fighting the Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Senator Hanna is said to have sent orders to Ohio that James R. Garfield must be suppressed. Mr. Garfield, who is the son of the late President, has been posing as an anti-Cox leader, and has recently undertaken to capture the scalp of R. O. Phillips, who represents in Congress the Twentieth Ohio District, which includes a large part of the City of Cleveland.

Garfield has made such a vigorous fight that Mr. Philips has appealed to Hanna for aid.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL IN DANGER.

Alleged Discovery Made that Japan Under the New Treaty Would Have Equal Rights Under the Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—There have been many indications of late that the chances for passage of the Hanna-Payne Subsidy bill are not good, and that its promoters are growing anxious about it. Soon after the meeting of Congress a determination was discovered among Western members to favor a form of subsidy different from that proposed by Senator Hanna and Representative Payne, the offer being to grant bounties on cargoes exported in American ships instead of paying subsidies to American ships on the basis of miles sailed and the tonnage of the vessels making the sailings. This has been found, however, to be wholly impracticable.

Representative Stevens of Minnesota is credited with having made the discovery that under the last treaty with Japan and with other nations we are precluded from granting subsidies to ships of American owners under the terms of the proposed Hanna bill, unless we also grant them to Japan. The impression is that the discovery is merely that of a promise to grant to all treaty nations the bounties paid to vessels of the United States on cargoes of native products.

Senator Cushman K. Davis said to-night that a memorandum had been handed to him during the day pointing out that there was some inconsistency between the Hanna-Payne bill and the last treaty entered into with Japan. "I have not read it yet," said Senator Davis, "and I do not know exactly what the alleged inconsistency is supposed to be. I believe it is in the provision in the treaty with regard to equality of privileges in the matter of bounties. I have put the memorandum aside, intending to examine it carefully to-morrow."

Representative Payne said that he had no idea what the claim of conflict between the treaty and the Subsidy bill rests upon, as he has heard nothing of the memorandum, although he had heard in an indirect way that an attack was to be made upon the bill based upon the commercial treaty with Japan. He knew of no conflict between the provisions of the treaty and those of the bill.

"The Subsidy bill," declared Mr. Payne, emphatically, "will not be withdrawn."

STEAMSHIP IN DISTRESS.

Spanish Vessel with Broken Rudder Anchored Off Sandy Hook.

Pilot Ryerson, who came in on the steamer Hispania late last night, reported that a Spanish steamer was anchored four miles southeast of Scotland Lightship with her rudder broken. Ryerson said the vessel was unmanageable, and that she was in need of assistance.

Fastest to Palm Beach and Miami, Fla.
Through Pullman car leaving New York daily 8:55 A. M. via Penn. R. R., arrives Palm Beach and Miami next evening. Only line one night out. 2 other trains. Apply Atlantic Coast Line, 229 Broadway.—Adv.

KENTUCKY ON THE VERGE OF CONFLICT

It Is Feared Clash of Arms Cannot Be Averted.

DEMOCRATS HOLD A SESSION

Meet Secretly and Again Declare Goebel Is Governor.

RESORT TO THE COURTS

Granting of an Injunction Against Taylor To-day May Precipitate the Trouble—Republicans Will Ignore Court's Order.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 3.—The first clash between the executive and judicial powers of the State occurred to-day. A still greater clash is imminent to-morrow, and beyond to-morrow lies a sea with skies so lowering and so stormy that no politician of either party can predict where it will carry the Kentucky ship of state.

There is the chance that things will, as Congressman June Gayle expresses it, "drift around all right," but there are other chances also, and if things are to "drift around all right," they must strike a counter current, and strike it soon.

There can no longer be any concealment of the fact that affairs are bordering on conflict in arms, and the beginning of the crisis is at hand. It may be that the political difficulties will be settled by the courts of law, but the blood of men is hot in Kentucky now, and legal process may provide a remedy too dilatory to please a few of the more impatient, and it is in the power of these to create a world of woe at almost any time.

The clash of to-day came when an officer of the Circuit Court of Franklin County was arrested by the military while attempting to serve notice of a legal proceeding on Gov. Taylor. The clash of to-morrow may come when the officers of that court attempt to enforce the rulings of its Presiding Judge.

BECKHAM TO BE IN CONTROL.

J. C. W. Beckham will to-morrow be Acting Governor in place of Goebel, who is incapacitated from performing the duties of the office. A physician's certificate was made out to-night, declaring that Mr. Goebel was unable and will for some time be unable to act, and, by virtue of this, the reins of power will be placed in the hands of Mr. Beckham, who will immediately exercise all the functions of the position.

He will have the power, according to the Democrats, of appointing all officers that are selected by the Governor, and he will probably make these appointments without delay. The first announcement to be made will probably be that of Gen. John B. Castleman of Louisville as Adjutant General. It is stated positively by the Democratic leaders that Gen. Castleman will accept the position as soon as it is offered to him, and it will be offered without delay, now that it is definitely known that he will accept it.

Behind this Judge the Democrats will have to-morrow for the first time the active executive head in the person of Acting Governor Beckham, and from the Democratic standpoint, a regularly appointed Adjutant General, whose orders the troops now encamped around the Capitol building are bound to obey. If they decline to obey, the new Adjutant General will, the Democrats claim, have the power to organize military forces of his own and proceed against all people who defy the authority of his office and that of the Governor of the State, whom he represents.

CIVIL WAR FEARED.

On the other hand, the Republicans are fixed in their attitude that there is an insurrection in the State; that Beckham and the actions of his Adjutant General and his orders are those of people acting in opposition to law. They believe that they alone are in the right, and, as there can be but one right and all else wrong, those who show resistance to the proclamation of Gov. Taylor are in rebellion against the Commonwealth. They will resist any attempt of any kind to remove them from their position around the Capitol, meeting force with force, and that means civil war.

The first clash of to-day came when Alonzo Walker, a stenographer employed by the Democratic attorneys, was placed under arrest in the Capitol grounds, charged with conduct tending to incite mutiny and riot. The conduct consisted in pinning to the door of the private office of Gov. Taylor a notice that to-morrow morning the Democratic attorneys would appear before Judge Cantrell of the Circuit Court and ask for an injunction restraining Gov. Taylor from all interference with the movements of the Legislature and from his announced attempt to remove it to London, in this State. Walker was at once placed in custody by orders of Col. Roger Williams, the commanding officer of the forces now gathered around the Capitol.

INJUNCTION WILL ISSUE.

To-morrow the injunction will be asked, and there is no doubt that it will be granted.

Judge Cantrell has the reputation of being a man who will attempt by all means in his power to enforce the rulings handed down from his bench. He will most certainly use all the power in his hands to secure the operation of his injunction. It is equally certain that the Republicans will pay no attention to Judge Cantrell, or his writs. The Democrats claim that the action of the Republicans in arresting Walker, while he was attempting to carry out the orders of the court, has placed them in contempt of court, and they will make all that is possible of the point.

Gov. Taylor this morning ordered that nobody should be admitted to the grounds of the Capitol under any circumstances. The passes which heretofore have entitled soldiers to go through the lines were taken up as soon as presented. The object of the new order was to prevent any civilian from serving any legal papers upon him. But these precautions failed.

TAYLOR WILL PERSEVERE.

Gov. Taylor gives no intimation of abrogating his proclamation calling for the Legislature to assemble at London. He is making all arrangements for the session there. Many Republicans went home last night and this morning, all intending to go to London Monday.

"It is probable that a quorum will not be present at the opening session of the Legislature," said Representative Yarberry, "but there will be before Tuesday night, of that you can rest assured."

He spoke with great confidence and created the impression that appears to be prevalent that the Republicans have something in reserve. Every effort to discover what the Republicans propose to do is baffled either by the restrictions against speaking placed around those in authority or reticence on their part.

Republican members of the Legislature will hold a caucus at London Monday. Senator Barrett of Louisville will preside.

DEMOCRATS MEET.

Despite all precautions taken and threats made by Gov. Taylor and his sympathizers, the Democratic members of the Legislature this afternoon effected a regular organization for the first time since the swearing in of William Goebel. A secret session of the members of both houses was held in one of the parlors of the Capitol Hotel, at which the election of Mr. Goebel as Governor and J. C. W. Beckham as Lieutenant Governor was reaffirmed, first in separate sessions of the House and Senate, and afterward in a joint session. Preceding this action the members of the Senate elected as President pro tem. Senator Carter, who was nominated for that position at yesterday's caucus.

Immediately after this action the oath was again administered to Mr. Goebel, this time by Judge Cantrell.

A committee of the members of the House, composed of Representatives Finn, Lafferty, and Cochran, was also appointed to draw up a set of resolutions showing the condition of affairs as it exists at the State capital to-day, and covering thoroughly the Democratic side of the controversy. These resolutions will be formally presented to the next session of the Democratic members of the Legislature, to be held Monday.

The session, which lasted for nearly two hours, was kept as secret as possible for fear of interference. No further sessions will be held until Monday, an adjournment being taken until that time, and probably no further attempt will be made to hold sessions in the State House.

After ratifying their former action in regard to the Governorship and Lieutenant Governorship, considerable discussion took place as to the plan of action to be taken regarding the session of the Legislature called by Gov. Taylor at London next Tuesday. Though none of those who attended the caucus cared to discuss the matter, it seems to be well understood among the Democratic members of the Legislature that the session in London will be ignored altogether by them, and that no Democrat will attend "until compelled to do so."

The Democratic committee, composed of Representatives Finn, Lafferty, and Cochran, appointed at the afternoon session of the Legislature held in the Capitol Hotel to prepare an address to the public, issued a statement to-night on behalf of the Democratic members of the Legislature.

After reviewing the history of the present trouble, the appeal says in conclusion:

"In this awful crisis, the representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky present this memorial to the citizens of the State and the Union, and ask their earnest co-operation in a peaceful settlement of this conflict by law and through the lawful and Constitutional channel—the courts of the State.

"We call upon the people of this State, without regard to party affiliation, to assemble in the various county seats, in mass convention, and announce whether this conflict shall be settled by law or force."

TAYLOR TO GO TO LONDON.

Two companies of infantry left here today for London, where they will preserve the peace during the session of the Legislature that will, under the proclamation of Gov. Taylor, begin in that place on T

was filed in the Circuit Court this morning, and states that the motion will be made to-morrow morning, and is as follows:

"W. S. Taylor and Daniel Collier

"You, and each of you, are hereby notified that on Saturday, Feb. 3, 1900, we will ask for an order of injunction restraining you and each of you, and all others, from interfering with meetings of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky in any manner whatever, or from assembling said Legislature at the City of London, Laurel County, Ky., upon petition this day filed in the Franklin Circuit Court, and from committing any of the wrongs or unlawful acts therein set forth.

"Said motion will be made before the Hon. James E. Cantrell of the Fourteenth Judicial District of Kentucky, in the Circuit Court Room, in the Court House at Frankfort, Ky., at or about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M."

The petition, signed by all the Democratic members of the Legislature, was also filed in the Circuit Court. After stating that all the signers had duly qualified either as Representatives or Senators, and had entered upon the discharge of their duties as such, the petition states:

"That when they were engaged in the discharge of their duties according to law, the defendant, W. S. Taylor, on the 30th day of January, 1900, without right or authority of law, and in violation of the Constitution of Kentucky, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, with force and arms, and with a regiment of the Kentucky State Guard, dispersed the General Assembly, of which these plaintiffs were members, and forcibly took possession of the Senate Chamber and the Hall of the House of Representatives, and stationed armed men therein, and has since prohibited these plaintiffs from assembling in the Capitol building in their respective chambers and assembling in joint session therein, and has interfered with the discharge of their duties, and is still interfering and threatening to interfere with these plaintiffs in the performance of their legal duties.

"That the said Taylor has, without right or authority of law, called the Legislature to meet in London, Laurel County, Ky., on the sixth day of February, 1900, a place remote from the seat of government, the said London being a small village situated in a sparsely populated part of the State, with no buildings or rooms or houses sufficient to accommodate the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in which to perform their legal duties.

"That he has stationed about the Capitol building and in the Senate Chamber and in the hall of the House of Representatives armed men, and has collected a large number of armed men who are now encamped in the Capitol square to prevent these plaintiffs from meeting and discharging their duties as representatives of the people, and is threatening by force and violence and said unlawful methods to continue in the future to prevent them from assembling and discharging their duties as such representatives.

"They state that the aforesaid unlawful acts by the said Taylor are against the will and consent of each house of the General Assembly and the members thereof. They say that the two houses had not disagreed in respect to the time of adjournment, nor had they disagreed in reference to adjournment at all, but at the time of the aforesaid unlawful and violent interference they were peaceably engaged in the discharge of their duties as Senators and Representatives of the Commonwealth of the State of Kentucky."

The plaintiffs then quote the provision of the Constitution of the State of Kentucky which Gov. Taylor claims gave him the power to adjourn the Legislature. The petition then continues:

"The plaintiffs now state that they had not in any manner disagreed as to the adjournment of either house, nor had they in any respect been guilty of any dereliction of duty, nor had they failed or refused to faithfully perform the duties pertaining to the General Assembly and their respective offices. But they say notwithstanding said fact the defendants are now threatening by a force of arms and other violent methods to force the Legislature to meet at London, Laurel County, Ky., and still refuse and threaten to prevent a meeting of the General Assembly in their respective chambers at the State Capitol or anywhere in the City of Frankfort, the seat of government of this Commonwealth, and unless enjoined and restrained by the orders of this honorable court they will prevent the meeting of the General Assembly at the place designated by the Constitution and the laws of this Commonwealth.

"The plaintiffs further aver that, denying the right of the defendant to make the adjournment of the General Assembly without their consent, they, the plaintiffs, have repeatedly made effort to enter the hall of the House of Representatives and the Senate Chamber at regular hours, for transacting their business, and have been met with a large military force, acting under the order of the defendant, W. S. Taylor, and his Adjutant General, and prohibited from entering into either house for the purpose of discharging their duties. They further say that the seat of government had not become dangerous from an enemy or from any contagion, nor had it become dangerous from any cause save the lawlessness brought about by the defendant's own unlawful and wrongful acts.

"If the defendants are permitted to continue in the exercise of these unlawful acts, great and irreparable injury will result, not only to the State, but to these plaintiffs.

"The acts and doings of the defendant are in plain violation of the Constitution, of the rights of each and all of these plaintiffs, and destructive of that department of the Government that is intrusted with the sole power of passing and enacting such laws as may be deemed best for the public interest.

"We therefore ask an immediate injunction enjoining and restraining the defendants and all others from removing or attempting to remove this legislative body to the City of London, or elsewhere than the Capitol at Frankfort, and, furthermore, that the defendants and all others be enjoined and restrained from preventing by a force, military or otherwise, the plaintiffs from entering into the public building known as the State House, in order that they may discharge their official duties to their constituents and to the State."

TAYLOR'S LAWYERS CONFER.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2.—It is understood that an important conference of Gov. Taylor's attorneys is being held here to-night. In the conference are said to be ex-Gov. Bradley, Judge Yost, Col. W. C. P. Breckenridge, A. E. Willson, and others. It is reported that they are discussing the advisability of asking for an injunction here in the Federal court restraining Goebel from attempting to usurp the powers of Governor.

TROOPS TENDERED TO GOEBEL.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—Dispatches from numerous points in Kentucky report the tender of troops, if needed to sustain the Goebel Government. Among them is the offer of Col. Gaither of Harrodsburg, heretofore a strong anti-Goebel man. At Richmond Ky., Dr. Frazee, one of Morgan's Cavalry, in a few hours enlisted fifty men. Similar offers come from scores of other towns, none of which has been accepted.

ANOTHER KILLING IN KENTUCKY

W. S. Wright Shot from Ambush Near His Home in Letcher County.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITESBURG, Ky., Feb. 2.—W. S. Wright, a lifelong Democrat and former member of the Legislature from Letcher County, has been shot and killed. Despite reports to the contrary, the killing was not due to the strained political feeling existing in Kentucky, though that may possibly have hastened the end.

For several years strained relations had existed between Wright and the Reynolds brothers, and their friends had been drawn into it. There had been several shooting engagements, but in the main the mountain method was pursued, and barns and other property of the partisans destroyed. There had not even been a serious wound inflicted until yesterday, when Wright, who was the representative of a large lumber firm, was riding out from his home in the direction of his work. He was shot from ambush and fell from his horse, dead, having been shot in the back of the head. Several other bullets entered his body.

Mr Wright's last participation in politics was five years ago, when he was defeated for County Judge by the Republican candidate by a small vote.

To-morrow.

Among the attractive features in THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-morrow, Sunday, February 4th, will be a page of special contributions by well-known men on topics of present interest. They will include the following: Religion and the Nervous Temperament, by Dr. Charles L. Dana, Professor of Nervous Diseases, Cornell Medical College; The Motor Vehicle of the Near Future, by John Brisben Walker, editor of The Cosmopolitan; Features of the Mortgage Tax Bill, by Edwin R. A. Seligman, Professor of Political Economy and Finance, Columbia University; What Is an Adequate Waterway? being a discussion of the canal problem of this State, by Edward P. North, member American Society Civil Engineers. Interesting articles on the Drama, Music, and Society, together with a variety of entertaining miscellaneous matter, will be found in to-morrow's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Sunday, three cents. Daily, one cent.—Adv.

NO FEDERAL HELP FOR GOV. TAYLOR

The President Sees No Need to Interfere in Kentucky.

OFFICIAL NOTICE GIVEN OUT

Hoped That a Peaceable Solution Will Be Arrived At.

At the Same Time Members of the Cabinet Fear the Trouble May Affect the National Situation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Nearly the entire time of the Cabinet meeting to-day was taken up in a discussion of the situation in Kentucky and the rights and duties of the President in connection therewith. Almost immediately upon the receipt of Gov. Taylor's message last night, the President took up the question and consulted authorities on points with which he was not familiar. A decision was reached, and when Senator-elect Blackburn, with Representatives Rhea, Allen, Gilbert, Smith, and Wheeler, called this morning to protest against Federal interference in Kentucky, the President promptly gave them to understand that he had already reached a conclusion on the subject, and that he had found that the situation did not warrant the Federal authorities in interfering.

This decision was announced to the Cabinet immediately upon its convening. Attorney General Griggs, Secretary Root, and the other lawyers of the Cabinet sustained the President's conclusions. The law which must govern in this case authorizes Federal action only when the Legislature is not in session and cannot be convened. Gov. Taylor's message does not intimate that the Legislature of the State cannot be promptly convened, nor does he show that the conditions in Frankfort are such as would justify Federal intervention. The President and the members of his Cabinet, without exception, recognize the fact that the Legislature of the State of Kentucky by a majority thereof is the sole judge of which of the two contestants was elected Governor of the State at the recent election.

After the Cabinet meeting the following statement was made:

"The President has decided that no case has yet arisen to justify the intervention of the National Government in Kentucky, and has so informed the Governor."

Some significance may attach to the use of the word "Governor" in this statement, inasmuch as the reply was directed to Taylor.

The members of the Cabinet, while advising non-interference, deprecate the situation in Kentucky and are filled with anxiety for the outcome. It is realized that the conditions are fast outgrowing what was in the beginning regarded merely as a local Kentucky row. As one of the members of the Administration put it to-day, the consequences of this crisis may have a very serious bearing upon the National Government itself if they are carried along to the November elections. Should it happen that the result of those elections depends upon Kentucky's vote, there is a prospect of most serious trouble, with the State dominated by lawless elements and the law itself vague. If the National authorities could be induced by any consideration to enter the dispute, it would be with the purpose of endeavoring to so define the law in Kentucky as to obviate all chance of a miscarriage of the popular will as expressed at the polls next November.

A member of the Cabinet called attention to the fact that Gov. Taylor's appeal, as set out in the newspapers, (for he had not seen the paper,) did not call for troops, but merely asked recognition as Governor of Kentucky. Now, it was not quite clear to this official how the President, no matter how well disposed toward Gov. Taylor, could extend recognition to him save by honoring an appeal for troops. The points at which the Federal and State Governments come in contact are so few that the opportunity is not always open for any official exchange that would serve the purpose of Gov. Taylor.

While the Kentucky delegation was with the President to-day, Senator Lindsay arrived and was immediately ushered into the President's private office.

Senator-elect Blackburn and Representative Rhea acted as spokesmen for the party. They explained their deep solicitude lest a collision should occur between the warring elements in Kentucky and made the report that Gov. Taylor had solicited Federal intervention the text of their protest. They assured the President that the law and Constitution of Kentucky had been strictly followed by the Democrats in the contest over the Governorship and that they proposed to stand by the law. The crisis that had arisen they desired should be met in the courts and determined by the law. The Democrats they asserted, would abstain from violence. They simply desired a lawful and orderly settlement of the controversy. Federal intervention would only aggravate matters, intensifying the excitement, and almost certainly lead to trouble, and perhaps loss of life. They earnestly appealed to the President to avert such a calamity by abstaining from interference of any sort.

Mr. Blackburn and Representative Rhea said that they were going to Kentucky to counsel peace and obedience to the law. Senator Lindsay indorsed what his colleagues had said about the Democrats acting within the law and Constitution no matter how much men might differ as to the wisdom and justice of the merits of the contest. The despatch of Federal troops to Kentucky, he said, would, in his opinion, create anarchy and chaos.

The President in reply expressed his great anxiety over the situation, his profoundest wish that violence be avoided, and that the contest should be legally determined. He assured the delegation that he deplored the situation, and that Federal interference would come only as the last resort, after having been invoked by the proper authorities under the law and Constitution.

Senator Lindsay remained with the President a quarter of an hour after the delegation had left. On leaving the White House he said that it was the opinion of the authorities that a case had not been made out which would warrant Federal interference in Kentucky, and that he (Lindsay) was disposed to share that view. The Senator said, further, that he did not believe there would be any more bloodshed, and that before the week closed the present difficulties would be amicably settled, or in a fair way of settlement.

Upon being asked to-day why the Democrats of Kentucky had refused to leave the settlement of the controversy to the United States Supreme Court, Senator Lindsay, who is an eminent lawyer, replied that doubtless it was because they considered that the United States court had no jurisdiction. He added that the State court did have jurisdiction, and as it was supposed to be friendly it was not reasonable to ask the Kentucky Democrats to go to an outside court which had no jurisdiction, and concerning whose predilections or prejudices nothing was known.

Senator Deboe said that when he left Kentucky, just before the shooting occurred, he had every reason to believe that a peaceful solution would be secured. He had a plan to secure the intervention of Senators on both sides of the Chamber, and had received assurances that led him to believe this plan would settle the entire dispute. He feels now, however, that the plan is upset by the shooting, and that nothing can now be done in that line.

STATE LOST TO REPUBLICANS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Whatever may be the hope of the Republicans in Kentucky there is no sort of doubt that the Washington Administration has come to the conclusion that Gov. Taylor has blundered desperately and destroyed the prospect that he had a few days ago to throw the odium of the scandalous situation at Frankfort completely upon the Democrats. Up to the moment that Gov. Taylor substantially prorogued the Legislature, and then prevented it from meeting by force of arms, he had kept himself in position to demand and receive the sympathy, at least, of the President, and such assistance as might properly have been extended to him in his effort to maintain order.

The people had elected him by a much larger majority than the election returns showed Notwithstanding the efforts of election officers to make a return that would give Goebel the seat, the State Election Board, a creation of the Goebel law and of a Goebel Legislature, declared Taylor to have been elected, and he was sworn in. Repudiating the action of their own Election Board, the Democrats in the Legislature, having a majority, set up a contest and decided that Taylor was not elected.

Right here it is maintained by those who had up to that time sustained Taylor, the Republican Governor was right.

When the Republican Governor found that he was likely to be in need of Federal support he sent his appeal to the President, the form of which is yet carefully guarded for some unexplained reason. The President showed to him in the reply that went to Frankfort to-day that he had blocked his own wheel. The law says that troops can be sent to the support of a Governor of a State only when the Legislature cannot be convened. The Legislature of Kentucky can be convened if Taylor will permit it to be convened.

The conditions under which troops could be called for have been prevented by the action of Taylor. It is believed that he must see at once that he has spoiled his own case as completely as possible. There are Kentuckians here who have sympathized with Taylor and who yet believe that he was elected. They say that there is now no outcome of the muddle except to allow the Legislature to meet and carry out its programme. If this course had been permitted when it was attempted a few days ago, it is believed that the opposition to Goebel could safely have gone to the State with every prospect of winning it, not only next Fall, but in the next contest for Governor.

The mistake of Taylor or his advisers, the shooting of Goebel, and the inevitable rejection of Taylor's appeal to the President, will undoubtedly, in the estimation of Kentuckians who do not like Goebel or Goebelism, give Kentucky to the Democrats in November.

GOEBEL GAINS STRENGTH

Physicians Hold Out Hopes of Ultimate Recovery—An Operation May Be Necessary.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 2.—The condition of William Goebel is to-night considered better than at any time since he was shot. The iron will and the determination of the wounded man that he will not die by an assassin's bullet is, however, still considered the main factor in sustaining him, but to-night the attending physicians, for the first time, hold out some hope for his ultimate recovery. Mr. Goebel secured some sleep during the day, which increased his strength perceptibly, and, though unfavorable symptoms showed themselves at times, the sick man always rallied well.

Compared with twenty-four hours ago, his condition shows a decided improvement, his temperature being more nearly normal, though some fever still shows itself. His pulse and respiration are still high, but his kidneys, the condition of which last night was regarded as the most unfavorable symptom, are performing their functions in a more normal manner, thus obviating in a degree the danger of uraemic poisoning.

During the day Mr. Goebel complained somewhat of bed soreness, and he was turned partly on his side to relieve the strained muscles. This for a time had an unfavorable effect, but he soon rallied and shortly afterward fell into a light sleep. His temperature to-night is 100½, his respiration 38, and pulse 120. Should the wounded man succeed in passing through to-night well, his physicians express the hope that his recovery, though necessarily slow, will be sure.

"At present Gov. Goebel breathes altogether from his left lung," said Dr. Williams to-night. "Clotted blood has almost entirely coated his wounded right lung, which of course forms a natural bandage and prevents further bleeding, but later will prove somewhat a source of danger. The clotted blood will decompose in about eight days, and then it may be necessary to remove a section of a rib in order to remove the decomposed blood. The wound will then be drained, and the danger then will be from secondary hemorrhages."

BELIEVES WHITTAKER GUILTY.

Constable Says Supposed Assassin of Goebel Wanted to Bribe Him—Prisoner Denies the Charge.

FRANKFORT Feb. 2.—Constable Harrod, the officer who took Harland Whittaker, the alleged assassin of Goebel, to Louisville, has given out what is regarded as evidence pointing to the accused man's guilt. Harrod says that Whittaker, while en route to Louisville, said that he had some $3,000 at home and $5 in his pocket which he would give to be allowed to escape.

The officer also says that Whittaker contradicts the statement of Capt. Davis, in whose company he was found when arrested. Davis insists that Whittaker was sitting in a room adjoining Gov. Taylor's office when the shot that felled Senator Goebel was fired. Constable Harrod claims that Whittaker says he was on the third floor of the building.

Whittaker positively denies that he offered a bribe to Harrod. He says he is worth not over $30 and did not make the statement that he had $3,000 at home.

SUTTON HELD AS ASSASSIN.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 2.—Sheriff J. L. Sutton of Whitley County is still held a prisoner in Louisville. His case for drunkenness and disorderly conduct was called in the Police Court to-day, but was postponed until to-morrow because of the swearing out of a warrant for his arrest for malicious shooting by Constable Harrod of Frankfort.

This is the first time that Sutton has been charged with the shooting of Goebel. United States District Attorney Hill and State Inspector Lester appeared in court as friends of Sutton. They both maintain that Sutton's mind is deranged, and that he had nothing to do with the assassination of Goebel. His statement when arrested that he had not killed Goebel, but he knew who did, they say, was simply the wanderings of a diseased mind. Sutton's mission in Frankfort the day Goebel was shot, they say, was to deliver a prisoner to the penitentiary.

MAY OFFER $50,000 REWARD.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 2.—Some action is expected at the session of the Democratic legislators on Monday regarding the offering of a reward of $50,000 for the arrest and conviction of the would-be assassin of Mr. Goebel. The Democratic leaders to a man are in favor of such action, and, although only a small proportion of the rank and file of the Democratic legislators have been consulted in the matter, it is considered probable that favorable action will be taken when it is brought before them in regular session.

National Committeeman Urey Woodson, who is one of the chief advocates of the measure, said to-night that he had little doubt that the reward would be offered.

TAYLOR OFFERS A REWARD.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 2.—Gov. Taylor to-night personally offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the man who shot Goebel. In making the offer of the reward, Gov. Taylor states that the authorities of Franklin County, in which the crime was committed, have never requested him to officially offer a reward, and he therefore offers $500 as an individual.

ROBERTS ASKS FOR 90,000 MORE MEN

Rumored in London That Number Will Be Sent Him.

IMPRESSMENTS MAY BE MADE

It Is Said that the Volunteers Will Be Mobilized at Once.

All Movements Indicate that Gen. Buller Is Now Carrying Out an Important New Plan of Campaign.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Sensational rumors are current that the Militia Ballot act will be put in force Feb. 14, and that Gen. Lord Roberts, the Commander in Chief of the British forces in South Africa, has cabled for 90,000 additional men, which, it is added, the Government has promised to give him, sending 50,000 militia and volunteers and 40,000 militia reserves.

It is learned that the War Office intends to increase the regular army by fifteen battalions of infantry, adding these to the existing regiments.

It is also said that the volunteers will be mobilized forthwith. It is even asserted to-day, that the Cabinet has specially dealt with these matters.

The Militia Ballot act makes every unmarried man between eighteen and thirty years of age liable to serve for five years.

Heliograms flashed from Ladysmith three days ago say that the Boer investment lines then were thinning and that the besiegers were moving in force toward the Tugela, indicating that a collision was expected there. This intelligence bears out other signs that Gen. Buller purposed a fresh attack.

Lord Kitchener has been traveling from army to army in Northern Cape Colony, and Gen. French, by instructions, is now in Cape Town consulting with Lord Roberts. Large engineering constructions are proceeding at Modder River, suggesting that Lord Methuen's fortified camp has been selected as the base from which to invade the Free State. Numerous sidings, platforms, and warehouses are being built, and a permanent railway bridge is well advanced.

German strategists assert that the topography of the country would make invasion easier from Kimberley and the district northward than from the more rugged region of Sterkstroom or Colesberg. Therefore, they infer that the combined British forces will overwhelm the Boers at Magersfontein, and first relieve Kimberley as an incident of the invasion.

The War Office continues to reveal nothing of what has happened in Natal. Without exception the military critics regard with dismay the prospect of a renewal of the assaults unless Gen. Buller has been heavily reinforced, and there is nothing to indicate that this is the case.

There is no official news from Gen. Buller's headquarters, and the only information which has reached London, in any way, supporting the reports that he has recrossed the Tugela River is found in the dispatch announcing Lord Dundonald's reconnoisance, which is taken to indicate a prelude to renewed activity.

As the dispatch is three days old, and Lord Dundonald found no difficulty in crossing the river, it is not impossible Gen. Buller may have moved in the interim, and public anxiety is again concentrated on the Upper Tugela.

Spenser Wilkinson, who devotes his article in The Morning Post to-day to the principles upon which war should be conducted as applicable to South Africa, says

"The Boers have no great cities. Pretoria and Bloemfontein are not centres of national life, like Paris and London. To occupy them, therefore, would have but little effect, unless after a defeat of the Boer Army.

"The Boer power is the body of citizens constituting the army. It is, therefore, our first business to crush the biggest army, namely, that in the vicinity of Ladysmith. Though there have been apparently troops enough in South Africa, Gen. Buller has never had a sufficient number for this purpose. Accordingly, the outlines of the war reveal no bold and clear conception.

"Until the strategical idea emerges and controls the whole operation, there can be no decided turn in the tide."

RUMOR OF 800 BOERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Dispatches from elsewhere in South Africa merely tell of desultory shell firing, and the movements of patrols, though Cape Town mentions a rumor that Gen. French has captured 800 Boers, where and when, not being announced.

CAPE DUTCH UNEASY AGAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—"Gen. Buller's retreat," says the Cape Town correspondent of The Standard, "has resulted in a recrudescence of treasonable talk here. The bitter feeling of the Dutch against the British has possibly suggested the opportuneness of an organized attack on Sir Alfred Milner by the Ministerialist press, which has published an article, believed to have been written by Mr. Merriman, Secretary of the Cape Treasury, demanding Sir Alfred Milner's recall.

"The coming Congress of the Afrikander Bond is expected to consider a resolution expressing disapproval of 'the policy which led up to the war' and urging 'peace on fair terms.'"

The Cape Town correspondent of The Times, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"As a military train was traversing Hex River Pass to-day, an unknown individual fired a shotgun and killed a soldier. The occurrence of this outrage so near Cape Town suggests the advisability of reconsidering the decision not to enforce martial law throughout the Colony."

RUSSIA ACCUSED OF INTRIGUE.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The German Government has information that Vossolitzky, the Panslavist agitator, now in London, is supplying the press associations and the Continental papers with matter designed to embitter the relations of England and Germany and to weaken the Dreibund. Vossolitzky is regarded here as a mere agent of the Russian Government.

The Hamburger Correspondenz, in an article evidently inspired, shows him up and explains how he was expelled from Germany. In connection with this the Vossische Zeitung and other Liberal papers point out that the extreme anti-British papers in Germany are merely following in his tracks.

The Vossische Zeitung, which deprecates the way certain German journals have of treating England as the arch enemy of civilization and a negligible quantity in future international questions, says:

"When Germany and Great Britain have been rendered sufficiently hostile by this sort of thing, the scenes will be suddenly shifted. Russia will compromise all her difficulties with Great Britain and offer her hand for an anti-German alliance and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine."

BULLER'S TACTICS CRITICISED.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The Militar Wochenblatt, the organ of the General Staff, reviewing Sir Redvers Buller's last movement, pronounces it "an extraordinarily risky undertaking, only to be justified by the urgency of the situation." The writer says:

"Gen. Buller should have reckoned with the fact, already repeatedly demonstrated in the Boer war, that with modern weapons even these long-drawn-out lines of defense are exceedingly strong, when an enemy skillfully takes advantage of topography, as the Boers have done."

REBELLION IN KHARTOUM.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Cairo confirms the report, as cabled Jan. 31, that a rebellion had occurred among the Soudanese troops in Khartoum. It says:

"There is much anxiety here. There have been a number of grave incidents, notably the growing discontent in the Egyptian army, which has attained to a mutiny in two Soudanese battalions. The Government has sent Col. Wingate to parley with them.

"The men complain of bad treatment and the secret dispatch of Egyptian troops to South Africa. It appears certain that ten Maxims and a large consignment of saddles have gone to Durban, and a number of English officers and civil functionaries have obtained an unlimited furlough to go to South Africa, which is believed to be a breach of Egypt's neutrality. The Government is alarmed at the attitude of the black troops, and has asked the Khedive to intervene. The latter has sent a letter urging obedience, but the anxiety nevertheless continues. Egypt is almost denuded of European soldiers."

MAFEKING'S RELIEF DISCREDITED

LORENZO MARQUES, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Gaberones, dated Jan. 23, describing a reconnoisance of some of Col. Plumer's forces around the Boer laager southward, seems to dispose of the story that Mafeking has been relieved. On that date, the Rhodesians captured two Transvaal flags and drove off the Boer outposts before returning to Gaberones.

The following, dated Gaberones, Jan. 20, has also been received here:

"A Boer scout was captured yesterday by Col. Plumer's outposts, and a small party was sent out to reconnoitre certain hills. They ascended the wrong kopje and blundered upon a Boer fortress, armed with a Maxim. Fortunately they managed to escape without casualties."

A later dispatch from Gaberones, dated Jan. 26, says:

"Col. Plumer used his 12½-pounder on the Boer position for the first time to-day. The Boers replied speedily and accurately, but did no damage."

MAFEKING, Jan. 17.—Siege rations of bread and meat have only now been enforced. Oats intended for horses are now saved to supply the troopers if needed. Tinned milk and matches are commandeered. Liquor is scarce.

Lady Sarah Wilson is pluckily attending to hospital work, and constantly passing to and fro under shell fire.

Victoria Cross for Brave Soldiers.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Gazette this evening signifies that it is the Queen's intention to confer the Victoria Cross on Capts. Congreve and Reed, Lieut. Roberts, and Corp. Nurse, for their attempts to save the guns at the battle of Colenso.

Long's Mistake at Colenso Explained.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Winston Churchill, in a dispatch to The Morning Post, comes to the defense of Col. Long, whose error lost the British the battle of Colenso, and, while admitting that there was an error of judgment, contends that there was no error arising from either rashness of incapacity. He says Col. Long's internal injuries are very severe. A grave operation was performed on him on Jan. 25. The loss of this officer to the artillery forces is, Mr. Churchill thinks, very serious.

Departing Volunteers Inspected.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—This morning, at the Life Guards Barracks, Regent's Park, the Prince of Wales inspected another contingent of yeomanry and Honorable Artillery Company volunteers, prior to their departure from London to embark for South Africa.

Garibaldi's Offer to Great Britain.

ROME, Feb. 2.—Ricciotti Garibaldi, one of the sons of the famous Italian patriot, in consideration of the services rendered by England to the cause of Italian independence, has offered the British Government to command a corps of Italian volunteers in South Africa.

MONTAGU WHITE'S STATEMENT.

Montagu White, who represents the Boers in this country in an unofficial capacity, and who since his arrival here has refused interviews, gave out the following statement last night:

"As I have been frequently asked to explain the object of my visit to the United States, I may at the outset clearly state that I have come here in the interests of peace. I was strongly urged to do so by American and English friends instead of going to Pretoria, as was my original intention.

"It was contended that sympathy for the two African republics was rapidly growing in America, and that it could be deepened and strengthened by true information as to the character of the Boers and the causes of the war. I was given to understand that the citizens of the United States had been at first misled by the distortions of fact put forward by the Rhodesian or capitalistic jingo press in England as well as by the misrepresentations of a few interested and irresponsible individuals in America. I was urged to second the efforts of local sympathisers in the direction of conciliation and mediation, for which I had vainly striven before the outbreak of hostilities.

"Dr. Leyds, whom I consulted, approved of my visit, and further commissioned me to inquire into and report upon the trend of public feeling in the United States on the South African question.

"Cable communications being entirely in the hands of the British Government it was not possible to obtain credentials from the Government at Pretoria. I have, therefore, no diplomatic status vis-a-vis the Administration at Washington. At the same time I am convinced that I am for the present better able to further my cause in an unofficial position than if I were hampered by the restrictions of diplomatic etiquette.

"I am a citizen of the South African Republic as well as a head official of that State, and every American will recognize that I owe no apology or explanation for warmly identifying myself with the country to which I owe allegiance. I repeat, I have come here in the interests of peace, not to stir up strife or to stimulate bitter recrimination, though at times it is impossible in stating the case of the republic to avoid expressing one's self warmly and strongly when criticising the stupid and blundering policy of 'bluff' which ended in what Mr. Chamberlain justly described by anticipation as an 'immoral' war.

"I am of English birth, and I am proud to have belonged to the England of Chatham, Burke, Gladstone, Bright, and the other champions of morality and right in politics and policy, not, however, to the England of Lord North, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett. The principles of the latter have unfortunately triumphed during the last few years, and England has not been true to her better traditions.

"The fact that I have not been able to attend and speak at the various pro-Boer meetings will, I trust, not be misconstrued. It is not because I lack the courage of my convictions, for I conscientiously believe the two republics to be absolutely in the right; this war was forced upon them, and the burghers are fighting to retain their freedom and independence. Above all my abstention is not due to any depreciation or disapproval of the efforts of sympathizers to promote the cause of the South African States, but every one will recognize that it would be unwise as well as improper for me to identify myself with any meeting where the Administration is liable to be attacked.

"It is also of importance for me to avoid party politics. In fact, my strong hope is that Republicans, Democrats, and other political parties in the United States will sink their differences in regard to the South African question, and will simply voice the sentiment of the true American in promoting the cause of peace.

"I cannot sufficiently thank the many friends who have sacrificed time, business, and financial interests in promoting the welfare of the two South African States by disseminating literature as to the true facts of the case, by promoting meetings for the expression of sympathy, and by subscribing funds for the relief of the suffering."

FIRE IN BIG GROCERY HOUSE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Fire to-day burned the milling department of the wholesale grocery house of Sprague, Warner & Co., and placed other buildings surrounding it at Randolph Street and Michigan Avenue in jeopardy. Damage of $175,000 was done, $85,000 being on the building, and the remainder on the stock. The fire burned for two hours, and the lives of several firemen were in danger, two being injured.

The fire started during the noon hour, and over 400 employes were eating luncheon or loitering about the five-story structure. They rushed to the stairways and fire escapes. There were no accidents among the escaping employes, but one man is supposed to have lost his life. Albert Krueger was in the building at the time of the fire, and he has not since been seen.

The firm expects to overcome any interruption to business by Monday. Insurance on the machinery in the mill is $11,000 and on the stock $60,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, Theodore Voorhees, Philadelphia; Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree, Texas.

CAMBRIDGE—St. John Smith, Portland, Me.; J. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.

HOLLAND—W. Caryl Ely, Buffalo.

GRAND—Adjt. Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Albany; Mrs. Senator Hayward and Miss Hayward, Nebraska City, Neb.

MARLBOROUGH—E. P. Howell, Atlanta.

MURRAY HILL—Senator T. E. Ellsworth, Lockport; Dr. C. C. Schuyler, Plattsburg; Gov. H. S. Pingree, of Michigan.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. Julius J. Estey, Brattleborough, Vt.

PLAZA—C. E. Patterson, Troy, ex-Speaker of the Assembly.

BUCKINGHAM—Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, (retired.)

MANHATTAN—P. A. Field, Boston; Frederick R. Coville, Washington; Phelps Montgomery, New Haven.

EMPIRE—Louis Cohn and Frank B. Stephens, Salt Lake City; A. D. Scatcherd, Batavia, N. Y.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Johnson, Boyd & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Lewis, notions and furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Malley, E., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. B. Johnson, millinery and gloves; 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss E. Whitman, millinery; 45 Mercer Street; Everett House.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Armitage, domestics; Sinclair House.

Dreyfuss & Co., Dallas, Texas; E. Dreyfuss, notions; 260 West Broadway.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. H. Beifuss, dress goods and silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; L. Jonas, silks; L. Lowenstein, notions, and laces; 621 Broadway; Gerard Hotel.

McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; Miss Cox, millinery; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

"Fair, The," Montgomery, Ala.; H. Dansiger, millinery, cloaks, and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Rivers.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Lusk, white goods; 115 Worth Street.

Coggins & Rogers, Brownswood, Texas; R. Rogers, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Denecke & Yetter, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; C. Yetter, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Newstetter, William, Massillon, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Wolfsheimer, M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Wolfsheimer, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; J. D. R. Lamson, dry goods; H. Buckingham, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stripling, W. C., Fort Worth, Texas; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schley Brothers, Gatesville, Texas; W. A. Schley, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Goldsmith Bros. & Co., Scranton, Penn.; W. P. Cowperthwaite, carpets and upholstery goods; J. J. Berghauser, dry goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sturm, G., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Sturm, woolens, 292 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Mealey, M., St. Paul, Minn.; domestics, linens, cloaks, suits, and waists; Herald Square Hotel.

Katz & Sackerman Baltimore, Md.; R. Katz, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Levy, B. H., & Bro., Savannah, Ga.; L. Levy, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; fresh westerly winds.

Fair weather prevailed yesterday except in the Middle and North Pacific Coast districts, where rain occurred, and in the Upper Missouri Valley, the eastern lake region, and the Upper Ohio Valley, where light snow was reported. East of the Mississippi the temperature has risen generally, but it continues below the season average. West of the Mississippi the temperature is above the normal. A disturbance occupies the North Pacific Coast, and the barometer is low over the Rocky Mountain and southern plateau regions and in the St. Lawrence Valley.

The weather will continue fair to-day, with a further slight rise in temperature from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. Rain will probably occur along the West Gulf coast, and rain will continue in the North Pacific States. In the States of the Missouri Valley and the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain region the weather will be cloudy, with snow in the States of the Upper Mississippi Valley and rain or snow in the Northern Rocky Mountain districts.

Along the Middle Atlantic and New England coast the winds will be fresh from the west. On the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh southwesterly winds will prevail.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	18	7	12
6 A. M.	14	7	11
9 A. M.	18	10	16
12 M.	22	18	25
4 P. M.	27	24	29
6 P. M.	27	22	24
9 P. M.	28	22	23
12 P. M.	27	22	22

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	20
Weather Bureau	16
Corresponding date 1899	22
Corresponding date for last twenty years	26

The maximum temperature yesterday was 25 degrees at 4:30 P. M., and the minimum 7 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 64 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 68 per cent. The barometer read at 8 A

CLARK TURNS THE TABLES

Montana Senator Presents Counter-Bribery Charges.

CASE FOR THE DEFENSE OPENS

A Witness Testifies that One of the Attorneys for the Prosecution Offered Him $5,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The defense in the case of Senator Clark of Montana before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day began the presentation of its side of the controversy.

Mr. Faulkner called Thomas T. Lyon of Boulder, Mon., as the first witness for the defense. He related that last Summer he had met Mark Hewitt, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, in Butte, when the latter had come to him and asked him to go into a scheme to "bluff" Mr. Clark into giving him a lease on a mining property.

Afterward, declared the witness, Hewitt said to him that he did not believe that Clark was going to give him the coveted lease, adding: "Campbell has got a barrel of money in this proceeding against Clark, and if we can't get anything out of Clark there is no reason why we can't make a 'killing' by going in with the other side."

Hewitt had continued: "I know enough to put up a story that will break the old man's back, and if he don't give me the lease I'll put the harpoon into him."

Lyon said he had told Charley Clark of the condition of affairs, and the latter had asked him to pretend to enter into the scheme. He had done this, and had afterward gone to see Congressman Campbell, who is conducting the case before the committee for the prosecution, who had told him that he wanted his aid very much in prosecuting the case. When he (the witness) had made objections, Mr. Campbell had told him that he "did not expect him to join the prosecution for nothing, and that the prosecution would pay whatever was right."

Afterward when he had told Mr. Campbell that he could testify that some of the members of the Legislature from his county were bought to vote for Mr. Clark, the latter had promised to give him $5,000. He (Campbell) had himself suggested this figure, and had told him that when he got to Washington he would fix the matter so that it would be as secure as if he had the money in his pocket. In this same connection Mr. Lyon said that Attorney General Nolan had promised immunity from prosecution for participation in the bribery proceedings to those who might testify in the case.

Mr. Lyon also related that he had seen Mr. Campbell, and also Attorney General Nolan since his arrival in Washington. He had first seen Campbell at the Raleigh Hotel, when the latter had asked him to come before the committee and testify, repeating that he would give him his personal guarantee that he should have the $5,000 promised.

"You know," he represented Campbell as saying, "if I should give you the money now, and you should go before the committee and spring it on me, I should be ruined."

Lyon stated that if he (the witness) did not get his money he would be ruined, and had asked what the difference would be.

"Simply this," Campbell was reported to have replied; "to you it is only a matter of dollars and cents; to me it is reputation."

Later he said he had met Mr. Campbell, and also State Attorney General Nolan, in the corridor of the Capitol outside the room of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and that Campbell and Nolan had both assured him that he should have his pay. He had not seen them since.

Asked by Senator Chandler if Charley Clark had promised him any compensation for his services in the matter, Mr. Lyon replied that Mr. Clark had agreed to pay the expenses of hiring a deputy for him as County Attorney of Jefferson County during his absence, but there had been no further agreement.

Mr. Campbell conducted the cross-examination, and in reply to his questions Mr. Lyon said that during the sitting of the Legislature he had been in Helena, keeping the Boulder County delegation in line for Mr. Clark, and that he had received $250 for his expenses.

Mr. Campbell asked the witness if it was his desire that the committee should understand that he offered him an inducement to commit perjury. Mr. Lyon replied that he "would leave the committee to draw its own inference." He had not told Mr. Campbell that what he had led Mr. Campbell to believe he would testify to was not true, but possibly Campbell had a right to infer that it was true. Really, he had not at that time given the matter of perjury any thought. He had simply sought to impress upon Campbell's mind that he would testify as he had outlined, but not whether the facts were true or false.

The witness also denied emphatically that Campbell had told him in the presence of Ben Hill and Mark Hewitt that it was impossible for him to make any promises of remuneration for testimony, repeating that the matter of remuneration had not been discussed in the presence of others.

Mr. Lyon having made a statement in an affidavit that Mr. Campbell's proposition was repugnant, Mr. Campbell asked him what feature of it was repugnant. The reply was that he objected to being asked to concoct a story that was untrue.

"Did I know that you proposed to tell a story that was not true?" Mr. Campbell asked.

"You never asked me whether it was true or not," was the reply. "I thought you understood there was not much truth in it. Nothing was said on that proposition. The whole thing was repugnant to me; the whole situation was repugnant."

Lyon admitted that he had not gone to see Campbell until after he had seen Clark, and the latter had asked him to follow the matter up. Later Mr. Lyon said that Mr. Campbell had promised him to double the

Mr. Campbell—Is it not true that I told Mr. Campbell that he had made an affidavit because Charley Clark had asked him to give Campbell a chance to put up the $5,000 promised.

Mr. Campbell—It is not true that I told you over and over again that I wanted you to testify to the absolute truth and to nothing else?

Mr. Lyon—You told me that in the Raleigh Hotel, and you may have run that kind of a bluff on us at Butte."

He said he had gone to the Raleigh to see if Mr. Campbell would put up the $5,000; that he did not really expect him to put it up, but that if it had been paid it was his intention to turn the money over to the committee.

The committee then adjourned.

SENATE DISCUSSES TREATIES.

The Hague and Argentina Agreements Go Over to Monday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Senate in executive session to-day took up The Hague peace treaty. There was a brief discussion of it, but no opposition was developed. The treaty would have been ratified, but under the rule it had to lay over twenty-four hours after being read.

The extradition treaty with the Argentine Republic was also read and considered, but went over for the same reason as The Hague treaty.

Quay's Case on for Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Chandler gave notice that on Wednesday next, at the conclusion of the morning business, he would call up the Quay case, at which time Mr. Turley (Tenn.) would address the Senate upon it.

Indian Appropriation Bill Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The House today devoted its attention to the Indian Appropriation bill. It got no further, however, than the appropriations for Indian schools, when an effort was made by Mr. Fitzgerald of New York to permit the Secretary of the Interior to contract with schools for the education of Indian children where the Government lacks facilities. No appropriation is made for contract schools in this bill. It is claimed that present Indian school facilities are inadequate.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate yesterday adjourned until Monday.

The Financial bill was called up in the Senate yesterday, but no Senator was prepared to speak upon it.

Senator Allen (Pop., Neb.) yesterday offered a resolution that a committee of nine members of the Senate be appointed to make an investigation of the transactions between the Treasury Department and the National City and Hanover National Banks of New York and other banks since March 4, 1897, and also to investigate the sale of the old Custom House property in New York. Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) objected, and the resolution went over.

Some debate was precipitated in the Senate yesterday by a recommendation from the Committee on the District of Columbia that the bill incorporating the White Cross Association of America be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) the author of the measure, objected to such a reference, declaring it was a covert means of throttling the bill. The subject finally went over.

The Senate yesterday passed bills: Recognizing the gallantry of F. H. Newcomb, commanding revenue cutter Hudson, and of his officers and men; retiring Capt. D. B. Hodgsdon of the revenue cutter service for efficient and meritorious services in command of the cutter; Hugh McCulloch at Manila; accepting a site for a public building in Providence, R. I., and providing for the erection thereon of a public building to cost $1,500,000.

The House Post Office Committee has agreed on the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter, except as to Sections 2 and 3, relating to sample copies, which are still under consideration.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The retirement from active service, Feb. 1, of Lieut. Col. Henry R. Tilton, Deputy Surgeon General, is announced.

Capt. Charles McQuiston, Fourth Infantry, will proceed to Governors Island and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, on or about the date the transport Sumner shall sail for the Philippines, for assignment to duty with recruits on that transport, and upon his arrival at Manila will join his regiment.

Transfers in the Tenth Cavalry: First Lieut. George Vidmer from Troop L to Troop C, First Lieut. Edward D. Anderson from Troop C to Troop L.

Capt. Charles W. Penrose, Eleventh Infantry, will proceed, upon his relief from recruiting duty at Milwaukee, to Fort Douglas, Utah, and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment temporarily to such duty as he may be able to perform.

Navy.

Lieut. P. W. Hourigan is detached from the Prairie and ordered to the navy yard at League Island, in the office of the Captain of the yard, Feb. 5.

Commander Harris Webster is ordered to additional duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the works of the William R. Trigg Company, Richmond, Va.

Lieut. Commander V. L. Gottman is ordered to duty in the hydrographic office, Bureau of Equipment.

Lieut. W. S. Smith's order of Jan. 30 is revoked. He is ordered to engineer duty on the Dolphin, instead of the Kentucky.

Lieut. Martin Bevington's order of Jan. 30 is revoked.

Lieut. William H. Allderdice is detached from the Dolphin, when relieved, and ordered to temporary engineer duty on the Pensacola, then to the Asiatic Station for engineer duty.

Changes of officers on the Asiatic Station:

Lieut. J. R. Morris is detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Isla de Cuba.

Lieut. J. F. Carter is detached from the Newark and ordered to the New Orleans.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. Snyder is detached from the New Orleans and ordered to the Isla de Cuba.

Naval Cadet L. S. Shapley is detached from the New Orleans and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. M. E. Reed is detached from the New Orleans and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. A. Rust is detached from the Princeton and ordered to the Don Juan de Austria.

Lieut. C. R. Emrich is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Don Juan de Austria.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Dolphin has arrived here from a recent surveying cruise along the northern coast of South America.

The Yankton has arrived at Kingston, Jamaica. The Ranger has left Acapulco for Panama, where she is to perform surveying duty.

The Potomac has sailed from Norfolk.

GIVES UP CHURCH ARMY WORK.

Gen. Hadley Resigns and the Movement Will Be Abandoned in This City for a Time at Least.

After a life of nearly four years, the United States Church Army, a Protestant Episcopal organization, has reached the end of its career. The Lay Director of the army, Gen. Henry H. Hadley, has resigned his post, and his resignation has been accepted by the Church Army Commission, consisting of Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren of New York City and the Rev. Dr. William M. Hughes of Morristown, N. J.

The direct cause of the disbandment of the Church Army is stated to be a lack of funds. It is known, however, that opposition to the movement, frequently shown by prominent members of the Episcopal Church, has been an underlying cause of the army's difficulties.

Gen. Hadley, in his letter of resignation, says: "During the last two years I have been in receipt of no salary, and have paid into the treasury of the Church Army in New York the sum of $4,898.33, also some $1,500 to other branches of the work out of the city, all of which has been collected partly from public meetings and partly through personal contributions."

In closing he says: "The Church Army is now operating on a diocesan or local basis throughout the country, so that no harm will come to the posts now established in the different dioceses. * * * I beg leave, therefore, to present my resignation as Lay Director, to take effect as soon as possible, in order that I may feel myself free to take the lecture field in the interests of total abstinence throughout the country and rescue work in New York City, for at least a year, to pay my personal debts."

The Rev. Dr. Warren yesterday said Gen. Hadley's resignation had left the work in a stranded condition. "I believe," he added "in the idea, and if the movement is ever revived I may be counted upon as among its supporters."

Gen. Hadley expressed surprise that Dr. Warren should consider the work abandoned, excepting temporarily. "I have no doubt," he said, "some one will be chosen before long who will take up the work where I have left off. I consider the movement to have scarcely begun as yet. We have proved by our experiments that the army is a good thing."

The statement of Gen. Hadley in his resignation that the Church Army is at present organized on a diocesan or local basis is taken to mean that it some time ago lost its character as a National organization. When the army was started it was designed to be under the control of a military director, with headquarters in New York. Army posts were established in Pittsburg, Allegheny, Boston, Lynn, New Haven, and Jersey City, but one after another they became independent of the home body.

TRUST COMPANY MERGER.

Ex-Gov. Morton's Official Confirmation of Absorption of State Trust —He May Retire.

Considerable interest was aroused yesterday in financial circles in the report of the coming merger of the Morton Trust Company and the State Trust Company. "I have nothing to say on the matter," said President Johnston of the State Trust Company. "The story has been told with wonderful preciseness, and there is nothing to add."

President Joseph C. Hendrix of the National Union Bank, who is a Director of the Morton Company, said that a committee representing that corporation had been formed, had examined the affairs of the State Trust Company, and, finding them satisfactory, had agreed to absorb the State Trust Company. Later the following official statement confirming the report of the matter was given out by ex-Gov. Morton at the offices of the Morton Trust Company:

"Negotiations have been practically completed, subject to the approval of the Directors and stockholders of the respective companies, for the merger and consolidation of the State Trust Company with the Morton Trust Company. The latter company having made a careful examination of the assets of the State Trust Company, and finding its condition entirely satisfactory, has concluded to issue $1,000,000 of additional capital to carry out the plan under which the State Trust Company will be merged and consolidated with the Morton Trust Company under its present management."

It was confidently reported yesterday that eventually the Vice President of a Western banking institution would be called on to take the actual work of directing the management of the consolidated company, ex-Gov. Morton retaining some position of prominence, if not the actual Presidency.

A prominent Director of the Morton Company said, however, that this was not under consideration; that ex-Gov. Morton was to continue as President, at least for some time, though it could not be said what the future would bring forth. It is said that few of the State Trust Company officers will go over with the consolidation.

The attorneys for the Morton Trust Company, Shipman, Larocque & Choate, were in consultation yesterday with Simpson, Thacher & Barnum, attorneys for the State Trust Company; and it was said that the Directors of each corporation would meet on Monday to ratify the merger.

Woods Restored as Police Captain.

At a meeting of the Police Board yesterday ex-Capt. Anthony S. Woods of Long Island City was restored to duty as Captain in the New York City Police Department. Woods will be assigned to duty in Queens Borough, and will receive all the back pay from the time of his dismissal in 1897.

PENSION BILLS BLOCKED

Talbert of South Carolina Prevents Special Legislation.

HE INSISTS UPON A QUORUM

Announces It as His Intention to Prevent the Passage of Measures by a Handful of Members.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Representative Talbert, (Dem., S. C.,) who gave notice during the consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill last week that he proposed to block all special pension legislation at Friday night sessions unless a quorum of members was present, carried out his threat at to-night's session. As soon as the House was called to order, he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read several editorials from different papers warning Congress of a scheme to put through a bill to place every soldier who had served sixty days in the civil war on the rolls, thereby increasing pension expenditures $70,000,000 a year. There was to be a return, one of the editorials said, to the halcyon days when pension attorneys made $1,000 a day.

"Now and henceforth, Mr. Speaker," announced Mr. Talbot, "I shall insist upon a quorum of this house when pension bills are under consideration at the special Friday evening sessions. So long as I may be able to drag myself to the Capitol no pension bill (and there is no qualification to this ultimatum) shall pass this House without a quorum of its members present. The abuse must stop. Innocent people will be hurt possibly, but that will only accentuate the responsibility.

"I demand a quorum. If the House is without a quorum, I shall ask an immediate adjournment. If that is refused, I shall insist that this House exhaust its power to secure a quorum.

"I believe the pension laws are sufficiently liberal to pension any deserving soldier or widow, and I am opposed to sitting here every Friday night as a Court of Appeals to pass special cases which have been refused by the Pension Bureau. If it is to be done, there must be a quorum. Members cry aloud their love for the old soldier, but they will not give up their pink teas and poker parties and that sort of thing to vote pensions."

When Mr. Sulloway, (Rep., N. H.,) Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions; moved to go into Committee of the Whole to consider pension legislation, only eighty-nine members were present, and Mr. Talbert made the point of no quorum. Therefore a call of the House was ordered, but only 106 members responded. There was a general desire to adjourn, as it was manifestly impossible to secure a quorum, but some of the members contended that absentees should be arrested and brought to the bar of the House.

Mr. Miers (Dem., Ind.,) said he could not quarrel with Mr. Talbert for the stand he had taken, as it was the duty of the members to be present, but he insisted, as a member of the Pension Committee, that the bills it reported were meritorious, and gave several pathetic examples of cases for the relief of which special bills had been reported. He said there was no possibility of the passage of the Cullom bill, against which the editorials read by Mr. Talbert had been directed.

Finally, Mr. Sulloway moved to adjourn. "Vote it down! Vote it down!" cried Mr. Norton (Dem., Ohio,) and other members.

The motion was defeated—25 to 88. The Sergeant at Arms, on motion of Mr. Norton, was ordered to arrest absentees. Several roll calls on motion to adjourn followed.

On a rising vote, the yeas each time had an overwhelming majority, but on roll calls, where members went on record, the nays always had an equally large majority.

At 10:30, without breaking the deadlock, the House was adjourned.

LETTER-BOX THIEF ARRESTED.

Post Office Inspectors Catch Him at Work at Maiden Lane and William Street.

Post Office Inspectors Jacobs, James, and King last evening caused the arrest of a man who, they believe, has been systematically robbing street mail boxes in the downtown business district for the last month. In December last complaints began to reach Postmaster Van Cott from merchants, bankers, and other business men about the loss of letters which had been mailed with checks and drafts. Up to last evening the total number of complaints of this character amounted to fully 2,000, many of the writers reporting the loss of many valuable letters. Among the complainants were the Equitable Life Assurance Society, R. T. Wilson & Co., bankers, 33 Wall Street; the Derby Silver Company, 25 Maiden Lane; R. R. Appleton & Co., importers, 78 Franklin Street; Clarke & Calver, lawyers, 80 Broadway; A. C. Chase, diamond importer, 12 Maiden Lane; Cuming & Becker, 109 Franklin Street; Baylis & Baylis, 170 Broadway, and Stern Brothers & Co., jewelers, 33 Gold Street.

About 7 o'clock last evening the three Post Office Inspectors saw a man at Maiden Lane and William Street thrust his hand into the congested mail box and take out a lot of letters. He walked away rapidly, and they followed him through a number of streets to the Bowery, where by their orders Patrolman Minnerley arrested him.

At the Eldridge Street Station, when he was locked up, the man said he was Joseph J. Reilly, a boiler maker, thirty years old, living at 158 Adams Street, Brooklyn. One of the letters found on him contained three certificates representing eighty-one shares of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad stock, made out in the names of Miss Agnes G. Homes, Kidder, Peabody & Co., and James E. Clinton. Besides these entire letters, the prisoner had pieces of sixty-four other letters. Only $3 in cash was found on him.

A NEW RIVER-FRONT PARK.

Dock Board Approves Plan for One at East Twenty-third Street.

Two important matters came up for consideration before the Dock Board at its meeting yesterday. The plan submitted by the Engineer-in-Chief, recommending a new park between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, and the East River to Avenue A, having a triangular area of 280 and 240 feet, respectively, on two sides, and a frontage on the river of 300 feet was approved.

It was further proposed and favored by Capt. Miller of the New York Naval Militia that the training ship New Hampshire shall be located at the north side of Twenty-third Street, moving from its present anchorage at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street. This would give visitors to the Park a chance to see New York's Naval Militia drill.

In front of the park will be built a boat landing, which the board says will be the finest in the city, for the use of small boats. A communication has been received by the board from the New York Yacht Club asking that in making the proposed changes the club be allowed anchorage for its boats, which are at present at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street.

The second matter of importance was another plan submitted by the Engineer-in-Chief that Pier A, which is the quarters for the Department of Docks and Ferries, be extended inward a distance of 50 feet, additions to be built on the building now occupied by the department. The Engineer-in-Chief was instructed to prepare plans.

Approves Sailors' Monument Site.

The Park Board yesterday, in spite of the injunction procured last week by two women restraining it from erecting the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Monument on Riverside Drive at Eighty-ninth Street, approved a resolution selecting the point as the proper site for the monument. The board hopes to have the injunction vacated. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel recording the confirmation of the title of the Park Board to the plot of land for St. Nicholas Park. There has been much litigation over this land.

Squirrel Tree Inn to be Given Up.

The Church Temperance Society, which had intended to convert the building at 131 Bowery into a lodging house, to be known as Squirrel Tree Inn, has abandoned that plan because of the great expense which it would be necessary to incur in making the structure fireproof. The society submitted plans to the Building Department yesterday for alterations to the building, by which the two lower floors will be fitted up for use as a mission. The three upper floors will be sublet for business purposes.

Excellence, Beauty, Utility

meet in our offering each day, the story is told to millions; we confidently expect from this mass to meet many buyers. We address our news to your intelligence.

Imposition upon credulity finds no place here.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

JENKINS-LORD FEUD ON AGAIN.

Order Issued for the Removal of the Stable That Has Annoyed the Health Commissioner's Wife.

The fight between the Jenkins and Lord families at Clifton, S. I., relative to the Lord stable has broken out afresh, and a suit is now probable. Dr. William T. Jenkins, one of the city's health commissioners, and who married a sister of Richard Croker, was formerly Health Officer of the port.

While living at the boarding station he became so impressed with the locality as a residence place that when he was succeeded by Dr. Doty he built a handsome mansion adjoining the Quarantine grounds. His property adjoins that of George O. Lord, one of the most prominent residents of Staten Island.

For a long time Mrs. Jenkins complained that the stamping of horses in Mr. Lord's stables kept her awake nights, and there has not been good feeling between the families for some time. A few weeks ago Mrs. Jenkins appeared in the City Magistrate's office at Stapleton and wanted a summons for Mr. Lord for maintaining a nuisance. None was issued an effort being made to smooth the matter over.

The matter, it appears, was taken up by the Health Department, and Mr. Lord says that after the Health Board's legal advisers had been consulted he was directed to make certain improvements in his barn so as to reduce the noise caused by his horses. He says he not only started to comply, but went further than was required and has been having the whole barn altered. Concrete floors have been put in and other improvements made, and he says that there can be no further cause for complaint.

A further order, however, has been served on him commanding him to remove the stable from its present location immediately. Mr. Lord refuses to do this. He says he is willing to do anything on earth that is reasonable, but that he cannot see how the new order is reasonable.

He says his stable stood where it does now long before Dr. Jenkins erected his house, and if Dr. Jenkins chose to erect his house on a line with the stable, it was not his fault. He will, he says, take the matter into the courts if any effort is made to force compliance.

HOME AND CHILDREN BURNED.

Four Little Ones Cremated at a Fire at Bourtonville.

KATONAH, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The house of George Finans, at Bourtonville, about four miles west of this village, was destroyed by fire last evening, and four of Finans's children were burned to death. The children were Jessie, aged five years; Jennie, aged four years; Warren, aged two years, and Carie, aged nine months.

The father was aiding a neighbor living at some distance to kill a cow. The mother, just before dark, went into the woods near her home to gather firewood. She was gone less than twenty minutes. When she came in sight of the house on her return it was ablaze. It was a small frame structure in an isolated spot.

The supposition is that some of the elder children, while playing with fire, started the blaze, and that they were overcome by smoke before they realized their danger. Only a few charred bones were found in the ashes of the building. Mrs. Finans was badly burned by approaching the burning structure in her anxiety for her children.

DYNAMITE EXPLODES AT A FIRE.

At Least $15,000 Worth of Window Glass Shattered at Little Rock, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 2.—A loss of $150,000 was caused to-day by a fire that destroyed the store of the Dickinson Arms Company, and partially destroyed eight smaller establishments. A quantity of dynamite and giant powder in the building occupied by the Dickinson Arms Company exploded with tremendous force, breaking at least $15,000 worth of window glass throughout the city.

FIRE CHIEF SWENIE OVERCOME.

Chicago Marshal's Narrow Escape After Fifty Years of Service.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Fire Chief Swenie had a narrow escape from death early to-day in the burning factory of the Rauch Furniture Manufacturing Company. The veteran head of the department was overcome by smoke and fell unconscious in the rear of the office on the first floor. Members of Engine Company No. 3 bore Chief Swenie from the building just in time to save his life.

After a few minutes the unconscious Chief was partially revived. He was then removed to a nearby engine house. A physician who was called said the Marshal's condition was not serious. This is the first time in over half a century of fire fighting that Swenie has been compelled to retreat before his foe. Lately Chief Swenie has been subject to fainting spells, and it is supposed that he was seized with one of these when the cloud of smoke settled down on him.

BIG FIRE IN YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Loss Over $400,000—Spectator Drops Dead from Heart Disease.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 2.—Late last night fire broke out in the McElroy Furniture Company's store and extended to J. M. Euwer & Son's store of dry goods and to the adjoining block, occupied by G. M. McKelvey & Co.

The fire was brought under control at 3:30 this morning. During the progress of the fire John Mills, a spectator, dropped dead from heart disease, and C. A. Patterson was struck on the head by a piece of brick which fell from one of the buildings. He was taken to the hospital. The firemen suffered severely from the cold weather, the mercury being 5 degrees below zero.

The total loss will aggregate between $400,000 and $500,000. The individual losses are: McElroy and Euwer, $200,000; Scott & Jones, piano dealers, $40,000; McKelvey & Co., $200,000. The loss is covered by 80 per cent. of insurance.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

BIDS FOR SCHOOL SCISSORS.

Competition to be Open to All—The Board's Error.

Information obtained by School Commissioner Abraham Stern from a reliable source has led the Central Board of Education's Committee on Supplies, of which Commissioner Moriarty is Chairman, to throw out all the bids for scissors that have been made, and the committee will readvertise for bids, the competition being this time open to every one.

The board had been under a misapprehension as to the conditions of manufacture when the bids were formerly advertised for. Many of the scissors sold in the United States come from Solingen, Prussia, where lower wages, in spite of customs duties, permit the manufacturers to undersell the American manufacturers of goods reported to be of the same quality. The imported scissors are all of the same grade, but they are stamped with the names of the different importers. The board had been led to believe that the different names had significance as to the quality of the goods, and made certain specifications in the advertisement for bids which increased the prices quoted. The error was discovered when a rejected bidder explained the real situation to Mr. Stern.

In regard to the Controller's recent criticism of the letting of the scissors contract for 1899, Mr. Stern called attention to the fact that it had been let by the former board in 1898, under the same misapprehension just cleared for the present board.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT TAX.

Assembly Committee Reports Measure Taxing Accounts Exceeding $1,000 Like Other Personal Property.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The first step taken by the Legislature in relation to increased taxation in the State as suggested in the recommendations of the special Tax Commission occurred to-day, when the taxation and Retrenchment Committee of the Assembly reported favorably Mr. Treat's bill providing that individual deposits in savings banks in excess of $1,000 shall be taxable in the same manner as other personal property not exempt from taxation. The act is to take effect June 1, 1900.

The Court of Appeals has held that deposits in savings banks were exempt from taxation.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

Senate.

Senator MARTIN—Releasing the real estate of the House of the Good Shepherd in New York City from all assessments heretofore made and directing that they be discharged of record.

Senator FORD—His bill of last year for the extension of the liability of employers for personal injuries sustained by their employes in their service.

Assembly.

Mr. FANCHER—Providing for biennial elections in the Seneca Nation of Indians, the first to be held in November, 1900.

Mr. LITCHARD—Providing that jurors' fees in Justices courts shall be: Where judgment demanded exceeds $50, $1; in other cases, 25 cents; for attendance, 10 cents.

Mr. BEDELL—An amendment to the bill compelling the equipment of freight cars with air brakes to provide that after Jan. 1, 1901, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to permit to be handled on its lines in this State any train not equipped as specified.

Mr. FALLOWS—Providing that the Corporation Counsel of New York City shall not compromise any claim against the city without the written consent of the Controller.

Mr. HONECK—Providing that no railroad company operating in cities of the first-class shall collect a greater rate of fare than 15 cents for a ride from one point to another.

BILLS PASSED.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The following bills were passed to-day:

Assembly.

Mr. RUSSELL—Authorizing the agent and Warden of Sing Sing State Prison to sell National Guard uniforms left on their hands at public or private sale.

Mr. MARTIN—Making the office of Treasurer of Oneida County a salaried office.

Mr. DARRISON—Making an additional appropriation of $8,000 to construct a bridge over the Erie Canal at Lockport.

Mr. ALLEN—Authorizing the State Engineer and Surveyor to continue work on the topographic survey and map of the State and appropriating $30,000 therefor.

Senator WAGNER—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to release the interest of the city to certain lands in Brooklyn on Bushwick Avenue.

Mr. FALLOWS—A Mazet committee bill, which repeals Section 1,527, relative to the publication in The City Record of the registry of voters, so as to provide for one list, two being published under the present law.

Mr. LEWIS—Making it a misdemeanor for any person to solicit from a candidate for any elective office money or other property as a consideration for a newspaper or other publication supporting any candidate for an elective office.

Favorable Report on Plumbers' Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The Cities Committee of the Assembly to-day reported favorably Mr. Rodenbeck's bill, which permits the granting of certificates of competency to plumbers by an examining board of any city of the State, which shall entitle the person holding the same to registration and the right and privilege to engage in the business of employing or master plumber in all cities of the State.

Fallows School Bill Advanced.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—On motion of Mr. Kelsey in the Assembly this morning the Fallows bill for the immediate relief of the unpaid school teachers of Queens and Richmond was made a special order on the order of third reading for Monday night.

Hugh McRoberts Renominated.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Gov. Roosevelt is satisfied that the charges made concerning the official life of Hugh McRoberts of the Borough of Richmond, whom Gov. Roosevelt appointed during the recess of the Legislature as a Quarantine Commissioner, are unwarranted by facts, and has sent to the Senate Mr. McRoberts's nomination, which he withdrew one month ago when the charges were made.

Governor Discusses Trusts.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Trust and corporation legislation was the topic discussed at luncheon at the Executive Mansion to-day. The Governor entertained Prof. Jenks of Cornell, who is advising him on this subject, and Senators Higgins, Humphrey, Brown, and Elsberg, and Speaker Nixon and Assemblymen Davis, Cooley, and Allds.

Seth Low the Guest of the Governor.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Seth Low, President of Columbia University, is in town to-day, the guest of Gov. Roosevelt. He will remain at the Executive Mansion over night. The Governor is conferring with him on various public subjects.

Francis Hendricks's Oath Filed.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The oath of office of Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, the newly appointed State Superintendent of Insurance, was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. Mr. Hendricks will take office Feb. 12.

PAPA'S FRIEND IN NEED.

Gas Falls Broadway Fruiterer and Doshea "Melts" It.

Just as the theatre crowds were beginning to occupy the up-town Broadway district and were stopping on their way to make small purchases, the little fruit store of A. J. Papa, 1,399 Broadway, near Thirty-ninth Street, became dark. Perplexed, Papa looked at the meter. Something must be the matter with the gas.

"I losa da peep'," he said, as he saw his usual nightly customers pass by to the store of his rival further up the street.

To him in his trouble came Al Doshea, a friend.

"Da gasa is froz'," he observed. "I fixa da meter."

Doshea got some alcohol from the drug store across the way. Then, without shutting off the gas, he opened the meter by means of its metal clasp, and poured in the alcohol. Papa got a match and, greatly interested, leaned over his friend, who was on his knees beside the meter.

"Now, I melta da gasa," remarked Doshea, striking the match.

"Da gasa" melted, ignited, and struck Papa and the good Doshea full in the face. They fled out into the street, while a bystander went in and turned off the gas. Papa returned, and, after bathing his face in oil, closed the meter and lighted the gas. The helpful Doshea's burns were dressed in the drug store. Papa's little place was soon receiving its usual patrons, and to each as he, slipping in an extra orange or apple, told the story Papa said:

"Me gooda frien' Doshea, he melta da gasa."

State Senator Killed by Mine Blast.

LEADVILLE, Col., Feb. 2.—Joseph P. Gallagher, State Senator from Clear Creek County, was instantly killed in the Meyer Mine yesterday by the explosion of a blast which was supposed to have missed fire.

The Grip is Bad Enough

in itself, with its fever and depression and weakness, but often far worse are its consequences.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

taken betimes will cure Grip quickly enough to spare you the consequences.

25 cents, 50 cents, $1.00; the largest size cheapest.

At all druggists'.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

The Macy advertising sustains its influence. It started in 1856. The same motive has controlled it nearly half a century. Truth—no tricks. That's the immutable principle. We write for your confidence. No fustian—not a flutter of froth. Hyperbole is barred. Just simple words that fit facts. Success is measured by your appreciation. We never fail to win a verdict. No wonder. The news of the store is news of bargains. Rich values instead of platitudes. Never discount a Macy statement. It would be a double injustice—an injury to yourself and to us. We vindicate every expectation inspired. Our newspaper announcements are equivalent to our personal pledges—just as sacred.

Errors? They occur, of course. But when the fault is ours, you are not permitted to suffer disappointment. Typesetters and proofreaders are sometimes careless. When they blunder against us we don't get behind them. You are given the benefit of the wrong price.

We recently quoted Storm Serge at 49c. A typographical mistake made it appear in the paper at 29c. All who came bought it at the latter price. And did you notice Table Damask advertised at 16c.? Another mistake of the printer. It should have been 49c. We sold it to all comers and filled mail orders at 16c. Had rather lose money than make excuses.

The old way is tried and true—suits us splendidly, and will keep on tightening the bond between you and the store.

Men's and Women's Skates.

The local lakes are frozen hard and fast. Think of the fun Floridians miss! We've skimmed the Skate market. Here are the best—the best and lowest-priced:

Men's Ice Skates, best quality steel, nickeled and buffed, 66c.

Men's Ice Skates, hardened steel runners, nickeled and buffed, $1.08.

Men's U. S. Club Skates, welded iron and steel runners, $1.56.

Men's Hockey Skates, fine steel, at $1.41.

Women's Hockey Skates, fine steel, at $1.49.

Women's Ice Skates, hardened steel runners, highly polished, russet leather heel straps, $1.67.

Women's U. S. Club Skates, welded iron and steel runners, russet leather heel straps, $2.08.

Women's U. S. Club Skates, all parts finely polished and nickel plated, $3.24.

Blankets.

Ten-quarter size, $2.99; eleven-quarter size, $3.29. They are strictly all wool—not coarse and burdensome, but fleecy and downy. The prices—$2.99 and $3.29—are not a third more for the simple reason that the Blankets were bought last August on a hot day before wool was selling at present rates.

Carefully selected California wool, fine spool-cotton warp, wide silk binding, $3.13 for 10-4, $4.54 for 11-4.

All-wool Blankets, light, but very, very warmthful. You don't care for weight if you can secure warmth without it.

$3.59 for 10-4, $4.54 for 11-4, $5.47 for 12-4.

Important Cigar Sale—Annex.

Garcia, Vieta & Co. decided to move their main offices from New York to Florida. They had about eighty thousand "King Adolph" Key West Cigars on hand. To expedite and facilitate their plans they were willing to sell them at big reductions in order to sell them quickly. We bought—bought them for *you*.

Conchas, 4 in., wholesale price $55.00 per thousand; our price per box of fifty	$2.24
Conchas Especiales, 4¼ in., wholesale price, $60.00 per thousand; our price per box of fifty	$2.34
Flores, 4½ in., wholesale price, $65.00 per thousand; our price per box of one hundred	$4.99
Londres Extra, 4½ in., wholesale price, $67.00 per thousand; our price per box of one hundred	$4.99
Caballeros, 4½ in., wholesale price, $70.00 per thousand; our price per box of one hundred	$4.99
Dewey, 4½ in., wholesale price, $75.00 per thousand; our price per box of fifty	$3.24
Flores, 4½ in., wholesale price, $75.00 per thousand; our price per box of fifty	$3.24
Rothschilds Especiales, 4½ in., wholesale price, $75.00 per thousand; our price per box of fifty	$3.24

"The Right Thing at the Right Time at the Right Price."

BYCK BROS.

Men's Outfitters.

FOURTEENTH *Clearing Sale.*

These sales interest more and more people every year, because they prove to be exactly what they are called—Genuine Clearing Sales—sales of our own Goods, MARKED DOWN.

PLENTY OF STOCK THROUGH THE SEASON, BUT NOT A GARMENT CARRIED OVER. This is a rule that makes these opportunities.

Byck Overcoats	NOW	9.80, 12.70, 15.40, 19.65, 24.90
Formerly 12.00 to 45.00		
Byck Suits	NOW	8.90, 11.60, 13.85, 16.90
Formerly 12.50 to 30.00		
Byck Trousers	NOW	3.20, 4.35, 5

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

More News of the Furniture

WE are selling almost twice as much furniture as during the February days of last year. Good reason for it—more of you have come to know the character of furniture we sell and the way we sell it; have come to depend on Wanamaker's as the best every-day supplier of furniture.

And you know that the same thoroughly good productions are being sold in this February Trade Sale, while prices are

Not Much Above Half Present Values

About twenty thousand pieces are still at command—pretty much everything needed for bedroom, parlor, dining-room and library.

Not every piece of furniture in the store is reduced or offered at a lessened price. The big sale tags tell you plainly which are—and how much. They speak for us—as candidly and carefully as we would speak to you personally.

As a rule, prices are a fourth to a third below December and January prices—practically not much above half the present and prospective value.

The selling of **Morris Chairs** will prove wonderfully interesting—and the lots should go to-day, or Monday at latest. Some at three dollars—oak frames and denim cushions. These are a manufacturer's attempt at crushing competition. Of course he couldn't, but he hurt himself—and you'll profit who buy the chairs. But the savings on the finer ones are more pronounced—nobody should try to make Morris Chairs for three dollars.

Morris Chairs and Cushions—Just 40 styles are shown, 600 chairs in all. A few specimen values follow, for chair and cushion, complete:

$6.25, instead of $9.50—Imitation mahogany; cushions covered with fancy figured velour.

$6.75, instead of $9.25—Golden oak; highly polished; cushions covered with brocatelle.

$7.50, instead of $10.50—Oak, highly polished; spring seat; cushions covered with figured velour.

$12.50, instead of $18.50—Imitation mahogany; spring seat; cushions covered with embossed velour.

$14.50, instead of $21.75—Highly polished oak; spring seats and back; cushions covered with plain velour.

Morris Chairs and Cushions—

$17.50, instead of $24.75—Oak; carved head, claw feet; spring seat and back; velour covered cushions.

$24, instead of $33—Mahogany; finely carved; spring seat; embossed covered velour cushions.

Fancy Rockers—Of oak and imitation mahogany; seats of wood, leather and damask.

$4, instead of $5.50—Oak; wood seat.

$8, instead of $11—Imitation mahogany; embossed leather seat.

$9, instead of $13.50—Imitation mahogany; upholstered velour seat.

$12, instead of $17.50—Oak; leather covered seat and back.

$15, instead of $20—Mahogany; leather cushions, loose.

$15, instead of $24—Mahogany; inlaid; wood seat.

Fourth Floor.

Imported Collars at 25c a Dozen

They cost us more than four times as much, but we have left only sizes 12½ to 14. Two thousand dozens! Just think of it—but we had ninety thousand dozens when the sizes were complete.

All the good styles—including the high turn-over collars. Sizes you see are

For Women and Boys

but the selling is with the men's goods—Ninth street aisle.

The Skating is Fine

And Skates Are Reduced

If we don't sell you skates within a week we'll be apt not to sell them this year—so we take advantage of the freeze to hurry out the skates.

We've reduced prices a full third. But maybe the actual figures will make it plainer still—

MEN'S SKATES—all clamp—
35c from 50c; 50c from 75c
65c from $1; $1 from $1.50
$1.65 from $2.50; $2.35 from $3.50
$2.50 from $3.75

WOMEN'S SKATES—
55c from 85c; 85c from $1.25
$1 from $1.50; $2.35 from $3.50
$3 from $4.50
RACING SKATES—$2 from $3
SKATE BAGS—25c from 50c

Basement.

Men's Scarfs and Cuffs Twenty-four hundred Scarfs—imperials, puffs, tecks and batswings—are to be sold to-day at **25c**, though not one in the lot is less good than a fifty-cent tie, and quite a few are dollar quality. There is, as a rule, no poorer bargain than a cheap necktie, because styles are almost always the cause of a price-downfall. But this lot is almost brand new—a manufacturer's present-winter stock, sold at a loss, as he had to move.

Imported Cuffs—five hundred dozens of them—all sizes except 10½—usual 25c kind, but reduced to-day.

Two Pairs for 25c.

Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

Men's Gloves We make mistakes, but we cure them heroically and in a hurry. It is a mistake to carry as many sorts of men's gloves as we've been doing—so, almost at random, we've picked out some sorts to be rid of. Big loss—our fee to the school of Dame Experience. Will you come in time to get a year's supply? These are all classed as "walking gloves."

15c a pair, were **25c**—300 pairs of Wool and Cashmere Gloves.

50c a pair, were **$1**—800 pairs Walking and Driving Gloves.

75c a pair, were **$1.50** and **$2**—395 pairs Cape, Pique and Mocha Gloves. White Kid Gloves, silk forchettes—this one group is for evening wear.

$1 a pair, were **$2** to **$3**—323 pairs Kidskin and Buckskin lined Gloves—one clasp.

$5 a pair, were **$7.50** and **$8.50**—15 pairs Chevrette, otter lined.

Ninth street side, near Broadway.

Tailored Suits for Girls. Maybe not more than one or two of some one sort and size—but quite a lot in all, and we've decided to hurry every suit out to-day. Perhaps the new ones will not be very different—certainly they'll be no prettier. But nothing must linger here, no matter how much we lose.

$5 for suits that have been $7.50, $10 and even as much as $16. For ages 8 to 18.

$7.50 for suits the finest of which were $24, and the very cheapest was $12. Ages 8 to 16.

Separate Skirts, $3—finest were as much as $6.50. Black and blue serge and Scotch plaids. Lengths, 34 to 38 in. Second floor.

About Three Kinds of Petticoats Some of silk, some of flannelette, some of seersucker—all of excellent quality, all well-made, all low-priced.

$5—Silk Petticoats in all the new shades, 2 styles—one with umbrella ruffle, corded, and dust ruffle—the other with deep flounce and three small ruffles. Both are the usual $6.50 quality.

Flannelette Petticoats—Pink and blue stripes on white; two styles at 50c. Some at 75c. and a lot at 85c. each.

Seersucker Petticoats—These at 50c. each—extremely popular. It would surprise you if we mentioned the figures representing the large selling. You'll readily understand their popularity, however, when you see them. Blue and white striped seersucker—a good-looking and durable fabric, well and prettily made up. Would be cheap at 75c. Price 50c. Second floor.

A New Candy Boston Nicknacks—something like taffy, but better and not sticky—and cut and twisted into dainty mouth-fuls. Flavored, too—teaberry, mint and maple.

20c. a pound

Valentine Day and Washington's Birthday are great themes for the candy-maker. The Valentine favors are ready—hearts, of course—sweet-hearts with their candy filling. 8c to 75c just for the boxes—you buy whatever sweets you choose.

Main floor and Basement.

Two Hundred Overcoats at a Loss

You can count on your fingers the clothing manufacturers who achieve success by deserving it. And while these leaders apparently take ruinous losses, they count the costs and come out the real winners.

Cloths and everything that goes to make up an Overcoat cost more, yet so determined is this tailor to start every season without a last-season's reminder that he asks us to sell his remaining two hundred Overcoats at

$12 and $13.50

which is not to-day's cost price of the materials in them.

Blue and black kersey, all are wool lined; some have satin shoulder linings. All sizes from 33 to 46—including stout sizes.

We've some **Boys' Top Coats**, as well—fifty-five blue and sixty-one Oxford gray—all made of all-wool Frieze; lined with Italian cloth. These are for boys of 3 to 14. The price is $3.50 instead of $5.

Remember, our regular lines of overcoats are kept in good supply—we shall have Winter fixings so long as they're needed, and good selection all the time.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

A Double Fabric

gives a healthful warmth.

KOTEDSILK

is a new double fabric, pure silk on the finest cotton. The garments for men and women are attractive in color, perfect in fit and finish, non-irritating.

No need of packing them in camphor for the Summer; lay them in any drawer—moths won't eat them.

KOTEDSILK

On Every Garment.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS., and All Leading Stores.

TO ARREST FAITH CURISTS.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 2.—On the complaint of Health Officer Mead warrants were to-day sworn out for the arrest of Mrs. Don Cameron, T. Harrison and wife, and Mrs. Stewart, daughter of the Harrisons.

All are Christian Scientists, and the warrants follow the death of a child of Mrs. Stewart while under treatment by Mrs. Cameron at the Harrison home. The complaint charges violation of the Lincoln health laws.

FATAL WRECK ON WEST SHORE.

Engineer and Two Others Were Asleep in the Cab When Trains Met.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 2.—A collision resulting in the death of two men and the serious injury of two others occurred early this morning on the West Shore Railroad two miles east of Savannah. Engines Nos. 1,486 and 575 came together with great force, and six freight cars were hurled down an embankment. Brakeman William H. Dunn of Syracuse and Fireman William Caldwell of Buffalo were killed. Martin Monohan of Fairport and Robert Fowler were seriously injured.

Fireman Caldwell was pinioned to the side of his boiler and roasted to death. Brakeman Dunn was badly crushed, but lived an hour before he died.

Engineer Fowler has acknowledged, according to a statement of a member of the west-bound crew, that he, Caldwell, and Dunn were asleep in the cab of Engine No 575. On this account he did not obey orders given at Port Byron in regard to passing the east-bound train at the place of the accident.

THE NEW BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Six Cities Are Already Bound to the Agreement and Providence and Philadelphia May Come In.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The meeting of the American Association of Baseball Clubs came to an end to-day. Six cities, Baltimore, Boston, Milwaukee, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis, have signed the agreement, each furnishing a $1,200 bond. Providence and Philadelphia have not yet signed, but the former has pledged itself to furnish the bond as soon as this city registers. Before adjourning finally the delegates appointed a committee consisting of H. D. Quin, Milwaukee; Thomas McCarthy, Boston, and J. J. McGraw, Baltimore, to remain here and arrange the Philadelphia end of the circuit. The next meeting will be held in Chicago Feb. 12.

If Philadelphia, through lack of proper financial backing, shall be compelled to remain out of the circuit, it may mean the abandonment of the association idea for the coming season at least. Some disappointment is felt among the promoters of the organization in consequence of the failure to establish a club in New York, and Baltimore might hold out should Philadelphia not enter the association. Without two of the big cities in the East the chance of success for the new organization, it is feared, would be remote. In a talk to-day Manager John McGraw of Baltimore said:

"To me Baltimore is of more consideration than a franchise in any league or association. I am heart and soul with the association movement, and have taken large chances for it. If everything is arranged all right here I shall certainly have an association team at home. If not, then I will play with the League team there. If we do not have either, then I will stay in Baltimore and attend to my business. However, I have not the slightest doubt of ultimate success here."

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Washington, Oriental, and Fidelia teams were the competitors in the National League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. In the first game the Orientals defeated the Fidelias by three pins. The latter, however, managed to win the second game from the Washingtons, and in the final game the Washingtons downed the Orientals after a close fight. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 135; Lehnert, 125; Vogel, 155; Gilhaus, 188; Stumpfel, 165. Total, 768.
Fidelia—Timm, 129; Kibbel, 181; Koster, 163; Foege, 134; Amann, 168. Total, 765.

SECOND GAME.

Fidelia—Timm, 150; Kibbel, 168; Koster, 161; Foege, 187; Amann, 184. Total, 870.
Washington—D. Shiman, 179; Zean, 159; Boehm, 117; A. Shiman, 151; Kahlsdorf, 165. Total, 771.

THIRD GAME.

Washington—D. Shiman, 180; Zenn, 164; Boehm, 170; A. Shiman, 157; Kahlsdorf, 193. Total, 870.
Oriental—Mitchell, 168; Lehnert, 140; Vogel, 199; Gilhaus, 175; Stumpfel, 166. Total, 848.

The Knickerbocker Council team again failed to appear to bowl in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club last night, and forfeited two games. Citizens' Council and De Vinne Council met in the first game. The latter won by seventy-six pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Citizens' Council—Helmers, 183; Spreen, 110; Hahn, 120; Schweibert, 169; Fowles, 165. Total, 747.
De Vinne—Frankle, 178; Hull, 148; Strack, 123; Hoar, 189; Detlef, 185. Total, 823.

SECOND GAME.

Citizens'—Helmers, 154; Spreen, 147; Hahn, 165; Schweibert, 185; Fowles, 151. Total, 802.
Knickerbocker—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.

De Vinne—Frankle, 168; Hull, 134; Strack, 129; Hoar, 161; Detlef, 159. Total, 751.
Knickerbocker—Forfeited.

In the Royal Arcanum Sub-Tournament at the Elephant Club alleys last night Lefferts Council won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lefferts Council—Van Riper, 156; Jewel, 148; Aschenbach, 165; Smith, 151; Kammerer, 133. Total, 753.
East New York Council—Hampke, 143; Ling, 129; Douglas, 114; Bierhusen, 155; Rockefellow, 169. Total, 701.

SECOND GAME.

De Long Council—Rossner, 124; Coolidge, 147; Hodgson, 142; James, 114; Healy, 171. Total, 698.
East New York Council—Hampke, 138; Linz, 105; Douglas, 173; Bierhusen, 138; Rockefellow, 129. Total, 678.

THIRD GAME.

Lefferts Council—Van Riper, 127; Jewel, 109; Aschenbach, 156; Smith, 142; Kammerer, 176. Total, 710.
De Long Council—Rossner, 151; Coolidge, 165; Hodgson, 119; James, 137; Healy, 126. Total, 698.

The Riverside Wheelmen made a splendid showing in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York at the Harlem Palace last night. The team made an average of 907 for two games, which it won easily. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Harlem Wheelmen—Dumshaut, 157; Welling, 128; Boese, 150; Du Barry, 176; Hedley, 182. Total, 793.
Madison Wheelmen—Sternberger, 144; Alexander, 143; Hess, 147; Schreiber, 117; Yokel, 164. Total, 715.

SECOND GAME.

Riverside Wheelmen—Breen, 196; Gerdes, 197; Beam, 165; Klingelhoffer, 151; Arnold, 191. Total, 900.
Madison Wheelmen—Sternberger, 132; Alexander, 149; Hess, 167; Schreiber, 131; Yokel, 199. Total, 769.

THIRD GAME.

Riverside Wheelmen—Breen, 207; Gerdes, 167; Beam, 177; Klingelhoffer, 198; Arnold, 167. Total, 915.
Harlem Wheelmen—Dumshaut, 182; Welling, 193; Boese, 164; Du Barry, 155; Hedley, 157. Total, 851.

Fern Council won two games last evening in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament at Trainor's alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fern Council—Miller, 199; Thomas, 168; Haff, 124; Trimmer, 139; Ketchem, 165. Total, 796.
Burnside Council—Finister, 163; Brown, 202; Powell, 124; Barker, 148; Flanagan, 134. Total, 771.

SECOND GAME.

Burnside Council—Finister, 137; Brown, 184; Powell, 158; Barker, 175; Flanagan, 179. Total, 833.
Iolanthe Council—Benners, 144; Shufelt, 119; Carey, 117; Smith, 143; Kay, 184. Total, 707.

THIRD GAME.

Fern Council—Miller, 172; Thomas, 146; Haff, 139; Trimmer, 137; Ketchem, 177. Total, 762.
Iolanthe Council—Benners, 97; Shufelt, 103; Carey, 122; Smith, 94; Kay, 169. Total, 585.

Tournament Games To-day.

Wholesale Drug Trade Association—General Chemical Company, Merck & Co., Parke, Davis & Co., Colgate & Co., Dodge & Olcott, and R. W. Robinson & Son.

Bank Clerks' League—Hamilton, National Republic, and J. P. Morgan & Co.

Lithographers' Turnament—Moeloth & Nowick, F. Klucken & A. Klucken, Harris & Strasburger.

Fire Insurance League—American, Caledonian, Royal.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Pierce, Greater New York, and Defender.

GOLF AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

Contestants Start on Two Days' Play for the President's Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 2.—Play in the two days' tournament for the President's Cup started this morning with a qualifying round of eighteen holes. The first eight qualified for the President's Cup, the second eight for the second prize. First eight scores: R. C. Watson, Jr., 86; Clayton Dixon, 96; C. E. Tichenor, 98; H. P. Dixon, 103; E. A. Sumner, Detroit, 105; J. McDowell, 105; J. P. Greaves, 107, and Robert Murray, 113. Second eight: Langhorn, 114; Taylor, 115; Sudlow, 121; MacComas, 121; Champlin, 121; Allen, 137; Wyllie, 119, and Palmer, 18.

In the first division eighteen-hole play this afternoon Watson beat Tichenor 7 up and 6 to play. Clayton Dixon beat McDowall 6 up and 5 to play. H. P. Dixon beat Langhorn 7 up and 6 to play, and Greaves beat Sumner 2 up and 1 to play. In the second division, Murray beat Wyllie 1 up. Champlin beat Allen 5 up and 3 to play. Palmer won from Sudlow by default. MacComas beat Taylor 2 up.

PALM BEACH GOLF GAMES.

Finals in Series of Mixed Foursomes Will Be Played To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Feb. 2.—Mixed foursomes occupied the time of golfers here to-day. Qualifying play resulted as follows: Mrs. C. B. Cory and C. B. Cory, 110, beat Miss Helen Phipps and W. Gordon Brown, 130; Mrs. F. E. Drake and F. E. Drake, 139, beat Mrs. L. C. Hanna and J. W. Scully, 152; Miss M. Andrews and A. W. Black, 108, beat Miss Sands and W. H. Davis, 118; Miss B. Andrews and E. C. Green, 111, tied Miss Adams and A. E. Kennedy, 111; Miss O'Neill and Sidney Maddock, 108, beat Mrs. James Scully and H. Suydam, 121; Miss J. Fayhs and D. A. Loring, Jr., 128, beat Mrs. L. F. Brigham and L. F. Brigham, 133; Miss B. Andrews and E. C. Green won fourth place in the play-off.

In the semi-finals match play the first four couples qualified, Miss M. Andrews and A. W. Black beat Mr. and Mrs. Cory, 4 up 3 to play; Miss O'Neill and Sidney Maddock beat Miss B. Andrews and E. C. Green, 1 up 1 to play. Finals will be played to-morrow.

BROAD WINS FROM BERNSTEIN.

The East Side Fighter's Ankle Broken by a Fall After a Blow.

Joe Bernstein of this city and "Kid" Broad of Cleveland met in the ring of the Broadway Athletic Club last night to box twenty-five rounds at catch weights, but the bout ended in the thirteenth round, when Bernstein went to the floor and was unable to rise again. He was not knocked out, although he was sent down with a left-hand swing under the heart that rendered him almost helpless, but on falling he broke his left ankle, and his seconds were obliged to carry him from the ring into his dressing room.

The spectators did not understand what had happened, and a report was circulated that Bernstein was dying from the effects of the heart blow. Capt. Chapman, who was present, placed a guard over Broad until the nature of Bernstein's injury was fully established.

Cutler School Hockey Team Wins.

The Cutler School hockey team won a well-played game from the Columbia Grammar School team by a score of 2 to 0 at the St. Nicholas Rink yesterday afternoon. The game was one of the series for the interscholastic championship.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile, selling. Cipriano, 103 pounds, (Spercer,) 7 to 1, won; Vioris, 102, (Jenkins,) 5 to 2, second; Lady Britannic, 106, (Vittatoe,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:02½. Silver Beau, Blooming Chance, Chispa, Spry Lark, Regelong, and Nora Ives also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and an eighth, selling. Tom Calvert, 95 pounds, (Martin,) 1 to 2, won; Senora Caesar, 102, (Jenkins,) 2 to 1, second; Deleeta, 92, (Logue,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:56¾. Los Prietos and Adam Andrew also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a half, purse. Rollick, 106 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 5, won; Galen Brown, 108, (Walsh,) 9 to 5, second; Thorn Wild, 108, (Jenkins,) 6 to 1, third. Time—2:49½. The Gaffir, Belario, Corn Cake, and Location also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths mile, selling. Marcato, 107 pounds, (Bullman,) 10 to 1, won; Harry Thoburn, 107, (Spencer,) 7 to 2, second; Cormorant, 110, (Piggott,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:27¾. Wild Het, Peace, San Venado, Col. Root, and Sister Alice also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth, free handicap. Potente, 117 pounds, (Walsh,) 9 to 5, won; Dr. Nembula, 100, (Ross,) 9 to 5, second; Catastrophe, 99, (Henson,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:48½. Malay and Einstein also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths mile, selling. Louis B. McWhirter, 110 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 8 to 1, won; Flora Bird, 110, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, second; Monteagle, 107, (Jenkins,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:28. San Tomas, Will Fay, The Echo, Silver Bullion, Aborigine, Artillery, and Matt Hogan also ran.

W. H. HASTINGS SENTENCED.

Brother of ex-Governor of Pennsylvania Gets Two and a Half Years.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Major William Henry Hastings, a brother of ex-Gov. Hastings, who on Sept. 26 last pleaded guilty to three indictments charging him with making bogus invoices for goods and with obtaining $5,000 by false pretenses, was to-day sentenced to two years and six months from the date of commitment. The Major has been in prison almost five months.

Gen. Louis Wagner, President of the Third National Bank, was the prosecutor against the Major, and it was contended that he made the bogus invoices for goods alleged to have been shipped to Australia. The offense occurred in 1895, but Major Hastings left the country a short time after. He became entangled in some frauds in Paris and was arrested. He was released and came home, his arrest following.

Clergyman Sued for Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 2.—A petition for divorce returnable during the May session of the Supreme Court has been filed here by lawyers of Providence on behalf of Mrs. Preston, wife of the Rev. Charles E. Preston, the Jamestown clergyman who disappeared several months ago and was reported to have committed suicide on the steamer Puritan, but who was found recently in Troy, N. Y. Mrs. Preston seeks an absolute divorce.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:07	Sun sets 5:20	Moon sets 10:12

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook 10:04	Gov. Isl'd 10:30	H. Gate 12:26
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook 10:36	Gov. Isl'd 11:06	H. Gate 12:11

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Jamaica and Greytown	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwerp		
Chaucer, La Plata	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Dorset, La Plata	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Dean, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	
Hekla, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	
Hugin, Yucatan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Lisbonense, Maranham	2:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Bermuda	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Martello, Hull		
Menominee, London		9:00 A. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Palatia, Hamburg		7:30 A. M.
Salerno, Newcastle		
Tartar Prince, Mediterranean ports	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werra, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

MONDAY, FEB. 5.

Hevelius, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Camatense, Barbados	2:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6.

Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7.

Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Manzanas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 3 and up to Feb. 17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Feb. 17, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 15, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru. (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 23, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hongkong, Jan. 3; Shanghai, Jan. 6, and Yokohama, Jan. 11, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, are due in New York Feb. 5.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 3.

Albano, Hamburg, Jan. 19.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 18.
Buffalo, Hull, Jan. 20.
Caribbee, St. Kitts, Jan. 28.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 31.
Cufic, Liverpool, Jan. 20.
Grenada, Port of Spain, Jan. 28.
Hekla, Christiansand, Jan. 17.
Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 27.
Mariposa, Sunderland, Jan. 17.
Mozart, St. Lucia, Jan. 25.
Patricia, Hamburg, Jan. 22.
Peconic, Liverpool, Jan. 19.
St. Paul, Cherbourg, Jan. 27.
Trapani, Bremen, Jan. 10.
Ydun, Shields, Jan. 15.

SUNDAY, FEB. 4.

Afghanistan, Gibraltar, Jan. 21
Armenia, Stettin, Jan. 21.

How Is It With YOU?

Are you running the race of life with a handicap or without one?

If you are daily disturbed by a protesting stomach, or half distracted by insurrectionary digestive organs; if you are weak, languid, cross and peevish; if you can't sleep well and don't want to eat when you should want to eat, you are like a man running a race with a heavy weight on his shoulders. The race is serious enough even to those who are not so handicapped.

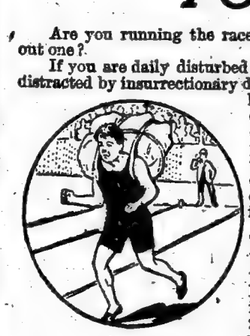

But why be handicapped? Why not be well and strong? Why not have a chance to be a winner instead of being a laggard? It is surprising what a difference in your favor good health will make. No! Not surprising when you come to think about it!

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

("The 'Salt' of Salts")

is one of the greatest aids to good health ever invented. This famous old English remedy keeps the stomach, the bowels and the liver in an active, healthy condition, insures perfect nutrition for every part of the body and prevents development of any form of disease. In other words, it will keep you in good health; when you use it regularly the handicap is gone.

Take a teaspoonful in a glass of water every morning before breakfast. It is pleasant to take.

DR. J. C. CABLE, New York, states: "I have several patients taking Abbey's Salt now regularly. I think it is the finest liver and intestinal invigorator in the market and I shall certainly prescribe it right along. Your certainly have a gold mine in the preparation."

At Druggists' only. 25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle.

There are some people who never do anything until they have to. Don't be one of them. Take care of your health while you have it. Retain your health by the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

FREE Send four cents in stamps, to pay postage and packing, and we will mail you one of the most dainty and beautiful colored calendar creations of the year.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Dept. E, 13 Murray St., New York.

El Mar, New Orleans, Jan. 30.
Fournel, Pauillac, Jan. 21.
Kansas City, Savannah, Feb. 1.
La Champagne, Havre, Jan. 27.
Nordby, Hamburg, Jan. 21.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Jan. 24.

MONDAY, FEB. 5.

Alabama, St. Lucia, Jan. 28.
British King, Antwerp, Jan. 23.
Colorado, Brunswick, Feb. 2.
Cyrene, St. Lucia, Jan. 28.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6.

Chicago City, Swansea, Jan. 23.
Kensington, Antwerp, Jan. 27.
Knight of St. George, Antwerp, Jan. 23.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Jan. 31.
Tauric, Liverpool, Jan. 27.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7.

Dominic, Para, Jan. 26.
Flaxman, St. Lucia, Jan. 30.
Nueces, Galveston, Jan. 31.
Tergeste, Gibraltar, Jan. 24.
Trojan Prince, Gibraltar, Jan. 24.

THURSDAY, FEB. 8.

Athesia, Hamburg, Jan. 25.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Jan. 27.
Hildur, Curacoa, Jan. 30.
Kara, St. Lucia, Jan. 31.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Jan. 24.
Trave, Bremen, Jan. 30.

Arrived.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville Jan. 31 and Charleston Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Bath City, (Br.,) Jones, Swansea Jan. 16, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Falk, (Nor.,) Bugge, Progreso Jan. 27, with hemp to order—vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Hispania, (Swed.,) Frockberg, Port au Prince, &c., Jan. 16, with mdse. to Cameron Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Braddock, Liverpool Jan. 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. South of Fire Island at 7:05 P. M.

SS Hansa, (Ger.,) Petersen, Santiago, &c., Dec. 24, with mdse. to Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 A. M.

SS George Fleming, (Br.,) Parslow, Caleta Buena, &c., Dec. 10, with mdse. to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Minow, Bremen Jan. 23 and Southampton 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 A. M.

SS Seneca, Decker, Campeachy, &c., Jan. 20, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:40 A. M.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Payne, London Jan. 18, in ballast to Philip Runrecht & Co. Arrived at the bar at 5:37 P. M.

SS Menominee, (Br.,) Robinson, London Jan. 21, in ballast and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 P. M.

SS Dresden, (Ger.,) Koenemann, Bremen Jan. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Cluden, (Br.,) Trattles, Amsterdam Jan. 6, with mdse. to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Jan. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Richmond, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 2, 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) for Tampico, &c.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
SS Yemassee, for Philadelphia.
SS Potomac, (Br.,) for Avonmouth.
SS Massilia, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS Kansas City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Parran, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Rhein, (Ger.,) for Bremen. Anchored off Clifton.
U. S. transport Kilpatrick, for Puerto Rico, &c.
SS Alsenborn, for Baltimore.

Notice to Mariners.

VINEYARD SOUND—WRECK OF ARDANDHU GAS BUOY.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on Jan. 28, 1900, a gas buoy, painted red and showing a fixed white light during periods of 10 seconds separated by eclipses of 20 seconds' duration, was established, in 57 feet of water, about 100 feet to the southward of the wreck of the steamer Ardandhu, sunk in Vineyard Sound, near Robinson's Hole, on the 22d inst. Left tangent to Naushon Island, N. by E. ½ E.; Right tangent to Naushon Island, E. N. E.; Gay Head Lighthouse, S. S. W. ¼ W. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; depth is referred to mean low water.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 44, after No. 165, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 95.

NEW YORK LOWER BAY—GEDNEY CHANNEL—ELECTRIC BUOYS EXTINGUISHED.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the lights of the electric buoys in Gedney Channel, New York Lower Bay, are extinguished. Repairs will be made and the buoys relighted as soon as practicable.

CONNECTICUT—NEW LONDON HARBOR—WRECK BUOY PLACED.—Notice is hereby given that a red and black horizontally striped spar buoy was established Feb. 1, 1900, in five fathoms mean low water, to mark the wreck of the barge Robert, sunk on the east side of the channel, off New London Lighthouse, New London Harbor, Connecticut, on the following magnetic bearings: Black Rock, N. E. ¾ N.; Black Ledge Beacon, S. E. ¼ E.; New London Lighthouse, N. W. 9-16 N.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York for Genoa, &c., on an Oriental cruise, arr. at Funchal yesterday.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 10:38 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Amerdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Indralema, (Br.,) Capt

THE PHILIPPINE REPORT

Plan of Government Is Recommended for the Islands.

NO WITHDRAWAL IS POSSIBLE

Natives Unprepared for Independence —Men of Integrity and Ability Needed to Teach Them Self-Rule.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The President to-day transmitted to Congress the first volume of the report of the Philippine Commission. It is a volume of 264 pages, including the appendix, and is signed by Prof. Schurmann, Admiral Dewey, Col. Denby, and Prof. Worcester.

The principal subject dealt with is the plan of government proposed by the commission, which includes a discussion of the Spanish Government existing prior to the war, the various reforms desired by the Filipinos, and the Constitutions proposed by them, together with the conclusions and plans suggested by the commission. The report covers many other matters connected with the social administration of the islands, racial characteristics, education, secular and religious orders, the Chinese in the islands, the public health, currency, &c., as well as the condition and needs of the United States in the Philippines from a naval and maritime standpoint.

The second volume of the report, which will not be ready for several weeks, will contain a detailed description of the climate and natural resources of the islands.

The chief interest in the report naturally centres in the plan of government proposed by the commission. The commission announces itself unqualifiedly in favor of a government of the Philippines analogous to that of a Territory of the United States, with a Governor appointed by the President. They say it is desirable that the inhabitants of the archipelago should enjoy a large measure of home rule in local affairs, their towns to enjoy substantially the rights and privileges of towns in a Territory.

The provinces should be vested with substantially the functions of a county in a Territory; this system might be applied to Luzon and the Viscayan Islands at once, and a beginning might be made on the coast of Mindanao. The Sulu archipelago calling for special arrangements with the Sultan, the commission say, need not be considered in this connection. The Filipinos could manage their own town and county affairs through their own officers, whom they could elect, with no help from American officials, except such as would be involved in controlling local government at Manila. The suffrage should be restricted by educational or property qualifications or both.

SMALL BODY OF OFFICIALS.

This system would necessitate a small body of American officials of great ability and integrity, and of patience and tact in dealing with other races, and on this account the commission recommend that they should be paid high salaries. The Commission say they could be called advisors or Commissioners, and that one for every 250,000 natives would suffice. It would be the duty of such Commissioners to report upon their work to the central Government at Manila. Their main function would be to advise town and county councils in discharge of their duties, and to watch the collection of revenues and its expenditures. Our government of the Philippines, the commission insists, must be adapted to the Filipino.

The commission discusses the system of government by a protectorate established over the Malayan peninsula by Great Britain, deeming such a protectorate inadvisable, it having been instituted for the reason that England had no sovereignty there. The report continues:

The United States, which possesses sovereignty over the Philippines, need not concern itself with such a scheme. The mass of the people, except in the Sulu group and some portions of Mindanao and Papawan, which are without chieftain rulers, are without distinction of birth or rank; in other words, are a pure democracy. The kind of protectorate which the insurgent leaders desire is one in which the United States would assume all responsibility for protecting the Philippine Government against foreign aggression, while their own officials would collect revenues.

Under the chimerical scheme of protection cherished by Aguinaldo, if a foreigner lost his life or property through a miscarriage of justice in a Philippine court, or in consequence of a Governor's failure to suppress a riot, then the United States would be responsible for indemnity to the foreigner's Government without possessing the power of punishing the offenders or of preventing such maladministration, or of protecting itself against similar occurrences in the future. Nor could the liability to foreign nations be reduced without permitting them directly to seek redress, and such a course would, it is to be feared, speedily lead to the appropriation of the Philippine Islands by the great powers, who would not need to seek far for pretenses for intervention.

RESPONSIBILITIES ENTAILED.

Undoubtedly the raising of the American flag in the Philippine Islands has entailed great responsibilities upon us, but to guarantee external protection, while renouncing internal dominion, is no way of escaping from them. On the contrary, while you pull down the flag you only pile up difficulties.

The example of Great Britain, which the commission says has been brilliantly successful in governing dependent people, has suggested a colonial form of government, and this plan seems to have won greater favor with the general public than any other. The commission, therefore, with some care, goes into the different kinds of British colonies and corresponding types of colonial Government.

In reference to self-government, the report says:

There is no analogy between the relation of the self-governing colony of Australia or of Canada to Great Britain and the Philippine Islands to the United States. Instead of community of blood, races, and language, there is the greatest diversity; and instead of a common political experience, the one has already breathed the air of freedom, the other has been repressed by despotism. Clearly the plan of a self-governing colony is a misfit to the Philippines.

The commission then discusses the other two types of British colony—Crown colonies and colonies having representative institution, but no responsible government, typified by British Guiana and Hongkong, respectively, but neither style of government, the commission points out after lengthy argument, should be applied to the Philippines. A territorial government, it concludes, is a desideratum. The commission takes as a basis for the government proposed the Territorial organization of Louisiana. The act is set forth in full. It provides for a Governor and Secretary of Treasury, and vests the legislative power in a council appointed annually by the President. Courts are also provided for.

THOMAS JEFFERSON QUOTED.

The report adds:

This scheme of governoment possesses, besides its intrinsic merits, the historical interest attaching to origination with the author of the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson had outlined a first sketch as early as November, 1803. He seems to have felt no incongruity between the principles of the Declaration of Independence of the thirteen self-governing colonies, and this scheme of government for the politically inexperienced inhabitants of Louisiana. Indeed, he complains with some bitterness, in December, 1803, when differences of opinion developed as to the manner of disposing of Louisiana, that "although it is acknowledged that our new fellow-citizens are as yet as incapable of self-government as children, yet some cannot bring themselves to suspend its principles for a single moment."

From the outset, however, the commission believes it safe and desirable to extend to the Filipinos larger liberties of self-government than Jefferson approved of for the inhabitants of Louisiana, assuming that in the Sulu Archipelago and such portions of the other islands as are occupied by tribes of Indians, the government will be conducted through the agency of their Sultans or chiefs. The commission believes that the people of the remainder of the islands should be permitted to elect at least members of the lower branch of the Territorial Legislature, and that at least half the members of the upper house should be appointed by the President.

With such safeguards in American hands and a qualified veto power for the Governor General, (including the right to suspend the law for a year, even after its passage by a vote of two-thirds of the Legislature over his veto,) this plan of government, which is on the lines of the Constitution prepared for the commission by those Filipinos who sought to adjust the claims of the insurgent leaders to the rights of American sovereignty, would probably be adequate for the purposes of good government.

This is especially true, the commission says, since Congress may and should retain the right to veto territorial legislation. Nearly all the offices will, under this form of government, be filled by Filipinos themselves and the merit system must be adopted and lived up to. The patronage or spoils system, the commission says, would prove fatal to good government in the Philippines. The commission suggests that a Civil Service Board to ascertain by competitive examination of a practical character the qualifications of Filipinos seeking office should be instituted, and there should be promotions for merit and tenure during efficiency and good behavior.

The small number of American officials needed would include in the first group Governor, Secretary, Attorney General, certain Judges, and other officials of the Territorial Government, and in the second group heads of postal, customs, and other departments. The officers of the first group should be appointed by the President and of the second transferred from the home service. In neither case should there be examination. The commission cites the case of British India, with an area of 1,500,000 square miles and a population of 300,000,000, where the executive and judicial work is performed by 1,000 British officials, to show that only a small number of Americans would be needed as the directing brain of the civil administration.

The commission, while not underrating the difficulty of governing the Philippines, is disposed to believe the task easier than is generally supposed. The Filipinos, they say, are of unusually promising material, possessing admirable personal and domestic virtues and being naturally peaceful, docile, and deferential to constituted authority. The educated among them, though constituting a minority, they say, are far more numerous than is generally supposed, and the commission bears strong testimony to their high range of intelligence and social refinements.

These picked Filipinos would be of infinite value to the United States in the work of establishing and maintaining civil government throughout the archipelago.

THE CONCLUSIONS REACHED.

In connection with the subject of government, the commission reaches the following conclusions:

1—The United States cannot withdraw from the Philippine Islands. We are there and duty binds us to remain. There is no escape from our responsibility to the Filipinos and to mankind for the government of the archipelago, and the amelioration of the condition of the inhabitants.

2—The Filipinos are wholly unprepared for independence, and if independence were given to them they could not maintain it.

3—Under the third head is included a copy of Admiral Dewey's letter to Senator Lodge, which was read in the Senate the other day, denying Aguinaldo's claim that he was promised independence.

4—There being no Philippine nation, but only a collection of different peoples, there is no general public opinion in the archipelago; but the men of property and education, who alone interest themselves in public affairs, in general recognize as indispensable American authority, guidance, and protection.

5—Congress should, at the earliest practicable time, provide for the Philippines the form of government herein recommended or another equally liberal and beneficent.

6—Pending any action on the part of Congress, the commission recommends that the President put in operation this scheme of civil government in such parts of the archipelago as are at peace.

7—So far as the finances of the Philippines permit, public education should be promptly established, and when established, free to all.

8—The greatest care should be taken in the selection of officials for administration. They should be men of the highest character and fitness, and partisan politics should be entirely separated from the government of the Philippines.

The commission is unable to find any means of assimilating the tariff of the Philippines with that of the United States, saying that the differences are fundamental and irreconcilable, and that so long as the existing chasm remains between the economic and social conditions of the Philippines and those of the United States, so long it remains impracticable to identify their tariffs.

They therefore recommend that for the present, at least, no attempt be made to readjust the tariff to our basis.

PHILIPPINE DEBATE SHUT OFF.

Mr. Gallinger Objects to Argument on Pettigrew's Resolution—The Chair Sustains Him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Senator Pettigrew to-day called up the resolution he offered yesterday to print as a public document a compilation of matter bearing the title "The Philippine Commission."

Mr. Lodge, Chairman of the Philippine Committee, desired to know what was contained in the resolution.

Mr. Pettigrew in reply said that the proposed document was a compilation of articles written by the Executive Committee of the Anti-Imperialistic League of Washington, in comment upon the report of the Philippine Commission.

"I hope," said he, "the Senator [Mr. Lodge] will allow this document to be printed."

Mr. Lodge—It is not for me to say whether or not the document shall be printed.

Resuming, Mr Pettigrew said he desired to reach the people through the plan he had adopted of securing the publication of the matter he offered in the form of a document.

"The great journals of the country are not open to the publication of the facts regarding this subject," he said. "Their columns are not open to these facts. They will not publish what transpires here, and the people can be reached only through the plan I have adopted by securing the publication of the matter in the form of documents. The great newspapers are supporting the policy of the Administration, and we have been driven to this course in order to get the facts to the people through the mails."

Mr. Pettigrew was proceeding with his remarks when Mr. Gallinger (N. H.) made the point of order that no question of consideration could be debated under the rules before 2 o'clock P. M., if objection be made. He therefore objected. The Chair (Mr. Frye) sustained the point of order.

"I do not care," said Mr. Pettigrew, "to object to the ruling of the Chair, but it is a departure from the customs, practices, and rulings of the Senate."

"I simply rise," interjected Mr. Cockrell, (Mo.,) "to make a solemn protest against the ruling of the Chair. I know that he desires to do right, but his ruling is a departure from the regular practices of the Senate."

Mr. Hoar maintained that the Chair's ruling was correct. It was not, he said, a matter of courtesy, but of parliamentary right.

The debate upon the parliamentary question was terminated by a positive objection by Mr. Wolcott (Col.) and a demand for the regular order.

ATTEMPTS A FORTY-DAY FAST.

Milton Rathbun Tries the Feat as a Hygienic Measure.

Although Milton Rathbun believes that horses and cattle should eat—he is in the feed business and his own living depends upon their continued good appetite—he doesn't think that man should, or at least not all of the time. Mr. Rathbun thinks a forty-day fast indulged in once or twice a year is good for a man who has been working too hard or who has gout or rheumatism. Unlike most men of novel ideas, however, Mr. Rathbun doesn't speak from observation alone, nor does he insist that his family conform to his views, and, fasting, keep him company.

Twelve days have passed since Mr. Rathbun began to subsist on water alone. He then weighed 207 pounds. Now the scales show 194. He expects to lose about two pounds a day from now on. When he reaches 160 pounds he will increase his daily allowance of water to prevent a further falling off.

Mr. Rathbun believes that the brain is the motive power of the body and that it needs rest rather than food to sustain it. This he says is his real reason for attempting the feat. He fasted last year for twenty-eight days. This year he expects to break his fast on March 1.

While Mr. Rathbun is experimenting with himself he does not propose to let that portion of animal creation in need of hay and oats suffer; every day he is in his place of business, at 853 Fourth Avenue, where he expects to attend to their wants during his fast, and long after, in consequence, he hopes.

Sergt. Gorman Gets His Medal.

Sergt. Michael Gorman of the patrol boat was called to Police Headquarters yesterday, when a gold medal was presented to him by Chief Devery in recognition of his saving thirty lives from drowning during his twenty-four years in the service. The medal was given by the New York Life Saving Benevolent Association.

Answers to Correspondents.

"CONSTANT READER."—The person who goes on a bond secured by a mortgage is, of course, only liable to the extent of the mortgage debt.

A. KENNY.—The word Christmas is always spelled with a capital "C."

HOT WORDS AT NEELY MEETING

Creditors of the Bankrupt Hear a Man Called a Scoundrel and Threats of a Meeting.

A goodly number of the creditors of F. Tennyson Neely, the publisher who failed recently, attended a hearing yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Morris S. Wise 52 Exchange Place. It evolved a good deal of warm argumentation, and nearly broke up in a row, but harmony was finally restored. Mr. Neely's debts are over $300,000, and his assets are appraised at $115,000. The creditors finally unanimously passed a motion permitting the Trustees, George E. Green, Peter Alexander, and Thomas Lavigne, to sell any of the assets, providing that each sale must be approved by Referee Wise.

Many authors were present or represented by their counsel at the meeting. Mr. Neely, who sat near Mr. Wise, was, on several occasions, bitterly denounced by some, while others claimed that he had been the victim of circumstances. One of the authors, Mr. Vivian, indignantly resented a reference in the Trustees' petition to "obscure" writers. On the question being raised as to his interpretation of the term "obscure," he cried:

"I'm not a sporting man, but I'll bet a dollar to a Neely contract that I'm right."

Some excitement was caused by a reference to a circular which certain persons had sent to the authors, proposing to buy for them plates of their works from the Neely assets. Referee Wise denounced the issuance of this circular as being as flagrant a piece of contempt of court as he could imagine, and warned the perpetrators not to try it again. Mr. Prentiss, one of the authors, said one of the perpetrators was a scamp.

"You had better not call me a scamp," retorted the perpetrator in question.

"I call you a scoundrel as well," said Mr. Prentiss.

"I'll deal with you in another place and time, and by another manner," said the perpetrator.

"I'll meet you at any time and place you say," Mr. Prentiss said.

Quiet was restored, and the meeting adjourned, without bloodshed, till next Friday.

TO AID CUBAN ORPHANS.

Easter Festivals Planned to Raise Funds in Every City.

A children's National Easter festival will be held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory from April 16 to April 21, to raise funds for the Cuban Orphan Society. Funds for this offering are to be raised by festivals confined to no one city, but embracing every city, village, and hamlet in the country.

The Central Committee, which has the affair in this city in charge, is composed of Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, Chairman; John P. Faure, Secretary; William T. Wardwell, Treasurer, and Mrs. William T. Blodgett, Cornelius N. Bliss, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, and Charles W. Gould. It has opened an office in the Central Bank Building, 320 Broadway.

Plans for the festival have been under preparation for some time past. Many prominent society women are interested in it. President McKinley, Admiral Dewey, and Gov. Roosevelt are among the public men who have been invited to attend. The school officials have promised to cooperate.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Supreme Court of the United States:

116—R. K. Hawley et al., appellants, vs. L. Edgar Weller.—Decree of dismissal entered herein Jan. 17 vacated and cause submitted on briefs to be filed on or beforde Feb. 26 on motion of A. B. Brown for the appellants.

153—Charles Denehy & Co. et al., petitioners, vs. John McNulta, receiver, &c., et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by Moses Salomon for the petitioners.

161—D. L. Boyd et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.—Dismissed pursuant to the tenth rule.

125—The Union and Planters' Bank, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Memphis—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee.—Dismissed per stipulation on motion of William F. Metcalf for the defendant in error.

149—Mast, Foos & Co., petitioner, vs. Stover Manufacturing Company.—Argument continued by H. A. Toulmin for the petitioner, by C. K. Offield and C. C. Linthicum for the respondent, and concluded by Lysander Hill for the petitioner.

157—Robert Jackson, appellant, vs. George E. Emmons et al.—Submitted by James J. Waters for the appellant and by William F. Mattingly for the appellees.

Adjourned until Monday next.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for Monday: 258, 259, 221, 223, 262, 266, 267, 268.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Re parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Emma E. Ockershausen, Julia M. Griebel.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Cook vs. Cornwell—David McClure, Ehin vs. Krisch—S. L. H. Ward. Matter of Sanders—Alfred McIntire.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Matter of Hoffman—John H. Judge Busey vs. Fitz-Mahony—Edmund J. Tinsdale. Schmitt vs. Schmitt—Thomas F. Donnelly.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—New York Building-Loan-and Banking Company vs. Huter—Edward L. Kalish.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Addison Thomas vs. Berthold Veit et al.—Isaac S. Heller, William E. Finn vs. Samuel K. Higgins et al.—Alfred E. Ran.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Robert Sanford vs. Joseph J. Zimmermann et al.—John Welch.

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HANDS OFF IN KENTUCKY.

The events of the past twenty-four hours confirm the wisdom of the President in refusing to intervene in the affairs of Kentucky.

For any such intervention there is not at this time the slightest justification. The request for it comes from TAYLOR, who has resorted to very extreme and doubtful measures to secure his control of the State. It is to all intents a request for partisan aid, and would not have been dreamed of if the Administration had been opposed to him in politics. It is a confession that he cannot hope to attain his end through the action of the State Courts and the State Legislature, and that confession is fatal. The settlement of such disputes as have been fomented in this case is among the things for which the courts of the State exist. It is a matter with which in its present form the Government of the United States has no more to do than it has with the divorce laws of the State or the sanitation of Frankfort. The Governor derives his power solely from the State Constitution, which creates his office and defines the way in which it shall be filled. The Legislature and the courts derive their powers from the same source. The whole fabric of the State Government is the creation of the people of the State for the conduct of their own affairs, and it must be left to them to manage unless its very existence is threatened and the United States is called on in the way prescribed by law to protect it.

It is alleged that the laws under which GOEBEL was about to be declared Governor were unjust and unfair, and that the processes by which the declaration was secured were irregular and illegal. If this be so, the offense is not against the United States and the United States Government has no business to meddle with it. It is exclusively the affair of the people of Kentucky, who have courts competent to deal with it. It is asserted that the courts are partisan, and will not do justice. That may be true. Nevertheless, Kentucky must abide by the action of its own courts until they can be changed in due process of orderly election. It is neither the duty nor the right of the Federal Government to decide what is justice or legality in Kentucky. The State must settle its own difficulties unless they assume the definite form contemplated by the provisions of the Federal Constitution and laws. Of this there is no sign.

HUMANITY AND IGNORANCE.

We are not aware that material harm is done to anybody by public meetings for lay and clerical discussion of the horrors of war and of the desirability of bringing the Boer-British war to a close. The fervor with which the friends of peace in this particular instance denounce the British, and the terms of love, respect, and admiration which they apply to the Boers, may, indeed, give rise to the suspicion that they are not so much the impartial friends of peace as the partisans of one of the belligerents. The suggestion that the peace meeting and the pro-Boer meeting were really gotten up by the same men and for the same purpose—to create the belief that American sentiment is anti-British—would not be rejected as preposterous in all circles, it may be. Nevertheless, peace meetings are not dangerous.

Ignorance, however, is dangerous, both to him who flaunts it and to him at whom it is flaunted. When the lay and clerical friends of peace unite in urging the President of the United States to "mediate" or "arbitrate" the dispute between Britain and the Boers and ask all Christians to urge the President "to intervene" to stop the war the exhibition they make of themselves is deplorable. What they are really asking the President to do is to interfere by force, to send troops and ships to South Africa to make war on the British or on the Boers. That is absolutely the only way he can "stop the war."

He might have arbitrated the difficulty before the war began if both parties to it had asked him to decide between them. He might have tendered his good offices some months ago to settle the trouble. He might now act as mediator if her Majesty's Government and President KRUEGER should unite in the request that he so act. These are the forms of peaceful interference or mediation to settle quarrels between friends. They can be employed only in cases where the disputants both consent to their use. Every clergyman in these United States ought to know that. He is not fit to talk to people about the question from a platform if he does not know it. He might as well quote the Salic law or the treaty of San Stefano in support of any other doctrine as to quote the inchoate conclusions of the Peace Conference.

Mr. BALFOUR said in the House of Commons yesterday that arbitration between Great Britain and the Transvaal Republic was not applicable in the present circumstances. After that any talk about urging the President to mediate or "intervene" is an impertinence. It was an impertinence before. Intervention is war. Do the men of peace want the President to go to war? There is nothing else he can do in South Africa.

SENATOR HANNA'S PRAYER FOR SUBSIDIES.

Senator HANNA on Wednesday night made a passionate appeal to New York merchants to support the ship subsidy bill. He had the bad taste to declare that the arguments against the bill were "paid for by our competitors," but in this community that is a statement which Mr. HANNA's authority will hardly suffice to sustain. It will harm Mr. HANNA's cause more than it will help it, and his cause is not strong enough in itself to afford it.

The substance of the Ohio Senator's plea was that we ought to spend the taxpayers' money to induce capital to go into a business in which the demand already largely exceeds the supply and is sure in the immediate future to exceed it still more. On the one hand, he holds out the fact that we are paying $200,000,000 a year for ocean freight, and, on the other, that there are not enough vessels to do the steadily growing traffic. Under these conditions we should say that the best thing for capital to do would be to try to meet the demand without holding out its hat for alms from the taxpayers. Precisely the same inducements in the way of profit have built up a tremendous export business in all kinds of manufactured products, until now we export more than we import and export more and more in open competition with all the world. Our machinery, our tools, our railroad equipment and supplies, our electric appliances, even our bridges, are sold abroad against the competition of the British, the Germans, the French, and all others that choose to try to meet us. Is it in ships only that our captains of industry are imbecile?

Senator HANNA's climax of impassioned appeal was reached when he implored his hearers to imagine what would become of American trade if the two great maritime powers of the world, Great Britain and Germany, were to engage in war. The whole mercantile marine of the world, he declared, would then practically be tied up, and how should we get our surplus product to the market? Well, if we would only let our shippers and merchants buy ships and put them under the protection of their own flag, we might do exactly what Great Britain did in the early sixties, and buy every vessel that was affected by the war. In fact, every possible advantage to be had for the public from the Hanna subsidy bill could be had by taking ships out of the category with obscene books and pictures and permitting our citizens to buy them and to fly the flag over them. The shipbuilders would then have to meet competition without aid from the Treasury, and we have not the slightest doubt that they would do so with energy, skill, and success.

SAVING VERSUS SPENDING.

That was a curious interview that was "given out" a day or two ago by Mr. BIRDSALL, the chief engineer of the Croton Water Bureau and the official expert of the interesting and remarkable Mr. DALTON, the official head of the Water Department. Mr. DALTON, as everybody knows, is up to his ears in the Ramapo job. Nobody is in it deeper, or so deep, excepting the remarkable HOLAHAN, who is at the head of the Board of Public Improvements, a place which, it may be mentioned for the sake of showing the antipodean difference between this municipal administration and a decent municipal administration, it is understood would have been filled, if Mr. LOW had been elected, by GEORGE E. WARING.

The point about Mr. BIRDSALL is that he is the authority upon which DALTON and HOLAHAN rely, in a scientific and technical sense, to rebut the criticisms that are made by expert authority upon their schemes of putting the city at the mercy of a private company. Whenever anybody has politely intimated to Mr. DALTON that he did not know what he was talking about, as of course he did not, he has fallen back on BIRDSALL. Here is a man, he always says, "to whom we pay $7,000 a year. Do you mean to set up your opinion against his?"

Now there is a certain number of citizens of this municipality who suppose themselves to have the power of arguing from premises to conclusions. When the premises are clearly stated, and when the ratiocination is set down, they suppose that they can follow the reasoning and detect errors in it. They do not shrink from the conclusions to which their reason leads them, even though the official expert who has reached a different conclusion should be receiving $70,000 instead of only "$7,000 a year." Of course Mr. DALTON is not one of these. The fact that he pays a man $7,000 a year, for no reason that he can understand, is quite conclusive to him. And small blame to DALTON, whether his incapacity is native or acquired.

But when this star expert of the innocent Commissioner of Water Supply comes out, as it were of his own motion, and argues in defense of the Ramapo job, it seems that he is getting himself into trouble with his fellow-engineers and experts. It does not appear that any of them who have paid attention to the problem of water supply agree with him. It does appear that some of them who have paid attention to that problem disagree with him. Mr. CROES has made public an exposition which to the lay mind, unfamiliar with the subject but accustomed to the processes of reasoning, looks very much like a demonstration that the trouble with our water supply is not that we have been getting too little water, but that we have been wasting too much, and that the thing to be done was not to increase the supply but to diminish the waste. Of course a demonstration of this kind would make no impression upon a mind like that of Mr. DALTON, which is incapable of appreciating proof. But we might expect that it would make some impression upon the mind of Mr. DALTON'S expert. When this expert comes out with a long statement in which he entirely ignores the point at issue, we have a right to assume that his interest in the matter is not wholly scientific and may be personal, that he is actuated by a mere human desire of "hanging on to his job," and that he is advocating what he is told to advocate. This is not good for Mr. BIRDSALL'S professional reputation. If he keeps it up other people than Mr. DALTON will begin to wonder what it is that he gets $7,000 a year for.

PUERTO RICAN PROBLEMS.

The discussion now going on at Washington over the details of legislation for Puerto Rico shows that the Congressional mind has not yet got a firm grasp of the principles upon which action must be based.

It has been reported that the Senate Committee, while declining to grant free trade to the islanders, conceding instead a reduction of 75 per cent. in our tariff rates, would retain the provision giving Puerto Rico the right to send a Delegate to Congress. The two things do not go together, they cannot be made to go together. If Puerto Rico sends a Delegate to Congress she does so as a Territory, like New Mexico or Arizona. She becomes a part of the Union, and under the Constitution no duties can be levied on her products imported into the United States. In fact, Puerto Rican merchandise received at New Orleans, Charleston, or New York would not be "imports" at all. Trade between the island and the mainland would be carried on under the conditions of inter-State commerce. Congress could not lay duties on it any more than it could on commerce carried on between New York and Massachusetts. Either the duties or the Delegate must go.

In discussing the House bill, Congressman RUSSELL of Connecticut insists that he does not oppose free trade with the island because of any fear that harm might be done to the tobacco growers of his State, but because he thinks it impolitic to take any action "which would imply that Puerto Rico is a part of the United States under our Constitution and laws, entitled to the same methods of representation and taxation." He fears that the abolition of duties would be tantamount to an admission that the customs tax could not be collected because the island is a part of the Union, or that the removal of the duties would make it so.

This is certainly a mistaken view. The President may govern Puerto Rico as a dependent possession under military rule, or Congress may make laws for the government of the island. Either Congress or the President would unquestionably have authority to apply the Dingley tariff or any lower or higher rates to the products exchanged between the island and the United States. Such a fixing of rates would not have the effect of bringing Puerto Rico into the Union. Nobody would make that contention. But the power to fix a rate of duty implies the power to fix no rate of duty at all—that is, to establish free trade. How could the exercise of that discretionary power in one way have an effect upon the political status of Puerto Rico which it would not have if exercised in another way? It is a pretty weak theory of Constitutional interpretation which asserts that admission to our Union of States is merely an affair of a tariff schedule.

The gentlemen from Puerto Rico who are now at Washington would do well to abandon for the present their request for representation in Congress. The time is not ripe for that. Let them accept either free trade or one-fourth of our present rate of duties and go back home with the good news. The concession in their favor of 75 per cent. reduction in tariff charges will give an impulse to the industries of their island that will speedily enrich its people. When their resources have been developed and they have profited by the educational influence of a few years of the new industrial régime they may apply for the privilege of becoming a part of our territory, with the right of representation, and Congress and the people of the United States will be much more inclined to listen to their petition.

MR. HIGGINS'S HISTORY.

The report of the Chamber of Commerce committee of which Mr. A. FOSTER HIGGINS is Chairman, in favor of "the objects" of the Ship Subsidy bill, contains this remarkable statement:

> As merchants and business men we must acknowledge that for many years past the majority of the citizens of the United States have decided in favor of the system of protection, and it has been adopted, and we are living and prospering in a marvelous manner under it.

We do not know exactly the period Mr. HIGGINS had in his mind when he wrote this statement, but as a matter of cold fact the majority of the citizens of the United States have decided in favor of the system of protection in an election in which that system was the controlling issue only once since the close of the civil war. In 1888, when Mr. CLEVELAND forced the issue with that courage which he always showed, protection may be said to have been the decisive issue. It was approved only to be rejected in 1890, within two months of the passage of the McKinley tariff. In all the Presidential campaigns up to and including 1880 the people were chiefly influenced by the questions remaining from the war and by the financial question which the Democrats sought to use as a refuge from the discredit attaching to their record in connection with the war. In 1884, owing largely to the demoralization into which the party in power had fallen, the Democratic candidate was elected, and again in 1892. So far as Presidential elections count, therefore, there is anything but an unbroken record in favor of protection.

The Congressional elections contradict still more strongly the assertion of Mr. HIGGINS's report. Within the past quarter of a century the majority of the House of Representatives, in name and in fact the popular House of Congress, has been Democratic and anti-protectionist for sixteen years. The House was captured by the Democrats in 1874 and held for six years. Again, in 1882, it was carried by them and held for six years more, and after a single Congress it was again secured and held for four years more, until 1894. Thus it will be seen that the statement that for many years past the majority of the citizens of the United States have decided in favor of the system of protection is conspicuously and inexcusably inexact.

This is more or less ancient history, and as far as the present is concerned is somewhat academic, for the system of protection in a country that is competing successfully with its manufactures in the markets of the world is ridiculous. But Mr. HIGGINS argues that because we have tolerated a policy that we have outgrown, we ought to apply it in a worse form by subsidizing shipbuilders. To the inquiry of the lamented DORSHEIMER, "Because I am a Republican, must I be a —— fool all the time?" he replies with an emphatic "Yes."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is a very appreciable amount of inaccuracy in applying, as does our neighbor The Sun the name "round robin" to the declaration in favor of GOEBEL for Governor made by the Democratic members of the Kentucky Legislature. A round robin is a document signed in such a way as to divide equally among all the signors the responsibility for drawing up and presenting it. The adoption of this form of appeal is always an evidence of apprehension, and the mere fact of its selection is explicit recognition of the existence of an established authority. What the Kentucky Democrats tried to do was to create a power for themselves and others to obey, and there was no effort on their part to conceal the identity of the leader under whom they were acting. Therefore their declaration was not a round robin, and that term could only have been applied to it under a misapprehension of its meaning. As a matter of fact, about the only people who often resort to round robins are sailors, and they do it because circumstances compel them to seek redress for their grievances from an over-lord extremely prone to consider the expression of any dissatisfaction with existing conditions a serious breach of discipline and to punish it with promptness and severity. On land, soldiers occasionally find it judicious to sign their names in a circle, but nobody else, so far as we know, ever does. The round robin, by nature, is a marine bird, and certainly no representative of the species has been seen in Kentucky this Winter.

—One who was a fellow-law student of WILLIAM GOEBEL at Covington in the offices of ex-Gov. J. W. STEVENSON and ex-Secretary JOHN G. CARLISLE, says that even in those days the characteristics of the man were about what they are now. He was never popular; he was cold and unsympathetic, and he was never credited with any special brilliancy. But he was an indefatigable worker, and when he undertook to do a thing he kept at it with bulldog tenacity and unflagging perseverance until he accomplished it. Of his personal appearance this authority says: "His face had but little if any color in it, and there was a repellent gleam in his cold, steel-blue eyes. GOEBEL'S manner was never cordial, although he was neither rude nor brusque. His father was in very moderate, if not straitened, circumstances, and the young man enjoyed no social advantages whatever, which fact, I presume, had much to do with molding his character. At any rate, he was never anything of a society man, made few friends, and appeared to have no intimate acquaintances." GOEBEL did not have to wait long for a measure of success. "Even then," we are told, "he was able to gain the confidence of those who knew him, as is proved by the fact that before he was twenty-five years old he became the law partner of Mr. CARLISLE, who at that time had the best practice in Covington, if not in the State." At that time GOEBEL had little, if anything, to do with politics, and was apparently averse to mingling in public life.

NUGGETS.

Who Gets Age Gets Wisdom.

Watts—I notice as I grow older I don't see so much fun in jokes.
Potts—Same here. But I have learned to laugh more.—Indianapolis Press.

Merely a Suggestion.

Nellie—Charlie says I grow more beautiful every time he sees me.
Maude—If that's the case you ought to have him call twice a day.—Chicago News.

The False Front.

"Those new people next door are nobody in particular."
"How do you know?"
"They try so hard to look like somebody in particular."—Indianapolis Journal.

Violent Supposition.

"What made that horse tear up the avenue so?"
"I suppose he had a permit from the Superintendent of Streets to do it."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

COMPENSATION.

Ruth Ward Kahn in Boston Transcript.

Better to mourn our dead
Than never to know how sweet
The lisping words of a child
Or the patter of little feet;
Better to mourn, I say,
Than never to know the care
Of the tender trusting souls
That God Himself sent there.

Better to mourn our dead,
I say it through scalding tears,
Than not to have known the charm
They trailed through our faltering years;
For a heart from which love has fled
Is nearer the great unknown,
And perhaps is bound by a golden thread
To the Master's pitying throne.

Better to mourn our dead—
O you who hear my voice,
I pray you smile, through your blinding tears,
And though sad is your heart, rejoice!
For we who weep for our own know well,
But ah, at what bitter cost,
How dreary must be the hearts of men
Who never have loved and lost.

THE EVANS PICTURE SALE

Two Hundred and Seventy Paintings Realize $158,500.

George A. Hearn Gives $6,600 for Wyant's "In the Adirondacks," Highest Price Paid for Any Lot.

The sale of the collection of paintings by American artists, belonging to William T. Evans, was brought to a close at Chickering Hall last evening. The collection consisted of 270 pictures, which brought slightly over $158,500. The only sale of works by native artists which can be compared to the dispersal of the Evans collection in importance is the Thomas B. Clarke sale of a year ago. Mr. Clarke's collection consisted of 372 examples, and realized $234,495.

The sale of last evening saw the largest amount bid for a single picture in the course of the three evenings. This was $6,900, at which figure George A. Hearn secured Wyant's beautiful "In the Adirondacks." The bidding for this lot was started at $5,000, and advanced, mostly by $100 bids, to $6,100.

When it reached that sum there were no more bidders, and Thomas E. Kirby, the auctioneer, knocked it down to a buyer in the back of the hall. A moment afterwards, however, Mr. Hearn protested that he also had offered $6,100, and the picture was put up again. The other bidder said $6,200, Mr. Hearn raised the price another hundred dollars, and secured the lot.

In spite of the fact that a few of the paintings sold last evening brought remarkably good prices, Mr. Evans can hardly have been pleased with the result of the evening's sale. Many of his best pictures had been reserved until the last day, but the total sum obtained was less than on Thursday evening.

Several fine works by Inness were sold last evening, but in no case was the price remarkable, and in some of the pictures by this master the amounts bid were extremely small. The immense work, "A Summer Morning," was knocked down for only $1,200; "Winter Morning at Montclair" went for $2,500, and two smaller paintings were sold for $425 and $200 respectively.

The important painting by George Fuller, "Lorette," was secured by the Corcoran Art Gallery for $3,600. The Carnegie Institute bought H. W. Ranger's "An East River Idyl" for $1,350, and the Corcoran Art Gallery secured a fine Theodore Robinson, "Valley of the Seine from Giverny Heights," for $600. Compared with the prices paid at the first evening's sale for works by F. S. Church, those realized last evening were regarded now as the large painting, "Medonne of the Sea," went for $1,125, and others for $550, $300, $200, and $650.

The prices and names of buyers follow:

Autumn in the Catskills, Jervis McEntee; I. Jones	$150
A Fairy Tale, William M. Chase; W. R. Beal	170
An Autumn Afternoon, H. Bolton Jones; H. H. Pruser	225
An After-Dinner Nap, J. H. Dolph; J. Bigelow	200
Land's End, Cornwall, W. T. Richards; M. Knoedler & Co	320
New Hampshire Woods, Maria B. Becket; I. Jones	150
The Last of the Snow, Lawrence C. Earle; J. R. Ortgies, (agent)	460
Morning, C. Morgan McIlhenney; Scott Foster	120
A Showery Day near Delft, Holland, George H. Bogert; C. Lambert	450
A Cloudy Day, A. H. Wyant; H. D. Winans	700
Pine Woods near Savannah, George Inness; C. M. Atkins	575
Christ Stilling the Tempest, Robert L. Newman; E. D. Page	160
Twilight, F. S. Church; S. H. Wakeman	200
Mount Katahdin from Lake Milnoket, Sanford R. Gifford; B. Griffin	110
A Venetian Canal, Rhoda Holmes Nicholls; R. H. Austin	180
My Lady, Frederick Dielman; H. Harrison	210
Salt Works at Dartmouth, R. Swain Gifford; J. Bigelow	120
An Autumn Sunset, Robert C. Minor; P. W. Rouss	300
The Shepherdess, F. S. Church; C. M. Atkins	300
Autumn, Walter Shirlaw; George Pope	100
On Vineyard Sound, John C. Nicoll; H. H. Pruser	140
Puss in the Corner, Eastman Johnson; Scott Foster	220
The Moon at Night, George Inness; Fishel, Adler & Schwartz	1,050
"Beat That!" Louis Moeller; Mrs. H. Corn	330
The Chafing Dish, F. S. Church; A. C. Humphreys	400
A Lady in Blue, Thomas W. Dewing; E. D. Page	410
A Fisherman, F. K. M. Rehn; J. R. Waters	200
Early Twilight, A. H. Wyant; Emerson McMillen	500
A Clump of Trees, J. Francis Murphy; J. F. Degeher, Jr	200
The Indian Hunter, G. De Forest Brush; H. H. Harrison	825
On the Road to the Enchanted Castle, Arthur B. Davies; William Macbeth	125
Temple Gate of Nikko, Japan, Charles D. Weldon; E. Dennison	70
The Farm, Charles H. Miller; Emerson McMillen	130
The Sisters, Albert P. Ryder; Cottier & Co.	110
A Quiet Day, Manchester Beach, J. F. Kensett; I. Jones	120
Slumber, E. S. Hamilton; Mrs. H. Corn	160
A Spring Song, F. S. Church; A. C. Humphreys	650
Normandy Farm, Homer D. Martin; L. G. Bloomingdale	1,600
Daybreak, D. W. Tryon; L. Crest Delmonico	1,025
Reflections, Charles Melville Dewey; Emerson McMillen	300
Return of the Flock, Horatio Walker; G. A. Hearn	400
The Lion in Love, F. S. Church; Emerson McMillen	900
A Connecticut Pasture, Henry W. Ranger; Emerson McMillen	1,400
Gray Autumn, George H. Smillie; C. M. Atkins	300
At Paradise, Newport, Samuel Colman; G. A. Hearn	225
Autumn on the Susquehanna, Homer D. Martin; A. C. Humphreys	600
Beauty and the Beast, F. S. Church; Howard Willits	550
Landscape Near Florence, Italy, George Inness; W. B. May	425
Moonlight, R. A. Blakelock; W. Clausen	750
Silent Night, Charles C. Curran; J. Bigelow	150
The Return to the Fold, Louis Paul Dessar; H. D. Winans	400
An Autumn Landscape, J. Francis Murphy; Emerson McMillen	1,075
The Harvest Procession, Will H. Low; H. J. Chisholm	400
Autumn, Keene Valley, A. H. Wyant; R. Hoagland	500
A Rainy Day, Horatio Walker; J. M. Simonson	150
On the Seine, D. W. Tryon; W. R. Beal	325
Morning, Frederick W Freer; H. H. Harpsich	350
At Stony Brook, L. I., Charles H. Miller; R. M. Lindsay	235
In the Catskills, George Inness; R. L. Leo	260
The Origin of Our Flag, Henry Peters Gray; George Pope	350
Bashful, Maria Brooks; H. H. Harrison	120
The Kiss, Walter Shirlaw; H. L. Mortimer	140
Boys Playing Marbles, Platt P. Ryder; H. H. Harrison	270
A Nocturne, Henry W. Ranger; W. Clausen	400
The Mystery, Robert L. Newman; H. Godwin	270
The Driftwood Gatherer, Frederick W. Kost; L. G. Bloomingdale	335
Return of the Hay Boats, Charles Melville Dewey; J. M. Simonson	375
The Sonata, Irving R. Wiles; J. S. Isidor	525
An Old House by the Sea, Worthington Whittredge; E. Dennison	130
Valley of the Seine from Giverny Heights, Theodore Robinson; Corcoran Art Gallery	600
Sunset, San Giorgio, Venice, W. Gedney Bunce; W. Clausen	1,000
The Lonely Road, Ben Foster; R. Hoagland	750
After Wind, Rain, Carleton Wiggins; Emerson McMillen	900
Autumn Evening, Frank De Haven; R. S. Barnes	450
My Lady Rhododendron, Elliott Daingerfield; Mrs. H. Corn	280
Floréal, H. Siddons Mowbray; M. Knoedler & Co	470
The Paris, Charles C Curran; C. C. Glover	750
The Orange Girl, Seymour J. Guy; J. C. Nicoll	325
Moonlight, Albert P. Ryder; Cottier & Co.	700
Midnight, Robert C. Minor; S. Untermyer	675
A Morning Vision, Henry O. Walker; W. Clausen	900
Moonrise, Coast of Picardy, George H. Bogert; W. R. Beal	385
Reverie, Wyatt Eaton; Cottier & Co	1,200
Madonna of the Sea, F. S. Church; James E. Hanna	1,125
Winter Morning at Montclair, George Inness; C. C. Glover	2,500
An East River Idyl, Henry W. Ranger; Carnegie Institute	1,350
An Old Church in Normandy, Homer D. Martin; S. Untermeyer	3,200
Lorette, George Fuller; Corcoran Art Gallery	3,600
In the Adirondacks, A. H. Wyant; George A. Hearn	6,300
A Summer Morning, George Inness; W. Clausen	1,200
Evening, Westport Point, Rhode Island, Frederick W. Kost; H. H. Harrison	200

Former German Officer Arrested.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Gustav Dahle, a former Captain of cavalry, has just been arrested at Charlottenburg for lèse majesé, swindling, and other offenses.

Archbishop of Sweden Dead.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 2.—The Archbishop of Sweden, the Most Rev. Anton Sundberg, who was believed to have recovered from appendicitis, is dead. He was born in 1818.

"DIE MEISTERSINGER" GIVEN.

Substitution of Mme. Gadski for Mme. Eames in the Role of Eva in Wagner's Opera.

The remarks that were made upon the first performance of "Die Meistersinger" last week might have been expected to apply to the second. They were somewhat discounted, however, by the substitution of Mme. Gadski for Mme. Eames in the part of Eva. As might have been expected, and as, indeed, is very well known, the substitute for the occasion, who would not at all relish being described as an "understudy," was altogether at home in the part. As compared with the production of Mme. Eames, it was as much oversung, in the sense of being infected with a continual tremolo, and overacted, in the sense of being controlled by a continual staginess, as might have been expected, as has, indeed, many times been realized.

The Hans Sachs of Herr van Rooy and the Beckmesser of Herr Friedericks justify the appreciations already formed of them respectively. The Germans look with the same pitying contempt upon the non-German who pretends to enjoy the fun of the second act of "Die Meistersinger," with which the North Briton regards an extraneous person who presumes to admire the fun of Burns. Perhaps, in each case, the native is right. But certainly the interpreters of Hans Sachs and of Beckmesser in the present case do not powerfully convey the sense even of German fun. Of the present production of the latter it may be said that the production is much too musical to be teutonically amusing, and, indeed, that the fun throughout is underdone.

However, none of these cavils apply to the third act, in which the composer transcends the provincial German humor in favor of an expression understood of all mankind. Here the very drawbacks of the earlier scenes are converted into excellencies, and the performance of the third act last night, if it did not eclipse, or even rival, some performances which have been given in New York, was as all events a worthy presentation of one of the most animated and pictorial scenes of the Wagnerian music-drama.

"THE COUNTESS CHIFFON" GIVEN.

Large Elizabeth Audience Witnesses Its First Production.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb 2.—"The Countess Chiffon" was presented for the first time at Jacobs's Theatre to-night, and Harry St. Maur's adaptation from the French was witnessed by a large and appreciative audience.

Miss Grace George, William Harcourt, and John Blair received several curtain calls after the third act. The humor in the dialogue between Miss George and Walter Clifford in the first act elicited great applause.

Miss George, Bijou Fernandez, John Blair, and William Harcourt shared the honors of the night. The New York presentation will take place at the Fifth Avenue Theatre next Tuesday.

Richard Mansfield Must Defend.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Chief Justice Bingham, in Circuit Court No. 1, to-day overruled the defendant's demurrer in the case of Mary Sunders Winter against Richard Mansfield, in which she asks for damages in the sum of $5,000. The case has been pending in the District courts for several years. It grew out of an alleged breach of contract.

REPORT OF A CARNEGIE SPLIT.

Mr. Carnegie Denies, However, Mr. Schwab Will Resign and the Latter Corroborates Him.

There was a report in circulation yesterday to the effect that there had been a break in the relations between Andrew Carnegie and President C. M. Schwab of the Carnegie Steel Company, which would result in the retirement from the business of Mr. Schwab. Mr. Carnegie, when told of the report last night, said: "No truth in it; not the slightest; it is ridiculous."

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 2.—President Schwab of the Carnegie Steel Company was seen to-night about the report emanating from New York to the effect that he had broken with Mr. Carnegie and would resign. He said there was nothing in the story, that he had no idea of resigning, and there was no reason for the circulation of such a report.

A story has also been going the rounds to the effect that H. C. Frick and A. W. Mellon were figuring on purchasing the Pennsylvania Steel Company's plant at Sparrow's Point, Md. Mr. Mellon denied the story to-night. Mr. Frick refused to talk. The President of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, in a message to this city, denied the story in toto.

AFTER SPARROW'S POINT PLANT.

E. R. Dick Declares Mr. Frick Is Negotiating for It.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—It was stated to-day that the visit of H. C. Frick of Pittsburg to this city last week was to open negotiations with the Pennsylvania Steel Company for the purchase of its immense plant at Sparrow's Point, near Baltimore. Evans R. Dick, a Director of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, to-day admitted that a deal was in progress, but declined to discuss the details at present.

"I can say, however," Mr. Dick said, "negotiations for the sale of the Sparrow's Point plant are in progress. If it is sold, it will be at a price which will enable the Pennsylvania Steel Company to pay off its entire indebtedness of $6,500,000, and leave a substantial balance for working capital."

IRON FURNACES REFUSE ORDERS.

Birmingham Plants Decline Business at Highest Market Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 2.—The advance of $2.50 a ton in pig iron in Great Britain has intensified the situation in Southern iron circles, where the furnaces have already sold their output for the first half of the year. For some time the furnaces have refused to sell at less than the highest market price, and they now decline business at present prices. This position has put a temporary stop to transactions until the market again adjusts itself.

Col. A. M. Shook, Vice President of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, is of opinion that the domestic market is bound to advance under the stimulus of the British iron boom, and places the advance at from 50 cents to $2 and more a ton. He is also of the opinion that it will tend to relieve the export iron business, which has been dropping, and this would again tend to advance domestic prices by taking iron out of the country.

There are but four more furnaces in operation than there were last year, and with the increasing demand for local competition they can have no effect on the market.

FRANCE'S SPHERE IN CHINA.

Concessions Are Extended Despite Great Britain's Opposition.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—A Yellow Book was issued to-day dealing with the successful negotiations for obtaining from the Chinese Government an extension of the French concession at Shanghai. The documents show that the chief opposition came from Great Britain, which country regarded the extension as an encroachment on its sphere of influence in the Yang-tse Valley and put forward its agreement with the Chinese Government of 1898 as an obstacle to the French claims.

M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, retorted with citing the agreement of 1896 entitling France to an extension, and, moreover, emphatically declared that engagements between third parties could not be permitted to influence a French title acquired by prior treaties. Lord Salisbury, in view of the French agreement of 1896, then replied, waiving opposition to the extension in exchange for an undertaking securing to British subjects exemption from municipal regulations within the concession unless approved by Great Britain, and other privileges respecting the British ownership of property.

TARIFF FOR PUERTO RICO

House Committee Decides for Duties on a 25 Per Cent. Basis.

TWO REPORTS ARE RECEIVED

Members Clash Upon the Application of the Constitution to the Acquired Possessions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—At a special meeting of the Ways and Means Committee to-day it was decided to report a bill establishing a tariff system for Puerto Rico on a basis of 25 per cent. of the rates in the regular tariff law, goods coming to the island from foreign countries to pay the same rates as if entered at a port of the United States.

Reports also were received from the sub-committee which has considered to what extent the term United States, as used in the Constitution, relates to the outlying territory recently acquired by this country. A majority of the sub-committee comprising the Republican members, reported in substance that Congress has practically unlimited power in dealing with these territories. The minority, comprising Richardson (Dem.) and Newlands, (Silver,) hold in substance that all Constitutional restrictions extend to the newly acquired territory, and that the powers of Congress are thereby limited.

The reports on the meaning of the term "United States" as applicable to Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii, and other possessions were received with great interest and were regarded as determining a most important line of policy by those in authority. The majority report, by Mr. Daizell, (Penn.,) Mr. Hopkins, (Ill.,) and Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) was as follows:

> That the term United States in that provision of the Constitution which declares that all duties, imports, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States, means and is confined to the States that constitute the Federal Union, and does not cover also the territory belonging to the United States.
>
> That the authorities treating of this question and decisive of it are those that treat of and involve in their decision the question as to whether the Constitution, ex proprio rigore, and independent of treaty stipulations or of Congressional legislation, extends to territory ceded to and acquired by the United States.
>
> That the weight of these authorities sustains the following propositions: (a) That the United States may acquire territory either under the treaty making and war power of the Constitution, or by virtue of its general powers of sovereignty as a Nation, in which are included all the inherent powers of sovereignty both of the United States as an independent Nation and all the powers of the several States as sovereigns.
>
> (b.) That the power to govern acquired territory results from the right to acquire; and also from the provision of Section 3, Article IV., of the Constitution, to wit, "Power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States."
>
> (c.) That Congress has power to govern acquired territory independent of the limitations of the Constitution, but in cases where the territory has been acquired for the purposes of Statehood, Congress would be subject to those fundamental limitations in favor of personal rights which are formulated in the Constitution and its amendments; but these limitations exist rather by inference and the general spirit of the Constitution from which Congress derives all its powers, than by any express and direct application of its provisions.
>
> (d.) That Congress has power to govern Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands independent of the limitations of the Constitution.

The minority report, by Mr. Richardson, says:

> The meaning of the term United States has been defined by the Supreme Court of the United States. The question was passed upon by Chief Justice Marshall of the Supreme Court, and he undertook to define what was meant by the term as it was used in Section 8, Article I., of the Constitution.

Mr. Richardson quotes from Justice Marshall's opinion in the case of Loughborough versus Black, 5 Wheat., 660, in which it is stated as to the above clause of the Constitution: "This grant is general, without limitation as to place. It consequently extends to all places over which the Government extends."

Mr. Richardson also refers to a similar ruling by Chief Justice Taney in 10 Howard, 397, and says no other construction has ever been given by the Supreme Court. Many other cases are cited in general harmony with this view. Mr. Richardson says:

> "It follows, therefore, that the term 'United States,' as used in the section referred to, means all the States and Territories of the United States. The construction of the term as given above is in perfect harmony with the views of statesmen and jurists and of the practice of our Government for more than 100 years, and any other construction would work a revolution in our system of taxation. It will be observed the minority members of the sub-committee submit no opinion or decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to sustain the contention they make."

Mr. Newlands also submitted a report, in which he said: "The government of Puerto Rico and the Philippines, outside of the temporary military government at present maintained and conducted by the President, as Commander in Chief of the army, must be framed by the Congress of the United States, and the question is whether the Congress has a free hand in all legislation relating to such islands and can exercise without limit all the powers of sovereignty or whether the Constitutional limitations and prohibitions apply to such legislation to the extent that they do to Federal legislation operative within the area of States composing the Union."

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS

Government Leaders Kept Busy Replying to Questions.

IRISH MEMBERS TURBULENT

Take Part in a Heated Exchange of Caustic Remarks Over the Origin of the Transvaal War.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—In the House of Commons to-day the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, William St. John Brodrick, replying to a question, confirmed the accuracy of the statement of Count von Buelow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Reichstag, as to the British engagements regarding searching vessels. He explained that the Government undertook that there should be no search at Aden or at points more distant from the seat of war, because there was nothing to prevent the shipping of contraband from intervening ports. The Government, he added, had not surrendered any right, but, on the representations of the German Government and assurances of the mail steamer company, Great Britain had agreed, pending further arrangement, not to arrest mailships except on the gravest suspicions.

Mr. Brodrick also declared the Government had no knowledge of any communication having passed between the Netherlands and other Governments with reference to the war or of the mutual relations of the European powers with respect to the war.

Attempts made to illuminate the connection of Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the Jameson raid did not meet with much success.

Mr. Chamberlain, being asked in regard to a letter sent by B F. Hawkesley, counsel for the British South Africa Company, to Earl Grey, formerly British Administrator of Mashonaland, under date of Feb. 20, 1897, in which he said that Mr. Chamberlain would have no one but himself to blame if the cable dispatches referring to the negotiations of 1895 were produced before the Parliamentary committee of inquiry, replied that they were communications between third parties and he had no knowledge of them at the time they were exchanged. He assumed that the cable dispatches were those which Mr. Hawkesley had declined to produce. The cable messages were sent to him in 1896 for confidential perusal, and he returned them with a letter saying there would be no personal objection to their publication.

During the course of the day's proceedings, John MacNeill, Anti-Parnellite, member for South Donegal, enlivened the session by asking questions regarding the Irish militia. Among other things, he asked why the Irish militiamen were sent away from Ireland, to which Mr. William Johnston, Conservative, member for South Belfast, promptly interjected:

"Because they are rebels!"

This caused John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, member for East Mayo, to exclaim:

"Irish rebels are good enough for you to fight behind in the Transvaal!"

Timothy Healy, Nationalist, member for North Louth, also joined in, asking:

"Why doesn't Saunderson [meaning Mr. Edward J. Saunderson, Conservative, member for North Armagh, and son of the great Orange leader, Col. Saunderson] go to the front?"

Col. Saunderson, in a lively speech criticising the pro-Boerism of the Nationalists, provoked another scene by declaring that the Nationalists never attacked in front, but always from the rear. This remark was met by an uproar from the Irish benches, Mr. Dillon complaining that the Nationalists had been grossly insulted, and others jeeringly asking Col. Saunderson why he did not go to the front.

W. Redmond said the Speaker ought to protect Irishmen from such insults, adding, "If I had said anything, I should not be permitted," the bull evoking roars of laughter.

Mr. Redmond retorted to the laughter: "That's the way to hoist the Union Jack in Pretoria."

John Redmond then appealed to the Speaker for a decision as to whether Col. Saunderson's remark was not unparliamentary.

The Speaker declined to be drawn, but in quite a long speech for him, he pointed out that such remarks, used in the freedom of debate by the Nationalists as well as others, were, so long as they did not become personal, in order. He said he believed the members of the House would give him credit for always trying to be impartial, though in questions of taste he had no control.

The debate on the amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne was then resumed.

James Bryce, Liberal, repudiated the imputation that the opposition was endeavoring to make party capital out of the situation. The fusion of races in South Africa, he said, was proceeding up to the time of the raid, which upset everything and gave the Transvaal a justification for its armaments and threw the Free State into the arms of the Transvaal.

"I do not deny," he continued, "that the Uitlanders had their grievances, but these were greatly exaggerated. The grievances were bad, but the war is worse, and while a failure to redress the grievances might have formed a casus belli, the franchise question could not, because, under the convention of 1884, the Transvaal had complete freedom in internal affairs. While the Government's diplomacy was warlike, its preparations were peaceful. This is one of the heaviest charges against the Government, and it is due to the fact that the Government believed the Boers would not fight. The Boers went to war because they believed the promoters of the Jameson raid had the ear of the Government."

GEN. LAWTON'S LAST REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—What was probably the last official report of the late Gen. Lawton, embodying an account of the remarkable campaign conducted by him in the Province of Cavite, the home of Aguinaldo, last June, has been received at the War Department from Gen. Otis. Gen. Lawton says:

"The force of the enemy was between 4,000 and 5,000 well-armed men. They had defeated the Spaniards at this point, and were confident of their ability, and had taken an oath to hold this strongly intrenched and well-fortified position. Our force, which carried these 'impregnable' works, was less than 1,200 strong, and really less than 1,000 men were actually engaged in driving them out."

Gen. Lawton's description of the battle of Zapote is picturesque. Here is what he says of one officer's performance:

"Capt. Sage's voice was heard well off to the right. True to his promise, he, with nine men, had remained, closely pressed by the enemy, who came within forty yards of him. With a rifle taken from a wounded man he himself had hit five insurgents. His perfect confidence, dogged determination, and distinguished and exceptional bravery during this engagement merit substantial recognition. He will be recommended for a medal of honor."

And again:

"Gen. Ovenshine, riding back and forth not over 150 yards from the enemy's intrenchments, directing his command, was certainly an inspiring example to his men. * * * The bearing of officers and men throughout this battle was magnificent. The conduct of officers whose names are mentioned in the report of this battle should be entitled and characterized 'Distinguished gallantry in the presence of the enemy at the battle of the Zapote River.' As Gen. Ovenshin says, speaking of Lieut. Kenly and his battery: 'this is probably the first time in history that a battery has been advanced and fought without cover within thirty yards of strongly manned trenches.'"

In conclusion Gen. Lawton gives the names of sixteen enlisted men killed and seventy wounded, including a civilian clerk, and of seven officers wounded during the campaign. He recommends as deserving special mention and brevet eighty officers, 22 enlisted men, and five Acting Assistant Surgeons, among whom are mentioned the names of Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, United States Volunteers, Brig. Gen. Samuel Ovenshine, and Second Lieut. Ward Cheney of the Fourth Infantry, who was afterward killed in action.

The Lawton Fund Exceeds $97,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The total of the Lawton fund to day is $97,302.67.

The Ohio at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The United States Transport Ohio, twenty-seven days from Manila, arrived here to-day. The Ohio brought 150 bodies and two passengers.

COL. BRYAN TALKS IN VERMONT.

Shakes Hands from a Car Platform with the Thermometer 26 and 32 Degrees Below Zero.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 2.—Col. William J. Bryan spoke here to-night. The platform in Armory Hall, from which he delivered his address, fell, just after he had finished. The Colonel had just stepped off the platform, and no one was badly hurt, though some were bruised.

Col. Bryan reached here at 4 o'clock, coming from Concord via White River Junction. He was accompanied by Col. A. S. Drinkwater and C. D. Lewis of Massachusetts, together with T. W. Maloney of Rutland, R. S. Childs, of Brattleborough, C. W. Kelley of Burlington, and A. J. Sibley of Montpelier, representing the State and City Committees. Dr. J. H. Potts and J. J. O'Shea of Holyoke and John W. Glynn of Springfield, representing the Democratic committees of those cities, met him at White River Junction.

The ride was a long and cold one, the thermometer touching 26 below, and at Randolph, Vt., 32 below, yet Mr. Bryan at each of these places stood upon the platform and shook hands with a number of people, including the Dartmouth College boys.

On arriving here he went to the hotel, and a little later he visited the Dewey homestead, opposite the State Capitol. To-morrow he goes to Holyoke and Springfield, Mass.

BRYAN MEETS A QUESTIONER.

He Is Denounced by a Montpelier Man, but "His Sin" Is Forgiven.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 2.—Col. Bryan ran against a lively inquisitor in the hotel lobby to-night in the person of a local character named George Holden, a small, bushy-whiskered man. He buttonholed the Colonel as the latter was about to start on a sleigh ride with Secretary C. A. G. Jackson of the State Committee, to inspect the house in which Admiral Dewey was born.

Mr. Holden, with many gesticulations and in a loud voice, which could be heard for a long distance, said:

"Mr. Bryan, did you in 1896 send a telegram to Chairman Jones of the National Committee saying that if the People's Party did not nominate Arthur Sewall for Vice President instead of Mr. Watson you would refuse to be the candidate of that party?"

Col. Bryan immediately answered: "I sent a telegram, but those were not the words."

"Well, will you tell me what it said?" continued Holden.

"No, I will not," replied Mr. Bryan. "But you can see the telegram if you will send to the proper place."

"Then you stand unmasked, and I denounce you," instantly exclaimed the fiery questioner. "But, as I try to be an honest man and a servant of the Lord Jesus Christ, I forgive you for your sin."

He then hurried away and was seen no more. Mr. Bryan continued his journey to the Dewey homestead.

GEORGE N. WISWELL APPOINTED.

Will Be Sergeant at Arms of the Republican National Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—George N. Wiswell of this city has been appointed Sergeant at Arms of the Republican National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia next June. Mr. Wiswell received a letter to-day from J. H. Manley, Chairman of the subcommittee having the matter in charge, notifying him of his appointment.

Mr. Wiswell was First Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the National Republican Conventions at Chicago in 1888, at Minneapolis in 1892, and at St. Louis in 1896. He was also United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Wisconsin during President Harrison's Administration.

THOMAS R. BARD NOMINATED.

Named for United States Senator by Rump Caucus in California.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 2.—Thomas R. Bard of Ventura was nominated United States Senator to-night by a rump caucus composed of fifty-four Republican members of the Legislature.

The followers of R. M. Burns, numbering thirty-one, refused to go into caucus, as Bard's selection seemed certain.

May Not Discipline Coffey.

There was no hearng last evening in the trial of Senator Michael J. Coffey, who is charged with disloyalty to the Democratic organization of Kings County. Adjournment was taken for a week, as Mr. Coffey is ill. The belief prevails in certain circles that the investigation will soon be brought to a close and the attempt to discipline Coffey dropped.

REPUBLICAN ENROLLMENT.

Figures for 1899 Show a Big Increase Over Previous Year.

Complete returns of the Republican enrollment made during the four days of registration preceding the general election have been received at the headquarters of the Republican County Committee, and they show a large increase over the enrollment for the same period of the previous year. In every Assembly district the enrollment for 1899 is much larger than for 1898, and in many cases the figures for the former year are double what they were in the latter.

President Quigg attributes the increase largely to the fact that the last enrollment was a secret one, whereas in 1898 persons who desired to affiliate with a party during the registration period were forced to state their preferences publicly before the election officers and outsiders who, either by accident or device, might be lounging about the registration places.

George R. Manchester, the Secretary of the County Committee, under whose direction the enrollment returns were tabulated, prepared the table given below, in which the vote, the enrollment, and the percentage of enrollment for both years are shown. The vote for Governor is taken as a basis for comparison in 1898, and for 1899 the vote is that cast for Blanchard (Rep.) for Judge of the Court of General Sessions.

Assembly District.	Vote, 1898.	Enrollment, 1898.	Percentage of Enrollment.	Vote, 1899.	Enrollment, 1899.	Percentage of Enrollment.
1	1,204	374	.31	895	612	.68
2	1,430	378	.23	1,208	789	.65
3	2,278	826	.36	1,694	1,311	.77
4	2,090	587	.28	1,512	926	.61
5	3,934	1,707	.43	3,210	2,248	.70
6	2,248	689	.31	1,737	1,242	.71
7	2,857	977	.34	2,489	1,639	.66
8	1,752	474	.26	1,345	627	.47
9	3,165	1,269	.40	2,495	1,584	.63
10	2,363	678	.28	2,152	1,119	.52
11	2,350	887	.38	1,793	1,295	.72
12	1,548	504	.33	1,132	951	.84
13	1,941	709	.37	1,480	1,030	.70
14	2,294	601	.27	2,123	994	.47
15	2,425	691	.28	2,315	1,145	.46
16	1,824	606	.33	1,190	755	.63
17	2,260	781	.34	1,979	1,174	.59
18	1,861	630	.33	1,588	995	.63
19	5,734	2,633	.46	4,976	3,191	.64
20	2,237	622	.28	2,452	1,415	.58
21	7,542	3,694	.48	6,805	4,687	.69
22	2,211	803	.36	1,898	1,069	.57
23	5,496	2,941	.54	4,653	3,534	.76
24	2,080	626	.30	1,791	788	.44
25	4,192	2,051	.49	3,056	2,238	.74
26	2,163	739	.34	2,069	960	.46
27	4,019	2,454	.61	3,127	2,240	.72
28	2,089	708	.34	1,498	966	.67
29	5,205	2,245	.45	4,079	2,508	.61
30	2,819	896	.31	2,523	1,151	.50
31	6,853	2,960	.43	5,968	3,742	.63
32	3,198	1,079	.34	2,805	1,702	.61
33	2,857	979	.34	2,200	1,411	.64
34	5,522	2,053	.37	4,040	2,920	.63
35	6,667	2,476	.37	6,046	3,704	.62
Annexed	1,190	451	.38	1,263	798	.63
Total	112,084	43,831	.391	94,423	59,562	.629

The figures of the Democratic enrollment of 1899 have not been tabulated.

OFFICERS SEEK MRS. FOLLETTE.

New York Woman in South Dakota Besieged by Creditors.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 2.—The granting of a divorce at Watertown on Wednesday to Mrs. Alfreda Follette of New York, who for the past nine months has made her home in Sioux Falls pending action upon her application for divorce, had an interesting sequel here to-day when her creditors, learning that she was about to leave town, placed summonses in the hands of officers, who have been unable to effect an entrance to the dwelling which she has been occupying.

Mrs. Follette, it is said, is a niece of J. J. Van Alen. Mrs. Follette's father is a New York manufacturer of printing presses.

WOMAN ACCUSES OFFICERS

Two Policemen May Be Dismissed on Miss Glover's Charges.

Mahoney and Mallon Refused to Arrest Man Who Tried to Enter Her House —Both Are Transferred.

Patrick Mahoney and James Mallon, two policemen, until yesterday attached to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, were last evening transferred, Mallon to the Madison Street Station and Mahoney to the East Thirtieth Street Station, on the initiative of Chief Devery.

This was done after a complaint had been made against them by Miss Eva Glover, a young woman connected with the Friendly Aid Society, which conducts a settlement house at 201½ East Thirty-third Street. The policemen have still a trial to face before the Police Board, and, according to Chief Devery, may be dismissed from the force.

Miss Glover is a young woman of nerve, and she has acquired a habit of self-reliance from the nature of the work she does for the Friendly Aid Society, her duties taking her frequently into dangerous places. She has an apartment in the Thirty-third Street house, and sleeps there alone.

There was a ring at the bell early on Tuesday morning. It was dark, and Miss Glover thought the janitor, who calls early to make the fires, was at the door. Donning a house robe and slippers, the young woman went down stairs to open the door, and as she did so a burly fellow, who was not the janitor, forced his way into the hall. She inquired the reason of the intrusion, when the man became abusive and endeavored to make his way further into the house.

Miss Glover slipped by him, and, having reached the street, called on him again to leave. He refused to do so, and, lightly attired as she was, the young woman ran to Third Avenue and called for the police. Mallon and Mahoney came from different directions, and to them she told her story. They went with her to the house and found the man standing opposite, having apparently made no attempt to get away. She demanded that they arrest him at once, and, hearing this, the man strolled across to where the woman and policemen were standing.

"There's no use in you making trouble," he growled. "I've got a pull in this district, and I don't think any one will arrest me." Miss Glover does not know whether the policemen recognized the intruder, but she said that if they did or not they made no attempt to arrest him.

On the contrary, they pointed out to her the trouble she would be put to if she made a complaint; that there would be unpleasant notoriety, and that she would have to dress at once and go with them to the station house. She still insisted on the arrest, and went to her apartment to dress for the street.

When she came down stairs again the man and the policemen were still standing there, and the latter then refused point blank to make the arrest, saying that there was no charge that could be sustained, as the door had been opened for the man and he had not broken in. Miss Glover then demanded that they learn the name of the man, and as he turned to walk away he shouted back, "My name's John Martin, and I live on this block." The policemen then went away and Miss Glover returned to her room.

The facts were reported to the Rev. Thomas J. Slicer, from whose congregation the society derives its principal support, and he advised the young woman to make a complaint. This she did on Wednesday, and yesterday she, accompanied by Mr. Slicer and Capt. F. Norton Goddard, whose brother is President of the society, went before Chief Devery, before whom the policemen had been summoned.

The case was again stated and the policemen attempted to justify themselves. The chief told them plainly that they had both been on the force long enough to know better; that the complaint against them would be pressed, and transferred them on the spot, instructing Sergt. Ford to place his name against the transfers so that there would be no possibility of a re transfer. He told the policemen that by their manner of hearing cases in the street and deciding them a burglar had probably got away and that they would be severely dealt with.

It was said last night by persons connected with the society that if the intruder could be located a charge of felonious entry would be made against him and his arrest demanded. It was also said that the police had promised to find the alleged John Martin, if possible, and take him into custody.

THE ATTACK ON MR. GRUBER.

Republican Leader Receives a Postal Card from Mr. Austin, Who Is Trying to Oust Him.

When ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin started out a month ago to make a fight on Abraham Gruber for the Republican leadership of the Twenty-first Assembly District there were not wanting those who predicted that the movement, which was said to be based on a desire for reform, was doomed to fall of its own weight. For a time interest in the attack on Mr. Gruber appeared to wane, but yesterday, when every enrolled Republican, and a good many who were not enrolled, received a postal card signed by Mr. Austin, it became apparent that the fight was to a finish, and that until after the March primaries, at least, Mr. Gruber would have no peace.

In this postal card, which was in reply to a circular sent out by Mr. Gruber, Mr. Austin said:

Mr. Abraham Gruber has recently mailed to the enrolled Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District a circular which may mislead some in reference to the March primaries. The opposition to Mr. Gruber has nearly completed its organization, and I have been instructed by the General District Committee that it shall soon issue a circular stating the true issues involved in the pending contest, and to ask you to reserve judgment in the matter until the exact situation is thoroughly understood.

Mr. Gruber happens to be one of the enrolled Republicans in the district, and one of the postal cards came to him in due course of mail. After he read it he made these observations: "There is only one committee recognized by the law, and that is the Assembly District Committee. Mr. Austin signs himself Chairman of the Executive Committee of the General District Committee. A month ago this committee announced that it was organized. Now it will soon have its organization complete. By signing himself Chairman of the Executive Committee of the General District Committee he intimates strongly to those who may wish to join his movement that they won't have anything to say about its officers.

"Now Mr. Austin and his friends have opened headquarters in a saloon at One Hundred and First Street and Broadway, which will be open every night until the primaries. I've been mixed up in the politics of the district for many years, but this is the first time in its history that the Republicans have had a saloon for their meeting place. These men meet there every night, and dispense cigars and beer to the election district Captains and to voters who come around while the leaders of the movement take 'high balls.'

"By 11 o'clock the leaders have had so many high balls in that they are full of confidence, and with every 'high ball' they imagine they've got another election district. My friends who go around there feel aggrieved that only common beer is offered to them. I've brought them up on something better, and if Mr. Austin wants to win them away from me he'll have to give them something better than I did."

ELOPERS ARRESTED IN BOSTON.

They Are Accused of Taking $2,500 from the Woman's Husband.

Word was received last night of the arrest in Boston of Mrs. Adelina Sussano and Mattio Nalandi, who, it is charged, eloped from this city Jan. 8, taking with them $2,500 in cash and some watches and jewelry belonging to Mrs. Sussano's husband, a saloonkeeper, of 2,160 Second Avenue, in the heart of Harlem's "Little Italy." The saloon has been a popular resort for Italians of the neighborhood, among its attractions being Sussano's nineteen-year-old wife, who acted as barmaid.

One of the most frequent customers was Mattio Nalandi, a young Italian, who had not been long in America. Mrs. Sussano showed Nalandi more favor than the other customers, and Sussano finally ordered the man to stay away from the saloon, threatening to shoot him if he came back. The next day it is said, Mrs. Sussano and Nalandi eloped. Sussano complained at once to the police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, but the elopers were not heard from until last night.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although yesterday seemed warmer, even during the morning hours, with the disappearance of the biting winds of Thursday, the arctic weather made its presence felt, and had a marked effect upon social doings. Fortunately there was comparatively little going on in the morning hours, and as the younger element had danced itself weary at the Charity Ball of the preceding night, it was glad of the rest. It was noon yesterday before there was any perceptible life or movement on the avenue and in the streets of the up-town fashionable districts. The afternoon brought a few "at homes," and the evening was fairly gay, with a dinner at Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's, the third and last of the subscription dances for young people at the Metropolitan Annex, which took the form of a bal poudre, and the third meeting of the Five Cotillions, better known as Mrs. Quackenbush's dancing class.

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To-day will be the dullest Saturday in many weeks, and there is little of importance on the social calendar. Mrs. Albert G. Jennings will give a large reception in the afternoon at her residence, 2 East Eighty-second Street, and Mrs. John Lawrence a reception at the Astoria for Mrs. Charles E. Sherman. (Miss Hannah N. Lawrence.) In the evening the fourth, and not the third, De Coverley dance, as has been published, will take place at Sherry's, and the fifth meeting of Mrs. Sands's dancing class will be held at Delmonico's. The private view and "stag" evening reception at the American Water Color Society's annual exhibition, which have always heretofore taken place on a Friday, were this year transferred to Saturday, and will be held this afternoon and evening in the small ballroom of the Waldorf Hotel. Mr. Murray Dodge, who is to marry Miss Elsie Barker on Tuesday next, will give his bachelor dinner at Sherry's this evening.

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Echoes of the Charity Ball of Thursday night were heard everywhere yesterday. The ball was financially successful, and was the most largely attended of the three that have now been held in the Astoria ballroom. There were perhaps not so many well-known elder people present as last year, but the younger and dancing element was out in force, and the members of the various dancing classes and organizations who were present seemed to greatly enjoy it. Miss Martha Washington Bond of Newark, N. J., was, perhaps, the most admired of the unmarried women, and is considered to have been the belle of the ball. Miss Bond is a perfect blonde, with a beautiful figure and a fine carriage. She wore a gown of violet tulle and silk and a huge bunch of violets.

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The ball was a very late one. It was 4 o'clock yesterday morning before the lights were turned down in the ballroom and the dancing ceased, while the Palm Gardens and the restaurant of the Astoria were filled with supper parties the night through.

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Mrs. William Schermerhorn gave at her residence, 49 West Twenty-third Street, a reception to about 100 guests in honor of Mme. Sembrich. The reception was an informal one, and tea was served. Mrs. Astor was present and spent some time chatting with Mme. Sembrich, and among the other guests there were many musical as well as society people. Mrs. Schermerhorn was assisted in receiving by her daughters, Mrs. Samuel Bridgham, Mrs. John Inness Kane, and Miss Schermerhorn. Among those present were Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Frederic Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. Heber Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Coster, Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. George Kingsland, Mrs. Cutting, and Mr. William Cutting, Jr.

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Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood gave yesterday afternoon at her residence, 49 East Thirty-fourth Street, a small reception, which had as a novel feature the appearance of a small band of native Filipinos in their native costumes. These natives have come almost directly from Manila and cannot speak English. There were six present, four men and two women. One of the latter was a mere girl and exceedingly pretty. One of the men wore the native straw costume, and was in bare feet. He looked as if swathed in straw, and the wisps of straw tied about his ankles with their ends sticking out had an amusing effect. On his head he wore an enormous circular straw hat with a low crown. The girl wore her hair loose over her shoulders, and a loose gown of black silk spangled, belted in very short, and brown stockings and low shoes. The Filipino woman who danced the bride dance was gowned in a skirt of soft pink material, with a loose waist of white covered with lace, and with large flowing lace sleeves over silk. On her head she wore a very large wreath of roses. All played native music, but on familiar instruments—mandolins, banjos, &c. Miss A. Scott, a young colored singer with a very sweet voice, rendered some old-time ballads very effectively. The parlors were decorated with palms and Manila vines, and one of the doorways leading into the parlor was made to resemble that of a Filipino house, with lattice work and palms. Mrs. Bloodgood has the credit of having first introduced at this novel reception yesterday the latest words of the United States to New York society.

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The most noted passenger on to-day's outgoing steamers will be Mr. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, second son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, and chief heir to his father's fortune, who will sail on the Teutonic for Liverpool. Mr. Vanderbilt has not yet decided whether he will resume his tour of the world on which he started last September, and from which, when he had reached China, he was recalled by his father's death. Two of the friends with whom he started on his world-circling trip are now in China, and are coming leisurely westward, and Mr. Vanderbilt may rejoin them in India. It is, however, more likely that he will not journey further at present that Paris or the Riviera, where he will find a number of friends, including, among others, Mrs. French and Miss Elsie French. Mr. Vanderbilt has Cabin No. A on the Teutonic, and is accompanied by a servant.

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Among other passengers booked to sail on the Teutonic to-day are Mr. C. P. Bartholomew, Mr. James B. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Harrison, Mr. John Inglis, Mr. Currie Johnston, Mr. Herbert Lockwood, Mr. W. H. Lusk, Messrs. R. M. and C. T. Minton, Dr. Charles Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. S. Mortimer, Mr. J. S. Palmer and Miss Palmer, Mr. Warren B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Soley, Mr. Edgar Speyer, and Messrs. R. D. and W. G. Wilson. The Werra, which will sail to-day for Genoa, via Gibraltar and Naples, has a long list of passengers booked from all over the country, but among them are comparatively few New Yorkers. These New Yorkers include Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Mrs. John W. E. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Morton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Parsons, and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice La Montagne.

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Dinners were given last night by Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones, Mrs. Pierpont Edwards, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Henry L. Morris, and Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt. At each of these dinners there were six young girls and six or more young men guests, and from the dinners hostesses and guests went to the dance in the Metropolitan Annex in buses. The young girls went dressed as French Marquises of the last century. There was a cotillion, in which there were two favor figures. The girls, who are not yet out, included Miss Dorothy Edwards, Miss May Gallatin, Miss Helen Stevens, Miss Julia Edwards, Miss Josephine Williams, Miss Pansy Roosevelt, the Misses Amy and Helen Olyphant, Miss Josephine Atterbury, Miss Nellie Hard, Miss Frances C. Jones, Miss Marie de Neuville, Miss Cornelia Davis, Miss Mathilde Leverich, the Misses Lena and Julia Fanshawe, Miss Eleanor Morris, Miss Katherine G. Pratt, Miss Helen Ely, Miss Charlotte Prime, Miss Edith Greenough, Miss Helen Sturgis, Miss Jane Lewis, Miss Alice De Goicouria, Miss Margaret Robinson, and several others.

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Mrs. Trenor L. Park (Miss Julia Catlin) gave last night at Sherry's after the opera, from which most of the guests came, a supper, followed by a cotillion. Mrs. Park had reserved for this affair the entire second floor of Sherry's establishment, including the small ballroom, in which the cotillion was danced. Supper was served at small tables placed in the reception room, and shortly after its conclusion and before 1 o'clock the cotillion began. The tables were decorated with Spring flowers, tulips, and jonquils, and in the ballroom there were palms and flowers. There were about 150 guests, and some sixty or more couples danced the cotillion, which was led by Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., with Mrs. Park. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Thebaud, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Miss Mary Crocker, Mrs. Earle Dodge, Miss Anna Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Clews, Miss Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Emmet, Miss Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. De Forest, Miss Bend, and Messrs. Webster, Cutting, Palmer, Hadden, Wadsworth, Bishop, Sands, Webb and Gallatin. The ballroom was handsomely decorated with rosebushes, palms, and ferns, and there was a profusion of roses, carnations, and other flowers from Mrs. Park's conservatory. There were four favor figures in the cotillion. The favors were beautiful picture frames, fancy sachets, books, Dresden portfolios, glove boxes, fancy opera bags, small fancy boxes, and other handsome trifles.

A. G. VANDERBILT RENTS COTTAGE

His Newport Agent Says He Has Taken Rocky Hall for Next Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Feb. 2.—To-day John Whipple, the real estate agent who has looked after the Vanderbilt properties here for many years, announced the rental for next season of Rocky Hall, in Bellevue and Narragansett Avenues, to Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Miss Mabel Healy's Debut.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Healy of 26 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, gave a large reception at their home Thursday evening to introduce their daughter, Miss Mabel Healy. Mrs. Healy and Miss Healy were assisted in receiving by Miss Edna Eldredge, Miss Edna Cantoni, and Miss Bessie Cook. A particularly pleasing feature of the affair was the music, which was furnished by a Neapolitan quintet dressed in native Italian costumes.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Annie Wittemeyer.

Mrs. Annie Wittemeyer, who became famous as an army nurse during the civil war, and is known throughout the country as an author and lecturer, died yesterday at her home at Sanatoga, Penn., near Philadelphia. Mrs. Wittemeyer was born in Kentucky seventy-two years ago. She entered the army as a nurse as soon as the civil war broke out, and inaugurated a special diet kitchen in army hospitals, for which she was highly commended by President Lincoln and army surgeons.

She was the founder of the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Davenport, Iowa, and was one of the promoters of the Pennsylvania Memorial Home for Soldiers. After the civil war she lectured in the interests of missionary societies of the Methodist Church, and was at one time President of the Temperance Crusade, which organization preceded the present Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Wittemeyer was also a prominent member of the Women's Relief Corps, and was at one time its National President. She has written several books, and was a contributor to magazines for over fifteen years.

Isaac Rosenwald.

Isaac Rosenwald of the tobacco firm of E. Rosenwald & Brother died yesterday morning at his home, 44 East Sixtieth Street. Mr. Rosenwald was born sixty-five years ago in Bavaria, and came to this country in his seventeenth year. He settled in Georgia and went into a business partnership with his brother Edward, which has continued up to the present time, the firm moving to New York City in 1863. He was a member of the Harmonie Club, the Southern Society, and the Chamber of Commerce, besides several lodges and charitable organizations. He was President of the Southern Bank before it merged with the Market and Fulton National Bank. He was married in 1869 to Miss Rachel Jacobson, who, with two brothers, Henry and Sigmund, and a sister, Mrs. S. Goldberger, survives him.

Abraham Michelbacher.

Abraham Michelbacher, the last surviving charter member of Temple Emanu-El, of which he was President for twenty-one years, died Thursday at his home, at 84 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. He was in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Michelbacher was born in Bavaria in 1815.

He came to America in 1839, and had lived continuously in this city since that time. He was engaged in the dry goods business until 1861, when he retired. During his Presidency of the Temple Emanu-El he was instrumental in the purchase for the congregation of the Salem Fields Cemetery. Mr. Michelbacher was a charter member of Zion Lodge, Independent Order B'nai Brith, and a patron of every Jewish organization in the city. He leaves three daughters and four sons. The funeral will take place at 9 A. M. Sunday from Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

Mrs. Mary Remsen Holgate.

Mrs. Mary Remsen Holgate, wife of Dr. Thomas H. Holgate, died yesterday at her home, 206 West Fourteenth Street, from heart disease. She was seventy-two years old. Mrs. Holgate was a member of the Remsen family of Long Island. She was the author of a number of children's stories. Besides her husband, she leaves one daughter.

Capt. F. H. Sparling Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Capt. Frederick H. Sparling, commanding the lighthouse tender Maple, is dead, from pneumonia. He was a son of Dr. Fred Sparling of Seattle, Washington. Capt. Sparling at one time served in the Brazilian Navy and commanded an expedition for the Belgian Government.

Obituary Notes.

FRANCIS E. MARSH, a well-known lawyer, died Thursday at his home, in Plainfield, N. J. He had been ill a long time with Bright's disease, and his death had been expected for two weeks. He was fifty-four years old.

WILLIAM R. GARDNER, an employe in the bookkeeping department of Tiffany & Co., died from heart disease Thursday night at his home, at 39 West Twelfth Street. Mr. Gardner, who was fifty-nine years old, was a member of the Jewelers' League. He leaves a wife.

Dr. ERNEST G. MEGALTE, a well-known physician, died yesterday from Bright's disease at his home, at 293 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, after an illness of ten days. Dr. Metcalfe was for four years a lunacy expert in the Charities Department, and from 1886 to 1888 he was a Civil Service Commissioner. He leaves a wife and three children.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY NICHOLS, for many years a member of the shipping firm of Silleck Nichols & Son, died yesterday from pneumonia at his home, at 119 East Seventy-ninth Street, after a brief illness. He was seventy-eight years old. Mr. Nichols was at one time a Trustee of the Union Dime Savings Bank. He leaves a wife, two sisters, and a brother.

Major ELLWOOD GRIEST, Postmaster of Lancaster and father of Secretary of the Commonwealth W. W. Griest, died yesterday at Lancaster, Penn., from chronic bronchitis, aged seventy-six years. Mr. Griest had been prominent in Republican politics in Pennsylvania for many years. He was one of the original members of the Republican Party and a member of its first State Convention.

JOHN T. MURRAY, one of the oldest practicing attorneys in Western New York, died at his home in Lockport, N. Y., yesterday, aged eighty-four years. Mr. Murray was afflicted with hiccoughs a day or two ago, and the malady affected him so that he died. Mr. Murray was an Assemblyman in the forties and County Surrogate in 1850. He had also been Supervisor, and had held many other offices. He was a Democrat of the old school and a firm admirer of Grover Cleveland.

GEORGE W. LESLIE'S DENIAL.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—George W. Leslie today replied to recent accusations against him made by William Hepner of New York and this city, in relation to the separation between Mr. Hepner and his wife, Louise Wills Hepner, the actress. Mr. Leslie is here with "The City of New York" company. He said:

"There has been so much personal abuse and so many false reports uttered concerning my connection with this unfortunate affair that I think it about time, in justice to the woman in question, to my family, my friends, and myself that I correct some of the misstatements made. In the first place, the statement so widely published that I was at one time a friend and boon companion of the alleged injured husband is absolutely false. The only claim he can have upon my friendship is the fact that I allowed him to

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Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business
OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
John D. Crimmins, Wm. R. Grace, Wm. H. Gelshenen, Frank H. Platt, James Roosevelt, Eugene Kelly, George R. Sheldon, Ed. N. Gibbs, Edwin Warfield, Edward Eyre, Henry O. Havemeyer, Elverton R. Chapman, Peter Doelger, Chas. W. Morse, Charles V. Fornes, Wm. H. Male, Bernard M. Shanley, Frank R. Lawrence, James D. Layng, Hosmer B. Parsons, Jas. Ross Curran.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, SINKING FUND.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1879, the undersigned, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, solicits proposals of the First Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company to the aggregate par amount of $75,000, for account of the Sinking Fund. Sealed offers will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, February 5, 1900, and should be addressed, "Proposals for the Sinking Fund, E. S. Marston, President of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York."
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, Jan. 29, 1900.
N. B.—Extract from General Mortgage:
"The holders of any of the Bonds issued under this Mortgage shall have the right, if they so desire, to dispose of their holdings to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, provided for in the Trust Deed of May 1, 1879, who may ask for tenders of Debentures as provided in said Deed; and in that case, each such holder may for that purpose obtain from the Trustees hereof, in exchange for the Bonds secured hereby, dollar for dollar, the Debentures called for the purpose of delivering the same to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, and in such event the Trustee hereof shall cancel the Bonds so exchanged for Debentures."

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 26, 28, 40, 74, 91, 233, 256, 257, 285, 371, 387, 404, 528, 626, 643, 647, 701, 712, 728, 826, 1024, 1074, 1075, 1077, 1094, 1176, 1177, 1186, 1189, 1238, 1321, 1433, 1439, 1460, 1475, 1498, 1522, 1583, 1577, 1673, 1708 have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of April, 1900, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 236, 416, 417, 846, 852, 853, 877, 964, 1071, 1208, 2134, 2866, 2770, 3320, 3499, 3595, 3612, 3618, 3829, 3829, 3891,
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 10th day of February, 1900, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 17th, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7th, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

50 shs. Forest Hotel Co.
400 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
100 shs. Citizens' Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Home Insurance Co.
40 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
60 shs. Atlantic Dock Co. of B'klyn.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
4 shs. Great Northern Ry. Pfd.
3 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
2 shs. Horn Silver Mining Co.
18 shs. Missouri Pacific Rway.
4 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
4 shs. Minn., St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. common.
5 shs. Minn., St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Pfd.
2 shs. National Union Bank.
2 shs. National Safe Deposit Co.
1 shr. New Amsterdam Gas Co. Pfd.
2 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western Ry. Co.
27 shs. North Star Mines Co.
5 shs. Sea Beach Land Co.
2 shs. Twin City Rapid Transit Co. common.
2 shs. United States Trust Co.
$4,400 Sea Beach Ry. Co. Constd. Mtge. 4 % Bds., Guar. 1941.
16 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
11 shs. Bank of America.
8 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
3 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
20 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
26 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
4 shs. Oswego & Syracuse R. R.
6 shs. Clevel., C., C. & St. Louis R. R.
9 shs. Keokuk & Des Moines R. R.
$1,000 Evansville, Terre Haute & Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 % Bds., 1900.
$4,000 Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R., 7 % Constd. Bds., Regstd., 1900.
$2,000 Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 % Bds., 1923.
$1,000 Canada Southern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 % Bd., 1908.
$3,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. 3d Mtge. 7 % Bds., Regstd., 1912.
$2,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 % Bd., 1937.
$2,000 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. 5 % Deb. Bds., 1904.
$3,000 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. 3½ % Lake Shore & Michigan So. coll., 1998.
$5,000 Erie R. R. Co. 4 % Prior Lien Bds., 1996.
$3,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Co. 4 % Adjst. Bds., 1995.
$2,000 Louis., New Albany & Chic. R. R., (C. & I. Div.) 1st Mtge. 6 % Bds., 1911.
$1,000 Spokane Co., Wash., 6 % Court House & Jail Bd., 1903-13.
$2,000 San Antonio, Texas, 6 % Funding Bds., 1905-15.
$1,000 Middlesboro, Ky., 6 % Funding Bd., 1920.
$1,000 San Miguel Co., Col. 8 % Judgment Bd., 1902-12.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
48 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$15,000 Detroit & Lima Northern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Certf. of Deposit.)
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
80 shs. Oriental Bank.
10 shs. Louisville, Hend. & St. Louis Ry. Co. Pfd. and $57.15 do. scrip.
85 shs. Fair Haven & Westville R. R. Co. of New Haven, Conn.
12 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
75 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Broadway Natl. Bank.
$25,000 Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R'way Co. 3½ % Bonds.
20 shs. American Surety Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
75 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
100 shs. 10th & 23d Street Ferry Co.
29 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
10 shs. First National Bank of B'klyn.
10 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co. of Bklyn.
25 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
100 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
10 shs. Traders' Fire Insurance Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
50 shs. Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry. Co.
100 shs. International Power Co. common.
10 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
50 shs. Mapleton Trust Co.
7 shs. North American Trust Co.
$6,000 Metropolitan Water Co. 1st Mtge. 4 % Bds., 1919.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
25 shs. Brooklyn Ferry. Co.
15 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 35-100 shs. Trow Directory, Print. & B. H. Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
10 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
9 shs. Union Trust Co.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
15 shs. Morton Trust Co.
100 shs. Grammercy Sugar Co.
20 shs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.
10 shs. Cin., Clev., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. Pfd.
3 shs. Merchants' Refrigerating Co.
16 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
$10,000 Washington Traction & Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. Coll. Trust. 4½ % Bds., 1949.
60 shs. Bank of State of New York.
65 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.

TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.
The undersigned, at the request of holders of a large amount of the Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, have consented to act as a Bondholders' Committee under a preliminary agreement filed with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, dated February 1, 1900. Bondholders are asked to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons, under said agreement, with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, on or before **February 28th, 1900.** The Committee will advance to bondholders who deposit their bonds on or before that date the sum of $25, being the amount of the coupon due February 1st, 1900. Negotiable Trust Certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities. Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company or from the Secretary of the Committee.
When a majority of the bonds shall have been deposited, application will be made to list the certificates on the Stock Exchange.
New York, February 1, 1900.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
HENRY A. REDFIELD,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

187th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 29th, 1900.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, February 10th to stockholders of record on February 1, 1900.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, January 25th, 1900.—A semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock and an annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the common stock of this company have been declared, respectively, out of the earnings of the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1899, payable at this office Tuesday, February 20th, 1900. Transfer books will close on Saturday, February 3d, at 12 M., and reopen on Monday, February 12th, 1900.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, N. Y., Jan'y 31st, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the FIRST PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK, payable on the first day of March next, to stockholders of record at twelve o'clock noon, on Saturday, the tenth day of February next.
The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company.
New York, Jan. 31, 1900.
The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend of $1.00 per share ($80,000,) payable at the New York office of the Company on February 15th, 1900. Books close Feb. 6th and reopen Feb. 15th, 1900.
STANLEY GIFFORD, Treasurer.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co. of Bodie, Cal.
San Francisco, January 29th, 1900.
Dividend No. 96, of TEN CENTS A SHARE, is payable here and at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York, on Feb. 20th. Books close Feb. 7th.
J. W. PEW, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Holders of Debenture Bonds of Lombard Investment Company
are hereby notified that dividends have been declared, payable at this office on and after February 5, 1900, on Debentures of the following series:

U. S. No. 1	12½%
U. S. A	7½%
U. S. B	5 %
U. S. C	20 %
U. S. D	12½%
U. S. E	5 %
U. S. F	7½%
U. S. G	10 %

The Debentures should be forwarded to us in order that payment of the dividends may be indorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as the holders may direct.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
No. 39 William St., N. Y.

Holders of Debenture Bonds of Western Farm Mortgage Trust Co.
are hereby notified that dividends have been declared, payable at this office on and after February 5, 1900, on Debentures of the following series:

NO. 1	15%
" 13	10

The Debentures should be forwarded to us in order that payment of the dividends may be indorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as the holders may direct.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
No. 39 William St., N. Y.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Penn., January 24, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) upon the PREFERRED stock of this Company, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable in cash on and after Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, to the Preferred Stockholders, or their legal representatives as they may stand registered on the books of the Company at 12 o'clock noon February 3d, 1900.
The transfer books will close February 3d and open February 14th.
Checks for above dividend will be mailed on February 14th to all stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meetings of the registered holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the General Mortgage of May 15, 1888, and of the holders of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of said Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, February 7, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, and 2 o'clock P. M., respectively. The Voting Register of the said General Mortgage Bonds and the Transfer Books of the said Debentures will close at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, January 31, 1900, and reopen on Friday, February 23, 1900.
HY. TACON, Secretary.
Mobile, Ala., January 20, 1900.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY,
340 Third Avenue, N. Y. City.
January 31, 1900.
NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, 340 Third Avenue, on THURSDAY, March 1, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Transfer books close Tuesday, February 6th, and reopen Friday, March 2d.
By order of the Board of Directors
FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

The American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey.
The Rookery, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29, 1900.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING: Notice is herewith given that the regular annual and a special Stockholders' Meeting of The American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 60 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Tuesday, February twentieth, 1900, at eleven o'clock A. M.
C. S. ROBERTS, Secretary.

AZTEC LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY, Ltd.
15 Broad St., (Mills Building.)
New York, Feb. 2, 1900.
The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, as above, on Tuesday, February 13th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 1900, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Feb. 2 to Feb. 13th.
E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, Feb. 8, at 19 West 44th St. Polls open 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
DAVID PETTIGREW, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.
New York, Feb. 1st, 1900.
MR. ALFRED S. SIDENBERG HAS AN INterest in our business from this date.
G. SIDENBERG & CO.,
45 to 51 Mercer St.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPOSITS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day notified all National bank depositories that no further deposits of internal revenue receipts will be forwarded to New York for distribution to banks which have deposited bonds as security, under the Secretary's offer of Dec. 18 last.
Hereafter all excess receipts from internal revenue and other sources will be sent to the various Sub-Treasuries, as was done prior to Dec. 18. The amount of internal revenue receipts on deposit with National bank depositories under the Secretary's recent order is about $27,000,000.
At the National City Bank yesterday it was said that no notice had been received of this decision of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was not thought that it would mean the recalling of internal revenue receipts now in the City Bank. The original offer to deposit such receipts in New York was due to a desire to relieve the money market, said an official of the bank, and that necessity no longer existed.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The annual meeting of the New York State Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents will be held on March 15 at Syracuse.
Chicago advices state that Edward P. Fatch has been appointed Illinois General Agent of the accident department of the New Amsterdam Casualty Company.
At the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President—U. C. Crosby; Vice President—Nathan P. Hunt; Secretary—F. W. Sargeant.
Private dispatches received late yesterday afternoon from Philadelphia state the Philadelphia Board of Fire Underwriters, at its meeting yesterday, advanced rates 10 per cent. on fireproof office buildings and 25 per cent. on mercantile and manufacturing hazards, as a direct consequence of the enormous loss ratio of the companies in that city for 1899.
Local fire insurance men yesterday commented generally upon the measure just introduced in the Maryland Legislature providing for the reduction of the license fee exacted from foreign insurance companies doing business in Maryland from $300 to $150, and to increase the tax upon volume of business from 1½ per cent. to 2 per cent., in order to cut off the retaliatory charges against Maryland insurance companies in other States of the Union.
The insurance on the property at 421 Fifth Avenue, which was nearly destroyed by fire Thursday night, was distributed as follows: On stock of D. S. Hess & Co.—Union of London, $20,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $10,000; Scottish Union and National, $10,000; Commercial Union, $5,000; Germania-American, $5,000; Royal, $5,000; Manchester, $5,000; Imperial, $5,000; Transatlantic, $5,000; Atlas, $5,000; Law, Union and Crown, $5,000. On building—Liverpool and London and Globe, $20,000; London and Lancashire, $10,000; Phoenix of London, $10,000; Royal, $10,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 2	593,872
To date this year	10,922,476
Corresponding date last year	26,579,320

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 2	$2,408,000
To date this year	$52,042,000
Corresponding date last year	$160,928,760

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car. & Fdy. pf.	¾	Int. Paper	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Int. Paper pf.	1
Am. Ice	⅝	Manhattan	1¼
Am. Linseed	½	Met. Street Railway	⅜
Am. Linseed pf.	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	1¼
Am. S. & R.	1¼	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Am. S. & R. pf.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Missouri Pacific	1⅜
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	National Steel	¾
Am. S. & W. pf.	½	Nat. Steel pf.	¾
Am. Tin Plate	⅞	N. J. Central	⅞
Am. Tin Plate pf.	⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Am. Tobacco	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Am. Tob. pf.	½	Northern Pacific	1½
Anaconda Copper	1	North. Pac. pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Ont. Mining	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	3⅜	Pacific Coast	6½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2¾	Pennsylvania	⅞
B'klyn Union Gas	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Canadian Pacific	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	3½
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅜	Rep. Steel	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	3⅜	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Southern Pacific	¾
Chi. T. P. pf.	2	Southern Railway	½
C., C. C. & St. L.	½	Southern Railway pf.	1⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	2½	Union Bag & Paper	2¾
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	2¾
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	Union Pacific	⅝
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	⅞	Union Pacific pf.	½
Des. M. & Ft. D.	⅞	Wabash pf.	⅝
Federal Steel	⅝	Wis. Central pf.	½
Hocking Valley	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. pf.	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	¾
Brunswick	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	Rio Grande W. pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¼	Third Avenue	½
Great North. pf.	⅝	Twin City, R. T.	¾
Keokuk & Des M. pf.	2½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1½	Col. South. 1st 4s	1
B'klyn W. & W. 5s	1½	Lehigh & W. B. Coal 5s	½
B., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	1	Mexican Cent. 1st inc.	1
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1933	2½	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	2
Col. Fuel & I. 5s	1½	Tol. & O. C. 1st	1
		W. N. Y. & P. inc.	1⅝

Bonds Declined.

Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1
Manhattan 4s	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Though commission house customers were not yesterday much in evidence, the security market's course was encouraging to traders who declare themselves confident that Wall Street is to have new good times—is not to continue the one blue spot of the country. Most of the professional traders on the Stock Exchange have become bullish and join in the agreeable performance of bidding up prices. Their belief seems to be that activity attended by buoyancy must attract outsiders; and no other prophecy is so much heard as that professional work now is bound soon to command outside public interest.

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Much the most favorable exhibit in yesterday's market appeared in the fact that trading extended beyond the industrial group, a number of railway stocks scoring advances. This is in satisfactory contrast with the recent one-sided transactions which trust stock pools were responsible for. Few Wall Street veterans have been inclined to believe that anything like genuine lasting improvement could be considered close at hand so long as one group of stocks was constituting the market to so great an extent.

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Tennessee Coal and Iron shares maintained yesterday their leadership of the iron and steel stocks, most of which reflected new confidence upon the part of actual buyers. It is likely to be made very clear that there has been exaggeration of the set-back announced in iron trade conditions. What seems to be ample, trustworthy evidence indicates that not only most of the metal corporations have orders booked far in advance at very high prices, but that re-established ease in money is sure to bring crowding orders from consumers. That current net earnings are phenomenally big is attested uniformly.

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To-day's bank statement is the subject of much guesswork, all the prophets of Wall Street being as confident of Clearing House gains now as a few weeks ago they were sure that stringency was to run throughout the whole Winter.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Baltimore and Ohio stocks were active and strong yesterday, on the report that developments of consequence in relation to the affairs of the company would soon be announced, while the admission to the board of S. M. Prevost of the Pennsylvania Railroad was also a helpful factor. As a result, the comon stock rose 3⅝ points on sales of 20,000 shares, while the preferred bettered itself 2¾ points on trading of 15,200 shares.
Shortly before the close of the market the promised announcement came, in the form of a statement that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had sold to a bankers' syndicate $8,600,000 4 per cent. bonds and $2,500,000 Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern 3½ per cent. bonds. The names of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co. were mentioned in connection with the matter, but at the offices of these companies no further information could be gotten.
The proceeds of the sale will go toward carrying out the plan for improving the railroad property announced by William Salomon, Chairman of the board, some time ago. It is understood that about $25,000,000 will eventually be expended in improvements, but in the absence of Mr. Salomon yesterday further figures or facts were not obtainable.

THIRD AVENUE'S MOVEMENT.

A new low record for Third Avenue was made yesterday, when, a few hours after the opening of the market, the quotation declined from 101 to 96 on bear selling and an absence of support. Later, principally due to profit taking, the stock rallied, and finally closed at 99¾, a net decline for the day of a half point on sales involving some 28,000 shares. It was said, however, that at the low figure Standard Oil interests appeared as buyers. Nothing further was announced in relation to the progress of the plan for financing the company's debt.
In the other traction stocks the trading was on a smaller scale, and the stocks showed firmness. Manhattan advanced 1⅛ points, on sales of 4,870 shares, and Metropolitan ¾, on trading of 2,100 shares. Brooklyn Rapid Transit closed at the same figure as on the preceding day.
During the day the statement of the gross earnings of Metropolitan was published, showing a total of $1,162,350—an increase over January, 1899, of $117,800. From July 1 the earnings have been $8,302,-980 and the increase $1,065,870.

STEEL STOCKS BUOYANT.

All the steel stocks were again buoyant yesterday under the continued leadership of Tennessee Coal and Iron, which scored a further rise of 3¼ points. The tape recorded the opening at "3,500 shares at 96 to 97½." The Directors of the road have returned from their tour of inspection, and Wall Street has it that they are pleased beyond expectation at the excellent condition of the property.
Of the other steel stocks, Federal Steel common advanced ¾, American Car and Foundry ⅝, American Steel Hoop common ½, preferred 1; Colorado Fuel and Iron ½, National Steel common ½, preferred ⅞; Republic Iron and Steel common 1⅛, preferred 1¼. Chicago houses continued to be large buyers of several of these stocks.
Officers of all these companies speak confidently of earnings and the prospects of the future.

PEOPLE'S GAS DIVIDEND.

People's Gas was largely bought yesterday and the day previous on the "tip" from Chicago that an increased dividend was to be declared on the stock of the company. The information came from what was considered reliable sources, and the buying which followed lifted the quotation about 5 points.
Yesterday after the close of business it was announced from Chicago that only the regular dividend of 1½ per cent. had been declared at the meeting, which was held in the afternoon.

SUGAR WAR DEVELOPMENTS.

American Sugar was comparatively dull yesterday, less than 17,000 shares being traded in, and the quotation hovered heavily between 117⅝ and 118⅝, with the close at 118, a net decline of ⅛.
Commenting on the sugar war situation, Willett & Gray's weekly Sugar Trade Journal, noting the recent advance by the trust of 5 cents per 100 pounds in the price of refined sugar, says:
"For the first time lately the independents have not followed with the same advance, but have continued to sell through the week at the old prices of a week ago for prompt shipments only. This opens up a new feature of the sugar war and makes the independents the real aggressors, or rather the Arbuckle and Doscher refineries so. The Howell houses have ceased to be a factor in the situation for the present.
"The sugar war appears to be good for the entire year, and with the difference between raw and refined to be maintained at its minimum. This difference is now really but 45 cents per 100 pounds, with raws virtually at 4½ cents, and granulated 4.95 cents net by independents. The next move by the American Sugar Refining Company will be of interest."

WILL HELP SOFT-COAL ROADS.

Freight rates upon bituminous coal for the year beginning April 1 have been advanced 35 cents per ton. In some quarters it had been stated that the advance would be 20 cents, but at a conference of interested parties several days ago the further increase was decided upon.
The advance will mean an addition of several million dollars annually to the gross earnings of the bituminous coal roads, such as Norfolk and Western, Pennsylvania, Hocking Valley, and Wheeling and Lake Erie, the stocks of all of which showed substantial strength in yesterday's market.

PACIFIC STOCKS STRONG.

Shortly after noon yesterday an active buying movement in Southern Pacific, Union Pacific common, and Northern Pacific common was begun, large blocks of stock coming out in very short order, carrying the price of Southern Pacific up ⅝ of a point, Union Pacific up ⅝, and Northern Pacific up 1¼.
Northern Pacific was bought on the assertion that the opening up of the Cape Nome district would materially benefit the road.
In the present activity in Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Wall Street sees significance and recalls the recent admission of President Huntington that at his advice Union Pacific interests had purchased Southern stock.

VANDERBILTS BUYING.

The buying of New York Central yesterday, nearly 9,000 shares being traded in at a net gain for the day of three-quarters of a point, was attributed to Vanderbilt interests.

THE BANKS' GAINS.

According to the known figures, the banks have this week gained $2,900,000 as a result of the movement from the interior and the operations of the Sub-Treasury. Inasmuch as the exact condition of the loan item is not apparent, it is uncertain how the bank statement to-day will be affected by this increase.

RAILROAD EARNINGS' GROWTH.

Another story of increased railroad earnings is told in the following figures which The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will to-day present:

3d Week of January.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Previously reported (46 roads)	$6,884,153	$891,343	$29,683
Bur., Ced. Rap. & N.	85,314	3,651	....
Central of Georgia	122,881	2,052	....
Chattanooga Southern	1,741	640	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	256,622	43,680	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	75,367	18,025	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	23,732	1,020	....
C., C., C. & St. L.	298,273	66,755	....
Dul., S. Shore & At.	38,933	2,790	....
Fla. Cent. & Penin.	49,290	2,037	....
Ft. Worth & Den. C.	33,871	1,882	....
Georg

per cent. rates, 100f 60c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 18¾c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 68.55.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Prices were quieter at the opening of the Boerse to-day. Mine shares declined on reports of a strike in the River Wurm district. Later there was a good recovery, especially in coal shares. Exchange on London, 20 marks 52 pfennigs. The rate of discount for short bills is 4 per cent., and three months' bill 3⅞.

FRANKFORT Feb. 2.—On the Boerse today local securities were easier. Americans were fairly firm.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton had another red-letter day yesterday, displaying remarkable activity and strength, though it had a somewhat erratic course. The dealings on the Cotton Exchange aggregated not far from half a million bales, March and May transactions in particular being enormous. The strength of the market is placed directly to the credit of the continually strong demand for spot cotton in the South. The receipts were good, ove. 17,000 bales more than on Thursday.

The market opened 6 to 10 points up. March sold at 791 at 10 A. M., May then bringing 793, August 790, and October 728. At 10:15 A. M. an estimate of 35,000 bales for the day's receipts was published, and shortly afterward the market sagged off, March and May selling at 786, August at 784, and October at 724. This estimate proved to be fairly accurate. The day's receipts were 37,762 bales, as against 22,846 of a day previous, and 24,957 of a week previous. A big financial house which has been bearish on cotton since weeks back, when May was selling down at 720, came out with bullish tendencies and began to cover shorts to a large extent. This forced the price up, and the aforesaid firm covered to some extent at the top of the market. Cotton regained most of its previous advance by 10 o'clock, and it closed active and steady at a net gain of 4 to 8 points.

Coffee did a moderate day's business yesterday. It opened unchanged to 5 points lower and closed 5 points up to 5 lower. The transactions amounted to 23,750 bags. The day's receipts were 20,000 bags.

The average of wheat trading on the Produce Exchange was fairly high yesterday. Cable advices say that wheat will be shipped from other Argentine ports, through Rosario is closed. Corn recovered somewhat from a previous decline caused by Chicago weakness. Export sales of corn amounted to 500,000 bushels. Oats were one-quarter of a cent. up and dull.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 60c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Stock Exchange 5,000 shares of Kingston & Pembroke sold at .40.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .17½, 1,100 Argentum Juanita at .22, 1,000 Brunswick at .33, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 500 Isabella at 1.30, buyer 30; 300 Leadville at .08, 300 Mexican at .35, 400 Potosi at .30, 100 Small Hopes at 1.10, and 500 Work at .31.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.38	Quicksilver	1.75
Adams Consol	.12	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Belcher	.10	Savage	.10
Best & Belcher	.20	Sierra Nevada	.37
Breece	1.35	Standard	2.25
Bruns. Consol	.27	Small Hopes	1.00
Caledonia, B. H	.50	Union Consol	.24
Challar	.02	Utah	.02
Crown Point	.09	Victor	1.00
Chrysolite	.05	Yellow Jacket	.23
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Argentum Juanita	.19
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Alamo	.16½
Crescent	.15	Anaconda	.35
Catalpa	.12	Crip. Cr. Cons	.15
Deadwood Terra	.50	Creede & Crip. Ck	.10
Daly	1.30	Croesus	.01
Eureka Consol	.33	Golden Fleece	.27
Father De Smet	.10	Isabella	1.25
Gould & Curry	.20	Moffie Gibson	.22
Hale & Norcross	.27	Mount Rosa	.57
Homestake	50.00	Pharmacist	.12½
Horn Silver	1.10	Portland	2.30
Iron Silver	.57	Specimen	.10
Julia Consol	.01	Union	.41
Kingston & Pemb	.35	Work	.39
La Crosse	.14	Damon	.26
Leadville Con	.07	Elkton	1.10
Little Chief	.16	Findlay	.18
Mexican	.47½	Garfield	.56¾
Moulton	.25	Jackpot	.24
Occidental	.10	Pammeale	.56
Ontario	.08	Tornado	.44
Ophir	.66	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.17
Plymouth	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Phoenix G. M. Co	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Potosi	.24	Grey Forge	.15

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Massachusetts Mining advanced to-day ½, to 7; Centennial rose 1¾, to 17¾; Elm River hardened ⅜, to 4⅞, closing at 4½; Osceola gained 1¾, to 71½; Utah, ½, to 26½; Arcadian, ½, to 17; Amalgamated, 1¼, to 84¼. United States Oil receded 1, to 20¾, closing at 21. Copper Range rose 1, to 25½; Mohawk, 1, to 14; Baltic, ½, to 18; Parrott, ¼, to 43¼. Apart from these specialties the market had little feature, being quiet as usual, but it was steady and had a good undertone.

At the Clearing House 4 per cent. was the ruling rate, with funds in abundant supply, and with little business doing. New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5	6	Old Colony	4½	4¼
Allouez	2⅝	3⅛	Old Domin	17⅞	18
Arcadian	17	18	Osceola	71½	72
Arnold	5½	6¾	Parrott	43¼	43½
Ash Bed	.50	1	Pioneer	1¼	2½
Atlantic	25	26	Quincy	140	145
Baltic	17½	18	Rhode Island	4	4¾
B. & C. C.	.20	.35	Santa Fe	5	5½
Bost. & M.	267	268	Santa Ysabel	3	6
Butte & H.	.50		Shoe	30¼	31
Cal. & Hec.	735	745	Tamarack	180	185
Centennial	17¾	18	Utah Cons	26½	28
Franklin	14¼	15	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	1		White Knob	13	15
Isle Royale	23	25	Winona	3¼	
Mohawk	13	14	Wolverine	40	

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	240	Fitchburg pf.	123 124
Bost. & Low.	242	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	110½
Bost. & Me.	197½ 199	N. Y. & N. E. 5s	114½
Bost. & Pr.	300	N. Y. & N. E. 4s	99½
Bost. Elev.	99 99½	West End	92¾ 93
Bost. G. 5s	.80		
Cent. Mass.	13½ 14		

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	340	N. Eng. Tel.	135 140
Chi. S. Yds.	133¼ 136	U. S. Oil	20½ 21½
Dom. Coal	41½	Westinghouse Electric	43
Dom. C. pf.	115¾	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	61
Erie Tel.	104½ 105		
Mex. Tele.	2¾ 3		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The local list was strong throughout. Commission houses were fairly busy. Ease of money was an important factor. Call funds were offered by trust companies at 4½ per cent. The report that H. C. Frick is negotiating for the purchase of the Pennsylvania Steel Company's Sparrow Point plant created a demand for the stock at 73¾. If the deal goes through the bonded indebtedness of $6,500,000 will be paid off, and the stock will stand on an assured dividend basis. Other active stocks were Reading firsts, American Asphalt, Cambria Steel, Marsden, Western New York and Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia Electric. It was rumored that the American Asphalt Company had secured the $2,000,000 contract for asphalting New York City streets. This report stimulated both the stocks and bonds of the company, particularly the former, which rose to 75¾.

The close was strong, at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¾	23⅜	Union Trac	39	39½
Choctaw	33	34	Un. Gas Imp.	150	152
El. Co. of A.	12½	12¾	Welsbach Lt.	42½	43
Lehigh Val.	26	26¼	W. N. Y. & P.		
Marsden	12½	12¾	Penn.	7⅞	7¾
Phila. Trac.	97	97¼			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Steel showed elasticity to-day. The common opened at 44¾ and closed at 47, these being the extremes. Metropolitan Elevated preferred sold up from 76½, at the start, to 77¼, closing at 77. Aside from these, there was little variation in prices. National Carbon preferred ranged from 84 to 84¾, and the common brought 20¼@21.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
335	American Linseed	15	14¾	14¾
450	American Linseed pf	55¾	55¾	55⅞
1,320	American Tin Plate	33	31	33
104	American Tin Plate pf	81¼	81¼	81¼
32	Chicago City Ry	280	280	280
100	Chic. Union Traction	27	27	27
200	Chic. Union Traction pf	76½	76¼	76¼
400	Diamond Match	124½	124	124
70	Lake St. Elevated	11	11	11
75	Lake St. Elevated ctfs	10	10	10
477	Metropolitan Elevated pf	77¼	76¾	77
1,420	National Biscuit	37	36¾	37
105	National Biscuit pf	93	93	93
795	National Carbon	21	20½	21
210	National Carbon pf	84¾	84	84
970	National Steel	47	44¾	47
10	Union Elevated	98½	98½	98½
60	Street's W. S. C. Line	20½	20¼	20½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Feb. 2, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	116¾	20	Adams Express	115	115	115	115	
76½	16½	8,642	Am. Car & Fdy. Co	16½	17	16½	16½	+ ⅜
62⅜	62¾	1,510	Am. Car & Fdy. Co. pf	62½	62½	62¾	62¾	+ ⅞
34½	34¾	1,695	Am. Cotton Oil	33⅝	35	33½	34⅝	+1⅛
146	150	35	Am. Express	148	149½	148	149½	
41⅞	42	950	Am. Ice Co	41½	41½	41⅛	41⅜	+ ⅛
14⅞	15	147	Am. Linseed Co	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
56⅜	56½	367	Am. Linseed Co. pf	56	56⅜	56	56¼	+ ⅜
5⅝	6	700	Am. Malting Co	6	6	6	6	
25½	28	150	Am. Malting Co. pf	25½	25½	25½	25½	- ¼
41⅞	41⅞	10,680	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	40	42⅝	40	41⅝	+1⅛
90½	91	1,590	Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf	90	91	90	90⅝	+1
46⅞	47	7,365	Am. Steel Hoop Co	46⅝	47¼	46⅜	47	+ ⅛
83½	84	750	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	83½	84	83½	84	
57⅞	58	25,842	Am. Steel & Wire	58½	58¾	57	57⅛	- ⅜
94½	95	2,660	Am. Steel & Wire pf	94⅞	95	94½	94½	+ ⅛
118	118¼	16,637	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	118¼	118⅞	117⅝	118	- ⅛
95	98	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	96	96	90	96	
33¾	34	2,595	Am. Tin Plate	33⅜	34	33⅜	33½	+ ⅛
83	83½	350	Am. Tin Plate pf	82	82¾	82	82½	+ ⅛
103⅞	103½	15,854	Am. Tobacco	103½	104⅝	103¼	103⅝	+ ⅛
136⅜	140	100	Am. Tobacco pf	136½	136⅝	136½	136½	+ ½
40⅞	41¼	2,145	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	40⅝	41⅝	40⅝	41¼	+1
20⅝	20⅝	4,630	Atch., Topeka & S. F.	20¼	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
63⅝	63¾	24,000	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	62¾	63⅞	62¾	63⅝	+ ⅞
62⅞	62¾	30,840	Baltimore & Ohio	58⅝	62¾	58¾	62½	+3⅝
77⅛	77⅛	17,565	Baltimore & Ohio pf	74⅝	77¼	74⅝	77¼	+2¾
75⅝	75⅝	11,445	Bklyn. Rapid Transit	75¼	76⅛	75¼	75⅝	
149	150	2,175	Bklyn. Union Gas	149¾	151	149¾	150½	+ ⅝
13¼	14	350	Brunswick City	14	14	13½	13½	- ⅝
49¾	49½	100	Canada Southern	49⅝	49⅝	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
96⅞	97	1,350	Canadian Pacific	96¼	96⅞	96¼	96¾	+ ⅛
29½	29½	4,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	29	29⅝	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
124½	124⅝	15,635	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	123⅜	124⅝	123½	124⅝	+1⅛
13½	13⅝	2,840	Chicago Great West	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13⅝	- ⅛
40⅞	41	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	40⅞	41	40⅝	41	- ⅛
15	16¼	100	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	16	16	16	16	
48	50	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	49½	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
119½	119⅝	6,180	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	119	119¾	119	119½	+ ½
171	172	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	171	171	171	171	- ½
161	162	468	Chicago & N'western	160⅞	161⅞	160⅞	161⅞	+3⅜
		50	Chi. & N'western pf	198	198	198	198	
108⅝	108¾	4,570	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	107⅝	108⅝	107⅝	108⅝	+1
11	11½	150	Chi. Term. Transfer	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	- ⅛
36	37	615	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	36½	37	35½	37	-2
61½	62	1,510	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L	61½	62	61½	61⅝	+ ⅛
52	53	270	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	51½	52	51½	52	
46⅞	47	9,225	Colorado Fuel & Iron	47	48	46¾	47	+ ⅛
44	44¼	322	Colorado South. 1st pf	43	44	43	44	-2⅛
15¼	15½	300	Colorado South. 2d pf	15	15½	15	15½	+1⅛
190½	192	1,958	Consolidated Gas	189	192	189	190	+ ¼
34½	34⅝	6,430	Continental Tob. Co	35	35⅜	34⅝	35⅛	- ⅛
86	87	1,310	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	86½	87⅝	86½	87⅜	+ ⅜
14	117	200	Delaware & Hudson	117	117	117	117	
18¼	18¼	1,390	Denver & Rio Grande	18	18	18	18	
69¾	70	450	Denver & Rio G. pf	69¼	69½	69	69¾	+ ⅛
15	16	100	Des Moines & Ft. D	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	100	Erie	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
33½	33¾	500	Erie 1st pf	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
	105½	40	Erie Tel. & Tel	105	105	105	105	
47¾	48	600	Evans. & Terre Haute	47½	47⅞	47½	47⅞	+ ⅛
91½	93	100	Evansville & T. H. pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	
53¼	53½	11,600	Federal Steel	54⅜	55⅜	54⅞	55⅛	+ ¼
75¼	75½	1,682	Federal Steel pf	75¾	75	75	75	- ⅛
124	124½	1,080	General Electric	124	124	124	124	+ ⅛
56¾	57	1,715	Glucose Sugar Ref	57	57½	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
100½	101	15	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	
157	158¼	140	Great Northern pf	158	158	158	158	- ⅛
34½	34⅝	780	Hocking Valley	34½	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
60½	60⅞	215	Hocking Valley pf	60¾	60⅞	60¾	60⅞	+ ⅛
112	112⅞	50	Illinois Central	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	
24½	25	1,875	International Paper	23¾	25	23¾	25	+1⅛
68½	69½	630	International Paper pf	68¼	70	68	70	+1
12¼	12⅞	300	Iowa Central	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	
7¾	8¼	370	K. C., Pitts. & G. t. r	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	
15	17	400	Keokuk & Des M. pf	13	16	15	15	-2½
84	84¼	282	Lake Erie & West. pf	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¼	- ⅜
79⅜	79¾	1,730	Louisville & Nashville	79⅜	79¾	79¼	79⅝	+ ⅜
96½	96¾	4,850	Manhattan	95½	96¾	95½	96⅝	+1⅛
171¾	172½	2,010	Metropolitan St. Ry	171¾	172¾	171¼	172½	+ ⅜
24	25	20	Met. W. Side El. Chi	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	
76	78	20	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	76	76	76	76	
11¾	12	1,000	Mexican Central	11¾	12	11¾	11¾	- ⅛
3⅞	4	120	Mexican National ctfs	4	4	4	4	
64	64½	4,100	Minn. & St. Louis	62¾	64½	62¾	64¼	+1¼
95	96	400	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	93	96	93	96	+2½
15	17	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	16	16	16	16	- ¾
52	55	77	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	
32	33½	1,130	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	32¾	33¾	32½	33½	+ ⅛
45¾	46	22,200	Missouri Pacific	44⅝	46	44⅝	45¾	+1⅝
183½	185	23	Morris & Essex	184	184	184	184	
36⅞	37	25	National Biscuit Co	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	
26½	27	600	National Lead Co	27	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
105¼	108	65	National Lead Co. pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	
47¼	47¼	12,510	National Steel Co	48	48	47¼	47⅝	+ ⅛
94½	94⅞	615	National Steel Co. pf	95	95	94	94⅞	+ ⅛
117	118	200	New Jersey Central	118	118	118	118	+ ½
128	132	150	N. Y. Air Brake	133	133	133	133	- ⅜
134⅝	135	8,960	New York Central	134	135	134	134⅝	+ ⅝
13¼	13½	10	N. Y., C. & St. Louis	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
130	132	100	N. Y. Lack. & West	130	130	130	130	
23	23¼	5,766	N. Y., Ontario & W	23	23¼	23	23	+ ⅛
25¾	26	5,260	Norfolk & Western	25¾	26	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
71	71¼	940	Norfolk & Western pf	71	71¼	71	71¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	15	4,100	North American	14½	15	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
52⅝	53⅛	20,683	Northern Pacific	52⅝	53⅝	52	53	+1⅛
73⅝	73⅝	982	Northern Pacific pf	73⅜	73½	73⅜	73⅝	+ ⅛
8½	9	200	Ontario Mining	8½	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
50⅞	51⅜	632	Pacific Coast	50⅞	51⅜	50⅞	51⅜	+ ⅛
63	66	73	Pacific Coast 2d pf	63	63	63	63	
43½	43⅞	3,105	Pacific Mail	43½	44¼	43¼	43⅜	+ ⅛
130⅞	131	4,710	Pennsylvania RR	130⅞	130⅞	130	130⅞	+ ⅛
		20	Penn. RR. Sub R	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	
107¾	108	15,475	People's Gas, Chicago	107¾	108⅜	106¾	108	+ ⅛
	3	900	Peoria, Decatur & Ev	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
13¼	14	350	Pittsburg, Cin., C. & St. L	71	71	71	71	+3¾
56⅞	57½	720	Pressed Steel Car	57⅜	58¼	57½	57½	- ⅝
87¼	88	210	Pressed Steel Car pf	88¼	87½	87½	87½	
186	188	89	Pullman Company	187	188½	187	188½	
18	18⅝	200	Reading	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¼	
55⅝	55⅞	6,820	Reading 1st pf	55⅜	56¼	55½	55½	- ¼
28⅝	29	2,700	Reading 2d pf	29¼	29¼	28¾	28¾	- ¼
25⅞	26½	14,490	Republic Iron & Steel	24½	25¾	24¾	25¾	+1⅛
69	69¾	1,410	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	69¼	70	69¾	69⅝	+1¼
86¼	90	200	Rio Grande West. pf	88	88½	85	85	-1⅝
10⅞	11⅛	420	St. Louis & San Fran	10½	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
35⅜	36	140	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf	35¼	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
28½	28⅜	2,165	St. Louis S'western pf	27½	28⅝	27½	28½	+ ⅜
39⅝	39½	29,415	Southern Pacific	38⅜	39⅜	38⅜	39⅜	+ ⅛
12½	12¾	6,695	Southern Railway	11⅝	12¾	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅛
56⅜	56⅝	14,550	Southern Railway pf	55	56⅝	55	56⅝	+1⅛
8⅝	9	150	Stand. Rope & Twine		8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	- ⅛
98½	98¾	47,310	Tenn. Coal & Iron	96	99	96	99	+4¼
		70	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf	160	160	160	160	
16¼	16¾	1,600	Texas Pacific	16	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅜
99⅜	99½	31,237	Third Avenue	100	101	96	99⅜	- ⅛
65¼	66¾	400	Twin City Rap. Tran	65¾	66¾	65¾	65¾	-2¾
		100	T. C. Rapid Transit pf	139	139	139	139	
23½	24	625	Union Bag & Paper Co	23½	24	23½	23¾	+2⅜
77	78¼	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	+2⅝
47¼	47¾	14,075	Union Pacific	46¾	47⅝	46¾	47¼	+ ⅝
75¾	76⅛	2,671	Union Pacific pf	75¼	76¼	75¼	75¾	+ ½
47	48	10	United States Express	47	47	47	47	
16¼	16¾	6,790	United States Leather	16¼	16¾	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
75¾	76⅛	1,480	U. S. Leather pf	75½	76	75½	76	
38¾	39	360	United States Rubber	37¾	38	37¾	38	
101	104	110	U. S. Rubber pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ⅛
21⅛	21¼	1,375	Wabash pf	21	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
124	130	16	Wells-Fargo Express	127½	129¼	127	129¼	
86¾	87	320	Western Union Tel	86¾	86¾	86¼	86¾	+ ⅛
101¼	103¾	1,288	Wheeling & L. E	101¾	103¾	101½	101¾	+ ⅛
52¾	52⅞	320	W. & Lake Erie 1st pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	
27½	27⅝	400	W. & Lake Erie 2d pf	27½	27½	27½	27⅝	- ⅛
18	18¼	100	Wisconsin Central	18	18	18	18	
48	50	400	Wisconsin Central pf	47½	48	47½	48	+ ½
Total		593,872						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked
2s, r., 1918	102½		H. B. Claflin	111	114
3s, r., 1918	109¼		Homestake	65	75
3s, r., 1918	109¼	109¾	Int. Coal	97	
3s, 1918	109¼	109¾	Int. Silver	8	10¾
3s, 1918, sm	108	110	Iowa C. pf	52	53
4s, r., 1907	114½	115¼	Jollet & Chi	175	
4s, c., 1907	114¼	115¼	Kan. & Mich	12	12¾
4s, r., 1925	133½	134½	K. & D. M	3	4
4s, c., 1925	133½	134½	K. Ice., Chi	35	38
5s, r., 1904	112½	113¼	K. I. C., pf	66	70
5s, c., 1904	112½	113¼	Laclede Gas	79	79½
D. C. 3-65s	119		Lacl. G. pf	95	101
			L. E. & W	21	22
Alb. & Sus	195		Lake Shore	194	210
Am. Coal	140	160	Long Island	50	55
A. C. O. pf	93	94	Mah. Coal R	150	200
Am. D. pf	31	34	M. C. R. pf	105	
Am. Ice Co. pf	74	76	Man. Beach	6	10
Am. Sp. M	3½	3¾	Md. Coal. pf	65	75
A. S. R. pf	113	115	Mich. Cent	105	110
Ann Arbor	16	17	Mo., K. & T	10	10¼
Ann Arb. pf	42	45	Mob. & Ohio	40¼	42
B. A. L. pf	106		Nat. Bis. pf	93½	98
B., R. & P.	50	55	Nat. Starch	5	
B., R. & P. pf	85		Nat. Starch 1st pf	60	
B., C. R. & N	98½	99	Nat. Starch 2d pf	15	
Chi. C. Tr	33	40	N. C. Coal	35	40
C. & E. Ill	88½	92	N. Y. & N. H	212	217
C. & E. Ill. pf	118	128	N. Y. & C. & St. L 1st pf	80	84
C. G. W. pf	76¾	77	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	32½	34
C. G. W., d	88½	89	N. Y. Cent. pf	82	88
C. St. P., M. & O., ex d	112	118	Penn. Coal	380	
C. St. P., M. & O. pf., ex d	171	176	Peo. & East. pf	5	6½
C. C. C. & St. L. pf	106	108½	P. C., C. & St. L. pf	87	89
C., L. & W	18½	19	P. Ft. W. & C	137	
Cleve. P. pf	187		Quicksilver	2	2½
C. & A. I. D. pf	1⅞	1⅝	Quicksil'r pf	8	8½
C. C. & I. D. pf	2½		Rens. & Sar	190	
C. & I.	120½		R. W. & O	130	
Col. Mid	9	9¾	Rio G. W. pf	40	44½
Col. Mid. pf	22	23	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69¾	71
Col. South	5⅝	5½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	101	104
C. & H. C. & I. pf	17½	18½	St. L. & S. W	11½	11¾
Com. Cable	160		St. L. b. cfs	59½	60¼
Consol. Coal	48		Sixth Av	200	
D., L. & W	177	178½	T. P. L. Tr	12¾	14
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	95		Tol. & O. C	20	25
D., S. S. & A	4½	5	Tol. & O. C. pf	40	50
D., S. S. & A. pf	13	13¼	U. S. F. M. pf	13	35
Eighth Av	375	400	U. S. F. M. pf	6⅞	7
Erie 2d pf	18	18½	Wabash		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$292,456,767
Gold reserve	218,983,709
Net silver	12,795,183
United States notes in the Treasury	14,365,764
Treasury notes of 1890	1,715,918
Total receipts this day	1,510,188
Total receipts this month	3,795,172
Total receipts this year	336,600,837
Total expenditures this day	1,210,089
Total expenditures this month	3,315,000
Total expenditures this year	306,250,139
Deposits in National banks	108,463,564
Silver bullion	97,094
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	580,608
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	654,688
Customs	676,089
Miscellaneous	179,406

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.03	.04
Andes	.06	.06
Belcher	.22	.09
Best & Belcher	.23	.23
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	.50	.50

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Apartment House Facing Mount Morris Park Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The seven-story apartment house, known as the Sans Souci, 31 and 33 West One hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, facing Mount Morris Park, has been sold to an investor through Broker Frank R. Sharrott.

John R. Davidson has sold for the estate of Jacob Schneider to Charles Schilo, Jr., for about $30,000, the five-story flat, with stores, 2,077 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.

It is reported that Mrs. Marion Sims has bought the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 75 East Sixty-first Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.5 and irregular.

Walter L. McLaughlin, the builder, has sold to an investor, for $36,000, the new five-story flat at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Tinton Avenue.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Hopper S. Mott and others the lot 25 by 100, at the southeast corner of Twelfth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Meyer Solomon has bought from Henrietta Koster, through Peter Axelrad, the old building, 636 East Eleventh Street, 25 by 94.9. Mr. Solomon has also bought, through Maurice Klein, from the Kanenbly estate, the old building, northeast corner of Cannon and Delancey Streets, 25 by 100.

Samuel Lewis has sold the five-story brick tenement, with stores, at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, 26 by 80.

Peter Axelrad has sold for the Strattan estate three five-story tenements, 75 by 75 by 100, at 418, 420, and 422 East Eighty-first Street, to Christian Hammel.

The two lots bought by Lowenfeld & Prager from John W. Lane are at the southeast corner of First Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, and not Ninety-fourth Street, as was reported yesterday.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinty Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, north side, at its junction with the property of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, 133.6 by 131.8 and irregular, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Marion Schramme $10,112

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, south side, 70 feet east of Melrose Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 65; John Bruckner of 668 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $500.

No. 238 West End Avenue, for a four-and-one-half-story brick dwelling, 45.3 by 45; Mangel's Corporation, premises, owner; C. A. Rich, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

No. 221 Wooster Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; Mrs. E. Myams, owner; Frederick Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 4 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; William C. Rhinelander estate, owner; F. Bloodgood, Jr., architect; cost, $200.

No. 131 Bowery, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Church Temperance Society of 270 Fourth Avenue, owner; Howells & Stokes, architects; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 206 and 208 Franklin Street, to a two-story brick warehouse; Hecht & Dohm, owners; F. Bloodgood, Jr., architect; cost, $225.

No. 103 John Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Dodge & James of 99 John Street, owners; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $280.

No. 5 North Moore Street, to a two-story brick and frame dwelling and store; Eliza R. Levinson, owner; James Fenton, architect; cost, $90.

No. 2,723 Third Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling and store; Henry Dannenfelser, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 462 and 468 Broadway, to a six-story brick store; estate of George Bliss, 71 Broadway, owner; M. Eidlitz & Son, architects; cost, $75.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Feb. 2.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 129th St, 99.9x96.3x irregular; Emanuel Hellner and another to Thomas H. Bell $100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 131st St, 24.11x100; Emanuel Hellner to Thomas H. Bell 100

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 133th St, 100.10 ft to 135th St, x100; Wilson McBride, referee, to John O. Baker 134,500

ANN ST, 88, 25x39; also 87 Fulton St, 25.5x62x25.4x61; Emil Bloch to Samuel Hirsh 100

AVENUE B, n w s, 304 ft nw of 10th St, 25.2x100.10x irregular; John B. Slattery to Mary J. Slattery, quit claim 1

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, s e corner of Fort Washington Depot Road, being Plots 3, 4, and 5, map of Peter P. Martin; Elisha M. Fulton to Edwin B. Knowles 1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 71st St, runs e 110.5 x n 102.2 x w 150 to Amsterdam Av, x s 4.6 to Broadway, x s 108.5; Joseph Hamershlag and another to Hamilton M. Weed 100

CLINTON AV, w s, 98.5 ft n of 170th St, 100.5x28x112x irregular; Henry White to William R. Moore 1

DIVISION ST, 37½ and 37½; Antoinette Finck to Aaron and Joseph Jacobs 30,000

EAGLE AV, w s, 514.3 ft s of 156th St, 38.11x99.3x39.3x99.5; William K. Jordan to Aileen W. Kennedy 1

ESSEX ST, 29, 25x85.11; Karl M. Wallach to Fannie Wolf 100

GRAND ST, n s, 00 ft w of Wooster St, 25x100; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company 58,000

GOUVERNEUR ST, n e corner of Monroe St, 52.6x101.9x45.10x101.2; Abram Abelman to Jacob Fritz and another 100

HENRY ST, 191, 25x87.6; Max Lipman and another to Louis Hyman 100

INTERIOR GORE LOT, 65.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, and 99.5 ft n of 129th St, runs e 34.7x s 18.4x n w 33.3; Emanuel Hellner and another to Thomas H. Bell, quit claim 100

LEXINGTON AV, 681, e s, runs s 30x 100x n 30.3 to 57th St x w 20x s 20.5x w 80 to beginning; Frederick E. Lange to Friedrich K. Hartung 70,000

LOTS 298 and 299 Block H, map of the Mapes estate; John D. Barrett to Mary Barrett, by partition 1

MADISON ST, 214, 26.1x100, Valentine Gumprecht to Joseph Rubenstein 1

MARION AV, e s, Lot 121, map of the farm of Benjamin Herrian, 50x185.5x50x160.5; James L. Shiland to Andrew Shiland, jr 1

MORRIS AV, s e corner of George St, 110.5x224.11x109x178; Joseph Liebertz to James McCartney 1

RIDGE ST, e s, 50 ft s of Broome St, 20x100; Louis Hyman to Max Lipman and Max Gold 100

ST NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 146th St, 49.11x100; Louise Bergmann, by attorney, to Jennie M. Tompkins 1

WASHINGTON TERRACE, 4, 17.9x62.6; City Real Estate Company to Percival J. H. Whittaker 100

WASHINGTON TERRACE, 15 and 17, 36.9x62.6; Washington Terrace, 19 and 18, 36.9x62.6; City Real Estate Company to Moses Bachman 100

WILLIS AV, s w corner of 146th St, 25x 99.9; Louis Tegel and Simon Lemieln to Harriet Shrier 1

2D AV, w s, 50.7 ft n of 113th St, 25.2x 100; Matilda F. Carmichel to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

2D AV, 1,410, e s, 25x80; Abraham Greenberg and others to William A. Mayer 19,000

2D AV, w s, 75.7 ft n of 113th St, 0.2x 100; Alexander Carmichel, Sr., to Matilda F. Marmichel 1

7TH AV, s w corner of 5th St, Wakefield, 105x114; Milo J. White, referee, to G. De Witt Clocke 1,850

7TH AV, 2,324, w s, 27x100; Berthold Sinauer to Fethe & Breakstone ..... Excl.

7TH AV, 2,326, w s, 27x100; Berthold Sinauer to Isaac Breakstone ..... Exch.

11TH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 179th St, 25x100; Frieda Hart to Jacob A. Newman 1

11TH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 179th St, 25x 100; Marianne Rosenzweig to Frieda Hart 1

2D ST, 181 to 187 East, 83.11x100.11x irregular; Louis Cohen to Hermann Levy and others 135,000

3D ST, 35 and 37 West, 90x102.8x irregular; Emil Bloch to Samuel Hirsh 100

10TH ST, 105 East, 23.9x94.7; Julius Rosenstock to Harnet Levy 1

16TH ST, 107 East, 23.9x94.7; Harnet Levy and another to Dora Rosenstein 1

19TH ST, 278 West, 20x70.3; Michael J. Newman to Marianne Rosenzweig 1

28TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 98.9; Daniel Levy and wife to Miriam S. Bernhard et al 1

30TH ST, 32 East, 21x98.9; George V. Fleckenstein, as executor, to August V. Papenet, Jr. 33,000

32D ST, 152 West, 16.8x70.10; John C. R. Eckerson to William H. Button 1

32D ST, 150 West, 16.8x70.10; Edward H. Gilbert and others to William H. Button ..... Nom.

47TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x100; John H. Judge, referee, to John C. Barr.. 10,000

62D ST, n s, 133.4 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x 100.5; Rachel Brower to Henry Zuelch and another 10,500

68TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.4; Barbara Huff to George and Alma Knauer 18,000

73D ST, 424 East, 25x102.2; Louis and Mary Beres to Adolph A. Schorsch 20,000

73D ST, 424 East, 25x102.2; Adolph A. Schorsch to Karl M. Wallach 100

74TH ST, 30 East, 52d St, 161 East; also 6 lots in the block bounded by 53d and 54th Sts, Avenue A and 1st Av; also all title to any property in New York and New Jersey of which Leander Stone died seized; William F. Williamsen and another to J. J. Rauer 9,000

77TH ST, s s, 268.9 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x102.2; Herman Levy to Louis Cohen 20,000

77TH ST, 405 East, 25x102.2; David Feldman to Giuseppe de Benedictis 22,000

78TH ST, 111 East, 18.8x102.2; Jacob Bernheim to Isaac J. Bernheim and others.. 1

88TH ST, 336 West; Eugenie S. Joyce to Andrew J. Robinson 38,500

106TH ST, 36 West, 25x100.11; William and Andrew Gamble to George D. Wass. 100

118TH ST, s s, 144 ft w of Pleasant Av, 100x100.10; William Man to E. P. Shields 1

121ST ST, 130 East, 20x½ block; Mary A. Asten to Henry Weiss 1

121ST ST, 130 East, 20x½ block; Alfred McIntire to Henry Weiss 1

124TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x 100.11; Orrin D. Person to Jane A. Creed. 1

132D ST, n s, 331.3 ft e of 7th Av, widened, 18.9x99.11; Richard W. Godfrey to Miriam E. Godfrey 1

135TH ST, 245 West, 25x99.11; Catharine E. and Herman H. F. Vocke to Terence F. Maguire 1

137TH ST, s s, 291 ft w of 7th Av, 17x 99.11; James C. Picken to Katharine A. Farrelly 100

138TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 45x99.11; Joseph Strauss to E. B. Knowles 100

200TH ST, e s, 200 ft n of Valentine Av, 25x117.7x37.5x145.6; William E. Robinson and another to Jules E. E. Lavanoux 1

Recorded Leases.

GALINGER, George W., and another, executors, to Emil Mesnier; 8th Av, 339, and 302 West 27th St, 15 years $3,250

McCLAVE, John, to Robert Wick & Co.; 11th Av, 151 and 153, second floor, 8 years, 2 months, 22 days, from Nov. 9, 1898 900

McCLAVE, John, to Robert Wick & Co.; 11th Av, 151 and 153, first, third, and fourth floors, 5 years 3,700

JULIEN, Rebecca A., to Paul Wedderien; 3d Av, 287, 5 4-12 years 1,500

UNION STOCK YARD AND MARKET Company and the Weehawken Stock Yard Company of New York, to S. Oppenheimer & Co.; 40th St, n s, 350.4 ft w of 11th Av, 80x90, 10 years 1,671

Recorded Mortgages.

BACHMAN, Moses, to Rachel Mayer; 16 Washington Terrace, 3 years $5,000

BACHMAN, Moses, to Rachel Mayer; 15 Washington Terrace, 3 years 5,000

BACHMAN, Moses, to Rachel Mayer; 17 Washington Terrace, 3 years 5,000

BACHMAN, Moses, to Rachel Mayer; 18 Washington Terrace, 3 years 5,000

BEARMAN, Thomas R., to Beadleston & Woerz; to T Beverly and 2 to 8 Division St, saloon lease, demand 7,200

BELL, Thomas H., to Emanuel Hellner and another; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 131st St, 1 year 16,000

BELL, Thomas H., to Emanuel Hellner and another; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 131st St, 1 year 8,000

BELL, Thomas H., to Emanuel Hellner and another; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 129th St, also title to gore, begins 65.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, and 99.9 ft n of 129th St, ½ year 40,000

BELL, Thomas H., to Emanuel Hellner and another; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 129th St, also title to gore, begins 65.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, and 99.9 ft n of 129th St, secures advances, ½ year 37,000

BERNHARD, Miriam S., to the American Mortgage Company; 132 West 28th St, 5 years 26,000

BERNHARD, Miriam S., to the American Mortgage Company, 132 West 28th St, 1 year 3,000

BRAUNSTONE, Esther, to Berthold Sinauer; 2,321 7th Av, installments 4,000

BREAKSTONE, Isaac, to Berthold Sinauer; 2,326 7th Av, installments 4,000

BRIGGS, J. Clarence, to Theresa Schwab; 483 Fox St, 37.11 n of 1st Av; Kings's Bridge Road, w s, widened, 277.4 ft s of 192d St, or Primrose St, Fordham, or High Bridge Road, w s, 129.10 ft e of Valentine Av, ½ year 3,000

CRANE, Albert, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 99th St, n s; 100th St, s s; 1st Av, w s, and 2d Av, e s, 650x201.10, 1 year 120,000

DE BENEDICTIS, Giuseppe, to David Feldman; 405 East 78th St, 2 years 2,000

DE CAMP, Robert L., to John A. Zabriskie; 324 St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, ½ year 2,000

FAY, Michael, and others, executors, &c., to John A. McCarthy and others, trustees; 7th St, s s, 250 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year 10,000

FITZPATRICK, Margaret D., to the American Mortgage Company; 281 to 289 Pleasant Av, 3 years, (5 mortgages). 13,950

FITZPATRICK, Margaret D., to the American Mortgage Company; 475 East 115th St, 3 years 6,000

GAINES, Furman V., and Hugh L. Roberts to Franklin Savings Bank; 138th St, s s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, and four adjoining lots, 5 years (five mortgages,) each 18,000

GEHLERT, Sophia, to Edward and Annie C. Gehlert; 13th St, s s, 102.6 ft w of Avenue B, Unionport, 3 years 1,000

GOODMAN, Urry, to Thomas G. Field, trustee, &c.; 283 East 4th St, 5 years.. 28,000

GOODMAN, Urry, to Thomas G. Field, trustee, &c.; 285 East 4th St, 5 years.. 38,000

GORDEL, Charlotte H. and John, to Ernest G. Stedman and John Larkin; 12 2d St, 5 years 6,000

HART, Nathan S., to Rosetta Hart; 348 West 16th St, re-recorded, 1 year 7,500

HYMAN, Louis, to Max Lipman and Max Gold; 191 Henry St, installments 3,000

JACOBS, Aaron and Joseph, to Antoinette Finck; 37 and 37½ Division St, installments 3,000

JACOBS, Aaron and Joseph, to William H. Clark; 37 and 37½ Division St, 3 years 17,000

JENKINS, Thomas J., to Isaac Metzger; 127th St, n s, 215 ft e of Park Av, demand 2,500

KEANE, Anna, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 223 and 225 Water St, 5 years.... 11,000

KEENAN, Michael J., to Lambert Suydam; Lenox Av, n e corner of 137th St, 1 year 3,000

KEENAN, Michael J., to Emma Pretzfeld and others, executors, &c.; Lenox Av, n e corner of 137th St, 3 years 35,000

KLAY, Henry, to William H. Clark; 852 2d Av, 5 years 8,000

KNAUER, George, and wife to Barbara Huff; 58th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, instalments 16,000

KNOWLES, Edwin B., to L. Bayard Smith, trustee; 150th St, n s, 220 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 12,500

KNOWLES, Edwin B., to L. Bayard Smith, trustee; 150th St, n s, 205 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 12,500

KRUSE, Henry, to Bowery Savings Bank; 152d St, s e corner of Melrose Av, 5 years 7,500

LIEBESKIND, Henie, and wife, to Leon A., to Philip Wood; 28 West 100th St, 2 years 3,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Matilda F. Carmichael; 2d Av, w s, 50.7 ft n of 113th St, 3 years 4,500

LYON, Anna E., to George W. Carr, as guardian, &c.; Lots 13 16, 17, 18, and 19 to 23, Block F, and Lots 17 and 18, Block G, on map of property of Doré Lyon, Westchester, 1 year 2,250

MAASS, Frederick K. W., to Frederick E. Lange; Lexington Av, e s, 20.5 ft s of 57th St, extends to 57th St, 5 years 45,000

MAHONEY, Frederick D., to Maria T. Corsa; Spring St, s s, 19x100, indefinite, 1 year 4,000

MECKEL, Lizetta, to Marie E. Jacobson; 553 West 32d St, 3 years 7,000

MEYERS, Hannah, to Minnie Hirsch; 215 East 107th St, 3 years 8,000

MOORE, William R., to Mary E. Barron, trustee; Clinton Av, w s, 100 ft s of Crotona Park South, 3 years 4,000

MOORE, William R., to Mary E. Barron, trustee; Clinton Av, w s, 124 and 146 ft s of Crotona Park South, 3 years, (two mortgages,) each 4,500

MOORE, William R., to Mary E. Barron, trustee; Clinton Av, w s, 190 ft s of Crotona Park South, 3 years 4,500

NOLAN, Mary A. and Michael, to Marie Stadtleder and another, trustees; 835 East 170th St, 3 years 6,600

PAPPERT, August V., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 32 East 30th St, 3 years 17,000

PLASSE, Joseph J., to Mary M. Johnston; Morris Av, w s, 111.6 ft n of 163d St, 3 years 4,000

PRIMER, Henry, to Emilie V. Gramm; 302 West 88th St, 3 years 17,000

RADLER, John J., to Mina Nordlinger; 77th St, s s, 464 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 20,000

ROBINSON, Andrew J., to Eugenie S. Joyce; 336 West 88th St, 3 years 26,000

ROBINSON, Andrew J., to Eugenie S. Joyce; 336 West 88th St, 1 year 8,000

RUBENSTEIN, Joseph, to Valentine Gumprecht; 211 Madison St, installments.... 4,200

RUBENSTEIN, Joseph, to Valentine Gumprecht; 211 Madison St, 10 years 5,000

SCHORSCH, Adolph A., to Louis and Mary Beres; 424 East 73d St, 5 years.. 15,000

SCHWARZLER, Amelia, to Duane S. Everson; 173d St, s s, 230.1 ft e of Webster Av, 5 years 6,000

SMITH, Harry B., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 102d St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 15,000

STEIN, John J., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 66 West 106th St, 3 years 14,000

WAAS, George D., to William and Andrew Gamble; 66 West 106th St, 3 years 3,500

WEED, Hamilton M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Broadway, n e corner of 71st St, extends to Amsterdam Av, 1½ years 155,000

WELLS, Washington I., to Charles White; 3d Av, e s, 75 ft s of Spring Place, 3 years 3,000

WEISS, Henry, to Alfred McIntire; 180 East 121st St, 7 months 5,200

WHITTAKER, Percival J. H., to Clara A. Wagner; 4 Washington Terrace, 3 years 5,000

WOLF, Fannie, to Karl M. Wallach; 39 Essex St, instalments 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATKINSON, James K., to Annie E. Barnaby $20,000

AUSLANDER, Frances E., to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company 35,000

CASWELL, William W., to John Caswell.. 16,000

DEXTER, Stanley W., to Joseph Kaufmann ..... Nom.

DICKERSON, John S., and another, trustees, to United States Trust Company.. Nom.

HOWELL, Cecilia F., guardian, to Cecilia F. Howell, guardian, &c. ..... Nom.

HYATT, Mary A. to the French Benevolent Society 10,000

KAUFMANN, Joseph, to Jacob Katz and another ..... Nom.

LAIRD, John and Alicia L., to Patrick Laird 10,000

LEE, William H. L., to Benjamin F. Lee.. 2,050

LEVY, Jacob and Lewis, to Hermann Levy 3,000

NIEBERG, Louis, to Isaac Shiman 100

RUBENSTEIN, Isaac, to Valentine Gumprecht ..... Omitted

RUPP, Louis, and another, executors, &c., to Rosie Christensen 6,091

SCHWARZ, Max, to Israel L. Prager..... 11,920

TAILER, Robert W., trustee, &c., to Robert W. Tailer, trustee 6,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Michael L. Begley 25,000

WARBURG, Paul M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 300,000

WEBB, Elisha, and others, executors, &c., to J. Henry Woods 54,800

WOLF, Fannie, to Karl M. Wallach..... 1,000

WOOD, Philip, to Charles Schleiermacher.. 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Jones St, 27x90; Maxwell & Dempsey against Mordecai I. Kauffman and Amelia Glass, owners and contractors $220

EAST WASHINGTON PLACE, 25; William Galway against Ole H. Olsen, owner and contractor 1,251

MARKET ST, 65 to 69; Kiemfeld & Katz against Joseph Hyman, owner and contractor 188

MARKET ST, 65 to 69; Edward F. Keating against Joseph Hyman, owner; Henry Altman, contractor 1,614

ST NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 153d St, 75x75; Pasquale Ventimiglia against Maurice Polk, owner and contractor.... 425

54TH ST, 145 and 143 East; Solomon Brothers against Rosamond Herter, owner and contractor 853

97TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 50x89; John Gleason against Sarah Harris, owner; Michael Carney, contractor 78

100TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Broadway, 80x 100; George F. Moore against G. V. Morton, owner; Thomas P. Sinnott & Co., contractors 61

106TH ST, 65 and 67 West; M. Kanb & Son against Carlo Luckes, owner and contractor 83

106TH ST, 65 and 67 West; J. Vegliante & Co. against Carlo Luckes, owner and contractor 337

118TH ST, 28 East; Gerarda Petrone against Michael Allievo, as contractor... 40

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 129th St, 99.9x96.3x irregular; Emanuel Hellner and Moses J. Wolf, with Thomas H. Bell, 8 payments 37,000

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 131st St, 24.11x100; Emanuel Hellner and Moses J. Wolf, with Thomas H. Bell, 10 payments 16,000

71ST ST, s s, 503.6 ft w of West End Av, 50x125.10x31x—; New York Investment and Improvement Company, with Kate C. Brown, 16 payments $54,000

71ST ST, 452 ft w of West End Av, 51.6x 125.10; New York Investment and Improvement Company, with Kate C. Brown, 16 payments 54,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 160th St, 25x100; Martha Moorhead against Harris Solomon, petition to cancel mortgage, &c.; attorney, G. W. McAdam.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,092; Emma Pretzfeld against Charles Kervan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,090; Elizabeth Bache and others, executors, &c., against Charles Kervan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

AVENUE A, 1,833; Adolph Schreilber against Ida Kafka (notice of attachment;) attorney, H. J. Morris.

BOSTON BOULEVARD, at the road running from East Chester Landing to the White Plains Road, 100x210; Louis Kanle against Mary and Paul Kohn, (specific performance, &c.;) attorneys, A. & C. Steckler.

COLLEGE AV, s e corner of 146th St, 75x100; also College Av, s e s, 75 ft n e of Villa Place, Westchester, 3d. James Hamilton against Rebecca Fossing and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Kracht.

CROTONA AV, e s, 100 ft s of Tremont Av, 100x100; Joseph Tesoro against Annie E. Neville, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. J. Brady.

FRANKFORT ST, 29; William A. O'Connor against Mary Hennessy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Campbell & Clare.

UNION AV, w s, 30 ft s of 150th St, 21x80; Hannah R. Hackes against Herman Wolff and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sondheim & Sondheim.

98TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; also 99th St, s s, 43 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.5; William H. Busby against Priscilla D. Finck and others, (foreclosure of mortgages;) attorneys, Niles & Johnson.

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x100.11; William H. Busk, as surviving partner of W. H. Busk & Co., against David Seglin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Edwards & Bryan.

122ND ST, s s, 265 ft e of 4th Av, widened, 25x 100.11; also property in Kings and Queens Counties; William G. Mangels and another against Elizabeth A. Hessels and others, (partition;) attorney, H. Hendrickson.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	77⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	6⅞¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05 3-16
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07
Lard, prime	6.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 65c; No. 2 red, 69@70c; No. 2 corn, 31½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31¾@32c; No. 2 oats, 23@23¼c; No. 2 white, 25⅝@26¼c; No. 3 white, 24½@25½c; No. 2 rye, 54½c; No. 2 barley, 39@42c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.59; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per bbl, $9.60@$10.85; lard, per 100 lb, $5.85@$6; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.75@$6; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@6c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.95@$6.05; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.40.

COTTON.—Excitement prevailed on the Cotton Exchange. Speculation was even more heavy than the enormous business of yesterday. While bull speculation was at a high pitch when the market opened, sentiment later was hardly as optimistic, although far from bearish. The market opened firm in tone at an advance of 5@10 points. Energetic and general buying soon carried prices to a level 9@13 points above Thursday's closing, and for a time shorts were in confusion and bordering on a panic. The cables indicated excitement in the English market, with sentimental advances recorded. From the South came news of a large business in spot cotton at an advance of ½@¾c. The statistical situation abroad, as well as in the belt, was shown by weekly figures to be very strong. An avalanche of buying orders came in from all points, notably Europe. The advance carried July within 2 points of the coveted "eight-cent" mark. But when bulls were most confident the cable news suddenly changed. Heavy liquidation set in on the local Exchange, and before a breathing spell was taken prices had tumbled 10@12 points. Before midday, however, the market had recuperated partially, but spirited bull speculation did not again prevail. The market in the afternoon was quiet but generally steady on support from New Orleans and Liverpool. The market closed very steady at a net advance of 4@9 points. The total business was semi-officially estimated at 500,000 to 550,000 bales. The amount in sight this week reached 272 998 bales. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: Mobile, 7¾c; Savannah, 7 13-16c; Wilmington, 7½c; Norfolk, 8c; Baltimore, 8¼c; Memphis, 7 13-16c; Augusta, 8c; St. Louis, 7 13-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	7.93	7.93	7.92	7.95@7.97
March	7.97	7.97	7.95	7.83@
April	7.92	7.97	7.87	7.92@7.93
May	7.92	7.96	7.85	7.92@7.93
June	7.94	7.96	7.88	7.93@7.94
July	7.95	7.98	7.87	7.95@7.96
August	7.93	7.94	7.84	7.90@
September	7.43	7.47	7.40	7.44@7.45
October	7.27	7.31	7.24	7.28@7.29
November	7.24	7.26	7.20	7.23@7.25
December	7.23	7.25	7.20	7.21@7.25

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Spot cotton strong; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 8,000 bales; receipts, 7,000 bales; American, none; middling upland, 4⅝; futures opened irregular at 6/7-64d advance; closed irregular and unsettled at 4½@4⅝-64d net advance. February, 4.33s; February-March, 4.37s; March-April, 4.35s; April-May, 4.32s; May-June, 4.29s; June-July, 4.27s; July-August, 4.25½s; August-September, 4.20½s; September-October, 4.11½d; October-November, 4.03d; November-December, 3.03s. Manchester—Yarns, more inquiry, but not much doing; cloths move slowly.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin to-morrow will say of the wool market: The market is less active than last week. British defeats have overshadowed foreign markets and national politics has not been without its effect on our own. However, prices are lower, and indeed ½ and ¾-blood wools are actually advanced about a cent the scoured pound. The present high cost of fine wools makes it difficult for manufacturers to carry large stocks. The mills have never been so rushed with business. Most of them have already sold enough goods for next Winter's trade to insure a successful season and at very profitable prices. Australia echoes the London drop with a decline of 10 per cent. on fine wools at Brisbane. From this drop the tariff has as yet saved the American market. The sales of the week are 4,454,500 pounds domestic and 273,000 pounds foreign, a total of 4,727,500 pounds for this week, against a total of 6,802,000 pounds last week, and a total of 4,616,000 pounds the corresponding week last year. The receipts to date show an increase of 7,576 bales domestic, and an increase of 6,976 bales foreign against last year. The sales to date show an increase of 4,175,500 pounds domestic and a decrease of 1,581,000 pounds foreign."

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	74 1-16	74 15-16	74 1-16	74⅞
July	74⅛	74¾	74⅛	74¾
Corn—				
May	38⅞	39	38¾	39

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	67⅞	68⅝	67⅝	68½
July	68½	69 7-16	68½	69¼
Corn—				
May	32¾	33 3-16	32¾	33⅛
July	33½	33⅞	33 7-16	33¾
Oats—				
May	23⅛	23½	23¼	23½
July	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝

BREADSTUFFS. — WHEAT — French crop news came to the rescue of the market yesterday, and prices closed ⅝@⅞c higher than the previous day, with a better undertone in local circles than has been witnessed for some time. The French markets, in harmony with bad crop news, after opening lower, closed 5@15 points higher, and foreign houses were moderate buyers of wheat at times during the day. The complaints from Western States regarding unfavorable crop prospects were the first that have been heard since the present cold weather set in. Aside from the foreign business mentioned, speculative trade in the local market was conducted on professional lines nearly all day, the public having lost interest in wheat during the recent set-back in prices. Argentine news was of further liberal shipments, the exports for the week amounting to 1,112,000 bushels, compared with 1,096,000 bushels the week before, and 624,000 bushels last year. The visible supply of that country amounts to 5,520,000 bushels, compared with 1,840,000 bushels last year. Northwest receipts amounted to 311 cars, and it was said that farmers are more ready to sell, owing to disappointment over the market's lack of strength. A large quantity of wheat is understood to be held back in the country. Liverpool quotations closed unchanged to ½d net lower, and export business amounted to 28 loads, all ports.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, February, 65¾c; May, 65¾c@65⅞c; July, 67¼c. On track: No. 1 hard, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c.

DULUTH, Feb. 2.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, cash, 66c; May, 68c; July, 69c; No. 2 Northern, 63¼c; No. 3 Spring, 60c; oats, 23½@24c; corn, 30½c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67¼@67½c; No. 2 Northern, 65½@66c. Rye—No. 1, 55½c. Barley—No. 2, 40c; sample, 34½@43c.

CORN—No. 2 closed 40c, for both elevator and delivered, and 40¾c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed 29½c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track mixed, 28½@30c; track white, 30½@34c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 52c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 51¼c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 50c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42¼@47¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 49@51½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.80@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.65; no grade, $17.50@$17.75 per ton, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.75@$2. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 78@82c. FEED Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white; middling, $16@$18.50; city feed, $17@$18; hominy chop, $15.60; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

The Central Congregational Church May Decide to Disband.

POOR ATTENDANCE THE CAUSE

One Critic Says that the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Talks More About Poetry Than About Religion.

It is said that the Central Congregational Church, worshipping at 230 Amsterdam Avenue, will be given up. A short time ago the Sunday school and the mid-week prayer meeting were abandoned on account of the poor attendance. A man thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the church says that there is but little money left in the treasury. About two years ago this church sold its property on West Fifty-seventh Street to the Church of the Strangers for $15,000 in cash and a transfer of the large mortgage. The $15,000 has been nearly all spent for meeting the regular expenses of the church. Several of the former members have joined other churches in the vicinity. There is no difficulty between the pastor, the Rev. Dr. William Lloyd, and his congregation, but a former member says: "Unless something out of the ordinary happens, the Central Congregational Church will have to disband. Instead of preaching the Gospel the Rev. Mr. Lloyd lectures every Sunday on the English poets. These lectures are superb, and few men could equal the Rev. Dr. Lloyd in the treatment of such a subject, but people do not care to listen to lectures on literature on Sunday, no matter how fine they may be. On this account, to my mind, the church is not succeeding."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Feb. 11, 1900.

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SUBJECT—Jesus and Nicodemus. John, iii., 1-18.

GOLDEN TEXT—For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John, iii., 16.

Last week we saw Andrew and John go into the place where Jesus lodged, to hold a personal and private interview with Him. What the subject of their conversation was, or what He said to them, no one has ever revealed to us. We can only gather from what they said afterward, that He must have told them much concerning Himself, for they went out from His presence to tell others, "We have found the Messias." (John, i., 41.) They went to Him deeply conscious of the burden of sin, because they had been told that He was "The Lamb of God," who could take away sin. They came away convinced that He was "The Son of God," "The King of Israel." (John, i., 49.) This revelation made new men of them. Not long afterward they willingly left all to follow Him; then He numbered them among His apostles (Luke, vi., 13,14,) and they became foundation stones in "that great city, the holy Jerusalem," which, descended from heaven as "The Bride, the Lamb's wife." (Revelations, xxi., 9-14.) And yet "they were unlearned and ignorant men," (Acts, iv., 13,) only poor fishermen of Galilee.

This week we see Nicodemus going into the place where Jesus lodged to hold just as personal and private an interview with Him as did Andrew and John. Now, however, the subject of their conversation is clearly revealed, and exactly, if not all of, what Jesus said to him is recorded. Nicodemus fully recognized that He was "a teacher come from God," and evidently was impressed with the idea that He was about to inaugurate some new conditions which would bring men into better relations to God and His kingdom. He was not hardened, however, with any deep sense of personal sin, as were Andrew and John. So, apparently, the person and work of Jesus did not so much interest him as the character of the kingdom which He would establish.

A GREAT MAN IN JERUSALEM.

What Jesus told him, however, changed him as it had done them. But he was never called to leave all and follow Jesus; he was never formally enrolled among His disciples; and never became one of His apostles. Yet he was a great man in Jerusalem. He sat in the great council of the nation—the Sanhedrin—as "a ruler of the Jews," and must, therefore, have been learned in the law. Like Saul of Tarsus, he also was a "Pharisee," and probably was, like him, as "touching the righteousness which is in the law, blameless." (Phil., iii., 5, 6.) Moreover, he must have been rich and influential, or else he would never have been able, or have dared, to bring "a mixture of myrrh and aloes about an hundred pound weight" for the embalming of the crucified Christ. (John xix., 39.)

Besides all this, he must also have been an earnest and sincere seeker after the truth, for he "came to Jesus by night" seeking His guidance. This is the distinctive characteristic concerning him which is always emphasized every time he is mentioned in the Scriptures. His position, his learning, his wealth, are never again alluded to, but this fact that he "came by night" always is. (John, vii., 50; xix., 39.) It has, to be sure, been supposed by many that this was a mark of moral cowardice rather than of earnestness of purpose. So, they say, he "came by night" because he was afraid to come by day. But it will be noticed that on both of the other occasions when he is mentioned the circumstances were not such as would lead a timid or cowardly man to speak and act. They were times of excitement and danger, yet he spoke and acted boldly and without hesitation. Besides, it is not the manner of any of the Gospel writers—and especially of St. John—to emphasize the fault or weakness of a man every time they speak of him. On the contrary, the tone of what is said always rather honors him for coming "at the first by night." It is better, therefore, to understand this fact as expressing the same feeling that David had, when he said, "I will give no sleep to mine eyes, or slumber to mine eyelids, until I find out a place for the Lord, an habitation for the mighty God of Jacob." (Psalms, cxxxii., 4, 5.) For Nicodemus evidently longed for instruction concerning "the Kingdom of God" by "a teacher come from God." He had been impressed by what he had seen, and he could not sleep until the desire of his mind had been satisfied. All generations since have rejoiced that he could not.

This interview with Nicodemus, however, is not the next incident in point of time to the interview with Andrew and John. Probably there was an interval of several weeks if not of months between them. During that interval the wedding in Cana, of Galilee, took place. (John ii., 1-11,) the family home, apparently, was changed from Nazareth to Capernaum, (John ii., 12,) and when the time of the Passover drew near, Jesus, accompanied probably by His disciples, went up to Jerusalem. There His first act appears to have been to drive out of the Temple those that sold oxen and sheep and doves, and those that trifficked as changers of money. He also taught the people and performed many miracles. (John ii., 13-25.) But none of the details of what He taught or did are recorded.

NICODEMUS VISITS JESUS.

This cleansing of the Temple, and the wonderful words and deeds which accompanied it, however, seem to have made a deep impression upon Nicodemus. He was evidently an earnest, thoughtful, and sincere man, and here was One whose every act and word showed that He was "a Teacher come from God." So he went to Him to lay before Him the longings of his soul, and if possible have them satisfied. From the answer given to his salutation it is evident that it was accompanied with some question concerning the kingdom of God, for Jesus at once replied: "Verily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born again he cannot see the Kingdom of God."

The necessity for such a radical change in men Nicodemus did not question. He had had, like other men, too many evidences in his own experience and observation to doubt it, but how it was to be brought about perplexed him as it has done many another man. If he could begin life anew, and, guided by the experiences of the life he had lived, live an entirely different life, would that fit him for the Kingdom of God?

No, Jesus in effect replied, it would still be the same life as before, only moving in another direction but by the same impulses, for "that which is born of the flesh is flesh, and cannot be anything else. It is not so much a new life, in the sense of being simply a more guarded and careful life, that is needed, but a new spirit in the present life. It is the mind and heart that must be changed, for "the carnal mind is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be. So that, they that are in the flesh, cannot please God," (Romans, viii., 7-8.) Therefore, "Ye must be born again," or "from above," (Margin, R. V.,) for "except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of God."

Thus this "teacher come from God" declared an essential, fundamental truth; as essential for this rich, learned, upright, earnest member of the Sanhedrin as for the veriest publican and sinner. It is the first recorded instruction given by Him to an individual inquirer. Had it been given to some frail creature taken in some act of sin which all right-minded men condemn, every one would have said "Amen." To such a one a radical change would be clearly needed to fit him for fellowship with upright men; how much more for fellowship with God! The instruction, however, was not given to such a one, but to one of the highest and most respected among men. It must, therefore, be a demand made necessary and fundamental from the very nature of man, and not because of any unfortunate condition. It declares by the mouth of the very Son of God that as "in Adam" men are born, so to be "in Christ" they must be born again. To make this known belonged to His work as the Redeemer of men, and this highest type of man was chosen as the first to receive it. This is very significant.

The question which troubled Nicodemus, however, was not, Why is this necessary? It was, "How can these things be?" (v., 9.) Jesus had told him that it must be by "water and of the Spirit." What did He mean?

Many have supposed that when He said, "of water," that He referred to baptism. But we have many instances on record in the Scriptures, and out of them, where men have been baptized as Simon Magus was, and yet like him have remained "in the gall of bitterness and in the bond of iniquity." (Acts, viii., 23.)

A more Scriptural explanation is to consider "water" as signifying—"The Word of God," for the prophet when "he stood "in the midst of the valley which was full of bones," was commanded first of all to say, "O ye dry bones, hear the word of the Lord," and afterward he was to say, "Come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe upon these slain that they may live." (Ezek., xxxvii., 1-14.) So also the Apostle speaks of God's people as sanctified and cleansed "with the washing of water by the Word." (Eph., v., 26.) And another says, "Of His own will begat He us, with the word of truth." (Jas., i., 18.) And another, still more emphatically, adds, "Being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the Word of God." (1 Peter, i., 23.) Many other references might be given. Thus the Word of God is the instrument, and the Spirit of God is the power by which this new birth is effected.

UNFOLDING THE TRUTH.

But what is the special message of the word which the Spirit uses to accomplish this essential and radical change?

The answer to this question our Lord then unfolded to this earnest inquirer, but in unfolding it He gave him to understand that he was utterly unable to comprehend it by any natural powers of his own. "If I have told you earthly things," He said, "and ye believe not, how shall ye believe if I tell you of heavenly things? No man hath ascended up to Heaven" to learn them, "but He that came down from Heaven, even The Son of Man, which is in Heaven," came to declare them. (Verses 12, 13.) Thus He spake of Himself as "The Son of Man." It is the peculiar phrase by which He generally designated Himself. No one else used it and whenever He used it, it always carried with it the idea of One who had come from a state of exaltation to one of humiliation. It marked Him as being not merely a man, but as a man representing all other men, as "the last Adam," the all men's Substitute and Redeemer.

Then our Lord reminded Nicodemus of an incident which was familiar to every Jew instructed in the Word of God. It was an incident in the wilderness experiences of their forefathers when they came out of Egypt. The people had grievously sinned "against God, and against Moses; and the Lord sent fiery serpents among the people, and they bit the people, and much people of Israel died." But when the people repented "the Lord said unto Moses, Make thee a fiery serpent, and set it upon a pole. And it came to pass that, if a serpent had bitten any man, when he beheld the serpent of brass, he lived." (Numbers xxi., 5-9.)

Now it was very evident to all that it was the serpent which had brought death into the camp. Therefore, that which had brought in death must itself die, or else the people could not live. To signify this, Moses was directed to make a serpent of brass and impale it upon a pole. It was a representative serpent—the very image of the fiery serpents, but without their poison. Being "set upon a pole" was significant of its death. This is a very familiar indication in the experiences of many, for when one meets a serpent in his path and beats it with sticks or stones, he is not ordinarily satisfied that it is dead until he raises it upon a pole or staff and sees it hang there limp and motionless. Then he tosses it aside and goes on his way contented. I have done it myself many times in my youth for this very purpose, and I have seen it done by many others.

ETERNAL LIFE BY FAITH.

"Even so," our Lord said, "must the Son of Man be lifted up." This did not mean exalted, or proclaimed, as some have interpreted it, but it was the common expression which every one understood for death by crucifixion. (See John, xii., 32-34.) As the serpent had brought death into the camp, so "by one man," even by "the first Adam," "sin entered into the world, and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned." (Romans, v., 12.) Therefore another man, even "the Son of Man," "the last Adam," "must be lifted up," or put to death, "that whosoever" looketh to Him, as the bitten Israelites looked to the serpent of brass, and "believeth in Him"—"the Son of Man"—"should not perish, but have eternal life." Thus the Lord said that eternal life could be obtained by faith in the death of the Son of Man.

But He did not stop there. At once he went on to explain to Nicodemus why faith in the death of "the Son of Man" was so efficacious. It was "For," He said, or because, "God so loved the world that He gave his only begotten Son." This familiar and precious text is, therefore, not an abstract, independent statement to be taken by itself, but it is simply an explanation of what goes before. It should never be quoted in any other sense. It tells us that when the law demanded the death of man as the penalty of sin, God's infinite love gave his only begotten Son to meet the demand. For He went on in precisely the same language as before to say "that whosoever believeth in Him"—"the Son of God"—"should not perish, but have everlasting life." Thus now He says that eternal life is to be obtained by faith in the Son of God, as He had before said it was by faith in the Son of Man.

"The Son of Man" and "the Son of God" are not, however, two persons, but only One. As "the Son of Man," He "was called Jesus." (Luke, ii., 21.) As "the Son of God," He was called "Christ." (Matt., xvi., 16.) Therefore, "Whosoever believeth in Him—Jesus Christ—shall not perish, but have eternal life."

Thus Nicodemus's question, "How can these things be?" How can a man be born again?" was answered. It is by faith in Jesus Christ. For it is written, "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new." (Second Cor., v., 17.) A new affection fills his heart, a new motive guides his conduct, new hopes are set before him, and he stands in new relations to God and to men, to time and to eternity. This is the one great truth which runs all through the Scriptures from the beginning of Genesis to the end of the Revelation. It is the truth which the Spirit uses to bring men out of darkness into light. Thus at the very outset of His ministry Jesus of Nazareth clearly declared His work as the Redeemer of men.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of the interview of Andrew and John with Jesus, and of its effect?

How does the interview of Nicodemus with Jesus contrast with it, and what was the character of Nicodemus?

How is the fact that He "came by night" explained?

What occurred in the interval between the meeting of Andrew and John and the coming of Nicodemus?

With what anxiety did Nicodemus come to Jesus, and how was his question answered?

How did Nicodemus receive this reply, and what still perplexed him?

What, in effect, was Jesus's answer?

What is said of this declaration of our Lord as a fundamental truth, and what was the significance of its being first given to Nicodemus?

How is Jesus's answer, "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit," explained?

What did our Lord give Nicodemus to understand when He answered his inquiry, and what is said of the title "Son of Man"?

Of what incident in the history of Israel did our Lord remind Nicodemus?

Why did Moses make "a serpent of brass," and what was the meaning of its being "set upon a pole"?

How did our Lord apply this to the condition of the sinner, and what is said of it?

How did God's love meet the demands of the law for man's sin, and what is said of it?

Who is this "Son of Man" and "Son of God"?

What, then, was our Lord's answer to Nicodemus's question, and what is said of it?

At the New Jerusalem Church.

The Rev. Julian K. Smyth of the New Jerusalem Church, Thirty-fifth Street, east of Park Avenue, will deliver a discourse to-morrow evening, setting forth the nature, position, and teachings of the New Church, commonly known as "Swedenborgian." The pastor's sermon in the morning will be on "The Escaped Slave; or, Our Duty to Those Who Are Trying to Be Free."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"WHAT IS THE NEW CHURCH?"

(Commonly known as "Swedenborgian")

A Discourse to be delivered by the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, in the New Jerusalem Church, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., Sunday evening, Feb. 4, setting forth the nature, position, and teachings of this religious denomination.

Other discourses to follow:

Feb. 11.—"The Key and the Book; or, The True Character of the Bible."

Feb. 18.—"The Cornerstone of the Christian Religion; or, Who Was Jesus Christ?"

"The truths made known by Swedenborg and passing into general circulation are now met with every day, qualifying the views and creeds of all churches and of men of no Church."—Emerson.

Services at 8 P. M. The Public invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, EAST 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. Morning topic: "The Escaped Slave; or, Our Duty to Those Who Are Struggling to be Free." Evening topic: "What Is the New Church?"

A. C. DIXON PREACHES

In Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn. Morning subject, "Foundation Truths." Evening subject, "Heaven and Hell Here and Hereafter."

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. George W. Knox, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL ARE INVITED TO OLD JANE STREET Church, East of 8th Av., Below 13th St.—Rev. T. S. Bond preaches morning and evening. At 4 o'clock special evangelistic services.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO METROpolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St.—At 10:30 A. M. Sacrament of Lord's Supper. Dr. Cadman will preach at 11:30 and 7:45. Concert Saturday night. Mandolin Club. No charge for admission. Wednesday night public discussion on the greatest commandment in the Bible.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4TH Av. and 20th St.—Sunday school 10 A. M. At 11 A. M. the pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach the fifth in the course of sermons on the "Inspirations of Life." "Inspirations of Friendship." The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. & 66TH Street.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M., and Rev. R. M. W. Black at 8 P. M. A meeting in behalf of Hampton Institute, with addresses and music by Hampton Quartet, at 4 P. M.

AT FRANKLIN STREET CHURCH, NEAR Greenwich.—Rev. Stephen Merritt in morning and Dr. C. W. Millard, Presiding Elder, in evening. All invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Cor. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject, "James Martineau, Teacher of Teachers." Sunday school, 9:45. A. M. Charity Organization Society, 8 P. M.

AT OLD PERRY STREET CHURCH, NEAR Greenwich.—Rev. J. C. Coddington preaches morning and evening. All are cordially invited.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. James O'Connor preaches; "Preservative against Popery in Religious and Civil Affairs."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th, Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT 18TH ST. AND 8TH AV., METHODIST Episcopal Church.—Revival services continue. Holy communion at 10:30. Dr. Darwood will preach at 7:30.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 68th.—Dr. Madison C. Peters preaches, 11. "Being Justified by Faith, We Have Peace with God and Rejoice in the Hope of the Coming Glory." A plea for the Old Faith, the Hope of the New Church. 8, "Christ Was What He Professed to Be—God-Man—or Was He an Impostor." Welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor elect.
Services Sunday, February 4th.
Dr. Babcock will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Young Men's Bible Class 10:45 A. M.
Weekly evening service, Wednesday, at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. 3 P. M., class for the discussion of Present Day Problems: Topic, "Types of Present Day Socialism;" speaker, Dr. U. G. Weatherly. 4 P. M., Service of Song; Cecilia Bradford Trio; address by Rev. D. D. Nutting on "Mormonism." 5 P. M., Bible class, conducted by Wm. H. Thomson, M. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach morning and evening.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., between 70th & 71st Sts.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach. Morning—"A Rational View of Believing in Jesus." Evening—Lecture, Bibles and Religion in the Poets; subject—"The Holy Grail," by Tennyson, and "Vision of Sir Launfal by Lowe l."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NO. 220 West 57th St., near Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—8 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., morning service, Dr. Smith will preach; communion immediately after the morning service; 4:30 P. M., afternoon service, Mr. Lowrie will preach; 8 P. M., evening service, Dr. Smith will preach. Sunday school, 3 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8.

CHRISTIANS.

(Disciples of Christ.) First Church, 321 West 56th St., Rev. B. Q. Denham. 10:45, "New York for Christ." 8:00, "Temptation." Seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; vespers, 4; service and sermon, (rector,) 8.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr., officiating.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Children's service, 3 P. M.
Musical service, 8 P. M.
Sittings free at all services.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., the Rector, Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., will preach at 11 and 8; morning topic, "I Was Afraid"; evening topic, Markham's "The Man with the Hoe and Other Poems"; or, The New Humanitarianism. Mozart's Compositions.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M.
"Dr. Dixon and Brooklyn Unitarians."
Lecture on "Shakespeare's Arden," 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer, sermon by Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., COR. Park Av.—Service, 11 A. M. Dr. Minot J. Savage will preach. Subject, "The Kind of Salvation Which the World Needs." Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5. East 29th St.—Communions, 7 and 8 o'clock; Choral Celebration, 10:30; CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'clock.

COUNTESS SCHIMMELMANN

Speaks Monday at 11 A. M. in Lecture Room of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York; Tuesday, 8 P. M., in Strong Place Baptist Church, corner Degraw St., Brooklyn; Wednesday, 8 P. M., in Emmanuel Swedish Church, Dean St., near Fifth Av., Brooklyn; Thursday, 8 P. M., in Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Clermont and Willoughby Avs., Brooklyn; Friday, 8 P. M., in Lee Avenue Congregational Church, corner Lee Av. and Hooper St., Brooklyn. Seats free, and all meetings open to men and women.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EVANGELISTIC RALLY.

In Brooklyn Academy of Music Sunday at 4:15 P. M. T. S. Henderson presides. Song service at 3:45, led by F. H. Jacobs.

L. G. Broughton of Atlanta Preaches.

Fiske Jubilee Singers sing Plantation Melodies. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

EVANGELIST E. K. FRANKE.

New series of meetings. Very interesting.
SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK.
LE ROY HALL,
2,163 8th Av., between 116th and 117th Sts.
All seats free. Good singing.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, above 33d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

COUNTESS SCHIMMELMANN,

of Denmark, will address workingmen and their friends in the West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 West 57th St., near 8th Ave., Sunday, 4 o'clock. Hugo Lattich, violinist; Miss Pearl Benham, contralto. Exclusively for men. In the evening at 8 o'clock, the Countess hopes to address men who are obliged to work during the day. Will employers please extend an invitation to their employes.

EVANGELISTIC RALLY.

Monday, Feb. 5th, in Marble Collegiate Church, corner 5th Av. and 29th St., New York.
3 P. M.—Song service led by F. H. Jacobs.
3:30 P. M.—Address by
L. G. Broughton of Atlanta.
4:15 P. M.—Address by
A. C. Dixon.
FISKE JUBILEE SINGERS
Will sing plantation melodies. Seats free.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant Minister.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Prof. S. C. Mitchell of Richmond, Va., will preach; Bible school at 9:45 A. M.; prayer meeting Monday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., LL. D., Pastor-elect.—Services Sunday, 4th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL. D., President of Princeton University, is expected to officiate; Sunday school and adult Bible classes meet at 9:30; Wednesday evening lecture will be omitted; preparatory service on Friday evening at 8 o'clock; Rev. Purves is expected to officiate. On February 11th, Rev. Dr. Purves is expected to preach at 11 A. M. and take charge of the communion service in the afternoon.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 187-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

For Boys & Young Men—City & County.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough Academic and Commercial Course; open all year; terms moderate. Address Bro. AUGUST, Westchester, N. Y.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preparatory services Wednesday next, at 8 P. M. Strangers cordially welcome.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31ST St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach. Morning service, 11. Afternoon, 4:30.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 53d, Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., John E. Bushnell, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, 11 A. M., "The Lord's Supper"; 8 P. M., "Christianity and War," (requested;) Dr. Johnston preaches at both services.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach in the morning, and Rev. Lysander Dickerman, D. D., in the evening. Communion service, 4 P. M. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D.—Services at Leslie Hall, southwest corner 83d St. and Broadway. Morning service at 11; Rev. A. C. McGiffert, D. D., Union Theological Seminary, will preach; Sunday school, 12:15. Christian Endeavor service at 4 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject—"Bought with a Price."
Evening subject—"Peter's Sword."

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach, 11 A. M.
Rev. J. Douglas Adam, D. D., 8 P. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Cobb will preach at both services.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REformed Church. Morning worship, 11 o'c.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square. —The pastor, Edward Judson, will preach 10:45 and 7:30. Service every night.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdsen, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. Seats free.

NINTH REGIMENT ARMORY SERVICES, 14th, near 6th Av.—To-morrow at 4 o'clock Chaplain Madison C. Peters speaks on "Can a Man Be Honest in New York and Succeed?" Public invited.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, ORANGE ST., BROOKlyn, N. Y.—Pastor, Rev. N. D. Hillis, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The morning topic will be "An Age of Strife; A Plea for the Peace Lover and the Peace Maker." The evening topic, "The Reign of Law; And What Is Left of the Doctrine of Prayer."

REV. DR. R. S. MacARTHUR

preaches in Calvary Baptist Church, West 57th St., west of 6th Av., to-morrow morning and evening.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROADway, Cor. West 73d St.—Rev. Samuel McComb, M. A., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject, Keble's "Christian Year." Tennyson lecture Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Preparatory lecture Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Feb. 4, 1900, 11:15 A. M., Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Lecture by Dr. Felix Adler; subject, "The Ethics of Suicide"; all interested are invited; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M., at 109 West 54th St.

ST. AMBROSE CHURCH,
8—9—10½—7½.
Rev. Stephen Innes, rector, officiates P. M.
Two choirs.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The pastor, Dr. J. O. Wilson, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "Christ's Tearful Prayer for a Lost World." Evening subject: "Two Sinners and Their Lord."

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 127th St., Rev. George B. van De Water, D. D., Rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M., 4 and 7:45 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. David H. Green, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The Right Rev. William Lawrence, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts, will preach in the morning.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, MADISON AV. & 126TH St., Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor.—10:30, holy communion, with address; 7:45, musical service. Rossini's "The Stabat Mater" will be sung by the choir and Choral Society.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. & 2D AV., Rev. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., Rector.—Litany, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M. Evening prayer, 5 P. M. Musical service (all seats free) 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by pastor.
Evening subject: "Secret Sins."
Morning devotional service Sunday 10:15. Organ music for fifteen minutes before night service. Midweek service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WEST 69TH ST., (Transfiguration Chapel,) Rev. Nathan A. Seagle,—Holy communion 8 A. M. and 11 A. M., with sermon. Special musical service, with 46th Psalm, by Dudley Buck, at 4 P. M.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA,

Tuxedo Hall, 59th, Madison Av., Sunday, 3 o'clock, "Concentration and Meditation in Spiritual Life." Admission free.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AVENUE, 76TH Street.—Regular Sunday morning service at 11 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Schulman. "Ideals and Idols." All are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AVENUE AND 43D Street.—On Sunday Dr. Silverman will lecture on "The Progress of Women in the Nineteenth Century." Service begins at 11:30.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, 4th St., Near 6th Av.—Communion, 10:30; preaching, 7:45, by pastor, Dr. John J. Reed. Topic, "Professed Inability: How Jeremiah Dealt With It."

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; midweek meeting on Wednesday, 8 P. M. You are invited.

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Av., Rev. John H. Elliott, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; evangelistic services in the evening; W. C. Weeden will sing.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HUNTER, AGNES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES E. HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 13 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next. Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1899. JOHN BLACK, WALTER S. MEAD, Administrators. TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 13 Chambers Street, New York. sep2-1aw6mast

KIP, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE KIP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of July next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of December, 1899. EVA L. KIP, Administratrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attys. for Administratrix. d16-1aw6mS

KIRKLAND, ANNE P. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE P. R. KIRKLAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. BENJAMIN B. KIRKLAND, Executor. WM. CLARKE STEWART, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall Street, N. Y. City. n11-1aw6mSu

STEINBRING, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK STEINBRING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 23 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. FREDERICKS, Executor. JOHN BOTTOMLEY, Attorney for Executor, 34 Pine Street, New York. o7-1w6mS

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au12-1aw6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ALBERT L. FOSS, plaintiff, vs. MICHAEL ROMEO, MAGDELENA M. ROMEO et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Bryan L

THE RAPID TRANSIT DELAY

Mr. McDonald Will Ask for More Time in Which to Qualify.

BOARD WILL REFUSE TEN DAYS

Contractor Onderdonk's Counsel Will Be Present When the Application Comes Up.

John B. McDonald announced yesterday that he had decided to apply for more time in which to fulfill the terms of his contract for the rapid transit tunnel. The announcement came in the nature of a surprise, for on Wednesday, when he said he had withdrawn his application for bonds from the surety companies, Mr. McDonald's talk and demeanor gave every assurance that he had come to some definite conclusion with August Belmont and the syndicate to be associated with him if the Construction Company is actually formed.

Just what the difficulty is was not explained, either by Mr. McDonald or by any one connected with the rapid transit tunnel. Mr. Belmont still refused to throw any light on the transaction, and others interested were equally reticent. Mr. McDonald made this explanation: "No important difficulties have arisen, but the new arrangements which I purpose making with respect to the bonds necessitated by the withdrawal from the surety companies naturally demand time. There is no doubt but that I will qualify."

Mr. Orr said he had exhausted his discretionary powers in giving Mr. McDonald an extra ten days, and that the board would have to deliberate if more time is granted. "In any event," said Mr. Orr, "I do not think the board will be able to let Mr. McDonald have another period of ten days. That would exhaust the time during which, under the terms of the agreement, we are entitled to retain the $150,000 certified check of Mr. Onderdonk. At the expiration of that time Mr. Onderdonk's bid might be withdrawn from our consideration."

During the day Mr. McDonald's attorney was in consultation with Andrew Freedman of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company. In reference to this consultation, Mr. McDonald remarked that, after all, there was a possibility that he might obtain from the surety companies the $1,000,000 continuing bond, and the $5,000,000 construction bond he would procure from other sources.

In some quarters it was said Mr. McDonald might throw up his bid because of unexpected difficulties that have arisen with the surety companies. This was, however, doubted, and a Wall Street man who stands close to Mr. Belmont gave it as his opinion that a construction company would be formed, and that an announcement would be made on Monday by Mr. Belmont which would satisfy the public that the road would be built by Mr. McDonald.

F. W. Whitridge, counsel for Andrew Onderdonk, let it be understood that if Mr. McDonald's application for further time goes before the commission, he will appear there in behalf of his client. Mr. Whitridge said the other day in reference to the possibility of the bid of Mr. Onderdonk being accepted, that Mr. Onderdonk had "hopes," meaning that if Mr. McDonald failed to make terms, his client would be right to the fore for a consideration of his $39,300,000 bid.

The joint committee of the Municipal Assembly to confer with the Mayor in regard to ceremonies for the commencement of the underground road did not take place yesterday for want of a quorum. Nothing will now be done until the contract is awarded.

Will Favor Long Island Tunnel.

The Railroad Committee of the Council held a meeting yesterday and considered the application of the Long Island Terminal Railroad Company for a tunnel under the East River. Councilman Cassidy said the company should agree to a five-cent fare on its railroad, and on all connecting lines, pay the city a percentage above the legal rate, and release the city from one-half the cost of depressing the tracks on Atlantic Avenue, as now provided in the law. The other members of the committee did not accept the suggestions of Mr. Cassidy, and it is likely that a report in favor of the application will be presented.

PULLAR'S AVERSION TO BEER.

A Witness Testifies that He Tried to Drown Himself After Drinking Some of the Liquid.

The closing testimony for the plaintiff in the action of J. W. Pullar against Alfred R. Page, ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut, and others in the Supreme Court yesterday served to develop more of Pullar's peculiar traits. William M. Millar, a friend of Pullar's, testified that in August, 1896, Pullar and another man accompanied him on a cruise in the yacht Mystic. They had gone out for a few days' sail, but for three days the yacht was becalmed off Stamford, Conn. They were fifteen miles from home.

"What did Pullar do during this time?" was asked.

"He drank whisky."

"All the time?"

"Yes, until it was all used up."

"What did he do then?"

"He became very despondent."

The witness on cross-examination said that as a last resort Pullar found some beer on the boat and tried to drink it.

"What effect did it have on him?" asked Gen. Burnett.

"Well, he wanted to jump overboard, but I caught hold of him and held him in the boat."

"Well, that's once that Pullar took to water," said Gen. Burnett.

"You have known Pullar a long time?" asked W. E. Benjamin, counsel for Pullar.

"Oh, yes," replied the witness.

"Have you seen him drinking?"

"Yes."

"How often did he drink?"

"About all the time."

"What did he drink?"

"Whisky."

"Didn't he drink beer?"

"Never, when he could get whisky."

"How did whisky affect Pullar?"

"It always made him good-natured."

"Was Pullar always good-natured?"

"Always jolly except early in the morning when he had not taken his whisky."

Millar said that on the third day of the yachting cruise Pullar sustained a sunstroke.

Dr. James Edward Kelly described Pullar as a "poor, broken-down fellow," who could not concentrate his thoughts, and needed some person to look after his affairs. Regarding a man's possible capacity for whisky, Dr. Kelly said:

"I had a man under my charge who is now seventy-five years of age. During his life up to four years ago he drank from ten to twenty glasses of whisky a day. It is estimated that during that time he consumed 100 hogsheads of the liquor."

"How long can a man keep up drinking as it has been testified Pullar did?" Gen. Burnett asked.

"That depends on his condition."

"What about the average man?"

"I have no idea," said the doctor, becoming irritated. "I can't average a man's drinking capacity under the conditions you name any more than I could give the average height of a man after being told the color of the hair."

"Well, they do get at the average height of armies."

"Well, I leave that to statisticians and fools," replied the doctor.

Alfred R. Page, one of the defendants, went on the stand in his own behalf. Mr. Page was Pullar's legal adviser during the settling of the estate and the signing of the contract in dispute. He described how Pullar, with one of his wife's relatives and an attorney, came to his office and talked over the division of the estate. He said that the contract was prepared by an attorney representing a sister of Pullar's dead wife and was with his consent.

Lectures on French Art.

The first of a series of four Saturday lectures on "French Architecture and Sculpture" will be given this morning by Jean Schopfer of Paris at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The lectures are under the joint auspices of Columbia University and the Metropolitan Museum.

Successful City College Applicants.

One hundred and twenty-one grammar school boy graduates have successfully passed the examinations held this week for admission to the City College. There were more than 200 applicants for admission to the college.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Its use is economical and assures the most healthful and appetizing food.

Royal Baking Powder imparts that peculiar sweetness, flavor and delicacy noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, rolls, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Alum is used in making cheap baking powders. If you want to know the effect of alum upon the tender linings of the stomach, touch a piece to your tongue. You can raise biscuit with alum baking powder, but at what a cost to health!

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

MR. STEDMAN'S RETIREMENT.

Expressions of Regret from Old Stock Exchange Friends—Not to Leave His Office Yet.

The announcement yesterday that Edmund Clarence Stedman, broker, as well as poet and critic, has sold his seat on the Stock Exchange aroused a great deal of interest among its members. His long connection with the Exchange, his many friends there, and his prominence as a literary man, combined to render the transfer of his membership an occasion of more than ordinary note. A large number of his old associates met him on the floor and expressed their feelings of regret at his departure.

When seen at his office, 16 Broad Street, later, he said that he had for some time been desirous of disposing of his commission business, but that he had not been able before to make up his mind to it, because he didn't like the idea of leaving his old associate on 'Change. It had become a sort of club to him through years of good fellowship mingled with trade. He added that he was not going to leave his office at present.

"I am simply closing up my stock commission business," said he, "feeling indisposed, at my age, to undergo longer the work and strain which it requires. I have interests which will call me to Wall Street more or less, and shall retain my office here for some time to come. But, although I have recovered from a year's illness, the physicians say that I must not go on 'Change, and I have accordingly disposed of my membership on the board, which has lasted since 1869. I have been in business down here since 1864.

"No, I do not propose to outrival Mr. Clews, and write a book entitled 'Thirty-six Years in Wall Street,' but I hope to devote much more time to my own kind of literary work than heretofore."

CHURCH FEDERATION PLAN.

The Conference Adopts the Scheme of an Executive Committee to Do Active Work.

The conference in the interests of church federation continued yesterday morning at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms in Twenty-third Street. The Rev. Dr. J. W. Hegeman presented the report of the Committee on Plan and Scope. It created an Executive Committee of nine clergymen and nine laymen, with the power of adding nine other members. The business of the committee is to facilitate communication and the exchange of information among local federations. It should promote the formation of local and State federations, and devise a plan and basis of membership for the next conference. It should arrange for a similar conference next year, and institute plans for raising the money necessary to defray the incidental expenses.

The report was adopted without discussion, except upon the money clause. Here some of the conferrees thought too much latitude had been allowed the committee. The opposition disappeared when it was explained that this section referred only to the sum required in the work of the committee and not to the fund necessary for the formation of a National federation.

President William De Witt Hyde of Bowdoin College, who presided at this session, appointed as a committee to nominate the Executive Committee the following: The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, Presbyterian; the Rev. Dr. Washington Choate, Congregational; the Rev. T. J. Morgan, Baptist; the Rev. Dr. A. D. Leonard, Methodist, and the Rev. Dr. W. W. Clarke of the Reformed Church.

The conference then came to an end.

"YANKEE ROW" DOOMED.

One of New York's Old Relics—Calamity for Tenants.

Another relic of old New York is about to disappear before the march of modernity. "Yankee Row," in Water Street, at Corlears Hook, is to be torn down in a few days, and a big wagon factory will take the place of the nine dwelling houses that now stand there. The houses were built somewhere about the year 1825.

One of the tenants who moved out yesterday had lived in the house, 679 Water Street, since her wedding day, over fifty years ago. She is Mrs. Isabella Start, and she showed a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES over the home in which she had dwelt so long. It has a quaint, old red brick fireplace, arched above the mantel, and with the broad hearth for burning wood logs, while in the wall was a Dutch oven.

It is hardly necessary to add that it seems almost like a calamity to Mrs. Start to be obliged to move out of the home in which her twelve children and fourteen of her grandchildren were born, and in which her husband and five of her children died.

"Yankee Row" obtained its name from the fact that most of the dwellers in it were native Americans, and not immigrants, like the majority of dwellers in the streets nearby.

H. W. Ranger's Libel Charge Fails.

Magistrate Hogan, before whom D. C. Preyer was arraigned last week on a charge of criminal libel preferred by Henry W. Ranger, a landscape artist, and who presided at a hearing of the case last Saturday at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday dismissed the case.

In the beginning a Cold is easily checked with little palatable doses of Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

GROUNDHOG'S SHADOW SEEN

Astute Weather Sharp, After a Look, Crawls Back Into His Hole.

MERCURY AT SEVEN DEGREES

Skating Season On in All Its Glory—Delayed Steamers Come Into Port Incased in Ice.

According to tradition yesterday was the day of the year when that astute weather sharp, the ground hog, strolls out of his Winter quarters to have a look at the weather. If he sees his shadow, according to this hoary superstition, he retires again for an extra nap of six weeks or so, awaiting the coming of balmy Spring. If a resident in the vicinity of New York he saw his shadow yesterday morning, and it is safe to say that his matutinal stroll was exceedingly limited. The sun was shining brightly and a northwest breeze was sweeping along with a suggestion of the north pole about it.

The early morning hours were just as cold as during the same time of the day previous, which was the coldest Feb. 1 experienced in New York in eighteen years. In fact, from 3 to 7 o'clock yesterday morning the mercury stood at 7 degrees, whereas the lowest record of the previous day was 8 degrees. But on Thursday the frost had a thirty-five-mile wind to drive it home, whereas only an eight-mile breeze was back of it yesterday morning. It was cold enough, however, for all ordinary purposes, and it remained so all day, although the sun, which had a fair show, with not a cloud in the sky to handicap it, managed to boost the mercury up to 25 degrees by 4:30 P. M., when it gave up the job for the day, and the temperature began to tumble again.

For the benefit of invalids and others who did not get out on the streets, it may be mentioned that the thermometer at 8 o'clock in the morning registered 8 degrees. The mercury climbed up two more rungs in the ladder within the next hour, and by noon had reached 18 degrees. It kept this thing up until it reached 25, the maximum for the day, at 4:30 o'clock. Then it quit work and drifted backward at the rate of about 3 degrees in four hours.

According to Weather Forecaster Emery the frost, which is not very severe, is felt more keenly because New Yorkers have not had much of it this season. The people on the street, not having definite information on this point, went right along with all the clothing they could conveniently carry. According to the weather man, New York is now enjoying the fag end of this particular cold wave, the main body of which has passed out to sea.

The effects of the cold wave were made apparent yesterday. The skating season was on in all its glory. Every pond, lake, and brook throughout the greater city was well frozen over, and by 10 o'clock thousands were either on the ice or making their way to it. Van Cortlandt, Central, and Prospect Parks were the Meccas of a vast army, and there throughout the day rang the echoes awakened by the flying steel, mingled with the rattle of gentle thuds and the low rumble of expletives on the part of the uninible of expletives on the part of the uninitiated.

All the icemen of Westchester County were busy again gathering the ice crop. These frigidity farmers report this year's crop so far as it has ripened as of exceptional quality and far superior to the artificial or "hot house" grown product.

The harbor presented a beautiful appearance during the morning hours. For the first time this Winter the upper and lower bays showed big patches of drift ice glistening in the sun, or showing in emerald green like great fields of lily pads, shunted hither and thither by the ebb and flow of the tides. During nearly every hour some storm-beaten and belated steamer pushed her way up the bay, covered from water line to trucks with an armor of ice, and glistening in the sunlight like some huge piece of confectionery. Every vessel reported having battled for days with a succession of terrific gales and head seas.

The North German Lloyd liner Saale was the first of the big vessels to get in, arriving about 9 o'clock. Her bridge, deck, and rigging were ice incrusted. Another ice-clad craft was the Ward liner Seneca, from Mexico and Havana. She brought twenty-nine cabin passengers from Cuba, who were exceedingly homesick. The steamship Beverly from Jamaica looked like a gigantic model in silver. She was ice incrusted from stem to stern and several of her sailors were badly frostbitten.

The overdue Atlantic Transport liner Menominee arrived late in the afternoon. She had been held back by terrific winds and seas. Later in the day the Cluden, which left Amsterdam Jan. 6 and about whose non-arrival considerable anxiety was felt, crept in with the same story of battles with storm and cold. Close behind her came the overdue Bath City from Bristol. Tugboat men have for the last few days increased their towing rates owing to the severe weather prevailing off Sandy Hook.

Frozen Hydrants Handicap Firemen.

A fire which resulted from an attempt to thaw out frozen water pipes partly destroyed seven two-story frame dwellings in Thatford Avenue, near Dumont Avenue, in Brooklyn yesterday. The fire hydrants in the neighborhood were frozen, and the firemen were greatly handicapped in fighting the flames. The damage is estimated at $20,000.

DR. PETERS ON BAPTISM.

Has Refused to Baptize Infants for Months Past—His Resignation a Surprise.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, who has resigned as pastor of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, after occupying the pulpit for eleven years, because he has accepted the doctrine of baptism for believers only, yesterday said that since he became convinced of the truth of this teaching, he had objected strongly to baptizing the infant children of members of the church, and for the last three months had refused to officiate upon such occasions. He said that he would not discuss his change of belief until after he had terminated his connection with his present church, on March 1, when his resignation takes effect.

Dr. Peters's resignation was accepted at the annual meeting of the Consistory Thursday night. J. E. Mastin, the senior officer, said yesterday that Dr. Peters's action was a surprise to nearly all the members of that body, although a few had known of his intended action for several days. "The resignation being based on doctrinal grounds," he said, "we had no alternative but to accept it, and for this reason Dr. Peters was not asked to reconsider his action."

Another member of the governing body said, however, that Dr. Peters had been asked to reconsider his action by several of the officers before the matter came before the meeting.

Dr. Peters said again that he would join the Baptist Church, but said he had no plans for the future. "My first desire," he said, "is the ministry. That is my profession, but I do not know when I shall get a church. Meanwhile I must live. I have not saved any money. I have used it to help others. I am poorer than when I came here. There are too many demands on a minister in New York for him to save any money. I won't be chasing after a pulpit. If anybody wants me, they will know where to find me. I may lecture, and it seems to me that I should enjoy speaking in different parts of the country. If I do not lecture, I can write books. During all the time I have been in this church I have only been out of my pulpit four Sundays, and every Summer I have been within call."

Dr. Peters said that he did not consider baptism essential to salvation; but, he said, "on every point my liberality extends only to the non-essentials. In the fundamentals I am old school."

The resignation will be laid before the congregation to-morrow, when Dr. Peters will read a letter he has prepared at both the morning and evening services.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTRACT RESTRICTING BUILDINGS TO BE ERECTED.—In 1884 Mrs. Lucy Maud Wheeler executed to her husband a general power of attorney to "make it easier for him to manage my real estate." The husband, on behalf of his wife, entered into an agreement in December, 1897, with William H. Reynolds and others, the owners of lots in the vicinity of those owned by Mrs. Wheeler, bordering upon Prospect Park, in Brooklyn, by which the parties mutually agreed that they would not construct upon the lots buildings of a character different from those indicated in the agreement, or permit the construction on such lots of any building nearer than seven feet to the building line. Mr. Reynolds, after the signing of the paper, constructed about twenty buildings upon the lots owned by him, in conformity with the agreement. Then Mrs. Wheeler, without repudiating the power of attorney, brought a suit against Mr. Reynolds to annul the agreement. A judgment dismissing the complaint, at Special Term, was affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Woodward. The Court held that Mrs. Wheeler could not maintain the action upon the ground that the power of attorney was not under seal where it appeared that she intended to seal it, and that one of the other parties to the agreement had acted upon the faith of it in the construction of buildings upon his lots, and that her lots, the value of which had been increased by the restrictions, were the only ones which had not been built upon.

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LIFE INSURANCE.—A suit brought by Ann O'Farrell to recover upon an insurance policy issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company upon the life of Patrick O'Farrell was dismissed on the first trial for breach of warranty in giving a false answer to this question: "Did any of the parents, grandparents, brothers, or sisters of the life proposed ever have consumption or any pulmonary or scrofulous disease?" To this question the medical examiner wrote "No." A new trial was granted on appeal, the Second Appellate Division holding that the beneficiary might show that, although the insured gave a true answer to the question, the agent wrote it down incorrectly. It appeared that a brother and sister of decedent had died of consumption. On the second trial an agent of the company, who was present at the time when the medical examination was had, testified for the plaintiff to the effect that he heard the question asked, and in reply the insured stated that he "did not know." The physician testified that he put down the answers as given by the insured correctly, and read them over after they were written down, when the insured signed it. A judgment for the plaintiff on the second trial, upon the verdict of a jury, was recently affirmed on appeal, the court holding that the insurer could not predicate a breach of warranty upon the falsity of the answer thus written by the medical examiner.

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BOTH ASK FOR FREEDOM.

Dr. C. A. Pickhardt and His Wife File Counter Suits for Separation—Each Alleges Cruelty.

Dr. Charles A. Pickhardt, a dentist of 210 Central Park South, and his wife, Minnie W., have brought counter actions for separation in the Supreme Court. Each charges the other with cruel treatment.

Mrs. Pickhardt alleges that her husband "on five different occasions slapped and spanked" her. She says that on Dec. 10 last he expelled her from their home and placed their three children in institutions.

Dr. Pickhardt in his counter suit admits that he chastised his wife, but says he did it after great provocation. He alleges that his wife treated him cruelly, and gives many details of her harsh treatment. Among other things, he says, she succeeded for a long time in concealing from him the fact that the greater portion of her left ear was missing. He only discovered this to be the case a short time before their marriage. He says she pleaded so earnestly with him that out of pity he overlooked the deformity.

The couple were married in 1891 and have three children—Charles Malcolm, aged seven years; Edwin W., aged three years, and Phyllis, seven months old. After the separation on Dec. 10 last, Mrs. Pickhardt tried to obtain possession of the children on a writ of habeas corpus. The little girl was in a home on Second Avenue, and the boys had been sent to another asylum at White Plains. Mrs. Pickhardt succeeded in getting Phyllis, and the Court ordered that the father take the two boys back to his own home and allow their mother to see them every day.

The separation suits followed, and yesterday Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court denied Mrs. Pickhardt's application for alimony and counsel fees pending the trial of the cases. In her affidavit Mrs. Pickhardt says that her husband inflicted the punishment complained of in the presence of the children, and that in other ways he treated her cruelly. Several accompanying affidavits tell what a good wife and mother Mrs. Pickhardt has been.

Dr. Pickhardt in a long statement sets forth his grievances against his wife. In addition to citing the loss of a portion of one ear, he alleges that his wife is eccentric, and to prove that this is inherited, says: "Her father walks in his sleep at nights and murmurs while so doing. When he is asked, 'What are you doing, papa?' his answer is, 'Spitting nails.'" The affidavit further says that in February, 1896, Mrs. Pickhardt struck him and tore his clothing while he was reclining on a couch; that at one time while in a street car she told him she wished she had a revolver so that she could shoot him, and then tried to assault him; and that she frequently compelled him to change his place of residence owing to her criticising the house and the neighbors. Mrs. Pickhardt denies all of the allegations made by her husband.

Frederick W. Wurster Improving.

Ex-Mayor Frederick W. Wurster of Brooklyn, who was taken suddenly ill Thursday with an attack of bronchitis, was said last night to be somewhat improved. At his home, 170 Rodney Street, it was said that Mr. Wurster would be about in a few days.

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Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 4, at 8:15. Grand Popular Concert. Soloists; Mmes. Susan Strong and Olitzka; MM. Salignac and Van Rooy and Pechschnikoff, Violinist, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon Ev'g, Feb. 5, at 8—FAUST. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Campanari and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 6 at B'klyn, Calvé in CARMEN.
Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 7, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli, and Sembrich; MM. Alvarez, (last appearance in America,) Plançon, and Ed. de Reszké. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Thurs. Aft., Feb. 8, at 2—Extra Mat. of CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saléza and Campanari. Conductor, Bevignani.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 9, at 8—DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, De Vere, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
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Six Symphony Concerts for Young People.
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Third Concert THIS (SATURDAY) AFT. AT 2:30.
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Each number on the programme will be preceded by a short explanation.
Subscriptions and single tickets at Carnegie Hall box office only.

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FEB
1900

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

"Dr. North and His Friends," Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's new novel, which will begin its career as a serial in the March Century, is the story of a love affair of a very peculiar character. Written something after the fashion of the author's "Characteristics," it is broad and discriminating and presents in fictitious garb many of the actual scientific phenomena and observations, as well as the social experience, that have come to the doctor during his long career as physician and man of letters. The background of the story is largely formed of what takes place at the "little dinners" at Dr. North's, where curious subjects are discussed in an interesting way and where good stories are told.

James Breck Perkins has just completed for G. P. Putnam's Sons "Richelieu," which will be shortly presented in their Heroes of the Nations Series. Mr. Perkins is also the author of "Mazarin," published some time ago in the same series. He is now at work on a new book, for which he has been making elaborate researches for several years, and which will, when completed, probably be published under the title of "The French in the American Revolution."

"Shaksper Not Shakespeare" is the rather antagonistic title which will appear on a book that will shortly come from the press of the Robert Clarke Company of Cincinnati. The author is William H. Edwards, who presented more than fifty years ago "Voyage on the River Amazon," and who later wrote "The Butterflies of North America," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. But there is more under the title of Mr. Edwards's forthcoming book than appears in it. The author is a Voltaire, not a Rousseau. He attempts to destroy, but he does not erect any edifice on the ruins. Who did write the plays commonly attributed to Shakespeare, he does not try to prove. He would show, however, that William Shaksper, the Elizabethan actor and theatrical manager, not only did not write these plays, but that he was utterly incapable of being their author. Mr. Edwards denies that William Shaksper even acquired the manual art of writing. The whole myth, he asserts, originated in the verses of Ben Jonson, prefixed to the First Folio edition of the plays, written in mockery of the pretensions set up for William Shaksper by the booksellers, who alone were responsible for the publication. The work will be illustrated with many fac similes.

Camille Flammarion's new book, "Unknown," the fragmentary appearance of which in Paris caused him to receive severe adverse criticism from the Spiritualists, with whose cult the gifted author and astronomer was supposed to have allied himself, is in active preparation at Harper & Brothers. As the title indicates it is a study of modern psychic problems discussed in the picturesque yet logical style of which M. Flammarion is master. The book deals with such subjects as "Manifestations of the Dying," "Apparitions," "Telepathy," "Psychic Communications," "Mental Suggestion," and "Second Sight."

"The Web of Life," a new problematical novel, by Robert Herrick of the University of Chicago, is in preparation by The Macmillan Company. The scene is laid in Chicago at the time of the great Pullman strike. The chief characters are a young surgeon and a society woman. The former finding himself out of accord with his ideals when obliged to become subservient to the demands of society, renounces the prospects of a distinguished career and devotes his talents to the needs of humble people. The surgeon becomes attached to the woman, whose husband he saves by the administration of his surgical skill. The husband finally dies, however, and the author henceforth concerns himself with working out the destinies of the surgeon and the widow, whose early relations had almost provoked a tragedy.

The news that Prof. the Right Hon. Frederick Max Müller is dangerously ill will be received with the keenest regret by not only the admirers of his work all over the world, but by his hosts of personal friends here, in the United Kingdom, and in every centre of learning of Europe. Max Müller is one of those men whom it is almost impossible to think of as growing old. Up to a short time ago he was as active and seemed as full of energy as a score of years before. That he was born in the year 1823 seemed inconceivable. Max Müller may be compared to Gladstone in many ways. He has the same myriad interests and activities as had the statesman. He has the same dislike of wasting time, and, in the domain of scholarship he has left as great a mark on his age as did Gladstone on politics. It can be predicted with certainty of few men while they live that their places in the Temple of Fame are assured, but Max Müller is one of those few.

"A History of the Spanish-American War," by Richard H. Titherington, will soon appear from the press of D. Appleton & Co. The work is compiled from Spanish and American official reports, and other authentic sources, and is intended to present a popular and trustworthy story of the war, told in an entertaining way. It is only recently that the completion of official reports and the collection of adequate testimony from the Spaniards as well as Americans has made such a work possible.

An important work on a subject that is now of considerable moment will be published by Harper & Brothers Feb. 8. This is "Elements of International Law," by George B. Davis, Professor of International Law at West Point, and Judge Advocate General, United States Army. Although this work will contain much of the material previously published in the author's "Outlines of International Law," a slight change has been made in the treatment of the subject, and copious additions have been made, so that the work may be thoroughly in accord with the times.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have just arranged with Edward Robins for the writing of two volumes, "Twelve Great Actors" and "Twelve Great Actresses." The series will embrace the persons of the American and English stage, now dead, who are considered by the author and the publishers to have achieved the highest points of eminence, and who therefore are most worthy of remembrance. Mr. Robins is the author of "Echoes of the Playhouse" and "Benjamin Franklin," the last of which appeared in the American Men of Energy series, published by the Putnams.

FITZ GERALD AND OMAR.

The Trinity Edition of "Salaman and Absal" and "The Bird Parliament." A New Version of Omar.*

In an unusually pretty green silk binding, with its appropriate Persian design in darker green and gold, comes the Trinity edition of the "Sálaman and Absál" and "The Bird Parliament" of Fitz Gerald, edited by Nathan Haskell Dole, Fitz Gerald's version of "Sálaman and Absál" first appeared in 1871 in a small volume bearing the imprint of Cowell's Steam Printing Works, Butter Market, (Ipswich,) and must have been reissued, for the reason that Mr. Irving Way, in his valuable little "Chronological List" of Fitz Gerald's works, issued last January for the Caxton Club's Fitz Gerald Exhibition, speaks of a copy in his possesion, "having the title page and text of the second separate edition, bound up with the life of Jami (with many corrections in Fitz Gerald's handwriting) of the first."

The "Sálaman" was particularly liked by Edward Cowell, who wished it to be reprinted, and we find Fitz Gerald writing: "I took it in hand, boiled it down to three-quarters of what it originally was, and, as you see, clapt it on the back of Omar, where I still believe it would hang something of a dead weight." "Sálaman," with its lyrical interludes, so clapt on Omar's back, occupies Pages 37 to 117 of the fourth (1879) Quaritch edition of Omar Khayyam. "The Bird Parliament" has never been reprinted separately, but both it and the "Sálaman" appeared in the three-volume edition, as well as in the two-volume "Memorial" edition of Fitz Gerald's works; the "Sálaman" having also been published in one American reprint.

The present edition has been reprinted—the "Sálaman" from the text used in the third volume and "The Bird Parliament" from that which appears in the second volume of "The Letters and Literary Remains of Edward Fitz Gerald," the text of the "Sálaman" varying from that of the 1879 edition only in the spelling of one or two words. An interesting feature of this Trinity edition is its long introduction by Nathan Haskell Dole, full of good bibliographical data, as well as extracts from Fitz Gerald's letters referring to the two poems. The book also contains the "Letter to Professor Cowell" and "Notice of Jami's Life," which precedes the "Sálaman" in the "Letters and Literary Remains," &c. In the present volume will also be found an interesting portrait of Fitz Gerald, the whole book being very valuable in the direction of extending familiarity with some of Fitz Gerald's other work, general knowledge of which is largely confined to the Rubaiyat. For those who are more or less familiar with Fitz Gerald's writings as a whole—and what true lover of Omar is not?—this little book should have considerable value from its convenient size, which, with the agreeable color of the paper and arrangement of the pages, makes it pleasant to read and handle.

In his introduction Mr. Dole says that even after Fitz Gerald became interested in Omar and had begun translating a few of the quatrains, both into English and Latin, he was inclined to rank Jami first among the Persians. In 1855 we find Fitz Gerald urging Cowell to translate Hafiz—

> Into pure, sweet, and partially measured prose, * * * better than what I am doing for Jami, whose ingenious prattle I am stilting into too Miltonic verse.

Much later we find Fitz Gerald writing of "Sálaman":

> Jami tells of what everybody knows, under cover of a not very skillful allegory. * * * There are many pretty things in it, though the blank verse is too Miltonic for Oriental style. * * * It was the first Persian poem I read, * * * near on forty years ago, and I was so well pleased with it then (and now think it almost the best of the Persian poems I have read or heard about) that I published my version of it.

Mr. Dole thinks the "Sálaman" particularly worthy of being better known:

> The allegory is like the best of works of that sort, interesting in itself as well as for the moral it conveys, and the graceful interludes, throwing a sidelight on the story, are varied, original, and unique. There would seem to be no reason why "Sálaman and Absál" should not have a wide popularity on its own merits.

Prof. Cowell says that "The Bird Parliament" much interested Fitz Gerald, who read it in the original as early as 1856, finishing his translation of it in 1862, with the intention of offering it for publication in the Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society. Feeling, however, it was too free a translation for a scientific journal, he talked of publishing it as a sequel to "Sálaman," but never did so, although repeatedly urged to

*SALAMAN AND ABSAL. An Allegory Translated from the Persian of Jami, together with a Bird's-eye View of Farid-Uddin Attar's Bird Parliament. By Edward Fitz Gerald. Edited by Nathan Haskell Dole. Trinity Edition. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 1899.

*ONE HUNDRED QUATRAINS FROM THE RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM. A Rendering in English Verse by Elizabeth Alden Curtis. With an Introduction by Richard Burton, Gouverneur, N. Y.: Brothers of the Book. 1899. 4to.

by Prof. Cowell. Mr. Dole writes of "The Bird Parliament.":

> The metaphrase, which is entirely in line with the spirit and style of the Persian, and Arabi is in itself worthy of being better known than it is, and it seems remarkable that the great and ever-increasing popularity of the Rubaiyat should not have reflected light on the two Persian poems here for the first time associated, as Prof. Cowell suggested.

Unlike the Rubaiyat, neither the "Salesman" nor "The Bird Parliament" lends itself readily to quotation, but just one short interlude from the former may be given, to show the interest of the whole:

> Sate a Lover in a girden
> All alone, apostrophizing,
> Many a flower and shrub about him,
> And the light of Heaven above.
> Nightingaling thus, a noodle
> Heard him, and completely puzzled,
> "What," quoth he, "and you a Lover!
> Raving not about your mistress,
> But about the stars and roses,
> What have these to do with Love?"
> Answered he: "Oh, thou that almost
> Wide of Love, and Lover's language
> Wholly misinterpreting;
> Sun and moon are but my Lady's
> Self as any Lover knows;
> Hyacinth, I said, and meant her
> Hair—her cheek was in the rose—
> And I, myself the wretched weed
> That in her cypress shadow grows."

Again this parable from "The Bird Parliament":

> He that a miser lives and a miser dies,
> At the Last Day what figure shall he rise?
>
> A fellow all his life hoarding gold
> And dying, hoarded left it. And behold!
> One night his son saw peering through the house
> A man, with yet the semblance of a mouse,
> Watching a crevice in the wall and cried,
> "My father!"—"Yes," the Mussulman replied.
> "Thy father!"—"But why watching thus?"
> "For fear
> Lest any smell my treasure buried here!"
> "But wherefore, Sir, so metamousified?"
> "Because, my son, such is the true outside
> Of the inner soul by which I lived and died."

Miss Elizabeth Alden Curtis, in a foreword to her dainty little version of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, sets forth her aim so modestly and beautifully that it should disarm criticism, if the interest of her book did not justify its own existence. Fortunately for its author, it does stand that test of the critical examination which all attempts to follow in Fitz Gerald's lead awaken. Miss Curtis says:

> You who live in the country know that there are men and women, and little children even, who rake after the loads in the fragrant season of the hay harvest. * * * Wise men have translated the philosophy of the Persian Omar. This little book is but a raking-after "these greater ones," lest, perchance, one crimson rosebud, one chaplet of vine leaves, be left, forgotten, by the wayside.

The book also contains a short introduction by Mr. Richard Burton, referring first of all to the present great interest in Omar Khayyam, which, while in a certain sense ephemeral, has yet underlying it all a genuine and lasting appreciation:

> The appeal which old Omar makes to us across the centuries suggests two things. It denotes the modern sympathy for his type of philosophy, with its blend of Horation hedonism and Old Testament fatalistic pessimism, sounding the deeps of life and death, and, what is of more import, it shows that truly fine literature is, in a sense, of no time; the fundamental human cry has no nationality.

Mr. Burton also reminds us that this interest in Omar is evidenced not only by an ever-increasing circle of readers, but also by the number of English renderings in which this Eastern classic is constantly appearing. Fifteen or twenty years ago, an acquaintance with old Omar was most unusual. We all remember how the first and second editions of Fitz Gerald's version would not sell at any price; not even at the penny a copy asked by Quaritch—for a book now hardly attainable at any price. And how suddenly people began asking each other if they knew the Rubaiyat; a question which soon resulted in a flood not only of editions of Fitz Gerald's version, but also of other translations and versions like Whinfield's three separate issues containing a varying number of quatrains in the separate volumes; the two Garner editions, the second of which was amplified; the prose version by Justin Huntly McCarthy; the Payne version, the various Heron-Allen issues, that by Richard Le Gallienne, and one by Mrs. Cadell, which came out only a short time ago. There is no question, of course, as to the rank Fitz Gerald's version takes. It is without question matchless; but it is perhaps no heresy to allow it contains more of Fitz Gerald than it does of Omar. Speaking of Mr. Le Gallienne's version, Dr. Burton says:

> Yet Mr. Le Gallienne has shown us of late that on the side of color and seduction of music, "Old Fitz," as Tennyson was fond of calling him, has not said the last word. Fitz Gerald performed a feat next to impossible for the translator; he made a second classic of his task, giving the world an English poem which challenges the original in sheer strength and beauty. Nevertheless, in Mr. Le Gallienne's quatrains, there are felicities that overmatch like places in the older rendering. And so others still are led to the essay; before the eyes of every lover of Omar it would seem as if there hovered a dim fair creature beckoning on to the endeavor to express in still more perfect phrase the magic melodies of that poet of the Mystic Vine. * * * Miss Curtis's version is most sympathetic—finely yet delicately touched, at times lovely in the extreme. * * * Those familiar with existing versions will be interested to get in hand a new rendering so able, and will realize how good a piece of work is here; while those who receive their first introduction to Omar through her efforts may be assured that the lady-usher who bows them into the presence has the manners suited to such society.

It is unquestionable that there are many Omar lovers who consider Mr. Le Gallienne's version a delightful one—at times almost rivaling in interest Fitz Gerald's; and they will doubtless find a great deal of the same quality in this, which seems to reveal fresh beauty with each new reading. Typographically the book is most satisfactory, being the work of the Marion Press; printed on Dutch hand-made paper of a very pleasing quality, and attractively and chastely bound. The tokens, which it finds all of its hundred copies printed from type, is certainly issued by the Brothers of the Book, and is by far the best and most important work they have done. A few quatrains, taken at random, have been selected here to show the charm of Miss Curtis's rendering, which, with Whinfield's and Le Gallienne's, certainly ranks next to Fits Gerald's own:

> Up! Now the sun shines in guardoned might,
> Has routed all the starry hosts of night,
> And hurling shafts upon the castle wall,
> Secures the vantage to the realm of light.
> * * * * * * * * * *
> A roll of verse, a crust of wheaten bread,
> Thy voice for music, and my soul is fed;
> The ruby of thy crimson lips for wine—
> Ah, who would choose a Paradise instead?
> * * * * * * * * * *
> And, struggling spirit, let not worldly gain
> Nor worldly loss provoke thy heart to pain,
> For all the burden of such fevered dross
> Will filter through thy wasting palms like rain.
> * * * * * * * * * *
> The sap that dyes yon crimson-drenched rose,
> Perchance from some dead monarch's bosom flows;
> And that dark violet may well have drawn
> Its azure from a maiden's eyes, who knows?
> These slender sedges that ye calmly trace
> Along the river brink—ah, muse a space,
> Maybe that when ye tear them from the sward
> Ye mar the beauty of some tranquil face.
> * * * * * * * * * *
> A little while upon this grassy steep,
> A little while, and under it we sleep,
> And though we live and love and sink to rest,
> The burning stars their circling vigils keep.
> * * * * * * * * * *
> From youth to age, I sought to swell my store,
> And begged of priest and scholar each his lore,
> But though my shadow lengthens down the years,
> I still am standing at a fast-closed door.
> * * * * * * * * * *
> O, what are we, who for a space abide,
> To seek our cause of being, far and wide,
> But pebbles, thrown upon a shelving beach,
> And worked about by each recurring tide?
> And human life, a derelict that drifts
> Forlorn upon a course each current shifts;
> Poor craft, forsook of beacon and of crew,
> And left to founder in the yearning rifts!
> * * * * * * * * * *
> Think not the Lâkî shall create no more
> When you and I are clipped beyond the Door,
> For through the floodgates of Eternity,
> The tide of souls unendingly shall pour.
> * * * * * * * * * *
> We are but shadow-figures rudely thrown
> Upon the lanthorn-cloth, and dimly shown
> In vacillation on the Master's arm
> To whirl anon into the blank unknown.
> Aye, we are pawns in that portentous game
> Of chess—or life, why cavil at the name?
> Soon will He sweep the pieces from the board,
> And then,—the rose will blossom all the same—
> * * * * * * * * * *
> Then bless thy sweet or fear thy bitter fate,
> The world is aging and the dawn is late,
> What canst thou do with curses or with prayers
> One destined letter to obliterate?

To Revise and Cut Out Is to Confess Weakness.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the last SATURDAY REVIEW is given an account of Mr. Robert W. Chambers's method of writing. That he cut 30,000 words out of one of his manuscripts is not exactly praiseworthy. For many years I have read various articles relating to the methods of different authors, and in most of those articles the critic has taken pains to show how commendable it is for an author to cut out words and paragraphs. But herein I must say I differ from all the critics, who seem to think that much cutting out is a merit to the author. Far from showing strength in an author, it proves that the author's mind at the time of writing had not a sufficient glow to pen down at once the right train of thoughts or to survey the string of events with forethought, so as to be able to dash down the story without the need to cut out and remodel afterward. I do not understand why authors parade their weakness before the public. There is nothing to vaunt about. It is like Buller's march of last week—had he thought more about the pros and cons before he attempted the charge, it would not have been necessary for slaughter to decimate his army to such an extent. The same with a story writer. It is advisable for him to have the entire story in his mind; then he will be able to lead his pen to sure victory without seeing that most of his paragraphs must be cut out on account of his having written without a foreknowledge of how he would mold the events of the story.

Listen to what Chatterton said:

> Byron rarely cut out verses; Beaumont and Fletcher wrote with forethought, hence what flowed from the nibs of their quills was good and needed no remodeling. Dr. Johnson wrote his "Rasselas" in a week's time; while some of his manuscript was in the hands of the printer he was continuing to write chapter after chapter; he had no opportunity to remodel—what was written appeared in print. And so with many other story writers.

Authors may remodel and cut out paragraphs if they wish to—but, for fair Inspiration's sake, they should keep their weakness to themselves. There is no glory in announcing to the world that they have been writing, cutting out, rewriting, cutting out again—and so on; but if they have succeeded in writing a good story, dashed down as the fire was burning within their mind, without much correction, then they can blazon the feat.

One can train the mind so as to be able to write a story almost perfect in the first draft. How it is done remains private property. LOUIS M. ELSHEMUS.

New York, Jan. 29, 1900.

The Clarendon Press will publish at once, in crown octavo, Dr. Moore's Oxford text of the "Divina Commedia" of Dante.

Daniel Mallett will begin this month the publication of a monthly periodical, entitled The Magazine of Poetry.

A BRAZILIAN'S VIEWS.

Senhor Lima's Thoughtful Study of Our Problems.*

Senhor Oliveira Lima, a prominent author of Brazil, a member of the Brazilian Academy, and at present First Secretary of the Brazilian Legation at Washington, has embodied the result of his observations of our country in a volume entitled "Nos Estados Unidos. Impressoes Politicas e Sociaes." ("In the United States. Political and Social Impressions.") But this unpretentious title does not do justice to the work itself, which is a very thoughtful and serious study of our present problems in matters social and political. Senhor Lima not only presents the state of these questions as it is at this moment, but he goes into the causes which have induced them as they are found in the past history of this country. Although comparisons are usually futile, it is not too much to say of the present volume that it is the most noteworthy study of the United States which has been made since the appearance of Paul Bourget's "Outre Mer." To a Brazilian the problems which we are now trying to solve present unusual interest from the fact that many of these are those with which the South American republic finds itself confronted. The comparative novelty of the republican form of government and the presence of the "negro question" in Brazil make a solution of these questions even more imperative there than with us.

In the course of this introduction the author compares José Bonifacio, the "Patriarch of Independence" of Brazil, and Napoleon Bonaparte, with Washington:

> The worship of Washington by the Americans is a feeling common to the whole country, a collective feature which embraces all the political dissensions and unites all the religious differences. It constitutes a National religion full of love and gratitude, to which there is nothing comparable in any other country. The French symbolize in Napoleon Bonaparte the warlike genius of the race, its military fanaticism, its ardor for command, but within France itself how many detractors of the memory of the great Emperor do we meet! Among the ruling classes we may say that there is a larger number of those who condemn him than of those who exalt him. It is not thus in the United States. In contradiction to the proverb, Washington was a prophet in his own country. It remains to be known if he would have been so in Brazil. Frankly, I think not. * * * The merit of Washington consists, more than in anything else, in the extraordinary union, if I may thus express myself, that is, in a joining of all the virtues of which the human soul is capable raised to their highest degree and perfectly balanced.

If this eulogy of Washington, of which the foregoing words are scattered sentences, be read in its entirety, it will readily be conceded that Senhor Lima has very thoroughly grasped the true character of Washington, and the real services which he rendered his country, not only as a soldier in the Revolution, but also as a statesman during the most critical period, perhaps, of our whole history, that is, between the end of the war for independence and the beginning of this century.

The chapter on "The Negro Problem" is a very interesting statement of the troubles arising from the present condition of our colored population. As a Brazilian, the author gives it more prominence than it would otherwise be entitled to in a similar work, on account of the deep significance of this same question to a nation like Brazil, in which the problem must be faced and some conclusion reached before very long. "In truth, at the end of the nineteenth century, it should be said that the negro in America is incontestably an evil. Nobody, I think, will attempt to deny this."

In the course of the chapter on "The Effect of Immigration," the author says:

> The greatness of the United States has been formed by the great European immigration beside the active and inventive genius of the colonizing race. This primary factor is, moreover, essential. The difference in the results of the colonization of the two continents, or rather, of English America and of Latin America, is to be connected more than anything by the qualities of the respective conquering races, since the emigration of different peoples to the same territory is a relatively modern factor, a novelty of our century not so cosmopolitan as it seems at first sight, but concentrated by industrial excitement and disseminated by the ease of maritime transportation. The English occupying what is now called the United States and the Portuguese occupying what has been since then called Brazil, had to struggle against the same obstacles, the Indians who were masters of the land, armed foreign competitors, and natural factors. The Indians were equally warlike. Here and there they were exterminated by war or raised without system by the current of civilization. The emigration caused by the discoveries of new worlds had for its motives the commercial spirit, which in the time of Cromwell raised itself to the height of the chief characteristic of the English people, and religion, which was the most important reason of the excitement in Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The colonization of the United States was made in large part by the Puritans and Catholics who had fled from the persecutions of Christians of hostile sects. Many of the inhabitants of English America had, however, so profound a religious faith that they took themselves over the seas solely in defense of their consciences. * * * The capital of New England is an excellent example of the value of English colonization. Boston was and may be said without exaggeration to be still the ground of American intelligence, its Athens. New York, in its quality of metropolis of the East, as the most important commercial centre, and in its more frequent, easy, and rapid communication with the Old World, may possess the best-known and the most influential publishing houses. Chicago, with its enormous development, can buy what is not enough for it, the glories of flour and bacon, and may try to rival New York in printing books. Boston is not left behind on account of this from being in its way almost unique in the United States as an old city with weedy streets and ancient houses, the metropolis of National thought. Its library is the richest in the country in the value of its collections and the choice of its editions, and has secured for itself a home in the most beautiful building in Boston. Its schools are proverbial for comfort and efficiency. Its college of Harvard, with its old air of an English university, its buildings scattered throughout the whole town of Cambridge, its union of tradition with modernity, is the chief among the many academies which flourish all over the territory of the Union. For the American there is no dishonorable work.

Senhor Lima, in his chapter on the "Influence of Woman," describes the part which women have filled in the history of American civilization. His views are most interesting, especially as being written from the point of view of the foreigner who knows not only the faults of the American ideal of woman which all foreigners recognize, but also its merits, of which very few are aware. The opening of the chapter is a charming tribute to the author's experience of American women:

> By the side of the first rough immigrants made still more rough by their very primitive struggle with nature and in whose plebeian wave disappeared the few examples of British aristocracy who came to try their fortunes in the lands of Virginia, where Capt. John Smith was begged for by Princess Pocahontas, woman represented from the beginning of colonization for these people with their natural idealism, the sweetness, the perfume, the smile of joy, the sole enchantment of life. In this way was inculcated to the few the feeling of extreme deference, almost of veneration, which woman enjoys in North America and which, although repressed in the East, is still most characteristic in the West, where the masculine element exceeds in number the feminine.

In the chapter on "Society" the author seems particularly struck with the growth of the various patriotic and hereditary societies in America, which he regards seriously and in a more sympathetic spirit than is usually found in writers treating of this subject. He takes occasion to point out the great difference between the societies conducted in a sensible way and the "Holland Dames of the New Netherlands," (damas hollandezas da Nova Neerlandia,) of which Miss Lavinia Dempsey was proclaimed "Königin."

Not by any means the least interesting portion of this work are those pages devoted to American writers, in which Senhor Lima shows a wide acquaintance with the chief works of our literature and an appreciation of its merits, as well as of its defects. "Nos Estados Unidos" is a very valuable contribution to the number of foreign views of this country. The ideas of its author are comprehensive and liberal, and he does not allow his evident admiration of the Government and civilization of the United States to interfere with his analysis both of the strength and weakness of our National life. It is to be hoped that some one will translate into English this volume, which is worthy to stand by the side of Bourget's "Outre Mer," and Steevens's "The Land of the Dollar," while in many ways it is superior to either of those works.

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*NOS ESTADOS UNIDOS: Impressoes Politicas e Socioes. De Oliveira Lima, da Academia Brazileira. Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus. 1899.

Old Time Children's Books.*

To be a boy or girl with a taste for reading would seem at first glance to be pleasanter at the end of this century than at its beginning. It is not that our best books are so much better than the best of those of our grandparents. Where we have "Treasure Island" and the "Jungle Books," they had "Robinson Crusoe" and Scott's novels and "Pilgrim's Progress." But the background is supremely different. To concentrate on a few books of excellence was then almost a necessity, and is now as nearly an impossibility. In this day and generation, Kings and wise men bring their treasures to the feet of little children as a matter of course, and whether theoretically we deplore or welcome the fact, we cannot deny that the counters of "juvenile literature" over which we bend at the holiday season suggest more festive entertainment than the little books from Skinner Street, written and read a century ago.

Mr. Tuer has selected from different sources a representative set of examples of antiquated juvenile stories, and one hedges a little instinctively in judging them, so poignantly do they remind one that the old order is bound to change, and that we in our turn, with our Goops and Brownies and our demi-semi novels for girls in their teens, are going to be objects of exquisite mirth to our grandchildren. But one thing we certainly can predicate without the pride that brings a fall—we cannot possibly seem to any future generation so monotonous as our beloved little ancestors seem to us, beholding them reflected in their story books. We picture them to ourselves as creatures of unrelieved wickedness, so necessary it was, apparently, to beat into their brains the A B C of morality. We have had our moral fibre gradually toughened until we are able to follow even the adventures of Huckleberry Finn without danger of serious degeneration, but our great-grandfather was fed from "A cup of sweets that never cloy," on the history of Harry, whose indifference to advice from his elders led him to purchase gunpowder, blow himself up, and become a reformed character through the loss of one eye; on the lesson of Tom Tindall's career, he suffering also the affliction of blindness and becoming a chimney sweep into the bargain owing to "his folly and wickedness in throwing squibs," or on the instructive contrast between the characters of Greedy George, Idle Richard, Careless Fanny, and Manly Edward, Well-bred Charles, Generous Susan.

Not the least charm of this absurdly charming volume is the naïveté of the illustrations, which are those of the old editions of the tales, or reproductions of the silhouettes and pin-pricked pictures, as popular in their day as the Gibson Style of illustration is in ours.

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*STORIES FROM OLD-FASHIONED CHILDREN'S BOOKS. Brought Together and Introduced to the Reader by Andrew W. Tuer, F. S. A. Adorned with 250 Amusing Cuts. 1899-1900. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. 153-157 Fifth Avenue. Price $2.50.

1900

DANTE.

A Biography Prepared as an Introduction to the Study of His Great Work.*

Dr. Hogan in his preface deprecates the idea that he is doing more than providing a work "intended chiefly for those who have neither the time nor the inclination to become specialists in the study of the 'Divina Commedia.'" He forestalls the possible criticism that this purpose is admirably answered by the various translations by reminding his readers that Walter Scott and Cardinal Newman could not make their way through Cary's translation and "practically abandoned their attempts to master the 'Divine Comedy' on account of their antipathy to the medium in which it was offered to them." This encourages him to believe that those who are reading the poem for the first time either in the English or in the Italian will find a "general view of the work and a brief explanation of some of its more important details" of service.

While it certainly seems as though from Lowell's paper on Dante and Prof. Norton's prose translation of the "Divine Comedy" the reader of average intelligence could find his way through the splendid labyrinth, there is no doubt whatever that a large public will agree with Prof. Hogan in thinking a simplified version desirable, if not necessary. They find it easy to read a passage couched in this familiar language—

> Dante, however, cannot delay with these souls. He hastens back to Virgil, who has already mounted on the croup of Geryon, and takes up his position in front of him. The sight of the monster and of the abyss makes Dante quake, like one who is in fever, and has a shivering fit that makes his fingers livid to the nails. He is strengthened, however, by the encouragement of Virgil, who clasps him in his arms and orders Geryon to move—

While the original, straightforward and plain as it is, troubles them for no other reason, apparently, than because it is the original. It does not trouble them that they should by explanations, however good, dissipate the effect of what Lowell calls the "concise forthrightness of phrase" of him who to certain things wished he could reply "not with words but with a knife."

Prof. Hogan brings to his task the first essential of enthusiasm, and adds to this a discrimination of mind that guides him safely beween the Scylla and Charybdis of minute exegesis and carelessly sentimental criticism. His account of the character and life of Dante is touched by a warmth of feeling that communicates itself to the reader and is particularly adapted to awaken the interest of young students. He says:

> When we contrast Dante's early life of comfort and happiness, the refined society in the midst of which he grew up, his careful education in all the liberal arts, and his rapid advancement to the summit of political power, with his subsequent career of exile and poverty—his goods confiscated, his family ruined, he himself condemned repeatedly by his fellow-citizens "to be burned until he should be entirely dead," all the legitimate hopes of a patriot blighted, his efforts to retrieve his fortune baffled at every turn, driven to take shelter at the Courts of arrogant Princes, compelled to associate with jesters and buffoons, to experience, in a word, all that is condensed in that cry of his heart:
>
> How salt a savor hath
> The bread of others; and how hard the path
> To climb and to descend the stranger's stairs!
>
> And when we reflect that it was in the midst of trials like these—almost the greatest that can fall to the lot of man upon earth—that the 'Divine Comedy' was composed, we think that in the whole kingdom of letters there is nothing to compare with this triumph of mind over matter, of will over circumstances, of courage and genius over all the difficulties that fate could pile against them.

This is not so exalted as Lowell's almost joyous summing up of the phases of experience by which Dante was shaped—"rank, ease, love, study, affairs, statecraft, hope, exile, hunger, dependence, despair—until he became endowed with a sense of the nothingness of this world's goods possible only to the rich, and a knowledge of man possible only to the poor"—but it is the commoner mood for the sympathetic mind that finds it difficult to welcome for its idols "each rebuff that turns earth's smoothness rough."

In unfolding the hidden meanings of the poem, Prof. Hogan is conservative and picks and chooses among authorities. In the chapters on Dante's orthodoxy there are, however, a strong personal note and the free expression of political and religious opinions, of which the following passage may serve as an example:

> If Italy is wise she will come to terms with the papacy; she will restore the patrimony of St. Peter on which she has laid sacrilegious hands. Until she does, the hand of Catholic Christendom will be raised up against her. She knows not how or when it may strike. Everybody wishes her prosperity and peace, and a future worthy of the great part she has played in the history of civilization. The world at large will rejoice on the day she removes this blot from the shield that has been emblazoned by the trials of three thousand years. For her own sake, for the honor of the "great mantle" that has shed so much glory upon the Latin race, for the appeasement of 200,000,000 Catholics scattered over the globe, who look up to the Holy Father as their spiritual chief and who are outraged at the indignities heaped upon him, we trust and pray that wiser counsels may at last prevail.

It is natural that an author making his observations from this point of view should take violent issue with the erratic theories of the elder Rossetti, whose work was "received with applause by that narrow section of the British public whose fundamental principle in religion is hatred of the Pope." It is curious, however, in consideration of his fair-mindedness in most respects, that he should dismiss a commentator who produced what Lowell considered the "best comment that had been done in England" up to 1872 with so slight and so slurring a recognition, and that Miss Rossetti, to whom Lowell gave unstinted praise, should not be mentioned at all.

The text is fully supplied with quotations both from the original Italian and from translations, and some of these stand in need of a proofreader's revision. We note "nessum" for "nessun" on Page 81, and "più" without its accent on Page 176.

*THE LIFE AND WORKS OF DANTE ALLIGHIERI: Being an Introduction to the Study of the 'Divina Commedia.' By the Rev. J. F. Hogan, D. D. Longmans, Green & Co., 39 Paternoster Row, London; New York and Bombay. 1899. $4.

A Boy in the Far West.*

Almost all children are interested in a story in which a hint of camp life appears. Traveling in a wagon has its charms, too, for an imaginative youngster. Young readers should therefore be doubly interested in this account of the adventures of John Worth, an actual boy, and incidentally of those of his chum and "pardner," a younger brother. Although it lacks, perhaps, the smoothness and literary charm of Brooks's story of the "Young Emigrants," still its laconic, straightforward style seems to be the natural one for describing the life of a Western lad, and certainly no boy, reading the tale, will be tempted to go and do likewise, for it is a history of hard work, and of such play as is merely a superexcellence in labor, or a change in it.

An Indian attack on Bismarck, in the early seventies, opens the story in which the stern, just, absolutely honest, but unyielding father relied upon his young sons to take the family, with all their possessions, into the town from an outlying "Spack." Later, when Mr. Worth decided to "hit the trail" and go further West to open up coal mines, the boys found plenty of adventures, and when they settled anywhere for any length of time they amused themselves by hunting beaver and buffalo, skieing, and playing with the boys of an Indian village. One game seemed to be a Western form of the snow-snake-throwing of New York Indians. It is described as being played with a "kind of combination spear and skate from the curved rib of a buffalo, to the end of which were fastened three feathers, the highly polished convex surface offering little resistance to the ice, so the whole could be thrown a long distance on the glassy surface." Horse racing on Baldy, John's pony, which had followed them from Bismarck, boxing, and mining filled their time. Then the two boys went off to tend sheep for a year—a dreary occupation. They returned to the ranch, and John, with the faithful Baldy, carried mail to a mining camp, once getting caught in a mountain snowstorm, and only rescuing himself and the horse by strenuous efforts.

John had been taught to box, but having been worsted in a fight, and consequently jeered at by his father, he started for Helena, "beating his way" on the freight trains in a company of tramps. A few months later, however, he was back again on the plains, "night mangler" for a railroad instruction party. From that he progressed into range riding, and there is a lively description of his subsequent career as a "bronco buster," a result of his skill in breaking wild horses. One, an outlawed pony, completed its education at a round-up, where John met men from various "outfits" of unknown antecedents, but all agreeing that, although there was much rough fun in such a meeting, it was also about the hardest kind of work.

John came back from a night ride after cattle stampeded by a bolt of lightning only to find that his "pardner," a kindly, grumbling friend, had been trampled to death by the cattle, and the shock so sobered the boy that when his employer suggested that such an end, or, at least, an early breakdown, would probably be his fate if he kept on at his wearing life, John considered the question and decided to go to school.

He found that all his varied manly accomplishments did not avail him in competition with town-bred children, but worked steadily on, forging ahead as soon as he fairly understood the methods.

Fine half-tones from photographs, evidently of a later date than that of the story, but perfectly illustrative, show the Indian and his tepees and the everyday, unromantic life of the range and the ranch, lying in brilliant sunshine. Those exhibiting, in a series, the horse-breaking and calf-branding are particularly interesting, and the photograph of a bucking horse is unusually good. Besides these, little marginal illustrations suggest the contents of each chapter.

*CATTLE RANCH TO COLLEGE; The True Tale of a Boy's Adventure in the Far West. By Russell Doubleday, author of "A Gunner Aboard the Yankee." New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. $1.50.

Mr. Ford's "Janice Meredith."

To satisfy the many inquiries as to the pronunciation of the name Janice, we are informed by Mr. Ford that it is of French-Huguenot extraction, and was actually in use in New Jersey not far from the time that the events of "Janice Meredith" are placed in the Boudinot family. It should, therefore, be pronounced Jăn'eece.

While on this subject, it may be of interest to add that the exception most frequently taken by the reviewers—the girl's use of "Dadda" and "Mommy"—is, historically speaking, unjustified. In the journal of Sally Wistar, written in the year 1778, near Philadelphia, her father is always spoken of as "Dadda," and there is in existence a series of letters of Miss Ambler of Virginia, addressed to "Dear Mommy" and others in which she uses the same term in writing to others of her mother.

JUST PUBLISHED.

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ARTS AND LETTERS.

First Public Meeting of the Institute —Addresses by Charles Dudley Warner and Dr. Van Dyke.

At the first public meeting of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, held at Mendelssohn Hall in this city on Tuesday evening, an address by Charles Dudley Warner, the President, was read by Hamilton W. Mabie, owing to Mr. Warner's illness, and an address was made by Dr. Henry Van Dyke. Synopses of these addresses were printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Wednesday, but readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW will wish to see longer reports.

The original members were selected by the American Social Science Association, which acted under the power of its charter from the Congress of the United States. The members thus selected had the alternative of organizing as an independent institute or as a branch of the Social Science Association. The members voted to organize independently. The objects of the Institute are declared to be the advancement of art and literature, and the qualification is notable achievements in art or letters. From the addresses by Mr. Warner and Dr. Van Dyke the following parts, not printed on Wednesday, are taken:

MR. WARNER'S ADDRESS.

It is believed that the advancement of art and literature in this country will be promoted by the organization of the producers of literature and art. This is in strict analogy with the action of other professions and of almost all the industries. No one doubts that literature and art are or should be leading interests in our civilization, and their dignity will be enhanced in the public estimation by a visible organization of their representatives, who are seriously determined upon raising the standards by which the work of writers and artists is judged. The association of persons having this common aim cannot but stimulate effort, soften unworthy rivalry into generous competition, and promote enthusiasm and good-fellowship in their work.

In no other way so well as by association of this sort can be created the feeling of solidarity in our literature and the recognition of its power. It is not expected to raise any standard of perfection, or in any way to hamper individual development, but a body of concentrated opinion may raise the standard by promoting healthful and helpful criticism, by discouraging mediocrity and meretricious smartness, by keeping alive the traditions of good literature, while it is hospitable to all discoverers of new worlds. A safe motto for any such society would be Tradition and Freedom—Traditio et Libertas.

It is generally conceded that what literature in America needs at this moment is honest, competent, sound criticism. This is not likely to be attained by sporadic efforts, especially in a democracy of letters where the critics are not always superior to the criticised, where the man in front of the book is not always a better marksman than the man behind the book. It may not be attained even by an organization of men united upon certain standards of excellence. I do not like to use the word authority, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that the public will be influenced by a body devoted to the advancement of art and literature, whose sincerity and discernment it has learned to respect, and admission into whose ranks will, I hope, be considered a distinction to be sought by good work. The fashion of the day is rarely the judgment of posterity.

The chief concern of the National Institute is with the production of works of art and of literature, and with their distribution. The interests involved are, first, those of the author; second, those of the publisher, and, third, those of the public. As to all good literature, the interests of these three are identical if the relations of the three are on the proper basis. For the author a good book is of more pecuniary value than a poor one, setting aside the question of fame; to the publisher the right of publishing a good book is solid capital—an established house, in the long run, makes more money on "standards" than on "catch-pennies," and to the public the possession of the best literature is the breath of life, as that of the bad and mediocre is moral and intellectual decadence. But in practice the interests of the three do not harmonize. The author, even supposing his efforts are stimulated by the highest aspiration for excellence, and not by any commercial instinct, is compelled by his circumstances to get the best price for his production; the publisher wishes to get the utmost return for his capital and his energy, and the public wants the best going for the least money.

The publisher has a clear right to guard himself against risks, as he has the right of refusal to assume them. But there is an injustice somewhere, when for many a book, valued and even profitable to somebody, the author does not receive the price of a laborer's day wages for the time spent on it—to say nothing of the long years of its gestation The relation between author and publisher ought to be neither complicated nor peculiar. The author may sell his product outright, or he may sell himself by an agreement similar to that which an employe in a manufacturing establishment makes with his master to give to the establishment all his inventions. Either of these methods is fair and businesslike, though it may not be wise.

By the present common method the author makes over the use of his property to the will of the publisher. It is true that he parts with the use only of the property and not with the property itself, and the publisher in law acquires no other title, nor does he acquire any sort of interest in the future products of the author's brain. But the author loses all control of his property, and its profit is left very largely upon his continuing to make over his books to the same publisher.

The situation is full of complications. Theoretically it is the interest of both parties to sell as many books as possible. But the author has an interest in one book, the publisher in a hundred. And it is natural and reasonable that the man who risks his money should be the judge of the policy best for his whole establishment. I cannot but think that this situation would be on a juster footing all around if the author returned to the old practice of limiting the use of his property by the publisher. I say this in full recognition of the fact that the publishers might be unwilling to make temporary investments or to take risks. What then? Fewer books might be published. Less vanity might be gratified. Less money might be risked in experiments upon the public, and more might be made by distributing good literature. Would the public be injured? It is an idea already discredited that the world owes a living to everybody who thinks he can write, and it is a superstition already fading that capital which exploits literature as a trade acquires any special privileges.

The present international copyright, which primarily concerns itself with the manufacture of books, rests upon an unintelligible protective tariff basis. It should rest primarily upon an acknowledgment of the author's right of property in his own work, the same universal right that he has in any other personal property. The author's international copyright should be no more hampered by restrictions and incumbrances than his national copyright. Whatever regulations the Government may make for the protection of manufactures or trade industries or for purposes of revenue on importations, they should not be confounded with the author's right of property. They have no business in an international copyright act, agreement, or treaty. The United States copyright for native authors contains no manufacturing restrictions. All we ask is that foreign authors shall enjoy the same privileges we have under our law, and that foreign nations shall give our authors the privileges of their local copyright laws. I do not know any American author of any standing who has ever asked or desired protection against foreign authors.

The property of an author in the product of his mental labor ought to be as absolute and unlimited as his property in the product of his physical labor. It seems to me idle to say that the two kinds of labor products are so dissimilar that the ownership cannot be protected by like laws. In this age of enlightenment such a proposition is absurd. The history of copyright law seems to show that the treatment of property in brain product has been based on this erroneous idea. To steal the paper on which an author has put his brain work into visible, tangible form is in all lands a crime, larceny, but to steal the brain work is not a crime. The utmost extent to which our enlightened American legislators, at almost the end of the nineteenth century, have gone in protecting products of the brain has been to give the author power to sue in civil courts, at large expense, the offender who has taken and sold his property.

And what gross absurdity is the copyright law which limits even this poor defense of authors' property to a brief term of years, after the expiration of which he or his children and heirs have no defense, no recognized property whatever in his products. And for some inexplicable reason this term of years in which he may be said to own his property is divided into two terms, so that at the end of the first he is compelled to reassert his ownership by renewing his copyright, or he must lose all ownership at the end of the short term.

It is manifest to all honest minds that if an author is entitled to own his work for a term of years, it is equally the duty of his Government to make that ownership perpetual. He can own and protect and leave to his children and his children's children by will, the manuscript paper on which he has written, and he should have equal right to leave to them that mental product which constitutes the true money value of his labor.

As it now stands, authors who annually produce the raw material for manufacturing purposes to an amount in value of millions, supporting vast populations of people; authors whose mental produce rivals and exceeds in commercial value many of the great staple products of our fields, are the only producers who have no distinct property in their products, who are not protected in holding on to the feeble tenure the law gives them, and whose quasi property in their works, flimsy as it is, is limited to a few years, and cannot with certainty be handed down to their children. There can certainly be no valid argument against extending the copyright of the author to his own lifetime, with the addition of forty or fifty years for the benefit of his heirs.

One aspect of the publishing business which has become increasingly prominent during the last fifteen years cannot be overlooked, for it is certain to affect seriously the production of literature as to quality and its distribution. Capital has discovered that literature is a product out of which money can be made, in the same way that it can be made in cotton, wheat, or iron. Never before in history has so much money been invested in publishing, with the single purpose of creating and supplying the market with manufactured goods. Never before has there been such an appeal to the reading public or such a study of its tastes, or supposed tastes, wants, likes and dislikes, coupled also with the same shrewd anxiety to ascertain a future demand that governs the purveyors of Spring and Fall styles in millinery and dressmaking. Not only the contents of the books and periodicals, but the covers must be made to catch the fleeting fancy. Will the public next season wear its hose dotted or striped?

The consolidation of capital in great publishing establishments has its advantages and its disadvantages. It increases vastly the yearly output of books. The presses must be kept running, printers, papermakers, and machinists are interested in this. The maw of the press must be fed. The capital must earn its money. One advantage of this is that when new and usable material is not forthcoming, the "standards" and the best literature must be reproduced in countless editions, and the best literature is broadcast over the world at prices to suit all purses, even the leanest. The disadvantage is that products, in the eagerness of competition for a market, are accepted which are of a character to harm and not help the development of the contemporary mind in moral and intellectual strength. The public expresses its fear of this in the phrase it has invented—"the spawn of the press." The author who writes simply to supply this press and in constant view of a market, is certain to deteriorate in his quality, nay, more, as a beginner he is satisfied if he can produce something that will sell without regard to its quality.

Is it extravagant to speak of a tendency to make the author merely an adjunct of the publishing house? Take as an illustration the publications in books and magazines relating to the late Spanish-American war. How many of them were ordered to meet a supposed market, and how many of them were the spontaneous and natural productions of writers who had something to say? I am not quarreling, you see, with the newspapers who do this sort of thing; I am speaking of the tendency of what we have been accustomed to call literature to take on the transient and hasty character of the newspaper.

In another respect, in method if not in quality, this literature approaches the newspaper. It is the habit of some publishing houses, not of all, let me distinctly say, to seek always notoriety, not to nurse and keep before the public mind the best that has been evolved from time to time, but to offer always something new. The year's flooring is thrashed off and the floor swept to make room for a fresh batch. Effort eventually ceases for the old and approved, and is concentrated on experiments. This is like the conduct of a newspaper. It is assumed that the public must be startled all the time.

It would not be easy to fix the limit in this vast country to the circulation of a good book if it were properly kept before the public. Day by day, year by year, new readers are coming forward with curiosity and intellectual wants. The generation that now is should not be deprived of the best in the last generation. Nay, more, one publication in any form reaches only a comparatively small portion of the public that would be interested in it. A novel, for instance, may have a large circulation in a magazine, it may then appear in a book, it may reach other readers serially again in the columns of a newspaper, it may be offered again in all the by-ways by subscription, and yet not nearly exhaust its legitimate running power. This is not a supposition, but a fact proved by trial. Nor is it to be wondered at when we consider that we have an unequaled homogeneous population with a similar common school education. In looking over publishers' lists I am constantly coming across good books out of print which are practically unknown to this generation, and yet are more profitable, truer to life and character, more entertaining and amusing, than most of those fresh from the press month by month.

THE ADDRESS OF DR. VAN DYKE.

Let us begin by distinguishing between the people and the public. The public is that small portion of the people which is in the foreground at the moment. It is the mirror of passing fashions, the court of temporary judgments, the gramophone of new tunes. The people is a broader, deeper word. It means that great and comparatively silent mass of men and women on which the public floats, as the foam floats on the wave. It means that community of human thought and feeling which lies behind the talk of the day. There are many publics, for they change and pass. But the people are one.

If this institute were composed of self-elected men, seeking merely the advancement of arts and letters, without regard to the needs and the welfare of the people, it would be open to suspicion as a new kind of trust or to ridicule as an old kind of mutual admiration society. But it stands on a totally different basis. The fact that its membership was chosen, and its organization promoted, by the American Social Science Association, is a fine birth-mark. Its life is derived from a social impulse, and must be dedicated to social service. So far as it shall have an influence in the republic of letters it must stand clearly on the human and humane side.

In setting out to seek this end, let us remember that there is no advance possible without a recognition of the ground already gained. Pessimism never gets anywhere. It is a poor wagon that starts with creaking and groaning. Let us cheerfully acknowledge that the state of literature and its relation to the people are better to-day than they have ever been before in the history of the world.

Freedom is a great gain. Open libraries are milestones on the path of human progress. Books are easier of access and possession than any other kind of food. They have become incredibly cheap, partly through the expiration of copyrights and partly through the reduction in the cost of manufacture. I cannot think that the loss involved for certain classes in either of these processes is to be weighed for a moment against the resulting advantage to the people. The best books are the easiest to get, and, upon the whole, they have the widest circulation. Notably this is true of the most beautiful, powerful, and precious of all books—the English Bible, which is still the most popular book in the world.

Another good thing in which we must rejoice is the liberation of books from various kinds of oppression. The Index Librorum Prohibitorum still exists, but it is no longer what it used to be. The only officers of the inquisition in the modern world of letters are the librarians; and, taken all in all, they exercise their power with mildness and beneficence. The influence of party politics on the fate of books is almost extinct. The days of literary partisanship, when The Edinburgh Review scalped the conservative writers while The Quarterly flayed the liberals, are past. The alleged tyranny of the modern magazine editors is but a gentle moral suasion compared with the despotism of the so-called patrons of art and letters in earlier times. Let any one who thinks that there is too much literary log-rolling in the present day turn back to the fawning dedications of the Renaissance and the age of Queen Anne, and he will understand how far authorship has risen out of base subserviency into independence and self-respect.

Books are now sold in the dry-goods shops. No one can fairly object to that. But is there not some objection to dealing in books as if they were dry goods? A book can be bought for a nickel. There is no harm in that. But is there not considerable harm in advertising nickel-plated writing as standard silver?

Five thousand books are published every year in England, and nearly as many more in America. It would be a selfish man who could find fault with an industry which gives employment and support to such a large number of his fellow-men. But has there not come, with this plethora of production, an anaemia of criticism? That once rare disease, the cacoethes scribendi, seems to have become endemic. The public must like it, else it would not be so. But have the public no interests which will be imperiled if the landmarks of literary taste are lost in the sea of publications and the art of literature is forgotten in the business of bookmaking?

Every one knows what books are. But what is literature? It is the light on the candlestick. It is the ark on the flood. It is the flower among the leaves; the consummation of the plant's vitality, the crown of its beauty, and the treasure house of its seeds.

Literature is made up of those human writings which translate the inner meanings of nature and life, in language of distinction and charm, touched with the personality of the author, into forms of lasting interest. The best literature, then, is that which has the deepest significance, the most perfect style, the most vivid individuality, and the most enduring appeal to the human mind and heart. On the last point contemporary judgment is but guesswork. But on the other three points it should not be impossible to form nor improper to express a definite opinion.

The qualities which make a book salable may easily be those which prevent it from belonging to literature. A man may make a very good living from his writings without being in any sense a man of letters. He has a perfect right to choose between the enrichment of the world by writing along the best lines, and the increase of his bank account by writing along the grooves of the public imagination. He has the right to choose, but his choice places him.

On the other hand, the fact that a book does not sell is not in itself a sufficient proof that it is great. Poor books, as well as good ones, have often been unsuccessful at the start. The difference is that the poor ones remain unsuccessful at the finish. The writer who says that he would feel disgraced by a sale of 50,000 copies, cheers himself with a wine pressed from acid grapes and very unwholesome.

The public is content with the standard of salability. The prigs are content with the standard of preciosity. The people need and deserve a better standard. It should be a point of honor with men of letters to maintain it, by word and deed.

Literature has its permanent marks. It is a connected growth and its life history is unbroken. Masterpieces have never been produced by men who have had no masters. Reverence for good work is the foundation of literary character. The refusal to praise bad work or to imitate it is an author's personal chastity.

Good work is the most honorable and lasting thing in the world. Four elements enter into good work in literature: An original impulse—not necessarily a new idea, but a new sense of the value of an idea. A first-hand study of the subject and the material. A patient, joyful, unsparing labor for the perfection of form. A human aim—to cheer, console, purify, or ennoble the life of the people. Without this aim literature has never sent an arrow close to the mark.

It is only by good work that men of letters can justify their right to a place in the world. The father of Thomas Carlyle was a stonemason, whose walls stood true and needed no rebuilding. Carlyle's prayer was: "Let me write my books as he built his houses."

The American in Holland.*

Mr. Griffis is of neither Dutch blood nor ancestry, but has always been much interested in Holland, his present book being the result of five visits to that country, scattered over a period of nearly thirty years, with the result that he has thoroughly seen the Dutchman's land, rambling, "not hastily, but leisurely; not in one or two, but in all the provinces of the Netherlands. The majority of the Americans, like most British folk, visit only the two Hollands, North and South, and then see but a narrow line of landscape from the car windows. * * * The impressions, observations, studies, and sentiments of an American who has learned to love the Dutch country and people for their solid worth. * * * Delightful days in such far-off places as Doppum and Finsterwoelde, Doesburg and Goes, and in such mysterious lands as Drenthe and Limburg. * * * In giving my impressions and expressing my sentiments, * * * my aim has been to break the strain of plain prose and reveal the poetry underlying the Dutch epic of toil and triumph." In 1891, Mr. Griffis visited Holland with two friends, one of whom, a Japanese, Tasuké Harada, saw many points of resemblance between his country and Holland.

The low, one-story houses, with roofs of thatch or tile, are wonderfully like these in Japan. Wooden shoes recall the clogs and footblocks in the land of bamboo. The landscape is devoid of fences. The rectangular polders suggest rice fields. As in Oriental fashion, footgear, when wooden, is left at the doorway. By the size and number of clogs one may judge of the household or assembly within. Waterways and narrow field paths are numberless. Like those in Japan, the rivers of Holland have

*THE AMERICAN IN HOLLAND: SENTIMENTAL RAMBLES IN THE ELEVEN PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS. By William Elliot Griffiths, L. H. D., member of the Netherlandish Society of Letters in Leyden. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., The Riverside Press, Cambridge. 1899. $1.50.

1900

their beds above the level of the surrounding country, and must be embanked or curbed. For ages the Mikado's empire has been a heavy sufferer from floods, and dikes and drainage have formed the chief engineering industry, while the Government spends millions annually in maintaining the river banks. There are perhaps as many miles of dams and dikes in Japan as in Holland. The length and utility of hedges are probably about equal in each. In both countries the river takes various terms, which differ throughout their length. Think of the many-named Dutch Rhine and the Japanese Sumida!

Mr. Griffis is widely known throughout Holland, and has received the honor of election to the Netherlandish Society of Letters at Leyden, and was also invited by the Netherland Circle of Journalists, as a private individual, to witness the inauguration of Queen Wilhelmina. As a consequence of such intimate relations with the country, the author knows not only its public institutions and buildings, but also its society, its home life, and its peculiar customs to a degree seldom attained by one born under another flag. It is in such directions that the chief value of the book lies. Another important feature of Mr. Griffis's work is the attention paid to tracing all points of connection between Holland and America, even as regards the derivation of some of our own family names, and to pointing out the origin of some American customs and traditions which go back to Holland:

Now begins our sentimental journey to Bloemendaal. Not that we expect to find anything especially interesting there, but because of the sweet memories of the Bloomingdale, once near but now absorbed in New York, we visit the original Vale of Flowers. We take the coach and ride due north through the old bleaching grounds and past the fields of hyacinths, tulips, crocuses, and anemones in amazing variety of color. One must come in April or May to enjoy the delicious perfume of Dutch flower farms, but even on June days their beauty is almost overpowering.

There are said to be twelve thousand windmills in the Netherlands, but their days are numbered a new one rarely being built, steam having been found so much more dependable. In a local museum is preserved a model of the first windmill erected in Zaandam:

It stood in the water and had to be towed round and round by a boat in order to make the sails face the wind. Later on the mill was set on a post, and the whole structure turned upon this, as an axis, as in a revolving library. Still later, the edifice was made to revolve from the bottom, like a monitor's turret. Finally the comparatively modern Dutch invention of a cap, holding the axle and sails, with cogwheel and spindle inside, and easily moved from below by a hand wheel and windlass, secured the proper frontage at will.

Mr. Griffis also points out how the gradual doing away with windmills would render impossible the old lawsuits, such as the one between the Lord of Woerst and the Over-Ijssel Monastery, "as to who owns the wind and has a right to use it. The old feudal master claimed that he owned Boreas, and all his breath that blew over his fields, as well as Neptune and all his puddles. The suit was referred to the Bishop of Utrecht, who decided in favor of the Lord. Even the hundred proverbs that stick to the subject, as barnacles to a ship, will soon bear the flavor of mythology."

Of Deventer, a city in Over-Ijssel, Mr. Griffis writes with much enthusiasm, not only of its natural beauty and attractiveness, but of its importance historically, adding:

Reluctant to leave the City of the Brethren of the Common Lot, I lingered to the last moment, enjoying every breath of air in the spot where Gerhard Groote in the fourteenth century lifted that beacon light of education which was the harbinger of the Reformation as surely as the morning star is the herald of the dawn. Here the Fraternity of the Common Life began its school. Here the brethren made their text books and kindled that torch of learning which makes Deventer to the student of pedagogics what the City of the Violet Crown is to the lover of Greek letters. * * * That movement of learning * * * not only enriched Deventer, but by potential induction caused the Dutch towns and cities to start public schools sustained by taxation of the people, drawing education not only out of the monastery and from private ownership into wider channels, but furnishing it free for the children of the poor. Indeed, one may look here for the matrix of that great system which in the United States of America, and thence by direct influence upon other countries, has given the modern world a plan of public instruction in which all classes share. No historian of American or New England education, however he may write of the leaf, the blossom, the fruit, can ignore the roots, which go back to Deventer.

Mr. Griffis describes for us the interior of a poor cottage near Zutphen. The cottager is a widow, with two small children and no income except what she can make from the sandy soil and the animals to be found under the same roof; one ridgepole covering all, although the human beings live within brick and the animals within wooden walls:

The living room is probably twelve feet square. In one corner where the mother sits * * * is the spinning wheel, on which she is at work even while she talks, making yarn and getting it ready for hose. Back of her, against the wall, is a little wooden case, in which are a few spoons and other eating utensils. In the middle of one wall and against it is a fireplace, where are crackling a few embers over which hangs the kettle, and further up a hole rather than a chimney. A table on which the humble meals are set is in the middle of the room. There are two wooden chairs and a settee, and on the walls a couple of very ancient framed pictures. The lamp is of American make, and the oil which the one little, wise virgin of the home puts into it is petroleum. On the shelf is a Bible. The old-fashioned hand coffee mill is near by, to furnish cheer during the two daily meals. The uncarpeted floor is of brick and stone. Stepping outside into the rear room on the left we find the cow and the sheep that poke out their noses and look up at us with their bright eyes, as though they knew that we were friends. Near by is a pile of cut grass, and overhead some dry fodder. On our right is a kind of rough loft or closet; in this the son, a boy of ten or twelve and the hope of the family, sleeps.

As has been said, Mr. Griffis was very careful to visit all places intimately connected with our own country, such as Breukelen, in the northern part of the Province of Utrecht, whence came the men and women who, on June 16, 1637, settled the American City of Churches; or Vlissengen—Flushing—which from early days has been the gateway into Zealand, and is now the chief terminus of the National and Continental iron roads and steamers.

The last chapters of the book are devoted to Queen Wilhelmina, all being of much interest: "Brief, impressive, thrilling was this inauguration of a constitutional ruler over a free people. In spirit and in form the ceremony of Sept. 6 was the renewal of the ancient covenant between the House of Orange and the Dutch people—in mutual obedience to the Constitution, that fundamental law of the land which governs both ruler and ruled. Never will the thrill imparted by that clear, strong, sweet voice be forgotten as she spoke: 'I count myself happy to rule the Dutch people, small in number but great in courage, great in nature and in character. The words of my ever-to-be-remembered father I make wholly my own. The House of Orange can never, no never, do enough for the Netherlands.' This is the spirit of William the Silent, lover of the people, maintainer of right and law, servant of servants, incarnated in this fair maiden of eighteen, strong in will, gracious in manner, lovely in person."

As would be expected, the book will be found full of interesting accounts of the old Dutch masters, the description of the impression made upon the author by Rembrandt's "Night Watch" being especially fine, but far too long for quotation.

The book is, of course, illustrated, and reveals the most intimate acquaintance on its author's part with all portions of Holland, as well as with its people.

Felix Gras's "The White Terror."*

We remember to have heard a tradition that some French historian of the great Revolution began his work with the fall of Adam. So difficult it is to comprehend the passions of that terrible time, to understand the push of the centuries behind each dire event, that one feels a sympathy with the writer whose impulse was to plant his feet firmly on primal and elemental sin, and thence to trace the complex consequence of "man's inhumanity to man" through the ages of history.

"The White Terror" gives the reader a new sense of what it meant to live in France during those days of disintegration. We have heard much of the Red Terror, but it should not be forgotten that the fierce color of the civil war was given it by the Royalists in the terrible Vendean insurrection on behalf of the white flag and the refractory priesthood. The Royalists shot their prisoners in cold blood; they burned villages; they pillaged and tortured the defenseless. This was the White Terror, something not to be described, a revelation of what man becomes when the beast within him is let loose.

With the publication of this volume M. Félix Gras concludes his trilogy of the Revolution. It contains the unforeseen dénouement of the romance running through The Reds of the Midi and The Terror; but for the enlightenment of those who have not read the former stories the author briefly recapitulates in his preface the adventures of his high-born heroine and peasant hero. "The White Terror" is pre-eminently a tale of "battle, murder, and sudden death," the author vouchsafing his lovers but one brief, pathetic scene of partial recognition as the drama closes.

None the less is the book one of thrilling interest, redeemed from unendurable tragedy by pure emotions and noble characters. The Curé, Monsieur Randouilet, is a beautiful example of the type of Christianity Tolstoï loves, "resisting not evil," laying down his own life, which he might easily have saved more than once at the cost of the life of an enemy, the resigned and forgiving victim of the republic to which he was loyal. The peasants, too, are drawn with a comprehending and loving hand. They are the peasants of "The Angelus," rather than of "The Man with the Hoe," touched in their poverty and ignorance by something fine and spiritual. The descriptions are vivid, the flashlight glimpse of Napoleon very striking.

"The White Terror" is a valuable contribution to the literature of the Revolution, treating as it does of a little known phrase of that vast cataclysm. Its interest is heightened by the admirable manner in which the translator has done her work, preserving the vivacity of style and the very atmosphere of the original.

*THE WHITE TERROR. A Romance of the French Revolution and After. Translated from the Provençal of Félix Gras by Catherine A. Janvier. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. Crawford and Marriage Laws.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Does not Mr. Crawford show that his knowledge of the marriage law of the Church is quite equal to that of his critics when he permits Beatrice and Gilbert, the hero of "Via Crucis," to marry? In one of the early chapters an abbot, speaking hastily, says that marriage between the two would not be allowed, and this deepens the shadow cast on Gilbert's life by the murder of his father and the sin of his mother, but in later chapters Gilbert's opinion in regard to the matter, an opinion derived solely from the abbot, is mentioned as an error, and in the end the lovers are betrothed. That the abbot should err is not very wonderful, for his opinion was asked when he was confused and startled, but if he had spoken after long meditation, and still had erred, he would not have been the first or the last Churchman to show himself fallible. Eleanor's own marriage and divorce indicate that two sets of ecclesiastics held contradictory opinions. The first marriage and first divorce of Henry VIII. showed two sets of widely differing opinions as to the spiritual affinity of Katharine of Aragon and her brother-in-law. It is to settle such differences that councils are held, and papal decisions, ex cathedra, are made, and before the settlement of disputed questions many strange things often happen.

A marriage precisely similar to that of Gilbert and Beatrice took place in 807, when Princess Sidonie de Ligne, granddaughter of the Prince de Ligne and daughter of Prince Charles de Ligne and the Princess Hélène Massalska, was married to Count François Potocki, son of Count Potocki and Anna Mycielska, the second of the three ladies who had been married to the Count. The first had remarried the Maréchal de Mniszek; the second had been divorced that her husband might marry the Princess Charles de Ligne, who had put herself under his protection a year and a half before the death of her husband. That is to say, Princess Sidonie married her mother's stepson; Gilbert Wardé marries his mother's stepdaughter. Any one to whom this whole peculiarly Polish marriage tangle is new may be sufficiently interested in the evidently fascinating Potocki to care to know that after the death of Countess No. 3 he remarried Countess No. 2.

Mr. Crawford is probably grateful for the variety afforded by this new attack. The ordinary complaint is that he is heterodox; now he is scolded because one of his characters is more Catholic than the Pope, although the hero and heroine show that they are fully cognizant of their rights under the commandments of the Church. If ladies who have the goodness to write an utterly stupid book which no Protestant firm will issue, and publish it at his own expense, he may hope to have it praised, but as long as he is so sinfully successful there will be those who will feel it a duty to reprove him for sins that he has not committed.

L. H. D.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 13, 1900.

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
William L. Alden.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Society of Authors, of which Sir Walter Besant is the head, has begun the collection of a fund for the purpose of pensions to old and needy authors. The money needed is to be raised by voluntary contributions and a number of authors have already subscribed sums varying from two hundred to five hundred. No pension is to be less than £50 a year and none greater than £200. Those who are to benefit by the pension fund must in all cases be members of the Society of Authors.

The scheme does credit to the kindly heart of Sir Walter Besant, but is it a practicable one? I very much fear that it is not. If more than two or three pensions are to be granted the fund will have to be a very large one, for it can hardly be safely invested at a higher rate of interest than 2½ per cent. Where is this large sum of money to come from? Few persons, except authors, will subscribe to the fund, and the authors who are rich enough to make substantial contributions may be counted on ten fingers. Then, again, in order to obtain a pension one must join the Society of Authors and remain a member thereof for some specified time. It is by no means an expensive matter to belong to the society, but the impecunious author will hardly be willing to incur the expense of the entrance fee and the annual subscription with the dim prospect of some day earning a pension of £30. Mr. G. B. Burgin, the well-known novelist, has written a letter in which he points out certain defects in the scheme, and suggests as an alternative scheme that all authors and publishers agree to contribute to a pension fund a percentage of the sales of books. This again seems to me impracticable. The hope that the publishers will be willing to contribute to a fund for authors is painfully dim; and to request authors to set aside a share of their receipts in the form of royalties, for the benefit of poor authors, is simply to levy a tax on the men who can write salable books for the benefit of those who cannot.

***

There is still another scheme which I venture diffidently to suggest. Why should not the Society of Authors, instead of trying to raise a pension fund by subscriptions, follow the example of the Friendly Societies, that insure their own members? If every member of the Society of Authors should contribute every year a small fixed sum to a pension fund, it might be quite possible for the society to pension its needy members. The Foresters, for example, adopt this course, and as a result no Forester who is sick or unable to work is without a small income. The scheme certainly seems to me to be far more practicable than that of raising an immense sum by voluntary contributions, especially just at this time, when no one seems to think of giving anything worth mentioning except to the soldiers in the field and their wives and children at home. Of course this universal sympathy with the men who are fighting for England is easy to understand, but it is a pity that other objects of charity must inevitably suffer in consequence.

***

I confess I can hardly see why a man, simply because he writes books, or magazine stories, or newspaper articles, should be pensioned in preference to the men who drive cabs, or build railway embankments, or carry advertisements through the street. Why should the author be considered to be so much superior to other men that he should be rewarded by a pension? If he writes readable books the public buys them, and he has his reward. If he writes books which no one wants, is the act such a noble and philanthropic one that it ought to entitle him to a pension? I should very much like to have a pension of, say, £1,000, and to have it at once, although I am by no means disabled. I hardly think that the public would fancy that I deserved it simply because I have written a good many million words in the course of my life. However, if the Society of Authors can raise a pension fund for any class of men, whether authors or navvies, I shall be glad of it. A man ought not to starve even if he has spent his life in writing weak and useless books.

***

I mentioned last week that I had heard three apparently intelligent Englishmen maintain that Kipling had never written a line of poetry. Certain other men have recently been writing letters to a weekly paper, pointing out that Kipling knows next to nothing of India, and that he is extremely inaccurate in his descriptions of men and things in India. These letter writers are evidently in love with accuracy, but the instances of inaccuracy which they cite from Kipling's Indian stories are far from convincing. My own belief is that if they are right in detecting inaccuracies it is India which is inaccurate, and not Kipling. I find no difficulty in believing that

BEET

Kipling has consulted the unexpurgated edition of "Facondies" should be published in English, and Mr. Vizetelly has accordingly undertaken the new task of translation. The translation, when expurgated, will, I presume, make a book of, say, three pages in length—that is, it is to be printed in large type with a wide margin. After all, though I am an ardent Zolaist, I doubt if the book is worth translating, except as an obstetrical treatise. I found it very decidedly dull—something between a police report of a trial for malpractice and a medical treatise for the benefit of midwives.

***

Nobody publishes a book at present if it can possibly be avoided, but publishers who had books in press when the war broke out have been compelled to issue them. This is doubtless the explanation of the publication of Miss Mary Kingsley's "Story of West Africa." It treats of the wrong part of the continent, for just now we have forgotten that there is any other Africa than South Africa. But the book is a most delightful one. Miss Kingsley is both an accurate observer and a humorist, two qualities which are rarely combined. She gives the fullest and most accurate account of the condition of the West Coast, and what has been done there since it was first colonised, that has ever been written. More than this, she makes the dullest facts interesting by her delightful humor. It is a book that ought to have a great success, and I believe that it will be successful in spite of the war.

***

When speaking of Kipling I forgot to say that Sir Walter Besant has, in the last number of The Contemporary Review, done for Mr. Robert Buchanan in a mild way what Stevenson did for Dr. Hyde in a more severe way. Buchanan, who is as good a fellow personally as he is cantankerous in print, abused Kipling violently last month, insisting that the influence of his writings is in the highest degree demoralizing. Mr. Buchanan has a genius for taking the wrong side of everything, but fortunately when he champions a cause he does it in such an uproarious way that people only laugh at him. Since the person calling herself "Ouida" asserted that Kipling was ignorant of the rudiments of style, and should be stood in the corner and spanked for his impertinence in daring to write, nothing more absurd has been written than is Mr. Buchanan's so-called criticism of Kipling. It evidently moved the mild Besant to wrath, and he has cudgeled Buchanan with energy. No one, however, will ever match Edmund Yates's immortal description of Buchanan. It would be unkind to quote it at this late day, but it will never be forgotten.

***

There is to be a new book by George Meredith in the Spring, but I regret to say that it is to be a volume of verse and not a novel. Of course I know that this will be welcome news to many of his admirers, especially to those who rank Meredith's poetry above his prose. Unfortunately for myself I have never been able to take much interest in Meredith's verses, which is doubtless due to my lack of true appreciation of him. His novels, with one or two exceptions, are an unspeakable delight to me, and I had been in hopes that his new book would be another "Evan Harrington" or another "Diana of the Crossways."

***

Mr. Pett Ridge's "Outside the Radius" is clever and readable, like everything that he writes. As yet Mr. Pett Ridge has not written the best that is in him. Of that I feel sure. But his studies of coster life fill up very agreeably the time until he gives us a book fully worthy of his abilities. He is a coming man, and nothing except a too brilliant success in writing coster books will interfere with his arrival.

***

Mr. Jerome began last week a new serial in To-Day. It is a story of a bicycle tour by the original three men of the universally known boating story. It opens well, and Mr. Jerome's humor is seen in the first chapter to be as bright as ever. To-Day has greatly improved since it changed hands. It was apparently very near its deathbed at that time, but under the judicious management of its present conductor its circulation is steadily increasing, and it now is probably as popular as it was in its palmiest days.

***

I have just learned of the death of my old friend Judge Stallo, who was the United States Minister at Rome during Mr. Cleveland's first term, and who has since resided at Florence, where his death occurred. He had been for some time engaged in writing his autobiography, and it is to be hoped that it was finished before his sudden death, though I rather doubt it. He had been in feeble health for the last three years, and his death from heart disease was so sudden that it is probable that he had not completed his autobiography. As he was one of the most profound thinkers and accomplished scholars that America has produced, and as he had led a life full of interesting experiences in politics, diplomacy, and science, his autobiography, even in an unfinished state, ought to be an important as well as interesting contribution to American literature.

W. L. ALDEN.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

"J. H. P.," New York City: "Please tell me where Macaulay's History was first published, and if it is only a series of naval works."

Mr. Macaulay has also edited "William Macleay's Journal" (a Senator from Pennsylvania, 1856-61). He lives at Old Field Point, Setauket, Long Island, N. Y.

"J. S.," Rockford, Ill.: "In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 30 you referred in this column to St. Nicholas' Hour' (translated by Pokorny, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1898, 40 cents). I asked for it at Scribner's and was told they do not publish it."

The Scribners imported and sold this book in 1898.

"A Subscriber," New York City: "Who was 'Owen Meredith,' son of Bulwer Lytton, and is he still living?"

Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton was born in London, Nov. 8, 1831, and was educated at Harrow and at Bonn. He was Secretary to Lord Dalling at Washington in 1849, and from that time until his death, in 1891, was attached to England's diplomatic service, being British Ambassador at Lisbon in 1874, Viceroy of India from 1876 to 1880, and Ambassador at Paris from 1887 to 1891. He married Edith Villiers Oct. 4, 1864; became Baron Lytton at his father's death, Jan. 18, 1873, and was created Earl of Lytton in April, 1880. He died suddenly in Paris, Nov. 24, 1891, and was buried at Knebworth. Under the pen name of "Owen Meredith" he wrote many books.

F. D. King, New York City: "Will you please publish the address of Dr. Conan Doyle? Is this the Dr. Conan Doyle who wrote 'My Friend the Murderer,' and 'Study in Scarlet'?"

Dr. Arthur Conan Doyle, the author of "Micah Clarke," "A Study in Scarlet," &c., has lately gone to South Africa as a surgeon, attached to the Langman Field Hospital. His former address was Hindland, Surrey.

Mrs. Sherwood, Hotel Majestic, New York City: "Please tell Daniel L. Cady, who wrote about 'Patchwork Verse' to THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 30, that Sancho Panza and not J. G. Saxe said 'Bless the man who first invented sleep.' When Mr. Choate misquotes Shakespeare, Milton, and the Bible, perhaps other men may be forgiven, but no one should mistake his 'Don Quixote.'"

Mr. Cady was doubtless thinking of Saxe's poem, "Early Rising," which begins:

"God bless the man who first invented sleep!"
So Sancho Panza said and so say I.

"Mrs. F. G.," Manchester, N. H.: "Can you inform be where I may find some facts concerning the life of Paul Laurence Dunbar?"

Paul Laurence Dunbar was born in Dayton, Ohio, June 27, 1872, of African descent, and was graduated at Dayton High School in 1891. He worked on newspapers, read his own poems publicly, and is now employed in the Library of Congress, Washington. In 1898 he married in New York Alice Ruth Moore, (who wrote "The Goddess of St. Rocque," Dodd, Mead & Co., 1896, $1.) Publications: "Oak and Ivy," poems; "Majors and Minors," poems; "Lyrics of Lowly Life," poems, Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25; "Folks from Dixie," short stories, Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25; "The Uncalled," a novel, Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25; "Lyrics of the Hearthside," poems, Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25; "Poems of Cabin and Field," with illustrations by the Hampton Students' Camera Club, Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.

Newton Chisnell, 345 Ninth Street, Brooklyn: "For the information of 'P. A. H.,' in your issue of Dec. 30: 'The Heart of Midlothian' was published in 1818, while Capt. Marryat's 'Peter Simple' did not appear until 1834."

H. Baling, 607 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Are Goethe's works translated, and if so, do they fall short of their power and beauty? I would also ask you to let me know through your paper where I could obtain these books."

The following translations of Goethe's works may be easily obtained: "Faust," Part I., translated by Anna Swanwick, David McKay, Philadelphia, 50 cents; also translated by Calvin Thomas, Heath & Co., Boston, two volumes, $3, (this is the whole of "Faust"); "First Part of the Tragedy of 'Faust' in English," by T. E. Webb, Longmans, $2; "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship and Travels," translated by Thomas Carlyle, centenary edition, Scribner's, two volumes, $2.50; "Egmont," Macmillan, 60 cents; another edition, with Schiller's essays on "Egmont," Ginn & Co., $1; "Iphigenie in Taurus" Macmillan, 60 cents; "Hermann and Dorothea," Macmillan, 60 cents; "Poems," Heath & Co., 90 cents. Also "Selections from the Correspondence Between Schiller and Goethe," Ginn & Co., 80 cents; "Gleams from Goethe," Stokes, 75 cents; "Criticism, Reflections, and Maxims," A. Lovell & Co., 40 cents.

F. Gunderman, New York City: "Is there a biography of Bulwer Lytton on the book market? If so, where, and at what price?"

Bulwer's "Life," by T. Cooper, is probably out of print. Harper & Brothers published in 1884 "Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of Lord Lytton by His Son," in two volumes, at $2.75, which should be obtainable. It was also issued in the Franklin Square Library in paper at 40 cents, but the latter, we believe, is not to be had save in second-hand bookstores.

"T. D. A.," New York City: "Will you kindly give through the columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW a list of books bearing on the life of James IV. of Scotland in history and romance?"

THE SATURDAY REVIEW has not space to give to a list containing everything relating to James IV. Read Burton's "History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Last Jacobite Insurrection," and Dr. Mackay's sketch of James IV. in Volume XXIX. of the "Dictionary of National Biography."

Carl Burell, East Pembroke, N. H.: "I feel very grateful to the writer of 'Thomson, the Poets of Despair,' in the Oct. 21 number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. Will you please give me a list of the several volumes of his works, and when and by whom published, and state if there are American editions; also who publishes Mr. Salt's biography of Thomson?"

"The City of Dreadful Night," 1880; "Vane's Story," 1880; "Essays and Phantasies," 1881; "The Story of a Famous Old Jewish Firm," 1883; "A Voice from the Nile," 1884; "Shelley," (privately printed,) 1884; "Selections from Contributions to Cope's Tobacco Plant," 1889; "Poetical Works," edited by Bertram Dobell, two volumes, 1895; "Biographical and Critical Studies," edited by Dobell, 1896. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, publish, at $1.25, Thomson's "City of Dreadful Night, and Other Poems," while H. S. Salt's "Life of Thomson" (1889) can be had from Bertram Dobell 77 Charing Cross Road, London, W. C., for 7s. 6d. Dobell also publishes the "Biographical and Critical Studies" at 6s., and the "Complete Poetical Works," in two volumes, at 12s. 6d.

Walter Guest Kellogg, Ogdensburg, N. Y.: "Will you kindly tell me through the columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW what Studer's 'Birds of North America,' bound in full morocco and

A copy, bound in half russia, brought $7.25 at Haight's auction rooms last May. Another, in the original parts, fetched $5.25 at the same place a little later.

C. B. Westervelt, South Bend, N. J.: "Will you please state the value of THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES from Jan. 2, 1858 to Dec. 31, 1866, bound in eight(en) volumes?"

On June 28, 1859, Haight & Co. sold at auction "the 156 x copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES, from January, 1851, to December, 1854, in 16 volumes." Our correspondent's copy has a value of about $50.

"J. M. B.," New York City: "Can you give me the address of East and West, the new magazine, edited and contributed to by college graduates, for the purpose of encouraging literature among college graduates?"

East and West, a monthly, $2 a year, is published at 36 West Seventy-fifth Street, New York City.

"M. A. R., Brooklyn: "Where can I find Kipling's 'Absent-Minded Beggar?'"

In reply to this and a number of similar communications the editor desires to say that The Outlook for Jan. 6, 1900, (which may be had for 10 cents,) reprinted Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar," his "Recessional," and his "Bobs."

Mrs. W. Frank Smith, Monticello, Mo.: "What is the most scholarly edition of Charlotte Brontë's works?"

"Life and Works of the Sisters Brontë," Haworth edition, with prefaces by Mrs. Humphry Ward, Harper & Brothers, 1899, in seven volumes, each $1.75. Three volumes now ready.

L. G. Froelich, 141 State Street, Brooklyn: "Is Eden Phillpotts, author of 'Children of the Mist,' a descendant of the famous Bishop of Exeter by that name, who was known as Henry of Exeter?"

We do not know. Eden Phillpotts was born at Mount Aboo, India, Nov. 4, 1862, the son of Capt. Henry Phillpotts, and was educated at Plymouth, England.

Wanted and to Exchange.

Samuel J. Benson, 56 Wall Street, New York City: "I would like to purchase a copy of William Robson's 'Life of Richelieu.'"

D. V. Raymond, Room 36, 11 Pine Street, New York City: "I should like to secure copies of the following legal treatises: 'Hopkins on Real Property,' 'Washburn on Real Property,' 'Brown on Easements,' 'Tiffany on Sales,' 'Norton on Bills and Notes,' and 'Mechem on Partnership,' for any or all of which I would be willing to exchange historical, classical, or miscellaneous works of equal value from my library. In particular, I would exchange 'Nations of the World,' 24 vols., published by P. F. Collier in 1898, and several standard historians in half calf, published by the Werner Company."

D. A. Mathews, 55 Cedar Street, New York City: "Wanted, Caroline Creevey's book on 'Wild Flowers,' any good work on English manners, customs, and usages in the eighteenth century, for Poe's 'Poems,' 'History of King Arthur,' by Malory; 'The Bondwoman;' all new; or five volumes 'Cumberland's Illustrated Acting Plays, 1856."

"G. H. S.," Post Office Box 1,915, New York City: "I will exchange a nearly new bicycle for a good set of Charles Dickens's works, Gadshill edition preferred."

A. D. Stone, 65 Worth Street, New York City: "I will pay a good price for the three volumes of text only of Audubon's 'Quadrupeds'—the original edition."

F. L. Ewing, Ripley, Tenn.: "I want to secure the first volume of Hume's 'History of England,' published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, 1853."

J. H. Chadwick, 212 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City: "I have the first seventeen volumes of Harper's Magazine, unbound, but complete and in good condition. Will sell them, or exchange for bound volumes of later date."

Dr. Charles H. Meyer, Librarian Brooklyn College Pharmacy, 329 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, New York: "I would like to hear from individuals who may have the following publications for sale: 'Reports Bureau Ethnology,' 'United States Agricultural Department, prior to 1880; 'American Institute Transactions,' 'State Geographical Surveys,' 'American Journal of Pharmacy,' prior to 1833; 'Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions,' Appleton's Annuals for 1896, 1897, 1898; NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW prior to January 1899; volumes 1 to 8 of National Druggist, Western Druggist, Bulletin Pharmacy, Meyers Brothers' Druggist. I would like to hear from persons who may have use for Chief of Engineers' Reports."

Luke Brown, 704 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn: "New York Directory for 1841 and 1842, an old New York Directory for 1841 and 1842, an old plantation 'Song Book,' and Loudon's 'Entertaining Naturalist.'"

E. A. Cummins, 154 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I will exchange a large quantity of numbers of Littell's Living Age, (unbound,) for second-hand copies of 'Le Mannequin d'Osier' and 'L'Anneau d'Améthyste,' by Anatole France."

J. J. Frank, 332 East Fourth Street, New York City: "If any of the readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW have any of the following books of Dumas, (in English,) for sale, I would like to hear from them: 'Cecilia, or Woman's Love'; 'Martin, the Foundling'; 'The Knight of Manleon'; 'The Fencing Master,' 'George, or the Planter of the Isle of France'; 'The Fratricide,' and 'Doctor Basilius.'"

Joseph J. Arnaud, 409 East Seventy-eighth Street, New York City: "I would like to purchase bound copies of Volumes I., II., and III. of The Philistine, published at the Roycroft Shop."

Carl Burell, East Pembroke, N. H.: "If Arthur Tolkson, Newark, N. J., wishes to sell his 'Poetical Works of Thomas Peddoes,' I should like to hear from him."

J. H. Tibbets, 213 Temple Street, Astoria, L. I., New York: "I desire to secure second-hand copy of 'Life and Letters of Washington Irving,' by Pierce Irving, in fair to good condition. Also the complete works of Washington Irving in large type, good paper, and cloth or better binding. Also Volume IV. of Supplement to Encyclopaedia Britannica, in sheep, J. M. Stoddart edition, 1888."

H. F. Wegener, Tacoma, Washington: "I want to purchase (or will give in exchange standard works in botany or zoology) a copy of Grote's 'History of Greece,' ten or twelve volume edition."

"J. H. W.," Box 12, Madalin, N. Y.: "I will exchange Volume I.-XIV. of Scribner's Magazine, best binding, (never used,) for standard authors or poets."

E. P. Dutton & Co. have just published "Prayers, Public and Private," by the late Archbishop Benson, edited by his son; "The Story Books of Little Giddings," being religious dialogues recited in the great room at Little Giddings Hall, 1631-2, from the original manuscript of Nicholas Farrar, with an introduction by E. C. Sharland, and "Temple Treasury," a Biblical diary compiled with references, in two volumes.

1900

OUR BOOKS IN 1899.

They Numbered 5,321—Fiction in the Lead as Usual.

From The Publishers' Weekly, Jan. 29.

The year 1899 left the impression of being an abnormally busy one with the publishers—an impression created chiefly, perhaps, through the concentration of the business of the year into its last three months.

We recorded in our weekly lists of new publications during 1899 a total of 5,321, more, it is true, than in 1897 and 1898, but less than in 1895 and 1896, when the figures were 5,489 for the first year and 5,702 for the second. As compared with 1898, in which publication was seriously interrupted by our war with Spain, 1899 was an extremely good year, an increase being shown in the books published in almost every class of literature. It was, likewise, a good selling year, an enormous number of books being reported as having been disposed of, especially during the holiday season.

Where quantity is so much to the fore, quality is apt to be in the background. But the year was not without its desirable and readable books, many of which achieved a remarkable popularity and sale.

The most inspiring and hopeful literature of the year belonged to the department of biography and memoirs. In these days of reconstructing past literary estimates, if one would keep pace with the times, it would not be safe to leave unread a single one of the biographies of the year. In history, description, and travel many excellent works were sent out on Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii, the Klondike, on Africa and the Boers, and other subjects of timely interest. Few notable religious works were published, and little in political science or in poetry. The prominent losses by death in the ranks of literature include from among our own writers the historian John Codman Ropes, Elliott Coues, the scientific writer Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, and Horatio Alger, Jr. Among English writers, Dr. Andrew Kennedy Boyd, better known as the "Country Parson"; Grant Allen, Florence Marryat, and also the Rev. William Garden Blaikie. Cherbuliez and Emile Erckmann, the literary partner of Alexander Chatrian, popular French writers, belong also to the missing of the year. Likewise Elsie Polko, the graceful German author.

The table which follows gives in classes the figures approximately of the book production of this country in 1899, with those of 1898 for comparison. All the departments show an increase, excepting theology and religion, political and social science and medical science, in each of which there is a slight decrease. Fiction, it will be seen, still keeps the lead, as it has for many years. Law follows, as in the previous year. But theology and religion, which occupied the third place, fell to the fifth, taking the position of juvenile in the list, which rose to to the third place. The changes in the other classes were not so notable. Education and language, biography and memoirs, and description and travel went up a little, but the other classes kept their old positions:

Classes.	1898. New Books.	1898. New Editions.	1899. New Books.	1899. New Editions.
Fiction	724	181	740	183
Law	417	39	454	35
Juvenile	356	17	434	14
Education and language	364	13	397	22
Theology and religion	406	40	388	27
Literary history and miscellany	313	19	394	42
Poetry	288	15	302	31
Biography, memoirs	172	23	288	22
History	244	38	246	23
Political and social science	243	14	226	12
Fine arts and illustrated books	144	10	194	20
Description, travel	134	33	190	28
Physical and mathematical science	143	31	176	28
Medical science, hygiene	143	45	120	33
Useful arts	106	6	99	24
Mental and moral philosophy	45	6	63	10
Domestic and rural	40	3	55	3
Sports and amusements	32	10	43	5
Humor and satire	18	2	28	1
Total	4,332	554	4,749	572
		4,332		4,749
		4,886		5,321

The second table, which follows, attempts to show the number of books that were manufactured in the United States in 1899—first, those of American origin; second, those of English or Continental origin, and, third, the English works that were imported, bound or in sheets; these three classes comprising the book production of the United States in 1899. This table, like the former one, scarcely claims to be exactly correct, as it is impossible always to trace the history of a work:

Classes.	1899. Books by American authors, incl. new editions, manuf. in U. S.	Books by English authors, incl. new editions, manuf. in U. S.	Books of English authors, imported bound or in sheets, into U. S.
Fiction	457	334	121
Law	482	..	7
Juvenile	358	42	48
Education and language	324	16	79
Theology and religion	304	16	100
Literary history and miscellany	189	33	124
Poetry	229	39	65
Biography, memoirs	161	25	124
History	189	14	65
Political and social science	178	13	47
Fine arts and illustrated books	146	2	66
Description, travel	135	8	75
Physical and mathematical science	112	2	89
Medical science, hygiene	133	6	12
Useful arts	88	..	35
Mental and moral philosophy	57	8	18
Domestic and rural	33	..	25
Sports and amusements	21	1	26
Humor and satire	24	..	5
Total	3,626	571	1,124
			571
			3,626
			5,321

The table shows 3,626 books by American authors, of course made in this country, against 2,908 of 1898;) 571 books by English or other foreign authors made here, against 634 of 1898;) and 1,124 books or sheet; imported, (against 1,144 of 1898.) The reprints were the largest in fiction, amounting to 334 books.

"Too Many Books."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I would like to say a word apropos of the article on "Too Many Books." How very many publications consist of "readers" on certain authors, or several authors, or literature, as introductions to that author, or to these authors, or literatures! Barring sensational literature a large part of reading nowadays consists in reading about authors and their books, instead of reading them at first hand without note or comment, as they should be read to get their true meaning. For it should not be what another's impression is about such or such a work, but what is yours, that is most important for every one of us. Later to supplement that impression, a critic's idea can be read.

My plea is more for original reading, as I call it. Get your diamonds and pearls direct from the mines in literature; do not buy them at second hand. Be a miner at work in the field yourself, and such a reader will reap the most benefit from his reading and study. This is the plea that is needed to the reading public to-day. It can be put under the following rules, granting, of course, that the reading public read for pleasant, noble, instructive, and beneficial purposes, and because they like it, yet under no compulsion: 1. Avoid bad and sensational reading. 2. Read good literature. 3. Study while you read. 4. Work directly in the intellectual mines, otherwise you receive no benefit at all.

The fourth rule most needs to be emphasized. In the intellectual field knowledge, and therefore pleasure, can only be gotten by hard, self-sacrificing, devoted work.

I wish to write this to call attention to a line of thought which I have not seen stated in your admirable paper since its inception. I have taken it ever since it started, and like it more and more as time goes on. I start this January to preserve a file.

ALBERT TUSKA.

University of Virginia, Jan. 20, 1900.

A Tide to be Stemmed Somehow.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

We sometimes read of unkindness to authors, of heartless criticism; but yet how little in point of fact there is of it as measured by the past!

The crown of authorship to-day has a velvet lining, when compared with the thorny laurel of the time of Johnson, Swift, and Pope, and a little later when Tammas Carlyle might choose to pay his respects to aspiring genius.

In this the last year of the nineteenth century we may say critics are few. By this is implied that there are few who write disparagingly of the great mass of literary production that is pouring from the presses of Europe and America.

It might be inferred that the readers for the publishers are possessed of infallible judgment or that public faith in them is implicit; as for the greater part there seems to be a ready welcome by both reviewers and readers.

True, the world knows little of the amount of manuscript that passes from publisher to writer, with the courteous "respectfully declined, not from a lack of merit, &c." The question arises, might not fewer flattering notices and more honest words of outspoken disapproval of many productions prove healthful for our literature?

It may be said in reply that open condemnation of a work doubles its sales; and if a book be pronounced bad its success is assured; this may explain why so few notices of disapproval meet our eyes.

An author's reputation may become so strongly established that publishers are eager to secure anything from his pen. Reviewers have no words but of praise, and yet the work may be worse than without merit. The writer of this article recalls a story—that shall be nameless—by an author who has written some of the finest fiction of this decade—clean, sweet, and uplifting; yet the work referred to is of quite another class. It touches the confines of the realm of suggestion, that should never be brought to the notice of an innocent boy or girl. The surprise was great, and it is to be hoped that it has not proved as potent for evil as it appeared to at least two readers.

There are few with a courage equal to doing battle with the opinions of the multitude who worship at the shrine of Hugo; and while admiring the bravery of Mr. Newberry, it has the appearance of "tilting with windmills." Might not his keenly critical mind be diverted to more effectual work, by writing on current literature, and so help to stem the flood of trash that is consuming time and depraving the tastes of the reading host?

THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is surely doing a good work in giving audience through its columns to readers who think of what they read, and tell us what they think of the literature of to-day and other days. These articles are of great interest and value, and it is to be hoped that the worthy publishers will let the good work go on.

CHARLES TOWNE.

Pittsburg, Penn., Jan. 19, 1900.

The End of an Era.*

Public handshaking and eloquent speeches and the return of "confiscated" property are far less significant signs of perfectly renewed brotherhood than the appearance of such a book as Mr. John S. Wise's "The End of an Era," bearing the imprint of the publishers of Mrs. Stowe and Lowell, for in it one finds the Virginian of the past described and defended by one of the youngest survivors of the race. Mr. Wise hardly needs introduction to any Northern man of his own or of the senior generation, the name of his father, the Governor of Virginia, having been carefully impressed upon their memories by scores of abolitionist writers more or less horrified by his execution of a confessed murderer guilty of treason against the United States. It is strong testimony to Mr. Wise's fairness that his description of Virginian feelings indicates a state of mind much more temperate and much less fearful than was warranted by Northern and Kansas sentiment in regard to John Brown and to the Pottawattamie massacre, as one finds it set forth in Col. Higginson's pages.

The first quarter of the book is concerned with the modes of living and thought peculiar to the time, with some description of the slave as he appeared to masters and mistresses disposed to regard him as a responsibility. The sale of slaves was a thing unknown on the Wise plantation, and the first auction that the author ever beheld took place on the stage in Philadelphia during the performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The second he and a Northern uncle deliberately sought in Richmond and found it a "nightmare." And describing it to the Governor strengthened his belief that the only question as to abolition, and swift abolition, was the question of manner. On the other hand, he describes the autocracy of Jim the butler, whose minion he was, and who retrieved him when, at twelve years of age, he was marching to succor Harper's Ferry, carrying a squirrel rifle twice as tall as himself.

The latter three-quarters is occupied by the story of the war, into which the Wises were dragged from the very beginning. The father began to raise a brigade in West Virginia, and his son Richard, aged seventeen, accompanied him as aide de camp; another son, Henry, an Episcopalian clergyman, was driven out of Philadelphia, and a daughter, Mrs. Garnett, hurried home from Washington with her children. Jennings Wise, made Captain of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, soon joined his father. Later, both went to Roanoke Island, and there Jennings Wise was killed, together with many another, sacrifices to Gen. Huger's incompetency. The youngest brother took what consolation he might from seeing the Merrimac perform the work for which she had been fitted, at his father's suggestion. Why she was not more efficient than she was, young Wise might have told, inasmuch as it was he and his brothers who made a target of the original model, designed by Commodore Barron and given to his father, and sent it to the bottom of their millpond. A little later and the family took refuge among the mountains, carrying a few treasures, but leaving many more to become the prey of the invader, and from the mountains the youngest son was sent down to Lexington to be entered as a cadet at the military institute, going thence to the field.

Last year it was "Red Rock"; this year it is in this book that the North must find the South with its combination of courtliness, homely simplicity, and strong family affection, its bravery, and its unequaled capacity to forgive those to whom it struck its beloved flag.

*THE END OF AN ERA. By John S. Wise. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"The Eye of the Harem" is a humorous story by Arthur Coslett Smith, which will appear in the March Scribner. The same number will also contain a new tale by Edith Wharton called "The Touchstone," and a descriptive illustrated article from the pen of James B. Carrington entitled "New York at Night."

25 Cents.

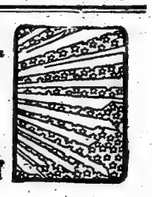

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The second volume of the "Biology," which has been reset like the first, is now offered to the public, who will find that the rapid progress of biology in recent years has been recognized in this revised edition. New chapters and three new appendices, with other additions, have increased Volume I. to 708 pages. A new chapter and section, many new notes, and various other changes are presented in Volume II. The final and definitive edition of the "Principles of Biology" is now placed before the public.

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The scene of this admirable historical romance is laid in the tumultuous England of the sixteenth century, at the time when the plots of the partisans of Mary Stuart against Elizabeth seemed to be approaching a culmination. The hero, Queen Elizabeth's confidential messenger, has a trust to execute which involves a thrilling series of adventures. This stirring romance has been compared to "A Gentleman of France," and it is safe to say that no reader will find in its pages any reason for flagging interest or will relinquish the book until the last page has been reached.

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By Adam Singleton. Home-Reading Book Series. 12mo. Cloth, 65 cents.

This book contains the fable of The Birds, the Beasts, and the Carpenter; one of the voyages of Sindbad the Seaman; the tale of The City of Brass, which sets forth the vanity of earthly pomps and honors; and the tender and touching story of Hasan of Bassorah.

Trusts and the Public.

By George Gunton, author of "Wealth and Progress," "Principles of Social Economics," etc. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

Almost every phase of the trust question is discussed in these pages, and while in the main the principle of trusts as an economic development is defended, the abuses of the trust principle are pointed out and criticised with equal frankness.

D. APPLETON & CO., New York.

The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1900.

FOR BETTER BOOKS.

In the first public meeting of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, held in this city on Tuesday evening, ought to be found an inspiration to better things in literature. The addresses of Charles Dudley Warner and Dr. Henry Van Dyke, given elsewhere in this issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, sound a note of warning in terms not to be mistaken. They may, indeed, be accepted as trumpet calls.

Selected, as the members of the Institute were, by the Social Science Association, no criticism of the Institute as a self-constituted body is possible. Its membership represents what is best among us. A body thus composed, and one animated by the high purposes disclosed in these addresses, may well awaken the enthusiasm and the hopes of all persons who desire to see the interests of the best literature defended and advanced.

That we receive from the publishers too many books—each year large libraries of books that are useless, unprofitable, or even bad—has become a familiar commonplace. How to restrict the output is indeed a problem which only the wisest could solve. Such enormous publishing plants have been established, representing great investments of capital, that we are confronted at the outset with what is perhaps the most serious aspect of all this question. Obviously the only way which may, at the same time, keep this capital employed and promote the interests of literature, lies in the production of new works that are good and the reprinting of older works whose rank and worth have become fixed. Sad it is to reflect how many thousands of readers acquainted with "The Heavenly Twins" are ignorant of "The Waverley Novels"; how many have an intimate acquaintance with "The Man with the Hoe" who never read "The Ode on Intimations of Immortality"; how many are smilingly familiar with "David Harum" who know not Landor's name.

Reform must come, not so much from the publishers as from conditions which may be promoted or created outside of them. Two special agencies for that work already exist. One is the librarian, who, with the splendid advances made, not only in the number of libraries, but in the intelligence and thoroughness with which they are managed, has acquired opportunities in this direction such as never before existed. The other is the organs of literary intelligence and criticism, which, in their numbers, their constituencies, and their resulting power for good, have notably increased in very recent years.

It is a striking fact that these opportunities to librarians and periodicals have been attended, not by a restriction of unworthy literature, but by its increase, thus showing to what extent golden opportunities have been allowed to pass. It may be true that efforts, in some instances, have been wisely consecrated to the highest duties, but the depressing fact remains, as Dr. Van Dyke said, that so many who "should be the leaders of the public have become its courtiers." In other words, librarians and periodicals, instead of becoming guides, have been content to take places as mere followers. Thus they have aided in promoting the circulation of what is merely popular, striking, or perhaps sensational. They have gone with the tide; this swelling flood-tide of books pouring down the channel of time's stream every year to the number of many thousands. They have merely reflected and given new impulses to conditions which an unguided public, left to itself, has created.

That a body of men distinguished honorably in literature and art can bring to bear in our American community a new influence making for righteousness should not be doubted. The Institute of Arts and Letters has arrived none too soon. May it long remain there! And may its labors become as incessant and potent as they should not fail to become enduring and beneficent.

BOOKSELLERS AND BOOK BUYERS.

Sir Walter Besant's article on the "Problems of Bookselling in England," which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, Jan. 21, is an interesting statement of the condition of affairs in the book world in England at the present time. But this condition is so very different in every respect from that governing the book trade in America that Sir Walter's criticisms in general do not apply here.

In the first place, Americans buy books much more generally than do their English cousins. We have no great system of circulating libraries like Mudie's, which is, to say the least, not entirely a drawback; for even the $10 or $15 spent for an annual subscription to such a library would be of much more lasting value if expended for books themselves, which can be read more than once and come to form a component part of a growing collection of one's own. Then, too, our free libraries are much more common and accessible, and thus more completely answer the purpose of providing readers with the book of the hour, which one reads, but does not care to own. But, with the increasing cheapness of books, the spread of general education, and the comparatively greater amount of money in circulation, comes Sir Walter's complaint:

> While it is beyond a doubt that the number of those who read is increasing with astonishing rapidity, it is also beyond a doubt that the part of the book trade which is represented by the booksellers has fallen into a depression which threatens to become every day more serious.

But do these serious conditions exist in America? We think not, and for various reasons. At the present time English books are sold over there on the whole rather more cheaply than are our own here, for the same class of publication. For instance, Kipling's "A Fleet in Being" was sold in cloth for a shilling, where the same book here would have been published for a dollar. And again, "The Famous Scott's Series," a long list of books, well printed and bound, all written for that series, were published at a shilling net, which allows very small margin for profit. Even those English publishers who have branch houses here often take advantage of the fact that we are accustomed to paying larger prices for our books by asking more for their American editions, even when, as is often the case, the whole edition is printed here, and the sheets for the English edition were sent to England, thus doing away with all question of duty and other charges making it necessary to ask more. Then, too, our chief booksellers are usually publishers as well, and so have a double source of revenue. The best shops, moreover, carry not only current books, but have a rare book department, so appealing to a much wider class of readers.

There is one thing to regret, however, in America, and that is the passing of the small shop where undoubted bargains could be "picked up," and the dying out of the old Nassau Street places, where bookseller and bookbuyer met on such pleasant terms, and where book lovers were wont to drop in on their way up town, to look over the latest importations, and talk over the news of the book buyer met on such pleasant terms, and clubs, but they are rapidly growing to be things of the past.

The spread of bibliographical knowledge among the small booksellers is doing away with the pleasure of the book chase. "Book Prices Current," and publications of that sort, are most valuable aids to the book buyer, whenever he wishes to buy at auction or estimate in any way the value either of books now in his possession or in which he is in some fashion interested. But, alas! when he has discovered a shop on a side street, perhaps dingy and dark enough to promise bargains, it is only to find its proprietor has studied such bibliographical aids, not wisely but too well, so that the collector may be asked for the poorest finds much more than the best class of shops would charge him for better copies, with the result that good books are gravitating more and more toward such finer centres, and to such shops the book buyer must resort for the volumes he desires to purchase.

But we wonder if the larger booksellers quite realize how important it is to preserve a bookish atmosphere in their shops, which can only be done by employing men who are book lovers and who have a true knowledge of and enthusiasm for "the small rare volume black with tarnished gold"—and, also, men capable of transferring some of that enthusiasm to the possible buyers. It would seem, judging from the clerks one often sees in such shops, that the mistaken idea prevails that any one who can read titles and tell prices can sell books.

True book lovers—perhaps not too numerous a class—can no more pass a bookshop than can the confirmed drunkard a saloon; but once in, the extent of his purchases is governed more by the personality of the certainly no pleasure so sweet as the one in which it is not quite prudent to indulge. So, granted the book lover once enters the shop and that he falls into the hands of the man who knows about books and is enthusiastic over them, a conversation on bookish subjects, interesting to both, results, which is quite sure to be followed by purchases. That every good bookshop contains at least one such man is probably quite true, but too often he is not in evidence, and the possible purchaser, falling into the hands of an indifferent clerk, who neither knows nor cares for the books he is handling, comes away richer in pocket, to be sure, but without that sense of elation that the small, compact package under his arm gives to the book lover.

The large collector or book buyer always falls into the right hands, but the smaller purchaser is perhaps even more important, because in comparison his name is legion, and the bookseller ought to realize that the small profit from a great number of buyers is in reality of more service to him than is the large purchase which is made so much less frequently.

Sir Walter also thinks that the high price of books prevents their sale, and that if they could be offered at a much cheaper rate the volume of sales would be much greater. But we hardly agree with this statement. It is not so much the price of books which prevents people with small or average incomes from buying them as it is the lack of inclination. For, leaving out of the question collectors, who, rich or poor, will have books, do we find many more book buyers among the richer classes? In some way we usually contrive to acquire the possession of those luxuries we strongly desire. The man of small income does not find it impossible to provide himself with tobacco and wines; nor does the young woman of the same class go without the little unnecessary articles of personal adornment or other little luxuries her richer sister enjoys, even when books are declared to be quite out of her reach; it really being a case of my will but not my poverty forbids.

The average family with Sir Walter's $1,000 a year ought to be able to afford to spend $10 or $15 for books, and no other investment could be made which would return so great an interest on the money spent. For good books added to one's shelves are there for all time, and not merely for the one occasion so many luxuries serve.

It would seem, then, that if the alarmists who are constantly worrying over the depressed condition of the book trade could contrive some way in which the men employed in the business of selling such books could grow more enthusiastic and the general average of bibliophilic knowledge be raised in both buyer and seller, that alone might be an important factor in creating a larger class of book buyers, for in this latter direction, it would seem, lies the success or failure of the bookseller of the future.

If a love of books could be inculcated in a sufficiently large number of people equal to that expressed in the following extract from an essay "In Praise of Books," written by Langford, there would be no necessity for discussing whether reducing the price of books would result in larger sales. In that direction alone—increasing the number of buyers rather than in decreasing the price of books—lies the solution of the problem.

> The love of books is a love that requires neither justification, apology, nor defense. It is a good thing in itself; a possession to be thankful for, to rejoice over, to be proud of, and to sing praises for. With this love in his breast no man is ever poor, ever without friends, or the means of making his life lovely, beautiful, and happy. In prosperity or adversity, in joy or sorrow, in health or sickness, in solitude or crowded towns, books are never out of place, never without the power to comfort, console, and bless. They add wealth to prosperity and make sweeter the sweet uses of adversity, and take the sting from or give a bright relief to sorrow; they are the glorifiers of health and the blessed consolers of sickness; they people solitude with the creations of thought, the children of fancy, and the offspring of imagination, and to the busy haunts of men they lend a purpose and a desire, and tend to keep the heart unspotted in the world. It is better to possess this love than to inherit a kingdom, for it brings wealth which money can never bring and which power is impotent to secure. * * * No possession can surpass or even equal a good library to the lover of books. Here are treasured up for his daily use riches which increase by being consumed and pleasures which never cloy. * * * For him the poets sing, the philosophers discourse, the historians unfold the wonderful march of life. * * * No matter what his rank or position may be, the lover of books is the richest and happiest of the children of men."

THE RUSKIN THAT ENDURES.

"I do not know what poetical is; is it honest in deed and word? Is it a true thing?"

The schools have set aside the art creed of Ruskin, and are passing through the strange ways of the impressionists and of the luminarists to seek new visions, but there is that in the man which cannot be forgotten, and there is much in his work that will outlive change. He had what might be called the magic touch, a power of making what he handled real and human and vital, a poetic gift which shed light along the paths where he went seeking for truth. He is ranked among the great English writers, not merely for his clear, flowon his share of the beauties and truths which abound in the world, and to love them and make them lovely to us, even if the system of thought in which they are imbedded does not endure.

Unless you are making a study of aesthetic theory, or are using "The Stones of Venice" as a sort of luminous and illuminating guidebook, you do not want to read Ruskin systematically. Rather take up a volume and browse where you may happen to. He is at his best with nature, for he studied her closely, and though his motto, "Paint What Is," has given place among the rising generation to its outcome, "Paint What You See," his instinct for the beautiful is recorded in unchanging words of prose poetry to be found scattered through the long volumes of pure, fine English, delicate imaginings running easily into allegory, inspired by the Alpine pines, by the lichens clinging to old rocks, even by the plentiful everyday grass. "Gather a single blade * * * ," he says, "and examine for a minute, quietly, its narrow sword-shaped strip of fluted green. Nothing, as it seems, there of notable goodness or beauty. A very little strength, and a very little tallness; and a few delicate, long lines meeting in a point—not a perfect point, neither, but blunt and unfinished, by no means a creditable or apparently much cared for example of nature's workmanship; made, as it seems, only to be trodden on to-day, and to-morrow to be cast into the oven; and a little pale and hollow stalk, feeble and flaccid, leading down to the dull brown fibres of roots. And yet, think of it well, and judge whether of all the gorgeous flowers that beam in Summer air, and of all strong and goodly trees, pleasant to the eyes and good for food—stately palm and pine, strong ash and oak, scented citron, burdened vine—there be any by man so deeply loved, by God so highly graced, as that narrow point of feeble green."

Ruskin the poet is not all; there is Ruskin the fighter, Ruskin the insistent thinker, and, in spite of his self-assertion, Ruskin the learner at other men's feet. Perhaps some day there will be a reaction in his favor, and his theories will be given their due honor as the beginning of later work. We have half ceased to grope after some of the mysteries he sought without finding out. Beauty and truth and goodness he confuses in his certainty that they come from a common source, while the later critic too often in his eagerness to show wherein they stand distinct forgets that they bear any relation to each other whatsoever. The world cannot afford to feel that it has digested and improved upon all that Ruskin has to offer of importance to aesthetics, and at any rate even as casual readers we must remember that what lifts him up to the height of poetry is not only an instinct for beauty, but also the very element which makes him guilty of so much theory, his strong, never-failing, poetical seeking after truth.

Herbert Putnam's Work in Washington.

That the relations between Mr. Herbert Putnam, the new Librarian of the Library of Congress, and Congress are thoroughly cordial there is no doubt. Congressmen certainly realize that the National collection of books in his keeping can only be rendered most useful to them if his wishes in regard to administration be allowed to go unhampered. A significant sign was noted the other day when Mr. Putnam went before the Appropriation Committee with some items which, though small, were a fair test. The recommendations were treated by the committee with the utmost courtesy and consideration.

Mr. Putnam apparently seeks to interest Congressmen personally in the work that lies before him, so that, becoming thoroughly appreciative of his ideas, they may be better able to aid him and to encourage his various undertakings, which must soon multiply as the policy of the Librarian is developed. In the light of the present relations between him and Congress, which as time goes on will doubtless become still more cordial and intimate, no one who has at heart the convenience of the library would seek to impose upon Mr. Putnam a Board of Trustees which would intervene between Congress and the library and by so doing diminish the interest of Congress, upon which the Librarian must count for the larger undertakings of the future.

A Friend Who Has Come Inside.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Permit a rank outsider to express the admiration he feels for the excellent conductorship of your delightful SATURDAY REVIEW.

Having suffered a sad affliction in the early part of last year, I spent a three months' holiday in New York, and on my return was asked by a dear old friend there what newspaper he could remit. Happily I had discovered THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, and selected it in preference to the bulky Sunday papers which my good friend has mailed me regularly for many years, and I cannot tell you how pleased my choice has made me.

I lead a rather solitary life; my friends are considerably scattered; so letters and printed matter play prominent parts with me.

As you are probably aware, our newspapers are not—well, suppose I say what they are—unsatisfactory, uninteresting, (to my mind,) and certainly no low-priced journal approaches our New York friend with the elongated title in general "get-up."

I could make a long story of this letter, having many observations I could wish to convey regarding the several features of your paper, but I fear to bore you. So will only thank you most sincerely for the great pleasure and instruction I reap from your excellent journal. ALFRED P. COWELL.

38 Princess Road, Kilburn, N. W., London, England, Jan. 16, 1900.

1900

WHITTIER.

His Home in Amesbury—Efforts to Preserve It and Make It a Place of Pilgrimage.

One evidence that this country has passed its first youth and acquired memories is seen in the great number of historical and memorial societies that have been formed in the last ten years. Women to whom the inventions of the century have tended to give leisure have contributed largely to this, and the record of their self-denying labors connected with this work makes an interesting and impressive total.

Among these memorial societies is the Whittier Home Association of Amesbury, Mass., which holds its second annual meeting on Feb. 6. Made up of Amesbury women, some of whom were for many years personal friends of the poet, while to all he was a familiar figure, since for over fifty years he trod the streets of their town, its objects are to restore the home as nearly as possible to its appearance when Mr. Whittier was living, and to open it to the public as the place where his personality is most strongly to be seen. Some account of the house and of Mr. Whittier's life in it, as well as of the association and its methods, will be of interest to readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

In 1836 Mr. Whittier, with his mother, his sister Elizabeth, (whom he calls in "Snow Bound" "our youngest and our dearest,") and the aunt, ("the sweetest woman ever fate perverse denied a household mate,") who together comprised the home family, left the old homestead, in East Haverhill, just beyond the borders of Amesbury, where he had passed his youth, and came to the quiet village, which he had known all his life. For on Sundays, in Summer and Winter, as a boy, he had driven with his father and mother to the plain building on Friend Street, the house of worship of the Friends of the neighborhood. And when a change of home became imperative, and with the father dead, the homestead had to be sold, the thoughts of all turned to the meeting house and its neighborhood.

Hardly a stone's throw away stood a little one-story cottage with a few apple trees in the sunny, spacious garden in its rear. This they purchased, and made their home until, one after another, they were borne from it to the Friends' section of the old burial ground upon the near hillside. The last to go was the son, who, full of years and honors, on the afternoon of Sept. 7, 1892, after the impressive funeral service in the garden, was carried to his last resting place beside the mother and sister whom he had devotedly loved. In that long time, from 1836 to 1892, when he called the Amesbury house his home, from being a comparatively unknown man, he rose to be a powerful influence in National politics, and to be recognized as a representative American poet.

The house changed with his fortunes, until the low cottage became a rambling house with many unexpected turns, sunny and comfortable, full of simple but generous hospitality. It stands to-day not far from the centre of the town, surrounded by the tall elms, many of which the poet planted. As one enters the house, the first impression received is that of several low, small rooms opening one into another. At the right of the entrance is the parlor; at the left are two rooms, which for many years the poet and his mother used as bedrooms, and in one of which, in 1858, Mrs. Whittier died. Back of these, reached by a small hall and semi-detached from the rest of the house, is the poet's study, the "garden room," as he called it, looking out on the large, old-fashioned garden, with many fruit trees and plots for flowers and vegetables. The outlook is toward the southeast. The room is sunny and retired, an ideal one for quiet thought and work.

The house is full of articles of interest. In the parlor one notices first the large oil painting of the poet's mother over the mantel, where it has hung for over forty years. In speaking once to a friend of the houses where he was a welcome guest, and in which, during the latter years of his life, he spent longer or shorter intervals of time, it was to this picture the poet referred when he said emphatically: "My home is where my mother's picture hangs." In the parlor also is the beautiful crayon of Elizabeth, sent to Mr. Whittier after Elizabeth's death, by their dear friend, Lucy Larcom, and a picture of Elsie Venner, sent by Dr. Holmes. On the mantel are roses and old-fashioned letter cases, with the seal of the English Anti-Slavery Society upon letters sent from England in the forties. On one side of the room is the old-fashioned ink-stained desk used by Mr. Whittier from 1836 to 1867, on which all the work of those years was done—the war poems, most of the anti-slavery poems, "The Barefoot Boy," "Songs of Labor," "Barbara Frietchie," "Snow Bound," and many others. This is filled with books that were given to the poet by Garrison, Channing, Robert Dale Owen, Lydia Maria Child, Grace Greenwood, Lucy Larcom, Gail Hamilton, Bayard Taylor, and others, all with their autographs. Here, too, are letters from Charles Sumner, from Mrs. Child, and from Garrison. Barbara Frietchie's cane, carried and valued greatly by Mr. Whittier, is kept in this desk. The garden room is, however, the place of greatest interest. Here the carpet, the furniture, the newer desk which replaced the old one in the parlor, and on which "The Eternal Goodness" was written, the pictures and books remain as the poet left them. On the desk stands the sprig of heather on which the poem on Burns was written. No other place brings the poet's personality so near to one as this quiet, simply furnished room. It is full of the memories of people who have been guests in the house—almost all the men and women of note for a half century.

When Mr. Whittier died he left the house to his niece, Mrs. S. T. Pickard of Boston, of whom the association has leased it for a number of years. Mrs. Pickard is one of the Vice Presidents of the association, and has materially assisted in restoring the house by replacing many articles of value. The association consists of active and associate members. The associate members pay a life fee of $5, and consist of men and women from all parts of the country, who are interested in the work. Among them are Mrs. McKinley, Senator Hoar, President Eliot, Col. T. W. Higginson, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Livermore, and Mr. E. C. Stedman. The money thus obtained is kept as the beginning of a fund to insure the permanency of this memorial, while the fees of the active members who are Amesbury women, with the slight admission fee, pay the running expenses. The officers of the association are: Mrs. Emily B. Smith, President; Mrs. Lewis Brown, Miss Mary E. Carter, (these two are ladies over eighty years old, personal friends, who were very near to Mr. Whittier for many years,) Mrs. Andrew Fielden, and Mrs. S. T. Pickard, Vice Presidents; Miss Emma Woolfenden, Treasurer, and Mrs. Edward H. Rowell, Secretary.

Uncut Edges Once More.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I was much pleased with the article by George H. Knowlton on "Uncut Edges." Will you not give a small space in your valuable journal for a sort of symposium on this subject. Invite brief articles, and you will find nine-tenths of the trade and a larger proportion of readers in favor of doing away with this clumsy imitation of the "English," for that is undoubtedly the reason why so many of our American publishers have sent out this style of binding.

A dealer of over thirty-five years' experience, I have met this objection in selling books, that it is a nuisance to the reader to try to enjoy a siesta with some popular author, and be under the necessity of having to stop every five minutes to cut edges. It is bad enough with Harper's and The Century and some others of the magazines, but with a majority of the popular cloth-bound books, it is well to call a halt. Ye American publishers who do this kind of work, will you not try the old style?

H. E. SUTHERLAND.

Hazleton, Penn., Jan. 20, 1900.

Uncut Copies for Those Only Who Want Them.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the SATURDAY REVIEW of this date I read with much satisfaction what Mr. Knowlton wrote about "uncut edges." I, too, wish they were completely abolished, or if they must exist to gratify what seems to me a perverted taste, let the greater part of an edition be neatly trimmed and the few copies with uncut edges be saved for those who specially order that style. Just think of sending books with such unkempt and ragged edges from a public library out into a family where some of the members are ill with contagious disease, or even to some other families where neatness is not thought to be one of the essentials of good living. If the books must be left in such an unfinished state, it is a pity we were ever taught anything about bacteria. And then how unsightly the books are to the eye, and how inconvenient to turn over the leaves and use them. I have for several years bought supplies of books for a public library, and when a new and uniform edition of an author's works is announced "with uncut edges and sold only in sets," I hesitate about buying and perhaps do not buy, preferring rather to wear out the old books a little closer.

H. F. LANE.

Templeton, Mass., Jan. 20, 1900.

Cardinal Newman's Gentleman.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I can heartily call the attention of your correspondent, "L. E.," to Cardinal Newman's definition of the true gentleman, which can be found in his "Idea of a University," edition of 1891, pp. 200, 210. Thus:

"Hence it is that it is almost a definition of a gentleman to say he is one who never inflicts pain. This description is both refined and, as far as it goes, accurate. He is mainly occupied in merely removing the obstacles which hinder the free and unembarrassed action of those about him, and he concurs with their movements rather than takes the initiative himself. * * * The true gentleman in like manner carefully avoids whatever may cause a jar or a jolt in the minds of those with whom he is cast—all clashing of opinion or collision of feeling, all restraint, or suspicion, or gloom, or resentment; his great concern being to make every one at his ease and at home. He has his eyes on all his company; he is tender toward the bashful, gentle toward the distant, and merciful toward the absurd; he can recollect to whom he is speaking; he guards against unseasonable allusions or topics which may irritate; he is seldom prominent in conversation, and never wearisome. He makes light of favors while he does them, and seems to be receiving when he is conferring. He never speaks of himself except when compelled, never defends himself by a mere retort; he has no ears for slander or gossip, is scrupulous in imputing motives to those who interfere with him, and interprets everything for the best. He is never mean or little in his disputes, never takes unfair advantage, never mistakes personalities or sharp sayings for arguments, or insinuates evil which he dare not say out. From a long-sighted prudence he observes the maxim of the ancient sage that we should ever conduct ourselves toward our enemy as if he were one day to be our friend. * * * He knows the weakness of human reason as well as its strength, its promise, and its limits. If he be an unbeliever, he will be too profound and large-minded to ridicule religion or to act against it; he is too wise to be a dogmatist or fanatic in his infidelity."

J. B. S.

Philadelphia, Jan. 20, 1900.

Buffalo's Fine Arts Academy.

At last Buffalo is to be congratulated on a visible progress in culture. Blessings, like misfortunes, rarely come singly, and after years and years of waiting, in a sordid devotion to affairs of commerce and industry that had attracted attention by its single-heartedness, Buffalo takes a sudden and long leap forward in the visible civic fruits of culture. John J. Albright has promised the princely gift of a three-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar building for the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy. This has been followed by gifts from other friends of a collection of casts and of one of engravings, and a committee has enthusiastically set to work to increase the academy's maintenance fund from $28,000 to $100,000, while a site for the new building in Delaware Park has been practically settled upon. And, as if that were not enough for a new year still so young, a bill has been introduced in the Legislature to permit the State Commissioners of the Pan-American Exposition to devote one-third of the appropriation to the erection of the State building, with the understanding that at the exposition's close this shall be made the home of the Buffalo Historical Society. So a noble site for this has been chosen, in the park also, near the lake and on a knoll opposite the little eminence where the Fine Arts Gallery is to stand.

Heretofore in Buffalo the historical collection and the art collection have occupied rooms in the Public Library Building—a central location and well-arranged rooms. But their presence has inevitably crowded the library, which has made in the two or three years since the city took it over a greater growth perhaps than any like institution in the country. Thus their gain by removal is the library's also, and when they get new buildings it gets new floors. The result is, practically, worthy new homes simultaneously for the library, the art gallery, and the Historical Society.

As to a choice of sites in the park, there is possibly something to be said against that—not, however, from the standpoint of the favored institutions. The sites are far away, but the city is rapidly growing arcund them, and they insure for what are likely to be beautiful buildings, beautiful sites, elevated, isolated, and free from the common city peril of dwarfing and crowding. It is even possible that they will enhance for some persons the attractiveness of the park; but we Americans have learned that the pressure in cities to use our public land for public buildings is very great, so that our small park area must be guarded jealously. Still, it is to be said for Buffalo in the present instance that the city has less need for jealous care than have many of our larger municipalities, and that in Europe as well as here there are many reassuring precedents for her decision.

Artist Versus Art Critic.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

At the request of several of the most prominent artists of this city, I write begging you will kindly insert the following in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of your much esteemed and admired paper:

The editor of The Collector and Art Critic has thought fit to vent his personal spite by abusing Mr. Ranger's work now on exhibition at Tooth & Son's Fifth Avenue galleries, and those who know Mr. Ranger's work are highly indignant that Mr. Preyer should use even a part of his paper for which they have subscribed for his own petty spite under the impression that he cannot be called down.

Mr. Ranger is considered, perhaps, the foremost of all American landscape painters; the most qualified by strict traditional methods to form an American school of painters of landscape.

It is by this strict adherence to fundamental traditions that England formed its Norwich school, basing it on the Dutch, and again the Barbizon school, based upon the Norwich. Yet would we wish to insult Constable by declaring him an imitator of Rugsdael, whose work he loved, or Dupre and Diaz, a spurious Constable, or again Turner, a copyist of Claude? Yet the familiar quality of the best landscape art is very apparent in all of these and very evident in Mr. Ranger's.

We talk a great deal about the foundation of an American school of painting, yet how is it obtainable? What was the result of studying Ruysdael on the part of Constable? Both the Norwich and the Barbizon schools of painting. What will be the result of a closer and stricter research into the traditional methods as practiced by the most successful of those that have already made art history in their respective countries? Nothing less than a great school of American landscape painters of scenery unsurpassed in all the world.

ARTHUR DAWSON, Artist.

New York, Jan. 20, 1900.

The foregoing letter of Mr. Dawson's is published as a contribution to the controversy now raging in art circles as to the propriety or advisability of the arrest on a criminal libel charge of an art critic who had harshly criticised an artist's works by the offended artist. Mr. Dawson's letter is creditable to his loyal friendship for Mr. Ranger, and his digest of the evolution of the Norwich from the early Dutch school and of the Barbizon from the Norwich school is well put and correct. It would, however, seem that Mr. Dawson fights shy or has unconsciously missed the real crux of the present questions. The query is, Was it good judgment or good taste, no matter how grievous may have been the critic's offense to the artist, for the latter to have had him arrested on a charge of criminal libel? Would not the artist have gained his end quite as well by bringing a civil suit for damages against the critic and proving damages, if possible? The advertisement—for it has been such for both parties—would perhaps not have been so great, but the artist would not then have been placed in the position of attacking a critic's right to criticise. This is the broad question involved in this controversy.

Johnson's Tavern.

From Blackwood.

Johnson's favorite tavern was the Mitre, which lay, and still lies, between King's Bench Walk, at the east end of the Temple, and Fleet Street. But when Boswell first made his acquaintance they often dined or had supper at the Turk's Head, a tavern in the Strand—not the Turk's Head in Gerard Street, where the club met—and kept "by a good, civil woman, who had not much business." The 25th of June, 1763, was the memorable day on which Boswell first met Johnson at the Mitre. They had both been dining at Clifton's—an eating house in what was then Butcher Row, at the back of St. Clement's Church, and famed for its mutton chops—and they arranged to meet later on at the Mitre. "We had a good supper," says Boswell, "and drank two bottles of port." This was often repeated, and poor Bozzy, bon vivant as he was, found the doctor rather too much for him.

They often sat up till 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning drinking port, and Boswell was obliged to admit that these noctes coenaeque, even in the company of the gods, affected his nerves for some time afterward. On the 6th of July he gave a supper at the Mitre to Johnson, Goldsmith, Tom Davies, Dr. Ogilvie, and some others on which occasion the doctor uttered his memorable witticism about the noblest prospect which a Scotsman ever sees.

THE PUBLISHERS' POINT OF VIEW.

THE first question which meets the announcement of Miss Tarbell's Life of Lincoln is, of course: Why is another life of Lincoln desirable or necessary? The answer we believe adequate:

Miss Tarbell, by years of study, travel, and research, discovered *great quantities of new material,* which has enabled her to prepare the first real personal life of the man.

As we take it, this is an ample reason; any really new light on the life and character of Abraham Lincoln is of the utmost importance to the world. We shall not attempt to further describe the work, except to say that it is issued in two handsome, dignified and well-illustrated volumes, and that the price is $5.00.

* * *

DURING the last month 4,173 copies of "The Gentleman from Indiana," by Booth Tarkington, have been sold, although this is the booksellers' taking-stock season. Here is a letter from a dealer:

"I have been reading 'The Gentleman from Indiana' and got so absorbed in it last night that I lost track of time, and when I pulled myself together it was considerably past midnight. So, having 'tried it on myself,' I can speak confidently when I say that you have one of the best six books published in the past 18 months. If you don't sell 100,000 at least, it will be because you stop pushing it. Out of compliment to the 'Gentleman' (I might say 'Gentlemen') from the West, you may send me over 100 copies and I will *pile 'em up.* Make bill 60 days."

* * *

MR. W. L. ALDEN, in his London letter, asks:

"Has Frank Norris's 'McTeague' been published in America yet? It is a most unpleasant book, but a real book. The author has genuine power."

"McTeague" was published by us six months ago and has gone through four editions. To-day we issue Mr. Norris's new novel, "A Man's Woman," [$1.50,] which begins as the story of an Arctic exploration party, and develops into a novel of dramatic power with no "unpleasant" side. A book, to use a hackneyed phrase, of extraordinary power and able writing. Apropos of Mr. Alden's question as to whether "McTeague" has been published in America, he may be interested to hear that H. B. Claflin & Co. have just purchased an edition of 10,000 in paper covers.

* * *

NO book of poetry printed for years has sold as Mr. Markham's volume, "The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems." There has been a strong need expressed for this poem by itself and an account of how it came to be written: this demand is supplied by a handsome paper-covered book published to-day at 50c. a copy.

* * *

All our publications are sent on approval, to be paid for after examination.

DOUBLEDAY & McCLURE CO.,
34 Union Square East, New York.

MR. MARKHAM.

The Author of "The Man with the Hoe" Gives an Exposition of His Poem.

It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Edwin Markham should wish to set many of his critics right concerning his famous poem, "The Man with the Hoe." No poem published in recent years has inspired so much and, widely differing comment. In a small volume entitled "The Man with the Hoe, by Edwin Markham, with Notes by the Author," the poet replies to his critics, describes the influences which moved him to write the poem, and explains the meaning and significance of his verse. "The Notes" in the volume are introduced by a copy of "The Man with the Hoe," the text of which, in one particular, is different from the original version. The couplet that formerly read:

Is this the Dream He dreamed who shaped the suns
And pillared the blue firmament with light?

Now reads:

Is this the Dream He dreamed who shaped the suns,
And marked their ways upon the unknown deep?

We have made a few extracts from "the Notes" simply to indicate the temper, if not the way, in which Mr. Markham replies to his critics, and to intimate the spirit in which he would have "The Man with the Hoe" read and accepted.

[Copyright, 1900, by Doubleday & McClure Company.]

I am often asked how I came to write "The Man With the Hoe." I am myself in a limited sense one of the "Hoemanry." During all my early manhood I was a workingman under hard and incorrigible conditions. The smack of the soil and the whir of the forge are in my blood. I know every coign and cranny of ranch and range. The breaking of the ground with the plow, the sowing and harrowing of the seed, the watching of the skies for omens of the weather, the heading and thrashing of the wheat, the piling of the haymows—I know all these things. I know, also, the whistle of the sunburned boy going to hunt the cows, the lyrical shout of the meadow lark in the field of grain, and the ripple of the poppies in the wheat. These things are sweet and deep in memory, but I know, also, the prose of the farm. I know the hard, endless work in the hot sun, the chilling rain; I know the fight against the death clutch reaching to take the home when crops have failed or prices fallen. I know the loneliness of the stretching plain, with the whirl of the dust under foot and the whirl of the hawk overhead. I know the dull sense of hopelessness that beats upon the heart in that monotonous drudgery that leads nowhere, that has no light ahead.

But another force besides the tyranny of overwork helped stir my heart with the wrongs of the hoeman. From boyhood till this hour I have wondered over the hoary problem that has been passed down to us from Job. Why should some be ground and broken? Why should so many go down under the wheel of the world to hopeless ruin as far as human eyes can see?

I had also been stirred by the faith of Isaiah, by his great faith in the coming of social justice when men "shall not build houses and another inhabit them; when they shall not plant and another eat."

Then, too, I knew how the world's injustice had forced from Christ's strong heart that cry against the mouths that devour widows' houses, and that other cry against the feet that walk over graves.

Fourteen years ago I came upon a small print of Millet's picture of the Hoeman, and it at once struck my heart and my imagination. It was then that I jotted down the rough "field notes" of my poem. For years I kept the print on my wall and the pain of it in my heart. And then (ten years ago) I chanced upon the original painting itself.

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I soon realized that Millet puts before us no chance peasant, no mere man of the fields. No; this stunned and stolid peasant is the type of industrial oppression in all lands and in all labors. He might be a man with a needle in a New York sweatshop, a man with a pick in a West Virginia coal mine, a man with a hod in a London alley, a man with a spade on the banks of the Zuyder Zee.

The Hoeman is the symbol of betrayed humanity, the Toiler ground down through ages of oppression, through ages of social injustice. He is the man pushed away from the land by those who fail to use the land, till at last he has become a serf, with no mind in his muscle and no heart in his handiwork. He is the man thrust back and shrunken up by the special privileges conferred upon the Idle Few.

In the Hoeman we see the slow, sure, awful degradation of man through endless, hopeless, and joyless labor. Did I say labor? No!—drudgery! This man's battle with the world has been too brutal. He is not going upward in step with the divine music of the world. The motion of his life has been arrested, if not actually reversed. He is a hulk of humanity, degraded below the level of the roving savage, who has a step of dignity, a tongue of eloquence.

The Hoeman is the effigy of man, a being with no outlet to his life, no uplift to his soul—a being with no time to rest, no time to think, no time to pray, no time for the mighty hopes that make us men.

***

There are a few who say that the hideous Hoeman does not exist anywhere in the world. Do they hope to dispel this thing by denial? Happy the day when a shrug of the shoulder can dispel this imbruted man—this Accusation.

***

It is not the mere poverty of the Hoeman

*THE MAN WITH THE HOE. With Notes by the Author. By Edwin Markham. Small 16mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 50 cents.

Hope has its roots in soil growing, because the manure of well-body has not poisoned. The pioneer has no obstacle between self and success except his own inertia. There is nothing degrading in the hardships he endures. No gentleman cannot be manly and nature. He has ready access to the land and to other natural resources. With all of his limitations, there is still a path of escape into the heights.

But there is another kind of poverty—hopeless, encrushing, destructive of sensibility; the poverty of the toiler depicted by Millet, lamented by Ruskin, and grieved over by Carlyle; the poverty of the bent drudger in the sweat shops, the factories, the mines.

Do I need to say that the hoe poem is not a protest against labor? No; it is my soul's word against the degradation of labor, the oppression of man by man.

I believe in labor; as some believe in creeds. I have little respect for an idler, whether at the tramp end or at the millionaire end of the social octave. It is against the public good, against the economy of nature, for any man to be at the same time a consumer and a non-producer.

Farm life can be made beautiful, ideal. Why should not the man who gives bread to nations receive in return the highest gifts of culture and art? Why should not the Prince of the Plow know Shakespeare and Shelley, Schuman and Wagner? There is no need to take any man from his hoe, but there is a deep, imperative, a divine call for his higher recreation, for his spiritual advance. He has made many seeds to grow from one. Let us see to it that he has more than the chaff for his reward.

Nor, again, does the hoe poem refer to the American workman in his best estate. Many of our artisans are men with a broad view and an accurate knowledge of the social problem that confronts us. In this respect they are frequently far ahead of the makers and expounders of the law.

So I will take my stand with the optimists—with those who are willing to trust love—willing to trust love not only in the home, but also in the larger family of the State.

The hoeman is weak of will and blind of vision. He is not Garfield on the towpath nor Lincoln at the railpile. Such men can, perhaps, make their way against the bludgeonings of circumstance. The stars bend to the strong. If ever the lowly are lifted, it will be by the concerted action of the men of power in all walks of life, the men of good-will, the men who carry the Christ purpose in the heart. The inbrothering of men for the common good in times of peace, as they band together for the common welfare in times of war, would, in a generation, cure all our social sorrows. * * *

Co-operation is the logic of Christianity. May we not hope, then, that some day some form of co-operative industry will come into the world?

Mr. Markham will address the Booksellers' League next Monday evening at its fifth annual dinner. His subject will be "Books and the Light They Have Given Me." On the same occasion Mr. W. B. Van Igen, one of the mural painters of the Congressional Library Building, will talk on "Japanese Art"; Mr. Foster Crowell, member of the Society of Civil Engineers and late of the United States Nicaragua Canal Survey, will speak on "Via Nicaragua," and Mr. Ernest Seaton-Thompson, author of "Wild Animals I Have Known," will tell about the "Wild Animals of North America."

"The Man Without the Hoe."

MR. ALDRICH AND MR. STEDMAN AWARD THE THREE PRIZES OF $400, $200, AND $100.

From The New York Sun, Jan. 28.

About six months ago The Sun published this communication from a distinguished resident of this town, who has preferred that his name should be known only to ourselves:

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Last January the much-lauded poem of Edwin Markham, "The Man with the Hoe," was published in a San Francisco newspaper and the author promptly found himself famous. While I would detract in no degree from the beauty, grace and strength of his versification, it seems to me that Mr. Markham has twined some very leafy and flowery vines around a vacuum. Either the "Man with the Hoe" is a type of the great mass of those who use farming implements for a living or else he is an exception. If the latter, then the strength of the sentiment uttered lies in the concealment of its weakness, and if the former, then the poem does wrong to a most respectable and able-bodied multitude of citizens, every one of whom ought to resent Mr. Markham's attempt to throw "the emptiness of ages in his face" and certainly deserves better of the poet than to be called a "monstrous thing" and "brother to the ox."

From time immemorial the tiller of the soil has been invested with his full share of the honor of this world, and where any individual example of the class—or, in fact, of any honest and respectable class—has given reason for Mr. Markham's inquiry: "Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?" it can, I think, be safely said that the man's own breath blew it out. There is no occasion for a farmer to have his soul quenched or to become a "dumb terror." He can hold his head as high as any man's, and he generally does; and what calling is more honorable—at least in this country—to which, by the way, I understand Mr. Markham's observation and study have been confined.

What about the man without the hoe—he who cannot get work, or, having the opportunity to labor, won't do it? There are thousands of young men in this country who have been educated up to the point where the honest and healthful occupation of their fathers in the field has become distasteful to them, and, in many cases, they have grown to be ashamed of it and of their parents. In European countries particularly there are multitudes of young men—the younger sons of titled people, for instance—who have been taught that common labor or work in the trades is beneath them, and they sink their individuality, their manhood, and their future in the ranks of the army and in petty Government positions. They must have money, but they must earn it only in a "genteel" way. These are the men without the hoe—the real brothers to the ox. Who shall tell their story? Who shall best sing the bitter

The writer would like to see a good poem written on these lines, and the subject is a proper one. He therefore offers to give for the best poems written on this general subject (400) as first prize, $200 as second prize, and $100 as third prize; the competition to be decided by a committee of three, one to be the editor of The Sun and the others to be Mr. T. B. Aldrich and Mr. E. C. Stedman, if those gentlemen will be willing to serve on such a committee. All poems to be sent in to the editor of The Sun before Oct. 15 next. Brevity, strength of sentiment and expression, and literary grace and beauty to be the factors of merit.

RESPONSIBILITY.

New York, July 26.

The Sun at once guaranteed the good faith of "Responsibility's" offer, and likewise his ability to redeem his promises. At the request of this gentleman we received, until Oct. 15, manuscripts submitted in competition. About one thousand poems were sent. They came from nearly every State of the Union, and from several foreign countries. The entire batch of poems was then submitted by "Responsibility" to a committee of award consisting of Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich and Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman.

THE AWARD OF THE COMMITTEE.

To "Responsibility"—Dear Sir: The number of manuscripts submitted in competition for the prizes offered by you for the best three poems in answer to Mr. Markham's "The Man with the Hoe" amounted to nearly one thousand, of which only a small percentage has seemed entitled to the careful consideration given to them all. The pieces set aside for repeated readings presented features which made decision difficult. Poems manifestly superior in conception and technique strayed widely from the subject prescribed. That the subject was generally misunderstood or understood confusedly, both by the contestants and by the public at large, was owing to the fact that Mr. Markham's "brother to the ox" finds no counterpart in any class of toilers in this country, where he who manfully handles the hoe or grasps the railway brake may himself one day employ an army of workmen or hold the helm of State.

The poems which dealt the closest with Mr. Markham's conception of Millet's painting were, for the most part, lacking in poetic quality. Among the thousand manuscripts examined we have found no single poem entirely fulfilling both the polemic and the literary requirements in the case. It was, however, our duty to award prizes to the three poems which, in our judgment, came nearest to accomplishing this, and we have therefore selected the following pieces, naming them in the order of their estimated distinction:

"The Man with the Hoe. (A Reply to Edwin Markham.") By John Vance Cheney. First prize.

"The Incapable." By Hamilton Schuyler. Second prize.

"A Song. (In Answer to 'The Man with the Hoe.'") By Kate Masterson. Third prize.

In accepting the task with which you honored us we were mindful of the fact that the spur to great poetry has never been a spur of gold. Furthermore, the contesting poet was handicapped by a theme that had lost its novelty; his poem at best could be only the reverse of Mr. Markham's medal—a suggested, and therefore unoriginal, design. It remains to be said that the average merit of the productions submitted to us, written in many instances, as was evident, by unpracticed pens, went beyond our expectation.

Regretting that our fortune in the matter has not been wholly commensurate to your public spirit, we are, dear Sir, very respectfully yours, T. B. ALDRICH,
Jan. 22, 1900. E. C. STEDMAN.

The Three Prize Poems.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE.
(A Reply to Edwin Markham.)

"Let us a little permit Nature to take her own way; she better understands her own affairs than we."—Montaigne.

Nature reads not our labels, "great" and "small,"
Accepts she one and all,

Who, striving, win and hold the vacant place;
All are of royal race.

Him, there, rough-cast, with rigid arm and limb,
The Mother molded him,

Of his rude realm ruler and demigod,
Lord of the rock and clod.

With Nature is no "better" and no "worse,"
On this bared head no curse.

Humbled it is and bowed; so is he crowned
Whose kingdom is the ground.

Diverse the burdens on the one stern road
Where bears each back its load;

Varied the toil, but neither high nor low,
With pen or sword or hoe,

He that has put out strength, lo, he is strong;
Of him with spade or song

Nature but questions.—"This one, shall he stay?"
She answers "Yea" or "Nay."

"Well, ill, he digs, he sings"; and he bides on,
Or shudders, and is gone.

Strength shall he have, the toiler, strength and grace,
So fitted to his place

As he leaned there, an oak where sea winds blow,
Our brother with the hoe.

No blot, no monster, no unsightly thing,
The soil's long-lineaged king;

His changeless realm, he knows it and commands;
Erect enough he stands,

Tall as his toil. Nor does he bow unblest;
Labor he has, and rest.

Need was, need is, and need will ever be
For him and such as he;

Cast for the gap, with gnarled arm and limb,
The Mother molded him,

Long wrought, and molded him with mother's care,
Before she set him there.

And aye she gives him, mindful of her own,
Peace of the plant, the stone;

Yea, since above his work he may not rise,
She makes the field his skies;

See! she that bore him, and metes out the lot,
He serves her.—Vex him not

To scorn the rock whence he was hewn, the pit
And what was digged from it;

Lest he no more in native virtue stand

Into subtler ways of sentiment and feeling,
And set a thousand traps to snare the heart.
—JOHN VANCE CHENEY, Chicago.

THE INCAPABLE.

The pathos of the world is in his eyes
Within his brain abortive schemings roll,
His nervous hand is impotency's law
With palm held open for the pauper's dole.

The burden of all ineffectual things
Is in his gait, his countenance, his mien;
While round his harassed brow forever clings
The unavailing ghost of what he might have been.

Here, where Sin toil and sloth are the fruit of toil,
He idly stands apart the whole day through;
Here in a land of ceaseless work and moil,
His hand and brain can find him naught to do.

No sweat of manly effort damps his brow;
In workshop, field, or mart he hath no place.
To earn his daily bread he knows not how,
Or, scornful, counts the offered means—disgrace.

Too proud to dig, yet not too proud to eat
The bread of strangers to his face and name;
Homeless, he wanders with uncertain feet,
Or thrift the scorn, of fate the idle game.

What though he wear the hall mark of the schools,
A weakling in the world, he stands confessed;
For lack of will to use the lumbier tools,
He walks the earth a byword and a jest.

The precious promise of his youthful years,
All unfulfilled, upon his manhood waits.
He wakens to his shame with bitter tears
And knows himself to be the thing he hates.

Incapable! His destiny we spell
In logic of inexorable fact:
At naught may his untutored hand excel:
The curse of Reuben blasts his every act.

The plowman whistles blithely as he goes
And turns upon the world no coward face,
In joy he reaps that which in hope he sows,
Nor bows his head to aught but Heaven's grace.

The craftsman, too, rejoices in the thing
To fashion which his cunning hand was taught;
Of want he feels nor fears the bitter sting,
In manhood's strength his destiny is wrought.

But this one—futile, hopeless, crushed to earth,
A prey forever to forebodings grim,
Well may he curse the day that gave him birth,
And summon God and man to pity him.
—HAMILTON SCHUYLER, Orange, N. J.

A SONG.
(In answer to "The Man with the Hoe.")

From giant-forests hewn,
And golden fields of grain;
From the furrowed hills and the belching mills
With their fuel of hand and brain;
From the mountain's mine-dug depth
To star paths made by men,
Bounds one vast song that rolls along
And circles the world again:

Work—Let the anvils clang!
Work—Let us sew the seam!
Let us bind the girth of the mighty earth
With the music of our theme!
Sing as the wheels spin round,
Laugh at the red sparks' flight,
And life will flash from the sledge's clash
Till all the land is light!

Over the deserts' waste
We measure the miles of chain
Till the Steam King roars from both the shores
And rends the hills in twain,
We search in the ocean's bed,
And bridge where the torrent buried,
And we stretch a wire like a line of fire
To signal through the world!

You with your tinsel crowns
And kingdoms of crumbling clay,
You with gold in its yellow mold
Rotting your lives away,
Rest when the task is done,
Sleep when the day goes by,
And the sweat of the hand that plows the land
Are gems that you cannot buy!

Work—Let the anvils clang!
Work—Let us sew the seam!
Let us bind the girth of the mighty earth
With the glory of our theme!
Sing as the wheels spin round,
Laugh at the red sparks' flight,
And life will flash from the sledge's clash
Till all the land is light!

From the wealth of the living age,
From the garden grave of death,
Comes one acclaim like a furnace flame
Fanned to a white-hot breath,
Honor the Man Who Toils
And the sound of the anvil's ring;
From a deathless sky a hand on high
Has reached to make a King!
—KATE MASTERSON.

By Paul du Chaillu.*

This is a good old-fashioned story book of travel for children, such as we used to read and enjoy before "Hans Brinker" and the juvenile literature that followed it had changed the fashion set by Peter Parley. Monsieur du Chaillu will not take it amiss if one says he is old enough to assume gracefully the style and title of "Uncle Paul"; and to address his readers as "my dears" without offending the highly sophisticated dignity of the modern "kid," for "dear children" are no more—worse luck! And Uncle Paul tells them a capital yarn of his travels through the Scandinavian Winter to the shores of the Arctic Sea. Starting at the beginning of Winter from Stockholm, and traveling by post horses, he makes his way through the ever-deepening snow (which once ingulfed the cottage where he is forced to stop, so that the family could only escape next morning by crawling up the chimney) to the head of the Bothnian Gulf, and there outfits for a season with the Lapps. Ponies and post chaises are exchanged for reindeer, sledges, and snowshoes (skees.) One has already become interested in the simple rural life of the Swedish farmers and lumbermen, and now he learns an amazing number of entertaining facts about the home life of Lapland, as he follows the wanderings of Uncle Paul, who, in his Lapp costume, wanders over the snowy wastes with the reindeer-keeping nomads, or makes long journeys and hunting expeditions, ever advancing toward the north. Many an adventure and much love of arctic weather and arctic animals, and many an example of the quaint legends with which the people beguile the "long night" falls by the way, and there are hardy adventures and real perils to give spice to the tale.

It is the fiercest of March weather when the arctic shores are reached. A fishing vessel is there, however, and Uncle Paul embarks in it and has numberless experiences among the hardy sea fishermen of that wild northern coast, where people win their livelihood from the bottom of the stormiest of oceans. This recalls the days and feats of the old vikings, whose courage still survives in their fearless descendants, and finally, Uncle Paul gets safely home again. Really, it is a capital little book for boys and girls, or anybody, and Mr. Burns has contributed a great many excellently drawn and very telling illustrations.

*THE LAND OF THE LONG NIGHT. By Paul du Chaillu. Illustrated by M. J. Burns. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899. $2.

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STEVENSON.

His Personality in His Letters.

Stevenson's many friends—and what a group of well-known names in modern letters they comprise!—have written affectionately and appreciatively of him, but nothing that has been said by them has expressed the idea of his personality and its charm as much as the recently published volumes of his letters. They give an individualizing view of the man and a light on his character that mere biography would never do.

A volume of letters has a charm more securely personal and yet more intangible in its allusive subjectivity than an author's style in any other line of literary work. The tone is an individual one, and though of necessity largely egotistical, it reaches the mind with a sure interest, the self-revealing, legato movement giving a pleasure subdued and exquisite, like the finer essence of a perfume, the llet-motif of a song. This finer essence is not always developed relatively with the greater degree of intellect, for there have been some whose literary undertakings were bounded by the letters which were their only expression of themselves in literature. To these belonged Mme. de Sévigne, Mrs. Carlyle, and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Their letters were all they gave to the world, but through them they impressed the idea of their personality upon literature. As for the purely literary man, his letters are largely a revelation of himself, of the underself, the palpable ego mellow in its presence, rather than aggressive.

In Stevenson's letters it is Stevenson himself who looks eager eyed from the pages. His letters are as various in mood as the atmospheric changes of his beloved Scotland—now swathed in white mists with the grim solitudes of fate touched on, now pierced with a ray of warming sun, or shifting to show the smiling green of happy valleys and far off fields. Sad or happy, the gift of exquisite expression that was his interprets the thought to reach the reader's heart. In one of his early letters written from Dumfries to a lady in London who was a dear friend of his he says:

I have tried to write some verse, but I find I have nothing to say that has not been already perfectly said and perfectly sung in Adelaide. I have so perfect an idea of that song. The great Alps, a wonder in the starlight; the river strong from the hills and turbulent, and loudly audible at night; the country a scented Frülingsgarten of orchards and deep woods where the nightingales harbor—a sort of German flavor over all—and the lone drunken man, wandering on by sleeping village and silent town, pours out of his full heart, "Einst O wunder, einst," &c. I wonder if I am wrong about this being the most beautiful and perfect thing in the world, the only marriage of really accordant words and music, both drunk with the same poignant unutterable sentiment.

The artist's gift of words belonged to him in those early days, the first flowering of a style of luquent sweetness and purity. He writes from Mentone:

I tried for long to hit upon some language that might catch ever so faintly the indefinable shifting color of olive leaves, and, above all the changes and little silverings that pass over them like blushes over a face, when the wind tosses great branches to and fro. But the muse was not favorable. A few birds scattered here and there at wide intervals on either side of the valley sang the little broken songs of late autumn, and there was a great stir of insect life in the grass at my feet. The path up to this coign of vantage, where I think I shall make it a habit to ensconce myself awhile of a morning, is for a little while common to the peasant and a little clear brooklet. It is pleasant in the tempered gray daylight of the olive shadows to see the people picking their way among the stones and the water and the bramble.

His judgment of his own work was clever and just, rarely enthusiastic, but sure of the quality. Of Prince Otto he wrote to Henley from San Francisco: "O Lord, it is going to be courtly—not an ugly person or an ugly scene in it." And later: "I think Otto very well constructed; all the sentiments change round, and the points of view are continually, and I think (if you please) happily contrasted. None of it is exactly funny, but some of it is smiling."

Criticism adverse and severe he took kindly, with the determinate effort to "do over" the work criticised. The indefatigable, strenuous striving for perfection never ceased to be his. From his little chalet La Solitude, at Hyères, he wrote: "Prince Otto is at the present a sore burthen, but a hopeful. If I had him all drafted, I could whistle and sing. But no—then I'll have to rewrite him:" In the same letter he says: "I am going to make my fortune. It has not yet begun, but soon as I can I begin upon the fortune. I shall begin it with half a penny, and it shall end with horses and yachts and all the fun of the fair. This is the first real gray hair in my character." Of how dear his art was to him, he says:

I sleep upon my art for a pillow. I awaken in my art. I am unready for death because I hate to leave it. I love my wife. I do not know how much, nor care, nor shall unless I lost her; but while I can conceive being widowed I refuse the offering of life without my art. It is me. I am the body of it merely.

He was a man who went out to find the El Dorado of romantic comedy and means to come in sight of it." So he told Henley when thinking of collaboration, "in the pursuit of nightingales," with that tragic genius. He had the faculty of becoming very fond of his environments—of his temporary homes. His health made nomadic movement necessary and the shift of the scenery was continuous. Of La Solitude, his home at Hyères, he wrote:

My house is the loveliest spot in the universe; the moonlight nights are incredible. Love, poetry, and the Arabian Nights inhabit just my corner of the world, nest there like mavises.

The glimpses which are of his own revealing are delightful without being intimate. The unity of affection and intellectual affinity that existed between himself and his stepson, Lloyd Osbourne, who was his camarade with his stepfather and who later collaborated with him; the little Skye terrier "Boyne," given him by his companion on the "Inland Voyage," for six years an adored inmate of the Stevenson household. "Poor, selfish, silly little tangle," Stevenson writes when the small Woggins was sick at Davos, "and my wife is wretched" on account of the little dog.

He wrote always so appreciatively of the beauty he found in life. The inflections, the imperceptible nuances of the little things and the finding of new meanings, and the translation of them to others, was a quest of charm to him always. Out of constant weakness, and almost constant bodily suffering, might have been expected a Heinesque note of defeat and protest against fate. But from Stevenson it never came. He was expectantly joyous, avid of the scarce moments' charm; never saying, "Out of my own great woe I make my little song." "To-day at least is mine," he seems to say. "Share its sweetness with me."

It is such a lovable "Louis" that looks out from the letters. Love for his family, for his friends, the intimate melodic sweetness of the man's nature smile through the pages, surrounding him with the music and white light of romance, the poetic aura of the visionist. Subdued, even playful, melancholy strikes a minor key—the sorrow that the present moment—which always might be the last—would pass. So he crowned the moment with roses, garnered the fragrance, made it imperishably sweet for those who read the documents that are in every sense "human"—the translation of himself to his friends, and now to the world, that has learned to love his work.

Henri de Regnier—His Lecture at Harvard in March.

From an Article by Alphonse Gaulin in The Boston Transcript.

There is reason to rejoice over the fact that Henri de Régnier, the distinguished French poet, will deliver next March, before the Cercle Français of Harvard University, a series of lectures on "Contemporary Poetry in France." Both the lecturer and the lectures will, beyond any doubt, prove unusually interesting. Contemporary French poetry, indeed, deserves to be studied and lectured upon, especially after the comprehensive courses given by MM. Brunetière, Doumic, and Rod, on French Classicism and Romanticism, during the last three years. For the French poets of the last twenty years have brought about a revolution in French prosody and a renaissance of French poetry.

In fact, Henri de Régnier has long been considered as the first and foremost of the French poets of his generation. In 1891 Mallarmé said of him: "He is the one who has helped the cause most and to him I bow with admiration." And even such a stout and uncompromising defender of classicism as Brunetière praised him and published his poems in the Revue de Deux Mondes. Another critic, who cannot by any means be accused of being too friendly to the new school, M. Georges Pellissier, wrote: "If the Symbolists have produced anything that will live, M. Henri de Régnier is entitled to have the credit for it"—an opinion which all the leading critics have shared. Add to this that the French Academy itself, some two months ago, awarded him one of its most coveted prizes in recognition of his poetical talents and achievements. It is safe to infer from all this that Régnier stands at the forefront rank in the French world of letters. He surely does.

His books, however, are not many. Most of his poems have been collected in two volumes, 12mo, of about 300 pages each—"Poèmes, 1887-1892" and "Les Jeux Rustiques et Divins." He has also written three small volumes of short stories, "Contes à soi-même," "Le Trèfle noir," and "Le trèfle blanc," and one novel, "La double maitresse," which was published in L'Echo de Paris a few months ago, and hardly anything else.

From that moment on, Régnier has been an uncontested leader of the New School. The time-honored Alexandrine he has abandoned to a large extent, using it subordinately to the general rhythm of his verse, whenever it suited the sentiment he sought to express. In accordance with Mallarmé's theories, he carefully avoided the "Versailles-park-regularity" of the old-school verse, believing that, since poetry aimed at rendering every shade of our sensations and sentiments in their infinite variety, prosody should be infinitely varied accordingly, and unburdened with any law but the poet's own will. As to rhyme, of course it could be discarded also at the poet's liking. Beauty and harmony are the poet's golden rule. Let him find them as he pleases and at his peril.

Whatever may be said about the unintelligibility of Régnier's poems, the same reproach never applies to his prose writings. The latter relate at times strange, complicated stories, but they are invested with a most simple and exquisite style, which reminds one of Anatole France's best pages.

As to the man himself, he deserves still more admiration than the writer. Henri de Régnier has led to this day the life of the artist wrapped up in his work, and whose devotion to art and to his ideals has never faltered. He is a very young man still—about thirty-five years old. Of slender build, somewhat above the average height, with light brown hair and mustache, gray-blue eyes and a pensive face which is lighted up once in a while with a good-natured, though slightly ironical, smile, he looks, some one has said, "as if he had stepped from one of Whistler's paintings." Of a very charming simplicity of manners, though rather timid, and modest without pose, he is welcome wherever he goes, in the "salons" as in the literary circles. The editors of the Mercure de France, the leading review, published in Paris by the younger writers, who know him well, will tell you that he is perhaps the most fascinating of the contemporary French men of letters.

He, however, goes out little in society, and cherishes solitude. Yet he may be seen frequently at José Maria de Heredia's home, Rue de Balzac, where the brilliant academician has for years extended the most cordial hospitality to the young poets of the new school. And, by the way, it may be stated that Régnier married a few years ago one of Heredia's daughters, herself a poet of great distinction.

That he will be heartily welcomed in the United States there is no manner of doubt. And he deserves it. He comes as the representative of the young poets of France, among whom may be counted Americans like Stuart-Merrill and Vielé-Griffin; no one surely could have been chosen for this mission who would do more honor to those who sent him and bring a better message to those whose pleasant privilege it will be to receive him.

New Books.

Ready next week:

Alexander the Great.

The Merging of East and West in Universal History. By BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, President of the University of California. *No. 26 in the Heroes of the Nations.* Fully illustrated. 12°, $1.50.

President Wheeler has written a picturesque and interesting life of Alexander, not only of historic interest but also of dramatic interest. As a serial in The Century Magazine the work attracted considerable attention on both sides of the Atlantic.

The Priest's Marriage.

By NORA VYNNE, author of "The Blind Artist's Pictures," etc. *No. 42 in the Hudson Library.* 12°, $1.00; paper, 50 cts.

The author has worked out her situations convincingly and interestingly. The book, though in no sense melodramatic, is powerful.

A Book of Whales.

By F. E. BEDDARD. *No. 7 in the Science Series.* Fully illustrated. 8°.

This book, the first to be entirely devoted to the subject of Whales, is so written by the author that it is of popular interest as well as of scientific interest.

Reminiscences of Morris Steinert.

Compiled and Arranged by JANE MARLIN. Illustrated. 12°, $2.00.

Mr. Steinert has been closely identified with the progress of music during the last half century, and his reminiscences will be of value not only to the general reader, who will be pleased with the author's recollections of the famous musicians with whom he has been on terms of close friendship, but also to the student of musical history and the development of musical instruments, in which Mr. Steinert himself has exercised a strong influence.

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THE WEEK IN ART.

It has been a busy art week, with the three nights' sale of the Evans pictures at Chickering Hall, an exhibition of recent drawings by William T. Smedley at Keppel's, the continued exhibition of the good and interesting collection of fifty-seven paintings by modern and foreign artists, owned by Mr. A. B. King of Providence, at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries; the private and press view of the annual Water Color Exhibition yesterday in its novel and temporary quarters at the Astoria Hotel, and a display of recent work by D. W. Tryon at the new Montross Gallery, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

***

Chickering Hall has been crowded for three nights past at the sale of the W. T. Evans collection of American pictures, which was, as might have been expected, successful, and which greatly interested the art world. It was a mistake to announce that the collection was the most important one of American pictures ever offered at public sale, for further study, both of the paintings in the galleries and as the pictures have followed each other on the auction block, has confirmed the writer's opinion, expressed last week in this column, that the collection was not as thoroughly a representative one of American art as that of Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, sold last Winter. This opinion in no way reflects upon Mr. Evans's taste and judgment as a collector. He had his limitations, as had also Mr. Clarke, but, being second in the field as the maker of a first-class collection of American paintings, he was necessarily frequently forced to take second place in the examples of several of the leading American painters. His collection, therefore, was the second best of American pictures, and not the best, offered at auction in this country.

***

It was gratifying to note at this Evans sale the good prices attained for the works of some deserving artists who have heretofore, for some reason or another, failed to obtain their due share of public recognition. It was particularly gratifying, for example, to see the landscapes of Robert C. Minor, whom some art lovers and critics—and with good reason—place in the same rank, or very nearly the same rank, as Wyant and Homer Martin, bring large figures, and to hear the applause, which was spontaneous, and not that induced by a claque, as in one or two other instances when canvases were put up, which prevailed when Minor's canvases were offered.

***

The collection of fifty-seven oils by modern French artists, owned by Mr. Austin H. King of Providence, which have been on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries during the week, can still be seen there today and this evening, and will be sold at auction at Chickering Hall on Monday evening next. The collection, while not a great one, is one of the most interesting of the kind that has been shown by any New York up-town gallery for some years. Every example has been well selected, and while none is remarkable, they are all good, and with two or three exceptions, notably the Delacroix, are thoroughly representative of the able brushes which painted them. The collection is especially rich in figure works. Mr. Samuel P. Avery's introductory note to the catalogue, which states that "almost all the pictures from their quality, subject, and size, could be placed in the most important collections, * * * as they seldom are on the market in this manner and with so many choice examples at one time," is, unlike many of these introductory catalogue notes, entirely truthful and deserved. Individual opinions will differ as to the most attractive canvases, but there can be little dissent, it would seem, from the tribute of praise here given to Voltz's "Cow and Calf," Cooman's charmingly refined modern Madonna, "The Holy Family," with its rich color quality; Krueger's "Frosty Morning," with its delicate and delicious color scheme; Vibert's amusing genre, "The Birthday Bouquet," and his other characteristic "Amusing Book"; Moreau's charming outdoors with figures, "The Affianced," and the excellent examples of Van Marcke, "Cows in a Field" and "In the Lane"—the last particularly good; Dupre's two examples, "Landscape and Cattle," and a characteristic marine; the fair example of Gérome, "Return to the Palace"; the little Boldini, "Street Scene, Paris"; the rarely good example of Berne-Bellcour, "The Good Samaritan"; the large, fine, and strong Michel, "Cottages by the Road," and the large and important example of Domingo, the Spanish Meissonnier, "Spanish Court Yard." There are also a good Rico, a large outdoors with figures by Heilbuth, the painter of outdoor society life in France, "In the Garden"; a characteristic and strong Lefebvre, "Ophelia"; Carl Becker's "Faust and Marguerite"; a single figure, Hagbord's "Fisher Girl with Net"; an interesting, if not great example of Alma-Tadema, "Tibullus in Delos"; an excellent Perrault, a delightful story picture by Grison, "After the Fête," an interior with three figures, charmingly composed, with fine light effect and superior detail work, and the largest and finest Schreyer, "Bedouins on the March," offered for sale in many a day in New York. There are two fair Corots, four Daubignys, one "Sunset on the River," an unusually important canvas, with a strong sky and rich color; four examples of Diaz, one a figure group, and another, (No. 46,) "In the Forest at Fontainebleau," a rarely good canvass; a large and good Troyon, two Richets, a fair Rousseau, and a good example each of de Neuville, Detaille, Zamacois, Zeim, Breton, Casin, Cermanno, Jacquet, and two good Jacquets. The example of Pasini, "Market Place—Constantinople," one of those customary transcriptions of an Eastern courtyard, with its white walls under the bluest of skies, and all flooded with sunshine, which this painter of the Orient loves to produce, has a melancholy interest from the recent death of the artist.

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Mr. Thomas Shields Clarke, the sculptor, chose an unfortunate place and time for the press view this week of his recently completed model of a heroic group, "To Alma Mater," to be erected on the campus of Princeton University. A crowding art week, bitterly cold winds, and Seventy-seventh Street and Riverside Drive were not a propitious combination to induce art writers to visit Mr. Clarke's studio, and so his really fine piece of work has not received the notice that is its due. The sculptor has brought to his group—a seated female figure of Alma Mater, clad in academic robes, to whom a nude, youthful athlete approaches, holding out the spoils of athletic victories—ability and sympathy, for Mr. Clarke is a devoted alumnus of Princeton. The figures are strongly modeled and have great dignity, and the work as a whole is one of much artistic beauty, both in conception and execution. A more extended notice will be given later on.

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The collection of fifty or more drawings by W. T. Smedley, the well-known illustrative artist, now on exhibition at the Keppel Gallery, in East Sixteenth Street, is well worth visiting, not only by the art lover, but by the members of New York's social world, for their subjects, for the most part, have been found in New York public and private ballrooms, on the Avenue, at the Astoria, Delmonico's, and Sherry's, on Riverside Drive, in Madison Square Garden, at Newport, and along the north Massachusetts coast. Most of the drawings are the originals for the introductions which have appeared in the Harper periodicals and in the novels and stories published by that firm. Viewed as a whole, they give emphasis to Mr. Smedley's versatility and individuality, and especially to his knowledge of the refinements of social life in America—a quality not always found in the work of other American illustrators. His men and women are all bien posé, well groomed, and fit in with their surroundings. Mr. Smedley's good draughtsmanship and technical knowledge are also a feature, as always, of his work.

***

The Maryland commission has awarded the contract for the statues of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and John Hanson, to stand in the Hall of Statuary in the Capitol at Washington, to Richard E. Brooks, a native of Massachusetts, whose studio is in Paris. The committee appointed by Gov. Lowndes selected, in their minds, Augustus St. Gaudens and Daniel C. French to model the two figures, for which the Legislature of Maryland had appropriated $24,000. As these two prominent sculptors were too busy to undertake the proposed commissions, they recommended young Mr. Brooks, who has been appointed by the committee, while the Baltimore sculptors are not unjustly remonstrating because they have not even an opportunity to compete for the statues of Maryland men in the gift of a Maryland Legislature.

The pill would have been bitter enough if the distinguished sculptors originally selected had been commissioned, but the choice of a young man from another State was the last straw. Mr. Ephraim Keyser and his nephew, Mr. Ernest A. Keyser, and Mr. Charles J. Pike are the sculptors of Baltimore who are interested and aggrieved. Mr. Ephraim Keyser is a sculptor who stands well in his profession, and the mistake he seems to have made consists in having changed his residence from New York to Baltimore. His design for the statue lately erected at Frederick to Francis Scott Key is said to have been the finest submitted, and yet the Frederick committee selected a sculptor from New York.

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The Maryland artists who were recently dined in this city by the Society of Mural Painters say that they heard the praises of Arthur Grantley sung, who lived in New York and sold his pictures in Baltimore. They claim that Mr. Grantley might have starved if he had remained in Baltimore, and that if Bolton and Frank Jones and Cy Turner had remained in that city they might have been obliged to live on very plain fare indeed.

***

The Society of Mural Painters is resting for the moment on its laurels gained in the Appellate Court House. Mr. Robert Reid and Mr. Elbert E. Garnsey are going to Paris to decorate the United States Building on the grounds of the Exhibition. Mr. Joseph Lauber is at work on five stained-glass windows for All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church at Richmond, Va., which are to be executed by the Tiffany Glass and Decorative Company. The influence of the society is said to have been felt indirectly by the powers in charge of the Buffalo Exposition.

Philadelphia and Botany.*

Philadelphia may be justly proud of her botanists. It was in Philadelphia, many years before the Revolution, that a taste for the study of botany first began. In Mr. John W. Harshberger's "The Botanists of Philadelphia and Their Work," he writes: "The peculiar attractiveness of the region and the richness of the flora have so enticed botanists into the field that systematic botany has been almost exclusively the department of the science practiced by a majority of those mentioned in this work." The search for plants seems to have been the recreation of "busy men, physicians, bankers, and merchants" in the past.

The study of botany in or around Philadelphia our authority divides into four periods. In 1694 the German Pietists established on the Lower Wissahickon a garden for useful or medicinal plants. "It may, therefore, be styled the first garden in America where a botanical arrangement of plants was made." In 1739 a Governor of Pennsylvania, James Logan, published an essay in Latin entitled "Experimenta et Meletemata de Plantarum Generatione." This work, printed at Leyden, was translated into English, and republished in London in 1747.

"This may be said to be the first work of any botanical importance issued by a Philadelphia botanist." Logan was of the pre-Linnæan period, and so his work is simply curious to-day. The most notable period began with John Bartram. Then came the ascendency of the Linnæan ideas.

John Bartram was one of the first persons who may be said to have used the Linnæan system in the study of plants. Dr. Benjamin Franklin introduced Bartram to European botanists, among them Dr. Gronlvius. * * * The overwhelming influence of the great Linnæus gave to botany of the eighteenth century an almost exclusive and descriptive character.

The two remaining periods are those in which the study of botany was further developed. The author shows that Christopher Witt, or De Witt, an Englishman, who came to America in 1704, lived in Germantown, and started a garden there. "It is probably the first botanical garden in America, antedating Bartram's celebrated garden by twenty years."

It is around John Bartram that centres the greatest interest. He may be justly called the founder of botany in the United States. Bartram was born near the village of Darby, Penn., in 1693. In 1725, while plowing casting his eyes on a daisy, his interest was first excited. He procured such books as he could lay his hands on; and then began to botanize all over his farm. In a short time he was acquainted with every plant, shrub, tree, and flower in his neighborhood. Becoming proficient, he traveled, going to Virginia, the Carolinas, to New York, intent on botanical researches. He kept diaries devoted to the enumeration of the new plants he found. In the Junto Club, of which Franklin was a member, there was Joseph Breintnall, who was interested in science. Breintnall induced Bartram to send his botanical notes to a well-known English botanist in London, Peter Collinson. Then began a continued correspondence, which was kept up for many years. It was through Bartram that the "vegetable wealth of North America was communicated to Europe." It was not alone to England that Bartram sent specimens; he forwarded plants and seeds to Linnæus and to botanists all over Europe. Bartram bought a piece of ground near the Schuylkill, some three miles from the city, and here he built a house and laid out a garden containing about five acres of ground. The original Bartram garden, with some outlying ground, now belongs to the City of Philadelphia.

Peter Marshall may be considered as the second of the Philadelphia worthies in the list of early botanists. He was born in Chester County in 1722. He was a stonemason. About the middle of the last century he turned his attention to the acquisition of knowledge, evincing a decided partiality for astronomy and natural history. Marshall erected a greenhouse, and this was the first one ever seen in Chester County. In 1780 he prepared an account of the forest trees and shrubs of this country, which was published in 1785. That same year he was elected an honorary member of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, and in 1786 he became a member of the American Philosophical Society.

The author gives the names of all the principal organizations in Pennsylvania devoted to the study of botany, with lists of officers. In every way the volume is excellent and worthy of the subject it so fully presents.

*THE BOTANISTS OF PHILADELPHIA AND THEIR WORK. By John W. Harshberger, Ph. D. Philadelphia.

Ladies of the English Court.*

Mrs. Richardson's attitude toward these ladies who have lived each of them near a throne, giving and receiving more or less flattery and favor, and most of them the victims of scandals that have gradually crystallized with the passage of time into historic records, is that of an apologist rather than of a critic. In her preface she pleads the restriction of woman's sphere in the earlier and less happy days when, "excluded from the majority of intellectual and beneficent pursuits, her energies were concentrated upon the service of the emotions" in extenuation of the thirst of her heroines for power and social fame. "The cloud of man's lawless authority no longer hangs over us," she says, but our improved condition should teach us charity in our estimates of those who are out of the battle and for whom that battle raged more fiercely than it rages for ourselves. The examples chosen range from "Bess of Hardwick," whose shrewishness of temper, magnificence of taste, and lack of principle defeated her unfortunate Earl in the game of life at which he played with so much zest, to the Marchioness of Hertford, "all gentle and juvenile, curly and gay," who was fascinating beyond the age of sixty.

The story that most affects the reader is that of Sidney's Stella, the pure drama of which is pretty badly cheapened in Mrs. Richardson's rendering. In a work of fiction we certainly should treasure the scenes of psychological adventure connected with the early marriage of Penelope Devereux to Lord Rich, the suddenly ripening passion of Philip Sidney in the presence of her sacrifice, the kindly wisdom of her chiding to a lover who stirred no responsive chord, and her swift capitulation in the case of Mountjoy, deep calling unto deep until both sank in the struggle between human feeling and the moral law. In a work of what we may without disrespect call imaginative history, the poetry of conduct and of circumstance ought to be still more impressive, characters and events having the fine solidity of truth. To spoil the effect by surrounding them with sentences such as the following is to sap of its vitality the most romantic of romances:

What if she felt that the man who had not approached her when ways were clear was leading now for an imaginary being conjured up of his disgust at the union of his whilom girl friend with a coarse-souled mate?

The fruitless love of Astrophel for Stella was a theme beloved of the poets. They at least attached no blame to the fair lady whose charms inspired Sidney's delightful poems and whose grave replies made the sublimity of his rhymes.

With this impetuous style, the author is at her best in such chapters as that on Anne, Countess of Sunderland, where she quotes extensively from sources and fortifies her own opinions with the details on which she bases them.

The lady selected to represent the scandalous Court of Charles II. is Frances, Duchess of Richmond, who very well typifies the fitful fortunes, the mad childish and unchildish pleasures, the frivolous games and playthings of the rollicking troop that rode along the Mall on a dazzling July afternoon in 1663 beneath the appreciative gaze of Samuel Pepys. Her beauty was of the type most pleasing to the monarch, an aristocratic version of Nell Gwynne's charm. She was the model for the figure of Britannia declining on a rocky coast which for a time adorned the common coinage of the realm. A more inappropriate symbol would be impossible to conceive, as her path, in comparison with that of most of her companions, was strewn with roses. Her childish tastes, her irrepressible laughter, her eagerness in following trivial pursuits, the utter lightness of her heart, made her a fair match for the King, and she remained through the ravages of smallpox, despite stubborn efforts to escape his importunity, the real heroine of his career, for whom he seems to have felt a species of respect.

The eighty-three illustrations of the text are most of them portraits, and form an interesting collection. The book is handsomely made, and while it can hardly be cherished, and perhaps is not intended as a very serious contribution to history, it shows a good deal of careful labor in the gathering of material, and contains suggestive facts as well as occasionally convincing deductions.

*FAMOUS LADIES OF THE ENGLISH COURT. By Mrs. Aubrey Richardson. Chicago and New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. Price, $3.50.

Pen Pictures of Mexico.*

"My first bit of advice to the traveler intending to visit Mexico," writes the author of "Mexican Vistas," "is, be vaccinated." There may be some differences as to what is the best time to see our neighbor, whether in Winter or Summer. Mrs. Sherratt writes: "The ideal way for those who love sea travel is to enter Mexico by land and leave it by water." It is the small stream, the Rio Grande, that separates "two races, two civilizations, two cycles." It was at Torreon where the first glimpses of Mexican life were seen. The men were conspicuous for tight clothes and "the thinnest legs. The women wore shawls over their heads, and it was interesting to see that hoopskirts were still in fashion in Mexico."

All the principal cities in Mexico were visited by the author. In Zacatecas the services of an interpreter were sought. The glare of the sun affected the lady's eyes. Blue glasses were asked for. The man went out and brought back a collection of blue and other colored wine glases. Finally the required goggles were found. Hotels in the smaller cities are not of the best, and so the traveler is often put to much discomfort. At Queretaro food and lodging were very bad. The city is associated with the tragedy of Maximilian. Here the "Hill of the Bells," where Maximilian last looked on this world, was visited. Queretaro is where Americans buy opals. The author writes: "The only safeguard for an intended purchaser of the precious stones is to engage as a traveling companion an expert lapidary."

The capital, Mexico, will always be the most interesting of places for the tourist. According to Prescott, the city of old somewhat resembled Venice, the houses standing on piles, resting on the bed of Lake Texcuco. To-day the waters of the lake have receded some three miles, "so that Mexico is compelled to float, if she floats at all upon her smells. Certainly they are strong enough to bear her up." The filth of the houses empties into the gutters. The author gives in good style a description of all the notable things to be seen in the city. The stone calendar of the Aztecs at the museum is mentioned. Upon this sacrificial stone, which is curiously carved, "is cut a channel, down which flowed the blood of the victim to the vase beneath." The most recent research discredits the use of this "channel" for carrying off the blood. It is believed that the groove is modern work, and served for the removal of the stone.

Of the President of Mexico the author writes in the highest terms. President Porfirio Diaz "is as intelligent and progressive as the best American. Under his wise rule Mexico is taking great strides forward, and it is to be hoped that his days may be long in the land. The most popular woman in the country is Señora Diaz, the sweet-faced wife of the President. This simply attired gracious wife of a great ruler is a thorough gentlewoman."

Mrs. Sherratt's account of her travels in Mexico is both an entertaining and instructive book, for "These neighbors of ours, who speak a different language, think different thoughts, and live different lives from our own, are well worthy of our serious consideration, our sympathy, and our friendship."

*MEXICAN VISTAS SEEN FROM HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS OF TRAVEL. By Harriet Wight Sherratt. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

1900

BOOKS RECEIVED

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

A HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH POOR LAW. Vol. III., from 1834 to the Present Time. By Thomas Mackay. 8vo. Pp. xv.-617. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.50.

THE AFRICANDERS. A Century of Dutch-English Feud in South Africa. By Le Roy Hooker. 12mo. Pp. 279. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

NORTH AMERICAN FORESTS AND FORESTRY. Their Relation to the National Life of the American People. By Ernest Bruncken. 8vo. Pp. vi.-265. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

THE PASSING OF THE EMPIRES. 850 B. C. to 330 B. C. By G. Maspero. Edited by G. A. Sayce. Translated by M. L. McClure. With maps, three colored plates, and numerous illustrations. 8vo. Pp. xii.-824. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $7.50.

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM. A Study in Constitutional History. Harvard Historical Studies. By Gaillard Thomas Lapsley. Published under the direction of the Department of History and Government from the income of the Henry Warren Torrey Fund. Vol. VIII. 8vo. Pp. xl.-380. Longmans, Green & Co.

BOOKS ON EGYPT AND CHALDEA. In four volumes. By E. A. Wallis Budge. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xii.-198. New York: Henry Frowde.

THE AGE OF JOHNSON. 1748-1798. By Thomas Seccombe. 12mo. Pp. xxxvii.-366. London: George Bell & Sons. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

BROOK FARM. Its Members, Scholars, and Visitors. By Lindsay Swift. 12mo. Pp. x.-302. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

MADAME DREYFUS. An Appreciation. By Josephine Lazarus. 16mo. Pp. 54. New York: Brentano's.

LETTERS OF DAVID RICARDO TO HUTCHES TROWER AND OTHERS. 1811-1823. Edited by James Bonar and J. H. Hollander. 8vo. Pp. xxiii.-240. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. New York: Henry Frowde.

RELIGION.

REINCARNATION OR IMMORTALITY? By Ursula N. Gesterfeld. 8vo. Pp. 165. New York: The Alliance Publishing Company. $1.

FIFTY YEARS' WORK OF THE HEBREW EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA. 1848-1898. 8vo. Pp. 194. Philadelphia: Published by the society.

THE CHRISTIAN USE OF THE PSALMS. With Essays on the Proper Psalms in the Anglican Prayer Book. By the Rev. T. K. Cheyne. 12mo. Pp. 272. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

MEMORIAL OF ST. MARK'S CHURCH IN THE BOWERY. Containing an account of the services held to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the dedication of the church, &c. Published by the vestry. 8vo. Pp. 194. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

SCIENCE.

OUTLINES OF THE COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY AND MORPHOLOGY OF ANIMALS. By Joseph Le Conte. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-499. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM OF THE CHILD. Its Growth and Health in Education. By Francis Warner. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-283. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

NATURE'S MIRACLES. Familiar Talks on Science. By Elisha Gray. 18mo. Pp. viii.-243. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. Its Modern Prophylaxis, and the Treatment in Special Institutions and at Home. By S. A. Knopf, M. D. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-343. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. $3.

THE PRINCIPLES OF BIOLOGY. By Herbert Spencer. In two volumes. Vol. II. Revised and enlarged edition. 12mo. Pp. xii.-863. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

HOW TO GAIN HEALTH AND LONG LIFE. By P. M. Hanney. 16mo. Pp. xi.-114. Chicago: The Hazel Pure Food Company. $1.50.

DIET AND FOOD. Considered in Relation to Strength and Power of Endurance, Training and Athletics. By Alexander Haig. Second edition. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. x.-102. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. $1.

POETRY.

SPARKS AND FLAMES. Poems by Henry Wilson Sinclair. 12mo. Pp. 87. New York: M. F. Mansfield and A. Wessels.

NEW EDITIONS.

A DEFENSE OF POESIE. By Sir Philip Sidney. Cassell's National Library. 24mo. Pp. 192. New York: Cassell & Co. Paper, 10 cents.

THE WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE. Edited by Israel Gollancz. Vols. V. and VI. With Many Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 413. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 per vol.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF JOHN GOWER. Edited from the Manuscripts, with Introduction, Notes, and Glossaries. By G. C. Macaulay. 8vo. Pp. lxxxvii-564. New York: Henry Frowde. $4.

THE PLAYS OF RICHARD BRINLEY SHERIDAN. 8vo. Pp. viii.-450. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A GONDREVILLE MYSTERY. By H. De Balzac. Translated by Ellen Marriage. The Middle Classes. Translated by Clara Bell. Preface by George Saintsbury. 12mo. Pp. xii.-537. London: J. M Dent & Co.; New York: Crosicap & Sterling.

THE NOVELS AND STORIES OF FRANK R. STOCKTON. Shenandoah Edition. Vols. V. and VI. 12mo. Pp. 288. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE ESSAYS, COLORS OF GOOD AND EVIL. Advancement of Learning. Of Francis Bacon. 8vo. Pp. xl.-422. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

FICTION.

WANDERINGS OF FRENCH ED AND OTHER STORIES. By J. Adelard Rene. 12mo. Pp. 172. New York: Wright & Co.

MARY PAGET. A Romance of Old Bermuda. By Minna Caroline Smith. 12mo. Pp. vi.-326. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

PICTURE STUDY IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. A Manual for Teachers. By L. L. W. Wilson. In Two Parts. 12mo. Pp. xxviii.-295. New York: The Macmillan Company. 90 cents. (Two copies.)

PITMAN'S FRENCH COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE. 12mo. Pp. vii.-232. London: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons. 85 cents.

PITMAN'S COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE IN GERMAN. Handelskorrespondenz. 12mo. Pp. 232. London: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons. 85 cents.

GRADED LITERATURE READERS. Edited by Hardy Pratt Judson and Ida C. Bender. Second Book. 12mo. Pp. 192. New York: Maynard Merrill & Co. 40 cents.

PITMAN'S COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE in Shorthand. By Isaac Pitman. 12mo. Pp. xix.-207. London: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons. 85 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE OF NEW YORK. No. 72. In Assembly, Jan. 30, 1899. Annual Report of the State Engineer and Surveyor. 8vo. Pp. 978. New York and Albany: Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company.

THE TEARS OF THE HELIADES, or Amber as a Gem. By W. Arnold Buffum. Illustrated. First American, reprinted from the Third English Edition. Revised by the Author. 12mo. Pp. xxiii.-110. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

YEAR BOOK OF THE ART SOCIETIES OF New York. 1898-99. 8vo. Pp. 149. New York: Leonard Scott Publication Company. $1.50.

HOW WOMEN MAY EARN A LIVING. By Helen Churchill Candee. 12mo. Pp. ix.-243. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

BIRD NOTES AFIELD. A Series of Essays on the Birds of California. By Charles A. Keeler. 12mo. Pp. vii.-362. San Francisco: D. P. Elder & Morgan Bruenell.

OEUVRES COMPLETES DE MOLIERE. 8vo. Pp. 656. New York: Henry Frowde. $1.25.

AUTHORS' BIRTHDAYS. Third Series. By C. W. Bardeen. 16mo. Pp. 267. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen, publisher. $1.

Training that Would Give Us Better Poetry.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The majority of the discussions in your most interesting paper seem of late to hinge on fiction and prose. I should like to see more dissertations on what may not be so popular, but what is of the highest interest—poetry. A great deal of verse making goes on in these days among the minor poets; but it is a question with those studying their efforts whether much that passes for poetry is really deserving of that high title. Probably one of the most prominent faults of the young poet is the reflection of a subjective state on the objective world. In a prominent periodical I saw recently high praise given to a really fine bit of verse that was nevertheless a striking example of pathetic fallacy. Now in many of our schools and colleges pathetic fallacy in poetry is most rigorously condemned.

I have heard a professor who has an international reputation state that "The Death of the Flowers" and "Thanatopsis" are not poetry at all, since the human emotions of the writers cast such a gloomy reflection on nature that the real scenes and circumstances are distorted and discolored. Many students and teachers of literature affirm that while grief and despair may figure to a large extent in poetry, they must nevertheless yield to a supreme hope or expression of the final dominance of the human will, or the artistic effect is marred. This principle is usually applied in the dramatic school, as a play rarely ends in so pathetic or hopeless a manner as to send the audience home dispirited and melancholy. Tennyson's "In Memoriam" is undoubtedly one of the finest poems in the English language dealing with sorrow, and here we have throughout the work a steady and beautiful transition from a more or less sensuous grief to a sanctified will.

Being in full accord with this view of the matter, I think that mere sorrow or morbidness as such, however beautifully dressed in flowers of speech and musically placed in lines, cannot be called poetry at all. The spirit of the muse must rise and soar, leading to heights of rarer atmosphere and more dazzling prospect. More training along these lines would eliminate much of the puerile element in poetry, and strength in this, as in life, consists in conquering and not in the weak expression of hopelessness and fear.

OREOLA WILLIAMS.

Brooklyn, Jan. 17, 1900.

An Unfortunate Seeker.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The "Seeker After Knowledge" who speaks so slightingly of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 20, seems to have been singularly unfortunate in his quest.

If he had pursued his inquiries he might have found that the "ignorance guilelessly betrayed" lies not at Mr. Major's door, but elsewhere.

Does he really suppose that in the sixteenth or any other century royal families were always on parade? Did they not doff at times their "purple and fine linen," and in their private apartments enjoy their "cakes and ale" like ordinary mortals, and were they not at such times boys and girls with their friends? If not, such writers as Shakespeare, Scott, and Dumas have grievously misled us.

Perhaps the "Mrs. Grundy" of that day might have been shocked at the meetings in Mary's parlor, but fun-loving young people have often disturbed the aforesaid prim old lady without harm to themselves or others.

While reading and writing were not as common in the days of Henry VIII. as at this time, it does not seem impossible that a Princess and her companions might have been able to compose an invitation to dinner and a proper reply to such an epistle.

As to the "well-furnished libraries," does not "Seeker" know that there were such in England, not only seventy-five years after printing was discovered, but many years before. Caskoden does not imply that they were common, but felicitates himself that his favored standing at Court gave him access to one or more, and he seems to have had the good sense to use his privileges.

So much for some of the items in the indictment.

In common with many others, I am glad that "Mr. Major" was able to "crib" from trite historic records (by the way, where else should he have gotten the facts?) the foundation for so charming a tale.

Without inquiring what some other authors might have done, it is enough that "we have 'When Knighthood Was in Flower,' and it sells."

W. P. M.

New York, Jan. 25, 1900.

Longing for Peace.

Oh, for the halcyon days of Peace—
When War's asperities shall cease!
The sword be sheathed and cruel strife
Give place to Love and nobler life.
When vain ambition, selfish greed
Shall learn the altruistic creed—
That life is not enriched unless
It seeks to aid want and distress!
Alas, that scourge of horrid war
Shades now the horizon near and far!
Strange irony, that thus so soon
After concerted aim, the boon
Of international peace should fail,
Filling the air with sorrow's wail!
That leading nations of the world
Have hostile banners each unfurled,

The Book Buyer for February.

Number One of Volume XX. NOW READY.

15 Cents a Copy. THE CONTENTS. $1.50 a Year.

Portrait of Algernon Charles Swinburne . . . . . *Dante Gabriel Rossetti*
From the original drawing, in the possession of Mr. George A. Armour.

Mr. Stockton and All His Works . . . . . *W. D. Howells*
An Appreciation; with a View of Clayton, Mr. Stockton's Home.

Thackeray—A Protest . . . . . *Maude Frank*
An Essay upon Thackeray's Influence on Young Readers.

Great Sea Fights, and Yankee Privateers . . . . *Cyrus Townsend Brady*
A Review of Rawson's "Twenty Famous Naval Battles" and Maclay's "History of American Privateers," with five illustrations.

On Cromwelliana . . . . . *Jeffry Montague*
Suggestions for Cromwell study.

A Group of Rare Lambs . . . . . *Lida Rose McCabe*
A Note upon the late Augustin Daly's collection, with a Portrait of Mr. Daly and eight photographs now first published.

"What Are They That Do Play?" . . . . . *John Malone*
A Review, with five Portraits, of the late Mrs. John Drew's "Autobiography."

Notes of Rare Books, *E. D. North.* **The Literary Querist,** *Rossiter Johnson.* **The Rambler,** *with Ten Portraits.* **The Literary News in England,** *F. M. Bulloch.*

Current Literature—Signed reviews of the Newest Books by Brander Matthews, W. C. Brownell, E. H. Mullin, H. G. Paine, Carolyn Shipman, Mary Tracy Earle, and others.

The leading features for the year include a series of articles on **America's Literary Diplomats,** from Franklin to Hay, which will review the line of distinguished men of letters who have represented America abroad. Several detached articles treat of **The New York Type in Fiction** as illustrated by the work of contemporary writers, **The Modern Type of Woman** as shown in modern literature, **The Disappearance of the Old West** from the pages of American novels, and **Novels of Neighborhoods.**

The Book Buyer for a Year and Mrs. Burnett's "De Willoughby Claim" for $2.00.

An Illustrated Circular containing full announcement of THE BOOK BUYER for 1900 free on application.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers, New York.

That booming cannon's echoing roar,
Should now resound from shore to shore!
Is this famed Progress, and its dower?
Does Liberty's great name empower
To chase as foeman from his field,
Wresting from him his labor's yield?
Or, by the specious plea of Right,
Seize by the arbitrament of Might?
Or, if more plausible the cause
Be, to establish better laws,
And for their semi-savage strife
Teach them the nobler Christian life—
Whate'er the plea, God speed the day
When war shall cease, and Peace have sway!
What are our Nation's greatest needs—
Colossal wealth or valorous deeds?
These have we, and the trump of Fame
Wins glory for each victor's name—
But there's a greater glory still,
High moral culture would fulfill—
Cupidity, fraud, selfish aim
Would not then tarnish her fair name,
But virtue, truth, and purity
Would glorify our liberty!

—FREDERICK SAUNDERS.

Jan. 6, 1900.

Andrea del Sarto.

In his preface to this remarkably rich little volume the author speaks of it as being but a part of a much larger intention, "the purpose of which was to present, in illustrated form and with full particulars, all the known or accredited works of the master in European galleries." This intention has had to be for the time relinquished, but the forty-one illustrations to the present book give some idea of the charm possible to a full del Sarto collection. The examples "have been chosen with care as being chiefly characteristic of his style," and are taken from originals in the Pitti Palace, in the Uffizi, in the Louvre, in Dresden and Berlin, in Madrid, in the Scalzo Cloister, and elsewhere.

The brief estimate of his place among Italian painters is discriminating. The word equilibrium expresses, perhaps, his most characteristic quality. He ran to no extremes, preserving a balance of drawing, color, composition, and tactile values, that gave his work a singularly even and harmonious effect. There is "nothing forced and nothing outré" in it, neither is there a marked originality. His biographer hesitates, however, to consider him much of a borrower from the art of others. "A great deal," he says, "has been written and said about the influence of other artists upon the art of del Sarto; and critics of ability have sought to trace in him the manner of Fra Bartolommeo and Leonardo, of Ghirlandajo and Michael Angelo. But though there may, of course, be truth in pronouncements of this sort, we are inclined to believe that, beyond the subtle influence and stimulating incitement which all great works must necessarily impose upon contemporary workers, del Sarto was free from seeking to follow the manner of any who went before him. We have found reminiscences of Piero di Cosimo in his earlier works, and have seen that Dürer had aroused his liveliest admiration; and we know that the frescoes of Masaccio were the constant study of his youth, and must have determined to a large degree the colorist del Sarto was yet to be; but these were but passing influences, while the only abiding inspirer of his art was and ever remained—Nature herself! Del Sarto worthily represents the golden age of the cinque canto. The Renaissance was over. It had touched a time when technical processes were perfected; but already the aim after ideal beauty was beginning to sink, and an achieved greatness, which the age could no longer support, sank rapidly into that mediocrity which marked the arts generally at the close of the sixteenth century."

The account of del Sarto's personal career also is conservative, with no disposition to exonerate Lucrezia from her responsibilities. The attempts that have been made to "whitewash her memory" the author brushes aside with some contempt as a part of the "present tendency to overturn all accepted opinions." "Though she may not have been as bad as she has been painted," he says, "there is sufficient evidence to show that she was a woman of small aims and of personal egoisms, which left her husband without that higher sympathy which his art demanded. Nor was she one who could put self aside, and while encouraging him to fulfill all honorable obligations, would fill his cup of human happiness full, and at the last watch by him with tender care and helpfulness when death should take him," a most indisputable conclusion, as she ran away from him in fear of the plague from which he died.

His own temperament and character are described with a good deal of leniency, his utmost foible appearing to rise from his intense devotion as a husband. He is shown not as the reflective, philosophical genius of Browning's pathetic poem, but as a very simple and straightforward man of bourgeois origin and life, whose ambition did not extend far beyond attaining technical excellence in his painting, and pampering his wife. Nothing in the tone taken by the author suggests that he shares to any degree the harsh verdict of Dr. Berdoe, who, in his Browning Encyclopaedia, finds the real del Sarto an immoral, dishonest, contemptible being, whose soul no woman ruined, because he had no soul to ruin.

*GREAT MASTERS IN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE. ANDREA DEL SARTO. By H. Guinness. London: George Bell & Sons. 1899. $1.75.

The Woman Beautiful.*

The thoroughness of Ella Adelia Fletcher's "The Woman Beautiful" must not be questioned. Some of the gentler sex might be satisfied with being only pretty, but if loveliness is required "you must do it with a will, not languidly and intermittently. You must be your own severest critic, setting about the task with a firm resolve to correct errors and develop and set off to advantage every natural charm." In the volume there are special chapters devoted to the many means by which a woman can be physically improved. There are not less than 228 cosmetic and therapeutic formulae given for the complexion; 62 for the eyes, eyebrows, and eyelashes; 47 for the teeth; 97 for the hands and manicuring; 149 for perfumes; 46 for flesh-reducing, and 167 for the hair.

The advice given on dress is excellent. Women, or the major part of them, see no difference between the frame and the picture. The first too often overshadows the latter. "What does a woman do? She goes to her tailor or dressmaker, or to the great department shop, and docilely—nay, too often eagerly—accepts the newest thing, in cut or fabric; and taste, sense, judgment, propriety, and suitability are all sacrificed to a woman's inordinate craving for novelty. * * * Instead of making dress a means of enhancing her charms, woman has allowed it to become the vehicle of her undoing."

*THE WOMAN BEAUTIFUL. A Practical Treatise on the Development and Preservation of Woman's Health and Beauty, and the Principles of Taste in Dress. By Ella Adelia Fletcher. New York: W. M. Young & Co.

British parliamentarians are much interested in the forthcoming publication by Mr. Murray of the journal of Lord Ossington, (Evelyn Denison,) written when he was Speaker of the House of Commons, between 1857 and 1882. Some extracts of this journal were privately printed by his niece last Summer.

An important book on Biblical higher criticism has been arranged for by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The work, "The Apostles' Creed," is being written by Archibald Hopkins.

BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS.

Persons whose memories go back to the time of the appearance of the first edition of Gen. Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur," may wonder why the gifted author was moved to alter to a small but significant degree the wording of the dedication inscribed in the book. Copies of the first edition bear the legend, "To the Wife of My Youth." The early readers of "Ben Hur" noted this line with sorrow. Many admirers of the work and of the author wrote letters to Gen. Wallace, letters filled full of condolence and sympathy for the loss of the wife of his youth. Friends and acquaintances wrote, too, gently reproving him for not making them a party to his sorrow. The misapprehension grew to such an embarrassing extent that the author was finally obliged to put a stop to it. He then wrote the dedicatory note that now appears, "To the Wife of My Youth, Who Still Abides with Me."

Prof. Herkomer, in a recent lecture, recalled some of his reminiscences of Tennyson. As the great literary lion, Tennyson hated prying persons. Once he was walking with the artist and came suddenly to a standstill. Tennyson was short-sighted. He was looking intently at something, apparently hidden behind a tree. "What is the matter?" asked the painter. "I am looking for an American," said Tennyson grimly, and "as a matter of fact," adds Prof. Herkomer, "there was an American tourist." As a model, Tennyson was a difficult subject. When the artist presented himself the poet said, "I hate your coming." After a while poet and painter became great friends.

Baron Nordenskiold's collection of old geographical literature may be considered as the largest private one known. It contains several hundred maps, printed before the year 1500, 5,000 or 6,000 between 1500 and 1600, with many rare charts of later date. In the collection are all the Ptolemy works of the sixteenth century, with but a single exception. There are all the eighty-seven rare books described by Harisse in his Bibliotheca Americana Vetusima. In addition to these there are 130 incunabula. On the retirement of the Baron from the chair of the Royal Academy of Science, Stockholm, this collection will probably be disposed of.

There had been some reason to suppose that in consequence of the bad health of Mrs. Spurgeon the lady might not have been able to resume work on the final volume of her husband's life. The public will learn with pleasure that Mrs. Spurgeon's condition has very much improved of late. Mr. Spurgeon planned out the general features of the work, and in the last volume there will be valuable information as to the methods employed by him in the preparation of his sermons, and also as to the books he read.

Dr. James Martineau, whose death took place in his ninety-fifth year, was deemed in England to be one of the foremost leaders of modern thought in ethical and religious subjects. Dr. Martineau's sister, Harriet, is well known to fame. If Harriet Martineau was something of a theorist, her brother was very much more practical. He was educated in youth at the Grammar School at Norwich, and had for companion George Borrow, the author of "The Bible in Spain." Borrow ran away from school, was captured, and dispatched home. On one occasion it was Martineau's business to hoist Borrow, when the master, Dr. Valpy, administered a flogging. Dr. Martineau liked to recall the traits of the author of "Lavengro." Borrow was always inventing strange stories, which he told to the lads. He would illustrate them, too, and on the scraps of paper there were always two figures. One was the devil and the other was the Pope. The early traits of Borrow became more positive when he had arrived at man's estate.

Although Dr. Nansen turned out the popular story of his explorations in the vicinity of the north pole in a surprisingly short time after his return to civilization, the scientific record of his journey has been much delayed. To the purely scientific work the doctor is now putting the finishing touches. It will shortly be published by Longmans, Green & Co. in the form of a series of memoirs.

ITEMS OF THE DAY.

New Books About Paris.

"Harpers' Guide to the Paris Exposition" will shortly come from the publishing house in Franklin Square. This book will not simply confine itself to data which will be useful and valuable to the tourist after he shall have reached the French capital, but it will contain a lot of material concerning all those things about which the traveler should thoroughly inform himself before setting out. Grant Allen's historical guide books to "Paris," "Venice," "Florence," and "Cities of Belgium" have just been published in convenient form by A. Wessels Company. It was Mr. Allen's object rather to supply the tourist who wishes to use his travel as a means of culture with such historical and antiquarian information as will enable him to understand, and therefore to enjoy, the architecture, sculpture, painting, and other arts of the towns he visits. A suggestive auxiliary to the Parisian guide book, as well as an interesting volume for those who are obliged to stay at home, will be found in "Paris as It Is," by Katherine De Forrest, which Doubleday & McClure will issue shortly. "Paris Playtime."

A Valuable Foot-Note to the Revolution.

In "The Crisis of the Revolution," written and published by William Abbatt, the author has with much labor and with infinite care reconstructed the itinerary of Major André in his attempt to escape to the British lines after his negotiations with the traitor Arnold. Apparently Mr. Abbatt has exhausted his subject, and his work must henceforth be regarded as the most complete and authoritative book dealing with "The Crisis of the Revolution." Among the dramatis personæ appear many names which have been vaguely mentioned or ignored altogether by previous historians—Stevenson Thome and his son Jesse, of whom André asked his way to Chappaqua, and David and Sally Hammond, the children of Sergt. Hammond of Pleasantville, and several others. The chief interest among the portraits reproduced is attached to that of André, which is by himself; that of Joshua Hett Smith, Arnold's aid, dupe, sympathizer, or what you will, and that of Lieut. Col. John Jameson of Sheldon's Dragoons, through whose mistake Arnold was allowed to escape. The portraits and views include pictures of the lonely meeting place of the traitor and spy, King's Ferry, and Strong's Tavern. Many of the portraits and views are reproductions of old and hitherto unpublished sketches. As has been said, the author has probably exhausted all existing material on his subject, and he has produced a work which shows an extraordinary amount of research and discrimination and one that must be accepted as the final word on the particular subject of which it treats.

South African War Literature.

It seems that Scribner's Magazine will follow the war in South Africa with the same energy and enterprise that its correspondents and artists followed the late Spanish-American War. Mr. H. J. Whigham's article in the February number is the beginning of a series. In his second article, which will appear in the March Scribner, Mr. Whigham will describe the battles of Belmont, Gras Pan, and Modder River, and will make clear just what Methuen's Division tried to accomplish and how far it was successful. This will be followed by an account of the battle of Magersfontein. Distance, rapidly shifting events, and censorship have made the reporting of this war very difficult, so that the carefully prepared descriptions in Scribner's, it is believed, will form the basis of permanent literature on the subject. As in the Spanish war, the illustrations will form a valuable accompaniment to the text. The pictures for Mr. Whigham's articles are from his own camera, taken sometimes from very unusual, as well as perilous points of vantage. Mr. Whigham, it may be recalled, first won fame as an amateur golfer before he made a record for himself as war correspondent in Cuba, where one of his adventurous enterprises led to his capture and imprisonment by the Spaniards.

English Classics in Handsome Dress.

With the publication of a volume of Bacon's Essays and a volume containing the plays of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the Macmillan Company usher in their Library of English Classics, each volume of which will appear in solid octavo form and with appropriate letter press, binding, and paper. It is the intention of the publishers to present a permanent literary collection of the most distinctive English classics in a dignified yet comparatively inexpensive form. The series will be issued under the general supervision of Mr. A. W. Pollard, who will insert in each book a brief biographical and critical note. Among the works which will shortly follow the publication of the Bacon and Sheridan volumes will be "Travels of Sir John Mandeville," (with Illustrative Narratives from Hakluyt;) "Malory's Morte D'Arthur," (2 vols.;) "Don Quixote," (translated by Shelton. 3 vols.;) "Walton's Lives and Complete Angler," "The Works of Laurence Sterne," (2 vols.;) "Fielding's Tom Jones," (2 vols.;) "White's Natural History of Selborne," "Boswell's Life of Johnson," (3 vols.;) "De Quincy's Confessions of an English Opium Eater; Murder as a Fine Art; The English Mail Coach, and other Essays," "Lockhart's Life of Scott," (5 vols.,) and "Carlyle's French Revolution," (2 vols.).

Additional Ruskin Literature.

Probably the first biography of John Ruskin to appear after the death of the famous art critic will be issued by the Lippincott Press. It is the work of M. H. Spielmann. The volume, besides the biography, will include many personal reminiscences of the subject, and a paper from Ruskin's pen, entitled "The Black Arts," originally written in 1887 as the first of a series of contributions to The Magazine of Art. Mr. Spielmann does not attempt to present an elaborate biography, but would show Ruskin as his friends knew him—Ruskin, the man, the artist, the fearless champion of righteousness in art, in economics, in morals, in life—and his account is illuminated by scraps of correspondence, a particularly interesting case being a series relating to George Cruikshank. Of the later Ruskin literature it may also be well to recall an essay by Frederic Harrison, which occurs in a volume just issued by The Macmillan Company, entitled, "Tennyson, Ruskin, Mill, and Other Literary Estimates."

Harper's Bazar for Feb. 10 will contain two rather distinctive articles. Mrs. Emma

"When Knighthood Was in Flower" is now selling in its two hundredth thousand. There has been added to the last edition of the book a fine portrait of the author, printed on India paper.

Prof. Henry P. Johnston has just published, through James T. White & Co., a book called "The Storming of Stony Point on the Hudson." The work, we are assured, is founded entirely upon new material. Many hitherto unknown documents and letters are therein published for the first time.

Anna Katharine Green's latest detective story, "Agatha Webb," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, having passed through eight editions, is about to appear in a paper-cover issue.

"The Hon. Peter Stirling," by P. L. Ford, which was published in 1894, has just gone into its thirty-eighth edition. Three weeks ago its thirty-seventh edition was announced. The book is said to be selling better than ever.

Major J. B. Pond will recount the most significant events in his long career as purveyor of foreign and American talent in the lecture audiences of this country in a volume to be published by G. W. Dillingham Company, called "The Eccentricities of Genius."

Seumas MacManus, the well-known Irish author, will give a reading from his works next Tuesday evening at 181 Lenox Avenue, in aid of the Merington School Fund to establish a scholarship in Bernard College.

The firm of M. E. Mansfield and A. Wessels has changed its name to A. Wessels Company, Mr. Mansfield having severed his connection with the firm. It is the intention of the present house to enlarge its business, while keeping close to the original lines of producing distinctive literature in handsome dress and at moderate prices.

James Pott & Co. have in press a work which will supply a long felt want of accurate marginal dates for the Bible, derived from the Bible itself, and its revealed system of accurate chronology.

The January number of The Catholic University Bulletin, which was late in appearing, contains among other features, "The Concept of Immortality in the Philosophy of St. Thomas," by Edward A. Pace; "The Priesthood and the Social Movement," by William J. Kerby; "The Poetry of Israel," by Eneas B. Goodwin; "Eugene O'Growney and the Revival of Gaelic," by Richard Henebry, and "The Works of Hippolytus," by Thomas J. Shahan.

"The Heavenly Twins" will shortly be brought out in a popular edition by Street & Smith, this firm having purchased the copyright and plates of the book from the Cassell Publishing Company.

G. P. Putnam's Sons publish to-day "A Book on Whales," by F. E. Beddard; "A Priest's Marriage," by Nora Vynne, and a portfolio of "Canadian Views," by W. D. Wilcox, all of which have been briefly touched on in these columns.

A collection of short stories, principally dealing with Western life and character, from the pen of Frederic Remington, will shortly come from the press of Harper & Brothers. It will bear the title of "Men With the Bark On."

Brentano's has just presented an authorized translation of "The Joy of Captain Ribot," from the Spanish of A. Palacio Valdes, by Minna Caroline Smith, who also has a novel in press at the Macmillin Company called "Mary Paget," the scene of which is placed in the days of James I.

Street & Smith have just purchased more than 50 per cent. of the large collection of plates formerly owned by the American Publishers' Corporation, organized by John W. Lovell, also a large number of the plates of the Cassell collection. These newly acquired books, both copyright and standard, will be issued in their various series in rapid succession.

"The Real Krüger and the Transvaal" is the title of a book just published by Street & Smith. The text is brought down to the battle of Colenso. Additional material will be added from time to time as future editions may become necessary.

Brentano's has just received from Paris, "La Locomotiona Travers l'Historie et les Moeurs," by Octave Uzanne, illustrated by Eugène Courboin, mostly with colored plates, and "Pompeii," by Pierre Gusman. Both these books are elegantly printed and elaborately illustrated.

Stephen Phillips's "Paolo and Francesca," published last December by John Lane, has just reached its seventh thousand.

"Via Crucis," F. Marion Crawford's latest romance, has just passed to its seventieth thousand.

"Richard Carvel" is now selling in its twenty-fifth edition or its three hundred and thirtieth thousand.

The first four volumes of the new series of Oxford Classical Texts (Scriptorum Classicorum Bibliotheca Oxoniensis) are ready at the Clarendon Press. These are "Thucydides," edited by H. S. Jones; "Plato," edited by J. Burnet, and "Tacitus," edited by H. Furneaux. Other volumes of the series, which comprises twenty-six authors in all, will be published by Mr.

Big Holiday Book Purchases.

What brought it about is a matter for debate, but the fact remains that the holiday trade in books for 1899 not only broke all previous records, but proved extraordinary in the extreme. Testimony as to this is abundant. A round of the shops and stores at any time for a fortnight before Christmas was sufficient to prove that books were the most conspicuous holiday presents of the hour. Rich, well-to-do and those of slim purse alike crowded the counters buying. The publishers' shops did not show the crowding, of course, though these were better filled than usual. The real secret of it all was the buying on the part of a new book public, people who were not book buyers generally. A hundred little signs showed this. The literary microbe had quite evidently infected a new class of people. When it is stated that one Sixth Avenue department store sold 500 copies of "Janice Meredith" in one day, and over 150 sets (at $5 each) of Stevenson's Letters, the extraordinary nature of the holiday book buying may be appreciated.

Every class of book sold well. Sets in calf, popular new novels, juveniles, cheap reprints, all moved off easily. The most marked demand, however, showed itself early in the buying season. It was for the novels whose titles have been made famous on every hand. One publisher estimates this special trade at very nearly fifty per per cent. of the holiday selling. A very able and keen department store book manager said that it was the books talked about—the new novels—that a good share of the people asked for. They very eagerly took them in preference to the old standard books in cheap editions or in fine bindings, though the gross sale of the latter was quite as large as it was last year.

Warren Synder of Wanamaker's bore testimony to the fact that the sales had been larger than ever before in the history of the department, especially in the popular novels of the day. He said also that valuable sets and cheaper works alike were picked up rapidly.

Mr. Edwards of the book department of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson found the greatest demand in books selling from 75 cents to $1.50. "People bought books that they had read about," he said, "books that had been talked about. We had little demand for cheap books. People wanted good typesetting and good paper. Most of them knew just what books they wanted, too. Thackeray sold a lot, because he's been talked over so much lately. Stevenson's 'Letters' sold surprisingly well."

Miss Curtin of Ehrichs' reported that it was the well-known new books that had sold beyond all others, the books that the public had heard especially of. She had noticed that the greatest sales had been "Janice Meredith," "Richard Carvel," "The Trail of the Sandhill Stag," "Wild Animals I Have Known," "Santa Claus's Partner," "Red Pottage," Mrs. Ballington Booth's "Sleepy Time Stories," Mrs. Ritchie's "Thackeray." No, the sales of cheap books had been nothing in comparison with these.

At Charles Scribner's Sons' it was said that this season more than ever had the department stores purchased the new, popular books. Both in the wholesale and the retail departments had the holiday trade been extraordinary—far above that of last year. The demand for the newest books had been the greatest feature. The very high-priced books, they were under the impression, had not sold much better than usual. Of those moderately high priced, the Stevenson "Letters" had done the best. Of the generally popular, "Santa Claus's Partner," Van Dyke's "Fisherman's Luck," "The Lion and the Unicorn," "The Great Willoughby Claim," by Mrs. Burnett, and the two Seton-Thompson books.

Mr. Robert Dodd of Dodd, Mead & Co. said that it was a holiday season of a few books selling enormously. These few went everywhere, seemingly to places where books were seldom bought. They made the great aggregate a December of remarkable sales. But books in general, he thought, had not sold especially well.

Mr. Irving Putnam, director of the retail department of G. P. Putnam's Sons, said that the large selling of the two months preceding the Christmas holidays had foreshadowed an almost unprecedented business during the fortnight immediately before Christmas. Cheap literature, cheaply made, he said, played a small part in the general business. English books were not in so great demand as last year, even in American editions; and the call for Kipling had been replaced by extraordinary orders for the best editions of books by American authors, particularly those novels whose rapidly multiplying figures had formed a source for universal astonishment among the reading public.

At E. P. Dutton & Co.'s it was said that the general tendency among book buyers this season had been for a higher grade of bookmaking than ever before. There were scarcely any demands for cheap editions of the classics, while many handsomely bound and artistically printed sets of these works had been sold. The big selling novels of American authors—"Janice Meredith," "Richard Carvel," "When Knighthood was in Flower," and "David Harum"—had been the single works that had been chiefly called for. How far the financial success had been superior to last year could not yet be learned.

A representative of D. Appleton & Co. said: "Our autumn and holiday business has been in every way most satisfactory. Our sales in December were double those of December, 1898, and that was a good average year. Among our best selling books we can refer to Hope's 'King's Mirror,' 'The Half-Back,' by R. H. Barbour; the 'Book of Knight and Barbara,' by Dr. David Starr Jordan; 'Reminiscences of a Very Old Man,' by John Sartain; 'A History of American Privateers,' by E. E. Maclay, and 'Oom Paul,' by H. C. Hillegas. Of 'David Harum' it is hardly necessary to speak. The sales in December alone ex-

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ceeded 50,000, and, instead of the great falling off which would be expected in January, the demand for the book continues, and the daily orders are most remarkable. The book exceeds 410,000. One interesting feature is the great and increasing sale in the Middle West and the Western States."

"The Suitors of Aprille."*

In one of the most attractive covers of the season, designed and signed by Charles Robinson—the illustrator of the book, reproduced in soft reds, browns, yellows, and greens, which with a small amount of gold blends into a most harmonious whole—comes a romance by Norman Garstin, "The Suitors of Aprille," which in its narration proves itself worthy of its delightful cover. The story is not unlike some of the old French romances written by William Morris, except that Mr. Garstin's language is not at all archaic, and yet his story contains no modern slang or idioms to spoil its simple and charming style. The tale begins in this wise:

Once upon a time there lived and reigned a merry King, who loved hunting, and high feasting, and deep drinking, so that the vaults beneath the palace held no other prisoners save those royal tuns whose blood had flowed from a hundred winepresses and ripened on a hundred hillsides through all his pleasant land. He loved a jest, provided it were broad enough and easy to be seen; he loved his wife and he loved his subjects, and governed both with the same mildness, so there was peace and contentment from palace to cottage all the days of his golden reign.

The book first describes the wooing of her whom the King loved best—a little sister younger than he by half a score of years, whom, when she could not be dissuaded, he gave a brave dowry, and put a ring upon her finger, and kissed her, and the little sister rode off with the Red Duke, and months passed and no tidings came from her.

At last there came a day when the King went a hunting with all his Court, but no game was found; until at length the hounds gave voice, and the King followed gallantly, until at last he had left all his followers far behind him. So he "rode and rode until at last coming to the edge of a high cliff which overhung the sea, the hounds disappeared, one by one, over its edge, and down that smooth slope galloped the great roan; it seemed to the King strange that he felt no desire to stop; he had seen the best blood of the kennels spring out to certain destruction, and here was he galloping with swift strides toward that fearful margin. * * * His hand did not even tighten on the reins, he was as one carried along a great stream toward the brink of a cataract; so great was the power which hurried them forward though his will did not even fight against it, but something of fierce pleasure seemed to nerve him, and he drew his breath and set his teeth hard to meet the fast coming end."

But at the last minute the King was awakened from the spell by the cry of a child; too late to save his horse, however, which went over the cliff before his eyes. The child which he found in a deserted mill playing beside the body of a dead woman he carried back to the Court. The second chapter opens after the passage of twenty years.

The King was redder in the face, and wore an ampler belt. * * * The tall son was named Debonair, and he was brave and courteous, and if there be any other matter that should be told concerning him, it is that he sang as sweetly as a nightingale and that he knew more songs than all the birds of the air put together. * * * The Lady Aprille, for so the king had * * * named the little maid found that April day in the mill, had grown to be the sweetest and fairest damsel in all the world, and lest it be thought that these words may haply be used too lightly or loosely, you need but to read the chronicles of that day, which all in gracious words tell of her loveliness, how that no man could stand against her beauty without sickening almost to death for love of her, and how her fame was known unto far distant lands, and great princes and nobles came long journeys to see this world's wonder, and, having seen, were constrained to linger near her sweet presence.

But, pleased at first by Aprille's many suitors, the King in time became much upset by the fact that constant quarrels and intrigues, and even bloodshed, followed for the sake of the fair maid, who seemingly cared for none of her many suitors. Worn out at last, the King sent for all Aprille's wooers, and, first thanking them for the honor they had done her in coming so far, and in suing for Aprille's hand, told them that at the end of a year he would bestow it upon that suitor who could show the best cause for deserving it; reminding them, also, that the mystery surrounding the birth and parentage of his adopted daughter had never been solved, such solution being worthy of trial. The suitors, including Debonair, all accepted the challenge, the latter declaring:

As the lady of our desire is the fairest and sweetest maid that ever the sun shone upon, so doth she deserve tokens of love stronger and more enduring than that which for the most part moves the hearts of men.

How this year passed, and especially to Debonair, whom his father had not expected to find among the suitors, but who was allowed to take up the quest of adventure with the other princes, cannot of course be told without spoiling the interest of a beautiful story.

The charm of Mr. Robinson's illustrations is too well known to need reference here except perhaps to add that they really help in the telling of the story, which cannot always be said of illustrations.

To Form New Libraries in New Jersey.

The New Jersey Library Association has recently published a pamphlet on public libraries in the State, the same having been prepared by a committee appointed by the association. This committee has drawn up a bill for the appointment of a State Library Commission, with the authority to encourage, advise, and aid financially the formation of new libraries.

The pamphlet contains much of interest as to library statistics, from which it appears that Newark has the largest public library, Burlington the oldest, Jersey City the largest circulation, and that Camden, with a new library, has the largest circulation in the State in proportion to the number of volumes on its shelves.

The bill, to be introduced at this session of the Legislature, is similar to those acts bearing on this question in other States. It calls for the appointment of five Commissioners, and allows sums not exceeding $100 to be expended by the Commissioners in any town where an equal amount has been obtained for the formation of a public library. New Jersey has 122 cities and towns without a library of any kind—quite a contrast to Massachusetts, which has only seven. Valuable suggestions regarding the appointment of Trustees, selection of books, the appointment of a librarian, are all subjects worthy of consideration in places where new libraries are to be founded.

*THE SUITORS OF APRILLE. By Norman Garstin. Illustrated by Charles Robinson. London and New York: John Lane. The Bodley Head. $1.25.

Another Reader in Difficulties.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent "Omega" pleases me; in fact, no letter which has appeared in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of late has given me more pleasure. Why? Simply because his literary inclinations are very much like my own. I will not admit that my literary taste is not good, as my friends tell me; I cannot agree with them when they say that no one who is not fond of Dickens, Thackeray, &c., can lay claim to a high literary taste. Like "Omega," I can read Carlyle, Emerson, Ruskin, Lamb, Addison, &c., forever without being wearied by them, but nothing will make me feel drowsy faster than one of Dickens's or Thackeray's novels. Remember, I have not the same aversion for all fiction, and the stories of Bret Harte, Kipling, or Stevenson never fail to strike a responsive chord within me. I am a great lover of poetry, and am always in the mood to read Homer, Virgil, or any of the Greek and Latin poets, Longfellow, Holmes, or Omar; in fact, all good poetry appeals to me very strongly. I am also fond of history, and have derived much pleasure from the works of Prescott, Robertson, Carlyle, and others. I never take up a Shakespearean play without becoming deeply interested, and can truly say the same of the plays of Marlowe, Sheridan, Goethe, Schiller, Molière, Racine, and many others. Why is it that I cannot acquire a liking for Dickens, Thackeray, or Scott? My friends tell me I must force myself to like them; that I must continue to read them until I like them. I tell them that I have tried this plan, with the result that I care less for the authors in question than before. This scheme bore very good fruit when applied to the study of philosophy, and now I often read the great philosophers and find them both interesting and instructive. Perhaps one of your numerous readers can suggest some method whereby "Omega" and myself may be cured of this unfortunate antipathy.

ARCHER DUNCAN.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 25, 1900.

"This Beats the Dutch."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your issue of Dec. 23, J. Howard Suydam, exemplifying the supposed origin of the invidious phrase, "Dutch courage," quoted a passage from Scott's "Heart of Midlothian." In the next issue "P. A. H." followed up by a quotation from Marryat's "Peter Simple," and concluded with "So 'Dutch courage' was proverbial long before the time of Walter Scott." Probably it was, and Scott only cited an adage in use long before, but "P. A. H." is wholly wrong in supposing that Capt. Marryat's literature antedates that of Walter Scott. "On the contrary, quite the reverse." "Peter Simple" was not published until 1834, while Scott died in 1832, and his "Heart of Midlothian" had been issued in 1818.

It would be interesting to know whether the contemptuous phrase ever had any foundation in a real or traditional incident. It may date back as far as the severe struggles by land and sea between the English and the Hollanders during the seventeenth century. It is difficult for hostile peoples to do exact justice to each other; they are apt either to disparage or to magnify the enemy's prowess. There is an adage on the other, the complimentary, side, which may be as old as the days of Charles II., when a Dutch fleet sailed up the Thames as far as Gravesend and threw London into a paroxysm of fright, as Pepys witnessed. "This beats the Dutch" always intimated something as unusually difficult as it now appears to be in South Africa.

B. W. WOODWARD.

Lawrence, Kan., Jan. 9, 1900.

Marion Crawford's Law.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

We are all admirers of the genius of Marion Crawford, but when it becomes a question of the accuracy of the theory upon which the plot of any one of his novels is founded, I feel that if the facts were supported by accompanying affidavits it would be well to have the witnesses indicted for perjury. I presume that if Mr. Crawford's attention were called to the fact that by canon law a father and son may marry a mother and daughter, he would assume that in "Via Crucis" he was dealing with a remote age, and did not care anything about historical accuracy.

In "The Ralstons" Mr. Crawford deals with a nearer time and lays down the law as it exists for the people of the State of New York. A fortune of $20,000,000 or thereabout is bequeathed by will right here in the City of New York. The expectants are lists as to the capacity of the testator, but if the will is overturned this vast fortune will descend to others. Therefore we are confronted with the fact that two of the witnesses to the will are not able to recollect that the third witness signed the will in their presence. When this damning fact is brought before the court the will is, of course, upset and Old Father Antic, the law, is brought forward for the censure of well-thinking people. There is no State or country where such a fact as this would have any more effect on the validity of a will than the fact of whether the witness wrote with a quill or a steel pen. In New York we require only two witnesses to a will, so that the law of Mr. Crawford becomes grotesque.

J. B. GLEASON.

New York, Jan. 20, 1900.

Honors from the Pennsylvania Academy.

The awards of honors for the sixty-ninth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts have been announced in Philadelphia as follows:

The Walter Lippincott prize of $300 for the best figure painting in the exhibition by an American artist, the same to be available for purchase by Mr. Lippincott—To Henry O. Tanner, for his picture entitled "Nicodemus."

The Temple gold medal for the best painting in oil by an American artist—To Miss Cecilia Beaux, for her portrait group, entitled "Mother and Daughter."

The Mary Smith prize of $100 for the best painting by a resident woman artist—To Mary E. R. Clay, for her portrait entitled "Irene K." Honorable mention to Janet Wheeler, for her "Portrait," owned by Miss Howell.

The painting by Tanner represents Christ and Nicodemus on the housetop. His "Raising of Lazarus" was bought for the Luxembourg Gallery in Paris.

Miss Beaux's prize picture is the same which gained her the medal and $1,500 at the Carnegie Exhibition in Pittsburg. It is the portrait of Mrs. and Miss Griscom standing in their evening wraps.

Gilbert White's Famous Book.*

The last, possibly the most permanent, work of the late Grant Allen, who had won distinction in so many fields of literature, was the editing of an edition of Gilbert White's "The Natural History of Selborne." Mr. Allen possessed admirable qualifications for the task. He was a naturalist of recognized standing; he was a man of letters; he was a man of broad human sympathies and a keen observer of natural phenomena. In a word, all things pointed to him as the ideal commentator for this English classic. His ultimate achievement gives an emphatic confirmation of the wisdom of his selection.

When White wrote his book in the last quarter of the eighteenth century there was little accurate and distinctly scientific knowledge—from a modern point of view—pertaining to his theme. To be sure, Buffon had published his "Natural History," but the ingenious Frenchman often lacked the power of careful and accurate observation, and interpolated valuable theories with false surmises, purely imaginary conclusions, and rehashed traditions. Walton, too, in his "Compleat Angler," had showed the possibilities that one phase of natural history possessed from a purely literary point of view. But the Linnaean method of nomenclature had not been established, nor had honest observation of nature herself yet swept aside the countless fallacies of superstition and pedantry.

Blessed with a simple, direct, and graphic style and with a remarkable gift for thorough observation of little things, the learned recluse of Selborne walked about his parish, attended to his simple pastoral duties, or cared for his garden with his eyes wide open. What he saw he scrupulously posted in his natural history calendar. He pinned down the fallacies of the men of science as they were revealed to him, without malice and without egotism; but he pinned them down permanently. His early correspondence with the naturalists Thomas Pennant and Daines Barrington simply shows his friendly desire to aid these men of science, craving neither profit nor fame. Later, in 1771, we find him sketching to Pennant the project of "a natural history of my own native parish, an annus historico-naturalis, comprising a journal for a whole year, and illustrated with large notes and observations."

Thus the idea of giving to the public the valuable results of his observations gradually grew into being. Mr. Allen clearly indicates in his preface that the first letters never passed between the correspondents, and were simply written as an introduction after the idea had come to the author to write for publication.

Besides the valuable and entertaining footnotes furnished by Mr. Allen, the edition before us contains a complete bibliography of the editions of this famous book, and the marginalia of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, made on his own copy of White's "Selborne." No portrait of the author is known to be in existence, but we have presented to us photogravure pictures of Pennant and Barrington, while the pen-and-ink sketches by Edmund H. New greatly enhance the value of the volume, both from the point of view of the artist and of the naturalist. The achievements of editor and artist have added a finish and a charm to "The Natural History of Selborne" which have long been desired; at the same time, they have much augmented their own respective reputations.

*THE NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE. By Gilbert White. Edited by Grant Allen. Illustrated by Edmund H. New. Large 8vo. New York and London: John Lane. $7.50.

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FEUDAL CHATEAUX.

A Volume by Mrs. Champney on Their Romance and History.*

The advent of Rollo, the Norseman, in France, revolutionized country architecture. Castles sprang up all over the land and were at one time the most superb fortified structures in the world. The Crusades called the French knights from their castle building, and it was not until the capture of St. Louis on the fatal field of Massouah, in 1250, thus ending the sixth crusade, that Frenchmen lost their crusading ardor and settled themselves to rebuilding the castles, which, during their prolonged absence in the Holy Land, had fallen into a sad condition of decay. From that period date the magnificent fortified palaces of which Pierrefonds is the type. The sixteenth century saw the end of castle building by the seigneurs, and with it the decline of knighthood. Each of these châteaux was the background for some sinister or heroic figure, and all are invested with delightful romantic legends. It has been Mrs. Elizabeth W. Champney's pleasant task to gather the legends of these feudal châteaux and weave them into the fascinating narrative which we now have before us, bearing the alluring title of "Romance of the Feudal Châteaux." Some of these tales are undoubtedly historically true, others are creatures of the imagination, but with the legendary dress of centuries clinging about them, they are as charming as those based on the more substantial foundations of fact.

Throughout the tenth century the descendants of Charlemagne had slowly declined in power, until, under the last Carlovingian, France was divided into one hundred and fifty fiefs, each a petty State, governed by an independent noble. In 987 these chieftains, including such powerful nobles as the Lords of Anjou, Blois, Tours, Vendôme, Maine, and Chatres, elected Hugh Capet King of the Gauls, Aquitanians, Bretons, Normans, Goths, Gascons, and Spaniards. From his accession to the crusades rose the abbeys, early Gothic cathedrals, and castles, the latter in every province. Two powerful families contested for supremacy, those of William of Normandy and the Foulques of Anjou. Under the latter were built, or enlarged, a crescent of fortresses from Angers, or Amboise, including Loudon, Mirebeau, Montresor Montrichard, Langeois, Montbazon, Loches, and Chinon. William the Conqueror, however, surpassed this and established a record by the construction of seventeen great strongholds in England, prominent among which were Rochester, Conway, Kenilworth, Windsor, and the Tower of London.

In the defense of the châteaux and in the life passed within their confines, the history of those days had birth. We now study with great interest the method of warfare, the plans and implements of attack, and the mode of defense. Out of the attack, defense, and siege of those ancient castles grew the science of modern warfare and sieges. The fosse, ramparts, blockhouse, postern, barbican, mine, and countermine have their counterparts in modern days, but the invention of gunpowder was a deathblow to castles, as the former impregnable fortresses could be blown up by bombs fired from long-distance cannon. Likewise chivalry and the joust and tourney of the Middle Ages passed away, and all that we can now do is to gather up the memories and legends of those gallant days and weave them into a fragrant nosegay. This Mrs. Champney has done in a most attractive manner, and we are charmed by her vivid descriptions of the life in those days of brave knights and noble troubadours. The French châteaux have not had until now a chronicler who has adequately recounted their past glories, as Scott, "the poet of romantic legend, of adventure, of chivalry, of life in its heyday of action, and its golden glow of pageantry and pleasure," has done for Melrose, Kenilworth, and the other superb ruins of Scotland and England. Time would have caused most of the French castles to crumble and decay, but this destruction was hastened by the work of man. Richelieu, on account of the opposition of some of the nobles to the King, issued an edict in 1626 which ordered the removal of all useless castles and fortifications in the kingdom. All through the South of France, and in Provence especially, the grand old towers and walls were destroyed, and thus is explained why France is not so rich as Germany or England in specimens of castellated architecture. The author has selected a list of châteaux, which includes names celebrated in history as well as romance. We quote her description of the list which she has chosen for the contents of this volume:

> Angers, with its traditions of Roland and the peers of Charlemagne; Mont St. Michel, with souvenirs of Rollo and the Vikings, with legends of the submerged castle of Is close at hand; Caen and Falaise, which tell the story of William the Conqueror; Chinon the cradle of the Plantagenets; Avignon and Carcassonne, re-echoing the poetry of the troubadours; Gaillard, that proved Richard Cœur de Lion the greatest military engineer of his time; Monfort l'Amaury, Josselin, and Laval, unfolding like a tapestry the panorama of the war of the Three Joans, with du Guesclin always in the foreground; and Coucy giving dissolving views all through the centuries, from Merovingian times until it unites with Pierrefonds to tell of the ambition and fall of Louis d'Orleans. Gentle St. Louis walks with de Joinville before the stately Keep of Vincennes; gloomy Gaston de Foix rages at Pau; Louis XI., wily and cruel, peers from Plessis les Tours and from Amboise at those castles of death, the gibbets, with their ghastly inhabitants, or at that more gruesome living death in the dungeons of Loches, and in his greedy kingship strikes the first blow to feudalism, just as it is coming to perfection.

Lack of space prevents our detailing any of the traditions which the author has incorporated in this fascinating work. If we could we would relate the stories of the "Siege of Château Gaillard," "A Castle of the Sea," and "The Secret Chamber," and all the glories of Gaillard, Mont St. Michel, Coucy, and Pierrefonds would be ours again. We will leave these pleasures for our readers, and can heartily recommend the volume to them as one of the most interesting in its class. Superb illustrations and all the attractive features of superior bookmaking are present in this elegant volume.

*ROMANCE OF THE FEUDAL CHATEAUX. By Elizabeth W. Champney. 8vo. Illustrated. 438 pages. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"AT THE VERY HEAD *of* MODERN FICTION"

"READ IT—READ BARRIE'S **Tommy & Grizel.**"

READ it—read Barrie's "Tommy and Grizel." It is delicious. The inimitable Tommy redeems the promise of his youth and Barrie presents him so lovingly that he is fascinating. It is going to be the serial of the year.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THOSE who have read the completed novel believe it to be the very best work that Mr. Barrie has yet produced, and at the very head of modern fiction. —*Sioux City Tribune.*

ONE of the most original character studies of recent literature.—*Chicago Advance.*

LIKE all Mr. Barrie's work, this new tale is written with a deft, smooth touch that carries a charm in its every word.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE reappearance of Barrie and "Tommy" in *Scribner's* is cause for devout rejoicing among novel-weary readers. Here are originality and quiet humor and deft workmanship to make even the most sated take courage once more.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

MOST striking and welcome feature is the opening instalment of J. M. Barrie's new novel, "Tommy and Grizel," on which this delightful writer has been at work for four years. All who have read "Sentimental Tommy," that almost perfect story of Tommy and Grizel as boy and girl, will now hasten to follow the adult experiences of these two unique characters.—*Macon Telegraph.*

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE has the most eagerly anticipated treat of the year in magazine offerings—the sequel to Sentimental Tommy, by J. M. Barrie. —*Chicago Interior.*

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Sales of Books.

Recent sales held by Bangs & Co. have included many books of great interest. Among the valuable items in the sale of Jan. 22 and 23 were the following:

Andrews's "Bradford Map," 1893, $21.50. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (A copy brought $24 Nov. 10, 1899.)

Andrews's "Old Booksellers of New York," 1895, $9.50. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (On Nov. 10, 1899, a copy sold for $13.)

Andrews's "Essay on the Portraiture of the American Revolutionary War," 1896, $12. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure. (Last November a copy fetched $10.)

Andrews's "New Amsterdam," 1897, with twenty-six extra plates laid in, $46. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (A copy sold last November for $48.)

Allen's "American Book Plates," 1894, edition de luxe, $11. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure.

Duer's "Reminiscences of an Old New Yorker," New York, printed for W. L. Andrews, 1867, No. 8 of twenty-five copies printed on large paper, $21. Bought by George D. Smith.

Mitchell's "Picture of New York," New York, 1807, $14. Bought by George D. Smith.

Riker's "Annals of Newtown," New York, 1852, $12.75. Bought by "Bleecker."

Thompson's "History of Long Island," New York, 1843, twelve plates laid in and with manuscript notes, two volumes, $23. Bought by George D. Smith.

The first copy of Whitman's earliest publication to come into the auction room in recent years was sold by Bangs & Co. on Jan. 25. This was his "Franklin Evans; or, The Inebriate. A Tale of the Times. By Walter Whitman," called "An Original Temperance Novel," which appeared as "Extra Series No. 34" of "The New World" for November, 1842. The copy sold at Bangs's was bound in with Volume II. of "The New World" and with other New World extras. It was sold as two volumes, in half calf, and fetched $10, Dodd, Mead & Co. securing it. In the matter of condition it was not, of course, as desirable as if it had been in the original paper covers, but it is undoubtedly exceedingly rare in any condition. Luther S. Livingston, who carefully described the book in The Bookman of November, 1898, said then that it was so rare that he did not know of the sale of any copy at auction.

The Grolier Club Burns a Mortgage.

On the evening of Jan. 25 the Grolier Club of New York, which has always occupied among literary and social societies a unique position, formally wiped out its last remnant of indebtedness. To many material souls the burning of that last mortgage might seem an act wholly commonplace, but to those who know the history of the club, and have for books and all artistic things a genuine love, it had a significance that cannot be fittingly expressed in mere words. Other literary clubs have started as enthusiastically, perhaps, in the past, but melancholy and lamentable has been their later history, for when they have not died for want of sincere and proper encouragement they have merely existed in a listless and ineffectual twilight. To start in 1884 with absolutely nothing, as the Grolier Club did, and to accumulate within sixteen years property valued at $100,000, is a record not to be equaled when materially viewed alone. At the same time (as was said in the second part of the "Transactions," 1894,) "that the objects for which the Grolier Club was organized have not been neglected, is shown by the reputation and standing it has won both at home and abroad. And reputation is an asset the value of which can barely be estimated.

Public Documents and Their Usefulness.

"Public Documents" means little to most people. The result of Congressional distribution of these useful books no doubt still results in making the reports of the Department of Agriculture and similar publications welcome gratuitous scrapbooks to many a sweet child of the back districts, or at most—since they are bound books—stopgaps in the farmer's scanty library. Mark Twain's humorous advice to married women to give a set of a certain Government publication ("Patent Office Reports," was it not?) to their husbands as a Christmas present calculated to inculcate none but highly moral thoughts represents another—the humorous—point of view of the great majority.

When we hear that the New York Public Library is making a specialty of public documents and that nearly 50,000 volumes are already housed in the Astor Library Building, it does not mean what it should to most of us. Here our Government is carrying on a great printing and publishing business, freely giving away the products of the same, yet these products are but too often regarded as mere "lumber." True, there is something uninteresting, appallingly so almost, in the long rows of sheep-covered "House and Senate Executive Documents," but a proper use of indexes will unlock a storehouse of information in this unpromising-looking material. Particularly the large number of publications which have been issued separatey, students have found of great use in their specialties. There is probably no branch of human knowledge that is not represented in the large output of Uncle Sam's printing presses. A mention of a few examples will serve to indicate or to recall. Documentary material for sociological and economic studies, for instance, is found in the reports of the Labor Bureaus and Labor Commissioners of the United States and the various States, (with their special volumes on "Strikes and Lock-outs," "Wages," and other special phases of the labor question;) Factory Inspectors' reports, the report of the Senate Committee on Labor and Capital, (1883,) the Treasury's "Summary Statement of Exports and Imports," the yearly volume on "The World's Commerce," Consular reports, and the census statistics of special phases of our National development.

Furthermore, the reports on agriculture and the publications of the various agricultural experiment stations, meteorological reports, United States Astronomical Observatory publications, the Nautical Almanac, the naval scientific papers, the "Military Information" series, (including, for instance, a volume on the condition of our militia and a translation of the Spanish officer Müller y Tejeiro's "Combats and Capitulation of Santiago de Cuba,") the valuable reports of the "Bureau of Ethnology," the voluminous and detailed official records of the war of the rebellion, the very complete atlas of the entire country, which is being issued in numerous sheets by the United States Geological Survey; the various geological surveys, (United States and State,) and the United States reports on mineral resources of the country—all of these, selected at random, illustrate our National publishing activity in various fields of art and science.

Barely more than publications of more recent years have been touched upon, while the great mass of material of older date has not been referred to. Nor has a word been said about the public documents of other countries where the diversity of interest is just as great, if not greater. There the Government is prone to carry on even more extensive research in certain branches of human knowledge or industry. Thus in France not a few valuable works are issued by or under the auspices of the Government, while having little or nothing in their scheme to recall Blue Book formality. Many, no doubt, have used such books without a thought of placing them in the same category as, say, the British Parliamentary "Sessional Papers," the German "Stenographische Berichte über die Verhandlungen des Reichstages des Norddeutschen Bundes," the French "Journal Officiel," or our own "Messages and Documents." Cases in point are publications of the French Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, such as the "Bibliographie des Travaux Scientifiques," the issues of the Comité des Travaux Historiques et Scientifiques, the "Exploration Scientifique de la Tunisie," and Pelechet's "Catalogue Général des Incunables."

The broad, liberal policy which characterizes the management of our Public Library finds noteworthy expression in this judicious acquisition of material not yet valued at its real worth, and the results of this wise forethought are felt more and more.

A Little Masterpiece by Balzac.*

You may look in vain through the Edition Définitive of the works of Honoré de Balzac for a sketch of about eight thousand words entitled "Une Rue de Paris et Son Habitant." Still, such a sketch exists. It was first published in Le Siècle of July 28, 1845, and it now sees light as "A Street of Paris and Its Inhabitant," presented in a small quarto volume of calmly artistic binding and letterpress. The translation has been performed with much sympathy and with conspicuous success by Henri Pène du Bois.

The sketch recalls to mind "Entre Savants," one of the titles set down among the volumes composing "Scènes de la Vie Parisienne," in "La Comédie Humaine." It might well have formed the opening chapter of "Entre Savants," but "Entre Savants," like many other works of the father of realism, never had actual existence. M. du Bois attempts to throw some light on the subject by saying that "this little Parisian silhouette in prose was written by Balzac to be the first chapter of a new series of the 'Comédie Humaine.' We do not know of any record concerning this proposed 'second series,' and so we shall stick to the idea that in "Une Rue de Paris et Son Habitant" we have the first chapter of "Entre Savants." We are also informed in M. du Bois's preface that Balzac retouched the sketch so as to make it appear complete and coherent, and gave it to Hetzel for his "Le Diable à Paris." For some reason or other it was not so employed, and Hetzel from his exile in Brussels finally sold it to Le Siècle. The original autograph manuscript is now in the possession of M. le Vicomte Spoelberch de Lovenjoul, author of the well-known biography of Balzac.

"A Street of Paris and Its Inhabitant" is a miniature masterpiece; it is one of the best examples of the author's power to make little things absorbingly interesting and to arouse keen, although undemonstrative, anticipation through an artistic expression of the commonplace. It relates a simple episode in the life of an aged savant. Prof. Marmus starts out to take dinner at his sister-in-law's. On his way he becomes absorbed in an imaginary discussion with a scientific rival, forgets all about the dinner, and returns home suffering from hunger. That is all; but upon this thread of narrative Balzac has constructed one of the most interesting studies imaginable. The text is interpolated with little drawings in color by M. Courboin depicting the incidents of the savant's walk. They are suggestive and pertinent, and in every way enhance the literary and artistic value of the little volume.

*"A STREET OF PARIS AND ITS INHABITANT. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Henri Pène du Bois. Illustrated by F. Courboin. 490 copies; 25 on Japan paper, numbered 1 to 25; 375 on special paper, numbered 26 to 400. New York: Meyer Brothers & Co.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Cloudy and warmer; winds southerly, shifting to easterly.

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BRITISH MINISTRY FREELY CENSURED

But Only a Complete War Disaster Would Cause Its Downfall

PRINCE OF WALES ACCUSED

His Influence Said to Have Stifled Jameson Raid Inquiry.

Growing Disgust at Extravagant Language of War Dispatches—Russia Not Expected to Interfere in the East Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—We are in full swing with the debate on the address, and the public up to now has not been very well satisfied with it.

Lord Salisbury's speech in the House of Lords last Tuesday created something like dismay in the ranks of his party, and also no small wrath. He made such a confession of helpless ignorance and weakness that very little would have set the whole pack on a hue and cry against the Ministry to demand the withdrawal of its weak members and drastic reconstruction.

A day or two, however, caused these feelings to subside, and pity took the place of wrath so far as the Prime Minister was concerned. People felt that it would be ungenerous to be hard upon a man of seventy who has passed through so much domestic suffering, and who has probably allowed affairs of State to take second place in his mind for some time past. It was argued that he had left Chamberlain to run the establishment, and that therefore the mess we are in was not his fault.

Indeed, as I have told you, there is no present possibility of any series reconstruction of the Cabinet. Although the bitterest attacks upon Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Lansdowne, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and in a minor degree upon the Prime Minister, have been delivered from the ranks of the Unionist Party, there is not sufficient support given to the malcontents to enable them to dictate terms or turn men out. Sir Edward Clarke, who made the strongest speech against the Government from the Conservative side last night, knew very well, when he demanded the dismissal of Mr. Chamberlain and the recall of Sir Alfred Milner, that Parliament at least is not ready to sanction any such movement.

It is understood that the debate on the present amendment—which was moved, it may be noted, by a brother of the Minister of War, who, being a younger son, possesses radical ideas, and has to think for himself—will be finished on Tuesday, and except for the fact that there may be one or two bursts of eloquence in the course of the next two nights, it does not matter much when it is finished. The opposition voting will be feeble and the triumphant Government majority all the more striking because the reunited Irish Party has determined to leave the British Opposition to flounder unaided.

***

THE UNION OF IRISH PARTIES.

Talking of the Irish Party, perhaps the most significant event of the week has been its reunion. There was no help for it. The warring factions had nearly eaten each other up, and had quite destroyed the subscribing zeal of the Irish electorate. All last session it was with the greatest difficulty that the needy members, who form the great majority of this band, could whip up funds enough to enable them to put in an occasional appearance at St. Stephen's. Therefore the fate before the Nationalists was union or extinction, and they decided to sink their differences, hide their shillalahs behind the door, and once more swear eternal brotherhood.

Should this compact be kept, then we may say that the spirit of Parnell has reasserted its sway over the party through the discontented electorate, and we must look out for squalls. The leadership will be in the hands of a commission, but that may not in the slightest degree weaken the guerrilla power of this compact band. It means to have an amendment to the address of its own, and although ostentatiously standing aloof from both the British parties, has decided, I hear, to intervene determinedly on all financial questions affecting Ireland.

This means that, should the Government propose any fresh taxation with a view to meeting a portion of the stupendous outlay upon this South African war, such of their proposals as do not commend themselves to the gentlemen from Ireland will be opposed, and their passage into law obstructed with all the old Celtic adroitness and pertinacity.

It is just possible, then, that out of this fusion infinite Parliamentary confusion may arise, and new groupings of the two great parties in the British Parliament be forced. Perhaps even a general election might be hastened should the obstruction become systematic.

***

ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT GROWING.

What is the country thinking about all this hubbub and outpour of words? I cannot say, but it is my growing conviction that the present Parliament does not represent the sentiments of the people. Here in London it is with the utmost difficulty that any opinions unfavorable to the present policy or to the continuance of the war can find expression in the press, but in spite of this tyranny over opinion, exercised with a rigor unknown before in our history, the two centres of opposition to the policy of war are steadily increasing in force. One I have already mentioned—the Conciliation Committee—and another organization even more outspoken is being formed. The anti-war movement is finding much more support among the less educated portions of the community, and even the erratic Stead has his following.

If this be the case in London, how much more in the North, where the spirit of independence is far more marked than in the South? You do not, for example, find a Lancashire audience standing up as in London, and taking off its hats as if to a deity when the National anthem begins to be played at the close of a public function; it treats the first stave of the music as a signal to disperse without ceremony. And in the North this war has never been even so factitiously popular as in London, where, I am bound to state, all the less reputable elements of city life and city finance have been conspicuous in exciting popular passions and keeping them to raving point.

***

DISCONTENT AT DOCTORED NEWS.

The war has its numerous partisans also, as hot as ever, but I notice that all classes of people are getting sick of the way in which war news is doled out. Apart from the alleged scandal of keeping back messages—a scandal established, I think, in regard to the Spion Kop incident, the British retreat having been known in Paris at least thirty-six hours before the War Office gave any hint of it in London—people's stomachs are turned by the extravagant language of eulogy invariably employed in not only newspaper correspondence, but in official telegrams coming from the seat of war. Everything done is superlatively courageous. A man can't let his gun off without being a hero, and as for the dignity with which we retreat, it has never been equaled since the first sword was hammered out of iron.

It is felt that all these telegrams are censored and polished up for a purpose, and as we read them day after day, with an interlude of some ghastly disaster to sicken us, we begin to ask whether our military heroes are really doing their duty out there as they would have us believe. Is there any truth in the ugly stories that come to us from other quarters about discipline being broken on occasion, and above all about insubordination among the patriots imported from Australia to help smash the shepherd and farmer republics?

***

NO DISSOLUTION LIKELY.

As yet popular discontent only finds private expression, for the reason I have given, but it is spreading, and I am by no means sure that were a Parliamentary dissolution to occur now we should not see a startling upheaval of popular feeling against the war.

But there will be no dissolution this year, unless complete disaster overwhelms us in South Africa, which seems impossible. We shall muddle along, and scold each other, and quarrel now and then among ourselves, but the war will be blundered through somehow, and under the guidance substantially of the Ministry now in power. Nobody wants to supplant it, to tell the truth. It has got us into such a mess that even the hottest Radicals declare it would be better to vote to keep the present lot in than to take over their job.

Much is being made in certain quarters of the so-called "Hawksley dossier." Those purloined letters, published by the Indépendance Belge, and Mr. Chamberlain's answers in the House of Commons have given an impetus to the movement for the inquiry into the Jameson raid to be reopened.

***

THE PRINCE AND THE RAID.

I suppose it is not telling you any secret or anything you do not know to say that the real obstacle to this investigation all through has centred in Marlborough House. I need not go into the tales about the relations of the Prince of Wales with various international financiers, relations forced upon him, he would say, by the expenditure he is obliged to incur in performing part of the functions of the sovereign without receiving any of the sovereign's emoluments.

His enemies give quite another account of the origin of the Prince's monetary necessities, but whatever their origin may be, it has been his misfortune that they have drawn him into close union with cosmopolitan financiers and sundered him from the bulk of the old nobility of the kingdom. You rarely see the Prince visiting any of these nobles, but he frequently visits the Rothschilds, and once at least had to submit to a nasty snub because he went to shoot with the late Baron Hirsch in Hungary.

Now every one will recollect that when Cecil Rhodes went to give evidence before the investigating committee of the House of Commons the Prince of Wales put in an appearance and ostentatiously shook hands with him and patronized him. Undercurrents of talk and questioning have gone on ever since, and a revival of this ugly business has brought to the surface the fact of the existence of a profound conviction that in some way the heir to the throne stands between the nation and a full knowledge of the story of the Jameson raid.

Ostensibly Chamberlain is the man defended from attack, but however great Chamberlain may be, he is not a man so powerful or so high placed that either the old Tories or the old Whigs could combine to screen him. In this new trend of public opinion lies the chief political significance of the revival of this old scandal.

***

AN INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

At last a movement is to be made to raise a national fund to relieve the sufferings of India. The number of people in receipt of famine relief is now given at 3,750,000, but I need not remind you that these figures only set forth in a most imperfect way what this distress implies. Multiply them by at least ten, and you will still have an imperfect conception of the multitude of those who suffer more or less hunger. The truth is that all over India, from one end to the other, hunger is touching the population in increasing masses, and the peril to our dominion that this implies is absolutely unrecognized here except in quarters considered ultra-pessimistic or among people thought cranky, like Positivists.

But we are going to start a fund, and that is something. It may divert our thoughts a little toward this great dependency, which has lain at the basis of our imperial strength for a century now. The Rothschilds have opened the list with a check for £2,000, for they are always generous with their money on public occasions of this kind, and on private as well. But I fear the nation at large does not possess the means to give so freely as it would have done if already about £1,000,000 in one guise or another had not been devoted to the various war funds. It is a pity, but we must make the best of it, and possibly out of evil will at least come good in the shape of a revision of Indian taxation and a reduction in her crushing liabilities to the governing country.

***

WHAT RUSSIA MEANS TO DO.

We still give little heed to what is happening in China. I was talking to an experienced Orientalist only yesterday about affairs out there, and his opinion is that Russia has nothing particular to do with the palace intrigues that have been made known to the barbarian world recently. Russia, he says, believes it unnecessary to intrigue with a view to the dismemberment or downfall of the Chinese Empire, because it is only a question of time when it must go to pieces through its own rottenness. All that Russian politicians are anxious to do is to put Russia in a position to catch the fragments when the fabric begins to crumble. Russia looks upon herself as the natural heir of the Manchus, and will serve herself as such in due time.

I asked whether a conflict between Russia and Japan was probable, but all the gentleman referred to could say was, "I hope not."

With reference to Russia and ourselves, he said that the immediate scene of Russian interference is to be Persia, not Afghanistan, Russians being too shrewd to mix themselves up with the mountain tribes filling the latter forbidding country, but even in Persia nothing immediate is to be expected. Russia moves stealthily, and is only preparing for a stroke to be played some future day.

***

CHINA NOT DOOMED YET.

I think these views somewhat optimistic, and certainly cannot accept the opinion that China is just about to fall to pieces. Its internal troubles often appear as if about to produce this effect, but when they reach a certain point, such is the vitality of the empire that its latent forces, as it were, rouse themselves to crush out the rebellion and unite the nation again.

I think also that Japan may stand beside China in all efforts made by the latter's rulers, to keep the empire together, and therefore, though a struggle between Russia and Japan may not break out until Russia betrays her purpose of annexation, that then Japanese and Chinese might fight side by side in self-defense. The Empress Dowager, meanwhile, is declaring her determination to keep the foreign powers at bay—those powers who, in the language of her manifesto, "with tigerlike voracity are casting covetous eyes upon the country."

A. J. W.

FIRE IN THE CASINO THEATRE.

Audience Watches Curtain Burn and Displays Nerve That Astonishes Theatrical Men.

The heavy velvet drop curtain at the Casino caught fire last night during a performance of "The Belle of New York," and burned for five minutes before the eyes of an audience that filled the theatre. Yet not half a dozen persons left the house, a display of nerve and self-possession on the part of an audience that old theatrical men declared to be unprecedented in their experience.

The fire broke out a few minutes before the finale. Daisy, the dancer, occupied the centre of the stage with the chorus arranged about the Casino at Narragansett Pier, the stage setting. The magnesium of the calcium light in the right wing that was chasing the dancer about the stage exploded, and a spark set fire to the velvet curtain drawn up on either side of the proscenium arch. It was in flames in an instant. Assistant Stage Manager Lionel Lawrence ordered the curtain dropped, and its burning folds fell before the gaze of the astonished audience.

In an instant there was an uproar. The audience jumped to its feet, and cries of "Fire" rang out on all sides. But the next moment sober second thought seemed to take hold of every one, and it did not need the shouts of "Sit down" to make the startled theatregoers drop back into their seats. As soon as the curtain dropped the house fire hose was turned out, and a stream played on the flames. The audience sat and watched the spectacle as calmly as though it were a regularly billed feature. At the end of five minutes the fire was out, the curtain drawn up, and the play continued as though nothing had happened.

With the exception of one cornet and one trombone player, the members of the orchestra remained in their seats and watched the fire without apparent excitement. The same calmness prevailed behind the scenes. The damage to the curtain was about $350.

Manager Lederer said that the coolness of the audience was the most remarkable performance he had ever witnessed. He often wondered how an audience so large would conduct itself if a fire ever broke out in the theatre.

Stage Manager Coventry, who had charge of the play when it was in London, was loud in his praises of the way the audience conducted itself, and ventured the opinion that if the same thing had occurred in one of England's playhouses several hundred people would have been killed.

ROBERTS UNDER ARREST.

Would-be Congressman to Appear Tomorrow in Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 3.—Brigham H. Roberts arrived here this afternoon and was driven from the station to the office of his attorney, J. H. Moyle.

While in the office he was arrested for unlawful cohabitation with Dr. Maggie Shipp. He was released on his own recognizance to appear on Monday morning next for a preliminary hearing.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS AT YALE.

Theological Students Resolve to Accept No Gifts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 3.—The stand taken in his inauguration address by President Hadley of Yale concerning the promiscuous giving of free scholarships and fees to Theological School students, as also those of other departments, has brought forth fruit in the Theological Seminary.

It has been customary for years for the theological students to receive their tuition free, their room rent free, and, above this, to be presented with scholarships and prizes, so that the university was paying for the schooling of the student. After President Hadley had come out in open defiance of this custom the theological students held several meetings and have just decided to accept no gifts that cannot be earned or repaid to the school. The $100 scholarships, which have been presented to all students up to this time, will hereafter be given only in payment for work of some kind, such as caring for rooms, working in the libraries, missions, classrooms, &c.

The same rules that pertain to other departments regarding gifts will be instituted in the Theological School.

What It Costs to Go to Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 3.—From statistics collected during the last ten years, some interesting figures have been gathered as to the average cost of a year at Yale. The figures are as follows: Tuition, $155 per year; room rent, $200; board, $200 (board at the university dining hall is a little over $4 per week;) books, $35 to $45; subscriptions, society dues, &c., $100; clothing and incidentals, $150. This makes an average total of $850, which is, however, more often exceeded than diminished.

Senator Bacon Breaks a Rib.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Senator Bacon of Georgia slipped and fell on the icy steps of his house to-day, fracturing a rib on his left side. He is suffering severely from shock, but his condition is not serious and his surgeon thinks he will be out in a day or two.

A Day and a Night to Florida.

"Florida Special," Quickest to all Georgia Resorts, Florida, Cuba, Nassau. Two other trains. Apply Atlantic Coast Line, 229 Broadway.—Adv.

PULLS MR. CONNERY'S NOSE

Neely Creditors in a Dispute Which Ends in a Police Court.

Trouble Over a Circular Sent Out by C. F. Rideal, Whom Mr. Connery Calls Hard Names.

A pulling of noses to straighten not the noses but the involved conditions surrounding the affairs of F. Tennyson Neely and his author creditors seems to have been made the ultimate resort. That's the charge brought by T. B. Connery, one of the creditors, against C. F. Rideal, another. Mr. Connery avers that Mr. Rideal and his partner, Dr. Carlos Martyn, who negotiate authors' manuscripts, at 114 Fifth Avenue, had no right to issue a circular to the creditor authors offering to sell them the plates of their works still in the hands of Mr. Neely.

There was some discussion over this point and as a result Mr. Rideal pulled Mr. Connery's nose. Mr. Connery then got a warrant from the Jefferson Market Court and had his foe arrested yesterday afternoon. Magistrate Olmsted adjourned the examination until to-morrow. While Mr. Rideal was loath to discuss the case, his friends admit that he did pull Mr. Connery's nose. Said one of them last evening:

"At a hearing in the bankruptcy proceedings Friday Connery, whom Mr. Rideal had never seen before, got up and called him a thief, a liar, and a scoundrel, and, turning to Mr. Neely, he added:

"'But here is the biggest scoundrel of them all.'

Mr. Rideal turned to Connery and said: 'You are protected by being in court here, but I'll take this matter outside.'

"This morning Mr. Rideal was passing through the hall outside his office. He had in the meantime written a very friendly letter to Connery, in the interests of peace. Connery saw him in the office.

"'You scoundrel,' said he, 'I've received your letter and I won't notice it.'

"'Sir, I allow no one to call me a scoundrel,' said Mr. Rideal. 'Repeat that term and I'll pull your nose.'

"'Scoundrel, liar, wretch!' shouted Connery.

"Then Mr. Rideal pulled his nose. Mr. Rideal hasn't the remotest idea why Connery should attack him. Mr. Rideal is authorized by 300 of the 400 author-creditors of F. Tennyson Neely to protect their interests. He sent out a circular, a proof of which he had shown to the Trustees in bankruptcy, and which they authorized, offering to sell the author's plates to them that they might not be melted down into pot metal. So upon this ground he cannot be attacked. His effort was duly authorized and in behalf of art."

Mr. Connery gave a different version of the affair. He said: "The meeting Friday was called by the referee at the request of the Trustees to decide whether it would be better to dispose of Mr. Neely's assets by private sale or public. After the Trustees had been empowered to dispose of the effects as they saw fit, Referee Wise said:

"'I understand that certain people have been sending out circulars to the authors, stating that the Trustees have authorized them to sell to the authors the plates and copyrights of their books. Whoever has done this is guilty of contempt of court.'

"I got up and said that it had been my intention to call the Trustees' attention to just this thing.

"'And there's another point,' I continued, 'I have received three of these circulars sent out by Rideal & Martyn. Now, it is barely possible that some of these authors have been deceived. The prices in the circular in the cases I know of, are 50 per cent. higher than those of the trustee's official appraisers. Now, if any of the authors have paid this difference to Rideal & Martyn, something ought to be done to make those scoundrels disgorge their plunder.'

"I was warmly applauded by the authors present, Rideal interrupted, and I repeated my characterization. He then accused me of working for Neely's interests—I had been reading manuscript for him. I replied that I would be only too glad to have an opportunity of denouncing that scoundrel also.

"Well, in the meantime Rideal & Martyn, in the face of my having called them scoundrels, wrote me a most crawling letter, which I received this morning. I was in the hallway near Neely's office this morning talking with a young woman when this Rideal came smirking up to me. "'You received my letter all right, didn't you, Mr. Connery,' he said.

"I told him I wanted nothing to do with such a scoundrel. At that he grabbed at my face, and to be frank, pulled my nose. He had dropped his cane. I got it and rapped him soundly with it. Then we were separated. I am an old man, and his attack upon me was shameful. Then I had him arrested, and the rest you know."

MRS. HETTY GREEN MAY MOVE.

Reported That She Will Leave Hoboken, Where She Has Been Living.

It was reported yesterday that Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest woman in America, is going to leave Hoboken, where she has been residing for some time.

At Mrs. Green's home, Twelfth and Washington Streets, it was stated last night that she was not in.

CARDINAL GIBBONS AND SUNDAY

Distinguished Prelate Says the Day Was Made for Man.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 3.—Blue laws will not be enforced so rigidly to-morrow, for the reason that the Grand Jury has about 6,000 witnesses of violations of the law already on its hand, and it is not anxious to have that number doubled by the police to-morrow. At a conference of the police authorities to-day it was decided to make exceptions to-morrow in the cases of newsboys, bootblacks, baggage wagon drivers, elevator boys, and cabmen.

The bill for modification of the laws now in the Legislature will probably be passed next week, and permit those members of the Grand Jury who insisted upon a rigid enforcement of the old laws to get out of an embarrassing position.

Cardinal Gibbons to-day gave his opinion on the controversy. He said:

"Our Christian Sunday should not be confounded with the Jewish or even the Puritan Sabbath. It prescribes the golden mean between rigid Sabbatarianism on the one hand and lax indulgence on the other. My impression is that if the present law is enforced in all its rigor and all of its details there will be a revulsion of public feeling and the pendulum will oscillate from excessive rigor to excessive laxity. I should like to see such law enforced as will contribute to public order and tranquillity and prevent all unnecessary servial work or manual labor—a law that will throw its protecting shield around the people in worshipping God in their respective consecrated temples.

"The modern Christian Sabbath differs from that of the Puritan, in that it is a day of joy and not of gloom. We should remember that the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath, that it is a day consecrated not only to religion, but also to the relaxation of the mind and body."

A number of Protestant clergymen coincide with the Cardinal's views, but a few uphold the blue laws.

Insists She Is Not Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Miss Georgia Smith is tired of reading notices of her death. Several have appeared in print, while reports of her death have been freely circulated. To-day Miss Smith publishes a notice that she is very much alive, and says unless her enemies desist from further reporting her dead she will have them arrested.

Mardi Gras, New Orleans and return, $27.50,

From Washington, D. C., via Southern Railway. Tickets on sale Feb. 20 to 25, inclusive. New York office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

POLICE BOARD'S BIG DETECTIVE SHAKE-UP

Bureaus Consolidated and Placed Under the Command of Capt. McClusky.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION COMING

Chief Devery's Power Curtailed—The Commissioners Displeased by Patrolmen's Suits—Capt. Price Again Transferred.

The detective system of New York was entirely reorganized at a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, which was held yesterday afternoon, and as a result Capt. George W. McClusky was placed in command of the entire force of detectives, both at headquarters in Mulberry Street and at the bureau in Brooklyn. Capt. James K. Price was relieved from duty in command of the Brooklyn office, and ordered to be assigned to a precinct; eighty-five patrolmen who have been on duty as detective officers at the headquarters in Manhattan and Brooklyn were remanded to patrol duty in various precincts, and four Roundsmen who were on service at both bureaus were transferred to precincts. All the Police Commissioners were inclined to be reticent in regard to the change, but President York said that it had been under contemplation for a long time.

For some weeks it has been intimated that a shake-up which would involve the Detective Bureau was brewing, but no indication was given as to what direction this change would take. The Commissioners, it is said, have been displeased by the action of the patrolmen assigned to detective duty in bringing suit to compel their promotion to the grade of Detective Sergeants, and it was no secret that they were endeavoring to find some way out of the difficulty. Several plans were considered, according to one of the Commissioners, and it was only after the merits of all of them had been fully inquired into that it was determined to get rid of the litigious policemen by remanding them to patrol duty. This decision was reached only on Friday, and in order that there might be no delay a special meeting was called for yesterday afternoon.

THE BOARD'S REFORM PLAN.

At this meeting, which was attended by all the Commissioners, Chief Devery was also present. After a consultation lasting two hours with the Chief, the following resolution, offered by President York, was adopted:

"Resolved, That a bureau to be called the Central Office Bureau of Detectives be, and is, created within the department.

"That such bureau shall consist of such officers and patrolmen as may by resolution of the Police Board be transferred and assigned to perform duty therein.

"Resolved further, That the headquarters of said Central Office Bureau of Detectives shall be at Police Headquarters, Borough of Manhattan; that the said bureau shall be in command of a Captain duly assigned thereto by resolution of the Police Board, and such number of Sergeants and Detective Sergeants as may, by resolution of the Police Board, be assigned to perform duty therein.

"That the Captain assigned to said Bureau Headquarters at Manhattan shall be in command and have charge of the officers and men assigned to said bureau in Manhattan, and the officers assigned to the branch bureau in the Borough of Brooklyn shall be in command and in charge of the officers and men assigned to said branch bureau, which branch bureau shall be maintained in connection with the Central Office Headquarters in Manhattan.

"The said Bureau and Branch Bureau of Detectives shall be subject to such orders as the Chief of Police may deem necessary to the efficient discharge of police duty in said bureau, and the officers and Detective Sergeants assigned to perform in said bureau shall in all respects be subject to the rules and regulations of the Police Department and the laws having reference to the same.

"No officer or member of the uniformed force shall be transferred to or remanded from said Detective Bureau except by resolution duly adopted by the Police Board."

CAPT. McCLUSKY CHIEF.

The board then proceeded by resolution to make the assignments to duty. Capt. McClusky was placed in command of the entire force in both boroughs; Capt. Price was removed from the Brooklyn office, and Chief Devery was instructed to place him in command of a precinct. Then the sixty-three patrolmen on duty at Headquarters as detective officers, and the twenty-two similarly assigned in Brooklyn, were remanded to ordinary duty. Roundsman John L. Langan of the Manhattan Bureau, and Roundsman George Flushing, Edward J. Harrington, and Antonio Vachris of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, were sent back to precinct duty.

The Brooklyn branch of the Central Office Detective Bureau was placed in command of Sergt. Thomas P. Humphreys, who has for years been in charge of the license squad in Brooklyn. Sergt. Henry Metcalf, who has been attached to the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, was continued there, and Sergts. Charles A. Formosa and Frank J. Morris, who have been on duty with Capt. McClusky at the Central Office, were ordered to remain in the same place. At the same time thirty Detective Sergeants who have been attached to the several precincts in Brooklyn were transferred to the Central Office branch in that borough. This will give Sergt. Humphreys, the new commander of the branch office, a force of forty-one Detective Sergeants. At present the detective staff at the Central Office in Manhattan consists of forty-seven Detective Sergeants, and, according to President York, no addition will be made to this force.

President York, when asked the reason for the change, said that the reorganization of the detective bureau had long been under consideration, and he intimated strongly that further changes were contemplated. "The Committee on Rules and Discipline has been directed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Central Office Detective Bureau," Mr. York said, "and when it makes its report we will have a perfect detective bureau. Ultimately more men may be detailed to the bureau, but they will be Detective Sergeants and not detective officers. Altogether, I believe that the change will be for the good of the service.

FIGHTING PATROLMEN'S SUITS.

"I do not deny that the actions brought against the board by the patrolmen assigned to duty as detectives, to compel us to recognize them and pay them as Detective Sergeants, had something to do with the change. We disagree with them on that point, and we are fighting and will continue to fight these suits."

When asked whether the taking away of sixty-three detective officers from the staff of the bureau in Manhattan would not impair the efficiency of the force, Mr. York replied, "Oh, no. I think Capt. McClusky will be able to get along with his present staff until the board takes further action." Mr. York would not say when this further action was likely to be taken, but another member of the board declared that within a very short time the Central Office squad would be fully as large as it had been up to yesterday morning.

Commissioner Abell said at his home in Brooklyn last night that there was no political significance in the change and that the reorganization was made for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the Detective Bureau. Neither Commissioners Hess nor Sexton would discuss the matter further than to say that "the good of the service" was the only consideration in making the change.

Chief Devery said that the new orders promulgated by the board would probably take effect by Monday morning, and certainly not later than Tuesday. When asked for what precinct he proposed to assign Capt. Price the Chief replied that he would assign Capt. Price to a station in the Borough of Manhattan, and that the assignment would in all likelihood be made on Monday. Neither the Chief nor Capt. McClusky would talk about the reorganization of the Detective Bureau, nor would they intimate in what directions other than those outlined by the board the change would take effect.

CAPT. PRICE'S STATEMENT.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES saw Capt. Price last night and asked him about his transfer from his command in Brooklyn, to which he was assigned just three weeks ago. The Captain said:

"I am a police officer and obey orders. I was not consulted when I was sent to Brooklyn and I have not been consulted now. Wherever I am assigned I propose to do my whole duty, and I want to add that in leaving Brooklyn I think I may fairly say that I leave behind more friends than I had when I went there.

"For the credit of the borough also, I should like to say that there is no reason to raise a hue and cry about vice in Brooklyn. There is very little vice in Brooklyn, and I never met a fairer or more honorable set of people than I met there."

Although the action taken by the board is generally regarded as a new departure, the resolution which brought it about is virtually a reaffirmation of Section 290 of the Charter, which reads in part as follows:

"The Police Board shall maintain a bureau which shall be called the Central Office Bureau of Detectives, and shall select and appoint to perform detective duty therein as many patrolmen as said board may from time to time determine to be necessary to make that bureau efficient.

"The patrolmen so selected and appointed shall be called Detective Sergeants and shall be assigned to duty in that bureau, and while performing such detective duty shall be vested with the same authority and be entitled to receive and be paid the same salary as Sergeants of Police. The headquarters of said Central Office Bureau of Detectives shall be at the Police Headquarters in the Borough of Manhattan, and a branch office thereof shall be maintained at the Police Headquarters in the Borough of Brooklyn."

TAKES POWER FROM DEVERY.

The word "Chief" does not occur in the section. By virtue of this charter provision and the resolution adopted yesterday, the Police Commissioners and not Chief Devery will make assignments to the Detective Bureau. Hitherto the Chief has exercised this power, with the consent of the board, and it was alleged last night that this curtailing of Chief Devery's authority was brought about by his recent action in transferring Capt. Reynolds from the command of the Brooklyn Detective Office to a remote precinct. The removal of Capt. Reynolds, it is said, incensed the Brooklyn members of the board, especially President York, while the transfer of Capt. Price from the Tenderloin to the Brooklyn Detective Bureau displeased Commissioner Abell, it is alleged.

Neither President York nor Commissioner Abell knew that the Chief had these changes in contemplation, and even after they were made President York assured Capt. Reynolds that he was not to be transferred. Both Commissioners, it was said yesterday, then decided to "go after Chief Devery's scalp," and the best method at their command was to relieve him of his power to assign men to the Detective Bureau. This, it was pointed out, deprives the Chief of the ability to reward.

It has been intimated for some time that the board has not been harmonious for months. President York, it is said, has felt for a long period that the New York members were inimical to him, and in November last he told one of his warmest friends, a prominent city official, that he was being badly treated, and that he felt that he had assumed a duty that was destructive of his self-respect. This friend, it is declared, advised Mr. York to resign, but he declined to do so at the time, saying that if he did so it would be a virtual confession of his inability to fight longer for what he regarded as his rights.

THE PATROLMEN'S SUITS.

President York's allusion to the suits brought against the board by the so-called detective officers has reference to actions brought, as stated, by the patrolmen who were assigned to the detective bureaus in Manhattan and Brooklyn to compel their recognition as Detective Sergeants. The men claim that under Section 290 of the Greater New York charter, which has been quoted above, they were entitled to the rank and pay of Detective Sergeants.

They petitioned the Police Board for such recognition, and demanded back pay from the time of consolidation. They held that the charter made all officers attached to the Detective Bureau Detective Sergeants. The Police Board denied their demands, and President York held that the Chief and the board had the right to detail patrolmen for duty in the Detective Bureau.

The patrolmen in question then began proceedings against the Police Board to compel the Commissioners to make them Detective Sergeants, with a salary of $2,000 a year. They are now getting $1,400 a year. The proceedings are still pending.

THE ALABAMA SENATORSHIP.

Morgan Gains on Johnston in the Contest—Charge of Corruption.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 3.—At 11 o'clock to-night indications pointed to Gov. Johnston's having carried Russell County by a small majority over Senator Morgan in their race for the United States Senate. Morgan campaigners charge the use of $10,000 to corrupt cotton mill operatives at Girard.

Johnston had to win Russell County or retire from the race. Winston County went for Morgan. The net result is twenty members of the General Assembly for Morgan and thirteen for Johnston. The remaining fifty counties will act in April.

IMPROVING TIMBER LANDS.

William Rockefeller Asks for Advice from the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Among the applicants for Government assistance in the management of woodlands is William Rockefeller, who owns a tract of 60,000 acres at Bay Pond, Franklin County, N. Y., on which he has built a hunting and fishing lodge. Much of the land has been logged over, but there is a large tract of virgin timber which has passed the stage of greatest production in a natural state, and lying idle. Mr. Rockefeller has asked for a working plan by which the mature timber can be turned into revenue without injury to the forest as a game preserve.

The Section of Working Plans of the Division of Forestry, which gives assistance to owners of timber lands desirous of applying conservative methods of cutting, began the new year with applications representing nearly 2,000,000 acres. This innovation was introduced in October, 1898, and has been exceedingly popular, not only with farmers owning small wood lots, but with large timber proprietors. The purpose of the Government in furnishing this assistance is chiefly to afford object lessons to wasteful timber owners who are now skeptical of scientific forest methods. Work has been done on several tracts in New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Iowa, Connecticut, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, West Virginia, Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and Tennessee.

The offer to give advice and furnish working plans to persons desirous to plant forest trees, made last August by the Division of Forestry, has received immediate response from farmers in every part of the country. One hundred and eighteen applications have been received already, and the plans for thirty-eight of these will be completed before the time for Spring planting to begin.

Mr. Phelps's Condition Unchanged.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 3.—The condition of Edward J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, who has been ill at his home here with pneumonia, remains unchanged this morning.

Golf, Hunting, Fishing at Tampa Bay

and Florida West Coast Hotels. Through train service—Plant System, 290 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

New York and Florida Limited.

Leaves New York via Pennsylvania and Southern Railway 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Two other fast trains daily, 3:25 P. M., 12:10 night. New York Office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

DEATH COMES TO WILLIAM GOEBEL

Hopeless Struggle for Life Continued All Day Yesterday.

DOCTORS FOUGHT FOR TIME

Tried to Keep Dying Man Alive Until His Brother Came.

Patient Lapsed Into Unconsciousness Toward Evening and Died at 6:44 o'Clock—The Brother Arrived Too Late.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 3.—William Goebel, by his partisans called the Governor of Kentucky and by his enemies termed a usurper, died in his room at the Capitol Hotel at 6:44 o'clock to-night from the effects of the gunshot wound received Tuesday morning. As little is known now as then whose hand it was that fired the fatal shot, but whoever it was his work is well done.

From an early hour this morning the physicians in attendance upon the wounded man held out no hope of recovery. Each bulletin, as it came from the bed of death, carried with it a story of weakness, hopelessness and despair. At 10 o'clock the temperature, pulse, and respiration of the dying man had risen far above previous points, and Dr. Hume announced that death was but minutes away. He said the victim of man's hatred and strife was living only because he himself so willed it and that in the effort of exercising that indomitable will he was exhausting the little vitality that still remained.

The only persons present at the deathbed were Mr. Goebel's sister, Mrs. Braunacker, and his brother, Arthur Goebel of Cincinnati, who have been in constant attendance at Mr. Goebel's bedside, and Dr. MacCormack.

Justus Goebel, another brother, who has been hurrying from Arizona as fast as steam would carry him in a vain hope of reaching his dying brother in time for some token of recognition, arrived forty minutes too late. Oxygen was frequently administered to the dying man during the afternoon in an effort to keep him alive until his brother's arrival, but in vain. By the cruel irony of fate the train on which Justus Goebel was traveling to Frankfort was delayed several hours from various causes, and when he finally reached here it was only to learn that his brother was dead.

FRIENDS AND FOES GRIEVE.

Among bitter partisans of both parties deep grief is manifested, and already a movement has been started to erect a fitting monument to Mr. Goebel's memory on the spot in the State House grounds where he was shot. No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral.

In the death chamber of their brother, plunged in grief, Arthur and Justus Goebel and Mrs. Braunacker have given out no intimation of their wishes, and probably no definite arrangements will be made until to-morrow. It is understood that a request will be made on behalf of the citizens of Frankfort that Mr. Goebel's last resting place in the cemetery here, where Daniel Boone lies buried.

Mr. Goebel's condition last night and until this morning was considered so much improved that for the first time since he was shot down in front of the State House hopes were entertained of his ultimate recovery. His hiccoughs and nausea, with both of which he has been troubled more or less from the first, had almost entirely disappeared, while his temperature had been reduced to nearly normal and his pulse, though high, was apparently stronger. He rested well up to midnight, but after that hour awoke frequently.

ASKS FOR HIS ADVISERS.

Still, up to 4 o'clock to the attending physicians and nurses, the condition of the patient seemed to be favorable, and it was hoped that the crisis had been passed. About 4 o'clock, however, the time of the night when the vitality is at its lowest ebb, the hiccoughs returned, accompanied by some nausea. This at first was not considered very serious, and the trouble soon yielded to treatment, the patient again dozing until 6 o'clock, when he grew restless.

At the patient's request, ex-Congressman Hendrick was called, and Mr. Goebel asked for some of his legal advisers with whom he wished to confer. From that time until about 10 o'clock, Mr. Goebel rested fairly well, dozing at times, but shortly after 10 o'clock he suddenly grew worse. The hiccoughs and nausea returned with increased violence much to the wounded man's distress, and his pulse ran up alarmingly. Drs. MacCormack and Hume were hastily summoned and hypodermic injections of whisky and strychnine, and afterward of morphine, were given him. At Mr. Goebel's request, Chaplain Wallace of the Kentucky Penitentiary, an intimate friend, was sent for, and the two had a short conversation.

KNOWS DEATH IS NEAR.

"Lew," said Mr. Goebel, "I wish to announce to the world that I do not hold myself in open violence to the word of God."

The hypodermic injections

fast failing man, but the latter soon relapsed into a condition of semi-consciousness. About 1 o'clock he aroused himself and, calling Dr. MacCormack to his side, said:

"Doctor, am I going to get well. I want to know the truth, for I have several things to attend to."

"Mr. Goebel, you have but a few hours to live," replied the doctor.

Mr. Goebel was silent for a moment, then, calling his brother Arthur to his side, he asked that the physicians and nurses retire. Then for twenty minutes the dying man was left with his brother and sister, Mrs. Braunacker.

THE LAST FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Soon after this he again fell into a stupor, and at 2 o'clock his condition was considered so alarming that as a last resort oxygen was given, in order to keep the dying man alive, if possible, until the arrival of his brother Justus from Arizona, who was due shortly after 6 o'clock. The pulse of the patient had in the meantime run up to 140 and his temperature to 103, while his breathing became rapid and more labored.

This treatment resulted in an improvement, but the rally was so slight and slow that to the weary watchers at the bedside it was apparent that the end was not far off, and the Rev. Dr. Taliaferro of the Methodist Church of Frankfort was sent for. He came at once. Softly entering the death chamber, Dr. Taliaferro crossed over to where Mr. Goebel lay gasping for breath, and, kneeling at the side of the bed, prayed earnestly.

With tears streaming down their faces, Mrs. Braunecker and Arthur Goebel knelt at the bedside also. Then Dr. Taliaferro arose, and, opening his Bible, read a few selected verses from the Epistle to St. James. As the words of the apostle were read by the divine, the dying and apparently unconscious man stirred slightly. Quickly leaning over his brother, Arthur Goebel said: "Will, Dr. Taliaferro is here."

No response came from the dying man, but as Arthur Goebel leaned over him, looking anxiously for some sign of recognition, a look of intelligence came into the half-closed eyes, and it was apparent that Mr. Goebel understood what was said to him.

STRUGGLE IS IN VAIN.

Shortly after this Dr. Taliaferro left the room, and, descending the stairs, entered the ladies' reception room, where at the request of several ladies, wives of Legislators, he held brief services. Then the divine again went to Mr. Goebel's bedside and about five minutes afterward took his departure. Shortly after 4 o'clock the dying man was again given oxygen, and again a slight rally resulted, but it was only temporary. His respiration gradually grew more laborious and rose to 52, while his pulse dropped to 120.

At 6:10 o'clock Dr. Hume left the dying man's bedside, and reported to the throngs of anxious watchers in the corridors of the hotel that death was a matter of but a few moments' time. The oxygen treatment was used constantly in a desperate effort to keep Mr. Goebel alive until Justus Goebel's arrival, but no effort was made to arouse the unconscious man.

ALONE WITH THE DEAD.

As Dr. Hume departed from the room the afflicted brother and sister turned to Dr. MacCormack and requested that they be left entirely alone with their brother, who was fast sinking, and to both physicians apparently in articulo mortis. The physicians silently withdrew, closing the door softly behind them.

The grief-stricken brother and sister silently knelt at the bedside, their eyes fastened upon the half open eyelids of the unconscious man. He could give no sign of further recognition, and yet he was not absolutely unconscious. Scarcely breathing themselves, the brother and sister bent over the deathbed listening to the short, sharp gasps of death, and praying that the life might be spared until their brother Justus could arrive. Their prayers were in vain. Even as they watched, the pulsations became slower and slower, gradually but steadily growing weaker, and with a slight quiver of the eyelids, one breath deeper than the rest, a pause, a gasp, and the life that had been battling so valiantly against the assassin's bullet since last Tuesday morning flickered out.

Death had claimed its victim, and the brother and sister bowed by sorrow whose pangs were intensified by the knowledge that a few miles away, hurrying to them, was their brother Justus, who would arrive too late, sat down upon the deathbed alone with their dead brother. Not a sound emanated from the room to apprise the anxious watchers in the hotel corridor without that Mr. Goebel had passed away.

JUSTUS ARRIVES.

The stricken brother and sister were left undisturbed while the two physicians outside the door anxiously looked at their watches as the minutes flew by, fearing the truth yet wondering at the long silence.

Finally, at 7:20 o'clock, the train bearing Justus Goebel pulled into Frankfort. At the station to meet him were Urey Woodson, Samuel J. Shackelford, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and Mayor Rainoch of Covington. They met Mr. Goebel at the car steps.

"Is he dead, tell me, is he dead?" were the first words he uttered.

"He is not dead," was the assurance given him by friends who had no inkling of the truth.

The party entered a carriage and five minutes later, at 7:25 o'clock, arrived at the Capitol Hotel. With tears streaming from his eyes, Mr. Goebel was conducted to the chamber where lay his brother. The rap at the door was answered by Arthur, who silently drew his brother within and again closed the door. Five minutes later Arthur came into the hall and announced the death of William Goebel. The news was received in silence, but many a tear fell as the anxious men and women turned from the door to leave the stricken with their dead.

Late to-night it was decided to hold no formal inquest over the body. This is in compliance with the wishes of the friends and family of the dead Democratic leader. The Coroner will accordingly issue a certificate of the cause of death without the formality of an inquest, this being sufficient to comply with the law.

BECKHAM TAKES CONTROL

Is Sworn In as Governor One Hour After Goebel's Death — He Also Dismisses Collier.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 3.—Exactly one hour after the death of Mr. Goebel, J. C. W. Beckham was sworn in as Governor of the State, the oath being administered by S. J. Shackelford, Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

It had been determined to keep secret the news of the death of Mr. Goebel until Mr. Beckham should have been formally inducted into office, and the delay was made greater by the inability of Dr. MacCormack to leave the bedroom of Goebel and make the proper certificate of death. Until this had been done, the Democratic attorneys were unwilling that the oath of office should be administered.

The ceremony took place in a small room on the same floor as that in which Mr. Goebel died, but a few doors to the west of it. In the room at the time of the administration of the oath were Senator-elect Blackburn, Col. B. H. Young, Col. Philip Thompson, Eph Lillard, J. H. Lillis, Lieut. L. E. McKay, S. J. Shackelford, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Dr. P. W. Wells, Col. Harry MacKay, Col Jack Chinn, Kit Chinn, Dr. MacCormack,, Joseph Blackburn, Jr., and three representatives of the press.

Col. Young, who was one of the leading Democratic attorneys throughout the Goebel-Taylor contest, and Senator-elect Blackburn, sat at a table in the centre of the room, upon which they had drawn up the papers necessary to the administration of the oath of office to Mr. Beckham. After the papers had been completed, there was a wait of nearly ten minutes for Dr. MacCormack. The death certificate had already been prepared, and Dr. MacCormack quickly signed his name and swore to the contents of the paper

"Now, Mr. Beckham, it's your turn," said Col. Young. Mr. Beckham, who had been standing in the far corner of the room, at once advanced to the table with a flush of excitement on his youthful face.

"Sign the oath," said Col. Young, pushing the paper toward him.

Beckham hesitated, and Col. Young repeated his request.

"Let me be sworn first," said Mr. Beckham.

"You must sign the paper before you take the oath," said Col. Young. "We want your oath to the signature."

Mr. Beckham advanced to the table and affixed his signature, and then, stepping back, he held up his right hand for the oath which was read to him by Clerk Shackelford. The light was not of the best, and the writing on the paper not the most legible, and Mr. Shackelford made slow work of it. All the time Beckham stood before him with his eyes shining, and a deep flush on his face. When the Clerk read the concluding words of the oath, "So help you God," Mr. Beckham's reply came, "I do," and then with greater emphasis, "And may God give me strength to do my duty."

"I devoutly hope he will," rejoined Col. Young.

Clerk Shackelford then placed his attest to the oath.

The first official act of Mr. Beckham was an appointment of a new Adjutant General, and his last act before assuming the oath was an order removing Adjt. Gen. Collier and Assistant Adjt. Gen. Dixon. The order was as follows:

"Executive Office, State of Kentucky,
"Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 3, 1900.

"The following executive order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"State of Kentucky, Executive Department,
"Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 3, 1900.

"Executive Order No. 1.—(1) Daniel H. Collier, Adjutant General, and J. K. Dixon, Assistant Adjutant General, are hereby removed from office, to take effect immediately.

"(2.) Referring to Executive proclamation of the 1st inst., all members of the Kentucky State Guard ordered on duty in the City of Frankfort by my predecessor are relieved from duty, to take effect immediately, and are instructed this day to return to their respective posts.

"J. C. W. BECKHAM,
"Acting Governor."

On the back of this order was indorsed the following:

"Executed by delivering a true copy to Capt. Bennett, Officer of the Day, in command of troops at gate of Capitol grounds, who reported Gen. Collier absent from his command. Capt. Bennett received the paper and promised to deliver same to Gen. Collier. The delivery was made at 6:20 o'clock P. M., this third day of February, 1900.

HARRY McKAY,
Colonel and Aide de Camp,
Governor's Staff."

The order was delivered to Capt. Bennett at the gate of the Capitol grounds twenty-five minutes before the death of Mr. Goebel. Mr. Beckham was made Acting Governor last night by the medical certificate of Dr. MacCormack that Mr. Goebel was unable to assume the functions of the office.

Mr. Beckham seemed deeply affected by the position in which circumstances had placed him, and he did not reveal much joy over the congratulations which those in the room showered upon him, although he accepted them gratefully.

"There is one thing that I would have been greatly pleased to have had done by Mr. Goebel before his death," he said, "and that is to have signed the certificate of Senator Blackburn. Of course, I am greatly pleased to have the privilege myself, but I know that it was a matter close to the heart of Mr. Goebel, and I wish that he could have lived long enough to do it. I think I can promise," he said, with a smile, "that it will be one of the first things that I will do on Monday."

PROMISES TO RESTORE PEACE.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 3.—Mr. Beckham to-night issued the following proclamation:

"To the people of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

"It is with the profoundest sorrow I announce to the people of this Commonwealth the the work of the assassin has ended in the death of Gov. William Goebel, and that, under the Constitution and the law, upon notice of this deplorable event, I have qualified and assumed the duties of Chief Executive of the State.

"In William Goebel Kentucky has lost one of her greatest and noblest sons. His high character for courage, manliness, and honesty in defense of the rights of the people, led to his destruction, and yet, while in the full vigor of his manhood, he has become a martyr to their cause.

"I enter upon the discharge of the duties of this high office surrounded by conditions and circumstances which would tax the wisdom of men far stronger than I. Knowing well the trying difficulties that are ahead of me, and the dangers which surround me, which have already compassed the destruction of civil Government in the capital of the State, I hereby solemnly warn and command that all violent characters and militia of the State, now in possession of this city and the public buildings, do immediately disband, lay down their arms, and return to their homes and occupations.

"Feeling most deeply the responsibilities and difficulties of the situation, I invoke the aid and support of all the law-abiding and law-respecting Christian people of this Commonwealth; and I promise in a legal way, if within the power of man, to restore peace, quiet, and protection to all individuals regardless of party or station, under the Constitution which I have so solemnly sworn to obey.

"Given under my hand at the City of Frankfort, this the 3d day of February, A. D. 1900.

"J. C. W. BECKHAM."

PRESIDENT HEARS THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—President McKinley was informed of the death of Mr. Goebel at the dinner given to-night in honor of himself and the members of the Cabinet by Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith. The news was conveyed to him after the guests had arisen from the table and retired to the smoking room. Shortly afterward the President returned to the White House.

Late to-night a member of the Cabinet said:

"When the news of Mr. Goebel's death was announced to the President and to those of us who were present, no surprise was expressed, as it had been expected. The Kentucky situation was not discussed, but you may say that the President and members of the Cabinet believe that the death of Mr. Goebel will not have the effect of altering the situation in the least, so far as its legal aspect is concerned."

Bells Tolled In Covington.

COVINGTON, Ky., Feb. 3.—The news of Goebel's death, when it reached here, his home city, produced intense feeling, shared by all parties. The fire bells were tolled and people gathered in groups and talked of the event in undertones. Nothing is said here about the arrangements for the funeral, because all of the dead man's relatives are in Frankfort. It is thought by some here that he may be buried at Frankfort in order to have a monument at the State capital.

GOV. TAYLOR NOTIFIED.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 3.—Gov. Taylor was notified at his office over the telephone of Mr. Goebel's death. He said: "I deeply regret his death."

SAYS HE KNOWS ASSASSIN.

Man Named Rodman Declares Goebel's Death Was Compassed by a Friend of Sanford.

WELLSTON, Ohio, Feb. 3.—On a late train from Ironton last night there came a stranger, who said he was in Frankfort the day Senator Goebel was shot.

"My name is Rodman," he said. "I know all about the shooting of Goebel. I can tell you plainly that our people are away off if they think that Taylor or the Republican Party had anything to do with the shooting. A trap has been set for a long time, and the opportunity anxiously awaited, to kill Goebel for his killing of John Sanford, and the party who fired the shot was a near friend and intimately connected with Sanford.

"It was to avenge Sanford's death that the political situation was taken advantage of for the shooting. The idea that the shooting came from the second story of the State House is all rot."

COURT OFFERS $1,000 REWARD.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 3.—The fiscal court has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of Goebel's assassin.

SWINDLER FETED IN CHICAGO.

Wealthy Families Missed Jewels, and the Pawn Tickets Were Found in Mr. Gildersleeve's Trunk.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—To the police of the United States and England Alexander Haviland Gildersleeve, who has been entertained and feted by the wealthiest families of Chicago for the last two months, is known as "No. 6,229." Three days ago Mr. Gildersleeve disappeared, leaving bills unpaid and with thousands of dollars worth of stolen jewelry in his possession.

William Carpenter Camp of this city met Gildersleeve last Christmas at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, and invited him to Chicago. Here he introduced him into the best society. He lived at the Auditorium, and was invited out a great deal. He said he was a nephew of Justice Gildersleeve of the New York Supreme Court, and a member of a wealthy family at Poughkeepsie. Mr. Camp, who entertained Gildersleeve at his home, 3,618 Michigan Avenue, discovered yesterday that over $1,000 worth of his wife's jewelry had been stolen. There are four other families who have suffered losses in jewels ranging from $300 to $1,000.

Since his arrival in Chicago, Gildersleeve has paid marked attention to a half-dozen young women. In one case he so far gained the confidence and trust of the young woman that he had declared his love, and it is said it was returned.

From pawn tickets in Gildersleeve's trunk at the Auditorium Annex Hotel, Mr. Camp has found several pieces of his wife's jewelry. The pawn tickets discovered by the detectives prove that Gildersleeve has been actively engaged in pawning jewelry in a score of different cities in this country, from New York to San Francisco. A lady's diamond brooch was pawned for $230, and it is said to belong to a well-known Chicago woman, who discovered her loss two weeks ago, and reported the matter to the police.

About a month ago Gildersleeve went to St. Louis and was gone for three days. He returned from his trip with about $2,000, and it is known he pawned jewelry to this extent. He soon had a large bill at the Auditorium Annex, and after waiting for ten days the hotel people made a demand for money.

Gildersleeve appealed to Mr. Camp, and he agreed to become responsible for any account contracted by the swindler. Last Monday the hotel again presented a bill for $100, which Gildersleeve could not pay. Tuesday he called at Mr. Camp's home, but the next day he suddenly left, after the hotel detective had made a search of his trunk and dress-suit case.

This is his record in police circles: No. 6,229 in the Rogues' Gallery; Alexander Haviland Gildersleeve, alias Thomas H. Smith, alias H. Gildersleeve; arrested Jan. 15, 1899, in New York City by Detectives Wade and Herlihy on the complaint of Lizzie Randall of 56 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, on the charge of stealing a pearl scarfpin; discharged on non-appearance of Miss Randall; arrested Feb. 22, 1899, in New York City on the charge of impersonating a Board of Health officer and obtaining money; case taken out of court by friends; hotel beat in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities.

Alexander Haviland Gildersleeve, nephew of Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court, is about thirty years of age, good-looking, and of polished manners. His father is Elmer D. Gildersleeve of Poughkeepsie. The young man is the black sheep of the family, and his father, it is understood, has had nothing to do with him for several years.

CONNECTICUT FISHING RIGHTS.

Capitalists and Natives at War Over Control of a Pond.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 3.—The citizens of the town of Hartland, Litchfield County, expect to take a holiday next Saturday and go to Hartford in a body to urge Judge S. Oscar Prentis of the Superior Court to favor the laying out of a highway to West Hartland Pond.

About a year ago a syndicate of Connecticut and New York capitalists bought a strip of land around the pond for the purpose of establishing a game and fish preserve, intending to control the pond. The residents of Hartland and the surrounding country, who have shot game in the vicinity and fished in the pond from their boyhood, were opposed to such exclusiveness, maintaining that it was a public pond, and they brought about the passage of an act by the Legislature last Winter giving the Selectmen the right to lay out a highway leading to the pond and along the shores, the damage done to the owners to be paid by the town. Accordingly the Selectmen laid out the road and the plan was accepted by the town at a meeting held Nov. 9 last.

Since then the property through which the highway was run has been sold to The Colonial Forestry Company, which also owns about one-third of the land in the town of Tolland, Mass. The company would come to no agreement as to the damages, so the Superior Court was petitioned to act in the matter. Andrew F. Brownell of New York is the President of The Colonial Forestry Company, and he has been notified to appear in court and show cause why the petition should not be granted. The Colonial Forestry Company claims that the town had no right to lay out the highway through the land and that the special act of the Legislature granting the right to do so is unconstitutional. The company has had similar trouble in an attempt to control Norris Pond, in Tolland, Mass.

TAYLOR DEFIES KENTUCKY COURT

Refuses to Accept Service of a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

A THREAT TO EXPEL TROOPS

Judge Moore Will Employ Force and May Appeal to the President.

Republican Legislators Go to London, and the Adjutant General Sends Arms and Ammunition.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 3.—The possibility of a passage at arms between the forces which are guarding Gov. Taylor in the State House and representatives of the authority of the State courts was increased to-night by the action of the Republican Executive and his Adjutant General. Neither side shows any sign of yielding, and the situation is rapidly approaching a crisis.

Gov. Taylor and Adjt. Gen. Collier late this evening flatly refused to recognize a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Moore for the release of Alonzo Walker, a stenographer, who was arrested and put into confinement yesterday, after pinning a notice of a writ of injunction on the door of Gov. Taylor's chambers in the Executive building. From a remark made by Judge Moore, after his order was defied, it appears possible that the State authorities opposed to Gov. Taylor may take their turn in applying to President McKinley for aid.

Shortly after 4 o'clock Mrs. Lizzie G. Walker, the wife of the imprisoned man, appeared before Judge Moore of the County Court and applied for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Alonzo Walker, making affidavit that he had been deprived of his liberty without due process of law. Judge Moore at once directed that a writ of habeas corpus be issued against Gov. Taylor and Adjt. Gen. Collier, demanding the release of Walker, and the writ was placed in the hands of Sheriff B. F. Sutter, with directions to serve it immediately.

BAYONETS STOP THE SHERIFF.

In company with Judge Andrew Scott and ex-Congressman J. K. Hendricks, Sheriff Suter started down St. Clair Street toward the Capitol grounds to serve the writ. Crossing the tracks of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad he was met by Capt. Walcutt, Provost Marshal of the State troops guarding the State buildings, and together the two walked to the entrance of the Capitol grounds.

Sheriff Suter explained the nature of his mission to Capt. Walcutt, who at once went to the Executive building to notify Gov. Taylor and Adjt. Gen. Collier of the matter and learn their wishes in regard to the matter. Sheriff Suter in the meantime stood without the gate, close to two sentries, whose crossed bayonets formed a bar to his access.

In a moment or two Capt. Walcutt returned. In the meantime an immense crowd had gathered around the Sheriff in the expectation of trouble. No one was allowed to enter the ground, however, except a mail carrier with a sackful of letters, for whom the bayonets were uncrossed. When Capt. Walcutt returned he also was immediately surrounded by a number of the members of the State Militia. Capt. Walcutt stepped down to the sidewalk in front of the Sheriff and said: "I'm afraid you can't come in, Mr. Sheriff." The Captain was smiling as he made this announcement.

"Well," said Sheriff Suter, "I have a writ of habeas corpus here for the body of Alonzo Walker, and I demand to be allowed to serve it."

Capt. Walcutt hesitated a moment, but the smile never left his face. "I'm sorry, but you can't come in, Suter," he finally said. "Is there anything else I can do for you?"

Sheriff Suter looked at the burly form of the Captain and then smiled slightly himself. "Well, no, I guess not," he replied. "But I demand admittance here."

WRIT RETURNED UNSERVED.

Capt. Walcutt, still smiling, shook his head. The representative of judicial authority and the representative of military authority regarded each other silently for a moment, then Sheriff Suter turned and slowly walked back to the Capitol Hotel, where he found Judge Moore and reported his inability to serve the writ. The writ, as returned to Judge Moore, bore on its back the following written indorsement by Sheriff Suter:

"The within writ is returned unexecuted because I was prevented from executing same by military force. I went to the State House Square and demanded admittance of the officer in charge at the gates, but was refused admittance. I demanded to see Col. Roger Williams, and sent Capt. Walcutt to see him, but he refused to be seen, and thereupon demanded the body of Alonzo Walker, and he refused to deliver him."

When Judge Moore heard that the writ of habeas corpus issued for Notary Walker had not been honored he made the following statement:

"It is too late to do anything more to-night, but Monday the Sheriff will take possession of the State House by force, if necessary. We will exhaust this county, and the neighboring counties, if necessary, to control the soldiers on guard here. If we don't succeed then, McKinley will be called on to act."

GOV. TAYLOR ENJOINED.

The issuance of the writ of habeas corpus was not the only action taken to-day by the State courts. Judge Cantrill of the Circuit Court this morning granted a temporary injunction restraining Gov. Taylor from interfering with the meeting of the Legislature and from removing the seat of Legislature to London, Ky. The temporary injunction is to remain binding until Feb. 8, when the hearing to make it permanent will be heard before Judge Cantrill at Georgetown, Ky.

At the opening of court, Judge Pryor produced the petition, which had already been published, and read it in full. When he had concluded, Judge Pryor said:

"I do not suppose that it is necessary to prove the case of the plaintiffs, and, your Honor having read the petition in chambers and there being no counsel present for the other side, I ask that the following order be issued." He then read an order in accordance with the petition.

"Are there any attorneys present for the defendant?" asked Judge Cantrill.

There was no reply.

"Mr. Clerk, let the order be entered," said the Judge, "but I wish to make it read that the application for the permanent injunction will be heard at Georgetown in this State instead of in Frankfort."

No attempt will be made to secure personal service of the writ of injunction upon Gov. Taylor. Immediately after the issuance of the writ Judge Cantrill instructed Sheriff Suter of Franklin County to make no effort to present the order of court. The Judge directed that it be allowed to remain binding without service because of the danger threatening the man who should undertake the task and the results that might ensue, owing to the state of the public mind.

BLACKBURN IN FRANKFORT.

United States Senator-elect Blackburn arrived in Frankfort from Washington this morning to hold a conference with the Democratic leaders and to advise with them in regard to the probable effect of the attitude of the Administration toward Gov. Taylor.

Senator Blackburn was met at the station by Col. "Jack" Chinn, Speaker South Trimble of the House, and other prominent Democrats, and on arrival at the Capitol Hotel immediately held a consultation with ex-Congressman Hendrick, Lieut. Gov. Beckham, J. Andrew Scott, J. A. Pryor, Attorney McQuown, Representative Cantrill, G. W. Hickman, and Speaker Trimble.

The determination of the Administration not to interfere with the course of events at Frankfort until actually necessary, as shown by yesterday's Cabinet meeting, and Senator Blackburn's interview with the President, was evidently gratifying to the Democratic leaders.

Senator Blackburn strongly urged the necessity of preserving peace at all hazards, and to allow no acts of violence to occur under any circumstances, but to allow matters to proceed to a conclusion in the courts.

Republican headquarters in Frankfort were practically deserted to-day. Campaign Manager Sebree went to his home, at Henderson, and, with the exception of Capitol Square, the Democrats had the city to themselves.

There was a general exodus of Republican Representatives and Senators to-day in the direction of London. Many members have been leaving by twos and threes for the last two days, going to their homes and intending to go from there to London, but to-day there was a concerted movement, and all of those who had been left behind, about fifteen in number, started on the morning train.

Several cases of rifles and a large quantity of ammunition were forwarded to London last night by express, by Adjt. Gen. Collier. He says he expects no trouble at London, bus wishes to have matters ready for any emergency.

Chairman John Barrett of the Republican Joint Caucus has issued a call for a session of the caucus at the Court House in London Monday at 4 P. M. This is taken to indicate that there will be an attempt to organize a Legislature and to elect new officers. To make a quorum, it will be necessary for the troops to arrest and take to London enough of the Democrats for that purpose. A leader of the Republicans said:

"We will elect all legislative officers and elect Gov. Bradley to the United States Senate, thereby getting a contest in the Senate, which will bring a decision from competent authority."

Gov. Taylor has provided against the delay and inconvenience of receiving and sending telegrams in his present exclusive quarters, by means of messengers. He has had two wires run into his office and has his own operators within the office. For the time being, at least, he has given up the idea of going to London, and will remain in the Executive Building in Frankfort.

OPINIONS IN WASHINGTON

Effect of Goebel's Death on the Situation—Federal Troops to Leave Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Without regard to party, the death of William Goebel is universally deplored here. His struggle for life after the assassin's bulet laid him low has been watched with admiration, and when the bulletins were posted to-night announcing his death political friends and foes united in expressions of regret. The news was discussed wherever politicians congregated, and there was much speculation as to the effect his death would have upon the conflict over the Governorship.

The members of the Kentucky delegation in Congress have been generally reticent about expressing their views since the tragedy, but to-night all joined in sincerely deploring the death of the Democratic leader. Neither Senator Deboe nor Representative Pugh, two of three Republicans in the delegation, could be seen to-night. It is known, however, that Senator Deboe has sent a brief telegram to Gov. Taylor at Frankfort, advising him to allow the State Legislature to meet at that point.

Senator Lindsay, who did not support Goebel in the contest last Fall, was disinclined to be interviewed concerning the effect of Goebel's death upon the situation, lest something he might say would serve to aggravate matters at Frankfort. He did say, however, that if what the Legislature had done was valid he could not see that Goebel's death changed the situation.

He was asked what effect Goebel's death would have in case the act of Taylor in adjourning the Legislature was upheld by the court. Beyond replying that ordinarily in a contest the death of one of the principals abated the contest, Senator Lindsay declined to discuss the proposition.

Representative Smith of Kentucky, a warm supporter of Goebel, said:

"The contest before the Legislature determined who was elected Governor last November. The Constitution of Kentucky provides that if the Governor shall be impeached, removed from office, die, refuse to qualify, or resign, &c., the Lieutenant Governor shall exercise all the power appertaining to the Governor. Goebel having been duly elected and having qualified as Governor, there can be no question that the Lieutenant Governor will be entitled to exercise the functions of Governor until a Governor can be elected next November."

"In case the courts shall decide that Taylor had the power to adjourn the Legislature, what effect will Goebel's death have upon the contest?"

"The contest remains then undetermined. Goebel's death will not affect the question in any way. The issue in this contest is whether Taylor or Goebel was elected. When the Legislature answers that issue and says Taylor was not elected and Goebel was, that, in my judgment, terminates his authority as Governor, and, Goebel having died in the meantime, the power of Governor passes to whomsoever is ascertained to be the Lieutenant Governor."

Representative Berry of Kentucky said:

"Gov. Goebel's death was a shock to every Kentuckian in Washington, myself included, and I hope it will have the effect, sad as the occurrence is, of unifying the Democratic Party in Kentucky and guaranteeing a large majority for the Presidential ticket next Fall.

Goebel's death will have no effect upon the situation in Kentucky if the contention of the Democrats is sustained by the courts. And if the courts do not sustain it, the contest must still be decided by the Legislature. If it declares that Goebel was elected, and not Taylor, then Beckham, as Lieutenant Governor, will be the Governor until next Fall, when there will be a special election. The law of Kentucky provides that the Governor shall serve four years. If he dies, resigns, or is removed before he has served two years, then a special election occurs in the succeeding November; if, after having served two years, the Lieutenant Governor fills out his term. Beckham, therefore, could only serve until next Fall."

Representative Vincent Boreing of London, Ky., was unprepared to say what effect the death of Goebel would have upon the situation. He hoped, however, now that every one had had time to reflect, the question of the Governorship would be peaceably settled. A peaceful solution of the difficulty was more to be desired than that any one particular man should be declared Governor.

With regard to the statements made under oath as to the lawlessness of London and vicinity, Mr. Boreing said he regarded them as slanderous. London was a local option town, where liquor had been sold for twenty-five years. The people there were law-abiding citizens, and there had not been a homicide there in twenty years. The inhabitants of Laurel and all the adjoining counties, with the exception of Clay, were of a like character, and their first thought would be to preserve the peace. There had never been any feuds in these counties, Clay excepted, within his memory. The Legislature, when it met there, he said, would be as safe as it would be at Frankfort. Mr. Goebel had delivered a political address at London and was given as courteous a reception there as anywhere in Kentucky.

That the military authorities have no idea of using Federal troops in Kentucky in the near future is clearly indicated by the action taken by Major Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, with the concurrence and approval of the War Department, in arranging for an appropriate military display on the occasion of the funeral of Major Gen. Lawton in this city next Friday. The only Federal troops stationed within the boundaries of Kentucky are four companies of the Second Infantry at Fort Thomas, near Covington. All of these companies are under orders to proceed to Washington, and it is expected that the movement will begin in a day or so.

Although their stay in the National capital will be brief, not extending beyond next Saturday at the latest, it is not at all reasonable to suppose that the Administration would withdraw them from their regular station if there were the least porbability of the employment of Federal troops in the solution of the critical political troubles now agitating the State of Kentucky.

Business is the End

and aim of it all. Some fabrics are low priced, some high; but a knowledge of our stock is essential if you study the economical possibilities of dress. Suitings can be beautiful at $25.00, more elegant at $35.00; yet learning or trade knowledge is necessary if you would choose wisely.

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MARCUS DALY DENIES A RUMOR.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 3.—In contradiction of the numerous rumors afloat that he had resigned the Presidency of the recently organized Amalgamated Copper Company, Marcus Daly has wired from New York to The Anaconda Standard a most emphatic denial of the canard.

The message follows:

"A reporter has just shown me a telegraphic report from Butte, that I have resigned as President of the Amalgamated Copper Company. Of course, there is not a word of truth in the report. I do not know or can I imagine the source of the report or the motive behind it, but it has no foundation. MARCUS DALY."

FOREIGNERS SEEK KNOWLEDGE.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 3.—Three prominent foreign railroad men are inspecting the electric railway system operated by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company in this State. The third-rail system operated between New Britain, Berlin, Hartford, and Bristol was of especial interest to them, and they spent nearly a day in inspecting this line.

The invention of Col. Heft for utilizing "sparks" as fuel, whereby thousands of dollars are saved annually to the Consolidated Railroad Company, attracted the attention of the foreigners. These "sparks" are the black cinders that collect in the smokestacks of locomotives and were thrown away as useless until Col. Heft demonstrated that they were useful for fuel. It is the only kind of fuel used in the Stamford trolley power house and other electric power houses of the company.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Frank E. Musgrave, England, George W. Aldridge, Rochester.

GRAND—Lieut. E. R. Stuart, West Point.

HOLLAND—Arthur Amory, Boston; R. Paul Snelling, Boston; William J. Schorth, Kobe, Japan.

HOFFMAN—J. P. Andrews, London; Theodore Cramp, Philadelphia; Major Lowry, London; John Erikson and Peter Erikson, San Francisco; Judge J. H. Osmer, Pennsylvania.

IMPERIAL—J. J. O'Connor, Elmira; D. Erastus Corning, Auburn; Dr. C. W. Hutchings, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Andrew Fiske, Boston; S. Strauss, London.

MURRAY HILL—S. J. Tilden, New Lebanon, N. Y.; Montague Devereaux, London.

NETHERLAND—J. H. Culmer, Cleveland; G. B. Hoyt, Cleveland; Joseph Guinet, Lyons, France.

SAVOY—J. B. Greenhut, Peoria, Ill.

WALDORF—Archibald C. V. Wells, Philadelphia; Senator Carter, Montana; State Senator Frank M. Higgins, Olean; Gen. Roy Stone, Washington; B. Mano, Tokio, Japan.

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Cohn, L. & A., Salt Lake City, Utah; L. Cohn, notions, 396 Broadway.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; T. J. Nolan, stationery, 2 Walker Street.

Heyman, M., & Son, Wheeling, West Va.; R. A. Heyman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrien, clothing, 28 Howard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Olds & King, Portland, Ore.; A. J. Lilburn, housefurnishing goods, 438 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Wright, ribbons, 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Strong, Lee & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. L. Lee, domestics, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Cloudy and warmer, winds southerly, shifting to easterly.

The temperature has risen east of the Mississippi and in the Southwestern States and has fallen in the Northwest, and is above the seasonal average, except along the immediate South Atlantic Coast, in New England, and the extreme Northwest. A disturbance which developed Friday night over Western Kansas was central last evening near Kansas City, Mo. This disturbance has been attended by rain in the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley and by snow in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Western lake region. Rain has also fallen from Northern California over Oregon and Washington. During to-day the centre of disturbance will move eastward, carrying the rain area to the Alleghany Mountains; to-night and to-morrow the rain area will extend over the Middle and North Atlantic States. Following the passage of the storm centre, the temperature will fall decidedly in the States of the Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys to-day; in the Ohio Valley and lake region to-night, and in the Middle Atlantic and New England States to-morrow. This fall in temperature will extend over the Southern States, but there are no present indications that the cold will be severe in those sections. Along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast southerly winds will shift to fresh easterly to-day. On the South Atlantic Coast fresh southerly winds will prevail.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	29	21	22
6 A. M.	30	19	21
9 A. M.	33	22	26
12 M.	35	26	30
4 P. M.	36	30	32
6 P. M.	35	31	30
9 P. M.	35	32	31
12 P. M.	34	33	32

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	28
Weather Bureau	29¾
Corresponding date 1899	33⅞
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	31

The maximum temperature was 33 degrees at 10 P. M. and the minimum 18 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 76 and at 8 P. M. 40. The barometer registered 30.20 at 8 A. M. and 30.24 at 8 P. M.

CASPERFELD & CLEVELAND
144 Bowery.
"Bowery Savings Bank Block."
North of Grand St. Station. West Side of Street.

No diamond concern in America can offer the bargains that may be obtained here, because we deal exclusively in FORFEITED COLLATERAL.

Market fluctuations, war scares, &c., do not affect our prices, which are always 50% less than regular dealers.

BOER LOSSES WERE HEAVY

Asserted that Their Killed Numbered 1,100 Last Week.

THE WOUNDED PLACED AT 600

Rumors of Another Battle on the Upper Tugela, While Not Confirmed, Are Credited in London.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—An undated dispatch from Ladysmith says the Boer losses in last week's fighting were eleven hundred killed and six hundred wounded, among the former being five Field Cornets.

Native deserters report the following Field Cornets killed in last week's fighting: Lombard of Waterburg, Grobelair of Bremersdorp, Opperman of Pretoria, Daniel Erasmus of Magaliersberg, and one Free State Cornet.

The British artillery broke seven Boer guns.

The War Office is silent as regards Gen. Buller, but there is every reason to believe he is continuing his movement upon Ladysmith. Those who are in a position to know confirm his reported recrossing of the Tugela River and believe he was engaged yesterday.

The message from Ladysmith Thursday, saying the Boer forces were leaving again and that the besieging force was considerably diminished, tends to confirm this.

STERKSSPRUIT, Jan. 29.—Commandant Olivier of the Orange Free State in a speech to the Boers at Ladygrey, said that his men were almost surrounded at Stormberg, and unless recruits were forthcoming he would be compelled to abandon the position.

It is admitted that in the recent fight at Ladysmith the Boers lost 1,100 killed and 600 wounded.

Many colonists who fought at Stormberg have gone back to their farms and have refused to return to active service, though threatened with death. Among these are some conspicuous Burghers, who originally invited the Free Staters to invade Cape Colony.

GEN. BULLER MUST FIGHT.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Spenser Wilkinson writes the following review of the situation in South Africa at midnight:

"It is morally impossible for Buller's army, so long as there is any fight left in it, to sit still while Sir George White is invested at Ladysmth. Better than that would be to lose 10,000 men in an attempt at relief. Accordingly, it is probable that Gen. Buller will try again, and, indeed, that he is now on the move or fighting.

"As he has kept Gen. Lyttleton's brigade north of the river, the probability is that his next move will be an advance on Lyttleton's right. He would hardly go to Lyttleton's left, because that would only lead to a fresh attack of Spion Kop and the range of which it is a part. He would not go to the east of Colenso, except with his whole force, less Barton's brigade. The retention of Lyttleton's brigade at Potgieter's Drift may, therefore, be taken as proof that the new move will not be to the east of Colenso.

"East of Potgieter's there are several drifts, one or two of which Gen. Buller's guns command, and he can, therefore, cross the river, but the Boers have had ample time to prepare position beyond the river.

"A frontal attack would, as usual, be costly, but unless the General is prepared for a heavy loss, he has little chance of breaking through the Boer defenses.

"The right plan would be that adopted by Gen. Sherman when he pushed back Johnston from Chattanooga to Atlanta. Sherman first intrenched along Johnston's front and then extended his line to one of the flanks. By the time Sherman was ready to move a force around behind his intrenched line to attack Johnston in the flank and threaten his retreat, the Confederate General usually withdrew. Such tactics are practicable only with a force numerically superior. We do not know the strength of the Boers in Natal. Winston Churchill estimates them at only 19,000, of whom 7,000 are observing Ladysmith. This would give Buller 25,000 against 12,000, and should reinforce possible something like Sherman's manoeuvre. But there is reason to believe that Buller's own estimate of the Boer force is much higher.

"Lord Roberts will certainly not hurry his movement from the Cape. He will first complete the assembling of his forces, which will no all have arrived for another three weeks. Then he will have his transport properly organized and in working order before he will stir. After that he will probably make a rapid move, but no outcry will induce him to start until he considers all is ready.

"Last week's report that Mafeking had been relieved seems to have arisen from Col. Plumer's skirmish near Crocodile Pools. The report came from Boer sources, and this origin of it seems to show that the Boers are not sanguine of success in the Northwest. They have probably reduced their forces in that region in order to strengthen themselves against Gen. Methuen and Gen. Buller."

THE MISSION OF DR. LEYDS.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The German Foreign Office denies that Dr. Leyds, the Diplomatic Agent of the Transvaal, is attempting to induce Germany to join in an intervention movement. Dr. Leyds declines to discuss possible intervention, and denies that he is going to St. Petersburg. He is under medical treatment and still without information as to why former United States Consul Macrum left Pretoria. The Diplomatic Agent did not desire to emphasize why there should be a bond of sympathy between the United States and the Transvaal, as it might embarrass Mr. Montagu White, (the former Consul General of the South African Republic in London, who is now in the United States.) The latter, however, is not accredited to the Washington Government.

Dr. Leyds has exhibited with much satisfaction a specimen of a Mauser used by the Boers and manufactured by Herr Loewe of Berlin. The barrel is almost completely incased in wood, to obviate heating.

Dr. Leyds continues to be the sensation here. The officers of the British Embassy are amazed at the warmth of his reception and the interest taken in the war, which is most intense. Dr. Leyds, the correspondent is reliably informed, had another long conference with Count von Buelow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday at the Foreign Office. Dr. Leyds refused to make any statement on the subject.

It is said that the Transvaal special commercial representative, Dewaard, who is now in Holland, has been summoned to Berlin, where he will give authentic information about a number of commercial details touching upon Transvaal imports and exports.

PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—An important statement was made by Mr. Wyndham in the House of Commons Thursday, namely, that the vacancies the war had made among the officers would be partly filled by promotion from the ranks. This means the democratization of the army.

On this subject a letter, which is attracting much attention, appeared in Friday's issue of The Daily Chronicle. It was written by a British officer who knows most of the armies of Europe from personal observation, and who has seen much service. He plainly declared that the class of society from which the British officers are drawn is "distinctly degenerate, due to lack of intellectual training and the dissipation and vice of the aristocracy," and that the class "commonly known as society provides 99 per cent. of the officers."

The writer also says "the intellectual standard of a young man of seventeen, fresh from the English public schools, is lower than that of a German board school boy of eight. His time is devoted to athletic sports. As his ancestors have done, he marries a girl of the same training, and in three or four generations society will consist of physically splendidly developed idiots."

The only remedy, according to the writer, is "intermarriage between society and the healthy middle classes."

THE BRITISH SOCIAL SEASON.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The social future depends entirely upon the progress of the war, but the Queen wishes everything to go on as usual as far as possible. She has ordered two drawing rooms to be held before Easter and others in May. Her Majesty's decision is gratefully welcomed by the London tradesmen.

The Queen made all arrangements to go to Italy, but she now declares her intention of remaining in England unless by the beginning of March there is a great improvement in the situation. The Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family will remain in England in any event.

BOERS DESTROY THE ROADS.

MODDER RIVER, Feb. 3.—The Boers yesterday were busy destroying the railway between here and Langeburg, from a point 2,000 yards from the British advanced position. Thirty-three explosions were heard, and doubtless the line and culverts were wrecked for a considerable distance.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Feb. 2.—The Boers fire occasionally at the troops on the right flank. It is reported that they have dug up the roads leading to Ladysmith, in order to make transport difficult; have made several trenches along the route, and are busy strengthening those in front of their position.

LADYSMITH GARRISON HOPEFUL.

DURBAN Feb. 2.—A gentleman named Gourton, who left Ladysmith after the news of the retirement of the British from Spion Kop had become known there, succeeded, with the aid of Kafirs, in reaching Estcourt.

He says the garrison, on the whole, is very fit and hopeful; that the provisions are ample to last for a considerable time, and that fresh meat is served daily.

Gen. Joubert's Energetic Wife.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The story that Mrs. Joubert is with Gen. Joubert at the front and personally providing for his table does not surprise those who know something of that energetic woman. She went with him often in his campaigns against the natives. The old times in the laager, when, with other women, she melted lead for bullets for the men, have been recalled by Amsterdam acquaintances, who, taking her through the big Rijka Museum, pointed out an ancient pewter collection. Her only remark was: "Good to make bullets of."

Troops Thought Dead Are Alive.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts has notified the War Office that forty Highlanders who were previously reported killed at Magersfontein are prisoners at Pretoria.

WILL CARRY BRITISH SUPPLIES.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 3.—Supplies and ammunition for the British army in the Transvaal will be transported to South Africa aboard the steamship Dominingo de Larrinago, formerly a regular liner between England and Cuba. She is here from Cienfuegos for coal. Her cargo is waiting for her at New York, whither she will sail tomorrow morning. The vessel, whose commander is Capt. Gibson of the Royal English Naval Reserves, may also carry a regiment of Canadian troops after securing her cargo.

Capt. Gibson is naturally quite reticent on the subject of his mission. He has been entertained a great deal while here, and at a dinner given by him many American naval officers and prominent English residents were present. The event reflected much good feeling.

All American Goods Released.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—It is learned at the State Department that not a nail, not a grain of corn, and not a spoonful of flour of the cargoes seized by the British warships off South Africa now remain in the possession of the British Government, except such goods as await the orders of their owners or those whose ownership remains to be proved.

Montagu White Visits the Governor.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Montagu White, agent of the Transvaal, will arrive here this afternoon, and will spend the night at the Executive Mansion. Gov. Roosevelt says his visit is purely a social one.

VEILED APPEAL TO AMERICA.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The papers here publish extracts from a remarkable document emanating from the office of the Secretary of State at Pretoria, dated Dec. 16. The document comprises 10,000 words, and is countersigned by Secretary of State Reitz. It seems specially written for the American public. It says:

"We, to a great extent, depend on America and Europe for our foodstuffs. It will be criminal on the part of the great powers to allow this little nation to perish by famine since the sword has failed. Since, in 1870, the President of the United States acknowledged our republic as a sovereign State, Americans have flocked here in numbers. In every instance the hand of fellowship has been extended to them. Not a single case of disagreement is on record, but, with the first war note of the oppressor, we are informed that America is acting in league with the enemy. If our sister Republic has no sympathy with us, if the boasted condescension of the British is to be preferred to sincerity and truth, we will no longer believe in the justice and integrity of the American Nation and her profession of Christianity we will consider empty sound."

Secretary Reitz further says the Boers have never abused the white flag, and that the British murdered women, children, and American and German subjects at Derdepoort.

THE MAINE DOING GOOD WORK.

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LONDON, Feb. 3.—A dispatch has been received from Lady Randolph Churchill, who is on board the American hospital ship Maine, at Durban, saying the vessel will be stationed there for the present. The Maine was filling with wounded men, including numbers from the battle of Spion Kop.

A telegraph to The Morning Post says:

"The Maine is of inestimable service to the authorities and a merciful blessing to the wounded, who, after lying all night long on the battlefield and weary of jolting in railways, at last find peace."

The members of the Maine Committee in London are more active than ever and are determined to make this American charity a success and keep it going until the war is finished. Mrs. Adair, who is now head of the committee, is perhaps the most prominent and influential American living in England. She is a daughter of Gen. Wadsworth, who was killed during the Battle of the Wilderness, and is the owner of the largest cattle ranch in the Pan Handle of Texas. The energy and ability with which she manages this big property she is now devoting to the Maine. Mrs. Chamberlain, the Duchess of Marlborough, and others who, hitherto, have taken no active part in the work, are now much interested and are determined to raise the £3,000 monthly which is necessary to keep the ship going.

The committee also has promises of help from influential American women, who propose to form committees in various cities. The Duchess of Marlborough, who, with her mother, has gone to Rome, is going to get up an entertainment there for the benefit of the Maine, to which the King and Queen of Italy have promised to go. The committee has raised in all £31,000, of which about £6,000 remains.

Mrs. Blow, the Secretary of the Maine Committee, requests a denial of the statement published in New York that no wounded Boers are taken on board the American hospital ship. She says this is absolutely false.

"The Maine," she adds, "is under the Red Cross, and the wounded of both sides are received and treated with equal care and interest."

WAR MAKES NEW REPUTATIONS

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LONDON, Feb. 3.—Thanks, firstly, to George Wyndham, Under Secretary of State for the War Office, then to George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, much of the gloom following Lord Salisbury's speech at the opening of Parliament has been dispelled, and the nation is able to feel more comfortable on an essential point, that the deficiencies of organization have been fully recognized, and that the Government is determined to remedy them. There is small wonder the country is asking why, if a subordinate member of the Government, like Mr. Wyndham or Mr. Goschen, who, though formerly an impassioned orator, of recent years has lost much of his forcefulness, are able to produce this tranquilizing effect statesmen of more conspicuous position have failed to adopt the same tone of candor and good feeling. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour distinctly prejudiced the Cabinet and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. James Bryce seriously damaged the Liberals by their apparent indifference to the most manifest currents of public sentiment. Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Goschen, however, proved themselves in touch with national opinion, and, as Mr. Goschen proceeded almost directly from a Cabinet meeting to the House of Commons, the country believes it is entitled to accept the resolute tones in which he spoke as a token that the Ministers at length appreciate aright the situation as it affects the Government and the country.

Mr. Wyndham's speech immensely enhanced his Parliamentary reputation and the chances of attaining full Ministerial rank. He has been a soldier and a journalist, and is a railroad Director and fairly rich, and connected by relationship and otherwise with the best families in the country. With political training of a high order, Mr. Wyndham will most likely be among the gallery men leading Great Britain in the twentieth century. Mr. Goschen also rose to the occasion. He displayed some of his old-time fire, and roused his hearers to strong excitement, notably when he charged Mr. Bryce, who declared the war was unjust and unnecessary, with giving "a brief to every enemy of England."

The whole tone of Mr. Goschen's measured language was reassuring, and showed the Admiralty is keeping a good look-out ahead. There was no mistaking the significance of his intimation that the Admiralty has been assiduously, yet undemonstratively, engaged in perfecting naval arrangements to meet all contingencies. Mr. Goschen indulged in the usual reservations and qualifications, but the country reads between the lines a recognition of possible international dangers, and is immensely relieved at Mr. Goschen's assurances that the country, thus far, has only put out its left arm, and that its right arm, with all the muscles hardened, is held in reserve for possible foreign interference in the war or an attempt to rob Great Britain of the fruits of victory.

THINKS AMERICA UNFRIENDLY.

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LONDON, Feb. 3.—Mr. Cunninghame-Graham, a former member of Parliament, inquires, in an open letter, what Great Britain has gained "by all our squirmings and grovelings before the United States," as he defines Great Britain's good-will, and he thus answers:

"An open door? Yes. And a booted foot to kick us through it. It was ever the sneak's reward to be thus treated."

He assumes that the sympathy of the United States is with the Boers, that Great Britain has failed in receiving not only the sympathy, but almost the neutrality of the United States, and that this is Great Britain's reward for having thrown over Spain, her ancient ally, and coming magnanimously to the assistance of the United States.

The Standard, among its death notices today, prints the following:

"McLACHLAN.—On Christmas Day, shot in Market Square, Harrismith, Orange Free State, South Africa, for refusing to fight against his own countrymen, John McLachlan, Jr., aged thirty, oldest son of John McLachlan of Wandsworth and grandson of the late John McLachlan of Lambeth."

The Spectator, commenting on the above, says that if the statement contained in the notice is true, the whole English-speaking world should ring with denunciations of a crime so detestable.

"Especially," it adds, "should Americans speak out on such a matter, for they showed the true way in their treatment of technical rebels and set an example to mankind."

BOERS' BIG FOOD SUPPLY.

In 1896, Official Export Figures Show, They Began to Fill War Storehouses.

Intimations and statements have not been wanting to show how thoroughly the Boers in South Africa went to work to prepare for the war with Great Britain. Most of these accounts, however, have had reference to the obtaining of munitions of war. There is no doubt that the burghers of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State were just as thorough in providing supplies of food. Some data on the subject are contained in a pamphlet just issued from the United States Department of Agriculture. This publication only brings the matter down to June 30, 1898, but the figures contained in it show that the Boers began their preparations as far back as 1896.

In the figures given showing the distribution of agricultural exports from this country, nothing is reported relating directly to the Transvaal. The exports are credited to British Africa and Portuguese Africa, these containing the seaports through which the stuff for the Transvaal and the Orange Free State passes.

Canned beef is a representative article. The figures, in pounds, shipped to British Africa, for five years, are as follows: 1894, 867,193; 1895, 1,371,764; 1896, 3,019,493; 1897, 5,319,302, and 1898, 4,122,457.

The shipments of the same staple to Portuguese Africa show even greater disparity between the earlier and the later shipments, thus: 1894, 96; 1895, none; 1896, 457,570; 1897, 791,230, and 1898, 833,797.

Then salted, or pickled, beef may be considered. To Portuguese Africa the shipments were small, but from nothing in 1894 they increased to 26,200 pounds in 1897, and over 20,000 in 1898. British Africa, however, took from us the following quantities, in pounds, during the five years inclusive of 1894-98, respectively: 202,226, 178,195, 143,650, 371,800, and 579,800.

Bacon to British Africa jumped from nothing in 1894 to 35,477 pounds in 1897, and hams from 11,816 in 1894 to 135,169 pounds in 1898. Shipments to Portuguese Africa of hams jumped from nothing during the first four years to 53,666 pounds in 1898.

Salted or pickled pork sent to British Africa ranged from as low as 48,565 in 1895 up to 113,300 pounds in 1897. Little of the article went to, or by way of, Portuguese Africa.

The figures for lard are much larger, thus: British Africa, for five years, respectively: 289,024, 291,209, 446,663, 1,192,306, and 1,700,293. Portuguese Africa: 1,600, —, 64,917, 116,750, and 189,912.

Lard oil is another large item for British Africa. It increased from 165,143 gallons in 1894, to 300,744 gallons in 1897.

These are the significant figures for corn in bushels: British Africa (for five years respectively)—1,000, 570, 2,331,060, 1,485,897, 223,274. Portuguese Africa—62, 3, 154,052, 307,595, 90,982.

Cornmeal sent to British Africa jumped from 25 barrels in 1895 to 77,941 in 1898.

No oatmeal was sent to British Africa in 1894 and 1895. The following years, 1896, 1897, and 1898, show the following figures in pounds respectively: 29,850; 403,952, and 667,798.

Rye sent to the ports of British Africa amounted to only 9,329 bushels in 1896. The next year the figures were 95,264.

Then follow amazing figures for wheat. British Africa took only 47,794 bushels in 1895, but the following year she took 2,296,374, and the two succeeding years respectively 2,524,094 and 2,823,863. For Portuguese Africa there were no shipments in 1894-5, and only 1,971 in 1896. But in 1897 they amounted to 837,665, and in 1898 to 2,358,515 bushels.

Wheat flour to British Africa jumped from 9,674 barrels in 1895 to 195,163 barrels in 1896 and 239,305 barrels in 1898.

British Africa took 250 bushels of beans and peas in 1895. The next year 19,426 bushels were shipped, and in 1897 36,175, the quantity the following year being 24,631.

Portuguese Africa, which had taken none the previous years, took 1,696 bushels in 1897.

There was an increase also in dried apples. To British African ports there were sent in 1894 479 pounds. In 1897 the quantity was 30,800, and in 1898 27,177.

Other items show minor increases, and many kinds of exports remain about stationary, the large increases in every case being of non-perishable foods.

MR. GIBBONS'S BOER FLAG.

The Anglo-Boer war has been extended to this city through the agency of a home-made Boer flag, which floats proudly over the residence of Thomas G. Gibbons at 231 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. Several attempts have been made to capture the standard, but it was still flying yesterday, jealously guarded by Major James Cox, who has been active in the organization of Irish volunteers. Mr. Gibbons is a cousin of Major McBride, who is in command of the Irish Brigade, now fighting in South Africa in the army of President Krüger.

Adjoining Mr. Gibbons's home is that of the Rev. F. Sherman, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, who also sympathizes with the Boer cause, so that there is at least a color guard for the flag which has attracted no end of attention and considerable comment. On Friday two Englishmen approached the house while Major Cox and Mr Gibbons were standing outside. They reviled the flag and demanded that it be hauled down. This request Major Cox met with a merry laugh, and said that the flag would be lowered for nobody, and especially not for Englishmen, while Mr. Gibbons remarked that it would have to be taken down over his dead body if it was taken down at all.

Then, as the flag hung rather low, one of the Englishmen made a grab for it, but missed, whereupon Major Cox and Mr. Gibbons each made a dash for the enemy, who beat a hasty retreat up the street, followed by the jeers of the crowd that had collected. Mr. Gibbons said last evening that it would not be well for anybody to attempt to tear the flag down, while the Major, who occupied the front parlor window throughout the day, had a couple of sabres crossed in the window frame in plain view and an old-fashioned army revolver within easy reach.

JOHN F. CARROLL LOSES THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

Receiver of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company for Half an Hour.

EX-MAYOR GRANT WAS WANTED

When Justice Fitzgerald Appointed Mr. Carroll, However, an Order Was Presented Vacating the Receivership.

By the stroke of a pen, John F. Carroll, leader of Tammany Hall in the absence of Richard Croker, was put in the position of making several hundred thousand dollars yesterday. By another stroke of the same pen, thirty minutes later, he lost all chances of obtaining one of the richest receiverships ever in the gift of the local courts. Mr. Carroll gained and lost this golden opportunity in the Supreme Court, before Justice Fitzgerald.

An application was made before the Justice for a receiver in the action of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, as Trustee, against the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company. This application for a receiver was in printed form. Even the order was printed, with the exception of spaces left for filling in the name of the receiver and the amount of his bond. The papers were handed up to Justice Fitzgerald at 11:30 A. M. by Julien T. Davies, who represented the plaintiffs in the action.

John M. Bowers, representing the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, was in the courtroom, and made no objection to the application for a receiver. Justice Fitzgerald took the papers and placed the name of John F. Carroll in the blank left for the name of the receiver. These papers had hardly been handed down from the bench when Messrs. Davies and Bowers and Adrian H. Joline, representing the Bondholders' Committee, held a private conference.

What transpired is not known, but at 12 o'clock an order was handed to Justice Fitzgerald, which he was requested to sign. This order vacated the receivership and discontinued the action pending in the court. Another conference followed, which resulted in the announcement that the property had been turned over to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and that G. B. Horton, the President of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, had been appointed as agent to administer the property.

Prior to going into court with the application for the appointment of a receiver, all the lawyers concerned had signed an agreement that ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant should be named as the receiver. It is the usual custom in such cases for counsel on both sides to present the name of a receiver who is agreeable to them, and the general practice is for the Court to name this receiver. Nearly a year ago, when it was seen that the affairs of the company were not in an entirely satisfactory condition, Mr. Grant's name had been suggested to take charge as receiver, and when the counsel submitted it to the Court they expected his appointment. There was much surprise at the substitution of the name of Mr. Carroll. One of the associate counsel in the case, when asked for an explanation of the sudden change of plans, said: "Both sides in this matter have been acting in a friendly way all along. It was decided that it would be better to turn the property over to the mortgagee, and not have it put into the hands of an outside party."

"Was the fact that Mr. Carroll was named as the receiver the reason for making the application to vacate the order?" was asked.

"Oh, I couldn't say anything about that. You can draw whatever inference you want. But there was every reason why the property should not be put into the hands of an outside party."

Mr. Bowers said: "Well, the case is ended. That is all I have to say."

"Is it not the practice to appoint as a receiver the man recommended by the litigants?" was asked.

"Yes, that is the general rule," he replied, "but I do not care to say anything further about the case."

Mr. Davies was equally reticent as to what caused the change of plans. "We have decided that it is for the best interests of all concerned," he said, "that the United States Mortgage and Trust Company should take direct charge of the property under the provisions of the mortgage, instead of having a receiver appointed."

"When you made the application for a receiver before Justice Fitzgerald you had no thoughts of adopting the plan now in force?" was asked Mr. Davies.

"No," was the reply.

"Then, why was the change made when the Justice appointed Mr. Carroll?"

"Please don't cross-examine me. I have nothing more to say," he replied.

Justice Fitzgerald declined to discuss the matter.

Just how much Mr. Carroll lost as a result of his being receiver of the company for only thirty minutes, and then in name only, instead of being able to handle the property, can only be estimated. The law provides in certain cases a fee of 5 per cent. and in others limits the fee to $10,000 a year. In addition to the fees there are certain perquisites which are allowable by the court. As there were $17,500,000 first mortgage bonds, lawyers estimate that Mr. Carroll would have received from $100,000 to $250,000 as a result of obtaining the receivership.

The Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company was incorporated in 1895, and was a combination of nearly all the large stores and warehouses in Brooklyn. Its property took in the entire water front from Catharine Ferry to the Erie Basin. Twenty-eight companies were incorporated by purchase and three by lease. The net annual receipts of these companies before consolidation were $1,650,000, and it was believed that these could be increased by $400,000 by consolidation and the reduction of expenses.

Thomas A. McIntyre was the organizer and the first President of the company. G. B. Horton, succeeded him in that position only a few months ago. Mr. McIntyre is still a Director of the company and its First Vice President.

In addition to the $17,500,000 first mortgage bonds, the company issued $250,000 of 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, Series A; $5,000,000 of Series B, and $5,000,000 common stock. When $7,000,000 of the mortgage bonds were put on the market on Feb. 5, 1895, they sold at 103, and the balance of the bonds sold later at good prices.

For nearly a year the affairs of the company have been in an unsatisfactory condition. The company defaulted in the payment of its taxes in October, 1899, and also on Feb. 1 of this year it defaulted in payment of the rent on the Erie Basin and other important leasehold property, and the semi-annual interest on $17,500,000 of 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds.

Frederic P. Olcott, Frederic Cromwell, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Walter G. Oakman, Henry Redfield, and George W. Young were appointed on Feb. 1 a bondholders' committee and arrangements were made for the deposit of the mortgage bonds with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. The application for a receiver and an injunction restraining the officers of the company from disposing of any of the company's property followed.

POTTERY FOR THE PARIS FAIR.

Exhibit Is Placed on View at Cincinnati Before Shipment.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—Hundreds of persons to-day saw the exhibition of pottery, just completed, which will be shipped to Paris the middle of this month. The exhibit is made up of 1,000 pieces, the entire value of which is roughly estimated at from $30,000 to $40,000. Some of the Indian vases are valued at $500 each, while others in the collection have no price upon them and could not be purchased, they being looked upon as happy accidents of the kiln, the perfection of which will probably never again be attained.

Under this class are two very valuable vases, one a "tiger eye," which takes its name from the strange luminosity of the glaze, which seems to glow with a golden fire. The other is a large flowered vase of mahogany finish. The principal feature of the exhibit at Paris, however, will be the Indian heads, which decorations are made from Government photographs, with a catalogued history of the subjects. The name of each chief is cut in the front of the vase. W. P. McDonald, who has just returned from Paris, says that the work exceeds accomplishments in the potters' art shown in France, and he thinks the work will create a sensation.

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' and Girls' Pajamettes

For night wear.

A MOTHER WRITES: "They are not only pretty and comfortable, but Oh, the relief of those loop-fastenings on the jackets; for even the most careful maids will put clothes through a wringer, to the complete destruction of the buttons.

"More mothers ought to know about them, and how reasonably they can be bought."

Flannelette..... 69c.
Cheviots & Madras.. $1.00.
Printed Madras..... 75c.
Scotch Flannel..... $1.90.

Also Pajamas for boys and youths, Night Shirts, Night Gowns, Bath Robes, in fact there is no hour in the day—no season in the year—for which we have not the most suitable article of clothing for children—at moderate prices.

60-62 West 23d St.

NEW POST OFFICE PLANS.

Mr. Van Cott Ready for the Congressional Committee's Visit—Postal Clerk's Complaint.

Postmaster Van Cott said yesterday that the Committee on Public Buildings of the House of Representatives will visit this city next Saturday in order to examine into the necessity for a new General Post Office in New York. Mr. Van Cott has long contended that the present building is inadequate, and has expressed his views in Washington. He is delighted that his representations have at last resulted in the possibility of action, and will do his best to show the Congressional committee how cramped the present quarters are.

The Postmasters told a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that business at the Post Office had been increasing recently even more rapidly than during the past few years. "Just to give you an idea of how the business is growing," he said, "I may mention that the stamps and postal cards sold in the month just ended brought about $75,000 more than in January of last year.

"A new Post Office is no longer simply desirable. It is absolutely necessary. Of course, I do not suggest that the present building be torn down. It would do very well as a down-town Post Office; but we need a new building further up town."

The necessity for a new Post Office is further shown, it is pointed out, by the complaints on the part of Post Office employes that they are overworked. According to Mr. Van Cott, this overworking of the men is in great part due to the present cramped quarters, and consequent bad arrangements.

An employe wrote a letter of complaint against the amount of extra work that the men are obliged to do to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. He said, in part:

"The Second Division suffers most from the rush at the Post Office, as it handles all outgoing mail. The men are kept working two hours overtime to-day, and have not one cent extra allowance for the overwork. The Lucania and the Germanic both bring big mail, and if the men do not clean everything up by to-night they will be ordered down to-morrow.

"Just think of men working overtime day after day, and no let up, no help in sight! They are playing the men out, especially those of the Second Division."

Mr. Van Cott said, when reference to this communication, that it was true that the Post Office employes were frequently obliged to work overtime, but not to the extent stated in the letter.

TO CREATE A PENSION FUND.

Plan Affecting Government Employes —Deductions from Monthly Pay.

Copies of the bill introduced in Congress providing for the retirement and pensioning of old and infirm employes of the United States have been circulated among the employes in the classified service, and were received yesterday by those of the Post Office in this city.

The bill provides that on and after July 1 of this year 3 per cent. of the salary of every employe in the classified service shall be deducted from each monthly pay, and shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States. On and after July 1, 1903, the head of any executive department shall retire, but not remove, any of the following employes serving under him, whenever he shall ascertain that the employe, notwithstanding honest effort, can no longer properly perform his duties, nor those of a lower grade:

(a) Any person who shall have been employed in the service of the Government for at least twenty years, and who, on account of physical disability or mental infirmity, not the result of vicious habits, shall be unable to properly discharge his or her official duties. Such employe shall only be retired upon medical certificate that the disability is likely to be permanent.

(b) Any person who shall have been in the service of the Government for at least twenty years, and shall have attained the age of sixty years.

The period of service may include that in one or more departments, periods with intervals during which the employe was not in the active service being computed together.

All employes retired under the provisions of the act, shall receive an annual retired salary, to be ascertained as follows: Any person who shall have served twenty years, but not twenty-one years, shall receive an annual retired pay equal to twenty-fiftieths of the average annual salary received during the ten consecutive years of his employment that will produce the greatest average. Any person who shall have served twenty-one years, but not twenty-two years, shall receive twenty-one-fiftieths of such average annual salary. A further addition of one-fiftieth shall be made for every additional year of service. But in no case shall the retired pay exceed two-thirds of such average.

To any employe whose position shall be taken out of the classified service before being retired there shall be refunded the entire amount withheld during his period of employment. There shall be paid to the legal representative of any employe, who shall die before being retired, an amount equal to two months' pay, computed on the basis of the salary paid during the last year of his employment.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:45 A. M.—223 East Eighty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, slight.

2:45 A. M.—709 Columbus Avenue; E. Hemmel; damage, $100.

8:30 A. M.—132 Bleecker Street; Richardo Gandalse; damage, $100.

9:05 A. M.—182 Amsterdam Avenue; James Campbell; damage, $50.

12:50 P. M.—211 East Fourteenth Street; Mary Ivers; damage, $50.

2:05 P. M.—35 Oak Street; Rose Cospoatio; damage, slight.

2:40 P. M.—209 Spring Street; Lugi Colti; damage, $250.

3:05 P. M.—234 West Ninety-sixth Street; Mary Black; damage, $50.

3:10 P. M.—241 Spring Street; Henrietta Swain; damage, $25.

4:55 P. M.—4 East Ninety-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, slight.

5:25 P. M.—Webster Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Streets; owner unknown; damage, slight.

6:15 P. M.—262 Broome Street; Seidel Weintraub; damage, slight.

9:20 P. M.—94 to 98 Mott Street; Hamberger estate; damage, $300.

7:10 P. M.—19 North Washington Square; Mrs. Schattuck; damage slight.

8:00 P. M.—13 Rutgers Place; owner unknown; damage, $25.

8:20 P. M.—904 First Avenue; Jacob Gerschfeld; damage, $10.

9:20 P. M.—113 Varick Street; Daniel Haggerty; damage slight.

B. Altman & Co.

RARE ANTIQUE RUGS.

A number of choice examples of Ghiordes and Coula Prayer Rugs, particularly desirable for Collectors, together with several Choice Persian Silk Rugs will be offered on *MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES*, as follows:

GHIORDES and COULA RUGS, formerly $125.00 to $300.00, at
$85.00 to $175.00

PERSIAN and TURKISH CARPETS, original prices $150.00 upwards, at
DECIDED REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

PERSIAN SILK RUGS,
$165.00, $275.00, $750.00
Formerly $250.00 to $1,200.00
and
$850.00, $2,250.00, $2,750.00
Formerly $1,200.00 to $4,500.00

ORIENTAL DEP'T. (THIRD FLOOR.)

MONDAY, FEB. 5th.

Ceasarian Embroideries, suitable for Cushion Tops, Covers, etc., formerly $4.50 each, at $2.75

Table Covers, in Ceasarian Embroidery, soft color effects, suitable for Library Tables, Hangings, etc., about 1 3-4 x 2 yards, Formerly $19.75 each, at . . $10.50

Phulkaries, suitable for Curtains, Draperies, Wall Hangings, etc.,
Odhney, $4.50 Hazara, $5.75

Damascus Brass Hanging Lanterns, suitable for Oriental Decorations, Hall Lights and desirable for use in Summer Homes, 3 sizes,
$2.25, $4.90, $5.75
Half Regular Value.

100 Solid Antique Oak Screens, filled with select Cotton Print Fabrics (full size), Formerly $3.75 each, at . . $2.45

200 Down Filled Cushions, 24 inches square, covered in East India Fabrics, Each, $1.45

SILK DEPARTMENT.

New and Exclusive designs in
PRINTED SATIN AND TWILLED FOULARDS
in rich qualities are now on sale, representing the latest Parisian ideas for the Summer Season of 1900.

LADIES' CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK and LAWN UNDERGARMENTS

(OF DOMESTIC MAKE)

Trimmed with Laces and Embroideries in New and Choice Patterns. Complete selections are now shown, comprising,
Bridal Sets, Dressing Jackets, Train Skirts,
PRINCESS PETTICOATS,
Combination Suits, Chemises, Night Robes, Corset Covers, etc.

Orders taken for Complete Wedding Trousseaux, made in workrooms on the premises.

MONOGRAMS, CRESTS AND HERALDIC DEVICES.

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St. and Sixth Avenue.

MORE TIME FOR M'DONALD

Tunnel Contractor to Ask for an Additional Extension.

BOARD TO CONSIDER REQUEST

Mr. Orr Says No More Time Can Be Given, but Mr. Whalen Takes a Different View.

Although John B. McDonald said yesterday that he would apply to Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, for an extension of time over and above his twenty days, no notice of such a request had been received by Mr. Orr at the close of office hours yesterday afternoon. Mr. McDonald was not in a communicative mood, and if his request has been sent it will be received by Mr. Orr tomorrow morning. The natural sequence is that it will be referred to the full commission for action. This has been anticipated by Mr. Orr, as the extension of ten days' time asked by Mr. McDonald will end on Tuesday. There will therefore be a meeting of the board to-morrow afternoon, called by Mr. Orr to consider, among other things, the expected request of the contractor.

Mr. McDonald was induced to say yesterday, however, that he expected that his request would be granted.

"It is not an unreasonable request," said he, "in view of the difficulties that must necessarily arise in a matter of this magnitude. I am as certain to furnish the bonds as the sun is to rise to-morrow. There is no chance of failure, but a little more delay will be necessary. I shall not want ten days more, but if I should there is nothing in the conditions under which the bid was made that would prevent the board from giving it to me. The story that I will not be able to meet the conditions of the contract is absolutely without foundation."

Mr. Orr has said that it will not be possible for Mr. McDonald's time to be extended beyond thirty days, but in this view he is opposed by Corporation Counsel Whalen, who said yesterday that there is no legal barrier to an indefinite extension.

"The time, of course," said he, "cannot be extended out of reason, but the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners are their own judges of what is reasonable in this matter. I believe that if Mr. McDonald should ask for more time, even beyond an additional ten days, the Commissioners will give it to him. They have so far evinced a disposition to favor him, in a consistent manner, and if he goes to them with a tangible proposition I think they should give him additional time within reason."

Mr. Orr said that the board wants to do the best it can for rapid transit. He said also that if any one should present adequate reasons why the board should not grant a reasonable additional time, should Mr. McDonald request it, the members would be glad to hear them.

F. W. Whitridge, Mr. Onderdonk's counsel, said again yesterday that if more time were requested he would oppose the granting of it.

Persons in the financial district who are familiar with rapid transit affairs reiterated yesterday the statement that Mr. Belmont would not have allowed his name to be used unless he intended to see the project through. He would have called a halt in having his name used in connection with Mr. McDonald, one man said, and, further than that, if something of a tangible nature were not brewing he would have signified before this time that he had nothing to do with the matter.

"In my opinion," said one who knows Mr. Belmont, "he is perfecting his plans, and it is Mr. Belmont's way never to speak of what he is doing until he has everything pertaining to the subject in hand. The delay may seem strange, but the public must remember that a $35,000,000 project is a big undertaking and one not to be put through on short notice. Many a smaller work has taken a much longer time than this is expected to take, and still the public thought nothing of the delay. Of course, I do not speak for Mr. Belmont, and I do not pretend to say that I am in with his plans, but I do say that if he does not announce by Monday or early in the week that he is ready to back Mr. McDonald and satisfy the board and the city as to the bonds, I will be much surprised. In saying this I am mindful that there may yet be a hitch between Mr. McDonald and Mr. Belmont regarding the terms under which Mr. Belmont would agree to see the project through. Mr. Belmont, it is needless to say, is a very careful and conservative man, and before going into a project would necessarily weigh every chance for and against success. But the fact remains that for about a week he has allowed to go uncontradicted the statement that he is Mr. McDonald's financial agent. That in itself is significant."

The West End Association will hold a meeting to-morrow night at which attention will be called to the proposal to uproot elm trees on the Boulevard Parkway, consequent upon the construction of the tunnel. According to the plans for the work it may be found necessary, unless some modification is made, to uproot some of the trees. The possibility that some of the trees will be lost, thus detracting from the beauty of the Boulevard, has aroused the members of the association, and it seems probable that a stand will be taken against this feature of the work.

At the office of William Barclay Parsons, the tunnel engineer, it was said yesterday that many of the trees will have to be removed. Thus far no way has been suggested by which they can be replaced where the air shafts are to be built, and there are to be enough of these shafts between the Boulevard stations to seriously impair the natural beauty of the thoroughfare.

RAPID TRANSIT BILL HEARING.

The Governor Will Hear Objections to the Measure Thursday.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—A hearing on the Rapid Transit bill will be given on Thursday next. Gov. Roosevelt said this morning:

"I see certain statements published containing arguments against the Rapid Transit bill. I want to point out the obvious truth that no credit whatsoever is due any statement which the maker fears to make before either the city or the State authority at the session held for the express purpose of listening to such statement.

"The bill is not before me. I am told it will reach me Tuesday. Accordingly, on Thursday at 11:30 o'clock A. M., I shall have an open hearing on it, and shall request the attendance of representatives of the Controller and the Rapid Transit Commission, and I now give public notice of the hearing so that if there is anything to be said against the bill it can then be said."

Italians After Naturalization Papers.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 3.—There was a great crush of Italians to the court to-day to secure naturalization papers. There were 118 of them, 33 from Mount Vernon, 10 from White Plains, 40 from Yonkers, 20 from New Rochelle, and 15 from Rye. It was said they were all after jobs under Contractor McDonald on the rapid transit tunnel in New York.

Death of a New Jersey Dwarf.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Feb. 3.—Thomas Morgan, a dwarf a little over three feet in height, died at his country place near the Watchung Mountain, north of here, yesterday at the age of sixty-seven years. Years ago Mr. Morgan, who was known to the townspeople as "Little Tommy," was a familiar figure here, but of recent years he was never seen away from his secluded home. Mr. Morgan was a scion of a cultured English family. His hobby in life was flowers. When he realized he could not walk abroad without being a target for public gaze he turned from the world and buried himself among his flowers.

New Jersey Trolley Changes Hands.

RAHWAY, N. J., Feb. 3.—It is announced to-day that the Riker Electric Railway Syndicate has gobbled up the Rahway-Sewaren Electric Road, better known as the Union and Middlesex Traction Company. The Union and Middlesex is nearly eight miles long, and has its terminus at Boynton Beach on the Staten Island Sound. The price paid by the syndicate could not be ascertained.

ANNUAL WATER COLOR DISPLAY.

The American Water Color Society found itself on the approach of the time for its thirty-third annual exhibition this year an artistic wanderer and without a home. The old Academy of Design building at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, where for so many years artists and art lovers were wont to visit the annual water color display, and feel through its numerous memoranda of the woods and fields a breath of Spring, as it were, in mid-Winter, is no longer available. The new Academy projected on far-off Morningside Heights is still without form and substance, and the Fine Arts building, where the old Academy was perforce obliged to pitch its tent for its annual exhibition just closed, is now pre-empted by the Architectural League.

So it was that the managers of the Water Color Society, casting about for a place in which to hold its annual display, and reflecting that as for years Society and Fashion had gone to see the water colors, hit upon the happy idea of having the water colors go to Society and Fashion, and selected the Waldorf Hotel. There in the small ballroom and its foyer there are hung on a temporary wall, and also on both sides of an improvised inner wall in the centre of the main room, some 256 works in the lighter medium. This is not only the smallest exhibition that the society has made in many years, the pictures hung generally numbering nearly 500, but the display as a whole seems rather inadequate for so old and important an organization as the Water Color Society.

When, however, it is considered that the place of holding the exhibition seemed to be the only available one this year, that the small space necessitates a small display, and that the Waldorf has the advantages of accessibility and an agreeable and appropriate social atmosphere, adverse criticism on this point would seem invidious.

With memories of last year's superior exhibition in mind, and particularly of its "star" pictures, notably Albert Herter's charmingly decorative work, "The Gift of Roses," the present display is decidedly disappointing. It is a representative exhibition, in that the best known painters in the lighter medium for the most part have characteristic and satisfactory examples, but none, even of the more able, sends this year any one work that stands out from its fellows. There is no picture which may be called sensational or which deserves even the title of a "star" example. The old term of "a dead level of excellence" best applies to the work of the stronger artists. While of the lesser painters one or two here and there send a promising example. Most of the work shown is honest and good, and there is a refreshing absence of any tricks of technique and the overuse of body color, &c. There seems to have been a disposition to contribute well-conceived and honestly painted canvases.

The writers who assembled yesterday afternoon at the press view and the artists and art lovers who attended the "stag" reception last evening evidently felt strange in their new surroundings. But this feeling soon wore away on both occasions and there was the annual exchange of views and opinions, not only on the water colors themselves, but on the incidents and events of the present art season. The water color "stag" is notably the annual art forum of the year in New York. The exhibition will open to the public to-morrow morning and will continue until the close of the evening of Feb. 17.

The exhibition from its space limitations is distributed through two rooms called the "Large" and the "Small" Rooms. In the former the more important pictures are hung. These include Albert Sterner's interior with figure, "The Bowl of Oranges"; J. G. Brown's two-figure work, "The Dreamers"; F. W. Freer's single figure, "Adagio"; three of James Henry Moser's strong little landscapes, Arthur Parton's "The Mystic River," Edward Potthast's "Homeward Bound," W. L. Lathrop's "Old Barn in a Glen," Walter L. Palmer's "Evergreens," George W. Maynard's "Summer Sea," C. P. Gruppe's "Gray Day in Holland," A. H. Moser's "Evening," George H. McCord's "Rockland Meadows," Alexander Schilling's "Spring Landscape," Harry Fenn's "Gate of the Alhambra," and Harry Van der Weyden's "Breezy Day on the Dutch Coast." Van der Weyden's coast scene is exceedingly strong, with a beautiful and luminous sky, and is well composed and full of light, and Edward Potthast's "Homeward Bound," a fisherman rowing his dory laden with nets and fish at sunset into a quiet Maine cove, is rich in color, well composed and drawn, good in action, and sustains the high note which he has struck in his recent work. There is also good painting in Albert Sterner's "Bowl of Oranges," an aesthetic maiden, rather unattractive in form and face, and clad in a long loose gown of some soft gray stuff, sitting on an old dais in a wainscoted and tapestried hall, holding one orange, selected from a bowl of the golden fruit beside her. This canvas is a decorative one, and is good in color, but the tapestried wall does not recede.

There is much refinement of expression in F. W. Freer's "Adagio," H. Bolton Jones's landscape "Winter" is strong and rich in color, a far more satisfactory example than his oil in the recently closed Academy display. Especial notice is due to James Henry Moser for his six examples, of which three are in the smaller room, all simple little landscapes, strong and rich in color and full of sentiment and outdoor feeling. Irving R. Wiles shows a well-composed outdoors with figure "In Summer," cool and soft in color and well drawn, and there is, of course, good painting and charming feeling in W. L. Lathrop's "Old Barn in a Glen." One of the best pictures in the large room is C. P. Gruppe's "Gray Day in Holland," a gray-toned and soft landscape with much depth and feeling, but hardly original, and recalling Maris at his best. George H. McCord's "Rockland Meadows" is exceedingly delicate and delightful in color, and Walter L. Palmer in "The Evergreens" shows one of his characteristic deliciously and delicately colored Winter landscapes, a little more novel in composition than usual. C. Harry and C. Warren Eaton are both well represented in this large room, the former by a tender, fresh and clear-colored landscape, "Outlet to the Pond," and the latter by four landscapes, all well painted and with good light and color. There are, of course, several Farrers, all attractive, and fair to good examples of A. T. Bricher, Fidelia Bridges, "Late November," very decorative and delicate; J. Wells Champney, Carlton T. Chapman, a number of English landscapes well selected and composed, but toned and dull in color; Fitler and W. Satterlee. There is a little coast scene, by Swain Gifford, startlingly like a Bonington, an example of Jules Guerin, which resembles a poor Mauve; three examples of Childe Hssam, all fair, the Dewey Arch the best; a good Rico, by H. P. Smith; a good Rehn, two E. L. Henry's, a Magrath, a Maynard, and several examples each of Leon and Percy Moran, all telling good stories, but with stiff figures.

In the small room there is little that calls for special notice. The picture of this room is a large landscape by Leonard Ochtman, "Early Winter in Connecticut," clear-aired and delicate in color, while W. L. Lathrop's "Sunny Hillside," Charles Mente's "Village on the Hillside," Henry P. Smith's "Ready for Sea," and Albert Sterner's "The Blizzard," call for more than passing notice.

As said above, the exhibition on the first view is disappointing. Further study may reveal works that did not when first seen appeal, and disclose new beauties. The display is worth visiting, for it is pleasant through these memoranda of Spring, Summer, and Autumn days afield and afloat gone, to look and feel in and through them the delights of the coming Spring, Summer, and Fall. The water color display of this year, as above said, like all its predecessors, is a breath of Spring in midwinter.

The W. T. Evans Prize of $300 was awarded to B. West Clinedinst for his picture entitled "Long Ago," an interior with figures, an old man telling a story to a boy. The picture is very soft in color and well composed and drawn.

SUICIDE REVEALED BY CHILD.

Brooklyn Man Ends His Life Under Pathetic Circumstances.

A suicide, under peculiarly pathetic circumstances, was that last evening of Frank E. Lynn, at his home, at 324 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn. Lynn's wife died two weeks ago. His grief over her loss excited the sympathy of the neighbors, but they were unsuccessful in their efforts to cheer him. Not even his baby daughter, just three years old, could revive his drooping spirits with her lively prattle.

Last evening he appeared to be particularly despondent. While the child was at play in the dining room he went into the bedroom and swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid. The little girl, hearing her father groan, toddled to the door and peeped in. She saw him lying on the bed groaning with pain, and fled in fright down stairs, where lived another family.

"Oh, my papa is dreffal sick," she told them, beginning to cry.

One of the neighbors, after going up stairs, hurried out and summoned an ambulance from the Norwegian Hospital. Lynn, however, was dead when Ambulance Surgeon Gray reached the house.

Lynn was thirty years old and was a locomotive engineer.

The Annual Statement
of
The Mutual Life Insurance Company
of New York
appears on the last page.
This is the largest Life Insurance Company in the World.
It has a Reserve against all Liabilities of over Two Hundred and Fifty-one millions of dollars and maintains a Guarantee Fund for the additional protection of its members of over Forty-seven millions of dollars.

CLARK'S COUNTER-CHARGES

Montana Witnesses Tell of Attempts at Bribery.

PROMINENT LAWYER ACCUSED

Assertion Made that Money Was Offered for Perjured Testimony Against the New Senator.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—L. L. Wright of Missoula, Mon., was the first witness in the Clark case before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day.

The witness testified to having agreed to give an affidavit and to testify in the Wellcome disbarment trial at the instance of Ben Hill and Mr. Little, Secretary of Congressman Campbell. He said he was to receive $150 for the affidavit and $1,000 for his verbal testimony, to be taken later. He did sign and swear to an affidavit, receiving $200 for this service. The affidavit was read by Senator Faulkner, and it was full of accusations against members of the Legislature, one of which was to the effect that A. J. Steele, a friend of Senator Clark, had given him an envelope containing $10,000 to be given to Senator Myers for his vote for Mr. Clark, but that Steele had later come to him and requested the return of the money, saying Myers preferred that Whiteside should hold it.

"Now, Mr. Wright, is that affidavit true or false?" asked Senator Faulkner.

"It is false, and they knew it was false at the time it was made," replied the witness. "I did it for what there was in it. It was gotten up to help purify politics."

He testified further that he went to Helena to testify in the Wellcome disbarment case, but that he and three other witnesses had an agreement not to testify until the money was paid. The prosecution had refused to pay him until after he went on the stand, "saying that $1,000 in my hands with my statement would be worth $2,000 to Clark."

One of the men in the combination had broken the agreement and the witness said he had seen Ben Hill offer him $500 which, however, Hill had asked to be allowed to hold. The witness said he had received $125 from Daly's friends at Helena, and that just before starting to Washington he had received $200 and $80 more since his arrival.

The witness said that since Hill and himself had been in Washington they had received an offer of $2,500 from Dr. Minshall on behalf of the prosecution to get out of the city.

When Mr. Wright was excused, Ben Hill, also of Missoula, was called. He had been excluded from the committee room while Wright was testifying, because the two men had been associated in all their efforts in connection with the Senatorial race and since the adjournment of the Legislature. He said, on his direct examination, that he had been connected with Congressman Campbell and Mark Hewitt, in working up the case against Mr. Clark for the past eight months.

He had just been down to Bridger, he said, for Mr. Clark, for which he had received $350 from that gentleman—when he met Mr. Whiteside on the street in Butte and "had told him a lot of d—d lies." After that he had gone to Campbell's office and had signed "about seventeen pages of stuff in which there was not a word of truth." This affidavit had been dictated and written by him.

The affidavit was then read. In it the witness said that he had entered into a combination to assist in the election of Senator Clark, and that he had committed many acts looking to the bribery of members of the Legislature to vote for Mr. Clark for the United States Senate.

In response to a question, Mr. Hill said the affidavit was false.

"When Campbell and Whiteside would see me talking to a man, they would ask me what the talk was about, and I would tell them, according to what money I got," he added.

"Did you get more than $250 for your work?" was asked.

"Yes, I got several such sums."

The witness stated that in conversation with Mr. Campbell, after the affidavit was prepared, many alterations were made in the document, and that he had subsequently given the altered document to Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Campbell was asked to produce this altered document, and said he would try to find it.

After Mr. Faulkner had resumed the investigation, Senator Hoar interrupted him, asking him to curtail the inquiry, saying that after the witness's own admissions, no statement that he could make would be of value to any one.

Mr. Hill testified to paying $300 for affidavits in Missoula, drawing drafts on Mr. Campbell for the money. Campbell, he said, had honored the drafts, and would explain why when he should take the stand.

Hill said that Rector, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, had told him that he was to have $500 for coming to Washington, and that Rector had also told him that his testimony was not true. The witness said on cross-examination that after coming to Washington he had gone to see Mr. Birney, local attorney for the prosecution. He first said that he had "strung him along," and afterward that he had told Birney that there was not a word of truth in his affidavit.

When Hill retired, Congressman Campbell requested that he be sworn, saying that if the committee considered Lyons's, Hill's, and Wright's statements true he was unfit to proceed as counsel in the case. He thought he should have an opportunity to explain. The committee allowed him to explain as counsel, but did not require him to be sworn. He made a general denial of all the charges made against him.

Other witnesses of the day were Barney Shanahan of Butte and John Burns of Helena, who were put on the stand by the defense to contradict the statement of State Representative Normoyle to the effect that they had approached him with the suggestion that he could get $10,000 to vote for Mr. Clark for the Senate. The two witnesses agreed that Normoyle had made advances to them, indicating that he would like to get some money for his vote.

Will Report Favorably to Scott.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day decided to recommend that no further proceedings be taken in the case of the protest against Senator Scott of West Virginia continuing to hold his seat in the Senate. The committee was unanimous, with one exception. Senator Pettus will probably present a minority report.

MANY CHANGES IN THE NAVY.

Register for 1900 Just Issued—Now 173 Vessels Fit for Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Naval Register for 1900, just issued by the Bureau of Navigation, is a more voluminous one than that of a year ago by twenty pages. The changes incidental to retirement and promotion for all reasons are many in number. Of officers in the regular service, there were 44 resignations, 63 retirements, 43 deaths, 2 dismissals, and 1 revocation of rating. Some of the retirements were brought about under the terms of the personnel law, giving officers of one grade the chance under certain circumstances to retire with the grade above that held by them at the time of application for retirement. While there are but 1 Admiral and 18 Rear Admirals on the active list, there are 51 Rear Admirals on the retired list, the oldest, Thomas O. Selfridge, having been retired in 1866. He is living in Washington. His son, Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., is No. 25 on the list of Rear Admirals retired, his name having been placed there in 1898.

Since the previous issue of the register in Midsummer of 1899, the list of Rear Admirals has undergone a few changes. Rear Admiral Howison's retirement moved up Kautz to three and advanced Sampson from ten to nine, thus bringing him within the upper class of Rear Admirals and the increased pay of that list. A second vacancy in the list was caused by the death of Rear Admiral Picking, and A. H. McCormick and A. S. Barker were "made" Rear Admirals in consequence.

C. S. Cotton, who stands at the head of the list of Captains, is on his way home from the East, and will be promoted upon the retirement of Rear Admiral McNair. Judging from the chances indicated by the retiring list, Capt. Robley D. Evans will be a Rear Admiral not later than 1902. W. C. Gibson, now at the head of the list of Commanders, and ready for promotion, was No. 28 a year ago. R. G. Davenport is now at the top of the Lieutenant list. J. H. Sypher stood a year ago No. 39 on the list of Ensigns. Now he is No. 1 of the junior grade Lieutenants. Frank H. Brumby, No. 113 on the Ensign list a year ago, has gained all those numbers and stands No. 1.

The register shows that there are 35 vessels now attached to the Asiatic station, 13 vessels are on "special service," and 7 are in the training service. There are now in the navy 173 vessels fit for various sorts of war service. Of these 12 are first rates, 16 second rates, 50 third rates, 74 fourth rates, and 19 torpedo boats. Besides these, there are many tugs, 6 sailing ships, 6 receiving ships, 10 vessels unserviceable, and about 60 vessels, including 14 battleships, under construction.

PENSION LAWS NEED REVISION.

Commissioner Evans Says They Are Unwieldy in Present Form.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Commissioner of Pensions Evans was heard to-day by the House Committee on Invalid Pensions relative to pension legislation. Mr. Evans expressed the belief that the time had come for a revision of the pension laws. The two general laws had become complicated by so many decisions and constructions that he believed it to be essential to have a general revision in order to get at the real meaning of the law and the desires of Congress toward the pensioners. He had, therefore, recommended a commission to revise the pension laws, and he believed such a body could do its work and report to Congress by next December.

The Commissioner said it was impossible to frame any law without having some special cases arise which might cause difficulty. He was asked why the local Medical Boards told pensioners a favorable report would be made, and yet favorable action did not follow at the bureau. The Commissioner explained that the local boards are forbidden under the rules from making known their findings. But their members were human, and naturally swayed to some extent by local feeling. Moreover, he said, the law itself caused difficulty by requiring not only the medical diagnosis, but a general estimate or conclusion, and these did not always agree.

There was absolutely no truth, the Commissioner said, in the charge that Spanish war claims were being held up, as he had given special instructions to advance them.

The hearing brought out much other detailed information on the administration of pension affairs. At its conclusion the committee unanimously adopted a vote of thanks to the Commissioner, and in acknowledging this Mr. Evans said he was "always glad to have the sunlight shed upon the workings of the Pension Office."

SHAKE-UP OF PENSION SURGEONS

Number of Boards Here Reduced to Four and Fifteen Doctors Dropped.

The Boards of Pension Surgeons of this city have been reorganized under orders from the authorities in Washington. The number of boards has been reduced from six to four, and fifteen of the former surgeons have been dropped from the Government employ. The three members of the old boards who were retained are Drs. D. D. Stevens, R. T. Bangs, and Frank H. Zitz.

The four new boards are designated the "Bronx," "Upper," "Central," and "Lower." The new Central and Lower Boards have organized by electing, respectively, Drs. D. D. Stevens and R. T. Bangs as Secretaries.

IMPORT DUTY ON SUGAR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury has declared countervailing duties on sugar imported from Austria-Hungary as follows: On sugar under 93 per cent. and not less than 88 per cent. polarization, 1 florin and 15 kreutzers per 100 kilograms. On sugar under 93.5 per cent. and not less than 93 per cent. polarization, 1 florin and 23 kreutzers per 100 kilograms. On sugar of not less than 99.5 per cent. polarization, 1 florin and 76 kreutzers per 100 kilograms.

This rate is slightly less than the rate for the past year owing to an increased production which under the Austro-Hungarian laws reduces the rate of export bounty.

CIVIL SERVICE RULE AMENDED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The President has amended civil service rule 11 by adding to Section 4 the following proviso:

"And provided further, That nothing contained in this rule or in any regulation made in pursuance thereof shall be so construed as to prevent an appointing officer, in his discretion, from promoting a person who served in the military or naval service of the United States in the late war of the rebellion, or in the Spanish-American war, and who was honorably discharged therefrom, who has been reinstated in the service to a grade or position below that from which he was separated to a grade or position no higher than that from which he was separated."

Indian Appropriation Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The House to-day resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. When the House adjourned yesterday there was pending an amendment to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make contracts for the education of Indian children where other facilities did not exist. It was ruled out, on a point of order, and the bill was passed.

Uniformity in Death Reports.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The report of Chief Statistician W. A. King, in charge of the Mortality Division of the Census Office, shows that 130 cities have agreed to adopt the uniform return of deaths suggested and recommended by him, and that twenty other cities will do so at an early date. These cities are all outside of registration areas. In addition twelve States, besides the District of Columbia, have adopted and printed uniform blanks for death returns, based upon the form suggested by the census Office and substantially identical with it. Nine other States express willingness to follow their example.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. William E. P. French, Second Infantry, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service on Feb. 2 is announced.

Capt. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, is ordered to report to Major Oscar F. Long, Chief Quartermaster United States Volunteers, general Superintendent of the Army transport service at San Francisco, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the transport Thomas, to relieve Major John M. Carson, Jr., Quartermaster United States Volunteers. Major Carson upon being thus relieved will report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for assignment to duty in his office.

The retirement from active service Feb. 2 of Major Curtis E. Munn, Surgeon, by operation of law, is announced.

Navy.

Lieut. B. C. Bryan is detailed to additional duty with the Civil Service Commission.

Movements of Transports.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Abarenda has sailed from Auckland for Samoa.

The Prairie has arrived at Locust Point, Baltimore.

The Marcellus has arrived at Lambert's Point.

Government Tugboat Launched.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 3.—The Government tugboat Vigilant was successfully launched at noon to-day from Lewis Nixon's shipyard, in Elizabethport. She was built for the Government to be used by Commander Fremont in the supervising or patrolling of New York Harbor. The vessel was christened by Jessie Fremont, daughter of Commander Fremont. The Vigilant was launched with all the machinery in place, and is nearly ready to go into commission.

BIG PAINT POT EXPLODES.

Two Men Badly Burned and Building Set on Fire.

A big pot of paint which exploded yesterday in the rubber goods establishment of Amadee Spadone & Co., at 515 to 521 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, injured and burned the engineer, John Timmermann, thirty-two years old, of 257 Division Avenue, and Joseph Higgins, a clerk in the firm's office, who lives at 46 Clymer Street. The paint was being prepared for some rubber hose, and Timmermann and Higgins, with the foreman, John W. Hayes, of 66 Schaeffer Street, were near the pot, when it exploded and set the premises on fire. The engineer and clerk received the full force of the explosion in their faces, and were rendered insensible. They were carried into another part of the building.

An alarm of fire was turned in, and a call for an ambulance brought Dr. Halpin from the Eastern District Hospital. He discovered that Timmermann and Higgins had been burned about the face, head, arms, and hands, and at the request of the injured men took both to their homes. Hayes was slightly burned on the hands. The firemen put out the fire after damage to the extent of $1,500 had been done.

GYPSY QUEEN BURIED.

Body of Sadie Evans Laid Beside That of Her Husband.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 3.—The funeral of Sadie Evans, the gypsy woman, took place this afternoon from the camp of her tribe on the Boulevard, between Waverly and Elizabeth. She was reported to be 106 years old.

The body of the Queen, dressed in a rich robe of black, lay in a handsome black cloth casket. Candles had been burning during the night in a large candelabra at the head of the casket. The interior of the tent was draped in black cloth, over which smilax was festooned. The lid of the casket bore the inscription: "Sadie Evans, died Jan. 31, 1900, aged 106."

On the coffin were smilax and roses and different floral designs sent by members of the Evans tribe and other bands of gypsies in different parts of the country. Notwithstanding the cold, there were a large number of people in attendance, many of whom had been attracted by motives of curiosity.

The Rev. Dr. F. B. Cobb conducted the services, after which the gypsy Queen's body was buried in Evergreens Cemetery by the side of her husband, Robert Evans, who died in 1897.

Brooklyn Capital in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 3.—The Tennessee Mineral Company, with $2,500,000 capital, has been incorporated to develop the iron pyrites properties of Stony Creek, Carter County, Utah. U. T. Fackenthall of Brooklyn, N. Y., is here purchasing machinery and supplies and will at once begin developing the properties and erect a concentrating plant costing $500,000.

HELD FOR STEALING A BODY.

Baltimoreans Charged with Shipping Corpse to Sioux City.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—Two attendants at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city, named Denine and Rupp, were arrested to-day, charged with having stolen the body of the unknown man, which was received in Sioux City, Iowa, a few days ago in a packing box.

The police claim to have positive proof that the dead man was a tramp, who was killed by a trolley car in December last, and that the men under arrest sold the body and shipped it instead of delivering it to the College of Physicians and Surgeons as they were directed to do by the Health Department.

TO CONTEST DR. EVANS'S WILL.

Brother Seeks Partition of Decedent's Property in This State.

Rudolph Henry Evans, a brother of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, who died in Paris in 1897, has begun an action against the executors of the estate for the partition of the property in this State owned by Dr. Evans. The bulk of his property was left to different institutions and the partition proceedings form the preliminary to a contest of the will.

Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order directing a commission to examine the witnesses to the will. They are now in Switzerland. The will was made in Paris and was probated in Pennsylvania. The estate includes about $500,000 of real estate in this city, located in Fulton, Ann, Pearl, John, and Eighty-ninth Streets. Dr. Evans endowed the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Institute Society and Thomas W. Evans Museum and Dental Institute of Paris and Philadelphia. The two institutions were to be incorporated and take the greater portion of the property.

The will has not been probated in this State, and the brother alleges that under the laws it is void. Should this be established, the property which has been given to the institutions would go to the collateral heirs of Dr. Evans.

Commander Booth-Tucker Here.

On the steamship Lucania, which arrived here yesterday, were Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army and his wife. The Commander went abroad to consult with Gen. Booth relative to changes to be made in the Army work in the United States. The Commander brought over a number of game chickens, which are to be sent to the farm colony. According to Commander Booth-Tucker, the Army will give a big exhibition in the near future, on the same order as that given each year at the Crystal Palace, London. There will also be a big transfer of officers between this country, Canada, and London.

The Daily Story of The Big Store.

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

Sixth Ave., 18th and 19th Streets.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1900.

Special Sale of "High-Class" Sherries.

TO CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE LINE OF DRUCKER BROS., CADIZ, FORMERLY HANDLED BY HARTMAN, GOLDSMITH & CO.

This line of Sherries is one of the highest class and best known brands that come to this market. Many of them sell to the finest trade as high as $10 per gallon. We have purchased the entire stock on hand in this country. Sherry enough to last any ordinary dealer—yes, any ten dealers—for several years. But owing to the peculiar circumstances we got them at our own price. Herewith we show Hartman, Goldsmith & Co.'s WHOLESALE price list, which shows the prices at which these goods have been sold for years to the most select hotels, restaurants and clubs of this country. Since the recent war such Sherries are hard to get at any price, but we got them, and, as you will see by our quotations, are willing to sell them to you at less than Hartman, Goldsmith & Co.'s price, in any quantity.

The wines come in ¼ and ⅛ packages, the ¼ containing about 43 gallons, the ⅛ about 22 gallons. We have the goods on sale in our department; every package bears the seal of the U. S. Government, just as it came from the bonded warehouse. We will sell you a gallon, an eighth or a quarter package at the prices quoted, and no less, no matter what you may purchase. If you buy an original package we will mark THAT EXACT PACKAGE which you select and send it to you at once. If you desire less we will draw the amount of wine you wish from the package and seal it before your eyes, so that you may be absolutely certain that the wine reaches you in all its purity, or if you prefer it, and you purchase one or more packages, WE WILL GIVE YOU OUR ORDER ON THE U. S. GOVERNMENT TO DELIVER YOUR PURCHASE FROM the original importation stored in the bonded warehouse.

Surrounded with all these absolute assurances of purity, you may purchase as liberally as you desire, as you will never again purchase Sherries of such high grade and aristocratic style and quality at any such prices. If you wish the wine bottled we will send our experienced wine bottlers to your house to bottle and store it for you, charging only the actual cost of bottles and labor. Now, come at once and make your selection while the line is unbroken, and you are sure to be pleased beyond measure.

	H. G. & Co.'s WHOLESALE Prices.	Our RETAIL Price.
Special.—A, Amber Pale Sherry, a high-class imported wine, crisp, tasty and delicious, per gallon.	..	$1.15
T, Topaz, pale, mellow table Sherry, a delightful half-dry wine, fit to put upon any table, a wine that would justify three times the price, per gallon	..	1.35
S, Superior Table Sherry, pale and soft	1.85	1.65
M, Montilla Sherry, dry, full bodied and delicate	2.10	1.80
V D P, Vino De Pasto Sherry, rich, delicate and fruity	2.40	2.00
M C A, Manzanilla Sherry, very pale and dry, high flavor	2.80	2.40
C A B, Cabinet Sherry, rich, nutty and extra full bodied	3.10	2.80
S O P, Superior Vino De Pasto Sherry, pale and fine	3.00	3.10
A M O, Amontillado Sherry, old, extra pale, very delicate, fine wine	3.85	3.50
P W, Prince of Wales, very fine and dry, exquisite flavor	5.35	4.50
V O A, Very Old Montillado Sherry, very fine and full bodied, rare and rich	6.65	5.50

In order that you may stock up on other goods when you come to buy these wines, we make the following special prices for this occasion.

Cream Pure Rye, America's finest production, never sold for less than $1.25 before this sale, a full quart bottle, $1.00; case *11.00*

Cantrell & Cochrane imported Ginger Ale, per dozen . *1.00*

Hennessey Brandy, imported, per bottle, $1.10; case . *12.00*

Puritan Claret, a fine California Claret, per doz . . *2.25*

St. Julien, imported from Armand Freres, Bordeaux, per case, 12 quarts *5.25*

Laubenheimer, a domestic production, pronounced by many to be equal to imported Rhine Wine, per dozen . . . *2.75*

Sauterne, imported in glass from Bertal & Martin, Bordeaux, France, a high-class Wine, per case *6.50*

Rudesheimer, an imported Rhine Wine, per case . . *6.50*

Fisse, Thirion & Co., an imported Champagne, extra dry, a high-grade Wine, sold by the importer at $30 00; this sale, *19.65*

Moet & Chandon White Seal Champagne, per case, 24 pts. *31.00*

WHISKEYS in bulk, including jug:

Pennsylvania Rye Whiskey, per gallon *1.85*

Old Maryland Rye, per gallon *2.00*

Monongahela Rye, per gallon *2.35*

Mount Vernon Whiskey, per gallon *2.50*

Old Crow and Pepper Whiskey, per gallon *2.65*

Monogram and Monticello Rye, per gallon *3.00*

Old Cabinet Rye, per gallon *4.00*

"The Great Pure Food Mart"

will again and very emphatically demonstrate to-morrow how the best Groceries in the market can be sold HERE at lower prices than very ordinary goods can be obtained for at any other place in New York.

The following prices will be a happy revelation to the frugal housewife:

FLOUR—Siegel-Cooper Co.'s XXXX best Minnesota Patent Flour, per bbl., $4.45; per bag *58c*

BACON—Armour's mild sugar-cured lean strip Bacon, per lb. . *10c*

BUTTER—Sweetest, richest Elgin Creamery Butter, fresh pack, 5-lb. pails *1.29*

CRACKERS—National Biscuit Company's Banquet Wafers, per package *10c*

COFFEE—Our "Popular Blend" Mocha and Java is a sound-bodied Coffee possessing a full, smooth, aromatic flavor and a rich golden color; regular price, 28c.; special this sale, 5 lbs., $1.20; lb. *25c*

TEA—Choice pickings fancy Formosa Oolong, Gunpowder, Moyune, Young Hyson, English Breakfast, India and Ceylon, or our Mixed Teas, regular 60c. and 65c. grades, exceptional cup qualities; per 5 lbs., $2.00; per lb. *43c*

LARD: Hazel Pure Leaf Lard, 5-lb. pail *49c*

MACKEREL: Fancy Fat Family Mackerel, no heads, no tails, 10-lb. kit *1.25*

Choice Salt Codfish, 2-lb. bricks, per lb *4½c*

ORANGES: Choice California navel oranges, very sweet, per doz. *25c*

OLIVES: Fancy selected Queen Olives, large bottle *25c*

LETT

Meet Me at the Fountain.

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

The Daily Story of The Big Store.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1900.

Our Silk Business

For the Spring Season of 1900

Will begin Monday morning, February 5th. If you can anticipate your wants, it will more than pay you to purchase now. We are showing a much larger and more complete stock of highly reputable Spring and Summer Silks than ever heretofore. Everything that is new, stylish and up to date is to be had here, and at prices very much lower than elsewhere. As proof of the statement we quote the following unprecedented values for Monday's selling:

ON A LARGE CENTRE COUNTER, near the 6th Avenue entrance, we will offer the most complete lines of CORDED JAPANESE WASH SILK ever shown on 6th Avenue. We imported the goods over six months ago, when the prices were fully 25 per cent. lower than they are to-day, consequently we are enabled to offer a far superior quality than anything shown in the city at a similar price. NO ODD COLORS or BROKEN lots here; all new, fresh, desirable shades, including a big assortment of Whites, Helios, Pinks and Blues; colors and styles that the wholesale importers are asking 41c. a yard for; here for Monday at retail for . . . **39c**

Opening Sale of Printed Foulards and Liberty Satins.

We will open on Monday a separate section for the sale of printed Foulards, Liberty Satins and India Silks, and to popularize the new department will offer the following very special values:

24-INCH ALL-SILK PRINTED FOULARD, in five very handsome stylish designs, principally Navy, Royal, Gobelin and Marine Blues, in white scroll effects; present retail value 75c. yard; for this special sale at **59c**

24-INCH PRINTED LIBERTY SATIN, in a full range of new Spring shades, all very handsome and new designs, including Persian effects; would cost you $1.10 elsewhere; our price for this sale. . **88c**

Black Silks.

Special offers in American-made Black Taffetas.

19-inch all silk Taffetas, value 60c., special at **49c**
20-inch all silk Taffetas, value 70c., special at **59c**
24-inch all silk Taffetas, value 85c., special at **69c**
27-inch all silk Taffetas, value $1.00, special at **79c**
21-inch, pure dye, value $1.25, special at **1.00**
21-INCH BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, a very superior quality, soft and very bright; regular value $1.40; special for this sale at **1.00**
20-INCH BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, the quality we generally sell at $1.25 a yard; for this sale, special at **98c**

Spangled Nets.

A new collection of closely spangled nets, all black, 27 inches wide, containing the choicest and most attractive designs, at much less than the regular prices:

$1.50, $1.75, $1.95, $2.75, $3.25 and up to $10.00 per yard.

TORCHON, VALENCIENNES AND POINT DE PARIS LACES AND INSERTIONS, a large variety of patterns, in narrow and wide widths, exceptional values, worth 8c. and 12c. per yard; here to-morrow at, per yard, 8c. and **5c**

EMBROIDERED ALLOVERS, 20 inches wide, lace and embroidery effects, for yokings and shirt waists, all new and pretty designs, at the lowest price ever quoted before for this class of goods—per yard . **35c**

EMBROIDERIES—Edges and Insertions, fine, well made goods, all kinds of widths, at these unequalled prices:

The 15c. per yard quality at **9c**
The 25c. per yard quality at **13c**

Wall Papers.

You cannot find a bigger, a better or fresher stock of wall papers anywhere than right here, or a lower range of prices. Here are some sample quotations:

WALL PAPERS for the parlor, the library or the dining-room, a big variety in rich reds, greens and blues; the kinds that exclusive dealers sell at 65c. and 75c. a roll; yours to-morrow at . . . **35c**

WALL PAPERS for the parlor, the hall or the dining-room, in all the latest shades and colorings; regularly sold at 35c. and 40c. per roll; here to-morrow **20c**

WALL PAPERS, suitable for all rooms, in dark greens, terra-cottas and browns; sold elsewhere at from 18c. to 20c. a roll; here to-morrow at **12½c**

WALL PAPERS, suitable for all apartments, in striped and floral designs; sold elsewhere at 10c. and 15c. per roll; here to-morrow at **6c**

Housefurnishings.

We will sell to-morrow—in that great basement of ours—what we consider the biggest bargains sold by any store in New York for at least a year past. If you know values—you'll see that at a glance. If you don't—find out. It will pay you well to do so.

CHINA SALT BOX in assorted colors, beautifully designed, regularly 50c., special to-morrow **18c**
CLOTHES BASKETS, made of extra heavy willow, very strong and substantial, special to-morrow at **20c**
MARKETING BASKETS, made of good quality willow, with cover, special to-morrow at **20c**
CLOTHES HAMPERS, full size, of extra strong willow, with side handles and cover, special to-morrow at **1.25**
CARPET BEATERS, strongly made, of extra heavy rattan, to-morrow at **2c**
BRAIDED COTTON CLOTHES LINES, quarter-inch stock, 50 feet long, to-morrow at **10c**
ASH SIFTERS, made of hard wood, to fit over barrel, no dust or dirt, special to-morrow at **50c**
STANDARD INCANDESCENT GAS LAMPS, save gas, yet give a brilliant light, complete with frosted bottom chimney, fluted shade, mantle and solid brass burner, special to-morrow at . **35c**
MATCHLESS SELF-LIGHTING GAS BURNER, made of solid brass, improved style, to-morrow at **25c**
ANOTHER LOT OF IMPROVED FOLDING CURTAIN STRETCHERS, very special to-morrow at **70c**
TEA KETTLE, of gray enamelled ware, No. 6 size, special to-morrow at **35c**
FAMILY MEAT SAW, good quality steel, 14 inches long, to-morrow at **25c**
CLOTHES HORSE, made of hard wood and strongly put together, the folding style, standing 4 ft. high **30c**
CANISTER, of nicely japanned tin, neatly stencilled and decorated, to-morrow special at **8c**

A Sale of Framed Pictures.

If you need one or more handsome pictures for your home, here is an opportunity to buy them at very low prices. Some of the frames may be a little scratched, but nothing to hurt, and they can easily be made to look as good as new.

Lot 1—Fine WATER COLORS, PASTELS and ENGRAVINGS, fitted in handsome frames; formerly sold at from $3.50 to $7.00; while they last, your choice for **1.50**

Lot 2—Large WATER COLORS, ENGRAVINGS and PHOTO-GRAVURES, fitted with mats, in fine gilt frames, also a few in hardwood; formerly sold at from $10.95 to $35; while they last, your choice for **5.00**

Lot 3—OIL PAINTINGS, fitted in 5-inch gilt frames and shadow boxes, lined with plush, formerly sold at from $25 to $50; while they last, choice at **15.00**

The Notion Counter

Always a busy place—will be busier than ever Monday by reason of the following offers:

GLACE BELTING, in black, white and gray, 10 yards for . . **9c**
DOUBLE BONE CASING, silk stitched, in white, gray, pink and black, 9 yards in a piece, for **5c**
ADJUSTABLE SPRING COLLARS, white canvas covered, with steel spring, 2, 2½ and 3 inches high, in all sizes, for . . . **8c**
WHITE FEATHER-STITCH BRAID, 6-yard pieces, different patterns, per piece **3c**
ENGLISH PINS, 360 pins on paper, assorted sizes, 3c. per paper, 12 papers for **35c**
CELLULOID EMPIRE COMBS of "nearly shell," in different patterns, at **10c**
FEDERHAKEN HOOKS AND EYES, in black and white, sizes 3 and 4, per gross **5c**

Women's Skirts, Wrappers, &c.

Special for Monday, February 5th.

WOMEN'S GIVERNAUD TAFFETA SKIRTS, in all the desirable shades, made with deep Spanish flounce, heavily corded and bound with velveteen here to-morrow special at **3.95**
WOMEN'S BLACK SATEEN SKIRTS, with lined or unlined body, umbrella flounce, trimmed with corded or plain ruffle, worth $1.45; to-morrow's special price **1.00**
WOMEN'S MUSLIN GOWNS, with Hubbard yoke of solid tucking, and finished with lawn or embroidery ruffles, would be considered a bargain at 85c.; yours to-morrow at **50c**
WOMEN'S MUSLIN DRAWERS, with tucked umbrella ruffle, at **18c**
WOMEN'S FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS, of heavy quality, neatly made and trimmed with braid, full skirt and lined waist, all dark patterns, regular 98c. value; here to-morrow at **68c**

In the Ladies' Jacket Department

we announce for Monday, Feb. 5,

250 LADIES' JACKETS at **6.75**

These jackets come in black, tan, gray, castor, royal and brown. The styles are single-breasted, double-breasted, fly-front, box-front and tight-fitting. The actual values range from $9.75 to $16.50.

ALSO,

LADIES' VELOUR COATS at . . . **17.50 and 27.50**

This offering consists of the balance of our fine stock, the original values of which were from $30.00 to $50.00.

In the Ladies' Dress Skirt Dept.

we announce for Monday, Feb. 5,

300 HOMESPUN SKIRTS, with taffeta applique scroll work and Watteau plaited back, at **2.90**

VENETIAN CLOTH SKIRTS, with elaborate applique work on overskirt, plaited taffeta ruffle on drop skirt, box plaited back; an entirely new effect, at **13.75**

In the Waist Department

we announce for Monday, Feb 5,

Several thousand new FLANNEL WAISTS, in a large variety of the most select colorings, strictly tailor made, at **1.90**

Also TAFFETA WAISTS, an entirely new Spring style, elaborately tucked and scalloped front, tucked back and collar, stitched flange sleeves; in black, various shades of heliotrope and violet, and all the most delicate tints; very special at **4.50**

In the Misses' Department

we announce for Monday, Feb. 5,

400 GIRLS' REEFER JACKETS at . . . **2.90 and 4.75**

(Original values from $5.00 to $12.00.)

ALSO,

GIRLS' FLANNEL WAISTS at **1.25**

These Waists are of a heavy quality all-wool cloth, in various colors, and of actual $1.75 value.

Talking Machines and Records.

There are none better than those made by Edison, "The Wizard," and few as good. And nowhere else can you buy the genuine Edison machines at these low prices.

The $30.00 Edison Home Phonograph at $23.50.

These Phonographs are complete with 14-inch brass horn, reproducer, recorder, 2-way hearing tube, oil can and camel's hair brush.

Genuine Edison Records, per doz., $3.50; each 30c.

Solo and quartette selections, also band, orchestra, banjo, &c., all the latest and best.

In the Ladies' Suit Department

we announce for Monday, Feb. 5,

A large collection of the newest SPRING SUITS, and offer specially VENETIAN SUITS of a very fine quality, in black and colors, with fly-front jacket and the newest shape skirt, at **15.00**

Also PEBBLE CHEVIOT SUITS, completely lined with very best taffeta, at **25.00**

Our Millinery Dept.

is now showing advance styles of Spring Millinery, also a handsome collection of Evening Hats, Toques and Bonnets, in all the latest and most approved Parisian fashions, suitable for present wear.

Our prices are unapproachable by those of any other house possessing Millinery of equal excellence.

White Goods.

Although the cost of these goods has increased and is steadily increasing, we continue to sell them at the old prices, as will be seen by these quotations:

India Linen, sheer and fine, at, per yard **10c**
Victoria Lawn of a fine quality, at, per yard **10c**
English Nainsook, per yard . . . **12½c**
English Long Cloth, per piece of 12 yards **75c**
Organdies, in plain shades, for evening wear, per yard . . **12½c**

Ready Made Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Single bed size, each **25c**
Medium bed size, each **30c**
Large bed size, each **36c**

The Seventh Half-Yearly Trade Sale of Furniture

has started with every promise of a big success. So far the big Furniture Department has been crowded every day and the sales have been large. No other store buys annually so much furniture as does The Big Store—no other store sells so much, and no other store can or does sell good, up-to-date, handsome furniture so cheaply. We have demonstrated this to be a fact over and over again, and we will do so again during this sale. In addition to the magnificent values already offered we present the following for to-morrow:

Rockers of Beautiful Golden Oak or Mahogany finished, high back, shaped arm, well braced, seat and top of back covered in the latest designs of Arlington velour and embroidered tapestry; worth $6.50; special for Monday at **3.75**

WARDROBE of Golden oak, polish finish; handsomely carved top and doors, with 2 large drawers in base and fine brass handles, thoroughly well made and very roomy; worth $22.50; special for Monday at **12.25**

HANDSOME FIVE-PIECE PARLOR SUITS covered in fine satin damask of the newest designs and colorings or Roman silk plush; embroidered and finished in the most artistic fashion with a handsome heavy fringe, fully worth $100.00; special for Monday **58.00**

BEDROOM SUITS, 3 pieces, of golden oak, has swell front dresser and washstand, prettily carved, 24x30 inch bevel plate mirror in dresser, and of elegant design, workmanship and finish, worth $30.00; special for Monday at **17.50**

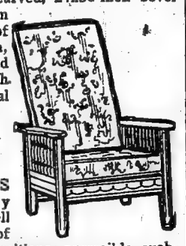

MORRIS CHAIR, very durable, has well made frame of golden oak or mahogany finish; can be adjusted to 4 positions; reversible cushions, covered in the newest designs of Wellington velours and corduroys; fully worth $8.00; special for to-morrow at **4.25**

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS of Golden Oak finish, of a handsome design, having brace arms, and very strong, well made and comfortable, really worth $1.15; special for Monday at **45c**

(Not more than six to any customer.)

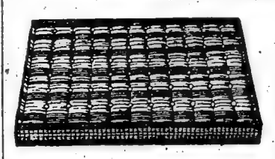

MATTRESS of improved soft black hair, weighs fully 40 lbs., made in one or two parts, covered in A. C. A. Gold Medal or San Remo ticking, well made and equal to any mattress regularly sold at $18.00; special for Monday at **10.00**

SOLID OAK CHIFFONIER, has 5 deep drawers, very roomy; fluted front, carved back, cannot be equalled for less than $6.50 anywhere; special for Monday at **3.75**

TUFTED TURKISH COUCH, large size, best steel springs, upholstered in moss and hair, top covered in beautiful Arlington and Windsor corduroys and Argyle velours, trimmed with cord and tassels on side of head, heavily fringed all around; worth $25.00; special for Monday at **13.75**

WHITE IRON BEDSTEAD, well made, heavy enamelled, bow extension foot, heavy brass rails and balls, made in all sizes, regular price $8.75; special for Monday at **5.90**

In the Ladies' Cape Department

we announce for Monday, Feb. 5,

A special collection of 300 GOLF, CLOTH and PLUSH CAPES at, each **7.90**

The Half-Yearly Trade Sale of Carpets and Rugs

Is now well under way, and the magnificent offerings are attracting widespread attention—and so they should, for our prices are fully 25 per cent. lower than goods of a similar quality can be had for elsewhere. Here are some further quotations to convince you.

AXMINSTER CARPETS, extra high pile, not the cheap kind, but actually worth $1.50 per yard; on sale to-morrow at . . **95c**
HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, 75 patterns from which to make a selection; well worth $1.25 per yard; special for this sale at **85c**
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, 50 patterns to choose from, new goods just from the loom, and worth 65c. per yard; special for this sale at **42½c**
SMITH'S AXMINSTER RUGS, beautiful styles and colorings; size 27x63 inches, worth $3.00, special for this sale at . . . **1.75**
JOHN BROMLEY & SON'S ROYAL GRADE SMYRNA RUGS—We have about 100 of them left and while they last we will sell them at the following prices, which are fully one-third less than present values:
9 ft. x 12 ft., at, each **26.50**
7½ ft. x 10½ ft., at, each **20.00**
JAPANESE COTTON WARP MATTINGS, in handsome colorings and styles, fine close weaves, worth 35c. a yard; special for this, per yard **20c**

Linoleums.

A large assortment of new colorings, in tile and mosaic patterns, at these very special sale prices:

The 50c. per yard grade at **35c**
The 60c. per yard grade at **45c**
The 75c. per yard grade at **55c**

Imported and American Summer Cotton Goods.

On Monday we will show, for the very first time, the newest and best of the coming season's goods—the very cream of the cotton fabrics, in fact. Come and see them now, as later on assortments will not be so choice, nor selections so easy to make. The prices are just right, too.

ENGLISH DIMITIES, bound to be very popular this year; a big assortment, comprising fully 100 styles, at, per yard, 12½c. to . **25c**
FOULARDINE, a cotton fabric that looks like silk, 50 styles to choose from; here to-morrow, per yard **12½c**
JAPANESE CRINKLE CLOTH, in crepe effects, 30 styles to choose from, at, per yard **12½c**
PEAU DE SOIE, a handsome fabric; 100 styles to select from, at, per yard, 12½c. to **18c**
BOHEMIAN MADRAS and ENGLISH PERCALE, 100 styles to select from, at, per yard, 10c. to **18c**
DOTTED SWISS MULLS, a handsome range of patterns and colorings, 100 styles to select from, at, per yard **12½c**
FINE ORGANDIES, direct from Alsace, 100 styles to pick from, at, per yard, 25c. to **39c**
MOUSSELINE SATIN RAYE, in solid colors, 25 styles from which to make a selection: here to-morrow, per yard **59c**

Very Special Values in China and Glassware.

We will offer for Monday a series of Price Attractions that will cause a little revolution in crockery circles. Just note a few of them:

DINNER SETS, 103 pieces, of finest china, handsomely decorated with sprays of flowers in natural colors and gold traced, imported to sell at $22.00, to go Monday at **13.50**

DOULTON ENGLISH PORCELAIN, at from 50 to 75 per cent. less than regular prices to close out and open stock; all handsomely decorated in enameled colors and gold lined—

The 7-inch plates, regularly 15c., to go at **5c**
The 5-inch plates, regularly 12c., to go at **5c**
Tea Cups and Saucers, regularly 12c., to go at **10c**
Coffee Cups and Saucers, regularly 25c., to go at **10c**
Oatmeal Bowls, regularly 20c., to go at **10c**
Sauce Boats, regularly 60c., to go at **25c**
Footed Bowls, regularly 30c., to go at **10c**
Cake Plates, regularly 45c., to go at **19c**
Meat Dishes, 5 and 7 inch size, regularly 20c. and 30c., to go at **10c**

Other pieces, such as Salads, Jugs, Compots, Soup Tureens, &c., all to go at prices in proportion to the above.

CRYSTAL GLASS, new patterns; handsomely polished Pickle Dishes, Jelly Bowls, Spoon Holders, Celery Trays, Fruit Saucers, &c., regularly sold at 10c. and 15c.; your choice Monday for **5c**
TABLE TUMBLERS, large Size, of best crystal glass, fluted and banded, regularly sold at 25c. per dozen, Monday at . . . **15c**
TOILET SETS of best English Porcelain, new shapes, large size basin, 9 pieces, richly decorated, imported to sell at $3.50; Monday special at **1.95**

Special Fur Offerings.

London may regulate the price of furs, but London doesn't make the weather, and on the condition of the weather depends largely the selling of furs. In view of the uncertainty of the winter weather we are selling our stock at greatly reduced prices. Here are a few, for example:

FUR NECK SCARFS, of electric seal, well shaped and of selected quality, with 8 large natural tails, reduced for to-morrow to **3.50**
GENUINE STONE MARTEN NECK SCARFS, with dark stripes, 6 large tails and 2 heads, reduced to **4.90**
FUR COATS of electric seal, 24-in. lengths, made of selected skins, equal in style and effect to any $150.00 Alaska seal coat, the difference being solely in the cost of fur—we are now selling for . **29.50**
WHITE FUR CARRIAGE ROBES, lined with white felt, pinked at edges, made with foot pocket and opening at top, always sell for $5.90 and higher; reduced for Monday to **4.75**
ANIMAL RUGS of gray fox, mounted head, with eyes and large, bushy tail, lined with colored felt, with pinked edges, worth $8.75; reduced for Monday to **5.75**

An Exceptional Cigar Offer.

VITALITY PREMIERS, box of 50, with extra box of 12 . **2.00**

To further introduce our already well-known and popular VITALITY CIGAR, we are now offering for a limited period with every box of 50, selling regularly at $2.00, an extra Box of 12 cigars of this brand FREE! Vitality Cigars are made with long stripped combination Havana fillers, and covered with the finest selection of Sumatra wrappers, in the Premier size (4¾ inches). This cigar is equal in quality to the average 10c cigar, and there will be positively no deviation from the regular price of $2.00 for 50 at the expiration of this offer.

Mail orders promptly filled.

Dress Goods

have advanced in price and are still advancing. Large orders placed by us long ago enable us now to offer you such unusual bargains as these:

100 PIECES OF CHEVIOT, in black, navy, gray, resida, heliotrope, brown, cadet and crimson; all wool, steamed, sponged and shrunk, a heavy, substantial fabric the present value of which is 75c. a yard; on sale to-morrow, at, per yard **49c**

80 PIECES OF COATING SERGE, in black, blues, reds, &c., &c.; all wool, sponged and shrunk; worth 58c. a yard to-day at wholesale; on sale to-morrow at, per yard **48c**

HOMESPUNS, 56 inches wide, and Venetians, 52 inches wide, in the new spring shades, including grays, castors, browns, &c., at, per yard **1.25**

WOOL HOMESPUNS AND CAMEL'S HAIR HOMESPUNS, 1½ yards wide, four good street shades—a broken assortment, as there should be ten shades—worth fully $1.25 and $1.45 per yard; your choice to-morrow at just **75c**

BROADCLOTH, the soft, clinging, fine French cloth, in many shades, including a superb assortment of pastel shades, as well as black and white, worth $3.00; on sale to-morrow at, per yard . . . **2.25**

20 PIECES OF BLACK CREPON, a choice, dressy fabric, now selling at 75c. per yard; here to-morrow at, per yard . . . **58c**

Just Received and Now Being Displayed.

A handsome range of PLAID BLACK GOLF CLOAKINGS, in all the latest and best Spring styles of 1900.

Also ALL-WOOL AND SILK AND WOOL CHALLIES, in all the new styles and choice colors for the Spring of 1900.

Winter Underwear

for Men, Women and Children.

We may have a lot of wintry weather yet, and we may not—who can tell? But whether we do or not our Winter Underwear is well worth buying for next year's wear at these remarkable price-reductions:

At 1.00 Per Garment, a choice of all MEN'S $2.00 to $4.00 UNDERWEAR, including Medlicott, Norfolk and New Brunswick, and other well-known brands, in all sizes.

At 50c Per Garment, a choice of all MEN'S $1.00 and $1.50 UNDERWEAR, including fleece-lined, natural wool, camel's hair, and derby ribbed, all sizes.

At 25c Per Garment, a choice of all MEN'S 65c. fleece-lined SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

At 15c Per Garment, a choice of MEN'S 50c. fleece-lined UNDERSHIRTS only, in all sizes.

At 50c Per Garment, Ladies' White Australian Wool VESTS AND PANTS, in all sizes; worth $1.25.

At 39c Per Garment, Ladies' Ribbed Merino VESTS AND PANTS, all sizes; worth 75c.

At 15c Per Garment, Children's VESTS, PANTS AND DRAWERS, fleece lined; worth up to 60c. each.

At 25c Per Garment, Children's Fine Wool VESTS, PANTS AND DRAWERS; worth up to 85c.

At 50c Per Garment, Children's Australian Wool VESTS, PANTS AND DRAWERS; worth up to $1.50.

Mercerized Silk Moreens.

We bought the greater part of the big moreen stock of H. Newman & Co., and will place the same on sale to-morrow at much less than the original cost of importation.

SILK MOREENS, in high colors, with satin stripes, a handsome fabric that retails at $1.25 per yard; here to-morrow at . . . **59c**
MERCERIZED MOREEN, in dark shades, with light colored silk stripes, also a $1.25 per yard fabric; here to-morrow at . . . **59c**
MOREEN, with silk finish, in dark colors and tinted stripes, in 10 different shades, worth 69c. per yard; on sale to-morrow at . . **39c**
MERCERIZED SILK MOREEN, a handsome range of shades in plain colorings; worth 59c. a yard; on sale to-morrow at . . . **39c**
SOLID BLACK SILK MOREEN, absolutely fast colors, 24 inches wide; worth 49c. per yard; on sale to-morrow at **30c**

Also, special for to-morrow:

100 pieces of SHRUNK HAIR CLOTH, French finish, 16 inches in width, in black only, on sale to-morrow at, per yard . . . **12c**

Gloves.

For to-morrow we offer some splendid bargains in gloves for men, women and boys. Here they are:

LADIES' EVENING GLOVES, of the best French make, bought from a firm that imported too many of them for their own business, and now offered here at half the price it was the intention to sell them—
12-button length, in white and tints, to-morrow, per pair . **1.00**
16-button length, in white and tints, to-morrow, per pair . **1.25**
20 and 24 button lengths, in white and tints, to-morrow, per pair, **1.50**
LADIES' REAL KID GLOVES, in good serviceable colors, such as green, red, black and tan, per pair **75c**
Men's Wool and Cashmere GLOVES, in black and dark colors, per pair **25c**
MEN'S FINE GLOVES—consisting of dogskin and mocha lined gloves—in gray, brown and tan—made to retail at 1.75 to 2.50 per pair; your choice of the lot to-morrow, at, per pair **1.25**
Boys' Fleece-Lined ASTRACHAN GLOVES, with Jersey palms, to-morrow, per pair **25c**

A Perfect Corset.

The latest and most important corset invention is no doubt the

"NEMO HIP-SPRING" CORSET.

Because of its novel construction, it gives the effect of full hips to a thin woman and reduces the hips of the too generous form.

The New York Sunday Journal of Jan. 14, realizing the importance of this invention, devoted nearly a whole page in describing and illustrating the new Nemo Hip-Spring Corset. The article is of such great interest that we will quote from it the following:

"The most important news for women that the New Year has developed is contained in this story.

"And yet it is only about a newly invented corset, but a corset so remarkable that it will interest women the world over.

"There have been corsets in the past in plenty designed specially to meet the needs of the fat woman, and corsets purposely made to round out the form of the thin woman, but never before has a corset been made which promises perfection of form alike to the stout and the thin woman.

"Such a corset has just been invented.

"Here are its claims for feminine favor:

"It guarantees to give the effect of full hips to the thin, hipless woman.

"It reduces the hips of the too generous form.

"It gives to every woman who wears it a military erectness of carriage.

"It has boneless, therefore unbreakable, sides."

Always aiming to bring before the public the latest novelties, we have put on sale a large assortment of Nemo Hip-Spring Corsets, in white, drab and black, in sizes 18 to 30, at **1.75**

Expert fitters will fit them and explain their merits during the coming week.

The Neckwear Sale

Will Be Continued Monday.

Unless all signs fail, it will end Monday, too, and will end for a double reason—two-thirds of the original lot have been sold, and the prices of all ties remaining will be still further reduced. Thus we offer:

The choice of all the 50c. Four-in-Hands, Imperials, Tecks and Puffs, Monday at **12½c**

The choice of all the $1.00 and $1.25 English Squares, Puffs, Four-in-Hands, Tecks and Imperials, Monday for **25c**

Now, really, you don't mean to miss such a chance?

Linen Collars and Cuffs

Sale Continues Monday.

We sold over 7,000 dozen of them in 3 days, but there were 10,000 dozen, the greatest lot of collars and cuffs any one store in the world has ever contained at any one time. No doubt about that. But another two or three days will see the last of them, and this is why:

Collars—All sizes from 12 to 20, worth 15c. and 20c., for. **5c**

Cuffs—Unquestionably worth 20c. a pair, for **9c**

Who Wouldn't Buy Collars and Cuffs at Such Prices?

SENATE PUERTO RICAN BILL

Tariff on Exports and Imports 25 Per Cent. of the Dingley Rates.

STATUS OF NEW POSSESSIONS

The Committee Holds that Congress Has Power to Give or Withhold Rights of Self-Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Senate Committee on Puerto Rico to-day concluded its consideration of the bill providing a form of government for the Island of Puerto Rico. The bill stands in all essential particulars the same as left by the committee at its meeting last Wednesday. The rate of duty provided for articles brought from Puerto Rico to the United States and for articles taken from the United States to Puerto Rico is 25 per cent. of the Dingley law rate.

Senator Foraker, Chairman of the committee, prepared a report which has been adopted by the committee, and will be submitted with the bill to the Senate next Monday. The report states:

"The purpose of the bill is to provide a temporary civil government for Puerto Rico, to continue until the laws and ordinances now in force in that island can be revised and codified and a more permanent form of government be framed by a commission to be appointed by the President.

"The necessity for a commission of this character is manifest when it is considered that the laws and judicial systems and codes of procedure, as well as the political conditions generally, now existing in Puerto Rico are so widely different from ours as to make it impossible to do such work intelligently and comprehensively without that wider and more accurate knowledge that can be obtained only by visiting the island and studying the whole situation as it there exists.

"Because the legislation now under consideration is intended to stand only temporarily, the committee has sought to limit it to only such changes in existing laws and conditions as appear necessary to quickly achieve purposes that are thought to be essential to the peace and prosperity of the island.

OBJECTS OF THE LEGISLATION.

"Generally stated, these propositions are:

"1. To substitute a civil for a military government.

"2. To accord to the native Puerto Ricans as much participation therein as it may be for the best interests of all concerned to give them.

"3. To avoid as far as possible radical changes in the laws, courts, and codes of procedure, and yet make such modifications and alterations as are necessary to dispense with the most objectionable features of Spanish government and judicial administration.

"4. To provide a legislative authority that can deal with all domestic subjects of legislation.

"5. To extend the navigation laws of the United States to the island and enact such tariff, internal revenue, and other provisions as are necessary to afford a revenue for the support of the Government and to meet the expenses of such public instruction and public improvements as should be undertaken, and in this behalf authorize, to a limited extent, the raising of funds by issuing municipal and insular bonds in anticipation of revenues.

"6. To retire Puerto Rican coins now in circulation and substitute coins of the United States therefor.

"7. To authorize and regulate the granting of public and quasi-public franchises."

The report says that the questions that gave the committee most concern were, first, as to whether or not the Constitution should be extended to Puerto Rico, and, in the second place, what provision should be made with respect to tariff duties and internal revenue taxes. The committee cites acts of Congress with relation to the establishment of Territorial Governments in Louisiana, Mississippi, and other Territories, and the report continues:

"There was no extension of the Constitution of the United States or of the laws of the United States locally applicable in any of these cases, and, in the case of Louisiana, there was no participation in the local Government allowed to the people of the Territory. All of the officials, including the legislative authority, as well as the Governor and Judges, were appointed by the President. Attention is called in detail to this legislation to show that there is abundant precedent for not extending the provisions of the Constitution to territory of the United States for which Congress may be called upon to legislate.

TARIFF TO PROVIDE REVENUE.

"The bill as introduced provided for free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico. This proposition was objected to on various grounds. It was urged that—

"1. It was in violation of the policy of protection.

"2. It was inimical to the interests of the United States, with which Puerto Rican products would come into competition.

"3. It would be a precedent that would have to be followed in other cases that might hereafter arise, where the competition resulting might be still more injurious to American interests.

"These were, at least, the principal objections urged before the committee. The committee carefully considered all of them, with the result that they do not regard the objections as well taken."

The report says that it was decided, however, to impose the duty and provide for a duty on goods entering Puerto Rico so as to provide revenues for the island. Continuing the report says:

"The committee recognize that in not extending the Constitution and making it apply to Puerto Rico, and especially by the provisions they report in this bill with respect to tariff duties, they raise important questions as to the constitutional power of Congress to enact such legislation. Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, a majority of the committee are of the opinion that Congress has such power. It is not thought necessary to do more in this report than simply indicate the grounds upon which they hold that opinion.

"Speaking for the majority of the committee, it is no longer open to question that the United States has complete sovereign power to acquire territory; that it is the political equal in that respect of any other government. It may acquire territory by discovery, by conquest, or by treaty. If it acquire territory in any of these ways, it follows as a necessary consequence that it has a right to govern such territory and the inhabitants thereof, and it also follows that the government so to be established by it must be such as meets the requirements of the case.

RIGHT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

"If we should acquire territory populated by an intelligent, capable, and law-abiding people, to whom the right of self-government could be safely conceded, we might at once, with propriety and certainly within the scope of our Constitutional power, incorporate that territory and people into the Union as an integral part of our territory, and by making them a State, as a constituent part of the United States, and extend to them at once the Constitution and laws of the United States; but, if the territory should be inhabited by a people of wholly different character, illiterate and unacquainted with our institutions, and incapable of exercising the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution to the States of the Union, it would be competent for Congress to withhold from such people the operation of the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and, continuing to hold the territory as a mere possession of the United States, to govern the people thereof as their situation and the necessities of their case might seem to require.

"It is within our discretion to make the inhabitants of Puerto Rico citizens of the United States or not; so it is within the power and discretion of Congress to make the inhabitants of the Philippines and other islands we may acquire citizens, or withhold that quality from them. It is also within the power of Congress to regulate and restrict and prohibit, if thought advisable, the passing of the inhabitants of the Philippines or other islands from their country into ours, or to prevent the products of their labor from coming into unjust competition with the labor of this country.

"With respect to this whole matter, Congress has now, since annexation, and will continue to have, complete and unquestioned power to legislate as it may see fit, and hence continue to afford the same protection heretofore given in all these particulars. It will be simply a question of policy hereafter in each case as it may arise, as it is now and has been heretofore."

Senators Gallinger and Perkins of the committee, while assenting to the main features of the report, except to some portions of it. They are against any proposition for free trade with the island. They assert that if Puerto Rico was an integral part of the United States no tariff different from that which applies to the United States could be maintained. They also believe that some interests of the United States would suffer from free trade with the island.

The Annual Statement
of
The Mutual Life Insurance Company
of New York

appears on the last page.

This is the largest Life Insurance Company in the World.

It established during the year 1899 over One Hundred and Sixty-nine millions of dollars in insurance issued exclusively upon selected unimpaired lives

and the premiums were paid in cash.

SAN JUAN'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

Puerto Rican Mayor Refuses His Salary—Trick in the Election.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 3.—The installation into office of the newly elected city officials took place yesterday. Mayor Egozcue, who was the Republican candidate, refuses to accept the salary of his office, and announces that he will devote it to charity.

The Republicans carried San Juan by a majority of 1,080, the total number of votes cast being 1,837. The City Council now stands ten Republicans and five Federals. The election laws entitle the minority party to one-third representation in the Council. The Federals, it is alleged, shrewdly tricked the Republicans in the election by voting on the Republican ticket for inexperienced men and freezing out of the Council five of the best Republican candidates.

The Texas Arrives at San Juan.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 3.—The United States battleship Texas arrived here to-day. Capt. W. C. Gibson of the Texas was received at the palace by Governor General Davis.

GEN. WOOD'S TOUR OF CUBA.

He and Gen. Rivera Warmly Greeted—Distress Reported Among La Gloria Colonists.

PUERTO PRINCIPE, Feb. 3.—Governor General Wood and his party arrived last evening at Nuevitas, and a special train brought them to Puerto Principe, where a large crowd blocked the station, greeting Gen. Wood with loud "Vivas" as he alighted from the carriage.

Gen. Rivera also received an ovation. His speeches during the tour of the party have urged all Cubans to stand by the Governor General in his endeavors to bring the island into the smooth waters of prosperity and happiness; and Gen. Rivera has declared in his addresses that Gen. Wood's work in Santiago Province in the past has proved his ability. Gen. Rivera, through his services in the ten years' war, exercises a great influence over the Cubans, especially in the eastern provinces, where parades, headed by bands of music, have been held and receptions have been given, during the tour, in his honor.

The City of Puerto Principe—the largest inland city of the island—is one of the cleanest and best kept, all its streets and public buildings being in good condition. Gen. Wood intends to concentrate the charities, placing all the orphan asylums in the province in the the old cavalry barracks, which are splendidly located in beautiful grounds on the outskirts of the city, and are capable of holding several hundred, but which are needed only for the occupancy of less than three hundred. The infantry barracks will probably be converted into a general hospital, and an agricultural school will occupy one of the buildings at present used as a hospital.

Gen. Chaffee met the Eighth Cavalry for the first time since he was appointed its Colonel. After visiting the public buildings, Gen. Wood visited the camp where the troops are stationed. The regiment will be put in new, temporary barracks as soon as it is possible to erect the buildings.

It was reported to Gen. Wood that there had been considerable distress in Nuevitas among refugees from the Colony of La Gloria, over 300 of the colonists having arrived there. As much work as possible has been given them, and a number of the refugees who had some capital have purchased small plots of land and are planting potatoes and other vegetables and fruits. Many of these refugees complain bitterly that everything was misrepresented to them, while others say that the prospects for the future of the colony would have been much brighter had there been efficient management. They say that had the hotel and other things of a like nature been left out of the plans and a road built over four miles of mud and swamp, it would have been much more sensible. Many of the colonists intend to hold their shares in the hope of future development, while others are anxious to sell theirs at any price.

Gen. Wood has received many letters asking for information regarding the colonists. In his replies he has stated that not much is known regarding the company, but that there is much good land in Cuba awaiting development. He believes, however, that it would be best for a man to see for himself or to negotiate through some trusted agent who knows exactly what is wanted.

Gen. Wood and his party will leave Nuevitas at daylight to-morrow morning, proceeding directly for Havana.

HAVANA'S VITAL STATISTICS.

Tuberculosis Caused 1,307 Deaths Last Year and Yellow Fever 103.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A report on the vital statistics of Havana for the year 1899, compiled by Major Davis, Chief Sanitary Officer, shows that in an estimated population of 220 000 there were 8,153 deaths from all causes. Of these 1,163 were from enteritis and 1,307 from tuberculosis. Yellow fever occupies a relatively small position on the list, 103 deaths having resulted from that cause. Eleven deaths were due to leprosy.

The number of contagious and infectious diseases of all kinds reported was 6,442, of which 284 were yellow fever.

Births recorded during the year numbered 4,181, of which 1,516 were illegitimate.

Monthly Inspection in Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 3.—The Governor of Havana has issued orders for the monthly inspection of all public schools, hospitals, asylums, charitable institutions, and prisons in the department.

League Island Navy Yard Inspected.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs, which has been here since Thursday, spent to-day inspecting the League Island Navy Yard. The committee made a complete tour of the yard, studying the work on the new dry dock, which has been changed from wood to concrete, going over the shops, and considering especially the facilities afforded by the topography of League Island and the manner in which a fresh water haven is afforded for all vessels that are to lie up while out of commission. During their visit the committee also visited Cramps' shipyard and the steel works at Bethlehem, Penn., where the manufacture of armor plate was studied.

KOBBE OPENS HEMP PORTS.

Occupies the Islands of Samar and Leyte—Defeats Filipinos and Captures Artillery.

MANILA, Feb. 3.—Brig. Gen. Kobbé has occupied the Islands of Samar and Leyte. In the fight at Tacloban ten insurgents were killed and the Americans captured five cannon with their artillerymen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Gen. Otis's latest report of military operations in the Philippines shows that rapid progress is being made in opening up the hemp ports in the islands south of Luzon. Gen. Kobbé, in command of an expedition into the islands of Samar and Leyte, adjoining Luzon on the southeast, reports the capture of three of the most important towns in the islands, and of large quantities of hemp at these points. Gen. Otis's cablegram, received at the War Department to-day, is as follows:

"Kobbé reports from Cebu occupation by troops of Calbayoc, Catbalogan, in Samar, and Tacloban, Leyte; opposition these three points; insurgents endeavored to burn Calbayoc and Catbalogan without success, except very slight destruction in last town when first put out by troops from this point. Kobbé drove insurgents under Gen. Lukban into mountains, capturing large arsenal powder house, Lukban's baggage and money, and all his artillery; Tacloban insurgents' loss in killed, 10; no casualties. Kobbé captured at all points thirty pieces artillery, good many rifles, stores, and ammunition.

"Large quantities hemp at points seized by Kobbé; thirty merchant vessels engaged in transporting same to Cebu and Manila."

Tariff for Guam Promulgated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The President has issued a proclamation fixing a tariff of duties and taxes for the Island of Guam. The proclamation bears date of Feb. 1, and is based upon the Philippine tariff, with certain modifications. The schedules were prepared by Assistant Secretary Allen. It is provided that the expense of collecting the duties shall be defrayed out of the collections and that any questions arising connected with the tariff shall be decided by the officer commanding the United States forces there.

Appraisal of Dewey's Captures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Secretary of the Navy has transmitted to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia a copy of the report of the Board of Appraisal and Survey which was convened at Cavite June 6, 1898, to place a value on the property captured by Admiral Dewey's fleet in Manila Bay. The estimated value of these captures is $326,141. This appraisal was called for as evidence in the suit brought by Admiral Dewey for the award of prize money.

Dewey's Reception in Brooklyn.

An elaborate programme is being arranged for the reception to Admiral and Mrs. Dewey at the Emerald ball in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Wednesday evening. The Admiral and his wife will be the guests of Capt. Frank Wildes at the Navy Yard before attending the ball. They will be escorted from the yard to the Academy of Music by Troop C, Brooklyn's crack cavalry command.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Pittsburg and Gulf Foreclosure.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Judge Thayer, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, granted the State Trust Company of New York a decree of foreclosure on the property of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company. This action was taken, it is said, to determine the amount of debt on the property, after which a sale will be effected.

A Michigan Central Appointment.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Edmund D. Bronner has been appointed Superintendent of Motive Power of the Michigan Central Railroad, succeeding Robert Miller, resigned. Mr. Bronner resigns the position of Master Carbuilder of the Michigan Central to accept his new office.

To Stop Sunday Freight Trains.

MADISON, N. J., Feb. 3.—Edward L. Cook, Recorder and Justice of the Peace of this place, will prevent any attempt of the Lackawanna Railroad Company to run freight trains over its road to-morrow. Recorder Cook has decided to station policemen at the passenger station, who have received orders to flag every freight train and arrest the man in charge.

Dinner for Gov. Brady of Alaska.

Gov. Brady of Alaska, who is endeavoring to get needed legislation for that Territory, was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night at the Union League Club by a few of his New York friends. Gov. Brady gave a description of the extent and resources of Alaska, and said that its gold fields are the richest in the world. He prophesied that they will within a short time produce more gold than the Klondike or South Africa.

Shipmasters' Lodge Elects Officers.

BUFFALO, Feb. 3.—The Grand Lodge of the Shipmasters' Association closed its meeting here to-day after deciding to meet in Port Huron, Mich., next year and electing these officers: President—Alexander J. McKay, Detroit; Vice President—C. H. Hubbard, Chicago; Treasurer—W. A. Colt, Cleveland; Secretary—E. J. Ashley, Toledo, Ohio. A resolution indorsing the proposed enlargement of the Erie Canal was adopted.

Fire Brick Trust in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 3.—A combination of the fire-brick interests of Ohio is assured according to Dudley B. Hutchins of Portsmouth, Ohio, who has just returned from a conference in New York. Sixteen plants in Southern Ohio, with a combined capacity of 80,000,000 bricks per annum, practically controlling the business in this section, are to be consolidated. A union of the paving-brick plants is also being negotiated.

The Blacksmith.

Delorme's magnificent painting, "The Blacksmith," will be on free exhibition in our Picture Department to-morrow after ten o'clock. This work of art will be here several weeks. Don't fail to see it.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Valentines.

There's a ceaseless flurry around the counters that hold them—maidens, youths—old folks, too—are buying them slyly with happy enthusiasm. Exquisite pictures and sweet sentiments—2c. up to $3.61.

The February Furniture Sale.

Three Floorsful in the Annex.

"Bargains?" Yes, Bargains. We don't affect a scintilla of antipathy toward the word. It figures conspicuously in the advertising whenever conditions justify its use. It is the most effective and forceful noun in our vocabulary. Applied by us, it is never hackneyed, or commonplace, or trite. Always racy, striking, telling. For example, learn its significance and relation to our Furniture offerings. Yesterday our Furniture prices were the lowest in town. The statement is honest and conscientious—thoroughly true.

Yesterday's Prices Are Now Reduced One-Half.

Each item quoted below means a direct loss. However, it's as wise and sagacious to know when to lose money as to know when to earn it. The present reductions simply mean that we are anxious to empty the floors in order to create space for the new stock that will soon be rolling in by carloads.

Some of the Important Details.

All the Furniture involved is good—not a trace of trash or truck in the entire lot. Nearly every leading maker is represented in the big collection. The various pieces are built on modern and popular lines—graceful, strong and beautifully finished. There are but few duplicates—mostly one of a kind.

In spite of the fact that the aggregate quantity is very large, you will find it worth while to be among the first comers. Early choosing in a sale of this sort means a great deal. Read a few of the price revisions. The lists are not complete and exhaustive—merely partial. You'll know the half-priced articles by the pink tickets they bear. Hundreds are not mentioned—but, they are here just the same.

Parlor and Library Tables.

They Are in Oak, Mahogany, Maple and Birch.

$1.99 now—originally $3.99
$2.67 now—originally $5.34
$2.99 now—originally $5.99
$3.49 now—originally $6.99
$3.78 now—originally $7.56
$3.86 now—originally $7.71
$3.99 now—originally $7.99
$4.21 now—originally $8.41
$4.99 now—originally $9.99
$5.14 now—originally $10.31
$5.77 now—originally $11.54
$8.87 now—originally $17.74
$8.84 now—originally $17.68
$9.99 now—originally $19.99
$10.83 now—originally $21.66
$12.24 now—originally $24.49
$20.44 now—originally $40.99
$21.99 now—originally $43.99
$26.67 now—originally $53.34
$29.99 now—originally $59.99

Handsome Dining Tables.

They Are in Oak and Mahogany.

$3.91 now—originally $7.81
$4.38 now—originally $8.76
$6.49 now—originally $12.99
$9.37 now—originally $18.74
$10.08 now—originally $20.16
$11.04 now—originally $22.11
$13.74 now—originally $27.49
$14.99 now—originally $29.99
$16.62 now—originally $33.24
$20.61 now—originally $41.21

China Cabinets.

They Are in Oak and Mahogany.

$14.99 now—originally $29.99
$15.14 now—originally $30.29
$20.19 now—originally $40.38
$21.63 now—originally $43.26
$25.99 now—originally $51.99
$31.87 now—originally $63.74
$32.44 now—originally $64.89
$35.64 now—originally $71.28
$39.66 now—originally $79.31
$43.26 now—originally $86.52

Fine Chiffoniers.

In Oak, Mahogany and Maple.

$9.74 now—originally $19.47
$9.99 now—originally $19.99
$11.02 now—originally $22.04
$11.91 now—originally $23.81
$13.37 now—originally $26.74
$15.74 now—originally $31.49
$19.99 now—originally $39.99
$20.99 now—originally $41.99
$32.62 now—originally $65.24
$34.99 now—originally $69.99

Sideboards.

They are in Oak and Mahogany.

$16.27 now—originally $32.54
$21.27 now—originally $42.54
$22.67 now—originally $45.34
$28.49 now—originally $56.99
$30.87 now—originally $61.74
$30.99 now—originally $61.99
$31.49 now—originally $62.99
$37.49 now—originally $74.99
$47.99 now—originally $95.99

Dressers.

In Oak, Mahogany and Maple.

$9.07 now—originally $18.13
$9.99 now—originally $19.99
$14.78 now—originally $29.57
$16.99 now—originally $33.99
$17.49 now—originally $34.99
$19.24 now—originally $38.49
$19.87 now—originally $39.74
$20.98 now—originally $41.99
$21.63 now—originally $43.26

Chamber Suits.

Oak, Mahogany, Maple, Birch.

$11.24 now—originally $22.49
$13.69 now—originally $27.39
$13.99 now—originally $27.99
$19.49 now—originally $38.99
$22.49 now—originally $44.99
$23.08 now—originally $46.16
$39.92 now—originally $79.84

Parlor Suits.

The styles will please you.

$16.99 now—originally $33.99
$26.87 now—originally $53.74
$37.34 now—originally $74.67
$42.37 now—originally $84.74
$46.67 now—originally $93.34
$48.87 now—originally $97.74
$107.49 now—originally $214.99

All Wool Domestic Smyrna Rugs.

The universal masses—the prudent masses—have an enduring trust in Macy's. So have the others—the wealthy—the common-sense wealthy—who inherited their sturdy principles of frugality along with their good money and strong natures. They are the ones we appeal to—the audience we desire, the constituents we cultivate. We hold their faith by never violating or abusing it. Nearly half a century of fair, progressive merchandising has brought us in sympathetic touch with our clientele. That's why these splendid bargains—the unsold balances of domestic Smyrna Rugs—will find ready takers.

$8.49 for Smyrna Rugs we've been selling at $9.98 and $12.49—size 6x9 ft.
$12.49 for Smyrna Rugs we've been selling at $19.94 and $21.98—size 7½x10½ ft.
$16.48 for Smyrna Rugs we've been selling at $22.98 and $27.49—size 9x12.

Upholstery Goods.

Are you thinking of creating or re-embellishing an Oriental room or cosey corner? Is there a house in town or a cottage in the country that needs a bit of interior adornment? We are waiting to give you advice, to offer suggestions and present to your notice opportunities for money saving. Everything in shades and awnings. Estimates quickly furnished.

Satin Derby Portieres, twelve colors, value $11 per pair; at $8.48.

Domestic Bagdad Couch Covers, heavily fringed, many colors, value $3.00; at $1.98.

Japanese Beaded Bamboo Portieres, values from $1.25 to $4.50; at 98c., $1.98, $2.24 and $3.24.

Oriental Hanging Lamps, for halls and cosey corners, made of wrought iron and art metal, values $9.00, $10.00 and $12.00; at $4.74, $5.48 and $6.74.

Embossed and Cut Velour, solid colors, 1 to 7 yd. remnants, value $1.50; at 79c.

Silk Brocatelle, small designs and striped effects, 50 in. wide, value $2.25; at $1.39.

Oriental Tapestry, beautiful for drapery, 50 in. wide, value 80c.; at 59c.

Screens, three folds, oak, mahogany and white enamelled frames, five feet high, mounted with silkoline and crepe, value $2.00; at $1.12.

Ecru Irish Point Lace Curtains, latest importations, at half regular prices.

200 pairs at $1.79
200 pairs at $2.24
140 pairs at $2.48
165 pairs at $2.75
100 pairs at $2.98
50 pairs at $3.79
250 pairs at $4.24
150 pairs at $4.48
280 pairs at $4.98
100 pairs at $5.48

Every Pair Worth Double.

Colored Organdie Curtains, with ruffle to match, value $1.25 per pair; our price, 79c.

Another Sale of Silver-Plated Ware.

The sinew—the strength of this sale is derived from three distinct sources. Our own stock—always attractive with good things; the stock of J. M. Conklin & Co., of Brooklyn, and immense quantities most advantageously secured by our representative during a recent "hurry call" on some of the most renowned manufacturers of the East. All in all, we safely and frankly promise to give you the benefit of the most extraordinary prices we've ever seen associated with articles of equal character.

Two hundred Berry Bowls, Bohemian glass, quadruple-plated silver mountings, usually retailed at $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00; choice at $2.99.

No, the above is not a leader. The prominent position it occupies may prompt you to draw such an inference. There are no "leaders" among this Silverware—every item stands for unequalled money's-worth. There is relatively as much value in one as the other. Don't pass the list. It is worth careful reading.

Soup Tureens, $3.54 to $6.97.
Bread Trays, 89c., $1.47, $2.21.
Baking Dishes, $1.89, $2.34, $3.14.
Candlesticks, $1.49.
Candelabra, two lights, $1.98.
Candelabra, three lights, $3.74.
Butter Dishes, $1.49, $1.98, $2.34.
Cake Baskets, $1.87, $2.34.
Cracker Jars, $1.88, $2.21.
Chocolate Pots, $1.81, $2.19, $2.61.
Toast Racks, $1.98.
Pickle Jars, 99c., $1.99.
Tea Pots, $1.81, $2.19, $2.34.
Trays, 12 and 14 in., $1.74, $2.34, $2.71.
Syrup Pitchers, $1.89.
Table Casters, $1.89, $3.34.
Water Pitchers, $1.94.
Water Pitcher Trays, $1.87, $2.19.

Spoons, Forks and Knives.

The assortment is great, including choicest products of Rogers and the Meriden Silver Plate Company—heavy, handsomely finished goods—double and triple plated. No need of rhetoric to persuade alert people that this is a golden chance to secure Silver-plated ware at the bargainest of bargain prices.

Oyster Forks, set of six, 63c.
Dessert Forks, set of six, 84c.
Dinner Forks, set of six, 94c.
Tea Spoons, set of six, 59c.
Coffee Spoons, set of six, 47c.
Dessert Spoons, set of six, 47c.
Orange Spoons, set of six, 59c.
Salt and Bar Spoons, each, 7c.
Sugar Shells, each, 7c.
Berry and Salad Spoons, each, 39c.
Butter Knives, each, 18c.
Butter Spreaders, set of six, 84c.
Crumb Knives, each, 79c.
Fish Knives, each, 69c.
Cold Meat Forks, each, 26c.
Gravy Ladles, each, 31c.
Soup Ladles, each, 84c.
Cheese Scoops, each, 49c.
Sugar Sifters, each, 19c.
Pie Services, each, 59c.

The following are solid steel, warranted 12 dwt. The printed prices are for sets of six. Remarkable values that are not equaled elsewhere.

67c for Nut Picks
89c for Fruit Knives
$1.07 for Dessert Knives
$1.07 for Dessert Forks
$1.12 for Dinner Knives
$1.12 for Dinner Forks

TALKS ON THE SUBSIDY BILL.

Mr. Carnegie Thinks Well of Aiding the Shipping Industry.

In reply to a letter of Alexander R. Smith, asking his views on the pending Shipping bill, Andrew Carnegie gave the following communication:

"In reply to your request for a short statement of my views in regard to subsidies for steamship lines, I have to say that, in my opinion, the chief obstacle to a rapid and permanent increase of exports lies in the want of steamship lines with regular sailings. Regularity of sailings is one of the essential points. American manufacturers are handicapped by the lack of these to many foreign ports.

"I have not had time to examine the proposed bill carefully; but I hope it most favors cheap freight carried at moderate rates of speed. As far as exports are concerned, a day or two more on the voyage is nothing. Of course as far as naval considerations go, subsidies may be needed for the fastest vessels, provided these are built according to Government needs in time of war.

"Briefly, I think that a judicious bill, giving subsidies for a number of years, would be money very wisely spent; indeed, it would be difficult to say how public money could be as wisely spent at this time. I am confident that after a short time few of the lines brought into life through the encouragement of subsidies would require a continuance of these. Britain calls her subsidies 'compensation for carrying the mails,' and for building ships 'according to Admiralty requirements.' It might be well for us to conform to that nomenclature."

AID FOR FAMINE SUFFERERS.

RED WING, Minn., Feb. 3.—A letter has been received in this city from Mrs. G. C. Lenth, a missionary in India, giving an account of the famine and appealing to charitable people here for help. She writes:

"The outlook is dreadful. Millions are suffering already, and the Government is doing much to help many by relief work. They need food and clothes, and are glad to work for them. The people are coming to us, and we are giving food and work to as many as we can. We give each one a cup of flour. Men work for 3 and women for 2 cents a day, the latter often with infants strapped on their backs."

MEETING TO URGE GOOD ROADS.

Authorities on Highways Talk Before the Automobile Club.

The Automobile Club held a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria last night for the purpose of urging upon the Legislature of the State the importance of appropriating a liberal amount under the provisions of the Higbee-Armstrong bill for improving the highways of the State. Addresses were made by Gen. Roy Stone, E. G. Harrison of the office of Road Inquiry of the Department of Agriculture at Washington; Edward A. Bond, Chief Engineer of the State of New York; Henry L. Budd, Commissioner of Roads of New Jersey, and Thomas C. Mendenhall of the Massachusetts Highway Commission.

Since the good roads movement was begun the State and counties of New Jersey have spent $2,147,478 in improving their highways, and up to Dec. 16 last have completed 439½ miles of road. The State and counties of Massachusetts during the same period expended $2,637,300, and built more than 250 miles of road, which, according to Mr. Mendenhall, is as perfect as any of the remarkable highways of Europe. The Higbee-Armstrong bill became a law in this State a little over two years ago, and there has been an annual appropriation of $50,000 as State aid for the improvement of highways. New York thus far is far behind either Massachusetts or New Jersey, and efforts will be made at intervals to show that if the commerce is to be retained and merchandise brought satisfactorily to the railroads and canals upon which so much public money is being lavished the highways must be improved.

A Collier in Peril.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 3.—The big collier Washtenawa, plying between San Francisco and Nanaimo, is in grave peril near Cape Flattery. Her machinery has broken down, and she lies helplessly at anchor off Carroll Rocks, at the mercy of a storm. Tugs are hastening to her assistance.

Steamers in Rough Weather.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 3.—The steamer Hekla, from Copenhagen for New York, seventeen days out, arrived here this morning, after a very tempestuous passage, and short of coal. The steamer Kentucky, from the same port, with sugar, also put in here, having had boats and bulwarks carried away. She is also short of coal.

SEARCHLIGHT AT A FIRE.

Chief Croker's Appliance Proves Effective Again—Small Damage to Factory Burned Before with Fatalities.

The electric searchlights introduced by Chief Croker as one of the modern equipments of the Fire Department got another working test last evening at a fire which occurred in the Hamberger Building, 94 to 98 Mott Street, and proved a great aid to the men. The special engine which operates the searchlights arrived at the fire in response to the second alarm which was sounded. The entire building, which is a six-story brick structure, was then enveloped in a dense smoke, but as soon as the powerful lights were turned upon it, the firemen had all the illumination they needed. The light penetrated the smoke, and the men on the upper floors moved about as safely as in the daylight.

There was no blaze at the fire, but instead there was considerable smoke, which came from excelsior stored in the cellar of the building, which was badly gutted by flames on Nov. 3 last. During the excitement following the fire at that time several of the employes in the factory, which was occupied by the Manhattan Bedding Company, lost their lives.

The fire last night was discovered by a policeman at the foot of the elevator shaft at 98 Mott Street. The fire was in all probability started by some boys who had been playing in the place. One of the children, five years old, William Shay of 100 Mott Street, was afterward arrested on suspicion, but the police, after investigating the matter, said the charge was groundless, and the boy was sent home with his parents. The additional damage done by last night's fire to the factory, which is undergoing repairs, will not reach $300.

In going to the fire, Truck No. 10 was rapidly passing the corner of Chatham Square and Worth Street, when Alfred Larsen, forty years old, a carpenter, of 72 New Chambers Street, was knocked down. His left leg was broken in two places, and he was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Nominated for Mayor of Elmira.

ELMIRA, Feb. 3.—The Democratic City Convention to-night nominated Frank E. Buldy for Mayor. He is at present City Chamberlain.

MEASLES AT FORT SLOCUM.

Outbreak May Delay Sailing of the Transport Sumner for the Philippines.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—An epidemic of measles has broken out among the 1,500 recruits stationed temporarily at Fort Slocum. The fort is located on Davids Island in the Sound, about a mile and a half off here. Up to sundown this afternoon ten cases had been reported, and all were under guard in an isolated building.

The New Rochelle Board of Health was notified of the outbreak by Col. Woodruff, the commanding officer, and a doctor was sent over to make an investigation. He found that the cases developed in separate sections of the barracks, and the fact that the sick men are not from any particular section of the county makes the authorities fear that the disease may spread. If it does it will postpone the sailing of the new transport Sumner with its load of 1,200 officers and men for the Philippines.

The post was quarantined so far as to stop all permits of absence and the admission of visitors to the barracks. Several nurses arrived from New York this evening and they were taken over to the fort.

Banana Jobbers' Association.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The newly organized Banana Jobbers' Association in session here to-day adopted a constitution, the first clause of which is as follows: "It is not the intention of this association to antagonize banana importers, but to work in harmony with them." Representatives of the Fruit Dispatch Company, which is said to control the banana market, were present and expressed their willingness to co-operate with the new organization and to grant all just demands.

Honolulu Plague Alarm Subsiding.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service to-day received a brief report in relation to the plague from Surgeon Carmichael at Honolulu. It is dated Jan. 24 and says that there is a decidedly better feeling all around. The Surgeon General to-day directed that the mails on the steamer Australia, held in quarantine at San Francisco, be released as soon as disinfected.

THEMES OF PARIS GOSSIP

The Return of Count de Castellane Awaited with Interest.

CAREER OF FIGARO'S EDITOR

Government and Religious Orders—French Designs in Madagascar and the Far East.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—It will be an interesting moment for the lovers of social and political scandal when Count Boni de Castellane returns here from the United States and takes over the personal direction at close quarters of his differences with M. de Rodays, editor of the Figaro. During the last few years a certain number of stories have been whispered about concerning the private affairs of Count Boni de Castellane. And as much may be said of M. Fernand de Rodays, who has plenty of powerful enemies.

During the Dreyfus agitation M. de Rodays, who is a little, dark midget of a man, with a prominent nose, was declared to be a Jew, whereupon he produced a certificate of baptism. It was then said that his name was not de Rodays, but something quite different, and in reply to this he triumphantly waved in the faces of his detractors an authentic certificate of birth. One of de Rodays's bitterest enemies was the late Jacques St. Cère, the brilliant founder and editor of the Cri de Paris, who announced from a bed of sickness, about two years ago, his intention to publish as soon as he got well some memoirs of M. de Rodays. Jacques St. Cère died before his threat could be carried out.

The editor of the Figaro furnishes a curious example of a successful journalistic career which is based exclusively upon good luck and persistence, without being associated with any elements of either literary merit or talent. De Rodays started as the secretary of one of de Villemessant's brilliant writers, whose department was the reporting of sensational criminal trials. His secretary did the police courts and waited in the offices of Police Commissaries to pick up items of news—the fait divers, they call it here—suicides, embezzlements, and the like. His remuneration for this work was 150 francs a month. Then his brilliant chief became a political boss, a Minister or something of the sort, and de Rodays slipped into his place.

Journalism leads to everything, they say in France, on condition that you get out of it. Its prizes naturally fall, however, to those who remain in it, and so, little by little, M. de Rodays reached the top of the tree, without anybody being able to explain exactly how he had got there. When the late Magnard, who had conducted the Figaro for years with great intelligence, died, one or two articles appeared which were so frankly ridiculous that fears were expressed that the paper would never recover from the shock. They were attributed to M. de Rodays. Up to that moment M. de Rodays had been the "administrateur" of the paper—its business manager, that is—and he quickly handed over the task of voicing the Figaro's views on general questions to M. Denys Guibert, who is now Deputy for La Martinique.

Then came the upset of the Dreyfus case. M. de Rodays first of all sided with Dreyfus, then abandoned him and resigned for a brief space to the South. M. Guibert, an uncompromising Clerical, having severed his connection with the paper, it was then run by that very brilliant journalist, M. Gaston Calmette. An odd sort of reconciliation took place between de Rodays and Esterhazy, and the Figaro continued to be anti-Dreyfusard until Henry's suicide, when it went back to its starting point. In the meanwhile its circulation, it has said, had considerably decreased, and the value of its shares had certainly declined. Le Soir, edited by a little fellow named Pollonais, who, curiously enough, is de Rodays's double, and has had a somewhat similar career, attacked the Figaro violently for its Dreyfusism, and this is the origin of the quarrel between de Rodays and Count de Castellane, for Count de Castellane had a monetary interest in the Soir. The result has been this violent tussle between the nobleman and the journalist.

I have a suspicion that, in view of the present state of the French law, Count Boni de Castellane will get the better of his adversary. This will probably result in the editorship of the Figaro falling definitely into the hands of M. Gaston Calmette, an arrangement for which all holders of Figaro stock would be thankful.

THE ASSUMPTIONIST MONKS.

The French Government has been very violently attacked in the Chamber during the last few days, but there is still good reason to believe that it will survive the exhibition, for a Ministerial upset at the present moment would be a national disaster. The Assumptionist monks, who own La Croix, the paper, by the way, which has the largest circulation of any in France and perhaps in the world, have just been condemned to have their association dissolved in virtue of a tyrannical old law against which the republicans thundered in the Imperial days, but which they find too useful to suppress now that they are in power. Unfortunately, the prosecuting counsel committed a violent breach of Parliamentary privilege by declaring that over twenty Deputies whom he named owed their seats to these monks. Hence the violent rumpus in the Chamber which ensued.

What the Clericals complain of as being unfair is that Freemasonry, which is a secret association, should be left unmolested in spite of the law, while the ecclesiastical congregations should be suppressed. Of course, the explanation of this is that a large proportion of the principal politicians and Government officials in France are Masons. In a free country like the United States it must seem peculiar that the Government cannot manage to live on peaceable terms with the different religious organizations of the country. But this anti-religious feeling is a legacy of the Revolution, and for some years to come it must be expected that Gambetta's famous phrase "le Clericalisme voila l'ennemi" will be inscribed on the republican banner. However unfair such a situation may seem, the Government has very little to fear from Clerical protestations. They may lead to violent scenes in the Chamber, but the Government wins in the end.

MADAGASCAR AND CHINA.

The fact that the occupying forces in Madagascar are now being increased by 6,000 men is a sign that France has her weather eye open with respect to altered situations resulting from the Transvaal war. It looks very much as if M. Delcasse has received official information that Great Britain will be in possession of Delagoa Bay by the time the reinforcements can reach Madagascar.

There is another incident of importance which dovetails with this last move on the part of the Government here, and that is the prompt arrival of French troops in Peking as soon as the abdication of the Emperor Kwang-Su was reported. It is quite obvious that the French are taking advantage of Great Britain having her back turned to them in various ways which are either useful to herself or are likely to please her ally, Russia. The Dowager Empress of China, however, is as much opposed to Russian influence as to British. It is the wretched Kwang-Su who is bitten with Anglomania.

A well-known explorer, M. Hess, who has just returned from Peking, tells me that the Emperor, about whose illness there has been much mystery, could easily have been cured by the application of shower baths. He was hysterical, and there was something wrong with his spinal marrow. A loud noise produced close to him would throw him into a state of nervous prostration. He had no will of his own, and his solitary habits were evidently greatly to his disadvantage.

His crafty old step-mother was fond of him, and had him nursed and tended with all the care and skill that Chinese medical science is capable of, but of late years he had become peevish and petulant, and his shilly-shally schemes tended to bring about a rapid disorganization of his Government. He would join in plots against her, and when these were discovered would utterly abandon to their fate the wretched conspirators whom he had encouraged. And their fate was everything which Chinese ingenuity and ferocity could devise. One chief conspirator, the notorious Yun, managed to escape, after his intrigue had failed, to a British warship, but Chinese vengeance does not stop at the guilty person. It extends to all the members of his family, and all those who had the conspirator's blood in their veins—old men, women, and children included—were executed to appease the Dowager Empress's wrath.

FRENCH PRAISE OF RUSKIN.

Influenza is very rife in Paris at present, and is extending all over France. At Rennes, where the Dreyfus trial was held, a third of the population is said to be suffering from it. The most distinguished victim which it has made this year, though not in this country, John Ruskin, has had a wonderful epitaph written for him by most of the French art critics. It is rare that the French accord so much merit to a foreign writer. Ruskin is here compared to Victor Hugo and placed on an equally high pinnacle.

This is all the more creditable to the impartiality of the French critic, because Ruskin never concealed his dislike of the French character, and his first efforts were directed to demolishing the supremacy of Claude, whom he judged inferior to Turner. In his "Modern Paintings," moreover, he ignored the Barbizon school and wrote as if Corot and Courbet did not exist. He interpreted the wonderful sculptured porch of the Amiens Cathedral as if it were a Protestant Church catechism displayed in stone. To this day, however, Ruskin's brochure on that wonderful bit of sculpture is still sold at the cathedral door, and the beggar on the steps, to whom Ruskin recommends, or rather commends, his readers to give largely of their wealth, has retired upon a comfortable independence.

A NEW PLAY CONDEMNED.

The dramatic event of the week has been the production of a piece at the Athenée Comique, entitled "L'Homme à l'Oreille Cassée." The critics have disapproved of it unanimously on the ground that it is too risque even for a Parisian audience, and the Society Against Public License has drawn the attention of the Government to it, asking for its suppression. The President of this society is Senator Bérenger, who acted as investigating Judge at the High Court trial. He is known as "Le Père la Pudeur."

R. S.

AMERICAN EXHIBIT AT PARIS.

French Commission Asks for Army and Navy Relics.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—As the time approaches for the opening of the Exposition, the work which devolves upon the American Commission taxes the abilities of its officials and employes. The details are enormous and the mails exceedingly heavy. Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward, Assistant United States Commissioner to the Exposition, goes to Rouen to-day to see if it is possible for the United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie to reach that port. If this can be done, it will save much time and be an economy in freight charges.

For the first time the French Commission has made a suggestion regarding the American exhibit, announcing its wish that the United States take part in a retrospective exposition of army, navy, and historical relics. The idea is on account of the presentation of the Lafayette monument and other events significant of the good feeling between the two countries, thus recalling the American Revolution. It is hoped that America will make an exhibit of army relics of that period.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

M. Cambon Hopes for Ratification of the Reciprocity Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Ambassador Cambon of France, accompanied by M. Thiebaut, First Secretary of the French Embassy, has been received by the President at the White House, and compliments were exchanged over the Ambassador's return after an extended stay in Europe. M. Cambon said that his stay had been prolonged by a desire to advance the interests of the Franco-American treaty, which is now pending in the French Parliament and in the United States Senate, and he expressed the hope that the measure would be approved in Paris as well as in Washington. The President reciprocated these expressions, and remarked that he was personally desirous that the treaty should be ratified.

The rest of the meeting was devoted to social amenities, as the Ambassador does not come back with any missions of special importance beyond those relating to the treaty.

JAPAN OPPOSES THE TREATY.

Fears Injury to Silk Industry from Franco-American Reciprocity.

PARIS, Feb 3.—According to information published here, the Franco-American reciprocity treaty is arousing keen anxiety in Japanese commercial circles. The silk producers of Japan are especially alarmed, fearing the treaty may hit them hard.

It is said the Japanese Minister here has been instructed to make representations to the French Government with a view of preventing the ratification of the treaty. He paid visits to both the Foreign Office and the American Embassy Friday.

COMPELLED TO LEAVE FRANCE.

Latest Incident in the Career of the Kaiser's Former Tutor.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—Sidney Odanne, an expelled Captain of the German Army, once military instructor of the Emperor, and later convicted of high treason, is now charged here with defrauding a number of employes. While in Paris on business the French authorities expelled him. Odanne, on hearing of the charges, to-day returned here of his own accord to refute them.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—There was a sensational announcement this week of the arrest of a German officer as a spy. This proved incorrect, however, the man being arrested at a Paris hotel and escorted to the frontier under a previous decree of expulsion. Inquiries have brought to light the fact that the man expelled was a remarkable adventurer, whose career is bound up in the history of France and Germany. He was formerly an officer in the German Army. He comes from an Irish family, and is a wonderful linguist and an accomplished scholar. He was at one time tutor to the Emperor William of Germany, but was dismissed, owing to his infliction of corporal punishment upon the future Emperor for the slightest faults. He then became a Lieutenant in the army, fought in several actions, and gained a Captaincy in the Franco-German war. A financial scandal led to his retirement from the army, and he entered the German espionage service and came to France. He was shortly afterward expelled.

He has led a checkered life, having been imprisoned in both France and Germany. He was last heard of when he escaped from a madhouse in Lorraine. He now springs to life again in Paris and has again been expelled.

SIR THOMAS G. STEWART DEAD.

Career of the Famous Physician of Edinburgh.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Sir Thomas Grainger Stewart, the noted Scotch physician, died in Edinburgh this morning, aged sixty-three years.

Sir Thomas Grainger Stewart was one of the most famous British physicians of the century. His Knight Bachelorship was conferred upon him in 1894. He was an M. D. of Edinburgh, Trinity College, Dublin, and the Royal University of Ireland; a Fellow of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of London, Edinburgh, and Ireland, and an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and Physician in Ordinary to the Queen for Scotland.

He was born in Edinburgh in 1837, and was educated at the High School and University of that city and the Universities of Berlin, Prague, and Vienna. Afterward he went to London, and before long became celebrated as a man of original ideas and a physician of remarkable skill. He was resident in the university wards of the Royal Infirmary, and afterward pathologist and lecturer on pathology at Surgeon's Hall. From 1889 to 1891 he was President of the Royal College of Physicians, and he had been President of sections of many medical congresses in the United Kingdom and abroad.

Sir Thomas wrote a number of well known medical works. "The Position and Prospects of Therapeutics," published in 1862, attracting much attention. He also wrote some literary essays and a play. His principal recreation was the study of archaeological subjects. He married twice, in 1862 Miss Josephine Dubois Anderson of Jamaica, and in 1886 the daughter of the Rev. Dr. R. Macdonald.

Turkish Minister Sails for Here.

HAVRE, Feb. 3.—All Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish Minister to the United States and his wife sailed from this port for New York to-day on board the French Line steamer La Gascogne.

MEXICAN GENERAL IS KILLED.

In Addition, 358 Men Are Killed, Wounded, or Missing in a Battle with Yaqui Indians.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—A special to the Tribune from Bisbee, Arizona, says: A dispatch was received here last night from Guaymas conveying news that Gen. Lorenzo Torres, Commander of the Mexican forces in the Yaqui war, had been killed in the Bacatete Mountains. The report is lacking in detail and has not been confirmed. Advices are also received that a battle was fought between the Yaquis and Mexicans on Jan. 27, the Mexicans then being under the command of Gen. Torres. The fighting occurred on the Guaymas Desert, fifty miles east of Guaymas. The Yaquis withdrew and were not pursued. The number engaged was 2,000 on the Mexican and 3,000 on the Yaqui side. Nine Yaquis, thirty-one Indian women, and twenty-six Indian children were taken captives by the Mexicans.

Gen. Torres lost 89 killed, 210 wounded, and 59 missing, while the Yaquis' loss is put at 90 killed and wounded.

The Yaquis still hold the mouth of the Yaqui and the line of steamers between the river and Guaymas is not in operation. Santa Tersa, who is with the Yaquis at that point, has with her 3,000 fully equipped men.

The desert in which Gen. Torres repulsed the Yaquis is twenty-five miles wide, its western limit being within twenty-five miles of Guaymas. The desert consists mostly of boulders. There is no sand, vegetation, or water, and this is the only time in the year when the desert can be crossed with safety, owing to the fierce heat. It is impossible to make progress by horseback on it owing to the slipperiness of the rocks.

The Yaquis, who expected to cross the desert before the Mexicans got a start and then fall on Guaymas, were handicapped by their horses, and did not get far before the moon rose. The Mexicans were on the desert before the Yaquis had gone eight miles across it. The Mexicans made good progress, as they had no horses to lead, coming up with the Yaquis in the middle of the desert, where the battle was fought at 6 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 25. The Yaquis, under Tenbanto, stood their ground by presenting a regular front, extending from boulder to boulder, and placing parties on the projections. The horses were kept in a bunch away from the fire. The Mexicans suffered heavily while advancing upon the Yaquis, and then came a hand-to-hand fight, for which the Mexicans were better equipped than their enemies. The conflict lasted three hours. The horses of the Yaquis stampeded, but the Indians fought on. The Yaquis worked around the Mexicans, then withdrew and started back toward the Bacatete Mountains.

At Guaymas the Mexicans are expected to return to the Bacatetes after a rest.

The Yaqui Junta here is said to be manoeuvring for the issue of bonds. Members of the provisional government believe that an issue of $2,000,000 would be successful in the United States and Sonora. The Yaqui trouble has gone so far that "Yaqui buttons" have appeared. These buttons contain American colors with the words "Yaqui must live" in Spanish printed on them. American colors are used because the rebels have no flag.

MEXICO TO ASK FOR PEACE.

Will Offer Yaquis Citizenship and Control of Their Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Monterey, Mexico, says that Gen. Bernardo Reyes, formerly Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon, but who was recently appointed Minister of War by President Diaz, has formed plans looking to the early subjection of the rebellious Yaqui Indians. He will first make a reasonable proposition to the warring tribe for peace.

The basis of the proposition is that the Government shall restore to the Indians their lands and grant them all the rights and privileges of Mexican citizens of the State of Sonora. The present uprising on the part of the Indians grew out of the encroachment of land-grabbing Government officials and influential Mexicans on the territory and rich mines which the Yaquis have enjoyed undisputed and to themselves for over a century. Gen. Reyes will endeavor to restore this old order of things to the Indians, and should this proposition not be accepted he will largely augment the present military force in Sonora and subjugate the rebels by force.

It is reliably reported that Gen. Francisco Ramirez, the commander of the Government force of rurales, will be placed in charge of the campaign against the Indians and that a number of regiments of rurales have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to leave on short notice for the Yaqui country.

The rurales are natural mounted fighters. Their regiments are composed of former brigands who several years ago joined this branch of the Government military service at the suggestion of President Diaz. There are but few native Mexicans among them. They are of pure Spanish blood and of white complexion.

Gen. Reyes has also countermanded the order, in force heretofore, that no quarter should be given the Indians and that no prisoners should be taken. He will conduct the war on a more civilized plan than has been done heretofore.

VENEZUELA RAISES DUTIES.

Large Increase on Goods Imported from the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—United States Consul Goldschmidt, at La Guayra, reports to the State Department that the Venezuelan Government has imposed a series of additional import taxes, under the name of war taxes, which are excessive. Flour is taxed $7.72 instead of $4.83, and most of the goods imported from the United States suffer in like proportion. The tariff has been changed three times since August last. Some of the articles upon which the duty is heavily increased are tobacco, brandy, wine, stearine, manufactured leather, oils, except kerosene; butter, cheese, hams, sausage, cassimere, biscuits, and rice. All other articles are taxed 20 per cent. in addition to the old rate.

Export taxes have also been laid, and the tax has been increased upon hides, coffee, and cocao.

Parcels Post with Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Post Office Department has been informed that the parcels post convention with Venezuela will be put into effect in the near future. It should have gone into operation Jan. 1, but was delayed on account of the revolution in Venezuela.

GUNS FOR A RUSSIAN CRUISER.

Sent Here So that She May Sail a Complete Fighting Machine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Russian Government has shipped to this country from Russia every bit of ordnance that will be required to arm the swift cruiser now being finished for it at Cramps' yard. The fact may be significant that this was done at heavy expense, in order that the ship might go to sea thoroughly prepared to defend herself in the event of hostilities involving the Russian Government before the cruiser reaches home. The guns have already arrived in this country, and are stored in Cramps' yard.

The requirements for the trial of this ship, which will soon take place, are the most severe ever imposed by any navy. She must maintain a speed of twenty-three knots an hour for twelve consecutive hours under natural draught.

Brazilian Monarchists Arrested.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 3.—In consequence of serious disturbances yesterday and the day before four naval officers and a number of marines have been arrested and will be tried by court-martial on the charge of provoking riots. It was charged that the prisoners had shouted "Viva la Monarchia!" in front of the Central Police Station and while proceeding along various streets. They resisted the police when the latter attempted to take them into custody and during the fighting several persons were badly hurt.

Reforms in the French Navy.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—A relic of mediaeval times has been swept away by a decree of President Loubet, abolishing the use of fetters in the French Navy. It has been the custom to manacle men in a row to an iron bar, which, with the rolling of the ship in heavy seas, proved a terrible punishment. Several reforms in other out-of-date punishments in the navy will shortly be urged upon the Chamber of Deputies.

POLICY SWINDLING SCHEME UNMASKED

Former Writer in Capt. Goddard's Employ Tells How Game Is Run.

POLICEMEN HIS CUSTOMERS

So-Called Drawings Manipulated and the Dupe Has No Chance—Provisions of Fallows Bill.

There will be a public hearing in Albany Wednesday on the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Fallows and drawn by Theron G. Strong, which amends Section 344 of the Penal Code of the State relating to gambling, and which is mainly intended to give the police a leverage by which they can suppress the policy playing evil.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard is, in the main, responsible for the bill and it comes as a culmination of a long fight he has had with the policy writers and policy fiends, his fight having the twofold object of breaking up a gigantic swindle and saving the poor wretch who is its victim from the effects of his debasing habit.

It has been universally contended that the law as it stands is inadequate, and whenever there has been an upheaval of public sentiment on this subject the police have been the first to claim that the law so hedged them about with restrictions that it was impossible under it to get any convictions.

They have made this assertion in the face of what is almost universal knowledge that the policy gamblers were protected by strong influence, for which they were able to pay liberally, and in the face of the fact that whenever there was such a public upheaval a few arrests were invariably made, the police knowing just where to go to find the malefactors, who were invariably turned out of court the next day for lack of legal evidence.

It is the purpose now to place upon the statute books a law that will give the police a chance to break up the swindle if they desire so to do. The text of the new law is given below. Nine-tenths of it as here set down is new matter. That part which appears in brackets is old law to be omitted:

TEXT OF THE NEW LAW.

Sec. 344. Subdivision 1. A person who is the owner, landlord, tenant, proprietor, manager, agent, or Superintendent of a [place,] house, building, tenement, store, shop, or apartment in which a gambling or banking game is carried on; or one who owns, controls, manages, superintends, or assists in controlling, managing, or superintending [or of,] any device, book, paper, paraphernalia, or apparatus for gambling; or who [hires,] uses, or allows to be used, a store, shop, room, table, establishment, book, paper, stylus, pencil, paraphernalia, or other apparatus for such a purpose; or who uses or allows to be used a store, shop, room, or basement, yard, or hallway for ingress to or egress from, a place where gambling is carried on; or who engages as a backer, dealer, gamekeeper, [or player,] writer, clerk, assistant, runner, or messenger [or, or aids, assists, or abets in carrying on any gambling or banking game where money or property is dependent upon the result; or who as such, backer, dealer, gamekeeper, writer, clerk, assistant, runner, or messenger, makes, records, indorses, seals, or offers to sell, or has in his possession for the purpose of sale, what [are] is commonly called a lottery [policies] policy; or has in his possession any writing, paper, token, or document in the nature of a bet [,] upon any event in the future uncertain, or any wager, or insurance upon the drawing or drawn numbers of any actual or pretended public or private lottery; or has in his possession or under his control, [or who indorses] or uses, a book, paper, [or other] document, manifold sheet, or sheets, list of numbers, policy slip, policy play, policy play paper, stylus, lottery policy, or other paraphernalia, such as are usually or commonly used for the purpose of carrying on any gambling game, or enabling others to [sell] buy, or offer to [sell] buy a lottery [policies] policy or policy slip, or other such [writings] writing, [papers] or [documents] document, or any other writing, paper, or document such as is usually or commonly used in playing policy, is a common gambler, and punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years, nor less than six months, and in the discretion of the Court [or] by a fine [not exceeding one] of not more than two thousand dollars, or both.

Subdivision 2. A person who is the janitor or caretaker of a house, building, tenement, or apartment in which a gambling or banking game is carried on, or who uses or allows to be used the same or any part thereof, or any store, shop, room, or basement thereof, for such purpose; or who uses or allows to be used a store, shop, room, basement, yard, or hallway for ingress to or egress from a place where gambling is carried on, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subdivision 3. A person who has in his possession, otherwise than as backer, dealer, gamekeeper, writer, clerk, assistant runner, or messenger, any writing, paper, token, or document in the nature of a bet upon any event in the future uncertain or any wager or insurance upon the drawing or drawn numbers of any actual or pretended public or private lottery; or who has in his possession or under his control any book, paper, document, manifold sheet or sheets, list of numbers, policy slip, policy play, policy play paper, stylus, lottery policy, or other paraphernalia, such as are usually or commonly used for the purpose of playing policy, or enabling others to play policy or any other writing, paper, or document such as are usually or commonly used in playing policy, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and if he has been previously convicted of such misdemeanor he is guilty of a felony. This act shall take effect immediately.

EX-POLICY WRITER HIS AIDE.

That Capt. Goddard knew the evil that he was trying to kill when he had this bill drawn is evident from the fact that he has now in his employ, and has had for the past two years, a man who for seven years wrote policy in this city. This man is Jacob Zimmer, who is now stock man in the house of J. W. Guggard & Sons, of which Capt. Goddard is the head.

From Zimmer Capt. Goddard learned every ramification of the gigantic swindle to which it seems the people who are its devotees will not open their eyes, and during the course of the interview given to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday Zimmer was present and added his testimony to that of his employer.

"That any means is justifiable in obtaining the end sought for by this act," said Capt. Goddard, "is clearly proved when the size and meanness of the policy swindle is known. It is to be sincerely hoped that the poor dupe who has pauperized himself for years to fill the capacious maw of this policy backer, will read what is here set down, and that it will open his eyes.

"He has gone on for years, hoping for a chance that will put him even, and it is possible that he does not know that the chance will never come until the backer wills it. It is inconceivable that he should go on year after year when he knows that he has no chance.

"Yet the who runs may read that the swindle is absolute and unbeatable. If the player at last realizes that he has been swindled, and still plays, then his playing is a disease and he should be treated as an opium fiend or as an alcoholic is treated.

Capt. Goddard here called on Zimmer to tell of his actual experiences in policy writing. Zimmer formerly conducted a policy shop at 345 East Thirty-fourth Street, in the heart of a tenement section. He said that whenever there was a public upheaval like the present one the police would come to him and tell him to close up and to remain closed until he got notice to open again. Then, he said, he kept his book in his hat, as detailed in THE TIMES of yesterday, and visited his customers personally, writing their gigs in their own apartments.

ZIMMER EXPLAINS THE GAME.

"In policy," said Zimmer, "there are 78 numbers, and there are two 'drawings' each day, one at 1 o'clock and one at 6 o'clock. These drawings are supposed to come, one from Lexington and one from Covington, Ky. Twelve numbers out of the 78 are drawn in the morning and 13 in the afternoon.

"The most common play is a gig of three numbers to come out at either the Covington or Lexington drawing, and when they come out the return is 100 for 1, or a dollar for a cent. Then there are horses, which pay 250 for 1; capital saddles, capital saddle stations, and a hundred other ramifications, all of which are clearly used to create the impression that the game is on the level. It is just as easy for the backers to make any kind of rules other than these, for rules do not give the players a chance if the game is doctored, as I believe it is.

"For instance, all the writers' books must close at noon for the morning drawing and at 5 o'clock for the evening drawing—that is an hour before the books are to be in at headquarters. The drawings are supposed to come from Kentucky at 1 o'clock and at 6 o'clock, and they are distributed in the form of printed slips an hour later.

"It is supposed that the drawings are already in when the books reach the office, but as I never saw a slip until an hour afterward I don't know whether this is true or not. I don't believe, however, that the drawings ever come from Kentucky, or, for that matter, that there are any drawings at all. It is easy enough to run off the slips after the backer has figured out just what percentage of plays he wants to win, and a player hasn't much chance against that.

NOTIFICATION OF LARGE PLAYS.

"Then there are two more circumstances which can be taken for what they are worth. My orders and the orders to all other writers were to at once telephone to headquarters any large play. For instance, if a man would come in and play my book for anywhere from $1 to $5 for any drawing, I would have to telephone the fact in at once, and I was not allowed to take any large play within an hour of the time of closing the books.

"Then there were runners who collected at 11 o'clock in the morning and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon all the plays made up to that time and took them to headquarters. Of course, it was explained that the reason the slips were not sent out until two hours after the books closed was so as to circumvent any game on the part of the writer for his own benefit, and it was also explained that the telephoning of large plays to headquarters was done so that the backer of one game could send around and play the same thing in another game and thereby hedge his own book. No one ever believed anything of the kind, but it wasn't our business to ask questions."

"Now the reason for these alleged precautions are plain," said Capt. Goddard, interrupting Zimmer's narrative. "If a man carries a loaded revolver, it is presumed that he does so because he expects to use it. If I could make a rule when I was playing billiards with a man that at every third shot made by me he must turn his back, the inference would be that I intended to take advantage of this rule to cheat, or I would not have made it.

"If the policy backer wants big plays to be known to him at least three hours before his drawings are made it is plain that he intends to make use of such information, and for the same reason he wants at least two hours' leeway between the time for turning in the books and issuing the drawings. I would be willing to hang a man on such evidence at that.

DUPE HAS NO CHANCE.

"I have learned that there is a large force of clerks employed at policy headquarters who figure up what the smallest percentages of loss are. With the time given the backer it is easy for him to manipulate the so-called drawings, and the only chance the poor dupe has is if the printer happens to make a mistake in setting up his copy. There is not to be recorded a time when he has made such a mistake."

Zimmer laughed heartily when he was asked if the police had positive knowledge that he was a policy writer at the time he conducted that business. "Why, they played with me themselves," was his comment. "I had just as steady customers among them as among other people. Of course, I never gave them a slip, that was understood. They came into my place and just handed me a nickel or a dime, as if for a cigar, at the same time mentioning the gig they wanted to play. If it came out they were paid. Sometimes, if there were not too many others playing the same gig, the policeman's play would come out.

"Several times detectives, who are now on the force and whose names I know, came to me with requests for presents. I never gave them anything, but I always wrote of such visits on the bottom of my book when it went to headquarters. That usually fixed matters up. The pay to the writer was 12½ per cent. on the money taken in by him, and averaged about $12 a week. He had also to stand all bad debts.

"I also forgot to state that there is 20 per cent. deducted from all winnings in the morning and 30 per cent. in the afternoon whenever cross gigs are played. That makes it just about possible for a man who plays like that to save his stake if he hits the game at all, and these are the plays that usually win.

LIKE MOLASSES TO FLIES.

"It helps to jolly a man along for years if he only occasionally pulls out 40 or 50 cents, and when a winning of any size, say $5 or $10, is made, it is an advertisement enough to pull on the whole neighborhood for months to come. The fiends play harder than ever, and the new ones take a chance until they become fiends, too.

"Women are the most inveterate players, and there are any number of children who are sent for the gigs by their parents and who thus become players themselves. If a man has any feeling at all he don't want to become a policy writer, or he at least wants to get rid of his feeling when he goes into the business. I have seen women play who had starving babies in their arms, and I have seen men put down their money on a dream when there was nothing in the house for the family to eat and when they themselves were hungry. I have seen families dispossessed for not paying their rent when both the husband and wife had spent more than enough in policy shops during the month to have paid their rent twice over.

"As an evidence of the chance there is of winning unless the backer wants you to, and the brazenness with which the business is conducted, it might be said that there are 76,076 gigs to be made in combinations of numbers from 1 to 78.

"One of the commonest gigs played is 4-11-44, called the 'nigger gig.' At the time I quit the business there had not been out for three years. The 'dead row,' 9-19-29, another common play, had not been out for five years; the 'working row,' 14-26-42, had not been out for one year, and the 'greenback row,' 18-44-61, had not been out for three years."

HOW HE FOUND ZIMMER.

Capt. Goddard tells an interesting story of his finding Zimmer. He said that when he first began his crusade against the policy players, he told some persons associated with him that if they knew any honest man who was a writer through force of circumstances rather than from choice, and was willing to give up the business, he would guarantee him a position.

In this way he met Zimmer, who was disgusted with the business, and only too glad to get honest employment. He received a place as porter, and no conditions were made with him. In fact, he was told that he would not be required to tell anything about his former business.

Then, according to Zimmer and Capt. Goddard, began a systematic police persecution. Although it was known that he was in the employ of Capt. Goddard, Zimmer's flat was raided twice a week by the very policemen who had played with him and for whom he had sought presents. His wife was made ill, and as he was unable to stand it any longer, he left Capt. Goddard's employ and opened a little barber's shop at Thirty-first Street and First Avenue.

The police raided this place almost every day and broke up Zimmer's business. His wife died from worry and he came back to his benefactor seeking employment and promising to do anything he could to make known to the world the inside facts of the swindle he had been engaged in.

"It is this pauperizing swindle, this monstrous fraud, this plague spot in the congested districts that I am working to break up," said Capt. Goddard, "It has caused more misery than anything else I know of. It affects the poorest people—persons who can gamble for a penny.

"It seems to me that in this law the means of breaking it up has been found. There can be no one against me but the backers, the writers, and the dupes, and I hope, with the aid of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to bring the latter to their senses and show them into what bottomless pit their scanty earnings have been sunk."

AWARD TOO MUCH MONEY.

City Objects to Findings of Aqueduct Commissioners.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Although the City of New York has taken many parcels of land in Putnam County for the purpose of storage reservoirs and has appointed many commissions who have awarded millions of dollars for these lands, it seems probable that the first case where the city has refused to abide by the decision of the Commissioners and pay the awards and the salaries of the Commissioners is that of the Commissioners appointed for acquiring lands at Lake Gleneida, at Carmel. The Commissioners appointed were Richard Clark, Charles L. Dunning, and Hart Curry. They were appointed six years ago. Nearly all the Commissioners have completed their labors within six years.

There was considerable property taken by the city under the survey upon which these Commissioners were sitting, and they have made several reports, the last one a few days ago. The Commissioners rendered a bill for salaries, a balance due, of $3,400 each. Now comes the announcement that the bills were not passed by the Corporation Counsel. Assistant Corporation Attorney Sterling said that the bills would not be audited at present. The city claimed that some of the awards made by the Commissioners were excessive and would be opposed, and that the attorney could not pass the bills of the Commissioners while opposing their awards.

He Shot a Salvation Army Girl.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—Winifield, S. G. Walker, aged twenty-five years, to-day shot his sweetheart, Margaret Davis, aged eighteen, and then killed himself. Walker was extremely jealous and the tragedy was the result of a quarrel. The girl is a member of the Salvation Army and Walker belonged to the Second Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. Miss Davis will recover.

The Annual Statement of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York

appears on the last page of this paper.

This is the largest Life Insurance Company in the World.

Its receipts for the year 1899 exceeded Fifty-eight millions of dollars and it paid its policy-holders during the same period over Thirty-eight millions of dollars.

PARIS ATTACK ON M. CAMBON.

Reported that He Banqueted Count and Countess de Castellane.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The Radical papers this morning attack M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, for giving, according to a telegram to the Gaulois, a banquet in honor of Count and Countess de Castellane.

La Lanterne says it cannot believe that M. Cambon can be guilty of such destestably bad taste as to give a gala dinner in honor of "a notorious Royalist who largely financed the Nationalist propaganda and was among the insulters of President Loubet at Auteuil."

The Aurore heads the cablegram "Is It True?" and says: "We await confirmation before crediting the statement that the French Ambassador at Washington officially invited the Castellanes to his table, and thus compromised the representative of the French Republic in a stupid, anti-republican demonstration."

M. Cambon arrived in this city from France last Monday and proceeded the next day to Washington. As far as is known here he has not met the Count and Countess de Castellane since his return to this country.

French Colonial Cable Lines.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The details of the Government bill to lay purely French cables between the French colonies have been made public. The bill provides for four new lines. One is to run from Oran, Algeria, touching Tangier and Teneriffe, to St. Louis, Senegambia. The second cable is to run from Uahue, Tonquin, to a point north of Hongkong. A third cable is to connect Tamatave, Madagascar, with Reunion Island, one of the Mascarine group. The fourth line will be between Benin, in Upper Guinea, and the French Congo possessions.

British at Honger's Spruit?

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—A special telegram from the seat of war via Brussels says Gen. Joubert has received intelligence of a movement by the British in the direction of Honger's Spruit.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Stanley Haseltine.

William Stanley Haseltine, an artist, whose home was in Boston, died of pneumonia in Rome, Italy, yesterday. He was sixty-five years old. He was a member of the Century Club and the National Academy of Design of this city.

Mr. Haseltine was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 11, 1835, and was graduated from Harvard in 1854. He then studied art in his native city under Weber, and later went to Europe, studying in Düsseldorf and Rome. He was elected a member of the National Academy in 1861. His early works include "Indian Rock, Nahant," "Castle Rock, Nahant," and "A Calm Sea, Mentone."

Other pictures by his hand are "Bay of Naples," "Ischia," "Spezzia," "Ostia," "Pontine Marshes," and "Venice." He sent to the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 "Ruins of a Roman Theatre, Sicily," and "Natural Arch at Capri."

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT H. NEILSON, one of the oldest residents of New Brunswick, N. J., died yesterday afternoon. Mr. Neilson was in business in this city for forty years. He leaves a daughter.

JOHN WADE died yesterday morning at his home, in Harrison, N. J. He was forty-two years old. Mr. Wade was elected to the Harrison Common Council from the Second Ward twelve years ago, and since then had been re-elected every year. He was elected to the State Assembly in 1885. He leaves a wife and a son.

OTTOKAR NOVACEK, thirty-three years old, a well-known musician and composer, died yesterday in the German Hospital. He was for several years solo viola of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Brodsky String Quartet of New York. Recently he was the solo viola of the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra in this city.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. Upham's Electuary; 50 years' reputation. A cure can only be effected by means of medicine taken internally. Sold by druggists. Samples sent free.

SIDE LIGHTS OF THE WAR

Christmas Festivities Among the Besieged at Ladysmith.

EXPERIENCES OF A BOER BOY

Gen. White's Forces Cast Down by the News of Buller's Attack—Desperate Fighting in the Sorties.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The energetic Ladysmith correspondent of The Standard thus describes Christmas Day in the beleaguered camp:

"Cannons instead of carols greeted us on Christmas morning. The roar of Long Tom and the crash of shells bade us awake and salute the unhappy morn. We had hoped that the Boers would extend to this anniversary of peace and good-will the privilege of Sunday. At midnight an enemy crept to the foot of Caesar's Camp, and, having fired five shots, shouted to the indignant Manchesters, 'Compliments of the season. A merry Christmas!' If shrapnel and shell could make a merry Christmas, we had no cause of complaint. The Boers were determined that a tone of solemnity should blend with our conviviality, and that the thunder of their guns should accompany the anthem song in the little stone church with the shattered porch.

"Nothing is more characteristic of our race than the tenacity with which we cling to old customs. Neither the place nor the circumstances could contribute to the gayety and good cheer that are associated with Christmas at home. We are a sick, a beleaguered garrison, whom death and disease have steadily reduced. Ten days ago the distant sound of artillery filled us with hope that we might celebrate this festival with our deliverers. But the fateful message from Gen. Buller, 'I have made my effort and failed,' put an end to a pleasant dream and brought us face to face with the stern necessities of our position.

"It was a bright Christmas morning. The midsummer sun beat down upon the gasping plain and made one pant for a breath of chill northern air. Nothing in nature or in the aspect of the town recalled the gayety or the solemnity of the day. There were neither carols nor church bells to awaken tender and sacred memories. Our message of peace on earth and good will to men came shrieking through the heavens on wings of melinite, and burst in murderous fragments where they fell. As soon as this deadly greeting was over men betook themselves whither duty or inclination led. Some went to church and heard Archdeacon Barker deliver a message of hope, others to church parade, where Chaplain Tuckey moved Thomas Atkins almost to tears by pathetic reference to home and those family connections that are supposed to be strongest at this time of the year. With others, I sought the cooler heights near the town.

BULLER'S DIFFICULT TASK.

"Crossing the muddy creek at the ford close to the Gordons' camp, I rode through the bush that clothes the slope leading to Caesar's Camp. Two herds of lean cattle were grazing among the stones, heedless of the shrapnel that burst harmlessly among them. Caesar's Camp is a lofty plateau on the border of the plain. Looking south, I could see the rugged, mountainous country through which Gen. Buller must fight his way—range after range of kopjes, in which the enemy will find abundant cover. In a gulch southwest of Bulwana is a great laager of tents and wagons in a semicircle, with a sprit-sail the chord, and the arc arranged to resist attack from the west. Not a man is visible, though light clouds of dust, rising high, show that cavalry are moving toward the laager. Along the broad, green summit of Bulwana ride Boer horsemen, each stalwart figure outlined against the blue sky.

"Returning to the town, I found nothing to recall the festival. The street was almost deserted, and the camps gave few signs of life. Heat—not despondency or shells—had driven every one to shelter, for the thermometer under the veranda registered 103 degrees. It was not until the cool of the evening that we threw off this lethargy and strove by many devices to imagine that we were having a merry Christmas. If our table did not present a picture of abundance and was devoid of good cheer, we were in excellent spirits, and far into the night the Boers must have heard the laughter and song of town and camp.

"Only in one room, however, was the illusion complete. There were in this town no fewer than 200 children of European parentage. Why they were permitted to run the risk of bombardment is a question that may some day demand an answer. Here, however, they are, and it was determined that they, at any rate, should have something to remind them of a siege Christmas. Col. Dartnell of the Natal mounted police, a veteran whose service dates to the mutiny—Col. Frank Rhodes, and Major 'Karri' Davis, the Johannesburg reformer, who underwent imprisonment rather than pay the fine imposed after Dr. Jameson's raid, organizing a Christmas tree. Stores were despoiled of toys and books, and the branches of cedar trees were heavy with the delights of childhood. Four of these green Santa Clauses were ranged along the centre of the hall, Great Britain and South Africa in the middle, with Canada and Australia on each side. Upon the walls were such mottoes as 'Advance, Natal,' and 'May the New Year Bring Happiness.' Cotton artificially disposed among green leaves, was suggestive of snow, and the happy faces of the children carried one's thoughts over many leagues of land and sea to our English homes."

DETAILS OF THE ASSAULT.

A Ladysmith correspondent, describing the assault upon the camp Jan. 6, gives some interesting incidents.

"McNaughton of the Gordons," he writes, "was taken prisoner on Wagon Hill in the early morning, and was removed in charge of an old Boer to a place of safety half way down the hill. The enemy were on all sides of him, blazing away at our fellows on the top. They evidently took everything very coolly. They would crawl about among the rocks until they found a suitable place for cover, and then fire away for about an hour, after which they would crawl back for a smoke and a chat. Some of them would even go to sleep for thirty minutes. They were perfectly confident of victory, and had their tents ready to pitch immediately they had captured the ridge, which they said they would do before night. On Sunday, they declared, they intended to take the town. At 5 o'clock, however, in the middle of the terrific shower of hail which swept over the ridge when the Devons were making their gallant charge across the open plateau, an old Boer rushed down the hill, shouting something in Dutch, upon which every one retired, leaving the prisoner to attend to himself, which he promptly did, successfully rejoining our troops. McNaughton supposed that the old Dutchman called out that the soldiers were upon them with the bayonet, and, as they cannot face cold steel, they quickly evacuated the position which they had held all day. The enemy are supposed to have been about 7,000 strong, although many of them, in fact the majority, were acting as supports. The latter, however, maintained a heavy fire from a hill 2,500 yards away. A rifle found on an old fellow had evidently been captured at Majuba Hill, as it was marked Majuba and bore the name of the Fifty-eighth Regiment. The owner doubtless expected to repeat the victory gained on that terrible day, as the enemy's tactics turned out to be identical with those observed on that memorable occasion."

The Times's correspondent at Ladysmith writes under date of Dec. 19:

"It is impossible to express the feeling of consternation with which the news of Gen. Buller's check on the Tugela was received in the invested town. All had made up their minds that the period of enforced inactivity was at an end. We were proud to think that we should be able to meet the relieving troops with the little histories of our own regarding the Gun and Surprise Hill batteries. No one for a moment imagined that the southern force would be anything but successful. On Dec. 12 heavy firing had been heard in the direction of Colenso, while on the following day the pickets on Caesar's Camp and Wagon Hill had seen the smoke made by the bursting shrapnel. Then we waited for news—waited breathlessly for orders to be given to the flying column composed of the Devonshire and Manchester Regiments and the Gordon Highlanders, to leave camp to complete the devastation which the southern force had begun. Men and women congratulated themselves in the streets when they heard that one of our heavy guns had been sent to Wagon Hill to cover the movement of the flying column. But the silence was prolonged, though the helio winked ceaselessly from the hilltops, yet rumor had its way, and stories were told of a splendid victory, of deserting Boers, of fleeing Dutch, and slaughtered burghers. But nothing from headquarters. Dec. 16 was Dingaan's Day, the anniversary of the declaration of independence of the South African Republic by the triumvirate in 1880. It was thought that this would be a suitable date for us to crush the power of the rebel State. Day dawned, and with the advent of the sun the big gun on Bulwana opened a spiteful fire. Twenty-one rounds were fired into the town. The Boers had remembered the salute which we had fired on the Prince of Wales's birthday. Grimly, on Dingaan's Day, they returned the salute. And with effect, for there were three fatal casualties from the fire.

"Still the garrison congratulated itself. This salute was but the song of the dying swan. In a fit of bravado the enemy had fired into us before removing the gun to escape the advance from the south. A story came in from Intombi Camp that the Boers had sent a number of wounded Dutch for treatment. Excitement ran high, and a speculative photographer circulated a notice to the effect that now the siege was practically at an end, he would be happy to take a mass group of the civilians who had survived. But on Saturday night a sinister order appeared. The batteries attached to the flying column were sent back to their positions on the line of defenses. On the morrow the following general order was published to the garrison:

BULLER'S DEFEAT ANNOUNCED.

"'The General officer commanding the Natal Field Force regrets to have to announce that Gen. Sir Redvers Buller failed to make good his first attack on Colenso; reinforcements will not, therefore, arrive here as early as was expected. Sir George White is confident that the defense of Ladysmith will be continued by the garrison in the same spirited manner as it has hitherto been conducted until the General Officer Commanding in Chief in South Africa does relieve it.

"The news was received with blank dismay. The disappointment was overwhelming. Then, as the situation began to be studied calmly, the tension was relieved. It did not really matter if the investment lasted a few weeks longer. We had few of the luxuries of life, it is true, but there was a full ration of the necessaries for at least two months. The defenses were practically secure against attack. Our worst enemy was sickness. The situation was anything but desperate. The men having so long stood to the field fortifications seemed satisfied to remain on the defensive. The disappointment was acute, but, as far as the garrison was concerned, the situation remained unchanged.

"From all accounts the invaders have carried out their devastation with a ruthless hand. Not contents with lifting all cattle found on the farms, they have destroyed private property in a shameful and childish manner. When the orders were given to leave the homesteads standing, the raiders, after removing everything portable, resorted to the petty spite of slitting pictures and firing bullets into pianos, and in every way trying to do as much annoying damage as possible. In a farm which we have retaken we found the pictures with the eyes gouged out of the portraits and all the little harmless ornaments which the feminine mind loves so well deliberately smashed. A poor revenge."

A BOER BOY AT THE FRONT.

From Pretoria The Daily News has secured an interesting translation of a letter written by Deneys Reitz to his father, the Transvaal State Secretary. The writer is with the Boer forces before Ladysmith; he is seventeen years of age. Joubert is a younger brother, while Hjalmar is an elder brother just returned from Europe:

"Before Ladysmith, Dec. 12. Dear Father: Joubert and I are still safe and well. I see in The Standard and Diggers' News that the English had stormed Lombard's Kop, but it is not stated that they damaged two of their guns. On the following morning they came past us, but were soon driven back. But now comes the worst. We were on outpost duty last night about 600 yards from the hill on which stood a howitzer. Below this hill lay other outposts, which either through treachery or carelessness allowed the English to pass. About 1 o'clock we heard the English on the top of the hill crying 'Hurrah!' We sent word to Zeederberg, the Field Cornet, but before he could arrive the howitzer was damaged. The English again cheered, and we were then so enraged that we immediately ran through the bushes to stop them when they should come down again. There were only eight of us.

"It was, of course, pitch dark. When we had run a short distance we heard 'Halt! Who goes there?' from a body of English who had remained in the bushes. We fired a volley in their direction and ran as fast as we could to a ditch behind us. After waiting some minutes we again advanced among the bushes, and, after having marched about a mile we reached the creek which runs below the hill. Here a body of English who had remained behind fired volleys at us. We lay against the bank of the creek and replied to their fire. It became so hot, however, that we retired around the corner of the bank. Here Sample Van Zyl was shot. He was just about a yard ahead of me. He was struck by two bullets—one in the throat, the other through the lungs. We are very sad to-day on account of his death, for he was the life and soul of our camp. He did not die immediately. We placed him against the bank and gave him water. We were then obliged to leave him, for some of the English were behind us, while those who had been on the top of the hill were in front of us.

CAPTURED A BIG SOLDIER.

"We ran to the opposite bank, and then an Englishman rushed down toward me, and was going to stab me with his bayonet; but he was a little too high up, so that he could not do it. He said, 'Throw down your gun and I won't shoot.' But I said, 'Throw down yours, or I shall shoot.' And so I would have, but he threw his gun down. Then he fumbled with his hands in his breast, probably to loosen his cartridge pouch. But I thought he meant to take out a revolver. My comrades shouted out, 'Shoot him, Reitz! Shoot him!' But I had not the heart to shoot a man at two paces distance, so I said, 'Put up your hands, or I'll shoot,' which he accordingly did. I then took his gun, and shall send you the bayonet.

"In the meanwhile, the English were approaching. We could hear what they said. They were in high spirits, and they were quite unaware of our being in front of them. We waited till we could see them. They marched in close order, about 300 in number. They were then about ten yards from us. We then fired among them. They stopped and called out, 'Rifle Brigade.' They must have supposed that we belonged to their people. Then one of them said, 'Let us charge.'

"One officer, Capt. Paley, (I am writing this letter with his silver pencil case,) advanced, though he had two bullet wounds already. Joubert gave him another shot, and he fell on top of us. Four Englishmen got hold of Jan Lutlig and struck him on the head with their rifles, and stabbed him in the stomach with a bayonet. He seized two of them by the throat, and shouted, 'Help, boys!' His two nearest comrades shot two of the nearest soldiers, and the other two bolted. But then the English came up in such numbers that we all lay down as quiet as mice along the bank. They came in single file, about 800, along the footpath, only about six yards from where we lay. Had there been more of us, we would have continued firing, but the English would simply have trampled us down.

"We could, of course, see them well, and overhear all they said. One of them said, 'Who knows the way? Another replied, 'Keep to the right,' and as I was sitting a few yards to the right, I felt somewhat uneasy, but they just then fortunately found the footpath again, and did not see me.

"While they were crossing the ditch, one of the English wounded cried out: 'Wounded man, wounded man to the right; I can't walk.' But one of them replied: 'Oh, you are only a Dutchman,' and another cried: 'Go to hell.'

"When the English had all passed, the day was just breaking. We afterward found twenty-two of them killed and wounded. Capt. Paley was still living, and we did for him what we could, but we had no water, and he died shortly after. The other wounded men constantly cried out for water, and we then sent one of the prisoners—there were five or six of them—with a white flag to Ladysmith to fetch doctors.

"One Englishman had been struck by seven bullets, one by four, and one by three. There was, I believe, not one who had less than two bullet wounds, and considering that we were only seven in number, and only continued firing for about five minutes, you can see that it must have been warm work. Besides that, the English carried off a couple of their wounded out of the ditch. All their guns had bayonets fixed to them. I took four guns, but I gave two to the doctor to serve as splints for the broken legs of two of the wounded. Among the twenty-two were Capt. Paley, one Major, and one Corporal.

"Further on the English killed three of our men with bayonets and wounded two. Higher up the hill there lay ten dead of the English, and where we had been challenged by them also lay one. Isaac Malherbe has gone to Pretoria with the prisoners, and if you meet him he can tell you all about it.

"If Hjalmar is still in Pretoria, let him bring us a couple of water bottles, for we have already suffered once or twice from having none. Tell Ati I have received Willie Brill's letters, and also tell him he must not insist on coming to the front, for it is no picnic.

"I shall now conclude with love to all. Your affectionate son, DENEYS REITZ."

The Ladysmith sorties, as told by the correspondent of The Standard, under dates of Dec. 8 and 11, are especially interesting. The first was undertaken by 100 men of the Imperial Light Horse and 100 Carbineers under the direction of Gen. Hunter, and led by Col. Edwards, with the object of capturing or destroying at night a Boer battery that had long harassed the besieged troops.

"The ascent was begun," says the correspondent, "between 1 and 2 o'clock. There was light enough to see one's neighbor on the right and left, but beyond that was darkness. As we moved up the hill the loose stones gave out a sound as of cavalry at the trot. Yet no sentry issued his challenge. Was the hill deserted or were the enemy drawing us into an ambush? There was no time for meditating on the proved cunning of the Boer. Every man in the long, invisible line was straining thews and sinews to gain the summit of the hill before his fellows. It was a race for the guns. Over rocks and boulders they dashed breathless.

"At last, from the bush far below, came the cry for which we had listened. 'Wie gaat da?" shouted a picket. We were half way up the hill and did not stop to reply. 'Who goes there?' screamed the sentinel in agonized tones. The only answer was the rattle of stones and the deep panting of men, as they flung themselves toward the precipitous rock that guarded the crest like a parapet. 'Shoot, Martens, shoot; the redcoats are upon us,' shrieked the picket, shrill as a baboon. Martens, whoever he may be, was careful not to show himself, but he obeyed the command and shot.

"In a second the black hill was forked with flame and bullets struck fire from the rocks around us. Major Henderson and one of the guides were first to fall, wounded by bicycle bearing balls, discharged from a rifle. The tallest trooper in the Light Horse tumbled over with a shot through the spine, and one or two other gaps were made in the thin yellow line. But the rifle is an untrustworthy weapon in the dark, and our men pressed onward unchecked. With a cheer they dashed over the crest, Col. Edwards leading. 'Fix bayonets!' shouted the commander of the Light Horse. There were only four bayonets carried by the Sappers, for the storming party was of dismounted cavalry.

"'Give them cold steel!' shouted some trooper.

"Cheering wildly, the Carbineers and Light Horse charged toward the enemy, but he had fled over the hill, and was quickly swallowed up in the darkness. The hill was won.

"Six of the gunners attached to the Carbineers applied their hammers to the howitzer, while their comrades in the ranks of the Light Horse threw themselves on the Creusot gun, known as 'Long Tom of Gun Hill.' Capt. Fowke, finding his subaltern, Lieut. Turner, already astride the muzzle of Long Tom, contented himself with the howitzer, to the muzzle of which he fixed twelve pounds of guncotton and in the breech a charge of eight pounds. Lieut. Turner treated Long Tom to a similar charge, and everything was ready for Gen. Hunter's command to fire.

"Meanwhile the automatic gun had been removed and was already descending the hill. A search was made for ammunition and several 40-pound and 94-pound shells were rolled down the kopje.

"At a word from Gen. Hunter the troopers began to descend the hill, leaving Capt. Fowke and Lieut. Turner to light the fuses with their cigars. Capt. Fowke remained between the two guns until the charges had exploded. A dull, bursting howitzer was followed by a sharp report from the six-inch gun. Going forward to ascertain the damage, Capt. Fowke found that two holes had been blown through the muzzle of Long Tom, the muzzle had been bulged in, the rifling destroyed, the thread of the breach broken, and the elevating mechanism wrecked."

ARTILLERY DUEL DESCRIBED.

Two American correspondents, Julian Ralph and H. J. Whigham, are especially distinguishing themselves by their graphic and interesting letters from that camp. Mr. Whigham will be remembered as the champion golfer who did good work as correspondent in the war with Spain.

His first letter from the front appears in The Morning Post of Jan. 22.

"It so happened," writes Mr. Whigham, "that in the course of Wednesday afternoon the General came over to the 12-pounders, while going his rounds, in order to look through the naval men's fine telescope. Just as he sat down to use the glass the platform of the engineers' observatory was hoisted to the top of the structure. The Boers, not slow to take advantage of so deliberate a suggestion, at once opened fire with a gun high up on the Magersfontein Kopje. As soon as the puff of smoke showed on the breast of the hill some one remarked that it was coming in our direction, and there was a scramble for the sandbags, the General finding the two apartments rather low for a man of his stature. The shell came in a straight line to the 12-pounders, and precisely over the spot where Lord Methuen had just been sitting. Needless to say, the engineers' observatory was promptly taken down.

"As for the officers, they take no more notice of the enemy's shells than they would of snowballs, which is possibly the proper attitude for an officer to take. At the same time, considering that the Boers use almost entirely black powder, so that the firing of the gun can be seen long before the shell comes, one would be inclined to say that ordinary prudence would suggest that even officers should take shelter until the shell has arrived. Of course, it is a thousand to one against the shell, but occasionally chance will direct it aright, and you shall lose a valuable life for no possible reason whatever. Early next morning the Boers got even closer, and twice hit a gun epaulment. Then, as our guns were ordered to remain silent, every one sat down quietly behind sand bags, and the Boers might have fired a million such shells without doing any damage.

"In the meantime it is very pretty shooting on both sides; we always have a white puff of smoke to aim at, and in order to take no mean advantage of the enemy we give him a range finder in the shape of a house or an observatory, only reserving to ourselves the right to use lyddite shells. We have now a second 4.7 called 'Josephine,' and the enemy daily discover new gun positions on their part, so the morning duel, if it does no harm, is gradually becoming more exciting. The wind blows every day more or less, so that life at Modder River would be one long dust storm if it were not for a merciful Providence which ordains that just when the limit of human endurance is reached a rainstorm comes by way of variation and lays the dust and cools the air for at least twenty-four hours."

LETTERS FROM PRIVATES.

A private of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders who fought at Modder River writes:

"We found the enemy's pickets there in small trenches, and we went for them. We completely wiped them off the map. One of them said: 'Give us a chance, mate. I am a Glasgow man.' He had his chance, for one of the Seaforths promptly ran him through, with the remark, 'Take that, you —— traitor!' We got up to one trench with fifteen Boers in it. One held up a white flag on his rifle, and when we got up to make them prisoners the remainder fired on us. We laid down and gave them a volley. Up went the flag again, but the holder had not got it straight when half a dozen of our bullets went into him. Then we charged them, and I assure you none of them lives to tell the tale."

Another soldier's letter from Frere Camp says:

"Just before the battle the Irish Brigade (Boers' side) sent a note to our Dublin Fusiliers saying that they would be glad to get the opportunity to wipe them (the Dublin Fusiliers) off the face of the earth, but the note was returned by the Dublins to say that they would walk through the Irish Brigade as the civil did through Athlone."

Winston Churchill, in The Morning Post, has a fling at the general situation. The Boer artillery, he declares, is inferior to that of the British in numbers, but in nothing else. "Yesterday," he writes, "I visited Colenso in the armored train. In one of the deserted British-built redoubts I found two boxes of shrapnel shells and charges. The Boers had not troubled to touch them. Their guns were of a later pattern and fired powder and shell made up together, like a great rifle cartridge. The combination made for the first time in the history of war of heavy artillery and swarms of mounted infantry is formidable and effective. The enduring courage and confident spirit of the enemy must also excite surprise. In short, we have grossly underrated their fighting powers. Most people in Great Britain—I among them—thought that the Boer ultimatum was an act of despair, that the Dutch would make one fight for their honor, and, once defeated, would accept the inevitable.

"All I have heard and whatever I have seen out here contradicts these false ideas. Anger, hatred, and the consciousness of military power impelled the Boers to war. They would rather have fought at their own time—a year or two later—when their preparations were still further advanced, and when the British were perhaps involved in other quarters. But, after all, the moment was ripe. Nearly everything was ready, and the whole people sprang to arms with alacrity, firmly believing that they would drive the British into the sea. To that opinion they still adhere. I do not myself share it; but it cannot be denied that it seems less absurd to-day than it did before a shot had been fired."

The Annual Statement of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York

appears on the last page.

This is the largest Life Insurance Company in the World, and loaned to its policy-holders upon their policies during the year 1899 over Four millions of dollars.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S MILLS

Industry Grows Steadily in and Around Greenville.

OWNERS' PROFITS ARE LARGE

Towns Show Signs of Improvement and Prosperity Is Evident on All Sides.

Special Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 31.—Prosperity could not have marked for special favor a prettier town in South Carolina than Greenville. The face of nature is fairer here, possibly, than it is at Spartanburg, a few miles east and north, but also a little further away from the noble Blue Ridge that walls Greenville to the north. Greenville is more advantageously placed than Spartanburg for improvement, for its founders chose for a site a plateau that is without some of the hill difficulties that will count when Spartanburg begins to raise taxes for street and other municipal improvements that are bound to come to both these thriving places.

Greenville is not less interesting as a development of the cotton manufacturing industry in the South than Columbia or Spartanburg. It has not so many spindles as are to be found in Spartanburg County, but Greenville County, of which it is the Court House town, has more than Columbia, great as the array of spindles is in that busy town. The County of Greenville possesses at Pelzer, a strictly mill town six miles below Greenville, on the Southern Railway, the largest cotton mill now in operation in the South. It is really five mills, all running night and day, with 107,000 spindles and 3,500 looms converting cotton into cloth.

But Greenville is entitled to claim some interest in Pelzer, although it derives no immediate benefit from its operation. The rivalries in the State seem to be of localities, but everybody, whether here or there, is ready to claim everything for South Carolina when mention is made of North Carolina or Georgia, to which the South Carolina enthusiast is apt to refer as States somewhat behind the times in cotton development.

MILLS AROUND GREENVILLE.

Right in Greenville, so near that the hum of the machinery of the establishment can be heard all Summer long, is the first of the mills set up here. It is the Huguenot, one of four mills operating here. Although more than three years old, its managers date its importance from about three years ago. Then it had 2,700 spindles and 183 looms. Now it has 5,200 spindles and 328 looms. It weaves colored goods, cotton plaids, ginghams, and cheviots, the yarns being dyed on the premises and the patterns designed for the company. Very attractive goods are turned out, and the demand, a good deal of it for Southern consumption, keeps the mill constantly going and the warehouses empty. The weaves are more durable in color than prints, and are seen worn by women in all the mills hereabout.

Just outside the town, but not far from its business centre, is the Poe Mill. This is a brick structure, built in the most substantial manner. It has a settlement about it, and a company store, heavily stocked. F. W. Poe pointed out the features of the concern in which he took greatest pride. This is a steam mill, and it is equipped throughout with electric lamps, as the force is in two shifts of operatives that keep the machinery employed day and night. In order to give a day of rest to the operatives, the two sets are so employed on Saturday that they finish before midnight. The mill is valued at $1,000,000, but it is capitalized at $250,000, and the inference that the plant has been made out of the earnings of the mill is not only justified but tells a remarkable story of the profits that have been made in South Carolina in cotton manufacturing.

There are 25,000 spindles and 700 looms in operation in the Poe Mill. The product is one unvarying quality of brown sheeting. The operatives dwell in rows of plain but neat buildings, arranged on a town plan of their own, with the boundary fence just over against the Greenville limit. There were no infants employed among the spindles, as was the case in one of the Columbia mills visited.

PROFITS ARE LARGE.

The two other mills nearest Greenville are those of the Mills Manufacturing Company, with 26,000 spindles and 700 looms, and the American Spinning Company, with 25,000 spindles and 700 looms. The Monaghan Mill of the same capacity as the American, and the Brayton Mill, with 10,000 spindles and 400 looms, both of which are to be increased in capacity, are others that eat up the cotton of Greenville and neighboring counties. Between Greenville and Pelzer is the Piedmont Mill, with 60,000 spindles and 2,000 looms.

More than half the capital in these mills is home capital. Originally there was a greater proportion of foreign capital invested, but much of it was the stock that was taken by Eastern firms supplying machinery, and this was bought up as the mills began operations and were able to liquidate their indebtedness. The Greenville people have put money into the business liberally. This was natural, for they knew of the profits that were being realized. The Pelzer, a little kingdom ruled over by Mr. Smyth, the leading man in the company, made in the last year, I was informed, $500,000, and it promises to do better. The Piedmont showed to its stockholders a profit up to the 1st of October, for six months, of $250,000. Twenty per cent. is considered a very moderate figure to realize.

"It has gone all the way," said a mill owner, who said that he was endeavoring to buy up all outstanding stock of his own mill, "from 20 to 60 per cent. on the capital. How long will it last? We cannot say. As long as the demand continues as it is, we can go on making cotton goods and money."

There is no anxiety on the part of the mill owners or operators to exploit their dividends. Besides declaring large dividends on the capital of mills, many of the companies are putting surplus earnings into their plants. Charleston capital, lacking opportunity for advantageous manufacturing investment in that city, has expressed its confidence in the Piedmont cotton enterprise by investing largely, notably in the Pelzer mill, which, I am told, represents a great deal of Charleston capital. Charleston is not far from the cotton fields, it is within easy rail transportation of coal, and its people are most impatient of its comparative idleness.

While the upper part of the State is developing magnificently, Charleston has but one cotton mill, with about five thousand spindles, and has not yet been able, trying both white and black labor, to make the mill go profitably. It was expected that climatic conditions would favor them; that moisture in the atmosphere which Mr. Atkinson and some other political economists had declared to be indispensable to successful cotton manufacture was to be found there, and it was feared it would not be found in the hill country. That difficulty was overcome, however, by modern ingenuity. In the Poe mill, at Greenville, attention was directed to the humidifiers suspended from the ceiling over all the spindles. The indispensable moisture would have been lacking but for these simple contrivances.

THE PEOPLE BENEFIT.

While the owners and stockholders are getting rich, they are conferring permanent blessings upon the people. As in other towns where new mills have demanded increasing numbers of operatives, shops have started to supply the needs of operatives or those who were employed in new industries, called forth because of the coming of a laboring population. Stores have been obliged to carry larger and more varied stocks. There is more traveling by rail. It is a matter of daily occurrence that among the passengers who overcrowd the trains of the Southern Railway there are inquirers arriving at various points to look over the land with the view of settling, either as persons already concerned in cotton manufacturing or hoping to be, or tradesmen seeking a new market.

The country is beautiful. It is charming to the eye; it is naturally healthful, and in the towns will be more healthful with a little criticism and sanitation. The Summers are long and the Winters brief and usually mild.

But it is not alone in the coming of the trolley, the expansion of the shops, the paving of streets in towns, the sanitation of all places of large population, the sensation of earning money with a regularity and certainty never before enjoyed in the section, that occasion for rejoicing is found in South Carolina. Attention was directed by a thoughtful and observant citizen of Greenville to a sociological phase of the industrial development that is most satisfactory, and that it seems a pity could not be extended in some way to the State of Kentucky.

When Columbia began to build mills, and the operation of the mills had made a perceptible drain upon the most convenient and willing class of the population that was fitted to work in the mills, that drain was felt a little at points more or less remote from Columbia. Men and women who had yearned for opportunity to get money without digging or hoeing for it moved from the foothills into town, first into places vacated by the people who moved earliest, and afterward, as the mills began to rise nearer to the hills, into the manufactories of Spartanburg, Greenville, and elsewhere in the Piedmont.

EFFECT OF PROSPERITY.

Most of these people were of the real hardy mountaineer sort, with the same soft, deliberate, courteous address that is characteristic of all the mountaineers in the Virginias, the Carolinas, Tennessee, or Kentucky. They brought with them stalwart frames, simple appetites, and ignorance of letters as little as mud. But they were not altogether at fault for that. They had not been treated as wards of the State. Having been without the means of learning for generations, they had acquired the ability to get along without it. There was a moving-down from the mountain districts into a region where there were schools and stores and churches of a proud but earnest and ambitious multitude that had gotten along without these things simply because all their neighbors had done likewise for years. But the pride that had been satisfied in the mountains made them ambitious to keep up with the order of things in the region to which they had migrated. The children must be clothed like other children. The wife must not be compelled to live in a sunbonnet.

The public schools were at once patronized by children who might have developed into ignoramuses like their parents if it had not been for the building of new cotton mills. New needs demanded money to gratify them. Even some adults who could not read and write learned those accomplishments slyly or from their children. The sun of civilization was rising. The taste for moonshine whisky, indulged by only a very small proportion of these mountain people, diminished under the discipline of the mills. The walking delegate, a constant cause of trouble in Northern mills, walked not in South Carolina, and if he had he would have encountered a class of wage earners not yet so accustomed to earning ready money that they could be easily persuaded to strike in order to increase their compensation or annoy their employers.

In many respects this is the very best result of the industrial awakening in South Carolina. The mill towns are bound to become centres of intelligence, taste, developing appetite for necessary and luxurious surroundings, and, with the passing of years and the accumulation of means, groups of the owned homes of thousands who came to the towns penniless and ignorant, and have been by industry and thrift converted into law-abiding, temperate, independent, and self-respecting Americans.

E. G. D.

SUES MINING COMPANY.

Rittberg, Stockholder, Attacks Contract with New York Agents.

Papers have been filed in an action brought by Bernhardt Rittberg against the Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining Company of New York, of which he is a stockholder, to compel an accounting of the output of the mines in Montana handled by Lewisohn Brothers, selling agents, and for an inspection of their contract.

It is contended that the contract was designed to prevent the stockholders from participating in the profits, which were eaten up by salaries, commissions, &c. The validity of the contract is attacked, it being set forth that the incorporation of Lewisohn Brothers was for the purpose of evading the laws of this State, in that Leonard Lewisohn was a Director and Trustee of the Butte and Boston Mining Company of Montana, which was succeeded by the present corporation, and that he, being a member of the firm of Lewisohn Brothers, was unable to legally make a contract with the corporation of which he was a Director, or to handle all of its property, and for that reason instituted the corporation of Lewisohn Brothers.

It is sought to have the contract set aside and to compel the defendants to return to the treasury of the mining company moneys improperly expended, as alleged, or divested from the stockholders.

Was Unconscious for Four Weeks.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 3.—Vincent O'Donnell, seven years old, of 31 South Tenth Street, who was rendered unconscious by a fall at his home four weeks ago, and whose life was despaired of for many days, is now declared to be out of danger. He regained consciousness to-day and recognized his parents and relatives. The boy was sliding on a balustrade at his home and fell after losing his hold to the floor below.

B. Altman & Co.

OFFER A SPECIAL PURCHASE OF

2,000 PAIRS OF LADIES' BOOTS

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5th,

AT THE FOLLOWING VERY LOW PRICES:

1,500 Pairs of Ladies' Kid Boots, both button and lace . . $1.75

500 Pairs of Ladies' Kid Button Boots with Kid Tips, at . . . 2.45

Every One Knows that the Glenlivet District Scotch Whiskies

are the best. If so, why should they be blended, unless to cheapen? Neither the

BONNIE BRIER BUSH

(VERY OLD) or the

SOUVENIR OF SCOTLAND

(MEDIUM AGE)

is blended. We offer them for sale, in bond or in store, in casks or cases. We believe they are the only natural Scotch whiskies on the market. Do you wish to drink straight whiskies or mongrel?

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES. | AUCTION SALES.

Estate of the Late

C. WERNICKE.

W. O. B. CLIFFORD, EXECUTOR, 220 BROADWAY

Rufus P. Livermore, Attorney.

At absolute sale on the premises,

8 West 33d St.,

The Enormous and Exceedingly Valuable Stock of Both Stores,

314 Fifth Av. and 8 West 33d St.,

Appraised Valuation $350,000.

Acknowledged both in Europe and America to be the most expensive, unique and unprecedented collection of

Antiquities and Art Objects

IN THIS COUNTRY.

The Stock of First Empire Furniture Surpasses any in America, the Collection of

Dutch and English Silver and Sheffield Plate

is undeniably the most extensive ever shown, and includes the celebrated Black Jack Silver Mounted

Drinking Set of OLIVER CROMWELL.

The Royal State Couch of the mad King Ludwig II. of Bavaria and

A most superb First Empire Table Set made for Napoleon I. by Thomire. A gigantic carved English Oak Hall Chime Clock by B. Wilkins, Grey Friars, London, 1748, playing eight old English melodies. A notable collection of English, Dutch, French, German and Italian Porcelains and Potteries; 100 Mantel and Hall Clocks; Jewelry, Miniatures, Carvings, Curios, Cabinets, Prints, Engravings, Paintings, including two examples by D. Teniers, D. J.

A collection of Louis XIV., XV. and XVI., old Dutch and French Marqueterie, Chippendale, and Mahogany Furniture.

A magnificent pair of Royal Dresden Vases, 4 feet in height; French and Florentine Carved Wood Mirrors, Bronzes, Vases, &c., also Fixtures; Safe, Horse, Wagons, &c.

On Exhibition Monday, February 5th to 10th, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7:30 to 10 P. M.

SALE COMMENCES MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH, at one o'clock, and every afternoon thereafter until the entire collection is disposed of.

Terms of sale—Cash deposits of 25 per cent. required from all purchasers. Catalogues mailed on application to

C. E. SMITH, AUCTIONEER.

KNICKERBOCKER AUCTION ROOMS, 8 West 28th St.

SKATING MAY NOT LAST.

Another Cold Wave Needed to Harden Central Park Ice.

Skating on the Central Park lakes will probably not last another day unless a cold snap again appears. When the lakes were cleared last night, the ice, it was found, had thawed out into sloppy pools. It was necessary to post danger signals around the borders.

But the skaters—and there were, as estimated, 40,000 of them—made the best of their opportunity yesterday. From the moment the lakes were opened to the public until 11 P. M. they were thronged.

On the central lake, where there is almost thirty acres of ice, the sport was at its best. In the afternoon the ice was almost as smooth as glass. The day, too, was a perfect one for the sport, for it was not too cold to make a flying trip over the ice without heavy garments. In the evening the ice was so much cut up that the sport was spoiled.

There were many exhibitions of fancy skating in the afternoon. Louis Servatius, the champion figure skater cut "pigeon wings" and "figure eights" to the delight of large crowds, on the big lake, and on the Harlem Mere George Fahrbach, who in spite of his heavy weight is a graceful fancy skater entertained the spectators.

For State Schools of Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The report of the Senate Committee on Public Lands in favor of the establishment of State Schools of Mines is the result of the pooling of interests by several States which have been unsuccessfully fighting for such action on their own separate and individual accounts. The agitation comes mainly from Northwestern States, and especially from South Dakota and Montana. The bill, which has been reported, is a general bill, designed to aid all the public lands States to support Schools of Mines.

DIAMOND BROKER IN TROUBLE.

A well-known New York diamond broker came to me last week, and asked me to dispose of his diamonds, as he must raise enough money to meet a large note on the 15th of this month. I have his stock on display in my windows. Only a few of the bargains mentioned here: Gent's Big Diamond Ring, cost $150, for $60; Ear Drops, $100, cost $265; Scarf Pin, $25, knot design, large single diamond in cent

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager.
4TH WEEK.
Xtra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
"ANOTHER EMPIRE SUCCESS."
—Charles Frohman.
"A success."—Herald.
Charles Frohman's EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY
In the season's Greatest Comedy,
BROTHER OFFICERS
"Another Empire success."—Mail and Express.
"Immediate success."—Evg. Post.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway and 44th St.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
MONDAY, 732D PERFORMANCE
Xtra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
ANOTHER WEDNESDAY MATINEE THIS WEEK.
"A TRIUMPH FOR PURITY IN THEATRICALS."—HERALD.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS
IN J. M. BARRIE'S COMEDY
THE LITTLE MINISTER
"MISS ADAMS'S ART IS UNIMPEACHABLE."—HERALD.
Editorial in Evening Journal: Miss Adams's theatre is packed. Men and women are glad that they took their daughters there. They go again and again.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8. Matinées, 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
16TH CROWDED WEEK.
Charles Frohman Presents
William Gillette
In his new four-act drama,
SHERLOCK HOLMES
Seats now on sale for Lincoln and Washington's Birthday Matinées.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE 24th St., nr. B'way.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinees, 2.
To-Morrow (Monday) Evg. at 8:30
Charles Frohman Presents
THE PALAIS ROYALE, PARIS, GREAT FARCE COMEDY SUCCESS CORALIE & CO., Dressmakers.
with an immense cast, including:
E. M. Holland, Fitz Williams, Esther Tettell, Sam Reed, Maggie Hollaway Fisher, Brandon Hurst, Marie Derickson, G. W. Howard, Allie Butler, James Kearney, May Galyer, J. Wilson, May Lambert, Anita Rothe, Louise Douglas, and others.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Ave.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST Two Weeks.
XTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
MRS. LANGTRY
and Her London Company,
Presenting Sydney Grundy's Comedy,
The DEGENERATES
***At Every Performance
MRS. LANGTRY RECITES
THE ABSENT-MINDED BEGGAR.
Music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, Dress by Worth.
Next Attraction Charles Frohman will present
The Great Dramatic Success
Hearts are Trumps, By Cecil Raleigh,
as Produced by Arthur Collins at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London.

Koster and Bial's
Rousing Return of the Riotous, Rollicking Reflex of Metropolitan Life.
ROUND NEW YORK IN 80 MINUTES.
FOUCERE. LAFAYETTE.
TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT. GILMORE'S BAND.
SIG. COUTURIER, CONDUCTOR.
Maggie Cline, Josephine Sabel, the Great Lafayette, Marion Manola, Sisters McNulty, The Tobins, Ethel Tilson, Fred. Niblo, Lottie Kingston. Mme. Berges and Sig. Del Sol.
In active Rehearsal "Progress," the Big Ballet.

5th Ave THEATRE BROADWAY AND 28TH STREET.
EDWIN KNOWLES, Sole Manager
Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
BEGINNING NEXT
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 6TH.
THE COUNTESS "CHIFFON"
A Play of Serious Social Interest. From the French.
Under the Direction of Mr. Wm. A. Brady.
THE CAST:
GRACE GEORGE, WM. HARCOURT,
BIJOU FERNANDEZ, JOHN BLAIR,
HENRIETTA OSBOURNE, J. G. SAVILLE,
ELLA SALISBURY, WALTER CLIFFORD,
RUTH COPLAY, FRANK HATCH,
BERTHA TUCKMAN, EDGAR WALTON,
VIVIA OGDEN, A. L. THRAHERNE,
AFFIE WARNER,
SPECIAL MATINEES Lincoln's Birthday, Feby. 12. Washington's Birthday, Feby. 22.
Seats on sale to-morrow at Box Office, 9 A. M.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....Begins 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wed. & Sat.....2.
Extra Matinée Monday, Feb. 12.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) at 8:15 first performance here of a new Society Comedy in 4 acts, by John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie,) entitled
THE AMBASSADOR.
THE AMBASSADOR.
Cast includes Mary Mannering, Hilda Spong, Elizabeth Tyree, Mrs. Walcot, Rhoda Cameron, Grace Elliston, Ethel Hornick, Allison Skipworth, Beatrice Morgan, Blanche Kelleher, Eugenie White, Minnie Bowen, Gertrude Lewis, Mrs. Hart Jackson, Eva Vincent, and Messrs. John Mason, Charles Walcot, Wm. Courtenay and Edward Morgan.
SEATS FOR THREE WEEKS AT BOX OFFICE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
Extra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
"Something entirely new."—World.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

HERALD SQ THEATRE. Chas. E. Evans, Prop
Broadway & 35th St.
Special Mats. DAVID BELASCO'S Greatest
Feb. 12 & 22. Second Month. Success.
Merrier than ever.—Herald.
NAUGHTY ANTHONY
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Crowds turned away.

14TH ST. THEATRE, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal.. 50c.
2D [illegible] MR. **OLCOTT**
CHAUNCEY [illegible]
THE NEW SONG IS A GREAT SUCCESS.
Hear Olcott sing Tosti's Latest, "MY DREAMS."
SPECIAL MATINEE Lincoln's Birthday.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
FRANK DANIELS
in THE AMEER.
Feb. 12—James K. Hackett in Rupert of Hentzau.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN in THE GIRL IN THE BARRACKS.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
TO-MORROW, MONDAY; EVG.,
ANOTHER NEW
GOODWIN-ELLIOTT PLAY
SPECIAL WEDNESDAY MATINEE,
MR. N. C. GOODWIN
MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
WILL PRESENT FOR THE FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE
A NEW PLAY BY H. V. ESMOND, ENTITLED
WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE.
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR LINCOLN'S AND WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

WALLACK'S.
Tickets Dated Feb. 5th, must be exchanged.
MONDAY NIGHT, FEBY. 5TH, AT 8,
OLGA
NETHERSOLE
DIRECTION MARCUS R. MAYER,
Will appear as FANNY LE GRAND in
SAPHO.
Dramatized from Daudet's Novel by Clyde Fitch.
FIRST MAT. SAT. AT 2:00.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15. Matinée Saturday only.
THE WOMAN WHO MAKES YOU LAUGH.
LAST TWO WEEKS **MAY IRWIN** Don't Miss Last Chances.
and her company in her new delicious funny comedy,
SISTER MARY.
MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
SOUVENIRS TO-MORROW NIGHT.
WAY DOWN EAST.
Matinées Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays.
PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Regular Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve. at 8:10.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. Eddie Girard & Co, 15c., 25c., 50c. Lillian Burkhart,
Whitney Bros., Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, Mov'g Pic's, oths
Palace 58th St., 3d Av. Cont. Perf. DIGBY BELL, 15c., 25c., 50c. Sims and Graham,
O'Brien & Havel, Kleist Bros., Silvers, Mov'g Pic's, others

THE NEW YORK TO-NIGHT CONCERT
Magnificent Vaudeville All-star list. Popular Prices. ADM. 50c.
To-morrow (Mond.) Eve., & Wedy. & Saty. Mats.
The Glittering Spectacular Fantasy, BROADWAY to TOKIO.
SPECIAL LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY MATINEE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT.
Monday AM SPIELTISCH DES LEBENS.
Tuesday (first time) & every foll. night & Sat. Mat.
ALS ICH WIEDERKAM (When I Returned.)
Sequel to "At the White Horse Tavern."

COMIQUE B'way & 30th St. The House that Jack Built. Mat. Every Day. 25 & 50c.
RENTZ - SANTLEY BURLESQUE CO.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
ALL ROADS LEAD TO THE BROADWAY.
EXTRA MATINEES LINCOLN'S AND WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAYS, FEB. 12TH AND 22D. SEATS ON SALE.
11th WEEK
KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION, GEN. LEW WALLACE'S
Ben-Hur
Arranged for the stage by WILLIAM YOUNG.
Music by EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY.
Under Stage Direction of BEN TEAL.
Out-of-Town Mail Orders, accompanied by Check or Postal Order, will receive prompt attention.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA
Evenings at 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2:30.
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
EXTRA MATINEES LINCOLN'S AND WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAYS, Feb. 12 and 22.
LAST THREE WEEKS.
Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger and B. D. Stevens Present
Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper
Chris and the Wonderful Lamp
Sousa's Music. Book by Glen MacDonough.
CAST AND ENSEMBLE OF 100.
Under Stage Direction of Ben. Teal.
Only Mat. Sat.. Mat. Prices, 50c., 75c., $1.00.

AMERICAN 42nd ST. AND 8th AVE.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
3d Year. 100 People. Always in English.
ONE WEEK, COMMENCING TO-MORROW NIGHT.
GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S Most Popular Opera,
The Pirates of Penzance.
Misses Morgan, Quinlan, Lambert, D'Arcy, Messrs. Roberts, Pruette, Moulan, Casavant, Belcher, and the "Best Light Opera Chorus in N. Y."—Herald.
Eve's 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 Nothing Higher.
Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Res. seats, 25c.
Feb. 12, MARITANA, (in English.) Special Lincoln's Birthday Matinée.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Ev'gs at 8:15. Sat. Mat. Only.
THE SEASON'S GREATEST SUCCESS,
ANNA HELD
With CHAS. A. BIGELOW and Star Cast, in Smith & De Koven's "PAPA'S WIFE."
HOLIDAY MAT. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
100TH TIME, SQUVENIRS, FEB. 15.

FRENCH COOKS' BALL
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
TUESDAY, FEB'Y 6TH.
GRAND DISPLAY OF PIECES D'FANTASIE FROM 2:30 UNTIL 6.

WALDORF-ASTORIA, Main 33d St. entrance.
33d Annual Exhibition
AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY,
Beginning Monday, Feb. 5.
Day and Evening for 3 Weeks Only.

CASINO! POSITIVELY LAST WEEK!
Last 6 Nights! Last 2 Mats. (Wed. & Sat.)
THE BELLE Last Appearances in N. Y. of
OF N. Y. Geo. W. Lederer's famous London Co.
Feb. 12—"Princess Chic." Sale begins tm'r'w A.M.

Weber & Fields' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. Matinées Tues. & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 6th, AT 8:30 SHARP.
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be devoted to the
Dewey Arch Fund
PROGRAM:
Walter Damrosch's MANILA TE DEUM,
16 SOLOISTS,
ORATORIO SOCIETY CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Address by
GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT
AND
Inflammatus.....Rossini
Madame Nordica.
a. Air from "L'Etoile du Nord".....Meyerbeer
b. Plunket's Song from "Martha".....Flotow
Monsieur de Reszke.
Prize Song.....Wagner
ORCHESTRA.
Air from "Oberon".....Weber
Madame Gadski.
Air from "The Swan".....Thomas
Mr. Evan Williams.
"My Country, 'Tis of Thee."
CHORUS AND AUDIENCE.
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42 St., One Block East Grand Central Depot. Mats. at 2.
SECOND YEAR. SECOND YEAR. SECOND YEAR. SECOND YEAR. MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY Evgs., 8:15. HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
THIS WEEK **THE** BY HENRY C. DE MILLE
LOST PARADISE
EVENING PRICES, 25, 35, 50. MATINEE PRICES.
SUBSCRIBERS' SEATS RESERVED EACH WEEK WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

THE DEWEY 14th St. Between 3d & 4th Aves.
TO-NIGHT Great Bill.
FISHER & CARROLL,
DOROTHY NEVILLE,
EDWIN LATELL,
JOHNNIE CARROLL,
HOWE & SCOTT,
MIKE S. WHALLEN,
Mr. & Mrs. TOM McINTOSH,
3—WESTONS—3
BONITA & ME,
WILSON & LAWRENCE,
AMERICAN MOTOGRAPH
BOB. RECKER'S Harmonists
First Appearance. To-morrow, Mon.: Mat. & all week. Imperial Burlesquers.
Two Great Burlesques—Lines, Grant & Jones. 3 Polos 3, &c.

KEITH'S
14th St., bet. Broadway & 4th Av.
Continuous Performance. 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
First Production By
EDWIN MILTON ROYLE and SELINA FETTER ROYLE
of "Trip's Troubles," a comedy by Mr. Royle.
HINES & REMINGTON, PRESS ELDRIDGE, DOLLIE MESTAYER, DELMORE & LEE, GRAZER & HAZEL, RAYMOND MOORE, BIOGRAPH, TENNIS TRIO.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB
DOG SHOW.
Entries close MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5. Office, Room 301 Townsend Building, 1,123 Broadway. Office hours 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10C. TO ALL.
Family Resort. American and European Novelties
4—BIG STAR FEATURES—

First Presentation of Barnum & Bailey's
CONGRESS OF PRODIGIES
HASSAN ALI, EGYPTIAN GIANT,
Stands Eight Feet in Stocking Feet.
DELPHI, ORANGE-HEADED GIRL,
23 years of age, 3 feet high, head like an orange.
JUGGERNAUT, LIMBLESS WONDER,
Born Without Arms or Legs; First of His Kind.
PRINCESS OLGA, ORIENTAL QUEEN OF SAURIANS.
Fearless exhibition of taming alligators and snakes; 20 others, including Walters, blue man; Asbury & Farmer, plantation melodies; Prof. German.
THEATRE: 2 Co's. Co. 1, Ada Jones. Co. 2, Fred Roberts.
SUNDAY CONCERTS. SPECIAL BILL.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD EDEN MUSEE IN WAX.
NEW TO-DAY
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES.
JOUBERT, CRONJE, KRUGER,
THE BOER LEADERS.
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS and ORCHESTRA
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL 125th ST. & 7th AVENUE.
LADIES MATINEES—EVE. PRICES. WED. & SAT. RES. ORCH. 50c. BALCONY 25c.
TO-NIGHT NEXT WEEK
J. Aldrich Libby, Weston & Jost, Ethel Tillson, Green & Friend, Monroe & Mack, Howard & Emerson, Mimic 4, others.
THE BEHMAN SHOW
THE FOUR COHANS,
Ethel Levey, Fred Niblo, Diana,
3 MERKEL SISTERS, YORKE & ADAMS,
Ramza & Arno, Charlie Rossow &
THE ROSSOW MIDGETS.

ARION SOCIETY;
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
FRIDAY FEB. 9, 1900.
Tickets, $10 for lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets, $5; may be obtained at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Ave.; headquarters: Hanft Bros., corner Madison Ave. and 58th St.; Ogden & Katzenmayer, 20 Liberty St.; Wm. Jurgensen, 48 Exchange Place; Wm. Barthman, 174 Broadway, corner Maiden Lane; Sohmer & Co., 170 5th Ave., corner 22d St.; Tyson & Co., general agents at all principal hotels. A limited number of boxes and reserved seats can be had at Arion Hall and at Tyson's. Arrangements have been made to heat the hall in the coldest weather.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Tues., Feb. 13, at 3 P.M.
FRIEDA SIEMENS' Recital.
Reserved Seats $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's Music Store, Manager L.M. Ruben, Astor Court Building.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
SEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT
Soloists: MMES. SUSAN STRONG and OLITZKA; MM. SALIGNAC and VAN ROOY and PETSCHNIKOFF, Violinist. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor—Mr. EMIL PAUR.
Mon. Ev'g, Feb. 5, at 8—FAUST. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Campanari, and Plançon.
Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 6, at B'klyn—Calvé in CARMEN.
Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 7, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli, and Sembrich; MM. Alvarez, (last appearance in America,) Plançon, and Ed. de Reszke.
Thurs. Aft., Feb. 8, at 2—Extra Mat. of CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salegs and Campanari.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 9, at 8—DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, De Vere, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, and Scotti.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 10, at 1:45—Double bill. DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and Salignac, Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Dippel. Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 10, at 8—At Popular Prices. TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Susan Strong, Olitzka, and Pevny; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plançon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

BANJO CONCERT
THURSDAY EVEN'G, FEB. 22D, at
Chickering Hall,
Fifth Ave. and 18th St.
Reserved seats from 50c. to $1.50 may be secured now at Chickering Hall.
J. H. PHIPPS, 138 Fifth Ave., Manager.
Watch future announcements for programme.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THURSDAY AFT., FEB. 15TH, AT 3,
RECITAL BY
ANTON VAN ROOY
Baritone of the Maurice Grau Opera Company,
Assisted by
HERMANN HANS WETZLER.
Reserved Seats $1.50, and Programmes now obtainable at Edw. Schuberth & Co., 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
GEORGE GROSSMITH
FIVE
HUMOROUS AND MUSICAL RECITALS.
EVENINGS: Feb. 21, 23, 27, at 8:15.
AFTERNOONS: Feb. 24, 28, at 3:15.
Reserved Seats $1.50 and $1.00 now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THE BACH SINGERS
THEODOR BJORKSTEN.....Conductor
Initial Concert, Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 8:30 P.M.
SOLOISTS: Mme. Johanna Gadski.....Soprano
Mme. Agnes Janson.....Contralto
Mr. Robert Hosea.....Basso
Tickets $2, $1.50 & $1. Now on sale at Schuberth's.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Tuesday Evening, February 13th, 8:30 o'clock.
LUDWIG BREITNER'S
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
GUSTAV HINRICHS.....CONDUCTOR
Reserved Seats, $1.50 and $2 each. Boxes (seating seven,) $15.00 each. For Sale at SCHUBERTH'S MUSIC STORE, 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Tuesday Afternoon, February 6th, 2:30 o'clock,
SECOND PIANO RECITAL BY
MISS ETHEL NEWCOMB.
Reserved Seats, $1.00 and $1.50 each. For sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Square.

Joint Recital
Wed. Aft., Feb. 7
Res. seats, $1.50 & $1. On sale at Schuberth's.
Direction Victor Thrane.
Knabe Piano Used.
Mendelssohn Hall.
PETSCHNIKOFF
The Russian Violinist
and
Mlle. ELSA RUEGGER
The Swiss 'Cellist.

3D AVE. THEATRE. Matinee Monday.
Sensational War Drama, CHATTANOOGA.

THE DAY AT THE OPERA.

Mme. Nordica in "Aida" and Mme. Gadski in "The Flying Dutchman" Score Triumphs.

Verdi's "Aïda" was the attraction at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon, and it drew almost as large an audience as any performance that has been presented there this year. It was the third time the opera has been given, and special interest was centred in Mme. Nordica, who appeared for the first time in the title rôle. She sang it with the same force and dramatic effect that characterized her impersonation of Aïda last season.

No performance this year has brought forth so great a demonstration as that which followed the close of the third act, when Mme. Nordica, Sig. Scotti, and M. Alvarez were called before the curtain repeatedly to acknowledge the continued applause. The singers associated with Mme. Nordica have been heard before this season in the same parts. M. Alvarez as Radames and Signor Scotti as Amonasro have had nothing but praise. Mme. Mantelli has always been at her best as Amneris, and M. Plançon's Ramfis had its usual vocal distinction.

In the evening Wagner's opera, "The Flying Dutchman," was given with the same cast that presented the opera early last month. Mme. Gadski was the Senta, and her realization of the possibilities of the rôle was all that could be desired. In the duet with the Dutchman she was superb. Herr Bertram was sincere and impressive. Herr Dippel made the usual interesting Erik. Frau Schumann-Heink gave a touch of general color to her impersonation of the rôle of Mary. The part of Daland was capably sustained by Lempriere Pringle.

NEWS OF THE LONDON THEATRES.

New Houses Despite Poor Business—Wyndham-Frohman Partnership Ends

LONDON, Feb. 3.—While the theatrical business generally is about as bad as it could be, the number of London theatres is fast increasing, and they are reaching a point of splendor and convenience which quite outclasses the older houses. To Beerbohm Tree's and Charles Wyndham's new theatres and the gorgeous Hippodrome must now be added George Alexander's, as the St. James's has been so enlarged and rebuilt as to be practically new.

Manager Lowenfeld intends building a new theatre on Shaftesbury Avenue, and another will be erected in St. Martin's Lane, near Wyndham's. It has been said that Charles Frohman will be responsible for this, but he will only be the first lessee and manager.

Mr. Frohman will withdraw "The Masked Ball" from the Criterion next week and send the principal members of the company, including Herbert Standing, Seymour Hicks, Ellaline Terriss, and Fanny Brough, to New York, where they will appear in "My Daughter-in-Law" Feb. 19. The partnership between Messrs. Wyndham and Frohman in the Criterion thus ends, and Mr. Wyndham, while remaining sole lessee, joins hands with Arthur Bouchier, who will revive "His Excellency the Governor."

SOLDIERS' BENEFIT MATINEE.

Many Prominent Actors and Actresses to Take Part.

The soldiers' benefit at the Empire Theatre Friday afternoon, Feb. 9, will be one of the most interesting performances of its kind given in some time. Among the attractions so far announced are:

A contribution from Sir Henry Irving, the first act of "Wheels Within Wheels," including John Mason, Hilda Spong, and Robert Hilliard; Nat C. Goodwin, William Gillette, Miss Edna May, and the entire chorus from the "Belle of New York" company; Frank Worthing, Blanche Bates, and E. J. Morgan, in a new one-act play; Weber and Fields in their one-act play entitled "Explanations"; M. Plançon and Miss de Lussan, from Maurice Grau's Opera Company; Mrs. Langtry, Miss Fay Templeton, and the second act of "Lord and Lady Algy," with well-known actors and actresses in the ballroom scene. The testimonial is being arranged by William Faversham and Jessie Millward, and the proceeds are to be divided between the sick and wounded British soldiers in the Transvaal and the American soldiers in the Philippines.

"THE MESSENGER BOY" GIVEN.

Production Well Received at the Gaiety Theatre, in London.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—In "The Messenger Boy," produced at the Gaiety Theatre this evening, George Edwardes has a piece which, in the opinion of critics, promises to rival in popularity the greatest successes of this house. Edmund Payne, Katie Seymour, and Connie Ediss all have parts admirably suited to their talent, and they and other favorites were cordially received. E. J. Lunnon returns to the Gaiety after a long absence, while Harry Nicholls makes his first appearance with this company. Both were heartily welcomed.

The piece is by James Banner and Alfred Murray, and the music by Ivan Caryll and Lionel Monckton. The scene is chiefly laid in Egypt and gives opportunity for gorgeous setting and costuming, of which full advantage is taken.

SECURES GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

John H. Springer Will Take Control of the Theatre This Summer.

John H. Springer has secured from the Jay Gould estate for the Springer Company, of which he is the manager, a lease of the Grand Opera House, the control of which will be relinquished by Augustus Pitou in July next. Mr. Springer yesterday expressed much gratification at his success.

"I have secured the Grand Opera House at a rental which will, I think, enable me to work a day or two in the week for somebody else besides the owners," said he.

"The Goulds have shown a liberal spirit in the matter, and gave me the preference over many would-be and desirable tenants, some of whose offers were in excess of mine.

"I have not quite decided upon my plans, but they will include raising the 'gridiron' twenty-five feet, thus making the stage one of the largest and most complete in the country, and ample for any production. The Eighth Avenue and also Twenty-third Street fronts and entrances will be lighted up and beautified by being done over in white and gold, the interior will be thoroughly renovated and such other alterations made as may be deemed expedient, although the house is at present in first-rate condition, the Goulds having expended $94,000 in embellishing and improving the property only a few years ago.

"I shall adopt a liberal policy in booking, and confine myself entirely to the production of the most successful and better class of attractions, and cater especially for the local field, upon whose patronage the house largely depends."

The French Cooks' Ball.

Officials of the Société Culinaire Philanthropique declare that the exhibition of culinary chefs-d'oeuvre in connection with the thirty-fourth annual ball of the society, which will take place at Madison Square Garden on Tuesday, will be the most imposing seen in New York. The chefs of the leading hotels, restaurants, and private families in the city are competing in designing and constructing artistic and humorous set pieces with material comprising all adaptible kinds of epicurean delicacies. The exhibition will be open from 2 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon and from 8 to 10 o'clock in the evening, after which the pieces will be cut up and served to the guests. The ball will begin immediately afterward. The entire proceeds of the exhibition and ball will be devoted to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the society.

Judgment Against Sarah Bernhardt.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Sarah Bernhardt was today condemned to pay an indemnity of 6,000 francs to the dramatist Kisemackers, whose play "Marthe" she accepted, it is alleged, and began to rehearse in November, 1898, but failed to produce.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"D. A."—The answer on Jan. 28 to your query regarding interest paid on savings bank deposits was in error. Interest is compounded on all deposits without regard to whether or not they have been entered in the bank book. The usual time at which compounding ceases is twenty years. With some banks, however, the limit is extended to twenty-two years, and still others place no limit.

"J. H. R."—Gen. Buller's force was nearer to Ladysmith on Jan. 20 than the force under Gen. Warren. The latter never went further than Spion Kop, which is several miles to the eastward of Buller's most advanced position, so far as proximity to Ladysmith is concerned, and only a short distance further north. Of course, if the question of proximity, regarded as ability to reach the beleaguered town, be considered, Gen. Warren may be said to have gone further than Gen. Buller.

TALKS ON CHARTER REVISION.

Edward M. Shepard Would Not Shorten Mayor's Term, but Would Shake Up Municipal Assembly.

Edward M. Shepard addressed the Citizens' Union Club of the Ninth Assembly District last night at the home of O. R. Lamb, 356 West Twenty-second Street. Mr. Shepard said the theory on which the charter had been constructed was that the people of this city could not be trusted to govern themselves. This was shown in the countless details which should have been left for municipal legislation.

The charter, he said, did not conform to the idea of a charter, and he referred to the shortness of such documents as the Constitution of the United States, the Magna Charta, and the famous charter of Connecticut, and also to the charters granted to business corporations. The charter should give general powers, he said, and then prescribe certain checks, but this charter went into the minutest details, covering by-laws, petty details, and rubrics.

The reason was that the city might not have autonomy, but should be continually dependent upon the Legislature at Albany. He referred to a remark which had once been made by a member of the Charter Commission who had expressed great admiration for a politician, who was also a Commissioner, because of his cleverness in wording sections and devising plans by which there would be an appearance of conferring great power without the reality.

Mr. Shepard said he thought it curious the Commissioners should have attempted to divine the future with all these petty details. Already the Legislature was flooded with bills amending the charter. He alluded to the committee having left the framing of a building code to the Municipal Assembly because of its being so intricate, technical, and important a subject. He thought that if this body could be intrusted with this power it might have been intrusted with many less important features.

He instanced some of these—among others a provision that the Police Board may employ such rowboats as may be necessary and another regarding the sale of fireworks, in which are enumerated many kinds. "Pinwheels are not mentioned," remarked the speaker.

An entire scale of wages is included in the charter. In self-government the people should of all things, Mr. Shepard said, have power to fix the salaries of their officeholders. There were some powers, one relating to this subject, conferred on the Municipal Assembly, but they were generally microscopic.

Gov. Roosevelt had approved the Teachers' Salary bill, though in doing so he relieved the local politicians of responsibilities for the teachers' salary question, and it had been shown that in this case the Municipal Assembly had sufficient power to act. This action had certainly been contrary to the spirit of home rule.

Mr. Shepard said he would give the city a charter with power enough to go a long way in unwisdom, if not enough to wreck itself. There should be sweeping provisions of power with certain simple checks. The Mayor's term should not be shortened to two years, he thought, as that was not enough time in which to effect reforms. The Mayor should have wide powers.

He did not wonder that the Commissioners had limited the powers of the body they constituted as the Municipal Assembly as such bodies, whose members represented small constituencies and did nothing else, had always been contemptible. "Every Board of Aldermen," said he, "has been contemptible."

Mr. Shepard said that he favored a small legislative body. He referred to Tilden's time, when the Municipal Assembly had fallen into ill repute and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had been formed. He favored such a body, small and responsible, every man of which should be the executive head of some branch of the city Government, with such responsibilities as would insure the selection by the Mayor of capable men.

NEAR TO BEING HIS LAST BATH.

Gashjian Falls Into Tub Head First and Is Almost Drowned.

Seized with an epileptic fit, John Gashjian, twenty-four years old, of 306 East Twenty-eighth Street, while bathing in the shop of E. Henry, a barber, of 202 East Twenty-seventh Street, fell into the bathtub head first and nearly drowned.

He was discovered by an attendant who heard an unusual sound in the bathroom and rescued him.

Gashjian was rolled on a barrel and then taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he was pronounced out of danger.

WOMEN TO RUN ITS STREETS.

Riverhead Village Improvement Society Retires Men Officers.

Henceforth the improving and beautifying of the streets and sidewalks of Riverhead, L. I., will be in the hands of the women of that place. At the annual meeting of the Riverhead Village Improvement Society yesterday the men who have held office stepped down and women were substituted.

This society has charge of all money used in beautifying the village. The officers elected were: President—Mrs. George F. Stackpole; Vice President—Mrs. S. Terry Hudson; Secretary—Mrs. O. O. Wells; Treasurer—Mrs. Edgar Raynor. The women will go to work as soon as Spring opens and attempt to outdo the work of the men.

JOSEPH L. PARTRIDGE ILL.

Friends Fear His Advanced Age Precludes Chances of Recovery.

Joseph L. Partridge, the father of State Superintendent of Public Works John N. Partridge, and one of the oldest citizens of Brooklyn, is critically ill at his home at 125 Montague Street, that borough.

Mr. Partridge is ninety-six years old. He was born in Cambridge and was associated with some of the most distinguished men of Boston. While he has not been prominent in political or civil affairs in Brooklyn he took a great interest in the educational institutions of that borough when it was a city and has had the intimate friendship of some of Brooklyn's most prominent citizens. It is not believed that he will survive his illness.

ESCAPED TROLLEY AND DIED.

Meyer, Driving in Brooklyn, Expired on His Wagon Seat.

Henry Meyer, sixty-five years old, of 298 Powers Street, Brooklyn, was found dead in an upright position on the seat of a light wagon he had been driving at Hooper and South Fifth Streets late yesterday afternoon. A few minutes before Meyer had driven across the tracks on South Fifth Street, and the wagon narrowly escaped being run down by a trolley car. The horse stopped in front of Mrs. Margaret English's grocery store, on Hooper Street. Meyer had been in the habit of delivering beer at the store. Mrs. English saw the wagon, and after watching the old man on his seat for a moment, she wondered why he did not alight. She finally went out and spoke to him. Getting no reply, she stepped up to the wagon and discovered that the man's face was an ashen hue.

Mrs. English called two men and they carried the man from the wagon to the house. A call was sent to the Eastern District Hospital, and when Dr. Halpin arrived he pronounced the man dead. He gave it as his opinion that death was due to heart disease, the man's narrow escape hastening his death. The body was removed to the Bedford Avenue Station.

MRS. BOOTH'S REPLY TO PROTEST.

Will Not Alter Plan to Locate Ex-Convicts' Home in Flushing.

Mrs. Ballington Booth yesterday sent a reply to the Flushing Village Association, which passed resolutions asking her to remove her home for ex-convicts from their village. Mrs. Booth said:

"I am not aware that I have explained my plans to any resident of Flushing. From incorrect accounts published in the newspapers I believe many have obtained erroneous impressions. After my four years of experience in this most difficult work I believe I must be better able to judge of the best advantage to our work and of a suitable location for our home. This home is not a permanent retreat for men. I have found no more suitable place, and this is one in every sense which I wanted for my home. I trust my decision will not be regarded as willfully antagonistic to those who have approached me on the subject.

"I am perfectly well aware that if I moved from this location I should be met by exactly the same objection from the neighborhood wherever I might locate, and it will be readily seen by fair-minded people that

ACTIVITY IN LOCAL GOLF

Championship Tournament Will Be Played in May.

THE NASSAU CLUB MAY GET IT

Golf Prospects in the New York Athletic Club—Business Compels Forgan to Relinquish the Game.

Golfers in the metropolitan district will have more time to practice for their annual championship tournament than was the case last year, as the meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Association last Thursday evening changed the time for that competition from April 10 to May. Judging from the sentiments expressed at the meeting the tournament will not be held earlier than May 15. Daniel Chauncey, the new President of the Dyker Meadow Club, Brooklyn, wanted that date fixed as the extreme limit, but the majority of the delegates voted for May 30. This view was held so as to give all the time necessary to get the links of the club that shall be chosen in the best possible condition for the event.

Garden City and Lakewood are the only clubs in the metropolitan district whose links would be available in April. The burning of the Garden City Hotel last Fall has crippled that course in accommodations for a large event, as the new hotel will not be ready for occupancy until next Fall at the earliest. Hence Garden City declined to take the event, and Robert B. Kerr said that Lakewood would take the tournament if it was forced upon them, but that his club would prefer to hold its regular Spring competition. Lakewood last year was an eager competitor for the honor.

The Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove, L. I., offered its links, but its speakers said they would not undertake to have them in championship form until well along in May. The selection of the course was accordingly left to the Executive Committee, and its decision will undoubtedly be announced at an early date, so that arrangements may be made for the usual line of club tournaments. The later date of the local championship event should stimulate activity in this respect, for every competition will be an additional opportunity for practice, and there will probably be no dearth of players right up to the metropolitan games. Many a local golfer is anxious to win the laurels now held by Herbert M. Harriman, and it will be a hard fight for the honor. Findlay Douglas is keeping in good golfing form, and he is sure to make a big bid for the championship place.

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It is quite probable that April will see an open tournament in progress at the Atlantic City Country Club, but that event will not draw so many local golfers as the Lakewood contest, which will come toward the end of the month. Harry Vardon, the open champion of Great Britain, will probably return about that time from his Southern tour, and his presence will have the effect of making golf in local circles more active than usual. The Lawrence Harbor Club claims to have engaged Vardon for a match on Lincoln Day, Feb. 12, and that will probably be his first appearance in the metropolitan district.

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Golf has been under discussion during the past week by the House Committee of the New-York Athletic Club. The proposition which was considered a few months ago to lay out a golf course on Hunter's Island instead of in Pelham Park is not meeting with much favor. Last year Lawrence Van Etten laid out, on paper, an elaborate eighteen-hole course in Pelham Park, and it met with the approval of Commissioner Moebus of the Bronx Park district. Nothing could be done then, as all the city's efforts were being directed toward the completion of the Van Cortlandt links. Mr. Van Etten favors Pelham Park, and says he thinks Hunter's Island would prove too small for golf purposes in the near future. The athletic club members are hoping that Commissioner Moebus may give them some golf encouragement early in the season. Wherever the new public course is laid out, the New York Athletic Club will try to secure special privileges for the links on certain days of the week.

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Samuel G. Heubner of Philadelphia, who has been nominated for the office of Treasurer in the United States Golf Association, was re-elected last week President of the Philadelphia Golf Association. He represents in that city the Philadelphia Cricket Club. P. C. Madeira of the Huntington Valley Club was chosen Vice President, and Alan H. Harris of the Cricket Club Secretary and Treasurer. R. E. Griscom of the Merion Cricket Club is on the Executive Committee. The St. David's Golf Club of St. David's was admitted to membership, making six clubs now in the association. The inter-club championship team matches will be continued, on a slightly modified schedule, three games to be played in the Spring and two in the Fall. The teams will be limited to ten players each. The association intends to do more to encourage open tournaments this coming year in Philadelphia. That style of competition, so popular on the metropolitan district, is almost unknown in the Quaker City, but some of the clubs will probably announce events this season.

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The Florida tournaments have been noticeable recently for the excellence of professional golf, but in amateur circles nothing has occurred so far to excite unusual attention. R. C. Watson, Jr., of Westbrook, W. H. Davis of Lakewood, and Clayton Dixon of Philadelphia are the only amateurs worthy to be called prominent that have yet appeared on the Southern courses. In professional ranks ex-Champion Will Smith, George Low of Dyker Meadow, and Harry Rawlins have been putting up grand golf. Low's Brooklyn friends have been well pleased with his work, for he has divided leading honors with the open champion himself. At the Palmetto Club, Aiken, S. C., golf is growing more active. A foursome competition will be played from Feb. 14 to 17, and a women's tournament will be held on Feb. 26. The annual Palmetto open tournament will be held during the week of March 26.

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With all the woes that golfers suffer from, and every devotee of the links knows that some players do complain frequently, the members of Eastern clubs may congratulate themselves that they have not yet been afflicted as are their brother enthusiasts in California. A remarkable story from the Pacific Coast says that many of the links are infested with a peculiar bug or beetle which takes great delight in seeking lodgment in the holes on the putting greens. Its disagreeable features are thus described:

"When this creature is alarmed it immediately elevates its body, and when touched ejects a fluid that is demoralizing to dog or man. A golfer has had the fluid strike his hands at a distance of six or eight inches, and so overpowering was it that a dizziness was produced, as when inhaling ether. The fluid leaves a dark reddish stain on the skin and is an irritant."

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Golfers in the East will sympathize with D. R. Forgan, one of the most brilliant chicago golfers, and who won last year the championship of the Western Golf Association in its first tournament. Forgan is a victim of too much golf publicity for his business. He is President of the Union National Bank, and owing to the fact that many of his country customers got the idea that he was becoming more of a golfer than a business man, Mr. Forgan has found it necessary to resign as Captain of the Onwentsia Club team and also from the Golf Committee, of which he was Chairman.

"I don't think it does a business man much good to be unduly advertised as a golfer," explained the Western champion. "My business goes on all right, and I have never neglected it, but then people will talk, you know."

Hence Mr. Forgan will probably be less conspicuous on the links this coming season than last year. The case has often been seen on local links during a tournament, when one or two players will step up to the score board and whisper into the ear of the reporter who is taking down the names, "Leave my name out, please, or put it down to 'Jones.' I'm not supposed to be here, you know." In this way the business man can sometimes have his fun and not incur the critical comments of his friends. This condition of affairs has occasionally led to the use of assumed names, but this latter method is not sanctioned by the United States Golf Association.

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Walter B. Smith, former champion of Yale, and who was graduated last year, has taken Forgan's place as Captain of the Onwentsia team, and indications are that he will take an active part in golf this coming season. The Onwentsia members are greatly pleased at the selection of their President, Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, for one of the Vice Presidents of the United States Golf Association. He will give the West a more active part in the association during the year, for, owing to his absence abroad, the services of H. J. Whigham were absolutely useless last yeqr. Whigham is now in South Africa writing newspaper and magazine articles on the war, and has practically ceased to be a golfer.

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Opportunities for curling have not been as good this season as last year, and fewer attempts have been made in golf circles to encourage that sport as a Winter amusement. Two years ago some of the members of the North Jersey Country Club at Paterson took up the game with animation, and a few evidences of it have been seen there this season. The Chicago Golf Club boomed the game considerably, and under the efforts of Charles B. Macdonald it enjoyed a fair degree of popularity. D. R. Forgan and a few other native Scots were the leaders, but they have made no effort to revive the sport this season, and if they had the mild weather would have dampened their enthusiasm.

The only bright feature for the curling fraternity in the West is the abandonment of golf by James C. Wall, who was last year's golf Captain of the Milwaukee Country Club. His interest in golf has made him well known in his locality, but he says he loves curling better, and will devote most of his attention to that sport hereafter. He is Secretary of the Northwestern Curling Association. The members of which were thrown into deep dejection a few days ago when the time came around for their annual bonspiel at Milwaukee, for, owing to the lack of ice, it had to be postponed until the cold weather arrived.

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Hartford is going to devote more attention to golf this season, and its increased activity will surely be beneficial to the welfare of the Connecticut Golf Association. The members of the Hartford Golf Club have just adopted plans for a handsome clubhouse, to be 40 feet wide by 80 feet long, two stories high, and containing dressing and reception rooms for both men and women. The club recently purchased the ground upon which its links are laid out, and with the completion of the new house it will have one of the finest golfing headquarters in the Nutmeg State.

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Golfers in South Africa some time ago were looking forward to an unusually active season this year and the prospect of several big tournaments was rosy. A golf union of all the leading clubs was formed last year at Kimberley, among the clubs in it being those at Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and Johannesburg. The latter club thus far has claimed the championship of golf in Africa, and has held for two years the silver cup presented by Lionel Phillips for interclub team competitions.

A player at the Johannesburg Club says that most of the caddies are little Dutch boys. When the new course was opened many balls were lost in ledges of rock adjoining the course. One day one of the Dutch caddies was seen among these rocks with a market basket, which he succeeded in getting half full of golf balls. When asked what he would do with so many, he replied that his father was thinking of joining the club, and had asked him to get a lot of balls for his use in learning the game. The Port Elizabeth course is the only one in South Africa that has grass putting greens, and allows visitors to play free of charge. Few of the Boers are seen on the links, but some of them are very fair golfers.

GOLF AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

R. C. Watson, Jr., Wins Another Cup by Beating J. P. Greaves.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 3.—Another Florida cup has gone to R. C. Watson, Jr., the last being the President's prize, played for in the two days' tournament here Friday and Saturday. His opponent in the finals this afternoon was Joseph P. Greaves, who is playing very good golf, having reduced his game twenty points since the season opened. In the semi-finals Greaves played Clayton Dixon and beat him one up. Dixon was not up to his usual game, however.

Attention centred in the finals this afternoon. On the first hole Watson drove a clean straight ball and lay about ten feet from the green. Greaves pulled his ball, and, getting into trouble, lost the hole 4 to 6. Watson drove wild on the second and pulled into a swamp. Finding the ball unplayable he gave up the hole, making the score all even. On the third Greaves made a clean shot and reached the green, winning 4 to 5, with score one up. Both played perfect golf on the fourth, and a half was the result. Watson won the fifth by a long ball and a cleek shot that put him on the green. This made the cards all even again. Watson reached the sixth green by a good drive and midiron shot. He won this hole and the next also fell to him, making him two up. By perfect play on the eighth Greaves reached the green with a drive, Watson did likewise, running down in the regulation two puts. Greaves failed to do this, and lost the hole 4 to 5.

With the score standing dormie four on the fifteenth Watson drove a long straight ball, but Greaves was unfortunate in topping his drive and also in a brassie shot. It cost him two more to get out. Watson laid his cleek shot on the green, and missing a three by a hairbdeadth, won the hole and the match by 5 up and 4 to play. The medal scores were: Watson, 82; Greaves, 92.

J. S. Wadsworth Buys Yearlings.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 3.—J. S. Wadsworth, Geneseo, N. Y., has bought of Milton Young of McGrathiana Farm twenty thoroughbred yearling fillies, which will be raced next season. Thirteen of them are by the dead Hanover, and the others by Requital, King Eric, Audrain, Halma, and Onondaga. The price was about $9,000.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Oakland summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; selling; three-year-olds. Floridian, 107 pounds, (Bullman,) 8 to 1, won; Rachael C., 105, (——,) 3½ to 1, second; Saul of Tarsus, 107, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:21. Sisquoc, Ziska, Antler, St. Anthony, and Alee also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Heigh Hoe, 107 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 2 to 1, won; Toribio, 110, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1, second; Rio Chico, 106, (Jenkins,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:27. Mike Rice, Montanus, Don Luis, and Gauntlet also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Half mile; selling; maiden two-year-olds. Lucidia, 110 pounds, (Bullman,) 3 to 5, won; Laura Marie, 101, (Jenkins,) 2 to 1, second; Aphrodia, 110, (Henry,) 60 to 1, third. Time—0:48¾. Sublime, Tiolita, Location, Girly Ducat, Scotch Bell, Catherine, Bravo, and Intrada also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; Naglee Selling Stakes. Dr. Sheppard, 119 pounds, (Bullman,) 4 to 1, won; Afamada, 99, (Walsh,) 4 to 1, second; Rosmante, 97, (Devin,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:26. Scotch Plaid, Head Water, and Peace also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One Mile; selling. Flanero, 100 pounds, (Jenkins,) 5 to 1, won; Delpaso II., 124, (Spencer,) 4 to 1 second; Twinkle Twink, 109, (Henry,) 40 to 1 third. Time—1:41. Will Fay, Grady, Brown Prince, My Gypsy, P. A. Finnegan, Inverary II., and Monteagle also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Good Hope, 104 pounds, (Jenkins,) 7 to 1, won; Wyoming, 109, (Spencer,) 4 to 5, second; Jennie Reid, 104, (Bullman,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:26¾. Pompine, Jingle Jingle, Jack McCabe, and Lost Girl also ran.

McGovern Gets $4,100 for Santry Bout.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—For disposing of Eddie Santry's championship aspirations at Tattersall's Thursday night Terry McGovern yesterday received slightly over $4,100 as his share of the purse. Santry received a like amount, according to the agreement entered into between the two men when the articles of agreement were signed.

Baseball Practice at Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 3.—Capt. Camp announced that the candidates for freshman and 'Varsity battery positions will be called out for work in the cage Feb. 7. Field practice will begin about March 1, when Pitcher Nichols of the Boston League team will arrive to coach the men. He will pay particular attention to battery candidates.

CLASS A BILLIARD CONTESTS.

Big Amateur Tournament to be Begun at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club To-morrow Night.

The amateur billiard tournament, fourteen-inch balk-line game, for Class A players, will begin at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, to-morrow night. There are six entries this year for the championship honors, including Wilson P. Foss of Haverstraw, N. Y.; Wayman C. McCreery of St. Louis, Dr. L. L. Mial of New York, J. De Mun Smith of St. Louis, C. F. Conklin of Chicago, and C. G. Threshie of Boston. Martin Mullen, who was one of the three entries in last year's tournament, declined to compete this year because of pressure of business, and has hinted that he intends to retire. He lives in Cleveland.

Games of 400 points will be played. After to-morrow night, when Foss and Mial will meet, matches will be played every afternoon and night. On Tuesday afternoon, C. F. Conklin will play the winner of the Foss-Mial game. On Tuesday night McCreery and Smith will try conclusions, and on Wednesday afternoon, Threshie will play the winner of the previous night's game. After these games the schedule will be arranged from day to day, the winners being held back for the final games. Amateurs will referee all the games. Dr. George Heywood and W. R. Bracken will affiliate in the first two games.

Foss is the general favorite for the championship, which includes the one-thousand-dollar Challenge Cup. McCreery, however, has a large following. Of the others, Conklin and Threshie are the most favored. The Chicago delegation assert that Conklin's ability is unknown in the East. Most of his practice has been with such short-stop experts as Sutton, Morningstar, Mussy, and Anson, who predict a bright future for him in billiards. In a recent practice game with Foss he defeated the latter by a score of 200 to 143, making an average of 13. In this game he ran 66 on the balk line nurse, without once losing the balls. Threshie has done all his practice work in Boston. Smith has been playing steadily for the last week with McCreery.

The Class A tournament last year aroused more interest than any professional tournament since the time when Ives, Schaefer, Slosson, and Daly used to make records.

COLUMBIA'S STRONG MEN.

Preparations for the Intercollegiate Contests at Harvard.

Dr. Savage, Director of the Columbia University gymnasium and a member of the Intercollegiate Strength Committee, has announced that the intercollegiate strength contests this year will be held at Harvard University May 1. There are about thirty-five colleges in the United States eligible to take part in this contest, but last year only twenty-four were represented. Each college sends its fifty strongest men, and from the total number the fifty strongest men in all the colleges will be determined. The different tests in this contest are several dips, several chins, trials of legs, back, shoulders, and grip. Dr. Savage will train the men who are to represent Columbia until April 1, when from the entire number he will choose 100. From this number the team of fifty will finally be chosen. Columbia won second place last year, each of its men averaging something over 1,000 points.

COLUMBIA'S TRACK SCHEDULE.

The Team Strengthened by the Addition of Football Players.

Manager Shoemaker has arranged the Columbia track team schedule for the remainder of the season as follows: Feb. 20, relay race with Princeton at the Knickerbocker A. C. Games; March 17, Columbia Indoor Athletic Carnival at Eighth Regiment Armory; April 7, Spring games at William's Bridge; April 14, sophomore and freshman games; May 12, triangular meet with Cornell and Williams at Albany; May 19, dual meet with Princeton in this city; May 26, intercollegiate games in this city.

At the indoor meet on March 17 C. F. Chillinghaus, formerly Captain of the College of the City of New York track team, will captain a strong team from the Medical School against another relay team from the Law School. The team has been materially strengthened by the advent of several members of the football team. Harold Weeks, the speedy half back, has developed into a fast man in the sprints. Weeks captured both events at the Pastime Athletic Club games. Slocovitch has also developed considerable speed in the dashes and is looked upon as a prospective point winner. C. N. Powell, who captained last year's track team at Cornell, will captain the high jumpers.

ROWING PLANS AT COLUMBIA.

Important Changes in the Stroke a Part of the New System.

As a part of the new rowing system to be introduced at Columbia University, Dr. Peet has announced that there will be several important changes in the stroke. Dr. Peet, in describing the new stroke, said: "The stroke begins with a long reach toward the stern, the man biting the water hard on the catch with his oar, but not with the same roughness that characterized the former method; then a long pull steadily to the end of the stroke, in fact, a hard lunge without the accompanying jerk, a quick start on the recover, gradually slowing down at the end of the recover. There will be more bevel in the blade work, that is, the angle of the oar on the catch will be considerable, the feather will not be carried as far as was last season's, and will be made without any consequent jerking movement of the arms. The slides will be about the same length, and each man will be fitted in such a manner as the patent slide indicator which is used shows need of. The slides will start quickly and will gradually slow down on the recover."

It is the opinion of both Coach Peet and Capt. MacKay that the present material for the 'Varsity and freshman crews is the best that Columbia has had in many years. Five crews are out for the 'Varsity eight and four for the freshman.

Columbia's second crew will enter against second crews from Cornell and Pennsylvania on the Schuylkill River, May 30. On the same day her 'Varsity crew will compete in the Harlem regatta. About May 24 she will row Annapolis.

COLLEGE TRACK ATHLETICS.

Relay Teams Will Meet at Philadelphia April 28.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 3.—The athletic association of the University of Pennsylvania to-day fixed upon Saturday, April 28, for its sixth annual intercollegiate relay race meet, and has issued invitations to all the colleges and universities in the United States and Canada to participate.

There will be three races to determine the college championship of America, and they will be open to any college or university that desires to enter. One race will be for a distance of a mile, each man to run a quarter of a mile. The second race will be a four-mile race, each man to run a mile. The third race will be a two-mile race, each man to run a half mile. The University of Pennsylvania will be found in all three, and it is expected that Harvard, Yale, Georgetown, University of Chicago, Michigan, and other colleges will also enter.

An effort will be made to arrange colleges in groups that are about equal in strength. It is also probable that a consolation race open to all college teams that fail to get either first or second prize will be held.

SKATING RACES AT MONTREAL.

Nielsson Makes a World's Record in the Three-Mile Professional.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—In the international skating races to-day the first race—220 yards—was won by Robson of Toronto; Gibb, Newburg, second; Brown, Montreal, third. Time—21 seconds.

One Mile, Professional—John Nielsson, first; Norval Baptie, second. Time—2:43 3-5.

880 Yards Backward—Won by Thibault; Holcomb, second. Time—1:33.

Half-mile Boys', 12 Years and Under—Kenwood, first; Laderoute, second. Time—5:00.

Two-mile Professional—Nielsson won from Baptie. Time—5:35 4-5.

One-mile Amateur—Drury, M. A. A. A., first; Spooner, second; Thibault, third. Time—3:00.

Three-mile Amateur—Thomas, Newburg, first; Drury, Montreal, second. Time—9:22.

220-Yard Hurdle—Holcomb, M. A. A. A., first; Robson, Toronto, second. Time—0:27.

Five-mile Amateur—Gibb, Newburg, first; Thomas, Newburg, second. Time—16:17.

Three-mile Professional—Nielsson, first; Baptie, second. Time—8:41 1-5. (World's record.)

Brooklyn Ball Players Signing.

The Brooklyn Baseball Club yesterday received the signed contract of Pitcher William Kennedy. Nine players have signed contracts to play in Brooklyn next season, which sets at rest the rumors of a revolt among the club's players.

The Annual Statement of

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York

appears on the last page.

This is the largest Life Insurance Company in the World.

It is purely mutual and all its accumulations belong to and are held for the benefit of its policy-holders exclusively.

Its assets are over Three Hundred and One millions of dollars, and it has over One Thousand Millions of Dollars of insurance in force.

CLOSE OF THE POULTRY SHOW.

The Exhibition Declared to be the Most Successful One the Association Has Given.

Souvenirs in the shape of fluffy young chickens that have been hatched in the incubators in Madison Square Garden were carried away in paper bags and perforated pasteboard boxes by hundreds of visitors at the poultry show yesterday, the last day of the exhibition. The attendance throughout the week has surpassed that of any of the previous exhibits of the association. As a matter of fact, the entire expenses of the show were cleared by Thursday noon, and the receipts of Friday and Saturday were clear profit.

It was women's and children's day yesterday, and the aisles were crowded from early morning until after 9 o'clock, at which hour the exhibitors began to put their poultry in crates ready to be shipped home. One of the most interesting exhibits of the day for the New York householder was that of dressed poultry. Throughout the week this feature has been purely an exhibit, and not a single bird has been sold. The variety of fowl and the manner of dressing them on the table has been a revelation to those who are not initiated in the mysteries of such things.

The evening session was well attended, and fanciers from all parts of the country were making bargains for the particular birds that caught their fancy during the week. Many sales were reported. The show officially closed at 10 o'clock, but it was past midnight before the final squawks and cackles of the fowls announced the actual end of the exhibition.

INDOOR ATHLETICS AT BOSTON.

Columbia Team Loses to Cornell—Mulligan, K. A. C., Breaks a Record—Duffy Outfoots Tewkesbury.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The Boston Athletic Association games in Mechanics' Hall, the most important of the several indoor athletic events of the Winter in New England, was witnessed by fully 6,000 enthusiastic admirers of the contestants and clubmen. From beginning to end the events were keenly fought out, the interest, however, as last week at the Boston College games, centring in the inter-collegiate team races. Some of the best-known sprinters and middle-distance runners in the past represented either their individual clubs or colleges.

The biggest fields were in the forty-yard novice and handicap events, and many trial heats were necessary to weed out the slow men. It was one incident that thirteen colleges, thirteen preparatory schools, and thirteen athletic associations were represented in the entry list. A pretty race was the forty-yard special, the six starters, including Duffy, the National champion, and Tewkesbury of the University of Pennsylvania, the inter-collegiate champion, together. The latter made the quickest start, and at half the distance led the field, but Duffy magnificently sprinted and won out by a yard, in time equaling the record.

The Columbia and Cornell team race promised to have an exciting finish had not Max Long of Columbia strained a tendon in his leg just as both men were trying for the lead in the final lap. In the first two laps Columbia barely held the lead. On the third Cornell got a considerable lead. Then Max Long came in and was favored by a slow pick-up of Hastings, his Cornell opponent. In the first lap both men were running shoulder to shoulder, so close that they fouled on two corners. Just as both started on the last lap Long stopped and fell through injury to his leg and Hastings finished alone.

Mulligan of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club broke the world's record for three standing jumps by two inches. His actual jump was 34 feet 8 inches. He had nine inches in handicap. Doherty of Boston held the record. The results:

Team Race, Williams vs. Amherst.—Won by Williams. Time—3:16 2-5. Williams won each relay by narrow margins. For Williams, Parks, Russell, Seaver, and Bray. For Amherst—Franklin, Bates, Hawley, and Klaer.

Team Race, Columbia vs. Cornell.—Won by Cornell, Max Long of Columbia meeting with an accident on fourth relay. Time—3:16 2-5. For Cornell—Warren, Lawson, Bellinger, and Hastings. For Columbia—Bishop, Thurston, McAnerney, and Long.

Team Race.—Harvard, 1901, defeated 1900. Time —3:23 4-5.

Team Race.—Harvard, 1903, defeated 1902. Time —3:22 2-5.

Team Race.—East Boston A. A. defeated Gloucester A. C. Time—3:24 1-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap, (Six-inch Limit.)—N. F. Glidden, Jr., Harvard, (5 inches,) and F. G. Ware, Harvard, (5 inches,) tied at 5 feet 11⅝ inches; Glidden won the jump-off with 6 feet; H. A. Gildney, (4½ inches,) Malden Y. M. C. A., third, 5 feet 11¼ inches; Carroll of University of Pennsylvania, (scratch,) jumped 5 feet 7⅞ inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap, (Six Feet Limit.)—Won by H. F. Cochens, Harvard, (2 feet 3 inches;) distance, 44 feet 10½ inches; C. C. Robinson, Cornell School, (5 feet 6 inches,) second; distance, 42 feet 10½ inches; T. B. Johnson, Williams College, third, (6 feet;) distance, 42 feet 1 inch.

Two-Mile Run for Indoor Championship, (American Record, outdoor, 9:32 1-5, by W. D. Day.)—Won by Alexander Grant, University of Pennsylvania; Dick Grant, Charlesbank Gymnasium, second. Time—10:02 3-5.

1,000-Yard Handicap, 300 Yards Limit.—Won by John Bray, Williams College, (scratch;) Richard Walsh, Harvard, (35 yards,) second; D. S. Bellinger, Cornell, (26 yards,) third. Time—2:25 3-5. Bray's indoor record is 2:23 for this distance.

440-Yard Run, Novice, Scratch.—Final heat won by G. B. Danlels, Newton High School; C. S. Ashton, Somerville High School, second; T. Gannon, Holy Cross, third. Time—0:58 1-5.

Final Heat of Harvard Class Races.—1901 defeated 1903. Time—3:20 3-5.

Team Race.—Boston A. A. defeated Harvard Second Team. Time—3:17 1-5.

45 Yards, Low Hurdles, Four Flights, 9 Feet Limit.—Final heat—Won by G. S. Hasbrouck, Phillips-Andover, (6 feet;) J. W. Horr, Malden Y. M. C. A., (6 feet,) second; J. H. Shirk, Harvard, (4 feet,) third. Time—0:05 4-5.

Team Race.—Phillips-Andover defeated Phillips-Exeter by half a lap. Time—3:17 2-5.

Team Race.—Harvard defeated University of Pennsylvania by 50 yards. Time—3:12 2-5. For Harvard—Converse, Bush, Dean, and Clark; for University of Pennsylvania—Cook, Drumhullor, Leary, and Early.

Team Race.—Bowdoin College defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Time—3:17 3-5.

Three Standing Jumps, Handicap, One Foot Limit.—Won by B. E. Mulligan, Knickerbocker A. C., (9 inches;) distance, 35 feet 5 inches; actual distance, 34 feet 8 inches, breaking B. Doherty's (Boston) world's record by 2 inches; Ray C. Ewer, N. Y. A. C., (scratch,) second; distance, 34 feet 5 inches; E. H. Smith, Harvard, (12 inches,) third; distance, 33 feet 10½ inches. Doherty, who was unplaced, jumped 32 feet 9¾ inches from scratch.

One-mile Run, Handicap, (60 Yards limit.)—Won by F. S. Doughty, Providence Y. M. C. A., (60 yards;) J. H. Deady, St. Anne's Association, (23 yards,) second; F. M. Kavaly, Charlesbank Gymnasium Association, (40 yards,) third. Time —4:37 3-5.

Team Race.—Boston Y. M. C. A. defeated Cambridge Y. M. C. A. by a foot. Time—3:18.

600-Yard Run, Handicap, (30 yards limit.)—Final heat won by L. R. Hill, Dartmouth, (25 yards;) H. E. Hastings, Cornell, (15 yards,) second; W. McCarty, Boston College, (20 yards,) third. Time—1:19.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The feature of the bowling in the Wholesale Drug Trade Association tournament at Reid's alleys yesterday afternoon was the game between the Dodge & Olcott and the Colgate & Co. teams. The latter led until Colgate, the last man, took his turn in the tenth frame. He made a break, missing a difficult spare. This loss of ten pins, the value of a spare, enabled Dodge & Olcott to win by one pin. The other games were well contested. Scores:

General Chemical Company—Joeger, 110; Ackerson, 204; Gore, 129; Norman, 192; Storm, 169. Total, 804.
Merck & Co.—Darius, 149; Douth, 111; Urbach, 125; Robertson, 151; Heins, 138. Total, 674.

SECOND GAME.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Manager, 161; Doran, 184; Blake, 167; Brunn, 156; Carr, 169. Total, 837.
Merck & Co.—Darius, 115; Douth, 167; Urbach, 110; Robertson, 109; Heins, 142. Total, 643.

THIRD GAME.

General Chemical Company—Joeger, 139; Ackerson, 172; Gore, 176; Norman, 137; Storm, 126. Total, 750.
Parke, Davis & Co.—Manager, 107; Doran, 147; Blake, 175; Brunn, 157; Carr, 122. Total, 708.

FOURTH GAME.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 179; Ely, 143; Olin, 165; Robertson, 150; Ruddiman, 159. Total, 796.
Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 141; Chrystal, 191; Ranson, 134; Faulkner, 151; Colgate, 178. Total, 795.

FIFTH GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 160; Chrystal, 152; Kennedy, 110; Faulkner, 193; Colgate, 194. Total, 809.
R. W. Robinson & Son—Kimball, 126; W. R. Robinson, 132; Hopper, 199; Littell, 128; Smith, 145. Total, 730.

SIXTH GAME.

R. W. Robinson & Son—Kimball, 164; W. R. Robinson, 167; Hopper, 195; Littell, 141; Smith, 189. Total, 856.
Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 156; Ely, 140; Olin, 128; Robinson, 142; Ruddiman, 172. Total, 748.

The Bank of the Republic bowling team won two more games last night in the Bank Clerks' League tournament at Reid's alleys, while J. P. Morgan & Co. won and lost a game and Hamilton lost two games. The feature of the evening was Ling's two high games, netting 222 and 226 pins, respectively. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Republic—Brown, 150; Linz, 222; Burhenne, 122; Douglas, 135; Hartzen, 165. Total, 794.
Hamilton—Crosby, 143; Ward, 89; Reilly, 152; Kottmeier, 147; Mooney, 171. Total, 702.

SECOND GAME.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—Pond, 149; Horstman, 144; Hamilton, 118; Horne, 156; Whitlock, 119. Total, 686.
Hamilton—Crosby, 121; Ward, 129; Reilly, 133; Kottmeier, 131; Mooney, 154. Total, 668.

THIRD GAME.

Republic—Brown, 199; Linz, 226; Burhenne, 138; Douglas 134; Hartzel, 182. Total, 879.
J. P. Morgan & Co.—Pond, 135; Horstman, 128; Hamilton, 129; Horn, 125; Whitlock, 110. Total, 627.

The Caledonian team was a double winner in last night's series of the Fire Insurance tournament at Reid's alleys, beating both American and Royal. The summary:

FIRST GAME.

Caledonian—Prior, 145; Tooms, 125; Franck, 164; Fritzel, 170; Stoney, 163. Total, 767.
American—Stuart, 137; Williams, 124; Bint, 156; Froggart, 126; Brown, 155. Total, 700.

SECOND GAME.

Caledonian—Prior, 162; Tooms, 128; Franck, 187; Stoney, 134; O'Connell, 180. Total, 791.
Royal—Bergen, 176; Thurston, 94; Ackerman, 137; Wells, 111; Hendricks, 184. Total, 702.

THIRD GAME.

American—Brown, 155; Williams, 170; Bint, 115, Froggart, 137; Stuart, 158. Total, 735.
Royal—Bergen, 155; Thurston, 115; Ackerman, 101; Wells, 132; Hendricks, 159. Total, 662.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE RECORDS.

Schaefer of the Corinthians Bowls an Average of 196 in Twenty Games.

Charles Schaefer of the Corinthian Club won the high average prize in the Columbia Bowling League. He took part in twenty games, and made an average of 196 11-20. The individual standing of the men who made an average of 165 or better follows:

Name and Club.	Games.	Average.
Schaefer, Corinthian	20	196 11-20
S. Walter, Corinthian	18	181 4-18
Arnold, Empire	20	180 8-20
Koehler, Standard	18	179 17-18
Moynahan, Hamilton	20	176 2-20
Mitchell, Oriental	20	174 15-20
Zollinger, Riverdale	20	173 13-20
Dohn, Morningside	18	173 4-18
Baker, Corinthian	20	172 6-20
Steam, Owl	18	172 4-18
T. Shinan, Empire	18	170 16-18
Vogel, Oriental	20	170 5-20
Steeves, Mercury	20	169 17-20
Gillhaus, Oriental	20	169 9-20
Young, Empire	18	169 9-18
Sauer, Owl	20	169 3-20
Wyman, Standard	18	169 2-18
Guillaume, Columbia	20	167 12-20
Newkirk, Belvidere	19	166 15 19
Heymer, Morningside	18	165 15-18
Meyer, Owl	18	165 12-18

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Company B Leads in the Contest for the Halsted Trophy.

The crack team from Company B leads in the contest for the Halsted Trophy, the third contest for which was held at the rifle ranges of the Seventh Regiment last night. Their nearest opponents, the teams from Companies I and D, are tied for second place, 10 points behind the leaders. The scores:

	Previous Score.	Off Shoulder.	Prone.	Total.	Grand Total.
Company B	517	133	132	265	782
Company I	518	129	125	254	772
Company K	508	121	126	247	755
Company A	482	113	132	235	717
Company C	495	117	120	237	732
Company F	490	131	125	256	765
Company H	502	133	136	261	763
Company E	491	123	124	247	738
Company D	520	121	131	252	772
Company G	497	122	126	247	744

BASEBALL WAR IN BALTIMORE.

Rival League and Association Forces Fight for the Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—There now threatens to be a physical as well as a legal struggle between the League and the Association over the Union Park ball grounds here. The Association forces have begun their battle for actual as well as technical possession, and the clash of arms may be expected at any moment. This morning seventy-five notices were hung conspicuously on the breastworks. The "flag" of the defenders bears these words:

"Notice! Trespassers are warned to keep off these premises. By order of the Baltimore Baseball and Exhibition Company.

"EDWARD HANLON, President."

At the same time ten watchmen were posted so as to command every point of access. Hanlon subsequently issued this pronunciamento:

"Union Park is ours, and we intend to keep it. Our men will protect the property at any cost, and it will not be advisable for any one to try to gain admittance. We will play ball there next Summer."

Police were on hand all day to check any outbreak.

President Peterson of the Association team, with a small force of ground keepers, succeeded in effecting an entrance late this evening. Peterson climbed over the fence, but when on the roof of the players' house the League ground keeper tried to stop him. A tussle followed and one or both men would probably have been thrown off with danger to life or limb had not the Deputy Marshal of Police climbed up and separated the combatants.

The Association employes then climbed over and claimed they were in possession. To-night McGraw's groundkeepers are gathered about a campfire on third base, his old playing point, and Hanlon's men are scowling across the diamond at them from behind a campfire on first base.

A temporary injunction prohibiting the League from interfering in any manner with the Association's lease of Union Park was granted this afternoon by Judge Stockbridge in Circuit Court No. 2, conditioned upon the filing of the bond of $5,000 by the Association.

Philadelphia and the New Association

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—President Quin of Milwaukee, J. J. McGraw of Baltimore, and Thomas McCarthy of Boston, the committee appointed by the American Association of Baseball Clubs to select a backer for a club in this city, left town to-day. Previous to their departure they announced that Philadelphia was certain to be represented, but the situation was still unsettled.

CRAMPS' SHIP YARD STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—It was announced to-day by an official of the Cramps' Shipbuilding Company that the strike inaugurated last September had been declared off by the strikers. It was stated that the boilermakers, blacksmiths, chippers, and caulkers, at a secret

CHESS PLAY BY EXPERTS

Detailed Moves in Some of the Recent Masters' Tournament Games at Vienna.

The following is a collection of games from the recent National Chess Masters' Tournament played at Vienna:

GIUOCO PIANO.

Prock. White.	Schlechter. Black.	Prock. White.	Schlechter. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	33. K—Kt2	KtxR
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	34. RxKt	P—KR4
3. B—B4	Kt—B3	35. Kt—Kt3	PxP
4. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	36. PxP	R—R8
5. Castles	P—Q3	37. R—B2	R—Kt8ch
6. P—KR3	B—K3	38. K—R4	R—K
7. B—Kt3	Q—Q2	39. R—B4	R—K2
8. P—Q3	P—KR3	40. Kt—B3	K—Kt2
9. P—KKt4	P—Q3	41. Kt—Kt5	K—Kt3
10. P—Q4	PxP	42. R—B5	RxRch
11. BxP	Kt—K2	43. R—R5	PxRch
12. BxQB	PxB	44. PxRch	K—B4
13. BxB	RPxB	45. KtxP	P—Kt7
14. P—K5	KKt—Q4	46. Kt—Q7	K—B5
15. KtxKt	PxKt	47. K—R3	R—Kt4
16. PxP	QxP	48. K—R4	R—Kt8
17. R—K	Castles	49. K—R3	R—R8ch
18. Q—K2	Kt—B3	50. K—Kt2	R—R7
19. P—B3	R—B3	51. Kt—Kt6	K—K5
20. Q—Q3	QR—KB	52. P—B4	K—Q6
21. QR—Q	R—B4	53. P—Kt3	K—B6
22. R—K2	Q—B3	54. Kt—R4ch	K—Kt5
23. R—KB	Kt—Q	55. K—Kt3	R—KB4
24. Kt—Q4	R—Kt4	56. K—Kt4	R—B3
25. P—KB4	P—B4	57. P—R3ch	KxRP
26. KR—B2	R—R4	58 KtxP	R—B2
27. Kt—B2	Kt—K3	59. K—Kt5	K—Kt5
28. P—KKt4	R—R5	60. K—Kt6	R—B2
29. QxP	R—Q	61. Kt—B3	K—B3
30. Q—B3	P—KKt4	62. K—B7	KtP
31. PxP	QxQ	Resigns.	
32. RxQ	KtxP		

RUY LOPEZ.

Wolf. White.	Brody. Black.	Wolf. White.	Brody. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	28. R—Q	KtxP
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	29. QR—B	Kt—K8ch
3. B—Kt5	Kt—B3	30. QRxKt	BxR
4. Castles	KtxP	31. RxB	P—B4
5. P—Q4	P—B4	32. P—K6	P—B5
6. Q—K2	Kt—Q3	33. B—Q4	K—B
7. BxKt	KtPxB	34. R—K3	K—K3
8. PxP	Kt—Kt2	35. B—B5ch	K—B3
9. Kt—B3	Castles	36. P—K7	K—B2
10. Kt—Q4	P—Q4	37. R—B3ch	K—K3
11. Kt—B5	P—Q4	38. P—B8	K—Q2
12. Q—Kt4	BxKt	39. RxR	KxR
13. QxB	Q—K	40. K—B3	P—Q6
14. B—Kt5	B—Q5	41. K—K4	P—Q7
15. QR—K	Kt—B4	42. K—K3	P—KR4
16. Q—Kt4	K—Kt3	43. P—B4	K—B2
17. Kt—B6	R—QKt	44. P—KR3	K—K
18. Kt—K2	BxKtP	45. P—Kt4	PxP
19. Kt—B4	R—Kt5	46. PxP	K—B2
20. P—Kt3	K—R	47. P—B5	PxP
21. K—Kt3ch	BPxKt	48. PxP	K—K
22. QxR	B—B4(??)	49. P—B6	K—Q2
23. Q—K7	B—B4(??)	50. P—QR4	K—K
24. BxPch	K—Kt	51. K—Q2	K—B2
25. QxQch	RxQ	52. K—B3	K—K
26. B—B6	Kt—Q5	53. B—K3	Resigns.
27. K—Kt2	B—Kt5		

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Schlechter. White.	Popiel. Black.	Schlechter. White.	Popiel. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	27. R—B2	KtxP
2. P—QB4	P—K3	28. B—B3	B—B3
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	29. B—Q4	P—Kt3
4. Kt—B3	B—K2	30. KtxP	R—R
5. B—B4	Castles	31. Kt—B5	R—Kt4
6. P—K3	P—QR3	32. Kt—K4	K—B2
7. R—B	PxP	33. Kt—Kt3	K—K2
8. BxP	P—QKt4	34. R—K2	Kt—K2
9. B—Q3	P—Kt3	35. B—Kt5	Kt—B4
10. Castles	QKt—Q2	36. R—K	RxB
11. P—QR4	P—Kt5	37. R—B3ch	K—Q2
12. Kt—Kt	P—B4	38. R—K	KtxP
13. QKt—Q2	R—B	39. R—K6	R—Q2
14. K—K2	P—KR4	40. R—K8ch	K—B2
15. P—KR3	P—R5	41. R—B7	K—K3
16. Kt—B4	P—KKt4	42. R—Kt7	K—K3
17. Kt—Q6	BxKtP	43. P—KKt4	P—Kt3
18. QxB	QxQ	44. R—K7	K—K3
19. PxQ	RxR	45. P—KKt4	P—Kt3
20. RxR	Kt—Q4	46. R—K7	K—K3
21. Kt—Kt3	B—Kt3	47. P—Kt5	P—Kt4
22. Kt—Q6	BxKtP	48. R—K8	K—B3
23. Kt—B7ch	K—Q2	49. R—K7	K—K3
24. KtxP	R—R	50. K—K3	Drawn.
25. R—B2	Kt—K3		
26. KtxP	R—Kt8ch		

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE.

Zinkl. White.	Prock. Black.	Zinkl. White.	Prock. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	17. KtxBch	RxKt
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	18. B—Q2	Kt—K
3. B—B4	Kt—B3	19. P—B4	R—B3
4. P—Q4	PxP	20. R—R	P—B3
5. Castles	P—Q3	21. R—R3	P—B3
6. Kt—Kt5	Kt—K4	22. R—B3	K—Kt2
7. B—Kt3	P—KR3	23. Q—Q3	Q—B
8. P—KB4	PxKt	24. P—QKt4	R—K3
9. PxKt	PxP	25. P—Kt5	R—Kt3
10. BxP	Q—Q3	26. KR—R	P—KKt4
11. Q—Q2	P—KB3	27. Q—QKt3	P—B3
12. Q—B3	Castles QR	28. PxRP	Kt—B2
13. Q—Kt3	CastlesQR	29. Q—Kt6	Kt—Kt4
14. QR—K	BxB	30. PxP	QxP
15. RPxB	Q—K3	31. R—RSMate.	
16. Kt—B4	B—Q3		

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Wolf. White.	Schwarz. Black.	Wolf. White.	Schwarz. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	13. B—Q2	PxP
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	14. KtxP	B—B4
3. Kt—QB3	PxP	15. R—B3	P—K4
4. KtxP	Kt—KB3	16. B—K4	B—Kt5
5. B—Q3	B—K2	17. B—K4	Q—B
6. Kt—Kt3	QKt—Q2	18. K—R	BxR
7. P—KB4	KtxKt	19. QxB	Kt—B2
8. BxKt	P—QB4	20. Q—Kt4	K—R
9. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	21. B—Kt5	Q—K
10. B—Q3	Castles	22. B—B6	Kt—K3
11. Castles	P—QKt3	23. KtxKt	R—KKt
12. B—K3	Kt—Q4	24. Q—B5	Resigns.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT.

Alapin. White.	Popiel. Black.	Alapin. White.	Popiel. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	34. PxKt	P—Kt6
2. P—QB4	PxP	35. R—K5ch	K—Q8
3. Kt—KB3	P—QR3	36. P—Kt4	P—Kt4
4. P—K3	Kt—QB3	37. K—Kt2	P—R4
5. BxP	B—B4	38. R—K8	P—Kt5
6. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	39. PxP	RxPch
7. Q—B3	Kt—QR4	40. K—B3	R—K5ch
8. B—Kt5	P—K3	41. K—K3	R—B6ch
9. P—K4	B—Kt3	42. K—K2	R—B4
10. Q—R4ch	P—B3	43. K—Kt2	R—B6ch
11. PxP	P—QKt4	44. K—Kt2	R—B4
12. PxPch	BxP	45. R—QKt8	K—Kt4
13. Q—B2	P—Kt5	46. R—B8ch	K—Kt4
14. Castles	Castles	47. R—Q4	R—Q4
15. Kt—KKt5	Q—B2	48. K—Kt3	R—Q5
16. KtxB	RxKt	49. R—KB2	R—KKt5ch
17. P—B4	Q—R3ch	50. K—R3	R—Kt4
18. K—R	QR—KB	51. K—R4	R—Q4
19. Q—Q2	R—Kt	52. K—Kt3	R—Q2
20. P—K5	Kt—Q4	53. R—Q	P—B5
21. KtxKt	BxB	54. R—QB	B—R4
22. QR—Q	QxKt	55. R—R2	Q—K8
23. QxB	QxQ	56. Q—R3	QxB
24. RxQ	RxP	57. R—K2	B—Q
25. P—B5	P—B4	58. RxR	PxR
26. P—B6	P—Kt6	59. QxRP	Q—B7ch
27. P—B7	P—Kt7	60. K—R	QxBP
28. R—Q8	P—Kt8(Q)	Resigns.	
29. R—K	Q—B8		
30. R—KB	Kt—Q		
31. P—KB4	Kt—Q		

The game was adjourned in this position, and on its resumption Alapin failed to appear and Popiel won the game by default.

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE.

Albin. White.	Kotro. Black.	Albin. White.	Kotro. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	23 Q—KB2	K—B2
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	24. Q—Q2	Kt—R4
3. B—B4	Kt—B3	25. Q—K2	Kt—B3
4. P—Q3	B—B4	26. KR—QB	P—K5
5. P—B3	Kt—Kt3	27. Kt—Q4	P—Q3
6. P—QKt4	P—Q3	28. PxP	KtxP
7. P—QR4	P—QR4	29. Q—K3	Q—K4
8. P—Kt5	Kt—K2	30. KtxB	KtxKt
9. Q—Kt3	Castles	31. PxP	KtxP
10. Q—K3	Kt—Kt3	32. B—Q3	Kt—B5
11. QKt—Q2	P—R3	33. BxKt	QxB
12. B—K3	Kt—Q2	34. QxQ	PxQ
13. PxB	QPxP	35. R—K	KR—K
14. PxP	PxP	36. Kt—K3	Kt—Q6
15. Castles	P—Q4	37. R—KB	Kt—B4
16. PxP	PxP	38. R—B7	K—K1
17. B—Kt5	B—Kt3	39. R—QB7	KR—QB
18. Q—Kt2	Q—Q3	40. R—K7	R—K
19. KR—K	Kt—Kt5	41 R—QB7	KR—QB
20. Kt—B	P—KB4	42. R—K7	R—K
21. QR—Q1	Q—B3	Drawn.	
22. P—KR3	Kt—B3		

GIUOCO PIANO.

Zinkl. White.	Maroczy. Black.	Zinkl. White.	Maroczy. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	21. QKt—Q2	P—Q4
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	22. KKt—Q2	BxKt
3. B—B4	B—B4	23. KtxB	Kt—Q3
4. P—Q3	Kt—B3	24. KtxKt	QxKt
5. B—K3	BxB	25. P—K4	Q—Q5
6. PxB	P—Q3	26. Q—Q2	Q—Q2
7. Kt—B3	Kt—QR4	27. R—B2	Q—Q5
8. B—Kt3	Castles.	28. P—R5	Q—Q2
9. Q—K2	KtxB	29. PxP	Q—K
10. RPxKt	P—B3	30. Q—B5	QxP
11. Castles	Kt—Kt5	31. Kt—Kt5	Q—Kt3
12. P—R3	Kt—R3	32. KtPxQch	K—B2
13. P—KKt4	P—B3	33. R(B2)—Kt2	R—KKt
14. Q—Kt2	Kt—B2	34. R—Kt6	RxR
15. K—R2	P—Q4	35. RxR	R—KR
16. P—KKt3	QR—Kt	36. R—Kt3	P—QR4
17. QR—KB	B—K3	37. P—R4	P—Kt4
18. Q—Kt2	Kt—K5	38. K—R5	R—KKt
19. B—Q3	Kt—Kt4	Resigns.	
20. B—B3	Kt—Q3		

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Prock. White.	Schlechter. Black.	Prock. White.	Schlechter. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	32. Q—Q	Kt—B2
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	33. B—QB	KR—Q
3. PxP	PxP	34. B—R3	Kt—Q3
4. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	35. BxKt	RxB
5. B—Q3	B—Q3	36. Q—K2	P—KKt3
6. Castles.	Castles.	37. Q—K5	K—Kt
7. Kt—B3	B—KKt5	38. R—K2	Q—B2
8. B—K3	P—B3	39. R—QB	P—B4
9. P—K5	P—KR3	40. Q—K3	R(Q3)—Q2
10. Q—Kt3	QKt—Q2	41. B—B2	K—B
11. P—QKt4	P—QKt4	42. R(B)—K	B—Q3
12. P—KR3	Kt—Kt5	43. B—Kt3	R—K2
13. Q—B	BxKt	44. B—B2	QR—K
14. PxKt	BxB	45. RxR	RxR
15. PxKt	BxP	46. R—QB	Q—K3
16. R—Q	Q—Kt3	47. B—B2	B—B2
17. R—Q3	B—Kt3	48. K—B3	B—Kt3
18. Kt—Q2	P—QB4	49. B—Q3	P—Q4
19. P—B3	P—QR4	50. Q—QKt2	P—QB4
20. B—B4	Q—R4	51. B—Kt	Q—K3
21. KR—QB	K—Kt2	52. K—Kt2	Q—K6
22. B—K3	Q—B3	53. R—Q	P—B5
23. K—Kt2	Kt—K3	54. R—QB	B—R4
24. P—QB3	Q—Q2	55. R—R2	Q—K8
25. P—QR3	Q—K2	56. Q—R3	QxB
26. P—R4	Kt—Q2	57. R—K2	B—Q
27. P—Kt5	Kt—B4	58. RxR	PxR
28. B—Q2	Kt—Q6	59. QxRP	Q—B7ch
29. B—Kt4	Q—B3	60. K—R	QxBP
30. B—K	Kt—Kt5	Resigns.	
31. Kt—Q2	Kt—Q6		

RUY LOPEZ.

Marco. White.	Kotre. Black.	Marco. White.	Kotre. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	17. B—B3	B—Q
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	18. Kt—Kt3	Q—B2
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	19. P—KR3	Kt—Kt2
4. B—B4	P—QR3	20. Kt—B5	Kt—K2
5. Castles	Kt—B3	21 KtxKt	BxKt
6. BxKt	PxB	22. QR—Q	KR—K
7. P—Q4	Kt—Q2	23. P—KKt4	B—B
8. Kt—QB3	B—K2	24. Q—B4	K—Kt
9. B—K3	Castles	25. Kt—R2	B—Kt2
10. Q—Q2	R—Kt	26. Kt—B	R—K3
11. P—QKt3	Q—K	27. Kt—Kt3	QR—K
12 KR—K	P—B3	28. B—R5	R—K4
13. Q—Q3	K—R	29. P—QB4	P—B5
14. Kt—K2	PxP	30. P—B3	B—Kt2
15. BxP	Kt—K4	31. B—B3	R(K4)—K3
16. Q—K3	P—QB4	Drawn.	

RUY LOPEZ.

Wolf. White.	Marco. Black.	Wolf. White.	Marco. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	22. Q—K4	Q—Q3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	23. Kt—Kt7	Q—Q2
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	24. Kt—B5	Q—Q
4. BxKt	QPxB	25. Q—Q3	P—R4
5. Kt—B3	B—B4	26. B—Kt3	P—R5
6. KtxP	B—Pch	27. P—R3	PxP
7. KxB	Q—Q5ch	28. PxP	Q—Kt
8. K—K	QxKt(K5)	29. P—B4	Kt—B3
9. P—Q4	Q—Q3	30. B—K	R—Q
10. B—K3	Kt—K2	31. R—B	Kt—Q2
11. B—Q2	Castles	32. KtxKt	RxKt
12. R—Q	P—QKt4	33. B—Kt4	Q—QB
13. K—Q2	Q—Kt3	34. R(B)—K	R—Q8
14. QR—K1	B—Kt4	35. P—K5	Q—R3
15. Kt—QR4	QxP	36. K—Kt2	QR—Kt
16. B—B2	Q—B4	37. R—K7	B—K3
17. Kt—B5	Kt—Q4	38. RxB	PxR
18. Kt—Q3	Q—Kt3	39. Q—Kt6	R—K2
19. P—K5	Kt—Kt5	40. P—R	QxP
20. P—KR4	P—KR4	41. R—R	R—K
21. R—K5	B—Kt5	42. Resigns.	

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

Schwarz. White.	Brody. Black.	Schwarz. White.	Brody. Black.
1. P—K4	P—QB4	15. PxP	B—R3
2. Kt—KB3	PK3	16. Kt—K5	BxKt
3. P—Q4	PxP	17. BxB	RxBP
4. KtxP	P—Q3	18. Q—K2	QR—KB
5. B—Kt5	Kt—B3	19. R—B	B—Q5
6. B—K3	P—Q4	20. QxPch	K—R
7. PxP	KtxP	21. K—Q	RxP
8. KtxKt	PxKt	22. RxB	QxR
9. B—Q2	QR—Kt	23. B—Q2	Kt—K6ch
10. B—QB	B—Q3	24. BxKt	BxB
11. Q—B3	Castles	25. Q—Q6	Q—B6ch
12. Kt—Q2	P—KB4	26. K—K	B—B7ch
13. Kt—B4	B—B2	27. K—Q2	Q—K6ch
14. P—KKt4	Q—R5	28. Resigns.	

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Schlechter. White.	Alapin. Black.	Schlechter. White.	Alapin. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	19. Q—Kt5	P—QKt3
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	20. QR—Q	KR—Q8
3. Kt—QB3	B—QKt5	21. Q—Kt3ch	Q—B5
4. PxP	PxP	22. BxKt	QxQ
5. Kt—B3	P—QB4	23. PxQ	PxB
6. B—Q3	P—Q5	24. P—KB4	Kt—B3
7. P—QR3	B—R4	25. PxP	RxR
8. P—QKt4	PxKt	26. RxR	KtxKP
9. PxB	QxP	27. R—Q5	R—K
10. Kt—K2	QxBP	28. P—R3	Kt—Kt5
11. Castles.	Kt—K2	29. PxKt	BxKt
12. P—B3	P—QR4	30. BxKt	Kt—B3
13. Q—B2	Castles.	31. P—R4	P—KR4
14. Q—B	B—B4	32. K—R2	R—B3ch
15. Q—Kt5	P—B3	33. K—R3	R—K3
16. Q—K3	BxB	34. K—Kt2	R—K4
17. QxB	P—Kt3	35. R—R7	K—Kt2
18. Kt—B2	PxP	36. R—R6	Drawn.

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

Brody. White.	Maroczy. Black.	Brody. White.	Maroczy. Black.
1. P—K4	P—QB4	23. Q—B2	B—K2
2. Kt—KB3	P—K3	24. K—B	Q—Q3
3. P—Q4	PxP	25. Q—K2	Q—Q4
4. KtxP	Kt—KB3	26. Q—K3	Q—K3
5. Kt—Kt5	P—Q3	27. P—QKt3	P—KR4
6. B—Q3	Kt—B3	28. B—B	Q—Kt6
7. Q—K2	P—QR3	29. K—Kt2	Q—Q6ch
8. Kt—B3	Castles	30. Q—K2	Q—Q5
9. Castles	Q—Kt3	31. Q—Q2	Q—K5
10. P—QR4	P—QKt4	32. Q—K2	Q—B4
11. P—KB4	Kt—Q2	33. Q—Q	Q—Kt8
12. B—K2	B—Q2	34. Q—Kt2	Q—Q8ch
13. Kt—Q4	B—B2	35. Q—K2	Q—Q3
14. Q—R5	P—KKt3	36. Q—Q2	Q—Q6
15. Q—Kt5	B—Kt3	37. Q—K2	B—B
16. R—B4	P—KKt4	38. B—Kt2	B—K2
17. PxPe.p.	BPxP	39. P—Kt5	Kt—Kt
18. Kt—B2	PxP	40. Q—Kt2	Q—B7ch
19. PxP	Q—Kt2	41. K—Kt	Resigns.
20. Q—B3	Q—Kt		

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Schwarz. White.	Albin. Black.	Schwarz. White.	Albin. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	22. P—QKt4	Q—Q2
2. P—QB4	P—K4	23. B—K2	Q—B3
3. PxKP	P—Q5	24. QR—QB	Q—K5
4. P—QKt3	P—KR4	25. KR—K	Q—K6
5. P—QR3	P—R5	26. R—B3	Q—B7
6. P—QB3	P—KR4	27. R—B2	C.stles(QR)
7. B—K2	P—R5	28. B—Q	QxR
8. Kt—KB3	P—R6	29. KtxQ	RxB
9. Kt—K5	P—B4	30. Kt—B3	R—Q6
10. P—Kt3	B—B4	31. Kt—Kt5	P—KB3
11. Kt—Kt4	Kt—R3	32. PxP	PxP
12. P—KB3	Kt—KKt5	33. Kt—K4	R—Q7
13. PxP	PxP	34. Kt—B5	R—Q7
14. Q—Q2	Q—B3	35. KtxRP	RxRch
15. Kt—B3	B—Kt3	36. Kt—Q	R—K7
16. Kt—Q5	Q—Q3	37. Kt—B3	R—K8
17. Kt—B3	Q—B3	38. Kt—Kt2	R—K7
18. Kt—Q5	Q—Q3	39. Kt—B3	R—K8
19. Kt—B3	Q—B3	40. Kt—Kt2	Drawn.
20. Kt—Q5	Q—Q3		
21. Kt—B3	Q—B3		

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Schlechter. White.	Wolf. Black.	Schlechter. White.	Wolf. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	19. KtxP	Q—Kt
2. P—QB4	P—K3	20. KtxKt	BxKt
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	21. BxB	PxB
4. B—Kt5	P—B3	22. B—Q7	R—K4
5. P—K3	P—QKt3	23. Q—R7	K—K2
6. Kt—B3	B—Kt2	24. B—Kt4	R—KR4
7. Kt—K2	Kt—K2	25. RxP	Q—Q4
8. Kt—Kt3	Castles	26. R—B3	Q—K3
9. Castles	Q—R3	27. P—B4	Q—Kt3
10. Q—K	Kt—B3	28. Q—Kt8	Q—Q3
11. Kt—QB3	P—QB3	29. Q—Kt4	Q—K3
12. Q—Q2	Castles	30. Q—K2	Q—Q5
13. Kt—R4	P—Q4	31. Q—Q2	Q—K5
14. Kt—B5	BxKt	32. Q—K2	Q—B4
15. PxP	P—K5	33. Q—Q	Q—Kt8
16. R—B4	P—KKt4	34. Q—Kt2	Q—Q8ch
17. PxPe.p.	BPxP	35. Q—K2	Q—Q3
18. Kt—B2	PxP	36. K—Q2	Q—Q6
19. PxP	Q—Kt2	37. K—Q3	P—B5ch
20. Q—B3	Q—Kt	38. PxP	Kt—B5ch
		Resigns.	

FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME.

Zinkl. White.	Marco. Black.	Zinkl. White.	Marco. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	16. QxR	Q—Kt2
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	17. QxQ	BxQ
3. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	18. P—KKt5	Kt—K
4. B—Kt5	B—Kt5	19. B—K7	P—KB3
5. Castles	Castles	20. K—B	K—B2
6. P—Q3	P—Q3	21. B—Q8	K—K3
7. BxKt	BxKt	22. P—KKt4	K—Q2
8. BxP	BxP	23. Q—Q5	K—Kt2
9. BxR	BxR	24. K—K2	Kt—Kt2
10. B—K3	B—K3	25. P—KR3	Kt—K3
11. QxB	QxB	26. P—Q2	B—B3
12. P—QB4	P—QB4	27. B—K3	B—R5
13. P—QKt3	P—QKt3	28. K—Q2	P—Kt4
14. R—Kt2	P—B	29. Kt—Kt	P—B3
15. Q—Kt	RxR	30. Kt—K2	Kt—Kt2
		Drawn.	

GIUOCO PIANO.

Prock. White.	Brody. Black.	Prock. White.	Brody. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	18. R—Kt2	Q—B2
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	19. QR—KKt	QxQ
3. B—B4	B—B4	20. PxQ	PxP
4. P—Q3	P—Q3	21. PxP	P—QR4
5. Kt—QB3	B—Kt5	22. R—QR	B—B2
6. B—K3	Kt—Q5	23. R—Kt4	B—B4
7. BxKt	BxB	24. R—QKt	R—Kt4
8. Kt—QR4	P—QR3	25. P—KB4	KR—QKt
9. P—B3	B—R2	26. PxP	PxP
10. Q—K3	P—QKt4	27. R—QB4	B—Q3
11. BxPch	K—B	28. R(Kt)—QR	RxQP
12. BxKt	RxB	29. R(B4)—R4	RxKtP
13. Q—Q5	BxKt	30. RxP	RxR
14. PxB	PxKt	31. RxR	RxP
15. R—KKt	R—QKt	32. Resigns.	
16. P—QKt3	B—Kt3		
17. K—K2	B—Kt3		

PETROFF'S DEFENSE.

Brody. White.	Zinkl. Black.	Brody. White.	Zinkl. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	17. B—Q4	BxB
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	18. RxB	B—Kt3
3. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	19. QR—K	K—Kt
4. KtxP	KtxP	20. B—K4	K—R
5. P—Q4	P—Q4	21. R(K6) —K2	QR—Q
6. B—Q3	PxKt	22. B—Kt3ch	K—B
7. BxP	B—Q3	23. K—B	P—KR3
8. Castles	Castles	24. RxR	RxR
9. R—K	Kt—Q5	25. R—K2	RxR
10. P—B3	KtxKtch	26. KxR	K—K2
11. BxKt	K—R	27. P—KB4	P—KB4
12. P—Q4	P—KB3	28. K—B3	K—B3
13. Q—Q3	P—B3	29. P—KR3	P—KR4
14. PxP	BxP	30. B—Kt8	P—R5
15. QxQ	RxQ	Drawn.	
16. B—K3	B—K3		

PETROFF'S DEFENSE.

Kotre. White.	Alapin. Black.	Kotre. White.	Alapin. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	30. B—B3	B—Kt2
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	31. BxKt	BPxB
3. KtxP	P—Q3	32. R—KB3	Q—Q
4. Kt—KB3	KtxP	33. B—B5	B—B
5. P—Q4	P—KB4	34. R—KR	B—Q3
6. B—Q3	QKt—Q2	35. KR—KB	B—K3
7. Castles	B—K2	36. K—Kt	B—QR6
8. Kt—B3	QKt—B3	37. KR—K	Q—B
9. P—K5	P—Q4	38. Q—Q2	K—B3
10. Kt—K5	Castles	39. K—R2	B—K3
11. P—B3	KtxKt	40. R—KKt	B—KKt5
12. PxKt	P—B4	41. Q—K	B—R4
13. B—KB4	P—QR3	42. Q—Q2	B—KKt5
14. P—B5	B—QR6	43. Q—K	B—R4
15. QR—QKt	P—QR3	44. Q—Q2	R—Kt2
16. Q—Q2	P—QKt4	45. P—R4	B—K
17. P—KKt3	Q—Kt3	46. P—R5	R—B3
18. P—KR4	B—K3	47. P—B5	B—B
19. K—B2	QR—K	48. Q—B	R(B3)— R(Kt3)—Q2
20. Q—B2	Q—R4	49. P—R3	P—QR4
21. B—Q2	B—B	50. R—QR	R—R3
22. B—R3	Q—B2	51. Q—K	Q—Q
23. B—Kt2	B—Q3	52. R—Kt2	R(Kt2)—R2
24. Q—K2	R—K2	53. K—R2	Q—B3
25. P—KB4	Kt—K5	54. Q—B2	Q—Q
26. R—QR	B—R5	55. Q—K	Q—B3
27. QR—QKt	QR—K	56. Q—B2	Q—Q
28. B—R3	R—K3	57. Q—K	Drawn.
29. B—Kt2	QR—K		

RUY LOPEZ.

Maroczy. White.	Wolf. Black.	Maroczy. White.	Wolf. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	22. Kt—B3	R—Kt5
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	23. QKt—K2	Kt—B4
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	24. R—B3	R—Kt4
4. B—B4	P—QB3	25. P—QR4	R—R4
5. BxKt	PxB	26. Kt—R5	P—B3
6. P—Q4	Kt—B3	27. QKt— —B4(?)	PxP(?)
7. Kt—B3	BxKt	28. R—K3	Kt—Kt2
8. KtxP	P—Q3	29. KtxKtP	KxKt
9. Castles	B—K2	30. KtxBch	K—B2
10. K

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—Bright, tidy learners wanted; paid while learning. L. Henry & Co., 721 Broadway.

DESIGNER.—WANTED EXPERIENCED DESIGNER ON LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR. SIEGEL BROTHERS, 65 WOOSTER ST.

WANTED—For general housework, a young girl; must have experience and city reference; no washing. Call Monday before 11 A. M., 615 West 147th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Coachman (unmarried,) at gentleman's country place; tend saddle and road horses; wages, $40 and board and lodging; only those whose recent employers can be seen need apply. Address, stating age and previous experience, and inclosing copy recent reference, G. L. F., Box 198 Times.

WANTED—Gentlemen to represent the United States Life Insurance; liberal arrangement. Apply before 10:30 to W. G. BRADY, Manager Up-town Branch, 503 5th Av.

WANTED—Machinists; first-class vise hands wanted; state age, experience, and wages expected. Z., Box 112 Times.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; understands milk and butter; best reference. 446 West 33d St.

WANTED—Boy in law office; $3. Address, own hand writing, Terry, Box 211 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID. — By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; city preferred; good reference. 246 West 17th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady going abroad wishes a situation for her chambermaid and seamstress. Call until Wednesday from 11 to 2 o'clock, 681 West End Av.

Cooks.

COOK—HOUSEMAID and WAITRESS.—By two sisters, middle-aged; city or country; as first-class cook and experienced housemaid and waitress; will give first-class reference. Address Sarah Gilda, 2,030 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Protestant as first-class cook in private family; three years' reference from fine family; $20. C. M., Box 379, Times Up-town office, 1,260 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; best city references; in private family. 229 West 20th St., one flight.

COOK, &c.—Out by day or week by young woman; English cook, laundress, housework; best city references; no cards. 710 3d Av.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. 15 East 84th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook by day, week, or month; city references. 308 East 26th St., rear.

COOK.—By competent Swedish cook for private family; wages, $50. Amanda Wickstron, 236 East 34th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Late with importing house; work by the day or home; perfect fitter. Caldwell, 239 East 58th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable American woman as housekeeper for two or more gentlemen; thoroughly understands the repairing and cleaning of gentlemen's clothes; twelve years' reference. 358 West 45th St., Mrs. Williams.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By American woman; small private family on flat; excellent, neat worker; personal reference; carfare paid; no cards answered. 302 West 32d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman as lady's maid to go to Bar Harbor in Summer; good dressmaker, cuts, fits; hairdresser; excellent packer; first-class long references; personal last place. N. K., 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid; hairdresser, good seamstress; no objection to travel; excellent packer; best city references. A. A., Box 311, 1,260 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swiss French Protestant young woman for one or two ladies; capable; good references. Care of Mrs. Faulkner, 705 6th Av.

MAID.—Understands her duties; best city reference from last employer. Call, Monday, at 18 East 57th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly competent and trustworthy laundress; laundry work alone; city or country; excellent city references. Carlson, 420 West 46th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By good laundress to do family washing at home. 205 West 31st St. Ring Jones's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; in private family; best references. 438 West 35th St., Brennan's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman; take entire charge, bring up on bottle, or young child; city or country; personal reference. 247 West 24th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress by day or takes work home; does all kinds of family sewing, repairing dresses, finishing, alterations. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class French seamstress; good dressmaker; out by the day; write. K. A., 177 West 26th St.

Miscellaneous.

A WELL-EDUCATED NEW ENGLAND LADY, widow of professional gentleman, desires position as housekeeper or secretary; could assist children with English lessons; city or country; highest testimonials. Mrs. H. Y. B., Station O, Brooklyn N. Y.

EXCHANGE FOR MUSIC.—Young artist would give services as seamstress or nursery governess for competent music instructions; references, both parties. Call, address, Miss N., 5 East 12th St., Monday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER or OFFICE MANAGER.—Age thirty-five; fifteen years' experience, and until a few days ago connected with one of the largest corporations in the city; highest references furnished, with a fidelity company bond if required. P. O. Box 2,528 New York.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By German, 26; now on Feb. 15; with gentleman, bachelor apartments, or private family; thoroughly competent, reliable; best of references; wages, $45 to $50. Vaupel, 416 East 15th St.

BUTLER.—Speaks French, English; 33; sober; understands his duties and business thoroughly; willing, obliging; wages, $40; just disengaged; first-class long and personal city references. Pleotinel, 168 East 98th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By experienced butler and valet to travel; first-class city reference; English, M., care A. Arnold, 66 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—By first-class Swiss-German; single; age 35; city or country; last employer may be seen; city references, Swiss, 100 West 53d St.

BUTLER.—By experienced Englishman; lived in good families; age, 28; city recommendations; $35. D. M., Box 311, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an English butler; first-class city references. L. R., Box 97, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly competent and reliable; strictly temperate; experienced driver in city or country; refers to present employer, who intends going abroad. J. H., 216 West 75th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; first-class family coachman; strictly sober; economical; careful, stylish driver; best city reference. J. M., 15 East 30th St.

COACHMAN.—By single Swede as coachman; best references. Anderson, care of Dr. Eden, 19 East 92d St., present employer.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman in private family, best of references. Peterson, 236 East 31st St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; thoroughly competent; best city references. T. Harris, 1,178 1st Av.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a respectable young man as groom; willing and obliging; with best city reference. Call, for two days, 353 7th Av.

Valets.

VALET or TRAVELING SERVANT.—Swiss; 31; speaks French, German, English; 6 years same place; highest reference. H. G., Box 308, 1,269 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—By young man, married; 3 years' country reference as coachman; in city as useful man or in stable; can refer to last employer: 237 East 56th St., Fahey's bell.

Miscellaneous.

BANKER AND BROKER'S OFFICE

Bright, hustling, methodical young man wants position where intelligence, perseverance, and strict attention to business is needed; has years of experience; hours and salary secondary to advancement. E. L. St. John, 1,196 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

JANITOR and ENGINEER.—Experienced; capable to take full charge, best reference. Pursche, 70 East 109th St.

STEWARD.—By reliable man of long experience in clubhouse, hotel, or restaurant; best of references. Raab, 56 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.

MURDERS ON CANALBOAT

One Captain and a Deckhand Die in Row Over a Mongrel Dog.

Woman Stabbed in the Left Breast, and Her Husband Locked Up Charged with the Crime.

Elmer E. Kipp of Saugerties, N. Y., a canalboat Captain, and Joseph Victor, a deckhand, lost their lives yesterday evening in a fight that took place in the dingy six by twelve cabin of the canalboat Thomas Slowey over a mongrel dog. Mrs. Mary Collins is now in Bellevue Hospital, suffering from a deep stab wound in the left breast as a result of the same fight, and her husband, Capt. Alvin O. Collins of Cape Cod is locked up on a charge of murder.

Collins is Captain of the canalboat Slowey, which is moored at the foot of East Third Street. Kipp, who is Captain of the canalboat C. H. Voorhis, which is moored beside the Slowey, called upon Collins, with his wife, last night. As the party were seated in the cabin drinking, Collins became angry with Victor, whom he employs as a deckhand, who was teasing a black mongrel pup named Gyp, which belonged to his fourteen-year-old son Laurence. A fight occurred between Collins and Victor, and both Mrs. Collins and Kipp interfered.

When it was over Mrs. Collins had a deep stab wound half an inch to the left of her heart, Victor had a cut on the right side of his head made by some blunt instrument, which had penetrated his brain, and Kipp had a broad cut across the bridge of his nose and a fractured skull. Collins and his son carried Kipp back to his own boat and placed him in his bunk, and Victor was helped into his bunk. Collins then set out to find a doctor to attend the injured men.

He called on Dr. Samuel Falk of 338 East Fourth Street and brought him down to the Voorhis, where Kipp was lying dead. Dr. Falk was then taken to the Slowey to examine Victor, and found him dead also. Taking Collins with him, he went to the Union Market Police Station and notified the police. Everybody on board the two canalboats was taken to the station house and questioned.

Mrs. Kipp at first denied knowing anything about the fight, and said her husband had been carried home, wounded, by two men whom she had never seen before. She finally broke down however, and gave a version of the fight which is regarded by the police as practically correct.

According to her story the fight between Collins and Victor began immediately after she had entered the cabin.

"Victor was squeezin' the dog agin' the wall," she said, "and when he wouldn't stop, Collins jumped up and knocked him down. Mrs. Collins got between the two men, but Collins knocked Victor down again, although my husband was holding him back.

"Then Collins turned around all of a sudden and hit my husband on the head, knocking him down, senseless. Mrs. Collins begged me not to tell about it, and Collins and his son carried my husband back to his bunk. They smashed the cabin doors in their hurry to get him down stairs."

When Mrs. Collins was questioned by the police she refused to say anything. It was discovered then for the first time that she was wounded. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. Stevens, who examined the wound, said that if it had been half an inch to the right she would have lost her life. She was taken to the hospital a prisoner, but first made a statement to Coroner Bausch, in which she said Kipp and Victor had received their injuries in a fight between themselves, and that she had been stabbed by Victor while trying to separate them.

Laurence Collins was then questioned by the police. He said that Kipp and Victor had fought between themselves and that his father and mother had interfered.

"That's a lie," shouted Mrs. Kipp. "What were you doing with that capstan bar? I saw you hit Victor on the head with it when your father stabbed him."

The boy burst into tears and said that he had tried to help his mother. "When I saw that Victor was stabbing her," he said, "I ran up on deck and got the capstan bar to hit him with. When I got down stairs again my father struck him because he had stabbed my mother. I don't know whether I hit him with the capstan bar or not."

A thorough search was made of both canalboats and the capstan bar, which is about four feet long, was found beside a puddle of blood in the cabin of the Slowey. A small pocket knife was found in Mrs. Kipp's possession, but it was evident that the dead men had been struck by a larger weapon. No other knife could be found, however, on either of the canalboats or in the vicinity, and the police suppose the weapon or weapons with which the killing was done were thrown into the river.

Capt. Collins refused to say anything in relation to the fight, except to declare his innocence, and he was locked up charged with the murder of Kipp and Victor. His son Laurence was locked up in the rooms of the Gerry Society, and Mrs. Kipp was detained at the station house as a witness.

CANALBOAT CAPTAIN DROWNED.

He Sinks Before His Wife and Seven Children.

Albert G. Washburne, thirty-six years old, the Captain of the canalboat A. B. McLane, lying at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, was drowned last night. Washburne was crossing to his boat, having been on shore, when his foot slipped and he fell into the water.

Washburne was just about to step on his own boat, and his wife and seven children saw him fall into the water. Their screams attracted the attention of several other boatmen and of the marines on the schoolship St. Mary's, but before help arrived the man had disappeared.

Railroad Deck Hand Loses His Life.

Ernest Lockquire, twenty-six years old, a deck hand on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad transfer boat No. 4, fell off the boat last night when it was opposite Grand Street, East River, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

DOUBLE HELL GATE DISASTER.

The tugboat Petrolia, which is said to be owned by the Standard Oil Company, while passing through Hell Gate late yesterday afternoon became disabled and was carried by the swift currents on the reef known as Hog's Back.

The Petrolia's Captain, in the hope of saving his boat from being wrecked on the rocks, sounded the alarm signal on his whistle. It was answered by the tugboat Mischief, which came from the Long Island shore under a full head of steam and hurried across the waters of the Gate to the Petrolia's help. Before the rescuing boat got near the one in distress the latter ran hard and fast on the jagged reef.

The Mischief's Captain, however, sought to pull the Petrolia by hawser into deep water. The Mischief tugged and tugged, but the stranded craft still held fast. While the effort to float the Petrolia was being made something went amiss aboard the Mischief.

Persons who had witnessed the work going on from Ward's Island and the New York shore noticed a cloud of steam arise, and when it cleared away the Mischief was fast disappearing below the surface of the water and her crew were swimming for their lives. All but one of the men were picked up by the lifeboat launched by the Petrolia's crew. The missing man was doubtless carried down by the suction made by the sinking tugboat. His comrades were landed in Astoria.

On account of the cloud of steam and the suddenness of the disappearance it was thought that the boiler of the Mischief had exploded. Such was not the case, and the loss of the tug was most likely caused by the strain of the pulling on the hawser opening the seams of the river boat.

The Petrolia is still on Hog's Back reef, and the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company will this morning try to save her. The Mischief was said to be owned by the Reilly Towing Company.

Woman Died in the Street.

Mrs. Ellen Morrell, forty years old, the cashier of the restaurant at 194 Broadway and living at 244 West Fifteenth Street, dropped dead in front of 218 West Fifteenth Street last night. The woman complained of feeling ill to her employer early in the evening and was allowed to go home. After she had been home for a short time she said that she was feeling better, and then, accompanied by a friend, Margaret Ryan of 154 West Tenth Street, went out for a walk. In front of the West Fifteenth Street address given the woman suddenly fell to the pavement, having succumbed to heart disease.

JUDGE D. M. KEY DEAD.

Was Once Senator and Postmaster General Under Hayes.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 3.—Judge D. M. Key died in this city to-night, aged seventy-six years. He was born in Greene County, Tenn., and was one of the most distinguished men in the South. He was a Colonel in the Confederate Army, in 1865, when he was appointed United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of Andrew Johnson.

In 1877 Judge Key was appointed Postmaster General of the United States by President Hayes. In 1890 he was appointed United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee by President Hayes, which position he filled until he retired on ful pay at the age of 70. Judge Key was always a pronounced Democrat.

GOVERNMENT LOST THOUSANDS

Collector Bidwell Accuses a Lace Importer of Having Made Fraudulent Invoices.

Another alleged fraud, by which the United States has lost many thousands of dollars, has been brought to light by an accidental discovery of a clerk in the Customs House. According to Collector Bidwell, the main offender is a merchant who, prior to July, 1897, was an importer of laces, and who had an office in Broadway.

From the statements made by the local customs officials, this merchant was the agent here of a lace manufacturer at Le Puy, France. The merchant's business was said to have been extensive and to all outward appearances his invoices were always regular. When he retired, the manufacturer continued to export his laces to New York, his financial interests being represented by Lazard Frères. All of the invoices were consigned to R. F. Dowing & Co., customs brokers, who delivered the goods, duties paid, to a man in Howard Street.

By the merest chance a few days ago a clerk in the liquidating division in the Custom House found errors in the extensions and additions of one of the latest invoices.

"He reported the fact to me," said Collector Bidwell, "and I instructed him to look up the invoices for years back. Then it was found that almost every invoice entered for the merchant and his supposed successor for about six years past was false and fraudulent in that the extensions and additions were all in favor of the consignor.

"I have directed Deputy Collector Phelps of the law division to sue for $9,000, that being the difference between the amount paid by the merchant and the amount he ought to have paid. But for the statute of limitations the amount claimed would be much larger.

"I have also requested United States District Attorney Burnett to proceed criminally against the merchant. I hold Lazard Frares and Dowing & Co. guiltless, but the latter, as consignees of the laces, will have to settle with the Government if there was any wrongdoing, even unwittingly, on their part."

Appraiser Wakeman said he knew absolutely nothing of the case.

TO LIMIT USE OF SPEEDWAY.

Road Drivers' Association Will Ask Aid of Legislature.

If the plans of the Road Drivers' Association, which met yesterday at Durando's Club, at the northern end of the Speedway, are carried out, the present session of the Legislature will be asked to pass a bill restricting traffic on the Speedway to an even greater extent than at present. The members of the association are almost all road drivers of long standing. They realize that in the Harlem River Speedway they have a track that is surpassed by none in the world, and they are anxious that it shall be preserved exclusively for the use of the light-harness horse. They strenuously object to the encroachment of the bicycle, or any other vehicle other than a road wagon or other light trap, and they fear that before long an attempt will be made by the owners of automobiles to secure the privilege of using their machines on the Speedway. The wealthy owners of these vehicles, the horsemen say, realizing that the drive along the Speedway is a most picturesque one, will probably ask that it be shared by the horsemen with them.

The meeting yesterday was devoted mainly to a discussion of how best to prevent anything of the sort, and it was finally decided that the association should take concerted action. A committee of three was appointed for the purpose of visiting members of the Legislature, and inducing them to pass a law which shall stringently restrict traffic on the Speedway. The plan offered some time ago by Dr. Kane, providing that arrangements be made for brushes between members' horses at stated hours was also discussed, and an effort to put it into execution will be made. An endeavor will also be made to have the Park Department build seats on the bluff overlooking the Speedway, especially at the point where the finish for the mile brush races is to be fixed.

SISTER OF CHARITY BURNED.

May Die as the Result of Lamp Explosion at Her Home.

Sister Mary Stanislaus, a member of the Sisters of Charity connected with St. Vincent's Hospital, was fatally burned last night by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in her room, in the tenement house at 214 Huron Street, Brooklyn.

Sister Mary, who in private life is Miss Rose McCabe, had been in the habit of allowing her neighbors' children to play in her apartments. Several were romping about her rooms at 10 o'clock last night, when they accidentally overturned a burning kerosene lamp. Sister Mary snatched up the lamp and it exploded in her hands, setting fire to her clothing and the house. The screams of the children brought help at once. Sister Mary was wrapped in blankets and the flames smothered, not, however, until her clothing had been almost burned off. She was removed to St. Catherine's Hospital, where it was said that she could not recover. The fire in the apartment was extinguished by the Fire Department before much damage was done.

Dinner for Edward M. Morgan.

The Sterling Republican Club of the Twenty-third Assembly District last evening tendered to Assistant Postmaster Edward M. Morgan, its newly elected President, a dinner in Washington Hall, at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue. There were 300 members present. William E. Graham presided, and introduced George W. Dease, who presented to Mr. Morgan a gold watch, chain, and Masonic charm.

Among the speakers were Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Lemuel E. Quigg, and Abraham Gruber.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:06	Sun sets...5:20	Moon sets..11:24

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:55	Gov. Isl'd...11:19	H. Gate...1:02
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:23	Gov. Isl'd.....	H. Gate...1:15

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, FEB. 5.

	Mails Close	Vessels Sail.
Camatense, Barbados	2:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Hevelius, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, FEB. 6.		
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	..	3:00 P. M.
Hansa, Inagua, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7.		
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, FEB. 8.		
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 3 and up to Feb. 17, inclusive; or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Feb. 17, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M up to Feb. 15, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 23, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hongkong, Jan. 3, Shanghai, Jan. 6, and Yokohama, Jan. 11, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, are due in New York Feb. 5.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) FEB. 4.

Afghanistan, Gibraltar, Jan. 21.
Albano, Hamburg, Jan. 19.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 18.
Armenia, Stettin, Jan. 21.
Buffalo, Hull, Jan. 20.
Caribbee, St. Kitts, Jan. 28.
El Mar, New Orleans, Jan. 30.
Fournel, Pauillac, Jan. 21.
Grenada, Port of Spain, Jan. 28.
Hekla, Christiansand, Jan. 17.
La Champagne, Havre, Jan 27.
Mariposa, Sunderland, Jan. 17.
Mozart, St. Lucia, Jan. 25.
Nordby, Hamburg, Jan. 21.
Patricia, Hamburg, Jan. 22.
Peconic, Liverpool, Jan. 19.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Jan. 24.
Trapani, Bremen, Jan 10.
Ydun, Shields, Jan. 15.

MONDAY, FEB. 5.

Alabama, St. Lucia, Jan. 28.
British King, Antwerp, Jan. 23.
Colorado, Brunswick, Fe.n. 2.
Cyrene, St. Lucia, Jan. 28.
Ponce, San Juan, Jan. 30.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6.

Chicago City, Swansea, Jan. 23.
Kensington, Antwerp, Jan. 27.
Knight of St. George, Antwerp, Jan. 23.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Jan. 31.
Tauric, Liverpool, Jan. 27.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7.

Dominic, Para, Jan. 26.
Fleaman, St. Lucia, Jan. 30.
Nueces, Galveston, Jan. 31.
Tergeste, Gibraltar, Jan. 24.
Trojan Prince, Gibraltar, Jan 24.

THURSDAY, FEB. 8.

Athesia, Hamburg, Jan. 25.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Feb. 3.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Jan. 27.
Hildur, Curacoa, Jan. 30.
Kara, St. Lucia, Jan. 31.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Jan. 24.
Trave, Bremen, Jan. 30

FRIDAY, FEB. 9.

Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Jan. 28.
Livonian, Glasgow, Jan. 26.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.
Island, Christiansand, Jan. 26.
Montcalm, London, Jan. 27.

Arrived.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton Jan. 27 and Cherbourg same date, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Reported southeast of Fire Island at 1:25 A. M. 4th.

SS Salerno, (Br.,) Bearpark, Newcastle Jan. 10, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:20 P. M.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Caven, Liverpool Jan. 20 and Queenstown 21, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 P. M.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Jan. 24 and Queenstown 25, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 P. M. 2d.

SS Melbourne, (Br.,) Ross, Dunkirk Jan. 15, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Capri, (Ger.,) Rambusch, Maceio Jan. 6 and Pernambuco 17, with sugar to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Jan. 27 and Queenstown 28, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:16 A. M.

SS Ardandearg, (Br.,) Kinley, Philadelphia Feb. 2, in ballast to Bennett, Walsh & Co.

SS Le Lion, (Fr.,) Fouche, Seville Jan. 11, in ballast to P. Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M. 2d, and anchored; is bound to Philadelphia.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS Rhein, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Kvarven, (Nor.,) for Hamburg.
SS Palatia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Weehawken, (Br.,) for Sunderland.
SS El Rio, for New Orleans.
SS City of Everett, Carteret, N. J., for Port Tampa.
SS Werra, (Ger.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Teutonic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) for Dover, (anchored off Clifton.)
SS Madiana, (Br.,) for Barbados, &c.
SS Alene, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Hiana, for Havana.
SS Dean, (Ger.,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Lampasas, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Martello, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Olinda, (Ger.,) for Fortune Island, &c.
SS Dresden, (Ger.,) for Baltimore.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Hugin, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
SS Guyandotte, for Newport News and Richmond.
SS Richmond, Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.
Bark John Swan, for Fernandina.
Bark Howard D. Troop, (Br.,) for Shanghai.
Bark Charles G. Rice, for Wellington, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, New York via Genoa, arr. at Leghorn Feb. 1.

SS Asturia, (Ger.,) Capt. Hildebrant, arr. at Hongkong from New York previous to this date.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Alix, arr. at Havre from New York at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harassowitz, New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, arr. at Hull from New York yesterday.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Simon, sld. from Havre for New York at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Loesewitz, sld. from Antwerp for New York to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, arr. at Genoa from New York Feb. 1.

SS Flowergate, (Br.,) Capt. Barnard, sld. from Palermo for New York Jan. 30.

SS L. P. Holmblad, (Dan.,) Capt. Ericsen, sld. from Copenhagen for New York Jan. 30.

SS Robert Harrowing, (Br.,) Capt. Jesseps, sld. from Catania for New York Jan. 30.

SS Darmstadt, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, sld. from Bremerhaven for New York at 3 P. M. today.

SS Archimede, (Ital.,) Capt. Orengo, Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Mueller, from New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, New York for Naples, &c., passed St. Michael's to-day.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from New York, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, sld. from this port for New York to-day.

SS New York, Capt. Roberts, from Southampton, sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 6:26 P. M. to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK HARBOR.—The Lighthouse Inspector for the Third District gives notice that the iron can and nun buoys in the Bays and Harbor of New York, except as stated below, have been taken up for the Winter, and spar buoys of the same color and number in each case have been substituted for them. At each of the following-named turning points the iron buoys will be kept in place until their removal shall be compelled by running ice: Gedney Entrance, (Main Channel,) G E 1; Gedney Entrance, (Main Channel,) G E 2; Southwest Spit, No. 12; Junction Buoy.

At each of the following-named stations a black steel Winter buoy has been placed on the port sides of the channel. This Winter buoy shows above water as a first-class can buoy of reduced diameter: Entrance to Main (Gedney) Channel, Cut, G, in white; Bayside Range Cut, B 1; Bayside Range Cut, B 3; Chapel Hill Range Cut, C 1; Chapel Hill Range Cut, C 3; Chapel Hill Range Cut, C 5; West Knolls, (N. end.) No. 8; False Hook, (S. E. end.) No. 1; West Bank, (S.,) No. 9; West Bank, (E. end,) No. 11.

Spoken.

Ship Fidelio, (Ger.,) Capt. Braue, Bremen for New York Jan. 21, was spoken in lat. 50, long. 6.

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The Annual Statement of

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appears on the last page.

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O. L. Frisbee, Manager.

Ocala House, Ocala, Fla.
F. F. Brown, Manager.

Hotel Kissimmee, Kissimmee, Fla.
H. Dieffenbach, Lessee.
Dudley S. Phinny, Asst. Manager.

Punta Gorda Hotel, Punta Gorda, Fla.
H. C. Rogers, Manager.

The Inn, Port Tampa, Fla.
J. H. Murdick, Manager.

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TEACHERS.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th, Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BROADWAY, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11; evening at 8; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, LENOX AV. AND 122d St., Rev. H. P. Nichols.—Services at 11 A. M., 3:45 and 8 P. M. Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts will preach in the evening.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Feb. 4, 1900, 11:15 A. M., Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Lecture by Dr. Felix Adler; subject, "The Ethics of Suicide"; all interested are invited. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M., at 109 West 54th St.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AVENUE AND 43D Street.—On Sunday Dr. Silverman will leoture on "The Progress of Women in the Nineteenth Century

spectively, by 100.8, two five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, on each, $7,625; subject to other mortgages, on 113, for $20,000; on 115, for $21,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 553 Hudson Street, and 109 and 111 Perry Street, being the north-west corner of those streets, 52.8 by 44.8 by 44.4 by 61.6, three-story brick and frame buildings. Due on judgment, $37,145.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Strauss, referee, 670 to 682 East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Vanderbilt Avenue, 140 by 100, seven four-story stone-front flats; 684 to 696 East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 140 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue and adjoining the foregoing, eight four-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, on 670 to 682, $13,200; on 684 to 696, $13,811; subject to other mortgages, on 684 to 696, for $30,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 1,054 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street, 17.2 by 79.6, five-story stone-front flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $27,825; subject to other mortgages for $28,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuson H. Weinhandler, referee, 61 to 67 East Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Madison Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,108; subject to other mortgages for $30,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Decker, referee, 644 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 430 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,410.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 70 and 72 Franklin Street, northwest corner of Franklin Alley, 41.11 by 99.7, five-story stone-front building; also,

353, 355, and 357 Broadway, west side, 80 feet south of Franklin Street, 63.11 by 186.5 by 66.6 by 174.6, two five-story brick buildings; also,

302 Church Street and 27 and 29 Walker Street, being the southwest corner of those streets, runs south on Church Street 24 by west 50 by south 82 by west 25 by north 106 to Walker Street by east 75; the buildings on these lots are owned by the lessee; also,

63, 65, and 67 Prince Street and 113 Crosby Street, being the block front on the north side of Prince Street, between Elm and Crosby Streets, 84.8 by 143.4 by 84.6 by 137.10, two and three story brick buildings; also,

34 and 36 West Houston Street, north side, 20 feet east of Crosby Street, 40 by 82.9 and irregular, two two-story and attic brick buildings; also,

672 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, 24 by 60, five-story brownstone-front building; also,

929 Sixth Avenue, west side, 50.2 feet south of Fifty-third Street, 25.1 by 100, four-story brick and frame building, with two-story frame building at the rear; also,

376 and 378 Bowery, west side, 150 feet north of Fourth Street, 41.11 by 163 by 38.8 by 176.2, one, two, and three story brick buildings, together, with rights in a ten-foot alley along the southerly side of the property and in a court at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 608 Broadway, southeast corner of Houston Street, 9.7 by 96.10 by 25.8 by 98, five-story brick building; 606 Broadway, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25 by 98, five-story brick building, with a one-story brick building at the rear; 604 Broadway, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 21.6 by 98 by 21.2 by 98.5, six-story brownstone-front building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 4,000, 4,002, and 4,004 Third Avenue, east side, 176.11 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 75 by the three four-story brick tehements, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,734; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 483 Brook Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 90, five-story three-family brick flat.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 555 and 557 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Lenox Avenue, each 25 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,120; subject to other mortgages for $44,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., executor's sale, 313 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, between First and Second Avenues, 20 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Franklyn Paddock, referee, 559 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 283.8 feet east of Broadway, 17.11 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; 567 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 299.10 feet east of Broadway, 18 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on 559, $13,673; on 567, $13,680.

By Herbert A. Sherman, partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 532 to 834 Washington Street and 32 and 34 Little West Twelfth Street, between the southeast corner of those streets, 69.2 by $1.10 by 32.11 by 60.2, leasehold, three two-story brick buildings.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Decker, referee, 2,046 First Avenue, east side, 50.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 84, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $3,805; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Edgar M. Leventritt, referee, 227 Grand Street, south side, 127.9 feet west of the Bowery, three-story frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $17,556.

In the rotunda of the County Court House, at 11 A. M., by Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, by order of the Commissioners for loaning certain moneys of the United States, of the County of New York, 127 lots in the 24th Ward, situated on Elton, Beaumont, Cedar, Bartholdy, and Magenta Avenues, to be sold in eleven plots.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.—By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 355 East Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 219.11 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 100.4, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; 357 East Fifty-seventh Street, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 19.11 by 100.4, two-story brick stable; 516 to 520 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 223 feet east of Avenue A, 76.3 by 92, five-story brick factory and stable, with two and three story brick buildings at the rear; 524 East Seventeenth Street, adjoining, 24.6 by 92, two-story brick stable; 526 East Seventeenth Street, adjoining, 24.10 by 92, vacant; 528 East Seventeenth Street, adjoining, 24.8 by 92, two-story brick building; 530 East Seventeenth Street, adjoining, 23.5 by 92, five-story brick tenement; 532 East Seventeenth Street, adjoining, 24.1 by 92, four-story brick tenement.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry H. Sherman, referee, 332 Lenox Avenue, east side, 67 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 16 6 by 85, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,668; subject to another mortgage for $13,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, A. C. Brown, referee, tract of about 65 lots included by Flower and Second Streets, William's Bridge. Due on judgment, $21,627.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 107 West Forty-third Street, north side, 112 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brick building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Myron H. Oppenheim, referee, West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 75 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $8,105; subject to other mortgages for $59,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 300 feet east of Cypress Avenue, 50 by 105, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,813.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, Union Avenue, west side, 113.7 feet south of Boston Road, 50 by 138.1 and irregular, vacant; Boston Road, east side, 60 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 190 by 97, vacant. Due on judgment, $62,652; subject to other mortgages, on the former parcel for $28,000; on the latter for $118,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 466 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,006.

THURSDAY, FEB. 8.—By McVickar & Co., public auction sale, East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, southwest corner of Belmont Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 75.

By McVickar & Co., public auction sale, Nathalie Avenue, south side, near King's Bridge Road, four lots, each 25 by 125.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Edwin T. Tallaferro, referee, 528 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 325 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,218; subject to other mortgages for $21,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Daniel O'Connell, referee, 49 Franklin Street, south side, 18.7 feet west of Elm Street, 19.11 by 75.4, three-story brick building, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 219, 221, and 223 East Forty-fourth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Second Avenue, 75 by 100.6, three five-story brick tenements; all title and interest of Jessie Folsom on Oct. 31, 1899.

FRIDAY, FEB. 9.—By McVickar & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 615 West End Avenue, west side, 44 feet south of Ninetieth Street, 20 by 90, four-story stone-front dwelling. Subject to a mortgage for $25,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob F. Solomon, referee, Marion Street, Twenty-fourth Ward, east side, 150 feet north of Elizabeth Street, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,821.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, 2,109 Bathgate Avenue, west side, 32.9 feet north of Samuel Street, 62.9 by 60.2 and irregular, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,486.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 453 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for six three-story and basement brick and limestone dwellings, 18 and 19 by 67; Charles E. Picken of 56 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; John Hauser, architect; cost, $132,000.

One Hundred and First Street, south side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, for twelve five-story brick dwellings, 17, 19, 20, and 22 by 58; Robert Wallace of 320 West Seventieth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $236,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 375 feet north of Wendover Avenue, for a front area wall; Henry Horn of 61 East Sixtieth Street, owner; Jerry Altieris, mason; cost, $500.

Two Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Mosholu Parkway, for a two-story and cellar frame tenement; Louis Eickwort of 1,849 Anthony Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

No. 164 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Susan Burckle, owner; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 150 feet east of Cole Avenue, to a one-story frame stable; Thomas Ready of 852 Melrose Avenue owner; F. Lohse, architect; cost, $250.

No. 877 Sixth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; A. Alexander, owner; Brogan & Reid, architects; cost, $70.

No. 1,146 Broadway, to a three-story brick store and lofts; M. R. Stevens estate of 90 Broadway, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons, architects; cost, $200.

Loring and Osborne Place, southwest corner, to a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; Samuel McMillan, owner, W. J. Fryer, architect; cost, $250.

No. 78 Monroe Street, to a three-story brick stable; Philip Collins of 137 Sixth Avenue, owner; Frank J. Murphy, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, southeast corner of Fulton Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; William Borgen of 1.82 Washington Avenue, owner; C. S. Clarke, architect; cost, $500.

Avenue A, northeast corner of Twenty-second Street, to a three-story brick stable and workshop; Brower estate, owner; George Van Auken, architect; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 130 and 132 Duane Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Josephine L. Peyton, owner; Brogan & Reid, architects; cost, $400.

Nos. 575 and 577 Water Street, to a two-story brick stable; William A. Avis, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $300.

$500,000 Real Estate Mortgage.

A five-hundred-thousand-dollar mortgage was filed in the Suffolk County Clerk's office yesterday from the American Realty Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York. The instrument covered property recently sold to the first-named company by ex-Judge Henry E. Howland. A small portion of the property is situated at Southampton and the balance in Manhattan.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Feb. 3.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 70 ft n of Manhattan St; John B. Adriance to Mary H. Sayre $100
HORATIO ST, s e corner of Washington St, 85x74x90.4x75; W. S. Kelsey to Austin B. Kelsey 5,700
PLOT, 20.6 ft s of 131st St and 193.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs s e, 24.8x s w 12x n w 24.8x n e 12; Margaret Adelbarth, widow, and others, to John G. R. Lillendahl 1,000
PLOT, 175 ft n of Morris Park Av and 522 ft e of Unionport Road, runs w 97.6x n 75x e 97.6x s 75; Morris Park Av, n s, 522 ft e of Unionport Road, 45x230; David L. Gluck to E. B. Levy 100
RIVINGTON ST, 333 and 335, s s, 50x75; Isaac Specter to Samuel Vollman and another 59,500
WEST ST, 288 and 289, e s, 46x100; Herman Reessing to Julius Wolff 1
3D AV, w s, 90.3 ft s of Wendover Av, 25x100; William C. Oesting to August Oesting and wife 100
3D AV, w s, 65.3 ft s of Wendover Av, 20x100; William C. Oesting to David K. Webster and another 100
34TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 22.6x64; Edward H. Landon to La Mont M. Bowers 61,000
41ST ST, s s, 248.4 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Water St, n s, 315.11 ft e of Pike Slip, 24x100 ft to South St; Water St, s s, 267.11 ft e of Pike Slip, 24x160 ft to South St; Jefferson St, e s, extends from Water to South St, 152x86x151.8x86; Reade St, s s, 166.8 ft e of Greenwich St, 22.8x75.5x22.9x75.2; Reade St, s s, 144 ft e of Greenwich St, 22.8x75.2x22.9x75.2; Orra C. Freeborn and another to George C. Freeborn, ¼ part 1
50TH ST, 457 West, 27x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker to Anna Strittmatter 1
50TH ST, 457 West, 27x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker, executor, to Anna Strittmatter 1,000
50TH ST, 429 West, 25x100.5; E. L. Striker to Regina Krumsick and others 1
50TH ST, 429 West, 25x100.5; E. L. Striker, executor, to Regina Krumsick and others 1
54TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100; Mary E. Dempsey to M. H. Oppenheim 40,000
55TH ST, s s, 136.6 ft w of 9th Av, 13.6x100.5; 55th St, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 23x100.5; 55th St, s s, 123 ft w of 9th Av, 13.6x100.5; Charles F. David to M. L. Rickerson ..... Exch.
64TH ST, 120 West, 18x100.5; James J. Hefferman to John J. Rogan 1
71ST ST, s s, 452 ft w of West End Av, 101.9x125x irregular; New York Investment and Improvement Company to Kate C. Brown 100
86TH ST, n s, 153.4 ft e of 5th Av, 1.3x1.7x1.3; Julia A. S. Kilpatrick, executrix, to Francis K. Pendleton 150
96TH ST, 151 West; Myron H. Oppenheim to Mary E. Dempsey 1
109TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Park Av, 25x100; Pauline Hoffmann to Annie C. Campbell 1
116TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 37.5x100.11; William H. Lake to Charles S. Hibbard 1
119TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 96.3 ft to St. Nicholas Av x118.5x168.2x100.11; William C. Hunter to Missouria B. Houpt and another 1
126TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 145.2 ft to St. Nicholas Av x118.5x83.2x100.11; William C. Hunter to Missouria B. Houpt and another 1
135TH ST, n s, 942 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 4.4x—x4.2x100; Henry Morgenthau and another to Catharine M. Von der Bosch.
161ST ST, s s corner of Cauldwell Av, new line, 30x72.6; D. Anna Farrer to Patrick J. Owens 6,000

Recorded Leases.

BECKMANN, August F., to Leonard Hertel; Amsterdam Av, 35, 4 7-12 years $1,800
OHL, Maria, to John Vogel; 1st Av, 105, 5 years 1,140
STEERS, Henry, and another to Charles A. Wittmack; Columbus Av, 495, s e corner of 84th St, 5 years 2,500
STEGE, Ida C., to August F. Beckmann and others; Amsterdam Av, 35, 5 years 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

BOSTWICK, Lillian G., to Selma Steinbrink; part of Lot 166 map of Village of Morrisania, 25x100 to Brook Av, 3 years. 1,000
BROWN, Kate C., to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; 71st St, s s, 400 ft w of West End Av, demand 54,000
BROWN, Kate C., to New York Investment and Improvement Company; 71st St, s s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 8½ months 37,000
BROWN, Kate C., to New York Investment and Improvement Company; 71st St, s s, 452 ft w of West End Av, demand 54,000
BROWN, Kate C., to New York Investment and Improvement Company; 71st St, s s, 452 ft w of West End Av, 1 year. 37,000
BROWN, Kate C., to New York Investment and Improvement Company; 71st St, s s, 503.6 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 30,000
BROWN, Kate C., to New York Investment and Improvement Company; 71st St, s s, 503.6 ft w of West End Av, demand 54,000
DIVERS, Patrick W., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 298 Hudson St and 290 Spring St, saloon lease, demand 5,000
DIVERS, Patrick W., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 363 Hudson St, n w corner of King St, saloon lease, demand 5,000
DONIHEE, Delia L., to Jennie C. Ryan; 61st St, n s, 472.3 ft w of Columbus Av, demand 800
ELLWANGER, Charles, to George Ringler & Co.; 14 Duane St, saloon lease, demand 1,100
FLOMER, Minnie and Louis, to Lena Meyer; 165th St, n w corner of Forest Av, 1 year 1,000
HELFRICH, Gustav P., and wife to William C. Oesting; 3d Av, w s, 65.3 ft s of Wendover Av, installments 4,000
HERTER, Rosamond, to the Mercantile National Bank; Rivington St, s e corner of Allen St, secures notes 7,000
HERTZ, Jacob, to George Ringler & Co.; 347 Bowery, saloon lease, demand 8,000
HOUPT, Missouria B. and Harry S., to Felix Gottschalk; 119th St, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 96.3 ft to St. Nicholas Av, demand 1,815
HOUPT, Missouria B. and Harry S., to Eugene C. Potter; 119th St, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 96.3 ft to St. Nicholas Av, demand 20,865
HOUPT, Missouria B. and Harry S., to Frederick G. Potter; 119th St, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 96.3 ft to St. Nicholas Av, demand 5,487
HOUPT, Missouria B. and Harry S., to Allen L. and Benjamin Mordecai; 120th St, s s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 145.2 ft to St. Nicholas Av, ½ year 2,205
HOUPT, Missouria B. and Harry S., to Frederick G. Potter; 120th St, s s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 145.2 ft to St. Nicholas Av, ½ year 23,135
HOUPT, Missouria B. and Harry S., to James V. Lawrence; 120th St, s s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 145.2 ft to St. Nicholas Av, ½ year 3,300
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Mary White; 5 Guerck St; 1 year 7,000
MARTIN, Howard, and August Felck to August Bechmann; 163d St, n s, 25 ft w of Jackson Av, ½ year 1,000
MARTIN, Howard, and August Felck to James Martin; 163d St, n w corner of Jackson Av, ½ year 1,000
OESTING, August and Lina, to William C. Oesting; 3d Av, w s, 90.3 ft s of Wendover Av, installments 4,000
O'CONNOR, Charles A., to Mary F. Place; 3d or Fordham Av, n ½ of the s ½ of Lot 7, map of Upper Morrisania, property of N. Jarvis, Jr., 2 years 6,000
SATORE, Max, Jr., to James A. Glover; westerly 25 feet of Lot 596, map of Village of Wakefield, 1 year 800
SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to Louis and John Brandt; St. Ann's Av, s e corner of 156th St, demand 10,000
SINGER, Anna L. and Alfred, to Calvin W. Withey; 617 West 142d St, installments 600
VANDERBILT, William S., to Elisha H. Bridges; 125th St, n s, 85 ft e of Lenox Av, 15 years 5,000
WAHLE, William, to Earnest R. Eckley; Convent Av, n w corner of 141st St, 190.10 to 142d St, demand 13,200
WEBSTER, David K. and George K., to William C. Oesting; 3d Av, w s, 25.3 ft s of Wendover Av, installments 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CRANDALL, William E., Jr., to Jessie C. McBride ..... Nom.
CRANDALL, William E., Jr., to Jessie C. McBride ..... Nom.
HELFRICH, Gustav P., and wife to William C. Oesting $2,500
PRESS, T. Channon, to Julius M. Mayer.. Nom.
PRESS, T. Channon, to Julius M. Mayer.. Nom.
PRESS, T. Channon, to Julius M. Mayer.. Nom.
PRESS, T. Channon, to Julius M. Mayer.. Nom.
PRESS, T. Channon, to Julius M. Mayer.. Nom.
WEEBS, Elisha, and others, executors, &c., to Jonathan Webb 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

GRAND ST, 420; Morris Steinmann against Philip Horowitz and Samuel Parnass, owners; Sam Greenberg, contractor $56
JEROME AV, e s, 25 ft n of 176th St, 100x100; the Contractors' Supply Company against Burton H. Smith, owner and contractor 100
MARKET ST, 65 to 69; Edwin Miller against Wolf J. Blumberg, owner; Joseph Hyman, owner and contractor 275
WATER ST, 161 and 163; Jacob Mannheschmidt against Lichtenstein Brothers, owners; Robert G. Kenny, contractor 655
4TH ST, 57 East; Isaac Rothfeld against Jacob Sommer, owner and contractor 168
106TH ST, 65 and 67 West; Louis Saphier against John Lukas, owner; Louis Colangelo, contractor 5
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
112TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 84x100.11; Nathaniel McBride, with Charles and Joseph Paterno and Vito Gerabone, 8 payments $22,000

Lis Pendens.

BEDFORD ST, s e corner of Commerce St, 44.8x50.5x51x50; Bennett Sanberg against Gottlieb M. Karpas and others, (action to set aside mortgage, &c.;) attorney, H. Saiant.
BROOK AV, n w corner of 169th St, 59x130; Clifford L. Miller against Andrew Schmitt and others; (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Miller, Decker & Miller.
CARMINE ST, 80; Jane E. Osthout against Minard D. Mildeberger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.
56TH ST, 82 East; John Collins against Lewis Mayer, (notice of attachment, &c.;) attorney, F. H. Smith.
61ST ST, 125 East; also, 2,102 to 2,106 3d Av; Marcus J. Parrott against Lewis Mayer and Simon Fox, (notice of attachment, &c.;) attorney, F. H. Smith.
75TH ST, e s, 253 ft e of 1st Av, 37.6x102.2; Domenico Bravin and others against Adolph Wiedhopf and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.
106TH ST, 415 East; the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals against William Seitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage, amended;) attorney, J. M. Wainwright.
113TH ST, e s, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 18.9x100.11; Frederick H. Von Stade, executor, &c., against Samuel Steinmetz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, George B. and Edward Goldschmidt.
120TH ST, 68 and 70 East; James Livingston against Meyer Reiss and others, two actions, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, A. L. & S. F. Jacobs.

TO HONOR LAWTON'S MEMORY.

Suggestion that the Body Pass Through Here Under an Imposing Funeral Escort.

It is suggested among army and National Guard officers that the body of Gen. Lawton, which is due to arrive in Chicago tomorrow on its way to Washington, ought to be brought to New York before being taken to the National capital in order that the city may have an opportunity to honor the memory of the soldier by an imposing funeral parade. For this purpose Major Gen. Roe said yesterday the entire two local brigades of the Guard, numbering 5,000 men, would be available. The officers, however, point out that they can do nothing more than make the suggestion unofficially, and that if it is to be taken up this must be done by the municipal authorities.

"As I understand it," said Gen. Roe, "the body is to go to Indianapolis, lie in state for a day or two, and then be taken to Washington. Any arrangements to have the body brought here will of course have to be made by the city officials with the Secretary of War. If such an arrangement could be made, I am sure that every man in the National Guard would be glad to turn out to do honor to the gallant General's memory.

"The honor paid would be in the form of a military escort for the body through the city, similar to that furnished for the funeral of Gen. Henry a few months ago. For this the entire two brigades of the guard, or 5,000 men, would be available."

Asked as to the expense to the city the ceremonies would involve, Gen. Roe said it would not be a great deal, and would chiefly be for music.

Gen. George Moore Smith, Gen. Avery D. Andrews, Gen. Francis V. Greene, Col. Franklin Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment, and Major G. Creighton Webb are among the officers who think it eminently fitting that Gen. Lawton's body should be honored by having an imposing military escort if arrangements can be made with the War Department to have it brought here, and that the city ought to have a chance to so honor it.

It is suggested that the body be landed at the Battery and escorted as far up as the Dewey Arch and thence to the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry at Twenty-third Street.

VON BLUCHER'S WIFE, SHE SAYS.

A Woman Seeks the Count—Countess Schimmelmann Aiding Her.

Ella von Blucher, who declares she is the second wife of Count Gebhard von Blucher, said to be a descendant of the General who saved the day at Waterloo for Wellington, is looking for her husband for the purpose of securing from him some support for herself and her two children.

Mrs. von Blucher says that she was a nurse in Germany, and had occasion to attend the Count. He fell in love with her and they were married nine years ago. They came to this country. Two years ago, the Count having no means to support her, they separated amicably, he promising to return when he found work. The last she heard of him in this country was in Washington. She received a note from him asking her to sign some papers. She refused.

Since that time she has learned, she says, that a relative of her husband died leaving him an estate in Germany valued at about $200,000. Mrs. Von Blucher said yesterday that she had received a letter from her husband dated Germany. She answered it and got no reply. Countess Schimmelmann, who is stopping at the Majestic Hotel, in this city she says, is aiding her to find Von Blucher. She said that the Countess knew her in Germany, and became very friendly with her.

The Count was brought to public attention in 1895, when he announced through the newspapers that he was going to commit suicide, and asked that his declaration be made known in Paris. He said that he had served in the American Army with credit.

SCHWEITZER BREAD IN PARIS.

Model Establishment for Making It Opened at La Villette.

The Schweitzer system of breadmaking in Paris is described by W. P. Atwell, United States Consul at Roubaix, in a report just made public. He says that a society has been formed in Paris for establishing in all the populous centres of France milling and baking houses operated according to this system. The object is to furnish 100 kilograms of nutritious and digestible white bread from 100 kilograms of grain at the lowest cost of production. Official analyses demonstrate that the Schweitzer bread contains more nutritive nitrogeneous properties than ordinary baker's bread, and more than double the amount of phosphates. The kind known as family bread is sold to the working classes at 10 centimes per kilogram less than the usual price.

The model establishment is at La Villette, Paris, and opened its doors on June 15, 1899. It was constructed at a cost of about $193,000. The wheat is thoroughly cleansed and then passes into the mill, which expels the bran. The steel arms of the machinery stretch and work the dough much better than hand power. The dough, after rising, is heated in ovens by gas from retorts arranged in such a manner that the gas does not enter the ovens, and the heat is so regulated that the baking operation goes on automatically.

Brooklyn Lectures During Lent.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences announces twelve lectures to be given by Garrett P. Serviss in Association Hall, on Wednesday evenings and Saturday mornings during Lent. The former will be from Feb. 21 to March 28, inclusive, and the latter from Feb. 24 to March 31. The subjects will be "The Home of Shakespeare and the Heart of Old England"; "Evangeline, the American Epic of Romantic Love and Exile"; "London, the Capital of the Anglo-Saxon, and the Mistress of the World"; "Napoleon Bonaparte, the Last of the Caesars"; "The Romance of the Pyrenees, and the Legends of Navarre," and "Paris and Her Celebration of the World's Greatest Century." The lectures will be illustrated by colored lantern photographs.

Sized Up.

"Are your new neighbors nice, Mrs. Skinner?"

"Well, they're not exactly nice, but they are pretty near nice."—Indianapolis Journal.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auct'r,
will sell at auction on
Tuesday, February 6, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE
OF THE
Estate of Charles H. Contoit, deceased,
THE
Choice and Valuable
Investment Property
Nos. 353, 355 & 357 Broadway,
70 and 72 Franklin Street,
302 Church Street and 27 and 29 Walker Street,
63, 65 & 67 Prince Street and 113 Crosby Street,
34 and 36 West Houston Street,
376 and 378 Bowery, and
672 and 929 6th Ave,
For book-maps, terms, &c., apply to DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, 88 Nassau Street, or at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auct'r,
will sell at auction on
Tuesday, February 6, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE
Investment Property,
Consisting of 5 and 6 story brick and stone buildings, with large plot of land, known as
Nos. 604, 606, 608 Broadway,
Southeast Cor. Houston St.
80 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 1 or 2 years, at 4½ per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually, with privilege of paying off same on ninety days' previous notice in writing.
For book-maps, terms, &c., apply to DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Esqs., Attorneys, 88 Nassau Street, or at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
will sell at auction on
Tuesday, February 13, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Supreme Court Partition Sale,
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Esq., Referee,
The Choice & Valuable Residence
No. 18 West 53d St.,
AND
16 Desirable Lots on
PRESCOTT AVENUE
and NICHOLS PLACE,
Near Bolton Road, 12th Ward.
For maps, &c., apply to Wilson M. Powell, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 29 Wall Street, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
Supreme Court Partition Sale,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7,
at 12 M. at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, of
NOS. 516, 518 & 520 EAST 17TH ST.
Substantial five, two and three story factories and stable, covering plot 76.3¾x92. Leased to 1901 at $4,000 per year under special conditions, which can be seen at Attorneys' or Auctioneer's office.
NOS. 524 to 532 EAST 17TH ST.
Plot 118.7½x92, nearly covered with two five-story brick tenements, brick stable, office, &c.; will be sold separately.
NO. 335 EAST 57TH ST.
Very good four-story high-stoop brownstone private dwelling; lot 20x100.4.
NO. 337 EAST 57TH ST.
Fine two-story brick stable; lot 20x100.4.
EDWARD E. McCALL, Referee, No. 346 Broadway.
MAYER & GILBERT, Attys., 38 Park Row.
Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 11 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
By order of Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, Assignee,
on Tuesday, Feb. 20 at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
41 WEST 24TH ST.,
bet. Broadway and 6th Av.—Four-story high-stoop brownstone private Residence; lot, 20.10 x98.9.
61 & 63 EAST 110TH ST.,
near Madison Av.—Two 3-story high-stoop brownstone Residences; each lot, 16.8x100.11.
HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Attys., 141 Broadway.
Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 11 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE 2ND WARD PROPERTY
AT AUCTION
on TUESDAY, FEB. 20, at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
No. 18 Burling Slip,
bet. WATER AND FRONT STS. Substantial 5-story and cellar brick store and lofts; lot 25x25. Immediate possession. TERMS LIBERAL.
Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 11 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auction'r
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
107 WEST 43D ST.,
4-story base. and cellar high-stoop brick dwelling, including mirrors and gas fixtures. Size of lot 20x100.5. Possession.
Messrs. J. J. & A. LYONS, Attorneys, 320 Broadway, New York City.
For maps and further particulars apply to Attorneys, or at Auctioneer's offices, 66 Liberty St. (Tel. 3943 Cort.)

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, Feb'y 6th, 1900,
483 BROOK AVE.,
S. W. CORNER 147TH ST.
5-story and basement brick, stone trim apartment house, with 2 stores; 3 families on a floor up stairs, 4 rooms and bath to each apartment, modern improvements, fully rented, convenient to L and trolley cars on 3d and Willis Avs., also to new rapid transit station at 150th St. and 3d Av.
Title guaranteed by Lawyers' Title Co.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Will sell at Public Auction (Foreclosure Sale)
Wednesday, February 7th, 1900
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
A large plot of ground at Flower and Second Streets, near East 210th St., containing about 65 city lots, with front on Bronx River, two blocks from William's Bridge Station, and near Boston Road trolley, elevated terminus to be at East 200th St.
For maps apply to Simon Sterne, 56 Beaver St., or the auctioneers, 158 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

New 2 and 3 Story Modern Stone Houses
LOW PRICES—TERMS TO SUIT.

LOCATED ON MIDWOOD STREET, NEAR FLATBUSH AVENUE, TWO BLOCKS FROM WILLINK ENTRANCE TO PROSPECT PARK, 30 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK; TROLLEY CONNECTIONS TO FERRIES AND ALL POINTS OF THE CITY.
THESE HOUSES ARE MODERN IN E

MR. WHITNEY'S GAS STOCK

Issues Statement Disclosing a Big Lighting Combination.

Control of Westinghouse Electric Company Secured by Consolidated—New Amsterdam's Position.

William C. Whitney made public yesterday the following statement regarding his purchase of Standard Gas Light Company stock:

"The purchase by me through Mr. Braman of Mr. Sage's Standard Gas stock has no significance whatever. I did not buy the Andrews stock. It was a bargain day, and I, with persons associated with me in electric light interests, holding gas stocks as well, added this purchase to our other holdings. We owned other Standard Gas stock at the time, and simply increased our holdings.

"The Consolidated people had bought the Westinghouse Electric Company and proposed to enter the electric light field, and, of course, it was perfectly fair for us to enter the gas field if we could get there."

The news of the purchase of Standard Gas stock by Mr. Whitney created a great deal of comment in Wall Street. Mr. Whitney's declaration that he did not buy the Andrews stock was somewhat at variance with the statement by Mr. Braman, who said on Friday that the Andrews holdings had been "picked up for the same interests" that acquired the Sage stock. It was suggested in the Street yesterday that the Andrews block, while it might not stand in Mr. Whitney's name, or have been paid for yet by him, was still controlled by him, under an agreement by Mr. Braman, and was destined to become a part of the holdings of the Whitney syndicate. Mr. Braman's estimate of the Standard Gas stock controlled by Mr. Whitney was between 25,000 and 30,00 shares, and he made it plain that this included the Andrews stock, which amounted to something over 12,000 shares.

One feature of Mr. Whitney's statement regarded as important is the definite announcement that the Consolidated Gas people—those in control before he and Messrs. Ryan and Brady entered the board—had bought the Westinghouse Electric Company. This fact, now authoritatively established, furnishes, it is said, what may be another important point in the solution of the gas war. It means, it is pointed out, that the two great electric systems of the city have been united with the largest and most powerful gas corporation, (which controls another separate gas corporation, the Mutual,) while the Whitney purchases of Standard stock effects a bond of union with yet another gas corporation. There is only one other gas company in this borough, which has no apparently important connection with the Whitney and Rockefeller interests—the New Amsterdam Company, in which Anthony N. Brady was formerly supposed to be dominant. It is a matter of considerable speculation in the Street whether Mr. Brady still owns an interest of importance in this company. There is a large proportion of New Amsterdam stock the ownership of which is unknown even to the Directors, and which stands on the company's books in the names of people who long since parted with it.

The two big electric systems of the city are the Westinghouse and the Edison. The Westinghouse, from which grew the United States Electric Light Company and then the United Electric Company, its successor, was acquired by the Consolidated Gas Company people, as Mr. Whitney states. The Edison system, of which the parent concern is the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, was represented in various electric concerns, doing business in different territory, which were all merged in the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, which was the property of the Whitney syndicate. These Power Company interests, it appears, acquired the Standard Gas stock after the Consolidated Gas Company had entered the electric field in buying the Westinghouse stock. This situation, which enabled each side to see that the other was in a good position to make a fight in the joint field of gas and electricity, led the men concerned, it is pointed out, to realize also that it was better to come together than to fight. The result was the sale of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company to the Consolidated Gas Company, in return for Consolidated Gas securities, which included incidentally a $2,000,000 issue of Consolidated interest-bearing notes. These were the notes pledged by the Whitney syndicate for the $2,000,000 loan it obtained from the State Trust Company.

EX-CONVICT ASSAULTS DETECTIVE

George Schmidt, Wanted for a Baltimore Burglary, Arrested.

George Schmidt, forty years of age, of 225 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, alias Herman Palmer, said by the police to be a desperate safe blower, while being arrested yesterday at Ninetieth Street and Second Avenue murderously assaulted Detective Tinker with a jimmy. Tinker, who was watching the man, warded the blow and struck Schmidt with the butt end of his revolver, inflicting a scalp wound. Schmidt, then subdued, was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where his wound was dressed, and he was then removed to Police Headquarters.

Schmidt's picture is 6,131 in the Rogues' Gallery. In 1898 he finished a term of ten years in Sing Sing for a burglary up town. His brother, August Palmer, who was implicated with him in the burglary, is still serving a sentence, and Frank C. Ark, another partner, is out, having served his time for the crime.

Detectives Doran and Tinker were up in the neighborhood of Ninetieth Street and Second Avenue. They were not looking for Schmidt, but knew he was wanted for a burglary committed in Baltimore two weeks ago. Tinker happened to see Schmidt and recognized him at once. Tinker and Doran walked quickly up to Schmidt, who had his back turned, and when within a few feet of him Schmidt turned, and, seeing Tinker, drew a jimmy and made a dash at the detective.

The details of the Baltimore burglary are not known at Police Headquarters. Baltimore officials will be here to-day to identify Schmidt.

MAIL-BOX THIEF CONFESSES.

Gives His History and Admits Having Taken Many Letters.

Joseph J. Reilly, who was arrested Friday night on a charge of robbing mail boxes in the lower part of the city, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields. He waived examination, and was committed in default of $2,500 bail to the Ludlow Street Jail. Later the prisoner confessed to Chief Inspector King that his real name is Joseph J. Davis. He said he was born thirty-nine years ago at Lincoln, Ill. As a young man, Davis said, he had been "catcher" in the baseball teams representing Lincoln, Atlanta, and Springfield, Ill. Afterward he had spent several years in various cities, coming to New York last December.

Davis admitted having robbed mail boxes, but declared that he had not stolen all the letters the theft of which had been attributed to him by the Post Office authorities.

Church Banquet to Draw Young Men.

To promote sociability among young men and interest them in church work the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, rector of Christ Church, on Bedford Avenue, near Clymer Street, Brooklyn, has arranged for a dinner to be given to-morrow night at the Hanover Club. Dr. Darlington has secured the approval of Bishop Littlejohn of this plan of bringing young men together. The Bishop has sent a toast, which will be the first given after the dinner. Two weeks ago Dr. Darlington distributed blanks for the dinner. He has received more than one hundred answers accepting the invitation. There will be addresses by clergymen and others and singing after the banquet.

Morton Commandery Reception.

The seventy-seventh annual reception and drill of Morton Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, will be held in Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, Tuesday evening, Feb. 13. Delegations from commanderies of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and other States have accepted invitations to be present.

In the beginning a Cold is easily checked with little palatable doses of Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY PRESIDENT

Statement for the Year ending December 31st, 1899

According to the Standard of the Insurance Department of the State of New York

INCOME

Received for Premiums	$44,524,519 22
From all other Sources	14,365,557 99
	$58,890,077 21

DISBURSEMENTS

To Policy-holders for Claims by Death	$15,629,979 43
To Policy-holders for Endowments, Dividends, etc.	10,739,057 12
For all other Accounts	12,228,444 13
	$38,597,480 68

ASSETS

United States Bonds and other Securities	$173,185,461 74
First Lien Loans on Bond and Mortgage	74,794,821 63
Loans on Bonds and other Securities	6,330,000 00
Loans on Company's Policies	4,374,636 66
Real Estate: Company's 12 Office Buildings, and other Properties	23,188,525 06
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	13,012,455 02
Accrued Interest, Net Deferred Premiums, etc.	6,960,637 41
	$301,844,537 52

LIABILITIES

Policy Reserves, etc.	$251,711,988 61
Contingent Guarantee Fund	47,952,548 91
Available for Authorized Dividends	2,180,000 00
	$301,844,537 52
Insurance and Annuities in force	$1,052,665,211 64

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct; liabilities calculated by the Insurance Department. CHARLES A. PRELLER Auditor

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ELIAS J. MARSH M. D., GRANVILLE M. WHITE M. D.

GOULD BUTLER IN A CELL.

Disturbed Mr. Howard Gould at a Dinner by Alleged Intoxication—His Stout Denial.

"It's a bloomin' outrage, and I'll 'ave justice on every one responsible for my bein' in this disgraceful predicament," said a tall, florid-faced man who, puffing his broad chest, filled the entire space back of the door of a narrow cell in the Yorkville prison yesterday afternoon and rubbed his hands through the mass of yellow hair that covered his head. The prisoner was John Tibbs, who, up to Friday night, was Howard Gould's butler, but whose temperament, it is alleged, was not proof against the combination of the several wines that were served at an informal dinner at Mr. Gould's residence, 824 Fifth Avenue.

"I know me rights, and I'll have the law on 'em all," he continued, as he vainly attempted to arrange his necktie.

"Besides, the bloomin' beak copped my money, $156, as well as my gold watch and chain, given to me by the Duke of—well, I won't tell his name."

Mr. Tibbs again inflated his ample chest and said that he had been employed by the bluest blood in England before he came to the new world. James J. Van Alen, he declared, was his first employer in this country. After Mr. Gould married he consented to serve in the new establishment. He has been Mr. Gould's butler for about three months.

Mr. Gould arranged an informal dinner for eighteen of his friends, which was given in the gold room of his residence Friday night, and the choicest wines in the cellar, which formed a part of the menu, proved the butler's undoing. The banquet progressed pleasantly until the game was served. A waiter whispered to Mr. Gould, who sat at the head of the table. He arose, excused himself, and found the butler in the hall mumbling threats against the men who opposed the British at Spion Kop. He refused to leave the house when requested. Policeman Kane of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station appeared in response to a call, and, after trying in vain to persuade the big butler to leave, arrested him. Tibbs protested all the way to the station house that he was not intoxicated.

Mr. Gould went back to his guests and the dinner was finished about 1 o'clock. When the last of his friends had departed Mr. Gould went to the station house and told his story. Tibbs's money, $156, and valuables were taken from him, as is customary, and retained by the Desk Sergeant. A receipt was given to him, but he protested that no one had any right to take away his money. He reiterated this statement in court yesterday morning, and when it was offered to him he refused to accept it. With watch and chain, the money was then sent to the property clerk at Police Headquarters.

Policeman Kane acted as complainant in court and Mr. Gould appeared as a witness. The charge was disorderly conduct and Tibbs refused to answer when the Magistrate asked if he had anything to say why a fine of $5 should not be imposed.

"When I am taken down stairs he became intensely indignant. "I won't budge from here," he said, "till they let me out of their own accord." A messenger was sent to him, but he would have nothing to say to him and even refused to take a postal card from one of the prison attendants. He said that he was not intoxicated and that Miss Croucher, Mr. Gould's chief housekeeper, would corroborate his statement. He also said that he was willing to submit to an examination by any physician and abide by his decision. "But what's the use," he concluded. "In the station house I was one against a whole regiment. But I am not done with this matter, and when I get out of this I shall certainly bring an action for false imprisonment against somebody."

At Mr. Gould's residence the housekeeper said that either Mr. Tibbs was "awful drunk or had been overcome by the heat."

TO REORGANIZE PEOPLE'S CLUB.

A Meeting to be Held This Afternoon in the Club Rooms.

A meeting is announced for this afternoon for the reorganization of the People's Club, No. 1, whose relations with the People's Institute have been severed. The meeting will take place at 3:30 P. M. at the club rooms, 9 Seventh Street. A. W. Brewerton will presside.

J. G. Phelps Stokes of the People's Institute announced at the meeting of the institute, Friday night, that the organization had withdrawn its support from the club because an element had secured control which was running the club on lines which the institute could not approve. He also announced the withdrawal from the club of many of the original members.

The Reorganization Committee say that new members have almost filled their depleted ranks to the old number, and that they will seek to make the club all that it was designed to be—"for rich and poor alike, regardless of religious or political opinions, where they can meet socially in one common brotherhood to discuss in a friendly manner the problems of the day."

Case of Diphtheria in the Tombs.

A case of diphtheria was discovered yesterday in the Tombs Prison. The patient is Thomas Castor, a young man who was committed Thursday by Magistrate Deuel, in the Essex Market Court, for burglary. Castor became ill Friday, and yesterday Dr. Campbell, the Tombs physician, found that he was suffering from diphtheria. Castor was immediately removed to the Willard Parker Hospital, and his clothing and bedding were burned.

Brooklyn Motor Causes Another Delay

There was the usual daily blockade on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad yesterday morning. The same motor car which broke down on Friday was again responsible. On Friday this car—No. 416—got out of working order on Flatbush Avenue and caused a long delay on the road. Yesterday it became disabled at the Bridge Street Station, causing a tie-up of three lines for half an hour.

TO AID CHILDREN'S REPUBLIC.

Woman's Auxiliary Society Seeking Assistance for Mr. George's Growing Institution.

The Woman's Aid to the George Junior Republic held a meeting in the church rooms of the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday, for the purpose of interesting women in the work of the institution, at Freeville, N. Y., and obtaining substantial assistance. The Woman's Aid is particularly interested just now in raising $2,500 for the erection of a New York cottage similar to one which the women of Boston have given. Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild presided at the meeting yesterday. She has taken a great interest in the Junior Republic and the methods followed under the motto, "Nothing Without Labor."

Miss E. H. White, the Secretary of the Woman's Aid, described the work being done at Freeville and the origin of the institution by the Superintendent, W. R. George. The fresh-air parties which he used to take out in the Summer he found conduced to pauperism and that the boys were unruly and poached on the adjoining farms. This led him to think that the children should be required to work for what they received. They were put to work with good results. One of the number was placed over a gang as foreman. That worked well, too, and suggested the idea of self-government. The Junior Republic followed, with a constitution patterned after those of the United States and the State of New York.

While the general scheme has been made familiar, there was evident interest among those gathered yesterday to learn the results of the system. Many women testified to the excellent showing made as learned from personal observation while on visits to Freeville. There were cases, of course, where boys through failure to save became shabby, for they must clothe themselves from the pay they receive for their work. As a rule the spirit of the place soon proves sufficient incentive for a boy to so manage as to keep himself looking respectable. While among the number are boys who have been arrested in the city, and have been guilty of many kinds of offenses, they are said to soon become amenable to the laws which they make for themselves in the Junior Republic, and none of those who have gone forth into the world again have fallen, while nearly all have good positions.

Vast improvements have been made in the accommodations at Freeville in the last three years, but the facilities are not equal to the demands. There are 1,000 boys on the waiting list, and it is to extend the capacity of the place that aid is sought.

Among those who attended the meeting yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Pierson, W. S. Murray of the Teachers College, Miss F. B. Hawley, Mrs. L. D. Bulkley, Miss Kate Agnew, Mrs. E. E. Olcott, Mrs. A. R. Ladew, and Miss Van Santvoord.

COL. GARDINER AT HIS OFFICE.

District Attorney's Broken Rib Still Bothering Him—Ready to Meet City Club Charges.

District Attorney Gardiner reappeared at his office yesterday, after an absence of several weeks, which he spent at his home, in Garden City. Although he appears to be in the best of health, he says his broken rib is still causing him considerable pain and uneasiness.

He called an informal meeting of such of his associates as were in the office and ascertained from them the amount of business on hand. In the afternoon he was closeted for two hours with ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan and ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll. He said this conference was in regard to the coming investigation into the charges made by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

"There is no truth in the report that we have not sufficient evidence with which to begin the investigation," he said, "but I must admit that the lawyers have been very tardy in submitting it to us."

In speaking of the coming investigation of the charges made against him by the City Club, the District Attorney said he was ready and willing to meet them at any time. The trial will be held next Tuesday.

MR. ROSSITER CITED TO APPEAR.

Railroad Commission Wants to Know Why Orders Are Not Obeyed.

The management of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, having disregarded the recommendations of the State Railroad Commission, President Clinton L. Rossiter has been cited to appear before the board at Albany on Wednesday to explain the why and wherefore.

The commission, after an investigation of Brooklyn street railway matters, recommended the granting of optional free transfers at all hours at certain points, available for use on either elevated or surface lines. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, it is said, refused to adopt the suggestions.

To Aid Cuban Orphans.

The committee of New York schoolmasters which is endeavoring to further the "Children's National Easter Festival" met yesterday at the Brearley School, 17 West Forty-fourth Street. This festival is to be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, under the direction of the Cuban Orphan Society, and several members of the society were present to explain its purposes. Thomas B. Adams, who is a half-Cuban, told of the extreme need for assistance. Mrs. William T. Blodgett, Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, J. G. Crosswell, and John T. Nicholson, Principal of Public School No. 10, also spoke. No definite action of any kind was taken, as the meeting was held merely to spread information about the undertaking.

End of Hat Factory Strike in Sight.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 3.—John A. Moffitt, National President of the United Hatters of North America, said to-day that the end of the strike in F. Berg & Co.'s hat factory in Orange Valley is in sight. According to Mr. Moffitt an amicable settlement will be reached next week.

Stern Brothers

Invite attention to

Early Spring Styles of

Misses' Waists

French Flannels, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $4.50 — at $2.95

Taffeta Silks, in pastel colorings, tucked and corded, 14 to 18 years, Value $6.50 and $8.00 — at $4.95, 5.98

Misses' Skirts

Black Cheviot Serges, Watteau Back, applique of Taffeta Silk, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $11.50 — at $8.95

New Model Rainy Day & Golf Skirts, English Reversible Cloths, sizes 14 to 18 years, — at $5.75

First importations of high class

Woolen Dress Fabrics

For Early Spring Wear

consisting in part of
Crepe Laine, Siamoise, Voile Ondule,
Satin Striped Poplins, Nun's Veilings,
Scotch and English Cheviots, Homespuns and Fancy Mixtures

Also a special offering of
3000 Yds. 50 inch **Plaid-Back Cheviots** in Navy Blue, Gray and Oxford, Value $1.45 yd. — at 88c

1500 Yds. Black **All Silk Armure Grenadines**, Value 95c yd. — at 55c

Exceptional Values in

Ladies' House Gowns

Cashmere, — at $3.95, 5.25, 6.50
Regular value $6.00 to $10.00

India Silk, elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbon, — at $9.25
Real value $13.50

West Twenty-Third Street

CALLS LEPERS A MENACE

Dr. Ashmead Declares Settlement Exists in Mott Street.

KNOWS AND TREATS OTHERS

New Source of Danger in Relations with Cuba—Anti-Expansionists Applied to Him.

Dr. Albert S. Ashmead, who was largely instrumental in causing the detention of the coffee ships down the bay recently on the suspicion that their cargoes might be infected with the bubonic plague, sounds another note of warning in regard to leprosy in this city. He said, at his office, at 65 West Twelfth Street, yesterday, that there are at least one hundred lepers going daily about the streets without restraint.

"They are scattered all around," he said. "They can be found in tenements, Raines law hotels, and cheap lodging houses. They are especially to be found in the sailors' boarding houses in the lower part of the city, particularly in those frequented by Scandinavians. There is no law, Federal or State, beyond the ordinary regulations of the Board of Health for their restriction, and the Board of Health three years ago decided that leprosy was not contagious, and turned its colony of six lepers on North Brother Island loose upon the city. One of these became an attendant in the Charity Hospital until he died there. There is not a clinic in the city that has not three or four lepers on its list who are called upon for the students to observe. I know of a settlement of lepers in Mott Street. I know the addresses of nineteen lepers in this city, and am treating four of them myself."

Dr. Ashmead was not inclined to criticise the Board of Health severely for its action, for the British Government, he said, had made the same declaration in 1867, but the probable reason of that was that there were 129,000 known lepers in British India, and it would cost too much to isolate them. Soldiers have been returning to England from India for two centuries, and but few cases of leprosy have been noted among them, but Dr. Ashmead holds that this does not lessen the danger in this country, and cites the case of Colombia, where, he says, forty years ago there were but 400 lepers, and to-day there are 30,000.

A great source of danger, Dr. Ashmead says, lies in our closer relations with Cuba, for there are 500 lepers, he declares, walking the streets of Havana at the present time.

Dr. Ashmead calls attention to the fact that the conclusions of the British Government and the local health authorities in this country are contradicted by the Berlin leprosy conference of 1897, which declared leprosy to be contagious, and all the more dangerous because its means of infection are not understood. He cited the case of the Kanaka convict, Keanu, who was inoculated in Hawaii Sept. 30, 1884, by Dr. Edward Arning of Hamburg, one of the signers of the conference report. Fourteen months after the bacilli were found still lingering in the wound, and there was no evidence of leprosy, but in September, 1887, distinct symptoms of the disease appeared, and the man died.

Dr. Ashmead declared that leprosy is now endemic in San Francisco and New Orleans. He says that he was recently appealed to by the anti-expansionists for material to aid their cause, on the ground that retention of the Philippines would introduce leprosy into this country, but he was unable to give them any consolation, for he said the international leprosy laws of Japan and Hawaii are the best in the world, and they will probably be adopted by the United States as a result of expansion. The question, he declares, is too big a one for local authorities, and what is needed is a Government farm for lepers such as exists in Hawaii, where sufferers from all States may be segregated.

Dr. Ashmead was for several years foreign medical director in the Tokio Hospital in Japan, and it was there that he became so deeply interested in the subject.

Health Commissioner Jenkins, when asked about Dr. Ashmead's statements, acknowledged their truth so far as New York City is concerned.

"All cases we know of," he said, "are under the charge of the Department of Charities on Blackwell's Island. The last Board of Health went into the matter very thoroughly and decided that leprosy was not contagious or infectious in this climate, and the officials were instructed to take no further cognizance of cases reported. Thus there has not been any record kept of the lepers for several years. There is no such distribution of leprosy as described. It is a very rare disease. If the city took care of lepers they would be coming here from all parts of the country."

Dr. Jenkins said he remembered as Health Officer of the Port of New York turning back one leper who came in on a steamship.

Lecture by Mrs. George L. Baker.

Mrs. George Livingston Baker of West New Brighton, Staten Island, who was Miss Appleton and who is the granddaughter of Col. George Armistead, the gallant defender of Fort McHenry against the British fleet on Sept. 14, 1814, is President of the Christian Association in the Interests of Labor. She is well known for her effort in behalf of railroad employes. She has consented to deliver an address on her work among railroad men at 8:10 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 13 in the parish house of St. Mark's Church, Tenth Street and Second Avenue.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Desks—Synonyms for Quaintness.

When the "girl of the period" sees them she will realize what she has lacked in comfort and beauty. A mahogany specimen might have come from a French Chateau of Louis XV.'s time; swelling fronts, delicately inlaid in the rare woods, legs curved and tapering; with an eight-day French clock whose mechanism is warranted to correctly warn her of the fleeting hours she spends there.

Inside, pigeon-holes, drawers for filing away papers, inkwell, pen racks—every convenience. Simpler designs in bird's-eye maple, oak, birch,—just as charming in their way.

No need to think about the prices, they are so low when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

DR. JENKINS WILL FIGHT.

Noises in Stable of His Neighbor, Mr. Lord, He Again Declares, Murder Sleep.

Health Commissioner William T. Jenkins said yesterday that his fight with his neighbor, George O. Lord, at Clifton, S. I., over the latter's stable, which is near Dr. Jenkins's house, would now be pushed to the end. The noises made by the animals in the stable at night, the Commissioner alleges, make sleep impossible in his home. If Mr. Lord invokes the law to evade removal of the stable, as ordered by the Board of Health, Dr. Jenkins says that he will meet the issue in court.

Dr. Jenkins said yesterday that he had allowed the stables to remain where they are for nearly two years before taking definite action, lest he be accused of using his official position to further private ends. The facts of the controversy, which have so long agitated Clifton society, he said, have never been told. He continued:

"Three or four weeks after we had begun the work of excavating the cellar for my house Mr. Lord put up what he stated was to be a temporary wooden stable near by. It was on the telescopic plan, and looked as if the three sections were intended to shut into each other. The largest was for his horse, the next for a pony, and the smallest for the goat. He could have put it on the other end of his lot, as he has 125 feet, but it is within forty feet of my kitchen door, and the stamping at night sounds like a wagon being driven over a loose bridge or corduroy road.

"We asked him to fill in under the stable, as there was no foundation, and he put in some cinders and some additional boards. Then our Inspector reported that the nuisance was not abated. Those are the exact facts of the case."

Dr. Jenkins said he understood that the order of the Board of Health had set no time limit within which the stable should come down.

Mrs. Jenkins is a sister of Richard Croker.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS AT TEA.

Alumnae of New York University Hear Prof. Erwin Talk.

The alumnae of the Woman's Law Class of the New York University were entertained at a tea given by Mrs. John P. Munn, President of the Woman's Legal Education Society, yesterday at the University Building, Washington Square. Assisting the President in the reception of the guests were Miss Isabella Mary Pettus, President of the Alumnae; Miss Blanche H. Arnold, and Mrs. Henry M. MacCracken, wife of the Chancellor of the University; Miss Jessie Ashley, Miss Helen M. Gould, and Mrs. Isaac Franklin Russell.

A brief address was delivered by Prof. Frank A. Erwin of the University Faculty of Law, who urged legal study as an essential part of the liberal education of every man and woman. He continued: "This is not for the purpose of making every man and woman his or her own lawyer, and so an unwise client. It is rather to catch the bold outlines, historical sources and epochs, and the ethical elements involved and to mark the forces which have molded and are molding the law, and through it the civilization of the age of which it is the exponent."

Fatal Powder Mill Explosion.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 3.—George Shotwell was blown to pieces and Fred Molineux terribly burned to-day by an explosion in the Corning Mill of the Consumers' Powder Company, near Jessup, this county. The building was destroyed. The explosion occurred just before the day's work began, otherwise the list of dead and injured would have been larger. One other building was destroyed by the concussion. The damage amounts to several thousand dollars.

Sale of College Diplomas Alleged.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 3.—Attorney General Sheets has instituted quo warranto proceedings in the Supeme Court to annul the charter of Mount Hope College, at Rogers, Columbiana County. The Attorney General says that the action was prompted by complaints which came to him alleging that the college was selling diplomas.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Special attractions for this week in the following departments:

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

DRESSING SACQUES—Wool and Elderdown, plain and figured, sold at $1.25 and $1.50, now — 98c.
TEA GOWNS—In wool, trimmed with braid or satin ribbon, lined throughout, sold at $6.00 and $8.00, now — $2.50 and $3.50
WRAPPERS—Elderdown in solid colors, striped and figured, sold at $5.00 and $6.95, now — $2.98

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN

FINE DRESS TRIMMINGS

CULLED OUT IN STOCK TAKING.

Corded, Tucked, and All-Over Embroidered, Taffeta Silks, in Black, White, and most desirable shades for waists, from — $1.10 to $2.98 yard.
An extensive assortment of Spangled Robes, regular value $25 to $60 now — $10.67 to $40.00
Remnants of Fine Dress Trimmings at one-quarter value (on centre table, Silk Room.)
The balance of this Season's Furs to close out quickly at a big cut from regular prices.

EMBROIDERIES.

"FIRM EDGES, STRONG CLOTH"
3,000 yards Edgings and insertions at — 12½c. yard.
2,500 yards Edgings and Insertions at — 24c. yard.
Matched Patterns, many of them exclusive.
All-Over Embroideries and tuckings, an extensive collection at low prices.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

CARPETS AND RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Special Sale (This Week) of Antique and Oriental Rugs,

Consisting of Shirvans, Dagestans, Kazaks, Carabahs and Ivans (sizes averaging 3 ft. 10 in. by 10 ft.), at the uniform price of
$18.50 each.
Actual value from $35 to $40.

Another Special Lot of 100 very choice pieces at the uniform price of
$27 each.

HALL RUNNERS, in pairs to match, ranging from 3 ft. wide to 25 ft. long, from
$15 to $30 each.
This sale is an opportunity of a lifetime. An early inspection is invited.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

WEBER PIANOS

Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
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WATERS PIANOS

Examine the new Waters Upright and you will discover that a thoroughly first-class piano of wonderful tone qualities can be purchased at a very reasonable price, and, if desired, on small monthly payments.

Send postal for catalogue, with reduced prices and terms, on our new

3-YEAR SYSTEM,

giving you three years' time without interest.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

MRS. F. B. HART NEAR TO DEATH.

Mother of Councilman Hart, Nearly One Hundred Years Old, Stricken with Pneumonia.

Mrs. Francis Buckland Hart, said to be the oldest native-born New Yorker on Manhattan Island, has been stricken with pneumonia and lies at death's door. If she lives until March 14 she will round out a century. Her son, Councilman Harry Hart, the Tammany leader in the Thirtieth District, and her other numerous relatives have for months been preparing to celebrate the event.

Mrs. Hart comes of old New York blood. Her father, Col. Henry Buckland, was one of the foremost contractors of his day. He now lies in the family vault in St. Paul's Churchyard, which in his day marked almost the northern boundary of the city. In 1836 Mrs. Hart was married to the late Lewis Hart, who in 1828 was Colonel of the Seventh Regiment. He was a direct descendant of Col. John Hart of Revolutionary fame in New Jersey.

Ten children were born to the pair, seven of whom survive. The sons are William Hart, who for fifty years has been a manufacturer on Catharine Street; John Hart, a wealthy and retired business man, and the Councilman. There were four daughters, the eldest of whom, Mrs. Van Benscoten, now in the seventies, is caring for her mother at the old family home, Rockhole, 204 East Eighty-second Street, where she has resided for more than half a century.

Mrs. Hart reads and writes, knits and sews without glasses, and until her present illness, which has only lasted for four or five days, has been absolutely at the head of her own household. Her eyesight, which had been failing for several years, seemed to return to her in 1895, since which time she has entirely discarded glasses. Mrs. Hart's memory, which wavers a little in regard to matters of recent date, is clear and collected as to events that happened in the first half century of her long life.

She was born and lived in her childhood on Greenwich Street, then a suburban highway given up to private residences. Her father's home, from which she was married in 1821, was near what is now the junction of Hudson Street. During the famous cholera year her husband removed her to Greenwich Village, then far out of the municipality. Mrs. Hart remembers going with her father to inspect repairs which Col. Buckland was making on the banks of the canal which then ran through what is now Canal Street, and is replete with reminiscences of the early days of her present home, long before Third Avenue had been opened up as a thoroughfare and when Second Avenue was a country post-road, along which the stages crept out on their way toward Boston and other New England cities and towns.

DR. HILLIS AND REVIVALISTS.

Consent to Preside at a Meeting Not a Disavowal of His Church's Attitude.

Considerable talk has been occasioned in church circles in Brooklyn by the action of the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, in consenting to preside at one of the local revival meetings this week. It was thought by many that Dr. Hillis's action was in the nature of a disavowal of the course taken by Plymouth Church with regard to the revival movement. Dr. Hillis, however, asserted yesterday that he was in full accord with the views taken by his church, but was at the same time willing to aid in the revival.

"I am in hearty sympathy with the attitude of Mr. Porter and of Plymouth Church," he said. "I recognize in William Ellery Channing and the sainted Martineau two of the noblest Christian teachers of our century. Plymouth Church is not Unitarian, nor am I.

"I have gladly consented to preside over the meeting next Friday, at which Dr. J. Douglas Adam is to speak. I am in hearty sympathy with any movement of good men to overcome indifference and sinfulness and to turn men from iniquity toward righteousness and faith in Jesus Christ.

"I do not know whether Dr. Broughton ever said that all Unitarians and higher critics would burn in hell forever. If he has made such a statement, I shall forgive him and forget it, as I think this entire community should do."

HOSPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Charles Lanier, General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the collection now in progress:

S. L. Husted, Jr.	$50	J. S. Auerbach	10
Mills & Gibb	25	C. H. Godfrey	10
Mrs. S. A. Townsend	25	Edwin H. Brown	10
A. Bowsky & Son	22	Charles H. Russell	10
Henry Burden	20	W. B. Weir	10
Malcolm MacMartin	20	Walter Hoffman	10
All Angels' Church	20	E. T. Holmes	10

The following contributions have been received from the wine and spirit trade through Henry E. Gourd:

H. A. Hatjer & Co.	$25	Peters	25
Edward Blackburn & Co.	25	H. B. Kirk & Co.	25
California Wine Association	25	E. La Montagne & Sons	25
Du Vivier & Co.	25	Bouche Fils & Co.	10
F. O. de Luze & Co.	25	Comfort's Wine and Spirit Circular	10
Henry E. Gourd	25	S. Allsopp & Son	10
Charles Graef & Co.	25	P. Harmony's Nephews & Co.	10
Arthur Guiness Son & Co.	25	Hartman, Goldsmith & Co.	10
Kessler, Behringer & Co.	25	Peter McQuade	10
Luyties Brothers	25	John Osborn & Co.	10
Frederick de Bary & Co.	25	Pringle & Gondran	10
Thomas McMullen & Co.	25	Nicholas Ruhl & Co.	10
G. S. Nicholas	25	Remauld & Niederstadt	10
Paris, Allen & Co.	25	Alexander D. Shaw & Co.	10
Charles F. Schmidt &		Samuel Streit & Co.	10

The following contributions have been received from the coal trade through Ward & Olyphant:

Ward & Olyphant	$40	Meeker & Co.	25
William Horre & Co.	40	A. F. Hill & Co.	25
Williams & Peters	25	Joseph K. Wells	15
Stickney, Conyngham & Co.	25	Empire and New England Manufacturing Company	10
A. S. Swords & Co.	25	W. L. Herber & Co.	10
Parrish, Phillips & Co.	25	Burns Brothers	10
Dickson & Eddy	25	Moquin,

Sunday
February 4-1900

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 15-28

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Kentucky Situation Causes Anxiety at the White House.

SPELLING OF SPANISH NAMES

Phonetic System Is Suggested—Flowers Plentiful in Washington This Winter—The Speaker Relents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The President has not been brought face to face with any situation that has arisen since he reached the White House that has given him so much anxiety as that in Kentucky, which the Republican Party in that State, backed, it is true, by many Democrats, have asked him to consider and attempt to alleviate. As long ago as November, Mr. Powers, who now claims that he is the lawfully elected Secretary of State, and a number of leading Democrats opposed to Goebel, said that it was apparent that the critical moment in Kentucky would not come until after the meeting of the Elections Board provided by the Goebel election law. At that time Senator Deboe was on his way to Washington to induce, if he could, the Federal Administration to agree to take a stand acknowledging the undoubted validity of the Taylor government, although the count had not then been completed in several of the counties. Prominent citizens of Frankfort, whose position if declared might now render them marks for popular vengeance if a conflict general in its character should be provoked, and who said that Taylor was elected, saw the future plainly, and desired that the calm people of the State, of all parties, should use influence to bring about a composition of the matter before blood was shed.

Now that assassination has been attempted, and partisans are inflamed, it is regarded as much more difficult to arrest the conflict than it would have been a month ago to avert it. The President has kept fully informed of the phases of the dispute. He has held aloof from the suggestions of Republican partisans, some of whom do not fully understand the situation or the difficulties in the way of Federal interference that would have led him to adopt the method of that Administration that settled the Arkansas controversy by the use of troops. The possible results of the introduction into Kentucky, at this time, and under the circumstances, of United States troops to maintain a Republican in office, are too serious to anticipate that the President will venture to take any hasty advantage of permissory language in the law books. Injudicious action, it is seen, might bring on a conflict of proportions and character too dreadful to be more definitely indicated. The President's caution will seek a way out of the predicament that will not be discolored by blood. The Kentucky Republicans are not helping him, but he is being advised by those who have the peace and welfare of the country as much at heart as the Kentucky Republicans.

***

London, the Court House town of Laurel County, which Gov. Taylor has selected as the place in which the Kentucky Legislature shall meet on Feb. 6, is about as appropriate a place for the purpose as would be the town of Northfield, in the Adirondacks, for a meeting of the Legislature of New York. Although an old town, established long before the railroad penetrated Southeastern Kentucky, it has been a slow town. It was not well laid out. The Court House, which is the most impressive building, save one, in the place, that is a seminary of recent construction, is in what might be called the business section of London, and you can walk out of that section in two minutes, going in either direction. The Court House and jail stand side by side, and opposite to them are several brick buildings in a "block," and there is a continuous sidewalk of brick or stone reaching across this block, or a distance of perhaps 200 feet. There is not another similar length of such sidewalk in London. The topographical character of the town is adverse to the maintenance of good roads, the site being a succession of hills and gullies, the hills bare and red where washed by rain, and the gullies deep and ragged, where Spring and Fall torrents have torn their way through them. Some of the dispatches from Frankfort have spoken of London as a "lawless" place. That was not its character when the writer made his recent visit to it. It is a "dry" place, made so by the prohibition vote of its inhabitants. "Bootlegs" and "blind tigers" are to be found, but there is nothing in them but the moonshine of the hills, which no stranger addicted to the use of seasoned spirits would accept as a substitute for whisky. Judge Boyd, who has lived in London since 1863, and who has been practicing law in the town and country ever since, said that there had not been a homicide in London in twenty years.

***

Southeastern Kentucky is Republican, and I heard that much of it was "tough." I looked for some of the "tough" places, but found them like the Blaine Irishmen of 1884, always in the next town. But the Republicans are a resolute and fearless lot, and their leaders are men of "nerve." Should the Legislature be convened at London, it would be in "the enemies' country," so far as sympathy was concernd. A short distance down the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is Corbin, a railroad town, with a reputation for developing reckless men A mob from that town could reach London very quickly, and might be depended upon to carve its way out if it maintained the Corbin reputation, although there is reason to believe that Corbin owes most of its hard reputation to the ability of its depot loafers to talk "tall." Pineville, still further east, is a large and better equipped town than London, with an Opera House that might have been used to hold the lower house of the Legislature. London's meeting rooms are small, it has no large public hall, and its many churches might not be accessible for political purposes. The hotels, two in number, are small and lacking in many of the conveniences that are also necessarily dispensed with in the chief hotel at Frankfort, for Kentucky's capital does not possess a really modern hotel. The reputation of London as a "lawless" place is due, principally, to a local correspondent for some yellow papers East and West. This jackal has been guilty of all sorts of sensations about Clay County and its feuds, and, as London is the nearest telegraph station for Manchester, the Court House of Clay County, it seems to have acquired its hard reputation largely through the unpatriotic enterprise of this commercial journalist.

***

One of these days, possibly, and soon, if a strong local and Congressional support of the idea can bring it about, the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, between the Treasury and the Capitol, will be swept of private buildings and occupied by the Government, either with buildings to house Government offices or by open park that will afford a fine and inspiring view almost to the Potomac River. Oddly enough, this tendency is toward a realization of the plan of the city laid out by Pierre L'Enfant, under the personal guidance of Washington. By consulting one of the plans made by L'Enfant, it will be seen that he contemplated that when each department had its separate building there would be a row of fine structures widely separated, but occupying just this space Just now the local effort is toward the erection of a municipal building on the south side. Other projects are suggested, but they are not supported by as good reasons as those advanced for the south side location. The fact is, that Pennsylvania Avenue, or at least the south side of it, is not a good business street. The north side has languished for several years, recovering with slow steps from the blow administered when business abandoned it for F Street. The Star has done much toward bringing back its importance, by putting up a superior ten-story building of marble, and it naturally favors the erection of the $2,000,000 municipal building on the south side, advocating, at the same time, the plan of ridding the south side of its row of stores doing a somewhat precarious business and furnishing undoubted eyesores to proud and critical visitors. A general razing of private buildings on the south side of the avenue would accomplish another end. It would obliterate the Tenderloin district of Washington.

***

The Board of Geographical Names has been subjected to some harsh criticism by persons who cannot gracefully apply their parts of speech to the production of the proper pronunciation of Puerto Rico, because they did not favor spelling it "Porto" Rico.

"We say 'Porto' Rico," said a postal officer, "and Porto Rico it shall be."

And it has been "Porto" Rico accordingly, until a sufficiently persistent Puerto Rican criticism, backed by educated American support, has reversed the 'Porto' Rican Assistant Postmaster General. The chief objection heard against spelling the name of the island Puerto Rico came from those who declared that they could not control their tongues and lips and breath so as to get the pronunciation of two vowels following each other, when each was to have its full value. A writer to The Star has offered a cure for such persons. He recommends a new spelling of the disputed word and several other words which have been mispronounced or else have been spelled so as to insure their correct pronunciation. As "canyon" was a spelling way out of the trouble about "cañon," this suggestor recommends that we spell the name of our new island "Pwarto," and that the phonetic reform be applied to "Bwana Veesta," which is now called incorrectly "Byouna Vista." A similar adoption of the remedy for "cañon" is recommended for "senyor," "manyana," "senyorita," "donya," "cavalyero" instead of caballero. According to the idea of the suggestive writer, this would at least lead to the correct pronunciation of the words. The person using the words might not always know their definition, but those hearing him would know what he was saying.

***

While this has not been as mild a Winter as old inhabitants of Washington have known, it has been favorable to vegetation and particularly to hardy flowers to an extent that may seem curious in the neighborhood of New York. An evidently careful observer, writing to The Star, says that for a considerable part of December and of January pansies were open in some of the public parks. The vinelike shrub, Forsythia suspensa, called by some yellow jasmine, has been scantily in bloom through the Winter with some interruption. The warm weather of two weeks ago stimulated the buds so that they were ready to open in profusion, and now, though the last two days have been cold enough to freeze the opened blossoms, stragglers have pushed out in sheltered situations. The buds of Japan quince have been almost ready to open, and some soft maples were open, and in the warm days hepaticas (liverwort) bloomed in the woods. The hoary heads of dandelions lately in flower may be seen by the score on the terraces along L Street just east of Ascension Church.

***

Speaker Henderson has changed his mind about insisting so strictly upon the enforcement of the House rules that newspaper men shall not linger on the floor until just before the gavel falls, and has allowed the Sergeant at Arms to wink at the rule clearing the floor at fifteen minutes before meeting time. The rule upon which he was proceeding until a day or two ago has been one of the suspended rules of the House for many years. Mr. Henderson was the first Speaker to attempt its strict enforcement since he came to Congress, as there are newspaper men here who preceded Henderson who cannot recollect when the rule was not waived for the press. It is of great advantage to those who desire to meet members on the floor, and to the afternoon newspaper men it is an almost indispensable boon. While the Speaker remained disposed to enforce the rule with great strictness and impartiality, it caused some inconvenience and not a little free language of comment. It does not appear that anybody complained that the privilege had been abused, or that any member of the House was annoyed because he was likely to get his name in his home newspaper in consequence. The members of the press have exercised such privileges as they enjoy at the Capitol with prudence, and this exhibition of lack of confidence in them was not an altogether agreeable, although it was an absolutely new, experience.

E. G. D.

TO KEEP UP LASELL SEMINARY.

Owner Will Give Property to Alumnae If Endowment Fund Is Raised.

The Lasell Club of New York held its seventh annual meeting and luncheon yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. The club is composed of graduates and former pupils of Lasell Seminary, at Auburndale, Mass. Especial interest attached to the meeting because of a letter from the Principal, Prof. C. C. Bragdon, which was read by the President of the club, Mrs. Grace Garland Etherington.

Lasell Seminary has always been a private school. Mr. Bragdon, who owns the property, desires to insure the perpetuation of the institution, and he has offered to deed the entire property to Trustees representing the alumnae under certain conditions. The essential condition is that an endowment fund of $100,000 shall be raised to insure the successful maintenance of the school. No action was taken on the matter.

Policeman Fined on Gleason's Charge.

Patrolman James Cummings of the Jamaica Station, who on Sept. 5 last was charged with assaulting ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, has been fined fifteen days' pay by the Police Commissioners. The trouble occurred at the railroad station, where, according to the ex-Mayor, Cummings grabbed hold of him and struck him in the face.

Livermore and Kaiser Out of Jail.

Lester Livermore and his dog Kaiser were discharged from the Hudson County Jail at Jersey City yesterday, their term of thirty days each having expired. Since Livermore has been in jail several persons who heard of his case sent him money. This was taken care of by Warden Terence Sullivan, who handed to him as he was leaving the jail $21.

Superintendent Brennan to Marry.

Michael R. Brennan, for some years Superintendent of the Telegraph Bureau of the Police Department, is to be married Feb. 21 to Miss Grace Agatha Breen, daughter of Michael Breen of 131 East Twenty-ninth Street. The wedding is to take place in St. Stephens's Roman Catholic Church.

Horner's Furniture.

Merit and Economy.

Not only can everything meritorious in Furniture be seen at our establishment, but nowhere can such a comprehensive exhibit of fine goods be found, and nowhere can better values be obtained, whether for the Parlor, Drawing Room, Dining Room or Bedroom—— suites or single pieces.

Throughout our warerooms will be found many articles marked down, notwithstanding that the cost prices of Furniture at all the large manufacturing centres have been materially advanced.

Purchases made now will be held for future delivery if so desired.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

First General Sale of Spring Wrappers.

In line with this store's traditions, we said no word of wrappers until the unabridged assortments could be spread forth. At a rough reckoning there are 3,500 to start the season, approximately exceeding our greatest former stock by 40 per cent.

Cashmeres, Henriettas, Silks, Grepons, Cotton Stuffs are some of the fabrics.

The Mercerizing Process gives you silk's lustre upon cotton's durability. There is much variety on this theme.

Braids, Satin, Ribbons, Velvets, Chiffons, Embroidery, lace and mousseline help to beautify.

The line is exceptionally strong in colorings, standard and rare. All skirts are full; workmanship invariably careful.

With the best French models to copy, our work people supply luxurious, elaborate replicas. You will welcome the Paris stamp, paying practical American prices.

Inefficient Description of Eight Great Specials.

59c—Cambric Wrappers in Princess style, all new colorings, neat patterns and strong values.

98c—Cambric and Lawn, tucked yoke, trimmed revers, full Watteau and Princess. And at 98c.—Maid's House Dresses, pretty, quiet pin stripes and small figures, braid trimmed.

$1.98—Striped Lawn Wrappers, yoke of cross tucks, full embroidered yokes, effective blue, white and pink combinations; skirts flow full.

$2.75—Fine Lawn Wrappers; very wide and ample; Persian and striped effects, round yoke in cape form, pointed collars, fine embroidery finish.

$3.95—Cashmere Wrappers; belt, yoke, sleeves and collar show lace in clusters, have a novelty falling folded yoke.

$6.75—Cashmere Wrappers; broad shoulder effect made by puffing, straight sleeve, dainty ribbon yoke trimming.

$9.50—Henrietta Wrappers; scalloped yoke, covered with lace and intersected by running ribbons. All Spring colorings in this and 6 other styles.

$11.98—Fine Cashmere and Henrietta Wrappers; double pleated Watteau falls from neck, starting from a symphony of venise lace in curious appliqued style over yoke, front and collar. Beautiful shades.

Incomparable Lines of Embroidered Swiss.

Four filled windows introduce them in pleasing fashion—there is no quicker way to knowledge. We make no pretence of giving a directory, but when at the counters note closely the graceful blends of white with black, pink, corn color, lavender and helio (to illustrate a little); the quaint scrolls and embossed dots, whose ranks are parted by embroidered stripes and figures. Fashion has enlisted all sheer fabrics, and appoints Embroidered Swiss to the chief lieutenancy.

MONDAY'S BARGAIN, 29c.

5,000 yards of sheerly woven Imported Embroidered Swiss, the last yard as good as the first. Every piece gives a different design, and the best 50c. value on the market. Our own special importations, remarkably up-to-date in colorings and general ensemble. Are thoroughly typical of springtime and memorable specials.

19th Street. Sixth Avenue. 20th Street.

PARIS ATTRACTS RUNAWAYS.

Disappearance of Three Boys Known to Have Applied for Passage on Outgoing Steamships.

With visions of money to be made in Paris during the forthcoming Exposition, three lads from the east side disappeared from home last Monday. Two of them had excellent reputations and were pupils in the High School on East Twenty-third Street. The other lad was an electrician's apprentice, and had disappeared on two or three occasions, on one of which he remained away from home for over six weeks.

This boy, George Brown, of 644 Sixth Street, is said to have been the ringleader. His companions were John Kleist of 232 Fifth Street and Conrad Zimmer of 23 Second Street. All the lads were about sixteen years of age. The two High School pupils had taken an examination for promotion on Friday, and Zimmer failed to pass. This preyed on his mind.

Brown, who lived at home, had told his sisters from time to time during the year that he was going to Paris, where money could easly be made during the Exposition. Last week he informed them that if he failed to come home Saturday, and did any work during the week, to send for his money, as he was going to England with a "gang."

Kleist on Monday made up a bundle which contained two suits, some underwear, and an extra hat, on pretense of taking a coat to be pressed, which his father had told him he could do. Zimmer also packed up some underwear and an extra pair of trousers, while Brown took his overalls and tools and left home, as his parents thought, to look for work. Zimmer had a few dollars, and Kleist had a bank account of $36.

The boys went to a place in Clinton Street where tickets can be purchased for England and offered to deposit $3 in order to work their way over on a steamship washing dishes and doing other work of a similar character. Being refused on account of their youth, they made a tour of the steamship docks and made an application for a job to the Atlantic Transport Company, offering to work their way over on a cattle boat, but were refused. Since that time their parents have been scouring the city for them, but without success, and yesterday Henry Zimmer, a gunsmith, reported the fact that they are missing at Police Headquarters.

CABBIES AS TENDERLOIN GUIDES.

"Hi, boss, shine your skates? See the Tenderloin by gaslight? Right here, boss, the cab," is a nuisance that the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station propose to do away with. In accordance with a recent order of Captain Thomas, the first arrest of a cabman for too persistently volunteering his services as a guide through the Tenderloin, was made early yesterday morning.

Detective Binning heard the phrase current in the district on Thirty-second Street near Sixth Avenue. The man solicited jumped into the cab and the detective with him. At the end of a block "cabbie" demanded a dollar. Binning then arrested him on the dual charge of disorderly conduct and violation of the cab ordinance. At the station house he gave the name of Michael Kelly, 40 Bedford Street. The passenger promised to appear in court as a witness.

In court yesterday Kelly said he was simply trying to collect his fare when arrested. "You seem to think you are badly treated," said Magistrate Olmsted. "I will fine you $3 and you may consider yourself as escaping very luckily."

The nuisance in question has always been in more or less evidence in the theatre and pleasure resort district, but of late it has grown unchecked. It generally begins with cabbie on the curb, the passers-by on the sidewalk, and the shouted phrase, "Hi, boss, shine your skates."

If this proves unavailing, cabbie starts after his game with "Your first visit to New York, Sir? Can't afford to miss the opportunity. See the far-famed district in the proper way."

The chase may last a block or more, according to the patience or firmness of the pedestrian. Then,, if at the end of it all the pedestrian has resisted every appeal, cabbie returns to his stand with some remark reflecting upon the "sporting blood" of the fare solicited.

Henry Athing Exonerated.

Henry Athing, formerly cashier of the Prudential Insurance Company, located at 85 Borden Avenue, Long Island City, who was held on suspicion of knowing something about the robbery of about $800 belonging to the company, was discharged by Magistrate Healy Friday. Athing was represented by Lawyer Walter H. Bahan. Assistant District Attorney Creg, after hearing the evidence produced, moved to have the prisoner discharged. The Magistrate agreed with him, and ordered the discharge.

Accepts Call to a Queens Church.

The Rev. William P. Evans has accepted the call to the rectorate of the Resurrection Church at Richmond Hill, Queens Borough, and will take up his duties on Feb. 21. Mr. Evans is at present rector of St. Mark's Church, at Paterson, N. J.

Increased Steamship Service.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana Florio-Rubattino, which operates a monthly passenger and freight service between New York, Genoa, and Naples, will increase its service to tri-weekly, sailings beginning March 15.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Laces, Embroideries.

Novelties in Embroidered Silk Waists,
Escurial and Roman Sashes,
Renaissance Lace Yokes, Fichus, Collars.

Lace Robes,

Nainsook Flouncings, Edgings, Embroidered Allovers.

White Mull Robes.

Broadway & 19th Street.

THE OCCUPATION OF MINDANAO

Natives and Rulers Turn Out to Welcome Gen. Bates—The Sultan Under The Stars and Stripes.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ZAMBOANGA, Dec. 18.—Brig. Gen. Bates and Lieuts. Reeve and Cowin of his personal staff have just returned from visiting the various ports in Southern Mindanao, at which it is proposed placing garrisons composed of various companies of the Thirty-first Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers.

The party left more than a week ago aboard the Manila, and everywhere they went were most enthusiastically received by the inhabitants, who turned out in crowds to receive them and extended every possible civility. The first place visited was Cotta Batto, which is a large town up the River Mindanao. As the bar did not have enough water to allow the Manila to cross, the war vessel had to anchor off the river's mouth, but this did not affect the residents a little bit. Used to living on the water, their canoes can stand almost any ordinary weather with their huge outriggers, and being of light build, they can be forced at high speed and can go almost anywhere with their light draft, consequently they fairly swarmed about the ship.

The town of Cotta Batto was a chief military post during the Spanish possession, so there was but little difficulty in finding buildings for barracks. Hercules would pronounce them as difficult to clean as he found the famous stables. The Spanish may have been cleanly, and perhaps when they left the buildings were decent, but a year has made a terrible change, if such were the case, and now they are all but uninhabitable.

The Dattos, or chiefs, came with large numbers of their followers to call and have their differences with each other adjusted, and it seemed at one time as if they were going to fight it out then and there on the ship's deck, but, thanks to the great tact displayed by Gen. Bates, when the Dattos returned to the shore they were on most friendly terms.

The Datto costume is a most striking one, the jackets looking, in their red and gold, very much like pieces of old parlor curtains, while their trousers are of royal purple dotted with woven gilt figures. The vests are of some light material, originally white in color, and buttoned with pieces of hammered gold, one Datto having five-dollar Spanish gold pieces for buttons. The turbans are marvelous things to look at and are twined about in a truly wonderful manner, which will, I suppose, soon appear at the fashionable bonnetmakers.

As a rule, these high potentates are bare footed, and, judging from the sharp stones and pieces of broken glass that we found along the paths, their soles must be as tough as their characters.

There is a major domo who goes with the Datto, a carrier of the box containing the betel nut and its condiments, and one or two spearmen or knifemen, so that he and his retinue make quite an imposing appearance. The crews of their boats are said to be slaves; if so, they seemed quite a merry lot, although it is possible that the singing or chanting that they keep up while paddling is not voluntary.

"The Wizard of the Nile" or any other spectacular play of a similar character is not in it with the show that was given when the Sultan himself came off. But little had been heard of this mightiness, the discussions and dealings having been with the Dattos up to this time. A beating of drums and a flying of banners and flags, with the noise of numerous paddlers soon attracted attention to what appeared at first to be a floating island, but which shortly turned out to be a large number of native canoes escorting a very large one of the same type which seemed to be directing their pace and form of progress. Word was at once passed among the Dattos that his Majesty the Sultan was approaching, and all eyes were turned in his direction.

Seated on a raised platform of this long canoe was a tall man of rather a light mulatto cast of countenance, freckles, and all. He was dressed in a suit of khaki, evidently home made. His throat and wrists were encircled by heavy bands of gold, and his turban was interwoven with the same metal. His feet were encased in shoes which, either on account of his not being accustomed to them, or because they were too tight, gave him a most peculiar gait. It may have been because he never walks much, for when he came alongside he demurred considerably at having to walk up the ship's ladder. He insisted for quite a while on being lifted on board seated in the chair of state, which in this case was a bent wood rocker.

Upon having it explained to him that the ladder was far too narrow to admit so huge a structure as a Sultan's rocking chair and that taking away the ladder entirely would hardly admit of an entrance of sufficient dignity for one of his rank, he agreed to walk up like any ordinary mortal.

The barge of state had about thirty-six paddlers, and they worked in unison, sending the huge canoe fairly flying through the water. There were banners flying from the corner posts of the matting awning that covered the royal rocker, while flying away above them was the Sultan's flag, a red one with peculiar emblematic white figures on it.

THE SULTAN'S FLAG.

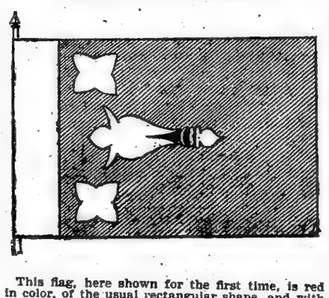

This flag, here shown for the first time, is red in color, of the usual rectangular shape, and with various devices in white. The two lozenge-shaped figures stand for Luzon and Viscaya, while the large central figure is for the island of Mindanao. The peculiar stopper-shaped object at the end stands for the power of the Sultan, while the outlines of the figure are to represent the irregularities of Mindanao's coast line, which is here, however, made to appear symmetrical.

One of the objects of his visit was to get an American flag, which he succeeded in obtaining very easily, as several had been taken along for some such purpose. It was very gratifying and most favorably commented upon when just before leaving he hauled down his own flag, and with drums beating left the ship with the Stars and Stripes flying over his head.

At another town, Pollak, a former subnaval station, the houses were all decorated with flags and colored bands. These, to be sure, were relics of former days, as they were red and yellow, the Spanish colors; but it was all the people had, and they were doing their best to please. One very pretty feature of their decorations was found in the palm branches lining both sides of the street, split in the middle and bent over to touch the adjoining one on either side.

Artillery salutes, vivas, and addresses greeted the party almost everywhere, and it can be safely said that to-day the American occupation is welcome and eagerly sought in Southern Mindanao

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

February is the Month for

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING

and Closing Out

WINTER STOCK.

And Here Are Quotations---

Short and to the Point:

Ladies' Jackets

	Former Price.	Present Price.
All Wool Cloth—reefer styles—Satin lined throughout	7.00	3.98
Kersey and Persian Cloth—Satin lined throughout	9.00	4.98
Fine Jersey and Persian Cloth Jackets—col'd and Black	10.00	6.98
Fine Velour Jackets—applique and jet trim—high collar and wide revers	17.98	10.98
Electric Seal Jackets	38.00	26.98

Ladies' Capes

	Former Price.	Present Price.
Plush—short and medium—plain braid, fur or jet trim	7.00	3.98
Extra fine Plush—dressy effects—ribbon or applique trim	12.00	6.98
Fine Double face Cloth Golf Capes—tailor stitching—natural fringe—all colors	11.98	8.98

Ladies' Waists

	Former Price.	Present Price.
Fine French Flannel Waists—tucked front—French back	5.00	2.98
Extra fine Taffeta Silk—all colors—tucked and corded	6.00	3.98
Fine Sateen—Black and Colors—braided, corded or tucked—lined throughout—all sizes	2.00	1.29
French Flannel—light and dark	3.00	1.98

Misses' Garments

	Former Price.	Present Price.
Misses' Fine Jackets—Tan Coverts and dark mixtures	7.08	4.98
Girls' Reefers—rough & smooth Cloth, with and without collars—best styles	4.98	2.98
Girls' Long Coats—rough cloth—deep cape—velvet piping	9.98	5.98
Girls' Long Coats, with single or double cape—braid trim	7.98	3.98

Table Linens and Towels

Clearance Prices.

Renaissance and Linen Centre Scarfs—1½ yards long—value 2.79	1.98
All Linen Scarfs—fancy centres	.19
Others, open work borders; value .29	.19
Hemstitch and Irish Point borders	.29
32 inch Squares to match; value .49	.39
72 inch Damasks; value .49	.39
Extra Heavy Satin Damasks—value .59	.49
Imported Turkey Red; value .49	.34
Extra Heavy Satin Damasks—68 inch—15 patterns; value .89	.76
All Linen Towelling—17 inch	5¾
Check Glass—19 inch; value 6½	4¾
Extra Heavy Twill—18 inch; value .10	8½
Heavy Huck—18 inch; value .13	9½
Hemmed Huck Towels—21x40 inch.	.14
Damask—Knot fringe—20x42	.14
All Linen Damask—23x48	.19
All Linen Huck—10x39	.12½
Hemmed Huck—21x44	.11
Hemmed Huck—32 inches long	8
Extra Heavy Bleached Turkish Towels—48 inches long—value .17	.12½

Heavy Curtains

Clearance Prices.

About forty pairs Silk Frou Frou, Silk Damask and Silk Brocatel—fringed or corded—former prices $10.00 to $15.00	6.98
Tapestry—brocade and Oriental stripes and figures—fringed top and bottom	4.98
Silk Damask and Brocatel—value $12.00 to $15.00	9.98
Oriental Cross Striped Curtains	1.98
Reversible Armure—brocade designs	2.79
Corduroy weaves—Empire designs	4.98

Blankets and Quilts

Clearance Prices.

Sateen Covered Comfortables—full size—lamb's wool filled—usually 3.49	1.98
Comfortables—extra quality—fancy stitched—light and heavy weight	1.49
Fancy Silkoline Comfortables—ruffled—full size	.89
Cheesecloth Comfortables—full size	.69
White Crochet Quilts—dollar quality.	.85
White Crochet Quilts—knot fringe	1.25
11-4 Heavy Raised Marseilles Quilts	1.69
12-4 Heavy Raised Marseilles Quilts	1.98
11-4 White Wool Blankets	1.79
11-4 White Wool—extra quality	2.98
11-4 ex. fine California Blankets	4.98
All Wool Scarlet Blankets, 10-4 size 3.98; 11-4 size 4.98; 12-4 size 5.98	

Trunks and Bags

Clearance Prices.

Sole Leather Dress Suit Cases—Olive and Russet—linen lined—Shirt pocket—solid brass locks and catches—value 6.50	4.98
Genuine Alligator Bags—Calf lined—Vienna handles—solid brass locks—10 to 18 inch—now	2.69 to 5.49
Shopping Bags—extra large size	.98
Alligator and Cowhide Bags—large size—leather lined—slightly rubbed	3.98
Ladies' Dress Trunks—covered hat box—iron bound—value 1.98	1.69
Leather Dress Suit Cases—steel frame	2.98

New Wash Dress Fabrics

Black Brocaded "Dama" Sateens—Mercerized—equal silk in appearance. These are the finest imported.	.98
Finest Imported Sateens—foulard styles—Black and col'd grounds	.29
Mercerized Skirting Sateens—plain colors—36 inches wide	.24
Extra Heavy Black Mercerized Sateens for Skirtings or entire costumes	.19
Pineapple Grenadines—brocaded silk stripes—finest French makes	.55
Finest French Ginghams—loop effects, combination of colors	.35
Finest Scotch Ginghams—assortment of fancy stripes—ribbon, lace and embroidered effects	.29
Finest Scotch Ginghams—Brocaded, emb'd and satin stripes—all colors	.24
Extra fine Scotch Ginghams—plain colors—checks of all sizes—excellent styles for children's dresses.	.19
Scotch Ginghams—corded stripes	12½
Best American Novelty Ginghams	6¼
32 inch Madras Ginghams—ex. quality	8¾
Satin Stripe Mousselines—velvet effects—finest cloth woven—best French	.35
Ribbon Striped French Organdies—sprays and flowered designs—also finest Pineapple Organdies	.33
Satin Stripe Muslins—bowknot and cable designs—all colorings	.14
Fine Fancy Figured Batistes, Dimities, and Organdies—endless variety of styles and colorings	12½

New Spring Silks

Blue-and-white India Silks	.49
Foulard Silks—navy and col'd with white figures—24 inch	.69
Satin Foulards—27 inches wide—Blue and Col'd grounds—white figures—neat and medium styles	.79
Warp Print Hemstitch Taffetas; Plisse and Corded Taffetas; Changeable Stripe and Satin Brocade Taffetas; Fancy lace Stripe and Open-work Taffetas; exquisite effects—choice of any	.98
White Taffetas—with black and colored stripes	.79

We Also Offer

Brocaded Satin and Satin Fig'd Crepe effects—evening shades	.39
Plain Taffetas—Col'd and Black; also Fancy Taffetas; value .60	.49
Silk and Satin Stripe Taffetas—light and medium colors; value .75	.59
Black Taffetas—full yard wide	.98
Black Taffetas—neat col'd figures	.79
Extra quality Black Satin Duchesse	.98

New White Embroideries

Cambric and Nainsook Baby Edgings—¼ to 2 inches wide	.5
Cambric and Lawn Insertings to match—2 to 6 inches wide	.7
Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Insertings—100 styles	12½
Skirt Flouncings—8 to 12 inch	25

New White Goods

Pin Dotted Swisses—30 inches wide	12½
Fine Satin Checked Nainsooks	12½
Satin Stripes and Checks	6¾
Silk Mulls—black and white—40 inch	.15
Fine White Lawns—40 inch	8½
Fine French Organdies—68 inch	.25

Colored Dress Goods

	Former Price.	Present Price.
Novelties and Fancy Mixtures	.50	.29
Wool Challies—satin stripes	.50	.29
All-Wool Homespuns	.59	.39
New Fancy Suitings	.59	.39
52-inch Tailor Cloths	.85	.65
46-inch Granite Suitings	.98	.69
50-inch All Wool Granite Suitings—all colors	1.25	.89

Black Dress Goods

	Former Price.	Present Price.
44-inch French and Storm Serges—all wool	.65	.49
Sponged and shrunk Cheviots	.69	.49
Plain and Figured Mohairs	.75	.49

Fine Furs

Clearance Prices.

Alaska Sable Scarfs—8 tails	4.49
Imitation Stone Marten Boas—8 tails—value 4.98	2.98
Fine Mink Scarfs—value $12	6.98
Water Mink, Electric Seal and Genet Fur Scarfs—8 tails—value $5	2.98
Electric Seal Collarettes—richly lined—light and dark—value $8.00	4.98
Fine Astrachan Collarettes—selected skins—value $7.00	4.98
Alaska Sable Collarettes—value $20	16.98
Brown Sable Fox Animal Sets—extra large—rich effects—value $25	16.98
Electric Seal Muffs—value $3.98	1.48
Astrachan Muffs—value $5.00	2.98
Brook Mink Muffs—value $4.49	1.98
Sable Muffs—extra size—value $12	7.98
Fur Trimmings—1 to 2 inch—were 49 to 98 cents	.29
Mink, Persian Lamb, Beaver and Otter Trimmings—value $1.25 to $2.00	.59

At the Play and With the Players

One must be careful how he expresses himself in these days. A reader of this weekly review of theatricals found something amiss in my perfectly innocent remark last Sunday that the new spectacular show at the New York Theatre, being free from immoral suggestiveness or gross vulgarity, ought to be considered a good show for the children. "The ballet," I permitted myself to say, "has always been regarded as a safe entertainment for them."

When I wrote this sentence I had in mind the fairy pieces of my boyhood, Mrs. John Wood's "Sleeping Beauty in the Wood" and "The Naiad Queen," for examples, which were always regarded as fit things for the children to see, and the English Christmas pantomime, with its ballet, cherished as diversion for infants of all ages and glorified as such in the pages of Dickens and Thackeray. My correspondent, who seems to be far from a bad sort of fellow, frankly admits that he does not object to ballet and spectacle, but submits the suggestion that the children should be taken to only the very best plays. This advice, if followed, would drive the last nail in the coffin of the Christmas annuals in England, but that is some thousands of miles away from this neighborhood and perhaps from the subject. Let me quote a little from the letter I have received:

When I remember how vividly the first plays I saw were impressed on my own mind, and when I observe how much my children are impressed by the first plays they see, I am convinced that people make a great mistake in the class of "shows" that they take their children to see. There is, of course, a great deal of feeding children on intellectual mush when they are ready for solid food, but it seems to me that there is a clearer conception of duty to children in the matter of books than in the matter of plays. There are many people who want to put only the best books into the hands of their children who would think it was a waste taking them to see Irving's or Mansfield's production of "The Merchant of Venice."

Now this is primarily a question of ethics rather than of aesthetics, and, perhaps, all consideration of it ought to be avoided in this strictly aesthetic department of a daily newspaper. But we may tread lightly over the ground for the purpose of arguing a little with a gentleman who is obviously so much in earnest. In the first place, to admit the force of his argument would be to admit the advisability of taking children to the theatre at all, and that is just what I should never think of doing.

As a very small boy I saw plays and theatrical shows of all sorts, but I cannot feel that I am any better for that. Perhaps if the mental traits thus too early developed had been permitted to lie dormant I might have had a more useful part of the world's labor than has yet fallen to my lot. There are better jobs than commenting on the artistic value of plays and acting. In my remarks about taking the children to see "Broadway to Tokio" there was not a word to indicate that I personally approved of taking them there or to any other theatrical show.

But I take it for granted that the children will continue to go to the theatre in spite of the prejudices of old fogies, and, in that view of the case, the argument of my monitor is full of wisdom. He sees a widespread lack of good taste in theatrical matters, and is inclined to attribute it to the carelessness of parents and guardians in the selection of theatrical entertainment for their young charges. Now, I fancy that the bad taste is due rather to the fact of the general ignorance of theatrical art among theatregoers, a large majority of whom are the children of folks who never set foot in a theatre and never permitted their children to see plays not for moral reasons, but partly because they were too poor to buy tickets for them, partly because dog fights and casual circuses were good enough shows for them. I am also confident that the public taste in this particular grows better and will grow still better—but on that branch of the topic let us not linger.

It seems to me that there is as little harm in the ballet pantomime and the clean spectacular burletta for children as there is in any kind of plays. I remember, to be sure, the thrill a good performance of "Macbeth" gave me when I was a youngster, the feeling of profound sympathy and spiritual elation that possessed me when I left the theatre after seeing Edwin Booth and Edwin Adams in my first view of "Othello."

Yet surely "Othello" is no play for children, with its awful picture of marital woe and its treatment of sexual passion, while that other play of Shakespeare my correspondent cites as a worthy one for the aesthetic development of young minds and hearts is full of the worst possible ethics. For instance, would any modern American father care to have his son take Bassanio for a model, that Bassanio who, as Nerissa says, "of all the men my foolish eyes looked upon, was the best deserving of a fair lady"? Bassanio who, penniless, borrows money to court a rich woman and, when he has won her with the aid of the borrowed money, says he would rather she should die than that his friend who went upon his bond should pay the penalty of its forfeiture? Certainly not.

But, it may be argued, we never think of the bad ethics of these great poetical works, while under the aesthetic influence of their performance, and that I fancy is true enough. But neither does the child's mind grasp the bad side of the spectacular ballet play or see in it aught but color, light, and innocent gayety, the realization of his simple nursery dreams.

In my childhood the play that nearly every child saw and wept his heart over was the crude dramatization of that strong but violent and unfair book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." No one seemed to doubt, in this part of the country, the immense moral value of the influence of its little Eva and its painted heaven upon the infant mind. Another esteemed drama for the children was "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," and Mr. Florence's portrayal of Bob Brierly was supposed to have kept thousands of well-bred lads from evil ways. What rubbish! It gave to those thousands of well-bred lads a couple of hours' feast for their growing imaginations and left them strong in the conviction that to mete out bodily punishment to evildoers was the chief aim of virtue. On the other hand, only the other day I heard an amiable gentleman of the most cultivated habits of mind express his objection to the esteemed "Little Minister" as an entertainment for his children on the ground that its heroine tells lies which go unpunished. We must, it seems, judge for ourselves what plays to let our children see as long as they will permit us to guide them.

My correspondent, as his letter shows, is a man of refined aesthetic tastes, and he will naturally try to develop the minds of his children in the same way. But he must bear in mind that the moral influence of any work of art is indirect and elusive. I am greatly obliged to him, however, for giving me a topic and permitting me to forego this week the pain of reviewing a theatrical week quite devoid of theatricals, excepting the doings of some of those cake walkures who are neither dramatic nor musical, but in this hour seem to be irrepressible.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS

"The Ambassador" at Daly's, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin in a New Play, and the Deferred "Sapho."

"The Ambassador," by John Oliver Hobbes, as the English novelist, Mrs. Craigie, likes to call herself, will be acted for the first time in this country at Daly's Theatre to-morrow night. There are sixteen women in this play, and fourteen of them wear fashionable dresses, some of them four or five in the course of the action. The scene is laid in Paris, but the romance and the personages concerned in it are English.

Lord St. Orbyn, a middle-aged bachelor of rare personal charm, has been Ambassador at Madrid for some years and separated from his social set. He meets most of them, however, at Lady Beaudevere's Paris residence in the Champs Elysées. Lady Beaudevere is a widow, with one son scarcely grown to manhood, and a stepson who is becoming quite a figure in diplomacy, and is a man of boundless ambition and considerable selfishness. He has betrothed himself to Juliet Gainsborough, a protégé of his stepmother, a beautiful girl of good birth and high breeding, but too poor, as it is thought, to refuse a good catch.

But Sir William Beaudevere has treated Lady Gwendolene Marleaze rather shabbily in proffering his eminently respectable hand and admirable heart to Juliet, and Gwendolene has no intention of giving him up without a struggle, while it is obvious from the first that Juliet's heart is not for William. This the Ambassador soon learns, while he dodges the admiration of ladies of mature years, and resumes his acquaintance with Lady Beaudevere, who permits herself to hope that he will not be oblivious to her own charms. St. Orbyn is fond of the handsome and gracious widow, but Juliet's beauty catches his fancy, and they quickly develop from friends to lovers.

Lady Beaudevere is good to Juliet only from a sense of duty. She is not fond of her. But Juliet does much for Lady Beaudevere, of which Lady Beaudevere learns later. Young Vivian Beaudevere has forged a note, and it is in the possession of one Major Hugo Lascelles, a man of quite unenviable reputation, the garden of whose house in Paris adjoins that of Lady Beaudevere. Vivian makes a confidant of Juliet, who invades the Major's premises at night, obtains the paper and the Major's promise to secrecy, and is followed by St. Orbyn, who never doubts her, and saves her from any suspicion of reproach. The play ends with a very pretty scene in Lady Beaudevere's garden at dawn.

It is all gracefully and naturally written, but its dramatic quality is slight, and it will depend for success here much upon the beauty of its pictorial exhibition of the clothes, manners, and furniture supposed to be favored at present in the most wealthy and most exclusive society. In the performance Miss Mannering as Miss Gainsborough, Miss Spong as Lady Beaudevere, and Mr. Mason as the Ambassador will have the most considerable rôles. Mr. Morgan will be Sir William and Miss Tyree Lady Gwendolene, the all but blighted, while Mr. Walcot as Lascelles, Mr. Courtenay as Vivian, Miss Elliston, Miss Rhoda Cameron, Mrs. Walcot, Miss Hornick, and Miss Alison Skipworth will be in the cast.

An episodic group of emphatic American women, a mother and three daughters, will be impersonated by Mrs. Hart Jackson, Beatrice Jackson, Blanche Kelleher, and Gertrude Lewis.

Another of to-morrow night's new plays will be "When We Were Twenty-one," written by Henry V. Esmond, in which Mr. Goodwin, Miss Elliott, and their company will appear at the Knickerbocker Theatre. Particularly fine scenery by Ernest Albert has been prepared for this production. The play was not specially written for Goodwin, but Mr. Esmond was inspired to write the piece by the performance in London of "An American Citizen," by Mr. Goodwin and his company. The story of the play is told as follows:

"When We Were Twenty-One," is in four acts, and the scene is London. The incidents of three acts take place in the home of Richard Carewe, a successful barrister, and those of the other in a famous London supper club at midnight. Dick Carewe and three comrades, the Doctor, the soldier man, and Waddles, are bound together by friendship's ties of a lifetime, and their whole purpose is loyalty to each other and to see to the welfare of the "Imp," a harum-scarum youth, the son of one of their comrades, long since dead. Dick and his chums learn of a serious plight into which the Imp has gotten himself through a secret marriage to an adventuress, and devote their efforts to saving the youngster from the results of his folly. In this they succeed.

Middle-aged Dick is, as he fancies, hopelessly in love with Phyllis Ericson, who is but half his age, and whose marriage to the Imp had been fondly planned by the parents of the two young folks. Neither loved the other, but Dick did not know that, and their engagement was generally accepted by their friends. Dick nobly sacrifices himself to save his dear comrade's boy, not only for the lad's sake, but for the happiness of Phyllis. In the end his love is rewarded by learning that Phyllis loves him and not the "Imp," and all ends happily, as all good plays should.

Besides Mr. Goodwin as Dick, Messrs. Nell O'Brien and Frank Gillmore as the other two chums, Henry Woodruff as the "Imp," and Miss Elliott as Phyllis, the cast will include Clarence Handyside, J. L. Finney, Herbert Ayling, Ysobel Haskins, Gertrude Gheen, Esteele Mortimer, and many others.

An English version of the latest Paris Palais Royal farce, "Coralie et Cie," by MM. Valabregue and Hennequin, will be produced at the Madison Square Theatre to-morrow night by that one of Charles Frohman's companies headed by E. M. Holland and Frits Williams. Besides these popular comedians, the cast will include Esther Tittell, Sam Reed, Nellie Butler, James Kearney, George W. Howard, and Marie Derickson. The story, in a condensed form, is as follows:

The action begins in the home of the Lavelles. They are a loving couple, and Lavelle is admiring a rose-colored house gown with changeable neck arrangements which his wife has received from her dressmaker, Mme. Lavelle tells her husband the gown comes from Mme. Benoit and cost but 90f., whereas it has come from the fashionable dressmakers, Coralie & Co., and cost 2,500 louis. Ernest Thorel comes in, and in the course of talk with the husband tells him about the Coralie & Co. establishment. It is a dressmaking shop, a portion of which is used as a sort of club for women. Here ladies who wish to have a tête-à-tête drop in. Then comes a visit from Mme. Pinglet, who wishes to rent the Lavelle apartment. While in the room Mme. Pinglet reads a note received by her making an appointment at Coralie & Co.'s for 2 o'clock with M. Pilliard. She tears up the note and throws it into the waste basket. Mme. Lavelle's aunt has no good opinion of any man. She particularly places a poor estimate on the good character of her niece's husband. She has been searching his pockets and the drawers of his desk. She happens upon the scraps of the Pinglet note, and, taking them to Mme. Lavelle, remarks triumphantly that she has unmasked her husband.

Lavelle knows nothing of this. Stephen Coralie, however, calls a little later to collect the money due Coralie & Co. and discloses to the husband the fact that his wife has been dealing at this establishment. All that Thorel has said to him now flashes across his mind with dreadful import and, to make matters worse, M. Coralie tells him to be sure not to visit Coralie & Co. at 2 o'clock. He hurriedly leaves the house for Coralie & Co.'s. Mme. Lavelle and her aunt note his departure and they secure the services of a private detective to accompany them to the dressmaker's house.

At the dressmaker's, all the persons concerned meet. Mme. Pinglet is there to have a chat with M. Pilliard, and M. Pinglet, who has made the acquaintance of a pretty dancer at one of the theatres, is there for a tête-à-tête. M. Lavelle reaches the scene before any of them and is hidden away behind the sliding panel of the meeting room. He mistakes one of the men for the person who has the fancied appointment with his wife and batters his hat and breaks his cane. After a series of exciting scenes Mme. Lavelle and her aunt appear with the detective, and just as they are about to discover the husband in his hiding place the scene changes and he is hidden from view. He is safe for a while, but other complications follow.

"Sapho," though we have not seen it yet, has become an old tale now, and of its again promised first performance at Wallack's Theatre to-morrow night no further announcement is required than the statement that Miss Nethersole's health has so far recovered that her physician feels sure that no other postponement will be necessary. "Sapho" is a dramatization by Clyde Fitch of Daudet's story of an illicit love. Its production here has been looked forward to with glee by some of the sensational journalists, but Miss Nethersole must take the consequences of her own acts, whatever they may be.

Tuesday night there will be a new play at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, to wit, "The Countess Chiffon," taken from the French by the veteran taker of things from the French, Henry St. Maur, and acted by a newly organized company, in which Miss Grace George holds a conspicuous place. The heroine is an American girl, married to a French Count, Alix d'Abanon. Adele is her Christian name, and Chiffon (which would better suit a Skye terrier) her pet name.

Her husband neglects her in that buoyant manner of French Counts, and the little Countess, looking for diversion, encounters an old flame of hers in a studio. He now resumes his attentions, and there is said to be a remarkably pretty episode growing out of this posture of events in Act I. This leads, however, to serious marital complications, but the Count fights for his own, and the play ends with a prospect of reconciliation and happiness.

The cast will include, besides Miss George as the Countess, William Harcourt as the Count, John Blair as the artist lover, and Bijou Fernandez as the Countess's friend and confidante.

At the Irving Place Theatre Tuesday night Mr. Conried will produce Blumenthal and Kadelburg's new comedy called "Als ich Wiederkam," ("When I Returned,") which is a sequel to "Im Weissen Roess'l," which ran so well there last year, and was done in English as "At the White Horse Tavern," at Wallack's. In the new play the story is taken up again. The daughter of Giesecke, the Berlin lamp manufacturer, has married her young lawyer, and her father is a worse nuisance than any mother-in-law that ever a man had. He insists on accompanying his children on their vacation trip.

It is intended to travel to the Polar Cape. The kind old Professor Hinzelmann is invited to join them. Lawyer Siedler resolves to play a trick on his father-in-law. He goes to the Salzkammergut, and leaves it to Hinzelmann to explain to old Giesecke the reason for the sudden change, but Giesecke himself thought it best to let the young couple travel alone to the northern territory, and decides, without telling them, to return to the "Weisse Roess'l," where they had spent a pleasant vacation last season.

The second and third act pass at the "White Horse Tavern," where the pretty little hostess Josepha has been happily married to her head waiter Leopold. The complications which arise when all these people suddenly meet there lead to the funniest situations. Miss Palm, a portrait artist, who has painted Giesecke, is spending her vacation there, followed by a young officer, who is admiring her greatly.

Old Giesecke falls in love with the pretty artist, and although every one laughs at the idea, he decides to propose to her. His son-in-law is under the impression that Giesecke is in love with an elder sister of the artist, and, being delighted at the thought of getting rid of his affectionate father-in-law, proposes to the wrong lady for him, who is, however, sensible enough to decline the offer. The artist, Gabi Paulm, has in the meantime accepted the young officer, and poor Giesecke then pretends that it was all a joke.

Once more Max Hanseler will play Giesecke, Julius Strobl Siedler, Anna Braga Josepha, Franz Kierschner Hinzelmann, Seyffertitz Leopold, and Ada Merito Ottilie, while Anna Leonardi, Klein-Roden, and others will be in the cast.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Olga Nethersole in "Sapho" is the subject of one more handsome theatrical souvenir published by R. H. Russell. The photogravures and reproductions of drawings by C. Allan Gilbert, however, illustrate other plays in Miss Nethersole's repertory also. There are two Carmen pictures, and one of the plates represents Miss Nethersole as Paula Tanqueray in one of her reflective moods after her mistaken marriage. One portrait of the actress as a Denise and two of her quaintly costumed Camilles are included in the set. There are twelve Sapho pictures, and all are handsome and interesting.

R. A. Roberts has given place to Lawrence Hanley in the rôle of Lucien Bonaparte in Julia Arthur's production of "More Than Queen." This once rather popular actor has just emerged from retirement and he will act Romeo and Orlando when Miss Arthur puts forward the two Shakespeare plays of her repertory. But Emile Berger-at's historical piece serves her well and draws crowds everywhere.

There is no present prospect of a visit from Eleonora Duse, who has lately been very ill. The Italian actress, however, has been in negotiation with the Liebler Company and it is possible that she may yet make a tour of this country under the management of that enterprising firm of entrepreneurs.

The "conversational dance" was not invented by the late Fred Leslie, but he brought it to its perfect flower when he danced with Marion Hood, Sylvia Grey, and Nelly Farren in "Miss Esmeralda," and made casual remarks as the dance proceeded. Recently this kind of a "turn" has been fairly done to death by the variety comedians. The "Beware of an Innocent Maid," in the latest show of the Rogers Brothers, was well enough, though quite lacking in any hint of originality, either in the tune and words of the song or in the jests. But the eminent humorists, Ward and Vokes, who appeared at the Grand Opera House last week in a piece called "The Floor Walkers," did a turn that will result in banishing the "conversational dance." Accompanied by Margaret Vokes, they walked across the stage a dozen times, the band playing as they marched, and the conversation going on incessantly. The point of each joke was repeated with emphasis in the manner of the repetitions of the tiresome old woman in "Shore Acres," and each repetition was supposed to excuse the remark, "We heard what you said." After a time this became little short of maddening.

An enterprising newspaper, in Jacksonville, Fla., published last Sunday a long and detailed account of an entirely imaginary first performance at Wallack's Theatre of Miss Nethersole in "Sapho." A description of the audience, with representative names and a criticism of the acting, was accompanied by a scathing denunciation of the play from a moral point of view, which was creditable alike to the writer's heart and head.

The process of reconstruction to which David Belasco has subjected his farce called "Naughty Anthony" during its run at the Herald Square Theatre recalls to mind his vigorous rewriting and rebuilding of two plays that turned out to be notably successful in the history of the little Lyceum Theatre under Daniel Frohman's management, namely, "The Wife" and "Lord Chumley." The first-named began Mr. Frohman's term of management there in the Autumn of 1887, and was far from brilliantly successful the first night. But Mr. Belasco worked at it for many days, cutting, altering, transposing, and rehearsing the actors in the new scenes thus made, until he transformed it into a play that made a small fortune for him and his colaborer, H. C. De Mille, and is still alive and actable after thirteen years of use. "Lord Chumley," written for Sothern, was subjected to scarcely less heroic treatment.

MRS. LE MOYNE AS A STAR

Something About the Play Written for Her and Its Authors.

There have been several wagers laid recently as to what is the "Greatest Thing in the World," and a number of folks are awaiting the appearance of the play of that name, written for Mrs. Sarah Cowell-Le Moyne by Harriet Ford and Beatrice (Mrs. H. C.) de Mille, which is to appear for the first time in New Haven Feb. 9, to decide the question. If they take the point of view of the writers and the incidents presented in the play they will find the greatest thing in the world to be love.

To know this is to give the play a favorable start, for no one who saw Mrs. Le Moyne's beautiful presentation of the character of the Duchess de Coutras, her exhibition of mother love in one of its noblest forms, will doubt that her representation of love as the greatest thing in the world will be worth seeing.

Miss Ford and Mrs. de Mille were eminently well fitted to write a play for Mrs. Le Moyne. Miss Ford knows her intimately and she and Mrs. de Mille are closely associated in their work, and both of them are familiar with stagecraft.

Mrs. de Mille, as the wife of a playwright, always assisted her husband in writing his plays and in some of them was a regular collaborator. This is the second play she and Miss Ford have written together. Miss Ford was for a time on the stage playing with Sol Smith Russell and with Clara Morris. She did well, but she had always wished to write, and finally gave up her theatrical work for her pen. She has written short stories and monologues. Mrs. Le Moyne, giving some of the latter during her career as a reader, was drawn to the writer by the evidence of talent in her work, and eventually they became close friends.

The collaborators also became acquainted through Miss Ford's clever monologues which were used in a school for girls which Mrs. de Mille has conducted since her husband's death. They came to know each other very well and now Miss Ford makes her home with Mrs. de Mille at "Pamlico," as she calls her Jersey residence.

"There is something of a little romance about this play we have written for Mrs. Le Moyne," said Mrs. de Mille, talking about it the other day in the rooms of the Twelfth Night Club, of which she is a member. "Miss Ford was delighted with Mrs. Le Moyne's work in 'The Moth and the Flame,' and felt that a play could be written to suit her exactly and give her great opportunities. We went to work then without telling any one, Mrs. Le Moyne least of all, what we were doing. We finished the play, felt that it was really satisfactory, and it was not until then that I wrote to Mrs. Le Moyne that I knew of a play that I thought would exactly suit her.

"Miss Ford, as a close friend of Mrs. Le Moyne, was anxious that her part of the work should be kept entirely secret for the time being, and when I wrote I did not say even that I had any connection with it. Mrs. Le Moyne asked to see it, as we had naturally expected she would. I took the play to her, and she was delighted with it. In the meantime it had become understood that the play was partially my work, and I told her that it had been written specially for her, but I never spoke of Miss Ford as anything but my 'partner.' Finally the play was accepted formally, and the contract signed, and not until then did I ask Mrs. Le Moyne to meet my partner. A day was set and Miss Ford and I called upon her.

"I shall never forget that day. The scene was most dramatic. Mrs. Le Moyne's surprise and pleasure to find that it was Miss Ford, whom she so dearly loved, who had written the play for her was delightful.

"'My Harriet Ford!' she exclaimed. 'To think that my Harriet Ford has written that play.'

"They forgot entirely that I was there. I don't think I shall ever again witness such a delightful scene or have such a feeling as I did then. The surprise was entire and complete.

"This is not the first play Miss Ford and I have written together. We have one written previously for which there are negotiations pending and we have another now under way. It takes us about a year to write a play.

"It is three years since I first knew Miss Ford, and for the past two she has made her home with me, is one of the family, and my two boys are devoted to her. We spend all our time together in New Jersey; we ride together, we walk together, we skate together, and when we come to a knotty point in a play we drive out into the forest, and the more difficult and troublesome it is the more deeply into the forest we drive until we have settled the difficulty.

"We each have our own methods of work, which are entirely individual. What his methods are no writer ever will tell; writers may romance, but they do not tell how they work. At the same time, while we work individually, we tell each other every thought in regard to the play, and no matter what hour of the night an idea strikes one of us we get up immediately and talk it over.

"When the first chapter is finished we go over it very carefully. After each act is completed it is read to the family, and many a good hint we get from their criticisms, or we find that changes are needed when they laugh or cry in the wrong place. Then a play may be changed after it is completed. This play of Mrs. Le Moyne's we have changed entirely since she first heard it. We have cut out five characters and altered it so that it is a very different play from the one first presented to her.

"The play suits Mrs. Le Moyne perfectly. There is a delightful scene in it between a mother and her two boys that ought to find an echo in every mother's heart. That is followed by a strong love scene. The play is full of love. We have tried to show that hereditary evils can be overcome, and that there is no reason for taking a hopeless view of hereditary traits. Heredity is a question in which we are both interested.

"Our idea in the play is that love is the keynote, the open sesame to everything; that no human being can withstand its influence when wisely expressed. We have touched a little also upon mental science; Miss Ford is personally very much interested in that. The characters in the play are charming, and for that reason it had been a very pleasant play to write. It is as agreeable to associate with nice people in pen work as in real life."

OLD STAGE EFFECTS.

Antiquity of Some Theatrical Devices Usually Accounted Modern.

In The London Stage "W. J. L." writes entertainingly on the subject of stage history, scenery, and effects. Some of the most recent devices, it seems, were anticipated by our great grandfathers. Take the stage earthquake. The possibilities of this fine old sensational effect were fully exhausted by the Italians, a couple of centuries ago. Indeed, so early as the year 1480 intricate machinery was regularly introduced into their religious plays for the simulation of such phenomena as thunderbolts, earthquakes, falling stars, and descending angels. Again, in a satirical treatise on the opera, published at Venice in 1720, we find the noble author recommending the librettist "not to ask any questions about the ability of the performers, but to inquire whether the theatre is provided with a good lion, good thunder, lightning, and earthquakes."

In England the first attempt to mimic the ravages of a seismic wave appears to have been made in a puppet show. Writing in his diary, 'under date Sept. 15, 1692, Evelyn says: "The dreadful earthquake in Jamaica this Summer was profanely and ludicrously represented in a puppet show, or some such lewd pastime, in the fair of Southwark, which caused the Queen to put down these idle and vicious mock shows."

It speaks little for the progress and enlightenment of the genius Briton that what was reckoned impious in 1692 still remained equally profane in 1828. Early in December of that year Fitzball's melodrama of "The Earthquake; or, the Phantom of the Nile," was produced at the Adelphi, and evoked an epidemic of letters in the newspapers from various of the "unco' guid," who were shocked at the irreverence of the spectacle.

Talk about sensation scenes! The last scene in this play (the Great Temple of Dendara) presented, among other startling features, an incursion of javelin-hurling marauders, an earthquake, and, finally, a ghost rising from the ruins amid a profuse flow of real water. It is interesting to note that this piece was founded on Tom Moore's weird tales of "The Epicurean," a work which in point of general structure bears a strong resemblance to Rider Haggard's "She."

About the first stage earthquake ever seen in England, however, was that which formed a leading feature of Reynolds's opera of "The Virgin of the Sun," at Covent Garden in 1812. The columns and walls of the temple scene in the first act were arranged in cubical sections, and when thrown down by the violet agitation roiled over the stage with the illusion of solidity.

ABOUT STAGE SNOW.

Writing of a Latin tragedy performed before Albertus de Alasco at Christ Church College, Oxford, by the scholars of the university in 1583, Holinshed relates that among other things represented was a tempest, "wherein it hailed small comfits, rained rosewater, and snew (sic) an artificial kind of snow, all strange, marvelous, and abundant." During the succeeding half century the regular playhouses in England had few, if any, scenic adjuncts; but snow scenes were common on our boards at least as early as the days of good Queen Anne. Addison's humorous inventory of the effects of Drury Lane makes mention of "One shower of snow in the whitest French paper," and "two showers of a browner sort."

Again, in the five hundred and ninety-second Spectator, the genial essayist relates that the players at that house "are also provided with above a dozen showers of snow, which, as I am informed, are the plays of many unsuccessful poets, artificially cut and shredded for that use."

The more general stage use latterly of the electric light has called for the abandonment of the old paper snow, and Paris has already found an efficient substitute in the waste clippings of the various glove manufactories, which are readily bought up at 10 shillings a sack. The advantage in using fragments of white kid is that they float better in the air than small pieces of paper, and, what is more important, cling to the scenery and to the actors' garments as they fall.

After snow, it is a natural transition to ice. In 1818 Elliston produced at Birmingham in drama called "The North Pole; or, The Arctic Expedition," with a big final scene, described as following in the bill: "A ship of immense size, fully rigged, with a crew of forty persons, commanded by a naval officer, will effect her passage through floating islands of ice, which, on separating, will show an expanse of ocean covering the whole stage. She will sail down to the footlights with her bowsprit over the pit, producing as novel and powerful effect as can be exhibited on the stage." It will be observed that, as a general rule, these ice scenes have a decidedly nautical flavor. There was a remarkable one in d'Ennery & Dugue's "Le Prière des Naufrages," a piece which first saw the light at the Ambigu in October, 1853, and two months later cropped up in English guise at the Adelphi as "The Thirst of Gold." This melodrama, is commonly called "The Sea of Ice." The dominating note in this exposed to view a sea Captain, with his wife, child, and faithful companion, all perishing of cold and hunger amid gaunt icebergs.

Suddenly, without a note of warning, crack! crack! goes the ice, and in rushes the water, submerging all the characters, save the child, Marie, who is borne away on an ice drift. The success of the Adelphi play evoked another adaptation at the Marylebone in 1854, in which a Danish vessel was brought on the scene simultaneously with the breaking up of the ice to rescue the unfortunates.

THEATRICAL SHIPS.

Although scenes of this nature are of comparatively recent date, ordinary nautical effects must be of very considerable antiquity. So far back as the year 1713 a piece was produced in Paris called "Les Amours Déguisés," in which a fully rigged ship sailed on to the stage, with her decks covered with sailors and passengers. Then again the original "Pinafore" stage setting was, if I mistake not, completely anticipated in a man-of-war scene in the fifth act of a musical play called "The Travellers," brought out at Drury Lane in January, 1806.

Seeing that much progress of modern stage effect is summed up in the one word limelight, it is certainly unfortunate that no one can determine the exact date when that greatful but much-abused auxiliary first shed its rays upon the boards. Some say it was first used in Charles Kean's revival of "Henry VIII." at the Princess's in 1855. Others go back another lustrum, and associate its earliest adoption in the theatre with the Drury Lane spectacle of "Azael" as produced under the management of the late James R. Anderson, the tragedian. Once when consumed by a desire to sift the matter to the bottom I appealed to Mr. Anderson for information on the point. I was told that the limelight was very much improved in 1851-2, when "Azael" formed the attraction at old Drury, but that within his own personal knowledge it had been used so far back as the season of 1837-8. At that time it appears that one particular kind of limelight was the exclusive property of Mr. Frederick Gye, afterward to be recognized as the Italian opera impresario. From him it was hired by Macready to give extra effect to Stanfield's diorama of Continental views in the Covent Garden pantomime of "Peeping Tom of Coventry." Notwithstanding its extreme gratefulness in the moonlight views, Macready thought the expense of hire (a matter of 30 shillings per night) too great, and only made use of it for a week. "But that was the man all over," said Mr. Anderson. "To argue with him was useless."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"The Surprises of Love" is continued.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"Brother Officers" is doing a good business and will very likely be continued for the balance of this season.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"Broadway to Tokio," with its gorgeous settings, is enjoying great prosperity, and is destined for a long engagement.

BIJOU THEATRE.—Only two more weeks remain of Miss May Irwin's engagement in "Sister Mary." A special matinée will be given on Lincoln's birthday.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—Jerome Sykes, Edna Wallace Hopper, and "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp" remain but three weeks longer.

GARDEN THEATRE.—Mrs. Langtry will to-morrow night begin the last two weeks of her engagement in this city with her play "The Degenerates."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Frank Daniels and his opera company return to-morrow evening for a week's engagement, when they will be heard in "The Ameer."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Ben-Hur" begins its eleventh week at the Broadway Theatre to-morrow evening. Its advance sale is larger than ever, and continually increasing.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Donnelly Stock Company will revive "The Lost Paradise," a drama in three acts by Ludwig Fulda, adapted from the German for the American stage by Henry C. De Mille.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Although "Papa's Wife," with Miss Anna Held in the title rôle, is approaching its one hundredth performance, interest continues unabated. There will be two extra matinées on the two holidays of this month.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The one hundredth performance of "Way Down East" will be celebrated to-morrow evening, when silver souvenirs will be distributed. This occasion will also mark the three hundredth performance in New York.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Louis Mann and Clara Lipman will be seen for the first time on the west side of the city to-morrow night in their comedy, "The Girl in the Barracks, which was successfully presented at another theatre early in the season.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Chauncey Olcott's engagement in "A Romance of Athlone" is proving to be of unusual interest to his many admirers, and will continue for three weeks more. Tim Murphy, in "The Carpet Bagger," will be the next attraction.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—The Rentz-Santley Burlesque Company will present two burlesques, which will be followed by an olio, among whom are Lottie Elliott, Edwina, Dumont sisters, Marion Dunn, Charles Robinson, Bryant and Seville, and Ford and Dot West.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Miss Maude Adams will to-morrow night begin the fifth week of her eight weeks' engagement. There is such a demand for "The Little Minister" that it is now definitely decided that Miss Adams will appear in no other play in New York until she returns next season.

GARRICK THEATRE.—William Gillette and "Sherlock Holmes" are still attracting standing-room audiences. Charles Frohman has succeded in securing a release from Conan Doyle of the agreement made with him for the appearance of Mr. Gillette in "Sherlock Holmes" in London during the present season.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—The attraction offered this week will be a revival of "Round New York in Eighty Minutes. The skit will contain new travesties, music, and dances. Manager Roberts will offer as added attractions Fougère, who will give imitations; Lafayette, and others. The regular Sunday night concert will be given.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Harry Williams's Imperial Burlesquers will entertain the patrons of this house this week with a programme of vaudeville and burlesque. The olio embraces specialties by Jones, Grant and Jones, Blanche Newcomb, the Three Polos, Whitelaw and Stewart, Lawrence Crane, John E. Cain and Company, and Phyllis Ruffel.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—"The Behman Show," a vaudeville organization composed of prominent vaudeville artists, will be the attraction. The company includes the Four Cohans, the Rossow Midgets, the Merkel Sisters, Yorke and Adams, Ethel Levey, Diana, Fred Niblo, and Ramza and Arno's Blondin donkey. The usual concert will be given this evening.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Digby Bell, the latest recruit in the vaudeville ranks, will make his début, his act consisting of monologue. Other features will be Willard Simms and Jennie Graham; the Silvers, song illustrators; the Musical Kleists, Mabel Taylor King, Bates Musical Trio, Mardo, comedy juggler; Frank and Don, and the kalatechnoscope.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—David Belasco's "Naughty Anthony" completed its first month last night. The management has decided to continue the comedy, with extra matinées, up to the end of the present season, May 30. At last Thursday night's performance the author introduced his new version, which does not differ much from the one first given, except in a little portion of the second act, and the last, which has been entirely reconstructed in dialogue, plot, and scenery.

CASINO THEATRE.—The last week of "The Belle of New York" is announced, thus concluding the most notable of the four engagements of this musical comedy in this city. Managers Lederer and Shubert purpose taking the play on a tour of the principal cities of the country the remainder of the season, opening at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, on Feb. 12. The succeeding attraction at the Casino will be "The Princess Chic," a new comic opera, book by Kirke La Shelle and Frederick Rankin, with music by Julian Edwards.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Plenty of comedy features will be provided for this week. Eddie Girard, the comedian, will make his vaudeville début, assisted by Miss Jessie Gardner, in a farce entitled "The Soubrette and the Cop." Lillian Burkhart will be seen in a new comedy, called "A Deal on Change." Others in the bill are the Hawaiian Queens, Whitney brothers, Dixon, Bowers and Dixon; Gordon Eldrid, the Three Onris, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Darrow, Harry and Sadie Fields, Wade Cochran, the kalatechnoscope, and a dozen more.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The bill offered by the management for this week contains the first production in this city of Edwin Milton Royle's one-act comedy entitled "Trip's Troubles," with Mr. Royle and Selina Fetter Royle in the leading parts; Hines and Remington in a sketch called "The Road Queen," Press Eldridge, Dollie Mestayer and her company in "We, Us & Co," Delmore and Lee acrobats, Raymon Moore, Grazer and Hazel, the Tennis Trio, biograph pictures, Frederick brothers, Howard Thurston, Franklin sisters, and Paxton and Jerome.

EDEN MUSEE.—There was placed on exhibition yesterday, at the Musée, wax figures of the Boer Generals Joubert and Cronje. They have been placed in a special alcove in Central Hall, and they stand, one on each side of President Krüger. Their costumes as well as the firm, set features, show some of their characteristics. New Cinematograph war views from South Africa have been received and will be shown during the week. During the week wax figures of other prominent Generals in the South African war will be placed on exhibition.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—There will be a new epoch marked in the entertainment at the museum to-morrow, when Manager Huber will present to his patrons a Congress of Prodigies; embracing a number of remarkable freaks. The first of these newcomers is Hassan Ali, twenty-three years of age, and known as the Arabian Giant. The second in the list of human wonders is Juggernaut, a Hindoo boy of eighteen, who was born without arms or legs. The third in the trinity of stars is Delphi, a Hindu maiden of twenty-three, who has been termed the "Orange-Headed Girl." Besides these new importations of Mr. Huber's there will be another large aggregation of wonderful things, headed by the Princess Olga, the alligator trainer, and in the theatre a double vaudeville company will appear.

NOTES OF THE FOREIGN STAGE.

The much-talked of play founded on the religious novel called "In His Steps" will be produced at the London Adelphi Theatre shortly. It is entitled "The Better Life," and was put together by those two expert melodramatists Sutton Vane and Arthur Shirley. The interest lies between Mark Verner, an earnest young clergyman; John Haddon, a Socialist; Bessie, his wife; Mary Penfold, a worker in the slums, and Constance Howard, described as "a woman of pleasure." Mary is challenged by Haddon to show his belief in the doctrines of his Church by putting them to a practical test, and replies that he will thenceforth make a brave attempt to act in strict accordance with the ideals of the Christian life. Starting with a feeling

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

Here is a question for a parliamentarian, or at least the members of the Society for Political Study considered that it was at their meeting last week. Other people might consider that it could be settled easily by other than parliamentary laws. An amendment to the constitution had been read to the effect that no one could be elected an officer until she had been a member of the society for two years. With this proposed amendment was read the ruling customary in most organizations that no amendment could be adopted until four weeks after it had been presented to the assembly. So far so good, but the election of the officers for the year is near at hand, the nominations to take place at the very next meeting, in one week. How the nominations and the new amendment—which every one could see was important—could go hand in hand was something that needed explanation. One of the members jumped up to ask information of the Chair. The little woman who had proposed the amendment thereupon also jumped up to say that she had proposed the amendment for the identical purpose of affecting the coming election. The acting Chairman was entirely at a loss. Here was an important amendment that really ought to go into effect, yet, according to the constitution, it couldn't possibly do so for four weeks, and in the meantime there was to be the nomination of officers.

"I really don't know what to say," the Chairman exclaimed helplessly, at last. I wish some of the more experienced parliamentarians would give us some advice." Then, as no one came to the rescue: "Well, all I can say is to advise you to keep that amendment in mind in making your nominations next week, and then later we can act upon it." This was a proposition which, of course, would help matters to adjust themselves amicably, though as a parliamentary practice it might be open to discussion.

The Political Study ladies made arrangements at the meeting to take up the study of parliamentary law regularly under a competent instructor. The instructor was present, and gave an example of what her practices in parliamentary law would be. "I tell my pupils," she said among other things, "always to use common sense, and then when they come to me and tell me what they have done I find they are usually right." It is probable the instructor in parliamentary practices heard the discussion in the early part of the meeting, and after the society has taken a course in parliamentary law it too may be able to use common sense in its discussions.

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"Why don't you use after-dinner coffee spoons?" asked a woman at a first-class up-town restaurant of the proprietor the other evening, finding it somewhat inconvenient to use a large spoon with her small cup. "We did have them when we first opened," answered the proprietor; "we had six dozen, but they gradually disappeared until now only three are left, and we consider it more economical to use the larger spoons, for which people do not seem to have such a fancy."

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At many restaurants when a glass of claret or sherry is called for it is served in a tiny decanter. These miniature bottles are very attractive. They seem to appeal, as many small things do, to the taste of many people. One man who visits, now and again, many different restaurants, boasts that he has over two dozen of these pretty little decanters. He doesn't say how he came by them, but he didn't purchase them.

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At a large hotel on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, where they have some really fine prints for wall decorations, there used to be beautiful bric-a-brac about the rooms. As this is one of the best hotels in the city it would naturally be supposed that its patrons would appreciate these beautiful things around them, and they did. They appreciated them so highly that soon there was hardly one left, and these were put away in an iron safe, where the proprietor gazed at them occasionally and wondered each time as he did so in what his taste could have been at fault that they, too, should not have been taken.

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Stories of kleptomania recall a case that occurred some years ago and greatly interested a New England town which boasted of its good society. There were entertainments of different kinds every Winter, to which a select number of people were invited. But one season, after every entertainment some one would miss something. Things lose themselves in strange ways sometimes, so not much was thought of the matter until in a certain private house a pocketbook with a considerable sum of money in it, known to have been in a room where the ladies removed their wraps, was found to be missing. About that time suspicion began to rest on the real culprit. Traps were set for her. In one house a purse was put in a bureau drawer, a watch was set, and she was left alone in the room. No one wished to take action unless there was a certainty of her guilt. In some way the watchers left their position for a moment and the drawer was opened while they were away and, not the tell-tale purse, but a lace scarf was taken.

The theft of the first purse missed was talked of openly. At one social gathering a man present enumerated the contents of the purse, which among other things contained a key to the Court House.

"You are not interested, Alice," some one said to the suspected woman, who was apparently paying no attention to what was being said.

"Yes, I am," she answered. "I could tell you everything Mr. Blank mentioned," and she ran lightly over the list, but in speaking of the key, instead of saying it belonged to the Court House, she said it was a Post Office key. That was a town where many people had lock boxes in the Post Office, and the Court House key was very similar to the one in the purse.

It did not take a Sherlock Holmes to make reasonable deductions from that. But a detective was put on the case, though matters were kept as quiet as possible. Finally the girl left town with her mother, and was heard of later as being connected with a large store in a near-by city and evidently not mourning to any extent her lost position.

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"I have been much surprised at the interest in swimming this year," says a woman who has up town a most attractive swimming school for women and children. "I have had a dozen pupils all Winter, and I didn't expect to have more than half a dozen at the most. People shudder at the thought of a plunge into the water this cold weather, but with the temperature of the water at 80 degrees there is nothing unpleasant about it. More people are interested in taking swimming lessons than there used to be, I think. People are constantly realizing that it is better for them to learn anything they are going to do in the proper way than to pick it up haphazard and get into bad habits. Where people in the first place took up golf by themselves they now prefer to have instruction by an expert teacher.

"The boys as a general thing pick up swimming more quickly than girls, but every now and then there is a girl who goes far ahead of any of them. This is because the boys often lack application. They like to go into the water to have a good time. A boy asked me the other day if he could bring his boat down and sail it in the tank. He was delighted when I told him that he might do it later. I have had two star pupils who actually learned to swim in three lessons, and when you consider that the three lessons are of only fifteen minutes' duration each, which means three-quarters of an hour altogether, that is a very short time. One knew a little about it, but the other nothing at all, and I think she was the most successful. One of them knew something of gymnastics and the other was a regular society girl who played golf and took part in other outdoor sports in the usual way.

"I suppose neither was afraid, and they must have had perfect co-ordination and muscular control. There is a great deal in learning to move the arms and legs together. One of these two women learned to swim outdoors and the other in the tank. The real rush of swimmers will begin in March, and in April and May it will be difficult to arrange so that every one who wishes can have time for a lesson. No, I don't go in myself every day, though there is nothing I would like better. I have to go in sometimes, though, in answer to a challenge to show that I can actually get across the pool."

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A man speaking of the practice of remembering the servants when visiting says that he has never known an abuse of the matter. He is one of the most popular of New York men and a favorite at house parties. "One usually remembers two of the servants, those who have rendered special services and not generally the coachman," he says. "Anything in the nature of a bill (it would not usually be less than a bill) is received with thanks, and sometimes I have had such remembrances received with surprise. The servant who looks after the upstairs rooms is one usually remembered, for a guest gives that servant extra trouble, and usually one of the servants down stairs, which one depends upon different things and the arrangement of the household. I have never heard of any trouble about it. The servants are as well satisfied with a dollar bill as with one for a larger amount. The length of a visit might make some difference, but it is usually for over Sunday. It might make some difference, too, in the case of a woman who might require the services of a maid. Usually anything in the nature of a small bill given with a pleasant word is received gratefully."

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The small boys belonging to the poorer classes for whom the city is sometimes called to exercise some care get a little mixed occasionally in their ideas about the different branches of work. Mrs. Alger, the truant officer, is called by the urchins on whose trail she spends her days the "Gerry lady with the parrot tail in her hat," the parrot tail being an allusion to some of the trimmings she wears in her head covering. The Gerry society means to the boys a power that may grab them at any moment and never let go, and any one looking for them they imagine must have something to do with it.

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The minister tells the story himself. He had been called upon to attend the funeral of a wife and mother, and coming home from the grave he rode in the carriage with the bereaved husband. The latter had made no remark for some time, and the clergyman felt that it was his duty to offer some consolation to the lonely mourner, and he was turning over in his mind appropriate words when the man began to speak slowly and thoughtfully.

"She was a good woman," he said; "she took good care of my house, she took good care of my children, and she darned my socks." Then he drew a long breath, and concluded with more emphasis: "But I never liked her."

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She was only a morsel of a girl, but that did not alter the fact that one of her dearest friends was a real grown-up young lady. And she was not only grown up, but she was soon to be married, and the small girl friend watched all the arrangements for the ceremony with the greatest interest. There was a special reason for this, for early in the history of the engagement she had announced that she herself was to assist at the important event and with feminine foresight had decided upon the pretty little white silk gown that she would wear. She had been away for a visit at quite a distance from home, and at its close she found the great event to be very near at hand, indeed, and she suggested the propriety of arranging for her own attire for that day. But while the offers of the small girl were warmly appreciated, there had been no plans made for a little girl attendant, so it seemed best to temporize.

"You know, dear," said one, "you have been away from home on a long and expensive visit, and your mamma would not like to get you a new silk gown so soon after." It was in a shop that this beguiling remark was made, and the party was making its way to the silk counter. The little girl carried herself with hurt dignity, but with an air of determination which no one noticed particularly until the counter was reached. Then, rising on her toes, her chin just reaching to the edge of the counter, she called to the clerk.

"I want to see some of your white silks at 10 cents a yard. I think four yards and a half will make me a dress, and I have 45 cents and mamma needn't pay for it. I want it to wear to Margaret's wedding."

Poor little tot, she did want to be with Margaret so much that it seemed too bad not to let her, but it could not be, so after she had finally given up that idea she begged to be allowed to stand at the head of the stairs to show the guests the dressing rooms where they could remove their wraps. That was denied at first, but finally when she had solemnly promised to be dignified she was allowed to do as she liked. She did wear a little white silk frock, after all, and did not say a word to a guest except "Please pass to the right" even when her old friend the bridegroom made his appearance. And she made such a pretty little picture standing there that every one was pleased that she had had her way.

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"What do you suppose I overheard my boarding house mistress say the other day?" queried the first boarding house woman. "Why, that she never pretended to pay her cook and chambermaids very good salaries, for she expected them to make up the money in tips from the guests."

"But what kind of service can you have?" exclaimed the second boarding house woman, astonished. "I should think you would look upon the servants as brigands and expect to be captured for a ransom if you did not come up to their expectations in fees."

"Something of that kind might happen," said the first woman, "if the servants entered into the spirit of the action, but fortunately they do not. Evidently they have some feelings of self-respect, and they never stay long enough to be reduced to assault and battery to support themselves."

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There is one man in town who takes his clothes and his wife's feminine proclivities very seriously. He never allows his wife to buy any part of his wardrobe. He might have been brought up on the humorous papers, so seriously does he doubt his wife's ability to get him anything that would be right. Now, any properly educated man knows that this is ridiculous. There are a great many women who have twice the taste that their husbands have and know much better what is stylish and suitable in men's clothes. The real trouble is that women are so often kept short of money and obliged to make the most of every penny that they economize too much when it comes to their husband's clothes. But that is aside from this story.

This particular man had served a period of solemn, serious, no-woman-to-look-out-for-him bachelorhood. During this time he grew to take the whole world most seriously, as a man who has to do all his own shopping is apt to do. It was in one of his periodical shopping expeditions that something awful happened. He chanced to be near a bargain counter in a department store. Nobody knows how he got there. Perhaps he had even thought of making a few of his serious purchases at a reduced price. At any rate, he was hovering near and this is what he heard:

"Oh, Jennie, did you ever see anything so cheap as these collars"—they were men's collars—"I am going to get some for Dick. They wear out such a lot of them at the laundry. I wonder what size he wears, 16 or 17?"

"Well," said Jennie, "if I didn't know I should get seventeen. He can wear them if they are a little too large, but he couldn't if they should happen to be too small."

That was all. The collars, size 17, were purchased and the bachelor turned away with an icy feeling around his heart. If he had been a married man and had overheard that conversation he would have given a jolly laugh and exclaimed sympathetically:

"Poor little woman; what a deuce of a row she is preparing for herself when she takes home those '17' collars for a '16' man. She'll know better another time."

But the bachelor had lived in serious solitude too long and he never forgot that scene. How he ever married at all is a mystery. He did do that, but he never lost his bachelor peculiarities, and in his house it does not do to mention the possibility of a woman's being able to purchase anything in the way of clothes for her husband. The latter always has his moral tale to tell.

FEMININE FRILLS.

"Khaki" is a word of such a wonderful sound that it conveys the idea of something marvelous. As a matter of fact, it is a fashionable color, which is well suited to coarse woolen gowns, serge, and canvas. It is one of those sort of nondescript colors of which people say as a recommendation: "They will not show dust." Some one who has undertaken to describe the color which is having a run in London calls it a dark variety of string color, a light brown, with the yellow all washed out.

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The extreme weather we have been having this past week doesn't agree with one of the latest fashionable fads, or perhaps it does agree with it, just as people happen to have a fondness for degree of cold. The fad is to have the windows of dining rooms open for some time before dinner to let in all the fierce breezes from the street, and when the guests enter for dinner there is not a perceptible difference between the temperature of the outside and that in. It has always been considered well to have a dining room a little lower in temperature than the other rooms in the house, but this is hygiene carried to the extreme.

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But the temperature of the rooms does not make so much difference, for the length of time the guests remain in them for dinners before the theatre and opera are short, twenty minutes or half an hour. They consist of some four courses, leaving an appetite which makes a supper after the return from the opera a possible pleasure. Dinner is always served late enough, however, to make a prompt attendance at the theatre a difficulty, and the opening acts of most plays are disturbed by the shuffling of many feet as the late ones come in and take their seats.

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"New York women are certainly, from a physical standpoint, a fine class of women," says a clubman. "If they were not they could not freeze in the way they appear to do when driving nowadays—hats of thin, soft material and no laprobes. I can't help noticing them as they drive by the club, and they look as if they ought to be cold if they are not. It is the thing to drive now without a laprobe. It is an odd fashion, and one of those occasions when fashionable women revert to simplicity to be original and do something that only the exclusive of her own set do. There are so many people who are wealthy and do not belong to an exclusive set that it is not always possible to keen others out by the mere fact of having things that are exclusive in cost. Next Winter may see carriages filled with furs—who knows?"

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The Countess de Castellane presented quite a regal appearance at the opera the other evening. Her coronet denoting her rank was a distinguishing feature of her costume, and it was made more noticeable by the orange velvet which lined it. She wore a gown of purple, and around the corsage were flowers of tints to be seen in Autumn foliage and matching better the velvet of the coronet than the gown.

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Some of the prettiest things for the hair now worn are flowers of chiffon, the roses of white chiffon showing the yellow stamens in the centre being the most attractive, but other colors are worn. From the centre of these flowers sometimes appear aigrettes, some the real, and others, more conspicuous of chenille. One or two flowers are worn together. Ordinary artificial roses are most of them jeweled, and also worn with the aigrette.

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Big black pompons are among the most stylish things for the trimming of outing hats. They have a businesslike appearance which is very appropriate. Flowers are not suitable, and only the stiffest kinds of wings are satisfactory.

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A pretty hat worn by a pretty girl the other day was of felt, which could hardly be called old rose, for it was deeper in tint and it was softer than an automobile red, though it had purple shades in it. The shape can be described best as a sailor, though it was not that, being softer. The crown and rim, however, were somewhat similar to those of a sailor hat. Around the crown was mouse-colored fur, put on carelessly, and at the left side, standing straight up from the hat and facing out, were four big black ostrich tips. Just under the rim were a few flowers of the same color as the hat, but of a deeper tone. The girl wore a long black coat, and the effect of the hat was extremely stylish and pretty. The wearer was a slender blonde.

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Two coachmen up town have the appearance of Eskimos from the back. They wear long-haired dark fur capes and hoods, the round back view of the head being exactly that seen in pictures of the inhabitants of the Far North.

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A pretty little chemise made by some expert workers in lingerie has a little Eton jacket effect in front. This is only in the front of the garment, and the little round jacket shapes to the figure set in in insertions of lace. The fronts are some distance apart, and between them the chemise is gathered in the regulation fashion into the band around the neck, and falls straight and full.

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It is said that fashionable canines this year are not having their costumes made to any extent by the same tailor who provides the up-to-date equipments for their brother the horse. Perhaps women are taking their pets to their own modistes. A stylish tailor-made blanket for a smart dog will be of box cloth such as is used for the accoutrements of the horse, and will cost eight or nine dollars.

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SUNDAY SCENES IN HAVANA

Shops Closed, but All the Theatres Well Attended.

BULLFIGHTS NOT ALLOWED

Horse Races Are Run, However, and Well Attended by Americans—Episcopal Church Popular.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—Not long ago I had occasion to walk down Obispo Street, the principal shopping street of the city, on Sunday afternoon, and I could not but be struck by the contrast to the appearance it presented last Winter. Now the shop doors are closed as tightly as though they were never to be opened again, with the exception of a drug store—the largest in Havana, by the way, and owned by an American—and the confectionery stores. All of the stores are open until noon even now. Last Winter they were open all day, and there was a great deal of business done at that time. I say all were open, but I may except one or two—the number was very small. Still others had signs "Closed on Sundays," but on looking closely one door or half a door might be discovered to be ajar, and if one was very anxious to make a purchase he found no difficulty in entering. I had flattered myself that the change now evident was due to American influence, and that it was so recognized by every one else, but several Cubans have denied to me that his is the case, and point to the horse races held at Quemados, inaugurated by the Americans and English: the second meeting was yesterday—Sunday—afternoon.

However, there seems reason in these races being on Sundays, for most of the events are open only to soldiers, and holiday afternoons are not frequent enough with them to admit of having the races only then. They were very largely attended, I am told, and Americans were there in great numbers.

The cockfights still continue to be given at Guanabacoa, and possess a great attraction. Men by the hundreds crowd to them, and the betting is as exciting as at a horse race. Last year Quemados, headquarters of the Seventh Corps, now a thing of the past, was the scene of many a one, and many officers went to them. I heard one General lamenting one Sunday afternoon that every officer of his staff was desecrating the Sabbath in this way. Generals were quite numerous in those days, and neither this one nor his staff is at present in the service.

Bullfights are prohibited by law, but we have vivid pictures of them on tambourines, fans, &c., exhibited for sale in the shops. These articles are made in Spain, but are tolerated, which is more than can be said for the Spanish colors. An enterprising haberdasher on Opispo Street decorated his show window with red and yellow neckties not long since. A crowd of indignant Cubans began to gather, and the police were obliged to have the proprietor dismantle his window. The Spanish coat-of-arms printed on cotton is sold by the yard in many places. It is very likely that it is unnecessary to add that it is kept in a dark corner until called for. It is exceedingly attractive for decorative purposes, and is being bought in great quantities by Americans, but most of them hesitate about using it here. One recent visitor bought enough for a frieze for a room.

Sunday evening is the time when the Prado is crowded with people driving, people walking, people sitting in the park watching the "passing show." There is music by a band, and the scene is one that visitors seldom miss, for it is truly a typical one of Havana, a city that is as unlike American ones as if it were across the ocean, instead of only across a narrow strait. There are a great many very handsome carriages, and they are seen on Sunday afternoons on this fashionable drive.

Sunday night is the fashionable night at the theatres, and the boxes are then filled with beautiful women in beautiful gowns and their escorts. And in this connection I may add that the Cuban society women will not go to any place unless they can be handsomely dressed. For this reason very few of them were going to the fancy dress ball. One of them told me that it was impossible to get up a costume such as she would wear under $200, and that was too much expense for one night. We American women had intended to have pretty costumes, but inexpensive ones, such as with a little taste and ingenuity could easily be constructed at home. I put all of this about the ball in the past, though a ball is still to be given; it will not be a fancy dress one for a great many reasons.

The Episcopal chapel is very largely attended, principally by Americans, although there are a few Cubans, some of whom have been confirmed since the chapel was established on this soil. The building is not a very elaborate one, being of frame, and formerly used as a commissary store by the United States Army, and its seating capacity is far from sufficient. Every Sunday the walls are lined with people standing. Almost all of the churchgoing element in official circles attend the services here. The pastor had yellow fever recently, and this threatened to retard the progress of the church; but since his recovery rapid progress has been made. It is hoped to build a handsome chapel before long, with sufficient room to accommodate the congregation. Even after the army leaves there will be a large American colony left—those engaged in business, and there are dozens of them. In the days of Spanish rule one did not dare to say that his faith was other than that of the Catholic Church—that was the Church of the Government and that of the people—whether the latter wished it or not. There is a story told of a Baptist minister who put his head into the lion's den a few years ago by coming here to follow his profession; he advertised that he would hold services for half an hour, following which he would teach English for the same length of time. The room was empty during the first half hour, but at the expiration of that time it became crowded. He made good use of the opportunity, for under the guise of English lessons he taught his doctrines.

Speaking of ministers, reminds me that the Rev. Sam Small, ex-evangelist and formerly associated with the Rev. Sam Jones, is editing The Havana Journal, a bright, newsy little sheet, printed in English.

The Catholic priesthood was a very wealthy body, and was composed largely of Spaniards. Cubans were not shown much preference by the Government, though there were a number of them in the body. Now this is reversed. The feeling is very strong against the Spanish priesthood, partially on account of their nationality, and partly because during the war they would not administer to the reconcentrados. The Jesuits are the wealthier and more powerful of the two orders. They have a college in the city. In the cathedral, where the tomb of Columbus is—although his body no longer rests there—the Bishop of Ogdensburg, N. Y., held services yesterday.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE ACTUAL STATE OF THE GREAT FAMINE IN INDIA.—When the famine which ravaged India three years ago had reached its most fatal period, in January, 1897, Lord Elgin, in a speech before the Viceroy's Legislative Council, in Calcutta, said that the occasion had no parallel in history, and he cited the fact that there were 1,250,000 persons on the relief lists. At a meeting of the Legislative Council held a fortnight ago the startling announcement was made that there were now 3,250,000 persons receiving absolutely necessary aid from the Government. Mr. Ibbetson, Home Member of the Council, also made a speech, in which he said that "there seems reason to fear that in many places the destitution has reached or will reach a higher stratum of society than has ever been affected before since the country came under the British."

Why the appalling state of India has not excited throughout the world, or even in Great Britain, the amount of sympathy that the famine of 1896-7 aroused was explained by Lord Curzon, the Viceroy, who made an address on the same occasion. He said: "In 1897 the whole external world seemed to share our sorrow in the different forms open to it, and contributed to the alleviation of Indian distress. Now we have to suffer and struggle alone. It is not that England or the British Empire or humanity at large has become less sympathetic or more niggardly; our troubles, in so far as they are known in England, will excite just as genuine and poignant emotions as on the previous occasion, but, as we all know, the thoughts of England and almost every Englishman throughout the world are fixed upon the war in South Africa, and upon that alone."

In summarizing the situation Mr. Ibbetson told the Council that in the unirrigated tracts of Sind and Punjab and in the central provinces of Bombay, and even in the usually fertile Berars, the complete failure of the recent crops had been followed by death and desolation on every hand. He explained that the aggregate of the true famine area was 300,000 square miles, with a population of 40,000,000. There was a further area of 145,000 miles, with a population of 21,000,000, where more or less general scarcity and distress prevailed.

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A NEW COMMERCIAL PARTY FORMED IN SPAIN.—The friction between the Spanish Ministry and the commercial and industrial classes of Barcelona and Valladolid has caused the inauguration in Valladolid of a distinct party which even the Government organs in Madrid admit may soon have a formidable following and become an important factor in the Cortes. The party was organized at a meeting convoked by the local Chamber of Commerce, at which were present representatives of nearly all the Chambers of Commerce throughout Spain, and also of many important industrial, labor, and agricultural associations. The presence of the last is regarded as very significant, as it is the first time on record that the agricultural associations have joined forces with the industrials and commercials. I heard

On nearly every previous occasion similar meetings have dissolved without anything important being done, owing to internal jealousies and the supposed widely differing claims of the Chambers. But on the occasion of the meeting in Valladolid the strength of the organization and the unanimity which characterized its deliberations, in spite of its heterogeneous elements, have caused some disagreeable surprise to the Government in Madrid. The opposition has become so stimulated by the evidence of unity among the commercial, industrial, agricultural, and labor organizations that an attempt will even be made to have Señor Villaverde, the Minister of Finance, modify his budget.

The party formed in Valladolid will probably be called the National Union, which will include the members of all the organizations which were represented at the meeting. Its programme calls for a thorough electoral and Parliamentary reform, and the complete reorganization of all branches of the public service.

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MORE RUSSIAN OFFICIAL SCANDALS.—It was announced in these columns a few weeks ago that the wide-spread corruption prevalent among Russian naval officials at Odessa had been brought to a close by summary action on the part of a court-martial which had convened under special imperial orders. Several officials of high rank were removed from their posts, while others were actually sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, in spite of the influence that their relatives and friends attempted to exercise in St. Petersburg. Advices from Odessa now announce that the court-martial has been ordered to reconvene for the purpose of investigating further allegations of corruption made, this time against very high military officials.

During the recent trials the Chief of the Recruiting Department of the Odessa Division came under suspicion, and it is against this official and his subordinates that the present measures are taken. The principal charges are venality and bribery. The reconvening of the court-martial is said to have created great excitement in Odessa, particularly in official circles, where it is feared that the army trials, as was the case with the naval trials, are but a beginning, and that other departments will be called upon to furnish an account of their stewardship. Moreover, it is added that the impression created among the general public by the thoroughness and impartiality displayed by the authorities in their determinaton to put a stop to the abuses which have so long disgraced Russian military circles is a good one, and the drastic measures already taken will, it is felt, prove a salutary deterrent to officials in other departments. The St. Petersburg journals say that it is the Czar's intention shortly to order a thorough investigation of the provincial administrations, reports of the corruption of which have recently been laid before him by his agents.

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THE DOMESTIC POLICY OF THE NEW AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.—Austria's new Prime Minister, Dr. von Körber, has just made public the programme of his Government, which is published in The Official Gazette of Vienna. Many of the leading papers of all parties praise it. Even the Opposition organs do this as they point out that the new Ministry is quite ready and willing to make concessions to its opponents, not only to secure a permanent understanding between the Czech and the German factions, but also to promote the commercial union between the two parts of the dual empire, which, owing to the dispute on account of the Ausgleich, had become almost hopelessly estranged. Dr. von Körber's programme sums up the objects that the Government has in view as follows: "A straightforward and honest policy of compromise, a firm, impartial administration inspired by the spirit of the times, and the promotion of all efforts having in view the improvement and extension of the national resources."

During the last few months it is believed that all parties have come to a full realization of the fact that the internal struggle that has been going on for the last four years has greatly impaired the prestige of the dual empire abroad; hence the policy of "compromise" instituted by Dr. von Körber is generally well received. That no delay will be permitted in paving the way to a Czech-German raprochement is said to be shown by the fact that the Premier has just ordered a conference consisting of members of both nationalities to convene. It is Dr. von Körber's intention to introduce at this conference a project which, if agreed upon, will be submitted to the Reichsrath. According to the Vienna press, Parliamentary representatives of both parties profess to be eager for an understanding, which they now acknowledge would go far toward disposing of the misunderstanding with Hungary.

In Budapest, too, Dr. von Körber is recognized as an official of exceptional ability, and the compromising spirit of his programme is generally praised by the Hungarian press. Here, also, great stress is laid on his knowledge of commercial affairs, which he proved when Minister of Agriculture, and later on in the Clary administration as Minister of the Interior. The only one of his colleagues whose name is familiar abroad will be the Minister of Commerce, Baron Call, who at present represents the dual monarchy at Sofia.

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SCHEME TO PUSH THROUGH THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION BILL.—A conference of the representatives of the Australian colonies was recently held at Sydney, New South Wales, at which Sir P. O. Fysh, Sir Horace Tozer, and Messrs. Kingston, Barton, and Deakin were selected as a delegation to lay the plan of federalization embraced in the Commonwealth bill before the Imperial Parliament, in London. The bill, which is based on the will of an enormous majority, expressed by the mass vote of five colonies, it is expected, will be passed by the Imperial Parliament without changes except as to unimportant technicalities and details, for fundamental alterations would involve its resubmission to the vote of the colonists, causing enormous expense, great delay, and undesirable agitation. It is confidently hoped by the Federalists that the coming Summer will see the Australian federation an established fact. The delegation will leave Melbourne for London some time within the present month.

After the selection of the delegates the Sydney convention occupied itself with the manner of the appointment of State Governors, the proposals of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company to lay a cable from Cape Town, South Africa, to Australia, precautions against the bubonic plague, and with other matters which will become most important questions as soon as the Imperial Parliament passes the Commonwealth bill.

A Presbyterian "College Night."

At the Savoy Hotel to-morrow evening the Presbyterian Union will give a "college night." The guests will include President Harris of Amherst College, Miss Caroline Hazzard, President of Wellesley College; the Rev. Dr. G. T. Purves, pastor-elect of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Miss M. B. Woolley, President-elect of Mount Holyoke College. Each of these guests will deliver an address. The opening address will be by Rush Taggart, the President of the union.

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Also: An enormous number of Bon Bon Dishes, Trays, Salad Dishes, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Fruit Dishes, Covered Dishes, Butter Dishes, Sugars, etc., etc., only a few of each pattern, but all at immense reductions.

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Covered Butter Dishes, at . . . 19c
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Dinner Sets:
DINNER SETS of English Porcelain, 100 pieces, underglaze decorations, worth $8.50 per set, at 5.98
DINNER SETS of Carlsbad China, 100 pieces, three different styles of decorations, all with floral sprays and gold edges, formerly $18 per set, at . . 11.47
DINNER SETS of Haviland China, 112 pieces, four different styles of beautiful decorations, including wild roses, field flowers, etc., formerly $45.00 per set, at 27.49

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Themes and Topics
In the Musical World

The unspeakable dullness of the musical season does not encourage comment on the current attractions at the places of musical entertainment. Novelties in the line of instrumental music are few and far between and those which are produced do not stimulate the thought of the commentator. Perforce one harks back to the opera and there he finds himself face to face with a condition of inartistic stagnation which is simply indescribable. The horrors of the star system are now in full force. All that one can discover to interest him at the Metropolitan Opera House is the comparison between this singer and that in the same part. You are cordially invited to hear Marguerite in the masterpiece of Gounod interpreted first by Mme. Eames, then by Mme. Calvé, and finally by Miss Suzanne Adams. You may settle for yourself which of these you prefer.

You shall also have the opportunity to compare the Mephistopheles of Edouard de Reszke with that of Pol Plançon and that of Lempriere Pringle. It is highly important to the progress of art that you should do so. Again you may compare the Faust of M. Alvarez with that of Mr. Dippel and the Valentine of Signor Campanari with those of Signor Scotti and M. Ocellier. The study of comparative opera singing is highly edifying. Meanwhile the stage management of the Opera House continues to be erratic and the chorus sings out of tune in that cheerless, old-fashioned manner which goes to prove that Italian art is so far ahead of German. All the German singers that have ever stood on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, if brought there at one time, would not sing in as many different keys as the chorus did a week ago in "Tannhäuser." And the worst of it is that under the present system there is no help for it. The chorus is simply worked to death and our opera here is butchered to make a Philadelphia holiday. These poor choristers are hustled over to Philadelphia and made to sing there on the nights when there is no opera here. Then they rush back to New York on a train which keeps them up all night, and sing here the next evening. And in the intervals they are expected to rehearse. It is doubtful whether the time for this can always be found, and that fact perhaps accounts for some of the ragged work done on the stage. Certain it is that there is a strong likelihood that the proposed production of "Il Flauto Magico" will have to be abandoned for want of time to rehearse the opera.

As for action, the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera House is seldom guilty of it. The veterans of the lot insist on standing still and watching the conductor, and they have been innocent of stage business all their lives. Why should they be forced to learn it now? Perish the thought! When the season began it seemed as if there were to be some improvements in these matters, but things speedily lapsed into their old way, and the writer of this department of THE NEW YORK TIMES is firmly of the opinion that this is largely the result of the attempt to do too much work. Opera in two cities ninety miles apart—it is too much. But money is being made for the management, and the gentlefolk who sit in the boxes are apparently satisfied. So all common people who love art but who have no social standing are invited to hold their tongues, for, to voice the thought of the elect in better speech than theirs

> Thy word
> Is but the vain word of a common man.
> Believe me, I do not believe thee, man;
> I have a King's oath to the contrary.

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Meanwhile the vulgar persons who go to the theatre at Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street have had an opportunity to see what could be done in the way of producing an opera when there was a combination of care and industry in the preparations. The manner in which "A Basso Porto" was put on the stage at the American Theatre should have covered the Metropolitan Opera House with shame, if that institution were capable of escaping the influence of its own sordidness long enough to have so generous a feeling. "A Basso Porto," to be sure, was not worth the trouble, except in that it enabled the management of the Castle Square Opera Company to make an honorable record. The opera was not one that could ever be popular. The subject was too gruesome, the types of humanity too repulsive, the music too full of the horrors of the charnel house and the slums. Tragedy, to interest the public, must have some of the grim majesty of fate in it, and there must be a certain amount of human sympathy for the creatures who are hurried to the catastrophe. But no one could feel anything but satisfaction in the doom of the wicked in the recent opera, while the comparatively virtuous persons in the story were such poor specimens of humanity that they excited contempt rather than pity.

But it is hardly worth while to comment further on the opera. It is dead to New York, at least for the present. It may come to life again at some future time. Personally I hope it will not. But it was admirably produced by the Castle Square Opera Company. I do not now refer to the acting and singing of the principals. These elements of the performance were neither better nor worse than they are at most of the presentations at the American Theatre. The scenic attire of the opera, the singing and acting of the chorus, and the general musical excellence of the presentation were the features which called for special praise. To be sure the chorus overacted, but how much better it was for it to do that than to do nothing, as the chorus at the more pretentious institution around the corner does. The stage pictures in "A Basso Porto" had life and a simulation of reality in them. The chorus people were dressed and made up to represent characters, not mere figures, and they moved about and gesticulated as if they had a living interest in the incidents of the drama. Indeed there were some tableaus quite as effective as the best inventions of Julian Mitchell. I do not know who was responsible for them, but I hope that he will not soon grow weary of such responsibility.

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Work of this kind cannot be expected in a house given over to the star system. The whole atmosphere of the Metropolitan is opposed to it. No matter what a stage manager may desire to do, (supposing for the sake of argument that he has ideas,) he must abandon it all if it interfere in any way with the plans of the tenor and the prima donna. Nothing must be permitted to disturb them. But what is worse is the fact that when the same old operas are done year after year, there is no chance to make radical changes. The principal singers all object to them, because they must change their traditional or routine stage business to meet the requirements of the new arrangements. And as the star singers are not under the command of any one, not even the manager, they cannot be compelled to fall in with the new ideas, and so good-bye to the ideas.

Year after year the public (that is, the operatic public, which is a thing apart from the musical public) goes to the Metropolitan Opera House to hear "Faust," "Romeo et Juliette," "Lohengrin," and the others sung in the same way by the same people and with the same utterly bad stage management and choral singing, without any attempt at all to give dramatic verisimilitude to the surroundings of the sacred voices. And what is to happen when the sacred voices are no more? That is a question which the operatic public will have to answer for itself.

Gladly indeed does the weary commentator on things musical turn to the concert halls for inspiration for his thought. Better one poor violin and piano sonata by Gabriel Fauré, which has not been heard before, than the twelfth performance of an operatic masterpiece. Better fifty minutes of novelty than a cycle of Wagner. And yet the cycle of Wagner and the antique gems of Mozart are the only things that give the commentator food for comment when he goes to the Metropolitan. For he grows weary of praising even the greatest artists for doing what they always do, and of censuring the stage management for not doing what it never does.

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Will some one please write a book on the nature, purpose, and philosophy of music? And when some one has written it, will some one else please induce the musicians to read it? Nothing amazes me so much and so often as the utter lack of conception by musicians of the meaning of their own art. They seem to see only its technical side. And they do not see that clearly. They see in technics only the mechanics of the musical art. The significance of the higher technic is altogether lost on many of them. Take form, for instance. Lately it has been brought to my attention that a promising and talented composer thought that he was fulfilling all the demands of form when he had written a symphony in which he adhered to the pattern laid down by the fathers. He had his two themes as pat as you like. One of them was suitable for working out in allegro, and the other was distinctly cantabile. These two themes were stated in the customary manner, and then came the eminently proper double bar, and the repeat, (usually omitted in the performance out of respect to the design of the masters, I suppose.)

Then this composer made a free fantasia and worked out his themes with all the devices of harmony and counterpoint at his command, and as he had studied his trade in Leipsic, he was up to most of its tricks. Then came the legal recapitulation, and he restated his themes, both in the tonic, this time, and then he wrote a coda, and brought the movement to an end. Now what was the matter with that? Naturally when I had the audacity to say that in my opinion the composer had not a firm grip on the fundamental principles of form, he was astonished and annoyed. He had written strictly in form, and had at one time been praised for it in this paper. Yet even at that time the commentator said that he had not a firm mastery of the roots of form, and that the joints in his work showed. And that is the simple truth. With all his skill this composer does not in the work referred to conceal the joints. The articulation of his musical skeleton is visible, and, as in the case of the human form divine, when the skeleton is visible to the naked eye, the integument is too thin.

Form is not a matter of following a given pattern, nor is one necessarily a master of form even when he invents a new one. To speak the idiom of a symphony as if it were one's natural language is to prove one's self a master of form, but only the great masters do that. And form, after all, is only the systematized method of expression. It must be the logical and inevitable investiture of the content. The organic union between the two must be complete. And there must be a perfect organism of all the parts of a work. But too many musicians think that if they write strictly in form according to the rules they have solved the whole problem. But, as Mr. Kipling remarked about a vastly different matter, "When you have said that, you have only come to the beginnings of knowledge."

It is generally supposed that nothing is so well understood among musicians as the art of writing for the orchestra. The supposition is natural, for most of the works which come to us from abroad for production are well scored. But no one knows in what state these scores were when they were first put into rehearsal. As for our own young composers, few of them show much skill in scoring, and it is very seldom that we hear a new work that is not full of "holes" in the instrumentation. One of the reasons for this is the lack of satisfactory text books in English on this subject. The best works are in French or German. Of course the old trustworthy work of Hector Berlioz is still in existence, and there is a good translation of it into English. But it is not up to date. The fundamental principles of instrumentation are to be found in the book, but it cannot be said to go further than a consideration of the technics of the instruments and their solo effects.

In French one can have recourse to the admirable work of Gevaert. This, indeed, is up to date, and it is an admirable guide to the art of writing for the orchestra. But it is expensive, cumbersome, and it is not translated. Every one has not $20 to give for a work on orchestration, and all students of music do not read French. Corder's book is so unpractical that it has no real value outside of the few good illustrations which it contains. It will therefore be good news to students of the art that Ebenezer Prout's work, "The Orchestra," is completed and published in two volumes by Augener & Co., of London. I have examined it carefully and have no hesitation in saying that it fills perfectly the demand which has so long existed for such a book. There is, of course, a great deal in it about the technics of the instruments not to be found in earlier works, and where it repeats the old information it does so in a better manner. The reader needs only to compare what Mr. Prout says about the use of harp synonyms with the remarks of Berlioz on the same topic. Mr. Prout also makes much clearer the difficulties in the way of writing for the harp in the sharp keys, and the obstacles offered by frequent accidentals. The explanation is the same as that of Gevaert, but, as before noted, Gevaert is not accessible to all students.

Again, Mr. Prout has treated the subject of transposition much better than Berlioz did. He has made it perfectly clear for the student that the notation for wind instruments indicates the fingering or the blowing, or both, and that the resultant intonation is a secondary matter. Any attentive student will quickly see why a B-flat clarinet is used for music in the flat keys and an A clarinet for that in sharps. Mr. Prout's explanation of the mechanism of the horn and the peculiarities of the natural and the valve instrument is admirable and will be of great service to young composers. In fact, the whole of the first volume, which is devoted to the technic of the instruments, is excellent. The second volume, following the plan of Gevaert's work, deals with combinations. And here the advance over Berlioz is most marked. The practical hints are numerous and they are plain and businesslike. Mr. Prout very sensibly says that he cannot lay down hard and fast rules for scoring, but he can give hints, and plenty of examples, and let the imagination of the student do the rest. The hints are invaluable and the examples are most pertinent. Indeed, the whole work bristles with illustrations, and in this it exceeds in value any of the other works. It is conveniently made in two volumes of reasonable size and it is neatly and clearly printed. In short, it is just the book for which the student of instrumentation has been looking, and that is the excuse for special mention of it in this place.

The only deficiency which the writer has noticed is in the treatment of the matter of the bowing of stringed instruments. Only the elementary part of this important topic is presented to the reader, and for full information regarding it the student will have to go to the exhaustive work of Gevaert. On the other hand it may be repeated that Mr. Prout has handled better than any other writer the subject of writing for clarinets in different keys. He brings out very clearly the fact that the reasons for using the transposing instruments in A and B flat are to be found in the simplification of the fingering. This is a matter but vaguely understood by the writers of orchestral score and the remarks of Mr. Prout on it will throw much light on a dark spot in the science of instrumentation.

To dismiss this topic for the present, it may be said that the principal works on the subject of orchestration easily accessible to the American student are the following: E. Prout's "Primer of Instrumentation," in the Novello, Ewer & Co. series of primers of music; Hector Berlioz's "Modern Instrumentation and Orchestration," translated by Mary Cowden Clarke, (Novello, Ewer & Co.;) "The Orchestra and How to Write for It," by F. Corder, (Robert Cocks & Co.,) and F. A. Gevaert's "Noveau Traité d'Instrumentation," (Lemoine et Fils, Paris.) There is a second part to the Gevaert work dealing entirely with orchestral combinations. This is the largest and most exhaustive treatise, but it is not translated. There is also an extensive German work, R. Hoffmann's "Praktische Instrumentationslehre." But the new Prout work is by far the best thing we have in English.

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But, after all, the best school of instrumentation is the orchestra itself. It is the greatest pity that there is not some orchestra which would play the compositions of young writers for them and let them hear their own blunders. A good horn player can tell a composer more about writing for the horn than any book can, because he can illustrate his instruction practically. The same thing is true in regard to all the other instruments. And when it comes to combinations, there is only one way to learn their effect, and that is to try them. There are many combinations which will strike the young composer as original and which will look well on paper, but when they are heard they prove to be impracticable. It is altogether unlikely that these deceptively attractive combinations have not been tried by the earlier masters and discarded. For that reason one of the best methods of instruction in score writing is score reading at performance.

Young composers too often think that if they study the scores at home and then listen carefully at the concert they are getting all possible benefit. This is not true, because the memory cannot retain the score except after many years of study. Young composers (and may I, without offense, add critics?) are ashamed to be seen at a concert with the score of a well-known work like the "Eroica" or the C minor of Beethoven. This is false shame. Read the scores while they are in performance, and then you can see how that which you hear is made.

W. J. HENDERSON.

MLLE. BAUERMEISTER.

Experiences of the "Useful Little Woman" of the Metropolitan Opera House.

"I must begin some time to count up all the people I have played with; just to name them all would fill a book," said little Mlle. Bauermeister, talking about the operatic stage the other day. "For I have played in almost every opera," she went on, "and at one time or another almost all the rôles except the heavy Wagnerian rôles. And the people with whom I have sung have all been my good and kind friends. Some time I shall tell about them, when I leave the stage, for I am doing a biography, telling all of my career from the beginning to the end.

"And how can any one say that one was better than another? There was Maurel. He was an excellent Mephistopheles, but see the Mephistopheles we have now. And the Juliets? Sometimes when I stand on the stage and hear one of my Juliets sing I want to applaud the beautiful music. And one says: 'How beautiful! She is an ideal Juliet.' And another: 'How can she think she can sing Juliet?' It is all a matter of taste.

"I am looking forward to a performance of the 'Zauberflöte.' I am sure the people will like it. My school was Mosart at the Academy in London. It was, what do you call it?—my study. And I have played three parts in that in one evening, and the Queen that Mme. Sembrich is to take is so joke to sing. And yet I have not the aplomb, I am timid about my work, but my impresario knows that I am a prop he can lean on."

HER MARVELOUS MEMORY.

There has been no joke to a great deal of the work little Mlle. Bauermeister has done on the operatic stage. There has been hardly a rôle, as she says, that she has not sung and at a moment's notice. She has a marvelous memory, has them all at the tip of her tongue and when at some inauspicious moment some one is suddenly taken ill Mlle. Bauermeister is ready to slip into the part. She is never ill, or if she is no one ever knows it, for, as she says, she is a prop upon which her impresario can lean and she never fails him. How she ever slips so easily into all sorts of parts only her marvelous memory can explain, and it is almost equally strange how, being the dot of a woman she is, she can slip as well into the clothes of the bigger women whose parts she takes. But there is a rise in the pin market after one of these sudden transformations of hers which partially explains it.

"Yes," said Mlle. Bauermeister, going back to the story of the "Magic Flute." "I took the three parts and was on the stage the whole evening. I was to have taken the two parts, one of the genii and Papagena, and when I reached the theatre I found that the Queen of the Night had been taken ill and I had to take that part also. I had on the tights for the boy and they had the other things in one of the wings, and as soon as I came off from one part they would throw the things on me and I would go on for another. At one time when Papagena and the boy are on together they had a dummy go on who did not sing, and I sang the part in the wings and then was ready to go on in the other character.

"Mlle. Tietjens used to sing the part of Pamina in "The Magic Flute." She was a great singer; she was my idea of everything that was great. I was educated by her. She brought me over from Germany when I was a very little girl, for she thought I had somewhat of a voice. I like to see that they speak of her sometimes but the world forgets so soon. I suppose they will say some day when I am gone, 'Ah, there was little Bauermeister; she was a very useful little woman.' I don't want them to say, 'She was pretentious; she thought she was a prima donna.' I have always been timid, I have always wanted the aplomb to know that I was anything.

A CONCERT SINGER AT TWELVE.

"I was only nine years old when Mlle. Tietjens heard me sing and took me to London and got me into the Academy, and before I was twelve I had sung in four concerts in London. A woman who was to have sung in "Medea" was taken ill and died, and I had to come out of the Academy to take her part, because I learned quickly and read easily. I took the part, and the next week I was engaged regularly. I sang all those big parts in short petticoats. I wanted to put on a long skirt, but I couldn't, because I had not been confirmed. I was only a little thing then. I was a delicate little girl. I always said there was nothing to me then but a long nose.

"Then I went home to be confirmed and came back and took the King's scholarship and the silver medal. Mr. Mapleson thought then that I had better begin with small parts, but that was a great pity; because to my idea a person who begins in small parts seldom gets out of them, unless they go right away out of the country and change their names. The public has not confidence in people who sing small parts. They say if she undertakes anything better, 'Oh, yes, she did very well, but she has not a first position.'

"If I had my time over again I would either say, 'I have a voice, they say so, I have some talent, I will keep off the stage until I can sing large parts, and I will sing those or none at all. I would be either one thing or the other. But I had to work for my family, and I was obliged to start immediately. I started on a six weeks' concert tour with Mlle. Tietjens, and I sang the principal song of the Queen of Night every night for six weeks, until I nearly died. You can sing it once it is as much as you can do. But I have always sung easily, like a bird—without an effort. For instance, I sing now one day a soprano rôle and next a contralto, and I sometimes wonder how I do it. I think it has a great deal to do with it that I always sang Mozart.

"Then, after the concert tour, I was an outside pupil of the academy, and working besides. I would be at the academy at 8 in the morning, and take singing lessons and elocution, and the piano and harmony, then get a little mouthful to eat, and be at the theatre at 11 for rehearsal; then rush back to the academy until 4, and then to the opera in the evening. We lived at St. John's Wood, and every night my father would be at the theatre to take me home. I was such a little thing then. I would often have a little luncheon in my bag to eat when I went to the theatre, and often it would be two or three days before I would have a mouthful hot in my stomach. And the next day it would be the same routine of work. It was all so serious, and now it is enough for people to take a few lessons and have a voice; some one says a good word for them, they make a success in a part, and it is all right.

JEAN DE RESZKE'S WORK.

"Oh, yes, our great artists work always. There is Jean de Reszke, who is always working if he does not open his mouth. Last night I was thinking much of him. To me he is the ideal singer. Think of his Tristan and his Walther. When I think of his beautiful singing I think I have not lived in vain to have heard such music. And Mme. Sembrich. She is wonderful. I sit and hear Mme. Sembrich, and I always learn a great deal. You can always improve to the very last note that you sing. Oh, yes, she works every day, and Mme. Melba studies every day. And Mme. Eames is a wonderful woman. That is a serious worker. I can see her doing new things in everything that she sings. We have in our company the greatest artists of the day, and they most of them sing by the Italian method. And when I look around and see so many American prima donnas I think that you American people have reason to be proud.

"These artists have all had uphill work. I was speaking of some I have known who have had to learn and sacrifice everything and go without the necessities to get to a certain point. Now perhaps the people have become kinder to the artists. If one has a good voice, people should help by all means, for, after all, when you are young is the time that you make a position. If I leave the stage, if I can help any younger artists, I shall always do all that I can for them.

"The work I have done? I don't suppose any one has worked harder than I have. I don't suppose there is a season that I have not sung more than any other artist. In England they make a list at the end of the season, Mme. So-and-So has sung so many times, and Mme. So-and-So so many times, and I always up on the list.

"How did I learn so many rôles? One evening my impresario came to me and said that I must sing the next evening in 'Ballo in Maschera.' I had not seen the opera; I did not know the part. I was singing that Winter season in the Covent Garden. I thought I never should be able to do it, but I learned it all in a day and a night. I sat up all night and studied, and the next evening I sang it. But I was ill a whole week after it, quite prostrate, though I did my work. But those are the things that tell upon a person; they take a great deal out of one. I suppose I must have sung easily, because I have sung so many things and not lost my voice, one day contralto and the next high soprano.

"I believe Mme. Patti when she began to sing all those big operas did not do it because she had studied so much, but because she sang like a bird in the air. I could not have sung all my life (and such a hard life) if it had hurt my voice. I have done this sort of tour de force always.

"I was dressing one time for Marcelina in 'Le Nozze di Figaro," when Mr. Grau came to me and said that I would have to sing Susanna. I was almost ready to take the part of Marcelina, I had my hair already powdered, but I said all right, and went on and sang Susanna. I don't know what I wore then, I suppose they hunted around and found something. Perhaps I wore one of my Carmen dresses. I didn't notice much; I was only thinking of my music.

"One evening in London, when I was singing the Dame de Mer in "Les Huguenots." I came to the theatre and found I should have to sing the part of the Queen, which Mlle. Theyens was singing. She was a very large woman, tall and stout, and I was only a mite of a thing then, but I sang the part and wore one of her dresses and her crown, and her jewels, and the belt hanging almost down to the floor on me. They pinned the dress up on me and I thought it was lovely. I believe I did the part because I thought I was going to look so nice. I would give anything now to have my photograph as I looked then. Everything had to be pinned on to me as I stood, but I was so vain and so delighted to get into that white satin dress, I felt simply lovely. I must have been dreadful, but they didn't care as long as I could sing the part.

USED EDWARD'S TIGHTS.

"One evening I remember I was going over to Philadelphia, where I was to sing Martha in "Faust." I didn't want to get around too early, so it was about ten minutes of eight when I reached the stage door, and there were Mr. Grau and Mr. Strakosch waiting for me and wanted to know why I was so late.

"'Where have you been?' they said. 'Siebel has not come, and you must sing the part.'

"'But I can't,' I said, 'I haven't any clothes. I have only just finished my dinner.'

"'Well, you will have to do it,' they said.

"There wasn't much time to think, for Siebel went on at 8:20. I didn't have any tights, but Eduard de Reszke volunteered to lend me his. He is a big man, and you can imagine how they fitted me. They doubled them over and over at the foot, and rolled them over and over at the waist. They must have rolled them ten times. They put my wig on, and at 8:20 I hopped on and sang Siebel.

"The woman who usually sang the part of Siebel was very tall and stalwart, and Siebel's dress must have reached nearly to my ankles, though they pinned it up.

"Those are the times that take it out of you, though going on without time to reflect I don't know but you make more of a success than if you had all day to worry about it. That's how my lifetime has been spent, trying to do my best for my impresario When I sang the Queen for them in Chicago they sent me $200, and when I sang Siebel, they sent me $100. They have been very kind and good to me.

"One of the persons who is a very hard worker is Mlle. Calvé. Oh, she is very clever; she has the esprit! I who work with her to see how she changes things to please the people, and how she makes new things until Carmen is a very different part. I was in the production in London with Minnie Hauk and Marie Rose, in fact, it was the very first production with Campanini, Del Puente, and Vaillari taking part. And we had twenty-seven rehearsals. Today I find Mlle. Calvé having made quite a different thing of it, and it is very interesting to me. She gives a different understanding of it. Minnie Hauk dressed it in quite short skirts, and Mlle. Calvé in long. Mlle. Calvé wears a black dress in the last act, and Minnie Hauk a little Spanish jacket.

"And when I think of that lovely music and how the singers laughed as well as the people who had to rehearse, and how they worked when a chord wasn't right!

"Minnie Hauk deserved a great deal of credit for that. She insisted that it should be performed, made that stipulation, or I don't suppose it would ever have reached London. Then it was such a success, though it did take such a long time to get it on the stage—twenty-seven rehearsals. People couldn't understand that 'Carmen' was a very different opera indeed. It looks so easy because we sing it so often. And every day people find fresh charms in it.

"Oh, yes, it was beautiful in London—stage settings, everything new, new costumes. It had to be done properly because Minnie Hauk insisted. And the people loved it.

"One experience I had was in Barcelona at the Lyceum Theatre, where I was engaged for twelve performances as the Queen in 'Les Huguenots' and Filina in 'Mignon.' In Spain if they don't like a performer they hiss, and that night they didn't like the tenor, and they hissed him. They had been very kind to me, but I was frightened to death; I didn't know what to do. I thought I should die. I had to sing one duet with him. Their hissing made him perfectly furious, and finally he made a movement as if he would shake his fist at them, and the people were wild. I never heard such a noise. They groaned and told him to shut up, and I thought to myself, 'If this is the pleasure of art, I guess I have had about enough of it.'

"We had to hide the tenor, the people were so wild because he had threatened them. And then we got him out of the town in the night. Singing in Spain is no treat.

AN ODD ACCIDENT.

"Were there any accidents when I was wearing other people's clothes? Well, I remember once when I was singing the part of a woman who was very much larger and taller than I was, as I was walking across the stage, all of a sudden I thought to myself, 'Oh, dear, my foot is very cold,' and I looked back on the stage and there I had left one slipper. I had walked out of it and hadn't known it.

"But I am very nervous when I go on the stage; so nervous that I have to hold my heart sometimes to keep it from beating, and when I am on I do not see anything or think of anything but my music. It is the young performers who are never nervous. I was standing beside a gentleman at one time when he said to a young singer, 'And you are never nervous?'

"'No,' she answered. 'I do my best, and there it is.' And she said it for the man was French. How we laughed when she was gone. But she was young; when she was older and knew more it would be different.

"I remember Mlle. Tietjens was trying to sing something at one time, and she could not do it. And I loved her best of any one in the world. But I could not understand why she could not sing anything so easy.

"'Why, aunt,' I said—I always called her Aunt—'why don't you sing it like this, "tra-la-la-la-la-la-la"?' and I sang it with my little, light bird voice quite easily, while with her deep, strong voice she could not do it. I really wonder she did not box my ears. But she only smiled and said I would know some time. I thought all the people who could not sing as easily as I did very stupid; I thought I knew more than all of them. But when I came to know music better then I understood."

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME

The Boston Journal is a dreadful paper. It lies in wait for all those who are unwary in their dealings with facts and corrects them. Here is its latest: "The New York Sun says that Spinelli's 'A Basso Porto,' sung in New York in English Jan. 22 by the Castle Square Company, was first performed in 1895 by an Italian company. The first performance on any stage was in German at Cologne, April 18, 1894. The German version was by L. Hartmann. The opera was first sung in Italy in 1895 at Rome. The Sun says that Spinelli's first opera was 'Cabrilia,' which won the second prize when 'Cavalleria Rusticana' won the first in the Sonzogno competition. The Sun means undoubtedly 'Labilia.' But the first opera written by Spinelli was 'Il Carnavale di Pirlpicohio,' sung at Rome in May, 1883." This is herewith reproduced simply in order that these important truths may be brought before the readers of this paper.

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The Pittsburg Dispatch makes the following comment on the recent visit of the Pittsburg Orchestra in New York:

"The success of the orchestra in the East is of much more importance than mere exultation of the moment. It has been difficult hitherto to persuade our Eastern neighbors that Pittsburg has an orchestra that surpasses anything New York possesses of a similar nature. Of course, New York depends largely upon the Boston Symphony, and in this superb organization finds music that Herbert can equal only in time, but which the infant orchestra of Pittsburg does not yet boast of rivaling. This, however, is a poor solace to the metropolitan, who finds the orchestra there on a fair way to arrive at that perfection.

"The reception accorded the orchestra by the critics was gratifying. It is to be feared that all the splendid compliments paid the organization were in a measure born of a cordial feeling, and that hospitality prevented a critical picking of flaws, but, nevertheless, so many prominent writers agreed on many points of excellence that one cannot doubt their sincerity."

This is both amiable and modest. The Pittsburg Orchestra was welcome here. All good orchestras are. That is the kind of a provincial city New York is.

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The cast for the Nibelungen cycle in Philadelphia as definitely arranged gives the Brünnhildes to the three dramatic sopranos consecutively—Brema in "Die Walküre," Ternina in "Siegfried," and Nordica in "Götterdämmerung." Dippel will sing both Siegfrieds and Van Dyck will do Siegmund and Loke, for which he is famous. Van Rooy will sing Wotan throughout, and Fredericks will be Alberich. Emma Eames makes her one appearance as Sieglinde, and Edouard de Reszke as Hagen.

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After fifty years of settlement in the United States the Swedes have produced a Swedish-American musical composer, and his first important work is an opera, "Fridthjof and Ingeborg," founded on the National epic, "Fridthjof's Saga," by the Swedish poet, Bishop Esaias Tegner. This work has been dramatized and translated into English by Anna Cronjel Wellberg, a native Swedish writer, and will now be presented under the auspices of the Swedish National Association for the benefit of its various charities, at the Auditorium, Chicago, Feb. 12, 13, and 15. This is the most ambitious undertaking ever attempted by the Swedes in America. Preparations for the production of the opera were started over six months ago. The best semi-professional and amateur talent among American and Swedish-American musical people has been engaged for the principal rôles, and an international chorus of 300 male and female voices has for several months past been under the instruction of Prof. John R. Orvengren of the Chicago Musical College. The composer of "Fridthjof and Ingeborg" is Charles F. Hanson of Worcester, Mass., and by special permission the opera was dedicated to King Oscar of Sweden and Norway. Mr. Hanson is well known in the East as a musical composer, and in Worcester, where he has lived since 1865, several of his compositions have been produced, as well as in New York and Boston. One of his works, "Princess Phosa," on its production was highly praised by Eastern musical critics.

THE STORY OF A TENOR

Account of the Career of Alvarez and His Struggles in His Early Years.

The young musical student aspiring to a place in grand opera will find much that is encouraging in the early life of Alvarez, the French tenor, who is singing leading rôles here this season. At the best there are but few smooth places on this road, and almost from the start the difficulties are without number, and the requirements great. Talent, physique, and health are fundimentals absolutely necessary, yet many possessing all three fail absolutely by pure discouragement and loss of heart and inability to surmount the hundred and one obstacles that continually present themselves. There is good luck and bad luck and accidents to be considered, too. Sometimes an unexpected happening operates very largely upon the quick success or ultimate failure of a student; but for the one stroke of good luck that sends one to fame there are hundreds who have finally given up the struggle as a result of ill-luck or bad fortune which has made their discouragement complete.

Alvarez is one of the youngest of famous tenors ever heard, and while he is apparently endowed with many gifts of fortune, such as a superb voice, almost perfect physique, commanding presence, and artistic temperament, the keynote of his success is easily his indomitable will power, perseverance, and determination to succeed in spite of all obstacles.

Almost at the very beginning of his career Alvarez encountered an experience that might easily have wrecked his future. The circumstance, at least, would have had a retarding influence upon a student less resolute and persevering. He had sung but a few times when he was engaged to appear at Lyons. The residents of the city were much displeased that a young man, practically unknown, had been chosen to entertain them, and they were not gentle in the manner of evincing their bitterness on the subject. Here, as in most of cities in France, the opera is a municipal if not a State institution, and the people are more deeply concerned in the choice of artists than if it were merely a private enterprise. In this city a great artist is given three chances to be heard, and he is retained or released according to the vote of the patrons. When Alvarez appeared, therefore, almost the entire audience broke into hisses, jeers, and shouts, and it was some minutes before he could be heard. He had sung but a few notes when a crowd of men and boys began whistling and the first act was continually interrupted in this manner.

"I shall never forget my sensations on that event," said he, relating the incident to a friend. "It was terrible. My years of study and preparation passed before me like a swift vision, and my dreams of the future seemed suddenly to fade away. As soon as I mastered my emotions, I realized that I still believed in myself, and, no matter what the public thought, I would continue to believe in myself and would put forth my best efforts. I kept at my rôle and worked as hard as I could along the lines I had planned, with a fierce determination to be heard. Through the second act only a slight disturbance occurred, and during the last act they remained quiet. At the end a few applauded me. They allowed me to sing in peace twice afterward, and the result was that I was engaged for the remainder of the season. A year later they received my reappearance with cheers. But I shall never forget how easily I might have been wrecked at this point had I given way to the despair I felt at my first reception there."

This trait was manifested early in the life of Alvarez, although he possibly did not fully realize the value of his possession until the time of the incident quoted. His mother, who has accompanied him on his American tour, relates many incidents of his battle to conquer the violin. Alvarez manifested strong musical inclinations at a very early age, and was overjoyed when at seven years he was given a violin. He learned rapidly but the striking characteristic of his work was his determination to mastr difficult passages. Later he took up the cornet, and as a performer on this instrument at the age of eighteen he joined the army and became a member of the regiment band. Two years later he resolved to enter the competition for the grade of bandmaster. As his regiment was located in the country at that time he was transferred to the Caserne du Chateau d'Eau, on the Place de la République, in Paris. These examinations are held at the Conservatory of Music and are most exacting. Here the Conservatory is under the control of the Government and the instructors are considered officers of the State.

Two tests are required of students engaged in the first part of the competition. Each man is given a solo for his instrument a week previous, and this he is to play to the best of his ability, with all the expression and delicacy possible. Next he must play at sight from a manuscript selection written especially for his examination. In the latter test a professional pianist accompanies the student. At the time that Alvarez appeared in this competition, Ambroise Thomas was conducting the examination. The young man played his obligatory selection without incident, and then was handed the unfamiliar piece, which he was to play at sight. He started in on the task, and was just fairly launched in the air when the pianist stopped. Alvarez continued on alone. The pianist broke into the accompaniment again at the wrong place, and after playing a few bars noticed his mistake and again stopped. Alvarez had by this time caught the spirit of the composition, and, unaided by the accompanist, he finished the reading. Ambroise Thomas divided his time during the next few minutes in praising the student for his playing and presence of mind and denouncing the action of the accompanist, which he declared an outrage, as the unexpected errors might have ruined the future of the young man. He called to an assistant to post the name of the accompanist, so that he could not be engaged to play at any future competition where a more disastrous result might ensue by reason of his incompetency.

One who is not familiar with the severity of these tests can hardly appreciate the situation, as it is well known that many good musicians fall at playing at sight through sheer nervousness and an overwrought desire to play perfectly. If a student makes a few mistakes he usually goes to pieces and retires from the test very much disheartened. What might have been bad luck turned to very good luck for Alvarez, for the incident gained him extra notice and attention. Having been thus successful, Alvarez continued with the second part of the contest, open only to those who pass the instrumental test. In this each student is given a melody and required to write the parts for four male voices. An additional and more laborious task is to take another melody of 120 bars and write for it the full parts for all of the seventeen instruments comprising a military band. Alvarez was one of the eighteen out of 120 competitors who finally were successful in passing all examinations. Two months later he was appointed a bandmaster. After three years of this work, he left the regiment to accept more profitable engagements as a cornet player in Paris.

While thus engaged, he occupied rooms with an old schoolmate, who was also a musician. As Alvarez was in the habit of humming over songs in their rooms, or occasionally singing a part of a popular air, the friend became very enthusiastic over the quality of his voice, and often importuned him to have it developed. At this time Alvarez had little belief in his capability as a singer, and he thought that his friend's regard for him was responsible for the high opinion of his voice. Besides, his throat was not very strong, and he was threatened with bronchial trouble. His friend, however, persisted that his opinion was not colored by friendship, and, finally, in response to the continued beseeching of his roommate, Alvarez went to Prof. A. de Martini, a well-known instructor, who at once confirmed his friend's opinion. The young man immediately gave up his instrumental work to devote himself to the culture of his voice. His thorough musical training made it possible for him to advance very rapidly, so that a long course of study in the conservatory was not necessary. Under the vocal instruction his chest began to expand, and soon all evidences of bronchial affection disappeared. He first intended to engage in comic opera. Then, as his voice improved and developed, the desire for grand opera was born, and two years later he made his first appearance as "Faust." The sincerity and earnestness which marked his early efforts soon attracted uncommon attention to him, and in a short time he was engaged as the leading tenor for the Grand Opéra, in Paris, at a salary which has never been paid in France since the foundation of the Academy of Music by the Grand Roi. Although Alvarez has held this high position for eight years, the management has given him leaves of absence at various intervals to sing in other cities in Europe and America.

Once while on a tour he sang before the Bey of Tunis. Alvarez relates with much amusement that the Bey said prayers on his beads almost throughout the entire opera. At the close, however, he honored him by creating him an officer of the Nichan Iftika, which carries with it a handsome decoration and many privileges.

Up to the present time Alvarez has sung in forty-five grand operas, in eleven of which he has created parts. Notwithstanding his many honors and his great success artistically and financially, Alvarez remains very much an ordinary human being. He has no hobbies, no capricious ideas, and is approachable at all times, except a few hours before the opera. His favorite exercises are walking and bicycling, and he is also an expert amateur photographer. He is especially interested in architecture and has taken many snap shots of some of the handsome homes of New Yorkers on the Riverside Drive and in upper Fifth Avenue.

THE WEEK'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SUNDAY.—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY.—"Faust," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
"Pirates of Penzance," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.—High noon recital, Sherry's, 12 M.
Miss Newcomb's piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 2:30 P. M.
Dewey Arch Concert, Carnegie Music Hall, 8:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—Petschnikoff-Reugger concert, Mendelssohn Hall, 2:30 P. M.
"Les Huguenots," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
Kaltenborn Quartet Concert, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

THURSDAY.—"Carmen," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.

FRIDAY.—"Don Giovanni," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY.—"Don Pasquale" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," Metropolitan Opera House, 1:45 P. M.
"Tannhauser," 8 P. M.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

The programme for the regular Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening is as follows:

Overture, "La Muette de Portici" ..... Auber
Aria, "La Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli
Mlle. Rosa Olitzka.
Les Stances ..... Flegier
M. Salignac.
Air, "La Reine de Saba" ..... Gounod
Miss Susan Strong.
Aria, "Hans Heiling" ..

Some Happenings in Good Society.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their wedlings to—

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Gilbert, (Miss Margaret Gray Bacon,) Feb. 8, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hewitt Myring, (Miss Estelle Schuyler,) Feb. 9, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McClean Parker, (Miss Kathryn de Rosset,) Feb. 4, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel McCready, (Miss Jeanne Borrowe,) Feb. 10, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Wharton, (Miss Susie Lay,) Feb. 10, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. William Arlington Livingston, (Miss Vedder,) Feb. 5, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, (Miss Marie Louise Shepard,) Feb. 5, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Burnett Baldwin, (Miss Dillon,) Feb. 6, 1872.

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There are three weeks more of the season, counting from Tuesday night next, and the announcement that the annual St. Valentine's Kettledrum will be held on Saturday afternoon and evening at Sherry's is a sure indication that the end of the season is in sight. The past week, while not as gay as its predecessors, has still had many pleasant incidents and events. That which opens this morning has no long list of events, but will have numerous, pleasant informal affairs. It will bring a wedding of fashionable importance and interest, that of Mr. Murray Dodge and Miss Elsie Barker, and a number of dances.

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The week past brought Mrs. Astor's ball, the annual Charity Ball, and a handsome supper and cotillion given by Mrs. Trenor L. Park. Mrs. Astor's and the Charity Ball are discussed elsewhere. Mrs. Park's supper and cotillion was more successful than last Winter, when it fell on the night of the blizzard, so that only twenty-five of the one hundred guests invited could be present. February has come in with bitter cold and with the slimmest social programme of many Februarys past. It is now, however, safe to predict that the remaining three weeks of the season will necessarily be dull, although it is difficult to see with so many people away and others in mourning and with what one may call the fixed features of the Winter season in the past, how it can be as gay as in past Winters.

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The gayety of the week has been emphasized by two social diversions of some magnitude and importance and quite a number of small affairs, in which music was one of the attractions. Mrs. Astor's ball differed but little from entertainments given by her in previous years. Mrs. Astor entertains on the old lines, which, after all, leave but little upon which one could improve. The decorations were beautiful, but not profuse; the cotillion favors were very handsome trifles; the supper was plentiful and hot, and the ballroom not too crowded. Mrs. Astor's list is possibly a little less rigid than that of Mrs. Ogden Mills, and it was a pleasure to meet people who were once prominent in society and who have not kept it up during the past few years. At the ball at the Gerrys to-morrow evening the list is not as catholic as it has been in previous years. Mrs. Gerry and the Misses Gerry have given during the month two large afternoon receptions, to which many of their friends who are not dancing people were bidden.

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The Charity ball on Thursday evening at the Astoria was one of the best attended in years. The ballroom, halls, and smaller rooms were crowded, and at times it was almost impossible to move. The grand march, which did not begin until after 11 was very imposing, although a bit quick, and as it was not heralded, it was over and the participants had broken ranks and were dancing before many spectators were aware that it had begun. There were more of the very fashionable set present this year than there has been in some seasons, and again it was a meeting place to see people who had sunk out of sight for years. The numerous dancing classes, going each in a body, presented an array of débutantes, while the suburbs were very well represented. Mrs. Joseph Stickney and Mrs. George Crocker wore the two most noticeable frocks of the evening, that of Mrs. Crocker being of pink panne velvet. Mrs. Stickney wore white, her favorite color, and a number of diamonds. The presence of quite a delegation from the navy and army in uniform gave a bit of character to the ball, and proved a grateful relief from the monotony of black coats. The idea, however, of having the young men of the Floor Committee head the procession and walk in fours and sixes, heading the quick step grand march, imparted somewhat of a spirit of solemnity, many being very young men, who took their importance for this, once a year, a bit too seriously. Thackeray has said that a Briton in evening dress, dancing the Cavalier Seul in a quadrille, is not an inspiring spectacle, but it was something of a relief when the quadrille or lancers—as all quadrilles are in New York—was begun and more cheerfulness pervaded the atmosphere.

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Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer are making a slow but triumphant progress toward the metropolis, en route for the other side. This last week they have been in Washington. Mr. Potter Palmer, Jr., has settled down in New York and he and Mr. Robert Gerry were among the guests at a farewell dinner given by Alfred Vanderbilt on Thursday evening. Mrs. Potter Palmer will join the Princess Cantacuzene in Rome.

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The Prince de Croy, who has been the guest of the Potter Palmers, has also been in Washington, and this week he is expected to join the array of young noblemen—Princes, Dukes, and Counts—who are just now in evidence in New York. Several of these, it has been announced, are on this side with matrimonial intent. Perhaps the best parti is the Prince Borghese, who is a bachelor about forty-five years old, and the head of the house of Borghese in Rome. The history of the Borghese family and their patronage of the arts are matters too well known to exploit here, and the Borghese Palace is one of the many beautiful buildings of modern Rome.

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The Duc de la Torre does not appear in The Almanach de Gotha because the title is comparatively new. He is the son of Marshal Serrano, who was twice President of the Spanish republic. His mother, the Duchess de la Torre, has lived in Paris for a number of years, and has entertained many Americans and been entertained by them. He has been married, but was separated from his wife, who, since a divorce, has remarried. He is said to be in this country to study its military resources. He is a Lieutenant Colonel in the cavalry, and is high in favor at the Court of Spain.

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The South has many visitors, especially since the commencement of the recent cold weather. The Harry Payne Whitneys are en tour, and Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget have been at Thomasville. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt remain for the present at Biltmore, where they have been entertaining small house parties. The situation at Aiken is unchanged.

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This coming week will not have many large entertainments. Mention has already been made of Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry's annual ball, which takes place to-morrow evening. It will be a very late dance, many of the guests going to the opera in the earlier part of the evening. Mr. Craig Wadsworth will lead the cotillion with Miss Gerry. The floral decorations will be from the Gerry conservatories. The only other large dance of the week will be the Junior Cotillion, which takes place at Sherry's on Tuesday. Tuesday evening, indeed, will have many class dances. The Fortnightly will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria. At the Junior Cotillion the favors will be suggestive of carnival time. On Thursday there will be held the second of "Les Cendrillons," many of whose members are identified with the Junior Cotillion set. On Saturday Mrs. George Crocker will give her dinner dance. Saturday has come recently into favor as an evening for entertaining, and Mr. William C. Whitney will give the same evening a dinner in honor of Lady Colebrooke, who, with her husband, Sir Edward Colebrooke, has been his guest this Winter, and who sails shortly for England.

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The bal poudré seems to have come again into favor. There have been several of these affairs this Winter, and all have been successful. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes gave the first during the holiday time. On Friday the "buds" who dance at the Metropolitan Annex had another, and Mrs. Henry Holt of 711 Madison Avenue will give a slight variation of this entertainment on Feb. 13. It will be a bal de tête. Each guest is expected to "faire une tête." These entertainments have been very popular in Paris, where much ingenuity is displayed by many of the men in "making a head" and getting themselves up with heads of animals and clowns and grotesque subjects. Others simply have their hair powdered. Mrs. Henry Holt has two young daughters in society. She was Miss Florence Taber.

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One of the events of last evening was the farewell bachelor dinner at Sherry's, given by Mr. Murray Dodge, who is to marry Miss Elsie Barker at St. Thomas's Church on Tuesday. This will be the fashionable matrimonial event of the week, and as the bridegroom is the son of Mrs. Arthur Dodge, who is one of the most prominent patronesses of the Junior Cotillion, that set will be well represented. The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Van Rensselaer and Mr. Magee Ellsworth, which will take place at Grace Church Chantry at the end of the month, will be a quiet affair on account, it is stated, of the recent death of Mrs. John Heckscher, the bride's aunt. Miss Mathilde Van Rensselaer, the bride's sister, and Miss Georgianna Wilmerding will be the bridesmaids.

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The air seems filled with music, and for the next two weeks the social diversions will be mostly of a melodious character. Several dinners which have been given recently demonstrate the new fad of serving guests in restaurant fashion. Fifty at dinner is a very large number. The serving at small tables is delightful in one way, but not as successful socially as it is at a ballroom supper. There always seems to be a distinction made, and people will think of the table of the hostess as the royal one and feel aggrieved at not being there, just as they would on ship at not being at the Captain's table. Unfortunately there are not many establishments in this city which can provide at a dinner a waiter for every three people, or even for one table, and when everything is carved and served outside it is apt not to be hot and consequently tasteless. Another fad of the Winter is to rush through dinner and take in a few other entertainments in the course of the evening. At Miss Leary's on Wednesday the guests who sat down at 8 o'clock at the very lowest extremity of Fifth Avenue were in their seats at the opera before the curtain fell on the second act. The Count and Countess de Castellane achieved the record of having been at a dinner, going to the opera, and then being in one of the boxes at a public banquet, where they arrived in time to hear the last speeches. To-morrow evening no doubt there will be many small dinners given, and the guests will go to the opera and from there to the Gerry ball, and if there were anything else in town to take in, the same people would be found there also. New York has yet to have a Supper Club, although at one or two of the entertainments of last Winter two distinct suppers were served, one at midnight and the other at 4 in the morning.

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From a social standpoint, the opera seems to keep up its popularity. On each subscription night all the boxes are crowded. On Monday evening there was only one vacant box—that always occupied by Mrs. Astor, but, it being the night of her dance, it remained empty. This has been one of the customs of Mrs. Astor for years. Mrs. R. T. Wilson likes to have young people about her, and the Wilson box is always most attractive with pretty girls. On Monday she had Miss Atherton Blight and Miss Marie Winthrop, both of whom afterward went to the Astor ball. Mrs. Henry Clews and Mrs. George Gould have their box on alternate subscription nights. Mrs. Clews has had as a guest Mrs. E. Rollins Morse of Boston. On Monday she had also with her Mrs. Burke-Roche, who wore a gown of pink of a peculiar shade which at times looked yellow. The Countess de Castellane and Mrs. Starr Miller are perhaps the most observed women at the opera after Mrs. Astor. Both are gowned in rather an original manner. Mrs. Starr Miller wears her hair like the pictures of Joan of Arc, and her gowns are fourteenth century, so that she looks as if she had stepped out of an old picture. The corsage is usually decorated with a huge bowknot of diamonds and many ornaments of pearls and brilliants. Great ropes of pearls are suspended from her neck, and she usually wears a small crown of diamonds on the back of her head. This same fad is followed by the Countess de Castellane, and it rather suggests the quaint effigies on face cards, especially the queen of hearts.

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Many of the families who were in mourning the earlier part of the Winter are now making their appearance at the opera. Mrs. Hammond, Miss Lila Sloane, and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., are among these. Mrs. Arthur Dodge and Mrs. Richard Irvin have also been seen on several occasions, and in the beginning of the week Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, who has been almost constantly in mourning for two years, was the guest of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock.

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Mrs. Seward Webb has been very little in New York this Winter, and the Webb house has remained closed the greater part of the season. After Mrs. Webb's visit to her brother, George Vanderbilt, at Biltmore, she returned to Shelburne Farms. Later the Seward Webbs will go abroad. The Twomblys will also be in Europe this Spring. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., have taken a house in Paris for the Exposition.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett have also taken a "hotel" on the Place des Etats-Unis. Mrs. Leggett, who has been in California, returned early this week. Miss Sturges, her daughter, will go abroad next month, as she is to be one of the bridesmaids for Miss Harriet Wright, whose marriage to the Count Mercati will take place at Cannes early in April.

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The officers and managers of the Messiah Home for Children will give on the evening of Feb. 21, at the Astoria, a dance for the benefit of the home. The affair will be a bal poudre, and is to be held in the Astor Gallery. The following are among the patronesses: Mmes. John Wilmerding, Haley Fiske, Charles Francis Roe, J. Allen Townsend, Edwin Gould, John C. Eno, C. H. Wilcox, F. H. Hatzel, Hamilton Harris, Charles B. Foote, Benjamin S. Church, George C. Riggs, Charles Judson Gould, Grace Peckham Murray, Charles C. Worthington, Henry H. Rogers, J. Wells Champney, E. L. Alexander, Edward Holbrook, John S. White, Miss Catherine A. Stevens, Mmes. George F. Shrady, Jr., Joseph Eastman, Charles S. Homer, R. Levere, George H. Robinson, John Ames Mitchell, Samuel Maxwell, Charles Pfizer, Jr., R. S. Peele, J. E. Roberts, George F. Shrady, William D. Guthrie, Paul D. Cravath, James E. Martin, William Lummis, William Evarts Benjamin, Fairman Warren, and Edward L. Worton, and Messrs. Stewart Dening, Phillips Allen Clark, James G. Sykes, John Wilmerding, Jr., James Brett Stokes, Henry B. Mills, Louis H. Newkirk, Willard Fisher, Nathaniel Campbell, H. H. Rogers, Edward P. York, Fred L. Durland, and A. Muller Ury. The Floor Committee will consist of Messrs. Stewart Deming, Phillips Allen Clark, James G. Sykes, John Wilmerding, Jr., James Brett Stokes, Henry B. Mills, Louis H. Newkirk, Willard Fisher, Nathaniel Campbell, H. H. Rogers, A. Muller Ury, Edward P. York, Fred L. Durland, and William C. Cammann.

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The annual ladies' reception at the Metropolitan Club will be given on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, from 7 to 12 P. M. A number of dinners have been arranged for the evening in the club restaurant.

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Many of the Lenox cottagers are interested in a new electric street railroad scheme, by which the village is to be connected with the railroad station. The distance is two and a half miles, and the cost of the road fully equipped will be about $25,000. Mr. John S. Barnes, Mr. William D. Sloane, Mr. John Sloane, Mr. Joseph W. Burden, Mr. David W. Bishop, Mr. John E. Parsons, besides several of the townspeople, including Mr. William D. Curtis and Mr. M. A. Brown, are all advocates of this road, and subscriptions are coming in rapidly for the stock, all of which will soon be taken. Application has been made for the franchise, which will undoubtedly be granted. It is proposed to begin the road as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and have it completed in season to be used next Summer. Another road to intersect this will probably be built, as a company, to be known as the Central Berkshire Company, has applied for a franchise to build a road from Lee through Lenox on the middle road to Pittsfield. The cottagers are also in favor of this road, and will undoubtedly subscribe liberally for the stock. The opposition to the extension to Lenox of the Pittsfield Electric Street Railroad is because it is to pass through the main highway, to which the cottagers strenuously object. All the New York people who come up to Lenox for the Summer are determined not to have the main highway between Pittsfield and Lenox spoiled by having the tracks of the electric road pass through it. There is no objection to the middle Lenox route, and it now looks as if the latter would be built, and the Pittsfield company kept out of Lenox.

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More country places at Lenox have already been rented than usual as early in the Winter as this. Mr. William D. Curtis is having many applications for houses for next Summer. Thomas E. Stillman has taken the Bacon cottage on Cliffwood Street for another season. His son-in-law, William A. Taylor, has leased the Servin cottage. Dr. William Armstrong has taken the Tanner cottage for next year, and Samuel D. Babcock has released the Livingston place, on Cliffwood Street, which he had last season. E. H. Litchfield has taken Henry A. Barclay's Bonnie Brae for another year. The house formerly occupied by Anson Phelps Stokes and family, on Cliffwood Street, known as The Homestead, has been rented by Mrs. George P. Bliss of New York. The house of Henry W. Bishop of Chicago has been taken for next Summer by Mrs. George Meyer of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham are expected to spend the season with her. Tanglewood, the Summer place of Richard C. Dixey of Boston, has been leased by J. T. Tower of New York, who had the Robeson place last year. J. S. Schenck has taken Mrs. B. Mackay's place for next season.

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Mr. Henry A. Barclay and family are spending the Winter at Bonnie Brae, Lenox. They have a house party from New York with them, and are out every day enjoying the fine sleighing. Dr. Jacques and family are also spending the Winter there. Dr. Jacques contemplates building a new country house next season. Mr. Richard Goodman and his mother and sisters are at Yokun. They will soon go to New York for the remainder of the Winter.

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The addition to Elm Court, Mr. William D. Sloane's country place at Lenox, is inclosed, and work has been begun on the interior. It forms a west wing to the main house, 52 by 30 feet, three stories high. The main room in it is the new dining room 40 by 30 feet, and 15 feet high. The present dining room and the library will be thrown into one large room, 55 by 40 feet. The whole interior of the house will be materially changed. Mr. and Mrs. Sloane come up frequently to see how the work is progressing.

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The New Year's reception given annually by Gen. and Mrs. Porter, at their hotel in the Rue Villejust, Paris, was crowded with all sorts and conditions of men and women. No invitations are issued for this beyond a notice in the Paris Herald, and the crowd is apt to be a mixed one. The Diplomatic Corps were out in force, almost all of the foreign diplomats calling to pay their respects and offer their best wishes to Mrs. and Miss Porter, and the handsome staircase with flunkies everywhere in scarlet satin breeches and white silk stockings, was a most effective setting for the handsome gowns. It was a well-dressed crowd, and there were many handsome jewels, but there were few New Yorkers. Among those present were Miss Maud Leland of New York, who is studying in Paris this Winter; Mr. and Mrs. Dodge, the latter in purple velvet covered with mauve embroidery; Miss Abbot, Mrs. Parsons, Miss Wheaton, the daughter of Gen. Wheaton; Mrs. Luckmeyer, the wife of the English banker; Miss Angela Anderson, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, in black velvet and diamonds; Ridgeway Knight, Mr. Bridgeman, the artist; Spencer Eddy, William Spencer, Mr. Otis, Kenneth Murchison, Mr. Woodward, who is in charge of the American exhibits at the exposition, and many others.

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Later in the week Miss Porter gave a dance followed by a cotillion. The rooms which are all very large, were en suite and decorated with holly and mistletoe. Mr. Spencer led the cotillion, dancing with Miss Porter, and supper was served at small tables in the dining room and library.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget has chosen Feb. 13 as the date of her theatricals and tableaux in London. All the front row of seats has been taken by royalty, so that it will resemble a bit the posters used by theatrical companies when they return from a triumphant season in London. The boxes will be occupied by Ambassadors. The tenguinea seats have all been sold, and there has been a rush for the cheaper ones at 5, 3, and 2 guineas. The gallery seats have been placed at 2 guineas. The programmes are to be sold by wives of officers of the brigade and all the celebrated professional and fashionable beauties are to appear in the tableaux. The Princess Hatzfeldt, who was Miss Huntington, will be one of the American women giving a theatre party for the occasion.

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Americans, otherwise, seem to be skipping around Europe in so rapid a fashion that it is hard to keep track of their whereabouts. The Bradley Martins, who, with Mr. and Mrs. Bonynge, came up from the country to attend the wedding of Miss Whitehouse to Mr. Charles Coventry, were at the Savoy dining one evening, and shortly afterward they were registered in Paris and later in Marseilles. Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck are at their country place, Highcliffe Castle, near Christchurch, and they had given there a large house party, at which there were quite an unprecedented number of men. Among the women was Mrs. Higgins. Mrs. Dudley Leigh and Mrs. Ronalds are now assisting Lady Warwick in getting up an entertainment at Leamington for the benefit of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Fund. The Countess of Strafford and the Anthony Drexels have been planning together at the different restaurants.

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According to late mail advices, Mr. Eugene Higgins had at last left Nice in the Varuna, cruising eastward. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., were expected to return to Nice from a short trip to Paris. Mrs. Reginald Ward, with the Misses Ingraham and Mr. Nathaniel Ingraham, were in Constantinople, en route to Athens, where they will pass the Winter. The Prince and Princess Cantacuzene were just leaving Paris for the Riviera and Rome. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Maitland had also arrived at Nice. Mrs. Charles Hubbell was there for a few days, en route for Rome.

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Pau has been busy with automobile races and parades and the usual fox hunting. The great auto fête week will, however, not take place until the end of this month. Golf has been another pastime. A sewing class has been organized, called the Needlework Guild, for the aid of British soldiers in camp and hospital, and several American women are active members of it. Among these are Mrs. Boreel, Mrs. J. Neilson Potter, and Mrs. Graeme Harrison.

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Lady Tatton Sykes has evidently returned from South Africa, as she was recently registered at Marseilles, having arrived there by a P. and O. ship. Lady Tatton Sykes went out to South Africa as an independent nurse, but letters received from her while there by her friends indicated that she was very much disappointed and the field was overcrowded.

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Conditions do not seem to improve abroad. There has been much said about Cairo as a Winter city, but Rome rather leads this year with the Americans. Already there is quite a little colony there. Mrs. James Kernochan seems settled in the Eternal City for a while. She has with her Miss Smith-Clift. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger was to persuaded to leave Florence, where she is busy writing another book. Mrs. Draper, the wife of the Minister; Miss MacTavish, and the Princess Branccacio are among those who do a great deal of entertaining. The Prince and Princess Cantacuzene are expected a little later in the season. Mrs. Potter Palmer is to join them. Mr. William Waldorf Astor, his daughter, Miss Pauline Astor, and a party of friends are cruising in the Catania on the Mediterranean, and will reach Naples in the middle of this month and will be in Rome for the carnival.

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From private letters it is learned that the Duchess of Manchester has left the Engadine and is in England. She accompanied the body of her daughter to Kimbolton Castle, where it was laid to rest beside that of the twin sister who died at Rome some years ago. The Duke of Manchester has also returned to England.

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Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor are at the Palace Hotel, in the Engadine, where they will remain for some time. Mrs. Walter Kingsland and Mrs. Adrian Iselin and family are at the same place.

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Paris is almost deserted. Now and then there are travelers passing through, but the new system of travel to the Riviera includes an express train from Calais which does not touch Paris, but goes some distance to the southwest. There is still much complaint at the poor service. People who leave on this "fast" train from the Victoria station at 11 A. M. are forced to take luncheon at 3 at Calais. The run from Calais to Amiens is very slow, and the roadbed is said to be in bad condition. It has been proposed to have the train leave London a quarter of an hour earlier, so as to allow for a quick run from Calais to Amiens, where there is an excellent restaurant. Luncheon is not very tempting at Calais after a rough Winter passage across the Channel.

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Mrs. Levi P. Morton and her two daughters will leave shortly for Europe. They will join the other two Miss Mortons in Rome and later go to Egypt.

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The departure of Alfred G. Vanderbilt for Europe was perhaps a matter of greater interest yesterday to society in general than other happenings. Mr. Vanderbilt was a bit non-committal as to his plans. He is, however, going to be in Paris, and later on the Riviera, and then in Cairo before the close of the season in the Egyptian capital.

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Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and Dr. Seward Webb and family have engaged rooms at Palm Beach, where they will pass the latter part of this month. The Seward Webbs are to be abroad in the Summer.

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The season at Cairo has begun, and the first ball of the year was given at Shepheard's Hotel. It is reported that Lady Curzon will be there, later in the Winter. The Misses Leiter, however, sailed from India on Jan. 8 for the purpose of going to Cairo to meet Mrs. Leiter. Lady Curzon was not with them. Among the Americans in Cairo are Mrs. Mason Bey, Mr. John H. Rutherfurd, Mr. Dwight H. Olmstead, with Miss Grace Olmstead, Dr. Frederic Hyde and the Misses Hyde, and Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Wheelock. Other New Yorkers who are in Egypt are Mrs. George De Forest Lord, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Purdy, Miss Wotherspoon, Mrs. J. S. Goddard, Mr. C. F. Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Strong and the Misses Strong. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Parish and Mrs. Reginald Ward are at Athens.

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Carle Johnston, who came to America with the Duke of Manchester, sailed yesterday for England, with intentions of going to South Africa. For some time it has been rumored that Mr. Johnston has been engaged to a very wealthy Cincinnati girl. His reported fiancée was suddenly taken ill with a severe case of appendicitis, and her life during the past week has been in the balance. Much sympathy was expressed for the young man, who was obliged to sail yesterday.

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Among the arrivals yesterday on the incoming European ships were Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Sr., Charles Waller, V. V. R. Schuyler, and Garcia Condé.

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Many friends are trying to persuade Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood to repeat her novel and delightful Filipino afternoon, which was such a success on Friday. Mrs. Bloodgood's guests on that occasion were limited in number, and among them were Miss Remsen, Mrs. Winfield Scott, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Emily Hoffman, Mrs. William Tailer, Mr. Bibby, the Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Clarkson, Miss de Peyster, Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd, Mrs. de Neuville, Mrs. Bradley Johnson, Mrs. Hallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, Mrs. William S. Fanshawe, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Mrs. William Edgar Leroy, Mr. de Peyster, Mrs. John Hadden, Mr. T. Sandford Beatty, Miss Banks, Mrs. Robert R. Crosby, Mr. Munzig, Mrs. Louis H. Junod, and Mrs. Dodge.

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Boxes and seats for the concert to be given on Tuesday evening next at Carnegie Hall for the benefit of the Dewey Arch Fund are selling well. As already announced in these columns, Mme. Nordica, M. Edouard de Reszke, Mr. Evan Williams, Mme. Gadski, M. Emil Paur, and Walter Damrosch, the full chorus of the Oratorio Society and an orchestra of sixty pieces will sing or furnish music for this affair. Other patronesses besides those previously announced who will have boxes are Mmes. I. Townsend Burden, John R. Drexel, Ogden Mills, R. Fulton Cutting, George B. De Forest, Stanford White, Cortlandt F. Bishop, J. Emery, William D. Sloane, George Bend, Henry Clews, Henry C. Potter, James A. Burden, Buchanan Winthrop, H. McK. Twombly, Orme Wilson, N. E. Baylies, H. Walter Webb, John Minturn, Hermann Oelrichs, George Gould, William Jay Schieffelin, Seward Webb, George Morgan, Frederic Gallatin, George L. Rives, Henry L. Barbey, Miss Victor Sorchan, Mrs. F. S. Witherbee, and Miss Amy Townsend. The concert will be a notable social as well as musical affair. Admiral Dewey and Gov. Roosevelt will be present, and the latter is to make an address in the interval between the first and second parts of the programme. Boxes and tickets can be obtained at the Astoria and Fifth Avenue Hotels, at Tyson's, and at Carnegie Hall.

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The fourth De Coverley dance was held last evening in the small ballroom at Sherry's. Mrs. Wing and several other patronesses received the guests. There were no favor figures. Among those present were Miss Fanny Foote, Miss Josephine Roe, Miss Isabelle Fowler, Miss Hilda Tiffany, Miss Catherine M. Clark, Miss Katherine McClure, Miss Anna J. Jenner, Miss Louise Grace, and the Messrs. F. Raymond Lefferts, Horace Scudder, Jr., Arthur B. Sullivan, E. M. Cary, J. H. Brookfield, Arthur Skelton Wily, W. E. Baldwin, Duncan Sterling, Howard Brokaw, A. L. Doremus, Gano S. Dunn, J. P. Grace, S. C. Harriman, Sheppard Homans, H. T. Leggett, and T. P. Luquer.

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Tuesday next brings the wedding in St. Thomas's Church at noon of Mr. Murray Wetherbee Dodge and Miss Elsie Barker, a daughter of Mrs. Fordyce C. Barker. The bride's gown is to be of heavy white satin, and its trimmings and her veil will be of exquisite old point lace. Miss Lilian Barker, the bride's sister, will be her maid of honor, and Miss Anne Potter and Miss Alice Babcock are to be the bridesmaids. Mr. Dodge's best man will be his brother, Marshall Dodge, and the ushers are to be Messrs. Louis Stoddard, Douglas Dodge, John Adams, Frederic Kernochan, W. H. Dixon, Henry H. Hollister, C. A. Brayton, and Mr. Bowley. A breakfast at the residence of the bride's grandfather, Mr. S. D. Babcock, of 636 Fifth Avenue, will follow the ceremony. On Feb. 10 the young couple will sail for Mediterranean ports. Miss Barker has received a large number of presents, which are not only costly and handsome, but many of them extremely beautiful. Last night at Sherry's Mr. Dodge gave his bachelor dinner, for which twenty covers were laid.

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The invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Elisabeth Van Rensselaer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, and Mr. John Magee Ellsworth. On account of the death of Mrs. John G. Heckscher, the marriage will be privately celebrated at Grace Church Chantry, on Feb. 27, and the nearest relatives and most intimate friends only are invited to a collation after the ceremony at the Brevoort House. The bridesmaids are to be Miss Mathilde Van Rensselaer and Miss Georgiana Wilmerding, and the ushers are to be the Messrs. Philip M. Lydig, Charles A. Van Rensselaer, Seth Sprague, and Boissevain, and Mr. John Magee will be Mr. Ellsworth's best man.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Albert J. Roe of 174 West Seventy-second Street gave her second and last "at home" on Feb. 1.

Mrs. Thomas F. Ormiston, Miss Ormiston, and Mrs. Ormiston's sisters, the Misses McCormack, have sent out cards for Wednesdays until March at their home, which they are again occupying this year, 224 West Seventy-second Street.

Mrs. William Jenner and the Misses Jenner of 125 East Sixtieth Street were at home to their friends on Thursday last, and will be at home several more Thursdays.

The engagement of Mr. Julius Rosenfeld and Miss Pauline Meyers has been announced, also the engagement of Miss Bertha Rose of Chicago and Mr. C. E. Levy of Brooklyn.

A novel entertainment was given to their sociable by the Misses Ansbacher, who transformed their parlor into a Pullman palace car, with all the comforts and discomforts attending overland travel.

The engagement is announced of Miss Catherine Palfray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Palfray of Salem, Mass., now residing in Syracuse, and Mr. Abram Turnure Baldwin of Syracuse, N. Y.

The engagement of Mr. Henry Bronner and Miss Bertha F. Redlich is announced. Miss Redlich was formerly a resident of Galveston, Texas, and is very closely related to the late comic opera composer, Offenbach.

Miss Harriette Cady, the pianist, played in Philadelphia last Saturday at Mr. Thomas McKean's residence. She gave a recital at Mrs. Dimock's, in this city, on Monday last, and at Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt's on Tuesday.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Selma Froehlich, daughter of Dr. D. Froehlich of 117 East Eightieth Street, and Mr. Harry A. Marks, on Wednesday, Feb. 14, at Delmonico's. Rabbi M. J. Gries of Cleveland, Ohio, will officiate at the ceremony.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Louis Josephthal and Miss Edith Guggenheimer of the Bolkenhayn, 763 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Josephthal's brother, Mr. Ernest Josephthal, last year married Miss Dunkles of London, England, which he has made his home.

The Misses Hilson of 72 East Eightieth Street will entertain informally this Winter by giving a series of small dinners and teas. Invitations were out for a large ball at Delmonico's about a month ago, but owing to the death of their uncle, Mr. Max Hilson, the invitations were recalled.

Miss Lily Loring Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Waldo Smith of this city, will be married on Feb. 20 to Mr. Harry Trigler Weeks, son of Henry Weeks of Bayside, L. I. It will be a quiet, home wedding, at the residence of the bride's parents in West Forty-sixth Street. A pretty feature of the wedding will be the bridesmaids, three little girls, Ella Smith Johns, a niece of the bride, and Marjorie and Jean Warren Redfern.

MEN'S EARLY SPRING FASHIONS.

At first glance it seems rather absurd to talk about Spring fashions when one is getting his first taste of real Winter. The February thaw is hardly at hand; and yet it is not so far from the days in which we watched for the groundhog and his stirring from his nap, and his excursion from his burrow and the speculation as to whether he had seen his shadow or not. Be this as it may, fashions herald seasons and already the shops are filled with promises of Spring.

In writing about men's attire, the points are comparatively few. Just now there are the Spring shirtings. The colored shirt is one of those articles which has come to stay. In the fashions for Spring there is hardly any difference in the cut or the style. The cuffs are attached, even in the cheap grades, and they are round and narrow. There are always two button holes in the bosom, and all shirts open in front, and you see very few which employ the screw stud. These, of course, are not in fashion.

Much ingenuity and even artistic talent have been employed in the various patterns and mingling of colors and shades for the Spring shirtings. One dealer shows a delicate blue, with the very faintest of stripes, running up and down, of a darker shade. Around these are entwined a delicate tracery of vines, with tiny flowers all in the same shade. These are also in lavenders and faint pinks. There is something decidedly "summery" in this pattern. The collars are attached or detached. The all-around turn-down is almost generally in use for these colored shirts. They are narrow and about two and a quarter inches in height. The corners are rounded.

Another favorite pattern is stripes quite wide and running up and down on a white ground. These are in pinks and blues and lavenders. The old rose shades are also very popular, and another dealer shows a pink shirt, with wide stripes of old rose running across the bosom. In fact, there are stripes everywhere. It is difficult to say which will be the most fashionable, as at one shop on Fifth Avenue the patterns all run up and down, and at another they run across, and these two places are within a half block of each other.

Pinks and reds there are in abundance. Blues and lavenders are next, but the old shades are seldom seen. One new dealer who has opened a shop on the Avenue is showing shirts in madder, and dark browns on which are fleurs de lys in green and red, or large figures which look something like great interrogation marks, and again like vast microbes. These shirts he is evidently closing out, as he has them labeled $2. He has also in the same case shirts of bright-red flannel, with white linen cuffs and all-around white linen collars attached. They ar for traveling and for the sea, and they look comfortable, but they must be the despair of the laundress.

The ties are in many cases following the shirts in color and pattern. The silk and cotton and madras ties, to be made into little bows, will be again in favor, and pinks, lavenders, and blues will be worn a great deal. For the heavier materials, it looks as if there would be a revival of the white pique four-in-hand and the white linen or marseilles Ascot. These seldom go absolutely out of fashion, and they always look very neat and seasonable in the first days of Spring.

Just now the last ties brought over from England in Ascot and four-in-hand shapes are either in black figured silks, or in dark greens and blacks, with small designs in reds, or dark blue with purple designs, or black with purple flowers. All these designs are very small, and are principally in the shape of little crossed or circle or small blossoms. The higher price shops import these squares of silk, and sell you one for $5. From this they make to order two ties, an Ascot and a four-in-hand, and in some there is even remnant enough left for a club or bow tie. Thus you have your own selection, with the comforting assurance that it will be difficult to find another exactly like it.

None of these squares, which are many in design, are exactly similar. The same idea prevails at the higher-priced tailors, and they sell you a bolt of cloth with just enough goods for one suit. You might imagine that you would be able to get at another tailors the same pattern and material, but you will be mistaken. Let one of the garments wear out or become torn, and you will have great difficulty in matching it, as trousers often wear out first, men have been known to have a large collection of coats and waistcoats.

The handkerchief of the year is of fine linen with a narrow border. It is, of course, white. The colored handkerchief has never been very fashionable in New York. You see it in Paris, but seldom in this country.

For evening dinner ties to wear with the dinner coat, the soft black silks will be the most worn. Many of these are figured and a very loose bow is made. The idea of negligé or mufti, as the Englishman would call it, must prevail with the dinner coat. You can even, if you want to be very original, wear almost any tie with a dinner coat. Mr. Harry Lehr wore last Autumn at the Hot Springs a Tuxedo or dinner coat in the evening, and with it no waistcoat and a long black silk four-in-hand, tied in a loose sailor knot. This is a bit out of the ordinary. Mr. Lehr sometimes affects fashions of this kind, and this Winter he has an overcoat of black melton with collars and cuffs of astrakhan.

So far the cloths for Spring suits will be in grays and checked goods. For very tall men there will be again the Park suit. There were four of them in evidence on Fifth Avenue last Sunday, all worn by visiting Englishmen. The Park suit is of Oxford or smoke gray, and the coat is a frock with very long skirts. The trousers are easy but not loose, and a white duck waistcoat and a black voluminous Ascot tie, folded around the neck, like those worn in the forties by Thackeray's dandies, and with a great cameo stick pin, complete the costume.

Grays and grayish greens and mixtures will prevail. Brown is out of favor for the present. Tints are all more or less neutral. In evening dress there should be but one standard, but the Frenchman will wear plaited and flowered shirt bosoms. The Count de Castellane has very ornate line, and he has discarded the tall straight collar, and wears in its place the old-fashioned rather low standing collar, with the ends turned down in points.

At a recent ball, where there was more or less

WAR SPIRIT IN AUSTRALIA

All Classes Eager to Aid Their Mother Country.

THOUSANDS SEEK TO ENLIST

Even the Boys Catch the Martial Fever and Learn to Shoot—Stock of Rifles Exhausted.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Jan. 3.—The Australian war fever continues increasing in intensity, and for every hundred men selected for dispatch to South Africa there are fully a thousand volunteers. The colonials seem to have grasped the true character of the situation from the very outset. A very large section of the Uitlander population, both male and female, consisted of Australians, and relatives and friends of these are to be found in nearly every part of the seven antipodean colonies. Hence the Australians have been better informed than were people in Great Britain respecting the actual condition of affairs in the Transvaal. They were familiar with the military preparations ceaselessly going on, but thought the Imperial Government was kept informed of the wholesale manner in which arms and ammunition were being imported.

There has been some very plain speaking on this point. It is instinctively felt that the British forces in South Africa are deficient in an element which can be abundantly supplied from Australia—that of a scouting force. Many of the members of the second Australian contingent, which leaves for the Cape in a few days, are experienced bushmen, capable of fighting the Boers in their own fashion, and the obvious value of these men has led to preparations for raising, at private expense, a corps of 500 bushmen, of a class with which the American backwoods are familiar—men who are never strangers in a strange country, possessing exceptional powers of sight and hearing, good marksmen, splendid riders, and capable of great endurance. The corps will leave Australia toward the close of the month and will assist in supplying stories of exciting adventure from the scene of war.

The departure from Sydney of the battery offered by New South Wales was signalized by a great display of popular enthusiasm, which will be repeated when the New South Wales portion of the second Federal contingent departs a few weeks hence. There being over a thousand suitable applicants for service above the number required, preparations are being made for the formation of a third contingent if necessary. The colonists are thoroughly in earnest, especially the women, who are proud of the men going forth in defense of the old flag, and it is very touching to note the almost pathetic earnestness with which they join in singing "Soldiers of the Queen" and the national anthem. Colonial loyalty is no myth. Even the labor leaders in the different colonies have caught the infection, and declare that Great Britain is fighting in the cause of national freedom. There are no divided counsels. Protectionist and free trader, republican and monarchist, Protestant and Roman Catholic, Celt and Saxon, are all ranged in line, shoulder to shoulder, awaiting the call of the mother country. Although the American residents in Australia have taken no part in the public displays of patriotism, amid the myriads of flags which decorate the thoroughfares through which the departing troops march on their way to the ship, the Stars and Stripes are always conspicuous.

"We are with you to a man," shouted a New Yorker as the steamer conveying the New South Wales battery left her moorings.

The response was a hearty burst of applause and three lusty cheers for America and its President. The war fever has reached even the Japanese residents, and more than one application has been received from them, accompanied by offers to find their own horses, but of course their services could not be accepted. Hundreds of horses are being placed at the disposal of the colonial authorities, in addition to which extensive purchases are being made by agents of the British Government. By the middle of February next several thousand Australian horses will have arrived in South Africa. The drain of trained men from the colonies is being provided for by the increased efficiency of the school cadet corps. Every male scholar in New South Wales, Victoria, and other colonies, not precluded by physical infirmity, has to undergo a certain amount of drill and rifle practice, and within the next few years there will be comparatively few male Australians not capable of bearing arms.

The influence of events in South Africa is shown by the increased excellence of the shooting at the annual rifle contests, many of the lads proving themselves most expert marksmen. The great difficulty is the limited supply of suitable weapons. All the available American rifles have long since found a ready market. Patriotic songs are strongly in evidence, especially in connection with the collection of relief funds. Here is a specimen; it is by a Queensland writer, who is rapidly coming to the front. It is entitled "The Lion's Whelps":

There is scarlet on his forehead,
There are scars across his face,
'Tis the bloody dew of battle dripping down, dripping down,
But the war-heart of the Lion
Turns to iron in its place
When he halts to face disaster, when he turns to meet disgrace.
Stung and keen and mettled with the life-blood of his own,
Let the hunters 'ware who flout him
When he calls his whelps about him,
When he sets the goal before him and he settles to the pace.

Tricked and wounded! Are we beaten
Though they hold our strength at play?
We have faced these things aforetimes, long ago, long ago.
From sunlit Sydney Harbor
And ten thousand miles away,
From the far Canadian forests to the sounds of Milford Bay,
They have answered, they have answered, and we know the answer now.
From the Britains such as these,
Strewn across the world-wide seas,
Come the rally and the bugle-note that make us one to-day.

Beaten? Let them come against us,
We can meet them one and all,
We have faced the world aforetimes, not in vain, not in vain,
Twice ten thousand hearts be widowed,
Twice ten thousand hearts may fall,
But a million voices answer: "We are ready for the call.
And the sword we draw for Justice shall not see its sheath again,
Nor our cannon cease to thunder
Till we break their strength asunder
And the Lion's whelps are round him and the Old Flag over all."

One immediate effect of the war has been the creation of a higher tone of public feeling throughout Australia, something akin to the national sentiment embodied in the struggle in favor of Australian federalism. It is most significant that the birth of the Australian commonwealth should take place under such circumstances. As a leading colonial statesman remarked. "The new nation is receiving a baptism of blood." But it will be the gainer in the end, for those of the contingents who return safe and sound from South Africa will form the nucleus of a defense force, which may assist in rendering Australian shores almost impregnable against foreign invasion.

A MISUNDERSTOOD EAST SIDE.

A Correspondent Jealous of Its Place in American History.

Residents of the lower east side are becoming jealous of the reputation of their section of the city, which, they affirm, is misunderstood by those who reside in the more favored quarters. The claim that its position is largely that of the dog with a bad name, and that in the slough of poverty, the Babel of tongues, in which English ever predominates, is a strong leaven of energy, perseverance, ambition, and intellect, not to say learning, a marked aspiring toward high ideals. Members of the University Settlement Society have testified that there is a natural taste for good music among the surrounding population, and to develop it a people's orchestra is being organized.

Morris Karpas, an enthusiastic east sider, now writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES that if the captious critics of the east side would take the trouble to study it with the attention it deserves, they would find that its cafés offer a singular analogy to the old London taverns, in which such men as Pope, Addison, Steele, and Johnson were wont to assemble with boon companions of their kidney and hold those symposiums which are inseparably associated with the history of English literature. In many of these cafés, it appears, humble poets, litterateurs, philosophers, metaphysicians, and orators meet to discuss their favorite topics, and Mr. Karpas is confident that their ambition and talent are destined eventually to carry them far, for, he adds, confidently: "When a future Macaulay shall come to write a history of the United States, a large place will be given in it to the cafés of the east side."

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"Moral suasion, not corporal punishment, is the means by which our school teachers must govern their pupils," said Borough Superintendent John Jasper yesterday. "We have had more cases of corporal punishment to investigate this year than usual. Our boys seem more than ever given to fighting. I think it is due to the way in which most of the newspapers exploit the doings of prizefighters. Not only is a great deal of space devoted to prizefights, but the pugilists and scenes at the ringside are fully illustrated. Now, all this has a bad effect on the boys, and is the cause of most of their disorderly acts. It makes the school teacher's task all the harder, but, as I said, moral suasion must be his means to keep them in order. A colored teacher was recently appointed in one of the schools of this borough, and he is maintaining excellent discipline over a class of white boys. Now, if he can do that, certainly a white teacher ought to be able to rule his class without resort to corporal punishment."

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One of the stories floating about in the literary set of the town is to the effect that Charles Dudley Warner, one of the proprietors, and for a quarter of a century active editor of The Hartford Courant in the absence of Gen. Hawley, has been given a furlough, that may result in his permanent retirement from active newspaper work. According to the story in circulation Mr. Warner is an anti-imperialist, and wished to throw the weight of his editorial pen with that of The Springfield Republican and some of the Boston papers in favor of the Atkinson-Winslow-Bradford league. This idea did not at all meet with the approval of C. H. Clark, who, in Gen. Hawley's absence, is actually at the head of affairs in the management of the paper. The Senator was appealed to, so goes the gossip, with the result that Mr. Clark was sustained, and Mr. Warner and his pink necktie left the office in a huff, and has since then been given a furlough from his editorial duties, Mr. Clark taking his place and whooping things up in accordance with the policy of the Administration, and Gen. Hawley's notions, in favor of the United States holding on to what it has got.

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The death of Col. Charles F. Williams of the Marine Corps at the Mare Island Navy Yard recalled to a veteran of the First Connecticut Regiment the fact that the Colonel saw his first military duty in that regiment, one of the body called out at the outbreak of the civil war for three months' service. It was in this regiment that United States Senator Joseph R. Hawley went into military service, he being the first man in his State to offer his services to the Government. This was done on the day that Fort Sumter was fired on, immediately after he had finished writing an editorial for his paper, The Hartford Press, urging the young men of the State to offer their services to the country. He thought practice was as good as preaching for him, and so telegraphed his offer of his services before his editorial article was on the press. Col. Williams was then a resident of Hartford, and he went to Gen. Hawley's office and offered his services, subsequently enlisting as a private, as did Gen. Hawley. At the close of the war Gen. Hawley went back to newspaper work and subsequently into politics, while Col. Williams liked army life so well that he went into the permanent establishment.

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With the exhaustion of the zinc mines in Wales and on the Continent of Europe, and the increasing demand for zinc in the construction of electrical appliances, and in the cyanide process for the reduction of gold ore, the development of areas where the zinc may be mined is watched with considerable interest by mining men and manufacturers in this country. The extent and value of the Joplin district in Missouri is well known to every one interested in such matters, and they know, too, something of the craze to take up lands in the vicinity of those mines, which has been much like the scramble for claims in the gold-producing sections. South of there, in Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas, another zinc field, known as the "Ozark Uplift," is the centre of another mining fever. Warren H. Loss, who has recently been through that district, is back in town full of the belief that the section will prove, in its way, to be as valuable an addition to the country's resources as have been the vast stretches of copper territory that have been revealed. "If only there were facilities for transportation in that district," said he, "we of the East would probably be hearing about as much of the riches of that district as we do of the copper mines of Montana and the Lake Superior district, or of the gold fields of Cape Nome, of the Klondike, and of the Cripple Creek district. But it is away from all means of ready transportation, and there does not seem to be available capital to build railroads down into that section. As the mines there are at a considerable elevation, they have none of the trouble in working them that exists in the Joplin region, where subterranean streams add so much to the cost of producing the ore. They tell me, too, that the ore of the new field is practically free from iron, and so yields a larger percentage of spelter than does the Joplin ore, which statement, of course, may be due to the enthusiasm of the people of the new territory, where the 'boomer' has begun his booming, and the optimistic men see fortunes within their grasp. But there is no doubt that there are valuable mines, rich ores, easy mining, and only lack of facilities for transportation to hinder the immediate development of a section that is going to add very materially to the mineral resources of the country. The country thereabouts is good for nothing but the mineral wealth and timber it contains, which is, I suppose, the reason why the people have not opened it up before this. I presume there are a couple of hundred mines in process of development in the district, and there are many thousands of tons of ore there awaiting transportation by wagon when I left. As the price of zinc has advanced from something like $18 a ton to about $45 within the past two years, some idea of the value of the new district can be gained by the people of the East."

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"While I was in Washington last week," said a local politician, "one of the members of the House from California told me that Mrs. Leland Stanford has now absolutely disposed of every penny of the enormous fortune left by her husband, the late Senator Stanford. She recently signed the last of the deeds that transferred to the Leland Stanford University every acre of land that her husband had owned, as well as all her personal estate, which included ever so many millions in stocks and bonds. So, as to the actual ownership of property, she is as destitute to-day as she was the day she was born. But there is no danger of her coming to want at that, for the Trustees of the university have bound themselves to pay her $25,000 a year, which she uses for her personal wants. These, they say, are few, as she lives a very plain and unostentatious life, such as a person with not more than a fifth of her income would lead. She took this step, so it is said, in order that there should be no interference with her plans as to the disposal of her property after her death by her relatives, all of whom were well taken care of by the Senator in his will."

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"Paper makers who are worrying about the additional cost of wood pulp have begun to look to our State and one of its worthless products for relief," said C. F. Hubbard of Orlando, Fla., who is here for a short visit. "We have a number of experts from the North down in our State at the present time who are at work trying to see if it is not possible to utilize for their purposes the leaf of the scrub palmetto, as we call it, and the Spanish bayonet, somewhat similar in character, for the manufacture of paper pulp. They have succeeded in making the pulp all right, so I am told, but there has been one difficulty, which is the elimination of the green color of the leaf from the mass. This has so far resisted all chemicals, except those that would deteriorate the quality of the pulp. It is trying to find just the thing to wipe out this difficulty that occupies the attention of the experts now, and it was said in Ocala just before I left, that they thought they were now on the right track. If they succeed it will be a good thing for Florida, for we have an unlimited supply of the palmetto of this sort that is of no earthly use, so far as any one has discovered, and it grows faster than any sort of weed that one can imagine. It is simply a nuisance now, for it is as hard to get rid of as the Canada thistle."

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The unlooked-for postponement in the Sixty-ninth Regiment for the election of field officers has given rise to considerable comment among a number of its officers, some of whom are of the pronounced opinion that regimental politics have again taken control of the regiment to an extent which is liable to prove detrimental to its interests. It is claimed that regimental headquarters is averse to the election of ex-Col. D. C. McCarthy of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment to the Lieutenant Colonelcy, and Capt. E. T. McCrystal, the present senior Captain of the regiment, to a Majorship. There are four vacancies for officers of the line in the regiment, and it is said to be the scheme of those opposing the election of McCarthy and McCrystal to arrange matters so that officers can be elected who will pledge to vote against them. As matters stand at present, McCarthy and McCrystal are said to be sure of election. The delegates to the National Guard Convention are Col. Duffy, Major Emmet, and Capt. Develin.

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Efforts to trace the person who took notes of the speech made by Gen. H. S. Hawkins to the officers of the Seventy-first a few days since have proved futile, nor can it be found out who was responsible for the publication of the remarks. Whoever was responsible for their publicity, it is generally admitted, had no intention of creating any unpleasantness for Gen. Hawkins, but merely desired to help the Seventy-first by making public matter important to its history. Officers of the regiment declare the remarks in question, as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, must have been taken down in shorthand by some one.

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Company B of the Seventy-first Regiment will hold its annual dinner at the Arena next Tuesday night. Previous to the dinner the company will visit the Garrick Theatre. Among the invited guests are Major Gen. Hawkins, United States Army; Gen. Smith, Fifth Brigade, and Major Austin of his staff, and Col. Bates. Company B has formed a basketball team, of which Private Puiaski is the Captain. Company I has formed an athletic team to compete at the games of the Twelfth Regiment. It is the champion athletic company of the Seventy-first. Sergt. Scofield of Company A has been promoted First Sergeant. He served with the volunteer regiment in Cuba, and at one time was reported among the killed. Private Zinn of the same company, and also a volunteer, has been promoted Corporal, and Corp. Odell has been promoted Sergeant; he also served with the regiment in Cuba. The regimental baseball team will play a game with the Fourteenth Regiment at the Seventy-first armory next Saturday night. There will be a review of the regiment the latter part of this month.

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Col. Albert L. Mills, United States Army, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, will review the Seventh Regiment at its armory next Tuesday evening. For this event the Seventh is ordered to parade in full uniform, wearing white trousers. Capt. N. B. Stelle has been detailed as officer of the day, and Lieut. W. H. Brainard and M. D. Nesbitt as officers of the guard. Aside from the review there will be an evening parade and a drill. During the military ceremonies the following members of the regiment will be presented with the State decoration for faithful service:

Twenty-five Years—Second Lieut. John McGreevy, Sergt. George W. Rosevelt, Jr., Capt. Charles E. Lydecker, and Capt. Willard C. Fish.

Twenty Years—Private Albert Shumway, Jr., Capt. James E. Schuyler, Privates William H. Hanley, George L. Androus, and George J. Sontag.

Fifteen Years—Private Courtney S. Busse, Private Eugene Horton, Private Henry H. Arthur, Sergt. Arnott M. Pressinger, Sergt. Frederick H. Crary, First Sergt. J. Rutherfurd Stewart, Private Frederick O'Byrne, Private David S. Tuska, First Lieut. Austin E. Pressinger, Private Gouverneur Kemble, Capt. J. Weston Myers, First Lieut. C. Otto Toussaint, and Second Lieut. Louis J. Joscelyn.

Ten Years—Corp. Thomas B. Aldrich, Private Guy Du Val, Lance Coro. W. A. Dixon, Sergt. Charles S. M. Hook, First Lieut. Charles W. Nichols, Sergt. R. Herndon Nicoll, Private Benjamin A. Kellogg, First Sergt. John M. Moe, Sergt. Samuel J. Bailey, Second Lieut. Henry Von L. Meyer, Private Herbert L. Blackman, Quartermaster Sergt. Thomas B. Conroy, Sergts. Lyman O. Fisk, Julius C. Ammann, and William G. Coats, Corp. Harry Canfield, Privates George F. Pelham, Charles E. Miller, William Linson, Charles Murray, and Frank A. Rooke, Sergt. William D. Stewart, Private James A. Swayne, Corp. William E. Strauch, Private Frank Knight, First Sergt. Hugh Dalzell, Jr., Privates Edward Wanty, Frank G. McDougall, and Charles F. Bradbury, Second Lieut. Oren M. Beach, Jr., Private George Oakley, Sergt. Raymond F. Smith, Private Robert H. Lockwood, Jr., Corp. Charles J. Austin, Sergt. Alfred L. Golsh, Private Guy R. Jenkins, Corp. Charles G. Alleyn, Sergt. Ernest P. Sands, Quartermaster Sergt. Alexander Y. Pringle, Private Marshall W. Greene, Private Charles W. Irving, Second Lieut. Thomas C. Wiswall, Sergt. Major William F. Wall, and First Lieut. W. S. Scott.

Col. Appleton announces a number of alterations in the uniform for officers and enlisted men, which have been adopted by the regiment and have been approved by the Governor. The alterations will commence April 1 next. The present jacket and blouse of enlisted men are to be abolished and a gray, cloth-lined blouse substituted. A gray flannel shirt is adopted for officers and enlisted men. The shirts now in use in the regiment can be retained, but they are to be marked in a similar manner to the uniform shirt now adopted. A campaign hat similar to that now in use by the regiment is adopted for both officers and men. The white helmet has been abolished for both officers and men. Battalion drills have been ordered as follows: Companies B and I, Thursday, Feb. 15; A and H, Friday, Feb. 16; D and G, Monday, Feb. 19; E and F, Tuesday, Feb. 20; C and K, Wednesday, Feb. 21. Each battalion of two companies will be divided into three commands.

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Col. Jarvis of the Eighth Regiment, referring to the death of Major David P. Arnold, says:

"His service with the Eighth Regiment extended continuously from the year 1859, including United States service in 1861 and 1863. He also served at Camp Black during the Spanish war in charge of the Subsistence Department of the New York troops. In the performance of the duties of the various positions held by him during this long period of forty years he received the commendations of his superior officers and the respect and praise of all. His record as a soldier was without a blemish; his duty to his country, State, and the regiment was conspicuous for its fidelity, industry, and fearlessness."

There will be a review of the regiment on Feb. 22. Col. Jarvis, Lieut. Col. Ridabock, Major Kirby, Capt. Romer, and Capt. Stautbach are the delegates to the National Guard Association. Joint games with the Columbia College will be held at the armory March 17. Representatives from all the principal colleges in the East will take part, and the programme will probably include an event for members of the National Guard. The regimental officers will hold a dinner at the Hotel Marlborough Feb. 17. Sergt. Manning of Company D has been promoted First Sergeant.

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Those attending the review of the Ninth Regiment last Monday night were agreeably surprised at the showing made by the command. Col. Morris had his regiment well in hand and handled it with the greatest ease, and the few minor errors, which were mostly as to distance, were promptly corrected on the spot. The regiment was divided into two battalions; the first, in command of Major Japha, consisted of Company A, Capt. O'Donnell; B, Capt. Tompkins; D, Capt. Walton; F, Capt. Marks, and H, Capt. Young, with Lieut. Leonhardi as Battalion Adjutant. The second battalion was in command of Major Lorigan, and consisted of Company G, Capt. Wilcox; K, Capt. Byrne; E, Lieut. Healy; C, Capt. Myer, and I, Capt. Kohlberger, with Lieut. McGrath as Battalion Adjutant. The regiment was promptly formed by Regimental Adjutant Graff, and during the review the men showed commendable steadiness, and the cleanly condition of uniforms and brasses was very noticeable. A regimental drill was given in lieu of evening parade. After the drill Major Gen. Roe congratulated Col. Morris on the excellence of the display.

Among those present were Brig. Gen. Seward, Capt. Wendel, and Lieut. Miller, First Battery; Col. Powell, United States Army, and others. Gen. Roe was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Col. Olin, Lieut. Cols. Thurston, Ladd, Hurry, Holley, and Chapin, Majors Holland, Greer, and Banks.

Battalion drills have been ordered as follows: First Battalion, Feb. 5 and 14; Second Battalion, Feb. 9 and 15.

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Lieut. Edward W. Watkins of Company B, Ninth Regiment, who has performed thirty-three years of continuous service, has resigned. He only accepted a commission so that he could go out with the Ninth during the war with Spain, as he was too old to go as an enlisted man. He could have been elected Captain of the company many times if he would have taken the office. Lieut. Watkins goes out of the service respected by every man in the command. He is the oldest but one (Trittenbach of Company G) in the Ninth's service. He has performed almost 100 per cent. duty during his long service.

***

Col. Eddy of the Forty-seventh Regiment has tendered a review of his command to Brig. Gen. James McLeer for the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 14, and a reception will follow. Company B has decided to hold its annual dinner on Feb. 22, and also invites its veterans to participate.

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It has been decided to put the entire division of the New Jersey National Guard in camp at Sea Girt in July next. This will be the first time the entire force of the State has been in camp as a unit. The innovation is expected to create an ambition among the different organizations to excel, and will also give a better opportunity for comparing the work and condition of the several commands.

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Company C, Fourteenth Regiment, is making arrangements for an Easter entertainment and reception.

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There will be a large delegation of officers of the Guard at Albany next Thursday to attend the annual convention of the National Guard Association.

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Improvements in the armory of the Twelfth Regiment for the benefit of its members include bowling alleys and pool tables. These, with the splendidly equipped rifle range, gymnasium, and library, should offer a great attraction for recruits. Recruiting in the regiment is getting brisk, no less than twenty-three new men joining last Monday night.

At the review of the regiment by Gov. Dyer of Rhode Island last Thursday night, the armory was packed with the friends of the regiment, many well-known society people being among the number. The regiment paraded twelve commands of twelve files front, divided into three battalions. Lieut. Col. Seiter commanded the first battalion, Major Content the second, and the third was in command of Major Bueck, who made his maiden appearance as a field officer. There were a review in line of masses, evening parade, and a short regimental drill. The prompt formations and the smoothness of execution, particularly in the review, were especially noteworthy, the men were steady and alert, and, taken altogether, the military critics were highly pleased at the exhibition of the Twelfth. One Captain, at the close of the regimental drill, gave a wrong command, which marred the execution of a movement a little.

After the military ceremonies there was dancing, Gov. Dyer, escorting Mrs. McCoskry Butt, leading the grand march. Among the many present were Adjt. Gen. Sackett and Col. H. A. Dyer of Rhode Island, Gen. McCoskry Butt, Capt. Hough, Seventy-first Regiment; Major Hotchkin, and Capt. Stott, Twenty-second Regiment; Lieut. Col. Hurry, Division Staff; ex-Capt. Boreland, Twenty-second Regiment, Major Banks, and others.

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Company E of the Twelfth Regiment has won the first shooting competition for the Leonard Trophy. The competition was open to all the companies of the regiment for teams of seven enlisted men who have been members of the Twelfth Regiment two years or less. Each man fired five shots at the 200 and 500 yard targets in the armory range, the scores of the winning team and aggregates of the others being as follows: Private Verdon, 41; Private Doherty, 40; Private Buckridge, 38; Private Ehrhardt, 29; Private Pomanelli, 32; Private Hart, 38; Private O'Keefe, 31. Aggregate, 249. Company C, 194; Company B, 186; Company G, 182; Company D, 180; Company I, 170; Company F, 164; Company A, 102.

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Major Gen. C. F. Roe will review the Twenty-third Regiment on Saturday evening next at its armory. Major Case, who is at present in command of the regiment, has ordered drills as follows: First Battalion—Companies F and G, Feb. 6, 16, 20, and March 2; Companies D, E, and I, Feb. 5, 13, 26, and March 5. Second Battalion—Companies A and K, Feb. 15, 21, and March 1 and 7; Companies B, C, and H, Feb. 14, 19, 28, and March 9.

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Chaplain W. C. P. Rhoades of the Thirteenth Regiment, who was recently appointed, and Lieut. William D. Farrington and David M. Demarest of Companies H and B, respectively, have passed the Brigade Examining Board. Col. Austen has relieved Lieuts. Samuel F. Fahnestock and James Lynch, Jr., from duty with Company I and detailed them temporarily as Battalion Quartermasters. Battalion Adjt. Thomas R. Fleming has been assigned to command Company I, and Battalion Quartermaster Sergt. George Curtis has been appointed Acting First Sergeant of the company. The men of Company I, who have been discontented, and whose time of enlistment had expired, and who had talked of taking their discharge, have agreed to remain and to exert every effort to build up the company. Sergt. Frederick Becker of Company G has been appointed Assistant Inspector of Small Arms Practice, with the rank of First Lieutenant.

At the review of the regiment last Tuesday night the men made a most commendable display. Contrary to the usual order of events, Col. Austen opened the exercises with a regimental drill, and it was, in the opinion of competent critics, as good a piece of work as that performed by the regiment when Col. Austen was in command some years ago, at which time the Thirteenth was noted for the excellence of its parades and drills. The regiment paraded four companies of sixteen files and six of twelve files in the distinctive gray uniform. The movement to form the regiment into a heavy artillery regiment will, it is expected, meet with success.

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Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, Capt. Lilliendahl, will hold an entertainment and reception at Lyric Hall next Wednesday night. It will be limited to six or seven numbers, in order that the dancing may be commenced at an early hour. B. Russell Throckmorton will render the Chariot Race from "Ben-Hur"; Mr. Herman Bremser will give a novel exhibition of fancy club swinging, a child dancer will be seen in one of the popular up-to-date specialties, Miss Dualgin will sing, Prof. E. Bremser will play a mandolin solo, and Mr. Berard, assisted by Miss Allyn, will present a sketch entitled "A Pair of Lunatics."

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Second Lieut. Patterson of Troop One of Squadron A, has been elected First Lieutenant in place of Corning, resigned. Second Lieut. Huntington of Troop Two has been elected First Lieutenant to succeed Robbins, resigned. Both of the newly elected officers served with the volunteer troop in the Puerto Rican campaign.

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Arrangements are being made by the second division of the First Naval Battalion for a revolver competition, with various National Guard organizations of New York and elsewhere. Thus far, competitions have been made with Battery A, Light Artillery of Boston, City Troop of Philadelphia, and Squadron A and Second Battery of New York. The battalion will hold athletic games on the New Hampshire next Friday night. An election for a commander, in place of Duncan, resigned, will shortly be held. Preparatory to the review of the battalion by Adjt. Gen. Hoffman at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment on Friday evening, Feb. 16, the members of the command will drill at the armory of the Second Battery next Wednesday.

Y. M. C. A. ANNIVERSARY.

Annual Exercises of the Bowery Branch at the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

The Twenty-eighth anniversary of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will be celebrated with special services at the Fourth Presbyterian Church at 7:45 o'clock this evening. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman.

The report of the officers of the Bowery Branch, which will be presented at the meeting, will show that during 1899 the attendance for all purposes was 203,137. Many of this number were men who sought the rooms of the branch as a refuge from the street, and were thus enabled to keep up an appearance until they obtained work. The total number of night lodgings supplied during the year was 22,887, and 91,905 meals were given. Situations were obtained for 2,394 men and boys through the agency of the branch. The total expenditure for 1899 amounted to $11,823.88. The building of the branch at 153 Bowery is always open for the inspection of those interested in the work.

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Our first annual February sales are strong on quality—strong on low prices.

Men's—Furnishings—Women's

Probably our last offering of the "Harvard" Underwear for Women and Children at these unusually low prices. For fit, wear and excellence the "Harvard" is without peer. These garments have slight blemishes, oil stains or such trifles, which do not affect their value, but lessen the price half and more.

Vests and Pants.

WOMEN'S HEAVY FLEECED VESTS, ribbed cotton, white and ecru, shaped long sleeves, pants ankle length, regular price, 49c. and 59c., sale..... 29

MISSES' VESTS AND PANTS, extra quality ribbed cotton, also cotton and white and natural, regular price 39c. to 69c. each, sale..... 29

WOMEN'S VESTS AND PANTS, fine merino ribbed, mostly white, a few natural color, vests long and short sleeves, pants knee and ankle lengths, 75 and 90 per cent. wool, regular price, 98c. and $1.25; sale, each..... 49

Men's Furnishings Cheap.

MEN'S FANCY SHIRTS, colored, all-over perpendicular and horizontal stripes, also fancy figured stripes, one pair of cuffs; many color effects; regular 75c., 98c. quality, sale..... 49

MEN'S SUSPENDERS, heavy elastic webbing, mohair and leather-tipped ends; only a few left, sold originally at 25c.; sale, each..... 19

MEN'S ½ HOSE, cotton, fast black and cadet, Polka dot, double soles, heels and toes, one of the great bargains offered, regularly 19c., sale..... 12½

Petticoats Way Down.

The entire stock of two leading manufacturers of Petticoats, including sateen mercerized and moreen in plain colors, fancy stripes and rainbow effects; on tables, main floor; all worth $1.50 to $2.50, sale at..... 98

Silk Skirts — Fine taffeta, with two and three corded ruffles, velvet bound dust ruffle; none worth less than $7.50, special at..... 4.98

Unusual Lace Offering.

The prices of these offerings speak. If we said more it would be a waste of your time. Come and look these dainties over.

Venice, Renaissance, Chantilly and Jetted Net, newest tints of Chiffon, Liberty and Mousseline de Soie.

The New Store Leads in Laces.

2,000 yards **Venice Laces and Bandings**, 3 to 9 inches wide, Monday, per yd..... 12½

Black and White Fancy Cotton Nets, per yd..... 59

Ecru and White Heavy Venice Nets, per yd..... 79

27-inch **Black Jetted Nets**, per yd..... 98

42-inch **Mousseline de Soie** and **Chiffon**, all colors; special, per yd..... 37½

45-inch **La Tosca Net**, all shades, per yd..... 45

Ecru and White Renaissance Nets, per yd..... 39

Liberty $3.50 Shoe, 1.98

UNEXCELLED QUALITY, UNEQUALED PRICE.

Many styles of **Liberty Shoes and Patent Leathers.** Cloth and Kid Top Button or Lace. The most exacting Lady or Miss can be pleased. All sizes and shapes, for the dainty little feet up to the shapely larger ones.

Liberty Shoes HAVE HAND-WELTED SOLES. This important feature makes walking easy and pleasant.

The Liberty trade-mark is woven in facings, giving the indelible stamp of guarantee, excellent wear and finest quality.

The Liberty Shoe is the product of careful study and observation. It has the style, grace and fit of the $5 kind. Any equally good shoe is sold for at least that elsewhere. But here—like everything else here—it's a price you can afford to pay..... 1.98

Come look—compare it with any shoe at double the price elsewhere.

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MONUMENT TO PROTESTANTISM.

Memorial Church to be Built at Speyer-on-the-Rhine, in Germany.

An appeal is made to American Protestants to contribute money to defray the expenses for the completion of a handsome memorial church at Speyer-on-the-Rhine to commemorate the first princely support given in Germany to the reformation begun by Martin Luther. This support was the famous protestation of the minority at the session of the Imperial Diet at Speyer-on-the-Rhine against the edict of the majority for the suppression of the reformatory movement.

The Diet was called by Emperor Charles V. for this express and avowed purpose. It yielded to the promptings of the Emperor, and by a large majority condemned the new religious movement and placed all its followers under the ban of the empire. But a minority of six Princes and fourteen representatives of free cities made a solemn protest and proclaimed it to all the world, and it is from this fearless protest that the name "Protestants" is derived.

It was resolved by prominent Protestants some time ago to commemorate the historical event in the birthplace of Protestantism by building a church, and to ask all Protestants to contribute toward it. The nucleus of the fund was raised in Germany, and the building has been going on for five years. The church, which is being built of a hard, yellow-gray sandstone from Alsace, represents the pure Gothic style. It will seat 1,400 people, and will be surmounted by a hexagonal tower 300 feet high. The ground floor of the tower will be used as a memorial hall 35 feet in diameter and 60 feet high. The portals will be beautifully carved, and in the centre of the hall will be a bronze statue of Luther 9 feet high above the base. With his left hand he clasps the Bible to his breast and with his outstretched right he is supposed to sweep away religious prejudice.

About the statue will be figures of the six Princes who signed the protestation, and the corners over the portals will be decorated with the coats-of-arms of the fourteen protesting cities. Over the entrance to the main part of the church there will be a large al fresco painting by Prof. Gussman of Dresden, representing the delivery of the document of protestation by Prince John, Elector of Saxony, to Ferdinand, King of Bohemia, who presided over the Diet as the Emperor's substitute. Five of the painted windows have been presented by the Emperor and Empress of Germany, and other windows will be donated by the Protestant Princes of Europe.

The entire cost of the church will be $370,000, two-thirds of which has been raised in Europe, and the Protestants of the United States are asked to contribute the remaining third. For this purpose the General Executive Committee of the Association of Leading Protestants in Germany has delegated the Rev. Dr. Beyschlag, who has recently arrived here. His mission has received the hearty indorsement of leading clergymen, and the following committee of prominent citizens has been formed to aid the effort to raise subscriptions: Whitelaw Reid, Chairman; Spencer Trask, Treasurer; Maurice L. Muhleman, Secretary; J. P. Morgan, Seth Low, W. E. Dodge, Gustav H. Schwab, K. Buenz, F. W. Holls, Morris K. Jesup, George H. Moller, A. Pagenstecher, Herman Schaefer, Charles A. Schieren, Samuel Sloan, Oswald Ottendorfer, and Henry Villard.

Among the clergymen who have indorsed the movement are the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Director of the Presbyterian Seminary; the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany,, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, Bishop Edward G. Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson of the Broadway Congregational Tabernacle, the Rev. Dr. Edward F. Mohldenke of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, the Rev. Dr. Willard L. Richardson of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, and the Rev. Dr. D. Sage Mackay of the Collegiate Reformed Church.

Y. M. C. A. STATE CONVENTION.

Speakers and Programme of Biennial Gathering to be Held at Kingston.

The biennial State convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at Kingston from Feb. 15 to Feb. 18, inclusive. It is hoped that at least 400 business men, representing the Young Men's Christian Association of this State will be present in addition to the delegates. The Executive Committee has determined that the subjects discussed shall be related to each other, so that continuity of thought may be obtained. To this end they have announced "The Association Man for the Times" as the general theme for the convention.

The Young Men's Christian Association man will be considered in his relation to the following subjects: "The Bible," "Prayer," "Men and the Gospel Message," "The Winning of Souls," "Intemperance," "A Secularized Sunday," "Money," "Young Men in Non-Christian Lands," "Boyhood," "The Student," and "Railroad Men."

Among those who will address the convention are the following: The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, President of the League for Social Service of New York City; the Rev. Dr. George B. Stewart, President of Auburn Theological Seminary; the Rev. Dr. Russell D., Librarian of Columbia University; Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; the Rev. Dr. J. Q. A. Henry, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League; John R. Mott, Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation; the Rev. Dr. James M. Gray, Boston; the Rev. Andrew Gillies, Troy; the Rev. H. R. Chapman, Rochester; Col. J. J. McCook, New York; Walter C. Douglas, Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, New York, and Alfred E. Marling, New York.

The convention will begin on the afternoon of Feb. 15, with a devotional service in memory of the late Dwight L. Moody. Formal opening exercises will be held on the evening of the same day. On the following days, morning, afternoon, and evening sessions will be held, and free discussion of the papers read will be invited. The convention will be held in the new building of the Kingston Young Men's Christian Association. The morning sessions will be for delegates, members of the Kingston association, and visiting men. Women will be

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

The other day I received a letter from a reader of this column who stated that he had a hammerless revolver, and found that it was not up to his requirements for target shooting. He requested me to denounce small arms of this variety so that future purchasers of revolvers might shun them and avoid the disappointment which he had experienced.

Right here I want to observe that the hammerless revolver is all right, and I think that my correspondent was all wrong in attempting to use the arm for a purpose for which the makers never intended it. The hammerless revolver is made for quick and effective work at quarters so close that the shooter has no chance of running away, and in addition to its capabilities for such serivce it also posseses the advantage of being perfectly harmless, except when grasped by the stock and trigger. There is, indeed, one make of this variety which, by pressing a stop on the frame, may be converted from double to single action; one pull of the trigger cocking the inside hammer and the next releasing it, but the barrels are too short to enable good target work being done with it.

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The Eastern Division of the American Canoe Association will have its midwinter dinner on Saturday at the State Mutual Hotel, in Worcester, Mass. The Brooklyn Canoe Club gave a dinner at Rolfe Café, in John Street, a short time ago, and the Knickerbocker Canoe Club of this city gives a couple of smokers at the clubhouse, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and North River, during the next two months.

The average canoeist is a festive individual, and from the time that the boats are housed in November until they go into commission in May he is continually eating or giving dinners, possibly by way of compensation for camp meals that were not all that might have been desired. Their dinners are enjoyable affairs, but it really seems that the money expended upon them might be employed to better advantage.

Why not engage some good designer to give a series of lectures on the subject of canoe and boat designing, those of a builder on construction, and a sailmaker on the principles of sailmaking? As a rule, we canoeists are painfully ignorant on the subjects mentioned and almost helpless in the hands of builders. We have an idea of what we want, but the lack of technical knowledge necessary to put it on paper, and a course of instruction such as outlined above would enable us to tell the builder just what we wanted and what is just as important, to refuse boats that were not built to our plans. As in most other sports, improvements must come from the users, and a few dollars diverted from dinners and smokers would go far toward enabling us to get what is necessary in the way of a grip on the elements of knowledge in regard to centres of effort and such points, which are as Greek to most of us at present.

***

He was such a nice young man, but he had had the bargain counter habit without a proper discrimination in the selection of his purchases. He floated into a friend's office the other day, with a happy smile on his face, and a bulky package in his hand. "Such a bargain," he observed, and proceeded to unwrap and hand over for inspection a small-bore rifle, with a Martini action.

"Um!" said his friend, after a short but critical inspection of the purchase. "How much did you pay for it?"

"Five dollars. Picked it up in a Bowery pawnbroker's sales shop. Dirt cheap, wasn't it?"

"Do you know what ammunition it uses?" inquired the friend.

"Thirty-two, long."

"Yes, but they are rim-fire cartridges."

"Well, what difference does that make?" queried the happy owner.

"Only this—long rim-fire 32 cartridges will cost you 60 cents per hundred each time that you fire 100 shots, but 100 centre-fire cartridges would cost 96 cents, and could be reloaded many times at a cost of about 33 cents per hundred. That means after shooting the first 100 you are wasting $3.60 per thousand rounds."

The nice young man pondered a while. "Can't I have it changed to centre-fire?" he finally asked.

"Yes, by paying $5 or so, but you could have bought a new centre-fire rifle of that calibre for $9.50, and had one that would take apart so that you would not have to carry it around in that crowbar-like shape."

The bargain hunter left, carrying his rifle, but the smile had vanished. A good many bargains in firearms may be found in the Bowery, but unless the purchaser has a pretty fair knowledge of such articles, the bargain is usually for the seller thereof.

***

The following story illustrates a phase of the above state of affairs. A pistol shooter owned a rim-fire target pistol with which he had fired several thousand shots, and the arm was all right, until, in a fit of temporary insanity, he loaned it to a friend, who ruined the rifling by the use of B. B. caps and finished up its career of usefulness by denting the end of the barrel under the firing pin so that the cartridge would miss fire five times out of six. The weapon was at that time listed at $7, but could be bought for $5.75. The owner, upon ascertaining the amount of damage, promptly pawned it for $1.50 and for $2.25 additional procured a brand new pistol.

Somewhere in this great city there is either a man who has paid $2.50 for that useless pistol, or some confiding pawnbroker is out the amount advanced, and scarcely any one but a gunsmith or a well-informed shooter would notice the injury until attempting to use the weapon.

***

Still, the Bowery is not the only place where miscalled bargains in firearms may be had. A glance through the "Want and For Sale" columns of the sportsman's papers will show a choice assortment of rifles and shotguns of standard makes for sale, at prices that would be wonderfully low did a critical examination not show the former to be adapted to high-priced rim-fire ammunition and the latter to be of weights running from eight and one-half to nine pounds.

The hunter who uses his rifle on game does not need to give much thought to the cost of his cartridges, he won't use very many, and the value of the game bagged makes the cost of ammunition seem very small, but the target shooter who keeps pounding away at the range, using cartridges by the thousand, and getting no tangible equivalent for it, must figure matters out so that he may secure the best results with the least expenditure of cash. One of the great rifle making concerns of this country comes out plainly and tells shooters that economy of ammunition is of more importance than the price of the rifle, and they are right, for it does not take many rounds of expensive cartridges to considerably more than cover the difference between a cheap arm and a standard one.

***

Now that it seems assured that there will be an international revolver match between the shooters of this city and those of Paris, it is to be hoped that the lines of the shooting professionals will be drawn hard and fast. A number of previous matches of good promise have been pretty effectually "queered" by the entry of men in the employ of revolver manufacturers. No amateur, whatever his proficiency may be, cares to compete in an event in which he knows that he will have a professional shot as an opponent. He generally, and with reason, regards his entrance fee as practically thrown away.

It is curious that manufacturers of arms and ammunition, to whose interest it is that match shooting should be popular, should persist in entering men in their employ who are known to be crack shots, and thereby scare other marksmen from participating. It was just this sort of thing that killed rifle shooting at the old Creedmoor range.

One firm of this city which is interested in the best match rifle of its day, first put up a prize at that range, and then sent one of its men to win it. He was successful, but his entry had the effect of scaring off many who would have otherwise competed in the event. There is absolutely no profit to a manufacturer in being able to advertise the fact that his arm won a certain match when it is well known that the winner was employed by him for that very purpose, and the fact that he was a contestant kept many amateurs of moderate ability out of the event.

***

Every year the sportsmen of the metropolis go further afield in quest of game and fish, every year they pay more in transportation, and, sad to say, seem to get less game for their efforts and money, and now they have, as was shown in this column some weeks ago, to figure also on the question of hunting licenses. They will therefore probably be in a receptive mood for a little information in regard to some comparatively neglected and near-by hunting and fishing grounds, where board and living charges are moderate, game plentiful, and hunting licenses non est.

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I refer to the shooting grounds and waters of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Central New York. Sussex County, located in the northwestern part of New Jersey, contains about 250,000 acres, of which, exclusive of Lake Hopatcong, 4,000 consist of lakes, well supplied with black bass and pickerel, and 160,000 of virgin forest. The small proportion of arable land is given just a sufficient amount of clearing to suit the game. Partridge, snipe, woodcock, and quail are abundant in this section, and the gunner is sure of a fair-sized bag.

One of the best centres of operation for the visiting sportsman in Sussex is Branchville, a little village of about 500 inhabitants and located on the Lackawanna Road, seventy miles from New York. Culver's Lake, about two miles from Branchville, furnishes a good field for the angler after black bass and pickerel, and the less critical fisherman will find it an easy task to fill his creel with catfish and perch.

A good way of getting from Branchville to the lake is to address Brice Riker at Branchville and arrange for transportation in advance. Another bit of water on which good sport may be had is Struble Lake, near Andover, also on the Lackawanna. A man named Martin Kinney of Andover is a good party with whom to arrange for living and service to and from the lake, which will cost $1 per head. Board may be had in this vicinity at a cost of $1.50 per day. In the trouting season the small streams in the neighborhood of Newton, Andover, Lafayette and Augusta will yield a creelful to the man who knows how to use his tackle.

Another good bit of country for the outing season is that which surrounds Stroudsburg, Penn. Grouse and quail are plentiful, and an occasional shot may be had at deer, bears, and rabbits. The waters of this section contain trout, bass, pickerel, and perch. Live bait may be bought at $1 per hundred, and boats are not needed for fishing purposes. Hotels are numerous, and good board may be had at them at from $1 to $1.50 per day, and livery charges range from $2.50 per day for a single to $4 for a double team.

One of the most pleasant features of this territory is the small percentage of shooting grounds that are posted, and the majority of the owners of these are susceptible to the eloquence of a good cigar or something stronger.

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There is another shooting ground near enough to town to make it worth a trip when the season comes around. Among those who have tried it it bears the distinction of possessing the best unpreserved pheasant shooting in this country. Draw three straight lines connecting Utica, Binghamton, and Oswego, N. Y., and in the triangle thus formed you have the promised land for gunners.

As every shooter knows, the pheasant is a bird that appreciates civilization to the extent of preferring cleared land near the woods, where he finds shelter. The territory described above seems to just suit this bird's critical taste, as it is made up of cleared farms, each of which, as a rule, still retains a portion of the original forest in the form of a grove or two to which the birds may retire after eating. This section of country is the paradise of the market shooters, who supply many of the swell hotels of this city with game, and it speaks well for its resources that their persistent shooting has so far failed to depopulate it of its game.

Many sportsmen who go annually to Canada in quest of this bird would be surprised to find how much better shooting they would get off the above territory.

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For a fisherman who makes journeys from home for the purpose of angling in ponds, lakes, or large streams there is nothing that will bring a greater degree of comfort and independence in proportion to its cost than a folding or collapsible boat. Almost every angler knows that while good or fair boats may be obtained at many fishing resorts, there are still many others where the only drawback to perfect enjoyment are the old, lumbersome, home-made sloops and skiffs, made of inch stuff, and with home-made oars roughly but permanently attached to the same. It is bad enough rowing to and from the fishing ground in such craft, which, in addition to their unwieldiness, often leak pretty badly, but, when it comes to trolling from them, the man who furnishes the motive power often wishes that he had never been born.

One of the best model craft of the folding description is a boat of which the siding is composed of heavy water-proof canvas stretched over galvanized steel ribs. The keel is of wood, in two parts, and the whole on being taken to pieces folds into a bundle of about 4 feet long, and is covered at all sides by the removable bottom boards, which serve to protect it from the rough handling of the warlike baggageman. These boats can be fitted with oars, but usually it is preferable to use double-bladed paddles, which, being jointed, allow an eight-foot double to take down in the length of the boat. The package when securely done up weighs from thirty-five to forty pounds, and when in use will accommodate two men and fishing paraphernalia.

With an affair of this kind in one's outfit it is possible to try lakes and ponds, the best places of which would otherwise be inaccessible, and one is always certain of being spared the annoyance of reaching the water side only to find that all available craft have been engaged.

E. T. KEYSER.

THE BASEBALL SITUATION.

National League Said to Have Outlined a Plan to Fight the Proposed American Association.

There have been some interesting developments in the baseball situation during the past week. The prospective new American Association held a meeting at Philadelphia, but it is having a rather rough time in getting organized. The vast amount of capital that the Philadelphia combination had in sight two weeks ago seems to have suddenly vanished. The Philadelphia syndicate that was to have taken a franchise "thought better of its money," as one capitalist expressed himself, and dropped out of the scheme for a new league. Then came the announcement that New York would not be included in the circuit, although not more than two months ago when the organization of a new league was broached its promoters asserted that New York would be the principal Eastern city interested, and that New York must be included to make the new league a success.

While the attempt is being made to effect some sort of an organization to fight the National League, the latter body is making no announcement or predictions. The League has had its representatives present whenever the promoters of the new league have been in session, and are fully aware of what is going on. The failure of Philadelphia's syndicate to "make good" at the meeting a few days ago is looked upon as an indication that National League influences have been at work.

The National League, according to the statement of A. H. Soden of the Boston Club, has practically outlined a plan to fight the prospective American Association, if a complete organization is effected eventually. He says that the National League will protect its interests by fighting the new association when the latter places clubs in cities already occupied by League clubs. "By coming into our territory," says Mr. Soden, "the new association invites war, and one of the most effective measures to block the new association would be to give the public continuous baseball by placing clubs in every League city to be invaded by the new association. There would then be a baseball game played every day. This new association which we would form to fight the interlopers would play under the National League agreement and on the grounds of the League clubs while they are playing abroad. The admission would be fixed at 25 cents, and the fact that the games of the minor league could be played on the League club grounds would be saving a big expense."

It is argued that the new association could not compete against such a plan, as the National League practically has more or less control at present over every player in various leagues throughout the country, as they are allied members of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs. The National League will also protect itself so far as the name "American Association" is concerned. At Indianapolis in 1891 the League bought out the effects and good-will of the American Association, and since then has been conducting baseball under the name of the National League and American Association.

TOP WEIGHT ALLOTTED TO IMP.

Black Mare's Impost in the Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton Handicaps —How Other Candidates Fare.

By his assignment of top weight in the Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton Handicaps Secretary Vosburgh declares that his respect for the black mare Imp has greatly increased since last year. He admits practically that she was probably the best performer on the turf last season, and it must be rather annoying to him to realize that the clever manipulation of the mare by those who had her in hand often succeeded in fooling him.

Almost every sort of claim was made for Imp early last year by some clever trainers, especially by the Westerners. The Eastern men laughed at these claims, and after the mare had been defeated in a few races she was rated lower than ever. But she had such a way of getting into handicaps at light weight and then winning that she sorely puzzled the experts before the season was far advanced. There would be considerable grumbling after she had won a race, but matters would apparently be explained when the next time the mare started, with fair weight up, she would be beaten. The theory that she could not carry weight would gain support, and she would be again treated leniently by the handicapper. Her brilliant victory in the Suburban was forgotten, but in the Fall, when her owners could afford to show her up in her true colors without fear of the handicapper, Imp proved herself one of the grandest mares that ever looked through a bridle.

Her impost of 128 pounds in the Brooklyn and Suburban this year is not enough to anchor her if she retains her racing qualities of last Fall, and, although some race-goers doubt that she will be allowed by her owners to start and give actual weight as well as sex allowance to Ethelbert, Jean Beraud, and Banastar, the majority believe that, in the same trim as she was last Fall, she will be equal to the task.

Mr. Vosburgh prizes Ethelbert and Jean Beraud most highly, for they are classed together at 127 pounds each. Ethelbert showed himself to be a grand horse last Fall, and is justly handicapped high on the list, but why Jean Beraud, who ran only one race last year, and then went wrong, should have been valued so highly is a question that some of the horsemen are asking themselves. Jean Beraud was the champion two-year-old of his year, but a full season out of training should, in the opinion of some, have entitled him to some consideration. Banastar is fourth on the list, and as he seemed always able to carry a fair share of weight and run a good race, there have been few adverse criticisms heard on the manner in which he has been treated.

Rush, Admiration, Box, Algol, Kinley Mack, Manuel, Martimas, Previous, Bangle, Muskadine, and Firearm seem all to have been well treated, and if the latter is as good as he was last year, he may, with 115 pounds up, show some of the Brooklyn Handicap candidates a thing or two about racing. He is in the hands of "Jim" Boden, a shrewd, capable trainer.

It would be against tradition for a three-year-old to win, but the Futurity winner, Chacornac, is said to be a phenomenon, and perhaps his owner, James R. Keene, who delights in surprising his friends, and also in winning big events, may have a joker in hand that will break traditions. Chacornac is in all three handicaps at 105 pounds.

SAY ODOM HAS LOST HIS NERVE.

Experts Attribute His Lack of Success at New Orleans to This Cause.

Once the germ creeps into the heart of a jockey, his career, no matter how bright it may have been, becomes shadowed, and if what the experts at New Orleans say of Jockey Odom is true, the crack lightweight of last year has lost his nerve. Odom came into prominence by his brilliant riding at New Orleans last Winter. He showed himself to be a capable judge of pace, a good, strong finisher, and he was fearless. Above all, he was well guarded from the tempters who like to make friends of jockeys, for his father was with him constantly.

He has been engaged to ride this season for William C. Whitney, and recently he began to take mounts at New Orleans in order to be ready for the early Spring racing in the North. Backers of horses all over the country have been playing his mounts unsuccessfully ever since. The experts at New Orleans say that Odom will not go through a field of horses as he used to. It may be that in the narrow escape Odom had when John Fritz fell with him at the Brighton Beach track last Summer he lost a quality that is essential to success in the saddle.

YELLOW TAIL TO GO ABROAD.

The Colt's Owner an Aspirant for Honors on the English Turf.

Fred Foster, who several years ago had a good strong racing string, among them Dr. Rice, who won the Brooklyn Handicap in 1894, is the latest aspirant for honors on the English turf. He believes that his colt Yellow Tail would be found to be a useful animal on the other side, and Foster is trying to make arrangements to go to England when Thomas Williams, the California racing man, starts.

In the case of Mr. Foster, there would be a poor chance for him to bring back much English gold if he depended alone on Yellow Tail. The colt ran a splendid race not long ago in California in the Folsambee Handicap, when he carried 123 pounds and negotiated seven furlongs in the record time of 1:26, but although he is possessed of great speed, he is at best a horse of poor class, and his fast races are always run when he is pitted against selling platers. In England, where he would find horses with some pretension to class even in selling races, he would probably perform poorly. Class will tell in nine cases out of ten in races, and usually when Yellow Tail has met horses of high class he has been defeated.

TURF AND DRIVING NOTES.

Owners of two-year-olds who have failed to do so up to date have until March 1 to claim and register with The Jockey Club names for their horses. Under the rules of racing, no horse can be run on a Jockey Club track unless it has been registered by name, and the penalty for failure to register before March 2 is $50.

Senator P. H. McCarren of Brooklyn has been an ardent follower of racing for many years. He has been named several times as the actual owner of horses registered in the names of other owners, but this year he will branch out in full style as an owner. He has registered his colors with The Jockey Club as "tan, blue cap." Another new set of colors that have been registered are those of Col. Edward Morrell of Philadelphia. Col. Morrell is one of the best amateur whips in the country, an enthusiastic hunting and racing man, and several years ago he made a record-breaking coaching trip between this city and Philadelphia. He has selected for his colors, "black, yellow sleeves, sash, and cap."

Burns & Waterhouse again head the list of winning owners in California this year. The horses in their string have won up to the close of the Tanforan meeting, $15,035. Edward Corrigan comes second with $11,875 to his credit, and "Barney" Schreiber is a close third with $11,170. In all, 102 owners won more than $500.

Clawson, one of the good lightweight jockeys of last season, has been offered a lucrative place by Mr. Aste of the Kensico Stable, if he can ride at as low as 100 pounds. Clawson has been riding at New Orleans, and is trying hard to keep down to weight, but his friends fear he will break down from the severe strain.

Some of the fashionable women who go for a spin over the Speedway behind their husbands' fliers seem to have taken to the sport with great zest. They have their driving coats—mammoth affairs, most of them—and their latest conceit in buttons for these coats is smoked pearl, on which are raised horses' heads in bronze.

HORSE RACING IN ARGENTINA.

Field for an Enterprising American with a String of Fair Horses.

One of these days in the near future some enterprising American or English horseman will realize the opportunities in a racing way that the field in the Argentine Republic offers, and will visit that country with a string of fair race horses. If he does, and sticks to his home training methods, and displays the average American or English horse sense in placing his horses, he may within a short time make a lot of money.

Americans who have spent some time in Buenos Ayres, the capital of the South American Republic, say that the entire population is betting crazy, especially on horse races, and that on race days the attendance at the tracks is larger than it is on the Metropolitan tracks on a big handicap day. Money has been spent with a lavish hand in building comfortable tracks and handsome grand stands in the suburbs of Buenos Ayres, and the racing men there have paid big prices for American and English thoroughbreds that were really of inferior class. Betting is permitted only through the Paris mutuel system, but the natives are firm believers in the home product and they back the home-bred horses with great confidence. The women as well as the men bet large sums, and an American who returned to this city recently says it is not an uncommon thing to see posted on the board in the betting ring the announcement that $30,000 had been bet on some horse through the mutuel machines.

This announcement shows just how easily a good horse in the hands of an American or English trainer might be made the medium of a splendid coup. Light-harness racing has also attracted the attention of the natives, and some few races of this sort are given at the race meetings. If the thoroughbred men do not take the opportunity it is quite likely that some trotting-horse sharp may take a field that looks easier and more lucrative than the small trotting tracks in this country, where the lynx-eyed officials of the National Trotting Horse Association are always on hand to thwart money-getting schemes.

Post of Starting Judge Abolished.

The position of starting judge has been abolished by The Jockey Club. To the average racegoer it never meant anything, and few of them will notice that Mr. Brush, who has held the place for some years, is not at his old post. The salary was $10 a day, and there was really nothing for the judge to do but to go to the start.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLISTS.

The New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen has named George R. Bidwell, Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, as its candidate for President of the League of American Wheelmen, and its officers intimate that other States will support Mr. Bidwell. The officials of the State division are not certain that Mr. Bidwell will enter the field, but if his name is presented at the National Assembly to be held in Philadelphia next month and he is unanimously chosen President it is expected that he will accept.

Mr. Bidwell has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the league since its organization. As Chief Consul of the New York Division in 1887 he did much to secure the passage of the "Liberty" bill, the first statute law ever passed granting wheelmen equal rights on public highways and parkways. In the same year he started what was probably the first movement for good roads by the League of American Wheelmen. Mr. Bidwell has been a Vice President of the League, and has been since 1883 almost continuously a member of the National Assembly, the meetings of which he has attended when the most important questions have required his presence.

The New York division, in its circular letter sent out to the various divisions throughout the country, says in part:

"The election of Mr. Bidwell means new life, new vigor, and new success. It means a forceful administration, the building up of the membership, the inauguration of a practical and successful policy in every department of League work in which uncertainty and hesitancy has heretofore prevailed. It means an organized and determined movement all along the line in favor of cycle paths and improved roads. It means the bringing of a knowledge of league affairs so closely home to every member of the league as to induce in him a lasting interest in the organization and the permanent retention of his membership. It means the adjustment of differences, and the reconciliation of conflicting efforts and opinions; it means a harmony within the league which will invite the support and defy the criticism of the public, before whom league affairs have not always been exploited to its advantage.

"Mr. Bidwell does not seek the office of President of the League of American Wheelmen, and it is for us to say whether, by a substantially unanimous vote, he will be again elected to a prominent place in its official service."

If elected it is understood that he will do all in his power to suppress the squabble over the control of racing which has served to change the League from a powerful organization equipped for practical work to one devoted to "booming" track racing in which but a very small number of bicycle riders have any interest whatever.

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There is always something new being introduced in the line of foot rests and brakes. One English inventor has improved the ordinary pair of foot rests by adding arms or rods, carrying brake pads, and controlled by small springs. By putting the feet on the rests the levers pivot inward and the pads bear on the wheel as a powerful rim brake, making coasting a safety.

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An automatic bicycle whistle, instead of the ordinary bell, is a device that novelty hunters should find fad enough. It has been brought out by a Western firm. The whistle is about two and one-half inches in length, and attached to the fork. It is capable of making a continuous sound when kept in operation by the revolving wheel being brought in contact with the rim.

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There were 167,050 side path licenses issued in the State of New York during the year 1899, under the laws passed last March. The amount realized was $102,675, all of which is to be devoted to repairs and construction of new paths throughout the State. Under the law licenses are issued in every county where there are Commissioners. The counties not included in the list are Clinton, Delaware, Essex, Hamilton, Kings, New York, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Schoharie, Sullivan, Westchester, and Wyoming. Monroe County alone issued 40,000 licenses.

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The League of American Wheelmen officials in New York and Buffalo are considering a plan for a bicycle path to connect New York and Buffalo. The proposed path will follow the east side of the Hudson River to Kingston, thence across the river to Rondout, through the Catskill Mountains to the headwaters of the Delaware Rivers at Stamford, thence across the Susquehanna River to Binghamton, to Oswego, to Waverly, to Elmira, to Corning, to Bath and Buffalo.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC NOTES.

More entries have been received this year for the National boxing and wrestling championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, to be held at the Broadway Athletic Club Feb. 14, 15, and 17, than ever before. The anxiety of the amateur wrestlers and boxers to compete this year is attributed to the offer of the Olympic Club of San Francisco to pay all the expenses of the winners in the coming events if they will enter to compete in a tournament to be held in San Francisco on March 6. This invitation carries with it not only the payment of transportation to California, but hotel expenses and entertainment while there. The club will also furnish trainers for the competitors.

The best athletes of the country are entered in the various events to be decided at the carnival of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at Madison Square Garden on Saturday. The programme contains several features. First there will be a one mile college team relay race, for which Columbia, Princeton, New York University, and Cornell have entered teams. Another feature is the five-mile team race between the Pastime Athletic Club and the Shamrock Harriers. The leading competitor in the three standing broad jumps is R. C. Ewry, holder of the world's record for standing high and broad jumps. Other events on the programme are 50 and 40-yard races for novices; 50-yard run, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap, and one-mile run, handicap.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

J. J. Murphy, one of the oldest and most active members of the Nonpareil Rowing Club, who was recently re-elected President of the organization, has resigned the office. There has been some friction in the club, and this is said to have been the cause of the unexpected resignation. George Bates has been elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Murphy is Vice President of the Harlem Regatta Association and a member of the committee which succeeded in securing the National regatta of 1900 for this city.

***

A handball tournament has been arranged between teams representing the Metropolitan Rowing Club, the Harlem Rowing Club, and the Union Boat Club. All three clubs have handball courts in their boathouses and strong teams to represent them, so that the tournament gives every promise of being a very lively one. Suitable prizes will be awarded the winning teams.

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The Lone Star Boat Club has completed arrangements for its annual dinner, to be held at Sherry's on Feb. 24.

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The bowling tournament in which the majority of the Harlem River clubs had teams entered closed Wednesday evening, the Dauntless Boat Club team carrying off the honors by defeating the Bohemian and Wyanoke teams.

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Ex-Capt. Van Raden, one of the pioneer members of the Atalanta Boat Club, intends to take up his residence in this city shortly, and will take an active part in the sport during the coming season. The Atalantas are talking of organizing a junior and senior eight-oared crew, and possibly a junior and senior four-oared gig crew.

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Rumohr, the Canadian sculler who carried off the honors in the single shell event at the last National regatta, is expected in this city next week. He will make his home here and row in the 1900 National under the colors of the Harlem Rowing Club. J. Nagle and Rumohr will, also row senior double.

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Max Hirsch of the Wyanoke Boat Club, who is one of the most enthusiastic oarsmen on the Harlem River, has been in training all Winter. He is in excellent condition at present, and will launch his shell as soon as the ice is out of the river. He made an excellent showing in last season's regattas, but luck seemed to be against him.

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William Chrastil, the well-known bow oar of the Bohemian Boat Club and one of the champions of 1894, when the club's eight-oared crew carried off the honors in all the big events, has been elected Captain of the club. This is considered a very important election, as it shows that the club intends to maintain its racing prestige. Capt. Chrastil will resume his old seat, as have many of the 1894 champions. They are now at work on rowing machines, and if men can be found of equal strength and ability to fill in the one or two vacant seats in the eight, the Bohemians are likely to turn out a crew that will give an excellent account of itself.

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After much moving about and no end of trouble, the Friendship Boat Club has finally located its boathouse on the west bank of the Harlem River, near One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street. The house formerly occupied the extreme north end position in "Scullers' Row," between the Third and Park Avenue bridges, but it was forced to move by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, which desired to use the ground and water front. It is only a question of time when all the boathouses which now compose "Scullers' Row" will have to vacate. Members of the Friendship Boat Club are much pleased with the new location, as it is very handy to reach from the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street station of the Eighth Avenue elevated railroad.

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J. W. Maher of the Harlem Rowing Club has announced his intention of rowing in the senior single class during the coming season. Until the ice began to block the Harlem Maher was on the water every day with Fred Plaisted, the professional oarsman.

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A meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association will be called in a few days for the appointment of various committees in connection with the 1900 National regatta. It is proposed to have every club represented, including those on the Passaic River, on at least one of the committees.

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The Atalanta Boat Club has a strong water polo team in training for the championship tournament. The men are practicing three nights each week, under the direction of Capt. Brown, in the tank of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

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It is probable that the National regatta will be rowed on the Harlem River on July 20 and 21. These dates, according to statistics, are about the only ones at the end of the week, when the tide conditions are perfect on the Speedway course. If these dates are chosen, ample time will be afforded for the crews to cross the ocean and have a few days' rest before the international regatta at Paris.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

Preparations for the Dual Meet with Lehigh—Training Begins.

Final arrangements for the dual gymnastic meet between New York University and Lehigh University teams have been completed, and the contest will take place in the gymnasium at University Heights on the evening of March 9. The university winning the greatest number of points will receive a handsome silk banner. The events will be as follows: Horizontal bar, parallel bars, club swinging, high jump, side horse, flying rings, fence vault, and tumbling. Capt. Belcher, 1901, has ordered the candidates to report for regular practice to-morrow afternoon. The probable entries will be: Horizontal bar—J. C. Herrmann, 1901; M. L. Berey, 1902. Parallel bars—B. H. Belcher, 1901; J. C. Herrmann, 1901. Club swinging—H. N. MacCracken, 1900; M. E. De La Mater, 1901. High jump—S. S. Jones, 1902; W. F. Irwin, 1904. Side horse—B. H. Belcher, 1901; G. W. Walton, 1901. Flying rings—A. J. Keene, 1900; B. H. Belcher, 1901. Fence vault—S. S. Jones, 1902; W. A. Young, 1901. Tumbling—J. C. Herrmann, 1901; S. L. Wilcox, 1902. A number of other men are trying for the team also.

To-morrow afternoon the baseball candidates will begin training. So far, forty men have handed in their applications to Capt. Northrop, and several are expected to report to-morrow. The cage has been erected in the gymnasium in the basement, and it will accommodate six men at a time. The candidates will be divided into seven squads.

The track team men are still working hard in the banks' contests. The third of the preliminary competitions will be held next Thursday in the gymnasium. The contests will be high jump, shot-put, and quarter-mile run. On Tuesday the trials for the relay team which is to compete in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club games will run.

In the annual Fall checker tournament now in progress the leaders are:

	Won.	Lost.
T. L. Shear, 1900	6	0
J. T. Allen, 1902	3	0
S. T. Barron, 1900	17½	½
F. Vanderwater, 1902	14	1
G. F. Flies, 1902	8	4
G. Kraft, 1903	7	5

DOG SHOW ENTRIES AND PRIZES.

Many Competitors for Blue Ribbons—Some of the Trophies.

But a few days are left before the entries close for the dog show in the Madison Square Garden, and the number of people owning dogs which they think have chances for the blue ribbon is larger than ever before.

The Westminster Kennel Club has decided to divide by sex all puppy and novice classes in which there are three or more entries of each sex and all limit and open classes where there are five or more entries of each sex.

New special prizes offered this week are as follows:

By the Bulldog Club, silver medals for the best stud bulldog shown with two of his get, and for the best brood bitch with two of her progeny. Open to members only.

By Miss Lillian C. Mocran, a special prize for the best Yorkshire terrier bred by the exhibitor.

By Mrs. Daniel W. Evans, a silver cup for the best field spaniel in the limit classes.

The Pointer Club of America offers $50 cash or plate for the best pointer born in 1898. Open to members only.

A club has been formed by Pomeranian breeders and exhibitors and the following cups have been offered: For best black, best brown, best blue, and best white Pomeranian, for best bitch, for best puppy under four pounds, for best black dog, and for best collection of four, any weight or color.

Endorsed by Musicians.

THE PIANOLA

Is an instrument by means of which *any one* can play the piano.

The Pianola is bringing into use thousands of pianos that have been silent for many years.

It is making players of people who, lacking musical training, had never expected to experience the pleasure of producing music for themselves.

It is increasing the repertoire of amateur and professional pianists by making the entire literature of the piano instantly available without study and without practice.

The Pianola looks like a small cabinet. It has small felt-covered fingers that rest on the keys of the piano and, operated by pneumatic power, strike the keys with a pliant, yielding and remarkably sympathetic touch that is almost identical with that of the human fingers.

When not in use the Pianola may be easily rolled away from the piano and moved to another part of the room.

The Pianola can be used in connection with any piano and does not in any way mar or disfigure the instrument. It can be easily and quickly adjusted by any one.

The action of the Pianola is so simple that ever a child can readily learn to play it; at the same time it is capable of so much expression that its greatest admirers are those who best understand and appreciate good music.

PRICE $250.

Can be bought by instalments if desired.

It is a significant fact that the Pianola is the only piano player which has received the endorsement of musicians.

"EMIL SAUER orders two more Pianolas in a letter just received from him in Germany, and says:

"The instrument works in every respect absolutely perfect, and I am by this sensational and epoch-making invention more delighted than ever."

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West 23d Street.

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The Pianola provides a source of pleasure for every one, whether he be novice or skilled musician.

It overcomes the difficulties of the unskilled by supplying the necessary technic to play any piece.

It satisfies the artistic demands of the musically cultured by allowing the player instantaneous control of the expression.

It responds to his will—the rendition has therefore a musical personality the same as when played with the human fingers.

The claims made for the Pianola are marvelous—so also are the endorsements it has received from the great artists.

Emil Sauer has recently purchased two more Pianolas for friends in Germany. Why?

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Catarrh and Consumption

Death Rate Reduced During 1899.

UNITED STATES HEALTH REPORTS

Claim that this was Due to the Use of the New Dry Air Germicide

HYOMEI.

The United States Health Reports, published January 5th, say that the great reduction in the death rate from respiratory diseases during the past year was entirely due to the use of the Dry Air Germicide, "Hyomei," by the people, and advise all who are afflicted with Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, to use this new treatment, and no other.

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Yours respectfully,
W. T. MANN, Walton, N. Y.

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TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

LORD SALISBURY.

Our London correspondent bears cumulative testimony, in his cable letter published to-day, to the disappointment, and even disheartenment, which were produced, in the minds of anxious and patriotic Englishmen, by Lord SALISBURY'S remarks on the Queen's speech. These emotions related to the matter of the speech, and even more to the manner. That the British Prime Minister could find no better tone than that of Parliamentary "chaff" to adopt, at a crisis in the history of the British Empire which he himself described as "full of humiliation and not free from danger," was really a national shock. Lord ROSEBERY, coming from whom the reproach had all the more weight, took the nation with him when he said that the spirit in which the Prime Minister took up the situation was unworthy of himself and of the occasion.

Readers who read it at all have not forgotten FREDERIC HARRISON'S eloquent appeal to the Prime Minister to take charge of the negotiations that were being conducted in his name. It was an appeal which a man like Lord SALISBURY, horrified as he must have been with the manner in which a man like Mr. CHAMBERLAIN could fritter away the case of the nation, must have found difficulty in withstanding, if it reached him at all. But Lord SALISBURY was at that time passing through a domestic bereavement which may well have distracted his attention from the affairs of the British Empire. And Lord SALISBURY was seventy years old yesterday. His speech, when we compare it with the statements, the grave and dignified and weighty statements, which he has made upon much less urgent occasions, can be explained only upon the supposition that, for these months, he has been unable to give his mind to public affairs.

That would account for the otherwise inexplicable speech. That would account for the otherwise inexplicable manner in which he abandoned the conduct of imperial affairs to the so manifestly incompetent guidance of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and the awful disasters that have followed the abandonment. Every patriotic Englishman must wish that he should recover his interest in public affairs and his control of them. The speech which has most nearly "hit the nail on the head," during this session, has been that in which a Conservative, Sir EDWARD CLARKE, has demanded the dismissal of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and the recall of Sir ALFRED MILNER. But, with Lord SALISBURY inactive and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN dismissed, the affairs of the British Empire at this crisis would be committed to a number of nullities. Even Mr. BALFOUR appears as a nullity in the presence of such a crisis as he has now to face.

It seems that either Lord SALISBURY must recover interest in his official duties, or the sceptre must pass from his party, or England must prepare to meet even worse calamities than have already befallen her. By his position and his record, Lord ROSEBERY seems to be more distinctly indicated than any other man as the man for the crisis, the man who can undo the worst mistakes of his predecessors without compromising what is tenable in the position they have taken. That notion seems to be growing in Great Britain.

THE FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

It is not surprising that there should be in the public mind rather vague ideas of what the United States Government may and ought to do in case of a State thrown into disorder or violence in consequence of a dispute as to the result of an election. Considering the number of the States and the height to which political passion often reaches in some of them, there have been very few cases of such disputes in which Federal intervention has been sought, and still fewer where it has taken place. Meanwhile the Federal Government in the popular imagination not only represents the Nation, but rules it; it possesses the army and navy, it occupies the one capital known to all, the judgments and decrees of its courts are respected throughout the land, and in the remotest and most lawless portions of the Union there is a feeling that the United States Government is all powerful, and any interference with it or resistance to it is vain. When, as in Kentucky at the present moment, the right to the Government is in dispute and there is doubt as to who can enforce the laws, it is natural that people should look to the United States Government as the arbiter whose decision will be final and whose decree will be obeyed.

But neither in the theory of our system nor in the words of the Constitution nor in the records of our courts is there any support for the notion that the Federal Government is in any sense an arbiter of State disputes. The only portion of the Constitution that relates to this matter is the fourth section of the fourth article, which article is devoted to defining in a broad way the relations of the States to each other and to the Union. It is this article that declares the faith to be given in each State to the public acts of another, regulates inter-State extradition, provides for the return of fugitive slaves, arranges for the admission of new States, and the disposition of the territory and property of the United States. Its final section reads: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence."

It is easy to see what the framers of the Constitution had in mind when this section was adopted. There were three dangers to which the States at that time were, or were supposed to be, exposed. One was invasion. Except on the Atlantic seaboard the entire Union was surrounded by territory of European nations, none of which were then very friendly. A second was the attempt, either through European intrigue or through the ambition of individuals, to set up a monarchy or some form of arbitrary rule. Against both these, as threatening the common safety and common rights, the common strength and authority of the Union was invoked by the Constitution. The third danger was domestic violence, not necessarily in the form or degree of insurrection, but such as the State for the time being might not be able to cope with. Against this also the power of the Union might be called upon. But it will be noticed that in this case the call must come from the duly constituted authorities of the State, and in the first instance from the highest of all authorities, the representatives of the people in Legislature assembled. It is only when the Legislature is not in session and cannot be convened that the Executive is permitted to apply to the Federal Government for protection to the State.

Practically the framers of the Constitution had no idea that any State could not provide itself with a Government sufficient to its own ends. Indeed the only Government of which they had tested the efficiency was that of the State, and though the States had not been able to agree on any common policy adequate to the needs of the Union, it would have seemed very absurd to the men of that time that the Union could deal satisfactorily with difficulties too great for the State in its own borders. There might be "domestic violence" for a time demanding a little help from the Federal Government, but that there should be no authority ready to ask for the help and adequate to speak in the name of the State never occurred to them. The Federal Constitution makes no direct provision for any case of the sort.

It will thus be seen that the intervention of the United States Government in the affairs of the States rests on very narrow ground and cannot be resorted to except on closely defined conditions. It is quite possible that such intervention might come about indirectly in a State where there was no recognized Government such as the Constitution requires to ask for the intervention. But it would be a very grave case indeed that excused such a course and the action would in effect be extra-Constitutional. No Government at Washington could enter on it without the most solemn responsibility, and only after every conceivable means of settlement had been exhausted. Certainly there is not the least indication of the existence or the probable existence of such a situation in Kentucky as would call for intervention.

THE BROOKLYN MUSEUM.

The managers of the Brooklyn Institute have formed the project of securing for the museum under their charge the Tissot collection of paintings illustrating the life of CHRIST. For this purpose they will require some $60,000, and are asking subscriptions, conditioned on at least $50,000 being raised.

That seems an eminently appropriate project for what the Director of the Institute calls the "City of Homes, Schools and Churches." It is very warmly supported by the clergy of the borough, and if it is carried out the collection will be useful to the people of the whole city, since the museum, close to the entrance of Prospect Park, is accessible to a very large part of the population of Manhattan, more so, indeed, than some of the objects of like nature in the northern part of the city. Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT, whose opinion carries great weight in Brooklyn and elsewhere, says of the Tissot paintings: "To me the collection is invaluable, because, far better than any other artist, ancient or modern, M. TISSOT has told the story of CHRIST'S life on earth. To look upon these pictures in successive visits—and no one should try to compass them in one visit—New Testament in hand, or, which is much better, in memory, is to come as near to living the Christ-life with CHRIST as is permitted to any one in this modern life of ours."

That is probably the view that will be taken by all those to whom the project is intended to appeal, and the great number of those in Brooklyn is shown by the fact that last year 8,500 persons paid admission to see the collection when it was exhibited in Brooklyn. It is well that the paintings shall be kept together, and the museum affords an admirable place for that purpose. The collection is unique in character and highly appreciated by those who, like Dr. ABBOTT, may be accepted as experts in that line of art and of instruction. We have no doubt that the appeal will meet with a hearty response.

CHEAP FIRE-PROOFING.

There is an excellent and very suggestive article in the current number of The Architectural Record by Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS, entitled "An Unscientific Inquiry Into Fire-Proof Building." To the author, as to a great many other persons, it seems that the way in which we build, considering that we are the most extravagant builders in the world at the present time, and, perhaps, taking the volume of our pretentious building, the most extravagant that ever were, amounts to an impeachment of our civilization. Mr. STURGIS'S text is the destruction of the Windsor Hotel and the consequent "holocaust," as the reporters call it with more accuracy than they know. Such a thing could not happen in any part of Continental Europe, not even in the rural parts, where there is a tradition of much more solid building in ordinary structures than we pretend to, except in the most costly and modern. The latest burning alive of helpless people in what is not only allowed to be built, but is allowed to call itself a "first-class residence," in New York, had not occurred when Mr. STURGIS'S article was written. But that disaster powerfully enforces his conclusions.

Although the specific suggestions of the article are directed more to the huge and towering structures which are going up for the accommodation of great numbers of tenants, to the office buildings on the one hand and to the apartment houses on the other, they are equally relevant as a plea for sounder construction in our common building. In fact, the lofty office buildings which pretend to be "fire-proof" come fairly near to justifying their pretensions. The Home Life Building vindicated the essential soundness of its construction by defying a fire of the most critical and threatening kind, a fire in which a huge heap of combustibles five stories high, piled up alongside of it, was reduced to ashes, whereas in the nominally fire-proof building the fire did not, we believe, spread beyond the floors to which it was directly communicated from the outside. And in the recent fire in the Townsend Building, which originated within the building, the fire was confined to the ailment it found within the stories immediately attacked, although it had a chance to gather much more headway than would commonly be the case.

Nevertheless, the loss in each of these cases might have been avoided by limiting the amount of combustible matter to the actual furniture. This, Mr. STURGIS insists, is the goal at which the designers of these structures ought to aim. And he points out in detail the methods by which it might be brought about. The "trim" of the doors and windows need not be combustible. Neither need the doors themselves. Neither need the floors. Neither need the fire from outside be allowed access through unprotected openings. There is no reason, excepting lack of interest in the subject, why the same spectacle should not be presented in a New York apartment house, or even a New York tenement house, which Mr. STURGIS describes as having been presented at the burning of a Parisian apartment house. This was not of the most "up-to-date" or of the most costly construction, but the tenants of the floor above the floor that was on fire amused themselves by looking out of their windows and watching the extinction of the flames by the primitive processes which prevail in Paris because no more modern processes are needed with Parisian construction. The goal of the architect of a lofty office building or apartment house ought to be, as Mr. STURGIS well says, to be able to say when he turns over the building complete to the owner, that "there is not in the building itself, its walls, floors, or fittings of all sorts, as much wood as would make a lead pencil."

Something like this, at least a good deal nearer to it than can be said now, the builder of a tenement house or of a private dwelling ought to be able to say, ought to be forced to enable himself to say. Why not? Principally because, as Mr. STURGIS says, our common building is done in conformity with a tradition of carpentry and not a tradition of masonry. The fire-proof constructions of France and Southern Europe are light and cheap as well as effective. They are becoming comparatively cheaper here every season with the increasing scarcity of wood and the increasing cheapness of metal and baked clay. It is simply barbarous that we should allow to be built in our cities, for any purpose whatever, tinder boxes that are none the less tinder boxes for being incased at the sides and ends in a thin brick wall, of which the conspicuous end may be faced with a veneer of sandstone.

THE BOSTON AUTHORS.

The announcement that the Authors' Club of Boston has disbanded is calculated to give mankind a shock of which the force will be very little broken by the complementary announcement that it was only two weeks ago that the association in question was formed. If "the Man in the Street," as Lord ROSEBERY calls him, and the man not only in the British but in the American street had been asked about the Authors' Club of Boston, he would have replied, off-hand, that he knew all about it. He would not have said that it was founded two weeks ago, by the nameless and uncelebrated authors whom Boston at this moment claims as her own. Contrariwise, he would have said that it was founded by PRESCOTT and EMERSON, and afterward joined by LONGFELLOW, LOWELL, HOLMES, WHITTIER, MOTLEY, and PARKMAN. An existence of two generations is the least that the wayfaring man in question would have assigned to this most venerable representative of American authorship.

Certainly it is not the fault of the man in the street if the present roster of American authors residing in Boston, or owing their literary inspiration to that amusing town, should leave him cold. Surely that would never have happened to Boston in the old days. When we rummage our minds to think of the existing representatives of literary Boston we have to own that we can think of not more than two or three. Doubtless, however brief the list might be, it would have to include the name of Col. HIGGINSON. And although the name of HIGGINSON does not appear in the original list, we note with joy that it does occur in the list of Bostonian authors who are trying to form a new club.

True enough, it might be maintained by an indecorous Chicago literary man, when Col. HIGGINSON becomes the protagonist of Boston literature, Boston literature is in a pretty bad way. Nor is the case much helped by the fact that his associates on the Reorganization Committee, which is expected to present an armed front to the enemies of Boston, are Miss MARY WILKINS and Judge ROBERT GRANT. Whoever lets his mind run on these names and then recurs to the names which, a generation ago, would have adorned a list of the literary persons of Boston, must own that the world moves and that Chicago has something to say for itself.

HAMLIN GARLAND is, no doubt, taking him all round, as author, critic, and prophet, what they call in the Bowery a pretty tough proposition. Neither is he very powerfully reinforced, as a local patriot, by Mr. FULLER, who ought to be writing, and, if he had his own way, would be writing, tales about North Italy and dating them from Florence. Nevertheless, we have to own that the roll of Chicago authorship fairly sets off the roll of Boston authorship, and that the literary sceptre has really passed.

TYPEWRITERS AND CLUBS.

Two perils, in the opinion of Revivalist LEON G. BROUGHTON, beset this community and threaten its moral destruction. One is the woman typewriter in the inner office. The other is the social club. The ravages of the typewriter are authorized by her fatal gift of beauty; of the social club by its whisky and cognate forms of the demon. Adult men and even the aged are as grass in the flame before the allurements of the former, and heedless youth is mowed down in swaths by the potency of the latter.

No quotations from the poets are required to picture forth the irresistible witcheries of the human girl, with or without paper cuffs and sharpened pencils thrust through her back hair. But we may be permitted to fortify our moral position by pointing out that JOHN MILTON, who published the first recipe or formula for the preparation of the cocktail, was well aware of the baleful effect of this brewed enchantment upon the system of man. It is Comus who says to the Lady:

And first behold this cordial julep here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds
With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mixed.
Not that Nepenthes which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena
Is of such power to stir up joy as this,
To life so friendly, or so cool to thirst.

With what defenses shall society gird itself about that it may beat off, baffle, and, so to speak, euchre completely these avatars of Satan? Revivalist BROUGHTON suggests nothing but prayer and godliness. Perfectly effectual defenses, no doubt, for those who will set them up, but it is known to be impossible to get everybody to pray. The tempter continually finds exposed thousands untaught to seek that protection. There are countless business men who would never pause in the middle of a dictation to pray for strength. The moment when the liveried waiter says: "The gentleman ahsks me to take your order, Sir," is most inauspicious for devout supplication. We must have defenses that will shield the worldly.

We can think of nothing so effective as Publicity. Gov. ROOSEVELT is going to try it on the trusts. Why not turn that intense searchlight into the amorous atmosphere of the inner office and upon the flushed faces of the alcoholics of the clubs? Up to the ultimate and shameless stages of his obsession the drunkard shuns publicity. Even in the innocent dalliance of avowed courtship young men are ever alert for the footstep upon the creaking stair, the opened door, and the sudden flaming light. Publicity is our great bulwark, here is our rock of safety.

Accordingly, we suggest that the sorceress at her machine, tapping the celluloid keys with alabaster fingers, or vice versa, shall no longer be left to work unobserved her damnable spells—we intend here no allusion to unusual orthography—and that the hurried and furtive cocktail at the club shall become a public function fully observable from the street or performed under the gaze of delegated watchers chosen by the people.

All inner offices should henceforth be provided with adequate peepholes accessible to a corps of perambulating inspectors wearing rubbers, goloshes, or other noiseless footgear, and empowered to make loud outcries whenever they discover a banker with his typewriter on his knee or a fat and aged merchant after a too generous luncheon neglecting his correspondence to trifle with the feelings of a blonde and helpless employé.

The doors of social clubs must no longer be shut against moral visitation. Wives and mothers, actual or in-law, the chief men of the parish, and delegations from the W. C. T. U. must at all times have unobstructed access to all apartments, chambers, bars, cellars, balconies, and alcoves where drinks are served and consumed. Undoubtedly the deterrent effect of this publicity would occasion large deficits in the bar accounts of the New York clubs, but who will say that the reform would not be cheap at that price? There is, of course, an alternative remedy with the clubs. It might be provided by law that any club now established or hereafter created in New York City shall appoint and maintain a House Committee composed of two revivalist preachers and one stern lay moralist who shall purchase all supplies required by the organization. Pop and raspberry shrub, not falling within the Broughtonian prohibition, would continue to be served to such members as did not take to the saloons. Probably the city would become celebrated for the paucity and innocuous character of its clubs.

We know not what measures have been taken in Atlanta, Ga., where Mr. BROUGHTON lives when he is at home, to maintain decorum in inner offices and perpetuate thirst in clubs. We have no time to study the experience of other cities. There is not a moment to be lost. Our danger is imminent and great. Who will call a mass meeting? Who will volunteer for the inner office inspection service? Who will see PLATT about the new club law?

THE USE OF THE REVOLVER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under Topics of the Times in this morning's edition of your newspaper you humorously state that in Kentucky for every day dress one revolver at least seems to be "de rigeur." This reminds me of a statement made to me by the late Mr. Dudley, our able Consul at Liverpool, during the civil war, that after a dinner given at a private house in Charleston, before the war, too, I think he said, Mr. Calhoun, in reaching for his light overcoat, a revolver dropped out of the pocket of an overcoat near his; and on his expressing surprise, the servant laughingly said that probably in the pocket of every coat could be found at least one revolver.

Evidently evening dress did not permit the carrying of a revolver to dinner, but like overshoes or an umbrella, a revolver was an everyday necessary protection.

O. E. S.

New York, Feb. 1, 1900.

COL. DOWNS AT SAN JUAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is inconceivable to me that any person with the military knowledge that Gov. Roosevelt is supposed to have can say that the remarks of Gen. Hawkins before the officers of the Seventy-first "contain nothing to warrant a reopening of the Court of Inquiry in the case of that regiment." There is only one fact that needs to be determined in the whole of this controversy. That is, did Col. Downs disobey orders in keeping the regiment in the trail? The court's verdict could turn on that question, and that only. If there is any other question involved, I challenge Gov. Roosevelt, Judge Advocate Buchanan, Col. Ladd, or any other champion of the court, including Col. Bartlett himself, to state that question. Gen. Hawkins, when he says that the Seventy-first Regiment was taken out of his brigade without his knowledge, knocks the underpinning from under the court, which based its conclusions almost entirely upon the testimony of Major Gen. Kent.

It is unfortunate that Gen. Hawkins was not reported in full, for his complete remarks would have utterly demolished the findings of the court. Gen. Hawkins went so far in his speech to the officers as to declare that he knew nothing of the Seventy-first being taken out of his brigade till after he had been on the hill of San Juan some time. Now, take that statement and put it alongside of Gen. Kent's, sworn to before the Court of Inquiry, viz., that from 10 A. M. till night he had "abandoned Col. Downs to his brigade commander," so far as orders were concerned. Gen. Hawkins says that he had lost all track of the Seventy-first. Then will Gov. Roosevelt tell us who gave Col. Downs orders that he disobeyed? Abandoned by his division commander, lost by his brigade commander, from whom did Col. Downs receive an order he disobeyed? On this dilemma Gov. Roosevelt is impaled, in the judgment of all military men, and if he is the champion of justice his friends say he is he will not hesitate to reopen the court and clear up that point.

It will not do for the Governor to hide behind Gen Kent's statement that at 10 A. M. he told Col. Downs to cross the San Juan River, for every military expert now acknowledges that Gen. Kent was mistaken when he made that statement; for, if that order had been carried out, the instant the Seventy-first crossed the river to the open plain the general engagement would have been opened, and Gen. Shafter's plan of battle was to delay the opening of the engagement at San Juan till El Caney had been taken by Lawton. Besides, the idea is preposterous that Gen. Kent could have intended the green Seventy-first Volunteers at 10 A. M. to open the battle which was not opened till 12:20 by the regulars. Gen. Hawkins's speech completely riddles the verdict of the court, and Gov. Roosevelt owes it to his reputation for fairness and honesty to reopen the court at once and place its verdict beyond question.

GUARDSMAN.

New York, Feb. 1, 1900.

EXPECTORATION IN PUBLIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can nothing be done to stop the nuisance of continuous expectoration on our sidewalks, "L" road platforms and stairways, and in the street cars? I voice the sentiments of "Z. Z." (whose statement appeared in your issue of the 30th) that the cars are "not a fit place for a clean, self-respecting pig." Some men seem to wait until they enter a car before indulging in this most pernicious habit, utterly regardless of the women who are forced almost to wade through the filth in order to reach a seat. The sight also that greets one as they ascend or descend the stairways to and from the "L" road is sufficient to turn the stomach of any one with the least refinement. No doubt some attention is given to the notices in the cars, and I would suggest that similar notices be displayed on the stairways of the "L" road as well, although it seems appalling that notices are necessary for the majority, and their sense of decency is not sufficient to keep them from indulging in the disgusting habit of spitting anywhere and everywhere. I have twice been so unfortunate as to have my skirt soiled by men spitting without looking to see that my dress, and not the sidewalk, was to be their receptacle. Is this continuous expectoration necessary? Is there any physical cause for it? Will some one of the masculine gender make reply?

A. M. D.

New York, Jan. 31, 1900.

SOCIALISM CLEARLY DEFINED?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his communication under the above caption Mr. Saul objects to the phrase, "subordination under State Socialism," and says that under Socialism proper the whole people will form the Government under the principles of the initiative, referendum, imperative mandate, and recall, and that this is the only true Socialism.

For this it must suffice to say that Socialism has no more connection with the initiative, referendum, &c., than it has with the Australian ballot or civil service reform. Socialism, in its limited modern sense, means simply the collective ownership and operation of the means and instruments of production for the common good. If this were done by the State it would seem to be correctly termed State Socialism, whether the State were an imperial despotism or such an extreme democracy as is suggested by Mr. Saul. His claim that his is the only true doctrine would seem to be an echo of the old methods of theological debate. For the claim that subordination will cease and that "individualism will have the greatest scope," it can only be said that individualism and Socialism are at opposite poles. Every advance in society and government demands the sacrifice of a portion of our natural liberty and individuality. Each must surrender some of his previous liberty for the good of all, himself included. To enjoy the advantages of society, settled laws, and associated effort, it seems best to give up the greater part of our natural liberty. In any Socialistic society it would be unavoidable, but for the great majority it would be well worth the sacrifice, if (a very large "if") it could be successful. Humanity may look for much to eat, much to wear, much creature comfort in successful Socialism, but not for an extension of natural liberty or the free play of individualism. To say that individualism will have the greatest scope under such a system is as reasonable as to tell an arctic explorer that, as soon as he reaches the pole, he will find there the greatest heat on earth. The tyranny of a multitude is often the worst tyranny. Spencer said, "All Socialism is slavery." Certainly "subordination under State Socialism," to express the idea moderately, must be expected.

A successful Socialism must have some practicable method of selecting its captains of industry. Our great trusts owe their wonderful economic efficiency to the fact that their managers are competitive survivals of the fittest. Those who have triumphed in the fierce competition of to-day must be forceful, brainy, and capable. They are natural leaders, and the trusts are controlled by exactly this type. They know the particular business and its requirements and they select the most efficient subordinates all the way down. A trust is managed from the top, from the head, from the concentrated skill and brains of the enterprise. Now it is proposed to reverse this natural order and govern from the bottom. The workers are to elect the foremen, the foremen are to elect the Superintendents, and so on up to the chiefs of department. The pyramid is to be inverted and balanced on its apex. "The captains of industry will be servants, and not, as now, masters, of the people." Skill, wisdom, and ability have many times in the history of the world been in the service of the people, but it has been a voluntary self-abnegation, and not upon compulsion. "The quality of mercy is not strained." There can never be a day when ignorance and incompetency can compel knowledge and ability to serve them. Further, it seems most unlikely that such qualities would be in demand under any such system. Do the people now, as a whole, try to elect the most efficient to office? On the contrary, do they not usually elect good fellows of hearty manners, with no regard to their ability, or even their honesty? Is not this characteristic of most popular selections to-day? Are not most of our Municipal Governments debased and corrupted by the men chosen by popular vote? How, then, may we hope for better things when we turn over to the same system all the industries of the land? The masses have been faithless in few things, hence we shall make them rulers of many. Have the initiative, the referendum, the imperative mandate, and the power of recall any magic to make the simple wise, the careless thoughtful, and the inconsiderate conscientious?

It is common to say, in answer to this, that with better laws and a better economic system, humanity would become what it should be. As Mr. Saul expresses it: "It is the environment that makes the man. Change the environment and the man will change with it." In matters social it would be more in accordance with facts to paraphrase thus: "It is the man that makes the environment. Change the man and the environment will change with him." Taking it, as Mr. Saul puts it, as a statement of evolutionary science, it requires that the environment be changed by nature or some superior force or power, so that man, finding himself therein, could only conform and could not bend, twist, or break through. Then he would have to harmonize with his environment or perish, as multitudes of unadaptable creatures have perished. A social environment that he could change, he probably would change rather than endure the long discomfort of adapting himself to something unfamiliar and demanding virtues and restraints to which he was unused. The matter of time is usually disregarded in these supposed changes of human nature, but time is the all-essential for evolutionary progressions. From the savage,

Tattoo'd or woaded, winter-clad in skins,
Raw from the prime and crushing down his mate,

to the average Tammany politician or voter represents upward progress for untold centuries. Now, from this same ward heeler and his followers to the intelligent and altruistic citizen of the co-operative Commonwealth, choosing only the "most efficient and conscientious servants of the people," is yet again a long, long step upward and, like the construction of the Eternal City, is not to be accomplished between dawn and sunset. Evolution knows nothing of offhand changes in a day, a year, or a century. In her slow processes, it is literally true that a thousand years are but as a day. The appeal is made to evolution. Let evolution answer. Change the environment of a tiger, and how long before it would be safe to trust him with a lamb? Empty a basket of fish in a meadow and tell them to run and fly and harmonize with their environment. It would be equally futile to put the average masses under absolute Socialism and expect them forthwith to forget the ingrained moral habit of years and become loure, peaceable, unselfish, and public-spirited. To make Socialism possible, we must have better citizens. The moral and intellectual average of our citizenship has never yet risen to the level of our present Government, and hence has never utilized its possibilities for the public good. Would it not be wiser, then, to make the best of that we have and train our citizenship for present duties and present opportunities, rather than to dream of a future for which we are not fitted?

THOMAS CONYNGTON.

New York, Jan. 25, 1900.

POOR STREET CAR SERVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A constant reader of your paper, I was gratified to see in the issue of Jan. 31 that New York has at last developed a kickeress and a kicker, who have made bold to accuse the street car companies of abuse of their patrons in two well-written articles signed "Citizeness" and "E. F.," respectively. It is not until one or two intrepid people open the way that we long suffering, modest citizens dare raise the hue and cry. Thus I have long smothered my indignation at the waits I have been forced to make at the corner of Eighteenth Street and Broadway about 6 P. M. in an almost vain endeavor to find a Lexington Avenue car bound north with room for one more passenger on the rear bumper, while Broadway and Columbus Avenue cars pass in endless procession with comfortable standing room inside. That is nothing, though, for I waited only in moderate cold and driving rains at night, while in the morning about 8 o'clock I have found it impossible to get on them at all at Forty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, hence my recent patronage of the Second Avenue line.

This morning at 8:20 I was left standing with three others at Forty-sixth Street and Second Avenue in the zero temperature and high wind because the motorman of Astor Place Car No. 1,341 refused to stop for us, although we were standing right at the proper crossing and signaling, while the conductor, as is usual on that line, was comfortably ensconced among the other sardines he had so neatly packed in his rolling box, and kept snug by the carefully closed rear door. One could prepare such a specific charge for almost every trip he makes on surface lines, including overcrowded, unheated, delayed, or ill-ventilated cars, refusals to give transfers to the uninitiated at certain points, and roughness or incivility on the part of both conductors and motormen, and it is to be hoped that your readers will continue to furnish you with accounts of their grievances until the proper authorities take up and remedy the evil.

H. G.

New York, Feb. 1, 1900.

THE DOWN-TOWN CAR SERVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Upon reading the complaint of "Citizeness," as one of the "up-town" residents, about the cold cars we are obliged to put up with these bitterly cold days, it seems to me a fitting time to bring before the minds of the "powers that be" the abuses the "down-town" people have to stand. The plain truths she cited in her letter are applicable not only to the condition up town, but to the condition down town.

How about the corner of Duane Street and Broadway or Duane Street and West Broadway? Has "Citizeness" ever waited fifteen minutes for a car at either of those corners on a bitter cold night or in a driving storm and then had the car come creeping slowly along, crowded to the very steps, and be told to wait for the next car? If "Citizeness" has been so far spared such an experience, may she ever be; but if at any time she lacks sympathy for the poor "East Siders," or is unsatisfied with her surroundings, come down and see what they are obliged to put up with. If those who have warm homes to go to find it hard, what must it be for those who work all day, are poorly clothed and poorly fed, and after passing through just such experiences, and worse, with the cars, and being thoroughly chilled through, go home (if a home we can call it) to one or two little, bare, cold, cheerless rooms, with no prospect of getting warm but by going to bed or curling up on the floor under a little heap of rags, and that, too, with nothing hot to eat or drink?

Yes, their homes are such; and perhaps we cannot help it much at present, but surely, surely, we can teach them something of humanity; can teach them that we are not wholly without compassion and sympathy for our poorer neighbor. Should the best service and warmest cars be always for we people who have every comfort in life? Shouldn't we spare a little for those who have naught else? What does "Citizeness" say? "They could not appreciate it"? Perhaps not at first, but did she ever stop to think how utterly impossible it would be for her to profit by and appreciate the good things of this world if she had not first been shown what they were? May the wrongs of our up-town friends be alleviated; but may the down-town people be not forgotten at the same time. What eats away a small income so rapidly as carfares? Nothing, I think, and when we spend so much for carfares are we not entitled to something better in the way of car service than we have at the present time?

Just a little more heat; just a little better accommodation, please, you "monopolists," and we shall not only be grateful to you who make it possible for us to ride, but shall feel that you are not wholly devoid of sympathy for your poor and suffering brother. You who ride in your comfortable carriages, (I am glad you can,) come down some night between 5:30 and 7 o'clock. Come down and visit us; come down and ride with us on the beautiful, warm, and commodious Duane Street cars, and then if in your next Directors' meeting you do not bring all your influence to bear to have the existing conditions somewhat changed it will be because you are really what so many have unjustly said of you. "Utterly lacking in consideration for your patrons," and not as I believe, delinquent in your duty only through lack of personal knowledge of what some of us have to suffer who ride in many of the cross-town cars of this great metropolis.

C. M. W.

New York, Jan. 31, 1900.

To Induce Ladies to Face Forward.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been written about the habit the ladies have of getting off street cars facing backward instead of forward. We are all sufficiently agreed that the habit is a dangerous one, and that it has been the cause of many accidents. The habit seems to be incurable, and it may be well to suggest some better way of reform than the reiteration of unheeded warnings and of unadopted advice. The reprehensible habit is one not impossible to account for, and when the cause is understood the remedy seems obvious. The trouble is that ladies are so invariably and inveterately right-handed. If you notice them when alighting from a car you will see that they always take hold of the handrail with the right hand, and then, swinging to the right, as they must, of course, lands them facing backward. Take six ladies and cut off their right arms and you will thereafter find every one of the six get off a car facing forward. I suggest, but do not advocate, this method of reversing the habit. And I do not advocate but simply suggest the running of street cars upon the left-hand track instead of on the right. If this were done it seems certain that the ladies, alighting from the other side of the car, would still use their right hands, and would, then, of course, face forward. In cities like Philadelphia, where they have usually only one track on a street, all that would be necessary would be to make the passengers alight from the left side of the car. I wish we could induce some line to try it.

TECUMSEH SWIFT.

New York, Feb. 2, 1900.

Those Guns for the Transvaal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Lord Salisbury was right in believing that "guns were introduced into the Transvaal in boilers, and munitions of war in piano cases." They were so introduced, but it was by Dr. James A. Wolff, who was one of the secret betrayers of the Jameson Raid Committee. I remember distinctly Dr. Wolff's statement to that effect, which I heard him make to the Aldine Club, Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, a couple of months ago. He there boasted that at the time of that raid he had aided in introducing into Johannesburg Maxim guns in casks of kerosene, and gunpowder hidden under coke in freight cars. These were intended, however, for the destruction of the South African Republic. Lord Salisbury should have added this to his statement in Parliament yesterday.

GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN.

New York, Feb. 2, 1900.

Example of Japan's Shipbuilding.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue of to-day an article stating that a Japanese concern has just completed a 12,000-ton twin-screw steel steamer equal to the best class of Atlantic liners; that material had been ordered for two other steamers of the same line, and that the new industry of shipbuilding appears to be flourishing. I do not think this piece of information will help in any way the passage of the Hanna-Payne subsidy bill, as it is an established fact that the majority of shipbuilding material has to be imported by the Japanese, owing to lack of facilities for the manufacture of same. And yet the industry is flourishing, notwithstanding the difficulties that have to be overcome.

These difficulties are practically unknown to the American shipbuilder; in fact, he has a decided advantage over the shipbuilders of all other nations, owing to the vast amount and cheapness of the raw and finished material mined and manufactured here, and yet while he is enjoying these advantages he is clamoring and lobbying for Government aid in the form of a subsidy. I trust the foregoing will help to establish the error and inconsistency of this vicious example of class legislation.

HENRY BOLAND

New York, Feb. 1, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Ephemeral but Pleasing.

"Flatterers are our enemies."
"Oh, I don't know; flattery makes us feel good while it lasts."—Detroit Free Press.

On the Jump.

"Say, is Smith a bull or a bear on wheat now?"
"Neither. He's a kangaroo."—Chicago Tribune.

Under No Compulsion.

"Must I tell you once more to stop that noise?" asked the mother.
"I'd just as lief you wouldn't, mother," replied the supernaturally bright boy.—Philadelphia North American.

In Chicago.

Upguardson—I always wear a large shoe in Winter because it affords a better circulation. My feet are more apt to get cold in tightly fitting shoes.
Atom—Yes, and then a large shoe fits your foot better.—Chicago Tribune.

A CASE OF TIT FOR TAT.

From The Denver Post.

He'd popped the vital question, her answer had been prompt,
And on his breast was glued her little head,
While through their love-thrilled bosoms the god of rapture romped,
As swiftly on the happy moments sped.
Then turning up her glances to mingle with his own
This query at her darling one she shoved,
Her accent half a dove coo and half a doubtful moan:
"Am I the only girl you ever loved?"

He swallowed a lump that arose in his neck,
His face wore a second-hand blush.
His voice seemed a sad unavailable wreck
Refusing to banish the hush,
And into her eyes came a flicker of pain,
Her lips pursed in questioning pout,
And quickly she fired the same query again,
Her bosom all riddled with doubt.

Then came an inspiration like lightning from the skies,
His heart retreated to its usual place.
He sent his counter glances deep down into her eyes,
The hot, rose-tinted blushes quit his face.
Like retributive music the painful sentence ran
And struck her pinky ears with cruel spat.
As quietly he asked her: "Am I the only man
You ever fired that old conundrum at?"

She snuggled again awful close to his breast,
The heat of her blushes he felt
Clear through his shirt front and reversible vest
Till he thought they would blister his pelt,
And he grinned like a fiend from adown the dark stairs
Where the red fire unquenchably burns,
And they handled their subsequent sparking affairs
Without going behind the returns.

Religion and the Nervous Temperament.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By CHARLES L. DANA, M. D.,
Professor of Nervous Diseases, Cornell Medical College.

IT has rather been borne in upon me, as the result of some experience with the nervous type of humanity, that religion is a good thing for this class, both as a helpful and a preventive force.

This may not seem a self-evident proposition to those who recall the hysteria in certain kinds of revivals; but being convinced it is a fact, I have sought for the explanation. Whether we consider religion as self-knowledge, the gnothe seauton of Socrates, or the self-repression of the Buddhists, or "a knowledge of all our duties as divine commands," (Kant,) or as the belief in an everlasting God, (Martineau,) or as a feeling which has to do with the birth of a new ethical impulse, enthusiasm in action and firmness of belief of the worth of the end in view, as taught by a modern philosopher, (Royce,) the essence of it is restraint of the individual and selfish tendencies. This fact has been so thoroughly worked out by Marshall in his "Instinct and Reason" that I need not elaborate upon it. Those who do not believe it have in mind something different from religion, as discussed here.

Now sickness, and especially nervous sickness, tends to develop the individual's subjective side, to egotism and selfishness and other anti-social forces. I should say that nine-tenths of nervous sufferers have very little religious feeling, and have usually abandoned or lost interest in forms of religious expression. Some of them, by chance, get a tremendous amount of help from that small amount of religion in Christian Science which lends itself to self-control and not to foolishness.

It is well known that the safest way to deal with an unstaple nervous organization is to "institutionalize" it; that is, to get it into fixed and regular habits of thought and action. It is made to deal as far as possible with settled things; the dogmas of hygiene, the fixed types of aesthetic indulgence, and a determined order of bodily habits. For dull and defective minds the last item is enough; for the active and intelligent it is not. I consider it wise and healthful that the religious feelings be institutionalized, and settled also.

A confident belief in some not unreasonable explanation of the universe, one that is intense enough to rouse to moral action, satisfies the religious instinct and helps to secure a greater mental steadiness. It is true that some storm-tossed souls wish at times to give up thinking and feeling altogether; they recoil not only from debates and questionings, but even from conventions. Walt Whitman appeals to them:

I think I could turn and live with the animals, they are so placid and self-contained.
I stand and look at them long and long.
They do not sweat and whine about their condition;
They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins.
They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God.
Not one is dissatisfied; not one is demented with the mania of owning things;
Not one kneels to another, nor to his kind that lived thousands of years ago;
Not one is respectable or industrious over the whole earth.

This is not a serious philosophy, nor will it be practically accepted by healthy minds.

I assume that religious feeling is inherited and instructive, and rises automatically in nearly every one. Those who do not believe this must face the argument made for it by Mr. Marshall, to which I must again refer, and which seems to me incontrovertible. At any rate, assuming it, it follows that it must serve a useful purpose and ought to be cultivated just as much as the parental or social instincts. And a well-balanced mind is one in which all those normal instinctive feelings are given opportunities for development and expression. For in educating the child we try to give opportunity for the development of all his natural and normal aptitudes, and all those forces which nature has organized permanently within him.

We quickly recognize that children who grow up or by force of circumstances become self-centred and unsocial, or who have no filial affection, or no responsiveness to what is beautiful in the world, are not quite right, and we take means to correct such defects and to develop the natural instincts. In the present day this is if anything overdone in some directions. For example, we see in cities a large class of persons whose social instincts are overindulged, and who have no other resource in life eventually than working all day and talking all the evening. They cannot live alone. They are the antithesis of the hermit. They are social inebriates. Such people become unhappy and morbid when they cannot indulge in their accustomed habits. On the other hand, the serious and sensible cultivation of religious feeling is neglected or badly dealt with by parents and educators. I cannot undertake to preach a gospel, but I can urge the scientific importance of so doing upon the earnest students of morals and pedagogy of to-day.

Probably one trouble is that so few people really and definitely know what religion is. I am not going to undertake to define it more than has already been done. I should say, however, that it means for most the indulgence in some emotion connected with belief in a supreme being or final cause and leading to self-restraint and moral action. It has often to be associated with creeds and ceremonies in order to be effective and intelligible to the many. To the enlightened few the practical beliefs or creeds are few, the moral emotion less intense, but just as effective and ennobling, and just as much needed.

It is a perilous thing to indulge in generalizations, though Emerson gives us the assurance that any surmise or vaticination of the human mind is worthy of respect. I shall not be surprised to hear many protests against my thesis, accompanied with massive statistics showing the percentage of insanity and neurasthenia in religious countries as compared with pagan. This has not much bearing, however, on my argument. I am speaking of to-day and the conditions personally observed by me. The South Sea Islanders may all be sweet tempered and sane. The nervous system is unknown to them; and the problem does not exist there until they get rum and trolley cars and telephones and have to struggle to exist; then the time comes when it is necessary to watch every detail in order to keep the race from deteriorating. That is what we have to do to-day. Those people will be happiest and develop to the highest the faculties of mind and body who hold on to themselves and have in proper proportion well-balanced and steadfast minds, trained to feel and think for others as well as themselves. It is not by producing geniuses and freaks with extraordinary endowments that we obtain a race that is progressive and successful, but by the steady increase in the quality of the average man and woman. When a nation becomes thoroughly neurotic, i. e., when the majority are excitable, hysterical, impulsive, incapable of self-restraint or altruistic feeling, then comes decline.

It is not to be supposed that I expect much from a prescription containing Calvinism instead of calomel, though I know many to whom a profound belief in and fear of damnation would be very helpful. I refer rather to the general effect upon the race of a general cultivation of the religious instinct and its expression.

CHARLES L. DANA.

What Is an Adequate Waterway?

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By EDWARD P. NORTH,
Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

THE reports of the New York Commerce Commission, appointed by Gov. Black, and of the Committee on the Canals of New York, appointed by Gov. Roosevelt, which were expected about the first of January, were presented to the Legislature on the 25th ult., accompanied by messages from the Governor substantially, if not enthusiastically, indorsing their conclusions.

It will be noticed that the recommendations of neither committee nor commission march strictly in accordance with the text and statistics accompanying them. The Commerce Commission argues in favor of completing the improvements on the so-called $7,000,000 plan, or the law of 1895, which would increase the capacity of canal boats from 240 to 320 tons, and might by some desirable modifications permit an increase to 400 tons. They argue strenuously against the plan proposed by Major Symons in 1897 for a 1,500-ton barge canal, but, by recommending some new locks 280 by 45 feet in plan with 14 feet on their mitre sills, pay honor to the larger mindedness of our Canadian neighbors.

In addition to the $15,000,000 thought necessary to complete the $9,000,000 plan, they point out the probable advisability of State ownership of elevators at Buffalo, with the absolute necessity for better terminal facilities at both Buffalo and New York, saying:

"No matter what improvements may be made to the Erie Canal, SO LONG AS SHIPPERS ARE COMPELLED TO HAVE THEIR CARGOES TRANSFERRED AT BUFFALO, the boats may be entirely at the mercy of the railroads. * * * On the other hand, should the State decline to establish these needed terminals, there is serious doubt whether any amount expended upon the improvement of its canals, short of making the boats navigating them INDEPENDENT OF TERMINALS AT BUFFALO AT LEAST, would have the effect of materially reducing rates of transportation through the State of New York."

I have taken the liberty to emphasize the lines above, and offer in evidence, as controverting their very strong reasons for a canal requiring no transfers of freight, not capable of being controlled by any corporate body, the following argument by the commission: "This quantity (a load of from 25,000 to 30,000 bushels of grain) is suggested to be the limit of economy on slow-moving waters approaching the maximum capacity, beyond which it would measurably increase the expense of operation to a point where increased speed beyond the possibility of canal transportation would become essential."

This is in spite of the speed regulations for the Holland canals, as cited by Stieltjes at The Hague Navigation Congress, 1894, where on canals of 20 to 24 feet depth boats drawing not over six and a half feet are allowed a maximum speed of nine and one-third miles per hour, and boats of over ten feet draft are confined to an approximate speed of five miles.

The Committee on Canals is evidently in agreement with the last-quoted sentence when it says, after describing a canal with locks to pass two one-thousand-ton boats, 310 by 28 feet in plan, with 11 feet on their mitre sills: "Such a canal will be capable of carrying a tonnage equal to the capacity of the St. Lawrence canals."

If they are justified in this statement, the German engineers who are trying to have the Rhine-Elbe Canal made fourteen feet deep are mistaken in their views as to the wealth-giving capacity of large channels. If they are correct, the Canadians made an economic blunder when, at a cost of $5,500,000, they abandoned the Beauharnais Canal, with locks 200 by 45 feet in plan and 9 feet on the mitre sills, and replaced it by the Soulanges Canal, with locks 270 by 45 feet in plan and 14 feet on the mitre sills.

The reason for this expenditure was, as given in a paper read before the Royal Society of Canada in 1893, by T. C. Kufer, Past President of the American Society of Civil Engineers: "The charge for barge transport from Montreal to Kingston, 180 miles, is as great or greater than that for 1,000 miles of lake transport." A proper respect for the rule of three would have led this committee to compare Mr. Kufer's figures with their table of lake and canal freights on Page 190. This would have shown them that a six-foot canal was more economical than a nine-foot canal.

Notwithstanding any use to which figures may be put, notwithstanding any consensus of opinion gathered from authorities, the governing influence in the distribution of wealth is the relative cost of transportation. And the cheapest rates are made by the largest carriers. Not only is any charge for handling freight taken in some ratio from producers and consumers, but production is made impossible at points where a high freight rate intervenes between the source of raw material or the market.

Commencing on Page 196 is one of the many valuable appendices to the report of the Committee on Canals, setting forth among other things that in 1875 the tonnage on the lakes was 600,000 tons, with a traffic of 15,000,000 tons, but in consequence of rate wars, combined with the constancy of the limiting depths of lake channels, in 1880 the tonnage had fallen to 560,000 tons. In 1890 the tonnage had increased to 1,000,000 tons; traffic 37,500,000 tons. In 1898 the tonnage was 1,500,000 and traffic 52,000,000 tons. Before 1880 a 1,000 ton vessel was a rarity; now the maximum size of vessels has risen to 7,000 tons. "The bulk of this traffic is made up of the four commodities of grain, iron one, lumber, and coal." "Only a small portion of this ore and coal at present passes across New York State, but, as has been shown in the main body of the report, it is possible to secure a considerable traffic in ore and iron and steel manufactures for the canal route."

Up to the Fall of 1881 navigation on the lakes was limited by the 11½ feet depth (not 10, as misprinted in the report) at the "Soo," and for the five years ending with 1880, during which the lake tonnage declined, the average lake freight rate for wheat was 3.94 cents per bushel. For the five years ending with 1898 the average rate was 1.57 cents per bushel. One rate is 40 per cent. of the other, yet there are nearly a million more tons of shipping on the lakes and every shipyard is full of business. This notable increase in commercial confidence, which is concurrent with a phenomenal fall in the remuneration received, "cannot (according to the committee) be disconnected from the improvements in lake harbors and channels undertaken by the National Government."

But the committee deliberately proposes an even less depth on 25 per cent. of the distance between Chicago and New York than that on which the railroads, then charging 46 per cent. more than now on through grain, were able to starve the lake carriers. This does not seem entirely respectful to the rule of three. This plan, if carried out, will not control railroad freights, though it will doubtless influence them, nor will it so cheapen freights as to cause any large migration of industries to either the interior of the State or to the City of New York. The canal is paralleled by the six tracks of the New York Central; it is crossed every few miles between Buffalo and Utica by railroads from the South, most of them coal carriers. There is no large area in the world so favorably situated for cheap railroad distribution as the counties through which the canal must pass.

It is urged that Buffalo's opportunity as a great iron producing centre is dependent on cheap freights, but the heads of Cayuga and Seneca Lakes are nearer coal and better situated than Buffalo, and both Rochester and Syracuse are as well situated if the 7,000-ton ore carriers navigating the lakes could reach their docks. Against the possibility of the widely distributed wealth along our 350 miles of canal that would follow the increase of employment and the prosperity of local markets, we have a theory of three sizes of boats that, it is thought, no boat builder of prominence can be found to indorse. Against the accessions to the manufacturing and commercial industries of the City of New York that would result from a contribution of 30,000,000 tons of freight by the canal, instead of 3,500,000 tons, as at present, we find the expression, "to enable vessels to pass from the upper lakes to New York City, (or beyond,)" as if no guilty item of commerce should escape our tolls. And these tolls bear more heavily, as pointed out by the Commerce Commission, on the inhabitants of this State than on those resident outside its borders.

The Committee on Canals reiterates the necessity for enlarging our waterway "to the utmost limit." The Commerce Commission declares for an adequate improvement, and the Governor, after calling attention to the fact that neither the State nor city can afford to rest supine while their eager business rivals strain every nerve to snatch away the commerce which has been so large a part of their life blood, says: "The State of New York is rich, and can afford to pay heavily for a great and real improvement in its transportation facilities. But it cannot afford an inadequate improvement."

The improvement recommended, however, is for a canal fitted for boats carrying 1,000 tons each. As the canal is embraced by six railroad tracks now, capable of carrying trains of 2,400 tons each, and bordered on the north by a ship canal capable of passing loads of 2,200 tons each, doubt will be entertained if it will really be a very important factor, either in the direction of freight or the control of rates, if it will abolish differentials and destroy the one-cent arbitrary. But there will be no doubt of the essential audacity of predictions that a one-thousand-ton barge canal, competing with twenty-four-hundred-ton railroad trains and a twenty-two-hundred-ton ship canal, will have the same advantages that a forty-ton canalboat had over a one-ton wagon.

The proposed canal is professedly not to be a finality. It is hoped to "secure for at least a generation." Now, a temporality at $62,000,000 comes high. And the unanimity with which both committee and commission fight against any survey that will clear up the doubts as to the cost of an ample and convenient canal through the local centres of production and consumption in the interior of the State is remarkable.

There are doubtless strong arguments for the construction and ownership of a ship canal through this State by either or both the State and General Government. With the low levels that would be both practical and profitable, it is probable that, as in the case with railroads, between 80 and 90 per cent. of the traffic on it would be local instead of about 50 per cent., as now. The accessions to the wealth of the producing West would probably prevent for all time another outbreak of populistic violence like that developed by the legislation threatened in 1893, but on the other hand, most of this wealth would pass through the various receptacles found in this city.

Whatever conclusion is reached as to this question, no large sum should be expended to forestall a sound decision as to the most economical size of the improvement. The Deep Waterways Commission is but just disbanded, having made careful surveys covering the Niagara River and all of the route between Rome and the Hudson. It would be a matter of both prudence and economy to call them together again, replacing Mr. Noble, now on the Isthmus, by an engineer of prominence from the centre of the State, and have a competent survey and estimate of the cost of a canal between Tonawanda and Rome, that would be comparable with the estimate about to be submitted to Congress for two marine stairways; into and out of Lake Ontario. For while it is not certain that a ship canal would be economically better than a barge canal, it is certain that a ship cannot navigate a barge canal, and a barge or canalboat can navigate a ship canal at less cost than either can navigate the barge canal.

EDWARD P. NORTH.

The Motor Vehicle of the Near Future.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By John Brisben Walker.
Editor of The Cosmopolitan Magazine.

The public mind is in a state of more or less confusion regarding motor-carriage problems, which, during the last year, have been presented in many forms. During this coming year these various impressions will be differentiated; many that are very wild will be rejected, and the merits of the several systems more fully comprehended.

To one who has made a close study of these matters for some years, it seems as if we were almost on the verge of a revolution in our methods of living. To be able to travel, with a fair regard for safety, along a smooth highway at a pace that rivals the speed of the railway accommodation train, if one is willing to take the risks or the police tolerate him, is now fully within the power of the owner of the newest types of automobile carriages.

In France sustained efforts covering many hundreds of miles have been made with French machines, which surpass even the average rate of the accommodation train—the cost often far below an average passenger rate of 2 cents a mile.

The automobiles now before the public may be classified under three heads:

First—Those constructed on the electric motor system.

Second—The French explosive gasoline engine.

Third—The steam motor.

Without going into the merits or demerits of these machines, it may be roughly stated that the electric motor carriage weighs from 1,400 to 3,500 pounds, has a limited area of operation ranging from twelve to twenty-five miles from its charging station, and costs from $1,200 to $3,500.

The French explosive motor weighs from 1,000 to 3,000 pounds; costs from $1,000 to $3,000, and has a practically unlimited area of operation, as the gasoline with which it is operated may be bought at any country drug store.

The steam motor weighs about 400 pounds for two persons, and 600 pounds for four persons, to which must be added 125 pounds for fuel and water. It costs from $650 to $1,000, and, like the French explosive motor, has a practically unlimited field of operation.

The electric motor carriage is operated with less care upon the part of the driver than either of the other designs, and is especially well adapted for the smooth asphalt of the cities. The cost of operating it, however, is very high in proportion to the cost of operating either the French explosive motor or the steam motor.

The French explosive motor, while greatly exceeding in weight that of the steam motor, has an equally high power of speed; the average machine is capable of even higher speed.

The question of speed, however, is one of small consequence to the average man. Any one of the three varieties has a speed much in excess of what can be tolerated on any street or highway.

A steam motor recently left Irvington-on-the-Hudson and crossed King's Bridge on the Harlem River exactly two minutes behind the accommodation train time. The cost of the journey was but one-sixth per passenger as compared with the cost of a single ticket for the same distance on the Hudson River Railway. This is a fact that may bring important changes into methods of living. It means that a man may live twenty-five miles out of the city, and if his home can be reached by a broad highway, like the Newton Boulevard leading out of Boston, he may reach his office by the most delightful means of locomotion within an hour if the authorities permit, or an hour and a half under proper regulation; and at a cost not to exceed 3 cents per passenger for the twenty miles. The delights of such a journey on a pleasant day cannot easily be described. Carriage driving is by no means a parallel, because the exhilaration consequent upon the swifter and smoother motion is of a character not approached by motion behind a horse.

Nor is the revolutionary character of these means of locomotion confined to country roads alone. It is not trespassing upon the grounds of the improbable to speculate that the large street vehicle, carrying its dozens or even hundreds of passengers, is destined to disappear from our streets and be supplanted by the smaller vehicle on rubber wheels, moving smoothly, noiselessly, and swiftly from point to point. A vehicle to seat eight persons can be built at a price not to exceed $1,200, which will fill every requisite of comfort and quick transit. It will come up to the curb to receive its passengers. It will move over the average distances now covered by the street car at a fare not to exceed 3 cents; while even at such a low fare, its driver would be able to earn very large wages for himself above the cost of operating, and equally large profit for the owner of the vehicle.

Who would be willing to take the risks now encountered in the crowded streets of a city in a car which, however comfortable compared with our former ideas of street cars, stops at each corner and jams first forward, then backward, all of its thirty or forty passengers, if he could find a vehicle of the character described ready to come to the curb and transport him smoothly on rubber-tired wheels?

The plea that the streets would be crowded by such an excess of vehicles is not tenable, as can be easily seen. It would only be necessary to regulate the traffic in each street so that it would pass in but one direction. This would enable a stream of vehicles to travel at an extremely rapid rate in the middle of the street, two other lines of carriages, on either side, at a lesser rate, leaving the curbs free for vehicles to take up and put down passengers. A man moving south, desiring to enter a street where the line of traffic was toward the north, would simply go to the street beyond his destination, turn in and follow the line of vehicles.

Nor, if I may be permitted to make a prophecy, is the revolution in military life to be less radical than that in coming city transportation. It is possible to put in the field to-day an army on automobiles, each vehicle having not only the capacity for four, but an additional capacity for one, or even two, weeks' provisions, a rapid-fire one-pound gun, and oil fuel sufficient for covering two or three hundred miles. To the sides of each military automobile shelter tents could be attached at night. One comfort would be the heat given out by the boiler in the cold weather. The machines would have a radius of action of at least double or treble that of the best cavalry in the world.

I am aware that all this will sound extremely new to many readers, but I have been intent upon the practical details of the problem for a considerable period, while the preliminary studies have covered a number of years. With each day and hour my conviction grows more positive as to the certainty of an outcome not very far removed from even the most radical of the predictions here hazarded.

JOHN BRISBEN WALKER.

Features of the Mortgage Tax Bill.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN,
Professor of Political Economy and Finance, Columbia University.

IN an article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES three weeks ago attention was called to the general problem of tax reform in this State and to the paramount importance of the separation of State and local revenues. Since that article appeared the specific proposition of the legislative Committee on Taxation has been made public. The interest manifested in this proposition justifies an attempt to estimate its real significance and its probable effect.

It is evident that the Mortgage Tax bill, as it is called, must be regarded from two distinct points of view. It must be considered not only in and by itself, but also as a part of a more comprehensive scheme. As a part of such wider reform, the Mortgage Tax bill is of importance as permitting the realization of the plan to separate local and State revenues, and thus to simplify to that extent the complicated problem which will have to be attacked in ensuing years. The first questions that present themselves, therefore, are: Why did the legislative committee recommend the present scheme, and could it not have secured an adequate revenue for the State in some other way?

The general property tax has yielded for the State during the last few years a sum ranging from $10,000,000 to $13,000,000. The remainder of the State revenue is derived principally from taxes on corporations and inheritances. It might be contended that, if the State taxes on general property are to be abolished, the taxes on inheritances or on corporations should be protanto increased. The attempt to solve the problem in either of these ways would, however, at the present time be a failure. Inheritances are now taxed not only by the State, but also, to a larger extent, by the Federal Government. Any attempt to get any considerable part of the requisite $10,000,00 or $12,000,000 from the inheritance tax would necessitate such an increase of rate as to be practically unbearable. Much the same may be said about the corporation tax. In Pennsylvania, where a somewhat larger revenue for State purposes is derived from corporations, they are exempt from local taxation. If, in New York, the State tax on corporations were made to yield $13,000,000 instead of the $3,000,000 which it now produces, a similar exemption from local burdens would have to be allowed. This would complicate the situation in several ways. It would, for instance, materially interfere with the special franchise tax which was imposed last year, and the proceeds of which are to accrue to the localities. Moreover, we have the curious situation in New York that in many of our local sub-divisions, like the school districts and others, the greater part of the local taxes is paid by corporations; so that an exemption of corporations from local taxation would mean a much higher rate on individual property. Any effort, therefore, to secure the needed revenue from corporations would be met with determined resistance at both ends. On the one hand, the corporations themselves, and on the other the local bodies, would strenuously object and would render impossible the enactment of any such law.

If, then, the needed State revenue can be secured neither from inheritances nor from corporations, what else remains? A State income tax is out of the question, for that would simply intensify the evils already attending the present personal taxes. A system of State business or license taxes somewhat akin to that in Pennsylvania might be suggested, but the introduction of methods so foreign to our habits would have to be made with great caution, and nothing like the needed revenue could be expected from such a source at first. A State tax on banks and trust companies is already in force in some of the neighboring Commonwealths, and has been wisely adopted by the committee as a part of its scheme. But even this is clearly inadequate, and there yet remains to be raised about $10,000,000. The problem is how to collect this sum with the least possible disturbance of existing conditions. From this point of view the mortgage tax has much in its favor. As proposed in the bill, the tax will be easy of collection, economical in its administration, convenient in its levy, and lucrative in its yield. From a purely administrative point of view, the tax will meet the fiscal requirements laid down by Adam Smith as among the cardinal principles of taxation—namely, adequacy, certainty, convenience, and economy.

If these were the only points to be considered, there would be no opposition to the tax. What has agitated the public, however, is the question of the effect of the tax on the various classes of the community, and more especially on the owner of real estate. This is of basic importance, for, in the end, every tax must be judged by its influence on social prosperity. The consideration of this question in the public prints thus far has been as fragmentary as the conclusions have been conflicting. Let us see just where the difficulty lies.

It is claimed by the opponents of the tax that the tax on mortgages will be in reality a tax on the man who borrows the money, and that it will thus prove to be an additional burden on real estate. The incidence of taxation is undoubtedly a thorny and difficult subject. The failure on the part of the popular mind to grasp the matter in its entirety is due to the fact that attention is too often centred on immediate rather than on ultimate results. It may be laid down as a general proposition that an exclusive or special tax on any one kind of capital will, other things being equal, be shifted from the lender to the borrower. If a new mortgage tax were imposed, and if investments were perfectly free, the tax would ordinarily be shifted from the mortgagee to the mortgageor—that is, from lender to borrower. Even here, however, other things may sometimes not be equal. There may be a certain amount of friction to impede the action of the general law, and to prevent the full shifting of the tax. If, for instance, the investments of certain institutions or trust estates were in any Commonwealth largely limited to mortgage securities, this might create an additional demand for such investments, and this increased supply of capital seeking investment would somewhat diminish the rate in interest. Nevertheless in general it may be laid down that a special tax on mortgages, like a special tax on anything else, will be shifted from the lender to the borrower. In particular cases not quite the whole of the tax will be shifted; in other cases, the whole tax, and a little more in addition to compensate for the risk and trouble, will be shifted. Thus, in the two typical cases where careful investigation has been made in this country—in Massachusetts and in California—we find such results. In Massachusetts, when mortgages were practically exempted several years ago, the interest on mortgages fell by about 1 per cent., not quite the amount of the tax. On the other hand, in California, after mortgages were made taxable as real estate, the rate on mortgages increased by slightly more than the amount of the local tax. In the long run, it may be said that a special tax on mortgages will be borne by the real estate owner.

But all this assumes that we are dealing with a new tax. As a matter of fact, this is only partially true; for mortgages in New York are already taxable as personal property. Moreover, they are taxable at the local rate, ranging from 2 to 3 per cent., while, under the new law, they will be exempt from taxation for local purposes, and will be taxed for State purposes at only one-half of 1 per cent. It would, therefore, seem on the face of things that the law provides for a reduction of the tax on mortgages and to that extent a reduction of the burdens of the land owner. This will be met by the argument that, in practice, although mortgages are taxable they are not generally taxed. The question, therefore, becomes one of fact. If mortgages completely escape taxation at present, the new tax will mean an increase of burden on the land owner; if, on the other hand, mortgages are taxed at all at present, the new tax will, to this extent, mean a remission of burden to the land owner. Which statement is true?

Unfortunately, there are no exact facts available. Where mortgages are reached at all, they are taxed as part of a man's personal property, and no separate reports are made. We are, therefore, thrown back upon general considerations. Here it is necessary to distinguish between the rural districts and the large towns. In the rural districts it is a matter of familiar knowledge that mortgages are occasionally reached by the assessor. No village capitalist who is asked to loan money on mortgage fails to take into consideration the possibility or risk of being hit by the assessor on the mortgage. The risk is not a very great one, for otherwise he would not lend money at all without being fully secured against the possibility of assessment. But the risk is present to some degree, and the lender will charge over and above the ordinary rate a risk premium, which he will add to the interest rate. What this risk premium is it is impossible to ascertain statistically, but the best opinion seems to be that it can certainly be not less than 1 per cent. In other words, lenders will exact about 1 per cent. additional interest for fear of being found out and being taxed at the local rate of 3 per cent. The high rate of interest on country mortgages is, in part, no doubt to be explained by this fact.

In the large cities, on the other hand, it is true that the bulk of mortgages in the hands of the insurance companies, trust companies, savings banks, &c., are not assessed. But it must be remembered that it is precisely in the large cities that we have the growing number of trust estates the moneys of which are invested in mortgages, and which are being assessed on those mortgages to a continually increasing extent. Thus, even in the large cities, a part, even though a definitely unascertainable part, of the mortgages are actually reached. It is safe to assume that, if mortgages were absolutely exempt, the rate of interest would be somewhat lower than it is at present, probably by at least as much as one-half of 1 per cent. If, therefore, we take the State as a whole, we must conclude that the present legal liability of mortgages to taxation is accompanied by a partial actual liability. If only one mortgage out of five or six is actually taxed—not a very violent assumption to make—the rate of interest on mortgages is higher by one-half of 1 per cent. than it otherwise would be. If all mortgages were actually taxed the rate of interest would be 2½ to 3 per cent. higher—the full amount of the local tax. Under existing circumstances the risk premium may be declared to be about one-half of 1 per cent. The new bill, therefore, simply substitutes a definite tax of one-half of 1 per cent. for the risk premium of about the same amount. It ought, therefore, not to increase the rate of interest on mortgages.

But even if this calculation is too favorable, and if the actual risk premium is less than one-half of one per cent., it does not follow that the new mortgage tax will actually raise the rate of interest. There is no doubt of course that, as some mortgages fall due, the Brundage clause will be enforced, and the rate of interest will be increased. But can this continue to be the case? Is it not true that New York mortgages will now become a favorite form of investment? There is many a taxpayer to-day who dislikes the necessity of "swearing off" his personal taxes, and who would be honest if he were allowed to be. Many an individual, and many an estate, will welcome the opportunity of investing funds in a species of property which will be taxed at so low a figure when compared with the ordinary local rate. This large influx of capital, seeking such a favorite form of investment, will of itself tend to reduce the rate of interest, and will to that extent inure to the benefit of the borrower or land owner.

Thus we have a double result: On the one hand, the new tax will simply take the place of the present risk premium, and will be apt to cause no change in the rate of interest. On the other hand, even though a slight change in the rate of interest might be apprehended, the tendency will be counteracted by the increased supply of capital seeking such investment. Thus, in the long run, it seems improbable that the rate of interest on mortgages will increase.

Moreover, it must be remembered that, even if the rate of interest should increase, this will be counterbalanced in part by the lowering of taxes on real estate, due to the abolition of the State tax. The State tax on property amounted last year in New York City to twenty points or two mills on the dollar; so that, even if the whole of the above argument were incorrect, and even if the entire tax on mortgages were shifted to the real estate owner, he would still lose only a portion of the tax. As we have pointed out, however, the remission of the State tax will probably be a clear gain to him.

We now come to an important point. All the arguments of the opponents of the bill speak only of the mortgaged real estate. How about the clear and unincumbered real estate? Here there can be no question that the remission of the State tax means a diminution of the burden. It is an interesting question to consider the proportion of these two elements to each other. The State Board of Assessors reported the assessed realty in 1898 in New York at 4,412 millions of dollars. As the assessed valuations of realty grow at about 100 to 110 millions a year, the present assessed realty in New York is at least 4,630 millions, which corresponds to perhaps 6,000 millions of actual valuation. The amount of mortgages in this State was calculated by the committee at about 2,000 millions—a very conservative estimate. Now, of this it is safe to assert that at least 750 millions represent the mortgages of quasi-public corporations. According to the statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission the mortgage debts of the five leading railways of New York amount to over 500 millions. The bonded indebtedness of all the street railways, the gas companies, the electric light and power companies, &c., amounts to at least 250 millions more. If we deduct these 750 millions of mortgages from the 2,000 millions estimated by the committee, we should have 1,250 millions of mortgages held by individuals. While, therefore, 1,250 millions of mortgaged property might, under the most unfavorable conditions, suffer somewhat from the mortgage tax, 4,630 millions of real estate would be the clear gainers by a remission of the State tax. Thus, even under the worst possible showing, that is even if the whole of the mortgage tax be added to the rate of interest, there would be a substantial saving to the real estate owners as a whole. At its worst, then, the mortgage tax would moderately benefit real estate; at its best, it would decidedly benefit real estate.

There still remains the subject of the corporation bonds and of savings banks. Who, it will be asked, will pay the mortgage tax on corporate bonds if the rate of interest goes up? The answer is plain. The bondholders themselves will not suffer. If the rate of interest were to go up, the only result would be that the new purchasers of the bonds would pay so much less for the bonds. They would buy themselves free of tax. But if, as is probably the case, the corporation will assume the payment of the tax itself, the price of bonds will not be changed, and the tax will come out of the dividends of the stockholders. In view of the fact, however, that the owners of New York corporation stocks are entirely exempt from local taxation, this would not be much of a hardship. It must not be forgotten that, if we levy an additional tax, some one has got to pay it.

In the next place, as to savings banks, it must be noted that New York is practically the only State in the Union which does not tax savings banks. In most States the property of savings banks is taxed at the ordinary local rate. In pretty much all of the New England States, and in most of the Eastern States, there are even special taxes on savings banks. The deposits in the savings banks are no longer the poor man's deposits. They represent very largely the deposits of the fairly well-to-do, and even of the rich. Moreover, so long as the tax is not specifically assessed on the deposits of savings banks, the tax will be paid not by the depositors, but by the stockholders; and there is no reason why they should not pay. The claim, therefore, made by the savings banks is an untenable one; for, if the tax on mortgages is shifted to the real estate owner, the savings banks will not suffer at all, and if the tax is not shifted to the real estate owner, it will come primarily out of the dividends, and not out of the deposits.

Finally, it must not be forgotten that the proposed mortgage tax is only a preliminary clearing of the ground. Our local taxation is, as we pointed out in the preceding article, in a very unsatisfactory shape. What we need is not only the abolition of the present tax on personalty, but also its replacement by a tax which will diminish the burdens on real estate. The present separation of State and local revenue must be regarded simply as a first step toward the reduction of the burden on real estate. Even if it constituted no reduction in itself, it would still be important as a preparation for a future remission.

Summing up the whole situation, we may enunciate the following three conclusions:

1. The proposed tax on mortgages will not be shifted to the real estate owner; (a) because the tax is just about equivalent to the risk premium paid at present on mortgages, and (b) because the supply of capital seeking investment in mortgages will undoubtedly increase as a result of the tax. While, then, on the one hand, the land owner will not suffer, he will gain, on the other through the remission of the State tax on property.

2. Even though the tax be shifted in part or in whole, the net result will still be a benefit to real estate considered as an entirety; (a) because only a small part of New York real estate is mortgaged, and (b) because a large part of the mortgaged real estate itself is held by corporations, not by individuals.

3. Even if the bill were to bring no immediate benefit to the land owner, its passage would still be advisable as the first step in a movement which will insure a greater future benefit to real estate.

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN.

METHODS OF TAXATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest your able and timely editorial of Feb. 1, 1900, and Mr. Nathan Bijur's letter on the Stranahan tax report, showing the incidence of the proposed mortgage tax to rest on the borrower or real estate owner, and that otherwise the effect will be to drive away capital. I may add that it is within my personal knowledge that a large amount of Philadelphia capital sought investments in New York mortgages of real estate about 1879-82 because of a mortgage tax of three-tenths of 1 per cent. at that time. I understand it is now four-tenths of 1 per cent. A non-resident loaning money on mortgage in New York pays his local personal tax on his personal estate invested in those mortgages, and to tax his mortgages is double taxation, or it may even be treble taxation. When the sovereignty of a State is taken advantage of to tax a citizen of the United States two or three times on the same investments, the United States have not only become a very unattractive place of abode, but I may add have failed of their purpose of organization. My own theory is that an income tax is the fairest of all taxes, and in support of this view I quote from a letter written by me to The Evening Post of Jan. 17, 1890:

And this brings us to a further discussion of the whole question of taxation, which with us is so crude, and in many cases amounts almost to a confiscation of property. In France an allowance is made for vacancies in apartments. The tax is based on the actual rent-producing capacity of the real estate, and if some of the apartments are unoccupied, the tax is adjusted accordingly. If entirely unoccupied, there is no tax until the time when a rental can be produced. In Austria, I understand, in new districts new buildings are exempt for a period of five years. This gives a stimulus to building, and enables outlying sections to demonstrate the advisability of the improvements which at the end of that time can show a rent roll upon which to base scientific taxation.

With regard to personal property, an income tax, if uniform and levied upon every one, the laborer included, is the only feasible one; because by reason of the difficulty of locating personal property and the premium put upon perjury under the present crude laws in the hands of rich people, it escapes almost entirely, while in the hands of trustees, guardians for infants and widows, because it can be located, it is mulcted. The income tax is capable of an almost scientific application; you have as a guide the size and location of the house the owner occupies or the rent he pays, the number of servants he keeps, his occupation, &c. You levy an annual tax which he can adjust as a fixed charge while he lives. You do not step in at his death and demand on the part of the State, the succession tax and on the part of the Federal Government the war tax at a time when his family are left without the support which his exertions while alive always contributed. The argument that the discovery of the value of the estate by passing through the Probate Court gives the State an easy method of ascertaining its value is an argument equally favorable to the income tax, for having once ascertained the value, the tax can follow the property in the hands of the distributees.

And this leads us to the final question of all taxation, which is the very pertinent question: Is it necessary to increase taxation at all, and, as my duty to my constituents, how can I as their representative in the Government reduce that burden? One would naturally expect legislation looking to the reduction of taxation, when money can be borrowed for one-half what was paid for it twenty years ago, when scientific appliances have cheapened by 100 per cent., in that time all the manufactured articles of commerce, when a greatly increased population in proportion to the area of land occupied, as in the City of New York, does not require to the same extent an increase in taxation; under such conditions one would logically look for greatly reduced taxation.

Regarding the taxation of property of an unproductive nature, such as vacant land, not touched upon in the above argument, there should be little difficulty in assessing it at a fair figure, owing to its tangible nature and the fact that it has a value which can be readily ascertained. When this is done a fair way to arrive at its productive capacity for taxable purposes would be to take the current interest rates which would be allowed by the best trust companies upon such capitalization if deposited in money with them. This would not be as high a return in interest or income as in other channels of more permanent investments, but the unproductive element in vacant land should be taken into the calculation and an allowance made for that reason, for it receives fewer benefits from the community than productive land. (for example, no fire or police protection is needed and there are no children living in houses to be educated at the public expense.)

Under the New York law, a non-resident's personal estate is taxable at his domicile where the property is situated and where he keeps his securities, and in addition to this he pays the war revenue tax, and when he has the misfortune to die his estate becomes liable to the transfer tax and to an additional war-revenue tax; that is, six different taxes may be levied against his estate in one year. I make the suggestion that our despotic (sovereign) States should yield their power of confiscation (taxation) to the Federal Government by allowing the Federal Government to impose an income tax, including vacant and improved real estate, and that then the General Government, after first retaining what it requires for its own maintenance, should be given the powers of a Board of States Equalization, to set apart to each State the quota needed for its proper government, both locally and for State purposes. Under such a system there would be but one tax, and the individual citizen could still probably provide for his family, and the powerful incentives to create new capital by thrift, energy, and ability to provide for those dependent upon us would not be stifled and destroyed.

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TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of a large amount of the Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, have consented to act as a Bondholders' Committee under a preliminary agreement filed with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, dated February 1, 1900. Bondholders are asked to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons, under said agreement, with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, on or before **February 28th, 1900.** The Committee will advance to bondholders who deposit their bonds on or before that date the sum of $25, being the amount of the coupon due February 1st, 1900. Negotiable Trust Certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities. Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company or from the Secretary of the Committee.

When a majority of the bonds shall have been deposited, application will be made to list the certificates on the Stock Exchange.

New York, February 1, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
HENRY A. REDFIELD,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, N. Y.

A.—ESTABLISHED 1869.
GRIGGS & CARLETON,
APPRAISERS AND BUSINESS NEGOTIATORS.
189 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(Refer to Banks throughout United States.)
Having recently concluded an examination of the affairs and personnel as well as profits of the
NEW YORK DENTAL MFG. CO.
of the City of York, Pennsylvania,
we offer to our clients and the general public the amount of its Preferred Stock mentioned below as especially desirable for people of moderate means who require thorough security for the principal as well as reasonable dividend on the investment.
THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE
NEW YORK DENTAL MFG. CO.
$200,000, divided into 4,000 shares, par value $50, 2,000 shares being Common and 2,000 shares Cumulative Preferred 6% Stock, dividend guaranteed by the Company, principal redeemable January 1st, 1910, at par.
To increase facilities wholly inadequate to fill existing orders the Company has placed in our hands for sale
$50,000 Preferred Stock at 77 1-2.
($38.25 per share.) The Company's chief business is the manufacture of Artificial Porcelain Teeth. Until the present the business of manufacturing artificial teeth has practically been controlled by four houses in this country, and the profits being exceptionally great and steady are known only to those in the trade. We heartily commend the purchase of the above-mentioned Preferred Stock. Full particulars promptly furnished at our office or by mail on request.

Niagara Falls Power Co.
Omaha Water Co.
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co.
Rochester Railway Co.
Pratt & Whitney Co.
Consolidated Rubber Tire Co.

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INVESTORS.—Manufacturing corporation having practically a monopoly of U. S. will sell $25,000 of its stock; unusual opportunity. Address Monopoly, Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

187th Dividend.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 29th, 1900.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, February 10th to stockholders of record on February 1, 1900.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company.
New York, Jan. 31, 1900.

The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend of $1.00 per share ($80,000,) payable at the New York office of the Company on February 15th, 1900. Books close Feb. 6th and reopen Feb. 15th, 1900. STANLEY GIFFORD, Treasurer.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co. of Bodie, Cal.
San Francisco, January 29th, 1900.

Dividend No. 96, of TEN CENTS A SHARE, is payable here and at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York, on Feb. 20th. Books close Feb. 7th.
J. W. PEW, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY.
340 Third Avenue, N. Y. City.
January 31, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, 340 Third Avenue, on THURSDAY, March 1, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer books close Tuesday, February 6th, and reopen Friday, March 2d.

By order of the Board of Directors
FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Feb. 8th, at 19 West 44th St. Polls open 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
DAVID PETTIGREW, Sec'y.

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD.

Mr. Lauterbach Admits that Proposals to Lease the System Have Been Made.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Third Avenue Railroad Company, admitted yesterday that propositions had been made for the leasing of the road. A report had been current that a special meeting of the stockholders had been called to consider such a proposition, which, it was said, guaranteed to shareholders 5 per cent. dividends for the first five years, 5½ per cent. for the second five years, and 6 per cent. for the next five years.

Mr. Lauterbach said no such special meeting had been called. "Several favorable propositions for leasing the property have been made," said he. "I cannot discuss who has made them, what they are, or what the outcome will be."

An impression prevails to some extent in Wall Street that the proposals come from the Metropolitan people. They have all along denied being interested in Third Avenue, but the Street seems to expect that the future will develop closer relations between the two corporations.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company denied yesterday that that corporation or any Metropolitan interests were making the proposition for the lease of Third Avenue.

Another report yesterday was to the effect that A. J. Elias was to retire from the Presidency of the Third Avenue, being replaced by the representative of some Philadelphia capitalists. Mr. Lauterbach said the story was unfounded. Mr. Elias said: "I have never heard a word of it."

BUDAPEST-LONDON TELEGRAPH.

New Line to Aid Competitors of New York Grain Dealers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Consul Chester at Budapest reports to the State Department that a direct telegraph line has been opened from Budapest to London which is expected to be of immense value to the Hungarian grain dealers in their competition with the United States dealers for the Liverpool market.

Heretofore, owing to the indirect means of communication, it was impossible to secure orders from London or from Liverpool, where the price of wheat was set, on the same day, and Liverpool quotations were also received too late for use on the same day, all of which gave a heavy advantage to the New York dealers.

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE.

The Company Wants to Go Into the Railroad Business.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—A circular letter has been sent to stockholders of the American Steel and Wire Company, outlining important measures which will be submitted for their action at the annual meeting, in Jersey City, Feb. 20.

The stockholders are asked to confer wider powers on the company. The matters are in the nature of a proposed amendment to the certificate of incorporation. Among other things, the stockholders are asked to give the company power "to engage in and carry on the business of constructing, buying, selling, leasing, and operating railroads, wharfs, piers, and kindred business and enterprises." The company's powers also are sought to be enlarged in other directions.

One provision is for the reduction of the preferred stock, a step which has been expected for some time.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

That money is still flowing into Wall Street largely was disclosed in yesterday's Clearing House bank statement—deposits increasing over $15,000,000. That Wall Street is readier to make use of available funds was similarly shown—loan accounts expanding more than $11,000,000.

Net changes upon the Stock Exchange for the week are chiefly upon the side of advances, some of the gains being substantial. The local traction stocks as a group have been conspicuous, most of them rising, while Third Avenue has had a sensational decline to below par. The financial affairs of that company are still tangled, and conflicting semi-official reports are in daily circulation as to what is to be finally the company's salvation plan—some representations being that the $17,000,000 of floating debt and other liabilities are to be funded into collateral notes for a year or two, while other reports have it that a blanket mortgage is to be put upon the property, and still further statements suggest that preliminary sales of a fresh issue of stock are being made in the open market.

Whatever the exact facts may be, the speculative position of Third Avenue is hardly to be determined by superficial observation. It is easy for professional speculators upon the Stock Exchange to figure out ample distresses for the corporation, and there has seemed to be no forcible resistance to attacks upon the stock's market quotations; but those traders who are confident that the company must forthwith go to smash lay chief stress upon what doubtless is the fact, that large blocks of stock owned by insiders are in the hands of money lenders—some estimates even averring that two-thirds or three-fourths of the outstanding stock is thus pledged. The entire capital issued aggregates only 160,000 shares, and if one-half of that amount is tied up in collateral loans there remains to be traded in upon the Stock Exchange only 80,000 shares, and that is 20,000 shares less than was traded in during the past week. At current quotations the total market value of 80,000 shares of stock is less than $8,000,000, and this means that one or two millions of dollars would be sufficient capital wherewith to swing purchases equal to every free share outstanding, for stock hypothecated in loans is, of course, unavailable for speculative Stock Exchange transactions. A more inviting opportunity to make a corner has not come to Wall Street for a long while.

This phase of the Third Avenue situation is not, however, in any sense one which promises much effective or lasting relief to investors who see their stock now selling at 99, compared with over 240 but a few months ago. Abounding fables circulate suggesting relationships with other properties to follow the operations of the Third Avenue relief syndicate. One of the fashionable forecasts is that Third Avenue is to pass into Metropolitan control. Metropolitan authorities say not. They are not disposed to devote themselves to unraveling the financial snarls which celebrate the phenomenal borrowing capacity of the Third Avenue's managers.

At the close of the Stock Exchange week security market tendency seemed to broaden; some commission house business was discovered, and this was much in contrast with what for weeks past has been the rule; for the public has not only been holding aloof but has in its restraint had the approval of most conservative financial advisers.

Throughout the week the industrial list has been more conspicuous in activity and strength than have the older and better tested railroad shares; and this leads to much optimism upon the part of traders who believe that we must have a continuance of last Summer's boom in the trust stocks. It was not, however, until the railway shares—more especially those which represent healthily reorganized properties—began to move that actual outside interest appeared. Stocks like Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific have stability sufficiently assured to make doubly attractive the speculative possibilities attending current low prices for their common shares. And, thus, any display of strength in that part of the market can be depended upon to command attention and support from others than the professional trading element whenever a broadening movement seems genuine.

Railway earnings keep up their excellent exhibits, the only doubtful feature there having to do with the fact that net earning records are in some conspicuous quarters falling behind what gross revenue increases have promised. Railway managers insist that there is nothing disturbing in this, but it certainly is not inspiriting, and the fact that the railway managers themselves affect to be mysterious over increases in current operating expenses does not tend to put stockholders any more at ease. Open financial management for corporations in which there are public investments is over and over again every day in Wall Street shown to be not advisable merely but an absolute essential.

Significance quite exceptional can be found in the Stock Exchange record made by the iron and steel stocks during the week. They have had actual leadership in the market's improvement, a fact attributable chiefly to the results of the recent annual meeting in Chicago of the American Steel and Wire Company. How this impresses the highest character of sentiment in Wall Street is suggested in an editorial statement made yesterday by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, whose ultra-conservatism gives consequence to its observations. Discussing the current financial conditions, this authority says: "South African war uncertainties and possible British consol issues are apart from what is most influential in market development here," adding this:

"The disorder we have been struggling with is of a domestic rather than of a foreign origin; and hence the cheerful omen of this week was a home affair wholly. We refer to the disclosures with regard to the business of the American Steel and Wire Company—not so much to the dividends declared as to the exhibit of the year's business. It had an exhilarating influence because of the open policy it favored, and because the results reported exceeded the most sanguine anticipations, and so conduced to take away in some measure the lack of confidence attaching to industrials. Very naturally, also, the report and dividend drew fresh attention to the phenomenally favorable condition of the steel and iron trades, and this again gave to the prevailing idea a higher estimate of the value of other properties representing the iron and steel interests."

Significance attaches to that phrase, "the exhibit of the year's business." The "exhibit" in the bigness of business was surprising; but the telling influence of it was in the straightforward, candid manner of its presentation. Mystery was put aside, actual openness of accounts was made clear; and the corporation did not hesitate to call in outside expert accountants to verify the official figures. This process made adverse criticism untenable. There being no opportunity to question the correctness of the annual report's figures, the influence of those figures became at once controlling, and not merely as to this one property itself, for it was promptly taken to be representative of the whole iron and steel group, and all related issues profited. Outsiders began to show up in the market. They had been waiting for some such warrant, and the record at the end of the week is that in the list of net changes the iron and steel shares are much the biggest. Steel and Wire is up over 8 points, Tin Plate and American Steel Hoop gained 5 points, and so did Federal Steel, while Tennessee Coal and Iron, on semi-official suggestions that a report equal to the Steel and Wire figures is about to be issued, jumped up 16 points.

Unforecast advances like these represent nothing less than revolution in Wall Street sentiment in so far as this group of properties is involved. And above and beyond all other helps contributing to the change has been the disclosure of the American Steel and Wire Company's policy, not able merely to show phenomenal earnings, but able and disposed to certify them amply. This policy cannot long remain the policy of one property, nor of one group of properties; every investment corporation in the country must sooner or later come to recognize what is necessity.

Some financiers of prominence do not yet seem to estimate the importance of this issue, and they hesitate to approve it. But the reform cannot be long restrained. It needs to come. It is bound to come.

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 3	333,497
To date this year	11,255,973
Corresponding date last year	27,187,638

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 3	$1,831,500
To date this year	$53,879,100
Corresponding date last year	$163,240,160

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & Fdy. pf.	1¼	General Electric	4
Am. Ice	1½	Great North. pf.	2
Am. Ice pf.	3½	Hock. Valley pf.	1¾
Am. Linseed pf.	2½	Kanawha & Mich.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	¾	L. E. & W. pf.	1¾
Brunswick	½	M. W. S. El., Chi.	½
Canadian Pacific	½	Nat. Steel	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1¼	Northern Pacific	½
C., M. & St. P.	1	Pressed Steel Car	½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	1¾	Rep. Steel	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	U. S. Rubber	1
Consol. Gas	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅞
Federal Steel	⅝	Wis. Central	¾
Federal Steel pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire	⅞	Iowa Cent. pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¼	Laclede Gas	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	Manhattan	½
Cent. Tobacco	⅝	Nat. Lead	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Int. Paper pf.	1		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

3's Klyn W. & W. 5s.	1	Int. & G. N. 2d	3
Erie 1st gen. 4s	1¼		

Bond Declined.

Ft. W. & D. C 1st 1

STEEL AS AN INDEX OF PROSPERITY.

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

The phenomenal activity of the past year in this country in the production of iron and steel is generally recognized as an index of the prosperity of other industries, because these materials enter so largely into the structures and appliances of all kinds of manufacture and trade; and now men prominently connected with the iron and steel interests declare with the utmost confidence that there is no sign of abatement in that activity. The orders on hand and the work in sight give assurance of all they can do for a year to come, and there is no visible indication of a falling off then. Although this is the dull season for actual construction, and consequently for the demand for many forms of iron and steel, every establishment is working at its full capacity, with no prospect of a let-up. The whole business is under a strain to keep up with the demand upon existing resources, such as was never known before.

The statistics of the year 1899 give the production of iron in this country as 13,620,703 tons, which is an increase of about 2,000,000 over that of the previous year and of 4,000,000 over that of 1897. It is about ten years ago that the United States overtook Great Britain in the production of iron, and now it excels that country by fully 5,000,000 tons a year, and the increase keeps up, while Great Britain seems to be nearing her limit. The enormous production, progressively increasing, in the last two years has been accompanied by an extraordinary advance in price for all grades, from the ore to the finest forms of steel mechanism. The price of pig iron and of steel billets has more than doubled, and the range of advance for other forms and grades of the material is from 60 to 100 per cent. Steel rails, which sold for $17.50 three years ago, now command $35. Such an advance in price attending an increase of production, limited only by the capacity of constantly extending plants, affords an indication of the strenuous demand for the various products of iron ore.

The consumption of last year was even greater than the production, for the stock on hand at the beginning was over 400,000 tons and at the end less than 70,000. It is said by those engaged in the business that the demands of this country would easily have absorbed the entire output and would do so still, but, as a matter of policy, to keep open the channels for foreign trade hereafter, many products of steel are still exported. Engines and steel cars and certain forms of machinery are sent abroad upon urgent orders, but it is declared that there is no concession in price or in terms of payment. The domestic market is favored rather than the foreign, but the orders come because the requirements abroad cannot be met by the European producers. Prices have advanced in England and on the Continent, though not to the same extent as here, but the works cannot supply the demand, and when customers come over here with liberal orders and are ready to pay the prices, they are accommodated if they are willing to wait long enough. The greatest difficulty in Great Britain and in Belgium and Germany in meeting the requirements of the European market lies partly in the diminishing supply and increasing cost of coal. There is a report that a great German maker of heavy ordnance has bought land and is building a plant in this country for the production of some of the castings required at his works. Even here, it is said, the great development in iron and steel is destined to bring the coal problem into prominence before long.

That iron and coal are at the foundation of most of our industries, except farming, and that the making of steel in its many forms indicates activity in manufacturing, in transportation, in building, and in trade, and is therefore an index of existing prosperity, is readily recognized. The interesting fact just now is the universal testimony of those concerned that there is no sign that the tide is yet at its flood so far as volume of production or the demand for products is concerned. When the "retiring ebb" comes and prices sink again, it is said that this country will maintain its advantage and be prepared to compete against all rivals in the markets of the world.

New York, Feb. 2, 1900. A. K. F.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued shortly before the close of business yesterday was, with the exception of the loan item, about what was anticipated. Surplus reserve increased $1,593,300, specie $5,002,600, and legal tender $438,500. The increase of $11,249,800 in the loan accounts was however, rather more than was generally expected, though it had been apparent that during the week there had been a considerable extension in speculation and therefore a greater demand for money.

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As had been the case for a number of weeks past, with the exception of a week ago, the market sold off somewhat after the statement, the decline being undoubtedly hastened by the weakness and lack of support in Sugar Trust stocks, the slump in which influenced adversely other stocks.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$699,582,600	$741,526,600	$633,859,900
Deposits	795,817,300	880,022,500	733,827,500
Circulation	16,860,900	14,601,600	14,392,400
Specie	162,765,400	197,207,800	114,088,200
Legal tenders	67,085,500	60,250,500	104,150,800
Total res'v.	$229,850,600	$257,458,300	$218,238,500
Res'v. req'd.	198,979,325	220,005,625	183,456,875
Surplus res'v.	$30,871,275	$37,452,675	$34,781,625

IRON TRADE STURDINESS.

Wall Street has been more or less disturbed, and in other business quarters some disquietude has been prompted, not merely by suggestions, but by explicit statements, that the iron trade was congested, that prices had recently been shaded, and that the shading was still going on, and that a trade war might be precipitated.

The facts make a very different showing. Herewith are statements from the very highest trade authority. They make it clear that the output of American iron properties at present and for a long time to come will simply be measured by capacity, that there has been no shading—that, indeed, prices will probably go higher instead of lower, and that there has been ample justification for the present firm position of the steel and iron stocks in the Stock Exchange market.

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Conditions Warrant Only Optimism.

An officer of the Carnegie Steel Company, discussing the situation, says: "So far as I can see, the conditions in the iron and steel business warrant only the most optimistic view in respect to the future. Orders are already booked far ahead, and yet the demand continues wonderfully strong. For that reason I cannot conceive how prices can go lower. Rather, it would seem they should go higher, particularly as the foreign market is stiffening.

"As for the talk of cutting prices, that all arose out of the fact that a new plate mill in the western part of Pennsylvania, anxious to get its narrow plates on the market, offered them at a somewhat lower figure than the market price. But that's as far as it went, and it is not possible to magnify that mole hill into a mountain. Rates are firm, business is splendid—and thus they will continue."

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Prices May Go Higher.

Mr. John W. Gates, Chairman of the Board of Directors of American Steel and Wire, telegraphs from Chicago his opinion, as follows:

"I believe there is every indication of prices on iron and steel continuing at about present figures if not at higher prices for at least the first half of 1900, and I am inclined to believe they will continue as high or higher throughout the year. The prices for coal and coke, both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe, as well as iron, are such, owing to the scarcity of transportation on account of the immense number of vessels used in the Boer war, that it would seem to indicate that there is no chance for lower prices on this side of the water, and I cannot see any good reason why prices should decline here until the decline is started from the European side.

"I have a letter from a prominent iron and steel man in Great Britain prophesying that Bessemer pig iron will sell for $30 per ton in the United States, and this is based on information that he has gathered from various sources. He believes the price of pig iron will advance very materially on the other side of the water.

"In the wire line, it will simply be a question of capacity. Our export trade increased 140 per cent. in 1899, and if we can furnish the goods at competitive prices, I am satisfied we can increase it another 100 per cent. in 1900."

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Reflect Extraordinary Prosperity.

President C. S. Guthrie of the American Steel Hoop is indisposed to speak for publication until the actual crystallized facts can be published in reports of earnings of his company. The statement for the first eight months of the company's existence to the end of December, 1899, will probably be made public early this week, and it will reflect extraordinary prosperity, with much larger returns even than had been most confidently expected. Less than a month ago it was said that the profits of the company for the eight months would total at least $3,000,000.

"All there is to be said," says an officer of the company, "will be said by our figures. These will speak louder than words—and what is more they will be made public in a day or two. There is every indication that these good times in the iron and steel industry have come to stay."

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Nothing Short of Remarkable.

An officer of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company says: "What more can be said than has already been said? Our business is nothing short of remarkable. We have already on our books iron orders enough to show a clear surplus of $3,000,000 for 1900, provided we did not take another single order. Our profits, i. e., our net surplus, for 1899, will show between $1,300,000 and $1,400,000, and we estimate, conservatively, that for all of 1900 the figures will be between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000, which would be 20 per cent. on our common stock.

"As for any talk of lower prices, I don't see any sign of them. We certainly have made no concessions, but rather are getting beter prices. Inquiries are coming in from abroad, and inasmuch as their prices now approximate ours, it looks as if prices here couldn't go down."

"I may add that in January alone we will show earnings of very nearly $500,000, which is good enough proof to us of how business and prices are."

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Invading Foreign Markets.

In the absence of President C. T. Schoen of the Pressed Steel Car Company, who has just left for Europe to make arrangements for the further invasion of the European markets, an officer of the company said:

"I can best tell you how the future looks to us by stating that, as far as we are concerned, we are this year going to take more steel than ever. We are calculating on taking from 300 to 500 more tons per day than we did last year, this being based on orders on hand and on our mill schedules.

"We know of no cutting of prices, and we do not think there will be any. Assuredly there is no present prospect of any decrease in the home demand, and for that reason alone prices should hold up—as they will. The business outlook is too promising to be prejudiced by bear 'arguments' calculated only to depress stock quotations."

***

Why Prices Will Not Go Lower.

Mr. C. E. Phelps, general agent of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, says:

"Our business shows no signs of diminution. We have a large tonnage sold well on into the year and see many more orders in sight. Prices are firm, and we think they are likely to continue so. It should be remembered that the rail mills and many of the general companies are filled up to next Fall, and that of itself will prevent any present falling off in prices, for if concessions were made now in the case of future delivery they would have to be made in the case of orders on hand or the steel and iron companies would prejudice themselves in the eyes of their present customers, whom they can't afford to lose.

"Buyers, it is true, have to some extent been holding off lately in the hope of getting lower prices; but they will be disappointed. It is worth noticing that foreign prices even now are stiffening."

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Orders Placed Far Ahead.

President E. H. Gary of the Federal Steel Company says:

"There is really nothing new to say. We have orders far ahead, and are running up to our fullest capacity. As for the reports of prices being shaded, I know nothing of them, and we are too busy to pay any attention to them. As I have said time and time again, the outlook is very hopeful and eminently satisfactory."

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Exports Are Growing.

F. H. Eaton, First Vice President of the American Car and Foundry Company, says:

"We have on hand work to the amount of $30,000,000, which includes cars, cast iron pipe, bar iron, castings, &c. The perceptible decrease in demand during the early part of January was due to so many railroads and manufacturing establishments taking inventories Dec. 31. Since that period the number of orders and inquiries has more than equaled our anticipations, and steady work is assured us for months to come.

"Our business, including, as it does, the manufacture of cars, car wheels, merchant bar iron, castings, forgings, and water pipe, brings us in close touch with all classes of iron and steel production. That the output has not reached the demand for consumption is forcibly demonstrated to us by the difficulties we encounter in obtaining prompt delivery of material, even though we place orders months in advance. The export feature is one of great importance, and the extent of this trade is enormous and rapidly growing. Prices have finally reached a level that is practically established for the present year on account of the large orders placed for delivery during this period.

"The number of cars purchased since 1892 has not been sufficient to replace those destroyed and removed from service. From two roads alone we have taken approximately 18,000 cars and wrecked them for old material, their elimination being due to modern economic railroad practice that calls for larger capacity cars, and to the National law that requires equipment with air brakes and automatic couplers, which has put out of operation a great many thousand low-capacity cars. During the past few months this company alone has taken contracts for 15,000 to 18,000 new cars of forty and fifty tons' capacity. That the railroad companies will require a large number of additional cars is demonstrated by the fact that they are now unable to move all the material that is offered them."

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Confidence in the Future.

An officer of the National Steel Company, action on whose common stock dividend will be taken this week, says: "We have done an enormous business since we were organized, about a year ago, and our earnings have surpassed all our expectations. Our statement, which we will shortly publish, will make pleasant reading for our stockholders.

"As for the future, we look forward to it with every hope and confidence."

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The General Situation Reviewed.

In a review of the general situation, Mr. Archer Brown has this to say:

"There is no other foundation to the reports of a war among the leading steel companies in Pittsburg than the desire of certain interests to cover for material. These reports have been very persistent for the past ten days. They happen to coincide with negotiations for large blocks of billets which must soon be bought by large consuming interests. The leading Pittsburg steelmakers are too busy to fight with each other. It might be added that they are too sensible. The trouble this year with them and with most other producers is going to be to supply the demands of the country.

"We have had, it is true, practically two months of a stand-off between buyers and sellers in all lines of iron and steel. Since Dec. 1 purchasing has been almost wholly for spot delivery. Consumers have felt that the top was reached, and have been very timid about buying freely lest heavy declines should involve loss. Meantime the melt of iron, instead of decreasing, has steadily increased. Large interests are reaching a point where they must buy heavily. In pig iron it is a safe statement that 80 per cent. of the production of the country between now and July 1 is sold. Prices have shaded a little under the strain of slack buying, but have already commenced to firm up under larger demand the past three days.

"It is now pretty well settled that the consumption of iron in the United States in 1900 will exceed that of 1899 by from 15 to 20 per cent. In 1899 it exceeded production by nearly 1,000,000 tons, practically wiping out stocks. Production for 1900, making every allowance for the ability of furnace interests to expand, can scarcely meet this. The best belief to-day is that the country is melting more than it is making. While buyers hold off, there will be slight accumulation of stocks at furnaces, but it will qu

be used to pay off the Pittsburg and Western bonds, while the rest will be for improvements and new equipment.

On profit taking yesterday both the common and preferred stocks of the railroads declined fractionally.

BETTER THAN EXPECTED.

It is announced that the actual surplus of the Louisville and Nashville for the six months ended Dec. 31, after deducting charges and dividends, is $1,051,200. This is $80,200 in excess of the estimate made by the company several weeks ago.

A PHENOMENAL INCREASE.

No more remarkable increase in railroad earnings has been published in recent months than that of the Wheeling and Lake Erie for the fourth week in January, the gain over the same week a year ago being no less than 50 per cent. In the fourth week of 1899 the earnings were $54,200; last week they were $81,370—a gain of $27,170. For January the increase was $60,840, and since July 1 it is $286,130.

Inasmuch as operating expenses are being considerably reduced and the increase of 35 cents per ton in coal rates will go into effect April 1, it is confidently predicted that earnings in the future will be even greater.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton reached yesterday the highest figures it has touched on the New York Cotton Exchange for years. February cotton sold up to 8.04 cents and March and July each sold up to 8 cents. This rise follows a bullish movement of the last few days, which is a response to the continuing strong demand for spot cotton in the South. Evidence of a short crop is no longer disputed. Cotton opened 2 to 5 points up, and was strong throughout the day till near the close, when realization caused it to finish irregular. Near months were about unchanged from Friday, while next crop months were 1 to 3 points off. Trading for the day amounted to some 150,000 bales.

Receipts were 35,817 bales, as against 23,896 of a week previous and 21,300 of a year previous.

There were no sales of coffee at the call yesterday, when it stood unchanged to 5 points off. The sales for the day were 12,500 bags, and the market closed firm at 5 to 10 points advance. Rio receipts were 9,000 bags. Santos receipts were not obtained because of the holiday there.

Wheat closed practically unchanged for the week on the Produce Exchange, after having been up a cent and down a cent. It opened off on weak cables yesterday, but later recovered its loss. Growing belief in damage to French and American crops has largely removed the disposition to sell. Corn and oats closed without much change for the week, having rallied from a weak spell. Corn is a trifle higher than a week ago because of reports of low temperature in the West, which may mean possible softening of country roads and retarding delivery of the corn crop by farmers. Export produce sales were unimportant yesterday.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

President E. T. Barrows of the Produce Exchange has appointed F. H. Andrews, William Hamilton, D. M. Van Vliet, and Frank I. Maguire as delegates of the Exchange to the convention to be held under the auspices of the Chicago Board of Trade on Feb. 13, in Chicago. This convention will take up the bucket-shop question and also try to establish a uniform commission rate for produce brokers over the country.

Since the passage of the amendments to the gratuity fund of the Exchange, which provide for the distribution of the surplus of $750,000, and a change in the method of assessments, the value of a full membership, one which carries with it the highest insurance, has increased to about $200, at which figure one of them sold at a recent auction sale. Memberships were knocked down only a little while ago at as low a figure as $45. The increase has taken place in spite of the fact that the amendments are being fought in the Supreme Court.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@2¼ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $198,331,124; balances, $9,467,133; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,107,626.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½ per cent. for short and 3½@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange very dull. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¾@$4.84¾; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.85¼@$4.84.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ and 5.16⅛@5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94½ and 95 1-10@95⅛; guilders, 40¼ and 40⅝.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ½ premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—25c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—American railway shares opened firm and were fairly steady all day, but business was restricted. The closing tone was firm.

Consols for money, 100⅝; consols for the account, 100¾; Canadian Pacific, 90¼; Erie, 11⅞; Erie first preferred, 34½; Illinois Central, 115½; Union Pacific preferred, 77⅜; St. Paul, 122⅝; New York Central, 138; Pennsylvania, 66⅝; Reading, 9½; Northern Pacific preferred, 77½; Atchison, 21; Louisville, 81⅜; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 8⅞.

Bar silver quiet at 27¾d per ounce.

Money 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills 3½ per cent., and for three months bills 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129; Madrid, 28.60; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 7.22½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Business began in a hesitating manner on the Bourse to-day, but later there was a general recovery, influenced by the sharp advance in Rio Tintos, and the market closed firm. International securities advanced considerably. Kaffirs were strong in spite of the absence of war news.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 67½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 68.72½.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—On the Boerse to-day local shares were animated, especially banks, on dividend anticipations. The other departments were quiet and prices were fairly well maintained.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 52 pfenigs for checks.

Rate of discount for short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months bills, 3⅞ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 3.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day, in sympathy with the advices from other Bourses. Locals were in active demand and advanced. Americans were in fair demand.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Feb. 3, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1900.	1899.	Per Cent.
New York.....	$827,721,528	$1,108,138,886	—25.3
Boston.....	96,857,749	131,577,983	—26.4
Philadelphia	75,440,409	82,946,036	— 9.1
Baltimore	16,806,525	19,303,331	—12.9
Chicago	104,740,275	99,805,843	+ 4.9
St. Louis.....	25,883,133	25,833,825	+ 0.2
New Orleans...	10,036,608	8,371,950	+19.9
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,157,506,287	$1,476,057,854	—21.6
Other cities, 5 days	201,416,411	176,344,761	+13.8
Total, all cities, 5 days.....	$1,358,922,698	$1,653,402,615	—17.8
All cities, 1 day	289,419,023	327,339,101	—11.6
Total, all cities, for week.....	$1,648,341,721	$1,981,241,716	—16.8

Complete returns for the week ended Jan. 27 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1899, a decrease of 25.4 per cent., with the same week in 1898 a gain of 21.8 per cent., and with 1897 a gain of 74.6 per cent. Outside of New York the loss, as compared with 1899, was 3.3 per cent., and the gain, as compared with 1898 and 1897, respectively, 28.7 and 60.6 per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading was less active in the market for outside securities yesterday than it was during the early part of the week, and relatively few changes of importance showed in the closing quotations. Interest was practically confined to a sharp advance in Electric Vehicle preferred, a substantial rise in Amalgamated Copper and a fractional reaction in Bay State Gas. The rest of the list was quiet and in very few issues did the day's transactions amount to more than 200 or 300 shares. Prices generally were well maintained, and there were very few recessions from Friday's closing bids. Industrial stocks continued to show much strength and again gave evidence of the interest that these issues are attracting.

BAY STATE GAS remained the most active issues, but its course was different from that which it followed on the earlier days of the week. After advancing steadily for several days it sold off on rather heavy transactions and ended the day with a net loss of a quarter of a point, at 2¼ bid. Early in the day it sold up to 2⅝, but only a very little stock changed hands at this figure, and the volume of stock that appeared in the market as the result of the several days' advance brought about the reaction that carried it back to 2¼. The advance was accompanied by intimations that announcements of importance in regard to Bay State Gas would soon be made, and traders seemed to be disappointed in the passing of the week without any news of a definite character in regard to the company's position.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE preferred advanced very sharply on after-hour purchases on Friday, and yesterday showed an advance of many points over the previous day's closing bid. On Friday afternoon urgent buying of the stock forced the price up above par, an advance of 40 points over the last previous sale. No particular reason appeared for the rise, and there seemed to be none, except the fact that the stock is very closely and firmly held, and thus likely to be affected by a small amount of either selling or buying. The affairs of the company are said to be in excellent condition, but there have been no recent developments or an importance to bring about as sharp a rise as that which occurred late on Friday. Friends of the company say that the recent prices of the stock have been much below the intrinsic value, and were due merely to technical market conditions.

CAST IRON PIPE preferred sold up to 44 on the purchases of a few small lots, and closed at 43 bid, showing a net gain of 1 point. The common stock closed unchanged at 7 bid.

CONSOLIDATED RAILWAY ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND EQUIPMENT sold for the first time at 13. The initial sale of the stock was watched with considerable interest as indicating the probable advantages to the Electric Axle Company from its merger in this company. Electric Axle is to get 67 per cent. in the new stock, and it sold yesterday at 4½, so the sale of Consolidated at 13 was about half a point below parity.

Transactions, however, were limited to 100 shares. It was said yesterday that the consolidation had met with the almost unanimous approval of the stockholders of the Electric Axle Company, and that the plan had been carried out with great success. The absorption of the Electric Axle Company is said to give the Consolidated Company a practical monopoly in its particular field of railway equipment, and the friends of the company are predicting its success with much confidence.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas.....	2¼	2½
New Amsterdam	25⅞	26¼
New Amsterdam pf.....	46⅜	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest..	94½	96

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical....	28	30
American Agricultural Chemical pf..	76	78
American Bicycle	17	19
American Bicycle pf.....	48	51
American Bicycle bonds.....		92½
American Chicle	52	55
American Chicle pf.....	85	93
American Woolen	25	25⅜
American Woolen pf.....	80¼	81½
Cast-Iron Pipe.....	7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.....	43	44½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip..	13	17
Distilling Company of America....	6¼	6⅝
Distilling Company of America pf..	20¾	21½
Electric Axle Light & Power.....	4½	4⅝
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf.....		40
Havana Commercial	19	20½
Havana Commercial pf.....	59¼	61
International Pump	17¾	..
International Pump pf.....	63¾	64¼
Nat. Enameling & Stamp.....	29½	31
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.....	87	89
National Gramophone	47	53
National Salt.....	46	47¼
National Salt pf.....	77	79
National Tube	45⅞	46
National Tube pf.....	92	92½
Otis Elevator	22½	25
Otis Elevator pf.....	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.....	94	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg.....	30	30½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.....	81½	83½
Sloss-Sheffield	30½	31
Sloss-Sheffield pf	70	71
Standard Oil of New Jersey.....	512	515
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar.....	⅝	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	84½	85
American Air Power	40	47
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America.....	11½	12½
British Columbia Copper.....	8½	9¼
California Copper	3	4
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf.....	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub.....	106¼	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new).....	93	96
Electric Vehicle	45	50
Electric Vehicle pf.....	90	100
*Electric-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke.....	20	22½
General Carriage	4	4½
Illinois Transportation	2½	2¾
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexicnn 5s.....	98½	99¼
New York Transportation.....	9⅛	9¾
New England Transportation.....	6	6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie....	19	20
Pittsburg Coal	22½	23
Pittsburg Coal pf.....	79	80
St. Louis subs. full paid, ex div.....	120	124
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf.....	80	..
St. Louis bonds.....		94½
Retsof	26	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power.....	15¾	16½
Superior & Boston Copper.....	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Trust Company of America.....	190	195
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke.....	26	27½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds...	62	64

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d....	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d.....	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.....	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s....	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.....	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.....	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 1st.....	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	385	400
Kings County Elevated 4s. (new)...	84	85
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	83½	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction.....	26½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf.....	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway.....	29	31
North Jersey Street Railways 4s....	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds....	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st..	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols....	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.....	25	35
Union Railway, 1st 5s.....	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence.....	110	111
United Traction bonds.....	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.....	25	27
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.....	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.....	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest....	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed.....	103¼	103¾
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds..	55	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J....	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	102	106
Consumers' Gas of Chicago.....	37	39½
Denver Gas & Electric	75	77½
Denver Gas 5s.....	75	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas.....	33	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s.....	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.....	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s.....	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas...	38	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s.	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York.....	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock.....	81	83
New England Gas & Coke.....	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds....	70½	71½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.....	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.....	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.....	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.....	55	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Gas.....	35	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s.....	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.).....	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock.....	50	55
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	88	90
Standard Gas, New York.....	115	125
Standard Gas, New York, pf.....	135	150
Standard Gas 1st.....	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock.....		12
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds..	85	90
Western Gas	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest..	102	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry.....	23	26
Brooklyn Ferry 5s.....	88	90
Hoboken Ferry, (new).....	66	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.....	93¼	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	108	110
Union Ferry	37	39
Union Ferry bonds.....	99	100¼

Industrials.

American Typefounders'.....	51	53
Barney & Smith.....	10	13¼
Barney & Smith pf.....	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds.....	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire.....	8	10
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.....	44	50
Cramps' Shipyard.....	79	81
General Chemical.....	89	..
General Chemical pf.....	97	100
Hudson River Telephone.....	117	118
Lorillard Company pf.....	..	103
Standard Coupler	33	36
Trenton Potteries.....	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.....	48	..
Union Typewriter pf.....	27½	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf.....	110¾	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	120	123
Worthington Pump pf.....	101	103

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note.....	47	50
Central & South American Tel.....	105	105½
Iron Steamboat.....	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds.....	47	55

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60⅛. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Stock Exchange 2,000 shares of Kingston & Pembroke sold at .50.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .17½@.18, seller 15; 1,000 Argentum Juanita at .22@.24, 1,500 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.50, 4,000 Golden Age at .04½, 100 Ontario at 8.50, 300 Ophir at .75, 1,000 Pharmacist at .14½, 1,000 Savage at .12, and 500 Work at .31.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.38	Quicksilver pf.....	7.50
Adams Consol.....	.12	Savage	.10
Breece	1.60	Sierra Nevada.....	.28
Bruns. Consol.....	.31	Standard.....	2.50
Caledonia, B. H....	.50	Small Hopes.....	1.00
Chollar	.20	Union Consol.....	.24
Crown Point.....	.10	Utah	.05
Chrysolite	.24	Victor	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va....	1.40	Yellow Jacket.....	.16
Com. T. Co. stock.	.03½	Argentum Juanita..	.19
Ccm. T. Co. scrip..	.05	Alamo	.16½
Crescent	.15	Anaconda	.37
Catalpa	.12	Crip. Ck. Cons....	.15
Deadwood Terra....	.69	Creede & Cr. Ck....	.10
Daly	1.25	Croesus	.01
Eureka Consol.....	.14	Golden Fleece.....	.27
Father De Smet....	.08	Isabella	1.20
Gould & Curry.....	.20	Mollie Gibson.....	.22
Hale & Norcross....	.28	Mount Rosa.....	.60
Homestake	.50:00	Pharmacist	.12½
Horn Silver.....	1.10	Portland	2.30
Iron Silver.....	.58	Specimen	.09
Julia Consol.....	.01	Union	.22
Kingston & Pemb..	.35	Work	.31
La Crosse	.14	Demon	.27
Leadville Con.....	.07	Elkton	1.10
Little Chief.....	.16½	Findlay	.12½
Mexican	.30	Garfield	.15
Moulton	.25	Jackpot	.57
Ontario	8.25	Pinnacle	.34
Ophir	.67	Tornado	.43
Occidental	.10	Ala. Fdy. No. 2....	.17
Plymouth	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 3....	.15
Phoenix G. M. Co..	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 4....	.15
Potosi	.24	Grey Forge.....	.15
Quicksilver	1.75		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Boston had a good market to-day. There were some buying orders, and the market, from being a better market on which to sell, is becoming a good market to buy.

Boston and Montana was up 4, at 272; Osceola, ½, at 72; Butte at 51; Amalgamated ½, to 84½; Arcadian 1, at 18; Centennial-Eureka at 24; Centennial 1¼, at 18; Copper Range ½, at 26; Utah 1, at 27½, and Wolverine ¾, at 40¾. Bell Telephone gained 5, to 347, a rise of ½ for the week, and Mergenthaler Linotype was up 3½, at 200. Planters' Compress hardened 2, to 28, a gain of 6 this week. Boston Elevated advanced 1¼, to 100¾, and Boston and Maine 1½, to 198½. Fitchburg preferred hardened 1, to 125. Mexican Central first incomes rose 3, to 25. Bond business continued good.

At the local Clearing House to-day the rate between banks was 4 per cent., and money was in large supply, although very little business was doing. New York funds sold at par.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	5	5½	Old Colony..	3½	4½
Allouez	2¾	3¼	Old Dominion..	17¾	19
Arcadian	16½	18	Osceola	71	71⅝
Arnold	5½	6¼	Parrot	43½	43⅞
Ash Bed.....	.50	1	Pioneer	1¾	2¼
Atlantic	25	26	Quincy	140	145
Baltic	18	19	Rhode Island..	4¼	4⅝
B. & C. Cr. C.	.20	.30	Santa Fé....	5¼	5⅝
Bost. & Mon.	271	272	Santa Ysabel.	4½	4⅞
Butte & B...	51	53	Shoe	30¾	31
Cal. & Hec.	740	745	Tamarack ..	183	184
Centennial ..	17¼	17½	Utah Cons...	27	28
Franklin	14⅜	14¼	Washington..	1	1¼
Humboldt ..	1	..	White Knob.	12	15
Isle Royale..	22½	23½	Winona	3½	4
Mohawk	13½	14	Wolverine ..	40¾	41

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	240	245	Fitchburg pf. 124	124¾
Bost. & Low.	212	..	N. Y. & N. ..	..
Bost. & Me..	197½	198½	E. Cos.... 110½	..
Bost. [illegible]	100	100½	N. Y. & N. ..	..
Bost. G. 5s..	80	..	E. 7s..... 114½	..
			West End.. 92¾	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	345	347	N. Eng. Tel.	135	140
Chi. S. Yds.	133½	136	U. S. Oil....	20½	21
Dom. Coal..	41¼	..	Westinghouse Electric ..	43	..
Dom. Coal pf.	115½	..	Westinghouse Elect. pf..	..	67½
Erie Tel....	104	105			
Mex. Tele....	2⅝	2⅞			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—A fair volume of business was transacted in the local Exchange to-day. Commission houses were buyers and their orders were well distributed, although the bulk of the business was in the arbitrage stocks, Asphalt, Cambria Steel, and Western New York and Pennsylvania.

Prices were firm even in face of considerable realizing. Asphalt rose to 14½, United Gas to 132¾, Pennsylvania Steel to 82, and Welsbach Light to 45. The price movement elsewhere was unimportant. The market closed steady, at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	22	22¼	Phila. Trac..	97	97½
Choctaw	33	34	Union Trac..	39½	39¾
Con.T. Pitts.	28¼	28⅝	C. G. & I..	150½	151¼
El. Co. of A.	12¾	12¾	Welsbach Lt.	41	43
Lehigh Val..	25⅞	26	W. N. Y. & P.	7½	7⅝
Marsden.	12⅜	12½			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Linseed resumed its prominence to-day and the preferred was in demand, advancing from 56½ to 58½. It closed at 57⅞. Steel was active and ranged from 47⅞ to 48⅜; it opened at 48 and closed at 48⅛. Metropolitan certificates were improved and ranged from 25 to 26⅛, closing at the latter and opening at 25½. The preferred brought 77¼@77½.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
1,315	Linseed	15⅝	15	15
3,295	Linseed pf.....	53½	56½	57⅛
120	Radiator	50	50	50
300	Tin Plate	34	33½	33¾
24	Tin Plate pf.....	82	82	82
50	Chicago Brewing	2	2	2
80	Diamond Match	124½	124	124½
128	Metropolitan Elevated....	26⅛	25	26⅛
150	Metropolitan Elev. pf....	77½	77¼	77½
50	Milwaukee Brewing	3	3	3
250	National Biscuit	37½	37	37
200	National Carbon	19	18½	19
2,350	National Steel	49	47⅞	48½
200	National Steel pf.....	95	95	95
10	North Chicago	228	228	228
100	South Side Elevated.....	100	100	100
5	West Chicago	113	113	113

WILL ABSORB TWO BANKS.

Industrial Trust Company to Control Pawtucket Institutions.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Feb. 3.—A deal has been completed whereby the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, capital $1,000,000, will absorb the Pacific National Bank and the First National Bank of this city, and, combining the interests, will establish a Pawtucket branch. William H. Park, cashier of the First National Bank, will be manager, and Charles L. Knight, cashier of the Pacific National Bank, assistant manager.

The terms of the deal are as follows: Pacific National Bank stock, capitalization $200,000, par value $50, at $77.50 per share. First National Bank stock, capitalization $300,000, par value $100 $165 a share.

The Industrial Trust Company will assume charge of the business affairs of both banks Monday, Feb. 12.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Feb. 3, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16⅜	16½	2,630	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16½	+ ¼
64	64½	2,490	Am. C. & F. Co. pf....	62⅝	64½	62⅝	64⅜	+ 1½
34½	34⅝	460	American Cotton Oil..	34⅜	34⅝	34½	34½	+ ⅛
93	94	35	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	94½	94½	93	93	.....
43	44	2,200	American Ice Co.....	42½	43	42¼	43	+1⅛
77⅛	78⅛	760	Am. Ice Co. pf.....	75	78½	75	78⅛	+3½
15⅞	15¼	2,100	American Linseed Co..	15	15⅝	15	15	.....
58¾	59	2,967	Am. Linseed Co. pf....	57	59½	56⅞	58¾	+2½
6	8	300	American Malting Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ⅜
41½	41¾	4,879	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	41⅝	42	41½	41⅝	+ ⅞
90½	91	761	Am. S. & R. Co. pf....	91	91	90½	90½	— ⅝
47½	48	5,330	Am. Steel Hoop Co....	47¼	48¼	46⅞	47¼	+ ¼
83⅝	84	800	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	83⅝	84	83	83¾	— ¼
57½	57⅝	7,802	American Steel & Wire	58	58	57¼	57⅜	— ½
94½	94⅝	200	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	+ ¼
115¼	115½	41,490	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	118½	118⅝	115¾	115¾	—2¼
...	...	210	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113½	115	113½	115	+ ⅝
95	98	30	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	96	96	96	96	.....
33½	35⅜	960	American Tin Plate....	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
82	82⅝	50	American Tin Plate pf.	83	83	83	83	— ⅛
103⅛	103⅜	6,260	American Tobacco	104	104	103¼	103¼	.....
40½	41	687	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	41½	41½	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
20¼	20⅝	940	At., T. & S. F.....	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ¼
63¼	63½	7,505	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	63⅞	63⅞	63⅝	63⅝	— ¼
62	62⅛	27,882	Baltimore & Ohio.....	62¼	62½	61½	62½	— ⅛
76⅝	76¾	7,650	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	77	77⅛	76½	76½	— ⅜
75¼	75⅜	11,680	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	76⅛	76⅝	74¾	75½	— ⅛
13¼	14½	120	Brunswick City	14	14	14	14	+ ½
48	49½	300	Canada Southern	49½	49½	49¾	49¾	.....
97¼	97⅞	800	Canadian Pacific	97	97¼	97	97¼	+ ⅜
29½	29⅝	780	Chesapeake & Ohio....	29¾	29⅝	29½	29½	+ ⅛
124½	124⅝	15,520	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	124⅝	125⅛	124⅛	124⅛	— ⅛
13½	13⅝	1,400	Chicago Great West...	13½	13½	13¼	13⅜	.....
76⅞	77	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	+1½
48	50	50	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	49	49	49	49	.....
120½	120⅝	13,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.....	119¾	120⅞	119⅝	120½	+1

was filed here to-day. The object of the company is to do a general debenture business.

LIGHTING COMPANIES MERGE.

$16,000,000 Concern Born Under the New Jersey Laws.

Half a dozen or more street-lighting companies and kindred corporations have been consolidated under the name of the Consolidated Railway, Electric Lighting and Equipment Company, with a capital stock of $16,000,000, under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

The prime mover in the negotiations was Isaac L. Rice, and the stock of the constituent companies, which include the Columbian Electric Car Lighting and Brake Company, the American Railway Electric United Lighting Company, the European Railway Electric Lighting Company, the United Electric Company, the Lindstrom Brake Company, and the Electric Axle Light and Power Company, has been deposited with the State Trust Company.

The new company will begin operations at once, it is said. It will have offices in this city.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

H. M. Brooks & Co. have been appointed Cleveland agents of the Orient Fire Insurance Company of Hartford.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has revoked the licenses of two Brooklyn brokers for alleged violation of the rules. F. V. Price of Price & Brickelmaier has been chosen to act as the February Chairman of the committee.

The insurance on the clothing stock of Rutherford & Co., at 649 Broadway, which was considerably damaged by fire Friday night, was distributed as follows: Germania, $7,500; New York Underwriters', $5,000; Traders', $5,000; Reading, $5,000; Springfield, $2,500; Reliance, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $2,500; Norwich Union, $2,500; International, $2,500; Fireman's Fund, $2,500; Palatine, $1,500. The loss was estimated yesterday at about 15 per cent. of the insurance.

Charles P. Frame has resigned as Eastern General Agent of the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company. His territory for the American included New England, New York State, (excepting the metropolitan district,) and part of New Jersey, and for the Pennsylvania Fire, part of New Jersey and around the metropolitan district. Mr. Frame's resignation was caused by his decision to retire from active business. Daniel Prentice, Superintendent of Agencies of the American of Philadelphia, who has been associated with Mr. Frame's agency for thirty years, has also tendered his resignation.

Paul S. Tunison of W. S. Banta's agency was appointed manager of the city department of the United States Fire Insurance Company of New York yesterday, the appointment to take effect March 5.

The stockholders of the Colonial Assurance Company and the Washington Assurance Company will meet to-morrow to vote on the proposition to merge the two companies under the name of the Colonial. It is expected that the agreement to consolidate, which has already been approved by the Directors of the two companies, will be ratified. The aggregate capital stock of the consolidated company will be $400,000.

The troubles in the local fire insurance rating compact at Trenton, N. J., which the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department recently took under consideration, are tending to demoralize the rates in force in that city, and some sort of a conference in regard to the whole situation is looked for within a few days.

The advance in fire insurance rates in Philadelphia, which was effected Friday, followed so closely after the formal organization of the General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five in this city, that local fire underwriters yesterday commented upon this sequence and the likelihood of similar action as to rates in other cities.

The Mutual Life Statement.

The statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, shows an income of $58,896,077.21, of which $44,524,519.22 was in premiums. The disbursements, including $15,629,979.43 for death claims, were $38,597,480.68. The insurance and annuities in force amounted to $1,052,665,211.64. The assets amounted to $201,844,537.52, of which sum $173,185,461.74 was in United States bonds and other securities. The company's twelve office buildings and other properties are valued at $25,186,525.06. The liabilities are placed at the same figure as the assets, and include the policy reserves, &c., amounting to $251,-711,988.61, and the contingent guarantee fund amounting to $47,952,548.91.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $1,503,300. The banks now hold a surplus of $30,871,275 above legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday.

	Jan. 27.	Feb. 3.	Increase.
Loans	$688,332,800	$699,582,600	$11,249,800
Deposits	780,5..6,100	795,917,300	15,391,200
Circulation	16,637,100	16,860,900	223,800
Legal tender	66,647,000	67,085,500	438,500
Specie	157,762,500	162,765,100	5,002,600
Reserve	224,409,500	229,850,600	5,441,100
Res. required	195,131,525	198,979,325	3,847,800
Surplus	29,277,975	30,871,275	1,593,300

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	29,283,775	32,988,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,893,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,809,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,625

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$30,871,275	1805	$36,750,500
1898	37,452,675	1894	111,623,000
1897	34,781,625	1893	18,654,000
1896	54,540,050	1892	33,441,425
		1891	29,242,675

TREATED TO TAR AND FEATHERS.

Then Charles Benedict of Rochester Was Beaten and Left Alone.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 3.—At West Webster, a suburb, last night three masked men took Charles Benedict from his home and dragged him to an obscure spot, where his clothing was removed and a kettle of hot tar poured over him. A bag of feathers was added, and Benedict was then pounded severely and left to care for himself.

It is reported that Benedict was indicted for shooting a man named McGuire two years ago, and was sentenced to Auburn State Prison, but sentence was suspended. Not long ago he was arrested, examined, and held on the charge of threatening to beat his sister, but no indictment was returned.

Chicagoans Get Mexican Concession.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 3.—The Government has granted a concession to Chicago capitalists of 1,000,000 acres of valuable land fronting on the Gulf of Mexico and lying in the State of Tamaulipas. The land is said to be rich in minerals and timber, besides encompassing plenty of grazing and agricultural land, all of which it is proposed to develop. A line of schooners will probably be established with the principal Gulf ports.

New Patent and Trade Mark Laws.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The commission appointed to revise and amend the statutes relating to patents, trade marks, and trade and commercial names has practically completed its report, which will soon be submitted to Congress. It will recommend legislation to carry out our treaties with foreign countries in regard to the patents, as it has been decided that the treaties are not self-executory in this respect. Legislation looking to a better protection of trade marks will also be recommended.

To Discuss Highway Improvements.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—State Engineer Bond has arranged for a meeting at Albany on Feb. 7 and 8 to enable the representatives of the various counties of the State to confer together and to compare notes as to the actual operation during the past two years of the Higbie-Armstrong law for highway improvement by State aid. This meeting is intended by the State Engineer to take the place of those meetings mentioned in the highway law, to be held by him each year in each county.

Trenton School Teachers Suspended.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 3.—Miss Marcia M. Wright and Miss Sallie Callis, teachers of the Livingstone Public School, have been suspended pending an investigation as to whether they used due diligence in getting the children out of the burning schoolhouse yesterday afternoon. The teachers claim the children became unmanageable by reason of the cries from the outside for them to jump from the windows.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the various banks:

	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Per Cent.
	$2,000,000	$1,999,200	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$12,726,000	$2,335,000	$1,144,000	$12,445,000	28.0
	2,050,000	2,114,100	Bk. of Manhattan Co	16,785,000	1,351,000	4,124,000	19,098,000	28.7
	2,000,000	1,162,500	Merchants' National	12,461,600	1,861,200	1,653,500	14,059,300	25.0
	2,000,000	2,197,200	Mechanics' Nat	10,281,000	1,972,000	934,000	10,259,000	28.3
	1,500,000	2,814,200	Bk. of America	20,014,900	3,895,000	1,823,200	22,676,200	25.2
	1,000,000	252,500	Phenix National	4,141,000	1,188,000	197,000	4,402,000	31.5
	1,000,000	4,933,700	National City	85,765,900	38,916,900	5,190,900	124,077,400	35.6
	300,000	6,560,100	Chemical National	21,219,500	4,284,500	3,320,800	25,318,000	30.0
	900,000	207,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat	4,440,400	672,100	390,700	4,113,700	25.7
	1,000,000	1,718,600	Gallatin National	7,555,400	857,000	923,400	6,342,100	26.5
	300,000	101,000	Nat. Butch. & Drov	1,075,400	278,200	46,200	1,118,900	29.1
	400,000	129,800	Mech. & Traders'	2 004,000	256,000	182,000	2,138,000	20.5
	200,000	108,600	Greenwich	905,200	102,000	151,200	805,300	31.4
	600,000	505,300	Leath. Mfg's. Nat	3,915,900	963,400	371,200	4,111,500	32.5
	300,000	200,300	Seventh National	1,919,200	360,200	386,000	4,070,600	25.7
	1,200,000	528,000	Bk. State of N. Y	6,732,800	337,000	680,500	3,212,500	28.2
	5,000,000	2,651,800	Am. Ex. National	28,039,000	4,033,000	1,953,000	22,580,000	26.5
	5,000,000	3,778,800	Nat. Bk. of Com	29,440,200	1,758,700	3,721,800	21,276,100	25.8
	1,000,000	1,624,300	Nat. Broadway	5,904,300	855,400	248,500	4,956,200	22.3
	1,000,000	1,084,800	Mercantile National	11,002,600	2,220,500	941,800	12,730,800	25.3
	422,700	492,200	Pacific	2,986,600	534,300	424,600	3,261,800	32.5
	1,500,000	974,100	Nat. Bk. of the Rep	17,383,600	3,487,600	1,531,100	18,719,500	25.7
	450,000	961,300	Chatham National	6,299,300	748,800	922,300	6,475,900	25.8
	200,000	298,400	People's	2,165,200	155,000	436,300	2,651,400	22.3
	1,000,000	633,300	Nat. Bk. of N. A	11,954,700	2,671,300	948,100	13,811,400	26.2
	1,000,000	2,711,100	Hanover National	33,352,800	10,686,900	2,324,000	42,435,900	29.3
	500,000	412,200	Irving National	4,146,000	704,700	533,900	4,506,000	27.5
	600,000	383,200	National Citizen's	2,753,500	633,600	123,400	2,866,500	26.4
	500,000	264,800	Nassau	2,614,900	334,600	388,000	2,841,000	25.4
	900,000	1,017,900	M'ket & Fulton Nat	6,428,000	1,060,500	560,200	6,983,800	24.3
	1,000,000	1,101,100	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,479,600	679,200	276,000	3,872,900	24.7
	1,400,000	1,731,500	Corn Exchange	14,249,400	1,800,400	2,739,000	18,661,700	24.3
	1,000,000	531,600	Continental National	4,776,100	1,017,300	434,200	5,697,700	25.5
	300,000	395,600	Oriental	2,162,700	214,000	307,000	2,130,000	24.5
	1,500,000	5,829,800	Imp'rs & T'ders' Nat	21,632,000	4,032,000	1,315,000	23,035,000	22.6
	2,000,000	3,339,500	National Park	37,162,000	14,770,000	3,060,000	50,712,000	35.2
	250,000	148,200	East River Nat	1,322,200	263,900	156,700	1,509,900	27.0
	3,000,000	2 171,800	Fourth National	21,536,200	4,158,800	1,625,100	22,549,000	25.6
	1,000,000	534,500	Central National	9,346,000	2,098,000	1,298,000	12,489,000	27.2
	300,000	776,600	Second National	8,098,000	1,732,000	410,000	8,852,000	24.0
	750,000	172,100	Ninth National	3,295,500	372,200	315,600	2,792,000	21.1
	500,000	1,767,300	First National	33,382,500	9,433,100	1,321,400	34,885,400	30.8
	300,000	78,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch	2,262,600	654,000	361,300	2,533,100	28.2
	250,000	682,500	Bowery Bank	3,477,000	523,600	335,400	3,702,000	23.2
	200,000	413,600	N. Y. County Nat	2,994,400	732,900	366,500	3,875,100	28.4
	750,000	318,500	German-American	3,242,500	562,300	361,700	3,242,800	28.3
	1,000,000	1,396,700	Chase National	20,405,400	8,308,000	4,560,100	39,902,100	32.3
	100,000	1,211,500	Fifth Avenue	8,141,800	1,794,900	486,700	9,033,000	25.1
	200,000	585,400	German Exchange	2,615,300	235,400	703,500	3,276,300	28.7
	200,000	774,600	Germania	2,808,200	400,800	487,700	3,161,300	21.4
	300,000	848,200	Lincoln National	8,820,400	2,161,300	946,900	10,357,700	30.0
	200,000	979,100	Garfield National	6,385,600	1,491,900	392,200	7,539,300	24.6
	200,000	333,700	Fifth National	2,146,000	434,700	186,700	2,324,000	26.7
	300,000	911,600	Bank of Metropolis	5,391,500	1,340,000	478,000	6,477,100	28.1
	200,000	393,300	West Side	2,511,000	497,000	294,000	2,667,000	26.3
	500,000	629,000	Seaboard National	10,161,000	1,129,000	2,405,000	12,612,000	25.9
	2,100,000	1,292,800	Western National	28,790,500	6,553,300	2,344,800	34,410,100	25.9
	300,000	529,600	First Nat., Brklyn	4,060,000	503,000	542,(..)	4,236,000	24.7
	1,200,000	1,301,700	National Union	14,612,300	2,968,000	670,500	15,184,700	24.0
	500,000	445,900	Liberty National	5,001,500	970,600	231,700	4,782,200	25.1
	1,000,000	329,900	N. Y. Produce Ex	3,618,600	489,200	370,100	3,196,400	27.1
	250,000	397,400	New Amsterdam	3,735,000	528,200	449,700	4,231,800	25.7
	350,000	191,400	Astor National	2,745,300	612,000	271,200	3,961,400	22.3
	500,000	252,500	Hide and Leath. Nat	2,255,400	87,000	419,100	1,648,400	30.7
	$48,000,000	$66,438,300	Total, National Bks					
	11,422,700	14,541,900	Total, State Banks					
	$59,422,700	$80,080,200	Total	699,582,600	162,765,100	67,085,500	793,917,300	28.9

*As per official reports—45 National banks, Dec. 2, 1899; 19 State banks, Dec. 4, 1899.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							$1,376,487.00
Colonial	$100,000	$1,130,887.00	$27,198.00	$84,815	$214,226.00	5,000.00	2,250,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,337,000.00	92,000.00	71,000	143,000.00		1,359,045.91
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,129,767.42	35,091.19	50,540	270,420.45	62,735.28	649,631.22
Gansevoort	200,000	631,930.19	7,697.80	48,904	56,811.51		1,306,500.00
Hamilton	200,000	1,283,400.00	48,700.00	50,200	97,400.00	1,969.98	615,045.38
Home	100,000	570,238.10	30,662.34	56,149	79,922.81	3,023.18	1,320,292.94
Mutual	200,000	1,311,324.19	35,832.25	101,248	170,983.27	59,006.00	1,409,001.04
19th Ward	100,000	999,396.00	18,965.00	103,094	240,767.00		911,134.15
Riverside	100,000	855,609.64	15,269.32	64,420	91,137.19	144,000.00	3,234,000.00
State	100,000	2,775,000.00	212,000.00	140,000	336,000.00	59,600.00	1,626,200.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,168,500.00	25,000.00	134,200	79,800.00		2,690,331.61
Union Square	200,000	2,085,170.54	53,047.03	236,445	494,793.29	32,700.00	1,485,300.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,481,100.00	82,100	78,400.00			
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,034,610.00	12,446.00	84,922	98,545.00	100,000.00	1,141,620.00
Broadway	100,000	1,307,238.99	16,208.04	93,359	189,066.69	481.74	1,407,336.63
Eighth Ward	100,000	350,000.00	11,100.00	21,000	45,600.00	1,000.00	301,230.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	570,500.00	27,500.00	20,900	64,600.00	8,100.00	515,000.00
Mfr's' Nat	252,000	2,457,600.00	239,400.00	228,400	457,900.00		2,929,700.00
Mech. & Trad	100,000	899,262.44	15,725.00	54,555	77,458.18	14,386.08	838,638.10
Merchants'	100,000	376,572.00	4,353.00	22,374	43,529.00	568.00	345,145.00
Nassau Nat	300,000	3,248,000.00	104,000.00	343,000	603,000.00	21,000.00	4,002,000.00
National City	100,000	2,233,000.00	135,000.00	234,000	328,000.00	44,000.00	2,488,000.00
North Side	100,000	663,005.18	11,910.38	45,642	38,315.82	50,000.00	630,079.61
Schermerhorn	100,000	424,616.00	23,955.00	45,413	52,039.00	897.00	444,100.00
17th Ward	100,000	455,560.00	8,827.00	34,432	37,804.00	8,500.00	375,209.00
Sprague Nat	200,000	1,068,900.00	91,100.00	10,000	137,300.00	637.00	937,000.00
23d Ward	100,000	436,624.00	9,006.00	16,567	62,631.00	1,000.00	425,309.00
Union	100,000	281,038.00	6,632.00	13,264	37,394.00	32,700.00	187,759.00
Wallabout	100,000	626,700.00	22,600.00	22,000	49,500.00		615,700.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First National	100,000	662,390.00	23,513.00	20,000	82,787.00		617,159.00
Bank of S. I	25,000	428,660.00	13,755.00	15,345	72,930.00	5,500.00	480,125.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,897,100.00	120,900.00	265,300	805,700.00	741,500.00	6,043,900.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,155,317.00	79,960.00	60,932	194,436.00	107,191.00	1,926,933.00
Second National	250,000	1,343,600.00	68,800.00	26,200	206,700.00		1,135,900.00
Third National	200,000	928,843.85	22,628.83	62,003	200,651.71	84,948.25	1,000,991.38
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	1,813,400.00	111,100.00	18,900	156,400.00	7,200.00	1,461,500.00
Second National	125,000	712,080.00	72,600.00	44,400	64,600.00	62,500.00	836,400.00

RECEIPTS OF SURFACE LINES.

Small Increase Shown by Comparison of Dues Paid the City in 1898 and 1899.

A comparison of the amounts paid to the city by street railway companies for car license fees and percentages for the years 1898 and 1899 shows that there has been only a small increase in the gross receipts of such corporations and that few new cars have been placed upon the local lines.

In 1898 the city's revenue from percentages, which vary according to the provisions in the charters granted to the several companies, was in the Borough of Manhattan $267,927, inclusive of the $150,000 which the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad (Metropolitan) is required to pay for its Broadway franchise. In 1899 the city received from this source $124,648, the Metropolitan not having paid its quota. With this added, the gross revenue from percentages for the year would be $274,648, a gain of only $6,721 over the previous year. The $150,000 which the Metropolitan owes for its Broadway franchise was due on Nov. 1 last, and the company is liable for interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per month on the arrearage. Controller Coler expects the company to pay soon, but he admits that the penalty is likely to be compromised on a basis of 6 per cent. per annum.

Some of the lines show a falling off in the percentages for 1899. This is notably true of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad, which in 1898 paid $26,949, and last year paid $20,626. Another line in which there was a decrease is the Second Avenue, which last year paid $9,179, as against $9,351 in 1898. On the other hand, the New York and Harlem (Fourth Avenue) Railroad increased from $18,381 in 1898 to $26,588 in 1899; the Chambers and Grand Street Ferry Railroad, from $6,489 to $7,027; the Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad, from $12,891 to $13,449, and the Christopher and Tenth Street line from $6,548 to $6,873. For car licenses, which in all cases except that of the horse cars on Ninth Avenue, the city annually charges $50, there was a drop from $20,300 to $18,600 in the amount paid by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, while the Sixth Avenue line increased from $6,500 to $8,800 and the Eighth Avenue Railroad from $3,400 to $5,250. In all these cases the name of the franchise as originally granted is used instead of that of the company operating it.

Several companies have never paid any money to the city. The Third Avenue Railroad Company has had nothing since 1894, though demand has frequently been made for payment. The total of its indebtedness is now about $75,000. This company contends that by its franchise, which was originally granted for a stage line, it should pay a tax on "stages, coaches, or carriages of convenience," and that it no longer runs such vehicles, and is, therefore, not liable. A suit to compel the payment of license fees was instituted in 1895, but it has never been prosecuted. Another delinquent is the Union Railway Company, which has paid nothing since 1892, because its charter exempted it until its average receipts are $1,700 a day for six consecutive months. This period was reached last year. The Brooklyn Heights Company also refuses to pay. The Manhattan Railroad Company, which has also declined to pay, is defendant in an action in the courts.

$2,500,000 Cement Company Formed.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Feb. 3.—The Monolith Portland Cement Company, Limited, has filed articles of incorporation, with a capitalization of $2,500,000. The officers are: President—Lycurgus McCoy of Battle Creek; First Vice President—M. H. Lane of Kalamazoo; Second Vice President—Isaac P. Baldwin of Manassas, Va.; Secretary—Harry T. Harvey of Battle Creek; Treasurer—George B. Tompkins of Sturgis. This company will erect and operate a gigantic Portland cement plant at Bristol, Ind.

REFEREE'S DOUBLE WORK.

Makes Two Contradictory Reports and Gets Costs from Each Side.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The peculiar situation of a referee hearing testimony in a matter and then making two reports, one in favor of the plaintiff and one in favor of the defendants, and then receiving costs, about $250, from both parties, came before Supreme Court Justice Keogh to-day. The referee was Stephen J. Stillwell of Mount Vernon, and the case that of Mark E. Stevens against Antonio Russo, Catarina Russo, Charles Downey, and others.

The referee, according to Attorney Daniel S. Decker, submitted two reports, one of them "findings of fact," and the other setting out "conclusions."

In the latter the referee gives judgment for the plaintiff on his lien. In his "findings" he declares the plaintiff did not fulfill his contract and that the defendants are entitled to judgment against the plaintiff. One of these reports is dated Dec. 1, 1899, and the other, in favor of the defendants, is dated Dec. 13.

Attorney Decker holds that the latter cannot be confirmed, as there is no power given to referees to reverse their original reports. He holds that this second report should be treated as "impertinent surplusage" and the original report confirmed in favor of the plaintiff, Stevens. The Justice adjourned the matter for two weeks.

Trolley Road for Freeport.

FREEPORT, L. I., Feb. 3.—The Nassau Belt Line Company secured a conditional franchise from the Board of Trustees last night to build a trolley road through this village. The road must be finished within one year after the franchise is signed. The agreement is to continue for ninety-nine years.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	.40
Cotton, middling	.05 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼
Sugar, granulated	$5.20
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	10.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07
Lard, prime	6.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@66c; No. 2 red, 68¼c; No. 2 corn, 32c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32@32¼c; No. 2 oats, 22¾@23¼c; No. 3 white, 25@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 54½c; No. 2 barley, 38@43½c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.59; prime timothy seed, $2.60; mess pork, per barrel, $9.60@10.85; lard, per 100 lb, $5.80@5.92½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.70@5.95; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@6c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.95@6.05; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, $6.05; granulated $5.49.

COTTON.—There was continued great activity in the cotton market. Heavy selling to secure profits alone kept prices from scoring another great advance. The market opened firm at an advance of 5@6 points and pursued a zigzag course, showing, however, a firm undertone. Following the opening call there was a further advance of 3@5 points. Manchester soon touched the long-predicted "eight cents" just after the call. The bulls find it just as easy now to put the March peg ½c higher, and there is also no little talk of August manipulation to make the market feverish and throw consternation in the ranks of the shorts abroad as well as at home. The short interest in England and the Continent is said to be very heavy. The Southern spot markets continue to show leading strength. The statistical situation is practically the same as it was last week, but very bullish in contrast with last year and previous years, while receipts do not promise relief and speculation shows a broadening tendency. Buying orders poured in without limit as to price or quantity. The market, while irregular, as stated, and in the face of heavy realizing, at one time showed a gain of 4@9 points on yesterday's closing prices. The market broke at the close under a spurt of heavy realizing, led by Wall Street, and was finally irregular and easy with prices 2 points higher to 3 points net lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	8.00	8.04	8.00	7.95@7.97
March	7.96	8.00	7.95	7.93@7.94
April	7.93	7.98	7.94	7.93@7.94
May	7.93	7.98	7.93	7.93@7.95
June	7.97	7.97	7.95	7.95@7.96
July	7.99	8.00	7.95	7.95@7.97
August	7.94	7.95	7.91	7.91@7.92
September	7.49	7.49	7.44	7.43@7.45
October	7.32	7.33	7.27	7.27@7.28
November	7.27	7.27	7.21	7.20@7.22
December	7.25	7.26	7.24	7.23@7.25

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—Spot cotton, not much doing; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 8,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales; middling upland, 4 25-32d.; futures opened irregular, partial 1-64d decline; closed very steady at 1¼@5-64d net advance. February, 4.44d; February March, 4.41d; March-April, 4.39d; April-May, 4.35@4.36; May-June, 4.32½; June-July, 4.30½d; July-August, 4.28d; August-September, 4.25½d; September-October, 4.14d; October-November, 4.05d; November-December, 4.00½d.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	74 9-16	74 13-16	74½	74½
July	74 9-16	74¾	74½	74¾
Corn—				
May	39	39¼	39	39¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	68 3-16	68¾	68 1-16	68⅝
July	68⅞	69 5-16	68⅝	69⅛
Corn—				
May	33 1-16	33¾	33	33¼
July	33¾	34	33 11-16	34
Oats—				
May	23¾	23 9-16	23¾	23½
July	22⅞	22 9-16	22⅝	22⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—The market developed more or less weakness during the regular session prior to 12 o'clock, in line with lower English cables, Liverpool coming ⅛@¼d below the previous night, whereas an advance had been expected. There was, however, a little foreign buying at the decline, and served in connection with strength in corn, to prevent any hasty liquidation, and leading eventually on the curb to a much stronger market. Except for the moderate European demand mentioned, business was mostly in the hands of local operators whose only desire, apparently, was to even up accounts and start the new week fresh. The Liverpool break, in face of firmness on this side Friday afternoon, was explained by prospects of liberal shipments in the near future. Wheat and flour exports for the week were estimated at 5,000,000 bushels, compared with 5,250,000 bushels the week before. Paris markets shared Liverpool's depression and closed 5 points lower, but Antwerp was ½ higher. Northwest receipts for the week reached 1,975 cars. On the curb, May sold up to 76c on a sharp demand from shorts following the strength of the West, where the advance in Antwerp and strength in corn were influential factors. Near the final close, however, prices reacted, and May left off at 74 11-16c, about where it was at the regular close an hour before.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67@68c; No. 2 Northern, 65½@66c. Rye—No. 1, 55¾c. Barley—No. 2, 46c; sample, 36½@43c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, February, 65¼c; May, 65¼@65⅝c; July, 67c. On track: No. 1 hard, 66½c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c.

OATS—No. 2 closed 29½c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 white, 31¼c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track mixed, 28½@30c; track white, 30½@34c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61¼c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42¼@47¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 49@51½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.80@$3; Extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; Extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.65; no grade, $1.75 per ton, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.75@$2. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.15@$2.20; as to brand. RAT MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 70@82c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city feed, $17@$18; hominy chop, $15.50; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $11.75@$12.75. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$12; packet, $10.50@$12; extra India mess, $20@$22; beef hams, $20@$21. DRESSED PORK—Bacons, 6¾c; 180-lb, 6¾c; 160-lb, 7c; pigs, 7¼c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼c; 10-lb, 6¼@6¾c; 12-lb, 6¼@6¾c; 14-lb, 6@6¾c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 9½@10¼c; Western greens, 9¼@9¾c; city greens, 9½@9¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5¾c. LARD—$6.25; city lard, $5.90; refined lard, South America, $6.75; Continent, $6.50; Brazil, $8; compound, city, 5¾@6c; Western, 5¾@6c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾@6¾c; city lard stearine, 6¾@7c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 86s; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 66s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 48s. Bacon—Lumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 34s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 33s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 33s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 34s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s 6d; cl

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Waring.

Brave was that earliest song of our English race,
Of the Dragon-Slayer, who died by the dragon's breath;
Glad of his clear deeds done, he laughed in the eyes of Death,
Facing the Stony Face.
Brave by the blue North sea!—Nor thou less brave,
Thou Fever-Slayer, yet slain by the breath abhorred;
Spirit that forthright flashed, like the straight-blade Saxon sword;
Soldier who died to save!
—HELEN GRAY CONE in The Century.

Lord Methuen.

Major Arthur Griffiths in Fortnightly Review.

The gravest charges against Methuen remain to be answered. Why a General who had shown such enterprise and dash in his earliest movements should have halted for more than a fortnight in complete inactivity before a shaken enemy is almost inconceivable. Let it be granted that he could not get into Modder town on the evening of the action, although that has yet to be clearly shown, there is no sufficient excuse at present apparent for the long delay that followed. To refresh and recuperate, to replenish ammunition columns, and gather up stores might have needed a day or two, but surely not fourteen; a concession of breathing time which the enemy utilized to the full, as we have but too painfully realized since, by drawing up every man he could find and intrenchment. This delay cannot be explained by the slight wound he received; he might have been personally hors de combat, yet he had Colvill at his elbow for active direction in the field.

Nor can we greatly admire Methuen's tactics in the Magersfontein affair. To prelude an attack by prolonged artillery fire is according to rule, but not to postpone the attack till the day after the guns have done their part. With such a mobile and astute enemy, quick to invent, still quicker to adopt, any ruse de guerre, some such secret change of position as that which ruined Wauchope's brigade was quite on the cards, and might have been forseen. As for the dispositions for and execution of the attack, the blame lies between the living and the dead. Methuen may some day throw full light upon this very painful point. If he himself erred in not having kept touch with his enemy through the night, he is chivalrous enough to admit it. We cannot, on the other hand, quite bring ourselves to censure a mistaken subordinate who has paid the penalty of error with his life. Yet we ought to know, and shall know some day, why an experienced leader, and Wauchope stood deservedly high in the esteem of his fellow-soldiers, should have ventured into the very jaws of danger in such a close formation as quarter column.

A Railroad Up Mont Blanc.

From The Bulletin of the American Geographical Society.

The cost of the railroad to be built from the Arve Valley to within 1,150 feet of the summit of Mont Blanc will be over $4,000,000. The projectors say it will be in operation at least four-fifths of the way to the top by July, 1902. A tunnel will be excavated, the lower entrance to which will be in the valley west of Chamounix. The tunnel will follow the upleading ridge on the left side of the Taconnaz glacier. Thus tourists will be carried up the northwest side of the mountain instead of the northeast side, the route followed by climbers from Chamounix. The tunnel will be a little over six miles long, with two or three openings to the surface on the route, where platforms will be built at points most favorable for viewing the scenery. At a height of 12,600 feet, where the tunnel will pass under the summit of the Aiguille du Goutter, a small hotel will be built. Thence the tunnel will be dug under the Rochers des Bosses to the height of 14,300 feet, where the terminal station will be erected. Sledges drawn by a cable will carry the passengers over the hard snow to the hotel at the summit.

The Execution of Laud.

John Morley in The Century.

While Presbytery had been fighting its victorious battle in the Jerusalem Chamber, the man whose bad steering had wrecked his church was sent to the block. The execution of Archbishop Laud (Jan. 10, 1645,) is the best of all the illustrations of the hard temper of the time. Laud was more than seventy years old. He had been for nearly five years safe under lock and key in the Tower. His claws were effectually clipped, and it was certain that he would never again be able to do mischief, or if he were, that such mischief as he could do would be too trivial to be worth thinking of in sight of such a general catastrophe as could alone make the old man's return to power possible. The execution of Strafford may be defended as a great act of retaliation or prevention, done with grave political purpose. So, plausibly or otherwise, may the execution of King Charles. No such high considerations justify the execution of Laud, several years after he had committed the last of his imputed offenses and had been stripped of all power of ever committing more. It is not necessary that we should echo Dr. Johnson's lines about Rebellion's vengeful talons seizing on Laud, and Art and Genius weeping round his tomb; but if we rend the veil of romance from the Cavalier, we are bound not to be overdazzled by the halo of sanctity in the Roundhead.

At a New York Prizefight.

From The Criterion.

Scarcely one in the lines of faces piled in tiers upon the wooden benches nearest to the ring, under the shadow of which I sat—scarcely one in the groups at my elbow or scattered around the floor, but was known to me in one or other association. Faces of men prominent in all professions and all walks of life—a statesman who has sat in three Cabinets and whose name is known the world over, his face discreetly hidden under the collar of his long coat and the brim of his hat; Tammany and diamonds in all stages of bigness, from the satellite appointed to keep guard over the empty throne of the boss down to the Bowery saloon keeper or the Police Sergeant who has found it hard to spare the twenty-five dollars from the housekeeping expenses for the purpose of attending the fight. But he must keep literally and figuratively in touch with the Police Commissioner sitting two feet away from me, with a murderer who escaped from the gallows on a technicality on one side of him and the keeper of an all-night restaurant on the other, or give up the rising hope of a Captaincy; a star surgeon just fresh from an operation; the lawyer fighting his way through the greatest criminal trial of the century; the newspaper editor, whose "moral" column on the back page of an evening paper is a scourge to those who reck not of the way; the financier who knocked the bull market sky high only this afternoon on the report of another Boer victory; prizefighters who have long passed the championship; jockeys, trainers, actors out of an engagement, every kind of man representative of the fever of the market by day and the malodorous Tenderloin by night, is represented here—all imbued with one common lust. And on each face may be observed the same expression—curiously repeated—of a blind, tense hunger, such as may be seen sometimes in a menagerie at feeding time.

Cromwell and His Men.

Theodore Roosevelt in Scribner's.

Cromwell suppressed all plundering with an iron hand. An eminently practical man, no: in the least a theoretical democrat, but imbued with that essence of democracy which prompts a man to recognize his fellows for what they really are, without regard to creed or caste, it speedily became known that under him any one would have a fair show according to his merits. He realized to the full that the quality of troops was of vastly more consequence than their numbers; that only the best men can be made the best soldiers, and that these best men themselves will make but poor soldiers unless they have good training. His troops proved what iron discipline, joined to stern religious enthusiasm, could accomplish; just as later their immense superiority to the forces of the Scotch Covenanters showed that religious and patriotic enthusiasm, by itself, is but a poor substitute for training and discipline.

In one of his letters he writes: "I beseech you, be careful what Captains of horse you choose; what men be mounted. A few honest men are better than numbers. Some time they must have for exercise. If you choose godly, honest men to be Captains of horse, honest men will follow them, and they will be careful to mount such. I had rather have a plain russet-coated Captain that knows what he fights for, and loves what he knows, than that which you call a gentleman, and is nothing else."

Scientific Safe "Cracking."

From Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

In the experiments made in a burglarious way, among others, a three-thousand-dollar square safe of the most approved construction was attacked by inserting in the crevice about the locked door four and eight-tenths ounces of nitroglycerine, and in eight minutes after the operation of loading was begun the charge was fired, with the result that the whole of the jamb below the door was blown out and a hole made in the door of sufficient size to admit the hand and arm, while the doors and divisions of the interior compartments were completely shattered. On repeating the operation with four ounces and a quarter of forcite dynamite the door was completely torn off.

Among experiments made to demonstrate the resistance of structures to attack by a mob was one upon a safe twenty-nine inches cube, with walls four inches and three-quarters thick, made up of plates of iron and steel, which were reinforced on each edge so as to make it highly resisting, yet when a hollow charge of dynamite nine pounds and a half in weight and untamped, was detonated on it, a hole three inches in diameter was blown clear through the wall, though a solid cartridge of the same weight and of the same material produced no material effect.

The Emperor of Germany.

From The Review of Reviews.

Nothing escapes him, great or small. He wants to know how the Empress will be dressed on the coming gala evening, and if the Berlin schoolboys enjoy the rowing club he has started and built for them on the Spree River. He draws up with his own hand, for his minister's use, tables showing how the fleets of the great European powers compare with one another; and he writes down the holy sentences he means to comment on before the crew the next Sunday he will spend on his yacht. In past times such a tendency has often existed. History reports various cases of sovereigns and statesmen who had the habit of looking into every corner and interfering when their interference would have been the least expected—for which they were usually considered at fault. Nothing of the kind happens to William II. What would cast unpopularity on the head of any other man in his position seems to make him all the more fascinating.

The secret of this happy result lies in the Emperor's fine sincerity and straightforwardness. He is clever, certainly, and sometimes very skillful in his management of men; but in several circumstances he has acted rather awkwardly. My impression is that calculation is much rarer with him than people usually think. Only his accession to the throne had long been dreaded in Europe on the ground that he was thought to be a very passionate, impetuous, and warlike Crown Prince. As he has proved hitherto a thoughtful, assiduous, and peace-seeking Emperor, it is not astonishing that he should be deemed a calculating man.

Cecil Rhodes's Ways.

From Ainslee's Magazine.

You need not talk with Mr. Rhodes five minutes to learn that he is a thinker. Dr. Jameson and other lieutenants, who have achieved more or less distinction, seem but as moths flying about an arc light. They think in pennyweights; Rhodes in tons. He never bothers with details; they take care of themselves. Half the time he does not even have pocket money. Traveling on a street car in Cape Town one day he found himself without the necessary "ticky," (threepence,) and accepted a loan.

"Rhodes!" exclaimed the American conductor in withering sarcasm; "Dusty Roads, I guess." Indeed, the Colossus looked rather dusty, having been on a tramp along the docks. The detail of dress, however, is one to which he is especially indifferent. His favorite garb is a white flannel shirt, with a polkadot tie, soft felt hat, and modest gray or black clothes. He wears no diamonds. In this costume I saw him call upon Sir Alfred Milner at the Executive Mansion. The flunkey at the door, nevertheless, cracked his spine in making an obeisance.

But Mr. Rhodes's clothes attract your attention last, so domineering, almost oppressive, is his presence. Not that he is unlike other men—an immune to human passions, frailties, and luxuries. Far from it, I noticed that he greatly enjoys a good cigar, drinks Scotch whisky and champagne.

Pigeons and the Chinese.

From St. Nicholas.

The Chinese have made pigeon flying the decoying game that it is because they like any kind of "playing for keeps." Even in kite flying; they fix little hooks to their kite strings and try to pull in each other's kites, and count it fair to keep any kite that drops into their yards. They will tell you that a kite or a strange pigeon that comes to your place, if given up, takes away your "family luck." So you must tear the kite and keep the pigeon. But when you see the town dandies sauntering out with their fans and bird cages to watch the noon kite flying, criticising the flocks and their tactics, and arguing the fine points of decoying, you guess that "family luck" has very little to do with their game.

To decoy strange pigeons, pigeon keepers must first train their flocks to "fly in spirals"—that is, to rise steadily in circles without straying far from the home roof. Pigeons naturally fly together in circles. Even wild pigeons wheel about in flocks before straggling off to the fields. Chinese make their birds eager for circling by keeping them shut up in a wicker house built on the ground around a dove-cote, and they cure their birds of straggling by pelting them with pebbles when they try to alight anywhere except on one spot—the ridge pole of the roof facing their wicker house. The flock must alight here in a bunch, and immediately walk down to the eaves. This is done to bring any strange pigeon among them down within sight of the grain, which is then scattered on the floor of the wicker house. Pigeons are fed only after flying, for unless hungry they are lazy and unmanageable. Their food is millet, sorghum seed, or corn, which their keepers use to get as much work from them as possible for as little feeding as possible. When there is much flying and calling down to do, they are usually fed with millet, which is so small that it keeps them eating a long while without filling them. At other times their food is sorghum seed. Corn is not very good for pigeons, but they are so fond of it that pigeon keepers usually have it on hand to call them down when they are already fed.

A Cathedral.

The Minster's mystic walls uprear
In Time's rich hues against the sky;
Fair sentinels that, year by year,
Have watched slow centuries go by.

Within such perfect calm doth reign
As by no word may be exprest;
For, though without men war with pain,
Here weary souls a while may rest;

And, resting, gather strength anew
'Mid dim memorials of the past;
The Faith our fathers held holds true,
O'er diverse ways Love's light to cast.
—C. M. PAINE in Chambers's Journal.

Inkhorn Terms.

From Wilson's System of Rhetoric, 1553.

Among other lessons, this should first be learned; that we never affect any strange inkhorn terms, but to speak as is commonly received; neither seeking to be overfine, nor yet living overcareless; using our speech as most men do, and ordering our wits as the fewest have done, which, up till that time, had been universally supposed to be its own province.

These proceedings demonstrate two facts which are most important to Catholic men of science. One is that what is declared by even the highest known congregation, (that of the Holy Office,) whose President is the Pope, and when the subject matter treated of is Scripture may be quite erroneous. The other noteworthy fact is that men of physical science may have truer religious perceptions imparted to them than any Roman congregation. This the Galileo case demonstrated absolutely and once for all; since we may safely affirm that whatever has shown itself to be a fact is at least a possibility.

French Ministers of State.

From The Century.

Under the empire the Ministers received 100,000f a year, with allowances; but in 1871 the salary was cut down to 60,000f. This, in spit of free residence at the expense of the State and other pecuniary privileges amounting in value to about 40,000f more, is insufficient. No Minister can now make ends meet without a private fortune. They retire from their official state perhaps to the modest pay of a Deputy, 9,000f a year, and to occasional earnings with the pen; from glittering banquets and receptions, at which they entertained the magnates of the official world, home and foreign, to the omelet with the cutlet to follow, served by some old peasant woman from Brittany in the fifth floor flat from which they emerged. From the Eiffel Tower we might almost shake hands with some Ministers in their exalted retirement. Their height of disgrace has its consolations. It removes them further from an unjust earth and nearer to the compensating stars.

I used to find M. Jules Simon at a great elevation, moral as well as material, after a fall from power which perplexed the nations with fear of change. I found M. Yves Guyot at quatrième the other day, drawing his breath with difficulty, I thought, amid a too dense undergrowth of economic literature, and writing his daily article for the Siècle in championship of the prisoner of Rennes.

"Who Rideth Upon the Wings of the Wind."

My God, who makest all Thy winds to blow,
Whether our foolish wills desire or no;
Thanks be to Thee that this is so!

Thy sharp-wheel'd chariot from the shuddering East
Thou drivest: and the lowering clouds are gone,
And the keen air shines clear,
Smiting like fear;
And every man and every trembling beast
That Thou dost blow upon
Must cry to Thee to cease,
And give them peace;
But Thou, who lovest, heedest not their moan,
For in her loathsome lair
Disease sits crouching there,
A foul and spotted thing, more dreadful than the dead!
And when Thine East wind rides
Over her shrinking sides
She shrieks and cowers, and all her hideous power is fled!

Yea, call Thy fierce East wind and bid it blow,
And it shall bless us so.

And Thine the stormy breath of the far North,
Where ice-fields glitter and where snows abide,
And all the fast-lock'd seas their frozen secrets hide.
Thence do Thy winds rush forth,
Proud conquerors, to pile the cloudy sky
With darkness, and o'ershadow the dumb Earth
With fear lest she should die.
But lo! Thy gentle snows descend, and keep
Her warm and covered deep
In a soft sleep.
Feeding the secret sources of the year's appointed birth.

Yea, call Thy strong North wind and bid it blow,
And it shall bless us so.

And Thine the wild West wind, that from the seas
Blows the wild rain, and moist abundant showers
Whose fruitful hours
Bring the warm Earth's increase,
And noons of lovely joy and eves of peace;
When the green fields, refreshed, smile up to heaven,
And all the unclouded night to the bright Moon is given.

Call forth Thy Western winds and let them blow,
That they may bless us so.

And Thine the soft breath of the South, that glides
On tranquil-flowing tides;
And moves among the murmur of light leaves,
And golden tops of bending harvest-sheaves;
And through the garden goes
To rifle the rich bosom of the rose
Of all its sweets, and wafts away the prize—
And then of so much sweetness faints and dies!
And lives again, when sunset thrills and glows
With mingling hues that only sunset knows;
And laps in cool delight
The star-enchanted Night;
And breathes itself away in whispered sighs,
And so of its own sweetness faints at last—and dies.

O! softly let Thy South wind breathe and blow,
Still to delight us so.

Thus shall the Earth rejoice,
Hearing her Maker's voice
In storm and tempest, or sweet airs that blow:
While all Thy winds obey
Thy bidding, night and day,
Blessing us so.
—ADA BARTRICK BAKER in Blackwood's Magazine.

The Wretched Newspaper Man.

Gerald Stanley Lee in The Atlantic.

In every city of the land the newspaper man is an outcast. He knows more people to be a stranger to than any other being in the world. He has no holidays. His Christmas is the record of other men's joys. His Thanksgiving is a restaurant. Even the Fourth of July and Sunday, servants of the commonest man, refuse him their cheer. The Fourth of July is the day he must be in every place at once, because everything is happening, and Sunday is the day he must make things up, because nothing is happening. His labors are our pleasures. He gets his vacation by doing another man's work, and earns his living by watching other people live. The very days and the nights turn their natural backs upon him. The lamp is his sun by night, and the curtain is his night by day, and he eats his supper in the morning. His business is the reflection of life. He is the spirit behind the mirror. What is left to us is right to him, and right is left; sometimes right side up is upside down. The world is all awry to the newspaper man. It whirls across the hours in columns, now in one edition and now in another, but it heeds him never in return. He is a spectator. The show passes before his face—a shut-out, unsharing face. He lives as the years go on, a notebook under the stars, and when the notebook is scribbled out he dies.

Men who might be immortal, morning after morning, week after week, year after year, fighting to be allowed to live in the current of a day, reaching in vain for something that lasts longer than a day to hold to, only to go under like all the rest—a few bubbles—a two-inch obituary at the bottom of a column, by the man who is going under next, and the story is told. The man who can furnish quantity and quality at once, who can thrive on the impossible, who can swim in the whirlpool instead of being carried with it, is a man who sums up in himself not only the definition of what the problem is in literature to-day, but the answer to the problem.

Galileo and the Inquisition.

Sir George Mivart in The Fortnightly Review.

In the sentence pronounced on Galileo by the Inquisition we read:

"Invoking the most holy name of our Lord Jesus Christ and that of His most glorious Mother Mary ever Virgin, by this our definite sentence we say, pronounce, judge, and declare that you, the said Galileo, on account of the things proved against you by documentary evidence, and which have been confessed by you as aforesaid, have rendered yourself to this Holy Office vehemently suspected of heresy—that is, of having believed and held a doctrine which is false and contrary to the sacred and divine Scriptures—to wit, that the sun is the centre of the world, and that it does not move from east to west, and that the earth moves and is not the centre of the Universe."

The condemnation of Galileo by the Inquisition was consequent on eight heads of accusation which had been drawn up against him in 1632. Now there is not one of them which refers, in the very faintest way, to Scripture interpretation. As to that it was not Galileo, but his judges, who went wrong, and they did so doubly.

Ecclesiastical authority gave judgment as to physical science, and so went ultra vires. But it did much more than that. It founded its erroneous decree affecting physical science, which was not its own province, upon an erroneous judgment about the meaning of Scripture, which, up till that time, had been universally supposed to be its own province.

These proceedings demonstrate two facts which are most important to Catholic men of science. One is that what is declared by even the highest known congregation, (that of the Holy Office,) whose President is the Pope, and when the subject matter treated of is Scripture may be quite erroneous. The other noteworthy fact is that men of physical science may have truer religious perceptions imparted to them than any Roman congregation. This the Galileo case demonstrated absolutely and once for all; since we may safely affirm that whatever has shown itself to be a fact is at least a possibility.

Who Are in "Who's Who"?

Joseph Jacobs in The Fortnightly Review.

Nearly thirty years ago Dr. Galton, in his "Hereditary Genius," pointed out how rarely a man got into the dictionaries of contemporary biography before the age of fifty, and his statement is true, even to the present day; the mean age of the persons mentioned in "Who's Who" is no less than fifty-five, even though several names are included of persons who have had greatness thrust upon them in the first decade of their life. "It is better to be born lucky than rich," says the proverb; "but," adds a distinguished humorist, "if you can't be either, the next best thing is to be born a British peer," and this seems at any rate justified by the large amount of attention paid to the hereditary house and the baronetcy by "Who's Who," no less than 11 per cent. of its entries being devoted to merely titular distinctions. If these had been omitted, the mean age of distinction would probably rise even higher than fifty-five, and, at any rate, Dr. Galton's threshold limit of fifty for entry into the biographical dictionaries is thoroughly well justified. Now there are only about 4,000,000 Englishmen over fifty in the British Empire, and the proportion of those that reach eminence in the various collections I have mentioned would, consequently, be 2,864 per million for "Who's Who," 1,000 for the Dictionary of National Biography, and 1,332 for "The Men of the Time." This latter publication seems to have lowered its standard in the last thirty years, as Dr. Galton, in 1869, reckoned that 425 of every million Englishmen over fifty attained sufficient reputation to earn a place in that receptacle. It must, besides, be remembered that we have taken colonies into our calculation, and, as the colonial contingent is naturally small, this would tend to increase the seeming increase of distinction in "Men of the Time."

The Inadequately Clothed Dream.

From Longman's.

There is the painful class of dream which may be labeled the inadequately clothed dream. In this class of dream it occurs to us to come down from our bedrooms, to mingle in society, even sometimes to be presented at Court or to take part in the highest and most solemn functions, in a costume that we should deem scarcely adequate if we had been just roused from our beds by a shout of "Fire!" The degrees of this comparative nudity are very various, and it is remarkable that never, so far as I can learn, has human being that is to say in the temperate climates) ever in his dreams appeared before his fellows in an absolutely Arcadian or idyllic lack of costume; but the costume is commonly very inadequate, so inadequate that the police would very rightly interfere in the bare interests of decency. Indeed that fear—the apprehension of police interference for the sake of the public morals—is a factor in the general uneasiness that we feel in our dreams in finding ourselves going abroad in such déshabille. For we are conscious of a measure of uneasiness, we can feel that we did wrong in not putting on this or that absolutely indispensable portion of our wardrobe before we left our room, but it is as nothing to the utter shame and horror that would overwhelm us were we really to find ourselves in such conditions. And in the same degree the shock that our appearance gives our unfortunate friends among whom we show ourselves in such guise is not a circumstance to the pain those sensitive souls would receive if our appearance were a reality instead of a subjective fancy. Yet we retain a sufficient sense of shame to be conscious of a very real relief when we wake to find that we have not behaved ourselves in such manner as to be the reprobation of every right-minded man and woman.

Thackeray on Turner.

From the Hitherto Unidentified Contributions of Thackeray. M. H. Spielmann.

34. A typhoon bursting in a simoom over the whirlpool of Maelstrom, Norway, with a ship on fire, an eclipse, and the effect of a lunar rainbow.

O Art, how vast thy misty wonders are
To those who roam upon the extraordinary deep;
Maelstrom, thy hand is here.
(From an unpublished poem.)

Where Generosity Is Thrown Away.

From The Saturday Review.

The man who observes the conduct of one race under certain treatment and assumes that another, totally different in character, will behave in an identical manner is the victim of his imagination or prejudices. We believe this to have been one cause operating in the disastrous arrangement following Majuba Hill. Because pure generosity had been found to succeed with other races it was rashly assumed that it would succeed with the South African Dutch. Motives of political origin of course came in, but there is little doubt that the older Liberals were influenced, perhaps unconsciously, by their recollections of the gratitude of Hungarians, Italians, French, Canadians, and Greeks. The Greeks, with all their overwhelming defects, possess imagination. The Boer is not even redeemed by that quality; hence to deal with him as if he were is the grossest of political blunders. We might have assumed that the fiasco of 1881 was warning enough, but, if we are to judge by the appeals addressed to the public by Boer sympathizers, and indorsed sometimes by those who could not fairly be so called, there is some danger of our forgetting the lesson.

The American Boy.

From "The Land of Contracts." J. F. Muirhead.

Even in trying circumstances, even when serious misfortune overtakes the youthful American, his aplomb, his confidence in his own opinion, does not wholly forsake him. Such a one was found weeping in the street. On being asked the cause of his tears he sobbed out in mingled alarm and indignation: "I'm lost; mammy's lost me; I told the darned thing she'd lose me."

Khiva.

From "A New Ride to Khiva." By R. L. Jefferson.

My heart gave a great jump when, rounding a bend in the narrow road, I saw a few hundred yards off a crumbling battlemented wall, and a little further off a high gateway. It was the wall, it was the gate, of Khiva. The horses of the drosky and of the jigitas threw up great clouds of white dust. I was smothered from head to foot, and my face was caked, but there ahead was Khiva. Larger and larger became the walls, and soon we passed through the crumbling gateway. What a sight met my eyes when I dismounted to gaze upon this famous city! Ruin and disorder spread in every direction. The great walls, seventy to eighty feet high and proportionately thick, were broken, and lay in great heaps of sun-baked clay on all hands. Huge gaps appeared here and there. The roadway which we had to traverse was simply a chaos of dismantled wall. The scene was impressive—here was Khiva, but what a Khiva!

I saw irregular lanes bordered by tall, gloomy walls, all in an extreme state of decay, stretching here and there. Filthy ditches ran down the centre of these lanes; shadow and gloom was everywhere. The atmosphere was white with dust, and reeked horribly. Down these narrow lane-like streets we picked our way cautiously, stumbling in the gloom against crouching Khivans or kicking out of the way sore and miserable dogs that prowled everywhere. At the corners beggars, blind, maimed, or covered with horrible sores, sat in small clusters, with hands outstretched, and, hearing the jangle of the drosky bells, howled for alms.

Tribute.

Because my body, turned a clod,
And Death sat on this shrouding sod,
My soul rose upward, seeking God.

"O Thou Who makest time to fleet
Before Thy holy judgment seat,
Lo, here I stand with muted feet.

"In that far bower where roses spring
And little birds are choiring,
I found no sacrifice to bring.

"Only my heart, this bleeding spot—
By Thee conceived, by Thee begot—
Where worm of hunger dieth not.

"Take it, O Lord! a scarlet stain
To set within Thy robe of pain,
And make Thee dream of earth again."
—ALICE BROWN in The Atlantic.

Marlborough the Traitor.

From "The United Kingdom." By Goldwin Smith.

Of all the traitors, the worst was Marlborough, who, to buy a pardon from James, betrayed to him the expedition against Brest, causing thereby the failure of the expedition and the death of the gallant Talmash, its commander. No other British soldier has been guilty of a crime so foul. Excuses are vain. It is said that other traitors had given the information before Marlborough. Unless he knew it, this makes no defense; and if he did know it, he was bound to warn the Government. He well deserved to be shot, or rather to be hanged. His apologists had better leave his case alone and let his political infamy be lost, as far as it may, in his military glory. He was a man, like Napoleon, devoid of moral sense. If he ever had any he must have left it in the ante-chambers of Charles II.

The Mosquito of Russian Lapland.

From "Around Novaya Zemlya." H. J. Pearson.

"We had to force our way through long stretches of dense birch scrub under a burning sun, and without a breath of wind to clear away the mosquitoes. They settled on every particle of exposed flesh, and the thousands who failed to find room there covered our caps and backs till the color of the cloth was nearly hidden. We reached camp at 11 o'clock A. M. thoroughly done up, and even then we could not sleep, our blood being so feverish from the mosquito bites. My neck and wrists were swollen up with lumps the size of sparrow's eggs. Unfortunately, our mosquito nets had been left in camp, as we had quite enough collecting gear and guns to carry, and expected to be home hours earlier. Oil of lavender gives temporary relief from persecution, but its effects soon pass off. A mixture of half turpentine and half olive oil is also useful in ordinary cases; but when the enemy are brought into good working order by a hot sun and calm day nothing stops them except a veil. This desire of the mosquito for blood is a strange puzzle. Not one in a million, nor any of his ancestors for generations in the arctic, can have tasted it; yet all rush for the first human being or reindeer they meet. I have heard of the Samoyeds being driven mad by their bites."

At Fleischmann's—Midnight.

A line of waiting, watching,
Sullen and crouching men;
But the soul of man a-hungered
Is a tigerish beast—what then?
Quiet these men as phantoms,
As shadows they come and wait,
But these shadows are blood and body,
And body and blood can hate.

I watch the silent figures,
The long and solemn row,
Fleischmann's men of the midnight,
His almoners of the snow.
How quiet they, how patient;
Though the conscious breast may heave,
The hands are still—but I tremble
At the muscle within the sleeve.

These are our Huns and Vandals;
What if Attila come
Out of their raiks—shall our story
Be the story of old Rome?
Here are more than a hundred
Men who have nothing to rue,
And nothing to hope, in the darkness
What might a hundred do!

I look at Grace Church lifting
Its long spire over the street,
And I think of that sweet Voice saying
The words that my lips repeat;
For said He not to the weary,
"Come, I will give you rest"?
But the iron gates of the temple
Together are tightly pressed.

Closed are the iron gratings,
Strong as a prison pen;
What would He say, the Man who walked
With outcast women and men?
And I think, did this Jewish baker
Seek to mock us, me and you,
By an alms which shames the Christian,
But honors the buried Jew?

As slowly the white flakes falling
Cover the shrinking backs,
I think of our civilization
And something its splendor lacks.
Oh, makers of laws, law-givers,
Behold this work of yours;
How long, in God's infinite mercy,
The patience of men endures!
—JOSEPH DANA MILLER in The Criterion.

On Woman Suffrage.

Mr. Dooley in The Ladies' Home Journal.

"An' annyhow, women'll niver vote," said Mr. Dooley, interrupting Mr. Donahue's discourse on woman suffrage. "In th' first place, th' men won't lave them do it. They have th' monnopoly now, an' they're far from foolish enough to let go iv anny iv it. Thin no woman cares f'r politics. Down in her heart she hates an' despises it, an' wonders what it's all about. An' I don't blame her. Not until they start a political column in Butthrick's Pattherns will ye iver be able f'r to musther a Corp'ral's guard iv women at th' pols. I b'lieve if ye was to take th' sthrongest woman sufferejest in th' country an' sarch her ye'd find she didn't care whether Willum J. O'Brien was Aldherman or Congressman. Th' on'y time th' likes iv thim knows who's President is whin th' President gets married. He has their devotion in his wife's name."

"Well, I dinnaw about that!" said Mr. Donahue. "'Tis lookin' dangerous whin Mrs. Donahue begins to think iv votin'. In times past she never knew 'twas iliction day till she saw th' pathrol wagon go by."

Artillery.

From The Fortnightly Review.

"What is the use of Hussars?" was Blücher's angry retort to Duke Eugene of Würtemberg at the beginning of the campaign of 1813; "they are no use against Bonaparte; we must have plenty of guns to do this business." When the result of Marengo was hanging in the scale and Napoleon was anxiously waiting for his expected artillery reinforcements, he turned to Dessaix with the following memorable remark: "C'est ainsi, Général, que l'on perd les batailles. Il nous faut absolument un bon feu de canon." Napoleon's tactical successes were nearly all due to the concentration of large masses of artillery against the enemy's line, and when the allies followed his example and Napoleon saw their numbers of massed batteries deployed at the battle of Leipsic he observed to his staff, "At last they have learned something." Artillery fire has enormously increased in power since the Napoleonic wars, and the concentration of great masses of guns has become an accepted axiom. The Germans owed their success in 1870-71 to the recognition of this fact, and we have it on the authority of Count von Moltke himself that "the battle of Sedan was won by the artillery before ever the infantry advanced."

Weather Forecasts.

From The Youth's Companion.

A century has passed by since the first meteorological society of Europe published the "Ephemerides Mannheimensis," containing weather observations at many stations. From these records Brandes subsequently made and studied the first weather maps. Now every civilized land has its daily reports by telegraph and cable.

The United States Weather Bureau bases its forecasts on 200 stations, and last Summer Prof. Moore added sixteen kite stations for determining the condition of the air high above the ground. The country has extended its lines to the West Indies, and is hoping to reach Hawaii and Alaska; Canada has added the Bermudas, and is stretching toward the Klondike. European bureaus are moving toward a special cable to Iceland.

Such outlying stations are very important for the protection of the nearer regions, but no mere increase in observers will enable us to predict accurately further ahead or in greater detail than we now do.

What is first needed is a more profound study of the forces that affect the weather. The crying need of meteorology is not more stations but more study. The highest talent for scientific investigation is called for. There are no problems more difficult than those that concern the weather, and none more important. He who solves one of these will benefit the whole world and merit a great reward.

The endowment at any university of a special school for meteorological research will mark the beginning of a bright era in the history of this science, and will benefit humanity.

Catching Salmon in Scotland.

From Chambers's Journal.

To form an approximate estimate of the sums disbursed by the renters of salmon fishings is a difficult matter, but, leaving out the money paid for salmon fishing included in a shooting rent, the money paid for salmon fishing, together with the incidental expenses incurred, may be put down at £80,000, not one penny of which would Scotland see if there were no salmon fishing. I have arrived at this sum in a roundabout sort of way, but believe it is under the mark. Thus when I first began to fish on my own account in the early sixties, I could rent a month on a fairly good stretch of water for from £40 to £60, the services of a gillie being usually included in the rent. For that outlay I used to average as nearly as possible a fish for every sovereign; my worst month, which cost £45, was sixteen fish; my best eighty-eight for £35, and both of them were on the Dee. About 1867 the rents began to rise and fish were costing me quite 5s. each, which speedily went to £5 a head, until, from 1870 up to the present, angling rents have increased by leaps and bounds, forcing me to retire—for as anglers became more plentiful good angling became scarcer, and nowadays it may be reckoned that fish cost the catcher quite £10 each.

Kauri Gum.

From Longman's.

New Zealand is a country rich in the great variety of its forest trees; most of them useful, all beautiful, but none to compare with kauri pine, either for stately beauty or commercial value. This noble tree attains a height of nearly 200 feet, and a diameter of 15 or even more. Its stem, or barrel, as the bushmen call it, rises from 30 to 70 feet without knot or limb, and then branches into an even head of dark-green foliage. At the place where it forks the stem is almost the same in circumference as it is six feet from the ground, and, as it has a bark colored in various shades of red or brown, it gives one the impression of a beautiful pillar at the entrance of some woodland temple. Every tree is surrounded by a mound of fibrous soil consisting of decayed leaves, bark, &c., the accumulation the centuries, for the kauri is extremely slow in its growth. These mounds rise from two to six feet in height, according to the age of the tree. But the most remarkable thing about the kauri is the quantity of resinous gum which is shed from every part of it. This gum first exudes from the tree in vast forests of kauri pine, which hardens rapidly on exposure to the air, eventually becoming clear and almost transparent.

In the course of time this gum falls to the ground and is covered by the débris at the bottom, to be found long after the parent tree has disappeared. Ages ago, before the Pakeha (white man) set foot in New Zealand, the north of Auckland was covered with vast forests of kauri pine, which stretched in a broad belt along the seacoast from the north Cape to the Bay of Plenty. South of the Bay of Plenty the kauri never grew, or, rather, there are no surface traces of it, although the gum has been found in the coal measures as far down as Stewart Island. Of all these mighty forests there only remain a few comparatively small patches of kauri; the rest has disappeared, swept away by some great fire or succession of fires.

Shields in War.

From The Spectator.

The struggle with the Boers has already brought out several interesting and novel points. In this respect it will rank with the wars which introduced the Crimean rifled gun, the Prussian breechloader, and the Turkish system of field intrenchments. A new era in warfare is now opening. That being the case, it seems to the military student that there can be no possible harm in trying as many experiments as possible, provided that they are neither too costly nor too risky. Neither of these objections applies to the proposal which has been made in several quarters to furnish our infantry with some kind of shield for use against rifle fire in the advance against an intrenched position. Some of our correspondents have touched on this matter. It is quite true that the information which "A. M. A." proposed last week is hardly practicable, because of the target it would offer to guns, besides, as "A Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry" points out, the weight of a shield 6 feet by 3 feet of any material adequate to resist the Mauser bullet would render it useless to the foot soldier, although it might profitably be applied to field guns.

Our recent experience at the Tugela River shows how liable guns are to be put out of action by skirmishers, now that the effective range of rifles is beginning to approximate to the radius of visibility. Surely it is open to think that, if each of Col. Long's guns had been provided with a bullet-proof shield similar to that attached to naval quick-firers, they might have made a better fight against the Boer sharp-shooters. The artillerists' objection to the introduction of shields is twofold; it would, they say, diminish the mobility of the guns, whose teams have weight enough behind them already, while the shields would be a fatal target for opposing artillery, and would burst shells that would otherwise fly wide. But mobility is not the sole desirable quality in guns; as usual, there has to be a compromise, and after the Tugela experience it must be felt that a shield would have been a useful exchange for some rounds of shell. As to the other objection, one might suggest that the shields might be so constructed that they could be lowered out of the way when an artillery duel was in progress. The Boer Maxim which did us so much damage at the battle of Graspan was saved from being early put out of action by its shield, which was pitted all over with bullets before a shell finally broke it in two.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

THE LITTLE JOKE OF A GREAT ARCHITECT.

PEOPLE WHO PERFORM IMPOSSIBILITIES.

Sir Christopher Wren, architect of that great English cathedral, St. Paul's, in London, once played a little joke on some important clients. He had designed a public building for the law courts, and immediately over one of the entrances the design showed an overhanging balcony. The learned men who passed upon the plans told the architect that it was impossible that so great a weight as the proposed balcony could be sustained without supporting pillars. The architect argued and pleaded. He knew what was possible in his profession. He knew the laws of gravity. He would stake his reputation on the stability of this balcony unsupported. But all his eloquence was vain. The wise men of the committee knew better. That balcony could not stand without pillars. So the pillars were put in place under the projecting stone, and the wise men were satisfied.

That's where the joke came in.

Long years passed away. Sir Christopher was dead and the wise men who thought they knew more than he of architecture were dead also.

One day it entered into the heads of the powers that be to renovate the building. So men on ropes, and ladders, and platforms, were soon swarming and swinging about the front of the grimy edifice.

And then came the discovery.

They found that the pillars supposed to support the balcony did not reach it by two or three inches. So all these years the balcony had been self supported just as the architect planned, and the pillars were of no more service than a fifth wheel to a coach.

THINGS SEEMING IMPOSSIBLE.

are performed by men like Christopher Wren, who are masters of their own profession. When it was proposed to

GREAT UNREST IN AUSTRIA

Alliance Has Brought Her Nothing but Armed Peace.

BISMARCK HATED GLADSTONE

Mme. Melba Scores a Pronounced Triumph on Her First Appearance in the Austrian Capital.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Jan. 16.—The more Germany pushes forward, the more decidedly her friend and ally, Austria-Hungary, remains behind; the more German trade and political influence extend in the world, the more do those of this country shrink and diminish. People ask themselves here why we are a great power and with empty hands run by the side of Germany's triumphal car. A world has been distributed of late, every one has got a bit of it, only we did not think of obtaining a morsel. Of what advantage is it to Austria to play the great power, to sacrifice hundreds of millions for army and navy? And the stereotyped answer is: Austria must keep "bundesfaehig," that is to say, must be worth having as an ally for Germany. True, in twenty years the alliance shibboleth has brought Austria nothing but lazy armed and arming peace. Germany with her own military power and the power of that alliance is hypnotizing the world, is daily making peaceful conquests, daily enriching herself—but "Brutus is an honorable man."

In the Hungarian delegations the other day Herr Ugron, a member of the Independent Party, dared to question the utility of this alliance. Scarcely had he spoken the presumptuous word when, one after the other, well nigh a dozen speakers rose to characterize it as sacrilege. "The alliance must be; we will not hear of anything else," cried they. It is so nice to go by the side of a big strong one, and not to have to think of the inner troubles. The languages question gives us so much, more than enough, to think of. That question is killing one Cabinet after the other. The Clary Cabinet went, being unable to make Parliament pass the Vote on Account and the Hungarian Compromise bills. A new Ministry formed of Government officials, headed by Dr. von Wittek, had to be appointed with the sole object of putting into force those bills not passed by Parliament by means of the notorious emergency clause (14) of the Constitution, or, to speak plainly, with the special object of violating the Constitution. Count Clary would not do it. The Wittek Cabinet has done it, and so accomplished its sole object of existence. It is still in office, but practically dead. Another Under Secretary of State, Dr. von Koerber, has received the mission of forming another business Ministry that should be able to reconcile the Germans and the Czechs, and thus make Parliament work again. The Hungarian Compromise bills, as yet only proclaimed by decree, must be sanctioned by the Reichsrath, and for that Hungary has conceded a final term of six months. If by that time the bills have not been constitutionally sanctioned, nobody knows what course Hungary will adopt. Herr von Koerber is to bring this about, and is negotiating with the leaders of the two parties for a reconciliation. The appointment of his Ministry is expected every day now, but the initiated do not believe any reconciliation will take place, even if he succeed in forming a Cabinet. It is not anticipated that Parliament will work; but this will be the last trial of it; if it is obstructive again it will be dissolved.

NEW BOOK ON BISMARCK.

The German book market before the end of the year presented the world with an interesting present, John Booth's "Erinnerungen an den Fuersten Bismarck." (Hamburg, 1899.) Not the celebrated General of the Salvation Army is the author of these recollections. No, the John Booth whom, so to say, the Iron Chancellor would receive in his dressing gown, with whom he liked to spend some of his leisure hours at Friedrichsruh, was a good German, who had merely inherited an English name. This John Booth, to whom the world owes an interesting little book on Bismarck, is neither a literary man nor a politician. Booth's world is the world of trees, and the mighty German felt drawn to that able forester, and once said: "I like large trees; they are ancestors." Booth, who was born at Klein-Flottbeck, near Altona, lived not far from the owner of Friedrichsruh Castle, whom he became acquainted with in the year 1878, from which time on he remained an intimate and faithful friend. The forester published a pamphlet entitled "Die Douglas Fichte und einigeandere Nadelhoelzer," namentlich aus dem nordwestlichen Amerika in Bezug auf ihren forstlichen Anbau in Deutschland," and sent a copy to his neighbor, the Prince. At the same time the vigorous man wrote to the head forester at Friedrichsruh that he regarded all outward marks of honor with "absolutetester Wurstigkeit," to use a German student's slang expression of the Chancellor's own, and that consequently the Prince need not imagine him a seeker after decorations. Bismarck was pleased with Booth's sound ways, and so frequent intercourse and exchange of ideas took place between them about matters extending from the coniferous monsters of the forest to the flunkey-like Privy Councilors of the Ministry. The giant Bismarck always spoke with the greatest respect of the towering mighty forest monarchs, but with no less contempt of the majority of his officials, the fawning dwarfs in office. When Booth complained of Prussian bureaucracy, Bismarck said: "Matters here will get no better till all the Privy Councilors are exterminated to a man." The Prince declared that all the incompetence of the civil service, its want of virile strength, was due to the German school system, which is so deadly uniform. "The examinations will be our ruin. Most of those that pass are so played out that they are incapable of any initiative, they oppose all change, but on the other hand they have a very good opinion of their own capacity, because they have overcome so much."

BISMARCK'S HATE FOR GLADSTONE.

This little book contains many other striking remarks by the first German Chancellor. During the walks in the woods at Friedrichsruh frequent reference was made to the European statesmen with whom Bismarck had had to do in a friendly or inimical manner. Till now it was not known in what high respect Bismarck held Lord Beaconsfield. One had been accustomed to assume that Bismarck who always had some fault to find with the English, ran down the Conservative statesman. How low his opinion of Gladstone was is well known. He hated him from the bottom of his heart. Not for an instant could the brutal, matter-of-fact statesman enter into Gladstone's idealism. "Had I," once said Bismarck to Booth, "brought as great misfortune upon Germany as Gladstone has on England, I should long ago have shot myself." Accordingly it is not surprising that he spoke in high terms of Beaconsfield, although no other than himself is meant by Count Ferrol in Disraeli's "Endymion," and despite the fact that consequently the Chancellor had not a good word to say for the novelist. During the Berlin Congress they became better acquainted with each other, and from that time dates Bismarck's special regard for Beaconsfield, who many an evening went to the Prince's house. Regarding this intercourse Bismarck said: "As he, Beaconsfield, was not well, he came only on condition that we should be alone, and so I had an opportunity of becoming more nearly acquainted with him. I must say that, notwithstanding his fantastic novel writing, he was an excellent statesman, standing far above Gortschakoff and many others, and one can negotiate with him very well; in a quarter of an hour one knew how matters stood—an exact line was drawn showing you how far you might go, and after a rapid review of his thoughts you had done." Bismarck also praises his English colleague's melodious English and his fine voice.

During the Berlin Congress the Crown Princess one day remarked to Bismarck that surely Beaconsfield must speak French very beautifully; to which the Prince replied that up till then he had not heard him. "But at the Congress," added his questioner. "He speaks nothing but English," Bismarck interrupted her. But how did that happen? At the time of the Congress Lord Odo Russell was English Ambassador at Berlin, a man combining grace and prudence. On the eve of the first sitting of the Congress Beaconsfield arrived at Berlin, and was received with great marks of honor at the British Embassy. He was accompanied by several Secretaries, and one of them in consternation went up to the Ambassador and said to him: "Lord Odo, we are in a most unpleasant situation. Lord Beaconsfield insists on making a French speech. He has written out a tremendous oration and learned it by heart. We shall be the laughing stock of Europe. He pronounces "epicier" as if it rhymed with "overseer," and the rest of his pronunciation is about on a par. We cannot tell him so. Perhaps you can help us." "I will see what is to be done," replied Lord Odo. So the Ambassador went into the bedroom of his Lordship, who was just making his very elaborate toilet for the night. Lord Odo set the ball rolling by saying: "My dear Lord, a terrible report has reached our ears."

"Really, what is it?"

"We have heard that you intend speaking French."

"Well, Lord Odo, what do you mean by that?"

"Well, we all know no one in Europe is more competent than you. But taking everything into consideration, you must admit that making a French speech is something quite usual. There are half a dozen members of the Congress that could do it, if not quite, yet nearly as well as you. But who can make an English speech like you? Nobody. All the plenipotentiaries from the different courts of Europe have come here in the expectation of the treat of hearing the greatest living master of English speak. The question for you, my dear Lord, is, will you disappoint them?"

Lord Beaconsfield after a moment's thought replied: "There is much truth in what you say. I will consider the matter."

The old Lord, following the young Lord's suggestion, spoke English at the Congress. The few persons who were aware of the matter differed as to whether Beaconsfield was vain enough to take Russell's flattery seriously, or whether, on the other hand, he was acute enough to understand the hint, and so saved himself from the danger of becoming ludicrous, owing to his French pronunciation. Bismarck, despite the esteem in which he held Beaconsfield, must have been convinced of his vanity.

ENGLISH BOER POLICY CONDEMNED.

Politics naturally was the pièce de resistance of the Friedrichsruh conversations. It is not without interest to-day to hear what in one of them the German Chancellor remarked about the relations between England and the Transvaal. "I cannot," said he, "approve of the English policy toward the Boers; as long as the English were fighting in the cause of civilization against savages, I was on their side; they should consider the Boers as good friends on whom they could count in their fight against the Kafirs; but for that reason I by no means see why the Boers should be under English suzerainty." Oom Paul, as is known, found a patron in Bismarck. The Prince once dined with President Krüger at Berlin Castle. The great Boer spoke Dutch, and the great Chancellor Low German, and they understood each other well.

CURE FOR COPPER-NOSE FOUND.

The cure of copper-nose is a problem which has been much studied, and which is said now to have been solved. There are few diseases for the removal of which so many and such useless remedies have been offered as rednose. However innocent the possessor of one may be, yet he finds it very depressing, owing to the generally received opinion that god Bacchus has inflicted a well-merited punishment on him. Almost always the unfortunate has to bear not alone the loss of beauty but also much chaff.

Now it is reported that a German doctor named Bloebaum has tested a new process, which is said to have proved very effective. According to this authority, copper-nose is always curable, and to prove this assertion he reports on sixty cases he has treated successfully. His experience confirms the conviction one has so often in life come to practically, namely, that a red nose, which in science bears the mellifluous name of acne rosacea, by no means always results from immoderate drinking. Among Dr. Bloebaum's sixty patients there was not a single drinker, and none of them had any disease of the inner organs. In most of them he found the blood vessels very near the surface of the nose, also often near that of the cheeks, which was the cause of the disorder. In one case he proved the affliction to have been inherited, namely, in that of a young teacher's wife and her three little daughters, who all suffered from a striking redness of the nose and cheeks. The new procedure is almost painless; it causes but very little bleeding and only slight scars, while its success is certain. The treatment consists chiefly in the application of an instrument invented by Dr. Bloebaum, a hot galvano-caustic needle, which is made of platin-iridium wire, and has so fine a point that it makes a very fine puncture, and consequently leaves the smallest possible scar. It is to be hoped that the success of this instrument will be confirmed on all sides, for in the treatment of copper-nose there has been an enormous amount of quackery. The consequence is great distrust on the part of those in the possession of this undesirable present of nature's, great suspicion of all treatment. Some of Dr. Bloebaum's patients related the most extraordinary experiences which they had had. One of them had applied to a magnetopathist, and thus tells of what went on: After he had gone into a room, the walls of which were covered with looking glasses, the doctor came near him with his lower arm bare, and passed the palm of his hand over the patient's nose in all directions. In order by means of his magnetic fluid to draw the disease into his own hand, and then, that he might not be infected himself, he threw it into a mirror behind him. And such things take place at the end of the nineteenth century!

But also the treatment employed by regular practitioners hitherto was unsuccessful. Mostly violent bleeding was caused, and for a few days the nose was paler, but then the redness became greater than it had been before. It has also been found that the removal of the pustules by means of caustics leaves behind disfiguring scars, and in the end proves useless.

MELBA'S ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.

Madame Melba on Monday week made her first appearance before a Vienna audience. The Musik Vereins Hall, in which the concert took place, was crowded with a distinguished public which knew her only by repute. Her reception was rather frosty at first, but scarcely had the Australian nightingale finished the first number (the mad scene, "Lucia,") when a veritable storm of applause broke forth and the critics were unanimously of opinion that she unites an extraordinary voice and the highest musical training. At the conclusion, the general verdict was that, after Patti, it is doubtful which should take the first rank, Melba or Sembrich. The morning after the concert the celebrated critic of the Neue Freie Presse, Hofrath Hanslick, wrote: "The artist achieved a still greater success with the air from 'Traviata' than with the 'Lucia' fragment. In the former we admired the brilliant display of her extraordinary vocal technique, the ringing power of her high notes, the exemplary equality and length of her shake. This faultless intonation this extremely fine gradation of the intervals in all parts of the scale, in portamento as well as in staccato, this always inaudible breathing, this always correct musical phrasing—they are the fundamental conditions of a good method, but which yet are now so seldom met with even in the case of the first songstresses. After the 'Traviata' air the audience was so enthusiastic and so insatiable that Melba was obliged to repeat the allegro. With a brilliant concert waltz by Bemberg the celebrated artist concluded her programme, which afforded us less opportunity to become acquainted with her art as regards dramatic talent or depth of feeling than from the standpoint of extraordinary, perfect vocal technique."

Herr Ludwig Speidel, the renowned critic of The Fremdenblatt, among other things, says of the diva: "Her voice is of imposing volume, but at the same time of astonishing agility; she is cabable of considerable power of tone and has manifold shades of expression at her command. In the mad scene from 'Lucia' she accommodated herself to the veiled sound of the obbligato flute; one could believe it to be a flute duet. In the six-eight time of the 'Traviata' air were displayed all the roulades and the flowing shakes with the soft voluptuous tone that reminds one of the clarinet. The brilliant, the dazzling, really are Mme. Melba's element; there she is sure of the most intense effect, but in cantiline feeling and warmth are missed. She came to a triumph, and in the brutal manner of a Caesar to harness the public to her chariot of victory. She accomplished the veni, vidi, vici with the very first number, the 'Lucia' air, which she ended with a trick of irresistible effect. It was a long shake, with a constant crescendo, finally rising to unparalleled loudness filling every corner of the large hall, causing all ears and all hearts to vibrate in an uncanny manner. Steel vocal cords are a presupposition for such an amazing trick. The public's astonishment resolved itself into a tremendous storm of applause. Melba replied by singing some German songs, accompanying herself on the piano. She accompanied with a touch soft as velvet, and sang with a voice soft as velvet. But we did not believe in this soft-hearted mood. She is in her real element when sounding rockets and cascades pour forth from her throat."

Mme. Melba has reason to be satisfied with her success in Vienna. She has, however, announced another concert, and finally will sing once in "Traviata" at the Imperial Opera. Several critics found her singing too little animated, and one went so far as to say: "It is clear to us that if Mme. Melba be a sun she has far more light than warmth." So evidently Mme. Melba wishes to show herself to the Viennese as a dramatic singer.

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

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More of Furniture.

Extraordinary Sale Continued,

And the Reason For It.

To make an honest confession, we were literally swamped by an appreciative public last week. The success of our sale exceeded all our best expectations. Though our stock was the most complete and extensive ever shown, many things were sold before some of our best friends saw them. To add to our embarrassment several carloads of china closets, bedroom suits, odd bureaus, chiffoniers, couches, hat stands, parlor suits, fancy and library tables and the like, arranged for this sale, were delayed in transit and have only just arrived. To meet the requests of those who were unable to avail themselves of last week's advantageous offer we have decided to extend the sale into this week, giving the same

Sweeping Reductions of 25 to 50%,

from everything in stock. Mark you, this discount has no limit; that is, it applies to every piece of furniture we have in stock from the simplest chair to the most elaborate $800.00 parlor suit. It is really the most notable furniture offer ever made. It embraces everything that's new and beautiful and worthy—numberless new things just arrived. Every piece is marked with a red ticket showing clearly the regular price and the special sale-price. The immense enlargements and extensive improvements to our Furniture Store have excited the comment of every visitor the past week.

The facilities for properly showing furniture, the clever arrangement and classification has made shopping here the most convenient, pleasant and advantageous anywhere in America. It was with feelings of justifiable pride that we invited you to inspect these great improvements, not equalled anywhere, and in order to commemorate the event we introduced this sale, offering every piece of furniture in stock at a sweeping reduction of 25 to 50 per cent.

98c for Regular 1.85 to 2.00 Kid Gloves

Second Floor.

This is a closing out sale of all Gloves that have been superseded by our now famous Narcisse. The values are extraordinary. The colors, sizes and makes are just what all want, and like. Also among them a lot of 16 and 20 button length Evening Gloves, $2.75 and $3.25 kinds at $1.50, small sizes. The following will give you an idea of the notable gloves in this offer:

Jouvin Suede Gloves, 8 and 12 button lengths, good Spring and opera shades, regular $2.00 kind; all sizes.

Long Evening Gloves, 16 and 20 button lengths, all the opera shades, slightly soiled, the regular $2.75 and $3.25 kinds at $1.50, small sizes.

Jouvin 4 stud and 3 clasp glace kid, an excellent assortment of colors and sizes, regular $1.85 and $2.00 kinds.

Socks and Stockings for Everybody.

Our Annual Sale--best offers ever made.

To Right of Main Entrance.

There's always a good will which comes from giving a person the best possible money's worth. In this sale we are giving more than the best possible money's worth. Every pair of socks or stockings we offer to-morrow is just as good for us to keep as for you to buy. We could not possibly sell these goods at these prices without great loss had we not been in the market months and months ago. It's impossible to foresee how great the advances on these goods are going to be. Really, the makers can hardly be touched to-day. Every pair of stockings we sell to-morrow is money in the pocket of the purchaser.

Women's Stockings

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 19 to 25c.—Women's extra quality Colored Cotton Stockings, tan, fancy striped, plaid and stainless black, with high-spliced heels and double soles.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 25 TO 35c.—Women's Colored Cotton Stockings, tan, plaids, striped uppers with black boots, embroidered fronts and fine gauge stainless black with double soles.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35 TO 45c.—Women's Colored Lisle Thread and Cotton Stockings, two tone, tan and Richelieu, Rembrandt and plain ingrain stainless black lisle thread.

AT 3 FOR $1.00 INSTEAD OF 50c.—Women's Colored Lisle Thread Stockings, fancy stripes, two tone, lace effects, plain and Richelieu ribbed, ingrain, stainless black.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 65 to 75c.—Women's superior quality Colored Lisle Thread Stockings, fancy colored uppers with black boots, striped, Richelieu ribbed, ingrain, black, silk plated and assorted lace effects.

Men's Socks

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 19 TO 25c.—Men's extra quality Colored Cotton Socks, fine gauge and medium weight tan and black, double sole and ingrain, split sole and stainless black.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 25 TO 35c.—Men's extra fine Colored Cotton Socks, tan, fancy striped, plaids, polka dot, heavy weight and fine gauge, stainless black, also split feet.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Men's extra quality Colored Lisle Thread Socks, assorted fancy stripes, tan, blue, and stainless black, with split soles.

Children's Stockings

AT 9c. INSTEAD OF 15c.—Children's heavy weight Black Ribbed Cotton Stockings, spliced heels and toes, with double knees, guaranteed absolutely stainless. Sizes 6 to 10.

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 19c.—Children's medium weight Black Ribbed Cotton Stockings, high spliced heels and double knees, guaranteed stainless. Sizes 6 to 10.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 25 TO 35c.—Children's extra quality medium weight Cotton and Lisle Thread Black Ribbed Stockings, spliced heels and toes, also double knees. Sizes 6 to 9½.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35 TO 45c.—Children's extra heavy Black Ribbed Cotton Stockings, high spliced heels and toes, also double knees, two styles of ribs. Sizes 6 to 9½.

China, Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac, Lamps.

Second Anniversary of Our Reorganization Sale.

The immense progress which our China store has made within the last two years shows an appreciation on the part of the public that is exceedingly gratifying, and the opportunity we are extending to you on the occasion of the Second Anniversary will show that we haven't forgotten it. We have been preparing for this sale for months, and have been in a position to take advantage of prices before the general advance in cost, so that we are actually giving you values this year far greater than ever before.

Prices one-third to more than one-half off.

But, aside from the actual advantages to those who want to make purchases, the attractions of the department are well worth a visit. The very newest things of the season are here, all that art, skill, fancy, invention and perfect taste can do, have an almost bewildering representation. You will really find this sale the most notable and worthy one of its kind in our history.

Lamps Less Than Half.

A wonderful Lamp offering. Lamps all mounted in the best possible manner and the burners of even the lowest priced are the best that money can buy. Some Lamps with small globes are marked 75c. and some Reading Lamps with Dome Shades are priced at $1.50 complete.

$7.50 Lamps to $3.75
35.00 " " 17.50

And on and on up to the Finest Art Lamps at $62.50, reduced from $125.

All the Sample Silk Shades are marked one-third off.

Bronze Figures and Groups.

$4.00 reduced from $8.00
6.00 " " 9.00
117.00 " " 175.00

These with Electric Lights
$15.00 from $20.00
45.00 " 60.00

Marble Busts.

$65.00 reduced from $100.00
29.00 " " 40.00

Two groups "Cupid Psyche" with pedestal, slightly imperfect. Large size, $50.00 reduced from $100.00. Medium size, $81.25 reduced from $62.50.

Decorated China.

Many beautiful things in Table China Ware. Mostly fine Limoges china is marked at just half of Saturday's prices. One or two of a kind. We have grouped a number of useful articles, such as plates, cups and saucers, bouillon cups, cracker jars, chocolate pots and cake plates. They are arranged on special tables at 10c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. One-half to one-third regular prices is the rule.

Cut Glass at 1-3 Off.

This is the finest Cut Glass that the best American skill can produce. The richest cuttings polished by hand with the slow painstaking care so necessary to the production of the best rich cut glass. Fancy Fruit Bowls.

$20.00 reduced from $30.00
5.00 " " 7.50

Bric-a-Brac Next to Nothing.

650 Teplitz Vases, 39c.
90 Royal Bonn Vases 50c. were $2.00.
125 Royal Bonn Vases 98c. were $2.50.
140 Royal Bonn Vases $1.50 instead of $3.50.
194 large Pottery Vases in soft rich colorings with tinted embossed floral edges, 98c. instead of $3.00. $2.25 instead of $5.00.

Prussian Vases in very graceful shapes, decorated in Royal Blue and overlaid with Gold.

.50 from $1.00 $1.00 from $2.00
.62 " 1.25 1.50 " 3.00
.75 " 1.50 1.75 " 3.50
$3.00 from $6.00

New Spring Tailor-Made Suits.

At a Saving of 25 to 33 1-3 Per Cent.

Here are three new styles for the Spring of 1900, the materials, the making and finishing of the very best—character in every one of them.

AT $14.75 INSTEAD OF $19.50—Tailor-Made Suit of Cheviot Cloth. Double-Breasted, Semi-Tight Fitting Jacket, lined with taffeta, skirt with box plait and percaline lining.

AT $19.25 INSTEAD OF $27.00—Suit in camel's hair cheviot, stylish fly front coat, lap seams, with wide facings of stitched taffeta.

AT $26.50 INSTEAD OF $34.00—Suits in Oxford mixture, black or tan effect, lined with colored taffeta silk; jacket is tight fitting, and box plait skirt; suit is excellent in style and elegantly finished.

Meteor Crepe de Chines.

24-inch, all silk, $1.00 instead of $1.75.

These are made in the most fashionable shades of tans and grays. It is true they are not quite perfect—but are there any perfect ones on the market? This is the most desirable silk fabric of the season, and we give it to you at $1.00 instead of $1.75, a decided bargain.

Plain and Fancy Silks 49c. instead of 75c., 89c. and $1.00

These are plain colored Taffetas, colored Liberty Satins (black Surah Foulards), fancy figured and striped Silks, and printed Broche India Silks—all at 49c.

New Foulards for 1900.

One may well go into raptures over these new Silks—the importations just received. Exclusive novelties in Printed Silks and Satin Foulards and India Silks. All the newest shades—gobelin, reseda (delft blue), castor, gray, violet, automobile, lavender, new navy, old rose, &c.—at 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c., 98c., $1.00 and $1.25.

Black "Olympia" Taffeta, every yard warranted, $1.00 per yard.

Black reversible Peau de Soie, 89c. instead of $1.15.

New Waist Silks, printed warp, and other attractive novelties just opened, including plain and fancy Panne Velvets.

A Sensational Book Offer.

Two Books Given Away With "Literary Digest."

Via Crucis by F. Marion Crawford, David Harum, Richard Carvel by Churchill, Janice Meredith by Paul Leicester Ford.

With a yearly subscription for "The Literary Digest," which we give for $3.00 (if bought in the ordinary way weekly, it would cost you $5.20 a year), we will give away free two of any of the above books.

"The Literary Digest" is the best publication for busy men that I have seen.—Hon Silas B. Dutcher.

"The Literary Digest" is an absolute necessity to those who would keep in line with the progress of thought and achievement. It is really a wonderful success. I do not see how any thinking man can get along without it. "The Literary Digest" constitutes a record of current history that is unequalled elsewhere.—E. P. Powell, D. D., in "Unity," Chicago.

Opportunities in Housewares.

The ne west Household Appliances are always shown first in our basement.

We call special attention to the "Gem" Nutmeg Grater, the easiest and fastest grater on the market, and costs but 10c.

Handy Vegetable and Fruit Slicer, entirely new; sale price, 25c.

Demonstration of "Bissell's" excellent Carpet Sweepers.

The "Economy" or "Popular," 65c.

The "Challenge" or "Standard," $1.45.

The "Grand Rapids," $2.50.

The "Premier," $3.00.

The "American Queen," $3.00.

Demonstration of the "Enterprise" new Meat and Food Choppers, the best choppers made, combining quick and perfect principles of cutting; for this sale, each, 88c.

First showing of "Wilke's" Porcelain Refrigerators, an up-to-date ice box which has all the factors of perfection, the best circulation of cold dry air; butter or milk rest uncontaminated next to fish or cheese; greatest economy in the use of ice; we are sole agents for Brooklyn.

A small lot of enameled dippers, ladles, skimmers, drinking cups, choice while they last, 5c.

Another lot of tin coffee and tea pots, kettles, ironware, which sold formerly up to 60c., but got slightly damaged; your choice while they last, 10c.

Coal Range Boilers, IXXX stock with extra heavy copper bottom; regular price $2.49; at $1.50.

Round Boilers, extra heavy quality, with copper bottom, 75c.

Galvanized Iron Wash Tubs, 42c. & 51c.

Coal Vases, japanned and nicely decorated, $1.78.

Galvanized Iron Chamber Pails, 19c.

Mrs. Potts' Irons, 3 to set, with handle and stand complete, 65c.

Agate Nickel Steel Milk or Rice Boilers, seamless, regular price, $1.08; at 50c.

Ostrich Feather Dusters, 6 inches, 5c.

Scrubbing Brushes, best tampico, 3c.

Toilet Paper, "Princess" quality, 12 rolls or packages for 25c.

Toilet Paper, "Queen" quality, 5 rolls for 25c.

Toilet Paper, "Duchess" quality, 3 rolls for 25c.

Silexo Scouring Soaps, while 5,000 cakes last, 10 cakes for 10c.

"Grinell's" Furniture Oil, bottle, 15c.

100 Gas Radiators, 4 tubes, full size, bronze finish top and base, while they last, $1.10.

100 "Model 1900" Oil Heaters, the best heater made, while they last, $3.98.

Some More Trunks at Half.

We received a few more samples since last week with the instruction to dispose of them, after having made our selection; we do so to-morrow at half price. A splendid opportunity to get a good, serviceable trunk for little money.

"Loeser" Sewing Machines at $11.75 and $14.98.

The "Loeser" Sewing Machine is the product of skilled sewing machine builders and no better machine can be obtained at any price; 5 years' guarantee. Lessons free

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain or snow, then clearing; winds northerly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,624. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1900.—Ten Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—It is reported from several points that Gen. Buller has recrossed the Tugela, and is now marching on Ladysmith. According to one account he should reach there to-day. Gen. Roberts reports all well at Mafeking Jan. 17. Commandant Pretorius, whose leg was amputated while a prisoner of the British, is to be released by Lord Roberts. There were ninety-three deaths from sunstroke in Buenos Ayres Saturday. The wife of Ambassador White at Berlin is ill with influenza.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

It is reported that Gov. Roosevelt will notify Messrs. Platt and Odell that he will not be a candidate for the Vice Presidency under any circumstances.

Arthur Sewall, Bryan's running mate in 1896, said yesterday that he always favored the acquisition of the Philippines, and that Mr. McKinley would be re-elected.

It is definitely asserted that Great Britain has ceded her right of dual control of the Nicaragua Canal.

Page 2.

Conferences of Republicans in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District are said to have had for their object the defeat of Leader Charles A. Hess at the primaries next September.

Fire in St. Louis yesterday caused a loss of between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000. One fireman was crushed to death by falling walls.

Page 3.

The State Employment Bureau charges that the "machine" monopolizes all public work here.

Two men gave a false alarm of fire, and while one of them was fleeing from arrest he was shot, the police say, by a revolver which fell from a policeman's pocket. The hospital doctors, however, found that the bullet coursed downward.

William and Charles Stark of Stapleton, who went clamming last Wednesday, have not returned, and it is feared they were carried out to sea by an icepack.

Charles E. Macrum, ex-United States Consul at Pretoria, arrived yesterday on the St. Paul with his family.

Frank T. Mowbray, formerly valet to Howard Gould, is suing the latter for $25,000 damages for an alleged breach of contract to provide for him after he was injured in obeying the orders of the defendant.

Page 4.

George Alamillo, a Cuban cigarmaker, is said to be dying at his home, in Williamsburg as the result of a stab in the back with an umbrella.

Page 5.

Cardinal Gibbons in a sermon yesterday at Baltimore expressed his approval of the action of the House in the Roberts case.

A Sixth Avenue car was wrecked by a collision with a truck. The passengers escaped injury.

Several thousand persons witnessed a contest to decide the relative merits of two styles of fire trucks.

Page 8.

The Reorganization Committee of the United States Flour Milling Company has submitted a plan for the readjustment of the securities of that corporation.

Page 10.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters read his letter of resignation to his congregation yesterday, and many persons in the church were moved to tears.

Dr. George J. Shrady declared that New York City was in no danger from the epidemic of smallpox reported in several States.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

$500,000 FIRE IN NORWICH.

Factory of Hopkins & Allen Company, Makers of Fire Arms, Destroyed —Several Persons Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 4.—Fire was discovered by the watchman at the Hopkins & Allen Arms Company's building at 6 o'clock this morning, and by noon the entire factory, where guns, rifles, and smaller firearms were manufactured, were in ruins. It is thought the fire originated from an explosion, as the watchman claims he heard a loud report in the centre of the building, which was immediately followed by a sheet of flame. The water supply was deficient and the firemen made little headway. Before the fire was extinguished the factory, together with a half dozen smaller buildings, was consumed. The fire was one of the most stubborn and costly that has visited this city in many years, and the entire loss will amount to more than $500,000.

The front wall of the factory was considered dangerous to the firemen working about the building, and it was decided to remove it. The Police Department of the city took charge of the operation. A charge of dynamite was set off, with an explosion that shook the entire section. The wall was knocked down, but the flying bricks played havoc with the people nearby. One struck a boy named Hymon, tearing a hole in his head. He was taken to the hospital in a dying condition, and cannot live through the night. Two firemen were disabled and several of the bystanders injured, but not seriously.

Those who suffer most from the fire are the Hopkins & Allen Company, W. R. Carver and J. B. Stoddard, liverymen; Max Gordon & Son, junk dealers; E. A. Small, druggist; A. E. Chandler, A. S. Prentice, Mrs. George Coyle, and Mrs. M. A. Grover. The Hopkins & Allen Company employed 350 hands, and its yearly payroll amounted to $150,000. There was about $150,000 insurance on the factory building, while it is worth over double that amount. The factory was started in 1868. The concern made all kinds of pistols and single and breech-loading guns and rifles. Their goods were shipped all over the world, Russia and Mexico being the largest purchasers. It was one of the leading industries of Norwich.

WILL SEEK A NEW PLANET.

Prof. Pickering Thinks One Exists Between Mercury and the Sun.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—A party of scientists will leave Harvard University the middle of May to seek a new world—in other words, to look for an intermercurial planet. The expedition will be headed by William Henry Pickering, Professor of Astronomy, who will bear a large proportion of the expense out of his private purse. The university, however, gives its official approval to the expedition by footing the bills for special apparatus, by loaning such astronomical necessaries as Prof. Pickering may desire, and by sending H. W. Atwell to assist him.

In an interview, Prof. Pickering says:

"One of the great prizes of astronomy would be the discovery of a planet between Mercury and the sun. It is only because I believe that the time, apparatus, and the methods justify a belief that such a discovery may be made that I have given my approval to Harvard Observatory's contributing from its funds towards the expedition.

"The results may be very important. It may prove the existence of a planet nearer the sun than Mars. If it should be found large enough to observe, the result would be great enough to warrant any possible expenditures for future observations. No one would hesitate to ask for the greatest amount of money to observe it again."

BULLER CROSSES THE TUGELA AGAIN

Reported to Have Begun a March on Ladysmith.

NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION

He May Reach the Besieged Town To-day.

Boers Said to be Massing Again Near the Place—They Attack and Capture Ngutu in Zululand.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Durban, dated Sunday, says:

"Gen. Buller crossed the Tugela River Friday night and is marching on Ladysmith. No definite news will be permitted to go out until Ladysmith is relieved."

Another dispatch from the same place, referring to Gen. Buller's recrossing the Tugela in the advance upon Ladysmith, says:

"It is probable that Gen. Buller crossed at a place above Trichard's Drift, and that, leaving the enemy to the right, he is marching to Actan Homes, whence the road to Ladysmith runs almost due east, through a fairly open country.

"It is expected here that he will reach Ladysmith to-morrow (Monday) night."

A dispatch from Ladysmith, Feb. 4, sent by heliograph from Signal Hill, says:

FIRING HEARD AT LADYSMITH.

"The garrison were very much cheered by hearing Gen. Buller's guns yesterday. The result of the engagement is not known. The Boers are again massing near Ladysmith, also moving another gun toward Surprise Hill. We are quite ready for them if they contemplate another attack."

Another report from Ladysmith, dated the previous day, says:

"Gen. Buller's guns have been heard again. Otherwise it is very quiet. We are awaiting further news of his progress.

"There have been no further developments here. Very few Boers remain northeast of the camp. The majority are concentrated south and west.

"The health of the garrison is improved."

From the head Boer laager a despatch has been received, dated Feb. 2, stating that "with the exception of desultory shots from Long Tom everything is quiet.

"Boers with artillery from the Vryheid district attacked the Ngutu magistracy, Zululand, Jan. 31, and captured the Magistrate and eleven white and thirty-four colored police, their horses, 340 rifles, and much ammunition. The prisoners were sent to Pretoria.

The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says:

BULLER SECURES THE ROAD.

"Gen. Buller has undoubtedly secured the road to Ladysmith, and should reach his objective this week. It is believed here that the object of the Boers in occupying Ngutu, Zululand, is to secure the road from Dundee to Vryheid in case of retreat.

"I learn from a reliable source that Gen. Joubert was seriously injured by a shell in the fight at Willow Grange, and that he will never be able to command again on horseback. My informant says that he has, in fact, retired from the field."

"The Boers admit that the attack on Ladysmith was a serious blunder, and would not have occurred if Gen. Joubert had been in command. Gen. Lucas Meyer played the coward at Talana and sheltered himself in a Red Cross wagon, shamming sickness. He has been unable to face the Boers since, and they threaten to shoot him.

"The Boers say Great Britain made a mistake in not sending Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood. I understand that they still have thousands of bags of flour stored in reserve at Delagoa Bay."

The Daily Telegraph has the following dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Sunday evening:

MESSAGES EXCHANGED.

"Messages are now freely exchanged between the camps of Gen. Buller and Gen. White—by night with calcium lamp, by day with heliograph. The men here are enthusiastic at the prospect of a speedy advance under Gen. Buller's instructions. A very large convoy with stores for the besieged garrison will accompany the relieving force. The Boers have repaired the road bridge over the Tugela at Colenso sufficiently for the passage of cavalry."

Winston Churchill, in a dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Feb. 3, says:

"The belief is general that all will be staked on the issue of the coming battle. It is probable that no press telegrams will be permitted to leave pending the operations.

"The fighting power, moral and material, of the army was never higher than it is now."

Another dispatch from the same place, dated Saturday night, says:

"The Boers fired from the hills on several squadrons of Bethune's Mounted Infantry, who were reconnoitring.

"They continue to set fire to the grass on the left of Mount Alice in order to destroy the cover of the British troops and to enable the Boers to see the advance."

WAR OFFICE HAS DISPATCHES.

Although there is no actual confirmation of the report that Gen. Buller has recrossed the Tugela on a third desperate attempt to relieve Ladysmith, it is known that the War Office has received several South African dispatches which have not yet been published, and if the advance is an actual fact, the secret is being well kept.

There are newspaper dispatches in plenty from Spearman's Camp up to Sunday, but there is no hint that an advance had been begun, and it is assumed in some quarters here that Lord-Dundonald's reconnoissance in the district of Honger's Poort may be the only foundation for the statement that Gen. Buller has started.

On the other hand, dispatches from Ladysmith rather indicate that the advance is in operation by reporting heavy firing, on Friday and Saturday, from the directions of Potgieter's Drift and Colenso.

A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Ladysmith, dated yesterday, says:

"A report has reached us that one brigade has crossed the Tugela."

The reports that the Boers are reconcentrating around Ladysmith are also an indication that preparations are being made to resist Gen. Buller, or for an attempt at reattack upon the garrison in anticipation of his advance. The fact, however, that no firing has been reported, under yesterday's date, either from Ladysmith or Spearman's Camp, might be interpreted to mean either that the attempt had failed or that Gen. Buller had merely made a demonstration on Friday or Saturday.

Various rumors are current. One says that Gen. Buller is again attacking Spion Kop from the side of Gen. Lyttleton's camp. Another is that he received information from the owner of Spion Kop farm and crossed by fords further west than Trichard's Drift. The military authorities in London think it more likely that the crossing would be made east of Zwart's Kop.

ALL WELL AT MAFEKING.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Cape Town, to-day:

"Mafeking well on Jan. 17. Trenches extended toward enemy's big gun battery, causing it to be vacated. Enemy now pushing back on northern, southern, and western sides; well out of rifle range. Otherwise no change in situation."

It is reported from Rensburg that the New Zealanders, Remington's Guides, and a squadron of Life Guards made a sweep of several miles along the hills adjacent to the British right flank on Saturday. One kopje occupied by Boers was rushed, the Boers clearing out after a slack resistance. One New Zealander was wounded. Small parties in the distance retreated whenever British horse appeared.

A correspondent from Cape Town, says:

"One principle that competent military observers deduce from our assaults on the Boer positions is that, with modern magazine rifles using smokeless powder, the defense is 10 to 1, as compared with the attack, while formerly the rule was 3 to 1. The results at Mafeking and Kimberley are evidence of this principle, equally with British experience at Magersfontein.

"A wonderful change is taking place in the army. The British are grasping the new conditions of warfare. Our scouts, mounted infantry, Remington's Guides, Little's Corps of Australians, and the New Zealanders are quite able now to cope with the Boers.

"Our infantry, when moving into action, now instinctively seek cover.

"The depression caused in England by the British reverses has not reached the camps, where the men are truly anxious to meet the enemy."

PRETORIUS TO BE RELEASED.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 3.—Correspondence has been exchanged between Lord Roberts and the Commandant General of the Boer forces at Pretoria regarding the release of Commandant Pretorius, whose leg has been amputated.

Lord Roberts says he does not wish to detain so gallant a soldier, and asks where he shall send him.

The reply to this communication states that Commandant Pretorius's wife desires to thank Lord Roberts for his kindness and asks him to send Pretorius to Gen. Methuen, stating that Gen. Cronje will then arrange for his conveyance home.

BOER REPORT FOR NATIVE USE.

MODDER RIVER, Feb. 3.—The Landrost at New Boshof read publicly on Jan. 26 the following telegram which he said he had just received:

"Lord Roberts is a prisoner. Gen. Buller has been killed. Nine thousand British have been killed and seven thousand captured. The British also lost forty-eight guns last Saturday."

REPORTED PLAN OF THE BOERS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"From well-informed sources I learn that the Boer plan was, after the capture of Ladysmith, which was expected on Jan. 6, to send President Krüger to Europe, by way of Delagoa Bay, to appeal personally to the powers to stop the war and to save the two republics."

THREE MISTAKES OF THE WAR.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post to-day, predicts that the war will end rightly in spite of all bungling. He says:

"When Lord Roberts is ready for the advance, a new complexion will be put on the campaign. There will be a strategical idea, and as this idea gradually reveals itself, what seemed an inextricable tangle of difficulties will in time present itself as a comparatively simple problem."

Then at great length Mr. Wilkinson proceeds to criticise "the three great blunders of policy, strategy, and tactics, to which all the disasters are directly attributable."

"The first mistake consisted in not making the war preparations adequate to the policy to be pursued, and in sending Sir George White to Ladysmith with an army too small to hold Natal. The second was the mistake in dispersing instead of concentrating Gen. Buller's forces. The third consisted of the attempts to force prepared positions like Colenso.

"Something, also, is due to the imperfect peace training, which has allowed army manoeuvres in which crowds of men have fired at similar crowds with blank cartridges in the open at 300 yards' distance.

"These mistakes, instead of being repeated, will be valuable lessons for the future."

PORTUGUESE OFFICIALS' LAX.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing on Saturday, again comments upon "the facility with which foreign mercenaries get through." This, in his opinion, suggests the existence of "an effective local organization enjoying the co-operation of the Portuguese officials." He says:

"In face of the experience of the last few days, it is hopeless to expect the exercise of any but the most perfunctory control of the rush toward the Transvaal."

Protest Against a Militia Ballot.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Executive Committee of the Society of Friends of the United Kingdom announces the adoption of a minute against the enforcement of the militia ballot, appealing to all Christians "to check the spirit of military imperialism that finds favor to-day." It is pointed out that under an existing statute an Order in Council can enforce compulsory military service, punishing as deserters those who, for conscience sake, refuse to fight.

F. W. Reitz to Publish a Pamphlet.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—F. W. Reitz, the Transvaal State Secretary, has written a pamphlet entitled "A Century Full of Wrong," which will appear in German here this week. It claims to give an authentic statement regarding the rise of the two Boer States. The Berlin publisher expects to sell 50,000 copies.

No German Claims at Present.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—It was stated at the German Foreign Office to-day that, with the release of the two missionaries, Pastors Harms and Struck, whom the British authorities have paroled and sent to Durban, Germany's negotiations with Great Britain have ceased for the present. The damage claims for the seizures of German vessels by British warships will not be presented until all the evidence bearing on the cases has been collected.

Holy Communion Service with Water.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—For the first time in the history of the South Congregational Church Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale's holy communion service was to-day administered with water. This departure has caused comment.

ROOSEVELT TO DECLINE

Will Tell Party Leaders He Will Not Accept Vice Presidency.

WOULD REFUSE NOMINATION

The Governor Firm in His Purpose Not to be a Candidate Under Any Circumstances.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—According to reliable authority Gov. Roosevelt intends to go to New York City soon to have a personal talk with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee. Close friends of the Chief Executive say that his purpose in making this trip will be to impress on Messrs. Platt and Odell, as representatives of the Republican State organization, that under no circumstances will he consent to become a candidate for Vice President and that he wants Messrs. Platt and Odell, as spokesmen for the party organization in this State, to convince the National leaders of the sincerity of his views regarding the matter and put an end to all further talk of his taking the second place on the National ticket.

Those who are in a position to know the Governor's views say that in the event that Messrs. Platt and Odell fail to stop the movement to have the Governor named as President McKinley's running mate by the Philadelphia Convention, and it is believed that Senator Platt is anxious to see him nominated, Gov. Roosevelt will firmly decline the nomination, even should he be the unanimous choice of the delegates.

The Governor has frequently told his friends that he is pleased with the position he now holds, and it is well understood that he desires another term in the Gubernatorial chair. He has certain big plans, particularly the improvement of the canals, which he wishes to carry out to a successful termination, and it is his earnest wish that he may remain in his present office until these objects are accomplished. It is admitted that certain machine leaders want to remove the Governor from State politics in which he has shown a desire to become more active than is desired by those who have been directing State affairs.

Just when the Governor will go to New York for his talk with the organization leaders is not known positively, but it may be any day. It is believed that when he does go he will not announce his intention publicly, but will slip out of the town quietly, and after his talk make a public announcement that no combination of circumstances can induce him to accept the second place on the National ticket.

It is pointed out by those who are in sympathy with the Governor that the National Convention will be held three months in advance of the State Convention which will nominate candidates for the various State offices, and should Gov. Roosevelt's wishes in regard to the Vice Presidency be ignored he will have sufficient time to positively decline to accept the nomination of the National Convention and still make a fight for renomination for Governor. His friends say he has gained strength among Republicans in this State since he assumed his present office, and they predict that he is to-day strong enough to force the State machine to renominate him for Governor, should such a step be necessary on his part.

The friends of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff have been much exercised over the talk that the Republican organization was working to have Gov. Roosevelt nominated for Vice President, and they are anxiously awaiting the result of the Governor's talk with the State leader. Mr. Woodruff is still in the race, and his friends have been boasting that he will have the seventy-two delegates from New York to the Philadelphia Convention.

COSTLY LAND IN THE ORANGES.

$3,000 Paid for Three Feet Frontage and $1,750 Asked for One Foot!

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 4.—Three feet of land on Main Street, this city, was sold last week at $1,000 a front foot. The price is the highest ever paid for real estate in the Oranges, and, with one exception, the highest ever demanded for property in this vicinity. The costly three feet was bought by Peter D. Romer, an undertaker, from John B. Stetson, the Philadelphia hat manufacturer. Romer has a large brick building which adjoined the Stetson property and stood directly on the line, so that a building which might be erected on the Stetson lot would shut off all the undertaker's light and prevent him from getting to his back door except through the building. The hat manufacturer wanted to sell him the entire lot, and when the undertaker refused to buy more than three feet he was compelled to pay $3,000 for it.

The other high-priced land referred to is in Harrison Street, East Orange. J. B. Eggleston opened a new street through his property, leaving a strip a foot wide on the south side, adjoining the residence of James B. Dill, the lawyer. Dill wanted the foot strip so that he could have a frontage on the new street, but Eggleston demanded $1,750 for the twelve inches of ground, and the negotiations were declared off by the lawyer. This was two years ago, but the incident is commemorated by a big board fence with a "for sale" sign on it which Eggleston erected on the foot of land, and which stands directly in front of the windows of the lawyer's library.

WASHINGTON'S NEW HOTEL.

Large Structure Will Replace the Present Willard Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Joseph E. Willard, the owner of Willard's Hotel, one of the oldest and most familiar of Washington hotels, has accepted the plans of the architects of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York for a new building to take the place of the old one, which is soon to be demolished.

The new hotel building is to be of magnificent proportions and architectural pretensions. Neither time nor money is to be spared by Mr. Willard in the construction of this building. Many plans have been offered, but none was considered either fine or broad enough to satisfy the man whose ambition is to add a notable structure to the city.

The workmen who are to tear down the old hotel will begin the work of demolition on Pennsylvania Avenue, leaving the Fourteenth Street and F Street sides available for use until the front can be completed and occupied. It is understood that one feature of the hotel will be a commodious hall or rotunda, which it is believed will at once become a resort and "exchange" for politicians and others.

Canadian Prohibitionists Active.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 4.—The Prohibitionists of the Dominion at the first available opportunity will cause to be introduced in Parliament a resolution to the effect that, in view of the fact that several provinces had declared for prohibition, Parliament should pass laws prohibiting the sale of liquor as a beverage in such provinces.

New Post Office Sub-Station.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—On Feb. 15 the Post Office Department will establish another sub-station of the Post Office of New York at 1 Mott Street. It will be known as Sub-Station No. 133.

Train De Luxe for Cleveland.
Leaves New York every day at 5:30 P. M., arrives Cleveland next morning for breakfast, via New York Central—Lake Shore. No excess fare.—Adv.

GREAT BRITAIN CEDES HER RIGHTS

Will Have No Voice in Nicaragua Canal Affairs.

THE TREATY TO BE MODIFIED

Clause Providing for Dual Control Will Be Stricken Out.

Asks Nothing in Return for Granting the United States Exclusive Jurisdiction Over the Waterway.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The United States and Great Britain, it was definitely learned to-night, have reached an amicable agreement respecting the operations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as affecting the right of construction and control by the United States of the proposed Nicaragua Canal.

The result marks the termination of conferences between the officials of the State Department and Lord Pauncefote of fully a year's duration, during which a number of meetings were held and the subject fully discussed by the representatives of the Governments interested.

Great Britain agrees to a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, by which she practically relinquishes any claims respecting a dual control of the Nicaragua Canal after it shall have been constructed. The result, therefore, is to eliminate that feature of the treaty bearing on the subject of dual control and to leave the United States free to construct and thereafter control this great interoceanic waterway.

In all the discussions which have been had both in Congress and out of it for a number of years over the proposed canal the question of England's rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has formed a prominent feature, and on more than one occasion has given rise to the query whether or not the United States Government had the moral right to provide for the construction of the canal without a modification of the treaty.

From the same authoritative quarter it is ascertained that England has made no demands for a quid pro quo for her abandonment of whatever rights she may have had under the treaty and which she now promises to relinquish.

Just what shape the agreement between the Governments interested is to take is not stated, though it is assumed that some formal instrument will be drafted and sent to the Senate for its confirmation.

CHOATE AND SALISBURY CONFER

Devote Three Days to Discussing the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—United States Ambassador Choate conferred with Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office last Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. It is believed that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was talked of, and it is also believed that, if Great Britain will consent to yield her position in the Nicaragua Canal matter, this is an opportune moment to ask something in return.

What that something may be is conjecture purely, as neither the British Foreign Office nor the United States Embassy has any communication to make regarding the interchange of ideas on subjects pending and not yet completed.

HE PRODDED A POLICEMAN.

Thereupon Orange's Dusky Guardian of the Peace Arrested Broker John D. Everitt.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 4.—Crowds in Main Street last night were treated to the spectacle of a fashionably dressed man who was recognized as one of the most prominent citizens of Orange, being dragged along the street under arrest by a negro policeman. Both men were angry, and talked in loud tones. They were followed to Police Headquarters by several hundred men, women, and boys.

The prisoner was John D. Everitt of the Wall Street brokerage firm of Benwell & Everitt, who lives in Central Avenue, Orange, and is connected with most of the public movements in the city. Mr. Everitt is a member of the New England Society, which has its rooms in the Music Hall Building. The entrance to the society's rooms and to the theatre are the same. The society held a meeting last night, and at the same time a performance was given in the theatre by the Alma Chester Dramatic Company.

When Mr. Everitt arrived at the entrance to the building shortly before 8 o'clock there was a crowd of several hundred persons in front, waiting for admission to the theatre. The crush to get into the theatre was so great that Manager Dodd had given instructions to open the doors only enough to admit a few of the playgoers at a time, to prevent crowding at the box office.

Policeman Clayborne Patterson, the only colored man on the Orange police force, was on duty at the entrance, and when Mr. Everitt pushed his way through the crowd and demanded admittance the officer told him he would have to wait and take his turn with the rest.

"I am a member of the New England Society and a Director in the association which owns this building," said Mr. Everitt, "and I order you to let me in at once."

"I can't help who or what you are. I have my orders and I'm going to obey them," returned the policeman, who then turned his back upon the New Englander and proceeded to give his attention to the crowd, ignoring Mr. Everitt entirely.

After trying without avail to attract the officer's attention by prodding him with the walkingstick he carried, Mr. Everitt lost his temper and pushed his way through the crowd and, it is alleged, struck Patterson with his fist. He was at once seized by the policeman and taken to the station house, as described. Patterson preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against him, and Sergt. McCarthy paroled Mr. Everitt until this morning at 8 o'clock.

When the case was brought before Police Justice Bray this morning he said that, as Patterson was not on regular duty at the time of the arrest, but was detailed at the theatre, and his services paid for by the management of Music Hall, he would not consider the charge of disorderly conduct unless it was made by Manager Dodd. The latter refused to make any complaint against Mr. Everitt, and he was discharged.

TALK OF CLARK'S SUCCESSOR.

Believed in Helena that the Montana Senator Will Be Unseated—He May Try to Succeed Carter.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 4.—The belief seems to be spreading in Montana that United States Senator W. A. Clark will be excluded from his seat by the Senate, whose Committee on Privileges and Elections is now investigating the charges of bribery and corruption in connection with his election one year ago. Almost every politician of note has been summoned to Washington to testify either pro or con, and while they are about equally balanced, the belief that Clark will be expelled is based largely upon the action of the Supreme Court in disbarring John B. Welcome, Clark's manager, and the testimony of State Senator W. A. Clark of Madison County, who swore that he was paid $10,000 by Welcome to vote for his namesake.

With this belief so current, the "slate writers" are already discussing the question of who will be his successor. J. H. Durston, editor of The Anaconda Standard, receives the most prominent mention in this connection. Durston came to Montana twelve years ago, with the founding of that paper. In fact, he named the paper after the Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard, whose employ he had just left.

Owing to the fact that Senator Clark held the exclusive Associated Press franchise in Butte for his paper, The Butte Miner, Durston was compelled to establish his plant at Anaconda, twenty-seven miles distant.

W. S. Conrad and J. K. Toole are also mentioned. Gov. R. S. Smith is understood to be an aspirant. He is in Washington but declares will not call an extra session which would preclude his own incumbency unless he resigns and is appointed Senator by the present Lieutenant Governor, a contingency which is regarded as remote.

Senator Clark, if removed, it is understood, will again be a candidate this Winter, and as Senator Carter's term expires March 4 the coming Legislature will probably have an opportunity to elect two Senators. The probabilities are that the Legislature will be closely divided between the Democrats and Republicans with the chances favoring the former.

SEWALL FAVORS EXPANSION.

Bryan's 1896 Running Mate Indorses Mr. McKinley's Policy, and Says He Will Be Re-elected.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—Arthur Sewall of Bath, Me., late Democratic candidate for Vice President, is among the passengers of the Australia who have been released from quarantine. Mr. Sewall has returned from a visit to Honolulu, where he spent a month with his son, Harold M. Sewall, special agent of the United States in Hawaii.

"I have always favored the acquisition of the Philippines after the Paris treaty," said Mr. Sewall to-day. "The United States should stand with the Administration in all that is being done to hold the Philippines; they are worth retaining.

"Mr. McKinley will be renominated and re-elected. Mr. Bryan, too, will be renominated, but I fear that he cannot win the goal. The fact is, the country has been too prosperous to warrant any hope of a change in the National Administration, and people are slow to take up reform measures when times are as good as they are at present.

"No, I am not a candidate for the Vice Presidency again. I believe it is poor policy on the part of the Democracy to select any candidate from the State where no electoral votes may be expected, and, moreover, I am not ambitious to make the race again. If the Democrats call upon me again, however, I could not refuse to do my duty."

Mr. Bryan Takes a Rest.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 4.—Col. William Jennings Bryan devoted the entire day to rest. He did not make a single speech, and he went to bed early. To-morrow he will visit the cities of Pittsfield and North Adams. Speeches will be made at each place, and on the following day he will enter Connecticut, speaking at Hartford and Bridgeport. This will conclude his tour of New England.

MINISTER NOT A FIGHTER.

Went to Ramseys to Relieve the Rev. J. N. Trompen and Did Nothing but Listen to His Sermon.

RAMSEYS, N. J., Feb. 4.—The Rev. J. N. Trompen, pastor of the Christian Reformed Church of this place, who was suspended by the Classis of Bergen and Passaic last Tuesday, preached as usual to-day, while the minister sent to fill the pulpit sat in a pew in the church and listened. The Classis directed the Rev. E. O. Van Duyn of Montville to come here and conduct services. He came and found Constable Henry Goestchius in the church, and a dozen members of the congregation awaiting a chance to aid him in holding possession.

The church members appeared to expect that the supply minister would adopt violent methods to obtain possession, and made preparations to resist force with force. Mr. Van Duyn, however, is a man of peace. He reached the town early, and looked the situation over. Then he went to Mr. Trompen, and told him he had been sent to preach in the church. Mr. Trompen replied that he did not recognize the suspension, and would not consent to the occupancy of his pulpit by another, and, even if he did, the congregation would not allow such a recognition of what it held to be the illegal action of the Classis in deposing its minister.

Mr. Van Duyn replied to the effect that, under these circumstances, he would content himself with the formal demand to be allowed to preach. Mr. Trompen replied that the demand was refused. Mr. Van Duyn said that in that case, if there was no objection, he would occupy a sitting in the church and listen to the sermon. Mr. Trompen expressed his delight at having such an auditor, and a little later when Mr. Trompen ascended the pulpit Mr. Van Duyn was sitting in a pew. The outsiders who flocked to the church in the hope of seeing some sort of a struggle were disappointed.

There seems to be every probability that the Rev. Mr. Trompen will remain pastor of the church, but whether the church will remain a member of the Christian Reformed Classis is another question. The congregation, almost without exception, is standing by Mr. Trompen and if he is finally deposed from the ministry of the Christian Reformed denomination, then the whole congregation is likely to follow him into some other sect. The Rev. Mr. Trompen is charged with cruelly treating a child which he had adopted from a Western institution. He has made an emphatic denial of the charge.

CITIZENS IN SALOONS.

Anti-Saloon League to Exhibit Photographs of Prominent Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—For some time the work of taking interior photographs of prominent saloons in this city has been secretly progressing, and now the Anti-Saloon League announces that it will soon exhibit views containing the faces of well-known citizens, and consequently there is considerable dismay.

FATAL ICE YACHT TRIP.

Special to The New York Times.

SAG HARBOR, N. Y., Feb. 4.—B. Charles Berdan and William Thomasson went sailing in an ice yacht at this place this morning, and, falling through a weak spot, were drowned. Their bodies have not yet been recovered. The men were married. Widows and large families of children are survivors in each case.

Beautiful, Swift, and Sure.
The "Royal Limited," exquisite in all appointments, leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty St., daily, 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Unexcelled Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

BECKHAM OUTWITS THE REPUBLICANS

Decides to Move Democratic Seat of Government to Louisville.

LEGISLATORS TO MEET TO-DAY

Contest Boards Will Award All Offices to Democrats.

Gen. Castleman Is Organizing Company of Guards to Aid the Police in Protecting Beckham's Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 4.—It is announced to-night that the Democratic seat of government for Kentucky will be established here to-morrow.

J. C. W. Beckham and the Democratic members of the House and Senate arrived in Louisville to-day, and to-night a conference was held, at which the transfer of the Legislature to this city was decided on.

The two houses of the Legislature will be called to order in the morning, probably in the chambers of the General Council. A qucrum of both branches will be present. The Election Contest Board will also meet here and decide the contests for offices below that of Lieutenant Governor. The Republican contestees will not be on hand to make a defense and the offices will be given to the Democrats. These offices include Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Public Instruction, and Attorney General.

DECISION IS REACHED.

The matter was not decided until nearly midnight to-night, and then it was verified by South Trimble, Speaker of the House of Representatives. It was kept quiet to prevent an inkling of Democratic intentions reaching Frankfort for fear Gov. Taylor would send troops here to try to prevent the meeting.

The plan to have the Democratic members of the Legislature to meet here had already been well matured before the conference. Preliminary steps in this direction had been taken at the meetings of those members held in the Capital Hotel at Frankfort, since the State buildings have been surrounded by soldiers.

The Democratic legislators there adopted a concurrent resolution for adjournment to Louisville, and this fact was made known early in to-day's conference.

It was stated by members of the Legislature present that requests had been made at Frankfort by persons connected with Gov. Taylor's administration that Democratic members of the Legislature would be arrested if that step was necessary to secure their attendance upon the session of the Legislature called by the Republican Governor to meet at London, Ky., next Tuesday. These members asserted they had been warned not to return to Frankfort.

PLAN FOR PROTECTION.

The matter of protection against possible aggressive action by the Republican administration was also considered. It was declared to be the purpose of the Democrats to do nothing that would tend to provoke a conflict or to indicate that it was their intention to forcibly antagonize Gov. Taylor's administration. Measures to protect the Democratic legislators and State officers, however, were thought to be necessary.

Gen. Castleman had already communicated to Mr. Beckham his acceptance of the position of Adjutant General, to which he was appointed last night by the Democratic Executive. The General took active part in the discussion of this phase of the plans, and it is said ample arrangements were made to protect the members of the Democratic administration from molestation by Gov. Taylor's forces.

It is said that Gen. Castleman has begun the organization of a company of State Guards, but it is thought that the main reliance of the Democrats will be placed at least for the present in the police force of the city and the constabulary of the county.

WILL RECOGNIZE BECKHAM.

The Mayor and city officers and the Sheriff of the county are Democrats, and will undoubtedly recognize Beckham as Governor. The number of men at their command is considerable, and the ample arrangements mentioned as having been made are believed to be in the direction of strengthening this force.

Mr. Beckham to-night denied himself to all callers save the closest adherents of his administration.

Several Republican leaders were in town to-day, among them some members of the Legislature, but they knew nothing of what the Democrats were doing, and held no conferences among themselves as far as known.

FRANKFORT IS DESERTED

Members of the Legislature Have Left the City—Gov. Taylor Orders Release of Walker.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 4.—Armed conflict between the civil authorities of Franklin County and the National Guard of the State of Kentucky has been averted, and unless new causes should come to the front there is small likelihood that the political situation in this city will again become as

threatening as it has been during the last thirty-six hours.

Gov. Taylor this morning ordered the release of Alonzo Walker, for the possession of whom Judge Moore had declared that Sheriff Suter would swear in a posse, and take possession of the Capitol grounds if such an extreme measure became necessary.

While not recognizing in his action the existence of the writ of habeas corpus which had been sworn out in behalf of Walker, Gov. Taylor, by releasing the man, removed the most threatening sign of trouble. The commanding officers of the troops which guard the Capitol grounds are careful to say that the situation is entirely a military affair, and that they extend the writ of habeas corpus very little consideration, but whether they regard it or not, Walker is free, and Sheriff Suter will not be called upon to summon forces in the attempt to secure his release.

The appalling consequences which would follow such an effort on the part of the Sheriff were too much for the more conservative members of the Democratic Party, and it was decided that no matter what Judge Moore should say as an individual, there would be no attempt to take possession of the Capitol grounds by force of arms. Even if Walker had been held a much longer time than he actually was held, no effort, the Democratic leaders decided, should be made for his rescue after the writ of habeas corpus had failed.

Various rumors were circulated in regard to the reasons for the sudden release of Mr. Walker, among them being a report that his release by order of Gov. Taylor was in deference to a telegram from Washington advising his discharge. Gov. Taylor was too busy to be seen in regard to the matter, but Adjt. Gen. Collier emphatically denied that any such reason existed for Walker's release.

"The idea is absurd," said Gen. Collier. "No such telegram has been received, either from the authorities at Washington or from any one else. Mr. Walker's arrest was simply a matter of military discipline. He was not discharged, but simply given his liberty until arrangements can be made for his trial by court-martial. When this will be has not been determined as yet, and probably will not be at present. Mr. Walker was not even paroled, although he offered to sign a formal parole. But we did not consider this necessary, as he promised to be on hand when his trial was called, and his word is sufficient."

Col. Roger Williams, in speaking of the arrest and release, said:

"A wrong impression apparently prevails in regard to the reasons for the arrest. Walker was heard to make statements two days before his arrest that were regarded as mutinous, and persons overhearing his remarks made affidavit to that effect. Those affidavits are now on file with the Governor. The order for his arrest was accordingly made out by Gov. Taylor, and we were only waiting for a favorable opportunity to arrest him. His arrest at the time it did occur was as unlooked for by us as it was by him, and was more of an accident than a design. Mr. Walker himself will tell you that the order for his arrest was read to him two minutes after he was arrested. It is simply nonsense to say that he was confined because he pinned a court notice on the Governor's door."

Members of the Legislature are exceedingly scarce in Frankfort to-day. Nearly every member has left the town, the Republicans having gone in the direction of London and the majority of the Democrats supposedly to their homes, although a small number of them have gone to Cincinnati. Few, if any of the Democrats who have gone will return to Frankfort until after the session of the Legislature, which is called for Tuesday at London, has been held, although a large number of them expect to be present at the funeral of Mr. Goebel.

As a usual thing many members leave the city on Saturday and spend Sunday at their homes, but the exodus has never been so complete as at this time.

There have been numerous rumors all day that the Democrats intended to hold a session of their own at some place in the State outside of Frankfort. Sometimes the rumor named Covington, and sometimes it was London. The report could not be substantiated in any way, however.

Representative G. T. Berry, who was about the only member of the House around the the Capitol Hotel to-day, said that he had been advised to go away from Frankfort until after the Republicans had started their session in London, but said that he had decided to remain here. He denied that there was any intention to hold a Democratic session of the Legislature at some place outside of the capital of the State.

LEGISLATORS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—Thirty-two members of the Kentucky Legislature, all Democrats, are to-night making the hotels and homes of friends in Cincinnati an asylum of refuge from whatever unknown and unpleasant possibilities in the capital city of their own State to-morrow might have in store for them.

It has been ascertained that thirty-two of them, including eight Senators, are here, although only seventeen can be found at hotels. They report that four Senators and five Representatives have been left in Frankfort, a number sufficient to convene the Legislature there.

The legislative contingent lodging here expect to have the programme wired to them in the morning. They are no doubt acting under the orders of the steering committee.

The presence of the Kentucky legislators here has called to mind the fact that Democratic members of the Ohio Senate fled in a body to Kentucky in 1885 and extended their tour to Chattanooga. It was claimed that tally sheet forgeries at Cincinnati and Columbus had given certain members their seats, and the trip to Kentucky at that time was made to avoid arrest during the filibustering over contested seats.

GOEBEL TO LIE IN STATE

Body Will Be Taken to Covington To-day, but Will Be Interred in Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 4.—It practically has been decided that the body of Senator William Goebel will be buried in Frankfort in the cemetery overlooking the Kentucky River, where lie the remains of Daniel Boone, Vice President Richard Johnson, and several Kentucky Governors, eminent jurists, and soldiers.

Arthur and Justus Goebel, Senator-elect Joe Blackburn, S. J. Shackelford, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and Warden Lillard visited the cemetery to-day and spent some time in looking over the ground with a view to selecting a suitable spot for the last resting place of Mr. Goebel. Though no definite decision was reached, a spot in the vicinity of the immense shaft erected in honor of Kentucky's dead soldiers, nearly the highest point in the beautiful cemetery, was favored, and will probably be selected.

To-morrow Clement Barnbury, an artist and sculptor of Cincinnati, will take a death mask of Mr. Goebel, to be used for a statue, which will probably be erected in Frankfort.

Although the burial will take place in Frankfort, in accordance with the wishes of th friends of the dead man the funeral services will be held in Covington, his late home. The body will be taken to Covington to-morrow on a special train, which will leave here about 6 or 7 o'clock. The train will consist of three cars, one car for the casket and the pall bearers, a private car will be furnished for the relatives of the dead man, while a sleeper will be furnished for the members of the legislative committee, which has not yet been selected; Judges of the Court of Appeals, and other political friends.

Tuesday morning the body will be conveyed to Odd Fellows' Hall in Covington and from 8:30 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock in the evening will lie in state, the hall being kept open in the evening to allow the working people an opportunity to view the body.

The funeral services will be extremely simple, in deference not only to the wishes of Mr. Goebel, but also of the members of his family. There will be a guard of honor in Covington selected by Arthur and Justus Goebel, consisting of fifty citizens, but outside of this there will be no ceremony or display of any kind.

The names of the pall bearers were not decided upon until late in the evening. They are as follows:

Honorary Pall Bearers—J. S. C. Blackburn, Gen. Joseph H. Lewis, Judge W. S. Pryor, J. B. McCreary, Phil B. Thompson, James H. Mulligan, Louis Desecognets, Samuel J. Shackelford, Joseph L. Rinnock, Joseph W. Pugh, Zach Phelps, W. B. Haldeman, Charles B. Pointz, and Morton K. Yontz.

The following active pall bearers will act in Frankfort: "Jack" Chin, Charles C. McChord, Ed Fennell, James M. Richardson, Henry George, Eph Lillard, Willard Mitchell, Charles M. Lewis, John Grayot, John K. Hendrick, John Fulton, Urey Woodson, Joseph Blackburn, Jr., Allie W. Young, R. B. Franklin, and Percy Haley.

Wednesday morning the body will be brought back to Frankfort and placed in the big ballroom of the Capitol Hotel, where it will lie in state all that day. Some apprehension is felt of trouble on that day, as it is believed that from thirty to fifty thousand strangers will be in the city, and bitter feeling engendered by his death may result in a clash. Precautions are being taken, irrespective of party, to prevent trouble, and no serious outbreak is looked for.

The interment will take place Thursday from the Capitol Hotel, but the actual arrangements for the burial have as yet not been decided on.

Plans for the raising of funds by popular subscription for the erection of a monument are rapidly taking shape. It is the usual custom in Kentucky for the Legislature to make an appropriation for a monument in honor of a dead Governor. In addition to this appropriation, which Democratic leaders say is certain to be made, it is planned either to provide in the appropriation bill or in a separate resolution for a legislative committee in whose hands will be placed the funds for the erection of the monument, and who will be authorized to accept funds raised by popular subscription, which will be added to the State appropriation. It is also planned to have committees appointed in Covington, Bowling Green, Owensboro, Frankfort, and Louisville to receive funds for this purpose.

Besides the monument, a suitable tablet, to mark the spot where Mr. Goebel was shot, will be provided for.

ALL QUIET AT LONDON

No Armed Mountaineers in the Kentucky Town—Republicans Begin to Assemble.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Ky., Feb. 4.—Fifteen Republicans, of whom twelve are Representatives and the others Senators, arrived here this afternoon from Frankfort to attend the coming meeting of the Legislature which will be convened in the old seminary building here on Tuesday noon.

There will be a caucus of the Republicans to-morrow afternoon unless they are called to Frankfort by Gov. Taylor.

It is the general opinion of the members present that there will be a quorum here by the latter part of the week, as the Sergeant at Arms pro tem., who will be elected Tuesday, will appoint a number of deputies and arrest all the absent members he can find and bring them to the meeting place of the Legislature. If the Democratic members do not elude these deputies it is believed that enough can be brought in to make a quorum by Friday at the latest.

Representative Siack, who has been the recognized leader of the Republicans, says he feels that a quorum can be secured unless the Democratic members leave the State, which they have threatened to do. He also believes that the death of Senator Goebel will cause the Democratic forces to disintegrate, and that the leaders will have trouble among themselves, and will not work in the harmonious manner they did under Goebel's guidance. Besides, the leading Democrats, he says, are getting tired of the prolonged fight, as they fear it will blight their future prospects.

Representative Haswell, who is another leader for the Republicans, says he is heartily tired of politics; that he wishes he was out of it, but he will stay until his present term expires, and will never try to go back to the Legislature. He says it is getting too hot for him, and that he wants to retire to private life.

The citizens of London have made all provisions for entertaining every man who comes here to attend the Legislature, and they say that nobody need hesitate about coming for fear they will not get accommodations. They insist that London is not the feud town it has been painted; that no feud has ever been known in this county, and no person has been killed here for more than ten years.

The outlook here to-night is for little, if any, trouble.

The rumors that have become current that armed mountaineers have gathered in London to intimidate Democratic legislators are absolutely without foundation. The town is as peaceful and tranquil as a country village in any other part of the country, and there are no armed men within its limits or lurking in the adjacent country, as far as is known by the London citizens.

Judge Brown of the Circuit Court, after issuing a statement tending to refute all such allegations, said to-night:

"Any man, no matter what his politics are, is as safe in London as though he was in his own house. There is nothing but emptiness to all these rumors regarding armed intervention from the mountaineers when the Legislature convenes here.

"This is a peaceable community, and it is lawabiding. That I can assert. Not since the war has there been any trouble in London, except some time ago, when the Marshal shot a escaping prisoner.

"We have but one policeman, and he is the town marshal. We do not need any more. If trouble were started, the citizens would immediately turn out and quell it. They won't stand for it under any circumstances. Let the Legislature come here; there will be no trouble."

E. H. Hackney, Chairman of the Township Board of Trustees, and Chairman of the Township Democratic Committee, declared that there will be no extra officers sworn in during the coming session of the Legislature. This is the feeling generally expressed.

A company of State militia under Capt. Powell is expected to arrive to-morrow from Barboursville.

There are only three small hotels in the town, but the citizens have expressed a willingness to throw open their homes and entertain the members of the Legislature with true Kentucky hospitality.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ON GOEBEL.

Says All Decent Citizens Should Support Gov. Taylor.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Gov. Roosevelt read this morning of the death of William Goebel, and said:

"It is to be regretted that such acts of violence can take place in this country, but at the same time, our sympathy must be tempered by the realization that the dead politician himself established a violent and equally fatal precedent. If further bloodshed is to come, it must lie at the doors of those who conspired to accomplish by force what they failed to accomplish by fraud during a State election.

"Gov. Taylor is entitled to the heartiest support of every decent citizen in the United States in his effort to establish the fact that the will of the people expressed at the polls is not to be thwarted by shotguns and lawlessness."

WESTERN FREIGHT SCHEDULE.

Merchants' Association Objects to the New Classification.

In connection with a meeting to be held in Chicago Feb. 6 for the purpose of hearing complaints of shippers concerning the workings of a new schedule of freight rates, known as Western Classification No. 30, put into effect by the Western Classification Committee, the Merchants' Association of New York has sent a communication to the committee setting forth its objections to the new schedule. Concerning the abolition of mixed car load rates, the association says this action is particularly severe on the Eastern grocery houses. "Under this change," it adds, "it is doubtful if in certain territory such houses will be able to continue their trade relations."

The association also strongly protests against the widening of the difference between carload lots and less than carload lots. "We believe," it says, "that this is unjust, in that it is a discrimination against small dealers in favor of large dealers."

Protest is also made against the change in the new classification providing for the proper protection of goods in transit. On this point the association says: "Wood pulp boxes are lighter in weight than wooden cases, and therefore make a considerable saving to the shipper, and, no other reason having been advanced, it looks very much as though the railroads were making a prohibitive rate on them for the purpose of forcing the shipper to use a box which is heavier and which, consequently, will make it and its contents weigh more and require a larger payment per 100 pounds."

Knights of Columbus Festivities.

The annual entertainment of the New Amsterdam Council, No. 217, Knights of Columbus, will take place this evening in the Lenox Lyceum. A minstrel show and vaudeville performance will torm part of the entertainment, which will be followed by a reception. The arrangements are in charge of John T. Morgan and P. H. Dunn.

UNION PACIFIC AT TACOMA.

Officials from New York to Select a Terminal There—Ten Miles of Rockefeller's Road Bought.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 4.—Several high Union Pacific officials will leave New York this week for Tacoma to secure terminals here for the entrance of that railroad to Puget Sound. This news comes in telegrams received to-day. The party will include E. H. Harriman, Chairman of the Union Pacific Directorate, and Vice President Cornish.

They will be accompanied by President Mellen of the Northern Pacific, whose bold stand in last year's Clearwater controversy has challenged the attention of railroad men in the Northwest. At that time the Oregon Railway and the Great Northern were exchanging traffic between Spokane and Portland. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company then began building in the Northern Pacific's Idaho territory. President Mellen resented this, and put such immense forces in the field that the Northern Pacific had the Clearwater country gridironed with tracks before the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company could even secure the right of way. After a vigorous contest lasting several weeks a six months' truce was declared. The time expires to-morrow.

President Mellen then requested the Union Pacific to give him trackage rights from Wallula to Portland over the Oregon Railway and Navigation lines on the Columbia River, his alternative being that the Northern Pacific would otherwise parallel the Oregon Railway and Navigation lines. His proposition has now been accepted, and in return the Union Pacific secures the privilege of running its trains over the Northern Pacific tracks from Portland to Tacoma. The Union Pacific, however, must secure its own terminals in Sound cities.

President Mellen has again checkmated the Great Northern by buying ten miles of John D. Rockefeller's Everett and Monte Cristo Railway at Everett. This gives the Northern Pacific an entrance into that town, which has heretofore been dominated by the Great Northern.

LABOR MOVEMENT'S OUTLOOK.

Social Reform Club Discusses It After Talk by Edward King—Columbia Student's Invitation.

Conferences on "Practical Sociology," which were successfully conducted by the Social Reform Club last Winter, were resumed last evening at the clubrooms, 45 University Place. Edward King, who presided and made an opening address on "A Broad View of the Labor Movement," said that its various phases would be gone into by experienced men at subsequent meetings.

The labor movement, he declared, was ever growing more important. Strikes, disputes, debates had all had the effect of interesting a larger and larger number of people in the question. Magazines of various kinds were now printing articles about different phases. Columbia University had commissioned one of its men to gather information about trades-unionism, another person was gathering facts in regard to the Knights of Labor, and a third was seeking information about the Federation of Labor. The problem was how to arouse the interests of the great mass of persons who labor, but who do not belong to any labor organization. He also spoke of how the Catholic Church was broadening out in respect to the treatment of this subject.

At the conclusion of his remarks, he asked if any other person present had any remarks to make. A workingman named Vogel said that in the great English mine strike in 1883 an appeal through a newspaper had led to a generous response from the general public. He construed this as an indication of how the people's sympathy could be aroused for the oppressed workingman.

A member of Typographical Union No. 6 named Martin said he thought a way to offset the wiles of politicians was to establish a club such as the Social Reform in every municipal district, which could discuss all matters relating to labor matters and take action thereon.

A young man who did not give his name, but announced that he was a Columbia University student, said that he had learned a great deal about the labor question from what he had heard, and that he belonged to a political economy society in Columbia which held Saturday "smokers" to which the students would be glad to welcome workingmen and to whom they would give respectful attention.

Still another speaker, named Hand, said that the only hope he saw was in voting for the Social Labor ticket. He himself did not belong to that party, but he was doing all he could to aid it, as he believed it was the only chance for the workingman to offset the inroads that were being made by improved machinery.

PROBABLE FATAL END TO FEUD.

James Tiernan Shot by John Cronin as Result of a Quarrel.

John Cronin, twenty-three years old, a bartender at 202 Madison Street, last night shot James Tiernan, twenty-one years old, almost in front of Tiernan's home, at 42 Rutgers Street. The bullet entered the man's abdomen, and at the Gouverneur Hospital, where Tiernan was taken, the surgeons last night said that the young man would probably die.

The shooting was the result of a feud which has existed between the two men since New Year's Eve, when Tiernan and a party of friends had some drinks at 202 Madison Street, and, it is said, refused to pay for them. A fight followed, and whenever Tiernan and Cronin have met since they came to blows.

Last night Cronin went to McGuire's saloon at 41 Rutgers Street to get a drink, and found Tiernan there. They immediately fell to fighting and were ejected. When they got outside Cronin drew his revolver and fired, the shot tearing through Tiernan's abdomen. Cronin was locked up.

CLAIMANTS GET 40 PER CENT.

Receiver Nearly Ready to Wind Up Wrecked Mercer Loan Association.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 4.—John G. Howell, receiver for the Mercer Mutual Loan Association, a building and loan concern which was wrecked by its Treasurer two years ago, announces that he has about wound up the affairs of the concern, and that from present indications will be able to pay the shareholders about 40 per cent. on their claims.

Porter Crozer, the Treasurer, absconded, leaving a shortage of $90,000. He has never been caught. A suit is now pending against the Directors and other officers of the company with a view of holding them responsible for the condition of affairs which permitted Crozer to escape with so much money. It is contended that they were responsible for not exercising proper control and were negligent.

Should the action result in favor of the receiver the amount of each shareholder's dividend will be considerably increased over the 40 per cent. now promised.

EAST ORANGE STICKS TO GAS.

Plan for Municipal Ownership of a Lighting Plant Dropped.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 4.—After discussing municipal ownership of a public lighting plant for a few months, the East Orange City Council has decided to make a new contract with the Essex and Hudson Gas Company, by which the streets of East Orange have been lighted since they were lighted at all. It was because of the many complaints about the unsatisfactory lighting by the company that the Council promised to consider plans for municipal ownership or electric lighting.

The gas contract expires in May, and the Council delayed action on the matter until a few weeks ago, when electric companies were asked to bid on a lighting system in accordance with elaborate plans prepared by engineers employed by the Council. The plans provided for underground wires, and the system demanded by them could not have been completed in less than a year.

The only company which made a bid was a company of East Orange citizens, who offered to build a lighting plant, to pay the city a portion of its earnings for a term of years, and then sell out to the city at a low price, but as the proposition was not in accordance with the plans and specifications adopted by the Council the proposition was not considered, and it was decided to make another contract for gas lights.

East Orange is the only community in Essex County of any size whose streets are not lighted by electricity.

FIERCE FIRE IN ST. LOUIS

The Estimated Loss Is Between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000.

ONE FIREMAN MEETS DEATH

Others Are Injured, One Fatally, by Falling Walls—Another by a Trolley Car.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—Property estimated in value between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 was destroyed to-day by a fire that burned over portions of three blocks and resulted in the death of Charles Mappes, a fireman, and injury to eight other firemen, one of whom is probably fatally hurt. The following buildings were wholly or partially destroyed:

Penny & Gentles, dry goods; Schafer Brothers, dry goods; People's House Furnishing Store, Johnson Brothers' Drug Company, partially; Schisler, Cornella Seed Company, Plant Seed Company, Krenning Glass Company, Bassett Plumbing Company, Deer Brothers, The Famous dry goods store, partially; Mueller-Block Commission Company, Diel Brothers, dental parlors, partially; Nelson Distilling Company, McLain & Alcorn Commission Company, Hake & Sons' Commission House, Benton & Co., commission house; Baur Flour Company, and William Berk, saloon.

The fire started in the five-story brick building at Broadway and Franklin Avenue, occupied by the dry goods firm of Penny & Gentles, and in a few minutes enveloped the entire structure. Sparks and brands were blown in every direction by a strong northwest wind, and the destruction of adjoining property was threatened. A general alarm was turned in, and soon every engine in the city was at the scene or on the way there.

On the south of the Penny & Gentles store the flames communicated with the buildings occupied by Schafer Brothers and The Famous.

The burning area increased minute by minute, the flames gaining great headway and leaping across to the east side of Broadway. In a short time a large empty store building on the corner of Franklin Avenue was destroyed, with those directly south, occupied by the People's House Furnishing Company, the Marks millinery store, Dill's Dental Parlors, and Deer Brothers' Five and Ten Cent Store.

Within an hour after the flames were discovered all the walls of the Penny & Gentles and Schafer Brothers' stores, with the exception of that on the west, had fallen, and with the gale blowing it became a menace to the firemen. The wall between Schafer Brothers and The Famous fell, but the flames were quenched before doing much destruction in the latter establishment.

It was not long before the upper floors and walls of the building opposite Penny & Gentles's on Broadway began to fall. Casualties to firemen were numerous. When the walls of Deer Brothers' store collapsed, several firemen were in the building. Four were covered by the débris, and it was several hours before they could be taken out.

Charles Mappes, a pipeman, was crushed to death, and several others injured. John Judge was wedged in with débris. Across his feet lay the body of Mappes, but with a cool head he directed the efforts of his comrades in their work of rescue. When he was finally removed he was taken to the hospital, where others of the injured had been removed.

From Broadway the flames ate their way through to a number of three and four story structures occupied by numerous firms in various lines of business. These were soon on fire from top to bottom, and were gutted.

Heroic efforts were made to keep the flames from the building on the corner of Fourth Street and Franklin Avenue, occupied by the German-American Bank, and they were successful. This and two buildings adjoining on the south were saved. Across on Fourth Street, and extending through to Third Street, were a row of old buildings. Here the firemen were able to stop the spread of the fire to the east, but it was many hours before the flames were quenched, after tons of water had been expended. The interiors and stocks of merchandise in all these buildings were destroyed.

The trolley wires along Broadway and Franklin Avenue were a source of danger, and until they were cut by the Mayor's orders there were numerous narrow escapes from death. District Superintendent Batmhoff of the United Railway Company and a corps of men set about rescuing a derailed car at Fourth and Morgan Streets. Stretching a long chain from a Fourth Street grip car to the derailed car, the power of the cable was used to haul it out of the way of the firemen. The gripman started his car, but did not release soon enough. The derailed car bumped along over the granite, crashed into a fire engine which was stationed on the corner, and crushed Fireman Hanmore. He was removed to the Dispensary, where his injuries were pronounced fatal.

Injured at a Chicago Fire.

CHICAGO Feb. 4.—Four firemen and two spectators were injured to-day during the progress of a fire in the basket factory of John S. Benedict at 234-40 North Greene Street. One of the injured firemen, Captain William Bergman, may die; his right leg is broken and he is burned about the body. The building, filled with dry lumber and machinery, was destroyed. Loss $10,000; no insurance.

BALTIMORE'S BASEBALL FIGHT.

Rival League and Association Factions Camp Out on the Grounds—Quin Says His Side Will Win.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—All last night and throughout to-day until a heavy rainstorm this evening drove them to shelter the opposing baseball forces occupied the disputed grounds at Union Park, and the camp fires burned brightly on either side of the diamond. A squad of policemen patrolled the grounds and more of the bluecoats guarded the entrance to prevent any further invasion and keep the crowds of "rooters" and curious people outside.

The sentiment of the crowd was about evenly divided, although at times McGraw and the Association people were lustily cheered. The opposing forces were likened to the Boers and British, the Association people being called the Burghers.

None of the players took any active interest in the fight, the forces holding the ground being made up of ground keepers and other employes. The League men have possession of the clubhouse and grandstand and the main defenses, while McGraw's little army holds the right field.

To-day notice of an injunction was served upon Hanlon and Von der Horst in a suit brought by the Association club, restraining the League people from removing the buildings, fences, or chairs from the ground.

It is now apparent that the Association will be able to hold the ground, and consequently, it is asserted, Hanlon and Von der Horst will be ousted.

The owners of the property say the lease was duly executed to the Association.

President Quin of the Association had a conference late last night with McGraw and Robinson. He said that Providence would certainly come in, and that there was no doubt about Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago being in line. In case Providence should back out Louisville will be taken, but only for two years, when Quin is confident New York will come in. Quin left for Providence to-day, saying before his departure:

"We are all right, the League cannot beat us even by underhand methods."

British Steamer Goes Aground.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The British steamer Exmouth, which cleared from here on Saturday for Mediterranean ports with 6,000 tons of bituminous cial, is aground in the Delaware River, near Newcastle, Del. The vessel lies in a bad position. Ineffectual efforts to float her have been made by the city ice boats from this city.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

WOMAN ROBBED ON LUCANIA.

Mrs. Taylor's Story of Loss of $900—Broadway Importer, Who Assisted Her, Explains.

Mrs. C. Jackson Taylor of Mount Malcolm, Australia, who arrived here Saturday with her five-year-old daughter on the Cunard Line steamer Lucania, complained of a peculiar case of robbery of which, she claimed, she was the victim just before the vessel reached her pier. According to Mrs. Taylor's story she was robbed of $900 in bills, which were taken from her jacket pocket.

When seen later at the Imperial Hotel, Mrs. Taylor said the money was taken from her while she was in the dining room signing a declaration of baggage. The money, she said, consisting principally of fifty-dollar bank notes, was tucked in the sleeve pocket of her fur coat. The passengers were all seated at the tables filling in the declaration blanks. To her left at the table sat Joseph S. Lesser, an importer, of 511 Broadway, this city, and at her right a man whose name she was unable to recall. There were about 200 other passengers in the room at the time, many of whom were standing near.

She asked Mr. Lesser, she said, to assist her in removing her coat that she might handle her pen more freely. As he did so, Mr. Lesser, she stated, referred to the banknotes which she declared protruded from her pocket, and commented on her carelessness in carrying her money in so conspicuous and accessible a place.

"Three minutes had not elapsed," Mrs. Taylor said, "before I signed my name and reached for my coat, which lay on the arm of my chair. The money was gone. Thinking that Mr. Lesser was trying to frighten me, I turned to him and laughingly remarked that I would take my money now. He was amazed, and assured me he did not have it."

Mr. Lesser requested that he be searched, in order that he might be completely vindicated. This Mrs. Taylor refused to have done, but later accepted a loan of $100 from Mr. Lesser, with which to pay her expenses to Chicago, where she expects to visit friends.

Mr. Lesser, who is a large importer of embroideries, was seen last night at his home, 22 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and, discussing the occurrence, said:

"Although I did not know Mrs. Taylor, I spoke to her two or three times during the voyage. When nearing the dock all the passengers went down into the dining room to sign the declaration blanks, and there it happened that Mrs. Taylor sat between myself and a well-known musician of Cincinnati. I may have assisted her on or off with her coat, but I don't remember it. After signing her declaration she suddenly exclaimed that she had lost her money. I understood her at first to say the amount was $100. Later she declared it was $900 in American bills. I and a dozen other passengers searched the floor for her, but found no money.

"She seemed to intimate that she had lost the money within the last few moments previous to her discovery, and as I had been sitting next to her I suggested that as I was put in rather an awkward light, that I be searched, but she objected. She continued to bewail her loss, claiming that she had no money with which to proceed to Chicago, where she said she had a brother-in-law. I offered to lend her $100 and she accepted it giving me her card. That is the last I have heard of it. The purser told me that he had changed no such amount as $900 into American bills during the voyage."

Nothing additional could be learned of the occurrence from the steamship officials yesterday.

TURFMAN WM. LOVELL DEAD.

Famous for Fast Horses and $75,000 Bet with Pierre Lorillard.

William Lovell, a well-known figure among the turfmen of both the East and the West, died yesterday at his residence in West Fifty-eighth Street. He was born in Liverpool, England, and came to this country when he was eight years old. Later he spent several years mining in Australia, and returned to this country with a considerable fortune. Upon the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Lovell went there and engaged again in mining, at one time being associated with James G Fair.

Subsequently he went into the business of breeding and racing horses. Among the famous speeders he has owned are "Jack Lovell," "Marie Lillo," and "American Girl," who at one time was the fastest horse in the world. Some twenty years ago he lost a wager of $75,000 to Pierre Lorillard, which is said to have been the biggest single bet ever made in racing circles.

Mr. Lovell was at one time Vice President of the Coney Island Jockey Club, and was connected with several trotting associations. Of late years he had owned a fashionable boarding stable on West Fifty-eighth Street, and kept a breeding farm at Branchport, N. Y.

In 1865 he married Miss Josphine A. Wells, daughter of Amos G. Wells of Wells, Fargo & Co. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, and three sons.

TO DISPLACE LEADER HESS.

Republican Disaffection Reported in the Twenty-fifth District.

Several conferences which were held last week by Republicans resident in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District were said yesterday to have had as their object the defeat of the present district leader, Charles A. Hess, at the primaries to be held next September. Just who is behind the movement to displace Mr. Hess, or what the excuse for it is, could not be learned, but it was said that certain members of the district organization, who are also members of the Union League Club, were dissatisfied with Mr. Hess's management of the party's interests, and had resolved to displace him.

It was asserted yesterday that when the anti-Hess movement was ripe, ex-Secretary Bliss would be found at its head. Mr. Bliss, it was explained, has a grievance against the leader because of the way he and his friends have treated Wilbur F. Wakeman, the Appraiser of the Port, who is one of Mr. Bliss's protégés. Mr. Wakeman last Fall made application for membership in the Madison Square Republican Club, which Mr. Hess controls, but was defeated, as he alleged, through Mr. Hess's influence. The matter almost resulted in a serious revolt in the club, and Mr. Wakeman finally withdrew his name.

Mr. Hess said yesterday that he was unaware of any effort to depose him, but he added that he had no fear of the result of such an effort.

Boy's Accidental Shot Kills Him.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Feb. 4.—Frank Fisher, thirteen years old, shot himself accidentally last night, and died almost instantly. He lived at Carmel, near this place. The night watchman in the clock factory there had placed his revolver upon a table, and the boy picked it up, and was examining it, when he exploded one of the cartridges. The bullet entered his head and lodged in the brain.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain or snow, then clearing, winds northerly.

Since Saturday night a storm has moved eastward from Missouri to the Middle Atlantic Coast, attended by rain in the southern and snow or rain in the northern districts east of the Mississippi, and by a marked fall in temperature in the Middle Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys. During to-day this storm will pass northeastward over the ocean, with snow, followed by clearing and colder weather in the North Atlantic States, and by fair and colder weather in the Middle and South Atlantic States, with winds shifting to high northerly and northwesterly along the Middle and North Atlantic Coasts, and diminishing westerly winds on the South Atlantic Coast. In the central valleys and lake regions to-day will be fair. In the Western States snow is likely to attend the development of a storm over the southern plateau region. It will be fair to-morrow, with moderate temperature over the eastern districts. In the central valleys rain or snow and colder weather will probably prevail to-morrow. Storm signals were ordered along the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Eastport yesterday morning, and advisory messages were sent from Wilmington to Jacksonville.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	34	32	34
6 A. M.	32	34	36
9 A. M.	38	39	36
12 M.	39	45	50
4 P. M.	34	46	48
6 P. M.	32	44	47
9 P. M.	30	45	46
12 P. M.	27	40	47

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	43
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date 1899	34
Corresponding date for last twenty years	29

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday was 30.1 inches; at 8 P. M., 29.65 inches; the humidity at 8 A. M. was 82 per cent.; at 8 P. M., 92 per cent.; the maximum thermometer was 48 at 3 P. M., the minimum 31 at 2 A. M.

ALGER ON THE BOER WAR.

Says Americans Should Be Friendly to Great Britain, and Attacks the Course of Mr. Bryan.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 4.—Ex-Secretary of War Russell A. Alger said to-day, in the course of an interview:

"It is most unfortunate and in exceeding bad taste for the public men of the United States to mix up in the affairs of South Africa at the present juncture.

"It is particularly unfortunate when the animus is directed against Great Britain—she who was our valuable friend of two years ago. During our war with Spain Great Britain's whole attitude toward us was so unmistakably friendly that its influence in preventing what might otherwise have occurred in the way of European intervention will never be capable of full measurement. We owe her a debt of gratitude, and the least we can do to repay it is to abstain from interference in her present struggle against the South African Republics.

"What I complain of, to be explicit, is the course of a man like Mr. Bryan in going from place to place attempting to further his political ambitions by fanning into flame whatever anti-British sentiment he may find in our homogeneous population. He is the spokesman of a great American party, a former candidate for the highest office in the gift of the Nation, and a prospective candidate for another race after the Presidency. His words may have greater weight and effect abroad than here at home, where he is known. I do not think the pro-Boer resolutions passed by some of the State Legislatures and by large public mass meetings are as much to be regretted as these speeches of a man like Mr. Bryan. I hold that we should treat Great Britain in 1900 as she treated us in 1898."

MAUD GONNE CHEERED.

Sympathetic Audience at the Academy of Music Approved Her Attack on British Policy.

The Academy of Music was crowded from pit to dome last night with a gathering of men and women who cheered Miss Maud Gonne, the "Irish Joan of Arc," in her denunciation of Great Britain's policy in South Africa and elsewhere. She said in part:

"England, the robber nation of the world, has brought want, woe, and desolation to the unoffending white races in South Africa. The history of England is a long and shameless record of cruelty and hypocrisy. I have studied her history from the standpoint of an Irishwoman, and I say that it matters not what nation England is at war with, right or wrong, it is Ireland's duty to oppose, thwart, and hinder her at every step.

"At a meeting held in Dublin on Dec. 15 last at which I was present I saw troops mobilized for the purpose of subduing the people who had gathered together in mass meeting to denounce the policy of Chamberlain in the South African Republic. The authorities went so far even as to issue circulars threatening to arrest those who attended the meeting on a charge of sedition. Well, we spoke at the meeting all the same, and even went further by carrying the flag of the Transvaal through the streets of Dublin up to the very gates of Dublin Castle. Notwithstanding all this alleged act of treason, no arrest was made, because it was deemed best by the authorities not to do anything that would exasperate the Irish people at this critical juncture in the history of England.

"To keep silent on the question of England's invasion of the Transvaal and the rights of the Boers is to incur moral responsibility for the crime that she is trying to carry out and accomplish. To say it is only a coward that would stand idly by and unmoved watch the terrible crime. To the poor Boers it is a matter of life and death. They cannot stand by and see the invader drain away the life of the country and see the people destroyed, as we Irish had been."

Speaking on the treatment of the Boer sick and wounded, Miss Gonne read long extracts from letters sent by English officers and soldiers at the seat of war, describing alleged inhumane treatment meted out to the sick soldiers of the Boer army that had fallen into their hands. She then contrasted the treatment given to the English soldiers by President Kruger, in whose keeping, she said, are more than 1,000 sick and wounded British soldiers.

Miss Gonne declared that every man in the Transvaal that comes within the grasp of the English officers is put to death, if it is discovered that he is an Irishman. An Irishman who, she said, was the station master at Modder River, was, she charged, shot down by Lord Methuen.

The meeting was presided over by George W. Van Siclen. After Miss Gonne spoke there were recitations and singing. The receipts from the sale of tickets were said to reach more than $2,000.

LOVING CUP FOR DR. WEBB.

Handsome Gift from Wagner Palace Car Employes Just Completed.

Tiffany & Co. have just completed the silver loving cup which was formally presented to Dr. Seward Webb on Dec. 31 by the employes of the Wagner Palace Car Company. The cup, which is fourteen inches high, is an excellent specimen of the silversmith's craft, while the design is extremely appropriate symbolizing the evolution of palace car building as developed by the Wagner Company. The three handles of the cup are surmounted by winged car wheels, the trade mark of the company, while running around the lower part of the cup are a locomotive and train of four Wagner cars, chased in relief. Each car represents a type of those produced by the company at various periods.

In the spaces between the handles are three cartouches, with ornamental borders, into which is introduced Dr. Webb's crest. In the first cartouche is a finely chased portrait in repoussé of Dr. Webb. The second shows an interior view of the first Wagner sle

SHAKE-UP OF THE POLICE

The Detective Force Not Weakened, Devery and McClusky Say.

BLAME CIVIL SERVICE RULES

Heads of the Department Discuss the Alleged Shortcomings of the Regulations.

It developed yesterday that the changes made by the Police Board in the administration of the Detective Bureau were not so sweeping as appeared at first. According to Chief Devery and Capt. McClusky, the "detective officers" who were remanded to precinct duty by resolution of the board will not have to patrol the streets, but will act as a reserve detective force, and while they will be responsible only to the Chief, they will be at the disposal of Capt. McClusky whenever he needs them. In Brooklyn the weakening of the force by the remanding of the detective officers to precinct duty will be counteracted by detailing patrolmen for detective duty in precincts whenever the necessity arises.

Chief Devery was inclined yesterday to explain the shake-up in the detective force as being due to the conflict between the charter provisions relative to Detective Sergeants and the rules of the Civil Service Commission. In speaking of the detective officers who have been remanded and who have suits pending to compel their elevation to the rank of Detective Sergeants, the Chief said: "If the courts decide in favor of these men, every one of them will be appointed a Detective Sergeant. Some of them are much better than men who now hold that rank. This thing of the Civil Service Commission pretending to be able to prepare questions which shall show whether or not a policeman will make a good detective is all rot. You can't tell till you try them, and there is no learning the business out of books."

The Chief was greatly wrought up over the civil service exactions, and he instanced several cases where patrolmen had been promoted to Detective Sergeants for conspicuously meritorious work and then found that they could not draw the pay of their rank because the Civil Service Commission had declined to certify their names for the reason that they had not passed the examination.

That there is some conflict between the civil service rules and the charter is apparent, for Section 288 of the latter document, in prescribing the methods of promotion in the department, says: "Sergeants of Police shall be selected from among patrolmen assigned to duty as Roundsmen," but makes no mention of how Detective Sergeants shall be selected. Section 290, however, vests in the Commissioners the right to "select and appoint to perform detective duty" in the Central Office Bureau of Detectives as many patrolmen as may be necessary to make the bureau efficient, and designates the men so selected as Detective Sergeants with the rank and pay of Sergeants of Police, and gives the board the right to reduce Detective Sergeants to the grade of patrolmen "on order."

Thus, it would appear from the latter section that the civil service rules do not apply in the case of Detective Sergeants, and it was freely stated at Police Headquarters yesterday that the action of the board was taken to determine the applicability of the civil service regulations to this grade. What connection there is between the remanding of the "detective officers" and the civil service rules was not explained, however.

No effort has been made to promote these men, either with or without examination, and the board has steadfastly maintained that the grounds on which they have brought suit to compel their recognition as Detective Sergeants are not well founded.

Capt. McClusky discussed the reorganization of the bureau under his command at considerable length. He took the same position as regards the civil service rules as did Chief Devery, and declared that among the "detective officers" who had been sent back to precinct duty were some of the best detectives in the city.

"Now, we are not going to lose the experience and ability of these men," said Capt. McClusky. "I would be the first to protest against the thing. Chief Devery, who is a good detective himself, understands this as well as I do. When the matter first came up I called his attention to the fact that the Detective Bureau in this city would be badly crippled if we lost the services of these men. I protested against any of these men being put to work patrolling beats. They will be kept as a sort of a reserve force, and while they are nominally out of the bureau they are really available, and instead of 47 men there will be 111 men. You might say that the reorganization is made for the purpose of getting over the peculiarities of the law governing the Detective Bureau.

"With the impression abroad that the Detective Bureau in Manhattan is crippled, there would be necessarily some apprehension as to the safety of person and property. There need be no apprehension in this respect. In fact, I will say that when the new state of things goes into effect there will be more detectives out than ever, and I should not be surprised if there were many crooks arrested, as a sort of a deterrent and a notice that the force has been in no way weakened."

None of the Commissioners would talk for publication yesterday regarding the change. From one of them, however, it was learned that Capt. Price will be assigned to duty in this borough to-day, and that in all probability he will be returned to the Tenderloin Precinct, whence he was sent to duty in Brooklyn three weeks ago. Capt. Price, when seen, said that he had heard nothing of what was in store for him, and expressed his willingness to assume any duty to which Chief Devery might assign him.

CHILDREN'S SOCIETY YIELDS.

Flaw in Its Proceeding Helps a Mother Who Reformed.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 4.—Mrs. Kate Murray of this city will not have to fight to recover the custody of the three children who were taken away from her nearly a year ago by the Children's Home Society. The society has receded from its position.

President Bishop of the society found the children hungry and cold in a cellar. The mother had been sent to jail for intoxication. Judge Barkalow, upon representations made in the usual course, handed over the children to the care of the society. The children were taken to the society's home, at Trenton, and afterward indentured.

Mrs. Murray, when she realized what her conduct had cost her, ceased to drink and reformed. She sought the children, but the Rev. M. T. Lamb of the society declined to tell where they were. Mrs. Murray sought Dean McNulty's aid. Dean McNulty wrote Mr. Lamb, suggesting that the children be returned to an institution in this city, the employer of their mother having signified his willingness to furnish, if necessary, a bond for their maintenance should Mrs. Murray again default. Mr. Lamb replied, stating where the children were, but adding that the rules could not be set aside. Mr. Lamb, in noticing the statement that Mrs. Murray desired that the children should be brought up in her own faith said there had been no question of religion at the time the children were abandoned. There the minister appears to have made a mistake, of which Dean McNulty was quick to take advantage, and he wrote to Mrs. Emily Williamson of the State Board of Children's Guardians. One of the statutes provides that children deprived of their parents' care shall be adopted or indentured to families of the same religion as the parents. The State Board of Guardians has this to look after, among other things.

Mrs. Murray also wrote to Mrs. Williamson. The latter tried to effect a compromise. She met with a rebuff which aroused her fighting spirit, and on behalf of the board she directed Miss Mary Philbrook, its counsel, to fight the whole case in the courts. When ready to have a hearing a flaw in the original proceedings was found, the consent of the natural guardian being lacking. The society, by advice of counsel, gave up the fight. The children are to be placed in St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum for the present.

Characteristic Boer "Brutality."

The Manchester Courier relates on the authority of an officer's private letter a remarkable instance of Boer chivalry. At Magersfontein the Boers were so moved by the heroic indifference to death displayed by a party of two officers and twelve privates, who charged up to the very muzzles of their opponents, that, casting aside their weapons, they rushed in an overwhelming number on these men, seized the whole of them, and dragged them into their trenches. Then, when they had been disarmed, the Boer commandant said: "There you are free to go, and we will not reopen fire until you are within your lines."

TWO STAPLETON MEN MISSING.

The Stark Brothers May Have Been Carried to Sea by Ice While on a Clamming Expedition.

William and Charles Stark of Canal Street, Stapleton, are missing, and it is feared they have been carried to sea and have perished, either through the wrecking of their boat or from hunger and exposure. About the only hope entertained for them is that they were picked up by some outward-bound vessel.

They left Stapleton on Wednesday in a sloop, expecting to be gone about twenty-four hours, clamming in the Lower Bay. Since they sailed nothing has been heard from them. The wind on Wednesday was off shore, and the general fear is that their boat was caught in an icepack and carried out to sea. It was intensely cold, and if they became locked in a pack they would soon freeze fast and be unable to extricate themselves. Their sail would only aid in carrying the pack to sea more quickly. They had food for only one day.

All points along the Long Island, New Jersey, and Staten Island shores where they would be likely to take refuge have been communicated with, but no trace of them can be obtained. Other clammers and oystermen do not remember to have seen the sloop. If they were carried to sea they were probably taken across the shallow water off the Rockaways, and would not strike the paths of vessels until well out from land. This renders the hope that they have been picked up less than it would be if they had been carried out by way of the Hook.

William Stark has a wife and three children. His brother is not married. Mrs. Stark ever since Thursday afternoon has spent most of her time along the Staten Island docks, seeking for tidings of her husband. She has enlisted the sympathy of the fishermen and boatmen, and they are doing everything possible to obtain news of the missing men.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Currency Bill and Quay's Case in the Senate—Philippines and South Africa in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Currency bill will continue to hold its place on the calendar as the unfinished business each day after 2 o'clock during the present week. No speeches on it are formally announced. Some of the friends of the bill, including Senator Allison, have indicated a purpose to address the Senate on this measure, but they probably will defer their remarks until the following week. Senator Chandler probably will speak against the bill this week. The speeches formally announced for the week are as follows:

By Mr. Caffery on the Philippine question, Monday; by Mr. Butler on the proposed suffrage amendment to the North Carolina Constitution, Tuesday; by Mr. Turley, opposition to seating Mr. Quay, Wednesday.

Senator Chandler will make an effort to get up the Quay report during the week, but it is not expected that he will succeed in displacing the Currency bill. Senator Pettigrew's resolution on the Boers may receive some attention during the week. It is also probable that during the week Senator Spooner will make reply to Senator Allen's strictures on the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the placing of the public funds in the New York banks. He desires to speak Monday or Tuesday.

To-morrow is suspension day in the House, but the regular order is likely to be superseded by the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which Chairman Hitt expects to call up. This bill probably will raise a wide field of discussion regarding our foreign relations, touching possibly the reciprocity treaties negotiated under the Dingley law, but more especially the question of mediation in the South African dispute. William Alden Smith, Michigan, expects to offer an amendment for a Minister to the South African Republic, and in this way the friends of the Boers may be able to bring the question to a test.

Further discussion of the Philippine question also is inevitable. Mr. Hitt hopes to dispose of the bill within two days, but it is probable that he will be disappointed.

For the remainder of the week the programme is not arranged. A contested election case or the District of Columbia Appropriation bill may be brought forward after the Diplomatic bill is out of the way.

STATE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The "Machine" Charged with Monopolizing Public Works—Domestic Help and Employment Offices.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The report of the Superintendent of the New York State Free Employment Bureau, which is located in New York City, will be transmitted to the Legislature to-morrow night. The report says in part:

"While there was considerable demand during the year for manual labor, we found it almost impossible to secure employment for men in the various public works being carried on in New York City, the reason for this being that the work was 'mortgaged' to the dominant political party, and none but the 'faithful' were allowed to obtain employment.

"This rule was applied to the men who were employed cleaning the streets last Winter after snowstorms. It was either the men sent by the Aldermen or the district leaders who found employment, or the work was handed over to the padrones.

"During the year we find that a great change has been taking place, at least among those who work as domestics. The subdivision of labor has gradually been done away with, and that which is known as general housework has taken its place. At no period during the year did we have a sufficient number of girls to meet the demand made on us for general houseworkers. During the year there were 99 applications for men and 2,944 applications for women, an increase of 397 over the preceding year."

Referring to the struggle to find work by men and women thrown out of employment through the introduction of machinery and other changes in industrial works, the Superintendent says:

"It is a crime that this unfortunate condition of things should be taken advantage of by institutions in large centres of population, known as intelligence offices, employment bureaus, &c. The institutions named hold out a hope of relief to the unfortunates; they offer to procure them employment for a consideration, which offer is seldom if ever made good. The one thing they accomplish is to take the last dollar in the possession of their unfortunate victim, and thus, penniless and hopeless, he returns to wife and family, broken-hearted, or takes his place among those from whom all hope has fled."

FATHER DUCEY ON PREACHERS.

Says Fear of Jeopardizing Salaries Prevents Denouncing of Corruption.

The Rev. Father Thomas J. Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's Church, in West Twenty-eighth Street near Fifth Avenue, yesterday preached upon the great hold which commercialism to-day has upon religion. Preachers of to-day, he said, were fettered by moneyed interests. They stepped into the pulpit each Sunday with a nice essay on this or that subject, never daring to express their minds upon the essential topics of the day, never daring to raise their voices in protest against that which they know is wrong, and all because they fear to place in jeopardy the salaries which they are earning or the welfare of their wives and children.

"They go into the pulpit and they preach about the corruption of the Egyptians some four thousand years ago," said the pastor. "My God, but what is the corruption to-day in New York City?"

Summer Hotel Destroyed by Fire.

WOODBURY, N. J., Feb. 4.—The hotel at Billingsport, on the Delaware River, near this place, was destroyed by fire this morning. The hotel was mainly a Summer resort, and there was no one in it at the time except John Hoffman, the proprietor, and his family. They escaped by jumping from a veranda. Hoffman has no idea how the fire started. All the pavilions and outbuildings attached to the hotel were burned. Mr. Hoffman estimates his loss at $7,000, upon which he had a small insurance.

40,000 Workmen Hurt Yearly.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The Commissioner of Labor Statistics estimates that not fewer than 40,000 people are injured in manufacturing industries of this State yearly. Since 1897 the average rate of increase of labor organizations has been 39 each quarter. On Sept. 30 last there 1,320 organizations, as compared with 927 in March, 1897.

EX-CONSUL MACRUM HERE

His Weighty Pretoria News He Refuses to Disclose.

Still Connected with the State Department, He Says, to Which He Will Report.

Charles E. Macrum, ex-United States Consul at Pretoria, who, soon after the breaking out of the Anglo-Boer war insisted that he be recalled, arrived here yesterday on the American liner St. Paul. Mr. Macrum, accompanied by his wife and young daughter, is on the last stage of his journey to Washington, where, as he has stated, he has something to lay before the State Department. What it is is a secret, which, up to the present moment, has remained securely locked in Mr. Macrum's official breast.

Mr. Macrum has also thus far maintained absolute silence relative to his series of cablegrams sent to the State Department asking to be relieved at a time when, if ever, the home officials thought, he was urgently needed at his post, and his arrival here has been awaited with a curiosity almost amounting to feverishness not only by his fellow-citizens here, but by the State Department as well. The latter in a public statement has already announced that Mr. Macrum has been relieved of his official duties, and is at liberty to unburden himself to any extent.

The ex-Consul was greeted on board the St. Paul early yesterday morning by a corps of reporters, and subjected to a heavy enfilading fire of questions relative to his overmastering desire to leave South Africa. He withstood the assault with remarkable success. He is not over thirty-five years old. He is of slight build. He wore a long light top coat, reaching to his boot tops. The enormous pockets in this garment were well calculated to serve as receptacles for State papers of momentous import.

In reply to the first volley of questions fired at him by the reporters, Mr. Macrum, smiling, said: "There is nothing that I care to say. I have been asked time and again as to my reasons for leaving South Africa, and I must answer now, as I have done in the past—'nothing to say.'"

"Will you go to Washington?"

"Well, yes—as soon as possible. I will go to Washington to-day if I can get away, and report to the State Department. Then I will make a statement, and not before."

"The State Department has stated that you are no longer connected with it. Is that true?"

Mr. Macrum, after a moment, replied: "Oh, yes, I am still connected with the department." Then, as if in the belief that he had been talking entirely too much, he stopped.

"Do you know Canon Farmer, an English clergyman, who on his return to London charged that your chief care in leaving Pretoria was personal safety?"

"Yes," he said, after a moment's thought. "He was in charge of a church down there, but I'm not going to say anything about that."

"Your sentiments were in favor of the Boers, were they not?" was asked as the other passengers on the St. Paul crowded about, interested in this discussion of South African affairs.

"I really cannot say anything on that subject," was the reply.

Mr. Macrum also declared that he would not confirm or deny the report that while in Paris he held a conference with Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal agent in Europe. In speaking of the general conditions in South Africa Mr. Macrum again referred to the fact that he declined to talk. He was further asked if he would give some of his impressions of life among the Boers, and he replied as once that he would not. Asked regarding the population of Pretoria, Mr. Macrum said:

"I would rather not say anything in regard to that until—later."

He admitted, however, that he had been in Pretoria eighteen months, and added that in that time he had never left his post for more than a few days at a time.

Mr. Macrum stated that he and his family were in good health, and that he would probably visit his home in East Liverpool, Ohio, after leaving Washington. He declined to state whether or not he thought of returning to South Africa.

On the steamship pier Mr. Macrum was met by more reporters, but declined to discuss the situation further. With his family he was driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He declined to be interviewed at the hotel, and will leave for Washington to-day. He announced that he would issue a public statement in a few days giving full details concerning his recent movements.

BROOKLYN TRANSFER FIGHT.

New Bill Drawn by a Committee of Citizens After a Wrangle—Assemblyman Farrell Vexed.

The committee of citizens which was formed to carry on the fight for optional transfers between the elevated and surface railroads of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's system met yesterday afternoon, at 201 Montague Street, and presented their side of the case to the Kings County Assemblymen who were present at the meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to consider the most practical plan of legislation to compel the Rapid Transit Company to comply with the demands which have been made.

Assemblymen Cain, Cotton, Farrell, and Holstein were present. Harry A. Hanbury of the Citizens' Committee moved to have a bill drawn up by a committee for introduction to the Legislature. His suggestion was acted upon, but not until after a lively argument. Assemblyman Farrell wanted the bill which he has already introduced in the Assembly indorsed, and agreed to amend it as might be desired. He objected very strongly to the motion to draft a new bill. A wrangle ensued, during the progress of which Mr. Farrell and Mr. Hanbury engaged in a lively tilt. The motion, however, prevailed, and Mr. Farrell sat down in a very indignant frame of mind. He declared that he would try to push his own measure through the Legislature anyhow, and an interesting fight is looked for at Albany.

The committee of five appointed to draft a bill retired and later presented the following, which was adopted:

People of the State of New York, representatives in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. No corporation shall charge any person more than 5 cents for one continuous passage from any point on lines of street railroad, owned, leased, or operated, or in any manner whatsoever, controlled by it, whether elevated or surface line, to any point on any such line whenever such points are within the Borough of Brooklyn.

Sec. 2. Whenever necessary to the purpose of giving effect to sections of this act any such corporation shall when demanded and without charge give to each such passenger, upon the payment of a fare, a transfer entitling him to a continuous passage between such points.

Sec. 3. Any corporation or any officer or agent or employe who shall exact or attempt to exact payment of a fare or refuse a transfer in violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

A committee will go to Albany with the bill on Wednesday.

DIED IN A POLICE STATION.

Mystery in Case of a Long Island Man Arrested for Drunkenness.

John H. Phillips, forty years old, who lived on Marion Street, Long Island City, was found supposedly drunk, at the corner of Jackson Avenue and Newtown Road, at 7:30 o'clock last night by Patrolmen Arnacke and Oliver. He was taken to the Seventy-fourth Precinct Station House and locked up.

At 9:30 o'clock Acting Doorman Bauman, in passing through the cellroom, saw that Phillips was ill. A call was sent to St. John's Hospital for an ambulance, but when it reached the station at 10:30 o'clock Phillips was dead. The Coroners were notified. The cause of death is not known.

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NEW YORK CONVENTIONS.

Republicans Called to Nominate Congressmen and Delegates.

PLATTSBURG, Feb. 4.—The call for the Republican Congressional Convention for the Twenty-third New York District has been issued. The convention will meet in Plattsburg March 15. Congressman L. W. Emerson of Warrensburg, Warren County, will be renominated by acclamation. Delegates to the National Republican Convention will also be chosen at this convention. Four years ago the National delegates were ex-State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin of Glens Falls, Warren County, and ex-Assemblyman Thomas A. Sears of Franklin County. The honors this year belong to Essex and Clinton Counties. Walter C. Witherbee of Port Henry will probably be one of the delegates. The Clinton County man has not been decided upon.

The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Thirty-first District of this State has also been called to meet in Plattsburg on the same day as the Congressional Convention to choose a successor to State Senator George Chahoon of Au Sable Forks, who is not a candidate for renomination. Under the time-honored system of rotation, the nomination falls to Essex County this year. Among the candidates are ex-Assemblyman George M. Stevens of Lake Placid, Spencer G. Prime of Upper Jay, James M. Graeff of Westport, on Lake Champlain.

Preparations are being made for calling the Republican Congressional Convention in the Twenty-second New York District, where Congressman Lucius N. Littauer of Gloversville, N. Y., will be renominated. The delegates to the Republican National Convention from the Twenty-second District will also be chosen at the Congressional Convention, but no names have been suggested as yet. Four years ago they were the late William L. Proctor of Ogdensburg and William W. Worden of Saratoga Springs. Senator Malby of Ogdensburg will probably be one of the delegates if he desires the honor.

Work of the Anti-Trust League.

Contributions and letters from prominent men are being received daily at the headquarters of the Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League in the St. James Building. Ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri and Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, are among the recent contributors. Edward M. Shepard, in a letter thanking the league for the work it is doing on the general plan of unifying the forces opposed to the present Federal Administration, says: "I should rejoice to hear, as one of the chief issues, tariff reform and the destruction of special privileges, which the high protective system gives to trusts and monopolies."

TENEMENT FIRE IN NEWARK.

One Man Overcome and Many Rescues Made by Firemen.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 4.—There was a fire to-night in the three-story double tenement house at Adams and Ferry Streets, where about a year ago two children named Carroll were suffocated. The only means of reaching the ground floor of the building from the apartments above is a stairway running through the middle and opening at both the upper floors into the halls, on either side of which are apartments.

The fire to-night started in a bale of okum in the plumbing shop of Ralph B. Schmidt. The halls and stairways immediately filled with smoke. The tenants rushed into them, but were driven back. Michael Gilmartin tried to make his way down the stairs, but did not succeed. The other ran to the front windows. The women wanted to jump, but were forcibly restrained by the crowd.

Engine 5 and Truck 4 were on the scene within a minute after the alarm was given. William Gilmartin shouted to the firemen that his brother had started down the stairs and had not appeared at the door. Capt. McDermitt of Engine 5 ran into the hallway and made his way up the stairs. At the head of the steps at the second floor he found Gilmartin unconscious. The Captain dragged Gilmartin into one of the rooms and then carried him down a ladder. The Captain then returned and found Mrs. Margaret Murphy unable to leave her bed and screaming in terror. He carried her out and down the ladder. Meanwhile Firemen Gordon and Daly, and Boppe and Dolan, working in pairs, scaled the front of the building and carried down nine other persons. William Gilmartin was able to descend alone. The fire was confined to the store. Michael Gilmartin recovered under medical treatment.

APPEAL FOR WOMAN'S RELEASE.

Sisters to Plead for a New Jersey Life Prisoner.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 4.—Many unsuccessful attempts have been made to obtain the release from the State prison at Trenton of Libbie Garrabrandt, who twenty-five years ago was sentenced for life for the killing of a man named Burroughs. Prominent persons have interceded for her, but the vote in the Court of Pardons has always been against her. This she attributes to the implacable opposition of one of the members of the court. Yet another effort in her behalf is now to be made by the Sisters of St. Francis, who have decided to petition the Governor and the Court of Pardons to release the woman. Their decision has aroused considerable interest. Libbie Garrabrandt, however, says that after so many failures she has no hope that the Sisters will succeed, and has made up her mind that she must spend the remainder of her life behind the bars. In a letter to a person who has long taken an interest in her she says:

"I have been informed that there is another movement to be made in my behalf, by the Sisters. The proposition is of their own, and I did not ask them to intercede for me, for I know all their efforts would be fruitless. There is no clemency shown to a woman. There is one who has had it in his power to release me, but he refuses to do so. I told the Sister that, and came to the conclusion and full realization that all sympathy and pity would be of no avail in his sight. The hope I had has become dead, and there is no power strong enough to revive that hope."

She says a Sister told her that an effort would be made to get her paroled on the promise that she would enter an institution, but she objected, on the ground that it would be merely going from one prison to another. "I do not ask for a pardon," she continues; "only to be paroled. If I didn't do what was right after leaving here I should deserve to be sent back. All I ask is that they will give me a chance."

TO RESUME MOLINEUX TRIAL.

Juror Brown Says He Will Be Able to Attend Court To-day.

The Molineux trial will be resumed this morning if Juror Manheim Brown is able to go to court. Mr. Brown said at a late hour last night that he saw no reason then why he should not attend.

"I am feeling almost as well as ever," said Mr. Brown. "You can say, moreover, that I will go to court without my crutches. One of the newspapers said that my physician would insist on having a couch provided for me. That is absurd. I have too much respect for the Recorder and the court to ask for such a favor. I have had a hard siege of it, but I believe I am a winner. I'll be on hand in the morning."

No New Measles Cases at Fort Slocum.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 4.—There have been no new cases of measles at Fort Slocum during the last twenty-four hours, and as the sufferers have been isolated and the island quarantined it is not thought any further danger exists. Until all danger is past recruits will be sent to some other fort for instruction.

Congressman Boutelle Improves.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 4.—The condition of Congressman Boutelle is one of constant improvement. The advices received by his friends are of the most encouraging nature.

HOAX MAY END IN DEATH

William Moore Shot After Giving False Alarm of Fire.

POLICE SAY REVOLVER FELL

Declare Policeman Haverkamp Did Not Fire, but Doctors Say the Bullet Coursed Downward.

As the result of a prank, William Moore is a prisoner in the Hudson Street Hospital, with a dangerous bullet wound in his back, and Edward Lieb is a prisoner in the Leonard Street Station charged with disorderly conduct. The account of the affair as given by the police of the Leonard Street Station is that between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Moore and Lieb went from the building at 28 Harrison Street, occupied by a firm dealing in butter and eggs, where they are employed, to the house of Fire Engine No. 27, at 173 Franklin Street. There Moore told Capt. Farrell of the engine company that the building at 28 Harrison Street was on fire.

As the building is only a short distance away, Capt. Farrell, with three firemen, ran around to it without calling out the engine. They took Moore and Lieb with them. The firemen made a careful examination of the building, and found no evidences of fire. Capt. Farrell then questioned Moore as to what he meant by reporting that the building was on fire when such was not the case. Moore seemed to become enraged at Capt. Farrell's questions, and struck at his head with a heavy lighted lantern which he was carrying. Capt. Farrell warded off the blow with his arm, and was struck on the shoulder.

Moore then dashed out of the building, followed by the fireman and Policeman Henry Haverkamp, who was standing outside. As Moore passed the policeman he struck the latter, knocking him down. Haverkamp regained his feet quickly and followed Moore. They turned from Harrison Street into Staple Street, and when near Jay Street Moore was shot in the back. The police say that the shooting was accidental, and in this statement they are borne out by Capt. Farrell. It is asserted that shortly after turning the corner Haverkamp's revolver fell from the tail pocket of his heavy coat. The revolver was discharged, it is claimed, on striking the ground, and Moore was shot. Moore, according to the police, kept on running after he had been shot, and was caught by the policeman a little beyond the corner of Jay and Harrison Streets.

Moore was taken to Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said that his wound was not necessarily dangerous. He lives with his wife at 246 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Lieb lives at 384 Ninth Avenue.

The Leonard Street police said the policeman had a hole in his hip or pistol pocket, and had transferred his revolver for safety to his coat-tail pocket. That, they said, explained its falling to the ground.

The Hudson Street Hospital surgeons say the bullet entered the man's back at the tenth rib. It was taken out of his abdomen at a point two inches lower down than the place where it entered, showing conclusively that the bullet had coursed downward. This, the surgeons say, is almost conclusive evidence that the shot was fired from a higher level than the spot where the bullet entered the man's body, which, they declare, would have been impossible had the revolver exploded by falling to the ground.

The latest report from the hospital last night showed that the man's wound was more serious than it was at first considered. The bullet, it is said, almost certainly perforated his liver, and death is more likely than recovery. The injured man's wife was at his bedside to greater part of the night. Moore lives with his wife at 246 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Lieb lives at 384 Ninth Avenue.

VALET SUES HOWARD GOULD.

Says the Millionaire Broke a Promise to Provide for Him After an Injury in Obeying Orders.

Howard Gould, who on Saturday appeared in a Police Court as complainant against his butler, Tibbs, who became intoxicated during a dinner at Mr. Gould's home, will, in a few days, figure in other legal proceedings with a former servant, but this time as a defendant in a civil suit, which has been instituted by Frank T. Mowbray, a valet, to recover $25,000 for alleged breach of contract. The case, which is now on the calendar of the Supreme Court, grew out of the explosion of a signal on Mr. Gould's big schooner yacht Hildegarde, off Larchmont, on the Fourth of July, 1893, when Mowbray's left eye was blown out and a great hole made in his chest.

He says that he protested against firing the signals, as they were not in good condition, but Mr. Gould gave him the alternative of doing so or losing his position. Immediately after he was injured, he says, Mr. Gould promised to pay all his doctor's bills and to give him employment for life at a salary of $1,000 a year, which he was then receiving. Notwithstanding this, Mowbray says, Mr. Gould discharged him for no assigned reason on Aug. 15, 1897. Mowbray was then serving on the steam yacht Miranda, and Mr. Gould, he alleges, put him ashore at St. Petersburg without any passport. He could not be accommodated at any hotel, and could not leave the city without a passport, and was in dire straits until the British Ambassador, Sir William O'Connor, obtained one for him after telegraphing to London.

Mowbray still wears a black patch over his empty eyesocket, and the disfigurement, he says, is a great bar to his getting employment. When seen at his lodgings, at 205 West Eleventh Street, last evening, he said that Mr. Gould had done all he promised in the way of providing him with the best surgical care, and had paid for his treatment by the leading oculists of this country and Europe. He attributes his discharge to the hostility of Mrs. Gould, who at that time was Miss Kathryn Clemmons, and who on several occasions, he said, charged him with stealing.

Mr. Gould, in his answer, through his attorneys, Duncan & Dillon, makes a general denial of ever having made such a contract, but Mowbray will seek to prove it by several of the crew of the yacht and the guests aboard at the time, who were Mrs. George Blanchard, Mrs. Grace Wolfe, Richard C. Boyd, and a Mr. Roach. At Mr. Gould's residence, 824 Fifth Avenue, it was said last evening that both Mr. and Mrs. Gould had gone out of town for several days.

IN ITS THIRD CHURCH EDIFICE.

New Wesley Methodist Church of Belleville, N. J., Dedicated.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Feb. 4.—The Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church congregation assembled this morning in its new church building for the first time. This is the third edifice the congregation has had. The first was erected in 1803. This was replaced in 1846 by the structure which was in use until last Sunday. This morning the Right Rev. Bishop C. D. Foss of Philadelphia preached the dedicatory sermon. The Rev. Henry A. Buttz, President of Drew Seminary, preached in the evening. There will be special services every evening this week. To-morrow night addresses will be delivered by former pastors of the church who are still living. On Friday there will be a reception to the pastors of the Newark Conference.

The church is the oldest of the denomination in the State and one of the oldest in the United States. Margaret Low and nine others formed the society in 1791. From Wesley Church sprang all the Methodist churches in Newark and vicinity.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:05	Sun sets...5:22	Moon sets..12:08

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:50	Gov. Isl'd..12:00	H. Gate....1:56
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.....	Gov. Isl'd..12:12	H. Gate....2:08

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Camatense, Barbados	2:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Hevelius, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6.

Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	..	3:00 P. M.
Hansa, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

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WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7.

Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 8.

La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 9.

Erna, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New York, Santo Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. $3 and up to Feb. §17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Feb. §17, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §5, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §23, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hongkong, Jan. 3; Shanghai, Jan. 6, and Yokohama, Jan. 11, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, are due in New York Feb. 5.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 5.

Alabama, St. Lucia, Jan. 28.
Afghanistan, Gibraltar, Jan. 21.
Albano, Hamburg, Jan. 19.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 18.
Armenia, Stettin, Jan. 21.
British King, Antwerp, Jan. 23.
Colorado, Brunswick, Feb. 2.
Cyrene, St. Lucia, Jan. 28.
El Mar, New Orleans, Jan. 30.
Fournel, Pauillac, Jan. 21.
Grenada, Port of Spain, Jan. 28.
Hekla, Christiansand, Jan. 17.
Nürnby, Hamburg,

The Wanamaker Store.

This is the Queerest Sale of Silks

WE EVER HEARD OF

WELL-INFORMED people who have no sort of interest in this store or in these silks, say that—

Silks cost an average twenty per cent. more than they did even a few months back. Raw silk is as much as seven dollars a pound;

And that this is to be a great silk year—the special demand being for Taffetas and Indias.

Yet right at the start of the season we commence a Trade Sale of new, fine, popular Silks that come straight from the looms to this store—

250,000 Yards at Half Price

—at least, the prices average half: a little above, here and there; as much under half in many instances.

We give place of honor to the new comers—the Rotunda and the aisles approaching it; the Broadway windows reflect the beauty shown within.

There is nothing sensational about this sale, except the central fact, that silks you'd pick from a city-ful are here in ample quantity and in all the wanted colorings, at about half price. Why?

These Are Very Wide Silks

Makers of waists and skirts long ago found out that they lost much in time and scraps by working the usual narrow silks. After a while their demands were heeded and certain mills give them goods twenty-seven to fifty-four inches wide. Look at a ready-made silk petticoat and see how far apart the seams are. Well, New York came very near having a silk store to supply wide silks—so near that the looms were set a-going and this stock was produced. While the silks went forward, the plan went backward—and in the height of silk prosperity a certain great mill was sick with trade dyspepsia. The pepsin of quick selling was the one relief. You get the silks at about half.

Very many of these goods are in the charming tiny checks and stripes that Fashion favors for spring; some have side bands almost like wide ribbon, which serve as trimming—sometimes appliqued. You recall the imported squares of silk—like big handkerchiefs—that we brought over to make waists of. Rich and costly. Well, same general effect. We have made up two or three dresses, just to show how they'll look. These are a feature of the day's silk show.

Selling starts this morning and will continue until the stock is turned into cash. It should not take many days. Tailors, dressmakers and waist makers are welcome to what they require—paying the same price that everybody does, and without discount.

95c a yard for $1.50 to $2 quality—
Rich fancy taffetas; many styles, for many uses; 27 in. wide.
$1.15 a yard for $1.50 quality—
White taffetas, with stripes of satin, in colors and black; 27 in. wide.
$1.10 a yard for $2.25 quality—
Satin striped taffetas; suitable for coat linings; 27 in. wide.
$1.15 a yard for $2.25 quality—
Fancy taffetas, with hair-lines of black and white between rich satin stripes in colors; 27 in. wide.
$1.25 a yard for $3 quality—
Ombre striped taffetas, on barre stripes of black and white; 27 in wide.
$1.25 a yard for $3 quality—
New plaid taffetas, shepherd's plaid taffetas and plain plaid taffetas; all 27 in. wide.
$1.25 a yard for $2.25 quality—
Colored Peau de Soie, with Roman stripes of twilled silks and satins, in beautiful colors; 27 in. wide.

$1.15 a yard for $2 quality—
Rich plaid taffetas; shaded colors; 27 in. wide.
$1.25 a yard for $2.50 quality—
Richly colored taffetas; triple cross-bars of satin on double colors forming a plaid; 27 in. wide.
$1.40 a yard for $3 quality—Taffetas in a large variety of colorings.
$1.15 a yard for $2.25 quality—
Satin-striped taffetas; stripes of black satin on grounds of red and blue.
50c a yard for $1 quality—
Plain colored satin duchesse; 9 colors; 20 to 21 in. wide; colors not new—plenty of uses for the goods, however. 7 colors of a $1.25 quality at 60c.
75c a yard for $1.25 quality—
Fine taffetas, with tiny checks of black and white; crossed and re-crossed with bars of satin in colors; 20 in. wide.
90c a yard for $1.50 quality—
Satin duchesse; stripes are ribbed and plaited, with Scotch colors standing out in attractive effect.

60c a yard for 85c to $1.25 qualities—
A large variety of fancy taffetas—many attractive styles; 20 in. wide.
75c a yard for $1.25 quality—
New ombre check taffetas, in the most wanted colors; 20 in. wide.
95c a yard for $1.25 to $1.75 qualities—
A large quantity of wholly new silks—new in colorings, new patterns of checks and plaids; some on white grounds, some on colored, some on black, some black and white; 20 to 22 in. wide.
$1.50 a yard for $3 quality—
Fancy taffetas with 2-inch borders of tufted silk stripes, edged with satin; 28 inches wide—8 yds. for a dress pattern; 5 yds. for a skirt pattern; 2½ yds. for a waist.
$2 a yard for $4 quality—
Fancy taffetas, in shepherd's checks of red-and-white, green-and-white, blue-and-white, and black-and-white; with borders of six graduated satin stripes, in companion colors. 54 inches wide—5 yds. for a dress pattern; 4 yds. for a skirt; 1½ yds. for a waist.

The February Furniture Sale

We don't want your money without your good will. This is a direct statement to you, reader; you, as if of all New York, you alone were to read it.

Won't you think over the reasons that govern this February Trade Sale? We haven't asked you to buy—we shall not ask you. It seems enough to state the facts. Selling is vastly greater than ever—there is such general appreciation of the economies.

Why is furniture cheap? What has February to do with it?

If we deliberately maintained certain prices in January and reduced them in February, it would simply and clearly prove that we charged too much in the first place. February hasn't a thing to do with it.

But February is a naturally dull month, when stores discharge clerks and when delivery teams stand in the stable and "eat their heads off." We can make two abnormally busy furniture times in a year—we simply divert these special efforts to the otherwise dull Februarys and Augusts. It keeps us busier and equalizes expenses. We can afford to lessen even our usual profits to help trade along. The furniture comes in three ways—

1st—Small lots from our own stock, things good enough, maybe very fine, but not to be re-ordered. This is a stock clearance, and a small part of the movement.
2d—Manufacturers' stock adjustments. You know a mill's remnant lot is often half as big as a store's full stock of any particular article. Things are relative.
3d—Special lots, made up to the full standard of quality, but on orders given so far ahead that the work is planned to fit slack times and amounts to nothing in a mill's fixed charges, while it does keep the hands steadily at work.

Furniture is so much dearer now—as to regular orders given for future delivery, that while prices are a fourth to a third less than our January prices, the

Full Saving Amounts to Nearly Half

Not everything is reduced—the special cards on certain pieces indicate the "bargains" and tell the proportion of economies. Counting the stock on the floor and in the warehouse, some nineteen thousand pieces are still to be sold at the reduced or lessened prices.

Parlor and Library Tables—210 styles are shown. A few prices only can be quoted.
$2.25, instead of $3—Imitation mahogany parlor table; shelf below.
$4, instead of $5.75—Imitation mahogany parlor table; square top; twisted legs.
$4, instead of $6.50—Oak table; highly polished; twisted legs; shelf below.
$6, instead of $8.50—Imitation mahogany parlor table; twisted legs; shelf below.
$10, instead of $14—Imitation mahogany parlor table; twisted legs; shelf below.
$16, instead of $22.50—Mahogany pedestal table; carved base; brass claw feet.
$20, instead of $30—Mahogany parlor table; inlaid with fancy woods.
$20, instead of $30—Golden oak library table; double twisted pillar base; claw feet.
$32, instead of $40—Oak library table; carved top; 2 drawers; twisted legs.
$30, instead of $45—Mahogany parlor table; fancy shaped top; inlaid with fancy woods; brass trimmed legs.

Book-Cases—135 styles, in almost any size that could be desired. Some with desks, in combination.
$6, instead of $7.50—Golden oak; 3 adjustable shelves; open front; brass rod for curtain.
$8, instead of $12—Combination; of oak; glass door in case; desk has mirror above, and cupboard below.
$9.50, instead of $13.50—Golden oak; combination book-case and desk.
$10, instead of $14.50—Combination; of oak; 4 adjustable shelves and glass door in case; fancy shaped mirror above desk, cupboard below.
$12.50, instead of $17.50—Golden oak; single glass door; drawer below.
$13, instead of $18.50—Imitation mahogany; double glass door; cabinet top.
$16, instead of $22.50—Combination; of oak; glass door in book-case; desk has small compartment above for books, and 3 drawers below.
$18, instead of $24—Combination; of oak; glass door in book-case; desk with 3 drawers.
$18, instead of $25—Combination; imitation mahogany; glass door; 5 adjustable shelves; desk with mirror above, 3 drawers below.
$22, instead of $30—Imitation mahogany, inlaid; 3 glass doors.

Bedroom Suites—
$14, instead of $18.50—Of ash; 3 pieces; bedstead, bureau and washstand; mirror in bureau 20x24 in.
$15.50, instead of $21—Of ash; 3 pieces; French beveled mirror in bureau 22x28 in.
$19, instead of $25—Of oak; 3 pieces; bureau has French beveled mirror 24x28 in.
$20, instead of $27.50—Of oak; 3 pieces; French beveled mirror in bureau 22x28 in.
$30, instead of $46—Imitation mahogany; bureau and bedstead; bureau has fancy shaped mirror 24x30 in.
$34, instead of $49—Quartered oak; 3 pieces; fancy shaped mirror 24x30 in. in bureau.
$45, instead of $60—Golden oak; nicely carved; French mirror 30x36 in. in bureau.
$50, instead of $75—Mahogany; 2 pieces; bedstead and bureau.
A lot of odd bedsteads of oak and ash are $2 each, instead of $3 to $4.50.

The New Embroideries—And a Bargain

You'll relish the show of new embroideries all the more when you know that the prices are as low as last year's. We managed that solely through the embroidery chief's happening to be abroad in the nick of time to give big orders.

St. Gall's prettiest—edgings, insertions, all-overs and plaitings.

The Bargain is a 16,000-yard Lot

of edgings and insertions that are for all the world like the embroideries one sees at 50c, 75c, $1 and even $1.50 a yard,

These are 8c, 12½c and 15c a yard

No; not all of them—for there are some in matched sets that we'll sell at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c a yard. All in 4½ yard strips that will not be cut.

These are imported as "seconds," not for flaws in fabric or pattern—they are perfect; but they are the machine ends and are not finished up carefully on the back. The regular goods do not show threads running from one design to another (all are carefully cut out); these were just left as they came from the machine. If you are particular you can trim them yourself—it doesn't take long.

Centre of store—Broadway side.

New Tailored Suits

Suits for more; suits for as much less as it's safe to give—but we are willing that the store be judged by these new Tailored Costumes at $41. Two styles—

This one is of gray broadcloth, with jaunty bolero jacket that calls for only one button, which is of antique pearl. But the charm is the tailoring—the jacket is moulded into exquisite shape—and that shapeliness must stay, for it is sewed and kneaded into it.

The other is of camel's-hair suiting—made with Eton jacket; the skirt with a newly-planned plait—a width of the fabric sloped toward the waist, showing a flat fold on either side, something like the flap of a wrapper; with a box-plait formed in center of the fold. The plain edge on either side is about the width of the plait.

But we might fill half a page with descriptions of new things—enough of them here to fill two or three fashion books.

Second Floor, Broadway

Some New $1 Dress Goods at 45c

A mere chance—as though one filled a basket of apples to overflowing and gave away what rolled off. Only 2,000 yards—a mill's mite, left after filling spring orders—

44-inch tiny-check suiting—black-and-white, blue-and-white, brown-and-white—made of long-fibre wool that had been twisted into a fine worsted yarn. These small checks are to be in high favor this spring.

Sold on Fourth Avenue side, where there are several other fine dress-goods bargains.

New Hats for Now and Early Spring

It's a breath from Paris, made into tangible forms by our own good workers—hats of maline, mousseline de soie and chiffon; black, you know, but maybe a touch of color in the trimming—for here's one with a bunch of pink roses; this one has violets. This one, all black, is maybe handsomest of all—with the big black crysanthemum. $12 to $30.

Somebody calls these other new hats, "The Miss Hobbs." They are crush effects, of colored taffeta, corded. $10.50.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

One Hundred Imported Capes Reduced

All we have of these finer wraps, that were made for us in Berlin by those world-leading workers in cloth. A touch of braid in self or harmonizing color adds to the effect of the garment. But the real charm is the fabric and the good tailoring.

These lines were meant to sell at $35 to $85—most of the garments did sell. Choose from this hundred at prices running $15 to $40.

Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DR. ADLER ON SUICIDE

Hebrew Race Foremost in Progress, Which Forbids It.

Stoic's Sophistry Overturned by the Growth of Ideas—A Disease of Civilization.

The large auditorium of Carnegie Hall was well filled yesterday when Prof. Felix Adler lectured on "The Ethics of Suicide." Prof. Adler began with a description of the faith of the Stoics, which not only permitted but enjoined suicide under certain circumstances.

"The Stoics," he said, "argued that man was in one respect superior to the deity. Man could end his existence when he would, but the Deity could not end his. Man stands on the edge of a great cliff. Before him floats freedom, with arms outstretched, inviting him. One step, and he is in the arms of the freedom that the flesh cannot know. It was with such seductive words that these stern moralists sang the song of death and tried to entice men into the eerie realm of shades.

"To-day the most advanced thinkers oppose them. Why is this difference? It is a startling one. There is a difference between the antique world and ours. The antique world did not move. It is framed and fixed eternally in stark rigidity. In it there is nothing that is new. The idea of progress was not entertained. Of course, the world moved for them, but it was in a circle, ever returning to the point of departure.

"In the Hebrew race alone rested the idea of movement. The Hebrew prophets prophesied a new heaven and a new earth in which mercy and kindness should prevail. This Hebrew idea, coalescing with evolution, saturates us with the belief in motion and becomes a part of it. Hope is confidence in progress and marks off our world from the hard, silent, and stony world of indifference.

"Pain is the price of progress. If we desire progress, we must endure pain. This motive for standing pain was lacking in the ancients because they had no idea of progress.

"We of the later world have taken into our hearts one idea—progress. It is the keynote to all. If you are thinking of suicide, ask yourself whether your act would be in the interest of progress. I know of no case in which the answer will not clearly be in the negative.

"Suicides are on the increase in the present century. They have tripled in number in the last 100 years. It is the disease of civilization, increasing in numbers with the progress of civilization. Germany, where civilization has reached the highest point on the earth, is the blackest spot in this respect. It is the same story as you proceed from the less to the more liberal creeds. Where the population of a community is made up purely of the Russian Church there are 40 suicides to the million; where the people are purely of the Catholic faith there are 58 to the million; in Protestant communities there are 190 to the million. External conditions appear to have much to do with the act. There are more suicides in wet weather than in dry; more by night than by day; more on moonlight nights than on dark nights; there are threefold more men who die by their own acts than there are women. External conditions must not, however, be taken as the impelling force. In most cases the act of suicide is the result of a deranged brain. I warn all who think of freeing themselves from this life that they have no right to do it. The duty of progress compels us to remain—we must stay.

"There are those who profess to believe that there are conditions that settle the question of right to commit suicide. One is financial disaster But the man who has failed in business may rise again. Tenacity, pluck, courage are the qualities that have made human progress.

"Then there is the great crime that some people say is an excuse for suicide. Remember that every confession of crime strengthens the community. Let us confess our crime; do not try to flee the consequences of it.

"I know of one case where suicide was permissible. I have read somewhere in Jewish history that a young and beautiful girl was in danger of foul wrong. To escape she strangled herself with her own hair. I would as soon call him a murderer who kills another in self-defense as to call this a suicide.

"The last typical case is chronic sickness. Why should one stay when he has an incurable illness? Are the bodily comforts the highest gifts of value? Are not the victories that bloom beside the bed of pain the more beautiful and valuable? Are any lessons comparable with those that we learn on our knees in the sick room?

"We are here to solve the problems of life, not to evade them. We must make the soul victorious over the senses, and we do that not by evading pain, but by conquering it."

DYING FROM UMBRELLA STAB.

Alamillo, a Cuban, a Victim of the Joke of His Friend Samuel G. Bagley—Police Arrest Bagley.

George Alamillo, a Cuban cigarmaker, of 182 Hamburg Avenue, Williamsburg, is believed to be dying from injuries resulting from a supposed playful thrust in the back with the point of an umbrella in the hands of Alamillo's friend Samuel G. Bagley of 50 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn. At the Cuban's home last night it was thought he had only a few hours to live.

Two weeks ago Alamillo and Bagley stopped at a saloon near Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue. While the two were standing in front of the bar, Alamillo leaned forward to say something to the bartender in an undertone, and Bagley, as a joke, it is said, drove the point of his umbrella into the Cuban's back. The blow was harder than he had intended, and the point not only penetrated the man's clothing, but went two or three inches into his back as well.

Alamillo good-naturedly accepted his friend's explanation of the matter, and thought little of it until the day following, when he complained of feeling bad. He went to his business, however. During that and succeeding days he gradually grew worse. A week ago blood poisoning set in, and his condition soon became serious.

Early yesterday morning Alamillo appeared to be sinking, and Dr. F. G. Winter, his physician, went to the Hamburg Avenue Police Station and reported the circumstances. Bagley was arrested and taken to the bedside of the Cuban, who identified him as the man who had caused his injuries. In a feeble voice, however, Alamillo tried to exonerate his friend, saying that he knew there was no intent on Bagley's part to do him harm. Bagley, nevertheless, was detained, and in the Manhattan Avenue Police Court yesterday was sent to jail in default of $1,500 bail, pending a hearing to-day.

Artists' Club in Flushing.

Dan Beard, the illustrator and artist, gave a smoker Saturday night at his studio in Flushing to the artists who live in that locality. The object of the affair was to formulate plans for an artists' club in that place. Among the guests were Tappan Adney, the artist and Klondike explorer; Edwin B. Childs, the mural artist; W. H. Walker, who is on the staff of Life; Horace Carpenter of the Chicago Art Club, John Walker, S. Edson Gage, Frank Collins, and Frank Dixon. It was decided to organize the club along the lines laid down by Mr. Beard.

King Manor Association Formed.

The Daughters of the Revolution of New York and Brooklyn, together with representatives of several women's clubs on Long Island, met Saturday at Bernard Hall, Brooklyn, to consider the furnishing and embellishing of the King mansion in Jamaica. Mrs. Mary Craigie presided. Arrangements were made for the organization of the King Manor Association. Officers will be elected Feb. 17. The movement was started a month ago by the Woman's Club of Jamaica. The King mansion is a Colonial house built more than 200 years ago. The house was purchased by Rufus King in 1907.

Educators to Meet at Charleston.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The Executive Committee of the National Educational Association has unanimously confirmed the informal vote of preference of the Board of Directors at the Los Angeles meeting in the selection of Charleston, S. C., as the meeting place of the association in annual convention July 7 to 13, 1900. This action is based largely upon the conviction of the management that a National meeting in the South at the present time would recognize and aid the growing educational revival in that section and would contribute in large measure to National educational interests.

STATUS OF ELECTION CASES.

Attorney General Davies Reports 193 Indictments and 24 Convictions in This City.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Attorney General Davies has made a statement as to the present status of the various election cases in New York.

"There were presented to the special and extraordinary Grand Juries 211 cases, in 193 of which indictments were found. There were eighteen cases in which indictments were not found, and thirty-one indictments moved for trial. Five hundred and twenty-five subpoenas were served for persons to appear and testify before the special and extraordinary Grand Juries. Including the pleas of guilty there were twenty-four convictions.

"Every prison case was disposed of. There remain still the indictments found for primary election violations, and a number of indictments for illegal voting and illegal registration from Bellevue Hospital and from municipal lodging houses in New York City. The contention is made by this department in these matters that registration and voting by an inmate of a municipal lodging house are illegal, and if such contention is sustained by the courts, then at the next election this practice, which has been systematically followed in the County of New York for a number of years, will be broken up.

"In the case of 'unpaid help' at Bellevue Hospital, whence they registered and voted, the question which has arisen will require the decision of the Appellate Courts, where it will be raised by an appeal taken by this department. The question is whether such persons shall be allowed to vote merely because their names are placed upon the roll of 'unpaid help,' with whom no debtor or creditor account is kept with the city, and with whom there is no contract really, and whose alleged employment is a mere subterfuge to evade the law. If the court should determine ultimately that such persons could vote, all it will be necessary for the warden of Bellevue Hospital to do, for instance, is to place a thousand army tents in the yard of Bellevue Hospital, fill them with tramps from the streets, charge them with the duty of opening and closing the flaps upon the tents each morning and night, furnish them with food not ordered for them, and vote them on election day. In the case of municipal lodging houses, it will be only necessary to fill all the available space in such buildings, place the inmates upon the list of 'unpaid help,' order them to walk around the room each day, and thus furnish a legal residence from which they can exercise the franchise.

"There are over sixty indictments pending and depending upon the appeals taken in these matters of the municipal lodging houses and Bellevue Hospital. The effect of the prosecutions had in the County of New York will be deterrent and far-reaching, but violations of the primary and elections law in the future can only be kept at a minimum by prompt and vigorous prosecution."

CANDIDATES AND NEWSPAPERS.

Purpose of the Lewis Bill to Prevent Demands for Contributions.

Much interest is manifested in a bill introduced by Assemblyman Lewis of Monroe, making it a misdemeanor for any person to solicit from a candidate for any elective office money or other property as a consideration for a newspaper or other publication supporting him. It was said at Republican State headquarters yesterday that the measure was probably aimed at a number of petty publications whose existence mainly depended on contributions from candidates for office. In some parts of the State this plan was worked so systematically that a nominee paid almost all of his possible salary to publications in advance of his election or defeat.

It was the custom, especially in Presidential years, it was said, for the State and National Committees to give orders to country publishers for the distribution of thousands of copies of their papers. The expenditure on this account was enormous, and of late years it had been very materially decreased, and would soon be stopped entirely.

SAVINGS BANK INQUIRY.

Information Wanted About Buildings and Unclaimed Deposits.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Assemblyman Joseph A. Guider of Brooklyn will introduce a resolution Monday evening requiring the State Superintendent of Banks to furnish to the Assembly a detailed statement of savings banks which own and occupy buildings exclusively for their own business, with valuations, and also amount of interest received upon deposits held by them, the amount of salaries paid, and the amount of interest declared and allowed yearly to the depositors.

The savings banks are also called upon to furnish the names of all depositors, with those of their parents or trustees, together with the amount credited to the account of each depositor when account has not been increased or diminished by deposits or withdrawals for a period of ten years.

Little Chance for the Treat Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The Treat bill for the taxation of savings banks accounts will be recommitted for a hearing in the Assembly probably on Tuesday, and the indications are that it will be killed. It transpires that last year there was a decision of the Appellate Court of the Second Department that deposits in savings banks must be taxed, and a decision of the Appellate Court, Third Department, that they were not subject to taxation. The Tax Commission appealed to the Court of Appeals, and on March 14 this court of final jurisdiction rendered a decision that deposits were exempt.

WOMAN THREW A BABY'S BODY.

Package Recovered by Boys from ex-Senator Evarts's Yard.

A woman alighted from a Second Avenue car at Fourteenth Street yesterday afternoon, carrying a bundle wrapped in a newspaper. Walking over to the home of ex-Senator William M. Evarts, which is on the northwest corner of Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, she deliberately threw the bundle over the iron fence into the Evarts yard. She quickly boarded an uptown car and disappeared.

Thomas Crowe, a small boy, who lives at 434 East Sixteenth Street, and several companions saw the woman's act, and it did not take them long to investigate. Young Crowe was boosted over the fence and the package was quickly handed out. When it was opened the boys found the body of a newly born male infant. It was very small and weighed hardly two pounds. Walter McCabe of 270 First Avenue, an old man, saw the lads, and on his advice the body was taken to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station and then to the Morgue.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is hardly possible without good health. And if success is attained, it cannot be enjoyed unless you are strong and well, physically.

Is your blood in good condition?
Are your nerves strong?
Is your appetite good and your sleep restful?
If not, you should take

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

It will bring you back to good health. It will furnish the elements which are lacking to make you well and strong. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is to-day as it was half a century ago, the world's greatest tonic and strength giver.

Avoid the cheap substitutes put up in bottles similar to Johann Hoff's. Get the genuine Johann Hoff's and you will not be disappointed.

You can be "The Autocrat of the *Dinner* Table" in a tuxedo or full dress of our make. Fit and finish unmatched anywhere under $75.00. Here $30.00. Our Remnant Sale is still on. Suits formerly $30.00 to $40.00, now $14.00.

Trousers formerly $5.00 to $10 00, now $4.00. Wool and silk lined fancy vestings formerly $8.00 to $15.00, now $6.00. Special sale of high grade black and blue domestic montagnac, wool lined, satin yoke, overcoat to order $18.00, ulster $21.00. Raglan, made of gray Moule cheviot, skeleton, $25.00, silk lined $30.00. Satisfaction ensured or money back.

ARNHEIM,

OUR ONLY STORE,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

INSTRUCTION.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—The new Down-town School of the Walworth Institute, 29-33 W. 42d St., is now open day and evening. Stenography and typewriting taught practically in a short time. At the up-town school, 108-110 E. 125th St., all business branches are taught. Call or send for Prospectus.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY,
Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough Academic and Commercial Course; open all year; terms moderate. Address Bro. AUGUST, Westchester, N.Y.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

The PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
101 EAST 23d STREET, NEW YORK (Corner 4th Ave)
Founded 1858 by S. S. Packard Nearly 20,000 students prepared for business.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

JUST THINK, YOU CAN SECURE NEAT printing at reasonable rates from Kennedy Press, 281 West Broadway. Mail orders a specialty.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—An amethest BRACELET, containing eight stones. Suitable reward if returned to 145 East 37th St.

EUROPE.

TO rent in Paris for Expos. 1900, splend. furn. apart. nr. opera; dining-room, 2 parlors, 4 rooms, &c., tel. Write Desgrange, 14 rue Lafayette, Paris.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—Bright, tidy learners wanted; paid while learning. L. Henry & Co., 721 Broadway.

WANTED—A competent laundress; assist with chamberwork; references required. Apply, 4 to 6, 24 East 73d St.

WANTED—Young woman as cook and laundress; must have personal reference. Apply, between 10 and 12 Monday, at 139 East 36th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK—HOUSEMAID and WAITRESS.—By two sisters, middle-aged; city or country; as first-class cook and experienced housemaid and waitress; will give first-class reference. Address Sarah Gilda, 2,030 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman in private family as good plain cook; no objection to plain washing; good reference. Call, for two days, at 115 West 53d St. Ring Gray's bell.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. 15 East 84th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined middle-aged person as nursery governess; French, German, English; in wealthy gentleman's family; kind disposition; could act as housekeeper, do the marketing, or take entire charge of motherless children, &c. M. S., Box 156 Times Office.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl in a small family to do light housework. 211 East 25th St. Ring Sissler's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—As lady's maid; thoroughly experienced; personal reference; accustomed to travel; speaking English, French, and German. M., care of Mrs. Veyra, 258 West 15th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 631 Columbus Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress by day or takes work home; does all kinds of family sewing, repairing dresses, finishing, alterations. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—German wishes more outside work. Oelsner, 500 East 84th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Do work of private family in flat; best reference. 244 East 44th St., third floor.

Miscellaneous.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Curtains, portieres, and all kinds of fancy articles, done; city or country; best references. Mme. Thiercel, 70 West 142d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Speaks French, English; 33; sober; understands his duties and business thoroughly; willing, obliging; wages, $40; just disengaged; first-class long and personal city references. Pleotnoel, 108 East 98th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class Swiss-German; single; age 35; city or country; last employer may be seen; city references. Swiss, 100 West 53d St.

BUTLER.—By an English butler; first-class city references. L. R., Box 97, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly competent and reliable; strictly temperate; experienced driver in city or country; refers to present employer, who intends going abroad. J. H., 216 West 75th St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; thoroughly competent; best city references. T. Harris, 1,178 1st Av.

Valets.

VALET or TRAVELING SERVANT.—Swiss; 31; speaks French, German, English; 6 years same place; highest reference. H. G., Box 308, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

TO CONTRACTORS.—An experienced foreman desires position; will estimate on work from drawings; understands drawing and making of details; competent to manage building operations from drawings; willing to go outside of New York City; references furnished. Address M. A., Box 198 Times.

WELSH BOY, 16 YEARS OF AGE, IN OFFICE of dry goods commission house. R. T. D., 338 West 95th St.

SUNDAY SPEEDWAY RACING

Throng Sees Richard Croker's Chanty Beaten by Brandywine.

Two Spirited Runaways Brought to a Standstill by Mounted Policemen, Who Were Cheered by Onlookers.

The growing popularity of the Speedway as a Sunday morning resort for horsemen and their fast steppers, as well as those who delight in seeing good harness racing, was evident yesterday from the crowd which lined both sides of the drive from Washington Bridge as far north as the eye could reach. It is along this stretch that all the brushes take place, and before 10 o'clock people began to arrive in search of points of vantage. Several races had been announced to take place, the most important of which was a match between Richard Croker's gelding Chanty and Brandywine, 2:20¼, owned by A. Maynard.

The roadbed was in excellent condition, but the horses were a little late in putting in an appearance, their owners evidently being afraid of the threatening weather. As soon as the sun broke through the clouds, about 11 o'clock, the favorites began to arrive, and from then on until 1 o'clock there was no time lost, and some of the best and most spirited brushes that have been witnessed on the famous drive this Winter took place.

There were two exciting runaways, which gave variety to the sport and showed off to an advantage the excellent work of the mounted policemen. The first runaway occurred when the racing was at its height. A mare driven by A. Bergman, a lawyer, became unmanagable near the half-mile post and started down the stretch at a furious pace. Officer Murphy, who was standing several hundred feet away, was on the back of his horse and away in an instant. The runaway swerved from side to side, and for a minute it appeared as though he would outfoot Murphy's animal. Spurring his horse to its utmost speed, the officer finally reached the runaway and tried to head him off. This he could not do, so, crowding the terrified animal into the curb, Murphy suddenly leaned forward and grabbed the beast by the bridle, bringing him to a standstill in short order. A little later another officer captured a runaway, after a half-mile chase. Nobody was hurt, and the officers were loudly applauded by the spectators.

The first real brush of the morning was between Precious Stone, a green horse driven by Elmer Stevens, and Russel T., 2:21½, driven by Charles Welland. To the half-mile post they ran nose and nose; then Precious Stone drew ahead and Mr. Welland pulled Russel up. Precious Stone had the race won, however, and showed remarkable speed.

Quadriga, driven by H. O'Dell, had several lively brushes with the well-known Speedway flyer Ambidexter, 2:11¼, driven by J. Wilbur. The first race, which was somewhat short of a mile, was captured, after a hard tussle, by Quadriga, who won by a length, but the second trip both horses got away in better form and ran side by side for a half mile. Then Ambidexter made a spurt and gained a lead of a length, but the steady gait of Quadriga soon began to tell, and when the horses were reined in under Washington Bridge honors were about even. Isaac A. Hopper's horse Lucre took the measure of Glenmere Boy in a very pretty burst that lasted a half mile.

The spectators were getting somewhat uneasy when both Chanty and Brandywine put in an appearance. Chanty was hooked to a heavy four-wheeler with bicycle wheels, with Trainer Jack Currey handling the reins. After the animals had been warmed up a trifle they were started down the stretch together, Brandywine took the lead at the start, and Currey made no effort to pass him until the half-mile post was reached. Then Currey gave Chanty the word, and in an instant the horses were on even terms. Then began a struggle for a lead which lasted for a quarter, when Chanty, although he was handicapped by weight, showed a burst of speed that put him a length ahead, and he held the advantage to the finish. Mr. Maynard asked for another brush, a request that Trainer Currey heartily granted.

This event proved exactly the reverse of the previous one. Chanty took the lead on the start and held it to the three-quarter-mile post, when Brandywine jumped into the lead and won out by a good margin. A third race between the animals gave every promise of being as close as the former ones until Chanty broke and spoiled his chances of winning.

Bullmont, 2:09¾, driven by J. McBride, had a lively go with Ambidexter and Clayton. It was anybody's race to the half, when Clayton drew ahead and won, closely followed by Bullmont.

Among those who watched the sport were A. L. Kerker, behind Ataka Boy; M. C. Reid, driving Farmer; J. C. Mullin, behind a team of handsome cobs; M. Grote, driving James L., 2:09½; George Huber; A. Newberger, driving Smilax; C. J. Hackett, behind King Tom, one of the fastest green pacers on the Speedway; B. Zahn, driving Dundess; M. C. Boynton, behind Brunhild; A. J. Symes, behind a team of grays; J. W. Cornish, driving David B.; George C. Hunter, driving Baby Mine; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wells, behind a team, and George Harper, driving a chestnut cob.

Charter Oak Park's 1903 Futurity.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4.—Nominations for the 1903 Futurity at Charter Oak Park will be received until March 10. The purse is $10,000 for trotters and pacers, foals of 1900. It is announced that $1 must accompany the nomination, future payments, amounting to $30, to be made at stated intervals, the last on March 1, 1903. Three entries are required to fill and two to start.

ORANGE'S TRAIN SERVICE.

Improvements Promised by Lackawanna Road's President.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 4.—The Public Welfare Committee of the New England Society of this city, which for the past month has been trying to secure better train service on the Morris and Essex Division of the Lackawanna Railroad, reported to the society last night that President Truesdale of the Lackawanna had told them the elevation of the company's tracks through Newark would be completed in a little more than a year, and that the company would at once take some steps toward abolishing grade crossings in Orange. Other promises for better train service have been made by the Lackawanna President, and the committee thought many defects in the service would soon be remedied.

For two months the society has been divided over a resolution approving the Currency bill now before Congress, and declaring in favor of a gold standard. After two hours' discussion of the money question last night, the members decided that the question was purely a political one, and voted to lay the resolution on the table.

PHILADELPHIA BOY MURDERED.

Killed by a Young Baker Whom He Had Annoyed.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—A twelve-year-old boy named Hugh Dugan, whose home was at 2032 Wood Street, was found dead late last night with his skull crushed, and also at a dozen other wounds on the head.

There is every indication that the boy was murdered, but the police thus far have failed to get any direct evidence bearing on the affair. They have, however, arrested Charles Weisenborn, aged nineteen years, who is employed as a baker near the dead boy's home, on suspicion of knowing something in regard to Dugan's death.

The police arrested Charles Weisenborn, aged nineteen years, who is employed as a baker near the dead boy's house, on suspicion of knowing something in regard to Dugan's death.

Late to-night, after many attempts to wring a confession from him, Weisenborn broke down and made a clean breast of the affair. He said that the boys of the neighborhood, among whom was Dugan, continually annoyed him. Last night young Dugan met him, and again began to tease him and call him vile names. Becoming angered, Weisenborn says he threw the boy to the ground, pummeled him, and left him lying in the alley. Not thinking that he had killed the boy, Weisenborn went to a theatre, and then home to bed, where he was arrested. Weisenborn came here from Baltimore about six months ago. His father is a piano tuner in that city.

CHAMPION GOLFER HERE.

Harry Vardon, Who Has Won Signal Honors in Great Britain, Arrives on the St. Paul.

Harry Vardon, the champion golfer of Great Britain, was among the passengers arriving here yesterday on the steamship St. Paul. He will spend a few days in this locality before starting on his tour of the Southern links, and later in the season will be seen in exhibition and competitive matches on several of the metropolitan courses.

The Lawrence Harbor Country Club, near Red Bank, N. J., has made an offer to Vardon to appear there on Feb. 12, and Vardon said that would undoubtedly be his first match in this country. He will play against the best ball of two amateurs, Findley Douglas and M. M. Singer having been selected as his opponents. Douglas is the ex-amateur champion of the United States and Singer won the North New Jersey championship last Summer. Even with this good golfing reputation in their favor, it is not expected that they will get the mastery of the English crack, provided Vardon has got into good trim after an ocean voyage.

Vardon won last year for the third time the open championship of Great Britain. He held the honor in 1896 and 1898. After his victory last year he made a tour through England and Scotland, receiving a genuine ovation at every golf club, and he was only beaten in two or three matches when playing against the best ball of two picked amateurs. Vardon's style differs somewhat from the orthodox manner of addressing and striking the ball. He uses somewhat shorter clubs than are usually seen and handles them by what is known as the interlocking grip. His left thumb is placed down the shaft, contrary to the usual custom of thumbs around, and it is covered by the ball of the right hand. The little finger of the right hand overlaps and is placed on the top of the first middle joint of the first finger of the left hand. Vardon's swing is of the up-and-down order, giving the appearance of a hit more than a swing. Vardon's average tee shot is from 220 to 250 yards, and he is equally skillful with his brassie.

Atlantic City, Lakewood, and Garden City will be among the links in this vicinity where Vardon will surely be seen before he returns to his native land in time for the championships of this year.

GOLF AT PALM BEACH.

Extra Hole Played to Decide the Mixed Foursome Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 4.—In a mixed foursome on the links Saturday afternoon Miss O'Neill of Pittsburg and Sidney Maddock of the Crescent Club, New York, beat Miss Andrews and A. W. Black, New York, by one hole. They were even at the outward hole and had to play the nineteenth to decide the game.

A handicap medal play, eighteen holes, was scheduled for Saturday afternoon, in which there were twenty-six entries. Nearly half of the players dropped out of the contest before the finish. The net scores were: C. D. Bolce, New York, 85; J. W. Johnson, 89; W. G. Brown, 90; J. C. Salter, New York, 91; A. S. Carpenter, Philadelphia, 91; M. Ladd, 93; T. H. Hooper, 94; C. S. Brackett, 95; L. R. Miller, 98, and D. A. Loring, Jr., 98.

Golf Play at St. Augustine.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 4.—Bernard Nicholls, professional of the Philadelphia Country Club, is traveling in the South, and will spend a few days here. This afternoon he played R. C. Watson, Jr., of the West Brook Club, and, although the latter made a very good showing in his medal score, Nicholls beat him 4 up and 3 to play in the match. The scores were: Nicholls, 79; Watson 83.

BOWLING RECORDS.

The following tables show the standing of the clubs in the various tournaments in New York:

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM.

	W.	L.	H. S.		W.	L.	H. S.
N. Y. No. 1	14	2	860	Our No. 2	8	8	844
Our No. 1	13	2	951	De Vinne	7	7	823
Lenox	9	3	890	Americus	7	9	829
Yonkers	11	5	842	N. Y. No. 2	5	8	741
Harlem	9	5	893	Manhattan	3	13	739
Empire City	8	5	880	Defendam	2	14	764
Colonial	10	6	800	Stanley	2	14	700
Citizens'	10	6	830	Knickbocker	1	14	689
Colfax	9	7	832				

HARLEM NAVY TOURNAMENT.

Nohpareil R. C.	2	0	816	Friendship B. C.	1	1	832
Dauntless R. C.	2	0	788	Nassau R. C.	1	1	792
Lone Star B. C.	2	0	722	Harlem B. C.	0	2	776
Wyanoke B. C.	1	1	841	Bohemian B. C.	0	2	765
				Metropolitan R. C.	0	2	567

AMERICAN NATIONAL.

Corinthian	14	4	936	Doolittle	10	10	941
Monarch	13	5	971	Rosedale	9	11	973
Germania	14	6	955	Morningside	9	11	991
Fidelia	14	6	926	Oriental	6	8	934
Spartan	12	8	994	Golden Rod	8	12	989
South Paw	11	8	964	Arlington	6	10	926
Metropolitan	10	8	950	Central	6	14	912
Empire	10	8	975	Riverdale	4	12	879
Orchard	11	7	1005	Lotus	6	14	894
Columbia	10	10	958	Glendale	5	15	894
Bleecker	10	10	935				

NATIONAL LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

Metropolitan	11	1	968	Washington	6	6	918
Corinthian	10	2	945	Fidelia	6	6	1017
Empire	9	5	923	Pontiac Wh. Morningside	5	5	937
Knickerbocker A. C.	9	5	918	Kings Co. N. Y. A. C.	4	4	922
Roseville A.	9	5	912	Oriental	3	5	888
America	10	6	925	Imperial	5	11	967
Berkeley	10	6	904	Lotus	4	12	938
Golden Rod	8	4	880	Phoenix	1	7	916
Doolittle	7	7	937	Harlem Republican C.	1	7	847
Riverdale	7	7	920		1	13	818

ARLINGTON NATIONAL.

Bleecker	20	4	888	M. M. & M.	11	13	887
Alco	20	6	890	Helschen	11	15	790
Oradell	18	6	873	Manhatta	8	14	840
Gotham	16	6	881	Linwood	9	17	805
Welcome	18	8	894	Homestead	7	17	817
Edison	16	8	913	Black Bass	5	21	783
Glendale	12	12	855	Amity	1	25	722
Straggler	11	11	830				

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM.

Philadelphos	14	2	949	Long Island	9	9	937
Fraternity	14	4	888	Atlantic	9	9	816
East N. Y.	14	4	960	Nassau	7	9	883
Gilbert	14	4	958	De Forest	6	12	866
J. F. Price	17	5	967	Washington Irving	10	12	825
Bedford	12	4	884	Fulton	6	10	880
Bushwick	13	5	915	Brooklyn Bryant	8	12	875
Fort Greene	14	6	911	Commonwith Brevoort	7	13	879
De Witt Clinton	12	6	890	Commonwith	8	12	902
Burnside	11	7	838	Idlehe	5	15	922
Lefferts	10	8	892	Alert	5	15	868
Fern	11	9	882	Oxford	2	16	751
De Long	11	9	890	Ridgewood	1	17	815
Welcome	9	9	838	Gramercy	1	15	760

BROOKLYN R. A. SUB TOURNAMENT.

East N. Y.	15	3	860	Brevoort	8	9	789
Bedford	13	4	858	Philadelphos	6	9	773
Gilbert	11	4	894	Brooklyn	6	9	763
Long Island	12	5	788	Bushwick	6	11	769
De Long	11	6	869	J. F. Price	6	11	736
Fort Greene	11	6	838	Fulton	5	13	773
Fern	11	6	826	Nassau	5	13	746
Lefferts	10	7	777	Fraternity	5	13	723
De Witt Clinton	9	8	763	Burnside	2	15	769

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Fid. & Cas.	12	0	838	J. Hancock	5	6	938
Equitable	7	4	806	Prudential	3	4	852
Metropolitan	7	4	829	German'a	1	9	850
Mut. Benefit	6	3	849	Mutual	1	10	856

MORNING NEWSPAPER LEAGUE.

Journal	7	1	1317	Tribune	3	5	1220
World	4	2	1292	Times	1	6	1194
Herald	4	2	1228	Bulletin	1	5	1147

Bowling Tournament Games To-day.

Harlem Navy Association—Metropolitan, Harlem, Wyanoke.

United Bowling Clubs, Section No. 2—Black Bass, Cyclone, Accident.

Royal Arcanum League—Knickerbocker vs. Our No. 1.

North Side National League—Pontiac Wheelmen, Dolando, Prospect.

Brooklyn Independent—Crescent A. C. vs. Aurora Grats; Carleton vs. Lincoln; Hanover vs. Knickerbocker; Columbian vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—De Witt Clinton, Nassau, Bedford.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-league—Gilbert, Brooklyn, Philadelphos.

BOLTON HALL AT SING SING.

SING SING, Feb. 4.—Bolton Hall delivered a lecture this afternoon in Olive Opera House under the auspices of the Ossining Single Tax Club. Two weeks ago he was one of the invited speakers at a public meeting held in the Highland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. It was intended as an evangelical meeting, and when Mr. Hall launched out into a speech on political economy, taking for his theme "Give us this day our daily bread—and beefsteak, too," many persons left the church. Secretary Grael of the Young Men's Christian Association, under whose auspices the meeting was held, cut his remarks short.

To-day Mr. Hall had no interruption, as he and the single taxers had the meeting to themselves. Many women were present. As there is to be a special election to-morrow to decide the question of appropriating $5,000 for an electric fire alarm service, the project was boomed by placing conspicuously on the drop curtain in the hall a large placard bearing the words, "Don't forget to vote for the fire-alarm service."

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TESTS OF FIRE APPARATUS.

Big Crowd Witnesses the Contests of Hook and Ladder Companies Using Rival Trucks.

Several thousand people witnessed a contest between Hook and Ladder No. 16 from Fire Headquarters and Hook and Ladder No. 54 of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon at the Brewster Building, Forty-seventh Street and Broadway. The contest was for the purpose of testing the merits of two styles of fire trucks, concerning which there had been a difference of opinion among the experts. One style of truck is made by a New York concern, and the other by an Elmira firm. To raise the great aerial ladder of the Elmira truck it is necessary to unhitch the horses. With the New York truck this is unnecessary. The test was made in the presence of Fire Commissioner Scannell, Deputy Commissioner Tully of Brooklyn, Chief Croker, and other officials of the department. The Elmira truck was handled by the Brooklyn company, and the New York truck by Company No. 16.

No. 16 was first called upon. The company raised the ladder to the roof in 47 seconds. It took the Brooklyn company more than 20 seconds to unhitch their horses and 65 seconds had elapsed before the ladder reached the roof. Chief Croker said that the New York truck had demonstrated its superiority, but the Elmira manufacturers and the Brooklyn delegation were not satisfied. They maintained that the horses should have been unhitched by No. 16. The Commissioner then ordered the men of No. 16 to unhitch their team. On this operation the company was timed 25 seconds. The advocates of the Elmira style of apparatus claimed that their truck had won the contest by 7 seconds, the 25 being added to the 47 seconds of the first test. There was a heated discussion, and finally the Commissioner ordered the two companies to start at the same time. The test was repeated, with no different results. Commissioner Scannell did not give a decision on the contest.

In addition to the ladder tests an exhibition of a new life saving basket was given by Hook and Ladder No. 20, from Mercer Street. The firemen raised their ladder to the top floor window, and ran the basket up to it. Fireman Frank Reilly went to the window and got into the basket, and was lowered down to the street amid cheers.

Chief Croker, after the tests, again expressed his preference for the truck from which the ladder can be raised without unhitching the horses.

SIXTH AVENUE CAR WRECKED.

Side Stove In by Collision with a Truck, but None of the Passengers Injured.

A south-bound Sixth Avenue car was nearly demolished last night in a collision with a heavy truck. The score or more of passengers on board miraculously escaped with no more injury than a severe shock to their nerves and the disarrangement of their attire.

It was shortly after 10 o'clock, and raining hard, when a Dodd express wagon rattled down Sixth Avenue, approaching Thirty-eighth Street. The vehicle was a short distance ahead of a car going in the same direction. Near Thirty-eighth Street the driver, Thomas Farley, of 407 West Twenty-fifth Street, thinking he could easily make it, started to cross the tracks ahead of the car. He had miscalculated, and, although C. Rudeau, the motorman, put his brakes down hard, the car slipped along the wet tracks and crashed into the truck, jamming it against an elevated railroad pillar.

The truck did not suffer great damage, but the side of the car was stove in, several windows were smashed, and the seats at the front end were pushed together. The passengers were piled in a heap on the floor and sprinkled with a shower of broken glass. When they had collected their scattered wits, it was found that no one was hurt badly enough to require the calling of an ambulance. It was said that one or two women received slight cuts from the glass.

The passengers, and those in the succeeding cars, until the track was cleared were given transfers to Broadway cars. A repair car was sent for, and after three-quarters of an hour's work the track was cleared. No arrests were made.

SAYS THE HOUSE DID RIGHT.

Cardinal Gibbons Approves of the Action in the Roberts Case—Society Women Discussed.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—Cardinal Gibbons preached to-day at high mass at the Cathedral to the largest congregation assembled in the historic edifice for a long while. His Eminence's text in part was the well-known portion of the marriage service, "what God has joined together let no man put asunder."

Incidentally he expressed in decided terms his opinion regarding the Roberts case. In this connection he said:

"Respect for womanhood makes us approve the refusal of the House of Representatives to allow Congressman-elect Roberts of Utah a seat among the Nation's lawmakers. As a Mormon he can have no proper respect for women, and he was rightly and justly rebuked.

"It was not a question of Constitutional rights or interpretation of the laws. His Constitutional rights have nothing to do with the case, which resolves itself simply into a question regarding the attitude of the country toward the women of the United States. In casting him out, Congress paid a tribute to American womanhood. To have allowed him to take his seat would have been to countenance the degradation of the holiest estate of man. It was a victory for the right, and Congress deserves credit for recognizing the law which is higher than any other."

His eminence spoke of the position of women in the home, and strongly condemned the actions of so-called "society women."

"They are never at rest," he said, "unless they are in pursuit of amusement. They are never at ease unless enjoying morbid excitement and artificial gayety. They are never at home unless they are abroad. All of the solemn duties which are theirs by virtue of their positions in home rest lightly on their shoulders. They have no taste for domestic usefulness and no desire to be the companion and helpmeet of man. In the wrecking of many a life such women have had a large part. Theirs is the responsibility for many a ruined home."

A Mormon to Take Roberts's Place.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 4.—President Ben E. Rich, of the Southern Mormon headquarters in this city, who has received a telegram from Gov. Wells of Utah advising him of the call for a special election for April 2 for the election of a Congressman to succeed Brigham H. Roberts, says ex-Congressman W. H. King, a Democrat and Mormon, will be elected to succeed Mr. Roberts.

PETER RAMSEY STRICKEN.

Dying in Town Named in His Honor—Bought His Coffin.

RAMSEYS, N. J., Feb. 4.—Peter Ramsey, ninety-three years of age, of Ramseys, was stricken with apoplexy on Saturday last. He is now dying. He is worth about $200,000, and was in the shoe business six years ago on Beekman Street, New York City. Ten years ago he bought a coffin from Undertaker Slack of Ramseys because he liked its style and appearance. The coffin is still in Slack's place, and will be used if the old man dies. This town was named in his honor.

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ELECTRICAL WORKERS' STRIKE.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 4.—The anticipated trouble between the union inside electrical workers of this city and their employers will begin to-morrow, when a general strike will be inaugurated. The men a couple of months ago notified the employers that on and after Jan. 1 of this year eight hours would be considered a day's work, minimum wages $3 a day for journeymen and $2 for helpers, and time and a half to be paid for overtime up to midnight, and double time for all work after that hour. Double time was also demanded for Sundays and legal holidays, State and National. The agreement was signed by nearly all the bosses, but subsequently they changed their minds, and now are willing to pay only $2.50 per day for journeymen and $1.50 for helpers. As the journeymen and helpers are members of Local Union No. 52 of Electrical Workers they concluded at a meeting last night to force the bosses to live up to the agreement or stop work. As a result the men have decided not to begin work to-morrow.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 113 and 115 West Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 201.9 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25.9 and 26, respectively, by 100.8, two five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, on each, $7,625; subject to other mortgages; on 113, for $20,000; on 115, for $21,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 553 Hudson Street, and 109 and 111 Perry Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 52.8 by 44.6 by 64.4 by 61.6, three-story brick and frame buildings. Due on judgment, $37,146.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Strauss, referee, 670 to 682 East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Vanderbilt Avenue, 140 by 100, seven four-story stone-front flats; 684 to 696 East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 140 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue and adjoining the foregoing, eight four-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, on 670 to 682, $13,200; on 684 to 696, $13,311; subject to other mortgages, on 684 to 696, for $30,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 1,054 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street, 17.2 by 79.6, five-story stone-front flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $27,625; subject to other mortgages for $28,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samoson H. Weinhandler, referee, 61 to 67 East Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Madison Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,108; subject to other mortgages for $36,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Decker, referee, 844 West One Hundred and Fortyninth Street, south side, 430 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,410.

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THE APPOINTMENT OF JOHN F. CARROLL

The appointment of the lieutenant and personal representative of RICHARD CROKER as receiver of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company by Justice FITZGERALD was an act for which it is not easy to imagine any justification, and which is open to explanation by motives that, if allowed to influence judicial discretion, must shake the confidence of the public in the courts.

The company whose affairs were brought before the Court is a very important one, with outstanding bonds and stock to the amount of nearly $30,000,000. Its annual receipts have been stated at over $2,000,000. The reorganization or adjustment of its business is a matter plainly requiring ability of the first order, practical experience, and familiarity with affairs on a large scale. The agent selected by the Court for this peculiar and difficult trust should obviously possess, in addition to these qualifications, a reputation for integrity and a standard of personal conduct of the highest character. Nothing less would satisfy the claims of the parties in interest under the law, and nothing less would satisfy the conscience of an upright Judge, conscious of the obligations of his office and determined to discharge them without favor or fear.

We do not think that JOHN F. CARROLL meets these requirements. We do not believe that Justice FITZGERALD could convince a jury of competent lawyers and business men that CARROLL meets these requirements. We doubt if a dozen of CARROLL'S political intimates could be found to say, if they told the truth, that the appointment was, in their opinion, made because CARROLL was thought by the Justice to meet these requirements. We have no means of knowing the motives of the Justice, and we have no desire to impugn them. But if he were called on to demonstrate to the satisfaction of intelligent men, aware of the facts, that the appointment of CARROLL was not a piece of gross political favoritism, in the interest solely of Tammany Hall and its chief, to the imperiling of large interests and the terrible discredit of the court in which the act was committed, we are utterly ignorant of how he would go about it.

THE HOPE OF THE CITY.

It is not without significance that such an address as that of Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD on Saturday evening should be made to a Citizens' Union club, one of the Assembly district organizations of that sort that now exist in healthy condition in more than half the districts of the old City of New York.

The burden of Mr. SHEPARD'S address was the criticism of the present charter from the point of view of home rule. Home rule is a term so much abused that it is not always easy to know what is meant by it. But in substance it is simple enough. It means the rule of the city in its own affairs by its own chosen representatives, in accordance with the general provisions of the legislation of the State. It does not involve political independence of the authority of the State in matters common to the people of the whole State. It does not ignore the fact that the city is a corporation created by the State and subject in its powers to the regulation of the State. It simply requires that within the general lines laid down by the State the business of the city shall be attended to by the people of the city in such manner as they may find best suited to their needs. The charter, as pointed out by Mr. SHEPARD, should give general powers and provide general checks and safeguards, but the method of using those powers, and especially the details of their use, should be left to be determined by the city according to its own experience.

The reason why this is not done is plain enough to all who have studied our political history. The State has been sometimes Democratic in its entire government, but usually the Republicans have controlled the Legislature when they have not had the Executive as well. The city, on the other hand, has almost uniformly been Democratic. It has, therefore, been to the interest of the party in power in the State to retain as much influence over the government of the city as possible, and the degree to which they have done this has enabled them to carry on an extensive and profitable series of deals with the Democratic managers in this city. Nor have the latter been in the past sincere and honest advocates of home rule. On the contrary, they have found it much easier and more advantageous to dicker with the Republican managers than to secure a real hold on the confidence of the people of New York. There has been a conspiracy of spoilsmen of both parties against the rights and interests of the people. While they fought over the division of the spoils, they were ready at all times to fight against the abolition of the spoils sure to be undertaken whenever the voters of the city were given substantial control over the management of their own business. Genuine home rule involves real responsibility, and the Democratic politician, in politics as a trade, has no more wish to be held to strict account for his actions than a Republican politician. With him home rule means only the privilege of ruling at home. If he cannot get that he much prefers to get what he can by bargaining at Albany.

The attitude of the two classes, or the two divisions of the same class, toward the Citizens' Union was the same and was inspired by the same motives. They all instinctively felt that that movement would be, if successful, practically fatal to their cherished purposes. Their accord in this feeling was the most convincing proof of the essential and practical soundness of the movement. They knew that if the business of the city was once put fairly in the hands of men bound to render an account to the people of the city and wholly dependent on the approval of the people for their title to office, with no appeal to Albany, and no bi-party arrangement to hide behind, the springs of their own influence would be surely dried up, and the golden stream flowing therefrom would cease. Happily this fact is not ignored by the leaders of the Citizens' Union movement, and they are making persistent and intelligent effort to organize their forces for the great contest next year. It is, of course, difficult to see what form the movement will asume by that time, but it is not difficult at all to see that the principle of the movement is the only hope for the rescue of the city from the disgraceful and costly and utterly irresponsible régime resulting from the defeat of the movement in 1897. We shall save ourselves, or we shall not be saved.

NO OCCASION FOR HASTE.

That part of the report of the Philippine Commission where the Commissioners point out that the problems of civil government in the Philippine possessions are too complex, new, and difficult to be intrusted to any but men of proved ability and high character is deserving of the careful attention of President MCKINLEY. If a Civil Governor is to be sent to Luzon to administer the affairs of nine million people unused to our institutions and strangers to our laws, he must be a man of first-rate capacity who measures up to that great work and its responsibilities, or the President will have many occasions before he leaves the White House to regret deeply that he ever heard of the Philippines.

A hasty choice would very likely be a poor one. What is the need of haste? What is the present need of changing the status of the Philippines? The political society of those islands is not settled. The conditions range from peace in some parts to war in others. It may be long before peace upon an assured and permanent basis will be established. Meanwhile we can never say confidently what is going to happen next. But the requisite power and the requisite elasticity to meet all the changing conditions are found in the military government of the islands under the direction of the President. To lay aside that freedom of action now for the more rigid forms of a civil establishment might be both a source of embarrassment to the President and of injustice to a people as yet most imperfectly prepared for the rule of an American Civil Governor.

Very likely the President may wish to meet some of the criticisms of the anti-imperialists before the campaign opens by conferring upon the Filipinos the supposed benefits of a civil government in which they will have some part. In the fullness of time civil institutions and home rule will be blessings for the Filipinos. But they might be curses now, and to us as well as to them. The Administration may well be slow to let itself be hurried into an unreasonable policy by the unreasonable course of the anti-imperialists.

RUSSIA IN PERSIA.

The English, who are otherwise about as un-Grecian a people as ever lived, have at least the Athenian quality of unreadiness. DEMOSTHENES once compared the policy of the Athenians to the manner in which a barbarian boxes. His attention is wholly taken up with the blow he has just received, and he never seems to have any idea beforehand of what to expect the next moment or where he ought to be upon his guard. That is an exact picture of the conduct of Great Britain's foreign policy. Lord CURZON has made many verbal blunders in his time, but he never made a happier one than his ingenuous confession that "an intelligent anticipation of events before they occur" was the last thing to look for in a British statesman.

There was a time when English influence was as powerful in Persia as it used to be in China. The trade of Persia was in British hands from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian; the British Minister at Teheran was a magnate second only to the Shah himself, and it was to England, and especially to Lombard Street, that Persia instinctively turned when help was needed. The war of 1857 left the country practically a British dependency. It could at all events have easily been made one. But the Indian mutiny broke out and Persia was soon forgotten. A hasty peace was patched up, and all that England gained from the war was a few extra trading privileges. The conquered towns were restored, and things allowed to run on pretty much as before. Oriental peoples do not, and never will, understand that way of using a victory. You have to hold all you take and add a little more from time to time to make them respect you.

England's weakness was Russia's opportunity. The will of PETER the Great, long thought to be a genuine document, was supposed to contain among its clauses an injunction to his successors "to hasten the decay of Persia and penetrate to the Persian Gulf." His successors could not have acted up to the advice more thoroughly if they had had it before their eyes in black and white. Russia has done all she could in the last forty years to hasten the decay of Persia and penetrate to the Persian Gulf. She began by strangling with heavy duties the British trade that found its way into Persia through Russian Caucasia. She settled merchants in the northern towns at the expense of the Government and fostered a bounty-fed trade to the Caspian ports. Working in her quiet, implacable way, without hurry or waste, she has made herself commercially and politically the mistress of Northern Persia. The Russian flag floats over Enzelli; Resht is virtually a Russian port. A Russian railroad runs from Resht to Kazvin, and by means of it thousands of troops could be poured into the Persian plain within striking distance of Teheran in a few hours. Half way down to the Persian Gulf Russian interests are dominant and palpable.

How palpable and how dominant the latest news from Persia shows. The Russian Government has authorized the Loan Bank of Persia to take up the loan of $17,578,125. Russia guarantees the bonds and accepts as security the revenues of all the Persian Custom Houses except those on the gulf, while Persia undertakes not to contract any foreign loan until the new loan is paid off without the consent of the Loan Bank. The agreement is all the more significant, as an almost identical loan was arranged two years ago between England and Persia and summarily vetoed by Russian diplomacy. Practically it puts Persia financially and politically at the heel of Russia.

The aim sought is, of course, a port on the Persian Gulf, and it has been commonly understood that the frustration of this aim is one of the few things that England thinks worth fighting for; not only because she controls two-thirds of the commerce of the Persian Gulf, not only because Bushire is the great distributing centre for her Persian trade and one she cannot afford to have jeopardized, but because Russia's appearance on the gulf, followed as it would be by a military railroad from Caucasia, means the possession of an invaluable jumping-off ground for the invasion of India. All the intrigues and plots and counterplots of which Persia is the battleground have India for their ultimate objective.

Englishmen in Persia fume over the inaction and self-sufficiency of their Government in allowing Russia to advance as she has done. Yet they ought to be used to it by now. It is an old story, repeated in Afghanistan and China and wherever the two countries come in conflict. The diplomacy of the British Government is like the tactics of the British Army. It waits for the enemy to intrench himself securely in an impregnable position and then it delivers a frontal attack.

THE HEINE MONUMENT MUTILATORS.

It would be too bad if the miscreants who mutilated the sculptured figures of the Heine Monument should go uncaught and unwhipped. Indeed, a public whipping would be a good beginning of their punishment. Some thirty-nine lashes well laid on, to be followed by a prolonged seclusion in a secure jail, would be about the right penalty for such misdoing as theirs.

We are afraid the public is not moved to the proper spirit of indignation over this outrage. The Heine Monument has been the subject of some bickering and disagreement. The city of the poet's birth declined it. The National Sculpture Society was unable to approve the design when the composition was offered as a gift to this city. There was a rather sharp discussion about the site, but finally a site was chosen at Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and the monument was accepted by the city. It belongs to all the people. A desecration of it is an affront to the nearly four million people who are its owners. In considering the atrocious act of vandalism committed some days ago it is altogether beside the mark to raise the question whether the poet HEINE was universally beloved, whether the monument and its accessory figures were or were not worthy of praise as objects of art. However widely expert judges or the general public may differ about these matters, no individual had the right to enforce his private judgment against the monument with a pickaxe. It is this fact which makes it so much to be desired that the wretches who defaced the sculptures should be hunted up and made to smart.

Of course, everybody knows that they must be persons of such detestable character that society would be benefited by their permanent withdrawal from it. Their crime was very much worse than a burglary or an assault, for it was a crime against the whole community. Hardly any offense against private persons or their property, if we except the taking of life and the more flagrant felonies, can be compared with it. It ought to be punished in a manner so exemplary that this form of criticism of our statuary will never become popular. We have many bad statues and monuments. Doubtless men could be found who would denounce the best examples we have. The deterrent force of a long term of imprisonment of the fellows who did this evil work would be valuable.

We think the police ought to discover them. It is apparent that they are not ordinary criminals. They are men of sufficient intelligence and power of reflection to have been actuated by one of three motives. They may have knocked the heads and arms off Mr. HERTER'S mermaids because they thought the figures were bad art, which is the least likely of the possible motives. They may have belonged to that class of morbid moralists who are incensed at sculptured nudity, and this theory of motive is supported by precedents. Or they may have disliked the monument because they knew that the man it commemorated was a Jew. One of these motives, and probably one of the last two, was the actuating reason of the crime. Whoever perpetrated it is sure to boast of it or to talk about it sooner or later. The huge satisfaction they must feel at their success will inevitably provoke them to utterance. If detectives are at work on the "job" and they are keen and patient their efforts should not go unrewarded.

A diagram recently published in The Street Railway Journal gives an impressive view of the growth of passenger traffic in the Borough of Brooklyn. Sixteen years ago, when the Brooklyn Bridge was opened, the total number of passengers carried by the street railways in a year was 100,000,000. In the next two years two lines of elevated road were opened, and by 1888 the number had increased to 125,000,000. By the end of 1894 the electric roads were equipped and the total advanced to 200,000,000, but the increase thus attained in ten years was almost equaled in the next four, and the total mounted to 290,000,000. It is the opinion of The Street Railway Journal that the limit of growth of this traffic is now determined by the capacity of the bridge, or at least that the growth will be sharply checked until there are more and better ways of getting across the East River. At the point where the main current of traffic now flows into Brooklyn it is physically impossible to carry it at any reasonable rate of speed, and blocks are the rule in the busy hours. As the capacity of the bridge is fully taxed, the only relief is in other modes of crossing the river. Of these the most promising, the most readily and rapidly provided, and the cheapest, are tunnels. There is a fair prospect that one important channel of this character will be built to connect with the Long Island Railroad at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, within the next two or three years. It will be a good beginning.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Among the reasons given by the amiable RICHARD FRANKLIN PETTIGREW, the Senator from South Dakota—or is he from the Alcaldia Mayor de la Pampanga?—in support of his demand that a certain document which may or may not have been written by his revered friend, AGUINALDO, should be printed at the expense of the United States Government, there was one reason of a very peculiar nature. "The great journals of the country," he said bitterly, "are not open to the publication of the facts regarding this subject," and a moment later he put the same idea in another form—"the great newspapers are supporting the policy of the Administration, and we are driven to this course in order to get the facts to the people through the mails." Just what the Senator means by "great" newspapers it is a bit hard to tell. Perhaps The Springfield Republican could cast some light on that question, provided, of course, it is not too much annoyed by Mr. PETTIGREW'S decidedly ungrateful and rather cruel denial of the pleasant adjective to itself. One may safely assume, however, that the Senator intended to charge all the really influential organs of publicity in the United States with having agreed to support the Administration's foreign policy through thick and thin, and to exclude from their columns all news, no matter how important or interesting, that would tend to weaken that policy in popular esteem. We are not uncharitable enough to suppose that Senator PETTIGREW seriously believes any such thing, but he certainly talks as if he did, and that is very surprising. It seems to us that he is utterly mistaken as to the effect which his remarks will produce on the people. They will simply laugh at the "conspiracy of silence" idea, but they will be made extremely thoughtful by his explicit admission that anti-expansion, so-called, has no newspaper advocacy worth taking into account. Such unanimity is significant of much in a land where a good cause never yet lacked good advocates and a lot of them.

——Every little while the business managers of the organization known by the doubly false name of "Christian Science" give out for publication a mass of statistics nominally showing that the number of their—well, we will be polite for once and call them followers, is steadily and rapidly increasing. For all we know the data thus presented in regard to new churches built and the size of their congregations are accurate, lamentably accurate. Nevertheless, these statistics, like everything else connected with the pseudo-science, are deceptive, and the fact is that Eddyism is already showing the signs of swift decay. It still spreads in an ever-widening circle, and therefore more people, probably, are agitated by it to-day than yesterday, but complete calm is already establishing itself at the original centre of commotion, and that, too, is extending fast. Nobody who has paid careful attention to the matter can have failed to note the large number of persons, formerly affiliated more or less closely and enthusiastically with the cult, who have now abandoned it altogether, or whose interest is cooling. The proselytes continue to multiply and for the time being they more than make up for the backsliders, but the process in operation can have only one end. The "scientists" raise a single big crop almost everywhere, but the same land never produces twice, and famine follows quickly after the feast. Soon there will be no new ground to take up, and then—no more will be heard of this particular set of cultivators. Mrs. EDDY has made the fatal error of becoming ridiculous. She prospered on denunciation, but success intoxicated her and she lost her shrewdness. Now her pretensions are too absurd for the endurance of any except those financially interested in the defense of her theories, and her book agents must go further and further afield with every week that passes. This is a matter of small consequence to "Mother," for she had and utilized many years for her own enrichment. The situation, however, must be extremely painful to those belated exploiters of credulity who are endeavoring to duplicate her achievements.

——A passage in the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, which deserved more attention that it has received, was that in which he advised action on a suggestion made at the Pan-American Medical Congress. That body planned a thorough technical and statistical investigation of the drug plants native to the two continents, to be made by or under the auspices of the several Governments, and some of them have already undertaken the task. Most progress, it may surprise a few people to learn, has been reported from Mexico, where the work is approaching completion. The Secretary said: "By accepting this proposal we shall secure, in a research of which we have long felt the need, the cordial assistance and support of an influential association of learned physicians; we shall encourage each of the other American nations, all of which are represented in the Pan-American Medical Congress, to proceed with a similar investigation of their own medical flora; we shall furnish a basis for the remunerative employment of much land and many people, and we shall stimulate the great growth and growing trade in drugs between the countries of North America and South America." Something like $10,000 is needed to enable the Department of Agriculture to do its part in this promising work, and an appropriation for that amount is asked of Congress.

——It is at once amusing and irritating to see that Dr. EDWARD KOCH uses the words "my theory" when he comments on new evidence from Java supporting the view that there is a close, and perhaps direct, relation between malaria and mosquitoes. Dr. KOCH is undoubtedly a very great bacteriologist, and the world is indebted to him for much good work done and several important discoveries made; but he was not the first to suspect the mosquito of infecting unhappy humanity with the germs of malaria, and the theory that they do so is his only in the sense that he gave it comparatively early adhesion. The original investigator in this field was an English doctor stationed in India. Dr. KOCH has been charged before with endeavoring to monopolize credit belonging to other men, and here seems to be a clear case against him.

——Writing for The Electrical Review, Mr. HENRY L. DOHERTY declares that easily first among the causes of the hostility against semi-public corporations which is now so widespread is the great increase in the value of the franchises owned by some of these organizations. This hostility Mr. DOHERTY regards as unjust, and, for the purpose of showing its groundlessness, he draws a decidedly interesting picture of two men, SMITH, who builds a street railway and electric lighting plant in a small town, and JONES, who buys land near by and then sits down to watch the town grow. SMITH, we are told, must, from the nature of his investment, employ much labor, must pay the most strict attention to the conduct of his business, and, for the sake of developing his own property, must do everything within his power to assist in the development of the town. JONES, on the other hand, neither makes work for others nor does any himself. He pays only nominal taxes, and, if he chooses, can live in Europe while his unearned increment is accumulating. If the small town in a few years comes to be a big one, both of these men become rich, and Mr. DOHERTY mourns over the inconsistency of "the masses" in urging the city to confiscate the property of SMITH and letting JONES go unattacked. We have said that this comparison was interesting, but doesn't the maker of it select his cases somewhat unfairly, and isn't he entirely wrong in assuming that proceedings like those of the Jones person have escaped the critical attention of the people who are worrying over the disposition of franchises? A little investigation would convince Mr. DOHERTY that the popular eye takes in both of his types, and that his illustrations prove too much for some purposes and too little for others.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Hon. Joseph J. Willett, the President of the Alabama Bar Association, as well as the general legal adviser and Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League, has declined to deliver an address before the anti-trust conference to be held at Chicago Feb. 12. The radical free silver men, headed by the Hon. John P. Altgeld, who think that the question of trusts is of minor importance to that of their hobby, intended to revise the proposed speech of Mr. Willett. The brilliant Alabama orator and jurist is a believer in free speech, and naturally would not submit to this outrageous censorship.

The coterie who are running the Chicago affair, and who think they control the destinies of the Democratic Party, no doubt are fearful that Mr. Willett might have spoken such words of wisdom as to have brought the Democratic Party to its senses and have ended the reign of small men. Mr. Willett is a man possessed of conservative thought, and he intended to take high ground had he gone to Chicago. He would have stated that we have no crusade or unholy war to make against wealth. Nor do we desire to build up a party of sans culottes. We would that all men were Democrats, and we welcome the rich and poor. All that we insist upon is that the wealthy and the poor be treated with equal justice and stand equal before the law.

Undoubtedly they were also afraid that Mr. Willett would have reiterated the following:

"An issue has arisen. It is that of trusts. Attention was first directed to it early last Spring when Judge Augustus Van Wyck made his great speech before the New York Democratic Club. The Southern people are great admirers of Judge Van Wyck, and claim him as one of them. They admire his great ability, his sterling Democracy, and his innate gentility. They particularly admire the gallant race he made for Governor last November, when he came within 18,000 votes of overcoming an adverse majority of 260,000, and would have completely done so but for the military hurrah his opponent aroused, which swept so many young men off their feet and out of their heads. If there had not been any Capt. Carter, the greatest scandal connected with the McKinley Administration and the contractors for the Savannah harbor, who are Democratic leaders in Onondago County, Augustus Van Wyck would have been your Governor to-day."

As a Southern Democrat, Mr. Willett would have lamented the fact that a prominent Democrat should charge New York, with her sister States of Connecticut and New Jersey, with being the "enemy's country." Let it ever be remembered that New York and her sister States with Indiana alone were the only Commonwealths in the North which stood in the Democratic column during the sad days of reconstruction, when a soldier with a Captain's straps upon his shoulders disbanded the Legislatures of sovereign States. During this period the silver States of the West were united in creating force bills and in maintaining the military over civil affairs. The question of trusts is as popular an issue in the States of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Indiana as was once the question of tariff reform, which, after all, is involved in the trust issue. With the trust question as an issue and 16 to 1 dropped out of sight, these States with the solid South will be found this year again in the Democratic column. The trust issue is bigger than any man or party. Upon the settlement of that rests the supremacy of our free institutions.

WILLIAM HOGE.
Secretary and Treasurer Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League.
New York, Jan. 24, 1900.

THE JOHN EAGER HOWARD SALE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see in your paper of Sunday, Jan. 28, that Mr. C. E. Smith of the Knickerbocker Auction Company, 8 West Twenty-eighth Street, who arranged and conducted a sale last week of a collection advertised as "the incomparable collection of antiques, furniture, &c., formed by the Hon. John Eager Howard of Revolutionary fame, removed from the old homestead at Claremont, Calverton Heights, near Baltimore, Md.," now says: "I made an investigation and found that I was right. The goods I sold came from the house occupied by Col. Howard previous to the building of his more pretentious residence at Belvedere. The house, with all its furniture, came into the possession of Carroll Spencer, Minister to Turkey, in 1828, when Col. Howard moved out. Its present owner, for whom I am conducting the sale, and who is the head of one of the most prominent business houses in Baltimore, has been occupying the house for many years. He is breaking up his house preparatory to going to Europe, and is selling everything. I am perfectly confident of my position, as I have papers in my possession which prove that the articles I sold were genuine. Any of the old residents of Baltimore will vouch for my statements."

I have lived long enough to be an old resident of Baltimore myself, besides having a more personal knowledge of Col. Howard's life and belongings. Any resident, old or young, who will vouch for the foregoing statement of Mr. Smith will only do so recklessly, or for a purpose of his own. Any papers, in anybody's possession, purporting to prove that the articles sold are a genuine collection made by Col. Howard at any homestead of his, are like the collection in the one particular of not being genuine.

I repeat that Col. Howard never lived at Claremont or anywhere near it. To be more particular, he lived with his father on the place in Baltimore County, nine miles from the city originally settled by his grandfather, the immigrant, until after the Revolutionary War and his father's death. He then built Belvedere, not far from the present Washington Monument, on an estate which came to him from his mother. The house was begun in 1784, and there he lived until his death, Oct. 12, 1827, the year before Mr. Smith says he moved out of Claremont, leaving all his furniture, to his more pretentious residence at Belvedere.

Furthermore, the house out of which this collection of "antiques" was sold was not the residence of the Hon. Carroll Spence. The Spence House, Claremont, was near the southwestern corner of Baltimore. The house out of which the present "collection" came, and views of which are given in the catalogue is Clermont, near the northwestern corner. But when I often went there some years ago it was not then stocked with the 1,000 or 1,100 articles enumerated in the catalogue.

I do not write this communication for any purpose of controversy with Mr. Smith or the owner for whom he conducted the sale, for the facts admit none, but for the information of the public other than Mr. Smith and the owner, "who is the head of one of the most prominent [antique furniture] houses in Baltimore," and "who is breaking up his house preparatory to going to Europe, and is selling off everything."

McHENRY HOWARD.
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 30, 1900.

ON PRO-BOER MEETING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial in to-day's issue, "Why Any Public Meeting?" I have been fully in accord with the position you take and have agreed with Capt. Mahan that it best becomes us to abstain from voluble demonstrations. But, in view of Monday night's mass meeting, in which some 8,000 men and women are reported to have participated, and especially in view of the spirit manifested, do you not think it time that those not in sympathy therewith should make themselves heard and felt? It may be that these hysterical tempests will blow themselves out the sooner if ignored, and let us hope that this may be so; but, in view of the possibility that the contrary may be the case, and that, unchecked by the strong substratum of the conservative, thinking masses, it may gain momentum, I incline to the view that some counter agitation is to be advocated.

Naturally, my personal observation has been confined to more or less narrow limits, as has been that of any one else who may have contributed to your columns. But this observation has been among men of different stamp to those chiefly in evidence at the public meetings thus far held, either in New York, Grand Rapids, or elsewhere, and, I am free to say, of a stamp more purely American. I claim that the outpourings thus far have been distinctly and essentially un-American, and I think that fact, if established, is worthy of all consideration, and that ultimately opinion should take shape in action.

As to the demonstration of Monday night, I can scarcely think that its effect upon public opinion of the silent, thinking, and potent kind could be otherwise than to stimulate the desire to be placed upon record as condemning the spirit and temper evolved. Mr. Roosevelt said much that could be looked upon with forbearance. His language was temperate, and, viewed superficially, his conclusions were just. But, regarded critically in the light of established facts, his deductions were inaccurate and misleading. In his case heredity may be pleaded in extenuation of opinions that, while erroneous, are not unnatural.

But the gentleman from Missouri! I need only quote the one sentiment of Representative Cochran. "When the war began I prayed that the price of crepe would rise in the London market."

This burst of eloquence is reported to have elicited rounds of enthusiastic applause. What more unmanly, more unseemly, more un-American period of eloquence has an enlightened community been affronted with since civilization and common humanity laid their claim upon the world! The utterance was barbarous, and its vociferous approval a mark that its hearers were not of us. It was an alien audience, and one far less governed by love of the Boer than by hatred of Great Britain.

The question as to where lies the responsibility for the war need not be discussed. The facts are that some 200,000 British and Boers are engaged in deadly conflict, and that each side is equally impressed with the righteousness of its cause. With us it should be "hands off"; but should a public expression of opinion be forced upon us, I claim that Americans should keep clearly before them the fact of kinship, and especially as manifested during our war with Spain, and that the world should be given to understand that we are not forgetful of the obligation laid upon us. Above all things, let it be understood that we are in favor of civilization and progress, and are not in sympathy with a steel-ribbed oligarchy, compared with which England is an advanced republic. AMERICAN.
New York, Jan. 31, 1900.

CANONIZATION OF CHARLES I.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Accept the thanks of a Connecticut churchman for your deserved criticism of the meeting held in Boston on Jan. 30 to honor the memory of King Charles I. The Episcopal Church has few enemies more effective than those women and men who are fastening upon her the commemoration of the King whose word could never be trusted. There was a time when the Anglican Church expressed in worship, teaching, and life the noblest aspirations of the Anglo-Saxon people. But churchmen who pay peculiar honor to the memory of King Charles I. are making the church contemptible in the sight of thoughtful and liberty-loving men. He stood asking for what is hateful to the dominant people of the world to-day. He stood in the way of what is best in State and religion, and the Church which represents him as a saint and martyr has parted with its reason. Good may be said for the King, and one may feel pity for his death. He had virtues to be remembered with respect. But his word could not be trusted, and he can only be a saint to those whose sense of the value of truth is perverted. But you do not need to look to Boston for this new form of devotion. As respectable a firm as that of James Pott & Co. of the Mission House, Fourth Avenue, in their Church Almanac, name among recognized church societies "The Society of King Charles the Martyr," and announce that "American churchmen desiring to unite in doing honor to the memory of the one saint officially enrolled on the Anglican Kalendar since the Reformation may address, &c." "The medal of the society may be obtained for 20 cents." Of course the Episcopal Church ought not to be held responsible for this foolish effort to canonize Charles I., but it ought not to be passed by without a protest from those who regard historical truth and from those who would like this Church to have the respect due to the mother church of English-speaking people.

A CONNECTICUT CHURCHMAN.
New Haven, Conn., Feb. 2, 1900.

AGUINALDO'S MORAL STATUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Jan. 30, under the heading, "Aguinaldo's Statement," a correspondent quotes Aguinaldo's "After a year's fighting * * * I concluded a treaty of peace on the following terms * * * the payment of $800,000 indemnification money * * *."

After reading this necessarily brief extract his conclusion that Aguinaldo is a "treacherous Malay" is natural enough, but could he have read the complete statement, he would have seen that, although the Filipino leader had attempted to establish a government "where there were people to be protected by legal regulations," as your correspondent wished, the "year's fighting had resulted in 16,000 Spanish troops, with one battery," succeeding in retaking the whole province of Cavite and in driving the rebels into the mountains. The rebels, it may be mentioned, had on their side only a few rifles and were chiefly armed with "clubs and knives." It is further well known that he speaks the truth when he says that the Spaniards promised needed political and administrative reforms as compensations for the surrender; that "it had been agreed upon among the revolutionists * * * that in case the Spaniards did not comply with the stipulations, the money proceeding from the indemnification should not be divided up, but should be set aside to purchase arms for renewing the war," and that on the Spaniards failing to keep their promises, with the exception of Artacho, all did so use the money.

The writer was in China at the time and it was the general opinion there that the revolutionists had done the best they could for their country. The Spaniards could not drive them out, but without arms they could not drive the Spaniards out, so unless there was money for them to buy arms only anarchy could come from the situation. The promised reforms or, instead, money and arms; that was the choice they made.

As regards the character of Aguinaldo, competent authorities like Admiral Dewey, Gen. Greene, Schurman, Barrett, Pratt, Wildman, Williams, and many others have spoken well of him, some of them officially. Whatever his faults may be, their good opinion of him entitles his statement to attention; and, unhappily, when our official reports cover the same ground, they make his charges at least plausible. It is, therefore, obviously the duty of Congress to sift these charges to the bottom, that people of the United States may know the truth.

FRANCIS E. WOODRUFF.
Morristown, N. J., Jan. 30, 1900.

Mrs. Langtry's Recitation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many thanks for publishing your correspondent's ("N. C.") letter. I happened to have heard the Englishman, Mr. Arthur E. Stahlschmidt, whose name your correspondent forgot, and whom THE TIMES referred to in its SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 13 as "the pioneer Kipling reciter of America," and as having "first made known the famous 'Absent-Minded Beggar,' thus anticipating Mrs. Langtry's rendering of same." Later, Jan. 22, Mrs. Langtry calmly announced the poem for the "first time in this country." Possibly Mrs. Langtry does not read the news, and so didn't know. I should advise her to buy THE TIMES every morning and be up to date.

If Mrs. Langtry is unfortunately obliged to help her play out with the aid of Mr. Kipling's prestige, would it not be as well for her to engage Mr. Stahlschmidt, not merely to coach her, as your correspondent suggests, but to recite the poem for her, so that justice may be done to Mr. Kipling's lines, and the great American public may at least have the opportunity of hearing them rendered by some one who understands how to give Kipling. F. W. R.
New York, Feb. 1, 1900.

The Errors in The City Record.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the compositors employed on The City Record during the rush of publishing the enrollment of voters for primaries, I would suggest that the city employ a competent corps of typewriters to prepare copy for the printer. I can recall a dozen instances or more where father and son, registering from the same house, had their names spelled differently in the copy. What could the compositor do but "follow copy"? In Brooklyn and the Bronx no pretense of distinguishing "streets," "avenues," "places," &c., was made—the bare name being given, and frequently incorrectly at that. The printer and proofreader could correct many of these errors, of course, and they did; but they could do nothing with a man's name unless, as may have happened in some individual case, they knew the man. I personally corrected one such error in my own district, but the chances were 500 to 1 against a compositor having a chance to make such a correction, for there were 500 men employed on the work. S. B.
New York, Jan. 2, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Different Points of View.

"It's hard to be poor," sighed the seedy pessimist.

"That's queer," replied the ragged optimist. "I always found it easy enough."—Chicago News.

A Way Out of It.

"A pretty lot of children you are for a minister to have," exclaimed a West Side pastor whose children were misbehaving at the dinner table. "Then why don't you change your business, Papa?" asked four-year-old Nellie.—Chicago News.

He Wanted It.

"Young man," said Uncle Jerry Peebles, "how do you pronounce that?"

"Tabbledy hote, Sir," replied the waiter, a recent importation from Skedunk.

"Correct," rejoined Uncle Jerry, nodding his approval. "Bring me that."—Chicago Tribune.

Respite from School.

"I'm not going to school to-day!" she cried, jubilantly. "Oh, I'm sorry for you girls who'll have to sit at your desks and study."

"Why aren't you going?" they asked.

"Because," she replied, "I have to go to the dentist's."—Chicago Post.

Experience.

Stage Manager—You say you have had some stage experience?

Miss Gush—Oh, yes, indeed! I took the leading part in our church cantata at home once, and—well, to tell you the truth, everybody said I just played my part too lovely for anything.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

WHAT THE CAR WHEELS SANG.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

I.

With a scream of the whistle our farewell said,
And into the blackness of night we sped
On and on
To meet the dawn;
Under the sky where the stars burned red;
Past hills that stood where the snows were shed,
Ghostly white as the shrouded dead;
On and on
To meet the dawn;
True hand at the throttle and hope ahead!
The steel rails ringing—
The swift wheels singing:
"To kith and kin, O hearts that roam—
In vine-wreathed cot, and marble dome,
Over the world we bear you home!"

II.

Whirled through the dark where the black steed drives
Are joys and sorrows of human lives;
Laughter and weeping,
And children sleeping
On the breasts of glad mothers; and wistful wives;
The clank of chains and the grip of gyves!
On and on
To meet the dawn
Where Light the soul of the Darkness shrives!
The steel rails ringing—
The mad wheels singing:
"To gloam or gladness, O hearts that roam—
To darkened dwelling or marble dome
Over the world we bear you home!"

III.

There are hearts that listen with hope and fear
For the signal thrill of the engineer:
That throb and thrill
At that signal shrill,
Does it bring them the rose or the rue to wear?
The song, the sigh, or the burning tear?
On and on
To meet the dawn—
The black night dies, and the hills stand clear!
"What are you bringing,
O swift wheels singing—
O daisied meadow and dew-sweet loam?"
"The hearts that hunger—the hearts that roam—
Over the world we bear them home!"

IV.

Old friends, old lovers, in a rapture wild—
Kiss of the mother and clasp of the child;
The night is gone—
We have met the dawn;
Never so gladly the sweet sun smiled!
Never the spirit of Night beguiled
The hand so true,
That the throttle knew—
Bearing the burden of mother and child
On and on
To the joy o' the dawn!
With ever that song to the hearts that roam—
"To vine-wreathed cot and marble dome
Over the world we bear you home!"

NIAGARA IN WINTER DRESS

Gorgeous Spectacle Produced by Frost at the Falls.

Much Comfort to be Had at Reasonable Cost Before the Coming of the Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Feb. 4.—There is so much real comfort to be had in a visit to Niagara now and so much annoyance to be avoided that quiet people who like real things without a mixture of sham ought to know it. Winter has come in all its finery, with nobody to see it. One may cross the river afoot where ice has choked the gorge and take in the cataracts from that choice viewpoint accompanied only by his meditations. The hot-drink, warming-pan peddlers have dumped their shanties on the ice bridge, but it has not yet paid to stock up, and this year's infancy of that nuisance is noiseless and peaceful.

Canadian paws insist on closing on the American half-dollar at Clifton for a ride down the bluff on the ramshackle freight elevator which does service at that place. It pays the visitor to give up coin for what this ride makes accessible. Reckoning by the standard of elevator service he has to do about $9 worth of work after leaving the elevator to transport himself along the path to the Horseshoe, but he really gets it back in the end. The slippery way is overhung with icicles as big as inverted church steeples and resembling them. Some of them reach below the path, and touching its edge in their descent form a stately colonnade. As the visitor in these days has the path to himself—the guide not counting—he feels almost as if the whole thing had been devised for his benefit.

When he has quit crouching in the dark tunnel at the southern edge of the cliff and finds himself sound of limb, though badly winded, on climbing up the glossy steps into daylight, he may well be thankful that the crowd is at home. Looking on and holding his tongue is the only thing that fits the surroundings. If the sight could be spoiled that would happen if some one were along to say "How lovely" as at a theatre or fine arts gallery or a flower show.

The ice has done everything that Nature's cunning can devise. A field of boulders, all of ice, fills the immediate foreground, spreading outward and below. They lap and overlie in mammoth shapes, massed together while each holds its form, as if the walls of a herculean temple had been struck to the foundations but the giant stones had refused to be overthrown. Strewn all around are the pillars, the columns, the minarets, prone, toppling, many aslant, some yet erect, witnesses in their fallen state to the surpassing skill that fashioned them. Niches, cupolas, and arches rest unmarred on the stricken mass, and although the crash has littered the field with fragments, Gothic here, Corinthian there, and flamboyant touches all directions, there is no loss of master effects. Along the gray cliff groined roofs project, held in place by flying buttresses, which in turn support slim minarets garlanded with balconies, ready for the Muezzin to call the faithful to prayer. The sun, smiling in heaven's own blue, sheds tints of onyx and rarest opal over this scene. One needs only in moderate degree the faculty of imagination to build anew for the mind's eye the temple, which could hardly have been grander than in its ruins.

Beyond the immediate view is Niagara in full glory, unfettered by Winter's grasp and plunging resistlessly on its way. Western breezes, prevailing of late, have carried the mist from the Falls to Goat Island and the American shore. It has fallen on the woodland there, converting the branches of the trees into swaying icicles. An ice coating from the same source envelops the tree trunks, covers the paths, and slopes and presents a bit of nature in its frostiest mood. The wind must turn about to give the Canadian shore this decoration.

An annoyance that may be avoided in going close to the Horseshoe now is that of rubber suits. They are of no use in this weather. The drip from the cliff which makes them necessary at other times is frozen, and, depending in rainbow icicles, it becomes a thing of pleasure by adding to the scene. From the same cause the path along the cliff is simply a snow and ice path, on which one is amply protected by ordinary rubber shoes.

Quite as acceptable as the absence of drip on the Clifton side is the complete subservience of the guides. As Niagara visitors know, the typical guide is akin to the typical barber, with a weakness for telling the story of his life on all occasions. When a guide has you at the edge of a precipice where his footing is strong and yours shaky his tale of woe has to be endured, even to the neglect of the thing you came to see. An open Winter, with the babies wearing clothes as usual and credit at the general store running low, has taught the guides that visitors are the first consideration, and that autobiography has dropped below par. Consequently, they now confine themselves to telling you what you wish to know, and in being most polite about it. Moreover, when the cliff trip is ended they will work for the expected quarter as if it were a double eagle, brushing the tunnel dust off your hat, shaking out your overcoat, pressing swell creases in your trousers, bringing your sleigh from the stable, and looking with such tender care after your welfare as to tempt you strongly to increase the perquisite.

The usual and easy way of seeing Niagara is by private conveyance, but that way is no more necessary in Winter than in Summer if one has time for leisurely inspection. Except that sleighing is good and the air appetizing there is no advantage over other times of the year in looking elsewhere than at the American and Canadian falls and their immediate surroundings. A line of trolley cars crosses the bridge, and another line skirts the Canadian bluff. One may fill every minute with pleasure by walking from the bridge to the Canadian falls, about one mile. It is a fine road over hard-packed snow, with the ice bridge and both the American and Canadian falls in view all the way.

Slack business this Winter has made a greater variation of tariff than usual for private conveyances. The best liverymen charge $2, to which may be added bridge tolls, tips, and special sightseeing with guides, amounting to about $1 per person. From that price the scale drops to 10 cents, at which figure a passenger may expect to be carried where the driver may make a fresh bargain with impunity. The art of getting passengers in remote places and extricating them only by compliance with fresh demands has reached a high development here. Visitors who may not have been here before and who wish a private conveyance will probably find responsible carriers, who charge the top prices, the most satisfactory. The round of places of interest consumes two hours.

Causes which have made the guides polite have contributed to other results which those who wish to shun crowds class as comforts. The souvenir seller at this time of year is indoors. Many windows contain so-called souvenir displays of things made in Germany, New York, or elsewhere, but the glass partition between visitor and seller prevents the endless importunity which makes life here a burden at other seasons. One buys now only from choice, for the gentle Indian to whom fate gave birth for trade purposes in the Cave of the Winds or nearby has been frozen out.

Another comfort to be had here at present is the hotel life. A visiting party now may feel reasonably confident of enjoying almost alone the dining room at any of the best houses. Evening dress is going to waste on some of the most obliging waiters to be found, and hotel clerks and managers are meek and lowly to the point of putting everything they have most gladly at the service of visitors.

Since the ice display this Winter was confined to a few days in January previous to the present occasion, persons who depend on visitors for trade are hopeful that freezing weather will continue for several weeks. That would bring Winter excursions on the railroads. But all the sights that excursions would afford are now visible, and local caterers to comfort feel that the best will be none too good for those who can come ahead of the crowd.

May Represent Germany at London.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Count Wolff Metternich, who is a great favorite of Emperor William and who will represent Germany in London during the absence of the German Ambassador, Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, during the latter's leave of absence obtained on account of the impaired state of his health, may eventually become the Ambassador's successor. It is said that the Emperor is dissatisfied with the activity the Ambassador displayed recently during the crisis.

Mrs. White Ill with Influenza.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Mrs. White, wife of the United States Ambassador, is confined to her bed with influenza.

ITALY ASKED TO LAND TROOPS.

British Ambassador at Paris Goes to Rome to Enforce Request.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The Echo de Paris says: "Sir Edmund J. Monson, the British Ambassador, left Paris hastily yesterday (Sunday) morning for Rome. He had received a cipher dispatch instructing him to support energetically the British Ambassador in Rome in negotiations with the Italian Government. Great Britain asks Italy to land troops in accordance with an agreement made since the Italian defeats by Menelik. The Italian Cabinet is embarrassed by the anti-English attitude of the population and by the position of Italy in the Triple Alliance.

"Sir Edmund Monson has been specially delegated to help in securing the desired solution. In semi-official circles considerable doubt is felt regarding the success of this step, and grave international complications are foreseen."

The Echo de Paris also asserts that Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador to Italy, was in Paris on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of last week in strict incognito, and that he had long consultations with Sir Edmund Monson at a hotel in the Place Vendome.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Why the Empress Dowager Decided Not to Depose the Emperor.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The changed attitude of the Empress Dowager and her virtual abandonment of her resolution to depose the Emperor are directly due to the torrent of public remonstrance against her action. For the first time in Chinese history, public opinion has been effective."

HEAT KILLS 93 PERSONS.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 4.—One hundred and two sunstrokes were officially reported in this city yesterday. Of these ninety-three were fatal. The temperature was 120 in the shade.

The Newfoundland Fisheries.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 4.—In deference to the desire of the British Cabinet, the Newfoundland Legislature will meet in special session Feb. 15 to renew the Anglo-French modus vivendi respecting the treaty shore. The session will probably occupy only one day, as the country is unanimous in supporting such a proposal.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

A "VENEZUELAN CASE" IN AFRICA.—The dispute over the boundary line which separates the Congo State from German East Africa at length has assumed so much importance that M. Beernaert, Minister of the Congo State, has been ordered to Berlin to remonstrate with the German Government, on behalf of the King of the Belgians. The trouble grew out of the fact that a year ago the Germans established three military stations on the River Rusisi and on Lake Kivu, in order, it was said, to guard against the danger of an invasion of German territory by mutinous troops from the Congo State. Belgian garrisons formerly had occupied the sites of the new German stations, and recently an attempt was made to recover them.

To the representations of the Belgian Government the German Government at first replied that the land occupied by Germans was within German territory, and it produced a map, which it said was taken as the basis of the treaty concluded Nov. 8, 1884. If, as alleged by Germany, this was the Friedrichsen chart, published at Hamburg, then the Rusisi marks the frontier and Lake Kivu lies to the east of it, and therefore the newly occupied stations are actually within German territory.

M. Beernaert denied that the Friedrichsen chart was employed in framing the treaty of 1884; moreover, he produced several diplomatic documents in which Germany recognizes a more easterly frontier, together with the actual map employed by the Commissioners which shows neither the Rusisi, however, nor Lake Kivu. Thereupon the German Government admitted that the stations occupied were "probably" within the Congo State, but that it could not part with the stations which had been taken possession of by Germany after they had been abandoned by the Congo State. Germany therefore offered to indemnify the Congo State for the places she had wrongly occupied by offering "some other territory in exchange."

It is reported in Brussels that King Leopold is not adverse to such a compromise, yet, for a very obvious reason this alleged declaration on the part of the King of the Belgians has stirred up the other powers who were party to the treaty of 1884. It is pointed out in diplomatic circles in London that when Lord Kimberley attempted to arranga for the acquisition by England of a small territory connecting the British possessions from north to south the German Empire objected to the alienation of any portion of the Congo State without the express consent of the treaty powers. Furthermore, British diplomatists are at a loss to discover how Germany could possibly compensate the Congo State for loss of territory, even admitting that the treaty of 1884 allowed Belgium and Germany to make a new delimitation.

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THE JUDET-ZOLA AFFAIR.—On Wednesday last, as was announced in a Paris cable dispatch, M. Emile Zola was acquitted of the charge of criminal libel in a suit brought against him by M. Ernest Judet, one of the editors of Le Petit Journal. The result of the case is deemed important, not only because it shows that the charges made against the novelist's father, François Zola, were without valid foundation, but because it places to his credit of the suicide Henry another forgery.

It may be recalled that in the Spring of 1898 some consternation was created among the ranks of the Dreyfusards by a series of articles that appeared from the pen of M. Judet in Le Petit Journal, which charged that in 1832, while an officer in the French Foreign Legion, François Zola had been dismissed from the army for embezzlement. M. Judet was at once proceeded against by Emile Zola and damages were recovered. Then in Le Petit Journal of July 18, 1898, appeared another article from the pen of M. Judet containing extracts from two letters purporting to have been written by the elder Zola's commander, the late Col. Combes, which intended to show that Zola père was actually a criminal. Judet was again proceeded against, this time for having used forged documents, but an expert having given evidence in his favor the tide turned, and Emile Zola, who had publicly declared the Combes letters to be forgeries, was fined by default.

On returning from England last Summer, the novelist at once secured a reopening of his case, and appealed to the War Office to furnish him with his father's dossier that he might be in a position to defend himself. In refusing to grant this request, Minister de Gallifet wrote that the dossier showed no record that the most damaging of the Combes letters had ever existed; he also intimated that the late Lieut.-Col. Henry had examined the dossier, which was "an operation which nothing appears to justify." Hhe Ministry, after two more refusals, finally decided to submit the dossier to M. Zola's examination, which was done, with the result already noted.

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FRANCE SENDING AN ARMY TO MADAGASCAR.—The announcement made in the cable dispatches a few days ago that France was about to send 5,000 troops to Madagascar in order to be prepared in case Great Britain should covet that island, has been confirmed, and the Paris papers are filled with explanations for the movement. According to the latest mail advices, over 10,000 troops, with a corresponding force of artillery will be dispatched. A large intrenched camp will be formed at Diego Suarez, the command of which will be intrusted to Col. Joffre, who is to be promptly promoted to the rank of General.

This action on the part of the French Government is generally explained in Paris by the assertion that the Government has positive proof of a British scheme to seize Madagascar as soon as the Transvaal war is at an end. The same troops that are fighting in South Africa would, as soon as their work was done, be removed to Madagascar, which would, according to the alleged project, be seized without any declaration of war.

In London it is thought that the French Government, in sending troops to Madagascar, is simply obeying the popular demand; moreover, the restlessness of the natives there make the presence of additional troops something of a necessity. It is recalled that the moment the war broke out in Africa the Paris press at once raised the cry that the security of Madagascar was threatened. Another explanation is offered in London for the movement of French troops. It is that the French Government has never ceased to perceive that if Great Britain were ultimately defeated in South Africa, and the Afrikander element should become preponderant there, Madagascar, as well as Portuguese and German territory, would run far more risk of annexation than if matters continued in the old groove. It is therefore to ward off this possible contingency that French troops are being sent to Madagascar.

WIDE SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC

Disease Prevalent in Many States in the South and West.

NO REASON FOR ALARM HERE

Dr. George F. Shrady Attributes the Spread of the Malady to Rural Neglect of Vaccination.

From almost all sections of the country, but particularly from the Middle Western and Southern States, come reports that smallpox is epidemic. The disease manifests some peculiar features, too, for it is much less virulent than usual, and in many cases delay in combating it has resulted from its being at first taken for chicken pox. While there are many cases—in Caldwell County, Ky., it is estimated that half the residents are suffering from it—there are few deaths. The epidemic seems to avoid the large cities, and, passing over the centres of population, to strike into small country towns and villages. Chicago, for instance, has had fewer than a dozen cases this year, but at least 700 have been reported throughout Southern Illinois, of which only four have resulted fatally.

A generally accepted theory is that the disease has been brought from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines by returning soldiers. Much alarm now prevails in the infected districts, where at first the warnings of the physicians who recognized the symptoms were scoffed at. Commercial travelers find great difficulty in getting about through some rural communities owing to local quarantine regulations, schools are closed, and at points along the Canadian frontier mails have been delayed through controversies between the Canadian and United States postal authorities as to which shall undertake the fumigation of the mail sacks.

Kentucky seems to be the principal sufferer. In that State thirty-five counties are affected, and a dozen County Boards of Health have resigned because they have no money with which to fight the plague. There is more smallpox in Princeton than elsewhere, and Paducah comes next. Dr. J. N. McCormick of the State Board of Health has contributed $1,500 out of his own pocket with which to fight the disease.

Dr. J. N. Hurty of the Indiana State Board of Health, in a warning to the public, reports that there are between 1,500 and 2,000 cases in the State of Indiana, and that the disease is epidemic in four counties. Five cases have developed among the students at the Indiana University at Bloomington.

Before the Mississippi State Legislature at Jackson, Secretary Hunter of the State Board of Health, in arguing for a measure to establish compulsory vaccination, said there had been 130 cases of smallpox in that city since last September, and 4,000 cases and several deaths throughout the State in the same period.

Birmingham, Scotteboro, and Courtland, Ala., report much smallpox in the surrounding countryside, and in Chattanooga, Tenn., thirteen new cases recently appeared in a single day. Spokane, Washington, last week reported thirty-nine cases, but all recovered. Kansas has established a rigid quarantine against several counties in Oklahoma Territory, and guards have been stationed along the State line. Trains to Woodward, Oklahoma, have recently been abandoned on account of the infection. Smallpox exists in nearly every town of the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory, and the Cherokee National Board has issued a proclamation urging compulsory vaccination upon all.

The disease seems to be spreading in Colorado. Michigan, Minnesota, and South Dakota, however, are almost free from it. A few isolated cases have appeared in Massachusetts, but there the disease appears to be well under control. Citizens of Pine Bluff, Ark., have organized to fight their Mayor's proclamation ordering compulsory vaccination, while from Savannah, Ga., an appeal has been made to Surgeon General Wyman to have the Marine Hospital Service take charge of the situation in Georgia.

Dr. George F. Shrady discussed the situation last evening, and said it was the opinion of physicians that New York and other large cities no longer need have any fear of a general epidemic of smallpox. "It attacks the country towns where there are no health regulations," he said. "There is no surer preventive of smallpox than vaccination. There is no need of apprehension here, for there is such watchfulness of any case that occurs, even in the vicinity of the city, that it is impossible for it to get any foothold.

"This widespread epidemic, if such really exists, will be one of the most conclusive proofs of the value of vaccination that we have ever had. One reason for this condition of things in the outside country, is the spreading of the gospel of anti-vaccination by a good many of those cranks who have to travel because they would not be allowed to promulgate such doctrines here or in any other well-regulated city. Once smallpox gets a start, it is hard to stop it. It goes like fire in dry wood. If smallpox is prevalent, it will spread through regions where they have not taken care, and I don't know but that it will be a good lesson.

"If a whole regiment of soldiers were to come into New York all broken out with smallpox, the Health Board could take care of them within a few hours, and guarantee protection to all who were exposed. If we had as sure protection against all other diseases as we have against smallpox, we need not fear anything. There is probably a larger proportion of the population in this city than in any other which has been educated by the Health Board to seek vaccination. There is no danger in vaccination so far as the virus is concerned.

"Smallpox is treated more intelligently than ever before. The disease is wearing itself out. Its poison is very much modified, no doubt by vaccination for generation after generation. The prevalence of smallpox is a reflection of the sanitary regulations of any district. They have no business to have the conditions prevalent which make the propagation of smallpox possible. I think these anti-vaccinationists ought to have some kind of rebuke. It would be interesting to know if the towns that have been stricken have been subjected to the teaching of these cranks."

ADVANCED PRICE OF PAPER.

Hugh J. Chisholm Says It Has Not Been Confined to This Country.

Hugh J. Chisholm, the President of a company which is one of the largest manufacturers of paper in the world, was asked yesterday to explain the recent rise in the price of paper. He said:

"There has been no change in the tariff which could have contributed to the recent advance. The price of paper has advanced the same as almost every other commodity in the last year, in response to the economic law of supply and demand, which has operated in the case of articles admitted into this country free, as well as in the case of protected articles.

"The price of paper has advanced in other countries quite as much as it has in the United States. In England the interest in the South African war has created an unwonted demand for paper, which the English mills have been quite unable to meet, and since there is no surplus from any other country to relieve it, there has been almost a paper famine. There was a great drought in Norway and Sweden last Summer, which seriously affected the production of pulp, and since both France and England are dependent almost wholly upon Scandinavia for their pulp supply, the production of paper was necessarily curtailed at the same time that the demand was increasing.

"It would not have been strange if the price of paper had advanced in the United States simply on the strength of conditions prevailing in the European market. But like conditions have prevailed in this country. The demand has increased and the unprecedented drought which started early in the Summer has practically continued to the present time, so that it is with great difficulty that the demands for all kinds of paper are being met.

"All the materials which enter into the construction and maintenance of the mills have increased in value, and the paper manufacturer has had to pay more for all the ingredients and for mill supplies, including sulphur and coal, and also for the transportation of his product. The general level of wages in paper mills is higher at this time than it has been for twenty-five years, and higher in the United States than in any other country."

Negro 104 Years Old Dies.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Feb. 4.—The Rev. Dr. Booker Fox, one of the most noted negro evangelists in the West, died to-day, aged 104 years. He was born at Nashville, Tenn., in 1796.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

George Gould is democratic about some things a characteristic that is at times rather annoying to some of his entourage who are ticklers for "form," in and out of season. "Mr. Gould has a habit of jarring sensitive nerves once in a while by his independence, and I rather think he enjoys the jolt he gives to some of those who fawn about him more or less," remarked one of his friends, while telling of a little incident that has occasioned quite a little quiet gossip in the circles in which the Goulds move. "There was a house party headed for Lakewood the other day, among its members being the Count and Countess Castellane, Craig Wadsworth, Sydney Smith, and his wife, and some others who are always sure to be about when anything is going on down at Lakewood. It was, of course, a well-dressed and a correctly dressed party, for the Americans wanted to appear at their best in the presence of the Count and Countess. George was not an early arrival at the railroad station, and when he did come he came on foot and direct from the Western Union Building, where he had been delving away during the business hours. To use the slang of the day, he was such a sight when he blew into the station that a number of the passengers on the train had to have their fling at the carelessness that allowed him to travel with a real, live Count in such a rig. He wore an ordinary derby hat of a shape of two or three years ago, and had on that yellowish covert coat of his that the men at the office say he has had now these eight years—and that looks it—and was trundling a bicycle! His rough-and-ready appearance was in striking comparison with that of the other members of the party, who, of course, had their maids and valets, and who were not trundling bicycles. Mr. Gould didn't seem to see anything out of the way in his get-up, and, of course, the rest of the party were too well bred to appear to notice it. But it did make a lot of talk on the train and among the women not of the party there was a lot of vigorous comment because he brought his own bicycle instead of having his valet bring it to the train for him. The incident was a tid-bit for the Lakewood occasionals. At the same time it served to show how genuinely unconventional Gould is when there is no one about to poke him up a bit as to the niceties of life that men of perhaps one-hundredth part of his wealth are so very careful to observe. It was all right for George Gould, millionaire, but suppose it had been some one with but $100,000 to his name!"

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Unless something entirely unforeseen happens there will be an unusual exodus of clergymen from this city on Saturday. Something like a score of them with their wives are to sail on the Fuerst Bismarck for a tour of the Holy Land. Three of the party, the Revs. J. W. Chapman, John Balcom Shaw, and Asa D. Blackburn of this city bade the members of their congregations a temporary adieu at the services yesterday. They do not expect to be back in town until after the middle of May. The clergymen and their families are accompanied by a few personal friends, the entire company numbering about eighty. While other places will be visited, most of the time will be spent in a tour of the places made famous by Biblical history in connection with the lives of Christ and his Apostles. The itinerary allows for about a month in the Holy Land and includes a long horseback journey, which will be a novelty to most of the party in itself. It will be over the trail taken by St. Paul in going from Jerusalem to Damascus.

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Overheard in the Palm Garden.—"I see in THE TIMES to-day the names of a lot of people who are wintering at Cairo. Quite a swell lot, you know, but it really seemed as if it could not be the Cairo it was when we were there, for the name of Consul-General Frederick C. Penfield was missing."

"And there was another familiar name that was missing," remarked the other man, with a queer sort of a smile on his face. "I didn't notice the name of "Pat" Sheedy, gentleman of fortune, who was certainly the most conspicuous American of the contingent when we were there, eh, old chappie?"

***

"Speaking about Europe," remarked one of the few left-in-town members of the Meadow Brook hunt set, as he flicked the ashes from his cigar and suggested that another Scotch high ball would make the evening seem less gloomy, "Did you hear what Col. Morrell has done? Actually sent a dozen couples of American foxhounds over to Pau to be tried out by Forbes Morgan and Harry Ridgeway against a lot of French hounds over that stiff hunting country there. The story is that it all came out of a bet made at Newport last Summer, when Col. Morrell laid a good sum with a friend who was extolling the qualities of the French hounds, that he could pick up a few couples that had been hunted about Philadelphia by himself and his friends, that would out-work anything that could be shown by any of the French masters. It took him about six months to get the pack together, but he finally found a lot with superb noses and good voices that he has sent over for the trial. That will take place some time next month, when the hounds have had a chance to get their sea legs off and their hunting legs on. The Colonel and a party of friends are going over in a couple of weeks to see the dogs tried out and I fancy it will be one of the best sort of dog shows, for I have hunted after some of the dogs, and know them to be of the right sort."

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"Did you ever meet Langford of Ours," asked the Yale man at the club yesterday. "Was in '97, Sheff, and stroked our crew in '95 at New London, in '96 at Henley, and in '97 at Poughkeepsie. Quiet, gentlemanly sort of a chap and a born oarsman, who made stroke in the 'Varsity in his Freshman year, and won his race against Harvard with Phil Bailey as Captain of the crew, but was beaten at both Henley and Poughkeepsie. Awful accident that, that happened him the other day when he had his left arm torn out by the robes in some machinery at a mill in Minnesota where he was employed as an expert engineer. Langford has had hard luck before, but if he had had his way at Poughkeepsie I doubt if we should have been beaten as easily as we were by Cornell. It was 'Bob' Cook's last year with the crew, you know, and there was a revolt among the men about his manner of handling them, and particularly over his last orders to the crew, which were to pay no attention to Cornell, but to wait on Harvard and devote all their attention to them, as Cornell would not last the route with the stroke they were rowing. Langford did not agree with Cook, and insisted upon it that the crew they had to beat, if they would win, was the Cornell eight. He had no faith in the ability of the Harvard crew, and told Cook rather snappily for him that the Harvard crew couldn't beat a lot of old women. But he was laughed at and overruled, and like a good oarsman set the stroke he was told to, and followed orders implicitly, with the result that he was beaten out, for just as he said, Cornell was the one crew on the river that was in tip-top shape. It was a heart-breaker Langford, who was, during the early stages of the race, for going ahead despite orders, and overhauling Cornell if that was possible. But his Captain wouldn't have it, and you know the result. Well, after the race I was at a little dinner given to the English coach, Lehman, and we fell to discussing the merits of the different oarsmen in the crews. At that time Lehman told me he thought the finest oar he had seen in America was Langford, and that he could recall but one or two men in all his experience in England that were his superiors, and doubted if they were at that more than his equals. He afterward met Langford, complimented him on his skill, and told him he was the most powerful and graceful oar he had ever had the pleasure of seeing stroke an eight-oared crew. Had Langford been able to break a business engagement he had made, he would have been the coach of the Yale crew last year. Had that been the case perhaps we should not have been beaten so badly as we were at New London, and possibly the poor fellow would have made such changes in his business plans as would have left him with two arms instead of one and a stump, such as he now has."

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There are times when a crush hat is as much of a nuisance as it is at others a convenience. Witness the case of the young gentleman who occasionally "does something in the literary way" in the intervals of his attendance at the opera. He was there one night of the past week, and was writing down some of his burning thoughts while seated in the box of a friend, using his crush hat as a desk. It was on his knee, and he was writing while one of the most impressive scenes of the opera was in progress. The house was exceptionally quiet, and the proverbial pin might have been heard to drop. Suddenly bang! went the spring to the hat, and a shower of copy paper went fluttering slowly down from the box to the orchestra stalls beneath. So sharp was the sound of the loosening of the spring that it could be heard all about in the vicinity of the box, and for a moment there was a craning of necks and a raising of lorgnettes that made the box occupants in the vicinity the "cynosure of every eye," as the penny-a-liner likes to say. The literary fellow tried to look composed, and says he did so, but he will not use a crush hat as a writing tablet again.

OPPOSE SHIP SUBSIDIES

Farmers Work for the Defeat of Pending Measures.

ENTER VIGOROUS PROTESTS

Fear the Plan Is Due to Desire to "Protect" a Business Not Profitable to Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Not much if any importance is attached to the so-called discovery a few days ago by Representative Stevens of Minnesota of something in the Japanese treaty of 1894 forbidding the granting of subsidies by the United States unless Japan should be admitted to enjoy the subsidies. The examination by Senator Davis and Representative Hitt of the language supposed to bar a subsidy experiment has been deferred, but others who have looked at it say that the word "bounties" is employed in the Japanese treaty just as it is in many other treaties, and would be inapplicable to a "subsidy" or "compensation" granted to encourage shipbuilding or the production of auxiliary cruisers.

The peril of the Subsidy bill lies not so much in that direction as it does in the developing opposition of Western farmers to legislation favoring a few shipbuilders. The farmers favored a bounty on exports until it was found that whatever bounties might be paid to American ships would have to be paid to foreign ships, until a number of treaties were repudiated or abrogated. They had always looked with suspicion upon the proposition to pay subsidies on the basis of tonnage and sailings, feeling that this proposition simply meant the grabbing of the largest possible appropriation by the smallest practicable number of vessels.

Protests are beginning to reach the Senate against the passage of the Subsidy bill. One of them from an Illinois granger reads as follows, and is similar to others:

"As grain growing farmers of the Central West we have to compete in the free and open markets of the world, and must be content with any margin of profit afforded our products by ruling prices of those markets. This we do without governmental aid, by subsidy to increase our profits, and with the belief that Congress cannot justly enact special legislation to favor one industry at the expense of other classes of the people.

"In view of these facts we denounce the capitalist measure now pending in Congress to grant millions of public money in subsidies to shipbuilders, and hereby petition our representatives to oppose the bill.

"We desire to see our merchant marine prosperous by independent competition, but not by assessments of the grain growers and other unaided industries of the country."

Pressure from other States besides Illinois is being exerted to control Republican votes. The advocates of the subsidy argue that even with free ships the cost of running American ships is greater than that of British, German, or other foreign vessels, and that subsidies are necessary to equalize the labor cost of American shipping ventures.

The farmers seem to fear that the Subsidy bill is merely the application of the protective theory to assure profits in a business not profitable as now managed by Americans.

METROPOLITAN OPERA CONCERT.

Petschnikoff's Violin Work Warmly Received by Slim Audience.

The rain was responsible for a slim attendance at last night's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, but those who did venture out heard a programme of the usual merit, heightened by the addition of M. Petschnihoff. This is the first time a violinist has been down on the Sunday evening list of soloists which last night included also Miss Susan Strong, Mlle. Rosa Olitzka, M. Salignac, and Herr Van Rooy.

M. Petschnikoff played the first movement of Tschaikowsky's D major Concerto and Saint-Saens's "Havanaise." His performances pleased the audience so well that they recalled him each time. Mlle. Olitzka was heard in the Ponchielli aria, "La Gioconda," two lieder and a pastorale by Bizet. M. Salignac, who has been nursing a cold the past week, was let off by the management with only one number, "Les Stances," (Flegier,) to which the audience, however, added an encore.

Miss Susan Strong sang the air "La Reine de Saba," (Gounod,) and two lieder, "Still wie die Nacht," (Böhm,) and "Ich liebe Dich," (Förster.) Herr Van Rooy contributed Marschner's aria, "Hans Helling," and two Schubert songs, "Die liebe Farbe" and "Die böse Farbe."

The overture to Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini" by the orchestra brought the programme to an end.

ROYAL OPERA DIRECTOR COMING.

Von Schuch, Leader of the Dresden Opera, to Conduct Performance Here.

Ernst von Schuch, musical director of the Royal Opera in Dresden, is coming to the United States for an engagement of twelve days under the direction of Maurice Grau, and arrangements are in progress for a grand operatic performance which he will conduct. His first appearance will be in a concert at the Metropolitan Opera House on March 29, with Mme. Sembrich, Mme. Schumann-Heink, and M. Plançon as soloists. He will also appear in Boston and Philadelphia. The preliminaries were negotiated by Heinrich Conried, manager of the Irving Place Theatre. Final arrangements were concluded by cable on Saturday.

Herr von Schuch, who has been ennobled by the King of Saxony, is about fifty years old, and has been in Dresden for the last half of his lifetime. It was only with great difficulty that he obtained a leave of absence from his royal master long enough to enable him to fill even this brief engagement.

Benefit to Edward E. Rice.

The benefit to Edward E. Rice, which will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House Thursday afternoon, Feb. 15, will be participated in by many well-known actors, including Nat C. Goodwin, Lillian Russell, William Gillette, Maxine Elliott, Primrose and Dockstader, Fay Templeton, and others. Gilmore's Band will play. The last act of "The Lady from Chicago," the billiard-room scene from "The German Senators," and the garden scene from "Faust," by members of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, will be presented at the benefit.

DR. RAINSFORD ON PROGRESS.

He Denounces Agitators—Light Regard for Law Condemned.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, who addressed the Central Federated Union yesterday, said he simply wanted to give workingmen a few suggestions as good citizens. Throughout his discourse Dr. Rainsford maintained his belief in very gradual progress. The future, he said, will never make any permanent advance, except in as far as it is related to the past.

Dr. Rainsford said in part:

"Man is a social animal, and Socialism is a fact. Society is slowly growing better; but there is one great danger in the way of progress here, and that is the light regard for our own laws.

"The agitator who shrieks at everything as bad and denounces the City Government is just as dangerous to the country as the system he condemns, because he is wrong.

"You should interest yourself in the public schools. The boys and girls must be better educated. In Minnesota there are better schools than in New York, and here some people know more about beefsteak-eating races than about kindergartens."

Dr. Rainsford condemned the treatment of the public school here as unfair, and alluded to the holding up of the teachers' salaries.

Disposition of Vagrants.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—A bill amending the city charter of Greater New York relative to the disposition of vagrants will be introduced in the Legislature to-morrow night by Assemblyman Minton of New York. It provides for the transfer to the care and custody of the Commissioner of Public Charities from the workhouse or other city institutions of any person committed as a vagrant whenever the Commissioner shall, upon investigation, certify that the person so committed is aged, feeble, and infirm, and mentally or physically unfit to perform manual labor.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

De Lange—Boyd.

Alexander Clark De Lange, one of the comedians in "Around New York in Eighty Minutes," and Miss Amy Ashman Boyd, who leads the "March of the Amazons," in the same piece, were married yesterday in the rectory of the Little Church Around the Corner, (Church of the Transfiguration,) by the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton. The service was witnessed by a score of friends of the contracting parties.

The bride was given away by her mother, Mrs. Jennie Boyd Gates. The bridesmaid was Miss Leah L. Angeles, and the best man was Harry Kelly. Mr. and Mrs. De Lange did not go on a wedding trip, as both of them are under engagement to appear this week.

Mr. De Lange has taken the part of Svengali in the burlesque of "Trilby," and has impersonated Bey in "Little Christopher." The bride's home is in Toronto, Canada.

NEWPORT SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 4.—The horses owned by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt which have been stabled at Oakland Farm, in Portsmouth, have been sold to New York parties. Indications point to the absence of Mrs. Vanderbilt and her family from the Breakers for a longer period than next season.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs came up from New York to-day to inspect the progress made on her new villa, Rose Cliff.

The remains of Mrs. O. E. R. Pell will arrive from Paris Wednesday, and the interment will occur at the island Cemetery with the committal service by the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone of Trinity, Church.

JOSEPH L. PARTRIDGE DEAD.

Father of State Superintendent of Public Works—Born in 1804 of New England Parentage.

Joseph Lyman Partridge, father of John N. Partridge, State Superintendent of Public Works, died at his home, 125 Montague Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. His critical illness had already been announced.

Mr. Partridge was born in Hatfield, Mass., June 7, 1804, and came from an old New England family. His grandfather was the second President of the American Mission Board. His father was a farmer, and Mr. Partridge spent his boyhood on his father's farm, and in 1824 entered Williams College, where, after his graduation four years later, he became a tutor in Latin, Greek, and mathematics, and became the close friend of Mark Hopkins.

Then came a movement to establish new schools in New Jersey, and in 1829 he went to that State and taught in one of those institutions, but soon returned to his former duties at his Alma Mater. Later he took charge of the Berkshire Gymnasium, a well-known educational institution, and after that was made preceptor at the Lester Academy at Worcester, Mass. While there he married Miss Z. M. Wilson of Petersham, Mass., one of his pupils, with whom he celebrated his golden wedding anniversary in Brooklyn thirteen years ago, and who survives him, with two children. He went to Lawrence, Mass., where, in the early sixties, he took the position of Superintendent of Schools, which he held for a number of years. He also embarked in paper manufacturing, and during the civil war acted as Collector of Internal Revenue, and in this way handled something like $2,000,000 for the Government, while the son, who has since achieved high public office in this State, was fighting his country's battles. Another son, Dr. Edward L. Partridge, is a practicing physician in Manhattan.

Mr. Partridge had lived in Brooklyn for the last twenty years, and was senior Deacon in Dr. Storrs's church. Mr. Partridge retained his faculties in a wonderful degree, and, always a close observer, could talk by the hour of interesting personal experiences in New England in old days. One of his most interesting reminiscences was of a journey he made with his grandparents to visit their daughter in Canandaigua. The 350 miles was made in two chaises, and the young grandson carried a saddle strapped to his vehicle on which he made the return journey on horseback. He also told of a visit of Lafayette to Pittsfield after his matriculation at Williams College, when he and the other students, with their President, made the journey in a coach to shake the hand of the friend of Washington.

When Dr. Storrs was made President of the American Board, which post he resigned about four years ago, Mr. Partridge told of his own grandfather saying, when he had attained the same place the better part of a century before, "I deem it a greater honor to be made President of the American Board than to have been chosen President of the United States."

Funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon in the Church of the Pilgrims, and the body will be taken to Leicester, Mass., for interment.

Gen. William Woods Averell.

Major Gen. William Woods Averell, one of the most conspicuous cavalry leaders on the Union side during the civil war, and since then prominent in business circles in this city, died at his home, at Bath, N. Y., on Saturday. He was born in Steuben County, this State, in 1832,

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FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
23 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY. SINKING FUND.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1879, the undersigned, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, solicits proposals of the First Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company to the aggregate par amount of $75,000, for account of the Sinking Fund. Sealed offers will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, February 5, 1900, and should be addressed, "Proposals for the Sinking Fund, E. S. Marston, President of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York."
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, Jan. 29, 1900.
N. B.—Extract from General Mortgage:
"The holders of any of the Bonds issued under this Mortgage shall have the right, if they so desire, to dispose of their holdings to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, provided for in the Trust Deed of May 1, 1879, who may ask for tenders of Debentures as provided in said Deed; and in that case, each such holder may for that purpose obtain from the Trustees hereof, in exchange for the Bonds secured hereby, dollar for dollar, the Debentures called for the purpose of delivering the same to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, and in such event the Trustee hereof shall cancel the Bonds so exchanged for Debentures."

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits $1,425,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hardin,	C. P. Huntington,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas,	Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons,	Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry,	Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
George Coppell.	

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

Yields 14% on the Present Cost of Shares.

This is the only Zinc-Mining Company in the United States giving regularly to its stockholders exact reports and full knowledge of the condition of their property. The well-known Chartered Accountants, **BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.**, of New York and Chicago, supervise the company's accounts, and issue quarterly to the stockholders statements of earnings and net profits, certified by them as correct.

It is now earning 22 per cent. on its capital, and will nearly double this as soon as the four new mills now under way are completed.

It is now paying dividends equal to those paid by the highest capitalized companies in the zinc fields, yet on a much smaller investment, which allows even the smallest investors to participate in the rich returns from zinc mining.

The low price of its shares also affords investors an unusual opportunity for profit by the enhancement in value of their holdings, and through its plan of supervising accounts it furnishes absolute security to its stockholders' interests.

100,000 SHARES

are now offered for public subscription at

85c. PER SHARE,

to complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the new mills now being built.

The shares are of the par value of $1.00 each, and are fully paid and non-assessable.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS, and note carefully the detailed accounts and BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.'S reports on the properties.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 & 47 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 409 The Rookery, Chicago.

TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of a large amount of the Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, have consented to act as a Bondholders' Committee under a preliminary agreement filed with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, dated February 1, 1900. Bondholders are asked to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons, under said agreement, with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, on or before **February 28th, 1900.** The Committee will advance to bondholders who deposit their bonds on or before that date the sum of $25, being the amount of the coupon due February 1st, 1900. Negotiable Trust Certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities. Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company or from the Secretary of the Committee.

When a majority of the bonds shall have been deposited, application will be made to list the certificates on the Stock Exchange.

New York, February 1, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
HENRY A. REDFIELD,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, N. Y.

ELYTON COMPANY,
ELYTON LAND COMPANY,
BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED BY Union Trust Company of New York, Birmingham Trust & Savings Company, Birmingham, Ala., Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, La., for the following bonds, stocks, and coupons, viz.:

ELYTON COMPANY 5% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
ELYTON COMPANY STOCK,
ELYTON LAND COMPANY 6% DIVIDEND TRUST BONDS,

embraced in the Agreement dated October 4th, 1898, and Plan of Reorganization dated May 29th, 1899, that on and after Thursday, February 8th, 1900, they may receive the new bonds and stocks to which they are entitled upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates at the office of the respective depositories, above named.

Holders entitled to fractions of bonds or fractional shares of stock must either sell the fractions or purchase such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or a whole share of stock at an approximate market price to be fixed by the Committee.

Holders of Dividend Trust 6% Bonds of Elyton Land Company will please state whether they elect to take new prior lien 5% bonds of Birmingham Realty Company or cash, for face of their bonds.

Holders of the OLD stock of the Elyton Land Company are requested to deliver their Certificates of said stock at the time they present the Certificates of Deposit for Elyton Company stock.

Holders transmitting Certificates of Deposit by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy the fractions, and whether they desire the new securities sent by express at their expense, and at what valuation.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Chairman;
AUGUSTUS W. KELLEY,
ALEXANDER D. SEYMOUR,
THOMAS G. JONES,
WILLIAM T. HARDIE,
} Reorganization Committee.
C. C. RAWLINGS, Secretary.
New York, January 19th, 1900.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds
AND
Preferred & Common Stock
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Company.

Recognizing that it is to the interest of the security holders of the United States Flour Milling Company that the affairs of said corporation be readjusted, and adequate working capital be provided, holders of a large amount of the First Mortgage Bonds and the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, have requested the undersigned to act as a Reorganization Committee under the Reorganization Agreement dated January 29, 1900, and filed with the METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.

The undersigned have consented to act as such Committee, and request such Bondholders and Stockholders to deposit their said securities under said Agreement with the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, New York City, on or before **February 26th, 1900.**

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Trust Company, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, February 2, 1900.

SAMUEL THOMAS, Chairman.
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
BRAYTON IVES,
WM. LANMAN BULL,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
Reorganization Committee.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary.
209 Produce Exchange Bldg., New York City.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.

NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.

CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $3,500,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. & Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman,	Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	Harry Payne Whitney.

LONDON BRANCH,
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.

Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

Bankers.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.
LEVI P. MORTON.

North American Trust Company

100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS 1,000,000

Fiscal Agent for the United States in Cuba.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT has reliable agents in all cities and towns of **Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium,** and **Holland;** also **Mexico, Central** and **South America,** and is prepared to give prompt attention to the collection of legacies, management of estates, special payments, etc., in those countries.

OFFICERS.

Alvah Trowbridge	President
Heman Dowd	Vice-President
Stanley L. Conklin	Secretary
Francis C. Prest	Assistant Secretary

DIRECTORS.

Alvah Trowbridge,	Luis Suarez Galban,
John G. Carlisle,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
Charlton T. Lewis,	Roland R. Conklin,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	Wager Swayne,
James B. Dill,	James S. Kuhn,
Hugh Kelly,	Arnold Marcus,
Charles W. Drake,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Heman Dowd,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	L. Carbajal,
	Marques de Pinar del Rio.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company

Mills Building, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. on said common stock, both to be paid Feb. 5, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 11, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street.

New York, Dec. 13, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.

On Feb. 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividends, aggregating two per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Holders of Debenture Bonds of
Western Farm Mortgage Trust Co.

are hereby notified that dividends have been declared, payable at this office on and after February 5, 1900, on Debentures of the following series:

NO. 1 ..... 15%
" 13 10

The Debentures should be forwarded to us in order that payment of the dividends may be indorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as the holders may direct.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
No. 39 William St., N. Y.

187th Dividend.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 29th, 1900.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, February 10th to stockholders of record on February 1, 1900.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF FORMATION
OF
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.

The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify as follows:

I.

That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., and the county wherein the principal place of business is located is the City and County of New York.

II.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the general commission brokerage and mercantile business.

III.

That the names and residences of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership are as follows:

ERNST THALMANN, who resides at Number 150 West 59th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and RICHARD LIMBURGER, who resides at Number 38 East 72d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, are the General Partners; and HANS BLEICHRODER, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany; Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, are the Special Partners. The said General Partners and the said Special Partners are each of them of full age.

IV.

That the said Hans Von Bleichröder has contributed the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000,) and the said Dr. Georg Von Bleichröder the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000,) and the said Dr. Paul Schwabach the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000) to the Common Stock of such limited partnership in cash.

V.

That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of January, Nineteen Hundred, and the period at which the said partnership is to be terminated is the thirty-first day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Four, both inclusive.

Dated this 21st day of November, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine.

ERNST THALMANN.
RICHARD LIMBURGER.
HANS VON BLEICHRODER.
GEORG v. BLEICHRODER.
PAUL H. SCHWABACH.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 21st day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came the above named ERNST THALMANN and RICHARD LIMBURGER, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

J. W. ROTCHILD,
Notary Public No. 42,
City and County of New York.

[Seal.]

10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

Consul General of the United States, City of Berlin, German Empire, ss.:

On this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came HANS VON BLEICHRODER, Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, known to me and to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and Consular Seal of Office this fourth day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine. FRANK H. MASON,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul General, Berlin.

City and County of New York, ss.:

ERNST THALMANN, being duly sworn, says:

That he is one of the General Partners named in the annexed certificate, and that the several sums specified in said certificate to have been contributed by the Special Partners, respectively, in said certificate named to the common stock of said partnership, have been actually and in good faith paid in cash.

ERNST THALMANN.

Sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1899. MICHAEL GAVIN 2d,
[Seal.] Notary Public No. 88,
New York County.

10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.

Whereas, The limited partnership heretofore existing between Ernst Thalmann, Adolf Ladenburg, Richard Limburger, Julius Schwabach, Hans von Bleichröder, and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder will terminate by limitation on the thirty-first day of December, 1899; and,

Whereas, The business heretofore conducted by the said copartnership has been transacted within the State of New York for a period of three years and upwards, and also with foreign countries, under the said copartnership name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and

Whereas, The undersigned have agreed to form a new limited partnership to commence on the First Day of January, 1900, and to terminate on the Thirty-first Day of December, 1904, and intend to continue the use of said firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and,

Whereas, The undersigned, Ernst Thalmann and Richard Limburger, constitute a majority of the General Partners in said limited copartnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and are to be the General Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and the said Hans von Bleichröder and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder constitute a majority of the special partners in said limited copartnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and are to be Special Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and,

Whereas, The said Ernst Thalmann and Richard Limburger, who are to be such General Partners, and the said Hans von Bleichröder and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder, who are to be Special Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., have acquired the right to use the firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and have consented and elected and do consent and elect to continue the business heretofore carried on under such limited copartnership and under the same firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Now, therefore, We, the said ERNST THALMANN, whose place of abode is at Number 150 West 59th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and RICHARD LIMBURGER, whose place of abode is at Number 38 East 72d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, who are to be the General Partners, and HANS VON BLEICHRODER, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, who are to be the Special Partners, do hereby certify and declare, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that we are the only persons who are to constitute the said limited partnership of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., commencing on the First Day of January, Nineteen Hundred, and terminating on the Thirty-first Day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Four, and who are hereafter to deal under said firm name of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., and that the principal place of the business to be continued and conducted under said firm name by said limited partnership is to be in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York.

In witness whereof we have made, severally signed, and acknowledged this certificate, this 21st day of November, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine. ERNST THALMANN.
RICHARD LIMBURGER.
HANS VON BLEICHRODER.
GEORG v. BLEICHRODER.
PAUL H. SCHWABACH.

State of New York, County of New York:

On this 21st day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came ERNST THALMANN and RICHARD LIMBURGER, to me personally severally known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

J. W. ROTCHILD,
Notary Public No. 42,
City and County of New York.
[Seal.]

10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

Consul General of the United States, City of Berlin, German Empire, ss.:

On this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came HANS VON BLEICHRODER, Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, known to me and to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and Consular Seal of Office, this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine.
FRANK H. MASON,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul General, Berlin.

DIVIDENDS.

Holders of Debenture Bonds of
Lombard Investment Company

are hereby notified that dividends have been declared, payable at this office on and after February 5, 1900, on Debentures of the following series:

U. S. No. 1	12½%
U. S. A	7½%
U. S. B	5 %
U. S. C	20 %
U. S. D	12½%
U. S. E	5 %
U. S. F	7½%
U. S. G	10 %

The Debentures should be forwarded to us in order that payment of the dividends may be indorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as the holders may direct.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
No. 39 William St., N. Y.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, N. Y., Jan'y 31st, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the FIRST PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK, payable on the first day of March next, to stockholders of record at twelve o'clock noon, on Saturday, the tenth day of February next.

The transfer books will not be closed.

CHARLES F. COX,
Treasurer.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Board of Directors has declared on the Adjustment Preferred Stock a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after February 23, 1900, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders as registered at the close of business February 9, 1900.

The transfer books for Adjustment Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. February 9, 1900, until 10 o'clock A. M. February 23, 1900. A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	$3	Mch. 1	Feb. 5	Feb. 20
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha (annual)	5	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Cin., Ham. & Day. new pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 8	Jan. 27	Feb. 9
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com.	1½	Mch. 1	.....	.....
Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	2	Feb. 14	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¼	Mch. 15	Feb. 28	Mch. 16
Hartford & Conn. Western	1	Feb. 28	Feb. 20	Feb. 28
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	2½	Mch. 1	Jan. 31	Feb. 23
Louisville & Nashville	2	Feb. 10	Jan. 26	Feb. 10
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Mch. 2	Feb. 17	Mch. 3
Mexican Northern (extra)	¼	Mch. 2	Feb. 17	Mch. 3
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5	Mch. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 10
Norfolk & West. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Feb. 23	Feb. 9	Feb. 23
North Carolina	3½	Feb. 10	.....	.....
Northern Pacific	1	Feb. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Northern Pacific (extra)	1	Feb. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Mch. 5	Feb. 7	Feb. 17
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	2	Feb. 14	Feb. 3	Feb. 15
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	1½	Feb. 15	.....	.....
St. P. & Duluth pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Mch. 1	Feb. 6	Mch. 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Elevated	2½	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 7
Cin., Newport & Covington pf.	½	May 1	Apr. 24	May 2
Twin City Rapid Transit	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 16
West Chicago St. Ry. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	Feb. 16

BANK STOCKS.

Banco Internacional E'Hipotecano de Mexico	$1.42	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	5	Feb. 10	Jan. 29	Feb. 10

TRUST COMPANIES.

Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit Co. (Philadelphia)	5	Feb. 6	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Cereal (quarter)	2	Feb. 20	Feb. 3	Feb. 21
Am. Dist. Tel., Phila., (quarter)	1	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 5
American Ice Co. common	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
American Radiator pf.	1¾	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 15
Am. Steel & Wire common (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 10	Apr. 3
Andover Iron Co.	$2	Mch. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 14
Atlantic Copper Mining	$2	Feb. 15	Feb. 3	Feb. 15
Boston & Montana Mining (quarter)	$5	Feb. 20	Jan. 25	Feb. 8
Boston & Montana Mining (extra)	$3	Feb. 20	Jan. 25	Feb. 8
Boston South Dakota Gold Mining	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Cambria Steel (quarter)	50c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	.....
Cambria Steel (extra)	$1.50	To pay installment on stock.		
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	8	Feb. 15	Jan. 26	Feb. 15
Consol. Car Heating	1½	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Consol. Car Heating (extra)	1	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Daylight Prism Co. (quarter)	2	Feb. 10	Jan. 30	Feb. 10
Daylight P. Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	Feb. 10	Jan. 30	Feb. 10
Daylight Prism Co. pf. (extra)	2	Feb. 10	Jan. 30	Feb. 10
Denver Gas & Electric	1½	Feb. 20	Feb. 9	Feb. 20
Empire State-Idaho Mining & Dev. Co. (monthly)	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 1
General Chemical Co. common (quarter)	1	Mch. 1	.....	.....
Glucose Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1½	Mch. 1	Feb. 10	Mch. 1
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 1	Feb. 10	Mch. 1
International Silver pf.	1¾	Apr. 1	Mch. 1	Mch. 23
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Mon. Ore Purchasing Co. (quarter)	$1	Feb. 15	Feb. 6	Feb. 15
Mt. Vernon Woolen & Duck	1½	Mch. 1	Feb. 20	Mch. 2
National Lead common	1	Mch. 1	Feb. 15	Mch. 2
New England Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Omaha Water 1st pf.	2½	Feb. 10	Holders of record	Feb. 1
Omaha Water 2d pf.	1	Feb. 10	Holders of record	Feb. 1
Penn. Furnace Co. (quarter)	$1.50	Feb. 5	Stock of record	Feb. 1
People's Gas L. & Coke Co. of Chicago (quarter)	1½	Feb. 25	Feb. 16	Feb. 26
Pressed Steel Car com. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 9	Jan. 20	Feb. 9
Procter & Gamble (semi-annual)	3	Feb. 15	6	.....
Pepperill Mfg. Co. (extra)	$10	Mch. 1	Stock of record	Jan. 20
Pullman's Palace Car Co. (quarter)	$2	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Quincy Mining	$5	Feb. 15	Jan. 22	Feb. 1
St. Paul Gas Light Co. (quarter)	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Standard Consol. Mining	10c	Feb. 20	Feb. 7	Feb. 20
U. S. Cast I. Pipe & F. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 1	Feb. 9	Mch. 2
U. S. Envelope pf.	$1.75	Mch. 1	Feb. 15	Mch. 2
Warwick Iron & Steel	2	Feb. 10	Stock of record	Jan. 27
Warwick Iron & Steel (extra)	½	Feb. 10	Stock of record	Jan. 27
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 20	Feb. 12	Feb. 21

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Steel & Wire Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 20	Ann'l & Spe'l
American Stoker Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 5	Annual
Automatic Beer Cask Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 10	Special
Aztec Land & Cattle Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 13	Annual
Cannelton Coal Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 7	Annual
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards	Jan. 18	Feb. 9	Feb. 8	Annual
Colonial Bank	.....	.....	Feb. 5	Annual
Commercial Cable Co.	Feb. 21	Mch. 7	Mch. 5	Annual
Copper Queen Consol. Mining	.....	.....	Feb. 13	Annual
Copper Range Co.	Jan. 31	Feb. 15	Feb. 14	Annual
Del., Lack. & Western	Jan. 31	Feb. 21	Feb. 20	Annual
Diamond Match	Jan. 27	Feb. 8	Feb. 7	Annual
Edison El. Ill. Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 13	Annual
Edison Ore Milling Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 5	Special
Eugene P. Peyser

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Feb. 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

100—Phillip vs. S. S. Geo. Farwell.
110—Niemann vs. same.
111—Polnick vs. same.
112—Hoffmire vs. same.
118—Trenkenhen vs. same.
90—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Hasse.
45—Union Marine Ins. Co. vs. The Chicago.
46—Fosbinder vs. same.
105—Gorman vs. Park.
115—Lappin Brake Shoe Co. vs. Corning Co.
116—Loomis vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
119—Rahtjens Composition Co. vs. Holzapfels Composition Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

153½—Sanford vs. White.
237—Clayton vs. Met. St. Railway.
199—Copping vs. North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.
181—Watts vs. Weston.
187—Ryan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
276—Simpson vs. same.
321—Havens vs. same.
329—Davis vs. same.
143—Slaughter vs. Compagnie Generale.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building. Admiralty cases.

1—De Farcouret vs. Western Ins. Co.
2—Parsons vs. Patterson.
8 to 12—Holman vs. Lindo.
14—Portland Cement Works vs. Canalboat Carrie Stewart.
22—McWilliams vs. Scow No. 6.
27—Sutcliffe vs. Seligman.
34—Bliven vs. SS. Florence.
35—Golden vs. Gillespie
37—Clyde vs. Haines & Co.
39—Goddard vs. Ship Cornet.
43—Smith vs. Booth.
45—Morris & C. Dredging Co. vs. City of New York.
47—Hoffmire vs. SS. H. E. Runnells.
50—Fillmore vs. Hughes.
54—N. S. & Australia SS. Co. vs. Holman.
58—Hogg vs. Thorn.
59—Druchmann vs. Dunn
60—Newport News S. B. Co. vs. Barge E. A. Georges.
63—Davis vs. SS. Strathgyle.
64—Atlantic & Mexico Gulf SS. Co. vs. Guggenheim.
18—Dearberg vs. SS. Friesland.
26—Ellison vs. Tug Mutual.
28—Milliken vs. Scows Boaz and Arizona.
40—Vandenbergh vs. Tug W. E. Chapman.
21—N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. vs. Ferryboat Chicago.
82—Int. Nav. Co. vs. B. & F. Marine Ins. Co.
83—Same vs. Firemens' Fund Ins. Co.
24—Grant vs. Gurney.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Collins vs. Press Pub. Co.
2—Rhinelander vs. Farmers' Loan & T. Co.
3—Fleischer vs. same.
4—L'thy & Co. vs. Firth
5—German-Am. Bank of Peoria vs. same.
6—Horner vs. Smith.
7—Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn. vs. Phelan.
8—Same vs. Murdough.
9—Matter of Baird.
10—Parsons vs. same.
11—Jayne vs. Ingram.
12—Degen vs. Degen.
13—Scholz vs. Scholz.
14—Jayne vs. Ingram.
15—Rogers vs. Soier.
16—Todd vs. Treadwell.
17—Thorp vs. Pierson
18—In re Riverside Park.
19—Edwards vs. Town-send.
20—Noirit vs. Tamsen.
21—In re Rick.
22—Strauss vs. Casey Machine and Supply Co.
23—Hudson vs. Spicer.
24—Lichtenstein vs. Miller.
25—Salberg vs. Reddy.
26—Luthy vs. Luthy
27—Sabetti vs. Sabetti.
28—Blake vs. Blake.
29—Katunske vs. Liebner.
30—Saht vs. Hoerapolis
31—Dodd vs. Duhume.
32—Lowenstein vs. Farber.
33—Cohn vs. Hammer.
34—Foster vs. Rogers.
35—Gross vs. United Granite Co.
36—Goldstein vs. Goldstein.
37—N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. vs. Ferryboat Chicago.
82—Int.-Nav. Co. vs. B. & F. Marine Ins. Co.
83—Same vs. Firemens' Fund Ins. Co.
24—Grant vs. Gurney.
88—Mitchell vs. Wahle
89—Ruckert vs. Burnley.
40—In re Jerome Av
41—Wasserbaum vs. Kaus.
42—Sullivan vs. Sullivan.
43—Gable vs. Kullman.
44—In re McCaffery.
45—Freedman vs. Rapp
46—Welch vs. Kingsley.
47—Stewart vs. Russell.
48—Carroll vs. Russell.
49—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. vs. Nutter.
70—In re Friedel.
51—In re C. B. Kegan Mfg. Co.
52—Tripp vs. Goodyear.
53—George vs. George.
54—Eno vs. Pinckney.
55—Schleimer vs. First United Rohatyner.
56—Brusin vs. Drusin.
57—Grossman vs. Claussman
58—Jussen vs. Scannell
59—Sargan vs. York.
60—Fair vs. same.
61—Archer vs. same.
62—Aiver, vs. same.
63—Armstrong vs. same.
64—Butler vs. same.
65—Beagan vs. same.
66—Berkley vs. same.
67—Brady vs. same.
68—Cronin vs. same.
69—Campbell vs. same.
70—Chandler vs. same.
71—Copper vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Waldo vs. Rhinelander.
2—In re Simonds Mfg. Co.
3—In re Mott Av.
4—In re Hunt's Point Road.
5—In re Concord Av.
6—In re E. 170th St.
7—In re Depot Place.
8—In re E. 168th St.
9—In re Edgecombe Road.
10—Busey vs. Cox.
11—McMillan vs. Feltner
12—Nat. Academy of Design vs. same.
13—Williams vs. Jones.
14—Bradley Currier Co. vs. Brunner.
15—Hoadley vs. Milliken.
16—Sicilian Asphalt Co. vs. Feltner.
17—Lindsay vs. Rosenberg.
18—Sonn vs. O'Connell.
19—Rothfield vs. same.
20—Same vs. same.
21—Rudd vs. Callaghan.
22—Nesbit vs. Cannon.
23—Patterson vs. Vivian
24—California Wine Association vs. Feltner.
25—In re Burnside Av.
26—Kling vs. Colonial Bank.
27—Comstock vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
28—Same vs. same.
29—Forrest vs. Feltner.
30—Potter vs. same.
31—Grimm vs. Grimm.
32—Keenan vs. Sire.
33—Consol Fruit Jar Co. vs. Feltner.
34—Vanderbilt vs. Benson.
35—In re Bank and Bethune Sts.
36—Dodin vs. Larkin.
37—Gelsenheimer vs. Hinton.
38—Storer vs. Arnot.
39—Olivari vs. Olivari.
40—Ahendroth & Root Mfg. Co. vs. Feltner.
41—Gracie vs. Roosevelt
42—Same vs. same.
43—Same vs. Robinson.
44—In re Ogden Av.
45—Clark vs. Vail.
46—Day vs. Doak.
47—Burton vs. Burton.
48—Nat. Electric Car Lighting Co. vs. Feltner.
49—M. E. Church Home vs. Sigmund.
50—Farmers' Loan & T. Co. vs. McFarland.
51—Same vs. same.
52—In re Simonds Mfg. Co.
53—Neely vs. Prensky.
54—Langdon vs. Feltner.
55—Morris & Cummings Dredging Co. vs. Feltner.

Demurrers.

Jane Ritter vs. Elker.
215—Anglo-Am. Provision Co. vs. Davis Provision Co.
213—Bedlow vs. Stillwell.
211—Reich s. Cochran.
214—Moore vs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
220—Winthrop Press vs. Perkins.
222—Glasser vs. Glasser.
223—Garfunkel vs. Yanowsky.
224—Shannon vs. Horley.
225—Nat. B'way Bank vs. Railroad Equipment Co.
226—Malcolmson vs. Sundberg.
227—Koulbach vs. Leich
228—Stavros vs. Walker.
229—Otis Bros. & Co. vs. Nussberger.
230—N. Y. Bank Note Co. vs. Noblett.
231—Deering vs. City of New York.
232—Gully vs. same.
233—Wynen vs. same.
234—Calderhead vs. Holt.
235—Murray vs. Williamson.
236—White vs. Hart.
237—Zangwill vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Association.
238—Winn vs. Jarvis.
239—Schurr vs. Indikoff.
240—Langenzen vs. J. H. Mohlman Co.
241—Same vs. Meyer.
242—Met. Trust Co. vs. McDonald.
243—Wokal vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
244—Laidlaw vs. Stimson.
245—Stanton vs. Press Pub. Co.
246—Composite Type Bar Co. vs. Brolt.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

8471—McConologue vs. Larkins.
3008—Sabel vs. Marks.
3694—Marsh vs. Maye.
3782—Roy Watch Case Co. vs. Camm-Roy Watch Case Co.
3882—Daly vs. Wood.
3933—Pozzo vs. White.
3942—Mongo vs. Widmayer.
3753—Smith vs. Keteltas
3878—Bowery Bank vs. Bernstein.
3695—Bates vs. Viroleet.
2884—Tekulsky vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4526.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned January term. Held in Part IV. room. Case on. 3360—Pullar vs. Waller.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursuman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Gray for the People.

1—George W. Schan.
2—Ernest M. Welch.
3—Herman Bartholomas
6—Elias Lazarus.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from the calendar to Part XII. for trial. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

11338—Shirley vs. Healey.
11973—People, &c., vs. Packer.
7368—Ehrhard vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12423—Becker vs. Schatz
12527—Jeffeatt vs. Harron.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III, Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V. and VI. for trial.

Inquest.
5973—York Cracker and Biscuit Co. vs. Newell.
2053—Leotsakos vs. Vlasto.
11818—Lichtenstein vs. Mayor, &c.
6137—Norwood vs. same.
4373—Parr vs. Met. St. Ry.
4378—Moskowitz vs. same.
4406—Lawlor vs. same.
4897—Sternberger vs. Croner
5807—Harris vs. Malino.
5913—Sherman vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
5983—Patterson vs. Pugh
4429—Berkel vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
4438—McCully vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5921—Levene vs. Clark.
6719—Leaycraft vs. City of New York.
7029—German-Am. Nat. Bank of Peoria vs. Firth.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Mac-Lean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

Inquest.
5585—Woods vs. Bindley.
6672—Townsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
1663—Grossman vs. Reiss
2808—Philip vs. Bendheim.
2909—Same vs. same.
5161—Kaiser vs. Flaschel.
4344—Gloster vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6951—Smith vs. Kneir.
6147—Collis vs. Press Pub. Co.
5583—Bonynge vs. Morris.
5647—Johnston vs. N. Y. Staats-Zeitung.
5648—Reilly vs. same.
4466—Leisner vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5791—Berringer vs. N. Y. Steam Co.
6001—Dirato vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
6191—Olsen vs. International Nav. Co.
4623—Byers vs. Eccles. Donald vs. McCormack.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor, in the County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Elizabeth B. Scofield,
Catharine Ferrand,
Minnie B. Tyler,
Paul Schuek,
Patrick Devine,
Henry Muller,
Mary H. Agnew,
Jacob Falst,
Nannie D. Seer.
At 11 A. M.
Mary L. Housley.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House—Thomas, S. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1503—Charlotte Suess.
1503—Miles Banks.
1505—Clara T. Hewitt.
1514—Eliza Stapleton.
1520—Frederick Lanzer.
1531—Sarah Goodhelm.
1521—Michael Kuntz.
1532—Ann Pearson.
1534—Michael Redmond.
1467—Michael J. Kunzeman.
1468—Matthew F. Harney.
1471—Annie Taylor Morgan.
1472—Bella Hornstein.
1516—Johanna B. Widmayer.
1528—James McCloud.
1529—Lina Schaefer.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3744½—Aronson vs. Dr. Mayer Brewing Co.
3745½—Same vs. same.
1890—Brady vs. Met. St. Ry.
1354—Bowman vs. Thomas.
1507—Kraus vs. Guntzer.
1053—Bauman vs. Healey.
1395½—Jackson vs. Fleischman
378—Kennedy vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1341—Lee vs. same.
315—Schnitzer vs. Ahlowich.
316—Same vs. same.
1632—Zimmermann vs. Stahl.
1662—Frankfort vs. Met. St. Ry.
3270—Levin vs. same.
1562—Kessel vs. Kaufman.
1229—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Earley.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1836—Kerr vs. Hyde.
1809—Fried vs. Met. St. Ry.
1012—Klenke vs. Haupt.
958—Balsam vs. Atkinson.
830—Phillips vs. 3d Av. R. R.
846—Patterson vs. Kruger.
1220—Baxter vs. Davidson.
1834—Siegman vs. Grau.
1470—Friedheim vs. Doyle.
1247—Swift vs. Aspell & Co.
1248—Ridgely vs. Man. Shipping Co.
1249—Rolph vs. Foster.
1250—Dunlop vs. Harbrave.
1251—Boylan vs. Murphy.
1252—Same vs. McAdam
1253—Same vs. Reilly.
1254—Reid vs. Curtin. Preferred causes.
4392—Faber vs. Hamilton.
4412—Leggett vs. Mueller.
4470—People ex rel. Williams vs. Feltner.
1865—Rosenberg vs. Kane.
1944—Rock vs. Laird.
1906—D. Stevenson Brew. Co. vs. Hefferman.
1907—Brockman vs. Laird.
1913—Scully vs. Thornton.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1667—Bergmann vs. Keane.
1668—Same vs. same.
1702—Park & Tilford vs. Thayer.
1967—Shaul vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1959—Paine vs. Bol.
1422—Clarke vs. Harris.
1725—Loughlin vs. Met. St. Ry.
1072—Smith vs. same.
854—Orthoff vs. Rieger.
593—Franklin vs. Johnson.
1062—Benziger vs. Sadlier.
1623—Josephi vs. Anhalt.
1624—Samuels vs. same.
1712—Russet vs. Waldman.
702—Ruppert vs. Martin
804—Hecht vs. Frank.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3910—Van Beuren, vs. Sire.
3960—Park & Tilford vs. Greater New York Amusement Co.
3998—Collateral Loan Assn. vs. McGovern.
3415—Mildenberg vs. Schumann.
2916—Berger Mfg. Co. vs. Lyon.
420—Potts vs. New York and Westchester Water Co.
8436—Wilson Distillery Co. vs. Duffy.
2689—Elsberg vs. Zimmermann.
2316—Barnes vs. Ginsburg.
2371—Edmonston v s. New York Millinery Supply Co.
2784—Germansky vs. Peck.
3396—O'Donohue vs. Schendel.
3204—Lynch vs. Reilly.
3800—Hencher vs. Maloy
3933—Guggenheimer vs. Johnson.
3189—Schlomenowitz vs. Schintzler.
3587—Solon vs. Olin.
3661—Buzzell vs. Forsythe.
3602—Thornitz vs. Richards.
3341—Jaffe vs. Rosoff.
3991½—Bloch vs. Carfiel.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2067.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Blumenthal for the People.

1—James Regan.
2—John Reilly. William Lally.
3—William Herbert, Charles Marsh.
4—Belle Hodge.
5—Frank Heussler.
6—Louis Ballon.
7—Joseph Podesta.
8—William Scott. Oliver P. Williams.
9—Oliver E. Williams.
10—Walter Elliott, Thomas J. Dunn alias Thomas J. Quinlan, alias Henry M. Quinlan.
11—John Calestine.
12—Bridget Ryan.
13—Jacob Behrman.
14—Pietro Altieri.

Pleadings.

1—James Quinn, William Pooley, Harry Butler, Thomas McHugh.
2—Otto Nestler.
3—Andrew Cunningham
4—Martin Tiveman, Joseph Chilson.
5—Roland A. Le Croix.
6—Mamie Brooks.
7—Annie St. Clair.
8—James Daly.
9—Becky Bagumanick.
10—Charles Hertz.
11—Ignatz Friedman.
12—Arthur Baetz.
13—Matthew E. Lynch, Emil Wein, Edward Cumisky.
14—Abraham Meyer, Isaac Hahn.
15—George Felst.
16—Leone Durant.
17—David Wasser.
18—Thomas Day, James T. Day, Joseph Geelan, Thomas Callan.
19—John Hays.
20—Herman Freund.
21—Chris Harre.
22—Volo C. Mills.
23—Henry Oestreicher.
24—John F. O'Connor.
25—August Moennich.
26—Henry Meyer.
27—Maurice Hickey.
28—Robert Worm.
29—John Beckman.
30—John Gallagher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—November Term Continued.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, O'Connor, and Collins for the People.

1—Roland B. Molineux.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—Orlando J. Hackett.
2—Margaret Hines.
3—Harry Williams.
4—Martha Johnson.
5—William Markuskile.
6—Patrick McCabe.
7—Thomas S. Mackey.
8—Benjamin Gainsborg.
9—Patrick Sullivan.
10—Bernardo Calabrese.
11—James Devine.
12—James Duff.
13—James Barry.
14—Charles Schmitz.
15—William Atcheson.
16—Philip Bachman.
17—Henry Ficke.
18—John Masterson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gordon for the People.

1—John J. Layden.
2—Camille Verdier.
3—Mamie Mischan.
4—James Bedford.
5—Joseph Blanco.
6—Thomas Hillman.
7—George Grant.
8—Martin Hoffman.
9—Joseph Esido.
10—Joseph A. Beasly, Leon Muchlinck.
11—James J. Cullinan.
12—William J. Harmon.
13—Abraham Plonsky.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Smith, J. Day calendar. Demurrers.

510—Neumann, executor, vs. Neumann et al.
511—Reading vs. Eastern Bonded Warehouse Co.
512—Pollock vs. Stevenson et al.
513—De Valuce vs. Ruland.
514—Tomlinson vs. Russell.
515—Potter vs. Ferdon et al.
516—Kennedy vs. Fulton et al.
517—Sapolski vs. Staten Island Electric Co.
518—Rodhe, jr., et al. vs. Sleischer et al. General calendar.
41—Gaines vs. Salit.
434—Brundage vs. Munger.
416—Beers vs. Michaelis.
448—Co-operative Building Bank vs. Rodwell.
451—Ravello vs. Rubbo.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Marean, J.; Part II., Mattice, J.; Part III., Jenks, J.; Part IV., Keogh, J.

3191—Rhodes vs. Union El. R. R.
1268—Stuart vs. Wharf and Warehouse Co.
2261—O'Connor vs. Brooklyn H. R. R.
2052—Annunziato vs. Rudolph et al.
2124—Dillon vs. Nassau R. R.
4606—Kelly vs. City of New York et al.
4740—Freeman vs. Brooklyn H. R. R.
4608—Williamson vs. Brooklyn H. R. R.
2139—Knight vs. Brooklyn H. R. R.
1451—McCarroll vs. Brooklyn H. R. R.
882—Flatow vs. Jenkins.
1726—Reeder vs. Mersereau & Co.
2798—Gardner vs. Campbell.
2384—Cowley vs. Nassau R. R.
3198—Moreau vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
4667—Baccio vs. N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.
4134—Reeder vs. Westphal.
4530—Francois vs. Morrison.
4577—Coughlin vs. Brooklyn H. R. R.
4506—King vs. Brooklyn H. R. R.
4671—Anwater vs. Brooklyn H. R. R.
4598—Gambino vs. Romeo.
4690—Hoy vs. Brooklyn H. R. R.
4646—Viergutz vs. Laughlin.
4661—Mayer vs. Nassau R. R.
25—Poulson vs. Navarro.
1215—Quirk vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
2254—Manke vs. Lanzer.
2195—Welge vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
1936—Muhlenhauer vs. Nassau R. R.
1109—Bowie vs. Brooklyn H. R. R.
2948—Miller vs. Brooklyn H. R. R.
4670—Riese vs. Cross, Austin & Ireland.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon this call:

3234—Waring vs. Journeay.
2597—Amer. Surety Co. vs. Rueger.
217, 218—Huners vs. Rueger.
2612—Terhune vs. City of New York.
2096—Cassano vs. B. H. R. R.
2104—McNulty vs. Nassau R. R.
3412—Heinlein vs. Kleinert.
2017—Biehusen vs. Haywood.
3521—Van Houton vs. B. H. R. R.
4726—Ferris vs. B. H. R. R.
2038—Samuel vs. C. I. & B'klyn R. R.
340—Horeis vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
1735—Leroy vs. Met. St. R. R.
1676—Symons vs. Nassau R. R.
3510—Greenwald vs. B. H. R. R.
4607—Kelly, admin., vs. City of N. Y. et al.
2123—Cranley vs. Nassau R. R.
2386—Brown vs. Berlin Iron Bridge Co.
2341—Bopp vs. Tumbridge.
2401—Hoye vs. Flynn et al.
887—Seno vs. Gutter.
3374—Jarashow vs. Robinson.
2339—Sands, Jr., vs. B. H. R. R.
1956—Ross vs. Third Av. R. R.
1547—Esposito vs. Imperialli.
3270—Brown vs. B. H. R. R. et al.
1640—Walsh vs. Degnon Mc-Lean Co.
1196—Beyer vs. Nassau R. R.
3854—Holmes vs. Eriksen et al.
2383—Dunn vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
4535—Manning vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
2627—Scannell vs. C. I. & B'klyn R. R.
3397—Nordheim vs. Allen.
1240—Chickett vs. Feltman.
736—Hickman vs. Nassau R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J. James Doyle.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Aspinall, J.

John Woods, Edward Lober, William Lober, Annie Martin, John Jenkins, Frederick Lunsman, and Charles Geriash.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of James S. Wheaton, Ransom S. Pattison, Archenda B. Merritt, Thomas D. Norris, Johanna Sullivan, Henry E. Kratzschmer, Julius E. Streubel, Henry Heltmann, James O'Neil, Paulina Wynschel, Mary Daley, George Brown, Charles Kane, and Mary Coleman, (motion.)

The estates of Henry Patterson and Patrick V. Hickey.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—6—The will of Maria L. Long.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of New York—Admiralty Calendar—Thomas, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

9—Atlantic Dredging Co. vs. Ferryboat Hudson City and Tug Ellis.
14—English & American Steamship Co., Limited, vs. Steamship Havana.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Established 1854.

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PIANOS.

To Rent or for Sale on Easy Terms. 214 to 224 EAST 23D STREET.

THE OPERA PIANO.

New and elegant designs, also several slightly used WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.

Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

WINTER RESORTS.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY. A DISTINCTIVE HEALTH RESORT, combining a perfect Fall climate, an elevation of 2,500 feet, picturesque mountain surroundings, and HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.

The fine course of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club adjoins the hotel. Through compartment cars from New York. Excursion tickets at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,354 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R., New York; also offices N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., throughout New England.

FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

THE LAKEWOOD

Lakewood, New Jersey.

M. C. WENTWORTH of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.

JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROLAND,

59th St. and Madison Av., Block from Central Park entrance.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF MODERN HOTEL,

EUROPEAN PLAN, $1; AMERICAN PLAN, $2; WITH HOT AND COLD WATER, STEAM HEAT, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; ELEVATOR SERVICE; CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRENCH, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matilda French, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 135 West 44th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1900. CHARLES T. FRENCH, LOUIS FRENCH, Executors.

FRY, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FRY, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Horwitz & Samuels, their attorneys, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1899. MARY FRY, Executrix. ISAAC FRY Executor. HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway.

HEARN, EDWIN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN R. HEARN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of King & Jessup, their attorneys, No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. HEARN and WILLIAM H. HEARN, Executors. KING & JESSUP, Attorneys for Executors, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL JACOBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Attorney of Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1899.

DEVIN, PRENTISS & BROWN, GEORGE W. JACOBY, JOHN C. F. JACOBY, Executors.

RONALDS, MARIA D. L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ALFRED R. CONKLING, as trustee; Peter Lorillard Ronalds, Mary Frances Ronalds, Fannie F. Ritchie, P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., Reginald Ronalds, Catherine d'Angelemont, Henri d'Angelemont, Blanche d'Angelemont, Houston Addison Thomas, Ronald Thomas, the younger of that name; Ida Leonora Thomas, Alfred R. Conkling, Muriel R. L. Conkling, Alexandra R. Conkling, Howard Conkling, Laura R. Conkling, George Lorillard Ronalds, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New York, as guardian of the estate of Ida Leonora Thomas, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Addison Thomas and Ronald Thomas, as trustees for Peter Lorillard Ronalds under the will of Maria D. L. Ronalds, deceased, the petitioners herein, should not be permitted to resign and be discharged from further liability as trustees of said trust, and why their account of capital should not be judicially settled, passed, and allowed, and why such further order or direction should not be made in the premises as justice may require; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ja8-1aw6wM&th19

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—SALOMON MARX, Plaintiff, against OTTO F. DEGENER, Defendant.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of ground in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street distant two hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated at the City of New York, January 12, 1900.

SAMPSON H. WEINHANDLER, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMEYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address: 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

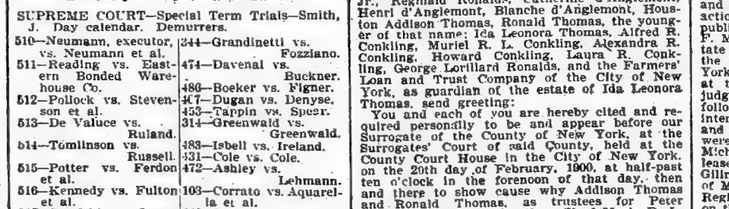

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $3,769.03 with interest thereon from the 2nd day of January, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $338.88 with interest from January 5, 1900, together with the costs of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price or paid by the Referee is $297.64 and interest.

Said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $21,000 with interest thereon from October 1, 1899, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and a second mortgage for $15,000 with interest thereon from June 5, 1899, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Dated at the City of New York, January 12, 1900.

SAMPSON H. WEINHANDLER, Referee.

ja18-2aw5wS&W&Fs

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Lincoln's Birthday

DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS TO Washington, D. C.

You can leave New York on Saturday afternoon, February 10th, at 4 P. M.—arrive at Old Point Comfort Sunday morning at 10:30—spend the day at Old Point Comfort—take the Washington boat on Sunday night, be in Washington, D. C., Monday morning—spend the day in Washington, and leave Washington, by rail, on Monday afternoon, arriving in New York the same evening.

The round-trip ticket to Washington is $14.00

DR. PETERS TO HIS PEOPLE

Many Weep While He Reads Letter of Resignation.

HE WILL LEAVE NEW YORK

Foes, If He Has Them, He Intimates, Will Be Politic and Remain Silent.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, pastor of Bloomingdale Reformed Church, as it was announced that he would, read his resignation to his congregation yesterday morning. Many women in the congregation wept and men were affected. After the sermon, when a tenor solo, "Shall We Meet Beyond the River," was sung, several women left the church hurriedly, too deeply moved to remain.

It was intimated by Dr. Peters at the conclusion of the services yesterday that certain members of the church were glad to have him resign his pastorate. The Consistory expresses the deepest regret.

DR. PETERS'S LETTER.

The letter of resignation of Dr. Peters is as follows:

"To My Dear People:

"I have sent to the Consistory my resignation as pastor of the Bloomingdale Church, and have requested them to unite with me in asking the New York Classis to dissolve our pleasant relationship as pastor and people. My sole reason for resigning this position of power and influence is, that after many years of honest and prayerful investigation, I have come to the deliberate conclusion that the Bible—the Protestant's only rule of faith—teaches baptism for believers only.

"I can, therefore, no longer, in good conscience, practice infant baptism or baptism by sprinkling. I am a minister of the Reformed Church, and while I am connected I shall not give my reasons for the change of conviction. I love the Reformed Church. It is the Church of my fathers. I admire its breadth and depth. Those who have attended my ministry through all these years will bear me witness that I have always been a loyal son, and I had fondly hoped that I could serve my denomination in this church with my riper years as I gave it the ardor of my youth. But I must be true to myself. I must practice only what I believe, and preach what I can practice.

JEW AND CATHOLIC HEARD HIM.

"To you, my dear people, whose kindly counsel, unwavering loyalty, andgenerous support in every good work have made my labors both pleasant and successful, I give my heartiest thanks. My congregation is composed of not less than eleven different denominations of Protestants, while hundreds of Jews and Catholics constantly attended my ministry. I thank God to-day that He had permitted me to bring His message to such various minds and hearts as have constantly gathered within these walls. All the present members of this church, except eleven persons, came into it during my ministry of nearly eleven years. I have, therefore, and always shall have, a peculiar love for and undying interest in the Bloomingdale Church. For your love I give my love and for your prayers my prayers."

Following the reading of the letter of resignation Dr. Peters made a short address to his congregation previous to his morning sermon. He said in part:

"It was my desire to read this letter last Sabbath, but I was prevailed upon to hold it until our annual meeting of the Board of Officers. Somehow my intention reached the press, and through circumstances beyond my control, the public received the information to which you were first entitled. It is not in my heart to add much to what I have written.

ALL MAY NOT BE FRIENDS.

"I cannot conceive of a happier pastorate than I have had, and if there is a man or woman in this church who is not my friend, I am sure that he or she would not be so impolitic as to say it. When I came here I found sixty-four members, with a congregation of less than one hundred. I have received nearly six hundred into communicant membership, mostly on profession of faith. This church was built here not because it had a denominational constituency in this section of the city, but because we owned lots which could not be used for any other purpose.

"People from all denominations have worshiped and worked with us, many without transferring their church relationship, so that we have practically sustained for eleven years an all-denominational church. We have done a great work, carried on absolutely by the voluntary offerings of those who worshipped here, although I am convinced that I myself can do more and better work within denominational lines, and yet I am convinced that the work of this church in this section must be continued on the lines which I have followed.

"There has been a great change in the character of the people, as a whole, living between Sixtieth and Sixty-eighth Streets and Central Park and the river. Where we had a few years ago a settled population we now have very largely comers and goers. The congregation here must be of necessity largely a procession, and yet I know of no place in the city where a church is needed more than right here. I have been able to carry on this work by contributions from the many. Now that there may be fewer people to attend here I hope that God may put it into the heart of some rich man in this city to come in and help this faithful band of workers. Our recent Christmas offering amounted to nearly $1,700, and the month of January, 1900, has been the most prosperous month financially in the ninety-five years' history of the Church.

"As for my own future, concerning which you have shown such anxiety, I can only say that I shall follow the guidance of Providence. I believe that under God my best years are to come. I feel as though I could preach better than ever. I could have ended my days in the ministry of this congregation, but I go out because my interpretation of the Bible leads me to another Church of God."

WILL LEAVE THE CITY.

Dr. Peters was asked after the service concerning his future plans. He said that as soon as his term of service ended on March 1 he would enter the Baptist ministry. He said that he would undoubtedly leave New York and take a small pastorate somewhere for a time. He added, however, "I hope to be back in New York again in two or three years. There is no place like New York, you know."

Dr. Peters said that when he remarked that "if there was a man or woman in this church who is not my friend, I am sure that he or she would not be so impolitic as to say it," he meant that of course it was possible that all were not friends. He inferred in his explanation that he had enemies in the church, and that they were only too glad to have him leave. But he denied that any pressure had been brought to bear on him at all.

Members of the Consistory when asked about the resignation said that it came like a thunderbolt on last Thursday evening. They had not expected anything of the kind, and were greatly troubled over the future prosperity of the church. They denied that there was any undercurrent of feeling against the pastor.

The Rev. Dr. Shaw to Go Abroad.

The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, will sail next Saturday on the Fuerst Bismarck for a tour through Egypt and the Holy Land, Lower Italy, Greece, and Turkey. He will return about the middle of May. The congregation of the West End Presbyterian Church will defray the expenses of Dr. Shaw's trip. Provision has been made for filling Dr. Shaw's pulpit during his absence.

ST. BRIGID'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Anniversary of the Famous Old Church Celebrated with Pomp.

The golden jubilee of St. Brigid's Church, at Avenue B and Eighth Street, was celebrated yesterday with appropriate dignity and ecclesiastical pomp. The half century which this famous old church has existed was completed early last December, but the celebration was fittingly set for Feb. 4, which is the feast day of St. Brigid of Ireland, the patroness of the church, who lived in the sixth century and was the abbess of a convent in Kildare, Ireland.

The church, which recently has been renovated in white and gold, was decorated with the Papal yellow and white in the interior, while the American flag was joined with the Papal colors outside. The Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan celebrated Pontifical high mass at 11 o'clock, and the sermon was preached by the Right Rev. James Quigley, D. D., Bishop of Buffalo. Mgr. Mooney, Vicar General of the Sacred Heart Parish, and the Right Rev. John M. Farley, D. D., Auxiliary Bishop of New York, together with a large number of priests, many of whom were once affiliated with St. Brigid's, were present.

A feature of the service was the use of a chalice dating from 1640, which recently came into the hands of the Rev. Dr. Patrick F. McSweeney, pastor of the church. It is a plain silver cup, and shows many dents due to long service, the gold plating of the interior being the only subsequent embellishment it has received. It bears the following Latin inscription: "Pray for the soul of Dominus Daniel Swynye, a priest of the Diocese of Lismore, who had me made in the year 1640." The Rev. Daniel Swynye was an ancestor of Dr. McSweeney.

In the evening Pontifical vespers were celebrated by the Right Rev. Father Farley. The sermon was preached by the Rev. William Livingston, who succeeded Dr. McGlynn in St. Mary's Church, at Newburg.

BROOKLYN REVIVAL SERVICES.

Big Crowd at the Academy of Music—Clergymen on the Movement.

The largest meeting that has yet been held in connection with the revival movement in Brooklyn took place yesterday afternoon at the Academy of Music, on Montague Street. The large building was crowded to the doors, and several hundred people were unable to gain admission. The principal speaker at the meeting was the Rev. Dr. Len G. Broughton, the Atlanta evangelist. He devoted a portion of his remarks to condemnation of the system of renting pews in churches. "We need to-day in our churches a greater liberty for worship," he said. "There are plenty of churches in Brooklyn where if a man jumped up and clapped his hands together, praising God, there would be a motion to put him out. Thank God, we are going to a place where we will not be afraid of praising God. It will be a shouting crowd in heaven." The meeting adopted resolutions demanding the repeal of the Horton law.

Sermons containing references to the revival movement were preached yesterday by several pastors in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe at the Church of the Eternal Hope said that Dr. Dixon, who had objected to the participation of Unitarians in the work, was to be commended for his consistency. The Rev. Francis Edgar Mason, pastor of the Church of Individual Dominion, at Bedford Avenue and Madison Street, Brooklyn, spoke against revival in general and referred to Evangelist Broughton as "the hot-headed Southern fanatic." The Rev. Dr. A. J. Canfield, pastor of the Universalist Church of Our Father, Brooklyn, in his sermon last evening referred to the Rev. Dr. Broughton as "this Georgia firecracker."

DR. PARKHURST ON REPOSE.

Americans Must Learn How to Rest Both Soul and Body, He Says.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, in his sermon yesterday at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, censured Americans for what he called their lack of knowledge of the art of resting.

"Our work is done," said Dr. Parkhurst, "with an immense output of nervous energy. I am not sure that we accomplish more than other people, but the machinery of our activity, driven at a high pressure, is what severely sprains the joints of the mechanism and wears the bearings. When we stop working the tension does not stop. Even when we sit down occasionally, our sitting is not apt always to be sedentary. The half of us keep our leg muscles half contracted, so as to be ready to rise. We are seldom benefited by sleep, for the reason that we do not give ourselves up entirely to the bed."

Dr. Parkhurst said what was true of the material body also related to the soul. He said that the soul needed repose as much as the body.

Bishop of Kioto Consecrated.

A cable dispatch received at the Church Missions House, Fourth Avenue and East Twenty-second Street, on Saturday, conveyed the information at Tokio of the Rev. S. C. Partridge, D. D., Missionary Bishop-elect of Kioto, to his new office. The consecration ceremonies were performed in the Trinity Cathedral by the Right Rev. John McKim, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Japan; the Right Rev. C. M. Williams, D. D., late Missionary Bishop of Japan, and the Right Rev. S. I. J. Schereschewsky, D. D., late Missionary Bishop of China. The See of Kioto has been recently created, and Bishop Partridge is the first incumbent.

Bowery Work of the Y. M. C. A.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated last evening by a special service at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, at West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street. The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, pastor of the church, preached a short sermon. R. M. Honeyman, secretary of the branch, reported the total attendance at all meetings the past year as 203,137. The number of lodgings supplied was 22,887, and 91,905 meals were furnished. The total applications for employment were 2,484. The total expenditures for the past year were $11,823.88, and the amount needed for carrying on the work for the year 1900 is placed at $12,000.

FUNERAL OMEN ALARMS BRIDE.

Wedding Party Crosses the Burial Procession of Husband and Wife.

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Nativity, in Second Avenue, for Edward Matthews and his wife, Ellen Matthews, both of whom died suddenly last week at their home, at 325 East Thirteenth Street. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

On leaving the church the funeral cortège passed up Second Avenue on its way to the ferry. At Thirteenth Street it was cut in two by four carriages containing an Italian bridal party. The bridal party did not notice that it was a funeral procession that they had passed through until their last coach had crossed the funeral line. Then the situation dawned upon them, and the bride declared that it was a terrible omen. It was some time before she could be comforted, and it was only when her husband and his friends agreed to retrace their steps to the church and go home over another route that she would believe that the effect of the portent of ill-fortune had been broken.

Some clothing—like matrimony and mousetraps—is easier to get in than out of.

Not so ours; if the cloth doesn't prove of the best, the workmanship of the most skilled, the fit of the most comfortable, we want you to get out of it, to let us know where the trouble is—helps us remedy it.

The "best" is our standard for men's and boys' clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET CO.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Monday & Tuesday, February 5th & 6th.

Clearing Sale of all our *Ladies', Misses', and Children's Winter Garments*

Consisting of *Ladies' Jackets and Automobile Coats, Ladies' Capes, Girls' Reefers & Jackets, Misses' Tailor-Made Suits,* at

1/3 to 1/2 original prices.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits and Gowns,

Imported and Domestic.

Comprising Tailored Suits and Gowns for street and house wear, and Evening Dresses, at less than one-half former prices.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Silk Dep't.

Opening of *Foulards, India Silks, Liberty Satins,* and *Crêpe de Chine,* in plain and printed effects, all the leading colorings.

Blue & White Foulards, in 300 newest designs,

65c. to $1.50 per yard.

Wash Silks, in plain and corded effects.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

O'Neill's

AN Extraordinary Offering OF IMPORTED

Dress Goods!

We place on sale this morning a large and exceptionally fine stock of Imported Dress Goods—fabrics of medium weight, particularly suitable for Spring Costumes, worth in regular stock from 75c. to $1.50 a yard, at

59c YARD.

They comprise
44-inch All-Wool Heavy Cord Satin Soleile, in Gray, Castor, Brown, Wine, Heliotrope and Navy.
45-inch Imported Poplins, in light Gray, Castor, Brown, Olive, Myrtle and Admiral Blue.
48-inch All-Wool Striped Whipcords, in Castor, Plum, Navy, Myrtle and Brown.
45-inch All-Wool Covert Cloths, in a variety of desirable colors, together with a large quantity of
45-inch Black All-Wool Granite Cloths, of reliable quality.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

. . . . "Where beauty lies
Is the cynosure of admiring eyes."

Since the days when Nausicaa's mother sat by the hearth and wove fine textiles, the especial pride of the chatelaine has been beautiful rugs. Rare specimens of Eastern rugs appear in our collection in such wondrous weaves and patterns as to be fit for a king's ransom.

After delving into history and searching the far East we have secured richer, softer and more harmonious effects than can be put together. Nor will there be a more opportune time for rug buying.

SOUMAK CASHMERE RUGS, averaging 6.10x5.4 ft., $24.00 (value $30.00 to $40.00.) KHIVA BOKHARAS, averaging 8.10x6.7 ft., $52.50, (value $75.00 to $90.00.)

For furniture, rich, rare and practical, at factory prices, you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

O'Neill's.

A Great Sacrifice Sale of Real Lace Curtains!

We have just secured from a prominent importer a big lot of Real Lace Curtains, comprising New, Rich and Rare Designs in Hand-made Renaissance and Fine Irish Points. We bought them Wonderfully Cheap—cheaper by far than we've ever bought goods of similiar quality for. Ready money did it; and now we are going to give the people of New York and vicinity a chance to secure the greatest Lace Curtain Bargains ever offered in the City of New York. The entire lot goes on sale this morning at less than

Fifty Cents on the Dollar!

HAND-MADE RENAISSANCE CURTAINS!
ALL BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
THE 15.00 GRADE for . . . 5.75
THE 25.00 GRADE for . . . 10.75
THE 30.00 GRADE for . . . 15.00
THE 50.00 GRADE for . . . 25.00
Still Higher Grades at Prices in Proportion.

REAL IRISH POINT CURTAINS!
Merchants would like to purchase these goods, if they could, but we reserve them for you. Read:
THE 7.50 GRADE for . . . 3.48
THE 12.00 GRADE for . . . 5.48
THE 15.00 GRADE for . . . 6.48
THE 20.00 GRADE for . . . 7.98

Another Sale of Brass & Iron Beds To-Day!

WITH TWO UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!

TWO LOTS, all Hard Baked Enamel, substantial goods, fully warranted, any size you want, and all at the same price.
LOT NO. 1—Regular Price 7.50 . . . 3.25
LOT NO. 2—Heavier, with Brass Spindles, Regular Price, 12.50 . 5.98

Some Astonishing Values in Real Hair Mattresses.

A GOOD 40-LB. ALL-HAIR MATTRESS, made in one or two parts, best A. C. A. Ticking; formerly sold at 12.50 . . . 5.98
FIRST-CLASS MIXED HAIR MATTRESS, 40-lb., full size, one or two parts, in plain or sateen ticking; regular price 17.50 . . . 7.98
THE BEST VALUE OF ALL is a PURE, SOFT, LONG HAIR MATTRESS, made in one or two parts, 40-lb., fully warranted; never sold for less than 25.00 . . 13.98

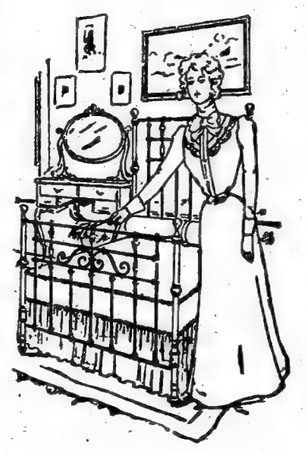

☞To make this sale even more interesting we will also offer a number of really matchless values in Reversible Smyrna and Best Quality Wilton Rugs. We won't mention any prices; take our word for it you'll be glad you came when you hear them.

Don't Forget the Big Furniture Sale! It Still Continues!

We unpacked another Big Lot on Saturday. You'll find them on sale this morning at prices just as attractive as those of last Monday.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

PEOPLE'S CLUB'S CHOICE.

Ernest H. Crosby, It Is Announced, Will Be Elected President by the Members.

Ernest H. Crosby is to be the next President of the People's Club, according to the announcement that was made yesterday afternoon.

The club held a rather slimly attended meeting yesterday at its headquarters, 9 Seventh Street, to make suggestions to the Committee on Reorganization. Secretary Rosenbaum expressed pleasure at the disappearance of those whom he called the Smithites—the supporters of the Organizer and First Vice President, Charles Sprague Smith, who, he said, had ridden roughshod over everything by means of his rulings.

Chairman Brewerton pulled a letter out of his pocket. It was from Ernest H. Crosby, who said that Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago would be willing to lecture on Tolstof before the club on Thursday evening, and that Mr. Darrow could be found at the Gilsey House. The members who were present applauded and appointed a committee to call on Mr. Darrow.

Chairman Brewerton then announced that Mr. Crosby had promised to support the club. He added: "It would be proper for us to invite him to assume the chair on the occasion of the lecture."

"Why not elect him our next President?" asked a member.

"I feel confident that Mr. Crosby will accept," remarked Mr. Querling with emphasis.

"I know he will accept," broke in Chairman Brewerton. "He told me so himself. He said that he did not want to get into any quarrels, and asked whether there were any factions in the club, and I told him there were not."

The meeting then turned its attention to the serious matter of finance. There were thirty-odd dollars in the treasury, with the rent for January and February at the rate of nearly $70 a month still unpaid.

Mr. Querling suggested that every one of the 300 members put his hand into his pocket and contribute $1 to pay the rent. This was cheerfully acceded to, and then Chairman Brewerton suggested that the members lend the club small amounts of money to place it on a sound financial basis. Two members at once offered each to lend the club $5.

It was decided to hold a general meeting of the club to-morrow evening for the purpose of electing Mr. Crosby as President.

BOYS RESENT GRAVE CHARGE.

Sunday School, Not Robbery, Their Aim on the Sabbath.

"Ah, say, yer ain't goin' to stand fer a song and dance like that, are yer, Capting? Dis geezer here blows his stuff on der gurls and then makes a holler 'bout us pinchin' it," and Tommie Fowler, fourteen years old, looked about him in the Amity Street Police Station, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon in supreme disgust.

The "geezer" referred to by Tommie was fourteen-year-old David Becker of 158 Columbia Street. David, with a pocketful of pennies, was walking proudly down Columbia Street, near Congress, jingling his money and planning extensive investments when the clinking of his coin proved his undoing.

"Ge, Bill, his clothes is full of it," he heard some one exclaim as two urchins suddenly pounced upon him, held him, and rifled his pockets. A policeman appeared at that moment and arrested Fowler and another boy, William Costello. Becker accused them of robbing him of 21 cents.

Both of the prisoners were highly indignant when brought to the station house.

"This is an outrage, Capting," one of them declared to the Sergeant at the desk. "Me'n me frien' Bill here, wuz gittin' er gait on us an's not ter be late fer Sunday school when der kid dere opens his mout and raises er noise that he's been touched."

"Well, it's a rainy day, and I guess we'll keep you in out of the wet," said the Sergeant.

Boy's Legs Cut Off by Electric Car.

Edward Hosey of 50 Dominick Street was run over by an Eighth Avenue electric car yesterday afternoon in front of 259 Hudson Street. Both legs were cut off, and the boy will probably die. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. Michael Bentsey of 327 West Twenty-ninth Street, the motorman, was locked up. The Hosey boy and several other children were playing "prisoner's base" when the car came along. The motorman rang his gong, but in trying to get out of the way the Hosey boy slipped and fell directly in front of the car. The first truck passed over him.

CAPT. COLLINS ARRAIGNED.

Autopsies Show His Alleged Victims Died by Violence.

Capt. Alvin O. Collins of the canalboat Thomas Slowery, who is accused of being implicated in the death of Elmer Kipp, Captain of the canalboat C. A. Voorhis, and Joseph Victor, a deckhand on the canalboat Thomas Slicer, was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel yesterday in the Essex Market Court. He was committed for the Coroner's investigation at the request of the police. The charge against Collins is homicide. Kipp and Victor were found dead Saturday night on their boats at the pier at the foot of East Third Street.

Capt. Collins was later arraigned before Coroner Bausch and was remanded to the Tombs to await the inquest.

Dr. Philip O'Hanlon of the Coroners' office performed an autopsy on the bodies yesterday in the Morgue. He found that Victor's death was caused by hemorrhage of the lungs, caused by stab wounds. Kipp's death was caused by a fracture of the skull.

DECLARE MORPHINE KILLED HER

Hospital Doctors Think Mrs. Mary Cannon Took Some of the Drug.

Mrs. Mary Cannon, twenty-three years old, who lived with her husband, James Cannon, at 307 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, died at the J. Hood Wright Hospital last night from what the hospital surgeons declared to be morphine poisoning.

When Cannon woke up yesterday morning, he found his wife lying unconscious beside him. Mrs. Cannon's father came on from the West to visit her on Saturday, and in the evening she went shopping with her sister. The evening passed pleasantly, and Cannon and his wife retired about 11 o'clock.

Cannon says that he and his wife lived together happily, and that she had no reason whatever for taking her life. He refuses to believe the statements of the doctors that Mrs. Cannon took morphine.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Bermas of 597 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last evening with a reception at Prospect Hall, on Prospect Avenue. Several hundred guests were present. Mr. Bermas is eighty-two years old and Mrs. Bermas ten years his junior. They were married in Philadelphia, and have seven children and seventeen grandchildren.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CARPETS AND RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Special Sale (This Week) of Antique and Oriental Rugs,

Consisting of Shirvans, Dagestans, Kazaks, Carabahs and Ivans (sizes averaging 8 ft. 10 in. by 10 ft.), at the uniform price of

$18.50 each.

Actual value from $35 to $40.

Another Special Lot of 100 very choice pieces at the uniform price of $27 each.

HALL RUNNERS, in pairs to match, ranging from 3 ft. wide to 25 ft. long, from $15 to $30 each.

This sale is an opportunity of a lifetime. An early inspection is invited.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....Begins 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wed. & Sat.....2
Extra Matinée Monday, Feb. 12.
THIS MONDAY EVE. at 8:15 first performance here of a new Society Comedy in 4 acts, by John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie,) entitled
THE AMBASSADOR.
THE AMBASSADOR.
Cast includes Mary Mannering, Hilda Spong, Elizabeth Tyree, Mrs. Wadsworth Rhoads Cameron, Grace Elliston, Ethel Hornick, Allison Skipworth, Beatrice Morgan, Blanche Kelleher, Eugenie White, Minnie Bowen, Gertrude Lewis, Mrs. Hart Jackson, Eva Vincent, and Messrs. John Mason, Charles Walcot, Wm. Courtenay and Edward Morgan.
SEATS FOR THREE WEEKS AT BOX OFFICE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
Extra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
"Something entirely new."—World.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB
DOG SHOW.
Entries close MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5. Office, Room 301 Townsend Building, 1,123 Broadway. Office hours 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs., 8:20. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
"Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS in THE LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8. Mat. Saturday.
Wm. Gillette in his new play, Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 24th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Xtra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.
Last 2 weeks. Evgs. 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES.
Mrs. Langtry recites "The Absent Minded Beggar."

Koster & Bial's
ROUND NEW YORK IN 80 MINUTES.
With FOUGERE, LAFAYETTE, and other Stars.

CASINO! Last 6 Nghts! Last Mats. Wed. & Sat
Eng'mnt positvly closes Nxt Sat
Geo. W. Lederer's Famous London Co. in The Belle of N. Y.
Feb. 12, (Lincoln Day)—1st time, "Princess Chic."

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
Special Matinée Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12th.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Beginning To-morrow (Tues.) Evg.
The COUNTESS "CHIFFON."
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Lincoln Day.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
Chas. E. Evans, Prop. Evs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO'S Greatest NAUGHTY ANTHONY
Success.
2d Month. Special Mats. Feb. 12 and 22.

COMIQUE B'way & 29th St. "The House That Jack Built." Mat. To-day. 25 & 50c.
RENTZ - SANTLEY BURLESQUE CO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS TO-NIGHT. WAY DOWN EAST.
Matinées Lincoln's & Washington's Birthday.
Regular Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:10.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance
MR. & MRS. EDWIN MILTON ROYLE,
HINES & REMINGTON, PRESS ELDRIDGE, DOLLIE MESTAYER, DELMORE & LEE.

Weber & Fields' Music Hall. B'way & 30th St. Matinées Tues. & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT.
To-night (last time) "Am Spieltisch des Lebens."
Tuesday (1st time) "Als Ich Wiederkam."

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S Evenings at 8. Sat. Mat. 2.
TO-NIGHT AT 8,
OLGA NETHERSOLE
Will appear as FANNY LEGRAND in
SAPHO.
Dramatized from Daudet's Novel, by Clyde Fitch.
Tickets Dated Jan. 22 Good for To-night.
Tickets Dated Feb. 5 Must Be Exchanged.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OP. CO.
3d Year. 100 People. In English. The
PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
Evs. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 1. 100 Seats 25c.
Feb. 12. MARITANA (in English.)
Special Lincoln's Birthday Matinée.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY
2 Great Burlesques—Jones, Grant & Jones, &c.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Mats. Sat. and 42d St., B'y & 7th Av. Lincoln's B'day
CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

ACCUSED ELOPERS DISCHARGED.

Man Made Charge of Larceny to Get His Brother's Wife Back.

Angelo Sussano, a saloonkeeper, of 2,160 Third Avenue, appeared in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning as complainant against Adelina Sussano, the wife of his brother, Raphael, whom he had charged, jointly with Matteo Nalandi, with the larceny of $1,600. The story as brought out in court was that the complainant lived with his brother and sister-in-law at the Third Avenue house, where the saloon is situated. About two months ago, he said, he intrusted the sum of $1,600 to his sister-in-law for safe keeping. On Jan. 8 she eloped with Nalandi, taking with her the $1,600.

A warrant for the arrest of the runaway couple was procured soon after the elopement. Last week it was learned that they were in Boston, and on Friday a detective went to that city and found the couple. Mrs. Sussano gave up $1,500 of the money, and the pair consented to return to this city without waiting for requisition papers.

In court yesterday morning Angelo Sussano told Magistrate Pool that he did not want to press the charge. In reply to questions by the Magistrate he finally admitted that his sister-in-law was in partnership with him in the saloon, and that the money he had accused her of stealing belonged jointly to them as part of the profits of the business. He said that he had made the complaint so as to force the woman to return to her husband. Magistrate Pool discharged the couple, after remarking that a complaint for perjury ought to be made against Angelo Sussano.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
To-night at 8—FAUST. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Campanari, and Plançon.
Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 6, at B'klyn—Calvé in CARMEN.
Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 7, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli, and Sembrich; MM. Alvarez, (last appearance,) Plançon, Illy, and Ed de Reszke.
Thurs. Aft., Feb. 8, at 2—Extra Mat. of CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saleza and Campanari.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 9, at 8—DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, De Vere, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, and Scotti.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 10, at 1:45—Double bill. DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and Salignac. Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Dippel.
Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 10, at 8—At Popular Prices. TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Susan Strong, Glitzka, and Pevny; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plançon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 6th, AT 8:30 SHARP.
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be devoted to the
Dewey Arch Fund
The programme includes Walter Damrosch's MANILA TE DEUM.
16 SOLOISTS, ORATORIO SOCIETY CHORUS and ORCHESTRA, an address by GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT, and solos by Madame Nordica and Mr. Edouard de Reszke and Madame Gadski and Mr. Evan Williams.
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's.

Joint Recital
Wed. Aft., Feb. 7
Res. seats, $1.50 & $1. On sale at Schuberth's, Direction Victor Thrane.
Knabe Piano Used.

Mendelssohn Hall.
PETSCHNIKOFF
The Russian Violinist and Mlle. ELSA RUEGGER
The Swiss 'Cellista.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Tuesday Afternoon, February 6th, 2:30 o'clock.
SECOND PIANO RECITAL BY
MISS ETHEL NEWCOMB.
Reserved Seats, $1.00 and $1.50 each. For sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Square.

KNICKERBOCKER Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
N. C. GOODWIN, MAXINE ELLIOTT.
TO-NIGHT, 8:26. FIRST TIME, WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE.
Special Mat. Wed.—Xtra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.

THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44-45 Sts. 'Phone 3514-38th.
BROADWAY to TOKIO. Birthday. Mat. Lincoln's Ev. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. No smoking at Mats.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. Matinée Lincoln's Birthday. Last 2 weeks.
MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY
Phone 2224 Mad. Sq.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

WALDORF-ASTORIA, Main 33d St. entrance.
33d Annual Exhibition
AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY,
Beginning Monday, Feb. 5.
Day and Evening for 2 Weeks Only.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c.
Eddie Girard & Co. Lillian Burkhart. Whitney Bros., Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, Mor'g Pic's, oths

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c.
DIGBY BELL, Sims and Graham, O'Brien & Havel, Kleist Bros., Silvers, Mor'g Pic's, others

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av.
THE BEHMAN SHOW, THE FOUR COHANS, THREE MERKEL SISTERS, THE ROSSOW MIDGETS, YORKE & ADAMS, etc.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
SPECIAL MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
In "A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE."

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42 St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—The Lost Paradise

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN in THE GIRL IN THE BARRACKS.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. FRANK DANIELS 8:15. Sat. Mat.
In THE AMEER.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum; 10c. to All. Giant Orange-Headed Girl; Limbless Wonder.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

FEB 1900

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Foundry	3¾	Glucose Sugar	3½
Am. Car & F. pf	4	Glucose S. Ref. pf	2⅞
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Hocking Valley	2¾
American Ice	3⅛	Hocking Valley pf	1⅞
American Ice pf	5⅝	Int. Paper	2⅜
American Linseed	3⅝	Int. Paper pf	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	3⅛	Kanawha & Mich.	1⅝
Am. S. & Ref. pf	2⅞	Knickerbocker Ice	3
Am. Steel Hoop	5⅛	Louis. & Nashville	1¼
Am. Steel Hoop pf	2½	Manhattan	2⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	8⅝	Met. St. Railway	5½
Am. Steel & Wire pf	4⅜	Minn. & St. Louis	4½
Am. Tin Plate	5½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	4
Am. Tin Plate pf	1	Mo., K. & T. pf	1⅜
Am. Tobacco	4½	Mo. Pacific	3¼
Anaconda Copper	1½	Nat. Lead pf	1
At., Top. & S. F.	1¼	Nat. Steel	8½
At., Top. & S. F. pf	3⅜	Nat. Steel pf	2⅝
Balt. & Ohio	4⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	8
Balt. & Ohio pf	1⅝	N. Y. Central	1¼
Brook. Rap. Transit	4½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1½
Can. Pacific	3⅝	Norf. & West.	1½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	3¼	Norf. & West. pf	1⅝
Chi. Gt. Western	1½	North. Pacific	2⅛
Chi., Ind. & L. Tr.	4½	North. Pacific pf	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	3	Pennsylvania	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	People's Gas, Chi.	4⅛
Chi. & Northw.	3⅜	Pressed Steel Car	2
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3⅝	Reading 1st pf	5⅜
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1	Reading 2d pf	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Rep. Iron & Steel	5⅝
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	1½	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	3⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	4⅝	St. L. & San Fran.	1⅞
C. & H. C. & I.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
Cont. Tobacco	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2⅜
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1½	St. L. Southw. pf.	2
Del. & Hudson	2	Southern Pacific	1⅞
Del., Lack. & West.	3	South. Railway pf.	2⅞
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	Tenn. C. & I.	16
Erie 1st pf.	1	Twin City R. T. pf.	1
Evansv. & Terre H.	3½	Union Bag & Paper	2⅜
Federal Steel	5	Union Bag & P. pf.	2⅞
Fed. Steel pf.	2¾	Union Pacific	1¼
Gen. Electric	5	U. S. Rubber	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Laclede Gas	1
Am. Malting pf.	1½	L., C., C. & St. L.	5⅜
Ann Arbor pf.	2	Third Avenue	10⅜
Brunswick City	2⅛	Twin City Rap. Tran.	¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	1½	Wis. Cent. pf	1
Consol. Gas	1		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	1¾	Mex. Cent. Con. 4s	3¾
Brook. R. T. 5s	1½	Minn. & St. L. Con. 5s	1⅝
Brook., Q. Co. & S. 5s	1	Mo., Kan. & E. 1st	1
Brook. W. & W. 5s.	3	Mob. & Ohio gen.	1
Bur., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	1
Cent. of N. J. gen.	1¼	Nor. Pac. gen. 3s	1
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1911.	1	Omaha & St. L. 4s	5
Ches. & Ohio Con. 5s.	1	St. L. & I. M. 4s	1
C. & O., Rich. & A. 1st con	1½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1½
Chi. & E. Ill gen. 5s.	1½	St. L. & S. F. Con. 4s	2¼
C., M. & St. P., Chi. & Mil. 7s	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	1¾
Chi. & N. W. 3½s	1⅜	South. Pacific 4s	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6s.	2	Sher., Shrev. & So. 1st	1⅞
Chi. & Erie 1st	1	Tol. & Ohio Cent. 1st.	1
Col. Midland 2-4s	1	Tol., Peo. & West.	3¾
Erie gen. 4s	2	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, L. r.	1
Georgia Pacific 6s	1	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1½
Ill. Cent., St. L. Div. 3½s	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1¼
Ill. Cent., C., St. L. & N. O. 3½s	1¾	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	3¾
Int. & G. Nor. 2s	2¼		
Louis. & Nash. col. tr. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2	Third Avenue 5s	1½
L. Erv. & St. L. gen. 4s	1	Wabash 2d	1½
Manhattan 4s	1½	Wabash, Det. & Chi. 1st	1½
St. J. & G. I. 1st	1		

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—On the Stock Exchange last week Americans displayed decided strength. This was mainly due to Berlin purchases, which yesterday carried prices above parity. Among the increases were Baltimore and Ohio, which rose from 2½ to 3 points; Union Pacific, ¾; Southern preferred, ½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ½; Illinois Central, ½; New York Central and Hudson River, ½; Northern Pacific, ½; Pennsylvania, ½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ½, and Louisville and Nashville, ½. Others rose from ¼ to ⅝.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Feb. 3	2,841,083
Same week last year	4,844,403
To date this year	11,255,973
Corresponding date last year	27,187,638

Bonds for the week	$12,143,000
Same week last year	$20,525,620
To date this year	$53,879,100
Corresponding date last year	$163,240,160

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 4; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN

Financiers Declare Consols the Only Practicable Form in Which to Raise the Amount Which Will Be Needed—Imports of Gold Give Place to Small Exports—Industrial Conditions Not Improving.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Feb. 4.—All last week our money and stock markets, the latter especially, were stunned by the condition which was the result of the Spion Kop incident.

In the stock markets the extensive international bear account now open is rendering them most sensitive, and a prey to every rumormonger. They heave up and subside like a long swell at sea, as reports of Buller's words or Buller's designs stir new hopes, or hints of fresh disaster reach London from the Continent. But all the time genuine business becomes smaller, and brokers wander around hungry-like, seeking orders where none can be found. "But prices keep up wonderfully," we say to each other, and conclude that the country is thoroughly prepared for the worst.

In the money market our chief preoccupation is the coming Government loan. How much will the Government want, and in what form will it be raised? As yet the Chancellor of the Exchequer has given no sign, probably because he knows little more than "the man in the street," our favorite simile since Balfour's Manchester speech.

Bankers and financiers, however, lean increasingly to the opinion that consols are the only practicable form in which money in the amounts sure to be required can be raised. Some have advocated the issue of a series of five-twenty or ten-forty bonds, in imitation of your Government, and that would in all probability be the most economical method from the point of view of posterity. But the great argument used against it is that the moneyed classes understand consols, and only a few comprehend the American system. Therefore, since £5,000,000 at least will soon be required, consols is the only practicable way to draw in the requisite amount of money if stock offered at 95 is to go in two days, experts declare. "Posterity be hanged," they add. "Have not we to carry the burden of our ancestors?"

Further discussion on this point is useless now, and I say this much merely to explain why the discount market has stiffened since the bank rate came down to 4 per cent. I thought some hardening was probable, but not that the rise in one week would be fully one-half of 1 per cent. The quotations may be said to have fluctuated in the past few days between 3½ and 3⅝, as the American mails came in. The Bank of England people say that in their experience at the end of a year they never saw such quantities of American paper on the London market as were sold or pledged for advances a few weeks ago.

The supply continues, and is received from the Continent the moment our market gives foreign bankers a chance. At present, at 3⅝ per cent., our rate is below those of all Continental markets except Paris, but hardly sufficiently below that of Berlin to attract much paper thence. The supply, however, does increase, and has the double effect of using up our credit and inducing fear lest some of our gold should be withdrawn. Imports of metal have during the last two weeks given place to small exports, which fact is taken as a warning.

On all these grounds discount keeps up in the face of easy short loans. On the last day of January the market found itself short a few thousands, which were borrowed from the Bank of England at 4 per cent., whereupon call money slipped up to 4 per cent. But usually it has been no more than 2 per cent., and lenders yesterday morning had difficulty in disposing of their balances over the Stock Exchange settlement at 2½ per cent.

For the present we shall remain in this anomalous state, and bill brokers have a chance to more than make good the losses incurred by them at the end of last year through the tightness of the market.

All our Australian colonies must come here for money within the next two months, and New South Wales is in the market now with £1,000,000 in two-year bills bearing 4 per cent. per annum, and offered to underwriters at 99½. Demands of this sort are an additional trouble to our dealers in credit just now, and long before midsummer, what with one thing and another, I expect to see the market much harder, even for loans. The position is too anomalous to predict anything with confidence, but one thing is sure, that the present ease is precarious.

Our industrial position is not improving, and it looks at present almost as if the determination of the French and German Governments to imitate us in creating unwieldy navies and constructing extensive coast fortifications is going to help inaugurate a cycle of bad trade. Assuredly countries that can keep themselves free from burdens of this kind seem destined, other things being something like equal, to lead future industrial conquests.

Our own naval expenditures, with our extraordinary military outlays added, are rapidly bringing about a state of crisis in our manufacturing districts. The high price of coal and coke is stopping mills, furnaces, and machine shops. Labor also is threatening trouble again in South Wales. Bearing in mind the condition of India and the consequent stagnation of the Lancashire trade, but a touch is needed to cause an uncomfortable revolution in the aspect of British manufacturing industries.

All the help the Government is able to give will not save copper from a decline in prices, I fear, although our War Office has been helping your manipulators lately by purchasing their electrolytic copper instead of the pure ductile metal. Trade consumption cannot grow much under existing conditions, for the laying of new cables to gratify imperial ambition or national pride is indefinitely postponed through the action of the South African war on money market confidence.

In such circumstances, stocks of copper are bound to accumulate in manipulators' hands, and we here wonder how long it will be before holders are compelled to let go. Not only is consumption less, but new supplies are larger. The problem is interesting, and growing rather acute, we fancy.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 5.

American Stoker Company—Annual meeting.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Colonial Bank—Annual meeting.
Edison Ore Smelting Company—Special meeting.
Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Pennsylvania Furnace Company—Dividend payable.
Providence Loan Society—Annual meeting.
West Chicago Street Railway—Books close.

Tuesday, Feb. 6.

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Maryland Coal Company—Annual meeting.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company—Books close.
New Amsterdam Gas Company—Books close for annual meeting.
St. Paul and Duluth Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.

Cannelton Coal Company—Annual meeting.
Diamond Match Company—Annual meeting.
Figge Slaughtering Company—Special meeting.
Metropolitan Tobacco Company—Annual meeting.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad—Meeting of bondholders.
National Starch Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 3, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Feb. 3. Bid.	Closing Sat., Feb. 3. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Feb. 3, 2,840,783.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Feb. 3. First.	Week Ended Feb. 3. High.	Week Ended Feb. 3. Low.	Week Ended Feb. 3. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 3, 1900.
114 January 6.	114 January 6.	114	118	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA	115½	115½	114	115	110	45
17 February 1.	12½ January 15.	16⅝	16¼	+ 3¾	American Car & Foundry Co.	20,090,000	.. ..	..	..	13	17	13	16½	..	22,998
64½ February 3.	59 January 29.	64	64½	+ 4	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	20,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	59	64⅛	59	64	..	9,107
35 February 2.	32½ January 17.	34¼	34⅜	+ 1	American Cotton Oil.	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	33	35	33	34½	36	3,105
94¼ January 23.	90 January 8.	93	94	+ 1¾	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	93	93	93	93	92	580
33½ January 22.	24⅞ January 4.	26	28⅛	+ ⅝	American District Telegraph.	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	SA	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	43	110
145 January 18.	145 January 18.	146	150	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	148	149½	148	149½	141½	85
43 February 3.	33½ January 15.	43	44	+ 3½	American Ice Co.	22,039,100	Nov. 15, '99.	1	..	39⅝	43	39½	43	..	10,635
78½ February 3.	72½ January 5.	77½	78½	+ 6½	American Ice Co. pf.	12,440,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	73	78½	73	78½	..	1,935
15½ January 17.	12¾ January 4.	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅞	American Linseed Co.	10,750,000	.. ..	..	..	14¼	15⅞	14¼	15	..	4,469
59½ February 3.	52⅝ January 11.	58½	59	+ 3⅞	American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	55¼	59½	55	58⅝	..	4,992
7⅝ January 2.	5½ January 18.	6⅝	6	− ⅜	American Malting Co.	14,500,000	.. ..	..	..	6	6⅜	5½	5⅝	32⅜	2,100
31½ January 2.	25½ February 2.	26¾	28	− 1½	American Malting Co. pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	27	27	27½	25½	84¼	800
42 February 3.	35½ January 2.	41⅝	41¾	+ 3½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	27,000,000	.. ..	..	..	38⅝	42	38½	41⅝	....	31,466
91 February 2.	86 January 2.	90½	91	+ 2⅞	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	27,000,000	Jan. 9, 1900.	1¾	Q	88½	91	88½	90⅞	....	4,354
48¼ February 3.	41¼ January 17.	47½	48	+ 5¼	American Steel Hoop Co.	19,000,000	.. ..	..	..	42¾	48¼	42¾	47½	43	34,915
84 February 2.	80 January 23.	83¾	84	+ 2⅜	American Steel Hoop Co. pf.	14,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	81	84	81	83¾	97½	4,460
58⅜ February 1.	45¼ January 15.	57½	57⅝	+ 8¼	American Steel & Wire Co.	50,000,000	.. ..	..	..	49	58⅜	49	57⅝	49	298,543
95 February 1.	89 January 15.	94½	94½	+ 4¾	American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	91	95	90⅞	94¾	96¾	32,759
137½ January 4.	112¾ January 11.	115¼	115½	− ½	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	Q	115¼	121⅝	115	115¾	131⅜	385,472
115 January 10.	111 January 11.	..	..	+ ¾	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	113½	115	113½	115	113	230
95 February 1.	92¼ January 8.	95	98	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	93	95	93	93	103	240
34½ January 3.	27⅞ January 29.	33½	33⅝	+ 5¼	American Tin Plate.	28,000,000	.. ..	..	..	28½	34	27⅝	33¾	....	8,540
83 January 2.	80½ January 12.	82	82¾	+ 1	American Tin Plate pf.	18,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	81½	82½	81¼	82½	....	1,035
107¾ January 3.	94½ January 12.	103⅛	103⅝	+ 4⅛	American Tobacco	54,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	99	104⅝	99	103¼	145½	92,128
136½ February 2.	135 February 2.	135	140	..	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	2	Q	136¼	137	136½	136½	137	100
41¾ January 3.	38 January 8.	40¼	41	+ 1¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	12	SA	40¼	41⅛	39¾	40¾	....	7,017
45 January 22.	41 January 3.	42	45	− 2	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.. ..	..	..	43	43	43	43	38	100
20⅜ January 2.	18⅜ January 8.	20⅛	20⅜	+ 1¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	102,100,000	.. ..	..	..	19	20⅜	19	20⅜	22⅝	15,330
63⅛ February 2.	58¼ January 11.	63½	63½	+ 3⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	114,199,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	59½	63⅞	59⅜	63⅝	61½	109,368
62½ February 3.	55¼ January 8.	62	62¼	+ 4⅞	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	42,500,000	.. ..	..	..	57	62¼	57	62¼	56¾	60,612
77⅛ January 2.	72⅜ January 9.	76⅝	76⅝	+ 1⅝	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	59,227,000	.. ..	..	..	74¼	77¼	74¼	76½	77½	35,240
77 January 31.	66¾ January 12.	75¼	75⅞	+ 4¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	45,000,000	.. ..	..	..	71	77	71	73½	92⅝	189,211
151 February 2.	140 January 2.	149	150	+ ¾	Brooklyn Union Gas.	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	149¾	151	149¾	150½	149½	2,175
16⅝ January 25.	11½ January 8.	15⅛	14¼	− 2½	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement.	5,000,000	.. ..	..	..	15	15⅝	13½	14	16½	2,645
57½ January 31.	53 January 30.	50	55	..	Buffalo, Roohester & Pittsburg.	6,000,000	.. ..	..	..	53	57½	53	57½	35	900
98¼ February 1.	97¾ January 31.	98	99	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	SA	98	98¼	97¾	98¼	77½	1,280
50¾ January 5.	48¼ January 2.	48	49¼	− ½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	SA	49	49½	49	49⅝	60¾	700
97½ February 3.	90¾ January 4.	97¼	97½	+ 3¾	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	94⅞	97½	94¾	97½	86	2,595
31½ January 2.	28¾ January 30.	29½	29⅞	..	Chesapeake & Ohio.	60,853,400	Oct. 25, '99.	1	Q	29¼	29¾	29	29½	30	20,000
125⅛ February 3.	119¾ January 10.	124⅞	124⅞	+ 3¼	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	96,227,900	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	120½	125⅛	120½	124½	134¾	78,822
38⅝ January 15.	37½ January 2.	38	40	..	Chicago Consolidated Traction.	15,000,000	.. ..	..	..	39	39	39	39	....	900
91 January 6.	85 January 31.	89	91	− 1½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	6,197,900	Jan. 2, 1900.	2	SA	88	88	88	88	65¾	160
14 January 31.	11¾ January 11.	13⅝	13⅝	..	Chicago Great Western.	21,254,800	.. ..	..	..	13⅝	14	13⅛	13⅝	17	13,600
77¾ January 31.	73 January 11.	76⅞	77	+ 1¼	Chicago Great Western pf., A.	11,271,900	Jan. 31, 1900.	2½	SA	76⅞	77⅝	76	77⅜	93	3,285

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 3, 1900.--Continued.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Feb. 3. Bid.	Closing Sat., Feb. 3. Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capl'l Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Feb. 3. First.	Week Ended Feb. 3. High.	Week Ended Feb. 3. Low.	Week Ended Feb. 3. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 3, 1900.
41½ January 31.	35⅝ January 6.	40⅝	41	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf., B	7,489,100	.....	..	..	40	41½	40	41	34	1,024
89 February 1.	85 January 12.	87⅝	89¾	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western deb	16,776,500	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	87	89	87	89	91¼	740
17½ January 3.	14 January 15.	15½	16¾	— ⅝	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,580,000	.....	..	..	15¼	16	15½	16	8	450
49¾ January 31.	45¾ January 24.	48	50	+ 4⅜	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	March, '99.	1½	..	49	49¾	48	49¾	..	550
120⅞ February 3.	115¼ January 10.	120½	120¾	+ 3	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,351,600	Oct. 21, '99.	2½	SA	117	120¾	117	120¾	127¼	45,415
173½ January 2.	169½ January 18.	171	172	+ 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	36,305,400	Oct. 21, '99.	3½	SA	171	172	171	172	188¾	458
164½ January 3.	158 January 11.	162½	163	+ 3¾	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	Jan. 5, 1900.	3	SA	160	163¼	158¾	163¾	149½	1,918
196¾ January 5.	198 January 4.	....	....	....	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,996,600	Jan. 5, 1900.	1¾	Q	198	198	198	198	190	50
109⅝ February 3.	104½ January 9.	106¾	108⅜	+ 3⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	34,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	106	109⅝	106	109⅝	117¾	20,088
123⅛ January 31.	120 January 4.	112	118	....	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	A	121	123⅞	121	122⅝	93⅝	725
11¾ February 2.	9 January 10.	11	11¾	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	..	9⅞	11¾	9⅝	11¾	11⅝	2,135
37 February 2.	32 January 16.	36	37	+ 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf	17,000,000	.....	..	..	35	37	35	37	39	1,280
95 January 5.	90¾ January 11.	61½	61⅝	+ 1¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	..	60¼	62	60¼	61⅝	89¼	5,170
109½ January 5.	106¾ January 2.	105	106⅞	....	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¼	Q	106	106½	106⅜	106⅞	100	70
19 January 31.	14½ January 10.	18	20	+ 1¼	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	..	17	19	17	18½	13¾	1,797
53 January 23.	46 January 2.	51	54	— ½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct., '96.	1½	..	52	52	51½	52	43	424
48 February 2.	40¼ January 8.	46⅜	46¾	+ 4⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron	15,000,000	.....	..	..	41¼	48	41⅜	46¾	33⅜	43,600
137½ January 17.	121 January 27.	120⅞	124	....	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	4	..	121	121	121	121	96½	500
9⅝ January 2.	9 January 4.	9	10	....	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	..	9	9⅝	9	9⅝	6⅝	700
23⅜ January 24.	21 January 5.	22	23	....	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,800	.....	..	..	23	23⅜	23	23	21	1,100
6 January 5.	5¼ January 29.	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern	20,986,000	.....	..	..	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼	8	1,455
44¼ January 24.	39 January 5.	43½	44½	+ ½	Colorado Southern 1st pf	8,500,000	.....	..	..	43	44	41⅝	44	55½	1,492
15½ January 3.	14½ January 6.	15	15½	+ ½	Colorado Southern 2d pf	8,500,000	.....	..	..	14½	15¼	14½	15¼	22¼	981
18⅛ January 31.	15 January 8.	17	17½	+ 2⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	..	15½	18½	17¼	18⅛	....	1,300
199 January 3.	186½ January 18.	192	192	— 1	Consolidated Gas	39,078,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1	Q	190	192	187½	191	204	3,164
38 January 3.	30¾ January 11.	33¾	34	+ 1⅜	Continental Tobacco Co.	48,845,700	.....	..	..	32	35⅝	32	33⅜	....	23,075
89½ January 3.	83½ January 11.	86	87	+ 1½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf	43,845,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	85	87½	85	86½	....	3,332
119 January 3.	113 January 8.	116	117½	+ 2	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	116	117	116	117	113	2,056
180 January 30.	173½ January 30.	175	178½	+ 3	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	173½	180	173½	178	153	5,611
18½ January 3.	16⅞ January 10.	18½	18⅝	....	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	..	17½	18	17½	18	24	2,020
71⅜ January 3.	66¼ January 10.	68⅞	70	....	Denver & Rio Grande pf	23,850,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	67⅝	70	67⅝	69¾	75½	2,525
15½ January 3.	13½ January 15.	15	16	+ 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	..	14½	15	14¾	15	22½	200
14⅞ January 3.	12¾ February 3.	12½	13½	— ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	10,000,000	.....	..	..	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	10¾	170
11⅜ January 12.	11⅜ January 9.	11⅜	12	....	**Erie**	112,232,700	.....	..	..	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11⅜	15⅝	610
35⅞ January 31.	31¼ January 9.	33⅜	33⅞	+ 1	Erie 1st pf	42,344,000	.....	..	..	32	33⅞	32	33⅜	40⅜	2,965
107⅝ January 16.	101 January 3.	106½	105⅝	....	Erie Tel. & Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 3, 1900.	1¼	Q	105	106⅞	105	105⅝	....	1,285
48 February 2.	40¾ January 5.	47⅜	48¼	+ 3½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Oct. 19, '99.	2	..	44⅜	48	44⅜	48	39½	5,126
92½ January 31.	90 January 24.	91	93	+ ½	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Oct. 16, '99.	2½	SA	92½	92½	92½	92½	72	200
55⅜ February 3.	47⅜ January 11.	55½	55⅜	+ 5	**Federal Steel**	46,484,300	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¼	..	51¼	55⅜	50⅞	53⅜	50½	80,747
76 January 2.	70¾ January 10.	75¼	75⅜	+ 2¼	Federal Steel pf	53,261,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	3	..	73½	75⅞	73½	75⅜	87	9,629
15 January 29.	15 January 29.	....	....	....	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	..	15	15	15	15	22	100
129 February 3.	120 January 10.	127⅞	128	+ 5	**General Electric Co**	18,276,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	123	129	123	128	111⅞	3,950
57⅜ January 31.	47 January 2.	56⅜	57	+ 3½	Glucose Sugar Refining Co	24,027,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	Q	54	57⅜	53½	57	72½	9,750
101⅝ February 1.	98 January 2.	100½	101	+ 2⅞	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf	12,619,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	100	101⅝	100	101⅝	110	745
174½ January 3.	158 February 2.	159½	160½	— ⅝	Great Northern pf	89,409,700	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	158¾	160	158	160	185	1,527
5½ February 3.	5½ February 3.	....	....	....	Great Northern pf., rights	.....	.....	..	..	5½	5½	5½	5½	....	260
115½ January 11.	113 January 3.	112	113	— ½	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	113	113	113	113	109	110
34½ February 2.	30¼ January 10.	34	34½	+ 2¼	Hocking Valley	9,150,700	.....	..	..	33⅛	34½	33⅜	34½	....	2,630
62¾ January 2.	58 January 8.	61¾	62	+ 1⅞	Hocking Valley pf	11,453,700	Jan. 10, 1900.	1½	..	59⅞	62	59¾	61¾	....	1,888
114½ January 25.	110⅜ January 9.	111⅜	112¾	+ ½	**Illinois Central**	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	2½	SA	114¼	114½	112	112	116	1,678
25½ January 3.	22½ January 27.	24½	25	+ 2¼	International Paper Co	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	23	25	23	24⅝	64½	3,425
70 February 2.	65 January 9.	68	69	+ 1	International Paper Co. pf	22,539,700	Jan. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	67⅜	70	67¼	69	92½	2,720
10⅞ January 25.	9 January 16.	8	10½	+ ⅛	International Sliver	10,000,000	.....	..	..	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	10¾	35⅞	1,550
12⅜ January 4.	11⅞ January 12.	12	12½	— ⅛	Iowa Central	8,488,800	.....	..	..	12⅛	12¼	11	12	12⅜	950
53 January 25.	48 January 10.	52½	53	+ ½	Iowa Central pf	5,671,600	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	SA	52½	53	52½	52½	48½	700
13½ February 2.	10 January 2.	13¼	14	+ 1⅝	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	..	12⅜	13½	12⅜	13½	10½	850
8⅝ January 5.	7⅞ January 31.	7⅝	8½	+ ⅝	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf tr. r.	21,061,100	.....	..	..	8¼	8⅝	7⅞	8⅜	15¼	4,080
16 February 2.	15 February 2.	15	17	....	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	April 15, '99.	½	..	16	16	15	15	17½	400
38 January 10.	30 January 2.	30	40	+ 3	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1	Q	38	38	38	38	58¼	175
80 January 5.	78⅜ January 12.	78½	79	— 1	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1½	SA	79½	80	79	79	54	1,300
27 January 2.	21¼ January 19.	21	22	— ½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	..	22	22	22	22	19	300
87 January 2.	83½ February 2.	84	86	+ ⅞	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	..	84	85	83¼	85	83¾	732
55 January 30.	47½ January 4.	50	55	....	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	49¾	55	49¾	55	80½	750
82¾ January 2.	77⅞ January 9.	79⅞	79⅞	+ 1½	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug. 20, '99.	‡2	SA	77½	79¾	77½	79½	66	17,280
6¼ January 30.	6¼ January 30.	8	10	....	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	..	6¼	6¼	6¾	6¼	....	100
99 January 3.	90¾ January 16.	96½	96¼	+ 2¾	Manhattan Elevated	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1	Q	93	96¾	93	96¼	111⅝	32,149
25 February 3.	24½ January 29.	25⅝	26	....	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,000,000	.....	..	..	24½	25	24½	25	....	671
*76 February 2.	*73 January 9.	76	79	....	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf	9,000,000	.....	..	..	74⅜	76	74⅜	76	....	30
180 January 3.	159¼ January 15.	171½	172	+ 5½	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	167	174½	167	172½	231	28,778
12¾ January 22.	10¼ January 4.	11½	12	— ⅛	Mexican Central	26,000,000	.....	..	..	11¾	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	7½	2,245
4⅜ January 22.	3⅜ January 4.	3⅜	4	— ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	..	4	4	4	4	1½	240
*112 February 3.	*104 January 18.	105	110	....	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1900.	2	SA	106	112	106	112	....	107
64⅜ February 3.	58 January 12.	64	64½	+ 4½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	..	60	64¾	59⅝	64¼	46¾	4,745
96 February 2.	90¾ January 12.	94	95	+ 4	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	91½	96	91½	96	82¾	700
17⅛ January 3.	15 January 2.	16	18	— ¾	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	..	16	16	16	16	16	181
55 January 20.	52 February 2.	50	55	....	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	..	52	52	52	52	39¾	213
34½ January 2.	31¼ January 11.	33¾	33⅞	+ 1⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	13,000,000	.....	..	..	32	34	32	33⅝	37⅝	3,645
46½ February 3.	38⅜ January 11.	45¾	46	+ 3½	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	43	46½	43	45⅞	46	59,555
40⅜ February 1.	39 January 12.	40	41	+ ⅝	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,850	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	41¼	200
183½ January 13.	183½ January 13.	184	186	....	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1900.	3½	SA	184	184	184	184	....	23
38 January 2.	35 January 9.	36½	37	+ ½	**National Biscuit Co**	20,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1	Q	37	37	37	37	54	535
93 February 1.	90¼ January 2.	97¾	98	+ ½	National Biscuit Co. pf	23,000,000	Nov. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	92¾	93	92¾	93	105¾	355
27 January 13.	25 January 9.	26	27	+ ⅝	National Lead Co	14,903,400	March 1, '99.	1	A	26	27¼	26	26¼	38	2,709
106 January 31.	104¾ January 10.	105¼	106	+ 1	National Lead Co. pf	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	105½	106	105½	105¾	113½	335
49¼ February 3.	40 January 26.	48¾	49	+ 8½	National Steel Co	32,000,000	.....	..	..	40½	49½	40½	48¾	....	44,927
95 February 2.	92 January 9.	94¾	95¼	+ 2¾	National Steel Co. pf	36,000,000	Dec. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	93½	95	92½	95	....	2,505
119⅝ January 2.	115 January 8.	117	118	— ⅛	New Jersey Central	23,035,800	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	116½	118¼	116½	117⅝	100	1,932
138 January 2.	125 January 6.	130	135	+ 3	New York Air Brake	6,750,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	133	133	133	133	140	200
138 January 5.	131¼ January 2.	134	134½	+ 1½	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	133	135	133	134¼	136⅝	17,253
214 January 10.	213 January 2.	212	216	....	New York, New Haven & Hartford	53,308,600	Dec. 30, '99.	2	Q	212½	213¼	212⅝	213½	211	77
12⅜ January 4.	12¼ January 2.	13½	14	....	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	..	12⅞	13½	12⅞	13½	15½	410
85 January 31.	81 January 3.	83	85	+ ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	6,000,000	March, 98.	2	..	85	85	85	85	....	335
130 February 2.	130 February 2.	130	132	....	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Jan., 1900.	1¼	Q	130	130	130	130	....	100
23½ January 31.	20⅝ January 10.	22⅞	23	+ 1½	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	..	21	23¼	21	22⅝	22½	15,970
26½ February 3.	22⅝ January 10.	26	26¼	+ 1½	Norfolk & Western	56,000,000	.....	..	..	24¼	26¼	24¼	26¼	19½	30,445
71½ February 3.	67 January 8.	70¼	70½	+ 1⅜	Norfolk & Western pf	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '99.	2	SA	69¾	71½	69¾	71½	69	6,648
15½ January 4.	13⅜ January 23.	14⅜	15	+ ⅜	North American	39,776,300	.....	..	..	14½	15	14½	14⅞	8¾	6,450
54½ January 2.	50¼ January 11.	53⅞	53¼	+ 2½	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 5, 1900.	‡2	SA	50¼	53⅞	50¼	53¼	51½	50,168
75⅞ February 3.	72½ January 8.	75¼	75¾	+ 2	Northern Pacific pf	75,000,000	Dec. 5, '99.	1	Q	73½	75⅞	73½	75¾	80¼	9,363
9 February 2.	7¾ January 4.	8	9	+ ⅝	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	30c	Q	8¾	9	8¾	9	7	200
53 January 2.	50 January 13.	51½	52	— ⅛	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	..	50⅞	51¾	50⅝	51¾	48¼	1,567
66⅜ January 2.	64¾ January 19.	64	66	....	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,914,400	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	Q	63	63	63	63	64	73
47½ January 2.	41 January 10.	43¼	43½	+ ½	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	SA	43	44¾	42⅝	43¾	52	8,493
133⅜ January 5.	128½ January 12.	130¾	131	+ 1¾	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 29, '99.	2½	SA	128¾	131	128¾	130¾	133	15,176
127⅜ January 22.	127¼ January 23.	128	129	....	Pennsylvania Railroad sub. receipts	.....	.....	..	..	127¼	127⅝	127¼	127⅝	....	88
108⅜ February 2.	100½ January 11.	107⅞	108½	+ 4½	People's Gas, Chicago	28,668,800	Nov. 25, '99.	1½	..	103¾	108⅜	103⅜	107⅞	113⅜	45,070
3⅛ January 2.	2¼ January 4.	2⅞	3	+ ¼	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	..	2⅝	3⅛	2⅜	3	1⅝	5,125
20½ January 31.	20 January 29.	....	....	....	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	.....	..	..	20	20¾	20	20¼	....	800
55¼ January 31.	53¾ January 31.	....	....	....	Pere Marquette pf	10,162,200	.....	..	..	53¼	55¼	53¼	53¾	....	100
80½ January 2.	65 January 30.	70	75	— 5¾	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100	.....	..	..	76¼	76¾	65	71	74	5,735
94 January 8.	90¼ January 2.	89	90	....	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	22,649,200	Oct. 10, '99.	1½	..	93	93	89	89	85¾	90
58⅜ January 17.	53⅝ January 26.	57	58	+ 2	Pressed Steel Car Co	12,500,000	.....	..	..	56	58¼	56	58	....	4,117
88⅜ January 17.	85½ January 9.	87½	88	+ ½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	12,500,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	87	87½	87	87¼	....	352
189⅞ January 19.	187 January 10.	187	188	+ ⅛	Pullman Co	74,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	2	Q	189	189	187	187	150½	670
19 January 2.	17¼ January 16.	18	18⅜	+ ⅜	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	..	17½	18½	17½	18¼	21¾	3,680
59¾ January 31.	49 January 9.	55⅞	56	+ 5¾	Reading 1st pf	28,000,000	.....	..	..	50	56½	50	56	60	70,010
29⅛ January 31.	26 January 9.	28	29¼	+ 1⅜	Reading 2d pf	42,000,000	.....	..	..	27	29½	27	29¼	30⅝	9,580
26 February 3.	19⅝ January 15.	25½	25¾	+ 5¾	Republic Iron & Steel Co	27,352,000	.....	..	..	20½	26	20½	25⅞	....	46,628
70 February 2.	61⅜ January 18.	69	69¾	+ 3¾	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf	20,852,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	66	70	66	69¾	....	4,985
44 January 30.	43¾ January 27.	40	44½	+ ¾	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 5, '99.	1	..	44	44	44	44	42	100
88 February 2.	80 January 16.	80½	....	....	Rio Grande Western pf	6,800,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	85	88	85	85	76¼	356
*134 January 30.	*130 February 3.	130	....	....	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	Q	134	134	130	130	....	40
15¾ January 26.	15¾ January 26.	15¾	17	....	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** 2d pf	3,500,000	.....	..	..	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	16	100
11 January 31.	9 January 15.	10⅞	11	+ 1⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,399	.....	..	..	9⅝	11	9¾	10⅜	13⅜	5,070
70 January 3.	68 January 25.	69	71	+ 2	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	5,000,000	Jan. 6, 1900.	2	SA	69¾	70	69¾	70	72½	610
36⅜ February 3.	32½ January 5.	36½	36¾	+ 2¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	14,335,700	Sept. 1, '99.	1	SA	33¾	36⅝	33¾	36½	41½	5,560
12½ January 22.	9½ January 9.	11⅞	11⅝	— ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	..	11½	12½	11¾	11⅜	10⅝	2,485
28⅝ January 22.	23¼ January 10.	28¼	28⅜	+ 2	St. Louis Southwestern pf	20,000,000	.....	..	..	28½	28¾	28¼	28¾	27⅞	5,555
39⅝ February 3.	35½ January 8.	39¼	39⅝	+ 1⅞	Southern Pacific	193,802,100	.....	..	..	37	39⅝	36⅞	39⅜	40⅞	100,240
12¼ January 2.	11 January 8.	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅝	Southern Railway	110,900,000	.....	..	..	11¼	12¼	11½	12¼	13¾	12,560
56⅜ February 2.	51⅞ January 8.	56⅜	58½	+ 2¼	Southern Railway pf	60,000,000	Oct. 4, '99.	1	..	54⅜	56¾	53⅝	56¼	50¾	27,415
10¼ January 4.	8¾ January 30.	8½	9	— ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	..	8½	8½	8½	8⅝	10⅛	750
104 February 2.	79¾ January 11.	99½	99½	+16	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	..	82½	104	82	99	43	85,595
*160 February 2.	*155 January 5.	....	....	....	Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	1,000,000	July 15, '93.	1	..	160	160	160	160	130	70
16⅝ January 22.	14⅜ January 10.	16¼	16⅝	+ ½	Texas Pacific	33,706,700	.....	..	..	15¾	16⅜	15¾	16⅜	20⅜	3,270
12⅞ January 31.	11½ January 17.	12⅜	14	+ ⅜	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	..	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	14⅜	680
105⅜ January 3.	96 February 2.	99⅜	99½	—10⅜	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	Q	107½	110⅜	96	99⅜	177	102,448
*10 January 24.	10 January 24.	8	....	....	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,676,900	.....	..	..	10	10	10	10	....	100
68⅜ January 24.	63¾ February 2.	65¼	65¾	— 2¾	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	..	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	69½	400
139 January 31.	136 January 2.	139¼	140	+ 1	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	2,692,200	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	138	139	138	139	130¾	400
24⅞ January 3.	20½ January 20.	23½	24	+ 2¾	**Union Bag & Paper Co**	16,000,000	.....	..	..	20¾	24	20¾	23¾	....	1,900
77⅞ February 2.	73¼ January 9.	75	78	+ 2¾	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	11,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	....	125
48⅝ January 2.	44⅜ January 10.	47¼	47½	+ 1¼	Union Pacific	94,317,000	.....	..	..	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	46,650
76 January 2.	73½ January 8.	73½	75¾	+ ½	Union Pacific pf	98,099,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	75	76	74⅞	75½	80⅜	13,392
47½ January 16.	47¼ January 3.	47	49	....	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	SA	48	48	47	47	58	70
19 January 3.	15¼ January 8.	16¼	16½	+ ¼	United States Leather Co	61,569,900	.....	..	..	15⅞	17	15⅞	16¾	7⅜	25,085
77 January 3.	72¾ January 10.	75¾	76	+ ¼	United States Leather Co. pf	60,000,000	Jan., 1900.	1½	Q	76	76¾	76	73	7,695
44 January 2.	36 January 26.	38¾	39¼	+ 1	United States Rubber Co	23,666,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1	Q	37¾	39¼	37⅝	39	51½	2,825
104⅜ January 3.	99 January 26.	101½	102¾	+ ½	United States Rubber Co. pf	23,325,500	Jan. 31, 1900.	2	Q	101	101¾	101	101½	116½	343
7⅜ January 2.	6⅜ February 1.	6¾	7	— ½	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	..	7⅜	7⅝	6¾	6⅞	8¼	500
21⅜ January 2.	19⅛ January 10.	20⅜	21	+ ⅝	Wabash pf	24,000,000	.....	..	..	20⅜	21¼	20⅜	21	22⅜	4,475
123½ January 24.	123½ January 24.	124	130	....	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	3	SA	127	129½	127	129½	126	80
89½ January 5.	85 January 2.	86¼	86¾	+ ⅛	Western Union Telegraph	97,570,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	86¾	87⅝	86¾	86⅞	95½	1,855
10¾ January 3.	9¼ January 11.	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....	..	..	10	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	....	3,678
54½ January 3

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 3, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Feb. 3..$12,143,000

	Week Ending Feb. 3. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104¾	105	104½	105	5
American Cotton Oil 8s	103¾	103¾	103⅝	103⅝	10
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114	114	114	114	2
American Tobacco scrip	100	100	100	100	12
Ann Arbor 4s	92½	93	92½	92½	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100⅝	101½	100½	101⅜	286
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	81½	83	81½	83	273½
Austin & Northwest 5s	96¾	97	96½	97	49
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94½	95¾	94½	95⅝	531
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100¼	100¾	100½	100½	487
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89¼	90	88¾	89⅞	510
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st con. 5s	119	119¼	119	119¼	16
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	101	103	101	103	29
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	106¼	106	106¼	106	48
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 6s	97	97	93½	94¾	105
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117	117	116	116	3
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	71	73	70½	73	37
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	107⅜	107¾	107⅜	107¾	16
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107	107¼	107	107	7
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 4s	88⅛	88⅛	88¼	88½	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89⅝	90	89½	89⅞	82
Central of New Jersey general 5s	122½	125	122½	124	168
Central Pacific 3½s	83½	83⅞	83½	83¾	134
Central Pacific 1st 4s	100¾	100¾	98⅛	99	426
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	126
Ches. & Ohio, R. & A. 1st con. 4s	103	103	103	103	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	119	119	119	119	2
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	116¾	117½	116⅝	117½	19
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	103¾	104¾	103⅝	104	24
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Southwestern Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	9
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	111½	112	111½	112	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	111⅝	111½	111¼	111½	39
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	114	114	114	114	
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	100	100	100	100	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	167¼	167¾	167¼	167¾	11
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. Div. 5s	120	120	120	120	26
Chi., Mil. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Mo. River 5s	121	121⅛	121	121½	17
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Mil. 7s	167¼	167¾	167¼	167¼	1
Chi., M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 7s	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	4
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110	110	109¾	109¾	6
Chicago & Northwestern general 3½s	109	110	109	110	22
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	140½	140½	140¼	140¾	1
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. deb. 5s, 1933	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	28
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	132	132	132	132	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, reg	131	131	130½	130½	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	106⅝	106⅝	106	106	115
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s, reg	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	3
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 3½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101½	5
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	134	134	134	134	23
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	93½	94	93½	93½	21
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	118	118	118	118	1
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & Ind. gen. 6s	130¾	130¾	130⅜	130⅜	2
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	96	96¼	95½	96⅜	79
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	1
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	4
Cleveland & Pittsburg 4s, Series A	117½	117½	117½	117½	5
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100½	100½	100¼	100½	27
Colorado Fuel 6s	103	103	103	103	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	95	95	91½	93	44
Colorado Midland 2-4s	65½	67¾	66¼	67½	230
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	72½	73	72½	73	21
Colorado & Southern 4s	86	86	83	84¼	189
Columbia & Greenville 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	123	123	123	123	4
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	98	99¼	98¼	99⅛	83½
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅞	4
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 6s	112	112	112	112	1
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	117	117	117	117	13
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Erie prior lien 4s	90	90½	90	90⅝	96
Erie general lien 4s	96¼	70½	68¾	70½	216
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	107	107	107	107	8
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	72	73	71	71	42
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	42
Georgia Pacific 6s	121	123	121	121	1
Grammercy Sugar 6s	89¾	89½	89¾	89¾	4
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	15
Hocking Valley 4½s	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅜	113
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	85¾	85¾	84½	85¼	40
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	8
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	115	115	115	115	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	104	104½	104	104½	4
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	101¼	101¾	101	101	10
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	101½	101½	101¼	101½	5
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st ref. 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	5
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	91¾	94	91¾	94	17½
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	61	61½	61	61½	15
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	2
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	77	77	77	77	4
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. rects	68½	69	68¼	69	69
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	5
Lacl'de Gas 1st 5s	109⅜	110	109⅜	110	19
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	5
Lake Shore 3½s	110½	110½	110½	110½	5
Lake Shore 1st 7s, coupon	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	101⅞	101½	101⅜	101½	15
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	113	113	113	113	8
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal con. 7s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	16
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal 5s	103	103	103	103	5
Long Island consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	5
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis gen. 4s	7	7	7	7	5
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis consol. 5s, tr. r.	68	69	68	68½	53
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99	99	98⅞	99	36
Louis. & Nash. collateral trust 4s	98½	99⅛	98½	99⅛	22
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	128¼	129	128½	129	10
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 6s	113	113	113	113	1
Louis. & Nash., St. Louis Div. 1st 6s	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	1
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	103	104	103	103	57
Metropolitan Elevated 6s	114½	115½	114½	115½	6
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	119½	120½	117½	117½	30
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	95½	96	95½	95¾	18
Mexican Central consol. 4s	73½	73⅝	73½	73¾	15
Mexican Central 1st income	23½	24	22	24	24
Mexican Central 2d income	11⅝	11½	11⅜	11½	35
Mexican International consol. 4s	88¼	88½	88¼	88½	47
Michigan Central cons. 7s	109	109	109	109	7
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	5
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	90¼	90¾	89⅝	90¼	43
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	68⅝	69½	67	67	243
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	92½	93	92	92¼	82
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	94¼	94½	92½	92¾	7
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	96	97⅛	96	97	147
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	93	94	91	91½	158
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	116	117	116	116⅝	76
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	85	86	85	86	19½
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis con. 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	129	129	120	129	1
New Jersey Junction 1st 4s	102	102	102	102	1
New York Central, Mich. Cent' collat. 3½s	97⅞	98¼	96⅝	96⅝	58
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	97¼	98	97¼	98	18
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg	95⅝	95⅝	96⅝	95⅝	10
N. Y. Central debenture 5s, 1884-1904, reg	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	11
N. Y. G., Elec. L., & P., pur. money 4s	92½	94½	92¾	92¾	152
N. Y. Gas, Elec. Light, Heat & Power 5s	104	104	103½	104	17
New York & Harlem 1st 7s	102	102	102	102	1
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, reg	101⅝	102	101⅝	102	6
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, deb. certfs	108	108	108	108	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	106½	107	106¼	107	37
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	106¼	108¼	106½	106¾	2
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	3
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	93⅝	94	93¼	93¼	75
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	110½	110¼	110½	110¼	2
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	66⅝	67¼	66¼	67	163½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103⅞	104	103½	103⅞	120
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	19
Ohio River gen. 5s	95	95	95	95	4
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	70	70	70	70	4
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	101¾	102	101¼	102	93
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	112½	112½	112	112½	27
Oregon Short Line 6s	129⅝	129⅝	127	127½	18
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	107	107⅜	107	107	24
Peo., Dec. & Evans., Ev. Div. 6s, tr. rects	98½	98½	96½	96½	6
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	86	86¾	86	86⅝	51
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	115¼	115⅝	115¼	115⅝	2

BONDS.

	Week Ending Feb. 3. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	115⅞	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	7
Pittsburg & Western 4s	100	100	100	100	15
Pittsburg & Western 4s, tr. rects	100	100	100	100	2
Reading general 4s	84	85	84	85	459
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	2
Rio Grande Western 4s	95½	96	95½	96	23
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	83	83	83	83	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	111⅜	112	111¼	112	83
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	80½	81½	80	81¼	206
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	111½	111½	111½	111½	1½
St. Louis & San Francisco 2s 6s, Class C	111½	111½	111½	111½	½
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	81	82¾	80	82¼	36
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	108	109¼	108	109¼	35
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	90¼	91	90¼	91	99
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	58	60¼	58	60¼	389
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba con. 6s	140½	140½	140½	140½	13
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	78½	78⅝	78	78⅝	178
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	93⅝	95¼	93⅝	95¼	84
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	4
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	82	83⅝	82	83⅜	179½
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Southern Pac. of Cal. consol. 5s, stamped	105⅞	106⅞	105½	105½	10
Southern Railway 5s	107¼	108½	107⅝	108½	130
Standard Rope & Twine income	21⅜	22	21½	21½	62
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	83½	83½	80	80	6
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	106	106	106	106	10
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	109	109	109	109	12
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103¾	104¼	103⅜	104¼	50
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	112¾	113	112¾	112¾	23
Third Avenue 5s	123½	123¾	123½	123½	27
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	106½	106½	106¼	106½	2
Toledo & Ohio Central, West. Div. 5s	105	105	105	105	3
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	80¼	81¼	80¼	81¼	26
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	115¼	116	115¼	116	4
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104½	104⅜	104¼	104½	277½
Union Pacific 4s, registered	103½	103½	103¼	103½	1
United States Leather 6s	115½	115⅝	115½	115¾	11
Wabash 1st 5s	115½	116	115½	116	27
Wabash 2d 5s	101½	103	100	100	25
Wabash debenture, Series A	83	83½	83	83½	25
Wabash debenture, Series B	37	38½	36⅝	37⅝	730
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	100	100	106¼	108½	5
West Shore 4s	113¼	113½	113½	113½	1
West Shore 4s, registered	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	114	115	114	115	14
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	74	77¼	74	77¼	351
Western New York & Pennsylvania income	25¾	30	25¾	28¾	561
Western Union collateral trust 5s	112	113	112	112	4
Wheeling & Lake Erie, Wheeling Div. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	3
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	105	105	104⅞	104⅞	38
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	90½	91	90½	90¾	249½

Total sales.....$11,974,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 3, 1900.

United States 5s, registered	113½	113½	113⅛	113½	3
United States 5s, coupon	113⅝	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝	12
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114½	115¼	114½	115¼	18
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	115	114⅝	115	11
United States 3s, coupon	110½	110½	109¼	109⅝	19½

Total sales.....$63,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 3, 1900.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	85¾	86	85½	85¾	105

Grand total.....$12,143,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered					102	Dec. 2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	115¼	Feb. 3	114	Jan. 3	115¼	Feb. 3
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	115	Feb. 2	114	Jan. 2	115	Feb. 2
United States 4s, 1925, registered	133½	Jan. 19	133½	Jan. 19	133½	Jan. 19
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134¼	Jan. 19	133⅜	Jan. 2	133⅜	Jan. 26
United States 5s, registered	113⅛	Feb. 3	112⅜	Jan. 19	113⅛	Feb. 3
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113⅜	Jan. 25	113½	Jan. 15	113⅜	Jan. 29
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	110⅜	Jan. 6	109½	Feb. 1	109⅝	Feb. 2
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	110½	Jan. 3	109½	Jan. 19	109½	Jan. 19
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109⅜	Jan. 6	109¼	Jan. 2	109⅞	Jan. 18

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	111	Jan. 17	106½	Jan. 16	111	Jan. 17
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s					110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s					97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	94½	Jan. 19	94	Jan. 17	94½	Jan. 19
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts					5⅝	Dec. 21
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	86	Jan. 24	85	Jan. 5	85¾	Feb. 2

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 3, total transactions included 2,841,063 shares of stock, $11,974,500 bonds, including $63,500 Government and $105,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS.

	Feb. 4, '99.	Feb. 3, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	4,844,403	2,841,083	2,003,320
Banks	137	50	87
Mining	34,360	7,600	26,600

BONDS.

	Feb. 4, '99.	Feb. 3, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$29,238,800	$11,974,500	$17,264,300
State	23,000	105,000	*82,000
Government	263,820	63,500	200,320

*Increase.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 2, 1900	$13,031,514
Week ended Feb. 3, 1899	7,295,710
From Jan. 1, 1900	52,140,832
From Jan. 1, 1899	46,534,662

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 30, 1900	$9,408,120
Week ended Jan. 31, 1899	8,351,616
From Jan. 1, 1900	46,456,961
From Jan. 1, 1899	43,127,604

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 2, 1900	$437,432
Week ended Feb. 3, 1899	676,822
From Jan. 1, 1900	621,400
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,655,182

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 2, 1900	$78,000
Week ended Feb. 3, 1899	345,276
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,172,846
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,779,000

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1900	$4,550,936

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 2, 1900	$359,432
Week ended Feb. 3, 1899	329,546
From Jan. 1, 1900	976,128

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 2, 1900	$50,057
Week ended Feb. 3, 1899	32,356
From Jan. 1, 1900	316,667
From Jan. 1, 1899	306,863

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 2, 1900	$1,133,781
Week ended Feb. 3, 1899	955,350
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,386,737
From Jan. 1, 1899	4,911,073

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 2, 1900	$1,079,724
Week ended Feb. 3, 1899	922,994
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,070,070
From Jan. 1, 1899	4,604,205

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 2, 1900	$486,489
Week ended Feb. 3, 1899	700,178
From Jan. 1, 1900	938,067
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,962,050

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 2, 1900	$1,216,781
Week ended Feb. 3, 1899	1,304,626
From Jan. 1, 1900	9,559,083
From Jan. 1, 1899	6,890,073

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 2, 1900	$730,292
From Jan. 1, 1900	8,621,016
Week ended Feb. 3, 1899	395,448
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,728,023

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 4.—All departments last week were astonishingly strong, prices following cotton readily. The week's business showed the full average all around. The finer counts of American yarns are slowly replacing Egyptian. The cloth inquiry last week was large, and there was a fair Indian business in shirtings, mulls and jacconets. China did something, the Mediterranean demand was fair, and South America showed a full average. Lancashire is prospering in spite of the Indian famine.

Coal is 50 per cent. dearer, chiefly owing to the war.

Germany reports active conditions. The spinners are selling yarns for 1901 delivery. Mulhouse has been doing a lively business in finished goods, with prices steadily rising.

Rouen reports an active market, with a strong demand and a higher tone.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Feb. 3, 1900.

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928.....M N*					105 Jne 19,99	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995...Q J	94	Jan 26	90	Jan 3	92½ Feb 2	..	..
At. Top & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995..A O*	103½	Feb 3	98¼	Jan 4	101¾ Feb 3	101¼	101½
Do registered.....A O*					90½ Dec 6, 99	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995.....Nov	83	Feb 2	78¼	Jan 10	83 Feb 3	82¾	83
Do do registered.....Nov	..	....	..	....	79½ De 11, 99	..	..
All. Av. of Brook. imp. g. 5s, 1934..*J J	..	....	..	....	110 Ja 20, 99	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—							
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	95¾	Feb 3	92½	Jan 10	95¾ Feb 3	95¾	95¾
Do g. 4s, 1948.....A O	100¾	Feb 3	96½	Jan 9	100¾ Feb 3	100¾	100¾
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	90¾	Jan 23	87	Jan 8	89¾ Feb 3	88¾	90
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O	..	....	..	....	100¾ Oct., 95	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919...*F A	..	....	..	....	104½ July, 92	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..M S	..	....	..	....	111 Jne 6, 99	105	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	115 Ja 19, 99	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939..	..	....	..	....	85 Ja 19, 99	..	..
Pitts. & Con. 1st g. 4s, 1946.....J J*	..	....	..	....	107½ Jul 28,98	..	..
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945...A O*	106	Jan 3	103½	Jan 18	106 Feb 3	105½	106
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941...J J*	..	....	..	....	116 No 27, 99	115	117
B.,Q.Co.& S. con.gtd.g.5s,Jul,1941.M N	103	Jan 12	101	Jan 29	103 Jan 31	102½	104
Brook. Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950..*F A	97	Jan 25	92½	Jan 4	94¾ Feb 3	95	96
Brunswick & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938..*J J	..	....	..	....	74 Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937..M S*	110¼	Jan 25	100	Jan 18	110¼ Jan 25	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921..*F A	..	....	..	....	129 Sep 1, 99	..	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	..	....	..	....	126½ No 20, 99	..	..
Clearf & Man. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943..A O*	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100 No 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	107¾	Feb 2	106½	Jan 18	107¾ Feb 2	107	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1934.....*A O	116	Feb 2	115	Jan 19	116 Feb 2	105	..
Do do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	110¾ Feb 4,99	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	..	....	..	....	140 Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. F. & N.W.1st g.5s,1921..A O*	..	....	..	....	105 Jan 6, 99	..	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908.....*J J	101¼	Jan 31	105½	Jan 3	107 Feb 2	106	107
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	100½	Jan 24	107½	Jan 18	109 Jan 30	109	110
Do do registered.....*M S	..	....	..	....	106 Ja 30, 97	..	..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J D	88¾	Jan 31	87½	Jan 5	88¾ Jan 31	..	..
Cen.R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937..*M N	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	91 Jan 15	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945..F A	120	Jan 15	120	Jan 15	120 Jan 15	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	91	Jan 2	89	Jan 11	89¾ Feb 3	89½	90
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	..	....	..	....	97½ Oct 23,99	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov, 1945. Oct	35	Jan 2	35	Jan 2	35 Jan 2	32½	34
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov, 1945. Oct	10¼	Jan 19	9¼	Jan 3	10¼ Jan 19	9½	11
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov, 1945. Oct	5¾	Jan 12	4½	Jan 5	5¾ Jan 12	4½	6
Do N. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946..*J J	..	....	..	....	95 De 27, 99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947..*J J	..	....	..	....	102 Jne 29,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.....*J J	..	....	..	....	90 July 6,98	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	..	....	..	....	110 Sep 18,99	108	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N	..	....	..	....	112¼ Mr 20,99	..	..
Do gen. 5s, 1987.....J J*	125	Jan 29	117½	Jan 3	12½ Feb 3	..	..
Do do registered.....Q J	118	Jan 27	116	Jan 3	119 Jan 27	..	..
Leh. & W.C.con.as.7s,July,1900.Q M	101	Jan 22	98	Jan 11	100¾ Jan 30	..	..
Do 5s, 1912.....M N*	103	Feb 2	100½	Jan 6	103 Feb 2	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.....J J*	114	Jan 18	113	Jan 19	114 Feb 2	..	..
Ches & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908. A O	115½	Jan 27	113½	Jan 3	115½ Jan 27	..	119½
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....*M N	119	Jan 30	118	Jan 13	119 Jan 30	118	121½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	117½	Feb 3	115	Jan 5	117¼ Feb 3	..	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	117 Jne 2, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	97¾	Jan 31	95½	Jan 2	97¾ Feb 3	97½	98
Do do registered.....*M S	..	....	..	....	97¾ Au 30,99	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989..*J J	103	Jan 30	101	Jan 8	103 Jan 30	101½	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	99	Jan 9	99	Jan 9	99 Jan 9	..	99
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940...J J*	..	....	..	....	95¾ My 27,98	..	..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941..*M S	..	....	..	....	101¼ Ap 29,99	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	102	Jan 5	101	Jan 2	102 Jan 31	..	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	..	....	..	....	109 Jne 12,99	..	..
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	103¾ Oct 2, 99	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1900.....M N*	..	....	..	....	106¾ Fe 24, 99	..	..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s. s. f. 1912..A O*	..	....	..	....	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	112	Feb 3	110½	Jan 5	112 Feb 3	111½	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	101½	Jan 15	101½	Jan 15	101½ Jan 15	102	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	111	Jan 19	108½	Jan 10	110¾ Feb 3	..	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	120½	Jan 18	120½	Jan 18	120¾ Jan 18	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	..	....	..	....	118½ Sep 20,99	114½	..
Do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	101¾	Feb 2	103	Jan 5	104½ Feb 2	104¼	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	102	Jan 2	100½	Feb 2	100½ Feb 2	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	102 Jan 31	100½	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	..	....	..	....	105 Au 9, 99	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	104¼	Jan 23	100⅜	Jan 5	104 Feb 2	..	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927..*M N	111½	Feb 2	105¾	Jan 2	111½ Feb 2	111	111¾
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	111½ Jne 2, 99	..	..
Han. & St. Jo con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	..	....	..	....	120 No 17, 99	120½	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 7s, 1907.....J J*	134	Jan 29	113¾	Jan 26	113¾ Jan 26	..	115
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	138	Jan 25	136	Jan 10	138 Jan 25	..	139
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	114	Jan 31	112	Jan 2	114 Feb 2	112½	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	103½ No 18,98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	..	....	..	....	107 De 16,99	105	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
L. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910..J J*	113	Jan 24	113	Jan 24	113 Jan 24	112	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947.....J J*	100	Jan 31	100	Jan 31	100 Feb 2	..	..
Dd ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	113	Jan 27	111½	Jan 12	113 Jan 27	..	115
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
C.,M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold.R.D.,1902.J J*	167	Jan 10	167	Jan 10	167 Jan 10	167¼	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	167¼	Jan 29	166¼	Jan 12	167½ Feb 1	167¼	..
Do con 7s, 1905.....*J J	167½	Jan 25	166¼	Jan 3	167¾ Jan 30	167¼	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	166	Jan 17	166	Jan 17	166 Jan 17	167¼	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	..	....	..	....	129¼ De 22, 99	117¾	..
Do 1st La.C. & Dav. 5s, 1919.....J J*	..	....	..	....	118 No 28, 99	117¾	..
Do 1st So Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119½	Jan 31	117¾	Jan 6	119¼ Jan 31	119	120
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.....*J J	127¾	Jan 29	127¾	Jan 29	127¾ Jan 29	126½	120
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	110¾	Jan 20	110¼	Jan 20	110¾ Jan 20	110¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119	Jan 26	118¾	Jan 5	119 Jan 26	119	120½
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	120	Jan 31	118	Jan 2	120 Feb 2	119¾	121
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926..J J*	121¾	Jan 30	121	Jan 29	121¾ Jan 30	119¾	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112¼ De 9, 99	110¾	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	117¾	Jan 23	117¾	Jan 23	117¾ Jan 23	117½	..
Do Wis., Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	117¾	Jan 13	117	Jan 3	117¾ Jan 16	118¾	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	113	Jan 2	112¾	Jan 16	113 Jan 20	113½	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924..*J J	..	....	..	....	137½ Jul 18,99	132	..
Do Dak & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916.....*J J	110¼	Jan 2	110¼	Jan 2	110½ Jan 2	114¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989..J J*	110½	Jan 27	108	Jan 10	108¾ Feb 1	..	..
Do do registered.....Q J	..	....	..	....	105¾ Fe 10, 98	..	..
Mil & N 1st, main line 6s, 1910..*J D	119	Jan 9	118	Jan 12	118 Jan 12	118	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	..	....	..	....	125 Jul 10,99	120	123
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915.....Q F	140½	Feb 3	140¼	Feb 3	140½ Feb 3	140	..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	109	Jan. 9	109	Jan 9	109 Jan 11	110¼	..
Do do registered.....J D*	110	Jan 22	108¾	Jan 6	110 Jan 24	110¼	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	..	....	..	....	120 Sep 7, 99	117	120
Do do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	116 Jne 14,99	..	..
Do sink. fd 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	109	Jan 6	109	Jan 6	109 Jan 6	..	..
Do do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	105¾ Mr 28,99	..	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	121¼	Feb 2	118¾	Jan 12	121¼ Feb 2	..	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	119½ De 27, 98	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	108	Jan 18	107	Jan 3	108 Jan 18	..	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	105 De 26, 99	..	..
Do deb 5s, April, 1921.....A O15	..	....	..	....	117 No 14,99	..	..
Do do registered.....A O15	..	....	..	....	117¾ Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926..F A15	109	Jan 24	108½	Jan 23	109 Jan 24	..	..
Do do registered.....F A15	..	....	..	....	106½ No 13,99	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	110	Feb 3	105¾	Jan 9	110 Feb 3	..	..
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	103 No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901..J J*	..	....	..	....	107¾ Ma 26,98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907. M N*	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	120 Jan 4	..	..
Mill. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	..	....	..	....	117½ Fe 6, 99	..	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 7s, 1909..M S	..	....	..	....	110 No 4, 99	109	..
Northern Illin 1st 5s, 1910...*M S	..	....	..	....	114½ Au 28, 99	..	..
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900.....A O*	..	....	..	....	103 No 10,99	..	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921.....*M N	..	....	..	....	136½ De 6, 99	138	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	..	....	..	....	105½ Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do ext. & imp. s. fd. 5s, 1929..*F A	125	Jan 25	123	Jan 16	125 Jan 25	122½	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.....J J*	..	....	..	....	140 De 13, 99	140	..
Do Ash'and Div. 1st 6s, 1925...*M S	..	....	..	....	140½ De 5, 99	139	..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	..	....	..	....	112 No 13, 99	115	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	132	Jan 29	130	Jan 26	132 Jan 29	130	134
Do registered.....J J*	131	Jan 29	127	Jan 8	130½ Jan 29	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	106	Jan 27	103½	Jan 8	106 Feb 2	105⅞	106
Do do registered.....*J J	105⅞	Feb 1	105⅞	Feb 1	105⅞ Feb 1	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905..*J J	..	....	..	....	96 Sep 21,99	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	83 De 7, 99	84	85
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	98½ My 18,99	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	113	Jan 29	113	Jan 29	113 Jan 29	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100 Ap 15, 97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930..*J D	134	Jan 30	131	Jan 8	134 Jan 31	133½	135
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918...*M N	132½	Jan 19	132	Jan 2	132½ Jan 19	132	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	129½	Jan 15	127	Jan 10	129½ Jan 19	128½	132
North Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....J J*	..	....	..	....	140 Mr 23,99	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	95	Jan 12	92½	Jan 26	93¾ Feb 3	..	..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s, 1919..M N*	..	....	..	....	106 Oct 4, 99	105	108
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	118	Jan 29	118	Jan 29	118 Jan 29	..	..
Chi & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off..J D*	..	....	..	....	100 Oct 28,99	..	..
Choc. Okla. & G. gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1919.J J	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103 Jan 17	..	103½
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A O*	..	....	..	....	120 Au 10,00	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	..	....	..	....	103½ Mr 13,97	..	..
Cin., D. & Ind. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941..*M N	113½	Jan 5	113½	Jan 3	113½ Jan 5	110½	115
City & Sub. R. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922..*J D	..	....	..	....	105⅞ April, 95	..	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993..*J D	96⅞	Jan 22	94	Jan 2	96⅞ Feb 2	95¾	96
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....*J J	..	....	..	....	97 Jne 20,99	..	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st coll. g. 4s, 1990..M N*	101⅞	Jan 20	101½	Jan 8	101⅞ Jan 20	101½	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	99 May 4,99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940..M S*	..	....	..	....	87 Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940..J J*	..	....	..	....	83 No 22,95	..	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	93	Jan 18	93	Jan 18	93 Jan 18	..	..
C.,I., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, An. 1936..Q F	..	....	..	....	104½ Au 28, 99	..	..
Do con 6s, 1920.....*M N	..	....	..	....	100 Nov., 94	..	..
C., San. & Clev. con. 7st g. 5s, 1928..*J J	..	....	..	....	118½ Jne 14,99	113	..
Ind., Bldm. & W. 1st pf. 5s, 1940.....J J	..	....	..	....	103½ De 13, 99	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	87½	Jan 9	84½	Jan 4	86⅝ Feb 3	..	87½
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	28¾	Jan 12	25	Jan 8	26 Jan 22	..	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	..	....	..	....	133½ Jul 6, 99	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	130¾	Jan 30	130	Jan 15	130¾ Jan 30	..	..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	..	....	..	....	105⅞ No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I. 1901..*A O	..	....	..	....	108½ Fe 10, 99	..	..
C., I. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933....A O*	107	Jan 22	106	Jan 29	106¼ Jan 31	107	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	129	Jan 19	128	Jan 5	129 Jan 19	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 2-2-4s, 1947....J J*	67¾	Feb 1	63	Jan 4	67¾ Feb 3	67	68
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	73	Jan 18	71¼	Jan 4	73 Feb 1	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929.....*F A	86	Jan 29	82	Jan 4	84¾ Feb 3	83½	84¼
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943..*A O	..	....	..	....	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907...M S*	..	....	..	....	126¾ Jan 15,99	124	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906.....A O*	..	....	..	....	124¾ Au 25,99	120	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914....*M N	142	Jan 29	126	Jan 4	142 Jan 29	140	..
Do 7s '871-1901.....A O*	107½	Jan 29	107¼	Jan 26	107¼ Jan 29	106¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	129	Jan 5	120	Jan 5	128 Jan 15	140	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	140 Jan 29,99	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*J J	135	Jan 12	130	Jan 12	130 Jan 12	124	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	..	....	..	....	132 Sep 15,99	..	..
Do term. & imp. 4s, 1923.....*M N	..	....	..	....	105½ Jne 30,99	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.....A O*	..	....	..	....	108 Ap 1, 99	..	..
Del. & H., 1st Pens. Div. 7s, 1917. M S*	..	....	..	....	148 De 12,99	..	..
Do registered.....M S*	..	....	..	....	148 May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906..*A O	..	....	..	....	120¾ Ap 21, 99	120	121
Do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	122 Jne 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	115	Jan 12	115	Jan 12	115 Jan 12	113½	..
Do do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	113 De 12, 99	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921...*M N	..	....	..	....	154 Sep 7, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	141 May 6,98	145	..
Den. Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933. A O	..	....	..	....	92 Ja 24, 99	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900.....M N*	102¾	Jan 10	102¼	Jan 6	102¾ Jan 27	102½	103
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.....*J J	99¼	Jan 20	96½	Jan 4	99¼ Feb 1	98	100
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	..	....	..	....	108 No 27,99	..	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928.....*J D	104¾	Jan 29	101¼	Jan 10	104¾ Jan 29	..	..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917. M N*	..	....	..	....	108 Ap 27,99	..	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	78	Jan 11	76¼	Jan 8	78 Jan 11	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. 1d.gt.3½s, Ser.A, 1911	21	Jan 2	19	Jan 8	21 Jan 22	20	22
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.....A O*	..	....	..	....	108¾ De 30, 99	..	109¾
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928.*J J	..	....	..	....	92½ Fe 11, 98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937...*J J	112	Jan 29	112	Jan 29	112 Jan 29	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941.*M N	107¾	Jan 25	107¼	Jan 9	107¾ Jan 25	108	110
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	118	Jan 24	117	Jan 15	118 Jan 24	116	118
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	119½	Jan 4	119¼	Jan 4	120 Jan 4	..	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	113¾	Jan 5	112¾	Jan 5	113¾ Jan 5	115	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....*M S	..	....	..	....	116¾ No 15, 99	120	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	..	....	..	....	106¾ Ap 14, 99	107	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	142	Jan 22	138	Jan 12	142 Jan 22	140	142
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	..	....	..	....	143 De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	139	Jan 5	139	Jan 5	139 Jan 5	..	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	..	....	..	....	140 Fe 6, 99	..	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909. A O	..	....	..	....	106 De 2, 99	106	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982..*M N	116	Jan 31	115	Jan 10	116 Jan 31	115	116½
N.Y., L.E.& W.D.& I.1st c.6s,1913.J J*	..	....	..	....	102 Aug., 96	..	..
N. Y. & Gwood L.gtd.g.5s,1946.*M N	..	....	..	....	109 Oct 27,98	105½	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996..*J J	90¾	Jan 25	88	Jan 10	90¾ Feb 3	..	..
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	93¼ My 25,99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996.*J J	70¼	Feb 3	67	Jan 3	70¼ Feb 3	..	..
N.Y.,Sus. & W. 1st ref. g.5s,1937.J J	109	Jan 3	107½	Jan 3	108¾ Feb 3	..	110
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	..	....	..	....	92½ Au 25, 98	..	93
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	96	Jan 24	92	Jan 3	96 Jan 26	93½	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	108¾	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	108¼ Jan 3	106	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942..*J D	104	Jan 3	104	Jan 3	104½ Jan 31	94¼	106
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g.6s,1910.*A O	117	Jan 15	116½	Jan 25	116½ Jan 25	116½	121
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933.*F A	..	....	..	....	65 No. 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	..	....	..	....	127 De 1, 99	123	124
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*J J	108	Jan 8	103	Jan 2	107 Feb 2	106½	107¼
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923.....*A O	..	....	..	....	110 May, 93	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g.5s,1930..*A O	..	....	..	....	110 Sept., 91	100	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con.gtd.g.6s,1926..*J J	..	....	..	....	100¾ Au 23, 99	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920. A O*	122	Jan 27	120	Jan 17	122 Jan 27	120	123
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	103	Jan 15	102	Jan 12	102½ Jan 22	102⅜	..
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g. 5s, 1939..*A O	108	Jan 24	105	Jan 18	108 Jan 24	105	106
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918..J J*	..	....	..	....	101 Mr 20,99	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	..	....	..	....	80½ May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941..J J	..	....	..	....	105 Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921. J D*	74¾	Jan 22	71	Feb 3	71 Feb 3	70¼	71
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928...J J*	58½	Jan 18	55	Jan 4	58½ Jan 18	58	..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913. *A O	102	Jan 8	102	Jan 8	102 Jan 8	..	..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g.5s, 1945. A O*	..	....	..	....	106 De 12, 98	..	100¾
Ga., Car. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929..J J*	99½	Jan 22	99¼	Jan 22	99½ Jan 22	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. cert

1900

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Mil. Elec. Ry & L. con. g.5s,1926.*F A	..	....	..	....	106	Oct 27,99	..	..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990..*J D	90½	Jan 8	86½	Jan 9	90½	Feb 3	90	90½
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990.....F A	69¼	Jan 31	67	Jan 10	67	Feb 2	..	..
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944.....M N*	95¾	Jan 4	93½	Jan 4	94¼	Jan 29	92	94
M..K. & T. of T.1st gtd.g.5s,1942.M S*	93	Jan 26	91	Jan 1	92¼	Feb 3	92	94
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.....F A*	77	Jan 3	77	Jan 3	77	Jan 31	..	..
Dalla.& Waco 1st gtd.g.5s,1940..M N*	..	....	..	....	94	De 8, 99	..	..
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s,1906.*M N	..	....	..	....	100¾	No 22,99	..	..
Sher.,Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943.*J D	95¼	Feb 2	92¼	Jan 27	95¼	Feb 2	..	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942..*A O	104	Jan 31	102½	Jan 3	104	Jan 31	102½	..
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920...M N*	117	Jan 22	114½	Jan 13	116¾	Feb 3	116	116¾
Do 3d 7s, 1906.....M N*	..	....	..	....	114	De 7, 99	112½	..
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917...M S	98	Jan 17	94	Jan 2	97	Feb 3	96¾	97¼
Do 1st col. g..5s, 1920.....F A*	94	Jan 3	91	Feb 2	94½	Feb 3	91¼	92
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext.g.4s,1938..F A*	105¾	Jan 6	103¾	Jan 4	106¾	Feb 3	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938.....J J*	..	....	..	....	110	No 11,99	..	112
St. L. & I.M.gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.*A O	112	Jan 23	109¼	Jan 8	112	Feb 3	111¾	112
Do do gtd. g. 5s, 1931.....*A O	110	Jan 23	110	Jan 23	110	Jan 23	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929..J J*	81½	Feb 3	77¾	Jan 8	81½	Feb 3	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.....J D*	125	Jan 23	124	Jan 3	125	Jan 24	125	127
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....Q J	..	....	..	....	121¾	Jne 30,99	117	124
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....M S*	86	Jan 20	83	Jan 8	86	Feb 3	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	107	Jan 9	107	Jan 9	107	Jan 9	106½	108
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931..*J J	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st, 1913..J J*	129	Jan 30	126	Jan 8	129	Jan 30	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Sep 12,99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	105	Jan 5	104¾	Jan 6	105	Jan 31	104	105
Do T. & P. Ech. 6s, 1917.....*J J	..	....	..	....	111	De 20, 99	..	..
Do 1st 0s, McM., M. W. & Ala.*J J	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br. 1923..*J J	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y Cen & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	109¾	Jan 22	109	Jan 4	109¾	Jan 23	109½	..
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	111½	Oct 3, 99	109½	..
Do deb. 6s of 1884-1904.....M S*	107¾	Jan 23	107	Jan 12	108¾	Jan 23	107¾	..
Do do registered.....M S*	107¾	Feb 1	107¼	Feb 1	107¾	Feb 1	107¾	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904.....M S*	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 21, 98	107¾	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	..	....	..	....	103½	Jne 26,99	102¼	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	103	Fe 25, 98	102¼	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905.*M N	101½	Jan 16	101	Jan 11	101½	Jan 16	102¼	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	102¾	Au 1, 99	..	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	109¼	Jan 15	109	Jan 2	109	Jan 23	107¾	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112½	Ap 14, 99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998.*F A	97¾	Jan 26	95¾	Feb 1	96	Feb 3	95¼	96½
Do do registered.....*F A	..	....	..	....	96	De 12, 99	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g.3½s,1998..*F A	99	Jan 27	97	Jan 2	98	Feb 3	97½	98
Do do registered.....*F A	97	Jan 10	95½	Jan 24	95¾	Feb 1	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	113¾	Jan 26	110	Jan 3	114½	Jan 30	113	..
Do registered.....*J J	112½	Jan 24	110	Jan 4	111½	Feb 1	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 5	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C.1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.1940..J J	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,99	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900.....*M N	102	Jan 29	101½	Jan 5	102	Jan 29	102½	..
Do registered.....*M N	102	Jan 29	101¾	Jan 29	102	Jan 29	102	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	..	..
R.,W. & O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922.A O	128½	Jan 5	128½	Jan 5	128½	Jan 8	129	132
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1915..*F A	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 13, 99	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	..	....	..	....	107	Au 15,98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	107	Jan 18	107	Jan 18	107	Jan 18	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927...A O*	..	....	..	....	123	Jul 14,99	122	124
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det. Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906....F A*	121	Jan 13	121	Jan 13	121	Jan 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	101½	Feb 1	100¾	Jan 4	101¼	Feb 1	101½	..
Do do registered, 1900.....Q J*	101½	Feb 1	100¾	Jan 2	101½	Feb 1	101½	..
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	113¾	Jan 24	112¾	Jan 19	113¾	Jan 24	112½	..
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	112½	Jan 10	112¾	Jan 10	112¾	Jan 10	112½	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	110½	Jan 24	100½	Jan 6	110¾	Jan 31	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	109¼	De 4, 99	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S, 1901..*A O	..	....	..	....	108½	De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934...J J*	..	....	..	....	122½	No 3, 99	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902..*M N	109	Jan 30	108½	Jan 5	109	Feb 2	109	109¼
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	..	....	..	....	103	De 28, 99	103	..
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	..	....	..	....	122	Fe 25, 98	120	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	..	....	..	....	129	No 20, 99	125	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	..	....	..	....	127	De 2, 99	125	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937...A O*	107¾	Jan 23	104¼	Jan 3	107½	Feb 1	..	..
Do registered.....A O*	103½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903.*J D	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs...$1,000.....A O*	188	Jan 27	185¾	Jan 5	188	Jan 30	185	..
Do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	187	Nc 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....*J D	..	....	..	....	185	Au 28,99	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	..	....	..	....	128	De 27, 99	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114¾	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	..	....	..	....	115	Jul 29,99	109¾	..
N.Y..O. & W. ref.1st g.4s,June,1992.M S	107	Jan 30	102	Jan 10	107	Feb 2	..	..
Do do reg., $5,000 only.....M S	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30,98	..	..
Nor. Pa. Ry. gen. l.g.1st g.6s,1921.*J J	..	....	..	....	119¾	Ap 12, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112	Jul 20,99	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923..*F A	..	....	..	....	131¼	My 15,99	124	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jul 28,99	..	..
N. P. Ry p.ln.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	104	Jan 22	102¼	Jan 2	103⅞	Feb 3	103¾	104
Do registered.....Q J	103	Jan 8	103	Jan 8	103	Jan 8	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.....Q F	67¼	Jan 31	65	Jan 10	67	Feb 3	67	67¼
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	66	Sep 21,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mch.,1948..Q M	..	....	..	....	95	My 11,99	..	93½
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933...J J*	118¾	Jan 30	118	Jan 5	118¾	Jan 30	118½	119½
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	110	Jan 15	110	Jan 13	110	Jan 29	110½	112½
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*M N	129	Jan 2	129	Jan 2	129	Jan 2	..	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932.....*A O	..	....	..	....	128	De 1, 99	..	..
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	..	....	..	....	117¼	Au 30,98	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	105	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989.M N*	99½	Jan 26	99½	Jan 26	99½	Jan 26	98	100
Nor. & W. R 1st con.g.4s,1996..A O*	94½	Jan 22	90½	Jan 3	93¾	Feb 3	93	94
Ohio Riv.R.R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 24,99	105	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	95	Feb 1	95	Feb 1	95	Feb 1	90	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1941.....J J*	70	Feb 1	70	Feb 1	70	Feb 1	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J D	107¾	Jan 30	104¼	Jan 6	107	Feb 2	107	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	105	Jan 16	105	Jan 16	105	Jan 24	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921....J J*	112½	Jan 11	111½	Jan 10	112½	Jan 11	..	112¾
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd.5½s,col.tr.reg.cfs..1937.M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944.*M S	..	....	..	....	115½	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935...	110	Jan 22	106	Jan 12	110	Jan 22	109½	111
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf. 1st 6s, 1920..*J J	100	Jan 18	100	Jan 18	100	Jan 23	99	..
Do Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....*J J	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do E. Div.T.Co.cfs.1st 6s,1920..M S*	99½	Feb 3	99¼	Jan 22	99½	Feb 3	98	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.....M N*	..	....	..	....	17	My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. pd. ..	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	..	..
Pec. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb.,1921..Q F	..	....	..	....	126	Ap 28, 99	123	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	..	....	..	....	98	De 9, 99	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	..	....	..	....	107¼	Oct 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 26,98	..	..
P..C., C. & S.L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940..A O*	115½	Jan 27	114	Jan 8	115¾	Feb 1	..	115¾
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	115⅞	Jan 30	113⅝	Jan 12	115⅞	Jan 30	..	115¾
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	..	....	..	....	113	No 23, 98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.....M N*	..	....	..	....	107	De 5, 99	..	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	105⅝	Ap 13, 99	103	..
Do registered, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	109¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	135	Jan 12	135	Jan 12	135	Jan 12	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	..	....	..	....	130	No 16,99	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	..	....	..	....	135	Jne 7, 99	..	..
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O*	..	....	..	....	119½	Oct 4, 99	..	..
C. & P. con. sking. fd. 7s, 1900...M N*	103	Jan 5	102	Jan 12	102	Jan 12	103¼	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A,1942.*J J	117½	Feb 2	117½	Feb 2	117½	Feb 2	117	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.J J*	108	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942...*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	..	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A.&B.Ja.,1928.A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 1 6s, 1932..J J*	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 24,99	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	113½	Jan 16	113½	Jan 16	113¾	Jan 16	..	..
Do 1st con g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	100	Jan 25	99¾	Jan 18	100	Jan 29	100	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....	100½	Jan 26	99½	Jan 11	100	Jan 29	100	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	85	Jan 2	83	Jan 9	85	Feb 3	84¾	85¼
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84¾	De 6, 99	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939...J J*	96	Jan 18	94½	Jan 4	96	Feb 3	96	97
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l. g.4s,1917.A O	..	....	..	....	88	Jne 27,99	..	..
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939.J D*	..	....	..	....	105	No 10, 99	102½	..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940...J J*	..	....	..	....	74½	De 15, 99	..	74½
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-2-4s, 1947..*J J	84¾	Jan 18	82	Jan 3	83	Feb 2	..	86
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996.....J J*	83¼	Feb 2	79	Jan 8	82¾	Feb 3	81¼	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947.....A O*	..	....	..	....	99¾	De 18, 99	98	100
Do Cert. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929..*A O	..	....	..	....	92¾	De 13, 99	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd.cts.,1989.M N*	91	Jan 25	86½	Jan 9	91	Feb 3	90¾	91
Do 2d g. 4s, inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.J J	80¼	Feb 3	53⅜	Jan 10	80¼	Feb 3	60	60¼
St. P. City Ry Co. con. g.5s,1937..*J J15	..	....	..	....	112	No 23, 99	109	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	..	....	..	....	120	Fe 8, 99	..	..
Do 2d 5s. 1917.....A O*	..	....	..	....	110¼	De 5, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	98½	Feb 1	98	Jan 18	98½	Feb 1	..	98½
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909..A O*	..	....	..	....	118½	No 23, 99	119	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	120¼	Jan 23	119⅝	Jan 6	120¼	Jan 23	119¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	140½	Jan 30	137	Jan 3	140½	Jan 30	140	143
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	137½	Fe 22, 99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	114¾	Jan 26	112¼	Jan 3	114¾	Jan 26	..	..
Do do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937...*J D	104¼	Jan 24	102¼	Jan 2	104¼	Jan 31	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104	Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	122¼	Ja 13, 98	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937...J J*	120½	Jan 10	120¼	Jan 10	122¾	Jan 10	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	..	....	..	....	118	De 7, 99	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908.*A O	..	....	..	....	108	De 4, 99	..	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938...*J D	..	....	..	....	120	Ap 11, 99	..	..
De registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 99	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
S Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942....M S*	..	....	..	....	108¾	No 20,99	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112¾	Oct 2, 99	..	..
Sa. Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.*A O	126½	Jan 13	125½	Jan 3	126½	Jan 13	126	128
D 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*A O	..	....	..	....	112	Mr 17,99	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col.,Aug.,1949.J D	83¾	Jan 23	80	Jan 9	83¾	Feb 3	83½	84
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	85	No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949...F A*	100¾	Jan 23	97¾	Jan 11	99¼	Feb 3	99	99¼
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug.,1929.J D	84	Jan 22	81	Jan 9	83¾	Feb 3	..	..
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910..A O*	..	....	..	....	108	Oct 17,99	108	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*J D	..	....	..	....	109¼	No 4, 99	..	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931..*M N	102¾	Jan 31	101	Jan 4	102¾	Feb 3	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N.Ts,1903.J J	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937.....J J*	110¼	Jan 9	110	Jan 29	110	Jan 29	..	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912..A O*	..	....	..	....	110¼	De 28, 99	..	..
Do gen g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921...*A O	85¾	Jan 27	83¾	Jan 9	85¼	Feb 2	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 99	120½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	..	....	..	....	134	No 22, 99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J*	..	....	..	....	99	De 27, 99	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd.g.4s,1943..*J J	78¼	Feb 3	75	Jan 9	78¾	Feb 3	..	..
Tex.s & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	..	....	..	....	116	De 14, 98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912..M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	104¼	Feb 3	101	Jan 2	104¼	Feb 3	..	..
S.P.of Ari.gtd.1st g.6s,Mch,1909-10..J J	110¾	Jan 4	110	Jan 2	110	Jan 31	110	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A,1905.*A O	..	....	..	....	107	No 1, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....M N*	105½	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	105¾	Jan 19	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	106	Jan 3	104½	Jan 10	105½	Feb 3	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1941.J J*	97	Jan 31	95	Jan 4	97	Feb 2	..	..
So. Pac of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911..*J J	..	....	..	....	113¾	No 23,98	..	..
Gila V. G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924.M N*	..	....	..	....	103¾	De 27, 99	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.*J J	..	....	..	....	08	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	..	....	..	....	106	Au 23,99	..	..
Southern R 1st con. g. 5s, 1994.....J J*	108½	Feb 2	106	Jan 8	108½	Feb 2	108¾	108¼
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	98	Oct 31,98	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996.J J	..	....	..	....	104¾	Au 14, 99	108	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	108½	Jan 10	108¼	Jan 10	108¼	Jan 10	..	..
Ala Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17,97	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	..	....	..	....	103¾	De 1, 99	..	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930.....J J*	115½	Jan 16	115½	Jan 16	115½	Jan 16	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	117½	Jan 25	114	Jan 2	117	Jan 30	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	121	Jan 4	119¼	Jan 16	121	Jan 30	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925...J J*	121	Jan 18	118	Jan 3	121	Jan 30	120	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.....*J J	120¾	Jan 31	118¼	Jan 2	120¾	Jan 31	120	124
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	..	....	..	....	105	De 12, 99	103	108
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*M N	110	Jan 15	109	Jan 8	110	Jan 15	110	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936...*M N	110	Jan 18	108	Jan 4	110	Jan 18	110	..
Do serial, Series D.....A O*	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 13,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E.....*A O	..	....	..	....	100	Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924.*F A	..	....	..	....	90	Fe 23, 99	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914...J J*	114½	Jan 10	114½	Jan 10	114½	Jan 10	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919...*M N	105	Jan 3	102	Jan 15	105	Jan 30	..	..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950.....J J	100	Jan 12	99¾	Jan 10	100	Jan 16	100	100¼
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939..A O*	..	....	..	....	113	Oct 2, 99	110½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944...F A*	..	....	..	....	121	De 29, 99	120	127
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930...A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	..	..
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 6s,1905.*M S	..	....	..	....	107	No 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000.....*J D	113	Jan 22	111	Jan 3	112¾	Feb 3	112½	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000.....Mar	..	....	..	....	60	Oct 27,99	50	54
Do do Trust certificates.....	..	....	..	....	51½	No 29,99	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	125	Jan 15	123¼	Jan 29	123½	Feb 3	..	123¾
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935...J J*	106½	Feb 2	105	Jan 8	106¾	Feb 2	..	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935..A O*	105	Jan 29	105	Jan 29	105	Jan 29	106	107
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990.*A O	88	Jan 23	84½	Jan 2	87¾	Jan 27	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	81½	Feb 1	78	Jan 3	81¼	Feb 1	81½	82½
Tol., St.L. & K.C. 1st g.6s,1916,Ltr..*J D	117	Jan 19	110	Jan 2	116	Jan 30	116	118
Tor., Ham. & Buf. 1st g. 4s, 1946..J D	..	....	..	....	99	Au 14,99	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con.g.5s,1928.*J D	104	Jan 3	103	Jan 3	104	Jan 25	103	104½
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945.A O	..	....	..	....	109½	De 14, 99	..	..
U. P. R. 1st & ld. gt. g. 4s, 1947...J J*	104¾	Jan 23	101¾	Jan 10	104¼	Feb 3	104½	104¾
Do registered.....J J*	104½	Jan 19	103¼	Jan 29	103¼	Jan 29	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909.....J J*	110	Feb 3	110

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

Northern Pacific Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Standard Consolidated Mining Company—Books close.

Thursday, Feb. 8.

Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company—Annual meeting.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.

Friday, Feb. 9.

Denver Gas and Electric Company—Books close.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Dividend payable on common.
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, Feb. 10.

American Radiator Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Automatic Beer Cask Company—Special meeting.
Bank of the Manhattan Company—Dividend payable.
Daylight Prison Company—Dividend payable.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for dividend on first and second preferred.
North Carolina Railroad—Dividend payable.
Omaha Water Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Annual meeting.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Warwick Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Amal. Copper	1½	Internat. Pump pf.	1½
Am. Air Power	5	Nat. Tube	1½
Am. Bicycle	1½	Royal Bak. Pow.	1
Am. Bicycle pf.	3½	Rubber Goods pf.	1½
Am. Woolen	2½	Sloss-Sheffield	2
Am. Woolen pf.	1½	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	2
Con. Rubber Tire	1	Storage Power	4½
Con. Rub. Tire pf.	1	Union Typewriter	1
Electric Boat	1	Vir. C., I. & C.	2
Electric Vehicle	3	Vir. C. I. & C. 5s.	1
Elec. Vehicle pf.	35	Worth'n Pump pf.	3
Internat. Pump	2¾		

Declines.

Am. Agric. Chem.	1	New Amst. Gas pf.	1¾
Havana Commer.	1½	Standard Oil	6
Nat. Gramophone	9		

Ease in money market rates and the announcement of the earnings of several large industrial companies that gave strong evidence of the profits resulting from industrial activity were the principal factors affecting the outside market during the past week. The low rates that prevailed for call as well as for time loans to a large extent forestalled apprehension as to the course the money market was likely to take in the near future, and this, added to very favorable exhibits of earnings in the industrial field, did much to bring about a renewal of a certain amount of public interest in the outside market, and for the first time since the beginning of the year the public appeared to be taking an active part in the trading in curb stocks. Prominent by reason of the strength they displayed were the common stocks of several industrial companies which have already paid one or several dividends on the preferred stocks. The buying that resulted in this strength was based on the belief that many of the common stocks now selling at relatively low figures will before many months more enter the list of dividend payers. Naturally this would result in a very considerable increase in the value of these shares, and sufficient attention has already been drawn to them to attract much speculative interest.

In regard to the majority of the preferred industrial stocks traded in on the curb, it is the general feeling that the continuation of dividends is fairly well assured, and these are gradually working their way toward the class of investment securities. The element of speculation lies principally with the common stocks, and some of them are selling at figures that become very attractive when they are viewed as likely to become dividend payers in the near future. Semi-official statements as to the earnings of several of these companies show large surpluses above the dividends on the preferred stocks and applicable to dividends on the common shares, and it seems almost a certainty that on some of the common stocks now selling well under 40 dividends will be begun within a few months.

Most of the net changes for the week, whether in industrial or other stocks, were on the side of advances, which were many times as numerous as the declines. Some of the gains amounted to as much as 2 or 3 points, and a large number were in excess of 1 point. Not only was the market much stronger than during the two or three preceding weeks, but the average of transactions was much larger, tradings on some days being really active. A large part of the business on several days was supplied by Bay State Gas, a stock that attracted much attention throughout the week, but in a number of other stocks transactions were much larger than had of late been the rule. The buying in a number of stocks seemed to indicate that the public is again entering the market, and the absence of this class of buying was the chief cause of the extreme dullness of the market from the beginning of the year up to the first days of last week.

Amalgamated Copper received very little attention until late in the week, when transactions in it became somewhat larger and a sharp upward movement occurred. On Saturday Amalgamated sold up to 84¾ and closed at 84½ bid, showing a net gain of 1½ points. It was favorably affected by statements in regard to the plans of the United Metals Selling Company, formed to market the output of the Amalgamated and a large number of other copper mining companies, and which, it was thought, would serve to steady the copper market and lead to an increase in the earnings of the mining companies.

Electric Vehicle was made particularly prominent by a sharp decline early in the week, followed at the close by the extraordinary advance of 50 points on transactions in only 200 shares. Several hundred shares pressed for sale early in the week, and as there was little demand for the issue it sold down to 60, but as soon as this stock was disposed of the market became steadier, and a day or two later bids for the stock were advanced to 70. The issue is closely held, so its price is very easily affected. It has often fluctuated violently between sales, but the advance which occurred Friday afternoon was unprecedented. From a sale at 60 it rose abruptly to 100, where 100 shares changed hands, and the same day another lot sold at 110. On Saturday the stock was offered at par, 10 points below the last sale, but it nevertheless showed a net advance of 35 points over the previous Saturday's final bid. The common stock was more active and less erratic. It sold up to 47 and ended the week at 45 bid, a net gain of 3 points. The business of the company is said to be in excellent condition, but the fluctuations in the stock seemed to be entirely apart from any developments in the affairs of the company and due entirely to its technical position. The early selling seemed to be due to the fear that the stock held by certain persons supposed to be in financial difficulties would have to be sold for what it would bring. This forced selling did not appear, and the passing of the fears felt in this regard led to the violent recovery, which carried the stock up 40 points between sales. It is probable that the question of the second dividend on Electric Vehicle preferred will come up for consideration next month, but no forecast of the action the Directors are likely to take has yet been had. The first dividend paid last April covered a period of a year and amounted to 8 per cent. It is a question whether a similar course will be followed this year, or whether only a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. will be paid.

Practically no change occurred in any of the local gas stocks and in none of them was trading very large. Among the industrial stocks that showed substantial net gains were American Woolen, advancing 2½ points; American Woolen preferred, 1¾; Consolidated Rubber Tire preferred, 5; National Tube, 1¾; Rubber Goods preferred, 1½; Sloss-Sheffield common and preferred, 2; Storage Power, 4½, and Worthington Pump preferred, 3.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	425	..
American Exchange	180	..
Astor	490	..
Bowery	285	310
Broadway	230	250
Butchers & Drovers'	85	95
Central	175	185
Chase	425	..
Chatham	295	310
Chemical	3900	4100
Citizens'	148	155
City, new stock	280	300
Colonial	250	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	270	..
Continental	128	..
Corn Exchange	325	360
East River	130	..
Fifth National	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2600	..
First	3250	..
Fourth	170	180
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	400	..
Gansevoort	..	80
Garfield	1600	..
German-American	115	..
German Exchange	235	260
Germania	325	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	675	725
Hide & Leather	120	..
Home	125	140
Importers & Traders'	520	535
Irving	172½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	225	250
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	775	825
Manhattan	323	375
Market & Fulton	215	260
Mechanics'	190	200
Mechanics & Traders'	90	110
Mercantile	190	..
Merchants'	170	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	400	450
Mount Morris	300	..
Mutual	140	..
National Union	575	650
Nassau	160	..
New Amsterdam	550	..
New York	245	265
New York County	1500	..
Ninth	95	102
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	210
Oriental	190	200
Pacific	170	..
Park	450	475
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	110
Plaza	475	..
Produce Exchange	120	130
Republic	200	215
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	275	..
Second	550	..
Seventh	170	..
Shoe & Leather	98	105
State of New York	125	..
Twelfth Ward	115	..
Union Square	210	..
Western National	335	350
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	210	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	195	205
Bankers'	195	200
Brooklyn	390	..
Central	2075	..
Central Realty Bond and Trust	250	..
Continental	375	..
City	..	400
Colonial	..	400
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1350	..
Fifth Avenue	400	500
Franklin	300	325
Guaranty	600	700
Hamilton	270	..
International B. & T.	135	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	375	..
Manhattan	350	400
Manufacturers'	320	..
Mercantile	775	..
Metropolitan	400	450
Morton	400	425
Nassau	125	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1400	1500
N. Y. Security & Trust	675	..
North American	148	152
Produce Exchange	125	130
Real Estate	300	..
State	390	..
Title Guaranty & T.	335	..
Trust Company of America	190	195
Union	1350	1450
U. S. Mortgage Trust	500	540
United States	1575	..
Washington Trust	300	..
Williamsburg	200	210

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	23	26
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	88	90
N. Y. & Hoboken F.	66	68
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	93¼	94
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	80	90
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	106½	107
Union Ferry	37	39
Union Ferry bonds	99	100½

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	110	120
Commonwealth	95	108
Continental	530	..
Eagle	230	240
Empire City	85	90
German-American	510	520
Germania	285	300
Globe & Rutgers	90	..
Greenwich	165	175
Hamilton	100	106
Hanover	150	160
Home	215	225
Kings County	150	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	165	..
North River	145	148
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	110	120
Phenix, Brooklyn	175	185
Stuyvesant	90	..
United States	120	125
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	420	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	113	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	106	108
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F.F'y extend 4s	100	100½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	100	102
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	115	117
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	109	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	180
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	100	102
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	83	86
D. D., B. B. & B. stock	115	135
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	117
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	385	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	108	111
42d St. & Grand St.	390	410
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	88½	90
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	84	85
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	109	112
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
New Orleans Trac. com.	27	28
New Orleans Trac. pf.	100	102
Ninth Avenue	193	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	27	29
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	86	89
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	15	17
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
Second Avenue stock	200	201
Second Ave 1st m. 5s	107	108
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	117
Sixth Avenue stock	208	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	111	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 P. c. 1st	116	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	15
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	35	85
Twenty-third Street	395	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	108	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	113	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
United Traction, Providence	108	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113	114
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	109	111
Worcester Traction common	25	27
Worcester Traction pf.	105	105

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	105
Amalgamated Copper	84½	85
Am. Agricultural Chem.	28	30
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	76	78
American Air Power	40	47
American Bank Note	47	50
American Bicycle	17	19
American Bicycle pf.	48	51
American Bicycle bonds	..	92½
American Press Association	70	80
American Type Founders	51	53
American Woolen Goods	25	26¾
American Woolen Goods pf.	89½	91½
Arizona Lead	10	10⅞
Asphalt of America	11	12
Barney & Smith Car	10	13½
Barney & Smith Car pf.	93	105
Barney & Smith Car bonds	103	106
British Columbia Copper	8½	9¼
Central & South American Tel.	105	105½
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	345	360
Chicago & Alton subscrips.	106¼	107
Chicago & Alton 3s (new)	93	96
Consolidated Fireworks	10	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	70	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	8	10
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	44	50
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	79	81
Distilling Company of America	6¼	6⅝
Distilling Co. of America pf.	20¾	21½
Electric Axle Light & Power	4½	4½
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf.	..	40
Electric Vehicle	45	50
Electric Vehicle pf.	90	100
Electro-Pneumatic	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22½
General Chemical	59	65
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Havana Commercial	19	20½
Havana Commercial pf.	59½	60½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell 6s, 1922	70	80
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Illinois Transportation	2½	2¾
International Pump	17⅝	..
International Pump pf.	63½	64¼
Lorillard pf.	..	108
Markeen Copper	5	7
Mergenthaler Linotype	190	195
National Gramophone	47	53
National Salt	46	47¼
National Salt pf.	77	78
National Tube	45⅞	46
National Tube pf.	92	92½
New England Transportation	6	6½
New York Transportation	9½	9¾
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	165	180
Otis Elevator	22½	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86	89
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	19	19¼
Procter & Gamble	390	400
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	94½
Rubber Goods	30	31
Rubber Goods pf.	81½	83½
Singer Manufacturing	650	750
Sloss-Sheffield	30½	31
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	70	71
Standard Coupler	33	36
Standard Oil	512	515
Storage Power	15¾	16¼
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Swift & Co.	100	101
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106	108
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Texas Pacific Coal	70	..
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	107	..
Union Typewriter	27½	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
United Shoe Machinery	30	32
United Shoe Machinery pf.	23	23½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	¾
Virginia Coal, Iron & C.	26	27½
Virginia C., I. & C. 5s, 1949	62	64
Westinghouse Air Brake	390	410
Worthington Pump pf.	101	103

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	2¼	2½
Buffalo City	4	6¼
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	72	75
Central Union 5s, 1927	103	103½
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	104	106
Denver Gas	37	38½
Denver Gas	37	40
Denver Gas bonds	75	77½
Fort Wayne	38	45
Fort Wayne bonds	60	65
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Ind. Natural & Ill.	40	45
Ind. Natural & Ill. bonds	60	65
Indianapolis	100	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	103	105
Lafayette	38	45
Lafayette bonds	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Val.	38	45
Logansport & Wab. Val. bonds	60	65
Madison (Wis.)	77	80
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	280	300
New Amsterdam	25⅞	26¼
New Amsterdam pf.	46¾	48
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	94½	96
N. E. Gas & Coke	19	21
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	70¼	71¼
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. con 5s, 1945	103	106
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana bonds	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	52	56
Standard (New York)	115	125
Standard pf.	135	150
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	..	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	85	90
Western (Milwaukee)	97	100
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	102	105

BUSINESS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The business situation continues very favorable. Numerous price advances are reported. In the Essen district pig iron has just been raised to 100 marks for Bessemer and hematite. The Siegen Ore Syndicate has raised prices 3¼ marks for 1901 delivery.

The West German cotton spinners have made a further advance in yarns.

The Soap Trust has resolved to raise prices.

The wood dealers have organized a combination at Strassburg for Southwest Germany.

Belgian officials have recently been in Germany, and ordered many locomotives for early delivery.

A thousand carloads of English coal have been ordered for a furnace in Westphalia, the Dortmund-Ems Canal enabling the English to compete successfully with local producers.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Feb. 3. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	4.	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900 3½	--	.....	..	.....	*210	Oct. 13, 1899
140	160	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899 4	--	.....	..	.....	145	Dec. 27, 1899
3½	3¾	American Spirits Mfg.	27,933,300	....	3½	Jan. 22	3½	Jan. 22	3½	Jan. 22, 1900
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf.	3,984,900	....	--	.....	..	.....	*2¼	Oct. 10, 1899
16	17	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	*15	Jan. 19	*15	Jan. 19	*15	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1899 3	--	.....	--	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Jan., 1900 1	--	.....	..	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1900 2	--	.....	..	.....	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	....	--	.....	..	.....	21	Feb. 15, 1899
114	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern.	5,800,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	*119	Jan. 10	*119	Jan. 10	*119	Jan. 10, 1900
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 ¾	--	.....	..	.....	93	Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	--	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Dec. 27, 1899 3	--	.....	..	.....	171	Apr. 15, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Dec. 27, 1899 2½	--	.....	..	.....	*108½	Feb. 15, 1899
119	126	Chic. & East. Ill. pf.	5,830,700	Jan. 2, 1900 1½	124	Jan. 5	120	Jan. 17	120	Jan. 17, 1900
171	176	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	12,646,800	Aug. 21, 1899 3½	--	.....	..	.....	175	Dec. 8, 1899
--	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	4,150,000	Jan. 2, 1900 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
187	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1899 1¾	--	.....	..	.....	*188¾	Oct. 25, 1899
1⅝	1⅞	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	....	1½	Jan. 8	1½	Jan. 8	1½	Jan. 8, 1900
2½	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	....	--	.....	..	.....	2½	Dec. 2, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	338,700	....	--	.....	..	.....	30	June 9, 1899
160	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2½	*183	Jan. 17	*183	Jan. 17	*183	Jan. 17, 1900
48	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	--	.....	..	.....	*50	Dec. 11, 1899
95	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D.** pf.	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	..	.....	..	.....	110	June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,044,300	Nov. 15, 1899 2½	..	.....	..	.....	97½	Dec. 26, 1899
4⅝	5	Dul., South Shore & Atlantic.	12,000,000	....	6	Jan. 6	4¾	Jan. 12	5¼	Jan. 15, 1900
375	400	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1900 3½	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20, 1900
16¼	18½	Erie 2d pf.	16,000,000	....	16½	Jan. 24	15⅝	Jan. 10	16½	Jan. 24, 1900
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Rio Grande**	3,108,100	..... --	--	.....	..	.....	21½	Oct. 21, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Jan., 1900 1½	--	.....	..	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2½	--	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1900 1½	--	.....	..	.....	*101	June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1900 1½	--	.....	..	.....	*100	Feb. 28, 1896
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1900 4	--	.....	..	.....	*390	Apr. 12, 1898
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Jan. 25, 1900 50c	--	.....	..	.....	*105	May 20, 1899
65	75	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Jan. 25, 1900 50c	*70	Jan. 22	*70	Jan. 22	*70	Jan. 22, 1900
98	102	**Illinois Central** leased line.	10,000,000	Jan., 1900 2	*99	Jan. 26	*99	Jan. 26	*99	Jan. 26, 1900
3	4	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,000	....	--	.....	..	.....	3¾	Dec. 22, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	--	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	....	--	.....	..	.....	7½	Nov. 9, 1899
66	77	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3	--	.....	..	.....	*67½	Dec. 11, 1899
95	101	**Laclede Gas** pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1899 2½	100	Jan. 4	96	Jan. 11	96	Jan. 11, 1900
194	210	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29, 1900 3½	*200	Jan. 6	*197	Jan. 6	*200	Jan. 6, 1900
65	..	**Maryland Coal** pf.	1,876,000	Jan. 1, 1900 2	*70	Jan. 9	*70	Jan. 9	*70	Jan. 9, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 30, 1899 5	..	.....	..	.....	*152	May 31, 1899
10	10½	Mo., Kansas & Texas	54,950,000	..... --	10½	Jan. 12	10	Jan. 5	*11½	Jan. 18, 1900
--	--	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*62	Dec. 15, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	3½	June 9, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs.	.....	....	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10, 1900
5	..	National Starch Mfg.	5,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	8¾	Nov. 15, 1899
60	..	Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1, 1898 2	..	.....	..	.....	65	Nov. 9, 1899
15	..	National Starch 2d pf.	2,500,000	Oct., 1896 6	..	.....	..	.....	25	Nov. 15, 1899
35	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 2	..	.....	..	.....	36	Oct. 27, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
24	35	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	11,000,000	....	35¾	Jan. 5	32	Jan. 2	34	Jan. 13, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1900 1	--	.....	--	.....	89½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	....	--	.....	..	.....	*7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	17,384,300	July 2, 1898 1	--	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2,245,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	--	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
83	88	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1900 1¼	87½	Jan. 4	85	Jan. 9	85	Jan. 9, 1900
..	..	Panama	1,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1899 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110	June 26, 1899
330	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	*375	June 17, 1898
5	6½	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	6½	Jan. 23	5½	Jan. 17	6½	Jan. 23, 1900
--	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	*117	May 16, 1899
187	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago.	19,714,200	Jan. 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*184	Dec. 23, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jrn., 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	Pitts., & West. pf., t. r., 25c. pd.	.....	....	15	Jan. 2	14½	Jan. 8	14½	Jan. 8, 1900
2	2½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	..	.....	..	.....	2	Dec. 27, 1899
8	11	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 15, 1899 ½	10	Jan. 4	10	Jan. 4	10	Jan. 4, 1900
190	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	*200¼	Dec. 11, 1899
5¾	6½	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	..... --	6½	Jan. 4	6	Jan. 15	6	Jan. 23, 1900
46	47	St. J. & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,491,000	Jan. 31, 1900 2	49⅞	Jan. 2	49⅞	Jan. 2	*47	Jan. 2, 1900
..	53	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, 1897 3	56	Jan. 3	50½	Jan. 11	51	Jan. 17, 1900
100	104	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,099,600	Sept., 1899 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*104	Dec. 26, 1899
59½	60½	Silver Bullion certs.	.....	....	59½	Jan. 16	59½	Jan. 16	59½	Jan. 16, 1900
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Sept. 30, 1899 1	..	.....	..	.....	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	July 1, 1899 3	..	.....	..	.....	*141½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan., 1900 2½	--	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	....	..	.....	..	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899 4	..	.....	..	.....	*30½	Feb. 5, 1897
20	25	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	..	.....	..	.....	24	Nov. 20, 1899
40	50	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1898 1½	..	.....	..	.....	45	Dec. 2, 1899
--	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf.	5,805,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	5	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 ½	..	.....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1900 2½	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17, 1900
..	25	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	*12	Nov. 21, 1899
..	35	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	12	Dec. 20, 1899
160	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 1, 1899 3½	--	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
--	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1900 3½	--	.....	..	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Nov. 15, 1899 1½	--	.....	..	.....	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,096	....	--	.....	..	.....	*68	Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1899 3	--	.....	..	.....	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Kingston and Pembroke, and Pittsburg and Western preferred, the par value of each of which is $50. New Central Coal is $20 par, American Coal $25 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

SEYMOUR, JOHNSON & CO.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
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FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Feb. 1, 1900	£35,501,931	.....
Feb. 2, 1899	32,974,894	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Feb. 1, 1900	75,839,814	£45,688,000
Feb. 2, 1899	72,773,592	47,915,382
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Feb. 1, 1900	26,985,000	13,901,000
Feb. 2, 1899	28,226,000	15,541,000
RUSSIA.		
Feb. 1, 1900	85,730,000	5,515,000
Feb. 2, 1899	100,660,000	2,242,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Feb. 1, 1900	37,887,000	8,018,000
Feb. 2, 1899	29,838,000	10,359,000
SPAIN.		
Feb. 1, 1900	13,600,000	14,852,000
Feb. 2, 1899	11,062,000	8,744,000
ITALY.		
Feb. 1, 1900	15,412,000	1,506,000
Feb. 2, 1899	15,029,000	2,344,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Feb. 1, 1900	4,360,000	6,015,000
Feb. 2, 1899	4,315,000	6,800,000
BELGIUM.		
Feb. 1, 1900	2,884,000	1,442,000
Feb. 2, 1899	3,099,000	1,550,000
Total for week	£298,190,745	£97,837,004
Total preceding week	297,853,980	97,672,792
Corresponding date last year	298,042,486	96,495,382

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@3 per cent., closing on Saturday at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £261,141 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 44.95, became 46.22 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 1,925,000f gold and 525,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.87½@$4.87⅝ for demand, $4.88⅛@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.84 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.16¼@5.16¼ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94½ and 95 1-16@95⅛; guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, 75c discount. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 3d day of February, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$263,655,585.00		
Gold bullion	140,037,220.28		
		$403,692,805.88	
Outstanding gold certificates	$208,213,819.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	23,112,146.00		
		185,101,673.00	*$218,591,132.88
		$409,415,914.00	
Standard silver dollars			
Outstanding silver certificates	$406,263,594.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	9,565,714.00		
		396,697,880.00	
			12,718,124.00
Silver bullion		.....	37,338.56
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$8,346,140.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	79,495,140.00		
		$87,841,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	87,841,280.00	
United States notes		$20,040,662.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$14,920,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	200,000.00		
		14,720,000.00	
			14,320,662.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,885,679.00		
National bank notes	6,371,472.37		
Fractional silver coin	4,975,946.64		
Fractional currency	72.04		
Minor coin	487,201.54		
Deposits in National banks	109,129,054.70		
Bonds and interest paid	645,688.38	$123,405,115.67	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,741,580.37		
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,006,400.30		
Disbursing officers' balances	52,375,324.57		
Post Office Department account	4,358,010.38		
Miscellaneous items	3,270,211.47		
		76,841,536.09	
			46,653,579.58
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$292,390,837.02

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$709,583.53	$2,625,397.78	$138,610,147.86
Internal revenue	1,037,194.47	2,565,480.84	177,646,571.33
Miscellaneous	296,862.15	647,925.27	22,387,753.04
Total receipts	$2,043,640.14	$5,838,812.89	$338,644,472.23

EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	745,000.00	1,120,000.00	65,394,305.94
War	120,000.00	640,000.00	89,862,863.89
Navy	370,000.00	400,000.00	32,638,394.91
Indians	35,000.00	150,000.00	6,072,091.61
Pensions	300,000.00	2,575,000.00	85,478,908.76
Interest	.....	.....	27,373,483.59
Total expenditures	$1,570,000.00	$4,885,000.00	$307,820,139.70
Excess of receipts over expenditures	473,640.14	953,812.39	30,824,332.53
Receipts last year—			
Customs	712,541.20	2,202,234.83	116,329,815.56
Internal revenue	653,805.75	1,966,882.95	161,343,279.41
Receipts from all sources last year	1,460,843.90	4,546,811.61	292,283,631.69
Expenditures last year	1,190,000.00	4,588,000.00	385,192,802.81

NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	83,197.50	146,387.50	9,548,260.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	98,345.00	212,420.00	8,991,356.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$544,750,379.00	$103,021,423.00	$647,771,702.00
This fiscal year	9,205,663.00	3,525,056.00	12,820,719.00
This month	248,492.00	19,094.00	267,586.00
This day	146,885.00	3,510.00	150,395.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Feb. 3	$1,026,052,652	$59,007,580
Jan. 27	972,111,857	49,416,899
Jan. 20	1,000,176,062	56,908,263
Jan. 13	1,097,626,402	58,654,808
*Jan. 6	1,146,108,226	62,783,507
*Dec. 30	980,902,005	46,539,980
Dec. 23	1,428,305,943	58,302,736
Dec. 16	1,349,644,926	51,807,123
Dec. 9	1,114,086,435	45,117,030
*Dec. 2	1,030,136,966	46,007,791
Nov. 25	1,086,762,288	53,882,106
Nov. 18	1,263,534,833	55,900,385
*Nov. 11	1,001,754,797	37,124,068
Nov. 4	1,284,266,145	54,674,078
Oct. 28	1,099,029,146	54,075,220
Oct. 21	1,202,533,092	56,925,983
Oct. 14	1,165,902,485	53,251,158
Oct. 7	1,450,052,632	60,504,730
†Sept. 30	740,224,101	33,614,303
Sept. 23	1,350,088,395	58,884,915
Sept. 16	1,096,745,226	42,351,021
†Sept. 9	898,536,474	43,742,453

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Sept. 2	933,858,272	53,225,960
Aug. 26	972,668,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	965,319,703	49,330,721
Aug. 12	903,780,544	47,319,779
Aug. 5	1,029,889,476	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,085	57,845,050
July 22	980,471,913	55,582,502
July 15	1,196,896,402	63,085,310
*July 8	1,028,944,063	64,469,370
July 1	1,165,888,116	66,553,498
June 24	945,738,533	52,452,896
June 17	1,157,462,946	66,004,470
June 10	1,039,303,504	56,814,127
*June 3	984,342,885	56,274,997
May 27	1,231,015,611	60,939,069
May 20	1,245,292,059	69,991,513
May 13	1,394,833,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,430,472,965	72,062,491
April 29	1,301,110,369	67,752,656
April 22	1,302,919,910	77,752,588
April 15	1,424,346,235	82,334,464
April 8	1,053,060,641	77,373,038
April 1	1,292,332,107	60,915,694
March 25	1,247,987,065	74,448,286
March 18	1,240,322,759	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,370,337	70,573,536
March 4	1,392,060,599	74,090,291
*Feb. 25	1,173,231,495	50,387,272
*Feb. 18	905,777,923	50,387,272
Feb. 11	1,133,436,996	54,966,224
Feb. 4	1,325,431,906	70,966,716

*Five days. †Four days.

FEB

1900

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

NEW YORK.

NOS. 16, 18, 20 & 22 WILLIAM STREET.

CHARTERED 1822.

Capital, $1,000,000.00 **Surplus, $5,525,000.00**

The Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

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EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
THOS. J. BARNETT, 2d Vice President.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Asst. Secy.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,

ST. PAUL BUILDING,

222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

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EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

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W. Seward Webb.	

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital $1,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits.. $1,250,000

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,625. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76⅞c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c.; cash cotton, 8 5-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Philippines were the subject of debate in both Houses yesterday. Mr. Clark and Mr. Dinsmore assailed the Administration in the House, and Mr. Caffery in the Senate. The belief prevails in Washington that Senator Clark will lose his seat.—Pages 1 and 5.

LEGISLATURE.—The Fallows bill for the payment of the salaries due to the school teachers of Queens and Richmond Counties was passed by both houses of the Legislature yesterday, and sent to Mayor Van Wyck for approval. Assemblyman Weekes has introduced a concurrent resolution amending the Constitution in order to relieve the congested trial term calendars of the First Judicial District. The bill permits the Governor to designate the number of Justices required, for such specified period as the Appellate Division may deem requisite. A resolution introduced by Mr. Morgan modifies the water supply clauses of the Greater New York charter. If passed it would have the effect of making the obtaining of water supplies from other counties by New York City easier.—Page 8.

FOREIGN.—At midnight yesterday the London War Office reported that it had no news with regard to Gen. Buller to give out. It is, however, generally believed that he has begun another advance for the relief of Ladysmith. A large force has been dispatched for an attack on Norval's Pont. Joseph Chamberlain declared in the House of Commons yesterday that the war was "just, necessary, and righteous." He added that there would be no second Majuba Hill, and that the spirit of the British nation was unbroken. He was heartily cheered by the Ministerialists, and his speech is favorably commented upon in London. Gen. Roberts has replied to a communication from Presidents Kruger and Steyn, complaining that the British were wantonly destroying property. Gen. Roberts denies the charges, and says that the Boers have been guilty of conduct unworthy of civilized warfare, in illtreating British subjects who refused to take up arms against their own countrymen. Over one hundred deaths from sunstroke occurred in Buenos Ayres Sunday. A French diplomat yesterday explained the true attitude of France toward Great Britain. Steps will be taken to increase the Kaiser's revenue.—Page 1.

Page 1.

It is alleged on the evidence of an eye-witness and the belief of his employers that William P. Moore, who was shot on Sunday after a dispute with firemen, received his wound through the deliberate aim of a policeman, and not by accident, as the police declared.

Page 2.

The inquiry into the alleged conspiracy to depreciate the value of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock has been taken out of the hands of District Attorney Gardiner, and John Proctor Clarke has been appointed as Assistant Deputy Attorney General to conduct the investigation before the Special Grand Jury.

Page 3.

The Brooklyn Presbytery dismissed the charges against the Rev. George L. MacClelland, the former pastor of Immanuel Church.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company has been appointed receiver for the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

Page 4.

The Trustees of Columbia University have decided to establish the George William Curtis Fellowship.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday extended Contractor McDonald's time to file bonds to Feb. 20 and returned the forfeiture check of Andrew Onderdonk. This action was taken after a conference between President Orr and August Belmont, Mr. McDonald's financial agent.

Page 9.

Chief Devery issued an order yesterday assigning to the Central Office squad the detectives removed from the Detective Bureau on Saturday. Transfers of Captains were made, Capt. Price going to the Grand Central Station.

John and William Stark, fishermen of Stapleton, Staten Island, who it was feared had met disaster on their smack, Louisa, returned safe yesterday after four days' battle with the ice off Coney Island, during which they were ice-incrusted and without food.

Page 14.

The Molineux trial was resumed before Recorder Goff. The prosecution rested its case, and the defense will be begun to-day.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 13.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 8.

FRANCE IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Bows to Sentiment of the People Rather than Show True Feeling Toward Great Britain.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—It is learned that the stories of the Echo de Paris that the British Ambassador to France, Sir Edmund J. Monson, and the British Ambassador to Italy, Sir Philip Currie, conferred here recently on Italian affairs, or that Sir Edmund has gone to Rome to support Sir Philip in representations to Italy regarding the landing of Italian troops in Africa, are quite unfounded. What is true is that Sir Edmund Monson has gone to the Italian Riviera, not because he is ill or requires a rest, but because he finds his position very unpleasant at the present time, owing to the strong feeling against Great Britain in the press and society, which, perforce, is reflected to some extent in the attitude of the French Government. A diplomatic official said:

"The French Government is undoubtedly friendly to Great Britain, but it is unable to make a display of its real sentiments just now, because a demonstration of friendliness to Great Britain would be an act of suicide.

"The bestowal of the Cross of the Legion of Honor on the artist, Leandre, author of the outrageous caricatures of Queen Victoria, furnished an example of the Government's fear of offending popular feeling. Leandre had been promised the decoration before he caricatured Queen Victoria, and the Government felt it would be safer to offend the English people than the sentiments of its own countrymen. In view of this situation Sir Edmund thought his temporary absence from the Anglophobic air of Paris would have a salutary effect."

LONDON, Feb. 5.—It is officially announced here that Sir Edmund J. Monson, the British Ambassador to France, left Paris for the South on leave of absence. The announcement is generally regarded as important. Coming on top of the known anti-British feeling in France, it is thought the departure of the Ambassador from his post at the present juncture indicates more than appears on the surface, or than is contained in the official explanation.

ROME, Feb. 5.—All the newspapers in Rome deny the statements of the Echo de Paris. Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, is still here.

The Kaiser Wants More Money.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The Boersen Zeitung asserts that the Reichstag will be asked to increase Emperor William's revenues, which have been found inadequate. The Freisinnige Zeitung points out that the imperial revenues were increased by nearly $1,000,000 when William II. became King of Prussia in 1889, and it deems a further increase unnecessary.

Former New Yorker Kills Herself.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Miss Marianne Winnicke, formerly of New York City, who had been a teacher of languages here and was betrothed to a young Berlin physician, committed suicide to-day after losing a modest fortune of 78,000 marks.

M. Fallieres Re-elected.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—M. Clement Armand **Fallières**, Republican Senator for Lot-et-Garonne, was to-day re-elected President of the Senate by 175 votes out of 221.

WHERE BULLER IS STILL A MYSTERY

He May Be Making a Wide Detour to the West and North.

WAR OFFICE HAS NO NEWS

Large Operations in the West Evidently About to Begin.

Fifteen More Transports, with 13,000 Troops, Are to be Dispatched to South Africa Between Now and Next Monday.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Military opinion in London continues to assume, from very slender materials, that Gen. Buller is again throwing his army against the Boer works.

A retired General, Sir William Henry Green, whose dustinguished career gives weight to his opinion, thinks that Gen. Buller, with 25,000 men, is making a wide detour to the west and north in order to avoid the roughest parts of the country. As Gen. Buller must have some thousands of wagons, Sir William points out that the advance would necessarily be slow.

No authentic word is at hand, save that the War Office claimed orally to newspaper inquirers at a late hour that it could not confirm the reported advance. There the Natal situation rests.

Regarding the dispatches from Ladysmith saying that Buller's guns have been heard there, it is stated that some practice may have been going on with the new batteries which have just reached the front.

Whatever may be the actual situation, there seems no doubt that Gen. Buller's preparations for a fresh attempt to relieve Ladysmith were completed on Thursday or Friday, and though the start was possibly deferred from the date first selected, it will not be long before it is definitely known that Buller's forces are again fighting their way toward Ladysmith. Those, however, who expect him to reach the beleaguered town to-night seem to have forgotten the presence of the Boers. The best-informed people, while sanguine, fully realize that a British victory can only be achieved at heavy cost.

It is from the western field that more definite statements come. Large operations are apparently about to begin. Gen. French, who has now returned to Rensburg from his conference with Lord Roberts, has sent what is described as an overwhelming force of infantry to seize Norval's Pont.

This is where the railway, before it was destroyed, crossed the Orange River and connected with the Free State trunk line to Bloemfontein.

Norval's Pont is nineteen miles north of Colesberg and twenty-five miles from Gen. French's headquarters at Rensburg. The Boers at Colesberg have been in danger of being surrounded by the largely reinforced and extending lines of the British. An occupation of Norval's Pont in force would presumably render Colesburg untenable.

The Boers are showing great activity in the Naauwpoort and Colesberg districts. Many of the guns hitherto facing Lord Methuen are believed to have gone to Norval's Pont. The British, therefore, may find formidable bodies of Boers there.

The War Office announces that fifteen transports will be dispatched between to-day and Monday, with 13,000 troops, including the Fourth Cavalry Brigade, militia battalions, and 3,000 yeomanry, with 258 horses and six guns. These 13,000 are not included in the 180,000 due to be in South Africa on Feb. 15.

The Eighth Division of 10,000 men is still available for dispatch to the front.

Sir Alfred Milner, in a letter written three weeks ago to the former Lord Mayor of Belfast, said the war would last three or four months longer. Sir Alfred has sent most hopeful and encouraging reports to the Government regarding the prospects of the campaign, and it is understood that his views are shared by Lord Roberts.

The censorship seems to have completely shut down the correspondents at Spearman's Camp. No dispatch from that point appears in this morning's papers, and nothing has been allowed to issue since Sunday evening.

A dispatch to The Times from Queenstown, Cape Colony, dated Monday, says:

"Gen. Brabant, while addressing one of the regiments of the Colonial Division on parade yesterday, said they were leaving the next morning for the front, not to return, he hoped, until the task intrusted to him by Lord Roberts had been successfully accomplished. He could not disclose the plan of operations; but if his intentions were carried out the greatest glutton of fighting among them would have his fill."

ROBERTS REPLIES TO KRUEGER

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 5.—President Krüger and President Steyn have communicated with Field Marshal Lord Roberts, the British Commander in Chief, protesting against the destruction of farmhouses and the devastation of property.

The following is the text of the protest, which is dated Bloemfontein, Feb. 3:

"We learn, from many sides, that the British troops, contrary to the recognized usages of war, daily destroy property by burning or dynamiting farmhouses and devastating farms and the goods therein, by means of which unprotected women and children are often deprived of food and cover.

"This happens not only in places where barbarians are encouraged by British officers, but even in Cape Colony and the Free State, where white brigands come out from the theatre of war with the evident intention of carrying on general devastation, without any reason recognized by the customs of war and without in any way furthering the operations. We wish earnestly to protest against such acts."

Lord Roberts, replying to-day, said:

"I beg to acknowledge the honor of your telegram charging the British troops with the destruction of property, contrary to the recognized usages of war, and with brigandage and devastation. These charges are made in vague and general terms. No specific case is mentioned. No evidence is given. I have seen such charges made before now in the press; but in no case which has come under my notice have they been substantiated.

"The most stringent instructions have been issued to the British troops to respect private property so far as is compatible with the conduct of military operations. All wanton destruction and injury to peaceful inhabitants are contrary to British practice and traditions, and will, if necessary, be rigorously repressed by me.

"I regret that your Honors should have seen fit to repeat the untrue statement that barbarians have been encouraged by British officers to commit depredations. In the only case in which a raid has been perpetrated by native subjects of the Queen, the act was contrary to the instructions of the British officer nearest the spot, and entirely disconcerted his operations. The women and children taken prisoners by the natives were restored to their homes by the agency of the British officer in question.

"I regret to say that it is the Republican forces which are in some cases guilty of carrying on the war in a manner not in accordance with civilized usages. I refer especially to the expulsion of loyal subjects of her Majesty from their homes in the invaded districts of this colony because they have refused to be commandeered by the invader. It is barbarous to attempt to force men to take sides against their own sovereign and country by threats of spoliation and expulsion. Men, women, and children have had to leave their homes owing to such compulsion.

"Many of those who were formerly in comfortable circumstances are now maintained by charity. That war should inflict hardships and injury upon peaceful inhabitants is inevitable, but it is the desire of her Majesty's Government and my intention to conduct this war with as little injury as possible to peaceable inhabitants and private property. I hope your Honors will exercise your authority to insure it being conducted in a similar spirit on your side."

SAYS THE TIDE IS TURNING.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Spenser Wilkinson, in to-day's Morning Post, says:

"The tide is beginning to turn. In the western theatre of the war it looks as though Gen. French had been reinforced, perhaps by Gen. Chermside's brigade. This would be the beginning of a systematic direction of the campaign. When Gen. French has disposed of the enemy forming his present objective, his force will be available for other operations."

Detailing possible operations of Gens. French, Kelly-Kenny, and Gatacre, Mr. Wilkinson says:

"There is now a prospect that in two or three weeks the British forces will be holding the passages of the Orange River, repairing the bridges, and collecting all the requisites for the advance northward, to begin as soon as Lord Roberts sees his way to order the movement.

"There are now more than enough troops between the coast and the Orange River to form three infantry divisions and a cavalry division, without counting either the Colonial mounted troops or five militia battalions which can be used to relieve regular battalions on the lines of communication. Lord Methuen's three brigades make a further addition that might ultimately be utilized."

Mr. Wilkinson then proceeds to urge the Government to make every preparation against emergencies at home, and particularly to put the volunteers and all available forces in the most complete condition for service if needed. He recommends rearming volunteer batteries with the best modern guns, and, in short, the organization and equipment of the available forces rather than hasty endeavors to recruit untrained men.

TO SEIZE NORVAL'S PONT.

Overwhelming British Force Dispatched via Naauwpoort—Boers at Colesburg Surrounded.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Naauwpoort says:

"There is great activity here and on the Rensburg-Hanover Road, due to the dispatch of an overwhelming force of infantry to seize Norval's Pont.

"The cavalry, having completed the reconnoissance, is being retired to recoup losses.

"The Boers at Colesburg are virtually surrounded."

MORE "NEW DIPLOMACY."

Mr. Chamberlain Thanks Newfoundland for "Continuing to Submit to French Exactions."

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 5.—In his dispatch to the Colonial Ministry thanking Newfoundland for its offer to renew the modus vivendi regarding the Treaty Shore, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain praises the patriotism of the colony in "continuing to submit to French exactions."

This, he says, is as highly appreciated by the Imperial Government as are the offers of Canada and Australia of men for active service in South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain declares that the British Government recognizes that Newfoundland, having no troops to send, has done her part fully in another way.

JURIES FOR COLONIAL REBELS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The South African League has passed a resolution declaring that it regards with regret, and almost with despair, the probability of the authorities trying colonial rebels before juries. The resolution urges courts-martial.

"Mr. Schreiner, the Premier, replying to a letter inclosing a copy of the resolutions, says the Government has taken steps to present the cases to juries in order to prevent undue detention of persons charged with sedition."

More Hopeful Feeling at Durban.

DURBAN, Feb. 5.—The transport Purnea, from India, has arrived and landed a battery of artillery. A more hopeful feeling prevails here.

Banquet to Dr. Leyds in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Herr Schroeder-Poggelow, one of the wealthiest members of the German colonial party, gave an elaborate banquet to-day in honor of Dr. Leyds at his mansion on the Rauchstrasse. Among those present were Duke-Regent John Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Baron von Buddenbroeck, (Court Chamberlain,) Count von Goetzen, and a score of other colonial party leaders.

Russia Takes Advantage of the War.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—The campaign in favor of taking advantage of the present complications in South Africa to secure Russian ports on the Indian Ocean and Mediterranean is being pushed with vigor. The newspapers openly advocate profiting by Great Britain's difficulties to realize the schemes upon which depends the ultimate prosperity of Russia, and which Great Britain has always frustrated.

Webster Davis at Boer Laager.

LORENZO MARQUES, Feb. 5.—Webster Davis, the United States Assistant Secretary of the Interior, accompanied by a party of friends, is at the head laager of the Boers at Ladysmith, and is closely inspecting the camps and positions around the besieged town. The German Consul at Pretoria, Herr Biermann, is accompanying Mr. Davis on the latter's trip to the laager.

McLACHLAN MAY BE ALIVE.

Report that He Was Shot by the Boers at Harrismith Contradicted.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—In the House of Commons to-day, Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied to a question in regard to the death notice of John McLachlan, published by The Standard on Saturday. The notice read:

McLACHLAN.—On Christmas Day, shot in the Market Square, Harrismith, Orange Free State, South Africa, for refusing to fight against his own countrymen, John McLachlan, Jr., age thirty, eldest son of John McLachlan of Wandsworth, and grandson of the late John McLachlan of Lambeth.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had received a cable message from the Governor of Natal to the effect that the report of the shooting of McLachlan had appeared in the press, but had subsequently been contradicted. The Governor added that he knew of no foundation for the report, but was trying to obtain information in regard to the matter.

The Government, Mr. Chamberlain added, had asked the British Ambassador at Washington, Lord Pauncefote, to request the United States Government to inquire into the matter at Pretoria, through the United States Consul there.

WHY BRITISH TROOPS FAIL.

German Officer Says He Expects the Ultimate Defeat of the Boers.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Col. Wachs of the War Department said to-day:

"The prestige of the British army cannot be said to have suffered so far as fighting qualities are concerned. Both privates and officers have behaved with the utmost bravery in action, as the lists of the dead and wounded show. The British officers, however, seem to be wanting in the peculiar strategy which South African conditions require. For a long time Great Britain has not been engaged in war with any people equipped in the modern way and familiar with civilized methods of warfare. This, doubtless, accounts for the fact that she began the attack upon the Boers as if the latter were barbarians.

"Presumably one of the results of the war will be a thorough reorganization of military education in England. Personally I am most decidedly of the opinion that Great Britain will win in South Africa. The climatic and topographical conditions at present favor the Boers, who are aided by their skill in the use of weapons; but, as the war progresses, the British will gain the experience with which the Boers started. England's immense resources, combined with this experience, must insure her ultimate victory."

VOLUNTEER FORCE OF 10,000.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Feb. 5.—A movement for the organization of a volunteer force of 10,000 men, who will be sworn in to go to any place where Great Britain may require them in case of war, has been begun by the people of British Columbia.

Provincial Legislatures and Municipal Councils are uniting in offering money for the purpose, and in petitioning the Dominion Government to aid the scheme.

It is intended that the Canadian Militia Department shall have charge of all details; that the men who volunteer shall be drilled with the militia, and be at all times ready to answer Britain's call.

ITALY TO AID GREAT BRITAIN?

PARIS, Feb. 5.—M. Firmin Faure, one of the Algerian Deputies, member for Oran, has given notice of a question to the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, with reference to the reports that Italy intends to assist Great Britain by replacing the British troops withdrawn from Egypt.

This may elicit an interesting statement on the part of the French Government as to the attitude the European powers would assume in the event of such a movement.

The view of the French Government is that Italy will not entangle herself in a situation which would certainly call forth a protest from the powers and that Marquis Visconti-Venosta, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is too prudent and skillful a diplomat to run the risk of burning his fingers.

Extra Pay for Canadian Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—The Government has decided that the Canadian troops in the Transvaal shall be paid the difference between the imperial pay and what they would have received if they remained continuously under the control of the Canadian militia. Instead of getting 1 shilling a day while in the field in South Africa, the Canadian private soldiers will get 50 cents. The extra money will be placed to the credit of the men in this country or given to their families. This decision of the Government was announced in the House to-day. Sir Charles Tupper wants the Government to pay the entire cost of the troops in the field.

May Carry Supplies to the British.

The British steamer Domingo de Larrinaga arrived yesterday from Norfolk, and will load for South Africa. It is said that the steamer will take ammunition and other supplies for the British army, and will stop at Halifax, N. S., to embark Canadian troops. Capt. Gibson, who is a member of the Royal Naval Reserve, would not say that he will take ammunition, but admitted that he expected to go to Halifax after the steamer loads her cargo.

British to Return Transvaal Gold.

DURBAN, Feb. 5.—It is understood that the Prize Court has decided to return the £25,000 of Transvaal gold seized last October on board the steamer Avondale Castle in Delagoa Bay.

SIBLEY A REPUBLICAN.

Former Democratic Leader Accepts Offer of Pennsylvania Republicans to Become Their Candidate.

OIL CITY, Penn., Feb. 5.—The Derrick will to-morrow publish the following letter from Congressman Joseph C. Sibley, written in response to a call from friends in the various counties of the district, asking him to be a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket:

"Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1900.

"Gentlemen: Responding to your request that I again become a candidate for Congress, permit me briefly to express my appreciation of the honor you do me. The political creed that governs my actions may be briefly stated, to support every man and every measure that has for an animating purpose the welfare of society, and the upbuilding, prosperity, and glory of our common country.

"In a most trying period in the Nation's history I believe the Administration has conducted affairs with safety and with honor, having in view the welfare of all classes of citizenship. Junius wrote in one of his letters as follows: 'The merits of a ministry may be best determined by observing the conditions of the people.'

"If this be a fair test of merit, then I believe the President is entitled to the respect, confidence, and support of every man who prefers the welfare of all classes of citizenship to the welfare of any portion thereof under party divisions.

"When a candidate for your suffrages I pledged myself to support measures coming before Congress, regardless of political bias, and to give to their consideration the best qualities of head and heart in my possession. This pledge I have honestly and earnestly attempted to maintain. I have supported the Administration because I am in sympathy with its actions of the past, the present, and its aims for the future, so far as they are outlined. Any measures, which in their tendency threaten present prosperity should be viewed by us all as impending calamities to be avoided. My duty, as I believe it to be the duty of every citizen who recalls so vividly the misery of the last few years and contrasts it with the present content and happiness of our people as a whole, is to make common cause, that the blessings enjoyed at the present moment shall be maintained and enlarged.

"I therefore accept your call, and pursuant thereto announce myself as your candidate for Congress from the Twenty-seventh District, renewing my pledges of the past, to give to you and the principles you represent, and to the Nation, my best efforts for a continuation of the present prosperity, and those principles which, if I understand the aim of the Republican Party at the present time, will further enhance and secure to all classes and conditions of society a more enlarged and general participation in the blessings of free government."

THREW ACID IN HER FACE.

Terrible Mistake While Reviving a Woman Who Fainted at a Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 5.—While attending the funeral of the late William Hawley at his home in Clyde, Wayne County, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Laura Blaisdell, a near relative, was overcome by her emotions and fainted. A lady standing near seized from a near-by table a tumbler which she supposed contained water, and dashed the contents in the face of Mrs. Blaisdell. The hissing and seething that followed showed her the mistake made, as the glass contained almost pure carbolic acid.

The flesh which came in contact with the fiery liquid was literally cooked and the greatest confusion reigned throughout the house, stopping the funeral services and compelling many of those witnessing the incident to leave the house.

Everything possible was done for the sufferer, who will be disfigured for life, should she recover at all from the effects of the acid. The woman who made the mistake fainted herself as soon as she saw the damage she had wrought, and has been hysterical ever since.

SAW MOORE SHOT DOWN

A Woman's Story of Policeman Haverkamp's Chase.

FIREMEN ACCUSED BY LIEB

Employers of the Men to Push Charges —Magistrate to Investigate— Moore's Condition.

An entirely different story of the shooting of William P. Moore than that of the police and firemen came out yesterday, and several persons asserted their belief that instead of its being an accident, the man was deliberately shot down by Policeman Henry Haverkamp as he ran from him through Staple Street Sunday afternoon. That the story was not told before was due to the fact that the two men best qualified to speak were effectually silenced, the wounded man being in a state of collapse in Hudson Street Hospital, and Edward Lieb, his fellow-workman, locked in a cell in the Leonard Street Police Station, and, according to him, denied all permission to communicate with any one outside.

Seldom is it that a prisoner charged with intoxication has faced such an imposing array of accusing witnesses as that which confronted Lieb when he was arraigned in Centre Street Police Court yesterday. Capt. Farrell of Engine No. 27, three of his men, and four policemen were there ready to testify that the prisoner had not been in a responsible condition the day before, and on their evidence Magistrate Cornell fined him $3, but in doing so said that as soon as Moore was in a condition to be arraigned, he would closely inquire into the circumstances of the case.

The official report is that Moore and Lieb, while intoxicated, went to the engine house in Franklin Street and falsely reported that the butter and egg warehouse at 28 Harrison Street, where they are employed, was on fire, and that when Capt. Farrell went to investigate, Moore struck him with a lantern. Then, according to this version, while Policeman Haverkamp was chasing him after the assault, the latter's revolver fell from his coattail pocket and exploded on the sidewalk, the bullet striking the fleeing man.

Krenrich & Crawford, employers of Moore and Lieb, are convinced that this story is untrue. Mr. Krenrich visited Moore in the hospital yesterday, and the wounded man told him that he turned his head just as he was shot and saw the policeman level his revolver at him and fire. He made the statement positively, but was so weak that the doctors forbade further questioning.

Miss Annie S. Grennan, the daughter of the night watchman, who lives on the top floor of 23 Harrison Street, says that she and her sister, Maggie, witnessed the disturbance in the street, and that when Moore ran they followed to the corner. "The men got to about the middle of the block in the alley," she said yesterday, "and were about 15 feet apart when I saw the policeman draw his pistol and shoot straight at the man. Just as he drew the pistol the man looked back to see how close he was to him." It was no accident.

"After he was shot, the man ran to Hudson and Jay Streets and fell down, and they carried him into the hospital."

Mr. Krenrich said last evening that he had found several other eye-witnesses of the shooting, whose names he will not disclose until he is ready to use their evidence.

"There'll be a lot of trouble for somebody about this," he said. "Lieb has worked for me for thirty years, and Moore has worked for us a long time. If they were intoxicated when they were in charge of the building I want to know it."

Mr. Crawford visited Police Headquarters yesterday and had a long conference with Inspector Cross, and both partners said that the matter would be pushed until the truth should be established.

Lieb said yesterday that he and Moore reached the building at 3:30 o'clock and found the cellar half full of water from a broken pipe. They tried to stop it but the spray put out their candles. A neighbor suggested that they go to the engine house and borrow a lantern and wrench. When they reached there they found Capt. Farrell and another fireman on the sidewalk. They explained the case and Capt. Farrell went inside. Moore closed the door behind him and it fastened with a spring lock. The fireman, Lieb said, was angry with them for locking the door, and said, as alleged, "If I were the Captain I wouldn't let you have a lantern." Moore replied, "You don't have to," and they walked away and borrowed one at a restaurant.

When they returned to the warehouse, Lieb said, they found the Captain there with two of his men. "The Captain began to abuse us," said Lieb, "saying we had given a false alarm. I told him we didn't say there was any fire. He said 'You're a liar.' I said, 'So are you.' He struck me in the face with his fist, knocking my hat off, and then began to abuse Moore. Moore backed away into the middle of the street and the Captain followed him. Moore swung his lantern and hit him with it. The Captain fell by the curb and Moore got away."

Lieb said he and Moore came back and the dispute was renewed, when Policeman Haverkamp, who had come up, said he would arrest him on the Captain's complaint, and then the chase started. Lieb said:

"When I saw Moore run, with the policeman after him, I thought he mightn't come back for some time, so I went to work at the pipe again. Then a policeman came in and stopped the flow of water, and then I went to my work up stairs."

More than an hour after the quarrel with Capt. Farrell, Lieb says, a policeman came in and told him Moore had been shot and wanted to see him at the hospital. He said that he wanted to start in his overalls, but the policeman told him to dress, and when they reached the sidewalk gave him over to a detective, who locked him up on a charge of intoxication, though until then he had not been told that he was under arrest. Lieb denied that either he or Moore was intoxicated. He says that he had had one drink of whisky before going to his work.

At the hospital it was found that the bullet had struck Moore at about the tenth rib on the right side of the back, and, taking a downward course through his body, had come out in front, being found in his clothing. He was said last night to be in no immediate danger, but the wound is a very dangerous one, and it will be several days before the crisis will be passed.

Policeman Haverkamp was on patrol duty last night.

WANT EARLY CONVENTIONS.

Republican Congressional Committee Meets and Begins Work.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The newly organized Republican National Congressional Committee held its initial meeting to-day for the selection of officers and adoption of general plans. Representative Babcock of Wisconsin was elected Chairman for the third time, with Representative Sherman of New York as Vice Chairman, Representative Overstreet of Indiana Secretary, and W. B. Thompson, Treasurer. Mr. Babcock was empowered to name the Executive Committee, which was given authority to carry on the work in the absence of the full committee. For purposes of general conference, however, the full committee will assemble once a month during the session of Congress.

A resolution was adopted requesting that early conventions be held in the various districts, in order that the National Committee may learn the nominees and officers and bring about general co-operation.

HEAT KILLS IN BUENOS AYRES.

134 Sunstroke Victims Are Added to Saturday's List.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 5.—There were 219 cases of sunstroke here Sunday, of which 134 cases were fatal.

Cable dispatches from Buenos Ayres, received Sunday stated that the thermometer on Saturday registered 120 degrees in the shade and that 93 out of 102 cases of sunstroke had resulted fatally on that day.

FOR McKINLEY AND BLISS.

Regular Louisiana Republican State Convention Also Nominates E. G. Reems for Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—The regular Republican State Convention organized by State National Committeeman Wimberly met here to-day and resolutions were adopted indorsing President McKinley, Cornelius N. Bliss for Vice President, and Collector of the Port A. T. Wimberly, the National Committeeman from Louisiana.

The convention was unique in the history of the State. A majority of delegates were white men, and there was a noticeable absence of that wrangling which has generally characterized Louisiana conventions.

The following State ticket was nominated by acclamation: For Governor—Eugene S. Reems; Lieutenant Governor—Ferdinand B. Ehrhardt; Treasurer—Benjamin G. Bloomfield; Auditor—J. W. Forsythe; Attorney General—Judge Robert P. Hunter; Superintendent of Education—Dr. D. M. Lines.

Mr. Reems is a prominent wholesale grocer and a Director of the St. Charles Street Railway and several banks.

HANNA-ROCKEFELLER COMBINE

One Said to be Under Way to Fight Carnegie—Hanna Acquires Land at Fairport Harbor, Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Feb. 5.—It has just leaked out here that M. A. Hanna & Co. are negotiating for a tract of land situated near the new breakwater at Fairport Harbor, near Painesville, with a view of building extensive iron ore docks there. Hanna & Co. already operate ore docks at Erie, Penn., and at Ashtabula and Cleveland, Ohio, but the greatly increased business assured the coming season makes greater facilities necessary.

Fairport Harbor's natural advantages have long been commented upon, and now it seems likely they are to be developed. Rockefeller is also reported to be interestd in the plan from the standpoint of the steel industry. In fact, he will own part of the land inside of the Fairport breakwater and will likely work in conjunction with the Hanna Company.

There is a rumor current all through this section that Rockefeller will utilize the available Fairport territory as a site for steel mills. The Hanna Company would then receive the ore from upper lake ports and turn it over to the mills and would thus be the strongest competitor of Andrew Carnegie with his great harbor facilities at Conneaut.

The Rockefeller-Hanna combination would have the advantage over Carnegie in that the ore would not have to be transferred over many miles of railroad to furnaces.

CLARK'S CHANCES VERY SLIM.

Predicted at Washington that the Montana Man Will Surely Be Ousted from Senate—Committee Shocked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has not yet completed its examination of the case of W. A. Clark of Montana, but already it is being intimated by Senators that there can be only one outcome of the case.

Clark will be rejected, and, it is asserted, there will not be so much as the formality of a discussion in the Senate, in consequence of the amazing character of the conditions attending the so-called election of the man who is endeavoring to obtain the approval of that body to his continued occupation of a seat.

The evidence, from the beginning of the examination, has been such a revelation of political debauchery of a State and its people that witnesses have been openly declared to be unworthy of belief by members of the committee hearing them. On one side witnesses in great number have testified, with an exhibition of the money, that they were bribed to vote for one candidate, and there have been admissions that they entered into a plot to invite bribery, in order that they might uncover the perpetrator.

Thirty thousand dollars, received as money said to have been offered to obtain votes for Clark, was exhibited at one hearing, and the men obtaining it have been on the stand to tell why they took it.

It was intimated from the Clark side that the defense would attempt to prove, not that there was no bribery, but that Mr. Clark did not know of it. If that is to be the later defense, it has not yet developed. To-day witnesses showed that attempts had been made to bribe them to testify to falsehoods.

Not to go into the details that are creating a feeling of nausea in the committee and in the Senate, it is the talk of many Republican Senators, and also of some Democrats, that nothing quite so aggravating in the way of attempt to break into the Senate has ever been unfolded before a Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The evidence from day to day is replete with proof that the politicians of Montana engaged in the attempt to elect or defeat Clark, were determined to stand at nothing. Members of the committee, of course, are unwilling to declare what they think the outcome will be, but enough has been learned to justify the statement that there is no probability that the verdict will be favorable to Clark's admission.

ICE YACHT BREAKS THROUGH.

Its Occupants Thrown Into the Hudson but Escape Drowning.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 5.—William P. and George L. Schryver of Hyde Park, two cousins who are enthusiastic ice yachtsmen, met with a thrilling adventure yesterday while enjoying their favorite sport in the ice yacht Arctic.

There was a strong wind blowing, and after tacking several times across the frozen surface of the Hudson, the course of the Arctic was directed toward a field of new ice, which looked solid enough to bear the weight of the boat and men. The boat was going at a high rate of speed, and nothing happened till the helmsman started to go about, when one runner crashed through the ice and the yacht toppled over.

The men were thrown into the water, but fortunately they were not hurt by the sudden stoppage of the craft, and George Schryver, who was the first to grasp the floating iceboat, aided his cousin, who was thrown into the water some distance away, and both reached firm ice, exhausted from fatigue and exposure. The yacht was hauled out and taken ashore for repairs.

DROWNED IN THE HUDSON.

Thomas Wood Dragged from Steamer William T. Hart—Bridge Carried Away.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Feb. 5.—Yesterday's rain broke up the ice for some distance up the Hudson, and to-day it has been filled with huge cakes of floating ice. Thomas Wood, employed on the steamer William T. Hart, used by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for transferring cars between Fishkill Landing and this place, was to-night dragged from the boat and drowned.

Wood was raising the boat's ice log in the middle of the river to let the ice float down the channel. It was struck by a large cake of ice, and Wood was dragged overboard.

The river yesterday carried away portions of a bridge over the Highland Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Hopewell Junction. No trains have passed over it to-day. Freight traffic has been suspended and passengers were transferred over the bridge.

KENTUCKY FACTIONS PATCH UP PEACE

All Troops Are to be Withdrawn from Frankfort.

LEGISLATURE TO MEET THERE

Taylor and Marshall Are to Abide by Its Action.

The Party Leaders Arrive at the Terms of a Truce After a Long Conference in Louisville.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5.—The end of the war in Kentucky is now near. To-night, after hours of heated argument in a conference at the Galt House, the hostile political factions came to an agreement by which the clogged wheels of legislation may again move and the tangle in the executive affairs of the State be adjusted.

It was long after midnight when those in the conference decided, first, that the military is to be withdrawn from Frankfort and sent home

Second, that the Legislature is to meet in the State House unmolested and pass on contests.

Third, that Taylor and Marshall are to submit to the action of the Legislature without further protest.

Fourth, the order convening the Legislature at London is to be revoked.

After the first four hours of talk the conference adjourned. Up to that time very satisfactory progress had been made considering the bitter estrangement of the factions and the seemingly irreconcilable differences in their contentions on the most important points at issue.

The Democrats were inclined to press their demands to the limit, and propositions were submitted from both sides, but they have not been given out officially. It is known that one of the conferrees, I. H. Edelen, left to-night for Frankfort to submit the propositions to Gov. Taylor.

DEMOCRATIC DEMANDS.

From a Democratic source comes the statement that the conferrees had at the time of adjournment really come to an agreement. Their understanding, as stated by the Democrats, was as follows:

First—The troops to be withdrawn from Frankfort at once, and the Legislature is to be permitted to meet at the State House

to meet in Frankfort and the minor Democratic officials be installed.

Fourth—These conditions precedent being complied with, that the questions now at issue between W. S. Taylor and J. C. W. Beckham be submitted to the courts.

Argument on these propositions occupied the entire time of the conference.

DEMOCRATS AT SEA.

The events of the day leading up to the conference were not at all exciting. Acting on the understanding reached last night in Frankfort by the Representatives of the rival Governors, the Democratic managers succeeded in reaching most of the Democratic members of the Legislature who were expected to attend the session in this city to-day and got them headed for Frankfort. No session of the Legislature was held here, but a formal meeting was held at Frankfort by the Democratic members, who, without transacting any business, adjourned until morning.

In the early part of the day the Democratic legislators were in a state of perplexity, which was increased by the announcement from Frankfort that Gov. Taylor, contrary to their understanding, had not revoked his order convening the Legislature at London, Ky., to-morrow. When it was learned, however, that Senator Blackburn and his associates were on their way here to resume the negotiations for a settlement which had begun last midnight at Frankfort, they decided to stay here and await developments.

BECKHAM'S BUSY DAY.

The day was a busy one for Mr. Beckham. He spent the first hours of the day with close personal friends, but later called at the residence of Col. James Fetter to see his mother, Mrs. Julia Beckham, who came down from Chicago this morning. After returning to his hotel, numerous important conferences occupied the remainder of the day.

A large number of telegrams and letters of congratulation were received, among them the following:

"CULPEPPER, Va., Feb. 5.—Gov. Beckham: We deplore death of Gov. Goebel. Offer 900 men to see justice meted out. Answer.

"C. E. SMITH, Col. Virginia State Guard."

"IOLA, Kan., Feb. 5.—Gov. Beckham: The Democrats of the Nation are at your back. Stick.

"J. B. GOSHORN, Democratic State Central Committee."

Much interest centred about Gen. Castleman and his new National Guard. The General was not at all well, and was confined to his bed all day. Recruiting for the battalion of the First Regiment, which it had been decided to raise, was actively carried on, but beyond this there was not much doing in this branch of the Democratic State Government, the more peaceful trend of events having checked preparation of this kind.

The General, however, expressed a purpose to avail himself, in case it should become necessary, of the services of separate companies which have been or are being organized in a number of Kentucky towns to support the Democratic State officers. In addition, arrangements have been made to utilize city police and Deputy Sheriffs if they should be needed.

TAYLOR WILL ARBITRATE

Kentucky Governor Is Ready to Submit the Trouble to Decision of Three Men.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 5.—Chaotic is the only word that will describe the political situation as it existed to-day in Frankfort. This condition arose not so much from anything that was done by either side, as from the countless stories and rumors that were spread broadcast during the day.

Early in the morning it was positively asserted by the Democrats and confirmed by a few Republicans that the legislative session in London was about to be called off. The Democrats claimed to have had the highest possible assurances that Gov. Taylor would take such action, and that the next session of the Legislature would be held in Frankfort in the Capitol Building to-morrow.

Gov. Taylor, late in the morning, however, altered the situation entirely by declaring that no order had been issued revoking the meeting at London, and that it would proceed as originally intended by him. He denied in the most emphatic manner that there had been any intention on the part of the Republican Party to abandon the London session.

DEMOCRATS COME AND GO.

This was a bombshell to many of the Democratic members of the Legislature, who, acting on the advice of their attorneys, had left the city Saturday night and Sunday morning in order to be away from the capital in case it was decided by Gov. Taylor to convey them to London for the purpose of making a quorum. They had left the city as directed, and early this morning a large number of them were told to return, as everything had been settled and an agreement reached which would allow the Legislature to occupy the chambers in the Capitol building. They came in from all directions, and by noon fully thirty of them had arrived.

They knew nothing of the situation except what had been contained in messages received by them, and these were found to be misleading. When they were confronted on their arrival in Frankfort by the statement of Gov. Taylor, they immediately began preparations to leave the city, and at nightfall Democratic members were as scarce as they were in the morning before the first train arrived.

Representative Baird said, when he learned the real state of affairs:

"I have just arrived in Frankfort in reply to messages informing me that the Legislature would meet to-morrow morning in the Capitol Building. I was asked to come to Frankfort with the least possible delay. It was clearly the understanding to my knowledge that we should meet here, and I know that the Democrats sending the message to me held to that belief. The statement of Gov. Taylor that there is no intention of abandoning the meeting at London is a great surprise to me, and I cannot account for it in any way."

Late in the evening word came that an adjustment favorable to the Democrats might be made at the Louisville conference, which was expected, however, to last through the greater portion of the night. By this time the Democratic members were pinning their faith once more to legal advice, and were beyond the reach of reassuring telegrams.

CANNON BEFORE THE CAPITOL.

To-day in Frankfort was court day, which comes on the first Monday of every month, and brings to the city anywhere from 2,000 to 5,000 outsiders. The number to-day was smaller than usual, for many assurances had gone forth from here that there was a strong possibility of trouble, and nobody without special business should take it upon himself to come to town.

The crowd, however, was sufficiently large to throng the streets, and this, coupled with the fact that the Democrats were returning to the city in numbers, and that during the morning, at least, the political excitement ran high, induced Adj. Gen. Collier to make more ample preparations for the suppression of possible trouble than he had done at any previous time.

A three-inch rifled cannon was brought from the armory on the hillside and placed in the Capitol grounds pointing directly down Saint Claire Street. Ammunition was placed beside it and beside the Gatling guns, which were on both sides of it, commanding the approaches to the Capitol Building from the southwest and southeast. When asked why he was making more extensive preparations than had existed yesterday Gen. Collier replied:

"The old gun has been locked up for a long time, and we just brought it out to give it a little air."

WILLING TO ARBITRATE.

Gov. Taylor to-night made a distinct and positive offer to submit the merits of his claim to the Gubernatorial chair of Kentucky to any three fair-minded men in the world, these three men to be selected by the United States Supreme Court. He will allow them to arbitrate the case and will abide by their decision.

"I will leave the settlement of this controversy to any three fair-minded men on earth," said Gov. Taylor. "Let three men in whom the people have confidence be selected by the United States Supreme Court, and I will with all confidence submit the case to their arbitration and will cheerfully abide by their decision in the matter.

"I was elected Governor of the State of Kentucky, not by a majority of 2,200, but by a majority of 40,000, and on that decision of the people I propose to stand.

STATE HOUSE DOOR OPENED.

The rule that no civilians should be allowed to enter the Capitol building, which has prevailed since the Legislature was compelled to leave it one week ago, was relaxed this afternoon in favor of the State Board of Election Commissioners. They were permitted to enter their office in the Capitol for the purpose of attending to some routine work relative to the contests made by the Democratic candidates for the minor places on the State ticket. They were kept waiting for an hour at the south gate of the grounds before they were admitted, however.

It was 3 o'clock when Commissioners Yonts and Fulton, with Clerk Chenault and Attorneys Scott and Hendrick, approached the gate and demanded that they be allowed to enter the office of the Commissioners for the purpose of attending to business incidental to the contest case now before them. The request was refused, the officer in charge at the gate telling them to wait until he could send Col. Williams.

Col. Williams, it was reported to the Commissioners, could not be found for a long time, and for an hour the Commissioners and their lawyers were kept waiting at the gate in the cold. Finally word was brought to the Commissioners that they would be allowed to enter provided they would go to their office and attend to their business there.

The lawyers were stopped at the gate. The Commissioners went to their office in the building and remained only for a few minutes, as they were unable to attend to their work there without the assistance of the attorneys.

After reaching the Capitol Hotel they adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. No action was taken in any of the contests to-day.

GOEBEL'S FRIENDS AT WORK.

Although every leader of the Democratic Party is away from Frankfort, it is understood and believed by such of those who remain here that the Democratic Party in case of failure to agree with the Republicans in Louisville will at once proceed to organize a State Government.

In order to do this with the least possible delay it is necessary that the contests for the minor positions on the State ticket shall be determined immediately. Mr. Beckham has at the present time no Secretary of State, no Treasurer, and no Auditor. It will be impossible, of course for him to transact business until these officers have been seated, and it is with the object of facilitating matters in this respect that the Election Commissioners are now at work.

All these contests are little more than matters of form, every one of them resting upon the same evidence which caused the Legislature to decide the Goebel-Taylor contest in favor of the former. The contests will be decided by the Election Commissioners and their decision is already a foregone conclusion.

Among the arrivals to-day was Col. Thomas C. Campbell of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati. It is stated that he had previously been working on the contest as counsel for the dead contestant. He was in conference to-day and to-night with the friends of Mr. Goebel, including the brothers, Arthur and Justus.

It is said that Col. Campbell is assisting in working up a vigorous prosecution, and that there has already been much information gathered by detectives on which arrests are expected soon.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS HELD.

LONDON, Ky., Feb. 5.—The fact that there was not the slightest display of animosity among the citizens of London when it became a certainty to-day the Legislature was to convene here, and that the twenty-five legislative members who arrived on the afternoon train were met by a welcoming crowd at the station, can safely be taken as an assurance that no opposition will be manifested when the session begins to-morrow.

There is but one Democratic member here, Senator Hayes from Jefferson County, and he is of the anti-Goebel following. Altogether twenty-seven Representatives and nine Senators have arrived. There will be one more train before to-morrow noon, and possibly the number may be increased.

"Why, we are more than anxious for the Democrats to come, just to show them that they have no cause for fear, and that they will be perfectly free from trouble of any kind," was heard on every hand.

The company of militia from Barboursville stood at attention before the Laurel County Seminary Building, the London home of the Legislature, when the members walked past from the railroad station to the hotels. The presence of the soldiers did not provoke comment, but was accepted as a part of the regular legislative programme.

The town has been filled with mountaineers all day, partly owing to the fact that the Laurel County Circuit Court began its Winter term to-day, but more especially that "Court Day" is the regular day for the mountaineers to come to town to "swap horses" and make purchases.

At the same time all expressed a great desire to know whether the Legislature was really coming here, and rumors to the contrary, which circulated freely, were met with frowns of dissatisfaction. The mountaineers are as anxious as are London citizens that they receive an opportunity to show that no trouble will ensue from them. Finally a telegram was received from Gov. Taylor at Frankfort stating that the Legislature would convene here to-morrow, and everybody expressed the greatest satisfaction.

The rumor that Company D of the State militia at Barboursville will arrive to-night proved unfounded, and London is watched over by the one company of Barboursville guards and its lone policeman.

The members of the Senate and House held separate and secret caucuses to-night in the Circuit Court room, the Senators occupying one side of the room and the Representatives the other. The sessions were brief. In the Senate, Senators Jelly, Dye, and Huntsman were appointed a committee to draft resolutions of respect upon the death of Mr. Goebel. Senator Jelly was nominated President pro tem., and his son Edmund was named for page. The House caucus appointed as a Committee on Resolutions of Respect on Mr. Goebel's death Representatives Bethurum, Jarnagin, Burkamp, Read, and Haswell. No other action was taken.

Chairman Slack of the House caucus announced another caucus for to-morrow night at 7 o'clock. "We took it for granted in our caucus to-night," said Chairman Slack, "that the others will be here to-morrow, and consequently we did not nominate officers. We did not discuss the powers of the Assembly. In fact there was absolutely no discussion of any nature whatever."

Senator Hayes, anti-Goebel Democrat, did not attend the caucus. The following resolutions of respect will be submitted by both houses at the opening session of the Legislature to-morrow:

"Whereas, Senator William Goebel, an honored member of the Senate of Kentucky, died on the third day of February, 1900, his death being caused by assassination; therefore be it

"Resolved, by the Senate of Kentucky, That we deprecate and deplore the serious crime which caused his death, believing that assassination is an utterly indefensible and cowardly and heinous offense against the laws of God and man; that in honor of our late colleague the Senate shall stand adjourned until Thursday, Feb. 8, 1900."

Telegrams received to-night announce that six Senators and seven Representatives will arrive in the city to-morrow morning.

The two houses probably will adjourn soon after convening to-morrow till Thursday.

RAILROAD DESTROYED GOEBEL?

Watterson's Sensational Charges Against Louisville and Nashville Denied by August Belmont.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 5.—Mr. Henry Watterson to-day gave out a statement in which he declared that the head and front of the present troubles in Kentucky is the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company. He asserts that in the recent State campaign the railroad "supplied material resources in such abundance as to draw out all the dangerous elements of society and put into activity all the forces of political adventure."

Seven months ago, Mr. Watterson declares, he foresaw something of this present situation, and wrote to Mr. August Belmont, the financial head of the Louisville and Nashville Company, in protest. "Mr. Belmont showed my letter the courtesy of submitting it to his legislative board, and did me the honor to send me a copy of its deliberations, embracing the reasons of its refusal to consider my appeal in the affirmative."

"The sole purpose of the Louisville and Nashville was to defeat Goebel, a man of unimpeached purity of private life and of conceded professional ability for the Governorship," states Mr. Watterson. "In one way he had given deadly offense to the management of the Louisville and Nashville, and their management felt that it must destroy him."

The following telegram from August Belmont was received to-night by President Milton W. Smith of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad:

"New York, Feb. 5.

"To M. W. Smith, President Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Louisville, Ky.:

"My attention is called to an editorial in The Courier-Journal of Feb. 5, said to be from the pen of Col. Watterson, alluding to a letter addressed to me by him, and my reply, in June last, and to certain resolutions passed by the board of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company as a result of a consideration of this letter.

"I feel that the inflamed condition of the public mind in Kentucky renders it unwise to add this correspondence as a subject for controversy at a time when cool reason would not be likely to deal with it, nor do I feel quite prepared to give publicity at this time to Mr. Watterson's letter without his permission.

"I feel that I should say, however, that neither the correspondence in question nor the course of the company has furnished any justification for Col. Watterson's statement that 'The sole purpose of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was, at every cost and hazard, to defeat the election of Mr. William Goebel.'

"AUGUST BELMONT."

WALKER SUES FOR DAMAGES.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5.—Alonzo Walker to-day filed suit for $50,000 damages against W. S. Taylor and Daniel R. Collier for false imprisonment. This suit will force the Republicans to come to court to defend their acts or else let judgment go by default. Thus far Taylor has refused to recognize the courts, but it is believed he must do so now.

TAYLOR TO GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 5.—Gov. Roosevelt has received the following telegram from Gov. W. S. Taylor of Kentucky:

"Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 5, 1900.

"Gov. Roosevelt:

"All liberty-loving people in Kentucky honor and love you. We are struggling for freedom."

THE GOEBEL OBSEQUIES.

Body Will Lie in State at Covington To-day—No Guard Goes with It.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 5.—The train bearing the body of the late William Goebel will leave Frankfort about 4 o'clock in the morning and is expected to arrive in Covington in three hours. At once, after reaching Covington, the body will be taken to Odd Fellows' Hall, where it will lie in state all day.

It was the intention at one time that many of the Democratic members of the Legislature should be on the train, but the political situation has changed so that it was deemed advisable for many of them to go to Cincinnati earlier that the time set for the leaving of the special train, and they will meet the body at Covington and be in the hall in which it is to lie in state.

On the train will be the active and honorary pall bearers, who in themselves constitute a formidable guard of honor; a few intimate friends, and Arthur and Justus Goebel, and Mrs. Braunaker, brothers and sister of the dead man. There will be no attempt at display, and nothing will be attempt in the way of decorating the train. Everything will be done in the most simple manner possible.

The great masses of flowers that have been brought to the hotel throughout the day are almost in themselves sufficient to fill a car. There are over one hundred pieces, many being of great beauty.

POST-MORTEM ON GOEBEL.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 5.—A post-mortem examination of the body of William Goebel was held to-night under the direction of Dr. E. E. Hume. The brothers of the dead man at first objected strenuously, but finally gave way when it was represented to them that it was necessary in order to procure evidence in the event of the murderer ever being brought to trial. Dr. Hume refused to say what was learned from the examination.

TO CLOSE FRANKFORT SCHOOLS.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 5.—The Board of Education has decided that, in view of the large crowds that will be present in the city during the coming week during the funeral ceremonies of William Goebel, all schools shall be closed. It is the desire of the board to keep the children off the streets in view of possible trouble, which might result in injury to some of them.

Harburger Condemns the Shooting.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Assemblyman Harburger to-night offered a resolution condemning the shooting of William Goebel and extending sympathy to the Kentuckian's relatives and friends. It went over for one week.

Gov. Roosevelt Explains Himself.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Gov. Roosevelt said this morning that he had been misunderstood in his statement concerning the Goebel-Taylor matter. He had made no allusion to the death of Mr. Goebel, but simply desired to say that if further bloodshed is to come it must be at the doors of those who conspired to accomplish by force what they failed to accomplish by fraud.

COL. WILLIAM H. GILDER DEAD.

The Noted Soldier, Explorer, and Journalist Passes Away in Morristown, N. J.

Col. William Henry Gilder, the Arctic explorer, and brother of Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century Magazine, died yesterday at the Memorial Hospital, Morristown, N. J., from Bright's disease. He was in his sixty-second year.

Col. Gilder was born at Fifteenth and Market Streets, Philadelphia, in 1838, and was the second son of the late Rev. William Henry Gilder. When living at Flushing during his boyhood he helped to rescue a smallpox patient from a burning house. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the Fifth New York Volunteers, known as Duryea's Zouaves, and was afterward transferred to the Fortieth (Mozart) Regiment, New York Volunteers, of which his father was Chaplain. Col. Gilder served until the close of the war with the Army of the Potomac, being for a long time on the staff of Gen. T. W. Egan. In 1864 he was commissioned Captain, and in 1866 was brevetted Major for "gallant and meritorious conduct." He was wounded twice, once in the arm, and in the leg at the battle of Gettysburg, where he ran a mile, despite his wounded limb, to escape capture. During the fatal illness of his father, who died at Brandy Station, Va., of smallpox in April, 1864, he nursed him throughout.

After the war, Col. Gilder devoted himself first to art, opening a studio in Newark, N. J., and later went into journalism, becoming managing editor of The Newark Register, founded by his brother, R. W. Gilder.

For twelve years, beginning with 1873, Col. Gilder served as second in command of the Franklin search expedition, conducted by the late Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, United States Army, which made a sledge journey in King William's Land, lasting twelve months and extending over 3,250 miles. This was the longest sledge journey which had then been made in arctic lands. This expedition recovered the remains of Lieut. Irving, one of Sir John Franklin's companions.

For one long trip lasting fifty-four days he was alone with a driver, who had gone under compulsion, and who, Col Gilder heard before starting, had sworn to kill him. He said that during that time he never slept so soundly but that the slightest movement by this driver awoke him instantly.

In 1881 he accompanied the De Long expedition, which was sent out under Capt. Berry of the United States Navy, in the Rodgers, and when that ship was destroyed by fire on the western shore of Bering Strait he was delegated to travel 2,000 miles across Siberia in midwinter to telegraph the news of the disaster to the Secretary of the Navy. He then joined the search on the Lena Delta for the survivors of the Jeannette, which had been sent to discover the northwest passage.

In 1888 he visited Tonquin with the French invading army during the French and Anamese war, and in 1884 he was one of the first to visit the scene of the earthquakes in Spain. On these occasions, as well as in his arctic expeditions, he acted as correspondent of The New York Herald.

He afterward planned another expedition for the scientific location of the north magnetic pole, but it was not undertaken. He wrote two books on his travels—"Schwatka's Search" and "Ice Pack and Tundra," the latter being translated into French under the title of "L'Expédition du Rodgers à la recherche de la Jeannette."

Of late years he had written for various newspapers and magazines until failing health put an end to his activity. The funeral will be held to-morrow in Bordentown, N. J., and the interment will be in the family burying ground at that place.

ENGINEER KILLED IN WRECK.

Fireman Seriously Injured in Railroad Collision—Passengers Shaken Up.

BUFFALO, Feb. 5.—A collision between south-bound passenger train No. 16 and north-bound passenger train No. 11 on the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway occurred at Wanakah, fifteen miles south of this city, about 5:40 o'clock this afternoon, resulting in the death of A. A. Parkhurst, engineer, of Oil City, and the serious injury of Fireman John Conley of Brockton.

The trains were ordered to meet and pass at Wanakah. The south-bound train arriving first backed into a spur, and it was supposed that the switch was closed by a brakeman. The engineer and fireman of the opposing train saved themselves by jumping. Both engines were seriously wrecked, but the trains escaped injury. The passengers and other train hands sustained only slight bruises.

LAWTON'S BODY IN STATE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 5.—The body of the late Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton is to-day lying in state in this city, his former home. Thousands of visitors have come to the city from throughout the northern part of Indiana, the public schools are dismissed, many of the large manufacturing establishments are closed for a part of the day, and business is practically suspended.

The special train bearing the body, Mrs. Lawton and her children, Major Gen. William R. Shafter and staff, and the military guard, arrived from Chicago at 7:30 o'clock this morning. At 9 o'clock a military and civic procession proceeded to the Pennsylvania station and escorted the body to the rotunda of the Court House, where the casket is on view. The procession was nearly a mile in length.

Major Logan's Body Homeward Bound.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—In a coffin draped with the flag under which he was killed in the Philippines the body of Major John A. Logan lay in state here to-day. A guard of veterans of the civil war, who had fought under the dead soldier's father, stood around the casket as those who wished to pay a last tribute to the decedent filed through Memorial Hall. Later in the day the body was taken to the train and the journey to Youngstown, Ohio, the Logan home, resumed.

CLASS A BILLIARD TOURNAMENT

Dr. Mial Beaten by Foss in the Opening Game.

The opening game in the Amateur Athletic Union billiard championship of America (Class A) tournament was played last night in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club before 500 spectators. Dr. L. L. Mial of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, one of the best amateur billiard players in this State, met Wilson P. Foss of Haverstraw, N. Y., who finished second last year to Martin Mullen of Cleveland, Ohio. The score:

Foss—3 3 3 28 0 4 0 0 37 4 13 36 2 0 0 29 35 4 1 12 5 28 24 2 0 5 19 6 8 2 4 18 1 19 0 16 11 3 4 3 10 8. Total, 400. Average, 9 12-42. High runs, 37, 36, 35.

Mial—0 13 0 25 2 1 2 26 4 0 2 42 0 0 24 18 4 1 0 26 0 0 4 12 0 0 0 9 36 5 2 11 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 14 1. Total, 285. Average, 6 33-42. High runs, 26, 42 36.

Conklin and Mial meet in the afternoon game to-day, and in the evening Smith and McCreery will play.

Taylor Iron Mine Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Feb. 5.—The Taylor Iron Mine has been bought by the Oliver Mining Company, the Carnegie iron ore corporation. The price is being kept secret. The mine produced 32,970 tons and has been idle seventeen years. Enormous deposits of medium-grade non-Bessemer ore has been taken out and the mine will be vigorously worked.

American Brewing Company Foreclosed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—A decree of foreclosure was entered to-day in the case of John McNulta, receiver of the National Bank of Illinois, against the American Brewing Company. The claims against the brewing company amount to $900,000.

GOVERNOR INTERFERES IN BROKERS' CHARGES

Conspiracy Alleged Against Brooklyn Rapid Transit Under State Control.

MR. GARDINER IS DISPLACED

John Proctor Clarke to Conduct the Inquiry Before the Special Grand Jury—Discussing the Governor's Reasons.

Under an order signed by Gov. Roosevelt on Saturday the investigation of the alleged conspiracy against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit was taken out of the hands of District Attorney Gardiner yesterday, and Attorney General Davies was directed to present the evidence in the case to the Special Grand Jury, which had been empaneled to consider it. John Proctor Clarke, who was of counsel to the Mazet committee, was appointed as a Special Deputy Attorney General to take charge of the case. Mr. Clarke went to Albany yesterday and qualified. He will begin to-morrow the presentation of the evidence to the Grand Jury.

That the Governor's action was a complete surprise to Col. Gardiner and his staff is admitted in the District Attorney's office. It had been planned to begin the taking of testimony yesterday, and Col. Gardiner and Assistant District Attorney Unger were completing their preparations when they were informed by Deputy Assistant Attorney General Job E. Hedges that the case had been transferred to the care of the Attorney General. Col. Gardiner, according to the statements of an official who was present when Mr. Hedges presented the Governor's order, acted "as though he had been hit with a brick," but he restrained himself, and finally declared, it is said, that, in view of the fact that he himself will appear as a defendant to-day, it was a kindness on the part of Gov. Roosevelt to relieve him of such a burden.

At the moment that Mr. Hedges was apprising the District Attorney of the Governor's decision, fifty citizens, from among whom the Special Grand Jury was to be drawn, were assembling. Col. Gardiner and Mr. Hedges, after a brief consultation, visited Justice Fursman, who is sitting in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, in his chambers, and a conference which lasted nearly an hour took place.

THE SPECIAL GRAND JURY.

After this conference the Special Grand Jury was drawn. It is composed as follows:

Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, dry goods dealer of Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, foreman; William L. Brower, drugs, 170 William Street; Howard K. Burras, broker, 30 Broad Street; John K. Cilley, President, 409 Broadway; J. B. Cannon, builder, 1,666 Amsterdam Avenue; Henry Thompson, 40 Central Park West; John H. Dresler, 334 West Eighty-eighth Street, Arthur E. Wood, real estate, 219 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Henry Evans, Vice President, 46 Cedar Street; Archibald Mackay, real estate, 96 Broadway; Lucius M. Stanton, silks, 475 Broadway; Joel B. Fisher, Treasurer, 45 Broadway; Moses I. Mandel, men's furnishing goods, 242 Grand Street; Morris Goldstein, tailor, 72 Nassau Street; Edward R. Lyon, furs, 258 Fifth Avenue; Nicholas O'Donnell, coal, 602 West Fifty-first Street; James A. Benedict, broker, 41 Wall Street; John H. Koeppel, merchant, 185 Canal Street; John H. G. Vehslage, coal, 69 Ninth Avenue; Robert W. Rutherford, 139 East Fifteenth Street; William Milne Grinnell, architect, Audubon Place; Frank M. Barnum, Secretary, 35 William Street, and Oscar B. Weber, manufacturer, 633 East Fifteenth Street.

As soon as the oath had been administered, Col. Gardiner addressed the Court, saying that among the matters which would come before the special Grand Jury were several affecting the violation of Sections 168 and 435 of the Penal Code, relating to charges of conspiracy and the circulation of false rumors with the intention of depreciating the selling price of stocks. In concluding, Col. Gardiner said:

"The Governor has seen fit to appoint the Attorney General to relieve me of the conduct of presentments before this Grand Jury, and therefore I withdraw."

Mr. Hedges explained that he had been detailed to assume charge of the Grand Jury only until such time as another representative of the State could qualify and prepare the case. He therefore suggested that an adjournment be taken until to-morrow.

JUSTICE FURSMAN'S CHARGE.

Justice Fursman then delivered his charge, in which, after detailing in a general way the scope of the duties of Grand Jury men, he said:

"It is not to be concealed, however, that you have been convened for a special purpose; and it is proper, and I think it is my duty, that I should call your attention particularly to that purpose. It has been said by other Grand Juries, the time of which has not permitted them thoroughly to investigate the matter, that there existed, and perhaps now exists, in the City and County of New York, an organized conspiracy to attack the value of certain property. And you have been convened with the especial view to the investigation of that question.

"Whether it is true or not I do not know, nor do I care. It is for you to inquire whether it is true or not, to inquire concerning it in a spirit of fairness to the people, and to any person implicated; to be honest, upright, just, remembering the qualities of your oaths, that you are to present no man from envy, hatred, or malice, nor leave any one unpresented from fear, favor, reward, or hope of reward. But you are to present all things truly as they may come to your knowledge. You are not to investigate this with a view to giving any body a supposed revenge, nor are you to investigate for the purpose of favoring or of shielding any man, whoever he may be; you are to discharge your duties as high and important officers of justice, honorably, intelligently, honestly, and in the light of the solemn obligations which you have assumed at the commencement of the performance of your duties."

In explaining the difference between legal and illegal methods of enhancing or depressing the market value of stocks Justice Fursman said that it was perfectly legal to depress such values by suddenly throwing a large block of stock on the market, but that it was criminal to circulate false rumors or false information regarding the stocks or bonds of corporations with the same end in view.

Immediately after Justice Fursman had concluded his charge, the Grand Jury adjourned until to-morrow morning.

DISCUSS GOVERNOR'S ACTION.

The removal of District Attorney Gardiner from the management of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit investigation gave rise to a great many rumors as to its probable cause, and it was said by some of the friends of the District Attorney that the officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had exerted their influence to encompass it. This was denied by De Lancey Nicoll of counsel to the company, who said yesterday afternoon that the calling of the District Attorney into the case was an entire surprise to him. Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, the general counsel of the company, declined absolutely to talk of the matter.

On the other hand, it was alleged by persons who are familiar with the case that the Governor's action was prompted by his lack of confidence in the District Attorney's office. A gentleman, who has discussed the matter with Gov. Roosevelt, said yesterday:

"Here is a case in which interests amounting in the aggregate to millions of dollars are involved and which the courts have already said must be investigated. Under such circumstances, the Governor feels that all political and business influences should be removed from the presentation of the case, to the end that if a crime has been committed indictments may be found. Information has come to the Governor which has led him to take this action in the interest of justice, and, while I am not prepared or authorized to say what this information is, it is sufficiently important to warrant him in taking the utmost precautions to exclude all outside influences as much as possible. Sooner or later this may develop, and then the wisdom of the Governor's course will be apparent."

According to one rumor which was in circulation yesterday, especially in Wall Street, both sides to the controversy have been exerting every effort to induce Richard Croker to take a hand in the dispute. It was represented that the "bulls" who have been pressing the charges have among their number several men who are intimately connected with the Tammany leader, both by political and business ties, and it was asserted that they have not hesitated to use their influence to get Mr. Croker to urge Col. Gardiner to present the case in such a way as to procure an indictment. Among the "bears," too, it was said, are men who are scarcely less powerful with Mr. Croker, and, according to the report, these men have been sending messages to the Tammany leader importuning him to call the investigation off. This rumor has had such general circulation in Wall Street that it is believed by many that it has reached the ears of the Governor, and it has been asserted that it was for this reason that he had decided to interfere.

John Proctor Clarke returned last night from Albany, whither he had gone to qualify as Special Deputy Attorney General. He declined to discuss the case in any way, and said that the first he had heard of it was when he received a telegram summoning him to Albany. Mr. Hedges was also in the dark, his only instructions being to present the Governor's order to Col. Gardiner, and to arrange for delay sufficient to allow Mr. Clarke to prepare the testimony to be presented to the jury.

Col. Gardiner said last night that, though he was surprised by the withdrawal of the case from his hands, he was greatly pleased at being relieved of the responsibility. "It is a heavy burden," Col. Gardiner said, "and I am delighted by the Governor's action in taking it off my shoulders."

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT.

Interests of Justice, He Concludes After Investigation, Best Subserved by State's Intervention.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Gov. Roosevelt, who has relieved District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner from duty in the prosecution of the alleged detractors of Brooklyn Rapid Transit in New York, said to-day:

"Owing to representations made to me by the parties in interest in the matter before the special Grand Jury sitting in New York under Judge Fursman, and after careful investigation I came to the conclusion that the interests of justice would be best subserved by directing the Attorney General to take control of it now, which I have accordingly done."

Attorney General Davies, questioned on the matter said:

"I have appointed John Proctor Clarke a special deputy to have charge of the case, and it was necessary to have him come here to be sworn in. During his absence from New York I had Special Deputy Attorney General Hedges step in and inform the District Attorney's office of the change."

THE GARDINER HEARING.

State and District Attorney's Office Ready — Commissioner Wilcox's Statement—City Club Charges No Crime.

The hearing on the charges brought by a committee of the City Club against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner will be opened to-day in the consultation room of the District Attorney's office. It is believed that the meeting to-day will be very short, as it is only for the purpose of organization. The investigation itself will be held in Part VI. of the County Court House, which has been assigned for that purpose by Presiding Justice Van Brunt.

Ansley Wilcox, the Commissioner appointed by Gov. Roosevelt for the investigation of the charges, arrived in the city yesterday morning, and went at once to the Criminal Court Building for the purpose of seeing Col. Gardiner. Col. Gardiner was not in, and the Commissioner was closeted for a long time with Assistant District Attorney McIntyre.

Commissioner Wilcox said that the first meeting would be adjourned after a very short session.

"The adjournment will not last more than a week," he said, "as both sides seem prepared and anxious to go on with the hearing at once. The hearing will be held four days in the week—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday—and may last some time."

District Attorney Gardiner in the afternoon said that he had made all the preparations he intended to make for his defense.

"You may not believe me when I say it," he said, "but I have not as much as looked at the charges since I issued my answer last year. I handed my copy of the charges to my stenographer at that time, and have not seen or thought of the matter since. Last Saturday I had a short interview with Senator Grady and Mr. Samuel Untermyer, who agreed to appear in my defense. I have not seen them since, and have not considered any line of defense, other than that set forth in my published answer to the charges made by the City Club."

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, in speaking of the coming investigation, said that, in his opinion, the charges made against the District Attorney's office did not merit any serious consideration. "They do not charge any crime," he said, "and errors of judgment are unavoidable in any office where a large business is transacted."

Deputy Attorney General Coyne, assisted by Capt. Arthur Cosby, will conduct the prosecution of the District Attorney. They held a consultation yesterday afternoon and announced that they were in readiness for the investigation.

Capt. Cosby said that it would be the duty of the prosecution to submit the evidence which has been furnished by the City Club. "As this is rather voluminous," he said, "the trial will probably occupy some time.

"Of course, the strongest argument the defense will have is that we only accuse them of errors of judgment. Although occasional errors of judgment are excusable, there is reason to believe that there is something wrong when mistakes similar in nature occur as frequently as they do in the District Attorney's office. We will try to prove that Col. Gardiner has abused the discretionary powers with which he has been invested, and allowed personal and party feeling to control his action in a public office."

BIG WESTERN RAILROAD MOVE.

Eastern Syndicate May Want Wisconsin Central and Great Western.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 5.—Another move is about to be made by the syndicates that are attempting to control all of the important railroads in the country. The Harriman-Vanderbilt-Morgan-Pennsylvania combination, having about finished its work of consolidation in the territory east of Chicago, has turned its weapons upon the Western field of transportation. The managers of the controlling pool are trying to corral the only two independent roads between Chicago and St. Paul—the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago Great Western—in order to obtain absolute control of the Chicago-St. Paul district.

President Hill of the Great Northern, who is a prominent member of the Baltimore and Ohio end of the syndicate, is negotiating for the purchase of the Wisconsin Central, and, in fact, it is the prevailing opinion in financial and railroad circles that the syndicate already has obtained control of this line. This leaves only the little Great Western as an independent line. According to alleged plans, this road also is to be absorbed and placed in the pool for freight purposes. With the acquisition of these two roads, the syndicate practically will have achieved its end in bottling up the Chicago-Missouri River territory, as the Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Rock Island, and the Burlington lines, now owned by the Harriman or any other syndicate, are in entire sympathy with any plans which the syndicate may direct. On the syndicate's lines east-bound from Chicago plans for wiping out competition are assuming shape.

Pittsburg and Gulf to be Sold.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 5.—The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway system will be sold at auction March 19 at Joplin, Mo., at 10 o'clock. The decree made by Judge Thayer in St. Louis on Saturday ordering the sale was signed by United States Judge Phillips to-day and filed with the United States Clerk.

Edison Ill at Akron, Ohio.

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 5.—Thomas A. Edison is ill in this city. The inventor arrived here Sunday from Milan, Ohio, where he attended the funeral of a sister. His physicians say he has acute laryngitis, but apprehend no serious consequences.

Health at Home!
Saratoga Arondack Water
now comes to you right from Saratoga. Bottled with its own carbonic acid gas, just as it flows from the famous spring. Try it for dyspepsia. Order from grocers or druggists, or
The Arondack Spring, 1362 Broadway.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

A VACATION FOR MME. CALVE.

Severe Attack of Rheumatism Compels Her to Seek the Warm Air of Florida.

Mme. Calvé's brief visit to Atlantic City as the guest of M. and Mme. Saleza ten days ago after her appearance the previous night at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, proved somewhat unfortunate. The damp salt air brought on a severe attack of rheumatism, which Mme. Calvé has been unable to get rid of. In consequence of this she is obliged to take a vacation that may continue for a month.

The vacation, however, will in no way interfere with Mme. Calvé's appearance next Thursday afternoon, when she will sing Carmen at a special matinée, and on Saturday

CHAMBERLAIN ON THE WAR

Declares in Commons It Is Just, Necessary, and Righteous.

MINISTERIALISTS CHEER HIM

He Says There Will Be No Second Majuba — Balfour's Reply to a Suggestion for Irish Volunteers.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne was resumed in the House of Commons today by Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Liberal. The House was packed, and several members of the United States Embassy were present.

Sir William declared the war was due to a reversal of the policy laid down by the Government in 1881 and 1895. Reviewing the negotiations, he said the great misfortune was that the men consulted in regard to the situation in South Africa were the authors of the raid and the "helots of Park Lane." Here Mr. Chamberlain interjected:

"Does the Right Honorable gentleman mean to assert that the persons to whom he refers were consulted by the Colonial Office, and that no others were consulted?"

The Liberal statesman parried the question.

Regarding the attacks on the South African Committee, of which he was a member, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt said the only reason, so far as he was aware, that the investigation was not pursued further was that the committee would have had to reassemble during the following session of Parliament, and the author of the raid had sufficient influence inside and outside the House to prevent the reappointment of the committee. He also urged that the slanders regarding the connivance of the Government in the raid should be rebutted.

Sir William contended that, though the war was an unhappy business, it must be fought out to the bitter end.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chamberlain followed. He spoke for forty minutes, dwelling on the broad issue, and not dealing so much with details. He was enthusiastically cheered by the Ministerialists, and occasionally interrupted by the Irish members. Mr. Chamberlain paid a glowing tribute to the colonies, and the promise of the future federation of the empire evoked immense enthusiasm.

Mr. Chamberlain admitted that a critical situation in the war had been reached and that it was undoubtedly serious, though, he added, he did not believe the country was in danger. He refused to discuss the South African Committee, and briefly summarized the negotiations with the Transvaal, pointing out that the issues between the Boers and British were real and great and inherent in the differences between the Boer and British civilizations. If the preparations for war were insufficient, he continued, it was wholly due to the fact that the Government was determined to do everything to secure peace and to do nothing to endanger it.

The Colonial Secretary further declared that the war was just, necessary, and righteous. He regretted the proposed amendment to the address, because, he said, it would throw doubt upon the united-ness of the kingdom.

It would be premature, continued the Secretary, to talk of terms of settlement. He went on:

"We have suffered checks and have made mistakes. I am not anxious to dispute as to the blame. Let the Government bear the brunt until the time comes when, under happier auspices, we can see how far the blame is to be apportioned between the system and those administering it. In the meantime, blame us.

"What is now urgent is to redress those checks and to repair those mistakes. You say we have sent too few troops; but we are pouring them into South Africa. In a few weeks we will have 200,000 men there. We will have as many mounted men as there are mounted Boers. Our colonies are multiplying their offers; every offer is gratefully accepted, and Lord Roberts has selected from among the colonials his guard of honor.

SPIRIT OF NATION UNBROKEN

"Meanwhile, the spirit of the nation is unbroken. There is no sacrifice which we are unwilling to make. There is no sacrifice we are unwilling to ask of the colonies if we think it necessary to success. I must go further than this, and admit that this war, under new conditions, in a new country, with new arms, against a new people whose tenacity and courage are as admirable as the courage and tenacity of our own soldiers, has required a larger scheme than any the Government has yet been called upon to meet.

"One of the lessons of the war is the enormous defensive power possessed by troops defending their own country. The second point is that when we propose a scheme to meet this emergency we shall do so not as a party, but as a nation. No other nation has ever had a better right, however, to be proud of her soldiers. What other nation could transport so many troops so great a distance so well?

"Speaking for the Government, I say there shall not be a second Majuba. Never again shall the Boers erect in the heart of South Africa a citadel whence to proceed to disaffection and race animosity. Never again shall they be able to endanger the paramountcy of Great Britain. Never again shall they be able to treat an Englishman as though he belonged to an inferior race."

THE WAR UNAVOIDABLE.

Mr. Chamberlain asked the Opposition whether they believed in the proposition that the war was necessary, and said the Opposition proposed to vote for the war as "unjust and unnecessary," and then vote for its vigorous prosecution. The war, the Secretary claimed, could not be avoided except by the absolute surrender on the part of Great Britain of all to which she attached importance. Believing the war inevitable, how could they vote for an amendment that said the war was unavoidable. A policy of that sort was said to unite parties, but in the eyes of Europe it threw doubt upon the union of the United Kingdom.

Referring to statements regarding "national gloom," Mr. Chamberlain said:

"I do not accept the phrase. I know of anxiety and of irritation, perhaps, but not of vacillation approaching fear or gloom."

The Colonial Secretary concluded by referring to the manner in which the colonies have rallied to the aid of the empire, saying:

"We are now finding the infinite potentialities and resources of the empire. We are advancing to the realization of that great federation of our race which must inevitably make for peace, liberty, and justice."

DILLON ATTACKS THE MINISTRY.

John Dillon said that the Nationalists, believing the war to be "an unjust and iniquitous war of aggression, entirely unprovoked," were unable to support an amendment declaring that the war should be prosecuted with vigor. He pressed for the publication of Gen. Sir William Butler's dispatches, saying:

"It is generally believed that Sir William Butler considered that, in case of war, no attempt should be made to protect Natal beyond the Tugela. If so, the country is entitled to know."

Mr. Balfour interjected: "No, it is not."

Mr. Dillon, continuing, said that the military reputation of Great Britain was irreparably ruined, that the Boers had established a claim to be free, and that no amount of brute force could ever diminish their claim.

UNIONIST BLAMES CHAMBERLAIN.

Leonard Courtney, Unionist, said he did not wonder that Mr. Chamberlain displayed such energy and debating power, as he had to vindicate not only the nation and the Government, but himself. "This is Mr. Chamberlain's war," said Mr. Courtney, "and if anybody else had been at the Colonial Office there would have been no war."

Mr. Courtney went on to say that he had never regarded the war as inevitable. President Steyn and President Kruger had done their best to maintain peace, but Mr. Chamberlain had been misled by Cecil Rhodes, who had shown complete ignorance of the Boer character.

At this point Mr. Chamberlain interposed, reiterating that since the Jameson raid he had had no communication with Mr. Rhodes on political affairs in South Africa, either direct or indirect.

Mr. Courtney explained that he had not meant simply this.

After further discussion the debate was adjourned.

DEBATE HELPED GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Chamberlain's appearance failed to infuse any extraordinary interest into the debate, though the House was crowded. The public, regarding it as a foregone conclusion that the amendment to the address must be defeated, are more interested in knowing what Gen. Buller is doing than in barren political discussion.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, who has only just recovered from a severe attack of influenza, was not in his best form, and his speech failed to impress the House. Mr. Chamberlain, graver than usual, sat very calmly while Harcourt quoted his former speeches against him, only showing resentment when Sir William declared that Chamberlain had been put forward by the Gladstone Cabinet of 1881 to announce the policy of the Majuba settlement because he was the protagonist for the Boer claims.

At this point Mr. Chamberlain said softly across the floor of the House, "You have no right to say that." This expression was understood to be a protest against something like a breach of the jealously guarded secrecy of Cabinet Councils.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech, more careful and self-restrained than is customary with him, disarmed criticism by its tone of perfect candor. He was at his best in pointing to the division of opinion among the Opposition members. The House was most impressed by a cold and pitiless recital of the only possible settlement the Government could accept.

Much attention was bestowed upon a reference to the future of the volunteers, which is held to imply that the volunteer forces will be created into a great defensive body, a task, Mr. Chamberlain said, that will require a deal of care, time, and money. Altogether his speech is regarded as eminently adroit, and as strengthening the position of the Government as well as his own.

A Ministerialist said after the House adjourned:

"Chamberlain threw over Salisbury and Balfour, and got up in a white sheet and sang 'Rule Britannia.'"

The Government has decided to make a free use of the closure, if necessary, to get the debate on the address concluded this week, so as not to delay the votes of supplies for the war. Arrangements have been made to bring the Fitzmaurice amendment to a division to-morrow (Tuesday) night, and there will probably be a late sitting.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

There were a number of war questions in the House to-day, but little interest was taken in them. George Wyndham, Parliamentary Under Secretary for the War Office, said in answer to a question that the Government had no information regarding the alleged shooting of Irish prisoners by orders of Col. Baden-Powell and Gen. Lord Methuen.

Answering another question, Mr. Wyndham said the British artillery in South Africa was fully up to the Continental standard.

Arthur J. Balfour, the Government leader, replying to William Redmond, Irish Nationalist, said the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, never made any such announcement as the one referred to by Mr. Redmond—namely, that a triple alliance between Great Britain, the United States, and Germany had been arrived at.

Replying to another question by Mr. Redmond, suggesting the formation of a volunteer corps in Ireland to replace the troops withdrawn, Mr. Balfour said he recognized the patriotism of Mr. Redmond's constituents, but to thus change the settled policy of the Government required further consideration.

CHIEF CROKER'S DILEMMA.

Eligible Candidates Qualified for Post of Engineer in Fire Department Few—His Suggestion.

Fire Chief Croker yesterday received information that the list of eligible candidates for the grade of engineer was ready. Chief Croker ascertained that from the large number of men on the list but ten were able to pass the Police Board of Examiners and obtain certificates to run engines. Chief Croker said the department was in a fix; that it was shorthanded in every department south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Chief Croker said that the men passed examinations in everything except the knowledge required of those seeking engineers' certificates. He thought a civil service examination was useless when the men were compelled to pass another.

The Chief wrote a letter to Commissioner Scannell suggesting the following:

First—That all applicants be required to spend thirty days in the repair shops to familiarize themselves with engines, and particularly fire engines.

Second—That they then come before a Board of Engineers to be examined as to their ability to run an engine and also pass an examination in the theory of this branch of work.

Third—That they then be subject to an examination by the Police Department Board to get a certificate.

Commissioner Scannell, on Chief Croker's recommendation, has organized another division of the Fire Department, to be known as the Ninth Division. The division is temporarily organized to make a place for Deputy Chief William H. Delahanty, formerly Chief of the Long Island City Fire Department, who was reinstated as Deputy Chief in the consolidated department. This division will consist of Queens territory. The headquarters of the division will be at the quarters of Engine Company No. 152, 617 Central Avenue, Brooklyn.

BIDS FOR CITY REFUSE.

The Contracts Awarded—A Charge of Favoritism Denied.

Bids were opened in the office of Commissioner McCartney of the Department of Street Cleaning yesterday for the privilege of picking over the refuse collected by the department's wagons and delivered to the East Eighteenth Street pier, and also for the right to trim scows. Herbert R. Tate, the present contractor, received the former privilege, and the scow-trimming contract was awarded to George W. Hyatt, whose bid was $1,750. There were eight bidders for the latter contract.

Although the hour set for opening the bids was 2 o'clock, one of the department's clerks began cutting open the envelopes containing the proposals at least five minutes before that time. This was done, it was explained, to see if the bidders had each inclosed a certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount of his bid. This explanation was not satisfactory to some of those who had submitted proposals, especially when it was found that Mr. Hyatt, who was unknown to the rest of the bidders, had received the privilege. Several intimated that Mr. Hyatt was favored. This Capt. P. M. Gibson, the Deputy Commissioner, under whose direction the bids were opened, said was a slander.

There were six bidders for the privilege of picking over refuse, which was awarded to Mr. Tate. In 1898 Mr. Tate handled about 30,000 loads, which netted the city nearly $15,000.

Equitable Life Statement.

Figures gleaned from the fortieth annual statement of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which is presented in the advertising columns this morning, show that the corporation has at the present time insurance in force to the amount of $1,654,416,422. Applications were made in 1899 for insurance amounting to $237,356,610, but of this $34,054,778 was declined, owing to the failure of applicants to pass the medical examination or for other reasons. Assets of the society are $280,191,287, and the surplus is $61,117,478. Total liabilities are $219,073,809.03, and during the year there has been paid to policy holders $24,107,541.44, the total disbursements being $34,882,925.90. In the statement the rate of interest assumed for the future in computing the reserve on each class of policies corresponds with the rate which was employed in computing the premiums on the same. Profits will be apportioned to policy holders during 1900 in the manner specified in their respective policies.

Lieut. B. S. Higley, Jr., Dead.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 5.—A cablegram has been received here from Manila announcing the death of Lieut. Brainard S. Higley, Jr., Surgeon of the Third United States Infantry, death resulting from acute dysentery. He was twenty-nine years of age. He was born in Ohio, and received his appointment as a citizen of this State. He was accepted as Assistant Surgeon Nov. 8, 1897.

Jersey Central's Atlantic City Special —A New 3½-Hour Express.

Leaves foot of Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M., South Ferry, 3:25 P. M., arriving Atlantic City at 6:55 P. M., Returning leaves Atlantic City at 2:10 P. M., arriving New York 5:25 P. M. Tickets are good for a stop-over at Lakewood.—Adv.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO. Baltimore, Md.

TRUTH ABOUT STORMBERG

Correspondents' Graphic Stories of Gatacre's Night Disaster.

SPLENDID HEROISM AT COLENSO

Long's Gunners, in Face of Withering Fire, Caught Boer Spent Balls as If at Cricket.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Extended accounts of the British reverses at Stormberg, Magersfontein, and Colenso are coming in by mail from war correspondents. From these a realistic impression may be gained of what defeat really means. "I have seen in my life," writes the correspondent of The Times, "one or two ticklish fights, but at Stormberg for the first time I was enabled to realize what actual defeat means. It was indeed a case of vae victis. The hopeless exhaustion of the unhappy soldiers was terrible to see." This correspondent's description of Gen. Gatacre's reverse at this point is, in part, as follows:

"The infantry had been at work, or in the train in open trucks, or marching since 4 A. M. on Saturday morning. The actual march occupied seven hours, and it is, therefore, little to be wondered at that the men were wholly incapable of making a supreme effort when, at last, they were surprised by receiving fire at short range while marching in fours in fancied security. On receiving the enemy's fire the companies at hand rushed at once against the kopjes, from which it proceeded, and, advancing from boulder to boulder, swiftly commenced to ascend. Indeed, it is the fact that a considerable number actually reached within a few yards of a lower line of 'scanses,' which could not, however, be reached without ladders. But at this juncture our own artillery failing in the yet uncertain light to observe the ascent of the infantry, opened fire upon the enemy, and several shells falling short dealt destruction among the assailants of the position. A partial retirement instantly ensued, and, having been brought to a standstill, the attack gradually melted away until, convinced that the case was hopeless, the General ordered the 'Retire' to be sounded.

"Had the order been promptly obeyed the troops might have been withdrawn without very serious loss, and a fresh attempt might even yet have been successfully prosecuted. But it was not to be. Many men were loth to retire because they were anxious to go on, while not a few were utterly exhausted that they simply preferred to stay where they were at all hazards, than to undertake the ordeal of a rapid retirement over the open ground at the foot of the hills. Eventually, over 500 unwounded men were taken prisoners. Steadily, as if on parade, the retirement was executed by those who responded to the order, the soldiers moving back at a steady pace, without the least hurry or confusion, and halting constantly to fire.

SIX CAUSES OF THE DEFEAT.

"So far as I can understand the matter, the causes to which this most lamentable failure must be attributed are as follows:

"(1) The map of the ground was utterly misleading and worse than useless.

"(2) So far as I am aware, no one among the responsible authorities had taken any compass bearings, and, consequently, no one knew where he was being taken in the dark.

"(3) The Berkshire Regiment, by whom the redoubts now occupied by the Boers at Stormberg had been built, and to whom every inch of the ground was familiar, were left at Queenstown instead of being employed to recapture the works which they had so unwillingly evacuated about a month previously.

"(4) Over five hundred men, afterward made prisoners, had fallen into a trap from which they failed to extricate themselves. Consequently, when the rest of the force had been rallied upon a defensive position in the rear the General had not forces sufficient to warrant a fresh attempt upon some selected point of attack.

"(5) In any case, the men, who had been by this time on the move for over twenty-four hours on the stretch, who had just completed seven hours' marching through the night, and who had been actually under arms for upward of eighteen hours, were no dead beat that even a hill fighting was quite beyond their powers. During the actual retirement from the hills attacked—or rather under which we were ourselves attacked in anticipation—men were falling asleep in the open ground under fire, after or before using their rifles. No sooner did they halt to fire than they fell forward, sound asleep. An officer told me that he awoke several such men by kicking them soundly, and thus insisted upon their continuing their retreat to a place of safety.

"(6) The guns were at first in the same trap as the infantry and were compelled to retreat som. distance over very difficult ground before they could come into action upon, even then, a poor position, with most inferior command. During this movement a gun was lost in consequence of being stuck fast, and the struggling horses were shot down by the enemy. It was a pitiable sight, of which those who saw it cannot speak without emotion."

WOUNDED IRISHMAN'S PLUCK.

This Times correspondent adds a graphic incident of the retreat: "A young subaltern of the Irish Rifles, named Stevens, had been shot through both lungs. From the ridge he walked down for several hundred yards, supported by two men of his regiment. Then, for about three-quarters of a mile, four riflemen carried him in a blanket. From the blanket he was transferred to an ammunition wagon, upon which he was carried about a mile or more. His next conveyance was a hospital stretcher, and finally, after a still longer interval, he reached the ambulance. Nothing but the marvelous pluck and endurance of the man could have saved him. Hurt as he was, nine men out of ten would have sunk from exhaustion. But Stevens had always a cheery smile as one rode up to see how he was getting on, as he jolted along upon the ammunition wagon."

Describing the retreat from Stormberg to Molteno The Associated Press special correspondent at Sterkstroom writes: "Then we had the humiliating experience of being chased back all those weary ten miles to Molteno, retreating as fast as we could in small groups, sometimes crouching against the right side of the road—the Boers being on our left flank—sometimes making our way into the cornfields, or along the interminable veldt, or, now and again, falling prone in the ground as a shell came hissing overhead, waiting with breathless suspense until we heard its dull thud as it struck the ground; then, with an exclamation of thankfulness, as we found the uncanny thing did not burst, up and off again, ravenously hungry and utterly fatigued as we were, harassed and hurried by the Boers, who accompanied us for a distance of eight miles with the intentions of their artillery. At last, when the majority of our force, which had left the night before so full of promise and so brimful of eagerness, had straggled into Molteno about 11 o'clock, and when we all generally found our feet again we formed up and got into line for the roll call.

"When name after name was called, when silence—dead silence—as the only answer, when 366 men of the sturdy Northumberlands were missing, and when some 294 of our gallant Irish comrades failed to give response, then the grim reality of the disaster came home to us, and we silently thanked God that we were safe, and thought very sadly of the comrades, dead, wounded, and missing, left behind in the terrible trap at Stormberg from which we had just escaped."

CANADIAN SOLDIERS PRAISED.

The Standard's correspondent at Modder River gives the following picturesque glimpse of the Canadian contingent:

"'Otez-la!' 'Depochez-vous!'—'Say, there! Bring her over!' and similar commands and exhortations in English and Canadian French greeted the ears at Orange River Station while the train was being boarded by the Gordons going up to the front. The Canadians had arrived the day before from De Aar, and in one day they had laid down and completed a mile and a quarter of railway and built a new platform. Railway making under the South African sun in December is no play, and the sight of these sons of the North handling sleepers and rails with the greatest dispatch and enthusiasm, working in a way that white men seldom work in South Africa, was an object lesson of the thoroughness of the spirit of patriotism which animates all ranks and sections of the British force now fighting the Boers."

Mr. Benot-Burleigh in The Daily Telegraph adds more interesting details to his dramatic account of the battle of Colenso. "Gen. Buller," he declares, "is a stern fighter, an indomitable man of more than bulldog pertinacity. Once launched into a fight, it is gall and wormwood to him to let go. I have seen him often in battle and recognized his many admirable qualities as soldier and leader. How great, then, his courage must be—courage which subjugated his own temperament—when, seeing last Friday (at Colenso) that, as things had shaped themselves, the contest must drive from bad to worse, he with bold resolution decided to stop the action! Men were being sacrificed, more would fall, and the Boer position could not be taken before nightfall."

COL. LONG AND THE GUNS.

Dealing once more with Col. Long's daring but unfortunate artillery movements at that battle, Mr. Burleigh writes: "The Boer guns began a little later throwing shrapnel, and the machine gun fired solid shot at them. But the gunners never flinched or winced, buckling to their work like men who grip a heavy load. Nay, more, some of them in derision began to 'field,' as at cricket, with the badly aimed spent shot of the machine cannon. Running aside they would make a catch and call: 'How's that, umpire?' Boisterous and high, indeed, leaped the gunners' spirits. But their guns were all the while served accurately and hotly, and the ridge of Fort Wylie rang and hissed with the rush, burst, and splutter of shrapnel, mightily unsteadying and thinning the Boers' fire from there. Capts. Goldie and Schrieber fell, struck dead. Within a quarter of an hour Col. Long, their chief, was knocked over, shot through the arm and body, a bullet passing through his liver and kidneys. He was carried aside 200 yards into a shallow donga, where lay several of the Devons and others. There, wounded as he was, Col. Long sent for help to overcome the enemy's rifle fire. But it did not come, for there was a difficulty about quickly finding either Gen. Buller or Gen. Clery.

"Col. Hunter next fell, shot through both legs, and he also was carried to the donga. As the men were being shot down very rapidly—for the Boer fire was by this time increasing—Col. Hunt advised that it would be better to abandon the guns, but Long's characteristic reply was, 'Abandon be damned! We never abandon guns.'

"Subsequently, Col. Hunt called attention to the fact that it was no use firing. There were scarcely any men left and next to no ammunition. After first an order was given to abandon the guns, which for over one hour had fought in the face of the fiercest fusillade a battery ever endured.

GUNNERS' SPLENDID HEROISM.

"Yet, even then, all was not over, for four men persisted in serving two guns and remaining beside their cannon. One of either pair carried the shell; the others laid and fired their beloved fifteen-pounders. But two men were left. They continued the unequal battle. They exhausted the ordinary ammunition, and finally drew upon and fired the emergency rounds of case, their last shot. Then they stood to 'attention' beside the gun, and an instant later fell, pierced through and through by Boer bullets. These, I say, by the light of all my experience in war, these gunners of ours are men who deserve monuments over their graves, and even Victoria Crosses in their coffins.

"Capts. Herbert and Fitzpatrick rode with orders to Gen. Clery, and returned to the batteries during the action. Herbert had his horse shot; in fact, he had three horses shot that day, and yet himself escaped unhurt. Capt. Fitzpatrick rode out twice with orders. In the end these two officers found themselves in the little donga, with many more, wounded and unwounded. Col. Long became delirious, constantly repeating: 'Ah, my gunners! My gunners are splendid. Look at them.' About 3 P. M. they decided to make an attempt to ride out and rejoin the troops who had fallen back. The hail of fire was close and deadly—so much so that to peep above the donga was an invitation to death. Having shaken hands with one another and said good-bye, these officers resolved to attempt an escape.

"Capt. Herbert rode off first, and had his third horse shot in the neck, but he got away clear. Ten minutes later Capt. Fitzpatrick made essay. Bullets and shell rained around him, and a lucky small solid shot striking between his horse's heels put such mettle and speed into the animal that he was quickly borne into safety. The third officer had scarcely got a few yards from the donga when he was killed by a shell."

BADEN-POWELL AND MAFEKING.

A Daily Telegraph correspondent, writing of Col. Baden-Powell and Mafeking, says: "Cronje thought to approach by trenches, but the taste of British bayonets on one signal occasion disposed forever of the plan. Then they have talked of storming the little town some dark night. But on such nights Baden-Powell has lanterns of various sorts and sizes disposed round his front, and the enemy cannot make up his mind whether there are not men with fixed bayonets immediately behind those lamps or intrenched in such sort that they could bring down every single Boer that got near them. For Baden-Powell's men are crack shots; the burgher who shows within 1,000 yards of them is a casualty. In marksmanship the outsiders have no chance with the men inside. It is a joke in Mafeking that Baden-Powell hangs these lamps in positions where the Boer shell fire will do the least harm, and enjoys the fun of seeing them hit from time to time. Then, too, the slim British commandant—and they confess and admire his slimness—has instilled into the Boers the firm conviction that around Mafeking lies a ring of dynamite mines, and no Boer band of heroes is going to form a forlorn hope to test the truth of that belief. Once some of their number tasted Baden-Powell's dynamite, and that experience is enough."

Reviewing the general situation, the Cape Town correspondent of The Times makes an important declaration. "For the present," he writes, "it must be remembered that the whole Dutch population of South Africa, if not actively rebellious, is at least completely alienated. Politicians at home are already beginning to speak of consulting the views of the Dutch element with regard to the settlement which is to follow after the conclusion of this war. That is impossible. The settlement, whatever its details, must be made with every due consideration for the rights of the Dutch population and in no spirit of revengefulness, but it must by the force of circumstances be a settlement imposed upon them by us. The only real alternative is a settlement imposed on us by them."

Noonan-Simpson Case Dismissed.

Justice Lippincott in Jersey City yesterday dismissed the indictment of conspiring to defeat justice against ex-Assistant Prosecutor Joseph N. Noonan and Alexander Simpson, lawyer. The men were charged with taking $300 from Louis Beck and Edward Pidgeon as a bribe in the case of Nicholas Bosikowski, who two years ago was being tried for embezzlement. Simpson acted as counselor and Noonan was prosecutor. Attorney General Gray represented the State.

KING COLLECTION SOLD

The Paintings, Fifty-seven in Number, Fetch $77,375.

Highest Price of the Sale, $7,000, Paid for Schreyer's "Bedouins on the March."

The collection of oil paintings belonging to Austin H. King of Providence, R. I., were sold at auction by Samuel P. Avery, Jr., in Chickering Hall last evening, James P. Silo acting as auctioneer. The hall was well filled, and the bidding was spirited. Fifty-seven paintings in all were sold for a total of $77,375, or an average of $1,356.14 for each painting.

Both Mr. King and Mr. Avery at the conclusion of the sale expressed their satisfaction with the prices obtained. The highest price of the evening was paid by R. Hoagland of 26 Broadway for "Bedouins on the March," by A. Schreyer, Court Painter to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg and member of the Academies of Antwerp and Rotterdam, who died last year. The first bid was $5,000. A laugh was created by some one's next bid of $5,050.

The third bid was $5,500 and the price increased by $250 at a bound until it got to $6,000. Then, by bids of $50 and $100 it went to $7,000, at which figure Mr. Hoagland secured it. The result was loudly applauded.

The next highest price was paid for Alma-Tadema's "Tibulus on Delos," which Mr. King obtained from the Deschamps collection in Paris. The opening bid was $2,500, and the painting was finally knocked down for $5,800 to L. Goldsmith of 74 Greene Street. "In the Forest of Fontainebleau," by N. Diaz, brought the next highest price of the evening, it went to Mr. R. Hoagland for $3,825, the opening bid being $2,000.

Thomas W. Lawson of Boston and Anthony N. Brady were also liberal buyers at the sale. The former secured Perault's exquisite "Far from Home" and "The Amusing Book," by J. G. Vibert, which was knocked down for $2,400 after lively bidding. Mr. Brady bought a beautiful pastoral picture, "In the Lane," by E. Van Marcke, for $3,500. The prices for the various paintings and the names of some of the buyers are as follows:

Algerian Girls, Leon Richet, Paris	$250
A Parisienne, P. Humbert, Munich	475
Flowers, N. Diaz, from the Souty collection, Paris	475
Cow and Calf, Friedrich Johann Voltz, Berlin	430
Head of an Old Man, Ernst Albert Becker, Berlin, with autograph of the artist	925
The Holy Family, H. Coomans, Paris	200
The Burgomaster, Max Volkart, Munich, with autograph of the artist; Oscar Passavant, 24 West Sixty-ninth Street	650
Seville, E. Sanchez-Perrier, Seville	500
The Madonna, H. J. Sinkel, Berlin	315
Spanish Bull Fighter, Edouard Zamacois, Paris, from the Stevenson collection	930
The Mussulman's Prayer, J. L. A. Lecomte du Nouy, Paris	360
The Windmill, J. C. Cazin, Paris	1,900
Return of the Flock, C. F. Ceremano, Paris	210
Frosty Morning, N. Kreuger, Munich	250
At the Well, Leon Richet, Paris	210
The Affianced, Adrien Moreau, Paris	700
Turcoman Waiting for Orders, A. De Neuville, Paris	1,450
Venice, Leilx Ziem, from the Goupil collection, Paris	375
Persian Woman, N. Diaz, from the Beugniet collection, Paris	1,150
Landscape—Hunter and Dogs, Ivan Pokitonow, Paris; the Corcoran Library	375
The Birthday Bouquet, J. G. Vibert, Paris; A. Alexander	2,500
A Sheepfold, Charles Jacque, Paris, from the Cremetti collection, London	775
Calves in a Field, E. Van Marcke, from the Gerard collection, Paris	1,025
Sunset, N. Diaz, from the Lefebvre collection, Paris	725
Soldier at Rest, E. Detaille, Paris, from the Barger collection	1,000
Contemplation, J. G. Jacquet, from the Beugniet collection, Paris	650
Britany Peasant, Jules Breton, from the Petit collection, Paris	1,010
Farm Cottages, J. B. C. Corot, from the Goupil collection	650
Landscape and Cattle, Jules Dupré, from the Sedel-Meyer collection, Paris	900
Arab Chief, E. Delacroix, Paris, from the Forbes collection, London, Thomas W. Lawson of Boston	375
The Return to the Palace, J. L. Gerome, Paris, G. W. Laurence of Chicago	...
Street Scene, Paris, J. Boldini, Paris, from the Fop Smit collection, Rotterdam, S. M. Milliken	735
The Good Samaritan, E. Berne-Bellecour, Paris, Sulon of 1894	1,450
Cottages by the Road, Georges Michel, Paris, from the Van Wisselingh collection	520
Spanish Court Yard, D. Francisco Domingo, Paris, from the Murietta collection, London	1,275
Venice, Martin Rico, Paris, Antonio Gonzales	1,500
The Amusing Book, J. G. Vibert, Paris; Thomas W. Lawson of Boston	2,400
Sheep and Fowls, Charles Jacque, Paris, from the Hollender collection, London	650
Twilight at Sea, Jules Dupré, Paris, from the Obach collection, London; C. Corbin	785
Coasts and Cliffs, Villerville, C. F. Daubigny, Paris, from the Laurie collection, London, G. Reichard	2,000
The Morning Hymn, Walter Firle, London, from the Wallis collection, London, E. W. Briggs	1,950
In the Garden, F. Heilbuth, Paris	600
Near the Lake, J. B. C. Corot, Paris, from the Tooth collection, London	2,150
Ophelia, Jules Lefebvre, Paris	710
Market Place, Constantinople, A. Pasini, Paris, from the Detrimont collection, Paris	1,030
In the Forest of Fontainebleau, N. Diaz, Paris, from the Petit collection, Paris, R. Hoagland	3,825
In the Lane, E. Van Marcke, Paris, with autograph, A. N. Brady	3,550
Twilight, Theodore Rousseau, Paris, from the Herz collection, London	725
Baratte force Bridge, Venice, Martin Rico, Paris, A. N. Brady	1,825
Sunset on the River, C. F. Daubigny, Paris, from the Sedelmeyer collection, Paris, Frederick T. Fleitmann, 180 Central Park South	2,500
Sheep and Lamb, C. Troyon, Paris, from the artists' sale, Paris	1,075
Faust and Marguerite, Prof. Carl Becker, Berlin, from the Schuster collection, Berlin, Thomas W. Lawson of Boston	1,725
Fisher Girl with Net, Auguste Hagborg, Paris, R. Hoagland	2,375
Tibulus in Delos, Laurenz Alma-Tadema, London, from the Deschamps collection, Paris, L. Goldsmith	5,850
Far from Home, L. Perrault, Paris, from the Goupil collection, Paris, Thomas W. Lawson of Boston	1,400
After the Fete, A. Grison, Paris, Edward Weston of Newark, N. J.	3,550
Bedouins on the March, Ad. Schreyer, Paris, R. Hoagland	7,000

WAREHOUSE COMPANY AFFAIRS

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company was appointed as receiver for the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company by Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, late yesterday afternoon. The bond was fixed at $100,000.

Julien T. Davies, representing the trust company; John M. Bowers, attorney for the defendant company, and Adrian Joline, counsel for the Bondholders' Committee, went before Justice Dickey with the papers in the case just before court closed at 4 o'clock P. M.

The motion for the appointment was in line with the statements made by counsel on Saturday. At that time they applied to Justice Fitzgerald for the appointment of a receiver, and suggested the name of ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant. John F. Carroll was appointed, and after a consultation the attorneys discontinued their proceedings.

Accompanying the petition for a receiver are three affidavits. That of W. B. Matteson avers that on information obtained from Directors of the company he learns that the income for the year ended Feb. 1, 1900, did not exceed $600,000, while the annual interest on the $17,500,000 of first mortgage bonds was $875,000, and that the company owed $345,401.18 taxes due in October, 1899, and, in addition to this, had defaulted in the payment of rent due on leased property.

Arthur Turnbull and Herbert C. Plass swear that they have appraised the property, and that its value does not exceed $15,000,000.

A statement was published as official in Wall Street yesterday relative to the affairs of the company. It said, among other things, that the position of President of the company was offered to Hugh J. Grant a year ago.

Telephone Service at Your Residence

will add greatly to the Comfort of Your Household.

Rates in Manhattan from $60 a Year

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, 115 West 38th St. 952 Broadway. 15 Dey St.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th 6th Ave.

Fancy Silks

79c for striped Wash Silks that by all equitable laws of trade should retail at $1.25 per yard. Beautiful Spring colorings—full yard wide.

Limited quantity—only three thousand yards.

Printed Pongees—polka dots and stripes on navy and black grounds, 30 inches wide, value 75c.; our price 49c.

Novelty Taffetas at 59c.

White, pink, Nile, lemon and delicate blue grounds be-beautied with pretty broche figures—diamonds, cubes, blocks, leaves, vines and spots, cut by narrow stripes of satin iridescent with Egyptienne and scores embroidered effects in bright tints of contrast.

Gros Grain grounds, cut by narrow self-stripes and wide polka-dotted satin stripes.

Taffeta Plaids—large plaids of great character—in beautifully combined five-toned colorings.

Taffeta Figured Stripes, chene, jardiniere and Damascene effects, deep seasonable tints.

Glace and Chameleon Taffeta Stripes—rich scintillating colors—brilliant and distinctive.

The foregoing silks are exactly the kind you want for Spring wear. They are new and sparkling styles—the latest loomed.

Usual value 80c.; choice at 59c

Silk Waists

$6.74

The Taffeta of which these Waists are made is very fine and extra heavy Fancy white yokes and gilt buttons give them added touches of novelty. Back, front and sleeves are nicely tucked. The price—$6.74—well, see the garments!

Women's Waists, made of rich taffeta silk; back, front, sleeves and stock collar effectively corded; gray, violet, cardinal, turquoise, Yale blue and black, value $5.50; our price, $3.99.

Women's Waists, made of good striped taffeta silk, dress sleeves, tucked back, value $4.00; our price, $2.99.

$1.75 Petticoats at 99c.

Two hundred dozen Figured Mercerized Sateen Skirts, finished with umbrella-shaped ruffle and corded ruffle, others trimmed with accordion plaiting, value $1.75, at 99c.

Women's Undermuslins.

The sale of Women's Muslin Underwear has not been represented in the February advertising. Nevertheless, the volume of business grows and grows.

Manufactured cotton goods are still bounding, trimmings and labor also cost more than formerly. But you'd never suspect it by these prices:

Night Gowns, muslin, trimmed with cluster tucks and lawn ruffle, 29c.

Night Gowns, muslin, square yoke, trimmed with one row of inserting, embroidery ruffle and revers, 39c.

Night Gowns, muslin, yoke formed of tucks and hemstitching, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle, 49c.

Night Gowns, cambric, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with tucks, hemstitching, Valenciennes lace inserting, finished with hemstitched lace-edged lawn ruffle, 99c.

Corset Covers, cambric, square yoke, trimmed with one row of inserting and lace-edging, 19c.

Corset Covers, low neck, French style, trimmed with wide lace edging, 24c.

Corset Covers, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with tucks, beading and embroidery edging, 24c.

Corset Covers, V-shaped yoke, French style, trimmed with wide embroidery, 29c.

Chemises, muslin, Pompadour style, trimmed with wide and narrow embroidery, 32c.

Chemises, cambric, skirt length, trimmed with lace-edged ruffle, 59c.

Walking Skirts, muslin, umbrella-shaped tucked lawn ruffle trimmed with embroidery and finished with dust ruffle, 69c.

Walking Skirts, muslin, umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle, trimmed with two rows lace inserting and lace ruffle, finished with dust ruffle, 79c.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Silk Merchants Are Dumfounded

ALMOST every silk importer and manufacturer's agent in New York visited the store yesterday. If you could see the silks through their spectacles we should need to open new selling places. We do not say this to inveigle you into hasty buying—we do not even ask that you buy at all.

It's enough to print the best silk news any store has had in the past half dozen years, and let you draw your own conclusions.

250,000 Yards of New Silks

AT AN AVERAGE HALF PRICE

In a nutshell—the mill-men expected to become storekeepers as well. The plan failed at the last minute, and just as the silks were coming from the looms. The idea was to have a store to sell wide silks—the kind commercial tailors like, and, of course, they could not be quickly sold through the general trade, because almost no store has silk shelving that would hold the long pieces. It was a question whether to peddle them around among the tailors and dressmakers or take the loss in a lump. We were the one available outlet. And here the silks came.

One often reads of "silk sales" wherein flimsy fabrics and stagnant styles are worked off at a low price.

But this occasion is different. The silks are, with one or two exceptions, brand new—the favored Taffetas of the year. Here's a list of them—

95c a yard for $1.50 to $2 quality—Rich fancy taffetas; many styles, for many uses; 27 in. wide.

$1.15 a yard for $1.50 quality—White taffetas, with stripes of satin, in color and black; 27 in. wide.

$1.10 a yard for $2.25 quality—Satin striped taffetas; suitable for coat linings; 27 in. wide.

$1.15 a yard for $2.25 quality—Fancy taffetas, with hair-lines of black and white between rich satin stripes in colors; 27 in. wide.

$1.25 a yard for $3 quality—Ombre striped taffetas, on barre stripes of black and white; 27 in. wide.

$1.25 a yard for $3 quality—New plaid taffetas, shepherd's plaid taffetas and plain plaid taffetas; all 27 in. wide.

$1.25 a yard for $2.25 quality—Colored Peau d' Soie, with Roman stripes of twilled Silks and satins, in beautiful colors; 27 in. wide.

$1.15 a yard for $2 quality—Rich plaid taffetas; shaded colors; 27 in. wide.

$1.40 a yard for $3 quality—Taffetas in a large variety of colorings.

$1.15 a yard for $2.25 quality—Satin-striped taffetas; stripes of black satin on grounds of red and blue.

50c a yard for $1 quality—Plain colored satin duchesse; 9 colors; 20 to 21 in. wide; colors not new—plenty of uses for the goods, however. 7 colors of a $1.25 quality at 60c.

$1.25 a yard for $2.50 quality—Richly colored taffetas; triple cross-bars of satin on double colors forming a plaid; 27 in. wide.

75c a yard for $1.25 quality—Fine taffetas, with tiny checks of black and white; crossed and re-crossed with bars of satin in colors; 20 in. wide.

90c a yard for $1.50 quality—Satin duchesse; stripes are ribbed and plaided, with Scotch colors standing out in attractive effect.

60c a yard for 85c to $1.25 qualities—A large variety of fancy taffetas—many attractive styles; 20 in. wide.

95c a yard for $1.25 to $1.75 qualities—A large quantity of wholly new silks—new in colorings, new patterns of checks and plaids; some on white grounds, some on colored; some on black, some black and white; 20 to 22 in. wide.

$1.50 a yard for $3 quality—Fancy taffetas with 2-inch borders of tufted silk stripes, edged with satin; 38 inches wide—8 yds. for a dress pattern; 5 yds. for a skirt pattern; 2½ yds. for a waist.

$2 a yard for $4 quality—Fancy taffetas, in shepherd's checks of red-and-white, green-and-white, blue-and-white, and black-and-white; with borders of six graduated satin stripes, in companion colors. 54 inches wide—5 yds. for a dress pattern; 4 yds. for a skirt; 1½ yds. for a waist.

Golf Capes---Still Better Values

Though we planned, as we thought, liberally, for a season of extensive sales, it was only with considerable effort that we kept up with the demand. But we've struck some very special values now—makers forget that March and April were best Golf-Cape times. Will you come in time to share the good fortune?

One quality at $4.50—though considered a good value ordinarily at $6. Of double-faced rugs; deep hood of plaid; some with fringe.

Another style at $7.50—easily worth $10. Reversible rugs; plaid facing down front; finished with fringe.

Good values, too, at $10, $12 and $13.50. Second Floor, Broadway.

Dress Goods—Half Price Somebody owned a little lot of fall fabrics that are as fitted to spring wear as are rosy lips to kissing. Yet we have the fabrics to sell at half price—less than half in some cases.

Interested? Here's a word of detail:

37½c for 75c All-wool Vigoureux Suitings.
75c for $1.75 Fancy Figured Suitings, in mixed grounds.
75c for $1.75 Pin-check Suitings.
75c for $1.50 Silk-check Mixed Suitings.
75c for $1.50 Mixed Suitings.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Just a Word of the Furniture

This February selling is almost as big again as we bargained for—which is pleasant, as an indorsement of the Trade Sale, but has this warning in it for you: The special-price lots will be gone long before the month is over.

As merchants, it is immaterial whether you buy now or later—we shall do our best for you whenever you come. But please take this as fair notice—

The days are limited wherein you can buy furniture at half present worth—which means a fourth to a third under December and January prices.

Not everything is reduced, but there are still rather important lots of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture.

Sideboards—Just 87 styles are on the floor today. Prices start at $12—up to $300. Not all reduced. Many are; for instance—

$23, instead of $30—Golden oak; 4 ft. long; fancy shaped beveled plate mirror 18x36 in.; large shelf on top; 1 large and 2 small drawers and double cupboard in base.

$27, instead of $37—Golden oak; 4 ft. 6 in. long; fancy mirror 18x40 in.; 1 large and 2 small shelves in top; 1 large and 3 small drawers and cupboard in base.

$30, instead of $40—Quartered golden oak; 4 ft. 6 in. long; beveled plate mirror in top—18x40 in.; 1 large shelf in carved top; 1 large and 3 small drawers and double cupboard in base.

$35, instead of $47—Antique oak; 4 ft. 6 in. long; beveled plate mirror 22x44 in.; 1 large and 2 small shelves in top; 1 large and 2 small drawers and double cupboard in base.

$37, instead of $50—Golden oak; 4 ft. 6 in. long; 1 shelf; 2 mirrors in top—16x40 and 8x40 in. 1 large and 3 small drawers and double cupboard in base.

Sideboards—

$45, instead of $60—Oak; 4 ft. long; fancy shaped mirror in top 40x24 in.; 1 large and 3 small shelves in top; 1 large and 2 small drawers and double cupboard in base.

China Closets—Fifty styles. Oak, walnut and mahogany; $32 to $145. Following are a few of the reduced pieces—

$33, instead of $49—Flemish oak; 4 ft. 6 in. high; round bent glass ends; wood back and shelves; claw feet.

$60, instead of $90—Oak; 5 ft. 6 in. high, 4 ft. 10 in. wide; wood back and shelves; drawer in base; twisted columns in front.

$75, instead of $110—Walnut; 6 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 3 in. wide; carved top; claw feet; mirror back; wood shelves.

$75, instead of $115—Oak; 6 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 3 in. wide; carved top; claw feet; mirror back and wood shelves.

$75, instead of $112—Mahogany; 6 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 10 in. wide; elegantly carved; claw feet; wood back and shelves.

$90, instead of $135—Mahogany; 6 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 3 in. wide; carved top; claw feet; mirror back; wood shelves.

Women's Shoes $3.50. Measured by style, measured by quality, we count these $5 values. The maker of them says we do wrong to sell them for less. But this shoe business was built up by giving Our Public unusual values.

Don't accuse us of selling "bargain shoes"—we don't. It is quite a different thing to give shoe bargains—that come by long planning and large buying.

These shoes at $3.50 are of black kidskin, some with cloth tops. They have cushionet turned soles—the newest and best application of the turn-sole idea. We're so sure they will not rip from the upper that we'll give a new pair cheerfully for a pair that fails. Fourth avenue.

The New Veilings Imported. Best, latest designs in large assortment. Many that are shown this morning for the first time in America. A lot of plain and spotted kinds, all 18 in. wide, are graded at prices from 25c to $3.75 a yard. Broadway.

Paris-made Baby Clothes

The chief of the baby-clothes store is a woman who delights in getting and conjuring the daintiest wear for the little ones. She is just getting off to Paris again, and we'll sell much of the stock now here at half price or thereabouts to clean house. No harm to its daintiness, either.

Long dresses, all hand-made; trimmed with lace at $3.25 to $10—were $6.50 to $20.
Skirts to match, at $2.75 to $4—were $4.75 to $6.50.
Dresses in 1 to 8 year sizes, at $2.75 to $11—were $4.75 to $22.
Gowns, various pretty kinds, sizes 2 to 12 years, at $1.25 to $2—were $1.85 to $3.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Skirts with waists, 3 to 6 year sizes, at $1.25 to $2.75—were $2.25 to $5.50.
Drawers with hand-embroidered scalloped edges, for ages 2 to 6 years, at 50c—were 75c.
Drawers, with ruffles, edged with lace; numerous styles, sizes 2 to 16 years, at $1—values up to $1.85.
Sheets and pillow cases, infants' crib sizes, at $1.50 to $4—about half regular prices.

Men's Trousers Letting folks do as they please of course leaves us with odd lots. Here are three hundred Black Cheviot Trousers, left from suits where the purchasers preferred to have some contrast betwixt coat and vest and trousers. So to-day we shall sell these $4 and $5 trousers (they're surely worth those prices) at $2.50.

And at $5 there is fair choosing from Striped Trousers worth variously up to $8. There are thirty-one styles.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Queen Mary Toilet Preparations There's a number of them—excellent preparations, every one. Our own make, and named "Queen Mary" by ourselves, though some had become well and favorably known before re-christened. And there's this in their favor, too—low price. Judge by these items—

Florida Water, 8 oz. bottle, 35c.
Bay Rum, half pint, 25c.
Witch Hazel, half pint, 12c; pint, 18c.
Eau de Quinine, 25c, 50c and $1.
Hair Tonic—Phytalis—45c and 85c a bottle.
Shampoo, 35c a bottle. Tenth street.

In the Fifth Floor Bargain Store

It makes the store bigger—in effect—to remove much of the remnant selling and the selling of various special-value goods on the Fifth Floor. To-day—

We have the Lillian Corset made especially for our selling by the best corset-maker in Europe. The Lillian model is unapproached, and is produced in every variation of shape needed by American women. These variations are continuously changing and we sell at a loss the last of various lots not to be re-ordered. To-day, $2 to $10 Corsets, white, black and colors, at $1, $2, $3 and $5. Broken sizes, but all sizes in the lot.

Silk Remnants at half price.

Flannel Remnants, some pretty waists lengths among them, reduced a third or more.

The 50c Silk-and-Cotton Foulards at 25c are sold only on the Fifth Floor just now.

The Club Vellum Writing Paper at 10c a pound is there.

And odd lots of Towels and remnants of Linens.

Men's Suits To Order When cloth makers strike a specially fine design they work it out in expensive goods—that's one reason why the more expensive suit is not only better—but better-looking. Of course it depends on the tailoring as to how long the suit keeps its good looks. But you can trust us for that.

We've quite a little lot of fancy worsteds and cheviots that came to us to make into $25 to $40 suits.

What we've left we'll put into suits at $20. It depends on your taste which you choose—we offer all we have; maybe enough to make a hundred suits. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

KOBBE SCATTERS FILIPINOS

Drives Insurgents from the Hemp Ports.

CAPTURES CANNON AND MONEY

Many Natives Are Armed with Wooden Swords—They Burn a Town Before Deserting It.

MANILA, Feb. 5.—Brig. Gen. Kobbe's expedition in the islands of Luzon, Leyte, and Samar has occupied permanently and garrisoned nine towns with the Forty-third and Forty-seventh Regiments, and placed on the market 180,000 bales of hemp.

A thousand insurgents armed with rifles and over 5,000 armed with wooden swords, bows and arrows were encountered during the entire trip. The troops killed seventy-five natives, eleven of whom had rifles; the remainder were villagers armed with wooden swords. The American loss was one man killed and nine men wounded. The Americans captured $9,000 in gold, the enemy's money, and forty muzzle-loading brass cannon. At Calbagog and Samar the enemy evacuated the towns, the Americans chasing, fighting, and scattering them to the mountains.

At Catbalogan, Lukban, the Tagalog General, fired the place with kerosene just before the Americans landed, and then for two hours fought with cannon and rifles from the hills encircling the town. When the Filipinos were driven out the Americans did their best to save the town, fighting the fire for several hours. Thirty stone and sixty other houses, half the business portion of the place, were consumed. The soldiers prevented the fire from spreading.

The next day, Major Allen, with three companies of the Forty-third Regiment, pursued Lukban to the mountain fastnesses and thence to the coast town, where Lukban was heading in hopes of escaping.

Lukban, by taxing the natives, has accumulated $100,000 in gold. His capture is probable.

At Takloban, Island of Leyte, the enemy evacuated the town and the Americans pursued them to the hills. Several fleeing noncombatants were killed, including three women.

At Palo, seven miles distant, the enemy was found intrenched, and resisted. Lieut. Johnston and twelve scouts of the Forty-third Regiment drove out 150 of the enemy and captured the town.

The insurgents in these towns were mostly Visayans, who had been impressed into the service of the Tagalog leaders from Luzon. The Visayans to-day appear indifferent or sullenly antagonistic to the American occupation. The Tagalog chiefs influenced them against us, but when they perceive we are more powerful than the Tagalogs and intend to maintain garrisons in order to open the island to commerce, it is believed the rebel party will lose its popularity.

The Americans are gladly welcomed by the inhabitants, who are daily returning to the towns. There is a rush of commercial vessels from Manila to these new ports.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Gen. Otis's latest casualty list is as follows:

Deaths—Cerebro spinal meningitis, Dec. 30, George Mann, Company H, Thirty-eighth Infantry; acute diarrhea, Shelby H. Taylor, C, Twenty-second Infantry; valvular heart disease, Dec. 25, Joseph Wilson, Sergeant, F, Twenty-third Infantry; septicaemia, Jan. 25, John H. Cogan, F, Third Infantry; variola, Jan. 28, Arthur J. Ellis, H, Forty-fourth Infantry; Jan. 27, Clyde H. Conner, I, Thirty-sixth Infantry; malarial fever, Virgil J. Ferguson, C, Twelfth Infantry; Jan. 22, Ralph L. Richar, K, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Jan. 28, Nathan Coffee, A, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Jan. 11, John Pleasant, F, Twenty-fifth Infantry; tuberculosis, Jan. 30, Charles L. Haefner, L, Thirty-second Infantry; appendicitis, Jan. 31, John McGonagle, musician, C, Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Feb. 2, Fred P. Collins, Battalion Sergeant Major, Fourteenth Infantry; dysentery, Feb. 1, Peter W. Helvie, D, Forty-fifth Infantry; Feb. 2, Louis Ollmb, Sergeant, C, Eleventh Cavalry; Feb. 1, Charles Moore, E, Twenty-second Infantry; Jan. 15, Samuel Long, C, Twenty-second Infantry; typhoid, Jan. 24, Thomas H. Bennett, G, Fourth Cavalry; Feb. 1, Louis McPherson, A, Thirty-fifth Infantry; Jan. 27, Harry Radabaugh, G, Twenty-seventh Infantry; abscess of liver, Jan. 24, Edgar M. Stucker, M, Thirty-first Infantry; pneumonia, Jan. 28, John Cunningham, Corporal, L, Ninth Infantry.

Wounds in Action—Jan. 27, Thomas O'Rourke, E, Twenty-seventh Infantry. Accidental Gunshot—Jan. 25, Witt Adats, M, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Jan. 18, Herman A. Larson, K, Forty-sixth Infantry.

AMERICAN SHOT IN PONCE.

Native Policeman Severely Wounds J. S. Bigelow Without, It Is Alleged, Any Justification.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Feb. 5.—In the course of a band concert on the Plaza Principal last evening native policemen arrested Joseph S. Bigelow, Jr., of Boston, because he was leading a dog.

Joseph S. Barkley, a Deputy United States Marshal, conducted Bigelow to the jail. The latter was taken to the searching room, where, it is alleged, the native police made an attack on him. He was entirely unarmed. Finally Policeman Angel Arismendi shot Bigelow in the cheek and then fled. The guards at the outer door permitted the policeman to escape, but stopped Felix A. McCarthy, an American, who was hotly pursuing Arismendi. Deputy Chief of Police Antonio Simonpietri and five other policemen were in the room when the shooting occurred.

Bigelow was placed in an ambulance and conveyed to the Military Hospital. At first his condition was considered very critical, but he is better this afternoon. The bullet has not yet been located.

The resident Americans are excited over the affair, and they claim that there have been other cases of reckless and needless shooting on the part of policemen. Americans and Puerto Ricans alike have united in a strong protest against the use of revolvers by policemen and the granting of authority to unfit and uneducated natives.

Arismendi and Simonpietri were arrested to-day.

CUBAN EDITORS WILL FIGHT.

Trouble Grows Out of the Publication in Havana of Gen. Ludlow's Letter to The New York Times.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—To-day the Lucha closed its case against the Discusion, one of the local papers which published the much-talked-of letter of Gen. Ludlow to THE NEW YORK TIMES. The Discusion said that when publishing the letter it did not know that the writer referred to the editor of the Lucha. The latter accepts this explanation, but has also challenged the editor of the Discusion to a duel, which will take place in Mexico.

The Havana Herald, the other paper which published Gen. Ludlow's letter, has not answered the summons, and it is not thought that the Lucha will press the matter further.

SANTIAGO STRIKE GROWING.

All the Laborers in the City Are Out and Business Is at a Standstill.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 5.—The strike of the stevedores employed by the Ward Line and the Government, which began Thursday, was considered trivial until to-day, when practically all the day laborers in the city refused to go to work. The stevedores demand pay for a full day, even if they work only an hour, and an increase from $1.50 to $2 a day.

This morning the mercantile houses could get few of their regular employes to work for them, although the men have no special grievances. The laborers are almost all Spaniards. They have no union, but have been led by agitators to take their present stand.

The situation provoked considerable disorder to-day. The agent of the Ward Line has cabled to Nassau, New Providence, for a hundred men.

Gen. Ludlow Coming Home.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—Gen. Ludlow will leave for the United States next Saturday, to be absent about ten days. Mrs. Ludlow will accompany him. The trip will have to do exclusively with his private affairs.

Gen. Wood Returns to Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—Gov. Gen. Wood and his party arrived here to-day on board the [illegible] from the tour in the eastern part of the island.

REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF GUAM.

Capt. Ingate Very Ill—Urgent Request for a Good Library.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Capt. Leary, Naval Commander of Guam, has made the following report to the Navy Department, dated Agana, Guam, Dec. 23, 1899:

I have the honor to report that the typhoid fever patients in the hospital here are doing well at present; there have been four deaths from the fever since our arrival.

Capt. Ingate, United States Marine Corps, had an operation for hemorrhoids performed some weeks ago, but complications have arisen that make his case very serious.

The general health of the rest of the command is good and work is rapidly progressing on the evaporating plant, sewage and water systems.

The records of the survey of San Luis d'Apra, with necessary charts, &c., and report of board on site for coaling station will be ready to forward to the department in the next mail.

I must respectfully but urgently renew my request that a good library be sent to this station, and also that the musical instruments asked for be sent at the earliest possible date.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE IN NEGLIGENCE SUIT.—While riding on a tandem bicycle with James McFarland, Walter E. Edgerly was injured in attempting to cross the tracks of the Long Island Railroad Company at Sixth and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. The crossing was protected by gates operated by a gateman. Edgerly, who was riding on the front seat of the tandem, sued the company for damages, contending that the accident was caused by the act of the gateman in suddenly lowering one of the arms of the gates between him and his companion rider, in consequence of which he was thrown in front of an approaching engine. This contention was supported on the trial by Edgerly's own evidence and that of four witnesses, one of whom was McFarland, his companion. The credibility of some of them was shaken by evidence of contrary statements made by them shortly after the accident. The contention of the company, which was supported by eight witnesses, all of whom were or had been connected with it, was that Edgerly ran into the closed gate and was thrown over it in front of the engine. A judgment on a verdict in favor of the plaintiff has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, Presiding Justice Goodrich, who gave the opinion, saying that there was no such preponderance of testimony in favor of the defendant as to justify interference with the verdict.

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POLICE POWER IN CITIES.—The main defense of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company when sued, in 1897, by the City of Brooklyn to recover a penalty of $100 for using soft coal in contravention of the act of 1895 prohibiting such burning, was that because the statute "grants immunity from its provisions and an exclusive privilege to persons and corporations engaged in the business of heating or welding iron and steel," and was unconstitutional. The act prohibited the used of soft coal in factories, engine rooms, or electrical stations within "a radius of four miles of the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, except for the purpose of heating or welding iron or steel." The Appellate Division of the Second Department has affirmed a judgment given in favor of the plaintiff. Presiding Justice Goodrich, giving the opinion, held that this statute was not a local act granting exclusive privileges or immunity to persons or corporations engaged in the business of heating and welding iron or steel, and did not contravene Section 19 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of New York, nor Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. The Court said it was well within the police power of the State for the Legislature to declare that the burning of soft coal within certain prescribed limits of the city was detrimental to public welfare and should be forbidden.

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CHARGE OF USURY IN FORECLOSURE.—John P. Myers and another, executors of the will of David S. Ingalls, brought an action in 1895 to foreclose the mortgage executed four years previously by Bradley P. Wheeler and his wife to Ellen E. Chaddock. Mr. Wheeler, the mortgageor, who owned the premises, interposed a counterclaim that the mortgage was void for usury, and was a cloud on his title, and he demanded that it be canceled. The answer also alleged that he received only $2,200 on the mortgage, and that $28 was reserved upon the false statement that it was charged as a commission for procuring the loan. The answer did not state why the $600 was reserved, or that the mortgagee retained the sums mentioned with the intent or for the purpose of exacting more than legal interest on the loan, or that the mortgageor permitted the mortgagee to retain these sums for the purpose or with the intent of paying more than the legal rate of interest for the loan. The Court of Appeals recently affirmed judgment of the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, which had reversed judgment given on the trial in favor of defendants. The Court held, on the opinion of Justice Follett below, that the case failed to present the issue that the mortgage was usurious.

RECENT GIFTS TO COLUMBIA.

Trustees Decide to Establish the George William Curtis Fellowship —University Hall Plans.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Columbia held yesterday afternoon in the library of the university a number of bequests were announced. Among these was the bequest of $100,000 of Dorman B. Eaton for the endowment of the Professorship of Municipal Science and Administration.

It was announced that the university has received, as legatee of Thomas Eggleston, for years Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy, the balance of his collections. During his life he had given most of his collections to the university. In recognition of this gift, it was voted that the museum of the Department of Mineralogy be known hereafter as the Eggleston Mineralogical Museum.

A vote of thanks was tendered to F. Augustus Schermerhorn for a gift of $1,000 for the equipment of the Department of Mining.

Edgar C. Barrett received a vote of thanks for the gift of an icemaking machine valued at $1,000.

It was decided to change the date for the payment of tuition fees to the last Saturday in October and the third Saturday in February; also, providing for the payment of fellowships and scholarships on the same dates.

It was decided to establish the George William Curtis Fellowship in Political Science. The fellowship was endowed by a gift received last Spring as a memorial of Mr. Curtis.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds was authorized to have prepared detailed plans for the completion of University Hall. It was announced that the fund of $75,000 raised by the alumni for Memorial Hall was available for the purpose of completing University Hall. It is expected that $125,000 will be necessary, and as soon as the fund is raised the contract for the work will be awarded.

THE DWIGHT L. MOODY SCHOOLS.

Son of the Evangelist Tells of His Intentions Regarding Them.

Many friends of the late Dwight L. Moody congregated yesterday afternoon at the home of James Stokes, 68 Park Avenue, to meet William R. Moody, the son of the evangelist. Mr. Moody has conducted the schools of Northfield and Mount Hermon founded by his father since the latter's death, and his introduction yesterday to his father's friends was for the purpose of letting them know his intentions in regard to the schools.

Mr. Moody said he was prepared to carry on the work laid out by his father, if he could do so, but he explained that the institutions were not self-supporting, and that their maintenance was dependent in a great measure on voluntary contributions.

Theodore Rogers Hurt in Runaway.

Theodore Rogers, President of the Bank of the Metropolis, ordered a cab Sunday evening to take him to his home, which is on the Rockaway Road, south of Jamaica. On the way there the horse became frightened and unmanageable, and the driver was thrown from the vehicle. The cab was upset, and Mr. Rogers was badly cut about the arms, legs, and hands.

Killed from Falling on Live Wire.

H. M. Stiles, who lived in Newark and who was employed at the power house of the Hudson Electric Light Company, Hoboken, was instantly killed yesterday by a charge of electricity while at work on a switchboard. He slipped and inadvertently seized a live feed wire, and 2,000 volts passed through his body. The fall broke the wire and released his body.

EXTENSION FOR M'DONALD

Rapid Transit Commissioners Satisfied with His Bid.

ONDERDONK CHECK RETURNED

Mr. Orr Confers with Mr. Belmont, and the Board Extends Time to Qualify Till Feb. 20.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday afternoon, at the request of John B. McDonald, the successful bidder for the tunnel, gave him a further extension to Feb. 20 to complete the terms of the contract in the furnishing of the $1,000,000 cash security and the $6,000,000 in bonds for the construction and operation of the road. The same resolution which favored Mr. McDonald provided for the rejection of the $30,300,000 bid of Andrew Onderdonk and instructed the Controller to return to him his certified check for $150,000 deposited with his bid, under the conditions imposed in the invitations sent out to contractors when the bids were advertised for.

The full significance of the commission's action yesterday lies in the fact that President Orr has been in conference with August Belmont of August Belmont & Co., Mr. McDonald's financial agent, and has had every assurance from Mr. Belmont that the construction company he will form can and will back the contractor in a way that will fully satisfy the city and the commission that the form of security furnished shall be adequate to warrant the undertaking of the work under Mr. McDonald. This statement came from an authoritative source late yesterday afternoon, and its purport was the basis of the assurances from Mr. Belmont and Mr. McDonald that induced the full board to take yesterday the unanimous action that it did.

Should, however, there yet be a hitch in the contractor's obligations, at the expiration of the last extension, the board will readvertise for bids without delay. But this contingency none of the Commissioners or city officials now expect will arise. The rejection of Mr. Onderdonk's bid was obviously not only a notice of the eventual possibility of readvertisement, but even more plainly, so a member of the board said, it stamped the board's belief that Mr. McDonald will surely qualify, and that the actual beginning of construction will begin early in March.

The threat last week of F. W. Whitridge, counsel for Andrew Onderdonk, to oppose a further extension to Mr. McDonald, should he ask for it, wore itself out in the receipt of a letter from Mr. Whitridge, written yesterday morning, asking the return of the check. The result is that Mr. Onderdonk is out of the affair altogether.

When the board convened in secret session, shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday, the following letter from Mr. McDonald, dated Feb. 3, was read:

"Circumstances have made it necessary for me to apply to your honorable body for a further extension of time in which to furnish the sureties required by the contract to construct and operate the rapid transit railroad.

"When I made my bid I had what I believed satisfactory assurances that they (the surety companies) would go on my bonds in case the contract was awarded to me; but when, after the award, I renewed my application to them, I found them disposed to impose conditions which were unexpected and much more onerous than I had anticipated when I named them as sureties in my proposal. Negotiations lasting over ten days resulted in the statement of the companies of requirements which I deemed unreasonable and with which on short notice I was not prepared to comply.

"They were finally unwilling to execute the sureties unless cash or its equivalent representing the full amount of their bonds was practically set apart for them. On the 31st ult. I notified the companies that it was useless to continue negotiations on those lines, and since that time I have been planning to substitute other sureties in their place and stead. I feel reasonably certain of procuring such substitutes within a reasonable time, providing the commission will grant me a further extension of —— days."

The letter from Mr. Whitridge, in behalf of Mr. Onderdonk, was then read. It was as follows:

"We are informed that Mr. McDonald has applied to you for a further extension of time within which to complete the terms of his bid.

"I do not presume to express any opinion as to the prudence or necessity of your board's taking any action upon that application, if, indeed, it has been made. We consider, however, that under the terms of the invitation to contractors Mr. Onderdonk is fairly entitled at the expiration of five days after the end of the period fixed by the commission for the consummation of Mr. McDonald's bid to have the check for $150,000 which was deposited with his bid returned. I think it right, therefore, to notify you of Mr. Onderdonk's position and to say that any extension given Mr. McDonald beyond twenty-five days after the award of the bid will, we think, operate to relieve Mr. Onderdonk of the obligation now imposed upon him—which he has at all times been ready to fulfill—of complying with the terms of the invitation and executing a contract for the construction and equipment of the rapid transit road, and I request that at the expiration of such twenty-five days the check referred to may be returned to me."

Mr. Orr, afterward reinforced by Albert B. Boardman and Edward M. Shepard, counsel to the board, then presented the reasons why, in his opinion, the extension of time should be granted. After a short discussion the following resolution, presented by Mayor Van Wyck and seconded by Charles Stewart Smith, was adopted without a dissenting voice:

"Resolved, That the time of John B. McDonald to execute the contract for construction and operation of the rapid transit railroad, make the requisite deposit, give the requisite bonds, and otherwise perform the terms of his bid, be and the same is hereby extended to and including the 20th day of February, 1900.

"Resolved, further, That Andrew Onderdonk's bid be rejected and that, in compliance with his request, the Controller forthwith return to Mr. Onderdonk the one-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar check deposited with this board by him."

The only other business transacted, so far as could be learned, was the appointment of Mr. Orr and Controller Coler as a committee to see Mr. Belmont and examine the plans and resources of the construction company which it is understood is about formed, and the appointment of another committee consisting of Controller Coler and Commissioner George L. Rives, to go to Albany on Thursday, to be present at the hearing before Gov. Roosevelt on the proposed amendment to the Rapid Transit act, providing that the Municipal Assembly shall have no voice in the issuance of the bonds by the city to pay for the construction of the road. Mr. Coler said, in reference to the amendment, that no opposition is expected whatever.

Mr. Belmont, it was said on good authority, may issue a statement of his plans today, but this may be deferred for some days to come. It was further asserted yesterday that the extension to Feb. 20 was at the instance of Mr. Belmont, to give time for the necessary straightening out of certain technicalities in providing for the deposits. Just what form the deposit of securities will take has not yet been learned, but it is positively stated that part cash will be required.

Ordinarily, sureties such as Mr. McDonald suggests would have to show resources of twice the amount of bonds required. A modified form of bonds will be presented to the Appellate Court for approval, which bonds, it is understood, will in effect provide for perfectly safe security and yet not impose too onerous burdens on the construction company.

The terms of these bonds have already been tentatively discussed by Mr. Belmont and Mr. Orr and counsel for the board, and no opposition is expected when the Justices of the Appellate Court set the seal of their approval upon them.

Who will be associated with Mr. Belmont is, of course, yet a matter of conjecture, but according to a statement made by the contractor last week he will have with him "the very best financial interests in the city." As Mr. Belmont is the agent of the Rothschilds in this country it is thought not at all unlikely that that house will take a slice of the construction company's shares, together with J. Pierpont Morgan, Winslow, Lanier & Co. and probably some individual capitalists with local railroad affiliations.

To Prevent Alien Labor on Tunnel.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Assemblyman Minton of New York to-night reintroduced his resolution for the strict enforcement of the immigration laws relative to employing alien labor on the contemplated tunnel construction work for New York City. The resolution declares that since the employment of citizen laborers of the State is threatened by alien cheap labor, and it is being discovered that strenuous efforts are being made by steamship companies and others to induce immigration by the allurement of the work in New York City, the President of the United States is requested to cause a rigid enforcement of the immigration laws at all ports.

Bloomingdale's 3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts.

Clearance Sale of Real Lace Handkerchiefs.

But 267 all told, at this writing. Some are salesmen's samples, others are our own importation. Styles are Duchesse and Pointe Duchesse. The prices asked are absolutely 25 per cent. below cost to make, duty and customary importers' profits omitted altogether. The different qualities are divided as follows.

157 Handkerchiefs, values up to $2.50 each, ranging in price from 68c. to 1.95

83 Handkerchiefs, values up to $6.00 each, ranging in price from $2.95 to 4.95

19 Handkerchiefs, values up to $12.00 each, ranging in price from $5.95 to 9.95

8 Handkerchiefs, values up to $60.00 each, ranging in price from $11.95 up to 45.00

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts.

VICHY IS HEALTHFUL!

A Natural Mineral Water with medicinal qualities. For Indigestion and Stomach Disorders.

So-called VICHY IN SYPHONS IS NOT VICHY

Get the Genuine VICHY CELESTINS

HYOMEI CURES CATARRH

REDMAN MILLS, PA.

Messrs. R. T. Booth Co.—I am eighty-two years old. I had been a sufferer from Catarrh in the head for twenty-five or thirty years. Doctors all told me that my disease was incurable on account of my age. I saw HYOMEI advertised and concluded to give it a trial. I have used six bottles and can now say that I am entirely cured. It is five or six months since I quit using it and I still remain cured.

JOHN S. GRAY.

CURES BY INHALATION.

The first and only treatment ever known which can reach the diseased parts of the head, throat and lungs.

Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Hyomei outfit complete $1.00. Trial outfit 25c. 5 days' treatment of Hyomei free; send 2c. stamp for postage. THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N.Y.

"Cluett" 25 CENTS EACH UBICON CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. MAKERS

Enameled Steel Cooking Utensils,

durable, guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, and perfectly safe for use.

LEWIS & CONGER, 130 AND 132 WEST 42D ST.

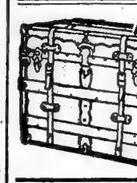

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PERSIAN LAMB (Leipzig dyed) Jackets, $125 up; Coats, $150 up. Standard styles, elegantly finished.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 124 & 126 W. 42d St.

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The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

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"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT" HIGGINS & SEITER FINE CHINA RICH CUT GLASS ALL PRICES BELOW THOSE ELSEWHERE. 50-54 West 22d St. WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY

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MAGIC HAIR STAIN

for lightest brown or black; prepared by George Ormsby, wigmaker, 169 Tremont St., Boston; contains no lead or nerve poison; no smutting or rubbing off; use it once; nothing like it; price $1. Sold by C. N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton St., N. Y.; Walter S. Rockey, 8th Av. & 35th St., 42d St. & B'way.

NEW PUBLICATIONS:

ALL $1.50 books, 98c; "Transvaal from Within," $2.15 net; Britain & Boer, 85c. Malkan, 1 Wall St.

PHILIPPINE POLICY AGAIN ASSAILED

Dinsmore and Clark Speak Against Expansion.

MR. SIBLEY QUITS HIS PARTY

Pennsylvania Democrat Is Goaded Into Action by the Attitude of His Fellow-Members.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Democrats of the House continued their assaults upon the Philippine policy of the Administration, during the general debate upon the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill to-day. Two speeches were made by Democratic members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Dinsmore (Ark.) and Champ Clark (Mo.,) opposing the retention of the Islands.

The speech of Mr. Clark, which lasted almost two hours, was an effort replete with unique epigrams, and attracted much attention. No Republican spoke in defense of the Administration's policy.

Mr. Sibley, (Penn.,) who was elected as a Democrat, but who made a speech last week defending expansion, was goaded to-day into the announcement that the Democrats could consider his seat constructively on the Republican side.

Mr. Dinsmore, who opened the debate, said he would proclaim immediately to the Filipinos in arms against us that it was not our purpose to acquire permanent sovereignty, but to offer our friendly aid to set up a stable government. When such government had been established, he said, we should withdraw from the islands.

Proceeding, he inveighed against "imperialism." He went into the history of the negotiations with Aguinaldo, in an attempt to prove that the latter understood that success against the Spaniards would mean liberty and independence for the Filipinos.

Commenting upon Gen. Otis's reasons for charging the language of the President's proclamation to the Filipinos, Mr. Dinsmore said: "The biting, blistering sarcasm of Gen. Otis constitutes insubordination, at the very least."

Mr. Dinsmore said he was not given to adulation, but he respected Aguinaldo as one who had the courage to fight for the liberty and independence of his own people. In conclusion, he said, speaking of the alleged purpose of the Administration to hold the Philippines:

"I believe as fully as I believe anything that the moment this obligation is imposed upon us, as it will be unless the people at the polls prevent it, that that minute will mark the beginning of the decadence and fall of the American Republic. In this belief all history bears me out."

Mr. Clark, in opening his speech, laid down the following propositions:

"A man does not have to be an idiot in order to be a patriot.

"A man is not a traitor because he is opposed to doing those things which jeopardize the life of the Republic.

"An American is not a pessimist because he is unwilling to see his country adopt as a settled policy the political principles of Alexander, Caesar, and Napoleon.

"In the hands of political jobbers the American flag, like the mantle of charity, will be made to cover a multitude of sins.

"I think more—far more—of the liberties of my children than of all the trade of all the earth. I would like to leave them both rich and free, but of the two I would rather have them free—free to labor, free to work out their own destiny, free to sympathize with and help all peoples struggling for liberty anywhere and everywhere.

"Believing firmly that the annexation of the Philippines either by force or with their own consent, in the end will prove dangerous, perhaps ruinous to our 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people,' I am dead against it now and for all the time."

Mr. Clark recalled President McKinley's speech at Boston Feb. 16, 1899, ten days after the peace treaty was ratified, in which the President said the Philippine question was now with Congress; that Congress was the conscience and judgment of the country. Yet, he said, the executive and not the legislative department of the Government was determining the question. Congress had fallen so low that it was now simply a register for the will of the executive department.

"If we take the Filipinos into partnership, the knell of the American Republic is sounded," said he. "As a private citizen, I wish the President long life and prosperity. As a politician, I hope his death is set for high noon March 4, 1901."

The speaker raised a laugh by his reference to the treaty made by Gen. Bates upon behalf of the United States with the Sultan of Sulu. Democrats and Republicans, he said, had joined in putting B. H. Roberts out of the House because he had three wives. He asked the Republicans to join with them in keeping out of the country a Sultan with 300 wives.

"This distinguished Republican official," said he, "gets $150 a month and the keeper of his harems $75 per month. If this keeps on the time will come when no Republican official will be properly equipped without a harem and a keeper of a harem.

"I am not opposed to expansion," Mr. Clark continued. "I am to-day in favor of taking every foot of the British possessions in North America. I predicted that Great Britain in spreading herself over the globe in her attempt to throttle the South African Republic would take the first step upon the downward dismal path that all nations have trodden before.

"I believe it the beginning of the end of Great Britain, and I say God grant it."

After Mr. Clark had concluded, Mr. Sibley (Penn.) called down upon himself the wrath of the Missouri Democrats by reading a letter from a "former Democratic member of the House from Missouri," who supported the Chicago platform, indorsing the speech he made a few days ago. He drew a round of applause from the Republicans by telling the Democrats that hereafter they could consider his seat constructively on the Republican side.

Mr. Cochran (Mo.) replied to Mr. Sibley in a warm five-minute speech. Then, at 5:10 o'clock P. M., the House adjourned.

NEW PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

It Is Said Congress Will Provide No Form of Government for the Islands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—When the President turned over to the Congress the task of providing a government for the Philippines, it was not very much expected that the Congress would speedily agree upon a measure for that purpose.

To-day it was made evident in both houses that there was no expectation that a form of government would be provided by this Congress, but that the power and the responsibility are to be lodged with the Administration for an indefinite period. Mr. Spooner, in the Senate, and Mr. Payne, in the House, introduced bills, after consultation with the President and members of his Cabinet, providing that until Congress does provide a form of government for the islands the President shall direct affairs according to his information and judgment.

The report of the Philippine Commission, which, until within a day or two, the houses have not had opportunity to study in full, is found to be too vast a subject to be maturely considered and digested during a busy session of Congress. The plan is so full of detail and suggests so much need of intimacy with the needs and disposition of the Philippines that it is considered impossible to evolve from study of it a form of government that could be undertaken with any assurance of success. So it is deemed safer and more advisable to depend upon the discretion of the President to meet emergencies as they arise, than to place a territorial law over the islands without fully comprehending the vastness of the task undertaken.

This will make it necessary, it is intimated, but not positively announced, to send another commission to the Philippines. Conjecture has been busy, since this intimation was heard, in making up a commission for the President, including Gov. Roosevelt as one of the members. The only members of the old commission who will be on the new one, it is asserted by one who knows, are Mr. Worcester and Col. Denby.

There are not a few Senators who believe that there is no more necessity for sending a commission to the Philippines than there is of having a commission as well as a Governor General in Cuba. The length to which these Senators, all expansionists, would go, in providing for a commission, would be to let such a body devote itself to inquiry as to the resources and development of the archipelago, but not to have anything to say touching the government. With a policy like that pursued in Cuba by Gen. Wood, it is believed that the island can be successfully led to govern itself in a few years, with American supervision. It is not contemplated that the United States shall so far depend upon the Filipinos as to give them the opportunity to involve the United States in trouble with other nations.

BILL TO PROTECT WORKMEN.

Senator Nelson's Measure Prohibits Use of Trade Checks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The labor agitation against the system of using "trade checks" as money has borne fruit in the introduction of a bill by Senator Nelson of Minnesota, making the use of such a medium of exchange punishable. Complaints have come from different parts of the country, and particularly from sparsely settled sections where large bodies of men have been employed by corporations.

The objection is that by the issuance of such checks and the compelling of men to trade at "company stores" the corporations practically have their men in their power, and can prevent strikes, or even emigration. Many of the complaints have come from Minnesota, and they have not all come from laboring men. The bill is the outcome of conferences between Mr. Nelson and Treasury Department officials, and it is a Treasury Department bill. It prohibits the use of trade checks for the purchase of merchandise, and fixes a penalty of $100, $50 of it to go to the informer.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Secretary of War has sent to Congress the report of a survey of a channel 21 feet deep from Kill von Kull to Raritan Bay, New York Harbor, the estimated cost being $696,000.

Mr. LINNEY (North Carolina) submitted to the House yesterday the report in the Evans-Turner contested election case from the Fifth Kentucky District, in favor of Turner.

Senator CARTER yesterday reported from the Committee on Territories the bill for a civil code of Alaska, and providing for courts of that Territory. Three district courts, with the necessary officers and United States Commissioners are provided for. Three judicial districts are created. No delegate in Congress or territorial legislature is allowed under the bill.

The contested election case of Pearson vs. Crawford from the Ninth North Carolina District was decided yesterday on a party vote, in favor of the contestant, Mr. Pearson. A minority report will be presented in behalf of Mr. Crawford.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Charles S. Smith, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Watervliet Arsenal on official business pertaining to the manufacture of cannon.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: Col. William S. McCaskey, (promotol from Lieutenant Colonel, Twentieth Infantry,) to the Seventh Infantry, to date from Jan. 29, vice Coates, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Charles R. Paul, (promoted from Major, Eighteenth Infantry,) to the Twelfth Infantry, to date from Jan. 29, vice McCaskey, promoted.

Major Herbert S. Foster, (promoted from Captain, Eighteenth Infantry,) to the Twelfth Infantry, to date from Nov. 15, 1899, vice Gerlach, retired from active service.

Major John C. Dent, (promoted from Captain, Twentieth Infantry,) to the Eleventh Infantry, to date from Dec. 15, 1899, vice Davis, promoted. He will remain on duty with the Twentieth Infantry until further orders.

Major George K. McGunnegle, (promoted from Captain, Fifteenth Infantry,) to the Third Infantry, to date from Dec. 18, 1899, vice Baldwin, promoted.

Major Edgar B. Robertson, (promoted from Captain, Twentieth Infantry,) to the Fifteenth Infantry, to date from Jan. 12, vice Guthrie, deceased.

Major Charles A. Booth (promoted from Captain, Seventh Infantry,) to the Sixth Infantry, to date from Jan. 15, vice Crowell, retired from active service. He will proceed to San Francisco, and report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for further orders.

Major George B. Walker, (promoted from Captain Eleventh Infantry,) to the Eighteenth Infantry, to date from Jan. 29, vice Paul, promoted.

Capt. Harry H. Bandholtz, (promoted from First Lieutenant Seventh Infantry,) to the Second Infantry, Company C, to date from Nov. 15, 1899, vice Waring, retired from active service. He will proceed upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him to Governors Island, and report to the Commanding General, Department of the East, for further orders.

Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, (promoted from First Lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry,) to the Eighteenth Infantry, Company E, to date from Nov. 15, 1899, vice Foster, promoted.

Capt. Henry G. Learnard, (promoted from First Lieutenant Fourteenth Infantry,) to the Fourth Infantry, Company M, to date from Nov. 15, 1899, vice Hollis, deceased.

Capt. John H. Wholley, (promoted from First Lieutenant Twenty-fourth Infantry,) to the Second Infantry, Company B, to date from Nov. 20, 1899, vice Van Liew, dismissed the service.

Capt. Peter Murray, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Twenty-first Infantry,) to the Eighteenth Infantry, Company G, to date from Nov. 26, 1899, vice Warwick, killed in action.

Capt. Paul A. Wolf, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry,) to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, Company G, to date from Dec. 2, 1899, vice Breton, deceased.

Capt. Henry G. Lyon, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Infantry,) to the Twenty-second Infantry, Company C, to date from Dec. 15, 1899, vice Keil, retired from active service.

Capt. George D. Moore, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Twenty-third Infantry,) to the Twentieth Infantry, Company E, to date from Dec. 15, 1899, vice Dent, promoted.

Capt. Willis Uline, (promoted from First Lieutenant; Twelfth Infantry,) to the Fifteenth Infantry, Company F, to date from Dec. 18, 1899, vice McGunnegle, promoted.

Capt. Ernest B. Gose, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry,) to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, Company I, to date from Dec. 23, 1899, vice Brett, retired from active service.

Capt. Charles C. Clark, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry,) to the Twentieth Infantry, Company D, to date from Jan. 12, vice Robertson, promoted. He will remain on duty with the Fifth Infantry until further orders.

Capt. Vernon A. Caldwell, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Twenty-fifth Infantry,) to the Seventh Infantry, Company F, to date from Jan. 15, vice Booth, promoted. He will remain on duty with the Twenty-fifth Infantry until further orders.

Capt. Edmund L. Butts, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry,) to the Eighteenth Infantry, Company H, to date from Jan. 18, vice Steele, deceased. He will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty until the departure of the transport Sumner for the Philippine Islands. He will be assigned to duty with recruits on that transport, and upon his arrival at Manila will join his regiment.

Col. Loyd Wheaton, from the Twentieth Infantry to the Seventh Infantry.

Col. William S. McCaskey, from the Seventh Infantry to the Twentieth Infantry.

Capt. William W. McCammon, from the Fourteenth Infantry to the Fourth Infantry, Company M.

Capt. Henry G. Learnard, from the Fourth Infantry to the Fourteenth Infantry, Company D.

Navy.

Lieut. F. H. Clark is relieved as navigating officer of the Scorpion, and ordered to duty in the engineering department of that vessel.

Assistant Naval Constructor H. G. Gillmore is detached from connection with the Albany upon completion of work on that vessel and ordered home, in the United States, and to wait orders.

Lieut. J. M. Reeves is ordered to line duty on board the Kearsarge, Feb. 20.

Lieut. D. F. Sellers is ordered immediately to duty as clerk to the commander in chief of the Pacific Station, instead of as flag secretary, as ordered Oct. 10.

Lieut. R. Welles, Jr., is ordered to duty as navigator of the Scorpion, in addition to his present duties as executive.

Asa Walker is commissioned Captain from Sept. 9, 1900.

M. S. Elliott is commissioned Passed Assistant Surgeon from Oct. 6, 1899.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Lancaster has sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, for Guantanamo. The auxiliary cruiser Dixie has arrived at San Juan, Puerto Rico, from St. Thomas, Danish West Indies.

SUICIDE AT A SANITARIUM.

Victim of the Morphine Habit Throws Himself from a Window.

E. M. Rigler, a patient in the private sanitarium of Dr. Gill W. Wylie, at 215 West Forty-third Street, jumped from the window in his room on the fifth floor yesterday and died soon afterward.

Rigler, who was fifty-three years old, lived in Charlotte N. C., where his wife is. He had been addicted to the use of morphine for some years, and about four weeks ago became a patient at the sanitarium to be treated for the habit, and also to have some wire strings which had been placed in his stomach during an operation some years ago removed. Owing to the condition of the patient, Dr. Wylie did not perform the operation. Rigler was almost cured of the drug habit, and last Thursday Dr. Charles L. Dana, the insanity expert, examined the man. He said Rigler was sane, but advised that a watch be kept on him.

Yesterday afternoon Rigler's nurse left his room. When she returned, the door was locked. A little later she heard a scream, and looking out of a window saw the man lying in the yard. In his descent Rigler struck two wire clotheslines, breaking both. He was injured internally, and death was caused by hemorrhages due to rupture.

FILIPINOS ARE CITIZENS

So Asserts Senator Caffery—He Advises the Administration to "Turn Them Loose."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Senator Caffery of Louisiana in a discussion of the Philippine question in the Senate to-day broke new ground in developing his position as an anti-expansionist. In response to an inquiry as to what in the present circumstances he would do with the Filipinos, he said with characteristic courage of conviction:

"Turn them loose as soon as we can get rid of them. That would be better for them and infinitely better for us."

Mr. Caffery's argument was mainly a discussion of the Constitutional questions involved in the Philippine problem. He maintained that the Constitution extends absolutely over the Filipinos, and that they were entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States, as guaranteed by the Constitution.

The Louisiana Senator entered upon a discussion of the various phases of Constitutional law involved in the general Philippine question. He quoted extensively from legal authorities in maintenance of his assertion that the Filipinos were citizens of the United States "entirely, completely, absolutely."

"They became so," he declared, "by the annexation of the Philippines by the United States and by the fact that the flag of this Government floats over those islands, as that flag carries its citizenship wherever it floats."

Mr. Caffery maintained that in the Philippines there was, when our forces arrived there, a Filipino Government, "a de facto Government," he declared, "but that has been destroyed by fire and sword, for the soldiers of the United States, unequaled the world over in valor and military skill, have vanquished the Filipinos."

The Senator maintained that whatever territory might be acquired by the United States must be governed by the limitations of the Constitution. Every man living under the flag of the United States, he said, was entitled to the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution and its amendments. The Filipinos, therefore, were entitled to these privileges, all and indivisible, that are guaranteed by the Constitution to the citizens of the United States.

"It is absolutely assured in my mind," said he, "that these outlying possessions cannot be governed by the caprice or the unrestricted volition of Congress. They must be governed in accordance with the Constitution or Congress will have to usurp powers of government."

Further in the course of his argument he held that all Governments derived their just powers from the consent of the governed.

"Does that principle extend," inquired Mr. Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) "to inhabited territory conceded to the war States as a war indemnity?"

"It does," replied Mr. Caffery, "because under our Constitution and the Declaration of Independence we cannot wage a war of conquest."

"Then," persisted Mr. Spooner, "the Senator thinks the acquisition of California from Mexico at the close of the Mexican war was unconstitutional?"

"I do not," replied Mr. Caffery.

"You think, then," suggested Mr. Spooner, "that we would be obliged to obtain the consent of the people of the territory exacted as a war indemnity?"

"I do," replied Mr. Caffery.

"Then," said Mr. Spooner, pressing his idea still further, "we would have no authority to take Puerto Rico if the Puerto Ricans objected?"

The Louisiana Senator declined to go so far as to admit that proposition, but held that wherever in territory acquired there was a government, or even a germ of nationality, the United States would have no right to govern the people of the territory.

"I believe," declared Mr. Caffery, "that the Filipinos have a germ—a more than germ—of nationality, and I do not believe we can kill to civilize or slaughter them to give them freedom."

"Suppose," suggested Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) "that we should carry a war into Mexico, and that our forces should enter into and occupy the country. Would we have to consult the Mexicans as to what we should do with the conquered territory?"

"Yes, Sir," promptly replied the Senator.

Mr. Caffery pointed to England as a great nation which was rendered insecure by her colonial possessions.

"She trembles," he said, "at the spectre of the Russian bear crossing the Ural Mountains, and she may well tremble at the attitude of the people of the Transvaal. There is no strength in these extended possessions. The very moment we take these Filipinos we have injected into our system a poison that will inoculate our whole body politic.

"I believe it was wicked and atrocious to take these Filipinos into the United States, and under a Pecksniffian policy to murder and destroy them in order to force upon them American freedom."

First stating in brief the proposition of Mr. Caffery concerning the Filipinos, Mr. Platt asked: "What under the circumstances should we do?"

"Turn them loose as soon as we can get rid of them," responded Mr. Caffery. "That would be better for them and infinitely better for us."

Mr. Platt—You think that is better for that people than that we should try to bring them up to the enjoyment and blessings and privileges of a free government?

"I do," replied Mr. Caffery, "and the sooner we can get rid of the embarrassment attendant upon the ratification of the Paris treaty the better it would be for the United States and for the Filipinos."

Without concluding his speech Mr. Caffery yielded the floor.

America's Available Military Force.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Secretary Root has sent to Congress an abstract of the militia force of the United States. It shows the total number of men available for military duty, but unorganized, as 10,343,150, and an aggregate organized strength of 106,339.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The President sent to-day the following naval nominations to the Senate:

Commander J. F. Merry, to be Captain.

Lieut W. F. Fullam, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. H. Caldwell, to be a Lieutenant.

Lieut. Commander U. R. Harris, to be a Commander.

Medical Inspector William G. Farwell, to be a Medical Director.

Surgeon D. N. Bertolette, to be a Medical Inspector.

Pay Inspector D. A. Smith, to be a Pay Director.

The Rev. L. P. Rennolds of Maryland, to be a Chaplain.

Promoted for Gallantry in Battle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Battalion Sergt. Major William R. Staff of the Twenty-fourth Infantry has been appointed a Captain in the Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry for gallant and meritorious services in the Philippines.

To Test a "Torpedo Finder."

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Feb. 5.—A board of naval officers will shortly meet at the Torpedo Station to try a new invention, known as a "torpedo finder," by Thomas J. Moriarty of the Newport Manufacturing Company. The invention is intended principally for detecting the location of sunken objects, and will be valuable to the navy, if adopted, for torpedo guns and ammunition lost overboard.

The Senate Ratifies Treaties.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate, in executive session, ratified The Hague peace treaty; also the extradition treaty with Argentine Republic. Both were adopted without objection or division.

Chicago Canal Supporters Win.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In the House to-day Mr. Bartholdt (Mo.) met with decided opposition when he moved the passage of his bill to appropriate $40,000 to investigate the alleged pollution of the Mississippi and other rivers by the Chicago Drainage Canal. Illinois members spoke against it. The measure was lost by a vote of 66 yeas to 87 nays.

Pardoned by President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The President has granted a pardon to William E. Cotter, who in 1898 pleaded guilty to defrauding the National Bank of Delaware, at Dover, and was sentenced to eighteen months and to pay a fine of $5,000. Cotter is afflicted with an incurable disease and his life would be endangered by further confinement.

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January 1, 1900.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Bonds and Mortgages	$11,638,754 18	Reserve on Policies	$27,766,455 00
Real Estate	4,731,683 32	All Other Liabilities	167,882 87
Railroad Bonds, (Market Value)	9,650,237 50	Surplus to policy-holders	6,014,422 54
Municipal Bonds, (Market Value)	3,193,482 80		
U. S. Gov't Bonds, (Market Value)	115,000 00		
Cash in Banks and Office	2,813,792 89		
Interest and Rents, due and accrued	323,227 68		
Loans on Collateral Securities	140,000 00		
Loans on Policies	332,908 16		
Premiums Deferred and in Course of Collection (net)	1,009,673 88		
Total	$33,948,760 41	Total	$33,948,760 41

RECORD OF 1899:

Assets Increased to over - - - $33,900,000 00

Surplus Increased to over - - - 6,000,000 00

Income Increased to over - - - 20,580,000 00

Paid Policy-Holders during 1899, over 6,250,000 00

Paid Policy-Holders to date over - 42,700,000 00

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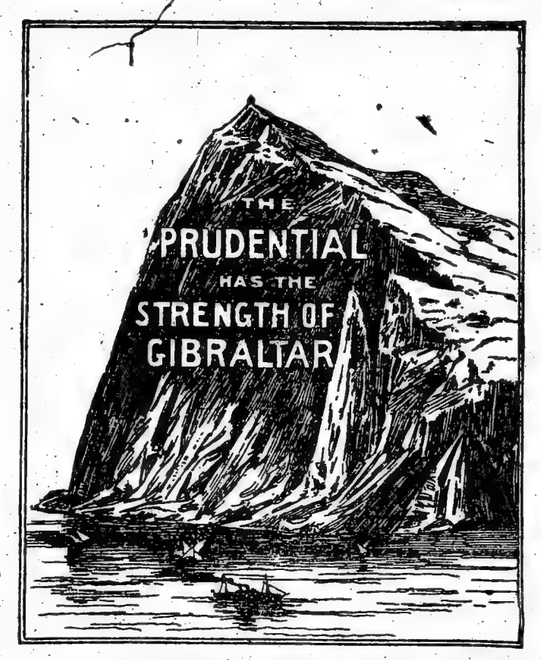

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ON KENTUCKY.

Gov. ROOSEVELT is undoubtedly a sincere patriot, and has made many sacrifices for his country. It would be a wise thing for him to make one more, and restrain his ardent desire to express his opinions on such a matter as the present condition of affairs in Kentucky. Indeed, he might with great propriety go further and refrain from forming definite opinions on a subject so delicate as to which there is much conflict of evidence and in which the conduct of neither party is free from grave fault.

Speaking of the murder of GOEBEL, the Governor says:

> It is to be regretted that such acts of violence can take place in this country, but at the same time our sympathy must be tempered by the realization that the dead politician himself established a violent and equally fatal precedent. If further bloodshed is to come it must lie at the doors of those who conspired to accomplish by force what they failed to accomplish by fraud during a State election.

Gov. TAYLOR is entitled to the heartiest support of every decent citizen in the United States in his effort to establish the fact that the will of the people expressed at the polls is not to be thwarted by shotguns and lawlessness.

This is not the tone in which the Governor of one State should discuss the affairs of another when the latter is in the disturbed condition existing in Kentucky. The character and career of the "dead politician" may "temper our sympathy" with the man, but not the detestation with which we regard the act of the murderer, dastardly in its cowardice, and an outrage upon the most sacred rights of a self-governing community. That detestation Gov. ROOSEVELT omits to express. He confines himself to qualified regret that such act can take place in this country. He does worse than that, much worse. He intimates that further bloodshed may come and that it will not lie at the doors of those who indulge in it, but at the doors of those who, he thinks, have provoked it. That is a dangerous doctrine, and it is a barbarous one, which no modern community can afford to adopt and no careful and responsible man in public life should permit himself to teach even by implication.

We assume that what the Governor has in his mind is that TAYLOR, having received a majority of the votes cast, is the rightful Governor and has authority to resist by force any attempt to oust him. But in reality he can have no authority to resist by force action taken under the forms of law nor can he have any right arbitrarily to prevent such action. This is what he has done. He dispersed the Legislature to prevent it from exercising its power to decide the contest of GOEBEL for the place of Governor. He used force to prevent the majority of the Legislature from assembling in the Capitol to exercise that power. He refused to be served with a process of the courts appealed to to secure obedience to the law. In other words, he has made himself the sole judge in the matter of his disputed rights, and that is pure lawlessness and the essence of irresponsible and despotic rule. So far the opponents of TAYLOR have shown great respect for the law, and it is to be hoped that they will continue to do so. If they do, and if the courts sustain their claims, even against the known facts, the law, as interpreted and declared by the courts, must be obeyed. The men who resort to bloodshed to prevent it, however just their cause is in the abstract, will be guilty of a heinous offense against society. It is greatly to be regretted that Gov. ROOSEVELT, if he felt called upon to form and express publicly an opinion on the subject, should have spoken in implied contradiction to this fundamental principle of modern democratic society.

THE AMENDED CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Secretary HAY is entitled to the congratulations of his friends and the thanks of his countrymen for his successful correction of a blunder in our diplomacy made half a century ago. During almost the whole of that long period the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, ratified in 1850, has been regarded in his country as a mistake. In assenting to that convention we put Great Britain in a position to say to us that our Monroe Doctrine must be of small account, as we had set it aside by permitting her to enter into an arrangement with us which was in plain conflict with that doctrine. In fact, Lord GRANVILLE did say to Secretary FRELINGHUYSEN, in 1882, that he was unable to see how the United States could now bring up the Monroe Doctrine to fortify a demand for the abrogation of the treaty when that doctrine had not prevented our entering into it. We gave Great Britain much in that treaty and got little ourselves. What we hoped to get was British capital to build the canal. When in the fullness of years and prosperity we found ourselves able to build the canal with our own money this treaty, by which we bound ourselves not to attempt to maintain any exclusive control over an inter-oceanic canal, and to admit Great Britain to an arrangement for the joint protection of any such canal, stood very much in our way.

BUCHANAN made strenuous objections to the treaty and sought its abrogation, but after a deal of diplomatic fencing, in which he was worsted, he expressed himself as perfectly satisfied by a settlement which left Great Britain about all she wanted and gave us nothing. Mr. BLAINE had no better success with Lord GRANVILLE. It must be admitted that he was beaten on the argument, and when the British Prime Minister wrote that his Government relied confidently on our continued observance of the terms of the treaty there was not much to say, unless we were willing to say that we demanded its abrogation. We had not then come to that point. Secretary FRELINGHUYSEN had no better success than Mr. BLAINE. The contention that when we made the treaty we did not understand what we were doing was never a respectable reason for asking that we be released from its stipulations. The assertion that it was void because Great Britain had violated it by her maintenance of sovereignty over Central American territory was stronger, but we handled it too tenderly. The theory that the agreement of Article 8, that the two powers would by treaty extend their joint protection over any canal that might be constructed across the Isthmus, could apply only to canal projects then in contemplation, and not to those of later birth, was a trifle too attenuated for practical service in diplomacy. Nevertheless, all the attempted canal legislation in Congress for many years has seemed to proceed upon the assumption that the treaty was dead.

The proof that such an assumption was not entirely safe is found in the fact that in 1880 Congress by joint resolution demanded that the treaty be abrogated and nothing ever came of that demand. The treaty was obviously considered to be of binding force at that time, and until Mr. HAY accomplished his purpose nothing had been done to change the condition then existing. It is apparent that the supporters of canal schemes went too fast and too far when they called the treaty dead. It has been known to our Government for some time, however, that Great Britain would be quite willing to consider a modification of the treaty. She was not inclined to let it block the way to the construction of any canal we might wish to build, and if it was an obstacle, it was pretty well understood that she would consent to its removal. Our knowledge of her assenting disposition was a safer basis for action in regard to an isthmian canal than our somewhat cool assumption that the treaty no longer bound us.

If the published reports of the character of the amendments which Mr. HAY has grafted upon the old instrument are correct we have probably made no mistake this time. The idea of the joint protectorate disappears. That is and always was highly objectionable—that is, if we are to maintain our pretension that American affairs are to be free from European interference. The guarantee of the neutrality of the canal is a very different matter. It is eminently desirable that all the commercial and civilized powers shall unite in that guarantee, as the powers of Europe, by the Constantinople agreement of 1887, guarantee that the Suez Canal shall at all times, in peace as well as in war, for the ships of trade as well as for ships of war, and of all nations, be kept open and that no warlike operation shall be attempted in or near it. As it is reported that other nations are expected to join Great Britain and the United States in assuring the neutrality of the isthmian canal, it may be assumed that it will be placed upon practically the same footing as the Suez Canal.

This means that we are free to construct and own the canal, to operate it, to make all needful and just regulations for its use and maintenance. We shall be expected to keep it open and to protect it as Great Britain protects the integrity of the Suez Canal by her control of Egypt. It will become an arm of the sea, open to the trade of the world, with all powers privileged to use it and none having any greater rights and privileges in its use than any other.

THE TRIAL OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Whatever the grounds on which Gov. ROOSEVELT has concluded to relieve District Attorney GARDINER of the charge of the proceedings before the Special Grand Jury in the case of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit rumors, it has the effect of permitting the uninterrupted attention of Mr. GARDINER to the hearing of the charges against himself before the Commissioner appointed by the Governor for that purpose. This is desirable, as the charges are of a serious nature and a complete and impartial examination of them is imperative.

It has several times been announced by the District Attorney or his immediate representatives that the charges were regarded by him as frivolous and that no special preparation was necessary to meet and dispose of them. We note with pleasure that Mr. GARDINER has so far revised this opinion as to secure the services of a first-class attorney to aid in his defense. Whatever may be the facts, and as to these we, of course, express no judgment at this time, it is not true that the charges are unimportant in their nature. They are, on the contrary, exceedingly grave, and they connect the District Attorney with evil practices the existence of which is generally believed, and which indeed have been denounced from the bench. If the charges are well founded, the character of the most important officer in the administration of the criminal law in this county is involved, and his removal from office becomes necessary. It is, therefore, of the highest consequence that the hearing of the charges shall be conducted under conditions that will secure the utmost thoroughness, and the employment of counsel by Mr. GARDINER is clearly one of such conditions.

It is needless to say that the inquiry ought to be conducted with entire disregard of all political considerations, and without the slightest prejudice to the District Attorney because of his connection with the party opposed to the Governor in State politics. We are confident that this is the view taken by the Governor, and that it will be adhered to in all ways. The Commissioner selected by him to hear the case, Mr. AINSLIE WILCOX of Buffalo, is a lawyer of the highest reputation for integrity, fairness, and ability. He stands among the leaders of the bar in his own section; he is a Democrat in his political affiliations; his standard of professional and civic conduct is an exacting one, and he may be relied on to discharge the duties imposed on him in this case with care, intelligence, and impartiality. All fair-minded citizens of New York will desire that Mr. GARDINER shall have justice, whether it result in his vindication or in his removal. So far as this depends on Mr. WILCOX, we are confident that fair-minded men will not be disappointed.

THE BRITISH BLUNDERS.

Mr. SPENSER WILKINSON has become very well known in England within the last three or four months as the military critic of The London Morning Post. He is even unique as the only Briton who has made a reputation out of this war. There are a few who made reputations as prophets by denouncing it before it began, but since it began we can recall no other who has made or increased his fame by what he has said or done in regard to it. Wherefore it was no doubt a good idea for the editor of The Anglo-Saxon Review to get an article from him. The article, entitled "On the Art of Going to War," appears in the currrent number. A very sensible and suggestive article it is. But what will mainly strike many readers of it is that it is only what a great number of professional students of the military art would have told the British Government, if their advice had been asked, and what such of them as were not restrained by discipline would and could have told the British public. It is true that not many men of military training could have told it with so much point and power of compelling attention.

The fact that Mr. WILKINSON entirely sympathizes with the British position in respect to the Transvaal must make his criticisms not less but more offensive. The critic is entirely in sympathy with the purposes of the objects of his criticism, and these are the wounds of a friend that he is inflicting. The trouble with the conduct of the South African war, according to him, is one of the "cankers of a calm world and a long peace." When the war broke out everybody took the view which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN so openly and offensively took. This was that the resources of the British Empire were so tremendously in excess of the resources of the South African Republics that they could make no serious resistance to the terms he imposed, whatever they might be or how insolently soever they might be formulated. Even those Englishmen who were most horrified by his conduct of the negotiations were concerned, not for the success but only for the honor of their country. They agreed that the behavior of the British representative, as the British lawyer said of the British Judge, "would have been unbecoming from GOD Almighty to a black beetle." But it did not occur to them that there could be any doubt about the issue. They simply compared the resources of the two contesting parties, just as, a few years ago, many persons compared the resources of China with those of Japan, and just as, two years ago, many persons compared the resources of the United States with those of Spain. The fact was that if our navy and our army had not been immensely superior to those of Spain in fighting qualities our superior resources would not have saved us from the bitter and humiliating defeats which China, in spite of her resources, underwent from Japan, and which, thus far, the British Empire has been forced to take at the hands of two little republics.

All this, Mr. WILKINSON'S essential criticism is, has happened because the present generation of British statesmen have grown up and gained and administered office without any serious thought at all of what it was to make war. He points out that last May it was evident that the positions of Lord SALISBURY'S Government and of PAUL KRUEGER'S were absolutely irreconcilable. It was then evident that the Transvaal meant to fight rather than come to the British terms. Then, according to him, was the time for Great Britain to plan her campaign, and to bring the Government and the chiefs of the army into agreement about what was to be done. Because Great Britain made no military preparations, even while Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was "making war inevitable," British garrisons were caught on both sides of the Orange Free State. What would have been the logical line of advance of the invaders of the Transvaal was diverted on account of the necessity of succoring these garrisons, which ought to have been put in safety before the campaign had been opened at all.

Mr. WILKINSON quotes again the saying of MOLTKE, which has been quoted several times before since this war began, that "mistakes made in the original assembling of armies can scarcely be made good in the subsequent course of the campaign." Having pointed out the mistakes made in "the original assembling" of the British armies in South Africa, mistakes for which he blames the want of co-operation between the British Government and the British Army, and consequently the British Government, he concludes: "The fate of the whole enterprise, in its present form, and so far as the resources hitherto devoted to its prosecution are concerned, depends upon the success or the failure of the attempt of Sir REDVERS BULLER to join hands with Sir GEORGE WHITE." The words were evidently written before the costly and discouraging, if not entirely decisive, failure of that attempt, and that failure gives them an ominous meaning.

It must be owned that the "parliamentary statesman" who does well enough in peace times does not appear to advantage in the pesence of such a crisis as now confronts the British Empire. BISMARCK bullying the Reichstag, or CROMWELL the Long Parliament, presents a much more impressive figure. And this because BISMARCK, or even Continental statesmen of much smaller calibre, must needs be aware that it is vitally necessary for them not to cherish any illusions about the military preparedness of their respective nations. But a British statesman may have cherished such illusions ever since he came into public life without having them once shown to be illusions until now. Nobody in the present Ministry cuts a good figure in the face of a situation of which none of them had any foresight; not Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, not Lord LANSDOWNE, not Mr. BALFOUR, not Lord SALISBURY himself. But undoubtedly that one who cuts the poorest of all is the author of the war, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. He occupies the position of a gamester who has endeavored to "bluff" his opponent, without having formed the smallest notion what he should do in case his bluff was to be "called."

CROWDS AND PANICS.

That is a very just tribute to the presence of mind and coolness of American men which a correspondent pays with reference to the burning of the curtain the other night at the Casino. Only those who were among the audience can have a "realizing sense" of how terrifying the spectacle was. But every experienced playgoer will be able to furnish from his memory some occasion on which the alarm was great and general enough to threaten a panic. And everybody knows that a panic, once allowed to get under way, is as irresistible as it is irrational. It is as potent, as has been proved, on a broad and firm and open highway like that of the Brooklyn Bridge, where people trampled one another to death without knowing why, as in a crowded auditorium when an alarm of fire is raised.

And the experience of other playgoers confirms that of Mr. BISHOP. There are almost always enough men who keep their heads, and compel their more excitable neighbors to keep theirs, to prevent a "stampede," even in the presence of terrifying conditions, unless there is actual and imminent reason to fear death. That there are always such men where they are needed, and that their intervention is always effective, is, as our correspondent says, a proof of National character. It is proof of qualities which make men useful in time of peace and formidable in time of war.

NUGGETS.

Charity Left Home.

"Uncharitable!" cried Hewson. "My uncle was the most uncharitable man who ever lived. Why, he passed me over and left every cent of his fortune to charity."—Philadelphia North American.

A Transferable Tale.

"And what did he say when he heard that story?"

"Oh, he laughed heartily."

"What, at himself?"

"No, you see I put you in his place."—Boston Courier.

Appropriateness in Attire.

"Uncle 'Rastus, they are discussing the question in the East whether it is good form for a preacher to wear colored shirts. What do you think of it?"

"Hit's all right, chile, ef de preacher's cullud."—Chicago Tribune.

Slow Progress.

"We don't appear to be making much progress," said one member of the north pole exploring expedition to another.

"No," replied the other; "our leader is an awful slow writer, and thinks he must stop the whole expedition each morning while he commits to memory the parts of his lecture that he wrote the day before."—Judge.

THE TWO MONKS.

A. A. Bragdon in Zion's Herald.

A worthy monk, as ancient legends say,
Planted, with care, a tender tree one day,
Thinking with joy how it would grow anon,
And yield him profit from the fruit thereon.
Pleased with his task, upon the spot he bowed,
And to himself with pious pride he vowed:
"Now I will pray each day, and God will give
Whate'er I ask to make the sapling live."
And to his credit be it written now,
Not even once did he forget his vow;
But morn and eve he came to view the tree,
And asked for what he saw its needs to be.
He prayed for rain, and gentle showers fell;
He prayed for sun, and sunshine came as well;
And when asked for dew, there came the dew;
For winds to blow, then grateful breezes blew.
For storm to strengthen, or for heat or cold,
Whate'er he craved not once did God withhold;
And yet in vain the selfish plan he tried;
For all his prayers, the sapling drooped and died.

Another monk his tree had planted too,
And day by day its spreading branches grew
Above the way, to shelter as they pass
God's weary children going up to mass;
And travelers oft, beside their burdens laid,
Sat there and rested in its peaceful shade.

One day they met among the shadows there,
Just as the convent bell had called to prayer.
"Now, tell me, Brother John," the first monk said,
"Why your tree thrives, while mine, alas! is dead?
I pruned it well and tended it with care,
And twice each day I told its needs in prayer."

The other monk in meekness bowed his head,
While with a sweet humility he said:
"My simple mind could not presume to know
Just what was best to make a sapling grow.
And so I put it in God's care, and left the rest
To him who made the tree, and knows the best.
I never asked for sun or rain or frost,
I only prayed: 'Give what it needeth most.'"

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Miss Nethersole at Last Acts Fanny Le Grand at Wallack's.

"THE AMBASSADOR" AT DALY'S

Mr. Goodwin's New Play at the Knickerbocker Theatre and Another Farce from the French at the Madison Square—Gossip of the Stage.

After a delay of two weeks, caused by her sickness, Olga Nethersole acted Daudet's wicked but repentant Sapho in Fitch's adaptation of the French novel at Wallack's Theatre. There was no disturbance and there was not much enthusiasm.

Otherwise the night was well filled with theatrical incidents. At Daly's Mrs. Craigie's society comedy called "The Ambassador" was produced for the first time in this country, and was received in a manner indicating a long and profitable run. Mr. Goodwin presented at the Knickerbocker Theatre a new comedy by H. V. Esmond, which gives him and Miss Elliott good opportunities and is likely to run well. E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, and some other good actors appeared in "Coralie & Company," a lively adaptation of a Palais Royal farce, at the Madison Square Theatre.

"SAPHO" AT WALLACK'S.

A Coarse and Superfluous Play and Not Well Acted, Either.

"Sapho" is not as direct, coherent, or dramatically effective as "Zaza," and it is not nearly so well acted. It also has all the impurity of "Zaza" and more.

The first performance in New York of Mr. Clyde Fitch's dramatization of Daudet's famous novel was given at Wallack's last night in presence of a patient audience which fairly packed the house. Early in the evening a great crowd of loungers in front of the doors of the theatre showed how well the salaciousness of the play had been advertised. But there was no disturbance of any kind, and in the theatre there was very little enthusiasm.

After the scene in which the courtesan's young man throws her on the floor and starts with his valise to take the 8 P. M. express for the old home and a decent life, there was a burst of honest applause which persons at the back of the theatre tried in vain to turn into a call before the curtain for the actress and the author. Otherwise there was little applause. Some clever speeches in Fitch's peculiar vein were greeted with ripples of laughter. The audience was from first to last amiable and attentive.

The play is beautifully mounted. The scenes are exactly what they should be. The "artists' ball" in Act. I., representing goings-on such as may be seen at our own annual French ball in the small hours, is a remarkably handsome picture, and the details in the reproductions of domestic life have been looked after with zeal and good taste.

In this play Miss Olga Nethersole represents a bad woman who lures and captures a young man at a drunken roystering, makes him her lover, and holds him to her by her powers of fascination and against his will for a long time. She is represented as one of the most dangerous of her kind, but is supposed to be capable of much better things.

Her relations with her latest victim are thought to fascinate and purify her, and at the close of the play, after having conquered the unwilling youth three several times, she departs for obscurity in company with the father of her child, a liberated felon, to marry and settle down and be fairly decent.

The relation of the play to Daudet's novel need not be discussed, nor need the assertion that both the book and the play are moral engines be taken seriously. The play is objectionable because it is coarse, vulgar, and violent, not because of its subject, which might have been treated more artistically. Also, Mr. Fitch's piece is inferior in a technical sense.

The scene which leads to the penultimate climax is a repetition of the scene which closes the second act, though the young man is conquered in Act II., and he appears briefly to be the conqueror in the other scene. The action drags from first to last, there is never a hint of suspense, and some of the subordinate personages are quite uninteresting.

Nevertheless, much more might be made of this material than is made of it by better acting. It is too late in the day to dwell upon the deficiencies of Miss Nethersole's acting. She is not fascinating or graceful, and her violence, uncertainty, artificiality, and awkwardness were never more unpleasantly in evidence than in this performance.

Excepting the plain dress she wears in the first half of Act III., her costumes are ugly, though they cost a great deal of money, and she never represents one's ideal of Thais or Phryne. The actress who could make this role tell would require a totally different sort of equipment from Miss Nethersole's. She has plenty of force, and would serve well enough in melodrama.

Besides Miss Nethersole there is no one of present consequence. The little boy in Act III. is cunning, and some of the wild girls at the artist's ball are very frisky. But strenuous effort is always too much in evidence, and actors like John Glendenning and Hamilton Revelle, who have done good work, are very disappointing.

"Sapho" will undoubtedly draw crowds for a week or so, but it is not long for this market.

Jean Gaussin	Hamilton Revelle
Dechelette	Myron Calice
Uncle Cesaire	Fred Thorne
Flamant	John Glendinning
Hettema	Franklin Hurleigh
Mephistopheles	Frank Farrington
De Potter	Taylor Holmes
Caoudal	Leonard Outram
Joseph	Gertrude Robinson
A Royal Personage	Charles Wellesley
A Concierge	W. Gordon
A Carrier	William Parkes
Alice Dore	Clara Emory
Madame Hettema	Alexes Leighton
Divonne	Mrs. Glendinning
Irene	Nellie Thorne
Toto	Anna Whitford
Margot	Carolyn Huestis Graves
Tina de Monte	Maud Clayton
Fanny Legrand	Olga Nethersole

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.

An audience of good size was undoubtedly pleased very much last night at the Knickerbocker Theatre, where Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Goodwin are acting. The occasion of the pleasure of the evening was the production for the first time on any stage of a comedy in four acts, entitled "When We Were Twenty-one." This is the work of Henry V. Esmond, whose middle initial is no doubt a concession to British ideas of Yankee nomenclature and also to avoid possible confusion with a hero of Thackeray.

The audience which attended the performance was one of those which are to be found on occasions of the kind in most New York theatres, prepared to be pleased, and if not really so, at least to make believe. But whatever the attitude at the rise of the curtain, there was no question whatever that at its fall the feeling of the assembly was one of complete satisfaction with the evening's proceedings.

The success of the comedy was well deserved. It contains much that is bright in thought and expression, much that strikes into the depths of human emotion, and one scene that will tickle the palates of those to whom the theatre is now a bore unless it places in the most brilliant light of publicity some of those aspects of life or some of the resorts of which men usually talk only in their clubs. The supper club of London is an institution to which the women of a family are not invited to go.

They may now see one exhibited in most of its viciousness and nakedness—and there is much of both—on the stage of the Knickerbocker Theatre. To those who choose to regard the drama with a little more respect this scene will appeal less than the charming comedy and lovely sentiment of the other three scenes.

These other three scenes afford ample opportunity for the display of the best qualities of the art of Mr. Goodwin and his wife, who is still called on the bills Miss Maxine Elliott. Mr. Goodwin's part is one of the most sympathetic that he has had in recent years, and he acted it last night with that fascinating skill which is always at his command, though not always revealed in its fullness.

From the start to the finish of the play he dominated the scene when he was on the stage, except when the comedy fell rather to the lot of Mrs. Goodwin. And this, too, was something on which the audience had reason to felicitate itself, for she has rarely shown more flexibility of style, more delicacy of touch, and more sincerity of feeling than she did last night. Indeed, the two actors were at their best and their success was emphatic.

Valiant assistance was given by Mr. Harry Woodruff. As the wayward boy whom the "Trinity" had so much trouble in saving from the consequences of his own folly, he was admirable in most respects. His denotement of the reactionary emotion of the youth in the last act was most convincing and even touching. Messrs. Neil O'Brien, Clarence Handyside, and Frank Gilmore as the "Trinity," acted with discretion, and Miss Mortimer made not a little of a small part.

As the "Firefly" Miss Haskins exhibited a new feature in the art of disrobing, and glared fitfully upon the scene. The minor personages in the supper club were well represented, and the unhealthy atmosphere of the place was well simulated. To the credit of the audience it should be said that the most enthusiastic applause was that evoked by the best scenes of the two stars.

Richard Carewe	N. C. Goodwin
Sir Horace Plumely	Neil O'Brien
Colonel Miles Graham	Frank Gillmore
Terrence McGrath	Clarence Handyside
Richard Terrence Miles Audaine	Henry Woodruff
Lord Dungelt	Jameson Lee Finney
David Hirsch	Thomas Oberle
Gerald Carruthers	S. M. Hall
Herbert Corrie	Charles Thorp
Hughie Belmont	Herbert Ayling
Wallis Brundall	W. J. Thorold
Bobbie Bellew	Frank Mayne
Morny Allsotts	L. E. Woodthorpe
Jacob	Rapley Holmes
Kara Glynesk	Ysobel Haskins
Mrs. Grant Gordon	Gertrude Gheen
Budgie Culpepper	Florence Robinson
Eileen O'Brian	Kathryn Morse
Clarice Newton	Nina Gregory
Winnie Thornton	Gertrude Tidball
Fleurette	Florence Wickliffe
Mabel	Florence Hayes
Cora	Agnes Mark
Flirt	Florence Haverleigh
Barmaid	Helen Barney
Mrs. Ericson	Estelle Mortimer
Phyllis Ericson	Maxine Elliott

"THE AMBASSADOR" AT DALY'S.

"The Ambassador" at Daly's Theatre last night was a feast for the eye. Such an assemblage of lovely women, such a profusion of splendid gowns, had not been seen on that stage surely since the production of "The Last Word," with its moving picture of a ball at the house of the Secretary of State, in Washington, by the late Mr. Daly. In this new production Mr. Daniel Frohman observes all the traditions of Daly's, and combines with them the best traditions of his own Lyceum Theatre.

Mrs. Craigie's smart conversational comedy will be liked for its own sake and will easily last through the remainder of the regular season at Daly's. It is not only admirably mounted, but it is acted nearly as well as possible.

Mary Mannering has made another notable hit as Juliet Gainsborough, a sympathetic and piquant character. Miss Spong, as the handsome woman of thirty-five, who has been a widow sixteen years, has a son nearly eighteen, and old for his years, and cherishes a little hopeless romance of her own, is radiant pictorially and entirely sufficient dramatically. Mr. Mason, again as the middle-aged cynic turned lover, is well suited, while Mr. Morgan as the grave, self-satisfied young diplomat, and Miss Tyree as the sour Lady Gwen, are both well placed. Miss Alison Skipworth again has a little triumph in a small part.

"The Ambassador" is a very "talky" piece, to be sure; its denotement of character is neither vigorous nor original, and its few situations are far apart and conventional. But it has "atmosphere," one feels that its author really knows something about the fine birds who wear such fine feathers, its sentiment is pleasing, its play of wit facile and effective. One might quote a column of the good things that are said. Here are a few bits:

Lady Beaudevere—You know my heart was buried with poor Basil.

Lady Basler—That, my dear, was a case of premature burial.

"Waterloo begins for a woman from the moment she disappoints her mother by not being a boy, and it ends—only when her dearest friend drops a wreath on her coffin."

"There is a tremendous demand now for simpletons—old school—white muslin—rose behind the ear—a bit of black velvet round the throat—nice throughout past, no future—and Heaven our home! Bless 'em."

"There's nothing like the force of habit in these things! I knew a man who hated his wife when he married her, and after twenty-five years of wrangling, he would not have given her for Venus. That's a true story."

Lord St. Orbyn meets the last woman in the world he wants to meet. "My dear Princess" he says, "I know now that prayers are answered."

Of course, this sort of thing is not quite like Sheridan, but it serves very well. The act on of "The Ambassador" passes in a mansion occupied by an English family in the Champs Elysée in Paris, in a neighboring house, and in the garden adjoining. The personages represent high and gay life.

The Ambassador, aged forty-five, falls in love with a girl of nineteen, saves her from an ill-assorted marriage and other consequences of her youthful unwisdom and inexperience, and marries her himself. Incidentally, he has som encounters with maturer ladies who have tender feelings for him, and one of these is not without a touch of pathos. There is a mild sub-plot, and there are some striking episodes.

ALL ABOUT THE DRESSES.

The exceptionally handsome gowns worn by the many women in the play last night ought to preach a sermon in patriotism and political economy to the women of New York, who pride themselves on being the best dressed in the world. The gowns were original in design, good in style, striking in effect, everything that could be desired in workmanship and material, and they were entirely home products.

Possibly the two most individual gowns were the quaint little blue frock of Miss Mannering, a chiffon gown of warm blue with a straight little ecru lace jacket with half sleeves, worn with a big blue hat and the ping house gown of Miss Spong—both were exceedingly picturesque. The white net gown worn by Miss Mannering, a mass of jewel-set brilliants and crystal beads, so heavy clinging with its weight that wearing would seem almost an impossibility, was beautiful; Mrs. Walcot's evening gown of pink was striking, with its beautiful drapery of point lace, and Miss Skipworth's gown of steel, a most effective frock, was literally a chain armor.

If house gowns like the pink one worn by Miss Spong could make as altogether charming mothers of grown sons as Miss Spong appears they would be adopted immediately. Undoubtedly Miss Spong has a very great deal to do with the effect, but the gown in itself is beautiful and original. It is of warm pink satin and chiffon, cut low around the throat, as only the exceptional woman can wear a gown and look well.

It is a princesse, the satin foundation low across the bust, with the pink chiffon fulled in and gathered up to the throat, which is finished with an application of lace and embroidery, a pattern of roses, the centre lace with an embroidered edge, each little rose with a jewel in the centre, separate and put on separately.

Applications of these roses form the trimming for the whole gown. The front is a panel of the satin, coming up like a square bib to the top of the décolletage, where the chiffon begins, curving in at the waist, and then out again to the bottom of the skirt, the entire panel edged with the appliqued roses of a larger size than those around the throat. There is a beautiful flounce of the chiffon, fulled with a full ruching, around the skirt, coming up rather high on either side of the panel at the front, and then undulating away around to the train. The satin bodice fastens in the back, the opening being closed with a line of the pink roses reaching a little below the waist. The distinctive feature of the gown is the pink chiffon, which is fulled in at either side under the bibilke top of the front panel, is then drawn up and caught in soft folds on the shoulder, passes over the back, where the two pieces are joined some distance below the waist, and fall in a long, soft, square train, edged with appliqued roses over the foundation of satin.

It is altogether charming, and one of the most individual gowns in the play. The greater number of these were designed by Mrs. Robert Osborne. Mrs. Walcot and Miss Tyree design their own gowns.

Lord St. Orbyn	John Mason
Sir William Beauvedere	Edward Morgan
Vivian Beauveder	William F. Courtenay
Major Hugo Lascelles	Charles Walcot
Lord Lavensthorpe	H. S. Taber
Lord Reggie	Charles Dilkyn
Sir Charles de Lorme	J. L. Weber
Toto	A. S. Howson
Juliet Gainsborough	Mary Mannering
Alice Gainsborough	Grace Elliston
Lady Beauvedere	Hilda Spong
Lady Gwendolene Marleaze	Elizabeth Tyree
The Princess Vendramint	Rhoda Cameron
Lady Basler	Mrs. Charles Walcot
Lady Ullweather	Ethel Hornick
Mrs. Dasney	Alison Skipworth
Lady Vanringham	Eugenie White
The Duchess of Hampshire	Minnie Bowen
Mrs. Whitcomb J. Taylorson	Mrs. Hart Jackson
Miss Katie	Beatrice Morgan
Miss Yolande	Blanche Kelleher
Miss Mamie	Gertrude Lewis
Mrs. Spearing	Mrs. Eva Vincent
Tomkins	Julia Devereux
Rorter	William Eville
Jenkins	J. Lester

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.

Charles Frohman's comedians had a cordial reception at the Madison Square Theatre last evening, very much of the cordiality for the players and a trifle for the three-act farce "Coralie & Co., Dressmakers."

As to the farce, it was one of those overworked French hodge-podges of misunderstandings resulting from a couple of intrigues and a meddlesome old woman, this time an aunt. The meeting place of the intriguants is a dressmaking establishment with a trick budoir attachment, instead of a restaurant with a multiplicity of swinging doors. The entanglements resulting from flirtatious husbands and wives getting all mixed up in Coralie's trick waitingroom are the same as they have been every year for scores of years gone by, with the names of the characters changed. So, too, in an inconsequential way, are the methods of getting into and out of the various scrapes necessary to make the fun of the farce.

Some of these latter were funny, and, considering the dangerous sort of ground work on which the actors were treading and the particularly high flavor of the original play, the skit was broadly suggestive in but two or three instances, and generally would escape censure on that score. The movable panels of Mme. Coralie's private room play a considerable figure in the second act, and are a novelty outside of pantomime and spectacle, as they serve to shut out of view or introduce as necessary the various characters of the various intrigues. They were, of course, just as improbable and impossible as the rest of the play, but they helped make fun, and that is all "Coralie & Co." is designed for.

Fritz Williams and E. M. Holland had, of course, the bulk of the work on their shoulders. Mr. Holland added another clever bit of character work to his long list of successes in the portrayal of the doddering old idiot husband of Coralie, the dressmaker.

Maggie Holloway Fisher as Laura Mather scored the hit of the evening as a particular, cantankerous old woman who was the shrew and mischief maker of the Lavelle family, the disturber of domestic happiness, and the cause of the general ruction in the dressmaking establishment of Coralie & Co.

There was a pretty thorough disrobing scene in the second act, when Coralie's private chamber was suddenly transformed into a dressmaker's fitting room by the use of the trick panels, this being necessary to save one of the intriguing wives from a husband who was there to meet another patron. That suited the tastes of those not already satiated with that sort of thing. There were also those who laughed heartily at the personation of a poor idiot servant, done by May Gayler. She acted the character splendidly, but the type, dragged in by the heels, was that of people deserving pity rather than caricature and shocked more than it pleased.

The costumes were rich, handsome, chic, and becoming, and met the approval of the hundreds of well-dressed women who saw them. The rose-colored morning négligée dress worn by Esther Tittell in the first act, which was décolletée or maidenly modest, as the wearer willed, thanks to some sort of a pretty arrangement that only a woman could describe or understand, particularly caught the feminine fancy.

Henri Lavelle	Fritz Williams
Lucienne	Esther Tittell
Joseph Pinglet	Sam Reed
Clemence	Nellie Butler
Laura	Maggie Holloway Fisher
Stephen Coralie	E. M. Holland
Coralie	Marie Derickson
Double Blanc	May Galyer
André Pillard	Brandon Hurst
Ernest Thorel	George W. Howard
Poulet	Jay Wilson
Boulet	James Kearney
The Secretary	Tony Eddinger
Rose Blondet	May Lambert
Felicie	Anita Rothe
Paulette	Etta Morris
Francine	Louise Douglas
Ninette	Margaret Bawdrow

Lillian Burkhart at Proctor's.

The new bill at Proctor's Theatre this week shows Miss Lillian Burkhart in a comedietta entitled "A Deal on 'Change." The hero is a broker, who has secured papa's consent, providing he trebles his fortune. Then papa proceeds to "bear" the stock, with which the ardent broker is heavily loaded until ruin threatens. The heroine comes into the broker's office just as the ticker is unraveling her lover's fortune, and the way she manipulates that stock, circumventing papa and retrieving the broker's fortune, makes first-class mirth-provoking material. Miss Burkhart's work is enjoyably clever, and Mr. Leach makes a good broker. Among the other novelties on the bill are Eddie Girard and Jessie Gardner in a sketch, the Hawaiian Queens, and Dixon, Bowers and Dixon in grotesque tumbling.

THE NEW PEOPLE'S ORCHESTRA.

Promising Material to Develop and Fair Progress Being Made.

The People's Orchestra, which is composed of about thirty amateur performers, held its fourth weekly meeting last night at the University Settlement, at 57 Rivington Street. The orchestra, which is still in process of formation, will be an organization similar to the People's Choral Union.

David Mannes, a brother-in-law of Walter Damrosch, the originator and leader of the People's Choral Union, conceived the idea of a people's orchestra about six weeks ago. A notice describing the aims of the new organization and calling for applications for membership was read at a meeting of the Choral Union. Within a week Mr. Mannes had received eighty applications. The requirements for membership in the orchestra are ability to play in tune on the violin, viola, violoncello, or bass violin, members to furnish their own instruments. For the first two years at least it has been decided that no instruments other than these will be admitted into the orchestra, but in spite of this several candidates presented themselves with cornets and French horns. One man appeared with a concertina and another with a mandolin and both were very much hurt when they found that they could

NICARAGUA CANAL TREATY ABROGATED

Clayton-Bulwer Convention Superseded by New Agreement.

GREAT BRITAIN OUT OF IT

The United States Alone Has Right to Build the Waterway, Guaranteeing Only Its Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, amendatory of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, relating to the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, was signed at the State Department to-day by Secretary Hay, for the United States, and Lord Pauncefote, for Great Britain.

Though the consummation of the treaty occupied some time, owing to the necessity of comparing the two drafts, there was very little formality about the ceremony, and a convention that is expected to be, for the United States at least, of the most far-reaching importance and value came into being without any theatrical surroundings.

There were present, besides Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote, only Mr. Bromley, Honorary Attaché of the British Embassy and prospective son-in-law of Lord Pauncefote; Sidney Smith, Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau, and William Gwinn, the messenger to the Department of State, who placed the seals upon this convention, as he has upon nearly every treaty of importance to which the United States has been a party for the past thirty years.

Mr. Smith carried the freshly signed treaty to the White House, where the letter of transmittal was signed by the President, so that the treaty could be dispatched at once to the United States Senate for ratification. The letter of transmittal was purely formal, simply commending the treaty to the Senate without entering upon any argument to demonstrate its value.

The new treaty was later received by the Senate and was read in executive session. Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, moved to make the treaty public, as it was a subject in which all were greatly interested, but after some discussion it was decided to refer the matter to the Committee on Foreign Relations, before taking that step.

The comments of Senators upon the treaty after hearing it read were favorable. It was said to allow the United States all the authority that was needed.

Secretary Hay declined to make public the text of the treaty, or even to make any statement as to its details, holding that ccurtesy to the Senate obliged him to remain silent until the Senate itself should make public the contents of the convention. So that all that is now known of this agreement is that it amends the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 in such manner that Great Britain yields to the United States the right to construct the Nicaragua Canal, or a canal at any other point on the isthmus, without British participation.

Most of the other features in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty are retained. This is notably true of Article V., which guarantees the absolute neutrality of any canal and the security of the capital invested. It is understood that the United States continues upon itself this obligation to maintain the neutralization of the canal, which shall be forever open and free. It is also believed that the treaty looks to an international undertaking on this point.

This treaty was arranged between Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote, who are the principals, and who manifested that fact by signing the treaty. As soon as it is ratified and the ratifications have been exchanged the United States will be at liberty to proceed at once with the construction of an isthmian canal, unfettered by any obligation to Great Britain save that of allowing to British citizens, as to the citizens of other nations, the use of the canal on the same terms with American citizens.

Possibly this might have been done without to-day's treaty, for the question as to whether or not the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still alive has been a subject of controversy for many years, and many able minds have taken opposite sides. But the present Administration is convinced that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still in force, and it felt itself bound by the most sacred obligations to live up to the treaty as long as it stood unchanged, and, desiring to amend it, resorted to the only honorable means, in its judgment, to realize its desires; hence the treaty signed to-day.

There is absolutely no quid pro quo offered to Great Britain in this treaty in return for the valuable concession to the United States. Whatever return the United States may choose to make for this concession is a thing of the future.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Daily Chronicle says: "There can be no question that this agreement regarding the canal between two friendly nations is a matter for congratulation, not merely to themselves, but to the world at large, which will materially benefit by the construction of this great waterway. Other Governments will naturally be invited to take part in a general guarantee of its neutrality, and they will have every reason to comply with the invitation." The Daily Chronicle is "unwilling to believe that British rights under the treaty have been abandoned without reciprocal consideration."

The Times says: "We can see no serious objection on our part to the completion, under exclusively American auspices, of a work which may have as great an influence on the trade of the civilized world as the Suez Canal. What is essential is that the new arrangement shall guarantee equality of treatment to the trade of all commercial missions. It is in no way certain, even now, that the Nicaragua line will ultimately be selected. The Washington Government is probably well pleased to have two strings to its bow.

"It cannot be doubted that, whether Nicaragua or Panama be adopted, British trade will enjoy the same privileges and securities. It is no doubt to be regretted that other outstanding difficulties have not been settled, as had been hoped, at the same time. As the idea of joint Anglo-American construction was long ago abandoned, we have no interest in resisting a project beneficial to the world's trade. Of that trade, the energy and aptitude of our people will always give us a commanding share, if we are not tempted to neglect our opportunities."

The Daily News says: "Secretary Hay has won a great diplomatic triumph. He has procured the formal abrogation of the treaty without giving anything in return. The American victory is remarkably complete. Our correspondent assures us that no return, open or secret, has been made by the United States Government, nor is the United States bound even to construct the canal or to adopt any special route. It would have been churlish and ungracious to prevent the construction of the canal, but something might have been asked in return either for Canada or ourselves."

The Standard says: "The Americans have every reason to be satisfied with the convention, as it gives them the essential points for which successive Secretaries of State have been contending for the last four decades. It is doubtless desirable to get rid of a cause of friction, which, more than once, has threatened to make a quarrel between Great Britain and the United States.

"At the same time diplomacy need not quite lose sight of the maxim 'Do ut des.' By abandoning the essential clase of the treaty we make an enormous concession to American interests and sentiment, and we find it difficult to believe that Lord Salisbury has so completely departed from the practice of his predecessors as to conclude a purely one-sided bargain. We must assume that further information will modify this view.

"We have every desire to remain on the friendliest terms with the United States, and we are assured that these amicable relations already exist. It should scarcely be necessary, therefore, to strengthen them by yielding without any consideration rights secured to us under the treaty."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The morning hours yesterday were comparatively free from incident in the social world, and many people of leisure, housed during the rainstorm of Sunday, took advantage of the bright skies and brilliant sunshine for a stroll or a drive, although it was necessary to brave a blustering wind, like that of March, to enjoy these. There were a few "at homes" in the afternoon, among them one given by Mrs. Charles R. Henderson of 27 East Sixty-fifth Street, and the evening brought a notable performance of "Faust," with Emma Eames as Marguerite, at the opera; Mrs. Gerry's annual dance, a cotillion given by Mrs. N. W. T. Hatch, and which was led by Miss Nathalie Hatch, and a unique entertainment, a Japanese wedding and bridal tea, given at the residence of Mrs. Christian Herter in aid of the Emma Willard Scholarship. Dinners were given, among others last evening, by Mrs. William Post of 535 Madison Avenue and Mrs. Edward Kemp of 722 Fifth Avenue.

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To-day is more crowded with incidents and events than was yesterday. The third and last Junior Cotillion will take place at Sherry's, the Fortnightly Dance will be held at the Astoria, and the Tuesday Evening Assembly at Delmonico's. The Lying-In Hospital Sewing Class will meet at the residence of Mrs. S. H. Witherbee, 240 Madison Avenue, this morning. The first of the musical recitals under the direction of Mr. Thrane will be held at Sherry's at noon, and the wedding of Mr. Murray Dodge and Miss Elsie Barker will be celebrated at St. Thomas's Church at the same hour. In the afternoon Mrs. James B. Haggin of 357 Fifth Avenue will give a large reception, and dinners will be given, among others, this evening by Mrs. Walter Watson of 52 West Fifty-second Street, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, 2 East Sixty-fourth Street, and Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, 31 West Thirty-seventh Street, in honor of Mrs. William Lawrence Green of Albany.

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A reception will be given this afternoon at the Astoria Hotel by Mrs. John L. Lawrence, (Miss Alice Work.) Mrs. Charles E. Sherman, (Miss Hannah Newbold Lawrence,) who was married within the fortnight, will assist Mrs. Lawrence in receiving. This reception was erroneously announced last week for Saturday last.

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Musicales continue to be the most popular of social entertainments this season. Another subscription concert of the Adamowski Quartet took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Prescott H. Butler, 22 Park Avenue, and to-day the first of five high noon recitals, given by Mr. Victor Thrane, and which promise to be very successful, will take place at Sherry's. An attractive programme has been arranged. The evening will bring the Dewey Arch Concert under fashionable patronage at Carnegie Hall, and another in the series of informal Tuesday evening musicales at the apartments of Miss Callender and Miss De Forest in the Tiffany Building.

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Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry's annual dance last night, the story of which will be found in another column, may have been the last of any notable dances of the season in private houses, for no more are definitely announced to take place between now and Ash Wednesday, (Feb. 28.) There will be no dance at Mrs. George Crocker's on Saturday night next, despite many announcements to the contrary. Mrs. Crocker will give a large dinner on that date. The musicale at Mrs. George Gould's, which takes place the same evening, may be followed by dancing. There will be no dance at Mrs. Bayard Cutting's, nor at Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton's, although these have been suggested by people with whom the wish is probably father to the thought.

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The annual St. Valentine's Kettledrum, in aid of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, will take place at Sherry's on Saturday afternoon next. There will be music, children's amusements, and dancing, and the managers of the home, headed by Mrs. James Hurry, the President, and Mrs. Richard Irvin, Financial Secretary, and many of the members of the Men's Advisory Committee, of which Mr. Benjamin Perkins is President, will be present.

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The wedding to-day at St. Thomas's Church at noon of Mr. Murray Witherbee Dodge, eldest son of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, and Miss Elsie Barker, daughter of Mrs. Fordyce C. Barker, and granddaughter of Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, will be a large and fashionably attended event. There have been so few fashionable weddings this Winter that the belles and beaux will turn out in force, and especially so to-day, as both Mr. Dodge and Miss Barker are most popular in the younger set. Miss Lillian Barker, the bride's sister, will be her maid of honor, and Miss Alice Babcock, a cousin of the bride, and Miss Anne Potter will be her bridesmaids. Mr. Marshall Dodge will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will be Messrs. John Adams, Douglas Dodge, Louis Stoddard, Frederic Kernochan, W. H. Dixon, Henry H. Hollister, T. M. Hawley, and C. A. Brayton. There will be a wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's grandfather, Mr. S. D. Babcock, after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge will sail for the Riviera on Saturday. A feature of this wedding will be the presence of the youthful and widowed mothers of both the bridegroom and bride.

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Among those booked to sail to-day on the Saale for Southampton and Bremen are Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Brown, and the Rev. A. W. Hildebrandt and Mrs. Hildebrandt. R. A. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Bullard, Jr., Mrs. George F. Hinton, William J. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Willard C. Swift, Theodore M. Vail, the Right Rev. W. W. Perrin, Bishop of Columbia, and George Keppel are among those booked to sail to-morrow on the St. Paul for Southampton.

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Mrs. N. W. T. Hatch gave last evening at her residence, 57 West Thirty-seventh Street, a cotillion for her daughter, Miss Nathalie Hatch. The cotillion was led by Miss Hatch. It consisted of five figures, and the favors were natural flowers for several of the figures, and trumpets, drums, balloons, and other toys, flags, &c. The cotillion was danced before supper, which was served by Delmonico. There were thirty-five couples in the cotillion. Brooks and Denton, the banjoists, furnished the music. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brown, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bull, Miss Eleanor Fitzgerald, Miss Kidd, Miss Rawlins, Miss Robinson, Miss Mary Mortimer, Miss Alice Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Osgood Pell, Miss Mildred Carruth Dix, Miss Emily Trowbridge, Miss Mabel Post, Miss Gladys Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Beales, Miss Rosalie de Goicouria, Miss May Riker, Miss Caroline Bogert, Miss Cecil Boardman, Miss Ethel Thornell, Miss Edna Goadby Loew, Miss Anita Tone, Miss Elsie W. Brown, Miss Madge Niles, the Misses Fanshawe, and the Messrs. Seton Post, Theodore Pell, Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., Howard Willets, Mrs. Gardiner Brown, Mr. Herbert Childs, Miss Prescott Slade, Howard Slade, William C. Camman, Joseph D. Forbes, Herbert N. Rawlins, George C. Foote, Lanmann Bull, Jr., Charles W. Hoadley, Frederick W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Menzies, Sawtelle Prentice, Reginald Thompson, A. W. S. Cochran, Charles Riker, David Stewart, Walter Stewart, Townsend Morgan, Edward McVickar, Emerson Foote, Jr., W. Scott Cameron, J. Searle Barclay, L. T. Martin, Jr., and Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris.

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The Japanese wedding and bridal party at Mrs. Herter's last night was a decidedly pretty affair. There were about thirty young women, in handsome and elaborate Japanese costumes, who formed the bridal party, and the Japanese marriage ceremony was carried out in detail, and occupied about half an hour. After this a bridal tea was given in a room furnished to resemble one in that of a Japanese house of a wealthy family, in which Japanese refreshments were served. The performance took place on a stage erected in the large dining room of Mrs. Herter's residence, and some 200 subscribers were present. The proceeds of the entertainment were given to the Emma Willard Scholarship Fund.

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Last evening again demonstrated that, as a rule, the first night of a new play is not a fashionable event. Here and there one may meet well-known people in the fashionable world, but the class of first-nighters is one to itself. The opera, with the ever favorite "Faust," was largely attended, and many of the occupants of parterre boxes went to Mrs. Gerry's ball, thus making the display of beautiful costumes and jewels most notable. Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, and Mrs. Starr Miller especially wore beautiful gowns and superb diamonds.

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The house party at Georgian Court, Lakewood, over Sunday arrived yesterday morning in town. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould had with them among others at Lakewood the Count and Countess de Castellane. Georgian Court was illuminated on Saturday evening and the house and grounds presented a beautiful spectacle. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs went over the Sunday to Newport and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt were at Hyde Park on the Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are still in the South.

TRANSFERS IN BROOKLYN.

President Rossiter Must Give His Reasons for Withholding Them.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The State Railroad Commission has not referred to the Attorney General the motion of President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Road in declining to accept the suggestions of the commission regarding the granting of transfers at various points on the roads of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.

In compliance with the railroad law, President Rossiter has been summoned to attend a conference, to be held in this city on Thursday, for the purpose of ascertaining his reasons why the recommendations of the commission should not be enforced. If he does not convince the commission that the recommendations should not be enforced, the matter will be referred to the Attorney General.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Lewis Hubbell.

William Lewis Hubbell, Treasurer of the Adams Express Company, died at his home in Bridgeport, Conn., last Friday and was buried there yesterday. Mr. Hubbell was sixty-seven years old. He had been connected with the Adams Express Company for many years. During the civil war, of which he was a veteran, he spent nine months in Libby Prison. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club of this city.

Obituary Notes.

WILLARD JOHNSON, former Assemblyman and a prominent Democratic politician during and after the rebellion, died yesterday at Fulton, this State. He was eighty years old. He made millions as a contractor.

BLAKE G. WALES died at Jeffersonville, Sullivan County, yesterday. He was a delegate to the Republican Convention which nominated Garfield for President, but voted for Blaine until the thirty-sixth ballot.

Mrs. DEBORAH S. CUMMINGS, widow of Joseph E. Cummings who was President of Northwestern University, died Sunday at Evanston of bronchial pneumonia. She was born in Augusta, Me., eighty-four years ago.

CALEB J. DILWORTH, a veteran of the civil war and Attorney General of Nebraska from 1878 to 1880, is dead at Omaha. He enlisted as a private from Illinois when the rebellion began, and was mustered out as a Brigadier General.

Dr. T. DANA FITZSIMMONS died Sunday at his home, at 689 Tenth Street, Brooklyn. He was twenty-five years old. He was a graduate of the Long Island College Hospital. He was a member of the Crescent Club, Knights of Columbus, and Columbian Club.

The Rev. EDWARD GRIFFIN PORTER, who was President of the New England Genealogical Society, an active member of the Bostonian Society, and a member of many other historical organizations, died yesterday at Dorchester, Mass., of pneumonia. He was sixty-two years old.

ALVIN T. HULBERT, who for forty years was a Chicago hotel keeper, died in Chicago Sunday night of heart failure. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., seventy-four years ago and began his business career there. Mr. Hulbert had been connected with hotels in several cities in this State, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

Mrs. NANCY OGDEN died Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Esther L. Bradbury, at 305 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn. She was the widow of Isaac S. Ogden and a daughter of Josiah Hunt, a veteran of the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Ogden was in her ninety-eighth year. She leaves two sons and two daughters. Two brothers also survive her.

DAVID H. WYCKOFF, a pioneer resident of Asbury Park, died yesterday at his home. He was seventy-four years old. Several weeks ago Mr. Wyckoff fell from a porch, breaking a leg and an arm, and sustaining a shock from which he did not recover. Mr. Wyckoff was in business in Asbury Park for many years. He was the author of a history of the town.

Rain-Slaked Lime Causes Fire.

Fire supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion broke out in the storehouse of James P. Hall, dealer in builders' materials, at the foot of Henderson Street, Jersey City, shortly before 3 o'clock A. M. yesterday. Seven horses were suffocated or burned to death. The loss is $8,000, only partly covered by insurance. The fire is believed to have been caused by a quantity of lime stored in the building, and which is said to have been slaked by rain which leaked through the roof.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. DRESS SHIRTS. E. & W.
Linen of special weave.

DIED.

AIKMAN.—On Saturday, Feb. 3, 1900, Caroline, daughter of the late Robert and Sarah Aikman. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 273 Union St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BOWMAN.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Saturday, Feb. 3, 1900, James Bowman, late of Bergen Point, N. J. Notice hereafter.

BROWER.—On Monday, Feb. 5, 1900, of pneumonia, Harry Van Alst, Jr., son of Harry Van Alst and Caroline O'Connor Brower, aged 5 days. Funeral private.

COUTANT.—On Monday, Feb. 5, Florence May Coutant, beloved daughter of Hattie and Frank A. Coutant, aged 19 years. Funeral services at the residence of her parents, 268 7th St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday at 8 P. M.

GILDER.—On Monday, Feb. 5, at Morristown, N. J., in the sixty-second year of his age, William Henry Gilder, late Brevet Major, U. S. V., second son of the late Rev. W. H. and Jane Nutt Gilder. Interment at Bordentown, N. J.

MORGAN.—On Monday, Feb. 5, 1900, at Wheatly, L. I., Theodore Moran Morgan, son of Edwin D. and Elizabeth M. Morgan, in his 6th year. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Roslyn, L. I., on Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Special train will leave 34th St., N. Y., at 9:28, A. M., Long Island City 8:30 A. M., and returning, arrive at New York about 11:10 A. M. Interment at Hartford, Conn.

MORGAN.—On Feb. 4, 1900, Richard E., aged 27 years, son of T. A. Morgan. Funeral services at the Central Baptist Church, 42d St., between 7th and 8th Avs., Wednesday, the 7th, at 10 A. M.

MOWER.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 4, Anna Josephine, daughter of the late Thomas G. Mower, M. D., Surgeon, United States Army. Funeral services at her late residence, 673 Lexington Av., Thursday, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEILSON.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Sat., Feb. 3, 1900, Robert H. Neilson, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 335 George St., on Wednesday next at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PARTRIDGE.—At his residence, 125 Montague St., Brooklyn, Sunday, Feb. 4, Joseph Lyman Partridge, in the 96th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Pilgrims Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 4:30 P. M. Burial at Leicester, Mass.

SEACORD.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 5, 1900, Mary, widow of Darius Seacord, in her 89th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 232 Huguenot St., on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 2 P. M.

SINCLAIR.—On Sunday, Feb. 4, Mary J. Sloane, wife of John J. Sinclair. Funeral services from her late residence, 6 East 93d St., Wednesday morning, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock.

SINCLAIRE.—On Saturday, Feb. 3, 1900, Christina Murray Sinclaire, wife of H. P. Sinclaire, Jr., of Corning, N. Y. Funeral services at the residence of her mother, Mrs. C. Murray, 112 West 80th St., New York City, on Tuesday, Feb. 6th, at 4 P. M. Interment at Corning.

WYCKOFF.—At Washington, D. C., on Monday, Feb. 5, 1900, Jennie G., wife of William S. Wyckoff, and elder daughter of the late Abraham Ditmas and Mary Gerritsen Polhemus of Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her sister, Mrs. George Trowbridge, No. 1 West 47th St., on Thursday morning, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42 St.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.
From Brooklyn Ferries by Electric or Elevated R. R. New York office, 1 Madison Av.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 5.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ANDERSON, Nellie, 318 E. 34th St...	7	3
BEEDE, Hiram P., 250 W. 28th St....	61	4
BRENNAN, Cornelius, 244 W. 62d St.	65	5
BRODA, Joseph, 1,341 Avenue A.....	1	4
BROOKS, Irene, 253 E. 125th St.....	1	2
BRANDES, August F., 149 E. 47th St.	11	4
BRINCK, Charles L. A., 415 W. 48th..	1	4
BAXTER, Irene L., 329 Hudson St...	2	3
BUTTERFIELD, Louis, 301 W. 120th..	45	4
BLUMENTHAL, Katherine, 56 Rutgers	38	5
CONTARDI, Alphonso, 306 Mott St...	73	4
CAVANAGH, Thurscille, 201 E. 101st..	1	5
CHECK, Gisha, 210 Madison St.....	77	4
COLLINS, John, 140 Cherry St.....	4	3
CAREY, John L., 707 Washington St..	10	4
CORCORAN, Thomas, 143d and Brook.	42	1
CASEY, Patrick J., 225 10th Av.....	39	5
CROHAN, Patrick, 2,380 Old Broadway	28	4
CLARK, Jennie, 157 E. 96th St.....	22	4
DEANE, Ella M., 5 Abington Square..	40	3
DOLINIC, Mary, 255 E. 3d St.....	2	3
DAILEY, John T., Westchester.....	45	1
DOWLING, Emma J., 1,030 Prospect Av.....	40	1
DOWD, James E., 232 E. 100th St....	1	5
EDGAR, Alexander, 67 W. 100th St..	37	5
ELMORE, Gertrude M., 2,827 1st Av..	8	5
ELDRIDGE, Lemuel, 1,539 Broadway.	60	3
FRANCIS, Mabel, 229 W. 63d St.....	1	4
FALKENHEIM, Rosa, 76 7th St.....	1	4
FLOOD, Cecelia, 333 E. 117th St.....	1	4
GEMMING, John J., 431 E. 17th St..	66	3
GOLDTHWAIT, Wm. W., 412 W. 124th	28	3
GEARN, Michael, 2,114 Madison Av..	50	2
GOADBY, Elizabeth, 212 Avenue A....	55	3
GRAM, Kaia, 430 E. 84th St.....	79	2
GALLAGHER, Margaret, 240 1st Av..	52	4
GILL, Estello, 80 Perry St.....	34	3
GUERINO, Airselle, 134 W.	1	4
GLENN, Margaret, 128 Greenwich St..	39	4
HARRIS, Jacob, 123 E. 123d St.....	64	3
HAACK, Jacob, 544 E. 5th St.....	50	1
HAGGERTY, Elsie, 1,695 Lex. Av....	1	4
HUGHES, Richard, 245 W. 108th St..	36	3
HICKEY, David, 120 E. 120th St....	41	3
JACOBOWICH, Esther, 99 Lewis St..	45	3
JUDGE, Bridget V., 219 E. 127th St...	1	3
KEENAN, Thomas, 16 E. 134th St....	27	3
KORTJOHANN, Henry, 316 E. 33d St.	64	4
KENELLY, Michael, 2,384 Railroad Av.	26	4
KELLY, Katie, 454 W. 40th St.....	24	5
KIRK, James A., 310 E. 14th St.....	31	3
LOWENSTEIN, George, 489 6th Av...	45	4
LANG, Dorothea, 431 W. 48th St....	65	3
LANGHOFF, Caroline, 124 Leroy St..	45	2
LOEBER, Christina, 310 E. 83d St...	65	2
LOWRY, William, 293 Willis Av.....	7	4
LEHMAN, Charles, 11 W. 112th St...	1	4
LAIRD, Catherine, 319 W. 13th St...	79	3
MAHER, Mary, 317 E. 40th St.....	40	4
MURPHY, John, 147 Amsterdam Av.	23	4
MANSON, H. P., 324 E. 60th St....	1	4
MARSAT, Kvetoslav, 1,387 1st Av...	3	4
MURRAY, Susan, 214 W. 69th St...	24	4
MORRELL, Ellen, 244 W. 15th St...	40	3
MULVANEY, W. J., 114 E. 88th St...	1	3
MORGAN, R. E., 68 W. 49th St....	28	4
MORRIS, Madeleine, Foundling Hosp.	1	4
MARTENS, Eleanor, 306 E. 89th St.	21	2
MELLENDICK, Mary, 420 6th St....	66	3
MARTENS, John C., 227 Chrystie St.	61	3
MULLANEY, William, 229 W. 49th St.	71	4
MALY, Antonie, 1,803 1st Av.....	1	4
MILLER, Kate, 157 W. 100th St.....	2	3
MARCH, Walter, 421 W. 46th St....	46	4
MAHAN, Robert, 1,447 5th Av.....	2	4
MATTHEWS, Edward, 71 Cherry St..	36	5
MacDONALD, Arthur, Williamsbridge.	57	1
McSHANE, Kitty, 2,099 2d Av.....	17	1
McGLONE, Catherine, 574 2d Av.....	53	4
McCRUM, W. J., 159 E. 27th St....	22	5
McRONALD, David, 452 W. 57th St..	59	4
McLAUGHLIN, Florence, 74 Oliver St.	1	4
NOVACEK, Ottocar, German Hosp...	33	3
O'NEILL, John, Kingsbridge.....	64	1
PECKWORTH, S. G., 10 Van Ness Pl.	55	4
PURCELL, John G., 103 W. 105th St.	24	2
PAULATZO, Joseph, 185th St. and Amsterdam Av.....	4	3
PRYOR, Mary, 134 W. 19th St.....	49	4
PUPILLA, Rosina, 82 Madison St....	2	4
PEPPE, Rocco, 232 Mulberry St.....	1	4
PETERS, Ruth, 984 Columbus Av....	2	5
RIGHTMORE, W. V., (M. D.,) 322 E. 19th St.....	85	4
READY, Kathryn, 232 W. 104th St.	1	5
RAYNOR, Harold W., 789 9th Av...	1	4
SCHARLIN, Newman, 158 Henry St..	25	4
STENSON, Grace H., Umadilla, N. Y.	24	4
SCHNEPER, Fred P., 1,073 1st Av...	1	3
SEXAMER, Albert, 1,830 2d Av.....	1	3
SCHILLINGER, Caroline, 119 E. 3d..	79	3
SINCLAIRE, Christian, 112 W. 80th St	43	3
SETZER, August, 216 E. 120th St....	69	5
SMITH, Jennie, 455 W. 13th St.....	1	5
SLATTERY, John, 346 E. 105th St..	45	4
SHEPIRS, Mendel, 64 Attorney St..	68	4
SISK, Annie, 772 10th Av.....	1	4
TUCKER, Mamie, 447 W. 28th St...	24	3
TENGELEE, Ida, 943 Columbus Av..	1	3
THOMPSON, Thomas, 313 E. 103d St.	30	3
TRAYNOR, Theresa, 228 W. 27th St.	19	3
THOMAS, George, 222 W. 65th St....	39	3
ULLHOF, Henry S., 592 10th Av....	37	5
VETTER, Therese, 621 E. 16th St....	6	4
VAN MOERKERKEN, H., 36 W. 73d..	64	4
WHITE, Florence, 110 Canal St.....	1	4
WEYPRECHT, Meta, 226 2d Av.....	75	3
WARREN, David, 512 E. 18th St....	36	3
WELLS, Grace, 6 W. 99th St.....	1	3
WURTHMAN, Edith L., 331 E. 20th.	1	4
WOLFMAN, Samuel, 88 Lewis St..	6	4
WASHBURN, Albert, canal boat foot of E. 28th St.....	45	4
WILLIAMS, Catherine, 73 West St....	61	4
YOUNG, Lizzie M., 591 E. 143d St...	29	1
ZITO, Gervasia, 353 1st Av.....	1	5

Brooklyn.

BRIEGLIB, Elizabeth, 194 Monitor St	22	2
BOWER, John F., Jr., 579 Warren St.	1	4
BAYARD, Anne, 674 Hancock St.....	52	4
BENNETT, Jacob, 408 Rodney St...	68	3
CONWAY, William D., 118 Prospect	1	3
CULLEN, Edward, 478 Hicks St.....	19	3
DETTLING, Louis, 1,108 Fulton St..	1	3
DUFFY, John J., 211 Van Brunt St..	35	3
DOYLE, Ann, 595 10th St.....	65	3
D'AURIA, Maria, 199 Prospect St....	1	4
EVANS, Minnie D., Brooklyn Hosp...	1	2
FITZSIMMONS, Thomas D., 689 10th	25	3
FREITAG, Daniel, 253 Jefferson St..	4	2
FALLON, Bridget, Sterling St. and Nostrand Av.....	61	3
GUILFOYLE, Mary, 256 Front St....	44	3
GANE, Charles F., St. Catharine's Hos	32	3
GILDE, Tejada Antonio, 288 Cumberland St.....	48	4
HARKINS, Gertrude, 509 Court St....	1	4
HICKEY, Anna, 418 Smith St.....	5	4
HANSEN, Michael, Kings Co. Almshouse	59	31
HART, Christine, 591 Vanderbilt Av.	2	5
HARRISON, Eliza H., 197 So. Oxford	78	4
KELLEY, Kate F., 232 Bergen St....	30	3
KRAEMER, Carrie, 194 Rockaway Av	1	4
KINZER, Eleanor, 928 Bergen St....	1	4
KEMETHER, Josephine, 65 Diamond	70	4
KLEIBERG, Hansine, 899 4th Av...	1	3
LOECHNER, Elizabeth, St. Catharine's Hospital	64	4
LATHAM, —, 41 Lafayette Av.....	1	3
LACKMANN, William H., 144 23d St.	45	4
MILLER, John, 40 Covert St.....	65	4
MILLER, Hilly, 39 Lorimer St.....	1	4
MARSTERS, Emeline B., 800 B'way	45	3
McNALLY, John, 157 Hopkins St....	66	3
NEEDHAM, Agnes J., 839 3d Av.....	35	3
ORAM, George, Kings Co. Hospital..	1	31
PARKER, James J., Kings Co. Jail..	70	1
PATTERSON, William J., Homeop. Hospital	43	5
PIDGEON, Ada, 136 Meserole Av....	41	5
POWELL, William, 360½ Manhattan Av.....	1	4
RAINONE, Filomena, 9 Garnet St....	1	4
RIECHERT, Elizabeth, 819 Dean St...	89	2
RUGHAASB, Gertie, Brooklyn Hosp..	7	3
SCHULER, Otto, 98 Monitor St.....	1	4
SULLIVAN, Ellen, 180 W. 9th St....	1	4
SCHEAMBUSCH, Elina M., 239 Stockton St.....	60	3
SCHILHOSKY, Edward, 197 Knickerbocker Av.....	1	3
STRATTON, James, 207 Spencer St..	68	3
SAVARESE, Antonio, Erie Basin....	55	3
SCHAFFERT, Robert R., 815 Park Av	1	3
SNELL, Clara, Avenue L, near Rockaway Av.....	25	2
SCHNABEL, Jacob, 89 Driggs Av....	59	2
STEFFINS, —, 29 Reid Av.....	1	4
SCHMIDT, Catharine, St. Catharine's Hospital	55	2
SOMERVILLE, Rose, 66th St., near 6th Av.....	73	5
TIGHE, Francis J., 179 Conover St....	1	5
WEIDOW, Antonio, 312 McDougal St.	2	4
WARD, Edward, Kings Co. Hospital.	56	1
WEISS, Jacob, 97 Scholes St.....	28	3
WOLF, John, 279 Scholes St.....	39	2
WILHELM, Phillipine, 544 Jerome.	65	2
WEBSTER, Robert A., 352 Hicks St.	1	4
ZIMMER, William, L. I. Col. Hosp..	53	4

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.
FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERY.
Now on Free Exhibition.
OIL PAINTINGS
By Representative
AMERICAN ARTISTS
at the
Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 FIFTH AVENUE,
For AUCTION, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY Evenings, Feb. 8, 9, and 10, each evening at 8 o'Clock.

LIST OF ARTISTS REPRESENTED:

A' BECKET, M.—BROWN, A.—BRICHER, A. T.—BRADFORD, W.—BLACKMAN, W.—BEL

FALLOWS BILL IS PASSED

No Opposition to School Teachers' Measure in Either House.

SENT TO MAYOR VAN WYCK

Only Debate on the Bill Was Over the Question of Its Authorship—Ahearn's Statement.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The Fallows School Teachers' bill, which provides for the immediate relief of the unpaid school teachers of Queens and Richmond Counties, was passed by both the Assembly and the Senate to-night, there being no opposition to the measure in either house. Immediately after the bill passed the Senate it was handed to the Lieutenant Governor for his signature, and a special messenger was dispatched to carry it to Mayor Van Wyck.

The only incident of the passage of the bill in the Senate was the accentuation of the controversy between Mr. Fallows and Senator Ford as to the authorship of the bill. Senator Ford declared that he himself had sent the bill to Mr. Fallows, and Mr. Fallows protested, with the corroboration of E. L. Stevens, President of the School Board of the Borough of Queens, that the bill had been originally delivered to Mr. Fallows by Mr. Stevens.

When the bill had been read, Senator Ford asked unanimous consent that it be immediately ordered to a third reading, and passed. Senator Ahearn stated the position of the minority, withdrawing all objections.

Senator Ahearn declared that the minority believed "the Coler-Grady bill the only proper one, and not the bill which has been suggested by the gentleman who is responsible for Chapter 1,065 of the City Charter, which, it is agreed, has caused all the trouble."

Senator Ford in reply asserted that the only source of Senator Ahearn's objection was the fact that some other Senator should have introduced a bill affecting teachers' salaries.

In the Assembly, 131 votes were recorded in the bill's favor, there being no negative votes.

FOR THE RELIEF OF COURTS.

Mr. Weekes's Plan to Deal with Congested Trial Term Calendars.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Assemblyman Weekes of New York introduced a concurrent resolution in the Assembly to-night amending the Constitution. Though general in character, it is intended to relieve the congested trial term calendars in the First Judicial District.

Mr. Weekes thinks his bill is a great improvement over Senator Grady's bill, which amends the Constitution so as to provide for seven additional Justices to be elected, four for the Borough of Manhattan and three for Brooklyn. Mr. Weekes's resolution permits the Governor to designate the Justices required, who shall act as Trial Commissioners for such specified period as the Appellate Division may deem requisite. This plan is now in operation in the Court of Appeals.

The resolution provides that the persons designated as Commissioners shall be attorneys and counselors at law of at least fifteen years' standing, practicing and residing in the judicial district to which they are appointed. Their jurisdiction shall be limited to the trial of such actions and special proceedings, and the disposition of such business upon the Trial Term calendars of the Supreme Court as may be assigned to them, and subject to such regulations as shall be made by the Appellate Division.

Every Trial Commissioner, when holding a trial term, shall exercise all the powers conferred by law upon Trial Justices of the Supreme Court in the trial of actions and special proceedings, and may settle a case upon appeal after the expiration of his specified term.

Each Trial Commissioner shall be paid while actually engaged under his designation such sum monthly as shall be equal to the salary for a like period of a Justice of the Supreme Court in the judicial district to which he shall be appointed.

Each of such Trial Commissioners may appoint such attendants for the Trial Term to which he is assigned as may be necessary, not exceeding four, and all existing provisions of law relating to the appointment of clerks and stenographers for the parts and terms of the Supreme Court in the several judicial districts shall be applicable to the Trial Terms to which such Trial Commissioners may be assigned.

MODIFIES WATER SUPPLY LAW.

Amendment to Greater New York Charter Introduced.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Mr. Morgan of Kings County, at the instigation of the Merchants' Association of New York, to-night introduced a proposed amendment to the Greater New York charter which is designed to give the city greater power and privileges with regard to the source of its water supply.

Under the existing law the city is prohibited from taking any portion of its water supply from any watershed if the county in which the watershed is located shall have taken water rights. The effect is that if any city within this watershed shall have laid pipes or made other claim to the water rights the City of New York is prevented from taking any part of the water. The amendment proposed provides that the water must be actually used and necessary for the city by which it is claimed.

It is believed that the measure, if passed, will also do away with the claims of the Ramapo Water Company, as it provides that a water company to protect its alleged franchise rights shall demonstrate that it is actually using the watershed it pretends to occupy.

TO MODIFY BUILDING LAWS.

Proposed Regulation as to Actions for Removal of Extensions.

ALBANY Feb. 5.—Senator Marshall tonight proposed a new section to the building laws of the New York City charter in a bill which provides that if the front or exterior wall of any building now standing shall extend not more than ten inches upon any street the walls shall not be removable unless an action be instituted within one year from the passage of the act and notice of the pendency of such action is filed in the office of the County Clerk.

If a part of a building now standing known as a bay or oriel window shall extend not more than twelve inches beyond the exterior wall, the structure shall not be removable unless action be begun as in the previous case.

BILL TO REGULATE BAKERIES.

It Would Also Prevent the Sale of Impure Bread and Cake.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Assemblyman O'Connell of New York introduced a bill in the House to-night to regulate the sale of impure bread and cake, to prevent bakers who are consumptives or afflicted with other diseases from working in bakeries, and also regulating their work hours on Saturdays and Sundays.

Under the provisions of the bill no baker or confectioner will be permitted to work between the hours of 6 o'clock Saturday evening and 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, except to set the sponges, unless he observes another day of the week than Sunday as a day of religious rest.

All cake and bread exposed for sale in cities of the first class upon the sidewalks or while being delivered must be inclosed in a glass case, box, or other receptacle to protect it from dirt, dust, or rain. The factory Inspector is directed to designate ten of his force of deputies to inspect bakeries and enforce the provisions of this act.

NAVAL MILITIA WANTS ARMORY.

Bill Granting an Appropriation to be Introduced.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Adjt. Gen. Hoffman and Capt. Miller and Lieut. Frye of the State Naval Militia conferred with Gov. Roosevelt to-day relative to an appropriation which the Naval Militia seems in order to construct a boathouse or armory for its use. The Governor is in hearty sympathy with this movement, and said so at the conference. A bill making an appropriation is being prepared, and will be introduced in the Legislature.

Gov. Roosevelt said relative to this subject to-night:

"I am in favor of an appropriation for a Naval Militia armory. I am very anxious that it should be made, just as I am that one of the State regiments be made a regiment of heavy artillery. The State should prepare to give the Nation all the aid it can in time of war. As Assistant Secretary of the Navy I know the alarm which is felt about coast defenses when war comes. It is then too late to prepare them properly. That must be done in time of peace."

GROSSMAN OPPOSES TAX BILLS.

In Albany to Fight Measures Aimed at Bank Deposits and Mortgages.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Ex-Assemblyman George J. Grossman of New York came to Albany to-night as the representative of the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association to protest against the passage of the bill to impose a tax on savings banks' deposits and also against the passage of the Allds-Stranahan bill to tax mortgages. Mr. Grossman said property owners in the Bronx were almost a unit in their opposition to both measures. Speaking of the Mortgage Tax bill, Mr. Grossman said:

"The bill is very loosely drawn. For instance, the individual or individuals who hold corporate bonds which are secured by general mortgage are to be taxed. Any one familiar with the transferring of bonds of corporations is quite well aware that they are purchased like merchandise, and that no record is kept. The corporation issuing the same should pay the tax thereon. This would save trouble and expense, and there would not be the possibility of the shifting of responsibility.

"The expenses in carrying out the law are extremely excessive. It looks as if the Republicans, in this bill, had in mind the creating of more sinecure offices for favorites. I would reduce the rate to two mills on mortgages on specific real property and have the rate four mills on general mortgages given by corporations to Trustees to secure general bonds."

TREAT'S SAVINGS BANK BILL.

Understood Both Houses Are Against It—Considered Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—A poll of both houses of the Legislature was taken to-night on the Treat bill, which imposes a tax on all deposits in savings banks in excess of $1,000. It is understood a majority of the members of each house declared against the measure.

It is not believed the bill will be passed. It is the reported intention of the majority leaders to recommit the bill to the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, and it is said that it in all probability will be killed in committee.

PASSAGE OF BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The Senate to-night passed the following bills:

Assemblyman ALLDS—Increasing the salary of the Secretary of the Paris Exposition Commission from $2,500 to $5,000.

Senator FORD—Authorizing the Police Board of New York City to inquire into the dismissal from the police force of Patrick Ginley, a patrolman, and in its discretion to reinstate him.

Senator ELSBERG—Allowing the New York Police Commissioners, in their discretion, to reappoint Cornelius D. Westbrook, Jr., who resigned from the police force Sept. 13, 1882.

Senator CULLEN—Authorizing the Police Commissioners of New York to rehear and determine the charges against Philip Ryan, a policeman, for reinstatement in the department.

Senator ELSBERG—To provide for the construction of a public building in Bryant Park, in the City of New York, to be occupied by the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations.

In the Assembly the following bills were passed:

Mr. COOLEY—To prevent the operating of streets or roads through the grounds of the Sacred Heart Academy in the Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Permitting the Board of Supervisors of Nassau County to act as a Board of Canvassers.

Mr. GALE—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to purchase apparatus for the volunteer fire companies in the Borough of Queens.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

He Suggests that All Acts, Except Those Which Must Be Operative at Once, Go Into Effect Sept. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—In his annual report Attorney General John C. Davies says, under the head "A Suggestion as to the Time of Taking Effect of Statutes":

"It is respectfully suggested to the Legislature that all acts be made to take effect on the 1st day of September succeeding their passage, except such as by their nature must be operative at once. The large number of statutes enacted yearly makes it almost impossible for the public to keep abreast of new legislation by reading the acts as published, and as the session laws cannot be issued until after the Legislature adjourns, many officials and private citizens remain ignorant of laws which vitally affect them and innocently commit errors which are difficult and vexatious to correct.

"It is a significant fact that this office is seldom called upon by the public to interpret an act which goes into effect several months after its passage, for the reason that sufficient time elapses for the public to become familiar with its provisions and to construe them with deliberation. It is believed that the adoption of this suggestion would be welcome to the public and productive of good results."

Speaking of the giving of opinions by his office, the Attorney General says:

"For years past a custom has been growing in this department which has gradually assumed large proportions. I refer to the giving of opinions to other than State officers. The Attorney General is the legal adviser of the officers of the State, and in that capacity is daily called upon to give opinions upon questions of a public nature; he is not the adviser of local officers and private persons, but it has grown to be the custom to give opinions to such officers and persons out of courtesy, and they are now sought as of right; before the duties of this department had become so numerous and the amount of business so great, these courtesy opinions were not so burdensome, but they have now reached such proportions as to require the constant attention of one and sometimes more deputies for their consideration."

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Annual Report Attacks Present Employers' Liability Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The annual report of Commissioner McMackin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which has just been issued, contains the results of a special investigation into accidents and injuries sustained by employes of twelve different manufacturing industries in this State. The number of employes covered in this investigation is about one-half of the total number employed. The average percentage of injuries reported is very low, only 1.61, but on the theory that a great number of accidents are never reported the Commissioner estimates the real percentage at 4.4.

The average number of days lost per capita was fifteen, although a majority of injuries happened to the fingers of the employes, due principally to contact with the circular, or "buzz," saw.

The report attacks the present employers' liability laws, which are not in statute form, and demands that a statute similar to the English Workmen's Compensation act be passed, increasing the liability of employers for accidents to employes, on the ground that only $1.14 per cent. of the injuries are due to the carelessness of the injured or of a co-employe.

The report also criticises the present method of conducting liability insurance in this country. This business has been doubled in volume within a few years, which is principally due to the profits accumulated, as only about 40 per cent. of the premiums paid in are paid out for losses. In Germany 82 per cent. of the expenditures of the insurance companies go directly to the workmen.

The second part of the report is devoted to statistics of wages earned from June, 1896, to June, 1899. During the year 1896-1897 the increase was only 1.4 per cent. The following year it rose to 7.2 per cent., and last year it broke the record, with 9.2 per cent.

Part 3 of the report advocates the passage of a law to abolish the abuses practiced by the intelligence bureaus. It also contains a report of the Superintendent of the New York State Free Employment Bureau, showing that out of 5,289 persons registered in the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, 2,401 secured employment.

For Taxation of Bills of Lading.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Senator La Roche tonight introduced a bill which compels all railroads and steamboat companies to pay the revenue tax on all bills of lading, and providing a penalty of $50 for each failure to do so.

STORM WORKS MUCH HAVOC

Damage from Wind and Rain in This Vicinity.

DEATH FROM BREAKING DAM

One Man Drowned and Another Missing Near Bloomfield, N. J.—Other Accidents.

The wind and rain storm which raged over Greater New York and vicinity Sunday night and yesterday morning proved by far the most destructive that has occurred this season. The storm began during the early hours by a downpour of rain, which hourly increased in violence, and was joined about midnight by a fierce westerly gale, which, springing up with a velocity of from thirty-five to forty miles an hour, increased rapidly, until, at its height, it was whirling the sheets of rain through the streets at the rate of sixty-six miles an hour.

The wind and rain seemed to vie with each other in creating havoc, which was wrought in every part of the city. Signs were blown down and scattered about the streets, chimneys were tumbled down, and plate windows, unable to withstand the terrific pressure of the wind, gave way with a crash. Hundreds of cellars were flooded. To add to the destructiveness of the storm the vast fields of drifting ice, relics of the recent cold snap, were torn from the rivers and swept into the harbor, choking traffic, crushing small boats, and causing great inconvenience and delay in the docking of steamships and ferryboats.

In the suburban cities and towns the great downpour of rain caused even more damage than in the city. Rivers and brooks were swelled out of their banks and overflowed miles of territory, dams were broken and many buildings undermined. The breaking of a dam across Second River, near Bloomfield, N. J., drowned one man and another is missing.

A freight train was derailed by the flood on the New York Central Railroad and three or four cars were wrecked. Reports of accidents more or less serious came in all day from an extensive district.

Shortly after midnight the fierce onslaught of the wind crushed in a large plate-glass window in the store of Cowperthwait & Co., at 193 Park Row. A wooden "danger" sign which stood in front of 840 Broadway was blown by the wind, at 7:20 o'clock yesterday morning, against Charles Meyer, twenty-four years old, of 66 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. Meyer was so badly injured, and was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. The sub-cellar of McKesson & Robbins, wholesale druggists, at 91 Fulton Street, was flooded with water and considerable damage done.

The total rainfall during the storm, according to the local Weather Bureau officials was 1.60 inches, which is considered exceptionally heavy. The rain ceased falling during the early morning hours, but the wind kept up a few hours longer, continuing at the speed of a gale until nearly noon, packing and jamming the harbor with ice. The result was that all the slips on the east side of the rivers and harbor were completely choked, making it almost impossible for a time to dock ships and ferryboats. In all the ferry landings men were kept at work trying to clear the ice out.

In addition to the ice, the high wind from the west added to the difficulty of docking the big vessels. The wind not only kept the ice in the slips, but had a tendency to drive the big craft against the ends of the piers. The Anchor Line steamship Anchoria, which left Quarantine shortly after 8 o'clock, did not land her passengers until 11 o'clock. Even then it was necessary after she came alongside her pier to put a tug to work clearing out the ice between her and the spiling so that she could be brought close in.

For the first time this Winter the Atlantic Basin, in South Brooklyn, was choked with ice, and boats experienced some difficulty in getting around. Much of the ice which floated down the river was driven by the gale into the basin.

Much concern was felt by the authorities at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday over the condition of Dock No. 2. It is said that the dock is in danger of collapsing. The heavy rain, it was said, had badly weakened one side of the dock, and the sea wall had been weakened by the strain it had been subjected to during the past two days by the heavy tides and stiff northwest gale, which have been driving the water against it. The ice, which has become packed into the basin, is looked upon as another danger to the dock. Crews were set to work to clear it, and were temporarily strengthened yesterday. The dock partially collapsed in July last, and workmen are now engaged in repairing it. It is 500 feet long and 86 feet wide at the top.

The only fatal accident reported as having been caused by the storm was the breaking of a dam across Second River, near Bloomfield, N. J., when Louis Geiger of Fairmount Place, Bloomfield, was drowned. James Dailey of Belleville Township, a friend of Geiger, is missing, and is believed to have been drowned at the same time. The dam was at the Empire Print Works. Geiger was the night watchman at the works, and Dailey is supposed to have been in the factory with him.

The dam, which confined the water used as a motor power in the mills, was built of masonry and heavy timbers. It was about 100 feet long. The pond formed by the water held in check by the dam was 1,000 feet long, 200 feet wide, and 11 or 12 feet deep at the deepest parts. If the water rose to the full height of the dam it would flood the buildings, and it was part of Geiger's duties to see that the water in the pond did not rise so high, and he had to manipulate two gates in the dam to let the excess water run through.

The pond was covered by a coating of ice four or five inches thick. The heavy rains of last night swelled the large body of water, and it began rising rapidly. It is thought the watchman, noticing the rise and fearing for the safety of the buildings, called Dailey to assist him in preventing a flood. It is supposed that the men went out upon the dam and started to raise the gates so as to let the water run out from below, and that the ice was dammed at the gates and the men were working to free it when the dam gave way.

The heavy downpour of rain caused the Bronx River to overflow its banks and flood property along its line. Foot bridges were swept away by the torrent, and considerable damage was done by carrying away outhouses, fences, &c. It was not until late in the afternoon that the river assumed anything like its usual condition.

A most serious mishap occurred on the Central Railroad near Hastings. A freight train was derailed by a washout early yesterday morning, and three or four of the cars were wrecked. No one was injured. The cars fell in such a position as to block the incoming and outgoing trains. The trains carrying business men to New York were blocked for a considerable time.

About fifty houses on the banks of the Bronx River had their cellars flooded with water from the overflowed river. At Sherwood Park there were a dozen houses so completely surrounded that the occupants had to use boats to get to and from them. In some cases the water rose to the lower floor, and caused the families to hastily vacate them and seek refuge in the upper stories. In the same vicinity the waters flooded a number of hencoops and drowned the chickens.

The power house of the Connecticut Traction Company, in Mount Vernon, was flooded yesterday morning, and the fires put out, bringing the company's entire system to a standstill. After a few hours the water receded and the road was in working order again.

Two large icehouses near Little Falls, N. Y., containing several hundred tons of ice, have been washed away and the cakes of ice carried along the brooks for miles. On the outskirts of this village thousands of cakes are strewn along the river shore, while many more were washed over fields and piled up against houses and barns.

Several slight washouts and landslides were reported along the line of the Greenwood Lake Railroad, and many wires are down. The Raritan River and all its branches were flooded. The North Branch was never known to be higher. This was the case with practically all the Long Island streams.

Willkommen's Rough Voyage.

The German oil tank steamer Willkommen, which arrived last night from Hamburg, reported a tempestuous voyage of twenty-six days from the English Channel, encountering northwest and southwest gales and tremendous head seas. She was compelled to put into Halifax for coal on Feb. 2. Her machinery became disabled, the air pumps and pump blocks being broken, and she had to lay to for forty-two hours making temporary repairs.

THE CITY GUARDIANS DINE

Police Endowment Association Revives a Popular Custom.

Large Gathering at the Waldorf-Astoria, in Which Politicians, Officials, and Others Participate.

Not since the old days and before the Lexow Investigating Committee came down to New York and shook the police force to its foundations have the Chief, Inspectors, and Captains of the department felt equal to one of their old-time social gatherings, which were known as the Captains' dinners, until last night, when the first annual dinner of the New York City Police Endowment Association was held in the gayly decorated ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. There were 702 covers for men of all classes, in all walks of life, and of all political creeds.

Police Commissioners, Judges, lawyers, politicians, clergymen, and city officials occupied the places of honor at the platform table, while at the other nine tables that ran up and down the big ballroom, city officials, all the Police Inspectors and Captains, the leaders of political organizations, smaller politicians, bookmakers, saloon keepers, and proprietors of boxing clubs sat happily through an excellent dinner, and then boisterously through part of the speechmaking.

It was an affair like the old "Captains' dinners," but it was on a more magnificent scale, for it was a sociable gathering of the leaders of the police force and many of the men they are brought into contact with.

Contrary to the custom at the "Captains' dinners," at which some of the things that were said were afterward used against the speakers at the investigation, the police officials took no part in the speechmaking.

Edward Lauterbach, who acted as toastmaster, had a most unhappy time, for in a hopeless attempt to make himself heard above the din, he became so hoarse that when order was finally restored he could scarcely speak.

When the cigars had been served and Mr. Lauterbach arose, he rapped for order, but his rapping did not meet with the prompt response it used to at a Republican meeting. Inspector Donald Grant came to his rescue. Standing upon a chair, he announced, in loud tones, that Mr. Lauterbach was trying to speak. Quiet was restored.

The toastmaster, in a weak voice, said:

"It is the first opportunity you and I have had to get a meal from the policemen since the great reform wave swept over the city, and now that it has passed on, as all waves do, I think we may go on without interruption to enjoy many more like it. Our guests are gathered to-night irrespective of politics or partisanship, in good fellowship, and they represent typically the citizenship of New York.

"In a recent investigation the question was asked, 'Is it true that Republican and Democratic politicians meet socially at times?' This gathering furnishes an answer in the affirmative, and the meeting is with the members of a body of men controlled by a bi-partisan Police Commission."

Letters of regret from Gov. Roosevelt and Admiral Dewey were read, and the mention of the Admiral's name brought out a cheer. Mr. Lauterbach made this the excuse for paying the police force a compliment, for he referred to the handling of the crowds at the Dewey parade as a test of the efficiency of the men, and he pronounced them the best set of public guardians in the world.

The speeches in response to the five toasts, "The City of New York," "Our Guests," "The Judiciary," "The Press," and "The Police Department," were almost all in a light vein, and all but one treated slightly of politics. John W. Keller, who spoke to the last toast, steered clear of politics, and confined his remarks to praise of the Police Deparment and its members. Ex-City Magistrate Job E. Hedges, whom Mr. Lauterbach introduced as "a relic of shipwrecked reform," said some things in a jocular vein that gave his former political opponents food for thought. Before he took the floor Commissioner of Public Improvements Maurice F. Holahan jumped from his chair and remarked: "It would be hard for a Republican to say anything appropriate on this occasion, and I would like every Democrat and every Republican to remain as quiet as possible while Mr. Hedges speaks."

Mr. Hedges said: "I have heard that speech of Lauterbach's so often on the subject of reform that I have become used to it. He used to come down to the City Hall in the morning and tell us what great men we were, and in the evening tell us we had no right to live. If a person should casually look around the galleries, he might suppose this house was but half full. [Laughter.] A more cursory scrutiny would convince him that it was entirely full.

Simeon Ford said hotel keepers and policemen were alike, because both took in the public; both made all sorts of charges, and then gave them all the comforts of home and the club, the policemen particularly the comforts of the club.

Justice Gildersleeve announced that Edward Bell had deposited yesterday the sum of $1,000, as a fund with which to pay for a police medal, to be awarded for bravery each year to a member of the police force.

Among the guests at the dinner were John F. Carroll, Benjamin B. Odell, George W. Aldrich, Father Doyle, ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, Samuel Sanders, James H. Breslin, Anthony N. Brady, Matthew Corbett, John E. McDonald, Peter J. Doelger, Senator Elsberg, Senator Plunkitt, Abraham Gruber, Peter F. Meyer, Congressman George B. McClellan, W. M. K. Olcott, Justice James A. O'Gorman, and John Reisenweber.

ROBBERS AT MARINERS' HARBOR

Five Men Force an Entrance to the Ferry House, Gag Watchman, and Blow Open the Safe.

A bold robbery took place early yesterday morning in the ferry house of the New Jersey and Staten Island Ferry, which operates between Staten Island and Elizabeth, at Mariners' Harbor, Staten Island. Five men entered the place, gagged the watchman, blew the small office safe open with dynamite or giant powder, almost wrecked the building and stole its contents, $94.50.

Joseph Long, the watchman, was dozing in a chair when, at about 1:40 A. M. there was a tap on the door. Long awoke with a start and asked what was wanted. A voice answered, "Can I come inside and wait until the first boat in the morning?"

Long replied that it was against the rules. Immediately a window was broken, an arm was thrust through the opening, and a revolver pointed at his head. An entrance was then forced and after four men had entered the door was closed and locked. The four men took charge of Long while the fifth crawled through the window. Long was bound and gagged, while the robbers ransacked the place. Then all was quiet for a few minutes, when there was a loud detonation, and the door of the safe was blown to atoms. The weighing and gum machines were next attacked and wrecked and the contents, amounting to possibly 50 cents, stolen.

A few minutes later the men left the building, leaving Long bound and helpless on the bench. One of the robbers offered Long a chew of tobacco, but did not make any attempt to remove the man's gag.

Albert S. Baker, the ticket agent, arrived at the ferry at 6 o'clock and found Long lying bound and gagged upon the seat so exhausted that he could hardly speak. When Baker went to the telephone to notify the police he found that the burglars had cut the wires.

In addition to the cash, the burglars made away with a fifty-dollar check, drawn by Clark & Gibbs, coal dealers, of Front Street, Elizabethport, as well as papers and tickets.

Long was unable to give an accurate description of the assailants, except that one was a colored man and another was very tall. They all wore masks. The police are at work on the case, but they have not as yet made any arrests. They are of the opinion that the cracksmen were from New Jersey.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WINSTON, N. C., Feb. 5.—Fire at Greensborough yesterday destroyed the clothing store of C. M. Vanstery & Co. The firm's loss is $60,000, with $35,000 insurance. The stocks of the Sample-Brown Mercantile Company, dry goods, and J. W. Scott & Co., grocers, were damaged by water.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 5.—The Echo Mountain House, a large hotel on Mount Lowe, near Pasadena, burned down to-day. All the guests escaped, uninjured. The loss is in the neighborhood of $100,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Admiral and Mrs. George Dewey, Washington; Joy Morton, Chicago; Lieut. H. H. Caldwell, aide to Admiral Dewey; C. H. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.; Samuel Hubbard, Jr., Cape Nome, Alaska.

MANHATTAN—George L. Miller, Pawtucket; B. Fleury, Paris; C. A. Bowles, Springfield, Mass.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. Amasa Parker, Albany.

HOLLAND—R. Dangerfield, Washington; Valleton de Bospiere, Trinidad, B. W. I.; Charles P. Searle, Boston.

IMPERIAL—William Ewan, Cleveland; John L. Romer, Buffalo; S. Bevan Miller, Baltimore.

PLAZA—Prince and Princess E. Lwoff, St. Petersburg, Russia.

NETHERLAND—Meredith Read, Albany.

SAVOY—Postmaster J. A. Leggett, Troy; the Rev. George Harris, D. D., President of Amherst College; the Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., Princeton; Mrs. Caroline Hazzard, President of Wellesley College.

GRAND—H. C. Wallace, Scranton; J. J. Bush, Elmira.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. Russell, Winnipeg; D. A. Chambers, Washington; A. S. Tanheuzs, Chile.

ASTOR—G. Krosschell, Holland; Andrew Bergman, Holland; J. M. Evans, Arizona.

MARLBOROUGH—J. Watson Vail, Poughkeepsie.

STURTEVANT—C. D. Ward, Chicago.

ALBEMARLE—M. R. Washburn, Providence; E. C. Knight, Jr., Philadelphia; A. D. Stevens, Andover, Mass.; E. L. Parker, Boston.

HOFFMAN—Dr. F. D. Bickford, Salt Lake City; D. J. Power, Atlanta.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; P. Ostertag, furnishing goods; 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; H. C. Jones, domestics and linens; 56 Worth Street; Rossmore Hotel.

Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; S. A. Meyers, notions and trimmings; J. O. McClintock, cloaks and suits; 51 Leonard Street.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Long, furnishing goods; Mr. Barnes, laces; 377 Broadway.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. A. Parrott, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. D. Van Houten, cloaks and suits; S. C. Brown, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. A. Hengerer, linens; C. A. Hengerer, carpets; G. E. Hengerer, upholstery goods; H. A. Kilborn, dress goods; C. A. Bechtold, domestics; Mr. Maneet, underwear; Miss Scholl, underwear; Miss Morrison, millinery; R. Kuehle, millinery; M. Scheuerman, millinery; 377 Broadway.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. Black, cloaks and suits; 51 White Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. E. Mitchell, domestics; 57 White Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. McDonald, laces; Mr. Moffitt, hosiery; 57 White Street.

O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; Miss Hallman, laces and embroideries; 45 Lispenard Street.

Newhall, E. W., & Co., Seattle, Washington; Miss Mygatt, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street.

Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; S. Folz, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Sturtevant, H. A., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, general buyer; 45 Lispenard Street.

Robinson, J. W., Company, The, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. E. Parish, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Martin & Naylor, Gloversville, N. Y.; J. Naylor, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. H. Sneip, general buyer; 45 Lispenard Street.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Livingstone, muslin underwear and infants' wear; Miss Steinberg, notions; 43 Leonard Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. J. Rogus, cloths and cloaks; 57 White St.

Welch, Weisman & Co., Danville, Ky.; J. B. Weisman, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; C. H. Lovin, cloaks and suits; 487 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. Casler, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Well, R., Spokane, Wash.; R. W. Smart, silks; Hotel Albert.

Braman, C. L., Co., The, Terra Haute, Ind.; G. L. McJohnson, dry goods; C. L. Braman, notions and furnishing goods; 87 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. T. Buchanan, carpets and upholstery goods; 341 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Levis-Zukowski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Levis, hats; 621 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Wash.; W. S. Newton, notions and fancy goods; E. A. Crosby, dress goods and silks; 260 West Broadway.

People's Store, The, Omaha, Neb.; W. B. Wooten, notions and carpets; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Brandeis, dress goods, cloaks, and laces; 328 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

Smith, E. S., Co., Worcester, Mass.; J. B. Hamilton, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Holland House.

Barnard, Sumner, Putnam & Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. Vanderpyl, furnishing goods; W. H. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street.

Fellman B., New Orleans, La.; linens, wash goods, and silks; T. M. Atkinson, waists and muslin underwear; 487 Broadway.

Chamberlain, Johnson & Duboise Co., Atlanta, Ga.; H. S. Johnson, notions and furnishing goods; 76 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Thomas, J. W., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. O. Johnson, cloaks and suits; Murray Hill Hotel.

Shortenburg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; E. P. Davis, furnishing goods; 50 Franklin Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Kelly & Liebes, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Menton, millinery; 98 Greene Street; Hotel Vendome.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss A. B. Horgan, underwear; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Read, J. R., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; A. C. Mustard, cloaks and suits; 340 Broadway; St. George Hotel.

Kerison Dry Goods Company, Charleston, S. C.; E. J. Conear, notions and furnishing goods; St. George Hotel.

Charleston Dry Goods Company, Charleston, S. C.; D. A. Cochran, carpets; M. F. Fleming, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Gardner, fancy goods; 115 Worth Street.

Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; E. J. Roth, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

Mackey, Nisbet Company, Evansville, Ind.; R. M. Davidson, notions and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Root, McBride Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; G. D. Adams, bags; 51 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Wright, ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Everett House.

Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; A. Immerkus, furnishing goods; R. Cleary, cloaks and suits; Miss E. A. Glass, millinery; M. J. Goldberg, dry goods; 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Dickson, dry goods; C. A. Rochat, house furnishing goods; H. J. Donnelly, notions and laces; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkils, silks; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. Dives, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel. R. R. Snyder, ribbons; M. L. Scidl, furnishing goods; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; Hotel Albert.

Maclimes, John C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. A. Homer, furnishing goods; G. W. Auchuon, gloves; C. E. Adams, dry goods; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Alms & Doepke Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; G. B. Alms; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Taylor, John, & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. Taylor, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; St. Denis Hotel.

Green, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; M. H. Harmon, domestics; St. Denis Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill; Mr. Patton, furnishing gods; 454 Broome Street.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Shepard Company, The, Providence, R. I.; W. H. Simon, linens and white goods; 157 Duane Stret; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; L. J. Williams, carpets; Westminster Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; E. J. Lansing, furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Trope Company, Providence, R. I.; J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Smith, Beyer & Gormley, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Cullen, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Nassauer, furnishing goods; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Milliker, E., & Co., Richmond, Va.; E. Miller, piece goods; E. B. Sydnor, domestics; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Wolf, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; N. Epstein, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Davis, D. G., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; G. D. Davis, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. A. Carter, dry goods; 450 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Mayer, M., & Son, Marshall, Mo.; T. Mayer, dry goods; 131 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Ellingwood & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; E. Wilshe, dry goods; 304 East Seventy-second Street.

Boxrud, A. H., Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; A. H. Boxrud, notions; Hotel Albert.

Goldenberg Brothers,

SCHOOL FOR DETECTIVES

Reduced Patrolmen Assigned to Headquarters on Probation.

PRESIDENT YORK'S STATEMENT

Claims Absolute Power Over Detective Sergeants—Transfer of Captains—Capt. Price's New Post.

Police Chief Devery yesterday afternoon issued an order transferring to precincts the sixty-three detectives who on Saturday were remanded by the Police Board from the Mulberry Street headquarters bureau to patrol duty. These men were instructed by Chief Devery to report for duty at 8 o'clock this morning. Soon after sending out this order Chief Devery issued another transferring the men back to Police Headquarters at 6 o'clock this evening and assigning them to the Central Office squad. None of the Manhattan detectives therefore is to be left in a precinct. The twenty-odd Brooklyn detectives, however, who were remanded to patrol duty at the same time as the Manhattan men, will stay in the precincts to which they are sent.

When asked for an explanation of his action, Chief Devery said that in ordering the men to precincts he was complying with the resolution of the board, and that his bringing them back to headquarters was in accordance with an understanding with the Commissioners. The detectives, he said, could not be spared from headquarters, and while by the new arrangement they would not be directly under Capt. McClusky, they would be assigned to such work in connection with the Detective Bureau as was desired by Capt. McClusky. The men, therefore, will continue to do practically the same work that they have done heretofore.

Chief Devery also announced the following transfers of Captains: Capt. Price from the Brooklyn Detective Bureau to the Grand Central Station, the Acting Captain there, Brown, being remanded to Sergeant's duty; Capt. Steinkamp from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station to Westchester; Capt. Martens from the Alexander Avenue Station to West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Capt. Dean from Westchester to the Alexander Avenue Station.

Capt. Price was at Police Headquarters when the news of his transfer to the Grand Central Station became known.

"I have nothing to say about it," he remarked, "except that I am a policeman and can perform police duty wherever I am sent. I guess I can handle trunks as well as any one. I regard a policeman as a soldier, who should be ready to pack his knapsack as soon as he receives orders. I like Brooklyn, and think the people there are very nice, but, of course, I prefer Manhattan. Then I like to be busy."

The transfer of Capt. Price went into effect at 6 o'clock last evening. The other transfers of Captains go into effect at 8 o'clock this morning. The Grand Central Station is a small precinct, taking in only the station and the territory immediately about it. Capt. Steinkamp's health is not good, and as the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Precinct calls for a great deal of work, his transfer to the quiet of Westchester is thought to be agreeable to him. Chief Devery had nothing to say about the transfers, except that they were for the good of the service.

"There is no intention," said President York of the Police Board, yesterday, "to impair the efficiency of the Detective Bureau by taking the large force of patrolmen out of it. There is no misunderstanding between the board and Chief Devery over the board's action. It is the board's intention to improve the Detective Bureau. While the resolution of the board directs the Chief to assign the men to patrol duty in precincts this form was required by law. Under the law all the officers doing duty in the Detective Bureau shall be Detective Sergeants. It is purposed to make them such.

"The idea is now that the Chief shall maintain a Central Office squad. This squad will be a sort of school for detectives. It will be a sort of a graduating school. We shall select regular Detective Sergeants from there. The board, and no one else, has the absolute right to appoint Detective Sergeants, and the board can also reduce them if they are not efficient. Notwithstanding that the Civil Service Board has questioned our right to make Detective Sergeants without examination, we have that right beyond a question, and it will be exercised. As many Detective Sergeants as are necessary will be put into the Detective Bureau as soon as it can be done. In the meantime the men reassigned to the Central Office squad can be used to perform such detective duty as may be required, but they will not be attached to the Detective Bureau.

"The Brooklyn Detective Bureau now has forty-one Detective Sergeants, which is a good staff. I am against the contention of the Civil Service Board, that Detective Sergeants must pass examinations. No mental examination can be adopted which would test a man's fitness to be a Detective Sergeant. His fitness must be tested by his work.

"The Brooklyn Detective Sergeants claim that they cannot be reduced. Prior to the consolidation the rank of Detective Sergeant in Brooklyn was a fixture, but I hold that the board has the right to reduce them. The patrolmen taken from the Detective Bureau Sunday have suits pending against us to be recognized as Detective Sergeants. There is nothing in their contention. Should they win their case the board would still have the right to reduce them."

The action of the board in taking all patrolmen out of the Detective Bureau and leaving only Detective Sergeants there complies, it is claimed, with the provisions of Section 290 of the charter, which states that the board may reduce Detective Sergeants to the grade of patrolmen and transfer them to patrol duty.

Commissioner Bell said yesterday that the board's action was taken to unify the system. It had long been under consideration, and to say that the transfers in Brooklyn had anything to do with that borough's pool cases was utter bosh. He said that Capt. Price's assignment to the Grand Central Station was made by Chief Devery and not by the Police Board.

Capt. Anthony S. Woods of Long Island City, who was dismissed by Mayor Gleason, but was restored by the courts and reinstated by the Police Board, was assigned yesterday by Chief Devery to the Hunter's Point precinct and the Acting Captain, Lynch, was remanded to Sergeant's duty.

PATROLMEN OFFER PROTESTS.

Brooklyn Men Reduced Will Fight Against Their Transfer.

When the patrolmen who have been attached to the Brooklyn Detective Bureau received the orders of Chief Devery last night assigning them to duty in various precincts, each of them handed to Roundsman Vachris, the officer in charge of the bureau at the time, a printed protest against their removal as detectives.

These men claim that under the charter they are entitled to be classed as Detective Sergeants and to receive the pay of that rank.

It was this contention, it is said, which, in a measure, caused the Police Board to take its action with regard to the detective force. The protests presented by the men last night are taken as indicating that they will continue their fight in the courts.

MacCLELLAND CASE DROPPED.

Brooklyn Presbytery Dismisses the Charges and Vindicates the Accused Minister.

After a session of four hours' duration the Presbytery of Brooklyn last night dismissed the charges against the Rev. George L. MacClelland, and the Clerk was instructed to grant him the letter of honorable dismissal for which he has been fighting for nearly eight months.

Mr. MacClelland was formerly pastor of the Immanuel Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, and after there had been some trouble between him and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Stephens, members of the church, he was asked to resign, a letter of honorable dismissal being promised if he did so. He resigned, and charges of lying, dishonesty, and an attempt to wreck the church were brought against him.

Despite the promise of the first committee, formed to try the charges that Mr. MacClelland's resignation would end the matter, they have dragged along for several months. The Rev. Alfred H. Moment was made pastor of the church and Chairman of the committee on the charges. The result of the meeting, which was held in Duryea Presbyterian Church, was a general vindication for everybody concerned, the Presbyters going so far as to thank the persons who had brought the charge for their work in favor of a "pure Christian ministry and Church."

At the previous meeting the Rev. J. F. Carson introduced resolutions calling for a dismissal of the charges. The Presbyters argued for five hours on methods of procedure, so that no final action on the resolutions was had. At the meeting last night the pastors and Elders were confronted by the fact that a number of the Presbyters had openly stated their dissatisfaction with the whole proceedings, and did not even attend the meeting.

Among the number is Assistant District Attorney Roy, who had been the counsel of the Presbytery, and who stated openly that he was disgusted with that body's action in dragging in extraneous matters. Mr. Carson, who introduced the resolutions originally, was also absent last night.

The Rev. John P. Dawson said after the meeting last night that the main cause of the dismissal of the charges was the evident undercurrent of spite that seemed to run through them and which had evidently inspired them. When this was clearly pointed out to the members, he said, it did not take them long to reach a conclusion.

Mr. Stephens, the principal author of the charges, left just before the decision was reached, but after the action of the Presbytery was foreshadowed. He said that if the Presbytery dismissed the charges, he would bring an action in the civil courts for a mandamus to compel the Presbytery to hear the witnesses before acting on the charges.

LUCKLESS THIRD RAIL AGAIN.

Three more vexatious delays happened yesterday on the elevated lines controlled by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and in one of these Frank Bernet, nineteen years old, fell to the street and broke his leg. This accident happened at 7:35 A. M. One of the motor cars on the Fifth Avenue Line broke down on Myrtle Avenue near the City Hall station, causing a delay of nearly half an hour.

The passengers on the stalled train and the trains which followed it were in a hurry to reach their places of business, and, warned by the long waits they had had on previous occasions, many of them left the trains and started to walk to the station. Frank Bernet, who was among them, overlooking the deadly possibilities of the third rail, which the other passengers avoided, stepped upon it. The current passing through his body, he rolled over and fell into Adams Street, narrowly missing a passing trolley car. Bernet was dazed, but conscious.

Surgeon Fincke of the Brooklyn Hospital, who responded to the call, found that Bernet had a fracture of the right leg and a number of bad bruises about his body. His stepfather, Dr. Carl F. Fuchs of 180 St. Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn, said that his son had been compelled to walk on three different occasions during the last two weeks because of the breaking down of motor cars. On one of these occasions he had to walk over the same part of the structure that he attempted to walk over yesterday.

The first blockade yesterday occurred when it was found to be almost impossible to operate through the cut on the Brighton Beach branch of the Kings County Elevated Road at Church Avenue. It was flooded with water to a depth of about 8 inches, and there were 2 inches of water on the floor of the station waiting room.

A gang of men were put to work and made outlets for the water to run off. Full train service was resumed at 11 o'clock, though the water at that time was deep enough to reach to the axle boxes of the passing trains. A great many of the patrons of the road were compelled to make the trip down town in the trolley cars.

Engine No. 76 of the Lexington Avenue line from East New York, caused the last delay. It was drawing a train of four cars, and had just passed into the cut at Navy Street, when the lever which presses the brake shoes on the driving wheels broke. The shoe on one of the wheels in some way got twisted among the machinery, and occasioned a stoppage on the East New York and Ridewood lines which lasted for about twenty minutes. During the delay a number of the passengers on this train and the trains that followed it got out to the street.

The motor car since its first appearance on the Fifth Avenue line of the elevated system has contributed regularly to the excitement of life in Brooklyn Borough. Within the past two weeks scarcely a day has passed on which some one of these cars has not broken down and tied up at least one line, and usually at a time when travel is the heaviest. In most cases the delays have been caused by the blowing out of fuses in the motor cars.

Since the third rail system was introduced on the Fifth Avenue elevated line eight cars have been fired by the electricity forming their motor power. Three of these cars have been destroyed in this manner. The number of accidents resulting from the derangement of the mechanism of the cars has been great. Of late, as stated, they have been particularly numerous, as the following record of the past week alone will indicate:

On Jan. 31 a motor car broke down on the Fifth Avenue line, causing a delay of half an hour on the road.

On Feb. 1 travel on the Fifth Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, and Lexington Avenue lines was tied up for an hour by the breaking of the forward axle of a motor car near the Bridge Street station.

On Feb. 2, in the morning, the fuse of a motor car on the Fifth Avenue line blew out, near the Atlantic Avenue Station, causing half an hour's delay.

In the evening of the same day a similar accident occurred on the same line at Ninth Street, causing a delay of an hour.

On Feb. 3 the fuse of a motor car blew out near the Bridge Street station, and the Fifth, Myrtle, and Lexington Avenue lines were again tied up for an hour.

At present but one line of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad system—the Fifth Avenue—is operated by electricity, but the company is fast carrying out its plans for equipping the other three lines with the third rail.

An official of the company said yesterday that the third rail system is still more or less in the experimental stage on the local lines, that its defects are being remedied, and that in time the causes of the present delays will be overcome.

THE FIRE AT THE CASINO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The heroic bearing of the audience at the Casino Theatre fire on Saturday night stamps American citizenship with high character for bravery and self-possession. The scene from the auditorium when the entire curtain was aflame from footlights to ceiling was terrifying to the utmost. The house was packed, with seats all full and hundreds standing in the rear. As the flames spread and crackled it was almost beyond human sense to hope for safety. In the midst of all the terror of it the people exhibited the most sublime courage. In no published account yet appearing has ample credit been given the heroes in the audience. The men on the stage acted with the utmost coolness, and must have credit for their share in averting a calamity, but their bravery would have availed little had not their efforts been seconded by the people on the floor. At the first sign of fire men in all parts of the house stood up on the seats and urged the people to keep cool and not stampede. Women, more excitable, as a rule, attempted to make their way to the rear, but men stood in the aisles and prevented a stampede and panic. It was a spectacle to make every one proud of our American type of manhood. It was an exhibition of the same character of heroism that has elicited the world's applause for our soldiers and sailors in the Spanish war. The men who stood up and by their bearing, even more than by their words, reassured the audience in this critical moment would, had they been on the firing line, have won fresh laurels for American arms.

JOHN M. BISHOP.

New York, Feb. 5, 1900.

At the Murray Hill Theatre.

An excellent performance of Ludwig Fulda's drama "Lost Paradise," which was adapted from the German by Harry C. De Mille, was given by the Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre yesterday. The play received the very best interpretation that the company could afford, and double and triple encores signified the approval of the large audiences. William Redmund had the rôle of Andrew Knowlton, and played it with excellent discretion. Ralph Stuart, as Reuben Warner, found the rôle a congenial one. Alberta Gallatin did well as Margaret Knowlton, and Georgia Welles made a good Polly Fletcher. The Misses Dorothy Stewart, Dorothy Donnelly, and Virginia Donner admirably played the parts of the three girls at the works. Other parts were Ralph Standish, Thomas L. Coleman; "Bob" Appleton, Walter Allen, and Mr. Fletcher, Eugene Ordway. "The Private Secretary" will be next week's attraction.

Modern Play Course Dates Changed.

The managers of the course of modern plays given at the Carnegie Lyceum announce that the next play of the series will be presented on the evenings of March 2 and 3, instead of Feb. 14 and 15. The change of date is made necessary by the character of the next production, which will be a modern classic from the Russian.

HARDSHIP IN LOWER BAY

Fishing Smack Louisa Ice-Bound Four Days Off Coney Island.

STARK BOYS' NARROW ESCAPE

Almost in Sight of Home They Fought Ice and Storm-Blown Seas—Without Food and Clothes Frozen.

John and William Stark, the two fishermen of Stapleton, Staten Island, who had been reported missing from their homes since Wednesday of last week, returned shortly before midnight Sunday, after a battle with wind and sea and ice lasting four days. Their relatives and friends had about given them up for lost when their stanch little craft, bruised and scarred, limped in after her tussle with the treacherous waters off Coney Island. Her hardy crew were frostbitten and bedraggled, but otherwise none the worse for their hardships.

The brothers Stark have been going to sea in the lower bay since childhood, and through thrift and industry they acquired ownership in the Louisa. William has a wife and two children and lives on Canal Street, Stapleton. John is unmarried and lives on the Louisa.

The brothers signed a contract last Tuesday to catch ten barrels, or $10 worth of skimmers, to be used as bait by the fishing schooner John Feeney. The Louisa accordingly put to sea at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning. The voyage across the bay was made without incident, and the haunt of the skimmer, off the Coney Island Pier, was made by 10 o'clock. She was hardly anchored, however, when a blow came out of the south-southwest, and it became apparent that the work would have to be abandoned. The wind shifted around to the west, coming heavy and kicking up a sea that slapped the Louisa's sides in a threatening manner. The anchor was hurriedly raised, and a run was made for Coney Island Cove, north of Norton's Point, the wind freshening the while and the sea rising every moment.

As she was rounding Norton's Point she was caught in a bucking beam sea, and she sprung a leak near the centreboard. One of the crew worked at the pump while the other divided his attention between steering and getting in sail, which threatened to carry away.

The wind had now increased to a gale, and fearing she could not live much longer her helmsman ran her on to the bar. Her nose stuck, and the mariners, making a kedge of their only anchor, secured her and devoted their entire attention to keeping her clear.

"I didn't have much idea that we could do it," said William, discussing the situation by his fireside yesterday, "and we couldn't, neither, if she hadn't been naturally a light little craft. I didn't know what made the openin', but thar' it were somewhere, and the water comin' in by bucketsful. The cabin was knee deep in water, the fire was out, and all our grub was soaked. We hadn't eat anything since mornin', but we couldn't eat then if we had the grub. All that night me and John just slashed around pumpin' and bailin', and the wind was gettin' stiffer and colder every minute.

"On Thursday morning the Louisa was completely cased over with ice. Ice was frozen all over our clothes and we were soaked to the skin. The sail, which was about half furled, was like a piece of tin, and we worked all that morning securing it. We had got the leak about stopped by 10 o'clock, and then we worked her off the bar and tried to work her in toward shore. We got within about one-quarter of a mile from the beach when the drift ice, which had been closing in all morning, caught us hard and fast. It was still blowing hard and was so cold that everything froze on us. We began to get pretty hungry, not having had anything to eat in thirty-six hours. Our water cask had been busted, and we was likewise thirsty.

"Things looked so black that I thought I'd try to walk ashore on the ice. I started, but had only got about a boat's length from the Louisa when the ice gave way with me. I went under pretty deep, but by the time I came up John had chucked me an oar and I pulled myself back to the boat. After that soaking the wind seemed colder than ever. Well, all that afternoon and all night we just sat around looking across to Staten Island. I thought once or twice that morning was not coming any more. But it did come, and then we found the ice piled about our craft so that we could walk on it. We went ashore pretty quick, and went inland to a grocery store and first we drank plenty of water. Then we bought coffee, bacon, milk, and a sack of coal and went back to the Louisa.

"Saturday morning we were still frozen in hard and fast, but we chipped the ice off the Louisa and cleared a space around her. We went ashore again Saturday and Sunday. Then we got two axes and a saw and chipped and sawed a channel one-half mile long. Then the ice got thinner, and by clapping on all sail and chipping and sawing we finally got into the open Sunday night, and then we stretched away for home."

The Machias at Puerto Cabello.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Machias has arrived at Puerto Cabello. Commander Logan is keeping a watch on American interests in Venezuela, owing to reports of continuous revolutions in that country.

YACHT CLUB OFFICERS ELECTED.

Annual Meeting of the New Rochelle Organization.

Eugene Lambden, the retiring Commodore of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, presided at the annual meeting of that organization in the Hotel Manhattan last night. There were thirty-eight members present, and the principal business of the evening was the election of officers for the current year. The various reports showed the club to be in excellent financial condition. The membership roll shows 132 names in good standing, and the club flag floats over eighty boats. The following officers were elected:

Commodore—Charles Pryer, cutter Eurybia; Vice Commodore—William N. Bavier, knockabout Possum; Rear Commodore—W. Lopez Diaz, yawl Eddie; Secretary—O. W. Meyrowitz; Treasurer—C. M. Fletcher; Measurer—F. R. Farrington; Trustees for three years—George W. Sutton, George E. Edwards, R. M. Sayre; Trustees for two years—A. S. Cross; Regatta Committee—Charles P. Tower, W. E. Moore, J. D. Sparkman, C. A. Becker, F. M. Carpenter; Law Committee—C. E. Kene, John F. Lambden.

British Golfer's First Match Here.

Harry Vardon, Great Britain's champion golf player, who is now in this city, will play his first game on American links next Monday at the Laurence Harbor Country Club with Mortimer M. Singer and John M. Ward, in a thirty-six hole match. Singer is the champion of the North Jersey Golf League, and Ward is an ex-Captain of the New York baseball team. Vardon will start on his Southern trip next Tuesday, returning North early in April.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Futurity course; selling. Vioris, 112 pounds, (Jenkins,) 2 to 1, won; Espirando, 118, (Bullman,) 3½ to 1, second; Senors Caesar, 112, (Walsh,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Croker, Lady Brittanic, Muculado, Mainstay, The Last, Mystic Maze, Ann Page, and Tallaca also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs; selling. Matt Hogan, 109 pounds, (Walsh,) 2 to 1, won; Nance O'Neill, 107, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, second; Mission, 102, (Vittatoe,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:09¾. Antler, St. Germain, Edgardo, El Repose, Choteau, and The Echo also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Half mile; selling. Scotch Belle, 103 pounds, (Henry,) 8 to 1, won; Rollins, 105, (Bullman,) 3 to 2, second; Gaylor Brown, 101, (Walsh,) 3 to 1, third. Time—0:49. Billy Lyons, Thornwild, Pat Foley, Parsifal, and Pegalon also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth; selling. Stromo, 96 pounds, (Fauntleroy,) 40 to 1, won; Coda, 103, (Henry,) 4 to 1, second; Stuttgart, 104, (Bullman,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:56½. Glengabor, Alicia, Ace, Grady, None Such, Grand Sachem, Einstein, and Mary Kinsella also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Montgomery, 104 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 8 to 5, won; Monrovia, 94, (Walsh,) 8 to 1, second; Midlove, 106, (Bullman,) even, third. Time—1:14. Almoner, Brown Prince, Uterp, Alaria, and Wild Net also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Scotch Plaid, 111 pounds, (Jenkins,) 9 to 5, won; Wyoming, 104, (Walsh,) 2 to 1, second; Las Medenos, 102, (Henry,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Pat Morrissey, Terrence, and Red Pirate also ran.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The first two games in the North Side National Tournament last night were closely contested. In the first game the Pontiac Wheelmen defeated the Dolando team by the close score of 857 to 830. Up to the ninth frame it looked as though the Dolando team would win. In the two last frames, however, the Pontiacs did some effective strike bowling, and secured a winning lead. The Dolandos won the second game from the Prospects by twenty-two pins. The Prospects lost the final game to the Pontiac Wheelmen through the poor bowling of Georges. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Koster, 175; Dumble, 202; MacLellan, 176; Foege, 151; Lehrbach, 153. Total, 857.

Dolando—Guillaume, 176; Koster, 183; Phillips, 150; Zollinger, 173; Moynahan, 142. Total, 830.

SECOND GAME.

Dolando—Guillaume, 169; Koster, 193; Phillips, 185; Zollinger, 170; Moynahan, 170. Total, 887.

Prospect—Beaumont, 171; Georges, 169; Stumpf, 167; Daum, 180; Korndorfer, 182. Total, 869.

THIRD GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Koster, 149; Dumble, 197; MacLellen, 183; Foege, 187; Lehrbach, 156. Total, 872.

Prospect—Beaumont, 159; Georges, 122; Stumpf, 150; Daum, 145; Korndorfer, 209. Total, 785.

The first team of Our Council and the De Vinne Council team each won a game in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club alleys last night. Wilckens of the Our Council team, by bowling the low score of 156, allowed Clinch of the same team, who bowled 173, to secure the lead for the high individual prize. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Our No. 1—Clinch, 173; Schroeder, 166; Cantrell, 178; Ritter, 155; Wilckens, 156. Total, 858.

Knickerbocker—Vermilye, 112; Springer, 153; Fruhan, 121; Kreuger, 140. Total, 526.

SECOND GAME.

Lenox—Carter, 147; Howard, 137; Fallon, 134; Young, 208; Clute, 157. Total, 903.

De Vinne—Frankel, 141; Hull, 118; Strack, 153; Hoar, 123; Detlef, 163. Total, 703.

The Corinthian Bowling Club, by its double victory in the American National Tournament at the Germania Alleys last night, won the championship with a record of sixteen victories and four defeats. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 173; Baker, 202; Brocken, 181; Holden, 155; Schaeffer, 181. Total, 892.

Riverdale—Monahan, 180; Merten, 149; Brouwer, 125; Brodbeck, 179; Ebling, 160. Total, 793.

SECOND GAME.

Arlington—Arps, 184; Rempel, 155; Harloe, 160; Maass, 181; Meyer, 228. Total, 908.

Riverdale—Monahan, 184; Merten, 188; Brouwer, 139; Brodbeck, 174; Ebling, 157. Total, 842.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 164; Baker, 158; Brocken, 175; Holden, 190; Schaeffer, 185. Total, 881.

Arlington—Arps, 169; Rempel, 149; Harloe, 169; Maass, 151; Meyer, 145. Total, 783.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club team won twice in the National League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. The team's victory in its game with the Roseville Athletic Association was due to Starr's good bowling. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Roseville A. A.—Pierson, 188; Badger, 168; Waters, 124; Van Ness, 133; Meyer, 137. Total, 750.

Berkeley—Dennis, 182; Tracey, 153; Maines, 131; McCoy, 119; Tompkins, 152. Total, 737.

SECOND GAME.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Davies, 192; Headley, 155; Parker, 209; Young, 137; Starr, 227. Total, 920.

Roseville A. A.—Pierson, 161; Badger, 118; Waters, 150; Van Ness, 143; Meyer, 180. Total, 758.

The Cyclone, Black Bass, and Accident teams were competitors in Section No. 2 of the United Bowling Club's tournament last night at the Arcade alleys, 9 St. Mark's Place. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cyclone—Johansmeyer, 188; Le Beau, 168; Setzer, 129; A. Boettjer, 200; C. Boettjer, 165. Total, 850.

Black Bass—Sieling, 128; Mayfurth, 108; Oehler, 140; Maier, 160; Mesan, 116. Total, 652.

SECOND GAME.

Accident—Walter, 157; Elter, 168; Acker, 104; Hoch, 162; Braun, 121. Total, 712.

Black Bass—Sieling, 117; Mayfurth, 104; Oehler, 172; Maier, 168; Mesan, 126. Total, 687.

THIRD GAME.

Cyclone—Johansmeyer, 188; Le Beau, 182; Setzer, 153; A. Boettjer, 133; C. Boettjer, 199. Total, 860.

Accident—Walter, 110; Elter, 143; Acker, 157; Hoch, 165; Braun, 138. Total, 708.

Bedford Council improved its position last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament by defeating Nassau and De Witt Clinton Councils. De Witt Clinton Council won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Quinn, 175; Smith, 151; Pope, 151; Weeks, 164; Butler, 183. Total, 824.

Nassau Council—Peterson, 153; Muller, 128; Sackett, 180; Pike, 131; Knowles, 144. Total, 738.

SECOND GAME.

Bedford Council—Morris, 164; Burrows, 157; Lounsbery, 238; Markwell, 203; Waterbury, 148. Total, 910.

Nassau Council—Peterson, 133; Muller, 164; Sackett, 139; Pike, 131; Knowles, 179. Total, 746.

THIRD GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Quinn, 166; Smith, 147; Pope, 183; Weeks, 149; Butler, 197. Total, 842.

Bedford Council—Morris, 174; Burrows, 175; Lounsbery, 138; Markwell, 202; Waterbury, 186. Total, 875.

The Brooklyn Inter-Club League played another round in its bowling tournament on the alleys of the different clubs. Following are the scores:

AT THE AURORA GRATA.

Aurora Grata.				Crescent.			
Cook	168	153	149	Beard	132	140	147
Naylor	163	147	175	Maguire	129	148	146
Stevens	151	116	156	Edwards	192	127	159
McMullen	158	142	155	Parkinson	144	153	111
Tuttle	168	138	188	Iremonger	157	163	189
Total	798	716	823	Total	754	771	752

AT THE CRESCENT A. C.

Crescent.				Aurora Grata.			
Bull	145	166	183	Parker	126	152	161
Meserole	169	148	193	Tucker	147	157	171
Doyle	148	174	160	Gooderson	148	143	108
Anderson	151	152	150	McElroy	186	161	137
Kelsey	194	157	168	Beard	204	169	156
Total	807	797	854	Total	811	755	733

Grand totals—Crescent A. C., 4,745; Aurora Grata, 4,536.

AT THE COLUMBIAN CLUB.

Columbian.				Brooklyn B. C.			
Corcoran	136	146	150	Lewis	150	186	159
Howard	177	136	161	Ackerson	121	175	146
Sullivan	127	156	147	Urquhart	160	143	147
Langan	105	127	147	Kline	152	152	128
Judge	180	174	210	Joslin	155	141	171
Total	821	739	824	Total	738	797	751

AT THE BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Brooklyn B. C.				Columbian.			
Gehlhaus	160	211	128	Shafer	184	148	201
Hobby	185	149	107	Kelley	186	203	192
Gardiner	176	139	191	Haggerty	191	184	201
Matthews	102	182	137	O'Connor	157	145	138
Worth	173	115	175	Maxwell	179	170	196
Total	856	796	798	Total	897	850	928

Grand totals—Columbian Club, 5,059; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 4,726

AT THE LINCOLN CLUB.

Lincoln.				Carlton.			
Lovell	201	163	146	Stoner	153	137	139
Swaney	156	146	182	Ebbets	162	164	168
Pomeroy	170	147	202	Lincoln	147	193	152
Hedge	200	160	116	Webber	149	205	190
Higgins	160	157	214	Stebbens	168	149	175
Total	887	773	860	Total	779	848	833

AT THE CARLTON CLUB.

Carlton.				Lincoln.			
Mason	178	211	223	Olmstead	161	164	168
Meyer	177	186	159	Stouten-burg	152	133	128
Clarke	170	150	119	Rossen	153	133	125
A. S. Pros-key	146	159	172	Young	153	196	164
Schwartz	214	183	198	Steinbugler	169	195	150
Total	885	889	872	Total	788	856	765

Grand totals—Carlton Club, 5,006; Lincoln Club, 4,919.

AT HANOVER CLUB.

Hanover.				Knickerbocker F. C.			
Lee	172	200	165	Bass	145	134	136
Helmie	112	156	174	Bennett	146	115	150
Ferguson	183	156	145	Holmes, Sr.	140	168	184
Tompkins	150	152	230	Ham	147	131	185
Tuttle	217	166	146	Holmes, Jr.	122	136	166
Total	834	830	865	Total	700	684	830

AT THE KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB.

Knickerbocker.				Hanover.			
Walton	140	136	199	Rose	158	110	141
Silleck	102	136	175	Price	146	101	141
Fishbeck	138	181	182	Struse	162	178	184
Umstead	176	132	158	Kitching	137	201	198
Boocock	151	148	180	Grosch	172	192	133
Total	727	733	894	Total	770	782	799

Grand Totals—Hanover, 4,880; Knickerbocker Field Club, 4,688.

Each team won a game last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum sub-tournament on the Elephant Club alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Brooklyn Council—Mundy, 137; Claus, 150; Wild, 155; Bayard, 129; Clarke, 166. Total, 737.

Gilbert Council—A. M. Armsberg, 161; Lazarevitch, 136; T. L. Armsberg, 125; Bishop, 140; Smith, 161. Total, 723.

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphos—Lynch, 161; Brown, 164; Gilbert, 79; Haker, 135; Alexander, 188. Total, 677.

Brooklyn Council—Mundy, 146; Claus, 97; Wild, 103; Bayard, 110; Clarke, 135. Total, 591.

THIRD GAME.

Gilbert Council—Chalmers, 122; J. L. Armsberg, 153; Bishop, 184; A. M. Armsberg, 134; Smith, 145. Total, 688.

Philadelphos—Lynch, 187; Brown, 134; Gilbert, 134; Hager, 123; Alexander, 126. Total, 654.

Bowling Tournament Games To-day.

Harlem Navy—Nonpareil, Dauntless, Lone Star.

Fire Insurance League—London and Liverpool and Globe, German-American, Atlantic Mutual.

Bank Clerks' League—Plaza, Chase National No. 1, Mount Morris.

North Side National—Claremont, Hooker, North New York.

Athletic League—Elizabeth Club vs. Jersey City Club.

United Bowling Clubs, Section No. 2—Owl, Glendale, Aurania.

Arlington National—Bleecker, Straggler, Oradell.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Oxford, Bushwick, Fulton.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Bushwick, Indian, Kings County.

Brooklyn Arlington Ladies' Tournament—Columbia No. 1, Frohsinn, Monarch No. 1.

SALOON FIGHT ENDS IN MURDER.

Charles Messinger, forty years old, of 184 Troutman Street, Brooklyn, was shot and instantly killed early yesterday morning in a saloon conducted by John Diffenbach at 380 Bushwick Avenue, while John Reischman, a clerk, twenty-three years old, of 202 Scholes Street, was shot in the right arm. The shooting was done by John Colombo, an Italian, thirty years old, of 130 Cook Street.

Reischman had a quarrel with Colombo, and after some words started to leave the place. Colombo then drew a revolver and fired at Reischman, the bullet taking effect in his right arm. As he was about to fire a second time Messinger stepped between the men for the purpose of disarming Colombo and was shot through the heart. Colombo ran from the place, but was arrested later at his home.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:04	Sun sets...5:23	Moon sets..12:33

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:25	Gov. Isl'd...1:00	H. Gate...2:56
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:49	Gov. Isl'd...1:12	H. Gate...3:08

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hansa, Inagua, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7.		
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Camatense, Barbados	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hispania, Haiti	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westerniand, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, FEB. 8.		
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ydun, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, FEB. 9.		
Erna, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New York, Santo Domingo	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

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In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made January 27, 1891, between The Ohio Falls Car Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-7, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-7 Certificates of Interest:
Z-7 SECURITIES.
Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 12 to 45, Series Z-7, aggregating $162,-964.39, and agreement dated January 27, 1891, under which same were issued.
Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.
In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1890, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-3, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-3 Certificates of Interest.
Z-3 CERTIFICATES.
Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 32 to 124, Series Z-3, aggregating $18,-003.76, and agreement dated November 1, 1890, under which same were issued.
Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.
In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture, made April 2, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series D-4, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said D-4 bonds:
D-4 SECURITIES.
124 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series B, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

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100,000 SHARES

are now offered for public subscription at

85c. PER SHARE,

to complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the new mills now being built.

The shares are of the par value of $1.00 each, and are fully paid and non-assessable.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS, and note carefully the detailed accounts and BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.'S reports on the properties.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 & 47 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 409 The Rookery, Chicago.

AUCTION SALE.
In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made March 1, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-b, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-b bonds:
SERIES A-b SECURITIES.
29 Refrigerating Car Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-18a, at $1,100 each.
192 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series C, 6 p. c. bonds, $1,000 each.
29 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series B, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
15 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-e, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
4 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
214 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment A-f bonds, aggregating $200,000.
2 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-a, 6 p. c. bonds, aggregating $600.
1 Illinois Rolling Stock Company Lease Warrant, Series B-89, $2,440.
2 Illinois Rolling Stock Company Lease Warrants, Series B-85, Class B; total, $17,180.40.
1 St. Louis, Chicago, & St. Paul R. R. Co. Lease Warrant, Series B-68, $2,400.
2 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-99, aggregating $19,-011.44.
Total securities, $727,501.84.
Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.
In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made February 1, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-d, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-d bonds:
A-d SECURITIES.
3 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-99, due $28,517.16.
66 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
2 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series Z-3, Certificates at $1,000 each.
7 R. R. Equipment Company, Series A-a, 6 p. c. bonds, aggregating $6,500.
3 R. R. Equipment Company, Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f, bonds, aggregating $55,-000.
Total securities, $161,017.16.
Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.
In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture, made July 15, 1895, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-e, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-e bonds:
A-e SECURITIES.
116 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
101 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
6 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $100 each.
2 R. R. Equipmen. Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
13 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-a, bonds, aggregating $10,500.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f bonds, aggregating $122,000.
1 Refrigerating Car Company, Series B-18a, Lease Warrant, $57,093.97.
1 Rolling Stock Company, Series B-85, Class B, Lease Warrant, $8,575.20.
6 Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad Company, Series B-6, Lease Warrants, at $184.94 each.
45 Lease Warrants of the Laughlin Towing & Transportation Company, aggregating $24,-478.95.
4 Lease Warrants of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co., Series A-99, aggregating $33,147.88.
Total securities, $476,505.64.
Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.
In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made August 1, 1896, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-a, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-a bonds:
A-a SECURITIES.
5 Lease Warrants of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway Company, Series A-99. Due each, $5,506.72.
137 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f, bonds aggregating $100,-000.
20 Railroad Equipment Co., Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
2 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each
16 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-e, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
29 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
Total securities, $351,528.60.
Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.
In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1890, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series B-192, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest, having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said B-192 Certificates of Interest.
B-192 SECURITIES.
Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 38 to 124, Series B-192, aggregating $47,-157.61, and agreement dated November 1, 1890, under which same were issued.
Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.
In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made October 1, 1892, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-12, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest, having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-12 Certificates of Interest.
Z-12 SECURITIES.
Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 24 to 84, Series Z-12, aggregating $10,-500, and agreement dated October 1, 1892, under which same were issued.
Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

AUCTION SALE.
In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made January 1, 1891, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series D-24 issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said D-24 bonds.
D-24 SECURITIES.
21 Certificates of Interest, Iron Car Equipment Company, Series Z-5, at $1,000 each.
Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

TO POLICY HOLDERS
MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.
Protest against increasing assessments. Reserve Funds on deposit with Foreign Gov'ts for Foreign creditors diminishes our security. Payn reported only technical solvency. Petition Hon. Francis Hendricks as to actual solvency! Can we safely intrust our funds and families to such management? Address LAFAYETTE L. DEMING, 66 Broadway. Since 1882 my ass'ts increased from $66 a year to $712 a year.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meetings of the registered holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the General Mortgage of May 15, 1888, and of the holders of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of said Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, February 7, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, and 2 o'clock P. M., respectively. The Voting Register of the said General Mortgage Bonds and the Transfer Books of the said Debentures will close at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, January 31, 1900, and reopen on Friday, February 23, 1900.
HY. TACON, Secretary.
Mobile, Ala., January 20, 1900.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY,
340 Third Avenue, N. Y. City,
January 31, 1900.
NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, 340 Third Avenue, on THURSDAY, March 1, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Transfer books close Tuesday, February 6th, and reopen Friday, March 2d.
By order of the Board of Directors
FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

Havana Commercial Company,
32 Broadway, February 1, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, 60 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, March 5, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Transfer books close Friday, February 9, and reopen Tuesday, March 6.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FIGGE Slaughtering Company, Limited.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Figge Slaughtering Company, Limited, is called and will be held at Numbers 631 to 635 West Fortieth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the seventh day of February, 1900, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the said Company be forthwith dissolved.—Dated January 4th, 1900.
CHAS. HUTWELKER, Sec'y.

Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company,
99 John Street.
New York, January 22d, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, No. 99 John Street, this city, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

New York, February 6th, 1900.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company will be held at No. 99 Cedar Street, New York City, on Tuesday, February 13th, 1900, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees of the company for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them.
A. W. HIGGINS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 1900, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Feb. 2 to Feb. 13th.
E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Feb. 8th, at 19 West 44th St. Polls open 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
DAVID PETTIGREW, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

187th Dividend.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 29th, 1900.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, February 10th to stockholders of record on February 1, 1900.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Ry. Co.,
NEW YORK, January 13th, 1900.
A dividend of one and one-half per cent. will be paid on the common stock of this Company on March 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record February 9th, 1900, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. February 9th, 1900, and re-open at 10 o'clock A. M. March 2nd, 1900.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Saint Paul and Duluth R. R. Co.
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 36.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Feby. 1, 1900.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 1, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Tuesday, Feby. 6, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1900.
F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7th, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real-Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
50 shs. Forest Hotel Co.
400 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
100 shs. Citizens' Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Home Insurance Co.
40 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
60 shs. Atlantic Dock Co. of B'klyn.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
4 shs. Great Northern Railway Pfd.
3 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
2 shs. Horn Silver Mining Co.
18 shs. Missouri Pacific R'way.
4 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
4 shs. Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. com.
5 shs. Minn., S. P. & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Pfd.
2 shs. National Union Bank.
2 shs. National Safe Deposit Co.
1 sh. New Amsterdam Gas Co. Pfd.
2 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western Ry. Co.
27 shs. North Star Mines Co.
5 shs. Sea Beach Land Co.
2 shs. Twin City Rapid Transit Co. common.
2 shs. United States Trust Co.
$4,400 Sea Beach Ry. Cons. 4 p. c. Bds., Guar. 1916.
16 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
11 shs. Bank of America.
8 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
3 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
20 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
36 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
6 shs. Osewego & Syracuse R. R.
5 shs. Clevel., C., C. & St. Louis R. R.
9 shs. Keokuk & Des Moines R. R.
$1,000 Evans., Terre Haute & Chic. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$4,000 Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R. 7 p. c. Con. Bds., Reg., 1900.
$2,000 Keo., & Des. Moines R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$1,000 Canada So. R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1908.
$3,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. 3d 7 p. c. Bds., Reg., 1912.
$1,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bd., 1937.
$2,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson Riv. R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Regst. Bds., 1904.
$3,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson Riv. R. R. 3½ p. c. L. S. & Mich. So. coll., 1998.
$5,000 Erie R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Prior Lien Bds., 1996.
$3,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Adjst. Bds., 1995.
$2,000 Louis., N. A. & Chic. R. R. (C. & I. Div.) 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$1,000 Spokane Co., Wash., 6 p. c. Court House and Jail Bd., 1903-13.
$2,000 San Antonio, Texas, 6 p. c. Funding Bds., 1905-15.
$1,000 Middlesboro, Ky., 6 p. c. Funding Bd., 1920.
$1,000 San Miguel Co., Col., 8 p. c. Judgment Bd., 1902-12.
(By order of Administratrix.)
48 shs. Natl. City Bank, B'klyn.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
4 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
(By order of Trustees.)
$8,000 Western Union Tel. Co. 7 p. c. Building Fd. Mtg. Bds., 1902.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$15,000 Detroit & Lima Northern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds. (Certf. of Deposit.)
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
80 shs. Oriental Bank.
10 shs. Louisville, Hend., & St. Louis Ry Co. Pfd. and $57.15 do. scrip.
85 shs. Fair Haven & Westville R. R. Co. of New Haven, Conn.
12 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
73 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
10 shs. Importers' & Traders' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Broadway Natl. Bank.
$25,000 Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R'way Co. 3½ p. c. Bds.
20 shs. American Surety Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
75 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
100 shs. 10th & 23d Street Ferry Co.
20 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
10 shs. First Natl. Bank of B'klyn.
10 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co. of B'klyn.
25 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
100 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
10 shs. Traders' Fire Insurance Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Natl. Butchers' & Drovers' Bank.
50 shs. Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry. Co.
100 shs. International Power Co. common.
10 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
50 shs. People's Trust Co.
7 shs. North American Trust Co.
$6,000 Metropolitan Water Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1919.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
25 shs. Brooklyn Ferry Co.
15 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 25-100 shs. Trow Dir., Print. & B. R. Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
10 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
9 shs. Union Trust Co.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
15 shs. Morton Trust Co.
100 shs. Grammercy Sugar Co.
20 shs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.
10 shs. Cin., Clev., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. Pfd.
5 shs. Merchants' Refrigerating Co.
16 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
$10,000 Washington Traction & Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. Coll. Trust 4½ p. c. Bds., 1949.
60 shs. Bank of State of New York.
55 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.
80 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$10,000 American Lithographic Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bd.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Leather Manfrs' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
$2,000 N. Y., Lack. & West. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., Regst. 1921.
$50 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1910.
100 shs. Grammercy Sugar Co.
$10,000 Oneonta & Otego Valley Ry. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
$14,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. (Iowa Div.), Sinking Fund 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Co., $100 each.
5,500 shares Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City R. R. Co. common.
1,000 shares Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City R. R. Co. preferred.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of a large amount of the Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, have consented to act as a Bondholders' Committee under a preliminary agreement filed with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, dated February 1, 1900. Bondholders are asked to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons, under said agreement, with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, on or before **February 28th, 1900.** The Committee will advance to bondholders who deposit their bonds on or before that date, the sum of $25, being the amount of the coupon due February 1st, 1900. Negotiable Trust Certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities. Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company or from the Secretary of the Committee.

When a majority of the bonds shall have been deposited, application will be made to list the certificates on the Stock Exchange.

New York, February 1, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
HENRY A. REDFIELD,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 26th, 1900.
The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 27th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

The Mexican Northern R'way Co.,
27 William Street, February 1st, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-quarter of One Per Cent., payable on March 2nd to stockholders of record February 17th. The transfer books will be closed February 17th at noon and reopened March 3rd.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 5	715,387
To date this year	11,971,360
Corresponding date last year	27,907,251

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 5	$2,696,500
To date this year	$56,575,600
Corresponding date last year	$167,145,160

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	⅝	Louis. & Nash	1½
Am. C. & F. pf	1½	Manhattan	3½
Am. Ice	⅞	Met. Street Railway	⅞
Am. Linseed	⅝	M., W. & S. El., Chi.	1
Am. Linseed pf	¾	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Am. Malt. pf	2½	National Biscuit	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1⅜	National Lead	1¾
Am. Steel Hoop	2¼	National Steel	4½
Am. Steel H. pf	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Am. Tin Plate	1¾	N. Y. Central	⅞
Am. Tobacco	1¾	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅞
Anaconda Copper	2½	Nort. & West.	3½
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅞	Nort. & West. pf	1½
Chi. & East. Ill.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Chi. Ind. & L.	¾	Pressed S. Car pf	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	2½	Reading 1st pf	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¾	Rep. Steel	1½
Cleve., L. & W.	½	St. J. & G. Island	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	¾
Col. Mid. pf	¾	St. L. S. W. pf	¾
Cont. Tobacco	½	Southern Pacific	¾
Del., L. & W.	1¼	Southern Ry. pf	½
Den. & Rio G. pf	1	Stand. R. & T.	¾
Federal Steel	1⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	¾
Fed. Steel pf	1¾	Third Avenue	1½
General Electric	½	Union Pacific	⅜
Glucose Sugar	1½	Un. Pacific pf	¾
Great North. pf	1½	U. S. Leather	1
Hocking Valley pf	1¼	U. S. Leather pf	⅞
Int. Paper	⅝	Wabash	½
Int. Paper pf	⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf	½
Iowa Cent. pf	1	Wis. Cent. pf	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf	1½	Cleve., L. & W. pf	1
Am. Sugar	⅛	Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝
Am. Sugar pf	1	Cont. Tob. pf	¾
Chi. G. W. deb.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	2
Chi., I. & L. pf	½

with the Metropolitan continues. One of the authorized representatives of the Metropolitan interests reiterated yesterday, however, an emphatic and unqualified denial of the report. Those who stick to it point out that such a lease would be a logical outcome of present conditions, and that the Metropolitan people are in a position to make the Third Avenue Road pay if they should lease it.

A day or two ago both President Elias and Edward Lauterbach pronounced as unfounded the report that Mr. Elias would resign. It was said yesterday that John Calderwood, General Manager for the Twin City Rapid Transit Company of Minneapolis, was to come and take the Presidency of the road, but no confirmation of the statement could be obtained.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $107,028,659; balances, $6,694,087; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $794,088.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3@3⅛ per cent. for short and 3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange steady. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¼; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88¾; commercial bills, $4.83½@$4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅝@5.19⅜ less 1-16 and 5.16⅛@5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 7-16@94½ and 95 1-16; guilders, 40⅜ and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par @5c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—25c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The market for American securities was firm from the opening, but business was rather restricted owing to the settlement absorbing the attention of members. The final tone was firm.

Consols for money, 100 13-16; consols for the account, 100⅞; Canadian Pacific, 99⅝; Erie, 11⅞; Erie first preferred, 34½; Illinois Central, 115½; Union Pacific preferred, 77¾; St. Paul, 123⅞; New York Central; 137⅛; Pennsylvania, 67; Reading, 9⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 77¼; Atchison, 21; Louisville, 81⅝; Grand Trunk, 7⅜; Anaconda, 8⅝.

Bar silver dull at 27⅝d. per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3@3⅛ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.60; Madrid, 28.60; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 7.30.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Prices moved upward on the Bourse to-day, owing to the war news being considered favorable. Rio Tintos were the feature of the day's transactions, and there were large repurchases. Kafirs recovered sharply at the beginning, but afterward became easier. At the close the market became duller all round. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 70c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 68.70.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were in good demand. Local securities were active. Exchange on London, 20 marks 52 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills 4 per cent.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 5.—Favorable indications from other Bourses stimulated large speculation on the Boerse here to-day. Local shares were in good demand.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—The weekly statement of the Bank of Spain shows the following changes: Silver in hand decreased 834,000 pesetas, notes in circulation increased 4,202,000 pesetas, and gold in hand was unchanged.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 60c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Stock Exchange 1,000 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at 760.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .18 seller 10, 500 Acacia at .36, 500 Anaconda Gold at .36, 500 Comstock at .03½, 2,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .16½, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.50, 1,000 Golden Age at .04½, 100 Isabella at 1.30, 100 Standard at 2.65, 300 Sierra Nevada at .45, 300 Work at .31, and 2,000 Zenobia at .21.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.38	Potosi	.25
Adams Consol	.12	Quicksilver	1.75
Belcher	.05	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Best & Belcher	.20	Savage	.10
Breece	1.30	Sierra Nevada	.38
Brunswick Consol	.28	Standard	2.45
Caledonia, B. H.	.20	Small Hopes	1.00
Challar	.20	Union Consol	.25
Crown Point	.10	Victor	1.00
Chrysolite	.06	Yellow Jacket	.18
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	Argentum Juanita	.18
Con. T. Co. stock	.40	Alamo	.27
Com. T. Co. bonds	.2	Anaconda	.37
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Cripple Creek Cons.	.15
Crescent	.15	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.10
Catalpa	.12	Croesus	.01
Dunkin	.10	Golden Fleece	.37
Deadwood Terra	.50	Isabella	1.20
Daly	1.25	Mollie Gibson	.12
Eureka Consol	.15	Mount Rosa	.15
Father De Smet	.08	Pharmacist	.03
Gould & Curry	.20	Portland	.53
Hale & Norcross	.30	Specimen	.09
Homestake	50.00	Union	.42
Horn Silver	1.10	Work	.31
Iron Silver	.55	Damon	.25
Kingston & Pemb	.10	Elkton	1.10
La Cresse	.13	Findlay	.04
Leadville Con	.07	Garfield	.04
Little Chief	.16	Jackpot	.58
Mexican	.35	Pinnacle	.24
Moulton	.30	Tornado	.45
Ontario	3.00	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.17
Ophir	.65	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Occidental	.10	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Plymouth	.08	Grey Forge	.15
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08		

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five will hold its next meeting about three weeks from to-day.

Indianapolis fire underwriters are considering a proposition to establish a salvage corps in that city similar to the New York Fire Patrol.

Several informal conferences have been held among local fire insurance companies in regard to the re-establishment of suburban fire insurance, beginning presumably with Long Island rates.

The stockholders of the Colonial Assurance Company and the Washington Assurance Company of this city took formal action yesterday, unanimously approving the agreement of their Directors to merge the two companies under the name of the Colonial Assurance Company, with an aggregate capital stock of $400,000. The amalgamation of the two companies will be completed soon at a meeting of the Directors.

The Executive Committee of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York has adopted a resolution providing for an increase in the capital stock of the company from $200,000 to $400,000. No steps will be taken by the company toward admission to Illinois, in which it is not now entered, until the increase in capital has been effected, when relations between the company and H. J. Straight & Co. of Chicago are likely to be established.

Auditor Cornell of Nebraska has begun to serve notice upon all of the life and fire insurance companies doing business in that State that he will hereafter insist upon the strict enforcement of the reciprocity provision of the insurance laws of the State. This section levies upon all companies fees similar to those charged by any State against Nebraska corporations. It has not been enforced heretofore. The Auditor estimates that the enforcement of this law will increase the fees of the State Insurance Department more than $50,000 annually.

The Arbitration Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange issued a bulletin yesterday in regard to raw sugar in sheds of the New York Sugar Refining Company, in Long Island City, which was insured at 31 cents per $100 of insurance, although the tariff refinery rate was 65 cents. All members of the Exchange who accepted lines at this rate and failed to cancel their policies before Sept. 1, 1899, are fined an amount equal to the difference between the proper tariff rate and the actual premium charged, and an additional fine will be imposed upon all such members who do not cancel their policies before Feb. 15.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the market for outside securites yesterday indicated that the public interest in that market is increasing. Probably not since early in last December had the curb as active a day, excepting possibly one or two days last week, when the trading in Bay State Gas amounted to many thousands of shares. The trading with which this week began was also of a broader character and brought into evidence the increasing demand for stocks. Nearly every active issue showed some improvement at the end of the day, and in some the net gains were large. The copper stocks, which for some time had been much neglected, were particularly prominent, and all the active stocks of this group advanced sharply. The industrial stocks remained in demand, and further advances were recorded in many of these. In Amalgamated Copper and one or two other issues trading was decidedly active and showed more life than has marked the transactions in any stock for some time past.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, leading the copper stocks, advanced sharply, and at the end of the day showed a net gain of over 3 points. Buying of the stock was on a larger scale than at any time recently, and was of a character that seemed to indicate much confidence in the future of the stock. Boston houses were buyers, and traders were easily induced to follow this buying, and helped to bring about the advance from 85 to 88. A number of thousands of shares changed hands, though between 86 and 87 very little stock was met. Above 87½ offerings of the stock were quite large, but it was fairly well taken, and the last sale for the day was made within an eighth of a point of the highest. It closed at 87⅝ bid, against 84½ bid on Saturday. The advance in this and the other copper stocks was attributed to the advantages which are expected from the organization of the United Metals Selling Company and from the carrying out of other plans formed by the interests allied with that company.

TENNESSEE COPPER advanced about 3 points, to 15, and closed at 15 bid.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER showed a net gain of 1 point, ending the day at 9½ bid.

BAY STATE GAS was active, though the total transactions were probably below the average of last week. It sold at 2⅝ and down to 2⅜, closing at 2½ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point. Nothing new in regard to the condition or prospects of the company came to hand, and trading and the stock was accompanied by less show of interest than appeared last week, when there was much confident prediction of much higher prices for the stock to be realized in the near future.

ASPHALT OF AMERICA was exceptionally active. It was traded in to the extent of between 3,000 and 4,000 shares, and at figures considerably above those which prevailed last week. It sold up to 14¾ and closed at 14½ bid, a net gain of about 2 points. Buying of the stock was said to be for persons closely connected with the company.

NATIONAL TUBE was probably the most active of the industrials. Particularly large demand was had for the common stock, which advanced about 1 point, and showed a net gain of three-eighths of a point, closing at 46¼ bid. The preferred stock, after advancing fractionally, closed with a quarter of a point loss, at 91¾ bid.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE common was fairly active and strong. In fifty-share lots it sold up to 52½, and closed at 50 bid, an advance of 5 points over Saturday's closing bid. There was no trading in the preferred stock, which was offered at 100, with practically no bid, the highest price offered for the stock being much under 70.

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT sold up to 14½, and showed a net gain of 1 point. Transactions in the stock were in small amount.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	2½	2⅝
New Amsterdam	26	26½
New Amsterdam pf	46¾	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95½	96

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	28	30
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	78
American Bicycle	17	19
American Bicycle pf	48	51
American Bicycle bonds	..	92½
American Chicle	51	55
American Chicle pf	85	93
American Woolen	26	26½
American Woolen pf	81½	82¼
Cast-Iron Pipe	6⅞	7⅜
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	42¾	43½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip	14	16
Distilling Company of America	6½	6⅝
Distilling Company of America pf	21	22
Electric Axle Light & Power	4½	4¾
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf	..	40
Havana Commercial	19	20½
Havana Commercial pf	39½	40
International Pump	18	18½
International Pump pf	64	64½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	29½	31
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	89
National Gramophone	47	53
National Salt	46	47¼
National Salt pf	77	79
National Tube	46¼	47
National Tube pf	91¾	92½
Otis Elevator	24	26
Otis Elevator pf	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30¾	31¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	81½	83½
Sloss-Sheffield	30	31½
Sloss-Sheffield pf	72	73½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	513	515
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅞

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87¾	88
American Air Power	40	47
Arizona Lead	10¾	10⅝
Asphalt Company of America	14½	14⅝
British Columbia Copper	9½	9
California Copper	3¾	4
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	106½	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	50	55
Electric Vehicle pf	90	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22½
General Carriage	4	4½
Illinois Transportation	2	2¾
*Manheim Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	96½	99½
New York Transportation	9	9¾
New England Transportation	6	6¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	19	20
Pittsburg Coal	22½	23
Pittsburg Coal pf	79	80
St. Louis subs. full paid, ex div	120	124
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf	80	..
St. Louis bonds	..	94½
Retsof	26	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	15¾	16½
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	15	16
Trust Company of America	190	195
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26	27½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60½	62

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	90
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	86
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av	25	35
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88½	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
Ninth Avenue Railroad	26½	27½
New Orleans Traction	90	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	29	31
North Jersey Street Railways 4s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	19
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	25	27
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	65
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	106
Denver Gas	37	39½
Denver Gas 5s	75	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70½	71½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	100	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Feb. 5, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	116½	17	Adams Express	116	116	116	116	....
17	17¼	11,250	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅝
65	65½	4,175	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	64½	65¾	64½	65½	+1½
34½	34⅝	450	American Cotton Oil	35	35	34½	34½	....
93½	94½	55	Am. Cotton Oil pf	93	94	93	94	....
43⅝	44	2,323	American Ice Co.	43⅝	44	43⅜	43⅞	+ ⅛
75	78	140	American Ice Co. pf.	77	77	77	77	-1½
15⅜	15⅝	2,587	American Linseed Co.	15½	15⅝	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
59½	59⅝	2,587	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	58⅜	60	58½	59½	+ ⅝
6	7	1,010	Am. Malting Co.	6	6½	6	6	....
27½	28	700	Am. Malting Co. pf.	27½	28	27	28	+2½
42½	43	6,455	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	42¼	43⅝	42	43	+1⅝
90½	91	2,903	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91	92	90⅝	91	+ ⅛
49½	49½	11,140	Am. Steel Coop Co.	48¼	49¼	47½	49¼	+2
84	85	1,210	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	84	84⅞	84	84½	+1½
57½	57⅝	15,070	American Steel & Wire	58¼	58¾	56⅞	57½	+ ⅛
94½	94⅝	1,767	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95	95	94½	94½	- ⅛
114⅜	114⅝	58,385	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115	115½	113⅝	114⅜	- ⅛
115½	115	220	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114	114	114	114	- ⅛
35½	35½	5,301	American Tin Plate	33⅝	35½	33¾	35½	+1⅝
82	83	90	American Tin Plate pf	82	82	82	82	....
104⅞	105	19,995	American Tobacco	103⅝	105½	103	105	+1¾
135¼	140	10	American Tobacco pf	140½	140½	140½	140½	....
42⅜	42⅞	3,745	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	42	42⅞	41¼	42⅞	+2⅛
44	46	50	Ann Arbor pf	45	45	45	45	....
20½	20⅝	2,620	At., T. & S. F.	20½	20¼	20	20½	+ ⅛
63½	63¾	17,466	At., T. & S. F. pf.	63⅝	63⅞	63⅜	63⅝	+ ¼
61⅞	62	21,520	Baltimore & Ohio	62½	62½	61⅝	62	- ⅛
76½	76⅝	6,575	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	76½	76⅞	76	76½	....
75⅜	75½	16,040	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75½	75⅝	74½	75½	....
13½	14	20	Brunswick City	14½	14	14	14	....
48½	49¼	300	Canada Southern	48⅝	49¾	48¾	49½	+ ⅛
97	97½	1,020	Canadian Pacific	97⅜	97⅞	97⅜	97½	....
29⅜	29⅞	1,860	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅜	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+ ⅜
125⅜	125⅞	12,030	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125	125⅞	124⅞	125⅞	+1⅜
38	40	100	Chicago Con. Traction	39	39	39	39	....
91	96	210	Chicago & East. Ill.	90	90	90	90	+2
13⅜	13⅝	1,300	Chicago Great West.	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
87¼	88½	190	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	88½	88½	88½	88½	- ½
10½	10¾	1,220	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10	10⅝	10	10½	+ ⅛
49½	50	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	48⅞	49	48½	49	- ⅛
122⅜	122⅞	11,440	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	121⅛	122⅞	120⅝	122⅞	+2⅛
171½	172	75	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	171⅝	171⅝	171⅝	171⅝	....
163⅜	164½	100	Chicago & Northw.	163½	163¾	163¼	163½	....
109⅞	110	5,440	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	109⅜	110	109¼	109¾	+ ⅜
116	118	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	117	117	117	117	- ½
11	11½	25	Chi. Term. Trans.	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	....
63¼	63½	4,260	C., C., C. & St. L.	62¼	63¾	62⅜	63½	+1⅜
18	19½	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	19	19	19	19	- ½
50	53	170	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	51	51	51	51	....
47⅞	48	5,570	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	47	48	46⅞	48	+1¼
9	9½	170	Colorado Midland	9	9	9	9	- ⅛
24	24½	1,150	Colorado Midland pf.	23	24	23	23¾	+ ⅜
43¼	44½	10	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43½	....
17	18	200	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	17½	17⅞	17½	17½	- ⅜
190½	192	60	Consolidated Gas.	192⅜	192⅜	190	190	....
34½	34½	4,060	Continental Tobac. Co.	34	34⅞	33½	34½	+ ½
85¾	88	1,825	Continental To. Co. pf.	86	88½	85¾	87½	+ ½
176	179	100	Del., Lack. & West.	179¼	179¼	179¼	179¼	+1¼
15¾	18½	100	Denver & R. G.	18½	18¾	18	18¾	+ ¼
70½	71	620	Denver & R. G. pf.	70	70¾	70	70¾	+1
33⅜	33⅞	600	Erie 1st pf.	33⅜	33⅞	33½	33½	- ⅛
105	105½	100	Erie Tel. & Tel.	105½	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
47½	48	3,333	Evans. & T. H.	48¼	48¼	47	47¾	- ¼
57	57¼	18,300	Federal Steel	56¼	57⅝	56	57¼	+1⅝
76⅝	76⅞	3,110	Federal Steel pf.	75¾	76⅝	75¾	76⅝	+1½
128	128½	1,030	General Electric	128⅝	129½	128¼	129½	+1½
58	58½	2,410	Glucose Sugar Ref.	57	58½	57	58½	+1½
160¼	161½	920	Great Northern pf.	160½	161⅜	160½	161½	+1½
34¼	34½	100	Hocking Valley	34½	34½	34½	34½	....
62¾	63¼	998	Hocking Valley pf.	62⅜	63	62	63	+1¼
112	112½	440	Illinois Central	112¼	112½	112¼	112⅜	+ ⅜
24½	25	600	International Paper	25	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
69	70	510	International Paper pf.	69¼	70	69¼	69⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	12½	100	Iowa Central	12	12	12	12	....
53	54	100	Iowa Central pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½	+1
13¼	14	100	Kanawha & Michigan	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	- ⅛
7⅞	8	1,500	K. C., P. & G., t. r.	8	8	8	8	- ⅛
78½	79¾	200	Laclede Gas	79	79	78¾	78¾	- ¼
86	86	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	85	85	85	480	....
80¾	81	7,695	Louisville & Nashville.	79½	81	79½	81	+1½
99⅛	99½	26,070	Manhattan El.	96⅜	99¼	96⅜	99¼	+3⅛
173	173¼	8,510	Met. Street Railway	173	174½	172	173⅜	+ ⅞
25⅜	27	120	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	26	26	26	26	+1
11⅞	12	1,110	Mexican Central	12	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
64½	65	1,636	Minn. & St. Louis.	64½	65½	64½	65	+ ¾
51½	55	300	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	50	50	50	50	-2
10½	11½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	10½	10½	10½	10½	....
33⅜	34	1,425	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33⅜	34¼	33¾	34	+ ⅞
46	46¼	7,330	Missouri Pacific	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼	+ ⅛
40½	42	100	Mobile & Ohio	41	41	41	41	- ½
37	38	100	National Biscuit Co.	37	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛
26½	28	3,500	National Lead Co.	26½	28¼	26½	28¼	+1½
105	106	10	National Lead Co. pf.	105	105	105	105	....
37,904	53	37,904	National Steel Co.	49½	52⅞	49¼	52⅞	+2½
96	98	500	National Steel Co. pf.	95	95½	95	95½	+ ½
117¼	118½	225	New Jersey Central	118	118	117¾	117¾	- ⅛
135½	135⅝	4,345	N. Y. Central	134	134	134	134	+1
130	185	100	New York Air Brake	133½	135½	134¼	135½	+ ⅞
13¼	14½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13½	13½	13½	13½	....
34½	36	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
23½	26⅝	8,800	N. Y. Ont. & West.	22¾	23⅜	22¾	23½	+ ⅝
26½	29⅛	62,430	Norfolk & Western.	26½	29½	26⅜	29¼	+3⅛
72⅝	73	9,395	Norfolk & West. pf.	71⅞	73	71⅞	73	+1½
14⅜	15	200	North American	14⅜	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	- ⅛
53⅞	53⅞	11,398	Northern Pacific	53¾	54	53½	53⅝	- ⅛
75⅜	75⅞	1,503	Northern Pacific pf.	75⅜	75⅞	75½	75⅝	- ⅛
51½	52	200	Pacific Coast	51½	51¾	51½	51½	- ⅛
43¼	43½	1,995	Pacific Mail	43¼	43¾	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
130⅜	131	3,240	Pennsylvania R. R.	131¼	131	130¾	131	+ ¼
108⅞	109	6,375	People's Gas, Chicago.	108¼	109	108	108⅞	+1
2⅝	3	480	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	3	3	2⅝	2⅞	- ⅛
57¾	58	970	Pressed Steel Car.	58¼	58¼	57½	57⅞	- ⅛
87⅞	88½	250	Pressed Steel Car pf.	88	88	88	88	+ ⅛
187	188	54	Pullman Company	188½	188½	188½	188½	....
18½	18⅝	2,100	Reading	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
57¼	57¼	10,870	Reading 1st pf.	56	57¼	56	57¼	+1⅝
29⅜	29½	4,200	Reading 2d pf.	28¼	29¾	28¼	29¾	+1⅝
26⅞	27	8,293	Republic Iron & Steel.	26	27	26	27	+1¼
69⅞	70	1,370	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	69¼	70	69¼	70	+ ¼
6	6¼	500	St. J. & G. I.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
15¾	16	210	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
10⅞	11	100	St. L. & San Fran.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	....
36½	36¾	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36½	37	36½	36½	+ ¼
11⅞	12	310	St. Louis Southw.	11¾	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ¼
28⅞	29	1,025	St. Louis Southw. pf.	28½	29	28½	29	+ ¼
40	40½	50,855	Southern Pacific	39½	40¼	39½	40¼	+ ⅝
12¼	12⅝	3,700	Southern Railway	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
57	57½	7,455	Southern Railway pf.	56⅝	57½	56½	57	+ ⅛
8⅝	9	870	Standard R. & Iron.	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅝
90¾	101	10,660	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	100⅞	101¼	99¾	99¾	+ ¾
..	..	85	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	160	160	160	160	....
16¼	16¼	4,600	Texas Pacific	16⅜	16⅝	16	16⅜	....
100½	101	24,195	Third Avenue	90	102¼	99	100¼	+1½
23½	24	200	Union Bag & Paper Co.	23½	24	23½	23½	- ¼
76½	78	200	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	75½	77¾	75½	77¾	....
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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Eighty-sixth Street Lots Near Riverside Drive Sold—Plaintiffs the Buyers at Auction.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Schuyler Quackenbush two lots, 50 by 100, on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, 100 feet east of Riverside Drive.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have also sold for Joseph A. Farley the new five-story American basement dwelling 300 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 22 by 63 by 100. The buyer is Mrs. Fiske, wife of Lieut. Commander Fiske, United States Navy.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Henry Goodkind the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension, 16 East Seventy-sixth Street, 19 by 60 by 102.2.

It is reported that James Murray has sold to a builder the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 125 by 100.

Henry Corn took title yesterday to the southwest corner of Broadway and Walker Street. Three mortgages covering the property were also recorded in connection with the transfer—one for $725,000, due in six months, in favor of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and two others for $70,000 and $95,000, respectively, due in five months, made by Mr. Corn in favor of the seller of the property, Peter J. Merrick. Mr. Corn will begin in the near future the erection of a modern business building on the site from plans by Robert Maynicke.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

113 and 115 West Ninety-fourth Street, 25.11 and 26, respectively, by 100.8, two five-story stone-front flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frederick Schuck. $57,830

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

553 Hudson Street, and 109 and 111 Perry Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 52.8 by 44.6 by 64.4 by 61.6, three-story brick and frame buildings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Annie McEvoy. 35,000

670 to 682 East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Vanderbilt Avenue, 140 by 100, seven four-story stone-front flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Noah C. Rogers. 10,000

684 to 696 East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, eight four-story stone-front flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Payson Merrill 42,000

By William Kennelly.

1,054 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street, 17.2 by 79.6, five-story stone-front flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Eagle Savings and Loan Company 30,425

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

61 to 67 East Ninety-eighth Street, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Solomon Marx 38,380

344 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 15 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry S. Bell 9,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 70 and 72 Franklin Street, northwest corner of Franklin Alley, 41.11 by 99.7, five-story stone-front building; also

353, 355, and 357 Broadway, west side, 80 feet south of Franklin Street, 63.11 by 186.5 by 66.6 by 174.6, two five-story brick buildings; also,

302 Church Street and 27 and 29 Walker Street, being the southwest corner of those streets, runs south on Church Street 24 by west 50 by south 82 by west 25 by north 106 to Walker Street by east 75; the buildings on these lots are owned by the lessee; also,

63, 65, and 67 Prince Street and 113 Crosby Street, being the block front on the north side of Prince Street, between Elm and Crosby Streets, 84.8 by 143.4 by 84.6 by 137.10, two and three story brick buildings; also,

34 and 36 West Houston Street, north side, 20 feet east of Crosby Street, 40 by 82.9 and irregular, two two-story and attic brick buildings; also,

1072 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, 24 by 60, five-story brownstone-front building; also,

929 Sixth Avenue, west side, 50.2 feet south of Fifty-third Street, 25.1 by 100, four-story brick and frame building, with two-story frame building at the rear; also,

376 and 378 Bowery, west side, 150 feet north of Fourth Street, 41.11 by 163 by 38.8 by 176.2, one, two, and three story brick buildings, together, with the rights in a 4-foot alley along the southerly side of the property and in a court at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 608 Broadway, southeast corner of Houston Street, 9.7 by 96.10 by 25.3 by 98, five-story brick building; 606 Broadway, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25 by 98, five-story brick building, with a one-story brick building at the rear; 604 Broadway, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 21.6 by 98 by 21.2 by 98.5, six-story brownstone-front building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 4,000, 4,002, and 4,004 Third Avenue, east side, 176.11 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, by 90, three four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $27,734; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 483 Brook Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 90, five-story three-family brick flat.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 65 and 67 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 260 feet east of Lenox Avenue, each 25 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,120; subject to other mortgages for $44,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., executor's sale, 313 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, between First and Second Avenues, 20 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Frankwyn Paddock, referee, 559 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 283.8 feet east of Broadway, 17.11 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; 567 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 209.10 feet east of Broadway, 18 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on 559, $13,073; on 567, $13,680.

By Herbert A. Sherman, partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 332 to 334 Washington Street and 32 and 34 Little West Twelfth Street, between the southwest corner of those streets, 69.2 by 81.10 by 32.11 by 60.2, leasehold, three two-story brick buildings.

By McVicker & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Decker, referee, 2,046 First Avenue, east side, 50.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 84, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $3,865; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Edgar M. Leventritt, referee, 227 Grand Street, south side, 127.9 feet west of the Bowery, three-story frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $17,556.

In the rotunda of the County Court House, at 11 A. M., by Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, by order of the Commissioners for loaning certain moneys of the United States, of the County of New York, 127 lots in the 24th Ward, situated on Pine, Rosewood, Cedar, Bartholdi, and Magenta Avenues, to be sold in eleven plots.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Crane Place, east side, 50 feet south of Grey, or One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21.10 by 61.6; Andrew J. Carson of 105 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; Frederick Jaeger, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 350 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a seven-story brick and limestone flat, 50 by 90.11; Paul B. Pugh & Co., owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $130,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 740 and 742 Broadway, to a five-story brick and stone store and lofts; W. W. Bruce, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., of 68 Broad Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 259 Madison Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Addie D. Nickerson, owner; Cady, Berg & See, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 288 Bleecker Street, to a six-story brick storage house and store; M. M. Hodges of 135 Broadway owner; J. D. Westervelt, architect; cost, $100.

No. 43 Stone Street and 25 South William Street, to a five-story brick building; John C. Barron, owner; J. O. Whiteside, architect; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Feb. 5.

AVENUE A, n e corner of 75th St, 25x98; James Kilpatrick to J. Judson Kilpatrick $1

BEDFORD ST, 51 w s, 25x100; John J. Jackson, executor and trustee, to Lillian E. Bates 150

BROADWAY, 395 to 399, n e corner of Walker St, 50.10x127.8x irregular; Peter J. Merrick to Henry Corn 100

CROTONA AV, s e s, 79.3 ft s w of 182d St, 121.6x195.2 to Clinton Av x119.1x 172.5; John B. Haskin, individually, and others, executors, to James W. Campbell 8,000

CROTONA AV, s e s, 79.3 ft s w of 182d St, 121.6x97.1x120.7x86.5; James W. Campbell to Cornelius Doelger 1

ELLIOTT AV, w s, 200 ft n of Juliana St, 100x125; Rose D. Dalbec, widow, to Mary A. Martin 1

GOERCK ST, s, 20x100; Mary White to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 10,000

GOERCK ST, w s, Lot 33, map of Abraham Cannon, 25x100; Louis Lese and another to Mary Cohen 33,000

GRAND ST, 458 and 460, n s, 43.10x100x 44.1x100; Abraham Stern, executor, to Joseph Rosenberg and another 43,000

JENNINGS ST, s s, 28.7 ft e of Bristow St, 20x78.9; Edward A. A. Bauer to Christina E. Burckel 5,000

JENNINGS ST, s e corner Bristow St, 28.7x78.9; Mamie C. Bauer to Jacob Burckel 9,400

JESSUP PLACE, s s, 35.5 ft w of Devoe St, 25x125; John J. Leddy to Peter Sackmann 1,500

LOT 48, map of portion of estate of Philip M. Lydig; Henry M. Leipziger to Alfred A. Briggs 1,675

LOT 64, map of portion of estate of Philip M. Lydig; Henry M. Leipziger to Edward J. McLaughlin 1,675

LOTS 23 and 24, map 71 lots Kingsland Estate of Morris Heights; Carrie J. Singhi and another to Frederick E. Camp and another, executors, &c., quit claim. 1

LOTS 68 to 71, map of seventy-one lots of the Kingsland estate, at Morris Heights; Carrie J. and Henry U. Singhi to Frederick E. and Hugh N. Camp, Jr., executors, &c., quit claim 1

MADISON AV, e s, 20 ft s of 128th St, 20x85; Samuel A. Cramer to Henry B. Welsh, executor 24,650

MOHEGAN AV, e s, 145 ft s of Woodruff Av, or 176th St, 25x70; Katie Switzer to Hulda Wagner 500

ORCHARD ST, s w s, plot 96, map of Claremont, near Highbridge, 129x150x irreg x155; Louis J. Apgar to Edward H. Apgar 1

ORCHARD ST, n w s, Plot 96, map of Claremont, 129x150x92x155; Edward A. Apgar to Jessie P. Apgar 1

PARK ST, 41, 25x96.2x25x97.9; Joshua B. H. Janeway to Harry C. Hallenbeck 28,500

PEARL ST, 503 and 505, 22.2x69x68x48; John H. Janeway and others to Harry C. Hallenbeck 41,500

PEARL ST, 499, w s, 18x84.1x irreg; Henry Heide and others, executors, to Harry C. Hallenbeck 8,000

SIMPSON ST, w s, 310 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; John De Hart to Albert C. Swoboda 1

SPRING ST, 214, s s, 19x100x7x100; Maria T. Corse to F. D. Mahoney 70,000

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, n e corner of property of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, runs n w 239.11x e 149.7 to w s of parkway x s e 93.7x 153.5x s w 131.8x w 140.5; George H. Hart to Marian Schramme 1,000

TOWNSEND AV, w s, 25 ft n of 175th St, new line, 165x100; Louis R. Berg to Mary A. Bristor 2,500

TOWNSEND AV, w s, 25 ft n of 175th St, new line, 165x100; Annie E. Brown to Louis R. Berg 1

UNION AV, 688 and 690, 37.6x95; James McCormick to Thomas O'Rorke 1

VALENTINE AV, 2,015, w s, 16.8x92x16.8 x97.4; Rowland W. Thomas to Ernest B. Wintersmith ..... Value consideration

WALTON AV, w s, 155 ft n of 174th St, new line, 50x100; Fannie E. Lawrence to Louis R. Berg 1

WALTON AV, w s, 155 ft n of 174th St, new line, 50x100; Louis R. Berg to Mary E. Bristor 2,500

WHITE ST, 125, 21x99x20.6x99.8; Louis R. Berg to Mary E. Bristor 65,000

8TH AV, e s, 25 ft s of 141st St, 25x100; Herman Strauss and another to Louis Gruning, Jr. 1

2D ST, s s, Lot 5, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 1st St; Rose Bishop and others to Mary M. Bickford 1

2D ST, s s, Lot 5, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 1st St; Mary C. McGivern and others to Mary M. Bickford 1

4TH ST, 310, w s, 69.9 ft s of 12th St; 4th St, 312, w s, 51.11 ft s of 12th St; Edward S. Campbell, receiver, to Frances M. Casey 5,825

157TH ST, 225 West, 25x103.3; Edward R. Grove, executor, to John Early 26,000

21ST ST, 230 East, 26.3x92; William A. Boerst and others to Henry Stiehl 1

88TH ST, 344 West, 25x98.9; Michael Fischoff to George Stern 1

40TH ST, 445 West, 25x98.9; Edgar Logan to G. Otto Elterich 1

51ST ST, 306 East, 18.6x100.5; Leopold Schwarzkopf to Jacob Kahn and others.

51ST ST, 306 East, 18.6x100.5; Morris Schwarzkopf and others, heirs, to Leopold Schwarzkopf 9,000

64TH ST, 152 and 154 West, 50x100.5; Samuel Gips and another to Nellie David and another 1

69TH ST, n s, 405 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.5; Anna A. Mayer to Lawson C. Rich ..... Exch.

75TH ST, 21 East, 31x27.2; Ada L. and Spencer C. Doty to Mary B. Halton ..... Exch.

86TH ST, 124 and 126 East, 51.1x102.2; Margaretta K. Welsh and another, executors, to Sophia Gutman 58,500

87TH ST, 154 and 156 East, 51.1x100.8; John Volz to John C. Steuer 1

101ST ST, 108 East, 15.10x100.11; Rose Appel to William M. Ritter 10,000

104TH ST, 132 East, 20½ block; Max Deckinger to Moses Deckinger 1

112TH ST, 262.6 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x 100.11; John R. Ferrier to John B. Squier

112TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x100.11; John R. Ferrier to John B. Squier, Jr. 100

113TH ST, 66 and 68 West, 46.3x100.11; Henry Acker to Tobias Green baum and another 1

114TH ST, s s, 172 ft w of 3d Av, 24x 100.11; Alice M. Theban to Gertrude Tinsley 10,000

117TH ST, 242 East, 25x100.11; Theresa Cordes to John and Mary A. Shea 14,000

118TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 44x 100.11; Elisabeth Rankin to Rachel Axelrod 1

120TH ST, n s, 164 ft w of Mt. Morris Av, 18x100.11; Maddeline Pierce to Lydia A. Todd 100

120TH ST, n s, 182 ft w of Mt. Morris Av, 18x100.11; Maddeline Pierce to Lydia A. Todd 26,000

124TH ST, 62 and 64 West, 75x100.11; Patrick J. Quirk to Jane L. Creed 100

128TH ST, &c.; 153d St, 29x99.11; Julia Fleischmann to Henry Rauak 1

129TH ST, 130 West, 25x99.11; John Bormann to Eva S. Cochran 1

134TH ST, s s, 318.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 18 x99.11; Emma C. Frost to John W. Chanler, &c. 1

149TH ST, 528 West, 15x99.11; Eben Hatfield to Emma G. Dease 1

150TH ST, n s, 345 ft e of Morris Av, 25x 118.5; Leo M. Mosauer to Pauline Mosauer 1

167TH ST, s s, 41.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 16.8x90; Simon Uhlfelder and another to Charles Brogan 1

169TH ST, 504 West, 19x85; Adam Riedemann, executor, &c., to Edward H. Doyle 6,500

169TH ST, 504 West, 19x85; Adam Riedemann and others to Edward H. Doyle... 1

Recorded Leases.

HEROLD, Justin, and another, executors and trustees, to Henry Raedel; 885 3d Av, 3 3-12 years $900

JURGENS, Henry, to Peter J. Quinn; Duane St, 1, 3 years ..... $780 to 900

LASAR, Emanuel J., to Tyner Barry Company; Chambers St, 173 and 175, 5 years. 1,400

MILLER, Solomon, to Baruch L. Kupert; Hester St, 104, 3 years 540

McGRATTY, Patrick, to Joseph Schweizer; 70th St, 10 West, 3 years 3,150

Recorded Mortgages.

AXELROD, Rachel, to William Rankin; 118th St, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, ½ year $11,000

AXELROD, Rachel, to William Rankin; 118th St, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, ½ year 29,745

BERG, Louis R., to Annie E. Brown; Townsend Av, w s, 25 ft n of 175th St, new line, 3 years 500

BERG, Louis R., to Fannie E. Lawrence; Walton Av, w s, 155 ft n of 174th St, new line, 3 years 1,500

BERG, Louis R., to Clara N. Karlb; 2d Av, e s, 145 ft s of 2d St, Oliinville, 7 months 600

BETTS, Clarence F., to the Bowery Savings Bank, 1,988 Lexington Av, 1 year. 4,500

BITTERMAN, Isaac, to John H. Burt; 126th St, n s, 140 ft e of Park Av, 2 years 3,000

BITTERMAN, Isaac, to John H. Burt; 126th St, n s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 2 years 3,000

BITTERMAN, Isaac, to Simon Wolf; 126th St, n s, 140 ft e of Park Av, demand 1,310

BLUMENTHAL, Levy, to Harry Blumenthal; 79 Mott St, 2 years 1,700

BOYLE, James T., to Fred and Teresa Kuse; 106th St, n w corner of Park Av, 5 years 18,000

BRIGGS, J. Clarence, to Thomas Schwab; 48th St, n s, 97 ft w of 1st Av; also King's Bridge Road, as widened, w s, 277.6 ft s of 192d St, and Fordham or High Bridge Road, n s, 129.10 ft e of Valentine Av, re-recorded, ½ year 3,000

CAMPBELL, James W., to John B. Haskin; Clinton Av, w s, 79.2 ft s of 182d St, 3 years 1,684

CAMPBELL, James W., to John B. Haskin; Croton Av, s w s, 79.3 ft s of 182d St, 3 years 2,500

COHEN, Mary, to Louis Lese and Jacob Levy; Goerck St, w s, Lot 33, map of land of Abraham Cannon, installments 5,000

CORN, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 399 Broadway, s w corner Walker St, ½ year, secures advances 725,000

CORN, Henry, to Peter J. Merrick; 399 Broadway, s w corner Walker St, 5 months, secures advances 70,000

CORN, Henry, to Peter J. Merrick; 399 Broadway, s w corner Walker St, 5 months, secures advances 95,000

CREED, Jane L., to Irving Savings Institution; 124th St, s s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 70,000

CREED, Jane L., to Francis J. Thompson; 62 and 64 West 124th St, 1 year 9,000

CREED, Jane L., to Irving Savings Institution; 124th St, s s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 35,000

DI GIACOMO, Alexandro, to Enrico P. Berti; 136 Sullivan St, secures lease, &c. 1,500

DILLENBACH, L. Spencer, to City Real Estate Company; 77th St, s s, 320 ft w of Columbus Av, demand 4,000

DOYLE, Edward H., to Adam Riedemann and another, executors, &c.; 504 West 169th St, 5 years 4,500

DWYER, Patrick, to Mary M. Costello, guardian, &c.; 59th St, n s, 387.10 ft w of 1st Av, demand 10,000

ETTERICH, G. Otto, to Raymond J. Fries; 445 West 40th St, demand 1,250

FASELO, Jacob, to John Palmieri; Lot 47, map of Lott G. Hunt estate, 2 years. 600

FLANNERY, Simon P., to Catharine T. Smith; 175 West 94th St, 5 years 22,000

GETGOOD, William F., to Harlem Savings Bank; 173d St, n s, 151.3 ft e of Audubon Av, 1 year 950

GLOVER, Frances L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 39 East 30th St, 3 years 20,000

HALLENBECK, Henry C., to John H. Janeway and others; 503 and 505 Pearl St, 1 year 20,750

HALLENBECK, Henry C., to Joshua B. H. Janeway; 41 Park St, 1 year 14,250

HALPERN, Mother ..... to Spencer C. Doty; 21 East 75th St, ½ year 5,000

HAMILTON, John L., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 355 West 26th St, 1¼ years 7,500

HERB, Jacob, and William Seitz, Jr., to the City Mortgage Company; 90th St, n s, 244.4, 219.4, and 194 ft e of 1st Av, (three mortgages,) 1 year, each 12,000

HURST, Thomas D., to Union Trust Company of New York; 61 Rutgers Slip, 5 years 8,000

JANES, Henry E., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 150th St, n s, 350 ft e of Brook Av; also 150th St, s s, 350 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year 14,000

JONES, Walter C., to George W. Dayton; 171 to 175 8th Av; also, ½ part of 8th Av, w s, 92.2 ft n of 18th St, 1 year 10,000

KATZ, Jacob, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 1st Av, s e corner of 71st St, 6 years 15,000

KERVAN, Elisabeth M., to Ellen Bannister; Mott Av, e s, 73.6 ft n of 144th St, 1 year 2,500

KILPATRICK, T. Judson, to William J. Gilmartin; 1,414 Avenue A, 3 years 14,000

KILPATRICK, T. Judson, to Louis Raffoer; 1,414 Avenue A, demand 5,000

KLEIN, Hannah, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 17 Eldridge St, 1 year 18,000

KNAPP, Theodore A., to Amelia Knapp; Fort Washington Ridge Road, w s, 1,771.7 ft n from n s of 155th St, and 1,415 ft e of 10th Av, extending to Boulevard, 5 years 5,000

KRASS, Conrad, to Mary E. Fairbanks; Tinton Av, e s, 66.8 ft s of Cedar Place, 5 years 2,000

KRASS, Conrad, to Randall Comfort; Tinton Av, e s, 50 ft s of Cedar Place, 5 years 2,000

LEOPOLD KAHN COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; 116 West 122d St, 1 year 12,000

LUDWIG, Bernhard J., to David J. King and others, executors, &c.; Lexington Av, n w corner of 115th St, 5 years 20,000

MARSHALL, Charles H., to Lillie Neuhaus; Decatur Av, w s, 125 ft s of Scott Av, 5 years 2,000

McLAUGHLIN, Edward J., to Henry M. Leipziger; Lot 46, map of portion of estate of Philip M. Lydig, 24th Ward, 3 years 1,000

McLEAVY, John, and wife to David Mayer Brewing Company; Southern Boulevard, n w corner of 167th St, 2 years 9,000

McPHERSON, John B., to Freelove E. O'Brien, executrix, &c.; 19 Cornelia St, 6 years 12,000

MERYASH, Rebecca, to the State Bank; 56 and 58 Oliver St, and 48 and 48½ Oak St, ½ year 2,000

O'LEARY, John, to Charles L. Bergman; Stebbins Av, w s, 347.9 ft n of 167th St, 5 years 4,250

O'LEARY, John, to Charles L. Bergman; Stebbins Av, w s, 325 ft n of 167th St, 5 years 4,250

O'LEARY, John, to Charles L. Bergman; Prospect Av, e s, 330 ft n of 167th St, 5 years 1,500

O'TOOLE, James, to Albert J. Whiteman, trustee; 3d Av, e s, 91 ft n of Tremont Av, 3 years 18,000

O'TOOLE, James, to James G. Fitzgerald; 3d Av, e s, 60 ft n of Tremont Av, 3 years 4,250

O'TOOLE, James, to James G. Fitzgerald; 3d Av, e s, 46 ft n of Tremont Av, 3 years 14,000

QUINN, Peter J., to Jacob Ruppert; 1 Duane St, saloon lease, demand 1,200

RAWAK, Henry, to Julia Fleischmann; 133 West 128th St, ½ year 500

REISS, Marx, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 23 Barrow St, 1 year 10,000

RICE, Lawson C., to Tony L. Brewer; 69th St, n s, 205 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 months 6,000

ROBINSON, Amelia, and Morris Jacoby to Charles H. Bailey and another, executors, &c.; 92 to 100 Cannon St, 5 years. 50,000

ROBITZEK, William, to Mary E. Barron; 168th St, s s, 131 ft w of Prospect Av, 3 years 6,000

ROGERS, Amelie, to Bowery Savings Bank; 1143d St, s s, 250 ft w of Broadway, 1 year 5,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another to Abraham Stern, executor and trustee; 460 Grand St, 1 year 18,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another to Abraham Stern, executor and trustee; 458 and 460 Grand St, 1 year 13,500

RUSOSKI, Michael, to Arvilla P. Keller; 11th St, n s, 50 ft w of 4th Av, Wakefield, 5 years 4,000

SCHULLENBERG, Zenaide D., to Adolph J. H. Meyer; Willis Av, e s, 25 ft s of 146th St, 3 months 2,500

SCHULLENBERG, Zenaide D., to Adolph J. H. Meyer; Willis Av, e s, 100 ft n of 145th St, 3 months 2,500

SCHWARTZ, Fanie, to Bertha Hurley; 758 Jackson Av, 2 years 500

SHEA, John and Mary, to Helene Heydt; 242 East 117th St, 3 years 10,000

SPELLMEYER, Carl and Matthew C., to P. Ballantine & Sons; 130 West St and 258 and 260 Fulton St, saloon lease, demand 6,000

STERN, Simon, to Mary F. Ryan; 93d St, n s, 280.4 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years 3,000

TINSLEY, Gertrude, to John G. Thebau; 114th St, s s, 172 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years. 5,500

SCHERMERHORN, Edward E., individually and as executrix, and others, executors, &c., Nine Savings Institution; 227 Front St, 3½ years 10,000

STORK, George, to Peter Doelger; 842 1st Av, saloon lease, demand 2,500

SWOBODA, Albert C. and Anton, to John De Hart; Simpson St, w s, 310 ft n of Westchester Av, 2 years 3,600

VOLZ, Katharine, to William Paar, executor, &c.; Tinton Av, e s, 83.4 ft s of Cedar Place, 1 year 2,000

WATKINS, Benjamin F., to Charles P Latting; Mosholu Av, e s, 214.4 ft n on centre line of Fieldston Road, 3 years. 3,500

WINTERSMITH, Ernest B., to Rowland W. Thomas; Valentine Av, w s, 585.5 ft s of 180th St, installments 850

ZIEGLER, August H., to P. Ballantine & Sons; 31 Pearl St and 29 Bridge St; saloon lease, demand 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BATES, Isabel, to Katharine R. Swanson ..... Nom.

BROUWER-ANCHER, Agnes, to Graff & Co. $8,333

CONNECK, Andrew J., to the Mount Morris Bank 675

FURLONG, Francis P., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company ..... Nom.

GRAY, Mary J., to Margaret B. Campbell. 8,000

HILDEBRANDT, Frederick, to Isabella Becker 14,000

KERKMANN, J. Frederic, to J. Frederic Kernochan, as trustee, &c. 6,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Albert Mamlock 1,014

O'ROURKE, Thomas, to James McCormick 4,500

PERRY, Elizabeth A., executrix, to Elizabeth A. Perry and another ..... Nom.

ROGERS, Anna N., to Ellen Hardy 1,516

STEUER, John C., to John Volz ..... Nom.

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to the Knickerbocker Trust Company ..... Nom.

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow 100

VOGEL, William, to Jacob Holzman 20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, w s, 142.6 ft s of 156th St, 75x96.6x78.5x54.7; John J. Toohey against Malo & Marcantonio, owners and contractors 40

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 107th St, 75.9x100; Bravin & Co. against Abraham Voletsky and Harris Heilman, owners and contractors 79

EAST BROADWAY, 275; William J. Devlin against E. K. Brown, owner and contractor 405

EAST BROADWAY, 243; William J. Devlin against L. Ladinski, owner and contractor 475

GRAND ST, 551 and 553; Schester, Silverstein & Co. against Rosenberg & Stolar, owners and contractors 80

GRAND ST, 551 and 553; Jacob N. Prudovsky against Morris Stolar and Samuel Rosenberg, owners and contractors 45

JEROME AV, e s, 25 ft n of 176th St, 100x100; John Manning against Burton H. Smith, owner; John J. Toohey, contractor 56

MARKET ST, 65 to 69; Stockinger Brothers against Joseph Hyman, owner and contractor 377

8TH AV, 2,070; Hugh J. Barron against Annie Leasenfeld, owner and contractor; Hall & Hoe & Co., contractors 52

16TH ST, 333 and 335 East; Andrew J. Kiernan against Morris Jacobson, owner; Caspar Strobel, contractor 886

52D ST, 408 West; Hoagland & Robinson against Andrew Ewald, owner; Joseph J. Zimmerman Company, contractor 302

52D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100; the City Fire Proofing Company against Ewald Estate, owner; Joseph J. Zimmerman Company, contractor 71

99TH ST, e s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x 100.8; Antonio Ritzzo against Samuel Johnpole and Harry L. Weis, owners and contractors 140

106TH ST, 65 and 67 West; Israel Schneider against Carmine Luckes, owner and contractor 41

106TH ST, 65 and 67 West; Hugh J. Barron against Carlo Luckes, owner and contractor; Mary McCarty, owner 210

106TH ST, 67 West; Hugh J. Barron against W. Glickman and others, owners and contractors 300

116TH ST, 18 and 20 East; Michael Heidt against Mary and George Gallagher, owners and contractors 215

116TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 200x 100.11; Adam Murphy against William S. Long, owner and contractor 3,540

116TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 200x 100.11; Hallahan & Ahearn against William S. Long, owner and contractor 3,000

172D ST, n s, 106 ft w of Washington Av, 45x100; John J. Toohey against Morris Zuckerman, owner and contractor 80

Lis Pendens.

ALLEN ST, w s, 100.2 ft n of Canal St, 25.2x 65.7; Citizens' Savings Bank against Charles Hoss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. W. Pirsson.

BROOME ST, 381, Emma L. Rauchfuss and another against Mary Elckhoff, individually and executrix, and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, Howe & Hummel.

GRAND ST, 106; White St, lot U, on map made Oct. 16, 1899, by John T. Hunn, 4th Ward, 25x 48x47.8, and adjoining lot in rear 25x12; also land in Putnam County, N. Y.; Cora W. Trow against Emily A. Slauson and others, (partition;) attorney, W. H. Gibson.

HOUSTON ST, s s, 70 ft e of Lewis St, 20x50x irregular; George Schuster and another, executors, &c., against Max Heyman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. A. Hassey.

LA FONTAINE AV, n e corner of 180th St, 256.6x190 to Arthur Av x 264.7x192.4; John W. Cornish against Henry W. Deans and another (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. H. Bergman.

LUDLOW ST, w s, 150 ft n of Stanton St, 25x 97.6; Frederick Krauss against Minnie Mendlowitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Sattler.

MARKET ST, w s, 69.1 ft s of Hamilton St, 75x 59.7x75x86.1; Simons & Moersfelder against Joseph Hyman, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Alexander & Ash.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 113.8 ft s of 120th St, 31.8x88.6x27x72; The United States Fire Insurance Company against Sarah J. Lozier and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. de P. Foster.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 102.9 ft s of 166th St, 90x194.11x irregular; Harry S. Houpt against John Immel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. J. Welch.

2D ST, s s, 187.11 ft e of 1st Av, 23x105.11; 1st Av, n e corner of 3d St, 24x94.11; 1st Av, w s, 28.4 ft s of 76th St, 26x100, and 76th St, n s, 212.6 ft e of 2d Av, 31.3x100.5; Solomon Levy against Rebecca Schwarzschild and others; (partition;) attorney, M. Raph.

9TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x85; Citizens' Savings Bank against Charles Hoss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. W. Pirsson.

20TH ST, 315 and 317 East; W. B. Corney & Brother against Patrick Gallagher, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. F. Rogers.

58TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.5; Sarah M. C. Livingston against Leander S. Sire and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. de P. Livingston.

74TH ST, s s, 280.9 ft e of 1st Av, 27.9x102.2; Charles Rahe, individually and others, executors, &c., against Julia Wiedhopf and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Dudensing, Jr.

75TH ST, s s, 253 ft e of 1st Av, 27.9x102.2; Carl Fischer against Julia Wiedhopf and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Dudensing, Jr.

109TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x 100.11; Rosa Brock against Gaetana and Joseph Cirrito (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Hermann.

69TH ST, n s, 60.2 ft w of 3d Av, 34.10x100.5x irregular; David Hymes against Joseph Byrnes and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, D. M. Porter.

A KNIGHT OF THE JIMMY.

"Don't Disturb Yourself," Said the Gentlemanly Burglar to His Victim.

The "gentleman burglar," not unfamiliar as a stage character, has made his appearance in real life in Brooklyn. This Chesterfield of the jimmy and dark lantern presented himself on Saturday, but the fact of his appearance did not become known until yesterday. He introduced himself to Mrs. John E. Volck, who lives at 246 Jefferson Avenue.

The Volck house is in one of the best residential neighborhoods of the borough. Mrs. Volck and her mother were alone in the house. The young woman was enjoying a nap when she heard the door open. Thinking it was her mother, she did not look around. A moment or two later, however, she heard a noise in the room and started up. She was startled to see a man engaged in ransacking the bureau drawers. He was tall and well-groomed, and according to the gossips of the neighborhood, "looked like a perfect gentleman."

Hearing Mrs. Volck stirring, the burglar turned quickly.

"Pardon me for disturbing you, madame," he said, with a polite bow. "Pray do not alarm yourself."

But she was not assured by such politeness. She jumped up, and shouted, and the burglar darted out of the door, Mrs. Volck pursuing. He escaped to the street and disappeared around the corner.

When Mrs. Volck returned to her room she found that the polite burglar had carried off $250 worth of jewelry and $50 in money.

Savannah Line's New Schedule.

The Savannah Line has announced a new schedule for the sailing of its steamers. Hereafter steamers will leave New York for Savannah daily excepting Sundays and Mondays at 5 P. M

CONNERY'S ASSAILANT HELD.

Rideal Admits He Pulled Complainant's Nose, as His Counsel Said, to Protect His Dignity.

"I would like to ask, your Honor, if there is a dignified way of pulling another man's nose?" This was the question put by Thomas B. Connery, the author, who had a misunderstanding with Charles F. Rideal at a hearing of creditors of the bankrupt publisher, F. T. Neely, which culminated in an encounter between the two men in the hall of the building 114 Fifth Avenue, where they both have offices, on Saturday morning last. As a result of this encounter Mr. Connery appeared in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon to press a charge of assault against Rideal. Mr. Rideal, the defendant, was in court to answer the summons procured by Mr. Connery. The interests of Rideal were looked after by Paul H. Martin.

Connery testified that on Saturday morning while he was talking with Miss Mamie Collins, a typewriter, on the fifth floor, Rideal approached, bowed, and said something that he did not catch. He said to Rideal that he did not wish to have any further dealings with him, and that in the future all proceedings would be had in court. Rideal then said that if he, Connery, repeated what he had said a scandalizing hint at the hearing before the referee in the Neely bankruptcy proceedings he would pull his nose. Thereupon, he says, Rideal tweaked his nose and scratched him.

Connery said in answer to questions by counsel that the assault did not occur near the door of Rideal's office, and he denied that he had called Rideal a "scamp" and a "scoundrel." When asked if Rideal had really pulled his nose, the complainant said "Yes, he pulled my nose and scratched me with his claws."

Miss Collins was then called. She said that she and Connery were talking about the scene at the hearing before the referee on Friday, when Rideal appeared and said to Connery that he wanted a word with him. Connery replied that he wished to have no more dealings with Rideal. The latter then said that if Connery repeated what he had said about him he would pull his nose. Connery replied, "I repeat it." Whether he used the terms "scamp" or "scoundrel" she could not state, but Rideal then put out his hand toward Connery's face and pushed him away. Connery grabbed the cane out of Rideal's hand and struck him with it. Then she stepped between them and stopped the encounter.

Rideal took the stand in his own defense. He said he saw Connery in the hall and stepped up to him, bowed politely, and asked him why he had used the terms he did in speaking of him. He had previously written to Connery suggesting that an apology was due to him. Connery replied, "I received your crawling letter, and want no more to do with you. I repeat, you are a liar, a thief, and a scoundrel." He did, he said, then pull Connery's nose. Mr. Martin, Rideal's counsel, urged that the provocation was very great, and that Rideal was forced to protect his dignity.

Magistrate Olmstead said, "I will hold the defendant in $100 bail for trial in Special Sessions on this charge." Rideal furnished bail.

THE PULLAR TRANSFER CASE.

Testimony as to ex-Gov. Waller's Part in the Litigation.

Alfred R. Page, one of the defendants in the action of J. W. Pullar to have the transfer of his property revoked, was on the witness stand all day yesterday in the hearing before Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Page, who was Pullar's counsel during the transfer of the property, said that he had at one time advised Pullar to keep out of the State, as his presence here might injure some negotiations about the settlement of Pullar's second wife's estate.

The witness said that he had tried to bring about a settlement of the will contest and had consulted with ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut, who is also a defendant in the present action. Gov. Waller was counsel for the other heirs.

Mr. Page described the signing of the contract, which Pullar alleges was obtained from him, when he was not competent, owing to excessive use of liquor. He said that he saw Pullar drink one cocktail before dinner, and that when they got to the hotel where the meeting was held ex-Gov. Waller told Pullar that the matter would have to be settled at once.

"We do not believe that you are entitled to anything," Waller said to Pullar, according to Mr. Page, "we are not police court lawyers, and we do not want this matter exploited if it can be avoided. We are prepared to give you one-fourth of the estate in settlement. This is the very best compromise we will make."

Subsequently, according to Mr. Page, Pullar agreed to these terms.

In closing the direct examination Gen. Burnett asked the witness:

"Were any suspicious facts brought to your attention at any time during the litigation in regard to the death of Mrs. Pullar?"

"Yes, there were. They were told to me by Mr. Carleton."

This line of questions was not followed up, and the case was adjourned to this morning.

Memorial to Eben Brewer.

The movement among employes of the United States Postal Service to raise funds for the erection of a monument to Eben Brewer, the first United States Postal Agent in Cuba, has resulted in subscriptions from nearly every clerk and carrier in the service. The requisite amount has now been obtained, and plans for a memorial will shortly be invited by a committee to be selected for that purpose. Mr. Brewer died from low fever after breaking down his health by overwork. He was born at Barnet, Vt., in 1849, studied law, and then went into newspaper work. He was prominently connected with the expositions at Vienna and Chicago. At the time of his appointment, in 1898, as Postal Agent in Cuba he was practicing law at Washington. His widow now lives in Washington, and her wishes will be consulted in the selection of plans and a site for the memorial.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.08 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	10.50
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb.	.06⅞
Lard, prime	6.35
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western, creamery	.26

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 64¼@64¾c; No. 2 red, 69@70c; No. 2 corn, 32c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32¼c; No. 2 oats, 23¼@23½c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 25¼@26½c; No. 2 rye, 54c; No. 2 barley, 37½@44c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwest, $7.59; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per barrel, $9.75@$10.00; lard, per 100 lb, $5.87½@$6; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.15@$6; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@6c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.80; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; cut loaf, contract grade, $5.40.

COTTON.—The cotton market showed indications of wavering and was more or less irregular. Prices on the first call were unchanged to 2 points higher. There was a later advance of 2@4 points on good buying, a considerable part of which was for foreign account, despite the net decline at Liverpool. Later the market broke under active realizing, and by noon prices showed a net loss of 3@5 points. This decline was started by indications of new crop selling by Houses with Southern connections, which was taken to signify satisfaction with prevailing figures for the new crop, with the natural inference that planting would proceed upon a large scale. There were several private despatches stating that a big acreage was contemplated. Although the movement of cotton was large, it made no particular impression on the market, the explanation being that recent heavy purchases by exporters were now on the way out of the country. In the afternoon trading was conservative, partly owing to private cables stating that there was a growing disposition in England to await the outcome of Gen. Buller's future movements. The market closed steady, with prices 2 points lower to 5 points higher. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 8c; Mobile, 7¾c; Savannah, 7 13-16c; Charleston, 7 13-16c; Wilmington, 7¾c; Norfolk, 8 1-16c; Baltimore, 8¼c; Augusta, 8c; Memphis, 7⅞c; St. Louis, 7⅞c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.94@7.96
March	7.94	7.97	7.93	7.92@7.93
April	7.94	7.97	7.93	7.92@7.93
May	7.95	7.97	7.87	7.92@7.93
June	7.95	7.97	7.87	7.93@7.94
July	7.96	7.78	7.89	7.95@7.96
August	7.91	7.94	7.86	7.91@7.92
September	7.45	7.46	7.39	7.43@7.45
October	7.28	7.37	7.24	7.31@7.32
November	7.24	7.26	7.18	7.25@7.26
December	7.24	7.28	7.19	7.25@7.26

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—Spot cotton—Fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 10,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 4 25-32d; futures opened barely steady, 2@3-64d decline; closed barely steady, 2¼@4½-64d net decline; February, 4 41½; February-March, 4 38½; March-April, 4 35½b; April-May, 4 31b; May-June, 4 29b; June-July, 4 27b; July-August, 4 25½b; August-September, 4 20b; September-October, 4 10½b; October-November, 4 02b; November-December, 3 80½b. Manchester—Yarns move slowly; cloths, orders at low limits.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	74½	74½	74⅛	74⅛
July	74⅜	74⅜	74	74
Corn—				
May	38 15-16	39¼	38⅞	38⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	68¾	68¾	67⅝	67⅝
July	68⅝	68⅝	68¼	68¼
Corn—				
May	33¼	33 7-16	33⅛	33⅛
July	34	34 1-16	33⅜	33⅜
Oats—				
May	23 7-16	23½	23⅜	23⅜
July	22½	22½	22⅜	22⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The actions of yesterday's wheat market were disappointing to bull traders who, at the outset, although cables were a little against them, counted on rallying the market during the day owing to cold weather West, the strength in corn, and a prospective large visible supply decrease. The first named influence, however, failed to operate as expected because of later reports to the effect that snow and rain had fallen in the wheat belt since Saturday, giving the plant protection where the downfall was snow, against present cold weather which extends over a greater portion of the belt. The reduction in domestic stocks for the week of 1,235,00 bushels proved to be quite as large as expected, and the corn market did its part toward helping wheat through a good part of the session. The weather news, however, seemed to predominate, and prices gradually sold off until they reached 74½c, where the market closed at ½@¾c decline from Saturday. Liverpool started out at ⅛@⅛d net higher, but lost its improvement, and closed ⅛@⅛d net lower, while Paris markets closed 20@35 points below Saturday. Antwerp closed ⅛ higher. It was stated that every precaution was being taken in that market to prevent any spread of the plague from Argentine. Export business amounted to only half a dozen loads at the seaboard. Trading, in a speculative way, was not very active during the session. Northwest receipts were 677 cars.

DULUTH, Feb. 5.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 66⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 65¾c; May, 67¼c; July, 60¼c; No. 2 Northern corn 62¾c; No. 3 Spring, 59¼c. Oats, 23¼@24c. Corn, 30¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 5.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67½c; No. 2 Northern, 65@66c. Rye—No. 1, 55¾c. Barley—No. 2, 46c; sample, 35½@46c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 5.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, February, 64¾c; May, 65c; July, 66⅞@66⅝c.

CORN—No. 2 closed 40¼c for both elevator and delivered, and 40¾c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed 29¼c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track mixed, 28½@30c; track white, 30¼@34c; No. 2 white clips, 31¼c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61¼c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42¼@47¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 49@61¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.65; no grade, $1.75 per ton, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.75@$1.85. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 65@90c; coarse, 79@82c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $18@$18.50; city feed, $17@$18; hominy chop, $15.60; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 5.—Flour—First patents, $3.50@$3.60; second patents, $3.30@$3.40; first clears, $2.60@$2.70; second clears, $2.10. Bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $11.75@$12.75. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$13; packet, $10.50@$12; extra India mess, $20@$22; beef hams, $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180-lb, 6¾c; 160-lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7½c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½c; 10-lb, 6¼@6¾c; 12-lb, 6¼@6¾c; 14-lb, 6⅝@6¾c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 9½@10½c; Western grreens, 9¼@9¾c; city greens, 9½@9¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5¾c. LARD—$6.35c; city lard, $5.95; refined lard, South America, $6.75; Continent, $6.50; Brazil, kegs, $8; compound, city, $5.87½@6; Western, $5.87½@6. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard stearine, 6¾@7c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 34s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 34s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 36s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 34s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 39s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 48s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 32s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 30s 9d; American refined, in pails, 32s 9d. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese—American, finest white, 57s; American, finest colored, 58s. Tallow—Prime city, 28s; Australian, in London, 27s 9d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, February-April, 21s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s. Resin—Common, 5s 7½d. Linseed oil, 24s 3d. Petroleum—Refined, 7⅝d.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AKIN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETHAN AKIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 East Main Street, Amsterdam, New York, on or before the first day of July next.

Dated New York the 22d day of December, 1899.

SUSAN AKIN,
LOUIS AKIN,
HELENA A. MIX,
PAUL C. AKIN,
THERSON AKIN,
ETHAN AKIN, Jr.,
Administrators, &c.

W. BARLOW DUNLAP, Attorney for Administrators, 31 East Main St., Amsterdam, N. Y. d26-lawfmTu

GALLAGHER, ALIDA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALIDA A. GALLAGHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William J. Fanning, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1900. MARY A. AUMACK, Administratrix. WM. J. FANNING, Atty. for Administratrix, 31 Nassau Street, B. M., N. Y. City. ja16-law6mTu

SIEFKE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIEFKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1899. HENRY SIEFKE, Jr., Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Esq., Attorney for Executor, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. au29-law6mTu

YOUNG, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1899. MINNIE K. YOUNG, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City. n14-law6m27tTu

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES K. BERWIN, GABRIEL A. BERWIN, and ALBERT J. BERWIN, individually and as partners of the firm known as BERWIN BROTHERS AND COMPANY, Bankrupts. No. 2,106.

To the creditors of Charles K. Berwin, Gabriel A. Berwin, and Albert J. Berwin of the City of New York, individually and as partners of the firm known as Berwin Brothers and Company, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Charles K. Berwin, Gabriel A. Berwin, and Albert J. Berwin of the City of New York, individually and as partners of the firm known as Berwin Brothers and Company, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 31st, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS GOLDMAN, BENJAMIN BALK, and MAX GOLDMAN, individually and as partners under the firm name of GOLDMAN, BALK & GOLDMAN, Bankrupts. No. 2,077.

To the creditors of Louis Goldman, Benjamin Balk and Max Goldman of the City of New York, individually and as partners under the firm name of Goldman, Balk & Goldman, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Louis Goldman, Benjamin Balk, and Max Goldman of the City of New York, individually and as partners of the firm known as Goldman, Balk & Goldman, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 27th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARCHIE BOYD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Archie Boyd of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Archie Boyd was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 5, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC GOODMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Goodman of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Isaac Goodman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 6th, 1900.

NO. 2,111.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH GRASSMUCK, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Grassmuck of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Grassmuck was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 5th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. HOLMES, Bankrupt. No. 2,085.

To the creditors of William J. Holmes of Lowerre, Westchester County, New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said William J. Holmes of Lowerre, Westchester County, New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of the creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County, and State of New York, on the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 31st, 1900.

No. 2,128.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. LUCAS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of William E. Lucas of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1900, the said William E. Lucas was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 5th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY P. MAWSON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Harry P. Mawson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Harry P. Mawson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 12:00 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Fifty-fifth Street with the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, running thence eastwardly along the southerly line of Fifty-fifth Street sixty feet; thence southwardly parallel with Fourth (now Park) Avenue, twenty-five feet and five inches; thence westwardly parallel with Fifty-fifth Street sixty feet to the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, and thence northwardly along the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue twenty-five feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known by the street number one hundred and four East Fifty-fifth Street, New York City.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1900.

FRANK W. DICKINSON,
Referee.

WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and P. O. Address, 271 B'way, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold.

Fifty-fifth Street.

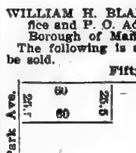

The property will be sold subject to a certain lease of the store floor of said premises held by the firm of Harper & Grasmuck, expiring October 1st, 1900, and also subject to a certain lease of the third floor held by one William Penney, expiring May 1st, 1900.

All taxes, assessments, and water rates, which are liens or incumbrances on the premises above decribed at the time of the sale thereof, will be paid by the referee, or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1900.

FRANK W. DICKINSON,
Referee.

ja30-3aw3wTu&Th

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ISABELLA J. M. HAYDON, plaintiff, against SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 26th day of January, 1900, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 29th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, Frank W. Dickinson, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:00 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Fifty-fifth Street with the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, running thence eastwardly along the southerly line of Fifty-fifth Street sixty feet; thence southwardly parallel with Fourth (now Park) Avenue, twenty-five feet and five inches; thence westwardly parallel with Fifty-fifth Street sixty feet to the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, and thence northwardly along the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue twenty-five feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known by the street number one hundred and four East Fifty-fifth Street, New York City.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1900.

FRANK W. DICKINSON,
Referee.

WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and P. O. Address, 271 B'way, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold.

Fifty-fifth Street.

The property will be sold subject to a certain lease of the store floor of said premises held by the firm of Harper & Grasmuck, expiring October 1st, 1900, and also subject to a certain lease of the third floor held by one William Penney, expiring May 1st, 1900.

All taxes, assessments, and water rates, which are liens or incumbrances on the premises above decribed at the time of the sale thereof, will be paid by the referee, or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1900.

FRANK W. DICKINSON,
Referee.

ja30-3aw3wTu&Th

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER L. O'NEILL, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of CATHERINE O'NEILL, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. McCLURE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the certain lease, term of years, and leasehold premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

A lease made by John Jacob Astor to Michael Lawless and his assigns, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County, on the 23d day of August, 1880, in Liber 1,548 of Conveyances, Page 305, and the leasehold premises thereby granted are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

All those certain lots of ground, situate, lying, and being in the eastwardly side of Washington and the southerly side of Little Twelfth Streets, in the Ninth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, and being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Washington Street by the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street; and running thence southwardly along said line of Washington Street, sixty-nine feet, two and three-quarter inches; thence eastwardly, and at right angles or nearly so to the said line of Washington Street, sixty feet two and one-quarter inches; thence northwardly, and at right angles to Little Twelfth Street, thirty-three feet, nine inches; and thence westwardly, along the line of Little Twelfth Street, eighty-one feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected and any renewal or right of renewal of said lease, subject, however, to all existing subleases of said property.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM,
Referee.

HENRY B. CULVER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property granted by leases and leasehold premises and buildings erected thereon to be sold. Five stores or buildings, the street numbers being Nos. 832, 838, and 834 Washington Street and Nos. 32 and 34 Little Twelfth Street, all erected upon a single lot; the lease is a single lease of the whole tract:

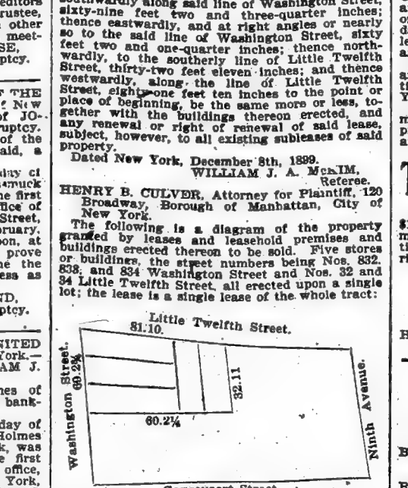

Gansevoort Street.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon said premises is about $800, which will be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

Dated December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM,
Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby postponed to January 16th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM,
Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby further postponed to February 6th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated January 10th, 1900.

WM. J. A. McKIM,
Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DAVID GRAHAM, as executor and trustee, &c., plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM E. GOOD et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, shall sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on the 21st day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Street, distant nineteen feet and ten inches southerly from the southwest corner of Washington and Horatio Streets; and running thence westerly on a line at right angles with Washington Street, sixty-nine feet two and three-quarters inches; thence southerly along a line parallel with Washington Street nineteen feet eleven inches, thence easterly on a line at right angles with Washington Street, sixty-nine feet eleven inches to the westerly side of Washington Street aforesaid, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Washington Street nineteen feet six and a half inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less; and being the same premises conveyed to Catharine Keys by Thomas J. McKee and Annie W., his wife, by deed dated July 19, 1877, and recorded July 20, 1877, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in liber 1,430 of Conveyances, Page 298, of which premises said Catharine Keys died seized on or about June 17, 1891, and which premises are now known as Number 798 Washington Street, New York City.

Dated New York, January 29, 1900.

GEORGE E. KENT, Referee.

JOHN M. HARRINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 88 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number is 798 Washington Street:

Horatio Street.

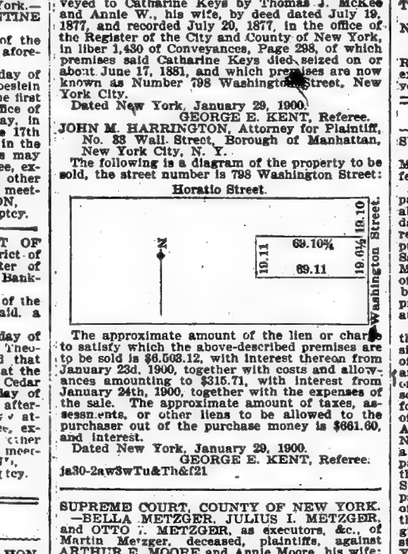

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold is $6,508.12, with interest thereon from January 23d, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $316.71, with interest from January 24th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money is $661.60, and interest.

Dated New York, January 29, 1900.

GEORGE E. KENT, Referee.

ja30-2aw3wM&Fa20

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SMITH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1899. SHERMAN HOYT, Executor. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 45 Wall Street. n21-law6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BELLA METZGER, JULIUS I. METZGER, and OTTO J. METZGER, as executors, &c., of Martin Metzger, deceased, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR E. MOORE and Annie Moore, his wife; John R. Storer, and August Sense, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, together with all buildings and improvements thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eighth Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, seventy-five feet to the point of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less.

The said premises will be sold subject to two mortgage liens thereon, having priority over plaintiffs' lien or claim herein; one on which there is unpaid the principal sum of $18,500, with interest thereon from June 1st, 1899, and the other on which there is unpaid the principal sum of $12,000, with interest thereon from July 10th, 1899, as set forth in the judgment aforesaid.—Dated New York, January 27th, 1900.

SAMSON LACHMAN,
Referee.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 208 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

108th Street.

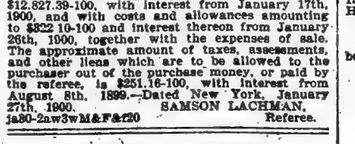
100

Glorious weather this! One day, the heaviest of Winter coats; the next, no coat at all; a porous plaster the third; and a doctor's bill the fourth.

Our stores, like watches, are regulated to both heat and cold.

To-day's best buy for cold is one of these immortelle frieze ulsters or reliable kersey overcoats at $15.

ROGERS, PEET CO.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MOLINEUX CASE RESUMED

Prosecution Rests After Presenting More Expert Testimony.

DEFENSE TO BE BEGUN TO-DAY

No Intimation Given as to the Line Mr. Weeks Intends to Pursue—Some Probable Witnesses.

The Molineux trial was resumed yesterday after more than a week's delay on account of the illness of Juror Manheim Brown. The prosecution finished its case with the morning's session. The trial was begun Nov. 14, and in addition to twelve days consumed in getting a jury, the prosecution has taken more than two months in the presentation of its case.

Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for the defense, will this morning make a motion to dismiss the proceeding on the ground that the prosecution has made no case. If the motion is denied, he will then begin his opening address. Whether or not there will be an argument on the motion to dismiss depends upon the decision of Recorder Goff. The defense has steadfastly refused to give any intimation as to the line of its case. There have been rumors that it might rest without calling any witnesses, counting on its faith in the weakness of the case of the prosecution. But Mr. Battle, of counsel for the defense, has volunteered the information, when asked as to the possible length of time which the defense would require, that it would probably be not more than three weeks, and this has been interpreted to mean that there will be a defense. As to whether Molineux will be put on the stand, that is also a mooted question which the prisoner's counsel will throw no light upon. It is expected that the defense will seek to discredit the value of the evidence of the writing and medical experts, and that D. N. Carvalho, the writing expert employed by the defense, may go on the stand. That has not been announced, however, as yet by counsel for the defense.

In the realm of speculation, also, is the talk of the appearance as witnesses for the defense of Zellar, Molineux's laboratory assistant, and of Mrs. Gella, housekeeper at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who ignored the summons of the District Attorney and left town. Mr. Weeks has practically admitted that he will place on the stand the three letter carriers who have made affidavits discrediting Heckmann, the letter-box man.

The prosecution finished its case just before the recess yesterday, after Mr. Weeks finished his cross-examination of Prof. Persifer Fraser, who had been recalled, and whose testimony related to his chemical analysis of inks used in the various letter exhibits. After recess, Mr. Weeks, addressing the Court, said that his colleague, Mr. Battle, had prepared the motions which were to follow the end of the prosecution's case, and, as Mr. Battle was ill at home, he would ask that an adjournment be taken until to-day, when he hoped that Mr. Battle would be able to appear. In the meantime, he said, he would at least be able to consult with him. The Recorder said he thought the request reasonable. Mr. Weeks said also that, in view of the illness of the juror, Mr. Brown, it would doubtless be agreeable to him to have a short day made of the first at which he had been able to reappear, and to this Mr. Osborne assented. An adjournment was accordingly ordered until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The first witness called yesterday was George H. Gordon, stenographer to Coroner Hart, who took the minutes of Molineux's testimony before the Coroner's inquest, when Molineux appeared as a witness. This testimony was brought out in part by Assistant District Attorney Osborne at the former sittings of the court. Mr. Weeks called the witness in cross-examination to bring out part of the testimony which Mr. Osborne had omitted. The particular part was that in which Molineux, in reply to a question, had denied having rented a letter box. Mr. Osborne objected, and a wrangle ensued, which resulted in the Recorder's allowing the question and answer to be admitted.

Mr. Gordon was followed by Isaac E. Emerson, President of the Emerson Drug Company of Baltimore, which manufactures bromo-seltzer.

The bromo-seltzer bottle which contained the poison sent to Harry Cornish Dec. 24, 1898, was shown to him and he was asked if it was similar to the bottle used by his company in putting up bromo-seltzer. He said it was not. It was then brought out that certain kinds of bottles were used for poisons, and that this bottle appeared to be one of the stock bottles used for that purpose with a bromo-seltzer label pasted on it.

The witness, in answer to a question by Mr. Osborne, said no mercury was used in his preparation or in the laboratory where it is made.

Prof. Fraser was then called. The professor had examined the so-called Cornish and Barnet letters in dispute and the poison package address, as well as the corrected address on the envelope called Exhibit F. Three of the envelopes in evidence obtained from patent medicine firms had corrected addresses. Heckmann, the letter box man, who testified that Molineux had rented a box from him, said that when he had rented the box he took some letters from his pocket and made some corrections at a desk in the office. The expert had been required to make tests of the exhibits to learn if the corrections upon them showed the use of a different ink than that used in the body of the letters. His testimony yesterday showed that he had made three kinds of tests. One was by the microscope, another by the use of the prism, and the final one by chemical analysis. He said the tests did not show the use of a different kind of ink as between the corrections and the body of the letter in Exhibit F. They showed that the same kind of fluid had been used in all of the Barnet and Cornish letters, but that no test could establish identity; that is, the use of exactly the same ink or inks from the same bottle. He said they could show only similarity and that he had found such similarity in the Barnet and Cornish letters, so called, and in Exhibit F. There was a little difference in the response to the tests of the corrections, but not enough for him to say that it was a different kind of ink.

When Prof. Fraser was excused from the stand, Mr. Osborne offered some other exhibits in evidence for standards of comparison in writing. They were admitted.

"Your Honor," then said Mr. Osborne, "I will say that Detective McCafferty is sick in bed. I want to call him as a witness. With that exception the State rests its case."

"I want the State to rest when it gets through, and not until then," said Mr. Weeks.

"Prof. Hagan has also been called away because of the illness of his daughter," continued Mr. Osborne.

The Recorder would not permit the reservations by which Mr. Osborne desired to call these witnesses later.

"Then the State will have to rest," said Mr. Osborne, and the court was adjourned.

Black Dress Goods.

Second Floor.

New and complete stock of black novelty fabrics. Extensive varieties of weave and design.

Crepes,—silk and wool,—fine to heavy weaves, plain or embroidered. Tuxedo Crepe,—Crepe "Mobile."

Satin Crepe de Chene,—single and double width. A highly lustrous soft fabric.

Grenadines,—light or medium weight,—fine to open mesh. "Brilliant," "Ribbon," "Sewing Silk" stripes and "Knicker" line weaves.

"Linear," "Spider" and Chenille Dot Grenadines.

Crepons,—broad or small blister weaves.

The varieties of these materials are so extensive that an adequate idea of the capacity of this stock can only be gained by inspection.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th Street.
Twenty-third Street.

Ladies' Suits.

New Tailor Models. Excellent in design, cut and finish. Early Spring colors.

Cloth Suits,—tight-fitting or fly front Coats,—Skirts with latest tucked box-pleated backs. Lined with Silk.

Colors:—blue, brown, light grey, castor and black.

$23.50 each.

Camels' Hair Serge, Tweed or Oxford Cloth,—with fancy Eton Coats,—open, double breasted, or fly front.

Tucked or box-pleat back Skirts. Lined with Silk.

Colors:—Silver to dark iron grey,—brown, tan, blue and indigo.

$30.00 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Upholstery.

Fourth Floor.

About 300 Pairs,—fine French Renaissance Lace Curtains,—New designs, full size, per pair, $4.75, $6.75 and $8.50;
Usual price $7.50 to $12.00

Swiss made Point de Paris, Duchesse, Renaissance and Irish Point Lace Curtains, per pair, $3.00, $5.00 and $6.50;
Formerly $4.50 to $9.75

Moquettes, Brocades, Brocatelles, Satin Damas, "Frou Frous," Embossed Velours, Silk and Cotton Tapestries, and a variety of Cotton Fabrics in Verdure and Heraldic designs,—suitable for hangings or wall and furniture coverings, per yard, $1.00, $1.65 and $2.75.

10,000 yards French and English Cretonnes,—Art Ticking and Chintz. Attractive designs and colors, 10, 15 and 25c. per yard;
Formerly 20, 25 and 30 cents.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Members of the United States Commission to Sail.

Fifteen persons connected with the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition will sail on the steamship St. Paul tomorrow. Among them are Major Frederick Brackett, the Secretary and disbursing agent of the commission; Mrs. Brackett, Miss Mina Brackett, William W. Brackett, assistant to the Secretary; Charles G. Hoyt, Richard A. Hoyt, Chief Clerk; P. L. Bowen, Captain of Guards; Roy B. Tabor, clerk; W. Staley, Minnie Bronson of the department of education and social economy; John Getz, chief of decorations; Victor C. Herkes, expert; E. A. Lavigne, clerk; Mary E. Logan, clerk, and Louis J. Vinet, colored servant.

The office of the Secretary will practically close to-morrow with the sailing of Major Brackett, who will transfer his office in the Equitable Building to 20 Avenue Rapp, Paris, which is near the main entrance to the exposition grounds.

Until March 1 the headquarters of the department of divers industries, the textile department, and the machinery and electric departments, will remain in the Equitable Building.

Mr. Thompson a Commissioner.

Robert J. Thompson, who proposed the erection of the Lafayette Monument, received yesterday, through the State Department, an official appointment as Special Commissioner to the President of the French Republic. Mr. Thompson will present to President Loubet on behalf of the United States the first Lafayette dollar struck in commemoration of the school children's monument.

Vantine's
ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS,
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

Send for the free Vantine Catalogue: "About an Oriental Store." Cover in three colors.

New Invoices—Opened Saturday:

ORIENTAL RUGS.

Fine Silky Khivas, 6x9 to 8x11 feet, beautiful specimens, $35.00 to $125.00

Antique and Modern Kazaks, Extra silky and heavy, averaging 5x7 feet, $18.00 $20.00 $22.00 up

Antique Bokarahs, Averaging 4x5½ feet, exceptionally rare tones, $18.00 $20.00 up

Extra Large Guendjecs, 4x8.6 feet in size, $20.00

Also: Many inducements in reduced Ushack Carpets—large assortments.

Special Sale of
Men's Neckwear,
Heavy all silk, made in English square shape, light and dark colors,
75 cts.
each,
value $1.50.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DECORATIVE QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Already questions, some complex, are being put to us about country-house decoration. Here is a simple one:—

Is it possible, without radical changes, to make a house with small apartments look roomy, inviting and cool?

YES. By letting a general cool tone, rather than many different colors, prevail throughout the house; by using simple furniture and wall decorations that give breadth.

Bring us your questions to answer.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

A Great Tonic.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Invigorates and strengthens the system, relieves nervousness and headache, and creates a good appetite.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

Bloomingdales
3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts.

Great Sale of Fine French Trimmings.
The Trimming Opportunity of the Season.

A Stock of fine French Dress Trimmings, consigned to us to convert into cash quickly. The goods are marked with but little reference to cost; the one idea has been to mark them at a figure that would turn them into cash promptly. And as a consequence, we offer the entire stock, arranged in five lots, as follows:

Lot 1—400 yards Taffeta Silk All-overs, over one dozen latest French designs, some embroidered, others with lace insertion and embroidery in all the leading colors, also Persian colorings and applique effects, goods that sold at $2,98, $3.98, $4.98 and $5.98, all at, per yard, 1.98

Lot 2—Spangle Yokes, new designs, some solid spangles and some combinations of beads and spangles, goods that sold formerly from $2.98 to $8.98; all at, each, 1.98 and 2.98

Lot 3—1,200 yards latest designs Spangled Trimmings, plain and bead edge, in combinations of black and colors, formerly sold at 29c. to 59c., will be sold at, per yard, 19

Lot 4—600 yards of new Spangle Trimming, straight band and ornament effects, in combinations of steel and black, cerise and black, green and black, bronze and black, heliotrope and black, and silver and black, goods that sold at from $1.19 to $1.98; all to be sold at, per yard, 69

Lot 5—300 latest styles French Garnitures, including yokes, collars and belts in a variety of beautiful color combinations, all recent designs, goods sold from $1.98 to $4.98; to be sold at 98c to 1.98

Main floor, 59th St. Section.

3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

HOW POKORNY KEPT HIS WIFE.

Four White Horses to Take Her Home After Each Quarrel—Now They Are Legally Separated.

Four white horses, attached to an open carriage, were used by John Pokorny, a hotel keeper of Astoria, L. I., to take his wife home after they had quarreled. Mrs. Pokorny insisted on this, because she wanted to show the neighbors that she had won in the family quarrel.

It was not once, but many times, that the hotel keeper had to drive the imposing turnout over to Manhattan and take his wife back home during the eight years of their married life. The first quarrel came within one year after marriage, and they were repeated at frequent intervals. The good-natured husband always acceded to his wife's demands in the end, and, as a token of surrender, went after her with the four-horse team.

There came a time, however, when he could not get four matched white horses, and his wife remained away. Pokorny began an action for separation in the Supreme Court, and in his affidavit told to what expense and trouble he had been in order to provide the coach and four white horses.

Mrs. Pokorny started a counter action, and said that now she would not go back to the hotel keeper if he came after her with a coach and twenty-four white horses, as he had treated her cruelly, and she was satisfied to live with her mother.

This was the second matrimonial venture of Pokorny. His first wife died and left the hotel keeper with six children. He then married wife No. 2, who was a niece of his first wife and a first cousin of his children. The second wife did not enjoy the work of caring for her cousins, and she made frequent trips to the home of her mother, and it was on these occasions that she demanded the coach and four.

Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, was in doubt as to whether he should grant the application to Pokorny or to the wife. She alleged that Pokorny had quarreled with her on their wedding night, that he had threatened to shoot her with a revolver, and had taught the children to insult her.

A letter submitted in evidence by Pokorny turned the scale in his favor. It was written by him to his wife just before he made his last trip after her with the four white horses. In it he said:

"Bozena, Bozena, I never wished a better wife, and I don't wish myself a better one. You were more to me than I deserved. Better wife and better woman when we were on good terms cannot exist. To-morrow I will call for you at 7 o'clock in the evening. Therefore, at 7 o'clock, as a good, thinking wife, full of love, prepare yourself to ride home with me. First I will buy you something for lunch for the Fourth of July. The rest will speak for itself.

"Oh, how I am awaiting the time when you will not be angry and will not run away from us!"

The letter continued in this strain to some length, and the protestations of love it contained so appealed to the Court that the decree in Pokorny's favor was signed.

Florist Commits Suicide.

James B. Neal, at one time a prosperous florist, whose shop was on the Bowery, opposite Delancey Street, committed suicide near the Obelisk, in Central Park, yesterday afternoon by swallowing carbolic acid. Two policemen saw him fall, but he died before an ambulance could be summoned. In one of his pockets was found a card requesting that his wife, Mrs. Lena Neal of 350 East Eighty-seventh Street, be notified. Mrs. Neal said her husband had been out of work for some time and had become despondent.

Mr. Pingpank to Get His Salary.

August Pingpank, the barber who was appointed process server to President Guggenheimer and whose salary was held back by the Controller because the Civil Service Commissioners would not certify to his name, received a certificate from the Civil Service Commission yesterday, and will get his January salary.

UMBRELLAS.

Men's 28 inch.
Women's 26 inch.
Made of Union Taffetas silk,—a fine durable fabric, with tape edge. Paragon lock steel frame,—bamboo covered, steel rod.
Handles of selected English furze and box woods.

These umbrellas are recommended for their strength and general serviceable qualities.

$1.75 each;
Value $3.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SALE OF LADIES' GLOVES.

Real Kid, with Foster,—4 and 5 hook,—lacing.
All the fashionable street shades.

$1.00 per pair;
Value $1.50

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

WEBER PIANOS
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44-45 Sts. 'Phone 3514-38th.
BROADWAY to TOKIO. Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.
Ev. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. No smoking at Mats.

Academy of Music. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Matsinées Lincoln's & Washington's Birthdays.
4TH MONTH. WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices: 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

CARNEGIE HALL.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 SHARP.
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be devoted to the
Dewey Arch Fund
The programme includes Walter Damrosch's MANILA TE DEUM.
16 SOLOISTS. ORATORIO SOCIETY CHORUS and ORCHESTRA, an address by GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT, and solos by Madame Nordica and Mr. Edouard de Reszke and Madame Gadski, and Mr. Evan Williams.
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's.

ARION SOCIETY.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1900.
Tickets, $10 for lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets, $5; may be obtained at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Ave.; headquarters; Hanft Bros., corner Madison Ave. and 35th St.; Ogden & Kutzenmayer, 20 Liberty St.; Wm. Jurgensen, 48 Exchange Place; Wm. Barthman, 174 Broadway, corner Maiden Lane; Sohmer & Co., 170 5th Ave., corner 22d St.; Tyson & Co., general agents at all principal hotels. A limited number of boxes and reserved seats can be had at Arion Hall and at Tyson's. Arrangements have been made to heat the hall in the coldest weather.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
Monday Afternoon, Feb. 12th, at 3:30.
Major J. B. Pond announces the most successful man of the hour who can tell his story as he can MR. ERNEST SETON THOMPSON who will write on "The Picturesque Side of Wild Animals." Stereoscopic views of photographs and sketches taken from life. Reserved seats for children, 50c.; adults, $1.00; so arranged that children and adults can occupy seats together. For sale at the Hall.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Tuesday Evening, February 13th, 8:30 o'clock.
LUDWIG BREITNER'S
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
GUSTAV HINRICHS.....CONDUCTOR
Reserved Seats, $1.50 and $2 each. Boxes (seating seven,) $15.00 each. For sale at SCHUBERTH'S MUSIC STORE, 23 Union Square.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. Eddie Girard & Co, Lillian Burkhart, Whitney Bros., Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, Mov'g Pic's, others
Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. DIGBY BELL, Sims and Graham, O'Brien & Havel, Kleist Bros., Silvers, Mov'g Pic's, others

CASINO! Last 5 ngts! Last Mats. tmrrw & Sat.
Geo. W. Lederer's Eng'mnt positvly closes Nxt Sat.
Famous London Co. in The Belle of N. Y.
NEXT MONDAY—1st time, "The Princess Chic."

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
Special Matinée Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12th.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

5th Av. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15,
The COUNTESS "CHIFFON."
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Lincoln Day.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

FEBRUARY CLEARANCE.
To Sell Our Surplus,
Here are Quotations worthy careful perusal.

Colored Dress Goods

	Former Price.	Present Price.
Novelties and Fancy Mixtures	.50	.29
Wool Challies—satin stripes	.50	.29
All-Wool Homespuns	.59	.39
New Fancy Suitings	.59	.39
52-inch Tailor Cloths	.85	.65
46-inch Granite Suitings	.98	.69
50-inch All-Wool Granite Suitings—all colors	1.25	.89

Black Dress Goods

	Former Price.	Present Price.
44-inch French and Storm Serges—all wool	.65	.49
Sponged and Shrunk Cheviots	.69	.49
Plain and Figured Mohairs	.75	.49

Fine Furs
Clearance Prices.

Alaska Sable Scarfs—8 tails	4.49
Imitation Stone Marten Boas—8 tails—value $4.98	2.98
Fine Mink Scarfs—value $12	6.98
Water Mink, Electric Seal, and Genet Fur Scarfs—8 tails—value $5	2.98
Electric Seal Collarettes—richly lined—light and dark—value $8.00	4.98
Fine Astrachan Collarettes—selected skins—value $7.00	4.98
Alaska Sable Collarettes—value $20	16.98
Brown Sable Fox Animal Sets—extra large—rich effects—value $25	16.98
Electric Seal Muffs—value $3.98	1.49
Astrachan Muffs—value $5.00	2.98
Brook Mink Muffs—value $4.49	1.98
Sable Muffs—extra size—value $12	7.98
Fur Trimmings—1 to 2 inch—were 49 to 98 cents	.29
Mink, Persian Lamb, Beaver, and Otter Trim'gs—value $1.25 to $2.00	.59

Flannels and Linings
Clearance Prices.

All-Wool Twilled Shirt Waist Flannels—pretty colorings	.49
All-Wool White Shaker Flannels—value 45 cents	.29
Fancy Black Back Silesias	.9¾
Ex fine Black Skirting Moreens	.19
Velour Skirtings—all shades	.15
Checked Crinolines—black, gray, and white—extra value	.6½

Window Shades
Clearance Prices.

Special lot Opaque Shades—best colors—3x6 ft.—value 29 cents	.19
Finer—lace ins't'g—fringe edge—regular value, 79 cents	.39
Best Holland—white and Ecru—scallop fringe edge—latest designs	.79

Ladies' Dress Skirts

	Former Price.	Present Price.
Cheviot, Oxford, Serge, and Crepon, plain or appliqued trimming	5.00	2.98
Pebble Cheviot—tailor stitched	9.98	6.98
Black Taffeta and Satin Skirts—box pleated back—plain or trim	10.98	7.98
Golf and Rainy Day Skirts—nine rows tailor stitching	15.00	7.98

Robes and Teagowns

	Former Price.	Present Price.
Wool Eiderdown Robes—Satin bound collar—silk frogs and girdle	4.00	1.98
Silk Teagowns—Black and colors—drop skirt—deep silk and lace flounce—sailor collar—insertings and lace trimming	11.98	8.98

Babies' Coats

	Former Price.	Present Price.
Long Bedford Cord Coats—fancy capes, emb'y or ribbon trim	2.98	1.98
Fine All Wool Bedford Coats—handsomely trimmed	5.98	3.98
Short Ripple Cloth Coats—fur, ribbon or braid trim	3.49	1.98

Boys' Waists and Pants
Clearance Prices.

Percale and Madras Shirts—full laundered—separate cuffs—also white—all sizes—value 75 cents	.49
"Mother's Friend" Percale Shirt Waists—Laundered—Byron, Round or separate collar—regular price .79	.49
Cheviot Knee Pants—4 to 14 yrs	.29
All Wool Cheviot and Corduroy Pants	.49

Hosiery and Underwear
Clearance Prices.

Ladies' Heavy Lisle Thread Hose—fast black—double soles—value .30	.19
Ladies' Rembrandt Ribbed Lisle Thread Hose—double soles—high spliced Heels	.29
Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Cotton Vests and Pants—silk trim—fleece-lined	.19
Ladies' Heavy Fleeced Egyptian Cotton Vests and Pants—Silk Bound and trimmed—were 60 cents	.44
Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—bound seams—worth .85	.69

Valentines
All the latest novelties—popular prices.
Main floor—First entrance east.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs., 8:20. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
"Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS in THE LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8. Mat. Saturday.
Wm. Gillette in his new play, Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 24th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Xtra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.
Last 2 weeks. Evgs. 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES.
Mrs. Langtry recites "The Absent Minded Beggar."

DALY'S B'way & 30th. At 8:15
Daniel Frohman Manager
Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2.
Extra Matinée Next Monday.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S CO. in "John Oliver Hobbes's" 4-act Society play entitled,
THE AMBASSADOR.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. at 8:30
Daniel Frohman Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
Extra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

AMERICAN 42nd & 8th Av. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
3d Year. 100 People. In English. The Greatest Success.
2d Month. Special Mats. Feb. 12 and 22.
PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
Evs. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 1,100 Seats 25c.
Feb. 12. MARITANA (in English.) Special Lincoln's Birthday Matinée.

WALLACK'S Evenings at 8. Sat. Mat. 2.
OLGA NETHERSOLE
as FANNY LEGRAND in
SAPHO.
Xtra Mat. Monday, Feb. 12, (Lincoln's Birthday.)

Joint Recital
Wed. Aft., Feb. 7
Res. seats, $1.50 & $1. On sale at Schuberth's.
Direction Victor Thrane.
Knabe Piano Used.
Mendelssohn Hall.
PETSCHNIKOFF
The Russian Violinist
and
Mlle. ELSA RUEGGER
The Swiss 'Celliste.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Tuesday Afternoon, February 6th, 2:30 o'clock.
SECOND PIANO RECITAL BY
MISS ETHEL NEWCOMB.
Reserved Seats, $1.00 and $1.50 each. For sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Square.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY
Imperial Burlesquers
2 Great Burlesques—Jones, Grant & Jones, &c.

WALDORF-ASTORIA. Main 33d St. Entrance.
33D ANNUAL EXHIBITION
AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY.
Began MONDAY, Feb. 5.
Day and Evening for 2 weeks only.

FRENCH COOKS' BALL,
TUESDAY, FEB. 6, 1900,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Grand display from 2:30 until 6 of pieces de fantaisie.

COMIQUE B'way & 29th St. "The House That Jack Built."
Mat. To-day. 25 & 50c
RENTZ - SANTLEY BURLESQUE CO.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum; 10c. to All. Giant; Orange-Headed Girl; Limbless Wonder.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, at B'klyn—Calvé in CARMEN.
Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 7, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Nordica; Mantelli, and Sembrich; MM. Alvarez, (last appearance,) Plançon, Illy, and Ed de Reszke.
Thurs. Aft., Feb. 8, at 2—Extra Mat. of CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salezs and Campanari.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 9, at 8—DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, De Vere, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, and Scotti.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 10, at 1:45—Double bill. DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and Saligna; Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Saleza.
Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 10, at 8—At Popular Prices. TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Susan Strong, Olitzka and Pevny; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plançon.
Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 11, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert.
Soloists: Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Campanari, Evan Williams, and Plançon, and Petschnikoff, violinist, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra and Chorus. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN
(In its Entirety.)
FIRST CYCLE.....EVENINGS.
Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 20, at 8:30. DAS RHEINGOLD.
Thurs. Ev'g, Feb. 22, at 7.....DIE WALKUERE.
Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 27, at 7.....SIEGFRIED.
Thurs. Ev'g, March 1, at 6:45.....GOTTERDAMMERUNG.
The sale of season tickets only begins TO-MORROW MORNING at 9 A. M., and will continue until Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 10.
Prices for the entire cycle (4 performances): Grand Tier Boxes, $240. Stall Boxes, $120 and $100. Orchestra Stalls, $20. Dress Circle, $12. Balcony (Front Row), $10. Balcony, (Back Row), $8. Family Circle, $6.
Sale of seats for single performances for any of above works begins Mon., Feb. 12, at 9 A. M.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
Chas. E. Evans, Prop. Evs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO'S NAUGHTY ANTHONY
2d Month. Special Mats. Feb. 12 and 22.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance
MR. & MRS. EDWIN MILTON ROYLE,
HINES & REMINGTON, PRESS ELDRIDGE, DOLLIE MESTAYER, GRAZER & HAZEL.

Kastel Blal's
ROUND NEW YORK IN 80 MINUTES.
With Fougere and the Great Lafayette.

KNICKERBOCKER Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
N. C. GOODWIN, MAXINE ELLIOTT.
EVGS., 8:20.
FIRST TIME:
WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE.
Special Mat. Wed.—Xtra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
SPECIAL MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
in "A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE."

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
Matinée Lincoln's Birthday. Last 2 weeks.
MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq.
IN SISTER MARY.

Weber & Fields' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. Matinées Tues. & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER. 8:15. Sat. Mat.

Murray HILL THEATRE. 42 St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—The Lost Paradise

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN in THE GIRL IN THE BARRACKS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Mats. Sat. and 42d St., B'y & 7th Av. Lincoln's B'day
CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT.
To-night, "ALS ICH WIEDERKAM."
First time Sequel to At the White Horse Tavern

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain at night; winds variable.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,626. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 26½c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c.; cash cotton, 8 7-16c.

LEGISLATURE.—The Treat bill to tax savings bank deposits of $1,000 or over was attacked by the minority in the Assembly yesterday and recommitted to the Taxation and Retrenchment Committee for a further hearing. Assemblyman Remsen introduced a bill for a new Kings County Penitentiary, to cost $560,000, on Barren Island. The Mazet committee bill authorizing a New York City Charter Revision Commission of fifteen members will be reported favorably by the Assembly Cities Committee to-day. A bill for a $500,000 State Naval Militia armory was introduced by Assemblyman Cotton.—Page 8.

CONGRESS.—The Senate committee yesterday reported on a section to be added to the financial bill, whereby it is provided that nothing in the measure should conflict with an international bimetallic agreement. Other amendments were also offered. Senator Caffery continued his speech on the Philippines. Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) made what he termed the commercial argument against the annexation of the Philippines, and appealed especially to the cotton planters.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—It is reported from Washington that the good offices of the United States will be offered to terminate the war in South Africa. No word has been received from Buller's forces, but Methuen's troops are showing activity in the west. Lord Roberts has invited the Boers to go out into the desert, and offers to restore their farms when hostilities cease. Firing at Ladysmith continues. In the House of Commons debate was resumed on the amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The amendment was lost. Mr. Chamberlain was again attacked, and was defended by A. J. Balfour. Germany will not join a movement to reopen the Egyptian question. A new German cable will be laid from Emden to New York. The Hay-Pauncefote Nicaragua Canal treaty excites little comment in Berlin.—Pages 1, 3, and 6.

Page 1.

Gov. Roosevelt arrived here and held a conference with Chairman Odell. He refused to discuss the question of the Vice Presidential nomination.

It is likely that the United States will offer its good offices to bring the South African war to a close.

Page 3.

Nearly $5,000 was added to the Dewey Arch Fund by the concert at Carnegie Hall last night. Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were present and Gov. Roosevelt delivered an address, in which he urged the necessity of an increased army and navy.

Page 4.

Roland B. Molineux's counsel yesterday decided not to make any defense, but to rest his case with the evidence offered by the prosecution. He began his summing up, and it is believed that the case will go to the jury on Friday.

President Stewart Browne of the International Banking and Trust Company has resigned. Amzi L. Barber will be President of the consolidated International and Century Trust Companies.

Page 5.

The Thirteenth Regiment is to be reorganized as a heavy artillery regiment for duty at the harbor forts.

The Republican organization of the Twenty-first District voted to sustain the leadership of Abraham Gruber. He attacked Lemuel E. Quigg, referring to him as "the old man's burden."

Page 8.

The United States Grand Jury in Brooklyn found forty-nine indictments against persons accused of being instrumental in naturalization frauds.

Page 14.

Justice Russell yesterday refused to grant a decree of separation from her husband to Mrs. Phoebe Wilcoxson.

Another application was made to the Municipal Council yesterday for a franchise for a system of tunnels to connect this borough and Brooklyn.

The opening of the hearing on the charges against District Attorney Gardiner was postponed until Feb. 19. In the meantime additional specifications will be filed.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 13.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

THE GOVERNOR IN THE CITY.

Gov. Roosevelt came to the city yesterday, and if his presence did not clear the political atmosphere it was the means of bringing out statements from himself, State Chairman Odell, and County Chairman Quigg concerning the Vice Presidential nomination.

The Governor arrived in town at 1:50 o'clock, and after a brief stay at the home of his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, in Madison Avenue, hastened to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Learning that Chairman Odell was confined to his apartments by a cold, Gov. Roosevelt went to Mr. Odell's rooms and remained there for nearly an hour. After he had left the State Chairman the Governor said:

"I did not come down here on political business. I came to see Admiral Dewey."

"How about the Vice Presidential nomination?" the Governor was asked.

"I am not ready to talk about that," he replied. "I invited Chairman Odell, R. Fulton Cutting, and Capt. F. Norton Goddard to accompany me to Albany to-morrow. What for it is not necessary for me to say."

The Governor then took a hansom and was driven up Fifth Avenue. At Mrs. Robinson's last evening there was a party of fourteen at dinner, including the Governor and Admiral and Mrs. Dewey.

When Chairman Odell was seen he said: "My talk with the Governor was general in character and mostly about legislation."

"Was anything said about the Vice Presidency?" Mr. Odell was asked.

Mr. Odell laughed and said: "I have no Vice Presidential nominations to offer. You don't see any hanging out of my pockets, do you?"

The Governor did not see Chairman Quigg, but the latter called upon Gov. Roosevelt at Albany on Saturday. Mr. Quigg was in a talkative mood when a reporter visited him yesterday afternoon.

"Does the Republican organization intend to make Gov. Roosevelt a candidate for Vice President?" Mr. Quigg was asked.

"I do not think the Republican organization assumes any such control of Gov. Roosevelt as to make him a candidate for anything except in accordance with his own wish and judgment," replied Mr. Quigg. "The proposition that Gov. Roosevelt shall be the candidate for Vice President does not come from Republicans in the State of New York. It comes from the Governor's friends in New England and the West."

"Do you think he will accede to their wishes to take the Vice Presidential nomination?"

"He has no such present inclination. But what he will do in the presence of such a storm of enthusiasm as his friends may be able to arouse in the convention is more than any one can say. That I think is their idea—to sweep the convention with such a magnificent wave of popular feeling as to make it impossible for him to decline."

"Do you think that Senator Platt wants to aid this movement in order to get Mr. Roosevelt out of the way of the Governorship?"

"I know that Senator Platt has no such idea or purpose, and Gov. Roosevelt knows it also. Gov. Roosevelt knows that Senator Platt admires and respects him, and likes him, and he entertains the same sentiments toward the Senator. In temperament, however, in experience, and in many other respects they are very different men, and they differ widely in their views from time to time, but each realizes how necessary the other is to the welfare of the Republican Party, and each has learned to respect the sincerity of the other's opinion. The enemies of either or both who are sitting around waiting for a quarrel between Senator Platt and the Governor can make up their minds to wait a long while."

The Moet & Chandon White Seal CHAMPAGNE now being sold cannot be equalled in quality by any other brand.—Adv.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE FILIPINOS

Judge Taft the Head of a New Commission to Establish It.

HE WILL SAIL ABOUT MARCH 15

All the Members of the New Board to be Civilians.

Likely that Judge Taft Will Be the First Civil Governor General of the Philippine Archipelago.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The President to-day appointed Judge William H. Taft of Cincinnati, and United States Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, to be President of the new Philippine Commission. Judge Taft's place on the bench will be filled by the appointment of Judge Henry F. Severens of Grand Rapids, Mich.

These announcements were made at the close of the Cabinet meeting to-day. Judge Taft has been in Washington several days, presumably coming at the request of the President. This morning he called at the White House a little before 10 o'clock in company with Judge Day, former Secretary of State, and later President of the Paris Peace Commission. They remained with the President until the Cabinet met, at 11 o'clock, and joined him after the Cabinet had adjourned.

On leaving the White House, Judge Taft stated that the commission of which he had been appointed President would sail for the Philippines soon after March 15, and its special mission would be the establishment of a civil government for the islands. Further than that he was not at liberty to speak. It is understood that the other members of the commission will be designated within a very short time, and that the special instructions which will guide them in the discharge of their duties will be prepared at as early a day as possible.

The appointment of Judge Taft marks the first selection for the new Philippine Commission. There will be five members, and all of them will be civilians. Mr. Schurman, President of the existing body, has declined for business reasons to remain on the commission, so Judge Taft will be President in his place. Mr. Denby and Prof. Worcester have been offered reappointments, but so far have not accepted. Admiral Dewey will not go back to Manila, and Gen. Otis will give way, like him, to a civilian. Secretary Root said that no instructions had been framed for the new commission as yet, but it would be easy to perceive from the sentiments set out in the President's message on the subject what these instructions would be.

Judge Taft called at the War Department to-day in company with Judge Day, late Secretary of State, and had a long talk with Secretary Root as to the plans for the commission. As some surprise has been caused by the willingness of Judge Taft to surrender a life position as United States Circuit Judge to join the commission, it may be said that the prevalent impression is that as soon as the commission shall have succeeded in replacing the existing Military Government in the Philippines with stable civil government, Judge Taft will be named as the first civil Governor General of the archipelago. It is not thought that this change will take place at once, but the commission is expected to move steadily toward that object and to set up local civil governments as fast as the Filipinos demonstrate their worthiness.

JUDGE TAFT'S RECORD.

William H. Taft was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1857, and was a son of Alphonso Taft, jurist, Cabinet officer, and diplomat.

After a preparatory course in his native city he was graduated from Yale in 1878, ranking second in the class, and was chosen salutatorian and class orator. In 1880 he was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, and in the same year was admitted to the bar. He had some journalistic experience as law reporter of The Cincinnati Commercial. He also served as assistant prosecutor of Hamilton County, Collector of Internal Revenue of the First Ohio District, Judge of the Superior Court of Ohio, and Solicitor General of the United States. In 1892 he was appointed United States Circuit Judge of the Sixth District. In 1896 he was made Dean and Professor in the Law Department in the University of Cincinnati.

Judge Taft married a daughter of United States District Attorney John W. Heyron. His record has been one of continuous and brilliant success.

GERMAN CABLE TO NEW YORK.

English Company Will Lay Line from Emden to This City.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The German cable from Emden to New York, by way of the Azores, will be laid by a London company. It will cost £985,000. The cable will be 4,336 miles long.

DIDN'T WANT CONVICT FOREMAN

Prisoner Printers at Sing Sing Now Have Outsider Over Them.

Special to The New York Times.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Warden Addison Johnson is trying an experiment in the printing department of the State prison here, which it is expected will do away with existing trouble.

Twenty of the prisoners are employed in the shop doing State printing and issuing a weekly paper known as The Star of Hope. A convict known as No. 1,300, who is serving a six years' sentence for embezzlement, was placed in the shop as foreman. He is very intelligent, and is editor of the prison paper. There was, however, much feeling among the men at the placing of one of their number over them, and a rebellion nearly resulted. Warden Johnson accordingly took steps to pacify them.

He has appointed John W. Flynn of Port Chester, a printer and writer, as Superintendent of the jail printing office, and he assumed charge to-day. If at the expiration of three months things are progressing satisfactorily the position may be a permanent one. The salary will be at the rate of $1,300 per annum.

Travel, a Luxury.

The "Royal Limited," Finest Day Train in the World, leaves New York, South Ferry and Foot of Liberty St., Daily, 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

Moet & Chandon White Seal Champagne is recognized as the finest wine in the world, and costs no more than other prominent brands.—Adv.

JAMES McCARTNEY DEAD.

The Commissioner of Street Cleaning Passes Away at His Home After a Long Illness.

James McCartney, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, died at his home, 1,199 Fulton Avenue, at midnight. He had been ill since early in the Winter.

Mr. McCartney was a native of the old Twenty-first Ward, on the east side, where he was born in 1852. He was educated in the public schools, and early in life he attained a great deal of prominence as an amateur oarsman. He began his business career as an employe of the Hardman Piano Company, and he displayed so much energy and ability that at the age of twenty-two years he was made superintendent of the company's factory.

Mr. McCartney from the time he reached his majority took an interest in politics, and he became connected with Tammany Hall, in which he attained considerable prominence. In recognition of his labors in behalf of the party, he was appointed as Superintendent of the Engineering Department of the Department of Public Works by Commissioner Campbell, but his place was abolished by Commissioner Squier, who succeeded Mr. Campbell. After leaving the Departmen of Public Works Mr. McCartney engaged in the contracting and building business, in which he became very successful.

It was as successor to the late Col. George E. Waring, Jr., in the Street Cleaning Department, however, that Mr. McCartney became most prominent. He was not daunted by the exceptional record made by his predecessor, and he was so quick to see that the system inaugurated by Col. Waring was a good one that he decided, on assuming office, to continue it, with as few material changes as possible. In carrying out this policy, he received a great deal of criticism from fellow-partisans because he was firm in his decision to retain as many of Col. Waring's staff as possible.

Frequent efforts were made to persuade him to dismiss the "hold-overs" from the Strong administration, but he steadfastly refused to do so, and it has often been said that punishment was to be visited upon him by the Tammany organization because of this refusal.

While he was Commissioner of the Department of Street Cleaning, Mr. McCartney invented and patented a steel dump for loading scows with refuse and extended the "white wings" service to the Borough of Brooklyn. He leaves a wife and several children.

RAPID TRANSIT MATTERS.

Expected Mr. Belmont's Scheme for Financing Construction Company Will Be Approved.

A special meeting of the Rapid Transit Board will be held this afternoon to hear the report of President Orr and Controller Coler, acting as a committee of conference with Mr. Belmont, and Mr. McDonald, the contractor of the tunnel, to ascertain the plans of Mr. Belmont for the construction company which he proposes to form.

The conference yesterday was held in the office of Mr. Orr. Besides Mr. Orr there were present Controller Coler, Albert B. Boardman, and Edward M. Shepard, counsel to the board; Mr. Belmont, Mr. McDonald, George W. Wickersham, counsel for Mr. Belmont, and De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for Mr. McDonald. Mr. Belmont explained the scheme he has for financing the construction company, and in general a plan was outlined for presentation to the Rapid Transit Commission this afternoon, after which it is expected the full plans providing for qualification on the bonds and the scope of the construction company will be given out.

From assurances given yesterday it is thought that the board will promptly approve. The next step will be to apply to the Appellate Division for a modification of the indemnity bond requirements in a way that will, while fully protecting the city, make the financial burden upon those behind the contractor as easy as possible. Albert B. Boardman, while refusing to go into details, said that the modification asked for will be an application for striking out from the Appellate Division's order the provision requiring the sureties for the construction bonds to justify in double the amount of their expected obligations. This action will be necessary in the sureties Mr. McDonald expects to offer if the obligations are to be made less onerous.

From another source it was learned that the proposed modification will be that the contractor may deposit securities to the amount of $6,000,000, instead of $12,000,000, and that the paid-in capital of the construction company may be used as a part of the security. In this way it is believed that the city will be protected even better than if the surety companies had furnished the bonds, in that the securities and cash deposited will be in its possession at all times, and therefore legal action will not be necessary to enforce the collection of the bond if the contractor should fail.

In speaking of the bonds yesterday, Controller Coler said: "It will be necessary to ask the Appellate Division for a little leeway in the matter of the bonds, and the modification to be asked for will without doubt be satisfactory to all concerned. The commission will see, however, that the city is safely provided for. No securities will be accepted that might at any time and under any circumstances prove unavailable to the full extent of their face value. Much of the security will be cash, which is the best security."

Mr. McDonald said yesterday that he will not need all the time allowed him on the extension to Feb. 20. "Before the 20th," said he, "the contract will be signed and actual construction will shortly follow."

F. W. Whitridge, counsel for Andrew Onderdonk, whose bid for $39,300,000 was summarily rejected by the board on Monday, will be present at the hearing before Gov. Roosevelt at Albany to-morrow in opposition to the proposed amendment to the Rapid Transit act. Mr. Whitridge does not consider that his client has been fairly treated. He thinks that Mr. McDonald has been too leniently treated by the board. Mr. Onderdonk's bid was prepared on the understanding that the entire amount of bonds required for the construction of the road was to be issued and sold in a lump sum. Had Mr. Onderdonk known that the bonds would be issued as needed in the progress of the work, his bid, Mr. Whitridge says, would have been lower, by virtue of the saving of the interest that such a condition would entail, and therefore he might have received the contract.

INDIA BUYS SILVER.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Calcutta correspondent of The Times says: "The Indian Government has arranged to recoin half a crore of rupees, and has also bought enough silver to coin a crore of new rupees.

"These operations are expected to meet all present requirements, so that no further coining is contemplated. The silver was purchased quietly without disturbing the market."

MONEY ORDERS FOR $60,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—An official advice from Puerto Rico reached the Boston Post Office yesterday morning announcing that the Postmaster at San Juan, Puerto Rico, has issued money orders for $60,000 upon the Boston office, payable to Deford & Co. It is one of the largest drafts on record at the Boston office, being almost equal to three days' payments under ordinary conditions.

As the maximum amount for which a single domestic money order may be issued is $100, it required 600 separate orders to draw the full amount, and it appears that they all were issued at the San Juan office on Jan. 29.

Died in a Dentist's Chair.

WEBSTER, Mass., Feb. 6.—Ernest L. Partridge of Charlton died to-day in a dentist's chair. He told Dr. Hitchcock he wanted thirteen teeth pulled. As the operation was to be so extensive, he was placed partially under the influence of ether. As the seventh tooth was extracted he fell back dead.

Moet & Chandon White Seal Is the finest champagne sold in the United States. Moet & Chandon own more vineyards than the eight leading champagne houses in France.—Adv.

ATTACKS PENSION OFFICE

Col. Shaw of the G. A. R. Advocates a New Court of Appeals.

MEMBERSHIP TO BE FOR LIFE

The Commander in Chief Says the Trouble Has Been Caused by "the Hateful Cry of Fraud."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—A scattering volley has been opened from Congress on the Pension Bureau. It is not a concerted attack, but a bushwhacking fire, and it comes mainly from Republicans who are not too closely identified with the Administration. The lack of concert among the assailants is shown by the fact that the unofficial head of the movement, Commander in Chief Shaw of the Grand Army of the Republic, addressing a gathering of civil war veterans last night, told them of a new bill which he intended to have introduced in the Senate. His bill has been introduced already and is under consideration by the Committee on Pensions.

The latest Congressional shot at the Pension Bureau is a resolution introduced in the House by Representative Henry C. Smith of Michigan. It requires Pension Commissioner Evans to send to the House a report as to what amendments to the pension law will "enable him to speedily determine and allow all just pension claims in disregard of any unjust technicalities." The resolution recites that Mr. Evans has frequently excused himself by claiming that he is obliged to act as he does under the law. The working of the resolution, particularly the preamble, indicates unfriendliness toward the head of the Pension end of President McKinley's Administration. It practically recites that Mr. Evans has conceded that his rulings are based on "unjust technicalities," and has excused himself on the ground that the law is responsible.

Senator Mason has introduced a bill which, according to Commander in Chief Shaw's speech last night, is just what the friends of liberal pensions want. It provides for the creation of a Pension Board of Appeals, consisting of five members, who shall receive $5,000 a year each, and shall pass on the Commissioner's decisions as an Appellate Court. As matters now stand, the Commissioner's decisions are subject to review. The Appellate Court is the Interior Department. The advocates of liberal pension laws, however, are not satisfied with the rulings of the Interior Department. Webster Davis, who as Assistant Secretary of the Interior has been regarded as the especial friend of the old soldiers, generally sustained Commissioner Evans's decisions. Secretary Hitchcock stands by the Commissioner. For these reasons the Interior Department is a stumbling block to the pension attorneys, and a wholly unsatisfactory Court of Appeals, and it is therefore desired to move it out of the way and lodge the appellate power in a specially created board.

At the dinner of the Grand Army, Department of the Potomac, held at the Ebbitt House last night, Commander Shaw unfolded the board of appeals scheme, declaring that the relief afforded by this measure would be of "the most happy and desirable sort." He appeared, however, to be in ignorance of the fact that Senator Mason had introduced such a bill, for he said: "A bill is now almost ready for submitting to the National lawmakers for the creation of a 'pension court of appeals,' to be composed of jurists appointed for life, selected by the President from both of the great political parties and from different sections of the country, so that the rejected applications for pensions can be finally reviewed and passed upon by a competent and impartial court of appeals, free from partisan or personal influences of any kind. In company with the Pension Committee, I presented this plan to the President, and he assured us that it seemed to him to have great merit.

"I am frank in saying that I believe a grave injustice is being done to a great number of worthy applicants, whose appeals from rejected pension claims are lying among the 13,000 cases now with the present board of appeals in the Secretary's office. Such a state of things is unworthy of a great Nation, saved to posterity by the deeds of thousands whose applications should be swiftly and finally decided under the highest favor of judicial dignity and wisdom.

Col. Shaw declared that the trouble was caused by "the hateful cry of fraud," and that the necessity for the Board of Appeals arose from the Pension Commissioner's lack of loyalty to the law. "We want," said he, "no more makeshifts, no more evasions, no more indirectness or double meanings in the enforcement of laws passed in the broad spirit of appreciative justice to veterans, no more unworthy" cries" about "frauds, frauds," in pension affairs, but a prompt, dignified, impartial, and final judicial settlement of every application for pension, under the right and wise interpretation of existing pension laws without fear, without favor. And we are as anxious to have all pension frauds speedily punished as we are to have all worthy applications for pensions quickly granted."

In addition to the Smith resolution and the Mason bill, there have been a number of similar attacks ever since the beginning of the year, mostly originating with Western Republicans, and practically all in the House of Representatives.

SOLDIER BECOMES A PRIEST.

Gen. Olmstead Will Receive Holy Orders in Indiana To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

NOTRE DAME, Ind., Feb. 6.—Gen. W. A. Olmstead, a veteran of the civil war, was to-day ordained a Deacon in the Church of the Sacred Heart at Notre Dame, and Thursday he will receive holy orders and become a priest of the congregation of the Holy Cross. The ceremony of ordination will be conducted by Bishop O'Gorman.

Gen. Olmstead was mustered out of the army at the close of the civil war with the rank of Brevet-Brigadier General. He had entered the service as Captain in the Second New York Infantry, and rose to the rank of Colonel of the Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers. As Brigadier General he commanded the First Brigade, Third Division of the Second Army Corps. At the conclusion of the war he studied medicine, and served a number of years as army surgeon.

The General came to Notre Dame six years ago and entered the seminary. He is Past Commander of the Notre Dame Post of the Grand Army of the Republic and a member of the Loyal Legion.

ARCHITECT WILL SUE BOSTON.

Says His Reputation Was Hurt by Changes in His Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Henry E. Cregier, an architect, says he will sue the city of Boston for $100,000 damages on account of changes made in Westminster Chambers, a building on Copley Square, Boston. In his letter announcing his intention to sue, Mr. Cregier says:

"The inharmony of proportions in this structure, the assembling of architectural masses and divisions, the jumbled disposition of balconies and detail by art engulfing incompleteness of the upper part of the structure all have tended to produce what in comparison to the original designs can best be described briefly as an architectural abortion, all brought about through special class legislation in defiance of law and equity."

Mr. Cregier claims laws were passed making a limit on the height of buildings and thereby compelling changes in the plans, much to the injury of his professional reputation.

Arion Society
Grand Masquerade Ball,
Madison Square Garden, Friday, Feb. 9, 1900.—Adv.

The Preference Is Given to Moet & Chandon White Seal Champagne by connoisseurs because of its superlative degree of excellence.—Adv.

UNITED STATES MAY OFFER GOOD OFFICES

Effort to be Made to End the South African War.

BASED ON NEW PEACE TREATY

Sympathy for the Boers Widespread and Increasing.

Democrats in Congress May Take Advantage of the Feeling to Embarrass the Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—It is learned to-night that under the terms of The Hague treaty, which was ratified by the Senate yesterday, an effort will be made before long to exert such offices as may properly be extended to the belligerents to bring about a termination of the war in South Africa. Before this treaty was adopted it was maintained that the United States could not, without exposing this Government to the suspicion of unfriendly motives, venture to suggest the use of good offices to both parties to the war.

Even now there may be some hesitation about declaring, by advances made even with the best intentions, that the Transvaal is or is not a vassal State, but it is beginning to be appreciated here that the sympathy for the Boers is widespread and increasing, and that it may not be wise to defer too long the offer of friendly intervention to save life on both sides.

It has been discovered here that while there is no loss of appreciation of the attitude of Great Britain toward the United States during the war with Spain, and a strong inclination to let the British go on and settle their own difficulties in their own way, there is making for the Boers a strong feeling of sympathy because they have at least a nominal republic.

On the Republican side the feeling is not so strong as it is on the Democratic side, where almost every man is a Boer sympathizer. This situation undoubtedly arises from a desire on the part of the Republicans to avoid pressing a course that will conflict with Mr. McKinley's policy. The Democrats may take advantage of this knowledge to press the Boer side in order to embarrass the Administration.

METHUEN IS AGAIN ACTIVE

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Gen. Macdonald, with 4,000 infantry, cavalry, and artillery, threatens the Boer right at Magersfontein. This is the first sign of activity on the part of Lord Methuen for some weeks, and doubtless has relation to the movements of the British further east.

The Standard has received the following dispatch, dated Feb. 5, from Koppie's Dam:

"Gen. Macdonald, with a brigade of infantry, a regiment of lancers, and one battery, has reached here from Modder River Camp, in what is regarded as an important movement to the right of the Boer position at Magersfontein.

"Koppie's Dam commands the roads from Kimberley to Hopetown and Douglas. Two Boer laagers, at Kamul Hoek and Griquatown, are within striking distance.

"The arrival of Gen. Macdonald's column was opportune, as it just prevented two large commandoes effecting a junction. He now holds both banks of the river.

"Our lancers had two brushes with the Boer patrols. There is great activity among the enemy, and strong forces are concentrating to oppose our further advance. The troops suffered from heat and scarcity of water during the march."

Not a word has been received from the correspondents with Gen. Buller for three days. It is as though Natal had been wiped off the map, excepting the heliogram from Ladysmith saying that the Boers are cannonading and that "fighting is going on."

The complete silence from the front and at home may be significant, as the wiseacres aver—but it more probably represents that period of preparation which precedes an important movement.

There is an inconclusive vagueness regarding Gen. French's reported intention to seize Norval's Pont with an overwhelming force of infantry. While news of sharp fighting in the neighborhood of Colesburg can be fairly expected within a few days, it is not likely that it will assume greater proportions than reconnoissances and skirmishes for the purpose of holding the advanced position of the forthcoming main advance by way of Bloemfontein. Gen. French is strategically prohibited from running any serious risk.

It appears that Gen. French's visit to Cape Town was to ask Lord Roberts for 7,000 more men. Whether he got them is not disclosed.

Troops are no longer detained at Cape Town. They proceed immediately to some point at the front. Three thousand disembarked Monday, and were quickly sent elsewhere. No public reception was given to the arriving volunteers at Cape Town, because they had to leave immediately.

As Lord Roberts since the battle of Spion Kop has had 20,000 fresh troops to dispose of, it is probable that some have gone to Gen. Buller.

The World says it learns that Lord Methuen has disbanded Remington's Scouts, one of the most useful colonial commands, because he had ascertained that some members of the corps had been communicating with the Boers.

From Kimberley and Mafeking there is nothing new, so it can be presumed that the intermittent bombardment of these places continues.

FIRING AT LADYSMITH.

MODDER SPRUIT, Feb. 6.—Messages from Ladysmith, dated yesterday, say continuous cannonading has been proceeding since 5 o'clock in the morning, with the occasional roar of a Long Tom.

On Saturday the Pretoria Corps discovered a party of British, from Ladysmith, entrenched at a railroad bridge, protecting a number of coolies, who were cutting grass. A party of Boers dispatched to the scene was attacked from the trenches and all retreated except four, who, hiding, permitted the British to advance to within fifty yards, when they fired a volley, killing three men. This was seen from the British fort, which fired a shell and sent cavalry to assist the British. The Boers beat these back, killing two men.

Unequalled Service.

The New York Central has eight trains every day to Chicago, six to Cleveland, three to St. Louis, two to Cincinnati, two to Toronto, four to Montreal, five to Detroit, twelve to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, including the famous Empire State Express, sixteen between New York and Albany and Troy.

The Nearest to Perfection in Champagne is the celebrated vintage of 1893 of MOET & CHANDON WHITE SEAL, now being imported into the United States.—Adv.

BOER GUNS SENT TO THE FRONT.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Cape Town Argus announces that ninety guns have been dispatched from Pretoria to the front, and that the Pretoria forts have been practically denuded of artillery.

George Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, replying to a question, said there was reason to believe that many of the guns from the forts at Pretoria had been sent to the front and that some of them had a range of over 10,000 yards. The British siege train sent out in December, he added, had guns of equal range.

ROBERTS'S OFFER TO BOERS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Lord Roberts has caused to be distributed in the towns bordering upon the invaded colonial territory an invitation to Free Staters and Transvaalers to go into the desert, offering them good treatment and a restoration to their farms on the British occupation of Republican territory.

The manifesto gurarantees that those bringing horses can sell them. Foreigners will have their passage paid to Europe. Colonial rebels are advised to surrender in preference to being taken prisoners.

DR. LEYDS AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Dr. Leyds spent the day at Weimar, where he tendered his congratulations to the Grand Duke upon the sixtieth anniversary of his joining the Prussian Army. He returned to Berlin this evening.

As he does not find time now to go to St. Petersburg, he will return to Brussels, where an enormous mass of correspondence awaits him. Dr. Leyds and his secretary have been so overcrowded with petitions and business offers of every kind while in Berlin that it has been necessary to publish a request that such proposals cease. Dr. Leyds has also been compelled to announce that the Transvaal Government is not engaging volunteers for the war, and will refuse to transport them to South Africa.

THE STATUS OF FOOD STUFFS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In the House of Commons to-day, replying to a question of John Dillon, Nationalist, member for East Mayo, as to whether the Government intended to treat foodstuffs as contraband during the present war, and, if so, under what restrictions and limitations, A. J. Balfour, the Government leader and First Lord of the Treasury, said that foodstuffs, as such, had never been considered contraband by Great Britain. But, he added, foodstuffs intended to supply an army in the field were, by the universal consent of international lawyers, regarded as contraband, and a prize court would decide the facts connected with the shipments.

Asked if the Government intended to direct cruisers to seize all cargoes for Lorenzo Marques until their character was determined by a prize court, Mr. Balfour declined to make any statement in this connection.

The debate on the amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne was then resumed by H. H. Asquith, Liberal, (Home Secretary in the Rosebery Ministry,) who, from the tenor of his remarks, might have held a brief for the Government.

BRITISH HOME PROBLEMS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—In the absence of war news this morning Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post, discusses the problem of arming the nation at home. He says:

"There is now such intense and widespread interest in the army and its management that the nation has itself to thank if the solving of the problem should not be the history of the next few months."

He proceeds to argue that "conscription would be valueless unless the general management of the army were first remodeled." On this point he says:

"A War Office that for thirty years has not known what to do with the volunteers would not know what to do with half a million conscripts."

Mr. Wilkinson also discusses the use of the bayonet, remarking:

"This weapon very seldom comes into actual use. Its effect is on the spirits of both sides rather than on the bodies of either. The British, by using formations fit for charging, but not for shooting, have lost ten times as many men as the Boers have lost by British bayonets."

BOERS INVISIBLE AT COLENSO.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Capt. Walter Congreve, who received the Victoria cross for gallantry in endeavoring to save the British guns at Colenso, writes:

"I never saw a Boer all day, and I do not think any one else did. Thousands of bullets pattered and shells burst all over the place, but the Boers were invisible."

Mr. Hay Received at Pretoria.

PRETORIA, Feb. 5.—Adelbert S. Hay, the new United States Consul here, was received by the Transvaal Government to-day, and presented his credentials. He created an excellent impression.

Indian Gives 100,000 Rupees.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.—The Maharajah of Jaipur has made a donation of 100,000 rupees to the South Africa war fund.

The Transvaal War Tax.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Transvaal special war tax of 2s 6d. per acre affects 3,000,000 acres of English-owned land, a part of which is not worth more than the tax.

Boer Prisoners Try to Escape.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 6.—Five Boer prisoners at Simonstown tried to escape last night. They had firearms and wounded a prisoner warder. Two of the fugitives were wounded and all were recaptured.

MRS. MILLER CHOSEN DEAN.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller was appointed Dean of Woman's College at a secret meeting of the Trustees of Northwestern University. Mrs. Miller formally accepted the position yesterday and will take charge of Woman's Hall Feb. 13.

The position was made vacant by the death of Miss Anna Maude Bowen on Jan. 28. Mrs. Miller was one of the founders of the Woman's College of Evanston in 1870. She has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the university for some time. She was Secretary of the committee which founded the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Miller has served as Dean before, but resigned to take up literary work.

Ex-Secretary Thompson Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 6.—Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy in the Hayes Administration, and since 1856 prominent in Indiana politics, is dying of nervous collapse, and his physician says he cannot live longer than a day or two. He has been failing for several weeks, and to-night is in a stupor. He takes no nourishment, and the only effort made for him is to secure tranquility. Col. Thompson was ninety years old last June, and is the oldest living ex-Member of Congress, having served in 1841.

Society Everywhere Recognizes the excellence of MOET & CHANDON WHITE SEAL CHAMPAGNE. This particular brand is a feature at all fashionable functions.—Adv.

BANKERS OF MANHATTAN AT THE BANQUET TABLE

Annual Dinner of Financiers at the Waldorf-Astoria.

CHEERS FOR SECRETARY GAGE

Addresses by Postmaster General Smith, Senator Beveridge, Gov. Roosevelt, and Others.

The stewards of countless millions dined last night in the Waldorf-Astoria. Prosaically they are known as Group VIII. of the New York State Bankers' Association, otherwise the Manhattan Bankers, and, including their guests, nearly five hundred men were gathered about the banqueting tables.

The dinner was the largest ever given by this distinguished group of financiers, and there were many notable guests in attendance. Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America and Chairman of the association, presided. With him at the guests' table, which was raised above the floor on a dais, were Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, Senator Beveridge of Indiana, Morris K. Jesup, J. Pierpont Morgan, the Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker, Joseph C. Hendrix, Frederick B. Tappen, James Stillman, George F. Baker, the Rev. Dr. Andrew V. V. Raymond, Controller Coler, Conrad N. Jordan, William A. Nash, Superintendent of Banks F. D. Kilburn, Simeon Ford, J. Edward Simmons, the Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer, E. H. Perkins, Jr., and Henry C. Brewster.

At the other tables sat men prominent in the world of finance, and with them as their guests were merchants, lawyers, statesmen, and manufacturers, the whole making one of the most representative gatherings of men that the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria has ever held. A few who had been invited were unable to accept the hospitality of the bankers, principal among them being Lyman J. Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury. Had Mr. Gage been present he would have felt the blushes come and go at the eulogiums pronounced upon him by Postmaster General Smith and Dr. Stryker, as well as the vociferous applause that greeted every mention of his name.

GOVERNOR AND EX-GOVERNOR.

Just after the conclusion of Postmaster General Smith's speech, Gov. Roosevelt, attended by ex-Gov. Morton, entered the room, and the Executive and his predecessor received a tremendous ovation as they were escorted to seats at the guests' table. One of the members rose and proposed "Three cheers for the Governors," and they were given with a hearty will, the members and guests rising and fluttering napkins while the band played "Hail to the Chief." The women in the galleries, who came to hear the speechmaking, also joined in the general acclaim as the Governor walked to his seat.

The dinner itself began at 7:30 o'clock, and occupied two hours. The menu was as follows:

Huitres de Cape Cod.
Potage Tortue Verte Claire.
Radis. Ol

ful surgeon of to-day. The astrologer has become the astronomer. The stage driver of a century ago has developed into the railway President. So the money changer, sitting on his 'banco' or bench in the Italian market place, has evolved into the banker of the present. But the banker is no longer simply the money changer, or a depositary. He has become a potent factor in every phase of modern life, the active power in every form of industrial enterprise, a Director of railways, the counselor of Princes and Presidents.

"In all the complex life of this nineteenth century the banker is in the foremost of life's battle, and he is foremost in every plan for uplifting the race. In propogating the modern doctrine of the brotherhood of man to which we are all converts there are none so zealous as he. Building hospitals, endowing colleges, caring for the poor, he is with men of every profession and class. He is laboring side by side with every one who is striving to relieve sorrow and make the world a happier dwelling place—great souls, toiling together with one aim, instruments in the hands of the power which is perpetually educing great harmonies out of seeming discords, and evolving vast schemes through storm of discussion, rush of emigration, competition of industry, and crash of conflict, and imitating the stupendous forces of nature, which work together to produce the results by which man is alone able to subsist."

CHARLES EMORY SMITH SPEAKS.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith respond d to the toast, "Our Country and Its Future." He said in part:

"This gathering suggests the appropriate subject for discussion of the hour. You are leaders of the American financial world; you direct and handle the exchanges of this great metropolis; you and your agencies are the medium of its commercial connections. The growth of the country finds its concrete expression in your operations, and you are profoundly concerned and broadly influential in its development.

"The overmastering fact of the last quarter of a century is the matchless material expansion of the American Republic. Never anywhere at any time has there been any approach to this extraordinary advancement. This is the miracle-working age of steam and electricity. Under the wonderful application of these modern magic forces the civilized world has been bounding forward with astonishing strides. The great nations of the Old World had a long start in the race, but they have been far outstripped by the robust young giant of the West.

"In 1870 our manufactures were about equal to those of Great Britain. Now they are two and a half times the volume of British manufactures, and equal those of Great Britain, Germany, and France put together. The increase in the American manufactured produce within thirty years is double the combined increase of these three great nations of Europe. In other words, if you match the United States against Great Britain, Germany, and France together, with double our population, our manufactures are already equal to all theirs and are growing twice as fast. We are manufacturing nearly two-thirds as much as all Europe, with its 370,000,000 people, and more than one-third of all that is manufactured in the world.

"We have had a corresponding growth in National wealth. Within thirty years the gain in the wealth of the United States has been $30,000,000,000, which is substantially equal to the combined wealth of Great Britain, France, and Germany. The figures of our National earnings dazzle the imagination. Last year we earned about $14,500,000,000, of which more than one-half was the wages of labor. The $20,000,000 granted to Spain in connection with the Philippines was paid by the earnings of four and a half hours of a legal day's work. The Nation's earnings in a single year like the present are equivalent to more than one-half of its entire accumulated wealth in 1870—that is, to more than one-half of all that it had saved during the previous years of its existence as a nation.

PRE-EMINENCE OF AMERICA.

"If we did not spend more freely than other peoples, if we did not maintain a higher general standard of comfort, education, and good living, our savings would be stupendous. But, on the other hand, under such limitations we should not have such power of earning. As it is, our annual gain is about $2,000,000,000, and every succeeding working day sees the United States over $6,000,000 better off than it was the day before.

"We hold the same pre-eminence in all the elements of industrial power. We make more than one-third of all the iron and steel made in the world. We have more railroad mileage than all Europe, and do as much railroad business with only one-fifth of the population. We use one-third of the world's wool, and raise nine-tenths of its cotton. We grow one-fifth of its wheat and seven-eighths of its corn. Not only do we hold the present lead, but we command the future, because we possess the factors of continued industrial supremacy. Coal and iron ore are the foundations of the basic industries. The coal fields of Great Britain are limited to 9,300 square miles, and those of Germany to 3,000. What, then, are the mighty possibilities of the United States with a coal area of 200,000 square miles only barely touched as yet, or counting the iron-making coal of 70,000 square miles or 20,000 square miles more than the area of England?

"We are not here for vain and idle vaunting, but the time is not far distant when this metropolis will become the foremost financial centre of the world. You have already demonstrated your independence and security. In 1890 the fall of the Barings spread its explosion to this side of the sea, but last week when London was shaken by alarming disaster in South Africa New York stood firm and unmoved.

"With the agricultural and industrial primacy of the United States established, and with its financial primacy assured, it remains to round and complete its ascendency by accomplishing its commercial primacy. Foremost then in every realm of National greatness our Republic will gloriously move forward in the fulfillment of its high mission.

"The requirements of our industrial position compel us to enter upon commercial expansion. We are the greatest producers and the greatest consumers in the world, yet, unparalleled as is our consuming ability, our wonderful and unrivaled producing capacity has outstripped and outrun even our amazing power of absorption. If we had not found more outlets, what should have become of our surplus? Shall we restrict our production with all the evils of such a contraction, or shall we seek yet more outlets for a surplus which without such a disastrous limitation will go on further still expanding?

EXPANSION INEVITABLE.

"Had there been no war with Spain, we should have been compelled to look beyond our Continental bounds. It was inevitable that we should turn our faces outward to the world. Territorial expansion has not been and is not now the object of American ambition. What we have done is the inescapable overmastering logic of events, and not the deliberate aim of any policy. Even in the event of a continued market advancement would have required us to extend the arms of our commerce across the seas, and commerce means a navy and outposts and defense. It means a part in the world's affairs, and the future historian, in portraying the magnificent progress of the Republic, will dwell upon the manifest guidance of an overruling hand in the great and pregnant fact that just as it reached the stage of its development where its industrial upbuilding needed to be crowned with commercial extension, the unforeseen and mighty events of the Spanish war suddenly lifted the curtain and unveiled the new vista, the wider horizon, and the unexpected and brilliant opportunities.

"We made our greatest commercial opportunity in the greatest new potential market of the world when we secured the open door in China. That is the splendid triumph of American diplomacy. It gives us an even chance, and an even chance means American success and leadership. And how comes this splendid achievement of the open door? It comes because we have unfurled our flag over the Philippines, because we have planted ourselves at the vestibule of China, because we have made ourselves a world power, and because we have let the world understand that American influence and strength are in the Orient to play their part in its future commerce and civilization. The open door in China is the magnificent fruit and vindication of the wisdom and courage which accepted the responsibility and the duty of keeping our flag where the fate of the war had carried it.

"'Great empire and little men,' said Burke, 'go ill together.' The leaders who have molded empire and builded States have not been men of narrow view or timid counsel. This is no hour for the purblind pessimists who have no just conception of the splendor of our position and the grandeur of our destiny."

OVATION TO MR. BEVERIDGE.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana received an ovation when he arose to respond to the toast, "The Brotherhood of Business." He said that his theme would be of union and unity, the oneness of the American people, the solidarity of all legitimate business, the independence of all honest enterprise, and, therefore, the brotherhood of all who compose our industrial civilization; the brotherhood of manufacturer and miner, of merchant and carrier, of banker and farmer, of all who, by hand or brain, are building up the property of the American people and extending the commercial empire of the great Republic.

"The great truth of the hour is this," said the Senator, "the real interest of every American citizen is the true interest of every other American citizen; the ultimate good of any class is the final good of all. Unless we abolish civilization and reverse the balancing principles of property and co-operation on which it is founded, all legitimate occupations are necessary, and, if necessary, then the prosperity of one involves the prosperity of all. And so nothing is so vital to-day as for all Americans to know that fellowship is their highest duty. If farmer, manufacturer, artisan, carrier, banker, and all the elements with which God has woven the American Nation, can understand that their interests are identical and not antagonistic, the sovereignty of the Republic over the markets, mints, and mines of all the world is no longer a prophecy, but, in the very realization of that great truth, becomes an accomplished fact.

"And so the word on the lips of patriotism to-day should be fraternity. Hatred, suspicion, and discord are words for the lips of treason; for there is a treason of peace no less than of war. And its vocabulary the American people must learn to forget and never again acquire. We want to-day the gospel of affection preached throughout the land. The country wearies of the prophets of dissension and waits and listens for the voice speaking peace and good-will among all the people of our Nation. This text must be upon the tongue and in the heart of every citizen of the Republic, 'All Americans are brothers and the world is our duty and our field.'"

Senator Beveridge further said the American people could be masters of the world, while divided they would lose not only the mastery of the world, but of themselves, and so, he said, if the speech he uttered might not as appropriately be spoken to the farmers of America he would refuse to speak. There was no class in the Republic, he said, that deserved exclusive speech. Continuing, Senator Beveridge said:

THE ATTACKS ON BANKERS.

"The occupation of demagogues to-day is to divide the American people and to set brothers laboring in one calling against brothers laboring in another. Of all of these the banks and bankers are the favorite objects of perpetual attack. The reason of this is that the banking interests of the Nation are the natural objects of the people's suspicion, because the banks are the holders of the people's accumulated wealth, and each depositor, forgetting his individual deposit, looks at the vast aggregation of deposits and thinks of that massed and mighty bulk of wealth as the property of the banks themselves. And so the ear is credulous to the charge of the Jack Cades of politics, that the banks are unnaturally rich; that this enormous wealth is dishonest wealth, by mysterious and wizard hands won by grinding down the people, won by squeezing the juices out of prosperous times until only the husk of hard times is left for the masses. The cry of political Catilines to-day and always is, that the prosperity of the banker means the poverty of the producer, and on every incendiary stump and in every sheet of hatred in the land it is proclaimed that the bankers of America are the natural enemies of the laboring, the producing, and the business elements of the Nation.

"All patriotic men should denounce that slander. For there is no business so utterly dependent on the welfare of their fellowmen as the business of the bankers of the United States. Banks have but two sources of profit—interest and exchange. When times are good, money is in demand, rates are high, exchange is brisk, and banks prosper precisely as the country prospers. When times are bad exchange diminishes, loans are called in, and all the sources of income dry up like the withering roots of growing corn in a Summer's drought. When do banks earn largest dividends? Exactly when the farmer gets highest prices for his wheat; exactly when the manufacturer sells most wares, exactly when the man who tolls with his hardened hands is rewarded with highest wages. When do bank dividends decrease and finally fail?

"Exactly when the merchant dare not buy because he cannot sell; when factory wheels are motionless and factory fires are ashes; when the farmer burns his corn for fuel; when the miner starves at the mouth of the silent shaft; when hunger sits at the table of toil.

THE BANK ONLY AN AGENT.

"These are simply statistics; these are merely vital facts, explain them as you will. And the explanation is as clear as cause and effect. The explanation is cause and effect. For the bank is only the agent of the mighty elements of production and exchange. It is absolutely dependent. And it is as unthinkable that the banks should destroy prosperity as that the hand should pluck out the heart that supplies it with blood or deny the system the food by which alone the hand itself can even live. If it were true that bankers by any manipulation or device intentionally produced the general disaster with which they are charged there should not be one single man of them outside a penitentiary to-day—for the suffering of children, and the hunger of women, and the helpless grief of willing men is an awful thing, and he who brings it on for gain is a criminal fit for perpetual stripes. But if banks do not create disaster, then those who knowingly charge them falsely and thus sow hatred and dissension among American citizens are infamous beyond epithet."

The statement of the demagogues, Senator Beveridge declared, that the banks own the country, was really only another way of saying that the country owned itself. The farmer, laborer, merchant, manufacturer, and business man, he said, were the real bankers of the Republic. The banker was the supervisor, the agent; the real banker was the depositor and stockholder.

"If then," went on the Senator, "the banker is merely the servant of business, if he is merely an agent of the American people, it is impossible that he should want to injure the people or their business, because that would injure himself. If the bank prospers only when the country prospers, it follows it is the banker's chief interest to guard the country's prosperity. And since the laboring man can get best employment only when the country prospers, it is also the laboring man's chief interest to guard the country's prosperity. And so the laborer and the banker stand side by side, with the same interests, the same purposes, and the same results following their actions; for if either does anything that destroys the prosperity of the other or the prosperity of the country, he thereby destroys his own prosperity. And the welfare of the workingman means the precedent prosperity of the manufacturer who employs him. And the prosperity of the manufacturer depends upon the prosperity of the farmer who buys everything he makes. And the prosperity of the railroad is possible only when rapid and general exchange of products of farm, factory, and mine occurs. And so the real prosperity of every industry and every calling rests on the prosperity of every other industry and calling in the Nation. When we injure one we injure all. When one injures the rest it injures itself. For we are all woven together in this wonderful civilization, with all the forces of organized life, except when thrown out of gear, working with infinite harmony like the oiled and polished parts of a perfect machine and producing as their joint result that finished product called modern life.

PLEA FOR AMERICAN UNITY.

"Yes, we are woven together by the processes of human progress into a civilization whose purpose and achievement is the highest happiness of the greatest number. And so I plead for American fraternity. I plead for American unity. I plead for a permanent settlement of the questions with which the mischievous vex and divide us. I plead for an American solidarity made enduring and eternal by a brother's trust and a brother's affection among all American citizens. I use the word American because I have the provincialism of patriotism. I look to see mankind improved through American influences. Why should we quarrel among ourselves? Why should we waste strength and time on unreal questions and outgrown theories? There are so many real things waiting for our minds and hands, and only real things help real men, improve the real world, and better real humanity. Canals are to be dug, forests felled, mines opened, fields cultivated, railways built, ships launched upon a rising tide. The commerce of the Far East needs a common currency, and that need must be supplied by the genius of American bankers. No man can enumerate the work that calls us to its doing over all the world. To do it we need all our strength, all our labor, all our capital, all our practical of mind, all our exalted of soul. And so, I propose the sentiment, 'The brotherhood of American business, the fraternity of American industry, and the mutual affection of all American hearts to the end that the American people may be prosperous and powerful and the Republic supreme among the Governments of man.'"

MR. FORD ON CURRENT TOPICS.

The next speaker was Simeon Ford, who made a humorous address which was continually interrupted by loud laughter. He said, in part:

"As I sat here to-night among the elect, feeling a little outclassed financially, but of course not intellectually, I could not help noticing the happy expression of the assembled bankers when the band played that sweet air, 'If you ain't got no money you needn't come around.' It is a grand idea for you magnates to get together once a year and to decide what to do, whom to do, and how to do them.

"The committee gave me entire freedom as to the subject on which I was to speak, but it was delicately intimated that any personal allusion to the City Bank, any vulgarism, or Sulzerism, had best be left unsaid. I will only say in the words of the poet—

"'Would that my heart could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.'
"And let it go at that.

"Bankers have an unfortunate habit of judging by a man's appearance. They are apt to discriminate, especially at city banks, between a fellow who looks rocky and a Rockefeller. Yet clothes do not make the man. If they did Hetty Green would not be where she is, and Russell Sage would be unheard of. We make fun of dear Uncle Russell, yet underneath that ragged coat beats a heart that as a beater was never beaten. And, so the Standard Gas people tell us it is a heart as true as steel.

"After all, the banks and trust companies do a great deal of good—especially, in a quiet way, to their Directors. It would be very humiliating for us Directors to try to borrow money on certain classes of securities at institutions of which we are not Directors. We might, instead of the money, get six months."

DR. STRYKER ON HAMILTON.

The Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College, responded to the toast "The First Secretary of the Treasury," and paid a glowing tribute to the financier who was one of the original Trustees and grantors of the college which bears his name.

Dr. Stryker said that the present credit of America was Alexander Hamilton's abiding vindication, and that in his radical conservatism he held a permanent lien upon the gratitude of all who believed in the perpetuity of the Eighth Commandment. Dr. Stryker further said:

"In 1794—(let the present wise successor of Alexander the Great) take heart of grace in recognizing how malice reiterates its ancestry) [great applause]—in 1794, a committee of investigation upon certain loans made in the careful exercise of his discretionary powers convicted him 'of purity of conduct, of unshaken integrity, and a constant watchfulness over the public interest.' In the face of Mr. Gruesome and Mr. Flatulent, of Congressman Seltzer and Senator Pettifog, I rejoice in the manly rejoinder of that stout Pennsylvanian to the backbiters of Secretary Gage—'I had rather see the country prosper than see my party succeed.' So will not we all say? Federalists may err and quarrel and fall—but Federalism is greater than even its greatest, and it shall stand and enlarge for expand we ever must to providential measure or contract—grow or wither—stationariness is death. [Applause.]

"Gentlemen, Daniel Webster, who was the fulfiller of Hamilton, said of him: 'He touched the corpse of National credit and it sprang upon its feet, he smote the rock of National resources and the waters gushed out.' And shall we come to it that any shall touch the life of our credit and make it a corpse, smite our resources until they yield only wind? [Applause.]

CREDIT AND CIVILIZATION.

"Bear with me. Mr. Horace White's conclusive summary of the various delusive experiments with which both the Colonies and the States attempted by legal fiction to override the freedom of exchange—needs again to become a handbook. Fickleness always induces distrust, and distrust always means depreciation. Credit is the note of civilization—discredit leads back to barter. Any money to which an artificial and more than catholic value is attached is forthwith discredited as a basic standard. The mint mark certifies and guarantees the amount, the world's market determines the value, and the ratio of values is regulated by only two things—the cost of production and the acceptability of use. Law (if sane and sound) registers fact; create fact it cannot. Fact is fiat, but fiat is not fact. The function of the mint is to ascertain the amount of that metal commodity which (because it is not india rubber) we use as money, of that amount exchange, and exchange only affirms the value.

"Government can establish a flash test for oil; but what the barrel of oil shall bring is determined by the output and the use.

"Government (in the interest of 'sincere milk') can forbid watering; but the price per quart lies wholly between the dairyman and the consumer. Anything further is a 'sumptuary law.'

"If statute can make 371 grains of silver worth 25 grains of gold, it can do as much for tin, or it can order the free and unlimited coinage of copper at 16 to 1—which would be a fine thing for copperheads! [Laughter and applause.]

"Yet we have with us (from time to time) an egomaniac—a perpetual opportunist—a man who at all events is again the Government"—who with a silver-mine-charity at his back and a silver mine oratory on tap—would be a friend with the rottenest plunderers that ever garroted a city and escaped a vigilance committee—

"'Making nice of no vile hold to stay him up'—who would take us through his looking glass into wonderland and, proving by his own special arithmetic that two quarters make four, would beguile us to consent that the coinage of Alexander Hamilton shall pay 45 cents on the dollar. Ex pede Herculem! [Applause.]

"We are asked to believe that our whole business can be run by a windmill or by compressed air, and to follow this harmonica into the Dismal Swamp!

"If everything were to cost just twice as much because paid for by just half as much, who would be a gainer? If this process begins 'twenty-one' may not be the loser? It would move unevenly, and he would be relatively the greatest loser who had least to lose. The craftsman would suffer most. I like wheels—in factories! To this bonanza of magic all the factories, all the whistles, the tin pails, the trowels, the hammers—and even at last Schoharie County, will say—NO!"

GOV. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS.

Before the company dispersed the Chairman called on Gov. Roosevelt for a few words. The Governor, on rising to speak, was greeted with enthusiastic cheering. He said:

"I shall say but a few words in amplification of one of the ideas of Dr. Stryker. I am, as most of you know, a middling good Westerner. I lived for a long time on the Little Missouri, in Billings County, N. D. For some time I was Deputy Sheriff of that county, which shows that I held high office at one times than recently. During the last Presidential campaign I went out to the West, and I was a little uncertain as to the political ideas of my friends in Billings County. But when I asked them what they meant to do I found that I need not have had any doubts about them. It was a gold county all right. The people said, 'There is none too much coin here, and what there is of it we want of the best quality.'

"That just shows what a valuable quality plain commonsense is. To tell you the truth, I didn't know much about finance myself until I had to think about it before the last campaign. A couple of years before that, if anyone had asked me what I was, I should probably have told him that I was an international bimetallist. That is what I imagined I was until I thought out what the bimetallists said they meant to do, if brought down to simple terms.

"I was very glad to hear Senator Beveridge say that this country cannot get on until, East and West alike, a man is treated on his merits, and a principle is treated in the same way. Special honor is due to men like Senator Beveridge, just as honor is due to those Dakota farmers of whom I spoke, who, when efforts were made to antagonize the West and East, said, 'We are Westerners, but we stand for honesty first.'

"People talk about the special advantages of a banker. Let those people try to be bankers themselves. They won't succeed, because they are not of the type that succeeds, but they are perfectly able to try. Bankers are not a close corporation or a hereditary caste, and that fact alone is sufficient to show what nonsense the prejudice against them is.

"Honesty is not only needed in business. It is also needed in politics, perhaps a little more than in business—and a good deal more in this city. As a matter of fact the business of government is not very complicated, although it is sometimes difficult. What is needed is common sense and common honesty. Some think that intelligence without honesty is sufficient, and some think that honesty alone is enough, and neither are right. But there will be no good government till the community, headed by the business men, demands that the first requisite in politicians is to be absolutely straight. Then, and not till then, can political life be put where it should be put.

"Then, next, it is necessary that promise square with performance. I would not be standing here if I did not think that mine had. [Loud applause.] Men in public life who try to secure uprightness in all departments can succeed on the condition that you, and those like you, uphold them.

"I will say one thing more. It is an evil thing for a public officer to be guilty of malfeasance, but next to that is the deed or words of him who without warrant accuses a public man of corruption. It is as bad to accuse public men in a body. It shields the crooked and harms the straight among them. It is right to denounce dishonesty, and woe to the official who is dishonest. But it is also right to denounce slander, and woe to the coward and the liar."

When the Governor concluded there was an outburst of applause that lasted for some time. The dinner came to an end at about midnight.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

PEACE HOVERS OVER KENTUCKY

Taylor's Advisers Say He Will Sign Agreement.

TO SACRIFICE HIS AMBITION

All He Asks Is an Honest Election Law for the People.

Refuses, However, to Discuss Terms of Compromise Until He Has Consulted His Attorneys—Frankfort Is Quiet.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 6.—Whether it shall be war or peace in Kentucky rests to-night with Gov. Taylor alone. The question has been in his mind all day, and to-night he declared that he has reached no decision and would announce none before to-morrow.

The text of the agreement reached by the Louisville conference last night was brought to him this morning by a committee consisting of Gen. Daniel Lindsay, T. H. Baker, and T. L. Edelen. They handed Gov. Taylor a copy of the agreement, were closeted with him for a short time, and then departed. As they left the building Mr. Baker remarked:

"I hope and believe that the entire matter will be amicably adjusted. More than this I am unable to say at the present time."

Gen. Lindsay and Mr. Edelen spoke in similar terms, and while all expressed themselves as reasonably confident that Gov. Taylor would acquiesce in the terms of the agreement they all desired to be understood as saying that they had no authoritative reason from Gov. Taylor for entertaining the belief they expressed.

WANTS HONEST ELECTION LAW.

Early in the morning, before he had received a copy of the agreement, Gov. Taylor discussed the conditions as he understood them to be before receiving official notice, and said:

"Under no circumstances will I discuss the agreement before a copy of it has reached me. It would be most unfair and most discourteous for me to do so. Speaking generally, however, I will say that if an agreement can be made by which an election law will be given to the people of Kentucky through the operation of which a fair election and an honest count are assured to the citizens of this State, no personal ambition of mine will be allowed to stand in the way."

After the three gentlemen who brought the agreement had retired Gov. Taylor remained alone in his office with the copy of the agreement. He studied it catefully, went over its several provisions in an exhaustive manner, and late in the afternoon declared that he would take no action whatever until to-morrow.

TAYLOR SEEKS ADVICE.

"I wish to see my attorneys," he said, "and to consult with them about certain forms of the agreement before I announce my intention. I will not say what I intend to do until after I have obtained legal advice."

It was reported to-night that Senator Blackburn had telegraphed to Mr. Beckham that Gov. Taylor had signed the Louisville agreement at 10 o'clock to-night. At 11 o'clock Gov. Taylor said:

"I have signed no agreement to-night, and any report that I have done so is false. I shall, moreover, sign no agreement to-night. What I determine to do will be done to-morrow. I mean by that that my decision will be reached by that time, and not before. What I intend to do to-morrow I will not say to-night. I do not intend that my words shall convey the meaning that I will sign the agreement. I mean that I shall take no action regarding it to-night."

BLACKBURN IS CONFIDENT.

Senator-elect Blackburn, who returned this morning from Louisville, expressed himself to-night as being confident that the entire trouble would be settled peacefully.

"It is entirely natural," he said, "that the other side should wish to take time to consider the agreement and to prepare its statement to be issued at the same time the signature is affixed. I have no knowledge of what will be done, but I firmly believe that the agreement will be accepted substantially as adopted by the members of the Louisville conference and that all chance of trouble will be avoided."

When asked for his opinion of the consequences should Gov. Taylor decline to accept the agreement, Senator Blackburn said: "That is a question I do not care to discuss, or even to think about. If no settlement is made now, it will lead to endless complications before the end is reached."

ONLY ONE COURSE POSSIBLE.

One of the attorneys, who has been prominent on the Republican side in the contest cases, and who therefore does not wish his name used in connection with an interview, said to-night:

"It is, in my opinion, the duty of Gov. Taylor to sign the agreement. If he does not, he will lose greatly in standing in his own party. I know that he will do what he believes to be right and best for the welfare of the State. It seems to me that under the circumstances there can hardly be two opinions as to what his course may be."

Orders for additional militia are said to have been countermanded. Several companies of the State Guard have been holding themselves in readiness to move to the capital. The action is construed by Democrats to indicate a disposition on the part of Gov. Taylor to acquiesce in the agreement of attorneys made in Louisville.

CITY IS QUIET.

Frankfort to-day enjoyed at least one day of quiet, the first it has experienced since the Goebel-Taylor contest began, three weeks ago. The town was bare of politicians, there was no excitement in the streets, no crowds around the corners, and no throngs in the lobbies of the Capitol Hotel. It was a breathing spell fully appreciated by the citizens of the city.

There is not a single member of the Legislature in the city. The Republicans are all at London, and the Democrats in places along the border of the State, from where it will be easy to escape should any attempt be made by the military to arrest and convey them to London. But such Republicans of prominence as are here seem inclined to believe that Gov. Taylor will accept the agreement. They all admit, however, that he has given as yet no oral or written evidence of his intention.

LEGISLATORS MEET AT LONDON

Republicans Pass Resolutions on the Death of Goebel and Adjourn Until To-day.

LONDON, Ky., Feb. 6.—The little two-story brick Laurel County seminary building, which has stood upon a knoll in the outskirts of London for almost fifty years, to-day added another page to its history when the brief session of the Kentucky Legislature was held within its walls. The two rooms are about twenty feet wide by forty long and are filled with school desks. The thirteen members who constituted the Senate, which met in the upper chamber, had plenty of room, but the thirty-five Representatives in the session of the House on the ground floor were considerably crowded, some of them being forced to stand.

At 12.10 o'clock the Senators, who had climbed to the upper room by the outside stairway at the rear of the building, were called to order by Senator Hayes, a Brown Democrat.

The first business was the election of a President pro tem. in the absence of Lieut. Gov Marshall, and Senator Jolly of Hancock County, who was selected at the caucus last night, was elected. A. P. Dyche of London was elected as Secretary pro tem.

Resolutions on the death of their colleague, Senator Goebel, were adopted and the Senate adjourned out of respect to his memory at 12:22 o'clock, to meet to-morrow at noon. Judge Brown then swore in the officers elected.

Temporary Chairman Slack rapped the House to order at 12:05 o'clock.

Representative Bethurum, from Rock Castle County, was elected Speaker pro tem. Judge Faulkner of Barboursville was made Secretary pro tem. and the House was ready for business.

Resolutions deploring the death of William Goebel were adopted and then, out of respect, the House, at 12:20 o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow at noon.

The members of the Legislature say the adjournment would have been taken till Thursday noon out of respect to the memory of Mr. Goebel, but the Constitution states that when no quorum in either House is present adjournment must be taken from one day to the next.

Of the thirteen Senators present to-day eleven are Republicans and two Brown Democrats. There are twelve straight Republicans in the Senate, and if Senator Burnham arrives to-morrow, as expected, the number will be complete.

The Republican strength in the House numbers forty. Of this number thirty-five were present at the session to-day. Randolph, De Long, and Spurrier arrived this evening, McRoberts is expected to-morrow, and Harris of Madison County is detained by illness.

A telegram was received to-night that Lieut. Gov. Marshall will be here to-morrow. Just what is to be the outcome of the London Legislature is not even guessed at by any of the members. The general sentiment is that the Legislature will remain here until ordered by Gov. Taylor to return to Frankfort.

THE LOUISVILLE AGREEMENT.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—The peace conference held at the Galt House last night between sever representatives of the Republican Party and seven representatives of the Democratic Party resulted in the unanimous signing of an agreement embodying seven specific propositions, which promise a settlement of the party differences which have brought about two State governments in Kentucky. This agreement is, in substance, as follows:

"First—That if the General Assembly, in joint session, shall adopt a resolution ratifying their recent action adopting the contest reports seating Goebel and Beckham, the contestees, W. S. Taylor and John Marshall, shall submit without further protest.

"Second—That all parties shall unite in an effort to bring about such a modification of the election law as will provide for non-partisan election boards and insure free and fair elections.

"Third—That the conditions shall remain in status quo until Monday, the General Assembly meeting and adjourning from day to day until that time.

"Fourth—That nothing shall be done to hinder or prevent a joint session of the General Assembly from taking action on the ratification resolution.

"Fifth—That the State contest board shall meet and adjourn from day to day until Monday, without taking any action on the contests for minor State offices. This postponement is suggested in order that the action of the General Assembly on the ratification resolution may be taken first.

"Sixth—That the State troops shall be removed from the State Capitol at once, though with all necessary precaution for the public safety. This matter is to be under the direction of Gen. Dan. Lindsay of Frankfort.

"Seventh—That the Republican officials and officers of the State Guard shall have immunity from charges of treason, usurpation, court-martial, or any other such offenses."

The agreement was signed by the following:

Republicans—John Marshall, Judge W. Barr, Ger. Dan. Lindsay, T. L. Edelen, Dr. T. H. Banter, David W. Fairleigh, C. T. Ballard.

Democrats—J. C. S. Blackburn, J. C. W. Beckham, Sam. J. Shackelford, Urey Woodson, James B. McCreary, Phil. Thompson, and Robert J. Breckenridge.

THOUSANDS AT GOEBEL'S BIER.

Body Lay in State All Day Yesterday at Covington — All Schools in the County Closed.

COVINGTON, Ky., Feb. 6.—This has been the most memorable day in the history of Kenton County. The great crowds of people continued all day and all night around the Odd Fellows' Hall. During the afternoon several women fainted.

Many came from long distances on both sides of the river. A dozen street car lines were overtaxed in conveying people across the river. The schools in Campbell and Kenton Counties were closed and procession after procession of pupils passed through the hall. Most of them carried flowers to strew around the catafalque. The hall was full of floral tributes before the casket arrived, and to-night it is a vast bed of flowers. The floral designs came from both sides of the river, and from a score or more of Kentucky counties.

During the day thousands passed before the casket. It was not intended to have any religious services here, but two prayers were offered, and Miss Carrie Belmer and Mrs. Jessie Bowren-Caldwell furnished music. Mrs. Caldwell sang at the funeral of Horace Greeley, and will sing at the Goebel funeral again in Frankfort on Tuesday.

The prayer in German was by the Rev. Gilbert Schmidt, pastor of St. Paul German Protestant Church, of which Mr. Goebel's parents were members. The prayer in English was by the Rev. H. W. Ewing of the Union Methodist Church.

There was no music in the procession to-day, and there will be no band when the neighbors to-morrow morning follow the casket to the depot.

The special funeral train arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning from Frankfort. It consisted of a baggage car, with the casket and floral tributes, a coach for the pall bearers, Judges of the Court of Appeals, legislative committees, and others, and a Pullman with the relatives.

Among those in the Pullman were Arthur Goebel of Cincinnati, Justus Goebel, wife, and children, of Arizona; Mrs. Braunacker of Ohio, sister of the deceased, and Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds of Cincinnati. Mr. Reynolds is a brother-in-law of Justus Goebel. Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCord and other personal friends were also in the Pullman.

A large detail of police was stationed about the station and another detail kept the streets clear from the station to the Odd Fellows' Hall.

With the exception of floral tributes, carried in the procession, there was no attempt at display. The relatives had been driven to their respective homes, and not a single carriage was in line. A guard of honor consisting of fifty neighbors received the body at the station, and another guard was in waiting for it at the hall.

The detail of police at the station led the procession, followed by the guards of honor, members of the Legislature, and of the Court of Appeals, Kenton County Bar Association, Campbell County Bar Association, and other organizations, but the great bulk of the procession was made up of a multitude of people, who assembled at the station and fell into line.

During the first hour after the arrival of the funeral train, only a small portion of the crowd could gain entrance to the hall, and a steady procession moved past the bier all the forenoon.

To-morrow morning the body will be taken back to Frankfort, where it will lie in state.

Preparations at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 6.—A meeting of Frankfort citizens was held at the Court House to-night, and arrangements were made for public observation of the funeral of William Goebel. All business people of the city were asked to close Thursday and drape their buildings in black, and all bells of public institutions were ordered tolled during the funeral service.

Big Fire in Tampico, Mexico.

TAMPICO, Mexico, Feb. 6.—A fire which started last night in the mercantile house of Valles, Lopez & Abascal on Abajo Mercado Street consumed the entire block, with the exception of three houses. The estimated loss is between $800,000 and $1,000,000, partially covered by insurance in English companies. Eleven retail and one wholesale house, including the city meat market, are in ashes.

Oswego Man Found Dead in Bed.

OSWEGO, Feb. 6.—R. D. S. Tyler, ex-Chief of Police, who was a well-known inventor and father of J. G. Tyler, the marine artist, was found dead in bed here to-day.

MOËT AND CHANDON CHAMPAGNE

Absolute Facts that cannot be disputed.

FIRST. The house of MOËT and CHANDON was founded in 1743.

SECOND. The house of MOËT and CHANDON owns more vineyards than all of the following houses combined: Clicquot, Piper Heidsieck, Monopole, Ruinart, G. H. Mumm, Pommery, Roederer.

THIRD. The sales of MOËT and CHANDON throughout the world greatly exceed those of any other brand.

FOURTH. The wine shipped to the United States at the present time by the house of MOËT and CHANDON is of the celebrated vintage of 1893, of which they hold a sufficient reserve to insure its continuance for a considerable period.

FIFTH. MOËT and CHANDON Champagne has been served exclusively for a great many years at most of the prominent society functions.

SIXTH. After repeated sampling and careful comparison with all the other Champagnes by the ablest experts, MOËT and CHANDON has been pronounced, without question, far superior in quality to any of the other brands.

Obesity.
Corpulency.
The efficiency of "APENTA"
The Best Natural Aperient Water,
in removing fat and corpulency, is proven by experience.
FOR REPORTS by Professor Liebreich, Berlin, Professor Bogoslowsky, Moscow, Professor Althaus, London, and American Authorities, Address,
United Agency Co., 5th Ave., cor. 42d St., New York,
Sole Agents of THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ld., London.

INSURGENTS MAKE ATTACKS.

Descend on Part of the Forty-seventh at Legaspi—Loss Unknown—Five Soldiers Disappear.

MANILA, Feb. 6.—The insurgents attacked the first battalion of the Forty-fifth Infantry near Niac. A Major and a Captain were wounded and one Sergeant killed, but details of the engagement are lacking.

Ships arriving from Legaspi report that insurgent Gen. Pana concentrated a large force about the top of the town and made a sharp night attack on Major Shipton's battalion of the Forty-seventh Infantry, which occupied a large convent as a fort. One battalion and a battery have sailed as reinforcements for Shipton. The casualties are unknown.

A Corporal and four men while patrolling the railroad near Mabalacat recently disappeared and are supposed to have been captured. A searching party looking for them was ambushed and a Corporal killed.

MISS DE WOLFE IN A RUNAWAY.

She and Mrs. James Wright Have a Trying Time in Sixth Avenue After a Collision.

A private brougham was in collision with an electric car at Sixth Avenue and Sixteenth Street yesterday afternoon. In the private conveyance were Miss Elsie De Wolfe, the actress, who at present is appearing in "The Surprises of Love" at the Lyceum Theatre, and Mrs. James Wright, wife of the First Vice President of the American Steamship Line. They had been out driving, and had decided to visit the shopping district.

The driver was instructed at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue to drive to Sixteenth Street and then over into the shopping district. Upon reaching Sixth Avenue the driver attempted to cross the car track, when a car in charge of a green motorman dashed into the carriage, tipping the vehicle upon its two off wheels and throwing the coachman heavily to the street, where he was picked up in a dazed condition, but unhurt.

The dropping of the reins which fell about the horses' feet and the sudden collision of the car and carriage frightened the horses, who started on at a runaway gait up Sixth Avenue, dodging elevated posts, cabs, cars, and creating considerable excitement among the shoppers who crowded the sidewalks.

During all this excitement Miss De Wolfe, who controlled herself admirably, had a difficult time in preventing Mrs. Wright from jumping out of the carriage. When the horses reached Twenty-third Street a Sixth Avenue car was crossing on its way south, while at the same time a Twenty-third Street car going west was standing waiting to cross. Both motormen, observing the runaway horses making a dash to go through the space between the two cars brought their cars to a standstill close together, thereby pocketing the runaways and bringing them to a sudden halt.

After the horses had been stopped Mrs. Wright and Miss De Wolfe were taken into a drug store, where they rested for a time, and then went home. Miss De Wolfe appeared in her part at the theatre last evening none the worse for her experience.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain at night, winds variable.

A cold wave has appeared over the British Northwest Territory, where the temperature ranges from zero to 16 degrees below zero, and during the last twenty-four hours the temperature has fallen 30 to 40 degrees in that region and over Western Montana. In all other sections of the country the temperature is above the seasonal average. A storm centre has moved southeastward

CHAMBERLAIN DEFENDED

Attacks on Him Resented by Balfour in House of Commons.

SAID TO DESERVE HIGH CREDIT

His Name, It Is Added, Will Be "Forever Associated with that Great Movement in History."

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In the House of Commons to-day the session was devoted principally to discussion of the proposed amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, which was lost by a vote of 139 against 352. Incidentally Mr. Chamberlain was again attacked and was defended by A. J. Balfour.

The debate was resumed by H. H. Asquith, Liberal, (Home Secretary in the Rosebery Ministry,) who, from the tenor of his remarks, might have held a brief for the Government.

He maintained the war was neither intended nor desired by the Government, which, naturally, explained the country's unpreparedness. Mr. Asquith added that the war could have been avoided by President Krüger's accepting the proposals made in September, which, according to the speaker, were perfectly compatible with the maintenance of the independence of the Transvaal and a proper installment of long-delayed justice to the British population.

If he thought the British negotiations were a mere cloak to attack the independence of or annex the Transvaal, he added, then, in spite of the invasion of British territory and the loss of British lives, he could not have reconciled his conscience with voting a penny for the prosecution of the war. But that is not the opinion of the House of Commons, nor of the great majority of the country. That was why they were united in Parliament and a united people.

Doubtless there had been a demonstrable lack of foresight and insight, he continued. Mr. Chamberlain, no doubt, would give much for a chance of re-editing his dispatches. But there was no ground in anything which had happened or in anything which they could contemplate at present for the "croakings of pessimism or fits of panic."

The speech made by Mr. Asquith almost caused a sensation in the House. Mr. Asquith represents the anti-Roseberyites, and Mr. Rosebery was present in the gallery to hear him.

BURNS ATTACKS CHAMBERLAIN.

John Burns, Radical, member for Battersea, congratulated the opposition upon having the courage to do its duty "uninfluenced by newspapers owned by blackguards and edited by ruffians who clamor for war." He characterized as as absurd to say that the debate would be an encouragement and an incentive to the Boers.

"The Boers do not need an incentive," exclaimed Mr. Burns. "This was supplied them years ago by the blundering policy of the Colonial Secretary, whose speech might be fairly summarized as follows: 'There is no argument for war. Therefore wave the union jack. A few mistakes have been committed. Therefore double your army in South Africa.' And then a peroration in the language of the pothouse and the spirit of the prize ring."

The Speaker: "Order, order."

Mr Burns: "If you take exception to 'pothouse,' Mr. Speaker, I withdraw it and substitute 'Stock Exchange.'"

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader justified the opportuneness of the amendment because it was the duty of the Opposition to record its judgment. He said the Government could hardly pose as conquerors upon whose brows laurel wreaths should be placed; for their diplomacy had failed and their military operations had been unsuccesful. These facts, Sir Henry declared, invited criticism. At the same time he would deprecate exaggeration and would deny the existence of national humiliation and discomfiture.

He also denied that the Opposition was actuated by a desire to clamber into power or to seek party advantage. The "composed and sensible tone of the speech of the Colonial Secretary" he had been glad to hear. If the Government were aware of the disparity between the effective forces of the South African colonies and the military strength of the Boers when the negotiations were entered upon, no condemnation, in his judgment, could be too severe. Sir Henry ridiculed Lord Salisbury's statement that the Secret Service fund was too small, and pointed out that the whole sum had not been expended. He thought the Government should have disavowed the Jameson raid and given guarantees for the future, as Great Britain would then have been in a position to demand that the Boers cease arming.

Sir Henry demanded to know upon what evidence the existence of a Dutch conspiracy was asserted, declaring that, unless the charge were well founded, it was a most wanton insult to Her Majesty's loyal Dutch subjects at the Cape. The war must be prosecuted with vigor, he maintained; but, provided British territories were free and Great Britain's military superiority were vindicated, what mattered it as to the hour and place of arriving at a settlement. [Loud Ministerial protests.] What really did matter was, he affirmed, that the settlement should be made in the right spirit.

MR. BALFOUR'S REJOINDER.

Mr. Balfour, who on rising was loudly cheered, said:

"What is the object of the amendment? What is it likely to attain? One might have expected that the War Office would be attacked, but that is not the case. I am driven to the conclusion that the amendment is an attack upon the Colonial Secretary. [Hear!" "Hear!"] Well, the Colonial Secretary may well ignore these persistent attacks. The right honorable gentleman may remember that it has been during his term of office as Colonial Secretary that the British Empire, as a whole, has first shown its full consciousness of what it is and of what its destinies are. [Loud cheers.]

"Others have certainly contributed to this result, but it is in no small degree owing to the great administrative abilities of the right honorable gentleman, the Colonial Secretary, that the dramatic moment has occurred, for the first time in our history, when every British colony has joined the mother country to carry out a great imperial work; and, when all these petty and contemptible charges are buried in the oblivion they so well deserve, the name of the right honorable gentleman will be forever associated with that great movement in our history."

Mr. Balfour went on to accuse the Opposition of wishing to oust the Government, a suggestion that was received with considerable laughter. He commented upon the diversity of views in the Opposition ranks.

"Is the Opposition," he asked, "wise or patriotic? What the country has to fear is foreign nations; and the Transvaal politicians may think they can find their opportunity in our dissensions. The House of Commons cannot do much to help our arms; but this it can do—it can show that behind our soldiers in the field there is a united country. [Loud cheers.]

"Can the members of the Opposition reflect with equanimity upon the fact that the vote they are about to give upon the amendment may lengthen the war and increase the tragic list of losses, and, probably, add one fraction to the chances of European complications?"

Mr. Balfour, in closing, appealed to the members of the House, irrespective of party, to rise to "the height reached by those we represent". He declared that if they did this, then in a short time the empire would issue from the struggle "stronger not only in the consciousness of its strength, but in the eyes of the civilized world." He resumed his seat amid prolonged cheering.

IRISH REFUSE TO VOTE.

When the division bell rang the Irish members rose in a body and left the House without voting. Several Liberals abstained. Some others voted with the Government, as did also Sir Edward Clarke, member for Plymouth. Mr Asquith voted with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman for the amendment.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 352 against 139.

FRENCH IDEA OF CHAMBERLAIN.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The papers here regard Joseph Chamberlain's speech in defense of the South Africa policy of the British Government in the House of Commons yesterday as an extremely clever and successful piece of "bluff." The Temps says: "It breathed audacity and cynicism."

The Journal des Débats says: "Mr. Chamberlain made himself the apostle of Imperialism and dazzled the eyes of his countrymen with the promise of a final triumph of British arms. If a change were made in the Cabinet at the present moment the whole public would acclaim Mr. Chamberlain as Premier."

UNIONIST MAJORITY AT YORK.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The election in York City yesterday for a successor in the House of Commons to Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, recently appointed to the command of the Second Division of the British Mediterranean Fleet, resulted as follows: George Faber, Unionist, 6,248; A. Murray, Liberal, 4,818; Faber's majority, 1,430.

In the previous election the voting was: Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative, 5,659; Sir C. Furness, Home Ruler, 3,648; Beresford's majority, 11.

The London papers comment upon the immense significance of the York City election, especially in the light of the fact that the Unionist majority given Lord Beresford is now increased to 1,430 for Mr. Faber. They declare that it is impossible to ignore the fact that the country supports the Government.

The Daily Chronicle says: "The result of the election is as bad as it could be. Unless greater cohesion is shown among the Liberals, the outlook is not hopeful for other by-elections."

The Daily News says: "The result at York is remarkable and its meaning is plain. It signifies that in a grave national crisis the first duty of politicians is to present a united front and that where a candidate takes up an ambiguous position he may justly expect to be badly beaten."

The Times, in an editorial on the division in the House of Commons upon the Fitzmaurice amendment to the address and the York City election, says:

"These events cannot but tend to confirm the marked impression already produced abroad by the unflinching courage and tenacity of the people and by the weighty and determined eloquence of the Colonial Secretary."

REDMOND MADE IRISH LEADER.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—At the meeting of the United Irish Nationalist Party to-day, sixty-five members were present. Timothy Harrington, member of Parliament for the Harbor Division of Dublin, presided. Edward Blake, member for the South Division of Longford, moved and Timothy Healy, member for North Louth, seconded, the election of John E. Redmond as the Sessional Chairman of the new party. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Redmond, upon taking the chair, returned thanks for the honor conferred on him, and expressed the opinion that all Nationalists in Ireland, America, and elsewhere, would be rejoiced at the day's work, which, he declared, bound all sections of the party for Ireland's good, and which, he hoped, would reunite Irishmen everywhere in the fight for Ireland's rights.

A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. Harrington for his success in restoring unity among the Nationalists.

Mr. Redmond was the recipient of many congratulations

LONDON PAPERS' COMMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—In consequence of the war the doings of the Irish party attract smaller attention than would otherwise be the case. Michael Davitt and W. O'Brien approve the election of Mr. Redmond, and the reuniting of the party is regarded as a sign of its entire severance from the Liberal Party. Mr. Redmond's leaning having always been strongly toward the Conservatives.

The Times doubts whether Mr. Redmond will ever exercise the authority and domination which Parnell exercised. The Daily News says:

"Mr. Healy may fondly boast that he drove Mr. Dillon out of his place. The Irish are powerless to affect the balance of party, and the result of the election at York indicates that the Government is gaining rather than losing ground. It is impossible, however, to forecast the future, and, should British parties again be evenly divided, the power of the united Irish may become formidable."

The Morning Post thinks that the result of the reuniting of the Irish party upon the Parliamentary situation will become very interesting after the war.

Mr. Balfour Denies a Story.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Answering a question this evening in the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour said there was no truth in the story that Major Gen. Sir William Butler, the former commander of the British forces in South Africa, objected to reinforcing the border garrisons and said 50,000 men should be in hand at the outbreak of war, even if it was confined to the South African Republic.

MYSTERY OF A HIRED CAB.

Weighty Reasons Why Capts. White and Darcey Were Late at the Police Captains' Dinner.

Capt. Timothy White of the Newtown Precinct and Capt. Thomas Darcey of the Astoria Precinct were slightly late in arriving at the Police Captains' dinner on Monday night. When they did finally appear, they displayed slight symptoms of fatigue. To a close observer it was also apparent that their sartorial tout ensemble had somehow had the edge taken off it. Here and there on the broad expanse of their apparel might have been observed a microscopic speck of Long Island dust. It was not thus when the Captains started from their respective precincts for the Constabulary feast. It was on account of a cab, but there were weightier reasons.

The two Captains met at the Newtown Station House and telephoned for a cab. When that vehicle arrived the cabman surveyed his fares and gave an exclamation of despair. Even the cab horse lowered his head in dejection Capt. Darcey is the heaviest man on the New York police force. He weighs 350 pounds. Capt. White, on the other hand, tips the beam at barely 200 pounds.

Capt. White climbed into the vehicle first and gave it a tremendous list to port. Capt. Darcey then sprang lightly aboard, and the driver, who had been perched on the left-hand corner of the seat, scurried over to the other corner like a monkey on a seesaw at the circus. The cab seemed to sink into the pavement.

"Waldorf-Astoria," cheerily sang out Capt. Darcey, lighting a heavy cigar, and the cabby with a groan, whipped up his horse. The horse groaned in turn and dug his feet into the pavement in desperation. The vehicle wouldn't move. Capt. White stuck his head out of the window and called out the reserves, who, putting their shoulders to the wheels, gave the cab a tremendous push which carried it down a slight declivity and over a gentle rise. Then came a long stretch of down grade. The cab gathered headway as it went until it attained express train speed, fairly skimming over the ground. The horse was inclined to hold back at first to check the terrific speed, but, feeling the ponderous weight behind him, gave that up and devoted his attention to keeping out of the way of the cab. He only touched the high places in the street in his mad career. Several patrolmen noticing the oncoming vehicular avalanche, started out to either arrest the cabman for fast driving or stop a runaway, and were almost run down for their pains. As the cab dashed by they were horrified to see a flash of Captain's buttons within.

On went the cab, creaking and groaning with its load, and rocking like a ship in an angry sea. At times Capt. Darcey and Capt. White were thrown together on one side when the cab would heel over, and run along on two wheels for a while. Then the Captains would throw their combined weight on the other side, causing a desperate list in that direction.

Suddenly there was a crash and jar as of an earthquake, and Capt. White sat down in the middle of the street. Capt. Darcey almost at the same instant alighted gayly on his neck on the unyielding paving stones. The bottom of the cab, unable to bear the tremendous strain put upon it, had fallen out, and as the Police Captains alighted the windows of the neighborhood rattled distinctly.

The cab, relieved of its unbearable burden, shot ahead. The Captains, with wonderful presence of mind, arose and gave chase. Several pedestrians, thinking the flying cabman had committed some desperate crime, to have two Police Captains running after him, joined in the chase. Capt. Darcey led for two blocks, when the lithe Captain White passed him with a wonderful burst of speed. The cab horse was still tearing along at a mile-an-hour gait. The Captains, strain as they would, could do nothing more than get abreast of the cab wheels and keep their position. Thrice they attempted to cry out, but their breath failed them. The cabman did not see or hear them. Finally, Capt. Darcey, by an almost superhuman effort, reached out with his cap and smashed one of the windows of the cab. This desperate expedient was successful. The cabman stopped, and was remonstrated with in plain but half articulated language. The Captains got their overcoats out of the cab, and after submitting to a bootblack for a half hour, continued the journey by boat and car.

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vast in variety, ample in quantity and beyond the ordinary tailor's dreams. We assemble novelties in volume and assortment that have no superior and combine interest, instruction and trade in delightful harmony and at little cost.

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Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

COL. BRYAN AT BRIDGEPORT.

Talked Silver and Income Tax to a Big Crowd—Coming Back to New York To-day.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 6.—Col. William Jennings Bryan to-night finished his New England trip here, and will leave to-morrow for New York. He was warmly greeted at all the cities and towns at which he stopped on the way from North Adams to this city, and in his address at the Park City Theatre here to-night Mr. Bryan announced that he had eliminated New England from the "enemy's country."

At Greenfield, Mass., Col. Bryan was met at the station by a large crowd, and at the Opera House, which contained a thousand people, he made a characteristic speech. "In 1896 you heard Republicans talk as if every Democrat, Populist, or Silver Republican was a disturber of the peace and a dangerous man, and yet," declared Mr. Bryan, "when this Nation was involved in a war with Spain and a Republican President called for volunteers, your Anarchists of 1896 made up the majority of your army in 1898."

At Hartford the Democratic leader delivered a set address in the largest hall in the city, the Coliseum. Two hundred people gathered at the station to see the Westerner as his train came in at 12:25 o'clock. An hour later Mr. Bryan reached the Coliseum, and was greeted with handclapping and cheering. The hall, capable of seating with comfort 2,500, was about two-thirds filled. The galleries contained a liberal sprinkling of women.

Mr. Bryan launched into the money issue at once, addressing himself to the financiers of "this splendidly wealthy city of Hartford."

"I am conservative," he said, "and I am more conservative than Jesus Christ, who drove the money changers out of the temple because they made it a den of thieves.

"When I want to be severe, I quote the Nazarene, who spoke as no man spoke, and I quote His words against the financiers of Hartford: 'The wealth of riches choketh down the truth.' If I could touch upon but one question in Hartford to-day, I should choose the money question. Financiers of Hartford, do not imagine that you can own everything!"

Mr. Bryan talked of free silver for an hour, and at 3:30 o'clock left the hall to take the train for Bridgeport.

Mr. Bryan's arrival in this city was wildly acclaimed. To-night he spoke to an audience which taxed to its utmost Bridgeport's largest theatre, and even then refused to accommodate fully 2,000 enthusiasts crowding for admittance. When he was introduced, there was a storm of applause lasting several minutes, and Mr. Bryan had to wait for it to stop.

"Early in the campaign of 1896, upon leaving Nebraska for the East," said the orator, "I remarked jocularly that I was going into the 'enemy's country.' I want to take that back. New England is no longer the enemy's country." Mr. Bryan said he felt sure that New England would not go in 1900 "so preponderously Republican as it did in 1896.

"We propose to fight for an income tax," said Mr. Bryan, "until the Constitution of the United States is so amended as to prevent any one Judge of the Supreme Court, or any nine Judges, from building a legal bulwark around the rich and thrusting the burden of Government upon the shoulders of the poor."

Mr. Bryan talked over two and a half hours, and was given an ovation as he left the theatre by the throngs who lined the streets.

CHEFS' EXHIBIT AND BALL.

King Carnival held sway last night at Madison Square Garden. The occasion was the French Cooks' Ball, and some 2,000 dancers made merry from 11 o'clock until far into the small hours of the morning. An orchestra of 125 pieces, under the direction of Max Schwab, furnished music for twenty-four dances, besides the overture, "Le Cheval de Bronze," by Auber, and the grand march.

The grand march itself was led by Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Blum, and the music for it was dedicated to the Société Culinaire Philanthropique by Mr. Schwab, the composer. The ball was the thirty-fourth given by the society. It included also a display of the chef's art, which attracted much attention during the evening, and also in the afternoon.

The New York chefs did their prettiest in the culinary exhibit. The display of curious fantasies in sugar, together with rare designs in other branches of the confectioner's art, was bewildering. Here stood a young David done entirely in confectioner's paste and mounted on a pedestal of good things. Surrounding the pedestal were ballotines, with grotesque pictures drawn upon them in black cream. Near by stood a miniature rustic cottage in the most appetizing of nougat. A stairway of white sugar led up to the door.

One of the most attractive of the exhibits was a huge salmon covered with dressing and ornamented, which hung in a network of paste between two posts. The fish was outlined with tiny lobsters. Below, in a white pool of water, sported a dozen gold fish.

A rustic church of white frosting glistened at one end of the room and was one of the most ambitious pieces in the exhibit. The steeple reached a height of over two feet. A peep through the door, which was on hinges, disclosed a perfectly constructed interior, with pews and pulpit and windows of lacework. Diminutive clocks looked out from the belfry, and at the top of the steeple shone a white cross.

A startling design was an open-mouthed pig's head covered with frosting, and half buried in paté de foie gras, truffles, and other fancy eatables. A symbolical piece, called "The Hope of the Boers," made entirely of bread, represented a fort, manned with soldiers and cannon. Another piece, entitled "Little Red Riding Hood," was made of glacé candy, including the figures of Red Riding Hood and the wolf.

A basket of flowers was also made of candy, with wonderful twists and bows of ribbon candy. Among the other designs, which numbered in all more than fifty, was a figure of Gen. Lawton on horseback, a monument of white paste in honor of the navy, and a candy fountain, with flowing water represented by candy drawn into shreds.

WENT TO ORANGE TO WED.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 6.—William F. McClelland, Jr., and Mrs. Jessie S. Orcutt, both of New York, were married yesterday in the office of Judge Charles B. Storrs of the Orange District Court by Police Justice Joseph B. Bray. The witnesses were Mr. and Mrs. George M. Gill. The Rev. Charles Townsend, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, of whose choir the bride is the soprano soloist, offered a prayer after the marriage, although he did not perform the ceremony, it is said, because of a law of the Presbyterian Church forbidding certain marriages. Police Justice Bray said that the marriage was perfectly legal under the laws of New Jersey, but refused to say anything about the principals.

Mrs. Orcutt has been divorced from her husband about four years, and it is understood that Mr. McClelland had been divorced from his former wife in New York only a few weeks. It was because of the nature of their divorces, it is said, that the couple came to New Jersey to be married. Being non-residents, they obtained a license from the County Clerk.

The bridegroom gave his occupation as that of a real estate broker and his residence as 103 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York, and the bride said that she lived at 146 West Eighty-second Street, New York.

The names of William F. McClelland, Jr., and Mrs. Jessie S. Orcutt do not appear in the City Directory, and at the addresses they gave no such persons are known.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

DEWEY ARCH FUND CONCERT

Nearly $5,000 Added by a Big Audience at Carnegie Hall.

ADMIRAL AND WIFE PRESENT

Gov. Roosevelt, Amid Much Enthusiasm, Delivers an Earnest Plea for an Increased Army and Navy.

The concert which was given in Carnegie Hall last night for the benefit of the Dewey Arch Fund attracted an audience that completely filled the building, gave several thousand New Yorkers an opportunity to make a short-range study of the Admiral of the navy and his bride, and, what is more to the purpose, increased the fund by nearly $5,000. In addition to listening to a musical programme participated in by such artists as Edouard de Reszke, Mme. Gadski, and Evan Williams and the chorus of the Oratorio Society, the audience heard Gov. Roosevelt deliver an earnest plea for an increased army and navy.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey entered their box on the right side of the first tier about one minute before the hour set for the beginning of the first number on the programme, Walter Damrosch's "Manila Te Deum." Their box was draped with a single large American flag, as was the one set apart for the Governor and his party, and hundreds of eyes were anxiously turned toward each in the few minutes preceding their entrance.

A faint burst of applause was the signal that the Admiral had arrived, and in a moment this outburst became an uproar. While the trumpets and drums in the orchestra sounded a flourish, the audience arose to a man and cheered. Men and women vied in waving a welcome with handkerchiefs and fans and anything else at hand, and cheer upon cheer was given in greeting. Meanwhile the Admiral advanced to the front of the box and bowed his acknowledgment.

Just as the applause was dying away a tenor in the chorus raised his voice and proposed "three cheers for Admiral Dewey." While the cheers were being given Gov. Roosevelt and his party entered his box, immediately opposite that of the Admiral, and the Governor, with customary heartiness, joined in the cheering. A moment later the same tenor proposed "Three more cheers for Gov. Roosevelt," and these were given with scarcely less warmth than those accorded to the head of the Navy. A moment later Walter Damrosch gave the signal, and the chorus began the singing of the "Te Deum."

Toward the end of the hymn, the air takes up the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner." At first it is barely noticeable except to those who follow it intently, and apparently few persons in the audience were aware that the hymn of praise was developing into the National anthem. Gov. Roosevelt was the first to observe it, and he arose to his feet with the promptitude of a soldier trained to the custom. As he did so the chorus took up the burden of the song, and the whole Admiral and other occupants of his box, with the entire audience but a moment behind, followed the Governor's example. In the applause which greeted the magnificent rendering of the hymn, both the Admiral and the Governor heartily joined, and Mr. Damrosch and the principal singers were forced to remain in their places and bow repeatedly.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

Gov. Roosevelt appeared on the stage while the cheering was still going on, and the applause broke out again with renewed fervor. The Governor began by addressing his audience as follows: "My fellow-citizens and you, the Admiral, whom we have come here to honor." The felicity of the introduction served to call forth wildly enthusiastic cheers, and while this was going on the Governor bowed often, and Admiral Dewey, who was blushing with pleasure, inclined his head to the speaker.

The Governor continued: "In what I have to say this evening I shall tell you less about the great deed that was done in Manila Bay than how it was done and why we should all do everything in our power to keep the country prepared, so that if opportunity should offer we could do it again. Every American has carried his head higher since that Spring day in the tropic seas, when you, Admiral Dewey, sailed into Manila Bay and struck the last shattering stroke against Spain's tottering power in the Far East. Great is the debt we owe to the navy for that glorious victory.

"But I want to remind you that we owe the victory not only to the man who grasped the chance, but to those who prepared the way and made our navy what it is. I ask you to remember not only Admiral Dewey and the officers who followed him into Manila Bay, but also the men who had built the ships and trained the men behind the guns and educated the officers who led them and had built up the navy.

"If in 1883 we had been forced to go to war, no one knows better than Admiral Dewey that the greatest and best trained navy in the world could not have led us to victory. The navy at that time was run down. Ever since the close of the civil war it had remained inactive. No one wanted to build ships. But in 1883 the building of the new navy began, and fifteen years after that happy start Admiral Dewey won with the ships of that new navy a victory that has made us a power among the nations of the earth. Admiral Dewey's ships commemorated the administrations of a succession of great Secretaries, beginning with Chandler and ending with Long. To these men and to the Congresses which appropriated the money to build ships are due in a large measure the victory in Manila Bay.

"Now what was the great difference at Manila between our men and the Spaniards? The Spaniards, as we all know, fought with exceeding bravery, but all the courage in the world will not count unless the shots hit. Our shots hit because our men had practice, because our officers were trained, because we were willing to spend our money to build ships, because in time of peace we prepared for war and taught our men how to use the guns which the people of the United States had provided for them.

"I don't believe that ever again the time will come when we will have to go to war, but the best way to make certain that we won't have to go to war is to prepare, so that no nation can say that we keep the peace through fear.

OPPONENTS OF THE NEW NAVY.

"When the upbuilding of the new navy began in 1883 there were many excellent people who objected to it on the ground that a mighty force might militate against peace. There are some of these excellent people around now, Admiral. The last time I heard of them they were denouncing you for not calling him 'General' Aguinaldo. Now those people, fifteen years before the battle of Manila Bay, in their ignorance, pleaded that a navy would cost a great amount of money. Besides there were others who cared nothing for that self-respect which with a nation as with an individual comes only when there is already present the ability to hold one's own with a strong hand against insult and wrongdoing.

"Every argument which is now made against going on with the work of upbuilding the navy or against keeping up our army to the size at which we now have it, of perfecting its organization and efficiency, was then made against our building the new navy at all. Had the men who made these arguments prevailed in the councils of the Nation, had we not obeyed Washington's injunction, 'In time of peace prepare for war,' we should have had no glorious memories of Manila and Santiago to look back upon.

"The first thing this new navy did was to keep the peace by indicating to Chile, when peace was menaced, that we were able to hold our own and that we would do it. Its next exploit was to bring us victory when it was no longer possible with honor to avoid war.

"In dealing with the future let us profit by this lesson of the immediate past. Above all, let us keep clear of ever asserting a policy which we do not intend to carry out. Bluff is a very bad thing in either nation or man. I most heartily believe in the Monroe doctrine, that the United States should forbid any foreign nation from acquiring, under any pretext whatsoever, a foot of American soil north or south, beyond what it may already have.

"I hope that our Nation will uphold this doctrine unflinchingly and unwaveringly, but it is idle to assert it unless we intend to make our words good by deeds if the need should arise, and to do this we must be prepared, otherwise we shall bring disaster upon ourselves, and when the disaster comes we shall have to thank, not the men under whom it may chance to come, but ourselves, the people of the United States, for not having the forethought to make full preparation in advance.

"If we intend, as I earnestly hope and believe we do intend, to keep the Monroe doctrine as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy, we must never permit our naval rank among the nations of the world to be any lower than it is, and if possible should make it higher; and, while we don't need a large army, we do need one of the present size, which is really a very small army compared to the size of the wealth and the needs of the Nation. And we must make this an instrument of the highest fighting efficiency. We must continue to build up and to exercise the navy, to train the officers and men, and perfect the ships, the guns and the machinery, so that no possible foe can cause us just alarm.

ARMY MUST EQUAL NAVY.

"We must do the same for the army. Secretary Root has pointed out the way. Under his guidance we can begin to put our army level with our navy, level with what the valor of its officers and soldiers demands. All that is necessary is that through our representatives in Congress we should with hearty cordiality back up Secretary Root.

"Don't think you can put off on any one else the blame. The politicians will do what you wish them to do if you wish it hard enough. [Cheers.] But if you sit in your easy chairs and read editorials written by acid decadents who tell you how badly things are going and that there is no hope for the better, you won't make the Nation any greater.

"See that your representatives in political life do what they can to keep the army and navy up to the highest standard, and if the chance of our having to go to war comes again we will be certain of bearing ourselves honorably and well.

"To-night we have come together to commemorate the seamanship, the courage, and the self-devotion of our navy. And I show as a people that we mean what we say. Let us show in practical fashion that we honor the high valor of our soldiers and sailors by taking steps to provide, so that if at any time in the future we need to demand the exercise of that valor, it shall be exercised under conditions where it shall not be thrown away for lack of the means to make it effective."

After the Governor's speech was ended the musical programme was resumed. A printed notice in the programme that Mme. Nordica was prevented by illness from appearing caused much disappointment, but Mme. Clementine de Vere-Sapio, who took Mme. Nordica's part on short notice, sang the "Inflammatus" very acceptably. Mr. Damrosch's "Manila Te Deum" was effectively rendered, but did not inspire any marked enthusiasm. M. Edouard de Reszke received the greatest applause for his rendering of Plunket's song from "Martha," and was encored again and again. Mme. Gadski, who sang an air from "Oberon," was warmly applauded, and Evan Williams received his due meed of handclapping for the sympathetic rendition of Goring Thomas's "The Swan and the Skylark."

A full list of the well-known people present would be simply a republication of pages of the Social Register. The audience was one of the most representative assembled in New York in many a day, and the quality as well as its size was creditable to the women, and especially to Mrs. James Speyer and Miss Laura J. Post, who labored to make the affair a financial and social success.

The attention of the large audience was centred during the evening on the first tier boxes in the centre of the row on the right and left of the house respectively, in which sat Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Dewey, Lieut. Caldwell and George J. Dewey, the Admiral's son, and Gov. Roosevelt, his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson; Mr. Monroe Ferguson and the latter's young son and daughter. Mr. Douglas Robinson alternated in visiting Admiral Dewey's and the Governor's boxes. Mrs. Dewey wore a white satin décolleté gown and some superb diamonds. Mrs. Douglas Robinson (Miss Corinne Roosevelt) was in a simple but rich evening gown of black silk.

Gov. Roosevelt came to Carnegie Hall from a dinner given in his honor by Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson at their residence, in Madison Avenue. At this dinner there were present, among others, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. Monroe Ferguson, and Mr. Elliot Cowdin. The box to the right of Gov. Roosevelt's was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Dr. Eliphalet Nott Potter, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod. In the box at the left of Admiral Dewey's sat ex-Gov. Morton and Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding. There was at all times much visiting among the boxes, and the men in the two tiers, with few exceptions, paid their respects at some time during the evening to Gov. Roosevelt and Admiral Dewey.

GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.

A fearful spectacle—that of a girl enveloped in flame and speeding along the street—horrified people abroad in the neighborhood of Pacific and Amity Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. In pursuit of the girl were a dozen men and boys, but she drew away from them and sped on until she reached the entrance to the Long Island College Hospital, where she fell in a blazing heap.

The girl was Jennie McArdle, eighteen years old, employed as a maid in the family of Mrs. Florence Donnelly, at 118 Pacific Street. Yesterday morning Mrs. Donnelly's cook felt ill, and Jennie volunteered to help her in preparing breakfast. She was poking at the kitchen fire when a live coal dropped out into her lap. Her dress took fire instantly, and was soon all ablaze. The girl fled from the kitchen and out into the street. Apparently crazed with fear, she ran up Pacific Street, shrieking and beating her hands against her body. When the girl fell at the entrance to the hospital, after running a block, she was picked up and carried inside. It was found that she had been terribly burned. She died in the hospital late yesterday afternoon.

$265,000 Fire in Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 6.—Fire tonight destroyed business property and stock valued at $265,000. The blaze started in the third story of the building at Third and Main Streets occupied by the P. Quinn Dry Goods Company and spread with such great rapidity that the entire stock of goods, filling three stories, was entirely consumed. The flames communicated to the adjoining shoe stores. The principal losses, almost entirely covered by insurance, are: J. P. Quinn, $150,000; Ike Kempner, $20,000; M. M. Cohn & Co., $35,000; F. M. Fulk, $25,000; Dr. C. M. Taylor, $27,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:30 A. M.—220 East Ninety-seventh Street; L. Trojo; damage, $200.

2:50 A. M.—2,153 Third Avenue; Louis Cahill; damage, $8,000.

3:35 A. M.—1,936 Third Avenue; Louis Bell; damage slight.

4:45 A. M.—1,682 Third Avenue; N. Markowitz; damage slight.

4:55 A. M.—0 Stone Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

10 A. M.—250 West Ninetieth Street; John Reilly; damage, $50.

10:45 A. M.—307 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; C. Smith; damage slight.

2:05 P. M.—2,326 Second Avenue; M. Gold; damage, $20.

3:10 P. M.—42 Division Street; Samuel Schleiner; damage slight.

3:25 P. M.—1,808 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.

4:25 P. M.—2,153 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

5 P. M.—129 Perry Street; J. W. Saverty; damage, $500.

5:05 P. M.—43 Division Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

5:35 P. M.—209 Stanton Street; Philip Edlestein; no damage.

6 P. M.—60 Sullivan Street; S. McNamara; damage, $5.

7 P. M.—417 Willis Avenue; George Hoppell; damage, $10.

7:10 P. M.—110 East Seventy-fifth Street; John Fredericks; damage, $100.

7:45 P. M.—141 East One Hundred and Third Street; Jacob Samuels; damage, $50.

8:00 P. M.—171 East Seventy-seventh Street; Mrs. Seigel; damage, $250.

8:20 P. M.—158 Lewis Street; Jacob White; damage slight.

8:45 P. M.—203 Lewis Street; Hamburger & Co.; damage slight.

9:05 P. M.—108 Lewis Street; Henry Hubbel; damage, $350.

9:20 P. M.—19 Chrystie Street; G. Rosenberg; damage slight.

9:45 P. M.—2,313 Second Avenue; Thomas Layman; no damage.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—John W. Sears, Cleveland; Charles Emory Smith, Washington; E. S. Cramp, Philadelphia; Capt. F. W. Sibley, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator T. C. Power, Montana; ex-Mayor H. A. Marsh, Worcester.

PLAZA—R. C. Parsons, M. P., London.

BUCKINGHAM—W. F. Hallstead, Scranton.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks and suits, 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Golden Rule Dry Goods Company, Albuquerque, N. M.; J. A. Wemman, notions and furnishing goods, 444 Broadway; St. Nicholas Hotel.

Stern & Mann, Canton, Ohio; M. Stern, cloaks and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. A. Shaffer, cloaks and suits, 56 Worth Street; Pabst Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. A. Cleveland, umbrellas, 2 Walker Street.

Callender-McAuslen-Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. E. Rourke, furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. Whitaker, furnishing goods, 57 White Street.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; D. F. Watt, hosiery, ribbons, and embroideries, 91 White Street.

Petersen, J. H. C., & Sons, Davenport, Iowa; T. H. Grapengeter, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Le Boutillier & Simpson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. F. Bear, black goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; T. W. Collins, upholstery goods; C. O. Lancaster, domestics and linens; Z Offutt, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, Schick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. G. Morrisey, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kiffey, cloaks and suits; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods, black goods, and linings, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; W. A. Needham, notions and fancy goods, St. Denis Hotel.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; I. Younker, cloaks and suits; 55 Franklin Street.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Berry, shoes; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Carroll, C. H., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; C. Shupp, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Church, A. M., Company, The, Troy, N. Y.; L. H. Kilkeny, dress goods, white goods, and silks; 52 Franklin Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Bush & Bull Company, The, Williamsport, Penn.; J. S. Middaugh, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Monash-Fair Company, The, Denver, Col.; E. Monash, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Dreyfuss Clothing Company, Marshall, Texas; S. Dreyfuss, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Malley, Edward, Company, The, New Haven, Conn.; F. Murray, furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Hasemeier & Seekman, Richmond, Ind.; H. C. Hasemeier, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Schipper & Block Company, Pekin, Ill.; H. Block, dry

The Wanamaker Store

There is No Needed Trick in Trade

A BARGAIN should be an exchange that helps both buyer and seller—it needn't be founded on trickery; it isn't, if it's a real bargain. The tricky store exists by the help of careless folks and smart folks—the latter believing they can get the best of the trickster. What if you can, one time in a dozen? It's a game with eventual loss.

The real business of exchange is based on honest dealing. Whenever there is an outbreak of the contagion of trickery some sort of a panic follows. There is at the bottom a decided faith in one's fellow-men.

Very often our business might be called brokerage rather than merchandising, for we bring seller and buyer together—act as a convenient exchange. Our storekeeping profit isn't large. For instance—

This Queer Sale of Silks

By the fortunes of trade the wrong party owned 250,000 yards of Silk. It was good enough—full standard; fine; some of it really handsome—but one may be poor because of wrong-riches; land poor; property poor; silk poor. It was worth the loss of half the expected selling price to be rid of even these splendid goods. No other store was eager to shoulder such a responsibility—and so the silks came here.

We never had such silk bargains—such a quantity of goods altogether correct in texture, design and coloring, to sell

AT AN AVERAGE HALF PRICE

Not flimsy stuffs, but mostly very fine Taffetas. Prices run from 75c to $2 a yard; the values right now are $1.25 to $4 a yard.

There is no scrambling in the selling of such goods—an average attendance of say two hundred during the busy hours—not half the crush of a reception; not a quarter of it. Yet probably no New York store ever sold so many thousand dollars' worth of silks daily.

And it is much the same with

The February Furniture Sale

Furniture, like silk, is more expensive—raw materials practically doubled in cost during the past few months—and advance costs are borne by you in the long run, of course. But prudent folks can put off the day when price-advances pinch their purse. This furniture sale makes it possible to secure a great many pieces needed in Parlor, Bedroom and Dining-room furnishing at prices a fourth or a third less than prevailed even last month—for half what equal goods ordered now would necessarily sell for.

The selling has been very great—and each day now lessens your chance of fully meeting your needs. Don't for a moment think that we've "marked down" everything—that would simply prove our regular prices wrong. The lots we reduce are those not to be at once re-ordered, but most of the offerings are of manufacturers' surplus lots. And these are bound to come once or twice a year no matter how good the times are.

For instance, we have three hundred and fifty **Enameled Iron Bedsteads** with brass trimmings and detachable woven-wire springs in this assortment—

3 ft. wide Bedsteads, $10 to $12.50.	Regularly $13 to $19.	4 ft. wide Bedsteads, $7.50 to $10.	Regularly $10 to $14.
3½ ft. wide Bedsteads, $7 to $12.50.	Regularly $9 to $19.	4½ ft. wide Bedsteads, $7 to $25.	Regularly $9 to $38.50.

and these **Brass Bedsteads**—all full "double" size—

$35 from $62.50	$55 from $65	$65 from $78	$90 from $110
$45 from $52	$60 from $72	$75 from $88	$120 from $165

Costumes and Separate Skirts

There is a charming air of newness in the suit store. It is always a pleasure to turn the leaves of next month's fashion book, isn't it? Well, the reality of the fashion books is here—you don't imagine that really practical things are fully developed by the person who draws the pictures? The fashions that "take" are shown after they have been really made up.

Dresses of organdie and point d'esprit.

Costumes of cloth and other woolen stuffs—as a rule these are tailored.

Separate Skirts that develop the variations of the back plait. These $4 to $45. Second floor, Broadway.

Silk Waists—The New Spring Styles

AND SOME BARGAINS

Among the late arrivals are excellent copies of the best efforts of Paris waist-makers. The models are here at $25 to $45. The fine domestic garments in same styles range in price from $5 to $18.50. Some are shirt waist, others bodice effects. Various wholly new designs in plaiting, new corded effects, and new attractive hemstitching. All newest shades—plain colors and prettily figured patterns.

A lot of taffeta waists that have been soiled a bit through too frequent inspection are $4 to $8, instead of $6.50 to $18—all domestic goods.

Fine imported taffeta waists lined with India silk, elegantly made and trimmed, are $7.50 instead of $15. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Shirts for Men Percales, twenty-one of the newest and prettiest patterns and colorings—better than we shall be able to use in dollar shirts after this, for price-advances are real and large. The shirts are well-made; with detachable cuffs, which you seem to like best and which cost most to make. $1. Men's Store, Ninth street.

Show Days for the New Parasols

Like a long-reach railroad we schedule under differing times. It's Parasol Time for the New York woman off to Palm Beach or St. Augustine, for the visitor to Havana and for the friend from down there who asks you to shop for her.

The new Parasols are ready. $5 to $25.

A Broadway window pushes them right out against the winter, but you can imagine yourself in Florida when you've entered the store—except; well, it's much more satisfying to shop at Wanamaker's. Broadway.

Hot-Water Bags at Half Price

The Goodyear Rubber Company are going to have fancier goods—the hot-water bags are all to look like moire silk. Not a whit better, but different.

So we shall sell their present style at half price and even less.

These we guarantee—which means a new one for a bag that leaks (which is a trouble that seldom develops with Goodyear goods).

2-quart and 3-quart and 4-quart Bags at 50c. Regularly $1, $1.10 and $1.40. These are the dark ones—practically black.

The white ones are 25c for 1-quart size, and 35c for 2-quart. Regularly 85c and $1—that's about one-third value, isn't it?

Fountain Syringes, black, 2, 3 and 4-quart, 50c. Tenth street aisle.

Muslin Underwear Somebody wrote to know if we were selling muslin underwear as cheap now as in January. We never raise prices—December nor January nor February have anything to do with the price of a thing. We gather great lots for two sales each year—January and June—gather at prices lower than we can possibly buy regular lots, but if any of the garments are in stock the next month we keep on selling at the same little prices.

We still have some of the—

Drawers at 10c and 15c.

Night Gowns at 38c.

And Night Gowns at 65c. You can judge of the cheapness when we assure you that these at 65c are fully worth $1.

Obtainable to-day. Second floor, 4th ave.

Eye-Glasses Maybe you do not need glasses at all; but one thing certain, you cannot fit yourself. It should be a crime to sell glasses out of a basket—like scissors or thimbles.

Will you be sure?

We offer you help that helps—safe spectacle fitting, or a definite assurance that you do not need glasses or candid and unbiased advice to consult an oculist.

We fill prescriptions for glasses, accurately and at prices altogether fair.

If your glasses pinch or are crooked, let us adjust them—it's no more to us than telling the time of day, but it's a big help to your comfort.

Do you know how little really good eye-glasses need cost? $1.50—the spring is 10k. gold, the side pieces are gold-filled. No frames.

Men's Clothing The gentile suit of all is black. To be sure, the trousers may equally well be striped, but the man dressed in black is easily best dressed, all things considered.

To get really well made black suits of dependable fabric at $10 or $12, is not the rule. Will you choose from present lots at those prices?

$10 for double-breasted sack-coat suits of black cheviot.

$12 for single-breasted sack-coat suits of black cheviot.

Some at $15—with single-breasted sack coat, and the coat has satin shoulder lining and body lining of all-wool black diagonal. These would be tip-top suits to sell at $20, but, we say it over again, the price is $15.

Striped Trousers, all-wool worsteds, good styles—such as usually fetch $6 to $8. The price is $5. We've put some of them in a Broadway window. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Flannel Walsts Two new styles—both in good solid colors. One is perfectly plain, and is priced at $1.25. The other prettily trimmed with braid, $1.75.

Mattresses Pillows and Bolsters We're makers of bedding. It's an advantage—not alone to us, but to you as well. It brings to you goods that are known to be absolutely worthy in every respect. There's a saving for you in price, too. And here's further evidence awaiting your corroboration—

MATTRESSES—

For $14.75 we will make a mattress of pure gray horse hair; weight 40 lbs.; best ticking; in one or two parts as desired. This is a fair $20 mattress according to to-day's market.

$37.50—Mattresses of pure horse hair; in fancy linen tick; weight 50 lbs.; in one or two parts.

$50—Of the best South American white drawings hair; upholstered top and bottom with lamb's wool; imperial stitching. With box spring upholstered and tufted, to match, $70.

PILLOWS—

$8.25 for a pair of pillows, of best feathers, in best linen ticks; 24x30 in.; weight 2¼ lbs. each.

$3.75 a pair for pillows of specially selected feathers; 2½ lbs. each; 20x30 in.

$2.50 a pair for pillows of good quality feathers; 2½ lbs. each.

BOLSTERS—

$6 each—For bolsters of best feathers; 4 lbs.; 20x56 in.; best linen ticks.

$3.75 each—Bolsters of specially selected feathers; 20x56 in.

$2.50 each—Made of good grade feathers, covered with excellent ticking; 20x56 in. Fourth floor.

Embroideries Last word of the edgings and insertions at 8c, 12½c and 15c a yard—not half their worth, but we've explained that. Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MOLINEUX MAKES NO DEFENSE

His Counsel Rests His Case with Evidence of the Prosecution.

CASTS SUSPICION ON CORNISH

Insinuates He Made Up the Poison Packet Himself—Case May Go to the Jury Friday.

The fate of Roland B. Molineux, charged with causing the death by poison of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams of 61 West Eighty-sixth Street on Dec. 28, 1898, may be determined before another Sunday morning is rung in with the church bells. The trial reached a critical stage yesterday, when Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for the defense, after making two motions, the more important of which was denied, announced that he would rest his case with the evidence offered by the prosecution.

This course of action had been among the rumored probabilities, yet when Mr. Weeks made the announcement the effect was almost startling. Apparently no one was more surprised than Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who has so often and with such fervor declared his confidence in the completeness of the case of the prosecution. Many seemed to think it an almost rash step on the part of the defense, yet many more were heard to reiterate the oft-repeated expression of opinion that the jury could not on the evidence convict. In this view of the case it seemed but natural that the defense should prove the sincerity of its conviction that no case had been made. The conspicuous feature of Mr. Weeks's subsequent summing up was his frequent allusion to Cornish in a manner tending to throw suspicion toward him.

That the prosecution had rested its case on Monday and that the defense was to open was the incentive that drew an unusual throng yesterday to Part II. of General Sessions, where the Molineux case is being tried before Recorder Goff. Many lawyers were in the throng, and others who are connected with the various courts in the Criminal Court Building. For the second time since the trial has been on the prisoner's wife and his mother were present and sat at the table at which the prisoner and his father, Gen. Molineux, sat.

There was an affectionate greeting between Molineux and his wife and his mother. Molineux looked particularly cheerful, though very pale. Cornish was on hand, as usual, as was also Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, whose name has been mentioned in the case through his acquaintance with Mrs. Adams. It appeared, in fact, that nearly every one who has been connected with the case in any capacity was on hand, and long before court was opened the court officers were obliged to turn many away.

Several of the members of the jury had arranged to have members of their families present, and among these was the wife of Manheim Brown, who has been ill, and who was assisted into court by an officer, his wife following and sitting within the inclosure, where are accommodated most of the reporters.

The Recorder entered the court at the customary time, and as he took the bench there was the usual rising of all in attendance, who remained standing until the Recorder had bowed and taken his seat. It was then that the prisoner was brought in. On reaching his place, he turned and embraced his wife. The presence of her who has been referred to in the trial under her maiden name of Blanche Chesebrough attracted much attention. She was dressed simply and in dark material. She sat close beside her husband, almost clingingly at times, and they frequently exchanged whispered comments. The prisoner seemed even happy as he talked with his wife.

LAWYER WEEKS'S MOTIONS.

When the jury had been polled Mr. Weeks arose and said:

"Your Honor, we make a motion that the jury be instructed to disregard Exhibit 'I.'"

This is the diagnosis blank sent to a medical company. The motion was denied.

The Recorder stated, in denying the motion, that he would again instruct the jury to disregard all that part of the blank which did not pertain to the alleged description of the defendant.

Mr. Weeks then asked that the indictment against Molineux be read, and following the reading, moved that the prosecution be compelled to elect upon which one of the six counts in the indictment it would depend upon going to the jury. Mr. Weeks said that Mr. Osborne had really elected to go to the jury on the count that the murder of Mrs. Adams had been committed while the defendant was committing a felonious assault upon Harry Cornish. The defense had accepted that view, and, in justice, the prosecution ought to be restricted to that count. He said that the defense could not properly make its defense without knowing which count would be elected by the people.

Mr. Osborne replied by saying that it had long been customary not to compel the State to elect its count until both sides had been stated.

The motion was denied.

"May it please the Court," then said Mr. Weeks, "after a careful consideration of the case, we believe that the prosecution has utterly failed to make a case against this defendant, and that he has not been proved guilty, and the jury should not find him so. Believing this, as we do, we rest upon the case made by the prosecution."

The courtroom, perfectly quiet, remained so for a minute while the import of this announcement was making itself understood. Then there was a buzz. Molineux, sitting bolt upright, looking straight at the jury, began to smile. Gen. Molineux, in whose blue eyes are sometimes seen suggestions of tears, appeared greatly moved. Mr. Weeks, who had spoken in a low voice made husky by a cold, then sat down.

It appeared that the determination of the defense to rest had been dependent upon the Court's decision regarding the question of the prosecution's electing its count. Immediately the defense rested upon the evidence of the prosecution, the point made by Mr. Osborne that the prosecution should not elect until both sides had been heard no longer held.

The Recorder therefore, turning to Mr. Osborne, asked him questions relative to the count in the indictment upon which he would place the case before the jury.

Mr. Osborne made an argument in support of the contention that in a case of such magnitude the District Attorney should not be compelled to make such election. The jury, he said, should be permitted to elect on what charge it would find the defendant guilty or innocent.

The question was then argued pro and con for several minutes, the Recorder finally denying the motion.

A number of motions were then made by each side as to the striking out of certain evidence on which the Recorder ruled.

SUMMING UP FOR THE DEFENSE.

Following these preliminaries the Recorder told Mr. Weeks to proceed with his summing up. Mr. Weeks asked and received permission from the Court to enter the inclosure where sits the Assistant District Attorney so that he might face the jury directly.

After referring to the care with which the jury had been selected, Mr. Weeks said:

"What you may think counsel's views are upon the subject, what the District Attorney may say to you with all the influence and the importance of his official position, must not weigh in the slightest degree in the determination of the facts. Nor, if by any chance you should imagine that you have discovered the mind of the Court, should you permit that to influence your action. The Court will not intimate any opinion upon questions of fact. The Court is supreme on questions of law; the facts to which that law is to be applied you alone must determine."

Mr. Weeks reviewed the case as it has been presented against Molineux, and then said:

"The only question for you to determine is whether this defendant sent that package that I have described to Harry S. Cornish on Dec. 23, 1898, with the intent to poison Harry S. Cornish, and whether that same bottle from which the drug was administered to Mrs. Adams was contained in that package."

The defendant, Mr. Weeks said, must have had a Tiffany box, an envelope such as is used for presents or cards; a plain blue bottle, some bromo-seltzer, a bromo-seltzer bottle, in order to get the bromo-seltzer; cyanide of mercury, a silver bottle holder, and some brown manila paper. Having these, he must have mailed that package at the Post Office on the Broadway side of the Post Office some time between 3 and 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 23, 1898. These things could not all have been obtained in one place. The purchase of the bottle holder had been proved. These things must have been brought together by one person and sent to Harry S. Cornish at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

It was necessary that all these things should be found in the possession of the person who committed the crime before the one who committed the crime could be found. Many people had each one of these various articles, but only one could have the silver bottle holder bought at Hartdegan's store in Newark. In determining the value of all the proof, it was necessary to have proof as to the one in whose possession the bottle holder had been. If the defendant was shown to have been this one the solution would be easy. The evidence showed that Miss Miller had sold the bottle holder to a man who was not the defendant. There was no proof, he said, of any individual in any way connected with the defendant who bore a resemblance to the purchaser of the bottle holder. The jury was asked to suppose that the defendant had got some one to buy that bottle holder for him.

"Would a man risk his life," asked Mr. Weeks, "in trusting such a secret to some one else? And no honest man who had bought that silver bottle holder honestly for a friend would remain in the background and keep quiet. No, gentlemen, the man who bought that silver bottle holder, that man was himself the man who sent these articles. No friend of any one else could have been intrusted with such a secret. No man who is committing a crime of this character would ever have placed his life in the hands of some one else."

As to the Tiffany box, Mr. Weeks showed that there was no proof that the defendant had had any such box in his possession, and it had also been shown that he had not purchased from Tiffany any envelopes of the size of that in evidence. Again, there was no proof that the prisoner had ever had in his possession a blue bottle, though the police had ransacked his factory, nor had it been shown that he had ever had in his possession bromo-seltzer or cyanide of mercury, or manila paper of the quality of that on the poison package.

"Because the defendant is a chemist, is a color mixer," said Mr. Weeks, "and because cyanide of mercury can be manufactured by the use of two materials, one of which the prosecution proved to be in the defendant's factory, you are asked to guess that the defendant manufactured cyanide of mercury."

HANDWRITING EXPERTS ARRAIGNED.

Referring to the handwriting experts, Mr. Weeks was scathing in his arraignment.

"If this defendant had been guilty," Mr. Weeks fairly shouted, "it would not have taken a trust of handwriting experts to prove the case. There is no room for doubt; there is no compromise in this case. Either this defendant is entitled to shake his father's hand once more, or he is entitled to go to the electric chair; either he is entitled to go out and move into the free air and the sunshine, or else to go to his grave. He is either entitled to go free, or entitled to go to the electric chair with every inch and more of blood that is in him."

Then he said, dropping his voice and speaking slowly, that it was not his place to accuse any one, but that it was his duty to point to the jury all missing links in the evidence. It had not been proved, he said, that the defendant was near the Post Office on the day the package was mailed, but it had been proved that Harry S. Cornish passed the Post Office on the Broadway side at 3:30 P. M.

Mr. Weeks then took up that part of the story where Cornish took the package from the club to his apartment at Mrs. Adams's; told of its being opened, of Mrs. Rogers's admiring the silver bottle holder, and of Cornish having given it to her. He called attention to that part of Miss Emma Miller's testimony that the man who bought the bottle holder said he wanted something to hold a bottle of bromo seltzer for a lady's dresser.

"There is something strange in this coincidence" said Mr. Weeks. "Here is a silver bottle holder that was bought for a lady's dresser that finds its way to Harry Cornish, and eventually to Mrs. Rogers's dressing table, and you see exactly matches the toilet articles there."

Mr. Weeks, as he progressed further in his summing up, spoke louder and more rapidly. His voice grew stronger, and he became more and more intense. The defendant sat facing the jury, with his back almost turned to his wife. His wife and mother paid close attention to each word Mr. Weeks uttered. Gen. Molineux, whose familiar form has been in the same seat each day for nearly three months, seldom took his eyes from the prisoner's face.

Referring to the writing on the poison package again, Mr. Weeks said:

"There is not one scintilla of proof or one particle of evidence that the package had ever been received through the mails. No one ever saw it apparently until after it was in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and up in Cornish's office on the second story."

Mr. Weeks passed over the testimony of the medical experts as of no value, and then referred to the notification of the Coroners' office at the time of Mr. Adams's death and the message to Mr. McIntyre and the delay in notifying the police.

"Poor Mrs. Adams," he exclaimed, "was lying dead in the flat, and Mr. McIntyre was notified that there was 'trouble in the flat.'

"There is no question," Mr. Weeks went on, "that Cornish administered the poison. How he got it is another question. He gave it to Mrs. Adams, yet he has been a free man all this time. Not for one hour has he been detained. Capt. McClusky saw him and heard his story. Then he said to him: 'Well, you have got to find the man who sent that to you.'"

Reference was then made to John B. Adams, Secretary of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who on seeing a rude newspaper cut, promptly saw a resemblance in it to the writing of Molineux, and going to Cornish with some letters that had never been placed in evidence, pointed out an alleged similarity. The progress of the detective work was then reviewed, and the sending of letters to the writing expert, William J. Kinsley.

JUROR BROWN CAN STAND IT.

Recess was ordered at this time, and the Recorder called upon Juror Manheim Brown to step up to the bench. A consultation followed, in which Mr. Osborne, Mr. Weeks, and Mr. Battle took part. The Recorder wished to know if Mr. Brown felt strong enough to be locked up with the jury, as the proceedings had reached a stage where it would be necessary for the jury to remain together under the supervision of the Court until the conclusion of the trial. Mr. Brown said that he could, and it was announced that the jury would be quartered each night at the Astor House.

After the recess Mr. Weeks, taking up the thread of his discourse, referred to the publication in the morning paper of an article implicating Molineux. He recalled the visit of the defendant, his father, and a reporter to the house of Capt. McClusky.

"There," said he, "you have the defendant presenting himself to the Chief of Detectives, giving his own address—both his home and his business address. The evidence is, as I recall it, that they went there early in the morning—as soon as the newspaper account had been called to their attention.

"And after the examination of these writings by Mr. Kinsley, spending nearly a month in the examination, certainly with ample specimens of the defendant's handwriting, what did he do? To use his own expression, he side-tracked for the defendant."

Mr. Weeks attacked the methods of the District Attorney's office. He referred to the specimen writing which Molineux had done for them, writing the same words as were in the specimens in their possession, and even writing backhand for them, yet these specimens had not proved what they wanted and had not been offered in evidence.

"You must remember," continued Mr. Weeks, "that since the 2d day of January, 1899, the defendant had been under suspicion. The newspapers had started on that day with the statement that the police wanted Roland B. Molineux. He had gone to the girl in Newark, where the bottle holder was purchased, to see whether she would identify him; he had submitted himself to the police on the 17th. He had gone upon the witness stand. He had been examined by the District Attorney, had been at their beck and call whenever they wanted him. He had seen in all the newspapers these writings—copies of the different exhibits. No man can see those things and have his mind fixed on them, without to some extent having them photographed upon his mind.

"He willingly did everything that was asked of him. It seems to me that in the common-sense view his actions have been the actions of an innocent man—the actions that no guilty man would have done nor that a guilty man's counsel would ever have permitted.

"Think you that a man who wrote that address upon the poison package would ever have gone before a handwriting expert and written again? And then written a second time? Do not lose sight of the fact that on both of these occasions we have his counsel present. I hope that I may be given credit for having enough common sense not to have permitted my client to do such a thing except upon the basis of his own sworn statement before the Coroner that he was absolutely and entirely innocent of this crime, or anything connected with it."

THE CASE OF BARNET.

Touching upon the Barnet case, Mr. Weeks said it was difficult to approach, but he wished to call attention to the fact that it had absolutely no connection with the charge against the prisoner. Then turning to the letter-box matter, in which the name of Barnet was connected, he endeavored to show incredibility of the letter-box men as witnesses. He spoke of Heckmann as the great convenient identifier and swearer of the District Attorney's office. He recalled that Koch had come to him first and then gone to the newspaper to tell his identification; not to the authorities.

Pounding his hand upon the desk, Mr. Weeks exclaimed:

"What that man was after was money. Money! Money! Will you allow such a man to identify for you a man he never saw but once in his life?

"If he hired a letter box at Forty-second Street he had already written to Von Mohl & Co. once. Why should he write to them again? He was not the man who hired the box; he was not the man who wanted information about Harpster.

"Do you imagine that this defendant, with the headlines of the papers standing before him on the 2d of January, that the police wanted Roland B. Molineux, if he were the man who hired the Cornish letter box at 1,620 Broadway, would have gone or sent anybody there to take up a letter?"

At 4:45 Mr. Weeks, turning to the Recorder, said that he was becoming hoarse, and asked for an adjournment. The Recorder assented. The jury was taken to the Astor House for the night, where they are in charge of Court Officers Gibbons, Carney, Lange, Dowling, Cummings, and Booth. Mr. Weeks said that he thought it would require all of to-day for him to finish his summing up. Mr. Osborne would volunteer no estimate of the time it would take him to sum up. It was generally believed that the case would be ready to go to the jury by Friday night.

PRESIDENT S. BROWNE RESIGNS

Amzi L. Barber to be President of Consolidated International and Century Trust Companies.

The merger of the International Banking and Trust Company and the Century Trust Company, details of which were printed at length in last Wednesday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, has been ratified by the Directors of the former concern, and, as a majority of the incorporators of the latter company had already agreed (as was previously announced) to the consolidation, it is now virtually assured. Nothing remains to be obtained but the consent of the stockholders. Stewart Browne, President of the International Banking and Trust Company, has resigned the office, and Amzi L. Barber of the Barber Asphalt Company will take the Presidency of the consolidated company. It is said that it will probably take the name of the Century Trust Company, contrary to the plans which were announced last week. It will, of course, operate under the charter of the International Company.

The situation was made public after a meeting of the International Company's Directors yesterday, at which Mr. Browne resigned. His reason for retiring was because he believed offense taken in certain quarters at his method of management had directed attack against the company and an effort to force it into liquidation. His letter of resignation, which is dated Feb. 5, follows:

To the Board of Directors, International Banking and Trust Company:

Gentlemen: I beg to tender you my resignation as President of the International Banking and Trust Company and ask that it be accepted at once.

During the late December panic it became apparent that the unsuccessful attempt upon the part of certain interests to force this company into liquidation was largely directed against myself personally, on account of my aggressive management, and that as a result the best interests of the stockholders required a change, in which I, as the founder of the company and its largest stockholder, concurred, being desirous at all times to promote the interests of the company.

At my suggestion and with the prior consent of your Executive Committee, I approached Mr. Barber of the Century Trust Company with the proposition that they consolidate with the International, with Mr. Barber as President, and I am pleased to say that the negotiations then commenced have been unanimously ratified by both sides, and now only await the formal approval of the stockholders.

I desire to mention that, notwithstanding the "late attack," the company was strong enough in cash and other liquid assets to pass through successfully the period of financial stress without the assistance of a single dollar from any one; that all its investments and loans received the approval of your Executive Committee, and that it has not lost a dollar upon them; it has suffered a diminution of its aggregate deposits, the number of its depositors has been considerably increased.

While my future arrangements are such that I cannot become Vice President under the new regime, I offer the continuance of my services to your board and Executive Committee until such time as the new management has become fully familiar with the outstanding business of the company. Yours very truly,

STEWART BROWNE.

After accepting Mr. Browne's resignation the Directors adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Mr. Stewart Browne as President of this company, due to the consolidation of the Century Trust Company with the International Banking and Trust Company, this board desires to place on record its appreciation of the time, energy, and interest that he has devoted to the organization and the building up of the business of the company.

At the time of the failure of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, on Dec. 18, 1899, the day of the panic, suspicion was directed temporarily against the International, which was regarded as an ally of the Produce Exchange Trust. The Seventh National Bank, through which the International had cleared, refused to allow the privilege any longer, President Kimball of the bank declared that this refusal was not an act of hostility toward the company, but only an incident in the regular course of business. Mr. Browne immediately announced that it was immaterial, anyway, and said that he had arranged to clear through another bank. This incident was recalled by the reference to hostility in his letter.

The Century Trust Company has never entered business. The subscriptions to its stock, and surplus, aggregate $3,000,000. The International has a fully paid capital of $1,000,000 and surplus of $500,000. It is possible that the consolidated company (which will occupy offices in the building under construction at the northwest corner of Broadway and Cedar Street) may take in the Federal Trust Company and the Trust Company of New York as well.

The Directors of the International elected Oakleigh Thorne as Acting President, to serve until the merger becomes effective.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETING.

Gift of Portraits of Early Presidents of Tradesmen's National Bank.

Two fine portraits of early New York merchants were presented to the New York Historical Society last night at its regular monthly meeting, held in its building, Second Avenue and Eleventh Street. The portraits were the gift of the Directors of the former Tradesmen's National Bank, which has recently gone out of existence, and were those of the first and fourth Presidents, Eldad Holmes and Preserved Fish. The bank was started in 1823. Mr. Holmes resigned the Presidency after two years' service, and in 1829 Preserved Fish, the most famous of its Presidents, took the office.

Preserved Fish was born in 1766, at Portsmouth, R. I., and while a boy ran away from his farm life and shipped on a vessel bound for the Pacific on a whaling expedition. He speedily became an accomplished sailor, and at the age of twenty-one was a Captain. He commanded a number of vessels and visited nearly every quarter of the globe, but in 1810 he abandoned his roving life and settled as a ship merchant in New Bedford. Two years later Preserved Fish came to New York. He was made Harbor Master, became interested in politics, but refused to hold office, and in 1817 founded with Joseph Grinnell the famous mercantile firm of Fish & Grinnell, the progenitor of the present firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co. The latter name was taken in 1826, when Mr. Fish retired to go to London.

His firm was among the first to establish a regular line of packets to Liverpool, the ships being from 340 to 380 tons. Mr. Fish remained in London two years, and shortly after his return he accepted the Presidency of the Tradesmen's Bank, which he held until his death in 1846. He became a member of the Chamber of Commerce in 1818, and that organization also possesses a portrait of him among its collection of old New York merchants.

The historical paper was read by Dr. Sidney H. Carney, Jr., who discussed medicine and physicians in New York City 100 years ago. It was the first of a series of papers that will be read from month to month treating of different phases of New York life in 1800.

Ramapo Water Company Election.

The annual meeting of the Ramapo Water Company was held yesterday afternoon in the Arbuckle Building, on Fulton Street, Brooklyn. It lasted about an hour. At its close it was said that no business had been transacted except the election of a Board of Trustees. The trustees elected are Silas B. Dutcher, Charles H. Truax, Guillaume Rensens, William H. B. Pratt, Stephen Kelly, William J. Jenks, and Horace G. La Mont.

B. Altman & Co.

. PARASOLS. .

ARTISTIC AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN CARRIAGE PARASOLS, INCLUDING STYLISH EFFECTS IN LACE, NET, EMBROIDERY, FRINGE, ETC., ALSO A LARGE SELECTION OF PLAIN AND FANCY COACHINGS, MOURNING PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

LACE COVERS FOR INFANTS' CARRIAGE PARASOLS.

"HYOMEI"

KILLS THE GERMS.

Ten Minutes Four Times a Day will cure Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma.

Ten Minutes Every Hour will cure Consumption and Pneumonia.

Ten Minutes at Bedtime will cure a Cold or Croup.

Five Minutes at Any Time will cure a Cough.

Your Money Refunded if it Fails.

Hyomei is the only Germicide which can be inhaled. It can be used while at work, in the church, at the theatre, or in street cars. Contains no poisonous compounds or dangerous chemicals.

Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Complete Outfit, $1.00. Trial Outfit, 25c. Send for five days' treatment free.

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DESKS.

Great Variety of Style and Price.

T. G. SELLEW.

111 Fulton St., N.Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. HOLBERT, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John H. Holbert of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said John H. Holbert was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 6th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES W. MATTHEWS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James W. Matthews of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1900, the said James W. Matthews was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 6th, 1900.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Cup Finished.

The gold loving cup ordered by a committee of citizens for presentation to Sir Thomas Lipton has been completed, and will to-day be inspected by Sir Thomas's American representative at the rooms of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, after which it will be sent to Sir Thomas in London. The cost of the cup was $5,000. It is of eighteen-carat gold, and is 15 inches high. It is mounted on a base of green marble 5 inches high.

Anaemia

is another name for poor, thin blood. To overcome Anæmia, as well as other conditions arising from bad blood, a bloodmaker is needed. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is a blood maker in the true sense of the word. It makes rich, red blood, supplies force and energy to the body.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

creates good appetite and insures a perfect digestion.

Dr. P. T. Gilgour, of Cincinnati, O., writes: "I have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract with excellent results in cases of persistent anæmia, which failed to respond to any other treatment at the hands of myself and other physicians. It is always taken too with great relish."

Refuse all substitutes. Be sure to get the Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, and you will not be disappointed.

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MORE PHILIPPINE DEBATE

Mr. Williams of Mississippi Argues Against Annexation.

APPEALS TO COTTON PLANTERS

Says He Addresses the Spirit of Commercialism Which Cares Nothing for Human Life.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Philippine question was again before the House to-day. The feature of the debate was the speech of Mr. Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) who presented an argument against the annexation of the Philippines. It was devoted almost entirely to the commercial aspects of the acquisition, holding that the absorption of the islands would be ruinous ultimately to American producers of cotton, rice, tobacco, hemp, and sugar.

Mr. Williams, in the course of his speech, said he would undertake to show that from the standpoint of American agricultural industry and American labor the annexation of the Philippines would be disadvantageous in comparison with what could be done under comparatively free trade relations. He believed that if we aided the Filipinos in setting up a stable Government there we could obtain perpetual free entry for our goods and escape the question that was perplexing us. The cost of maintaining an army of 65,000 men, which would be necessary, he asserted, if the Philippines were retained, would be three times the value of imports and exports of the islands.

"I want especially," continued Mr. Williams, "to address those who are engaged in cotton planting. I am addressing the spirit of commercialism now, and it does not care a baubee for human life, unfortunately. Now, one of two things will follow; either commercial conditions in the Philippines will remain substantially as they are, or they will be vastly improved under our flag. If they remain as they are, then, if all the Filipinos who wear clothes were to put into one gigantic order all the cotton they want for a year and send it within one week to the City of New Orleans it would not create a ripple upon the cotton market. Now, if, on the contrary, we teach them to wear clothes, either in the schoolhouse or upon the battlefield, and we produce a condition of great industrial progression and improvement, then we may possible create a valuable customer. But he becomes a valuable customer by first becoming an immense producer."

"Suppose the people progress more marvelously than Japan has progressed. Upon what lines must they increase their purchasing power? To-day the main exports of the Philippine Islands consist of sugar, tobacco, and hemp. Do the tobacco growers of Connecticut and Maryland want to produce that sort of industrial amelioration in the Philippine Islands that will enable men who are employed at 20 cents a day to compete with the men in the Connecticut Valley and along the hills of Maryland who are raising tobacco? Do the sugar planters of Louisiana want to get valuable customers for the manufactured goods of this country by enabling these people to put up improved machinery for sugar manufacture and to enable them to sell five, ten, twenty, fifty, and a hundred fold as much sugar as they do now in competition with the Louisiana man who raises sugar cane? Does the man out West who has gone into the new industry of raising sugar beets want to annex competition? Do the few hemp raisers who are yet left in the United States want to increase competition of that sort? Do the rice growers of Georgia and South Carolina want to annex that sort of competition?

"And if there be any idea among the sugar planters of Louisiana to the effect that any agreement between Senators can bring around a state of things where the Philippine Islands must be kept at one and the same time out of the United States and in the United States they are simply horribly mistaken. The President said it would be rank injustice to tie Puerto Rico to us as a part of the body politic and then starve her to death with a protective tariff, but then your ultra-protectionist constituents came, after you and you got scared to death, and then the Ways and Means Committee appointed a committee on the dictionary to determine what the words 'United States' meant.

"The Supreme Court decisions had to be forgotten; political necessity, the tyrant plea, entered into this House of Representatives, and I understand that it has now been authoritatively reported that 'United States' does not include the territory of the United States. Why? Because the Connecticut tobacco growers were beginning to find out something. The Western sugar beet raiser was beginning to see a little further than the end of his nose. Louisiana sugar planters had found a new nigger in the woodpile.

"I would rather change the Constitution, I would rather be relegated to the unwritten Constitution of England, to the common law itself, than to admit 11,000,000 barbarians like that to share and share alike with me and my children and my grandchildren in molding the destinies of this great Republic, the last hope of all the ages for popular freedom and for the demonstration of the fact that man can govern himself."

Mr. Morris (Rep., Minn.,) made an exhaustive legal argument in support of the right to hold and govern the islands, and Mr. Gibson (Rep., Tenn.,) made a general speech in favor of expansion. We were, he said, expansionists by heredity and destiny. If Bryan had been elected President in 1896, instead of McKinley, the Spanish war would have occurred as it did, Dewey would have fought Montojo in Manila Bay, the United States would have acquired the Philippines, Bryan would have been engaged in putting down the insurrection, and every Democrat on the other side would have been shouting "Hurrah!" and "Amen."

CAFFERY ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Continues His Speech in the Senate—Says Hoar Is Worthy Successor of Webster and Sumner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Caffery resumed his speech on the Philippine question. He quoted from eminent authorities on Constitutional law in support of his position that the Filipinos by the extension of the Constitution over them became citizens of the United States. He then said:

"You have America. Adorn it. Let us not encircle the brow of Columbia with a bloody wreath. Let us encircle with roses the brow of the Goddess of Liberty."

Referring later to Mr. Hoar, he said: "I am glad that Massachusetts has on this floor a worthy successor of Webster and Sumner, and that he stands forth as the guardian of Constitutional right and Constitutional law."

In discussing the situation in the Philippines at the beginning of hostilities with the insurgents, Mr. Caffery maintained that the United States, through Admiral Dewey, had recognized the Filipino flag.

"What are we going to do with them? Are we to permit for all time a despotic rule of them—a rule that was intolerable to the great men of the past? Can the Constitution of the United States embrace within its holy arms such people—headhunters and savages—and make them forever citizens of the United States? If they are incapable of reaching our standard of government and civilization, then we ought to get rid of them as soon as we can. I do not want them, and the American people do not want them.

"Of course, there are certain responsibilities resting upon us. We must see that peace is restored in the islands and that some government is established there. When once the status quo is restored, however, we should let them go their way and not inoculate our citizenship with the poison of theirs."

CAPT. E. D. SMITH WOUNDED.

Relatives Hear of the Mishap to the Officer in Cebu.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 6.—Hiram F. Dewing received this morning a dispatch dated Island of Cebu via Manila, to the effect that Capt. Edmund D. Smith, a brother-in-law of Mr. Dewing, had been wounded by the insurgents.

It is presumed that Capt. Smith was shot in action yesterday. He is the son of the late United States Senator Truman Smith, and entered the Military Academy at West Point July 1, 1875, and was graduated June 15, 1879, with the rank of Second Lieutenant, being then assigned to the Nineteenth Infantry. On Dec. 3, 1889, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, and Jan. 3, 1895, to that of Captain. He went to the Philippines about a year ago. He was for some years a Professor of Mathematics in the Military Academy at West Point, and was considered one of the best mathematicians in the army.

Philippine Receipts for January.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The War Department to-day gave out the cabled statement that the total receipts of the Philippine Islands for the month of January were $557,308. The receipts were derived from the following: Customs, $420,300; internal revenue, $97,000; miscellaneous, $39,808.80.

LAWTON'S BODY IN INDIANA.

Lies in State in the Capital Building at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 6.—The body of Gen. Henry W. Lawton, which arrived in this city from Fort Wayne last night, was transferred to the State Capitol at 11:30 o'clock to-day, where it lay in state this afternoon. The day dawned gloomy and lowering, but this did not prevent great crowds from lining the streets from the station to the Capitol grounds. The military and civic bodies of the State made up the greater part of the procession.

The Capitol was elaborately decorated in honor of the dead soldier of Indiana, and from the time the coffin was placed on the catafalque in the great rotunda until the doors were closed the stream of people was unbroken.

The south and east entrances to the State House were wreathed with flags, draped with crêpe. At the east entrance were two brass cannon, relics of the civil war. A guard of honor was stationed near the coffin.

At 6:30 o'clock, when the doors of the Capitol building were closed, it is estimated that over 40,000 people had passed through the building and viewed the dead General. The body was taken to the train at 7:30 o'clock, and to-morrow morning at 8:30 o'clock the funeral party will continue its journey to Washington.

RILEY'S POEM TO LAWTON.

Indiana Poet Eulogizes the General in Verse.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—James Whitcomb Riley's poem written on the occasion of Gen. Henry W. Lawton's body lying in state in the Capitol of Indiana was published here to-day. It is entitled "The Home Voyage."

I.

Bear with us, O Great Captain, if our pride
Show equal measure with our grief's excess
In greeting you in this your helplessness,
To countermand our vanity or hide
Your stern displeasure that we thus had tried
To praise you, knowing praise was your distress;
But this homecoming swells our hearts no less—
Because for love of home you proudly died.
Lo, then! The Cable, fathoms 'neath the keel
That shapes your course, is eloquent of you;
The old flag, too, at half-mast overhead—
We doubt not that its gale-kissed ripples feel
A prouder sense of red and white and blue,
The stars—Ah, God! Were they interpreted!

II.

In strange lands were your latest honors won—
In strange wilds, with strange dangers all beset;
With rain, like tears, the face of day was wet,
As rang the ambushed foeman's fateful gun.
And, as you felt your final duty done,
We feel that glory thrills your spirit yet,
When at the front, in swiftest death, you met
The patriot's doom and best reward in one.
And so the tumult of that island war,
At last, for you, is stilled forevermore—
Its scenes of blood blend white as ocean foam
On your rapt vision as you sight afar
The sails of peace: And from that alien shore
The proud ship bears you on your voyage home.

III.

Or rough or smooth the wave, or lowering day
Or starlit sky—you hold, by native right,
Your high tranquillity—the silent night
Of the true hero—so you led the way
To victory through stormiest battle fray,
Because your followers, high above the fight,
Heard your soul's lightest whisper bid them smite
For God and man and space to kneel and pray.
And thus you 'cross the seas into your own
Beloved land, convoyed with honors meet,
Saluted as your home's first heritage—
Nor salutation from your State alone,
But all the States, gathered in mighty fleet,
Dip colors as you move to anchorage.

Lawton Fund Exceeds $98,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Lawton fund at noon to-day reached $98,054.

SAMUEL GOMPERS IN HAVANA.

Intends to Explain American Methods to Cuban Workingmen.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who arrived here recently from New York, was to-day given a reception by the Havana workmen at their headquarters. Mr. Gompers, it is said, intends to explain to the Cuban workingmen the methods employed by the workingmen of the United States and to aid in obtaining laws looking to the protection of the lives of employes, the sanitary inspection of workshops and factories, and the prohibition of child labor.

Mr. Gompers has already held several conferences with organized workmen in Havana. He says he finds them "idealistic," but in the right humor." The organizations he considers "established on a fairly good basis."

IMPOSE ON CUBAN TRAVELERS.

Parcels Taken from Passengers and Sent by Express.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—At a Cabinet meeting this morning, Señor Villalon, Secretary of Public Works, explained the reason of his order regarding the contract between the Pan-American Express Company and the United Railway. This contract he denounced as "an unholy violation of the people's rights."

He said that a man recently took a train at Cienfuegos for Havana, having with him a typewriting machine. The latter he was compelled to give over to an employe of the railroad, who insisted on expressing it. In another instance a woman who attempted to board the train with a couple of chickens was similarly treated. Señor Villalon cited numerous other cases of a like nature.

Gen. Wood said the only question was whether the present law gave him power to act. The entire matter will be immediately referred to Washington for a final opinion.

Havana Clear of Yellow Fever.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—For the first time in months Havana is clear of yellow fever. No case has been officially reported for some days.

ADMIRAL DEWEY HONORED.

Freedom of the City Extended to Him and to Mrs. Dewey.

Both branches of the Municipal Assembly yesterday adopted a resolution extending the freedom of the city to Admiral and Mrs. Dewey.

The resolution, which was offered by Alderman Byrne of Brooklyn, recites the fact that the Admiral has accepted an invitation to attend the ball of the Emerald Association in Brooklyn to-night, and states that "this will be the first visit of the intrepid Admiral to the Borough of Brooklyn."

As a matter of fact, Admiral Dewey paid an official visit to Rear Admiral Philip at the navy yard on the day before he was formally welcomed to the city on his return from Manila.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey spent the day quietly at the Waldorf-Astoria. They breakfasted in the main dining room, where they attracted a good deal of attention. In the early forenoon the Admiral accompanied Mrs. Dewey in a stroll along Fifth Avenue and Broadway.

After dining with Gov. Roosevelt at the residence of the latter's sister, in Madison Avenue, the Admiral and his wife attended the concert at Carnegie Hall.

AMHERST ASSOCIATION DINNER.

The annual reunion and dinner of the Amherst Association of New York was held at Sherry's last night. Dr. George Harris, the new President of Amherst College, was the guest of honor. W. R. Mead, President of the association, acted as toastmaster. About 200 alumni of Amherst were present. President Harris made an appeal for support of the athletics of the college, and during the evening several hundred dollars were pledged for that purpose. He also outlined roughly some of his plans for altering the college courses.

"It is not necessary," he said, "to adhere to the old standards of culture in order to provide for a college education. The old classical college, as it once existed, no longer exists."

Talcott Williams of Philadelphia, who spoke on "The Touch of the Man of Affairs," began by saying: "If everything comes to him who waits, those who live in Philadelphia will finally get there, for Philadelphia can be backed against the world for waiting." Mr. Williams compared the growth of the large college to that of the large city and the large business combinations, saying: "No one can send a young man in his formative period to a great college, with its great endowments and its examples of lavish expenditure among the students, without weakening his trust in moral forces."

The other speakers were Jefferson Clark, C. P. Searle of Boston, and Prof. F. H. Stoddard of New York University.

CURRENCY BILL CHANGES.

Senate Committee Reports Section on International Bimetallism.

OTHER AMENDMENTS OFFERED

Senator Jones Wants a $50,000,000 Reserve and Mr. Chandler Asks for Maintenance of the Parity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Senate Finance Committee to-day reported a new section to the Financial bill as follows:

"That the provisions of this act are not intended to place any obstacles in the way of the accomplishment of international bimetallism, provided the same be received by concurrent action of the leading commercial nations of the world, and at a ratio which shall insure permanence of relative value between gold and silver."

This amendment had been adopted in the Finance Committee on motion of Mr. Aldrich. The Republican members of the committee manifested no surprise when Mr. Aldrich made his motion, and the Democrats received the amendment with a sarcastic smile. There was but little discussion. Senator Aldrich said in reply to questions that the object of the amendment was to meet the criticism that the Republicans had abandoned the position for international bimetallism taken by them in the St. Louis convention. The committee vote on the amendment showed a strict division on party lines, Senator Jones of Nevada not voting.

Another amendment to the bill was offered in the Senate by Mr. Jones of Arkansas. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to constantly keep on hand an emergency fund amounting to $50,000,000 of United States Treasury notes, which may be issued to any citizen of the United States at a discount of 10 per cent. in exchange for United States bonds, the bonds to be held for not to exceed a year and the holder to pay 6 per cent. interest.

Mr. Pettus (Alabama) offered an amendment, providing that the bill shall not be construed to affect the present legal-tender quality of silver dollars coined by the United States.

Mr. Chandler proposed an amendment providing that the gold dollar of 25.8 grains and the silver dollar of 412½ grains shall be the unit of value, and that all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at that parity of value, and that the United States notes and Treasury notes, when presented at the Treasury for redemption, shall be redeemed in gold or silver coin of such standard.

An agreement was reached by the Senate that from the present time until after the final vote on the Financial bill, that measure be taken up each day after routine morning business to the exclusion of everything else.

ARGUE AGAINST POLYGAMY.

House Committee Listens to Pleas for Prohibition of the Practice.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The rooms of the House Committee on Judiciary were crowded to overflowing to-day with the representatives of many religious, missionary, and social reform bodies, to urge the need of Constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy.

Among those heard were Bishop Satterlee, Episcopal Bishop of Washington; the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, in behalf of the Presbyterian Church; Dr. S. H. Green of the Baptist Church, Mrs. Janes of the Women's Home Missionary Board of the Presbyterian Church, Miss Jennie Ackermann, traveling representative of the Women's Christian Temperance Union; Judge W. H. Springer of Indian Territory, Dr. John Dixon of New York, Dr. L. A. Foote of Brooklyn, and a number of others representing various denominations.

The addresses were strongly condemnatory of polygamy, and many of those engaged in missionary work in the West stated that the Mormon Church was systematically propagating the doctrine of polygamy, despite all denials.

The hearing will be continued at the next meeting of the committee, when W. A. Campbell of Utah will be heard on the need of Federal action.

HEAVY ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

The Thirteenth to be Reorganized for Duty at Harbor Forts.

The Thirteenth Regiment, commanded by Col. David E. Austen, is to be organized into a regiment of heavy artillery. The designation of the regiment is to be changed to the "First Regiment of Heavy Artillery," and its uniform will also be changed by the addition of red trimmings. Major Gen. Roe, in speaking yesterday of the change, said:

"The organization of the Thirteenth into a regiment of heavy artillery will undoubtedly prove of great value to the State and Government, as it will provide a much-needed force to garrison the harbor forts on short notice whenever the necessity may arise. The regiment is to receive instruction in the forts, and instead of going to Peekskill will be maintained during the coming camp season to forts in the harbor. Formal orders making the change will be issued at once."

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Judicial Circuit—Henry F. Severens of Michigan.

Agent for the Indians of the Rosebud Agency in South Dakota—Charles E. McChesney of Sioux Falls, S. D.

ARMY.—Major James P. Kimball, Surgeon, to be Deputy Surgeon General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; William O. Owen, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon, with the rank of Major.

Capt. P. R. Egan, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon, with the rank of Major.

A NEW DREDGING MACHINE.

Great Interest in Europe in an American Invention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The engineering world of Europe has not recovered from the surprise over the remarkable performance at Antwerp of a big dredge boat constructed in Belgium for the Russian Government on plans prepared by an American engineer, Mr. Bates of Chicago.

Under the contract the boat was to have a capacity of 1,600 cubic yards of dredging per hour. She recorded a capacity of 1,800 yards on trial. So great was the interest in the trial that most of the foreign Ambassadors were present, the Belgium Cabinet, commissions from Australia, India, Germany, France, the Argentine Republic, and hundreds of engineers from all parts of Europe. Trains were run at reduced rates to accommodate the people eager to see the American dredge, the most powerful in the world, and for six weeks boats were kept running at Antwerp to carry visitors to the point of operation.

The immediate effect has been to cause orders to be placed for similar dredges for India, Australia, and Russia. The facts are reported to the State Department by Consul General Holloway, at St. Petersburg.

Odd Snowstorm Near Alton, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 6.—A peculiar snowstorm is reported as having occurred near Alton, Wayne County, Sunday evening. It is described by those who saw it as a cloudburst of snow covering about four square miles of ground, directly east of Resort. Eight inches of snow fell in thirty minutes. Outside the territory the ground is bare. Those who saw it say it came down in clouds, and wayfarers who were on the road had to stop at the first farmhouse, for fear of being buried alive.

To Pass on Potomac Bridge Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Secretary of War has appointed a board, consisting of officers of the Corps of Engineers and two architects to report upon the merits of the plans submitted for a memorial bridge to span the Potomac at Washington. The board consists of Lieut. Col. Charles J. Allen, Major Thomas W. Symons, Capt. David Du B. Gaillard, and Sanford White and James G. Hill.

THE GRUBER-QUIGG FIGHT

Twenty-first District Republicans Stand by Their Leader.

He Refers to the County Chairman as "the Old Man's Burden"—Statement by Mr. Quigg.

Never was there so large a crowd at a meeting of the Riverside Republican Club at its house, Ninety-seventh Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, as that which attended the gathering there last night of the Assembly District Committee of the Twenty-first District. The rooms on the main floor were densely packed, while the hallways and stairway were filled with interested spectators. Every one of the eighty-one committeemen was present, and Abraham Gruber presided.

When the assemblage had been called to order Frederic E. Wood arose and denounced Lemuel E. Quigg as being at the root of the existing trouble in the district. "If Gruber had not opposed Quigg," he exclaimed, "would George C. Austin ever have been heard of for leader in this district? Never. This fight was started by Quigg, whose vanity was wounded by Mr. Gruber's independence."

Mr. Wood then offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Statements are being circulated to the effect that the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican organization is in a state of revolt against the leadership of Abraham Gruber, and

Whereas, Such statements, if allowed to pass unnoticed and unchallenged by this district organization, are liable to create an impression that such a condition really does exist; therefore recognizing his unswerving fidelity to the Republican Party, the yeoman services he has rendered, the sacrifices he has made, together with his brilliant and successful leadership, more especially during the campaign of 1899, which recommend him in a greater degree than ever to that loyal support that we have heretofore accorded him, be it

Resolved, That we do hereby tender to Mr. Gruber our unqualified indorsement of his management and leadership, and our continued support of the same.

George C. Austin took the floor to oppose the resolution and started by referring to Mr. Gruber as a lifelong friend. Mr. Austin said that Mr. Gruber had injected Quigg into the contest because of Quigg's unpopularity. "Why do you shield yourself behind Quigg?" shouted Mr. Austin. "Is it to divert attention from yourself? You are Chairman of the district, as Quigg is Chairman of the committee, until next September. We will take care of Quigg then. [Laughter.] Why not let the March primaries be fought out squarely on the issues turning on yourself and leave Quigg out? You can't make me mad by not shaking hands with me. This is not a personal fight. Any one who says that Quigg or Platt inspired it lies. I went to Quigg and told him to keep his hands off. I told him that it was a family affair and that we would settle it among ourselves."

A vote was taken on the resolution, and it was adopted—48 to 22—Mr. Gruber not voting. Mr. Gruber declared that eleven of the twenty-two were office-holders. In expressing his thanks for the vote of confidence, Mr. Gruber first alluded to his services to the Republican Party, and added:

"Some say that I talk too much. I accompanied Gov. Roosevelt on his trips through the State, but no one said then that I talked too much. If I did, what can you say of Roosevelt, of McKinley, or of Harrison? We were all doing our best for the party. The Chairman of the County Committee has set an example in talking, and we are following it. All we needed last Fall was an interlocutor to make the show complete.

"This committee is the organization of the district. Am I against them? No! I don't say 'Amen' to everything that is done by others. I was brought up in a school that taught me to do my own thinking. If that is treason, make the most of it. I would rather be a kicker against an organization and a minority leader than the chief of an outside band of brigands.

"I'm against the old man's burden. [Tremendous applause.] I am against the old man politically. He owes it to the Republicans of New York to give them a leader they can follow with enthusiasm and confidence. I am not sorry that about all the office holders here voted against me, because I think of their families, of the roof needed to cover them, and the clothing to cover them." [Applause.]

"After our Republican victory in this district last Fall, who was it in the Twenty-first that said: 'Do up Abe?' Who caused this alleged chaotic condition? If this is chaos, it is too bad there was not some of it in the Nineteenth District."

Mr. Gruber closed with a warm eulogy of the members of the committee, and again thanked them for their expression of confidence.

When Mr. Quigg was asked yesterday what he thought of Mr. Gruber's attitude and of the situation in the Twenty-first, he said:

"I should say that the fight in the Twenty-first District was an effort on Mr. Gruber's part to bring about as complete an isolation of his district as he has accomplished for himself. His complaints of me are neither truthful nor sincere, and are being urged as a means of arousing prejudice against me and a sort of compassion for himself. He is seeking to play the rôle of a martyr—of one who is being struck down by the ruthless hand of a boss because of his unyielding virtue. As a matter of fact, Mr. Gruber has very deliberately chosen to get himself at outs with the whole Republican organization of this State and city, and now he is trying to get the Twenty-first District organization into the same position. I do not believe anybody in his district is deceived by his definition of the issue there, because no fact is better known than that he was denouncing the organization and opposing it long before he began his attacks on me, and I was always trying to settle his numerous difficulties and compose his resentments.

"How completely the organization disapproves of the course Mr. Gruber has taken was shown by the fact that on a question raised by him in the County Committee he was not able to obtain enough votes to order a roll call, and would not have had on a roll call out of the 221 votes in the committee as many as half a dozen. This is the position to which Mr. Gruber has reduced his influence in the County Committee. There are no quarrels in the Republican organization in this city to-day. There are no factions. There is no other sentiment than that of single-minded Republicanism. Mr. Gruber's effort to create a faction to make dissension, to start a little party of his own and place behind him a stalwart Republican organization in the Twenty-first District, is not an honorable enterprise, and in my opinion will meet the fate it deserves."

NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULING.

President Orders Former Salary Paid to Reinstated Clerk.

Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman recently reinstated a clerk who, while receiving a salary of $1,800, was removed for political reasons.

Under his reappointment he received only $900. When the attempt was made to advance his salary the Civil Service Commissioners ruled that in accepting reinstatement he had exhausted his right to be advanced to a higher grade without a further examination. Meanwhile the man is receiving only $900, while serving as chief of a bureau, and some men under him are being paid $1,400.

The matter was called to the attention of the authorities at Washington, and President McKinley has made an order overruling the finding of the Civil Service Board. This order affects many clerks in the public service in New York, and under it their pay will be materially increased.

SAYS RESIGNATION WAS FORCED.

Mr. Grosse's Friends May Retaliate Against Republican Leaders.

Frederick W. Grosse, for many years a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue under Collector Eidman, has been succeeded by E. J. Conway, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Madison Square Republican Club. Mr. Grosse, who was the President of the old Blaine Club of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, which was absorbed by the Madison Square Republican Club, asserts that his resignation was demanded because he had antagonized Chairman L. E. Quigg of the County Committee and Charles A. Hess, leader in the Twenty-fifth District. When the demand was made he promptly resigned.

There is much dissatisfaction among the Republicans in the district, and it is predicted that the forced resignation of Grosse will materially assist in further complicating matters.

Our name is a passport to Satisfaction. Good materials, skilled work, and very moderate prices. At our Remnant Sale there are suits to order worth $30.00 to $40.00,—the price is $14.00.

Trousers worth $5.00 to $10.00,—the price $4.00. All our Fancy Vestings, worth $8.00 to $15.00, the price $6.00. Special sale of blue and black domestic montagnac, wool lined, satin yoke, overcoat to order $18.00; ulster $21.00.

Raglan, made of gray Moule cheviot, skeleton $25.00, silk lined $30.00. No risk, money back!

ARNHEIM,

OUR ONLY STORE,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

SERVE NOTICE ON ADDICKS.

Regular Delaware Republicans Declare He Must Get Out of Politics.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 6.—The regular Republican State Committee to-day rejected a proposition for harmony submitted by the Union Republican (Addicks) State Committee. The reply framed by the regulars, which was adopted by a vote of 14 to 2, states that there will be no further consideration of propositions to harmonize the party until J. Edward Addicks is repudiated by the Union Republican faction.

The reply sets forth Addicks's part in Delaware politics since 1888, detailing at length, as stated, "every move made by him and his faction to prevent Republican success."

DISCOURAGED COLONISTS BACK.

Went to Cuba to Make Their Fortunes but Did Not Succeed.

A score of discouraged colonists who had gone to Cuba to seek their fortunes returned last night on the Munson Line steamship Laurenburg. They got ashore at Pier 1, North River, without loss of time, and were a unit in expressing gratitude for their safe arrival in what they called "God's country." They were a sorry-looking lot, and resented being asked to discuss "our new possessions."

In the group were W. E. Anderson of Prairie City, Iowa, and his friend, R. C. Blake of Selwein, Iowa. They said they might some day go back to "the colony" in La Gloria, but they hardly thought so. They said the vicinity of La Gloria has been made by the heavy tropical rains into a sea of mud. Each has a ten-acre tract in the colony, but each took the precaution to buy a return ticket. And they were glad of it, they said.

Peter E. Parks, who is said to be interested in La Gloria, was also on the Laurenburg. He said the colony's prospects are excellent, but the one thing it needs is a furniture factory, as every particle of Cuban furniture is made abroad. He denied that La Gloria is barren and a swamp.

Another rather pessimistic American returning from Cuba yesterday was Major W. R. Graham of the United States Army Paymaster's Department, who arrived on the Ward Line steamer Mexico.

"While there is a placid surface in affairs in Cuba," said Major Graham, "there is a seething undercurrent, and I should not be surprised at an insurrection at any time. The Cubans want the Americans out of Cuba. More than this Major Graham would not say.

Another passenger on the Mexico was the Rev. Dr. O. W. Whittaker, Bishop of Pennsylvania, who has spent the last four weeks in Cuba inspecting the missions of the Episcopal Church.

"We have two congregations in Havana and two schools and in Matanzas we have an orphanage and a chapel, all of which I found in a flourishing condition," said Bishop Whittaker.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The resignation by Capt. Robert Sewell, Assistant Quartermaster, of his commission as First Lieutenant of cavalry, (First Regiment only,) has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 13, 1899.

Major Edgar B. Robertson, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, having been promoted to the rank of Major of infantry, to date from Jan. 12, and having been assigned to the Fifteenth Infantry, is honorably discharged as Major and Quartermaster, United States Volunteers only, to take effect Feb. 5.

Major James H. Hysell, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Santiago and report to the commanding officer for duty as medical supply officer, to relieve Major Frederick J. Combe, Surgeon, United States Volunteers. Major Combe, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to New York City, and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

First Lieut. George Montgomery, Ordnance Department, will make three visits per week during February and March, from the works of the Detrick and Harvey Machine Company, Baltimore, to North Point, Maryland, on official business pertaining to the erection of disappearing gun carriages.

The Army Retiring Board convened at Chicago Nov. 21, 1899, is dissolved.

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet at Chicago at the earliest practicable date, upon the call of the President of that board, for the examining of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail—Col. Thomas F. Barr, Assistant Judge Advocate General; Col. James G. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster General; Col. Richard Comba, Fifth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Albert Hartsuff, Deputy Surgeon General; Major George W. Adair, Surgeon; First Lieut. Edward Sigerfoos, Fifth Infantry, recorder.

Major Alfred S. Frost, Paymaster, is directed to report to Col. Thomas F. Barr, Assistant Judge Advocate General, President of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Chicago, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

Capt. Charles M. O'Connor, Eighth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Riley, Kansas, Oct. 24, 1899, vice Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, Sixth Cavalry, who is relieved.

First Lieut. Carl R. Darnall, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Governors Island, and report to the commanding General, for assignment to duty with recruits going to Manila on the United States transport Sumner, and upon arrival at Manila will report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Joseph L. Bell, Assistant Surgeon, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged.

Capt. William R. Abercrombie, Second Infantry, and First Lieut. Walter C. Babcock, Eighth Cavalry, will proceed to Seattle, Washington, for the purpose of arranging for the continuance of the work of the construction of the military roads from Port Valdez to Eagle City, Alaska.

Navy.

Lieut. H. M. Witzel is detached from the Iowa and ordered to duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence, March 8.

Ensign W. M. Falconer is detached from the Dolphin Feb. 10, and ordered to duty on the Iowa, as watch and division officer, Feb. 17.

Naval Cadet W. G. Roper is detached from the Dolphin Feb. 10, and ordered to the Indiana, Feb. 12.

L. A. Kaiser is commissioned Lieutenant from March 3, 1899.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate adopted a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint one woman Commissioner to represent the United States and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette, at the Exposition at Paris.

Bills were passed by the Senate yesterday recognizing the able and gallant services of Capt. Francis Tuttle, Revenue Cutter Service, his officers, and men of the Bear; also the heroic service of Lieuts. D. H. Jarvis, E. P. Berthoff, and Dr. S. J. Call, composing the overland expedition to Point Barrow, Arctic Ocean, for the relief of imperiled whalers.

The House Committee on Claims favorably reported the Cooper bill for the payment of the Southern cotton claims. The bill involves an expenditure of $10,000,000.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania introduced a bill extending the pension laws to persons who served in the civil war for only one month.

The Senate confirmed D. O. Watkins to be attorney for the District of New Jersey.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Prices Are Half.

February Furniture Sale.

(IN ANNEX.)

All the items advertised in the papers Sunday have been sold. Not a single piece remains. Many who came late on Monday were disappointed. Every aisle in the three floors teemed with buyers before nine o'clock. The pink tickets, indicating Half Prices, were magnetic. Bargain lovers gravitated toward them, swayed by the irresistible spirit of thrift.

Here's consolation for those who failed to share in the former savings. Another series of worthy, fine Furniture at just half the rates that ruled yesterday. It is THE opportunity of the month: THE sale of sales.

Study the promiscuous concurrent Furniture occasions—make clever and fair comparisons. Such a course can have but one result. Our leadership will be made clear and fast.

Some of the Important Details.

All the Furniture involved is good—not a trace of trash or truck in the entire lot. Nearly every leading maker is represented in the big collection. The various pieces are built on modern and popular lines—graceful, strong and beautifully finished. There are no duplicates—mostly one of a kind.

In spite of the fact that the aggregate quantity is very large, you will find it worth while to be among the first comers. Early choosing in a sale of this sort means a great deal. You'll know the half-priced articles by the pink tickets they bear.

Hall Chairs.

Imitation Mahogany, Oak and Bird's-eye Maple.

$1.74	now—formerly	$3.49
$1.99	now—formerly	$3.99
$2.21	now—formerly	$4.42
$2.99	now—formerly	$5.99
$3.16	now—formerly	$6.31
$3.99	now—formerly	$7.98
$4.49	now—formerly	$8.99
$4.51	now—formerly	$9.02
$4.99	now—formerly	$9.99
$5.17	now—formerly	$10.34
$5.59	now—formerly	$11.18
$5.99	now—formerly	$11.99
$6.67	now—formerly	$13.34
$7.49	now—formerly	$14.99
$8.67	now—formerly	$17.34

Toilet Tables.

Solid and Imitation Mahogany and Oak.

$6.87	now—formerly	$13.74
$7.62	now—formerly	$15.24
$8.89	now—formerly	$17.78
$9.38	now—formerly	$18.76
$10.49	now—formerly	$20.99
$11.33	now—formerly	$22.66
$13.99	now—formerly	$27.99
$17.49	now—formerly	$34.99
$19.84	now—formerly	$39.67
$21.94	now—formerly	$43.89

Hat Racks.

Solid Quartered Oak—Large French Plate Mirrors.

$8.99	now—formerly	$17.99
$9.49	now—formerly	$18.99
$14.42	now—formerly	$28.84
$15.49	now—formerly	$30.98
$16.49	now—formerly	$32.99
$17.99	now—formerly	$35.99
$19.99	now—formerly	$39.99
$23.34	now—formerly	$46.67
$23.99	now—formerly	$47.99

Women's Desks.

Solid and Imitation Mahogany, Oak, Maple, White Enamelled.

$7.49	now—formerly	$14.99
$8.67	now—formerly	$17.34
$9.99	now—formerly	$19.99
$10.24	now—formerly	$21.49
$11.24	now—formerly	$22.49
$12.98	now—formerly	$25.96
$13.61	now—formerly	$27.21
$15.99	now—formerly	$31.99
$17.68	now—formerly	$35.36
$19.99	now—formerly	$39.99
$22.44	now—formerly	$44.88
$25.16	now—formerly	$50.32
$27.21	now—formerly	$54.41
$35.64	now—formerly	$71.29
$44.49	now

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEUTRALITY OF THE CANAL.

There is grave need of a campaign of education to prepare the American mind for adoption of the policy of highest wisdom in respect to the isthmian canal; and it is plain that the campaign should begin at once in the Senate of the United States.

The wisest policy, the safest for us, the best for the civilized world, the perfect neutrality of the canal under the guarantee of all the maritime nations of the earth as a waterway which shall be open at all times, in war as in peace, to ships of every kind under any flag, is embodied in the treaty before the Senate. The opposite policy, now set up in the Senate as an objection to the ratification of the amended Clayton-Bulwer treaty, demands for this country not only the exclusive right to construct, own, and operate the canal, but also the exclusive political control over it, which means, though that is not openly avowed, the right to close it against our enemy in time of war.

The fundamental error in this policy of demanding exclusive control is the fruit of a false point of view. Senator GEORGE F. HOAR is eminently a man of peace when it is a question of the Philippine Islands, but he cannot get it out of his head that the isthmian canal is to be built primarily with a view to its use in war, and that its relation to peaceful commerce is only subordinate and secondary. If his position on the Hay-Pauncefote amendments to the treaty has not been misrepresented by the necessarily imperfect report of his remarks in executive session, he insists upon such alterations in the treaty as will leave no doubt that it is to be an American canal and that in time of war this country would not permit the use of the waterway to its own enemy. He wanted a "distinctly American canal, one that would not only add to our commercial supremacy, but would be our strength in time of war."

Senator HAWLEY took the same ground, arguing that under a universal guarantee "it was useless to consider the canal as a thing of value from the military standpoint." Senator PLATT of Connecticut insisted that no doubt should be cast upon the authority of the United States "to deal with the waterway as it saw fit in the time of war." We observe that in various newspaper offices this view of our relation to the canal obtains and finds vehement expression in demands that no treaty shall be ratified which impairs our power and authority to forbid the warships of our enemy to pass through it.

As we have said, the primary purpose of the canal is to serve the wants of commerce. If its chief service were as a means of National defense, the Government would cheerfully undertake its construction, and private capital would have no part in the undertaking. As a waterway primarily intended for the use of merchantmen, it is to the interest of the United States and of all maritime nations that it shall never be obstructed. Probably nobody would be so foolish as to contend that the single guarantee of the United States would secure this end as certainly as the joint guarantee of the chief commercial nations. It would be easy to obstruct the canal. A single charge of dynamite or a second Merrimac expedition would close it for months. This might happen as an incident of the war between two petty States of South America. It would not happen if the nations were pledged to respect the neutrality of the canal. Our commerce should not be burdened by that risk. In fact, from the point of view of commercial use, all the arguments make for the general guarantee. The case was very well stated in President CLEVELAND'S first annual message:

> Whatever highway may be constructed across the barrier dividing the two greatest maritime areas of the world must be for the world's benefit, a trust for mankind, to be removed from the chance of domination by any single power, nor become a point of invitation for hostilities or a prize for warlike ambition. An engagement combining the construction, ownership, and operation of such work by this Government, with an offensive and defensive alliance for its protection with the foreign State whose responsibility and rights we should share is, in my judgment, inconsistent with such dedication to universal and neutral use, and would, moreover, entail measures for its realization beyond the scope of our National policy or present means.

In Mr. CLEVELAND'S view, any canal across the isthmus ought to be devoted "in advance to the common use of mankind by their positive declarations and through the formal obligation of treaties."

Nor is the argument less convincing if we consider the canal as one of the instrumentalities of our defense in time of war. It is obvious that our enemy, if he be a great naval power, will want to close the canal. He will then be free to attack either our Pacific or our Atlantic Coast without fear that his operations will be interfered with by the transfer of an American fleet from one ocean to the other. It is equally obvious that our interests in war will demand that the canal be kept open. It will always be of more vital consequence to us that we should be able to send our warships through it than that we should be able to prevent the passage of our enemy's ships. Indeed, the contention that we must have the authority to pass our own ships while forbidding the passage of our enemy's is simply foolish. As a political demand it would never be granted by the nations of the world. As a point of strategy it would be futile, since no conceivable fortifications or means of defense which we might set up could be relied upon to protect the canal against effective obstruction by the enemy. We can well afford to take our chances in the time of war with the canal, since it will manifestly give us greater advantages than it will give our foe.

The text of the treaty shows that the terms of the Suez Canal treaty of neutrality have been adopted and are assented to by Great Britain and the United States. The other maritime nations of the earth will be invited to join in this guarantee. Before we reach that step, however, the treaty must be ratified in the Senate. It has recently been said that no important treaty would stand much chance of ratification as the Senate is now constituted. We think there is the gravest reason to fear the failure of the present treaty. We are confident that it would not fail, but would be promptly ratified and would have the cordial approval of the American people if both the Senate and the people had a clear understanding of the principles involved and of our true relations in peace and war to the canal. It is for the Administration to undertake the campaign of education in the Senate. It is the duty of every enlightened person who has sound ideas upon the subject to contribute as far as lies within his power to the preparation of the popular mind for the acceptance of the policy embodied in the treaty.

ENGLAND'S JUSTIFICATION.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN spoke like an Englishman when he addressed the House of Commons in reply to the Opposition critics of the Government on Monday evening. The sturdy English qualities of courage, frankness, and rugged determination were all there. He admitted that mistakes had been made and manfully took upon the Ministry the blame for them. He stated with perfect openness the objects for which Great Britain is contending in South Africa. And, looking all the tremendous difficulties squarely in the face, he boldly declared that the Government would carry on the war to its end—to the triumph of the British arms. No English Minister ever challenged her Majesty's Opposition with a clearer note of defiance or challenged it in a way less likely to confirm its hostility or diminish the confidence of the nation. The speech was adroit in the best sense because it was very able and put England's case upon a higher plane in the sight of the world and with sounder justification than have accompanied any previous statement of it. It leaves the Opposition with nothing to say except that they will loyally support the policy of a determined prosecution of the war.

One of the London dispatches says that on Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S speech hung the political fate of its maker. That is true enough, but a greater interest was in the balance. It was a speech for England's justification before the court of the world—by no means an impartial tribunal, but one known to be prejudiced against her. The controlling motives of a policy as to which other powers have at least the right to inquire what are its causes and its aims were set forth frankly, and the exposition was so far convincing that we think just-minded men will no longer accuse England of waging an unprovoked war upon an inferior foe from no nobler motives than the lust of auriferous territory or a scandalous complicity in the designs of a speculative development company. In the House of Commons many speeches have been made which contemporary opinion has pronounced successful. We think the speech of the Secretary for the Colonies must be added to that honorable list.

Nothing that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN could say would forfeit the right of his critics to point out the mistakes he has made. But his candid admission of his errors, not excepting the major blunder of continuing to hope and believe that a peaceful settlement was possible after the procedures on both sides had made war practically inevitable, deprives such criticisms of most of their cogency and all their effect. Nobody can say of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN much more than he has said of himself. "Blame us," he says, and censure is as much confounded by the manliness of the admission as by the evident futility of complying with its behest.

As for the greater matter of his discourse, the justification of the war, it will doubtless be held adequate or lacking very much according to the bent or preconceived opinions of the minds to which its appeal comes. If the attention is fixed upon the day-to-day details of the diplomatic negotiation it is easy to find England in the wrong at many points. But when Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, rising to a broader survey of events, declares that between Briton and Boer in South Africa there were differences of character and education that created the conditions of an irrepressible conflict that could be terminated only by the yielding of the one or the other he plants himself upon the firm ground of historical truth. It may be contended that if England had yielded a little now, the Boers, under the compelling force of destiny, would have yielded the whole case within the next decade, and not a blow struck. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S reply to this is that the Government hoped and believed that the peace would be kept. "If the preparations for war were insufficient," he says, "it was wholly due to the fact that the Government was determined to do everything to secure peace and to do nothing to endanger it." The insufficiency of the preparation for war is notorious and constitutes a mournful proof of the sincerity of the Colonial Secretary's protestation.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has not perverted the truth of history when he declares that the conflict which has now taken the form of war antedates Majuba Hill. It is as old as the rise of the opposing interests of Briton and Boer in South Africa. Two races of men, each having the noble traits of courage and the love of liberty, together with the capacity to defend their own ideas and even to enforce them upon others, were here in contact. The one was a progressive, alert, and pushing race, the other an inert and unprogressive one, content with pasturage as an occupation, and having no wish to improve upon the condition of its fathers. It is not too much to say that between two such opposites the conflict was in fact irrepressible. It might have been postponed, its consequences could never have been averted. The race that was superior in numbers, resources, energy, and the command of the machinery of civilization was destined to supplant the other or to conquer it. No responsible Government would be uninfluenced by the considerations mentioned by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN when he said that it must now be settled once and forever which race is to be paramount in South Africa, and that the question must be finally determined whether Englishmen are to be treated as members of an inferior race.

The Colonial Secretary's presentation of England's case may not convince minds already disposed against her. It cannot fail to have its effect upon minds not already closed, and must enhance the respect in which its author is held even by those who disagree with him.

THE CASE OF MR. QUAY.

The Senate is going very deliberately through the process of investigating and considering the law and precedents in the case of Mr. QUAY. It is the only tribunal before which the claims of that gentleman and of the State of Pennsylvania can be brought, and it is proper enough that they should be carefully weighed.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections has divided as nearly as possible evenly on the question. A report against Mr. QUAY has been signed by Senators CAFFERY, PETTUS, TURLEY, and HARRIS, while their recommendations, though apparently not their arguments, are concurred in by Senator BURROWS. On the other hand, a report in favor of Mr. QUAY has been signed by Senators HOAR, CHANDLER, PRITCHARD, and MCCOMAS. It will be seen that the committee has not divided on partisan lines. There is not the slightest doubt that the two reports are equally the result of honest and impartial inquiry and reflection. Whether the action of the Senate on the reports will be equally so is another question.

From the point of view of the Constitution, the case, though apparently simple, is really open to some doubt. It was clearly the intent of the Constitution that each State should at all times have two Senators in the Senate. It was also clearly the intent of the Constitution that these Senators should be elected by the respective Legislatures under ordinary circumstances. But the Constitution says: "If vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies." The question here arises, does the word "happen" in this clause mean to "occur," to "take place," or does it mean to "exist"? If the former, then the Governor of Pennsylvania had no right to appoint Mr. QUAY to the vacancy which occurred by the expiration of his term during the session of the Legislature, and not in its recess. If the second meaning be the true one, then the Governor had the right to appoint to any vacancy actually existing at any time that the Legislature is not in session, no matter when it occurred and no matter whether the Legislature had had an opportunity to fill it or not.

The interpretation that excludes Mr. QUAY is certainly the most in accord with the ordinary and commonly understood meaning of the words employed. The word "happen" is not usually the same as the word "exist." We can ask as to a vacancy in the Senate which actually "exists," when did it "happen"? showing the distinct difference in the ordinary use of the two words. If the phrase of the Constitution had been, "if vacancies happen to exist by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies," there would have been no room for doubt as to the Governor's power to appoint Mr. QUAY. It does not say that, and the ordinary interpretation of what it does say is that the power to elect is in the Legislature whenever the Legislature is able to elect and that the power of the Governor to appoint arises only in the case of the inability (not the refusal) of the Legislature to elect, and appointments so made by the Governor cease as soon as the Legislature has had its opportunity to discharge its duty. That has been the invariable interpretation of this clause by the Senate.

There is something to be said on the other side, however, and it is said with great skill by Senator HOAR in his minority report. His general proposition is that the Constitution intended to provide for the full representation of each State in the Senate at all times, and that it did so provide not only in cases where the Legislature could not act, but in cases where the Legislature omitted to act. In either of these two classes of cases the power of the Executive to fill vacancies comes into operation and the full representation of the State is thus secured.

This interpretation of the Constitution is strengthened by the fact that the clause controlling in this matter was actually adopted in the Constitutional Convention in a form which, as is stated by the majority report in the Quay case, would have authorized his admission. It was changed to its present form by the Committee on Revision, Style, and Arrangement. It is a fair inference that the convention did not recognize any real change in its effect. The chances are, of course, that this particular point was not raised in the convention and was never really acted on. This view of the authorities leaves the Senate practically free to act on Mr. QUAY'S claims as the Senators may deem most expedient. No one can deny that they rest at bottom on a trick intended to overcome for a time the will of the majority of the Legislature of the State and of the people. That trick ought not to succeed with no more support than it has in the words of the Constitution.

ACERBITIES AND AMENITIES OF WAR.

Criminations and recriminations between combatants upon alleged violations of the rules of civilized warfare are invariable accompaniments of modern wars. During our war with Spain, some part of the Spanish press got itself into an excitement over the story that American men-of-war had flown foreign flags to deceive the enemy, though this stratagem is allowed by all the authorities. During this present war the British have made frequent complaint of the misuse of flags of truce. Apparently the complaint is in large part just. The simple Boer goes to war for the purpose of getting the better of his enemy in any way he can. He is not quick to perceive the distinction between hoisting flags at sea to deceive your enemy and doing the same thing on land. And indeed it is rather subtle, when you come to think of it.

The Boers on their part have complaints against the British. They formulated the chief of these in the correspondence with Lord ROBERTS that was published a day or two ago. It was that the British stimulated uprisings of natives against them. This was what the British openly did during our Revolutionary War, and during the previous French war. But things have changed within the century and warfare has become ameliorated. Lord ROBERTS'S denial was without doubt sincere and accurate so far as he knew. But it is extremely likely that some unauthorized Briton or British sympathizer has been invoking the aid of the savages. There is as little doubt that the Boers, or some Boers, would do the same if they had the chance. In such a condition as prevails in South Africa, however, the precedent is so frightfully dangerous that it is not likely to be resorted to by authority, on either side, except in circumstances of desperation.

But it is at any rate pleasant to observe any mitigation there may be of the necessary horrors of war. And this war has not been devoid of such. The Boers have treated with the respect that was their due those of their prisoners who were distinguished by their bravery. Decencies of this kind Lord ROBERTS seized the opportunity to acknowledge and repay in the case of Commandant PRETORIUS. And nothing could have been handsomer or more manly than Sir REDVERS BULLER'S admonition to his troops, at the outset of his campaign, that nothing was to be gained by calumniating a brave enemy. It was not only handsome but highly politic. No Englishman who believes in fighting for English supremacy in South Africa can blame a Dutchman for fighting, on his side, for Dutch supremacy. The less unnecessary bitterness is infused into the conduct of the war, the easier will it be to make peace, and the greater the chance that the peace will be lasting. Short of actual extermination of the weaker party, the two are to live together in South Africa. It would not only be barbarous, but insane, to make it more difficult than it must be for them to live on terms of amity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"I must respectfully but urgently renew," writes Capt. RICHARD LEARY, Naval Commander of Guam, to the Navy Department, "my request that a good library be sent to this station, and also that the musical instruments asked for be sent at the earliest possible date." Now, what the greatest of Learys wants of a good library we cannot even guess. Certainly he cannot entertain either the hope or the desire to find in the printed records of the past any precedents for the system of government he has established over his thrice fortunate islanders, and inconceivable, too, is it that he needs to seek from others less gifted than himself suggestions for the next joke to play upon his subjects. Hence we are perfectly willing that the Navy Department should take its time in sending books out to Guam, but it is a cruel wrong to Capt. LEARY, to the islanders, and to an eagerly observant world that he has been forced to ask twice for musical instruments. Not only is it obvious that he ought to have them, and in large quantities and varied assortment, but it is almost impossible to understand how he has been able to get along without them up to the present time. Indeed, we had unconsciously assumed, in thinking about the modern history of the Captain's kingdom, that he was well supplied with musical instruments of all kinds, and that gay harmonies shook the palms of Guam all day long. An opera without music is as hard to realize as a Hamletless "Hamlet," and many competent judges have agreed in stating that the recent government of the island has been distinctly operatic—extremely good government, everybody admits, but still distinctly operatic. Let the department act at once and generously. Capt. LEARY should not be compelled to ask again for his musical instruments. Twice was twice too often. His characteristies were known when he was appointed to the position he has filled so admirably, and a cargo of musical instruments should have accompanied his commission as Governor.

—A Washington dispatch in The Baltimore Sun contains information that is calculated to cause even more irritation than did the news that certain Bostonians meet annually to honor CHARLES I. as a martyred saint. The Sun's dispatch is to this effect: Among the constituents of Mr. JULIUS KAHN, the California Congressman who used to be an actor, is a person so destitute of ordinary common sense and decently good taste that for four years he has been laboring to persuade the Wardens of the village church in Wiltshire, England, where are buried the LAWRENCE and ELIZABETH WASHINGTON from whom our own GEORGE was perhaps descended, to let him carry off to America and present to the Smithsonian Institution the monumental tablet bearing those names and the date 1645. At last, according to a letter just received by Mr. KAHN, permission to perpetrate this act of stupid and brutal vandalism has been obtained, and it is said that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury SPAULDING, at the Congressman's request, has consented to see to the transportation of the tablet to this country. Assuming that this tale is true—and we still hope that it is merely a horrible joke—the instant denunciation of two nations ought to be and must be turned upon everybody who has taken or who purposes to take any part in the outrageous transaction. To move the tablet from its proper and natural position would, of course, deprive it of every atom of legitimate interest and turn it into a vulgar curio deserving a place nowhere except in a dime museum. Surely the enlightened public sentiment of England and the United States can prevent the execution of this barbaric crime and save the two countries from the disgrace it would bring upon them both.

—Mystery no less deep shrouds the remarkable MACRUM now that he treads his native shores again than was the case while he sauntered sphinx-like in foreign lands or plowed assorted seas. It is more than possible that he enjoys the interest he now excites, and will preserve silence just as long as he can in order that forgetfulness may not swallow him up—or down. The chances are that he says nothing because he has nothing to say. The theory that he has a momentous secret concealed about his person grows thinner with every day that passes. He could have entered the service of President KRUEGER only after violating the confidence of his own Government, and the Boer leader is not the man to make mistakes about the value of an implement of that kind. So the theory that this queerest of Ohio's sons came home a bearer of momentous epistles likely to influence the fate of nations must be relegated to the category of wild guesses. Remains the theory that he was simply scared. It's not a very easily credible explanation of his action, but it is certainly as good as any that have been suggested. A sad feature of the case is the youth's apparent inability to see that he is in real and deep disgrace, and that in sheer self-defense he should seek, not shun, opportunities to justify behavior on the face of it even more shameful than criminal. If he is the decent young fellow he looks and his relatives believe, the reporters are his best friends, and he cannot talk to them too freely. His pretense of continued relations with the State Department has now become absurd. Unless he speaks at once, the judgment, hitherto charitably suspended by most of his countrymen, will descend upon him with a thud he will long remember.

—Isn't the Kaiser sending over to this country an unnecessarily large number of cups, flags, and other similar articles, decorative and useful? Far be it from us to view these gifts with sour and unjustifiable suspicion, and we are not a bit frightened about the effects that can thus be produced on the single-eyed patriotism of any American citizen. And yet, and yet—well, out-and-out Americans have an instinctive dislike and distrust of presents from foreign potentates. This feeling has received expression in our laws, and persons in the public service have been explicitly forbidden to subject themselves to such influences. The statutes, to be sure, say nothing about what singing societies and associations of sharpshooters shall and shall not receive, but still it is not quite nice that they should take advantage of an omission that was rather a mark of confidence than the admission of a right. While the Kaiser's largess fell only in the wild and distant regions of the West we were not particularly worried about the matter, for who would deny to Milwaukee or St. Louis evidences of kindly remembrance from anybody whatever? but now that a royal cup has been sent to Brooklyn, our uneasiness becomes almost painful. Brooklyn is innocent and unsophisticated, its people are readily influenced, and there's no telling what the consequences to them may be. Why doesn't the Kaiser keep his pretty flags and shining cups at home? Folks are not lacking there who would receive them with deep delight, and they would do no possible harm and much possible good.

An Address Wanted.

Will the Misses E. M. and M. L. Ewen, who sent $10 to THE NEW YORK TIMES for Lester Livermore, kindly send their address to this office?

MR. CROSBY'S POINT OF VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "American" in this morning's paper while defending the British policy in South Africa states that "each side is equally impressed with the righteousness of its cause." This is certainly incorrect. I have yet to hear of a Boer who doubts the justice of the position of his Government, while in England many of the leading men are outspoken in their condemnation of the British side of the case. The General in command at Cape Town was relieved of his command on account of his sympathy for the Boers, and such men as Herbert Spencer, Frederic Harrison, John Morley, James Bryce, and W. T. Stead, have bitterly denounced the unwarranted aggression of the armies of Great Britain. I have nothing but affection for England and the English, and any criticism of their conduct based upon hatred should be silenced, but, after all, is there any reason why in considering this question of international morals we should be more British than the distinguished Britishers whom I have named? The true friends of England are those who point out her errors, and not those who allow gratitude for the doubtful benefit of her moral support in the war with Spain to cloud their judgment. If international sympathies are to be traded across the counter we might as well stop talking of morality.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

New York, Feb. 3, 1900.

THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Excellent as is the report of the Special Commission on Canals recently made public, it is here submitted that they have not proposed the best method for the prompt and permanent correction for the evil which they prove is threatening our trade through discrimination against this State by traffic rates on the railroads. The canals have served their purpose in promoting the State welfare, but it is questionable whether the growing conditions of commerce and industry can be met by even the best system of canals. The Commissioners, heartily seconded by the Governor, believe the matter of such vital importance as being well worth an expenditure of $62,000,000 of the State's money.

The result desired would most promptly and permanently be secured by the construction of double-railed roads throughout the State, making them as free as our dirt and paved highways, subject to the supervision of State regulations and train dispatchers. Modern highways on which coaches and freight trains could be operated by up-to-date traction would secure competition in traffic rates and establish prosperity throughout the whole State.

This would solve the railroad problem along with all the other problems that arise therefrom without disturbing vested interests or property rights. Its benefits would be diffused and enjoyed by all the inhabitants and our development accelerated along healthy lines. The cost would not be as enormous as the proposed canal improvements, and the advantage would accrue to us at once. Even the suggestion that this scheme was practicable and was being seriously considered by the State would promptly relieve the situation materially. If the work was finally decided upon it could be planned to relieve our urgent needs, and thereafter we could calmly proceed to develop a comprehensive system. It would, too, remove a corrupting faction from our State and local Legislatures by taking the railroad question out of politics. The expense of maintenance and repairs would not total up to canal requirements and would avoid the danger involved in the State employment of an army of voters.

BENJAMIN DOBLIN.

New York, Feb. 3, 1900.

THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give space to a few serious reflections occasioned by the article in THE TIMES of Feb. 2, Page 12, headed "Boy Prodigal's Welcome; Police and Firemen Witness a Mother's Wrath and a Little Runaway Suffers"? Reading the above-mentioned article is enough to make every mother who has reared sons in a humane way cry out in protest. The first question that is suggested is, Why does a child of eight years run away from home in bitter cold weather like this? Was the punishment a just or moderate one? The staying away for five days shows it could not have been, and indicates what a place that home must be. Are children eight years of age allowed to help support families in this city, especially when there is a strong, brutal woman in the house with strength to spare? Is there not a truant school to which this boy should be taken if he is kept away from school and at work? I am sure there is, and your excellent paper gave a report of it a few days since, the truth of which report I can vouch for, having recently visited the institution.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was organized because of the powerlessness of all the laws of this city to protect a little girl brutally treated, called "Mary Ellen." In that case it was found the child did not belong to the brutal woman who called herself mother. It may be this is another case of "adoption." Is not this a case which calls loudly for investigation instead of forming the basis of a seemingly jocular report? I am sure there must have been a deal of righteous indignation in the breasts of our heroic firemen and great-hearted policemen who witnessed the shameful spectacle of that brutal doorstep flogging.

What must the private home life of that child be when the public is treated to such a sight? The leading of the sobbing boy to what must be an "inferno" refuses to leave my memory. Help this boy and all others similarly situated! And may the time hasten when such acts will be impossible in this civilized country, and may the laws relating to the helpless and unprotected children of our city be better understood, if need be, and enforced.

A MOTHER AND LOVER OF BOYS.

New York, Feb. 2, 1900.

The Price of Crape.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While horrified at Representative C. F. Coehran's remark, "I- prayed Almighty God that the price of crape would rise in England," I find upon analysis that the remark assumes a ludicrous appearance and stamps our friend as somewhat of a humorist. Crape (not crêpe) is to South Africans an imported article, (English.) The Boers are especially addicted to its use, being of a very funereal turn of mind. The Boer men use it largely on the arm and round their large hats. The Boer women are extravagant in the use of it on costume and the orthodox widow's bonnet. It is safe to say that the price of crape will rise in England because of the great demand for crape by the Dutch in South Africa, who in consequence of expenses of importation will have to pay a much higher price in South Africa than the victims of the war in England; thus the Dutch will pay more for their crape than the English. Representative Cochran's wish will be granted, but not in the way he desires.

E. L. FINNINGLEY.

New York, Feb. 5, 1900.

Admiral Dewey and Aguinaldo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is certainly not likely at the present time to be conducive to one's popularity to criticise Admiral Dewey. But will the Admiral or some of his friends be good enough to inform the writer in what plainer and more forcible way he could have shown Aguinaldo that he considered him an ally than—as his letter says—"to make use of him and his soldiers, to assist me in my operations against the Spaniards"?

Actions, often, speak louder than words.

INQUIRER.

Middletown, Conn., Feb. 5, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Primitive Hardships.

Lillian—What awful, awful hardships our forefathers must have experienced.

Blanche—Yes, just think, they didn't have olives.—Indianapolis Journal.

How It Was.

Jack—I hear you lost a lot of money on Wall Street while you were drunk.

Tom—I wasn't drunk, but the stocks I bought took a drop too much.—Boston Journal.

Human Limitations.

Prof. Garner tells us that monkeys are perfectly capable of learning the French language. Does this attack the Darwinian theory? Certainly there are plenty of men who cannot learn to speak French.—Boston Budget.

A Better Phrase.

"Why not be up to date?"

"In what way?"

"You just referred to a man as apparently having as many lives as a cat."

"Well, what should I say?"

"As many lives as the Emperor of China."—Chicago Post.

Sudden Taking Off.

Morrell—This life is getting to be a constant rush. Even death seems to come quicker than it used to.

Wytte—True. There's the interesting case of a man I knew; buried one day and died the next.

Morrell—Got that twisted, haven't you?

Wytte—No. This man was an undertaker. —Philadelphia Press.

A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING.

From The Boston Courier.

A merchant went in the Summer time
To a pleasant, peaceful, pastoral clime
Where the roadways ribboned the acres through
And the fruit of the farmer's labors grew.

He walked along where the hidden choirs
Tossed plaintive notes to the vibrant wires
Of Zepherus, that caught the thrill
And flashed its sweets o'er grove and hill.

His senses woke to a measure new,
A hallowing peace did his mind imbue,
And he paused, as he felt its benefice
Like a spirit passed to the realms of bliss.

As there he stood in the bowered way,
He caught the notes of a happy lay
That came from a lad in the cornfield wide,
Who whistled the while his hoe he plied.

He watched the boy as from hill to hill
He swung the hoe with a sturdy will,
And the harder he worked, the fuller vent
He gave to his lip's accompaniment.

"Ah, there," said the merchant, by impulse bade
"Is a son of man whom work makes glad."
Then he went to the boy in tattered blouse
And engaged him to work in his counting house.

The youth took hold with industry grim,
But he brought his whistle along with him,
And in just two days its charm gave o'er
And the whistler was kicked through the office door.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

"THE COUNTESS CHIFFON."

Grace George in a New Play at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The object of Mr. William A. Brady in producing at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night a play in four acts called "The Countess Chiffon" was to introduce conspicuously on the local stage Miss Grace George, whose acting as the young wife in "Mlle. Fifi" last season was pleasing and promising. But Miss George was greatly overweighted by her artificial and extravagant rôle in the new play, which is a very poor play, and the experiment was not successful.

Miss George will need much more training for rôles requiring so much force and variety of expression in the performance. She wore some handsome new dresses last night, and was reasonably effective in one or two quiet passages. She was obviously not a self-possessed woman of fashion at any time.

The play, said to have been adapted from the French by that amiable and versatile veteran, Harry St. Maur, tells an old, old story, never worth retelling, in dialogue which is either empty or platitudinous, and is never apt. At the end of Act III. the silly and ugly husband, who has neglected his wife and has now taken to bullying her, is face to face with the artist she has been dallying with, a harmless, sepulchral, and uninteresting person. "Mark my words," says the husband, "if I ever catch you with her in a situation containing the elements of suspicion, I'll kill you." With this baleful yet unwieldy remark the "great scene" of the play closes. In Act IV. there is a domestic reconciliation.

Presumably John Blair did all that could be done for his bad part. William Harcourt was a large and impressive husband. Most of the others, though all doubtless did their best, were sadly at sea.

Alix, Comte D'Abanon	William Harcourt
Adele, Comtesse D'Abanon	Grace George
Duchesse De Ligne Droit	Henrietta Osborne
Eugenie, Comptesse Senegar	Bijou Fernandez
Mark Flamaran	John Blair
Rose	Ella Salisbury
Achille Bougerot	J. G. Saville
Stefan Septemonts	Walter Clifford
Marquis De Froidet	Frank Hatch
Huelvin	Edgar Walton
Pierre	A. L. Traherne
Mme. De Noiret	Vivia Ogden
Annette	Ruth Copley
Marie	Ame Warner

A New German Comedy.

Whether or not the new German comedy by Herren Blumenthal and Kadelburg, called "Als Ich Wiederkam," which was produced in fine style at the Irving Place Theatre last evening, may secure sufficient popularity to justify a translation into English, it will surely please the frequenters of Mr. Conried's playhouse for some weeks. It is a sequel to the "Im Weissen Roess'l" of last season, and once more the action passes in the dooryard of an inn on the border of a lake in the Austrian Tyrol.

The proceedings begin this time in Berlin, where Giesecke, the boisterous manufacturer, who was the protagonist in the previous play, is shown again, meddling with the domestic affairs of his daughter, Ottilie, and his son-in-law, Siedler. They have planned a vacation trip, but as Giesecke insists on accompanying them, they decide to elude him and revisit the Salzkammergut.

He, too, realizing that he is a nuisance to the young folks, suddenly resolves to let them go to the North Cape without him, and to make another visit to the Tyrol. The meek old Professor, Walther Hinzelmann, is his companion. Thus it happens that so many of the personages of the former play turn up again at the tavern of pretty Josepha, now married to her head waiter, Leopold. Giesecke falls head over ears in love with a pretty artist, and there are enough new complications to fill out two more acts with very pleasant entertainment. Max Hanseler, Anna Braga, Ada Merito, Anna Leonardi, Gustav von Seyffertitz, and other competent actors are in the cast.

A High Noon Recital.

At Sherry's yesterday Victor Thrane gave the first of a series of "high noon" recitals. These were announced earlier in the season, and the dates published in this paper were subsequently changed. The performers yesterday were Alexander Petschnikoff, the Russian violinist; Aimé Lachaume, pianist, and Elsa Ruegger, 'cellist. The programme consisted of Grieg's sonata in A minor, for piano and violin; the "Fantaisie Appassionata" of Vieuxtemps, for violin, and the A minor trio of Tschaikowsky. It is not often that an audience has the privilege of hearing such a lovely work as the last played by three artists of such powers as the three who played it yesterday. The trio is one of the happiest examples of its composer's style of writing, and the variations alone are an epitome of musical art. The audience yesterday seemed to be well pleased with the entertainment offered to it.

Miss Ethel Newcomb's Piano Recital.

Miss Ethel Newcomb, a young woman of Jersey City, who recently gave a piano recital at Mendelssohn Hall, was so much encouraged by the kindly reception of her efforts that she gave a second recital yesterday. She again presented a programme of the familiar type, though there were several pieces not in the ordinary lists. All that was said of the young lady's playing at her first recital might be repeated of the work done yesterday. She has a well-grounded technic, some taste and intelligence, and her inclinations are decidedly musical. She is still suffering from the peculiarity of touch which is so common among the pupils of Leschititzky, but she will probably get over that.

SPAIN'S GENERALS ATTACKED.

Senate Debate on Defeat by America Creates Excitement.

MADRID, Feb. 6.—Count Almenas, who insists that the responsibility shall be brought home to those to whom Spain's defeats in the Spanish-American war were due, created a scene in the Senate to-day by asking if it were true that a conspiracy existed among the Generals to prevent light being thrown upon all the circumstances of the war.

Lieut. Gen. Azcarraga, Minister of War, replied that the attitude alleged to have been adopted by the Generals did not exist. He protested against "the campaign against the prestige of the army."

Count Almenas retorted: "I am not satisfied with these declarations."

The President of the Senate, Captain General Martinez de Campos, called him to order, saying he could not allow it to be said in Parliament that the Spanish Generals were unworthy of confidence.

Count Almenas replied: "There were unworthy Generals, as there was an infamous Government, who led Spain to dishonor."

A great uproar ensued, amid which the President called upon Count Almenas to withdraw his statement. The Count refused, and the excitement increased.

GERMANY AND EGYPT.

Former Will Not Join a Movement Against Great Britain.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—With reference to the attempt of French diplomacy and journalism to induce Germany to join in a movement against Great Britain in Egypt, a high personage at the Foreign Office made the following statement this evening:

"Germany will not join a movement to reopen the Egyptian question. Aside from the question whether France and Russia mean honestly, Germany is of opinion that it would be unloyal and unfair to seize a moment when England is deeply engaged elsewhere for such steps."

A Launching and a Christening.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—After the return of Prince Henry of Prussia to Kiel, Emperor William will launch a big cruiser there. The baptism of the young son of Prince Henry will take place at the time of the launching.

German Paintings Barred.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Great indignation is felt by German artists at the announcement that the management of the Crystal Palace Exhibition, in London will refuse all German paintings.

Prof. von Bergmann Ill.

BELIN, Feb. 6.—Prof. von Bergmann, the celebrated surgeon, is ill with pneumonia.

Barge Captain and Wife Drowned.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Feb. 6.—Capt. John Finley and his wife were drowned by the sinking of a barge early yesterday morning in Huntington Bay. On the woman's body, when it was recovered, there was found a pocketbook containing $80, and this morning a bank book floated ashore, showing deposits of $5,000 in a bank at Rondout, N. Y., where the Finleys lived.

SENATORS OPPOSE THE CANAL TREATY

Both Republicans and Democrats Are Dissatisfied.

CRITICISE NEUTRALITY CLAUSE

Say Great Britain Is Relieved from Expense of Building and America Gains Nothing in Return.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—From Democratic Senators it is ascertained that there will be opposition to the Nicaragua Canal treaty, and that it will be shared by the Republicans. One Democratic Senator sneered tonight at the acceptance of a modification of the treaty which simply excuses Great Britain from sharing the expense of building and maintaining the waterway, yet takes from the United States the power to protect and close it, if necessities of war should suggest that it be closed.

Already there are intimations that it will be opposed because of its neutrality provisions. The anxiety with which the opposition is looking for issues to be embodied in its next platform is promising to develop criticism against the very provisions of the treaty for which Mr. Hay exerted his strongest efforts.

The Republican opposition to the treaty, which may be removed by the efforts of the Foreign Relations Committee, when it returns the treaty to the Senate, seems to be based upon the ground openly taken by the Democrats that the United States ought not to deprive itself of the right to determine the use of the waterway.

The suggestion of the fact that the Suez Canal has been successfully maintained upon a strict neutrality basis does not at once appease the Republican opposition, but it is regarded by those who favor the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as secured by Mr. Hay that this resistance will be abandoned as soon as the subject is more fully understood.

The following is the text of the new treaty:

"The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and to that end remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the Government of the United States, without impairing the general principle of neutralization established in Article VIII. of that convention, have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

"The President of the United States, John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India; the Right Hon. Lord Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States;

"Who, having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

"Article I. It is agreed that the canal can be constructed under the auspices of the Government of the United States, either directly at its own cost, or by gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations, or through subscription to or purchase of stock or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present convention, the said Government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

"Article II. The high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the 'general principle' of neutralization established in Article VIII. of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, adopt as the basis of such neutralization the following rules, substantially as embodied in the convention between Great Britain and certain other powers, signed at Constantinople Oct. 29, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Maritime Canal—that is to say:

"1. The canal shall be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise.

"2. The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it.

"3. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal, except so far as may be strictly necessary, and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay, in accordance with the regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service. Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

"4. No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war, or warlike materials in the canal, except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

"5. The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time, except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

"6. The plant, establishments, buildings, and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance, and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war as in time of peace shall enjoy a complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

"7. No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

"Article III. The high contracting parties will immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, bring it to the notice of the other powers and invite them to adhere to it.

"Article IV. The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London within six months of the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

"In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and thereunto affixed their seals.

"Done in duplicate at Washington, A. D., Feb. 5, 1900. JOHN HAY.

"PAUNCEFOTE."

The President's letter of transmittal is as follows:

"Executive Mansion.

"Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, 1900.

"To the Senate:

"I transmit herewith, with a view to receive the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification, a convention this day signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States and Great Britain to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and to remove any objection which might arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the Government of the United States."

GERMAN COMMENT ON THE TREATY.

The New Agreement Causes No Excitement in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The news of the Hay-Pauncefote agreement, relating to the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, was received here with interest. A German Foreign Office official, empowered to speak for Count von Buelow, the Foreign Secretary, said to-day:

"Germany's political interests are not affected by the Nicaragua agreement, and, so far as the trade interests of Germany are concerned, we assume that the United States will manage the canal on liberal principles. The Government was informed that negotiations were in progress between the United States and Great Britain, but was not consulted about the terms of the agreement."

The official in question added: "We deny most emphatically that Germany ever thought of acquiring St. Thomas or any other island in those waters. Germany is not hunting around for more stray territory."

The papers comment calmly upon the agreement. The Lokal Anzeiger says: "Another obstacle to the complete supremacy of the United States over the American Continent has been removed."

The National Zeitung, in a long editorial, maintains that the chances are decidedly in favor of a waterway across Nicaragua, and expresses the opinion that Congress will definitely dispose of the question this year.

TO DEAL WITH NICARAGUA.

Mr. Hay Will Open Negotiations Immediately After Ratification.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Secretary Hay is determined that the State Department shall observe with the most scrupulous fidelity whatever obligation may rest upon it toward Nicaragua and Costa Rica in the matter of the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal. It has not been possible to move in that matter pending the removal of the obstacle in the way of canal building presented by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. There has not been the slightest disposition to ignore the Governments of our sister republics in the matter, but in the view of the department it would not have been safe or dignified to make overtures to them before the United States had acquired the power to deal with a free hand with the canal problem so far as Great Britain was concerned. Now, however, the department will address itself to the departments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, looking to the acquirement of whatever privileges are deemed essential to the construction of the canal and its operation.

About the same time, or rather as soon as the Senate shall have ratified the treaty and the ratifications shall have been exchanged, the department will address identical notes to the great maritime powers of the whole world, to secure their adhesion to the project for the perpetual neutralization of the canal.

MME. CALVE TO VISIT CUBA.

Will Spend Her Vacation in Havana—Changes Announced in Opera.

Mme. Calvé has altered her plans for her coming vacation, and instead of spending the whole of the time in Florida, which was her original intention, she will go South on Monday, and in a few days will take a steamer for Havana, where she will remain until she returns to this city, early in March.

Several changes are necessary in the operas announced for to-night and Friday night owing to the illness of some of Mr. Grau's artists. Mme. Nordica, who has contracted a cold, informed Mr. Grau yesterday that she would be unable to sing in "Les Huguenots." In consequence "Romeo et Juliette" will be substituted, with Mme. Sembrich in the rôle of Juliette for the first time this season. M. Alvarez will on this same occasion make his last appearance in America as Romeo. The change on Friday evening will be "Il Trovatore" instead of "Don Giovanni," when Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli and MM. Campanari and Dippel will sing the leading rôles.

In making these changes the management announce that purchasers of tickets for the original performances can have them exchanged or the money refunded by applying at the box office.

THE PLANS OF MISS LOFTUS.

To Appear with Mme. Modjeska at the Fifth Avenue.

The management of the Fifth Avenue Theatre announce that Miss Cissie Loftus will appear in Shakespearean rôles at that theatre during Mme. Modjeska's engagement, which will begin Monday evening, Feb. 26. In addition to her appearance in these rôles, she will be seen first in support of Mme. Modjeska in the comedy "The Ladies' Battle," playing the part of Leonie at the Saturday matinée, March 3.

On Tuesday, March 6, and Thursday, March 8, two special matinées will be given, in which Miss Loftus will appear as Viola in "Twelfth Night," supported by Mme. Modjeska's company, Mme. Modjeska appearing at the regular matinees on Wednesday and Saturday of that week. Mme. Modjeska's repertoire during the three weeks' engagement will include "Marie Antoinette," "Mary Stuart," "Macbeth," and others plays which will be announced at a later date.

Mr. Belasco's Japanese Play.

David Belasco will go to Washington this evening to confer with Ythguan Ynohtna, the stage manager of the Japanese troupe touring this country on its way to Paris for the exposition. Mr. Belasco will endeavor to arrange with Mr. Ynohtna to collaborate with him in the dramatization of John Luther Long's Japanese story, "Madame Butterfly." He hopes to stage the play as a tragedy with a strictly Japanese atmosphere, and with the same care that characterized his Chinese drama, "The First Born." Mr. Belasco intends if a suitable theatre can be obtained to produce the piece before this season expires or early next season.

The Kaiser Prohibits a Play.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Emperor William has prohibited the performance of a drama by Herr Bonn, the actor, which shows Frederick the Great in character.

MINSTREL SHOW IN CHINATOWN.

Young Women Give an Entertainment to Help Pay a Church Debt.

Chinatown is a place not easily surprised. The most ordinary hum-drum happenings in that neighborhood of strange people and stranger doings would occasion the liveliest interest almost any place else, but Chinatown is thoroughly blasé—it thinks that it has seen all things, has experienced all things. However, Mott and Pell Streets and the region round about was not only surprised last night, but it had a genuine sensation, all through a negro minstrel show.

A burden of debt hangs heavy over the Church of the Transfiguration, at Mott and Park Streets. It was to contribute what they could toward lifting this debt that eighteen girls, the younger members of the Immaculate Heart Sodality of the Church of the Transfiguration, resolved upon the novel plan of giving a minstrel show. The show was given in Transfiguration Hall, in the basement of the church, and there was a splendid "first-night" audience in attendance.

The young women participating in the entertainment, the oldest of whom is but fifteen, and the youngest hardly thirteen, were the Misses Mary Alford, Mary Biggio, Agnes Brownlie, Lucy Colbrice, Helen Gavin, Winifred Gilfeather, Mary Grode, Mary Gerrity, Jennie Stapleton, Mary Grady, Katie Harrington, Belle Hatton, Mary Mahon, Jeanette McGrath, Lizzie Norwood, Lizzie Shea, Lizzie Stapleton, and Mary Sullivan. They were coached by the Rev. Father Donahue, and they acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of everybody. All the traditions of old-time minstrelsy were faithfully observed. It was given with the regulation two parts, first the grand ensemble, with jokes, songs, and dances, and then an exceedingly amusing skit termed "The Darky Breach of Promise Suit." Between the first and second parts Father McLaughlin entertained the audience with his singing. From the time that the opening chorus described the exceedingly hilarious condition that "Darktown will be in to-night" till the last turbaned and calico-gowned little colored "mammy" had made her final bow, the spectators were kept busy admiring and applauding.

Indeed, there was a vague rumor to the effect that the strains of "Say You Love Me, Sue," penetrated the mystery walls of the joss house and caused a face of paint to smile and feet of wood to beat time. And the laughter and the song may have been wafted into some chamber where opium fumes hang heavy, and, falling upon the ears of some dimly conscious sleeper, caused him or her to dream of other days.

The show will be repeated to-night and Thursday and Friday nights.

WOMAN STABBED BY MISTAKE.

Wife Receives Fatal Thrust Intended for Her Husband.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Mrs. Salvatore Maceo, who lived with her husband in a tenement in Glasco, was stabbed early Sunday morning by Antonio Pitcheveel while she was sleeping beside her husband in their home.

Pitcheveel boarded with the Maceos, and the blow he gave to Mrs. Maceo was intended for her husband. Maceo was sick in the night, and his wife, in order to be able to attend to his wants, slept on the outside of the bed. Pitcheveel crept alongside the bed and stabbed the woman with a long knife. She is said to be fatally wounded. Her assailant was arrested and locked up in Saugerties.

Oppose Franco-American Reciprocity.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The Customs Commission to-day continued the inquiry regarding the acceptability of the Franco-American reciprocity treaty. The representative of five industrial associations were heard. All expressed themselves as hostile to the convention.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was a busier day than the world of New York society has had for some time, with the wedding of Mr. Murray W. Dodge and Miss Elsie Barker at St. Thomas's at noon; the first of the Thrane subscription music recitals at Sherry's at the same hour; receptions and "at homes" to fill the afternoon hours, and three dances in the evening—the third and last Junior Cotillion at Sherry's, the Tuesday Evening Assembly at Delmonico's, and the Fortnightly Dance in the Astor Gallery at the Astoria. There were also in the evening a large number of handsome dinners, notably those given by Mrs. Edward J. Berwind and Mrs. A. T. Van Nest, the latter in honor of Mrs. Lawrence Speer of Albany, from which the guests went to the great concert in aid of the Dewey Arch Fund at Carnegie Hall. Miss Callender and Miss De Forest also gave another in their series of Tuesday evening receptions, with music.

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To-day will bring an afternoon reception to be given by Mrs. Francis L. V. Hoppin of 122 East Twenty-second Street in honor of Miss Hoffman In the evening Mrs. Maturin Delafield of 475 Fifth Avenue will give a large dinner for Miss Margaretta Stockton Beasley, a niece of Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, and who is the dancée of her son, Mr. E. C. Delafield. Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Jr., (Miss Read,) will give a large dinner in honor of her husband's niece, Miss Evelyn Parsons. There will be a large attendance at the opera to-night, where "The Huguenots" will be sung.

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Another large private dance is announced, and will be given by Mrs. Heber Bishop for her daughter, Miss M. C. Bishop, at her residence, 881 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday evening next. The Bishop house has one of the most beautiful ballrooms in New York, and this dance will be one of the prettiest of the season.

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The Germanic, sailing to-day for Liverpool, has booked, among others, Miss J. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brooks Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. James Kennedy, Dr. Robert Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. John Tod. The St. Paul, sailing to-day for Southampton, has booked among her passengers, in addition to those named in this column yesterday, Major Frederick Brackett, Mrs. Brackett, and two children; the Hon. T. C. Dickinson of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Hinton of Washington, Mr. Thomas Courtney Jenkins of Baltimore, Mr. George Keppel of London, Mr. P. F. Kobbe, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, ex-Mayor of Boston; Mr. Harry Wakefield Bates, Mr. Jesse Tyson, Jr., of Baltimore; Mr. Theodore N. Vail, and Mrs. Cooper-Hewitt, (Miss Work.) Ex-Mayor Quincy is going abroad to be married to Mrs. William R. Tyler of Quincy, Mass., and is accompanied by his confidential clerk, Mr. Harry Wakefield Bates, who will be his best man. Mrs. Hewitt is probably sailing to rejoin her brother, Mr. George Work, whom she left at Davos, in the Engadine, only late in December last, and who was little better at that time. Mrs. Hewitt has been at home only a few weeks. Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman sails for Bermuda to-day with her daughter, Miss Cecil Boardman, and several of Miss Boardman's girl friends.

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The death of the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, which occurred at Mr. Morgan's country place at Wheatley, L. I., on Monday, has elicited many expressions of sympathy for Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, who are very devoted to their children. The child who died was five years old and the third of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan's five or six children.

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From all indications, the Thé concert at Sherry's next Tuesday afternoon, which is being organized by Mrs. De Bathe, for the wounded Boer and English soldiers in the Transvaal, will be a remarkably interesting affair. Every effort is being made to have the entertainment a reproduction as far as possible of the notable one of a similar kind recently given in Claridge's Hotel, in London, by the American women living there.

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The first of the Victor Thrane subscription music recitals took place in the large ballroom at Sherry's at noon yesterday. The ballroom was very prettily arranged with rugs, palms, and ferns, and chairs and sofas were scattered here and there, so that the atmosphere of a private parlor was thus obtained and felt. These recitals are under the patronage of Mrs. Astor, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and other well-known matrons. Those to follow will be held at high noon on Tuesday, Feb. 13, 20, 27, and March 6. The attendance yesterday was comparatively small owing to the Dodge-Barker wedding and a number of luncheons, but several music lovers, among whom were Miss Constable, Mrs. Arthur Terry, Mrs. Edward Winslow, Mrs. C. I. Gilbert, Miss Pierson, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. Charles Stickney, Mrs. Westervelt, Mrs. Ditson, Mrs. Beekman, and Mrs. Chickering, greatly enjoyed the interesting programme, which was well rendered by Mlle. Elsa Ruegger, M. Aimé Lachaume, and M. Alexandre Petschnikoff. This programme was as follows:

1. Sonata, Opus 36, A minor, (E. Grieg,) Mlle. Ruegger and M. Lachaume.

2. Fantasie Appassionata, (Vieuxtemps,) M. Alexandre Petschnikoff.

3. Trio, Opus 50, (Tschaikowsky,) Mlle. Ruegger, MM. Petschnikoff and Lachaume. Miss Leonora Jackson and Mlle. Francis Saville will be the soloists at the second recital, next Tuesday.

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Mrs. John L. Lawrence (Miss Alice Work) of Lawrence, L. I., gave an informal tea yesterday afternoon in the State apartments of the Waldorf Hotel. Mrs. Lawrence was assisted in receiving by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Charles E. Sherman, (Miss Hannah Newbold Lawrence,) who was married about two weeks ago at Far Rockaway. She was also assisted by her sister, Miss Work, and by Miss Auchincloss. The decorations were simple, consisting of cut flowers. Mrs. Lawrence wore a charming gown of white crêpe embroidered. Mrs. Sherman's gown was of filmy, black material, and Miss Work was gowned in pale green silk flounced and trimmed with white lace.

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Mr. Francis Rogers and Mrs. Adah Benzing sang at Miss De Forest and Miss Callender's Tuesday evening with music last night, and the Kneisel Quartet played. The programme, which was an unusually attractive and well-arranged one, was gotten up by Mr. Victor Harris, who was the accompanist. This programme was as follows:

No. 1—Quartet, in B flat major, Opus 18, No. 6, (Beethoven,) the Kneisel Quartet.

No. 2—Songs, (a) "Lungi dal Coro Bene," (Secchi) (b) "Die Mainacht," (Brahms,) (c) "Von Ewiger Liebe," (Brahms,) Mr. Francis Rogers.

No. 3—Terzetto, (for two violins and viola,) Opus 74, (Dvorak,) Mr. Kneisel, Mr. Ondricek, and Mr. Svecenski.

No. 4—Songs, (a) "Oh! Let Night Speak of Me!" (Chadwick.) (b) "Lebewohl," (Franz Ries,) (c) "Sweetheart, Thy Lips Are Touched with Flame," (Chadwick,) Mrs. Adah Benzing.

No. 5—Quartet, (a) air, G string, (Bach-Wilhelmj,) (b) variations from quartet in C major, (Kaiser,) (Haydn,) the Kneisel Quartet.

No. 6—Songs, (a) "To Anthea," (Hatton,) (b) "Love Me or Not," (1640,) (Secchi,) (c) "Les Deux Amours," (Johns,) Mr. Francis Rogers.

About 100 guests were present.

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The fifth of the Fortnightly Dances was held last evening in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria. The guests were received by Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Mrs. C. H. Huntington, Mrs. Edward R. Biddle, and several other of the patronesses. The cotillion was led by Mr. Murray Strong. There were two favor figures, and the favors were sticks with artificial flowers and vari-colored ribbons and Indian pins for the girls, and for the men photograph frames and Japanese figures of dogs and other animals. The guests who were from out of town included Lieut. Carlyon Bellairs, Mr. E. Crosby Thendleberger, Mr. Eugene Alexander, Mr. Marcellus H. Cowdryas, Mr. Gustave Hunecken, Miss Francis Coleman, Miss Margaret Betts, Miss Elizabeth Betts, Mr. Knox Taylor, Miss Florence W. Wright, Mr. Charles Skidmore, Mr. Eugene Southack, Mr. Arthur Mann, Mr. H. D. Sleeper, Miss Constance Satterlee, Miss Florence R. Cramp, Miss Jean Pruyn, Miss Earnestina Sieder, and Miss Catherine Dodd Dana. Among the members present were Miss Edith Van C. Jay, Miss Delafield, Miss Emma Rutherford, Miss Emily Hurry, Miss Georgette Kidd, Miss Martha Townsend, Miss Josephine Drexel, Miss Louise Gallatin, Miss Mildred Stokes, Miss Josephine Atterbury, Miss Katherine McClure, Miss Fanshawe, Miss Dominick, the Misses Harriet and Maisie Delafield, Miss Hopeton Drake, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Miss Ruth Hoe, Miss Rosina Boardman, Miss Cecil Boardman, and the Messrs. Jon R. Delafield, Emory Hawes, L. A. Morgan, Robert Hoe, Dr. A. Catesby Jones, Reginald Jaffray, Arthur Goadby, Arthur G. Morris, J. S. Frelinghuysen, Wilson T. Lloyd, James B. Hurry, De Witt C. Fales, and Mr. Howard Townsend.

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The third and last Junior Cotillion took place last evening in the large ballroom at Sherry's. It was a very jolly dance, and the pretty trifles which were given as favors and the figures had a suggestion of the coming carnival. The supper was served shortly after midnight. The patronesses who received were Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Jacob W. Miller, Mrs. Beverley Robinson, and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes. Mr. Alexander Hadden led the cotillion. Among the dancers were Miss Matilde Van Rensselaer, Miss Barnes, Miss Ethel Post, the Misses Clark, Miss Stokes, Miss Juliet Adee, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Miss Helen Dominick, Miss Mary Crocker, Miss Mildred Dix, Miss Margaret Iselin, Miss Amy Olyphant, Miss Atterbury, Miss May Gurnee, Miss Anna Dodge, Miss Pauline Robinson, Miss Clare Bryce, Miss Josephine Williams, Miss Sands, Miss Miller, Miss Hollins, Miss Peabody, Miss Schieffelin, Miss Van Nest, Miss Betty Metcalf, Miss Butler, and the Messrs. Harry Batcheller, Goelet, Gallatin, Robbins, Post, Miller, Schieffelin, Lawrence Atterbury, Montgomery Hare, Stephen Pell, Frederic Kernochan, Ashton de Peyster, W. Biddle, Delafield, Hamilton Benjamin, Kenneth Robinson, Richard Fay, Phoenix Ingraham, Stokes, and Robert Gerry.

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New Orleans is having a Winter of exceptional gayety. On Sunday afternoon there was a musicale and reception at Mrs. Bright's, in honor of Miss Quarrier of Louisville, Ky., who plays the violin so well. Monday evening Morgan Whitney gave a dance and frolic, to christen the new music room in his residence. Some of the guests came with blackened faces, and gave a minstrel show, with coon dances, &c. The wedding of Mr. Louis McCaleb, younger brother of Mr. Thomas McCaleb, who is so well known in Newport and New York society a few years ago, and Miss Meyer, daughter of Mr. Victor Meyer, took place last week, and was a large and fashionable affair. It is reported in New Orleans that Miss Febinger, a granddaughter of Col. Febinger of Washington, will be the Queen of the Carnival this year. There will be many New York visitors at the carnival, which promises to be unusually brilliant and enjoyable this year.

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The death of Mr. George H. Norman, the Newport and Boston millionaire, which occurred at Palm Beach, Fla., on Saturday last, was not a surprise, as he had been in poor health for some time. Although Mr. Norman's business office was in Boston, he and his family were associated almost entirely with Newport, where he began life as a poor boy. He made most of his large fortune through the building and owning of water works. The Newport Water Works were among his most valuable properties. His sons, Hugh and Reginald Norman, are well known and popular at Newport. Both served in the Spanish war. One of his daughters married Mr. Frederick Prince of Boston and another Mr. William K. Hunter of Newport. It is thought that Mr. Norman's fortune may amount to $15,000,000.

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There is still some uncertainty abroad as to whether Queen Victoria will go to the Riviera and whether later in the Spring she will hold the accustomed Drawing Rooms. Everything in London is in a state of absolute depression. Mrs. Joseph Choate, wife of the American Ambassador, has gone to the Riviera. Last week she and her son were the guests of Sir Sidney Waterlow at Cannes. Much of the entertaining there is done by the Count and the Countess de Pourtales, but so far the season has been anything but gay. At Monte Carlo Mr. James Gordon Bennett has been entertaining a party of friends. Mrs. Henry White still remains at Grasse. The Duchess of Marlborough and her mother are expected at Nice, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. From Nice they will go to Rome.

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The cable dispatches from abroad confirm the news given in this column last week concerning the Americans who are stopping in the Engadine. John Jacob Astor has been celebrated in a song at one of the amateur entertainments as a public benefactor for the giving of the Astor Cup for the "bobbing" matches. He and Mrs. Astor seem to be enjoying this sport immensely. The time of the sojourners at the Engadine is taken up with "bobbing," skating, hockey, and other Winter sports during the day, and in the evening with charitable entertainments for the South African soldiers, with the inevitable "Absent-Minded Beggar" and fancy-dress dances.

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Outside of war news the items from London comprise the last details of the long-heralded tableaus arranged by Mrs. Arthur Paget, the details of the wedding of Miss Lily Whitehouse to Capt. Coventry, a description of which has already been given here, and the last sad particulars of the funeral services at the Chapel Royal and subsequent interment of Lady Alice Montagu. The Duchess of Manchester is at Portman Square, her London residence, with her son, is overwhelmed with grief, and sees no one.

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The arrival at the Ritz, in Paris, of Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet has given occasion again for the report of Miss May Goelet's engagement. Each time this engagement is chronicled the fiancé is a new one. The last is Capt. Hugh Fraser. The report gave again the excuse for the printing of an alleged picture of Miss Goelet. There is no confirmation of the report.

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Mrs. Mackay and the Countess Telfener are in Rome, where Mrs. Mackay has had an audience with the Queen. Mr. William Waldorf Astor and party, on the Catania, are cruising in the Mediterranean, and touched one day last week at Palermo. Mrs. Hughes Hallett is entertaining a large house party at her villa in Tangier. The season has been rather quiet at Biarritz. The Earl of Essex, who married Miss Adele Grant, will go, it seems, to South Africa, after all, leaving this week.

IRON PLANT MAY BE MOVED.

Rumor of an Important Deal at Aldine, N. J.

CRANFORD, N. J., Feb. 6.—It is reported here that the Jackson Architectural Iron Company of 315 East Eighteenth Street, New York City, has purchased from the Lehigh Valley Railroad fifteen acres of land along the lines of that road near its junction with the Baltimore and Ohio at Aldine, N. J. What the terms of the transfer are is not known, but it is believed that the consideration was nominal, and that the road will receive its principal compensation through freight receipts from the company.

The exchange of contracts is said to have taken place last Saturday in New York, and, according to the report, other factories engaged in the manufacture of architectural iron throughout the country will be merged into a big concern, with its central plant at Aldene. In case the New York works are abandoned, more than 1,000 men will move from the city to Aldene, and the present site of the factory will be given over to apartment houses and shops. William H. Jackson, head of the company, owns considerable land in the neighborhood of the rumored purchase. The proposed concentration of factories is said to be in line with the policy shown to be profitable by the rubber, wall paper, and other trusts.

Citizens of Aldene and Cranford are divided in opinion as to the advantages of having the new works built, some being averse to destroying the desirable residential features by the influx of noise and smoke, while others are willing to endure both in order that land values may rise.

The Jackson Architectural Iron Works, according to the Corporation Directory, has a capital of $325,000. Its officers are: President—William H. Jackson; Secretary—David Pettigrew; Treasurer—John H. Hankinson; Directors—W. H. Jackson, D. Pettigrew, J. H. Hankinson, Ebenezer C. Jackson, and Joseph W. Lantry.

Illinois Railroad Sold.

MATTOON, Ill., Feb. 6.—The Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad was sold in this city by Special Master in Chancery Brown of Springfield, Ill., to Adrian H. Joline, representing the Central Trust Company of New York. The bid on the Evansville division was $1,895,000, and on the Peoria division the bid was $1,586,000. It is inferred that the Illinois Central interests were behind the bids.

RATE CUTTING ON GRAIN.

Inter-State Commerce Commission to Make an Investigation at Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Rate-cutting on grain is to be investigated by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and sensations are promised. It is said that the Government's representatives are impressed by the claims made by the grain men, and have promised co-operation

John B. Carpenter of Montanague & Co., speaking of the violations of the law, said: "Some persons offer a certain grade of grain laid down in either Boston or New York at a given price—delivery to be made by a specified line—which, with the tariff rate added, shows that a cut is being made to the favored shippers, and that competitors are out of line from 1 to 2 cents a bushel."

"Another proof that secret rates have been granted to a few is the fact that on Jan. 30, 1900 a meeting of the traffic officials was held in Chicago, at which it was agreed that on and after Feb. 11 full tariff rates shall be charged. This is a clear admission on the part of the railroads that the inter-State commerce law is being violated."

The Board of Trade Transportation Committee has protested against the policy of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and the Wabash in compelling a shipper to transfer his grain through an elevator owned by another shipper. It is the wish of the grain men in general that the railroads own all the transfer elevators, which will place all shippers on an even footing.

CALIFORNIA SENATOR ELECTED.

Thomas R. Bard, Republican, Chosen to Succeed S. M. White.

Special to The New York Times.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 6.—Thomas R. Bard was to-day elected United States Senator to succeed Stephen M. White. In the Senate the vote was as follows: Thomas R. Bard, (Republican,) 26; James D. Phelan, (Democrat,) 10. In the Assembly the vote stood: Bard, 59; Phelan, 20; White, 1. Bard was declared elected in both houses. In announcing Mr. Bard's election, both Speaker Anderson, in the Assembly, and Lieut. Gov. Neff, in the Senate, announced that the term of office for which he was elected dates from March 4, 1899.

Both houses will meet in joint session to-morrow to ratify the election of Bard.

Thomas R. Bard was born in Chambersburg, Franklin County, Penn., Dec. 8, 1841. Robert M. Bard, his father, was an attorney of wide practice. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. When the civil war broke out Thomas R. Bard was located at Hagerstown, Md., and, although he was scarcely of age, he enlisted in the Federal Army, and was in the battle of Antietam and many other engagements.

His executive ability came to the notice of Col. Thomas A. Scott, then Assistant Secretary of War, who took the young man into his command, where he rendered valuable assistance to the Transportation Department. In 1865 Col. Scott induced him to come to California to take charge of his large interests in Ventura and adjoining counties, comprising in all about 27,000 acres. Bard managed these large estates until Col. Scott's death, when he became his administrator and closed out the property. He was obliged to give bonds in $1,300,000, all within the County of Ventura, but he had no trouble in securing the large amount, farmers going on his bonds for all they were worth. Had he defaulted the whole county would have been bankrupt.

At the present time Mr. Bard is largely interested in the petroleum industry of Southern California, and is also a large landholder. He was a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1880 and again in 1892, and was a delegate to the Blaine convention of 1884. He is a millionaire. Mr. Bard is married and has seven children.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Dodge—Barker.

Mr. Murray Witherbee Dodge, son of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, and Miss Elsie Barker, daughter of Mrs. Fordyce Barker, were married yesterday noon at St. Thomas's Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of the church. The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her grandfather, Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, wore a gown of white satin, with yoke of tucked chiffon, and where the chiffon joined the satin it was covered with point lace. About the foot of the gown was a flounce of chiffon, edged with a fine ruching of the same material. Her magnificent point lace veil was arranged to form a coronet over her pompadour coiffure. An almost invisible chain of gold held a pendant formed of one immense diamond, and below it a large pear-shaped pearl. She carried a shower bouquet of freesia, with satin streamers. Miss Lilian Barker, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor. Her gown was of white panne velvet, tucked with insertion of lace, and she carried a bouquet of freesia. The two bridesmaids, Miss Alice Babcock, a cousin of the bride, and Miss Anne Potter, daughter of Mr. James Brown Potter, wore costumes of pale blue panne velvet, and carried bouquets of green orchids and white snapdragons. The maid of honor and bridesmaids all wore large white picture hats, tilted well forward, and tied beneath their chins were hat strings of white tulle, forming large bows. Mr. Dodge's best man was his brother, Mr. Marshall Dodge, and the ushers were Mr. Arthur M. Dodge, Mr. C. A. Brayton, Jr., Mr. Frederic Kernochan, Mr. John Jacob Astor, Mr. Louis Stoddard, Mr. Henry M. Hollister, Jr., Mr. Samuel W. Hawley, and Mr. W. H. Dixon. A breakfast at the residence of the bride's grandfather, Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, 636 Fifth Avenue, followed the ceremony. The church was crowded with a throng of fashionables, among whom were Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Miss Kathleen Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Miss Mary Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Earle Dodge, Miss Anna Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, the Misses Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dodge, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Grosvenor Kortright, and Mrs. George L. Rives. Mrs. Fordyce C. Barker, the bride's mother, wore a gown of white satin, veiled with black lace, and trimmed with black velvet. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge was in pale blue satin pailletted in steel and jet, and wore a headdress of steel and jet, with a touch of blue. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge will sail on Saturday next for the Riviera.

Kurrus—Sturtevant.

Dr. John Kurrus and Miss Lillian Chapman Sturtevant were married at 8:30 o'clock last evening in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, West Seventy-first Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Matthew Taylor, pastor of the church. The bride wore a white satin gown, with a bodice of chiffon, trimmed with duchesse lace. Her veil was fastened with orange blossoms, and her bouquet was of roses and lilies of the valley. She entered the church on the arm of her uncle, Mr. William H. Chapman of Norwich, Conn. The matron of honor was Mrs. John B. Traver, who wore a gown of yellow satin, brocaded, with insertions of lace, and here and there a touch of violet panne velvet. The little flower girls were Miss Edith D. Herrick and Miss Ruth H. Chapman, cousins of the bride; Miss May Kurrus, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Olga I. Traver. The little girls wore slips of white point d'esprit over white silk, and carried yellow roses in baskets. Mr. Edward K. J. Kurrus was the bridegroom's best man, and the ushers were Mr. Thomas P. McKenna, Jr., of Long Branch, Mr. Charles Carson, Dr. Henry Smith, Mr. Charles B. Chapman, a cousin of the bride; Mr. B. D. Woolley, and Mr. Hugh O'Reilly. A reception at the house of the bride's aunt, Miss Chapman of 179 West Seventy-third Street, followed the ceremony.

Recovered from a Broken Neck.

YONKERS, Feb. 6.—Bartholomew Moriarity, a hod carrier

SAVINGS DEPOSITS TAX

Treat Bill Is Sent to Committee for a Further Hearing.

ASSAILED BY THE MINORITY

Measure Declared by Mr. Allds Not to be an Attack on Thrift, but Aimed at Rich Depositors.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—When the Treat bill, to tax individual depositors in excess of $1,000 deposited in savings banks, was reached on the Assembly calendar to-day, a dozen members were instantly on their feet to object to its advancement to third reading.

Mr. Treat got the floor. He denied that the bill was aimed at thrift. No one sympathized with the poor more than he did. The bill was aimed at the rich depositors, and as far as he was concerned, he desired and courted a full investigation, and would ask that the bill be recommitted for a further hearing.

Mr. Allds defended the bill. It was not a tax on thrift, contended the majority leader. "Mr. Treat's bill," said he, "fixes the minimum at $1,000 for the tax, and we all know that $50 is the average deposited by poor people in savings banks. The object sought in this bill is to wipe out the possibility of rich men enriching themselves still more by placing deposits in banks scattered all over the State.

"Why, gentlemen, I know of a savings bank President up the State who had placed an even hundred accounts of $1,000 each, in various savings banks throughout the State." Mr. Allds, however, favored a hearing.

Mr. Trainor thought that the bill was defectively drawn, and that it would rob many poor people of their little earnings, accumulated by years of hard labor.

Mr. Gale also attacked the bill, saying that even if the bill became a law it would not prevent any depositor from depositing his money in small sums in the name of his sisters, his brothers, his cousins, and his aunts.

The bill was recommitted to the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment.

SCORES THE SAVINGS TAX BILL.

Controller Coler Says Savings Institutions Must Not Be Tampered With.

Controller Coler yesterday expressed himself as being opposed to the bill which Assemblyman Treat has presented in the Legislature, and which provides for the levying of a tax on savings bank deposits amounting to $1,000 and upward. Mr. Coler believes that the bill will injure the poor and middle-class depositors in these banks, and will tend to make them discontented with the existing system of government.

"Last year," said he, "the passage of the franchise tax law was looked upon as a just measure from which great relief might be expected. No doubt this would be so if the same vigor were shown in finding a way of putting it in force as was shown in securing its passage. It is lying dead because the Legislature has not yet seen fit to provide the means to give it life. It seems to have received a dose of corporate chloroform, which is always more or less effective.

"On the other hand, the bill for taxing savings bank deposits has had injected into it some unknown vitality. In other words, an unsophisticated observer of legislation might be inclined to think that certain interests were attacking the people in order to draw attention from themselves.

"The savings institutions of this State and city must not be tampered with. They provide the only opportunity for the placing of money at interest for those of our people who are not schooled in finance and who do not desire to be taught by some of our artistic preceptors."

NEW KINGS PENITENTIARY.

Remsen Bill Proposes $500,000 Prison Structure on Barren Island.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Assemblyman Remsen to-day introduced a bill providing for the removal of the Kings County Penitentiary from the Twenty-fourth Ward, in Brooklyn, to Barren Island, in Jamaica Bay, and authorizes the issuing of $500,000 in bonds to carry out the provisions of the act. The Commissioner of Correction is to build sea walls around portions of the island, and the Controller of New York is directed to sell at auction the lands upon which the present penitentiary is situated. Before making such sale the lands are to be laid out in building lots and appraised in separate lots by three competent appraisers to be appointed by him. No plot or lot shall be sold at less than its appraised value, and the moneys received in payment for said lands are to be placed in a fund to be known as the Kings County Penitentiary Building Fund, and used for the payment of the bonds.

PENITENTIARY PLANS THROWN OUT.

Administration Building of New York County Prison Improperly Laid Out.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The State Prison Commission to-day disapproved of plans for the new administration building connected with the New York County Penitentiary because the hospital is not properly laid out.

The commission adopted a resolution calling upon New York City to appropriate $250,000 for the construction of a new jail in Brooklyn.

CHARTER COMMISSION BILL.

Mazet Committee Measure to be Reported Favorably—Fifteen Commissioners.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Assembly Cities Committee will to-morrow report favorably, with amendments, the Mazet bill, introduced by Mr. Fallows, which authorizes the Governor to appoint a commission to revise the charter of New York City.

The amendments increase the commission from eleven to fifteen members, and allow each member $20 for every day while the commission is in session. These changes were suggested by the Governor.

BRIDGE AND TUNNEL HEARING.

Brennan Bill Advanced and Then Sent Back to the Committee.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The minority made a spirited attack in the Assembly to-day on Mr. Brennan's Bridge and Tunnel bill for New York City, which was on order of second reading. The measure was declared to be an invasion of home rule and of the rights of the Commissioner of Bridges.

As a result, the bill was advanced to third reading, and, on motion of the introducer, was then recommitted for a hearing.

East River Bridge Company Wins.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Court of Appeals has reversed the Appellate Division and affirmed the decision of the referee dismissing the complaint of Miles M. O'Brien and James G. Cannon, receivers of the Madison Square Bank, against the East River Bridge Company to recover $50,000, the sum which was on deposit in the bank in the name of the defendant and was drawn out on a check the day the bank failed by reason of knowledge of the impending failure obtained by Frederick Uhlman, who was then President of the East River Bridge Company and a Director of the Madison Square Bank as well.

Time for Building Bridge Extended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Senate today passed the bill extending the time for the completion of a bridge across the East River between the City of New York and Long Island.

FOR EQUITABLE ASSESSMENTS.

Tax Reform Association's Bill Introduced by Assemblyman Rodenbeck.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The bill introduced by Assemblyman Rodenbeck, relating to separation of values in assessing property, is designed to remedy the evil of discrimination in making assessments of real estate. The measure was prepared by the Tax Reform Association of New York City, and follows the State Commerce Commission's recommendation that Assessors be required to state not only the entire value of each parcel of real estate, but also to set down separately the value of the land. This has been the Massachusetts plan for many years, and has recently been adopted in New Jersey. The New York State Board of Assessors for several successive years urged similar legislation, directing attention to the fact that this method of assessment is required in Buffalo, where real estate assessment is more equitable than elsewhere.

The West End Association of New York, composed of real-estate owners, has demanded this reform and asserts that it will greatly improve assessments in New York. A somewhat similar provision was inserted in the charter some years ago. The present bill is designed to make the separation of values of lands and buildings a general provision, applicable to the entire State.

In connection with this bill, Assemblyman Rodenbeck said the legislative committee did not revise the entire tax law, and that separate bills were necessary to correct evils here and there. He declared there was great need of a thorough revision of the entire system of taxation.

STILL ANOTHER BAKERS' BILL.

Mr. Remsen Proposes Measure Differing from O'Connell Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Assemblyman Remsen to-day introduced a bakers' bill, which differs somewhat from the one introduced by Mr. O'Connell. The Factory Inspector is to designate six of his deputies to inspect bakeries, instead of ten, as in the O'Connell bill. No baker shall be allowed to work more than sixty hours in any one week, or more than ten hours in any one day. The other provisions of the bill relative to sanitary conditions, &c., are similar to those of the O'Connell measure.

NAVAL MILITIA ARMORY BILL.

Measure to Appropriate $500,000 for the Purpose.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Assemblyman Cotton to-day introduced a bill providing for the erection an equipment of an armory for the State Naval Militia, at a cost not to exceed $500,000.

The construction is to be supervised by the State Armory Commission.

HEARING ON TEACHERS' BILLS.

Assembly Sub-Committee Will Meet in This City Saturday and Monday.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Sub-Committee of the Assembly Cities Committee, to which has been referred all school teachers' bills for New York City, will sit in New York City on Saturday and Monday next.

DRUG CLERKS AND PHARMACISTS.

Henry Bill Advanced and Then Recommitted—Lively Maher Bill Hearing

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Henry bill relating to the Board of Pharmacy of New York City and the registration of pharmacists, on order of second reading in the Assembly to-day, was opposed by Mr. Maher, who moved to recommit. Mr. Henry compromised by consenting to have his bill advanced to third reading and then recommitted.

The Assembly Public Health Committee held a hearing on Mr. Maher's bill for shorter hours for drug clerks and pharmacists in New York City, and the session proved lively. Mr. Maher became excited over some criticisms of his measure by William Muir of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, and threatened to chastise him. The lie was given and taken, and it was some minutes before order was restored.

William Dietz, President of the Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association, also opposed the bill. Those who favored it were Mr. Maher, Edward Thimme, Morris Zitlin, and Benjamin Alpin. The committee took the bill under advisement.

LITTLE NEW LEGISLATION.

Senate Passes Bill Prohibiting Indecent Slot Machine Pictures.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—In the Senate to-day Senator Brackett's bill amending the Code of Civil Procedure so as to define the terms of undertaker or counsel and allow them to bring action against an estate to recover any claim they may have for expenses of funeral or administration expenses was passed after a brief debate by a vote of 27 yeas to 6 nays.

Among the other bills passed were the following:

Senator FEATHERSON—Authorizing the Controller of New York City to pay for the services of certain persons in the Department of Finance during 1899, pending the preparation of civil service eligible lists for assistant accountants.

Senator WAGNER—Amending the Penal Code to prohibit the exhibition of indecent pictures in slot machines.

Senator ELLSWORTH—Providing for a commission to determine the positions of New York troops in the campaign before Vicksburg.

The Assembly transacted very little business. There was objection to Mr. McEwan's bill adding to the list of railroad companies in which first mortgage bonds and mortgages may be invested the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, but the bill was advanced.

BILLS INTRODUCED YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

Assembly.

Mr. FOWLER—Authorizing Supervisors in change the compensation of Sheriff from fee to salary system.

Mr. BRENNAN—Constituting a new board to take charge of the erection in Brooklyn of a monument to the late Gen. Edward B. Fowler.

Mr. BEDELL—Providing that street surface railroads desiring to construct extensions or branches shall secure consents of the property owners along the streets through which such branches shall extend.

Mr. CONGER—Appropriating $10,000 annually for establishing and maintaining a biological station.

Mr. WEEKES—Providing that no appeal shall be taken to the Court of Appeals in an action upon a bond or undertaking when the decision of the appellate court is unanimous.

Mr. ROTH—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to audit and allow compensation to certain persons for services rendered in the Department of Finance during 1899.

Mr. MORGAN—Providing that real estate belonging to any library corporation, and acquired by it prior to 1893, and being a part of or contiguous to the main library building of such corporation, shall be exempt from taxation.

Senate.

Senator RICE—Directing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to investigate the Woodside Water Company's claim for water furnished Long Island City from May 11, 1896, to Dec. 31, 1897, and, if it shall appear that water was furnished, that the City of New York shall pay the claim by the issue of revenue bonds.

Senator WAGNER—Providing for the settlement of the expenses incurrred by the Cities of New York and Brooklyn in the acquisition of the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank Road.

Senator FORD—Proposing an amendment to the Code of Civil Procedure, fixing the legal rate for publication of legal notices in cities of the first class at $1 per folio for the first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Senator MITCHELL—Providing an additional member of the Department of Buildings of New York City, who shall have jurisdiction in the Borough of the Bronx.

MUNICIPAL GAS TALK.

Senator Donnelly Makes an Elaborate Argument in Favor of His Public Ownership Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The hearing on the Municipal Gas Plant bill for New York City was held to-day before the Senate Committee on Cities. Senator Donnelly made the only argument in favor of his measure. No one appeared against the bill. Senator Donnelly said there was no opposition to the bill so far as the New York City officials were concerned, as they favor the measure.

Senator Donnelly named as the main advantages to be derived from his measure the following:

1. It relieves communities from corrupting relations with men of wealth.

2. Higher wages and shorter hours for labor.

3. The municipality would not show any partiality in extending improvements, such as gas works, electric light works, water works, railroads, &c., but would have in mind only the general welfare of the people at large.

4. Economy in management, making it possible to create a sinking fund which could be used to pay off cost of construction of plant and finally make the cost to the consumer nominal.

The present law regulating the manufacture of gas provides, said Senator Donnelly, first, for State inspection which has never inspected; second, for the quality of the gas, without providing any test of the quality, and, third, for an arbitrary price of gas.

"The capitalization of gas companies in Manhattan and Brooklyn, including bonds, amounts to $95,000,000," declared the speaker. "This, however, does not represent honest capitalization. It does not represent in any way the amount of money actually invested. More than one-half of it is water. The present Consolidated Gas Company is made up of half a dozen companies. Beore consolidation the aggregate capitalization of these several companies was but $18,000,000. Upon consolidation the capitalization of the new company was raised to $89,000,000. The difference between $18,000,000 and $89,000,000 represents the water in this one company alone."

Senator Donnelly recalled the experience of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company during the financial crisis of December, 1899. "That company was supposed to be upon the most substantial financial footing," said he, "and yet it is a matter of public notoriety that this company, notwithstanding that it included among its owners such giants of the financial world as W. C. Whitney and John D. Crimmins, and possibly the Vanderbilt family, was compelled to play the part of a suppliant and beg the Standard Oil syndicate for mercy.

"The Standard Oil syndicate now controls the Standard Gas Light Company, and it is only a question of a very short time when it will control absolutely the entire gas business of the City of New York."

F. K. Thurber of New York, at the conclusion of Senator Donnelly's argument, asked that the hearing be adjourned for two weeks in order to allow at that time the presentation of any arguments the opposition might wish to make. The adjournment was granted.

RAMAPO WATER HEARING.

Mr. Demarest of Rockland Argues for the Repeal of Charter—Another Postponement.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—By consent of all parties interested, the hearing of the bills affecting the Ramapo Water Company of Brooklyn before the Cities Committee of the Assembly was to-day further postponed until Feb. 15.

The request for adjournment was made by Herbert R. Limburger, representing Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, who stated that Mr. Lauterbach was unexpectedly detained, but desired to be heard later. Mr. Limburger called attention to the fact that the Merchants' Association Water bill for New York City affected the Ramapo Water Company, and suggested that that bill be given a hearing at the same time with the others.

Mr. Demarest of Rockland County was heard on his bill to annul the Ramapo company's charter. He said that the people of Rockland were opposed to the company's invading the county to enrich itself at their expense and inconvenience. The company, he declared, is vested with fabulous powers to condemn homesteads and farm lands, to build works, dam waters, and lay pipes through any property, no matter how valuable. Mr. Demarest asserted that greater power is given the company under the law of 1895 than that of any municipality in the State to condemn lands and waterways. If it should care to take advantage of the law, six industries now using the waters of the Ramapo in Rockland County could be forced to discontinue, and the company could take from the people their purest and most wholesome water.

Mr. Demarest said that many residents of Rockland, property owners in New York, had asked him to prevent the Ramapo company from foisting upon the taxpayers a contract running for forty years and involving $200,000,000, or an actual loss to them of $100,000,000.

That the law of 1895 was not only private but noxious legislation, Mr. Demarest said was proved by the words of Speaker Nixon, who offered the measure in 1895, in a recent interview, in which he declared that when he presented the law it affected Rockland and Orange Counties, but that the bill was so amended in committee as to embrace practically the entire State and confer upon the company almost unlimited power.

Ramapo Files an Appeal.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Herbert R. Limburger, for the Ramapo Water Company, filed an appeal this afternoon with the County Clerk to the Appellate Division, from the decision of Justice Chester, who overruled the demurrer interposed by the company to Mr. Hearst's action to annul its charter.

Capt. Goddard's Anti-Policy Crusade.

Capt. Norton Goddard, whose crusade against the policy shops in the Twentieth and Twenty-second Assembly Districts for the last few years has practically cleared these districts of such places, will appear before the Codes Committee in the Assembly Friday in favor of the amendment to Mr. Fallows's policy law. Capt. Goddard, who is in possession now of evidence of the methods of the policy dealers, will be backed up in his argument in favor of the amendment by Theron G. Strong, Gen. George Moore Smith, Magistrate Robert Cornell, ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, and Alexander Mason, who accompany him. Capt. Goddard has sought to interest men of influence of all political factions in his fight, and several, among them ex-Mayor Hewitt and Controller Coler, have written him letters showing their approval of the measure.

Ask for Lands Under Water.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Hearings were given to-day on applications for grants of land under water by a special committee of the State Land Board. A grant of six acres in Hempstead Bay, Long Island, asked for by Fred L. Masury, was opposed by the town of Hempstead, which claims title to the land. A hearing was given also on an application of B. J. Allson for a grant of land at Stony Point. The West Shore Railroad Company, which has a trestle there, opposed the application. Decision was reserved in both cases.

Silver Lake Park Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Senator Ford's amendment to the Silver Lake Park bill was not discussed at length before the Senate Cities Committee to-day. A hearing had been scheduled, but Assistant Corporation Counsel Creamer of New York stated that the city authorities were opposed to the bill in its present form, and Senator Ford consented to an adjournment, and meantime will consult the city authorities as to changes desired.

To Commemorate New York's Statehood.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Daughters of the American Revolution of Poughkeepsie desire the erection in New York City of a monument to commemorate the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by the State of New York, and Senator Ambler to-day introduced a bill making an appropriation of $10,000 for its erection. The monument is to be the property of the State.

Insurance Amendment.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—An amendment to the insurance law is proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Parsons to-day. It provides that no certificate shall be issued by the Superintendent of Insurance if, in his opinion, the name of the corporation applying therefor so closely resembles that of one already transacting business in this State as to create confusion and uncertainty, or be calculated to deceive.

Against Powder Making in Tenements

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Senator Ford to-day introduced a bill which makes it a misdemeanor to manufacture gunpowder, dynamite, or other explosives, or fireworks, or other article of which such explosives are component parts, in a tenement house or building in which merchandise is publicly sold.

Against Aliens on Public Works.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Assemblyman Minton introduced a bill to-day in line with his alien labor resolution which provides that only citizens of the United States shall be employed on public works constructed by the State or a municipality.

Mr. Coler Wants to be Heard.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The hearing on Senator Ford's bill for the cancellation and refunding of the assessments made for acquiring a title to Wadsworth Avenue, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, was postponed until Tuesday next, in order to allow Controller Coler to be heard.

Governor's New Aide-de-Camp.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Gov. Roosevelt has appointed Major William Wilson of Geneva as an aide-de-camp on his staff, to succeed Col. W. H. Chapin of Buffalo, who has accepted the position of Inspector on the staff of Major Gen. Roe.

Guaranty Companies Increase of Stock

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Insurance Committee will report favorably to-morrow the Elsberg bill providing that title or guaranty companies may increase their capital from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Another Blow at "Bob Veal."

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—An amendment to the "bob veal" law is proposed in a bill today introduced by Senator Wilcox, which makes it a misdemeanor for any person to have in his possession for purposes of transportation to a slaughter house any live calf less than four weeks of age.

To Protect Liquor Dealers.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Peter McGinnis, President of the State Wine and Liquor Dealers' Association, appeared before the Assembly Excise Committee to-day in favor of the Henry bill, prohibiting the sale of drinks in department stores, groceries, or drug stores in cities of the first and second class. Mr. McGinnis said the bill was intended to protect the liquor dealers, who are paying a large tax, from the encroachments of those who sell liquor as a side issue. The committee will give a further hearing on the bill next week.

Barren Island Hearing Postponed.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The hearing on Senator Wagner's Barren Island bill, down for to-day before the Senate Cities Committee, was adjourned until Feb. 13 upon request of De Lancey Nicoll of New York, who was unable to be present. William H. Amerman, President of the Anti-Barren Island League, and A. E. Karelsen, Secretary, were present to speak in behalf of the bill.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Freight Classification Committees Meet Here and in Chicago to Hear Protests of Shippers.

A meeting of the Classification Committee of the Trunk Line Association was held yesterday to consider the protests of the shippers against the new freight classification which took effect Jan. 1. The protests have been arranged and classified since they were submitted at the public hearing on Jan. 23. In spite of this it will take the committee one or two days more to complete the consideration of the matters involved. The conclusion of the committee will be submitted to the railroad companies, whose vote will determine the action to be taken. The committee adjourned yesterday to meet again this morning.

A similar meeting was held in Chicago by the Western Classification Committee, whose rulings, although not quite identical with those of the Eastern committee, have also been objected to by the interested shippers.

The Southern Classification Committee has informed the Merchants' Association that, in compliance with the request of the latter, it has called a meeting to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 16, in order to hear the objections to their classification by the Merchants' Association and other shippers.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL ACCUSED.

Charged with Violating the New Joint Passenger Agreement.

Commissioner Goddard of the Trunk Line Association is at present looking into a charge which has been made against the Michigan Central of violating the new joint passenger agreement which the trunk lines and their Western connections entered into about a month ago. It is charged that the Michigan Central was a party to a reduced east-bound rate from St. Paul and Minneapolis.

One of the terms of the agreement made by the roads was that in case of any charge against any one of them the other roads should not proceed to meet the reduced rates, but should refer the matter to the Commissioner, in the hope that it might be arbitrated. A meeting of the Joint Passenger Association will be held in Chicago to-morrow, when the charge will be fully investigated.

NEW ILLINOIS CENTRAL TRAINS.

Running Over the Tracks of the Minneapolis and St. Louis.

The rumors of a proposed absorption of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Road by the Illinois Central received some support yesterday by the statement, which was made on good authority, that the Illinois Central would in the near future run through passenger trains as well as a fast freight line from Chicago to St. Paul, using the tracks of the Minneapolis and St. Louis from Albert Lea to St. Paul.

The line of the Illinois Central now extenos as far as Lyle, Minn. The connection between Lyle and Albert Lea is at present under construction and will be finished shortly.

The two new trains, which have just been built by the Pullman Company for through service from Chicago to Omaha, are now in good running order, and two additional through trains have been put on between St. Paul and Omaha. These trains also use the tracks of the Minneapolis and St. Louis.

Coal Miners Lose a Terminal.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 6.—Ten acres of land running from the uplands to tidewater in Newark Bay, which was being sought by a combination of mineowners in Pennsylvania for a terminal for a railroad for carrying coal in opposition to the Lehigh Valley and other roads, was sold by Master in Chancery Walter J. Knight at the Court House this afternoon. The bidding was spirited, and jumped from $1,000, the first bid, to $3,100, at which it was knocked down to George W. Tichenor, a local real estate agent. It is believed that he represented one of the roads which does the coal carrying now, and that the sale to him defeats the plan of the coal miners.

The Reading Declares a Dividend.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The Board of Directors of the Reading Company met today and declared a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the $28,000,000 first preferred stock of the company, pursuant to the recommendation of the Executive Committee, which met yesterday.

FRAUDS IN NATURALIZATIONS.

Forty-nine Indictments Presented in Brooklyn and United States Court Clerks Accused.

The United States Grand Jury in Brooklyn yesterday found forty-nine indictments against persons accused of being instrumental in the illegal naturalization of foreigners in that borough. The identity of the men indicted, except in two cases, was not made public. A man named Hoffmann, who lives in Williamsburg, was accused of aiding an applicant to obtain naturalization papers by making a false affidavit. Jacob Marcos of 428 Grand Street was arrested under another of the indictments. Both of the accused were admitted to bail in $1,500 each.

The presentment of the Grand Jury makes charges against two officials, and also recommends that the President and Congress be appealed to to eradicate the existing evils in regard to the naturalization of foreigners. It is set forth in the presentment that aliens rejected by the courts in Manhattan have gone over to Brooklyn, and obtained citizenship papers there, and that for over 800 applicants only 10 men were witnesses.

The presentment declares that the examination has had chiefly to do with cases of naturalization during 1899. Almost without exception the persons naturalized were residents of the east side in this borough, and it was found that in the majority of cases the applicant was unable to speak, read, or write English, and that only a small percentage could tell the date of their birth or when they came to this country, answers to both of which questions appear in their applications on file in the clerk's office. Later witnesses who were able to answer such questions appeared to the Grand Jury to be testifying under instruction from some persons outside the case. The presentment continues: "The matter of fees taken and retained by the clerk as a special Commissioner may be an explanation of this. If this is not the explanation, then we must charge it to incompetency or recklessness of the clerk Morle and his deputy. Gilkes, in omission or neglect of the proper discharge of their duties as officials charged with the supervision of matters of naturalizations." After weighing the evidence, however, the jury selects the "simple matter of making money" as the more plausible explanation.

Clerk Morle, when seen last night, had this to say about the presentment:

"Those who know me best will see that the presentment made by the Grand Jury to the Hon. Edward R. Thomas, Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, is based on statements presented before them emanating from a vindictive spirit. Those who know me only by reputation during twenty-nine years' connection with the United States courts in this borough cannot fail to see a similar vindictive spirit, and therefore I leave future events to prove to the public at large the facts."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

GIRL WINS WILL CONTEST

Maude Ernestine Banks to Share Her Grandfather's Fortune.

TESTATOR NEVER KNEW HER

The Contestant a Cousin of Maud Banks, the Actress—Will Inherit About $25,000.

By a decision of Surrogate Thomas given yesterday, at the end of a will contest, a young woman's identity was fully established, and she was declared to be the heir to about $25,000 from her grandfather's estate. The contestant was Maude Ernestine Banks of Waltham, Mass., who is now recognized as a cousin of Maud Banks, the actress.

Miles Banks, who for nearly thirty years was employed in the Custom House in this city, died May 8 last at 130 West Twenty-ninth Street. During his whole life in this city he was believed to be a bachelor, and not even his intimate friends knew that he had been married. He left a will, in which he bequeathed a large part of his estate to his brother, Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks. The remainder of the estate, with the exception of $1,000, was left to other relatives. The $1,000 was given to Ernest Banks without any explanation or statement of relationship between the latter and the testator.

The estate consists of property valued at about $100,000, of which $17,000 worth is in this city and the rest near Waltham, Mass. Maude Ernestine Banks, through her attorneys, Philip J. Britt of this city and Francis Burke of Boston, objected to the probate of the will on the ground that it was not properly executed and that undue influence had been exerted on Miles Banks, by which he had been kept in ignorance of the fact that he had a granddaughter, although she had been living in the same town with his other relatives.

Evidence was presented that on Dec. 2, 1851, Miles Banks, who was then living at the Banks homestead, at Waltham, Mass., married Susan Wiley. Almost immediately after the marriage he left her, with the announcement that he never wanted to see her again. Mrs. Banks became a matron in the Tewskbury Almshouse, where she was burned to death in 1859. The certificate of the birth of her son, Ernest Banks, on Dec. 29, 1851, was offered in evidence.

Miles Banks came to this city in 1859, and soon became attached to the customs service. He never mentioned his marriage to any of his associates. He was very saving, and invested his money in property near his old home, at Waltham. Ernest Banks, the son, was cared for in his youth by a sister of his mother. In 1871 he married Mary Bemis at Waltham, and in 1872 Maude Ernestine Banks was born. Three years after her birth Ernest Banks left his wife, and was last heard of when he was committed to an institution in Boston on a charge of habitual drunkenness.

Rebecca Banks Sanger, a sister of Miles Banks, testified that she knew of the son, Ernest, and of the granddaughter. She had only seen Ernest when he was eight years old. Sybil Banks, a niece of Miles Banks, testified that she lived at Waltham, Mass., and that she had met Maude Ernestine Banks at a musical entertainment. She told of one occasion when she and Miles Banks were in a street car in Boston. Maude Banks, with her aunt, Elizabeth Bemis, got on the same car and sat opposite them.

"Why was it that you did not try to bring your uncle and Maude together?" was asked of Miss Banks.

"I thought it was none of my business."

Thomas G. Banks of Watertown, Mass., a cousin of the testator, said that in 1851 he met Miles Banks in New Hampshire and that Miles said:

"Tom, I have just been married. My wife is here at the hotel. I intend leaving her immediately, and shall never live with her. She bears my name, if that will do her any good."

The contestant then took the stand.

"When were you born?" was asked.

"In 1872," was the reply.

"Who was your father?"

"Ernest Banks."

"Did you see your father frequently?"

"No, Sir."

"When did you last see him?"

"I do not know. I was very young."

"When did your mother die?"

"When I was eleven years old."

"Where?"

"In Waltham, Mass."

"You moved in the same social circles with the Banks family at Waltham, did you not?"

"Yes, with Miss Sybil Banks. I met her frequently at our musical club."

"Did you ever see your grandfather?"

"Yes; once when he was on the car with Miss Sybil Banks in Boston."

"What was Miss Banks's behavior toward you?"

"The same as to any other person who was a stranger."

After some other corroborative testimony in favor of the contestant was heard Surrogate Thomas admitted the will to probate. He declared that Ernest Banks was the son of Miles Banks; that Ernest Banks was dead, and that his daughter, Maude Ernestine Banks, was the heir at law and next of kin of Ernest Banks.

As Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks died before his brother Miles, the legacy which was bequeathed to him goes to the young woman, in addition to the $1,000 which was bequeathed to her father.

Maud Banks, the actress, was in court, but was not called upon to testify in favor of her newly found cousin.

WANTED FOOD FOR HER PETS.

A Woman's Chase After Her Husband Interested Broadway and Formed the Subject of a Bet.

A diminutive cabman, pursued down the middle of Broadway by a large woman with a puffing policeman far to the rear, halted theatregoers in their quest of amusement near Thirty-second Street last evening.

"They're starving; I want some money for them!" shouted the woman. "Wait till I catch my husband. He's bound to support them."

"Hold on, there!" yelled the officer.

"Three to one on the woman," offered a tall, lank youth in evening dress on the sidewalk.

"Take you!" yelled his companion.

But the little cabman didn't say a word. He kept sprinting right on up the street, doing his level best to make a record. A portion of the crowd, to keep the scene in view, moved at a pace a little less than a run after the actors.

At Thirty-second Street the officer had gained perceptibly upon the woman. His hand was about to close upon the collar of her plush jacket when the tall, lank youth yelled out:

"Use strategy, officer. You can catch the man. Let the woman alone and she'll catch him for you."

"He's anxious about his bet," announced the man who had taken it.

The officer followed the advice, and at Thirty-fourth Street the woman seized the cabman.

"You scoundrel!" she screamed. "I want some money for them. They're starving. I've no place to take them."

"Poor woman! Her children are starving, and her husband won't support them," commented the feminine portion of the crowd.

Straightening his belt, which had been pulled out of place in the chase, the officer came up and took both man and woman to the West Thirtieth Street Station. The tall, lank youth and his taker followed, after violently disputing as to who had won the bet. At the station house the woman said she was Mrs. Lizzie McElroy of 420 West Twenty-ninth Street. She had not been living with her husband, she said. "I don't care so much for myself," she told Sergt. Conboy, "but I've no place and nothing to eat for my poor little cats and dogs, and it's looking at them starving that makes me feel so bad."

"Cats and dogs, eh?" remarked the Sergeant. "Suppose you, McElroy, give her some money."

The cabman pulled out $1 which he offered to the woman.

"That won't do," she burst out.

"Well, here's another, then," replied her husband.

"I can't do anything with $2, Sergeant," she said. "Why, that won't even buy dog meat for Tommy."

The Sergeant told her that the police had no right to interfere in such cases. So out she and her husband went, separately. "He might have given me enough for a new collar for Jack, anyway," she remarked, as she went out.

It Is the Wind

that cuts and drives the cold into one's bones.

Kotedsilk

turns the wind off like a shield, and being a non-conductor of electricity, equalizes warmth and vitality. It is agreeable to wear, also, and a revelation of comfort to those whose skins have been tortured by wool.

KOTEDSILK

ON EVERY GARMENT.

ALL LEADING STORES AND

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.,

70-72 Franklin St., N. Y. City.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

They are telling a rather funny story about William Dean Howells's experience with a magazine proprietor who had engaged Mr. Howells to edit his magazine for him. Mr. Howells has not been in the habit of having a time watch kept on him when at his literary work, and, like all men of that sort, writes only when he is in the mood, and then accomplishes a great deal in a short time. Now, the proprietor of the magazine is one of those methodical, matter-of-fact fellows who cannot see why a "littery feller" should not sit down at his desk and do his work in regular fashion, just as his bookkeepers and engineer do. He looked askance at Mr. Howells as he came to his editorial den at all sorts of hours, whenever the mood seized him, and left in the same unceremonious way. It was very irritating to the methodical man of business, who could not understand how Mr. Howells could earn his salary unless he came to the office at 8 A. M. and worked there, with an hour for luncheon, until 5 P. M. He didn't quite like to ask Mr. Howells to report to the timekeeper of the establishment with the rest of the hired help, and finally evolved a method that he thought would meet with Mr. Howells's approval, would tend to make the writer more methodical, and would also satisfy the magazine proprietor that he was getting his money's worth of the story writer. He got a bell punch and a strip of paper, with the hours of the day printed on it, and handed both to Mr. Howells, explaining that the use of this system would tend to make him more methodical in his habits, and so set a good example to the other employes in this model magazine office and intellectual forcing house. He told Mr. Howells that he could take the bell punch and punch out of the slip of figures indicating the hour at which he arrived at the office, the hours when he went to luncheon and returned therefrom, and the hour at which he took his departure for the night. If there ever was a man thoroughly mad in this world it was William Dean Howells when this timekeeper's watch was offered him. He said words to the proprietor that left no doubt in the mind of the man of the bell-punch scheme that Mr. Howells felt insulted, and there was a shade of surprise when Mr. Howells then and there tendered his resignation, with some remark that indicated that he was not in the habit of working on the street sweeper's time plan. Whenever Mr. Howells's name is mentioned to that magazine man he looks a trifle puzzled, and says that Mr. Howells is a very able man, but a trifle erratic, and wholly unused to business methods. What Mr. Howells has to say would not look well in print.

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There is considerable good-natured fun among the sportsmen about town whenever the South Side Club of Long Island is mentioned among men who hunt and fish. For the benefit of such as do not know of the South Side Sportsmen's Club, it may be stated that it is a very exclusive and prosperous hunting and fishing club, with immense preserves on Long Island. The fun all comes about from the fact that one of the farmers' clubs at a recent meeting adopted a resolution asking the representatives of Long Island in the present Legislature to procure the passage of a law "preventing hunters and others from killing or maiming domestic cats while in pursuit of their sport." The South Siders get a bit huffy when they are asked about this law, laugh in a hollow fashion while the jesting is going on, and then, as good-naturedly as possible, try to convince the scoffers that the resolution was passed at a meeting at Northport, which is on the extreme northern shore of the island, while their preserves are on the extreme southern shore. Then they assert, with a lot of vehemence, that there are no cats on the south side of the island, anyway, and that the only slips their members ever make are in bringing down an occasional cow or tame duck "along at the edge of the evening when the light is very poor."

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"If ever there was a memorial proposed to a dead man that would fully meet his ideas it is that which is being arranged by the friends of the late 'Smiling John' Kelly," said one of his friends, who is also one of the largest owners of race horses in this country. "John's heart was a heap bigger than most men's bodies, and he was never so happy as when he was doing good to some poor unfortunate in his quiet and unostentatious fashion. The proposition to endow ten beds at St. Vincent's Hospital would be just the sort of thing he would wish if he could be asked to designate his desire as to the form a memorial to him should take. For his means, John Kelly was the most charitable man in New York City, and he and Mrs. Kelly together dispensed more money for charity than for all their other expenses together, and John's living expenses were never small. Most any Sister of Charity in New York knew that she could go ahead on any work of kindness and mercy and have the bills footed by John Kelly without a question. Only they know the amount he actually paid out in that way. I presume the number of unfortunates who have had the benefit of good attendance at St. Vincent's Hospital at John's expense far exceeds 100, if their number could be known. But Kelly never allowed any one but his wife, and possibly 'Dave' Gideon, to know about these things. I tumbled across the fact quite by accident when, looking up the whereabouts of an old employe of mine, I found him in a hospital being cared for at John's expense, and wholly unaware of who was paying his expenses. Unlucky and worthy men lost one of their best friends when John Kelly died."

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"I never quite knew where I acquired the prune habit," remarked one of the visitors to the Poultry Show last week, "for it never has been my misfortune to be compelled to live in a boarding house. However, I have always liked prunes, either done up into pies or in the ordinary fashion in which they are served as a dessert. It is plebeian, I admit, but I could not help it. But I have just had the taste for prunes knocked out of me in a most humiliating fashion. I went into the room where the incubators were to see the fluffy little chicks hatched out. While waiting for my turn to see

BILLIARD RECORD MADE

W. C. McCreery Establishes a New Average for Amateur Play.

St. Louis Man Clicks Off 400 in 27 Innings Against Smith—Mial Beats Conklin.

In one of the fastest games ever played between amateurs, Wayman C. McCreery of St. Louis last night broke the world's record for amateur billiardists, held by himself, at fourteen-inch balkline, two shots in balk, in the Class A amateur billiard championship tournament held in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. His average was 14 22-27, while the previous figures were 13.33, made in the opening game of the Class A tournament last year against Martin Mullen. In that game he also placed the record run of 139 to his credit. Last night his best run was 68. His opponent was J. De Mun Smith, also of St. Louis.

McCreery was very nervous at the start, making only 22 points in the first six innings. He finally got into a winning streak, however. Smith seemed nervous, and the exceptional speed of his opponent seemed to take his skill away. McCreery's scoring was mostly the result of clever nursing, though some of his open-table playing brought forth applause.

McCreery, who won the bank, failed to tally at the opening, while Smith placed 3 to his credit. In the next four innings McCreery made runs of 1, 1, 4, 5, Smith adding breaks of 9, 13, 3, 2 to his score. The next two innings were productive of runs of 5 and 11 for McCreery, Smith placing 2 and 1 to his score. McCreery then seemed to work off his nervousness and warmed up to his work.

A break of 35 made in the seventh inning gave him the lead, which he further increased in the next by adding 36 more, bringing his total up to 93 and his average above 10 for the first time since play began. After making a break of 2 in the seventh, Smith also managed to hold the ivories long enough to make 28, which was his best run during the game. This brought his total up to 61. During the next six innings both men played average billiards, the highest break being one of 19 by Smith in the thirteenth inning.

The nineteenth and twentieth innings were productive of the best billiards of the game, McCreery making runs of forty and sixty-eight. In the former inning he gave a fine exhibition of nursing. After making thirty-seven he was compelled to drive the balls. Placing three more to his credit, he failed to connect on a long and difficult draw. In his long run the balls rolled well until the forty-second shot, when he had to make a difficult massé.

His fifty-fourth shot drew applause, it being another difficult massé in the centre of the table. He then set out to beat the run of 62 made by Dr. Mial in the afternoon, and as he passed it the crowd again applauded. He did not put enough force in his stroke to make his sixty-ninth shot, though a lucky kiss nearly made it carrom. McCreery and several of the spectators thought he had counted, but the referee decided otherwise. This run placed him ahead of the world's record. Smith's playing during the last few innings fell off considerably.

McCreery finished the game in the twenty-seventh inning with a run of 28, amid much applause. There was a volley of cheers when Dr. Ranney announced that McCreery had broken the world's record. The score:

McCreery—0 1 1 4 5 11 35 36 3 2 0 12 4 8 4 0 4 0 0 40 8 6 0 3 1 0 2 6 35 28. Total, 400. Average, 14 22-27. High runs, 40, 40, and 68.

Smith—3 9 13 3 2 1 2 2 8 1 1 9 0 9 11 1 0 0 6 6 0 19 1 1 0 0 2 5. Total, 149. Average, 5 19-26.

Referee—Albro Akin, Press Club.

Dr. L. L. Mial and Charles F. Conklin of Chicago were the contestants in the afternoon game, and special interest centred in the match because it was Conklin's first appearance in the East, while all the other players in the tournament are known to metropolitan billiard lovers.

The Western man was not only nervous over the outcome, but did not seem to settle down to his true form until the game was well under way. After dropping more than 100 points behind Mial, Conklin gamely drew up to within thirty of the New Yorker's total, in the third hundred. Mial, however, finally pulled away from his adversary despite the latter's safety tactics, which pulled down his average, and usually won by 400 to 204.

The score:

Mial—1 16 17 7 4 34 1 2 62 0 0 14 4 0 5 30 0 0 0 7 8 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 5 22 1 2 1 1 11 0 5 16 0 3 21 0 4 18 17 0 4 2 0 30 2 0 4 9. Total, 400. Average, 7 22-54. Highest runs, 62, 35, 34, 30, and 22.

Conklin—1 2 1 4 4 1 0 1 4 17 0 0 0 0 0 28 12 8 1 20 21 0 25 6 0 0 0 2 19 0 2 1 6 0 2 1 8 10 3 1 0 0 2 0 1 4 7 21 25 0 0 1 0 1 1 0. Total, 204. Average, 5 20-53. Highest runs, 25, 25, 23, 21, 21, and 21.

Referee—L. A. Servatius.

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD DEBT.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s Syndicate to Take the Company's Bonds and Pay Off Its Floating Obligations.

It was learned definitely yesterday that the negotiations for the taking up of the Third Avenue Railroad Company's floating debt had ended in success. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the syndicate they head will put the deal through, as they had agreed, on condition that an examination of the company's affairs proved them to be in satisfactory shape and to be as represented. The experts employed by the syndicate to investigate the books of the company made a favorable report, and every obstacle was thereby removed to the completion of the negotiations.

The decision was reached at a meeting of Third Avenue Directors and representatives of the syndicate in the office of Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the company, yesterday. The scheme now adopted comprises the issuance by the company of 6 per cent. three-year mortgage bonds, which will be given to the syndicate at par in return for the taking up of the company's floating debt, which is officially declared to be $17,000,000, although it is in certain quarters reported to be somewhat larger. Besides this the syndicate agrees to put up what money is needed by the company for improvements, such as the completion of its big power house.

The compensation for these extra funds will be bonds of the same kind, except that these bonds will carry with them an investment privilege, making them convertible at par, at the option of the holders, into the new capital stock of the company, when it is issued. The company has a right to issue $24,000,000 of new stock, making $40,000,000 in all, and the arrangement with the syndicate enables it to issue this stock and with the proceeds redeem the bonds, any time after a year from their issuance. If the Directors think the condition of the financial market favorable for such a step.

The syndicate also gets a commission of 2½ per cent. on the bonds, 1 per cent. going to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the rest to their associates. If $25,000,000 of bonds were issued altogether, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. would make through this commission alone $250,000.

The reports of the Standard Oil interest in Third Avenue are persistent. It was rumored in Wall Street yesterday that the National City Bank, representing the Standard Oil people, had stood sponsor for the funds needed when the road changed its motive power to electricity.

Mr. Lauterbach said yesterday that he knew nothing of the mention of the name of John Calderwood of Minneapolis in connection with the Presidency.

NEGRO WOMAN LOSES HER CASE.

Contended that Her Child Should Go to White Children's School.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed with costs the order of the court below in the case of the People ex rel. Cisco against the School Board of the Borough of Queens. The decision is against Mrs. Cisco, a colored woman, who contended that her child should be allowed to attend a school for white children when the School Board had established a special school for colored children.

The mother of the child contended that the discrimination was in violation of the Constitution. The court, in its opinion, said that the Constitution provides that the Legislature shall provide for the support and maintenance of a system of free common schools, "wherein all children of this State may be educated," and that this provision requires no more than that equal facilities shall be furnished to all children, irrespective of color.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The German-American Company team gave a splendid exhibition in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night, winning two games, with scores of over 800. The team's score of 888 in the first game against the London and Liverpool and Globe team is one of the highest made in the tournament. In the same game Elston of the German-American team bowled a score of 229. The Atlantic Mutual team won the last game from London and Liverpool and Globe by a score of 764 to 729. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

German-American—Schopp, 160; Burnett, 152; Barnett, 160; Ormsbee, 187; Elston, 229. Total, 888.

London and Liverpool and Globe—Walker, 145; Gardner, 151; Smith, 135; Bentley, 185; Constant, 185. Total, 751.

SECOND GAME.

German-American—Schopp, 162; Burnett, 176; Barnett, 136; Ormsbee, 156; Elston, 188. Total, 818.

Atlantic Mutual—Floyd-Jones, 146; Peck, 141; Covert, 158; Heartt, 141; Ferdon, 184. Total, 750.

THIRD GAME.

Atlantic Mutual—Floyd-Jones, 134; Peck, 181; Covert, 163; Heartt, 141; Ferdon, 145. Total, 764.

London and Liverpool and Globe—Walker, 153; Gardner, 159; Smith, 122; Bentley, 137; Constant, 158. Total, 729.

A series of games was bowled in Section No. 1 of the United Bowling Clubs' tournament at the Germania Alleys last night, the Lotus team winning two games. The Owl Club scored a double victory in Section No. 2 at the Arcade alleys, 9 St. Mark's Place. Scores:

FIRST GAME—SECTION NO. 1.

Lotus—Warmuth, 180; Helth, 187; Sieberg, 173; Rehm, 167; Boemmermann, 166. Total, 882.

Golden Rod—Eckstein, 214; Yost, 136; Lang, 142; Sherwood, 171; Eck, 186. Total, 849.

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale—Monahan, 147; Merten, 130; Brouwer, 156; Heep, 198; Brodbeck, 181. Total, 812.

Golden Rod—Eckstein, 144; Yost, 193; Lang, 124; Sherwood, 144; Eck 156. Total, 761.

THIRD GAME.

Lotus—Warmuth, 163; Helth, 188; Sieberg, 165; Rehm, 222; Boemmermann, 181. Total, 919.

Riverdale—Monahan, 138; Merten, 162; Brouwer, 132; Heep, 166; Brodbeck, 132. Total, 730.

FIRST GAME—SECTION NO. 2.

Owl—Walsh, 184; Cordes, 163; Metzger, 177; Grabenstein, 170; Kramer, 142. Total, 836.

Glendale—Laine, 147; Stutterheim, 128; Lehr, 143; Schwager, 120; Groeling, 148. Total, 686.

SECOND GAME.

Glendale—Laine, 235; Stutterheim, 145; Lehr, 161; Schwager, 152; Groeling, 106. Total, 857.

Aurania—Heller, 128; Harrison, 122; Wetterer, 123; Schoeppler, 107; Muller, 177. Total, 652.

THIRD GAME.

Owl—Walsh, 136; Cordes, 178; Metzger, 115; Grabenstein, 179; Kramer, 150. Total, 758.

Aurania—Krug, 180; Schoeppler, 156; Heller, 121; Harrison, 156; Stile, 124. Total, 743.

In the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night the Manhattan Company bowlers won two games, defeating the second team of the Chase National Bank and the Plaza Bank team. Plaza Bank won its game with Chase National Bank. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Manhattan Company—Lilly, 152; McIntosh, 216; Doctor, 145; Fowler, 167; Meserole, 154. Total, 834.

Chase National, No. 2—Torniport, 135; Barber, 134; Baldwin, 106; Demarest, 139; Jones, 151. Total, 665.

SECOND GAME.

Plaza—Meyer, 108; Bouton, 151; Cook, 147; Ahrens, 131; Ackermann, 123. Total, 660.

Chase National, No. 2—Torniport, 104; Baiba, 122; Baldwin, 127; Demarest, 118; Jones, 142. Total, 613.

THIRD GAME.

Manhattan Company—Lilly, 160; McIntosh, 183; Doctor, 144; Fowler, 96; Meserole, 144. Total, 727.

Plaza—Meyer, 128; Bouton, 160; Cook, 119; Ahrens, 134; Ackermann, 101. Total, 651.

The Orientals bowled scores of 913 and 912 in the American National Tournament last night and won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 163; West, 181; Vogel, 179; Rothermel, 211; Gillhaus, 170. Total, 913.

Riverdale—Monahan, 169; Merten, 160; Brouwer, 182; Brodbeck, 144, Ebling, 142. Total, 797.

SECOND GAME.

Monarch—Krominga, 182; Walters, 178; Keppler, 170; Cadieu, 127; Maass, 204. Total, 811.

Riverdale—Monahan, 164; Merten, 153; Brouwer, 137; Brodbeck, 153; Ebling, 170. Total, 777.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 221; West, 168; Vogel, 187; Rothermel, 166; Gilhaus, 170. Total, 912.

Monarch—Krominga, 177; Walters, 194; Keppler, 180; Cadieu, 169; Maass, 159. Total, 879.

The Knickerbocker and Washington teams bowled off the tie for first prize in the Harlem League at the Harlem Palace, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, last night. It required three games to decide the winner. The Washingtons were beaten in the first game. They won the second game, but were again beaten in the final game. The Knickerbockers made an average of 914 for the three games. They made forty-eight strikes and seventy-four spares. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Knickerbocker—Meyer, 193; La Forest, 187; Snyder, 202; Pump, 160; Lehrboch, 177. Total, 923.

Washington—Zenn, 164; Boehm, 151; A. Schiman, 153; Linden, 188; D. Schiman, 202. Total, 858.

SECOND GAME.

Washington—Zenn, 152; Boehm, 192; A. Schiman, 178; Linden, 214; D. Schiman, 149. Total, 915.

Knickerbocker—Meyer, 190; La Forest, 190; Snyder, 140; Pump, 153; Lehrboch, 187. Total, 866.

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker—Meyer, 185; La Forest, 169; Snyder, 170; Pump, 194; Lehrboch, 226. Total, 950.

Washington—Zenn, 167; Boehm, 149; A. Schiman, 191; Linden, 172; D. Schiman, 198. Total, 877.

Good scores were made in all the games bowled in the North Side National League last night. Meyer of the North New Yorks bowled the best average of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Hooker—Vander Zwaat, 200; Von Lehn, 142; Helns, 190; Ford, 151; Schumacher, 170. Total, 853.

Claremont—Price, 164; Blanchard, 140; Weisker, 163; Worcester, 137; Leonhardt, 104. Total, 708.

SECOND GAME.

Claremont—Leonhardt, 144; Blanchard, 140; Weisker, 176; Price, 173; Worcester, 157. Total, 790.

North New York—Luhman, 149; Zyriacks, 144; Meyer, 206; Plate, 125; Stelloh, 165. Total, 789.

THIRD GAME.

North New York—Luhman, 185; Zyriacks, 115; Meyer, 171; Plate, 133; Stelloh, 200. Total, 829.

Hooker—Vander Zwaat, 151; Von Lehn, 159; Helns, 121; Ford, 134; Schumacher, 145. Total, 710.

The Owl Club was a winner in two games in the three-man team tournament at the Columbia alleys, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Columbus Avenue, last night. Scores

FIRST GAME.

Empire—Johnson, 169; Howell, 144; Voorhees, 164. Total, 477.

Owl—Bellmer, 169; Meyer, 164; Stearn, 173. Total, 506.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—Johnson, 175; Howell, 150; Voorhees, 131. Total, 505.

Gramercy—F. Wanemaker, 130; Koster, 145; H. Wanemaker, 131. Total, 406.

THIRD GAME.

Owl—Bellmer, 146; Meyer, 215; Stearn, 174. Total, 535.

Gramercy—F. Wanemaker, 131; Koster, 158; H. Wanemaker, 152. Total, 441.

The Bleecker Club increased its lead in the Arlington National Tournament by winning two games last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bleecker—Beam, 204; Wragge, 145; Bonneau, 191; Rosenberg, 123; Ritter, 164. Total, 827.

Straggler—Greif, 145; Browne, 141; Le Touzel, 164; Gaynor, 133; Hosinger, 106. Total, 739.

SECOND GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 163; Becker, 162; Kaempf, 194; Dippel, 212; Reichard, 154. Total, 887.

Straggler—Greif, 136; Browne, 157; Le Touzel, 145; Gaynor, 103; Hosinger, 190. Total, 791.

THIRD GAME.

Bleecker—Beam, 181; Wragge, 142; Bonneau, 135; Rosenberg, 140; Ritter, 157. Total, 735.

Oradell—Schmidt, 166; Becker, 114; Kaempf, 143; Dippel, 130; Reichard, 160. Total, 713.

Tournament Games To-day.

Athletic League—Roseville Athletic Association vs. New York Athletic Club.

North Side National League—Borough, Rosedale, Knickerbocker.

United Bowling Clubs, Section No. 2—Orrell, West Side Apollo, Defender.

Life Insurance League—Equitable Life, Prudential, Mutual Benefit of Newark.

Morning Newspaper League—The Herald vs. The Times.

Archdiocesan Junior League—Holy Rosary vs. Holy Cross No. 2; Holy Cross No. 2 vs. Spalding No. 1; Spalding No. 1 vs. Harlem Catholic Club.

Associated Cycling Clubs of New York—Harlem Wheelmen, Morris Wheelmen, Royal Arcanum Wheelmen.

Arlington National—Edison, Gotham, Manhatta. Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—De Forest, Welcome, Brevoort.

Dartmouth's Baseball Schedule.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 6.—The 1900 baseball schedule for the Dartmouth team was made public to-day by Manager G. W. Tong of Brooklyn. Among the dates are these: May 8, Yale at New Haven; May 9, Manhattan at New York; May 11, Fordham at New York; May 12, Orange Athletic Club at Orange; May 19, Wesleyan at Hanover; May 24, Wesleyan at Middletown; May 25-26, Williams at Williamstown; May 30, Union at Albany, morning and afternoon; June 2, Cornell at Hanover; June 4, Holy Cross at Hanover; June 9, Amherst at Amherst; June 13, Amherst at Hanover.

THE NATIONAL CYCLING BODY.

Report Read at the First Annual Meeting Declares the Organization Is a Success.

The National Cycling Association, which was organized last year to control cycle racing in opposition to the League of American Wheelmen, held its first annual meeting yesterday at the Astor House. The report of the Board of Control declared that the association had been successful, nearly all the important race meets having been held under its auspices. The associate and affiliated membership of the National Cycling Association includes more than one hundred track and racing associations.

The most important business of the meeting was the appointment of a Board of Appeals to consider protests made by racing men, cycle clubs, and track associations against decisions of track officials or the Board of Control. The men selected are George A. Needham, Kings County Wheelmen, Chairman; A. G. Frothingham, Metropolitan, Wheelmen, Boston; William B. Curtis, New York Athletic Club, and Horace F. Vogel, Philadelphia.

The admission of the National Cycling Association into the International Cyclists' Association shows that foreign recognition has been practically obtained. The amount of money given in professional races held under the sanction of the National Cycling Association during the season of 1899 was $59,407.

Frank L. Kramer of the Harlem Wheelmen, the amateur champion of America for 1898 and 1899, has asked to be transferred to the professional class. The Board of Control will probably act favorably on the application. The association has registered 1,421 amateurs and 167 professionals. The entrance fee for cycling associations was reduced from $25 to $10.

The election of officers resulted as follows: John A. Blaurock, New York, President; C. B. Bloemecke, Newark, and W. L. Allen, Worcester, Mass., Vice Presidents; Clarence McGuire, New York, Secretary; A. G. Batchelder, Treasurer. Board of Control—A. G. Batchelder, Chairman; R. F. Kelsey, Hartford, Conn.; N. E. Turgeon, Buffalo; C. Ross Klosterman, Baltimore; Harry Hartley, Jacksonville, Fla.; George G. Greenburg, Chicago; Thomas Cooper, Detroit, and S. A. Miles, Chicago.

THE L. A. W. STATE PRESIDENCY.

Collector Bidwell Announces that He Cannot Accept Nomination.

In a letter to the officers of the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, Collector George R. Bidwell has announced that increased responsibilities lately assumed by him will make it impossible for him to accept the nomination for the Presidency of the organization, and requests that no further mention be made of his name in that connection.

The League of American Wheelmen officials, in view of this announcement, will ask that all members who have sent proxies instructed for Mr. Bidwell will amend their proxies or forward such instructions as they may deem necessary.

SEVENTH REGIMENT REVIEW.

Col. Mills Compliments the Regiment—Awards of Trophies.

There was a review and parade of the Seventh Regiment at the armory last evening in honor of Col. Albert L. Mills, United States Army, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. After Col. Mills had reviewed the regiment, the year's awards of trophies and faithful service decorations were made. To Company F was awarded the Brigade Trophy and the Adjutant General's Trophy. Major J. C. Abrams received the twenty-five years' marksman's trophy, he having qualified every year for that length of time in the rifle contests.

The review, which was witnessed by fully 2,500 spectators, was one of the most satisfactory in the history of the regiment. Col. Appleton and his officers and men were highly complimented by Col. Mills and other West Point officers present. After the review and parade, the officers of the Seventh entertained Col. Mills and other visiting officers at a dinner, which was served in the library of the armory.

JOINT ATHLETIC MEET.

Games of the Members of Company G, Ninth Regiment, and the Xavier Athletic Association.

Company G of the Ninth Regiment and the Xavier Athletic Association held their athletic games jointly last night at the Ninth Regiment Armory, on West Fourteenth Street, and after the various contests had been decided the members of both organizations and their friends enjoyed a lively dance on the armory floor.

The athletic events were interesting and well contested, and in one event, the mile bicycle handicap, the spectators saw R. Brown win in a novel manner. He was in the lead on the last lap and would probably have ridden first past the tape but for an accident within fifty yards of the finish. His wheel broke down at that point, but the rider quickly recovered his feet, and, grasping his broken machine firmly, he dragged it to the finish, reaching there before the nearest rider crossed it. The judges awarded the race to him. The summaries follow:

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by W. B. Brister, K. A. C., (16 feet.) Time—0:06 4-5. Second Heat—Won by T. C. Nulty, Twenty-third Regiment A. A., (18 feet.) Time—0:06 1-5. Third Heat—Dead heat between Charles Helberg, N. W. S. A. C. (17 feet.) and C. McClellan, K. A. C., (12 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Adolph Weyrand, U. A. C., (18 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Fifth Heat—Won by John F. Miller, St. George A. C., (13 feet.) Time—0:06 4-5. Sixth Heat—Won by W. Delgado, (10 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Seventh Heat—Won by Frank S. Nostrand, (16 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Eighth Heat—Won by B. W. Dudley, (18 feet.) Time—0:06 4-5. Ninth Heat—Won by J. Breslin, (16 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Tenth Heat—Won by D. McCullough, Seaside A. C., (15 feet.) Time—0:06 4-5.

Final Heat—Won by T. C. Nulty; Delgado second, Nostrand third. Time—0:06 2-5.

Half-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by F. K. Ahern, (25 yards;) W. M. Bird, (20 yards,) second; J. H. Bennett, (scratch,) third. Time—1:21 2-5. Second Heat—Won by G. E. McDonald, (10 yards;) J. J. Murphy, (scratch,) second. Time—1:28 1-5.

Final Heat—Won by Ahern, Murphy second, Bennett third. Time—1:19 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap. Open only to Members of the Ninth Regiment.—Won by S. Kahn, Company C, (22 yards,) J. M. Satterfield, Company K, (scratch,) second; C. Kilbride, Company G, (60 yards,) third. Time—7:01.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—First heat won by A. Allmuth, X. M. C. A., (24 yards;) W. J. Conlin, Twenty-third Regiment, (28 yards,) second; Charles Helgberg, N. W. S. A. C., (32 yards,) third. Time—0:52. Second heat won by W. S. Edwards, K. A. C., (24 yards;) Fred Flores, N. Y. A. C., (scratch,) second; E. B. Sarr, Jr., third. Time—0:52 3-5. Third heat won by John C. Doyle, Brooklyn A. C., (32 yards;) Duffy, Pastime A. C., (26 yards,) second; H. W. Garthe, K. A. C., (18 feet,) third. Time—0:52 3-5.

Final heat won by Doyle; Duffy, second; Allmuth, third. Time—0:50 2-5.

Five-mile Relay Race, Handicap—Won by Xavier A. C. team, (scratch;) H. A. C., (135 yards,) second; Union Settlement A. C., (90 yards,) third. Time—24:31 1-5. For Xavier A. C., Welsh, Burke, Brady, Ryan, and Donovan contested.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—First Heat—Won by J. P. Molloy, Xavier A. A.; T. J. Pilgrim second, G. Gunderson third. Time—2:18 1-5. Second Heat—Won by C. W. Hollister; James Calder, Jr., Montclair High School, second; William I. Hamilton, Pingry High School A. A., third. Time—2:19.

Final Heat—Won by Calder, Hollister second, Molloy third. Time—2:16.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Otto Sauer, St. Barth A. C., (11 inches;) actual jump, 5 feet 10 inches. C. W. Powell, K. A. C., (3 inches,) second; actual jump, 5 feet 10 inches. D. J. O'Sullivan, X. A. A., (5½ inches,) third; actual jump, 5 feet 7½ inches.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. C. Lynch, Pastime A. C., (35 yards;) G. P. Arnold, N. W. S. A. C., (65 yards,) second; C. A. Foran, X. A. A., (105 yards,) third. Time—4:33.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by R. Brown, (50 yards;) J. J. Ryan, (40 yards,) second; J. J. Murphy, third. Time—2:51 3-5.

Fire in Oswego's "Tenderloin."

OSWEGO, Feb. 6.—Edward Golden's music hall and adjoining buildings in the "Tenderloin" district were gutted by fire early this morning. The circumstances surrounding the fire are very suspicious, and arrests may be made to-day. The loss is about $10,000.

FLORIDA WAITING FOR VARDON.

All the Crack Golfers Are Ready to Play the British Champion.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 6.—Harry Vardon, the champion golfer of the world, who arrived from England last Saturday, will reach this city Feb. 15, and play his first Southern match on the links of the Florida East Coast Golf Club two days later.

Vardon will play four matches on the Florida East Coast Golf Club links. The first match will be played here on Feb. 17, the second will be played at Ormond Feb. 20, the third at Palm Beach Feb. 22, and the fourth at Miami Feb. 24. Anticipating the coming of Vardon, the leading professionals of this country have been gathering on the Florida links for some time past. Alexander H. Findlay, golfer in chief of the East Coast Club, is here to welcome his friend from the other side. Findlay played Vardon in England last Fall, meeting with his first defeat, and, in fact, his only defeat during his matches in Scotland.

In the total of thirty-six holes the medal play was: Vardon, 145; Findlay, 156. In the match play Vardon won with a score of 3 up and 2 to play.

Vardon's opponents in the four matches will probably be Smith, the champion of America; Low, the runner up, who has developed considerably since the Baltimore contest; Alexander H. Findlay, and that steady player, Arthur H. Fenn, known as the best American-born golfer.

New Yorker Breaks a Golf Record.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 6.—Harry Suydam of New York broke the amateur record of the golf course here to-day by making it in 39. The former record, 40, was established by C. B. Cory of Boston and has since been equaled by E. G. Gren of Chicago and H. M. Forest of Philadelphia. The professional record at Palm Beach is 36, made by A. H. Findlay last week.

E. D. Morgan's 70-Footer Launched.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 6.—The second of the fleet of special class seventy-foot sloops being built at the Herreshoff works was placed in the water here to-day. E. D. Morgan of New York is the owner of the new boat. Owing to a very recent death in Mr. Morgan's family, there was no ceremony, and the sloop was not christened to-day. Three other sloops are to be built here.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Oakland summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Dogtown, 102 pounds, (Piggott,) to 2, won; Twinkle Twirk, 107, (Conley,) 7 to 1, second; New Moon, 107, (Spencer,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:28¾. Schiller,, Wilmeter, Glenn Ann, Lost Girl, Sylvan Lass, Lena Marie, Skirmish, and Lucid also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs; purse; maiden two-year-olds. Laura Marie, 103 pounds, (Bullman,) 3 to 5, won; Cora Cake, 112, (Ross,) 15 to 1, second; Count Hubert, 112, (Jenkins,) 2 to 1, third. Time—0:41½. Location, Catherine, Bravo, Prince David, In Time, Balaro, Socapa, Woeful, Trixy R., and Intrepido also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile; selling. Tuthill, 97 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 7 to 10, won; Redwald, 109, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, second; Allen's, 109, (Martin,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Frank Duffy, Floridian, Daniel Allee, and St. Anthony also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth; handicap. Rio Chico, 103 pounds, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, won; Coda, 100, (Henry,) 7 to 1, second; Perseus, 105, (Walsh,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:54¾. Judge Wofford, Be Happy, Dr. Marks, Ace, Tom Calvert, Vinctora, None Such, and Tassajara also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile; high-weight handicap. Andrissa, 109 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 5, won; Ben Ledi, 115, (Ross,) 6 to 1, second; Loving Cup, 118, (E. Jones,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Theory, Cormorant, Lew Zara, Frank Bell, and Ella Boland also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile; purse. Olinthus, 111 pounds, (Walsh,) 7 to 5, won; Formero, 109, (Bullman,) 7 to 10, second; Del Paso II., 109, (Spencer,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:41¼. Tempo, Ringmaster, and Hohenlohe also ran.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Feb. 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124 this day; Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

90—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Hasse.
105—Gorman vs. Park.
115—Lappin Brake Shoe Co. vs. Corning Co.
119—Rahtjens Composition Co. vs. Holzapfels Composition Co.
121—In re Baudouine.
122—U. S. vs. Kennard.
124—Straits of Dover SS. Co. vs. Munson.
126—Hamfen vs. Price.
127—In re SS. Strathdon.
28—Excelsior Needle Co. vs. Morse Kiefer Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

270—Bay Shoe Co. vs. Mayburg.
153½—Sanford vs. White.
237—Clayton vs. Met. St. Railway.
199—Copping vs. North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.
181—Watts vs. Weston.
187—Ryan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
276—Simpson vs. same.
221—Havens vs. same.
220—Davis vs. same.
140—Slaughter vs. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
145—Prato vs. City of N. Y.
149—Weinstein vs. Kroder.
257—Waydell vs. Kleinwort.
1½—Veselovski vs. Con. Ice Co.
271—Wood vs. Bennett.
272—Wood vs. Herrat
113—Anderson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
335—Mayes vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 06 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. In bankruptcy.

1930—In re Louis Krolnich. Discharges.
1809—George Hagemeyer
1921—Simon Fine.
1796—August D. Blauclet.
1923—David W. Weber.
1847—Jacob Barbey.
1710—Morris Hodes.
1821—Robert Harris.
1873—George Hamlin.
1807—Michael Sieklick.
1603—George J. Tragidis
1881—Clarence E. McDowell.
1890—Henrietta M. M. Frame.
1892—Blumenkrohn & Stone.
1899—Elmer Wenler.
1937—H. H. Topakyian.
1797—Elisabeth N. Satterlee.
1676—William W. Vaughan.
1863—Ferd Bohm.
1760—Emanuel Volk.
1653—Isaac Johnson.
1918—Peter Van der Roest.
1103—Elias G. Cohen.
1893—John J. Gallagher.
872—Max Brand.
1909—Victor Grand.
1801—Melvin L. Tuller.
1766—Israel L. Currier.
1004—Jacob Ruden.
15—Hunninghaus & Lindeman.
1625—Louis Lewensohn. Discharges under objection.
1435—Lawrence Marston
1731—Julius Schaumburger.
1243—Wise & Hein.
1630—Nicolai Bute.
1786—Catherine A. L. Steuerwald.
1524—William M. Newman. Adjourned cases.
815—Louis K. Davis.
1831—Joseph K. Emmett.
1744—Garret D. Quackenbush. Adjourned motions.
1913—Marco Garry.
2112—Charles Bale.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Converse, respondent, vs. Sharpe and another; in re judicial settlement of accounts of Mitchell et al., executors; Morehouse, appellant, vs. Morehouse et al.; True, administratrix, respondent, vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; Cornwell et al., executors, respondents, vs. Rosenthal, administratrix; Godfrey, administrator, respondent, vs. the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; General Electric Company, respondent, vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company and another; Hungerford, respondent, vs. Hungerford; Boyer and another, appellant, vs. East et al.; Havana Bridge Works, respondent, vs. Climax Machine and Foundry Company and another.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Sullivan, respondent, vs. Sullivan.—Judgment affirmed without costs.

People ex rel Cisco, appellant, vs. School Board of the Borough of Queens.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People, respondent, vs. Moran.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Lipp, administrator, respondent, vs. Otis Brothers & Co., &c.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide the event.

Cavanagh, respondent, vs. O'Neill.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for plaintiff on the stipulation, with costs.

In re judicial settlement of estate of Peck.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

O'Brien and another, respondents, vs. East River Bridge Company.—Judgment reversed; that entered on the report of referee affirmed, with costs.

Metcalf et al., appellants and respondents, vs. Moses and another, receivers, appellants, &c.—Judgment modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs.

Woers, respondent, vs. Schumacher et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to plaintiff, and receiver to be paid out of the fund.

Skaneateles Water Company, appellant, vs. the Village of Skaneateles et al.; same vs. same; Allen et al., respondents, vs. Stevens et al.; Underwood and another, respondents, executors, vs. the Greenwich Insurance Company; in re judicial settlement of annual accounts of Hoyt.—Motions for reargument denied, $10 costs.

To-day's calendar: 453, 753, 269, 270, 273, 274, 276, 279.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Patterson, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Open at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

20—1st Nat. Bk. of Ft. Worth, Texas, vs. Am. Ex. Nat. Bank.
23—O'Connor vs. Penn. R. R.
28—Cody vs. Turn Verein.
57—Van Valkenburgh vs. Mayor, &c.
34—Spellman vs. Muehfeld.
35—Same vs. same.
43—Rademacher vs. Tilyou.
48—O'Connell vs. O'Brien.
50—Frounfelker vs. Del., L. & W. R. R. Co.
56—St. George Vineyard Co. vs. Fritz.
63—McGill vs. Holmes, Booth & Haydens.
70—Cornell vs. Savage.
71—In re Scharmann.
73—Holland House Co. vs. Baird.
74—Powell vs. F. C. Linde Co.
75—Same vs. same.
82—Daniel vs. Birdseye.
83—Sommerfeld vs. Sommerfeld.
34—Sullivan vs. Sullivan
55—Wilson vs. Wilson.
36—Pendleton vs. Harris.
37—Shrady vs. Van Kirk.
38—In re Nelson Av.
39—Colleran vs. Call.
40—Drusin vs. Drusin.
41—Decoppet vs. Unadilla Valley R. R. Co.
42—De Coppet vs. Culver
43—Goldberg vs. Barth.
44—Wimpfheimer vs. Caeser.
45—Masters vs. De Zavala.
46—Reese vs. same.
47—Kahn vs. Hammer.
48—Dershem vs. Dershem.
49—Butler vs. Emmett.
50—Same vs. Richardson
51—Noonan vs. Palmer.
52—Bartlett vs. Kelly.
53—Dittmar vs. City of New York.
54—Stephens vs. same.
55—Smith vs. same.
56—Wilson vs. same.
57—Bell vs. same.
58—Kempland vs. same.
59—Clarke vs. same.
60—Gabler vs. Kullman.
61—Warren vs. Reilly.
62—Randell vs. Kottowsky.
63—In re O'Rourke.
64—Freeman vs. Rapp.
65—Fleitman & Co. vs. Fleitman.
66—Dunican vs. Conforti
67—Kesler vs. Sieber.
68—In re Bernstein.
69—Tracy vs. Dolan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divor

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Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. — Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave. — Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.
BONDS.
18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Henry A. Glassford, Ezra Lincoln, William H. Allen, Jr., William Watson Caswell.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. — Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
57 William St., New York. — 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1899.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., L., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1899, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 695, 489, 342, 49, 1083, 1036, and 544 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1900, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

Large Profits--Absolute Security--Monthly Dividends.

Earnings and net profits certified as correct by Chartered Accountants, BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO., of New York, Chicago and San Francisco, who supervise its accounts.

The opportunity offered investors by this company is unexcelled, we believe unequalled, by any other zinc company in the United States.

Not only the opportunity for magnificent profits, but the opportunity of knowing at all times the exact condition of their company.

Dividends are paid promptly on the first of each month, one per cent. on par, to all stockholders of record on the 25th of the preceding month. At the present price of shares, this means a return to the investor of nearly **14 per cent. per annum** in cash monthly payments.

A sound investment depends, first, on security; second, on profit. The profit of such an investment as this is unquestionable; and its security is assured by properties whose value has been attested by the examination of the Public Accountants, as per their certified reports.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS containing these reports in full, with detailed statements of earnings, expenses, and net profits from the various mines.

100,000 SHARES
are now offered for public subscription at
85c. PER SHARE,
to complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the new mills now being built.

The shares are of the par value of $1.00 each, and are fully paid and non-assessable.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 AND 47 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
89 State St., Boston. — 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. — 409 The Rookery, Chicago

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds
AND
Preferred & Common Stock
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Company.

Recognizing that it is to the interest of the security holders of the United States Flour Milling Company that the affairs of said corporation be readjusted, and adequate working capital be provided, holders of a large amount of the First Mortgage Bonds and the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company have requested the undersigned to act as a Reorganization Committee under the Reorganization Agreement dated January 29, 1900, and filed with the METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.

The undersigned have consented to act as such Committee, and request such Bondholders and Stockholders to deposit their said securities under said Agreement with the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, New York City, on or before **February 26th, 1900.**

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Trust Company, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, February 2, 1900.

SAMUEL THOMAS, Chairman.
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
BRAYTON IVES,
WM. LANMAN BULL,
THOS. A. McINTYRE.
Reorganization Committee.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary
209 Produce Exchange Bldg., New York City.

TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

Referring to the Committee's advertisement, dated February 1, 1900, Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company may be deposited with the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 59 CEDAR STREET, under the terms of the preliminary agreement dated February 1, 1900, up to and including February 28, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
HENRY A. REDFIELD,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, N. Y.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000
LEVI P. MORTON.....President
EDWARD J. BERWIND..Vice-President.
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary
DIRECTORS.
James W. Alexander, John Jacob Astor, George F. Baker, Edward J. Berwind, Frederic Cromwell, Henry M. Flagler, G. G. Haven, Jos. C. Hendrix, Abram S. Hewitt, James N. Jarvie, Aug. D. Juilliard, Joseph Larocque, D. O. Mills, Levi P. Morton, Richard A. McCurdy, W. G. Oakman, John Sloane, William C. Whitney, A. Wolff.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. — WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. — HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. RANISTER, Treasurer. — LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7th, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

50 shs. Forest Hotel Co.
400 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
100 shs. Citizens' Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Home Insurance Co.
40 shs. Hagara Fire Ins. Co.
60 shs. Atlantic Dock Co. of B'klyn.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
4 shs. Great Northern Railway Pfd.
3 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
2 shs. Horn Silver Mining Co.
18 shs. Missouri Pacific R'way.
4 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
4 shs. Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. com.
6 shs. Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Pfd.
2 shs. National Union Bank.
2 shs. National Safe Deposit Co.
1 sh. New Amsterdam Gas Co. Pfd.
2 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western Ry. Co.
27 shs. North Star Mines Co.
2 shs. Twin City Rapid Transit Co. common.
2 shs. United States Trust Co.
$4,400 Sea Beach Ry. Cons. 4 p. c. Bds., Guar. 1916.
16 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
11 shs. Bank of America.
8 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
3 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
20 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
36 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
6 shs. Oswego & Syracuse R. R.
5 shs. Clevel., C., C. & St. Louis R. R.
9 shs. Keokuk & Des Moines R. R.
$1,000 Evans., Terre Haute & Chic. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$4,000 Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R. 7 p. c. Con. Bds., Reg., 1900.
$2,000 Keo. & Des. Moines R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$1,000 Canada So. R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1908.
$3,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. 3d 7 p. c. Bds., Reg., 1912.
$1,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bd., 1937.
$2,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson Riv. R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Regst. Bds., 1904.
$3,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson Riv. R. R. 3½ p. c. L. S. & Mich. So. coll., 1998.
$5,000 Erie R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Prior Lien Bds., 1996.
$3,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Adjt. Bds., 1995.
$2,000 Louis., N. A. & Chic. R. R. (C. & I. Div.) 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$1,000 Spokane Co., Wash., 6 p. c. Court House and Jail Bd., 1903-13.
$2,000 San Antonio, Texas, 6 p. c. Funding Bds., 1905-15.
$1,000 Middlesboro, Ky., 6 p. c. Funding Bd., 1920.
$1,000 San Miguel Co., Col., 8 p. c. Judgment Bd., 1902-12.
(By order of Administratrix.)
48 shs. Natl. City Bank, B'klyn.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
4 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
(By order of Trustees.)
$8,000 Western Union Tel. Co. 7 p. c. Building Fd. Mtg. Bds., 1902.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$15,000 Detroit & Lima Northern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds. (Certf. of Deposit.)
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
80 shs. Oriental Bank.
19 shs. Louisville, Hend. & St. Louis Ry. Co. Pfd. and $57.15 do. scrip.
85 shs. Fair Haven & Westville R. R. Co. of New Haven, Conn.
12 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
75 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
10 shs. Importers' & Traders' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Broadway Natl. Bank.
$25,000 Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R'way Co 3½ p. c. Bds.
20 shs. American Surety Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
75 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
100 shs. 10th & 23d Street Ferry Co.
20 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
10 shs. First Natl. Bank of B'klyn.
10 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co. of B'klyn.
25 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
100 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
10 shs. Traders' Fire Insurance Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Nat. Butchers' & Drovers' Bank.
50 shs. Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry. Co.
100 shs. International Power Co. common.
10 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
50 shs. People's Trust Co.
7 shs. North American Trust Co.
$6,000 Metropolitan Water Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1919.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
25 shs. Brooklyn Ferry Co.
15 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 35-100 shs. Trow Dir., Print. & B. B. Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
10 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
9 shs. Union Trust Co.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
15 shs. Morton Trust Co.
100 shs. Grammercy Sugar Co.
20 shs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.
10 shs. Cin., Clev., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. Pfd.
5 shs. Merchants' Refrigerating Co.
16 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
$10,000 Washington Traction & Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. Coll. Trust 4½ p. c. Bds., 1949.
60 shs. Bank of State of New York.
55 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.
90 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$10,000 American Lithographic Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bd.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Leather Manfrs' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
$2,000 N. Y., Lack. & West. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., Regst. 1921.
$50 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1910.
100 shs. Grammercy Sugar Co.
$10,000 Oneonta & Otego Valley Ry. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
$14,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. (Iowa Div.), Sinking Fund 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$2,500 Chicago Ry. Terminal Elevator Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$1,000 Lotos Club, N. Y., 6 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$5,000 Atlantic Coast Elec. Light Co., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
115 shs. American Ice Co. Pfd.
415 shs. American Ice Co. common.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
29 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Ry. Co.,
NEW YORK, January 13th, 1900.
A dividend of one and one-half per cent. will be paid on the common stock of this Company on March 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record February 9th, 1900, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. February 9th, 1900, and re-open at 10 o'clock A. M. March 2nd, 1900.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Reading Company,
Philadelphia, Pa., February 6, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the company (after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage) a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the company, to be paid March 8, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 19, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1900.
READING COMPANY.
By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 19, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1900.
On March 8, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same period of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

General Chemical Company.
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held February 1, 1900, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. was declared upon the common stock of the company out of the earnings of 1899, payable one per cent. quarterly on March 1, June 1, September 1, and December 1, to stockholders of record, respectively, at the several dates, when the transfer books shall be closed therefor in accordance with the by-laws.
For the purpose of paying said first quarter's dividend of one per cent. on March 1st, and determining the persons entitled thereto, the transfer books will be closed against the transfer of common stock from and after Monday, February 19, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Friday, March 2, at 10 A. M.
New York, February 6, 1900.
JAMES L. MORGAN, JR., Treasurer

187th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 29th, 1900.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, February 10th to stockholders of record on February 1, 1900.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Jan. 27, 1900.
A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after February 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 31st, 1900.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, N. Y., Jan. 31st, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the FIRST PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK, payable on the first day of March next, to stockholders of record at twelve o'clock noon, on Saturday, the tenth day of February next.
The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co.,
No. 18 Broadway, N. Y., February 6, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 64.
The Trustees of the company have this day declared a dividend of Ten Cents per share on its capital stock, payable February 17th, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from February 7th to 17th. WM. H. POWER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company,
No. 36 Wall St., New York, January 30, 1900.
A dividend of 3% has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable February 15th next to stockholders of record February 6th next. Dividend checks will be mailed to the stockholders.
J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1900.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been declared, payable February 15, 1900, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on February 9th. The books will be open at 10 A. M. on February 15, 1900. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, January 31, 1900.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the United States Casualty Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 141 Broadway, New York City, Wednesday, February 14, 1900, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Trustees to hold office for three years, one Trustee (to fill a vacancy) to hold office for two years, one Trustee (to fill a vacancy) to hold office for one year, and two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open half an hour. Transfer books will close Saturday, February 3d, at 1 P. M., and reopen Thursday, February 15, 1900, at 9 A. M. EDSON S. LOTT, Secretary.

Havana Commercial Company.
32 Broadway, February 1, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, 60 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, March 5, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Transfer books close Friday, February 9, and reopen Tuesday, March 6.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The New York Fire Insurance Company,
New York, Jan. 31, 1900.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall Street, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of February, 1900. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 1900, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Feb. 2 to Feb. 13th.
E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia will be held at No. 115 Broadway, Room 66, New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 7th, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.
CHARLES REMSEN, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Feb. 8th, at 19 West 44th St. Polls open 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
DAVID PETTIGREW, Secy.

MIDDLE STAND ON TRUSTS.

Industrial Commission's Report Probably Will Be a Compromise.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The differences of opinion among the members of the Industrial Commission concerning the subjects investigated by them will prevent early reports on most of these subjects and will insure slight consideration for some of the reports.

It is said now that the commission will be able to agree upon a report on the subject of the trusts, but that it will be so lukewarm in its tenor that it will not receive much consideration. The commission is badly split on the subject, the views ranging from slight interference with trusts to stringent laws against them. It will, however, probably be able to present a conservative compromise report.

Immigration is another subject on which there is great difference of opinion, and it may be a long time before a report on that question is submitted. No progress has been made in that direction and very little has been made toward a report on the subject of transportation.

It is probable that the only reports which will be submitted for a long time will be those on trusts and prison labor. The trust report may be submitted this month. Prison labor is the only subject on which the commission reached substantial agreement, and the report on that will be reasonably strong.

Maryland Coal Company.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Maryland Coal Company yesterday the following Directors were elected for a year's term: Edward M. Brown, William H. Van Kleek, Michael Coleman, Edward H. Litchfield, John E. Knapp, John G. Wendel, James W. Loveridge, Charles L. F. Robinson, W. Scott Fitz, and George Hewlett. The only new name is that of Mr. Van Kleek, who succeeds George H. B. Hill. John E. Knapp was re-elected President.

New York Bay Extension Railroad.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the stockholders of the New York Bay Extension Railroad, a road subsidiary to the Long Island Railroad, the outgoing Directors were re-elected.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 6	901,878
To date this year	12,873,234
Corresponding date last year	28,621,373

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 6	$3,566,400
To date this year	$60,142,000
Corresponding date last year	$170,563,860

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2¼ @2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & Fdy.	⅝	Federal Steel pf.	⅞
Am. Cot. & F. pf.	½	Illinois Central	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Int. Paper pf.	⅝
Am. S. & R. pf.	¾	Iowa Cent. pf.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1½	Kan. C., P. & G.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	1	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Tin Plate	¾	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Tobacco	2	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	3
Anaconda Copper	1⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
At., T. & S. F.	⅛	Missouri Pacific	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅛	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1⅛	Nat. Biscuit	2½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	Nat. Steel pf.	1⅞
B'klyn R. Tr.	⅜	N. J. Central	1
Canada South	½	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Chi. & East. Ill.	3½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Chi. Great West.	1	N. Y., Ont. & West.	1½
C., M. & St. P.	1⅛	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1½	North. Pacific pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	Pacific Coast	½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	1	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	Penn. R. R.	2⅛
Cleve., L. & W.	1	Penn. Sub. R.	3
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	3	Pullman Co.	1
Col. Mid. pf.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	1	Third Avenue	6½
Cont. Tobacco	⅞	Union Bag & Paper	⅛
Den. & Rio Grande	1½	Union Pacific	⅞
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1½	Un. Pac. pf.	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	⅝	Wheel. & Lake Erie	½
Erie	½	Wis. Central	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1¾	Wis. Cent. pf.	2½
Erie 2d pf.	3⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref.	4½	Knick. Ice, Chi., pf.	4
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	½	Long Island	4¾
Chi. G. W. pf., A	⅝	Manhattan	⅜
C., C. & St. L.	½	Nat. Steel	1½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Del., L. & W.	⅝	Pacific Mail	¼
Glucose Sugar	½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	¾
Great North. pf.	⅝	Un. Bag & P. pf.	¾

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s	1¼	L., E. & St. L. gen. 4s	1
Cleve. & Marietta 1st	1	People's Gas, Chi., con. 6s	1
Elgin, Joliet & E. 1st	2½	Peo. & East. inc.	3½
Erie 3d ext. 4½s	1¼	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1¼
K. C., P. & G. 1st, t. r.	1⅝	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	1
Laclede Gas 1st	1		
L., Ev. & St. L. con. 6s, t. r.	2½		

There were no declines.

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Yesterday's Stock Exchange record was in many ways significant of good. There was activity and there was strength. Commission house business was large—the public was buying. This is new. Some signs of the change have been in evidence since January closed, but till yesterday the certainty of it was not positive.

The railway list comes into improving prominence. Not one but many inspiriting developments seem at hand. St. Paul's dividend is to have an "extra" attached to it, if not indeed a formal increase in the rate. Atchison is to disclose a new inspiriting advancement in its dividend prospect plans. Baltimore and Ohio's net earnings pass 10 per cent. upon its common stock. An impending report of the Manhattan Elevated will show $150,000 increase in earnings attended by a decrease of $7,000 in operating expenses—making a 1¼ quarterly dividend possible.

Thus goes the chronicle of progress as it may be met in high financial quarters where "points" and "tips" nor any manner of guesswork is necessary.

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And there are new elements in the making of the better market. Leadership appears. It does not strut, does not even identify itself. But it is stalwart, aggressive—it accomplishes.

Mr. William C. Whitney's name gets much new mention. And, though neither he nor his colleagues will discuss the fact, Wall Street is full of circumstantial reports that Mr. Whitney is ending an adroit game of playing 'possum by operations which when comprehended will show their influence to be commanding.

Easy money, effective always, is peculiarly consequential now in regard to conditions which were demoralized less than sixty days ago by a stringency which even conservative bankers were much worried over. Coincidently an odd disclosure comes as to the foreign financial relationship to this market. London's large sales of American stocks in December and January are proving themselves to be not at all the sure case of liquidation which was popularly estimated; they were contracts for the short account. Stocks so sold do not "arrive" for delivery here. The simple truth is that London hasn't any volume of American stocks to sell. That bugaboo is an invalid.

MR. WHITNEY'S OPERATIONS.

Of late Wall Street has paid more than passing attention to the operations of Mr. William C. Whitney and his associates, Mr. Thomas F. Ryan and others. These gentlemen are now credited with having taken on an extra line of stocks during the recent panic, and it is said that it was their buying orders more than aught else that turned the market, especially on the railroad list and in those industrials in which they are known to be interested.

Burlington and St. Paul are said to have been bought largely by financial interests identified with Mr. Whitney and Mr. Ryan, at the suggestion of these gentlemen and with their co-operation.

Point is given to the story by the continuing rise, not alone of these two stocks, but of American Tobacco, the advance in that stock yesterday amounting to 2 full points on sales of 40,000 shares.

SUGAR WAR SITUATION.

Sugar Trust common stock was conspicuously weak yesterday, falling from 114, the opening, to as low as 108½, though later it rallied somewhat, with the close at 110—a net loss of 4¾ points. The sales totalled over 122,000 shares, nearly one-seventh of the entire transactions on the board.

There were several causes for the decline. One of these was the report that a number of the company's refineries had been closed down; another was that the common stock dividend would surely be cut in half, if indeed not passed altogether, while a third, not confirmed, was to the effect that the company was losing the trade of manufacturing confectioners.

In reference to the closing of the refineries there was more or less mystery in the matter. At the offices of the trust itself no definite information as to how many of the refineries had been closed, either in whole or in part, could be gotten; nor could any reasons for the closing be obtained there. It was said in the trade, however, that the closing did not necessarily have any bearing on the sugar war, for the reason that February and March are the dullest months of the year in the sugar trade and it is not necessary to keep the refineries running to their full capacity these months. It was said, too, that over-production, a large surplus stock, and scarcity of cooperage were factors in the situation.

From a semi-official source came this statement: "The American Sugar Refining Company supplies 80 per cent. of the sugar that is consumed in this country, and there is no probability of other than a short temporary suspension, simply for the company's own accommodation. Otherwise the prices of sugars would bound upward immediately. The sugar trade is very dull at the moment, and the American company has in all probability a surplus of refined sugars which it desires to work off. It is at this season that advantage is usually taken of the opportunity presented to clean up and make repairs and figure inventories when required. The American company has kept open plenty of capacity to supply the local trade. The prices of sugars to-day are steady and unchanged."

In some parts of the Street it is said that the present decline in the quotation of the common stock has been, if not purposely brought about by inside interests, at least not opposed, so that some certain investment holdings might be shaken out.

STANDARD OIL DIVIDEND.

On the announcement of a dividend of 20 per cent. Standard Oil jumped over 30 points in the outside market yesterday on transactions in less than 200 shares. It was for some time anticipated that this dividend would be an unusually large one, and there was much buying of the stock during the past few weeks by insiders and others on these anticipations. The declaration of a dividend of 20 per cent. was, however, a great surprise to Wall Street, as it was about 5 points above what was predicted, even by those who expected a considerable increase over the last dividend of 10 per cent. paid in December.

Much interest attached to the speculation as to the amount of dividends that will be paid for the full year; for though the 20 per cent. just declared is for the quarter ending in March, no knowledge is had as to the amount that will probably be paid for the next three quarters. Rumor has it that the recent earnings of the company have been beyond all precedent in the company's history, and by some it was thought that a quarterly rate of 20 per cent. would be maintained for the year, but little value attached to these surmises. On the old Standard Oil Trust certificates regular quarterly dividends of 3 per cent. were paid, to which for the past few years extra dividends were usually added. From 1891 to 1895 only the regular 12 per cent. was paid, in 1896 the company paid dividends to the amount of 31 per cent., 33 per cent. was paid in 1897, 31 per cent. in 1898, and 33 per cent. in 1899.

For many weeks past there has been steady absorption of Standard Oil stock, most of which seemed to be bought for those directly connected with the company and in a position to know the policy it was likely to follow in the distribution of earnings in the immediate future. Practically all the stock in the market had been taken, which accounted for the very small amount of stock that changed hands on the extraordinary advance which occurred yesterday.

Rumors of a

the Street for 3⅝ cents a pound, which is more than it has commanded for a long time. Receipts at Rio and Santos were moderate yesterday—22,000 bags.

Wheat lost three-eighths of a cent on the Produce Exchange. Advices were received from India predicting crop shortage of 100,000,000 bushels, but this was not new to the trade. Export business was small. Corn and oats were firm, and trading in them was not heavy, though 200,000 bushels of corn were taken for export.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY.

The recently elected Board of Directors of the National Surety Company of New York met yesterday and re-elected Charles A. Dean President, Thomas F. Goodrich Vice President, and Alexander Greig Second Vice President. Mr. Goodrich has been Third Vice President heretofore, since the organization of the company, and Mr. Greig has been Superintendent. George A. Vandeveer is General Solicitor of the company, Ballard McCall Secretary, and Henry M. Childs Assistant Secretary. The Directorate comprises railway, banking, life, and fire insurance officials. The company declares its regular 5 per cent. semi-annual dividend.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2¼@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $226,763,663; balances, $8,268,499; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $547,062.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 7-16@3½ per cent. for short and 3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange steady. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88¼ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¼@$4.84⅜; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.83⅛@$4.84.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅝@5.19⅜ less 1-16 and 5.16⅛@5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95 1-16; guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par@5c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—25c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON Feb. 6.—The market for American securities opened at about parity level and remained firm all day, with the demand generally light.

Consols for money, 101 1-16; consols for the account, 101⅛; Canadian, 99¼; Erie, 12⅜; Erie first preferred, 35; Illinois Central, 115¾; Union Pacific preferred, 78½; St. Paul, 126⅛; New York Central, 139; Pennsylvania, 67; Reading, 9⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 77¾; Atchison, 21⅝; Louisville, 83½; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 9⅛.

Bar silver dull at 27 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 7-16@3½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 67⅝.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £206,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.40; Madrid, 28.32; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 7.27½. Bar gold, 77s 9d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Prices were firm at the opening of the Bourse to-day on the easy settlement in London. Later, a reaction set in owing to the political situation, especially in regard to Egyptian affairs, and there were large realizations in Suez Canal shares. Toward the close there was a slight recovery, but the tendency was heavy. Kafirs were agitated owing to contradictory reports. The closing was firm. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 67½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Realizations predominated on the Boerse to-day, causing reactions, and the transactions were restricted. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 6.—On the Boerse today, business was quiet and featureless.

MADRID, Feb. 6.—Gold was quoted today at 28.50.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,981,978, against $9,408,139 in the preceding week, and $9,744,283 in the corresponding period of last year. Total from Jan. 1, $57,438,939, against $52,871,887 in the same period last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Francis Garcia, being about to depart for Europe, where he expects to spend several months, has resigned as Resident Director in Cuba of the Havana Commercial Company.

The General Chemical Company has announced a dividend of 4 per cent. on the common stock out of the earnings of 1899. The first quarterly payment of 1 per cent. is to be made on March 1. Transfer books will be closed from Feb. 19 to March 2.

Details will be found in another column of dividends declared by the Reading Company, the General Chemical Company, the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company, the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company, and the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The F. A. Sherwood Company of Rochester, to deal in hides, leather, and shoe machinery; capital, $100,000. Directors—Frederick A. Sherwood, Lucius E. Hoyle, and Harry W. Lasher, Rochester.

The J. Harper Bonnell Company of New York City, to manufacture inks; capital, $50,000. Directors—Margaret C. Bonnell, Staten Island, and Horace A. Davis and Frederic Wallace, New York City.

The Manhattan Cut Glass Company of New York City; capital, $12,500. Directors—George R. Sunney, Charles A. Howe, Coleridge A. Hart, and John R. Freer, New York City, and George T. Boggs, East Orange, N. J.

The Power Specialty Company of New York City, to manufacture machinery; capital, $60,000. Directors—Pell W. Foster, Theodore H. Ennis, Newell Martin, and B. J. Carroll, New York City, and Louis Dean Spier, South Orange, N. J.

The Manhattan Boiler Compound Manufacturing Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Robert A. Sharkey, Joseph A. Adams, William H. Mack, Jesse C. Grant, and William G. Floyd, Brooklyn, and Daniel W. Arguimbau and Meyer Jaffe, New York City.

American Woolen Company.

The American Woolen Company held its annual meeting yesterday at its office, in Jersey City. Charles R. Flint and Frank Jones of Portsmouth, N. H., were elected members of the Board of Directors in place of Joseph Ray and Joseph F. Fletchers, two of the retiring Directors. J. Clifford Woodbull and Frank Kittridge, retiring members of the board, were re-elected. The result of the election is said to assure the re-election of the old officers. President Ayre, in his annual report, estimated that the total sales for the year would amount to $36,000,000. He thought the sales for the coming year would not be less than $10,000,000.

CAN IGNORE STATE COURTS.

Postal Authorities Not Bound to Give Up Papers Held by Them.

An interesting legal point as to the authority of the State Courts to subpoena papers in the hands of the United States postal authorities came up in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice McLean.

John Leotsakas, a Greek professor, brought an action against Solon Vlasco, the alleged editor and proprietor of Atlantis, a weekly paper published in the Greek language, to recover $25,000 damages for alleged libel. In order to prove that Vlasco was the owner of the paper, a clerk in the executive department of the General Post Office was subpoenaed to produce the affidavit made by the owner of the paper when he secured its admission to the mail. The clerk appeared in court, but refused to produce the affidavit, saying that the local courts could not compel him to bring one of the documents of the Post Office into court.

Justice McLean sustained him on this point, and he was excused from the stand.

George M. Pullman's Cottage Sold.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Feb. 6.—George M. Pullman's cottage at Long Branch was sold at Sheriff's sale to-day to William Allen of Oakhurst for $200 above a mortgage held by Allen. Mr. Allen had no competition.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the market for outside securities yesterday was even more active than on Monday, and further net gains were recorded in a number of issues. Interest in the market has of late very much increased, and the buying of stocks assumed a broader character than it has shown for many weeks. It seems to be generally felt that the prospects as far as the immediate future of the market is concerned are good, and that prevailing conditions are likely to lead to further advances in most of the substantial issues. Large buying orders have appeared in the market, and in the industrial as well as other quarters of the market a disposition is shown to accumulate stock. Interest in the copper stocks has revived to a considerable extent, and in yesterday's market no small part of the day's business was supplied by mining stocks. Standard Oil was one of the stocks the course of which affected the general character of the market. The extraordinary advance in this issue exercised a favorable influence on prices, and the strength of this and other Standard Oil stocks drew much attention and helped to bring about the strength shown by nearly every stock that was at all actively traded in. Transactions were in large amount, and in a number of issues the day's total was in excess of 1,000 shares.

AMALGAMATED COPPER opened steady, in good demand, and little stock offered. The first sale was made at a considerable advance over the previous day's closing price, and on the transactions made in the first hour the price got up to 89¾, an advance of 2 points over Monday's final bid. A slight reaction carried it down to 89¼, but very little stock sold at this price, and it quickly got back to the previous high figure. In the afternoon trading was even more active than during the morning, and on sales of several thousand shares Amalgamated made an advance of another point, selling up to 90⅜ and closing at 90⅜ bid, a net gain of 3 points. It seems to be the general opinion that present conditions are favorable to the copper stocks, and the strength of Amalgamated was shared by all the other copper stocks traded in on the curb. Special explanation of Amalgamated's strength was had in unconfirmed reports to the effect that the company had practically secured control of several other large copper properties, including the Boston and Montana, and that announcement of these acquisitions would be made shortly.

STANDARD OIL was very strong on the announcement of a dividend of 20 per cent. Only a small amount of stock changed hands, but the price made a net advance of 32 points, closing at 445 bid.

CAST-IRON PIPE was in large demand and advanced sharply in the preferred stock and showed greater strength in the common stock. The latter was traded in to the extent of 1,000 shares or more at 7, and this issue closed at 7 bid. On sales of several hundred shares the preferred stock advanced about 1 point, closing at 43½ bid.

NATIONAL TUBE common sold up to 47, and closed with a half-point advance, at 46¾ bid. Transactions in the stock were in fairly large amount. There was good inquiry for the preferred stock, but it was much quieter than the common, and showed no net change from Monday's final figures.

BAY STATE GAS continued active, but did not receive much support, and at the close showed a net loss of half a point, the final bid being 2, against 2½ on Monday. Much more stock was bought on the advance above 2 than was sold on the decline, and feeling in regard to the stock was much less bullish than it was last week.

TENNESSEE COPPER was strong, and made a further net gain of 1 point, closing at 16 bid.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER sold up to 10½ and gained 1 point net.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION was weak, being offered at the close at 5½.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	2	2½
New Amsterdam	26	28½
New Amsterdam pf.	47½	48½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95¾	96¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	28	30
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76	78
American Bicycle	17	19
American Bicycle pf.	88	91
American Bicycle bonds		92½
American Chicle	51	55
American Chicle pf.	85	93
American Woolen	25½	26
American Woolen pf.	82¾	83¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	43½	44½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	13	15
Distilling Company of America	6¾	7¼
Distilling Company of America pf.	21½	22
Electric Axle Light & Power	4½	4¾
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf.		40
Havana Commercial	19	20½
Havana Commercial pf.	59½	61
International Pump	18	18¾
International Pump pf.	64	64½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	31	33
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.	87	89
National Gramophone	48	53
National Salt	46	47¼
National Salt pf.	77	79
National Tube	46¾	47
National Tube pf.	91¾	92
Otis Elevator	25	27
Otis Elevator pf.	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30½	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	83	84
Sloss-Sheffield	30¾	31½
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	70	72
Standard Oil of New Jersey	545	550
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	90¾	91
American Air Power	40	47
Arizona Lead	11	11¼
Asphalt Company of America	13	14
British Columbia Copper	10½	11
California Copper	3¾	4¼
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub.	106¼	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	47	60
Electric Vehicle pf.	61	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1½
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22½
General Carriage	2	4½
Illinois Transportation	2	2¼
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	99½	99½
New York Transportation	9⅝	10
New England Transportation	5¼	5¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	19½	20½
Pittsburg Coal	22½	23
Pittsburg Coal pf.	79	80
St. Louis subs. full paid, ex div.	120	124
St. Louis common	25	27
St. Louis pf.	80	84½
St. Louis bonds		32
Retsof	26	84
Retsof bonds	80	16½
Storage Power	15½	3-16
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	16⅝
Tennessee Copper	16	195
Trust Company of America	190	27½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26	62
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60½	

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	103½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	168	
Central Park, N. & E. River 1s	106¼	107½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	500
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	84	85
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88½	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	26½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf.	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	30	31
North Jersey Street Railway 6s	86	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	35	45
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	25	27
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Consolidated Gas of Newark		55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds		103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21½	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	76	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	90	94
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70½	71½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109

	Bid.	Asked.
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	48
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	86	88
St. Paul Gas stock	50	55
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	115	125
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	150
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock		15
Syracuse Gas 1st & per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	26
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	90
Hobpken Ferry, (new)	87	89
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93¼	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	37	39
Union Ferry bonds	99	100½

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf.	90	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6	10
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	42½	48
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81
General Chemical	59	
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Lorillard Company pf.		108
Standard Coupler	35	39
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	
Union Typewriter	27½	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	122
Worthington Pump pf.	101	103

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	105	105½
Iron Steamboat		3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58½@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 7-16d per ounce and in New York at 59¾. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 2,500 shares of Alamo sold at .17½, 300 Argentum Juanita at .22, 400 Brunswick at .30, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 1,000 Cosmos at .01½, 1,000 Comstock at .03½, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.45, 500 Challenge at .17@.18, 500 Golden Age at .04½, 30 Ontario at 8.50, 1,000 Plymouth at .14, 100 Sierra Nevada at .41, and 1,000 Work at .31.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.44	Quicksilver	1.75
Adams Consol	.15	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Bacon & Belcher	.15	Savage	.30
Breece	1.35	Sierra Nevada	.30
Brunswick Con	.28	Standard	2.40
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Small Hopes	1.00
Challar	.15	Union Consol	.22
Crown Point	.03	Utah	.01
Chrysolite	.05	Victor	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	Yellow Jacket	.15
Com. T. Co. stock	.03½	Argentum Juanita	.18½
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Alamo	.10½
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Anaconda	.36¾
Crescent	.15	Crip. Ck. Cons.	.15½
Catalpa	.10	Creede & Cr. Ck.	.10
Deadwood Terra	.50	Croesus	.01
Daly	1.35	Golden Fleece	.27
Eureka Consol	.15	Isabella	1.20
Father De Smet	.03	Mollie Gibson	.25
Gould & Curry	.20	Mount Rose	.60
Hale & Norcross	.25	Pharmacist	.12½
Homestake	50.00	Portland	2.30
Horn Silver	1.10	Specimen	.09
Iron Silver	.57	Union	.43
Julia Consol	.01	Work	.31
Kingston & Pemb.	.40	Damon	.26
La Crosse	.14	Elkton	1.10
Leadville Con	.07	Findlay	.13
Little Chief	.17	Garfield	.15½
Mexican	.25	Jack Pot	.60
Moulton	.30	Pinnacle	.24
Ontario	8.00	Tornado	.47
Ophir	.63	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.17
Occidental	.15	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Plymouth	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08	Grey Forge	.15
Potosi	.22		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—The copper shares were the "card" to-day, with Amalgamated the big card. This stock rose easily above 90 on confident talk of par this week. As went Amalgamated, so went the whole copper list, almost without exception. There was a report that the recent Calumet sale was not yet a fact; that Superintendent Kidwell of the Arcadian had resigned, and that London was fearing a break in copper prices. These all counted for naught, unless it was to increase the demand for the stocks. One-eighth per cent. was bid to put 5,000 Butte at 48 for thirty days. A call on 200 shares of Butte at 75 for thirty days sold at 1 per cent., and 1 per cent. was bid on 500 more. One-eighth per cent. was bid to put 500 shares at 45 for sixty days. Butte crossed 57, Montana sold at 277, Isle Royale above 26, and so on through the list. Santa Yzabel gossip still hints at a change in control. The stock fell under 2 to-day.

At the Clearing House 4 per cent. was the going rate between banks, and New York funds sold at par and 5c. discount.

On call, money has recently loaned as low as 3 per cent., though the bank loaning it has since marked up the rate to 3½ per cent. and contemplates a still further advance to 4 per cent. Time money is in good supply at 4 per cent. for all on prime dividend security. In a few cases this rate has been shaded. The market for mercantile paper is 4@4½ per cent., though a few exceptionally desirable names will sell at 3½@3¾ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5	5½	Old Colony	4	4½
Allouez	2⅞	3	Old Dominion	19	
Arcadian	17½	19	Osceola	75¼	76½
Arnold	6	6¾	Parrott	45¾	46
Ash Bed	.50	51	Pioneer	1⅞	2½
Atlantic	22	25	Quincy	141	145
Baltic	19½	20½	Rhode Island	4½	4⅞
B. & Cr. C.	.20	.30	Santa Fé	6¼	6½
Bos. & Mont.	275	276	Santa Ysabel	2	3
Butte & Bos.	58	59	Shoe	30½	31
Cal. & Hecla	745	750	Tamarack	189½	190½
Centennial	17½	18	Utah Cons	31½	32
Franklin	14	15	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	..	1	White Knob	12	16
Isle Royale	26	27½	Winona	3½	4
Mohawk	14½	15	Wolverine	41	42

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	244	245	Cent. M. pf.	64	66
Bos. & Low.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	124½	125
Bos. & Me.	198	199	N. Y. & N. E.		
Bos. & Prov.	..	300	6s	110½	111½
Bos. Elev.	..	101	N. Y. & N. E.		
Bos. Gas 6s	80	..	5s	115	..
Cent. Mass.	13½	14½	West End	92¾	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	344	..	Mex. Tel.	2¾	3½
Chi. Stk. Yds.	136	138	N. E. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal	41½	..	U. S. Oil	20	20½
Dom. C. pf.	116	..	West. El.	43½	45
Erie Tel.	103½	105	West. El. pf.	61	..

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Biscuit took a bulge to-day. The common, which opened at 37½, advanced to 40¼, but subsequently it declined to 39½, and closed at 39½; the preferred brought 95; nearly 9,000 shares of the common were sold. Linseed common ranged from 15½ to 16⅝, opening at 15⅞ and closing at 16; the preferred was in demand between 59¼ and 60; it opened and closed at 59½. Metropolitan preferred opened at 79¾, but under selling declined to 77½ at the close.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
5,000	American Linseed	16⅜	15½	16
2,396	American Linseed pf.	60	59½	59½
2,285	American Tin Plate	36⅞	35¾	36
100	American Tin Pl. pf.	83	83	83
1	Chicago City Ry.	285	285	285
65	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	79½	76½	76½
220	Diamond Match	126	125	125
375	Lake St. El.	11⅞	10¾	11¼
110	Lake St. El. cfts.	10	10	10
755	Metropol. El. pf.	79¾	77½	77½
8,622	National Biscuit	40⅛	37½	39½
415	National Biscuit pf.	96	95	95
150	National Carbon pf.	19¾	19½	19¾
200	National Carbon pf.	85	84½	85
1,335	National Steel	53⅝	52	52
248	National Steel pf.	97	96	97
100	North Chicago	227	225	225
100	Union El.	100	100	100
30	West Chicago	112½	112½	112½
110	South Side El.	100	100	100
50	Western Stone	34	34	34

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—Pennsylvania's advance from 65½ to 67⅛ was the market feature to-day. It was largely on investment buying. United Gas Improvement, the Readings, Tidewater, Diamond Steel, Union Traction, and American Asphalt were all higher. Tidewater reached 17. Despite the announcement of a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, Bethlehem Steel was a trifle heavy. Marsden, at first rather firm, broke to about 11, recovering, however, later. The selling was due to disappointment over the financial results for 1899. Western New York and Pennsylvania also was weak, selling at 6⅞.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¾	22	Marsden	11⅝	11⅞
Choctaw	33	34	Phila. Trac.	67⅛	68
Con. T. N. J.	61½	63½	Union Trac.	39½	39½
Con. T., Pitts.	28½	28⅝	U. Gas & Im.	153	154
El. Co. of A.	12⅝	12⅞	Weinbach L. & S.	43	45
Lehigh Val.	28	28½	W. N. Y. & P.	7⅛	7¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	116	85	Adams Express	115	115	114	114	
17⅝	17⅞	8,445	Am. Car & Found. Co.	17⅝	17¾	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅝
65¾	66	4,535	Am. Car & Found. pf.	65½	66	65¼	66	+ 1½
34⅜	35	1,225	American Cotton Oil	34½	35	34	35	+ ½
93	94½	20	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	93	93	93	93	
43¾	44	1,685	American Ice Co.	44	44½	43¾	44	
75	77	50	American Ice Co. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	
16	16⅛	2,316	Am. Linseed Co.	15¾	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
59⅜	59½	1,549	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	59½	59¾	59½	59⅝	+ ⅛
6	6½	200	American Malting Co.	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
28	30	420	Am. Malting Co. pf.	28	28	27½	28	
43¼	43¾	5,050	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	43½	43⅞	43	43¼	+ ¼
91½	92	1,978	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91	92	91	91¾	+ ¾
49½	49¾	7,330	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	49½	50½	49¼	49½	
85½	86	2,045	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	85	86	85	86	+ 1½
58½	58⅝	23,092	American Steel & Wire	58	59¼	58	58¾	+ 1
94⅞	94⅞	620	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	94⅜	94⅞	94⅜	94⅞	+ ⅛
110	110⅛	121,815	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	114½	114½	108½	110	- 4⅞
112	115	240	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½	- 1½
36⅝	36½	6,070	American Tin Plate	35½	36½	35½	36¼	+ ⅛
83½	84	220	Am. Tin Plate pf.	83	83	83	83	+ ⅛
107	107¼	42,135	American Tobacco	104⅝	107½	104¼	107	+2
44⅝	44⅞	4,980	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43¾	44⅞	43¾	44½	+1⅜
21½	22	9,163	At., T. & S. F.	20¾	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	+ ⅞
64½	64⅝	22,387	At. T. & S. F. pf.	63¾	64⅞	63⅝	64⅝	+ ⅞
63⅜	63⅞	31,580	Baltimore & Ohio	62	64	61½	63⅞	+1⅞
76⅝	77	16,395	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	76⅝	77⅜	76	77⅛	+ ⅝
76¼	76⅝	34,320	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75	77	75	76¼	+ ¾
107	107¼	42,135	American Tobacco	104⅜	107½	104¼	107	+2
44⅝	44⅞	4,980	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43¾	44⅞	43¾	44½	+1⅜
21½	22	9,163	At., T. & S. F.	20¾	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	+ ⅞
64½	64⅝	22,387	At. T. & S. F. pf.	63¾	64⅞	63⅝	64⅝	+ ⅞
63⅜	63⅞	31,580	Baltimore & Ohio	62	64	61½	63⅞	+1⅞
76⅝	77	16,395	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	76⅝	77⅜	76	77⅛	+ ⅝
76¼	76⅝	34,320	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75	77	75	76¼	+ ¾
13½	14	860	Brunswick City	13½	14	13½	14	
49¼	50	600	Canada Southern	49¼	50	49¼	50	+ ½
30	30½	5,297	Chesapeake & Ohio	30	30½	29¾	30¼	+ ½
126¼	126½	12,800	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	126	126½	125½	126½	+ ¾
93	93½	300	Chicago & East. Ill.	93	93½	93	93½	+3½
14½	14⅝	5,345	Chicago Great West.	13⅞	14½	13⅞	14½	+1
77½	77¾	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	77	77	77	77	- ¾
40⅞	41	700	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	41	41	41	41	
16	16½	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	16¼	16½	16⅛	16½	- ⅜
124½	124⅝	26,008	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	123	124⅝	123	124⅝	+1⅞

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Holdings of Contoit Estate Sold for a Total of $892,750.

J. B. HAGGIN A HEAVY BUYER

Broadway Parcel Brings Less Than Assessed Valuation—Other Auctions and Private Sales.

Interest in yesterday's realty dealings centred largely in the auction room and in the sales there of the holdings of the Contoit estate and of the old Revere House property, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Houston Street. The Contoit properties were all sold for a total of $802,750, which sum will be divided share and share alike among nineteen charities—churches, societies, and institutions—which are the only beneficiaries under the will of Charles H. Contoit.

The fact that Mr. Contoit had no heirs, which precluded all chance of protection or by-bidding at yesterday's offering, contributed not a little to the success of the sale, and the attendance and general interest in it were proportionately large. The competition was the best that the salesroom has witnessed in several months.

The feature of the sale developed in the purchases of James B. Haggin, the Western millionaire, amounting to $531,000, or over one-half of the total amount realized. Mr. Haggin was not present in person, but through his broker, Samuel Goldsticker, became the buyer of 70 and 72 Franklin Street at $128,000, and of 353 to 357 Broadway, for $413,000. The Broadway price was considered low, perhaps the more so when it became known that the properties are assessed for taxation at $445,000. In regard to this strange condition of affairs, Mr. Goldsticker said:

"There is no denying that Mr. Haggin gets this property at a reasonable figure, but the discrepancy between the auction price and the assessed valuation should not be made the basis of judgment, as assessments on Broadway are admittedly high, and, in the case of everything except modern buildings, out of all proportion to the value of the property."

The prices in general at the sale were good—in no case high, but such, on the other hand, as to warrant a statement that nothing was sacrificed.

The old Revere House property, not one of the Contoit holdings, but offered at voluntary sale, did not attract the attention which its fine location would lead one to expect. Bidding started at $250,000, and the price was advanced slowly to $319,500, at which figure James J. Coogan became the buyer.

A complete list of yesterday's auction results will be found below.

Dealings at Private Contract.

The Central Realty Bond and Trust Company has sold to Jeremiah C. Lyons, the builder, the old buildings 520 and 522 Broadway, just south of Spring Street, 50 by 100. It had been intimated that Mr. Lyons had also acquired the adjoining holdings of Charles F. Ayer, on the Spring Street corner, but this, it is learned, is not the fact.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold the plot at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 120 by 123 and irregular, to Julius Fleischmann, who will erect thereon a seven-story high-class apartment house.

Julius Fleischmann has sold one of the row of four houses which is building on Madison Avenue, at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought from Mrs. Norman L. Munro the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 776 Madison Avenue, 20 by 80.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for N. A. McBride to J. Paterno's Sons, the plot 34 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 175 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Fay & Stacom have sold to a Mr. Kahn the new seven-story modern tenement 114 Seventh Street.

H. R. Drew & Co. have sold for a client the four-story stone-front dwelling 15 Lexington Avenue, 23.2 by 100.

Walter L. McLaughlin has sold to James T. Barry, the builder, the plot, 75 by 146, adjoining the latter's residence, at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Boston Road.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.
Executors' Sale.

70 and 72 Franklin Street, northwest corner of Franklin Alley, 41.11 by 99.7, five-story stone-front building; to Samuel Goldsticker, representing James B. Haggin $128,000

353, 355, and 357 Broadway, west side, 80 feet south of Franklin Street, 63.11 by 186.5 by 66.6 by 174.6, two five-story brick buildings; to Samuel Goldsticker, representing James B. Haggin 413,000

362 Church Street and 27 and 29 Walker street, being the southwest corner of those streets, runs south on Church Street 24 by west 50 by south 82 by west 25 by north 106 to Walker Street by east 75; the buildings on these lots are owned by the lessee; to J. Rufus Smith 50,250

63, 65, and 67 Prince Street and 113 Crosby Street, being the block front on the north side of Prince Street, between Elm and Crosby Streets, 84.8 by 143.4 by 84.8 by 137.10, two and three story brick buildings; to Mahoney Brothers 116,500

34 and 36 West Houston Street, north side, 20 feet east of Greene Street, 40 by 82.9 and irregular, two two-story and attic buildings; to Samuel Goldsticker, representing Kempner Brothers 35,500

672 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, 20 by 60, five-story brownstone-front building; to E. Wright 74,500

929 Sixth Avenue, west side, 50.2 feet south of Fifty-third Street, 25.1 by 100, four-story brick and frame building, with two-story frame building at the rear; to David Schuldiner 28,000

376 and 378 Bowery, west side, 150 feet north of Fourth Street, 41.11 by 163 by 38.8 by 176.2, one, two, and three story brick buildings, together, with rights in a ten-foot alley along the southerly side of the property and a court in the rear; to William Rosenzweig 47,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

608 Broadway, southeast corner of Houston Street, 24.7 by 96.10 by 25.8 by 98, five-story brick building, together with 606 Broadway, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25 by 98, five-story brick building, with a one-story brick building at the rear, and 604 Broadway, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 21.6 by 98 by 21.2 by 98.5, six-story brownstone-front building; public auction sale, to James J. Coogan 319,500

4,000, 4,002, and 4,004 Third Avenue, 75 by 90, three four-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 40,823

By William M. Ryan.

65 and 67 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, each 25 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to William Bryan, a corporation 47,125

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

313 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 20 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; executor's sale, to Henry Freeman 6,825

By Herbert A. Sherman.

559 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 17.11 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company 13,800

567 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 18 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company 13,800

832 to 834 Washington Street and 32 and 34 Little West Twelfth Street, between the southeast corner of those streets, 69.2 by 81.10 by 32.11 by 60.2, leasehold, three two-story brick buildings; partition sale, to Elizabeth B. McClure 15,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 335 East Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 219.11 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 100.4, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; 337 East Fifty-seventh Street, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 19.11 by 100.4, two-story brick stable; 516 to 520 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 223 feet east of Avenue A, 76.3 by 92, five-story brick factory and stable, with two and three story brick buildings at the rear; 524 East Seventeenth Street, adjoining, 24.6 by 92, two-story brick stable; 526 East Seventeenth Street, adjoining, 24.10 by 92, vacant; 528 East Seventeenth Street, adjoining, 21.8 by 92, two-story brick building; 530 East Seventeenth Street, adjoining, 23.5 by 92, five-story brick tenement; 532 East Seventeenth Street, adjoining, 24.1 by 92, four-story brick tenement.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry H. Sherman, referee, 332 Lenox Avenue, east side, 67 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 16.6 by 85, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,668; subject to another mortgage for $13,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, A. C. Brown, referee, tract of about 65 lots included by Flower and Second Streets, William's Bridge. Due on judgment, $21,627.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 107 West Forty-third Street, north side, 112 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brick building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Myron H. Oppenheim, referee, West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 75 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $8,105; subject to other mortgages for $59,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 300 feet east of Cypress Avenue, 50 by 105, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,313.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, Union Avenue, west side, 113.7 feet south of Boston Road, 50 by 138.1 and irregular, vacant; Boston Road, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 100 by 97, vacant. Due on judgment, $62,052; subject to other mortgages, on the former parcel for $28,000; on the latter for $18,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 463 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,006.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, north side, 125 feet west of Third Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame office, 19 by 21; John J. O'Brien of 2,179 Bathgate Avenue, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 107 East Eighty-second Street, for a two and three story brick dwelling and stable, 25 by 102.2; Harris D. Colt of 77 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; S. E. Gage, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 3 to 7 West Twenty-second Street, for a ten-story brick store and lofts, 82 by 98.9; James McCutcheon, Greenwich, Conn., owner; James B. Baker, architect; cost, $185,000.

Sixty-eighth Street, south side, 175 feet west of West End Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 80; John F. Cockerill, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $300.

Boston Avenue, east side, 60.6 feet north of Prospect Avenue, for three four-story brick flats, 25 by 76; Ryan & McFerran of 106 East Twenty-third Street, owners; James J. F. Gavigan, architect; cost, $45,000.

Eastern Boulevard, southeast corner of Westchester Creek, for a one and two story brick factory, 109.4 by 340; J. Robitzek & Brother, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $50,000.

Fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of White Plains Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 14 by 12; Luke Butler, owner; W. M. Ronzee, architect; cost, $20.

Alterations.

Nos. 351 and 353 Canal Street, to a five-story brick store; William C. Walker's Sons of 209½ Broadway, owners; cost, $100.

Nos. 213 and 215 West Twentieth Street, to a seven-story and basement brick factory and store; William H. Butler of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $50.

No. 168 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to a three-story frame tenement; Robert J. Reilly, owner; Robert E. Kelly, architect; cost, $115.

Nos. 451 and 453 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick store and shop; G. F. Diefenthaler, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $100.

No. 45 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Eulalie Ladjing of 17 West Thirtieth Street, owner; Charles Meads of 45 Cedar Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 62 West Twenty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; J. C. L. Skongaard of 1 West Seventy-second Street, owner; F. L. Shea, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 251 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; P. Kallmann estate, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $40.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Kate Walsh, 3 Charles, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $300.

Tremont Avenue, south side, 119 feet west of Park Avenue, to three three-story frame dwellings, with stores; William F. Mullins of 157 East Broadway, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $1,000.

Washington Street, east side, 50 feet south of Rector Street, to a five-story brick factory; William F. Acton, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $50.

Twelfth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, to a one-story brick freight house; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; George A. Nichols, architect; cost, $300.

No. 217 East Broadway, to a four-story brick tenement; Max Walper, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,500.

Fifty-third Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, to a five-story brick factory; Bertha Volkening, owner; Charles Baxter & Son, architects; cost, $500.

No. 2,233 Eighth Avenue, to a two-story frame bowling alley; Henry Hughes, owner; W. M. Ronzee, architect; cost, $250.

No. 1,123 Broadway, to the Townsend Building; Townsend estate, owner; Frank Williamson, architect; cost, $200.

Jessup Place, east side, 600 feet north of High Bridge Street, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; John Holahan, owner; E. S. Southack, architect; cost, $600.

ALLIANCE REALTY PURCHASE.

Broad Street and Exchange Place Site for a Proposed Twenty-Story Building.

The Alliance Realty Company took title yesterday to the properties 25 to 33 Broad Street and 44 to 56 Exchange Place. The entire plot has a frontage of 106 feet on Broad Street and of about 235 feet on Exchange Place, with an "L" about 34 by 116 feet in size, extending into Lord's Court. Just before the new Building Code went into effect on Dec. 23 last, plans were filed by Peter J. Merrick for a twenty-story building to be erected on this site at a cost of $4,000,000. It is thought probable that this improvement will be carried forward by the Alliance Realty Company, and the new structure, in point of floor space, will be one of the largest, if not the largest, office building in the city.

The property is conveyed to the Alliance Realty Company by two deeds. In the first, covering 25 to 33 Broad Street, the grantor is Juliet M. Hotchkiss, and the conveyance is made subject to one mortgage for $500,000 in favor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and another for $250,000 in favor of Charlotte Stickler. The revenue stamps on the document, representing the equity in the parcel, are for $346. On the other deed, by which the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company conveys to the Alliance Realty Company 44 to 52 Exchange Place, the revenue stamps covering the equity are for $230, and the property is sold subject to a $500,000 mortgage held by the Equitable Life Assurance Society. It appears that the Broad Street section of the plot represents an investment of about $1,000,000, and the Exchange Place piece about $750,000, or a total of $1,840,000.

All the negotiations incidental to the passing of title were conducted through the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. The searches in connection with the transfer brought to light some interesting figures. No. 29 Broad Street was conveyed in 1821 by the Loan Officers of the City and County of New York to Jacob Sherred for £225. In 1822 the executors of the latter transferred it to Richard Düryea for $7,650. The property next appeared in the records in 1847, when title passed for a consideration of $15,600, to John J. Cisco, who, in turn, transferred the parcel to Samuel Kaufman in 1865 for $80,000. Jacob Sherred bought 25 Broad Street in 1810 from Jacob Beerman for $10,750, and the executors of the Sherred estate transferred it to Joseph Stickler in 1822 for $11,050.

A list of the stockholders of the Alliance Realty Company, which has just been made public, contains the names of many prominent real estate men and capitalists. Among them are Frederick and Charles F. Ayer of Boston, Julius H. Appleton of Springfield, Mass.; William Allen Butler, Anthony N. Brady, Michael Coleman, John Downey, Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant, Henry O. Havemeyer, Al Hayman, Clarence H. Kelsey, F. D. Mollenhauer, Henry Lewis Morris, J. K. Olyphant, and Henry Morgenthau. Among the firms which have subscribed to the new company are Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., Vermilye & Co. and Spencer Trask & Co.

State Buys Lands in the Bronx.

The United States Loan Commissioners, through Auctioneer Philip A. Smyth, disposed yesterday of 127 lots in the Twenty-fourth Ward, on foreclosure of several mortgages. The property is situated on Pine, Rosewood, Cedar, Magenta, and Bartholdi Avenues, in the section just north of Bronxwood Park, and was sold in eleven plots, each containing about twelve lots. There was little interest in the offering, and the State of New York as plaintiff in the various actions under which the sale was held bought in all the properties for a total of $41,190, which amount is several hundred dollars less than the incumbrances.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Feb. 6.

AVENUE B, w s, 33 ft s of 5th St, 50x 105, Bronx; Walter C. Phelps to John Dauam and another $1

AV. D, e s, 43.3 ft n of 6th St, 23.7x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another 1

BANK ST, n w corner of 4th St, 40.11x 70.5x43.2x72.8; Winslow B. Buzby to New York Building Loan Banking Company 1

BROADWAY, s e corner 92d St, 100x 168.4x160.4x117.5; Metropolitan Improvement Company to Rachel Axelrod 135,000

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 85 ft s of 158th St, 82x85; David Thomson, referee, to Nellie Rice 7,500

INTERIOR LOT, 85 ft e of Cauldwell Av and 85 ft s of 158th St, runs s 82x e 15x n 82x w 15; Thomas H. Baskerville to Nellie Rice 1

LOT 150, second map of Neili Estate, 24th Ward; Edward M. Neili and another, executors, &c., to Thomas F. Gallagher 550

LOTS 1, 2, and 3, Block 20, map of Pelham Park; Jenny Cockburn to Johanna Krueger 2,500

LOTS 571, 572, and 616, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Jeannette F. McCarthy 850

PROSPECT AV, s e s, at n s of Home St, 143.6x59.3x104x30.9; Charlotte F. Trowbridge to Benjamin Robitzek 100

PLOT, 90 ft w of Avenue D and 132 ft s of 4th St, runs w 10x s 22x e 10x n 22; Robert H. Gardiner, trustee, to John Roth and another 125

PLOT, 90 ft w of Avenue D and 132 ft s of 4th St, runs w 10x s 22x e 10x n 22; Frank Wright and another to John Roth and another, quit claim 125

RIVINGTON ST, 332 and 334, n w corner Mangin St, 59.7x81.3; Michael Fay and others, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. 32,875

RIVINGTON ST, 332 and 334, n w corner Mangin St, 59.7x81.3x50.7x81.3; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Samuel Greenfield 1

STREET, 20 ft wide, running from Taylor St to King's Bridge Road, w s, 312 ft n of 183d St, 100x85x100x100; James A. Regan to John C. Sanders 1

SUFFOLK ST, 40 ft s of Stanton St, 20x75; John E. Ward, referee, to Louis Rieger 6,000

UNION SQUARE, 27, 32.6x141.10; Thomas F. Donnelly to Henry De F. Weekes, trustee, &c. 40,000

VALENTINE AV, w s, 585.5 ft s of 180th St, 16.8x97x16.8x97.4; Ernest B. Wintersmith to New York Building Loan Banking Company 4,500

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, or 3d Av, e s, corner of 14th St, 39x105; 3d St, or White Plains Road, e s, 39 ft s of 14th Av, 37.6 x105; 3d St, or White Plains Road, e s, 76.6 ft s of 14th Av, 37.6x105; Samuel M. Wilson to John H. McGuffog 1

2D AV, n w s, 243 ft s w of 5th St, runs n w 243 to 5th St x n w 142 to Bronx River x — to 2d Av x s e 227x n e 500 x s e 100; also, 2d Av, n w s, 243 ft s w of 5th St, runs s w 125x n w 100x n e 125x s e 100 to beginning, 24th Ward; Elizabeth H. Lee to Arthur W. Sias 1

3D AV, 3.351, 25x60.10x25x60.1; Sarah Piser to Susie E. Piser 1

5TH AV, n e corner 83d St, 50.2x100; Daniel E. Seybel to William Salomon 1

5TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 136th St, 24.11x 85; Nathaniel Myers, referee, to Sarah Glass 1,000

5TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 136th St, 24.11x 85; Sarah Glass to Elias Gussaroff and another 1

6TH AV, 632, s e corner 37th St, 24.8x 60; William Arras and others, to Edward V. Arras, quit claim 1

6TH AV, 632, s e corner 37th St, 24.8x 60; John Hardy and another, executors, &c., to Edward V. Arras, quit claim 1

6TH AV, 632, s e corner 37th St, 24.8x60; John Hardy and another, executors, &c., to Edward V. Arras 15,000

7TH AV, 2,165, 25x100, map of Wakefield, 75x114; Charles F. Zimmer to Frank H. Griffin 3,600

25TH ST, n e s, being an 8-inch strip in rear of Lot 91 map of Bellevue lots, 25 x98.9; Michael E. Keefe, Trustee, &c., to George and John Matthews 75

33D ST, 120 West, 25x27.3x27.5x16.8; Edward V. Arras and others, to William Arras, quit claim 1

33D ST, 120 West, 25x27.3x27.5x16.8; John Hardy and another, executors, &c., to William Arras 5,000

34TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x 98.9; Maurice Reid to Benjamin Yates.. 11,300

36TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 75 x98.9 in part of 18 ft strip adjoining on w s, extending from 36th to 37th St; William Salomon to J. Pierpont Morgan 1

61ST ST, 149 West, 13.11x100.5; James W. Hawes, referee, to Rachel Kirsch 10,400

75TH ST, 143 West, 20x102.2; Sarah Cash, by Alexander Cash, to Ella M. Mott and others 32,250

81ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 24.8x 102.2; William Pickea to Charles E. Picken 100

94TH ST, n s, 227 6 ft w of Columbus Av, 26x100.8; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Frederick Schuck 7,700

94TH ST, n s, 201.9 ft w of Columbus Av, 25.9x100.8; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Frederick Schuck 7,900

98TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100.11; Sampson H. Weinhandler, referee, to Salomon Marx 1,000

117TH ST, 136 West, 25x100.11; Joseph Wetter and another to Charles P. and John T. Murphy 100

121ST ST, s s, 300.7 ft e of 2d Av, 24.5x 100.10; Katharine Bucher and others to Matilda A. Grady 640

121ST ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 24.5x 100.10; Katharine Bucher and others, heirs, to Matilda A. Grady 8,625

134TH ST, 120 West, 28.6x99.11; Fannie V. Dixon to Thomas Donnelly 1

134TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x99.10; James T. Berry to Boy E. T. and Louisa Wollesen 1

145TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; John Frees to Thomas H. Connolly 100

156TH ST, 752 East, 23x100; Sarah Piser to Susie E. Piser 1

Recorded Leases.

BRAMWELL, Cora M., and another to John K. Parker; Broadway, 335, 4 5-12 years ..... $2,500 to $3,000

HELLER, Herman, and Sigmund Klausner; Stanton St, 7, 2 years 2 months and 25 days 960

GEISSLER, John G., to the Keep Manufacturing Company; 16th St, 629 to 633 East, 4 years 4,300

KELLER, Henry K., to Edward Davis; 9th Av, 472, 4 years 1,100

TOMASES, Israel, and another to Israel Birnbach; Henry St, 91, 5 years 3,580

METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENT COMPany to Vincent Repaci; Roosevelt St, 6, 5 years 1,200

STORY, Rufus, Estate of, to the Swedish Lutheran Immigrant Church; Water Street, 5; Moore St, 10 to 14, 7 years 2,450

THE TWELFTH WARD BANK to Charles E. Smith, Postmaster General of the United States; Lexington Av, n e corner of 125th St, rooms on the first floor, 5 years 6,900

Recorded Mortgages.

ARRAS, Edward V., to George Wolf; 632 6th Av, s e corner of 37th St, 5 years...$28,000

ARRAS, Edward V., to Louis Rice; 632 6th Av, s e corner of 37th St, 5 years... 25,000

ARMBRUST, Ferdinand, and wife to Peter Frank; 4th St, n s, 175.4 ft w of Avenue A, installments 2,000

AXELROD, Rachel, to Metropolitan Improvement Company; Broadway, s e corner of 92d St, demand 110,000

AXELROD, Rachel, to Metropolitan Improvement Company; Broadway, s e corner of 92d St, 1 year 135,000

BAILEY, Edward H., to Edward S. Whitman and others, executors; 106th St, n s, 75 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years.. 40,000

COHEN, Samuel J., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 85th St, n s, 294 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 10,000

COLE, Hannah J., to Eleanor Shearwood; 104th St, widened, s w corner of Decatur Av 4,000

CRANE, John, to Peter Doelger; 246 9th Av, saloon lease, demand 8,650

DAMM, John, and Leonard Weyand to Samuel V. Lane; Avenue B, w s, 33 ft s of 5th St, 2 years 500

DEMOREST, Henry C., to Fred D. Tappen, trustee; 12 East 15th St, leasehold, 3 years 6,000

DONNELLY, Thomas, and wife to Charles H. Becker; 129 West 134th St, 2 year.. 600

EATON, Warren P., to The Security Trust and Life Insurance Company of Pennsylvania; 2,200 Bathgate Av, s e corner 182d St, 3 years 4,000

ERICSSON, Hildmar, to Robert F. Seifert; Valentine Av, e s, 50 ft s of 181st St, demand 465

FARBER, Ida, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; 154th St, s s, 375.3 ft s of Morris Av, old line, 1¼ year 3,000

FERMANSEN, Lauritz, to Immigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 30th St, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year 6,000

FISHER, Ann K., to Harlem Savings Bank; 131st St, s s, 240 ft w of 7th Av; also 119th St, s s, 337.6 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 25,000

FOX, Hannah, to Fanny Friedland; Lewis St, e s, 125 ft w of Grand St, 3 years... 2,000

GALLAGHER, Thomas F., to T. Emory Clocke, executor, &c.; Lot 150, 2d map of Neil estate, 3 years 2,000

GOODMAN, Samuel, to William H. Haldane; 238 2d St, 5 years 28,500

GOODMAN, Samuel and Harris, to William H. Haldane; 2d St, n s, 298 ft w of Avenue C, 5 years 28,500

GRAHAM, William Van W., to Marcus M. and Frederick W. Marks, executors, &c.; 95th St, s s, 48.9 ft w of Madison Av, 4 months 23,000

GRAHAM, William Van W., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 95th St, s s, 48.9 ft w of Madison Av, demand 10,000

GRAHAM, William Van W., to Nathaniel Wise; 95th St, s s, 48.9 ft w of Madison Av, 4 months 2,500

GREENFELD, Samuel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 332 and 334 Rivington St, 1½ year 2,125

GRIFFIN, Frank H., to Charles F. Zimmer; 7th Av, n s, w 7½ of Lot 865, map of the village of Wakefield, 3 years.... 3,000

HAMLIN, Fannie, to Herman Wronkow; 332 Canal St, extends to Lispenard St, 1½ years 15,000

HASELL, Mary M., to Jeremiah E. Tracy; Pier 14, East River, land under water, &c., also pier and land in front of 51, 52, and 53 South St, 1-6 part of all, 3 years. 11,000

HILL, Louise B., to City Real Estate Company; 31 East 75th St, 1½ years... 2,500

HOYT, Charles G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 406 Pearl St, extends to Chambers St and Bowery, 2 years..... 6,000

JABLONER, Adolf, to Lena Jablonер; 231 Rivington St, 3 years 15,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Arthur D. Moir, trustee; Av. D, e s, 43.3 ft n of 6th St, 5 years 22,000

KNEHNEL, William, to Henry S. Trenchard, Sr.; Barker Av, w corner of Glebe Av, 3 years 2,200

KRAKOVER, Tobias, to Emily M. Wheeler; 83d St, n s, 289.4 ft e of Park Av, 5 years 25,000

KOPP, Johanna, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 50th St, s s, 315 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 3,500

MACKAY, Margaret, to Maria Greenwood; Fulton St, s s, 260 ft e of Monroe Av, 1 year 1,200

McCARTHY, Jenette F., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 571, 572, and 616, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 535

MORRISON, Marjory, to Anzi L. Camp; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 151st St, 2 months 15,000

MURPHY, Charles P. and John T., to William and Katherina Holbein; 136 West 117th St, 2 years 2,000

O'NEIL, Lawrence P., to Henry R. Wood; Elliott Av, w s, 306.8 ft s of Julianna St, 3 years 1,000

PICKEN, Charles E., to William Picken; 81st St, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, demand. 13,000

REGAN, James A., to John C. Sander; street, 20 ft wide, running from Taylor St to King's Bridge Road, w s, 312 ft n of 183d St, 1 year 75

RESERVE, Little O., to the City Trust, Safe Deposit, and Surety Company of Philadelphia and another; Franklin Av, n w s, 128 ft n e of 170th St, secures bonds.. 40,000

RENN, Ludwig, to Christian L. Fausel; 9th St, s s, 276 ft w of Broadway, leasehold, ½ year 12,000

RICE, Nellie, to Laurie L. Levey; Cauldwell Av, e s, 85 ft s of 158th St, ½ year. 750

RICE, Nellie, to Leopold Sondheim; Cauldwell Av, e s, 85 ft s of 158th St, ½ year 11,250

RICE, Nellie, to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Cauldwell Av, e s, 85 ft s of 158th St, secures advances 10,000

RIEGER, Louis, to Louis Levy; Suffolk St, w s, 40 ft s of Stanton St, 2 years. 3,000

RITCHIE, Isabella, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1,211 Franklin Av, 1 year 2,000

ROBINSON, Amelia, and Morris Jacoby, to William Siegman; 92 to 100 Cannon St, 1½ year 7,000

RUFF, August, to Lydia Schlereth, executrix, &c.; 77 East 7th St, 3 years..... 27,000

SCHNITZER, Hannah, to Hyman Schnitzer; 161 and 163 Lewis St, 1 year..... 4,804

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to Virginia S. Mackey-Smith; 95th St, n s, 80 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 21,000

THOMAS, William M. and wife, to Albert J. Adams; 65th St, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 2,500

TOMPKINS, Charity, to Thomas J. Healey; 11th St, or Av, n s, Lot 312, map of Village of Wakefield, 2 years 800

TOWART, William, to Janie H. Kellogg; Stebbins Av, e s, 163.4 ft n of 165th St, 5 years 1,500

ZERBAN, Marie C., or Mary, and Andrew, to Stephen H. Olin; 336 Lenox Av, 3 years 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to William Hoffmann and another $1,026

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Charlotte O. Schetter 12,183

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Elizabeth Larkin 10,000

CLOCKE, T. Emery, executor, &c., to Rosanna Feehan 2,000

FARRELL, Thomas F., administrator, &c., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 18,000

FLYNN, Joseph A., to John W. Whitbeck. 2,500

OVERBAUGH, Mary B., to Ellen E. Moore 8,000

RAABE, Henry, & Sons, to the City Mortgage Company 1,366

RIEDEMANN, Adam, and another, executors, &c., to Emma A. Kreiser 6,048

RIEDEMANN, Adam, and another, executors, &c., to Adam Riedemann 3,012

RIEDEMANN, Adam, and another, executors, &c., to Adam Riedemann 4,500

RIEDEMANN, Adam, and another, executors, &c., to Minnie Weiler 6,620

STARR, William G., to Marie E. Jacobson

THE IMMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVings Bank to Lewis Termansen 3,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Richard M. Hoe and another, trustees, &c. 7,000

..... 60,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 52; Mount & Robinson against Henry G. Tunstall and others, owners and contractors $180

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 107th St, 75.9x100; Artificial Stone Company against Abram Voletsky and Harris Heilman, owners and contractors 240

MARKET ST, 65 to 69; T. H. Simonson & Son Company against Wolff Bloomberg, owner; Joseph Hyman, owner and contractor 1,037

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner 93d St, 145x104.3x142.5x142; Maria W. Dittmar against Robert A. Chesebrough, owner; Hickey & Kelley, contractors 445

1ST AV, s w corner 104th St, 100x100; Abraham Zimmerman against Pepi Wertheim, owner; Johnson and Peterson, and Herman Wertheim, contractors. 213

13TH ST, 907 East; Jacob N. Prudovsky against Zax K. Berlin and D. J. Cohen, owners and contractors 2,000

19TH ST, 39 East; Ellsworth Childs against John F. Scannell, owner and contractor 2,907

99TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100; F. J. Miller & Co. against Samuel J. Ruth and Rachel Hoffman, owners and contractors 75

100TH ST, 150 to 158 West; Joseph B. Friedlander against Charles Kerwan, owner and contractor 512

116TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 200x 100; John Holl against William S. Long, owner and contractor 5,000

116TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 200x 100; Church E. Gates & Co. against William S. Long, owner and contractor. 485

116TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 200x 100.11; Frederick Brandt against William S. Long, owner and contractor 700

116TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 200x 100.11; John W. Rapp against William S. Long and E. William Wagner, owners; John Holl, contractor 595

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BROADWAY, s e corner 92d St, 100x—x 100x117.5; The Metropolitan Improvement Company with Rachel Axelrod, 18 payments $110,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft s of 156th St, 25x100; William Nelson against Mary E. Larkins and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft s of 156th St, 25x100; Christian Kanzler against Mary E. Larkins and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

ALL THE PROPERTY, privileges, water rights, &c. of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, situate in the City of Brooklyn, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company as Trustee, against the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

BROOK AV, w s, 25 ft s of 145th St, 25x90; Mary Conlon against Margaret A. McCaffrey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Leslie, M. & B.

LENOX AV, 533; Jennie Kelly against Edward H. Moore and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Fromme.

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner 54th St, 20.5x70; Michael L. Begley against John J. Buckley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 88.10 ft s of 120th St, 24.10x72x irregular; the United States Fire Insurance Company against Maria T. Barry and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. de P. Foster.

5TH AV, 2,149; Albert W. J. Petrie against Kate E. Urquhart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Turner, McClure and Rolston.

28TH ST, 410 West; Howard N. Poter and others, trustees, &c., against

LEGAL NOTICES.

{Ten Cent Revenue} {Stamp Cancelled.}

EDMUND AND CHARLES RANDOLPH.

CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

We, the persons whose names are severally undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify:

1. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is EDMUND & CHARLES RANDOLPH.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is Stock and Bond Brokerage, and the principal place of business of said partnership shall be situated in the State and City of New York, Manhattan Borough, in the County of New York.

3. That the names of all the respective general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence are:

EDMUND RANDOLPH, New York City, N. Y.
FREDERIC CLINTON DEVEAU, New York City, N. Y.
HARTMAN K. EVANS, New York City, N. Y.
MARION STORY, Portchester, N. Y.

4. That the amount of capital stock which MARION STORY, special partner, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.)

5. That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the ninth day of January, 1900, and the period at which it will terminate is the second day of January, 1901.

Made and severally signed at the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, this ninth day of January, 1900.

EDMUND RANDOLPH, [L. S.]
FREDERIC CLINTON DEVEAU, [L. S.]
HARTMAN K. EVANS, [L. S.]
MARION STORY. [L. S.]

In the Presence of
EDWARD A. FRESHMAN.

Witness as to all.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this ninth day of January, 1900, before me personally came EDMUND RANDOLPH, FREDERIC CLINTON DEVEAU, HARTMAN K. EVANS, and MARION STORY, known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same. EDWARD A. FRESHMAN,
Notary Public,
[Notarial Seal.] New York County.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Edmund Randolph being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate; that the sum specified in said certificate to have been contributed by Marion Story, the special partner, in the common stock of said partnership has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.

EDMUND RANDOLPH.

Sworn to before me this ninth day of January, 1900. EDWARD A. FRESHMAN,
Notary Public,
[Notarial seal.] New York County.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC M. COHEN.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac M. Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 5th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN H. ERLING, JR., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John H. Erling, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 5, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated Feb. 5, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY L. HISCHER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry L. Hischer of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Henry L. Hischer was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 6th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DANIEL F. SHEEHAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Daniel F. Sheehan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 5, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated Feb. 5, 1900.

NO. 2,085.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. MEHAFFEY and CHARLES H. PHILLIPS, individually and as copartners in the firm of Mehaffey and Phillips, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of William H. Mehaffey and Charles H. Phillips, individually and as copartners in the firm of Mehaffey and Phillips, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said William H. Mehaffey and Charles H. Phillips, individually and as copartners in the firm of Mehaffey and Phillips, were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 5th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of SINDEL WEINGARTEN and MAURICE WEINGARTEN, (formerly trading under the firm name of Sindel Weingarten & Son,) Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Sindel Weingarten and Maurice Weingarten, (formerly trading under the firm name of Sindel Weingarten & Son,) of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Sindel Weingarten and Maurice Weingarten were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Feb. 5, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HOWARD T. WOODS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Howard T. Woods of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Howard T. Woods was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 6th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 207 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 207 Broadway, N. Y. C.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—FREDERICK BRUCE, plaintiff, against ROBERT BAYARD SNOWDEN and Lydia P. Snowden, his wife, Joel B. Ives, as executor of the last will and testament of Susan A. Von Tagen, deceased; Maud O. Snowden, Arthur R. B. Snowden, Emeline A. Snowden, Oliver P. Snowden, Anna L. Snowden, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 18th, 1899.

CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Joel S. Ives, as executor of the last will and testament of Susan A. Von Tagen, deceased; Maud O. Snowden, Arthur R. B. Snowden, Emeline A. Snowden, Oliver P. Snowden, and Anna L. Snowden.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1899. Yours, &c.,

CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.
ja3-1aw6wW&f14

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—ROBERT F. GOODFELLOW, plaintiff, against Michael Clifford, defendant.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons served with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 5th, 1900.

ROSE & PUTZEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant: Notice is hereby given to you that, upon your default to appear, or answer the within summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of $122.33-100, with interest from the 30th day of December, 1899, and with the costs of this action.

ROSE & PUTZEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Michael Clifford, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, dated the 5th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.

ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f7-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Benner, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM E. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENNER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6mW

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. GUSTAV G. BOTHNER, Administrator.

HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-1aw6mW

BUSSE, GEORGE FREDERICK WILHELM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Agnes S. O. M. C. Busse, Elma Busse, Olga Busse, Wilhelm F. H. Busse, Vera Busse, William G. Busse, Rodolf Busse, Clara Busse, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of GEORGE FREDERICK WILHELM BUSSE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Agnes S. O. M. C. Busse of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of George Frederick Wilhelm Busse, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 16th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of said county, at the County of New York, the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEO. B. & ED. GOLDSCHMIDT, Attorneys for Executor, 50 Broadway, New York.
d27-1aw7wW

FEDER, CACILIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Albert Herzog, one of the heirs and next of kin of Cacilia Feder, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Julius Feder of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Cacilia Feder, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FRANCIS M. EPPLEY, Att'y for Petitioner, 140 Nassau St., Borough Manhattan.
ja3-1aw7wW&F

COWMAN, EDWARD D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. COWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1900. GEORGE G. CARTER, MATTHEW V. B. SCHRYVER, Executors. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
f7-1aw6mW

COX, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA COX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1899. ISABELLA VACHE COX, Executrix. MARY ELIZA COX, Executrix. WM. H. HOPKINS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
o18-1aw6mW

DIECKMANN, CARL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HENRY A. DIECKMANN, Marie Dieckmann, Victor Dieckmann, and Ina Welz, and all persons interested in the estate of CARL DIECKMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William Engelhardt, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of said county, at the County of New York, the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEO. B. & ED. GOLDSCHMIDT, Attorneys for Executor, 50 Broadway, New York.
d27-1aw7wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FITZGERALD, MARY A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to THOMAS HODNETT, Richard Hodnett, Patrick Hodnett, and William Hodnett, the heirs and next of kin of MARY A. FITZGERALD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John E. Fitzgerald, of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary A. Fitzgerald, late of the County of New York, deceased, Therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 13th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of said county, at the County of New York, the 13th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

d27-1aw7wW

HAINES, HARRIET A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Rebecca Rylle, Pemella Snedeker, Emma Heerbrandt, Jennet Hilton, Ida Kassendieck Brunner, Julia Kassendieck, Emma Lansing, John Hawkins, Mary Hawkins Westerfield, George Hawkins, William Hawkins, Clara Hawkins, Addaline Pullis, Emeline Fountain, and Henrietta Tracy, the heirs and next of kin of Harriet A. Haines, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Simeon H. O'Connel of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Harriet A. Haines, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 5th day of March, one thousand nine hundred at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next. —Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.

ADOLPHE PEREIRA,
EMILY M. BAIZ,
Executors.

CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-1aw6mW

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 208 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator, DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Att'ys for Adm'r, 208 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. s27-1aw6mW

MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bridget Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Lansing, No. 61 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. JOHN MORRIS, Administrator. E. M. Wight, Attorney for Administrator, 61 Park Row, New York City. n15-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDWARD H. RAYNOLDS, plaintiff, against MARY A. O'CONNELL, wife of JOHN J. O'CONNELL, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 30th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the first day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, at Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Madison Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Jackson Street and Madison Street, and running thence southwardly parallel with Jackson Street ninety-three (93) feet two (2) inches; thence westwardly about parallel with Madison Street twenty (20) feet eleven (11) inches; thence northwardly parallel with Jackson Street ninety-three (93) feet two (2) inches to the southerly line of Madison Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of Madison Street twenty (20) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 366 Madison Street.

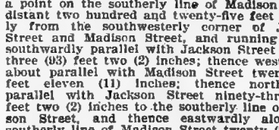

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,467.50, with interest thereon from the 16th day of January, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $340.32, with interest from January 30th, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,576.49 and interest.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

f7-2aw3w&mh1.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ARNOLD L. SCHEUER (STEPHEN PERRY STURGES, substituted as plaintiff,) against CHARLES BROWN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and dated August 30th, 1899, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, at the New York Salesrooms, Limited, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Rivington Street, distant twenty-four feet and two inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Rivington and Goerck Streets; from thence running easterly along the southerly side of Rivington Street thirty-seven feet and five inches; thence southerly and parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Rivington Street thirty-seven feet and six inches, and thence northerly and again parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Dated New York, January 29th, 1900.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

McCREA, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 90-92 West Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Street number of this property is not known.

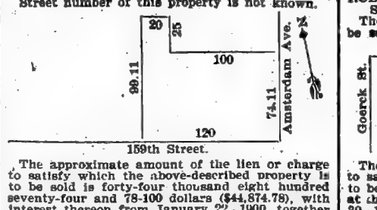

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is sold is $7,928.09-100, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from August 30, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $474.25, with interest thereon and the expenses of the sale. That the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is nothing.—Dated January 29th, 1900.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referees.

f7-2aw3w&F&f27

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, as their place of transacting business at the office of Marbury & Fox, No. 8 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1899. JOHANNA M. WILLIAMS, Administratrix; JAMES S. BEARNS, Administrator. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administrators, No. 8 Broad Street, New York. o25-1aw6mW

WILLITS, GEORGE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE S. WILLITS, late of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost and Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of January, 1900. MAUDE H. WILLITS, Executrix. CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mW&fy11

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMILY GUNSEL, plaintiff, against OLGA JUNG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 3d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

First—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, known as No. 1,508 of said ward and No. 2 Fourth Avenue and as No. 14 on the map of the property of the children of Mrs. D. Langdon made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, April, 1854, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Lot No. 13, said down upon said map, and running thence westerly on the line of Lot No. 13 one hundred and twenty-two feet six and a half inches, thence southerly parallel with Lafayette Place twenty-three feet to the northerly line of Lot No. 15 on said map; thence easterly on the northerly line of Lot 15 one hundred and thirty feet nine inches to the westerly line of Fourth Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly line of Fourth Avenue twenty-one feet and five inches to the point of beginning. The said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage thereon for $25,000 and interest from the 1st day of October, 1899, at five per cent. per annum, the said mortgage being now due.

Second—All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on the northerly side of East 103d Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 103d Street distant one hundred and eighty feet westwardly from the northwardly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence northwardly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of 103d Street, thirty feet; thence westwardly, parallel with 103d Street, sixty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of 103d Street sixty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street Nos. 159 and 161 East 103d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the said premises will be sold subject, the portion thereof known and designated as No. 159 East 103d Street, to a mortgage thereon for $10,000, with interest thereon at five per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January, 1900, and which mortgage is now past due; and subject, the portion thereof known and designated as No. 161 East 103d Street, to a mortgage thereon for $10,000, at five per cent. per annum, with interest thereon from the 1st day of January, 1900, and which mortgage is now past due.

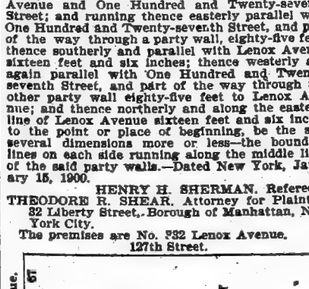

The said premises, Nos. 159 and 161 East 103d Street, will be sold separately. The said premises known by the street number 159 East 103d Street is more particularly described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on the northerly side of East 103d Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 103d Street, distant two hundred and ten feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly, parallel with 103d Street, thirty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to 103d Street, and thence eastwardly along said street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.

The said premises known as No. 161 East 103d Street is more particularly described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on the northerly side of East 103d Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 103d Street distant two hundred and eighty

NEW RIVER TUNNEL PLAN

Proposed System Would Connect This Borough and Brooklyn.

Underground Route Would Extend Across Manhattan Island and Have Branches in Both Boroughs.

Application was made to the Municipal Council yesterday for a franchise for a system of tunnels connecting the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, to be constructed and operated by the New York and Brooklyn Union Transportation Company. The petition, which is signed by George Wilson, as President, and Frank N. Glover of 55 Liberty Street, as counsel, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Unlike other tunnel companies which have applied for franchises, this company purposes extending its underground system across Manhattan Island to the vicinity of the Desbrosses Street Ferry, and it will, besides, construct branches in both boroughs. The route, as set forth in the application, is as follows:

Commencing near the junction of Sullivan, Varick, and Canal Streets, thence under Canal, Watts, West, and Vestry Streets, back to Canal Street, thence under the latter to East Broadway, to Grand, to the East River, under the river to Broadway, Brooklyn, with a loop running around Wythe Avenue, South Eighth Street, and Kent Avenue. A branch tunnel, connecting with the main line, will begin at the junction of Canal Street, Rutgers Street, and East Broadway, Manhattan, and extend through Rutgers Street and Rutgers Slip to and under the East River to Adams Street, Brooklyn. From this point the tunnel will extend through High Street, the Plaza, and Sands Street, and thence back to Adams Street.

The company agrees to charge only 5 cents fare, and purposes operating its trains by electric or some other power which will m et the requirements and prove satisfactory to the City Government.

Mr. Glover, in speaking of the company, said:

"The enterprise is backed by ample capital, and a contract has been made for its complete construction and equipment. It is not intended to solicit any public subscriptions until the railroad is fully constructed and running, but the public will be afforded an opportunity to participate in the enterprise when demonstrated to be successful. Work will be commenced immediately after the Municipal Assembly grants the necessary franchise for the tunnel to pass under the streets, and the tunnel will be completed within two years thereafter. It will be about four miles in length, operated by electricity, and will be a two-track railroad."

Contrary to general expectations, the Council's Committee on Railroads did not report on the application of the New York and Long Island Terminal Railway Company for a tunnel franchise. This was due, it was explained, to the absence of several members of the committee, one of whom, Mr. Cassidy, is opposed to the granting of the franchise under the restrictions advocated by the other members of the committee and favors exactions which the company's officers say will prevent them from constructing it.

PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXES.

Value in This City Shown by Tax Commissioners to be $521,200,371.

In the report of the Tax Commissioners made public last October, and just printed, is a detailed statement of the value of properties exempt from taxation in all the boroughs. The total value of all this exempt property is $521,200,371, of which $366,206,500 is in the Borough of Manhattan, $22,117,431 in the Bronx, $122,041,130 in Brooklyn, $7,576,060 in Queens, and $3,258,350 in Richmond.

Of the property thus exempt $50,519,700 belongs to the United States, $5,040,150 to the State of New York, $326,987,021 to the City of New York, $77,774,755 to churches, $59,900,055 miscellaneous, $568,000 parsonages, and $190,830 to the clergy. The remaining $219,880 represents the investment of pension money in real estate.

Will Make Street Railways Pay Up.

Controller Coler announced yesterday that he purposed forcing the street railway companies which are in arrears to the city for percentages and car licenses to pay not only the principal, but also the penalties which run at the rate of 5 per cent. a month from the time they become due until payment. From a statement showing the indebtedness of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to the city, which was given out by the Controller, it appears that the company owes the city $28,646.65 in penalties, in addition to the percentages due on sixteen franchises which it owns.

PLAYED BEGGING TUNES.

Magistrate Meade Hears a New Kind of Evidence.

Court Officer Hartigan, who for twenty years has been attached to the Yorkville Police Court squad, and whose special duty is to arrest beggars, appeared in the court-room yesterday with a decrepit-looking Italian with a small organ on his back. The man gave the name of John Arreta. Magistrate Meade looked at the man and said:

"What dastardly crime has that atrocious criminal committed?"

Policeman Hartigan did not understand the satire in the remark of the Magistrate and said:

"Sure, he was begging at Fifty-sixth Street and Third Avenue."

"Did he ask for money by word of mouth?" asked the Magistrate.

"No," replied the officer, "but he played begging tunes on his instrument."

The Magistrate smiled and said, "Well, this is the first time I ever heard of a tune having a begging effect. Let the man play."

The Italian, at the instance of Hartigan, unstrapped his organ and played a few wheezing, asthmatic airs. Some of the policemen dropped pennies in the tin cup.

Magistrate Meade smiled and said the music had some begging effect, but he permitted the old man to go. The Italian left the courtroom, much to the disgust of Hartigan.

INSANE MAN'S WILD RIDE.

Caused a Stampede in Grand Street with a Delivery Wagon.

A horse attached to a baker's wagon, and whipped into a fury by an insane driver, caused a stampede of early pedestrians and delivery wagons in Grand Street at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. From Division Street to East Broadway the horse and its mad driver dashed heedless of obstacles. It was only the early hour and the warning clatter which caused the vehicles already in the street to turn aside that prevented a bad collision.

The bakery wagon had been left in charge of Hyman Leventhal, a fourteen-year-old boy, in front of 250 Division Street, while David Bennett, a driver for a Brooklyn baker, was delivering some bread at that address. While Bennett was in the house a wild-looking young man shambled past on the sidewalk, stopped to stare at the wagon, and then without a word jumped on the seat, brushed aside the boy, seized the lines and whip, and struck the horse.

Bennett heard the boy's cry and ran out in time to see his vehicle turn the corner. The attention of passers-by was attracted, and they joined Bennett and the boy in the chase.

The runaways turned into Grand Street, with the usurping driver standing on the seat and whipping the animal furiously. Leventhal had made a desperate attempt to get the lines from the crazy driver, but he was knocked into the street and severely bruised.

When the pursuing party reached Ludlow Street Bennett jumped into a pie wagon and asked the driver to give chase. At East Broadway the pie wagon was ahead of the runaway, and Bennett jumped out. He seized the bridle of his horse and held on while the insane man cut him about the face with his whip. Policeman Baker of the Delancey Street Station and bystanders ran to his assistance. The lunatic was dragged from his seat and was led without resistance to the police station. There it was learned that he was Moses Goldstein, twenty-one years old, of 21 Pike Street. The man was arraigned before Magistrate Mayo, in the Essex Market Court, and committed to Bellevue Hospital to have his mental condition examined into.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Strongest, purest, most economical and healthful of all leavening agents.

There are many imitation baking powders sold at a low price. They are made from alum, a corrosive acid which is poisonous in food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

THERE WAS AN ASSUMPTION OF THE RISK.—The dismissal of John Schlitz's action against the Nassau Electric Railroad Company for damages for injuries has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Second Department. It appeared at the trial on Aug. 22, 1897, that a drag drawn by six horses, hitched in spans, the distance from the heads of the leaders to the rear of the drag being fifty or sixty feet, was being driven by Mr. Schlitz's servant along Ocean Avenue, on which the railroad company operated two street railroad tracks. The space between the tracks and for two feet outside was paved, and the rest of the driveway, which was unpaved, had been rendered muddy and slushy, but not impassable, by a recent rain. William Grupp, the servant, who knew that the cars were travelling in each direction on a minute headway, drove on the right hand track, the right hand wheels being in the direct roadbed owing to the width of the drag. A car approaching from behind, having signaled Grupp to remove from the track, he turned to the left, where the drag and horses, which were owned by Schlitz, were struck by a car approaching on the left hand side, causing the damages sued for. The Court holds, Justice Hatch giving the opinion, that Grupp by electing to turn his cumbersome outfit to the left, with knowledge of the frequency with which the cars were operated, when he might have turned to the right and have entirely cleared the tracks, assumed the risk of the accident, whether or not he saw the approaching car.

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IT WAS A VESTED REMAINDER.—Edmund A. Smith by his will directed his executors to invest $20,000 and pay the income to his mother for life, and after her death to divide the principal between Annie Smith, a niece, and two others. Mrs. Smith, the mother, and Annie Smith having died, a suit was brought by William A. Carr against Mary A. Smith, as executrix, in which the sole question was whether a vested remainder in one-third of the fund was given to Annie Smith. A judgment for the plaintiff on the trial was affirmed by the First Appellate Division, and has now been sustained by the Court of Appeals. The court held that the rule that where the only gift in a will consisted in a direction to divide at a future time, the gift was contingent, and not vested, and was divisible among those who at the time of the division answered the description of remaindermen, was not an absolute one, but must yield to the intention of the testator, as ascertained from a consideration of the whole will. The testator having in other parts of the will used the word "divide" with the intention of passing a vested interest, and his evident intention being to make a present disposition of all his property to those persons whom he desired to have it, and to name each such person, the provision to Annie Smith should be construed as to give to her and the other two a vested remainder in one-third of the fund, taking effect at the death of the testator.

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QUESTION OF ALIMONY.—Annie E. Johns, who was married to Henry W. Johns in 1863, secured a decree of divorce against him in June, 1882, which directed that he pay her $2,400 a year during her life, and also that he pay the premium upon policies then existing upon his life, which were made payable to her or her personal representatives upon his decease. Mr. Johns paid the alimony until February, 1898, and also the premiums upon the policy, and a few days subsequently he died, leaving two infant children and a widow, he having remarried after the decree in favor of the first wife. The latter collected more than $21,000 on the policies. In a suit brought by her in the Kings County Special Term to make the amount of alimony a charge upon the decedent's estate, the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Hatch, has affirmed the judgment below dismissing the complaint, holding that the obligation of the husband or his estate to pay alimony ceased upon his death.

UP-TOWN TENEMENT FIRES.

The Latest One Leads to an Effort to Discover the Cause.

An unusual number of tenement house fires in the district between Eighty-fifth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets and First and Third Avenues has been reported in the last six weeks, with the result of causing some speculation as to the possible presence of "firebugs" in the vicinity. In one of these fires, which occurred on Jan. 6, three persons lost their lives.

The latest fire of any consequence was discovered early yesterday morning in the tenement house at 2,153 Third Avenue, near East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Wood of 14 Mount Morris Park West. Several persons had to be carried down ladders by firemen, but no one was injured, and the fire was soon extinguished. The house next door, No. 2,155, was slightly damaged, as was the dry goods stock of S. Baumann, who has a store on the ground floor. It was estimated that the total damage was from $6,000 to $8,000. No cause for the fire could be discovered.

During the day there were several small fires in the neighborhood. They were at 1,986 Third Avenue, 1,785 First Avenue, and 230 East Ninety-seventh Street. In almost every one of these, and of the other fires of the past month, it is believed that the flames originated in cellars.

While neither the police of the district nor the Fire Department has any direct suspicions of incendiarism, yet it has been deemed advisible by the Fire Marshal to place four extra men on duty in the fire-ridden territory. Thus extra efforts will be made to discover the cause of such a remarkable record as the district has shown.

MRS. WILCOXSON LOSES.

Justice Russell Refuses to Grant a Decree of Separation.

Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court yesterday, refused to grant Mrs. Phoebe Wilcoxson a decree of separation from her husband, Martin Niles Wilcoxson.

The suit was brought on the grounds of cruelty. Mrs. Wilcoxson alleged that her husband had ill-used her from the time they were married, at Catskill, N. Y., in 1892, and had frequently struck her. Wilcoxson in his testimony said that while they were visiting Ostend he had occasion to object to the encouragement she gave to the attentions of the Maharajah of Kapurthala.

Justice Russell, in his decision, said: "The evidence is insufficient to justify the charge of cruelty on the part of the husband toward the wife such as would authorize a judgment of separation. Neither party has been free from fault in the performance of duty toward the other, and the occasions of strife were produced from causes which might never have occurred if the one who was not at fault on a particular occasion had theretofore been mindful of all the duties of the marital obligation."

In the beginning a Cold is easily checked with little palatable doses of Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

GARDINER CASE ADJOURNED

Hearing on City Club Charges to Begin Feb. 19.

Neither Side Prepared, Though Both Claimed to Be—Additional Specifications to be Filed.

The investigation of the charges made against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner by members of the City Club was opened with a brief but lively session in the library of the Criminal Court Building yesterday. The hearing lasted little more than half an hour, and resulted in an adjournment of the investigation until Feb. 19, when it will commence in earnest in the room of Trial Term, Part VIII., of the Supreme Court. Although both sides professed the greatest anxiety yesterday to commence the trial at once, both admitted that they were unprepared, and Commissioner Ansley Wilcox adjourned the hearing on his own responsibility.

When the hearing opened the room was fairly well filled with people interested in the investigation. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Unger, and McCann were seated beside Senator Thomas F. Grady and Samuel Untermyer, who appeared as counsel for the District Attorney. With Deputy Attorney Generals Coyne and A. F. Cosby were seated Fulton McMahon and E. L. Heydecker of the City Club, while scattered around the room were the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, James W. Pryor, V. Everett Macy, Adolph Openhym, and Oswald G. Villard.

Mr. Coyne opened the proceedings by asking that Messrs. McMahon and Heydecker be noted as representing the City Club, but Mr. Untermyer objected, saying that the City Club had no right to be represented, as the charges had been made by several members and not by the club as a body. After a short squabble over this point Commissioner Wilcox interfered, saying that there would be time enough to decide the question later on.

"All right," said Mr. Untermyer. "Now I would like to know if Mr. Coyne is ready to go on."

"Mr. Unger told me yesterday," said Mr. Coyne, "that you were not ready. I have some additional specifications to make to the charges, and I have no witnesses here to-day. The specifications are along the lines of the original charges, and Mr. McIntyre told me yesterday that there would be no objections to them."

"We can't tell whether there will be objections or not till we see the specifications," said Mr. Untermyer. "We have a right to see them."

After a brisk argument on this point Commissioner Wilcox said the defense had a right to see the specifications, and that he would adjourn the hearing in order to give the Attorney General time to prepare them. This decision seemed to please Mr. Untermyer, who smilingly asked Mr. Coyne to hurry up with his specifications in order to avoid any further delay.

Mr. Coyne jumped up and began to pound the table with his fist. "I'll work all night," he shouted. "Nobody shall say that I caused any delay."

Commissioner Wilcox interrupted him by saying that he was willing to take all responsibility for any delay that might be caused by the adjournment. After a consultation with his associates Mr. Coyne said that he was very anxious to proceed at once, and that he was willing to let the supplemental specifications wait until later.

"I object to that," said Mr. Untermyer. "We are entitled in common decency to know all the charges against us, and I shall oppose any later admissions of additional specifications. Nevertheless, we are anxious, even more anxious than our opponents, to proceed at once."

Mr. Untermyer's remark brought a smile from the Commissioner. "I quite understand," he said, "how anxious both sides are to proceed, but I'll adjourn it until the 19th, and then we shall avoid making any false starts."

"The District Attorney's desire for haste is truly remarkable," said Mr. Coyne, "in view of the fact that on Friday he went over my head in asking the Governor for a delay."

"We were entitled to a notification," said Mr. Untermyer. "Col. Gardiner is seriously ill, and asked for a delay on that account. On Sunday he changed his mind, and asked the Governor that the trial might go on."

Both sides attempted to resume the argument as to which really desired the delay, but the Commissioner cut them short by adjourning the hearing.

Although Col. Gardiner was in the Criminal Court Building yesterday morning, he did not present himself at the hearing, but sent a messenger to announce that he was busy with other matters.

SALE OF HALLERAN COLLECTION.

Art Objects and Antiquities Bring Only Moderate Prices.

In spite of the fact that the collection of art objects and antiquities which belonged to the late John J. Halleran was probably better known than any other of its kind in this part of the country, the prices obtained yesterday afternoon, when the first portion of the collection was offered at auction, were extremely moderate. The sale was held at the Knickerbocker Auction Rooms, 8 West Twenty-eighth Street. It will continue this, to-morrow, and Friday afternoons, and this and to-morrow evenings.

The auction rooms were crowded yesterday afternoon. The Baroness d'Alexandre d'Oreangiani was the largest buyer, taking every piece of old blue pottery and porcelain sold. She also bought all of the old Dutch furniture. Other large buyers were J. C. Wilmerding, Jr., Mrs. E. Skidmore, Andrew C. Zabriskie, and J. H. Spofford.

The highest price of the afternoon's sale was $95, paid for a Colonial secretary and bookcase. $72.50 was paid for a French boudoir desk and cabinet, inlaid, and mounted with brass, and a Chippendale sofa from the old Onderdonk mansion went for $77.50. This afternoon some fine pieces of Colonial furniture and a number of pieces of Sheffield plate will be sold.

Joseph C. Hoagland's Will.

The will of Joseph C. Hoagland was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The will gives $15,000 to the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum and the same amount to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. His widow receives $200,000 outright and an income of $75,000 a year from the balance of the estate. On her death the trust estate is to be divided among the three children—Raymond, John M., and Fannie C. Hoagland. Mr. Hoagland was the President of one of the large baking powder companies.

CALLED COUNSEL A "BLUFFER"

Lively Proceedings in Manager Oscar Hammerstein's Suit Against the New York Life.

Oscar Hammerstein, the theatrical manager, showed his temper yesterday while under examination in his suit against the New York Life Insurance Company before Judge Wheeler and a jury in the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Hammerstein is seeking to recover $70,000 for the scenery, engines, dynamos, mirrors, and immense chandeliers which the New York Life took possession of at the time it foreclosed the mortgage on the Olympia. He claims that these things were independent fittings, and that the mortgage on the buildings did not apply to them. The New York Life, on the other hands, claims that they formed a part of the property covered by the mortgage.

Some tools belonging to a mechanic named Lissner, which were in the theatre, were also seized at the time of the foreclosure, and after criminal proceedings had been brought in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on Aug. 17, 1898, they were surrendered.

Testifying as to what happened in the police court, Mr. Hammerstein yesterday remarked to Edward E. McCall, "You ought to remember all about it. You were there in an important rôle."

"Now, what rôle was I playing?" asked Mr. McCall in a severe tone.

"That of a bluffer," loudly responded Mr. Hammerstein, and the crowd in the court-room laughed.

Lawyer McCall appealed to Judge Wheeler, and the latter rapped for order.

"Now, stop this theatrical business," went on Mr. McCall, "and tell the jury why I was at the police court. Was I not there as a lawyer?"

"You were summoned there to answer the charge of grand larceny, like the other members of the corporation, for unlawfully withholding Lissner's tools."

"And I was charged with grand larceny, you say?" said McCall, with a flushed face.

"Yes; and if you had not consented forthwith to give up the mechanic's tools, you would have been held on that charge. Magistrate Kudlich told me so."

The next witness, a lawyer named Gottlieb, testified that Lissner's tools were not surrendered until five weeks after Magistrate Kudlich's order, and that young McCall had told him that the New York Life had lost money on the Olympia foreclosure, and was going to hold on to everything it found in the building.

"Do you swear I told you that?" asked Mr. McCall.

"Yes, and you wanted to compromise with me for $3,500, and wanted me to give you a general release," witness replied.

Thereupon both lawyers got into an excited wrangle, which was finally stopped by Judge Wheeler saying: "This is no place for such excitement."

Judge Wheeler will charge the jury this morning.

Produce Exchange Fire.

Members of the Produce Exchange were electrified yesterday by the appearance of newsboys in the vicinity of their building bearing "extras" on which were headings announcing a fire in the Produce Exchange. The details of this conflagration were found by purchasers of the papers to be rather meagre. Superintendent Howe explained to the curious that the fire had taken place in one of the offices of the annex, and had been exterminated by a vigilant janitor and a bucket of water. A liberal estimate of the damage was $2.50.

LAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

Special Extraordinary

February Sale IN OUR BASEMENT.

15,000 Pairs $3.50 Shoes for Women at $2.00 per pair.

Black Kid with Patent Leather and Kid Tips, Button and Lace, Shapely Toes, Stout Welted Sole.

The freshest, newest forms, nothing old or shop worn—absolutely perfect. All guaranteed and have our name stamped on the soles.

Alfred J. Cammeyer, 6th Ave., cor. 20th St.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

$12.—The final hastening price on many broken lines of our best $20, $18, and $15 Business Suits for men.

Don't need a suit?—You will next Winter and the prices then, for similar qualities, will be far, far in excess of the original prices on these Suits.

All sizes and all good patterns.

At Our New York Store Only.

Prompt Attention to Post-Orders.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

AN ORDER FOR A GIRL BABY.

New Customer Finds Fault with the Woman's Exchange Because It Is Not Filled Promptly.

They are in a state of considerable anxiety at the Woman's Exchange, Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, just now. There is nothing in the line of woman's work that they do not keep constantly on hand, but the other day they received a demand which they could not supply—it was for a real live baby.

It was such a surprise that for a moment it made the composite head of the exchange buzz around like a top. Then there was a call sent out to the consignors. They were willing to make anything, from a mince tart to a sofa cushion, but not one in the lot would supply a baby. But the exchange is nothing if not versatile, and in about a week there was a handsome baby boy ready for delivery.

But the customer, who was a new one, was not satisfied with the baby boy bargain. Baby boys are a drug on the market. There is only one position in life for which the feminine half or three-fourths of the world is at a premium, and that is for adoption. Every one wants a nice little baby girl. This woman did—a baby between one and three years old, with fair hair and blue eyes. She wanted her immediately, too, and she implied, when the boy baby was presented for consideration, that the exchange was taking some time in filling her simple order.

The exchange is now having a bargain sale of fine embroidered table linen, fancy silk bags, work baskets, painted china, and all sorts of things, reduced half or a third from the regular prices, and is wondering as it tacks on the reduced price tags if some time, if its new trade continues, it will have a bargain sale of babies.

HOSPITAL EMPLOYES SUSPENDED.

Charges of Collusion with Undertakers to be Investigated.

John W. Keller, Commissioner of Charities, yesterday indefinitely suspended Thomas Mulchay, night watchman at Bellevue Hospital, and Edgar McDonald, the driver of a Harlem hospital ambulance, on the accusation of Arthur Spreckels, who is employed by James Hoyt, an undertaker at 2,301 Second Avenue. The hearing in the case will take place Friday.

Spreckels charged that the employes of Bellevue and other institutions were paid by undertakers for "tips" on deaths. This enabled undertakers to get the work of burying the body. The competition among the undertakers is very keen, and it is said that one undertaker stated that the Bellevue trade alone was worth $50,000. Spreckels made charges against a large number of employes, but the accusation against the two men suspended was so direct and apparently convincing that Commissioner Keller to-day took action on them.

The Vesta (TRADE MARK.) Corset.

Renders every figure graceful,—fashionable,—attractive.

It is at the same time perfectly hygienic, allowing complete freedom for breathing, and is absolutely correct in proportion and line.

Straight front. Long hips. New fabrics.

Sole New York Agents.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....at 8:15. Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2. Matinée To-day, 2. Extra Matinée Next Monday. "IN HIS PRODUCTION DANIEL FROHMAN PRESERVES ALL THE TRADITIONS OF DALY'S WITH THE BEST TRADITIONS OF THE LYCEUM. PLAY WILL EASILY RUN THROUGH THE SEASON." Times. "IT'S SUCCESS WAS AN ARGUMENT FOR THE PURITY OF THE DRAMA."—World. "THE ARTISTIC NICETIES OF BOTH DALY'S AND THE LYCEUM WERE AGAIN OBSERVED, WHILE THE GENERAL EFFECT WAS BETTER THAN HAS OBTAINED ON EITHER STAGE."—Sun. "PLAY REALIZED HIGHEST EXPECTATIONS. AN EXTRAORDINARY CAST."—Journal.

THE AMBASSADOR

CAST INCLUDES MARY MANNERING, HILDA SPONG, ELIZABETH TYNE, RHODA CAMERON, MRS. WALCOT, ETHEL HORNICK, ALISON SKIPWORTH, BEATRICE MORGAN, JOHN MASON, CHARLES WALCOT, WM. COURTENAY, and EDWARD MORGAN.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15. Extra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS The Surprises of Love. Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat. The great "ALS ICH WIEDERKAM." HIT. Sequel to "At the White Horse Tavern"

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER. 8:15. Sat. Mat.

Winter has been slumbering so much this year that when he really gets awake, he'll be like a giant refreshed and fit for good "stiff" work.

A storm-proof ulster, or one of these long-lived, wool-lined kersey overcoats, $15.

Good-looking, good-fitting, good-wearing, good value.

ROGERS, PEET CO.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SOROSIS TRADE MARK.

THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

The skating or storm boot,—one of the 35 varieties of the Sorosis model,—is two inches higher than the usual walking boot. This combined with damp-proof, heavy extension soles and bright calf-skin uppers, renders this style of footgear particularly suitable for winter wear.

An ordinary boot,—similar in material and construction is usually priced at $5.00 to $7.50.

Every boot or shoe bearing the "Sorosis" mark is priced at $3.50 per pair.

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All the peculiar den-y things—furniture, draperies, rugs. Or we will furnish ideas and sketches. Your wishes regulate the cost, but it is always the lowest possible for the materials used, for you know you

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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs., 8:20. Mats. To-day & Saturday, 2:15. XTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées To-day and Saturday at 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS in THE LITTLE MINISTER XTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8. Mat. Saturday. XTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY. WM. GILLETTE in Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 24th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. Charles Frohman's Funniest Farce. MATINEES TO-DAY & SATURDAY. THE Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Xtra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday. Last 2 weeks. Evgs. 8:20. Matinée Saturday. MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES. Mrs. Langtry recites "The Absent Minded Beggar."

COMIQUE B'way & 29th St. "The House That Jack Built." Mat. To-day. 25 & 50c. RENTZ-SANTLEY BURLESQUE CO.

THE DEWEY EAST-14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY Imperial Burlesquers 2 Great Burlesques—Jones, Grant & Jones, &c.

5TH AV THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. The COUNTESS "CHIFFON." Special Mat. Mon., (Lincoln's B'day.)

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'way. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

14th St. Theatre, near 6th av., Mats. Wed & Sat. SPECIAL MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY. MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE."

Academy of Music. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Matinées Lincoln's & Washington's Birthdays. 4TH MONTH. WAY DOWN EAST. Prices: 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. Ev. 8:10

A Few Notable Values in the Stationery Dept. opened up in the New Broadway Basement. An area of 10,000 feet.

600 boxes Writing Paper; regular price 25c. to 35c. per box, reduced to 15c.

500 of the "Big Value" box of original Cutler Mills, Imported Linen Paper, 5 quires and 100 Envelopes to match, values 75c. and $1.00, Sale 48c. & 57c. pr. box.

250 boxes Linen Floss Bond Writing Paper, value 75c. per box, Sale 48c. per box. 5 quires and 100 Envelopes to match.

500 one-lb. packages extra fine satin finish, value 14c. per lb., Sale 9c. per lb. Also Antique Linen, value 18c. per lb., Sale 10c. per lb.

1,000 packs fine quality Playing Cards from 8c. Pack up.

The most extensive assortment of Fine Stationery and Stationery articles to be found in New York City.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900. Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mme. Nordica is suffering from a slight indisposition, and will be unable to sing to-night. The Management are therefore regretfully compelled to change the Opera to "Romeo et Juliette." Parties having purchased tickets for "Les Huguenots" can have them exchanged or money refunded by applying at the box office.

TO-NIGHT at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Sembrich and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, (last appearance,) Plançon, and Ed. de Reszké.

To-morrow Aft., at 2—Extra Mat. of CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saleza and Campanari.

Fri. Ev'g., Feb. 9, at 8—IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Dippel.

N. B.—Parties having purchased tickets for "Don Giovanni" can have them exchanged or money refunded by applying at the box office.

Sat. Aft., Feb. 10, at 1:45—Double bill. DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and Salignac. Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Saleza.

Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 10, at 8—At Popular Prices. TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Susan Strong, Olitzka, and Pevny; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plançon.

Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 11, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Campanari, Evan Williams, and Plançon, and Petschnikoff, violinist, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra and Chorus. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Mon. Ev'g, Feb. 12, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszké.

Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 14, at 8—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Emma Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszké and Campanari.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN (In its Entirety.) FIRST CYCLE.....EVENINGS. Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 20, at 8:30...DAS RHEINGOLD. Thurs. Ev'g, Feb. 22, at 7.....DIE WALKUERE. Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 27, at 7.....SIEGFRIED. Th's. Ev., March 1, at 6:45. GOTTERDAMMERUNG. The sale of season tickets only begins THIS MORNING at 9 A. M., and will continue until Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 10.

Prices for the entire cycle (4 performances): Grand Tier Boxes, $240. Stall Boxes, $120 and $100. Dress'rs. Stalls, $20. Dress Circle, $12. Balcony (Front Row), $10. Balcony, (Back Row), $8. Family Circle, $6.

Sale of seats for single performances for any of above works begins Mon., Feb. 12, at 9 A. M.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY GLEE, BANJO AND MANDOLIN CONCERT WALDORF-ASTORIA. TICKETS, $2.00. TO-NIGHT AT 9 O'CLOCK.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 3d Year. 100 People. In English. The PIRATES OF PENZANCE. Evs. 8:15, 25c. to $1. MAT. TO-DAY. 1,000 seats 25c. Feb. 12. MARITANA (in English.) Special Lincoln's Birthday Matinée.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. Eddie Girard & Co. Lillian Burkhart. Whitney Bros., Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, Mov'g Pic's, others. Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. DIGBY BELL. Sims and Graham. O'Brien & Havel, Kleist Bros., Silvers, Mov'g Pic's, others.

Joint Recital This (WED.) aft. at 3 o'clock. Res. seats, $1.50 & $1. On sale at Schuberth's. Direction Victor Thrane. Knabe Piano Used. Mendelssohn Hall. PETSCHNIKOFF The Russian Violinist and Mlle. ELSA RUEGGER The Swiss 'Celliste.

KNICKERBOCKER Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. N. C. GOODWIN, MAXINE ELLIOTT. MAT. TO-DAY. FIRST TIME. WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE. MATINEE TO-DAY—Xtra Mat. Lincoln's B'day.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Chas. E. Evans, Prop. Ev., 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. DAVID BELASCO'S Greatest Success. NAUGHTY ANTHONY 2d Month. Special Mats. Feb. 12 and 22.

Koster & Bial's ROUND NEW YORK IN 80 MINUTES. Mat. To-day With Fougere and the Great Lafayette.

WALDORF-ASTORIA. Main 33d St. Entrance. 33D ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY. Began MONDAY, Feb. 5. Day and Evening for 2 weeks only.

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 44-45 Sts. Phone 3514-38th. BROADWAY to TOKIO. Mat. Lincoln's Birthday. Ev. 8:10. Mats. To-day & Sat. No smoking at Mats.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance MR. & MRS. EDWIN MILTON ROYLE, HINES & REMINGTON, PRESS ELDRIDGE, DOLLIE MESTAYER, GRAZER & HAZEL.

CASINO! Last 4 nights! Lets Mats. To-day & Sat. Engagmt positly closes Next Sat. Geo. W. Lederer's Famous London Co. in The Belle of N. Y. NEXT MONDAY—1st time, "The Princess Chic."

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Special Matinée Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12th. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR.

WALLACK'S Evenings at 8:00. Mats. Sat. at 2. Matinée Monday, Feb. 12, (Lincoln's Birthday.) OLGA NETHERSOLE in SAPHO.

Weber & Fields' Music Hall. Matinées B'way & 30th St. Tues. & Sat. WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain, increasing easterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,627. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅞c.; cash corn, 41⅜c; cash cotton, 8 9-16c.

LEGISLATURE.—The Assembly Committee on Codes, after a public hearing yesterday on the Lewis bill to repeal the Horton law permitting prize fights, by a vote of 9 to 3 decided to report the repeal measure favorably to-day. The State Board of Charities seeks to gain control over the Gerry society through two bills introduced by Senator Brackett. At a public hearing on the bill imposing a tax on mortgages the opponents of the measure presented arguments against it. The Assembly Codes Committee, after a hearing on the Anti-Policy bill advocated by Capt. Goddard, yesterday in executive session took a vote on the question of immediate favorable report. The vote stood 6 to 2, but as 7 votes are necessary, no action was taken. The committee refused to give the bill a further hearing.—Page 5.

CONGRESS.—Senator Depew got into the Philippine debate yesterday by reading a letter from Prof. Schurman denying the charges of attempted bribery of Filipinos, made by Mr. Pettigrew. There was a sharp debate on the Senate Financial bill yesterday. The measure was attacked by Allen of Nebraska. Representative McClellan of New York introduced a bill providing for the purchase of the Erie Canal by the Government. The House will take up the Puerto Rican tariff question after Feb. 12.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller recrossed the Tugela and attacked the Boer positions with success, holding the ground he won. His losses were slight. Boer reports of the battle say the cannonading was the fiercest yet experienced. The British were repulsed at one place and driven back across the river. The Boers attacked Gatacre's force from two directions near Sterkstroom. Gen. Roberts and Gen. Kitchener have left Cape Town for the "front." Henry Labouchère attempted to hold a peace meeting at Northampton. A mob drove the men from the platform, smashed the chairs, and broke up the gathering. Labouchère was struck on the head but not seriously injured. Mr. Redmond, leader of the Irish Party, proposed peace in the House of Commons. His amendment was voted down by a heavy majority. An American naval officer in Germany asserts that the German battleships will be completed by 1906. There are 60,000 influenza cases in Munich. Dr. Lieber is dying of the ailment. Charles François Felu, the armless painter, is dead. Adolphe Rothschild died yesterday at Paris. There were 454 cases of sunstroke in Buenos Ayres Monday and Tuesday.—Pages 1 and 2.

Page 1.

According to a report current in Wall Street, Mr. Carnegie and other capitalists will erect a big shipbuilding plant here.

Miss H. A. F. Jones, claiming to live in Brooklyn, was yesterday arrested at Antrim, N. H., on the charge of defrauding through the mails.

Physicians who are attending Mr. Edwin Lawrence Godkin, who was attacked by vertigo on Sunday, believe that he is now out of danger.

Investors in the "Metropolitan Investment and Security Company (Incorporated")" are anxiously inquiring what has become of it and of their money.

The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company has decided to erect a seventeen-story building on its property at Wall and William Streets.

The Rapid Transit Board yesterday unanimously accepted the plan proposed by August Belmont & Co. in furnishing security and forming a construction company for John B. McDonald, contractor for the construction of the underground rapid-transit system.

Gen. Francis V. Greene yesterday pointed out the advantages of the proposed big canal improvements at a meeting of the committee appointed by the State Commerce Convention.

Page 2.

Admiral Dewey was the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Loyal Legion last night. Later he attended the annual ball of the Emerald Society of Brooklyn.

Page 3.

Mrs. John M. Tenny, a prominent Seattle woman, committed suicide.

The large clothing firm of Miner, Beal & Co. of Boston made an assignment, with liabilities of $450,000.

Page 5.

Among those mentioned as likely successors to the late Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney are Deputy City Clerk Nicholas J. Hayes and ex-Sheriff Dunn. It is believed that there will be several changes in the department staff.

Page 12.

The subscription list of the Dewey Arch Fund, about to be published, will show that the sum raised so far is less than $200,000. Some members of the Fund Committee declare that they have lost hope for the success of the perpetuation scheme.

Dramatic scenes were witnessed at the Molineux trial yesterday. Prisoner's counsel fiercely denounced the methods of the prosecution, and alleged perjury. Assistant District Attorney Osborne began his summing up. The Judge's charge may be delivered to-day.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
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Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.

E. L. GODKIN IS ILL.

Attacked with Vertigo—Now Considered Out of Danger.

Edwin Lawrence Godkin, until recently editor of The Evening Post, who was seized with an attack of vertigo on Sunday at his home, 36 West Tenth Street, was much better last night, and the following bulletin was issued by friends who called to inquire during the evening:

"The family are still anxious, but Mr. Godkin has shown marked improvement to-day."

Mr. Godkin's illness attacked him just before luncheon Sunday noon, and was entirely unexpected, as he had been feeling better than usual for some little time. He has since been confined to his bed, and his family has been very anxious about his condition. Mrs. Godkin, who was with her husband when the vertigo seized him, has remained at his side.

Dr. Edward L. Keyes, who has been attending Mr. Godkin, did not consider him dangerously ill. His son, Dr. E. L. Keyes, Jr., said last night that there is now no reason for anxiety.

"Mr. Godkin," he said, "was threatened with a serious illness on Sunday, and his condition remained about the same during that night and through Monday, but Tuesday morning he began to show signs of getting better, and my father does not now regard his condition as serious. Of course, he is still confined to his bed, and is under the care of a nurse. The family was very much alarmed about him, but he is no longer threatened seriously."

Mr. Godkin severed his connection with The Evening Post last Fall, on account of his health. The formal announcement of his retirement from that paper was made on Nov. 3, 1899, when it was stated that Mr. Godkin had intended to sever his active connection on Jan. 1, 1900, but that the step had been hastened by impaired health. It was also announced at that time that he would continue to be an occasional editorial contributor to The Evening Post.

Booming Thurston for Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON Feb. 7.—Some of Senator Thurston's friends say that there is a boom for him for Chairman of the Republican National Convention. He presided over the convention of 1896. Mr. Thurston went to Philadelphia during the recent visit of the party managers to that city, and it is said that the subject was mentioned at that time.

Fastest to Southern Resorts.

Via Penn. R. R. from New York 8:55 A. M., without change to Miami and Port Tampa. Quickest to Georgia resorts, Florida, Havana, Nassau. "Florida Special," 12:25 P. M. Express, 9:25 P. M. Apply Atlantic Coast Line, 229 Broadway.—Adv.

MR. M'DONALD WILL BUILD THE TUNNEL

Rapid Transit Board Unanimously Accepts Mr. Belmont's Plan.

FOR THE CITY'S BENEFIT

A Renewal of the Reports that Surface Interests Opposed Contractor—Why Time Was Granted.

By the action of the Rapid Transit Board yesterday the building of the tunnel by Contractor John B. McDonald is assured. The board received proposals for a construction company to be formed by August Belmont, who has associated with himself some of the strongest financiers of the city, unanimously voted to accept the proposals, and is now in a position to go rapidly ahead and complete the details for the contract. The construction company backs Mr. McDonald by furnishing most of his bonds, and, it is declared, furnishes security to the city of far better advantage and more satisfactory to it and the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners than could be proposed by the surety companies. Instead of $1,000,000 in cash, the city, as members of the board pointed out, gets a deposit of $3,000,000 in cash, the balance in undoubted securities, and the company asks in return such modifications for relief as can, and, it is said, will without doubt be quickly granted both by the Supreme Court and the Legislature, both of which will be called upon to act on the suggestions outlined in a letter received by the board yesterday from Mr. Belmont.

The total amount of security that Mr. McDonald and the company backing him will put up for faithful performance in completing the tunnel will be $7,000,000 in cash and securities combined with an additional $1,000,000 in 1901. The names of the stockholders in Mr. Belmont's company have not yet been publicly announced, and the arrangements between Mr. McDonald and the construction company are as yet obviously a matter of conjecture and likely to remain so.

BOARD'S UNANIMOUS APPROVAL.

Considering the vital importance of the question to be solved the board remained in session a comparatively short time. Every member was present, including Mayor Van Wyck, Controller Coler, and, in addition, Edward M. Shepard and Albert B. Boardman, counsel to the board, and William Barclay Parsons, the commission's engineer in chief. The proposals of Mr. Belmont were pretty well understood beforehand by the Commissioners or by at least the majority, as they had been explained by Mr. Orr and Controller Coler, who acted as a committee to consult with Mr. Belmont the day before. Thus it was that the official action of the members was quickly taken by unanimous vote approving the entire plan outlined by Mr. Belmont and his associates. When the board adjourned the members were smiling as they filed out, indicating before a word had been said that a happy solution had at last been reached.

Mr. Orr, Controller Coler, and Charles Stewart Smith, in brief interviews united in saying that the terms offered by Mr. Belmont were far better than any that could possibly be offered by the surety companies, Mr. Orr taking occasion to remark that if Mr. McDonald had accepted the terms offered by the surety companies during his negotiations the board would never have accepted them.

There was a revival of the talk yesterday that powerful influences were at work when Mr. McDonald was negotiating with the surety companies to block his efforts so that his bid would of necessity be rejected and Mr. Onderdonk favored. The story is, and it came from what is declared to be an authentic source that originally Mr. Onderdonk's bid was $5,000,000 lower than it was when opened, the figures being $39,300,000, and that because of the exactions of the surety companies it was raised to the latter figure. The advance was made, it was said, so that the surety companies could see a big profit for the contractor, and that for that reason they would be willing to give the bond. When the contract was awarded to Mr. McDonald, as subsequent events have proved, the surety companies changed their attitude toward him and threw many obstacles in his way.

Not only from the most interested source, it is said, were the surety companies urged to keep off of Mr. McDonald's bond, but furthermore, opposition is positively declared to have come from some of the traction interests of the city. It was expected by these tactics that Mr. McDonald would be compelled to default, and that the contract would then go to the next highest bidder. It is more than strongly hinted that the summary rejection of Mr. Onderdonk's bid by the board on Monday was due to the talk that had reached the ears of the members of the evidence of these influences with certain understood conditions to decide upon in case Mr. McDonald was compelled to default. The board's action in favoring Mr. McDonald and standing by him when his chances for success seemed darkest is declared to be the result of what the members of the board had learned as his negotiations with the surety companies went on.

MR. BELMONT'S PROPOSALS.

Mr. Belmont's letter, dated yesterday and addressed to President Orr at the banking offices of August Belmont & Co., is as follows:

"Confirming the understanding arrived at with the sub-committee of your board at our conference yesterday, we now beg to lay before you the plan which is proposed to enable Mr. McDonald to qualify and execute the contract for the construction of the Rapid Transit Railroad:

"First—We are about to organize a corporation under the laws of this State, with a capital of $6,000,000, subscriptions for which have been already secured and which is payable as follows: Twenty per cent. upon organization, 20 per cent. on May 1, 1900, 20 per cent. on Nov. 1, 1900, and the balance as called. This company is to enter into a contract with Mr. McDonald to promote the construction of the work under his contract with the city, furnish the security required to be given by him, and to finance his undertaking. A copy of the proposed certificate of incorporation and of the contract to be made with Mr. McDonald is submitted herewith for your inspection.

"Second—Your board is to make application to the Appellate Division to modify its requirements concerning the bond to be given to secure the construction of the work by striking out the provision requiring justification by the sureties in double the amount of the liability assumed by each and by reducing the minimum amount permitted to be taken by each surety from $500,000 to $250,000.

"Third—Mr. McDonald will furnish the continuing bond in the sum of $1,000,000 with sureties who will justify in double that amount, and the company will at the same time deposit with the Controller securities to be approved by your board of the value of $1,000,000, which, so far as may be necessary, the city shall apply in payment and satisfaction of the bond in case any liability shall arise thereon. Your board will then endeavor to secure the passage of an act of the Legislature amending the Rapid Transit act by permitting the deposit of securities satisfactory to your board and of the value of $1,000,000 in lieu of the continuing bond, and upon the passage of such amending act you will accept the said securities as a deposit in lieu of said bond and will then cancel and return the bond.

"Fourth—The said corporation so to be formed will execute as surety Mr. McDonald's bond to secure the performance of the contract for construction to the amount of $4,000,000, which will be accepted by your board.

"The additional amount of said construction bond, namely $1,000,000, will be furnished by the other sureties, to be approved by your board.

"Fifth—The said corporation will cause the $1,000,000 cash required by the contract to be deposited with the Controller.

"Sixth—A list of the subscribers to the stock of the said corporation so to be formed will be submitted to your board, to be approved by it.

"Seventh—As additional security to the city, the said corporation so to be formed will cause the beneficial interest in the bonds to be required of the sub-contractors to be assigned to the city. So far as may be necessary the contract between the city and Mr. McDonald shall upon the request of the board be modified in accordance with this provision.

"Eighth—This said corporation will cause an additional $1,000,000 in cash, or the equivalent in securities, to be deposited with the Controller on or before Jan. 1, 1901. Such $1,000,000 shall be held by the Controller as additional security for the performance of the obligation of the sureties upon the bond for construction.

"If this plan meets with the approval of your board, and if the Appellate Division shall grant your request to modify the requirements of the bond as above stated, we shall be prepared to carry out this plan."

RESOLUTION OF ACCEPTANCE.

After the features of the proposal were discussed the resolution of acceptance was prepared and unanimously passed. It is as follows:

"Resolved, That the President of the board be authorized to communicate to August Belmont & Co. the approval by this board of the terms of their letter of to-day, with such modification of detail, if any, as may be approved by the President; that the President, with such committee of the board as he may appoint, present to the Legislature the proposed bill referred to in said letter, and that counsel of the board be directed to apply to the Appellate Division for the modification of the stipulation given by the board upon the requirements of the Appellate Division, so that such stipulation shall permit the acceptance of security as proposed in said letter."

After the meeting Charles Stewart Smith said: "We've got the best bond we could possibly get, much better than the surety companies could give. We get $3,000,000 in cash instead of $1,000,000. We are all satisfied, and I can see no further obstacles in the way of going ahead."

President Orr had this to say: "What Mr. Belmont proposes is much better in the way of security than that offered by the surety companies. We are entirely satisfied."

"Will you give the names of the men behind Mr. Belmont?" was asked.

"We agreed not to," was the reply. "We know who they are, and I can say that we are well pleased that Mr. Belmont has the men he has with him. They are some of the strongest financiers in the city."

In speaking of Mr. McDonald's efforts with the surety companies, Mr. Orr said:

"The conditions imposed by the surety companies, even if Mr. McDonald had consented to accept them, were such as we would have refused to entertain. They would have practically taken the road out of Mr. McDonald's hands, and he would have been to all intents and purposes the contractor only in name. With Mr. Belmont's proposals in force, the city will be absolutely secured."

Of the $5,000,000 construction bonds, $1,000,000 will be taken by four surety companies in amounts of $250,000 each.

The appeal for modification of the conditions of surety will be made to the Appellate Division probably to-day, and it is expected that a decision will be handed down to-morrow. It is expected that the details of the contract will be completed some time in advance of the extension to Feb. 20, and the contract duly ratified.

MAY BUILD WARSHIPS HERE.

Wall Street Hears that Mr. Carnegie Will Construct Big Plant, but He Denies It.

According to a report current in Wall Street yesterday, Andrew Carnegie and other capitalists contemplate the erection in this port of an immense shipbuilding plant, destined to surpass in extent and working capacity the plants of the Cramps and the Union Iron Works. It is said that four or five sites along the North River have been inspected, but that elaborate precautions were taken to keep the matter secret, as it was feared that if the news of the scheme was published it would cause a big rise in the price of available property.

The reason for selecting this port for the erection of the plant, it is declared, is that for shipbuilding on a big scale it offers unlimited facilities for the transportation of material, in the matter of the depth of the water, and as a great and ever-available market for labor; for it is intended to build battleships and other vessels of the largest size, and the works will give employment to thousands of men.

Mr. Carnegie yesterday declined to be interviewed on the subject, but finally, in response to written questions, denied through the medium of a servant that he is interested in any such scheme. "I do not intend to engage in any business other than my own," was the message.

C. M. Schwab of Pittsburg, general manager of Mr. Carnegie's works, was in conference with Mr. Carnegie for several hours on Tuesday evening.

Questioned about the report as to the proposed shipbuilding plant, he said:

"I don't care to say anything about it."

Pressed further for information, Mr. Schwab said:

"One thing I will say—the Carnegie Company is not interested in the project."

"But is Mr. Carnegie personally interested?" insisted his interrogator.

"I don't care to say anything about it." Mr. Schwab replied.

Mr. Schwab reports that he is to resign from the Carnegie Company as the result of dissensions following H. C. Frick's retirement.

A week ago it was asserted that Mr. Frick had been in conference with other capitalists at Philadelphia with a view to bringing several millions of additional capital into the recently incorporated New York Shipbuilding Company, located at Camden, N. J., for the purpose of undertaking the construction of vessels on a large scale. He is also reported to be in negotiation for the purchase of the plant of the old Maryland Steel Company, at Sparrow's Point.

BROOKLYN WOMAN ARRESTED.

Miss H. A. F. Jones Is Held in New Hampshire Under Charge of Defrauding Through the Mails.

NASHUA, N. H., Feb. 7.—Miss Helen A. Franklin Jones, claiming her residence as Brooklyn, N. Y., was arrested at Antrim today under the direction of United States District Attorney Charles J. Hamblett of this city, on the charge of defrauding through the mails. She was taken before the United States Commissioner, J. B. Parker, in this city, entered a plea of "not guilty" through her counsel, and was ordered to furnish $1,500 bonds for her future appearance.

It is claimed that advertisements were placed in various publications that the Brookside Supply Company would furnish musical charts and other articles for a small sum of money, and also that the North Branch Silk Company would furnish silk and other useful articles cheaply. A large number of answers are claimed to have been received on account of the advertisement, the replies ranging from 500 to 1,000 a day. It is further claimed that the letters were taken from the Post Office by Mrs. Melvin S. French of Antrim, and shipped to Brooklyn, N. Y., to a brother by the name of Swett, who is alleged to be the manager of Miss Jones's so-called companies, which the authorities claim never existed.

It is expected that Manager Swett will come here to furnish bonds for the release of Miss Jones to-morrow.

It is said that 2,700 letters have been taken from the post offices at Antrim and North Branch for the Brookside Supply Company, and the North Branch Silk Company, each letter containing from 10 cents to $1. The business has been running for several months, and it is estimated by the authorities that $50,000 has been made.

Miss Jones is a prepossessing woman of thirty-five years, well dressed, and claims to be innocent of the charge of defrauding through the mails.

Arion Society
Grand Masquerade Ball,
Madison Square Garden, To-morrow, Feb. 9.

MONEY GONE, COMPANY TOO

"Metropolitan Investment and Security Co." Vanishes.

A GUILELESS INVESTOR'S STORY

Whereabouts of "Ivan Wallet & Co." Also Sought by a Stenographer, a Small Girl, and a Boy.

Until recently the "Metropolitan Investment and Security Company (Incorporated")" occupied offices at 62 Wall Street. Many persons interested in the company are now thirsting for information as to its present whereabouts. The company on or about Sept. 25, 1899, started in business, and sent prospectuses broadcast through the land telling in glowing terms of the exceptional benefits sure to accrue to those placing faith and money in the concern. The prospectus related how the company, having private wire communication with Chicago, was prepared to take advantage of any fluctuations between the Chicago and New York markets.

Among those who received a prospectus of the company was James Tunbridge, who is seventy-five years old, deaf, and resides with his wife and daughter at 123 Union Street, Newark, N. J. The daughter, Miss Virginia, is an only child. The story of Mr. Tunbridge's dealings with the Metropolitan Investment and Security Company is best told in his own words.

"You see, I have been taken in lots of times by these kinds of things," said he. "I suppose that in the last five years I've lost ten thousand dollars by buying stock in this and that concern. Of course, I'm anxious to get back what I've lost, and the Metropolitan Company struck me as a good thing. So Virginia and I went over to New York and down to the Wall Street office. The man I saw was a mighty nice fellow, apparently, and he talked splendidly. He seemed to try to be especially nice to Virginia. I told him that I had lost lots of money in things that were advertised, and that I was going to be very careful. He said he didn't blame me the least bit, and that it was exactly right to be cautious. After Virginia and I had talked it all over I decided to buy two shares of the stock."

Here Mr. Tunbridge exhibited a gorgeously embossed piece of parchment paper, which certified that he was the holder of two shares of the company's stock at $10 per share. Continuing, he said:

"I received two letters from Mr. Boyle, the Secretary and Treasurer of the company, after I bought the stock, one written on December 15 and the other on January 8. In both of these they told me how well the company was doing, that there was going to be a 50 per cent. dividend declared January 22, that they were going to have an office in Newark before long, and urged me to buy more stock at once, as there were only a few more shares left that I could get at par. They added that if I did not hurry up I would be too late. In each one of the letters he also inquired very particularly about Virginia. But I didn't buy any more stock.

ANOTHER SHARE AS DIVIDEND.

"They sent me another share of stock as my dividend on the two shares I had bought, and since then I haven't heard anything more from them. But a few days ago I got a letter from a man in Green Bay, Wis., giving his name as 'Ed' Barclay, who said that he had received a prospectus from the company; that I had been given as a reference, and wanted to know whether or not it could be trusted. I haven't answered that letter yet," Mr. Tunbridge concluded.

At the time he made his statement he did not know that the Metropolitan Investment and Security Company was a thing without a habitation or a home, and that his faith in mankind, as well as his pocketbook, was destined to receive another rude shock. Inquiry at 62 Wall Street developed the fact that the company suddenly vacated their offices about two weeks ago, after being served with notice of dispossession. The leavetaking was not so hurried, however, as to cause the furniture to be left behind.

"Great goodness," said the elevator man at 62 Wall Street; "I guess there's been a thousand people down here in the last two weeks askin' about that company. They all come lookin' anxious like and went away lookin' sad. Gee whiz!" he went on musingly, "but that company was 'slick.' Why, they even 'skinned' the janitor out of $25." And then the elevator man chuckled gleefully to himself.

And now, following in the footsteps of one G. W. Bryant, the scene shifts from 62 Wall Street to Room 2, ninth floor of the Mills Building. G. W. Bryant appears as one of the incorporators of the Metropolitan Investment and Security Company. In the above mentioned room of the Mills Building there is a woman who does a stenographic business under the name of Miss Buttner. This, she says, is not her real name, merely her "professional" name.

On Dec. 6, says Miss Buttner, there came to her an exceedingly affable man who introduced himself as G. W. Bryant, and announced that he wished to sublet from her a portion of her office. Miss Buttner was greatly pleased with the man's address and gladly assented to his request, as she had much more room than she really needed for the transaction of her business. Miss Buttner describes Bryant as a slenderly built man of medium height, with blue eyes and light brown hair. She says she judged him to be about thirty years of age. Constantly with Bryant was a man who might be any age from twenty-five to forty, with dark complexion, dark eyes and hair, and of a decidedly stout build. He gave his name as Fisher.

"IVAN WALLETT & CO."

Bryant told Miss Buttner that he did a general brokerage business under the name of Ivan Wallett & Co., and this name he had stamped upon the door of the office. Miss Buttner says that she frequently did stenographic work for Bryant, and remembers writing a letter to a man in Genesee County, N. Y., (whose name she cannot recall,) acknowledging the receipt of $500 sent for investment in stocks. She says this was but one of numerous others of similar import, but she does not remember ever writing any in which money was inclosed.

Late in the afternoon of Jan. 22 Bryant came to Miss Buttner with a check for $25 drawn by him on the Metropolitan Investment and Security Company and made payable to bearer, saying that he would esteem it a great favor if she would cash it for him.

"He seemed such a perfect gentleman," said Miss Buttner, "that it never occurred to me for a moment that the check was not all right, and so, as I did not have the cash at hand, I went down stairs to an office where I was known, and by indorsing the check, got them to cash it for me."

Miss Buttner has not seen either Bryant or Fisher since Jan. 25. On that day the check she had indorsed was brought to her marked "N. G.," and she had to pay it. On Jan. 26 a young girl, a typewriter, appeared at Bryant's office and informed Miss Buttner that he was ill. The same day the books of the Metropolitan Investment and Security Company were brought there by an office boy. On Jan. 27 the girl appeared at the office and told Miss Buttner that Bryant was dead. On the day following the books of the company were removed and a few days thereafter an expressman came and removed all of the furnishings from the office of Ivan Wallett & Co.

Before this, however, Miss Buttner had been called upon by a man who said he was a Mr. Baker of Baker & Barnett, lawyers, 1,199 Broadway. He told her to be patient and she would get back her $25. After being patient for what she considered an exceedingly reasonable length of time, Miss Buttner looked up Baker & Barnett. She found that the lower floor at 1,199 Broadway is occupied by a phonograph parlor, while above it is the Theatre Comique, and that Baker & Barnett are unknown there. The boy and girl who had been working for Bryant said that they knew absolutely nothing of him except as they had been connected with him in the office, and claimed he owed both of them money for services rendered.

NO INTERFERENCE IN THE TRANSVAAL

The Government Will Not Exercise Its Good Offices.

TIME HAS NOT YET ARRIVED

No Action Could Be Taken Under The Hague Treaty Before Ratifications Are Exchanged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The President himself is referred to to-day as setting at rest the report of last night, emanating from those who have been anxious to have the United States extend its good offices for the termination of the war between Great Britain and the Boers, by declaring that there is no present intention of gratifying that desire.

The Hague treaty "for the pacific settlement of international disputes" was ratified on Monday afternoon, but it is yet too early for the United States to venture to proceed under its provisions. When the exchange of ratifications is accomplished and proclamation made of the fact, and not before, it is explained, it will be in order to extend the good offices to the States involved in the South African war.

Intimations have been heard to-day that the attempt to secure immediate action by the Administration was suggested by Montagu White, the Boer representative in this country. It is not doubted that Mr. White has talked of the possibility and desirability of the extension of good offices to arrest the war, but there are citizens of the United States who have thought that it could be done without the sanction of the Hague treaty. Mr. Shafroth of Colorado is one, and he has a proposition before the House for that purpose.

A Republican Senator who talked freely about the subject to-day said that, while undoubtedly there was much sympathy felt for the Boers in this country, he had felt that Great Britain was in the right, notwithstanding the arguments made by very able and patriotic British public men to lead Americans to think otherwise.

"But," he said, "the President will be guided not alone by the opportunity offered him under The Hague treaty, but by other considerations. Article III. of the treaty says that powers, strangers to the dispute, have the right to offer good offices of mediation during the course of hostilities and, further, that the exercise of this right can never be regarded by one or the other of the parties in conflict as an unfriendly act.

"This would be a very clear admission of the right of the United States to extend good offices if the question was not presented as to whether distinct States are involved in the dispute. At present the contention of Great Britain is that the Transvaal is not a distinct State. British writers differ on this question, but it is not for us to determine which is right. Before approaching Great Britain with a suggestion implying that we have decided the Transvaal to be a free and independent State the matter would have to be very carefully considered, and I am sure the President would ask to be advised before adopting a course that might give an entirely erroneous impression in Great Britain of the attitude of the United States Government in a matter which the British Government at least considers a domestic question."

The same Senator directed attention to the matter as it appeared to him in the light of the two new treaties, one just approved by the Senate and the other just submitted. Continuing, he said:

"By The Hague treaty the powers admitted a declaration of the United States reasserting the Monroe doctrine. It is printed in the letter of transmission by Secretary Hay to the Senate. I consider it the most important part of the treaty outside of the substantial recognition by the great powers of the wisdom of the arbitration idea.

"Great Britain in The Hague conference has readmitted the validity of the doctrines. Having bound Great Britain to keep her hands off this continent shall we at once put out our hands to interfere with a dispute in Africa, when we would not permit Great Britain to interfere in any controversy that looked like an attempt to gain a foothold in new territory on this continent?"

The Administration, it is positively asserted, will make answer to all suggestions of intervention that the time has not yet arrived for such action under The Hague treaty.

NOTE OF WARNING SOUNDED.

London Times Says the Country Must Do Everything to Keep Its Navy to the Highest Efficiency.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Times says this morning: "In critical times friendly relations with foreign States are only too easily disturbed, and therefore it behooves us not to rely with unthinking optimism on their continued maintenance.

"The country should take a lesson from our military experiences and do everything possible to insure the maintenance of the navy in the highest state of efficiency. To wait for a war to break out before we begin to improvise appliances which, by proper foresight, can be better and more economically provided beforehand, is to court disaster."

BOER DEBATE IN HOUSE.

Mr. Shafroth's Proposition is Explained and Debated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—In the House today Mr. Shafroth (Sil., Col.) was allowed forty-five minutes in which to complete a speech he made last week in favor of mediation by the United States in the South African war. Under The Hague treaty, he contended that England could not consider an offer of mediation an unfriendly act. In reply to questions he insisted that the South African Republic was an independent Government notwithstanding Great Britain's claim of suzerainty.

Mr. Shafroth said he did not advocate armed intervention or even mediation, but only the tender of our good offices under Section 3 of The Hague treaty.

Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) replied briefly to Mr. Shafroth. He said he wished the gentleman from Colorado had told the House whether either of the contending parties had asked the United States for mediation.

"They have not," interrupted Mr. Shafroth, "but The Hague treaty—"

"The ratifications of that treaty have not been exchanged," interposed Mr. Grosvenor.

Mr. Grosvenor said he sympathized with any people struggling for liberty. Proceeding, he set the House in a roar by running over the history of Europe, pointing out here and there the wrongs suffered by Hungarians, Finlanders, Poles, &c., all of which were represented in his district, yet the United States had not felt called upon to interfere. He concluded with the suggestion that a commission of twenty-five members at salaries of $20,000 each should be appointed to roam over the earth to discover where wrongs had been committed and to report to the House in order that the United States might go to war every time the kin of any of our constituents were oppressed.

Mr. Shafroth, who again obtained the floor after Mr. Grosvenor concluded, was interrupted by Mr. Alden Smith, (Rep., Mich.,) who asked if the gentleman from Colorado knew whether the kindly offices of the United States had been offered in the Boer-British war.

Mr. Shafroth replied that he did not. "But," he added, "I would thank God if such was the case." He asked if Mr. Smith had any information upon the subject.

Mr. Smith replied that he was not authorized to speak for the Administration, but that he knew that if our Government was requested to act by either party to the conflict, its kindly offices would be willingly placed at its disposal.

"Do you know that such an offer has been made?" persisted Mr. Shafroth.

"Such information would be conveyed through our diplomatic channels in London and Pretoria," responded Mr. Smith. "But of the entire willingness of this Government to act if properly requested by the parties engaged in the conflict there can be no question."

TO BUY THE ERIE CANAL.

Congressman McClellan Introduces a Bill Providing for Federal Ownership of the Waterway.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Representative McClellan of New York to-day introduced a bill for the acquisition of the Erie Canal by the United States Government and its enlargement to a capacity sufficient for the largest vessels of war, at a cost not exceeding $75,000,000.

The bill provides that the Secretary of State shall negotiate with the New York authorities toward securing title to the canal, and that any compensation given the State shall be paid out of the fee collected of the vessels for the use of the canal, and not exceeding 25 per cent. of these fees in any one year.

When Federal title is acquired it is provided that the canal shall be enlarged so as to accommodate warships of a displacement of 15,000 tons.

The bill makes an appropriation of $10,000,000, and authorizes the Secretary of War to make contracts up to $75,000,000 for the proposed enlargement.

ON BIG CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The committee appointed at the State Commerce Convention last October at Utica met yesterday in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation. The object of the convention was to secure the improvement of the canals in order that the commercial supremacy of the State may be maintained. Twenty-three of the forty-five members of the committee were present, representing a large number of counties. John D. Kernan of Utica presided. A letter regretting his inability to be present was received from Gov. Roosevelt, who said he approved of what has been done in the canal matter. He thanked the committee on behalf of the State for its work.

Among the speakers at the morning session was Gen. Francis V. Greene, Chairman of the committee appointed by the Governor to examine and report on the question of canal improvement. He said that an improved system of canals—the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain—would secure for the State of New York almost the entire carrying trade of the commerce East and West to the Atlantic Ocean. He said that a recommendation that the greater part of the cost be assessed on the canal counties is merely a detail. The question, he said, is Are the people of the State willing to pay 1½ per cent. of the assessed value of its land to create a water route that will reduce the cost of transportation to its lowest figure, and far below what any other State can furnish?

Richard Humphrey and others argued that as the State at large would be benefited by the expenditure of $62,000,000 for canal improvements, every county should help in the cost of construction.

A resolution was adopted that the committee indorse and approve the general plan recommended by the State Committee on Canals subject to such modification of detail as may be necessary for the improvement of New York's waterways, and that the Legislature be urged to take steps for submitting to the people of the State the question of the appropriation of funds.

Another section of the resolution recommended in effect that the cost of improvement be borne by the State at large. The Legislature was requested by resolution to oppose the passage of Assembly Bill No. 969 as detrimental to the canal interests of the city and State. The bill provides for the removal of the canal district in this city from the Battery to the vicinity of Fifty-fifth Street, North River.

NEW WALL STREET STRUCTURE.

Another Wall Street corner will soon be the site of a towering modern office building. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company has decided to build on its valuable plot at the southwest corner of William and Wall Streets. Work will be begun about May 1, and the plans for the new structure, now in the hands of architects Clinton & Russell, are already well advanced.

President Anton A. Raven of the company said last evening that many details of the new structure had not yet been agreed upon, but that it will probably be seventeen stories in height, and will cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. It will cover the entire plot owned by the company. The reason for the improvement, he added, was simply that which has led to the erection of nearly every tall building—the impossibility of getting anything like an adequate return on high land values with structures of the ordinary height.

The property of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company includes, besides the four-story building on the corner of Wall and William Streets, the two small adjoining buildings on William Street, 37 and 39, occupied by the Atlantic Trust Company and George H. Prentiss & Co. The corner building covers a plot fronting 58 feet on Wall Street and about 100 on William Street, while the small buildings on William Street have a frontage of 38 feet and a depth of 80 feet.

The present building on the corner was completed in 1852, and the ownership of it was shared equally by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, the former occupying the William Street side and the latter the westerly part of the building. Subsequently the Sun Mutual Insurance Company went out of existence and its part of the building was acquired by the United States Trust Company and occupied by the latter until it erected its own building on the adjoining Wall Street lots. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company then became sole owner of the property, and has had as a tenant of recent years in the westerly part of its building the Phoenix Insurance Company.

The site of the new building is one of the most valuable corners remaining unimproved in the down-town district. It is on the right side of the Custom House, now the property of the National City Bank, placing it within the financial district, while its William Street frontage will serve to place it in touch with the insurance centre.

The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company was organized in 1842. It is engaged exclusively in marine insurance, and in its special field of activity is one of the largest and strongest corporations in the country. In April, 1897, W. H. H. Moore retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Mr. Raven. Its other officers are: Vice President—Frederick A. Parsons; Second Vice President and Secretary—Cornelius Elder; Third Vice President—Theodore F. Johnson.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO. CHANGE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—By changes in the affairs of Marshall Field & Co., Lafayette McWilliams, a cousin of President McKinley, and Thomas Templeton withdrew from all interest in the big dry-goods house. Their partnership holdings, it is understood, are acquired by Marshall Field. The changes became effective Jan. 1, but the news has been so carefully guarded that the announcement was a genuine surprise to the local trade.

The desire of both retiring partners for relief from business activity of nearly thirty years is assigned as the cause of their withdrawal. They have been in the firm's service since the early seventies, having for the last ten years held partnership interests. Mr. Field refused to talk of the change. Both Mr. Templeton and Capt. McWilliams confirm the story.

Fast Service to Detroit.

The New York Central's "Detroit Special" leaves New York at 4:00 P. M. every day. Fine service, no excess fare. Illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

BULLER ATTACKS THE BOERS AGAIN

Crosses Tugela and Tries to Break Through Lines.

FIGHT LASTS TWO DAYS

British Retain the Footing They Won on the Plateaus.

LOSSES VERY SMALL.

Boers Report the Cannonading the Fiercest Yet Experienced.

Burghers Attack Gatacre in Cape Colony and Lord Methuen Is Active in the West—May Be Part of General Advance.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Gen. Buller recrossed the Tugela River on Monday morning and assaulted the Boer positions on the north side. The British carried several positions, and at last accounts were still holding them.

A dispatch to The

After the capture of Krantz Kloof the heavy Boer fire prevented a further advance Monday. The next morning the Boers indulged in long-range shell fire; but in the afternoon they made a vigorous attempt to recapture the position. Their assault was made upon the northern end of the kopje, and at first it was successful. Reinforcements were, however, hurried up, and the British recarried the position at the point of the bayonet and advanced along the ridge.

ANOTHER STORY OF THE FIGHT.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Spearman's Camp, in a dispatch dated Monday night, says:

"Under the personal direction of Gen. Buller the attack on the Boer positions was begun this morning by nearly the whole of our batteries—seventy-two guns—shelling the ridges where the enemy have their trenches and redoubts on the Brakfontein and the low crest facing Potgieter's Drift.

"The enemy suffered severely. Several hills were smoking like volcanoes from the effects of the bombardment, which set on fire their stores and the grass.

"While the third pontoon bridge was being constructed under fire near Schiet (Skiet?) Drift the Eleventh Brigade, now under the command of Col. Wynne, made a demonstration against the Brakfontein Ridge, marching across the meadows with the support of seven batteries of artillery.

"At 11 o'clock the enemy opened a heavy cannonade of shrapnel, common shell, and pompon shells, chiefly from Spion Kop. This was accompanied by a rattling musketry fire. Our gunners behaved admirably, and were as cool as if upon parade.

"The demonstration having gained its effect, the real attack on the Boer left was delivered at 4 o'clock. The Durham Light Infantry carried Vaal Krantz, the key of

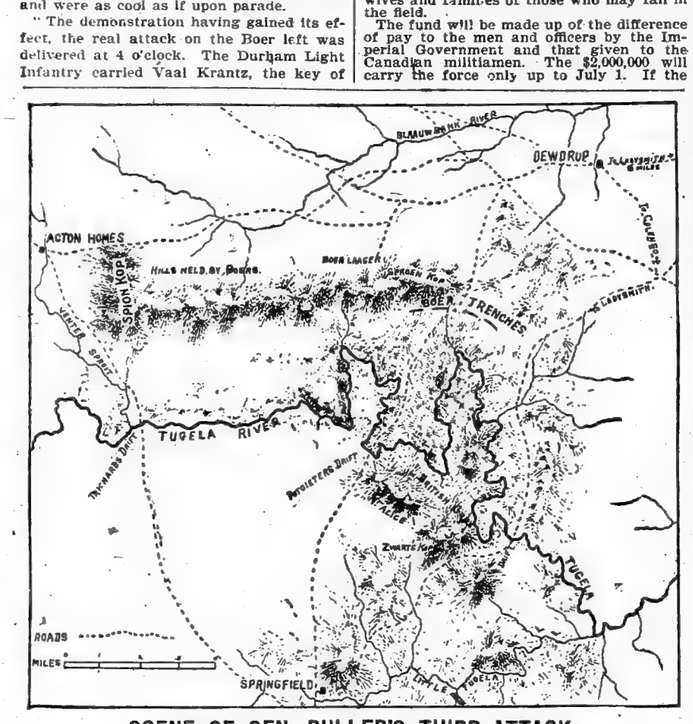

SCENE OF GEN. BULLER'S THIRD ATTACK.

the lower ridges, while Gen. Hildyard's brigade assailed the higher ridges. The General and his troops are bivouacking upon the field of battle. Our losses are trifling."

BOER GUN DISABLED.

A dispatch dated Spearman's Camp, Wednesday evening, says:

"The bombardment of the Boer position was resumed this (Tuesday?) morning. The Boers worked a disappearing cannon from the high Doorn Kloof range, on the right of the captured hill; but the British shells exploded its magazine, and the gun was put out of action until late in the day.

"Musketry fire was intermittent until the afternoon, when the Boers made a determined effort to retake the hill.

"Reinforcements rushed up cheering, the Boers were repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge.

"The war balloon has proved a most useful adjunct, making ascents daily and getting information as to the Boer positions. The Boers directed a heavy shrapnel fire in the endeavor to destroy the balloon apparatus.

"The artillery behaved splendidly throughout, ably covering the infantry retirement from the feint attack in the face of a heavy Boer shell fire.

"It is believed that the Boers suffered very heavily, as their ambulances were hard at work."

MAY BE GENERAL MOVEMENT.

The British columns are apparently putting themselves in motion in all parts of the South African war field. A combined attack upon the Boers appears to be in progress.

On the far western border Lord Methuen has begun a turning movement against the Boer right, while Gen. Macdonald threatens the Boer flank, thus relieving the pressure on Lord Methuen's front.

Lord Roberts, according to an informant in close touch with the War Office, is in the middle of the theatre of war, and has begun the march on Bloemfontein.

It looks as though the general forward movements, so long talked of, was in progress. Gen. Buller's third attempt at relieving Ladysmith absorbs attention. Telegrams of from 100 to 200 words, from a dozen correspondents, have been passed by the censor, who has apparently redated messages written Monday or Tuesday to Wednesday, at 6 P. M.

Three thousand more militia have been ordered to prepare for embarkation. The obsolete guns at the various coast defenses are being replaced with modern naval guns. The Government is preparing a plan to be submitted to Parliament for the conversion of the Yeomanry, volunteers, and militia into a well-organized and properly equipped army for home defense.

BOER REPORT OF THE FIGHT.

BOER HEAD LAAGER, LADYSMITH, Feb. 6.—Since yesterday (Monday) the British, with naval and other guns, have bombarded our positions on the Upper Tugela.

The troops crossed the river at the Pont and at Molen Drift, with the object of storming our positions. At the former Gen. Burger beat them back and they recrossed in great confusion.

The fighting continues at Molen Drift with the Standerton and Johannesburg commandoes. There were no casualties on our side.

The cannonade was the fiercest yet experienced. There was a continuous roaring all day long.

This morning it recommenced with an increased number of guns.

Further reports of yesterday's fighting at the Upper Tugela River show that the British lost heavily at Pont Drift, but took an unimportant position on a small kopje on the Molen Drift side.

Four Boers were killed. The British loss is unknown. They are still in possession of the kopje.

BOERS ATTACK GATACRE.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—It is reported from Cape Town under date of Wednesday that fighting began that morning at Sterkstroom and was then in progress.

Lord Roberts and Gen. Kitchener have started to the front.

A dispatch from Sterkstroom, dated yesterday, announces that the Boers are attacking Gen. Gatacre from two directions. Firing was then proceeding between the outposts, and a delayed Strekstroom dispatch, dated Monday, Feb. 5, announces that a body of troops left the camp Feb. 3, and that important developments were expected.

Britons Called Home for Service.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—A large number of Britons, residing in Berlin, under the age of thirty, have received orders calling them home for military service.

BOERS SHORT OF AMMUNITION?

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Times says: "Private dispatches reached Parliament yesterday to the effect that the Boers, who are running short of big gun projectiles, have been making desperate efforts to secure fresh supplies.

"All the leading firms have been approached with a view to immediate delivery, and, as the British makers have proved chary of entertaining offers, their Continental rivals are finding their opportunity."

DR. LEYDS MUCH DISSATISFIED.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—Dr. Leyds leaves Berlin very much dissatisfied because of the refusal of Emperor William to receive him, his chagrin not being sensibly mitigated by an invitation to dinner from Herr von Wedel, Minister of the Royal Household.

He now expects to go to St. Petersburg when the weather moderates.

$2,000,000 FOR CANADA'S MEN.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Feb. 7.—The Canadian Government has given notice to-night to move for an appropriation of $2,000,000 as Canada's contribution to aid the imperial authorities in putting down the war in South Africa. This amount will pay for the contingents and also provide a fund for the aid of the wives and families of those who may fall in the field.

The fund will be made up of the difference of pay to the men and officers by the Imperial Government and that given to the Canadian militiamen. The $2,000,000 will carry the force only up to July 1. If the war lasts longer, more money will be required.

SHAFTER ON THE BOER WAR.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.—Gen. W. R. Shafter, while in the city with the Lawton funeral party, was asked for his opinion concerning the South African war. The General, who is following the movement of Gen. Buller toward Ladysmith closely, said:

"Our British cousins were of the opinion only a few months ago that our land operations in the Spanish-American war were going on very slowly. How is it to-day with their operations against the Boers? We soon finished our work in Cuba, where we were opposed by one of the great powers of the earth. The Boers are not a power at all, and yet the work of subduing them seems to be one of no small importance, and not likely to be accomplished very speedily."

FUNDS NEEDED FOR THE MAINE.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—The White Star liner Oceanic, which sails from this port to-day for New York, will have among her passengers Mrs. Adair, head of the American Hospital Ship Maine Committee. Mrs. Adair is going to America in connection with the Maine. She says:

"I hope every one will have understood that I am not going on a begging expedition. I believe in my heart that there is among all Americans of English descent a strong feeling of sympathy and attachment for the mother country. What I am going to America for is to see how best it can be brought out.

"I am not going to beg, for if this feeling is not spontaneous, instead of being gratifying to the English nation, it almost casts a slur upon them. England does not want our charity. She would not let one wounded soldier be neglected. But what she does want at this moment, when almost every Continental power is scowling at her and she is menaced from every quarter, is that we who sprang from her side should understand her and stand by her, and we mean to do so."

HENRY LABOUCHERE MOBBED.

Opponents of Peace Meeting Break Up Gathering, Smash Chairs, and Injure a Number of Persons.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 7.—The announcement that Henry Labouchère, editor of Truth, and Liberal Member of Parliament for Northampton, would address a peace meeting in the Northampton Town Hall this evening drew a noisy crowd of opponents, who swarmed upon the platform and smashed the chairs.

Mr. Labouchère's arrival was the signal for renewed attack. The promoters of the meeting were forced off the platform, and chairs were hurled into the body of the house amid cries of "God save the Queen."

Mr. Labouchère was struck in the head, but was not seriously injured. He managed to make his exit, escorted by the police.

A number of other persons were hurt, although not seriously.

Ultimately the opponents of the peace meeting gained the platform and declared that Northampton had joined York City in repudiating the critics of the Government.

Legal Aid for Sir Alfred Milner.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—H. F. Ellson, the legal assistant of the Colonial Office, starts for Cape Town Saturday in order to assist Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner, in the legal problems confronting him.

Brooklynites Hoist a Boer Flag.

The Frank Smith Association of the Sixteenth Ward of Brooklyn has espoused the cause of the Boers, and yesterday a Boer flag was raised over the society's headquarters, at 68 Stagg Street. This action was agreed upon after a meeting on Tuesday night.

SHEPARD TO BE DEPOSED?

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—It is understood that at the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Bath Soldiers' Home next week Col. Shepard, the Superintendent, will be removed from office.

The removal is made possible by the action of the State Civil Service Commission, which has placed the position in the exempt class under the approval of the Governor, who is anxious to stop the scandal.

Deputy State Treasurer Andrew Davidson is mentioned as his successor.

Although not given out officially by the Governor to-night, the announcement was made from a reliable source that Gen. Daniel E. Sickles of Brooklyn, Col. J. Munro Shoemaker of Elmira, and Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn had forwarded to the Governor their resignations as members of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home. The trio are friends and supporters of Col. Shepard.

REDMOND PROPOSES PEACE.

House of Commons Votes Down, by 368 to 66, His Amendment Recognizing Independence of Boers.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—John E. Redmond, Chairman of the United Irish party, was loudly cheered by all sections of the Irish members when he rose in the House of Commons, to-day, to move an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, representing that the time had arrived to bring the war to a conclusion on the basis of recognizing the independence of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. He said the Irish party abhorred this war, and intended, so far as possible, to maintain the independence of the republics, defended with such heroism.

Mr. Redmond admitted that when the empire was involved in complications a feeling of hope and satisfaction stirred the majority of the Irish at home and abroad. But, he continued, the sympathies of the Irish would still have been pro-Boer, even if England had not been concerned and another power had attempted to "act the bully and oppressor in South Africa." England to-day, added Mr. Redmond, stood "not in splendid, but in disgraceful isolation, Turkey alone lending her countenance."

While admitting that official expression of hostility had not been heard in the United States, chiefly because America, being engaged in the Philippine war, had not felt herself in a position to rebuke England, as she would otherwise have done," Mr. Redmond declared that the overwhelming opinion of leading American statesmen was hostile to Great Britain in this war, and said the "unanimous disapproval of the world demonstrated that the war was unjust, and it ought, therefore, to be stopped."

As to whether the prospects of home rule were adversely affected by the attitude of the Irish, Mr. Redmond said he thought Ireland had nothing to lose and everything to gain by raising her voice on the side of justice and liberty.

Patrick Joseph Power, member for the East Division of Waterford County, seconded Mr. Redmond's amendment.

Timothy Healy, Irish Nationalist, during the course of a speech dwelling on the British defeats, said:

"Heretofore the Boers have only had two feast days in their calendar, Dingaan's Day and Majuba Day. But England has given them Buller's Day, White's Day, Gatacre's Day, Methuen's Day, Yule's Day, and Symons's Day."

Loud and continued cries of "Shame!" greeted the reference to the deceased General, and Mr. Healy hastened to declare that he had the greatest respect for the late Gen. Symons.

Mr. Healy, continuing, said the most pathetic incident of the war was the correspondence between Gen. Symons and Gen. Joubert, before Gen. Symons's death, and the "only unworthy feature was that the English turned their backs upon their dying General."

Thomas W. Russell, a Liberal, opposed to home rule, member for the South Division of Tyrone, replying to Mr. Healy, on behalf of the Government, said there was one day the Boers would never celebrate, and that was the day on which the British Parliament should surrender under such ignoble conditions as in 1881.

Mr. Redmond's amendment was rejected by a vote of 368 to 66. The House then adjourned.

454 SUNSTROKES IN TWO DAYS.

Terrible Heat Continues in Buenos Ayres—Great Suffering Also at Montevideo.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 7.—The terrible heat continues. There were 267 sunstrokes on Monday and 187 yesterday. The fatal cases show a diminution, but numerous bodies are decomposing at the cemetery, owing to the strike of the gravediggers for higher wages.

The maize crops are scorched and promise only a small yield.

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 7.—Numerous sunstrokes have occurred here, many proving fatal.

The maize crop is almost totally lost.

CLASS A BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Smith and Foss the Winners Yesterday Over Threshie and Conklin—Foss Now Leading.

J. De Mun Smith of St. Louis defeated Charles Threshie of Boston in the afternoon game yesterday of the Class A billiard tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union. Wilson P. Foss of Haverstraw, N. Y., won his second game in the tourney last night by defeating Charles F. Conklin, the expert from Chicago. This game drew another large crowd, and much enthusiasm was shown over the clever playing of the Eastern expert. Conklin was outclassed by his opponent, although he played a fair game. Foss made a run of 115 points in the thirty-first inning. The score of the evening game was:

Foss—17 8 42 16 2 12 0 4 0 10 2 21 14 0 19 0 15 0 0 20 8 0 0 18 16 0 14 0 8 6 115 3 3 7. Total, 400. Average, 11 26-34. Highest runs, 115 42 21 20 and 19.

Conklin—3 4 8 15 0 0 3 16 0 5 3 16 1 0 35 3 3 4 23 1 8 7 14 1 1 0 0 1 9 3 1 10 0 0. Total, 198. Average, 5 28-34. Highest runs, 35 23 16 16 15 and 14.

Referee, Dr. A. B. Miller.

In the afternoon game between Smith and Threshie the former was anxious for revenge, Threshie having beaten him in the final for the championship of Class B. The game was a close one all the way through. Just when Smith seemed a sure winner at the end, Threshie got in two runs of 24 and 46, drawing up to within 11 points of his antagonist. Smith, however, finally ran out with two breaks of 20 and 12, showing excellent nerve at the critical moment. The score:

Smith—10 0 9 0 10 3 3 4 13 6 4 1 0 51 3 26 1 22 1 0 0 0 24 33 3 8 6 2 6 2 10 20 0 0 11 1 1 1 26 0 0 29 2 2 1 0 1 4 5 0 0 0 20 12. Total, 400. Average, 7 22-34. Highest runs, 51 33 29 28 26 24.

Threshie—1 11 0 0 7 1 19 2 1 11 0 1 0 54 0 0 1 0 1 6 0 7 49 0 4 21 21 3 5 0 0 0 9 0 9 4 0 22 6 2 3 0 4 0 0 1 1 4 0 1 0 24 46. Total, 377. Average, 7 6-53. Highest runs, 54 49 46 24 22.

Referee—Charles Miner.

The standing of the players is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Foss	2	0	Smith	1	1
McCreery	1	0	Threshie	0	1
Mial	1	1	Conklin	0	2

The schedule for to-morrow will be Threshie against Conklin in the afternoon and McCreery against Mial in the evening. It will be ladies' night at the club.

MRS. JOHN M. TENNY A SUICIDE.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 7.—Mrs. John M. Tenney, formerly of Seattle, took her own life at Juneau on the evening of Feb. 1 in a fit of temporary insanity brought on by prolonged illness. Two hours before the sailing of the steamer Cottage City, on which she was to have taken passage to Seattle, she seized a revolver and shot herself through the heart.

The news of Mrs. Tenny's death came under peculiar circumstances. Yesterday her sister, Mrs. Burt, wife of President H. G. Burt of the Union Pacific Railroad, arrived in Seattle in a private car in which she expected to take Mrs. Tenny to her old home in the East.

Mrs. Burt had received letters from Mr. Tenny stating that he and his wife would be passengers on the Cottage City. It was in expectation of meeting Mrs. Tenny that E. E. Ellis, General Agent of the Union Pacific in this city, went to the steamer only to learn of her death. The news prostrated Mrs. Burt.

Mrs. Tenny was well known in Seattle. Mr. Tenny was for several years a practicing lawyer and real estate broker. He is now Deputy Collector of Customs for the port of Juneau.

OBJECT TO CITY SEWAGE.

Stamford Residents Go To Court for An Injunction and Get It.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 7.—In the Superior Court to-day Judge Shumway granted an injunction restraining the City of Stamford from emptying sewage into the canal which is a branch of Stamford Harbor.

The suit has been brought to a head now by action on the part of the Common Council to extend the sewer to the west side of the city. It is proposed to have the outlet in Stamford Harbor. A comparatively short distance off is the clubhouse of the Stamford Yacht Club. The members are strongly opposed to the outlet as now planned. So are several property holders along the harbor. Hence the old suit was brought up.

DEWEY GUEST OF HONOR

Loyal Legion Cheers the Admiral at Its Dinner.

Gen. King's Reference to Gen. Molineux's Work in Shenandoah Valley Evokes a Tribute.

Admiral Dewey was the guest of honor last evening at a dinner given by the Loyal Legion in the large hall of Delmonico's. Between 400 and 500 members and guests were present. Gen. Henry L. Burnett presided, and among those who sat at the principal table were Rear Admiral Oscar F. Stanton, Brig. Gen. John P. Hawkins, Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, Gen. Dodge, Gen. Wager Swayne, Gen. Plume, Chaplain Van Arsdale, Judge Wallace, Gen. Horatio C. King, and Gen. Michie.

Before the dinner the regular meeting of the Loyal Legion was held. Admiral Dewey arrived while this meeting was in progress and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

Admiral Dewey entered the banquet hall escorted by Rear Admiral Stanton, amid great applause. A large number of ladies were in the gallery, and they joined with the diners in according an ovation to the guest of the evening.

A paper on "The Shenandoah Valley During the Civil War" was read by Gen. King. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the work done in the valley by the brigade of Gen. Edward L. Molineux. The General was wounded in one of the battles there, and Gen. King paid a tribute to the part he had played in the campaign, saying that Gen. Molineux had done some of the most daring and brilliant work of the war.

These remarks greatly moved all present. Actuated by sympathy for the veteran, who is passing through so terrible an ordeal, all, both in the body of the hall and in the gallery, rose to their feet and cheered continuously. By unanimous desire Gen. King repeated that part of his address referring to Gen. Molineux, and when he had concluded another demonstration started, the guests again rising, and all drinking to the "health, long life, and happiness of Gen. Molineux."

After the reading of the paper the Chairman introduced Admiral Dewey in a short address. He expressed the pleasure of the members of the Loyal Legion at the presence of the Admiral, and said that they felt it to be a great privilege and honor that he had consented to be their guest.

It was not proper, added the speaker, that he should say anything about the career and exploits of the Admiral to the latter's old comrades in arms during the civil war. Dewey's fame was imperishably fixed, and his comrades of the Loyal Legion could only express their deep affection for him.

It had been announced that Admiral Dewey would not make a speech, but after the applause which followed the Chairman's remarks the cries for a few words from the guest of the evening were so insistent that he consented to grant the request. He said:

"What can one say to such a gathering as this? We have been companions in the past, and we are companions now. I could hardly say more. I will not try to say more, or God knows what I would say."

A storm of applause followed these three sentences. The Chairman again arose, and said on behalf of the Admiral that the latter, being obliged to keep an engagement in Brooklyn, would be compelled to take his leave. Cheers followed him till he had departed from view.

Admiral Dewey left Delmonico's escorted by a committee of two from the Emerald Society of Brooklyn, who took him to the gathering on the other side of the river in a carriage.

ADMIRAL DEWEY AT A BALL.

Guest of the Emerald Society of Brooklyn—He Leads the Grand March.

Admiral Dewey was the star and honored guest at the annual ball of the Emerald Society in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night. The fact that the Admiral was to be a guest at the ball so swelled the attendance at this annual affair of the Brooklyn society that the large Academy was uncomfortably crowded. The Admiral, escorted by a detail of officers and men from Troop C, reached the Academy at 10:30 o'clock. The Admiral's progress from the Brooklyn terminal of the bridge to the Academy, on Montague Street, was a continuous ovation. The crowd that had gathered in front of the Academy was such that the police had to break a lane through it for the Admiral to pass into the building.

Besides the twenty troopers under Capt. Charles I. De Bevoise, Admiral Dewey was escorted to the Academy by James J. Byrne, the President of the Emerald Society. The Admiral was enthusiastically received as he entered the ball room. He went at once to the private box that had been assigned to him.

The Admiral led the grand march with Miss Alice Marran. It had been designed that President Byrne of the society should lead the procession with Miss Marran, but the Admiral was persuaded to do the honors. He led the march gracefully and happily amid the enthusiastic cheering of all the members and their guests.

Mrs. Dewey did not accompany the Admiral to the ball. She did not feel well, and decided to remain at the hotel.

A particularly interesting feature of the ball, and one that was conceived as a pretty compliment to the Admiral, was a sailor's hornpipe, danced by eighty orphan boys from St. John's Home, dressed as jackies, with "Olympia" in gilt letters on their hats.

Another interesting feature of the affair was a drill and mimic battle by the Orphan Cadet Corps of St. John's Home.

The ball was held in aid of the Brooklyn Catholic Orphan Asylum.

Brooklyn Union League's Reception.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for the reception to be given in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey at the Union League Clubhouse, Brooklyn, this evening. The Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will first be entertained at a dinner. The reception will take place at 8:30 o'clock in the main assembly room, and it is expected that it will be attended by about 2,000 persons. The assembly room has been elaborately decorated.

WOMEN'S REPLY TO GIBBONS.

Cardinal's Sharp Criticisms of Woman Suffragists Arouse Small Storm of Indignation.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—Cardinal Gibbons's caustic criticism of woman suffrage, club-women and some society leaders in a sermon on "Christian Women" last Sunday has stirred up a tempest of indignation among the suffragists and club-women of Maryland. Some of them are excitedly talking about holding meetings and sending a protest to the Cardinal.

Mrs. J. W. Funck, President of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Baltimore, however, to-day said: "Woman suffragists in this State owe Cardinal Gibbons a vote of thanks for his sermon, since its effect has been to excite argument as to the rights of women. We regard anything as better than apathy, and we invite criticism and investigation of our cause."

"The Cardinal says we do not talk of our duties and responsibilities, but always about our rights and prerogatives. We consider that we have a right to decide for ourselves what our duty is. Our duty is to elevate mankind and to aid women, and we do as much to these ends as we can. It does not follow that because we are interested in outside work our homes are desolate, our children neglected.

"Cardinal Gibbons says that this effort to better the general condition of things results in 'brazen effrontery and masculine boldness.' Does he know that the pioneers in the suffrage movement were nearly all women of the Society of Quakers, and who ever heard of a brazen Quakeress? Does he think Lucretia Mott was brazen, and Frances Willard? Was Clara Barton brazen when she worked on Cuban battlefields, and Julia Ward Howe, when she labored to improve the condition of the negro? Yet all these women were suffragists.

"He had better employ his fine talents in preaching to the men against intemperance, gambling, and profligacy than in eternally telling women what is their duty."

MR. PECKHAM ACCUSES JUSTICE FITZGERALD

City Club Will Investigate Appointment of John F. Carroll.

MAY DEMAND IMPEACHMENT

Charged that Justice Asked Mr. Grant to See Him in Connection with Warehouse Company Receivership.

At the instance of Wheeler H. Peckham, President of the City Club, at the regular meeting of the club last night, that organization decided to take active steps for the investigation of the action of Justice James Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court in his recent appointment of John F. Carroll as receiver for the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

At the close of the meeting, which was held behind closed doors, Secretary J. W. Pryor said that an attempt might be made to impeach Justice Fitzgerald if the result of the investigation would warrant such action. Mr. Peckham charged, in effect, before the club, that the appointment of John F. Carroll was made only after Hugh J. Grant, the man desired as receiver by the parties concerned, had omitted to take a hint dropped by Justice Fitzgerald, to the effect that Mr. Grant might see him at his home before the pending appointment was made.

The case in which this circumstance is said to have occurred was that of the application for a receiver for the property of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, made last Friday by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, which was the Trustee for the $17,500,000 issue of first mortgage bonds of the Brooklyn concern. The semi-annual interest on these bonds was in default and the proceedings were, therefore, brought by the trust company. Hugh J. Grant, who about a year previous had been asked to accept the Presidency of the Brooklyn concern, was agreed upon as a receiver by the counsel, and Justice Fitzgerald was requested to appoint him. The day after the application was made, he appointed John F. Carroll instead, and the lawyers, after a conference, promptly decided to discontinue the proceedings. As the property of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company is estimated to be worth a great many million dollars, the receivership would have netted a handsome sum to the incumbent, the Court determining the fees.

MR. PECKHAM'S CHARGE.

The subject was brought up in a new light by Mr. Peckham last night. Mr. Peckham said before the club that the alleged facts, as he stated, were not within his immediate personal knowledge, but had come to him from such sources that he felt safe and justified in saying that they were true. All the parties interested in conserving the property of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, he said, agreed that they would like appointed as receiver the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, but that counsel for the parties realized that it was necessary to recognize that political considerations had some weight in any appointment.

"All agreed," continued Mr. Peckham, "upon Hugh J. Grant as a man who would meet the political requirements and make an honest and able receiver. Counsel went before Justice Fitzgerald and united in asking for an order appointing Mr. Grant. The Justice took the papers. That night Mr. Grant received a message that Justice Fitzgerald would be at home that evening. Mr. Grant did not call. The next morning, without giving any warning to the parties or their counsel, Justice Fitzgerald appointed John F. Carroll receiver. Counsel thereupon united in a motion for the dismissal of the action, and their representations were such that Justice Fitzgerald was compelled to issue an order discontinuing the action."

"MENACE TO COMMUNITY."

In asking that some action be taken by the club Mr. Peckham said:

"This incident proves as far as one incident can prove, that the testimony given by many Supreme Court Judges before the Mazet investigating committee to the effect that political considerations did not enter into appointments of receivers and referees was false. The presence on the bench of a man so obviously actuated by political considerations even against the protests of suitors is a menace to the community."

After further disqussion of the question the following resolution offered by Nicholas Murray Butler was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the President be requested and authorized to appoint a special committee of five, with power to add to their number, of whom the President shall be one, to take such public action as in their judgment is justified in view of the statement as to the recent action of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald in the matter of the application for the appointment of a receiver for the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company."

It was stated last night that the committee would be appointed without delay, and being endowed with full power to act, may call a special meeting of the club to hear the result of its investigations.

"It has not been decided yet," said Secretary Pryor after last night's meeting, "just where the investigation may lead, but this whole matter will be gone into thoroughly, and if Justice Fitzgerald is guilty every effort will be made to have him impeached."

Francis E. Laimbeer, who was assistant counsel of the Mazet committee, said:

JUDICIARY IN POLITICS.

"This incident gives a more correct idea of the influence of politics upon judicial action than was given by the testimony of Judges before the Mazet committee. Here is a Judge giving one of the most lucrative positions within his gift to the leader of Tammany Hall—Mr. Croker being away. Of course, we can come to but one conclusion. It gives the lie to all that Croker has said about no influence being brought to bear upon the judiciary."

Justice Fitzgerald, when seen at his home, 140 East Seventy-ninth Street, last night, said:

"The statement that I sent word to Hugh J. Grant that I 'would be at home,' as you say Mr. Peckham charges, is absolutely false. There is not a word of truth in it. My appointment of John F. Carroll was not in the slightest degree influenced by the thought that it might redound to any personal advantage to myself. I appointed him simply because I thought him a good man for the place. That is all I have to say."

OPPOSITION TO AHEARN BILL.

City Officials May Fight the School Teachers' Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—It is said here to-night that the New York City officials may not approve the bill which Senator Ahearn has introduced to make the salaries of the school teachers in New York mandatory. Senator Ahearn's bill, which has the unanimous indorsement of the teachers of New York, provides that the salaries in effect on Sept. 1 of last year shall be continued.

A delegation of teachers visited Albany to-day and argued in favor of the passage of the measure. The teachers assured those legislators whom they met that not a single one of them was opposed to the bill. Those who oppose the bill say that the present Ahearn law has greatly increased the expenses of the City Government in New York, and that the passage of the present bill will add an extra $1,000,000 to the budget of the city.

Certain Tammany representatives declare that the organization is not in favor of Senator Ahearn's bill, and add that he never consulted with anybody prior to the introduction of the measure.

Sale of Old Furniture.

Somewhat better prices were realized yesterday at the continued sale of the art objects and antiquities which belonged to the late J. J. Halleran of Flushing, L. I. The sale was also continued last evening, when some of the pictures, prints, and books were disposed of. Among the lots sold yesterday were a four-post bedstead, with mahogany columns, carved in the rare pineapple-and-leaf design. It was bought by Mr. Mack of Albany for $105. A Colonial mahogany bookcase, from the Bogart homestead, brought $130, and a Colonial sideboard, on eight fluted legs, went for $122.50. The sale will be continued this afternoon and evening at the Knickerbocker Auction Rooms, 8 West Twenty-eighth Street.

PRESS AGENT IN TROUBLE.

Judge McCarthy, in Part I., City Court, yesterday issued an order directing Leopold Jordon, press agent for Olga Nethersole, to appear before him and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. Mrs. Mary Van Zandt of 400 West Twenty-third Street claims that Jordon owes her $380.86, part for board and part on a note. Through her lawyer, James A. Allen, she obtained judgment against Jordon for the amount claimed on Jan. 15 last. The execution was given into the hands of the Sheriff to levy on Jordon's property, if any could be found, but was returned unsatisfied.

Jordon was summoned to appear yesterday before Judge McCarthy in supplementary proceedings for examination as to his assets. He failed to put in an appearance, however, and did not vouchsafe any explanation as to his absence; hence the order for contempt.

Before the case is settled Miss Nethersole may be summoned as a witness.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Ex-Secretary of State Richard P. Olney, Boston; R. C. Kerens, St. Louis; Josiah Quincy, Boston; Alfred Bishop Mason, Mexico; Gen. H. S. Hawkins, United States Army; V. L. Catteman, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—J. Pemberton, United States Navy.

ALBEMARLE—Don M. Dickinson, Detroit.

GILSEY—J. Fritz, Bethlehem, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mr. Johnston, perfumery, 8 Greene Street.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. E. Tucker, dry goods, 454 Broome Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons; Miss A. Lamberth, ladies' collars, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. H. Neal, cloths and carpets, 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Well, Bacharach & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; L. J. Well, notions; D. Bacharach, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

O'Dwyer & Ahearn, Texarkana, Texas; B. J. O'Dwyer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Lichtenstein, M., Corpus Christi, Texas; dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Blumenthal, L., & Son, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Blumenthal, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Brafman, J., Danville, Va., clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Backenheimer, M., Columbia, Penn., clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Bacharach Brothers, Lebanon, Penn.; L. Bacharach, hats; Hotel Marlborough.

Hamburger Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; B. Hamburger, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

White, Wells & Wilkins, Albany, N. Y.; J. J. White, furnishing goods, 80 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Mittledorfer, D. & E., Richmond, Va.; D. Mittledorfer, furnishing goods, 376 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Parker, Bridgett & Co., Washington, D. C.; B. M. Bridgett dry goods; J. M. Dove, fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Siegel Clothing Company, Butte, Mon.; E. Siegel, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. Rosenberg, laces and ribbons; Hotel Marlborough.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; Miss L. Henge, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; D. B. Loveman, dry goods; D. M. Kahn, notions, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. W. Cross, upholstery goods; 369 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Julius, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Gutman, dress goods, velvets, and gloves; Hotel Marlborough.

Goodfellow, R. S., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; D. C. Murray, notions, laces, and gloves; 407 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Draper, Moore & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. F. Meador, notions and white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Barry, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. S. Malvern, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Geiselhofer, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Geiershofer, woolens; A. Siegel, cloths; Hoffman House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hoffman House.

Steppacher, W. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Webb-Freyschlag Mercantile Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. W. Freyschlag, furnishing goods, 355 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. C. Soutter, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Solomon, S., Baltimore, Md.; A. Brylawski, cloaks, laces, and notions; J. Blankenberg, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Weil, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. J. Kennedy, cloaks and suits, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Claflin, Young & Stanley, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Young, hosiery and underwear; Murray Hill Hotel.

Aldred, W. E., Philadelphia, Penn.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; A. A. Mills, cloaks, suits, handkerchiefs, and ribbons; Miss E. Hathaway, laces and embroideries, 338 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kilpatrick, Thomas, & Co., Omaha, Neb.; W. J. Baxter, domestics, furnishing goods, cloaks, suits, and manufacturing department, 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, notions; Belvedere House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, jewelry; W. P. Sackett, silverware; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Katz & Goldsmith, Bridgeport, Conn.; L. A. Katz, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Bancroft, Sheldon & Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. S. Sliger, white goods, notions, and small wares; 320 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. N. Seymour, gloves; Park Avenue Hotel.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Penny, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; T. Storey, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; J. M. Griffith, laces; 487 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

High, J. M., Atlanta, Ga.; N. Goldsmith, carpets, 51 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Glenn & Shaw,

GOV. TAYLOR STILL PROCRASTINATES

Refuses to Accept Terms of the Louisville Agreement.

WANTS NEW ELECTION LAW

He Insists on the Repeal of the Goebe Law.

Is Determined to Carry His Point in This Matter—It Is Said Compromise May Be Effected To-day.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 7.—So far as the situation in the controversy over the Governorship of Kentucky is concerned, there was practically no change to-day. Gov. Taylor has not yet affixed his signature to the Louisville agreement, and, although the general opinion is that he will ultimately do so, the probabilities are that he will not sign it until some time to-morrow, if then.

Gov. Taylor himself refused absolutely to-day to make any statement in regard to his probable action in the matter, and during most of the day declined to receive any callers except his legal advisers.

It was announced early in the day that some action might be expected after a conference between Gov. Taylor and Judge Yost, David W. Fairleigh, ex-Gov. Bradley, and W. C. P. Breckinridge. The last three named, however, did not arrive in Frankfort during the day, and this afternoon Gov. Taylor sent telegrams to ex-Gov. Bradley, Augustus E. Willson, Judge Barr, and Mr. Fairleigh, asking them to come to Frankfort for a conference to-night.

Mr. Willson was the only one to arrive, and shortly after 8 o'clock to-night he, in company with Judge Yost and Gen. Dan Lindsay, called on the Governor and immediately went into a conference with him. Before going into the conference Judge Yost stated that it would probably be a lengthy one, and that he did not expect any action to be taken to-night. Up to a late hour no announcement had been made as to the result of the conference.

Every section of the Louisville agreement was gone over carefully, but it is understood that the principal thing under discussion was that section bearing on the passage of a new election law. The repeal of the Goebel law is the one thing most strongly desired by Gov. Taylor, and, as the language of the Louisville agreement on this matter is considered by him altogether too vague, it is considered possible that changes may be made in the way of making the clause more specific before Gov. Taylor affixes his signature to the agreement.

This, of course, would involve further delay, as it would necessitate a further conference between the Republican and Democratic leaders who were instrumental in drawing up the agreement at Louisville. Action of this kind was intimated by a prominent Republican to-day, although nothing either in confirmation or denial could be procured at the executive offices.

Another cause for Gov. Taylor's delay in regard to the agreement is said to be the cry of "Victory!" and "Surrender!" sent up by the Democrats.

The agreement as presented to Gov. Taylor is understood to be somewhat different from the published abstracts, in that the clause regarding the election law and one or two other matters is much more specific than it is generally understood to be, though still not strong enough to suit him.

For this reason the rank and file of the Republican Party in the State apparently believe there is some foundation for the claims set up by the Democrats, and scores of telegrams have poured in on Gov. Taylor in the past few days urging him not to sign the agreement, but to maintain his present position and await further developments.

FRAMERS OF THE NEW LAW.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Feb, 7.—If the agreement as made between the two contending parties is carried out, the drafting of a new election law will be left to ex-Judge Alexander P. Humphrey of Louisville and ex-Chief Justice W. S. Pryor of the Court of Appeals. Both are Democrats, but are bitter opponents of the Goebel election law, and Mr. Humphreys is strongly opposed to the Goebel party.

Both men are scrupulously honest and rank as among the best lawyers of the State. A law drawn by them would probably pass both houses in the General Assembly without amendment. Neither man will commit himself, but it is said each is willing to undertake the draft of the new law in order to bring about fairer elections in the State.

The prime feature will be a non-partisan election board. Judge Pryor, who resigned from the Traction Board because of objections to the law, is chosen by the Democrats and Judge Humphrey by the Republicans.

THE SESSION AT LONDON.

LONDON, Ky., Feb. 7.—The House was called to order at noon by Speaker pro tem. Bethurum, thirty-eight members being present. F. H. Cecil of Middlesborough was unanimously elected Sergeant at Arms. W. H. Hampton of Barboursville was unanimously elected Doorkeeper. Four pages were elected. Cecil received the oath of office, and adjournment was taken until noon to-morrow. The Senate convened at noon, with eleven Senators present. H. J. Howard of Louisville was made Sergeant at Arms and sworn in.

DEMOCRATS FEAR ARREST.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 7.—The last of the Democratic members of the Kentucky Legislature left here to-day for Louisville. Much apprehension was felt by those who remained on guard here till this afternoon on account of the election at London, Ky., to-day of a Sergeant at Arms in both branches of the Assembly at that place. It is known now that the officers who were sent to arrest absentees and bring them in have qualified, and if Gov. Taylor continues to hold out it is expected that efforts will be made to apprehend the Democratic members by the Sergeants at Arms and their assistants from London.

The Democratic members went to Louisville on railways which run on the north side of the Ohio River.

DOUBT PREVAILS IN LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 7.—The existence of a hitch in the peace negotiations and speculation as to its probable duration occupied the minds of politicians to the exclusion of everything else to-day.

The Republicans of this city are not agreed as to the wisdom of closing the negotiations on the basis of the agreement reached Tuesday night. Postmaster T. H. Baker and some other Federal officers think the sacrifice should be made in the interest of peace, while the press and the anti-administration faction of the city believe the fight should be kept up. The latter, or Davis faction, held a meeting to-night, at which resolutions were adopted urging Gov. Taylor not to sign the agreement.

John Marshall, Republican Lieutenant Governor, said this afternoon that so many protests were being made by the Republicans against the terms of the peace agreement that he was doubtful if it would be signed. He said:

"The terms of the agreement, as published, are taken to be literally correct, while such is not the case. There have been several errors in the published statement. The Republican meeting at Music Hall to-night is on the idea that the agreement has been published, but it has not been given out correctly."

A majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature are in the city, and, until Friday at least, the headquarters of that body will remain here. About thirty Democratic members came down from Cincinnati to-day. Twenty or more have been here since Sunday, while others are at their homes at near-by towns. Sessions of both houses were held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 1 o'clock. Forty members of the House responded to their names when Speaker Trimble called that body to order. A quorum not being present the Sergeant at Arms was ordered to secure the attendance of absent members. The House then adjourned until to-morrow. Similar action was taken in the Senate.

By Friday it is expected a quorum of each house will be present. If that is the case the Legislature will adjourn to meet Monday in Frankfort if the peace negotiations are in satisfactory state. If not regular business will be taken up, and the sessions will be continued in this city, in accordance with the plans which were being carried out last Sunday when overtures for a peace conference were made.

This city will send a large delegation to Frankfort to-morrow to attend the funeral of William Goebel. Mayor Weaver and many of the city officials will attend, and the Democratic clubs will be well represented.

A CLUE TO THE ASSASSIN?

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 7.—The local police are investigating a clue to what may end in the detection of the murderer of William Goebel of Kentucky. A mysterious, well-dressed stranger is co-operating with the local force here, and sensational developments are expected.

A young man arrived in the city last Fall who claimed that his father was a member of a Cincinnati firm.

He said Kentucky was his home, and asserted repeatedly that it was his evidence that acquitted Goebel of the charge of murder. He was very bitter in his denunciation of Goebel, and offered to bet large sums of money that Goebel would be assassinated before he reached the Gubernatorial chair.

The man said a near relative of Goebel's victim was pledged to kill the Governor, but, in case he failed to keep his word, others would not fail.

GOEBEL'S BODY IN FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 7.—The body of William Goebel was brought back to Frankfort to-day from Covington and laid in State in the ladies' reception room in the west wing of the Capitol Hotel. There it will remain until noon to-morrow, when the relatives and intimate friends will take a last look at the features.

There were no incidents marking the return trip from Covington. Every precaution was taken to avoid accident, and slow running time was made in consequence, the train arriving at Frankfort an hour and a half later than expected. A steady rain was falling, but, in spite of this, a throng of several hundred gathered at the little station of the Cincinnati and Frankfort Railroad on the hillside and stood with uncovered heads as the casket was taken from the car and put into the hearse.

An escort of honor, composed of Mayor De Honey and members of the Frankfort City Council, took up their places in front of the hearse. Behind the hearse were three carriages containing Mr. Goebel's relatives and a few of his more intimate friends. Outside of the escort of honor, however, there were no ceremonies, everything being simple in the extreme.

The steady drizzle of the morning turned into a pouring rain in the afternoon, which kept up without cessation until long after nightfall, and probably not over three or four thousand people took the opportunity to get a last look at the dead Democratic leader. Many of these were country people. Probably half of those who filed past the casket were women, wives of legislators and city and State officials, society women of Frankfort, and country women, many of the latter with their garments stained from the long weary rides over the mountainous roads.

Nearly every county in the State sent flowers, and the big room was one mass of roses, lilies, and smilax. Ranged along the walls were scores of floral pieces, while around the bier were piled great masses of flowers.

There was no excitement whatever in the city. Adjt. Gen. Collier this morning gave orders that all the soldiers be withdrawn from the city to the Capitol grounds. This was done to avoid any irritation which the presence of the State troops might have on Mr. Goebel's friends. Even the provost guard was withdrawn, while all passes were suspended, not even the Commissary Sergeants being allowed to pass the gates of the Capitol grounds to procure needed supplies for their men. These orders will remain in force until Friday.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Goebel all drills were suspended for to-day and to-morrow.

JUDGE TAFT ON HIS MISSION.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—"The chances of failure are so many and so great that I have considered the possibility of success worth striving for, and so I am going to the Philippines." This was the explanation made to-day by Judge W. H. Taft, who has just surrendered a life position on the Circuit Court bench to accept the position of President of the commission to the Philippines.

No nomination that has been made by the President has been received with more general approval here than that of Judge Taft. He made many acquaintances while in Washington as Solicitor of the Treasury, and his superior qualifications as a lawyer were admitted by everybody with whom he had business in a professional way.

Judge Taft has been described as resembling Thomas B. Reed, without that gifted man's cynicism. He is rather stout, not so tall as Mr. Reed, with something of his manner of speech, but with an amiability that undoubtedly has had much to do with widening his circle of friends and admirers. "Yes," he said, "I was attracted to the Philippines, and shall go there readily. But I do not expect to stay or become Governor General. My intention at present is to remain there from twelve to eighteen months.

"It will be a stepping stone from the bench back to the practice of my profession. The fact is that I could no longer afford to remain on the bench. An obligation to my family has admonished me for some time that I must give up the honors of the bench for selfish reasons."

The difficulties presented for consideration in the Philippines were fully weighed by Judge Taft before he consented to accept the offer of the President. He said that he believed the President would name the other Commissioners within a week. He did not know whether Senator McLaurin would be offered a place on the commission or not.

LIEUT. STOCKLEY A PRISONER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A message was received at the War Department from Gen. Otis to-day saying:

"Escaped Spanish prisoners report they saw Lieut. Stockley, a prisoner in the hands of the insurgents, Jan. 28, near Antimonan, Southern Luzon."

The officer referred to is Second Lieut. Paul D. Stockley of the Twenty-first Infantry, who has been missing from his company since Jan. 12.

Gen. Otis also informs the department that Capt. Edmund D Smith, who was wounded in action Monday, died the same evening at Sogod. The body will be shipped home in a sealed casket

SPANIARDS WHIP FILIPINOS.

MANILA, Feb. 7.—The rebels of Tayabas Province were conveying some 300 Spanish prisoners to Libmanan, and, on arriving there, the prisoners, exhausted and starved, revolted and dispersed their guards with stones and clubs. They also captured a few rifles and barricaded themselves at Libmanan, where they are awaiting the arrival of American troops.

The insurgents have been driven out of Legaspi, on Albay Bay, Province of Albay.

INSURGENTS CAPTURE SUPPLIES.

MANILA, Feb. 7.—The insurgents Monday captured a supply train of nine bull carts between Crani and Dinalupijan, killing a Corporal and five privates of Company G, Thirty-second Infantry. The escort consisted of a Sergeant and eleven mounted men.

The insurgents weakened the supports of a bridge over a creek and the first cart went into the stream. While the escort was bunched, trying to haul the cart out of the water, the insurgents fired a volley from the bushes, killing the six Americans and also two native drivers.

$1,351,438 FAILURE; NO ASSETS

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Henry A. Holcomb of New Bedford, a manufacturer, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. Liabilities, $1,351,438; assets, none. The unsecured claims amount to $87,806; the notes and bills which ought to be paid by other parties to his transactions, $1,283,631.

The unsecured claims are as follows: $26,098, held by the Citizens' National Bank of New Bedford; $32,602, by the New Bedford Five-Cent Savings Bank; $9,106, by the First National Bank of New Bedford.

These are some of the local firms which have indorsed notes for the bankrupt, together with the amounts:

American National Bank, Providence, $20,381; Atlas National Bank, $10,105; Boston Pennsylvania Bank, $25,687; the Cotton and Woolen Manufacturers' Insurance Company, $20,000; Continental National Bank, $10,000; Franklin Savings Bank, $25,000; estate of Charles E. Howes, $10,808; Home Savings Bank, $15,452; Industrial Mutual Insurance Company, $30,652; National Bank of North America, $10,202; National Bank of the Republic, $10,192; National Exchange Bank, $15,242; North National Bank, $23,252; Old National Bank, $5,097; Suffolk National Bank, $25,500; People's National Bank, $7,446; Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company, $9,982; Mount Vernon National Bank, $4,999. All of these concerns are of Boston.

Mr. Holcomb made an assignment Aug. 20, 1897, and on Sept. 10 of that year his assignment was approved by the Probate Court of Bristol County. At the time assets amounting to $12,253 were realized and were distributed pro rata among his creditors.

All of the notes for which Mr. Holcomb is held responsible, as indorser for the Bennett Manufacturing Corporation and the Columbia Spinning Company, were contracted in 1896 and 1897.

BOSTON CLOTHING FIRM FAILS.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The large clothing firm of Miner, Beal & Co. of this city assigned to-day, with liabilities placed at $450,000. The assets are not stated.

The firm includes G. A. Miner, L. Beal, A. F. Cooke, and H. K. Dutton, and is one of the largest in its line in New England.

The assignees are Charles H. Allen, President of the Home Savings Bank; Ephraim Stearns of the firm of Blake & Stearns, commission merchants, and George B. Sanford of the firm of Stevens, Sanford & Handy of New York.

J. F. Dickinson counsel for the firm, made a statement this afternoon, saying, in part:

"This firm has been one of the leading houses in the clothing business for nearly half a century, and it is well known in clothing circles all over the United States.

"Mr. Miner and Mr. Beal accumulated fortunes from this business, but some heavy losses led them, several years ago, to take up and carry on retail stores in Providence, Chicago, and elsewhere, the management of which has not resulted favorably to the firm. The liquidation of several Boston banks, which had been carrying the paper of the firm in large amounts, among them being banks with which the firm had long done business, made it necessary to pay these loans in cash and to transfer a large amount of indebtedness to other banks. This necessarily largely curtailed the firm's borrowing facilities. The difficulties thus created in carrying their loans, with the recent tightness in the money market and the scrutiny of credits attendant upon the failure of the John P. Squire Company, have been the immediate causes leading to this assignment.

"The assignees have been selected after conference with several of the largest creditors. The liabilities are about $450,000, of which about one-half is held by merchandise creditors and one-half by banks and individuals for money loaned. Very few of the Boston banks are interested in the matter; the paper is pretty well scattered throughout New England and some in other parts of the country. The assets of the firm are large and valuable, and their stock is in an excellent condition."

PHILADELPHIA FIRM FAILS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Charles M. Stoever & Co., paper dealers of this city, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of creditors.

The firm had been in financial difficulties for some time. A meeting of creditors was held recently, at which a statement of the financial standing of the company was made to them by Mr. Stoever. He claimed assets of $259,000 and liabilities of $214,000. The creditors appointed an advisory committee to examine the accounts presented. The assignment was determined upon in order to place all the creditors, most of whom are manufacturers in the New England States, on an equal basis. No judgments have been entered against the firm.

Mr. Stoever said that the financial embarrassment was brought to a crisis by a suit over a disputed account at Pepperell, Mass., and his inability to realize immediately upon the good accounts.

BIG MANUFACTURERS DINE.

Two hundred guests of the Manufacturers' Association of New York sat down to their seventh annual banquet at the Union League Club, Brooklyn, last night.

Ludwig Nissen, President of the association, was toastmaster. At the guests' table with him were ex-Congressman John F. Wise of Virginia, J. C. Monaghan, United States Consul at Chemnitz, Germany; William C. Buchanan, Director General of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo; Capt. Francis A. Cook, United States Navy, and others.

United States Consul Monaghan, who spoke on "Americans Abroad," defended the policy of the Administration in the Philippines. "The hour has come into the history of the country," he said, "when we must go out, and have no patience with the men who oppose the expanding of this Republic." This sentiment was heartily applauded.

Continuing, he said:

"When this country is ready to let go its hold of the Philippine Islands. Germany will be willing to give $100,000,000 for the Island of Luzon alone."

Director General Buchanan urged his hearers to use their influence to promote commercial intercourse between the United States and South American countries.

THE RAINY DAY CLUB.

There was an interesting example of masculine inconsistency at the Rainy Day Club yesterday afternoon. Usually the club is cited as an example of feminine inconsistency, and it is just possible that all the members haven't rainy-day skirts yet. But yesterday, though the general attendance was small, the proportion of short skirts was large, and as it didn't rain after all, it was possible to devote attention to the inconsistent man.

He was the guest of honor of the day, Dr. T. J. Harris, a professor in the Post Graduate Hospital Medical School, who gave an address on "How We Catch Cold and How to Prevent It." But it was previous to this that Dr. Harris told the Rainy Day ladies how thoroughly he was in sympathy with their aims, and particularly with the short skirt.

"There is not a day goes by in New York," he said, with fervor and feeling, "that I do not want to cry aloud against the infection carried in long skirts and the weight on the hips. There has more harm come from the long skirt than from the tight corset."

In his remarks upon colds the doctor spoke against silk underwear as preventing the escape of perspiration, and objected to a change in weight in the best kind of underwear—wool—at the different seasons.

"Get a lightweight woolen," he said, "and wear it the year through. Don't coddle a weak throat or chest with extra wraps; more people die in New York of sealskins than smallpox, and we overheat our rooms. Next to the errors of dressing the body are those in dressing the feet. Shoes should be heavy, with broad soles and not too high heels. We should change skirts, shoes, and stockings immediately when they are damp. A cold plunge bath, or, next best, a cold sponge, every morning will do much to overcome susceptibility to cold. Frequent colds, with a tendency to work down, may eventually result in pulmonary troubles."

EXECUTED FOR WITCHCRAFT.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 7.—E. T. Pope, manager of the Casca Trading Company's store at Laketon, has arrived from that far interior point with word that an Indian family of seven, Motavish by name, on the Upper Liard River, had been murdered by tribesmen, who accused them of witchcraft in consequence of an epidemic of scurvy.

Constable Stewart of Laketon and two deputies, who went originally to investigate the report, have not yet returned, and it is feared they, too, have been sacrificed. Official reports confirm Pope's story, and a sufficient posse to arrest all concerned will be dispatched.

Pope also reports that Capt. Dixon and Henry Mason, reported lost on Hay Mountain, are safe at Telegraph Creek. They had a hazardous trip thither from McDamos.

Havana Port Collections, $11,097,154.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The statement was made at the War Department to-day that the total collections for the Port of Havana for the 301 working days of the year 1899 were $11,097,154, making an average daily collection of $36,867.

WOMEN'S PRISONER WAS MEEK.

Consumptive-Looking Intruder in Dr. Goffe's Private Hospital Quietly Awaited Policeman's Arrival.

A consumptive-looking intruder, a suspicious matron, a valiant maid, a call for a messenger boy, a half-hour wait, and then a policeman whose arrival the burglar meekly awaited, were the principal features of a comedy enacted in Dr. J. Riddle Goffe's private hospital, 22 East Thirty-fifth Street, last night.

Annie Anderson is the waitress there. There has been trouble with burglars at the hospital before, and the girl had been cautioned to be very careful about whom she admitted. That is why, when an emaciated man, poorly dressed, presented himself at the door last night, saying he had an appointment with the doctor, she began to look for trouble. She bade the man be seated while she whistled up the tube to the matron.

"He says, ma'am, he has an appointment for 8:30 with the doctor to have his lungs tested. Is it all right, ma'am?"

As Dr. Goffe doesn't spend his evenings at the hospital and never makes appointments there, the matron didn't think it was all right. She went down stairs and questioned the man, but he stuck to his story. Half believing him and half distrusting him, she told him to be seated. Then she went into her private room, on the ground floor, secured her money and some checks, and took them up stairs with her, first cautioning the waitress:

"Annie, don't leave the floor."

She had barely recovered her breath from the climb up stairs when three sharp whistles came from the tube. That is the hospital's alarm signal. Down the stairs she rushed. The burglar was sitting in a chair—a different chair, this time—with Annie towering over him.

"I found him in your private room with your fur collar and coat, ma'am, and I made him drop 'em and sit down," she explained.

"I was tired of waiting," the man declared, "and was only moving about a bit."

"Don't you tell me that," retorted Annie. "You had 'em in your hands."

The matron looked at the clock.

"You had an appointment with the doctor at 8:30, and you get tired at 8:35," she said.

Then she went to the call box and sent a hurry call for a messenger. Meanwhile she and Annie stood guard over the intruder. At last the uniformed boy rang the bell.

"Go get an officer at once," the matron commanded.

It was half an hour before one came. The man remained quietly seated in his chair, the two women eyeing his every movement.

"Oh, my lungs," he sighed.

Annie Anderson relented somewhat. She looked at him closely.

"You do look rather pale, that's a fact," she admitted. "What do you think, ma'am?"

The arrival of the boy with a policeman prevented further conversation.

"Hully gee, they is hard to find in New York this Winter," remarked the boy. "I had to go over into the other precinct to get this one."

"This one" didn't feel inclined to make the arrest, but he consented to relieve the two women of their guard mounting while the boy looked for another.

Fifteen minutes later the boy returned with Policeman McMahon of the Tenderloin Precinct, who took the many-times-captured prisoner to the West Thirtieth Street Station.

"I am John Alden of 3,231 Third Avenue, and I have nothing to say," he told Sergt. Carson. He was held on a charge of burglary. Up to a late hour last night the doctor had not kept his appointment.

CHICAGO TRACTION COMBINE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The next move of the syndicate that has set out to consolidate all the traction interests of Chicago will be the absorption of the Chicago General Railway Company. The interests that control the Union Traction Company and that recently have completed the amalgamation and absorption of the consolidated traction interests are negotiating for the Chicago General property, the latter being the only remaining independent company outside the City Railway property and the latter's suburban feeders. The Chicago General Company, with a main line and its branch lines to the stock yards and drainage canal, are considered important links in the consolidation chain now being perfected.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance team did the best work in the Life Insurance League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. The opening game of the series, between the Equitable Life and the Prudential Life teams, resulted favorably for the former. In this game Haubner of the Equitable team bowled a score of 200, the best of the night. The Mutuals won the second game from the Prudential representatives by nearly 100 pins. In the third game the Equitable team started out with a lead. But this the Mutuals cut down before the sixth frame, and by steady bowling won the game by 61 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Equitable—Rudd, 140; Keys, 160; Lowe, 136; Haubner, 200; Burgess, 166. Total, 802.

Prudential—Austin, 150; Bonn, 137; Tillyer, 128; Green, 172; Hay, 141. Total, 728.

SECOND GAME.

Mutual Benefit—Cadiz, 165; Gibson, 161; Hornfeck, 141; Jacobus, 132; Thomson, 171. Total, 770.

Prudential—Austin, 135; Bonn, 132; Tillyer, 150; Green, 135; Hay, 145. Total, 697.

THIRD GAME.

Equitable—Rudd, 150; Keys, 140; Lowe, 152; Haubner, 112; Burgess, 167. Total, 721.

Mutual Benefit—Cadiz, 164; Gibson, 141; Hornfeck, 156; Jacobus, 127; Thomson, 194. Total, 782.

The three games decided in the Athletic League last night between the New York Athletic Club and the Roseville Athletic Association teams at the former's alleys furnished good sport for a large crowd of clubmen. The New Yorks won the first two games, the first by a margin of seven points. In the final game the Roseville bowlers secured the lead in the fourth frame, and won out by a score of 889 to 808. The New York Athletic Club, by winning these two games, secured the lead in the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York A. C.—Breen, 183; Armstrong, 160; Booth, 163; Klingelhoffer, 183; Arnold, 189. Total, 828.

Roseville A. A.—Pierson, 176; Badger, 149; Wood, 180; Van Ness, 142; Meyer, 174. Total, 821.

SECOND GAME.

New York A. C.—Breen, 181; Armstrong, 151; Booth, 169; Klingelhoffer, 170; Arnold, 185. Total, 856.

Roseville A. A.—Pierson, 158; Badger, 148; Wood, 173, Van Ness, 131; Meyer, 154. Total, 814.

THIRD GAME.

New York A. C.—Breen, 123; Armstrong, 138; Booth, 211; Klingelhoffer, 187; Arnold, 149. Total, 808.

Roseville A. A.—Pierson, 230; Badger, 165; Wood, 162; Van Ness, 167; Meyer, 165. Total, 889.

The Doolittle, Riverdale, and Oriental teams each won and lost a game in the three-men team tournament at the Columbia alleys last night. Ccores:

FIRST GAME.

Doolittle—Gray, 187; Duke, 145; Coffmann, 156. Total, 488.

Riverdale—E. Ebling, 143; H. Ebling, 157; Zollinger, 165. Total. 465.

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale—E. Ebling, 211; H. Ebling, 179; Zollinger, 164. Total, 554.

Oriental—Dent, 157; Rothermel, 189; Gilhaus, 186. Total, 532.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental—Dent, 155; Rothermel, 170; Gilhaus, 150. Total, 475.

Doolittle—Gray, 143; Duke, 157; Coffmann, 147. Total, 447.

In the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York at the Harlem Palace alleys last night the Harlem Wheelmen defeated the Morris and the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen. The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen won the second game from the Morris Wheelmen, bowling the best score of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Harlem Wheelmen—Headley, 163; Dumehaut, 201; Haight, 161, Du Barry, 147; Duff, 138. Total, 814.

Morris Wheelmen—McDonald, 161; Thompson, 144; Schneider, 122; Diederich, 176; Gibson, 140. Total, 746.

SECOND GAME.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Clinch, 231; Doncourt, 161; Boettjer, 157; Linden, 201; Dunlap, 166. Total, 918.

Morris Wheelmen—Gibson, 227; Thompson, 154; Schneider, 156; Diederich, 164; McDonald, 177. Total, 878.

Harlem Wheelmen—Headley, 177; Dumehaut, 170; Haight, 139; Du Barry, 203; Duff, 165. Total, 854.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Clinch, 163; Doncourt, 194; Boettjer, 165; Linden, 149; Dunlap, 154. Total, 825.

The steady bowling of the Spalding No. 1 team was the feature of the series decided in the Archdiocesan Union at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. The team won two games, defeating the Holy Cross and the Harlem Catholic representatives. Holy Cross won one game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Holy Cross No. 2—Dillon, 146; McNamara, 159; Gettings, 115; Callahan, 131; Burke, 164. Total, 715.

Holy Rosary—Scully, 128; O'Neil, 118; McGowan, 114; Finnegan, 92; O'Rourke, *67. Total, 519.

*Bowled six frames.

SECOND GAME.

Spalding No. 1—Sheffer, 135; Stafford, 182; Davis, 161; Murphy, 165; Powers, 162. Total, 805.

Holy Cross No. 2—Dillon, 132; McNamara, 129; Gettings, 98; Callahan, 126; Burke, 141. Total, 632.

THIRD GAME.

Spalding No. 1—Sheffer, 181; Stafford, 165; Davis, 148; Murphy, 144; Powers, 126. Total, 784.

Harlem Catholic Club—Walsh, 122; O'Connor, 134; Carney, 147; O'Connell, 91; Wallace, 135. Total, 629.

The Edison team was victorious in two games in the Arlington National tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Edison—Schmidt, 147; Wenzel, 152; Roth, 192; Holme, 157; Reese, 152. Total, 800.

Gotham—Heiles, 104; Dannefelser, 133; Bachman, 198; Schwach, 155; Schlichte, 141. Total, 731.

SECOND GAME.

Gotham—Heiles, 173; Dannefelser, 143; Bachman, 179; Schwach, 152; Schlichte, 180. Total, 827.

Mannahatta—Steinmetz, 137; Thode, 144; Curley, 110; White, 164; Witt, 127. Total, 682.

THIRD GAME.

Edison—Schmidt, 159; Wenzel, 186; Roth, 148; Holme, 213; Reese, 189. Total, 895.

Mannahatta—Steinmetz, 172; Thode, 129; Curley, 136; White, 144; Witt, 193. Total, 774.

The Star team defeated the Belmont team last night in the Twenty-sixth Ward tournament of Brooklyn at Umla's alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Star—A. Kiefer, 198; Woodman, 159; Augueine, 255; W. Moore, 159; C. Kiefer, 161. Total, 932.

Belmont—Meyer, 173; Vanslyt, 133; Bachrach, 163; Reis, 172; Nelson, 169. Total, 810.

SECOND GAME.

Star—A. Kiefer, 210; Woodman, 169; Augueine, 153; W. Moore, 159; C. Kiefer, 156. Total, 847.

Belmont—Meyer, 153; Vanslyt, 179; Bachrach, 156; Reis, 158; Nelson, 179. Total, 825.

Tournament Games To-night.

Bank Clerks' League—Broadway of Brooklyn, Hanover National, Mechanics and Traders'.

Fire Insurance League—Phenix, Underwriters, North Union.

Athletic League—North End Club vs. Columbia Club, at Hoboken.

United Bowling Clubs Tournament, Section No. 1—Orchard, Owl, Bleecker.

North Side National—Swiss-American, Central, Bronxdale.

Associated Cycling Clubs of New York—Bowling Green Wheelmen, Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, Madison Wheelmen.

Arlington National—Oradell, Black Bass, Homestead.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Fraternity, East New York, Gramercy.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Amphion, Williamsburg, Defender.

Brooklyn Arlington Ladies' Tournament—Freundschaft, Senate, Monarch No. 2.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...7:02	Sun sets...5:25	Moon sets...2:39		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook....2:28	Gov. Isl'd...3:06	H. Gate....5:02		
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook....3:02	Gov. Isl'd...3:35	H. Gate....5:31		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Mar, New Orleans..	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre..	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ydun, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 9.

Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Frna, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Santo Domingo	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 10.

Alps, Haiti.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull.....	.....	.....
City of Washington, Nassau	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool.....	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana.....	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Newlyn, La Plata.....	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Patria, Naples.....	.....	.....
Patricia, Hamburg.....	.....	2:30 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan.....	11:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam...	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 3 and up to Feb. 17, inclusive or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Feb. 17, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 23, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 8.

Athesia, Hamburg, Jan. 25.
Afghanistan, Gibraltar, Jan. 21.
Armenia, Stettin, Jan. 21.
British King, Antwerp, Jan. 23.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Feb. 3.
Chicago City, Swansea, Jan. 23
Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa, Jan. 26.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Jan. 27.
Hildur, Curacoa, Jan. 30.
Kara, St. Lucia, Jan. 31.
Knight of St. George, Antwerp, Jan. 23.
Nordby, Hamburg, Jan. 21.
Peconic, Liverpool, Jan. 19.
Tauric, Liverpool, Jan. 27.
Tergeste, Gibraltar, Jan. 24.
Trapani, Bremen, Jan. 30.
Trave, Bremen, Jan. 30

FRIDAY, FEB. 9.

Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Jan. 28
Livonian, Glasgow, Jan. 26.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.
Island, Christiansand, Jan. 26.
Montcalm, London, Jan. 27.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Feb. 6.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Feb. 6.

SATURDAY, FEB. 10.

Alamo, Galveston, Feb. 3.
New York, Southampton, Feb. 3.
Ontario, Hull, Jan. 27.
Planet Mercury, Dundee, Jan. 27.

SUNDAY, FEB. 11.

Evelyn, New Orleans, Feb. 4.
Fournel, Havre, Jan. 27.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 27.
La Gascogne, Havre, Feb. 3.

MONDAY, FEB. 12.

Columbia, Gibraltar, Feb. 4.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Feb. 6.
Hudson, New Orleans, Feb. 6.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13.

Aitai, Port Limon, Feb. 6.
Noordland, Antwerp, Feb. 3.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Feb. 5.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Feb. 1.

Arrived.

SS Niagara, Miller, Tampico Jan. 31, and Havana, with mdse. to James B. Ward & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:30 A. M., 8th.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.) Barends, Genoa Jan. 26, and Naples 27th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Restormel, (Br.) Merlin, Seville Jan. 18, and Cadiz 20th, with mdse. to Furness, Withy & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.) Barends, Genoa Jan. 25 and Naples 27th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Off Sandy Hook at 9:34 P. M.

SS Peninsular, (Port.) Bettancourt, Lisbon Jan. 24, and St. Michael's 27th, with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Kensington, (Br.) Albrecht,

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

What Makes the Store Comfortable?

ITS freedom—or, rather your freedom. Nine acres of things to look at and scarcely a warning notice in the whole store.

Its beauty—not especially of architecture but of contents. The art gallery—of course everybody comes to enjoy it; but that is incidental.

Its authoritative styles—and they are clearly so acknowledged. No matter when you come, you can learn as much about dress as one could gather in a six weeks' tour of European capitals, and as much about home adornment.

The return of goods—so free that many merchants accuse us of spoiling you. But the broad-gauge store is a supplier not a mere trafficker, and the thing that for any reason doesn't suit we want you to send back. This means loss to us—maybe we deserve it through some fault of service; some error in inspection. Maybe we do not deserve half of it—the system was not evolved to simply give you chance to change your mind. But we builded better than we knew. You may change your mind, and we see enough reasons why you may want to, at times, to feel that liberality is not met by imposition.

Lowest prices. Everything sold here has the implied guarantee that your money could not have bought more of equal merit anywhere. This is crudely put. Is it plain? In the majority of cases Wanamaker prices are the lowest prices—in every case they must be as low as equal goods can be bought for, else we thank you to make claim. It helps us to cure blunders—for a wrong price, a high price, at Wanamaker's is a blunder most serious.

The store is comfortable because rich in merchandise and the safest of places at which to buy.

Valentines are ready! Enough of them to show our appreciation, and yours, for the saint of sentiment. Strange how these mysterious missives breathe of the sender—and how the right one is always credited. It seems a shame to mention prices in this connection, but—2c to $6.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Furniture—Some Rare-Ripe Bargains.

Did you ever go through an orchard or a berry patch when the crop had just been declared over for the year, and find straggling great big specimens of fruit, lusciously ripe? Most delicious. Well, one feature of this furniture sale was the adjustment of our own stocks. To-day we invite you to share some ones and twos and threes—rare-ripes because of the clean saving that is possible. Here is enough list to be suggestive—

Cabinets—
$20, instead of $26—One imitation mahogany parlor cabinet.
$30, instead of $38.50—Three imitation mahogany jewel cabinets.
$40, instead of $48—Two vernis-martin curio cabinets.
$45, instead of $67.50—Two vernis-martin parlor cabinets.
$65, instead of $85—One mahogany parlor cabinet.
$70, instead of $100—One vernis-martin parlor cabinet.

Gold Parlor Suites—Only one of each kind.
$90, instead of $120—Gold suite; 3 pieces.
$150, instead of $195—Gold suite; 3 pieces.
$150, instead of $204—Gold suite; 3 pieces.
$200, instead of $250—Gold suite; 3 pieces.
$200, instead of $300—Gold suite; 5 pieces.
$250, instead of $340—Gold suite; 3 pieces.
$300, instead of $445—Gold suite; 3 pieces.
$500, instead of $700—Gold suite; 3 pieces.
$600, instead of $750—Gold suite; 3 pieces.
$45, instead of $67—Vernis-martin suite; 3 pieces.

Women's Desks—All of golden oak. 6 styles.
9 desks at $6, instead of $8.
10 desks at $6.50, instead of $9.
10 desks at $7, instead of $10.
10 desks at $8, instead of $11.
5 desks at $8.50, instead of $12.
2 desks at $9.50, instead of $12.50.

Women's Dressing Tables—
$20 instead of $29—Three curly birch dressing tables; oval mirror.
$22 instead of $27—One mahogany inlaid dressing table; oval mirror.
$22 instead of $30—One mahogany inlaid dressing table; shaped mirror.

Women's Dressing Tables—
$25 instead of $39—One mahogany dressing table; oval mirror.
$30 instead of $40—One mahogany inlaid dressing table; oval mirror.
$30 instead of $38—One oak dressing table; shaped mirror.

Fancy Rockers, Arm-chairs, Morris Chairs and Cushions—This is a line of samples. They have served their manufacturer as such—are ready now to serve you. The prices at which they're marked are a full third less than equal qualities will sell for a month or two later.
$3—Arm-chair of imitation mahogany; wood seat; spindle back.
$3—Rocker of quartered oak, golden finish; wood seat; spindle back.
$3.75—Arm-chair of imitation mahogany; embossed leather seat.
$4.50—Arm-chair of quartered oak, golden finish; solid wood seat.
$5—Rocker of imitation mahogany; wood seat; spindle back.
$5.75—Rocker of imitation mahogany; leather covered spring seat; high back.
$6.25—Rocker of quartered oak, golden finish; slot back; fancy leather seat.
$6.50—Morris chair of imitation mahogany; spring seat. $4.50—Fancy figured velour cushions to fit.
$7.25—Arm-chair of quartered oak, golden finish; wood seat; inlaid back.
$11—Morris chair of mahogany; nicely carved; spring seat. $9.50—Fancy figured silk velour cushions.
$11.50—Morris chair of mahogany; claw feet. $6—Figured velour cushions.
$12—Rocker of quartered oak, golden finish; high back; wood seat.

Waists Women's Waists made of Mercerized cotton that looks wonderfully like silk—cerise, light blue, bluet, violet and black—cluster-plait front; yoke back with plaits. 50c instead of $1.

Fifth Floor.

Belts The bodice belt will be acceptable because of its shapeliness. Your choice of patent leather, sealskin, pigskin, white kidskin, gray or black or tan or other color of suede; buckle in nickel or black enamel. $2.75 and $3.

The "circular" belt is adapted to full figures—it flares out at the lower edge. $1 and $1.50.

Then there are very narrow patent leather and sealskin belts—some with nickel, others with brass buckles. 85c to $1.75.

Not all belts cost so much. There are patent leather belts at 25c—leather lined; with nickeled harness buckle.

It begins to sound as though this was a belt store—and so it is. Every part of this store is commandingly complete. Tenth street side.

Book News for February Contains an excellent portrait of Booth Tarkington and a biographical sketch of the author of The Gentleman from Indiana; reviews of new publications in America, and the usual London Literary Gossip; some interesting sketches, and extracts from the books talked of to-day; illustrations in plenty. 5c a copy—50c a year.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Girls' Shirt Waists They've been widely appreciated — these Flannnel Waists for girls of 12 to 16—but it is time the last one of them had a wearer.

To-day, about half price—

75c for $1.25 waists. Fronts are trimmed with braid.
$1 for $2 waists. Yokes are liberally trimmed with narrow white braid.
$1.75 for $2.50 waists.

A few Velveteen Waists, for girls of 14 to 16, are reduced from $3.75 to $2.25.

Second floor.

Lamps and Globes at Half Price

It's hard to understand why manufacturers at times take losses on perfect and wanted goods. But they do, and the watchful housewife does much of her furnishing at little expense.

These Lamps are fresh from the factory—quite handsomely decorated and complete with large globe—

$7.50 for $15 lamps $6 for $12 lamps
$3 for $6 lamps

—the higher price based on our knowledge of the value of the goods.

Six hundred well-decorated Globes—most of them hand-painted in floral designs on dark background—10, 11 and 12-inch Globes **at $1.** Values $1.50 to $2.50.

Special selling on Tenth street aisle.

A Silk Merchant from Another Town

says he can't, for the life of him, see why we are selling these very excellent Taffetas at half price—and so he bought a thousand dollars' worth to sell again.

And yet, we've told the story—how the loss is not ours, and that the mill will probably be better off by getting from under its load quickly.

But the silks are beautiful, are they not? "High class," this brother storekeeper said. Prices run from 75c to $2 a yard—while values are $1.25 to $4 a yard.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SETBACK FOR A. E. PALMER.

Secretary's Injunction Against the Board of Education Dissolved.

The injunction obtained by A. Emerson Palmer to restrain the Board of Education from discharging him from his office as its Secretary except for cause, and by a three-fourths vote, was dissolved yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Justice Woodward, who wrote the decision, bases his opinion principally on the ground that "public policy forbids that the jurisdiction of equity be extended to protect public officials from threatened removal.

"While we have no doubt," says Justice Woodward, "that it is not within the statutory authority of the Board of Education to remove the plaintiff without showing a good and sufficient cause, and then only by a vote of three-fourths of all the members, we cannot assume that public officials will violate the law, even when this is threatened in respect to a given official, and, if it were established that the plaintiff was to be illegally removed, we are of the opinion that it is not a case for an application of the strong arm of equity, but that the plaintiff must seek his remedy under the law."

An injunction obtained by ex-School Commissioner Jacob W. Mack, as a taxpayer, still protects Mr. Palmer, it is claimed, but the court's decision, it is believed, will lead to renewed efforts to remove him from office. He was appointed Secretary at the time the Central Board was first organized. The board then was controlled by what was known as the reform element. When Tammany came into power it was decided to replace Mr. Palmer by William J. Ellis, a clerk in the Finance Department.

When Mr. Palmer began his fight there was talk of appointing Ellis Secretary of the School Board in Manhattan and the Bronx, where there has been a vacancy for six months, owing to the appointment of Arthur McMullin as Associate Superintendent. If Mr. Palmer is retired, however, Mr. Ellis, in all probability, will be appointed in his place, leaving open the Secretaryship of the School Board for some other candidate.

PARRICIDE PLEADS GUILTY.

George W. Shan to be Sentenced for Second-Degree Murder.

George W. Shan, the dental student and private in the Twenty-second Regiment, who shot and killed his father, George Shan, in his room, at 1,125 Park Avenue, Nov. 15 last, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree yesterday before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

Shan, who is not yet twenty-one years old, inherited a portion of his mother's estate at her death, a little over a year ago. The estate was to be divided between him, his father, and his uncle, who is a private in the Fourth United States Infantry, now in Manila. He quarreled with his father, who refused to probate the will and allow him to have his share. On Nov. 15, after his father had refused his demands, he drew a revolver and shot him.

District Attorney Forbes Hennessy said that there would be little use in trying to secure a conviction of murder in the first degree, as it was next to impossible to prove that the shooting was premeditated.

Shan is addicted to the use of cigarettes, and it was admitted that a plea of insanity caused by excessive cigarette smoking would have been his defense if the State had continued its prosecution for murder in the first degree. He was remanded until Friday for sentence.

BEAT WIFE WITH A SAUCEPAN.

Martin Hoffman Resents a Drenching with Chicken Fricassee.

Martin Hoffman of 402 East Forty-eighth Street received a sentence of six months' imprisonment from Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, yesterday, for assaulting his wife, Martha, with a saucepan, with which she had previously drenched him with a hot chicken fricassee. Mrs. Hoffman said that she threw the fricassee over him because he seemed to want it very badly, and that he afterward beat her on the head with the saucepan.

"On Dec. 2," she said, "my husband came in with a miserable dog of his and wanted something to eat. I told him to wait, but he started to snook around the fricassee I was cooking and take pieces of chicken out with his fingers. I told him that if he wanted food so badly I could give him plenty, and I threw the fricassee over both him and his dog. Then he beat me on the head with the saucepan."

Hoffman said that he went home hungry, and when he asked for food was drenched with a saucepanful of hot stew. "If it had been only myself," he said, "I shouldn't have minded, but when she scalded the tail of my pet dog, which is my only friend, I got mad and pitched into her."

DEPEW NOW IN THE PHILIPPINE DEBATE

Reads Letter of Prof. Schurman in Reply to Pettigrew.

DENIES THE LATTER'S CHARGES

Commissioner Says South Dakota Senator Made Statements Which Had No Foundation in Fact.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A discussion of the Philippine question was unexpectedly precipitated in the Senate to-day by Mr. Depew, (Rep., N. Y.,) who called attention to some remarks made a few days ago by Mr. Pettigrew, (Silver, S. D.) In the course of those remarks Mr. Pettigrew quoted an alleged interview with President Schurman of the Philippine Commission, which appeared in a Chicago newspaper and in which he was quoted as saying that Aguinaldo was honest.

In his remarks Mr. Pettigrew said Mr. Schurman tried to bribe the insurgents and failed.

Mr. Depew said he had received a letter from Prof. Schurman regarding the charges of the South Dakota Senator, which he desired to lay before the Senate. The letter is as follows:

Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1900.

Dear Senator Depew: I see from Page 1,362 of the Congressional Record that Senator Pettigrew, speaking of myself, says: "The fact of the matter is that he tried to bribe the insurgents as near as we can ascertain and failed; but they would not take gold for peace."

Had this preposterous statement been made anywhere else I should not have paid any attention to it, but as it has been made in the Senate of the United States I desire to say to you that it is absolutely without foundation. Very truly yours,

J. G. SCHURMAN.

Senator Depew in commenting on the matter said: "At the very time this speech of the Senator from South Dakota was being delivered President Schurman was in the city assisting in the preparation of the report of the Philippine Commission. At that very hour he was in conference with the President with regard to the Philippine question, and was competent to be summoned as a witness.

"Admiral Dewey, whom the Senator quoted in support of his charges, was also in the city at his residence, and was most easily accessible. He must have summoned both President Schurman and Admiral Dewey, and any statements they made with reference to the matter would be unquestioningly accepted by the American people as true.

"Instead, however, of calling them as witnesses, he reads an alleged proclamation of Aguinaldo, translated by some unknown person, without any evidence of authenticity and published in a New England newspaper, and then reads an interview alleged to have been had with President Schurman by an unknown reporter."

Mr. Depew referred to the letter of Admiral Dewey presented by Mr. Lodge denying the statements of Aguinaldo, saying that both Dewey and Schurman had absolutely denied the statements attributed to them. Before the statements of Dewey and Schurman the charges of Mr. Pettigrew disappeared as Aguinaldo's army vanished before the American troops.

"This whole transaction," said Mr. Depew, in conclusion, "is nothing better than Aguinaldo's Government, the seat of which is in Aguinaldo's hat."

Mr. Pettigrew, who had listened attentively to Mr. Depew, was on his feet in an instant. In the course of his reply he said:

"It is well known that this Government, through the Philippine Commission, offered money for the rifles of the insurgents, but no rifles were turned in except a few that had been captured and given to friendly Filipinos by American officers in order that they might be turned in to get the price offered for them. It is quite as well known that the Schurman commission offered to Aguinaldo what amounted to $5,000 a year if he would lay down his arms.

"I charge," Mr. Pettigrew continued, "that the facts of this question are being withheld and what information is sent to us is garbled; and I charge that we attacked an ally and made a compact with slavery."

Mr. Pettigrew thought it unfortunate for the Administration that the whole of Admiral Dewey's letter to Senator Lodge had been published, as in it the Admiral, he said, admitted just what he had charged.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) asked Mr. Depew if he had understood that President Schurman did not regard Aguinaldo as honest. He read a verbatim address of President Schurman in which he had said Aguinaldo was honest.

Mr. Depew replied that he had no further information than was contained in Prof. Schurman's letter.

THE SENATE CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska Declares the Measure Was Framed to Perpetuate the National Debt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Senate to-day listened to a discussion of the financial bill. The debate was opened by Mr. Turner, (Fusion, Washington,) who said the power of the bill would be a deliberate blow to silver, and would enhance the value of money and depreciate in value of things produced by farmers and laboring men.

Mr. Bate (Dem., Tenn.,) followed in a speech in favor of bimetallism and in opposition to the proposed gold standard. He declared his belief in State banks and in local self-government.

"I believe," he said, "that the people ought to have the opportunity to control their own monetary affairs instead of being entirely dependent upon the banks in the big commercial centres. National banks have no place in a local self-government."

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) who spoke next, said the money question was the most momentous before the people to-day, and declared his adherence to free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. He asked Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) if he had not admitted in 1898 that legislation could affect prices.

"Yes," replied Mr. Aldrich; "I never expressed any other opinion here or elsewhere."

"It was maintained by Republicans in 1893," said Mr. Allen, "that there was no power in legislation to affect or create values."

"That is quite another thing," interposed Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.)

Mr. Allen—Oh, no; I beg your pardon.

Mr. Spooner—The power to destroy does not involve the power to create. A potato bug may destroy a potato vine, but it cannot create one.

Mr. Allen—I do not like to be made the butt of a jest of that kind. This is a serious question with me.

Comparing the House bill and the Senate substitute, Mr. Allen said:

"The man who drew the House bill, at least, had the courage of his convictions; but the man who drew the Senate measure had great craft and no moral courage. The bill is one of spoliation and confiscation, and to increase and perpetuate the National debt. I have no hesitation in declaring it to be my solmen conviction that it is the purpose of the framers of this bill forever to perpetuate the National debt."

In answer to a question from Mr. Allen, Mr. Aldrich said: "This bill does not change the status of our silver money, our greenbacks, or our Treasury notes, and it confers upon no bank or upon bank currency any rights or privileges which they do not now possess."

Mr. Allen (sarcastically)—It's a very harmless measure.

Mr. Aldrich—I should say, rather, that it is a very beneficial measure.

Without having concluded his remarks Mr. Allen at 5:20 o'clock P. M. yielded the floor.

Senator Vest (Dem., Mo.,) proposed an amendment to the pending bill providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have prepared $200,000,000 of Treasury notes to be known as "bond Treasury notes." They shall be full legal tender for all debts, and shall be loaned by the Secretary of the Treasury to anybody who may deposit United States bonds for them, the note to bear the same interest as the bonds deposited.

WORK OF CANAL COMMISSION.

Report of Progress in Nicaragua to be Made Soon.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 18.—The engineering division of the Isthmian Canal Commission expects to complete its work in Nicaragua, with the exception of a few borings, before Feb. 15, 1900, so that the report of the commission can be ready in a short time after the engineers complete their work of surveying the canal route.

It is understood here that the Nicaraguan Government will appoint arbitrators on its part for the purpose of settling the differences existing between it and the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua in connection with the charter to construct a canal across this State. It is thought, however, that these arbitrators will not be announced until the last day of the time limit named in the concession.

The opinion is expressed in some quarters that the Government will object to the arbitrators selected by the company, who are citizens of the United States, on the ground that the company should, according to the laws of Nicaragua, have named only citizens of this country.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

The House Minority Report Favors the Plan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A minority report has been made to the House on the bill for the election of Senators by the people. It concurs with the principle of the bill, but urges direct elections without awaiting legislative approval for a change of system, as proposed by the majority.

The report states that there is a widespread public demand for the election of Senators, in part impelled by a "sense of righteous indignation aroused by accusations of alleged methods sometimes employed by gentlemen whose ambitions lead them to seek a seat in the United States Senate."

Under such circumstances, Messrs. Rucker and Ziegler, who sign the report, say the time has come when the exalted position of United States Senator should not be open to the suspicion of being purchasable.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The House finished the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill yesterday, passing it substantially as it came from the committee.

Senator Penrose introduced a bill authorizing the publication of the proceedings of the Grand Army of the Republic encampments as a Government document, and providing for their distribution among the various Grand Army of the Republic posts.

A large delegation from New Jersey, which included some of the most prominent men in the State both in business and politics, appeared before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors yesterday in behalf of opening the Passaic River from Passaic to Paterson to navigation. The arguments were very earnest and covered every detail of the proposed improvements. Among those who spoke were Mayor John Hinchliffe of Paterson, George H. Blakeley, President of the Board of Trade; Secretary of State George Wurts, and J. H. Robinson of Passaic.

Among the House bills introduced was one by Mr. Little (Ark.) to prevent monopolies and trusts by placing trust articles on the free list.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Assignment to regiments of officers recently appointed, with rank from Jan. 1: Second Lieut. Davis C. Anderson, (appointed from Second Lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers,) to the Sixth Infantry; Second Lieut. Robert D. Carter, to the Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieut. Douglas Potts, (appointed from Corporal, Troop C, Fourth Cavalry,) to the Eighteenth Infantry. The officers named will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted:

Col. Wirt Davis, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Eighth Cavalry,) to the Third Cavalry, to date from Jan. 10, vice Young, appointed Brigadier General. He will proceed to New York City, and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the army for further orders.

Col. Camillo C. C. Carr, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Fifth Cavalry,) to the Fourth Cavalry, to date from Jan. 23, vice Viele, retired. He will proceed to New York City, and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the army for further orders.

Lieut. Col. James M. Bell, (promoted from Major, First Cavalry,) to the Eighth Cavalry, to date from Jan. 10, vice Davis, promoted.

Lieut. Col. Henry Jackson, (promoted from Major, Third Cavalry,) to the Fifth Cavalry, to date from Jan. 23, vice Carr, promoted. He will proceed to Governors Island, and report in person to the commanding General, Department of the East, for further orders.

Major Samuel L. Woodward, (promoted from Captain, Tenth Cavalry,) to the First Cavalry, to date from Jan. 10, vice Bell, promoted.

Major Henry P. Kingsbury (promoted from Captain Sixth Cavalry) to the Third Cavalry, to date from Jan. 23, vice Jackson, promoted. He will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and enter upon duty at that post.

Capt. Robert E. L. Michie (promoted from First Lieutenant Second Cavalry) to the Tenth Cavalry, Troop I, to date from Jan. 10, vice Woodward, promoted.

Capt. George L. Byram (promoted from First Lieutenant First Cavalry) to the Sixth Cavalry, Troop A, to date from Jan. 23, vice Kingsbury, promoted.

First Lieut. Charles B. Drake (promoted from Second Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry) to the Fourth Cavalry, to date from Dec. 13, 1899, vice Stevens, appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. He will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander. He will remain on duty with the Fifth Cavalry until further orders.

First Lieut. Charles McK. Saltzman (promoted from Second Lieutenant First Cavalry) to the Ninth Cavalry, Troop E, to date from Dec. 13, 1899, vice Williamson, appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. He will remain on duty with the First Cavalry until May 5, when he will proceed to join his troop, unless he shall have effected a transfer to the First Cavalry prior to that date.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Dempsey, First Infantry, upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and enter upon duty at that post.

Capt. Charles H. Clark, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Benecia Arsenal, California, to Fort Flagler, Washington, on official business pertaining to the examination of two twelve-inch rifles reported to have received injuries in mounting in their emplacements, which may interfere with the serviceableness of the guns.

Navy.

B. F. Hutchinson is commissioned Lieutenant from March 3, 1899.

Mate L. M. Melcher is detached from the Franklin Feb. 15, and ordered to duty on board the Santee Feb. 17.

Capt. E. T. Strong is detached from the navy yard, Washington, Feb. 10, and ordered to the Asiatic station for command of the Monadnock, sailing from San Francisco Feb. 27.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Machias sailed to-day from La Guayra for San Juan. She probably will stop at Santo Domingo, as there have been indications that the Americans there would be reassured at the sight of an American man-of-war.

The Prairie sailed yesterday from Baltimore for Havre, France, with American exhibits for the Paris Exposition. She will stop at Hampton Roads and take on board additional members of the crew for the cruiser Albany, recently completed at the Armstrong Works, England.

The Philadelphia has left San Diego for San Francisco.

The Lancaster has arrived at Caimanera.

The Monongahela left Barbados to-day for Martinique.

The Dixie is at St. Thomas. She will remain at that port nine days.

Admiral Kautz has transferred his flag from the Philadelphia to the Iowa.

ZULU PRINCE SAILS FOR HOME.

Cetewayo's Son Attracts Attention at American Line Pier.

Among the throng of passengers embarking yesterday on the American liner St. Paul for Southampton none attracted more attention than Washosana Coronto, a Zulu Prince, son of King Cetewayo. The dusky sprig of royalty is a missionary of the Presbyterian Church. He has been in this country some time studying and traveling. He is now on his way to Cape Town. The Prince wore a long, ministerial-looking coat of black cloth, buttoned up to the neck. About his shoulders was drawn a heavy blanket of brown and yellow. On his head he wore a turban of black silk, the long, tasseled end of which hung down almost to his waist. On his breast there glittered a crescent of diamonds.

"I am on my way to Cape Town," he said, "to join my people. No, I am not going to South Africa because I believe my people will be drawn into the fight between the English and the Boers. The Zulus are not going to fight on either side."

A YEAR FOR A FEW CIGARETTES.

Desire for a Smoke Sends a Man to the Penitentiary.

Andrew Cunningham of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Eighth Avenue will have to pay for a 10-cent package of cigarettes with a year at hard labor in the penitentiary.

A month ago Cunningham broke into the saloon kept by Samuel Hartman on the ground floor of the house in which he lived. He was caught by a policeman as he was coming out. When searched at the station house it was found that a package of cigarettes was the only property he had taken away after turning the whole saloon topsy-turvy.

"I never thought of looking in the cash register," he said, "and I didn't feel like drinking anything just then. I was dying for a smoke, though; but all the cigar boxes were empty and the only tobacco I could find was the pack of cigarettes."

Yesterday he pleaded guilty to burglary in General Sessions.

"You won't give me a hard sentence, Judge," he said, "for I only took 10 cents' worth."

"You must be a cigarette fiend," said Judge Newburger. "I'll give you a year, with hard labor, in the penitentiary to see if it won't cure you."

CANAL TREATY DISCUSSED

Senator Morgan Speaks in Favor of the New Convention.

CHANGES WILL BE OFFERED

State Department Officials Say Amendment to Fortification Clause Would Defeat the Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Calmer talk about the modified Clayton-Bulwer treaty has prevailed to-day, since the meeting this morning of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. That meeting assembled with the gossip of the corridors ringing in its ears against the ratification of a convention that some of its critics declare to be "infamous and outrageous."

The most impressive talk in committee was that of Senator Morgan of Alabama. No Senator has more frequently and fully discussed the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which Mr. Morgan considered to be a live and valid instrument. Yet he maintained that the modification of it negotiated by Secretary of State Hay preserves to the United States all that was desirable in the old convention, but that it yields all that he and other advocates of an American-built canal across the isthmus have contended for, that the neutrality of the canal is an element of strength and not of weakness, that we shall always be able to safeguard our interests under neutrality, and that the treaty ought to be ratified without amendment.

But the treaty will not be at once ratified. Members of the Foreign Relations Committee admit that. They say that it is of too much importance to be pressed without full consideration. Those who complain that the United States has surrendered all real control and has assumed only the responsibility for construction and maintenance are determined, at present, to demand an amendment to permit the placing of certain guards upon the works to defend them from malicious or hostile mischief.

There is a disposition to discredit some of the remarks attributed to several Senators as having been made immediately after the treaty was submitted. It is learned that when the Nicaragua treaty was submitted, after The Hague treaty had been ratified, it was read hastily and without attracting close attention. Senator Foraker, calling attention to the fact that it had been badly read, and that it was a most important measure, interrupted Senator Davis, who had jumped up, as soon as the reading was ended, to demand that the treaty be printed and made public.

All the discussion that followed was about the understanding of certain passages as it was read, Senator Hoar commenting upon what appeared to be the impression conveyed to him by the reading.

It seems that none of the analytical criticisms reported as having been uttered in executive session were made in that session, but were made, if at all, after the session, and in conversation.

"It is evident," said a Senator who is not a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, "that the opposition will make an issue out of this treaty. It is one of many little things that are being picked up by our opponents to help them out at the National Convention. While they assail the treaty, they do not suggest any amendment to it. If they were anxious to have the canal built and the advantages of it secured as speedily as possible, they would direct their ingenuity to its improvement, so as to obtain all the opportunities gained by the revocation of certain parts of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the retention of such parts of it as strengthen the American position.

"All the Democrats are not against it. Fifty-eight votes will ratify it. It seems to me that it is yet too early to worry about its fate."

Senator Foraker, when asked whether the report concerning the incidents of executive session were correctly stated, said he could not discuss business that was transacted in that session, but it seemed to him that there was already a better understanding of the treaty than there was yesterday and a very decided disposition to consider it before reaching a conclusion as to how it should be voted on.

The neutrality provisions, about which so much solicitude was displayed by the Secretary of State, and which it is asserted the Administration considers among the best features of the convention, promises to be the bone of contention between both parties in both houses, and it is expected that opposition members of the House will venture to discuss it when the opportunity is offered.

It is learned that the text of the treaty was the work of the State Department; the British Government accepted the document just as it was drawn, so the responsibility for whatever is contained in the treaty and the form in which it is expressed is chargeable entirely to the department. Department officials are surprised at the amount of criticism that has been directed against the treaty, but feel confident that it will be consummated, providing it is not amended, especially as to the fortification clause.

It is insisted by the officials that an amendment on that point would completely defeat the treaty, and it is intimated that the objection will be twofold, first from the British Government, and second, from the President himself. The President is said to regard the neutralization scheme as completely obviating the necessity for any fortifications for the canal, for, by the terms of that arrangement, every one of the maritime powers will pledge itself to use its army and navy, if need be, to preserve the absolute neutrality of the canal, and fortifications would be unnecessary.

Attention has been called to the statement that no matter what differences of opinion may have existed up to this time as to the living force of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, all doubt upon that point has been dissipated by the signature of the Hay-Pauncefote convention. By that act, the Executive branch of the United States Government formally recognized the existence of a Calyton-Bulwer treaty. It is said to make no difference whether or not the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is ratified by the Senate; the Executive branch of the Government to which alone foreign Governments may look, has gone on record.

RELIGION IN SAMOA.

Every Person in Tutuila Is Said to be a Devout Christian.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Assurances have reached the State Department from the German Governmest that the Samoan treaty, which was ratified by the United States Senate about a week ago, will receive the ratification of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag within a week. There is said to be practically no opposition to the treaty in the German legislative branch.

In anticipation of the exchange of final ratifications some attention is being given by our Government to the future of the islands which we acquire under the terms of the treaty. The naval officers who have been on the Island of Tutuila recently in connection with the work of building the wharf and establishing a coaling station in the harbor of Pago Pago state that there are at present about 1,500 people on the Island of Tutuila, owing allegiance to about three chiefs. The principal chief is named Mangum. The people are different from the inhabitants of the other Samoan Islands, being particularly peaceful in disposition.

The population is unique in the fact that every soul is reputed to be a devout Christian. They are so orthodox that not one person could be induced to come aboard one of the American ships on Sunday, while all of them go to church. This condition is ascribable largely to the influence of French missionaries.

Nothing has been positively settled as yet as to the government of the islands beyond the fact that the principal official will be a naval officer. The general purpose is to have him interfere as little as possible with the natives so long as they continue in their present peaceful manner to govern themselves without friction.

Tragic News Hastens Death.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Feb. 7.—The bodies of Charles Berdan and James Thomassen, who were drowned in the cove on Sunday while attempting to cross the ice from Brushy Neck, have been recovered. Mrs. Ann Caffrey, mother-in-law of Thomassen, who has been long ill, died suddenly yesterday when she was told of the tragic death of her daughter's husband.

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HUSBAND MISSING 10 YEARS.

Wife Wants Legal Separation for Fear He Should Return.

Mrs. Elizabeth Barnard, who has not seen or heard from her husband for eighteen years, applied to Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court yesterday for a decree of separation. The legal presumption is that the woman's husband is dead.

"Why does she want a decree?" asked the Justice.

"On the grounds of abandonment," replied her counsel, A. H. Hummel.

"I don't see how I can give her any more than she has already."

Mr. Hummel said Mrs. Barnard merely wanted the decree so that if her husband should ever return he could not compel her to live with him.

The husband, Benjamin Barnard, disappeared from his home, at 165 Park Place, Brooklyn, Aug. 10, 1878. He was heard of only once afterward, in 1882. The decision in the case was reserved.

Dinner to Gov. Roosevelt.

At a conference at the Produce Exchange yesterday, attended by representatives of all the leading commercial bodies of the city, except the Stock and Consolidated Exchanges, it was decided to give a dinner to Gov. Roosevelt on the evening of March 3, in recognition of his attitude in favor of the big trunk canal across the State. As previously announced, the New York State Canal Commission and the New York State Commerce Commission will also be invited.

The place of the dinner is yet to be decided on. The Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association, Board of Trade and Transportation, and Produce, Cotton, and Coffee Exchanges were among the institutions represented at the conference. A general Committee of Arrangements was formed, with Gustav H. Schwab Chairman and W. R. Corwine Secretary. They will also act in these capacities on the Executive Committee, of which Oswald Sanderson is Treasurer.

HORTON LAW REPEAL BILL

Assembly Codes Committee Declares Against Prizefights.

FAVORS THE LEWIS MEASURE

By a Vote of 9 to 3 the Committee Decides to Report the Bill To-day—Ministers Versus Attorneys.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—By a vote of 9 to 3 the Assembly Committee on Codes decided to report favorably to-morrow the Lewis bill, providing for the entire repeal of the so-called Horton law, which permits prizefighting in the State in regularly incorporated athletic clubs. The bill has been amended, however, so as to make it take effect Sept. 1, 1900, instead of immediately. The division on the vote stood:

For—Chairman Weekes of New York, Delaney of Syracuse, Rogers of Binghamton, Price of Brooklyn Knipp of Elmira, Cook of Erie, Bedell of Orange, Demarest of Rockland, and Plank of St. Lawrence—9.

Against—Sanders, Ryttenberg, and Poth of New York—3.

Absent—Fiske of Brooklyn.

Charles L. Feldman, an attorney for several Buffalo athletic clubs, was the first speaker in opposition to the bill. He said that 600 contests had been "pulled off" in Erie County since the Horton law went into effect, but that no contestant had been injured nor had there been any trouble. The contests had taken place under the direct supervision of the police in a lawful and decorous manner. Mr. Feldman said that, so far as Erie County was concerned, there was no need of repealing the law.

"There are some violations of the law," said the attorney. "So are there of the excise law, but the Legislature does not see fit to expunge it. The fact is that these so-called prizefights are attended by the best people in our State, so why repeal a law which the people generally desire?"

Chairman Weekes—Are you aware of the number of men killed in prizefight contests during the past year?

"No, Sir, I am not," replied Mr. Feldman, "but I know none have been killed in Erie County."

Mr. Feldman told the committee that if they abolished prizefighting they should also abolish football.

William R. McGuire, Jr., representing the Hercules Athletic Club of Brooklyn, which has a membership of 2,500, claimed that the principal supporters of the bill were clergymen and narrow-minded church people. If such contests as his club indulged in were stopped he thought the boxing that went on in Young Men's Christian Associations should also be done away with.

Chairman Weekes—What is a knock-out blow, and if you have suffered one, please describe the sensation.

Mr. Maguire answered that it was not so dreadful as described; that there were no after-effects, but the person in such a plight felt dazed for some minutes after receiving the blow.

"Oh, yes; the sensation is rather enjoyable, then?" sarcastically interjected Mr. Lewis.

Mr Lewis asked if a man was not knocked out a week ago in the rooms of the Hercules Club.

"Yes, that is so. Matty Matthews and Kid McPartland fought there, but the Kid did not receive a knock-out blow. He slipped and fell and bumped his head." [Laughter.]

Assemblyman Roche of New York spoke against the bill in behalf of the three athletic clubs in his district.

The Rev. Dr. Ostrander of Wayne County declared that many men who could not find money to pay their grocery bills found means of scraping together enough money to attend prizefights and pay railroad fares to distant parts of the State. The law as it now stands was infamous.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, in behalf of the churches of Greater New York, protested against the present law. "If any man says that prizefighting is not both brutal and degrading," said Dr. Peters, "then he did not see what he was there to see. I will acknowledge that I went to see a prizefight once. About everybody who went in sneaked in as if afraid his neighbor would see him and report the fact afterward. We damned Spain for its bullfights, and the Philippines for its cockfights, but I tell you, neither is half as brutal as prizefighting."

The Rev. Dr. Le Roy Paulson argued for the bill in behalf of the Methodist preachers. He told how he had once asked a Sunday-school class who was the strongest man that ever lived, when a little fellow called out "John L. Sullivan."

Rev. J. M. Dalby of Rochester denied Mr. Feldman's statement that if a candidate for election had made the Horton law a campaign issue he could not have been elected.

Others who favored the bill were the Rev. H. C. Peeples of Rochester; T. D. Q. Telfy, President of the Law Enforcement League of Brooklyn, who presented resolutions of Brooklyn churches denouncing the present law; and Frederick W. Block, representing the City Vigilance League of New York City.

Assemblyman Dillon opposed the bill, as did also Former Assemblyman James Oliver, who appeared as counsel for several New York City wheel clubs. Mr. Oliver denied that those attending prizefights sneaked in. Entrances to the various athletic clubhouses were always brilliantly lighted and on prominent streets.

Assemblyman Hatch presented a petition in favor of the bill, signed by the residents of twenty-seven districts in Steuben County.

BILLS INTRODUCED YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

Assembly.

Mr. ROCHE—Removing the limit of $200,000 on the amount which the Controller of New York City is authorized to raise for the sanitary protection of the water supply of that city.

Mr. GREEN—To protect sportsmen hunting and fishing in the forests of the State from punishment for trespass on private property. The bill provides that it shall not be a trespass unless the private lands are inclosed by a fence.

Mr. HYMAN—To prevent insurance companies from increasing their assessments, by providing that whenever a majority of the policy holders of any insurance company of ten years' standing shall petition the Supreme Court and show that assessments are levied, and have been levied 100 per cent. in addition to the amount originally assessed, the court shall dissolve the company and divide the assets.

Senate.

Senator GRANEY—Fixing the price of illuminating gas in the village of New Rochelle at 90 cents per 1,000 cubic feet and 80 cents per 1,000 for fuel gas.

Senator McCARREN—Placing the Wallabout Market in Brooklyn under the control of the Department of Finance of New York City.

Senator ELSBERG—Authorizing the Mayor of New York to appoint, before June 1, 1900, a new Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York, to be composed of nine persons; the term of one member to expire each year. No Trustee shall be removed except for cause.

Senator BOYCE—Providing for the appointment of a Salt Inspector by the Governor, to hold office for five years. The Inspector is to be allowed a fee of 1½ mills for each 100 pounds inspected.

FOR A NEW LUNACY BOARD.

Reorganization of Commission for This City Proposed in a New Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Assemblyman Degraw has introduced a bill directing that the Commissioner of Public Charities of New York City shall within sixty days appoint eleven physicians of ten years' standing to constitute a Board of Lunacy Commissioners for New York City. Four of the examiners are to be from Manhattan and the Bronx, four from Brooklyn and Queens, two from Richmond, and the chief examiner is to be selected from the city at large.

The Lunacy Commissioners now holding office are to be transferred to the new board as representatives of the boroughs they now represent. The chief examiner's salary is fixed at $5,000, that of each of the examiners from Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens at $3,500, and that of each examiner from Richmond at $1,500.

The board is to be divided into sub-boards of two members each and assigned by him to districts.

LIFE OF MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES.

Senator Coffee Offers a Bill to Repeal Twenty-five Year Limit.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Senator Coffey to-day introduced a bill for the repeal of the section of the Greater New York charter limiting the period of franchises granted by the Municipal Assembly to any corporation for the use of the streets or parkways of the city to twenty-five years. This act further provides that upon the termination of the franchise the plant and all its appurtenances shall become the property of the city, and the city shall have the option either to take and operate the property on its own account upon paying to the grantee a fair valuation, or it may renew the franchise for a further period of twenty-five years upon a revaluation of the property.

Tunnel railroad corporations were exempted from the provisions of this act and the General Assembly is authorized to grant a franchise to such corporations for fifty years upon the same conditions.

ASSAULT ON GERRY SOCIETY.

State Board of Charities Seeks a Law to Bring the Society Under Its Supervision.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Attacks were made on the Gerry society from two sources to-day. One comes directly from the State Board of Charities, to whose visitation and inspection the Court of Appeals recently decided the Gerry society is not subject. This assault on the society is in the form of two bills introduced by Senator Brackett. The other attack was made by Assemblyman Harburger, who offered a bill which, if passed, will wipe the society out of existence.

The Brackett bills propose an amendment to the law which shall explicitly give to the State Board of Charities absolute authority of visitation and inspection and general supervision. The first bill provides that all institutions of a charitable or reformatory nature shall be subject to the supervision of the board.

The other bill provides that a certificate of incorporation shall not be filed unless with the written consent of a Justice of the Supreme Court and a written certificate of the State Board of Charities, provided the object specified be the prevention of cruelty to children. Corporations for the prevention of cruelty to children shall also submit annual reports to the State Board of Charities.

YESTERDAY'S LEGISLATION.

Bill Compelling Witnesses' Attendance at Legislative Inquiries Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The Assembly to-day passed Mr. Fallows's bill, giving power to a legislative committee to compel the attendance of witnesses. The purpose of the measure is to overcome the difficulty encountered by the Mazet committee, when witnesses refused to attend the sessions of that body.

The McEwan bill, adding the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company to the list of railroads in which can be invested first bonds and mortgages by savings bank institutions, was also passed. The vote was 87 yeas to 32 nays.

Among the other measures passed by the Assembly were these:

Mr. WILSON—Providing that an attorney in the municipal courts of New York City may issue summonses.

Mr. SWIFT—Making it a misdemeanor to sell toy pistols to any person under the age of sixteen years.

Mr. ALLDS—Reappropriating $2,232, the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Third Appellate Division Library.

Little business of importance was transacted by the Senate. Senator Brown's bill codifying the forest, fish and game laws was passed. Adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning.

Brooklyn Street Improvements.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Senator Coffey to-day introduced a bill conferring greatly increased powers upon the Street Commissioner of New York City for the purpose of laying out and improving the streets in the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn. The Commissioner is authorized to determine what improvements shall be made, and for this purpose is permitted to take any lands or buildings necessary.

Anti-Department Store Drugs.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The Assembly Committee on Public Health has agreed to report favorably the bill of Mr. Gale, which prohibits the sale of drugs, whether in original packages or otherwise, in department stores.

Bronx Asks Charter Revision Member.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Gov. Roosevelt has received an urgent letter, signed by George J. Grossman and Charles H. Baxter as a committee of the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, petitioning that if a commission is appointed to revise the Greater New York charter, at least one member shall be a property owner and resident of the Borough of the Bronx. "We desire it to be understood," say the petitioners, "that the great organization we represent does not approve of any investigating committee, but does approve of an impartial commission for the revision of the charter."

Nassau County Building Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The Senate Committee on Internal Affairs has reported favorably the Doughty bill providing that the Nassau County buildings shall be located within one mile either of the Long Island Railroad station at Hempstead, at Hicksville, or at Mineola.

COST OF KEEPING THE INSANE.

Average Per Capita Expense in This State Was Reduced in 1899.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The eleventh annual report of the State Commission in Lunacy shows a decrease in the per capita cost of maintaining the insane during the past year, from $185 per annum in 1898, to $178 in 1899. The net annual increase of cases was but 520, the smallest in five years.

The total number of insane in the State institutions at the close of the year was 21,374. The total amount expended for maintenance was $3,875,323.97, and for new buildings and equipment and for extraordinary repairs $1,127,501.38. The total number of patients discharged as cured during the year was 1,009, and 931 additional patients were discharged sufficiently improved to enable them to return to their friends.

MR. McCARTNEY'S SUCCESSOR.

N. J. Hayes and ex-Sheriff Dunn Mentioned—Probable Changes on Street Cleaning Department Staff.

The death of Commissioner McCartney of the Department of Street Cleaning, which was announced yesterday, set the political gossips to guessing, not only as to his successor, but also as to the leadership of the Tammany organization of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, of which for a long time the dead Commissioner was the head. As to the succession in office, it was announced on official authority yesterday that nothing would be done until next week. The district leadership probably will be settled at the next meeting of the District General Committee.

Mr. McCartney by retaining in office a number of men who had been originally appointed by his predecessor, Col. George E. Waring, Jr., had aroused considerable antagonism among Tammany Hall partisans, who believed that the places ought to have been distributed among the supporters of the organization. Chief among these holdovers is Capt. F. M. Gibson, the Deputy Commissioner for Manhattan, who receives a salary of $5,000 a year. Under the new Commissioner, it was said yesterday, there will undoubtedly be a number of changes, which will make it easy to distribute a considerable amount of patronage among Tammany Hall men.

Among those who have been mentioned for the vacant Commissionership are Deputy City Clerk Nicholas J. Hayes, the Tammany leader of the Thirty-third Assembly District, and ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, the leader of the Twenty-eighth District. Mr. Hayes now draws a salary of $5,000 a year, and it is said that while he is not seeking the place, he would accept it if it were offered to him. Mr. Dunn has announced that he wants no office, and that he is returning to business for good, after two years in the Sheriff's office. Another man whose name has been mentioned is Percival E. Nagle, the leader of the south half of the Thirty-fourth District but it is not believed that the Mayor would offer the place to him, or that he would take it if it were offered. It has been determined that because of the large amount of patronage involved none but a district leader shall get the place.

Senator Richard H. Mitchell and Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, are aspirants for the leadership of the Thirty-fifth District. Mr. Mitchell represents the McCartney faction, and he will in all likelihood be selected to fill the vacancy until the primaries next Fall, when the contest will be revived at the polls.

The Board of Public Improvements at yesterday's meeting adopted a resolution of sympathy with Mr. McCartney's family and adjourned out of respect to his memory, after President Holahan had delivered a touching eulogy.

Funeral services for Commissioner McCartney will be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock in St. Augustine's Church, at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Fulton Avenue. There will be a solemn requiem mass, and the interment will be in St. Raymond's Cemetery, at Westchester.

HEARING ON MORTGAGE TAX

Opponents of the Measure Argue Against It at Albany.

OBJECTIONS BY MORTGAGEES

Claims Advanced that Fraternal Organizations and Building Associations Should Be Exempt.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The Committees on Taxation and Retrenchment of the Senate and Assembly gave a joint hearing this afternoon in the Senate Chamber on the bill to impose a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on mortgages. Those heard to-day spoke in opposition to the measure. Next Tuesday at 2 P. M. another hearing will be given, at which representatives of the Savings Banks Association will be present. Ex-Senator Myer Nussbaum was present to-day in behalf of the surface railroads of the State, but made no argument. He will be heard at the next hearing.

Thomas U. Gilchrist, a farmer from West Charlton, Saratoga County, was heard first. Mr. Gilchrist has been loaning money for years on farm mortgages, and said he appeared to oppose the measure on behalf of the farmers, as well as himself. "Every tax you put on a mortgage is paid by the mortgageors," he contended, "and the measure is therefore one which does not tax the money lender, but the borrower." He said we are fast becoming a State of landlords and tenants, and that he owned 4,000 acres of land and held $50,000 in mortgages. He would be willing to dispose of those mortgages for half that amount to any one who might wish to purchase them.

According to his construction of the bill, it gave the right to the State authorities to enter a man's house and ascertain what securities he held. Asked if he had not misconstrued the intent of the bill, Mr. Gilchrist said he had looked it over and that was his impression of it. "The bill don't suit me, and it's an outrage, anyway," said he.

"Were you ever assessed 100 cents on your mortgages?" asked Senator Humphrey.

"That I'm not here to say," replied Mr. Gilchrist; "but if you pass this bill I will collect my mortgages. I have sent money to Dakota, where I get a good interest, though it is risky, almost as risky as investing it in stocks in Wall Street."

In response to a question, Mr. Gilchrist said he was assessed $140,000 on his personal property.

T. L. Gross, representing the Trustees of Hamilton College, next opposed the bill because he said the measure would seriously embarrass the colleges of the State. He argued that much of the money left to colleges must be put out in bonds and mortgages.

A committee of five building and loan associations spoke next. F. E. Hamilton of Oswego said he thought the bill had been framed by the Legislative Committee without a full appreciation of the business of building and loan associations. "Loan associations are mutual," said he. "They are simply aggregations of poor people—they come almost entirely from the laboring classes. The entire system is mutual and interdependent." Senator Higgins, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, explained that the intent of the bill was not to tax the stock of loan associations, but Mr. Hamilton argued that the mortgages should also be exempt.

William A. Sutro of New York was next heard. He represented the fraternal orders of the B'nai B'rith and the Free Sons of Israel. Those organizations, he said, have bonds and mortgages to their credit amounting to $1,500,000. "If this bill should pass," said he, "our mortgages would be taxed $7,500 a year, which would be a direct draft on our mortuary fund."

He argued that, as these organizations were purely of a fraternal nature, co-operative in their workings, they should be exempt from taxation. He admitted that their securities were at present subject to taxation. He claimed that the burden of taxation is upon the man who borrows the money, because if the mortgageor refuses to pay the additional tax imposed the mortgagee will call it in and invest it elsewhere. Mr. Gans then referred to the passage of the McEwan bill in the Assembly to-day, allowing savings banks to invest in stocks of the Chicago and Alton and other railroads, and predicted that the measure would lead to disastrous results.

Assemblyman Treat, who has a bill before the Assembly to tax individual deposits in savings banks of over $1,000, is a member of the Assembly Committee on Taxation. He wanted to know where the owners of mortgages would invest their money so as to avoid taxation if they called in their mortgages, a question which Mr. Gans did not answer. The latter insisted, however, that if the bill passes it ought to exempt fraternal organizations from taxation.

"You will never get this committee to exempt from taxation an organization which you have admitted to be already subject," said Chairman Krum.

In answer to a question by Senator Higgins, Mr. Gans said he would not include insurance associations as fraternal organizations.

J. T. McKechnie of Brooklyn, representing the Metropolitan League of Co-operative Building and Loan Associations, favored an exemption of the building and loan associations from the tax. He said that they had 65,000 members in the metropolitan district and 77,000 up state. The borrowers, he said, numbered 12,000. "We hold," said he, "that we are an educational as well as a savings institution, and that any law operating against the acquiring of homes by people of limited means is an iniquitous measure. This law will prevent people from borrowing money to provide homes for themselves. The mortgageor has to sustain every tax you put on real estate. This law was intended to tax the capitalist, but did you ever know a capitalist to be taxed when he could get out of it? Not one. We have an example of avoiding taxation in certain business men of New York City who do an immense business in the city and avoid taxation by going to Lakewood to reside. The tax law, gentlemen, will militate not against the capitalist, but against the workingmen who have to support you all.

"We discourage capitalists from investing in our associations. What we want and what we ask you to do is to amend the law exempting building and loan associations from the tax." He then submitted to the chairman a copy of the amendment he wished inserted in the bill.

W. C. Burton of New York, representing building and loan association interests, echoed the sentiments of the speaker who preceded him. He said his company had half a million of dollars invested in mortgages, and that the bill if passed would impose a tax of $2,500 on them. "If the $500,000 in mortgages we hold," said he, "is not ten exceed $5,000 each, and $3,000 is a large sum. These men ought not to be reasonably expected to bear any greater burden than is now imposed upon them."

P. N. Johnson, a farmer from Guilderland, near this city, was the last speaker. He said he appeared in behalf of himself. What was wanted was a fair method of taxation based upon the principle of equity. At the conclusion of his argument the hearing was adjourned until Tuesday next.

AGAINST MORTGAGE TAX.

Savings Bank Association Condemns Stranahan Bill and Provides for Committee to Fight It.

The Savings Bank Association of the State of New York met yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce and put itself on record in opposition to the Stranahan bill, which provides for a tax on mortgages. The savings banks have a share of their deposits out on real estate mortgages, and therefore a mortgage tax would affect them in large measure. The officials of the banks say that if the bill goes through they will be compelled either to decrease the interest paid to their depositors or increase the interest rate they charge on real estate mortgages.

President John Harsen Rhoades presided and 104 banks were represented, the total number of persons present being about 150. There were morning and afternoon sessions, with an adjournment for luncheon. G. W. Wickersham, counsel for the association, read a digest of the Stranahan bill, which he declared was a very bad measure. There was considerable discussion, in which unanimity in opposition to taxing real estate mortgages was shown, though there was some difference of opinion as to what attitude the association ought to take. Andrew Mills of the Dry Dock Savings Bank introduced the following resolution, which was passed after some discussion:

"Resolved, That this association considers the bill introduced by the Joint Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment imposing a tax upon debts secured by mortgage, so far as it applies to savings banks, as a measure for the taxation of the savings of the many wage-earners and persons of small means intrusted to the care of the savings banks, and as such it is unalterably opposed to the bill.

"Resolved, That this association now, as in the past, inflexibly opposes any scheme to tax the fruits of the industry and economy of those persons for whose protection savings banks have been established and fostered in this State

"Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed by the Chair to take such action in connection with the Executive Committee of the association in effectively opposing the passage of the bill referred to and of any other bill, the effect of which is to tax the personal property in the hands of the savings banks of this State."

After the meeting of the association the Executive Committee met and Mr. Rhoades appointed the committee of fifteen called for by the resolution. The committee includes James McMahon, W. G. Conklin, John Harsen Rhoades, Alexander E. Orr, Bryan H. Smith, Andrew Mills, Samuel R. Rainey, J. M. Wentz, Robert S. Dawson, Edward Donaldson, John D. Hicks, William C. Sturges, and J. Howard King.

DEBATE ON PUERTO RICO.

The House Will Devote Two Weeks, After Feb. 12, to Discussing Tariff and the Island's Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Representative Dolliver says that on Feb. 12, if the Committee on Rules approves the suggestion, the House will enter upon a discussion of the Puerto Rican Tariff bill, and that two weeks will be devoted to that subject and the consideration of the question of the rights of Puerto Rico under the Constitution, which is involved in the tariff question.

Although the time to be allotted seems long, Mr. Dolliver says that it will not be over long for those who are familiar with the Constitution to express their views and to add to the vast amount of analysis of the Constitution that has been filling volume after volume of the Congressional reports.

It is not yet decided by the Democrats what stand they will take on the question of granting a moderated tariff instead of free trade for Puerto Rico. Those Democrats who were disposed to stand with the President to ask for absolute free trade have heard that Senator Aldrich has said that if the Senate bill had been in the Finance Committee of that body instead of the Committee on Puerto Rico the bill would have provided for free trade, as the amount of trade with Puerto Rico is too insignificant to be considered a menace to any interest in the United States.

Senator Aldrich says that he did not hear of any determination on the Republican side to attempt to increase the rate of duty over that fixed by the bill.

It developed to-day that the Republican majority of the Ways and Means Committee was not unanimous for the measure, or for the principle it involved, as to the Government of territorial acquisitions, and that Representative McCall, Republican member of the committee from Massachusetts, had prepared a strong dissenting report.

When the Ways and Means Committee passed on the bill last week Mr. McCall withheld his vote, the understanding being that he had not yet given that careful attention to the issue involved necessary to permit him to vote either way. In other respects, the vote was on party lines, all the Republican members, except Mr. McCall, voting for the bill, and all the Democrats against it.

At the Ways and Means Committee's meeting to-day the bill was changed in two particulars. Section 3 was amended so that articles like tobacco, subject to an internal revenue tax in the United States, shall pay that tax as well as 25 per cent. of the customs duty. Section 4 was changed so as to make it clear that the duties collected shall be used exclusively for the benefit of Puerto Rico.

LUDLOW APPEALS TO WOOD.

Asks Him to Put a Stop to Havana Newspaper Attacks.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—Gen. Ludlow denies a statement recently published in the United States to the effect that he had been challenged to a duel by the editor of a Havana paper and had refused to reply. He says that the story is absolutely untrue. To begin with, he received no challenge; and, in the second place, the editor referred to is a person to whom he would not have thought of replying had a challenge been issued. He is quite at loss to understand why his actions should be misrepresented.

In order to prevent a continuance of the vilification to which he and other public officials assert they have been subjected in the columns of La Lucha, Gen. Ludlow appealed directly to the Governor General, who decided that, in his official capacity, he could not interfere, but readily agreed to use his personal influence.

To-day Gen. Wood held a private interview with the editor of La Lucha, with apparently satisfactory results, as the evening edition did not attack the Military Governor.

Robert P. Porter in Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—Robert P. Porter arrived here this morning, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Sanger, Director of Census. He says he will get down to hard work immediately and endeavor to arrange a satisfactory tariff.

MUDDY WATER AT AQUARIUM.

Attendants Have Much Trouble Explaining Invisible Exhibits.

Visitors to the Aquarium yesterday went away with little if anything in the way of addition to their stock of information about fish. They had, however, learned several things of interest about Croton water. Numerous visitors from the country left the big building with rather a dazed expression after making a tour of its interior. The fish were all in their respective tanks, or at least were reported to be there by the Aquarium attendants, but they were invisible. The water in the big glass tanks varied in color from a rich orange tint to the color of a brick wall or a bowl of thick pea soup. Visitors were attracted to various tanks bearing such alluring titles as "angel fish from Bermuda"; "Pike, St. Lawrence"; "Squid," "Trunk fish, rare." What the visitor really saw was a mass of terra cotta colored water through whose translucent depths could be seen at intervals shadowy forms vaguely suggesting fish to the imaginative mind.

In some of the tanks which bore most mysterious and fascinating titles the water was absolutely opaque, and the character and beauty of the supposed captives within were left wholly to the imagination of the spectator.

Assistant Superintendent Spencer explained that the recent heavy rains had made muddy all the streams leading into the Croton reservoir whence the Aquarium draws its water supply. Mr. Spencer said that alum coagulant had been used freely in the tanks with a view to purifying the water. It had not improved it yesterday, however. Some of the spectators to whom he explained the characteristics of the fish in certain tanks hurt his feelings by offering to wager him money that there were no fish in the tanks. All the attendants suffered likewise from expressions of this general feeling of doubt and incredulity. It was rumored that some of the fish groping blindly about through the dun-colored water had to be caught by the attendants and fed by hand, much like a paralytic is fed.

It is hoped that the water may be sufficiently clarified to-day to lift to some extent the cloud under which the veracity of the attendants is now resting.

Stationers' Board of Trade Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Stationers' Board of Trade, the oldest trade organization in New York, was held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. About 125 members were present. President Henry C. Bainbridge presided, and addresses were made by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., ex-Justice C. M. Taintor, the Hon. John A. Taylor of Brooklyn, and Edwin Markham.

TO CLOSE IN ON POLICY

Bill Advocated by Capt. Goddard Has a Hearing at Albany.

FAVORABLE REPORT LIKELY

"Policy the Rottenest Form of Grand Larceny," Declares Judge Olcott—Victims "Poorest of the Poor."

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The evils of policy in New York City were vividly portrayed in the hearing before the Assembly Committee on Codes to-day upon the Anti-Policy bill introduced by Mr. Fallows, which is so rigidly drawn as to make the owner of property leased to a person conducting a policy shop and the person who purchases a policy slip equally guilty with the person who conducts the business itself.

Such well-known men as Theron G. Strong, Judge William M. K. Olcott, Police Magistrate Cornell, former Police Commissioner Smith, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, and Thomas A. Fulton appeared to urge the adoption of the bill, while former Assemblyman James Oliver of New York alone appeared in opposition. Mr. Oliver asked a postponement until next week. This the committee declined to grant.

No definite action was taken upon the bill to-night, although in the executive session of the committee which followed the hearing it is understood that a vote revealed the members as standing 6 to 2 in favor of an immediate favorable report upon the bill. As seven votes are necessary and a number of the committee were absent, no action could be taken.

Some opposition was manifested to it by Mr. Sanders and other members of the committee in that it was too drastic in its provisions as to the person found with policy slips in his possession. Fear was expressed that some innocent person might be made to suffer.

Theron G. Strong declared the bill to be in the interest of public morals. At present it was almost impossible to obtain a conviction. The prohibition must be made effective. The poor people would be the great gainers by the proposed law, for they were the victims of policy playing, the most criminal of any form of gambling. Mr. Strong explained the provisions of the bill, which covered all those actually engaged in the promotion of policy. First, there was the owner of the building in which the game was conducted, then the people in charge of the property, who connive at the game, and then those who play the game, all of whom were made equally guilty.

Mr. Sanders suggested that the owners generally rented through agents and had no personal knowledge of the purposes for which the property was leased. Mr. Strong replied that the owners, if this bill were passed, would be more careful and have more responsible agents.

Judge Olcott declared that no greater evil than policy playing existed in New York City. The bill was directed against the rottenest form of grand larceny that ever existed. Judge Olcott said he had been connected with a police investigation, in which, from police officers and others, it had been proved that in the territory around Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue there were two or three policy shops in each block. The average receipts in these shops was $30 a day on a maximum play of 5 cents, which was evidence that at least 600 people came there to buy tickets each day. The patrons of policy were the poorest of New York's poor. It was also proved in this investigation that out of the $30 receipts of each of these shops the average amount paid out each day was $3.33.

"If you and I sit down to a game of poker," said Judge Olcott, "we have an even chance. In we have 35 chances in 36, but in policy the player has but one chance in ten of winning. That is why I say it is grand larceny."

Conviction in New York for keeping policy shops were very rare, and during his term of office as District Attorney a conviction rarely resulted in more than a twenty-five-dollar fine. Protection was afforded in the absolute secrecy of the transaction. A little girl or a little boy with 5 cents in his hand could tap a window and if recognized would be given a slip in private.

"Now, my friend Mr. Oliver don't fear that we are going to convict these poor people," said Judge Olcott, turning to the former Assemblyman. "He knows that this is the only way in which we can keep thousands of dollars in the hands of these poor people and away from his client 'Al' Adams."

Magistrate Robert C. Cornell spoke from his knowledge as a committing Magistrate, and emphasized the statements that the patrons of the game were of the poorest classes. He had a great many cases before him, but had found difficulty in holding them because the facts presented fell just short of the necessary evidence. He said the evil existed more openly to-day than ever before because of this well-known difficulty of conviction.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard explained in detail the method of playing the game, and said that a mathematician had figured out for him that if played fairly an investment of $1 would yield 66 cents. But it was never played fairly! The "gigs" most frequently played never came out. It was known among players that "the dead gig," 9-10-29, had "been away," as they expressed it, for two and a half years. The "drawings" announced were always those which afforded the least loss.

Capt. Goddard read letters from former Mayor Abram S. Hewitt and Controller Coler indorsing the bill. Mr. Hewitt's letter was as follows:

Dear Capt. Goddard: You ask my opinion in regard to the evils of policy playing in this city. I do not know of any greater evil, and I am heartily in favor of any legislation which, under proper safeguards, will tend to exterpate this cancer from the body politic. I am in hearty sympathy with your efforts in this direction, and you are quite at liberty, if you see fit, to say that my experience, as Mayor, taught me that the ordinary police interference was not to be relied upon for closing up these dens of iniquity. Sincerely yours, ABRAM S. HEWITT.

Controller Coler's letter was addressed to the members of the Codes Committee. It read:

Dear Sirs: I am glad to express to you my approval of the act entitled "An act to amend Section 344 of the Penal Code of the State of New York relating to gambling," introduced by Mr. Fallows on Jan. 19, 1900.

I have read the bill and it seems to me very practical. The evil of the gambling game known as lottery policy is not merely that it is gambling, but such gambling as is brought close to women and children and right into the homes of the poor of our city.

I am heartily in favor of this bill because it is to provide a way by which real conviction can be accomplished. Very truly yours,

BIRD S. COLER.

Mr. Oliver then argued for a postponement of the hearing. He declared the law an improper one, and said there was a way to amend the evil, and a legal way. It should not be done by passion, and he protested against the statement that little children had been drawn into the game. He called upon Judge Cornell to bear him out in his assertion that he had never appeared in a case in which a child under fifteen years of age had been involved.

AGAIN TO CUT TEACHERS' PAY.

Queens Schools Closed and One Subject to Great Damage.

FLUSHING, Feb. 7.—The Queens Borough School Board held its last meeting before reorganization yesterday afternoon at Flushing. William J. Drummond, Principal of the school at Middle Village, notified the board that his school had been closed for over a week. Over 190 pupils were receiving no instruction whatever. Superintendent of Buildings Collins notified the board that great damage was being done to the new schoolhouse at Woodhaven, which the board is unable to occupy owing to lack of funds. The board directed the Building Department to board up the windows to protect the building.

Commissioner Maure of the Teachers' Committee reported that, notwithstanding the big cut in salaries made by the board in January, further retrenchments were necessary in order not to exceed their appropriation for 1900. He recommended that the salary of every high school teacher be cut $100 more; also that all evening schools and free lectures be abandoned. This recommendation was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Maure the board will appeal to the Legislature for money to equalize the salaries of janitors in the borough schools.

Carteret Gun Club Shoot.

The chief event at the shoot of the Carteret Gun Club yesterday was a team contest in which Daniel I. Bradley and H. G. Brown shot against R. A. Welch and W. N. Smith. The conditions were $200 a side at 100 birds each, 30 yards rise. Bradley and Brown won with ease by 16 birds. They killed 181 birds to their opponents' 165. After the team match there was a special match between J. P. W. Stuart and W. J. Gordon, which Stuart won by a score of 69 to 64.

"Things that are past are done with me."—Shak.

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WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

GOLF ON FLORIDA LINKS.

Watson Beats Nicholls at St. Augustine—Bogey Handicap at Palm Beach—Match at Jacksonville.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 7.—George Low reached here to-day from Magnolia Springs and went out for a trial of the links, accompanied by H. P. Dixon of Philadelphia and J. P. Greaves of New York. The links were in good condition and Low expressed some surprise when he saw the stretch of turf, but as this was his first experience on clay putting greens, his approach shots, which are his best, failed to place the balls dead. He says he will catch the peculiar shot to-morrow by trying another club for his approach. It will take more than clay to baffle the Dyker Meadow professional. He made the round in 41, while Dixon scored 45, and Greaves 46.

Bernard Nicholls, professional of the Philadelphia Country Club, again played R. C. Watson, Jr., to-day, this time meeting defeat in match play, for Watson put up a good game. He was allowed three strokes on holes, which made two up and one to play on eighteen holes. The medal scores were: Watson, Jr., 77; Nicholls, 74.

There will be a professional tournament here Friday and Saturday, in which there will be about eight entries for purses. The list will include Willie Smith, Bernard Nicholls, Willie Hoare, George Low, and others.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 7.—H. B. Barnett and Willie Hoare played a Scotch foursome on the Country Club links here to-day against Willie Smith and M. G. MacDonald, the latter winning in twenty-seven holes by 3 up and 2 to play. Smith made three rounds in 37, 37, and 39, total 113. Hoare's record was 42, 40, and 40, total 122. The same players will meet to-morrow in a thirty-six-hole match.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 7.—In the bogey handicap tournament here to-day over eighteen holes, the scores were: L. F. Brigham, 1 up; William Gordon Brown, 1 down; A. S. Carpenter, Philadelphia Country Club, 1 down; L. B. Miller, 2 down; T. M. Cook, 3 down; A. H. Revell, Chicago, 4 down; A. E. Kennedy, Chicago, 5 down; G. F. Kenny, 7 down; D. A. Loring, Jr., 7 down; T. E. Howe, 7 down; C. G. Powers, 7 down.

CHURCH WORK TO BE UNITED.

Bronx Ministers Join in Statement of Christian Doctrine.

A statement of Christian doctrine intended to demonstrate graphically the essential unity of Christian churches has been signed by thirty-five pastors of the various Protestant denominations in the Borough of the Bronx. Of fifty pastors who have been asked to subscribe to the concordat only four have so far refused. The pastors signing the document say that they are acting for themselves as individuals, and that any intent to set up a new creed is disclaimed.

The statement sets forth the Apostles' Creed, adds the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper as of Christ's ordering, and declares the Bible to be the inspired word of God. Of the Church it says: "The Church is the holy society of believers in Christ Jesus which He founded, of which He is the only head, and in which He dwells by His spirit, so that, made up of many communions, organized in various modes and scattered throughout the world, it is yet one in Him."

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GROUNDS OF OPPOSITION TO THE TREATY.

Opposition to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty rests upon three leading propositions. Protest is made that England surrenders nothing, and that therefore we gain nothing. The advocates of an extreme interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine object to the provision which invites European nations to "interfere" in the affairs of the New World to the extent of joining with the United States in guaranteeing the neutrality of the isthmian canal. The third ground of objection is the denial to our Government of the right to fortify the canal and to close it against our enemies in time of war.

In the first of these objections to the treaty the experienced student of our politics will recognize a manifestation of that curiously persistent dislike of England and morbid horror of "truckling" to her which possesses the minds of a considerable part of our people and of all of our statesmen who stand in fear of the Irish vote. This sentiment is too ignoble to be reasoned about, but if the Anglophobes would compare the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with the Hay-Pauncefote instrument they would at once discover that England has given up a great deal in assenting to the amendments. Under the terms of Article 1 of the old treaty she has the very important right to forbid our Government to seek any exclusive control over the canal. It would be a violation of the treaty if we attempted to obtain such control. Under Article 3 she has the right to join us in protecting the work during the period of construction; Article 5 gives her the right to become with us the joint protector of the canal; Articles 6 and 7 confirm this close association. Article 8, the worst of the lot for the Anglophobes to swallow, establishes the general principle that whenever and wherever a canal is built across the isthmus, Great Britain will join the United States in protecting it by treaty stipulation.

It ought to be known to everybody that the old treaty establishes a close partnership with England in respect to canal matters. We cannot drive a pick into the soil of Central America, we cannot set up a tollhouse, establish a schedule of rates, prescribe regulations or announce that the canal is ready for business without the consent and co-operation of her Majesty's Government. By the new treaty England waives every one of her rights as partner and joint protector, reserving only the right to join with other maritime nations in an agreement that the canal shall be forever kept open and free from blockade or obstruction. We gain everything that she relinquishes. We gain the right to go ahead and build the canal, which we never had before since the treaty of 1850 was ratified.

Sticklers for the observance of the letter of the Monroe Doctrine and beyond ought to see that the new treaty affords a substantial guarantee that European nations shall not interfere in the affairs of America. If we alone guarantee and protect the canal, any power in Europe may come and blow it up or hold it against us whenever it feels inclined that way, incurring only the usual risks of an act of war. But if all powers join in the guarantee of neutrality, they will one and all be under the restraint of the pledge of good faith and treaty agreement not to interfere with the traffic of the canal. An injury to the canal will be the concern of all and an affront to all. No nation of such standing that we need to consider it in relation to the Monroe Doctrine would be guilty of so atrocious a violation of its solemnly pledged word—pledged not only to us, but to all the leading nations, from which no war with us would release it. Unprotected by a general guarantee the canal would be a danger point for the Monroe Doctrine and a permanent invitation to strained relations and European interference. We are rid of that danger if we accept the new treaty.

We have already pointed out that in any war to which we were a party belligerent it would always be to our interest that the canal should be kept open to allow the free passage of our fleets from one ocean to the other, while it would almost certainly be the tactics of our enemy to shut the canal in order that he might divide our naval forces and concentrate his own. Under the international guarantee we gain without cost the assurance that the canal shall be always open, which is precisely what we want. If we become the sole guarantor we must at enormous expense fortify both outlets of the canal and provide a fleet for its protection. It is incredible that Senators can fail to perceive that our gain by the new treaty is immeasurable, not merely in respect to money outlay, but in the security of our continent against foreign interference from over the sea and in enforcible respect for our cherished doctrine.

We are to construct the canal. We are to own and operate it. We are to police and protect it. The nations of Europe are to do nothing except to agree to keep their hands off. What more can we ask? What more do we want or need?

The great gain by the new treaty is the canal itself. The Hay-Pauncefote agreement makes it possible. Under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty it would be impossible to construct or even to undertake to construct a canal in the present temper of our people. That convention makes England our active partner in the enterprise. The partnership must be dissolved before the canal can be built. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty dissolves it by destroying the treaty of 1850. The old instrument must be got out of the way before we can get to work. It is unquestionably now in full force and effect. If there was any question about it before it has been removed by the negotiation between our Secretary of State and the British Ambassador and by the act of the President himself. We have officially recognized the continuing existence and binding force of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. If the Senate refuses to ratify the new agreement we shall remain shut up with an English partner, and there will be no way out save to back out, to tear up the treaty, to break faith with one of the most powerful nations on earth, and our best friend among them all.

The rejection of the treaty by the Senate would be evidence of astounding blindness and bad judgment.

A WEAK AND NEEDLESS CONCESSION.

We should like to know to what element in our population Senator ALDRICH thought he was pandering when he reported from his committee this amendment to the Currency bill:

> That the provisions of this act are not intended to place any obstacles in the way of the accomplishment of international bimetallism, provided the same be secured by concurrent action of the leading commercial nations of the world and at a ratio which shall insure permanence of relative value between gold and silver.

The Currency bill contains a specific declaration establishing the single gold standard. It is not simply inconsistent to graft upon the same bill a recognition of bimetallism, it is stupid, it is fatuous, it is a desecration of the graveyard, and an impudent interference with dissolution and the benignant course of nature.

The Republican platform of 1896 contained some rigmarole about bimetallism to be established by the act of the chief nations. It was put there as a politician's concession to those of weak stomachs who were not yet prepared for the strong meat of the gold standard. Good men from this and other countries wasted valuable time in the endeavor to give effect to the perfectly impossible pledge contained in that platform. They failed utterly. A monetary conference cannot wake the dead. Neither can Senator ALDRICH. He knows that his amendment is a fruitless excursion to the tomb. He consents to it as a recognition of the imagined necessity of being consistent with the party platform of 1896. Who cares about consistency with that plank? The world has moved on since 1896. The Republican Party has moved with it. It is not worth while to go back for dead ideas, for principles that were bad when they had vitality and have long since been abandoned as dead and useless.

We have been in the penumbra of bimetallism and skirting the total eclipse of free silver for twenty years. If the Currency bill is passed without the Aldrich amendment it will put an end to that period of darkness and discredit. The amendment prolongs it.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

It is evident that Gen. BULLER has made another attempt to force the passage of the Tugela. But nothing beyond this can be said with certainty. It is not even certain that the attempt was a real and desperate attempt. The futility of attacking the Boers in their own chosen and carefully fortified positions has twice been brought to the attention of the British commander so pointedly that he cannot ignore it. Even as a movement of desperation for the relief of Ladysmith, such a movement would not now be justifiable, unless with more chances of success in its favor than it had when it failed. Such chances might be found in the addition of strong reinforcements, or in the discovery of a weak point in the Boer line. There is nothing to indicate that either of these things has happened. Moreover, there is nothing, unless indeed it be the excessive death rate, to indicate that Ladysmith is in any closer straits than it has been in for all these weeks. In fact, the latest news indicates that, so far as supplies and munitions are concerned, it can hold out indefinitely.

It is true, as Mr. SPENSER WILKINSON, in the article upon which we have already commented, insisted, that the success or failure of the British plan of campaign depended upon the success or failure of Gen. BULLER'S attempt to join forces with Gen. WHITE. But it is by no means clear that the plan of campaign upon which he was remarking has not been definitely abandoned. That plan was, indeed, not so much a plan as a makeshift, occasioned by the failure to make a plan. The object of it was to relieve the garrisons of Ladysmith and Kimberley, which, with a real plan, would have been placed in safety and beyond the need of relief. The news that Gen. BULLER has recrossed the Tugela should be read in connection with the announcement that Lord ROBERTS and Lord KITCHENER have started for the front. Where "the front" may be we have no means of definitely knowing. But there is no reason to believe that it is either on the extreme right of the British line, with Gen. BULLER, or on the extreme left, with Lord METHUEN. It is very much more probable that it is at the centre, where are the commands of FRENCH and GATACRE, and that what in football is known as "bucking the centre" is Lord ROBERTS'S plan of campaign.

Doubtless such a scheme would require a very heavy reinforcement of the central body, but the British censorship is quite strict enough to enable this to be done without being known in Europe. It is even possible that the reinforcements may have been drawn to some extent from the forces of Gen. BULLER and Lord METHUEN, leaving them to occupy, or, in the military phrase, "to amuse" the enemy in their respective fronts. The general advantages of the central line of advance have often been pointed out. It is supplied from the rear by two lines of railroad, and it leads through a country much more open and suitable for offensive fighting than that on either flank. It has this special advantage that, if the Boers on the right and left can be kept in play until it is well under way, they will be kept until it is too late for them to come to the rescue of their comrades in the Orange Free State, there being no transverse railroads. A strong feint on the line of the Tugela would have the effect of promoting the British and retarding the Boer concentration at the centre. That may be the explanation of the movement now reported.

In any case, and even supposing the armies of BULLER and METHUEN decamp altogether, it will be necessary for the Boers to leave strong forces of observation in front of the two beleaguered towns, simply to neutralize their garrisons. Such detachments the Boers cannot afford. It is not likely they will try the capture of either place, unless to increase the pressure put upon the garrison by exhaustion. To do that would be to put themselves at the same disadvantage at which they have heretofore had the British. And they can afford that even less than their opponents. To "contain" the two garrisons will need a greater detachment than they can spare. It is not likely, however, that the fate of the campaign, or of the next campaign, if we hold this one to be finished, will be decided upon the banks either of the Tugela or of the Modder.

M. DE BLOCH AS A PROPHET.

M. JEAN DE BLOCH is reported to have said in the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna that the present struggle in South Africa would be long, but that Great Britain would eventually ask for arbitration. M. DE BLOCH is the author of a book entitled "The Future of War." It has been said, not without authority, that it was to this work that the Czar owed the initial idea of The Hague Peace Conference. But the particular importance of M. DE BLOCH'S statement is due to the fact that events of the present war go a long way toward confirming many of the opinions expressed in his book. His much-ridiculed dictum that war will become impossible among civilized nations from the very multiplicity and deadliness of weapons is not without evidence of approaching verification.

In the battle of Ulundi the British troops fired for half an hour into masses of yelling Zulus, killing thousands. The same feat was later repeated at Omdurman, where hordes of dervishes were swept away by a concentrated fire. Modern artillery, with its smokeless powder, long range, accuracy, and rapidity of discharge, and the small bore magazine rifle dealing out death, unseen and often—owing to its length of range—unheard, have broadened the area of battlefields. The Boers, being equally well armed with the British, have comprehended this, and, with their superior marksmanship, have turned it to account. Their great mobility has enabled a few thousand of them to cover a line of battle twenty or thirty miles in length. At once it became obvious that British tactics had not developed in accord with British firearms. It is interesting, however, to note that one of the essentials of the Boer successes in this respect was perceived twelve years ago by Field Marshal Lord ROBERTS, who, lecturing before the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association, said:

> The more I study the question of modern fire tactics and the latest inventions in weapons of war, the more I become convinced that those troops who combine superior individual marksmanship with a sound and thoroughly well-mastered system of fire control and discipline will in future be the victors whenever armies meet.

But, unfortunately, several years later, in a speech delivered at the Royal Artillery Camp near Secunderabad, he relegates individual skill to the background, and in a way tending to qualify his former utterance:

> Intelligence must be brought to bear upon the supervision of fire, and its conduct must be regulated by method, otherwise, believe me, your individual skill and gallantry, although these may be as conspicuous as in the past, will nevertheless fail to serve you effectually.

Hence we may infer, and our inference is confirmed by photographs from the seat of war, that the "professional shot" is not encouraged in the British Army, for the reason that his fire cannot be adequately supervised. The Boer picks his marks where he finds them without hesitation and with deadly aim. It is owing to this inequality of tactics that the Boers are enabled to prolong the war against a numerically superior foe.

But with the broadening of the area of the battlefield a feature has been introduced which practically turns every battle into a siege—a contingency in no degree reckoned with in English tactics. The kopjes covered with rapidly thrown up intrenchments protected by barbed wire fences have served their purpose as well as the elaborate fortifications of the Franco-German frontier could have done. The distance from the point where the fire of the defense begins to tell and the trenches is so great that an army can be annihilated in the intervening space.

So far M. DE BLOCH'S theory is confirmed by actual demonstration. His conclusion may be reached from existing data in a perfectly logical manner. But whether the "final war" is actually being fought in South Africa is another question.

THE ETIQUETTE OF NOSE-PULLING.

That was a peculiar question which Mr. T. B. CONNERY asked of a Police Magistrate the other day. "I would like to ask your Honor if there is a dignified way of pulling another man's nose?" It is strange that a literary person, even one of the very late F. TENNYSON NEELY'S "reliable authors," should have occasion to ask such a question. Such an author is "charged with knowledge" of the British classics, even the recent British classics. How could he fail to remember the pulling of Svengali's nose by Taffy? If he did remember it, he would remember that DU MAURIER dwelt with slow and flattering unction upon the grace and dignity with which the operation was performed, even more than upon the physical anguish it inflicted, although that also he records with enjoyment. To inquire, after that, whether there is a dignified way of pulling another man's nose convicts the questioner of insincerity, unless we assume that he has never read "Trilby." And that is statistically impossible.

But it is not necessary to resort to the ideal nose-pullings of fiction. Historical and authentic nose-pullings have been conducted decently and in order. Two eminent citizens of this town fell out some years ago. One of them was five feet six in stature, the other six feet five. Yet the shorter publicly pulled the nose of the taller, and was so far from thinking the act undignified that he subsequently related the circumstance with much satisfaction. The question raised by this nose-pulling was not so much of moral dignity as of physical difficulty. Incredulity took refuge in various hypotheses, chiefly in that of a stepladder, with which the puller stood in ambush for the pullee. A theorist who scouted this explanation, being called upon for his own, suggested that either the puller was provided with a springboard or else he had waited at the top of the stairs for the tall pullee to ascend.

In the present case, one would imagine that the questioner desired to pull the nose of another, and asked judicial counsel as to the means of doing it without loss of personal dignity, as irate citizens have been known to wait upon Magistrates and inquire how much it would cost to "lick" their enemies. But it turns out that it was Mr. CONNERY'S own nose that had been pulled. And really his objection to the pulling seems a little overstrained, besides lacking the judicial quality. For, whatever loss of dignity there may be about pulling another's nose, the consensus of mankind has decided that it is even less dignified to have your own pulled. There are communities in which a nose thus pulled could be wiped only with blood. Perhaps it would be well for the author now in question to avoid the comparison, lest he be likened, except in his verse, if he writes any, to the Roman poet, P. Ovidius Naso.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Anxiety for which there is apparently good reason is expressed by the Lithographers' Association of the Metropolitan District lest House Bill No. 119, now before the Committee on Patents, should become a law through the failure of Congress to realize that though the bill changes only a few words of the existing copyright law the effect of these changes would be to punish unintentional violators of its provisions with excessive severity and to provide a convenient means of exploiting the unwary. The law as it stands protects proprietary rights in maps, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, and the like, and the unauthorized duplication of these is punished, first, by the forfeiture of the goods so published and found in the publisher's possession, and, second, by a fine of $1 for every sheet of the pirated matter that has not passed out of the publisher's hands. The proposed amendments of the statute substitute the word "copy" for "sheet"—which would have serious consequences in the case of sheets bearing several or many copyrighted portraits—and collect the penalty not only on the copies found in the publisher's possession, but also on those of which he has already disposed. As half of the muict goes to the prosecutor, a field of practically limitless fertility is opened up to the enterprising owner of any copyrighted picture, no matter how insignificant its value, if it happens to be used without going through a somewhat slow and complicated process of getting his consent. Of course we have no sympathy with picture stealing and believe thoroughly in recognizing and protecting the property value created by the artist or photographer, but it is none the less absurd to fix penalties wholly out of proportion to the amount of loss suffered by the owner, and it is much worse to open the way for the setting of traps to catch people who intend doing no wrong. The bill under consideration has both these faults, and should not be passed in its present form.

—Although the Rev. Dr. EDWARD EVERETT HALE is about to retire from the pastorate of the South Congregational Church at Boston, he did not hesitate to institute on Sunday last a change in its customs that is sure to be the topic of much discussion and perhaps of some criticism. This was nothing less than the substitution of water for wine in the communion service. Dr. HALE gave at length his reasons for doing as he did, and whatever may be thought of their adequacy they are certainly of interest. He began by saying that it was an unessential matter of detail whether wine or water were used, and that wine had been originally selected not because of its peculiar suitability, but because it was the common drink of the country and time. He asserted with profound satisfaction that water is the usual beverage of Americans and therefore it was the natural thing to put upon our communion tables. The address concluded with a reference to the many persons who find wine, even in the smallest quantities, either a temptation or an offense, and who are accordingly at present debarred from participating in the communion rite.

—Judging from the enthusiastic reception which Admiral DEWEY received in Carnegie Hall Tuesday evening, the people of this city feel for him a respect and affection which they would certainly withhold if they did not regard him as truthful as well as brave. It is safe to assume, too, that every other city, town, and village in the land would give him the same sort of welcome, and that everywhere it would be significant of the same confidence. But though the American people would not hesitate to take the Admiral's word as conclusive on any subject coming within his personal knowledge, the individuals composing the Executive Committee of the Washington Branch of the Anti-Imperialist League have not hesitated to mark the difference between themselves and the other inhabitants of this continent by preparing and giving out for publication in papers the columns of which are open to them a long article designed to show that Admiral DEWEY'S letter to Senator LODGE, denying all the essential statements in a document recently attributed to AGUINALDO, was a tissue of deceit. The tone of the article is studiously courteous, and it admits again and again that to the ear all the Admiral wrote was exactly true, but he is not less plainly charged with having juggled with words in order to conceal and distort the facts as he knew them. Now, of course Admiral DEWEY is not a sacred personage, and his assertions can fairly be measured by the same standards applied to the assertions of less distinguished men. Is it not a little strange, however, that doubt of his veracity should exist only among the members of this Anti-Imperialist League, and that they alone should give equal weight to the declarations of a Tagal chief and an American officer of unquestioned patriotism and unblemished reputation? It is worth while to set down here the names of the men who accept the word of AGUINALDO and reject with thinly veiled contempt that of DEWEY. First of the signatures to the Executive Committee's "exposure" is that of Gen. WILLIAM BIRNEY. Following it are those of two ex-United States Senators, J. B. HENDERSON and J. S. FLOWER. Then come a pair with military titles—Capt. PATRICK O'FARRELL and Col. CHARLES JAMES. The sixth and seventh are unadorned—FRANKLIN H. MACKEY and LOUIS SCHADE—and the list ends with Dr. W. A. CROFFUT. This roster deserves study, but what it reveals we are not prepared to say.

—Lugubrious as are the tales brought back from Cuba by the would-be colonists of La Gloria, they prove more clearly than anything else the rashness of the emigrants in entering upon the adventure without due investigation of the perils to be encountered and the hardships to be endured. Possibly enough they were supplied by the company owning the land with information which experience did not confirm in all particulars, but the evidences of any really gross deception are not apparent. What these people found on arriving at their destination was about what they should have expected to find in any undeveloped part of Cuba—fertile land overgrown with jungle, a complete absence of roads properly so called, and rains trying indeed for unprotected foreigners to endure. They might and should have known all this before they started, and they should have staid at home unless they were willing and prepared to encounter such conditions. The truth is that there is nothing in Cuba for Americans of the small farmer class; at any rate, there is less there than here, for the climate is against them, and they are brought into direct competition with people who are accustomed to it.

PROPOSED BOARD OF REFEREES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By all means let us have official referees, as proposed in the act which has already been introduced in the Legislature. It would be a great boon to the bar and to the public. The present system of appointment is fraught with much evil, in consequence of the appointment of men utterly incompetent, through ignorance or inexperience, to transact legal business. There is reason to believe that many of those who have been recently appointed perform their duties in a perfunctory way at the dictation of the attorneys who come before them, they themselves not knowing whether they are right or wrong, and probably not caring, so long as they get their fees. I was lately told of one such who was commonly under the influence of liquor while conducting the business of references brought before him. Besides knowledge and experience, honesty is of prime importance, especially in the handling of moneys which come into the hands of referees appointed in foreclosure and partition cases. For this the party has no security, beyond the hope that the fear of exposure and arrest for misappropriation will deter a man from such an act of dishonesty. There are in the class of lawyers who receive references men of the highest probity and professional fitness, but all lawyers will admit that these constitute a very small minority. It is probable that if the Appellate Division should appoint a board of referees they would be trustworthy for professional ability and integrity of character.

New York, Feb. 6, 1900. SENIOR.

"The Fighting Race."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The number of Irishmen prominent in the South African war is extraordinary.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, the present War Minister, is a native of the Green Isle, and comes of an old Irish family. Mr. Wyndham, the Under Secretary, who has created such a favorable impression in that office, is a grandson of the Irish rebel patriot, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, to whom he bears quite a remarkable resemblance. Field Marshal Lord Wolseley was born in Dublin. Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Waterford and Candahar was born in India of a Waterford father and a Tipperary mother. Lord Kitchener was born in Kerry. Gen. Sir George White is from Antrim, Sir Francis Clery is from Cork, and Gen. French saw the light of day in Roscommon. Gen. Kelly-Kenny is also, as his name indicates, an Irishman. Lord Methuen, who was defeated at the battle of Belmont, is the descendant of John Methuen, who was Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1701, and who was afterward very prominent in the diplomatic affairs of the times.

With the Transvaal forces we have Col. Blake, an Irish-American graduate of West Point, who commands the Irish-American brigade. The latest estimate of the strength of that force is said to be 2,500 men.

T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY.

New York, Feb. 5, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Particulars Desired.

Treetop—A dollar for pulling one tooth?
Dentist—Yes; you took gas.
Treetop—How much a thousand do you charge for that?—Harlem Life.

The Emotions and Voting.

The woman suffrage associations may now discuss the question, "Are the men of Kentucky too emotional to be allowed to take part in politics?"—Boston Woman's Journal.

He Knew.

Pastor—I suppose you know where the bad little boys go?

Johnny (who has been told to stay in the house)—Yes, I do. They go skatin' and sleddin', and have a jolly good time.—Philadelphia Press.

Woes of the Disobedient.

Ethel (to her younger brother, who had been whipped)—Don't mind, brother, don't mind

Brother (between sobs)—That's just what I was licked fer.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

AT THE WAR OFFICE.

James Foley, Jr., in Bismarck Tribune.

A woman poor and a peeress proud,
A dingy room and a crushing crowd,
The gloom of death and grave and shroud,
A stifled cry and a sob aloud.

A heart has heard and an eye has read,
A soul has writhed and a lowered head
Is bowed, and a trembling tongue has said:
"My God! My God! And HE is dead!"

A wail, a sob, and a bitter cry,
An anguished tear in a woman's eye,
A peeress's face where agony
Is carved, and a mutely murmured "Why?"

A woman stares and a peeress starts.
Without the din of traffic's marts
Throbs in the streets. Lie far apart
Their lives, but close, so close, their hearts!

THE HILTON ART COLLECTIONS.

The paintings, statuary, bronzes, ceramics, and other art objects collected and owned by the late Judge Henry Hilton will be on exhibition from this morning at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street, until Tuesday evening next. The paintings will be sold at auction at Chickering Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Feb. 13 and 14, and the bronzes, cermaics, and art objects at the Art Galleries on the afternoons of Feb. 13, 14, 15, and 16, inclusive.

There are 132 artists represented in the 169 paintings, and these are, with few exceptions, painters of an earlier day, whose work is now considered old-fashioned. Among these are six pictures by American painters. An art lover and student of the present day who is still too young to have had the opportunity to follow and observe the growth of art in America during the period between 1850 and 1875, when Judge Hilton acquired most of the paintings now shown, will find the present display more curious than anything else. Middle-aged or older art lovers will, on the other hand, pronounce it one of the most interesting shown in many a day, and one that will recall many and tender memories. The collection was never a great, but always an interesting, one. It followed that formed by the late Marshall O. Roberts, and belongs to an era of better taste in art than that, but, like the Roberts collection, it abounds in those dear old French genre and decorative pictures which, although they seem so old-fashioned to-day, are marked, and especially the paintings of Baugniet, Toulmouche, Compte-Calix, Firmin-Girard, and the earlier examples of Tissot, Pinchart, Piot, Palmaroli, Madrazo, and others, by charming composition, graceful drawing, and a refinement of subject and treatment that might well be studied to advantage by the Fench painters of the Zazas and Saphos of to-day. Scattered through these old-time favorites, which have almost the odor of preserving lavender about them, are more modern works, including two excellent Bouguereaus, an important and especially good Munkacsy, "The Visit to the Baby," in his later, lighter, and happier manner; an equally important canvas by Vaschao Brozik, his pupil; a splendid Dupré, a large and luminous Karl Daubigny, a large, important, and admirable example of Jacque, "Sheep in the Woods"; the celebrated portrait of Meissonier by himself, painted for the late A. T. Stewart, and one other equally well-known and important Meissonier, "L'Aumone"; a delightful Raffaelli, the strong and well-known example of Worms, "Spanish Dancer," an early and attractive Zeim, and the large and important "Cardinal's Reception," by Alvarez, the pupil of the elder Madrazo, permeated with the influence of Fortuny, and which in its glowing color, fine detail, and charming story might well be called a minor "Choice of the Model."

One of the most interesting features of Judge Hilton's collection of paintings is the opportunity they give for a comparison of the work of certain noted foreign artists of to-day with that of their earlier years. In some cases this early work is so inferior as to make it difficult to realize that it is from the same brushes which have produced in later years such noted canvases, while in other instances one easily discerns how certain hands have now lost their cunning. While, for example, the vogue of Gérôme has long been waning, the "Mosque of Boussa" in this collection, a very early example, has all the painter's present faults and all his hard and wooden painting emphasized, it shows little of the promise of his later fulfillment. On the other hand, Jacque's "Head of a Young Girl," painted in 1879, in its richness of color, virility, and expression, and the effective color note struck by the pink and white roses at the neck, even with its old-fashioned high-necked cloth dress and shoulder cape with high velvet collar is in strong contrast to the pretty artificial faces which he paints to-day. This is one of the most charming pictures in the collection. Compare also the three examples of Raymundo Madrazo—all early ones—"The Memorandum," a half-length female picture portrait; "After the Ball," one of those characteristic Parisian street scenes, and even the later "The Album," the half-length picture of a pretty woman, looking at photographs, with the painter's latest portraits now on exhibition at the Oehme Gallery, and which the writer, to his regret, had to criticise last week adversely for their artificiality. There is a dash and go, a strength of drawing, a gracefulness of pose, and a virility in "The Memorandum," a refinement and yet strength of treatment in "The Album," and an artistic perception in "After the Ball" which one, alas! does not find in Madrazo's work to-day.

There is, of course, fine painting in the important example of Meissonier, "L'Aumone," in which a horseman, with picturesque costume of white waistcoat, snuff-colored coat, buff breeches, black leather boots, and cocked hat, and mounted on a bay horse, has stopped in a country road, passing through an orchard, to give alms to a poor bare-footed woman, holding in her arms a baby. The handling is looser than usual with Meissonier, and there is a sense of breadth in the landscape background which renders it hardly as characteristic as might be wished. The painting is dated 1874, and is one of the few Meissoniers in which a woman is depicted. The little water-color portrait of himself, which shows the artist in full face, with his white beard divided and flowing over a loose coat of brown velvet, is an excellent likeness and a famous example.

Many of the paintings in the collection are extremely familiar; some through reproductions, such as Toulmouche's "Confidential Revelations," Munkacsy's "Visit to the Baby," Kaemmerer's large outdoors, "The Croquet Party," so characteristically French in feeling and atmosphere; Firmin-Girard's "Paris Flower Market," and the "Old, Old Story," Compte-Calix's "On the Way to Market," George H. Boughton's "Huguenot Fugitives," and Baugniet's charming "Blind Man's Buff," with its eight young women in now extremely old-fashioned gowns playing in a pretty salon the familiar children's game.

Judge Hilton was decidedly fond of the Spanish-Roman colorists and their associates, and, in fact, this love of color is a feature of the collection. Here is a delightful little plein air Boldini "In the Garden"; a strong Delort, "Arrival of the Cardinal"; a splendid little Escosura, "Presenting a Bouquet," which, hard as it is, is a brilliant and glowing piece of color, and characteristic examples of such colorists as Galofre, Garido, Gouble, Lesrel, Hans Makart, Peralta, Toudouze, Vilbert, and Ziem. That splendid Spanish genre "The Dancer," by Worms, is too well known to be described. Mention should also be made of the delightful, large, and luminous landscape by Karl Daubigny, which has so many of the characteristics of the greater Daubigny; the beautifully colored and well-lighted Huguet, "Trying the Falcons," and the early Raffaelli, "In a Moorish Garden," full of light and air, and, although dated 1877, in strange contrast to his morbid and sombre work of that period.

Of the American pictures in the collection little can be said. They are early, and, as a rule, poor examples, with the exception of the two characteristic animal pictures by Dolph, and a really excellent landscape by R. W. Boskerck, "Scene in Holland," much softer and more harmonious in color than his later work, and good in atmosphere and outdoor feeling.

The ceramics, bronzes, and marbles in the collection have among them here and there some excellent pieces, but the majority of the objects are old-fashioned. Some of the clocks are valuable and interesting, and there is an extremely pretty little marble bust, "Maidenhood," by Prof. Richard H. Park. The life-size sculptures, "Eve Tempted" and "Paradise Lost," by Hiram Powers are too well known to need description, as is also the statue of Pandora, by the late C. B. Ives. Lovers of old silver, bronze, and especially of Sèvres porcelain and plate-tendre vases, will find many pieces of interest and value.

Good Pictures at Auction.

There will be sold at auction at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries this, to-morrow, and Saturday evenings, some 280 American paintings. This sale, following so soon that of the Evans Collection, will enable those buyers who did not secure for reasons of price desired paintings at that sale to get fairly representative examples of the leading American painters at probably lower figures. Among the names represented are Wyant, Arthur Parton, J. Francis Murphy, J. B. Bristol, George H. Smillie, Francis C. Jones, J. B. Brown, Herbert Denman, S. J. Guy, and F. K. M. Rehn. Other painters are represented by a large number of examples. Edward Moran and Stanley Littleton each have eight, Henry P. Smith fifteen, T. B. Griffen twenty, and Charles Warren Eaton seventeen works.

A number of paintings from the collection of the late Thomas B. Donaldson of Philadelphia, the mistaken friend of American art and artists, to whose efforts through many years the old and high tariff was kept upon all important works of art, will be sold at auction, together with a number of cut vases from some private collections, at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, near Twenty-seventh Street, on this and to-morrow evenings. There are a number of good and interesting little pictures scattered through these collections, including some early work of the better American painters and some fairly good examples of some modern foreign brushes. Some of the attributions are a little to be questioned, but there is one little canvas, horses plowing in a field with lowering thunderclouds, which in strength, drawing, and color would seem to bear out its claim of having been painted by the master brush of Troyon.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

"Romeo et Juliette" at the Opera Once More Last Night Perforce.

Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night unexpectedly. That is to say, the performance was not expected when the week's proceedings began. Last night was to have been made memorable by a revival of Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots," with a cast of stars. A production of this opera with a great cast is one of the features of every season at the Metropolitan, and there are persons who hasten from the uttermost ends of New Jersey and Long Island to attend such a performance, because it gives them the chance to hear so many of the famous singers at once. These persons, however, were doomed to disappointment. Indisposition, the bane of the impresario, prevented Mme. Nordica from singing the rôle of Valentine. As there was no one else to sing the part, the opera had to be changed. The change was announced in good time, and Mr. Grau was able to advertise that "Romeo et Juliette" would be given, with Mme. Sembrich in the part of Juliette.

She had not been heard in the part since the evening last year when Jean de Reszke made his reappearance, singing Romeo. It is hardly necessary to say that for Mme. Sembrich there can be only words of praise. It would be idle to deny that her physical proportions are not ideal for the heroine of the opera, but her conception of the dramatic possibilities of the part is so just, her revelation of it to the audience so complete, and her singing of the music so lovely that her interpretation must be set down as one of the notable things of a season which has given us nothing to think about except the interpretative powers of the artists and the peculiarities of their vocal procedure. When Mme. Sembrich is the artist under discussion, the peculiarities of her vocal work are all such as to call for admiration. It may be mentioned by way of record that she sang the waltz song last night in the original key of G. It is usually sung in F.

M. Alvarez made his farewell appearance before a New York public, singing Romeo. Here again comment resolves itself into a mere repetition of what has been said before. M. Alvarez will undoubtedly find himself a prophet with more honor in his own country than in this. The other members of last night's cast were the same as they have been at previous performances of the same opera, M. Edouard de Reszke as Frère Laurent and M. Plançon as Capulet lending the dignity of their art to the ensemble. Signor Mancinelli conducted. This afternoon there is to be a special matinée of "Carmen," with Mme. Calvé in the title rôle.

A CHAMBER MUSIC RECITAL.

Petschnikoff, Ruegger, and Lachaume at Mendelssohn Hall.

At Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon Alexander Petschnikoff, the Russian violinist; Elsa Ruegger, the 'cellist, and Aimé Lachaumé, pianist, who appeared the previous day in a "high-noon" recital at Sherry's before the elect of society, gave a public performance of the same music. To this performance ordinary people were permitted to enter on payment of the coin of the realm at the box office. To be allowed to hear in public performers who have already played in private before the mighty is, indeed, a privilege, and so it was not astonishing that there was an audience of good size. Let us hasten to add that the three artists made no discrimination against yesterday's audience, but played for it with as much sincerity as if it had consisted wholly of persons whose names always follow the magic words, "among those present."

Mr. Petschnikoff played as his first number the Bach chaconne, and in this perhaps he gave a clearer insight into the nature of his art than in any other number on the programme. He played it with care, with finish, without undue haste, and with sufficient breadth in the broad passages. His other numbers were a cavitana by César Cui and Sarasate's familiar "Ziguenerweisen." Miss Ruegger, who has a lovely tone and a warm style, played Boccherini's sonata in A, Fischer's "Au Bord du Ruisseau," and a mazurka by Popper. The violinist, the 'cellist, and M. Lachaume were heard together at the end of the concert in the Tschaikowsky trio in A minor, which they had played the previous day at Sherry's.

THE KALTENBORN QUARTET.

Its First Concert at Mendelssohn Hall Last Night.

There has been some reason to doubt the existence of the Kaltenborn Quartet in the current season of musical doings in the City of New York. The dates for its concerts were announced long ago, but the concerts failed to materialize at the stated times. It was then learned that changes were going to be made in the personnel of the organization, and that in some measure the delay in coming before the public was due to this. A sporadic appearance was made at a concert which shall be nameless, but at which the quartet was only an assisting factor. Last night what was really the first concert of the quartet was given in Mendelssohn Hall, and there was an audience of good size to welcome the long-absent to the scene of its wonted activities. The programme presented the Beethoven Quartet, Opus 18, No. 4, and the quintet (with piano) of Jadassohn. Between these two numbers were placed some songs sung by Miss Katherine Pelton, contralto. The pianist who assisted the quartet in the Jadassohn number was Ward Stephen.

It would be unkind as well as unfair to criticise the work of the newly organized Kaltenborn Quartet in the present stage of its existence. It must be given opportunity to develop its ensemble. In the meantime, it may be said that there is earnestness in the aims of the players and that there can be no question as to the ambition of the leader. The two instrumental numbers played last night were agreeable to the hearers. The Beethoven quartet is familiar, and the Jadassohn composition, which has not been heard recently, is not without its merits and its melody. To be sure, there is much that is dry in the works of Jadassohn, but he is musicianly. There will be opportunities later to study more carefully the playing of the Kaltenborn organization.

LONDON COMPANY TO PLAY HERE.

Mr. Frohman's Comedians to Present "My Daughter-in-Law."

Charles Frohman's London comedians, a company in which Ellaline Terriss, Seymour Hicks, Fannie Brough, and Herbert Standing are seen in leading rôles, will sail for New York on the White Star liner Teutonic on Feb. 14 to present here "My Daughter-in-Law."

The company will appear at the Lyceum Theatre early in March, following the engagement of "The Surprises of Love," which will go on a tour. The visiting organization is Charles Frohman's established London comedy company, and will only be seen in this city. It will resume its performance in London at the end of its engagement here.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP CONCERT.

Mrs. Langtry to Solicit Financial Aid for the Affair.

"The concert" which has been organized by Mrs. Langtry in aid of the Hospital Ship Fund for South Africa, and which will be held at Sherry's next Tuesday afternoon, prom

GENESEE SOCIETY DINNER

The Organization's Second Annual Function Well Attended.

Col. William Jennings Bryan Drops In and Delivers a Characteristic Speech When Called Upon.

Members of the Society of the Genesee dined last night at Sherry's. It was the second annual dinner of the society, and the large attendance of members and guests showed how the ranks of the society have swelled during the two years of its existence.

Louis Wiley, who had been elected President at a business meeting held just prior to the dinner, presided, and with him at the guests' table were Rossiter Johnson, the retiring President; Frank R. Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club; J. H. Stedman and John A. Barhite of Rochester, G. G. Ward, President of the Delaware Society; H. R. Towne, President of the Pennsylvania Society; W. W. Baldwin, President of the Maryland Society; Judge W. B. Greene of Brooklyn, Oscar F. Williams, ex-Consul to Manila; Tunis G. Bergen, President of the Holland Society; Dr. W. H. Polk, President of the Southern Society; John W. Vrooman, and George H. Daniels of the New York Central.

The menu was unique, and was entitled "A Little Journey Through the Valley of Plenty." It represented a map of the Genesee Valley, and interspersed with towns from Rochester to Hornellsville were the edibles, from oysters to coffee. With the appearance of the latter came the speech-making, President Wiley making the introductory address.

President Wiley's speech was a happy combination of local hits and Rochester reminiscences. He expressed his gratification at having been chosen as the leader of such a distinguished body, and paid a tribute to Dr. Johnson, the retiring President.

"I feel, however," said he, "somewhat like the Rochester lady who received a jar of brandied peaches, and who in expressing her thanks to the giver, wrote: 'I am not particularly fond of peaches, but I greatly enjoy the spirit in which they are sent.' Some evil-minded person, by the way, has suggested that the motive for my elevation to the Presidency was to prevent my making speeches as Historian. If this was the object, it will be thwarted, for did you ever know a toastmaster who did not talk more than the men invited to speak?"

Mr. Wiley then referred to the Rochesterians who had lately become prominent in the affairs of the Nation, notably Major Gen. Otis. He said that while Otis was a devotee of form and always began his dispatches "Situation as follows," it was yet a more attractive phrase than that employed by the British Generals, who invariably begin their messages to the War Office with "I regret to report." Mr. Wiley also paid tribute to Justice Werner of the Court of Appeals, to Assistant Secretary of State Hill, and to David B. Hill, who had been expected at the banquet, but was compelled to send regrets.

Ex-Consul Williams responded to the toast "The Present and Future of the Philippines," and in introducing him to the company Mr. Wiley said: "The marvelous achievement of George Dewey in entering the Bay of Manila and destroying the Spanish ships might never have been accomplished had not the Admiral been fortified with accurate information as to the character of the fortifications on land, the strength of the guns, and the number of men on the Spanish men-of-war. The man who furnished him that information was a Rochester patriot, the American Consul at Manila, Oscar F. Williams."

Mr. Williams was in the middle of his speech, and was warmly defending the attitude of the Administration in the Philippines when Col. William Jennings Bryan and his party entered the dining room.

They received a warm greeting, and Mr. Bryan for some minutes listened to sentiments that he was plainly not an indorser of. Mr. Williams had drawn a graphic picture of the wealth and resources of the Philippines, and said that untold millions of dollars were hidden in the resources of this insular empire all awaiting the organizing power of American genius, capital, and labor.

"By the Treaty of Paris," said Mr. Williams, "we must protect foreign interests in our Orient. This written command is no more binding than is our duty to uphold the integrity of our Nation, to extend our freedom and equality to peoples under our sway, and to advance the general progress of civilization. To turn back would be recreancy to our trust, cowardice before the world, and make us liable to foreign interest breeding most dire international complications."

At the conclusion of Mr. Williams's address there were cries for Col. Bryan. He seemed disinclined to speak at first, but when the acclaim increased he arose and said:

"I have just finished an address of two hours, and have another engagement. I may stay with you but a very few moments. I want to thank you for the courtesy of your invitation. It would not be proper for me to change this festive occasion into a debate. I was not asked to come here and make a speech. Had you asked me you would have known what I would say, for I always talk along the same lines.

"With some of the things the speaker has just said I cordially agree. When he speaks of governing with the consent of the people and by the people and for the people I agree with him with all my heart.

"But if he means that the people of the Philippines are to be taxed without representation, then I do not agree with him. I have my own ideas of the destinies of this country, of what government of the people, for the people, and by the people means. Republicanism rests upon the consent of the people. I don't believe God ever created one nation to cross the seas to seize and govern another.

"I agree with the speaker that we ought to plant the seeds of our form of government in all the parts of the world. But I cannot see that we ought to do it with cannon or why we should try to give the people of the Philippines our form of government, and if they refuse it, shoot them down.

"The reason this country cannot speak out as it should in the British-Boer war is because of our treatment of the Philippines. We cannot condemn England for doing what we are doing ourselves. And the more is the pity, for I believe the great majority of our people are opposed to the invasion of the rights of the South African Republics by the monarchy of Great Britain. And that they will be so inconsistent as to take this stand on the matter of the Boer war and to adopt the English policy of aggression in the Philippines I do not believe."

There was a burst of applause when Col. Bryan concluded his address and cries of "You're right!" "Wait until next year!" and others. The speaker bowed his acknowledgments, and after shaking many of the members by the hand left the hall.

Frank R. Lawrence responded to the toast "The City of New York," John H. Stedman told some after-dinner tales, as did Marshal Wilder, the humorist, and Edward Marshall told of his Cuban experiences. John A. Barhite of Rochester spoke of "Country Boys and City Men," and Judge W. B. Green of "Daniel Webster in Rochester."

M. ALVAREZ TO SAIL TO-DAY.

Returns to Paris to Fill Engagement—M. Corunbert Engaged.

M. Alvarez's rendition of Romeo last evening, at the Metropolitan Opera House marked his last appearance in this country this season. To-day he will sail for Paris on the French liner La Champagne. He will be accompanied by his family to their home in Paris, where he will take a brief rest prior to his appearance in grand opera in the French capital, where his presence is eagerly awaited.

In speaking of his engagement as a member of the Maurice Grau company, M. Alvarez said last night that he was entirely satisfied, and already looked forward to another visit to this country. He said it was doubtful whether it would be possible for him to return next season owing to other engagements.

Mr. Grau's inability to secure a further extension of time for M. Alvarez from the Paris Grand Opera Directors has caused a serious break in his list of tenors. He has overcome this to some extent, however, by the engagement of M. Corunbert, a French tenor who was originally engaged to support Mme. Calve in the opera "Herodiade." Since Mr. Grau, as it is rumored, has abandoned the idea of giving this opera the new tenor will be heard in other French and Italian roles. He comes highly recommended, and is at present singing with an operatic organization in Havana. It is expected that he will arrive here within the coming fortnight.

GERMANY'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

American Officer Says Battleships Will Be Completed by 1908.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—An American naval officer now in Berlin, who enjoys exceptional advantages for gathering information regarding the German Navy, asserts that the German Government has made all the preparations necessary to finish the construction of the new warships by 1908, instead of 1916, as the Naval Augmentation bill seemingly provides.

In 1908 the German Navy, according to this officer, will have thirty-seven battleships, varying from 11,000 to 13,000 tons, and thirty large and forty small armored cruisers, thus exceeding in fighting power the navy of France. Before the end of 1905—still according to the same informant—Germany will be mistress of the North Sea, and her fleet will beat the American over two-fold.

The Germania, the organ of the Centrists, asserts that the Conservative leaders are now attempting to induce the Centrists to vote against the Government's bill, although, in order to curry favor with the Emperor, they publicly pretend to advocate its passage. This declaration fell to-day like a bomb into the Conservative camp.

INFLUENZA RAGES IN GERMANY.

Hospitals Are Filled with the Afflicted —Dr. Lieber Dying.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The influenza, which has spread throughout Germany, now numbers 60,000 victims in Munich. In Berlin to-day every bed in every hospital was occupied, and the hospital physicians, hundreds of whom have been stricken with the malady, are scarcely able to care for their patients.

Among those believed to be dying is Dr. Lieber, leader of the Centrists, or Clerical Party, in the Reichstag, who to-day received the sacraments.

Belgium's Armless Painter Dead.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7.—Charles François Felu, who was an armless artist, died Monday, in his seventieth year. He painted with his feet, and copied hundreds of the best masterpieces. Many specimens of his work are now in America. While working he held his palette with his left great toe and with great skill manipulated his brush with his right foot. He always shaved himself, and at one time wrote a successful tragedy.

Germany Suffers from Coal Famine.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The coal famine, due to the strikes, is assuming a threatening aspect. The strike has spread to the Zwickau and Zeitz districts, and the Machen district is affected. The question is now mooted of forbidding coal exports until normal conditions shall have been restored.

Adolphe Rothschild Dead in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Adolphe Rothschild, who had a bank in Naples in the time of the Neapolitan monarchy, died in this city today. He had always retained intimate relations with the royal family of Naples.

Bombay's Great Mortality.

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.—The mortality in this city yesterday was unprecedented. There was a total of 408 deaths. The situation is aggravated by the advent of famine refugees.

READING LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Million-Dollar Plant, with a Capacity of 100 Engines at a Time, to be Built at Reading.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company today officially announced that plans have been perfected for the erection at Reading of an immense plant for building locomotives. The estimated outlay, it is expected, will reach nearly $1,000,000, and will result in vast improvements in that city.

J. MacArthur Harris of Wilson Brothers & Co., the architects, said that the proposed shop would be of great benefit to the City of Reading, and would tend to build up the northern section for years to come.

"The Reading Company," said Mr. Harris, "has for a long time had under consideration the plan of removing its shops from Seventh and Franklin Streets, and elaborating them from merely repair works to a plant where locomotives can be expeditiously and economically constructed. The company owns a large tract of land in Reading extending from Greenwich Street, on the south, to Rockland Street, on the north, a distance of a mile or more, and from Sixth Street to Seventh Street, a distance of 700 feet. At present on this property are located the car shops of the company."

According to present plans, the shops will have a capacity for 100 engines at a time. The building will be located between Sixth Street and the railroad, and will extend from Marion to Amity Street. Its general dimensions will be 200 by 749 feet. It will be built on the structural steel plan, carrying brick walls seventeen inches thick, with twenty-six-inch pilasters.

AFTER MEXICAN TRAFFIC.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 7.—A conference of prominent Southern railway passenger men was held here to-day for the purpose of reaching an understanding in reference to the passenger traffic business between Mexico and the United States, which has heretofore been done through St. Louis. The idea is to divert this business to New Orleans, and by the lines east of the Mississippi to points in the East and North.

Among the railroad men present were Passenger Traffic Manager S. F. B. Morse of the Southern Pacific, General Passenger Agent C. P. Atmore of the Louisville and Nashville, General Passenger Agent Turk of the Southern, and General Passenger Agent B. F. Wyly of the Atlanta and West Point.

The outcome of the meeting was the appointment of William K. MacDougall as the Mexican agent who, it is expected, will divert the business from the St. Louis route. The title given Mr. MacDougall is General Agent for Mexico for the passenger department of the Piedmont Air Line. The officials of the roads represented say the fight for the business, which has grown rapidly of late, will be hotly waged to a finish. The appointment of Agent MacDougall becomes effective Feb. 15.

FEWER PASSENGER TRAINS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—A number of important questions affecting the future operations of the roads between Chicago and New York will come up for discussion at a joint meeting of the General Passenger Agents of these companies in this city to-morrow.

The managers of the big pool have instructed the Presidents of the individual roads to instruct their general passenger agents to agree on plans that will reduce competition and expenses, whenever possible. Among the embryo plans, it is said, is a proposition to combine the ticket offices of the different roads at competing points. Another point to be covered by the passenger men is train service between competing terminals in the entire territory east of Chicago and St. Louis.

Now that competition among these roads is practically abolished, it is proposed to reduce the number of passenger trains.

NEW NEW ORLEANS LINE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 7.—Arrangements were completed here to-day for the establishment of a line of sailing vessels between this port and England, the idea being to take care of the surplus products of Louisiana in the matter of low-grade molasses and sugar.

Heretofore these products have been something of a disadvantage to the cane raisers because of the high freight rates and other charges attendant upon their shipment to New York and abroad. The deal completed yesterday will, however, obviate these difficulties and place the foreign markets within easy reach of the sugar planters of the State.

The first vessels of the new line will sail from this port in May for New York, carrying molasses, sugar, lumber, &c. The line will be regularly established at the commencement of the next sugar season, when five sailing ships will enter the trade. These vessels will bring coal from Philadelphia or Baltimore to New Orleans, carry molasses, sugar, rice, and lumber from New Orleans to Glasgow and Liverpool, carry coal from England to the West Indies, and bring to New York West Indian sugar.

Each voyage will take five months, giving a ship a month to the service throughout the year. The arrangement has been greatly encouraged by the sugar planters of this State.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Trains going out of New York which provide letter writing accommodations in the buffet cars have clearly hit the adolescent fancy to a nicety. Whether or not the railroad people expected that their supply of stationery and desk would help out business travelers is not disclosed, but the persons whom they do help out bear signs of tennis and golf rather than of mercantile development. In a recent run of one of these trains a young man with a cap of small red, black, and yellow checks, a blouse suit and golf stockings, occupied the chair at the writing desk when the train started. He had taken leave on the station platform a moment previously of a young woman to whom he promised to "write soon." Before the journey had proceeded an hour eight young men in small check caps, blouses, and cigarettes, and some in golf stockings, had seats as near the desk as they could get, each watching the first comer. That person evidently had trouble in composition, for after filling a sheet with writing he would read it, destroy it, and start afresh, to the manifest disgust of the eight impatient gentlemen in waiting. He used up a half dozen pages of the railroad company's fine stationery before he was satisfied with his letter. The operation had consumed two hours, the product appearing to be about 200 words. As he was sealing his envelope, one of the men waiting asked him to vacate the desk, which he did so resentfully as to suggest that he might have promised to write soon "to somebody" in addition to his last companion. The new occupant of the desk also seemed to encounter some stoppages of mind, for he tore up sheets as recklessly as had the other, and used as much time with his letter. The turn-about process kept up through the day's run. There was not time enough to accommodate nine such laborious persons in one day, but those who had no chance at the desk helped themselves to paper and envelopes and lugged them off. Perhaps the railroad people, who must know of this use of their writing outfit, think that a reputation among young women for carrying fine stationery on a train is a paying advertisement for that train.

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There was a new phase to the petty "hat-check" swindle at the French Cooks' Ball on Tuesday evening. It has been a habit for years to charge men for a hat check whether they used one or not. But this time they reached out after the pennies of all, and every woman, whether she removed her hat and wraps or no, was obliged to pay, or her escort was obliged to pay for her, 25 cents for a wardrobe check. Of course, the matter is an insignificant one to people who form out for an evening's pleasure, and is of consequence only as a sample of the way in which dance managers are reaching out for every penny there is in sight.

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"While this Woman's West Side Association is looking to abating a lot of the petty nuisances in that section of town," said a man who lives on one of the side streets just off the avenue, and a half dozen blocks from the nearest elevated station, "I would suggest that they look after the coal-hole covers on Columbus Avenue. Up in the vicinity of the streets numbered, between the seventies and nineties, there are a succession of these nuisances, over which my wife and myself have stubbed the family toes at intervals for a year or more. The damage, except to our feelings, has never been more serious than to make me indulge in strong language for the family at intervals, and that, of course, is something I don't like to do. Seriously, however, the women would be doing a good thing for the entire community if they would see the right people and have that nuisance abated. They must have suffered from the same trouble that I have. If I thought I had influence enough I would try and have something done. But one man is not equal in influence, no matter how many political friends he may have, to such an organization as that of the women of the West Side Association when banded together."

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"Some time ago I noticed in THE TIMES a suggestion that a play with Aaron Burr as the central figure would be a good thing in these days when about the only clean plays are those dealing with American history, unless one excepts 'Ben Hur,' 'The Christian,' and a very few others. 'Nathan Hale' and 'Barbara Freitchie' were particularly cited as plays of the sort that suited the popular fancy." Thus spoke the theatrical manager while he was chatting about the sort of plays that have been produced this year. "Acting on that advice a young lady who has made a hit as a writer for the magazines as well as an author of a couple of successful books, has written such a play which is now in the hands of one of our actors of the romantic school for consideration. A friend of mine who has had the pleasure of seeing the scenario says the idea is well worked out, and the matter of a sort that would make a good acting play. Names of the author and actor are for the present a sort of state secret mainly due to the modesty of the young lady, who does not care to be known, I suppose, unless the play is accepted and proves a success."

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"Judge William H. Taft of Cincinnati, who has been appointed President of the new Philippine Commission," said a prominent member of the New York bar yesterday, "is a brother of Henry Waters Taft of this city, who in 1898 was a candidate on the Republican ticket in this county for Supreme Court Justice, and who was one of the ablest School Commissioners appointed by Mayor Strong. It is only a few weeks ago that Mr. Taft resigned from the Board of Education. He is two years younger than his brother William. Both brothers were graduated from Yale, William in 1878 and Henry in 1880. Their father, Alphonso Taft, was graduated from there in 1833. Both, too, are natives of Cincinnati. Each was also one of the commencement orators of his class. Henry was a member of the 'Varsity crew and of some of the prominent societies of Yale. He completed his legal education at Columbia, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1882. For years he has been counsel and court attorney for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and has had a wide experience as referee in important cases. He is a member of the Century, University, and Yale Clubs, and a Governor of the St. Andrew's Golf Club. His first public appointment was to the Board of Education, where he helped establish the three new high schools in Manhattan and the Bronx, and the Free Training School for Teachers. It is interesting to note that his father, Alphonso Taft, was Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati; his brother William, United States Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Ohio, and Henry W. was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court in this State. That shows how the judicial temperament runs in the family. Henry W. Taft is only forty-four years old, and I have no doubt that he, too, will some time occupy a Judge's bench."

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A fire that did not find its way into the official records afforded considerable excitement for a few minutes on Monday to a crowd of Broadway spectators at the corner of Cedar Street. On the northwest corner of Broadway and Cedar Street a skyscraper office building is building, and to protect the stonecutters from the furious wind a canvas-like covering had been stretched for about one hundred feet, completely inclosing the scaffolding on the fourth floor. In some way one end of this covering caught fire, and the flames shooting out from the sides and the bottom attracted the attention of some Broadway star-gazers. In an instant the corner was blocked by a crowd of men and boys. A dozen masons were frantically beating the fire with their trowels, hammers, and pails, but the high wind gave free play to the flames. It was getting serious, when suddenly a workman dashed among them, throwing a pailful of water over the burning canvas, and the fire was out, leaving an ugly hole in the corner of the canvas. "Bully work," shouted a Wall Street office messenger. One of the masons bowed his acknowledgments to the crowd below, and then the crowd on the sidewalk dispersed, happy because of the unusual bit of excitement.

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"I take it all back," remarked an habitué of the Colonial Club, "if I ever remarked, as I presume I have, that women have no nerve in a fire. But for the quick-wittedness of a party of women a fashionable residence on West End Avenue would now probably be in an uninhabitable state. My wife was calling there last week, and was chatting with four or five other women when, without warning, a bronze table lamp, which was lighted, fell completely apart. It didn't explode, but just broke in three or four pieces, and, before there was time for any one to scream, the flames were shooting up the lace curtains. It was a trying time, but the hostess was a woman in a thousand, for, with quick presence of mind, she jumped to the blazing curtains and, unmindful of her own lace gown, tore them from their fastenings. Another woman grabbed a rug and smothered the fire from the worst portions, while a third ran to the front door and shouted 'Fire!' to a pedestrian, who, at her request, turned in an alarm. Meanwhile, the flames had ascended to the top of the window and were eating into the woodwork. The maid brought pails of water, and the visitors, nerved to action by the coolness of the hostess, threw the water by cupfuls on the flickering flames. So, when the engines arrived, the fire was out. That woman probably saved her house, and the insurance company ought to make her a handsome present, for she saved some company a few thousand dollars. But, as my wife said, the most surprising thing after the fire was over was the crowd of hoodlums shouting and yelling like mad in the street. Where they came from was a mystery, for the entire thing lasted only a few minutes, but they seemed literally to spring from the ground. Some of the boldest actually climbed to the windowsill and kept hammering up the pane, clamoring to be let in. Even after the fire was out they refused to move, and my wife had to go out and ask some of the men passing by to pull the youngsters from their perch."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday's depressing weather had its influence upon the social world and there was little stir or life on the avenue or in the fashionable uptown districts. There were many small affairs in the afternoon, and some dinners at evening, which with the opera, made up for the lack of large dances. The chief dinners of the evening were those given by Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield of 475 Fifth Avenue, for Miss Margaretta Stockton Beasley, the fiancée of her son, Mr. E. C. Delafield, and by Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Jr., (Miss Read,) for her husband's niece, Miss Evelyn Parsons. The opera, where "Romeo and Juliet" was sung, drew a large house, and the Roman Catholic element in society was present in force at the annual concert of the Georgetown Glee, Mandolin and Banjo Clubs in the Astoria ballroom.

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To-day will bring a number of receptions, including that of Mrs. Gouverneur Morris of 128 East Thirty-fourth Street. Mrs. Isaac Kip of 448 Fifth Avenue will give a women's luncheon. The second of the Cinderella Dances will take place at Sherry's this evening. This must not be confounded with other dances of the same name. That of to-night has among its patronesses Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mrs. Robert F. Huntington, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. Jacob W. Miller, and Mrs. Cadwalader Jones. The first meet of the Knickerbocker Riding Club will take place also this evening at Durland's.

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Mrs. George Gould has issued invitations to fifty-six guests for her dinner on Saturday evening next at her town house, and some 100 additional guests have been invited to come in after dinner to the musicale which will follow the banquet. At this musicale Mme. Emma Eames and Signor Scotti of the Metropolitan Opera Company will sing. On Sunday evening Mrs. Gould will give a second musicale, at which Mr. Maurice Farkoa will appear. Mr. James Stokes has issued invitations to a large dinner, to be followed by a musicale at his residence, 68 Park Avenue, to-morrow evening.

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Among other large dinners of the near future will be those given by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge for her son, Mr. Marshall H. Dodge, at her residence, 125 East Thirty-ninth Street, on Monday evening, Feb. 26, and by Mrs. Trenor L. Park, at the Metropolitan Annex, on Tuesday, Feb. 13.

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The approach of Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays, which will be celebrated on Feb. 12 and 22 respectively, as also of the carnival season, which begins this year on Saturday, Feb. 24, has turned the thoughts of the lovers of gayety first to the country, and, second, to New Orleans, Mobile, and Havana, in which three cities the carnival will be celebrated with unusual pomp and circumstance this year. Mrs. Pierpont Morgan will entertain a large house party made up of young men and women at her country house at Highland Falls over Washington's Birthday, and Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are forming their annual party for the New Orleans carnival and Florida, which party will go to both places in Mr. Fish's private car. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane are also soon to start on a trip through the South in a private car, and will have as their guests Miss Mary Kernochan, Miss Lila Sloane, and Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Hammond.

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The bridal party at the wedding of Mr. James A. G. Beales, a grandson of the late Eugene Kelly, and Miss Marjorie A. Towle, daughter of Mr. Stephenson Towle, which will be celebrated at the residence of the bride's father on the afternoon of St. Valentine's Day, will be composed of Miss Louise Beales, as maid of honor; Mr. Eugene J. Beales, as best man, and Messrs. Arthur Murphy, Henry Murphy, Charles Elmer, and J. Richard Steers. Miss Alice Towle and Miss Marjorie Stout, nieces of the bride, are to be flower girls. The wedding of Mr. Ellery Anderson and Miss Millicent Duryea, which, as already announced in this column, is to be celebrated at the residence of the bride's father, Gen. Hiram Duryea, 80 Madison Avenue, on Thursday, Feb. 15, will be a very quiet one, and only the relatives of the couple will be present.

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Prince Poniatowski and Princess Poniatowski (Miss Bertha Sperry) arrived in New York yesterday morning from San Francisco. They came in over the Pennsylvania Railroad in their special car, "Mishawaka," and had with them as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Crocker of San Francisco. Prince Poniatowski, who lived for many years in Paris before coming to America, five years ago, is well acquainted here. He is connected with the Mackay and Sanford interests in California, and is at the head of several large agricultural and mining firms in that State. The Prince and Princess are at the Astoria Hotel.

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La Champagne, which sails for Havre to-day, has booked among other passengers, Mrs. and Miss Evarts, Mrs. Louise Condit, Mr. J. B. Jackson, Jr.; Mrs. R. Livingstone, Count Albert de Lichtervelde, Mr. and Mrs. Alebrt Spencer, and the Hon. Robert J. Thompson. The Oceanic, which sailed yesterday from Liverpool for this port, has, among other passengers, Mrs. Adair, (Miss Wadsworth,) and who, although she has large property interests in Texas, lives in London, and has not been home in some years. Mrs. Adair is the head of the American Hospital Ship Maine Committee in London, and it is said is coming over to enlist the sympathies and interest of the American public in that charitable enterprise.

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As announced in this column yesterday, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, who had only recently returned from Davos-Platz, where she had been during the Autumn months with her brother, George Work, who is seriously ill, sailed again yesterday on the St. Paul to rejoin him, having received advices that he was in a critical condition. Mrs. Hewitt was accompanied by her eldest sister, Mrs. Burke-Roche, (Miss Fanny Work,) who was entered on the steamship list as Mrs. Hewitt's companion. It is said that Mrs. Burke-Roche did not sail under her own name owing to the fact that she feared legal proceedings on the part of her husband should she remain any time in England, as he has always claimed that, as by her marriage to him she became a British subject, the divorce she obtained in the Delaware courts a few years ago, and which he did not contest, is not valid in England. Mrs. Burke-Roche was not accompanied by her children yesterday when she sailed.

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The news that Mr. George Work is so critically ill is not a surprise. Although a strongly built and very athletic man, being a crack shot, a devoted yachtsman, and a cross country rider, Mr. Work has been in failing health for the past five or six years. He spent two Winters in Colorado, and went abroad last Spring, where he has visited health resorts. He is a bachelor of about forty years of age, and is a member of the University, Racquet, Tuxedo, and the leading yachting and hunting clubs. The news of his death at any time would not be a surprise.

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Mr. George Sykes Wallen gave a handsome dinner on a recent evening at Sherry's in honor of Mrs. de Bathe, (Mrs. Langtry.) Mr. Wallen's other guests were Mlle. Zelie de Lussan and Mr. Romayne Simmons.

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Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Jr., of 51 West Fifty-third Street, gave last night a dinner of ten covers for her husband's niece, Miss Evelyn Parsons. The guests, besides Miss Evelyn Parsons, were Miss Claire Bryce, Miss Ella de Peyster, Miss May Sands, Miss Lucy Morgan, and the Messrs. Lawrence, Gillespie, Kirk Brice, De Lancey Kountze, Vail Stebbins, and Bradish Johnson.

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Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield of 475 Fifth Avenue gave last evening a dinner of sixteen covers in honor of Miss Margaretta Stockton Beasley, the fiancée of her son, Mr. E. C. Delafield. Among the guests were, besides Miss Beasley and the Misses Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Auchmuty Tucker, (Miss Derby,) Mr. Wirt Howe, Mr. Delafield, and others. The decorations were roses and lilacs.

NEWPORT'S NEXT HORSE SHOW.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Feb. 7.—The following persons have taken boxes for the next exhibition of the Newport Horse Show: Hamilton W. Cary, William D. Hatch, E. Rollins Morse, Ross R. Winans, Edward J. Berwind, Elisha Dyer, Jr., I. Townsend Burden, Benjamin Thaw, Nathaniel Thayer, Frederick Sheldon, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Prescott Lawrence, E. L. Winthrop, William R. Travers, Henry F. Eldridge, W. Watts Sherman, Elbridge T. Gerry, C. M. Dutton, Center Hitchcock, Samuel F. Barger, James B. M. Grosvenor, Harold Brown, George L. Rives, H. B. Duryea, Frederick S. G. D'Hauteville, Pembroke Jones, Chauncey M. Depew, Francis M. Ware, Edward Morrell, Charles L. F. Robinson, James H. Beekman, William L. Elkins, Frank W. Andrews, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Thomas F. Cushing, Frederick H. Benedict, John Nicholas Brown, Mrs. F. O. French, John R. Drexel, George S. Scott, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. E. S. Willing, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, James E. Woodward, George B. De Forest, Paul A. Andrews, George Peabody Wetmore, and George H. Warren.

SENATOR DEPEW ENTERTAINS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The third and last of the series of dinner dances which have added so much to the gayety of the Winter was given to-night at the residence of Senator Depew. As usual the dance was preceded by a number of dinners, the hostesses of the evening being Mrs. Bates, the Misses Patten, Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale, Mrs. Hugh Legare, Mrs. Wallach, and Mrs. Wheeler. A dinner was also given by the German Ambassador, who is one of the most courtly hosts at the National capital, and Senator Depew.

The guests invited for to-night were practically the same as those who attended the former dances. The guests were received by Miss Anna Depew Paulding, the young hostess of her uncle's home, who was gowned in white silk with contrasting touches of pink.

Wedding Delayed Through Illness.

The wedding of Miss Grace Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Johnson of 156 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, to George Briggs Fredenburg, which was to have taken place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, was postponed indefinitely on account of the illness of Mr. Fredenburg.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

King—Sands.

Charles Clifford King and Miss Agnes Christine Sands were quietly married last evening in the Episcopal Church of the Holy Faith, Trinity Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, by the Rev. Victor Smith, rector of the church. The ceremony was performed before a company of about 200 friends of the couple at 8:30 o'clock. The bride entered the church on the arm of her father, William L. Sands, and was attended by Miss Estelle Nash as maid of honor and her bridesmaids, the Misses Leonie Huerstel and Anne Hargreaves. David Sands, brother of the bride, was the best man, and the ushers were Messrs. William H. Bolton, Edward Huerstel, Arthur A. Ingsworth, and Arthur M. Aiken. The church was tastefully decorated with palms and pink roses and carnations tied with big bows of pink ribbon. The bride was gowned in white satin trimmed with point lace, and wore at her throat a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. After the ceremony a wedding supper was given for the happy couple and the bridal party at the home of the bride's parents, 698 Trinity Avenue, followed by a large reception. The bridegroom is a member of several uptown clubs and of the Harlem Wheelmen. After a brief honeymoon in the South Mr. and Mrs. King will live in Harlem.

Woolley—Spear.

The wedding of Miss A. Daisy Spear, daughter of Mrs. Charles Spear, to Marshall Woolley took place last evening in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. George R. Van de Water performed the ceremony, and the bride was given away by her brother, Charles Spear. J. Gillespie was best man, and Miss Amy Scovil maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses A. B. Linch, Emily Mahr, Edith Stewart, and F. Silleck. The ushers were W. C. Spear, Bruce Faulkner, T. Woolley, and William Campbell. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's mother, 2,032 Fifth Avenue.

Curran—Feely.

At the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, in West Seventy-first Street, at noon yesterday, Miss Elizabeth Feely of this city was married to Michael Henry Curran, a merchant of Wilmington, N. C. Miss Lulu A. Feely, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Andrew Vennie was best man. There was a wedding breakfast at the Sherman Square Hotel.

Wahlig—Foerster.

Dr. Herman G. Wahlig and Miss Marie Theresa Foerster were married last evening at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. Francis Foerster, 926 Madison Avenue. A large reception was held after the ceremony from 8 until 10 o'clock.

A COLLEGE CONCERT.

Georgetown University's Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs made their second New York appearance last evening in the large ballroom of the Astoria. There were about seventy men in the combined clubs, and their itinerary is Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Richmond, and Boston. Mr. George O'Connor, a member of the Glee Club, and who made a pronounced impression at the concert last year, accompanied the collegians.

The concert was given under the patronage of the following women: Mrs. John G. Agar, Mrs. Joseph Drexel, Mrs. Patrick Brady, Mrs. P. F. Collier, Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet, Mrs. Edward Eyre, Mrs. Patrick Farrelly, Mrs. Edward H. Fassett, Mrs. William H. Geishenen, Mrs. P. J. Kennedy, Mrs. Edward L. Keyes, Mrs. S. A. Kiernan, Mrs. G. D. MacKay, Mrs. Elizabeth McCoglan, Mrs. J. Fairfax McLaughlin, Mrs. D. F. Minahan, and Mrs. Catharine Walsh. The concert was followed by informal dancing.

DINNER OF N. Y. U. SOPHOMORES.

Freshmen, as Usual, Interfered, but Were Successfully Repulsed.

The annual dinner of the sophomore class of New York University took place last evening at the Sturtevant House. The usual interference of the freshman classes came as the sophomores were leaving the university grounds early in the evening. A pitched battle resulted in the capture of four members of the sophomore class by the freshmen. Then another fight took place and the captured men were returned to their associates. The battle became so warm that the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station were called upon to interfere.

After the classes had been separated the sophomores proceeded to the hotel, singing college songs on the way. The dinner was an informal affair, the speakers being George D. Hadley, President of the class, and George W. Files, a member of the class, who gave the annual toast. At midnight the members of the class returned to the university.

DISLIKED LIFE IN SMALL TOWN.

BLACK HAWK, Col., Feb. 7.—W. M. Allen, a carpenter, shot and killed his daughter Lula, aged sixteen years, in her bed to-day, then shot his wife twice and finally shot himself in the breast. The father and mother are both dying.

The cause assigned for the shooting is dissatisfaction expressed by Mrs. Allen because she was compelled to live in Black Hawk.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edwin A. Lawson.

Edwin A. Lawson, who was formerly the New York Superintendent for Siegel, Cooper & Co., died yesterday at his home in Chicago from exhaustion following an operation. Mr. Lawson was a consumptive, and his health had been bad for some time. He was born in Chicago in 1862 and was manager for several publishing houses there until 1892, when he became manager of the stationery department of Siegel, Cooper & Co. Three years later he started out in the publishing business for himself, but became the New York Superintendent for Siegel, Cooper & Co. when they opened their place in this city. He was forced to leave this position on account of ill-health a little more than a year ago, and since then has been living in the West. He leaves a wife and two children.

Mrs. Marguerite C. Ballou.

Mrs. Marguerite C. Ballou, the wife of George William Ballou of the banking firm of Ballou & Co., died yesterday at the family apartments in the Hotel Endicott. Mrs. Ballou was fifty years old. For the last three years she has been an invalid. She was identified with many charitable institutions and for years was a member of the Board of Managers of the Hahnemann Hospital. She was also interested in securing a home for working girls and had many pensioners on her personal list. Her husband and one daughter survive her.

Mrs. J. Gillingham Fell.

Mrs. J. Gillingham Fell, who suffered a second stroke of paralysis on Sunday, died yesterday at her home, in Philadelphia. She was related and connected by marriage with the Drexel family, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, and with many other families of equal prominence in society. The late John R. Fell, Mrs. Van Rensselaer's first husband, was Mrs. Fell's son, and Mrs. Robert Kelso Cassatt is her granddaughter.

Obituary Notes.

RUFUS A. GRIDER, a historian and artist, died suddenly at his home at Canajoharie, N. Y., yesterday of heart disease. He was Secretary of the Mohawk Valley Historical Society, and for many years a teacher of drawing and painting in the Canajoharie High School. He was a collector of Indian relics, having in his possession a collection of several hundred Revolutionary powder horns. Mr. Grider was born in Lititz, Penn., in 1817.

MRS. MAGDALEN DE BEVOISE SCHENCK, widow of Henry Schenck, a merchant of this city, and a sister of Isaac C. De Bevoise of 751 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday in Rome, Italy. She was sixty-seven years old, and was a native of Brooklyn. For a number of years Mrs. Schenck had been living abroad with her son. Besides her son she leaves a daughter, who lives in London. The body will

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CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
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Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
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38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

A.—ESTABLISHED 1869.
GRIGGS & CARLETON,
Appraisers and Business Negotiators,
189 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(Refer to Banks throughout United States.)
We beg to offer to our clients and the non-speculative investment public
$150,000 PREFERRED 6% STOCK,
PAR VALUE $25,
of the
CARLISLE SILK MAN'FG CO.
OF CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA,
at 75½ ($18.75 per share.)
The Capital Stock of the CARLISLE SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under laws of New Jersey, is $350,000, divided as follows: $225,000 PREFERRED CUMULATIVE 6% STOCK, $125,000 COMMON STOCK.
An annual amount is carried into the Sinking Fund to enable the extinguishment of the Preferred Stock in 1910.
The high standing in the trade of the **Carlisle Silk Manufacturing Company** in making silk yarns and threads—a technical art which comparatively few concerns attain—created a demand for its products which has gradually reached a point far exceeding the capacity of its present mill supply in Carlisle. The Company is now compelled to build another mill. It is for this purpose only that the Company sells its Preferred Stock. The business is exceptionally safe. The Company carries no raw or manufactured yarns and thread of its own, but receives the raw silk from the weavers and makers of every article in existence into which silk enters, turns it into yarns or thread for so much per pound, and ships the finished product back to the owners. It is a hard cash business, with security always in hand. The business and mechanical heads of the Company stand in the front rank, and have their personal means entirely invested in the business. We have made a detailed personal investigation of their affairs, property, etc., etc., and feel thoroughly authorized in commending this Stock to all careful investors.
Full particulars furnished at our office or by mail on request.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Pres't. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

New York, Feb. 6th, 1900.
We beg to announce that David Webster has this day increased the amount of special capital in our firm to $200,000.
SEYMOUR, JOHNSON & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
71 Broadway, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Cooper & Company,
52 Broadway.
New York, February 8th, 1900.
The firm of COOPER & COMPANY, composed of LEHMAN A. COOPER and FRANK K. HUNTER, general partners, and JAMES T. DRUMMOND and CHARLES R. DRUMMOND, special partners, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. LEHMAN A. COOPER will sign in liquidation at his office, 52 Broadway, New York City. COOPER & COMPANY.

52 Broadway.
New York, February 8th, 1900.
The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of
COOPER, CRAMP & BEADLESTON,
for the transaction of a general commission and brokerage business in stocks and bonds.
LEHMAN A. COOPER.
Member New York Stock Exchange.
WALTER S. CRAMP.
WILLIAM L. BEADLESTON.
HENRY P. HALL.

FINANCIAL.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice-Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.
DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark, Percival Knauth,
George Coppell, Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick, Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden, William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke, Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely, William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart, John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould, Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey, Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
Ordinary General Meeting of the 13th March, 1900.
ORDER OF THE DAY.
In accordance with Article 58 of the Articles of Association, the shareholders are convened to a General Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 13th of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 11 Calle de Cadena.
The objects of the meeting are:
I. The reading of the report of the cashier of the bank, examination and approval of the accounts referring to the operations terminating on December 31st, 1899.
II. Distribution of profits.
III. Report of the Board on the approval of the reforms in the statutes of the bank, by the Finance Department.
IV. The nomination of nine proprietary Directors, five of the Local Board and four of the New York Board, according to the provisions of Articles 26 and 27 of the new statutes of the bank.
V. Nomination of five supplemental Directors, three of the Local Board and two of the New York Board, in accordance with the aforesaid articles.
VI. Nomination of two proprietary Commissioners or accountants, and two supplemental for the business of the present year, as provided for in Section 3, Article 63, of the statutes.
VII. Nomination of two proprietary Inspectors of Voting and two supplemental according to Section 4, Article 63.
VIII. To determine the remuneration which shall be given to the Commissioners acting at present.
In order to be present at the meeting the shareholders should deposit their shares at the offices of the Bank in this city, No. 11 Calle de Cadena, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 12th March, instant; in New York, at the Agency, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, and in London at the Agency, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., 60 Old Broad Street, up to the hour and day which the agencies shall designate.
The President,
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.
Mexico.

Gansevoort Bank.
New York, January 9th, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
DIRECTORS.
Charles E. Bigelow. Andrew Icken.
Jabez R. Parsons. Francis McMullin.
George Hotchkiss. Frank Frommel.
Jacob I. Housman. Thomas J. Roberts.
Peter D. Strauch. Edward Swann.
John L. Hamilton. T. Albeus Adams.
And as Inspectors of Election for ensuing year:
Walter C. Deyo. G. T. Lawrence.
P. A. Gaynor.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. Charles E. Bigelow was elected President, and Mr. Peter D. Strauch, Vice President.
F. J. VAN ORDER, Cashier.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Havana Commercial Company,
32 Broadway, February 1, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, 60 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, March 5, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Transfer books close Friday, February 9, and reopen Tuesday, March 6.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
February 5th, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on the 21st day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 10th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 22d instant.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

Office of
The United Company,
13-21 Park Row, New York City.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting for the election of Directors of this Company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday at noon, February 13th, 1900.
Dated Jan. 27th, 1900.
Signed CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON,
Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 1900, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Feb. 2 to Feb. 13th.
E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Feb. 8th, at 19 West 44th St. Polls open 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
DAVID PETTIGREW. Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Ry. Co.,
NEW YORK, January 13th, 1900.
A dividend of one and one-half per cent. will be paid on the common stock of this Company on March 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record February 9th, 1900, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. February 9th, 1900, and re-open at 10 o'clock A. M. March 2nd, 1900.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

New York, Jan. 26th, 1900.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock, and ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Second Preferred Stock of the OMAHA WATER COMPANY will be paid by the undersigned on Feb. 10th, 1900, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York, to the registered holders of the certificates of beneficial interest pertaining to said stock, of record on the books of the undersigned Feb. 1, 1900.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Agent.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 26th, 1900.
The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 27th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Reading Company,
Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the company (after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage) a dividend of ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the company, to be paid March 8, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 19, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1900.
READING COMPANY,
By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 19, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1900.
On March 8, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same period of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

187th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 29th, 1900.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, February 10th to stockholders of record on February 1, 1900.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.
At a meeting of the Directors of this company held Jan. 15, 1900, a dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. was declared, payable upon the outstanding preferred stock on March 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business Feb 9, at the office of Messrs. Thomas & Post, Transfer Agents, 71 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer books will close Feb. 9 at 3 P. M. and be reopened on March 2, 1900, at 10 A. M.
B. F. HAUGHTON, Secy. & Treas.

Niles-Bement-Pond Company.
136 Liberty Street.
New York City, February 6, 1900.
The Board of Directors of Niles-Bement-Pond Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable February 20, 1900. The Transfer Books will close at three o'clock P. M., February 10, and reopen at ten o'clock A. M., February 21, next.
C. L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom yesterday:
75 shares National Citizens' Bank, $25 each, 148½.
75 shares National Citizens' Bank, 147¼.
400 shares National Citizens' Bank, 144 to 145½.
100 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, $20 each, 116.
20 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 217½.
40 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 167¼.
60 shares Atlantic Dock Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 87¼.
2 shares Central Trust Company of New York, $100 each, 2,115.
4 shares Great Northern Railway pf., $100 each, 160.
3 shares Guaranty Trust Company, $100 each, 622.
18 shares Missouri Pacific Railway Company, $100 each, 46¾.
4 shares Morris & Essex Railroad, $50 each, 191.
20 shares Morris & Essex Railroad, 191½.
4 shares Minn., St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway common, $100 each, 15.
5 shares Minn., St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway pf., $100 each, 51¼.
2 shares National Union Bank, New York, $100 each, 62½.
2 shares National Safe Deposit Company of New York, $100 each, 111.
1 share New Amsterdam Gas Company pf., $100 each, 47½.
2 shares New York, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company, guaranteed stock, $100 each, 131½.
27 shares North Star Mines Company, $10 each, $3.50 per share.
2 shares Twin City Rapid Transit Company common, $100 each, 62.
2 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 1,651.
$4,400 Sea Beach Railway Company consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due September, 1916, guaranteed by Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, 86.
16 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 187¾.
11 shares Bank of America, $100 each, 455.
8 shares Merchants' National Bank, $60 each, 173.
3 shares Continental Insurance Company, $100 each, 557.
36 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, $50 each, 177½.
6 shares Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Company, $50 each, 215½.
5 shares Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, $100 each, 62.
9 shares Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad Company, $100 each, 15½.
$4,000 Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company 7 per cent. consolidated, registered bonds, due July, 1900, 101⅝.
$3,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company third mortgage 7 per cent., registered bonds, due July, 1912, 129¾.
$1,000 New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bond, due October, 1837, 107¼.
$2,000 New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company 5 per cent. registered debenture bonds, due September, 1904, 107¼.
$3,000 New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company 3½ per cent. bonds, (Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad collateral,) due February, 1998, 98.
60 shares Bank of the State of New York, $100 each, 130½.
55 shares Continental National Bank, $100 each, 133¾.
$10,000 American Lithographic Company 6 per cent. debenture gold bonds certificate, 29.
15 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 152.
7 shares North American Trust Company, 152.
100 shares North American Trust Company, 150.
20 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 390½.
20 shares Trust Company of New York, $100 each, 200.
10 shares Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, $100 each, 110.
9 shares Union Trust Company, $100 each, 1,425.
$2,000 New York, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. registered bonds, due January, 1921, 125.
$50 New York Athletic Club second mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due 1910, 80.
100 shares Grammercy Sugar Company, $100 each, 21.
100 shares Grammercy Sugar Company, 21¼.
10 shares Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad preferred, $100 each, 107¼.
5 shares Merchants' Refrigerating Company, $100 each, 93½c.
29 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, $100 each, 230.
10 shares Manufacturers' Trust Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 310.
25 shares Williamsburg Trust Company, $100 each, 190.
$5,000 Erie Railroad Company 4 per cent. prior lien bonds, due January, 1996, 90¼.
$2,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company 4 per cent. adjustment bonds, due October, 1995, 82⅝.
$5,000 Atlantic Coast Electric Light Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, 92½.
$25,000 Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company 3½ per cent. bonds, 90.
20 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with tickets,) $50 each, 113.
4 shares Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, $50 each, 199.
$5,000 Western Union Telegraph Company 7 per cent. building fund bonds, due May 1, 1902, 107.
$14,000 Detroit and Lima Northern Railway Company first mortgage bonds, 20⅝.
80 shares Oriental Bank, $25 each, 195.
19 shares Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Company preferred, and $57.15 do. scrip, State Trust Company certificates, 19.18.
85 shares Fair Haven and Westville Railroad Company of New Haven, Conn., $25 each, $39.75 per share.
12 shares United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, $100 each, 272¾.

STOCK BROKERS SUED FOR $7,320.

Client Claims They Sold His Shares Without His Specific Order.

George Saba of 25 Strong Place, Brooklyn, has brought an action against the firm of Zimmermann & Forshay, stock brokers, to recover $7,320.
Mr. Saba alleges that on April 1, 1899, the firm bought 408 shares of Great Northern preferred to his order. The shares steadily went down in value, and on Sept. 18 the firm sold them without his specific order. It is to recover the loss on these shares that he has brought the action.
He alleges that he at all times had a large credit with the firm, ample to cover all margins.

The New York Life Must Pay $35,067.

A verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $35,067 was rendered yesterday by a jury in the United States Circuit Court in the action of James Allison against the New York Life Insurance Company. The case grew out of the foreclosure by the insurance company on Oscar Hammerstein's Olympia. The plaintiff claimed that some of the interior fittings belonged to him and were not subject to the mortgage.

Mayor to Give Hearing on Two Bills.

The bill to relieve the teachers of Queens and Richmond by permitting the Board of Estimate to issue bonds to pay the salaries for that portion of 1899 for which they did not get their pay reached Mayor Van Wyck yesterday, and a hearing was set for Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. It is expected that a large number of teachers will attend. The bill for the extension of the Metropolitan Museum of Art also arrived, and a hearing on it was set for 10:30 o'clock on Saturday.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 7	848,360
To date this year	13,721,603
Corresponding date last year	20,492,234

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 7	$3,200,500
To date this year	$63,342,500
Corresponding date last year	$175,032,360

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2¼@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Met. Street Railway	6½
Am. Express	3	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¾	Nat. Biscuit pf.	3
Anaconda Copper	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	¾	Penn. Sub. R.	1¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Pullman Co.	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	Un. Bag & Paper	½
Den. M. & Ft. D.	½	Union Pacific	1⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞
Erie Tel. & Tel.	4½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1⅛

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car. & Fdy.	¾	Glucose Sugar	⅝
Am. C. & F. pf.	1	Great North. pf.	¾
Am. Linseed	½	Illinois Central	¾
Am. Linseed pf.	¾	Int. Paper	½
Am. S. & Ref.	⅞	Int. Paper pf.	1
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Int. Silver	½
Am. S. H. pf.	1¼	Laclede Gas	5½
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	⅛	Minn. & St. L.	1¼
Am. S. Ref. pf.	½	National Biscuit	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	1¼	National Steel	2⅜
Am. Tobacco	1½	National Steel pf.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. J. Central	¾
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	N. Y. Central	1⅛
B'klyn R. T.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Chi., B. & Q.	½	1st pf.	2
Chi. & N. W. pf.	⅞	Norfolk & Western	¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Pennsylvania	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	People's Gas, Chi.	⅞
Consol. Gas	1⅝	Pressed S. Car	1
Cont. Tobacco	⅞	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	2	Rep. Steel	⅞
Federal Steel	1	Rep. Steel pf.	⅞
Federal Steel pf.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
General Electric	1½	Third Avenue	1½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1⅝	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1½
B'klyn W. & W. 5s	1½	Nash., C. & St. L. con.	2
Cleve., L. & W. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1¼
Peo. & E. 1st inc.	1	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	1
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The security market had to stand a severe test yesterday. Buoyancy attended activity to an extent recently unusual till a London bulletin came along in the afternoon reporting that Gen. Buller had met yet another disaster in South Africa. The whole market fell quickly and materially.
This record is in conflict with the optimistic declarations lately popular in Wall Street, to the effect that we have "cut loose" from Europe and will not be embarrassed in our markets, whatever may be the disturbance abroad. There has been recognition among cool-headed observers, of course, that this sort of confidence was born rather of enthusiasm than calm judgment. We never have been independent financially of Europe, and while the averment that we can be has a plenitude of pretty sound, it is just sound—nothing more.

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Before the day was over yesterday the market had a sharp rally—almost sufficient to offset the break that the Boer victory news had caused. Many stocks had dropped from three to half a dozen points, and most of them recovered the largest part of their loss. In this exhibit was much suggestiveness.
Significant especially was the fact that though quotations were knocked down precipitately, there was slight sign of liquidation, so enforced, and this means that stocks are in strong hands.

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What is in evidence, too, is the fact that the very strongest interests in Wall Street are acting in concert. Jealousies have disappeared—are settled or modified or, for good business reasons, no longer publicly displayed. Important financiers have gotten together; instead of fighting one another and misrepresenting one another, they are in common sense co-operation. Yesterday's market had much in it significant of this.

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The development of the market for the railway shares of merit of moderate market value is among the encouraging indications to which interests of most consequence pay attention. Union Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, Northern Pacific, and Southern Pacific are suggestively strong on purchases for accounts that never reflect trifling.

WESTERN UNION NEW BONDS.

It was officially announced yesterday that the Western Union Telegraph Company has practically concluded negotiations for the sale of $10,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds to a syndicate, the money to be used for extensions and improvements of the company's lines and facilities and for meeting maturing bonds. All the plans are expected to be completed in a day or two, until which time nothing other than the bare statement of the company's purpose is given out.
The company has $97,340,740 stock, on which a 5 per cent. dividend is paid. It was said on good authority that the new bonds would be floated at a little above par through Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Of the company's outstanding bonds, $5,700,000 odd (including two issues, one of which bears 6 per cent. interest and the other 7 per cent. interest,) comes due this Spring. This amount will be refunded out of the new $10,000,000 issue, and the residue of the new issue will be used in part to pay for new copper wire, as an improvement to the company's equipment.
Less than 3,000 shares of the company's stock were traded in yesterday, with a net decline of ¼ point.

METROPOLITAN'S BIG GAIN.

Metropolitan was, in point of the advance made, the most conspicuous stock on the list yesterday, though several other stocks were much more largely dealt in. On sales of scarcely more than 21,000 shares the stock advanced 6¼ points, and closed within ¼ of the highest point of the day. The announcement that President Vreeland had made a thorough inspection of the Third Avenue property gave fresh reason for reiteration of the report that eventually the two properties would be found under the same management. Nevertheless, while the announcement apparently helped Metropolitan, it had no helpful influence upon Third Avenue, which lost for the day 1½ points on sales of 10,000 shares.
Of the other local traction stocks, Manhattan advanced ¼, while Brooklyn Rapid Transit lost 1¼. It is said that the decline in the latter issue was due to selling by interests who had bought before the election of the new Directors, when the stock was around 68.

UNION PACIFIC'S MOVEMENT.

Union Pacific common stock yesterday furnished the sensation for the market, no fewer than 120,000 shares being traded in at a net gain of 1⅝ points, the closing marking 50%. The volume of the buying can best be shown by the mere statement that when the quotation was at 50 one well-known broker bid for 25,000 shares, while another broker is credited with having taken on over 15,000 shares of the stock during the day.
The trading was largely induced by the report that at their meeting to-day the Directors of the company will declare a dividend on the common stock, probably of 1½ per cent.
The movement was also helped by the report that at a conference of officials of Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Oregon Railway and Navigation Company it was decided to close Ogden Gateway, returning to the conditions existing prior to 1892. This, it is said, gives Union Pacific control of the greater part of Northwest traffic.

TOBACCO'S UPS AND DOWNS.

The movement in American Tobacco yesterday was of a decidedly sensational nature, the quotation ranging all the way from 103⅜ to 102⅞, with the close at 105¼, a net loss for the day of 1¾ points. There was not much news to explain the movement, the sharp decline taking place when the general market broke, following upon the announcement of another British reverse. The bull pool operating in the stock has put out a number of more or less hopeful statements concerning the property, its earnings and its expectations, and the probability of an increased dividend at the next meeting.

OFF DAY FOR STEEL STOCKS.

Yesterday was an off day for the steel stocks, which in the last ten days have scored gains, some of them nothing short of phenomenal. There was not a stock in the group that did not show a decline as a result of the day's trading, the loss ranging from fractions to a point or more. Inasmuch as there was nothing but good news concerning any of the properties, the selling can be attributed only to profit taking.

SUGAR GOES UP.

On trading of over 88,000 shares Sugar Trust common stock yesterday advanced 2½ points, with the close at 112½, as against 110 on the preceding day. Much of the buying was said to be short covering, and it was apparent from the movement of the stock that there was little support back of it. There were no new developments concerning the Sugar war.

LONDON SELLING.

Baltimore and Ohio's weakness yesterday was principally due to London selling of the issues—the only stocks to speak of that that market sold, being a moderate buyer of other shares. There was also some selling of Baltimore and Ohio by local interests who previously had been buyers.

ST. PAUL CONTINUES ACTIVE.

St. Paul reached the high figure of 125½ yesterday, but declined with the general market and on profit taking. The report that the company will increase its dividend at the next dividend meeting grows more persistent and has semi-official verification.

INVESTMENT BUYING.

The Wheeling and Lake Erie stocks, which all this week have shown pronounced strength and have been bought by strong interests, continued firm and active yesterday. It is said much of the buying at the present figures is for investment purposes, dividends being talked of shortly.

THE EASE IN MONEY.

The continuing ease in money—undoubtedly the chief cause contributing to the renewed speculation—was plainly evidenced yesterday when it was stated that a call loan of $50,000 had been made to a well-known broker at 2 per cent. During the day the highest rate asked for call money was 2½ per cent., with the bulk of the loans made at 2¼.

HOW NORFOLK ISSUES FARED.

Norfolk issues were again largely traded in yesterday, more than 21,000 shares of the common stock changing hands and about 8,500 of the preferred. The common declined fractionally, due to realizing, but the preferred, the dividend on which was declared a few days ago, advanced to 74⅝, with the close at 74⅛.

NO ATTENTION TO EARNINGS.

The little attention which quite often the market pays to news of an assuring and hopeful kind was evidenced yesterday by the course of Great Northern, the preferred stock of which scored a fractional decline in the face of earnings which showed an increase of approximately $34,000 for the month of January. From July 1 the total earnings have been $18,326,000, an increase over the same period a year ago of $1,710,000.

ATCHISON'S DIVIDEND.

Atchison stocks, which lately have been well bought, declined fractionally yesterday—probably because of disappointment if some quarters that at the meeting of the Directors of the company held during the day no action was taken to confirm reports of rumor-mongers that an increased dividend on the preferred would be declared. As a matter of fact, however, it is not improbable that an increase in the near future may be chronicled, as earnings are said to justify such action.

ERIE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

In connection with the recent increase of $5,000,000 in its capital stock, the Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company announces that the underwriters have taken up 30,000 shares of the treasury stock at par, paying therefor $3,000,000, which, with the 20,000 shares already subscribed to at par by the stockholders and payable Feb. 14, will give the Erie Company $5,000,000 in cash with which to carry on their necessary extensions during the year, and entirely extinguish the floating debt of the company. The total issued capital of the Erie Company on Feb. 14 will be $10,000,000, full paid.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades The Iron Age will to-day say:
"Our monthly blast furnace statistics, which we publish elsewhere, show an increase in the capacity working on February 1 over January 1 of 3,281 tons per week, the weekly product having reached 290,000 tons per week, exclusive of charcoal iron. It should be noted, however, that a good many stocks did not reach their best work in January owing to frequent stoppages. Stocks of coke and anthracite pig increased 19,000 tons during the month, which is surprisingly small considering the fact that melters of iron were closed down part of the time.
"The market on pig iron for foundry purposes is still halting somewhat. It must be understood, however, that this refers to the second half of the year, on which alone large consumers are figuring, being fairly well covered for the first half. When a dead-lock is spoken of it refers to this business for future delivery.
"In the Central West there has been some buying of bessemer pig by large steel makers, the purchases being forced by the fact that some of the furnaces controlled by them have not been working smoothly. This is a good illustration of how closely the majority are working.
"There has been a good demand lately for basic pig, and there has been a very significant transaction, a lot of 5,000 tons having been sold for export by an Eastern furnace. Advices from Europe indicate that the scarcity of raw material continues in an aggravated form, so that relief will be sought on this side whenever any favorable opportunity presents itself.

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"In steel billets there have been no recent transactions of importance, although it is intimated that some large purchases have been made during the past two months for pipe purposes, an important sale having been made this week.
"The steel rail manufacturers are in conference with reference to the situation created by the appearance in the field of a new contributor to the market.
"In the Eastern markets several lots of steel rails have appeared from second hands. They aggregate a little more than 30,000 tons, and are offered under the market. They are rails contracted for last year for new enterprises which have not been carried through. In one case they were purchased at $18, so that there is very handsome profit in them, even taking into account the concession which must be made because they are of a certain weight and section.
"In finished iron and steel the movement is good but not heavy. Chicago reports that the dead-lock in steel bars has been broken there and that some large lots have been placed.
"The campaign between the consolidation and the outside makers of cast-iron pipe continues. Lately an Eastern shop has taken work in Ohio.
"Tin has scored a further heavy advance in London. In copper the reports that a consumers' pool had taken a large block of Calumet and Hecla copper is denied. The export sales are reported heavy. Spelter is firmer, and the tin-plate trade is quite active."

THE WORLD'S GOLD SUPPLY.

In the forthcoming February number of Money will appear the

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

As a result of the recently renewed interest in the market for outside securities trading in that market yesterday was very active and prices were much advanced. From the opening of the week transactions showed notable increases over recent averages, but neither on Monday nor Tuesday was the trading as active or as broad as it was yesterday. Strength that earlier was confined to the industrial and copper stocks extended to the rest of the market and practically in every quarter large net gains were recorded. In the electric stocks and the gas stocks, as well as among the industrial issues, were several showing net gains of 1 point or more, and in the most prominent cases the day's net gains amounted to as much as 3 or more points. Most prominent among the factors influencing the course of prices, especially in the industrial stocks, is the approach of the time for declaration of the first dividends on common stocks. It is expected that several common stocks will soon be put among the dividend paying issues, and the fulfillment of these expectations will naturally lead to a much better market for many of these stocks. Some few stocks showed weakness and ended the day with net losses, but these were of relatively little importance compared with the large number of securities which advanced substantially.

AMALGMATED COPPER was the most prominent issue at the opening. First sales were made substantially above the previous day's closing, and on large transactions the stock advanced sharply to 94¼. A reaction followed the early advance, but the price fell off only fractionally, and very soon recovered. During the afternoon 105 was reached, where 100 shares changed hands. Receding a point it ended the day at 94 bid, a net gain of 3¼ points. Trading in the stock was in large amount, and, though it followed a somewhat irregular course, the stock offered was well taken, and feeling generally in regard to the stock was bullish. It is believed that negotiations that have been carried on for some time past with some opposing interests are about to result favorably, and that this will serve to better the position of the Amalgamated Copper Company. Insiders are credited with being large buyers of the stock, and this is taken to mean that favorable developments are near at hand. Amalgamated's strength was reflected in most of the other copper stocks, and in several of these substantial net gains were recorded.

NATIONAL TUBE common was prominent among the industrial stocks by reason of an advance of over 3 points. It sold up to 50 and closed at 49⅞ bid, against 46¾ bid on the previous day. Transactions in the stock were in fairly large amount and the demand was broad. A smaller net gain was made in the preferred stock, which closed at 92½ bid, against 91¾ bid on Tuesday.

CAST IRON PIPE preferred sold up to 48 and closed at 47¼ bid, a net gain of 3¾ points. It is felt that the recently prevailing price in this issue was very low for a stock that has already become a dividend-paying issue and which is paying 7 per cent., and this has led to a large buying of the stock.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred was one of the other industrial stocks that enjoyed a large net gain. It sold up to 27 and closed at 24½ bid, a net gain of 3 points. Trading was fairly active, but in proportion with the advance in price the transactions were smaller than those in several other issues. An advance of about three-quarters of a point occurred in the common stock, but it later lost most of this and closed at 7 bid, against 6⅞ bid on Tuesday.

KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG AND GULF new securities were traded in for the first time. Several hundred shares of the preferred stock were sold at 43, and it ended the day at 42 bid. A small amount of the bonds changed hands at 69½, and the market in those at the close was 68½ bid, offered at 69½. There was no trading in the common stock.

HUDSON COUNTY GAS.—Among the large transactions reported yesterday were sales of two lots of Hudson County Gas 5s. One lot was of $175,000 of the bonds and the other of $300,000; they were both purchased by W. E. R. Smith. It could not be learned at what figure the transactions were made. The bonds were offered at 103 and interest and 102 was bid.

BAY STATE GAS was notably weak. It sold down to 1¾ after selling as high at 2¼ early in the day, and closed at 1⅝ bid, a net loss of three-eighths of a point.

STANDARD OIL sold at 546, record price for the stock, and then reacted about 10 points. It closed at 536 bid, against 545 bid at the close on Tuesday.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Gas Companies.		
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅞
New Amsterdam	20	20½
New Amsterdam pf.	47¼	48½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest.	97	98½
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	28	30
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76	78
American Bicycle	19	20
American Bicycle pf.	49	51
American Bicycle bonds	..	92½
American Chicle	51	55
American Chicle pf.	85	93
American Woolen	25½	26
American Woolen pf.	81½	82½
Cast-Iron Pipe	7½	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	47¼	48
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	14¼	16
Distilling Company of America	7	7¼
Distilling Company of America pf.	24½	25½
Empire Steel	18	..
Empire Steel pf.	56	58
Electric Axle Light & Power	3½	4¼
Electric Boat	..	19
Electric Boat pf.	..	40
Havana Commercial	19	20¼
Havana Commercial pf.	59½	61
International Pump	18½	19¼
International Pump pf.	65	68
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	31⅜	32½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.	88½	90
National Gramophone	47	53
National Salt	45½	46½
National Salt pf.	77	79
National Tube	49⅞	50
National Tube pf.	92½	93
Otis Elevator	25	27
Otis Elevator pf.	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30¼	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	82	83
Sloss-Sheffield	31	31½
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	71	73
Standard Oil of New Jersey	536	540
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	94	94⅜
American Air Power	40	47
Arizona Lead	11½	12
Asphalt Company of America	13	14
British Columbia Copper	10½	11
California Copper	..	5
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf.	60	69
Chicago & Alton sub.	106½	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	43	52
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid.	..	1½
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22½
General Carriage	6	6½
Illinois Transportation	..	2⅞
Kansas City, P. & G. pf., (new)	42	43½
Kansas City, P. & G. 3s, (new)	68½	69½
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	98½	99½
New York Transportation	10	10½
New England Transportation	6	6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20⅞	21¼
Pittsburg Coal	2	3
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83	83¾
St. Louis subs, full paid, ex div.	121	124
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf.	80	..
St. Louis bonds	..	94½
Retsof	26	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	..	15¼
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	16	17
Trust Company of America	190	195
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26	27½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60¼	62

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Street Railways.		
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	98	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	385	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	85
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88½	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	28½	27¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	28½	29½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	23	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	113¾	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	25	27
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	105
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	103½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55

Bid. Asked.

Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	76	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	58	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	64	66
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	42
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	18	20
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70¼	72
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	106	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	33	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	60	65
St. Paul Gas bonds	98	99
Standard Gas, New York	115	125
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	150
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	26
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	90
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	67	69
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93¼	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry stock	37	39
Union Ferry bonds	99	100½

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf.	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	108
Consolidated Rubber Tire	8	10
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	42½	48
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Lorillard Company pf.	108	48⅓
Standard Coupler	37	40
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	..
Union Typewriter	28	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
Worthington Pump pf.	106	108
Miscellaneous.		
American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	105	105¼
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Some 15,000 shares of mining stocks changed hands in the first half of the day, which was a pretty good showing, exceeding the total of dealings for any previous whole day in the last three months. Baltic rose ½, to 21½; Bingham, ⅝, to 11⅞; British Columbia, 1¼, to 10⅝; Calumet and Hecla, 5, to 755; Cochiti, ¼, to 13; Copper Range, 1, to 27; Elm River, ⅜, to 5½; Massachusetts, ⅝, to 6¼; Michigan, ½, to 6¾; Mohawk, ¾, to 14¾, later 14; Old Colony, ⅛, to 4½; Parrot, ⅜, to 46¼, later 45¾; Osceola, 3, to 78; Santa Fé, ⅞, to 7; United States, 1⅝, to 9; Utah, 2, to 33, later 31½; Old Dominion, 2¼, to 21¼, later 20⅝. Centennial-Eureka eased ½, to 24½, and Isle Royale rose 2, to 28½. Tamarack, at 190, and Quincy, at 145, were unchanged. In the afternoon there was an easier tendency, natural after so sharp a rise, Butte yielding 3 from the highest, to 65; Montana, 1, to 283; Arcadian, ½, to 21, and Centennial, ¾, to 19¾. American Zinc was up 1, to 17.

The general market was by no means quiet. Erie Telephone advanced 4⅝, to 109⅝, later selling at 108¾. Trading was active in Union Pacific and in Sugar; also in Federal Steel and the bond department. Mexican Central 4s were up 1, at 75. Agricultural Chemical rose 2½ more, to 33½. Boston Elevated lost 1, to 100.

At the Clearing House to-day 4 per cent. was the quoted rate, and New York funds sold at 5c discount.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6½	Old Colony	4¼	4½
Alloucz	3½	3½	Old Domin	21	21¼
Arcadian	22	22	Osceola	76	77
Arnold	6	6½	Parrot	45½	46
Ash'Bed	.50	1½	Pioneer	1¾	2½
Atlantic	24	25	Quincy	142	145
Baltic	21	22	Rhode Island	4½	4¾
B. & C. C.	215	225	Santa Fé	6⅞	7
Bost. & M.	282	284	Santa Ysabel	2⅜	3
Butte & B.	65	66	Shoe	30½	31
Cal. & Hec.	750	755	Tamarack	190	195
Centennial	20¼	20⅜	Utah Cons	31¼	31¾
Franklin	15¼	15⅜	Wasgton	1⅛	1¼
Humboldt	1	..	White Knob	12	16
Isle Royale	28	29	Winona	3½	4
Mohawk	14¾	15	Wolverine	42¼	42½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	244	245	Cent. M. pf. 64 66
Bost. & Low.	242	..	Fitchburg pf. 124½ 125
Bost. & Me.	198	198½	N. Y. & N.
Bost. & Pr.	..	300	E. 6s 110½ 111½
Bost. Elev.	..	100	N. Y. & N.
Bost. G. 5s	80	..	E. 7s 115 ..
Cent. Mass.	13	14	West End 92¾ 93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	344	346	N. Eng. T. 135 140
Chi. S. Yds.	137	139	U. S. Oil 19½ 20½
Dom. Coal	43	44	Westinghouse
Dom. C. pf.	116	..	Electric 44 44½
Erie Tel.	108	109	Westinghouse
Mex. Tel.	2¾	3	Elect. pf. 61 ..

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Business continues brisk and industrials are active. Linseed common opened to-day at 15⅞, sold to 16, dropped a point, and closed at 15¼. The preferred started at 59¼ and fell under steady selling to 58¼, closing at 58⅜. Biscuit advanced to 40¼ from 40 at the start, but declined to 38⅜, and closed at 39½. The preferred advanced ½ point from 95 and closed at 95¼. Metropolitan Elevated preferred opened at 78, lost a point, advanced to 78½, and closed at 77¾. Match on the annual report advanced from 125 to 128¾, and closed at 126. Tin Plate opened at 36, advanced ½, sold off to 35⅝, dropped again to 35, and closed at 35¼. Steel common opened at 52, but declined to 49¼; there was another advance to 50⅜ and a close at 50½.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
2,392	Linseed	16	15	15½
3,295	Linseed pfd.	59¼	58¼	58⅜
40	Radiator	49	49	49
6	C. C. & Co. Canal & Dock.	70	70	70
1,890	American Tin Plate	30⅛	35	35¼
50	American Tin Plate pfd.	83¼	83¼	83¼
225	Diamond Match	126½	125	126
25	Lake Street Elevated	11¼	11¼	11¼
921	Metropolitan Elev pf.	78¼	77¾	77¾
5,470	National Biscuit	40¼	38⅝	39½
270	National Biscuit pfd.	95½	95	95¼
1,576	National Steel	52	49¼	50½
15	North Chicago	228	228	228
55	Union Elevated	99½	99½	99½
20	Streets W. S. C. Line	20½	20¼	20¼
35	South Side Elevated	99	99	99
37	Cent. Union Telephone	50	49	49
113	West Chicago	112½	112½	112½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—When the downward movement became pronounced in Wall Street prices here began to yield, though the only loss of note was a drop of 1⅜ in Marsden, and even that fell was for independent reasons too well known to need recital. A prominent exception to the general trend was seen in Electric Company of America. That stock rose steadily all day, touching 14 during the afternoon against 12⅜ last night.

Among the specialties there was more irregularity than actual heaviness. Philadelphia Electric reacted ½ from the highest price, but later the decline brought in sufficient orders to wipe out half of the early recession. American Asphalt fell fractionally, and Tidewater Steel went back to 16. In the railroad department both Reading and Pennsylvania went with the tide. Inactive issues ignored the sagging temper. Philadelphia and Erie rose to 24. Pennsylvania Vehicle struggled up ½, to 3½. The steel and iron stocks were firm. The Street had a story that a dividend of at least $1 per share would be declared on Philadelphia and Erie next Friday.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21½	21¾	Phila. Trac.	98	98⅛
Choctaw	33	34	Union Trac.	39½	39⅞
Con. Tr., P.	28½	28⅝	C. Gas & Im.	153¼	154
El. Co. of A.	13⅝	14	Welsbach Lt.	42	45
Lehigh Val.	25	25½	W. N.Y. & P.	6⅞	7
Marsden	10	10⅝			

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Niles-Bement-Pond Company, organized last August, and which controls the heavy machine tool trade of the United States, met in Jersey City yesterday and re-elected the Board of Directors. At a subsequent meeting of the board the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on its preferred stock was declared, payable Feb. 20. Transfer books close Feb. 10 and reopen Feb. 21.

Diamond Match Company Profits.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—At a meeting here today of the stockholders of the Diamond Match Company a 2½ per cent. quarterly dividend was declared, payable March 12. The financial statement presented by President Barber for the year ending Dec. 30, 1899, shows a net profit of $1,513,767, or about 10 per cent. on the capital stock.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
168¾	17	2,550	Am. Car & Found. Co.	18	18	16⅝	17	– ¾
63¾	65½	1,225	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	65⅝	65⅞	64	65	–1
34¾	35	775	American Cotton Oil	35	35⅝	35	35	.....
92	94½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	94	94	94	94	+1
25	30	18	American District Tel.	25	25	25	25	–3
147½	150	170	American Express	148	148	148	148	+3
43⅜	43⅝	2,044	American Ice Co.	43¾	43¾	43	43⅞	– ½
15½	15⅝	935	American Linseed Co.	16	16	15⅝	15½	– ½
58¼	59	1,180	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	58⅝	59⅞	58	58⅞	– ¾
6¾	7	800	American Malting Co.	6¼	6¼	6	6¼	.....
27	28	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	– ¼
42	42⅜	3,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	43¼	43⅝	41½	42⅜	– ⅞
109	91¼	1,401	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91⅞	91⅞	90¼	91⅞	+ ⅛
103½	..	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	– ⅛
56	48¾	12,280	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	49¾	49¾	46¾	48¾	–1
84¾	85	1,690	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	86	86	84¾	84¾	–1¼
57⅞	58	13,525	Am. Steel & Wire	58⅞	58⅞	57½	58	– ½
94¼	94½	1,260	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	94¾	94¾	94	94½	– ⅝
112	112⅛	85,370	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	110	112⅞	109¼	112⅛	+2⅛
112	114	110	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113	113	113	113	– ½
98	98	35	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	97½	97½	97½	97½	.....
35¼	35½	2,235	American Tin Plate	36⅜	36⅞	35	35	–1¼
105½	106¼	40,040	American Tobacco	107½	108⅝	103⅞	105¼	–1⅝
117	117	3,255	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45¼	46⅝	44¾	45⅝	+1⅛
95	96½	22,355	At., T. & S. F.	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21¼	– ⅛
117	118½	33,230	At., T. & S. F. pf.	64⅞	64⅞	63½	64	– ½
63	63¾	23,740	Baltimore & Ohio	63½	63⅞	60¾	62¼	–1⅝
77	77⅛	9,095	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	77⅛	77½	75¾	77	– ¼
74⅞	75	40,470	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	76	76¼	73½	75	–1¼
13¾	14	100	Brunswick City	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	– ⅛
49	49¾	200	Canada Southern	50½	50½	49⅞	49⅞	– ⅛
29⅞	29⅞	4,420	Chesapeake & Ohio	30½	30⅝	29½	29¾	– ⅛
125¾	126⅛	16,440	Chi., Cotr. & Quincy	126⅜	127	125¼	126	– ½
14⅜	14⅞	1,400	Chicago Great West.	14½	14¾	14¼	14⅜	– ⅛
77½	77¾	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	78	78	78	78	.....
40¾	41	700	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	41	41¼	41	41¼	+ ¼
48	50	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
124¼	124⅝	18,915	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	125¼	125½	123¾	124⅜	+ ¼
171¾	172¼	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172	172¼	172	172¼	+ ⅝
163	164	210	Chicago & Northw.	163⅜	163⅜	163	163	– ⅛
193¾	201	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	193¾	198⅝	193¾	193¾	– ⅞
109¼	109¾	9,820	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	110⅞	111⅞	108¼	109¾	–1
38	39	4,000	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37	39	37	38	+1
62¼	62¾	1,310	C., C., C. & St. L.	63¼	63¼	62¾	62¾	– ¼
106	109	10	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	109	109	109	109	.....
20½	21	250	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	20	20	20	20	.....
50	55	110	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	54	54	54	54	.....
46¾	47	5,250	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	47½	48	46	46¾	–1½
24	24¼	700	Colorado Midland pf.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
5¾	5½	400	Colorado Southern	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
43¼	44	815	Col. Southern 1st pf.	44½	44½	44	44	.....
15	15½	25	Col. Southern 2d pf.	15	..	14⅝	14⅝	.....
17⅞	18	300	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	17⅞	18⅛	17½	17½	+ ⅛
190½	191½	350	Consolidated Gas	193	193	190⅜	190⅜	–1⅜
34½	34⅝	4,355	Continental Tobac. Co.	35¼	35¼	34	34¼	– ⅝
84½	85	1,358	Continental Tob. Co. pf.	86¼	86¼	84⅞	84⅞	–1⅛
114	115	200	Delaware & Hudson	115	115	115	115	–2
20¼	20¼	1,625	Denver & R. G.	20¼	20⅜	20	20¼	+ ⅛
72¼	72½	2,030	Denver & R. G. pf.	72½	73¼	72½	72⅞	+ ⅝
16	16½	400	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
5	5½	300	Dul., S. S. & At.	5	5	5	5	– ⅛
13¼	14	200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¾
12¼	12½	210	Erie	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
35⅜	35⅝	2,510	Erie 1st pf.	35¾	36¼	35⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
18	19⅜	200	Erie 2d pf.	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
109½	110	1,520	Erie Tel. & Tel.	105¾	110	105¾	110	+4½
47⅜	47¼	400	Evans. & T. H.	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¾	.....
56⅜	56⅝	15,264	Federal Steel	57½	57½	55¾	56½	–1
76	76½	530	Federal Steel pf.	77¼	77¼	76½	76½	–1
127	127½	350	General Electric	128	128	127	127	–1½
57½	57¾	1,118	Glucose Sugar Ref.	58	58	57⅛	57½	– ⅝
100½	101	350	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	101¼	101¼	101	101	–..¼
160	161	525	Great Northern pf.	160½	160	160	160	+ ⅛
...	...	2,400	Great Nor. pf., rights.	5½	5¾	5½	5⅝	.....
34½	34⅝	900	Hocking Valley	34½	34⅝	34½	34½	.....
62¾	63	113	Hocking Valley pf.	63	63	63	63	– ⅜
112¼	113	1,200	Illinois Central	113¾	113¾	112¾	112¾	– ¾
24½	25	330	International Paper	25	25	24½	24½	– ½
69	69½	500	International Paper pf.	70½	70¼	69½	69½	–1
10	9¾	400	International Silver	9	9¾	9	9¾	– ½
12	12⅜	110	Iowa Central	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ¼
54	55	100	Iowa Central pf.	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
13½	14	250	Kanawha & Michigan.	13½	13½	13½	13½	– ¼
8¾	9	100	K., C., P. & G., t. r.	8¾	9	8¾	8¾	– ¼
30	40	100	Knickerbocker Ice	38	38	38	38	.....
70	75	600	Laclede Gas	78	78	73	73½	–5¼
84	85	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	85	85	85	85	.....
81⅜	81½	6,235	Louisville & Nashville.	82⅜	82½	80⅞	81½	– ½
98¾	99	12,190	Manhattan El	98⅜	99⅜	97½	98⅞	+ ⅛
179	179¼	24,414	Met. Street Railway	173½	179½	172½	179¼	+6½
26½	27½	330	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	27	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
12¼	12½	1,285	Mexican Central	12¼	12⅝	12	12	– ⅜
3¾	4	500	Mexican National ctfs.	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
64	65	1,100	Minn. St. Louis	64¾	64¾	63¾	63¾	–1¼
34	34½	510	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	– ¼
47	47¾	13,200	Missouri Pacific	47¾	47¾	46	47⅞	– ⅝
42⅝	43¼	435	Mobile & Ohio	42⅝	43	42¼	42½	– ⅝
38½	39⅝	210	National Biscuit Co.	40¼	40¼	39¾	39⅝	– ⅝
93¾	97⅛	300	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	96	96	96	96	+3
27⅝	28	2,568	National Lead Co.	26½	28⅛	20½	28	+ ⅛
104¾	106	25	National Lead Co. pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½	.....
49½	49¾	22,355	National Steel Co.	52	52¼	48¼	49½	–2⅝
96	96½	230	Nat. Steel Co. pf.	96	96	96	96	–1
117⅜	118½	100	New Jersey Central	118	118	118	118	– ⅛
134	135	415	New York Air Brake	134¾	134¾	134¼	134½	+2½
135¼	135½	6,150	New York Central	136½	136¾	134⅝	135⅝	–1½
13¼	13½	300	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	13⅝	13¼	13½	.....
82	83	210	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	83	83	83	83	–2
35	36	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	36	36	36	36	+ ¼
25	25½	12,795	N. Y., Ont. & West.	25	25½	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
28½	29	20,375	Norfolk & Western	29¼	29¼	28⅛	28⅛	– ⅛
74	74¼	7,360	Norfolk & West. pf.

BRYAN AT CARNEGIE HALL

Attraction at Winfield Scott Hancock Post Entertainment.

Free Silver Champion Discusses "Pending Problems," but Omits All Partisan References.

William Jennings Bryan spoke last night in Carnegie Hall at what was termed a "patriotic demonstration," given under the auspices and for the relief fund of Winfield Scott Hancock Post, No. 259, G. A. R. Mr. Bryan's subject was "Pending Problems," and while the topics he discussed were political, the partisan feature was eliminated as far as possible. As a result the audience, which numbered about 900 persons, found plenty of opportunities for showing its approbation of the speaker's eloquence or of the principles which he enunciated.

In the audience there were few politicians of even local prominence. John C. Sheehan, who was leader of Tammany Hall while Mr. Bryan was a Presidential candidate, took a seat on the stage early in the evening, and one of the first to arrive in the main part of the hall was ex-Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason of Long Island City. One of his neighbors was Henry A. McDonald, who was for a time a candidate for Governor in 1898, and another was School Commissioner Vernon M. Davis. Just before Mr. Bryan's arrival Corporation Counsel Whalen walked upon the stage, and a few minutes later John W. Keller, President of the Democratic Club, entered one of the boxes.

Mr. Bryan arrived in the hall at 8:45 o'clock in company with ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas, Tom L. Johnson, Congressman William Sulzer, and Dr. John H. Gerdner, with whom the party had dined. As Mr. Bryan was recognized the entire audience broke into a storm of cheers, and the band struck up "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." A slight hitch in the programme occurred at this point, and a man in the gallery, evidently interpreting it as a slight to the speaker, yelled: "Bunko steerers done this thing." No attention was paid to this remark beyond a ripple of laughter.

Letters expressing regret at their inability to be present were read from Admiral Dewey, Gens. Miles and Merritt, Albert D. Shaw, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; Department Commander Joseph N. Kay, Senator Depew, Congressman Cummings, and Dr. Parkhurst. W. Bourke Cockran wrote a letter of regret, inclosing a check for $5, which he desired to be used for the purchase of seats for five sympathizers with the relief fund who might be inconvenienced if they had to buy tickets themselves. Hearty applause greeted the reading of Mr. Cockran's letter.

Gen. George B. Loud then made a brief address, at the end of which, in alluding to Col. Bryan, he said:

"If all the prayers and praises that will ascend to Heaven invoking God's richest blessings upon him who will address you were chiseled on a monument, its summit would kiss the clouds in their transit. In the spirit of a common patriot brotherhood, I take personal pleasure in presenting Col. William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska."

Mr. Bryan's address was practically the speech which he has been delivering at political gatherings since his tour of the East began some weeks ago, with its partisan features omitted. After an allusion to the civil war and its results, he began by requesting his audience to hold no one responsible for what he might say except himself. Those who had invited him to speak, he said, did not necessarily indorse his views, but simply were willing that a man who had thoughts should express them.

He declared that, although he wanted to be non-partisan in his remarks, he could not suppress his views. Human intellect was fallible, he said, and he was willing to admit the possibility that he might be wrong, but he spoke what he believed, and if any one could controvert his arguments he was willing to give him the opportunity.

As a preliminary to his discussion of present problems, he took up the subject of the relations of capital and labor, which he declared were interdependent. The relation could be gauged best, he said, by the sentiments expressed by the Declaration of Independence, in which it was asserted that all men were created free and equal. He took this equality to mean equality before the law, which, he declared, must not distinguish between rich and poor or humble and powerful.

The first problem Mr Bryan considered was that of taxation. On this topic he argued for an income tax and for equal treatment of rich and poor. From taxation he passed to the money question, including the pending currency bill, which, he said, was really an attempt to force the gold standard on the people, though a recent amendment declared that it was only a measure to promote bimetallism. In speaking of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, Mr. Bryan said that a majority of the voters in 1896 favored it.

"You were 600,000 votes shy, though," exclaimed a man in the audience.

"Yes," said Mr. Bryan, "we were 600,000 voters shy, but I met with men who understood what 16 to 1 meant and knew why they wanted it, and against us there were those who didn't understand what 16 to 1 meant, and who didn't know why they didn't want it."

In beginning the discussion of the trust problem Mr. Bryan said that he had often been asked why he did not confine himself to trusts as an issue and cut out all reference to the money question. "My answer," he said, "is that I don't want to make peace with the Money Trust while I'm fighting the Soap Trust and the Match Trust. The very people who cry for the gold standard and for bank control of the currency are the ones who tell you that in the long run trusts will do no harm. That's why I don't drop the money question."

Militarism and imperialism formed the last topic in the address. After denouncing the policy of conquest which, he said, is being carried on in the Philippines, Mr. Bryan referred to the war in South Africa, saying: "A short time ago England started a war of conquest in South Africa. As yet the British soldiers have not reached Ladysmith, and God grant they never will." Wild cheers greeted this remark, and this led Mr. Bryan to say that he had nothing against England, but that his sympathies were always with the weaker nation in a struggle. In closing, he pleaded for independence for the Filipinos, and declared that we should educate the boys of the Philippines and send them back to educate and civilize their brethren.

Mr. Bryan left the hall immediately after the close of his speech. He announced before leaving that he would speak in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Friday night, for the benefit of George Ricard Post, No. 362, G. A. R.

Col. Bryan at Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 7.—Col. William Jennings Bryan reached this city this afternoon from Bridgeport, Conn. He did not remain in New York for any length of time. After taking luncheon with James E. Martine, Col. Bryan delivered an address in Music Hall, which was crowded to the doors.

MURDER IN COLUMBUS AVENUE.

Emil A. Dieckert Shot by a Lodger in His Father's Hotel.

Emil A. Dieckert, Jr., a bartender in his father's saloon and lodging house, known as the Park Hotel, at 815 Columbus Avenue, was shot at midnight last night by Edward Johnson, a Russian carpenter who boarded at the place. Young Dieckert died before an ambulance which had been sent for from the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital arrived.

Johnson had been drinking, and when he asked Dieckert for the key to his room, the young man suggested that he pay for his drinks before he went up stairs. This angered the Russian, and he drew a revolver and shot Dieckert. He was arrested by Roundsman Connors and Policeman Stull of the West One Hundredth Street Station.

Major Brackett Sails for Paris.

Major Frederick Brackett, Secretary and Disbursing Agent to the United States Paris Exhibition Commission; Mrs. Brackett, Miss Nina Brackett, William W. Brackett, assistant to the Secretary; Charles G. Hoyt, Richard A. Hoyt, Chief Clerk; P. L. Bowden, Captain of the Guards; Roy B. Tabor, clerk; Minnie Bronson of the Department of Education; John Getz, Chief of Decorations; Victor C. Reikes, expert; E. A. Levigne, clerk, and Mary E. Logan, clerk, sailed yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Paul en route to Paris. Major Brackett and his staff are going over early to superintend the unloading of the exhibits which have already gone over and the construction of places in which the exhibits are to be shown. His headquarters will be at 20 Avenue Rapp, near the entrance to the Exposition grounds. Commissioner General Ferdinand Peck will sail for Paris Feb. 21.

THE JEFFRIES-CORBETT FIGHT.

Bid of the National Athletic Club of San Francisco Accepted.

William A. Brady, on behalf of Jeffries, and George Considine, Corbett's manager, met yesterday at Brady's office and agreed to accept the bid of the National Athletic Club of San Francisco for the Jeffries-Corbett fight. The bid is 75 per cent. of the gross receipts. The club is backed by Brady, and its offer was the only one outside of that of the Seaside Athletic Club, which was 60 per cent. of the gross receipts.

Considine wanted to accept the Seaside club's offer, but Brady insisted upon the largest offer being accepted. The managers agreed that to hold the big fight in this State would probably arouse the opponents to pugilism, and, as the fate of the Horton law is now hanging in the balance, the new weight against it would bring about its repeal.

The fight will take place about April 10. A list of well-known referees was considered and Brady said he favored "Charley" White. The selection was not made final.

AMATEUR CYCLISTS REINSTATED.

National Association Board of Control Makes a New Ruling.

The Board of Control of the National Cycle Association held a meeting at 150 Nassau Street yesterday afternoon and acted on a number of applications from riders who desired to be reinstated in the amateur class. The board found that many riders had been unfairly treated in being classed as professionals, and it was decided that those who had not entered the professional class of their own will should be reinstated as amateurs. E. De Magtni of Brooklyn and J. J Gregory of Newark, who were prominent as amateurs, were among those reinstated. Frank L. Kramer of the Harlem Wheelmen, the amateur champion of 1898 and 1899, was transferred to the professional class at his own request. It is expected that many more amateurs will follow the example of Kramer before the outdoor racing season opens.

Automobile racing was discussed by the Board of Control, and it is generally conceded that it will become a factor in racing during the coming season. A set of rules will be prepared to govern motor and automobile racing before the April meeting of the board.

BIG PENUCHLE STORY DENIED.

"Eole" Pearsall's Alleged $30,000 Winning Said to be a Myth.

Sporting men on upper Broadway had a choice bit of news to gossip about yesterday morning when they heard that "Eole" Pearsall, the bookmaker, and "Al" Adams, the reputed policy king, had played penuchle for $1,000 a corner, and that after a twenty-four-hour session Pearsall had quit the game $30,000 ahead. None of the big sporting men who frequent the clubhouses had seen the play, although they had seen Pearsall and Adams playing a game of Boston. They doubted the story, and when they compared notes they agreed that the game for such stakes had been played only in the mind of an imaginative individual.

A man who is in "Eole" Pearsall's company during the day when the latter is playing the New Orleans and California races said that the story was untrue.

"'Eole' and Adams were playing Boston for a merely nominal stake, and 'Eddie' Burke, 'Eole's' partner, bet $100 on the side that 'Eole' would win. But 'Al' Adams would no more think of playing penuchle or any other game for $1,000 a corner than he would of giving his fortune away. He is a millionaire, and he made his money gambling, but he always had a game where a big percentage is his, and he hasn't lost any of his old-time shrewdness. Of course, 'Eole' will take a chance if he feels like rolling high, but faro banks or the horses are good enough for him."

Pitcher "Jack" Taylor Dead.

John Taylor, for many years prominent in baseball circles, died yesterday in the Smith Infirmary, at New Brighton, S. I., from Bright's disease. Taylor was a pitcher for several years for the Philadelphia and Cincinnati League teams. He was twenty-six years old. His wife survives him.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Katie Gibbons, 107 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 7 to 1, won; Rio Chico, 109, (Bullman,) 7 to 5, second; Jack McCabe, 105, (J. Woods,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Melkarth, Sallie Goodwin, Pat Murphy, Lily Brownell, Silver Maid, Campus, and Favorsham also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Futurity course; selling. Southern Girl, 105 pounds, (Bullman,) 2 to 5, won; Louis B. McWhirter, 108, (Vittatoe,) 5 to 1, second; Saul of Tarsus, 107, (Spencer,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Bamboulla also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Flora Bird, 112 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 3 to 1, won; Silver Bullion, 112, (Morse,) 20 to 1, second; Essence, 109, (Bullman,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:15. The Scot, Harry Thatcher, Sunello, For Freedom, Isaline, Edgardo, and Gundara also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. David Tenny, 104 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 10, won; Imp. Consilia, 96, (J. Martin,) 8 to 5, second; Don Luis, 111, (E. Jones,) 100 to 1, third. Time —1:47½. Lost Girl, Stromo, Snips, and Red Pirate also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Peace, 102 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 7 to 5, won; Pompino, 107, (Henry,) 7 to 1, second; Harry Thoburn, 112, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:13½. Sister Alice, Castake, Bessie Lee, Amelia Fonso, and Rosalabra also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile; selling. Toribio, 103 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 10 to 1, won; Silver Tone, 108, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, second; Go to Bed, 106, (Vittatoe,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:40. Flanero, Scotch Plaid, Jennie Reid, and Los Medanos also ran.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Quick Resale of a Broadway Corner —Factory Site Acquired on the East Side—Other Business.

The southeast corner of Broadway and Houston street, purchased at auction yesterday by James J. Coogan, has been resold by him, through S. Osgood Pell & Co. The buyer's name is withheld for the present. Mr. Coogan paid $319,500 for the corner at auction, and, according to the brokers, resells at a figure not far from $375,000. The plot, which is now occupied by five and six-story old buildings, has a frontage of 56.3 feet on Broadway, 96.10 feet on Houston street and measures 98.5 feet on its southerly line.

The Hammond Typewriter Company has bought the remaining lots belonging to the estate of Nathaniel P. Rogers in the block bounded by Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets, Avenue A and Exterior Street. The Hammond Company now owns the easterly half of this block, and will erect a factory thereon in the near future. The deal was negotiated through Brokers John F. Doyle & Sons.

Charles A. Peabody, Jr., representing William Waldorf Astor, is the buyer of the stable properties, 18 to 22 East Thirty-fourth Street, 75 by 98.9. Mr. Astor already owned the property adjoining on the west.

It is reported that Philip Braender has bought, for improvement with a mercantile structure, the lot 84 East Tenth Street, 25 by 92.3.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Maximilebaum & Lewine to August Ruff the plot 233 to 239 East Eleventh Street, 107 by 100, formerly belonging to the Rutherford estate. The buyer will erect on the site four large elevator apartment houses.

It is reported that the four-story brownstone front dwelling 622 Fifth Avenue, Columbia College leasehold, has been sold.

Sturges & Co. have sold for A. E. Smith the three-story dwelling, 577 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 18 by 100.

R. H. Jones has sold for Thomas & Dunn to Mrs. C. A. Cox the two-story frame dwelling, 2015 Valentine Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

Partition sale, 335 East Fifty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.4, four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, to John B. Dye....$13,000

337 East Fifty-seventh Street, 19.11 by 100.4, two-story brick stable; to Dr. H. D. Gill 9,100

510 to 520 East Seventeenth Street, 76.3 by 92, five-story brick factory and stable, with two and three story brick buildings at the rear; together with 524 East Seventeenth Street, 24.8 by 92, two-story brick stable; 528 East Seventeenth Street, adjoining, 24.10 by 92, vacant; and 528 East Seventeenth Street, adjoining, 21.8 by 92, two-story brick building; to Charles J. Galligan 58,975

530 East Seventeenth Street, adjoining, 25.5 by 92, five-story brick tenement; to Raphael Danziger 10,550

532 East Seventeenth Street, adjoining, 24.1 by 92, four-story brick tenement; to Thomas J. O'Reilly..... 10,050

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

332 Lenox Avenue 16.6 by 85, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John D. Quackenbos, executor.

Tract of about 35 lots included by Flower and Second Streets, Williams Bridge; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Alfred G. Heidelbach 15,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 75 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Albert L. Foss..... 34,718

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 300 feet east of Cypress Avenue, 50 by 105, vacant; foreclosure sale, to J. H. Pratt..... 2,575

463 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Frederick C. McDonald and others..... 17,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By McVickar & Co., public auction sale, East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, southwest corner of Belmont Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 75.

By McVickar & Co., public auction sale, Nathalie Avenue, south side, near King's Bridge Road, four lots, each 25 by 125.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Edwin T. Tallmadge, referee, 538 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 325 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,218; subject to other mortgages for $21,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Daniel O'Connell, referee, 49 Franklin Street, south side, 78.7 feet west of Elm Street, 19.11 by 75.4, three-story brick building, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 321 and 323 East Third Street, north side, 120 feet west of Avenue D, 40 by 96, seven-story brick building; all title and interest of Neudorfer & Osnowitz on May 29, 1896.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 219, 221, and 223 East Forty-fourth Street, north side, 360 feet west of Second Avenue, 75 by 100.6, three five-story brick tenements; all title and interest of Jessie Folsom on Oct. 31, 1890.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Middletown Road, east side, 250 feet east of Mapes Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 26 by 18; Bernard Kane, owner; William J. Arnow, architect; cost, $300.

West End Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, for a nine-story brick and stone apartment house, 94.2 by 80; William B. Franke of 2,291 Broadway, owner and architect; cost, $285,000.

Alterations.

No. 290 Church Street, to a five-story brick and iron loft building; Emma Gutman, owner; R. D. Kohn of 96 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 3,876 and 3,878 Park Avenue, to a three-story brick factory; Dressel Railway Lamp Company, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $1,000.

Elliott Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Elizabeth Street, William's Bridge, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Mary E. Hardy, owner; Thomas Scott, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 314 and 316 East Forty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick storage house; H. Clausen Brewing Company, owner; C. F. Hetlinger & Co. of 309 East Forty-seventh Street, architects; cost, $12,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.

BARKER AV, e s, 133 ft n of Julianna St, 33x125; Charles F. Kelley to John J. Brady $100

BOSTON AV, 9s2, e s, 29 ft n of Teasdale Place, 29x83.7x27x94.2; Louis B. Hasbrouck to Harriet V. Houghton ..... Exch.

BOSTON POST ROAD, s e side, 100 ft s of West Farms, to Hunt's Point Road, 25x100; Charles H. Young, referee, to Frederick Feldmann 2,575

BRADHURST AV, e s, corner of 151st St, 50x125; William W. Strouse to Charlton W. Crane 1

BROAD ST, 25, s e corner of Exchange Place, 27.8x78.4x17.7x—; Joseph W. Stickler to Juliet M. Hotchkiss; quit claim... 1

BROAD ST, 25, s e corner of Exchange Place, 27.8x78.4x17.7x—; Charlotte Stickler to Juliet M. Hotchkiss 1,000

BROAD ST, 31 and 33, and 54 and 56 Exchange Place, with adjoining gore lot; Abram M. Cheney, individually, and others, by attorney, to Juliet M. Hotchkiss, ½ part 292,500

BROAD ST, 31 and 33, and 54 and 56 Exchange Place, with adjoining gore lot; Henry M. Van Wyck, another, executors, &c., to Juliet M. Hotchkiss, ½ part 267,500

BROAD ST, 29, 20.2x78.5x20.2x78.6; Casimir Tag to Juliet M. Hotchkiss..... 1,000

BROAD ST, 29, to 33, and 54 and 56 Exchange Place, e s corner, 104.7x120.10x74.5x124.8; Juliet M. Hotchkiss to the Alliance Realty Company..... 1,000

BROADWAY, w s, 100.8 ft s of 94th St, 10x—x12.6x100; Alexander Walker to William R. Peters, jr..... 100

BROADWAY, w s, between 93d and 94th Sts, adjoining above on north side, —x100; Alexander Walker to William R. Peters, quit claim 100

DENMAN PLACE, n s, 86.8 ft e of Union Av, widened, 20.5x77.4; John C. Clarke to Anna M. Clarke, ½ part..... 1

EXCHANGE PLACE, 44 to 50, 89.5x102.4x88.9x102.4; Exchange Place, 52, 22x irregular; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to the Alliance Realty Company 1,000

FORSYTH ST, 210, e s, 25x150.1x irregular; Leopold Kaufmann to Sophia Mayer.

GRAND AV, n e corner of Fordham Road, 147.11x100.9x111; Edward Desmond to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company..... 1

GRAND AV, n e corner of Fordham Road, 147.11x100x99.9x111; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Carl Ernst..... 1

INTERVALE AV, s e s, 151.1 ft s w of Tiffany St, 50x80x irregular; Elizabeth Nealis to Christian Ruppert..... 100

JACKSON ST, 51, 25x75; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Annie Seizer..... 4,000

MOTT ST, e s, 100.7 ft s of Canal St, 25x80; Louis Barone to Deborah Freed. 33,000

MOTT ST, 74, 25x94; David Freed to Louis Barnett 33,000

PARKER AV, e s, Lot 28, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Letitia Hallet..... 600

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 146th St, 24.11x99.6; also 139th St, 681 and 683 East, 50x100, and 52d St, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Rachel Juster and another to Charles Schwartz, ½ part, quit claim 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 146th St, 24.11x99.6; 138th St, n s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Libbie E. Bittiner to Charles Schwartz..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 111th St, 29.7x106.5x25.3x121.11; Ida Drischler to Charles F. E. Vogler..... 1

WASHINGTON TERRACE, 10, w s, 17.9x62.6; City Real Estate Company to Isma Schreyer 1

WATER ST, west corner of Fletcher St, 27x43.4x27x43.7; George T. Spicer to William H. Arnold..... 2,000

WATER ST, west corner of Fletcher St, 27x43.4x27x43.7; Annie E. Spicer to William H. Arnold..... 500

1ST AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 108th St, 50.5x100; Smith Ely to Herman Heilberg.. 1

3D ST, s s, 40 ft e of 2d Av, 20x50; Mary Sheridan to William P. Sheridan.. 1

5TH ST, s s, 29.8 ft w of Lewis St, 43.11x48x50.3x48.4; Clark S. St. John to Frank and Egbert St. John, 1-3d year..... 1

10TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x94.10; Jonas Well and another to Leopold Kaufmann 1

10TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x94.10; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Well and another 1

10TH ST, s s, 435 West; William H. Black to John Black, 1-5 part..... 2,565

41ST ST, 302 East, 16.3x52.7x irregular; Mary Sheridan to William P. Sheridan.. 1

52D ST, 527 West, 25x100.5; Edmund Bettiner to Charles Schwartz..... 1

56TH ST, 59 West, 16x100.5; Helen M. Warner to John Woodman..... 1

64TH ST, 152 and 154, 50x100.5; Alexander Spiro and another to Charles K. Robinson 60,000

67TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.5; Flora Nordling and others to Maurice S. Bondy and others..... 1

67TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.5; Camilla Rosenbaum to Maurice S. Bondy and others..... 1

78TH ST, 65 East, 17x102.2; Albert D. Davis to Charles Gulden..... 1

82D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x102.2; Rachel Juster and another to Charles H. Dugliss and another, quit claim..... 250

84TH ST, n s, 236.11 ft e of 4th Av, 20.5x102.2; Dennis Murphy to Margaret T. Murphy ..... Gift

86TH ST, 247 East, 15.4x100.8; Simon J. O'Neil to John Lennon..... 12,500

100TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Sarah F. Kraemer to Thomas Cunningham..... 1

102D ST, 306 East, 25x100.11; Minnie Gartner and another to Henry Arnstein..... 16,500

109TH ST, n s, 86 ft e of Boulevard, 39x irregular; Annie Murphy and another to John Hickey 1

114TH ST, 23 and 25 West, 50x100.11; Fred B. Wemple to Joseph R. Megrue.. Exch.

122D ST, 419 East, 16.8x100.11; William J. Underwood to Edward W. Robinson and others 1

145TH ST, n s, 266.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x99.11; William S. Kane to Mary F. Stanley 1,000

156TH ST, s s, 122 ft w of Elton Av, 23x100; Mary Helwig to Santo Severino.. 4,400

Recorded Leases.

MARKET ST, 6 and 8; Annie Gumbiner to Gottlieb Kramer, 5 years..... 684

WILLIS AV, 231; Sarah Katz to F. A. Fischer, 3 years..... 480 to 510

8TH AV, 561; Thomas Byrnes to Oliver H. Aldred and others, 5 years....6,000 to 7,000

6TH AV, 168; Christopher F. Bode and others to Charles J. Bennewitz, 10 years ..... 5,000 to 5,500

2D ST, 16; Virginia Glaser to Richard Hegge, 3 years..... $960

125TH ST, 153 West; Emanuel Hellner and another to Demarest & Demarest, 3 years 2,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, James, to William Henderson; Wendover Av, s s, 26 ft w of Brook Av, due as per agreement..... 4,550

ARNSTEIN, Henry, to Minnie Gartner; 308 East 102d St, 1 year..... 1,000

BARRY, Maria T., to Archibald and Henry P. Douglas; 123d St, s s, 212 ft e of 7th Av; also, 123d St, n s, 99.9 ft w of 7th Av, installments 537

BENDHEIM, Adolph M., to Maurice S. Bondy; 124 East 125th St, 3 years..... 27,500

CUNNINGHAM, Thomas, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 109th St, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years. 17,000

DELLON, George and Jennie, to Harry B. Davis; Jackson St, s e corner of Madison St, installments 4,000

DEWEY, William C., to Hyman and Henry Sorn; 385 and 387 Washington St, 1½ year..... 18,000

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY to Temple Bowdoin, lessor; 1,000 coal cars and 50 freight locomotives, car lease, &c., years 1,789,000

FELDER, Otto C., to Charles E. Appleby, trustee; 149 East 51st St, 3 years... 10,000

FELDMANN, Frederick, to Henry C. and John S. Mapes; Boston Road, s e s, 100 ft s of road from West Farms to Westchester, 3 years..... 1,600

FRIEDEL, Margaretha and Andreas, to Mary Kerner; 168th St, n s, 145 ft e of Audubon Av, 2 months..... 650

GOODMAN, Samuel and Harris, to Isidore Jackson and another; 236 2d St, demand 5,000

GOODMAN, Samuel, to Isidore Jackson and another; 238 2d St, demand..... 5,000

GREENALCH, Richard U., to the Borough Realty Company; Central Park West, s e corner of 108th St, demand.. 1,500

HALL, Margaret M., individually and trustee, and others, to Henry Small; 17 East 66th St, 3 years..... 35,000

HALLOCK, Amy J., to John Bussing; White Plains Av, e s, 100 ft s of 1st St, 3 years..... 6,000

HARRIS, Edith L., to Manly A. Raymond; 29th St, n s, 77 ft e of Madison Av, demand 650

HASELL, Mary M., to Marie E. Jacobson; Pier 14, East River; also land in front of premises 51, 52, and 53 South St, 2 years 1,000

HEILBERG, Herman, to Smith Ely; 1st Av, w s, 75.8 ft n of 108th St, 5 years... 6,500

HEILBERG, Herman, to Smith Ely; 1st Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 108th St, 5 years... 7,000

HOFFMAN, Rachel and Mayer, and Samuel J. Ruth to John T. Willets, guardian, &c.; 251 7th St, 5 years..... 26,500

HOFFMAN, Rachel, and Samuel J. Ruth to Abraham Ruth; 251 7th St, demand... 8,000

HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to Charlotte Stickler; 25 Broad St, 1 year..... 250,000

HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 29 to 33 Broad St and 54 and 56 Exchange Place, 3 years 500,000

JAEGER, Karl, to Julius Wolf; Mapes Av, n w s, 660.9 ft n w of Samuel St, 1½ years..... 1,500

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Arthur D. Molr, trustee; 10th St, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 28,000

KRAKOWER, Tobias, to Henry Krakower; 1st Av, n e corner of 107th St, demand.. 12,000

LOWENTHAL, Max, to Mary A. Paterson; Delancy St, s s, 77 ft w of Clinton St, 1 year 500

LUM, Harriet S. and Albert T., to John C. Barr; 195th St, s s, 90 ft e of Marion Av, 3 years..... 1,350

McCRACKEN, William, and others, to Fred T. Nesbit; 149th St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, demand..... 8,000

MEYER, Bertha, to Josephine Roubitschek; 54 West 118th St, 1 year..... 2,000

NORWOOD, Lewis M., to Thomas R. A. and William H. Park; Park Av, s e corner of 81st St, 1 month..... 3,500

O'BRIEN, John J., to Ronald K. Brown, executor, &c.; Bathgate Av, e s, 52.10 ft n of 181st St, 3 years..... 5,000

O'BRIEN, John J., to John C. Gifting and another, trustees; Bathgate Av, e s, 78.10 ft n of 181st St, 3 years 4,500

O'BRIEN, John J., to Charles F. Mueller; Bathgate Av, e s, 26.6 ft n of 181st St, 4 years 5,000

PARRISH, William P., to Harry C. Hallenbeck; 72d St, n e corner of Park Av, 1 year..... 5,000

ROBINSON, John, to Martin D. Fink; Bristow St, e s, 275 ft n of Jennings St, 3 years 3,000

RUPPERT, Christian, to Elizabeth Nealis; Intervale Av, s e s, 151.1 ft s w of Tiffany St, 5 years..... 2,500

SANFORD, Charles P., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 141st St, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 3 years 7,500

SCHREYER, Isma, to José E. Chaves; 10 Washington Terrace, 3 years..... 5,000

SCHWARTZ, Charles, to Edmund Bittiner; 527 West 52d St, and 681 and 683 East 136th St; also St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 146th St, 1 year..... 11,200

SCOALES, Hugh, to Sophie Heller; 53d St, n s, 154 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 1,000

SILVERSON, Nathan, to Emilie J. Murray; Broome St, n e corner of Pitt St, ¾ year 15,000

SPRUNG, Philip D., to Fred E. Wood; Madison or Bathgate Av, w s, 136.1 ft s of 180th St, 3 years..... 3,200

STEPHENS, John L., to Victoria A. Romaine; 320 to 324 Bowery, 1 year.. 2,500

STUMPF, Peter J., and wife to Harriet Balcom; 169th St, n e s, 152.5 ft n w of Fox St, 3 years..... 3,500

TYLER, Elizabeth P., and Eliphalet W., to American Missionary Association; West End Av, e s, 52.8 ft s of 92d St, 3 years 16,000

WHEELER, Kitty A., to Helen G. Bohlmann, executrix; Lexington Av, n w corner of 93d St, 3 years 5,500

WEXLER, Morris, and wife to Louis Rosenthal; Delancey St, n w corner of Columbia St, demand..... 20,000

WILCOX, William B., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 57th St, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 75,000

ZEITUNG, Marx, to Eleanor P. Wentworth; Madison Av, s w corner of 134th St, 5 years 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Christopher Meier ....

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Company to the Bowery Savings Bank..$30,000

BYRNE, John, to George Stark..... 2,000

DAVIS, Harry B., to Max Borck..... Nom.

DICKERSON, John S., and another, trustee, &c., to the United States Trust Company of New York..... Nom.

ECKERSON, John C. R., and another, executors, &c., to Charles Arrasi..... 4,000

FEUCHWANGER, Abraham H., and another, individually and as executors, to John C. Barr 516

HANDREN, Minerva S., to John J. Smith. 335

JACOBSON, Marie E., to John J. Wilson ..... Nom.

KELLY, Edward H., to the American Mortgage Company 8,500

MANDEL, Adolph, to Martin Storz..... Nom.

MARX, Frances, to Rebecca Boll, &c.... Nom.

PEABODY, George L., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 6,000

ROGERS, Noah C., to Carolyn B. Wright. 3,775

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank..... 10,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to W. Franklin Brush 100

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV s e corner of 108th St, 103.8x100; the Pelham Hod Elevating Company against Abelman & Rosenbaum, owners and contractors..... 47

HENRY ST, 243 and 245; Karl Mathiasen against Samuel Barkin and Ellice Kaplan, owners and contractors; Urry Goodman, contractor 820

MARKET ST, 65 to 69; Thomas Roberts Stevenson Company against Joseph Hyman, owner and contractor..... 450

MARKET ST, 65 to 69; E. & P. Marrin against Woolf J. Blumberg, owner; Joseph Hyman, contractor..... 200

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 76.2 n of 96th St, 50.5x irregular; Passmore, Meeker & Co. against Peter Talbot, owner and contractor 1,011

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 147th St, 24.11x25; Henry M. and John M. Askey against Walter Fox, owner and contractor 300

3D AV, n e corner of Wendover Av, 39x100; Rosie Ellender against Thomas Smith, owner; Smith & Co., contractors. 300

20TH ST, 221 East; also 43 East 20th St; David H. Darrin against Caroline Brinley, owner and contractor..... 5,020

98TH ST, 218 East; the Pelham Hod Elevating Company against Sussman Reinhardt, owner; Peter Rowane, contractor. 20

Lis Pendens.

BOWERY, 231 and 233; John O. Baker against Robert Kelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Mason.

BRADHURST AV, e s, 26.6 ft n of 143d St, 26.6x80.8x26.4x83.6; Charles H. Dugliss against Genie S. Boden, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Bittiner.

CHAMBERS ST, 193, and 195 Reade St; also, 63 Dey St; John Munroe and others against Edward H. Apgar, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Stern & Rushmore.

CHERRY ST, 297 to 301; Department of Buildings against Helen R. and Levi H. Greenwood, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

FRANKLIN AV, widened, n w s, 222.7 ft s w of 108th St, 56.9x83.8x37.2x35.5; the New York Building Loan Banking Company against Frank L. and Adelaide Schaller, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Trapnell.

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 364.10 ft n of 141st St, 114.8x98.5; John O. Baker against Robert Kelly and others, (two actions, foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Mason.

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 204.4 ft n of 141st St, 17.6x75.9x17.7x74.0; also, Hamilton Terrace, e s, 238.10 ft n of 141st St, 17x78.2x17x76.11; also, Hamilton Terrace, e s, 212.10 ft n of 141st St, 18.6x80.8x18.7x79.4, two actions; John O. Baker against Robert Kelly and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Mason.

MARKET ST, w s, 69.1 ft s of Hamilton St, 75x59.7x75x58.1; Benjamin B. Simons and another against Joseph Hyman and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Alexander & Ash.

MOTT ST, 200; Rocco M. Marasco against Harris Schwartz, (specific performance;) attorneys, Bullowa &

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red 77⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed 41⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed 28⅝
Flour, Minnesota patents $4.00
Cotton, middling 08 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio 08⅝
Sugar, granulated 5.20
Molasses, O. K. prime ..... .41
Beef, family 12.00
Beef hams 20.75
Tallow, prime 05¼
Pork, mess 11.00
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb 06⅞
Lard, prime 6.40
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry 22.50
Butter, Western creamery ..... .26

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 4½c; No. 2 red, 69@70c; No. 2 corn, 32¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32½c; No. 2 oats, 23⅝@23½c; No. 3 white, 25¼@25¾c; No. 2 rye, 52c; No. 2 barley, 38@43c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $2.50@$2.35; mess pork, per bbl, $9.90@$11; lard, per 100 lb, $5.90@$6.05; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.85@$6.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@6c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.10@$6.15; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.—Yesterday's market for cotton futures was active in a spasmodic way, but business in the aggregate fell considerably short of Tuesday's enormous transactions. The market, however, showed inherent strength, starting out with a sheer uplift of 6@12 points, and maintaining the advance quite generally throughout the day. Sentiment was doggedly bullish, and despite tempting profits, holders, as a general thing, refused to turn, entertaining most optimistic views concerning the future course of the market. The investment public failed to continue in the role of active buyers, and in many instances mainly confined itself to early advance. Europe was again the most conspicuous buyer in the market here. The more influential factors bearing on the situation to-day consisted of strong English cables, persistent reports that holders in the South were offering sparingly at an advance of 1-16@1c, and predictions for a decreased crop movement. Shorts were extremely nervous, and sought cover on all the weaker intervals. Private cables attributed Liverpool's further advance of 5@12 points to another dash of Continental shorts for cover and a revival of bull speculation. The market closed steady at a net advance of 3@10 points. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 8 3-16c; Mobile, 8c; Savannah, 8¼c; Charleston, 8c; Wilmington, 7¾c; Norfolk, 8¼c; Baltimore, 8½c; Augusta, 8 5-16c; Memphis, 8 1-16c; St. Louis, 8¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	8.29	8.29	8.29	8.22@8.24
March	8.25	8.25	8.16	8.20@8.21
April	8.27	8.28	8.20	8.26@8.28
May	8.29	8.31	8.20	8.27@8.28
June	8.30	8.30	8.23	8.28@8.29
July	8.32	8.32	8.24	8.29@8.30
August	8.30	8.30	8.21	8.26@8.27
September	7.78	7.78	7.69	7.72@7.73
October	7.59	7.59	7.49	7.57@7.58
November	7.46	7.47	7.41	7.47@7.49
December	7.47	7.47	7.41	7.47@7.48

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—Spot cotton, strong and active; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, 2,000 bales; American, none; middling uplands, 4 15-16d.; futures opened steady, at 4-64d advance; closed quiet, at 3½@5½-64d net advance. February, 4.33b; February-March, 4.49½b; March-April, 4.46½b; April-May, 4.43b; May-June, 4.40½b; June-July, 4.37½b; July-August, 4.35½b; August-September, 4.30b; September-October, 4.13½; October-November, 4.10½b; November-December, 4.05½b. Manchester—Yarns; very firm, but prices asked check business; cloths, the high prices asked check business.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow: "The feature of the market has been the continued demand for wools grading ¼-blood and below, and, aside from this demand, the market has been quiet—quieter, in fact, than during the previous week. Consumers are chiefly after the low-priced wools, although some fine wools have been taken, mostly for mixing purposes. Prices on medium and lower wools have ruled very steady, ¼ bloods being positively strong; but fine ¼ blood wools have shown little strength. There is absolutely no speculation at present, and purchases are wholly for consumption. What demand there is comes from the worsted yarn mills and other mills outside of the combine. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 1,197,000 lb domestic and 65,000 lb foreign, against 4,454,000 lb for the previous week, and a total of 4,280,000 lb for the corresponding week last year. The sales since Jan. 1 amount to 21,421,600 lb, against 22,142,000 lb for the corresponding time last year."

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	74¼	74⅝	74 3-16	74⅞
July	74 1-16	74⅝	74 1-16	74⅝
Corn—				
May	39¼	39¼	39⅝	39½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	67⅝	68 1-16	67 9-16	68⅜
July	69⅛	69 1-16	68⅝	69
Corn—				
May	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33½
July	34	34⅛	34	34⅛
Oats—				
May	23 7-16	23 11-16	23 7-16	23⅝
July	22¼	22⅝	22 7-16	22⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The bulls obtained a rather unexpected control of the wheat market yesterday and landed prices at the close of the session ⅞@1c above the previous night. On the late curb there were still further manifestations of strength with an advance to 75½c for May against 74⅝c at the regular close. Although the market opened firmer at ½c advance, friends of the staple showed a little timidity about taking hold until continued strength right up to the middle of the day showed that the advance had been established on solid ground. Then the demand changed from one of a purely covering nature to general buying for long account, which carried prices up throughout the afternoon. At first the firmness of Liverpool and reports of a severe cold wave in the West were the two important stimulating factors, but later on in the day these were supplemented by an advance of 15@20 points at Paris, following reports of bad weather in France, evidences that exporters were buying liberally, and the strength in the corn market. Local sentiment was considerably spurred up by this move, and bear operators realized that resistance under the circumstances to advancing tendencies was useless. Foreign houses bought a fair amount in the early speculative market and then withdrew. The Liverpool market continued firm all day, influenced by French advices, and closed ½@⅝d net higher.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 7.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, February, 65¾c; May, 65¾c; July, 66⅞@67c. On track, No. 1 hard, 66⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c.

DULUTH, Feb. 7.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 65¾c; May, 67⅜c; July, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c. No. 3 Spring, 58¾c. Corn, 30¾c. Oats, not quoted.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67½@68c; No. 2 Northern, 64½@66c. Rye, No. 1, 35½@56. Barley, No. 2, 46c; sample, 37@45c.

CORN.—No. 2 closed 40½c for both elevator and delivered, and 41¾c, free on board afloat.

OATS.—No. 2 closed 28½@29c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30¾c; track, mixed, 28½@30c; track white, 31@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE.—No. 1 Western, 62c free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61½c, free on board afloat; State rye, 56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY.—Feeding, 42½@45c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.40@3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@3.80; Spring clears, $2.80@3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.85; no grade, $1.75 per ton, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.50@$1.75. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.15@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 79@82c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $16.50@$16.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.75@$17; coarse, Winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city feed, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $15.60; oil meal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 7.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.75@$11.25; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $11.75@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$13; packet, $10.50@$12; extra India mess, $20@$22; beef hams, $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8½c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¾@7¼c. CUTMEATS—Skinning bellies, 7½c; 12 lb, 6¼@6¾c; 14 lb, 6¾c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10¼c; Western greens, 9¾c; city greens, 9½@9¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 4½@5¾c. LARD—$6.40; city lard, $5.95; refined lard, North America, $6.75; Continent, $6.55; Brazil, kegs, $8; compound city, 5⅞@6c; Western, 5⅞@6c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard stearine, 6¼@7c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 49s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 33s; refined, in pails, 33s. Butter—Finest United States and good United States, nominal. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 36s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 35s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 35s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 34s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 39s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 33s. Cheese—American finest, white, 57s; American finest, colored, 59s. Tallow—Prime city, 23s; Australian, in London, 23s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, May-August, 22s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s 3d. Resin—Common, 5s 9d. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed Oil—24s 6d.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron, warrants, nominal; lake copper, inget, $16.25; tin, $28.30; exchange lead, $4.12½; spelter, $4.7½; broker's price for lead, $4.12½, and for spelter, $4.7½.

COFFEE.—Profit taking brought about a decline of 5@10 points on the opening yesterday morning, and seriously interfered with efforts of room bulls to bring about a reaction later. The selling was prompted chiefly by weak cables from European markets, rather larger Brazilian port receipts than had been calculated upon, and a contraction of the movement from American warehouses. Bear speculation, however, did not figure as an important factor in the day's operations. Opponents of the market were held in restraint to a greater or less degree by the comparatively strong statistical situation and broadening consumptive demand. In the late session the market steadied on support from room traders who were influenced by a late rise of ¼f in Havre. While sentiment was not enthusiastically bullish in the pit, the ideas of the local element were friendly to the market. The close was steady, with prices net unchanged to 10 points lower. Total sales were 19,750 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05@7.10
March	7.10	7.10	7.05	7.05@7.10
April				7.10@7.20
May	7.20	7.25	7.20	7.20@7.25
June				7.20@7.30
July				7.30@7.35
August				7.35@7.40
September	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.40@7.45
October				7.45@7.50
November				7.50@7.55
December	7.60	7.60	7.55	7.55@7.60
January	7.60	7.70	7.60	7.60@7.65

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9⅜00; receipts, 9,000 bags; stock, 481,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened partly ¼ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M., net ¼@⅛ pfennig decline; sales, 28,000 bags. Havre—Market opened at ¼f decline; at 12 M., prices further declined ¼f; at 3 P. M., unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., ¼f higher; total sales, 35,000 bags. January, 47.75; February, 45; March, 45.25; April, 45.50; May, 45.75; June, 46; July, 46.25; August, 46.75; September, 47; October, 47.25; November, 47.50; December, 47.75. Rio—No. 7, 10@2⅝; exchange, 7 15-16d; receipts, 14,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 9,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 149,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4½c; muscovado, 4@4 1-16c; molasses, 3⅝@3 13-16c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 23½c; prime Summer yellow, 27½@28c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 38@39c; prime white, 39c; prime Winter yellow, 39@40c. Linseed Oil—American raw, 56@57c; American boiled, 58@59c; Calcutta raw, 68c; lard oil, 50@52c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar, oil, barrels, $3.80; spirits of turpentine, 56@56½c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.65@$1.70; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $2; I, $2.10; K, $2.30; M, $2.60; N, $3; W G, $3.70; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 7.—Spirits of turpentine, 53½@54c. Resin, $1.35@$1.40. Crude turpentine, $2@$3.25. Tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 7.—Turpentine, 53c; resin, 54c. Resin, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 7.—Turpentine, 53c; resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.45@$5.70; oxen and stags, $4.25@$4.75; bulls, $2.90@$4.80; cows, $2@$3.90. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.15; tops, $9; little calves, $4@$4.75; barnyard calves, $3@$4; city dressed veals, 9@13c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $4@$5.80; culls, $2.50@$3.75; lambs, $6.50@$7.75; Spring lambs, $6.50. HOGS—$5.25@$5.40; State pigs, $5.35@$5.50.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GEORGE F. KINNEY.—George F. Kinney, liquor dealer, confessed judgment yesterday for $2,429 in favor of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, for balance due on a chattel mortgage which was foreclosed. He kept a saloon at 785 Tenth Avenue.

SAMUEL W. B. SMITH.—Judge Hascall of the City Court has appointed William E. Wyatt receiver in supplementary proceedings in the suit brought against Smith, builder, of 250 to 256 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on the application of the Union Stove Works and three other creditors. It was stated that Edwin Shuttleworth has property of Mr. Smith's, and is indebted to Mr. Smith. The latter began business in the building line about ten years ago.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL KURTZ.—Samuel Kurtz, a clerk, residing at 96 Essex Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,642 and no assets. He was formerly of Felter & Kurtz in 1893.

MORRIS ABRAHAM.—Morris Abraham of 218 Delancey Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,149 to four creditors and no assets. He formerly kept a liquor saloon on Delancey Street.

SHER & KATZ.—Louis Sher and Joseph Katz, who composed the wholesale firm of Sher & Katz, gloves, at 40 Great Jones Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,139 and no assets.

SOLOMON KNOPP.—Solomon Knopp, dealer in shoes at 485 Canal Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,176 and assets of $769 in stock, fixtures, and debts due. He has been in business fifteen years.

ELY & BELL.—The real estate firm of Vanhorn Ely and John A. Bell went into voluntary bankruptcy yesterday at Buffalo. The petition of Mr. Ely alone was filed, placing the firm's liabilities at $56,527.48, of which $48,021.09 is secured. There are no assets, Mr. Ely's individual liabilities are placed at $176,659.50, of which $131,094.47 is secured. His assets amount to $100.

JOSEPH MELSTNER.—Joseph Melstner of 51 Rutgers Street and Benno Melstner of 213 Henry Street, who composed the firm of Melstner Brothers, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $30,392 and no assets. Benno Melstner has individual liabilities of $700. They were formerly wholesale dealers in clothing at 26 Lafayette Place, and failed seven years ago.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to twenty-five bankrupts, among whom were William W. Vaughan, dealer in building materials at the foot of East Thirty-seventh Street, whose liabilities were $224,934; George Hagemeyer, lumber merchant at the foot of East Eleventh Street, formerly of George Hagemeyer & Sons, liabilities $487,503; David W. Weber of 775 Lexington Avenue, formerly of Weber Brothers of Milwaukee, Wis., liabilities $212,950; George Hamlin of 56 Reade Street, formerly President of the California Vintage Company, liabilities $51,604; Ferdinand Bohm of 45 East Seventy-sixth Street, formerly of Greenhood, Bohm & Co., merchants, of this city and Helena, Mon., liabilities $152,413; Lawrence Marston of 327 West Twenty-ninth Street, playwright and theatrical manager, liabilities $8,694, and H. H. Topakyan of 60 Madison Avenue, formerly a dealer in Oriental rugs, liabilities $31,750.

Attachments.

EDWARD H. APGAR.—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $19,159 against Edward H. Apgar of Apgar & Co., importers of confectioners' supplies at 105 Hudson Street, in favor of John Munroe & Co., bankers, for balance due on accepted drafts. The attachment was obtained by Stern & Rushmore, attorneys, on the ground of non-residence, Mr. Apgar residing in Jersey City. Mr. Apgar is said to own real estate in this city and vicinity worth $500,000.

JOHN F. PIDCOCK.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell has received an attachment against John F. Pidcock for $14,315 in favor of Burnham, Williams & Co. on a judgment obtained in New Jersey for that amount on Nov. 4, 1896. The attachment was obtained on the ground that he is a resident of New Jersey, and it was served on a life insurance company.

KATHERINE C. MEAD ET AL.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Katherine C. Mead, Charles W. Mead, and Mary L. Abney, from Kings County, for $15,000, in favor of Bessie Levin, on a claim for damages for personal injuries. A lis pendens was filed against real estate at 303 Ninth Avenue and 162 Greenwich Street.

JOHN V. POHL.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received an attachment against John V. Pohl, liquor dealer at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Third Avenue, for $390, in favor of Henry L. Cohn, for balance due for liquors. It was stated that the saloon was closed and to let. The attachment was served on a bank, where it was said Mr. Pohl had a balance of $650. He began business in June last.

JULES KOENIGWERTHER.—Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received an attachment against Jules Koenigwerther of Paris for $1,855, in favor of Herman Gause, on an assigned claim for fur skins sold by H. Liebes & Co. of California.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an attachment against the Mechanical Engineering Construction Company of 63 Fifth Avenue, in favor of Herbert Greason, for $585, the amount due for acetylene gas machines. It was obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation.

AFFAIRS OF THE HARPERS.

Reorganization Committee's Answer to Petition in Bankruptcy.

Alexander E. Orr, William A. Nash, Stephen Baker, William W. Laffan, and Augustine J. Smith, the Reorganization Committee of Harper & Brothers, publishers, representing over $11,650,000 of the company's indebtedness, filed an answer yesterday in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court in the petition in bankruptcy filed Jan. 22 against the company.

They deny that Harper & Brothers have committed the acts of bankruptcy or any of them set forth in the petition, and aver that Harper & Brothers should not be declared bankrupt for any cause the petition alleged, and they pray that this may be inquired of by the court.

Receiver for Blei Syndicate.

Mortimer Stiefel has been appointed receiver for the Robert Blei Syndicate by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court on the application of Milton J. Fechheimer, who received a judgment against the concern on Jan. 15 for $1,765, on which there is a balance due of $635. The concern was organized to conduct threatrical enterprises at Koster & Bial's. The plaintiff asserted on information and belief that the company has transferred the lease of the premises without consideration, and the business of the company is being conducted nominally in the name of a third party, but for the interest and benefit of certain Directors and stockholders of the company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, George A.—N. Negus, by guardian	$14
ARNOT, Peter G.—R. Henry	2,050
BOOTH, Elizabeth P.—J. W. Tooker	237
BAGOT, Catherine—L. Ullmann and another	1,483
BERNSTEIN, Morris, and Charles Garfiel—E. H. Block	430
BAUER, Otto, and Morris Grosswith—D. S. Yankauer	52
BLANKMAN, George W.—T. E. Mapeldem, costs	618
BAUDOUIN, Constant—R. McTurck	196
BERGIN, Thomas, and Thomas Heffernan—D. Stevenson Brewing Company	169
BAAB, Josephine, executrix—J. Lahrheim	31
CRAWFORD, Horace—L. Moffatt	78
FITZGERALD, William H.—E. Farrell	83
GROSSO, Vincenzo and Alfonso, also Arsenio Pernetti—G. Lordi	428
GINSBURGH, Herman—Anna Holtz and another	126
HAFF, Theodore—P. Kling	134
HALTERMAN, Harry—D. S. Brown and another	236
HARLEM, Edwin M.—J. Levy and others	170
HELLMAN, Louis—National Lead Company	122
IRELAND, John B.—Bridge: Burke, administratrix	118
JAYNE, Beniah G.—G. R. Williams	166
JOHNSON, William E.—The Hoyt & Olmstead Cigar Company	235
KINNEY, George P.—The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company	2,429
KNOWLES, Edwin—H. G. Fiske	85
KRAUTMAN, Elias—L. Sanders	153
MAYER, John, Jr.—J. M. Devanney	65
MARTIN, Charles E.—F. H. Leggett and others	135
MORTON, George W.—J. A. Johnson	116
McEVOY, Thomas—Bird S. Coler, as Controller, costs	30
O'BRIEN, Margaret—S. M. Barber	245
O'BRIEN, Margaret—Claus H. Hinck	94
OLPHERTS, Richard F.—Frank S. Smith, costs	58
PLOTNICK, Louis—Aaron Kommel	114
ROACH, Charles E.—Mary A. Seward	4,096
ROACH, Charles E.—Sarah E. Seward	4,096
REIS, Margaretha—S. Grossman, administratrix, &c.	1,018
RUMESKE, Lillie—F Ricker and another	62
ROSOFF, Louis H.—D. Jaffe	294
SULLIVAN, Owen—Frank Moss and others, Commissioners, &c., costs	70
SHERRY, John—J. Seeman and others	35
STANTON, Daniel P.—The Western Union Telegraph Company	9
SENFTNER, Robert—P. J. Marsh and another	718
SEELY, John A.—Western Electric Company	5,872
THORNTON, John P. and William—J. H. Scully	2,343
TENNEY, Hermann J.—George H. Huber	117
TIMONEY, Francis—F. A. Trelease and another	596
UNDERWOOD, Frank L.—D. V. Burns	2,204
VAN HORN, William P.—John H. Rowland & Son	382
WALCOTT, Francis H.—J. McGerrigh	84
WELD, George W.—E. L. Smith	780
WICKES, Thomas P., receiver, &c.—New York and Suburban Water Company	2,070
WEIL, Maurice L.—H. Eppelsheimer and another	107
WHITTIER, Edward A.—F. Eberhardt	169
WALKER, John—F. W. Ford	42
WEAKLAND, John—Joseph Kohn	159
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—B. L. Fried	497
BURKE-BOLTON BUILDING COMPANY —W. J. Weise	586
THE WALLABOUT MANUFACTURING Company—M. Regan	98
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—W. J. Partridge	506

The following judgments were entered against the City of New York: The Barber Asphalt Paving Company, $4,513.67; Joseph T. Allen, $1,729; Louis Wokal, $205.69; M. McCready, $281; James Rooney, $230.50; R. M. Darker, $294; John McCabe, $512.40; D. Hoey, $283.50; Swinnie, $65.50; D. Ahearn, $88.50; P. Brady, $231; E. Smith, $265; J. Brady, $399; Annie O'Neill, $88; J. Daley, $28; Daniel O'Connor, $413; P. Timoney, $477.50.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS COHEN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 6th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 7th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDRICKA D. EVANS, bankrupt.—No. 2,144.

To the creditors of Fredricka D. Evans, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Fredricka D. Evans was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 7th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWIN H. FERGUSON, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 2,133.

To the creditors of Edwin H. Ferguson of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Edwin H. Ferguson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Feb. 7, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS GOLDBERG, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Goldberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 31st, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 7th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH HAMMEL, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 2,083.

To the creditors of Adolph Hammel of Suffern, County of Rockland, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Adolph Hammel was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Feb. 7, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. ROHRIG, bankrupt.—No. 2,131.

To the creditors of William F. Rohrig of the City of Mount Vernon, County of Westchester, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1900, the said William F. Rohrig, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 7th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—NATHAN RUBENSTEIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Nathan Rubenstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 29th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 7th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARTIN STARK, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 2,120.

To the creditors of Martin Stark of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Martin Stark was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Feb. 7, 1900.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DAVID JAMES KING, Bennett J. King, Edward J. King, Jr., and Judah H. Solomon, as only qualified executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Edward J. King, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARGARET PENDERGAST and Stephen Pendergast, her husband; Abram Abelman and Ida Abelman, his wife; Anna Markmann, Morris Fineman and Rachel Fineman, his wife, the name of Rachel being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs; Max Kobre, The Hudson Plasterboard Company, Ruben Spitebrick, Mayer Goldstein, Salvatore Anselmo, defendants.—Amended summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 23rd, 1900.

WILLIAM C. ORR, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Anna Markmann and Morris Fineman and Rachel Fineman, his wife, the name "Rachel" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of February, 1900, and on the same day filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the said county.

Dated New York, February 7, 1900.

WILLIAM C. ORR, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f8-law6wTh&mh22.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ROBERT C. NEWMAN, plaintiff, against ANNIE T. O'BRIEN and John P. O'Brien, her husband; Mary A. Maher, Katherine Maher, Helen Maher, Thomas Maher, Michael A. Lacy, Thomas St. J. Lacy, Arthur P. Lacy, Herbert Lacy, Gerald Lacy, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint, dated Oct. 18th, 1899.

HORACE K. DOHERTY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 27 Pine Street, New York City.

To the defendants Mary A. Maher, Katherine Maher, Helen Maher, Thomas Maher, Michael A. Lacy, Thomas St. J. Lacy, Arthur P. Lacy, Herbert Lacy, Gerald Lacy.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 13, 1899, and on that day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the complaint in this action is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York.—Dated December 13th, 1899.

HORACE K. DOHERTY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 27 Pine St., New York.

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CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—LEOPOLD SCHEPP, plaintiff, against BLUEFIELDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, Defendant.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within ten (10) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City December 12th, 1899.

OPPENHEIM & SEVERANCE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. John F. Schuchman, dated the 10th day of January, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the

DRAMATIC SCENES AT MOLINEUX TRIAL

Prisoner's Counsel Fiercely Denounces the Prosecution's Methods.

ALLEGES PERJURED EVIDENCE

Assistant District Attorney Osborne Now Summing Up, and the Judge's Charge May Be Delivered To-day.

Several times yesterday the plea of Bartow S. Weeks for the life of Roland B. Molineux was marked by incidents more dramatic than are often seen in court or upon the stage. More than once jurymen were seen to shift their eyes from the earnest gaze of the lawyer or drop their heads and rest them in their hands. At such times when pathetic reference was made to the cruel circumstance in which the family of Gen. Molineux finds itself, when scathing rebuke was flung at the methods of the District Attorney, there was a perceptible tremor through the audience, who saw the wife of the prisoner bow her head and sob violently, while the mother vainly sought to control her emotion betrayed by facial expression, and the father let the tears roll down his cheeks without attempt at concealment.

At times the summing up of counsel for defense seemed almost wearisome, as when he reviewed evidence of the writing experts so long dwelt upon in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses; but now and then the lawyer raised his voice and stirred the court with the vigor of his speech and manner, while again dropping it, he spoke with emotion, his voice low and ill-controlled, for the speaker, too, cried. The speech of Mr. Weeks was generally regarded as very strong. The most spectacular incident occurred when he attacked the course of the District Attorney for dragging in the name of the wife—the story of the life at Mrs. Bell's, in West Seventy-fifth Street, and the insinuation as to Barnet's calls at the house of Mrs. Bellinger.

"Why didn't you deny it?" chimed in Mr. Osborne.

With the quickness of a cat and the ferocity of a tiger Mr. Weeks turned upon the Assistant District Attorney and in a thundering voice shouted:

"Why did we not deny it? Because we were not called upon to deny it. It was not necessary to deny it. The Recorder has ruled it out. Called upon to deny such infamous lies! What business had it to be indicated? How dared you to produce it when you knew you could not connect it with this case?"

Mr. Osborne subsided. He made no reply.

The summing up of the case for the defense took up all the morning session and until 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when Mr. Osborne began his summing up for the people, continuing until 5 o'clock, when an adjournment was taken until 10:30 A. M. to-day.

Mr. Osborne said that he would finish his summing up to-day, and it is not impossible that the Judge's charge will also be delivered, so that the case may go to the jury late this afternoon. This, however, seems hardly probable, though in response to a query from the Recorder Mr. Weeks said that he would have his motions ready to-day.

When court convened in the morning the wife and mother of the prisoner were again present, being escorted into court by Gen. Molineux, and, as on the preceding day, they sat at the table occupied by the defense, Mrs. Molineux taking her seat next her husband, who caressed and kissed her as they met.

Resuming the thread of his discourse of the day before, Mr. Weeks attacked the credibility of the letter-box man, Koch. The James Burns letter written on crescent paper was next alluded to, and reflections made upon the testimony of Mamie Melando, who said she had found six sheets of the paper in a sideboard drawer at the Newark factory. It had not been shown, said Mr. Weeks, that Mr. Molineux had been accustomed to use that paper, and it was not remarkable if, when asked at the inquest if he had ever written on such paper, Molineux should have said that he did not remember having so done. Such paper was sold in various department stores, and might reasonably be supposed to be widely scattered. This was the only specimen of the paper brought to the defendant's knowledge.

It was strange that the letter should be mailed June 3, signed by the defendant in his own name and giving his own address when on May 27 he was alleged to have engaged the Forty-second Street letter box. If the defendant was the possessor of a letter box on West Forty-second Street, why should he have used his own name and address if he had a right to use the box? "He did not have a right to that box," said Mr. Weeks. "He did not know anything about it." Then he attacked Heckmann again, reviewing his record and setting forth alleged inconsistencies in his identifications and alluding to his suspension from the Post Office.

Of the many methods resorted to identify Molineux Mr. Weeks said:

"The meanest professional crook that ever kept out of State prison is accorded a fair chance at identification. He is stood up in a line with others, some similar in appearance, and the person is asked to pick him out. But this is not the sort of identification that was offered in the case of this defendant. There was not any identification that was honest, that we were afraid of. But there was no identification that was dishonest, that was perjured and bought, that we could escape."

WEEKS ATTACKS HECKMANN.

Heckmann, Mr. Weeks said, was receiving money from the police for his time, and was under contract to a newspaper to let it know what the police were doing. He had not been able to identify the defendant at the Sinclair House, because he wore a silk hat and an overcoat which he had not seen him wearing before, yet he had identified him at the Newark factory when he was in his shirt sleeves. He got $350 for it. "Gentlemen, shall a man's life be placed in the power of such a being as Heckmann has shown himself to be?" Mr. Weeks asked with great earnestness.

He then referred to Heckmann's anxiety to identify anything that would help the prosecution, and said that he had described the boxes which had come addressed to Barnet in response to the letters of the man who had hired the box in Barnet's name. On one was the name Kutnow and on the other Calthos. Kutnow, on the stand, had testified to the fact that their powders were not put up in the shape described by Heckmann.

Again, by no power of telepathy could the writer have known the number of the box to be given him. It was evident in Exhibit Q that the letter box number, 217, was written when the body of the letter was written, and not when the correction in the address was made.

Mr. Weeks said that the two letter boxes had no direct connection with the commission of the crime.

"Let us," he said, "go through it again: a blue Tiffany silverware box, a small blue bottle, the bromo-seltzer label, bromo-seltzer and cyanide of mercury, and a manila wrapper. Had any of the boxes any relation whatever to these? At the Broadway letter box an inquiry about Harpster; a letter to the Kutnow people for salts; a letter to Von Mohl & Co. for five days' treatment. That is all there was in December. The District Attorney in his opening appeared in the way that he presented that Kutnow letter that he wanted to connect it in some way with the box of Kutnow powder in the Barnet case; but that was not sent for until December, and Barnet was dead on Nov. 10.

"What is the purpose of clouding your mind with all of these letters and attempting to connect the defendant with the Forty-second Street letter box by Heckmann and the Broadway letter box by Koch? The District Attorney said in his opening that it was to lay greater burdens on himself in the requirements of his proof, and thereby make it easier for the defendant to escape. Do you believe that the District Attorney was building upon his own shoulders a burden that he knew he could carry, so that there might be some loopholes of escape?

"He promised to prove certain things to you, and said that if he failed the defendant was not the man. He said he was going to prove that the defendant fitted every bit of the description from the diagnosis blank. Has he done so? Has he proved that he was a clerk in a factory? Or that he was contemplating marriage? Do they put in evidence the sworn statement of the defendant that in June he had been rejected, his proposal of marriage denied; that not until September was he engaged to be married?"

Then Mr. Weeks asked the jury if they thought the defendant, from their view of him through the protracted trial—who, since Feb. 27, 1899, nearly a year—had not drawn a free breath, who had slept within prison walls, whose exercise had been through the monotonous grind of the prison tiers, and, through the kindness of the Court, some fresh air in the prison yard—a man over whose head hung the shadow of a terrible accusation, and until now unable to lift the grave charge from off his shoulders—was a melancholy or despondent man?

"You see him," said Mr. Weeks, "as he is here to-day, as he has been all through this trial, and I ask you if a man who under these circumstances can sit here as he is to-day and look every one in the eye, is a man who in June, 1898, answered this description?"

MRS. MOLINEUX BREAKS DOWN.

Mr. Weeks turned toward the prisoner as he said this, and the eyes of the jury were also directed to the pale-faced young man, who, with head erect, looked straight back at them. It seemed a trying moment, and proved too much for the prisoner's wife. She had been sitting with her arm on the back of her husband's chair, her head resting on her hand, and almost touching him. With her free hand she raised her handkerchief beneath her thin, black veil and wept.

"The District Attorney told you that he was going to present to you as the monster of his Frankenstein a man with a face sickened with the paleness of a pervert," continued Mr. Weeks. "Has he done so? Not a bit of evidence was presented in this court. Was this not enough? Was not the cup already full to overflowing by the accusation of this bold crime? Was the burden of his father and mother not already heavy enough to carry, when their dear son was imprisoned on this charge?"

Mr. Weeks's voice here became very low. Molineux himself seemed much affected, and, raising his hand, he took that of his wife, who cried upon his shoulder. The mother, too, leaned forward, looking straight at the jurymen as though she would divine their hearts. As Mr. Weeks continued his own voice shook. "No," he said, "the District Attorney was not satisfied with the effort to deprive this defendant of his life, but he sought to deprive the defendant's wife of her honor. The Court of its own motion struck out the infamous testimony that was present in that record, so that I cannot further refer to it."

The speaker then referred to the calling in as witnesses of the colored servant girls. One was asked to identify a visiting card. "Does that prove anything like great intimacy, that a gentleman called on a lady, and, before he could see her, sent up a visiting card?" he asked. In the case of Rachel Green, brought on from Washington, why had not her mistress been called?

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who had been out, returned in time to hear this denunciation of his course.

"All through these eleven months of imprisonment," Mr. Weeks continued, "while their boy has been away from them, their daughter has been with them as a comfort and a solace and a bright promise of the future. That under such testimony an effort should be made to disrupt that home and to place on him, an old father, and on the mother such a stigma as the prosecution endeavored to show here; it was unnecessary; it was unworthy; it was untrue."

It was at this point that Mr. Osborne interjected his question that transformed the scene from one of such oppressive stillness as precedes a storm to the turbulent outbreak when Mr. Weeks turned upon him with such violent intenseness. It wrought up the beholders to a state of high nervous tension. Then the fury subsided, and relief was expressed in a flutter of sighs. Molineux's face, which had taken on an almost stonelike fixedness, relaxed, and he smiled as he turned to his wife and crossed his fingers within hers.

Resuming in a natural voice, Mr. Weeks took up the writing exhibits and the experts. They reached their conclusions, he said, by picking out a letter here and there which served their purpose, and discarding such letters as did not. "They do not show you," he said, "anything that is so certain and so positive that it would warrant your taking a man's life."

Here occurred another one of those nerve-straining episodes in the summing up of the defense.

"I know the District Attorney will tell you," said Mr. Weeks, "that you are not the persons who take his life, because you do not touch the button that sends the electric shock through his body, burning his nerves and disfiguring him, but you are the people who do it. You are the people upon whose consciences rests the responsibility of saying that you, and each one of you, are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant wrote exhibit A. That is the answer you must make to your conscience; that is the answer you must make to your God; that is the answer that must be with you from now until the Day of Judgment, meeting every rapping of your conscience at the door of your heart."

LAWYERS IN A WRANGLE.

Picking to pieces in a rigorous analysis the testimony of the experts, Mr. Weeks finally alluded to the early connection of Mr. Carvalho with the case, and this resulted in a sharp war of words with the Assistant District Attorney.

"They did have in the consideration of this case at one time an expert who looked over their papers, who gave them all the knowledge and information he possessed; who worked with them faithfully; a man whose reputation has been above reproach; who was for eighteen years the expert of the Police Department and the District Attorney's office; who was in the employ of the police in this very case, examining the documents; who in the employ of the police was a witness in this very case—I withdraw that."

Mr. Osborne—It is in evidence that he was a witness in this case.

Mr. Weeks—No; I withdraw it.

Mr. Osborne—No; don't withdraw it. I will concede he was a witness before the Grand Jury. You have stated it herein; now I don't want you to withdraw it.

Mr. Weeks—He was a witness before the Grand Jury, if you want it; and having been a witness before the Grand Jury, the more reason why he should have been called before this jury."

Mr. Osborne—Why didn't you do it?

Mr. Weeks—It was not my place. Why didn't you do it? He was in the employ of the Police Department; and, because he would not sell his soul, because he would not sell his opinion contrary to his judgment, he was not called.

Mr. Weeks, on resuming his address after a recess, again considered the testimony of experts. He said that they did not pretend that theirs was an exact science, and that eminent jurists had always held that it was of a dangerous and precarious character. "You have all known, in your experience, of the fallibility of expert testimony," he said. "You have not forgotten how a man spent five years in Devil's Island because handwriting experts were mistaken. You cannot forget that. This is a part of your knowledge of the world, and a part of your experience which you must consider in this case."

The Recorder here interrupted sharply: "I wish to call your attention to the fact that once before I told you you were not to refer to that case."

Mr. Weeks: "It is a matter of notoriety, your honor."

The Court: "You don't know what you are talking about."

Mr. Weeks: "I understood your Honor had expressed an opinion."

The Court: "I had not expressed an opinion, except that it is altogether foreign to anything that this jury has to do with. We don't know anything at all about it."

Mr. Weeks: "I will obey your Honor's instructions, of course."

Mr. Weeks next considered the question of motive, introducing several of the letters written to officers of the club to show that there was no indication of a condition of mind on the part of Molineux to warrant the belief that he should have sought to cause the death of Cornish.

Mr. Weeks at 4:30 o'clock concluded his speech with a strong appeal to the feelings of the jury, and, under instructions from the Recorder, Mr. Osborne, after a moment's delay, began the summing up for the prosecution.

MR. OSBORNE'S ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Osborne commenced by assuring the jury that there was no bitterness between himself and the attorney for the defense. For the prisoner, of whom he spoke as "the son of that heroic soldier Gen. Molineux," he said he felt the deepest pity.

"Who can look upon that background—wife, mother, and gray-haired father—without feeling an emotion so strong as to almost bias his sense of right and justice?" he exclaimed. "There has been suffering and anguish on the part of the prosecuting officer in this case. This prisoner was not the only one who was suspected; and I want to say to you that no man on the face of God's green earth was ever subjected to a more rigid examination than Harry S. Cornish. He was almost put to the torture. I did not want to think this defendant guilty, because I could not bear the thought of believing the son of Gen. Molineux could be guilty of such a crime."

The Recorder ordered the proceedings suspended at this juncture; and the jury in charge of the court officers were taken to the Astor House.

STORY OF JUROR'S REMARK DENIED.

Credited with Saying He Wouldn't Hang a Yellow Dog on the Evidence.

A report published yesterday that one of the Molineux jurors had been heard to remark outside of court that he would not hang a yellow dog on the evidence presented by the prosecution excited much comment. If true, the report was not calculated to disturb the equanimity of the defense, but Mr. Weeks said he could not speak about it. Mr. Osborne and one of his assistants spoken to at different times appeared not at all concerned. They had heard nothing about it officially, and did not propose to notice it.

The person to whom the juror was said to have made the statement was Emil B. Meyrowitz, optician. Seen last evening he denied the report most emphatically. Mr. Meyrowitz said that he knew the juryman, but had not discussed the evidence with him. He went to the Criminal Court Building yesterday, and, appearing before the Recorder, made affidavit that no such conversation had taken place.

At the Astor House the jury has a special dining room, and is quartered two in a room. No callers are permitted to see them, though most of the jury receive letters.

STATEMENT BY CHIEF HAGGERTY.

Says He Would Have Corroborated the Testimony of Miss Miller.

Robert A. Haggerty, Chief of the Detective Bureau at Newark, yesterday announced that had the defense in the Molineux case put in any evidence, he was to have appeared to corroborate the testimony of Miss Miller, who sold the bottleholder at Hartdegen's store, in Newark. The Chief was employed as a detective in another store at the time of the purchase.

A man and woman came in on Dec. 21, 1898, and the man asked for a silver bottleholder, showing what appeared to be a vinegar cruet. He referred them to Hartdegan's, as none were sold in the store with which he was connected. His description of the man tallies with that of the man described by Miss Miller as the one who purchased the bottleholder at Hartdegen's.

QUEER MATRIMONIAL TANGLE.

Woman, Twice Married, Claims Divorce from Husband No. 1 Was Illegal.

Justice Freedman had a tangled matrimonial problem for solution set him in the Supreme Court yesterday, when an application by Flora Jencks for the annulment of her marriage to William L. Jencks came before him. The couple were married last August.

The petitioner sets forth in her affidavit that she was first married to John A. Haney, Jr., at Evansville, Md., in 1889, and that in 1897 she went to Texas and obtained a divorce from him. He knew nothing about the divorce proceedings until after her decree was granted. When she told him of the divorce he immediately married a second time. She now avers that her divorce in Texas was illegal, as she had not resided there the required six months, and on these grounds she wants her marriage to Jencks declared null and void.

Justice Freedman said that he would have to consult the Texas statutes before giving a decision.

COLLAR BUTTON'S LEGAL STATUS.

City Court to Decide Whether It Is Wearing Apparel or a Valuable.

What is the legal status of a collar button? Is a collar button wearing apparel, or is it a valuable under the hotel laws? These questions came up in an action brought in the City Court by Benjamin Adler, a St. Louis merchant, against the Hotel Vendome, in this city.

Mr. Adler was a guest at the hotel a few months ago. He was then in the possession of a diamond collar button valued at $400. On retiring for the night Mr. Adler left the button in his shirt. The next morning it was missing. A search satisfied Mr. Adler that the button had been stolen. He went to the proprietor of the hotel and demanded that he be recompensed for his loss. The proprietor replied that Mr. Adler had himself broken the law on the subject in that he had not deposited the collar button with his "valuables" in the safe provided in the office of the hotel.

Mr. Adler contended that the collar button was doing duty as an article of necessity, and could not be classed as a "valuable" which should be deposited in the safe. He wanted to know how he could properly dress himself in the morning if his collar button was locked up in the hotel safe. This contention brought about the action, and hotel proprietors generally are watching the outcome, as it presents a legal proposition entirely new to them.

A commission is now taking Mr. Adler's testimony in St. Louis.

HORTICULTURISTS IN SESSION.

Foreign Fruit Trade Discussed at Considerable Length.

The fourth annual meeting of the Eastern New York Horticultural Society convened yesterday morning at the American Institute, 19 West Forty-fourth Street. Dr. Felt, the State Entomologist, exhibited at the morning session a collection, including 100 species of injurious and beneficial "economic" insects.

At the afternoon session George T. Powell of Ghent spoke on "Domestic and Foreign Markets for American Fruits." He urged that more careful attention to the quality of fruits be paid on the part of American exporters. Such care, he said, is essential if the foreign markets, particularly that of England, be retained for American apples. James Wood, President of the society, supplemented Mr. Powell's report by the suggestion that a National commission be appointed to examine all fruit shipped abroad, with full power to prohibit the exportation of any fruit which did not come up to the standard.

Papers were also read by Prof. S. A. Beach and F. C. Stewart of the State Experiment Station, at Geneva, and C. L. Allen and B. D. Van Buren. The meeting will be continued to-day.

Peshall to Try to Save Clifford.

Edward Clifford was informed by his counsel, Warren Dixon, yesterday afternoon that Gov. Voorhees had positively refused to call another session of the Court of Pardons to consider Clifford's case, and that he could do nothing more. Lawyer Charles J. Peshall, who made a persistent fight to save Hallinger from the gallows, but finally failed, said yesterday afternoon that he had prepared a petition which he would present to the United States Supreme Court in Washington to-day, praying for a review of the court's decision that Clifford is sane. The hangman, Van Hise, will put up his gallows this afternoon in Ward 6 of the Hudson County Jail.

On arriving home don't get into a smoking jacket of the ordinary kind—slip into a Tuxedo.

You'll get all the neglige at-home feeling of the smoking jacket; and be soothed with the conscious virtuousness of having paid your wife a compliment and being correctly dressed for dinner.

$16 to $27.

The more formal tail coat suit $30 to $50—and every other dress requirement for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Cotton Goods.

2500 yards Imported Zephyrs. Fine, sheer fabrics, various colors, novelty weaves.
Suitable for Shirt-waists, Gowns or Children's Dresses.
25 cents per yard;
Value 50 cents.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

CHAIRS OF FLANDERS.

No affectation in old Flemish carvings. They taught the world the beauty of boldness in sculpturing wood, and yet fineness, too.

Chairs that an antiquarian would treasure have tall, straight backs, some panelled with leather, beautifully colored and tooled, such as only the wealthiest of the Flemish burghers indulged in. Others with heavy carvings of grotesque heads, delightfully unreal and spirited; broad, pierced "rungs" connect the twisted legs.

Just as characteristic specimens in German and Italian Renaissance, and all at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

DEWEY ARCH OUTLOOK BAD

Committee Despondent Over Loss of Interest in the Scheme.

Some Declare that They Have Lost Hope—Subscriptions to Date Total Less Than $200,000.

The list of subscribers to the fund for perpetuating the Dewey Arch is being prepared at the offices, in the St. Paul Building, of the Citizens' Committee, and it will be published within the next three days. It was announced after a meeting of the Executive Committee, some weeks ago, that the list would be made public when the total sum subscribed reached $250,000. It will be found, however, that the amount has not reached nearly to that figure, and that it is even far below $200,000. The arch and colonnade will cost at least $1,000,000.

Some time ago Charles H. Nicoll, the secretary of the Citizens' Committee, announced that the subscriptions to date amounted to almost $200,000. Since then money has been coming in, although slowly, and the amount realized by the Carnegie Hall concert on Tuesday night increased the fund by nearly $5,000. Col. W. C. Church, Chairman of the committee, yesterday explained the reason of this apparent discrepancy, as follows:

"There are about fifty sub-committees. These consist of persons well known in different industries, and the idea was that each committee should obtain subscriptions from the business men of its own line of trade. Just before Mr. Nicoll announced that the fund amounted to nearly $200,000 one of these committees had turned in about $5,000, with the intimation that this was only a first installment. Judging by this, Mr. Nicoll thought that he was well within the mark when he put the average sum to be turned in by each of the other committees at $1,000. As a matter of fact, however, we have not heard from any of them. They may have received some subscriptions, but at present we are not aware of it. I was afraid when we counted on these additional amounts coming in that we might regret doing so, and it turns out that I was right."

At present, Col. Church said, a dozen subscriptions of $5,000 each have been received, together with one subscription of $10,000. The remainder of the fund as at present constituted consists mainly of contributions of $500 and $1,000. There are also a large number of small subscriptions.

There seems to be a general feeling among the members of the Citizens' and Executive Committees that the task of obtaining the money for the permanent arch will be a very difficult one, that it will take a long time, and that ultimate success is by no means certain. Some of them, indeed, declare that they have lost hope for the scheme, since, they say, to insure success, the greater part of the money necessary should have been subscribed a short time after the first appeal was made. One member said yesterday that he thought the uncertainty about the site for the arch was the principal cause of this loss of interest.

The committee has been greatly disappointed at the failure of certain well-known men to subscribe, after they had declared their intention of doing so. Two prominent millionaires were mentioned yesterday as having written, saying that they would help the project by every means in their power. One has gone to Europe in his yacht, and the other has left this city for a considerable period. Neither sent any subscription or any promise of a subscription. Other wealthy men from whom something like $25,000 each was expected have given about a fifth of that sum apiece or even less.

At present no further plans to increase interest in the arch have been formed, but later in the season a dramatic performance may be given for the benefit of the scheme.

DRUG CLERK'S STRANGE DEATH.

Overdose of Morphine Acts Twelve Hours After It Was Taken.

Alexander G. Loelkes, a drug clerk living at 26 East Seventy-fifth Street, died yesterday morning from an overdose of morphine taken Monday night to induce sleep. The case was peculiar in that the symptoms of poisoning did not appear until Tuesday afternoon, more than twelve hours after the dose had been taken.

Loelkes had been a sufferer from insomnia. Monday night, before leaving his work, at Seventy-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, he took a dose of morphine. He slept well and returned to his work Tuesday morning apparently in good health. In the afternoon he became ill and his death followed in a short time.

Mr. Crosby President of People's Club.

Ernest H. Crosby yesterday afternoon accepted the Presidency of the People's Club No. 1, which was unanimously tendered to him at a meeting held Tuesday night. Mr. Crosby will preside for the first time at the lecture given before the club to-morrow night by Clarence S. Darrow, the Chicago lawyer who defended Eugene V. Debs in the injunction proceedings growing out of the American Railway Union labor troubles of 1894. The Central Federated Union, the District Assembly of the Knights of Labor, and reform organizations have accepted invitations to be present. Mr. Darrow will speak about "Our Courts and the Poor."

Accepts Armenian Church Pastorate.

The Rev. George Filian, who has been lecturing in this country for some time on the Armenian situation, has been called to the pastorate of the Armenian Church at Fresno, Cal. The Armenian colony at Fresno numbers between 600 and 700 members. Most of them are engaged in grape culture, Fresno being the centre of the California raisin district. All of them are prosperous, and apparently contented in their new homes.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York

Is the largest Life Insurance Company in the World, having Assets of $301,844,537.52 or more than $21,000,000 in excess of any other Company.

Its policy contracts are most liberal to the assured and its record for the past fifty-eight years, wherein it has paid to its membership $514,117,946.61, or $190,000,000 more than any other Company, justifies the assertion that it is the MOST SUCCESSFUL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN EXISTENCE.

Its insurance in force has been actually paid for in cash and is issued upon unimpaired selected lives only.

THE BEST COMPANY IS THE COMPANY WHICH DOES THE MOST GOOD.

LEGAL NOTES.

TESTIMONY OF DECEASED WITNESS.—An appeal taken by the Metropolitan Street Railway from a judgment secured against it by Anne M. Gumby, in the United States Circuit Court, for the loss of services of her five-year-old son, George Gumby, who was injured by one of defendant's cars on May 22, 1897, has been sustained by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Lacombe. The railway company assigned as a ground of error on the trial the admission of the testimony of an eye-witness to the accident, since deceased, taken upon the trial of an action brought by Elizabeth Clayton, grandmother of the injured boy, as guardian ad litem, against the same defendant, to recover for his pain and suffering, and for any permanent loss of ability to work caused by the accident. Judge Lacombe, after referring to Section 830 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which manifestly provides only for new trials of the same action in which the deceased witness testified, says that the matter must be disposed of under the principles of the common law. The plaintiff relied, as a ground for the admission of the deceased witness's testimony, on a paragraph inserted by Prof. Wigmore in his sixteenth edition of "Greenleaf on Evidence," which reads as follows: "As to the parties, all that is essential is that the present opponent should have had a fair opportunity of cross-examination; consequently a change of parties, which does not affect such a loss, does not prevent the use of the testimony—as, for example, a change by which one of the opponents is omitted, or by which a merely nominal party is added, and the principle also admits the testimony where the parties, though not the same, are so privy in interest—as where one was an executor or perhaps a grantor—that the same motive and need for cross-examination existed." Judge Lacombe then says: "If the propositions above quoted are read with the qualifications which are indicated by the illustrative example given in the paragraph, they are sound and abundantly supported by authority. If they are to be read, however, as plaintiff reads them, namely, as asserting that evidence of a deceased witness may be had in any subsequent suit when it appears that the same issue is involved, that the witness testified under the sanction of an oath that he was confronted with the person against whom the testimony is offered, and that the latter had the opportunity of cross-examination—then it is not supported by the authorities to which our attention has been called or which we have been able to discover. Stated in the baldest proposition imports that when, for example, the derailment of a train because of a misplaced switch has caused injury to a score of passengers, and a witness has testified to the circumstances of the accident in an action brought by A to recover for his injuries and has since died, the evidence of such witness may be read by any other injured passenger upon the subsequent trial of his action for damages. No case has been found which lends the slightest support to any such proposition. In all of them it is postulated that the parties must be substantially the same, or, if they are not, that the newcomer must be a privy with the former party in blood, in estate, or in law." Justice Lacombe concludes that no mutual or successive relationship exists between the infant claiming damages for his pain and suffering and his mother claiming damages for the loss of his services. The causes of action are distinct, and neither claimant could, under any circumstances, succeed to the other's cause of action.

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IDENTIFICATION IN LIBEL.—An interesting question in the law of libel was argued in the Appellate Division of this city yesterday. The publication complained of was, "That is: That twenty-two years ago Col. Mooney met a Mrs. Hester Sears, whose husband is now said to be in Baltimore. She is now fifty years of age. They lived together, it is alleged, up to six years ago, and the accusation is made that there was no marriage between them." Hester E. Mooney was the plaintiff. The appellant, the newspaper which published the article, contended that it ought clearly to appear that it is the plaintiff to whom the defendant referred; that readers would necessarily understand that a specific imputation is thereby cast upon the plaintiff, and that the charge is sufficiently definite to injure the plaintiff's reputation. The language of the article cannot be tortured into saying or implying that Mrs. Hester Sears is the plaintiff or that the plaintiff is Mrs. Hester Sears. The two are as distinct as description can make them. Mrs. Hester Sears is said to have a husband in Baltimore. This is not said of Mrs. Mooney. Of Mrs. Hester Sears it is said "the accusation is made that there was no marriage between her" and Col. Mooney. This accusation is not made against Mrs. Mooney. Throughout the entire article the two are spoken of as different persons. They do not appear to have been in the same place at the same time or to have any similar feature by which one could be mistaken for the other. The respondent argued that the article in question concerned Mrs. Mooney, although in some parts of it she is spoken of as Mrs. Hester Sears. The plaintiff testified that she was the person referred to in the article as Hester Sears. In the remainder of the article, counsel said, in which she is accused of conduct and abusive language, that that must bring upon her public scorn and contempt, plaintiff is directly named as Mrs. Mooney. Decision was reserved.

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APPLICATION TO EXAMINE BOOKS DENIED.—An application made by the Short Line Consolidated Company for a peremptory writ of mandamus requiring the Unadilla Valley Railway Company to permit the petitioners to examine its books was yesterday denied by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court, for the reason that it appears by the affidavits submitted in opposition to the motion that petitioners are not the holders or owners of any shares of stock in the defendant railway company, and as bondholders they have no right to the inspection asked for. The defendant's objection that the application was not made in good faith is not passed upon.

Amateur Photographer Kills Himself.

Frederick Zimmerman, an amateur photographer, living at 207 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, locked himself in his dark room yesterday and blew his brains out with a revolver. He had been accustomed to lock himself in his room to make pictures, and when he did so yesterday his mother thought nothing of it. His relatives can assign no probable reason for his act. He was twenty-nine years old.

Brain Workers.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Strengthens the exhausted and confused brain, relieves nervous headache and induces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....At 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Extra Matinée Mon., Feb. 12.
"Received with undoubted favor."—Post.
"Realized highest expectations."—Journal.
"Will run through the season."—Times.
THE AMBASSADOR
A new society drama by "John Oliver Hobbes."
"Extraordinary cast."—Journal.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
Extra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs., 8:20. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15.
XTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs. 8:20.
Matinées Saturday and Monday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS | THE LITTLE MINISTER
Mat. on Monday instead of Wed. next week.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8. Mat. Saturday.
XTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
WM. GILLETTE | Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 24th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
Charles Frohman's Funniest Farce,
Matinées Wednesday, Saturday, and Monday.
THE Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Xtra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.
Last 2 weeks. Evgs. 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES.
Mrs. Langtry recites "The Absent Minded Beggar."

5th Av THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat.
The COUNTESS "CHIFFON."
Special Mat. Mon., (Lincoln's B'day.)

WALDORF-ASTORIA. Main 33d St. Entrance.
33D ANNUAL EXHIBITION
AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY.
Began MONDAY, Feb. 5.
Day and Evening for 2 weeks only.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
Special Matinée Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12th.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY Imperial Burlesquers
2 Great Burlesques—Jones, Grant & Jones, &c.

WALLACK'S Evenings at 8:00. Mats. Sat. at 2.
Matinée Monday, Feb. 12, (Lincoln's Birthday.)
OLGA NETHERSOLE in SAPHO.

COMIQUE B'way & 29th St. "The House That Jack Built." Mat. To-day, 25 & 50c
RENTZ - SANTLEY BURLESQUE CO.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
Matinée Lincoln's Birthday. Last 2 weeks.
MAY IRWIN IN "SISTER MARY"

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum; 10c. to All. Giant; Orange-Headed Girl; Limbless Wonder.

PECULIAR GROUND FOR DIVORCE.

Mrs. Mary Ehart Said Some Time She Might Want to Remarry.

Mrs. Mary Ehart was married when she was twelve years and eight months old. She has not lived with her husband, John Ehart, for thirteen years, and she wants a divorce from him.

"Why do you want a divorce if your husband and you have been separated for thirteen years?" asked Justice Freedman when the case came up in the Supreme Court yesterday.

"Because I want to get married again," was the reply.

"I don't think I can grant a divorce on such a ground as that," said the Justice.

The woman's counsel explained that she had no new husband in view, but, as she was only thirty-four years old, she thought that she might want to get married some time. Justice Freedman refused to grant the application for divorce.

COLLECTOR SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Says He Is Short in His Accounts—Will Probably Die.

Louis Guillemot, a collector for an insurance company, shot himself in a rear room of a grocery store at 14 Macdougal Street yesterday morning, after having announced to some persons about the store that he was $15 short in his accounts. The bullet penetrated the man's left breast. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was thought that he would die.

Guillemot had been in the habit of meeting another collector of the insurance company each morning at the grocery store to report his collections. It was while waiting to make his usual report that he shot himself. Guillemot is twenty-four years old. He is married, and lived with his wife and two children at 90 West Houston Street.

O'Neill's
Sale of
Women's Jackets!

We offer beginning this morning a new lot of Jackets made from excellent quality Black Cheviot, short jaunty effect, Notched Collar, Reveres of Peau de Soie, lined throughout with Black Taffeta, and finished with rows of stitching. Strictly men-tailored.

10.00 each.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
This Aft. at 2—Extra Mat. of CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saleza and Campanari.
Fri. Ev'g., Feb. 9, at 8—IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Dippel.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 10, at 1:45—Double bill. DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and Salignac. Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Saleza.
Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 10, at 8—At Popular Prices. TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Susan Strong, Olitzka, and Pevny; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plançon.
Sun. Ev'g., Feb. 11, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica, Me---ill, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Evan Williams and Plançon, and Pe'schnikoff, violinist, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra and Chorus. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed. Cond., Sig. Mancinelli.
Mon. Ev'g., Feb. 12, at 8—AIDA. Mmes. Emma Eames and Mantelli; MM. Scotti, Plançon, and Salcza.
Wed. Ev'g., Feb. 14, at 8—LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari and Salignac.
Fri. Ev'g., Feb. 16, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszké.
WEBER PIANOS

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain, colder at night, high northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,628. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York? Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41⅝c; cash cotton, 8⅝c.

CONGRESS.—The Puerto Rico bill was reported favorably to the House, the majority of the committee holding that the island is not a part of the United States. In the Senate debate was resumed on the Currency bill. Mr. Cockrell of Missouri made an analysis of the two measures and charged that the measure would result in a perpetual National debt.—Page 5.

LEGISLATURE.—The McCarren bill to allow Brooklyn to take water from Suffolk County was killed in the Senate yesterday. The bill was reported adversely by the Judiciary Committee, and Senator McCarren's effort to overthrow the committee's decision was beaten, 32 to 8. Gov. Roosevelt signed the Rapid Transit Tunnel Bond bill. Assemblyman Weekes introduced a bill to keep heavy wagons off Fifth Avenue during certain hours. An Anti-Hazing bill, prescribing severe penalties, was introduced. Bills have been introduced to make the Kings County Sheriff, County Clerk, and Register salaried offices.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller still holds his position, but his worst task is ahead of him, as he must crush and destroy the Boer Army. The latest reports of fighting extend only to Tuesday night. The British force in South Africa will comprise 194,000 effective men. The Boers have invaded Zululand in force. The approximate British losses at Potgieter's were 233 officers and men. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-five officers and men are missing up to date. The hospital ship Maine, filled with wounded soldiers, left Durban for Cape Town; she has 140 patients aboard. It is reported from Boston that a large hospital corps has been formed in that vicinity to aid the Boers; it is to sail from this city next Thursday. The German Naval bill was introduced in the Reichstag yesterday. The House and galleries were crowded. Admiral Tirpitz, in introducing the measure, said that the necessity for the enlargement of the German fleet had been recognized in ever-increasing circles. It was announced that the Centrists and Social Democrats would oppose the bill. The Right Hon. Gerald W. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is critically ill. The Dowager Empress of China has issued an edict ordering a return to the old subjects for official examinations. The balance of the £60,000 stolen from Parr's Bank, London, a year ago has been returned. Trouble is feared between Norway and Nicaragua, the latter country intending, it is believed, to resist payment of the former's claims for indemnity.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

Every man working in Chicago who carries a working card of the Building Trades Council may quit work at noon on Saturday.

Col. Shepard, Commandant of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, was suspended from duty yesterday, Gov. Roosevelt did not wish him to be removed before the trial ends.

Margaret Flood, a widow, was run down and fataly injured by a New York Hospital ambulance on Tuesday evening, dying in that hospital some time later. The police made no arrests, were not informed of her death, and the hospital authorities reported to the Coroner's office that the woman was run down by a wagon.

Page 2.

The funeral ceremonies over the body of William Goebel passed off in a quiet and orderly manner in a heavy downpour of rain.

Page 3.

Ex-Mayor Grant refuses to discuss the charge made by Wheeler H. Peckham in connection with the action of Justice Fitzgerald in appointing John F. Carroll receiver for the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

Page 5.

In the Clark Senatorial contest ex-Gov. Hauser told how he induced the Montana Senator to "loosen up."

The new treaty with Great Britain is likely to be ratified, and it is reported that the President is not at all anxious as to its fate. Mr. Hepburn places himself among its opponents, while Central American countries approve it.

Page 6.

The Somers mansion near Atlantic City, the birthplace of Richard Somers of the United States Navy, was destroyed by fire.

Page 7.

Frank J. Gould was elected a member of the Union League Club last night.

Secretary Root announced yesterday that Gen. Otis was not to be superseded, but that he might take leave of absence in order to recuperate. The body of Gen. Lawton arrived in Washington yesterday. Three transports have arrived at San Francisco from Manila. They brought many bodies of soldiers.

Page 9.

President Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission said yesterday that nothing can now interfere with the signing of the construction contract within a week.

Page 12.

The dinner of the allied commercial bodies of this city to Gov. Roosevelt will take place March 10 at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Oscar S. Straus, United States Minister to Turkey, arrived here, with his family, on leave of absence yesterday. He declared that the "open door" had been secured for Americans in Turkey.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 10.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.

PUBLISHER ELDER SENTENCED.

Finally Punished by Federal Court for Swindling Book Agents.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8.—Abram P. T. Elders a publisher of religious books, who is said to have a legitimate publishing business in New York City, was sentenced in the United States District Court to-day to one year in the county jail. Elder advertised for agents for the sale of his books, and, it is said, gave them nothing for the money they advanced for salesmen's outfits.

Elder's sentence was suspended on condition that he pay a fine of $500 and the costs of his trial, amounting to $1,478. Elder was arrested April 9, 1897, and indicted May 1. He was ordered to plead to the indictment a few months later, but was absent, and a continuance was granted. Illness and other causes were given as excuses for delays, and last June a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. He was taken into custody in New York. After another delay he pleaded guilty and tried to have the indictment quashed.

THE LEASE OF THE FITCHBURG.

Judge Refuses to Restrain State Officials from Voting for It.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Judge Knowlton, in the Supreme Court, this afternoon, refused to restrain Gov. Crane and other State officials, including the State Directors of the Fitchburg Railroad, from voting in favor of the lease of the Fitchburg to the Boston and Maine as prayed for in the bill in equity brought by James M. Hilton of Cambridge, a Fitchburg stockholder.

In announcing his decision, Judge Knowlton said, regarding the claim that the approval of the lease by the State officials would be in violation of the existing statute, that all that is proposed to be done is to make a provisional arrangement subject to the consideration and control of the Legislature.

Arion Society
Grand Masquerade Ball, Madison Square Garden To-night.—Adv.

SYNDICATE MILLER BEHIND THE BARS

Brought from Montreal and Locked Up in Raymond Street Jail on Charges of Grand Larceny.

FOUND BY CAPT. REYNOLDS

Brooklyn Officer Not to Profit by the Capture, Devery Claiming the Credit of the Arrest for Himself—Prisoner Silent.

William F. Miller, the head of the defunct 520 per cent. Franklin Syndicate, is in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn. Miller was found on Wednesday night in Montreal, where he had spent the greater part of the time since he became a fugitive from justice, by Capt. James G. Reynolds, formerly head of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau and now Captain of the Atlantic Avenue Police Station.

The Captain arrived with Miller at the Grand Central Station at 1:50 P. M. yesterday. On reaching the city Miller was taken to Police Headquarters, where he talked with Chief Devery and spent half an hour in the examining room, being measured according to the Bertillon system and having his photograph taken. After this Capt. Reynolds took him to Brooklyn, arriving at the office of Deputy Chief of Police Mackellar shortly after 4 o'clock.

When Miller reached the Brooklyn Municipal Building a large crowd awaited him, news of his capture having been received by telephone early in the afternoon. He walked meekly beside his captor, appearing even smaller than usual in contrast to the tall detective, and cast timid glances at the spectators as he passed into the building between rows of people. As he ascended the steps the crowd closed in and followed, halting only when the door of the Deputy Chief's room was closed in their faces. But the prisoner remained inside only a few moments, and then the procession moved over to the criminal branch of the County Court, Part I.

There was a rush at the courtroom door after the alleged swindler passed in, and the doorkeepers with much difficulty prevented a stampede. The crowd seemed to increase every minute, and it was not long before every seat was occupied and the aisles were well nigh filled. The prisoner's counsel, Robert A. Ammon, had received a message from his client soon after the latter reached New York. In response he made his appearance in the Municipal Building at about the same hour that the accused arrived, and proceeded with him to the courtroom. He exclaimed at intervals that he had had no opportunity of communicating with Miller.

THE PRISONER ARRAIGNED.

The prisoner, when arraigned before Judge Hurd, was confronted by the indictment against him. This was read by the Clerk of the Court, and included three counts, two of grand larceny in the first degree and one of grand larceny in the second degree. Miller pleaded "Not guilty."

Mr. Ammon, addressing the Court, said that the prisoner had exhibited no disposition to evade trial; that he had come back to this State voluntarily, and that he was therefore entitled to some consideration. He asked that the prisoner be admitted to bail. District Attorney Clarke proposed that bail be fixed at $25,000, of which $20,000 should be for the two charges of grand larceny in the first degree and $5,000 for the minor charge. This was considered excessive by Judge Hurd, who fixed the amount at $12,500. The Court gave Mr. Ammon until 6 o'clock to procure bail, and he agreed to have satisfactory bondsmen at the Court House by that hour. It was then about 4:45.

As Mr. Ammon hurried from the courtroom to take a cab he was stopped, and asked if either he or Miller would make a statement for publication. He resented the interruption, and declared most positively that nothing would be said until Miller had been released from custody. After his lawyer's departure Miller was taken into the cage adjoining the courtroom, where prisoners awaiting trial are held. The doors were closed, and during the ensuing hour only a privileged few were allowed to see him. He sat on a chair in the rear of the cage, reading a newspaper and now and then exchanging commonplace remarks with the turnkeys who were watching him. To all attempts made to engage him in conversation relative to his travels and the charges against him he turned a deaf ear.

Miller was dressed in a black cheviot sack suit, black derby hat, and a mixed gray covert coat. He still wore his thin, light-colored mustache, and the rest of his face was in need of a shave. While waiting for Mr. Ammon's return the crowd of possibly 200 persons sat around in the courtroom discussing the all-absorbing event. Six o'clock came, but did not bring Miller's lawyer. The word then went forth that Miller was to be taken to jail at once.

MILLER TAKEN TO JAIL.

About three minutes after 6 the doors of the courtroom were closed, and those in the room were compelled to remain for about five minutes. The announcement was then made that Miller had been removed to the Raymond Street Jail. Although it was raining, Miller walked to the jail, accompanied by two officers. After he had entered and was waiting to be assigned to a cell another attempt was made to obtain an interview with him. He only smiled, however, and said:

"I have nothing to say as yet. See my lawyer."

While the attempt was being made to engage Miller in conversation, Mr. Ammon entered the building. He immediately pressed himself between the interviewer and Miller, saying:

"You fellows can't get anything out of him; leave him alone."

Mr. Ammon was then asked if he would not obtain a statement from Miller for publication. He replied:

"When I first saw Miller I split his upper lip and sewed a button on his lower lip and have fastened them together securely."

Mr. Ammon was asked if he would not give out a statement.

"I have nothing to say yet," he replied. "I have only seen Miller a few moments myself. The boy tells me he is sick, and I do not propose to bother him. When I think proper I will make a full statement."

"How about Miller's bail? Why was it not procured?"

"Well, I will tell you. I went to see some clients of mine, from whom I knew I could get bail for Miller. They had heard, however, that I was looking for them in New York, and so I missed them, and it was impossible to secure bail by 6 o'clock, the hour the Judge had set. You can bet all you have, however, that Miller will get bail, and very shortly at that. We are determined to do all we can for this boy. He deserves it; he has acted in a splendid manner in this matter, and there is no reason why he should not be shown every consideration."

THE MEETING IN MONTREAL.

Capt. Reynolds, upon being asked to tell the story of Miller's pursuit and capture, said:

"I do not propose to give out the details of Miller's capture yet. That will be done in a detailed report which I shall make to Chief Devery. I got a clue several days ago as to Miller's whereabouts. This clue took me to Montreal, and I left New York Tuesday night for that point. I was walking along one of the streets there, the name of which I do not know, last night about 7 o'clock, when I ran right into Miller, who was in the company of another man."

Capt. Reynolds was asked if he knew who it was that accompanied Miller. This question he refused to answer. Continuing he said:

"When I saw Miller I walked up to him and said, 'Hello, Miller. I'm Capt Reynolds of New York.'

"He smiled, and said: 'Why, how are you, Captain?'

"We then shook hands and he asked me when I expected to return to New York. I told him I would like to return at once if possible, and he replied that he was glad that he had met me, as he intended to come back to Brooklyn himself, being very anxious to see his wife and child. He then proposed that we leave for New York at once, but I told him it was impossible, there being no train at that hour. He said that he knew where we could catch a train and conducted me to a station with which I was unacquainted. We reached there about 8 o'clock, just in time to catch a train for New York, arriving here this afternoon. On the way here Miller and I conversed on various topics, but there was no reference made to his troubles, nor did I speak of arresting him.

"When we stepped off the train at the Grand Central Station I said to him, 'Well, Miller, we are in New York now and I will have to place you under arrest.' When I told him this I showed him the Kings County Grand Jury warrant I had for him. He glanced at the warrant, smiled, and said, 'Certainly; I understand that I am under arrest.' We then took a cab and were driven straight to Police Headquarters, entered the building from the Mott Street side, and went at once to Chief Devery's office."

"Where was Miller stopping in Montreal?" the Captain was asked.

"I don't know," he replied, "and besides, what difference does it make?"

"Was he being shadowed there?"

"Well, he may have been, but I don't have to tell everything I know. This is absolutely all I will say at present."

INTERVIEW WITH CHIEF DEVERY.

Chief Devery was in his private office at Police Headquarters when Capt. Reynolds reached there with Miller. Reynolds at once took his prisoner into the Chief's presence. As the two men entered the room Chief Devery arose and Capt. Reynolds remarked: "Well, Chief, here's Miller."

The Captain smiled as he spoke. Chief Devery looked at Miller, who stepped forward with his hand held out.

"How do you do, Chief Devery?" said Miller.

"How are you?" responded the Chief, as he took the man's hand and shook it. Then all three sat down.

"Where have you been, Miller?" asked the Chief.

"I will have to get you to excuse me from answering that question, Chief, till I have seen my lawyer," said Miller.

"Certainly, certainly," quickly responded Chief Devery, "that is your privilege."

Chief Devery, however, was anxious to learn all he could of Miller's travels since he disappeared from New York, and alluded to it several times in the conversation, but Miller evaded all questions bearing upon the subject. After conversing with Chief Devery for about ten minutes Miller was taken upstairs to be measured and photographed.

Miller, in giving his pedigree, said his name was William F. Miller, that he was twenty-two years of age, and lived at 132 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, and that he was a broker and married. He was born in New York. His father was born in New Jersey. He is 5 feet 6 inches tall.

After the prisoner had been taken to Brooklyn, Chief Devery was asked if Miller's whereabouts had been ascertained by shadowing R. A. Ammon. He replied that this was not the case, but added:

"I will say, though, that Ammon should be indicted for aiding Miller's escape."

The Chief was asked if Capt. Reynolds's capture of Miller would cause him to be reinstated as head of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau.

"No, Sir," said Chief Devery. "I made up my mind to get Miller in some way, and I got him. Capt. Reynolds was acting under my orders."

DOUBT CAPT. REYNOLDS'S STORY.

Montreal Police Do Not Think Miller Was Arrested There.

MONTREAL, Feb. 8.—The local police authorities discredit the statement that Miller was arrested in Montreal. Capt. Reynolds was in Montreal some time ago and made an unsuccessful search for Miller with the assistance of local detectives. It is the belief here that Miller has always been in the vicinity of New York.

A rumor of similar import to the foregoing Montreal dispatch was in circulation last night in this city, and many persons seemed inclined to discredit the story of the manner in which Miller was taken into custody.

MILLER'S FINANCIAL CAREER.

Remarkable Success of His Scheme to Get Money for Promises.

William F. Miller was the organizer and manager of the Franklin Syndicate of Brooklyn, whose offices were at 144 Floyd Street, in a large but old and dilapidated frame house. The syndicate was in operation for about two years, but it was only last Fall that it began to attract much attention. Its methods were similar to those adopted by many other concerns, only that the Franklin operated on a large scale, and its manager was more daring than is usually the case.

Circulars were sent over here telling how one could become wealthy in a short time by placing money with the syndicate. Advertisements to a like effect were inserted in various newspapers here and in other cities. Miller promised a profit of 520 per cent. a year to those who invested money with him. He claimed to have inside information that enabled him to speculate on Wall Street with telling success.

Until Oct. 31, 1899, Miller had been accepting any amount of money offered, but he sent out a circular announcing that after that date he would accept no sum less than fifty dollars. Thousands of people seemed crazed by the alluring dream of wealth that the Franklin Syndicate offered and poured their savings into its treasury. The amount of money that was deposited with the syndicate during the time it was in operation was variously estimated at from $200,000 to $2,000,000.

The crash came on Nov. 25 last. A warrant was issued for Miller, but he had fled. His lawyer, R. A. Ammon, promised to produce him at the proper time, but failed to do so, and Miller's whereabouts remained a mystery until yesterday.

NO MORE GRANTS UNDER WATER

State Land Board Will Await the Outcome of the Pending Astoria Company Suits.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The State Board of Land Commissioners at its meeting on Tuesday decided to make no more grants of lands under water within the boundaries of the City of New York until after the adjudication of the certiorari suits brought by the city against the Land Commissioners in the matter of the grants made some months ago to the Astoria Light, Heat, and Power Company.

Attorney General Davies, at whose suggestion the decision was made, has written to Corporation Counsel Whalen of New York informing him of the action taken by the board.

Dog's Bite May Cost Him a Leg.

BABYLON, L. I., Feb. 8.—Hallett L. Thurber, who was bitten by a mastiff of blooded stock on Jan. 28, is in a serious condition. The dog is owned by Malcolm W. Ford. Mr Thurber is at his home at Bay Shore suffering from blood poisoning, and his leg may have to be amputated. Mr. Thurber is sixty-five years of age. The dog was ordered to be shot by a local Magistrate, but the animal is believed to have been taken out of the jurisdiction of the local authorities.

P. D. Armour, Jr., Left $6,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The will of the late P. D. Armour, Jr., will, it is expected, be filed for probate within a few days. His estate has been estimated at $6,000,000. It consists of an interest in the business of Armour & Co., real estate, cash in bank, and some investments.

A Water Level 1,000 Miles.
The tracks of the New York Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Central between New York and Chicago. Six trains a day leave Grand Central Station. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

THE GATE CITY ON A BAR

Steamer Goes Ashore in a Fog on the Long Island Coast.

RISING STORM THREATENS HER

Life Savers Bring Three Women to Land and Return to Aid the Crew of the Stranded Ship.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., Feb. 8.—The steamship Gate City of the Ocean Steamship Line, bound from Savannah to Boston, went on the outer bar three miles east of the Moriches Life Saving Station at 9 o'clock to-night. The Gate City had on board forty-nine persons, three of whom were women. There was a dense fog at the time.

The steamer is said to have been driven hard into the sand which forms the outer shoal. Her whistle was heard by the Beach Patrol before she grounded, and efforts were made to signal her, but it is supposed the fog was too dense for the Colston signals to carry.

The life savers were at once called out, and as the sea was comparatively calm the surf boat was at once run out and launched. The boat put off directly from the station, and guided by the bell and whistle the men rowed out to the stranded ship. They found the vessel in no great danger, so far as could then be seen. The life savers offered to take off the number their boat would carry. The women decided to come ashore. They were brought to the beach and quartered in the life saving station.

The boat immediately put off again. While there is no immediate danger where she lies, the sea is rising steadily. This afternoon the sea was perfectly calm, but to-night, without apparent local cause, and evidently from a storm at sea, it has been rising. The fog still continues dense, and there is a promise of rough weather. In case of a storm the steamer will be driven over the bar into the section of shoaling beach, which is almost invariably fatal to ships.

The life-savers will probably bring off those of the men who desire to be landed. If the Captain and crew determine to remain aboard the steamer, the surf boats will stand by if possible, and if not the life lines will be rigged for emergencies.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 9.—The Gate City carried forty-nine officers and crew. Her passenger list is not obtainable, but it is not believed she carried more than half a dozen passengers.

THE CHICAGO SKYSCRAPERS.

Thirty of Them Affected by Federal Court Decision and Owners May Have to Forfeit Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The decision of Judge Holdem in the Federal court, that the Hartford Building Corporation had exceeded the permission of its charter, has called the attention of the owners of other sky-scrapers to the appeal taken to the Supreme Court.

An inquiry into the ownership of Chicago's big office buildings has been made and the result shows that nearly thirty of the structures will be more or less directly affected should the Supreme Court sustain the plea of ultra vires, which assumes that office buildings constructed in excess of the charter powers of their builders are illegal and their contracts, bonds, and leases therefore rendered invalid.

Some of the buildings are owned by banks, whose realty possessions are limited under the law to what is "necessary for the uses" of the business for which they were chartered. It is declared that the ruling which hits at the ownership of structures honeycombed with offices and stores, which bring revenue to safety deposit companies, would necessarily affect those owned by banks, which in some cases occupy an equally small proportion of the building compared with the space required for the steel boxes of a safety vault company.

It is estimated that there are thirty-five sky-scrapers, ranging from ten to twenty-two stories each, which are in the same position as the Hartford.

LAWLESSNESS IN CHICAGO.

City Overrun by Thugs Because Treasury Holds No Money for Lighting the Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Owing to a lack of money for lighting purposes, a great part of the city is in darkness. This has led to what amounts to a reign of terror after nightfall in certain localities. Thugs and "hold-up" men have taken advantage of the darkness to rob with impunity. The list of reported burglaries and street robberies foots up a score a day, while those not heard of officially are equally numerous.

This state of affairs is not confined to the outlying and unprotected districts. Some of the most aggravated cases of lawlessness have occurred much nearer the heart of the city. The police do what they can, but they are nearly helpless under the present circumstances. A petition has been presented for an increase of the police force, but a still larger number of citizens demand that the lights be turned on.

Last night three thugs held up and robbed two men at 9 o'clock in full view of many people. In the outlying districts citizens are afraid to venture out for fear of molestation. The police advise every night worker to go armed. Dealers say that they never before sold so great a number of revolvers as they have during December and January. Even the business districts down town are poorly lighted, and some streets would be in utter darkness were it not for the lights from the shops.

Several of the hold-up victims were shot, and one case of the kind last night was followed by one of the bystanders killing a neighbor.

Boom in Chicago Board of Trade Seats

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—For several days members of the Board of Trade have abandoned speculating in grain trade in order to speculate in memberships. The price since Tuesday has gone up from $850 to $2,000. The last membership sold to-day brought $2,000. One other brought $1,900, and two more $1,700 net, to the seller, making the price paid by the buyer, including commission, $1,775. The general reform movement is credited with causing the increase in the value of memberships.

HOSPITAL SILENT ON A WOMAN'S DEATH

New York Institution's Ambulance Ran Down Mrs. Margaret Flood.

HER CHILDREN MISINFORMED

Fatal Injuries Called "Slight"—Wagon Named in Report to Coroner—Police Knew, but Made No Arrests.

Margaret Flood, a widow, 52 years old, living with her son and daughters at 249 Waverley Place, was knocked down and fatally injured by an ambulance of the New York Hospital on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock at Fifteenth Street and Sixth Avenue. Her skull was crushed in two places, the horse having stepped on the left side of her head, and there was a fracture of the pelvis and other internal injuries which resulted in the woman's death in the New York Hospital, whither she had been taken by the ambulance that ran her down.

The police only learned that the woman had died after THE NEW YORK TIMES began its investigation and the only report of the occurrence on record in the Coroners' office is that supplied by the hospital authorities themselves, in which they stated that the woman had been run down by a wagon. Although the police knew from Policeman Hellman, who was on post in the vicinity of the accident, that an ambulance had run the woman down and that her injuries required her removal to the hospital, no attempt has yet been made to arrest Timothy Judge, the driver, or Dr. Nesbit, the physician in charge of the ambulance.

WOMAN'S FRIGHTFUL WOUNDS.

Mrs. Flood left her home on Tuesday evening shortly after 6:30 o'clock to go to St. Francis Xavier's Church, whither her two daughters, Katherine and Annie Flood, had preceded her. The ambulance came tearing through Fifteenth Street at a racing gait, as alleged, and struck the unfortunate woman just as she was crossing Fifteenth Street at Sixth Avenue. It was only half a block from the hospital and she was at once put into the ambulance and taken there. It was plainly to be seen then that there were two frightful wounds in the woman's head, but the following message was nevertheless sent to Thomas Flood, the woman's son, marked "Collect 15 cents":

"Your mother, Margaret Flood, met with an accident while crossing Fifteenth Street and Sixth Avenue at about 7 P. M. being knocked down by one of our ambulances. She is somewhat dazed and has a slight scalp wound. Her condition otherwise is good. You can see her by calling at any time.

"GEORGE P. LUDLAM, Supt.
"Per T. K. P."

Mr. Flood at once hurried to the hospital, and as he was about to go to the ward where his mother was lying he met a priest coming out. Mrs. Flood having at once asked that one be sent for. The young man was alarmed at this and asked the nurse if there was any serious injury. He was told that there was none, but that it would take until the next day to find out positively. Not caring to alarm his sisters while they were in church, he posted a friend at the door to wait until the services were over. Catherine Flood, the eldest daughter, came out first, and when the friend told her the circumstances she went at once to the hospital, arriving there shortly after 10:30 o'clock. Her mother's head was swathed in bandages and she seemed in great pain and only semi-conscious. The nurse in attendance said that there was nothing to be worried over, and Miss Flood sat down to watch by the bedside of her injured mother. About two hours later, she says, a young doctor came into the ward and started to make an examination. Mrs. Flood cried out in pain when the physician touched her in the region of the abdomen and hip, and noticing his grave look, the young woman asked him if there was any danger.

"Danger of what?" asked the doctor, as stated.

"Of death," replied Miss Flood.

"Oh, I don't think there's any danger now. I don't want to hurt her, so I'll have to make another examination to-morrow," replied the doctor.

WATCHED HER DYING MOTHER.

Miss Flood resumed her vigil, and in the meantime the other daughter and the son came to the hospital, but were denied admittance to the ward. Shortly before 3 o'clock, Miss Flood says, she noticed that her mother was breathing heavily, and a moment afterward another doctor came into the ward and began an examination. While this was going on the daughter was asked to step into the hall, and she noticed that the examination as well as the use of instruments resorted to brought no sign from her mother. When the doctor came into the hall she asked him if the case was serious.

"It is very serious," was his reply.

"Then I want my sister and brother notified," she said. The doctor said that they had already been sent for, and a few minutes after 3 o'clock the following message was received at the Floods', also marked, "Collect 15 cents":

"Margaret Flood's condition is serious. Prompt action should be taken at once.

"NEW YORK HOSPITAL."

The son and daughter hurried to the hospital, and when they arrived were told to take seats in the reception room. A message was sent to the ward and word came back that Mrs. Flood had died a few minutes before. Her death, according to Miss Flood, came within ten minutes of the time of the second examination.

At the Coroners' office yesterday Coroner Zucca's clerk said that the first intimation of the case came from the hospital at 8:47 o'clock Wednesday morning. The slip, which was copied from the telephone message sent, gives the name, the age as sixty years, and the cause as "knocked down by a wagon at Fifteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, A. M." Later the undertaker obtained a permit and took the body to the house. There the extent of the woman's injuries were learned. The clerk upon being informed, then telephoned to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and was surprised, he said, to learn that it was not a wagon, but an ambulance of the New York Hospital, which had been responsible for the accident. There was no arrest reported, but he said that this was in the province of the police prior to the inquest, which is to be held on Tuesday next. At that time, he said, if there was any responsibility to be placed the Coroner would take the proper measures.

At the West Thirtieth Street Police Station Capt. Thomas showed the usual entry on the blotter to the effect that the woman had been knocked down by an ambulance at the place stated and had been taken to the hospital. "We have just received word from the Coroners' office," said Capt. Thomas, "that the woman is dead, and will make an investigation."

"But is it not usual to arrest a person responsible for such an affair and let the matter be heard in a police court?" he was asked.

"Yes, that's the usual course, but it wouldn't do to take the driver off the ambulance then. The policeman might have gone to the hospital with him and then have arrested him, but if the investigation warrants it we always know where to find the driver."

Supt. Ludlam of the New York Hospital was out of the city but a gentlemen, said to be his assistant, was seen. He refused to give his name. He said that the hospital authorities had not told the police of the woman's death, and while he admitted that a duplicate slip of the one telephoned to the Coroner was kept in the hospital, he refused to say what it contained or allow it to be seen. He refused to give the name of the driver or doctor. He was asked about the letter sent to the relatives after the accident, as given above, and he said that no one had been authorized to make such a statement. He refused to say whether he had written it. He continued: "I do not see that it is anybody's business. The whole thing is ancient history, anyhow. It happened on Tuesday night. If there is any investigation we are ready to meet it, and we do not care what the newspapers publish."

EX-SEC. THOMPSON DEAD.

Expired at Terre Haute, Ind., at the Ripe Age of Nearly Ninety-one Years.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 9.—Col. Richard W. Thompson died at 1:10 this morning.

Richard W. Thompson was born in Culpepper County, Va., June 9, 1809. He removed to Kentucky in 1831 and after working in a store in Louisville he went to Lawrence County, Ind. There he taught school a few months and then resumed mercantile business, studying law at night. He was admitted to the bar in 1834.

Later he served in the Legislature in both branches. He was for a short time President pro tem. of the State Senate and acting Lieutenant Governor. He was a Presidential Elector in 1840, and served in Congress in 1841-3 and 1847-9. He was again a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1864, and was a delegate to the National Convention of that party in 1868 and 1876. In the latter year he nominated Oliver P. Morton for the Presidency.

In 1867 and 1869 he was Judge of the Eighteenth Circuit Court of Indiana. On March 12, 1877, he entered the Cabinet of President Hayes as Secretary of the Navy, and served nearly through the Administration, resigning in 1881 to become Chairman of the American Committee of the Panama Canal Company.

He wrote many political platforms and obtained a reputation for his ability in formulating party principles.

SIX DEAD IN COLLISION.

Fast Freight and Passenger Train Crash Together Near Escanaba, Mich.—Cars Are in Flames.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 8.—A Sentinel special from Escanaba, Mich., says:

A fast freight and the Metropolitan Branch accommodation train met in a rear-end collision this evening at Ford River switch, seven miles south of this city.

Baggagemaster Hill and Brakeman Dillon were killed and Miss Seymour of Shaffer received injuries from which she died. The dead bodies of three unknown persons are also under the wreck. Several others are injured.

There is no water supply, and the cars are burning. A relief train with physicians has gone to the scene.

CHICAGO BUILDING STRIKE.

Every Man Carrying a Card of the Building Trades Council May Quit Work at Noon on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The Building Trades Council is authority for the statement that at noon on Saturday every man carrying a working card of the Council will be ordered to quit work. The evident determination of the building contractors' association to fight the Building Trades Council has, it is said, resulted in this order to call out all workmen on Saturday. Not a nail, it is said, will be driven after the time set, nor will a tile be set, nor will any work be done on any building in Chicago.

The threatened lockout will be forestalled by this action, and until the contractors accept the conditions of the unions or the owners take the buildings into their own hands, it is said that construction of buildings will be at a complete standstill.

The Independent Brotherhood Building Trades Council claims to have a membership of 1,600 less than 3 per cent. of the membership of the unions. Union men say this organization will not be a sufficient factor in the approaching strike to be considered. There are more than 60,000 union men in the building trades in Chicago. The members of all the unions are determined to stand by the principles of their organization.

The contractors say that decisive action will be postponed until Saturday. They say that every workman who quits at noon, as the union custom and rules require, will be paid off and be considered on strike. The business agents say this is only a subterfuge to throw the apparent responsibility for the building dead-lock upon the workmen, and that no other reason can be assigned, since this holiday is taken by the workmen at their own expense.

Although daily meetings of the business agents are being held, strict secrecy is maintained by the officers as to the line of action to be taken. All the officers of the building unions, however, say that every union man has been instructed to quit work. The contractors say this will be war, and that no man who quits will be taken back.

COL. SHEPARD SUSPENDED.

Gov. Roosevelt Did Not Wish Commandant of Soldiers' Home to be Removed Before Trial Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Col. Shepard was not removed from his position as Commandant of the Soldiers' Home to-day, but charges were formally lodged against him, and he was suspended from duty pending the investigation and trial, which is set down for Monday, Feb. 19. The Commandant was asked to resign by the unanimous vote of six members of the board, but refused to do so, utterly ignoring the promise given in writing to the Attorney General last August to resign at this time if requested to do so by a majority of the Trustees.

The board met at 10 o'clock this morning, Trustees Palmer, Finch, Cleary, Sutherland, Campbell, and Smith being present.

During the recess the Trustees, with the assistance of Deputy Attorney General John E. Mason of Albany, who came to represent Attorney General Davies, drew up a statement and charges embodying most of the charges made last Summer, and at the afternoon session these were signed by all the Trustees, and formally lodged against Col. Shepard. The following order was posted upon the bulletin boards:

"By order of the Board of Trustees, Col. C. O. Shepard has this day been temporarily relieved from the discharge of his duties as Commandant and Adjutant A. C. Brundage has been ordered to temporarily discharge such duties, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

"JOHN PALMER,
"President Board of Trustees."

The order was read in the dining room at supper time by Sergt. Major Maguire, and was received with the wildest enthusiasm.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Gov. Roosevelt this morning stated emphatically that the report that he was in any way concerned in a project to remove Col. Shepard from the superintendency of the Bath Soldiers' Home before the conclusion of the hearing of the charges against him was an absolute falsehood.

On the contrary, the Governor said, he had insisted that Col. Shepard should not be removed before the conclusion of his trial, and he stated that he would summarily remove any member of the Board of Trustees who voted to remove Col. Shepard before he had had an opportunity to present his defense. He declared that he should insist that absolute justice be done. He has so advised the Attorney General, and instructed him to send a representative to Bath with this information.

WOULD-BE SUICIDE MARRIED.

The Rev. George Allen of Milton, N. Y., Weds Miss Minnie Gedney.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 8.—The Rev. George Allen of Milton and Miss Minnie Gedney were married at Milton to-day.

A few months ago the wedding was set, but the young clergyman attempted suicide by shooting. Miss Gedney nursed him during the several weeks in which he was a sufferer from his wound. He declared his act to be the result of overwork and nervousness, and Miss Gedney believed him.

The couple will make a trip through the South. The congregation will tender a reception to Allen and his bride when they return.

GEN. BULLER STILL HOLDS HIS POSITION

Believed that He Will Be Able to Pierce Boer Centre.

HIS HARDEST TASK AHEAD

Must Hold One Boer Wing While He Crushes the Other.

WHITE COULD AID HIM

Such Movement Would Be Very Costly in Men and Heavy Guns, but Ladysmith Could Then Be Abandoned.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The only news received up to midnight is contained in a cable dispatch received in this city from Spearman's Camp, under yesterday's date, which says:

"Buller holds his position. Relief is certain."

That dispatch presumably refers to the relief of Ladysmith. It must, however, be accepted with reserve, as the sender may have been oversanguine.

Spenser Wilkinson, discussing Gen. Buller's latest movement, in The Morning Post to-day, says:

"The advantage of this line of action is that it offers the shortest road to Ladysmith. The disadvantage is that, with modern weapons, the operation of piercing the enemy's front is one of the utmost difficulty. At the beginning, each side can concentrate on one point of the enemy's line the fire of the long portion of its own front, of all the riflemen along a front of a mile and a half, and of all the guns along a front of three or four miles.

"As the assailant chooses his point of attack, he can at the outset gain a superiority of fire against that point; but, as he advances and pushes back part of the enemy's line, the enemy can pour on his troops the converging fire of a great semicircle, while the assailant's fire from his convex front is divergent rather than convergent.

"If, however, the assailant can find cover for his leading party, he has a converging fire against the two ends of the defending semicircle, and he may, therefore, hope to drive his opponent back, to widen the gap he has made, and then, as he pushes fresh troops into it and holds the enemy along the rest of his front, to roll up either wing of the defense.

"This task, hard in any case, is rendered harder when a river must first be crossed; for a river between two armies prevents the assailant from engaging the defender along his whole front, except with artillery; and, therefore,

we may confidently hope that the period of reverses is drawing to an end."

All the messages from the observers with Gen. Buller throw in a phrase or two about the "strength of the Boer positions" and the "difficulties of Gen. Buller's work," but they do not carry events beyond Tuesday evening.

Their last slender narratives leave the British advance on Vaal Krantz, in the centre of a semi-circle, where the troops are exposed to the Boer artillery on both sides and in the centre.

The fighting continued until 9 o'clock Tuesday evening and, almost without doubt, continued Wednesday, as the Boers would certainly not leave this wedge into their lines unmolested.

The heaviest fighting appears to have been on Tuesday. Gen. Buller's 233 casualties are mentioned as having occurred before Tuesday noon. Large lists are consequently expected for the rest of the day. The casualties already reported bring the total British losses to 10,244 killed, wounded, and captured.

The disposition here is rather to minimize the importance of the fighting in Natal and to suggest that this is only an incident anyway, placing hope upon expected decisive engagements in Northern Cape Colony and upon the invasion of the Free State by Lord Roberts. At all events, this is the official view

STORY OF TUESDAY'S FIGHT.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Daily Telegraph has received the following dispatch, dated Tuesday, Feb. 6, from Spearman's Camp:

"This is the second day of the battle, and the fighting has been fiercer than it was yesterday. At dawn the Boers began the action by shelling our bivouac with their 'Long Tom' and 'Pom-pon' guns from Doorn Kloof. Their six-inch shells fell near the spot where Gen. Buller and his staff were watching the engagement. One shell burst amid a squadron of the Thirteenth Hussars, but not a man was touched.

"Our guns from Zwart's Kop and on the plain soon silenced the enemy's artillery, but repeatedly the Boers brought back their guns, popped them into work over the hills, fired a few rounds, and then again changed their position.

"During the morning our gunners succeeded in blowing up the enemy's ammunition wagon upon Doorn Kloof. Gen. Lyttleton's brigade was shot at from three sides and had a warm time upon Vaal Krantz.

"Desperate efforts were made by the Boers to recover the smoking hill. The Durham Light Infantry, the King's Royal Rifles, and the Scottish Rifles gallantly charged and cleared the position. Gen. Hildyard's brigade relieved Gen. Lyttleton's brigade toward sunset.

"Fighting continued until 9. Several prisoners have been taken. They declare that the Boers yesterday lost heavily. The enemy suffered severely to-day. It is reported that among their dead in the trenches armed Kafirs were found."

A dispatch from The London Times from Spearman's Camp says that when the Durhams reached the top of Vaal Krantz "over fifty of the enemy, who were still defending the position, fled," and "more than half of these were armed natives."

A dispatch to The Morning Post from Ladysmith, dated Tuesday, Feb. 6, says:

"Little can be seen of Gen. Buller's action, owing to the haze. It appears that the Boers have withdrawn their big guns from the hills here southward.

"A large force of Boers still remains, and the garrison is prepared for a night attack."

MACDONALD HOLDS HIS OWN.

MODDER RIVER, Feb. 7.—Gen. Macdonald maintains his position at Koodoesberg Drift. His movement has evidently disconcerted the Boers, and at the same time safeguards the operations of a portion of the Belmont garrison in the direction of Douglas, where there are still a few Boers.

The British casualties up to now are two men.

The Ninth Lancers made several attempts to draw out the Boers, but were unsuccessful. The British hold the highest portion of the kopje, the Boers' position being on the lowest portion. Owing to the steepness of the southern slope of the kopje it is impossible to mount artillery. The usual daily shelling here continues.

The outposts report that the Boers are making advanced trenches in the open plain in front of Klagersfontein Drift, presumably to prevent the British horse and field artillery from approaching within range of their positions.

BOERS NEAR RENSBURG SHELLED

RENSBURG, Feb. 8.—The Boers' position was vigorously shelled with lyddite for an hour early this morning, eastward from opposite Slingerfontein and, westward from the top of Coles Kop, a fifteen-pounder shrapnel gun paying special attention to the sites of the Boers' guns, which have been unusually active lately.

The Boers hold a position half way on the direct road between Rensburg and Colesberg. They shelled Porter's Hill yesterday ineffectually.

BOERS INVADE ZULULAND.

DURBAN, Feb. 8.—A large force of Boers attacked Nordweni, in Zululand, destroyed the public buildings, and took numerous prisoners.

A force of volunteers, with artillery, has been dispatched thither to support the scouts and to oppose a further advance by the Boers.

BRITISH ARMY 194,000 MEN.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Answering a question in the House of Commons Mr. Wyndham said that in addition to the 180,000 troops in South Africa, recently mentioned in his speech, the Government had decided to send seventeen more battalions of militia and 3,000 Yeomanry, making a total for the militia of over 20,000 men, and for the Yeomanry 8,000.

The grand total in South Africa, he added, would then be 194,000 effectives, exclusive of sick and wounded.

£10,000,000 a Month for Army.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A supplementary army estimate to March 31 was laid pro forma before the House of Commons yesterday, but was not made public. It is reported that the call is for £20,000,000, which would make the cost of the war up to that date £30,000,000.

The maintenance of 200,000 men at the front, it is estimated, costs between £8,000,000 and £10,000,000 per month.

LOSSES AT POTGIETER'S SMALL.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Gen. Buller has cabled to the War Office that the approximate British casualties in the fighting at Potgieter's Drift up to noon Tuesday, are: Officers, 2 killed and 15 wounded; non-commissioned officers and men, 216 killed and wounded.

The officers killed were Major Johnson-Smyth and Lieut. Shafto, both of the Durham Light Infantry.

The officers wounded include Col. Fitzgerald of the Durham Light Infantry, Col. A. J. Montgomery of the Royal Artillery, and Lieut. Sir T. A. A. Cunninghame of the Rifle Brigade.

2,285 MEN MISSING TO DATE.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—George Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, answering a question in the House of Commons, said that 2,285 officers and men of the British Army were missing, but it was uncertain how many of them were at Pretoria.

As to their protection in case the British besieged Pretoria, Mr. Wyndham said the Government left that to the discretion of Lord Roberts.

FEARS FOR BRITISH NAVY.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Since the war has strained the resources of the military system, Englishmen have been troubled by the possibility that sea fighting might show naval defects, which would weaken the first line of defense in which the country has placed such complete trust. This apprehension has suddenly found expression.

During the last two or three days, in half the newspapers in England, the Government's attention has been specially directed to the muzzle-loading guns. Even public men have been painfully surprised to learn that six een battleships and eight armored cruisers depend upon muzzle-loaders. This means that smaller but faster ships, with modern guns, would be able to remain 1,000 or 2,000 yards out of range and to disable in leisurely fashion about one-third of the vessels which appear in the naval list as "first class."

The Admiralty is understood to be preparing to remedy this defect and to propose also considerable additions that will preserve the present ratio of Great Britain's naval strength to that of France and Germany.

THE BOERS' PRICE OF PEACE.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Daily Chronicle publishes to-day a long disquisition upon South African affairs from S. C. Cronwright-Schreiner, who advocates peace overtures by Great Britain. He says:

"I am convinced that, if the two republics had a sufficient guarantee that their independence would be respected, the Transvaal would grant a five-year retrospective franchise, the burghers would retire to their own countries, and the war would cease immediately."

These views, coming from a kinsman of W. P. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, will probably excite much comment. Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner points out that the Dutch outnumber the English colonists and that if local self-government continues to exist it will be in the control of a large and exasperated anti-British majority firmly imbued with the conviction that the war was forced on the Boers.

HOSPITAL SHIP MAINE AT WORK.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The American hospital ship Maine, filled with wounded soldiers, has started from Durban for Cape Town.

Lady Randolph Churchill has cabled to the Maine Hospital Ship Committee as follows:

"Durban, Feb. 8.—One hundred and forty patients are now on board the Maine, mostly Dublin Fusiliers, Hussars, West Yorks, and Lancers. There are sixty-nine wounded, mostly from Colenso and Spion Kop, including stretcher-bearers and members of the Army Medical Corps. There are many cases of rheumatism and fever. Expecting additionals to-day. Owing to the excellence of the ship, the authorities are giving us many cot cases. The staff is hard at work, and everything is satisfactory."

MRS. LANGTRY SELLS TICKETS.

Wall Street Contributes Liberally to the Maine Benefit.

Mrs. Hugo de Bathe, better known as Mrs. Lily Langtry, stormed the bulls and the bears yesterday to dispose of tickets—which are supposed to cost $3 each—for the tea concert to be given at Sherry's next Tuesday, the net receipts of which are to be contributed to the Maine hospital ship fund for those wounded in the war in South Africa.

Mrs. de Bathe, who is a guest at the Hoffman House, was astir early, and while waiting for her secretary, Miss Terry, and her manager, Edward Michaels, drifted into the office of Bell & Co., in the hotel, and disposed of two $3 tickets to Mr. Bellinger, the manager of the brokerage firm, for $50.

Elated at her success she entered a carriage, and with her business associates, was driven to the Stock Exchange. She reached the gallery by way of the Wall Street entrance and her presence was soon known. On the way there she was introduced to Chairman McPherson Kennedy.

The first broker to make his way from the floor to the gallery was William B. Oliver of 71 Broadway. He paid $100 for the first ticket, and took 50 more pasteboards, which he rapidly disposed of on the floor at more than par value. He called for "more" and got them.

R. M. Stewart Wortley, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, also served as a ticket seller, and while the brokers gave up their money they glanced eagerly in the direction of Mrs. Langtry.

Mr. Oliver returned to her with $351. Mr. Wortley handed in $120, of which Chairman Kennedy gave $10 for one ticket. Followed by an admiring and curious crowd, Mrs. Langtry visited in turn the offices of A. A. Housman & Co., J. & W. Seligman, I. & S. Wormser, Henry Clews, Flower & Co., and J. Pierpont Morgan, disposing of tickets at fancy prices in each place. Report has it that the amounts ranged from $3.33 to $100 a ticket.

Seen later at the Hoffman House, Mrs. Langtry expressed much satisfaction over the result of her trip, and spoke in glowing terms of the generous charity of the members of the Stock Exchange.

Many women prominent in society will serve as patronesses at the entertainment on Tuesday.

AN AMERICAN HOSPITAL CORPS.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—The Globe this afternoon says:

"A hospital corps has been organized in the United States composed of skillful physicians, capable nurses, and other attachés, and forty tons of medical supplies have been secured, with extreme care not to violate the laws of neutrality, to start for South Africa Thursday, Feb. 15.

"A contingent of the force including men from Lynn, Lowell, Lawrence, Malden, Boston, Holyoke, Worcester, Springfield, and Chicopee Falls, will leave New England for New York next Tuesday evening to join others who start from the West next Sunday evening. The members of the expedition will be in charge of a committee representing various Irish societies from the time of their arrival in New York until the steamer sails on which they are to cross the ocean. The equipment, uniforms, tents, surgical instruments, and medicines are now in New York.

"The work of organizing the hospital corps began with the New Year under the auspices of the United Irish Societies of Chicago, presided over by John E. Finnerty of Chicago."

MACRUM NO LONGER A MYSTERY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Ex-Consul Macrum is no longer regarded as a mystery at the Department of State. When he arrived here, and intimated that he would make a statement for publication, those who talked with him were inclined to believe that he had something important to communicate, and that he would divulge his information on his arrival home or on his return to Washington to settle up his accounts. But the Department of State does not look for a statement.

A prominent officer of that department expressed the opinion to-day that the mystery about Macrum was one easily to be cleared up. "The trouble with Macrum was," he said, "that he became alarmed. He could not throw off the panic that afflicted him, and so came home. His condition when here was that of a man in great distress—on the verge of nervous prostration. He had no mission from Krüger; he had no idea of going back, either for the United States or in connection with the Transvaal Republic's business. When he has recovered he may venture to lecture. But I do not imagine that he will ever return to the South African republic. Certainly not as a representative of the United States."

CHARGED WITH ENLISTING MEN.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 8.—The trial of Norman S. Peverill, a member of the First Separate Company, National Guard, New York State, charged with enlisting recruits for the British service in South Africa, began before United States Commissioner John M. Stull, in Rochester, this afternoon. Peverill inserted a notice in a local paper asking all unmarried men wishing to see service with the British to call or address letters to him.

The three witnesses called to-day consisted of two newspaper reporters, who investigated the advertisement to secure stories for their respective journals, and a private detective, employed by Commissioner Stull.

Peverill was aware that should he enlist openly he would be disobeying the laws of the United States and nothing could be proved against him as to agreeing to accept men for service. He simply took the names of applicants and informed them that they would be obliged to pay their own fare to Toronto, where the recruiting officer would accept them, and, while not promising, he gave them to understand that their expenses would be reimbursed.

Peverill's attorney moved that his client be discharged, as war between the English and Boers had not been officially recognized by this country. This was refused, and the trial was postponed until the 17th.

American Hay Superior.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—In the House of Commons to-day, in answer to a question regarding the purchase of hay in the United States, it was said in behalf of the Government, that the Ministry had no knowledge that bad hay was being consigned from the United States to South Africa. It was added that home-grown hay was much costlier and was not so suitable in the present campaign as American hay.

Delay in Delagoa Railroad Award.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Replying to a series of questions on the subject of the Delagoa Bay Railroad in the House of Commons today, William St. John Brodrick, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said the Government had not been vouchsafed any reason or explanation for the delay in the delivery of the award, nor was the Government aware "of the causes of the delay, which it considers regrettable." The Government, however, could not interfere with the view of hastening the proceedings of the Tribunal.

KENTUCKY DEAD-LOCK STILL CONTINUES

Democrats Will Demand an Immediate Answer from Taylor.

GOEBEL LAW IS THE ISSUE

Gov. Taylor Wants a Promise as to Its Repeal.

He Holds the View that Goebel Was Never Legally Seated—Democrats Feared Arrest in Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 8.—Unless some action regarding the Louisville agreement is taken by Gov. Taylor to-morrow, or some word sent to them concerning his intentions, the Democrats will proceed upon the hypothesis that he does not intend to take any action, and will go ahead with the organization of their State Government at Louisville.

A conference was held this evening in the Capitol Hotel, at which Gov. Beckham, Senator Blackburn, S. J. Shackelford, and John K. Hendrick were present. The delay of Gov. Taylor in declaring himself regarding the Louisville agreement was discussed at length, and it was agreed by all present that, in their opinion, the Democrats had waited long enough.

It was argued at Louisville that the Legislature should meet in the Capitol on Monday, and it is now so near that time that the Democrats are beginning to think that Gov. Taylor may take no action regarding it within the time limit set.

One day more will be allowed for some intimation from Gov. Taylor, and if it is not forthcoming another State Government will be organized at Louisville.

Gov. Taylor announced to-night that he had taken no action regarding the agreement, and that there was no possible chance of his doing so before to-morrow morning. He would not say whether he will take any action to-morrow or not.

It is practically certain that the agreement will not be accepted by Gov. Taylor as it stands. He desires more specific promises regarding the repeal of the Goebel law and a decision in the Gubernatorial contest by a separate vote of the two legislative houses.

To this latter the Democrats say they will not agree. Regarding the repeal of the law, they claim that no mention was made of a repeal in the Louisville conference.

The talk was entirely regarding the enactment of a new election law, to be framed by selected men of both parties. This law would, in the nature of things, repeal the Goebel law by the mere fact of its being later legislation upon the subject.

Gov. Taylor holds the view at present that Goebel was never legally seated, and will demand a new vote on the matter before he will consent to abandon his seat under any circumstances.

Not a Democratic member of the House was in Frankfort to-day to attend the funeral of Goebel, and to-night Gov. Beckham, Gen. Castleman, and a few other Democratic leaders returned to Louisville to take matters in hand there.

The report was given out that orders had been issued to arrest such members of the Legislature as might come to town to-day, but this was denied by Gov. Taylor, Adjt. Gen. Collier, and Col. Williams, all of them saying that orders to that effect had never been issued at any time during the troubles.

The application for a permanent injunction restraining Gov. Taylor from interfering with the sessions of the Legislature at Frankfort, and from convening it at London was not heard to-day at Georgetown, as originally intended. The matter went over until to-morrow.

FEDERAL COURT INVOKED

Minor Republican State Officers of Kentucky Ask Injunction Against Goebel Election Board.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—The Republican State officers of Kentucky, other than Gov. Taylor and Lieut. Gov. Marshall, have appealed to Judge William H. Taft of the United States Circuit Court here for a restraining order against the three members of the Kentucky State Board of Election Commissioners and the Democratic contestants for State offices.

This action will not conflict in the least with the conferences relating to the Governorship now in progress at Louisville, for the reason that the Legislature in Kentucky hears and decides contests for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, but the contests for the other State officers come before the State Board of Election Commissioners, sitting as a contest board.

As the petition asks that the incumbents of these minor offices shall not be interfered with in the discharge of their duties, it is readily seen that the Republican Secretary of State might not attest the proclamions of Mr. Beckham; that there might be a dispute as to the use of the seal of the Commonwealth; that the State Auditor would indorse and the State Treasurer pay out funds for the maintenance of militia under the commamnd of Adjt. Gen. Collier, &c. There is no end to the applications in practice under the injunction, according to the comment of Kentucky attorneys here.

When Ellis and Pryor resigned, after issuing certificates of election to the Republican candidates on the State ticket, the third member of the State Board of Election Commissioners, Mr. Pointz, appointed Judge Fulton and Morton J. Yonts as his colleagues. These Commissioners are in session now at Frankfort, and the injunction seems to restrain them from seating the Democratic contestees. After the resignations of Ellis and Pryor, Gov. Taylor appointed Cochrane and Mackey as the successors of Ellis and Pryor to serve with Pointz. The Cochrane-Mackey board was declared illegal by the Kentucky courts.

Mr. Mackey, who is a prominent attorney of this city, but whose home is at Covington, Ky., is a prime mover in this present appeal to the United States Court. With ex-Gov. Bradley and Mr. Sweeney of Lebanon, Ky., he spent the greater part of the day preparing the petition. Messrs. Bradley and Mackey called on Judge Taft about noon. After a conference of less than an hour the Judge announced that he would hear arguments on the petition on Monday, Feb. 12, at 2 P. M., and that the defendants and their counsel should be furnished with copies of the petition in the meantime.

Late to-night it was said that there are two petitions, instead of one, the second made on the part of the citizens of Louisville and other parts of Kentucky for an order to enjoin the State Board of Election Commissioners from further interruption with the de facto government of the Commonwealth.

Judge Taft is the head of the new Philippine Commission, his appointment by the President having been announced this week.

THE LEGISLATURE AT LONDON.

LONDON, Ky., Dec. 8.—That some action was discussed and decided upon to-day in the executive sessions of the two houses of the Legislature, looking toward the issuance of warrants for the arrest and enforcement of attendance of a sufficient number of the absent members to constitute a quorum in each branch is apparently a certainty.

The most rigorous silence regarding the proceedings was maintained by each member to-day, and none will divulge what took place. None will deny, however, that the sessions were devoted to discussing the issuance of warrants for the arrest at least of some of the absent Democratic members.

It is stated that the Senate, with its fourteen present members, still requires six more to constitute a quorum, and that the House, with its thirty-six members present, lacks thirteen of a quorum. It was pointed out that eight members of the Senate, together with the President pro tem., and fifteen members in the House is a sufficient number in either house to empower the body to send for absent members. Delay in taking action toward bringing in absent members has possibly been decided on until after the burial of Gov. Goebel.

Before the legislative session at noon today a list of the anti-Goebel and supposedly weaker of the Goebel supporters was made.

The resolution, prepared by Representative Robinson last night, that Gov. Taylor be advised to stand firm and make no compromise, was offered, but before action could be taken a motion to go into executive session prevailed.

After a lapse of forty-five minutes the House resumed open session, and a telegram, which had been received from Frankfort, saying, "Taylor has not signed. Some say he will not. Collier purchasing ammunition," was read.

The House then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow. Not a word could be drawn from any member regarding the proceedings at the secret session.

DEMOCRATS TO SEE THE JUDGE.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 8.—The Democratic attorneys will have a meeting with Judge Taft in Cincinnati to-morrow. Judge J. A. Scott and Judge Pryor will leave here in the morning.

TRAFFIC IN WASHED STAMPS.

Agent Thompson Arraigns Another Prisoner—Badeau Case Compromised —A Big Seizure in Brooklyn.

Richard Curtis, who was arrested at 146 Chrystie Street on Wednesday evening, was yesterday arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields by Internal Revenue Agent Thompson and charged with violating the Federal law by washing and reselling cancelled one-dollar revenue stamps. The prisoner was held in $2,500 bail for examination to-morrow. Agent Thompson said that when he broke into the furnished room which Curtis occupied he found the prisoner engaged in washing cancelled revenue stamps. He added that the stamps which Curtis restored were sold by boys in the down-town district.

Early in December last Agent Thompson arrested at No. 12 Broadway, David B. Bardeau of East Orange, N. J., who was in the arrested, at No. 12 Broadway, David B. Badeau's stock were found washed stamps, and at the time of the arrest Agent Thompson made the statement that he had been informed that in the eighteen months the prisoner had been doing business on lower Broadway he had cleared $30,000 by his transactions in washed stamps.

Badeau was held for examination and nothing further was given out about the case. Agent Thompson yesterday, however, admitted that the matter had been compromised by order of the Commisisoner of Internal Revenue in Washington.

Agent Thompson also said that at 5 o'clock last Sunday morning his officers broke into an apartment in Brooklyn and seized $5,000 in washed revenue stamps. The officers caught the wife of the occupant in the act of destroying the acids used in washing the stamps of the cancellation marks. Thompson refused to give the names of the persons in the latter case or to tell where the flat is located.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY'S WORK.

Thousands Helped in 1899—President Urges Protection for Innocent Women in Police Courts.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Legal Aid Society was held last evening in the assembly hall of the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. Arthur Von Briesen, President of the society, in his annual report reviewed in detail the work of the society, both in its main office and the three branches established during the past year. He said, in part:

"During 1899 the number of cases receiving the attention of our attorneys was 9,436, which is an increase of nearly 4,000 cases over and above the business done in the year 1898. Of these applicants, 2,317 were natives of the United States.

"It is essential that an attorney of the society be assigned to the Police Magistrates' courts. Whoever goes to these courts will observe that quite frequently a full and careful trial cannot be had. The mere statement of a policeman often suffices to cause the Magistrate to impose a fine on one who may be perfectly innocent. In view of the frequent arrests of women, and the fact that policemen have at times arrested respectable ladies who nevertheless were unable to obtain a proper hearing, the necessity for the presence of an officer of the Legal Aid Society at these courts must at once be apparent."

The Treasurer's report, presented by Robert Behr, showed a total expenditure of $10,130.08 during 1899, and a balance in the treasury of $1,486.49 on Jan. 1.

C. L. Schurz, the attorney of the society, in his report stated that the most important events in the past year were the establishment of the Seaman's Branch, the East Side Branch, and the Woman's Branch. He submitted a table, showing that 804 cases, involving $30,976.31, were begun in the municipal courts.

The following Vice Presidents and Directors were then elected for the ensuing year: Vice Presidents—James C. Carter, Joseph H. Choate, Julien T. Davies, A. J. Dittenhoefer, R. W. De Forest, Charles S. Fairchild, Frederick W. Hinrichs, F. W. Holls, W. B. Hornblower, Oswald Ottendorfer, Elihu Root, Charles A. Schieren, Jacob H. Schiff, Carl Schurz, Thomas G. Shearman, and Henry Villard; Directors—Arthur von Briesen, Walter M. Taussig, Alexander Beckers, William G. Low, Max T. Rosen, Frank Russak, Louis Windmüller, F. Solinger, Louis Stolber, J. G. Phelps Stokes, F. A. Wilcox, Mornay Williams, J. Augustus Johnson, Robert Behr, and J. B. Reynolds.

On motion of Louis Windmüller, the name of Mrs. Louise Waring, widow of Col. George E. Waring, Jr., was added to the list of Vice Presidents.

MEETING OF HORTICULTURISTS.

Members Learn Why American Apples Bring Small Prices Abroad.

At the second session of the fourth annual meeting of the Eastern New York Horticultural Society yesterday A. S. Baker, Managing Director of the Cold Storage and Lairage Company of Southampton, England, told the members why Tasmanian apples commanded a higher price in English markets than the American product.

"Shipments of Tasmanian apples," said Mr. Baker, "have to come 14,000 miles and cross the equator, yet they sell at the English docks for three times what American apples bring. The Tasmanian shipper packs his apples so that they arrive in good condition, and the label on the box is an absolute guarantee that they are of the standard therein described."

The disadvantage which American shippers suffer Mr. Baker attributed chiefly to their method of shipping the apples in barrels and that almost invariably some of them were spoiled. He added: "The 'honest farmer' in the States has got into the habit of putting one or two layers of fine fruit at each end of the barrel and filling in the space between with culls and windfalls. Your apples are never accepted without examination. They have a finer flavor than the Tasmanian fruit, and if you will ship them properly they will command as good a position in the market."

Papers were also read by Walter F. Taber of Poughkeepsie, Prof. M. V. Slingerland of Cornell University, A. W. Williams of Highland, and William Turner of Tarrytown. James Wood of Mount Kisco was re-elected President of the society, and Walter F. Taber Vice President. Charles H. Royce of Rhinecliff was chosen Secretary and Treasurer to succeed Edwin C. Powell of Ghent, who declined a re-election.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

GOEBEL'S FUNERAL QUIET

Great Crowd Attends the Ceremonies in Downpour of Rain.

BODY COULD NOT BE BURIED

Addresses at the Cemetery by Messrs. Blackburn and Beckham — Both Advocate Lawful Measures.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 8.—Rain came down in sheets to-day while the funeral services were being held over the body of Kentucky's dead Democratic leader. At 9 o'clock the sun came out bright and brilliant, and there was every promise of a pleasant day. The prospect was short-lived, however, for just as the hour for the formation of the funeral procession arrived the rain began to fall, slowly at first, but with ever-increasing rapidity, until shortly after the hour of noon, when the parade was on the march, the flood began to descend. Notwithstanding the weather, the exercises in the cemetery were carried out to the letter, and to-night the body of William Goebel lies in the chapel of the Frankfort Cemetery after one of the greatest funeral demonstrations ever seen in this State. As soon as the weather clears sufficiently the casket will be placed in the grave.

It had been feared trouble might arise between the soldiers in the Capitol grounds and Democratic partisans in the line of march when the parade passed Capitol Square, but nothing of the kind occurred, and the day passed without any exhibition of feeling being shown on either side.

Early in the morning the arrival of people to witness the funeral exercises began, most of them at that time coming in buggies from the surrounding country. By the time the early trains had arrived the crowd was enormous. Special trains came in from Georgetown and Lexington and other places not far from Frankfort, but the large crowds came on the regular trains from Louisville and Cincinnati. Fully 10,000 people were on the streets to watch the funeral.

The body lay in state in the parlor of the Capitol Hotel until 11 o'clock in the morning, and at times the jam in the doorways leading to the parlor was too great for anybody to force a passage through. The police force of Frankfort is not large—only six men—and it had its hands full. The crowd was remarkably well-behaved, however, and there was not an unpleasant episode connected with the proceedings from first to last.

THE PROCESSION IN THE RAIN.

The procession began to form at 11 o'clock on Wapping Street, headed by the city police force and members of the City Council, city officials, Grand Marshal David R. Murray and his aids. Then came a long column of members of different societies and citizens on foot. The rain was falling heavily as the parade approached the Capitol grounds, and the men were marching rapidly. The front of the Capitol Building was covered with soldiers, who stood watching the parade. The flag on the staff of the Capitol Building was at half mast.

As the procession passed the Executive Building, nearly every man in the parade turned his face toward it in the effort to see if Gov. Taylor was watching the march. There was no sign of life there, however, although one of the windows was open and the shades fully up. Other windows in the building were filled with soldiers and some few civilians. It did not require fifteen minutes for the line of marching men to pass the Capitol grounds. At Ann street there was a wait of nearly an hour. The rain was coming down heavily, and before long all of the marchers were drenched to the skin. A few of them made runs for places on the sidewalk under awnings, but the majority kept their places in the street and patiently waited for the word to advance. The delay was caused by the services in the parlor of the hotel, which occupied more time than estimated. The services consisted merely of a reading of the Scriptures by Dr. Taliafero of the Methodist Church, a solo by Mrs. Jessie B. Caldwell of Covington, and a prayer by Dr. Schmitt.

The march to the cemetery from the hotel began at 1 o'clock. The band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," as it passed the south front of the hotel, and immediately after the band came carriages containing the honorary pall bearers, who were as follows:

J. C. S. Blackburn, Gen. J. H. Lewis, Judge W. S. Pryor, J. B. McCreary, Phil B. Thompson, James H. Mulligan, Louis Descognets, Samuel J. Shackelford, J. D. Rhynock, J. W. Pugh, Zach Phelps, W. B. Haldeman, Charles B. Poyntz, and Morton K. Yonts.

Beside the hearse walked the active pall bearers, who were as follows: Jack Chinn, Charles G. McCord, Ed Fennell, James M. Richardson, Henry George, Eph Lillard, Willard Mitchell, Charles M. Lewis, John L. Grayot, John K. Hendrick, John Fulton, Ury Woodson, Joe Blackburn, Jr., Allie W. Young, R. B. Franklin, and Percy Haley. All the pall bearers wore mourning scarfs of black and white draped across the breast and their hats were wound with the same colors.

After the pall bearers came the citizens on foot and a long string of carriages. The procession was fully one mile in length by the time the cemetery gate was reached.

CROWD AT THE GRAVE.

The grave and the point at which the monument to Mr. Goebel's memory is to be erected was selected by his relatives and intimate friends yesterday. It was decided early this morning, when everything indicated bright weather, to have the interment take place to-day, and the grave was prepared accordingly, but the pouring rain of the afternoon interfered, and the body, closely guarded, will be allowed to remain in the chapel for the present. On a section of ground to the north of the grave were grouped the floral offerings, tributes from all over the State, to the dead leader's memory.

Around the open grave was gathered a throng of several thousand people, who waited patiently for hours in the midst of the downpour for the funeral cortège to appear. For half an hour before the long procession reached the cemetery, the rain came down in a perfect deluge, and, blown in sheets by a fitful south wind, drenched every one to the skin. But through it every one waited, and when finally the hearse stopped at the walk leading to the chapel, the thousands present stood silent and reverent as the pallbearers slowly carried the casket to the porch of the little chapel.

SERVICES AT THE CHAPEL.

After a hasty consultation it was decided to postpone the burial and conduct the ceremonies from the steps of the chapel. Every one moved toward the chapel, and in two minutes the little building was surrounded by a closely packed throng. As the casket was placed on the supports on the porch of the chapel, a quartet sang, "It is well with my soul," every one standing with uncovered head as the beautiful words of the song were heard through the storm.

The Rev. William Stanley of Virginia, standing over the casket, then delivered a short prayer. This was followed by the quartet who sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The Rev. T. N. Arnold, an old and intimate friend of Mr. Goebel, spoke briefly of the early life of the dead leader and eulogized him as one of Kentucky's greatest sons. After a solo by Mrs. Jessie Caldwell, the Rev. Gilbert Schmitt delivered a short address in German. He was followed by the Rev. E. C. Mann in a short address. Elder William Stanley followed in an eloquent tribute to the dead leader. He spoke bitterly of the assasination, referring to the "chagrin and mortification in the hearts of all that the leader of a people whose proud boast it was that they never feared to face a foe or failed to defend a friend should fall at the hand of an assassin."

BLACKBURN'S ADDRESS.

Senator Joe Blackburn was then introduced. There was much confusion when the white-haired Senator stepped forward, and he was finally compelled to stand on a table so that the throng might see him. He spoke in part as follows:

The tyrannous and bloody act is done. The most arch deed of piteous massacre that ever yet this land was guilty of. Goebel is dead, but that which he stood for, and that which he died for, still lives. Some men in their deaths render greater services to the cause they advocate than it was possible to do in life. The shot that struck Goebel down sounded the deathknell of political organization of his opponents for all time in Kentucky, and in its effects will reach to the limits of this land.

That this cruel deed was the natural result of the fierce political contest from which he had just emerged none can deny. The fierceness of the fight that had been waged against him for malignancy and unfairness has no precedent in the history of our country. 'Tis but just to him to say that the patient courage, the forbearance and dignity that have marked the conduct of his followers were largely due to the example which he had set them.

An oak has fallen in the forest, a strong man has been taken from among us. Emulate his example. Dedicate every effort, and, if need be, life itself in the cause of right and justice. Be patient, be brave. Obey the law. Under it demand your rights, and never abandon the struggle until justice shall prevail. I beg that you will not mar the splendid record you have already made by any act of lawlessness or violence. Show to the world that in this great Commonwealth of ours the law is superior to the mob, and that in the end all wrongs will be redressed.

"Would be but poor satisfaction to see the miserable tools and instruments made use of in his murder give up their lives to an infuriated populace. Be patient and neither the perpetrators nor yet the most guilty planners of this foul crime will escape the penalty that the law provides. You need not fear for failure of discovery. No crime like this can be concealed.

Revolting as were the methods employed to compass his destruction, there were features connected with the end that tend to comfort and reconcile us to it. He had been given the high commission to reclaim his State and to redeem his people. And this work he had nobly done. The full measure of his ambition had been attained. Dying, he attested by his smile the satisfaction of his soul when the oath of office was administered, and he breathed his last listening to the prayers that his people, grateful for their deliverance from the domination of Anarchists and assassins, sent with his unfettered spirit into the presence of his God.

As the stentorian voice of Senator Blackburn rang out in his denunciation of the shooting of Goebel, and as he stated that "it was not the work of a crank or a crazed assassin," murmurs of "No," and "That's right" came from the closely packed crowd, while tears stood in the eyes of many of the grim-faced men within hearing of his voice.

J. C. W. BECKHAM'S EULOGY.

At the conclusion of Senator Blackburn's speech, J. C. W. Beckham was introduced to make the closing address of the ceremonies. He, too, was compelled to climb on the table placed at the side of the casket, before the clamors of the crowd ceased. He spoke in part as follows:

The bleeding heart of Kentucky is here to-day to pay its tribute of love over the bier of its most distinguished statesman. Never before in the history of the State has a sadder blow been dealt its people, and never again, I fear, will we have another leader like the brave, gallant, and intrepid William Goebel. However much we may grieve over his untimely end, let us at least rejoice that for generations to come our people will have before their eyes his superb character as a model and inspiration to every patriotic citizen.

By reason of his loyalty to the cause of the common people, and his advocacy of those principles that were for their interest, and by reason of his conspicuous ability in advancing those principles, he lies here to-day, the victim of corporate greed. But, my friends, that chief characteristic of this great man to which I would especially direct your attention was his love and devotion to the law. Throughout all his career he has always acted within the limits of the law, and throughout this late and tragic contest he has on all occasions urged his friends and followers to do nothing that was not legal and proper.

And to-day in the disturbed condition of our State, when the responsibilities of this great office have devolved upon me, I appeal to all the people of this State that they will heed his warning, and that they will take the advice which he would now give them if he could but speak. I appeal to them that they will stand back of me and strengthen my right arm in the earnest effort to restore order, peace, and quiet throughout our beloved Commonwealth.

I believe that the highest testimony of my friendship and love for him will be shown by me in the effort to carry out those principles that he advocated and to bring about once again peace and prosperity in this State, and I promise to the people of Kentucky to-day that with their guidance and with their support I shall consecrate every energy of my body and mind in the earnest and sincere effort to bring about this result.

Mr. Beckham was listened to with the closest attention, and as, with his face flushed and his voice trembling with emotion, he concluded with an appeal to the people of the State to support him in his announced intention to carry out Goebel's policy, applause was heard for the first time.

The Rev. Lewis Wallace of the State Penitentiary then pronounced the benediction. As he finished the quartet sang "America," and the body was taken within the chapel. Guarded by a strong force of Deputy Sheriffs armed with rifles, it will remain there until the weather clears, when it will be carried to the grave prepared for it and buried.

JUSTUS GOEBEL'S DEMAND.

Asks that "the Guilty in High Places Be Uncovered" and Justice Be Done to Them.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 8.—Justus Goebel to-night issued the following open letter:

"My Friends: In closing these last sad rites over the mortal remains of the kindest, gentlest, most loving of sons and brothers, ere they are consigned to their final resting place I want to say a last word.

"Your friend, my brother, lies dead before you, murdered for his devotion to the cause of the people.

"Should not Kentucky now and here swear by his blood that her sons will see justice done to those concerned in his foul taking off? If you fail in this then your laws are dead letters.

"If he could speak, he would say now, as oft before, 'Let the law take its course.' Will designing men of high station be permitted to use the ignorant outlaw to further their ambition, and when that ambition is disappointed turn red-handed murder loose under the very roof of the Executive Mansion?

"Shall the guilty in high places be uncovered? Shall the honor of your State be restored? Or shall his life blood spilled on your Capitol Square be dried up by the sun, washed away by the rains, and his life sacrifice be forgotten?

"Measured by the highest standard of man, the grandest tribute possible to be paid to him, to whom you have been so loyal, is to fight for the principles for which he laid down his life as he fought for them."

MESSAGES OF LEGISLATORS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 8.—The Democratic members

GRANT WILL NOT TALK ON CHARGES

Wheeler H. Peckham Again Attacks Justice Fitzgerald.

CALLS HIS ACT IMPEACHABLE

Justice Refuses to Add Anything to His Denial—Mr. Davies on Warehouse Company Affair.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant positively refuses to be drawn into the controversy over the receivership of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company. Notwithstanding the direct charge made by Wheeler H. Peckham at the City Club meeting on Wednesday night that a message had been sent to Mr. Grant to arrange for his meeting Justice Fitzgerald the night before the application for a receiver was made in open court, the ex-Mayor declines to say anything about the affair.

Mr. Grant was seen last night by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter and was asked to make a statement regarding his knowledge of the application for a receiver for the warehouse company, and also to reply to the charge made by Mr. Peckham in connection with the action of Justice Fitzgerald.

"I have nothing to say about the matter," was Mr. Grant's answer.

"Mr. Peckham in his speech," said the reporter, "declared that you were asked to call on Justice Fitzgerald and that a messenger—"

"Stop right there," said Mr. Grant, "I told you I would have nothing to say about the matter and it is no use asking me any questions."

Wheeler H. Peckham, President of the City Club, is fixed in his intention to have an investigation of the proceedings which took place before Justice Fitzgerald. When he was seen yesterday he reiterated his declarations made at the meeting of the City Club on Wednesday night at which it was decided that an investigating committee should be formed, and said:

"I consider the action of Justice Fitzgerald, in appointing John F. Carroll as receiver when another name was suggested, one of the most disgraceful acts ever perpetrated by a Judge. It is surely an impeachable offense."

"Are you willing to make public the authority for your charges?" he was asked.

"No, I will not," he replied.

"Did you obtain any of your information from Mr. Grant?"

"I did not. I have not seen Mr. Grant since the question came up. However, I admire him for not going to see the Justice when he was sent for."

"Justice Fitzgerald denies absolutely that he sent for Mr. Grant to call at his house before he made the appointment of a receiver," Mr. Peckham was reminded.

"Nobody said the Justice personally sent for him," replied Mr. Peckham. "What was said was that a mesenger was sent to Mr. Grant and the message was that he should go to see the Justice."

"When will you appoint the investigating committee?"

"I cannot say."

Justice Fitzgerald, when seen yesterday, declined to say anything about the City Club's action. He declared that his interview published in THE TIMES yesterday contained all that he wished to say on the affair, and that his judicial position prevented him from using the public press for the purpose of trying cases. He reiterated his denial of any knowledge that Mr. Grant had been asked to call upon him prior to his appointing the receiver.

A close friend of the Justice said yesterday:

"The charges made against Justice Fitzgerald are outrageous. This is the first time he has been attacked since he has been on the bench. He only followed his usual plan in the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse matter.

"It has been his custom ever since he has been on the bench to be careful in the selection of receivers. He does not believe in appointing the man recommended by both sides in the controversy in a matter of the magnitude of the case in question. Here are bidders of $17,500,000 worth of bonds arrayed against the officers of a company, yet both sides come into court and ask for the same man to be appointed receiver. Justice Fitzgerald preferred to take an outsider and did so.

"The City Club will fail in its efforts to cause him trouble. It is made up of an element which wants excitement, and this element is trying to gratify itself at the expense of Justice."

Julien T. Davies of counsel for the United States Mortgage and Trust Company said:

"I do not care to be drawn into the controversy started by the City Club. I will say that I did not furnish Mr. Peckham with any of the information he used.

"The papers in the case against the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company were submitted to Justice Fitzgerald last Friday afternoon, the day before the application for a receiver was made in open court. At the same time both sides submitted to the Justice the name of Hugh J. Grant as being acceptable as receiver.

"It is the general rule for Justices to name the man for receiver whom the parties in the action suggest. In my own experience I do not know of one case where this has not been followed, except in the present instance."

J. M. Bowers, attorney for the warehouse company, declined to say anything about the controversy.

Francis E. Laimbeer, who was assistant counsel to the Mazet Committee, is an active member of the City Club. He was present at the meeting at which the resolution was adopted which called for a committee to investigate the action of Justice Fitzgerald. He said yesterday:

"Justice Fitzgerald might just as well have appointed Richard Croker as the receiver, as Mr. Carroll is his personal representative.

"The members of the City Club were unanimous as far as voting for the investigation was concerned. We know that Mr. Peckham had the most reliable authority for the assertions that he made at the meeting. The Club Committee will have no legal authority or standing, but it can collect evidence and submit it to the Governor and the Assembly. Either one of two things can be done after this; the Justice can be impeached, or he can be removed from office.

"The publicity given to the charges and the proofs found by the club committee may bring about the same result as happened in the case of ex-Surrogate Arnold. He felt that it was policy to resign, and Justice Fitzgerald may have the same opinion before the inquiry is ended. The case is one that the Bar Association could properly take hold of, but it will not do so. The result is that the City Club will carry on its own investigation in a thorough manner."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:05 A. M.—1,882 Second Avenue; Patrick Walsh; damage, $200.

6:30 A. M.—136 Norfolk Street; Moses Whitman; damage slight.

7:10 A. M.—451 and 453 Greenwich Street; Hollingsworth & Co.; damage, $1,000.

8:20 A. M.—97 William Street; C. Macy & Co.; damage, $500.

10:20 A. M.—287 Broadway; owner unknown; no damage.

2:15 P. M.—76 Norfolk Street; Jacob Weinstein; damage, $200.

3:30 P. M.—1,618 Broadway; M. Tiatow; damage, $500.

4 P. M.—349 Morris Avenue; Michael E. Floody; damage, $25.

4:45 P. M.—1,561 Third Avenue; Mrs. Annie Oriash; damage, $100.

5 P. M.—96 Pitt Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

6:10 P. M.—68 East Fifty-fourth Street; Howard Richards; damage, $50.

6:32 P. M.—158 West Fifty-fourth Street; E. Manly; damage, $10.

7:05 P. M.—246 Columbus Avenue; William Krisneyer; damage, $250.

7:15 P. M.—892 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

7:40 P. M.—501 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street; Mrs. Lee; damage, $400.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The National Cooperage and Woodenware Company's plant at Escanaba, Mich., was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $250,000; insurance not known.

Carnegie May Found Another Library.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Feb. 8.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to give East Liverpool $50,000 for a public library.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

BLIZZARD IN THE WEST.

Telegraph Wires Destroyed, Traffic Suspended, and Property Damaged in Several States.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—A fierce snowstorm, driven by a strong north wind, which at some points reached a velocity of forty-two miles an hour, has prevailed in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Indian Territory since last night. At many points trains are several hours late, and telegraph and telephone wires have suffered severely.

At Wagoner, I. T., the wind unroofed a hotel, and destroyed five small houses. Two children were badly hurt. At Chippewa Falls, Wis., the cold is intense, and the street railway service has been abandoned. At Britt, Iowa, a member of a sleighing party, was severely injured through the overturn of the sleigh.

Street car and other traffic is suspended at Merrill, Wis. The same is the case at Marquette, Mich., while from many other points come tales of terrible cold and consequent suffering. At Minnewaukan, N. D., the mercury touched 35 degrees below zero.

CLUB HONORS ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Banquet and Reception Given by Brooklyn's Union League—Admiral Receives a Gold Medal.

The Union League Club of Brooklyn gave a banquet to Admiral Dewey and his wife yesterday evening, at which over one hundred guests were present. William E. Pulsifer, the President of the club, presented to the Admiral a gold medal and made a long speech, to which the Admiral responded with a short one. At the reception which followed the dinner it was expected that the Admiral would shake hands with the two thousand-odd guests who had been invited to it, but his strength was not equal to this task. After shaking hands with about three-quarters of them, he made his escape to his carriage by a side door, and was driven back to Manhattan with his wife.

The Admiral was escorted to Brooklyn by President Pulsifer, who met him at the Waldorf-Astoria at 5 o'clock P. M. They were driven at once to the club, where the Admiral was introduced to the guests. Among those who attended the banquet were Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Edward M. Gridley, Lieut. Commander C. B. Rees, and Lieut. H. H. Caldwell.

President Pulsifer, in presenting the medal, said that if a medal had been struck in commemoration of the victory at Manila it would have borne the inscription: "God showed the way and Dewey's guns swept them from the sea."

"Though this legend may not be stamped on medal or emblazoned on banner," he said, "it is nevertheless fixed indelibly in the mind of every civilized man.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he concluded, "I request you to rise, thus signifying your approval of the sentiment so beautifully expressed by Lieut. Commander Rees in a hymn especially dedicated to the Admiral, the last verse of which is as follows:

"Bravest in war and peace,
So may thy joys increase unfailingly.
Boundless be thy reward
Say we with one accord,
Praying our gracious Lord
To cherish thee."

When the Admiral could make himself heard above the applause he took the medal and said:

"I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this souvenir. I can say that all my heart wished for I have achieved.

"I have the wealth of the world," he said, pointing to his wife.

Lieutenant Commander Rees followed the Admiral with a speech in which he described the battle of Manila and repeated an original poem on it.

The Admiral then was taken into another room and after an informal reception was escorted into the big assembly room. His wife stood by his side during the reception. She was attired in a pearl colored satin gown with white point lace trimmings and wore a large necklace of diamonds and pearls as well as other jewels.

BALTIMORE FERRYBOAT SUNK.

Run Down in a Fog and Passengers Panic-Stricken—No One Was Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—A dense fog caused the sinking of a large ferryboat and the running ashore of two schooners in the harbor and river this evening.

The ferryboat Robert Garrett was run into by the big tug Hanson Kris as she was crossing the harbor. The passengers on the ferryboat were panicstricken, but the presence of mind of the officers in charge prevented a disaster. Not a person was injured. The ferryboat went down near her dock.

The coastwise schooner Horace W. Macomber went ashore off Cove Point, and the schooner Wetherall, which was in tow, struck and ran on top of the Macomber. The crew narrowly escaped. Both vessels will have to return for repairs.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence.

FIFTH AVENUE—G. A. Bobrick, Los Angeles.

ASTOR—Capt. George Nelking Weldburg, Washington; W. H. Whitney, Boston.

BUCKINGHAM—Ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island.

MANHATTAN—F. D. Proctor, Vermont.

GRAND—L. C. Darte, United States Consul to Martinique; S. N. Holt and A. S. Williams, New Zealand.

MURRAY HILL—H. McLaren, Montreal; H. B. Hibbard, Ottawa.

HOFFMAN—Dr. J. S. McCue, Dawson City, Northwest Territory.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear; 699 Broadway; Holland House.

Gamble, Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss E. Simpson, ladies' and infants' wear; 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; B. F. Miller, housefurnishing goods; Continental Hotel.

"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Gardner, millinery; 760 Broadway.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. M. Hanney, groceries; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hoffman House.

Baron, Chappell & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; P. J. Meyer, linens and white goods; Sinclair House.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; A. Rosenshine, laces and handkerchiefs; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. Smith, millinery; 104 North Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Hoyt Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Hoyt, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Hirsch Dry Goods and Millinery Company, Birmingham, Ala.; A. Hirsch, millinery; Stuart House.

Oppenheimer, H., Erie, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Holt & Co., Burlington, N. C.; R. L. Holt, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. E. Atkinson, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; G. Millhiser, piece goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. J. Luckey, upholstery goods; J. Speckman, linens and white goods, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. L. Howe, corsets and muslin underwear, 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Morgan, white goods, linens, laces, and upholstery goods, 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

High, J. M., Atlanta, Ga.; G. W. Culpepper, dress goods, silks, and trimmings; D. C. Durham, dry goods, 55 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

King-Brinsmade Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. B. King, millinery and notions, 96 Spring Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Bloch & Neuberger, Mobile, Ala.; A. Bloch, millinery and ladies' and infants' wear, 830 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Dils, J. W., & Sons, Parkersburg, West Va.; H. H. Dils, dry goods; A. Dils, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hench, N. I., & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; N. I. Hench, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; H. S. Taylor, notions, fancy goods, laces, jewelry, &c.; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; S. N. Oliver, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Stebbins, Spragins & Lawson, Sout's Boston, Va.; J. Stebbins, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

White, J. H., & Co., Uniontown, Ala.; J. H. White, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Gilmer, Marler & Co., Winston, N. C.; J. E. Gilmer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Freeman & Brother, Rusk, Texas; L. Freeman, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Levy Brothers, Marlin, Texas; M. Frankel, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

New Atlantic City Special Express via Central R. R. of New Jersey.

Train of vestibuled coaches and parlor cars leaves foot of Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M., South Ferry 3:25 P. M. Reaches Atlantic City at 6:45 P. M. Train from Atlantic City at 2:10 P. M. reaches New York at 5:25 P. M. Tickets are good to stop over at Lakewood.—Adv.

SILK ASSOCIATION DINES

Minister Wu Ting Fang Denounces Partition of China.

Declares Before Organization of Which He Is a Guest that Far East Is Not Understood.

Flags of many nations pending from the orchestra balcony—conspicuous among them those of Japan and China—and the release of dozens of red, white, and blue air balloons which ascended to the ceiling and clung there were among the features of the twenty-eighth anniversary banquet of the Silk Association of America, held at Delmonico's last evening. About 300 members and guests were present. Catholina Lambert, First Vice President, presided, in the absence of Albert Tilt, President of the association, who is ill.

Among the guests were Gov. Foster M. Vorhees of New Jersey, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister; Jutaro Komura, Japanese Minister; J. B. Pioda, Swiss Minister; Edmond Bruwaert, French Consul General; Giovanni Branchi, Italian Consul General; George Wurtz, Secretary of State of New Jersey; Silas D. Webb, John Foord, Appraiser W. E. Wakeman, J. Franklin Fort, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, ex-Mayor William L. Strong, William R. Merriam, director of the Twelfth Federal Census; Everett Frazar, Congressman James A. Tawney, and William F. King.

At the conclusion of the repast Mr. Lambert made a brief address in which he said that his hearers probably would be surprised to learn that during the year there has been sixty-two manufacturing concerns started in towns and villages of the United States.

He then introduced as toastmaster Col. Charles F. Homer, who in turn introduced the first speaker on the list, Gov. Voorhees, who responded to the toast of "The State of New Jersey."

Gov. Voorhees extolled the glories of his State at length, remarking among other things that the product of her silk looms rivalled those of any country in the world.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff responded to the toast "The State of New York." He said that New York was as great in the silk industry as in other things, having no fewer than 235 mills situated in 46 localities.

Minister Wu Ting-Fang, who, in his native costume of red and green silk, was a picturesque figure in the row of black and white, spoke on "The Asiatic Question." Pointing to a picture on a banner of a silk mill started in 1813, he remarked that in the eyes of the members of the association it was a very old institution. "Gentlemen," he continued amid laughter and applause, "I come from a country where silk was first produced thousands of years before that eminent mill was started."

He said he regretted to say that the silk business in China was decreasing every year, but for all that he did not believe in placing obstacles in the way of free and healthy competition upon a proper basis. "If you come to China to buy raw silk from us," he said, "we embrace you with open arms. [Laughter.] We do not legislate against your coming. Our doors are open to you; we treat you as we treat all other people—not as you treat us.

"The Asiatic question," he continued, "is a very big one. It has not been properly studied by the people who ought to study it. Take the case of a gentleman going to China or Japan, or any other country in Asia. You have no idea unless you have been in Asia about the foreigners in China. I don't mean to condemn them as a class, but I am trying to point out to you the fact that foreigners in China have their own interests to look out for, and in every question they look at them from their own standpoint.

"A foreigner going to China may be free from prejudice and his mind open, yet after staying there a few months he will imperceptibly be imbued with the notions which have been entertained by other foreigners in China. It is a wonderful thing when a foreigner, after residing in China for some time, is able to come home and form just and fair conclusions and opinions of China and of Chinese affairs, and, in fact, of Asia.

"I do not mean to say that there are not good foreigners in China and in Japan and in other countries in Asia who are noble, clever, and fair and good men, and who have come home without a partiality, but if they do justice to China they are not popular among their own countrymen. Therefore it is not surprising to find that the Governments of Europe and America entertain wrong notions regarding the affairs in the Far East, and when they dictate a policy, if it is based upon the opinions of their own countrymen without hearing the other side they are doing an injustice to Asia."

He denounced the practice of the European Governments in making a pretext of troubles over the missionaries to seize territory in China, and declared that all China wanted was a declaration of policy and fair treatment.

John Foord, Secretary of the American Asiatic Association, spoke on "The Open Door in Asia," observing that the meaning of the phrase was common rights to all and special privileges to none.

William R. Merriam spoke on "The Coming Century and the Twelfth Census of the United States."

J. Franklin Fort spoke on "The Advancement, Development, and Expansion of the United States of America, Intellectually, Commercially, and Territorially," and the Rev. Dr. MacArthur on "The Symbolism of the American Flag."

FATAL WRECK ON THE CENTRAL.

Fast Trains Collide at Gordon Heights—Three Trainmen Killed.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Feb. 8.—Three persons were killed and three seriously injured in a head-on collision to-day between fast freight trains on the Beech Creek Division of the New York Central road at Gordon Heights. The dead are: Oliver C. Bennett, engineer, Williamsport; Mark McFarland, engineer, and A. J. McAvenue, fireman, Jersey Shore. The injured are P. C. Creighton, brakeman; John Linquest, brakeman, and Thomas Kane, fireman; all of Jersey Shore.

Both engines were demolished and thirty-seven cars were wrecked. The trains were running at high speed, and there was no opportunity for the trainmen to jump. The wreck, it is said, was due to a misunderstanding of orders. The tracks were blocked for hours.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain, colder at night, high northwesterly winds.

The cold wave has extended over the upper lake region and the Lower Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, where the temperature has fallen 30 to 40 degrees since Wednesday night. In the Atlantic Coast States and from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast the temperature has risen. Rain has fallen generally east of the Mississippi, and rain has been followed by snow in the Western States, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the upper lake region. Last night fair weather prevailed generally west of the Mississippi, except in the North Pacific Coast States, where rain was reported, and in the Northern Rocky Mountain districts, where snow was falling. During to-day and to-night the cold wave will cover the Atlantic Coast districts, preceded by rain, and attended by clearing weather, with probably snow flurries in the Middle and North Atlantic States. During to-night the temperature will fall to about the freezing point along the Gulf and South Atlantic Coasts and in extreme Northern Florida. To-morrow will be fair and cold in the Atlantic Coast States, after which the temperature will begin to moderate. From the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains the temperature will rise during to-day, and fair weather will prevail throughout the Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region. Along the North Atlantic Coast high easterly winds will shift to northwesterly late to-day. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast the winds will shift to strong northwesterly. Storm signals are displayed along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and cold wave signals are displayed generally east of the Mississippi, except in Northern New England and in the West Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau—TIMES. 1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	25	37	37
6 A. M.	24	39	38
9 A. M.	26	43	43
12 M.	26	48	47
3 P. M.	30	47	48
6 P. M.	28	42	42
9 P. M.	28	40	40
12 P. M.	28	40	40

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41⅞
Weather Bureau	42
Corresponding date 1899	26⅞
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	32

The maximum temperature was 48 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 37 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. and at 8 P. M. was 100. The barometer read 30.15 at 8 A. M. and 29.97 at 8 P. M.

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MR. BRYAN IN NEW JERSEY.

Speaking of Trusts, He Calls the State "the Robbers' Roost."

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 8.—Col. William J. Bryan arrived in Paterson this evening at 7:30 o'clock, and was greeted at the station by an immense crowd. After dinner at the Haledon Club he was driven to the County Democratic headquarters, and later to Turn Hall, where he delivered an address lasting two hours and a half. About two thousand persons were in the hall, and hundreds were outside clamoring for admission.

Mr. Bryan said that he had talked in the West and the South and in the East, and he liked to talk in the East better than anywhere else, because he liked to snatch a brand from the burning rather than to talk to those already saved. In the last campaign the time was too short to discuss the principles of the Chicago platform properly, in view of the attitude of the newspapers of the East. He believed that with a better understanding those principles would be as popular in New Jersey as in Nebraska.

Mr. Bryan came here from Burlington, N. J., where he addressed a large meeting in Rigg's Hall this afternoon. In honor of Mr. Bryan's visit most of the manufacturing establishments and business houses closed their doors at noon, and delegations from every town in the southern part of the State were present to listen to Mr. Bryan's address. In speaking of trusts Mr. Bryan said:

"The people of New Jersey ought to know something of trusts because it is the home of trusts. The Republicans have made New Jersey the robbers' roost, the cave of the forty thieves, where they divide the swag after scouring the country. The Republican Party says to the Jerseyman that trusts are a good thing because of the revenue that flows into your State Treasury. The people of New Jersey should show more morality and try to stop the creation of trusts rather than the interest displayed in getting a percentage of the rake-off."

Mr. Bryan in Brooklyn To-night.

Col. William Jennings Bryan will speak in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, this evening under the auspices of George L. Richard Post, No. 362, G. A. R. His topic will be "Issues of the Day." Congressman Mitchell May will preside, and many politicians of local prominence have agreed to attend. Before he left the city yesterday, Mr. Bryan said that he would go to Washington either late to-night or early to-morrow, and would then go to Texas, where his family is visiting.

WILLIAM STEINITZ INSANE.

Chess Expert's Friends May Place Him in a Sanitarium.

Dr. William Steinitz, for many years the undisputed chess champion of the world, was taken to Bellevue Hospital Insane Pavilion yesterday. When seen at her home, 155 East One Hundred and Third Street, yesterday, Mrs. Steinitz said: "Mr. Steinitz has been in bad health for some time and this, together with many worries which he has had of late, caused his mind to break down." It is said that his defeat by Lasker, the present chess champion, has never ceased to play upon his mind. Dr. Steinitz was examined last evening by State Examiners Fitch and Wildman and pronounced insane. His wife was notified and replied that she was not so situated financially as to be able to place her husband in a private sanitarium. It is said that friends of Dr. Steinitz intend to raise a fund so that he may be placed in such an institution. Unless this is done he will be sent to the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island.

MR. ISELIN WINS HIS FIGHT.

Succeeds in Closing a New Rochelle Saloon That Annoyed Him.

NEW ROCHELLE, Feb. 8.—Adrian Iselin, Jr., has at last acquired control of the land at the corner of Pelham Road and Neptune Place, on which is a saloon that for many years has been a source of annoyance to himself and other wealthy property owners of the neighborhood. The saloon has been frequented by persons on their way to and from Glen Island, and by soldiers from Fort Slocum. It was managed by Alderman Daniel Brady, who had a lease of the property. This lease does not expire until April, and although Mr. Iselin acquired the property last Fall from the Smith estate, after outbidding Mr. Brady, at a price said to be four times its actual value, he could not induce the Alderman to surrender his lease.

Recently, however, Mr. Brady acquired other business interests, leaving the saloon in charge of his brother, William Brady. Mr. Iselin then offered to build a well-equipped temperance hotel for William Brady, and the original lease was given up. The old saloon is now being torn down. The corner is said to have been the location of some kind of public house since the old coaching days.

Levy's Tax Reduction Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Representative Levy is almost ready to announce the details of his tax-reduction bill, by which he hope to bring about a horizontal cut in the internal revenue tax imposed for war purposes. As there is a prospect that there will be a surplus in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year, he thinks the money now unnecessarily taken from the people ought to be left in their hands and many annoying and burdensome taxes removed.

GOLF PLAYS IN FLORIDA.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 8.—George Low and R. C. Watson, Jr., played Clayton Dixon of Philadelphia and Bernard Nicholls, the Philadelphia professional, in a foursome this afternoon. The first three holes were halved in fours. By a fine tenfoot put Watson made the fourth hole in three and scored one up. After that the Long Island players kept the lead, and scored three up and one to play at the finish.

In the professional tournament to-morrow thirty-six holes will be played. The two best scores, medal play, will play thirty-six holes match play Saturday. First prize will be $75; second prize, $25. There also will be a purse for a driving contest.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 8.—Willie Smith and Willie Hoare engaged in a four-ball match here to-day with two local players over thirty-six holes, in which the feature was Smith's work with the clubs. He lowered the best nine and eighteen hole records, making three rounds under the record of 35 and staking out eighteen holes in 67.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

McCreery Defeats Dr. Mial and Ties Foss for the Lead—Conklin Beaten by Threshie.

Wayman C. McCreery of St. Louis defeated Dr. Mial last night in the Class A billiard tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union. The game was a slow one, the moist air, according to the players, affecting the ivory balls and making it almost impossible to execute a draw or massé shot. Each man alternated in the lead up to the thirty-fifth inning, when a run of 21 gave an advantage to McCreery, which he held to the end of the game.

It was ladies' night at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and every seat in the theatre, where the game was played, was taken, when Dr. Mial, who won the bank, started off by making 18. McCreery did better, making 34 in his opening inning. Dr. Mial in the next made 7, then 6, and followed it up with two blanks, while McCreery in the meantime had brought his total up to 66, placing a run of 22 to his credit in the fourth inning.

A run of 30 in the eighteenth inning placed Dr. Mial in the lead by 1 point, which he increased by a number of fair runs, McCreery seeming unable to count for double figures. Poor playing by the former after the twenty-ninth inning enabled McCreery to pass Dr. Mial with a run of 21 in the thirty-fifth inning. McCreery increased his lead after that, and in the fiftieth inning made a run of 45, the best of the game. He cut this run short by making a foul, touching the cue ball while preparing to make his shot. A run of 20 by McCreery in the fifty-second inning brought the game to a close. The score:

McCreery—34 7 2 22 1 5 3 0 19 5 0 4 4 21 1 1 1 0 0 3 14 0 2 3 8 4 1 10 0 15 0 0 9 0 21 1 10 15 1 0 14 6 7 2 4 18 0 0 17 45 20 20. Total, 400. Average, 7 36-52. High runs, 34, 22, 45.

Mial—18 7 6 0 0 22 1 0 0 29 4 0 7 4 0 0 8 30 0 10 0 12 11 16 0 2 1 3 8 0 0 0 1 4 1 5 1 6 2 17 5 1 8 12 0 16 2 1 0 1 1 3 2. Total, 282. Average, 5 22-52. High runs, 22, 29, 30.

Referee—L. A. Servetius.

Charles Threshie of Boston and Charles F. Conklin of Chicago were the contestants in the afternoon game. The Westerner had not won any of his previous games, and his averages did not warrant the belief that he was as strong as Threshie. The latter ran away from him after the first "century" mark, and won rather easily by 400 to 234. The score:

Threshie—3 1 0 3 1 3 10 18 0 4 2 0 4 0 61 1 0 17 16 10 2 14 3 10 0 0 2 2 13 3 2 1 12 4 0 0 21 5 10 0 28 1 13 47 0 2 1 47. Total, 400. Average, 8 16-48. High runs, 61 47 47.

Conklin—5 7 4 1 0 7 4 2 1 0 8 0 4 14 4 0 8 2 2 0 12 2 2 26 0 1 1 12 9 2 8 2 1 2 2 10 9 16 2 1 0 25 3 5 0 3 1. Total, 234. Average, 4 46-47. High runs, 26 25 16.

Referee—W. R. Bracken, Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Smith and Conklin meet in the afternoon game to-day, and in the evening Foss and Threshie will play.

Standing of the players:

	Won.	Lost.	H. R.
Foss	2	0	115
McCreery	2	0	68
Threshie	1	1	61
Smith	1	1	51
Mial	1	2	82
Conklin	0	3	35

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The three games bowled in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night were too one-sided to be interesting. The team of the Broadway Bank of Brooklyn won the first game from the Hanover National Bank bowlers. The Mechanics and Traders' Bank team won the next two games, easily defeating the Hanover and the Broadway Bank teams. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Broadway Bank—Schaller, 167; Johnson, 148; Sandall, 130; Weitzen, 145; Schneider, 133. Total, 723.

Hanover National—Wright, 129; Neiman, 150; Gordon, 118; Duncan, 137; Spence, 134. Total, 668.

SECOND GAME.

Mechanics' and Traders'—Schneider, 155; Neuman, 107; Spratt, 190; Holmes, 152; Miles, 172. Total, 776.

Hanover Bank—Wright, 132; Neiman, 133; Gordon, 120; Duncan, 178; Spence, 99. Total, 671.

THIRD GAME.

Mechanics' and Traders'—Schneider, 174; Neuman, 116; Spratt, 172; Holmes, 141; Miles, 193. Total, 796.

Broadway Bank—Schaller, 146; Johnson, 94; Sandall, 157; Weitzen, 143; Schneider, 118. Total, 658.

The second game in the North Side National League last night between the Swiss-American and Bronxdale teams furnished an exciting finish. The Bronxdale started off with what seemed to be a winning lead, but in the last two frames the Swiss-Americans bowled in remarkable form, and won the game by 3 pins. The Centrals defeated the Swiss-Americans in the first game, and the Bronxdales in the third game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Swiss-American—Smith, 155; Schoch, 167; Burlek, 132; De Bois, 165; Staedli, 143. Total, 762.

Central—Seher, 157; Kuehn, 151; Westberg, 155; Behimer, 147; Kahlsdorf, 204. Total, 814.

SECOND GAME.

Bronxdale—Ferber, 142; H. Heirs, 143; Mahoney, 187; E. Heirs, 165; Balz, 177. Total, 814.

Swiss-American—Smith, 180; Shoch, 165; Burlek, 149; De Bois, 143; Staedli, 180. Total, 817.

THIRD GAME.

Bronxdale—Ferber, 153; H. Heirs, 207; Mahoney, 160; E. Heirs, 151; Balz, 178. Total, 849.

Central—Seher, 145; Kuehn, 204; Westberg, 171; Behimer, 186; Kahlsdorf, 189. Total, 895.

The Norwich-Union team did the best work in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night, winning two games. The Underwriters' team won the first game, with a score of 803, but in the next game the team bowled a score of 686. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Underwriters—Enderly, 170; Bock, 167; Rasmussen, 170; Whittaker, 123; Block, 179. Total, 809.

Phenix—Rushmore, 138; Story, 185; Kahn, 123; Saddington, 168; Dougherty, 134. Total, 748.

SECOND GAME.

Norwich Union—Phillips, 175; Johnston, 100; Olmstead, 115; Porter, 163; Ohl, 164. Total, 717.

Underwriters—Enderly, 134; Bock, 115; Rasmussen, 145; Whittaker, 133; Block, 159. Total, 686.

THIRD GAME.

Norwich Union—Phillips, 134; Johnston, 96; Olmstead, 153; Porter, 162; Ohl, 183. Total, 728.

Phenix—Rushmore, 124; Story, 118; Kahn, 126; Swan, 92; Saddington, 155. Total, 615.

The Columbia Club's team scored a double victory in the three-men team tournament at the Columbia alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Columbia—Johansmeyer, 172; Le Beau, 154; Schlusing, 179. Total, 505.

Bunch—Seeley, 165; Mahoney, 101; R. Coleman, 153. Total, 419.

SECOND GAME.

Lotus—Govers, 179; Church, 191; Flemming, 119. Total, 489.

Bunch—Seeley, 132; Mahoney, 160; R. Coleman, 123. Total, 415.

THIRD GAME.

Columbia—Johansmeyer, 166; Le Beau, 145; Schlusing, 177. Total, 488.

Lotus—Govers, 161; Church, 175; Flemming, 129. Total, 465.

The feature of the bowling in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York at the Harlem Palace last night was a score of 245 made by C. Boettjer of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen in the third game. The latter team won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Clinch, 192; Doncourt, 163; Boettjer, 157; Knubel, 159; Demmler, 181. Total, 852.

Bowling Green Wheelmen—Rentsch, 167; Grand, 141; Conrad, 147; Bechtel, 171; Wroth, 178. Total, 804.

SECOND GAME.

Bowling Green Wheelmen—Rentsch, 135; Grand, 167; Conrad, 126; Bechtel, 200; Wroth, 155. Total, 783.

Madison Wheelmen—Hess, 135; M. Steinberg, 135; Alexander, 119; I. Steinberg, 190; Yakel, 133. Total, 712.

THIRD GAME.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Clinch, 194; Doncourt, 145; C. Boettjer, 245; Knubel, 171; Demmler, 156. Total, 911.

Madison Wheelmen—Hess, 154; M. Steinberg, 148; Schreiber, 129; I. Steinberg, 207; Yakel, 154. Total, 792.

Tournament Games To-night.

North Side National League—Belvidere, Gotham, Vernon.

Association Cycling Clubs of New York—Madison Wheelmen, Pontiac Wheelmen, Century Wheelmen.

Arlington National—Glendale, Manhatta, Amity.

Morning Newspaper League—The Bulletin vs. The World.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Lefferts, Bed

The Wanamaker Store

The New Season

CLOTHES contradict calendars. Dresses discount diaries. February foretells fashion. The daily development of our stocks of stuffs and things for spring and summer imparts an interest to our store that appeals to all women of refined taste.

The show cases and counters of this old Stewart house are eloquent with expressions of the weavers' and dressmakers' arts. A pan council of style. A congress of eloquence. The Rotunda radiates novelties. The second floor is redundant with originality.

Palm Beach is the style prophecy of Newport. Florida reflects the Riviera. The Wanamaker Stores are international exchanges of dress fashions. Following details witness to the truth of foregoing assertions:

Concerning Tailored Costumes Simple stuffs give chance for rich expression. Pearl gray cloth, velvet and taffeta to match, with cloth and ecru linen embroidery. That's all, but the outcome is a tailor-made suit of great beauty. Eton jacket with drop front dividing over linen embroidery, velvet girdle from which falls a skirt of contrasting applied cloths and silk strapping, severe in its simplicity. But the ensemble is dainty and chic. Its owner and wearer, that is to be, will possess a costume unique, original, elegant. The cost is $95—only one.

From $10 they skip no steps to $110. Suits of cassimeres in stripes, light and dark, at $40. Oxford gray cheviots, $12. Plain serges, $10. From these points they rise to better and higher, but all good, for the tailoring tells in each style and every grade.

Never so ready in advance of any former spring.

Never so busy in advance of any former spring.

Trade trips lightly and the early season opens brightly in appreciative response to large broad and intelligent effort. Second Floor, Broadway.

Concerning Fishers Net Skirts. The weaverman caught it from the fisherman—and the result is charming. It hardly has texture, so loose are the meshes. But it makes up beautifully in skirts. The net breadths run around and are joined in sections to the required depth by strips of linen embroidery. Some have fringe and some lace on the lower edge. D'ye understand? We trow not. The pen of a man is not the medium of vision for a woman's eyes. But it can write enough to tell you that there is a fishing net novelty that you ought to see.
Second floor Broadway.

Concerning Gilt Photograph Frames A large quantity comprising three sizes and numerous styles, come to us cheaply. New goods, perfect, in latest designs, but marked extremely low. Two groups—

At 25c—Cabinet, card and petite sizes; oval, square and round; Colonial gold finish; metal backs and dust caps. Values up to $1.

At 75c—Cabinet, and extra large sizes; oval and square; some double frames; Colonial gold finish. Kinds that sell regularly at $1.25 to $2.50.
Tenth street aisle.

Men's and Boys' Clothing

A Clothing Store first—all else evolution. The grandchildren of our first customers buy of us now—three generations have been in touch with our clothing business. No fluctuation in principle. Honest stuffs. Up to date. Never before so strong in both respects as now. And that's just why New York so splendidly sustains our Clothing Store.

FOR MEN—

$12—About 150 men's suits; of stylish cheviots and worsteds in quiet effects; all sizes—33 to 44; not a suit in the lot that was not a good value at $15—many that are not worth less than $20. Choice, $12.

$13.50—Men's winter overcoats; blue and black all-wool kersey; black satin shoulder and sleeve lining; body lined with pure worsted. These coats would sell at $20 next season—would be cheap at that price. But it's contrary to our custom to hold goods over. At $13.50, it would be good investment for you to buy and hold over.

FOR BOYS—

$3.50—A lot of sailor suits in which values run up to $7.50—none worth less than $5; for boys of 3 to 12 years; blue serges and cheviots and some in attractive light colors.

$3.50—Top coats—only a few, for sizes 3 to 7 years. Of all-wool frieze, in Oxford-gray, blue and brown. We had large selling of these at $5—a very moderate price.

75c—All-wool knee trousers; made up of remnants of suitings; called a bargain at $1. Another good value at 75c are the knee trousers of corduroy.

45c—Shirt waists—Mother's Friend—white and fancy percales; 6 to 14 yrs.; were 75c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Concerning Dress Goods Novelties They flutter down daily. The fuss among them would have begun sooner had the winds and waves of the Atlantic been more kindly. Long time voyages have kept them cribbed, cabined and confined. Only a little imagination is needed to impart a notion of life to the new fabrics, vital with nervous color, as they almost burst upon the expectant gaze of dressmakers and wearers.

Describe them? No, no! Announcement, not description, is the advertiser's duty to-day. Therefore, they *are* announced. Will you come and see them? Well, it's our impression that you cannot keep away.

You will need to remember how close are our relations to the best manufacturers and how exclusive is our control of the best styles. It's a triple alliance—French, German and American—all for your service.

We are writing of silk and wool stuffs. Rotunda.

Concerning Dinner Favors Our Candy Store is too small. Ideas tell everywhere—including the Candy Store. Saint Valentine and George Washington are competing for favor in table decoration while majestic sweetness continues to command the daily sales of candies.
First Floor and Basement.

Concerning Writing Machines The Wanamaker-Wellington Typewriter has advantages that are not presented by any other type-writing machine. Strong, rapid, visible writing, compact. Beginners should start with the Wanamaker-Wellington. Price, $60. Basement.

Concerning White Dress Fabrics Coming in almost daily. A splendid representation here now. All the new lawns, mulls, organdies, and batistes, in all the usual widths, and at prices but little higher than those of last year—though the market advances have been considerable. Broadway.

Concerning Women's Under Jackets All at prices so reduced as to guarantee a speedy closing-out. Three styles, but not many of each.

35c—Cardigan jackets; red, garnet, brown; sleeveless; were 85c.

$3—Quilted silk jackets; pink or light blue; some are sleeveless; values up to $5.75.

$4—Quilted silk jackets in light blue, lavender and black; were $7.50 to $9.50.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Concerning Spring Petticoats Durability is the desirable quality in a petticoat for spring. Prettiness, too, of course. And these have both. Besides they're priced very moderately. Wash skirts—seersucker and gingham—striped in white and blue, almost every shade of blue; 50c to $2.25. And black skirts in brand new styles, plain, ruffle, plated, corded; so

Black sateen, 50c to $3.75
Black mohair, $1.75 to $5.50
Black moreen, $1.75 to $6.50.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Concerning Vuitton's Trunks Cannot get them elsewhere in America. Experienced travelers know and appreciate their value. Other trunks? Yes, lots; all sorts. The rate at which the sales increase show how many seekers for the truly great trunk store are finding it here.
Fifth floor.

Concerning A New Candy A sterotyped phrase here. The chief confectioner is a busy inventor. His latest is "Cream Shellbark Drops." The finest kernels are boiled with cream, then covered with pure, crisp, sugar candy. The result is a candy that would sell ordinarily at other stores—if they had it—at about 50c a pound. 20c here.

An old favorite—Chocolate-covered Marshmallows. Pure sugar and egg whites only. 20c a pound. You know what equal quality costs elsewhere. Basement

Tissot's Life of Christ

Wonderfully beautiful, interesting, valuable. Only words of highest praise are spoken of it wherever it has been shown. Minister and student, and God-fearing people everywhere appreciate its magnificence and worth. Many have wished to own the work who have found the price beyond their reach. The cost has been enormous. The long years of labor and study, the superior printing, the high-grade paper, the sumptuous binding—all involved large expenditure, and the earlier editions at $160, though expensive, were not unreasonably so.

Then the Wanamaker-Tissot Club came. And with it came lower prices. Not only lower, but the additional advantage of small payments, A complete set now on payment of $1—choice of three bindings. Balance $3 a month—the total cost being about a fourth as much as the publishers' price originally. Write for further details.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GETS NO SUFFOLK WATER

Brooklyn's Hope of Water Supply Blasted by the Senate.

McCARREN BILL TURNED DOWN

Author of Measure Appeals from Adverse Decision of Judiciary Committee and Is Beaten, 8 to 32.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Senator McCarren's bill to permit the Borough of Brooklyn to take a water supply from Suffolk County was reported adversely in the Senate to-day by the Judiciary Committee. The Senator appealed from the decision of the committee and asked that the bill be advanced to a third reading. This motion was beaten by the overwhelming vote of 8 to 32, thus effectually killing the bill.

Those who voted with Senator McCarren in favor of the Brooklyn water measure were Senators Coffey, Cullen, D. F. Davis, La Roche, Marshall, and Wagner of Brooklyn, and Mackey of Erie.

Senator McCarren said that for the past six months Brooklyn's situation had been serious on account of the lack of an adequate water supply. Because of this the insurance companies had, in some instances, refused to renew insurance on property in the borough. He denied that the turning of the supply from Suffolk to Brooklyn would be to the detriment of South Bay. It was nonsense to say the oyster industry in the bay would be jeopardized. In any event, he declared, the interests of the million and a half people of Brooklyn were entitled to more consideration than those of the 7,000 residents of Suffolk.

Senator Havens said the people of Suffolk County were unanimously opposed to the bill, and asked the protection of the Senate.

Senator Davis urged that the bill be passed. His arguments were practically the same as those advanced by Senator McCarren. Senator Marshall also put in a plea for the measure.

Senator Brackett, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, explained the action of the committee, saying that even though Brooklyn were allowed to take its supply from Suffolk County it would be merely a temporary expedient. He said it was the expression of the committee that the policy of the Burr bill, which it is sought to repeal, should not now be changed.

Senator Ford declared the bill of Senator McCarren was too drastic in its provisions, vicious, wicked, and ought to be killed.

Senator Grady spoke against the bill. The rights of the few should be protected as zealously as the rights of the many. The industry of many of the residents of Suffolk County would be killed, he said, by diverting its water supply.

Senator Elsberg argued that the bill was in direct conflict with Section 472 of the charter of Greater New York, which was intended to protect the water rights of cities, towns, and counties throughout the State.

OPPOSE LOAN ASSOCIATION BILL.

Superintendent Kilburn and Senator Humphrey Protest Vigorously.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Senator Humphrey and State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn have written to Gov. Roosevelt opposing Senator Marshall's bill proposing to take building, savings, and loan associations from the jurisdiction of the State Superintendent of Banks, and place them under a new department, the head of which is to be appointed by the Governor.

Senator Humphrey states that the bill would not place the associations under sufficient control by the new department.

TO PROTECT ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Bill to Prohibit Injury and Disfigurement with Advertisements.

A bill to prohibit the disfiguration of trees bordering on highways, lanes, and streams by attaching in any way advertising placards has been prepared by John Y. Culyer, a civil engineer and landscape architect of this city, to be submitted to the Legislature at the present session. The proposed law makes it a misdemeanor to destroy or injure in any manner trees or other vegetation ordinarily cultivated for ornamental purposes without the consent of the local authorities, and prohibits absolutely the use of a tree or other ornamental vegetation for the attaching of advertisements or public or private notices.

"Local authorities," says Mr. Culyer in a circular issued in favor of the proposed law, "have been negligent and indifferent to this marring and defacing custom. To those who love trees and the natural concomitants of rural life during a sojourn in the country, no argument in favor of such a measure as I have outlined seems to be necessary."

STATE GRANGE LIKES THE BILL.

Enthusiastic Support for the Mortgage Tax Measure from Farmers.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Members of the two Taxation Committees of the Legislature were surprised this morning when copies of the following resolution were handed to them:

Resolved, That the New York State Grange, assembled at Herkimer Feb. 6, 1900, approves of Assembly Bill No. 162, introduced by the Joint Committee on Taxation, and hereby requests that the Hon. A. W. Litchard, as a member of our Legislative Committee, be requested to deliver copies of this resolution to the Committee on Taxation in both Senate and Assembly.

It was expected that there would be opposition from this quarter, instead of support.

Chairman Stranahan said that the resolution means that the bill is popular with the farmers, if not with the money lenders.

Savings Banks and Mortgage Tax.

President J. Harsen Rhoades of the State Savings Bank Association has appointed the committee of fifteen which the association authorized him to appoint at its meeting on Wednesday, to co-operate with the Executive Committee in representing the association's opposition to the Stranahan bill, which proposes to tax real estate mortgages. Both committees will go to Albany on Tuesday to present their case before the Legislative Committee which has the bill in hand. The committee of fifteen is as follows: Charles L. Stone and Austin C. Chase, Syracuse; J. B. Alger, Ulster County; Edward Harris, Rochester; Charles H. Meeker, Cayuga County; A. B. De Witt, Albany; J. B. Lathrop, Oswego; S. R. Knapp, Peekskill; C. E. Shanahan, Troy; M. E. W. Sprague, Buffalo; W. B. Tibbits, White Plains; Charles A. Miller, Poughkeepsie; C. F. Herbert, Yonkers; C. L. Sprague, and J. V. Meserole.

BILL TO SUPPRESS HAZING.

Measure Prescribing Severe Penalties Introduced at Albany Yesterday.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Assemblyman Larzelere of Seneca to-day introduced an anti-hazing bill. If death ensues as a result of hazing, the person or persons found guilty shall be held for manslaughter in the second degree, and on conviction punished accordingly.

In any other case the penalty will be a fine of not less than $50 or more than $500, or by imprisonment in a county jail or penitentiary for not less than three months, nor more than one year, or by both.

FIFTH AVENUE TRAFFIC BILL.

Mr. Weekes Introduces the Bill to Bar Wagons During Certain Hours.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Assemblyman Weekes has introduced a bill providing that no vehicles for transporting merchandise, except for delivery on the avenue itself, shall be allowed on Fifth Avenue between Twenty-fifth and Fifty-ninth Streets between the hours of 2 and 7 P. M. between Oct. 1 and June 1. A violation is punishable as a misdemeanor.

Favor Police Reinstatement Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The Cities Committee of the Assembly will report favorably a batch of police reinstatement bills for New York City, authorizing the Police Board to rehear charges and reappoint patrolmen who have either been dismissed or resigned. The bills include Senator Cullen's, to reinstate Philip Ryan of the first grade; Senator Ford's, to reinstate Patrick Ginley; Senator Elsberg's, to reappoint Cornelius D. Westbrook, Jr., who resigned; Assemblyman Trainor's, to reappoint Eugene Thompson, who resigned, and Assemblyman Fitzgerald's, to reappoint Thomas G. Mellon, who resigned.

SPANISH WAR SOLDIERS' BILLS.

Assemblyman Morris Proposes Bills to Pay City Employes Who Saw Service.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Assemblyman Morris has introduced two bills, one authorizing the City of New York to pay to its department employes who served in the late war with Spain the salary or per diem compensation to which they would have been entitled during their service, and appropriating $50,000 therefor.

The other bill is to give preferences to all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines in appointments to public departments and on public works.

MAY BECOME SALARIED OFFICES.

Bills for New Method of Paying Kings Sheriff, Clerk, and Register.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Mr. Wilson to-day introduced a bill in the Assembly, and Senator Marshall in the Senate, to make the office of Sheriff of Kings County salaried at an annual salary of $15,000. After Jan. 1, 1902, the salaries of the Under Sheriff shall be $5,000; chief clerk, $2,000; equity clerk, $2,500; six deputy sheriffs, each $2,000; Warden, $3,000; other officials, $26,100. The Sheriff may also employ counsel at $5,000 a year.

Senator Marshall also introduced bills making the offices of County Clerk and the Register of Kings County salaried offices. The salary of the County Clerk is to be $8,000 a year; expert, $3,000; Assistant Deputy County Clerk, $2,500; other officials, $17,400. The County Clerk may also employ counsel at a salary of $3,500 a year.

The salary of the Register is to be $8,000 a year; Deputy Register, $5,000; Assistant Deputy Register, $2,500; expert, $3,000; other officials, $20,000. He is also entitled to employ counsel at a salary of $3,500 a year.

Amending the Accountants' Act.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Assemblyman Roche to-day introduced a bill amending the professional accountants' act, to compel the Board of Regents to appoint three examiners, to serve for three years. The American Association of Public Accountants, the National Society of Certified Public Accountants in the United States, and the New York State Society of Public Accountants shall each choose two of their number, who shall be certified to the Board of Regents, who shall select one from each society as an examiner.

Security of Private Bankers.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The Assembly Committee on Banks will to-morrow report favorably, with an amendment, Mr. Weekes's bill amending the banking law by providing that all private bankers shall deposit securities for the protection of their creditors. The amendment exempts the State Bankers' Association from the provisions of the act. The amount of security that shall be deposited is $10,000, in either stocks or bonds.

To Stamp Out Animal Tuberculosis.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The Assembly Ways and Means Committee to-day reported favorably the measure providing for the inspection of stables where cattle and sheep are kept, and the establishment of a code of sanitary rules to govern them, by the State Commissioner of Agriculture. To him is also given the power to condemn and destroy animals afflicted with tuberculosis and other dangerous diseases.

Hospital for Deformed Children.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Mr. Allds to-day introduced a bill which provides for the establishment in or near New York City of a State hospital for the care of crippled and deformed children. Five managers, one who shall be a surgeon of experience in the treatment of deforming diseases, are to be in control. Until this hospital is established the care and treatment of the patients shall be provided in some New York hospital. An appropriation of $15,000 is made for the current year.

Bill to Prevent Polluting Waters.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The Assembly Committee on Public Health of the Assembly to-day reported favorably the bill of Dr. Henry, which gives to the State Board of Health additional powers to protect the waters of the State from pollution.

Mr. Sanders's Free Bath Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Assemblyman Sanders of New York has introduced a bill to establish free public baths in cities, villages, and towns, with a fully equipped gymnasium in each. These baths are to be kept open fourteen hours each day.

To Settle Old Canal Contracts.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Senator Krum to-day introduced a bill authorizing the Canal Board to settle all contracts made for the improvement of the canals, under the nine-million-dollar appropriation act.

BILLS INTRODUCED YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

Mr. McMILLAN—Providing that unskilled laborers on public works shall receive 20 cents an hour.

Mr. WILSON—Providing that in civil actions brought against the City of New York for wages as a laborer the attorney may give the notice and move for trial.

Mr. COOK—Compelling railroad conductors to accept mileage books, irrespective to whom issued.

Mr. APGAR—To provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of Col. Christopher Greene, Major Ebenezer Flagg, Lieut. Abraham Dyckman, and other Revolutionary soldiers in Yorktown, Westchester County.

BILLS PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The Bedell Stationary Engineer bill for New York City, providing that persons who have served as marine or locomotive engineers for five years and who have been residents of the State for two years, shall be eligible for examination for a license to act as engineer, was passed by the Assembly to-day after a brief debate. Mr. Maher tried to have the bill recommitted for a hearing. Mr. Trainor said the matter had been thrashed out last year, and was a labor problem that no member in the House fully understood. He had understood that the labor organizations were to come together on the measure, but, if they had failed to do so, he did not see why the members should be used to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them. Messrs. McKeown and Fallows urged that the bill be recommitted.

Among the other bills passed were the following:

Mr. LITCHARD—Making it a violation of the agricultural law to water milk furnished to butter and cheese factories.

Mr. LITCHARD—Providing that State moneys shall not be paid to any agricultural society which permits gambling games on its grounds during the holding of fairs.

Mr. GUIDER—Prohibiting the operation of railroads on Ashland Place and Carlton Avenue, in Brooklyn.

Mr. DEGRAW—Authorizing the Board of Estimate of New York City to take proof of claim of Rudolph C. Fuller for services performed as Inspector of Repairs.

Among the bills passed by the Senate were these:

Senator GRADY—Providing for the election of four additional Justices of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District and three in the Second.

Senator McCARREN—Providing for the appointment of clerks to the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial Department.

BILLS FAVORABLY REPORTED.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The following bills have been reported favorably, or will be to-morrow:

Mr. G. T. KELLY—Changing the position of stenographer to State Historian Hastings to Chief Clerk, and increasing his salary from $1,000 to $1,500.

Mr. BARNES—Appropriating $5,000 for expenses of the commission appointed to superintend the establishment of a State Park at Watkins Glen.

Mr. DOUGHTY—To abate the bone-burning nuisance, the skinning of dead animals, and other nuisances on Barren Island.

Mr. WEEKES—Giving to the Park Commissioners of New York City the power to determine the line or curb and the construction of all streets facing parks.

Senator ELSBERG—Removing the limit of the amount of consolidated stock to be issued for the construction of the public building in Bryant Park, to be occupied by the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations. At present the issue of bonds is restricted to $2,500,000.

Senator REMSEN—Providing for the improving of Remsen and Bedford Avenue, in Brooklyn.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Best Furniture. Only 2 Days Left For the Great Reduction Sale.

The days are fast slipping by. Only Friday and Saturday are left for you to get the benefit of the 25 to 50% discount from anything you may buy in Furniture. Now, as a simple instance of the great advantages of his sale, here is a

3-piece Suit

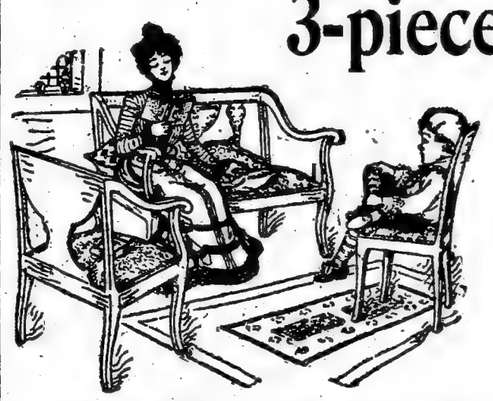

$13.50 Cheap at 20.00 to 25.00

Mahogany finish, very prettily inlaid, tastefully upholstered, well finished, substantially made and quite new in design and general character. An awfully pretty little suit. It cannot be duplicated to-day for the money. But then this is only one instance among thousands, for the

Reductions of 25 to 50%

apply to every piece of Furniture in our stock. This is positively the last week and only two days left. This furniture is advancing in price generally. It will pay you to drop in Friday or Saturday if you think of buying anything in Furniture.

Divans and Odd Chairs. A Lot of New Ones, Just Half.

A large collection of them, only touching here on their way from the makers to you. All the very newest ideas of the times and at exactly half regular price, awfully cheap; indeed, you will be surprised when you see them. Mahogany, mahogany finish, inlaid work, &c.; new designs, finishings and coverings.

Here are also a few of the new things that have arrived since the sale began and have been placed in stock, subject to the same sweeping reductions of 25 to 50%. The last two days are sure to be memorable ones.

145 Parlor Suits.
100 Sideboards.
75 China Closets.
50 Side Tables.
65 Hatstands.
100 Brass Beds.
100 Bureaus.
100 Chiffoniers.
60 Cabinets.
100 Couches.

GOVERNOR ON GOOD ROADS.

Advises Good Roads Delegates as to Proper Way to Secure Reforms—Delegates Ask $1,000,000.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day received the delegates attending the Good Roads Convention in session in this city. The delegates were presented by State Engineer and Surveyor Bond, under the auspices of whose department the convention is being held. Joseph L. See of Westchester County, as spokesman, urged the Governor to use his influence and power in behalf of good roads legislation. He said that $1,000,000 for good roads was needed, and that if the Legislature refused to make the appropriation the Republican Party deserved to be driven from power.

The Governor said he was in favor of the goods roads movement. He said that as a rule the members of the Legislature represent the wishes of their constituents. The legislators should be requested by their constituents to act. When the sincerity of the movement is realized the Legislature will act accordingly. The Legislature, of course, cannot permit of any increase in the tax rate. The way to push forward the good roads movement effectively, declared the Governor, was to awaken thoroughly sentiment in the communities where it is proposed to build good roads. He hoped that the meeting would bear practical fruit.

Philadelphia Murderer Hanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—George H. St. Clair, colored, who, with George Weeks, another negro, on Christmas Eve, 1898, murdered Mrs. Alice White, was hanged to-day in the County Prison.

HIGH SCHOOL CHILDREN PLACED

Accommodations for All Pupils in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Superintendent Jasper announced yesterday that he had at last succeeded in placing in the high schools of Manhattan and the Bronx all the children who desired to attend them and who came up to the requirement for admission. The number of children now obtaining high school education in the two boroughs is 5,500. Eleven hundren of them were kept out owing to a lack of teachers, it being thought that there was not enough money to pay the thirteen additional teachers needed for these eleven hundred children. Investigation showed, however, that there was enough money on hand, and thereupon the Committee on High Schools recommended the appointment of the thirteen teachers, it being understood that the School Board at its next meeting would approve of it. The Board of Superintendents accordingly appointed the thirteen teachers. One of them was a Queens County teacher whose salary was only $900, and owing to the muddle over the payroll of that borough she was not even getting that pay. So she resigned, and is now receiving $1,800 in a high school in this borough. Considerable difficulty was met in placing the eleven hundred children. Some living on the east side of down town have to attend high school far up town, and others residing elsewhere are similarly inconvenienced. Two hundred are receiving high school education in five rooms of the training school in East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. But the best under the conditions prevailing has been done, and Mr. Jasper is well pleased with the result.

ATTACK ON THE HORTON LAW.

Boxing Promoters Assert the Measure Will Not Be Repealed.

The fact that the Codes Committee of the Legislature has decided to report favorably on the Lewis bill, which seeks to repeal the Horton law, does not in the least seem to disturb the managers of the boxing clubs in New York, for most of them were as busy as ever yesterday arranging for future fights. "Tom" O'Rourke, the new manager of the Seaside A. C.; George Considine, who runs the Broadway A. C.; Sam Harris, matchmaker of the Hercules A. C. of Brooklyn, and the officials of the other smaller clubs all laugh at the idea that the Horton law will be repealed.

"It's all right," said a well-known club manager. "It may look as if fighting is to be stopped, but we are making matches right along, and we would drop the game at once unless we were reasonably sure that we could go ahead. The bill will in all probability pass the Assembly, but there are enough members of the Senate who realize that boxing as it is conducted here is good sport and not brutal to defeat the bill in the upper house. There would not be so many complaints if the clubs did not have heavyweight fights. Ministers or others rarely complain when featherweights, bantams, and lightweights fight, for the average clergyman or reformer believes only a big man can hit hard enough to injure his opponent."

Fire at Indiana University.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Feb. 8.—Wiley Hall, one of the Indiana University buildings, containing the chemical laboratory and other departments was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $55,000; insurance, $30,000. The fire will cripple the work at the university materially for some time to come.

PRISONER IN A CHICKEN COOP.

West Hoboken Man Built It with Himself on the Inside.

William Ryan of 209 Clinton Avenue, West Hoboken, built a chicken coop on Tuesday morning. He laid the floor and nailed it securely, and then started on the walls. Mr. Ryan stood on the floor he had made and nailed up the side boards from the inside. He worked quickly and in a short time the four walls were up.

After having surveyed his work with satisfaction he discovered that he had forgotten to leave a space through which he could make his exit. The opening was only a little hole near the floor large enough for a chicken. Above him all was open, but he could not scale the wall. He searched the corners for a point where he might have left a loose nail, but found none. He tried to pry out a board, but his hammer would not take hold. Finally he resorted to shouting. A neighbor came and laughed for a time, and then forced in a board and enabled Mr. Ryan to escape.

WOMAN LOSES BOTH FEET.

Found Half-Starved and Froze—Abandoned by Husband.

A story of suffering through poverty was brought to light yesterday in the Harlem Hospital, where Mrs. Mary A. Shields, twenty-six years old, whose home is in a large tenement house at 135 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, lies with both her feet amputated. The woman, deserted by her husband, was found in her home Wednesday night lying on the floor in her night clothes, half starved and with both feet frozen. There was no stove in the room, and the woman had eaten nothing for two days. When she was taken to the Harlem Hospital, it was found that gangrene had resulted from frostbite, rendering amputation necessary.

The woman's husband, Charles Shields, was arrested yesterday, and was arraigned before Magistrate Pool, in the Harlem Police Court, on the charge of abandoning his wife and five-year-old daughter. Shields admitted having left his family, but claimed that he had sent them money. He was held in $1,000 for examination on Feb. 10.

Magistrate Pool said that if Mrs. Shields died her husband would be charged with homicide.

Shields said he worked for a truckman—John Brady of 132 Mercer Street. He has been married six years. He was appointed to the police force in 1893, and was dismissed last April.

The little daughter of Mrs. Shields was found at the home of Joseph Lang, 113 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a brother of Mrs. Shields, where the mother took the child when she became certain that her husband had abandoned her.

At the hospital last night Dr. Neafsing, one of the physicians, stated that Mrs. Shields's chances for recovery were good.

MILITIAMEN'S MEETING.

National Guard Association, in Annual Session, Hears Addresses.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The largest number of National Guard officers ever in attendance at the State National Guard Association annual meeting gathered this morning at the State Armory here.

The opening address was made by Lieut. Col. William H. Chapin of Buffalo, the President of the association. He said in part:

"A manual of physical drill has been recommended for use and recognized in orders as a proper text book for the National Guard. This action will be a great help to the physical well-being of our troops. Simple and progressive exercises for systematic physical training are given in attractive form, and should be the means of real benefit to the Guard.

"We believe in the citizen soldier; we believe in the military establishment of the State known as the National Guard.

"As members of this body, we in our time should use our best efforts to advance its standard of efficiency, to command the respect of the people to that degree that the service will be sought, that our young men will seek place, position, and commission with the same serious earnestness and industry that a college degree is sought.

"The keen competition in the commercial world is a lesson and an indicator of what must guide us along military lines. Theory and practice must go hand in hand. The application of plain, practical business rules will do far more for progressive advancement than any dreams of perfection can."

Col. S. M. Welch of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, in an address, commented on the importance and necessity of a thorough study of the code. He reviewed the course of legislation in this State regarding the militia from the first military law, promulgated March 1, 1665, through the adoption of the first Military Code in 1870, down to the current law.

Gov. Roosevelt spoke at the afternoon meeting. He said in part that his experience in the Spanish war had taught him that a man who had had the National Guard drill and had not a big head was a valuable man. The Governor described certain practices through which he put his men.

The following officers were elected: President—Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith; First Vice President—Capt. F. A. Wells; Second Vice President—Col. Franklin Bartlett; Secretary—Major James N. Manning; Treasurer—Major David Wilson; Chaplain—Capt. William N. Dunnell.

ELMIRA MAN DROWNS HIMSELF.

Ex-Health Commissioner Sheehan Jumps Through Hole in the Ice.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The body of ex-Health Commissioner William Sheehan, a brother of Police Commissioner Daniel Sheehan, was found in the Chemung River here to-day. His clothing lying on the ice led to the discovery of his remains.

He left home last night, went directly to the river, undressed, and jumped into a hole in the ice. His mind was unbalanced by an attack of typhoid fever. He was Secretary of the Elmira Ice Company, about thirty-six years of age, and a Democratic politician of influence.

Insomnia is Fatal

in its results unless taken early in hand. Sleep is imperative—the body and brain demand it. Like a piece of machinery, the system must receive proper care or sooner or later it will break down. A wineglassful of

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

taken with meals and before retiring, will banish insomnia by removing its causes. Sound, healthful sleep is certain to follow its use. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is a great aid to digestion, helps the food to properly assimilate and promotes good appetite.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is the pioneer and standard—has been sold since 1847. Beware of imitations, which are merely malt extracts in name and have nothing but their cheapness to recommend them. Insist upon Johann Hoff's.

NEW TREATY LIKELY TO BE RATIFIED

The President Is Not Anxious About Its Fate in the Senate.

NO ACTION EXPECTED NOW

Many Persons Express Approval of the Hay Agreement — Republican Opposition Surprising.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President is understood to be much surprised at the opposition expressed by some members of his own party to the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and highly gratified with the manner of its reception among men of education and intelligence all over the country. Expressions of favorable opinion are said to have reached him in considerable numbers, and Secretary Hay admitted this afternoon that he had received many such letters from men whose disinterestedness could not be questioned and whose capacity for judging was undoubtedly good.

An afternoon report intimated that Secretary Hay visited the President at noon to talk with him about the importance of amending the treaty. It can be stated with positiveness that this report is not true, and that there is no idea of advising the amendment of the treaty as exchanged by Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote.

There are strong remonstrances heard from those who have considered the purport and effect of the Nicaragua treaty against the means adopted to discredit it before it had become public property. A Republican Senator is credited with having given to the press of a section of the country in which he is interested the statement that the treaty contained a stipulation that for the British concession in Central America the United States was to grant a port in Alaska. This was before it was decided to make the treaty public. No explanation of this extraordinary misstatement can be obtained at the Department of State, where, in fact, efforts are made to discredit the story rather than to excuse the Senator who is said to have made the statement.

There is the best authority for saying that the President believes that when the treaty comes to be considered most of the opposition to it will be removed. The idea that the United States has lost something by assuming the expense of building and maintaining the canal is not entertained by the President and Secretary Hay for a moment. Yet that objection to the treaty, which seems to have originated with the natural opponents of the President and his Administration, has been adopted by some Republicans who evidently, in the view of the President, have not looked carefully into the matter.

The army and the navy are perhaps contributing to the dissatisfaction expressed at the terms of the treaty, but entirely for professional reasons. The opinion of the Administration appears to be that the Nicaragua Canal will be protected more effectively by asking the whole world to guarantee its neutrality than it would be if only one or two nations joined in that assurance. Then another advantage of the treaty with which the President is understood to be satisfied is that by its terms the United States is rid of an alliance which had been always considered unsatisfactory, and which it exchanges for an alliance with all the commercial powers of the world.

Until the treaty has been fully discussed in the Foreign Relations Committee and in the press it is not expected that the Senate will be asked to vote upon it. Very little anxiety is expressed as to its fate, and there is admitted to be very little doubt that it will be ratified.

MR. HEPBURN OPPOSES TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Representative Hepburn, Chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which has charge of the Nicaragua Canal proposition, opposes the canal treaty with Great Britain now pending in the Senate.

"I think," he said to-day, "that the negotiation of this treaty is very unfortunate, and that it ought not to be ratified by the Senate. I do not know that the pendency of the treaty will interfere with action by Congress on the Nicaragua Canal bill, but the ratification of the treaty would certainly impair the value of the canal when constructed.

"This treaty reaffirms the principles of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; conceding all the claims and contentions of Great Britain and surrendering the claim that Great Britain has by her own action given us the right at any time to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, it surrenders everything to Great Britain, abandoning our contention of years that we might abrogate the treaty at will.

"Moreover, it recognizes the right of any foreign power to interfere and dictate with reference to our negotiations with the independent Governments of this continent. It abandons the Monroe doctrine."

CENTRAL AMERICAN APPROVAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Official telegrams have been received by several of the Central American representatives in Washington stating that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty concerning the Nicaragua Canal meets with general approval throughout Central America. These favorable assurances come not only from the two countries most directly concerned, but also from Guatemala and Honduras, which to some extent share in the prospective advantages the canal will bring to that section of the country.

So far as Costa Rica is concerned, Minister Calvo expresses the most hearty approval of the new treaty, and the messages he has received from his Government show that this sentiment is held by Costa Rica. As the proposed route of the waterway is by way of the San Juan River, in which and the adjacent territory Costa Rica is interested, this friendly attitude is received with satisfaction by officials here.

Panama Canal Company's Position.

William Nelson Cromwell, general counsel for the Panama Canal Company, denied yesterday the statement, sent out from Washington, to the effect that the Panama Canal Company was opposing the confirmation of the Isthmian canal treaty, modifying the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Mr. Cromwell said that he was simply urging delay in the passage of the Nicaragua Canal bill until the commission, which the Government had sent to the Isthmus, would return and make its report.

TREATY WITH ITALY SIGNED.

Full Provisions Not to be Published Till After Ratification by the Italian Chambers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Special Plenipotentiary Kasson, on behalf of the United States, and Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, for his Government, at the State Department to-day signed a reciprocity arrangement under the third section of the Dingley act. This arrangement does not require the action of the Senate, but it does need the ratification of the Italian chambers.

Until that has been attained it is deemed wise to withhold the full text of the agreement from publication.

It was learned, however, that the concessions made by Italy to the United States are quite extensive, including reductions in agricultural and electrical machinery, fish, pickled and in barrels; sardines and anchovies, scientific instruments, and cottonseed oil. In addition to these, three articles sent in considerable quantities to Italy are placed on the free list, viz., turpentine, natural fertilizers, and skins. The amount of reduction on the dutiable articles is considerable, in some cases reaching as high as 50 cents a quintal.

The concessions granted by the United States to Italy are the same as those allowed to France under her reciprocity arrangements, and embrace brandies or other spirits, distilled from grain or other material; still wines and vermouth, in casks or bottled in cases; argols, paintings in oil and water color, pastels, pen-and-ink drawings, and statuary.

The agreement is the result of many months of negotiation, and the concessions on both sides are regarded as quite advantageous.

Waits Senate's Action on Treaties.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Before proceeding further with the construction of new reciprocity treaties, the State Department will await the action of the Senate upon the pending French treaty. Should that fail, all efforts to give effect to the reciprocity scheme as contained in the Dingley act will be abandoned. It is probable, too, that even in the event of the continuance of the negotiations, a new plenipotentiary must be found on the part of the United States Government to carry forward the heavy work which has fallen to the share of Mr. Kasson.

THE MONTANA SENATORSHIP.

Ex-Gov. Hauser Tells How He Induced Mr. Clark to "Loosen Up"—Cost of Elections.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The most interesting witness testifying to-day before the Senate Elections Committee in relation to the Montana Senatorial contest was ex-Gov. S. T. Hauser, who said in the beginning that he thought he "could take the credit or discredit of inducing Mr. Clark to assist us in the campaign and afterward to become a candidate for the Senate." He had succeeded in getting Mr. Clark's attention upon a visit which he had made to Mr. Clark in New York. He said that his reason for doing this was that he had thought that Daly would try to run things; that it was the understanding that Mr. Clark was thinking of leaving Montana, and that he had told him that he ought to remain connected with the State where he had made his money. "I also told him," said Mr. Hauser, "that we wanted him to help stand the boss Irishman off."

"Assist how?" a member of the committee asked.

"By the use of his brains, his money, and his following," was the reply.

The result of this interview was that Mr. Clark subsequently visited the State. Previous to his coming Mr. Hauser said he had seen some of his Republican friends and had told them that "if we could get Clark to loosen up we could stand Daly off."

Senator Hoar asked Mr. Hauser what he meant by getting Clark to "loosen up," and the latter replied that Mr. Clark was a very close business man, disposed always to count the cost in any enterprise he might go into. He then related that when Mr. Clark came to Butte he sat up until 3 o'clock one night with him laying before him the reasons why he should enter into the contest. "I told him," he said, "that instead of spending his money in pictures and houses in New York he should spend it with us and maintain his identity with the State."

When Mr. Clark had objected on account of the expense, he (the witness) had assured him that the primaries would not cost to exceed $30,000 or $40,000, and after that the campaign for the Senate would not go beyond $50,000 or $60,000.

This amount, he thought, would cover all legitimate expenses, and speaking of legitimate expenses, Mr. Hauser said that the idea of legitimate expenses in a campaign in Montana was very different from what it was in the Eastern States. "We have to have money to fix the workers and the saloon men," he said, "but I do not include the purchase of votes either in the Legislature or out of it. That certainly is not proper." He then gave some figures of expenditures in former campaigns, saying that in the capital contest at least $1,000,000 was spent, "and in the first State election," he added, "the Big Four, so called, put up $150,000, or from $50,000 to $40,000 each to begin with, to say nothing of subsequent expenses." Asked who constituted "the Big Four," the witness replied: "Col. Broadwater, Mr. Clark, Mr. Daly, and a gentleman named Hauser," meaning himself.

A DEPUTY AUDITOR RESIGNS.

D. A. Grosvenor Leaves War Department at Request of Auditor Morris.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Not long ago a change was made here by the transfer of Auditor Morris from the position of Auditor for the Navy Department to that of Auditor for the War Department, the object being to apply to a congested office the executive ability that had corrected the congestion in the office of the Auditor for the Navy Department. One result of that change has been the submission by Daniel A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor in the office of the Auditor for the War Department, of his resignation.

Auditor Morris, who has caused this resignation, is from Ohio, and so is Grosvenor. Mr. Grosvenor has been in office many years, but was removed when Secretary Manning was at the head of the Treasury. Mr. Morris's complaint against Mr. Grosvenor is that he has not performed his duties satisfactorily. Mr. Morris has insisted that work should be done in his office. When he made rules calculated to enable the office to catch up with its belated work, Mr. Grosvenor is said to have resisted the rules.

At all events, Auditor Morris has brought about the offer of Mr. Grosvenor's resignation. It is believed that with the help of Representative Grosvenor the Deputy Auditor will be transferred to another department, and that Auditor Morris will be permitted to carry out the plans he has made for accomplishing the work he was designated to perform.

FINANCIAL DEBATE IN SENATE.

Mr. Cockrell Says the Bill Means Perpetual National Debt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Almost immediately after the Senate convened to-day discussion of the financial measure was resumed. Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) concluded his speech, charging the Republican Party with breaking faith with the people in the matter of bimetallism and systematically discrediting the work of the International Bimetallic Commission.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) also addressed the Senate on the bill, making a technical analysis of the House and Senate measures. He criticised sharply the power vested in the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds of the United States in order to maintain the gold reserve or the parity of the several different kinds of money. He maintained that the bill contained the initial movement for the perpetuation of the National debt. For the next thirty years the United States would, he said, be tied down by a debt of more than a billion of dollars, with no option of extinguishing that debt and no possibility even at the end of the thirty-year period of paying it.

In conclusion, Mr. Cockrell declared there was no justification or extenuation for such a proceeding and that it simply placed the financial affairs of the country in the hands of the banks.

More Complaint Against Wakeman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—G. W. Angell, representing the Merchants' Association of New York, appeared before Assistant Secretary Spaulding of the Treasury Department to-day and complained that the Appraiser of the Port of New York had refused to comply with the recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers in regard to a specific class of cotton goods upon which a higher rate of duty was charged than upon the general class. Gen. Spaulding has referred the matter to the Board of General Appraisers for such action as they may see fit to take.

The Department of Commerce Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Senator Nelson was to-day authorized to report his substitute for the bill providing for a department of commerce with a Cabinet officer at its head. An amendment was made to take the Patent Office from the Interior Department and include it in the new department. The other provisions of the bill have been published.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Dubuque, Iowa—John M. Lenihan.

Navy.—To be Assistant Surgeons: Dr. Joseph A. Murphy of Pennsylvania; Dr. John T. Kennedy of Connecticut.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Barnes, H. R, Newcomb; North Jasper, G. W. Talbot; South Bradford, F. C. Lamphear; Verdoy, B. Warner.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate yesterday passed bills to restore Benjamin W. Loring to the Revenue Cutter Service; to place Francis W. Seeley on the retired list of the army as Captain of Artillery; granting a first-class life-saving medal to Lieut. Commander F. S. Carter, United States Navy, for saving two lives at Norfolk, Va., in 1898; to place Andrew Geddes on the retired list of the army with rank of Captain.

The House was in session only an hour and a half yesterday, and only minor business was transacted.

The House Committee on Labor has reported favorably the bill to interdict inter-State transportation of prison-made goods.

The Secretary of War yesterday sent to the House the report of the Chief of Engineers on the preliminary report on the proposed improvement of the Passaic River from Passaic to Paterson, N. J. The improvement is reported to be feasible, and the cost is estimated at $1,133,536.

The Senate in executive session yesterday ratified the extradition treaty with Peru and the Mexican boundary treaty.

MAY BE A COALING STATION.

The New York Goes to Test the Suitability of Culebra Island.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The New York sailed to-day from Colon, on the isthmus, for Culebra Island, to test the resources of that place as a coaling station. The collier Caesar has been ordered from San Juan to meet the New York at Culebra Island and supply her with coal.

The Navy Department has had in mind the possibilities of utilizing either Culebra Island or Crab Island as a coaling station for deep-draught warships for the past two years. San Juan Harbor has been found unsuitable for heavy draught vessels unless expensive improvements are made, so that otherwise there would be no United States coaling station nearer than Havana.

These islands lie in the Virgin Passage midway between Puerto Rico and St. Thomas. They came into the possession of the United States when Puerto Rico was ceded, as part of the Spanish West Indies. There are good harbors on both islands, that on Crab Island being perhaps the better from a naval point of view, because susceptible of cheap and perfect defense.

Naval Carpenter B. F. Markham Dead.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 8.—Chief Carpenter B. F. Markham, United States Navy, who has been stationed at the Portsmouth Navy Yard for the last two months, died at the Naval Hospital on Seavey's Island to-day. Carpenter Markham was one of the best known men in his division of the naval service. He was a native of Portsmouth, Va., where his son is now living.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major William R. Graham, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed from New York City to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for further orders.

Major James N. Allison, Commissary of Subsistence, will make visits at such times as may be necessary from Vancouver Barracks to Seattle on official business pertaining to consultation with Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, United States Volunteers, commanding the Department of Alaska, concerning the requirements of the troops in that department.

Lieut. Arthur Cranston, Seventeenth Infantry, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report Feb. 15 to the commanding officer for assignment to duty at that post for a period of four months.

Capt. George E. Sage, Sixth Artillery, is ordered by the Secretary of War to report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, President of the Army Retiring Board, appointed to meet at San Francisco, at such time as he may designate for examination by the board.

Navy.

Pay Inspector L. G. Boggs is detached from the Massachusetts March 1 and ordered home to wait orders.

Paymaster F. T. Arms is ordered to additional duty as pay officer of the Massachusetts March 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Detroit has sailed from Colon for Key West.

The Yankton sailed yesterday from Gibara for Banes.

The Vixen has arrived at San Juan.

STILES LOCKED UP HERE.

Fugitive Charged with Embezzlement as Executor of Halstead Estate at Police Headquarters.

After nearly three years' search, William H. Stiles of Mamaroneck, who was wanted on the charge of embezzling $38,000 from the estate of Samuel Halstead, and who was located in South Bend, Ind., a few days ago, is in the hands of the New York police, Detective Sergt. McNaught of the District Attorney's Office having arrived in this city with Stiles in his custody last night. Stiles was locked up at Police Headquarters. His accuser is Mrs. Esther A. Thomas, daughter of Samuel Halstead, who by her father's will, which was admitted to probate by the Surrogate of Kings County on Nov. 13, 1887, was made residuary legatee and joint executor with Stiles.

Stiles was associated in business for many years with Samuel Halstead, and for that reason Mrs. Thomas had great confidence in his honesty and integrity, and left the entire charge and management of the estate in his hands. The value of the estate was about $60,000, the personal property belonging to it being appraised at $17,444.

When Mrs. Thomas, early in 1897, discovered her co-executor's alleged defalcations, she petitioned Surrogate George B. Abbott for a decree revoking the letters testamentary to Stiles, and her petition was granted.

In her petition Mrs. Thomas stated that the only securities of the estate at that time consisted of certain shares of stock in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company, the Broadway Insurance Company, and the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company. Stiles since the death of the testator, she said, had collected the dividends from these securities, but had never paid over any of the money. He explained this by asserting that it was invested from time to time where it was accumulating interest. The last account rendered by him to the petitioner was on Dec. 31, 1896, when he claimed that there was in his possession a balance due in cash to the estate of $12,895.

In January, 1897, Mrs. Thomas alleges that she learned that, without her knowledge or consent, Stiles hypothecated all the securities of the estate for loans of money, which he appropriated to his own use. She also learned, she declares, that he did not possess the $12,895 as his accounts appeared to show.

Accompanying Mrs. Thomas's petition was an affidavit made by her daughter, Carrie H. Ames, who says that in January, 1897, she had an interview with Stiles, who admitted the facts alleged in the petition.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Sale.

Regarding the report of the sale of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad, it was learned yesterday that the successful bid was made by Adrian H. Joline of the firm of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, who are attorneys for the Central Trust Company, the original plaintiff in the foreclosure proceedings. Mr. Joline refused to say who his principal was, but he admitted that the Colonial Trust Company was not the purchaser. At the office of the Colonial Trust Company it was declared that the reorganization plan, to which the second mortgage bondholders had assented, would be carried through, and that the sale would not be an obstacle to its consummation.

To Close the Ogden Gateway.

It was learned yesterday that among the prominent officials H. R. McCullough, Third Vice President, and W. A. Gardner, General Manager, of the Chicago and Northwestern, were present on Wednesday at a meeting of railroad officials at Salt Lake City, at which, according to dispatches, it was decided to close the Ogden gateway. The report of the action is generally believed to be true, at least as far as passenger traffic is concerned. The roads that will be affected principally by this action are the Burlington, the Rock Island, and the Missouri Pacific.

Proposed Iowa-Illinois Road.

It was reported yesterday that the American Steel and Wire Company is planning to build a railroad from Davenport, Iowa, to Peoria, Ill., where the company owns 8,000 acres of coal land. The matter will be discussed at a special meeting of the company, which will be held in Jersey City on Feb. 20.

ALLEGED JONES POSTAL FRAUD.

The Brooklyn establishment of Mrs. Helena Franklin Jones, who was arrested by a United States Post Office Inspector at Antrim, N. H., on Wednesday for alleged fraudulent use of the United States mails, was running as usual yesterday. The Brooklyn offices of the concern are at 669 and 671 Gates Avenue. When visited by a reporter ten girls were at work mailing the musical charts and other advertised goods in large manila envelopes. None of the girls appeared to be more than seventeen years old. They were well dressed, and seemed to have great faith in their employers. Among the enterprises of the concern is the publication of a periodical called "Home Cheer." An offer to purchase a copy of the paper was refused.

A man who has been known at the Gates Avenue establishment, both as Mr. Jones and William M. Swett, could not be found yesterday. It was reported that he had gone to New Hampshire to arrange for bail for Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Jones is said to have been known, also, as Mrs. William M. Swett. Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn said that he had been arranging to stop the delivery of mail addressed to the Gates Avenue place, and that several thousand letters had been confiscated.

STATUS OF PUERTO RICO

Committee Reports on the Bill Imposing Duties.

NOT PART OF UNITED STATES

Majority Asserts Power of Congress Is Plenary—Democrats Oppose That View—McCall's Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The reports on the bill framed by the Ways and Means Committee imposing duties equivalent to 25 per cent. of the American tariff on goods imported into Puerto Rico from the United States and vice versa were submitted to the House to-day.

The Republicans of the committee, except Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, agreed to report in favor of the bill, devoting a considerable portion of their argument to sustaining the contention that the clause of the Constitution declaring that "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States," is not applicable to our new possessions, which, they say, are not United States territory within the meaning of that declaration. The Democrats, together with Mr. Newlands, (Nev.,) took the contrary view. Mr. McCall, the dissenting Republican, practically holds with them. He made a separate report, saying he cannot support the bill, because it does not follow the rule of uniformity prescribed by the Constitution.

The majority report was submitted by Chairman Payne. It asserts the 25 per cent. duty is necessary to prevent United States manufacturers of spirits and cigars from being at a disadvantage. A considerable portion of the report is devoted to a discussion of the crops of Puerto Rico and markets for them; also the necessities for customs duties to keep up the revenues of the island. The report declares that the revenue laws to be applied to Puerto Rico are absolutely within the power of Congress to determine.

Concerning the acquisition of territory the report states:

"Subsequent to the acquisition of Louisiana the United States has acquired territory in a number of instances by virtue of the treaty-making power. It is to be observed that in each and all of these cases, both by the terms of the respective treaties and by the legislation of Congress with respect to the acquired territory, the doctrines announced in connection with the acquisition and government of Louisiana have been reaffirmed.

"In all of the treaties, save that relating to Alaska, provision has been made that the territory acquired should be incorporated into the Union as soon as possible, and that in the meantime the civil rights of its inhabitants should be guaranteed. Had not these terms been made in the treaties, the territory acquired would have become subject to the legislation of Congress under its power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting it, which is without limitation. If by the mere acquisition of territory by the United States its Government becomes subject to the limitations of the Constitution, then clearly there was no necessity for the insertion of limitations in the respective treaties.

"Nowhere is the distinction between the United States and territories, as subject to Constitutional government, more strikingly illustrated than in the unbroken line of decisions which in terms exclude territories from one of the main articles of the Constitution."

After citing many cases in support of its contention the report concludes:

"First—That upon reason and authority the term 'United States' as used in the Constitution has reference only to the States that constitute the Federal Union, and does not include territories.

"Second—That the power of Congress with respect to legislation for the Territories is plenary.

"Third—That under that power Congress may prescribe different rates for duty for Puerto Rico from those prescribed for the United States."

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority report is signed by all the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee and Representative Newlands, the Silver member of that committee. It says in part:

"The undersigned members of the committee are unable to agree with the conclusions of the committee in respect to the bill reported to regulate the trade of Puerto Rico and for other purposes, and respectfully submit our views as follows:

"The bill raises two questions which must be considered and determined.

"1. The right or power under our written Constitution to enact the measure.

"2. Whether, if we have the power, Congress should exercise it in the manner provided in the bill.

"The bill is framed upon the idea and the assumption that Congress enters upon the government of Puerto Rico unrestrained by the provisions of the Constitution."

The report then takes up the Constitutional provision that all duties, &c., shall be "uniform throughout the United States," and presents the law decisions that the term "United States" has universal application to territory held. Proceeding, the report says:

"If the position taken by the majority of the committee in recommending the passage of the bill be the correct one, and Congress had the power to govern territory of the United States independent of the limitations of the Constitution,' it must follow that Congress is not restrained by that instrument from passing laws imposing customs duties on the minerals and ores of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, the furs and fish of Alaska, the lumber of Oklahoma, and of all other products of these Territories when imported into any of the States of the Union, and also upon all importations of products of every kind into the Territories from the States or any one of them. The power to pass such laws was never before claimed in our land.

"The exercise of such power is pure and simple imperialism. And against it we enter our most solemn protest. The blessings of free government rest alike upon all of our people, whether in the thirteen original States, or in the youngest member of the Union, or in the newest acquired territory. It does not matter in which form territory is acquired, it is to be held under our Constitution with the object of finally being admitted into the Union as a State. In support of this doctrine the decisions of the Supreme Court are uniform and in harmony with the doctrine herein enunciated.

After calling attention to the President's recent recommendation for the abolition of all custom duties between Puerto Rico and the United States and the report of the Secretary of War to the same effect, the report concludes as follows:

"We do not know why these sudden changes have occurred. We cannot believe that the President has been converted from the opinion he so lately expressed or that he now admits the unwisdom of the solemn advice he so recently gave to Congress. We protest earnestly against the adoption of a robber policy which makes this Republic take the place of the ruthless monarchy Spain in despoiling Puerto Rico, now a portion of the United States."

MR. McCALL'S REPORT.

Representative McCall (Mass.) is the only Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee to dissent from his colleagues on the Puerto Rican bill, and this attracted unusual attention to the separate report he presented. In this he says, in part:

"The pending bill is, in my judgment, a well-considered measure from a fiscal standpoint, and is likely to produce a sufficient revenue. I do not think it material to consider whether the Constitution proprio vigore extends to the territory of Puerto Rico. In my opinion, the question involved is whether Congress, in legislating for that territory, is bound to observe those limitations upon its powers which are imposed by the Constitution or whether it possesses arbitrary power, excepting the power to establish slavery, and can govern that island and other territories of the United States subject only to its own will.

"If Congress is restrained by the limitations of the Constitution it cannot pass the pending bill. If, on the other hand, it is not so restrained, but has the power to pass the pending bill, then it follows that it also has the power to pass ex post facto laws, bills of attainder, and to do all other acts prohibited by the Constitution, and the people of Puerto Rico are merely subjects without legal rights and can only enjoy their lives and property by the grace of Congress."

Mr. McCall then reviews the law authorities and says: "I am unable to find any support in judicial decisions for the doctrine that the inhabitants of Territories have no constitutional rights, but exist only by the will of Congress. On the other hand, it has been repeatedly held by our Supreme Court that Congress is bound by restrictions of the Constitution in dealing with Territories.

"I do not think the stipulations of the treaty of cession are entitled to weight in deciding the question. If it be conceded that 'the rules and regulations' respecting a territory should be made not subject to the limitations of the Constitution, it could as well be held that the constitutional powers of Congress over the people of a State could be enlarged by treaty as that they could be enlarged over the people of a Territory. Such a contention puts a treaty above the Constitution and makes it the supreme law of the land. If that instrument can be set aside by a treaty as to one article it can be set aside as to all. The President and two-thirds of the Senate would only have to secure the consent of a foreign sovereign to abolish the House of Representatives.

"It may prove that the disadvantages of applying the Constitution to our newly acquired islands have been greatly exaggerated, but whether they have been exaggerated or not, the evils resulting from evading its clear terms in the government of these islands will fall far short of measuring the disaster to a free people, of throwing aside their free institutions in order to exercise despotic power. Is it not clear that at the outset you are paving the way for a more hideous extortion and robbery than ever disgraced India?"

Mr. Payne gave notice that he would call the bill up on Thursday, Feb. 15.

DATE OF DEBATE POSTPONED.

Senator Aldrich Suggests Trouble in Supreme Court When Puerto Rican Laws Are Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—With the report of the Puerto Rico tariff bill to the House to-day the Republicans changed the date of the beginning of the debate on that measure from the 12th to the 15th, so that the discussion will begin on Thursday next. The Democrats asked for not less than three days in which to debate it for their side, yet Mr. Dolliver was yesterday the authority for saying that it was intended to let the debate run for as long as two weeks. The Democratic comment on that decision is that the Republicans are willing to give up time to the tariff discussion in order to divert the House and keep it away from private and less desirable legislation.

It is assumed, even by those who disapprove of the imposition of any duty upon the trade of Puerto Rico, that no successful effort will be made in the House or in the Senate to impose more than the 25 per cent. of the United States tariff upon commerce between Puerto Rico and the United States. Senators Platt of Connecticut and Perkins of California are inclined to press their demands for from 60 to 80 per cent. of the tariff against foreign nations, but they have been warned by very strict protectionists that if they do that they may lose all.

Curiosity is expressed by those opposed to the imposition of any duty about the influence that has induced the Ways and Means Committee to hunt for a Constitutional justification for dealing with Puerto Rico as if it was a foreign State. Senator Aldrich confesses to having this curiosity. He said to-night that he believed that the conclusions reached by the interpreter of the Constitution who read it so as to shut off Puerto Rico from the benefits of free trade with the United States would yet come back to plague them.

"We have before us some questions of legislation," he added. "It is proposed to extend to Puerto Rico the internal revenue, postal, and some other laws of the United States. They may be all right; I think they are. But when the Supreme Court comes to deal with them and with this duty of 25 per cent. that we propose to put upon Puerto Rico as a land outside the Constitution, it seems to me that the court may sweep the tariff out of the way."

Mr. Aldrich admits that there may be hardship ahead for the beet and cane sugar men of this country if they are obliged to meet the competition of Puerto Rico, and eventually of Cuba, in the production of things that these islands can raise with little trouble, but as a protectionist he insists that the protection idea was to do the thing that is best for the whole number, and to do that will require this country to take in the islands and develop, not repress, their natural advantages.

CAT MAKES TROUBLE AT A FIRE.

Attacked Canary Birds After Being Rescued Twice.

Two alarms were sent in for a fire which broke out early last evening in the five-story brownstone flat house at 246 Columbus Avenue. Between $6,000 and $7,000 worth of property was destroyed.

The upper floors were occupied by an employment agency, the proprietress of which had fifteen girls boarding with her pending their obtaining employment. All are foreigners, most of them French. One of the young women discovered the fire, and, seizing a cage containing two canary birds, rushed from the building. Another girl seized a cat, which, after being carried out into the rain, immediately ran back into the building.

"Mon chat noir! Mon cher chat noir!" screamed the owner of the cat. One of the young women returned to the building and brought the cat out again. The animal then turned his attention to the two birds and caused such a commotion that the police gave more attention to him than they did to the fire.

The interior of the building was badly damaged by the fire and water. It stands next to an eight-story building occupied by Park & Tilford. The latter structure was slightly damaged by smoke.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GREATER NEW YORK AMUSEMENT COMPANY.—A judgment for $1,593 was entered yesterday against the Greater New York Amusement Company in favor of Park & Tilford.

LUDWIG WEINSTEIN.—Judge Schuchman of the City Court has appointed Thomas F. Coen receiver in supplementary proceedings for Ludwig Weinstein on the application of Morris M. Tischler.

HERBERT DONGAN.—Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed the New York Security and Trust Company receiver of the rents of 262 West Eighty-third Street, a six-story apartment house, in a suit brought against Herbert Dongan and others by J. Ledlie Hees to foreclose a fourth mortgage of $5,000 on the property, which was made by Mr. Dongan to George F. Moore, who transferred it to Mr. Hees. There are prior mortgages amounting to $118,750, and the total incumbrances with interest and taxes up to May 1 next are estimated at $131,260. Mr. Dongan has been trying for some time past to sell the property, but could not find a cash customer.

Out of Town.

MINER, BEAL & CO.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell received an attachment yesterday against Miner, Beal & Co., clothing merchants of Boston, for $1,006 in favor of Reuben London.

C. E. TRICE & CO.—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $1,624 against C. E. Trice & Co. of Dennison, Texas, in favor of Price, McCormick & Co. of this city for balance due on purchases and sales of cotton. It was served on eight brokers here.

JOSEPH J. MOREHOUSE AND THE KELLEY MINING COMPANY.—Transcripts of judgments from Dutchess County were filed here yesterday against Joseph J. Morehouse for $6,067, and against Mr. Morehouse and the Kelley Mining Company jointly, for $2,420, both in favor of the First National Bank of Amenia.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HENRY NATHAN.—Henry Nathan, residing at 4 Catharine Slip, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,196 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1889, when he was in the cigar business.

WALTER WILCOX.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Walter Wilcox, plumber, of 1,192 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, whose liabilities were $4,207.

JOSEPH M. REINSCHREIBER.—Joseph M. Reinschreiber, clerk, residing at 25 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,664 and no assets. He was formerly a cloak manufacturer at 595 Broadway.

ISAAC WEIL.—A meeting of the creditors of Isaac Weil, who kept a department store at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Seaman Miller, 346 Broadway. Peter Alexander was elected trustee. A large number of claims was proved. The liabilities are $62,420 and assets $18,790.

ABRAHAM POPKIN.—A meeting of the creditors of Abraham Popkin, doing business as A. Popkin & Co., cloak manufacturer at 762 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Peter B. Olney, 31 Nassau Street. More than 100 claims were proved, and Robert C. Seyd was elected trustee. Mr. Popkin has liabilities of $224,009 and assets amounting to $174,671.

RACHEL MUNZER.—Rachel Munzer, residing at 55 East Seventeenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,740 and no assets. She was formerly a manufacturer of furs at 585 Broadway, and failed in 1893.

LEWIS B. BARTON.—Lewis B. Barton, hotel manager at Amenia, Duteness County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $28,325 and no assets. There are about 100 creditors, the largest being A. M. Card of this city for $10,000, due on a chattel mortgage. Mr. Barton kept a boarding stable at 202 West Fifty-eighth Street, this city, from 1897 to April, 1899.

LOUIS F. BISCHOF.—Louis F. Bischof, a physician at 229 East Eighteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,071 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $2,554 was contracted as a partner in the firm of Knabe, Bischof & Wurm, manufacturers of medical specialties, in 1893, at Seventy-third Street and Avenue A, and $2,366 by the firm of Knabe & Bischof at 205 East Seventy-sixth Street.

JOEL GRUBER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Joel Gruber, dealer in dry goods at 68 Hester Street, by the following creditors: Daniel Eichner, $710; Bernard Laighold, $400; Frank Jacobowitz, $450. They allege that he is insolvent, and that on Feb. 2 he transferred his stock and some of his accounts to creditors to give them a preference. He has been in business thirteen years.

CHARLES MAGNUS.—Charles Magnus, dealer in stationery at 6 New Reade Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,614 and assets of $3,697, consisting of stock, $2,000; book accounts, $1,605, and cash in banks, $92. Mr. Magnus is one of the oldest stationers in the city, and has been in business for forty-seven years. He formerly had a large trade, and some years ago was reputed to be worth $25,000, but of late his business has fallen off.

CHARLES A. GERKEN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Charles A. Gerken, grocer at 1,421 Amsterdam Avenue, by the following creditors: E. P. Collins Company, $370; Robert Hill, $265. They allege that he is insolvent, and that on Feb. 5 he permitted judgments to be taken against him by Austin, Nichols & Co. for $609 and Theodore W. Prince for $1,290, on which the Sheriff took possession of his store; also, on Feb. 7, he transferred his store in Long Island City to his brother for a past indebtedness.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BRYAN, James, and John V. Campbell—P. Reddy	512
BERRINGER, John—New York Steam Company, costs	108
BENDHEIM, Adolph M.—A. Philipp	852
BACON, Jeremiah—City of New York	28
BIRNBIAK, Max—Henry Hollender	35
CADDIE, James—Louis Reiss	226
CONDIT, Frank A.—M. Kelly	45
CANEY, Grace M.—F. Artand	814
CANEY, Grace M.—F. Artand	134
COAKLEY, Thomas A.—Morgan L. Steele	32
DOYLE, Edward P.—G. W. Hart and another	177
ECKMANN, Max, John J. McAdam, John Duane, and John Schreyer—John F. Schreyer	178
FRIEDMAN, Morris—M. Bernstein & Son	110
GLASER, Siegfried—National Wall Paper Company	505
HOFFMANN, William—William E. Hills	282
HEIM, Joseph—S. A. Stein	119
HEIN, George, and Peter Glazer—J. A. Mandel	1,056
HENDERSON, William J.—L. Baumann	51
KNIGHT, George M.—New York Brewery Company, Limited	104
KELLOGG, David M.—The Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company	109
LEVY, Jacob—G. Simon and another	1,750
LEACH, Henry W. B.—C. P. Zentgraf and another	35
MELVILLE, James B.—C. Van Nice	632
MURPHY, Annie—The Prudential Insurance Company of America, costs	69
MOREHOUSE, Joseph J., and Kelley Mining Company—The First National Bank of America	2,422
MOREH

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE CASE OF JUSTICE FITZGERALD.

The inquiry into the conduct of Justice FITZGERALD in the appointment of JOHN F. CARROLL as receiver of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company is an entirely proper one for the City Club to undertake. On the statement of its President, a lawyer of long experience and high reputation, as to the facts that had came to him, the club could hardly do less than to take up the matter. But it is extremely doubtful if any direct legal result will come of it.

The only new matter not appearing on the public record is the allegation that the Justice had sent word to the gentleman on whom counsel on both sides had agreed as a proper receiver, that he would be at home on the evening preceding the appointment, and that this gentleman, failing to see the Justice, he was not appointed and CARROLL was. This allegation is pronounced false by the Justice. In the face of that denial it would be difficult to prove the statement, and even if it were proved it would form but a presumption, and by no means a strong presumption, of improper motives on the part of the Justice. Without the proof of such motives or the proof that he knew of some scandalous unfitness on the part of the appointee, even though his general unfitness be beyond question, it would be useless to seek the impeachment of the Justice.

As the case now stands the worst that it is likely to be practicable to bring to the door of the Justice is an abuse of judicial discretion. He declares that his sole reason for the appointment was his belief that the appointee was the best man for the trust he was charged with. This is a damaging admission of intellectual incompetence, but it is not in terms a confession of violation of the letter of the law. The real blame must lie with the people who choose for Judges men capable of reaching such a conclusion. The law gives the discretion. It is the voters who choose the agents to exercise it. Inquiry, discussion, publicity will aid the people in their choice, and for that purpose are advisable. But care should be taken not to seek punishment that cannot be inflicted and thus screen the offender from the penalty of public condemnation which is due, and may do some good in the future.

Judge FITZGERALD, however, must perceive that he is in a serious position. He was on his defense before this community the moment this appointment was made. The general impression was that he had made the appointment from bad political motives. The action of the City Club is an outcome of that widespread belief. But the bench must not rest under an imputation so injurious. The Courts must be above all suspicion. Decidedly, Judge FITZGERALD owes an explanation to the people of New York.

THE STREET CLEANING.

The late Mr. MCCARTNEY was a useful official, and his death is a public loss. When the present Municipal Administration came in the demonstration was fresh which Col. WARING had made, for the first time within the memory of living man, that the streets of New York could really be cleaned. The physical and moral benefits of his work were then so palpable and so universally recognized that Tammany did not dare to undo them. This was one department which, it was recognized, it would not do to prostitute to "politics." Of course, the surest and most obvious way to avoid this relapse would have been to retain the man who had cleaned the streets. That would have been a dreadful strain upon the "principle" of Tammany that all public offices "belonged" to the organization. Nevertheless, it might have been done, if Col. WARING had not aroused the personal animosity of CROKER by proceeding against him for libel.

Assuming that an "organization man" had to be chosen, the choice was lucky for us that fell upon Mr. MCCARTNEY. Of course, intellectually, he was not at all in the same class as WARING. He would have been ludicrously at sea if he had been required, as his predecessor had been, to devise a system of street cleaning. But to continue a system already devised and in successful operation was a very different matter. It required only an honest mind and the continuance in place of the subordinates who had learned to administer the existing system. This latter was a matter of moral backbone, of which Mr. MCCARTNEY proved his possession. The salary of the place was no great object to a man so successful in his business as he had been. He took the place in order to do the city a service and himself credit. What pressure he had to withstand in order to prevent his department from being overrun, from top to bottom, with political tramps and adventurers, he himself knew better than anybody else. Whatever the pressure was, he withstood it. And when it was reported that his ashmen were blackmailing householders, as they undoubtedly were, he showed the sensitiveness that might be expected of a man not merely honest but honorable.

The result of his various resistances to Tammany pressure is that, though the Street Cleaning Department is, of course, not so efficient as it was in WARING'S time, the falling-off is by no means so marked as might have been expected. It is a point not only of interest but of high public importance what Tammany is going to do about it, now that Mr. MCCARTNEY has to be replaced. Will it put in a man who will try to uphold even the standard of Mr. MCCARTNEY, and will still retain the faithful and competent assistants whom he refused to remove? Or will it open the whole service to the spoilsmen, as in the old Tammany days, when the easiest way to get rid of a "henchman" who was perfectly worthless, except in politics, was to "put him on a broom" and keep him there without requiring him to do any sweeping? This would mean the reappearance of the heaps of filth which WARING swept away. It would mean the degradation of life in the tenement house districts to its old level. It would mean the heightening of the death rate to the point from which WARING brought it down. Does Tammany feel strong enough to do all that?

DROP BRYAN, TAKE OLNEY.

Our neighbor The Sun has news from Indiana that will make all Democrats sit up. Here is the gist of it:

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7.—A movement is on foot among the Indiana Democrats to sidetrack WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN and concentrate on RICHARD OLNEY for the Presidential nomination.

This isn't sidetracking. It is a head-on collision that the Indiana Democrats are planning. It is an attempt on their part to ride down Bryanism and grind it to powder.

RICHARD OLNEY is the shining antithesis of W. J. BRYAN. They are moral opposites, mental dissimilars, and political incompatibles.

To drop BRYAN and make OLNEY the candidate would accomplish the swift regeneration of the Democratic Party. It would mark a return to the old faith, for RICHARD OLNEY is a Democrat. There is not a drop of Populist blood in him. It would be a great casting out of the devils that entered in at the Chicago Convention. The party would be cleansed and sound. Men of brains and character would not be ashamed to act with it.

THE TEST IN KENTUCKY.

It is to be assumed that Mr. TAYLOR will ultimately reach an agreement with the representatives of the opposing party in Kentucky, and that peace and order will be preserved in that State. The ground on which he has so far withheld his assent to the arrangement framed in Louisville, as we understand it, is that the nature of the new election law that is to replace the Goebel law is not sufficiently defined and does not seem to him sufficiently to guard the entire impartiality of the ballot box. That is a good cause for hesitation, if candidly adopted, since the extreme partisanship of the Goebel law was the primary reason of the division in the Democratic Party that gave rise to the whole trouble.

The settlement of this trouble in the manner that has been followed is one of the most encouraging events in our recent political history. There was reason to fear that it might lead to violence and bloodshed and to a state of anarchy possibly requiring the ultimate intervention of the Federal Government, with results that could not be regarded without the gravest concern. The temper of both parties was highly wrought. The conduct of the leaders on both sides was extreme and arbitrary. On each side there was apparently a purpose either to resort to force or to intimidate the other by the threat of force. On each side there was enough semblance of legality in form to create serious and irreconcilable claims to authority. The Democrats had the majority of the Legislature with them and probably most of the Judges of the State courts. The Republicans had the Executive, sustained by the Election Board that had been expected if not created to declare against them. The Legislature had been dissolved, the majority had been prevented by armed force from assembling, provision had been made to secure by force a quorum of the Legislature at London, where the minority would be able to legislate, and two rival Executives had been set up, each with a certain authority, though the authority of neither was complete. Behind this apparently hopeless conflict of claims lay the feeling on the one side and on the other that the essential rights and liberties of the citizens were deliberately and corruptly threatened. It was the sincerity and depth of this feeling that constituted the greatest peril.

When Mr. GOEBEL was murdered the act that seemed to touch the match to the magazine proved to be the one that brought all responsible persons to a realizing sense of the awful danger impending, and after one or two moves to assure a better strategic position representatives from both sides met at a distance from the capital to try to reach a peaceful settlement. It is not now the time to estimate with accuracy the share of each side in this most patriotic step, but it is only fair to point out that the firm and moderate action of the Administration at Washington in refusing the slightest interference was met on the part of the Democrats by the promise of the repeal of the election law that had been the primary cause of the difficulty. To the one and to the other belongs the greatest credit.

No more signal proof of the capacity of the American people to conduct their own affairs under conditions of the greatest confusion and perplexity and to secure the realities of order and justice despite the apparently hopeless conflict of forms and methods has been given since the famous disputed Presidential election of 1876. Had the same situation existed in a Latin country, the inextricable tangle which no logic availed to loosen would in all probability have been cut by the sword. But to the average American, taught by his own experience that facts are too mixed and uncertain to permit the rigid application of logic to them, the situation called for compromise. The fundamental and lasting interest of all the community in order and peace was seen to be of infinitely more consequence than the vindication of the claim to regularity of either party. It is this keen and sound sense of the relative value of things in public life that constitutes the most precious qualification of our people for self-government. So long as we retain it in such a degree as has just now been manifested in Kentucky, we are safe from the dangers which democracy is supposed to involve.

THE CURRENT CHANGES.

The campaign of education in the Senate has been prompt and effectual. Already the opponents of the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty acknowledge that the Senate will approve the treaty. Senators who hastily and without knowledge began to oppose ratification are either discreetly silent or announce their support of the treaty.

It seemed to us inevitable that as soon as the light penetrated to the Senatorial mind the current of opposition would change. Those whose eyes were shut at first now see clearly that England has made important concessions. That contents them, for there are always many American statesmen who set their faces like flint against any "surrender" to England. This time it is England that has surrendered, and that wonderfully helps the treaty.

Exclusive American control, for which there was a terrible outcry from New England Senators who are commonly distressed lest America may try to control too much, is now seen to be a glittering but unsubstantial chimera, an unreal and misshapen thing. As lord paramount of the canal we should have had to depend on our teeth and claws to protect it. Any swaggering fellow that rode the seas might have put us to great trouble and cost, and have destroyed the canal to boot; and that key to both oceans would not long have escaped the notice of the lawless. Its control by us would have been a constant incitement to molestation.

In proportion as the advantages of exclusive control become less apparent, the objections to the joint guarantee of neutrality melt away. The joint guarantee is not a meddling in our American affairs by the powers of Europe. It is simply an agreement not to meddle. The powers join in a treaty stipulation that they will not interfere with the Americans in their management and operation of the waterway. Even in time of war they pledge themselves to respect it. We assure ourselves in the unmolested control and protection of the business of the canal at the cost of a peace of parchment, instead of having to pay for fortresses, disappearing guns, and a navy for canal defense.

Moreover, we get the canal. The new treaty opens the way, which was previously blocked. No friend of either the Nicaragua or the Panama project can afford to oppose ratification.

BRYAN'S BARNSTORMING.

You must not look a gift orator in the mouth. Hence it would be unjust to consider too curiously the oration which Mr. BRYAN gave, literally "gave," to a Grand Army Post at Carnegie Hall night before last. Our sympathies may, however, properly go out to the Grand Army Post in question. Its relief fund, for the benefit of which the oration was given, cannot have been perceptibly swollen by the results of its enterprise and Mr. BRYAN'S generosity. Two morning papers estimate the attendance at 900, one at less than 800, a fourth, on what purports to be an actual count, at 507, while the solitary Bryanite journal contents itself with sadly recording that the audience was smaller than the orator is accustomed to address, by reason of the charge of an admission fee. But the admission fee was graded down to 25 cents. And all the reports agree that pretty much all of the auditors chose these inexpensive seats.

Even suppose that half of them took the fifty-cent seats, and take the average of the estimates, or 770. Three hundred and eighty-five half dollars and 385 quarters make $288. And over against this sum stands the inexorable $400 for the rent of the hall, exclusive of ushers, not that there seems to have been any special occasion for their services, and exclusive of incidental expenses. As the members of the committee proceeded sadly to make good the deficit they had incurred by securing a magnetic orator for nothing, they must have concluded that it would have been better for the relief fund if they had hired PADEREWSKI at his price instead of taking BRYAN at his.

Mr. BRYAN did once have a great audience in New York. It was his first appearance. No orator who desired a "metropolitan success" with the view of subsequently barnstorming in the provinces could have asked for anything better. But, as the gifted man droned away, such of the audience as could escaped, until, when he had finished his exposition of the curse of the gold standard, there may have been as few of them left as there were of the people who gave up their hard-earned quarters on Wednesday evening to hear him. On each occasion, in the language of the poet, "there came a frost, a killing frost."

Truly, this is the enemy's country. There is no future for Mr. BRYAN that anybody can foresee, excepting in the lecture business, or "the allied arts." There is not even a livelihood in being a candidate for the Presidency. There is in it a notoriety which an active-minded man with a clear view of the commercial advantages of notoriety can turn into money. But Mr. BRYAN can have but one season more of the pleasure and indirect profit of candidacy. Nobody, apparently, desires to interfere with that. As was said of the present British Ministry, "Nobody wants his job." But, in order to make the candidacy pay him, the candidate must avoid the suspicion of being merely a bore. And, to be quite frank, it is not the suspicion, but the well-earned reputation of being only or chiefly a bore, under which, in these parts of the United States, Mr. BRYAN is laboring.

THE FARMERS' VETO.

It seems that the subsidy hunters in the Senate are afraid of the farmers. They are reported to intend to secure a favorable report on the Payne-Hanna-Frye ship subsidy bill and then to drop it for the session.

We venture the prediction that if they drop it now it will never be revived. The opposition of the farmers will not be less, but more, another session, for they will know even more than they do now about the utter injustice of the bill to them. We do not know of a single class of American citizens, except the very few who under the bill would be able to draw money directly from the pockets of the taxpayers, who would receive any benefit whatever from this scheme. But it is plain that the farmers would suffer more harm from it than any other class, and as they are very numerous and their interests are singularly uniform, and as, moreover, they are quite generally Republicans, their opposition has weight. What shall it profit the Republican Party to gain the influence of the subsidy eaters and lose thrice the votes that these can cast or buy?

The farmer, whether he raise grain or cotton, suffers from any form of protection. He must sell at the prices fixed in the open markets of the world, and any tax that raises the price of what he has to buy or interferes with the exchange of his products for any of the products of the markets in which he sells, is an injury to him. Subsidies are the worst and most barbarous form of protection, and therefore hurt the farmer most. He must pay the subsidies directly, and in the case of the shipbuilding subsidies he must suffer from the suppression of the competition now existing from sailing vessels and tramp steamers. Subsidies breed monopoly and monopoly tends to high rates. The prosperity of the farmer depends on lowering rates by open competition. If he once understands that fact subsidies will die the death they deserve.

Mr. Schwab Not to Resign.

Through a typographical error in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday it was stated that C. M. Schwab of Pittsburg "reports that he is to resign from the Carnegie Company as the result of dissensions following H. C. Frick's retirement." The sentence should have read that Mr. Schwab "denies reports," &c. Mr. Schwab is the general manager of the Carnegie works.

NUGGETS.

Suspicion Confirmed.

We have long thought there has been a little too much bragging about the joys of the old Kentucky home.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

No One Nigh.

Mother—I'm surprised at you! Couldn't you tell he was going to kiss you?

Daughter—Yes, ma, but there was no one for me to tell except him, and he knew it already.—Philadelphia Press.

Surprised.

McSwatters—Where are you going?

McSwifters—I'm going South for my health.

McSwatters—How did your health ever get so far away as that?—Syracuse Herald.

Interest Quickly Lost.

"That is what I call a master stroke!" he exclaimed.

"Oh, do read about it!" said his wife.

"It's rather long. Look at it for yourself. It's one of the cleverest strokes of diplomacy—"

"Oh! diplomacy! I thought it was something about golf."—Washington Star.

Coming to Terms.

"You want a place as office boy?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Where are you from?"

"Boston."

"Ah! How much pay per week do you want?"

"I want a hundred dollars, Sir."

"A hundred dollars?"

"Yes, Sir. That's what I want, but I expect to get about three dollars."—Detroit Free Press.

MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME FAR AWAY.

From The Lexington (Ky.) Leader.

The sun shines bright on my Old Kentucky Home,
The voters are boozy and gay;
The Rye is ripe and the Bourbon is in bloom,
And the shotguns make music all the day.
The stone jug rises to kiss the waiting mouth,
And the upturned eyes gladly play
On the soft blue skies of the sunny, sunny South,
And my Old Kentucky Home, far away.

Put a shirt of mail underneath your Sunday coat,
Wear an armor plate under your vest;
That is the safest way when a man goes out to vote,
And the Goebel gang is there to protest.
Oh, there's gay old times when elections come around,
There is music to liven the day;
The sexton's spade stabs the Dark and Bloody Ground
In my Old Kentucky Home, far away.

The black smoke pours from the chimney of the still,
The fragrance of corn is in the breeze;
It rises up until tears of angels spill,
And the Man in the Moon has to sneeze.
The "Red Dog" shines in the bottle on the shelf,
The sunbeams around it play;
When your throat gets dry pull the cork and help yourself
In my Old Kentucky Home, far away.

The feud man hides in the corner of a fence,
And waits for a shot at his foe;
Then the foeman's soul goes skiting to the hence—
To the land where they don't shovel snow.
The Coroner comes to investigate the death,
And jags up comfortably gay;
And the verdict is that he died for want of breath,
In my Old Kentucky Home, far away.

Weep no more, my lady,
Weep no more to-day;
Because things have changed in my Old Kentucky Home,
In my Old Kentucky Home, far away.

THE GERMAN NAVAL BILL

Admiral Tirpitz Introduces It in the Reichstag.

TO SPEND 800,000,000 MARKS

Dr. Schaedler Says Centrists Cannot Support the Bill — Unexpected Opposition Developed.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The first reading of the Naval bill took place in the Reichstag today. The House and galleries were crowded. The Secretary of the Admiralty, Admiral Tirpitz; the Secretary of the Interior, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, and the Secretary of the Treasury, Baron von Thielman, were present. A photographic apparatus was in the gallery for the purpose of reproducing the historic scene.

Admiral Tirpitz, in introducing the bill, said the historical events of the last two years had spoken in such clear language that the necessity for a strong fleet for Germany had been recognized in ever-widening circles in the country. Those in favor of a great navy, and those opposed to it, differed essentially in regard to the scope, date, and period for carrying into effect the increase of the fleet, but the reasons for increasing the navy could be summed up in a few words. The discrepancy between Germany's naval power and that of other countries was so great that the Federal Government saw therein a distinct danger if allowed to continue. Indeed, the danger appeared all the greater as the commercial competition of the world, according to all calculations, would become more severe during the next decade.

"The creation of navies, the Secretary of the Admiralty continued, "not only presents difficulties of a financial order, but, above all, is a question of material. Ships and their crews, squadrons and their commanders, cannot be conjured up with a stamp of the foot, but with the accompanying dockyards and harbor works accessory thereto they need long preparation. When a clear idea has been formed regarding the increase of the fleet itself, the next question will be how should it be effected?

"Germany cannot know what adversaries she may some day have to deal with, and it is therefore necessary to adopt the principle of providing for the most dangerous opponent. To make an attempt to provide for every possible contingency would lead to an ineffectual division of power, and as far as one can see it would be incompatible with the financial possibilities. The most dangerous war for Germany to be in would be one in which her army could not be used at the outbreak. In such a war Germany would require solely a strong fleet.

"As regards the number of ships to constitute a fleet, we have adopted the maximum number possible to a one-man command, and there would still remain the question as to whether the proposed doubling of the navy is sufficient, and as to whether the dangers existing at the present time are removed or considerably reduced by the bill. We prefer to leave that question for discussion in committee. We think the necessity of increasing the number of ships on foreign service is generally admitted. The cost to 1920 is calculated at 800,000,000 marks, or 40,000,000 marks annually.

"At a moment when we are about to effect a considerable increase in the fleet, it appears inexpedient to break with the loan system. Unless a fixed, immovable loan is determined upon, further difficulties will arise in the navy itself without present hand-to-mouth way of proceeding. We hope the House will convince itself of the necessity of the bill."

As the Secretary sat down there were a few marks of approval from the Right, mingled with laughter from the Left.

Dr. Schaedler declared the Centrists could not support the bill in its present shape. He added that the revenues of the country were receding, and that the programme could not be carried out unless new taxes, amounting to from 100,000,000 to 120,000,000 marks were raised. Dr. Schaedler concluded by declaring the Centrists did not fear the "spectre of the dissolution of the Reichstag."

Herr von Loevenow, the Clerical leader, said a great majority of the Conservatives favored the bill.

Herr Frohme, Social Democrat, declared his party was strongly opposed to the bill.

Herr Bassermann said he thought the Spanish-American and South African wars had increased the areas of friction, and, therefore, the Navy act of 1898 was insufficient for the present condition. He also asserted that the action of Russia, France, and Great Britain had forced Germany to increase her fleet.

The Government left no doubt that a rejection of the bill would mean dissolution. Nevertheless, the Opposition was stronger than had been expected, and it now seems probable that the Reichstag will curtail the Government demands.

Dr. Schaedler's speech was unexpectedly strong against granting all that is asked by the Government. For this reason the death of Dr. Lieber, which is hourly expected, will be a heavy blow to the Government, as he had been relied upon to support the plan in its entirety.

The newspapers devote elaborate editorials to the question of naval augmentation. The Neueste Nachrichten says: "Germany expects everybody to do his duty."

At the meeting of the Fleet Society of Wiesbaden Vice Admiral Mensig refused to support the resolutions proposed on the ground that they referred to the Manila and Samoa incidents as reasons for increasing the navy. He declared that the behavior of the Americans at Manila was to be explained by their nettled feeling, not wholly unjustified, and that Germany had sent a relatively strong fleet, which would necessarily hinder the American military operations.

STOLEN NOTES RETURNED.

Parr's Bank, London, Receives Balance of £60,000 Taken Last Year.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The sum of £20,000, the balance of £60,000 stolen from Parr's Bank a year ago, has been mysteriously returned. The notes were found this morning inclosed in a customer's passbook.

As cabled on Jan. 23, 1899, banknotes to the value of about £60,000 mysteriously disappeared from Parr's Bank, Limited, Bartholomew Lane, London, and it was supposed they were stolen. The affair took a dramatic turn three days later, when the Chairman of the bank, at a meeting of the shareholders, announced that £40,000, in the biggest notes, had been returned to the bank by post. The remainder of the money was in notes of smaller amounts, which could be easily passed, and was therefore considered lost. Later, The Pall Mall Gazette said that the letter accompanying the notes which were returned to the bank set forth in detail the circumstances under which the notes came into the hands of the writer. He protested his complete innocence, claimed that uncontrollable circumstances put the notes into his possession, and added that he returned them as soon as he learned they were stolen.

The London Daily Telegraph on Feb. 3 said it had learned that the letter containing the money declared that the person sending it had been summoned to the bedside of a friend, who was suffering from alcoholism, and he was amazed when he arrived there to see a bundle of banknotes projecting from a pocket of his friend's coat. Upon inquiry, it was added, he learned where the notes had come from, obtained permission to return them, and pleaded for leniency for his friend, hinting at the possibility of the recovery of the remainder of the stolen notes.

RETROGRADE EDICT IN CHINA.

Dowager Empress Orders Return to Old Subjects for Examination.

PEKING, Feb. 8.—The Dowager Empress of China appears, it is asserted, determined to relapse into the ancient conservatism. She issued yesterday an edict commanding a return to the old manner of study, according to the teachings of Confucius, for examinations for official rank. It also ordered the abolition of the study of the "New, depraved, and erroneous subjects of the Western schools," threatening with punishment the teachers of such subjects.

The closing of the new university at Peking is expected to speedily follow.

Serious Rebellion in Kwang-tung.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says that a serious rebellion has broken out in Swatau, in the Province of Kwang-tung. The Viceroy has sent troops and a gunboat to suppress the insurrection.

GERALD BALFOUR VERY ILL.

He Is Chief Secretary for Ireland and Brother of A. J. Balfour.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—It is announced that Gerald W. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is critically ill. He has been suffering from a clot of blood in the heart, and today had a serious relapse.

The Right Hon. Gerald William Balfour has been Chief Secretary for Ireland since 1895. While he has not made as great a reputation in this office as did his brother, the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, this is said to be owing to the fact that the condition of Ireland has improved, and that the members of the Irish party in the House of Commons are able to give much less trouble than ten years ago.

Mr. Balfour was born in 1853. He is the fourth son of the late James Maitland Balfour, who married the Lady Blanche Cecil, a daughter of the second Marquis of Salisbury. Mr. Balfour is therefore a nephew of the present Marquis, the Prime Minister. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1887 he married the Lady Betty Bulwer Lytton, daughter of the first Earl of Lytton. In 1885 he became private secretary to his brother, A. J. Balfour, when the latter was appointed President of the Local Government Board, and the same year was elected to Parliament as a Conservative for the Central Division of Leeds.

EXCITEMENT IN NICARAGUA.

Indemnity Claims by Norway May Lead to Hostilities.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 8.—According to mail advices from Bluefields, received to-day, popular excitement in Nicaragua is increasing in consequence of the urgency of Norway in demanding a settlement of the claims growing out of the alleged treatment of Norwegians by the Nicaraguan Government during the Reyes rebellion last Spring.

It is believed that President Zelaya intends to resist the payment of indemnity, and that he is occupying strategic points along the coast with Nicaraguan troops.

The Commercial Treaty with Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 8.—The Premier, Señor Silvela, has been informed by the United States Minister, Bellamy Storer, that the Government of the United States has accepted in principle the projected treaty of commerce, and that negotiations on the subject will be actively pushed as soon as the Senate indicates the reception which it will give to the treaties of commerce already concluded with other powers.

Supposed American Dies in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The officials of the United States Consulate are searching for the relatives of Blanche Burney, a supposed American, who lived at the Hotel Richer for two years and who died in reduced circumstances. Her effects indicate that she was a variety actress. Letters signed "Bertha" show it is probable that she has friends in New York and Brooklyn.

Prince Henry Robbed by Bandits.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 8.—Oriental advices state that Prince Henry of Prussia, Vice Admiral of the German squadron in Chinese waters, was recently held up and robbed by bandits in Siam, where he had gone to visit the King. The robbers secured about $1,000 in cash and two bicycles.

Germans to Punish Cannibals.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The Lokal Anzeiger has a report that the German protected cruiser Seeadler recently left Bismarck Archipelago on a punitive expedition against the cannibals of the Admiralty Islands, who killed and devoured Herr Naetszke, a Berlin merchant, last August.

H. M. Stanley Taken Suddenly Ill.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Sir Henry Morton Stanley, the celebrated African explorer and Liberal Unionist member of Parliament for North Lambeth, was taken suddenly ill with gastritis in the House of Commons last night (Wednesday) and is in a somewhat serious condition.

South Australia's Wheat Crop.

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Feb. 8.—The wheat harvest of South Australia is estimated to average six bushels an acre, leaving an exportable surplus of 185,000 tons.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE DISPLAY.

The fifteenth annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York will open to the public in the galleries of the Fine Arts Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, to-morrow morning and will remain open until the evening of Saturday, March 3, inclusive. A press view of the exhibit was given yesterday. The annual dinner was enjoyed in the Vandebilt gallery last evening, and the annual reception and private view will be held this evening in the galleries. During the progress of the exhibition there will be four special meetings. On Wednesday evening next, Feb. 14, Mr. William A. Boring will lecture on "Achievements in Rural Domestic Architecture"; on Saturday evening, Feb. 17, the league will entertain the T. Square Club of Philadelphia; on Wednesday evening, Feb. 21, Mr. Robert W. Gibson will lecture on "Achievements in Urban Domestic Architecture," and on Wednesday, Feb. 28, Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin will lecture on "Monuments and Public Buildings."

The Architectural League Exhibition, since its first holding in 1885, has steadily grown larger every year until now—with no less than 1,277 exhibits, made up of architects' designs, cartoons and decorative drawings, book cover, stained glass window, and other designs; studies, sketches, bronzes, art objects, sculptures, models, and other exhibits which exemplify the arts of decoration—it has become the despair of the art writer and critic, failing, as it does, in the busiest week of the increasingly busy art season.

It is to be questioned whether, apart from the onerous task and problem that this display presents annually to the New York art writer, it has not been allowed to become too large to be entirely satisfactory or properly instructive to the architects and decorators themselves. There is this year, as formerly, an abundance of good work shown, but there is also much that might well have been kept out with profit to the art lover and student, and whose absence would have materially raised the general average of the display. There is too much shown, and as in this busy town in the busy Winter season there are few persons who can give the time to make several visits to the galleries, the attempt to properly study and to gain real instruction and profit from one, two, or even three inspections, will be found abortive and disappointing. A smaller display and more discrimination in the selection of exhibits may be suggested to the jury on next year's exhibition.

The entrance gallery is this year given up to 161 drawings, cartoons, sketches, and photographs, color studies for interior decorations, windows, &c. Here are to be found the originals of John La Farge's finely conceived "Angel" for the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, the life-size figure studies for the Sage Memorial Chapel at Cornell University, by Ella Condie Lamb, Frederick S. Lamb, Charles R. Lamb, and Chester Loomis; Robert Blum's original sketches for the friezes in the Mendelssohn Club, which have already been described in THE TIMES and a number of other notable mural designs and paintings which have also been seen here and there and previously described. There are some beautiful color decorative studies for friezes and panels by W. V. Vanigan, Robert V. V. Sewall's beautiful decorative study, "Summer" and "Autumn"; Amanda Brewster Sewall's splendid decorative piece, "The Fig Gatherer," and other notable pieces of decoration by William P. Kline, Bryson Burroughs, and others. Here also are some of the original sketches and drawings by Blashfield and others for the Appellate Court Building.

The West Gallery, which holds the numbers from 162 to 383, inclusive, contains an olla podrida of window designs by Mary Tillinghast, Emil Zundel, M. Y. Stone, J. F. Wickham, Louise Danner, Margaret Redmond, and others; ornaments, designs for memorial tablets, for book covers, book plates, burnt wood decorative panels, leather work, models for wood carving, missals, altar ornaments, and here and there some delicate and graceful little bronzes by Olin Hinton Huneker and Roland Hinton Perry. In the East Gallery the numbers run from 384 to 547, inclusive. These are made up of book covers, articles of wrought iron and bronze, mosaic panels, photographs, book-plate designs and studies, and even Persian rug designs.

The Centre Gallery is one of the most interesting, and is devoted almost entirely to sculpture. It has sixty-five pieces of sculpture and statuary, of which the most striking are an original marble by A. Piccirilli, "The Dancing Faun," the sketch model for several of the groups and spandrels of the Dewey Arch, two figures by Cass Gilbert, a plaster group, "The East Indies," by Charles A. Lopez, and R. Hinton Perry's strongly modeled statue, "Thor and the Midgard Serpent."

The arrangement of the exhibits in the new Vanderbilt gallery, and which number 457, is very artistic and effective. Over the entrance door has been placed the large and fine decorative bas relief panel, "A Roman Fête—Music and Dance." Facing it on the opposite wall is the plaster model for the pediment of the new Appellate Court, by Charles H. Niehaus, and this is flanked on the right by a statue from the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument of Hudson County, and on the left by a small seated figure. Most of the exhibits in this gallery are architects' sketches in color, and to show these temporary partitions have been built out at intervals a few feet from the walls. These partitions are covered on both sides with exhibits, which also fill every inch of wall space.

The general public will probably be most interested in the large plaster models of several buildings and private residences. The most notable of these is the plaster model for the new palace of Andrew Carnegie, now being erected on the Fifth Avenue block between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, and whose architects are Messrs. Babb, Cook & Willard. This model gives the first clear idea of the magnificent structure which the Pittsburg millionaire is erecting. The architecture is that of the French Renaissance, and the house will unquestionably, when completed, be the most magnificent in the metropolis. It is reminiscent in design, as shown in the model, of the Vanderbilt Newport house; "The Breakers," but is a far larger and even a handsomer structure. It will face Ninetieth Street, and its front porch will overlook a large garden.

Many of the architects' designs in color shown in this gallery have decided art merit, and a few would not be out of place in an exhibition of American landscapes. The display is gratifying in this, that it shows marked improvement in the use of color and in the knowledge of perspective and of values by even architects' assistants. The few examples which space and time permit mention of this morning in this connection are William B. Tuthill's sketch for a villa on Cienfuegos Bay, Cuba; Renwick, Aspinwall & Owens's design for two houses at Far Hills, N. J.; Adams & Warren's elevation for a house for T. G. Condon at Tuxedo; Babb, Cook & Willard's for a house for Paul D. Cravath at Glen Cove; McKim, Mead & White's for the Cornell University Medical College and the New York University Buildings; Bruce Price's for a proposed residence on Upper Fifth Avenue, James Brown Lord's for some houses at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, Boring & Tilton's bird's-eye perspective drawing for an immigrant station at Ellis Island, New York Harbor, and Grosvenor Atterbury's designs for houses for C. C. Rice at East Hampton, L. I.; for a cottage and garden for village property at the same resort, and of boathouses, gateways, and houses for H. O. Havemeyer at Islip, L. I.

These are but mere indicia of the feast of good things that the architect, decorator, and all those interested in architecture and the allied art of sculpture and decoration may find displayed to-morrow in the fine arts galleries.

ART AT THE UNION LEAGUE.

For its February monthly exhibition the Art Committee of the Union League Club has arranged in the gallery in the clubhouse a novel and interesting little exhibition of thirty-three oils, with two or three exceptions portraits by Hubert Vos, which are entitled "Types of Various Races."

The collection has an ethnological as well as an art value and interest. The artist became impressed by the fact at the Chicago Exposition that, although portrait painters had for centuries been endeavoring to establish a pure type of the Caucasian race, little or nothing in that line had ever been done for other races of people. He set himself to work to paint the portraits of other races for an exhibit at the Paris Exposition. Limited time has prevented his carrying out his idea in its full scope, but, thanks to the help of foreign officials, he was able to obtain the counterfeit presentments of the purest and most dignified types of the Thibetans, the Sikhs, Khattacks, Punjaubis of India, and of the Javanese, Chinese, Koreans, and Hawaiians. Mr. Vos has also painted some typical portraits of American Indians.

As may well be imagined, this display of portraits is both novel and interesting. The artist is a brilliant colonist, albeit his color is a trifle hard, and a virile and graceful draughtsman. He shows in the portrait of a Sikh, a Kattack, and a Punjaubi splendid types of manhood, while his Hawaiian flower girl and Hawaiian minstrel well exemplify the extreme sensuality of the Hawaiian type. Very pretty and graceful are the portraits of the Chinese young women and of the Japanese Princess, and delightful in color and decoration are their gowns. The painting of textures and the fine expression in the full length portraits of the brother of the Sultan of Java in national costume and of the Emperor of Korea in official robes are especially good. The best studies of character are those of the heads of the Thibetan priests, and of the Sioux Indian chiefs in buffalo robes and war dress, and of the Chippewa Indian. The artist's versatility is exemplified by his portrait of his wife, formerly Mrs. Lorimer Graham, and herself a Hawaiian by birth. This is soft and delicate in color and extremely refined in treatment. One of the most interesting pictures shown is a still life of the gorgeous and vividly colored Hawaiian fish. The exhibition will be open to members and guests to-day, to-morrow, and Sunday.

Architectural League Dinner.

More than 200 members of the Architectural League attended the annual dinner of that body last night in the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. The event was coincident with the opening of their fifteenth annual exhibition. The project for a big joint art exhibition was discussed. Robert W. Gibson, the President of the league, acted as toastmaster, and at the guest table were Gen. Francis V. Greene, Spencer Trask, Everett P. Wheeler, Charles Stewart Smith, Frederick Dielman, William O. Partridge, Montgomery Schuyler, Howard Russell Butler, William Couper, and Herbert Adams Sheldon. The prizes given annually were presented to the students successful in the various competitions. The prize winners were Theodore H. Vought, Albert R. Ross, and Miss Edith Woodman Burroughs.

WHIPMAKERS COMBINING.

Advance in Cost of Raw Materials Hastens the Negotiations.

It was learned yesterday that a new combination of whip manufacturing concerns was in progress of formation at Westfield, Mass. The parties to what those interested term "an agreement upon a uniform rate of prices" are the United States Whip Company, Pomeroy & Van Duzen, both of Westfield, and the Woodbury Whip Company of Rochester, N. Y., and a number of smaller concerns.

The United States Whip Company was incorporated in 1892 under the laws of Maine. It has a capital of $2,000,000 and does, it is said, 80 per cent. of the whip business of the country. It arose from the amalgamation of nine or ten smaller concerns which are now operated as branches.

The negotiations, which have been in progress for about a month, were hastened by the competition which has been intensified by the recent advance in the cost of products forming the raw materials of whips.

It was admitted yesterday at the office of the American Whip Company at 56 Warren Street, which is the local branch of the United States Company, that such a combination was in progress.

If the agreement go

BRIDE DESERTED AND ILL

The Fredenburg-Johnson Wedding Mysteriously Postponed.

Mr. Fredenburg, Angered at Being Questioned About a Rumor, Disappeared—Many Disappointed.

The wedding of George Briggs Fredenburg, a nephew of Gen. Otis, and Miss Grace Johnson, which was to have taken place on Wednesday evening at the bride's home, 156 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, has been indefinitely postponed, as already announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The cause first assigned for this postponement was the prospective bridegroom's sudden illness, but it now turns out that it was really his sudden disappearance which threw the obstacle in the way of the marriage. He is gone, no one seems to know whither, after a mysterious quarrel with James Augustus Johnson, the girl's father, and Miss Johnson is prostrated at her home. Guests, a clergyman, and a caterer shared the disappointment of the prospective bride.

The wedding would no doubt have passed without a hitch had not some hyper-conscientious, malicious, or gossipy person seen fit to pour into Mr. Johnson's ear an unpleasant tale about his daughter's fiancé a few days before the date set for the nuptials. It was an "ugly rumor" concerning the young man, and though Mrs. Johnson says that it did not affect his character, the mention of it made him extremely angry, and he made a hurried exit. Neither his fiancée nor her parents have seen him since.

Both young people are well known in uptown social circles. They met last Winter, and Mr. Fredenberg soon began to call at the Johnson house. He was a welcome visitor to Miss Johnson, and found favor with her parents as well. Indeed, they soon came to take a great fancy to him, and when, several months after his first meeting with their daughter, he asked her father for permission to marry her, it was readily granted him.

In May, 1899, the engagement was made public. Congratulations poured in from every side, and the affianced pair welcomed their friends and smilingly accepted wishes for their future happiness at a reception in their honor. At length, Feb. 7, 1900, was fixed as the date of the wedding. It was to have taken place at 8:30 o'clock at the bride's home.

The Rev. Dr. Charles J. Young, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Puritans, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, was engaged to officiate at the wedding, which was to have been followed by a reception. The wedding gown of ivory satin had been completed, and Miss Helen Johnson, the bride's sister, who was to have been her maid of honor, had her white satin gown ready as well.

The bridesmaids selected were Miss Edith H. Davis of New Rochelle, Miss Edna Dean of Orange, and the Misses Bessie and Ethel Johnson, sisters of the bride. Charles Ingersoll of Brooklyn was to have acted as best man, and Robert French Archibald and William Otis Fredenburg, the bridegroom's brother, had been selected as ushers. The invitations had been sent out and the caterer engaged.

Then came the catastrophe. Some unknown person saw fit to say to Mr. Johnson that he or she knew something about George Fredenburg and felt it a duty to speak about it. Last Sunday Mr. Fredenburg called at the Johnson home and Mr. Johnson met him and said he had something to speak about. Then he unfolded the rumor he had heard and asked for an explanation. His prospective son-in-law, instead of making the explanation, grew very indignant. He finally left the house in a rage, refusing to answer any questions, and not even waiting to say good-bye to his fiancée.

So far as can be learned the young man went at once to his boarding-house, 399 Manhattan Avenue, packed up a few belongings, disappeared, and has not been seen or heard of since. The Johnsons fully expected that he would repent and return to make amends for his hasty departure and explain away the unpleasant story.

They were doomed to disappointment. Finally, late on Tuesday, as he had neither come in person nor sent word to them, they issued cards canceling the wedding invitations. The young woman bore up with fortitude under the strain until this was done, and then she broke down completely. She is under a doctor's care now, and serious developments are feared.

Mrs. Johnson said last night to a reporter: "I don't know what will become of my poor child. The blow has broken her heart and blasted her health, I know. I cannot understand Mr. Fredenburg's conduct. He was a general favorite here. Our house was always open to him and we treated him as a son. He was a model young man and their prospects—his and my daughter's—were very bright until this thing happened.

"Several days ago my husband heard an ugly rumor about him. We consulted, and finally decided to put the question to him direct. The rumor did not affect his character, and he had every opportunity to make what explanations he saw fit, but he lost his head and left the house in a temper. If there were only some good cause for his disappearance or if some accident had happened which prevented his fulfilling his engagement, it would be a great load off my shoulders. But that isn't the case."

The missing man is a dealer in beds at 309 Broadway. At his home, 399 Manhattan Avenue, nothing could be learned last night beyond the fact that he left the house suddenly Sunday evening and had not returned since. His brother, William Otis Fredenburg, when seen at his home, 352 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, refused to discuss the matter. He was not in the least interested in it, he said.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB MEETS.

L. C. Ledyard Chosen Commodore—Sir Thomas Lipton, Capt. Evans, and Secretary Root Elected Members.

Sir Thomas Lipton, Capt. Robley D. Evans, and Secretary of War Elihu Root were elected honorary members of the New York Yacht Club at the first general meeting of the year, which was held in the Madison Avenue Clubhouse last night. Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan presided, and in addition to the regular business the following officers were unanimously elected:

Commodore—Lewis Cass Ledyard, schooner Montauk; Vice Commodore—August Belmont, cutter Mineola; Rear Commodore—C. L. F. Robinson, cutter Syce; Secretary—J. V. S. Oddie; Treasurer—F. W. J. Hurst; Measurer—John Hyslop; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. Morris J. Asch; Regatta Committee—S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and William Butler Duncan, Jr.; Committee on Admissions—C. Oliver Iselin, Henry C. Ward, James C. Bergen, Frederick Gallatin, and James A. Wright; House Committee—Harrison B. Moore, Thomas A. Bronson, and Francis H. Davies; Library Committee—Theodore C. Zerega, Arthur H. Clark, and Paul Dana Eve Stevenson; Committee on Club Stations—William H. Thomas, Frederick H. Benedict, A. A. Schermerhorn, L. Vaughan Clark, Charles Lane Poor, Frederick P. Sands, Harrison B. Moore, John P. Duncan, Amzi L. Barber, and Edward R. Ladew.

The several committees reported a membership roll of 1,476 and a fleet of 288 vessels, while the Treasurer reported a good balance in the treasury.

The expenses in attendant on the cup races and the preliminary trials of the Columbia were about $20,000, which amount has been paid. The club voted to appropriate $25,000 from the fund for the purpose of continuing the work on the new club house. The vested funds of the club have not been touched, and there is a good balance remaining. The date of the annual regatta was brought up, but was laid over until the March meeting. A communication from the Boston Sportsman's Association requesting the loan of the America's Cup during its show was read, but the club voted not to allow the cup to go out of its possession.

Former Commodore E. D. Morgan, H. F. Lippitt, and Archibald Rogers, in conjunction with the Regatta Committee, were appointed as a special body to revise the racing rules and yacht routine. They will report not later than May 1.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted in recognition of the part of Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan and Capt. C. Oliver Iselin in defending the America's Cup against the challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. After electing twenty-five candidates for membership, the meeting adjourned and a collation was served in the billiard room.

A BIG THEATRICAL CIRCUIT.

Frank McKee Heads a Company That Will Present Leading Attractions on Three Continents.

Frank McKee, lessee of the Madison Square and Garrick Theatres and former partner of Charles Hoyt, returned from Europe yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck, after a two months' absence abroad, during which time he visited many of the principal cities on the Continent. Regarding his trip Mr. McKee said last night:

"While I have been away I have accomplished considerable which promises in the future to give me an international reputation. I made an arrangement with George Musgrove, the lessee of the Shaftesbury Theatre in London, and the Princess Theatre in Melbourne, and the former partner of James Williamson, who jointly controlled the principal theatres of Australia, by which Mr. Musgrove, another gentleman whose name I am not at liberty to make public, and myself form the theatrical firm of McKee & Musgrove, for the purpose of establishing a circuit of theatres in London, principal cities of Australia, and New York. We will send only leading attractions around this circuit.

"Shortly after my arrival I had a conference with Charles Frohman, which resulted in my securing for the new firm the Australian rights for "Zaza," "Sherlock Holmes," and "On and Off," all of which will be produced with the same care and attention in Australia as they receive here.

"There is also some talk of Mr. Gillette playing his original part in the melodrama in that country, but he has not yet been approached by me on the subject, although I understand he prefers going there rather than London, owing to the poor condition of theatrical affairs in the English metropolis, due to the South African war. I also want to get some good musical piece. I had a cable correspondence with Frank Perley while in London, making him a flattering offer to take the entire Nielsen Opera Company to Australia next December, and to appear afterward in London. No definite arrangements have been made regarding this as yet, and I will have another conference with Mr. Perley.

"When in Berlin I saw a performance of a musical farce at the Thalia Theatre called 'Im Himmel's Hof,' which impressed me, and after brief negotiations I payed a bonus and secured an option on it. It is a musical farce with bright lines and catchy music. There are about sixty parts.

"It is probable that I will produce it in this city next season. I will also be interested with Charles Frohman in the American tour of Charles Hawtrey, the English comedian, who will visit all the principal cities of this country during the season of 1901. I hope after he completes this tour to take him to Australia. Another arrangement with Charles Frohman that I have is that I will have a monopoly of his productions for Australia. This does not include London, as he will produce his plays in that city. I have also secured the dramatic rights for Paul Leicester Ford's novel "Janice Meredith."

Another passenger on the Fuerst Bismarck was A. W. Dingwall, manager for Jacog Litt's theatre in this country. Mr. Dingwall went abroad in the interest of Mr. Litt to confer with Cecil Raleigh, who is writing a melodrama for production in this country under Mr. Litt's direction.

TICKET SPECULATORS OBJECT.

Hearing on an Amendment to the General License Ordinance.

The Committee on Law of the Board of Aldermen yesterday gave a hearing on an amendment to the general license ordinance, affecting the sale of theatre tickets by speculators. The amendment provides that speculators shall pay a license fee of $150 and wear a badge to be issued by the city. They must also have the written consent of the managers of the theatres before which they ply their trade. A large delegation of speculators appeared to oppose the amendment, with David Newberger as their spokesman. Job E. Hedges appeared in behalf of the measure for the Lyceum and Daly's Theatres.

Mr. Newberger declared that the speculators favored the increase in the license fee, but strongly opposed to obtaining the consent of theatre owners under compulsion. This provision, he said, would make it possible for theatre managers to station their employes in the lobbies where they could sell choice seats at advanced prices, and thus work an imposition on the public. He suggested that theatre owners should display in some prominent place the scale of prices.

Mr. Hedges contended that the theatres, which pay an annual license fee of $500, were entitled to protection from the encroachments of the speculators, and he suggested that the ordinance be amended so as to establish a line within which speculators could not ply their trade. After some discussion with Mr. Newberger, Mr. Hedges agreed that this limit could be arranged so as to work injury to no one, at a conference between the speculators and the theatre owners. He agreed that the scale of prices of seats should be suitably advertised. No action was taken by the committee.

WEBER & FIELDS'S NEW SATIRE.

Miss May Robson to Burlesque Miss Nethersole's Sapho.

Arrangements were completed yesterday by which Weber & Fields will have the services temporarily of Miss May Robson, who has been identified with many of Charles Frohman's productions. Miss Robson is to burlesque Miss Olga Nethersole as Sapho, making the rôle a character one. She will continue in this part for the rest of the season.

It is proposed to withdraw the present burlesque, "Whirl-I-Gig," and substitute the new one, which will probably be called "Sapolio: A Clean Satire on Sapho." When it was decided by the management to burlesque the Clyde Fitch play, there was considerable speculation as to who would be suitable for the principal rôle. Lillian Russell absolutely declined to play the part on the ground that she had no desire to distort her features and preferred to be seen only in straight rôles. Mabel Fenton was out of the question on account of playing the leading rôle in "Barbara Fidgety," and could not therefore be expected to assume a double burden. The rôle was too important to be intrusted to any one of doubtful ability, and Weber & Fields decided to secure Miss Robson.

Edgar Smith is now at work on the book, which will be put in rehearsal as soon as time permits. Miss Russell will have a prominent singing part.

A CHANGE FOR "SAM" BERNARD.

Soon to Become a Member of "The Casino Girl" Company.

"Sam" Bernard, who has appeared steadily with "The Man in the Moon" company since that extravaganza was first produced, will at the end of this week sever his connection with that organization, and, by an amicable arrangement between Henry B. Sire and George Lederer, become a member of the company now being organized by Mr. Lederer to produce the new musical comedy "The Casino Girl," which will probably be presented some time within the coming month.

Mr. Bernard will play one of the leading comedy rôles. It is said that Mr. Bernard and his brother "Dick" Bernard will be starred next year in a play which will be produced under the direction of a prominent manager, who intends that the two comedians shall be seen in plays similar to those of the Rogers brothers.

Miss Gertie Homan Married.

Miss Gertie Homan, who has been well known in this city and in the South for some time as an actress in ingenue parts, was married to Edward Tahnhauser last evening at the home of her mother, 291 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Brady E. Backus of the Church of the Holy Apostles. Miss Homan was born in New Orleans. At the age of six she made considerable reputation in the part of Little Lord Fauntleroy, and has continued on the stage since. Mr. Tahnhauser, who is the proprietor of the Academy of Music in Milwaukee and the manager of a stock company there, met his bride a few months ago in New York and engaged her to play in his company. She has decided to leave the stage permanently. The couple will spend their honeymoon in Florida.

Amanda Spanuth a Bankrupt.

Amanda Spanuth, a singer, residing at 137 East Seventy-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,165 and assets consisting of a claim against Charles E. Locke, theatrical manager, for services during a concert tour in 1892-3, put down at $2,000. Of the liabilities, $500 is secured by a chattel mortgage on household furniture. The balance is for costumes, $750; ribbons and laces, $135; photographs, $34; hair goods, $57; dry goods, $75; carriage hire, $60; medical services, $74, and a judgment, $480.

Conried to Produce Play at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 8.—Mr. Conried, manager of the Irving Place Theatre, in New York City, has been secured by the German department of Harvard to produce Goethe's "Iphigenie" in Sanders Theatre on March 22.

Benefit for Hampton Institute.

An entertainment for the benefit of Hampton Institute, the institution located at Hampton, Va., for the education of negroes and Indians, will be given under the auspices of the Armstrong Association in Berkeley Lyceum Monday evening, Feb. 12. Among the numbers on the programme will be a reading by Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, and a dramatic representation of her story, "The Golden Wedding," introducing plantation songs by a large chorus of Hampton Institute students.

To Withdraw "The Little Minister."

Miss Maude Adams will finish her engagement at the Criterion Theatre on Saturday evening, Feb. 24, in "The Little Minister," after which Charles Frohman has arranged to present James K. Hackett, with his new dramatization of "The Pride of Jennico."

No Matinee of Sapho Next Monday.

The management of Wallack's Theatre announces that Miss Olga Nethersole will not give a performance of "Sapho" next Monday afternoon, Lincoln's birthday, owing to the condition of her throat, which makes it necessary for her to get as much rest as possible.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The incidents of yesterday were Mrs. Isaac L. Kip's luncheon, Mrs. R. T. Wilson's and Miss Charlotte Pell's dinners, the second and last Cinderella dance at Sherry's, and the third Thursday evening musicale at Miss Catherine M. Clark's. M. Boisse gave the third of his morning talks in the history of the Huguenot movement in France at the residence of Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, 7 Washington Square, in the morning. His subject was "The Renaissance and Reform of the Sixteenth Century."

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There will be little going on to-day during the morning and afternoon hours. Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt's afternoon class will have its tenth meeting at Sherry's. In the evening Mrs. Church's class will have its fifth meeting at Sherry's, and there will be a "bal de tete" at Mrs. Henry Holt's. Mr. James Stokes will give a large dinner at his residence, 68 Perk Avenue, which will be followed by music and a vaudeville entertainment.

To-morrow will be another crowded Saturday. The last day of the week has this season come to be a favorite one for entertaining. The annual St. Valentine's Kettledrum always an event to young people and children, will be given for the benefit of the Samaritan Home for the Aged at Sherry's in the afternoon from 2 to 7 P. M. In the evening Mr. William C. Whitney will give a large dinner at his residence, 871 Fifth Avenue, in honor of Sir Edward Colebrook and Lady Colebrook. Mrs. George Crocker will give a large dinner, Mrs. George Gould a dinner and musicale, and Mrs. Astor her second large dinner of the season.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has booked on the Trave, which sails on Saturday, Feb. 17. Mr. Oelrichs intends to leave for California on Feb. 15. Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Miss Alice Morton will sail on the Columbia for Genoa, on Feb. 15. They will go immediately from Genoa to Rome, where they will join Mrs. Morton's elder daughters, who have been spending the Winter there. Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer will go abroad early in April.

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Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss has arrived at Jekyl Island. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kelly have returned from their cruise along the Cuban coast on their steam yacht Barracouta, and are now at Palm Beach. The Florida hotel registers have not as yet the names of many prominent New Yorkers inscribed upon them.

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Mrs. R. T. Wilson gave a large and handsome dinner last evening at her residence, 511 Fifth Avenue. Among the sixteen guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Gen. Lloyd Bryce and Mrs. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. Josephine Johnson, Mr. O. Mills, Mr. Stephen Olin, and Mr. R. T. Wilson, Jr.

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The opening ride of the Knickerbocker Riding Club, which was originally placed for the evening of Feb. 1, and was changed from that date on account of the Charity Ball, took place last night at Durland's Riding Academy. The members of the class went through a number of evolutions to the music of an orchestra, and afterward enjoyed a supper which was served in rooms fitted up for the purpose by the club. A number of guests were present. The Board of Directors for this year of the club is composed of Messrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Braddin Hamilton, Frederick C. Harriman, and Irving McKesson.

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The third of the Thursday evening musicales was given last evening at the residence of Miss Catharine M. Clark, No. 54 East Fifty-third Street. The members of this Thursday Evening Musical Club are all, as the club name implies, more or less skilled along musical lines, and in addition to the club's talent, the services of professionals are called in at these monthly meetings. Among the members and guests who were present were Miss Rockefeller, Miss Swift, Miss Dalley, Miss Grace White, Miss Bigelow, Miss Eldlitz, Miss Foote, Miss Julia Parsons, and Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mr. Henry M. Brookfield, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Henry Dalley, Mr. Albert R. Gallatin, Mr. Arthur Wood, Mr. Richard Manning, Dr. Louis F. Bishop, and Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson Clark, and Dr. Zabriskie.

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The second and last of the Cinderella dances, sometimes miscalled "Les Cendrillons," was given last night at Sherry's. It was a large and brilliant affair. The patronesses who received the guests were Mrs. Alfred Pell, Mrs. Francis Cabot, Mrs. Jacob W. Miller, Mrs. James A. Scrymser, and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes. The dancing was in the large ballroom and ended at 12 o'clock, when supper was served. The cotillion was led by Mr. Alexander Haddaway. There was one favor figure. The favors were flower fans for the girls and fancy leather pen wipers of a new design for the men. Among the patronesses of these dances, most of whom were present last night, are Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, and Mrs. Brayton Ives. Among the dancers were Miss Beatrix Jones, the Misses Dodge, Miss Mahan, the Misses Barnes, the Misses de Peyster, the Misses Delafield, Miss Barbey, Miss Marguerite Chapin, Miss Mildred Stokes, Miss Pauline Robinson, Miss May Sands, the Misses Miller, the Misses Clark, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Miss Bettie Metcalf, the Misses Van Rensselaer, Miss Justine Cutting, Miss Katherine McClure, Miss Haven, Miss Cutting, Miss Schieffelin, Miss Du Bois, Miss Gurnee, Miss Howland, Miss De Coppet, Miss Morgan, the Misses Ives, Miss Van Nest, and the Messrs. Herbert Parsons, Goelet, Gallatin, Moncure Robinson, J. L. Erving, H. G. Barbey, James H. Hyde, Herman Kinnicutt, Maxwell Stevenson, Herbert Hunt, Milton Barger, M. W. Barney, Lawrence Waterbury, J. S. Barclay, Edwin Stevens, and A. M. Robbins.

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Mrs. Isaac L. Kip gave a large luncheon of eighteen covers at her residence, No. 448 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. The table decorations were lilies of the valley and violets. The guests included Mrs. Frederic de Peyster, Mrs. E. N. Taller, Mrs. John A. Robinson, Mrs. Charles D. Stickney, Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Mrs. George Bird, Mrs. Leroy, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mrs. George Crocker, Miss Aymar, Miss Caroline White, Miss Gurnee, and Miss Rhinelander.

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Much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren on account of her little son and only child, who met with a very serious accident last week. The child, who is about six years old, was looking over the balustrades in the third story of Mrs. Dahlgren's residence, lost his balance, and fell three flights to a stone floor, where he sustained most serious if not fatal injuries. It was feared that the skull was fractured, an arm was broken, and there were internal hurts sustained. Mrs. Dahlgren is the daughter of Mrs. Joseph Drexel and the sister of Miss Josephine Drexel. Mr. John Vinton Dahlgren, her husband, died at Colorado Springs in August last.

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Col. and Mrs. Arthur H. Lee have been in town for the past few days, and have been the recipients of much attention. Among the dinners to be given next week is one by Mr. Ernest Rudolph Gunther, who also gives an Oriental tea on Feb. 15. Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris gives a dinner this evening at her residence, 12 West Fifty-third Street. Mr. William Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. John Benham, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Lyman, and Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Rossiter are in Bermuda, and have registered at the Hamilton Hotel there.

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Dr. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb will not remain all Summer abroad as Dr. Webb's yacht will be ready early in July and will be placed on Lake Champlain for the Summer. Mr. James Gordon Bennett will have his new steam yacht completed by June, at which time he intends to take a cruise in the Mediterranean and to Norway.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Turnure, who have been at Jekyl Island, will go to Cuba this week. It is not true that Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are at Palm Beach or in Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Gould will give a large dinner on Saturday to precede their musicale. They are at present in town.

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Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes will take a party to Florida and rooms have been engaged at the Palm Beach for them. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will also be at Palm Beach a little later in the Spring. Mrs. Jules Reynal, with a party, Mrs. Philip J. Sands and Miss Sands, and Mr. Frederick Sturgis are also booked for this coming week there.

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Mrs. John G. Neeser and family are returning to this country. They have been abroad since April last. Mr. John Neeser was taken ill in Paris, and has recovered after stopping some time on the Riviera, where his mother and sisters joined him.

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A letter from Meran describes that place as being quite gay. There have been tableaus and a concert at the Kursaal, and an exhibition of International Cookery, which was most amusing. Among the Americans at Meran are Miss Eleanor Patterson, Mr. F. S. Wetmore, Mrs. Brandels, and Miss Mary Alice Johnson of New York.

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The Riviera is in a state of trepidation on account of the report that Queen Victoria will not take her Spring jaunt to Italy as usual. At present the only entertainments at Nice, Cannes, and Monte Carlo seem to be arranged by English people for the South African Hospital Funds. Mrs. Van Buren bravely continues her Tuesday afternoon receptions at Nice, and just now the Duchess of Marlborough and her mother are among the newest arrivals in the American colony. The Duchess will not remain long on the Riviera, as she will go to Rome for the remainder of the season.

An Evening Musicale.

Mrs. Asa Alling Alling gave a musicale in the Metropolitan Club Annex last evening. One hundred guests were present. An interesting programme was rendered by Mrs. Elizabeth Northrop, soprano; George H. C. Ensworth, baritone; Mr. Ferdinand Torriani, baritone, and Mrs. Jerome Bernheimer, contralto. Mrs. Richard H. Reed played a number of mandolin solos. Miss Kate Stella Burr was the accompanist. Mrs. Alling received alone, but her mother, Mrs. George Herveny Smith, and her cousin, Miss Bartlett, were in attendance. The musicale began at 9 o'clock and supper was served at 11:30 P. M.

OTIS NOT TO BE RELIEVED.

Mr. Root Says the Subject Has Not Been Considered, but the General May Come Home for a Time.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Secretary Root stated to-day that the War Department has never considered the subject of relieving Gen. Otis at Manila.

The foundation for the report to the contrary was a personal letter from that officer, signifying a desire to obtain a leave of absence in order to come home and recuperate from the debilitating effects of two years in a tropical climate under severe strain. It is said that Gen. Otis's wishes will be respected as soon as made known officially, but that he will not start homeward for several months at least.

TRANSPORTS ARRIVE FROM MANILA.

Three Vessels Reach San Francisco—Bring Many Soldiers' Bodies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The War Department was informed to-day of the arrival of the transports Indiana, Pathan, and Sherman at San Francisco from Manila yesterday. Aboard the Sherman were Majors Cook, Twenty-sixth Infantry, and Mathews, and a number of other officers, and sick and discharged soldiers. Corporal Martin A. Dillon, Company E, Signal Corps, died on Feb. 1 from tuberculosis, and Artificer Alfred Holmes, Company D, Fourteenth Infantry, on Feb. 6 from the same disease.

The bodies of Lieut. S. T. D. Bowman, Thirty-seventh Infantry; Lieut. Ward Cheney, Fifteenth Infantry; Corporal Lawrence De Witt, Thirty-second Infantry; Privates E. N. Williams, Twenty-eighth Infantry; Benjamin Howarth, Third Infantry, and W. M. Brotherton, Eleventh Cavalry, were brought home, and the Indiana transported over one hundred bodies of deceased soldiers. A list of the bodies will be furnished to the department later.

List of Casualties.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The following list of casualties was received at the War Department to-day from Gen. Otis:

Killed—Luzon, F, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Jan. 3, at Iba, Sherman Shepard; E, Third Cavalry, Jan. 14, at Bimmauya, George Mitchell; G, Thirty-sixth Infantry, Jan. 22, at Dasol, Zambales, George G. Knapp; L, Thirty-fourth Infantry, Jan. 14, at Carringlan, Nueva Ecila, Thomas Griffin; B, Forty-first Infantry, Feb. 2, at Mabalacat, August Costa; Thirty-second Infantry, Feb. 6, near Dinalupijan, Bataan, Lee S. Murphy, (Corporal,) Leonard T. Brann, Bert R. Lane, Oliver H. Martin, Algernon S. Pressley, George Welsh; K, Eighteenth Infantry, Panay, Jan. 11, at Panitan, John H. Denny; L, Forty-third Infantry, Samar, Jan. 27, at Catbalagan, Edward Logan.

Wounded—At Samar, S. Patrick Duffy, (Corporal,) leg, severe.

LAWTON'S BODY IN WASHINGTON

To Rest in the Church of the Covenant Till the Funeral To-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The train bearing the body of Gen. Lawton completed its trip across the continent at 9:30 o'clock this morning, when it rolled into the Pennsylvania Railroad Station. Adjt. Gen. Corbin met the party at the station, and Troop H, Third Cavalry, from Fort Myer, acted as escort to the Church of the Covenant, where Gen. Lawton's body will rest until the funeral at Arlington Cemetery to-morrow.

The massive casket, draped with the National colors and covered with flowers, was carried to the hearse by soldiers of the Fourth Cavalry and Fourteenth Infantry, who accompanied the funeral party on the special train.

The War Department will be closed to-morrow afternoon as a mark of respect to the late Gen. Lawton.

Although personally unable to attend the funeral, ex-Secretary Alger has sent to Washington from Detroit, as his personal representative for that occasion, Victor Mason, who was his private secretary while he occupied the post of Secretary of War. Mr. Mason brings with him a magnificent floral tribute from Gen. Alger.

Mr. Porter's Mission in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—It is said at the War Department that the purpose of Mr. Porter in visiting Cuba at this time is not to prepare a new tariff scheme for the island, but simply to correct certain imperfections and inequalities that have developed in the existing tariff. The changes will, it is said, be few in number, and will be in the direction of reductions of duties on imports of foodstuffs and the necessaries of life.

Against Federal Court Control.

The Executive Committee of the State Committee appointed by the Utica State Commerce Convention passed resolutions at a meeting held in this city yesterday condemning the bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Congressman McClellan, which provides for the acquisition of the New York State canals by the Federal Government, as "a renewal of the insidious attempts made by the enemies of the canals to befloud the question and prevent the proper consideration of the necessary canal improvement by the people and the Legislature." A committee was appointed to draft and present to the Legislature a bill carrying out the recommendations of the Governor's Canal Committee.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

Secretary Root Honored—Frank J. Gould Elected a Member—To Mr. Eaton's Memory.

The first monthly meeting of the Union League Club since the election of Frederick D. Tappen as President, was held last night. There was a large attendance. Among the twenty men who were elected to membership was Frank J. Gould. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, who retired from the Presidency of the club a month ago, was unanimously elected as an honorary member.

A special committee, consisting of Whitelaw Reid, Col. Le Grand B. Cannon, and Salem H. Wales, which was appointed by President Tappen to draft resolutions in respect to the memory of Dorman B. Eaton, who died on Dec. 23 last, presented an appropriate minute, which was adopted, after speeches had been made by Cephas Brainerd, Rush C. Hawkins, and Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa.

The Secretary was then instructed to enter the minute of Mr. Eaton's public services and of the Union League Club's regard for him upon the club's records, and to forward a copy to his family.

AMERICAN ART AT PARIS.

The list of the works in sculpture, illustration, and drawing, architecture, engraving, and miniature painting, which have been selected by the juries appointed for each class of work was given out yesterday by the Art Department of the United States Commission for the Paris Exposition. The list of paintings which will represent America at Paris will be made known next week.

The sculptors whose works have been chosen to go to Paris are Clement T. Barnhorn of Cincinnati, Charles Grafly, Samuel M. Murray, and Alexander S. Calder of Philadelphia; Karl Bitter of Weehawken, N. J.; Bessie Potter Vonnoh of Rockland Lake, N. Y.; Henry H. Kitson of Boston, and Daniel C. French, Johannis Gilert and George Gray Barnard of New York. Mr. Barnard will be represented by his well-known statues of "The God Pan," the "Hewer," and the "Two Nations," and French by his equally well-known statue of George Washington.

Thirty-one artists will be represented in the department of illustration by forty-six illustrations and drawings. Among these artists are J. Carroll Beckwith, C. C. Chapman, W. A. Clark, B. W. Clinedinst, Will H. Drake, Charles Dana Gibson, Jules Guerin, Jay Hambidge, Arthur I. Keller, F. T. Richards, W. A. Rogers, Rosina E. Sherwood, Albert Sterner, W. T. Smedley, C. J. Taylor, F. F. Yohn, and F. R. Zogbaum of New York; Alice Barbour Stephens of Philadelphia, Eric Pape of Boston, Howard Pyle of Wilmington, Maud Alice Cowles of Farmington, Conn., and A. D. Frost of Convent Station, N. J.

Photographs of finished works make up the architectural exhibit, for the most part, and in this department the most prominent exhibitors will be George B. Post, Bruce Price, Ernest Flagg, Babb, Cook & Willard, McKim, Mead & White, Carrere & Hastings, R. M. Hunt, H. J. Hardenbergh, Charles I. Berg, Wilson Evre, Jr., Whitney Warren, Henry Vaughan, and Wheelwright & Hayden.

Many of the artists represented in the recently closed first annual exhibition of American miniature painters will send specimens of their work to Paris. Among these are William J. Baer, Mary Champney, J. Josephi, Harriette B. Strafer, W. J. Whittemore, and Carl A. Weidener of New York; Martha S. Becker of Chicago, Alice Beckington of Scituate, Mass.; Lucia F. Fuller of Windsor, Vt.; Laura C. Hills of Boston, Florence MacKubin of Baltimore, Virginia Reynolds of Chicago, Emily Drayton Taylor of Philadelphia, and Theodora W. Thayer of Cambridge, Mass.

In the department of engravings and etchings will be shown many of the best plates of Timothy Cole, Elbridge Kingsley, F. S. King, Henry Wolf, Thomas Johnson, and others.

THE ARION MASQUERADE BALL.

Procession of Floats and Crowning of Prince Carnival To-night.

The masquerade ball of the Arion Society to be held at Madison Square Garden this evening will be replete with new and pleasing features. The dancing floor will be thrown open at the beginning of the evening and not reserved until after the procession, as in former years. An interesting feature of the ball will be the appearance of a number of prominent Arion members as characters in the display. Among these are A. F. Sippel, Charles Vollmer, John Splitdorf, and Conrad Koch.

The crowning of Arion will take place in the temple, which will stand in the centre of the dancing floor. While Arion kneels, Prince Carnival will place the fool's cap on his head. Dancers in picturesque garb will be grouped about the temple during the ceremony. The great procession will include five floats—Ancient Time, Folk Lore, Age of Absolutism, Modern Times, and Prince Carnival and Arion. On the last float will appear Charles Vollmer as Prince Carnival and August Sippel as Arion. The Committee of Arrangements, thirty strong, will march in front of the float, which will be drawn by six postilions in blue uniforms. The retinue of followers will be composed of six Chinamen with long wooden spoons and six girls in men's evening dress.

A few minutes before midnight the dancing floor will be cleared and the great ballet will begin. Among the dancers will be forty-eight coryphees dressed in the colors of the Prince—red, white, green, and yellow. There will also be seven solo dancers, representing the colors of the rainbow, and one solo dancer as the sun.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Spence—Wade.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Miss Harriet M. Wade, daughter of the late David Wade of Virginia, was married at the First Presbyterian Church this evening to William Wallace Spence, Jr., the Rev. Dr. G. W. White of West Virginia, an uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Donald Guthrie, rector of the church, officiating. Miss Virginia Appleton Wilson, a niece of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Miss Mary Esther Gill and Miss Mary Butler, nieces of the bridegroom, were the bridesmaids. Thomas K. Carey was the best man and the ushers were A. H. S. Post, Dr. J. Percy Wade, P. MacCauley Birckhead, and James W. Dennis. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, James T. Dennis.

The bridegroom is the only son of W. W. Spence, one of Baltimore's wealthiest citizens, and is a brother of Mrs. John Gill. He is a member of the leading clubs and has been prominent in society for several years. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Appleton Wilson, Mrs. Rufus K. Goodenow, and Mrs. James T. Dennis, all of Baltimore, and of Mrs. Cheney of Connecticut.

Taylor—Eddy.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 8.—At St. John's Episcopal Church to-night Miss Frances Louise Eddy, niece of Alderman George F. Darrow, was married to Frederick Taylor of Boston, son of Capt. Henry C. Taylor of the battleship Indiana, United States Navy.

The Rev. E. L. Sanford performed the ceremony. The bride entered the church leaning on the arm of her uncle, G. F. Darrow. She was gowned in white peau de soie with duchesse lace and orange blossoms, tulle veil, fastened with diamond sunbeams, and carried a white Prayer-Book. The bridesmaids were Miss Neville Taylor of Newport, R. I., sister of the bridegroom; Misses May and Isabel Hall and Grace Derby. Robert Taylor, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Robert W. Beardslee of Ithaca; Douglass Taylor of Poughkeepsie; John L. Houston, and William H. Barbour. Many prominent guests from out of town attended the service.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor will reside in Boston.

Floyd—Gossler.

Mr. William T. Floyd and Miss Olga Louise Gossler, daughter of Mr. Gustav Henry Gossler of 5 West Sixty-ninth Street, were married yesterday afternoon at St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown performed the ceremony. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends. A reception at the house of the bride's parents followed the ceremony.

W. E. Glover Dies in His Office.

William E. Glover died suddenly from heart disease at noon yesterday in his office, at 35 Nassau Street. Mr. Glover was a well-known lawyer, formerly a partner of the late Reuben H. Cudlitt. He was born in this city fifty-one years ago,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 82d St. & Columbus Ave. Astor Place Bank. Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
BANKERS,
56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Negotiate Security Issues of Railroad, Street Railway, Gas, Electric, and other Companies, and transact a General Banking Business.
Investment Securities.
Private wire connection to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
H. F. Bachman & Co., Philadelphia.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Offices: 302 Broadway, New York. 84 Broadway, Brooklyn.
BONDS. STOCKS. COTTON. GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
Legal Depository for State, City and Court Moneys.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Separate Department with special facilities for Ladies.
Checks Drawn may be cashed at either office.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate, Mortgages, etc.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Ass't Treas.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY B. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

New York, Feb. 6th, 1900.
We beg to announce that David Webster has this day increased the amount of special capital in our firm to $200,000.
SEYMOUR, JOHNSON & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
71 Broadway, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

Large Profits--Absolute Security--Monthly Dividends.

Earnings and net profits certified as correct by Chartered Accountants, BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO., of New York, Chicago and San Francisco, who supervise its accounts.

The opportunity offered investors by this company is unexcelled, we believe unequalled, by any other zinc company in the United States.

Not only the opportunity for magnificent profits, but the opportunity of knowing at all times the exact condition of their company.

Dividends are paid promptly on the first of each month, one per cent. on par, to all stockholders of record on the 25th of the preceding month. At the present price of shares, this means a return to the investor of **nearly 14 per cent. per annum** in cash monthly payments.

A sound investment depends, first, on security; second, on profit. The profit of such an investment as this is unquestionable; and its security is assured by properties whose value has been attested by the examination of the Public Accountants, as per their certified reports.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS containing these reports in full, with detailed statements of earnings, expenses, and net profits from the various mines.

100,000 SHARES

are now offered for public subscription at

85c. PER SHARE,

to complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the new mills now being built.

The shares are of the par value of $1.00 each, and are fully paid and non-assessable.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 AND 47 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 409 The Rookery, Chicago

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made March 1, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-b, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-b bonds:

SERIES A-b SECURITIES.

29 Refrigerating Car Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-18a, at $1,100 each.
192 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series C, 6 p. c. bonds, $1,000 each.
29 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series B, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
15 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-e, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
4 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
214 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment A-f bonds, aggregating $200,000.
2 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-a, 6 p. c. bonds, aggregating $600.
1 Illinois Rolling Stock Company Lease Warrant, Series B-85, $2,440.
2 Illinois Rolling Stock Company Lease Warrants, Series B-85, Class B; total, $17,150.40.
1 St. Louis, Chicago, & St. Paul R. R. Co. Lease Warrant, Series B-88, $2,400.
2 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-99, aggregating $19,-011.44.
Total securities, $727,501.84.
Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made February 1, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-d, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-d bonds:

A-d SECURITIES.

3 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-99, due $28,517.16.
66 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
2 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series Z-3, Certificates at $1,000 each.
7 R. R. Equipment Company, Series A-a, 6 p. c. bonds, aggregating $6,600.
3 R. R. Equipment Company, Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f, bonds, aggregating $55,-000.
Total securities, $161,017.16.
Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture, made July 15, 1895, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-e, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-e bonds:

A-e SECURITIES.

116 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
101 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
6 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $100 each.
2 R. R. Equipmen. Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
13 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-a, bonds, aggregating $10,500.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f bonds, aggregating $122,000.
1 Refrigerating Car Company, Series B-18a, Lease Warrant, $57,083.97.
1 Rolling Stock Company, Series B-85, Class B, Lease Warrant, $8,975.20.
6 Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad Company, Series B-6, Lease Warrants, at $184.94 each.
45 Lease Warrants of the Laughlin Towing & Transportation Company, aggregating $24,-478.95.
4 Lease Warrants of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co., Series A-99, aggregating $33,147.88.
Total securities, $476,505.64.
Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made August 1, 1896, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-a, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-a bonds:

A-a SECURITIES.

5 Lease Warrants of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway Company, Series A-99. Due on each, $9,505.72.
137 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f, bonds aggregating $100,-000.
20 Railroad Equipment Co., Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
2 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each
16 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-e, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
29 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
Total securities, $351,528.60.
Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made January 27, 1891, between The Ohio Falls Car Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-7, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-7 Certificates of Interest:

Z-7 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 12 to 45, Series Z-7, aggregating $182,-904.39, and agreement dated January 27, 1891, under which same were issued.
Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1892, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-12, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest, having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-12 Certificates of Interest.

Z-12 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 24 to 84, Series Z-12, aggregating $10,-660, and agreement dated October 1, 1892, under which same were issued.
Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made January 1, 1891, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series D-24 issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said D-24 bonds.

D-24 SECURITIES.

21 Certificates of Interest, Iron Car Equipment Company, Series Z-5, at $1,000 each.
Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture, made April 2, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series D-4, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said D-4 bonds:

D-4 SECURITIES.

124 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series B, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1890, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series B-192, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest, having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said B-192 Certificates of Interest.

B-192 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 38 to 124, Series B-192, aggregating $47,-157.61, and agreement dated November 1, 1890, under which same were issued.
Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made October 1, 1892, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-12, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest, having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-12 Certificates of Interest.

Z-12 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 24 to 84, Series Z-12, aggregating $10,-660, and agreement dated October 1, 1892, under which same were issued.
Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1890, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-3, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-3 Certificates of Interest.

Z-3 CERTIFICATES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 32 to 124, Series Z-3, aggregating $18,-003.76, and agreement dated November 1, 1890, under which same were issued.
Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture, made November 1, 1890, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-b, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-b bonds:

SERIES A-b SECURITIES.

29 Refrigerating Car Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-18a, at $1,100 each.
192 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series C, 6 p. c. bonds, $1,000 each.
29 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series B, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
15 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-e, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
4 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
214 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment A-f bonds, aggregating $200,000.
2 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-a, 6 p. c. bonds, aggregating $600.
1 Illinois Rolling Stock Company Lease Warrant, Series B-85, $2,440.
2 Illinois Rolling Stock Company Lease Warrants, Series B-85, Class B; total, $17,150.40.
1 St. Louis, Chicago, & St. Paul R. R. Co. Lease Warrant, Series B-88, $2,400.
2 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-99, aggregating $19,-011.44.
Total securities, $727,501.84.
Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made February 1, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-d, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-d bonds:

A-d SECURITIES.

3 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-99, due $28,517.16.
66 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
2 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series Z-3, Certificates at $1,000 each.
7 R. R. Equipment Company, Series A-a, 6 p. c. bonds, aggregating $6,600.
3 R. R. Equipment Company, Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f, bonds, aggregating $55,-000.
Total securities, $161,017.16.
Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture, made July 15, 1895, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-e, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-e bonds:

A-e SECURITIES.

116 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
101 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
6 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $100 each.
2 R. R. Equipmen. Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
13 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-a, bonds, aggregating $10,500.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f bonds, aggregating $122,000.
1 Refrigerating Car Company, Series B-18a, Lease Warrant, $57,083.97.
1 Rolling Stock Company, Series B-85, Class B, Lease Warrant, $8,975.20.
6 Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad Company, Series B-6, Lease Warrants, at $184.94 each.
45 Lease Warrants of the Laughlin Towing & Transportation Company, aggregating $24,-478.95.
4 Lease Warrants of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co., Series A-99, aggregating $33,147.88.
Total securities, $476,505.64.
Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made August 1, 1896, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-a, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-a bonds:

A-a SECURITIES.

5 Lease Warrants of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway Company, Series A-99. Due on each, $9,505.72.
137 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f, bonds aggregating $100,-000.
20 Railroad Equipment Co., Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
2 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each
16 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-e, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
29 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
Total securities, $351,528.60.
Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made January 27, 1891, between The Ohio Falls Car Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-7, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-7 Certificates of Interest:

Z-7 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 12 to 45, Series Z-7, aggregating $182,-904.39, and agreement dated January 27, 1891, under which same were issued.
Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1892, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-12, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest, having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-12 Certificates of Interest.

Z-12 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 24 to 84, Series Z-12, aggregating $10,-660, and agreement dated October 1, 1892, under which same were issued.
Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made January 1, 1891, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series D-24 issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said D-24 bonds.

D-24 SECURITIES.

21 Certificates of Interest, Iron Car Equipment Company, Series Z-5, at $1,000 each.
Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

TO THE

Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders

OF THE

Brooklyn Warf and Warehouse Company.

Referring to the Committee's advertisement, dated February 1, 1900, Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company may be deposited with the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 59 CEDAR STREET, under the terms of the preliminary agreement dated February 1, 1900, up to and including February 28, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
HENRY A. REDFIELD,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, N. Y.

Durham Coal & Coke Company
First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 23d day of February, 1900, for the sale to it of bonds issued under the First Mortgage dated October 6, 1899, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the Sum of Seven thousand and fifty ($7,050) Dollars.

Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee.
By WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.
February 9, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

Fortieth Annual Statement of the WASHINGTON Life Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., PRESIDENT.

January 1st, 1900.

ASSETS, . . . $15,903,815.97

Reserved for policies, N. Y. Standard 4 per cent., and all Liabilities	$15,117,409.40
New insurance, 1899	14,756,890.00
Paid policy-holders in 1899	1,707,538.48
Paid policy-holders since organization	33,623,988.79
Income, 1899	3,134,750.74

Assets Invested as Follows:

Loans secured by mortgages on real estate, first liens	$7,777,975.00
Municipal and other bonds	468,821.58
Loans to policy-holders on its policies	1,087,861.60
Loans on collaterals	460,000.00
Real estate	5,356,682.95
Cash in bank and trust companies	265,801.96
Interest accrued, net amount of premiums deferred and in transit, &c.	486,672.88
	$15,903,815.97

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Levi P. Morton, W. A. Brewer, Jr., Robert Bowne, Chas. H. Ludington, Francis Speir, Benjamin Haxtun, Henry F. Hitch, Charles P. Britton, Francis G. Adams, Frederic R. Coudert, David Thomson, Roland G. Mitchell, Randolph F. Purdy, George M. Hard, John Hopson, Elisha S. French, John W. Brannan, M. D., Henry Meigs, E. V. Connett, John Burling Lawrence, Graham H. Brewer, Oswald Sanderson, Jordan L. Mott, Jr., Israel C. Pierson, Henry H. Cook.

E. S. FRENCH, Vice President.
CYRUS MUNN, 2d Vice President.
ISRAEL C. PIERSON, Actuary.
GRAHAM H. BREWER, Secretary.
B. F. ELLSWORTH, Assistant Secretary.
W. W. CRISSEY, Cashier.
J. W. BRANNAN, M. D., Medical Director.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys, 141 Broadway.
DAVID THOMSON, Counsel, 141 Broadway.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co.
OF OREGON.

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 336, 416, 417, 846, 852, 853, 877, 964, 1071, 1206, 2134, 2695, 2770, 3320, 3498, 3593, 3612, 3618, 3620, 3829, 3891,

and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 10th day of January, 1900, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 17th, 1900.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Reading Company,
Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the company (after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage) a dividend of ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the company, to be paid March 8, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 19, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1900.

READING COMPANY,
By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 19, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1900.

On March 8, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same period of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

187th Dividend.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 29th, 1900.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, February 10th to stockholders of record on February 1, 1900.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.
General Office,
New York, N. Y., Jan'y 31st, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the FIRST PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK, payable on the first day of March next, to stockholders of record at twelve o'clock noon, on Saturday, the tenth day of February next.

The transfer books will not be closed.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

The Board of Directors of the Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. this day declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. payable on and after February 10th, proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 P. M. on January 26th, 1900.

The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 26th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on February 10th, 1900.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
New York, January 9th, 1900.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Ry. Co.,
NEW YORK, January 13th, 1900.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. will be paid on the common stock of this Company on March 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record February 9th, 1900, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. February 9th, 1900, and re-open at 10 o'clock A. M. March 2nd, 1900.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

**

$11,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.30; Madrid, 28.57; Lisbon, 42.; Rome, 7.27½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day, and a calm feeling prevailed. International securities were generally maintained, Brazilians easing slightly. Rio Tintos started strong, but subsequently became agitated in sympathy with the fluctuations of copper. Kafirs were strong on London buying. In locals speculators were inclined to realize. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 65c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 18c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 68 43¼.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 79,025,000f. Treasury accounts current decreased 30,775,000f, gold in hand increased 4,300,000f, bills discounted decreased 150,575,000f, and silver in hand increased 1,525,000f.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—On the Boerse to-day prices were strong, being stimulated by London advices. Transactions, however, were limited, and the market closed somewhat easier. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 8.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day. International securities were largely bought at the beginning, but closed easier.

MADRID, Feb. 8.—The gold quotation today was 28.82.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 5-16d per ounce and in New York at 59⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Stock Exchange 2,100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .40.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,600 shares of Alamo sold at .18@.18 seller .10, 500 Argentum Juanita at .20, 300 Best & Belcher at .35, 2,500 Cosmos at .01, 500 Golden Age at .05, 100 Isabella at 1.30, 100 Mollie Gibson at .26, 1,000 Pharmacist at .14@.15, 100 Plymouth at .20, 200 Sierra Nevada at .40, and 500 Work at .31.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Anaconda	.42	Little Chief	.16
Alice	.40	Mexican	.28
Best & Belcher	.30	Mouiton	.36
Brunswick Consol	.27	Ontario	.07½
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Ophir	1.02
Chrysolite	.05	Plymouth	.10
Chollar	.16	Phoenix, Ariz.	.07
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	Potosi	.15
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Quicksilver	1.34
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Deadwood Terra	.45	Savage	.08
Eureka Consol	.14	Sierra Nevada	.33
Father de Smet	.08	Standard	2.00
Golden Fleece	.26	Small Hopes	.90
Gould & Curry	.18	Victor	1.00
Hale & Norcross	.26	Yellow Jacket	.10
Homestake	45.00	Argentum Juanita	.17
Horn Silver	1.10	Isabella	1.25
Iron Silver	.58	Mollie Gibson	.23
Lacrosse	.14	Portland	2.30
Leadville Con	.07		

Export Grain Trade Pleased.

The export grain traders of the Produce Exchange are pleased at what they regard as a decided mitigation of an old evil. Heretofore it has been frequently found that the amount of grain taken out of a vessel at an English port was somewhat less than the American shipper had put into it. The causes for such a shortage have been various, a small part of a cargo being lost in one way or another before it reached its destination. The export grain trade met yesterday to consider a telegram from the President of the London Corn Trade Association, in which the association offered to provide against such a contingency—in other words to "guarantee the out-turn" of every cargo—upon the payment of five-eighths of 1 per cent. on wheat shipments and three-quarters of 1 per cent. on other grain shipments. The proposition was unanimously accepted.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Johnsonville Cheese Company of Johnsonville; capital, $600. Directors—William H. Gage, Henry H. Beaty, and Clarence E. Akin, Johnsonville.

Inventions Development Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—William Pollon, John C. McKibbin, and James P. Lowrey, New York City.

National Bowling Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—John Ehler, William R. Eck, Henry Schroeder, and T. Lloyd McConchie, New York.

Max Frankel Company of New York City, to deal in bottles; capital, $15,000. Directors—Albert H. Frankel, Morris Cooper, and Karl Guiterman, New York City.

The Moore Manufacturing Company of Waterville; capital, $100,000. Directors—George R. Moore, Henry J. Coggeshall, and Samuel W. Goodwin, Waterville.

Richfield Springs Dairy Company of Richfield Springs; capital, $5,000. Directors—Dolos A. Walker, John G. Robinson, and Norman Golman, Richfield Springs.

The Conquista Coal Railway Company, to operate a line of railroad in Coahuita State, Republic of Mexico; capital, $80,000. Directors—James T. Gardiner, John L. Elliot, George F. Peabody, Charles J. Peabody, Acosta Nichols, Louis G. Myers, Howard Dutcher, E. D. Peters, and Cecil Barrett, New York City.

New Traction Company Formed.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Feb. 8.—The Warren County Traction Company has just filed articles of association in the County Clerk's office here. The corporation has been formed for the purpose of building trolley lines in Warren County, and is capitalized at $250,000. It is said to have been organized in opposition to the new company just formed in Phillipsburg, which is making strenuous efforts to get the right of way for an electric line from Phillipsburg to Washington, and thence to Hackettstown, Dover, and other points. The incorporators are Howard Mutchler, Easton; Morris M. Reading, Phillipsburg; Robert A. Montgomery, Lambertville; Charles L. Hemmingway, Easton; Richard B. Reading, Lambertville; William S. Pretsel, Phillipsburg; Frederick Frelinghuysen Kennedy, Bloomsburg.

Construction Company Incorporated.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Feb. 8.—Articles of incorporation have been filed in the Warren County Clerk's office by the New Jersey Construction Company, whose object is to construct telephone and telegraph lines in Warren and Northampton Counties, and do a general contracting business. The company is capitalized at $100,000. The incorporators are Elbert B. Bohen, Easton; George R. Macey, Easton; Frank Ricker, Phillipsburg, and Michael Lynch, Phillipsburg.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 8.—Certificates of incorporation was granted at Dover to-day as follows:

Keystone Portland Cement Company, to make cement for building purposes in Pennsylvania and New York; capital, $900,000.

Maryland Vacuum Ice Company, to manufacture ice in Baltimore; capital, $200,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange will meet to-day. The work of renewing the brokerage certificates, which has been engaging the attention of the committee for the last month, has been largely accomplished, and will, it is said, be soon completed. Several charges against licensed brokers for alleged violation of the rules are likely to be heard by the committee to-day.

The proposition to extend the jurisdiction of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange so as to include Richmond County, which was formulated recently by Staten Island fire insurance agents, is being commented upon favorably in the local offices, and one underwriter, who has been interested in the matter, said yesterday that some action may be taken by the Exchange at its regular meeting next Wednesday.

The talk of restoring fixed fire insurance rates in parts of the suburban territory, and particularly in Long Island, which resulted from the assertions of several prominent underwriters that they wanted to put an end to the demoralization caused by the suspension of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association last Spring, has so far been fruitless, because the members of the old Executive Committee have not taken any steps toward action, and the companies which were outside of the old association have not taken the initiative in any effort to re-establish a compact as to rates and commissions in this territory.

The difficulties in the local fire insurance rating compact at Trenton, N. J., which have followed the refusal of one of the members to pay a fine imposed for alleged violation of the rules, have reached a point where the officers of several of the companies affected intimate that some sort of settlement must be reached soon, if the suspension of rates in Trenton is to be prevented. The lack of success in settling the trouble at the January meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department has, it is said, complicated the situation, and companies are anxious to avoid a repetition in Trenton of the rate fight which has been going on for several months in Newark.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Though not as active as on Wednesday trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was in much larger amount than the average for last week. With the continued activity the market remained fairly strong, though in some quarters a reactionary tendency appeared, and closing bids showed a number of recessions from the previous day's final figures. Several stocks not heretofore traded in in this market were quoted, and in one of them trading was very active. In most cases of net losses for the day the declines occurred in stocks that had advanced considerably in the last five days, and the recessions were no greater than were naturally looked for after a substantial advance. These reactions gave the market a more or less irregular character, but, all told, much strength was apparent, and considerable net gains were by no means lacking in the list of the day's changes.

AMALGAMATED COPPER retained its prominent place in the market, but it was less strong than on the several preceding days, and at the close showed a net loss of half a point. On the early trading in the stock it sold up to 95¼, and many transactions were made around 95, but after the opening activity there was relatively little trading, and during the balance of the day the price declined gradually. Lowest sales were made at 94, and the issue was offered at that figure at the close, with 93½ the best bid. In view of the 12 point advance in the stock since this time last week, the reaction was considered small. Traders seemed still inclined to buy the stock, and apparently the rapid advance from 83 a week ago has not brought about much short selling of the stock. It seems the general opinion that the organization of the United Metals' Selling Company and the progress of other plans probably facilitated by the formation of that company are likely to prove very favorable to the copper trade, and incidentally to the Amalgamated and other copper stocks.

LITTLE TIGER GOLD MINING—Trading in the stock of the Little Tiger Gold Mining Company was begun on the curb yesterday, and the stock showed much activity, being traded in to the extent of about 10,000 shares. The capitalization of the company is $500,000 divided into shares of the par value of $1. It is said that the company's mines, which are located in the Northern part of California, have already yielded profits to the extent of $100,000, which has been applied to dividends on the company's stock. The issue has for some time been traded in in the Boston market, and it is said to be controlled by persons in that city. It sold yesterday from 24 cents a share up to 34, and closed at 34 bid.

EMPIRE STEEL, a stock that up to a day or two ago had not been quoted on the curb for a long time, was in demand, and the bids for the common and preferred stocks advanced about 5 points without sales. The latter closed at 63 bid, and the common at 23 bid.

NATIONAL TUBE was probably the most active of the industrial stocks, and one of the strongest. In the common stock transactions were unusually large, and the price advanced to 50⅝, ending the day at 50⅜ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point. In the preferred stock, also, trading was active, and it showed a net gain of a quarter of a point, closing at 92¾ bid.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was active and strong. The common stock sold up to 8, and closed at 7¾ bid, a net gain of half a point. A similar advance was recorded in the preferred stock, the final bid for which was 25. It is said that it will probably be a number of weeks yet before any report can be expected from the committee that is investigating the Distilling Company's affairs.

UNION COPPER sold to the extent of 500 shares at 15½ and 15. At a moment when there was little or no demand for the stock it was offered down, and immediately after these sales the price recovered 10 points. At the close 25 was bid for the stock. It was said that the last previous sale was made last week at 33.

BAY STATE GAS closed much stronger than on the previous day, and relatively little stock was offered. It sold up to 2 and closed at 2 bid, against 1⅝ bid on Wednesday.

ELECTRIC BOAT sold at 18¼, and closed at 17¾ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	2	2½
New Amsterdam pf.	25½	26¼
New Amsterdam pf.	46	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	98½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	31	33
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76½	77½
American Bicycle pf.	17	20
American Bicycle pf.	49	51
American Bicycle bonds	..	92½
American Chicle	51	55
American Chicle pf.	85	93
American Woolen	25	25¾
American Woolen pf.	82	85¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	7½	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	46	47½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	13	14
Distilling Company of America	7¾	8
Distilling Company of America pf.	25	25¾
Empire Steel	23	..
Empire Steel pf.	63	..
Electric Axle Light & Power	3¾	4¼
Electric Boat	17¾	19¼
Electric Boat pf.	35	..
Havana Commercial	19	20
Havana Commercial pf.	59½	61
International Pump	18	19½
International Pump pf.	65	69
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	31½	32½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.	85½	89½
National Gramophone	47	53
National Salt	46	47
National Salt pf.	77	78
National Tube	50¾	51
National Tube pf.	92¼	93
Otis Elevator	25	26
Otis Elevator pf.	87¼	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	81	83
Sloss-Sheffield	31	31½
Sloss-Sheffield pf	72	73
Standard Oil of New Jersey	533	536
Telegraph, Telephone & Cable of A.	1	5
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93½	94
American Air Power	40	47
Arizona Lead	11½	12
Asphalt Company of America	13	14
British Columbia Copper	10¼	11
California Copper	4	4½
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub.	106¼	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	83	86
Electric Vehicle	48	52
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid.	1½	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22½
General Carriage	6	6½
Illinois Transportation	2	3¾
Kansas City, P. & G. pf., (new)	42	43½
Kansas City, P. & G. 3s, (new)	67¾	68¾
Little Tiger Gold Mining	34	36
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	98½	99¼
New York Transportation	10¾	10½
New England Transportation	6	6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20¾	21½
Pittsburg Coal	24	..
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83	83¾
St. Louis subs. full paid, ex div.	121	124
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf.	80	..
St. Louis bonds	..	94½
Retsof	28	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	..	16
Superior & Boston Copper	..	3-16
Tennessee Copper	16	17
Trust Company of America	190	194
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26	27½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	61½	63

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	385	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	84	85
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	66	68
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88½	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	28½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf.	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	89
North Jersey Street Railway	28½	29½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	113¾	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	23	27
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark, bds	..	105
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	31½	32½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	88½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	76	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	39	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	90	95
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	18	20
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70¾	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	108
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas Stock	50	55
St. Paul Gas bonds pf.	80	89
Standard Gas, New York	115	125
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	150
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	26
Brooklyn Ferry 6s	88½	89½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	68	70
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	93¾
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	37	39
Union Ferry bonds	99	100½

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf.	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	8	10
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	42½	46
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Lorillard Company pf.	..	108
Standard Coupler	37	40
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	..
Union Typewriter	28	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
Worthington Pump pf.	106	..

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	105	105½
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Prices held well today in spite of the general market heaviness, and the volume of trading was good. White Knob, which did not participate yesterday, rose 2, to 17, to-day. Butte lost 2⅛ to 62½; Montana held at 28¾; Centennial rose ⅜, to 21, reacting thence to 18½, closing at 19; Parrot was up 1, at 46½, later selling off, to 45, but closing at 45½; United States gained ½ more, to 9⅛, later 9; Utah gained 1, to 32; Isle Royale lost ⅛ to 28; Amalgamated rose 1¼, to 95½ later 94½; Santa Ysabel recovered 1⅛, to 3⅜; Massachusetts Electric was up 1, at 26; Agricultural Chemical preferred reacted ¾, to 77½; Mergenthaler Linotype rose 5, to 205; Osceola was off 3, at 75; Mexican Central 4s rose ½, to 75½.

At the Clearing House what few loans were made passed at 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at par and 5 cents discount.

A few institutions have had considerable money turned in to them within the past two days, and this money has been freely offered on call at 3½ per cent., and it is believed loans have been made at 3 per cent. On the other hand, some money has been loaned as high as 4 and 4½ per cent. Time money is in good supply for all dates on the highest grade of collateral at 4 per cent. Loans are reported at 3¾ per cent. for four months. In mercantile paper there is a good demand. Best names sell from 4@4½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5	5½	Old Colony	4	4½
Allouez	3	8¼	Old Dominion	20¾	21
Arcadian	20	21	Osceola	75½	76
Arnold	6	6½	Parrot	45½	46
Ash Bed	.50	1¼	Pioneer	1⅞	2½
Atlantic	24	25	Quincy	143	148
Baltic	21	21½	Rhode Island	4½	5
B. & C.	20	35	Santa Fe	6¾	7
Bost. & Mon.	280	282	Santa Ysabel	3½	3¾
Butte & Bost.	62½	65	Shoe	30¾	31
Cal. & Hec.	750	755	Tamarack	191½	195
Centennial	18¾	19	Utah Cons.	31	31½
Franklin	15¾	15½	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	1	1	White Knob	16½	17
Isle Royale	28	28	Winona	3½	4
Mohawk	14¾	15	Wolverine	41½	43

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	244	245	Fitchburg pf. 124	124½
Bost. & Low.	242	..	N. Y. & N.	..
Bost. & Me.	193	193½	E. 6s	110½	111½
Bost. & P.	..	300	N. Y. & N.	..
Bost. Elev.	..	99	E. 7s	115	..
Bost. G. 5s.	80	..	West End	92¾	93
Cent. Mass.	13	14			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	331	338	N. Eng. Tel.	135	140
Chi. S. Y.	136½	137½	U. S. Oil	19½	20
Dom. Coal	43¼	44	Westinghouse Electric	44	44½
Dom. C. pf.	115¾	..	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	61	..
Erie Tel.	107	108½			
Mexican Tel.	..	3			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Eliminating Marsden, Electric Company of America, and Reading first preferred, the market was decidedly flat, with a vacillating tendency, but with inconsequential changes. After a long period of apathy, American Railways was bid up to 5¼, and the advance was accompanied by vague rumors of important developments. After leading the market in the way of strength, Electric Company of America receded, but only fractionally, and Marsden, which recovered to 10⅜ early in the day, lost the gain at the close. The weakness in Marsden was the logical outcome of the showing made in the company's annual report. At to-day's price the $30,000,000 common stock is valued at $8,500,000. This sum finds representation, according to the report, in $513,476 cash and cash assets. Little was done in Philadelphia Electric and Cambria Steel. Asphalt, while firm, was without change. Reading first preferred continued to droop. Union Traction, on light trading, advanced a shade.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21½	21⅞	Phila. Trac.	98½	98¾
Choctaw	33	34	Union Trac.	39¼	39½
Con. T. of P.	28½	29⅜	Un. G. Imp.	152	154
E. Co. of A.	13⅞	14½	Welsbach Lt.	43	45
Lehigh Val.	25½	25⅝	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Marsden	10¼	10⅜	Penn.	6¾	6⅞
Phil. & Erie	23	24			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The sum of to-day's business showed a decided falling off, and the range was much narrower. Tin Plate common opened at 35, but closed a point lower. Match advanced a point from 127, but closed at 127½. These were the only changes of a point on the whole list.

	High.	Low.	Close.
777 Linseed	15¾	15¾	15½
1,245 Linseed pf	59	58¼	58½
265 Tin Plate	35	34	34
20 Radiator	49	49	49
5 Chicago Telephone	220	220	220
625 Diamond Match	128	127	127½
60 American Strawboard	31½	31	31
45 Lake Street El	11	10¾	11
50 Lake St. El. ctfs.	10	10	10
623 Metropolitan El pf.	78¼	78	78¼
50 Metropolitan El ctfs.	27	27	27
1,548 Natl. Biscuit	39½	38¾	39¼
100 Natl. Biscuit pf.	95	95	95
200 Natl. Carbon	20¼	20¼	20¼
20 Natl. Carbon pf.	85	85	85
1,000 Natl. Steel	50¾	49½	50
350 Union El	98½	98¼	98¼
100 South Side El	100	100	100
10 West Chicago	112	112	112

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in January showed increases:

Chi., Indianapolis and Louisville	$20,857
Western N. Y. and Penn.	13,000
Total increase, 2 roads	$42,857
Increase previously reported	1,889,773
Total increase, 44 roads	$1,932,630
Decrease 3 roads previously reported	13,713
Net increase	$1,918,917

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend has been declared by the Philadelphia Company.

The fortieth annual statement of the Washington Life Insurance Company, published in another column, shows that during the past year the new insurance amounted to $14,756,890, and since the company's organization the sum of $83,623,988.79 has been paid to its policy holders.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Feb. 8, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	116½	62	Adams Express	115	115	115	115	..
16⅝	17	1,232	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16⅝	17	16½	16½	−⅜
64	64¾	220	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	−⅛
34⅞	35	400	American Cotton Oil	35	35	34¾	34¾	−¼
147½	150	10	American Express	147	147	147	147	..
42⅞	43	878	American Ice Co.	43⅝	43⅝	42½	43	−⅛
75½	78	10	Am. Ice Co. pf.	75	75	75	75	..
15⅝	15⅝	1,114	American Linseed Co.	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+⅛
58⅛	58½	1,050	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	58⅞	59	58¾	58⅝	−⅛
6	6¼	500	American Malting Co.	6¼	6⅜	6	6	−⅛
41⅝	42	1,420	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	42⅜	43	41½	41⅝	−⅛
91	91⅛	355	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91½	91½	91	91	−⅛
47	47½	1,940	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	48¼	48¼	47	47	−1½
84⅞	85	1,135	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	85¼	85½	85	85	+⅛
57½	57⅝	8,135	American Steel & Wire	58	58	56⅝	57½	−⅜
93½	94	1,260	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	94½	94½	93¾	93¾	−⅝
112⅝	113	86,770	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	112	113¾	110¾	113	+⅞
95	98	40	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	96	96½	96	96½	..
34½	35	805	American Tin Plate	35⅝	35⅝	34½	34½	−½
106½	106⅝	20,800	American Tobacco	106½	107	105	106½	+1½
46	46¼	722	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	46	46¼	45¼	46	+⅝
45½	46	2,855	Ann Arbor pf.	45	46	45	46	+3
21	21½	2,725	At., T. & S. F.	21½	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	−½
63⅜	63⅞	22,045	At., T. & S. F. pf.	64¼	64⅝	63¼	63⅝	−⅝
62½	62⅝	8,625	Baltimore & Ohio	62½	62½	61½	62½	..
77¼	77½	9,020	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	77½	78	77	77⅛	+⅛
72⅞	73	36,447	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	74⅜	74⅞	72½	73	−2
149	150	125	Brooklyn Union Gas	149	149	149	149	−1½
..	..	100	Brunswick City	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−¼
48⅜	49¼	100	Canada Southern	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	−½
29⅞	30	5,270	Chesapeake & Ohio	30¼	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	+⅛
125	125½	14,815	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	126¼	126¼	124¾	125¼	−⅜
14	14⅛	550	Chicago Great West.	14¼	14⅜	14	14	−⅛
77½	77½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	+⅛
40¾	41	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	41	41	41	41	−¼
87¾	80	25	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	..
16	16½	120	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+⅛
124	124½	13,990	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	124⅜	125	123¾	124⅞	−⅛
171½	172½	188	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172	172	172	172	−¼
161½	163	50	Chicago & Northw.	164	164	164	164	..
108⅛	109¼	4,200	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	109½	109¾	108⅝	109¾	−½
172	178	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	172	172	172	172	+½
11½	12	1,500	Chicago Term. Trans.	11¼	12	11½	11⅝	−⅛
38	39	2,650	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38¾	39	38	38	..
62½	62¾	700	C., C., C. & St. L.	63	63	62¼	62¼	−⅛
105	108	110	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	108	108	108	108	..
20½	21½	400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	20½	21	20¼	21	+1
46	46¼	2,550	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	47	47	45½	46¼	−½
9⅞	10	680	Colorado Midland	9½	10	9½	10	+1
24	24½	1,500	Colorado Midland pf.	24½	24..	24½	24½	..
5½	5½	120	Colorado Southern	5½	5½	5½	5½	..
17½	17⅞	400	Col. & H. C. & I.	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+⅜
193⅝	194	4,510	Consolidated Gas	191	194	191	193⅝	+3
34¼	34½	4,910	Continental Tobac. Co.	35	35	34	34⅜	+⅛
85	85½	620	Continental Tob. Co. pf	85⅝	85⅝	85	85	+⅞
178	170½	700	Del., Lack. & West.	178½	179	173½	178½	..
20⅞	20¼	1,620	Denver & R. G.	20⅞	20¼	20¼	20¼	+⅛
72¼	72⅜

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Upper Fifth Avenue Block Front Resold—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for Flake & Dowling to a client the vacant block front on Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh Streets, 201.10 by 100. This is part of the property taken by the sellers in trade for the Nevada apartment house. The various deeds and mortgages incidental to this trade went on record yesterday. The only considerations stated were for the vacant parcels transferred by Mr. McCreery to Flake & Dowling—the Fifth Avenue block from already mentioned, figuring at $240,000; the five lots adjoining on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, at $75,000, and the two lots at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, at $75,000. The revenue stamps on the deed conveying the Nevada indicate an equity of $300,000. The property is incumbered by two mortgages, one for $500,000 and the other for $100,000.

The northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, a plot 100.11 by 100, owned by the Rogers estate, has been sold.

It is reported that the Melba apartment house, at the northwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Second Street has changed hands, as the result of a trade involving several smaller parcels on the west side.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Morgan R. Peck, for about $24,000, the five-story tenement 511 West Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 82 by 100.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for James A. Frame & Son, for about $28,500, the three-and-a-half-story dwelling 265 West Ninetieth Street, 18 by 100.

Daniel Birdsall & Co., brokers in the sale of the Victoria Annex, at Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, authorize a denial of published reports that Charles F. Aver of Boston is the buyer of the property.

Daniel B. Freedman has sold to Henry Smith the three-story dwelling 557 West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 23.4 by 100.

It is reported that William Rankin has bought for improvement the plot, 41 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 240 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

William J. Roome has sold to Herman Moses, for about $20,000, the five-story tenement 206 West Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By McVickar & Co.:

Nathalie Avenue, south side, near King's Bridge Road, two lots, each 25 by 125; public auction; by Schill $2,550

838 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, F. T. Nesbit 22,825

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

49 Franklin Street, south side, 78.7 feet west of Elm Street, 19.11 by 75.4, three-story brick building, with store; partition sale, to Thomas H. Wagstaff 15,400

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By McVickar & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 915 West End Avenue, west side, 44 feet south of Nineteenth Street, 20 by 90, four-story stone-front dwelling. Subject to a mortgage for $25,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob F. Solomon, referee, Marion Street, Twenty-fourth Ward, east side, 100 feet north of Elizabeth Street, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,821.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, 2,169 Bathgate Avenue, west side, 22.4 feet north of Samuel Street, 52.9 by 60.2 and irregular, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,486.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 26 and 28 West Fifty-fifth Street, for an eight-story brick and stone flat, 50 by 80.5 by 100.5; J. S. Kennedy, 31 Nassau Street, owner; James B. Baker, architect; cost, $125,000.

Third Street, north side, 270 feet east of Avenue D, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 33; Edward J. Eltner of 560 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $2,500.

Tinton Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for a four-and-one-half-story brick flat, 24.6 by 90.4; George W. Flagg of 2,634 Decatur Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $20,000.

Tinton Avenue, east side, 24.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for five two-story and basement brick dwellings, 19.6 by 53; George W. Flagg, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $50,000.

St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 66.3 feet north of John Street, for a two-and-one-half-story and basement brick dwelling, 23 by 51; St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 125 feet west of Central Park West, for a seven-story brick and limestone flat and bachelor apartments, 50 by 90.11; Patrick McMorrow, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $130,000.

Summit Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, for a one-story frame stable, 16 by 14; Mrs. Anne E. Thomas, premises, owner; M. Grimes of 621 Broadway architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Nos. 346 and 348 West Fortieth Street, to a two-story brick church; German Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; Louis Oberlin, architect; cost, $900.

No. 344 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick flat and store; George Kern, owner; Louis Buchman, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 322 East Third Street, to a three-story brick tenement; John D. Wendel estate, owner, H. C. Hollweidel, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 338 Broadway, to a six-story brick store, estate of George Bliss, 71 Broadway, owner; J. C. Hoes & Sons, builders; cost, $600.

No. 541 East Sixteenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; William Klingler, owner, Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 235 West Sixty-second Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Alfred Adams of 25 East Sixty-third Street, owner; J. H. O'Hare, architect; cost, $150.

No. 230 Second Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; George E. Folsom of 18 Avenue A, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Feb. 8.

BROADWAY, Amsterdam Av, 69th and 70th Sts, the block; William Johnston to James McCreery $1

BROADWAY, Amsterdam Av, 69th and 70th Sts, the block; New York Realty Company to William Johnston 1

BROADWAY, 220 and 222, e s, 50x100; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Jeremiah C Lyons 100

BRONX RIVER PLACE, w s, gore Lot W, map of Washingtonville, 27.6x110; Harriet E. Bard to Mary Speer 1

BUCHANAN PLACE, n s, 125 ft w of Jerome Ave, 25x100; Patrick Boylan to Patrick J. Mellon 1

CANNON ST, 110, n e cor of Stanton St, 75x100; Joseph Rosenberg and another to Hyman Adelstein and another 1

CONVENT AV, w s, 34.11 ft n of 148th St, 16x75; Mary Cahill to Mary F. Brown... 1

DELANCEY ST, 259, s s, 25x65.6; Dora Haft to Isaac Haft 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, s w cor of 144th St, 80x20; 144th St, n s, 175 ft e of Convent Ave, 20x99.11; 144th St, n s, 195 ft e of Convent Ave, 19x99.11; 144th St, n s, 214 ft e of Convent Ave, 18x99.11; 144th St, n s, 233 ft e of Convent Ave, 18x99.11; The Germania Life Insurance Company to Daniel Dillon 1

HENRY ST, n s, Lot 22, map of 7th Ward, by Thomas R. Ludlam, 21.8x75; Allen St, w s, 200 ft n of Rivington St, 50x87.6; Rutgers St, w s, 84 ft n of Cherry St, 46x85.6; Rivington St, 75 and 77, 42x77.6, and Orchard St, 108, 22x50; Edmund and Addie F. Trowbridge to Sidney A. Phillips, 1-5 part 1

KELLY ST, n s, 200 ft e of Robbins Av, 50x115.1x57.10x143.7; W. Usher Parsons, referee, to William L. Morton 1,000

LENOX AV, w s, 25.4 ft s of 137th St, 27x75; E. H. Moore to Lena Indik 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,453, e s, 18x95; Nathan Zeman to Bernard Webster 1

LOT 129, map of the village of Mount Eden, — x —; Margaret B. Becker to Duncan McGibbon, quit claim 50

OLD POST ROAD, n w s, adjoining land of Eliza Winship, 56.4x149.4x55.2x130.7, West Farms; Lemuel Pierce to Lemuel L. Pierce 650

ORCHARD ST, 108; Allen St, 125 and 127; Rivington St, 75 and 77; Rutgers St, 60 and 62; Henry St, 165, and 2,192 7th Av; Benjamin A. Trowbridge to Edmund Trowbridge, re-recorded 1

PUBLIC DRIVE, or French Boulevard, w s, 187.7 ft n centre 150th St, runs n 109.9 to 160th St if extended x w 1.2x s 90.10x e 46.7; Emma Fish to John D. Beals 1

RIVINGTON ST, n e s, 66.3 ft s e of Ludlow St, 22x80; Charles Lane to Hyman B. Zendel 23,000

1ST AVE, w s, 75.11 ft n of 109th St, 25x75; Simon Epstein and wife to Emma Rosenbaum, all interest 1

1ST AV, s w corner 94th St, 100.8x100; John McLaughlin and wife to Adam Happel 1

1ST AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 106th St, 31.2x irregular; Emlen N. and John B. Lawrence, Jr., individually and as executors, &c., to Herman Hellberg quit claim 200

2D AV, s w corner of 98th St, 26.2x82; Samuel and Fanny Lewis to Peter Lehnon 26,500

5TH AV, n e corner of 106th St, 201.10 ft to 107th St x100; James McCreery to New York Realty Company 240,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 109th St, 50.4x100; James McCreery to New York Realty Company 75,000

5TH ST, 743, n e s, 174 ft n w of Avenue D, 23x87; 5th St, 745, n e s, 151 ft n w of Avenue D, 23x87; 5th St, 741 East, 23x97, ½ part; Isidor Jackson to Abram Perelman, rerecorded 1

8TH AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 75x100; Aleck, or Alexander, Kahn to William Cumming, Jr. 1

16TH ST, n s, 173.8 ft e of 5th Av, 55.11x94.9x irregular; Clarence Tucker and others, executors and Trustees, to Lockwood de Forest 37,750

16TH ST, e s, 263.1 ft e of 8th Av, 19.7x106.3; James Cunningham to A. J. de Kantstein 28,000

47TH ST, 47 West, 21x100.5, leasehold; William Murray and another to Elizabeth R. Dinsmore 17,500

58TH ST, 422 and 424 East, 40x100.5; Dora Haft to Isac Haft, ½ part 1

81ST ST, 311 West, 20x102.2; Alda Rau to Abner W. Pollard 1

89TH ST, n s, 58 ft e of Columbus Ave, 42x75; Ernest W. Schneider and others to Frieda Hess 1

95TH ST, 233 and 235, n s, 100 ft w of 2nd Ave, 50x100.9; also 95th St, n s, 223 and 225 East, 50x100.8; Jacob Schlosser to John Vaz 1

107TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 124.4x100.11; James McCreery to the New York Realty Company 75,000

107TH ST, n s, 66 ft w of 4th Av, 16x100.11; Jennie T. Kelly to Mary E. Kelly, re-recorded, ½ part 1

111TH ST, n s, 280.2 ft e of 3d Ave, 15.1x100.11; William Davis to Annie Levy 4,600

111TH ST, 221 East, 20.2x100.10; William Engel and wife to Annie Levy 6,000

114TH ST, n s, 345 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; J. Bernard English and another to Frederick B. Wemple, quit claim 1

131ST ST, s s, 304 ft e of Lenox Av, 31x99.11; Charles H. Brown to Sarah A. Brown 1

132D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Ave, 25x99.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Adolph Bloch 1

136TH ST, 1,050 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; Charles Unangst to George W. Arthur 1

152D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Marie Wittekind to Peter Zapp.. 4,500

Recorded Leases.

ADAMS, Sophia W., to Charles E. Fisk; 308 Pearl St, 2 years $1,200

BURHAUS, Anne, to Herbert T. Hecht and another; 200 and 208 Franklin Av, 5 years 1,300

CAMPBELL, Thomas P., to Uffo Strackerjan; 239 Pearl St, 5 years 2,400

CARPENTER, Josephine E., to Edith Olcott; 448 Park Av, 3 years 2,000

DAAB, Georgena, to Gretchen Schwenk; 3,397 3d Av, 5 years ..... 660 to 720

FLANNERY, Nell A., to Robert De Witt; 670 3d Av, 5 years and 50 days 900

HAAS, Katherina, to Isidore Nash; 441 9th Av, store, &c., 4½ years ..... 900 to 1,000

HENRY, John S., committee, &c., to Henry A. Hubbard; 344 6th Av, 4½ years ..... 7,000 to 7,500

KATZ, Sarah, to John S. Diehl; 231 Willis Av, 3 years 480

KREMER, A., to Marcus M. Piechner; 60 William St, ½ of ground floor, 3 years 1,500

LIEBERMAN, Gustav, to Isaac Syoop; 1,315 Avenue A, 3 years 372

MEYER, John, to John H. Duncker; 123 9th Av, north store, 4 years 504

ROBINSON, Samuel A., to Annie Fischer; 30 and 32 Pitt St, 3½ years 5,180

SHERMAN, Henry and Mary, to William Hohmann; Westchester Road, n s, 2d store from Eagle Av, 5 years ..... 600 to 660

STRAUSS, Emanuel, to Henry Weinberg; 7 William St, store, &c., 3 years 720

STRAUSS, Emanuel, to Kate Fischl; 1,203 2d Av, 5 years 540

VAN PRAAG, Marcus S., to John Bodenlos; 422 West 40th St, store, &c., 3 2-6 years 264

Recorded Mortgages.

ARTHUR, George W., to John T. Dooling; 136th St, n s, 1,075 ft w of Home Av, 3 years $10,500

ARTHUR, George W., to John T. Dooling; 136th St, n s, 1,050 ft w of Home Av, 3 years 10,500

BEALS, John D., to Frederick W. Loew; Boulevard Lafayette, or Drive, w s, 187.7 ft n of centre of 155th St, if extended, 3 years 10,000

BRAUN, Maria W. and Richard T., to the Park Mortgage Company; 340 Washington St, and 40 and 42 Harrison St; 1 year 5,000

BROWN, Charles H., to Grant L. Nichols; 131st St, s s, 304 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years 3,000

BROWN, Charles H., to Alwin Eisert; 131st St, s s, 304 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 2,000

BROWN, Charles H., to Alonzo C. Monson, trustee; 131st St, s s, 304 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 26,000

CHESEBROUGH, Robert A., to Seamen's Bank for Savings, Manhattan Av, s e corner 112th St, 3 years 40,000

CUMMING, William, Jr., to Aleck Kahn; 8th Av, e s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 2 years 6,000

DE WITT, Robert, to Jacob Ruppert; 679 3d Av, saloon lease, demand 3,018

DILLON, Daniel, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 144th St, n s, 175 ft e of Convent Av, and 3 adjoining lots, 5 years, (four mortgages) 61,500

DILLON, Daniel, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 144th St, s w corner of Hamilton Terrace, 3 years 18,000

FERRIS, Edwin, to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America; 68 Dey St, 3 years 5,000

FOX, Hester, to Cornelius H. Van Ness; 343 West 46th St, 5 years 15,000

HAPPEL, Adam, to John McLaughlin; 1st Av, s w corner of 94th St, 2 years 15,000

JOHNSTON, William, to New York Realty Company; Broadway, Amsterdam Av, 69th, and 70th Sts, the block, 5 years 100,000

LEVY, Annie, to Margaretha Schmitt; 111th St, n s, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 12,000

LEVY, Isaac, and Hemme; 63 and 65 Stanton St and 222 Eldridge St, installments 15,000

LYONS, Jere C., to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 520 and 522 Broadway 150,000

LYONS, Jeremiah C., to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 520 and 522 Broadway, 3 years 225,000

MAYER, Isaac, to Charles F. Ballard; Lenox Av, n w corner of 113th St, demand 15,000

McLEAN, Julia, and others to Elizabeth H. Buss; Elton Av, n w s, 50 ft n e of 153th St, 1 year 5,000

MEINEN, Gesina, to Cidus Wilkens; Avenue A, n e corner of 85th St, 1 year 3,000

MEINKEN, Gesina, to George Ehret; Avenue A, n e corner of 85th St, 1 year 3,000

MEINKEN, Gesina, to Irving Savings Institution; Avenue A, n e corner of 85th St, 1 year 6,000

MERES, Mabel, to Harlem Savings Bank; Prospect Av, w s, 75 ft n of 150th St, and 9 adjoining parcels, (ten mortgages,) 1 year, each 6,500

MERES, Mabel, to Percival S. Menken; Prospect Av, w s, 255 ft n of 150th St, 1 year 2,000

MERES, Mabel, to Percival S. Menken; Prospect Av, w s, 235 ft n of 150th St, 1 year 2,000

MERES, Mabel, to Donald B. Toucey; Prospect Av, w s, 75 ft n of 150th St, demand 50,000

MILLS, Thomas M., to Susette V. Tuck; 235 Mercer St, demand 600

MORTON, William L., to Julius M. Mayer; 152d, or Kelly St, n s, 200 ft e of Robbins Av, ¼ year 800

MORTON, William L., to Thomas E. Greacen; 152d, or Kelly St, n s, 280 ft e of Robbins Av, ¼ year 3,333

MORTON, William L., to Emily H. Spofford; 152d, or Kelly St, n s, 285 ft e of Robbins Av, ¼ year 3,332

MULHOLAND, Ellen, to Richard Cummings; St. Ann's Av, w s, 180.4 ft s of Westchester Av, secures contract 2,000

MYERS, Helen L., to Margaret B. and John J. Monahan; 83d St, s s, 148 ft w of Central Park West, also 83d St, s s, 165 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 14,000

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY, to American Mortgage Company; 5th Av, s e corner of 109th St, 1 year 30,000

PELL, Harry A., to William J. Seaman; Broadway, e s, 132.6 ft s of 42d St; 6th Av, n e corner of 21st St; 6th Av, e s, 62.11 ft s of 46th St; 6th Av, w s, 75.5 ft n of 43d St, and 6th Av, w s, 17.4 ft n of 42d St, 3 year 5,000

PERELMAN, Abram, to the State Bank; Lewis St, 120 and 122, secures note 6,000

SINGER, Herman, to Louise M. Spooner; 33 East 107th St, 5 years 6,000

STONE, Thomas, and James Crawford to Cecelia Bitinger; 134th St, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 2,500

STRACKERJAN, Uffo, to P. Ballantine & Sons; 239 Pearl St, saloon lease, demand 4,000

TONNAN, Henry, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 125 West 60th St, 5 years 18,000

TURRELL, Herbert, to George H. Risley; 64 Edgecombe Av, 3 years 10,000

VOGHT, Henry F., to Freelove E. O'Brien; plot begins on e s of lane on map of property of Charles Darke, Yonkers, 457 ft n e of road from King's Bridge to William's Bridge, 3 years 2,500

VOLLHART, Rosina, to William W. Ladd, Jr., and others, trustees; King's Bridge Road, e s, 201.10 ft s of 187th st, 3 years 10,000

VOLZ, John, to Jacob Schlosser; 223 East 95th St, 3 years 6,000

VOLZ, John, to Jacob Schlosser; 225 East 95th St, 3 years 6,000

VOLZ, John, to Jacob Schlosser; 233 and 235 East 95th St, 3 years, 2 mortgages, each 6,000

WEDDERIEN, Paul, and Clement Frisier to Jacob Ruppert; 287 3d Av, saloon lease, demand 902

WEIR, Robert F., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 37 West 33d St, 2 years 7,500

WEIR, Robert F., to the Greenwich Savings Bank, 33d St, n s, 321.9 ft e of Broadway, 2 years 2,500

WILLERS, Emilie A. M. M., to Lorenz Feist; 2.218 8th Av, 3 years 1,500

WILLERS, Emilie A. M. M., to Elizabeth Hertfelder; 2.218 8th Av, 5 years 22,500

WILSON, Catherine Van B., to Laura W. Hamilton; 792 Greenwich St, ½ part, 1 year 2,000

ZENDEL, Hyman B., to Charles Lane; Rivington St, n s, 66.3 ft s e of Ludlow St, installments 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Frank F. Kendall $6,000

BARTLETT, Franklin, as Trustee, to Lydia M. Brown 8,000

BLOOMINGDALE, Lyman G., and another, Trustees, to Jacob Berg 2,575

BROWN, Lewis M., as guardian, &c., to Gertrude M. Brown (2 mortgages) ..... nom.

COHEN, Esther, to Charlotte Hastorf 6,000

COHEN, Esther, to John McLaughlin 4,500

HARRISON, Richard D., and Anne F. Van Rensselaer and others, Trustees, &c. 15,000

MANHEIM, Louis, to Leon Tuchmann ..... nom.

MENDELSOHN, Fannie, to Henry Gottschalk 1,000

NORZ, Martin, to John H. McGuffog 3,500

NORZ, Martin, to Lena Keck 3,500

NORZ, Martin, to John H. McGuffog 5,000

PURIM ASSOCIATION to United Hebrew Charities 10

RANSOM, Rastus S., to Ella S. Conkling. nom.

ROTTKAMP, John, to Herman Gunther... 5,000

TRAGESER, Augusta, to Augusta Werrick 2,000

VOLZ, John, to Jacob Schlosser 4,008

WHITBECK, John W., to Hannibal Bank. 2,500

WHITE, Richard D., and another, Trustees, to S. Victor Constant ..... nom.

WIGGINS, Susan R., to Lulu Koch 2,526

Mechanics' Liens.

GRAND ST, 420; Abraham Luberski against Philip Horowitz and Samuel Parnass, owners; Sam Greenberg, contractor $18

MARKET ST, 65 to 69; the Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Wolf J. Blumberg and Isaac Harris, owners; Joseph Hyman, owner and contractor 300

MARKET ST, 65 to 69; T. H. Simonson & Son Company against Jacob Hyman, owner and contractor; Wolf Blumberg and Isaac Harris, owners 1,037

60TH ST, 537 to 553 East; Levering & Garrigues against the Hammond Typewriter Company, owner and contractor 7,344

84TH ST, 167 East; Joseph D. Sage against John J. Sage and John J. McAdams, owners and contractors 31

91ST ST, 162 East; the Emblem Cornice and Skylight Works against Saul Friedman and Morris Delitsky, owners and contractors 135

98TH ST, 215 East; John F. Kidney against Sussman Reinhardt, owner; Thomas McLaughlin, contractor 7

116TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 200x100.11; the J. Jones & Son Company against William S. Long, owner; John C. Francis, contractor 629

150TH ST, 503 to 521 West; Richard Cummings against Joseph Strauss and others, owners; W. R. Steinmetz, owner and contractor 2,200

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BROADWAY, e s, 51.1 ft s of Spring St, 50x100; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company with Jeremiah C. Lyons, 10 payments $150,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25 ft s of 140th St, 30x100; the New York Magdalen Benevolent Society against Henry A. Meyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. C. Addoms.

BOSTON AV, e s, Lots 16, 17, and 18, on map of plan of part of the Barnum estate; Andrew Heiland against Joseph Richter and others, (partition;) attorney, J. Keasbey.

GROOVE ST, e 337.2 ft s of Wall St, 16.8x100, Bronx; George Heviett against George F. Burger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. D. Lawton.

LOTS 1 to 16 to 22, 99, and 108 to 110, on map of the Metropolitan Real Estate Association, 24th Ward; Gussie Silberstein against Adolph James, (action to debar claim, &c.;) attorney, E. H. Murphy.

MADISON AV, e s, 17.6 ft n of 120th St, 16x83; Cornelius P. Kingsland against Joshua T. Howes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Miller.

3D AV, n e corner of 174th St, 89.10x100x—x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company against Elias Feldman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

3D AV, s e corner of 174th St, 101.11x100; the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company against David Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

92D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 50x100; the Foskett & Bishop Company against Emilio Vigna and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Seymour, Seymour & Harmon.

120TH ST, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Joshua F. Howes against Max Goebel and another, (action to establish owner, &c.;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

12STH ST, s s, 201.8 ft w of 7th Av, 33.4x99.11; the United States Trust Company of New York against Henry Muhlker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

129TH ST, n s, 73 ft e of 5th Av, 37x50; Anna C. Moog against Jean M. Eldredge, (foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Zeller & Mielenig.

161ST ST, n s, 112.11 ft e of Boulevard, 18x99.11; the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund against Mary T. Quirk and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Evarts, Van Cott & Erskine.

161ST ST, n s, 190.11 ft e of Boulevard, 18.11x99; the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund against Rosa Franklin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Evarts, Van Cott & Erskine.

161ST ST, n s, 264.9 ft e of Boulevard, 18.11x99.11; the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund against Henry W. Deane and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Evarts, Van Cott & Erskine.

161ST ST, n s, 355.7 ft e of Boulevard, 18.11x99.11; the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund against Isaac Hessberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Evarts, Van Cott & Erskine.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Feb. 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

105—Gorman vs. Park.
115—Lappin Brake Shoe Co. vs. Corning Co.
119—Rahtjens Composition Co. vs. Holzapfels Composition Co.
121—In re Baudouine.
122—U. S. vs. Kennard.
124—Straits of Dover SS. Co. vs. Munson.
126—Hamfen vs. Price.
127—In re SS. Strathdon.
128—Excelsior Needle Co. vs. Morse Klefer Co.
129—Acme Flexible Clasp Co. vs. Cary Mfg. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Kaufman.
2—Same vs. Friedberg & Kurtz.
3—Same vs. Rex Incandescent Light Co.
4—Same vs. Daylight Incandescent Light Co.
5—Same vs. Union Incandescent Light Co.
6—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. New England L. & T. Co.
7—Welsbach Light Co. vs. United Incandescent Light Co.
8—Dickerson vs. James.
9—Same vs. same.
10—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Northern Pacific R. R.
11—Calhoun vs. Calhoun.
12—Same vs. same.
13—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
14—Same vs. United Dr. Beef Co.
Cases noticed.
15—Hanifen vs. Caesar.
16—Same vs. Iselin.
17—Edison vs. Schneider
18—Bonzi Heller vs. Textile Pub. Co.
19—Same vs. same.
20—Callanan vs. Friedman.
21—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Bernheim.
22—Hansen vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
23—Same vs. same.
24—Lewis vs. Trowbridge
25—Same vs. same.
26—Lashinsky vs. Levinson.
27—Segal vs. Cauldwell.
28—Schloss vs. Bigelow.
29—Stevens vs. Missouri, K. & T. Ry.
30—In re New Yorker Fraues Klinik.
31—Kaufman vs. Sommer
32—Union Trust Co. vs. Driggs.
33—Carley vs. Boos.
34—In re Boukalski.
35—Meyer vs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.
36—Meyers vs. O'Connor
37—Peck vs. Brooks.
38—Free vs. Free.
39—Herz vs. Horton.
40—Sterckx vs. Leventritt.
41—In re Young.
42—Sarasohn vs. Miles.
43—Kennedy vs. Kennedy.
44—Truman vs. Lester.
45—Lowenstein vs. Farber.
46—Dalton vs. Dalton.
47—Putzel vs. Lane.
48—Rehmer vs. Lator.
49—New York Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Beil.
50—Huntley vs. Huntley
51—People, &c., vs. Walsh.
52—Deckert vs. Municipal Elec. Light Co.
53—Treat vs. Union Trust Co.
54—Zeltzman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
55—In re Colt & Co.
56—Skinner vs. Inness.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4526.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned January term. Held in Part IV. Room. Case on. 3360—Pullar vs. Waller.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Furman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

12318—Thomas vs. Ruhl.
10675—Morgan vs. Weidenfeld.
12107—Taylor vs. Streeton.
10829—Wisley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10830—Schwartz vs. same.
10894—Jones vs. Von Klootgerter.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial. Inquest.

6354—Galligan vs. Galligan.
4508—Misel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4897—Sternberger vs. Croner.
6877—Hackett vs. Morgan.
4550—Mains vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4551—Same vs. same.
4552—Same vs. same.
4078—Gruben vs. Am. Brewing Co.
617—Burke vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4406—Lawlor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5921—Levene vs. Clark.
5507—Rouse vs. Haas.
6787—Produce Exchange Trust Co. vs. Docter.
6788—Same vs. Bridgewater Mills.
5470—Meeks vs. Samuels
403—Taylor vs. Thompson.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

4672—Townsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
5657—Siebrecht vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
4484—Wenger vs. 3d Av. R. R.
8106—Crossman vs. Lurman.
4511—Clarcio vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
2999—Phillip vs. Bendheim.
2275—Newgass vs. Sinsheimer.
4918—Waterbury Mfg. Co. vs. Cooper.
4585—Quinlan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4536—Same vs. same.
4545—Howell vs. same.
6191—Olsen vs. International Nav. Co.
2228—McDonald vs. McCormack.
841—A. Blum, Jr., Sons vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
4215—Banks vs. Union Ry. Co.
900—Hamburg-Am. Packet Co. vs. Widmayer.
4498—Miller vs. Blickendorfer Mfg. Co.
4344—Gloster vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4611—Frank Brewing Co. vs. Bishop.
1928—McDonald vs. Sheffer.
4446—Yerkes vs. New York Press Co.
9852—Valentine vs. Healy.
4809—Patterson vs. Holby.
3738—Flint, Eddy & Co. vs. Standard Rope & Twine Co.
4379—Rosenthal vs. Hubbell.
5044—Murphy vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
1501—Lynch vs. Leach.
1825—Dressler vs. Hard.
4137—O'Leary vs. Candee
4700—Robie vs. Chadburn
664—Stanfield vs. Stanfield.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned until Feb. 13.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor, in the County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—William Appleby.
2—William Wilson.
3—John H. Wilson.
4—Biele Blum.
5—Cornelius M. Sullivan.
6—Daniel F. Pond.
7—Richard M. Laimbeer.
8—John Kellenberger.
9—Katharina Keller.
10—Mary Lyon.
11—Richard E. Mount.
12—Mary McKittrick.
13—George Jones.
14—George P. Sweeney.
15—George H. Goff.
16—Frederick C. Williams.
17—Ignatz Goldstein.
18—William H. Vanderbilt.
19—William Arenfred.
20—Hugh W. Collender.
21—Catherine Neville.
22—Patrick Dolan.
23—John Connor.
24—Benjamin M. Taylor.
25—Charles Weig.
26—Mary A. Weishaupt.
27—Isaac Dubrin.
28—Charles W. Klabisch.
29—Ann L. Noe.
30—George Chesterman.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

GOVERNESS & COMPANION WANTED.—An educated and refined French governess and companion for a girl of seven years; must be competent to also teach primary English; first-class references and experience required; a good, pleasant, and permanent home and good salary to an acceptable person. Address E. B., Box 181, Times Office.

WANTED—Protestant cook and laundress in small private family; Welsh, German, Swede, or Irish; reference. 32 East 75th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; three years' best reference from last place; wages, $20. M. C., Box 831, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By the day, week, or month; reference; sleep home. Mrs. Coogan, 217 West 63th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN. — Thoroughly competent, experienced; 46; 10 years with prominent lawyer, (deceased); careful driver; honest; care of all duties; best references. Robert, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young German; useful man; all round; understands good care of horses, harness; best references. Frank, 332 East 14th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and SUPERINTENDENT. — Any person requiring a gardener and Superintendent on the estate can hear of a good one; references. P. H. Haynes, Bristol, R. I.

Miscellaneous.

BY YOUNG MAN WITH BUILDER to learn trade; have some previous experience; very confidential; best references of former employers. C. D., Box 161, Times Office.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—By young man who is an experienced mechanical draughtsman; thorough on gas and steam engines and all machinery; references. J. S., Box 205 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper.—(23;) four years' experience; first-class references; Smith, Premier, Remington. Thomas, Box 209, Times Office.

YOUNG MAN, 18, WISHES POSITION IN office or wholesale house; excellent references; good penman. John Ellison, 478 Canal St.

LEGAL SALES.

Bankrupt Sale of Assets of F. Tennyson Neely.

The Trustees of F. Tennyson Neely, bankrupt, offer for sale all the Cloth and Paper Bound Books in stock, both in New York and Chicago, lately owned by F. Tennyson Neely. The stock is contained in Schedule B of the Report of the Appraisers, and can be examined at No. 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The stock consists of various books of which the total value estimated by the appraisers at cost price is $10,732.40. (Ten Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Two and 40-100 Dollars.) The Trustees have decided to sell this stock in its entirety, and bids are invited for the entire lot of books; all bids must be for cash, and immediate delivery will be given. Bids will be received up to and including the 20th day of February, 1900.

Address all bids to Trustees of F. Tennyson Neely, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ALFRED J. LAVIGNE,
GEO. E. GREEN,
PETER ALEXANDER, Trustees.

EDWARDS & BRYAN, Esqs., 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

TAKE NOTICE: The Trustees are prepared to receive bids for any and all of the late assets of F. Tennyson Neely in addition to above. Full information to be given by Trustees or their attorneys.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—EDWARD L. BLOOM, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward L. Bloom, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 5th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated February 7th, 1900.

NO. 1082.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ALFRED EBENSTEIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alfred Ebenstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 7th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 8, 1900.

NO. 2,139.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS FREEDMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Lewis Freedman of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Lewis Freedman was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 8th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. FRICK, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William C. Frick of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1900, the said William C. Frick was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated February 7th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 25, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1899.—OSCAR F. GUNZ, Executor. ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. s29-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

APPLETON, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. APPLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of D. Appleton & Co., No. 72 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. WILLIAM W. APPLETON, MARY APPLETON, DANIEL APPLETON, Executors. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Attorney for Executors, No 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1aw6mF

DEVLIN, DANIEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline McNulty and Sarah O'Connor, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of March, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Daniel C. Devlin, petitioner herein, should not be appointed as administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of DANIEL DEVLIN, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

(Sd.) J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja18-1aw6wF&m2

FREDRICKS, JOHN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. FREDRICKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of McCrea, Somerville & Taylor Nos. 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated N. Y., January 6th, 1900.

SUSAN E. O. FREDRICKS,
ADAM OHLWEILER,
Administrators.

McCREA, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administrators, 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f9-1aw6mF

HALSTEAD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HALSTEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lilian Herbert Andrews, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. HANNAH C. WIBIRT, Executrix. LILIAN HERBERT ANDREWS, Attorney for Executrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1aw6mF

HILTON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of the estate of Henry Hilton, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HORACE RUSSELL, EDWARD D. HARRIS, Executors. RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City. d23-1aw6mF

LEGAULT, ELOI.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SOPHIE DUFRESNE, Marie Martine Alma Legault, Marie Dreslixa Dufresne Frazer, Victoria Dufresne, and Francois Dufresne, if living, and if dead, to his widow and next of kin, his heirs at law, devisees, and legatees, whose names and residences are unknown and cannot after due inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of ELOI LEGAULT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Ida F. Emersen of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of ELOI LEGAULT, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of March, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 16th day of January, 1900. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja26-1aw6wF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of November, 1899. WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City. n3-1aw6mF

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 220 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n2-1aw6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au26-1aw6mF

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oct6-1aw6mF

WEBB, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEBB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HENRIETTA A. WEBB, THOMAS B. HUDDEN, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d22-faw6mF

WHITE, ELEANOR V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. ABNER C. THOMAS, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR V. WHITE, otherwise known as Ellen White and Eleanor White, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Gifford, Stearns & Hobbs, No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1900. RAYMOND S. WHITE, Administrator C. T. A. GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Attorneys for Administrator C. T. A., 58 Pine Street, New York City. ja26-1aw6mF

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 878 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899. SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JAMES McCLENAHAN, as President of The Mutual Bank, and The Mutual Bank, plaintiffs, against ROBERT A. GREACEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, running thence westerly along One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street one hundred and twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet and one inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly parallel with said street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with said avenue twenty-five feet; thence again easterly parallel with said street one hundred feet to Amsterdam Avenue, and thence southerly along same seventy-four feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 29th, 1900.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

McCREA, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 90-92 West Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Street number of this property is not known.

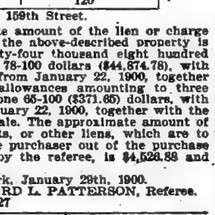

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is forty-four thousand eight hundred seventy-four and 78-100 dollars ($44,874.78), with interest thereon from January 22, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred seventy-one 66-100 ($371.66) dollars, with interest from January 22, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $4,526.88 and interest.

Dated New York, January 29th, 1900.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

f7-2aw3wW&F&f27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —E. CAROLINE KOPPER, plaintiff, against MARGARET G. KOPPER, Jr., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22nd day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Ave., distant southerly thereon forty-four feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly parallel with Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue, twenty feet; thence easterly again parallel with said Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through another party wall, ninety feet to the said westerly corner of West End Avenue; and thence northerly along the same twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 615 West End Avenue.—Dated New York, December 26th, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. C.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 615 West End Avenue:

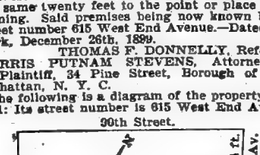

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $25,000.00, with interest at 5% per annum from February 25th, 1899, which mortgage will be due February 25th, 1902. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $538.23, and interest.—Dated New York, 26th day of December, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, February 9th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

ja28-2aw3wTu&F

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDWARD D. RAYNOLDS, plaintiff, against MARY A. O'CONNELL, wife of JOHN J. O'CONNELL, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 30th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 23rd day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Madison Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Jackson Street and Madison Street, and running thence southwardly parallel with Jackson Street ninety-three (93) feet two (2) inches; thence westwardly about parallel with Madison Street twenty (20) feet eleven (11) inches; thence northwardly parallel with Jackson Street ninety-three (93) feet two (2) inches to the southerly line of Madison Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of Madison Street twenty (20) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 366 Madison Street.

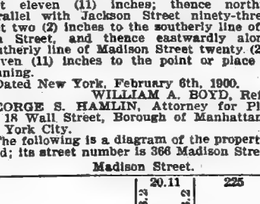

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,437.50, with interest thereon from the 16th day of January, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $340.32, with interest from January 30th, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,576.49 and interest.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

f7-2aw3w&mh1

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—AUGUSTA A. ROBY, plaintiff, against MARY J. SULLIVAN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action dated the 30th day of August, 1899, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, at the New York Salesrooms, Limited, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Rivington Street, distant twenty-four (24) feet two (2) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Goerck Street with the easterly side of Rivington Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence easterly parallel with Rivington Street thirty-seven (37) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five (75) feet to the southerly side of Rivington Street, and thence westerly along the said southerly side of Rivington Street thirty-seven (37) feet five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 22, 1900.

WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.

ROBY & TAYLOR, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Rivington Street.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $12,624.00-100, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from August 30, 1899, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $501.34-100, with interest thereon and the expenses of the sale. That the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is nothing. The said premises are to be sold subject to a first mortgage to secure the sum of $7,500 and interest amounting to $7,928.09-100, now under judgment of foreclosure and sale, together with costs and allowance amounting to $474.25, with interest thereon and the expenses of the sale.—Dated January 22, 1900.

WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.

LOUIS LEAVITT, Deputy Sheriff.

j24-2aw3wW&F&f14

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the American Mining Company, held on the 22d day of January, 1900, the following preambles and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The stockholders of this Company have become satisfied that it is desirable to exchange their stock in this Company for the stock of the El Oro Mining and Railway Company, Limited, a corporation organized under the laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that there shall be a transfer and conveyance of all its real and personal property, mining and other claims, and all other assets and effects, including the good-will and undertakings of this Company, to the said El Oro Mining and Railway Company, Limited, for the purpose of effectuating such exchange; and,

Whereas, Upon making such exchange, it is deemed unnecessary to further continue the business of this corporation, and that it is desirable to take such steps as are necessary under the laws of the State of West Virginia to dissolve this corporation;

Now, therefore, all the stockholders of this corporation consenting thereto, be it

Resolved, That the affairs of this corporation be discontinued, that the property and assets thereof which may remain after the payment of all the debts and liabilities of the corporation be divided among the stockholders, that public notice of this resolution be immediately given by advertisement in The Evening Mail, a newspaper of general circulation published at Charleston, West Virginia, and in The New York Times, a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of New York, once a week in each of said newspapers for at least six weeks; that said resolution be forthwith certified by the President of this corporation under his hand and the common seal of this Company to the Secretary of State of the State of West Virginia, and that all debts and liabilities of the corporation be forthwith paid.

JAMES B. HAGGIN, President.
ELLIOTT M. WEST, Secretary.

ja26-1ew6wFri

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EMIL GUNSEL, plaintiff, against OLGA JUNG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 3d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

First—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, known as No. 1,508 of said ward and No. 2 Fourth Avenue and as No. 14 on the map of the property of the children of Mrs. D. Langdon made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, April, 1854, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Lot No. 13, as laid down upon said map, and running thence westerly on the line of Lot No. 13 one hundred and twenty-two feet six and a half inches, thence southerly parallel with Lafayette Place twenty-three feet to the northerly line of Lot No. 15 on said map; thence easterly, on the northerly line of Lot 15 one hundred and thirty feet nine inches to the westerly line of Fourth Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly line of Fourth Avenue twenty-four feet and five inches to the place of beginning. The said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage thereon for $25,000 and interest from the 1st day of October, 1898, at five per cent. per annum, the said mortgage being now due.

Second—All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on the northerly side of East 103d Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 103d Street distant one hundred and eighty feet westwardly from the northwardly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence northwardly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly, parallel with 103d Street, sixty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly along the northerly side of 103d Street sixty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street Nos. 159 and 161 East 103d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the said premises will be sold subject, the portion thereof known and designated as No. 159 East 103d Street, to a mortgage thereon for $10,000, with interest thereon at five per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January, 1900, and which mortgage is now past due; and subject, the portion thereof known and designated as No. 161 East 103d Street, to a mortgage thereon for $10,000, at five per cent. per annum, with interest thereon from the 1st day of January, 1900, and which mortgage is now past due.

The said premises, Nos. 159 and 161 East 103d Street, will be sold separately. The said premises known by the street number 159 East 103d Street is more particularly described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on the northerly side of East 103d Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 103d Street, distant two hundred and ten feet westwardly from the northwardly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly, parallel with 103d Street, thirty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to 103d Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly side of 103d Street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.

The said premises known as No. 161 East 103d Street is more particularly described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on the northerly side of East 103d Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 103d Street distant one hundred and eighty feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly, parallel with 103d Street, thirty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to 103d Street, and thence eastwardly along said street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less.

The said premises will be sold subject to two mortgage liens thereon, having priority over plaintiffs lien or claim herein; one on which there is unpaid the principal sum of $18,500, with interest thereon from June 1st, 1899, and the other on which there is unpaid the principal sum of $12,000, with interest thereon from July 10th, 1899, as set forth in the judgment aforesaid.—Dated New York, January 27th, 1900.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

108th Street.

The total approximate amount of the plaintiffs' lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold as aforesaid, is $12,827.39-100, with interest from January 17th, 1900, and with costs and allowances amounting to $322.10-100 and interest thereon from January 26th, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $251.16-100, with interest from August 8th, 1899.—Dated New York, January 27th, 1900. SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

ja30-2aw3wM&F&f20

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ROBERT J. EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against HELEN CAMPBELL SMITH and George A. Smith, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated N. Y., May 16, 1899.

JOHN R. ABNEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, New York.

To Helen Campbell Smith, one of the defendants herein: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. H. A. Gildersleeve, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for New York County, dated December 28, 1899, and filed in the office of the County Clerk for said county on the said 28th day of December, 1899, the complaint herein having been filed in said County Clerk's Office on the 29th day of November, 1899.

Dated N. Y., December 29, 1899.

JOHN R. ABNEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d29-1aw6wF&f9

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
BREMEN, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.

Lahn.....Mch. 6|Lahn .....Mch. 20
Saale.....Mch. 6|Main .....Mch. 13
Kaiser W. d. Gr. calls at Cherb'g & Southampton.
*Twin-screw Expr. Steamer.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE To NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Naples and Genoa via Gibraltar by Express Steamers.
Sailing at 11 A. M.

*F. Bismarck...Feb. 10|*Auguste...Feb. 24
*Columbia .....Feb. 15|†Ems.....Feb. 28
†Trave.....Feb. 17|†K. Wm. II....Mch. 3
For Alexandria, Egypt, on March 3.
Return tickets available for steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Paris and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line. North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents,
27 Broadway, N. Y. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin Screw Express Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris) and Hamburg.
Pretoria, Mch. 10 PM|Friedrich, Apl. 12, Noon
A. Victoria, Apl. 5, 10 AM|Columbia, Apl. 19, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London,)
and Hamburg. Also N. Y.-Hamburg Direct.
Patricia, Feb. 10, 2:30 PM|Pennsylvania, Feb. 24, 12:30 PM
Waldersee, Feb. 17, 2:30 AM|Pennsylvania, Mch. 3, 6:30 AM
PARIS HOTEL ACCOMMODATION
reserved for Company's passengers on application.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

New York .....Feb. 14|St. Louis .....March 7
St. Louis .....Feb. 21|St. Paul .....March 14
†Friesland .....Feb. 28|Kensington....March 21
†Sailing at 12 Noon.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

*Kensington....Feb. 14|Friesland .....Feb. 28
Noordland .....Feb. 21|*Southwark ....March 7
*These steamers carry cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MARQUETTE.....Feb. 18
MESABA.....Feb. 24
MANITOU.....March 3
ALL MODERN STEAM

TRIAL OF MOLINEUX AGAIN INTERRUPTED

Juror Manheim Brown Unable to Attend Court in the Afternoon.

SUMMING UP OF MR. OSBORNE

Mr. Weeks and Mr. Carvalho Subjects of Caustic Attacks—The Case May Go to the Jury To-night.

Once more the case of Roland B. Molineux received a set-back yesterday through the indisposition of the juror, Manheim Brown, whose recent attack of rheumatism caused a lengthy delay. He attended court in the morning, and there was no intimation that he was suffering from his rheumatic trouble. Mr. Osborne resumed his summing up, and it was hoped when the court took a recess at 1 o'clock that he would finish the case of the people in the afternoon, so that Recorder Goff could deliver his charge to the jury this morning.

But at 2:30 P. M., the time at which court was to have reopened, the jury did not put in an appearance, and there were rumors afloat that a member of the jury had been taken ill. At 4 o'clock it was learned that the delay was due to Mr. Brown's condition. At 4:30 P. M. the courtroom was cleared without the Recorder's having appeared, and the Chief Clerk said that the recess would continue until the Recorder again went upon the bench. When that would be he could not say.

Inquiry later at the Astor House elicited the information that Mr. Brown's condition was not serious, and that it had not even been necessary to call in a physician. Late last night Recorder's Clerk Kearney and Capt. McLaughlin said that the juror had simply been very much fatigued, so much so that the Recorder, on being apprised of the fact, deemed it best to delay the case lest the juror should suffer a relapse. They expected that he would be in court at the regular time this morning.

While Mr. Osborne said last evening that he could not tell how much longer his summing up would take, it was confidently expected by others interested in the case that he would finish in time to-day for the Recorder to put the case to the jury to-night.

THRONG SOUGHT ADMISSION.

The crowd which sought entrance to the courtroom yesterday morning was the largest which has yet presented itself and it was with great difficulty that it was held in restraint outside the doors by the court officers. Those connected with the case were jostled in their efforts to get through the crowd. "Apple Mary" was among those considered as of the class entitled to admittance, and she entered the courtroom triumphantly, with her stock in trade in a basket.

Despite the inclemency of the weather, Manheim Brown appeared with the others of the jury and was assisted to his seat, over which was flung a heavy rug. When Molineux was brought into court he found his wife and mother, as well as his father, again present and there were the usual affectionate greetings. Harry Cornish was accompanied by Howard Adams, the son of the woman for whose death Molineux is on trial.

At 10:40 Mr. Osborne resumed his summing up. His discourse yesterday was marked by many acrimonious references to Mr. Carvalho, the writing expert for the defense, and a number of bitter attacks upon Mr. Weeks, who with equal emphasis on the preceding day had directed his powers of caustic criticism at the Assistant District Attorney. Of his own office Mr. Osborne said that the position of the District Attorney was a quasi-judicial one, until he had found evidence warranting proceedings against a particular individual. He had started out with no theory. The defense, on the other hand, had started with the theory of innocence. Mr. Weeks, he said, had been retained by Gen. Molineux when there were three hundred suspects. It was human nature to suppose that one would work for the cause for which he was retained. This was true of Mr. Weeks, of Mr. Carvalho, and of Mr. Kinsley.

"And what was my retainer?" he asked. "Was it to fasten the crime on Molineux? Not at all. It was to find the murderer. The District Attorney does not seek victims. It is useless, it is nonsense, to talk about that. He looks over the evidence, sees if it is enough, and when his conscience tells him there is enough he goes fearlessly ahead. He can abandon any case in which he considers the evidence insufficient. Not once, but hundreds of times, have I recommended the dismissal of indictments."

MR. OSBORNE'S MANNER.

Mr. Osborne spoke rapidly, his voice rising or falling to give expression to the sentiment conveyed, while he walked constantly up and down in front of the table before the jury, now leaning over and talking, as though to drive it in; now standing erect and using gestures. He frequently turned to Mr. Weeks, causing a smile when he at one time referred to his sphinxlike face. At other times he fixed his eye upon the prisoner, and sometimes, when referring to Mr. Carvalho, sitting at Mr. Weeks's side, he directed his penetrating glance at the handwriting expert. Invariably in referring to the defendant he pointed his finger at him. Molineux stared steadily back at him. At times his face wore a sneering smile, and again an amused look. There were no tears yesterday. Gen. Molineux smiled at some of the stories which Mr. Osborne interwove in his discourse to illustrate a point. The self-control of the prisoner's wife and mother was perfect. Both paid close attention to Mr. Osborne.

The Assistant District Attorney frequently shifted from one phase of the case to another. Several times Mr. Weeks objected to statements in his address, and arguments followed, which generally were decided in favor of Mr. Osborne by the Recorder.

Mr. Osborne said that there was no dispute, he believed, that Mrs. Adams had been killed by cyanide of mercury taken on Dec. 23, 1898. Reviewing Cornish's part in that occurrence, he said:

"Did you notice in this courtroom that when the principal witness, Harry Cornish, the man to whom the poison was sent and whose life-long friend was killed by it, was on the stand, there was not one word uttered by him in regard to the man who might have a motive? He did not know. He could not testify. Because the man who had this slow burning hatred against him never talked to him about it. He talked to others, and it would have been only hearsay evidence."

Mr. Weeks objected to statements made by the prosecutor relative to the testimony of Cornish before the Coroner, on the ground that the evidence before the court did not support it. The Recorder did not reply, and Mr. Weeks took an exception to the Court's failure to act.

"This defendant did not go to Cornish," went on Mr. Osborne. "He went behind his back, to the man who controlled Cornish; he went to Ballantine, and to John D. Adams, the secretary of the club."

ATTACK ON MR. CARVALHO.

Mr. Osborne then told of the difficulty experienced by Detective McCafferty in getting specimens of Cornish's writing, because of the fact that he used a typewriter. The detective had worked for weeks seeking specimens. But when these specimens had been offered in court, counsel for the defense had objected, and for days the prosecution had striven before the Court permitted their introduction. He also had shown that Mr. Carvalho had said to Cornish that he didn't require any more specimens of his handwriting. That was when Mr. Carvalho was still in the employ of the police. But Mr. Carvalho had seen fit to engage his services to the defense, which had derived the benefit of his wide knowledge in its cross-examination of the witnesses for the people. But why, Mr. Osborne asked, had Mr. Carvalho not gone onto the stand, and he answered his own question: "He was not willing to take that oath and perjure his soul."

Mr. Weeks objected, and was sustained as to the last part of Mr. Osborne's remark.

"If ever I have a client," continued Mr. Osborne, "that is accused of any crime connected with handwriting I will say to him, 'For God's sake let me call David N. Carvalho,' for surely no man has ever conducted a case more shrewdly and cleverly than Carvalho has this one. He has done his duty nobly, he has been honest and loyal—to his retainers."

Then turning to Mr. Weeks and speaking with great vehemence, Mr. Ocborne exclaimed:

"I tell you, Mr. Weeks, it does not do for a man to leave the advocacy of truth for the advocacy of false theories. The Anglo-Saxon mind was not made for that. Your mind was meant to search for the truth, not to advocate false theories."

Mr. Weeks replied by asking: "Why did you not call him?"

"Why not I?" queried Mr. Osborne. "Why, what do you take this to be, a farce?"

FAILURE TO CALL THE EXPERT.

"I say," said Mr. Osborne, referring now to Mr. Weeks, "that he violated his oath taken when he was admitted to practice at the bar, if he failed to call Mr. Carvalho if Mr. Carvalho's evidence would assist the defendant."

Mr. Weeks was on his feet at once objecting. He objected, he said, on the ground that he was not required to call witnesses if he thought the prosecution had failed to make its case.

The Recorder refused to rule as to the District Attorney's remarks. Mr. Osborne, resuming, said that Mr. Carvalho had not been put on the stand by the defense because his testimony would have favored the prosecution, as shown by the testimony before the Grand Jury.

Taking up the remarks of Mr. Weeks in summing up, in which he scouted the sincerity and questioned the motives of the police when Detective McCafferty had said to Heckmann, regarding an identification, that he should remember that he had a wife and family, and otherwise admonished him not to make the identification unless certain, Mr. Osborne said: "It is well known what the father was—what services Gen. Molineux rendered to his country. We may well believe that Heckmann, when he knew Cornish was not guilty, should have said he could not stand it longer. He knew and McCafferty, in the spirit which actuated the police throughout the case, said 'Remember you have a family.'"

"Why was it Kinsley sidetracked Molineux?" continued the speaker. "Because of friend Cavalho. He has conducted this case shrewdly. He went to Mr. Kinsley and gained his confidence. He got Mr. Kinsley to let him see the exhibits, and the result was this defendant was sidetracked. When we heard from Col. Hay, Kinsley went to work again on Molineux's writing and he was sidetracked no more."

Mr. Osborne, speaking of the social standing of the Molineuxs, and how difficult it had been to believe the evidence which pointed to the son, quoted the remark of Secret Service officer that he had located a secret service officer that he had located a certain person in Canada who had been wanted, said: "Well, what will we do with him if you get him here? Did you ever see a man holding the hind leg of an elephant? That's my position." Mr. Osborne said that this was the situation in which the District Attorney's office and the police, also, had found themselves, when the evidence began accumulating against Molineux.

DEFENSE OF CORNISH.

Mr. Osborne suddenly switched back to Cornish and the day Mrs. Adams died in the flat at 61 West Eighty-sixth Street. He called attention to the fact that when Mrs. Adams took the poison Cornish went out and got a strange doctor. "Do you think that such action is suspicious?" he asked. "Do you think if he had any design in the matter he would have called in strangers? Dr. Potter, whom he called also, was a stranger."

Mr. Osborne here turned to Cornish, sitting behind the reporters. "There he sits to-day," said he, "and on his right hand the only son of that woman who was murdered." He told how Cornish had notified Assistant District Attorney McIntyre and otherwise shown his innocence, turning over to the doctor the bottle containing the poison and other paraphernalia of the crime.

"And yet," he went on, "Mr. Weeks asks why Cornish was not arrested. Was it not enough that he had been sent cyanide of mercury? Was it not enough that he had taken some of it and that he had been made the instrument in the commission of one of the greatest crimes in history? I venture to say that Mr. Weeks knows him to be innocent. He knew it yesterday when he cast insinuations against him. He has frequently deceived this jury. I presume he thought it his duty when he made these assertions yesterday."

Mr. Weeks objected, but was not sustained. Mr. Osborne explained, however, that he, of course, did not know whether Mr. Weeks had deceived the jury. He then spoke of reputation as a thing for which thousands of persons would die. Here was the son of an honored family, with an indictment by the Grand Jury over him, and after the case made against him by the prosecution he had sought only acquittal. Were he innocent he would insist upon proving it, even though the court should signify its intention of taking the case out of the hands of the jury on the ground that there was no case.

Mr. Weeks objected to the remarks of the speaker, but was not sustained, and took an exception.

Mr. Osborne next called the jury's attention to the failure of the defense to call any of the New Jersey witnesses. No one was called to contradict anything. He asked why Robert Zeller of the Newark factory and Mrs. Bellinger and Morris Hermann had not been called. "I called Hermann and qualified him to testify as to the defendant's handwriting," he said, "but Mr. Weeks did not dare to ask him about the writing. I did not ask him. I did not dare. He was from the enemy's camp. And Helles? He hated Cornish. He was not asked.

MOLINEUX AND HIS FAMILY.

"Some persons think Mr. Weeks put in no defense. They're wrong. He did, and it is a strong one. Look at that old gray-haired father and at that sweet-faced mother. Will you give this defendant, who has a family, a gray-haired father, and a sweet-faced mother, and a beautiful young wife—are you willing to give him the law of the land—the same law you would give a common son of the soil?"

Mr. Osborne called attention to the fact that Mr. Weeks had said there was no evidence that the poison package had been sent through the mails. He read the testimony that was given by Finneran and others, who, he said, corroborated the testimony of Cornish. There was also a Post Office employe, he said, who testified as to the stamps and the cancelling marks on them, and swore the package had gone through the mails.

The usual recess was taken at 1 o'clock. At 2:20, the time for reconvening, every one was back in court save the Recorder, the jury, and the prisoner. It was nearly 3 o'clock when it began to be rumored that Juror Manheim Brown had been taken ill again. The story was scouted at first, but as the time passed and the jury failed to appear it became evident that there was some ground for the report. It was at first explained that Mr. Brown had eaten too freely, and was but temporarily indisposed and was taking a rest. No physician had been called, it was said. Mrs. Brown had been waiting in the courtroom, but she did not know of her husband's illness until 4 o'clock. Then she proceeded immediately to the Astor House. She was not permitted, however, to see her husband, but it was explained to her that his condition was not serious.

The Molineuxs remained in court until 4:30 o'clock.

FUNDS FOR THE DEWEY ARCH.

Mr. Windmuller Says the Project Will Not Fail.

Louis Windmuller, a member of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Committee to Perpetuate the Dewey Arch, is not of opinion that the scheme is likely to turn out a failure. With reference to the report of a conversation with Col. William C. Church, the Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, Mr. Windmuller said that it was true that nothing had been heard yet from a number of the trade committees, but that this did not mean that it had been impossible to obtain subscriptions. The delay was simply owing to the fact that the organization of some of the committees had not yet been perfected.

The list of subscribers will, Mr. Windmuller added, be made public on Feb. 15. "After that," he said, "we shall go right ahead, and I expect to see a large amount collected in a short time. The scheme to build a permanent arch never looked more hopeful than it does at present, and I have not the slightest doubt about its success. It took years to raise the money for the tomb of Gen. Grant, and the Dewey Arch Fund will be subscribed in a much shorter time. There has been no thought of failure since the scheme first took shape."

Young Man's Mysterious Death.

August Arbenz, twenty-two years old, eldest son of Frederick Arbenz, proprietor of Comby's silk mills at West Hoboken, was found dead in the yard at the rear of his home, 226 Palisade Avenue, on Wednesday night. He had been shot through the left lung. By his side lay a rifle which he had owned for several years. It is supposed that his death was accidental, but his family are at a loss to account for it. Young Arbenz was soon to have been made a partner in his father's business.

Where's that confounded suit tailor promised at 6 o'clock.

You may be short and thin, short and stout, normal height and stout, or extra long, yet be able to put on a suit, wear it out of our store, and have it look as though tailored to your special order.

Think of time, temper and trouble saved.

Suits, overcoats, shoes, hats and furnishings for man and boy.

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NEW YORK LAWYERS SCORED.

Chancellor MacCracken, at Law School Dinner, Says They Take Too Little Part in Politics.

The alumni of the New York University Law School held their sixteenth annual banquet last night at the Hotel Savoy. Among the guests and members of the Faculty occupying seats at the table on the dais were Ernest Hall, who presided; Chancellor MacCracken, Justice James A. O'Gorman, Justice Willard M. Bartlett, and District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner.

Chancellor MacCracken, who was the first speaker, called the New York lawyers to task for not taking more part in the work of legislation. Said he:

"You are in a backslidden condition politically," he said, "but you are not conscious of it. On examining the Congressional Directory I find that of the New York law-makers in Washington only one-half are lawyers. There are, besides real estate brokers, insurance men—and one is in the express business. [Laughter.]

"No one from the Empire State has framed a Dingley bill or a McKinley bill. We have no legislator like Tayler to oppose Mormonism.

"The times calls for new men. The interests of our country in the great rivalry between corporations and the Government in the coming time will need more than ever the services of champions, and where but from the ranks of the legal profession will spring the advocates of the people's rights? Nor do I believe that the remedy of this great question is social ostracism. I believe it to be in the 'sword of the magistrates of the Government as a terror to evil corporations and a praise to those who do well.'"

Justice Wauhope Lynn attacked the standards obtaining in the legal profession to-day. Forensic ability, he asserted, had given way to scheming. He charged a large share of those in high places with having attained their success by means "not intellectual."

"Our lawyers have lost boldness," he said, "and have become truculent. Our bench has retrograded, not from a lack of morality, but because of the subserviency of those who plead before them.

"Our Bar Association is a misnomer. There are clean men and intellectual men in it, and they know of the abuses I have hinted at, but they sit supinely in their seats and let them go on."

The other speakers were Edward P. Whitaker, Justice O'Gorman, Prof. Russell, Senator Elsberg, and Dean Ashley.

LEGAL NOTES.

COSTS ON APPEAL FROM THE MUNICIPAL COURT.—A judgment secured by David L. Mayer against William Friedman in the Municipal Court having been affirmed on appeal, the respondent sought by motion at Special Term of the Supreme Court in Kings County to have his costs taxed under Section 3,251 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which prescribes costs on appeals "to the Supreme Court from an inferior court," and which would give the respondent $20 before argument, $40 for argument, and $10 term fee for each term the cause was necessarily on the calendar of the Appellate Court. Justice Gaynor, before whom the motion was heard, holds that Section 3,251 does not apply. Section 1,367 of the Greater New York charter provides that appeals from judgments of the Municipal Court must be taken in a manner prescribed in Sections 3,044 to 3,067, and the costs on affirmance are placed at $25 and disbursements. "Those sections," Justice Gaynor said, "provide for and regulate appeals, and the costs of appeals from Justices of the Peace to County Courts. The County of New York, having no County Court, appeals from the Municipal Court [corresponding to Justices' courts] are required to be taken to the Supreme Court; and this applies to the whole city for the sake of uniformity, although there are County Courts in parts of the city, viz., in the Counties of Kings, Queens, and Richmond." Justice Gaynor also holds that the respondent cannot tax disbursements for printing a brief, as there is no law or rule requiring the briefs on appeals from the Municipal Court to be printed.

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QUESTION OF CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—Whether it is negligence, contributorily, for a plaintiff to ride with another on the same wooden horse in a mock steeplechase race was one of the questions recently before the Appellate Division of this city. Herman Rademacher's complaint in his action against George C. Tilyou to recover damages for personal injuries was dismissed at Trial Term of the Supreme Court because of plaintiff's alleged contributory negligence. Rademacher was injured while riding on a wooden horse in a steeplechase race course at Coney Island. Besides him on the horse was a woman, who rode in front. There was but one set of stirrups on the horse, which the girl used, and it was not possible for plaintiff to use them. He was struck in the course of the ride on the foot by a post, standing about a foot from the ground or level, and sustained the injuries complained of. His counsel contended that defendant was liable, as a common carrier of passengers, to the highest degree of care, and it was a question for the jury as to whether the defendant was negligent in having a post where the plaintiff's legs, hanging in a natural position, straight down, would hit it. It was a question for the jury as to whether it was negligence to put defendant on a horse without stirrups or other place to put his feet. It was not contributory negligence for the plaintiff to mount a horse, knowing there were no stirrups for him on it, and having ridden three times before without them, there was the greater assurance that the course was free for his feet to hang. The owner of the steeplechase race course submitted that plaintiff was clearly guilty of contributory negligence. He and his companions were racing with his comrade and companion. Plaintiff had been over this very track, and passed the same post at least three times before without being injured; there was no change of existing conditions the fourth time; the horse was unmoved and immovable; the position of the rail was not changed, nor that of the post. The proof amounts to a demonstration that, had the plaintiff sat upright and properly upon his horse, he would not and could not have been harmed, and it was because he threw himself laterally off the horse (probably in his efforts to pass his friends who were racing with him) that he struck "the inside of his foot" against the post outside the track. Decision was reserved.

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50 cents per yard;
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Ribbed Covert Cloth,—suitable for Tailor Gowns.
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Remainder of extensive stock of fine dress fabrics.
"Puffed Wool" Chiffon, Corded Nun's Veiling, Novelty Silk and Wool "Illuminated" Check, "Double Tissue" and Fancy Grenadines. Suitable for elaborate Gowns.
95 cents per yard;
Usually $1.75 to $2.50.

Quantities of Garment Lengths and Remnants in all Wool or Silk-and-Wool materials, Embroidered Cashmere and Velveteen Waist Lengths at one-half regular prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

MINISTER STRAUS RETURNS

Negotiations with Sublime Porte Yield Good Results.

"Open Door" for Americans in Turkey—Consuls Recognized and Claims to be Paid.

Among the passengers on the Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived yesterday from Genoa and Naples, was Oscar S. Straus, United States Minister to Turkey, who has left his post to visit this country on leave of absence for the first time since his appointment, in September, 1898. Mr. Straus was accompanied by Mrs. Straus and their children, Miss Aline and Master Roger Straus.

Nathan Straus and a large number of friends were on the pier at Hoboken to greet the returning diplomatist and his family.

The Minister left Constantinople late in December, proceeding slowly through Austria and Italy. During his stay here, which will necessarily be comparatively limited, the Minister will make an exhaustive report and confer at length with the State Department as to several very intricate and important questions regarding the relations of the United States with Turkey. When Mr. Straus reached his post a year and a half ago the United States and the Sublime Porte had differences of opinion on a number of weighty questions. The settlement of these questions was in doubt. Mr. Straus has not only solved these problems satisfactorily, but his services have exceeded in minute detail, it is declared by officials anything done in the diplomatic field of this Government for years. The most important and delicate matter placed in the hands of Minister Straus was the adjustment of the indemnity claims against Turkey incurred in 1895, when a large amount of American missionary property was destroyed by Turkish religious fanatics during the terrible disorders in Armenia.

"The Sultan assured me the day before I left Constantinople," said Mr. Straus in discussing this question yesterday, "that the indemnity claims filed by this Government would be paid in full. We have also won the right to reconstruct the Euphrates College buildings at Harpoot, which were razed in 1895 during the Armenian troubles. I had a most bitter contest on this point. We have also secured the right to establish United States Consulates throughout Turkey and the acceptance of our Consul at Erzeroum, in Eastern Turkey. This latter point especially was one upon which the Turkish Department of State refused to agree with us for a long time. We have at last secured what is called the 'open door' in Turkey, which means that our citizens now have the right to travel unmolested through any part of the empire. This was interdicted from 1895 until eight months ago. The entrance of American flour into Turkey was secured only after great difficulty. The Turkish Government, instigated by the local millers, issued a mandate for the exclusion of all foreign flour. This law was working great injury to a young but growing American trade with the Ottoman Empire."

Asked if the Armenian revolutionary movement, which, it has been said, was primarily responsible for the massacres in 1895, was dead Mr. Straus replied:

"No; it is still fermenting under the surface, assisted, no doubt, by Turkey's neighbors. There is no reason to believe, however, that there is any danger of an uprising of any kind in the near future."

Touching upon the feeling in Turkey regarding the Anglo-Boer war, the Minister was reticent.

"I am not in a position to speak of the official attitude of the Turkish Government," he said. "The sympathies of the Turkish people, however, are wholly with England. I cannot undertake to speculate upon the reasons for this, but it is undoubtedly the case."

Mr. Straus's leave extends here for two months.

"The legation in Constantinople," he said, in conclusion, "is a most busy place, being constantly flooded with a mass of detail which calls for constant effort on the part of the Minister. Whatever success has attended my mission, I wish it to be understood, is due to the intelligent and able guidance of our Secretary of State. The difficulties of diplomacy are much lessened under so experienced a statesman as Secretary Hay."

DINNER TO GOV. ROOSEVELT.

It Will Be Given Saturday, March 10, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

It was decided yesterday that the dinner which the allied commercial bodies of this city are to give in honor of Gov. Roosevelt in recognition of his attitude in favor of the State trunk canal will take place Saturday, March 10, at the Waldorf-Astoria, instead of on March 3, as first proposed.

The sub-committees appointed by Chairman Gustav H. Schwab were announced yesterday. The Committee on Invitations is composed of Henry A. McGee, J. Montgomery Hare, A. B. Hepburn, E. L. Boas, and William Brookfield. These gentlemen will go to Albany next Tuesday to present the formal invitation to the Governor. The other sub-committees are as follows: Committee on Speakers—H. B. Hebert, Franklin Quinby, F. B. Thurber, and Samuel D. Coykendall; Press Committee—A. M. McKnight and William R. Corwine; Dinner Committee—Gustav H. Schwab, E. T. Barrows, Oswald Sanderson, William R. Corwine, Vincent Loeser, and S. Christy Mead.

The dinner will be a big affair. Probably at least 500 men will sit down to it. The list of speakers will be a distinguished one.

Concert to Raise Nurses' Home Fund.

The Guild of St. Barnabas, an organization of trained nurses, in which are represented the principal hospitals of this city—namely, the New York, St. Luke's, Presbyterian, Roosevelt, Mt. Sinai, and Bellevue—and others throughout the United States and Canada, are endeavoring to raise a fund which will enable them to secure a house where the members of the guild can find a reasonable and comfortable home when off duty. For this purpose a concert will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on the afternoon of Feb. 27, with a string orchestra, Frank Damrosch, conductor; soloists, Mrs. Morris Black, Francis Rogers, Earl Gulick, and David Mannes. Tickets are on sale at Schirmer's and at the Waldorf-Astoria.

KILLED BY GAS IN HER ROOM.

Mrs. Hendrix, Who Attended Fifth Avenue Church, Found Dead.

Mrs. R. F. Hendrix, forty-five years of age, was found dead in a hall bedroom on the top floor of 340 West Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon, having been asphyxiated by gas, it is believed, accidentally.

Little was known of Mrs. Hendrix by Dr. D. G. Russell and wife, who live in the house. They say she was eminently respectable, and had been stopping in the house for the past two years. They understood that she was living apart from her husband. Mrs. Hendrix, they said, was very punctual in her habits. They had not seen her since last Monday. Becoming anxious about her they knocked at the door and received no response. They looked through the keyhole, and saw her lying on the floor.

Policeman Lynch of the West Twentieth Street Station, who was called, found the room filled with gas. Mrs. Hendrix's body was lying on the floor with a pillow under the head and a newspaper beside it. It is supposed by the police that the woman was reading and fell asleep, the gas flame then being blown out, allowing the gas to escape, and accidentally asphyxiating the woman.

Dr. Russell said that the woman attended the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and that she had a sister, Ida Hendrix, living in New Orleans.

ELSBERG CITY COLLEGE BILL.

Faculty Satisfied with Present Trustees —Others Say a Change Is Needed.

Public school officials yesterday discussed the bill introduced at Albany by Senator Elsberg on Wednesday authorizing the Mayor to appoint before June 1 next a new Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York, to be composed of nine persons, the term of one member to expire each year, and no Trustee to be removed except for cause.

The object of the bill, it is said, is to allow alumni of the college to be fully represented on the Board of Trustees, and in this way to place the college on the same footing as other similar educational institutions. At present the Board of Trustees consists of members of the Central Board of Education and President Webb of the college. There are very few college alumni among the present Trustees. For some time the alumni have been talking about the desirability of a change in the composition of the board, and Senator Elsberg's bill, it is said, is the result of this agitation.

The Faculty of the college does not appear at all anxious for any change in the way the board is composed. Some of them appear to fear that if the Elsberg bill becomes a law the alumni may try to run things to suit themselves, and they argue that, as the college gives free education and has not received any financial aid from the alumni, the attempt to conduct its affairs as those of other colleges are conducted should not be countenanced. The people of this city, they say, own and run the college and are satisfied with things as they are. On the other hand, those who favor the Elsberg bill say that the present system is not up to date, and that Trustees who are not alumni of the college cannot be expected to take the same interest in its welfare as alumni do.

President Webb, when asked yesterday what he thought of the Elsberg bill, said:

"I have not seen a copy of it, and so it is impossible for me to discuss it. I should not presume to speak about it until I have examined the bill in all its phases. Such a radical change in policy demands study before a person can intelligently pass an opinion upon its merits or demerits."

Prof. Charles G. Herbermann of the City College, who is credited with being one of the best informed men in regard to its history, requirements &c., also declined to discuss the Elsberg bill until he had examined it carefully. City Superintendent Maxwell also said that he could not discuss the subject until he had seen the bill.

Teachers' Bill Reported Favorably.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Assemblyman Wissel's bill, permitting all school teachers in the boroughs of New York City holding certificates of qualification prior to the Consolidation act to teach in the public schools of the city, has been reported favorably by the Cities Committee of the Assembly.

EX-GOV. WALLER TESTIFIES.

Statement Regarding Mrs. Pullar's Death Causes a Sensation.

Ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut went on the witness stand yesterday afternoon in the case of J. W. Pullar against the Governor and Alfred R. Page, in which Pullar seeks to have declared void the transfer by him to the defendants of certain property.

Gov. Waller testified that he had represented certain heirs of Mrs. Johanna Goodwin Pullar and that Mrs. Pullar left her estate to her husband, believing that she was his lawful wife. The witness caused a sensation in the courtroom by saying that he had his own suspicions about the circumstances surrounding Mrs. Pullar's death. He was not allowed to state what these suspicions were. He declared that the father of Mrs. Pullar opposed the will which gave Pullar over $50,000 of the estate.

Continuing his testimony Gov. Waller said that he as attorney had made Pullar an offer of $1,000, then $2,000, as his share of the estate.

Pullar refused this and demanded one-half, but finally agreed to take one-fourth of the estate. This arrangement, it was said, was made at a meeting at the Hotel Imperial. The witness further declared that Pullar was not influenced by any person and was not suffering from the effects of liquor at the time he signed the contract. Gov. Waller will be on the stand again to-day.

FIGHT FOR McCARTNEY'S PLACE.

Joseph Lieberts and J. J. Ryan Candidates—Trouble Predicted.

Two new aspirants for the place of Commissioner of Street Cleaning, made vacant by the death of James McCartney, appeared yesterday. One is Joseph Liebertz, the Deputy Commissioner in the Borough of the Bronx, in whose behalf a delegation waited on John F. Carroll yesterday. The other is J. J. Ryan, who was Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning in the former City of New York in Mayor Gilroy's administration.

Mr. Liebertz is indorsed by the faction of which Senator R. H. Mitchell is the head, and is opposed by that led by President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx. His appointment, it was said yesterday, would only serve to increase the bitterness of the impending struggle between these factions for the district leadership. In fact, Mr. Haffen's friends asserted yesterday that if Liebertz be appointed the organization will be seriously disrupted, and it is possible that the Tammany leaders, rather than have this occur, will indorse a man from another district. In that case, it is said Deputy City Clerk N. J. Hayes will get the place.

To Honor McCartney's Memory.

Acting Street Cleaning Commissioner Capt. F. N. Gibson last night issued an order to the employes of the department in which he expressed the loss that they feel at the death of the late Commissioner, James McCartney. He orders all flags of the department at half mast for thirty days and all uniformed officers of the department to wear a band of crêpe on their left coat sleeve for the same period.

Stern Bros

Prior to the removal of

Shoe Dep't

to their New Building will continue to-day their sale of

Ladies' Boots, Oxford Ties and Slippers

at $1.68 & $2.75

Formerly $2.75 to $5.50

Stationery Dep't

1,000 Boxes High-Grade

Writing Papers

Octavo and Square Sizes
Per Box of 120 Sheets
and 100 Envelopes,

at 55c & 75c

Value 90c & $1.50

West 23d St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE "OLD, OLD" FAVORITES

and the new conveniences worth coming for.

Beautiful beds with twisted and carved posts or canopy-supporting columns; high-boys with their many drawers; work tables with their deep wells; toilet tables, broad of top, but with places for all toilet necessities; chairs the very lap of luxury; couches that woo one to repose. Every convenience at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Kennedy

12 CORTLANDT ST.

Calf Shoes, 2.97

Box calf and russet and patent leather, some oxfords, plump 4.00 values.

Shoes at 1.49 pair.

About 350 pairs russet, patent leather and black calf—hand welt, worth 3.00.

WEBER PIANOS

Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs., 8:20. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15. XTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs. 8:20. Matinées Saturday and Monday at 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS | THE LITTLE MINISTER Mat. on Monday instead of Wed. next week.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8. Mat. Saturday. XTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY. WM. GILLETTE | Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 24th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. Charles Frohman's Funniest Farce, Matinées Wednesday, Saturday, and Monday. THE Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Xtra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday. Last 2 weeks. Evgs. 8:20. Matinée Saturday. MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES. Mrs. Langtry recites "The Absent Minded Beggar."

CASINO! Last 2 ngts! Farewell Mat. tmrrw! Eng'mnt positvly closes tmrw ngt! Geo. W. Lederer's Famous London Co. in The Belle of N. Y. NXT MON.—1st time, an orig. opera comique, THE PRINCESS CHIC. Important cast. Chorus of 50. New costumes.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Chas. E. Evans, Prop. Ev., 8:20. Mats. Wed & Sat. DAVID BELASCO'S Greatest Success. NAUGHTY ANTHONY 24 Month. Special Mats. Feb. 12 and 22.

Koster & Bial's
ROUND NEW YORK IN 80 MINUTES. Mat. Sat.
With Fougere and the Great Lafayette.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance MR. & MRS. EDWIN MILTON ROYLE, HINES & REMINGTON, PRESS ELDRIDGE, DOLLIE MESTAYER, GRAZER & HAZEL.

5th Ave THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat. The COUNTESS "CHIFFON." Special Mat. Mon., (Lincoln's B'day.)

WALDORF-ASTORIA. Main 33d St. Entrance. 33D ANNUAL EXHIBITION AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY. Day and Evening this and next week only. Admission 25 cents.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY Imperial Burlesquers 2 Great Burlesques—Jones, Grant & Jones, &c.

COMIQUE B'way & 29th St. "The House That Jack Built." Mat. To-day. 25 & 50c RENTZ - SANTLEY BURLESQUE CO.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

WALLACK'S Evenings at 8:00. Mats. Sat. at 2. OLGA NETHERSOLE in SAPHO.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. Matinée Lincoln's Birthday. Last 2 weeks. MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. IN SISTER MARY

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

The Rev. Augustine Elmendorf Ill.

The Rev. Augustine Elmendorf, rector of the Holy Cross Episcopal Church, Jersey City, was taken to Christ Hospital yesterday, where an operation was performed for appendicitis. The operation was successful and last night the surgeons said that the patient was doing well and would recover.

The New York Times Saturday Review.

FEATURES TO-MORROW:

BROOK FARM.
Its Story as One of the Seeding Grounds of American Literature, Told by Lindsay Swift.

LIGHT FROM BOOKS.
Mr. Markham's Address this Week Before the Booksellers' League.

FREDERIC HARRISON.
His Estimates of Tennyson, Ruskin, Mill, and Others.

THACKERAY.
Recollections Gleaned and Edited Largely from "Glances Back Through Seventy Years," by the Late Henry Vizetelly—Striking Comments from Mr. Dickson on Mr. Spielmann's Recent Book.

THE DALY LIBRARY.
A Description by One Who Is Familiar with It—Not a Tenth Has Been Told.

WOMEN HUMORISTS.
A Striking Array of Letters Called Out by Our Modest Little Article of Three Weeks Ago.

UNCUT EDGES.
A Request in the Morning and an Answer at 2 P. M. the Same Day.

LORD PLAYFAIR.
His Beneficent Career as a Man of Science.

BOOKS OF THE YEAR.
W. E. Henley Writes of Those Which Sold Best in England.

SALMON P. CHASE.
A Sketch of His Career in the American Statesmen Series.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT at 8—IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Nordica and Mant

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; colder; fresh northerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,629. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY: FOURTEEN PAGES, with REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.
Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41⅝c; cash cotton, 8 9-16c.

CONGRESS.—Little business was transacted in the day sessions yesterday, both branches adjourning to attend the Lawton funeral. At the night session of the House there were scenes of disorder created by the Democrats, led by Mr. Talbert, (S. C.,) all claiming that the rulings of Speaker Henderson were arbitrary.—Page 5.

LEGISLATURE.—A new mortgage tax bill was introduced yesterday by Assemblyman Fordyce, which, if passed, will compel holders of mortgages of 4 per cent. or over to pay the tax on them, and also on the land itself. Assemblyman Kelsey introduced a bill giving the Health Officer of New York City much greater power than he now has. A bill was introduced for the incorporation of the Excelsior Property, Contract, and Securities Guarantee Company of this city, with a capital of $1,000,000. Assemblyman Bedell introduced a bill to provide against the operation of steam engines by incompetent persons. Several measures making changes in court practice were passed by the Assembly.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The Boers report that Buller and his forces have retreated again across the Tugela River. The report is accepted in London. Gen. Methuen ordered Gen Macdonald and his reinforcements to retire from Koodoosberg Drift to the Modder River. A force of 2,000 British was repulsed near Chieveley and Col. Plummer's troops were defeated at Ramutsa. The House of Commons adopted the address in reply to the speech from the throne by a heavy majority. The Kaiser discussed friendly intervention with the British Ambassador at Berlin. Sir Edward George Clarke has applied for the Chiltern Hundreds. Opposition to the German Naval bill is developing in the Reichstag. A German banker has been held in 1,000,000 marks bail under charge of fraudulent practices. The revolt of Soudanese troops in Khartoum has become serious. An American named Galer, a cadet of the liner St. Louis, was yesterday held at Southampton on the charge of stealing two bills of acceptance. Miners in Martinique are creating trouble. The new Russian dredger Devolant has been given up as lost.—Pages 1, 2, and 6.

Page 2.

Mystery surrounds the circumstances of the arrest of Franklin Syndicate Miller. It is asserted that Capt. Reynolds did not capture him in Canada, as he claims he did.

Page 3.

The report of the State Superintendent of Insurance shows that the fire companies in this State conducted business last year at a loss of about $5,000,000.

The Supreme Court was petitioned yesterday for an order in the matter of the rapid transit bond modifications suggested by August Belmont, who is backing the contractor, John B. McDonald.

Page 5.

Naval progress abroad shows a marked development, and much attention is being paid to the lessons of the Spanish war.

The navy is much in need of officers and men. An effort is likely to be made to increase the class at Annapolis by 100.

Admiral McNair has been detached from the command of the Naval Academy. Commander Richard Wainwright succeeds him.

Page 8.

The body of Gen. Lawton was buried in Arlington yesterday.

The fog which enveloped the city yesterday greatly hampered traffic on land and water.

Countess Castellane, Miss Gould, and a party of friends visited the navy yard yesterday.

It is announced that over 30,000 Mormons will leave Utah for Wyoming, where a tract of 200,000 acres of land is being selected for them.

Page 9.

August Horrmann, President of the Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company of Stapleton, S. I., committed suicide at Dr. Wilcke's sanitarium by cutting his throat.

Page 10.

The children of Cornelius Vanderbilt are opposing the imposition of the inheritance transfer tax on a fund of $5,000,000 created by William H. Vanderbilt and disposed of under the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Page 14.

A majority of the Trustees of the Consolidated Gas Company has recommended the issue of a sufficient number of shares of new stock to redeem securities issued to pay for the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 13.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 13.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 13.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 4.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.

ADRIFT ON A CAKE OF ICE.

Several People at Fishkill Landing See a Man Floating Helplessly Down the Hudson.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Feb. 9.—According to the stories told by Samuel Bishop, a fisherman of Fishkill Landing, as well as several other people along the Hudson River, there is a man adrift on a large cake of ice floating down the river somewhere below Fishkill Landing.

Bishop says that as he was gathering in his nets with some friends, on the ice at the edge of the river he saw a huge cake of ice floating down stream with a man imprisoned on it. The ice had evidently been broken off very recently, and was floating past at a great rate. The man, who had skates strapped to his feet, shouted frantically for help and waved his hands, but the current carried him out of sight before they could make any attempt to go to his assistance.

Several other residents of Fishkill Landing say that they saw a great cake of ice with a black speck on it float down the Hudson. They were unable to distinguish what the speck was, however, on account of the mist.

A New York Central conductor who arrived here an hour after Bishop had seen the cake of ice with the man on it said that he saw a man floating down the Hudson on a cake of ice about a mile below Fishkill Landing, waving his arms apparently to attract attention.

PICTURE IN KANSAS POLITICS.

Prohibitionists Will Use One of Gov. Stanley Taking a Drink.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 9.—Gov. Stanley is to confront a novel opposition in the pending campaign. A. Stafford is preparing stereopticon outfits for use in the schoolhouses of the State, the chief feature being a picture taken of the Governor while in the act of taking a drink in a Leavenworth saloon.

The prohibition photographer says he will show this picture in every schoolhouse in the State for the benefit of Kansas Prohibitionists who voted for Stanley. The Governor denies that he took the drink.

Every Luxury, Every Comfort, that one can imagine is to be found on the PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. Leaves New York every morning for Chicago and the West.—Adv.

TAYLOR WILL NOT SIGN AGREEMENT

Adjustment of Kentucky Trouble Seems Improbable.

ADVISED NOT TO SURRENDER

Republicans Urge the Governor Not to Accept Terms.

It Is Likely a General Conference of Men Summoned by Taylor Will Be Held in Frankfort To-day.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 9.—Gov. Taylor did not sign the Louisville peace agreement to-day. He announced, moreover, that he had no intention of doing so for some time, and did not know whether he would sign it at all. On the other hand, the Democrats were confident that he would affix his signature to the document.

This has been a day of conferences in Frankfort. They were in full swing from 10:30 o'clock in the morning until nightfall, and apparently nothing tangible resulted from them. The situation to-night is to all appearances exactly where it was when the peace agreement was first submitted to Gov. Taylor.

The only thing that seems to place a different aspect on affairs is a rumor that became current to-night that Gov. Taylor would sign the agreement within the next twenty-four hours. So far as can be learned, this report followed a late conference between Gov. Taylor and Gen. Collier, but it is not traceable to any person in authority.

On the morning train from Louisville came the Republican attorneys, David W. Fairleigh and Judge John W. Barr, both of whom were members of the Louisville conference on the Republican side. Immediately upon arrival Mr. Fairleigh called upon Senator Blackburn at the Capitol Hotel, and after a few words with him went, in company with Judge Barr and Gen. Dan Lindsay, to the office of Gov. Taylor. A conference was held there from 11 o'clock until 1 o'clock.

Later in the afternoon Sam J. Roberts of Lexington, Internal Revenue Collector for this district, came to Frankfort in response to a telegram from Gov. Taylor, and was closeted with him for some time. Shortly after 5 o'clock Gen. Lindsay, Judge Barr, Mr. Fairleigh, and T. L. Edelen called at the executive office and at once went into a conference with Gov. Taylor.

In the meantime Secretary of State Caleb Powers, Attorney General C. J. Pratt, and Gen. Collier entered the Governor's office and took part in the deliberations.

DECISION IS ANNOUNCED.

About 4:30 o'clock P. M. Gov. Taylor and Secretary of State Powers came out of the Governor's office and held a long whispered conversation outside the door. Gov. Taylor then re-entered the room, and Mr. Powers left the building.

"The Governor will not sign the agreement," said Mr. Powers, as he left the building. Further than that, however, he would say nothing.

At 5:30 o'clock P. M., the conference came to a conclusion. It was impossible to learn the result of the protracted debate. Every one of those who took part in the conference preserved a sphinx-like silence in regard to what transpired behind the Governor's door, absolutely refusing to discuss the matter in any way. From the Governor's office Gen. Lindsay, Judge Barr, Attorney Fairleigh, and Mr. Edelen went at once to Gen. Lindsay's office, where a brief conference was held, and the course of action to be pursued discussed, and, shortly after 6 o'clock, Judge Barr and Attorney Fairleigh took the train for Louisville.

GENERAL MEETING LIKELY.

This evening Gov. Taylor held a long conversation over the telephone with W. C. P. Breckinridge at Lexington. Later he repeated his assertion made during the afternoon that he would not take any action on the peace agreement for the present.

It is likely that a general meeting of the Republicans will be held to-morrow to consider the peace agreement. For the last week Gov. Taylor has been receiving telegrams by the hundred from all parts of the State urging him to stand firm, and not to surrender anything. He has sent a large number of telegrams to all who have for the last five days showered him with advice to be in Frankfort by Saturday morning. What his intentions are is not known, and he will say nothing regarding them.

It is announced, however, from a source a little less authoritative than the Governor himself that he desires to hear the objections they have to the agreement.

Gov. Taylor spent last night at the home of a friend in Frankfort, having left the Executive Building for the first time since the Goebel assassination. It was late in the morning when he reached his office, and he then declined to make a statement of any kind.

DEMOCRATS IN TOWN.

Notice of the injunction to be argued before Judge Taft in Cincinnati Monday, was to-day served on Democratic Treasurer Hager and Superintendent of Public Instruction McChesney. They are the only Democratic State officials now in Frankfort.

Two Democratic members of the Legislature put in an appearance this afternoon, the first that have been seen in Frankfort since the word was given nearly a week ago for all of them to keep where they could not readily be reached in case it was determined by the Republicans to arrest them and take them to London. They are Representatives Weatherford and Egbert. It was stated during the afternoon that a guard of soldiers had been sent to all trains to catch such members as might determine to come to town, but this was denied by Gen. Collier and Col. Williams.

PROTEST OF MINOR OFFICIALS.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9.—The Commercial has received a telegram from ex-Gov. Bradley, who appeared before Federal Judge Taft on behalf of the minor Republican State officers, disclaiming bad faith on the part of the minor State officials in regard to the agreement now under consideration by Gov. Taylor. The telegram, which is dated at Cincinnati, follows:

"Minor candidates all say they were not parties to any agreement, either in person or by attorneys, and that any charge of bad faith is untrue and without the slightest foundation. They were not even consulted about the agreement now proceeding between the claimants for Governor and Lieutenant Governor."

A SUSPECT UNDER ARREST.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 9.—Two men, suspected of complicity in the murder of William Goebel, were arrested in a boarding house to-day. Their names are Silas Jones of Whitley County and John Gottschalk of Nelson County. They are said to have slept in the Executive Building for a time. Both strongly denied all knowledge of the murder, and upon investigation it was decided to release Gottschalk, but Jones will be held until something more definite is known as to his whereabouts at the time of the shooting.

The authorities expect to obtain important evidence regarding the assassin from Jones, who declares that he personally knows nothing of the crime, but says that Harlan Whittaker, who was arrested immediately after the shooting while running from the Executive Building, from which the shots were fired, knows a great deal about the crime.

It is believed that Jones gave more information than that regarding Whittaker, and what he told the police may lead to further arrests in the neighborhood of Richmond, Madison County, Ky.

BECKHAM TO USE FORCE?

Says He Will Protect Democratic Legislators from Arrest—Quorums Meet in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9.—The Democratic Legislature met here to-day, having present in each house a quorum of the total membership. Mr. Beckham made the announcement this afternoon that he is prepared to protect the legislators from arrest.

The developments of to-day mark the first steps taken toward carrying out the plans of the Democrats to set up a State Government here.

Some commotion was caused among the legislators this morning by reports from London and Frankfort that warrants were about to be sworn out for the arrest of enough Democratic members to make a quorum for the Republican Legislature now meeting at London. When told of this Mr. Beckham said:

"No member of the Legislature who comes to Louisville need fear arrest. I shall not allow any member of the General Assembly to be arrested."

When asked what measures would be adopted to prevent such arrests, should they be attempted, Beckham replied that he was fully prepared to protect the Legislature and to arrest any persons who interfered with its members.

Further than this he would make no statement. It is known, however, that since the appointment of Gen. Castleman as Adjutant General arrangements have been made to provide a defensive force ample for the safety of the Democratic State officers.

The Legislative sessions to-day were held in the Court House, the Senate meeting in the Chancery Court room, and the House in the County Court room. Twenty Senators, one more than a quorum, were present when Mr. Carter called that body to order. Regular business was taken up where it was dropped at Frankfort. Resolutions from the General Assembly of Texas in memory of Mr. Goebel were read and an appropriate response was made. Resolutions on the death of Mr. Goebel were then adopted and, in respect to his memory, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Two sessions of the House were held during the day without a quorum. In the evening, however, thirty-three members, two more than necessary, responded to their names. The Texas Legislature's resolutions of sympathy were read and a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of Mr. Goebel. A resolution was adopted instructing the Sergeant at Arms to order absent members to report here at once, after which the House adjourned until to-morrow.

The events of the past ten days have served to solidify the Democratic forces in the Legislature and to strengthen the party's position there. Among the members who answered to their names to-day were a number who have been classed as anti-Goebel men, and who on several political issues have voted with the Repub-

WARRANTS FOR LEGISLATORS

Gov. Taylor Orders Process to be Issued and Given to Sergeant at Arms to Serve.

LONDON, Ky., Feb. 9.—The following message from Gov. Taylor was received to-day by a member of the Legislature now here:

"Have warrants issued for members of the House and put in hands of Sergeant at Arms to serve."

The warrants were made out late to-day and given to Sergeant at Arms Cecil of the House.

Lieut. Gov. Marshall telegraphed he would be here early to-morrow morning.

The rigid secrecy that characterized yesterday's proceedings was maintained to-day, but it was very apparent that all the legislators were laboring under a fever of excitement.

The House went into executive session almost immediately upon convening at 10 o'clock, and was still in session when the Senate met two hours later. As soon as the Senate was called to order the House sent in a resolution requesting a joint executive session.

The message from Gov. Taylor to issue the warrants was received just before the House convened. The intelligence was passed secretly to members, and an air of suppressed excitement became plainly visible. The effect of the message was apparent. Senator Cox said:

"We mean business. We will have a quorum in the House and a quorum in the Senate. We will be in working order and ready to transact business by Monday. Further than that I have nothing to say."

Late in the afternoon the House warrants were issued and the excitement quieted down with a sudden calmness that indicates the approaching storm. The secrecy that had marked the proceedings of the executive sessions covered the names contained in the warrants. A list of a number of members to be brought to London had been prepared, but whether warrants were issued for all of them could not be ascertained.

Representatives and Senators whenever they gather at the different hotels and on the streets discuss the situation earnestly. Sergeant at Arms Cecil of the House said: "If I am sent after members I certainly will bring them in. There will be no dallying about it."

Representative Stack said "A fight is certainly before us, and the sooner it comes the better."

Representative Haswell said: "This is a body which respects the feelings of grief that have been engendered through the death of Mr. Goebel. There was no desire to compel absent members to attend sessions before the funeral was over."

Representative Heissman said: "We have something up our sleeves now, but I can't tell what it is."

Sergeant at Arms Cecil of the House, and Mr. Howard of the Senate have held several conferences. Mr. Cecil said he had no warrants in his pockets, but further than that evaded any answer.

The following telegram has been sent to Gov. Taylor:

"We, the undersigned representatives of the people in the Thirteenth District of Kentucky, desire to state that we are unalterably opposed to the signing of any agreement looking to the surrender of the offices to which the entire Republican ticket was honestly and fairly elected.

"Senator Dye, Representatives Walton and Benningfield."

Five detectives have arrived in London, and every effort has been made to keep their identity a secret. Two of them are here in the interests of the Democrats and three for the Republicans.

DEMOCRATS' CASE GOES OVER.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Feb. 9.—Gov. Taylor was not represented when Judge Cantrill called the injunction proceedings here to-day. On request of Judge Pryor, for the plaintiffs, the hearing was postponed till Tuesday next. This is the action in which the Democratic members of the Legislature ask for a restraining order preventing Gov. Taylor from removing the Legislature from the Capitol at Frankfort.

Pure Water with Meals.
Pure spring water from the Adirondack Mountains is served free with all meals in the New York Central Dining Cars. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

GOV. ROOSEVELT REFUSES

Wants Nothing to Do with the Vice Presidency.

WILL TELL MR. PLATT SO

Is Coming to New York to Say He Will Under No Circumstances Be a Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Gov. Roosevelt will go to New York to-morrow for the purpose of having a conference with Senator Thomas C. Platt. The object of the Chief Executive in making this trip is to inform Mr. Platt as leader of the Republican organization in this State that under no circumstances will he accept the nomination for the Vice Presidency, which some persons believe Mr. Platt wishes to force upon him.

The Governor will also tell Senator Platt that he wants a stop put to all further talk about the possibility that he will be named for the second place on the National ticket and that he will refuse the nomination, even if it should come as the unanimous demand of the delegates to the Philadelphia convention.

Those who know the Governor's wishes state positively that he wants to serve another term in his present place. He does not care to go to Washington as Vice President, and has so said to those who share his confidence.

His friends agree that his position in the matter is correct. They point out that whatever political future the Governor might have would be ruined by his acceptance of the nomination of the Vice Presidency. They say the machine leaders in this State would like to remove Gov. Roosevelt from a position where he can interfere with many of their plans.

It is generally admitted that Gov. Roosevelt has displayed more independence in dealing with appointments and legislation than is relished by those who have been accustomed to having their wishes carried out, regardless of their nature.

The Governor's adherents say that they do not fear the threats made by his enemies in the party that they will defeat him for renomination as Governor. They claim that he has developed enough strength to control the State Convention next Fall, whether the machine is for or against him.

C. N. BLISS FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Belief Prevails that the ex-Secretary Will Be Named.

Something may be done at a conference to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this afternoon that may affect the Vice Presidential nomination on the Republican ticket.

For the first time in three weeks, the improved condition of his wife permitting, Senator Platt came over from Washington last night. Gov. Roosevelt will come to town this afternoon. Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., has been here nearly all the week. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is at the Waldorf-Astoria, but it is not understood that he will attend the Platt-Roosevelt-Odell conference to-day with relation to the Vice Presidency.

Senator Platt declined to discuss what might be done; Chairman Odell admitted there would be a conference; Lieut. Gov. Woodruff denied that he was a candidate in the sense of seeking the office, and declared he had returned from Albany solely to attend the dinner of the Union League Club of Brooklyn on Thursday night, and that of the Crockery Board of Trade last night.

All the report is that there is to be a meeting of leading Republicans at Jekyl Island, near Brunswick, Ga., to decide on the Vice Presidential nomination is laughed at in local political circles. It is generally conceded that New York can name the candidate. Yet Senator Platt and Chairman Odell deny they have been invited to any such conclave. The presence of Cornelius N. Bliss at Jykil Island gave rise to the report. But Mr. Bliss goes to Jekyl Island almost every year.

There is a growing belief that Mr. Bliss will be named if the nomination comes to this State, although it is well known he does not want the place.

This evening the Governor will speak at a dinner to be given by the Tenement House Commission. While in New York he will stop at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, on Madison Avenue. He expects to return to Albany to-morrow

TO SHELVE SHIPPING BILL.

Senator Aldrich Does Not Include It in His List of Measures Which Should Be Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Senator Aldrich, in undertaking to state what should be the programme for Congress up to the time of adjournment, said to-day: "It seems to me that we should pass the Currency bill, provide such legislation as is imperatively necessary for Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, pass the appropriation bills, and go home."

In his list of measures indicated as imperative the Subsidy Shipping bill was not included. The Senator's attention was directed to the omission. "Yes, I know," he said; "but that will give rise to a long discussion. It may encounter Republican opposition, and that ought to be avoided."

The Hanna-Payne Shipping bill should be stronger in the Senate than in the House, but a Western Senator said a month ago that the advocacy of an export bounty was so great in his section that, if it could not be obtained, it would not be wise for the Senators from that section to undertake to add bounties to the other advantages enjoyed by shipbuilders.

When the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries meets next Monday there will be a vote in executive session on the motion to report the bill. It is expected that it will prevail by a party division. Mr. Payne asserts that after that an opportunity will be seized to pass it in the House. The Republican opponents insist that already the bill is as good as shelved. It has not been formally abandoned; but to put it on the calendar and not ask for a rule to bring it up and pass it is an indication that it is not strong enough to bear the test of a rule. It is doubted in the House, among those who have been looking into the matter, whether a majority could be obtained for a rule to consider the bill.

SCHOONER GRANT ASHORE.

Vessel Lying Off Perth Amboy and Leaking Badly.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 9.—The four-masted schooner Grant is ashore off Perth Amboy, in Staten Island Sound, and is leaking badly.

The Grant left Tampa, Fla., more than two weeks ago in tow of a tug. She grounded in Tampa Bay and knocked a big hole in her bottom.

The damage was temporarily repaired, but the schooner is now leaking badly, and it is thought that her cargo of phosphate rock will have to be removed before she can be floated. The Grant is bound for Cartaret.

The Standard Railroad of America maintains the finest service between New York and Cincinnati. Three fastest trains leave New York every morning via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Adv.

MR. PECKHAM IS ACCUSED.

Contempt of Court the Charge Made by Lawyers—Discuss Disciplinary Plan.

A number of lawyers friendly to Justice Fitzgerald met in conference yesterday afternoon at the law office of Maurice B. Blumenthal, at 271 Broadway. The declared purpose of the meeting was the discussion and adoption of some plan to discipline Wheeler H. Peckham, President of the City Club, who on Wednesday night made charges against Justice Fitzgerald in connection with the receivership for the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company. Mr. Blumenthal is an assistant in the District Attorney's office. When he was seen at his home last evening he said:

"It is true that there was a conference at my office to-day in regard to Mr. Peckham's attack on Justice Fitzgerald. Mr. Peckham is an officer of the Supreme Court, and is liable to punishment for treating Justices of that court with contempt. I do not care to say who were present at the conference, but I will say that there were some prominent lawyers there who are active members of the Bar Association.

"We discussed the attack made on the Justice by Mr. Peckham and the City Club, and we will have another meeting soon. Just when, I will not say. If steps should be taken to discipline Mr. Peckham an order to show cause would be obtained under which he would have to explain the defamatory language he used toward Justice Fitzgerald. He surely placed himself in contempt of court when he likened Justice Fitzgerald's acts to those of the old Tweed ring.

"If Mr. Peckham has the proof of the declarations he made at the City Club meeting, why does he not produce it? Those who attended the conference are inclined to believe that Mr. Peckham had no evidence, but based his charges on hearsay."

Mr. Blumenthal further said that the proposed proceedings against Mr. Peckham had not been suggested by Justice Fitzgerald. He declared that several attorneys who believed that the record of the Justice was spotless had decided to take up the matter without consulting him.

When Mr. Peckham was seen at his home last evening he declined to comment on the proposed action of the attorneys. He said that he had heard nothing of the conference, and did not know who was back of the movement against himself and the City Club.

Mr. Peckham, earlier in the day, announced that the investigation of Justice Fitzgerald's action in appointing John F. Carroll as receiver would most surely be investigated.

He said that he did not know just when he would appoint the committee, and at present he had not selected the names of the members of the club who are to assist him in collecting evidence.

Justice Fitzgerald declined to say anything about the matter when seen last night further than to declare that he knew nothing about the conference held at Mr. Blumenthal's office. The Justice would not say whether or not he considered Mr. Peckham in contempt of court for the statements he made before the City Club.

Others who are mentioned in connection with the trouble over the receivership are equally silent on the situation. Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant yesterday again declined to discuss the matter.

J. W. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club, and Francis M. Bainbergy, an active member, declared yesterday that the investigation of Justice Fitzgerald's action would be carried on in a thorough manner. Both of these men declared that they believed that Mr. Peckham had excellent authority for the statements he made before the club, and that at the proper time the proof would be made public.

FRICK-CARNEGIE SUITS.

Frick Wants $21,000,000 for His Shares of Carnegie Stock and Will Sue Also to Abrogate Coke Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 9.—Following the announcement that H. C. Frick will enter suit against Andrew Carnegie for $21,000,000, to recover the value of his shares of stock in the Carnegie Steel Company, it was learned to-night that Mr. Frick will enter suit against Mr. Carnegie for forcing the H. C. Frick Coke Company into a contract to supply the Carnegie Steel Company with coke for five years at $1.45 per ton, whereas the market price is about $3 per ton and has been over $1.50 since early last year.

Mr. Frick, it is said, will not attempt to enter the steel business in competition with Carnegie until he can place his own concern on a basis with the Carnegie Company in supply of coke.

THE GATE CITY STILL FAST.

Vessel in an Easy Position and in Good Condition — Passengers Taken Ashore.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Feb. 9.—The steamship Gate City, from Savannah to Boston, which grounded in a dense fog last night off this place, is still ashore.

The vessel is in an easy position, and is in good condition. Her head lies toward the beach, and when the tide is out there is very little water about her stern. She grounded while under almost full speed, her skipper having lost his reckoning. The life savers of the local station heard the vessel's gun signals an hour before she struck, and were prepared to give assistance. The signal lights on the shore could not be seen from the steamer.

Mrs. Louis M. Ryals and Miss Elizabeth C. Ryals of Orange Lake, Fla., and the stewardess, Josephine Sullivan, were taken ashore immediately after the vessel grounded, and to-day the remaining passengers and the members of the crew whose services were not needed, eighteen in all, were taken off.

The wrecking steamer William F. Chapman arrived alongside of the wreck this morning, and preparations were at once begun to float the steamship. It is expected that much of her cargo will have to be taken out before she can be floated.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—At the office of the Ocean Steamship Company, in this city, it was learned to-day that the cargo of the steamer Gate City, which went ashore off Long Island last night, included 2,713 bales of cotton, most of which was consigned to New England mills, and is insured in this city. The steamer is valued at $100,000.

Sending American Coal to Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 9.—The Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company is making shipments on an order for 8,000 tons of coal for export to Mexico from its mines near Birmingham. The coal is for use by the Mexican Central Railroad. The order was secured through the offices of United States Consuls in Mexico, and additional inquiries from the same source suggest more in future. The export business to Mexico has been tried in a small way before, but this is the first order of any size.

$25,000 in Public Bequests.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 9.—The will of George H. Norman will be offered for probate Monday. Mr. Norman's widow and his son, George H. Norman, are named as executors, with whom is left a fund for making certain bequests, the following of which are of a public nature: $10,000 to the Rogers High School, $5,000 to the Newport Hospital, $5,000 to the People's Library, and $5,000 to the Redwood Library.

Five States in Five Hours.
The "Royal Limited," beautiful, swift, and sure. Leaves New York, South Ferry, foot of Liberty Street, daily 3 P. M., arrives Washington 6 P. M. Exquisite Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

BRITISH DEFEATED AGAIN BY BOERS

Buller Retires Across the Tugela to Former Position.

METHUEN ALSO RETREATS

Boers Report British Repulses at Chieveley and Ramutsa.

BULLER NEEDED HELP.

Impossible for Him to Advance Without Artillery Aid.

Boers Assert that Crossing at Skiets Drift Was Expected—Only a Few Hundred Men on the Hill the British Captured.

BOER HEAD LAAGAR, Ladysmith, Feb. 8.—The British, who were in possession of the kopje at Molen's Drift, abandoned it after a bombardment by Boer cannon this morning, and retired across the Tugela River to their former position.

A desultory cannonade is proceeding at the Tugela this morning, but otherwise everything is quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A special dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated yesterday (Friday) noon) says that owing to the Boer crossfire and the impossibility of intrenching Vaal Krantz, Gen. Buller's force withdrew.

The Financial News, which publishes this dispatch, suggests that Gen. Buller has not yet actually recrossed the Tugela.

Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, replying to a question in the House of Commons last evening as to whether any information had been received from the seat of war, said:

"Our information points to the fact that Gen. Buller is not pressing an advance from the position he has occupied. We do not consider it right to press him for details of the operations which are in progress, nor, if he gives such information, do we deem it proper to make this public until such operations are completed.

"The Government has no information as to whether Gen. Macdonald has retired."

THE EFFECT IN LADYSMITH.

Heliograms from Ladysmith, dated Monday, describe the effect Gen. Buller's cannonade had on the worn garrison. Hope ran high that the long period of inactivity and tedium was drawing to a close.

The crash of guns was almost continuous for ten hours, and at times it seemed as if as many as twenty shells burst in a minute. The Boers, preparing always for the possibility of defeat, were driving herds and sending long wagon trains toward the Drakensberg passes.

Intense darkness and silence followed, broken only by frogs croaking and the occasional blaze of star shells, surrounding the town with a circle of light to prevent the unobserved approach of the enemy.

A series of British mines, laid for the Boers, exploded accidentally, shaking and alarming the city and camp.

LONDON ACCEPTS REPORT.

London accepts as true the Boer statements that Gen. Buller has failed again. These statements were passed by the British censor at Aden, and are read in the light of Mr. Balfour's announcement in the Commons that Gen. Buller is not pressing his advance.

Winston Churchill cables that Vaal Krantz was impracticable for the guns which were needed to support a further advance. His dispatch leaves Gen. Buller on Tuesday night sending a fresh brigade to relieve the tired holders of Vaal Krantz.

The descriptive writers with Gen. Buller were allowed rather free hand again in explaining the ugly position which the British held and the natural obstacles which had to be overcome.

It is said on reliable authority that Gen. Buller's dispatch announcing Monday and Tuesday's movements was particularly hopeful. He described the position gained as effective, so the news of another retirement is exceedingly bitter to the British.

The news spread rapidly and natural disappointment was visible on all sides, although the long silence from the Upper Tugela had already aroused apprehensions that Gen. Buller might have found it impossible to go forward, in which case he would have no option but to recross the river.

BULLER'S BAD POSITION.

A dispatch dated Frere Camp, Thursday, Feb. 8, but probably written with the advanced lines, Wednesday, Feb. 7, and sent to Frere by runner, says:

"The forces of the enemy are on both our flanks and continue to render our position extremely difficult to maintain."

Beyond the fact that Gen. Buller devoted Wednesday to bringing more artillery and troops across the Tugela, nothing is known of his movements, but that he badly needed reinforcements is evident from the foregoing from Frere. It is still more patent that it was impossible for him to advance until the artillery had been enabled to take up forward positions for the purpose of subduing the Boer guns on both flanks.

Another Frere Camp dispatch says a Boer prisoner asserts that the burghers expected Gen. Buller to cross at Skiots Drift, and that thousands of Boers were being posted at Dorn Kloof to oppose such a passage, while on the captured hill were only a few hundred Johannesburgers.

LORD ROBERTS TO BEGIN?

In The Morning Post to-day Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the military situation, says:

"Lord Roberts is evidently about to begin his campaign, and there are signs that Gen. Methuen's force will make the first important move. It is probable that the Seventh Division will soon be heard of as co-operating with Methuen.

"The latest news regarding Gen. Buller's operation is puzzling. It looks now as if he never seriously contemplated an attempt to relieve Ladysmith, but only a demonstration to prevent the Boers from diverting reinforcements to Magersfontein.

"Looking to the distance from Ladysmith to Kimberley, a journey in which the Boers would get little railway help for the transport of their forces, Lord Roberts has a clear week for the first blow, which will put a new face upon the situation.

"This hypothesis would account for the present state of things in both the theatres of war, and the peculiarities of the attacks of Monday and Tuesday would become intelligible, for, if they had been intended as a serious movement, Gen. Buller would have been largely reinforced, and would have pushed the attack with greater energy."

THE TIMES ON THE SITUATION.

The Times, dealing with the military situation, says:

"If Gen. Buller has failed, it seems unlikely that another attempt will be made. The terrible initial strategic mistake of abandoning the principal objective for a subsidiary operation still overweights the campaign, but the time approaches when its baneful influence will cease to fetter our action. The great issues of the war will not be decided in Natal."

Gen. Macdonald's retirement The Times considers "inexplicable."

That movement puzzles the military commentators also. The theory that finds acceptance is that the retirement was ordered by Lord Roberts, and that both Gen. Buller's and Gen. Macdonald's operations were made by the direction of the Commander in Chief, in order to occupy the Boers at widely separated points, so they would be unable to transfer any portion of their forces to oppose the projected central advance.

Charles Williams, a military writer who is understood to be in confidential relations with Lord Wolseley, says that beyond doubt the most authoritative opinion in London regards it as probable that an endeavor will be made to force the line of the Orange River before Wednesday next, possibly by Monday.

LEIPSIC, Feb. 9.—The Neueste Nachrichten prints a special dispatch from a correspondent who claims that Gen. Buller's third attempt to relieve Ladysmith has completely failed.

The Militair-Wochenblatt of Berlin, reviewing the fighting on the Tugela River, characterizes the British strategy there as most unfavorable.

Two German officers on the active list, von Knwski and Fretzdorff, have just published a book on the South African war.

Military Attaches Leave.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A dispatch from Cape Town, dated Feb. 8, says the Foreign Military Attachés will leave to-morrow. Their destination is not given, but, presumably, they will join Lord Roberts, whose whereabouts have not yet been made public.

METHUEN ORDERS A RETREAT.

KOODOOSBERG DRIFT, Feb. 8.—The Boers yesterday made a determined attempt to drive the British from a hill commanding the drift. Mounting two seven-pounders at the northern extremity, they shelled the position intermittently the whole day. The Seaforth Highlanders gained a position on the rocky summit and kept up a sustained rifle fire, but suffered somewhat from the Boers' shelling. A battery was sent and succeeded in silencing the Boer fire.

Meanwhile two companies of the Argyll Highlanders, advancing along the plain in a westerly direction, found the Boers entrenched at a small drift. A sharp engagement followed, lasting the whole day.

Gen. MacDonald now only required sufficient troops in order to completely surround the Boers. Gen. Babington was dispatched from the Modder River with a large force of cavalry and two batteries of horse artillery, but failed to reach here, although he started early enough in the day to enable him to get here early this afternoon.

This morning Gen. Methuen ordered that the combined force should retire upon the Modder River, which movement is now proceeding.

The British losses in the fighting on Wednesday were fifty men killed or wounded.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A dispatch to The Times from Koodoosberg, dated Thursday, says:

"It is reported that Boer reinforcements are arriving from Magersfontein. Our position is easily tenable, but the entire force has been ordered to return to Modder River to-morrow."

A dispatch to The Morning Post from Modder River, dated Thursday, says that Gen. Macdonald's and Gen. Babington's forces will return shortly, and adds that the initiative to the reconnoissance emanated from headquarters.

A War Office dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Feb. 8, confirms the reports that Gen. Gatacre has repulsed the Boers at Pen Hoek and Bird's River, and that the security of both outposts is established.

In regard to Gen. Macdonald's operations, Lord Roberts does not mention the former's retirement to the Modder River. He says:

"Macdonald was dispatched to prevent the Boers blocking the main drift at Koodoosberg, and successfully established himself at Koodoosberg in spite of the determined efforts of the Boers to dislodge him. At Macdonald's request, Babington was sent with reinforcements Wednesday, Feb. 7. Babington threatened the Boers north of Koodoosberg, while another force drove off the Boers southward."

The dispatch concludes with the statement:

"The enemy have now evacuated their position, and none is in sight."

£20,000,000 FOR NEW SHIPS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The First Lord of the Admiralty, George J. Goschen, is preparing estimates for a

"The Boer big guns shelled us all day yesterday, but nobody was killed."

How Mafeking Was Provisioned.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Lord Salisbury's son, Lord Edward Cecil, is responsible for Mafeking being so well provisioned. At the outbreak of the war he learned the amount of army stores about to be sent to that place, and on his own initiative pledged his private means and had the stores quadrupled. He is now in Mafeking, and one of its boldest defenders.

LEYDS PREDICTS A LONG WAR.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Dr. Leyds has issued in Brussels a statement for publication in England denying purported interviews in which he is represented as predicting the intervention of the powers in the event that the British invade the Free State.

He says he is convinced that the war will continue as long as the two republics have arms and ammunition. If the Mauser cartridges give out, the Boers, he asserts, will fall back upon Martini-Henry rifles, for which they have a supply of ammunition that is practically inexhaustible.

MORE BATTERIES TO BE RAISED.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—It is said that one of the first steps to increase the home army will be the raising of thirty-seven new horse and field batteries, with barracks on Salisbury Plain, and the addition of third battalions to numerous regiments which at present are without them.

The War Office has reduced the minimum standard of height again—this time to 5 feet 6 inches for infantry and 5 feet 2 inches for artillery.

GEN. CLERY INVALIDED.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—It is announced that Gen. Sir Francis Clery is on the way to England invalided.

Major Gen. Sir Francis Clery, K. C. B., is well known as one of the "fighting British Generals." He was chief staff officer of the flying column in the Zulu war of 1878. He took part in the Egyptian war of 1882, was Chief of Staff in the Suakim expedition of two years later, Deputy Adjutant General of the Nile expedition of 1884-5, Chief of Staff in Egypt from 1886 to 1888, and Commandant of the Staff College from 1888 to 1893. Afterward he commanded the Third Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, and since 1896 has been Deputy Adjutant General to the forces.

Lady Randolph at Chieveley.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg says that Lady Randolph Churchill has visited Chieveley Camp.

KAISER TALKS INTERVENTION.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—During Emperor William's two visits yesterday to the British Ambassador, Sir Frank Lascelles, His Majesty expressed sympathy with Great Britain, and touched upon the feasibility of friendly intervention

The Kaiser also expressed his regret at the recent utterances of Duke Regent Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin to the correspondent of the Eclair, adding that he had telegraphed the Duke Regent reproving him for the indiscretion he had displayed.

The utterances attributed to the Duke-Regent of Mecklenburg by a representative of the Eclair were, in effect, that the evacuation of Egypt by Great Britain and an arrangement as to the distribution of power in South Africa were matters of prime importance, in accomplishing which France and Russia were sure to take the initiative, with Germany undoubtedly following their lead.

The German press, including the semi-official papers, severely censured the Duke for thus involving Germany in an adventurous policy, and declared his utterances to be merely an expression of his private opinion.

FRENCH ACTION ADVISED.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Prince Henri d'Orleans has an article in the Matin to-day in the course of which he advises France to take advantage of Great Britain's difficulties. He says:

"At the present time we must not content ourselves with purely negative formulas in foreign politics. We have not the right to follow events in South Africa and Egypt with complete disinterestedness."

British-Italian Relations Pleasant.

ROME, Feb. 9.—In the Senate to-day, during the discussion of the budget, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis Visconti-Venosta, replying to the Marquis Vitteleschi-Nobili pointed out that the relations between Italy and Great Britain had always preserved "the character of friendship and mutual confidence." He expressed himself as confident that events in South Africa would not lead to "complications of a more general nature."

Portuguese Seize Arms.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, under date of Feb. 8, says: "Recent visitors to Inhambane report that the Portuguese customs authorities there seized a quantity of arms and ammunition consigned under a false description."

British Bark Seized.

DURBAN, Feb. 9.—The British bark Birkdale, with contraband, has been seized by the British.

McLachlan and Robbins Not Shot.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Colonial Office has received a dispatch contradicting the report that the Boers had shot John McLachlan, Jr., and a man named Robbins at Harrismith for refusing to be commandeered.

Sir Alfred Milner in Bad Health.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—It is reported on the authority of Henry W. Lucy that the health of Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony, is suffering from a prolonged strain, and his friends fear he will break down.

Student Ducked in Dissecting Bath.

BUFFALO, Feb. 9.—A dispatch from Montreal says an American freshman at McGill University was knocked down and ducked in the dissecting bath for criticising the British troops in South Africa. The student had referred to the British officers as "asses" and the troops as "cowards."

SIR EDWARD CLARKE RETIRES.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—In consequence of the adoption by the Conservative Association of Plymouth of a resolution deprecating his attitude toward the Government's South African policy Sir Edward George Clarke, who has represented Plymouth in Parliament since 1880, has applied for the Chiltern Hundreds.

When a member of the House of Commons applies for the Chiltern Hundreds, it is tantamount to resigning from his seat, since the office, which is a purely nominal one, cannot, under an ancient law, be held by a member of either house of Parliament. This is the only way in which a member of the House of Commons can give up his post, and the very fact of applying for the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds makes his seat vacant.

Sir Edward George Clarke, Q. C., was generally regarded as one of the coming men in British politics, and it has been declared that only the fact that he is absolutely without influential relatives prevented him from holding even higher office than he did. He is a barrister who made a great reputation by one case, the famous Bartlett poisoning case, in which he secured the acquittal of Mrs. Bartlett by a speech which is still quoted as one of the most masterly of its kind of recent years. This was in 1886, and the same year he was appointed Solicitor General. He held this post until 1892. He is the son of a London jeweler, and was born in 1841.

COMMONS ADOPT THE ADDRESS

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The address in reply to the speech from the throne was adopted by a vote of 229 against 39.

During the debate to-day on the amendment introduced by John Joseph Clancy, Irish Nationalist member for the North Division of Dublin County, calling attention to the overtaxation of Ireland, Timothy Healy, Irish Nationalist member for North Louth, protested against the interpretation of the Act of Union being decided ex parte. He contrasted the English attitude therein to the Venezuela case, when the United States forced arbitration, and in which, Mr. Healy asserted, Great Britain was worsted. The amendment was lost by a vote of 200 to 77.

At a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party this afternoon, at which minor officers and whips were elected, a number of contributions were received. The members also received a cable message from the President of the Massachusetts Hibernian Society promising the support of 30,000 members.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS CHEER MR. BRYAN

Silver Leader Faces a Big Audience in the Academy of Music.

ON MONEY AND TAXATION

Protests Against "Enthronement of the Dollar and Abasement of Men" Attacks Trusts and Imperialism.

William Jennings Bryan spoke in Brooklyn last night before an audience that filled the Academy of Music from gallery to orchestra, crowded the stage and placed standing room wherever obtainable, at a high premium. The lecture, "Pending Problems," was delivered under the auspices of George L. Ricord Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which Patrick Hayes, Warden of the Kings County Penitentiary and one of the opponents of the Democratic organization, is a prominent member.

Although it was announced that Mr. Hayes and Senator Michael J. Coffey had been largely instrumental in gaining Mr. Bryan's consent to speak in Brooklyn, many of the organization leaders were present.

No admission fee was charged to the lecture and no favoritism was shown in the distribution of seats except that the boxes were reserved for prominent Democrats, while the stage was supposed to be at the disposal of the members of the post. By some misunderstanding, however, tickets for stage seats were given out to all comers at the box office during the day, and as a result there were few places left for the veterans unless they chanced to come early.

The audience was enthusiastic, and every positive declaration by the speaker was received with great applause. This was especially true of his sympathetic references to the Boers. When in closing one of these allusions to the war in South Africa, Mr. Bryan prayed that the British should never reach Ladysmith the audience cheered for some minutes, and apparently scarcely a person in the house refrained from joining in the acclamations.

MR. COFFEY ESCORTS BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan dined at the Clarendon Hotel with Senator Coffey, Warden Hayes, Luke Stapleton, and a number of other well-known Democrats. At the conclusion of the dinner the party drove to the theatre and most of them walked upon the stage behind Mr. Bryan, who entered leaning upon the arm of Senator Coffey. As Mr. Bryan advanced down the stage the audience rose and gave him a most demonstrative welcome, which completely drowned out the strains of "See the Conquering Hero Comes," which the Twenty-third Regiment Band rendered.

By this time the politicians who had delayed their arrival until Mr. Bryan had come in appeared in the boxes. In one box was James Shevlin, the acting leader of the Kings County Democracy, surrounded by John Morrisey Gray, the defeated candidate for Register; ex-Sheriff Creamer, Assemblyman McKeown, and Augustus Fischer. In another were Senator P. H. McCarren, Sewer Commissioner James Kane, Thomas R. Farrell, John M. Clancy, and Felix McCloskey. In another were ex-Senator P. H. McNulty and several women. St. Clair McKelway, with a party of friends, occupied another box, while Eugene V. Brewster, with a number of members of the Brooklyn Women's Bryan League, had seats in another. On the stage, among others, were Councilman John J. McGarry, Isaac M. Kapper, Luke Stapleton, and Dr. John H. Girdner.

Warden Hayes called the meeting to order, and introduced as Chairman Congressman Mitchell May, the only member of the Kings County delegation who voted against the House Currency bill. Mr. May made an address, in which he said that he had no excuse to offer for voting as he did. He knew that his constituents were opposed to the measure; and he was content to do their will no matter what the result might be.

Just as Mr. May began his introduction of Col. Bryan, one of the women of the Women's Bryan League tossed a large bunch of roses at the Colonel's feet. Mr. Bryan picked the flowers up and placed them on the stand after smilingly acknowledging the compliment.

As Mr. Bryan rose to speak the band began playing "I'd leave my happy home for you," and the speaker, recognizing the air, laughed heartily, while the audience broke out into a storm of applause. He spoke for two hours and five minutes.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bryan began by paying a compliment to the Grand Army, and especially to the post under whose auspices he spoke. He alluded to the prejudices which remained after the civil war and said that they have been entirely wiped out by the Spanish-American war, and that now Northerner and Southerner can meet and discuss economic questions without arousing any rancor.

It was natural, he said, for men to divide themselves into parties around political standards. It was a necessity, he felt, and so long as the discussion was decent it was productive of much good.

Continuing on this line, Mr. Bryan said that he did not believe in the definition of parties which makes men out to be athletes, ready to turn somersaults in and out of political questions at will.

"In 1896," Mr. Bryan said, "my opponents boasted that they had thrashed me. They talked about it as if they enjoyed it, and I believe they did. To them I can say that if the defeat of the principles which I advocated then and which I advocate now is the best thing for the country, I shall rejoice as much as any Republican.

"When a man tells me that all the members of my party are dishonest, I believe that he is judging my party by his own, and I believe that he is slandering his own party when he says that the majority of any party are dishonest.

"Those who believe as I do have been subjected to some hard names, and I haven't escaped altogether myself. I have been called everything from a demagogue to an Anarchist. That is always the way. Whenever a man tries to remedy a wrong he is accused by some of arraying class against class.

"A man who tries to blot out an abuse, I maintain, is a better friend of government than those who want an abuse to continue because there is money in it. You can't prevent animosity between classes until the classes treat each other with justice.

RULE FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

"I have been asked if there is any set rule to lead us to better government, and to a better understanding between the classes. I say there is. I find it in the Declaration of Independence—a document that until a short time ago was very popular, and which, I hope, will become more popular yet.

"It is in the opening paragraph of that declaration that the fathers of the Republic declared their belief that all men are created free and equal. The greatest curse of government is that it violates the principle of equal rights for all and special privileges for none, and it is this partiality of government that arouses strife between the classes."

Mr. Bryan then began his discussion of the problems which he said are pending in this country and which he believed would have to be settled at the next election. His first topic was taxation, in the discussion of which he pleaded for the imposition of an income tax as the most equitable means of raising revenue.

He quoted from the decision of Justice Brown on the income tax case, and said that when necessity arose for raising money to carry on the Spanish war the prediction made by Justice Brown had come true.

In concluding his discussion of this topic Mr. Bryan said that the Government was unlimited in dealing with the citizen and limited in dealing with the pocketbook. "I protest against this enthronement of the dollar," he said, "and this abasement of the man, I believe in an income tax, and I expect to see it provided for in the Constitution. Then no Judge, nor no nine Judges, can build a bulwark around the wealth of the rich and throw the burden of Government upon the struggling poor."

ON THE MONEY QUESTION.

Passing on to the money question, Mr. Bryan said that he did not like to discuss a dead issue with an audience that was so full of life. "If ever I were to make a speech without talking of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," he said, "the opposition newspapers would say that I had dropped the silver question. I can afford to do that in Nebraska, but not here where you need enlightenment so much."

He then went on to discuss the Currency bill, which he said was practically the establishment of a gold standard, but which, according to a recent amendment, was declared not to be a settlement of the silver question, but rather a postponement of such a settlement until the nations of the earth could agree on the general establishment of the double standard.

"We have free coinage of gold now," he said, "because we need it, and we want free coinage of silver because we need it, too. Some people tell us that we have enough money. That reminds me of something that happened to me on the day I was married. My father-in-law, after he had given his daughter's hand to me, put his hand on my head in an affectionate way and said, 'William, while I have we shall not both of us want.'

"Thirteen years after that I got even with him. A bank in which he had deposited his surplus money failed, and it gave me great pleasure to be able to say to him, 'Father, while I have, we shall not both of us want.' Now I find that the man who says that there is enough money in the country is always the man who has money.

"My protest against the gold standard is that it makes money scarcer and hence dearer. As the present occupant of the Presidential chair once said: 'Money the master, all things else the servant.' I shall not stop discussing it until these conspirators against the human race are defeated forever. The gold standard law is but a pen into which to drive the people so as to get them more readily to the butcher."

Mr. Bryan then took up the part of the Currency bill which provides for the issuance of paper money by National banks and the retirement of the greenbacks, and said that the only reason the friends of the measure advanced for its passage was that it would give us an elastic currency.

Such a currency, he said, would be elastic, with both ends of the elastic in the hands of the banks, and the result would be that, while the country would be dependent on foreign financiers and on the banks for paper money, and that remained to the poor would be to work a little harder and bear more the burdens of Government.

OBJECTIONS TO TRUSTS.

The trust question was the next topic taken up by Mr. Bryan. He began by saying that his great objection to trusts was not so much to their power to raise prices as it was that they threatened to destroy the independence of man. If the centralization of industries proceeds in the future as it has in the past few years, he declared, the time was fast approaching when a few men would control every industry.

Men who labor would be compelled to work at wages that trusts would pay and the producers would sell their products at the prices trusts would give. He said that it was possible to crush the trusts and monopolies by the imposition of a license on all corporations, and by placing such restrictions on them as will make it no longer possible to water stock.

"Squeeze the water out of the stock," he said. "You'll have a flood for a while, but eventually you will have honest corporations."

Mr. Bryan then took up militarism and Imperialism. He disputed the contention that citizens had no right to discuss those subjects while war was pending. "If you are going to enter on an imperialistic policy you will have a war on somewhere all the time," he said, "and if we can not discuss this subject while we are at war, we might as well renounce our right to free speech forever.

"Three reasons have been advanced for imperialism. The first is that 'there is money in it.' The second is that 'God is in it,' and the third is 'We're in it and can't get out.' Two of these are usually carried together in arguments advanced by imperialists—religion and money. Some one said the other day that religion and money were synonymous with philanthropy and 5 per cent. Philanthropy chloroforms the victim and 5 per cent. picks his pocket. The imperialists, I am afraid, are mixed in their versions of the beatitudes. To them they read, 'Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall inherit the earth.'

"The man who says that imperialism will pay must first show how much it will cost. England has entered into a conflict with a small nation. She has already spent five times as much in money and blood as she expected, yet her troops have not yet reached Ladysmith, and I pray God they never will. [Loud applause.]

IMPERIALISM AND TRADE.

"But they say that imperialism will enhance our trade. I want trade to expand as far as possible by peaceful means. I would not, however, put one American boy on the auction block and sell him for all the trade in the world. Oh, that the men who want trade would fight for it with their own blood instead of with the blood of other men's sons!

"They say, these imperialist friends of ours, that the Philippines will provide us a place to which to send our surplus population. If you have got more people here in the East than you can accommodate, send them to Nebraska, where they can be American citizens. Don't send them to the equator. The mass of the people will pay what it costs to maintain an empire, but what we get back will go to the syndicates which will be organized to exploit the Philippine Islands.

"They say that there is no honorable way out left to us now, but I say that there is. Let us announce to the world that we fight for liberty, not for empire. Let us say to the Filipinos, 'We have driven the Spanish oppressors out. Stand up and be free.' Let us say to the nations of the world, 'Hands off this republic.'"

After the lecture Mr. Bryan was driven to the Clarendon Hotel. Dr. Girdner, who accompanied him, said that he would leave on a late train for Washington, where he will spend the day, and then go to Austin, Texas. The strain incident to the numerous speeches which he has delivered since he came East, two weeks ago, has told heavily on Mr. Bryan, and his throat is in bad condition. He will take a long rest in Texas before he returns to his home in Nebraska.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CASE.

Deputy Attorney General Clarke Declines Col. Gardiner's Services.

The Special Grand Jury continued its investigation yesterday into the rumors circulated in regard to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Before the jury went into session District Attorney Gardiner presented himself in the room which has been assigned for its use, and offered the services of himself and his staff to Deputy Attorney General John Proctor Clarke, who has charge of the investigation. This offer was declined, and after the District Attorney had withdrawn, William F. Sheehan and Lawyer John D. Lindsay arrived, and had a short consultation with Mr. Clarke.

Col. T. S. Williams, the Treasurer and Secretary of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was the first witness called before the Grand Jury yesterday. Although nothing definite could be learned as to his testimony, it was asserted on good authority that it was a practical corroboration of the testimony given by President Clinton L. Rossiter on Thursday, and related entirely to the bear rumors circulated on Wall Street during the day of the panic last December, which affected the standing of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's stock so seriously. It is said that Col. Williams mentioned as the originators of the rumors several men very prominent in Wall Street.

The other witnesses called were representatives from the business offices of newspapers, who produced files of their respective papers as evidence. Advertisements appeared in the financial columns of these papers last December warning the public against investing in Rapid Transit stock. They were signed "Pathfinder" and "Truthseeker." According to representatives of the Rapid Transit Company, these announcements were the result of a concerted effort to bear its stock.

TENNIS ASSOCIATION MEETING.

International Championship Cup Accepted and Officers Elected.

The annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. The organization accepted the offer of a tennis enthusiast of a valuable trophy to be known as the International Cup. It will bear the same relation to tennis that the America's Cup does to yachting. It will be the blue ribbon of lawn tennis, and the donor, whose name was withheld, is said to be Richard Stevens of Hoboken.

The following officers were elected: President—Dr. James Dwight of Boston; Vice President—Joseph S. Clark of Philadelphia; Treasurer—Richard Stevens of Hoboken; Secretary—P. S. Presbrey of Boston.

Dewey Arch Subscription Doubled.

Louis Windmuller, Chairman of the Canvassing Committee of the Dewey Arch Committee, yesterday received the following letter from James Speyer of the General Citizens' Committee: "You will remember that I subscribed $1,000 some time ago, and as we seem to be making slower progress than we anticipated, I have decided to assist a little more by raising my subscription to $2,000."

THE STATE TRUST FIGHT.

C. P. Bacon, Counsel for Kling, Says the Attorney General Did Not Deny His Petition.

Charles P. Bacon of 96 Broadway, attorney for Abraham Kling, who seeks to bring suit for dissolution of the State Trust Company, said last night:

"I called upon the Attorney General at his office in Albany yesterday for the purpose of requesting him to bring the entire subject of the State Trust Company matter before the Special Grand Jury now in session in New York. He has the matter before him, and has taken no action whatsoever; he is considering it.

"The report that the Attorney General told me that the petition for an action to be brought to wind up the State Trust Company had been denied after consideration by the Governor and the Attorney General is untrue. I will go to Albany the first part of next week and see the Attorney General in regard to the matter."

POLICEMAN'S EXCITING CHASE.

Pursued a Boy Thief at Midnight Along Elevated Road Tracks and Snatched Him from Death.

The spectacle of a boy running at full speed on the Second Avenue elevated structure at midnight last night at once interested Policeman Kelly, who was on the post near Fiftieth Street. The only possible reason that suggested itself was that the boy intended to commit suicide by throwing himself under the wheels of a train.

Kelly ran up to the Fiftieth Street station and by the astonished ticket agent, leaped over the locked turnstile, and jumped on the track.

"The copper's mad. He's goin' to suicide," said the agent to the employe who was sweeping the floor. And both made after the policeman, who was then a considerable distance up the track toward Fifty-first Street. They saw that he was in pursuit of the boy and decided to wait till he came back. As they neared Fifty-first Street a down-town train hove into view. The boy threw away something and then crossed over to the down-town track immediately in the path of the approaching train.

To Kelly, who is six feet tall and of heavy build, every move was fraught with peril, but he kept on and gained on the boy, whose attention being concentrated on his pursuer, apparently did not see the train. He caught him when the locomotive was about fifteen feet distant, and jerked him out of danger. Both fell, and nearly rolled through an opening, but the policeman braced himself and managed to keep on the structure.

Kelly returned with his captive to the station, and sent the ticket chopper to see what the boy had thrown away during his flight. This proved to be the yellow tin box which had been attached to the station wall to receive alms for a hospital. It was about half full of small coin.

The boy gave his name as Charles Lucca, thirteen years old, of 225 East Ninety-seventh Street. He declined to say how he got up on the trestle. The ticket agent declared he had not passed through the turnstile. It is believed he climbed a pillar and worked his way between the ties. The boy was sent to the Gerry society.

HELD FOR BURGLARY.

Norwalk Police Think They Have Man Who Committed Many Crimes.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 9.—Burglaries are again nightly occurrences in Norwalk and vicinity. During the past few days the railroad stations at Cannon, Wilton, and South Wilton have been entered, while at Irwing Lockwood's coal yard at South Norwalk the safe was again blown open last night. The burglars broke into the factory of Luther Wright and, securing tools, went to Darien, where they broke into Silliman's drug store and Mathers & Grumman's grocery store. The plunder secured in the different places will aggregate several hundred dollars.

The Norwalk police to-day arrested a stranger, and in his pockets found cards bearing the legend, "J. S. Martin, Bowery Club, New York." They also found mileage books taken from the Wilton Railroad Station, as well as a large quantity of revenue stamps. The prisoner refused to make any statement concerning the stolen property in his possession. He was held for trial in the Superior Court under $1,000 bail, and went to jail to await trial.

THE TWO MRS. PULLARS.

Ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut was on the witness stand all day yesterday in the suit of J. W. Pullar against him and Alfred R. Page. He described his meeting with Pullar and the circumstances which brought him into the case as counsel for other heirs of Pullar's wife. He told in detail of the signing of the contract which Pullar is now trying to have declared void.

"We went to the Imperial Hotel about 10 o'clock on the night of Oct. 16, 1897," he said. "We remained there until about 1 o'clock the next morning. Nothing was done except talk about the contract and drawing it up. I said to Mr. Pullar, 'Now, Mr. Pullar, we have come together to see if we can adjust this matter about your wife's estate between us. If we can, that ends it. If we cannot, we will proceed with the litigation.' I told Pullar that we did not purpose to refer to the bigamy charge against him."

The witness then described the drawing up and signing of the contract by which Pullar was to receive one-fourth of the estate of his wife, Mr. Page one-twenty-fourth, and the remainder was to go to Mr. Waller's clients. Messrs. Page and Waller were made trustees under this contract.

In referring to Dr. Ferdon von Raitz, the executor of the will of Mrs. Pullar, Mr. Waller spoke of him as "Mr. Rats" and spoke of the house he had obtained from the estate as the "Rats House." Mr. Benjamin, counsel for Pullar, objected. The witness compromised by calling the executor "the doctor" through the rest of his testimony.

Mr. Waller denied that he had tried to get Mrs. Pullar No. 1 to make trouble for Pullar after Mrs. Goodwin-Pullar had died.

"Mrs. Pullar called at my office several times," he said, "and I told her that we had not been able to find a record of Pullar's marriage to Mrs. Goodwin. Then she told me of her marriage to Goodwin-Pullar in 1893. She went to the house and knocked at the door. A woman answered and opened the door.

"'Is this Mrs. Goodwin?' says Mrs. Pullar.

"'No, I am Mrs. Pullar,' was the reply.

"'I am Mrs. Pullar,' said Mrs. Pullar No. 1.

"'You are not,' replied No. 2.

"'Yes, I am; I married him first,' said Mrs. Pullar No. 1.

"Then Mrs. Pullar No. 2 became very hysterical and excited, and Mrs. Pullar No. 1 left the house."

The hearing was adjourned to Tuesday morning next.

SALT WATER AQUARIA.

Once Filled from the Sea Answers for All Time.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Journal.

Park Board Secretary Hurlbut has received letters from abroad which show that salt water fish can be kept in the proposed new aquarium on Belle Isle at a cost no greater than that required for the maintenance of fresh water fish. In Berlin, Germany, the water which was originally transported from the ocean, has not been replaced by other salt water for twenty-five years. Practically the same conditions are true of the National Aquarium at Washington. No water has been taken from the sea for the salt water vats of the institution since the Aquarium was established back in the '60's.

The water in these aquariums is kept oxygenized. The presence of sea plants in the tanks, where they are planted in sufficient numbers, is supposed to accomplish this, but in case it be necessary, the water may be oxygenized by mechanical process. The loss in quantity of the water by evaporation is easily replaced; all that is necessary is to add fresh water, but only so fast as the water in the tanks evaporates. While the liquid element of the salt water evaporates, the salt itself remains in the tanks. Therefore, all that would be necessary to provide for the maintenance of salt water fish in the Detroit Aquarium would be the transportation of a few carloads of fluid from the ocean to Belle Isle Park, and the salt water exhibits could be brought right along with the salt water.

Detective Doyle Acquitted.

Detective James Doyle, who was charged with shooting and killing Martin Carey in a saloon at Lorimer Street and Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn, on April 13 last, was yesterday afternoon acquitted by a jury in the Kings County Court. It is believed that Doyle will be reinstated on the police force. He was suspended after his arrest.

MILLER'S STRANGE ARREST

It Is Asserted that Capt. Reynolds Did Not Go to Canada.

MONTREAL POLICE SKEPTICAL

Prisoner Refuses to Throw Light on the Mystery—No One Found to Furnish Bail.

Where was William F. Miller when he was found by Capt. Reynolds? Reynolds says that he discovered the Franklin Syndicate man in Montreal; in fact, he states this in his official report to Chief Devery. Chief Devery says that he is positive Capt. Reynolds went to Montreal after Miller. On the other hand, there are those who claim that Capt. Reynolds not only did not find Miller in the Canadian city, but was not there himself. Thomas Kelly, a Brooklyn newspaper man, declares that he talked with Capt. Reynolds Wednesday night about 10 o'clock in the hallway of the Municipal Building, Brooklyn. The Montreal police authorities discredit Capt. Reynolds's story that he found Miller in Montreal. Of course, Miller could settle the mooted question, but he is as silent on this point as he is on all others.

Several stories are being told in contradiction of the statement made by Capt. Reynolds. One of these is that Miller returned by arrangement with the authorities, that he met Capt. Reynolds in Albany by agreement, and that they journeyed together to this city. Again, it is related that Miller was in hiding at the residence of one of his lawyers, R. A. Ammon, on Staten Island; that there was a monetary deal effected, with at least three parties to the transaction besides Miller, and as a result of this deal Miller allowed himself to be captured. But these stories and others dealing with Miller's arrest are mere rumors, wholly unverified.

No one was found yesterday willing to risk $12,500 on the chance of Miller's remaining within calling distance of the court if released from custody, and so he remains in prison. He occupies Cell 6, Tier B, in the Raymond Street Jail. He slept but little Thursday night, seeming to be in an intensely nervous condition. Yesterday morning early his wife called on him. It was the first time she has seen him since his arrest. They remained in earnest conversation for some time. Mrs. Miller stoutly maintains that her husband has done no wrong, and says that he is sure to be vindicated. Aside from this, Mrs. Miller will say nothing, the importance of her silence having evidently been well impressed upon her. Shortly after his wife left Miller received a visit from his father and mother. Both were weeping bitterly when they left the jail.

At 1 o'clock Sheriff Walton called to see Miller. The one special request the prisoner made of him was that no newspaper men be allowed to bother him with requests for interviews. He was told that if he did not care to see reporters and had no statements to make to them, they would not be allowed to see him. While the Sheriff was talking to him R. A. Ammon called. After Sheriff Walton left, Miller and Ammon had a talk in the consultation room. While this was in progress a man from the District Attorney's office arrived and served a legal notice of some character on Miller. Just what the notice was could not be positively ascertained, no information being obtainable at the District Attorney's office regarding it. It is not unlikely, however, that it was a summons for Miller to appear before the Grand Jury as a witness.

District Attorney Clarke is putting forth every effort to get at the bottom of the affairs of the Franklin Syndicate and bring to justice those thought to have been connected with Miller. Mr. Clarke was asked if any additional indictments had been found. He answered in the negative. He was then asked if any were contemplated. "You will have to excuse me from being interviewed on that point," he replied.

The District Attorney said he had no reason to doubt Capt. Reynolds's story as to Miller's capture, and added that he is well satisfied with the work done by the Police Department in the case. Continuing, Mr. Clarke said:

"Any bail to be accepted for Miller must be gilt-edged, and forty-eight hours is reserved for examination of it. Miller will be placed on trial at the regular term of court, April 2; I shall personally conduct the prosecution. I have three indictments against Miller, and can secure a thousand if necessary."

A large number of persons, many of whom, it was said, lost money through the Franklin Syndicate, called at the jail during the day, but none was allowed to see Miller. Sheriff Walton was asked if Miller had told him anything regarding his flight and capture. The Sheriff said that he had not.

"I do not think that Miller will be bailed out," said the Sheriff, "and while he is confined he will be treated like any other prisoner."

"Do you know whether others besides Miller will be indicted?" the Sheriff was asked.

"I do not; that, of course, is something that pertains to the District Attorney's office. Indictments might be contemplated without my knowing anything at all of them."

Capt. Reynolds made his official report of Miller's capture to Chief Devery yesterday. It is merely a repetition of the story told by Capt. Reynolds on Thursday afternoon. He still stoutly maintains that he found Miller in Montreal. Chief Devery said yesterday afternoon that if the Captain did not get Miller in Montreal, as he states in his report, he will have to explain or charges will be preferred against him.

"How about Ammon's statement that you were talking through your hat when you said he ought to be indicted?" the Chief was asked.

"Well, he will find out how much I was talking through my hat. I am not done with him, by a whole lot, yet. The bringing back of Miller does not let Ammon out," he replied.

Ammon did not make any statement yesterday, either for himself or Miller. He seems to consider the entire matter of the Franklin Syndicate and Miller's arrest as a huge joke, and makes facetious replies to all questions asked him. It is positively asserted that, though Frederick B. House and James W. Ridgway have been called into the case, he is still the chief counsel for Miller.

It is said that Cecil Leslie, press agent for the Franklin Syndicate, who was indicted with Miller on the charge of conspiracy, will give himself up to-day or to-morrow, and at the trial be one of the principal witnesses for the State. Leslie has been in hiding since the collapse of the syndicate.

A question that is being generally asked is, "What has become of the larger part of the great sum of money taken in by the Franklin Syndicate?" When arrested Miller was practically penniless, and seemed to have been badly in need of funds for some days. It is said that his family has been in a condition for several weeks that would indicate anything but prosperity. These and other things are taken as going to prove what has been so often contended, that Miller was but a tool, and received a comparatively small part of the loot.

VASSAR'S NEW INFIRMARY.

Mrs. Atwater Doubles Her Gift Because of Higher Cost of Building.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 9.—Mrs. Caroline Swift Atwater of Poughkeepsie, an alumna of the class of '77, has doubled her original gift of money to Vassar College for a new infirmary, the rise in the price of building materials since the gift was made last June necessitating a larger expenditure than was at first anticipated.

Vassar was the first college in the world to establish an infirmary, having had one in the main dormitory since the founding of the college itself. The growth of the college, however, and the erection of new dormitories has made desirable a separate infirmary building, which Mrs. Atwater's generosity has furnished. This will be known as the Swift Memorial Infirmary, in honor of Mrs. Atwater's father, a member of Vassar's first Board of Trustees.

STOLE TRAY OF DIAMONDS.

Two Men Walked Into Louisville Store and Got Rich Booty.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 9.—Rodgers & Krull, jewelers, were robbed to-night of $3,000 worth of diamonds. Two men entered the store, and while one engaged Mr. Rodgers in conversation the other secreted a tray of diamonds.

The robbery was not discovered until an hour after the men left the store. The police have a good description of them. All outgoing trains are being carefully watched.

BYCK BROS Sale.

The people who make our half yearly sales successful are not accidental customers, but men who know that Byck clothes are always "the right thing at the right time at the right price," and that at these special sales the figures given actually show the difference between real value and clearing sale prices.

Byck Overcoats 9.80 12.70 15.40 19.65
Are reduced from $12.00 to $35.00.

Byck Suits NOW 8.90 11.60 13.85 16.90
Are reduced from $12.00 to $30.00.

Byck Trousers NOW 3.20 4.35 5.40
Are reduced from $5, $6, $7, $8 and $9.

All Dress Suits, Prince Albert and Cutaway Coats and Vests, all Hats, Gloves and Furnishings show similar reductions.

DOWNTOWN: Southwest Corner Fulton and Nassau St. BYCK BROS UPTOWN: 158-164 East 125th St. nr. 3d Av (Open Evenings)

P. E. NAGLE MAY BE NAMED.

Said that He May Succeed McCartney as Street-Cleaning Commissioner—Ryan Not in the Race.

It was said yesterday on good authority that the Tammany Hall leaders had selected Percival E. Nagle, the leader of that part of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District which lies in the Borough of Manhattan, as the successor of Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney.

Mr. Nagle was not an avowed aspirant for the place, and as late as Thursday night he declared that he had no desire to get it, though he would take it if the party leaders desired him to do so.

John J. Ryan, President of the Aqueduct Commission, who has been mentioned for the place, announced yesterday that under no circumstances would he accept it. Deputy City Clerk Nicholas J. Hayes, while willing to fill the vacancy, is not actively seeking it, and he is believed to be the most available man in case Mr. Nagle should decline.

Prominent Knight Templar Dead.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., Feb. 9.—Col. J. H. Thomas died to-night, aged eighty-three years. He was a very prominent Mason, one of the founders of the Widows and Orphans' Home of Louisville, father of Col. W. Larue Thomas of Baltimore, Md., and Past Grand Commander of the Knights Templars of the world.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—W. Endicott, Jr., Boston; Prof. Palmer C. Ricketts, Troy; Stewart Shillitto, Cincinnati.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft, Rhode Island; Senator R. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota.

GRAND—W. H. Nutting, Salt Lake City.

GRAND UNION—Calvin E. Keach, Troy; the Rev. George Allen, Milton-on-Hudson.

HOFFMAN—W. B. Kirk, Syracuse.

HOLLAND—W. R. Merriam of Minnesota, Director of the Federal Census; Col. William G. Rice, Albany.

MANHATTAN—R. I. Stearns, Chicago; W. B. Powell, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—S. J. Tilden, New Lebanon, N. Y.

NETHERLAND—J. H. Durston, Montana; Assemblyman C. E. Johnson, Plattsburg, N. Y.

PLAZA—Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. E. Richards, Butte, Mon.; A. E. Spriggs, Lieutenant Governor of Montana; Don Davenport, Helena, Mon.; State Senator Frank M. Higgins, Olean, N. Y.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. F. Gordon, hosiery and gloves; 454 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Robinson, J. W., Company, The, Los Angeles, Cal.; Miss J. Roberts, millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Bernheimer, lace curtains and upholstery goods; 700 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; W. B. Trask, carpets; 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Root & McBride Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Jackson, white goods and linings; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. Doyle, millinery; W. C. Whitney, ribbons; 454 Broome Street.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; W. Wallace, domestics; 52

NEW MORTGAGE TAX BILL

Is Now Proposed that Mortgage Holders Pay Tax on Land Itself.

INTRODUCED BY MR. FORDYCE

The Bill Applies Only to Mortgages Drawing 4 Per Cent. or Over—Details of the Proposed Act.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Mr. Fordyce of Cayuga to-day introduced a bill intended to compel the holder of farm mortgages to pay the tax upon them and upon the land upon which the mortgage is held. In other words, the mortgage holder, while he may escape personal taxation, will have to pay the real estate tax either to the County and State Assessors, or reimburse the property owner for the tax he has paid on that proportion of his total valuation.

The bill applies only to mortgages drawing 4 per cent. or over. In order to find the mortgageor the Tax Collectors are to compel property owners to certify as to the proportion of their property mortgaged. The bill, in detail, provides:

The interest which the owner of a duly executed mortgage upon land situated in this State hereafter executed, has in the land, which mortgage was given to secure the payment of money, the amount of which is fixed and certain, shall, for the purpose of this act and of the laws relating to assessments and taxation, be deemed real property and shall be subject to taxation as such in the place where the land lies, and the indebtedness secured to be paid by such mortgage shall not for such purpose be deemed personal property.

There shall be assessed to the owner of land and to the owner of any mortgage interest therein, respectively, the proportionate value which each shall bear to the entire actual value of the land.

If any such mortgage shall be a lien upon other lands in this State than the specified quantity of land assessed, there shall be assessed to the owner of such mortgage interest, in each place where the land affected thereby is situated, respectively, such proportionate amount of such personal indebtedness secured thereby as the value of such specified quantity of land assessed to them bears to the value of all the lands in this State upon which the mortgage shall be a lien, having regard to the assessed valuation of the lands, so far as the same may be reasonably ascertainable.

The owner or owners of a mortgage upon land to whom any indebtedness secured thereby shall be so assessed upon his interest in such land, shall pay the tax levied on such mortgage interest in such land by virtue of such assessment within the time required by law for the voluntary payment thereof, but such tax shall not be collected by sale of any property of an owner of such mortgage, other than such land. The owner or owners of any land shall pay the taxes upon the interest in such land of the owners of mortgages thereon, upon the default of the owners of such mortgage interest to pay such taxes. If the taxes shall not be voluntarily paid within the time required by law therefor, the same may be collected in the same manner as if such land had been assessed only to the owners thereof, and as if such owners were alone liable for the payment of the taxes thereon. But if the owners of any land shall voluntarily or otherwise pay a tax or any portion of a tax upon the interest in the land of any owner of a mortgage thereon, such payment shall be deemed, to the extent of the amount so paid, a payment of the indebtedness secured by such mortgage, and shall be credited in reduction of such indebtedness.

If any tax upon the interest in land of the owner of a mortgage thereon be paid by a tenant occupying such land under a lease, such payment shall be credited in reduction of the rent payable by such tenant by virtue of such lease, or shall be a claim against his landlord, and the amount of any such tax so paid shall be credited in reduction of the indebtedness upon such mortgage.

A mortgage in land owned by a municipal corporation, as defined in Section 2 of the general corporation law, shall be exempt from taxation, and others.

From and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person, association, or corporation, in loaning money at a greater rate of interest than 4 per centum, to require the debtor, or any other person in his behalf, to pay in addition to the interest agreed upon, any taxes on money loaned, or on any mortgage as herein defined, if such taxes, together with the rate of interest which the debtor is liable to pay, shall or may exceed the legal rate of interest, and any such agreement shall be usurious and void, but such contracts shall be lawful in cases where the rate of interest agreed upon does not exceed 4 per centum.

FOR FRANCHISE TAX EXPENSES.

An Additional Appropriation for the Tax Commissioners.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The Senate Finance Committee to-day introduced a bill to appropriate $20,250 for the salaries and expenses of the Tax Commissioners, including the expenses of their office and the salaries of their employes, to meet the increases desired for the enforcement of the franchise tax law. The bill directs the payment out of this sum of $4,375 for salaries not heretofore provided for.

The bill makes appropriations for the following confidential assistants to the board: One to fix values at a salary not exceeding $300 a month, $2,100; two at not exceeding $1,500 a year, $1,750; two clerks at not exceeding $1,500 a year, $1,750; stenographer not exceeding $1,500 a year, and a stenographer not exceeding $1,000 a year, $1,500; for additional experts, $7,500; office expenses, $1,000; for services of expert Tax Commissioner between passage of this act and Oct. 1, 1900, an additional salary of $2,000; for expenses of the Commissioners, $2,500.

BILL FOR A NEW TRUST COMPANY.

Proposed Incorporation of the Excelsior Securities Guaranty Company.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Assemblyman Rierdon has introduced a bill incorporating the Excelsior Property, Contract and Securities Guarantee Company of New York City. John G. Ritter, William F. Colgate, Edward C. Underhill, Samuel Newmark, and Everett Ryder are named as the incorporators. The company is to carry on a general trust business, under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Banking.

The capital stock of the company is to be $1,000,000, and it is not to begin business until $500,000 has been paid in.

THREE NEW CORPORATION BILLS.

Mr. Cooley Will Introduce Measures to Protect Holders of Stock.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Assemblyman Cooley of Westchester will introduce several corporation bills. One will provide that stockholders owning 1 per centum of stock in a one-million-dollar corporation may be allowed to make an inspection of the books and accounts of such company.

Another provides that in every stock company report shall be included a statement of the amount of capital paid in cash and the amount issued for property; the amount of income and expenditures, and the amount of assets and liabilities in such detail as the Secretary of State shall approve.

The third provides that once a year every stock company shall make a statement of its income and expenditures to its stockholders, showing the sources from which the income is derived, and in what way it has been spent. At the same time a detailed balance sheet shall be given each stockholder.

City Club Favors Morgan Bill.

The City Club has instructed Simon Sterne to go to Albany Feb. 13 to appear before the Assembly Committee on Cities at the hearing on Mr. Morgan's bill affecting the rights of New York City in acquiring privileges to certain sources of water supply. It is intended by the bill to restore the right of the city to condemnation proceedings over any surplus water supply in any watershed. The City Club expressed its hearty approval of the Assemblyman Fallows bill directing the semi-annual publication in The City Record of the list of city employes, their pay, and any changes in salaries, and the reasons therefor. In The City Record of Jan. 31 the city pay roll fills 129 pages of small type.

BILLS INTRODUCED YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—These bills have been introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. SLATER—Amending the general incorporation law so as to provide that no corporation shall be organized with the words banking, savings, trust, investment, loan, syndicate, or benefit as part of its name, except corporations formed under the banking law or the insurance law.

Mr. KNIPP—Revising, consolidating, and amending the several acts relating to the New York State Reformatory at Elmira and the State Reformatory at Naranoch, Ulster County.

Mr. BARNES—Making it compulsory for hotel proprietors or managers to employ a night watchman to guard against fires. His hours shall be from 11 P. M. to 6 A. M.

Mr. JUENGST—Providing that all cream taken from adulterated milk shall be considered as impure.

Mr. CONGER—Appropriating $200,000 for the construction of buildings for carrying on the State work in forest and agricultural lines at Cornell University.

FEW BILLS PASSED YESTERDAY.

Two Measures Making Changes in Court Practice Voted For.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—There was a bare quorum present in the Assembly to-day. Among the bills passed were the following:

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $406,291 to reimburse the maintenance, salaries, and wages fund of the State hospitals, and for the purchase of additional lands.

Mr. LEWIS—Incorporating "the International Supreme Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars."

Mr. FANCHER—Providing that where a Justice of the Appellate Court is called upon to sit in a case which he has tried previously, the case may be heard in an adjoining department.

Senator McCARREN—Fixing the salary of doorkeeper in the District Attorney's Office of Kings County at $1,200.

Mr HILL—Excluding a jury from a courtroom during argument of counsel on motion for a nonsuit and the direction of a verdict.

The Senate met for a few moments only. The nominations of Frederick D. Huntington and John Y. Yale as managers of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Syracuse were confirmed. Both houses adjourned until Monday night.

FOR STRICT QUARANTINE.

Health Officer's Powers Will Be Greatly Increased If Assemblyman Kelsey's Bill Becomes a Law.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Assemblyman Kelsey to-day introduced a bill recodifying and making several important amendments to the public health law governing the quarantine at the Port of New York.

The bill is designed to remove the conflict of jurisdiction between the Quarantine Commission and the Health Officer, and clearly defines the powers and duties of the latter. More discretion than he now possesses in dealing with persons and vessels placed in quarantine is given him. According to the present law, he is limited to the pursual of fixed methods of procedure in fumigating vessels and disinfecting persons and articles which might be the cause of the spread of dangerous diseases. The bill gives him the power to use his discretion in these matters.

Infectious as well as contagious diseases are placed under his supervision, and special powers are conferred in dealing with vessels having on board passengers stricken with the plague.

It is also provided that the incinerated remains of persons who die of infectious or contagious diseases shall be kept by him until claimed by their relatives or friends, and that hereafter the burials shall take place on Swinburne, instead of Hoffman's Island.

STEAM ENGINEER BILL.

Measure Introduced at Albany Aimed at Management of Steam Boilers by Incompetent Persons.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Assemblyman Bedell of Orange to-day introduced a bill for the protection of life and property against loss or damage from the operation of steam boilers or steam engines wherever used for power by incompetent persons.

Under the provisions of the proposed act the Governor is to appoint a State Examiner of Engineers, who must have had at least five years' actual experience as a practical stationary engineer in charge of steam boilers and steam engines. His salary is fixed at $3,500, and his term of office is to be five years. The State Examiner is to appoint one or more local examiners for each judicial district, but not more than eighteen examiners for the entire State. These officials must also be practical steam engineers. Their compensation is to be $1,500 each. The office force is to consist of a Secretary, three clerks, and a stenographer.

Six months after the passage of the act it shall be unlawful to employ any person, or for any person to serve as an engineer for any steam boiler or steam engine, or wherever steam is usd in any city, town, or village, unless such person shall hold a certificate authorizing him to operate such boilers or engines. This section, however, is not to apply to any person in charge of a railroad locomotive, nor to an engineer holding a license issued by the United States Board of Supervising Inspectors, nor to persons employed in the care of boilers not having an amount of heating surface exceeding 150 square feet, and operated at not over ten pounds pressure per square inch for house heating and kindred purposes; nor to those in charge of boilers or engines used for agricultural purposes.

Applicants failing to pass the examination before the local examiner shall have the right to appeal within ten days for re-examination; such examination shall be conducted by a board of five steam engineers, two to be appointed by the Chief Examiner, two by the applicant, these four to appoint the fifth. On the rejection by this board of an applicant on an appeal, the decision shall be final, and the applicant shall not apply for re-examination for a period of three months.

Any local examiner who shall recommend the granting of a license to an incompetent person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor exceeding $500, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Any person violating the act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be subject to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both.

The sum of $60,000 is appropriated to defray the expenses of the act.

WILL FIGHT EDGEMERE PARK.

Corporation Counsel Whalen Attacks Norton Bill—Declares Tammany Is Against the Project.

Senator James Norton, who represents the Second Senate District, embracing the Counties of Queens and Nassau, has introduced in the Legislature a bill which, if it becomes a law, will require the city to purchase for park purposes twenty acres of land between the Edgemere Hotel and cottages at Edgemere and Wave Crest, in the Borough of Queens.

Edgemere is situated on the Rockaway peninsula, between Arverne and Far Rockaway, and the property affected is valued, according to men familiar with the locality, at upward of $200,000. Included in the tract is a frontage on the Atlantic Ocean of 775 feet and a frontage on Jamaica Bay of 2,300 feet. The Long Island Railroad runs through the property, and the sale to the city is to be subject to the railroad company's title to its right of way. By the provisions of the measure, the Corporation Counsel is directed to apply within six months from the passage of the act to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, and the property is to be acquired in the usual way by condemnation proceedings. On the confirmation of the report of these Commissioners the Controller is directed to raise by the issue of bonds such amounts of money as may be necessary for the payment of the awards.

The bill will have a stormy career in the Legislature, it was said yesterday. Corporation Counsel Whalen, after examining it, said that it would be opposed by the Tammany members. "This bill is an unnecessary measure," Mr. Whalen said. "The city has the power to create parks where they may be necessary, and if one were needed at this point, which I deny, the Board of Public Improvements and the Municipal Assembly would provide for it.

"It makes no odds who is behind this bill, whether they be Democrats or Republicans, the administration will never consent to its passage, and if it should pass I am confident that the Mayor would disapprove it. Gov Roosevelt would hardly sign a bill fastening upon the city such an expense after the Mayor had signified his disapproval of it. Why, in that part of the city there is no demand or need for a park. During nine months of the year no one lives in that neighborhood, and the people of the congested districts who really need breathing spots are not going to pay 20 cents to ride ten or fifteen miles to get fresh air."

Part of the property in question is owned by the Lancaster Sea Beach Improvement Company, of which Frederick J. Lancaster is President, Edwin S. Larchar Secretary, and Frank M. Larchar Treasurer. The company's office is at 20 Broad Street. James H. Breslin, the proprietor of the Gilsey House, was the lessee of the Edgemere Hotel for several years. A number of Democratic politicians have lived there during several Summers past, and it was said yesterday that they were instrumental in having the bill introduced.

Mr. Lancaster, the President of the company which owns the hotel property, admitted yesterday that he was urging the adoption of the bill. He said:

"This property is an admirable site for a park by the sea. Such a park would afford the neighborhood a breathing place and would give the people of the crowded sections of the city a place where, under the supervision of the municipal authorities, they could spend a day by the sea and indulge in bathing without fear of meeting disreputable persons such as one frequently encounters at other beaches.

"The expense incumbent on the purchase and improvement of the site would be more than compensated by the increase in assessed valuations, and the city, by selling the bathing and other privileges, could meet the expenses of maintenance. There are no politicians interested in the place, and the only purpose which those behind it have in view is the establishment of a park at a desirable point."

Each Announcement

is based upon a fresh and original transaction and is not a re-hash. We are connected closely with every large woolen centre—receive prompt and direct knowledge of everything that's new and place our retail establishment on a basis not occupied by another shop.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

Unclaimed Savings Bank Deposits.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Assemblyman Maher to-day introduced a bill providing that when any account has been held by any savings bank for a period of eleven years without any deposit or withdrawal, or the presentation of the pass book for entry of interest, the account, with accrued interest, shall be paid to the State Treasurer, to be paid by him to the rightful owners on presentation of satisfactory evidence.

Mr. Keller Objects to Minton Bill.

Commissioner Keller of the Department of Public Charities has written a letter to Assemblyman Minton, objecting to the bill introduced into the Assembly by the latter, amending the city charter so that persons committed as vagrants to the Work House may be transferred to the care of the Department of Charities. Commissioner Keller denounces the proposed amendment as a backward step, whereby the inmates of the Almshouse would be lowered to the level of prisoners.

Bill Affecting City Marshals.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Senator Marshall to-day introduced a bill amending the charter of Greater New York so as to provide that at the expiration of the terms of offices of Marshals of New York City now in office, the Justices of the Municipal Court shall appoint their successors for terms of six years. Each Justice is given power to appoint six Marshals.

Amendment to Banking Law.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—A bill amending the banking corporation law was introduced to-day by Senator Brown. It provides that the stockholders of a bank may at any time direct that it be closed for the purpose of winding up its affairs by a two-thirds vote of its stock at a stockholders' meeting, or by written direction of stockholders owning two-thirds of the stock.

More Pay for Secretary Griffiths.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the bill of Assemblyman Allds, increasing the salary of William M. Griffiths of Utica, Secretary to the New York State Commission to the Paris Exposition, from $2,500 to $5,000.

STANDARD'S GREAT PROFITS.

Great Oil Company Declares 20 Per Cent. Dividend on Common Stock—May Be 80 Per Cent. This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Announcement of a 20 per cent. quarterly dividend on the common stock of the Standard Oil Company, which means that $20,000,000 profits for three months is to be distributed among the stockholders on March 15, has caused but little apprehension among local kerosene dealers, who aver that the price of the commodity has already reached its highest point.

To-day coal oil is being retailed at 10 cents a gallon by street peddlers, and in nearly all Chicago stores few are charging 12 cents for what they say is higher grade. During the last week of January the price was 11 cents.

According to an official of the Standard Oil Company, never before in the history of the great corporation has such a big dividend been declared, and the explanation has been given that it should not be accepted as establishing a precedent, as the next quarterly dividend might be much smaller. In 1899 the dividends aggregated 33 per cent.; in 1898, 30 per cent.; in 1897, 33 per cent.; in 1896, 31 per cent., and from 1891 to 1895, inclusive, 12 per cent. annually. This year the dividends may amount to 80 per cent.

It is suggested that the total yearly output of oil in the United States approximates 1,700,000,000 gallons. The Standard Oil Company sells about half of this amount in this country alone.

A TUBE COMPANY REORGANIZED.

Now Controls All the Seamless Tube Plants of the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb 9.—Frank O. Lowden today announced the details of the reorganization of the Shelby Steel Tube Company, which recently acquired the assets, patents, and processes of all of the plants in the country engaged in the manufacture of seamless tubing. The concerns are the Newcastle Tube Company, Auburn Nut and Bolt Works, Hercules Seamless Tube Company, the Pope Tube Company, Tubing Department of the United States Projectile Company, Tubing Department of the Mansfield Machine Works, the Ellwood Weldless Tube Company, the Greenville Tube Company, the American Weldless Tubing Company of Toledo, the Brewer Seamless Tubing Company of Toledo, the United States Standard Drawn Steel Company, the Shelby Tube Company of Ohio, and the Albany Manufacturing Company of Albany, Ind.

The reorganized company is authorized to issue $15,000,000 capital stock—$6,000,000 preferred and $9,000,000 common. Only $5,000,000 in preferred and $8,150,000 common stock is to be issued at this time. Stockholders of the old Shelby Company receive no cash, all taking new stock, the terms being one-half share of new preferred and three-quarters of a share of new common for one share of old stock. The capitalization of the old company is $7,376,400. The Directorate of the new company is as follows:

W. B. Miller, Cleveland; Albert A. Pope, Boston; R. L. Coleman, Chicago; H. A. Lozier, Cleveland; B. J. Williams, Shelby; E. W. Bliss, Brooklyn; L. S. Hoyt, Newcastle; John L. McKinney, Titusville; F. J. Carolan, San Francisco; Frank O. Lowden, Chicago; James B. Dill, East Orange. The new company will be officered by those now holding executive positions with the old company. President—W. E. Miller; Treasurer—W. S. Miller; Secretary—H. H. Cockley. N. A. Gilbert will be general counsel.

TAX BUDGET CAUSES TROUBLE.

Vote on an Amendment Creates Excitement in Spanish Chamber.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—A stormy scene occurred to-day in the Chamber of Deputies during a discussion of the tax budget. The Opposition proposed an amendment providing for an increase of the octroi dues. The Minister of Finance, Señor Villaverde, declared that if the amendment were carried he would resign.

The result of the vote was a tie—88 for and 88 against the amendment. This caused wild excitement; and the leader of the Opposition reproached the Minister of Finance for having voted upon a matter which he himself had declared a Cabinet question. The public joined in the uproar, taking sides with the factions on the floor of the Chamber. The police were called in to guard the lobbies.

BAD FIRE INSURANCE YEAR

Losses and Expenses $5,000,000 More Than Premiums.

THE BUSINESS IN THIS STATE

Premiums Were Nearly $20,000,000—Output Was Over $24,000,000—Assessment Life Companies.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The report of State Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn on fire and marine companies has been submitted to the Legislature. It shows that during the past year the fire insurance companies operating in this State conducted business at a great loss. In this connection the report says:

The statistics presented in this report indicate that the results of the fire insurance business for the year 1899 have been disastrous to the insurance companies as a body, and had it not been for the appreciation in the market value of their securities since the date of my last report the loss would have been still greater than the tables show.

The fire premiums received were $19,463,725.79; fire losses paid, $17,626,005.64; fire losses incurred, $18,045,938.84. The estimated amount of expense for the transaction of this business is $6,457,906.00, which if added to the incurred losses, makes a total of $24,533,547.44, showing, as compared with the premium receipts, an apparent net excess of fire losses incurred and estimated expenses over fire premiums received of $5,070,121.65.

Upon the above basis the excess of fire losses incurred and estimated expenses over fire premiums received applies to a majority of the New York companies, and companies of other States and countries, in the following proportion: New York State, $1,616,226.31; other States, $1,324,224.41; other countries, $2,409,447.04; total, $5,348,927.96.

Twenty-six New York companies, sixteen companies of other States, and four foreign companies of other countries show respectively an excess of fire premiums received over fire losses incurred and estimated expenses of $278,806.31, which, deducted from the above amount, will give a net excess of fire losses incurred and estimated expenses over fire premiums received of $5,070,121.65.

In looking for the cause I found that the fire losses through the entire country in the companies reporting to this department have been increased during the year by no less a sum than $14,468,441. Further examination shows that, comparing the business of 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899, the average rate of premium charged for each $100 of insurance by all companies, reporting on their entire writings in the United States, has materially decreased from year to year.

In my opinion the creation and maintenance of boards of underwriters, organized for the purpose of preventing fires by the offering of reduced charges for improvements is not antagonistic to the interest of property owners. It is a significant fact that the fire losses in the City of New York, within the limits of the old city, which for the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1897, amounted to $3,010,804.03; and in 1898 to $4,147,639.89, during which periods a tariff of rates was in operation, have more than doubled since the suspension of the tariff. For the twelve months ending Dec. 31 last, in this same district with a suspended tariff, the statistics of the fire patrol of the City of New York show losses of not less than $10,000,000.

The aggregate assets of the insurance companies operating in the State are $306,817,063, classified as follows: New York joint stock companies, $88,341,477.08; joint stock companies of other States, $141,052,960.16; foreign fire insurance companies, United States branches, $74,719,703.29; New York mutuals, $1,143,062.83; mutuals of other States, $759,860.28. Compared with 1898, these figures show an aggregate increase of $5,649,022.92.

The payment of costs of examination by the State, instead of by the companies examined, is recommended, and also the repeal of the amendment of 1893 to Section 84 of the insurance law and the re-establishment of a statutory standard of valuation, as well as action in regard to fraternal orders, concerning which it is said:

The thoughtful advocates of this system of insurance appreciate the evils of attempting to issue endowment contracts by a class of corporations not required to maintain an adequate reserve. This class of orders is entitled to all the privileges which can be given them so long as the safety of their membership can be maintained. As they are undertaking to carry on the business of insurance, however, the department should be given the authority requisite for conservative supervision of their affairs.

Relative to assessment insurance companies, the report says:

It is altogether probable that the system has attained the highest stage it will ever reach and that it will gradually decline in popularity. This result is likely to follow the development of the wealth and prosperity of the State and Nation and the slow but steady reduction of the interest rate. It is, confessedly, not the highest type of insurance, but the investments of our people in it are so large that it deserves and requires the utmost care and consideration that the Legislature and this department are able to give to it. An assessment or co-operative association cannot in the nature of things have such a reserve as that which must and can be maintained by an old-line insurance company. It can, however, provide for and keep a mortuary or emergency fund, and safety requires that it be compelled to do so.

The report advocates also the repeal of the retaliatory insurance law.

INSURANCE IN CONNECTICUT.

Commissioner E. L. Scofield of the Connecticut Insurance Department yesterday issued Part I. of the thirty-fifth annual report of the department, dealing with the fire and marine insurance companies licensed to do business in the State of Connecticut. During the past year eleven companies withdrew from the State and six were admitted. The total number of fire and marine companies in the State on Dec. 31, 1899, was 149 of which 25 were Connecticut concerns. The aggregate capital of these 149 companies is $56,476,465, and their total assets are $283,673,978.23. The net fire premiums amounted to $123,594,715.52, and the combined net surplus is $93,682,767.62. The adjusted losses amounted to $4,136,672.48, the unadjusted losses $9,546,532.32, and the resisted losses $1,118,252.93.

The Commissioner, in commenting upon the bad condition of fire underwriting during 1899, says:

"Competition has been rampant, and its spirit has so pervaded the business as to create demoralization in premium rates. Until some means are devised whereby companies will provide for the establishment and maintenance of fair, just, and equitable rates, based upon the experience of the business for many years, and will discountenance the reinsuring of the risks of companies organized for speculative purposes and having but an ephemeral existence, the outlook for profit from fire insurance business is far from encouraging."

Commissioner Scofield further states that the remedy lies with the companies, and that "in the meantime the insuring public should be fully apprised of the situation and cautioned against insuring in any company whose methods and practices are not in strict accord with the best of business principles."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Inter-State Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis has been reincorporated under the Indiana legal reserve law.

A special meeting of the Committee on Fire Patrol of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-day to take action on the death of William M. Randell, Secretary to the committee.

It was reported yesterday that the St. Petersburg Fire Insurance Company of Russia, which was licensed last Saturday to do business in this State, will apply for admission to several other States.

Local fire underwriters yesterday commented favorably upon the action of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association on Wednesday in adopting the plan to centralize the power of that association by depositing it with a General Manager and the Executive Committee. It is now thought that the prospect for obtaining higher fire insurance rates in Chicago is more hopeful.

The insurance on the feather stock of J. Rosenthal & Son, at 170 Greene Street, which was considerably damaged by fire Wednesday night, was distributed as follows: Fireman's Fund, $5,500; Palatine, $5,000; German-American, $5,000; American of New York, $5,000; Pennsylvania, $5,000; Commercial Union of New York, $2,500; Wisconsin, $2,500; Providence-Washington, $2,500; United Firemen's, $2,500.

The Nominating Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association, which suspended its active powers last Spring, has prepared a slate of officers and committees to be voted upon at the annual meeting of the association, which will be held in March. The existence of the association is now regarded in insurance circles as merely formal, and it is declared that any steps toward a successful restoration of Long Island rates are likely to be initiated, if at all, by companies which never were actively identified with the maintenance of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association.

Appeal for an Unfortunate Family.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $50 wherewith to pay for the transportation to the South of a family which originally came from there, their food on the way, and sufficient to keep them until they get settled. Any money sent to the society, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be publicly acknowledged.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

GRAIN RATES TO BALTIMORE.

Dealers Assert They Are Suffering Damage by the Discrimination of Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—Leading grain men of this city charge that Baltimore is suffering by railroad discrimination. The head of one of the large exporting houses says that the railroads have made the situation desperate. Competing ports have been securing cut rates despite the frequent announcements of railroad officials that rates are being maintained. Statistician Henry Wroth of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce says:

"While the Statistics Committee of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange is harping upon the loss in the wheat trade, it is singular that no point is made about the corn trade, in which Philadelphia has enjoyed peculiar—not to say exclusive—privileges for a long period. It has been a matter of open notoriety that corn sought the Philadelphia market to the exclusion of others, and Baltimore exporters have recently made large purchases in that market at prices free on board vessel there cheaper than the grain could be laid down in Baltimore, and at the same time had the ocean freight thrown in at 1½ pence per quarter less than was bid openly for similar room in the Baltimore market.

"The trade here has almost gotten used to seeing Philadelphia take steamers at say 3 shillings 9 pence, when Baltimore could not pay 3 shillings 7½ pence for the same thing.

"Concessions must be ample that will allow the price of the cereal to be shaded and the rate on the ocean freight discounted at the same time. The unsophisticated can determine who made the concessions that enabled this trade to be consummated. The unity of control of all railroad lines east of the Mississippi River has resulted in perplexing the entire marine trade. Particular markets have been allowed to work grain, while others have been prohibited.

"The policy which restricts the flow to any one market, preventing the merchants of that market from fulfilling contracts with steamers regularly engaged in the trade, and in which they have taken room in good faith, that must be filled or entail severe and irreparable damage to ship and exporter alike, may well be questioned. Yet these conditions are to be observed to-day.

"It has not been very long since grain tonnage was sought and readily furnished to keep the cars moving and help to swell the earnings. It is not a presumption to suggest that such conditions may come again."

QUAY AND GERMAN CAPITAL.

Both Interested in Washington and Potomac—More Time Asked.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 9.—Henry W. Watson, President, and Charles Collier, Secretary, of the Washington and Potomac Railroad, both of Philadelphia, were before the Committee on Corporations asking for an extension of time in which to complete the road. They propose to have the road in operation between Washington and Point Lookout inside of two years. Senator Quay, it is said, is largely interested, and German capitalists have taken a large amount of the securities. The uncompleted lines in the road are from Washington to Brandywine, a distance of sixteen miles, and from Mechanicsville to Point Lookout, a distance of forty miles. The link between Brandywine and Mechanicsville has been completed for several years.

The projectors say they intend to build hotels at Point Lookout and make it a resort for Washington people. They also propose to build a branch line to Drumpoint, which has deep harbor facilities.

President Linderman of the Washington and Seaboard Railroad Company, in which Philadelphia capital is also said to be interested, was before the committee to oppose the extension of time to the Washington and Potomac Company.

RAILROAD FOR STEEL MILLS.

First Step Taken in Building Road from Chicago to East St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Febe. 9.—The Chronicle tomorrow will say: "By the filing of articles of incorporation yesterday the first step was taken in the building of a railroad from Chicago to East St. Louis for the use of the steel mills in West Pullman.

The Chicago, West Pullman and Southern Railway Company, as the road is known, was organized some time ago by the officers of several of the steel companies in the suburbs. The object of the promoters is to afford a means for the factories and mills to get their products to the Mississippi River without paying the excessive freight charges now in vogue. It is stated the steel trust is backing the new road.

The companies interested in the line are the Pland Manufacturing Company, Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, Chicago Malleable Casting Company, and the Chicago White Lead Company.

BIG FOUR TO BE ABSORBED.

Railroad Men Say Combination with the Lake Shore Is Certain.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Record to-morrow will say:

"Absorption of the Big Four by the Lake Shore, it is said, will be brought about within the next few months. In railway circles yesterday there was a persistent rumor that M. E. Ingalls would step down and out from the Presidency of the Big Four, and that as soon as he did so the further destinies of that property would go into the hands that shape those of the Lake Shore.

"The officials of both roads preserve silence when the matter is broached from the outside, and for that reason railroad men infer that the report of an amalgamation has a good foundation of truth."

CHICAGO ROBBER KILLED.

Patrick Gannon Shot Dead by Two Men He Tried to Hold Up in a Saloon—Wore Fifth Avenue Clothes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—A lone robber, well dressed, with money in his pockets, and with a silk mask to cover up his features, was shot and killed in C. H. Woerner's Park Pavilion late last night by Frank Barnum, an Oak Park lawyer, and Edward Sommerfeldt, the barkeeper.

Besides Sommerfeldt and Barnum there was only one other person in the saloon when the robber entered and commanded them to throw up their hands. Resistance was offered, and in the struggle the robber fired twice at his victims, one of the bullets taking effect in Sommerfeldt's arm. Barnum then managed to wrench the revolver from the intruder. Sommerfeldt in the meantime had secured his own revolver, and both he and Barnum fired several shots at the stranger, who fell dead at their feet. The police were notified and the body was removed to the Morgue. In the pockets of the dead man were found $165.

Barnum was a customer in the saloon. Sommerfeldt, the bartender, was below stairs, but coming up unperceived by the robber, got a pistol and shot him twice in the head and once through the heart.

The identity of the dead robber was established to-day by the Identification Bureau. He proved to be Patrick Gannon, a criminal with a record. The cards found on his person led the police to think he was A. C. Davis, and the fact that his clothes were of good quality, made by Sharp & Co. of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, cast some doubt on the stories of Barnum and Sommerfeldt.

Gannon had several aliases. He murdered a police officer at Kittanning, Penn., in 1888. He came here from Pennsylvania in 1893, and was arrested within a week after his arrival for a burglary on Michigan Avenue. He was not prosecuted, and he went to Pueblo, Col., where he cracked a safe. He was released from the Colorado penitentiary last February. Previous to 1893 he had served in the Ohio penitentiary, and was known to have committed several robberies in Pennsylvania and other Eastern States. He was only thirty years old.

The reign of crime has put such a strain upon the people of the city that they go armed and are apt to shoot on slight provocation. There was another mass meeting tonight to demand the restoration of 5,000 gas lamps which have been extinguished as a matter of economy.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Macy's

6TH AVE. 14TH ST.

Women's $4.00 Cork Sole Shoes at **$2.99**

MADE OF FINE KANGAROO CALFSKIN, STYLISH BULLDOG LAST—BUTTON AND LACE.

Proof against Heat, Cold, Water and Electricity . . . . . **$2.99** instead of **$4.00**

If you desire to know, which is the best

It is the Whiskey that has actually held first place for nearly a century, and has never been equalled, viz.,—

OLD CROW RYE

A straight Whiskey, using the best Spring of Water in Ky. the James Crow formula, the HAND-MADE SOUR-MASH method, which makes competition by other Whiskeys a farce.

COMPARE THEM.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

Junior Promenade at Cornell.

ITHACA, Feb. 9.—The festivities of Junior Week at Cornell were brought to a close to-night when the junior promenade occurred in the University Armory. This function proved most successful. The decorations were in white, pink, and blue. Fifty dances were on the programme. The guests numbered about 800, the greater proportion of whom were from out of town. President and Mrs. Schurman and several members of the Faculty attended.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	7:00	Sun sets	5:28	Moon sets	4:22

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	4:29	Gov. Isl'd	5:03	H. Gate	6:59
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	5:05	Gov. Isl'd	5:40	H. Gate	7:36

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
City of Washington, Nassau	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Naples	.....	.....
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	2:30 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan	11:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, FEB. 12.

Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13.

Chalmette, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Harold, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Newlyn, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 5[3] for dispatch per steamship City of Dublin. Mails for

The Wanamaker Store

Particulars Regarding the Annual Trade Sale of Men's and Women's, Boys' and Girls' Shoes, that Will Begin this Morning

One Hundred AND Eight Thousand Pairs of Shoes in the First Offerings

Prices are one-third and one-half below the prices of similar goods in this city to-day.

Entire collection is shown in greatly enlarged space on fifth floor.

Special Elevators. Large organization to meet a great expected demand.

Since opening our Shoe Store in New York we have made great special offerings, but the present surpasses all former similar occasions. The Shoes are of higher qualities and the prices are relatively cheaper.

We regret that some very superior Men's Shoes in this collection are stamped "Hand Sewed" upon the soles. The statement is a lie. We cannot remove it without mutilation to the shoes. They are better than hand sewed, for modern machinery makes, in many grades, more durable work than can be produced by hand. Nevertheless, the statement is a fraud, and is meant to deceive. We take this method to remove the deception.

It is a full year since preparation for this sale began. The execution of the plan in the face of a rising market was possible only to a firm commanding outlets great enough to warrant vast purchasing.

All of the shoes have been made for the sales of the best city trade—no coarse or inferior goods have been admitted.

We desire to inform the shoe trade that this offering of shoes is for retail sales only, and we reserve the right to decline all sales to dealers.

Men's Shoes—$1.60 to $2.65

$1.60—Usual $2.50 quality. Black satin, box and waxed calf; lace; mostly with double soles; bull dog toe shapes.
$1.75—Mostly $3 and $3.50 grades. Tan and brown calf and grain leather; many leather lined; others in spring weights. To date lasts.
$1.90—The $3 shoe of most dealers. Black kid and calfskin; several nobby toe shapes; all laced. Some of enamel leather in this lot.
$2.30—Fair $3.50 value. Half a dozen sorts. Button and lace in calfskin only. Enamel in lace only, and patent leather, box calf and kidskin lace; welted soles of various weights.

Men's Shoes—

$2.65—Aristocratic shoes, out of place in bargain sales; laced and buttoned. Some Oxford shoes for spring wear; some patent leather lace; most correct cut.

Women's Shoes—$1.15 to $2.65

$1.15—Sold for $2 wholesale. Just 402 pairs. Laced kid and calf shoes.
$1.35—Values up to $2.50. Black kid button and laced shoes, light, flexible and stout welted soles; modern lasts; well made.
$1.70—Mostly $2.50 shoes. Many entirely new lasts; lace and button; patent and kid tips; some turn soles; mainly welted shapes.
$2—The usual $3 store shoe. Pretty styles and fine leathers.

Women's Shoes—

$2.35—Some of these are from the factory of the best known trade-marked shoes. A bargain at $2.35.
$2.65—Mannish shoes that are $4 grades; stout soles; full toes; most fashionable leathers.

Women's Oxfords—$1 to $1.50

Black and tan kidskin with flexible soles and new toe shapes; correct for early spring wear. Now selling at about two-thirds their present value.

Boys' Shoes—$1 to $1.90.

$1—For the little fellows, sizes 8 to 13½; spring heels; box calf and kidskin.

Boys' Shoes—

$1.25—Somewhat better—such as are sold generally for $1.75 and $2; same sizes in spring heels, sizes 12 to 2, with heels.
$1.50—Black calfskin; box and plain finished; some patent leather in the lot; sizes up to 5½.
$1.90—Black boarded calf and patent leather; high-class laced shoes; usual $3 quality; sizes 2½ to 5½.

Children's Shoes—85c to $1.10

Spring heel shoes of kidskin. Styles are right and quality assured; priced according to size; a saving of at least a third all around.

Women's Costumes The faithful readers of our daily news read yesterday some information about spring costumes. It was of a general nature and meant simply as news that would invite you. The writer of yesterday's paragraph desired to perfect his knowledge of the costumes and found to his surprise that the variety had grown so great over night as to make more details for to-day impossible. The conclusion is that you will not miss looking through our spring costumes—you could not afford to. Prices, $10 to $110.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Summer Dresses Summer first, spring afterward—such seems the order of this particular business. Prints, Ginghams, Organdies, Point d'Esprit put into forms of Dresses that are becoming and beautiful, for girls from 4 to 18 years. We are giving to this stock unusual care and emphasis.

$2.25 to $6—Guimpe dresses of lawn, percale, gingham and pique; some skirts gored, some full. Embroidery or insertions; 4 to 12 years.
$1.75 to $6—Dresses of lawn, percale and gingham; lace and embroidery trimmings; 4 to 12 years.
$2.25 to $6.75—Sailor suits of percale, denim, white and colored pique; braid and embroidery trimmings; 4 to 14 years.
$5.50 to $22—Dresses of organdie, white and colored; 6 to 10 years.
$10.50 to $30—Dresses of white organdie; 14 to 18 years.

Second floor, Broadway.

Various Spring Dress Stuffs

ABOUT HALF PRICES

Right at the outset, let us state frankly that two of the lots entering into this transaction were made for *last* spring's selling. Yet they are staple as sugar—practically as good and as desirable as the stuffs ordered for coming spring. Look at these numerous suitings. Foreign cases in our invoice rooms now contain goods almost exact counterparts. But there is a difference—in price. Witness:

37½c for 75c quality—All-wool French Vigoreaux.
37½c for 75c quality—All-wool French De Beige.
50c for $1 quality—Colored Mohair Sicilian.
50c for $1.25 quality—Pin Check Suiting.
75c for $1.75 quality—Bourette striped Melange
75c for $1.75 quality—Pin Check Suiting.
75c for $1.50 quality—Silk Pin Striped Covert Cloth.
75c for $1.50 quality—Silk Check Suiting.

Fourth avenue side.

And the all-wool fancy woven Checks—almost the same story as above. With this exception: Though made for this last spring's trade, the same goods are *now* being made, and to sell at the full price—$1 a yard. 1,500 yards have come to us to sell at 45c.

Fourth avenue.

Then there are the printed silk-and-cotton Foulards at 25c instead of 50c. You probably heard of them before—but probably won't again when these are gone—not at this price, surely. Had 109,000 yards. Only about 15,000 yards remain—choice patterns all. About sixty designs—white figures on navy blue grounds, black-and-white and blue-and-white stripes. 25c a yard now. Must be not less than 50c. for the next lot.

Rotunda, towards Broadway.

Men's Suits and Trousers.

Some new early-spring suits are shown for the first time today. Oxford gray—stylish. Cut in the latest approved style, too. The coats single-breasted; vests, double-breasted. $15 to $20.

Another word of the trousers at $5. An important fact concerning them is that they're $8 trousers according to the value placed on their kind by many other clothiers. All in choice patterns.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Jackets, $5 Each Every bit as worthy—no, exactly the same jackets—as those that went quickly at six dollars to fifteen. These have to suffer merely because they're the last of some winter lots.

$5 Each

Not many more than fifty—take the hint?

Second floor, Broadway.

The First Shirt Waists of Albatross You know the days—these days right now—when cloth waists are too heavy, and wash waists are too light for comfort. The want is filled. Albatross—a soft, graceful stuff of just the right weight and warmth—made into pretty waists, all-over small box plaits. Brass buttons, tight sleeves, flare cuffs, new graduated collars, adjustable, silk-lined, with under-band of silk. Clear, bright, solid colors: red, bluet, black, two shades of gray, light blue, pink, tan and violet. $4.50 would be a moderate marking. The price?

$3.75 Each

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Sale of Water Bottles and Soap All down the main aisle. Big healthful-looking bars of clean, fresh soap, made of purest olive oil.

1 lb. bars, 10c
3¾ lb. bars, 25c

And strong, light, rubber water-bottles. The Goodyear I. R. Glove Manufacturing Company made them just before they introduced changes in the outer finishes of their goods. Therefore, these bottles, usually $1 and $1.40 each are now—one-quart and four-quart bottles—

50c Each

Broadway.

Men's Scarfs, $1 The De Joinville or long scarf is Fashion's constant favorite. A striking, artistic one, too. J. H. Buckingham, London, sends us fifty dozen of them—check mats, brocades, fancy silk stripes, and figured satins. One Dollar each—that's one-half to one-third the usual price.

Men's Goods—Ninth Street side.

Boys' Madras Shirts, 35c. Yesterday $1 bought one shirt. Three for a dollar to-day. 35c. each. Made of madras, plaids and stripes. Good-looking and reliable. Detachable cuffs. Sizes 12 to 14; but the largest sizes are fewest. That means hurry.

Ninth street.

Concerning Wrappers Generous, roomy, and free from raw finishings. Made of good, strong, lasting gingham and percale, figured in taking patterns. Trimmings of embroidery or braid—sometimes of both together. New, of course. 85c to $2.75.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

ELECTIONS IN CUBA.

Question of Suffrage Calls Forth Protests and Objections—Gen. Wood to Name a Commission.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—Gen. Wood will appoint a mixed commission of Autonomists, Revolutionists, and Americans to arrange the details of an election to be held on May 1. This commission will decide as to the method of taking the ballot and as to all other matters pertaining to the first election.

The Municipality of Sagua La Grande has agreed to protest against partial suffrage.

The Discusion is trying to start a general agitation in favor of universal manhood suffrage.

The ultra-revolutionary element is strongly against giving the suffrage to those Cubans who have become naturalized American citizens, declaring that men who voluntarily gave up their country to save either their property or their skins are not the sort of citizens needed by New Cuba. On the other hand, those who favor giving the suffrage to that class contend that it includes some of the best of the Cuban race, men who are well educated, who have capital, and who wield their influence for good.

CUBA'S NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Reports Show an Attendance of More Than 100,000.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—Alexis Frye, Superintendent of Cuban Schools, in his report to the Governor General upon the development of the school system since the work of reorganization began, six weeks ago, says that the whole country seems on fire with enthusiasm for education.

Six weeks ago there existed in the island less than 200 schools, all based on the old Spanish foundations, with the exception of a few that had been established more than a year before in Santiago by Gen. Wood. There are now 2,038 schools in the island, of which 201 are in Havana, 152 in Matanzas, and 170 in Puerto Principe.

Thus far reports have been received from ninety-seven municipalities, and there are thirty-four others to be heard from, which will probably increase the number of schools by 400. The schools that have already reported show an aggregate attendance of more than 100,000 pupils, and Mr. Frye believes this attendance will have increased to 150,000 before June 1.

Changes in Classification.

The Classification Committee of the Trunk Line Association, which has been considering the protests of shippers against the new classification rules since last Tuesday, completed its work yesterday afternoon. C. E. Gill of the committee said after the adjournment yesterday that the committee had made a number of recommendations, and suggested some changes which would be submitted to the railroads at once, and that the recommendations would be published as soon as they had been acted upon by the companies.

GEN. HAWKINS STAID AWAY.

Disappointed 71st Regiment Men Who Invited Him to Dinner.

Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins was to have been the guest of honor at the theatre party and dinner given last night by Company B, Seventy-first Regiment. He was invited on the night he reviewed the regiment and made his speech to the officers, commending the work of the Seventy-first in Cuba. It was expected that he would have still more to say on the same subject at the dinner last night and there was considerable disappointment when he failed to attend.

Gen. George Moore Smith, Col. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. W. D. Goss, President of the Veterans' Association, and Major Clinton H. Smith were guests of the company at the dinner, which was served at the Arena after the company had attended the Garrick Theatre.

MOLINEUX TRIAL NEARS THE END

Jury Will Have the Case Before the Day Declines.

OSBORNE ATTACKS THE WIFE

Gen. Molineux and the Prisoner's Mother Sustain Her—Prosecutor Calls Her "the Motive."

The Molineux trial was resumed yesterday, Manheim Brown, the juror who has been ill, being well enough to be again in court. Assistant District Attorney Osborne continued his address to the jury throughout the morning and afternoon and during a special two hours' evening session. This was done to enable the Recorder to deliver his charge and give the case into the hands of the jury to-day.

The feature of the day's proceedings was an attack by Mr. Osborne on the wife of the prisoner. It was aimed, it was said, to offset the rebuke administered by Mr. Weeks, in his summing up, to the prosecution for having dragged the name of the wife into the case at all. Mr. Osborne's reply drew no tears. The effect upon his auditors seemed to be rather one of astonishment. The distress to which it subjected Gen. Molineux and his wife was demonstrated through their repeated efforts to relieve the grief of the younger woman, the son's wife, whose home is their home. At three different times the elder Mrs. Molineux drew close up to her daughter-in-law when Mr. Osborne directed his attack at her, and, looking straight at the prosecuting attorney, conveyed an idea of protection and of contempt.

Once Molineux turned to his wife with a reassuring smile, and again he put his arm about her, for at one time it might have been imagined that she and not he was the prisoner at the bar. Mr. Osborne, pointing his finger at her, said: "There is the motive."

Motive was Mr. Osborne's theme, for motive has been regarded as the missing link in the chain of circumstances in the evidence presented by the prosecution. The young woman looked long at him unmoved, but there came a time when it seemed that she must break down. She leaned forward, and, resting her chin upon her hand, looked at the speaker in a way which might have been construed as an appeal. Gen. Molineux changed seats with his wife, and sitting next the younger woman he patted her on the back and spoke words of encouragement.

MRS. MOLINEUX ATTACKED.

"The whole, plain facts in this case," said the Assistant District Attorney, "are that this defendant had been trying to marry this woman; that this woman had refused him; that this woman never married him until Barnet was cold in the grave, and that this marriage took place suddenly after Barnet's death. Had I proved these facts out of the mouth of a 'longshoreman that the woman he was trying to marry for more than a year and another man intervened—"

This was the beginning of the attack upon the woman. Mr. Battle of counsel for the defense stood up and said: "I object to the District Attorney continuing on this line."

The Recorder asked where the evidence was as to the longshoreman, and Mr. Osborne said that he did not claim any evidence from a longshoreman. The Recorder sustained the objection, but Mr. Battle said that he feared the Recorder did not understand his objection, and tried to state it. The Recorder interrupted him, saying that he did understand, and Mr. Osborne went on:

"I don't wonder that you don't want to hear it. The 'galled jade' will wince. I do not blame you for not wanting to hear it. I don't blame you for rising and objecting. What I have said is true. That is the reason Mr. Weeks did not dare to put in any evidence in this case. He does not dare to call this defendant's wife. There is no power under the sun to keep a woman from going onto the stand and giving the lie to the District Attorney, if it was a lie. I assert that she in her person represents the living, concrete form of the motive in the Barnet case, and it is undeniable."

Mr. Osborne a little later said, with rising voice: "I say it is a shame for Mr. Weeks to have brought these two ladies here while I am making my speech. I say it is a part of this defense. I say that it is a shame that this jury should be confronted with such a spectacle. I say that for Mr. Weeks to let this defendant have these two people between him and the awful volume of this crime shows the nature of the man. I say that innocence would never do it."

It was this part of Mr. Osborne's address which concluded the morning session of the court.

Court was late in getting under way in the morning, the Recorder not taking the bench until 10:40 o'clock. The jury had arrived on time, Manheim Brown being assisted to his seat by the court officers. He did not look very well. A large leather-covered, upholstered chair had been provided for him, and he fell back into its depths till his head could be barely seen. Gen. and Mrs. Molineux and the wife of the prisoner occupied their accustomed seats, his wife to the prisoner's left and Mr. Weeks to his right. Mr. Battle sat within the inclosure, near Mr. Osborne.

MR. OSBORNE'S POINTS.

With the question of motive in the summing up of the prosecution, strong prominence was given to the failure of the defense to produce witnesses. Mr. Osborne then repeated much of what he had said the day before as to the absence of motive for Cornish to have committed the crime, and again he spoke of the social standing of the family of the defendant and the position of the father, all tending, he said, to hamper the case of the prosecution.

"I want to tell you," said Mr. Osborne, "that I prayed that a miracle might be performed in behalf of this son of Gen. Molineux, but it cannot be. Mr. Weeks is a great criminal lawyer, but he cannot perform a miracle."

He attacked Mr. Weeks for bringing into the case the name of John D. Adams. He extolled Mr. Adams, and said that the crime was committed by one who was controlled by a great hatred—some one who was looking at life through warped eyes, some one who had something in his life irregular and abnormal, a man of a very low state of morals, who would kill by poison and take the chance of killing innocent persons. The only man who had any motive against Cornish was Molineux. The question as to whether or not that motive was adequate depended upon the character of the poisoner.

Mr. Osborne then brought up the Barnet case. The methods pursued in the two cases, he said, were identical. The scheme was new, an invention, and the intended victim in each case was regarded as an enemy of Molineux. He said that Barnet was taken ill, presumably suffering with diphtheria. He received a bouquet and a note from Blanche Chesebrough, said Mr. Osborne. Barnet died, he continued, Nov. 10, and on Nov. 29 Molineux married Blanche Chesebrough. The marriage was sudden, as shown by the "Sadie" letter, written by Molineux, telling of his approaching marriage, and saying, "It is all very sudden." Then followed the harsh references to the prisoner's wife.

At the afternoon session the "Sadie" letter was taken up again and read. The letter was written, Mr. Osborne said, after Barnet's death, and the engagement had been so sudden that it had been necessary to cancel an appointment for the following Sunday. The whole transaction, Mr. Osborne said, was arranged after Barnet's death.

AGAIN ATTACKS THE WOMAN.

Mr. Osborne then declared that the defendant had said at the Coroner's inquest that when he had become engaged he had given a ring. Why, he asked, had no evidence been produced to show that such a ring had been purchased and when. Then for the second time the Assistant District Attorney directed his attention to the woman.

"Remember," said he, "the relations that existed between this defendant and the woman. These relations were severed after Barnet began to pay attention to the woman who is now his wife."

Mr. Osborne then told of how he had asked Molineux if he knew of any one who could have had a common hatred toward Barnet and Cornish. The witness had said he could not.

"Now, gentlemen of the jury," said he, "there is the truth, Mr. Weeks has been trying since January of last year to find some one who had a motive to destroy Cornish, but he is able to suggest no one."

It was 4:40 P. M. when a recess of half an hour was arranged with the understanding that Mr. Osborne should finish at the subsequent sitting of court.

Mr. Osborne, in resuming his address at 5:25 P. M., took up the testimony of Koch, the letter box man. "Koch," said he, "is corroborated by the three pieces of paper with the crest on them. Mamie Melando testified that she left in the defendant's sideboard in Newark three pieces of crested paper. The defendant had the opportunity to produce these three pieces of paper that were left there by Mamie Melando, but failed to do it.

"Now, who was the man who hired a letter box on May 27, 1898? We know that it is the same man who hated Barnet, the same man who hated Cornish. A little girl in the employ of the Kutnow people picked this letter out of a hundred thousand other letters. Carvalho said, 'Find the person who used the blue crested paper, and that is the person.' Is that the reason Mr. Carvalho was not put on the stand?

"Heckmann is a man whose business is that of identifying people, and he gave an immediate description of the defendant, described him as having a mustache, and when he saw the man in the half light of the Sinclair House and the man did not have a mustache, yet he recognized him. The defendant, according to his own testimony, had a mustache when he went to hire the letter box of Heckmann. His own statement is that he cut off his mustache in June, 1898.

Mr. Osborne took as an important point of identification the phraseology of the letters in evidence, calling attention to the uniform politeness that was manifest in all of the Molineux letters. Then he contrasted them with what he called the blunt style of Cornish's letters.

A MAN WITHOUT A SOUL.

Drawing toward the conclusion, Mr. Osborne said:

"And, gentlemen, right here in open court, when reference was made to the death agonies of Mrs. Adams and the death agonies of Barnet, you have seen the defendant laughing—coolly laughing, when he knows what he has done has practically broken his father's heart and that of his mother. It is this attitude, gentlemen, which shows that the defendant has an entire absence of soul—laughing when his dear friend Barnet's sufferings were described.

"Gentlemen, it seems to me that circumstantial evidence ought to be likened to the centre of some gigantic wheel which sends out lines of force; and every single line of that force should point in one direction—toward the centre. And when it does, I say you have found the man. At the end of one line was Barnet's name, in the centre was Molineux. Gentlemen, the prisoner sits like a bloated spider in the centre of his web. Trace back to the centre, and you find the poison. Run out another line and you see the name Cornish; go back and you see the name of Molineux in the centre. And at the end of the respective lines you find the name Harpster, you find the blue crested paper, you find the evidence of Koch and the testimony of Heckmann—and so on down—not once is there an incongruity. The witnesses have agreed in every instance.

"Gentlemen, in conclusion, I say that the defendant is chargeable with the death of Mrs. Adams and the death of Barnet; I say that the evidence points to that conclusion, and I leave this case in your hands, knowing that you will find your verdict, in the sight of man, without fear."

Mr. Osborne finished his address at 7:15 P. M.

The public interest in whatever pertains to the Molineux trial was shown yesterday when the jury went to the Astor House for dinner. Throughout the hour that the Fifth Avenue stage, in waiting for them, stood at the Vesey Street entrance a great crowd swarmed in the street. A number of policemen were called upon to preserve order, and it was necessary to take the stage around to the Barclay Street entrance to secure a passage for the jurors to pass out.

During the subsequent recess a book was sent to Molineux by a man whose identity was not learned. On the fly leaf appeared the inscription: "To R. B. M. Compliments of an innocent man who was once placed in your unfortunate position. Read the book, and may its sequel lighten your burden. J. A. C."

COL. THOMPSON'S CAREER.

The Dead Stateman Knew Every President Except Washington and John Adams.

Richard W. Thompson's death on Thursday, reported in a dispatch from Terre Haute, Ind., in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, closed a career that comprehended much of this Government's history. Col. Thompson had seen all the Presidents except Washington and John Adams, and he enjoyed the personal acquaintance of every one after Monroe.

With an aptitude for public affairs, he caught readily the significance of political movements, and throughout his long life he retained the liveliest recollection of men and events in the progress of the country's history. When he had passed eighty-five he put the story of his recollections into book form, making an extraordinary narrative of personal contact with men whom few could know save by reputation.

As a boy, at Culpeper Court House, Va., he saw Jefferson and Madison on their journeys to Washington. Lafayette was a visitor there when he visited this country in 1824. A meeting between Lafayette and Bill Wilson, a native character who, as a private at Brandywine, had carried Lafayette when wounded from the field, and had possibly thereby saved his life by getting quick surgical attention for him, was recalled minutely by Col. Thompson, who witnessed it.

From early life he engaged in politics. As President of the Indiana Senate and Acting Lieutenant Governor in 1830, he established the precedent of counting a quorum of that body to secure passage of a militia bill. His friends in later years called him the prototype of Speaker Reed in that line of effort.

Col. Thompson served in Congress with John Quincy Adams. Their desks adjoined, and they were but a few feet apart when Mr. Adams received his death stroke on the floor of the House. Lincoln, in his only term as a Representative, was his colleague. They came from the same section, and were close friends. Col. Thompson knew Webster, Clay, and Calhoun, as well as the long line of more recent statesmen. President Taylor offered him the Austrian mission, which he declined. He declined also the Recordership of the Land Office, tendered by President Fillmore, and a Judgeship in the Court of Claims, which President Lincoln placed at his disposal. He was a Presidential Elector several times, and he attended every Republican National Convention during his political activity. At the Cincinnati Convention, in 1876, he made the speech which placed Oliver P. Morton's name in nomination for Presidential honors. His title of Colonel came from an appointment as Provost Marshal at Terre Haute in the war of the rebellion.

When Col. Thompson withdrew from President Hayes's Cabinet to accept the Chairmanship of the American Committee of the Panama Canal Company his political activity diminished. He yielded to calls for his services as a speaker on account of demands for him, especially in the West, where he enjoyed popularity as a stump orator, but these demands gradually became less, and the activities of his declining years were mainly literary. In addition to his reminiscences, he wrote a book on "Papacy and the Civil Power," and one on "History of the Tariff." Had he lived until June 9, he would have been ninety-one years old.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, colder, fresh northerly winds.

During the last twenty-four hours the cold wave has continued its progress eastward and it now extends nearly to the Atlantic Coast. Yesterday morning the line of zero temperature extended to the Missouri line and that of freezing temperature to the West Gulf coast. During the day, however, there was a decided rise in temperature from the Mississippi Valley westward, and as a consequence seasonable temperatures again prevail over this district, except in the Mississippi Valley and the Southwest.

It will be colder to-day in the Atlantic States generally and continue moderately cold to-morrow. Frost is indicated for to-night over the extreme northern portion of Eastern Florida. In the central valleys, the upper lake region, and the Northwest, rising temperature is indicated for to-day. Fair weather will prevail, except showers with rising temperature near the West Gulf coast.

On the Atlantic Coast fresh winds, mostly northerly, will prevail.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	7	39	43
6 A. M.	0	41	43
9 A. M.	1	42	46
12 M.	2	52	55
3 P. M.	3	42	48
6 P. M.	4	39	42
9 P. M.	2	35	37
12 P. M.	1	34	34

THE TIMES thermometer is 0 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	43½
Weather Bureau	40½
Corresponding date 1899	2½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	31

The maximum temperature was 52 degrees at 12 M., and the minimum 34 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 70 per cent. The barometer read 29.92 at 8 A. M. and 30.36 at 8 P. M.

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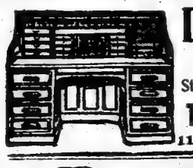

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UPROAR IN THE HOUSE

Democrats Declare the Speaker Is Arbitrary in His Rulings.

SHOUT FOR RECOGNITION

Private Pension Legislation Gives Rise to Scenes of Tumult and Disorder.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—There was a scene at the night session of the House to-night which recalled the stirring and exciting days of the Fifty-first Congress. An irate member rushed down the main aisle waving his arms and shouting for recognition while half the Democratic members were on their feet execrating the occupant of the Chair for what they termed his arbitrary course, and from several places in the hall came loud hisses.

Last Friday night Mr. Talbert (Dem., S. C.,) blocked private pension legislation because there was no quorum present, and threatened to continue to do so at every subsequent Friday night session unless a quorum were present. His warning had its effect. There was an unusually large attendance when the House was called to order at 8 o'clock to-night. Speaker Henderson himself was in the chair, and the galleries, usually empty at night sessions, were crowded in anticipation of a lively time.

Mr. Talbert made good his threat as soon as the motion was made to go into Committee of the Whole, but the roll call showed the presence of a score or more of members in excess of a quorum. The friends of private pension bills were jubilant. Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) was called to preside over the Committee of the Whole, and the Clerk read the first bill. Mr. Talbert arose leisurely while the bill was being put through the legislative stages, the adoption of committee amendments, engrossment, third reading, and final passage, and addressed the Chair. He was completely ignored.

Another bill was read, engrossed, read a third time, and passed, all in a short space of time, with Mr. Talbert still clamoring for recognition. A third bill was passed in the same way. By this time the whole Democratic side was aroused. A dozen members were on their feet. Mr. Talbert, thoroughly angered, started down the main aisle shouting, "Mr. Chairman!" "Mr. Chairman!" as he approached. He reached the area in front of the Speaker's rostrum, all the while roaring out his denunciation of what he designated the Chairman's arbitrary course, before the Chairman condescended to recognize him. Democrats all about were also shouting their disapproval.

The Republicans seemed to be enjoying the storm which the Chairman's course had raised. Mr. Talbert rapidly cooled down after he had been recognized and explained in a brief speech that the presence of a quorum had completely vindicated his position. He had no feeling against the men woh served on the Federal side in the civil war, but he was opposed to loose, reckless, unconstitutional methods. He suggested that the House set aside a day each month for pension legislation and discontinue the night sessions.

Mr. Sims. (Dem., Tenn.,) who is interested in Southern war claims, made some caustic remarks in criticism of the Republican leaders for side- racking those "just obligations" of the Government in favor of pension bills.

"Does the gentleman contend that the Government owes the old soldiers nothing?" interrupted some one on the Republican side.

"Oh!" "Oh!" jeered the Democrats.

The committee then proceeded with the consideration of pension bills, and thirty-five were favorably acted upon.

Before adjournment Representative Gaines of Tennessee called the attention of the House to Section 4,716, Revised Statutes, under which no widow, child, or heir of any person who engaged in, aided, or abetted the rebellion can be given a pension, and the Pension Committee signified that it would look into the matter and take suitable action.

The House in its day session transacted no business, an early adjournment being ordered so that members might attend the Lawton funeral.

CURRENCY BILL AMENDMENTS.

Senator Jones Offers a Free Silver Coinage Substitute.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Senator Jones of Arkansas to-day introduced a free silver coinage substitute for the pending Currency bill.

The substitute provides that "from and after the passage of this act, the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver, and there shall be coined dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy, of standard silver 9-10 fine, as provided by the act of Jan. 18, 1837, and upon the same terms and subject to the limitations and provisions of law regulating the coinage and legal-tender quality of gold."

The substitute also provides that whenever the silver coins shall be received into the Treasury certificates may be issued for them in the manner now prescribed by law.

Senator Nelson to-day introduced an amendment to the Currency bill permitting the organization of National banks in towns of 4,000 inhabitants and over, with a capitalization of $25,000.

As no Senator was prepared to proceed with a discussion of the finance measure to-day, the Senate transacted only routine business and adjourned early to enable the members to attend the obsequies of Gen. Lawton.

Seven Tea Experts Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Secretary Gage to-day appointed the seven tea experts required by law to be appointed by the 15th of February of each year. This board prepares the standards which examiners follow in the admission of tea to this country. The appointees are George Hewlett and George H. Macy at New York, E. A. Schayer and George N. McMurray at Chicago, A. P. Irwin, at Philadelphia; H. G. Woodworth at Boston, and Mansfield Lovell at San Francisco. The members will soon meet as a board to pass upon matters coming before them.

SHOT HIMSELF AT HIS DESK.

Stenographer in the Bowling Green Building Commits Suicide.

Charles F. Russell, twenty-seven years old, a stenographer and typewriter employed by the National and Industrial League, which has offices on the fifteenth floor of the Bowling Green Building, at 11 Broadway, committed suicide yesterday at his desk by shooting himself in the abdomen. He died soon afterward in the Hudson Street Hospital.

The tragedy occurred at a time when most of those connected with the office were at luncheon. The Secretary of the company, B. F. Cronkrite, and a woman stenographer were the only witnesses to the shooting. It was said at the office where Russell was employed that the man had been acting strangely for a week, and that it was known that he had family troubles that were worrying him. It was said also that he was married. A relative of the man, who called at the office, refused to say anything about Russell's family relations.

GEORGE B. BARROWS INSANE.

Little Marion Clarke's Kidnapper to be Taken from Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 9.—George B. Barrows, who was sentenced to a term of fourteen years and ten months in June last in New York City for participation in the kidnapping of little Marion Clarke, and who has since been in prison here, is insane.

To-morrow he will be removed to the asylum at Matteawan. For some time past he has been acting queerly, and a few days ago County Judge Smith Lent appointed a medical commission consisting of Prison Physician Irvine, Dr. W. A. Myner, and J. J. Lane to examine him as to his sanity. They examined him yesterday afternoon and to-day pronounced him insane.

Sheriff Johnson of Westchester County will to-morrow remove him to the Asylum for the Criminal Insane. His wife is serving a term of twelve years for the same offense at Auburn Prison.

The President in a London Lodge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—President McKinley has been notified of his election as an honorary member of Columbia Lodge of Master Masons of London, England. The notification was given by Col. B. H. Taylor, the Master of Columbia Lodge. He was accompanied to the White House by Grand Master Henderson and Past Grand Masters Henry Small, Jr., and M. M. Parker of the District.

ADMIRAL McNAIR RELIEVED.

Gives Up Command of the Naval Academy—Commander Richard Wainwright Succeeds Him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Rear Admiral F. V. McNair, who has recently been on sick leave, has, on account of continued ill-health, asked to be detached from the Superintendency of the Naval Academy at Annapolis and given sick leave for an extended period, and his request has been granted by the Navy Department.

Secretary Long says that the illness of Admiral McNair is much regretted by the Navy Department, where his administration of the affairs of the Naval Academy has been highly appreciated and commended. Admiral McNair is the ranking Rear Admiral in the navy, being second only to Admiral Dewey, and he has had a long and honorable career extending over a period of forty-two years, of which nearly twenty-one years were passed at sea. He has been on duty at the Naval Academy since July, 1898.

The President has designated Commander Richard Wainwright to succeed Admiral McNair as Superintendent of the Naval Academy. This is a great compliment to an officer of his rank and years, and is due to his exceptional ability and the signal services rendered by him during the Spanish-American war while in command of the auxiliary cruiser Gloucester.

NAVY NEEDS OFFICERS AND MEN.

An Effort to be Made to Increase the Class at Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The navy is short of enlisted men and also of officers, and it is probable that Congress will be strongly urged to act as to the latter. Although about 1,000 enlisted men are needed, there is already Congressional authorization for their employment, and all that is lacking is volunteers.

As for the officers, with the increased number of ships in commission and the additions being steadily made to the navy, it is no longer possible to give them the terms of shore service to which they are entitled. It is expected that the Administration will make an effort to have the class of cadets at Annapolis increased by about 100, providing for the distribution of the new appointments among the members of the Senate.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at Sullivan's Island, South Carolina, at the earliest date practicable, upon the call of the President of the board, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. Wallace F. Randolph, First Artillery; Major Edward T. Comegys, Surgeon; Capt. Henry W. Hubbell, First Artillery; Capt. David Price, First Artillery; Acting Assistant Surgeon Francis A. Holliday; Capt. John L. Chamberlain, First Artillery, Recorder.

Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, Fifth Infantry, is ordered to report to Col. Wallace F. Randolph, First Artillery, President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at Sullivan's Island, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

First Lieut. Charles S. Fowler, upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Bingham School, Asheville, N. C.

Second Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, First Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., and join his troop.

First Lieut. George Montgomery, Ordnance Department, will make eight visits to Rock Point, Maryland, on official business pertaining to the erection of six-inch disappearing carriages.

A board of officers of the Ordnance Department, to consist of Major John E. Greer, Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, and Capt. Colden L'H. Ruggles, is appointed to meet at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, and afterward at the National Armory, Springfield, and such other places on the Atlantic Coast as may be deemed expedient, for the purpose of conducting experiments with small arms and the ammunition therefor, under such special instructions as it may receive from the Chief of Ordnance.

Major Noble H. Creager, Qartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed to New York City and report in person to Major Francis B. Jones, Quartermaster, General Superintendent of army transport service, for assignment to duty temporarily as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the transport McClellan, to relieve Capt. Charles T. Baker, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers. Capt. Baker, upon being thus relieved, will report to Major Jones for temporary duty under his direction, and on the completion thereof for duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the transport Sumner.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. H. Barber is detached from the Naval Academy Feb. 10 and ordered home and to be ready for orders to sea duty.

Capt. E. T. Strong is detached from the navy yard at Washington, March 7, and ordered to the Asiatic station for command of the Monadnock, sailing from San Francisco March 15.

J. C. Rosenbleuth is commissioned Passed Assistant Surgeon from Oct. 14, 1899.

G. E. H. Harmon is commissioned Medical Inspector from Nov. 11, 1899.

D. Dickinson is commissioned Medical Inspector from Nov. 11, 1899.

R. A. Marmion is commissioned Medical Director from Oct. 25, 1899.

James A. Hawke is commissioned Medical Director fromm Sept. 24, 1899.

R. S. Blakeman is commissioned Passed Assistant Surgeon from May 27, 1899.

E. P. Stone is commissioned Surgeon from April 16, 1899.

T. H. Streets is commissioned Medical Inspector from April 16, 1899.

T. A. Berryhill is commissioned Surgeon from April 9, 1899.

M. C. Drennan is commissioned Medical Director from Feb. 5, 1900.

J. R. Waggener is commissioned Medical Inspector from Feb. 6, 1900.

G. W. Costigan is commissioned Passed Assistant Surgeon from Feb. 8, 1900.

R. K. Smith is commissioned Passed Assistant Surgeon from April 8, 1898.

Changes of officers on the Asiatic Station.

Naval Cadet H. C. Dinger is detached from the Monadnock and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Naval Cadet E. W. McIntyre is detached from the Monadnock and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. F. J. Werlich is detached from the Monadnock and ordered to the Isla de Luzon.

Naval Cadet A. Buchanan is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Don Juan de Austria.

Naval Cadet L. S. Shapley is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Isla de Cuba.

Capt. T. F. Jewell is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered home.

Lieut. Commander R. H. Galt is detached from the Isla de Luzon and ordered to Yokohama hospital.

Naval Cadet W. B. Tardy is detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Naval Cadet R. E. Pope is detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Monadnock.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON Feb. 9.—The Prairie sailed to-day from Baltimore for Newcastle, England, with the crew for the Albany and Government exhibits for the Paris Exposition.

The Philadelphia has arrived at San Francisco.

RACE WAR IN A SCHOOL.

Cuban and American Students Fight, and Cubans Draw Knives.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., Feb. 9.—There is a big row on between the American and Cuban students at St. John's Military Academy here. The Faculty is endeavoring to smooth matters over, but it is feared the end is far away. The students are about evenly divided between Americans and Cubans.

One of the Cubans yesterday accused an American of having taken some money from him. The two boys quarreled, and the matter quickly spread, the Cubans taking sides with their countrymen and the Americans with theirs. There was a fight, and the American boys were getting the best of it, when a number of the Cubans drew knives and the American boys, not wishing to take part in a serious encounter, ran. It was late last night before the Faculty quieted matters down. Good feeling has not been restored.

TO SUE NEW YORK HOSPITAL.

Children of Woman Killed by an Ambulance Take Action.

Francis B. Delehanty of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration has been engaged as counsel by the children of Mrs. Margaret Flood, who died from injuries received by being knocked down by a New York Hospital ambulance.

After the Coroner's investigation on Tuesday, and the appointing of an administrator of Mrs. Flood's estate, Mr. Delehanty will bring suit against the hospital. Witnesses are already at hand, it is said, who will testify that the ambulance bell did not ring once during its passage up Fifteenth Street, where Mrs. Flood was knocked down.

COLOMBIA EXPECTS A BATTLE.

Rumor that Insurgents Hold Bogota Without Foundation.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 9.—The report circulated in the United States that Bogota, capital of Colombia, had fallen into the hands of the insurgents is without foundation.

The insurgents are still in the Department of Santander, where a big battle is momentarily expected.

Each day brings news of the defeat of small bodies of insurgents in other departments.

FLOOD OF PENSION BILLS

Government Would Be Bankrupt If All Were Passed, Says Gallinger.

NEVER SO MANY IN HISTORY

Pension Committees Staggering Under the Load of Private Pension Measures—Few from Spanish War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Nothing like the flood of private pension bills, which is being poured in on this Congress, has ever been known before in American history. Within two months after the opening of the session as many bills have been introduced as are usually offered in a whole session, and the flood is increasing instead of diminishing.

In this respect this Congress will break all records. The pension committees are simply staggering under the increase of business. There has also been an increase in the number of bills introduced to amend the record of deserters, so as to enable them to get pensions.

Up to this time last year the Senate Committee on Pensions had received about 400 bills. Since the opening of this session it has received 1,145 private pension bills and 45 general bills—1,190 in all. During the whole of the last session and the extra session which preceded it, 1,288 such bills were referred to this committee, so that the number introduced in two months of the present session is almost as large as the total number introduced in the last two sessions.

The extra session was as long as some regular sessions. The total number of private pension bills referred to this committee in the whole of the last Congress from both House and Senate was 2,467, scarcely more than double the output of the last two months.

Senator Gallinger, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Pensions, says that if all the pension bills introduced at this session were passed it would bankrupt the Government. Representative Cyrus Sulloway, Chairman of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions, does not agree with him. When Mr. Sulloway was asked how many private pension bills had been introduced in the House, he said: "About 3,000. That is an increase over preceding sessions, but it is perfectly legitimate.

"What is the reason for the increase? One of the reasons is that last year the Pension Bureau rejected 107,019 claims. Three thousand is not a very large proportion of 107,000. This talk about bankrupting the Government is nonsense. The money spent on the old soldiers is a drop in the bucket compared with the sums that are being spent in other directions. Nobody objects to spending a lot of money on a dock without any sides to it or on mending a slough in Louisiana."

Mr. Sulloway was aware of the existence of an outcry against the increase in pension legislation and he said it was the work of newspaper writers who did not understand the subject.

"These bills don't average over ten to a Congressional district," said he, "and how many districts have you got? As a matter of fact, the distribution of pension money is a blessing to this country. It prevents Wall Street from ever creating another Black Friday. When you have got $30,000,000 among the people in free circulation it can't be cornered, and that's what's the matter with some kinds of Hanna's."

Over 300 bills have been introduced to remove the charge of desertion. This is a large increase over the number of similar bills introduced in the preceding Congresses. Senator Cullom introduced a bill early in the session to remove desertion charges by wholesale, but there was an outcry against it and he dropped it, explaining that he had introduced it under a misapprehension. The bill is now being used against Mr. Cullom by his enemies in Illinois in the interests of Tanner's campaign for his seat in the Senate.

The increase in private pension bills is not explainable by reason of the Spanish and Philippine wars, for comparatively few of the bills are in the interest of those who served in those campaigns. Most of the private pension bills are introduced after the Pension Bureau has rejected the claims of the applicants.

Where bills are introduced in the interest of Spanish war veterans the case is generally found to be that the forehanded veteron has an application pending at the Pension Bureau, and has a bill introduced also, so as to be sure of getting it.

WORSTED BY A WOODEN INDIAN.

Pfundheller, in Seeming Deadly Strife with the Warrior, Created a Sensation in Hoboken.

The adage that the only good Indian is a dead Indian was strikingly borne out in an encounter witnessed by a startled gathering of spectators Thursday night between Max Pfundheller and a painted red man in front of Pfundheller's cigar store, at 214 Washington Street, Hoboken.

The Indian was made of wood, but on Thursday night at least was very much alive. He had stood nightly in front of the cigar store, while through him led a wire to an electric lamp which he held in his outstretched hand. The insulation of this wire burned out some time during Thursday evening, and the red man became "loaded" with electricity. When closing-up time came Pfundheller, a quiet, inoffensive man, went outside, and, not knowing the red man's condition, grasped him rather roughly around the waist and seized the outstretched hand, intending to carry him into the store.

The next moment pedestrians were startled to see Mr. Pfundheller and the Indian rolling around on the pavement locked in a deadly embrace. First the cigar dealer was on top, then the Indian seemed to have the advantage, but Pfundheller, although writhing in agony, held on, apparently, for dear life to the Indian. Judging from his howls he seemed to be having the worst of it, but he would not let go.

Several friends of Mr. Pfundheller, knowing him to be a teetotaler, were horrified to find him thus engaged. A big crowd gathered, but did nothing for a few moments, while Pfundheller and the Indian fought all over the sidewalk. Finally an old friend of Pfundheller's seized hold of him to try and drag him loose, only to be sent flying back a distance of several feet, with every nerve in his body tingling with pain. Several partisans of the cigar man on the outskirts of the crowd who could only get fitful glimpses of him got the impression that he was fighting a real Indian.

"Knife him, Pfundheller!" yelled one, hearing the cigar man's yells.

"Choke him! Kill him!" advised others.

Finally a shrewd man's arrival on the scene gave things a new aspect. Rushing into the store he turned a switch and Mr. Pfundheller fell to the sidewalk, a broad streak burned across his hand. He explained later that, having grasped the Indian's hand, he couldn't let go. The Indian, bruised and battered, was picked up and carried silently into the store.

INSURANCE MAN A SUICIDE.

W. M. Knapp, a Special Agent, Kills Himself in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—William M. Knapp, special agent of the Phoenix Insurance Company, committed suicide to-day in the Hotel Grace by shooting himself in the temple and the mouth. The body was found about twelve hours after the shots were fired.

It is thought that the suicide was due to temporary insanity, caused by the deaths of several friends and Mr. Knapp's father and to insomnia.

His accounts with the insurance company are correct and he is said to have been one of its most trusted men.

Man Shot Three Times in a Quarrel.

Salvatore Scaffola, an Italian, forty years old, was shot three times last night in a quarrel with Felix Boniface, thirty-four years; Joseph Amatto, eighteen years, and his brother Anthony, seventeen years old, which arose over an alleged debt. Boniface and the Amattos are brothers-in-law. The men all live at 295 Elizabeth Street. The shooting took place directly in front of the Leonard Street Police Station. Sergt. Gray and Detectives Farrell and Higgins ran out in time to see Scaffola fall, and the others run away. Farrell and Higgins gave chase. As Farrell neared Boniface the latter faced about and fired at him, but the bullet flew wide. All three fugitives were captured. Scaffola was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. His condition is critical.

PACIFIC COAST DEFENSE

Statement that Treaty Would Endanger Ports Declared Bosh.

ABLE TO MAKE STIFF FIGHT

No Fleet Would Venture Within Range of San Francisco Without a Hot Reception, Declares a High Army Official.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—While there are some officers of the army and the navy who are disposed to regard the conditions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as objectionable because they take away from the United States the military control of the proposed canal across the isthmus, not all of them are willing to assent to the suggestion that failure to assume military control will endanger the east or west coasts of the United States in case of war.

A prominent officer of the War Department, speaking of this suggestion, but refusing to permit his name to be connected with the discussion of a pending treaty, said:

"It seems to me that this is all bosh. Our Western coasts are not altogether defenseless. During and after the war period great progress was made with the fortification plan laid out for the cities most in need of defense. It is inadmissible to go into particulars, but I venture to say that no ship or fleet of ships would venture within range of the port of San Francisco without expecting a warm reception. The plans which have made New York difficult to approach from the sea have been carried out to protect San Francisco and other points, so that even an unobstructed hostile fleet would be sure of a hot reception at any of the large ports. But the navy would have something to say before the ships could reach port."

A very earnest and active promoter of naval extension said of the criticisms that might result if continued, in rejection of the Nicaragua treaty on the ground of danger to the coasts of the United States: "Why talk of danger to the West coast when, with a canal, the United States, having the navy we expect to have before the canal is completed, could quickly transfer the bulk of its fleet to the coast needing support the most, and if necessary meet the hostile fleet in the Caribbean Sea, the promised battle ground of the future."

"If we should have a war with Great Britain the danger of invasion from Canada would be greater than that of the attack upon our West coast by a British fleet. The canal could be taken care of in that event. Were the war to arise with any other nation its vessels would have every disadvantage to contend with, and there would be the chance that successive foreign fleets in the Caribbean would meet with the fate that overtook the fleet of Cervera. The occasion for war use of the canal would be understood by the Navy Department, and Key West or San Juan would become most important stations, where swift and powerful vessels would be held in readiness to overhaul hostile ships seeking passage to ravage the West coast. Of course, we should have to see to it that a force was transferred to the exposed coast in good season."

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

Arguments Against Its Ratification by the Senate.

From The Sun of Yesterday.

The more closely we examine the new convention offered as a substitute for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the more unacceptable it appears. Among the objections to the ratification of the instrument, which, as The Sun has pointed out, while ostensibly a substitute, is essentially a revival of the most obnoxious features of the former treaty, these are insurmountable:

First, the asserted parallelism between the projected Nicaragua Canal and the Suez Canal does not exist in fact; secondly, an agreement on the part of the United States not to fortify the Nicaragua waterway would place our relatively unprotected cities on the Pacific Coast at the mercy of any stronger naval power with which we might happen to be at war; thirdly, such an agreement would especially disable us in the event of a war with Great Britain, which is not only the greatest naval power on earth, but possesses in close proximity to the Atlantic entrance of the proposed canal a coign of vantage in British Honduras which she would be at liberty to fortify and garrison; finally, the agreement that Great Britain shall jointly guarantee the neutralization of the Nicaragua Canal, and the invitation to other European powers to join in such guarantee are flagrant violations of the Monroe doctrine.

There is no parallelism between the Suez Canal and the proposed Nicaragua waterway. There might be, if we possessed as absolute control over all the entrances to the Caribbean Sea as England possesses to the single entrance to the Red Sea. Such, however, is not the case. The joint guarantee of the neutralization of the Suez Canal is farcical and worthless as against any public enemy of Great Britain, because it does not extend to the Red Sea, which is the continuation of the artificial waterway, but which can be closed at any time by Great Britain through her possession of fortified ports at its mouth. This single fact is enough to demolish the alleged analogy between the Nicaragua and Suez Canals, but we may add that Great Britain is also able to block, as against a public enemy, the Mediterranean entrance to the African waterway, through her possession of Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus, and through her occupation of Egypt, which involves the control of all the fortifications and military forces in the Delta of the Nile. A true parallel between the Suez and Nicaragua Canals could only be presented if, while allowing the free use of the latter waterway to all powers with which we should be at peace, we should assert and exercise the right for which American statesmen have repeatedly contended, the right, namely, of fortifying the canal and of closing it in time of war against a public enemy. In the absence of such a right, the cutting of the American isthmus would prove to us no blessing, but a curse.

What we have here said of the effect of our renunciation of the right to fortify the proposed canal and to close it in time of war against a public enemy is applicable to any other power on the Continent of Europe which either now has, or may hereafter acquire, a navy superior at all times, or on some specific occasion, to our own. If, through a great preponderance of force, our war vessels collected near the Atlantic entrance of the Nicaragua Canal should be overpowered by their opponents, we should have opened at our own expense a short and easy path for the latter to assault our Pacific cities. Such a danger would be greatly emphasized in the case of Great Britain, for not only would she normally be able, in the event of war with this country, to concentrate at a distance of three miles from the Atlantic end of the Nicaragua Canal a naval force much superior to our own, but she would also have in British Honduras a port of refuge and repair to which we should possess no equivalent. If the Hay-Pauncefote treaty should be ratified, we should see immediately turned to account, by the construction of a great naval arsenal, the tremendous strategic advantage which Great Britain would enjoy through her sovereignty over British Honduras, to which under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty she has no just title, but which she converted by force and in violation of faith into a Crown colony while we were absorbed in our civil war.

We observe, finally, that the Hay-Pauncefote convention, by permitting Great Britain to guarantee jointly with ourselves the neutralization of an American waterway and by inviting other European powers to join in such guarantee reproduces the worst feature of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, namely, its tacit repudiation of the fundamental principle laid down by President Monroe. There is no doubt that Mr. Clayton intended, in negotiating the treaty of 1850, to disregard the Monroe doctrine as in any sense binding. This he himself avowed, when, on becoming a member of the United States Senate, only a few years later, he was drawn into a bitter discussion with Gen. Cass of Michigan as to its origin and meaning and as to the intentions of the contracting parties.

It has been since maintained, however, by all American statesmen worthy of the name that a regrettable departure in a single instance from the spirit and letter of President Monroe's declaration constitutes in nowise a renunciation of his doctrine by the United States. Thus Mr. Blaine, when Secretary of State, in a letter to Mr. Lowell, our Minister to Great Britain, a letter dated June 24, 1881, referred to the reports then current as to a guarantee of the neutrality of the proposed Panama Canal on the part of European powers; he proceeded to declare that an agreement between the powers of Europe to guarantee jointly the neutrality of a canal through the American isthmus would be viewed by our Government with the gravest concern. He pointed out that the United States had never offered to take part in agreements in which European powers had united, such as guarantees of neutrality touching the political condition of certain European States or touching the Suez Canal, and he asserted the long-settled conviction of this Government that any extension to our shores of the political system of Europe, no matter how plausibly disguised under a guarantee of neutralization, "would be attended with danger to the peace and welfare of this Nation."

It is a Trojan horse that Great Britain has offered us in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, a treaty which invites us to level at our own expense the rampart which nature interposes between our Pacific States and European aggression. By ratifying the new convention we should place those States at the mercy of any European power possessing a stronger navy than our own, and we should deal by implication a deadly blow at the Monroe Doctrine.

If we recognize to-day the right of European States to guarantee jointly the neutralization of an American canal, with what force of logic could we deny hereafter their right to extend their power of political regulation over the continent of the Americas?

The only substitute for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which the American people can afford to accept is one that acknowledges the exclusive right of the United States to guarantee the neutrality of the American Isthmus Canal in time of peace, and, also, its right to close it against a public enemy in time of war.

WANTS CANAL TREATY REJECTED.

Mr. Sulzer Assigns His Reasons in a Resolution in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Representative Sulzer of New York to-day introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in the judgment of the House of Representatives the bill for the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal to be exclusively built, owned, and controlled by the Government of the United States, should be immediately passed and enacted into law regardless of the pending Hay-Pauncefote treaty now awaiting ratification in the United States Senate, and that said treaty should be rejected because it contravenes the policy of the Monroe doctrine, surrenders American rights to British interests, and re-establishes the so-called Clayton-Bulwer treaty, long since lapsed and now null and void."

Trouble at Bluefields Settled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The slight trouble that existed in the relations between the United States and Nicaragua, owing to the extortion of double duties from American merchants in Bluefields last Summer by Gen. Torres, has been removed. It is understood that the Nicaraguan judiciary, to which the matter was submitted, has now reached the conclusion that, in this particular instance, the money should be returned to the merchants.

SWETT ARRESTED AT NASHUA.

Brooklyn Man Went There to Offer Bail in Mrs. Jones's Behalf.

NASHUA, N. H., Feb. 9.—William Swett of Brooklyn, who claims to be the manager of the concern which employed Mrs. Helena F. Jones, whose arrest, charged with defrauding through the mails, has attracted attention, arrived here this afternoon, and was arrested by United States Marshal Nute. He had a hearing before United States Commissioner J. B. Parker later, on a charge similar to that under which Mrs. Jones is held, and was ordered to furnish bonds of $1,500 for his appearance before the United States District Court next month.

Swett claimed that he came here from Brooklyn for the purpose of furnishing bail for Mrs. Jones. He reached this city about 2 o'clock and at once went to the office of the woman's lawyers.

After a conference he left the building, and as he was passing along the street Marshal Nute arrested him. Swett furnished bail for his own appearance and also for Mrs. Jones's.

Burglar Shot to Death.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Feb. 9.—A burglar giving his name as John Johnson and his home as Lima, Ohio, was shot at Higby's Station to-day while he and three others were attempting to rob the safe at the store of Higby & Son. He died this evening. The burglars were surprised by Charles Higby, merchant, and Charles McCoppin, a telegraph operator. Three of the burglars escaped.

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FIGHT REFEREE ASSAULTED.

Charles White Knocked Senseless by Beaten Man's Second—Gans Whips "Spike" Sullivan.

Nine of every ten men who saw the fight between Joe Gans, the colored lightweight of Baltimore, and "Spike" Sullivan of Boston, at the Broadway Athletic Club last night, expressed the opinion that the death-knell of prizefighting in New York had been sounded. The exhibition was one of the wildest disorder, and for a time it looked as if there would be serious trouble in the place.

Sullivan was so badly beaten that in the fourteenth round the referee, to prevent further brutality, stopped the bout, and awarded the fight to Gans. Immediately following th announcement, Dan Donnelly, a local fighter, who had acted as one of Sullivan's seconds, jumped into the ring and made for White, who was stooping to pass under the ropes. White, who could not see the man, was taken unawares, and before he could turn Donnelly swung on him with all his force, and cut an ugly gash over his left eye. Donnelly's blow was hard enough to knock the referee out. White fell through the ropes into one of the boxes, and was picked up unconscious, while Donnelly stood defiantly in the ring.

A friend of White's attempted to get into the ring to where Donnelly was, and on his way put his hand to his hip pocket as if to draw a revolver. He did not get through the ropes, for Donnelly kicked savagely at him. Inspector Thompson's men made a dash for the ring, and two of them overpowered Donnelly. Then the Central Office detectives got into the ring and the disturber was hustled out through the howling crowd. The spectators yelled for vengeance, for Charley White is popular with them on account of his reputation for fairness.

There were cries of "Kick Donnelly's head off," "Kill him," &c., and the police had some difficulty in keeping their prisoner out of the hands of the crowd, which would have treated him roughly. White was revived in a few minutes. He decided to prosecute his assailant, and to that end has engaged counsel. He explained to the spectators that he had stopped the fight not because Sullivan was knocked out, although he gave his decision just as Sullivan was getting to his feet after a bad knockdown, but because the latter was outclassed.

"I am not here," he said, "to permit a bout to continue when it takes on a brutal aspect and Sullivan was so clearly outclassed that to allow him to go further would have been brutal. We are badly enough harassed now by the efforts in the Legislature to repeal the Horton law, and if I can help it the opponents of boxing shall get no further argument against the sport."

White was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital, where his wound was dressed, after which he was taken to his home. It required six stitches to close the wound, which was said not to be serious. Donnelly was arrested and locked up at the Mercer Street Police Station. He was charged with felonious assault.

The battle between Gans and Sullivan was a fierce one. Sullivan was outclassed from the start, and the negro hit him hard and often.

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LITTLE PLAGUE AT HONOLULU.

The Doctors Believe the Disease Has About Run Its Course—Enormous Cost to the City.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The steamer Alameda, which arrived here to-day, reports that from Jan. 25 to Feb. 2 there had been no new cases of the bubonic plague at Honolulu. When the Alameda left Honolulu there were 7,400 Japanese and Chinese in quarantine at Honolulu, and three detention camps had been established.

The Alameda did not dock, but lay off the port for six hours. One hundred and fifty tons of freight consigned to Honolulu were not landed.

Three deaths from the plague have occurred since the last advices from Honolulu, a

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THE CANAL IN TIME OF WAR.

A true parallel between the Suez and Nicaragua Canals could only be presented if, while allowing the free use of the latter waterway to all powers with which we should be at peace, we should assert, and exercise the right for which American statesmen have repeatedly contended, the right, namely, of fortifying the canal and of closing it in time of war against a public enemy. In the absence of such a right, the cutting of the American isthmus would prove to us no blessing, but a curse.—The Sun.

If Nicaragua had been a Spanish colony and a canal traversing its territory under the guarantee of all maritime nations, including Spain, that it should be neutral and at all times open for the merchant ships and war ships of all nations, had in the Summer of 1898 been under the police control of Spanish officers and Spanish troops and had been operated by Spaniards, would Capt. CLARK have dared to take the risk of bringing the Oregon through that canal?

Never! As a prudent commander he would not have put that supreme test in Spanish faith. Speed and the saving of time were of vital importance. Our Atlantic fleet sorely needed that powerful reinforcement. But the paramount consideration was the safety of that splendid ship of war. We could not afford to take the risk of putting her in the power of Spaniards.

If the conditions had been reversed, and a canal built and controlled by the United States under a general guarantee of neutrality in which all maritime nations joined with us, had been managed by Americans and policed by American officers and troops, would Admiral CERVERA have dared to send his fleet by that route to Manila Bay to avenge MONTOJO? Again the answer must be no. We know that we are a law-abiding nation. There is none more so. We know that we have a profound and conscientious respect for the obligation of treaties. But let us not flatter ourselves for a single instant that Spain, our enemy, would have trusted even her poorest war ship to the chances of destruction in a canal under American control. Nor would we have trusted even the least of our men-of-war to her protection.

We would not have it understood that we impugn the good faith and honor of Spain by this line of argument; still less do we wish to intimate that our own Government is not to be trusted in a situation where a breach of faith would disgrace it in the eyes of the nations. We wish only to point out that in the conditions of canal transit, and so long as human nature is what it is, a universal guarantee of neutrality and protection gives no such assurance against the perfidious and destructive acts of irresponsible individuals that a prudent commander would venture to enter a canal in the hands of his enemy except in circumstances of such urgent need that he felt justified in being reckless; and the greater his need, the greater his risk.

One mad but enthusiastic patriot concealed upon the bank with adequate dynamite facilities; a daredevil lock tender with skill enough to wreck the machinery of his lock; the sudden drawing off of water from a high level while an enemy ship was in transit—any form of easy mischief that would leave the hostile ship or fleet stranded and helpless would be within the power of one man or of a few men instigated by the passions of war and acting under the mistaken notion that they were doing their country a service.

We might as a Government and as a people have every wish and purpose to live up to our treaty engagements. We might use due diligence and great caution to protect the canal and keep faith. We have as yet no knowledge that the Spanish Government did not employ due diligence to protect our war ship in Havana Harbor. But the Maine was blown up and destroyed by hostile hands. It would have been easier to destroy her had we trusted her to the care of Spanish lock tenders and canal protectors.

The argument that an isthmian canal that we did not have the right to close against our enemy in time of war would be a source of danger to us is weak, shallow, and utterly unconvincing. Protect it as we might, a waterway under our control would be too dangerous a place for our enemy to trust himself in for the thirty-six hours or so that it would take him to pass through. With our fleets in command of both entrances his access would be perilous enough. But the greater danger would await him in the strait. And this would be true of a canal under general guarantee and protected by any nation on earth. This may seem like taking advantage of our own faithlessness. It is not. It is simply looking the facts of human nature full in the face.

We cannot believe that the Senate, we do not believe that the American people, will be influenced adversely by the treaty by the war argument of its opponents. We reprint elsewhere the argument of our neighbor, The Sun, in opposition to ratification. Probably it is as good a case as can be made out by anybody for the rejection of the treaty. But it seems to us utterly flimsy and feeble, without reason and destitute of convincing force. The primary mistake is to look upon the canal first of all from the point of view of war. The uses of the Panama or Nicaragua Canal for peaceful commerce are ten million times more important to the world and more worthy of consideration than its relations to the state of war. If the war argument defeats the treaty we shall commit the senseless blunder of sacrificing the greater to the less. Commerce is a continuous interest. War is only occasional. When we add to this consideration the fact that it must always be to our advantage to have the canal kept open in time of war, and the other fact that our enemy would trust his ships to the canal only with the greatest reluctance and dread, if at all, opposition to ratification on this ground seems altogether unworthy the attention of grown men.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The war news is very puzzling as well as very meagre. What has been the result of Gen. BULLER'S latest advance we do not yet know. But that is less puzzling than the question why it should have been made. For apparently it was made practically along the same route which he had attempted twice before, only to find it impassable.

It is possible, of course, that he had discovered a way that seemed to him more promising than had seemed the way by Spion Kop which he occupied, in the confidence that it was "the key of the position," only to find that it was untenable. It is possible that he has been so strongly reinforced that he thought he could afford as great losses as he had suffered in his previous efforts, or even greater, and still break through. Or, finally, it is possible that this last advance was made as a forlorn hope, with the strong probability of a repulse perfectly well known, in order to keep the Boers employed and divert them from coming to the defense of the position against which the really serious and promising attack was to be directed. This seems to us the most probable supposition. If all the British force disposable, including the recent reinforcements, has been massed for the advance from Burghersdorp and Colesberg toward Bloemfontein, by way of Springfontein, under the personal direction of Lord ROBERTS, such an advance would naturally be preceded or accompanied by such demonstrations as would keep the enemy busy on the extreme right and left. Such demonstrations have in fact occurred, for Gen. BULLER'S advance from the Tugela has been accompanied by a like demonstration of Gen. MACDONALD on the Modder. It seems likely that the most serious and decisive news is to come from neither of these quarters.

THE SENATE REFUNDING FOLLY.

In the debate in the Senate on the currency bill, which is dragging its slow length along, after the fashion of that leisurely body, the only argument in opposition that appears to have any force or arouse any interest is that based on the alleged favoritism to the National banks.

It is only fair to say that the bankers, so far as we can see, are wholly innocent of seeking any favors in the Senate, and that the feature of the bill that calls out this objection, and in our opinion justifies it, did not originate with them, and does not meet with any cordial support from them. The feature referred to is that which provides for refunding the National debt and reducing the tax on the circulation taken out on the deposit of the new bonds. If this provision were expedient in itself it would have to promise very great benefits to atone for the prejudice that it excites against the banks. Doubtless that prejudice is much of it unreasonable, but it exists and has an unfortunate influence on the politics of the country, and also on the affairs of the banks. It ought not to be increased in any way that is avoidable. The banks, as a matter of fact, are quite aloof from all forms of political activity, and ask for nothing so eagerly as to be left out of all political calculations or plans. Their demand in this regard should be respected, and especially should be respected by the party now in power in the National Government. That party is charged with the supreme duty of placing the currency on the gold standard and securing its stable maintenance. It is folly of the most mischievous nature to drag in the National banks and gratuitously make them the object of heated prejudice.

The refunding provision, however, is not expedient in itself. It is not so in its effect on the taxpayers, and it is not so in its effect on the banks. So far as the taxpayers are concerned, it is wasteful. It literally throws away money without any return. Its alleged object, that of reducing the rate of interest, could be attained when the bonds fall due without the payment of a dollar of the millions in premiums that will have to be paid under the terms of this bill. There is no way of figuring accurately and honestly the operation of the bill that will not show a large loss to the people, for which there is not the shadow of real compensation.

On the other hand, the advantage claimed for the bill, that it will secure a partial settlement of the problem of a sufficient and suitable banking currency, is largely illusory. All that it can do is to procure a considerable lot of bonds on which the circulating notes of National banks can be issued. But it is wrong and foolish in the extreme to create debt for any such purpose. If the National bank circulation were a great deal better form of note currency than in fact it is, it would be unjustifiable to issue bonds to perpetuate or extend it. No one would think of advocating such a policy as an original measure. Yet there is not a particle of real difference between refunding at an unnecessary expense or making an entirely new issue. The whole business is utterly inexcusable.

So far from aiding in the solution of the problem of a suitable credit currency, it delays and interferes with it. Notes secured on bonds cannot be made the truly elastic and sound currency we need, and which it is perfectly feasible to get. Such notes will neither be put out nor taken in with promptness and certainty in obedience to the legitimate demands of trade. They are a safe currency in the hands of the holders. No one will dispute that. But they are a relatively rigid currency, and they are not in the least more safe than a truly responsive currency can be made. From every point of view it is ill-advised to insist on the scheme of the Senate to refund the bonds and extend the National bank circulation. If the scheme were dropped, the bill would be far stronger in the Senate and before the country, and it would accomplish its real purpose better. The one thing for the country now is the firm establishment of the gold standard, with adequate provision for its uniform and perfectly secure maintenance. Everything that is tacked on to the currency bill beyond the simple provisions to this end is injurious. Drop it.

FREE TRADE OR LOW TARIFF IN PUERTO RICO.

The question of the power of Congress over the territory acquired by us from Spain is distinctly raised in the reports from the Ways and Means Committee on the proposed tariff for Puerto Rico. It comes up distinctly in the form of a party question. This aspect of it is not concealed, it is even emphasized, by the fact that one Republican, from Massachusetts, is found to stand with the Democrats. As a question of Constitutional interpretation, there is, as we see from the reports, a good deal to be said on each side. And, that being so, we may safely assume that it will be decided, as all such questions have been decided in the past, according to the general American sense of what will best promote "the safety, honor, and welfare" of this Republic. In this case there can really be little doubt what the decision will be.

As to the comparative expediency of establishing free trade with Puerto Rico, and allowing it a drawback of three-quarters of the rates we impose upon foreign importations, we do not see that there is much to choose. Without any doubt, we are nationally bound to see that Puerto Rico does not suffer by coming, without the slightest resistance on the part of her inhabitants, within "the disposition, government, and control" of the United States. Neither is there any question that, thus far, Puerto Rico has suffered by coming under our control. We have done her substantial injustice by making her condition worse than it was under the rule of Spain. We are bound to do her substantial justice. Whether we do this by abolishing our tariff, so far as she is concerned, as the President has recommended, or by giving her such an advantage in our markets in the tariff as will secure them to her, is comparatively a minor matter. If we take her inside our "ring fence," then obviously we must impose upon her growers and manufacturers the same excise that we impose upon our own growers and manufacturers of the same products. That is to say, we must extend our system of internal revenue to the island. The inconvenience, invidiousness, and danger of multiplying offices for that purpose is obvious, at least as soon as it is pointed out. It is entirely possible that that is the reason why the President and the Secretary of War have forborne to insist upon their first suggestion of entire free trade. And, on the other hand, the domestic needs of Puerto Rico require a revenue. One-quarter of the rates which we have to pay on our imports would mean a revenue tariff, not laid, it is true, with scientific accuracy, but roughly answering its purpose, and maintaining for the island the preference in our markets which would insure its industrial prosperity and make it the envy of all other West India islands thus barred out of competition with it. We confess, for our own part, that, when we expressed approval of the President's first suggestion of the entire abolition of tariffs between us and the island, we did not take into account the objections which have since been developed to that course.

At any rate, it is outrageous and absurd to say, as the Congressional critics of the plan reported from the Committee of Ways and Means say, that to throw off three-quarters of the tariff rates in favor of Puerto Rico is a "robber policy"; to say, as some of the unofficial critics of it say, that it is a policy of "inhumanity." It is true that foodstuffs imported into Puerto Rico will have to pay a quarter of what they would have to pay if imported into the United States. But it is also true that, by providing a market for the products of Puerto Rico which would absorb them all twenty times over, we should be enabling Puerto Rico to pay. We cannot enact permanent legislation for temporary distresses. The present distress of Puerto Rico, so far as it proceeds from our action or inaction, will be relieved by the committee's bill. So far as it proceeds from the recent visitation of the island by an awful hurricane, it is matter, not for legislation but for charity. But it should be said, with reference to the present distress of the island, that whatever we do should be done quickly. To limit debate to the absolute minimum, and to pass at the very earliest moment either the bill establishing free trade with the island or the bill exempting it from three-quarters of the duties now levied upon its products, is a duty of humanity as well as of patriotism.

PENSIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Among the bills earliest introduced at this session of Congress was one by Mr. BROSIUS, formerly Chairman of the Civil Service Committee, for the retirement with pension of employés in the service of the Federal Government. It is being urgently pressed, and it has strong claims on the favorable attention of Congress, but there is a good deal of opposition to it, most of which is unreasonable.

In substance the bill provides for the retirement of three classes of persons: 1. Those who have been twenty years in the service. These may be retired on their own request or compulsorily. 2. Those who have been thirty years in the service and have attained the age of sixty. These may be retired only at their own request. 3. Those who have been thirty-five years in the service, and have attained the age of seventy, who must be retired compulsorily. All these classes must have been in what is known as the classified service, that is, the service subject to the civil service rules, though service in the unclassified positions may be counted in the term served. Each person so retired is to receive 75 per cent. of the highest pay he or she has received while in the service. The money to pay these pensions is secured by deducting from the pay of all persons in the classified service 2 per cent. per annum. This contribution would amount to enough, it is estimated, in the four years before the bill is to take effect to meet the demands of the pensions as they arise. It should be added that in the case of any person discharged from the service or dying before becoming eligible for retirement the contribution is to be refunded.

It is not easy to see what logical or reasonable objection can be made to the principle of this bill. It is recognized in nearly every country that has a civilized service. It is applied in our own army and navy in the National service and in the police, fire, and school service of this city and many others. It costs the people nothing, though it would be defensible if it did. It meets an evil that is acknowledged by all that have had to do with the service. Undoubtedly there are places in the service that are overpaid, but so there are those that are much underpaid. Both errors should be corrected, and then when our agents are selected for fitness, at fair pay, and retained as long as the fitness continues, it is only right that one of the conditions shall be the payment of a pension to which they have contributed a reasonable share. So far as we can see, the objections to the bill are based on defects in the service that ought to be abolished.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Gen. SHAFTER ought to expand into a formal essay the few critical remarks about the progress of the Anglo-Boer war made by him at Indianapolis this week. Almost any magazine or review editor would joyfully accept and generously pay for such an article, and under the inevitable heading of "Shafter on Buller," it would be read with consuming interest by every connoisseur of solemn and unconscious humor. When ex-Secretary ALGER ventured, some weeks ago, to draw a comparison between his methods of equipping and feeding armies and those of the British War Office, the memories awakened in American minds carried with them so much of angry humiliation that there was no inclination here to do more than fiercely bid the ex-Secretary hold his peace. It's different in the case of Gen. SHAFTER. Whatever may be the common opinion of that portly warrior as a tactician, neither his courage nor his soldierly honor has ever been questioned, and even for the mistakes of the Santiago campaign no particularly burdensome weight of responsibility was placed upon him. One could therefore follow with entirely decorous amusement his balancing of Boers with Spaniards as fighting men and his reckoning of the respective delays before San Juan Hill and Spion Kop. Possibly enough, it would be truest charity to call Gen. SHAFTER'S attention to the wisdom of an eloquent silence on his part at all times when indulgence in reminiscence is not absolutely forced upon him, but the choice between truest charity and the chance for a lot of moderately innocent fun is not to be settled off-hand, and for the present we will risk advising, and impatiently await, the completion of "Shafter on Buller."

—New light is cast daily on anti-imperialism and the anti-imperialists by the speeches of Senator PETTIGREW. It was an almost blinding beam that he gave out when in his discussion with Senator DEPEW he said: "It is well known that this Government, through the Philippine Commission, offered money for the rifles of the insurgents, but no rifles were turned in except a few that had been captured and given to friendly Filipinos by American officers in order that they might be turned in to get the price offered for them." By some oversight the amiable statesman from South Dakota failed to add that the American officers mentioned took part or all of the money thus stolen from the Government. Of course he meant it, and who can deny that the truth of the omitted statement is just as "well known" as is the source of the rifles turned in by the base friendlies who pretend to be rebels. Senator PETTIGREW is engaged in a great work. No wonder he is an object of frantic admiration—in certain circles. Possibly, though, his popularity is not universal.

—It seems that "idealism," whatever that may be, is the explanation of young Mr. MACRUM'S refusal to do his duty at Pretoria and of his disgraceful abandonment of a position to which he was bound both by an oath and a salary. So, at least, says an unnamed individual, who is, according to The Commercial Advertiser, an intimate personal friend of this most astonishing of our many astonishing ex-Consuls. Mr. MACRUM, the authority mentioned asserts, "is a very young and very enthusiastic man, a thorough idealist. He was so convinced of the justice of the Boer cause that he felt he could not adequately represent the neutral attitude required by the position of our Government toward the war. He felt that if he retained his position he could not act up to his official duties without infringing on his idealistic instincts. For a while there was a sharp conflict in his mind, and it resulted in his abrupt departure for Asiento. Mr. MACRUM told me himself that this was the reason for his action." We are not quite sure whether the grotesque absurdity of this theory makes for or against its acceptance. We are inclined, on the whole, to consider it at once incredible and true. The only thing that weighs against it is the fact that "idealists" of the kind described are rarely as cautious as Mr. MACRUM has shown himself to be, and habitually seize every opportunity to lecture on their own superior virtue. The ex-Consul at Pretoria has not yet done any such lecturing, except possibly to "intimate personal friends," and thereby he exhibits a moderation and wisdom inconsistent with the possession of ideas like those ascribed to him. The suggestion is fully as good, however, as any of its numerous predecessors, and it is irritating enough to be really attractive. As for the State Department semi-official outgiving that the youth, on finding himself involved in the excitements, though not in the dangers, of war, was frightened into a pitiable condition of nervous prostration from which he has not yet recovered, we can only say that while in this city Mr. MACRUM seemed to have his nerves under particularly good control.

—Thanks to the ever-interesting and often-edifying Transcript, we are able to inform an attentive world that there gathered in Cambridge this week, at the home of Col. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, "a notable company of literary men and women." They included the members of the recently dead and more recently revived Authors' Club of Boston, and "there were other prominent writers among the guests." We will not quote The Transcript's appreciative remarks about the refreshments that were served and the conversation that was conversed, hastening, instead, to the list of names with which the article concludes. These names were doubtless selected with knowledge and care, and, considering the nature of the assemblage, it may safely be assumed that to the owners of them Boston looks for the preservation of her reputation as a centre of intellectual activity. Here is the list, entirely unabridged: "OSCAR FAY ADAMS, NATHAN HASKELL DOLE, SAM WALTER FOSS, Mrs. ALICE FREEMAN PALMER, JOSEPHINE P. PEABODY, HELEN LEAH REED, Prof. VIDA D. SCUDDER, HERBERT D. WARD, and FRANK SANBORN." Now, with all respect to every one of these good people, and cordially admitting that we had heard of several of them before, was a reception at which they were the most eminent guests really "a notable company of literary men and women"? Noted for what and by whom? Ah! Boston, Boston! Whither art thou drifting—or rather, whither hast thou drifted? If these questions should grieve or offend anybody we would be sincerely sorry that we ever propounded them, but the impulse to seek for light on a most important matter was too strong to be resisted.

—Col. JACK CHINN has generally been regarded as a man of action rather than as a man of thought, but it seems that he has reflected to some purpose on the merits and demerits of a custom with the consequences of which he is so familiar that he might have been expected to take its propriety for granted. The custom in question is that of making pistols and long knives articles of ordinary, every-day wearing apparel. "I am opposed to the practice," said Col. CHINN to a reporter at Frankfort, this week, "and if I were permitted to do so, I would draw up a law that would stop it." His idea, he went on to explain, would be to make dueling legal, but to make it a capital offense for the gentlemen at odds to fight within twenty-four hours after their quarrel. This delay, the Colonel added, would "force them to sleep on the proposition, and there would be very few fights." The value of this suggestion may not instantly impress itself on all minds, but would-be reformers always encounter opposition. To a knowledge of that fact, perhaps, is due what we are asked to believe is the other fact that at the moment when Col. CHINN uttered these remarks he carried a "house gun" of 45 calibre stuck inside the waistband of his trousers, a slightly smaller revolver in his hip pocket, and in some other convenient receptacle a spring knife long enough to reach the vitals of an elephant. That may or may not be why Col. CHINN mournfully closed the interview with the assertion that the Kentucky law against carrying deadly weapons concealed about the person has proved to be ineffective.

JUDGE FITZGERALD'S CASE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The independent press of this city has on frequent occasions expressed its surprise and disappointment at the so-called "apathy" of the people to the attacks and criticisms of the City Club, Bar Association, and other anti-Tammany organizations upon our Judges and public officials. The attitude of these organizations does not invite the confidence of the public. It is believed to be partisan and unfair. The case of the people against these organizations may safely be rested upon such instances as the cruel attack upon Judge Fitzgerald for his action in appointing Mr. John F. Carroll receiver in the suit of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company against the Warehouse and Trust Company.

The case is so simple and free from criticism to the impartial legal mind that not even the Bar Association, with its recognized anti-Tammany tendencies, could be induced to take notice of it. It was left for the City Club to insult the integrity of a Judge who has for many years enjoyed a stainless reputation upon the bench, by directing an investigation based solely upon the statement of the President, who expressly disavowed all personal knowledge and responsibility for the facts. The ordering of this investigation was immediately followed by newspaper statements by the Secretary and members of the City Club, in which they outlined and discussed at length the different methods of impeachment, as though the Judge in question had really been guilty of a grave wrong. The facts are few and simple:

A suit was brought by the trustee of a mortgage given to secure an issue of bonds to foreclose that mortgage. The only parties to the action were the trustee and the company, but there were many other parties, such as creditors and stockholders of the corporation, interested in the action of the Court and in the outcome of the suit, who were not before the Court, but whom it was bound to protect. The parties to the action asked for the appointment of Mr. Grant as receiver; the Court appointed Mr. Carroll. The complaint of the action of the Judge now made is:

1. That he did not appoint Mr. Grant, to whom both the parties had assented.
2. That he appointed Mr. Carroll.

It would have been improper and unusual to have appointed the nominee of the parties as receiver. They were not the only people interested in the outcome of the litigation, or whose rights were to be protected. When a corporation becomes insolvent its assets become a trust fund for the protection of all of its creditors and stockholders, and the Court itself becomes the trustee. The receiver is the mere arm and instrument of the Court to assist it in the administration of the insolvent estate. The responsibility for his appointment and for the manner in which he administers his trust rests with the Court. His selection should therefore be the untrammeled act of the Court.

The professional standing of the counsel for the parties is a guaranty that there was no collusion in this particular case, and yet the interests of the parties to the suit may or may not be consistent with that of the unsecured creditors and stockholders who, while not heard on the application, are entitled to be protected. It is not true that it is the rule for courts to appoint the nominees of the parties as receivers of insolvent corporations. The contrary is the rule, especially where the unsecured creditors are not before the Court. It would be wrong of the Judge to allow the mortgagee and the company, acting through its Directors, to designate the receiver. His administration might not be and frequently would not be in the interest of the creditors and shareholders. He would owe his appointment to certain interests and would not be the impartial aid and adviser to the Court that the receiver is expected to be. Mr. Peckham, who, to the amazement of many members of his profession, made this unprovoked attack, is an experienced corporation lawyer. In how many cases of railroad foreclosure in which he has represented a party to the litigation have the parties succeeded in inducing the Court to appoint their nominee? Occasionally, where there have been two or more receivers, the parties in interest have been permitted to name one of them, but the Court has rarely, if ever, placed its trust in the hands of the nominees of the parties. Nobody knows that better than Mr. Peckham himself.

If then the action of the Judge in declining to appoint the nominee of the parties was not the subject of criticism, can it be said that its appointment of Mr. Carroll justified this onslaught upon the Judge and his appointee? Mr. Grant is recognized to-day as a gentleman of integrity, and of an unusually high order of business ability. Nobody questions that his appointment would have been creditable. Yet it is not long since he was the subject of the same sort of criticism that is now heaped upon Mr. Carroll and upon Judge Fitzgerald for having appointed him. Another Judge of the same court was attacked not many years ago for having appointed Mr. Grant as receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank, and the attack was quite as unjustifiable as the one now made upon Judge Fitzgerald.

Unfounded attacks upon the judiciary are crimes against the very corner stone of good government. They destroy the sensitiveness of the Judges to criticism, which is our greatest safeguard against the abuse of the sacred trust reposed in them. Worse still, the people wearied by baseless, hypercritical complaints, grow callous, and if the time of need should come, we will have frittered away the usefulness and dulled the conscience of our highest court of appeal against judicial corruption—the great forum of public opinion.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER.
New York, Feb. 9, 1900.

AN ARDENT ADVOCATE OF MR. BRYAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of THE TIMES, I would like, through your paper, to express my opinion in regard to some editorials you publish about Col. William Jennings Bryan. It is my candid opinion that the writer of these editorials will be surprised at the result of the coming election. You say in one issue that he stands for the dishonor of the Nation and freedom of riot. He stands for neither, and, on the other hand, he stands for the uplifting of the country to the high, exalted position it was in before the goldbug administration. Mr. Bryan is right when he says there never was a single gold standard in this country, and it is an outrage that the present Congress should try to fasten an English financial measure on this country. But there is something else good that can be said of him. If elected President, William J. Bryan would be the Executive at Washington, not like electing McKinley and afterward having Mark Hanna. His principles are on the side of righteousness, and the man who is President today once had the glorious consolation that he had these same true, straightforward principles. He voted and argued in favor of free silver and was always a rabid silver man, but, when it came to securing the nomination for the highest office in the gift of the people, he, at Hanna's dictation, abandoned the good work he had done in Congress when he was his own boss. His Administration to date has been so unsatisfactory in regard to war, trusts, currency, &c., that the people will rise in their might this election, with one grand shout, and say "We want no more McKinleyism, Harnaism, Algerism, or Gageism. Give us some good, old-time Jeffersonian Democracy, through the man of the hour, that sterling Democrat, William J. Bryan."

WILLIAM P. CUNNINGHAM.
New York, Feb. 2, 1900.

"Governor or Vice President."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial "Governor of Vice President" is to the point, and should do good. Gov. Roosevelt is very popular with the masses of the people of this State, and I trust from every primary they will declare with one voice for his nomination to the Vice Presidency. Under such circumstances he would be most ungrateful to think of declining the nomination.

Besides, there are other interests which he could greatly serve by going to Washington. As Governor of this State he is a continual menace to the vested rights and interests of corporations. He is a busybody, making mischief and causing untold anxiety to the capitalists everywhere with his Franchise Tax bills, and now he proposes to tear up the tax laws. Let him go to Washington, by all means.

WILLIAM A. DENNIS.
Waterford, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Almost Human in Its Egotism.

"Curses on my fatal gift of beauty!" muttered the alligator, moving briskly toward the swamp to escape the hunters who were after his hide.—Chicago Tribune.

Unexpected Defense.

Judge—Have you anything to say before the sentence is passed?

Burglar—Yes'r; if I'd a know'd that spinster lady had a dinner bell under 'er piller things 'd a come out diff'r'nt.—Indianapolis Journal.

Failed as a Reminder.

The absent-minded man paused and gazed dreamily at a bit of string tied around his finger. "My wife told me to do something," he mused, "but I'm blessed if I can remember whether it was to have my picture taken or get a tooth pulled."—Philadelphia Record.

No Hearsay Evidence.

"Yes," the witness declared, "I could give further evidence against the prisoner, but as Kipling says: 'That's another—'"

"Never mind what Kip Ling says," interrupted the Magistrate, "the Chinee can testify fur himself when his turn comes."—Philadelphia Press.

Association.

Miss DeMuir—Papa, this is Mr. Galloper—no, I mean Mr. Pacer.

The Young Man—I beg pardon, but my name is Trotter.

Miss DeMuir—So stupid of me. I knew it had something to do with horses, though.—Chicago Tribune.

SIR REDVERS.

Porter E. Brown in Boston Globe.

Sir Redvers Buller stood upon a kopje fair and round,
And gazed at Ladysmith across the veldt.
And wiped a tear from out his eye, and then he heaved a sigh,
'Twould sure have caused an iceman's heart to melt.

Around him stood his gallant staff with hyphenated names,
And medals on their chests full two feet deep,
Who wore white dressed kid gloves upon their hands whene'er awake.
And undressed ones whene'er they went to sleep.

The buttons which they had would make a bellboy turn quite green;
Pink weather strips were wound around their calves,
And most of them wore single-barreled glasses in their eyes
(They will insist on doing things by halves.)

Sir Redvers wiped a furtive tear from out his eagle eye,
And longingly he gazed at Ladysmith.
Said he: "Sometime we'll eat our Sunday dinner in that place,
Believe me when I say that ain't no myth.

"It seems quite strange that we who each have seven pairs of pants,
And titles which we carry round in vans,
And sixty feet of choice gold braid around our manly chests,
And white kid gloves to wear upon our han's,

"Should have to duck around and dodge a lot of rustic Boers,
Whose whiskers look like hay of years ago,
With only one suspender—not an eyeglass in the bunch,
It surely is most horrid, dontcherknow.

"We've often thought we'd eat our Sunday dinner there before,
But Oom Paul Krüger does not think it best,
And surely 'twould be very impolite, and very rude,
If we did not accede to his request.

"Perhaps he'll realize how unkind his actions really are,
And let us eat our Sunday dinner there;
Until he does, we'll wander round and go and shoot the chutes,
We'll now return to camp and comb our hair."

TROUBLE IN MARTINIQUE.

Troops Fire on a Mob, Killing Nine and Wounding Fourteen—Miners Prevent Cane Harvesting.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Feb. 9.—There have been grave happenings here. A mob of about 1,200 miners has, since Monday last, been preventing the harvesting of sugarcane. The movement is extending, and troops have been sent in all directions. An infantry post of twenty-five men was attacked and fired on its assailants, killing nine men and wounding fourteen.

In the Commune of Le François two incendiary fires have occurred on plantations.

GERMAN NAVAL BILL DEBATE.

Radical Leader Asserts His Party Cannot Support the Measure.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—On the resumption of the debate on the Navy bill in the Reichstag to-day, Count von Arnim, in behalf of the Imperialists, said they favored the bill.

The Secretary of the Interior, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, emphasized the necessity of an increase of the fleet so as to adequately protect the enormously increasing shipping trade of Germany, and said the bill had been unanimously approved by the Federal Governments.

Herr Richter, the Radical member, in opposing the bill, insinuated that the British seizure of German ships was brought about opportunely in order to support the Navy bill, as was, he claimed, the attempt on the life of Emperor William prior to the introduction of the Anti-Revolutionary bill. Constitutional and financial considerations, Herr Richter continued, rendered it impossible for the Radicals to approve the bill.

Herr Richter characterized the present enthusiasm for a larger navy as short lived and factitious, and declared that the danger from blockades was quite imaginary. After ridiculing the suggestions thrown out during the previous debate respecting the probability of a joint Russo-German proceeding against Great Britain, he warned the House of the perils of the "imperialist craze," saying that British imperialism had met with a fiasco in South Africa and that German imperialists ought to profit by the warnng.

To-morrow Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, and Herr Haussmann, leader of the People's Party, will speak against the bill.

AMERICAN HELD IN ENGLAND.

E. E. Galer Charged with Stealing Bill of Acceptance.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Edmond E. Galer, described as a cadet on board the American Line steamer St. Louis, was arrested at Southampton yesterday on the charge of stealing two bills of acceptance, for 21,134 marks, in transit from Berlin to New York, the property of Clifton J. Morehouse.

When charged to-day Galer said he picked up the bills on the docks at Southampton, and, as he had gambled on board the St. Louis and lost all his money, he thought there was no harm in negotiating the bills. He was remanded for a week.

Edward Galer comes from New York. He has been with the American Line since March 3, 1899, when he joined the Paris. After that vessel went on the Manacles he joined the St. Louis. He was a cadet in the deck department. His father is a contractor, and his address is given as Elmhurst, L. I. Nothing is known of his arrest at the New York office of the line. The name of C. J. Morehouse does not appear on the first cabin list of the St. Louis.

HONORS FOR PRINCE HENRY.

The Kaiser Orders Receptions and Fetes for His Brother.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—Orders have been issued by the Emperor for a splendid reception in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia on his arrival. The Kaiser will meet the Prince at the Berlin station Tuesday.

His Majesty is also arranging a reception and fête at Kiel, which will include a torchlight procession. Speeches, however, will be eliminated from the programme, as the Emperor has painful recollections of those that were delivered in 1898 on the departure of Prince Henry for the East.

To-day Empress Augusta Victoria, with her sister, the Duchess of Glücksbourg, visited Princess Henry and the baby.

MUTINY AT KHARTOUM SERIOUS.

Revolt of Soudanese Troops Causes Anxiety at Cairo.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A special dispatch from Cairo says the mutiny of Soudanese troops at Khartoum has assumed serious proportions, and is causing great anxiety.

Esterhazy to Surrender for Trial.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The Temps this evening says it understands Major Count Esterhazy intends to surrender himself for trial on the old charge of having in his possession the famous document known as "Cette canaille de D—," which figured so prominently in the recent trial of Alfred Dreyfus at Rennes, and that he asks for a safe conduct regarding the other proceedings taken against him.

Sir Henry M. Stanley Convalescent.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—It is announced to-day that Sir Henry Morton Stanley, the famous African explorer, and Liberal-Unionist member of Parliament for North Lambeth, who was taken suddenly ill with gastritis in the House of Commons Wednesday night and was thought to be in a somewhat serious condition, has now practically recovered.

Russian Dredger Given Up as Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The new Russian steam dredger Devolant, which left the Clyde Dec. 21 for Odessa, is overdue, and has been given up as lost. It is surmised that she foundered in the Channel. There were nineteen persons on board the Devolant.

Russia to Import Coal for Railways.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—On the proposal of M. de Witte, the Minister of Finance, the Czar has consented to the importation of coal, exclusively for the use of the Russian railways, free of duty until Sept. 1 next.

German Factories Need Coal.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The Saxon factory district has been forced to suspend work partially, because of the coal famine. The Saxon Government is securing the remainder of the coal supply for operating the State railroads.

Banker Under 1,000,000 Marks Bail.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—Herr Sternberg, a Berlin banker, has been arrested on a charge of fraudulent practices. He furnished bail to the amount of a million marks.

Mrs. Marshall Safford Found Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Mrs. Marshall Safford of New York was found dead in her bed this morning in a hotel at St. Albans.

Soldiers on the Missouri Die.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 9.—The hospital ship Missouri was lying in the harbor at Honolulu when the steamer Alameda, now here, left that port. The Missouri reported an exceedingly rough passage after leaving Nagasaki, and during that trip sixteen of her passengers died, most of them from wounds received in the war and from dysentery. The Missouri had 272 sick and wounded soldiers on board when she started from Manila.

Aid for Dead Sailors' Families.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Secretary Long received a cable message this morning from Admiral Watson, commanding the Asiatic Station, dated at Hongkong, Feb. 8, saying that the residents of Hongkong have subscribed $1,000 for the families of those killed and injured by the explosion on board the Wheeling on the 27th ult. Admiral Watson says that all the wounded are doing well.

TENEMENT HOUSE SHOW

Charity Organization Society's Novel Object Lesson.

Conditions in the Dwellings of the City's Poor Shown by Models, Plans, and Photographs.

The present condition of the tenement houses of this city is so serious and the evils arising therefrom are such a menace to the welfare of the community, the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society says, that it has decided to give a two weeks' exhibition for the purpose of stimulating public interest in the question. The exhibition, admission to which will be free, will be opened this evening at 404 Fifth Avenue, and will continue open daily except Sundays from 2:30 to 6:30 and from 7:30 to 10:30 P. M.

It is said that there are at present more than 44,000 tenement houses in the old City of New York, and that new tenement houses are being erected at the rate of about 2,000 a year. These, it is said, are in many respects worse than the old buildings erected thirty years ago. They are badly constructed, and so planned that many rooms depend for their light and air entirely upon long, narrow, dark airshafts, which, instead of giving light and air, are merely stagnant wells emitting foul odors and disease.

The exercises to-night will be opened by short addresses from F. W. Holls, Chairman of the Tenement House Committee; Robert W. De Forest, President of the Charity Organization Society; Gov. Roosevelt, President Low of Columbia University, and Dr. E. R. L. Gould, President of the City and Suburban Homes Company. Three floors of the building will be devoted to the exhibition of models, plans, photographs, maps, charts, and tables of statistics, showing existing conditions in New York tenement houses, model tenements all over the world, suburban dwellings, lodging houses, health conditions, poverty conditions, and agencies for betterment, competitive plans for model tenements, parks and playgrounds, &c. From Feb. 19 to Feb. 24 there will be each evening conferences and public discussions of the questions involved.

Three prizes, respectively, of $500, $250, and $100, will be awarded for architects' plans for improved city tenements. A large number of architects have entered this competition, and from the plans sent in the Tenement House Committee has selected twelve as deserving of high commendation and seventy-five as deserving of commendation. The jury of award will be as follows: W. Bayard Cutting, President of the Improved Dwellings Association; John D. Crimmins, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, Mrs. Roland C. Lincoln of Boston, Miss Lillian D. Ward, head worker of the Nurses' Settlement, W. R. Mead of McKim, Mead & White, and I. N. Phelps Stokes.

It is believed that visitors to the exhibition will have placed before them in concrete form a clear and comprehensive statement of existing conditions, so that intelligent action may be taken to remedy them and to prevent their recurrence. The solution of the tenement-house problem is said to lie along three distinct lines: First, through the enactment of wise restrictive legislation; secondly, through the building of model tenement houses as commercial enterprises, and thirdly, through the improvement and proper management of existing old tenement houses and the condemnation of buildings which are unfit for habitation.

ARION SOCIETY CARNIVAL.

Spirit of Revel Held Sway at the Annual Ball — Brilliant Floats Headed by Trumpets.

It was Arion night in the Madison Square Garden last night, and the society, celebrated for its many gayeties, gave to the votaries of dance and rout the most brilliant ball in its history.

It was but shortly after 9 o'clock when Frank's Military Band struck up the first notes of the preliminary concert, and from that time on until after midnight the cabs deposited their freight of gayly dressed women and sombrely dressed men. It was not long before the aisles were crowded with a merry throng, all intent on the pleasure of the hour. Débutantes and dowagers, striplings and gray beards jostled each other in the promenade. As the Arion is called by courtesy a mask ball, there was a sprinkling of costumes, and a distinct prominence of parti-colored carnival caps worn by the Arionites.

The vast hall was set in imitation of the Palace St. Marc in old Venice. In the centre stood a flower temple, decked out in thousands of electric lights and festooned with blooms and cloth of gold. Dividing the dancing floor from the promenade were tall masts in staff supporting a gilded netting, decked out with flowers, the masts also supporting ropes of electric lights. White, gold, and purple were the prevailing colors, and this scheme of decoration was followed through the entire hall, and with the myriad lights made a scene of surpassing splendor.

It was just 11 o'clock when the fanfare of the trumpets announced the oncoming procession, and never in its history has the Arion presented anything finer in the way of brilliant spectacle.

The floats glittered with myriads of tiny electric lights. The first represented "Ancient Time." It was drawn by six Egyptian slaves, and on it reclined the voluptuous Cleopatra, attended by Antonius. "Folk-Lore" was the title of the second float, and upon it were Venus and Tannhaeuser in the Horselberg. Venus was listening apparently to the song of Tannhaeuser, and grouped about them were nymphs with floral wreaths. "The Age of Reformation" showed Queen Bess surrounded by her Court attendants, the Earl of Leicester, the Earl of Essex, and Sir Walter Raleigh. "The Age of Absolutism" showed Louis XIV. on a golden throne, paying homage to beauty, represented by the historic characters of Ninon de l'Enclos, Louise de la Valliere, and Mme. de Maintenon, the stern face of Cardinal Mazarin presenting a strong and strange contrast.

"Uncle Sam" bore led the banner, on which was inscribed the name of the next float, "Modern Times." On a platform stood Columbia, with drawn sword and supporting "Old Glory," typifying the leader in modern thought and progress, and surrounded by representatives of Germany, Italy, France, Great Britain, and Spain.

Finally came Prince Carnival, attended by the masters of ceremonies, pages, and amazons. A. F. Lippel was Prince Carnival and Charles Vollmar impersonated Arion. Twice around the hall went this brilliant throng to the applause of the multitude, and then, after a brief interval of dancing, came the fantastic ballet of eight premiers and sixty-four coryphees, forming brilliant figures representing the sun and the colors of the rainbow.

Then the multitude danced, and after it had danced it drank. Wine flowed and good cheer reigned. There were enough policemen present to quell a riot, but not one of them was called upon to exercise his official functions.

It was far into the morning when the pleasure-sated crowd drifted into the night, and the shrill cries of the newsboys told the revelers that the Arion Ball was a memory.

JORDAN GUILTY OF CONTEMPT.

Miss Nethersole's Press Agent Must Pay Judgment or Go to Jail.

Leopold Jordan, Olga Nethersole's press agent, was before Judge McCarthy, in Part I. of the City Court, yesterday morning charged with contempt of court. Mrs. Mary Van Zandt of 400 West Twenty-third Street had obtained judgment against Jordan for $380.86, the amount being money he owed her for board and on a note.

Jordan had been summoned to appear before Judge McCarthy on Wednesday for examination as to his income, he having failed to pay the judgment. Jordan disregarded the summons, and on motion of Mrs. Van Zandt's attorney he was ordered to appear yesterday and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. He appeared before the Judge yesterday wearing a monocle and a carnation. He was ordered to pay $380.86, the amount of the judgment, and $30, the amount of the costs in the case. Twenty days were given him in which to raise the money or go to jail.

Andrew Carnegie in Florida.

Andrew Carnegie and family have left Ormond to spend a few weeks in Florida.

ACTION AGAINST LEDERER.

George B. McLennan Asks that Proceedings Be Taken to Dissolve the "Belle of New York" Company.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—An application was made to-day to Attorney General Davies for the dissolving of the George W. Lederer Company of New York City by George B. McLennan, who was Vice President of the company. Mr. McLennan declares the company insolvent to the amount of several thousand dollars. He also makes allegations against George W. Lederer, President of the company.

Mr. McLennan alleges that Charles F. Goll has recovered a judgment against the company for over $10,000. The only business which the company has conducted during the past year, he says, was the "Belle of New York" in London, which was presented on a royalty contract with Williamson & Musgrave, Limited, and the only assets of the company are $10,000 due on royalties and the scenes and costumes of two or three operas, which are of little value.

The company, he declares, has the following obligations: Herman Oppenheimer, $6,000; Merchants and Traders' Bank, $500; Frank Strauss, $500; believes that $3,600 is due one Jordon; due Charles F. Goll, lessee of the bar of the Casino, $1,500 borrowed in 1898; believes that $3,800 is due K. Erlanger.

Mr. McLennan believes the company owned the exclusive right to produce the "Belle of New York," but in spite of that fact George W. Lederer, the President of the company, has claimed such right, and has sold it, he says, for $5,000. The petitioner alleged that $9,000 is due him from the company.

George W. Davison, as attorney for the company, asked that the hearing be adjourned for two weeks. The Attorney General adjourned the case for one week.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

"Il Trovatore" Well Sung to a Small Audience.

Empty seats speak more loudly than words. A good many estimable persons are still engaged in trying to persuade others that the general public does not really like the modern music drama; but prefers the good, old-fashioned opera with the waltz rhythms and the high notes. Nevertheless, there are occasions when the general public behaves itself with a shocking disregard for the contentions of these same estimable persons. One of these occasions was last night, when "Il Trovatore" was performed very well indeed at the Metropolitan Opera House. There were many empty seats in the orchestra, more in the orchestra circle, and still more in the upper part of the house. The fact that "Il Trovatore" had been given once on a Saturday night at half prices does not help the estimable persons. If their argument is sound, the general public should be glad to crowd the house at the full prices. But perhaps all those who really prefer "Il Trovatore" to the newer fashions were in the house on that Saturday night.

It is a pity that there were not more present last night. The performance was a good one, and "Il Trovatore" well sung is by no means bad to hear. The old familiar melodies sounded pleasing last night, and the audience applauded them heartily. Mme. Nordica was again an admirable Leonora. She was in good voice, and sang with abundant vigor. Her work, as always, was conscientious and intelligent. Mme. Mantelli repeated her demonstrative impersonation of Azucena. Signor Campanari was a most excellent Count, and won a well-deserved encore for his "Il Balen." Mr. Dippel showed marked improvement as Manrico. He was manly in both action and singing, and he treated his hearers to the beloved high notes in "Di quella pira" with plenty of voice. Signor Bevignani conducted.

SOLDIERS' BENEFIT A SUCCESS.

The Entertainment an Enjoyable One, and $6,200 Is Realized.

The benefit performance in aid of the sick and wounded British soldiers in South Africa and the widows and children of the American soldiers in the Philippines, which took place yesterday afternoon at the Empire Theatre, was an enjoyable entertainment in every respect. The net receipts, $6,200, will be divided equally. The decorations inside of the theatre were bright and patriotic, the English and American flags being distributed equally. Visitors were met at the door by pretty women, faultlessly attired and full of zeal and irresistible power of persuasion for the sale of the handsome programmes, some of which were disposed of at as high a price as $5 each.

There were eleven numbers on the programme, and every performer announced to appear was on hand. Daniel Frohman's company, which presented the first act of "Wheels Within Wheels," received a hearty reception. Mlle. Zelie de Lussan followed with a song, and Frank Worthing, Edward Morgan, William Lamp, and Miss Blanche Bates had the third number on the bill, a one-act play entitled "One More," by Francis Watson. This was also cordially received.

William Gillette then entertained the audience in his inimitable manner with "a few remarks." Mrs. Langtry followed with her recitation of Rudyard Kipling's poem, "The Absent-minded Beggar." Pol Plançon sang Faure's aria "Charité," and Nat Goodwin recited Kipling's "Danny Deever" and Clement Scott's "That's, What the Citizen Did." Miss Edna May, assisted by the "Belle of New York" chorus, sang the "Follow On" selection from that musical comedy.

Weber and Fields were received with vociferous applause, and Miss Fay Templeton gave her imitations of Mlle. Fougere. The long entertainment closed with the second act of "Lord and Lady Algy" by members of Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre Company. Many prominent persons occupied seats and boxes.

NEW DRAMA AT NEW HAVEN.

"The Greatest Thing in the World" Is Well Received.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 9.—"The Greatest Thing in the World," a drama in four acts by Harriet Ford, who formerly lived in this city, and Mrs. Henry C. De Mille, had its initial performance at the Hyperion Theatre, in this city, to-night. The theatre was packed, and Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, for whom the play was especially written, was given an enthusiastic reception. The audience was in her favor from the rise of the curtain and forced her to respond to seven calls.

Mrs. Le Moyne's support was also well received. Frederick De Belleville, the leading man, has been seen here before in support of other stars. Henry Jewett, who once played the important rôle of John Storm in "The Christian"; Walter Thomas, and Katherine Grey also appeared.

"THE COUNTESS CHIFFON" FAILS.

Mr. Brady to Replace It with "Mlle. Fifi" After To-night.

William A. Brady, who presented "The Countess Chiffon" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, has decided that the play is an absolute failure, and will withdraw the piece after this evening's performance. He will substitute in its place a revival of "Mlle. Fifi," the comedy which was presented at the Manhattan Theatre last February. The company which is giving the play this week at Indianapolis will cancel its further out-of-town engagements and return to New York after to-night's performance. The company will be somewhat changed, Grace George resuming her original part of Florence de Puissac. Miss Maude Granger will play Mrs. Bess Safford, the rôle Miss Rose Coghlan was seen in. Thomas H. Burns, Dora Davidson, and Frank Hatch will also have parts.

Perotti to Sing in "Tannhauser."

A change has been made necessary in the cast for "Tannhäuser," which is scheduled for this evening's performance at the Metropolitan Opera House, owing to M. Van Dyck, who has appeared twice this week, finding it impossible to sing again this evening. Mr. Grau has secured the services of Herr Perotti, the tenor from the Germania Theatre, who will sing the rôle.

Bruce Edwards Makes a Contract.

Bruce Edwards, business manager of Henry Irving and Ellen Terry's tour in this country, as the representative of Charles Frohman, signed a contract yesterday to manage Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon next season. They plan to produce in the late Autumn a new comedy by Martha Morton entitled "Indiana."

New York Yacht Club's Big Fleet.

Through an error the number of yachts enrolled in the New York Yacht Club fleet was quoted as 288 in yesterday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The number is 388.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The latest fashion of entertaining on Saturday seems to have crowded the social calendar and to-day and this evening the world of society will be occupied from noon until far into Sunday morning. Perhaps the event of the day which has been most discussed is the dinner and musicale to be given by Mrs. George J. Gould at 857 Fifth Avenue. This entertainment was arranged a number of weeks ago, and some time before the Count and Countess de Castellane arrived in this country. There will be one of the new-fashioned dinner gatherings, at which some fifty-six guests will be seated at small tables. The dinner will be followed by a musicale, to which over a hundred additional guests have been asked.

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Mrs. Astor will give her last large dinner this evening, as she is sailing on Feb. 22 for England. Mrs. George Crocker of 1 East Sixty-fourth Street will also give a large dinner this evening, and Mr. William C. Whitney will also entertain at dinner for Lady Colebrook, who is shortly to go abroad. At the Country Club, at Lakewood, there will be a dinner dance. Mr. and Mrs. Georges Glaenzer will give a studio dance at 33 East Twentieth Street, the second of a series. The annual St. Valentine's Kettledrum in aid of the Samaritan Home is one of the time-honored charitable entertainments, which takes place about this time every year, and will be held at Sherry's from 2 to 7 P. M. to-day. There will be a number of small dinners and several lesser entertainments also this evening.

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The Lucania, which sails to-day, has booked, among others, Mr. E. W. Barry, Mr. James Brown and Miss Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mr. A. H. Glendenning, Mr. W. T. Hoyt, Mrs. Henry Miller and Miss Miller, Mr. S. D. Pringle, Mr. William Von Sachs, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Sr., Mr. Hamilton Wickes, and Mr. James Coates of Pawtucket, R. I. The Fuerst Bismarck, for Genoa, has on her list, among others, the names of Mr. and Mrs. Brander Matthews and Miss Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie and children, who are to visit Mrs. Norrie's sister, the Countess de Pourtales, at Cannes; Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray Dodge, (Miss Elsie Barker,) who were married this week; Mrs. K. L. Gilbert and Miss Gilbert, Mrs. William B. Hoffman and the Misses Hoffman, Mrs. May Harrington Hanna of Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hopkinson Smith, Richard C. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Endicott, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Duncan, the Rev. Wilber Chapman and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. A. C. Barney, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, the poet, Mrs. Aldrich, and their two sons; Mr. William Bookstaver, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Hotchkiss and Miss Hotchkiss of New Haven, Mrs. Roland Redmond and Miss Lydia Redmond, Dr. M. Allen Starr and Mrs. Starr, Mr. Harold D. Hazletine, and Mr. Lispenard Stewart.

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On the Staatendam's list, for Rotterdam and France, among others, are the names of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. De Billier, Mr. Peter Bleecker, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Van Hook, and Mr. Charles De Beauregard and Mr. Paul De Beauregard.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne celebrated last evening at their country residence, Indian Neck Hall, at Oakdale, L. I., the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. Several hundred guests, including Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, arrived by special cars from Long Island City, and there was a reception from 4 to 7 o'clock, which was followed by dancing. The entire house was a bower of flowers. The large drawing room was given up to dancing, and the guests were received in the music and morning rooms. The floral decorations were ropes and festoons of laurel and white roses, the latter covered with silver spangles. There was also a profusion of palms, ferns, and banks of lilies and azaleas. Mr. and Mrs. Bourne met their guests in the main hall. Mrs. Bourne was assisted in receiving by her sister, Mrs. F. E. Ballard. The music for the reception was furnished by Lander, and the Misses Bourne and their cousin, Miss Ballard, arranged a dance for the younger people, who wore white and gray dominoes covered with silver stars and spangles. Supper was served in the upper hall, and was announced by cathedral chimes. Many of the guests returned to town in the special train, but some of the younger set remained over night, to enjoy the dancing. The house and grounds were beautifully illuminated by some 1,500 incandescent lights.

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An engagement of interest, announced in Cincinnati, is that of Miss Bertha Sherlock and Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Jr. Miss Sherlock is the fourth daughter of the late Thomas and Nancy C. Sherlock, and Mr. Carnegie is the second son of Mrs. Lucy Carnegie and a nephew of Mr. Carnegie of this city. The wedding will take place on Feb. 21, at Calvary Church, Cincinnati, and will be very quiet, owing to the recent death of the bride's mother.

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The San Francisco newspapers are responsible for the announcement of the engagement of Mr. Charles Raoul Duval of Paris and New York and Miss Beatrice Tobin of that city. Miss Tobin is the second of three sisters who have passed much of their time abroad. The family is very wealthy and devout. Miss Celia Tobin, the eldest daughter, was reported engaged to Lord Ennismore some years ago, and Miss Agnes Tobin, the younger sister, has been traveling abroad as the guest of Lady de Houghton. The Tobins and the Murphys were intimate friends, as were also the Hales, the eldest daughter of which family married Viscount Boyle, the younger son of the Earl of Cork. The Tobins have a private chapel in their San Francisco house, in California Street, and their charities to Roman Catholic institutions are considerable. Mr. Raoul Duval is well known in New York society. He has just finished building a beautiful house at Hempstead, and is one of the conspicuous members of the Meadow Brook Club. His brother married Miss Urquhart, the younger sister of Mrs. Brown-Potter.

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The death of Mrs. Fell, the grandmother of Mrs. Robert Kelso Cassatt, which took place on Thursday in Philadelphia, brought from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kelso Cassatt. Mrs. Cassatt is the daughter of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer. She will inherit a large property from her grandmother.

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Already Lenten lectures are beginning, and Prof. Wisner will give his annual series of conferences on literature and French historical subjects at different residences of well-known matrons, beginning Thursday, March 1, at the house of Mrs. S. Barton French, 15 West Fifty-first Street. Subsequent lectures will be given at the residences of Mrs. Reeve Merritt, Mrs. W. G. Oakman, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. S. Barton French, and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs.

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The fifth meeting of Mrs. Benjamin S. Church's dancing class was held last evening in the large ballroom at Sherry's. Among the patronesses who received were Mrs. Church, Mrs. Henry Beeckman, Mrs. Edward Curtis, Mrs John Clarkson Jay, and several others. The cotillion was led by Mr. J. Montgomery Strong. There were two favor figures, and the favors, while simple, were extremely artistic and pretty. They included large shaving balls of varicolored papers, Japanese ash trays, and fancy baskets of all sizes, shapes, and kinds. The dance was largely attended, and was, as usual, a great success. Among the dancers were Miss Edith Van Cortlandt Jay, the Misses Delafield, Miss Roosevelt, Miss Richard, Miss Jean Brown, Miss de Peyster, Miss Schieffelin, Miss Rosina Boardman, Miss Weeks, Miss Lefferts, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Miss Julia Pierson, Miss Lord, Miss Helen Peabody, Miss May Beekman, Miss Josephine Roe, Miss Louise Gallatin, Miss Hegeman, Miss Hoyt, Miss Amy Olyphant, Miss Rutherford, Miss Kennedy, Miss Geer, Miss Catharine Emmet, Miss Josephine Atterbury, and the Messrs. H. H. Boyesen, John R. Irwin, Lawrence Atterbury, Arthur Laurence, Richard Pigeiow, Lansing Satterlee, Alfred Walker, R. W. Anderson, J. C. Converse, R. G. Cooke, Alfred Wagstaff, Benjamin Jaffray, R. R. Parish, Arthur Sloan, and Anson de Peyster.

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Mr. James Stokes gave a dinner, followed by a large reception, at his residence, 68 Park Avenue, last night. The dinner was one of sixteen covers, and the guests were Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, Miss Susan De Forest Day, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, Gen. Ripley and Mrs. Ripley, Dr. Otis and Mrs. Otis, Miss Colby, Dr. Peaseley and Mrs. Peaseley, Miss Emma Wirt Harris, and Miss Stokes. After the dinner there was a large reception and musicale in honor of Mr. Stokes's niece, daughter of Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Mildred Stokes. The guests were received in the ante-hall on the second floor by Mrs. Isaac N. P. Stokes, Miss Stokes, Miss Mildred Stokes, and her sisters. The entrance hall on the street floor was decorated with draperies of Indian and other decorative stuffs gathered by Mr. Stokes in his recent journeyings abroad, and with a few palms and large pots of azaleas. The decorations by Davis throughout the house were simple but effective, consisting of tulips, azaleas, lilies, ivy, and palms and ferns. The musical programme was given by Maurice Farkoa, who sang French and English comic songs; Mrs. Morris Black, the contralto; Miss Beatrice Herford, who gave some of her clever and amusing monologues, and Mr. Kohler, the mind reader. Mr. Ellis was the accompanist. The artist sang and recited in the Louis Seize drawing room. Among the 200 guests invited to the musicale and reception were the Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord, the Count and Countess de Castellane, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, the Countess Schimmelman, Prince de Croy of Belgium, Admiral Erben and Mrs. Erben, the Misses Gurnee, Miss Ella de Peyster, the Misses Parsons, Miss Mary Crocker, Miss Eleanor Hewitt, Miss Hoadley, Miss Enos, Miss Godwin, Lieut. Carlyon Bellairs, R. B. N.; Miss Ripley, Gen. Samuel Thomas and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hadden, Jr., Mrs. Finley, Mrs. John Minturn, Miss Minturn, Loyall Farragut, Mr. and Mrs. Dodge, Miss Catherine Dodge, Mr. J. Harsen Rhoades, Mr. and Mrs. Austen G. Fox, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Emily Hoffman, Miss Beatrice How, Mr. John M. Howells, Miss May Welling, Miss Post, Mr. Slade and Miss Slade, Mr. and Mrs. G. Glaesner, Mr. F. A. Juilliard, the Misses de Peyster, Dr. Kinnicutt and Mrs. Kinnicutt, Mr. and Mrs. Betts, Mrs. Van Nest, Miss Van Nest, Miss Barbey, Miss Fields, Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis, the Misses Cunninghame, Miss Beeckman, Miss Hubbard, the Misses Davidson, the Misses Dominick, the Misses Fraser, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Barnes, the Misses Robbins, and Messrs. Peter Marie, Herbert Parsons, F. A. de Peyster, J. Langdon Erving, Boudinot Keith, John Hubbard, William B. Bristow, Barney, F. G. Pratt, and Stokes.

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Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Godkin have issued invitations to a selected list of people to subscribe to a course of six lectures to be given by Dr. Carl Lumholtz and Prof. F. Hamilton Cushing during March and April. The subject of these lectures will be life among the cannibals of Australia and the aboriginal tribes of Mexico, and will be illustrated by stereopticon views. The first lecture will be given at the residence of Mrs. Henry Draper, 271 Madison Avenue, on Tuesday, March 13, and succeeding lectures will be given at private houses or at Sherry's.

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Among the Americans registered recently at Nice are Mr. Crimmins, Hotel des Iles Britannique; Mr. G. E. Dudley, Hotel des Anglais; Mme. and Mlle. Fitch, Hotel des Anglais; Mr. and Mrs. Hutcheson, Hotel Monopole; Mrs. Stewart Jackson, Grand Hotel; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Morse, Hotel de la Mediterannée; Miss Emily MacTavish of Baltimore, Hotel du Louvre; Mrs. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Saltus, Grand Hotel; Mrs. and Miss Van Buren, Grand Hotel. The Valiant, with Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, had arrived in port. On Jan. 25 there was a grand fancy dress ball at the Grand Hotel. Mrs. Van Buren, the wife of the American Consul, gave another brilliant reception, at which there were many Americans and English people present.

DINNER NIGHT AT WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Senator Depew entertained a large dinner party this evening. Among his guests were Justice and Mrs. McKenna, Senator and Mrs. Frye, Senator Hale, Senator Wolcott, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, the Bishop of Washington and Mrs. Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Audenried, Sir Charles Eliot of the British Embassy, Mr. Moreton Frewen, the Hon. John A. Kasson, Mr. and Mrs. Representative George B. McClellan, Miss Hegeman, and Chauncey M. Depew, Jr. Miss Pauiding acted as hostess.

The Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. David Jayne Hill entertained this evening at dinner at their home, on K Street. Their guests were Lord and Lady Pauncefote, the Minister from Belgium and Countess De Lichterveide, the Chinese Minister and Mme. Wu, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Baron Von Sternberg of the German Embassy, Mrs. Steele of Elmira, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page.

Representative and Mrs. Fowler of New Jersey to-night entertained at dinner in honor of Secretary and Mrs. Gage.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, who are established for the Winter in a delightful residence on Sixteenth Street, entertained at a theatre and supper party to-night. The guests were from the younger set, and were gathered together to meet John Drew after the play.

Folger—Shaw.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Miss Marie Scott Shaw, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. A. D. Shaw, was married to Benjamin W. Folger, Jr., of Kingston, Ontario, yesterday. The wedding occurred at the residence of the bride's parents.

CONDITIONS IN LUZON ISLAND.

Capt. Kneedler Says Peace Prevails in the Southern Portion — Good Crops Are Being Raised.

HONOLULU, Feb. 2.—Capt. W. L. Kneedler of the United States hospital ship Missouri, en route to San Francisco from Manila, with nearly 300 sick soldiers, says that he made a tour of Southern Luzon in company with Gen. Young just before leaving Manila. The conditions there show a complete cessation of war.

"I found the people perfectly contented and engaged in their agricultural pursuits," said the Captain, "and they are very prosperous. Splendid crops are being raised, and many cattle, and there were no signs that the Filipinos were not satisfied with the new order of affairs. As far as this whole district is concerned, the trouble seems to be at an end.

"Manila itself is quiet and prosperous. There is absolutely no sign of disturbance there. I was surprised at the amount of work that has been done toward making the place sanitary. The town is in a remarkably clean condition."

A DEFENSE OF TRUSTS.

Arguments of Orators in a Discussion by the Patria Club.

The Patria Club held its third public meeting at the Hotel Savoy last evening. The topic was "Trusts," and the discussion was opened by Col. Charles H. Denison, who said that the difficulty with trusts is not what they have done, but what the people are afraid they may do.

In reference to the assertions of commercial travelers and hotel men that the political party which does not declare against trusts will be beaten, because trusts do away with traveling, Col. Denison declared that the Christian religion was opposed in the interest of Demetrius and the other silversmiths, and flying coaches denounced on account of roadside taverns in England, with as much reason as the trusts are opposed for the sake of commercial travelers.

The Rev. Dr. J. Winthrop Hegeman, rector of Christ Church, Riverdale, discussed "Trusts and the Church." He said that the Church and the trusts are simply expressions of that universal law of evolution which is bringing in a new civilization. "Protestantism," he asserted, "will never have the power of Rome until she has integrated headship. The value of trusts is in the contribution which they make to a commercial headship, and they are evil only when the few who manipulate them oppress the people, because the people must be the first consideration of both the Church and the trusts. As for the displaced shopkeepers and middlemen, he said that the fundamental cry of this age should be 'Back to the soil.'"

A. Walker Otis declared that trusts should be regulated, but cannot be suppressed, because their existence is but an incident in the development of society. In regard to the relation of trust to the Government, he said that here the trust is weakest, first because it does not pay its fair share of taxes, and secondly, that it receives special favors from the Government.

Adelbert H. Steele also spoke and the subject was then thrown open for a general discussion.

Hilton Art Exhibit Open Monday.

On Monday, Lincoln's Birthday, the American Art Galleries, Madison Square, where the art collection of the late Henry Hilton is on exhibition, will be open from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and 7:30 until 10 P. M. There will be no exhibition to-morrow.

SOCIALISTS OUT IN FORCE.

A Speaker on Municipal Ownership at People's Institute Overwhelmed with Their Questions.

Dr. Milo R. Maltbie delivered the second of a series of lectures on municipal government in England to an audience of about 1,000 members of the People's Institute last night at Cooper Union. The lecture related chiefly to the municipal ownership of gas and water systems, and went to show that the cities in the United States were behind the English cities in this particular.

After the lecture was completed Dr. Maltbie said that he was ready to answer any questions on the lecture that his hearers would ask him. The questions led away from the subject of the lecture and the Doctor soon found himself in a lively argument with several Socialists who appeared in the audience.

One gray-haired man arose and asked the Doctor whether or not kerosene oil should be sold by the City Governments.

"I burn kerosene," he said, "because I can't afford gas. If the municipal ownership of gas is right, the municipal ownership of kerosene is right, too."

"Socialists believe in the municipal ownership of a great many industries," said Dr. Maltbie, "they believe"—

"The prevailing idea of what a Socialist is," interrupted a tall young man, "is a snare and a delusion. I'm a Socialist, and I know that they are always misrepresented."

"There are many different kinds of Socialists," said the doctor. "Some are very conservative in their beliefs, while some believe in no government at all—in anarchy, in fact."

"I deny that!" shouted another man, shaking his fist at the doctor.

The tall young man began to speak again.

"There are 10,000,000 Socialists," he said.

"Where are they?" asked Dr. Maltbie.

"Three million of them are in Germany," roared a bass voice.

The uproar in the hall at this point was deafening, and Socialists were springing up on all sides, anxious to give voice to their views. The Chairman therefore hastily adjourned the meeting and had the lights put out.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. John R. Lewis, U. S. A.

Gen. John R. Lewis, United States Army, retired, one of the best-known men in the Grand Army of the Republic and in army circles, died suddenly in Chicago on Thursday. At the outbreak of the civil war Gen. Lewis mustered a company of men known as the Fifth Vermont Volunteers, and was commissioned Captain. He was sent South and rose to the rank of Brevet Brigadier General. He took part in the battle of the Wilderness, where he lost an arm. In 1872 he retired from active service in the army and went South, settling in Atlanta. Taking up work there, he soon became identified with the public life of the city, and was appointed Postmaster.

Recently he gave up life in the South and traveled in the West in search of health. He went to Chicago nine weeks ago. He was at that time ill, and, owing to his condition, but few of his army friends knew of his presence in the city.

He was born in Edinburg, Penn., in 1835. He leaves a wife, who, with a son, is in Dawson City, in the Klondike, where they have resided for two years. The other son is detailed at West Point as instructor.

The funeral will probably be held at Arlington Cemetery, Washington, although the exact place will not be determined until definite word is received from Lieut. Lewis at West Point.

Ernest King.

Ernest King, senior member of the firm of E. King & Son, publishers of The Middletown Penny Press, died at his home, at Middletown, Conn., yesterday, after an illness of nearly three months, aged seventy-three years. Mr. King was born in England and entered journalism at an early age. When nineteen years old he assumed the editorial control of The Aylesbury (England) News. He purchased The Blackburn (England) Times just previous to the outbreak of the civil war in America, and, against strong opposition, warmly espoused the cause of the Union. In 1867 he came to America, and for several years was associate editor of The Pittsburg Commercial, going later to Canton, Ohio, as editor of The Canton Republican. He went to Middletown in 1875, and, in company with his son, started a weekly newspaper. Later The Penny Press, a daily newspaper, was established.

William M. Randell.

William M. Randell, Secretary of the Committee on Fire Patrol of the New York Department of Fire Underwriters, died yesterday afternoon at his home, at 55 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The cause of his death was bronchial consumption, and he had been ill since Dec. 5. Mr. Randell was born in this city in 1827. He became identified with the insurance business in the early fifties, and was one of the organizers of the Resolute Fire Insurance Company in 1857. For the last thirty-five years he had held his position in the Department of Fire Underwriters. He leaves a wife and two sons.

Funeral services will be held at the family home Monday evening. The interment will take place in Woodlawn Cemetery Tuesday morning.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY HAYES, a well-known horseman, died yesterday at his home, in Plainfield, N. J. He was eighty-five years old. He leaves two daughters.

GEORGE W. HALE, a retired capitalist, died Thursday at his home in Chicago. He was born at Bridgewater, N. Y., in 1829. Mr. Hale was interested in many works of charity.

DAVID R. PONIER, for more than twenty years a Deputy United States Marshal in this city, died yesterday morning at the home of his daughter, at 170 Church Avenue, Brooklyn. He was seventy-four years old. He was well known about the Federal Building, to which he was detailed.

Dr. T. J. O'SULLIVAN, a prominent physician and leading Democratic politician of Derby, Conn., died of cancer at his home there yesterday, after a long illness. Dr. O'Sullivan had recently completed a four-years' term as Postmaster of the city.

JOHN J. LENAHAN died at his home at 352 Webster Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday from erysipelas. He was born in Jersey City in 1858, and for several years had been engaged in the produce and commission business in this city. He leaves a wife and six children.

CHARLES T. ANTHONY, a well-known shoe manufacturer, died yesterday at his home in Camden, N. J. He was fifty-three years old. Mr. Anthony was a prominent Democratic politician of Camden, and was for three years the only Democratic member of the City Council.

JOSEPH T. KELLY died at his home, at 340 York Street, Jersey City, yesterday, from a complication of diseases. He was engaged in the dry goods business. He was elected to the Legislature in 1883, and served two terms. He leaves a wife, three sons, and two daughters.

RICHARD H. HUNTINGTON, one of Watertown's most prominent citizens, died there suddenly Thursday night. Mr. Huntington at the time of his death was receiver of the Fort Stanwix Bank, at Rome, N. Y. He was well known in Masonic circles in this State, and was sixty five years old.

ANDREW REASONER, for twenty-five years a Superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, died yesterday at his home in East Orange, N. J. Mr. Rasoner had for a number of years been Superintendent of the Morris and Essex Division of the road. He leaves a wife.

Capt. EDWARD PAYSON MOORE died Thursday at his home, at 437 West Thirty-fourth Street. He was seventy years old. He was one of the oldest members of the Old Guard, of which he was Secretary for twenty years. He was for many years the Secretary of the Continental Bank Note Company. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, F and A. M.

Dr. FRANK STANDISH BRADFORD died yesterday at his home, in Morristown, N. J. He was seventy years old. Dr. Bradford was a descendant of Gov. Bradford of Massachusetts, and Capt. Myles Standish. He was a Surgeon in a Rhode Island battery during the civil war. He was Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the Homeopathic Medical College, in this city, for seventeen years.

Strong Special Articles To-morrow, Sunday, Feb. 11.

Among them will be "An Interoceanic Canal," by Theodore S. Woolsey, Professor of International Law, Yale University; "Relations of Public and Critic," by Walter H. Page, late editor Atlantic Monthly; "The Proposed Mortgage Tax," by Charles E. Sprague, President Union Dime Savings Institution; "Punishment as a Deterrent of Crime," by Russel Headley; "A Model Municipal Plant," by Edward W. B

TAPS SOUND OVER GEN. LAWTON'S GRAVE

THOUSANDS AT THE FUNERAL

All Branches of the Government Are Represented at the Services in the Church and at Arlington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton was buried to-day in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

The burial service beneath the leafless trees at Arlington was preceded by services in the Church of the Covenant, at which every department of the Government was represented, including the President, Congress, the Supreme Court, all the ranking officers of the army and navy within reach of Washington, Lawton's old comrades of the line and staff, the Diplomatic Corps in all its brilliance of uniform and decoration, and as many citizens of all degrees as were fortunate enough to find standing room within the walls.

But the crowd within was insignificant compared with the thousands who braved the lowering Winter's day for a glimpse of the flag-draped caisson with its military escort as it passed through the streets. Hundreds more made the toilsome pilgrimage to Arlington to hear the last words pronounced above the open grave, where President, Cabinet, and the General commanding the army stood with bowed heads till the last volley had been fired and the bugle sounded taps.

UNDER HIS BATTLE FLAG.

For a day and a night the body of the soldier lay in state in the Church of the Covenant. So it lay this morning when the doors were opened, troopers from his old command, with sabres drawn, keeping vigil at the head and feet. Beneath the soft lights of the altar rose a tropic jungle of palms and, higher than the flag-draped coffin, rose banks of flowers, tributes from every quarter of the land. At his head hung in dim folds the dingy battle flag from San Mateo, still on its bamboo staff and supported by one of the men who was near him when he fell. From the ceiling hung the red-centred flag of the Eighth Corps, under which he had won perpetual fame in two island wars.

About him as the shrill pipes of the organ trembled with the opening anthem stood grouped his superiors and his brother officers, with whom and for whom his life-work had been done. Close to the coffin sat President McKinley, and on his right the Secretary of State. With him were the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture. Close by where Mrs. Lawton, little Manley, and the other members of the family sat were Gen. Miles, Gen. Merritt, Gen. Brooke, Gen. Shafter, and their staff officers, all in uniform, and all Lawton's comrades who at one time or another had camped and fought with him.

In the body of the church was a scarcely less notable gathering. Assistant Secretaries and heads of bureaus, the Military Committees of the House and Senate, diplomats, the Orientals in their flowing robes of sombre color, and the Europeans resplendent in decorations, prominent among them the Spanish Minister. There were delegations from the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army, and other patriotic societies.

THE SERVICE OPENS.

Chaplain Pierce of Lawton's old command read the Presbyterian burial service, that epistle to the Corinthians whose words of comfort seem freshly pruned for each occasion of bereavement. Then President Stryker of Hamilton College, New York, clad in his divinity robes, rose to deliver the oration. He had been selected personally by the Secretary of War, who knew his fitness for the task. The choice was amply justified. Seldom has any ceremony called forth a tribute more scholarly and eloquent, more simple and direct, and more appropriate and fitting to the occasion.

DR. STRYKER'S EULOGY.

Dr. Stryker said in part:

"Over the width of the earth a soldier's household has brought its warrior home. The dust that the Nation gathers to its guarding is that of no common man. We are met to celebrate and to mourn him. But while we recall the record so compact with manliness and which the white blossom of modesty crowns withal, while we recite the story of one who personified the best American traditions, first this day do we regard her sorrow who treads that 'solemn aisle of pain,' the sanctity of whose shadows are accessible only to her God.

"Hither we have come—the people's chosen head, and all authorities else from their high several sessions—to pay our poor but tender alms of love to an unblemished memory, to thank Him, who is our dwelling place in all generations, that the stout tree of liberty still yields such manner of fruitage, and to pledge ourselves, considering the issue of the lives of our renowned dead, to imitate their unblenching and unblighted faith.

"Station is secondary, humanity is primary. And whatever else any one is, to-day we all are only men and women, brothers and sisters, little as children our wet faces toward the consolations of God. The stars of the spangled flag, covering now this shape of its noble warden, shine multiplied upon the dews of grief. But with a solemn joy it beseems you, his comrades of the army, to give thanks for the life whose end must, after this parenthesis of difficult farewells, be viewed not as a calamity, but as a conquest."

Dr Stryker eulogized Gen. Lawton's military career and went on to say:

"This better Plantagenet, this latest Bayard, 'without fear and without reproach': this modern Philip Sidney, whose life also was 'poetry put into action,' has shown once more of what a stuff is incorruptible manhood—in what substance root the memories that last.

"For a true poet is one who has written at least some things of which no poet that ever lived could have been ashamed, would gladly have owned, and a true man is admitted to the fellowship of heroes by the equality and peerage of his supreme deeds. He was one whom Raleigh, Gustavus Adolphus, William of Orange, Winkelried, Cambronne, Garibaldi, would know at sight. He was of that time-enduring breed which has made Agincourt and Naseby and Quebec and Lucknow of immortal story. He was comrade to the Marylanders who guarded the retreat at Long Island, to the men who passed the Delaware, who served the guns of Pleasanton, who soaked the sod of Peach Orchard, who ran singing through the tide at Manila, who held Guantanamo.

IN BRONZE IN LUZON.

"When, in the name of mankind and that peace might be real, we undertook in 1898 to cleanse the seas, we affirmed a principle and made a precedent that I, for one, hold to have written the most honorable leaf in all our history. But all that has been since was corollary to that. No special pleading of professional malcontents with whom wisdom will not die, no a priori abstraction, can unsay what this dead soldier's zeal said for America. Rather does such a death enjoin upon our purpose and performance such ends as shall vindicate us from cowardly indifferentism and evasion in the face of whatever duty, and however unexpected or complex—enjoin us to regard and to teach liberty's authority.

"In some good day—not far away, please God—when those 'islands, foundlings no longer, shall have been rendered as a majestic deodand to civilization, to regulate freedom, and to the God of these, there, in fair Luzon, right where he fell, front to his duty, let the valiant frame of this true liberator rise in immutable bronze, while, understanding us at last, our brown brothers, gazing upon that statue, stature, statute, all in one, shall say, 'He was America's, but he is ours, too—Lawton. He was slain by us ignorantly, in unbelief; but he has forgiven.'"

A HERO'S LAST JOURNEY.

A dozen troopers, as the doctor closed, lifted the flower-laden coffin and bore it to the door, where 3,000 soldiers and citizens in greater numbers waited to honor the soldier in his last march to his final resting place on the Virginia hillside beyond the Potomac. With the clatter of hoofs the cavalry formed the guard of honor. Orders flung from rank to rank down the broad avenue brought troop and platoon wheeling into line. With the crape-shrouded colors lowered, they filed past, scarlet-caped artillerymen, cavalry with their orange plumes and facings, and the ranks of blue-clad infantry, moving with machine-like cadence.

At the rear, with the rumble of heavy wheels and clash of trace chains, came the guns, field batteries, and siege trains. Ahead of the scores of carriages was the flag-draped, flower-laden caisson, the ideal soldier's bier, and behind it was led the officer's charger in a shroud of black with the boots reversed in the stirrups, a picturesque remnant of superstition in this materialistic day of machine guns and smokeless powder.

It was a dreary wait on the cold, wind-swept slopes of Arlington for the hundreds who had made the pilgrimage early in the day. But close on sunset the boom of the Sylph's guns on the Potomac was answered by the crash of minute guns from Fort Myer, and then the solemn notes of the dirge were borne down the wind as the procession moved through the winding avenues of the great city of the dead.

TAPS OVER THE GRAVE.

The grave was in the open space just south of the amphitheatre and in sight of the Mansion House. Gen. Merritt and his mounted staff deployed on the south road, while solid ranks of dismounted troopers held back the crowd on every side. Nimble cavalrymen swarmed over the caisson, casting loose the lashings, and bore the coffin to the open grave, while the President and the Cabinet, with the gray-haired Generals, stood silent and bare-headed as the Chaplain pronounced the words of committal that consigned forever the honored dust to the dust whence it came.

Then, in answer to a low command, the firing squad wheeled into line. The snapping volleys of the carbines scarcely echoed among the bare trees, but the wail of the bugle as it sounded taps lingered long and sadly in the gray of the Winter twilight and echoed faintly from the distant hills. As it died away the coffin sank from view. Gen. Lawton's home-coming was accomplished.

COUNTESS AT THE NAVY YARD.

Mme. Castellane, Miss Gould, and a Party Entertained on Board a Battleship.

Countess Castellane, accompanied by her sister, Miss Helen Gould, and a party of friends, in five automobiles, paid a visit early yesterday afternoon to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The party made a social call upon Capt. Francis Dickins and other officers of the battleship Indiana. They were entertained at luncheon on board the ship.

The party included, besides Miss Gould and the Countess, Miss Letita C. O'Neil, Miss Selena M. Campbell, Miss Jessie Miller, Miss Addie W. Montgomery, Miss Caroline J. Plum, Mrs. H. A. Searle, and Mrs. F. K. Hain. While en route to the navy yard the party stopped at the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association on Sands Street, in which Miss Gould is especially interested. After spending some time at the institution, the party proceeded to the navy yard, entering by the main entrance. The appearance of the automobiles caused a stir in the yard, which was increased when it became noised about who the visitors were.

After luncheon on the Indiana the members of the party were shown through the ship. The Countess took a lively interest in everything about the big war vessel, and asked many questions of the Captain. After an inspection of the ship and luncheon the party returned to Manhattan.

DEWEY VISITS CITY OFFICIALS.

Calls, with Mrs. Dewey, Upon Mayor Van Wyck and Postmaster Van Cott—Stopped by a Beggar.

Admiral Dewey, with Mrs. Dewey and Lieut. Caldwell, his secretary, called on Mayor Van Wyck at the City Hall yesterday afternoon. The visit was a return of the call made by the Mayor upon Admiral Dewey on Wednesday.

When the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey reached the City Hall the Mayor was in his private office. As soon as he learned the names of his callers he hastened to the public office, where he was presented to Mrs. Dewey by the Admiral, who remarked: "I have been telling Mrs. Dewey of the good time you gave me when I was here before, and I wanted her to come here and meet the gentleman who made things so pleasant for me then."

After a chat which lasted about two minutes, Admiral and Mrs. Dewey started to leave the room, and as they did so the Admiral said to the Mayor: "You must call on us when you come to Washington."

"I shall be delighted to do so," the Mayor responded.

The Admiral then shook hands with Mr. Downes, the Mayor's secretary, and the visitors departed amid the applause of a crowd which had congregated in the corridor.

Just as Admiral and Mrs. Dewey reached the fountain in the park a tramp approached the Admiral, and, after removing his hat, solicited alms. The Admiral smiled, and, taking off his glove, put his hand into his pocket and gave the beggar a coin. The beggar saluted again and then walked up to the front of the City Hall with a broad smile on his face. As he did so Commissioner Lantry of the Corrections Department, who had observed the man, recognized him as a "regular" visitant to Blackwell's Island.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey also called upon Postmaster Van Cott in the Post Office Building, where he was loudly cheered by the employes. The Admiral smiled when he overheard a postal clerk repeat his remark about "the wealth of the world."

WANTS TO EXAMINE THE BOOKS.

Administration of the Tract Society Building Questioned.

Lawyer Samuel Marsh, who says that for fifty years he has been a life member of the American Tract Society, of which his grandfather was one of the founders, announced yesterday that he is about to take legal action to compel the society to let him examine its books in order that he may satisfy himself that its big building at 150 Nassau Street is being properly administered. He understood, he said, that some of the offices in the building were occupied by persons engaged in doubtful businesses, and, in any case, he did not believe that the property was being conducted on a proper business basis. Three months ago he applied for permission to examine the books. The Rev. Dr. G. L. Shearer said he would refer the matter to the committee, but Mr. Marsh says he never received the desired permission.

The Rev. Dr. Shearer and Hugh Porter, counsel for the American Tract Society, said that Mr. Marsh became a life member when a child on payment for him by his grandfather of $20. This entitles him to a dollar's worth of tracts every year and a vote at the annual election of officers, but nothing more.

"The motive behind Mr. Marsh's announcement," said Dr. Shearer, "probably is this: In October last Mr. Marsh, who occupied a room in the Society's building as President of a commercial concern, wanted us to make a concession to him in the matter of rent for an additional room, on the ground that he was a member of the society. I was obliged to refuse the request. The accounts of the society are in perfect condition, the property is being properly administered, and if Mr. Marsh wants to take action in the courts we will meet him there fast enough."

LIGHTING COMPANY WINS.

North River Concern Gets Judgment on Its Verbal Contract.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday gave judgment in favor of the North River Electric Light and Power Company in its suit against the city upon an agreed statement of facts, to recover about $120,000 for furnishing light in the streets of the Borough of the Bronx from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1899.

The question before the court was whether the failure on the part of the representatives of the city to make a written contract with the plaintiff company was fatal to the latter's right to recover. Regarding themselves to be without power to execute a written contract, the officials pursued the only course open by authorizing the companies to furnish the light upon terms and conditions which, it is admitted, were reasonable, and which were the same as those that had been imposed by the written contracts of the previous year, and which, after public letting, had been entered into between the companies and the city. It was conceded that the prices agreed upon were fair and reasonable, and that the obligation sought to be enforced was just. It is urged, however, that there could be no recovery for the reason that the contract was not made in the particular way and manner prescribed by the charter.

The opinion was given by Justice O'Brien, Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Patterson concurring. Dissenting opinions were given by Justices Ingraham and Rumsey.

THE CENSUS OF THE CITY

Director W. R. Merriam Hopes to Secure a Complete Record.

Appeals to the Municipal Authorities and to Private Citizens to Facilitate His Task.

William R. Merriam, ex-Governor of Minnesota and Director of the Federal Census for 1900, who is perfecting the details for the task he is about to begin, is in New York consulting with the local manager in charge, Charles S. Wilbur, as to the most accurate and complete system of taking the census of the city.

"I am also here," Mr. Merriam explained yesterday, "to confer with leading citizens with the view of enlisting their support in obtaining a thorough enumeration of the people, so that New York may have the fullest representation it is entitled to in the National Legislature, and to invoke the co-operation of the civic bodies to aid in securing the fullest statistics with reference to the manufacturing and mechanical interests in New York. If the city is to occupy the place it deserves among the municipalities of the world, it should see to it that no efforts are spared in obtaining the names of the people who belong within its borders, and all the data concerning her various industries that will place her in a proper light. There are some practical difficulties that are known to have existed at the last census which, it is hoped, will be avoided under the plans adopted at the Census Office for the enumeration to take place in June.

"New York presents many obstacles that are peculiar to the locality. Thousands of people go abroad or to the country or seaside, in the months preceding the prescribed day on which the taking of the census is to be officially begun, namely, June 1. The result is that many people are necessarily omitted who should be counted. Their absence has prevented this in the past, and the Census Office has been charged with neglect. To avoid, so far as possible, a repetition of this, the Census Office has determined to expend much larger sums than heretofore.

"To present as complete an enumeration as possible the 'street book plan' will be used. Complete maps of the city are being prepared, showing the location of every building by number. The enumerator will be compelled to report to the office concerning the results of his visit to each particular house. He will report the occupants of each building, or that the latter is closed or vacant. Then, in order to ascertain the whereabouts of absentees, a special agent will be sent and their names will be placed on the list. It is believed that by carrying this plan into effect the names of many New Yorkers then out of town will be correctly enrolled as inhabitants of the city. To further insure this being done, cards will be sent out in April asking for information of families and their servants. In this work I expect to have the hearty co-operation of the Post Office authorities.

"I have seen Mayor Van Wyck. He was very courteous, and expressed a desire to do all in his power to aid the Census Office. I also saw President York of the Police Board. He was very considerate, and offered to help us every way possible. We shall be pleased to avail ourselves of this offer, as we realize that the police can render valuable assistance, especially in some parts of the city. We are also very anxious to have the assistance of the polyglot press. The newspapers can do much by a proper presentation of the facts to their readers.

"Moreover, we desire to invoke the goodwill and hearty co-operation of the civic bodies and organizations in order to obtain the fullest possible statistical record of the various industries of the city. This work will be done by special agents, who are provided with proper schedules and instructed to visit the various plants. These inquiries are in the form of requests for data which are important as bearing on the large interests involved. It is essential to the welfare of the city to have these reports as complete as possible, and citizens can do a good deal to help us by answering the questions promptly. It ought to be a matter of pride to New Yorkers to secure not only the names of residents, but also the fullest data concerning industrial conditions.

"It is the desire of the Census Office that all sectional and party prejudice be laid aside, and that the efficiency and integrity of the census work shall not be open to question."

LEGAL NOTES.

THE O'BRIEN & CLARK JUDGMENTS UPHELD.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice McLaughlin dissenting, decided that Irving T. Bush cannot maintain his taxpayer's action to restrain John H. O'Brien and others from collecting money on judgments against the city, including that for $700,000, which they obtained on Dec. 20, 1897, upon an offer of judgment made by the then Corporation Counsel, Francis M. Scott, without the approval of the Controller. The case was before the court upon appeal from the judgment below, sustaining demurrer to the complaint. Justice Rumsey, who gives the opinion of the court, says the offers of judgment having been made and accepted, and the judgments entered in actions in which the court had acquired jurisdiction of the parties and of the subject matter, these judgments were not void, but at the worst were only irregular. No fraud or collusion having been alleged, the question presented, Justice Rumsey said, was "whether a taxpayer of the corporation may maintain an action to restrain the payment of a valid judgment against the corporation where there is no fraud or collusion alleged, and where the only ground upon which the judgment is attacked is that it was irregularly entered in a pending action." The question, the court holds, must be answered in the negative, first, because in such a case the taxpayer's only remedy is upon appeal from the judgment, or by motion to set it aside; and secondly, because these judgments and the orders denying the motions to set them aside are adjudications by which the taxpayer is bound equally with the city. Justice McLaughlin, in his dissenting opinion, holds it to be unnecessary for the plaintiff either to allege or prove that the judgment was fraudulently or collusively entered, and that the complaint contained all of the necessary allegations to enable the plaintiff to maintain the action under the statute. "The status of the plaintiff, the illegal judgment, the threatened injury by which the property of the taxpayers will be burdened, are all alleged; the enforcement of an illegal or unauthorized judgment will be a waste and injury within the meaning of the statute, which gives the plaintiff the right to bring the action."

***

JURISDICTION OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT.—The question whether the Municipal Court has jurisdiction of a defendant who does not reside within the territorial limits of New York City, or which is a foreign corporation, was yesterday definitely settled by the First Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The suit was brought by Amasa Worthington in the First Municipal Court against the London Guaranty and Accident Company, and service was made upon an agent of the defendant in this city. The pleadings were oral, and no objection was taken to the jurisdiction of the court at the time of answering. On the trial it appeared the defendant was not a domestic corporation, but that its home office was in Chicago. The Appellate Term reversed judgment given for the plaintiff, on the ground that defendant, being a non-resident corporation, the Municipal Court had no jurisdiction. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division affirming that decision, holds that the Municipal Court, as established by the Greater New York charter, was not a continuation of the District Court of the City of New York, but was the creation of a new court of inferior local jurisdiction; and that, therefore, under the provisions of the Constitution, "so much of Section 1,364 of the charter as attempts to give jurisdiction to the Municipal Court over a foreign corporation, non-resident in the City of New York, was beyond the power of the Legislature, and cannot be sustained."

United Verde Injunction Continued.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision reversing an order of the lower court and continuing an injunction forbidding the sale of the property of the United Verde Copper Company. Proceedings had been taken to dissolve the company, which is a New York corporation, by George Treadwell and other stockholders appealed to the court to prevent it. They alleged that the real object was to reorganize under West Virginia laws and to freeze out the small stockholders. It is said the company owns the most valuable copper mine in the world in Arizona and that its assets amount to $90,000,000. Senator William A. Clark owns 244,026 out of the 300,000 shares, which have a par value of $10 and an actual value of $300 a share.

H. A. Hurlbut's Will to be Probated.

The contest of the will of Henry A. Hurlbut was decided yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The decree of the Surrogate admitted the will to probate, but the decedent's granddaughter contested. She is the wife of Bolton Hall, the son of the late Rev. Dr. John Hall. The Justices unanimously decided that no fraud or undue influence is shown in the drawing of the will, and they concur with the Surrogate in admitting the will to probate. Mrs. Hall is directed to pay the costs in the case.

IN AID OF NEGRO EDUCATION.

Entertainment for the Benefit of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, for the instruction of negroes and Indians, will be given in the Berkeley Lyceum, 21 West Forty-fourth Street, on Monday evening, Lincoln's Birthday, under the auspices of the Armstrong Association. This association, of which William J. Schieffelin is President, and George McAneny Secretary, is composed of persons interested in the advancement of the negroes in the South, and is named in honor of Gen. Armstrong, founder, and for many years principal, of the Hampton Institute.

The entertainment is intended to aid the officers and Trustees of the institute in their efforts to raise $80,000, the sum required annually in the conduct of the school, in addition to the regular income from endowments, contributions of the Trustees, and similar sources. The programme will include a reading by Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart from one of her stories; a dramatic presentation of her story "The Golden Wedding," in which plantation songs will be introduced by a chorus of Hampton students, and selections by the musical clubs of the institute. Tickets are being sold for $2 each.

The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute is at Hampton, Va., situated on an arm of the Chesapeake Bay, near Fort Monroe, and overlooking Hampton Roads. It has beautiful grounds and farm lands, and more than fifty-five buildings. Its students number nearly 700, including about 500 young negro men and women and 140 Indians. There are eighty officers and instructors. It has, besides the school buildings and dormitories, a library, church, hospital, gymnasium, sixteen shops, a saw and planing mill, a trade school, and a large domestic and agriculture building. While undenominational, a strong Christian influence is brought to bear upon the students.

The institute has six departments—the academic, domestic science, agricultural, normal, business, and trade. In connection with the academic department, 350 negro children from the neighborhood receive instruction. The normal and business courses are post-graduate, requiring two additional years of study. The agricultural department is fully equipped for both theoretical and practical instruction, and has several grain, vegetable, and stock farms and orchards. A model four-acre farm is carried on by the students to show how a family may be supported on its products. The trade department includes three years' instruction in all the practical trades.

In all its work the aim of the institute is to turn out practical men and women, who will become small land owners, artisans, and teachers in elemenetary schools, negroes who by example and instruction may help to elevate their race in the South. Among the thousand or more graduates of the school is Booker T. Washington, President of the Tuskegee Institute.

The Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Hampton Institute is Robert C. Ogden, and the Treasurer of the Endowment Fund is George Foster Peabody, both of this city.

To Observe Lincoln's Birthday.

Lincoln's Birthday will be observed by the Armstrong Association with special services in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening. The Rev. Dr. Malbie Davenport Babcock, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, will make the opening address; the Rev. Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker, President of Hamilton College, will speak on the life of Lincoln, and Walter H. Page will discuss the negro problem. Musical selections will be given by students of the Hampton Institute.

CITY TRAFFIC HINDERED BY FOG.

Much Delay Both on Land and Water—Fireman's Narrow Escape.

The fog which has been enshrouding New York and vicinity for several days settled down thicker than ever early yesterday morning, and harbor and river traffic was greatly impeded. Some of the ferryboats had to stop running. This was the case on the James Slip Ferry and on the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry from the Battery to Brooklyn. The Roosevelt Street Ferry to Broadway, Brooklyn, ran intermittently. Catharine Street ferryboats ran on slow headway. The Sound steamers were all delayed. The New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Richard Peck, and Fall River steamers due at 6:30 A. M. straggled in between 10:30 o'clock and early afternoon.

The delay on land during the early morning hours was almost as bad as on water. Shortly after 9 o'clock the trolley cars on the Brooklyn Bridge stopped entirely for about twenty minutes. In his impatience at the slow progress made, a fireman on the front platform of a Flushing and Graham Avenue car jumped off when it was near the Manhattan end of the bridge, and had a narrow escape from death. His foot slipped and he fell. He was dragged under the platform for several feet before the motorman could stop the car. The motorman and a couple of passengers dragged him out. His clothing was torn, but he declared that he was not hurt, and walked away.

REPORT ON CIVIL SERVICE.

Municipal Commission Gives Figures Showing 30,190 City Employes in the Classified Service.

In its report for the year 1899, which has just been sent to the State Civil Service Commission, the Municipal Civil Service Commission gives some figures as to the number of persons in the classified service of the local government. The total number of employes subject to the civil service rules is 30,190, and there are, besides these, about 450 exempt positions.

According to the report, the classified employes are divided as follows among the various municipal departments: Street Cleaning, 5,064; Finance, 473; Buildings, 372; Aqueduct Commission, 106; Taxes and Assessments, 190; Law, 174; Parks, 1,366; Water, 1,406; Board of Public Improvements, 201; Bridges, 750; East River Bridge Commission, 28; Health, 884; Charities, 1,745; Corrections, 376; Education, exclusive of teachers and Superintendents, 944; Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, 812; Sewers, 793; Docks, 1,054; Fire, 2,796; Highways, 2,346; Police, 7,642; City Clerk's office, 16; City Court, 36; General Sessions, 72; Special Sessions, 19; Municipal courts, 159; City Magistrates, 115; Board of Aldermen, 23; Board of Assessors, 18; Council, 17; Borough Presidents, 19; Mayor's Office, 47; Armory Board, 2; Board of Estimate, 2; City Record, 19; Coroners', 54; Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School, 23; Change of Grade Commission, 6; Municipal Civil Service Commission, 57; Municipal Statistical Bureau, 13; Commissioner of Jurors, 35; Commissioners of Accounts, 36; Rapid Transit Commission, 2; Examining Board of Plumbers, 5; Brooklyn Public Library, 33.

There were 1,709 appointments in the classified service, 217 temporary appointments, 112 promotions, 41 transfers, 302 resignations, 656 dismissals, 229 reinstatements, 97 retirements, and 146 deaths during the year. In the same time the commission received 16,137 applications, and 3,320 appointments were made in the Labor Bureau.

GREATER CITY'S EXPENSES.

Controller Declares Most Costly Possible Form of Municipal Government Exists Under the Charter.

In view of the fact that published statements have appeared of late charging the municipal administration with extravagance in increasing the running expenses of the city, Controller Coler yesterday issued a statement, in which he said, in part:

"It costs about $17,000,000 more to run the City Government to-day than it did to run the several city, county, town, village, and school district governments comprised within the territory of Greater New York in the year 1897. Our City Government to-day, under the operations of the charter, is an extremely expensive undertaking, and under existing laws the cost is likely to increase rather than diminish.

"When private corporations consolidate, the result is generally an economy in the cost of maintenance and operation. In the case of the Greater New York consolidation, however, the opposite seems to have been the rule. By the operation of the charter, practically no distinction has been made between the urban and rural districts of the city, and the most expensive possible form of municipal government has been applied equally to all districts.

"This is partly the fault of charter provisions, but is also, to some extent, an inevitable result of consolidation in any form and is a price which taxpayers must pay for consolidation. It is not true, however, that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment could have modified this increase of $17,000,000 to any substantial extent. Most of the expenditures already referred to, as well as the Sinking Fund provisions of the charter, (the amounts required for which increase rapidly year by year,) are determined by mandatory legislation.

"For good or for evil, the financial burdens of consolidation are with us, and are likely to remain with us, and they must be borne as cheerfully as possible after the needful amendments to the charter are effected, which will reduced those additional burdens so far as may be possible and consistent with the maintenance of an efficient municipal administration.

"Of course, what I have just said relates to only one aspect of the situation—the financial side. The practical results of consolidation should not, however, be judged solely from this standpoint. The physical welfare of the city, the material benefits to be expected in future, when better means of intercommunication between the several boroughs will be accomplished to a degree that would have been impossible without consolidation—all these are elements which should be cast on the other side of the scale."

MURDERER BROWN EXECUTED.

Clifford, Who Was to Have Died at the Same Time, Gets a Stay.

James K. Brown, who murdered Policeman Charles Gebhard in Hoboken on July 26, 1898, while Gebhard was attempting to arrest him as an alleged sneak thief, was hanged in the Hudson County Jail, in Jersey City, yesterday. Thomas Murtagh, one of the jurors appointed by the Court, was so affected that he fainted and was sent to his home in a coach.

Edward Clifford, who was to have been executed at the same time, for the murder of William G. Wattson at Weehawken on March 5, 1896, secured a stay almost at the last moment. Charles J. Peshall secured the necessary order from Judge Grey of the United States Court at Wilmington, Del., on Thursday, but when he reached Jersey City at 7 o'clock that night it was found that the order lacked the attest of the Clerk of the court and the official seal. Mr. Peshall was obliged to return to Trenton to have the omission made good. It was not until 7 o'clock yesterday morning that he was able to serve the papers on Sheriff Ruempler. Mr. Peshall said the appeal would not be argued until the October term. Should the decision be adverse Clifford will then be resentenced. He has already been sentenced four times.

SOLAR
BAKING POWDER

"It Rises Everywhere."

The story is so simple that it is not possible to consume more than a few words to tell it completely and precisely.

There is a baking powder trust. It charges trust prices for the powder which it makes. The profits on these trust prices are a "little" matter of millions a year.

Solar Baking Powder is not made by a trust. It is an absolutely pure cream of tartar baking powder. Yet, for the single reason—and for no other—that it is not made by a trust it sells for 8 CENTS A POUND LESS than trust baking powders, which do not cost as much as Solar to make.

Uric Acid or Gout Poison
In Causation of Disease.

ALEXANDER HAIG, M.A., M.D., Oxon. F. R.C.P., London.

Dr. HAIG in his work "*Uric Acid in Causation of Disease*," gives Excess of Uric Acid in the Blood, as the cause of

Gout, Rheumatism, Calculi of the Kidney and Bladder, Albuminuria, Bright's Disease, Heart Affections, Heart Failure, Epilepsy, Nervous Headache, Brain Fatigue, Mental Depression, Asthma, Suicide, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Eczema, etc.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER
Springs Nos. 1 and 2.

THE REMEDY AND PREVENTIVE.

Dr. Thomas H. Buckler, *of Paris, (formerly of Baltimore) Suggestor of Lithia as a Solvent for Uric Acid, says:*

"I have frequently used **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** with good results in Uric Acid Diathesis, Rheumatism and Gout, and with this object I have ordered it to Europe, from Baltimore. Lithia is in no form so valuable as where it exists in the form in which it is found in **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER**"

James L. Cabell, M.D., A.M., LL.D., *formerly Professor of Physiology and Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, and President of the National Board of Health, says:*

"**BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** in Uric Acid Diathesis is a well-known Therapeutic resource. It should be recognized and prescribed by the profession as an article of Materia Medica."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.

Testimonials which defy all imputation or questions sent to any address,

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

Melting Snow

Makes the most penetrating cold of the Winter. Wool is no defense, and the skin irritation inseparable from that fabric is an additional misery.

Kotedsilk

Is a new double fabric—pure silk on the finest cotton. It is an absolute protection from damp and cold, soothes the skin and quiets the nerves. It is not expensive, either, and is almost time proof.

KOTEDSILK

ON EVERY GARMENT.

ALL LEADING STORES.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.,

70-72 Franklin St., N. Y. City.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

GREAT MORMON EMIGRATION.

Over 30,000 Persons to Move from Utah to Wyoming—200,000 Acres of Land for Their Use.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Feb. 9.—Arrangements for one of the largest colonization schemes ever engineered in the West have been completed, whereby a portion of the Big Horn Basin, in Northern Wyoming, will be settled by Mormons.

For several years many of the Mormons in Utah have felt that they could not stand the persecutions of the Gentiles, and, with the idea of getting away and into a new country where they might build their homes anew, arrangements were made with the Wyoming authorities for the selection of 200,000 acres of land in the Big Horn Basin under the Carey act. A committee of prominent Mormons is now selecting this land along the Stinking Water River.

The Erie canal and irrigation system will be utilized and several new canals and reservoirs constructed. Hundreds of Mormon families are now disposing of their property in Utah and packing up their personal belongings. During the early Spring they will start for the Big Horn Basin.

The Mormon leaders say that more than 30,000 persons will move to the colony.

John R. Shields Reinstated.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday reinstated John R. Shields as Assistant Secretary of the Fire Department by approving a writ of mandamus obtained by him. Commissioner Scannell abolished the post of Assistant Secretary in April, 1898. As Mr. Shields was an honorably discharged soldier of the civil war, the Appellate Division decided that Commissioner Scannell had violated the provisions of the Veteran act in the Laws of 1898, which provides that no veteran, in case his position is abolished, shall be discharged, but shall be retained in the nearest similar capacity.

Indians Mob White Leaseholder.

SAPULPA, Indian Territory, Feb. 9.—To make F. G. Richardson, a white leaseholder, promise to leave the country, a mob of Indians placed a rope around his neck and dragged him from his home to a ravine a mile distant, hauled him up to the limb of a tree, and otherwise maltreated him. Richardson was brought here for medical treatment.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE

Nearly 500

High Bred Light Harness Horses

Madison Square Garden

FEB. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

(Days and Evenings.)

The Grandest Lot of Trotters and Pacers that ever passed under the Hammer in New York.

WM. B. FASIG,

Auctioneer,

—OF—

Fasig-Tipton Co.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Established 1854.

GABLER

PIANOS.

To Rent or for Sale on Easy Terms. 214 to 224 EAST 22D STREET.

KRAKAUER BROS., 113 EAST 14TH ST., HAVE a large assortment of Krakauer Upright Pianos of the latest designs, in various fancy woods; also some slightly used Pianos. Prices moderate; cash or monthly payments. Pianos to rent.

KRAKAUER BROS.,

WAREROOMS, 113 E. 14TH ST.
HARLEM BRANCH, 159-161 E. 126TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.

New and elegant designs, also several slightly used WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.

Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

INSTRUCTION.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough Academic and Commercial Course; open all year; terms moderate. Address Bro. AUGUST, Westchester, N.Y.

HOW TO GET STRONG.

Handball, boxing, fencing, baths, &c. Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St. Entrance, $5.00; monthly dues, $2.00.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR.—A. Everett Stone, (Yale and Columbia;) long experience in college preparatory, 316 West 56th St.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD
Lakewood, New Jersey.

M. C. WENTWORTH of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.
JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

PERSONAL.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.
MISS MAY COURTENAY—($250.00)—Two hundred and fifty dollars will be paid to Miss May Courtenay, the person who, as telegraph operator, was in charge of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph office in the Fulton Ferryhouse on the evening of May 6th, 1879, for the privilege of an immediate interview. ($100.00) One hundred dollars' reward will be paid for information as to Miss Courtenay's present whereabouts. ALLAN P. LEWIS, General Delivery, Post Office, New York City.

DRY GOODS.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE NOT FOUND ELSEwhere; Gants Albert, Duchess, Lavalliéri, Exquisia Perfumes, Parisian Jewelry, Lavalliere Corsets. JAMMES, 4 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

HOTELS.

ST. ERMIN'S HOTEL, WESTMINSTER.—Largest and finest in London. Inclusive terms from 10s 6d. per day.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

BOOKS bought; entire Libraries purchased. Call at residences free. S. C. Rains, 389 5th Av., N.Y.

BOARDERS WANTED.

17TH ST., 34 WEST.—Desirable front room with large closets, dressing room; excellent home table; references exchanged.

25TH ST., 42 WEST.—Elegant rooms; first-class board.

THE NIBLOCK, 37 AND 39 WEST 32D.—Elegant furnished rooms with board; central location, near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A PARTY OF TWO or three desiring furnished rooms, exclusive bath room, in private house; best locality on the Heights. Apply DUFF & CO., 1,708 Amsterdam Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; soups, desserts; city references; lady can be seen. 904 6th Av., third bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Good, seamstress, packer, and sailer; speaks English, French, and German; personal references. A. B., 258 West 15th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer and assistant bookkeeper; 23; four years' experience; rapid and accurate; A1 references. Smith Premier, Densmore. E. M. T., Box 152 Times.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A reliable man to fill trusted position in banker and broker's office; $2,500 cash security required; 6 per cent. interest allowed; salary, $1,000 per year; A No. 1 reference required. Fidelity, Box 193 Times.

WANTED—In a law office, a boy over sixteen years old; must live with parents. Address in applicant's own handwriting, C. A. J., Box 188 Times Office.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM J. LIELL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William J. Liell, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 23d, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United State District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MARGRAVE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 9, 1900.

BREWER ENDS HIS LIFE

August Horrmann Cuts His Throat at a Sanitarium.

Had Been Under Treatment for Melancholia Caused by Illness in His Family.

August Horrmann, the President of the Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company of Stapleton, S. I., committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor shortly after noon yesterday at Dr. Max Wilcke's private sanitarium at 588 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, where he had been under the care of the house physician and a trained nurse for the last two weeks.

Up to four weeks ago Mr. Horrmann attended to business daily, and in his actions there was nothing to imply that he contemplated suicide. It was noticed about that time that he had frequent periods of melancholy, which were attributed to news he had received from Germany, where one of his daughters is confined in an insane asylum. Another daughter is also in Germany, where, it is said, she is being treated for tuberculosis. A third daughter of Mr. Horrmann's is the wife of Adolph J. Badenhausen of Stapleton. She, too, has been ill for nearly two years, while Mrs. Horrmann is also an invalid.

These cases of illness in his family worried Mr. Horrmann greatly, and each unfavorable report received from the absent members of his family caused a renewed attack of melancholia. During these periods of depression he was heard to say several times that he would be better off dead, but up to the time he was taken to Dr. Wilcke's sanitarium, two weeks ago, no one believed that he seriously contemplated taking his life. When he exhibited pronounced symptoms of affection of the brain, he was taken to the asylum by his son William. There he was placed in charge of S. H. Lawlor, an experienced nurse. During Mr. Horrmann's stay in the asylum, Lawlor has been constantly with his patient. Within the last few days Mr. Horrmann's condition showed some improvement.

He was in a cheerful frame of mind yesterday when Lawlor left him for a few minutes to attend to some pressing duty in another part of the building. When he returned he found the room vacant. Mr. Horrmann was finally located by a gurgling sound in the bathroom on the floor above. He was found standing in the centre of the room with an ugly gash on the left side of his throat, from which the blood was streaming. In his right hand he held the weapon with which he had inflicted the wound.

He tried to speak, but was choken by the blood, and he fell to the floor unconscious. A surgeon was hastily summoned, but Mr. Morrmann died a half hour later without regaining consciousness.

Mr. Horrmann was born in Germany in 1835, and while still a youth had practical experience in various banking institutions of the Old World. He came to this country when twenty years of age and continued the study of finance. In 1870, with the late Joseph Rubsam, he established the brewing business from which both men made large fortunes. Mr. Horrmann was the President of the company for a decade, and was recently re-elected to that office. He was also President of the Staten Island Savings Bank. For many years he was a Trustee of the town of Edgewater before the consolidation of the various boroughs into Greater New York in 1898.

He was Past Master of Klopstock Lodge, No. 760, F. and A. M., an honorary member of the Staten Island Quartet Club, the Arion Society, and other social organizations. In addition to his interests in the brewing company, of which he owned about two-thirds of the capital stock, he was a large operator in real estate and owned a great deal of property on Staten Island. He leaves a wife and six children, two sons and four daughters. Both sons are officers of the brewing company.

AMATEUR BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Foss Increases His Lead by Defeating Threshie—Smith Wins from Conklin.

Smith and Foss were the winners yesterday in the Class A championship billiard tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union. Smith had Conklin as his opponent in the afternoon game and the latter furnished a surprise by putting up a good game. Threshie appeared in the evening contest with Foss, and although he played a good game he was no match for Foss.

Foss surprised everybody in the evening game by again running more than a hundred points and coming within a single inning of the world's amateur record for the best single average, made by McCreery in the opening game this week with Smith. Threshie had little chance with the Eastern expert, although he averaged more than seven. After the seventh inning, Foss got into his stroke, and from that point on it was simply a question of how much he would beat the Bostonian, rather than who would win. He ran 55, 34, 40, 57, 106, and 41 in quick succession, and old billiard lovers declared they had never seen such billiards by an amateur. He finished the game with an average of 14 8-28, more than 200 points better than Threshie. The score:

Foss—15 2 0 0 1 0 0 55 6 0 3 4 2 34 1 40 57 5 12 1 3 0 1 0 4 106 41 7. Total, 400. Average, 14 8-28. High runs, 106, 57, 55.

Threshie—8 0 5 15 2 1 11 0 2 16 14 15 9 4 7 4 0 12 2 13 3 13 2 0 4 1 29. Total, 195. Average, 7 6-27. High runs, 29, 16, 15.

To the surprise of all, Conklin made a splendid fight with Smith throughout the greater part of the afternoon game, and he held the lead most of the time until the last few innings, when Smith crowded on a little more steam and won out. Conklin led at the first hundred by 49 points, at the second by 88, and at the third "century" he was still 18 points ahead. Smith, however, made a number of fair runs in quick succession after he got over his nervousness and won out handily by 69 points. The score:

Smith—0 0 8 0 7 11 2 2 9 0 3 1 6 0 2 0 0 3 2 6 0 17 14 3 6 0 16 0 24 25 8 0 3 0 3 26 7 0 13 1 54 0 5 3 0 0 0 0 1 1 47 11 18 3 5 44. Total, 400. Average, 7 8-56. High runs, 54, 44, 26.

Conklin—13 0 2 2 0 5 0 2 0 2 35 10 0 28 3 0 7 0 8 5 44 3 3 12 6 15 0 2 4 0 0 0 0 8 1 2 8 6 4 28 0 10 10 36 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 8 0 0 1. Total, 329. Average, 5 54-55. High runs, 44, 38, 36.

Referee—L. A. Servatius.

McCreery will play Conklin in the afternoon game to-day, and Smith and Mial will meet in the evening.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H.R.		W.	L.	H.R.
Foss	3	0	115	Threshie	1	2	61
McCreery	2	0	68	Mial	1	2	62
Smith	2	1	54	Conklin	0	4	44

GOLF PLAY IN FLORIDA.

Professionals Go Over Thirty-six Holes for Positions in Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 9.—Professional medal play over thirty-six holes for positions in finals occupied the day. The spectators showed keen interest in the play of their various favorites, and applauded phenomenal puts.

Those entered were Willie Smith, George Low, Bernard Nicholls, Willie Hoare, Joseph Mitchell, Dave Findlay, George Merritt, and J. M. Inglass. Alex Findlay was expected, but wired that he could not leave Palm Beach.

All started well, but it was early seen that the golf battle would be between Smith, Low, and Nicholls. Dave Findlay did good work on the first and last rounds, scoring 40 to 41, but his second and third rounds brought up the total. Nicholls and Hoare started the tournament at 10 A. M. with good drives. They were followed by Low and Merritt, Smith and Mitchell, Findlay and Inglass. Low and Findlay brought in lowest scores on first round, with 40, Smith and Hoare making close seconds, with 41. At the finish of eighteen holes Low was three strokes in the lead of all, having made the round in 78. Nicholls was next, with 81, and Smith third, with 82. This was fine work for the latter, however, for it was practically his first experience on clay greens.

Afternoon play commenced at 3. For various reasons the players drew again for partners. This time Low and Nicholls led off. At the end of the third round Nicholls scored 39, Low 41, and Smith 43. This made Low still in the lead one stroke, with Smith five to the bad. This was an exciting point in the game, but the climax was reached when it was learned that Low was safely out of the woods, with 39 on the last round, with Nicholls 48, and Smith had to make two holes in four each to tie with Nicholls. Each stroke was watched eagerly, and a tie was hardly looked for, but it came, and the committee decided that five holes should be played to decide the tie. Nicholls and Smith halved the first, Smith won the second, they halved the third, and the fourth went to Nicholls. This made them even at the end of forty holes. The last must decide, and Smith holed out in four to five, while the crowd cheered, after seeing a day of superior work.

PALM BEACH GOLF CONTESTS.

Qualifying Rounds for Cups Played Yesterday—Semi-Finals To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 9.—Qualification trials were played this morning, the first eight for a cup, the second for a prize, the third for a cup for the inconsolable.

H. M. Forrest of Philadelphia beat H. Fenn, 1 up in 19 holes. A. W. Black, Lakewood, beat L. F. Brigham, 1 up in 19 holes. C. B. Cory of Boston beat S. F. Kenney, 5 up and 4 to play. E. C. Green beat Harry Suydam, 2 up and 1 to play. S. Maddock beat Harding, 7 up and 6 to play. A. H. Revell, Chicago, beat T. M. Cook, 5 up and 4 to play. T. G. Cooper beat C. N. Huggins of Maine, 4 up and 3 to play. A. S. Carpenter, Philadelphia, beat G. H. Johnson, 4 up and 2 to play.

The semi-finals will be played off to-morrow, also the scratch medal match and the ladies' approaching and putting contest for cups presented by Mrs. Sydney Carpenter of Philadelphia.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Belvideres carried off the honors last night in the North Side National League, winning two games. It was expected that the Gothams and Belvideres would furnish a good contest, but the Gothams bowled an unsteady game when they met the Belvideres, Morris and Eltrich particularly bowling low scores. The Gothams bowled in better form in their game with the Vernons, and won by 32 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 202; Newkirk, 153; Helles, 155; Rehbein, 148; Lockwood, 188. Total, 846.
Gotham—McIntosh, 176; La Gost, 144; Eltrich, 184; Cantrell 143; Morris, 148. Total, 795.

SECOND GAME.

Gotham—McIntosh, 186; La Gost, 152; Morris, 151; Cantrell, 182; Eltrich, 160. Total, 831.
Vernon—Gross, 165; Conklin, 147; Geberth, 159; Winter, 164; Jordan, 164. Total, 799.

THIRD GAME.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 149; Newkirk, 179; Helles, 166; Rehbein, 100; Lockwood, 197. Total, 791.
Vernon—Gross, 135; Conklin, 143; Geberth, 119; Winter, 138; Jordan, 137. Total, 672.

The Pontiac Wheelmen failed to appear to bowl in the National League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night, and forfeited games to the Fidelias and Doolittles. The Fidelias won their game with the Doolittles. Dr. Timm of the Fidelias made the best showing, with scores of 178 and 231. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fidelia—Timm, 178; Kibbel, 207; Koster, 156; Foege, 163; Amann, 166. Total, 870.
Doolittle—Gray, 176; Wright, 140; Barnes, 158; Duke, 146; Coffmann, 233. Total, 853.

SECOND GAME.

Doolittle—Gray, 139; Wright, 201; Barnes, 160; Duke, 159; Coffmann, 184. Total, 843.
Pontiac Wheelmen—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.

Fidelia—Timm, 231; Kibbel, 184; Koster, 170; Foege, 154; Amann, 162. Total, 901.
Pontiac Wheelmen—Forfeited.

The final series of games in the Royal Arcanum League was bowled last night at the Tennis Club alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Harlem Council—Cowles, 186; Diederick, 163; Holt, 161; Wyman, 168; Linden, 182. Total, 860.
Empire City Council—Knuble, 176; Draper, 158; Naugle, 135; Braisted, 177; Mitchell, 171. Total, 817.

SECOND GAME.

Lenox Council—Carter, 169; Howland, 156; Young, 168; Bell, 179; Clute, 150. Total, 822.
Empire City Council—Knuble, 121; Draper, 167; Naugle, 153; Braisted, 160; Mitchell, 181. Total, 782.

The Pontiac Wheelmen had out its best team in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York at the Harlem Palace last night, and won games from the Madison and the Century Wheelmen teams. The latter won a game from the Madisons. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Ebling, 227; Dewes, 141; Bell, 147; Stearn, 155; La Forest, 182. Total, 852.
Madison Wheelmen—Hess, 160; I. Steinberg, 120; Carples, 116; M. Steinberg, 147; Yokel, 132. Total, 675.

SECOND GAME.

Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 166; Dumble, 195; Fletcher, 175; Mulford, 155; Sauer, 158. Total, 849.
Madison Wheelmen—Yokel, 188; Carples, 130; M. Steinberg, 160; Hess, 112; I. Steinberg, 175. Total, 765.

THIRD GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Ebling, 176; Stearn, 153; Dewes, 202; La Forest, 221; Kessler, 163. Total, 915.
Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 182; Dumble, 164; Fletcher, 176; Mulford, 139; Sauer, 176. Total, 836

In the Arlington National tournament last night the Manhatta team was twice a winner. The Glendales won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Manhatta—Zimmermann, 161; Thode, 148; Johannes, 132; White, 154; Witt, 169. Total, 764.
Glenlale—Laine, 133; Schreyer, 147; Galvin, 121; Stutterheim, 116; C. Fuchs, 128. Total, 730.

SECOND GAME.

Glendale—Laine, 186; Schreyer, 136; Galvin, 164; Stutterheim, 116; C. Fuchs, 128. Total, 730.
Amity—Mackey, 115; Hessig, 151; Sorenson, 119; Snyder, 151. Total, 536.

THIRD GAME.

Manhatta—Thode, 146; Curley, 147; Johannes, 163; White, 175; Witt, 140. Total, 711.
Amity—Mackey, 99; Hessig, 118; Sorenson, 129; Kalb, 127; Snyder, 168. Total, 651.

Three games were bowled in the three-man team tournament at the Columbia alleys last night. In the first game the Village Club team won from the Corinthians by 24 pins. The Corinthians and Amsterdams furnished another close contest. The Corinthians bowled the same score that the Village team made in the first game, and won by 29 pins. In the final game the Amsterdams bowled the highest score of the night, defeating the Village team by 40 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Village—Coleman, 175; Schenck, 179; Faulk, 145. Total, 499.
Corinthian—S. Walters, 187; Holden, 133; Schaeffer, 155. Total, 475.

SECOND GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walters, 190; Holden, 141; Schaeffer, 168. Total, 499.
Amsterdam—Smith, 138; Speeze, 150; MacLellan, 182. Total, 470.

THIRD GAME.

Amsterdam—Smith, 148; Speege, 198; MacLellan, 174. Total, 520.
Village—Coleman, 138; Schenck, 162; Faulk, 180. Total, 480.

The World team defeated The Bulletin team two games in the Morning Newspaper League at the Germania Alleys yesterday afternoon. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

World—Siddall, 199; Kinney, 190; McLaughlin, 160; Yates, 164; Moon, 141; Riley, 125; Cypiot, 189; Farlow, 161. Total, 1,320.
Bulletin—Melville, 175; Sanders, 135; White, 120; Valentine, 115; Hall, 117; Haltigan, 178; Flanagan, 182; Hughes, 129. Total, 1,161.

SECOND GAME.

World—Siddall, 164; Kinney, 162; McLaughlin, 93; Yates, 169; Moon, 118; Riley and Perkins, 137; Cypiot, 141; Farlow, 162. Total, 1,166.
Bulletin—Melville, 188; Sanders, 123; White, 108; Valentine, 131; Hall, 143; Haltigan, 142; Flanagan, 131; Hughes, 135. Total, 1,101.

Gilbert, Fort Greene, and Long Island Councils were winners last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-Tournament at the Elephant Club alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Gilbert Council—A. Ameberg, 150; Gazarebitch, 185; J. Ameberg, 115; Bishop, 174; Smith, 173. Total, 747.
De Long Council—Rosener, 158; Hodgson, 103; Cheatnutt, 139; James, 135; Cooley, 145. Total, 683.

SECOND GAME.

Long Island Council—Judge, 160; Kennington, 163; Gonendough, 112; Black, 168; Edeholt, 180. Total, 788.
Bedford Council—Brooks, 146; Anderson, 445; Eningel, 92; W. W. Sheffield, 144; C. Sheffield, 125. Total, 852.

THIRD GAME.

Fort Greene—Horton, 144; Adams, 137; Haff, 145; Lilly, 143; Spencer, 136. Total, 705.
Fern Council—Thorn, 148; Nailor, 119; Hunt, 123; Quinn, 155; Walton, 158. Total, 703.

The Lefferts Council team won two games last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Tournament. In the first game Lefferts Council bowled a score of 901. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lefferts Council—Taylor, 185; Dodes, 182; Brand, 164; B. Smith, 191; Sellers, 189. Total, 901.
Bedford Council—Morris, 159; Borroughs, 122; Lounsbery, 167; Markwell, 184; Waterbery, 133. Total, 763.

SECOND GAME.

Bedford Council—Morris, 159; Lounsbery, 155; Borroughs, 154; Markwell, 176; Waterbery, 196. Total, 843.
Burnside Council—Finister, 125; Brown, 173; Powell, 139; Barker, 161; Flanagan, 128. Total, 725.

THIRD GAME.

Lefferts Council—Taylor, 157; Dodes, 168; Brand, 176; B. Smith, 168; Sellers, 146. Total, 817.
Burnside Council—Fink, 129; Brown, 170; Powell, 139; Barker, 179; Flanagan, 172. Total, 789.

Tournament Games To-night.

Bank Clerks' League—Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Mercantile National, American Exchange.
Wholesale Drug Trade Association—Seabury & Johnson, R. W. Robinson & Son, General Chemical Company, Dodge & Olcott, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, Parke, Davis & Co.
Fire Insurance League—Home, Queen, Hanover.
Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Kings County, Brooklyn, Orient.
Lithographers' League—Graul & Hackett, Harris & Strassburger, Hartman & Gloeggler.

YALE BEATS BROWN AT HOCKEY.

Victors Outclass Their Opponents and Win with Ease.

The Yale and Brown Universities' hockey teams met in the St. Nicholas Skating Rink last night. The game resulted in a score of 7 to 2 in Yale's favor. Both teams played with snap, but the Brown men were clearly outclassed from the start, and the number of scores made by the winners was largely due to the poor defense of Brown's goal by Chase. In the first half the playing was close, the count standing 4 to 2, but throughout the whole game the losers proved erratic, making brilliant plays at times, and then giving exhibitions of poor skating and awkwardness in handling their sticks. Walworth and Inman of Yale were the stars throughout, each making three goals. The line-up was as follows:

Brown.	Position.	Yale.
Cooke	Left centre	Walworth
Bates	Right centre	Bronson
Phillips	Left wing	Campbell
Pevear	Right wing	Inman
Low	Cover point	Coxe
Taylor	Point	Brock
Chase	Goal	Smith

Goals—Inman, (3,) Walworth, (3,) Bronson, Bates, Pevear. Umpires—Mr. Pope of the St. Nicholas Rink and Mr. Russell of Harvard. Referee—Mr. Barron of the St. Nicholas Rink.

College Races at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 9.—The Poughkeepsie Highland Amateur Rowing Association held its first meeting of the season today. Communications were received from Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Columbia Universities stating that they had decided to hold the June regatta at this place. Wisconsin sent word that it would send three crews here this year. Nothing definite was heard from Syracuse and Toronto Universities, both of which talk of entering eights in the big 'Varsity contest.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; mile. Lady Britannic, 98 pounds, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1, won; Tempo, 100, (Spencer,) 3 to 5, second; Los Prietos, 103, (Hennen,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:42½. Lizzella, Manzanilla, Utero, Scintillate, Hannah Reid, My Dear, Vinctora, and Durwad also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile; selling. Essence, 101 pounds, (Jenkins,) 3 to 5, won; Glen Gabe, 119, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, second; Stuttgart, 116, (Bullman,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:42. Rixford, Sylvan Lass, and J. V. Hayes also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Flora Bird, 108 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 3 to 5, won; Montegle, 106, (Jenkins,) 3 to 1, second; Sisquoc, 105, (Buchanan,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:28¾. Antler, Ziska, Mission, and Edgardo also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Jingle Jingle, 102 pounds, (Bullman,) 8 to 5, won; Montallado, 104, (Walsh,) 2 to 1, second; Good Hope, 102, (Vittatoe,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:13¾. Grand Sachem and Perseus also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Alaria, 97 pounds, (Ross,) 3 to 1, won; Sister Alice, 107, (Spencer,) 2½ to 1, second; Wyoming, 119, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:27½. Invocation II., Don Luis, and None Such also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Pompino, 99 pounds, (Henry,) 4 to 1, won; Harry Thoburn, 102, (Bullman,) 9 to 5, second; Monrovia, 100, (T. Walsh,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:13¾. Tiburon, Sallie Goodwin, Peace, Wild Het, and Katie Gibbons also ran.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Parker Painless Dentical Company of Brooklyn; capital, $500. Directors—Edgar R. Parker, Hugh S. Degroot, and Henry C. Lewis, Brooklyn.

The Charles Mill Supply Company of New York City; capital, $1,500. Directors—Richard P. Charles, James M. Charles, and Harry R. Williams, New York.

The New York Pulley Belt Company of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—Ferdinand A. Gutmann, Harry M. Meyerson, and Moses Greenbaum, New York City.

The William B. Phinney Co mpany of New York City, to manufacture chocolate and candy; capital, $5,000. Directors—William B. Phinney, Lenlie B. Phinney, and Max H. Dette, New York City.

The Manhattan Filter Company of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—Henry Weifenbach and Thomas W. Joyce, Brooklyn, and Charles A. Slossen, New York City.

The Municipal Construction Company of New York City, to construct railroads, street railways tunnels, and other structures, and to carry on a general contracting business; capital, $5,000. Directors—Thomas F. Powers, James F. Halligan, S. Rutherford McBride, and E. Gaston Higginbotham, Brooklyn, and Moritz Frank, New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 9.—Charters were granted at Dover to-day to the following companies:

The Alaska Nome Nugget Company, Limited, of New York; to acquire, own and operate mines in Alaska; capital, $1,250,000. Incorporators—Nicholas Ferdinand Cleary, Hugh McDonnell, and Andrew Patterson Morrison of New York.

Gibbs & Williams Lithograph Company of New York; to engage in publishing and lithographing; capital, $100,000.

American Assurance Company of New York; to do an insurance business; capital, $200,000.

Zinc, Copper and Lead Review Publishing Company of New York; to publish trade literature; capital, $10,000.

Panama River Trading Company of Philadelphia; to trade in lumber; capital, $100,000.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for Tuesday: Nos. 286, 291, 257, 703, 258, 294, 295, 296.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Department yesterday announced the following decisions:

The North River Electric Light and Power Company, plaintiff, vs. the City of New York, defendant.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff, without costs. Opinions by O'Brien, J.; Van Brunt, P. J., Rumsey and Ingraham, JJ., (Rumsey and Ingraham, JJ., dissenting.)

Marie B. Perry, respondent, vs. Bankers' Life Insurance Company of New York, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Rumsey and Patterson, JJ., (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

John Wanamaker et al., appellants, vs. Robert H. Megraw, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by O'Brien, Ingraham, and Barrett, JJ., (Barrett, J., disserting.)

Harris P. Osterhoudt, appellant, vs. Ella H. Osterhoudt, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham and Barrett, JJ., (Barrett, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

William R. Montgomery, respondent, vs. Brush Electric Illuminating Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Henry A. Connolly, as surviving partner, &c., appellant, vs. Rosalie Hyams, as executrix, respondent.—Judgment modified by inserting after the word "dismissed" the words "but not upon the merits," and as so modified affirmed, with costs to the respondent. Opinions by Rumsey and O'Brien, JJ., (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

Mathilda C. Wright et al., plaintiffs, vs. Adelfield Mayer, defendant.—Judgment ordered for defendant, with costs. Opinions by Rumsey and Ingraham, JJ.

William B. Hawkins, appellant, vs. Neil Campbell and another, respondents.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Robert M. Olyphant et al., respondents, vs. Amy C. Phyfe, defendant.—Upon the appeal of the defendants, Henry and Maro Anner, judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs as to them. Upon the appeal of the other defendants, judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Therese D. Browning, appellant, vs. Eugene E. Garvin et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Minna Joly, respondent, vs. New York and East River Ferry Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Robert A. Lancaster, appellant, vs. Amos T. French, as executor, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered before another referee, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J. (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

John Addison, respondent, vs. Rosa Enoch and another, appellants.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham and McLaughlin, JJ. (McLaughlin and O'Brien, JJ., dissenting.)

Kate Davis Pulitzer, respondent, vs. City of New York and another, appellants.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to serve amended complaint on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by O'Brien, J. (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

Richard B. Kelly and another, as executors, respondents, vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattan and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J. (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

Rosa de la Torre, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Coleman D. Mendoza, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend complaint on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Philip H. Abbott et al., appellants, vs. Henry Meinken, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

William H. Kennedy, respondent, vs. Eduard T. Mostert, impleaded, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted with $10 costs to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Lottie E. Stein, respondent, vs. New York News Publishing Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

Fruin-Bambrick Construction Company, appellant, vs. William L. Marks, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Charles Doll and another, appellants, vs. Matthew Coogan et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Henderson, Hull & Co., respondents, vs. Harry McNally et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed as to Defendant McNally, with costs, and appeal dismissed as to other defendants, with costs. Opinions by McLaughlin and Ingraham, JJ. (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

Russell Johnson et al., appellants, vs. Walter D. Hawa, impleaded, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Rumsey, Barrett, and Ingraham, JJ. (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

Ralph Scott, appellant, vs. Engineering News Publishing Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Barrett, J.

Grace A. Hallahan, appellant, vs. George C. Webber et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

People ex rel. Milton T. Tucker, appellant, vs. Bernard J. York et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Barrett, J.

In the matter of De Witt C. Lawrence.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

People ex rel. Thomas Walsh, appellant, vs. Thomas J. Brady, Commissioner, &c., respondent.—Proceedings affirmed and writ dismissed, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinions by McLaughlin and Barrett, JJ.

Irving T. Bush, appellant, vs. John H. O'Brien et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Rumsey and McLaughlin, JJ., (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

In the matter of the will of Serena D. Turrell, deceased.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Barrett, J.

Joseph A. Stapleton, an infant, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Thomas Connelly, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Amasa Worthington, apellant, vs. London Guarantee and Accident Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. James J. O'Brien, appellant.—Judgment reversed. Opinions by Ingraham and Barrett, JJ., (Barrett and Rumsey, JJ., dissenting.)

In the matter of Catherine Sturgis, deceased.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (dissenting.)

Charles A. Hess, as assignee, respondent, vs. W. & J. Sloane, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and new trial granted on payment of costs of former trial. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

In the matter of William H. Gray.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Barrett, J.

Marie Harris, respondent, vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

People ex rel. John R. Shields, respondent, vs. John J. Scannell, Commissioner, &c., appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Tyler Brigham, appellant, vs. Eugene Zaiss et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Bernhard Stahl and another, respondents, vs. Seidenberg & Co., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

J. Frank Stone, appellant, vs. Adolph Hollander et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Richard D. Harris, appellant, vs. George Elliott and another, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Ingraham and Barrett, JJ. Barratt and Rumsey, JJ., dissenting.

Peter Fiebiger et al., appellants, vs. Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. Robert McDonald, appellant, vs. Francis J. Lantry, Commissioner, &c., respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and writ granted with $50 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

George A. Treadwell, appellant, vs. United Verde Copper Company et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and injunction continued, with $10 costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Timothy J. Hayes et al., appellant, v

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $3,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.
BONDS.
18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Henry A. Glassford, William H. Allen, Jr.
Ezra Lincoln, William Watson Caswell.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

ALFRED BURROWS & CO.,
BANKERS and BROKERS,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds
AND
Preferred & Common Stock
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Company.

Recognizing that it is to the interest of the security holders of the United States Flour Milling Company that the affairs of said corporation be readjusted, and adequate working capital be provided, holders of a large amount of the First Mortgage Bonds and the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company have requested the undersigned to act as a Reorganization Committee under the Reorganization Agreement dated January 29, 1900, and filed with the METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.

The undersigned have consented to act as such Committee, and request such Bondholders and Stockholders to deposit their said securities under said Agreement with the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, New York City, on or before **February 26th, 1900.**

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Trust Company, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, February 2, 1900.

SAMUEL THOMAS, Chairman.
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
BRAYTON IVES,
WM. LANMAN BULL,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
Reorganization Committee.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary
209 Produce Exchange Bldg., New York City.

New York, Feb. 6th, 1900.

We beg to announce that David Webster has this day increased the amount of special capital in our firm to $200,000.

SEYMOUR, JOHNSON & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
71 Broadway, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MORTGAGE MONEY WANTED.—We have a first-class mortgage of $15,000, paying 6 per cent., on business property a short distance from New York. The property is valued at $35,000. T. W. SHOTWELL, 291 Lenox Av.

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF
$23,000,000
UNITED RAILWAYS COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS

First General Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds,

Dated September 20th, 1899. Due July 1st, 1934.

Interest payable January 1st and July 1st, in the City of New York.

GUARANTEED AS TO INTEREST BY THE ST. LOUIS TRANSIT COMPANY, Lessee.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF MORTGAGE, $45,000,000

Reserved for underlying divisional liens,	$14,000,000
Reserved for acquisitions, betterments, and improvements,	8,000,000
Present Issue,	23,000,000
	$45,000,000

TOTAL AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK, $45,000,000.

Preferred Stock.		Common Stock.	
Reserved	$8,435,000	Reserved	$7,652,500
Issued	11,565,000	Issued	17,347,500
	$20,000,000		$25,000,000

ST. LOUIS TRUST COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Trustee.

These bonds are Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each to bearer, with privilege of registration of principal.

Principal and interest are payable in United States gold coin of, or equal to, the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which, under any present or future laws of the United States of America, or of the laws of the State of Missouri, the Company may be required to pay or retain therefrom for National, State, or municipal purposes.

These bonds cannot be redeemed before maturity, and are secured by a mortgage on all the real estate, franchises, stocks, bonds, leaseholds, and property of every kind or description in the City and County of St. Louis, now belonging to, or which may hereafter be constructed or acquired by, the said Railways Company.

The **United Railways Company of St. Louis** is a corporation chartered by the State of Missouri, with an authorized capital of $20,000,000 5% cumulative Preferred Stock, and $25,000,000 Common Stock. Of the former, $11,565,000 has been issued, and $8,435,000 is reserved for future acquisitions, betterments, and improvements; of the latter $17,347,500 has been issued and $7,652,500 is reserved for future acquisitions, betterments, and improvements. The Company was authorized under an ordinance from the City of St. Louis to construct about 80 miles of street railway in that city and to acquire by lease or purchase other street railroads. The franchise runs for fifty years from April 12th, 1898. This Company has acquired by deed all of the railroad lines, properties, and franchises, and substantially all of the shares of stock of the following companies except the St. Louis Traction Company and the St. Louis Railroad Company, (one of the roads included in the National System.) Of the former it owns all the stock, and of the latter more than two-thirds.

SECURITY OF MORTGAGE.

The United Railways Company acquired the following shares of stocks of street railways included in its system, all of which shares have been deposited with the St. Louis Trust Company, Trustee:

Shares Acquired.		Total Shares.	Shares Outstanding.
50	Delmar Avenue and Clayton Railway Company	50	None
1,000	St. Louis Cross County Railway Company	1,000	"
2,000	Midland Street Railway Company	2,000	"
120	St. Louis, Clayton and Creve Coeur Railway Company	120	"
467	St. Louis County Street Railway Company	467	"
634	Clayton and Forest Park Railway Company	661	27
30,000	Union Depot Railroad Company	30,000	None
22,986	Missouri Railroad Company	22,986	"
99,994	Lindell Railway Company	100,000	6
24,950	National Railway Company (of Ill.)	25,000	50
9,953	Southern Electric Railway Company, Preferred	10,000	47
5,000	Southern Electric Railway Company, Common	5,000	None
20	St. Louis Traction Company	20	"

SINCE THE ACQUISITION OF SUCH SHARES THE COMPANY HAS, UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ACQUIRED BY PURCHASE ALL THE PROPERTY, RIGHTS, FRANCHISES, AND PRIVILEGES OF THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:

Union Depot Railroad Company, together with the Grand Avenue Railway Company.

Lindell Railway Company, together with the Missouri Railroad Company, the Forest Park, Laclede and Fourth Street Railway Company, the Compton Heights, Union Depot and Merchants' Terminal Railroad Company, the Taylor Avenue Railway Company, the Vandeventer Avenue Railroad Company, and the Delmar Avenue and Clayton Railway Company.

Southern Electric Railroad Company.
Cass Avenue and Fair Grounds Railway Company.
Citizens' Railway Company.
St. Louis, Clayton and Creve Coeur Lake Railroad Company.
St. Louis County Street Railway Company.
St. Louis Cross County Railroad Company.
Midland Street Railway Company.
Jefferson Avenue Railroad Company.
Also the properties operated under the name of Clayton and Forest Park Railway.

This mortgage is directly secured by these properties, subject to divisional liens bearing from 5 to 7 per cent. interest, amounting to a total of $13,980,100, of which $5,003,100 can be retired within the next two years, with an annual saving in interest of $54,623 when replaced by 4% bonds.

MILEAGE.

Total mileage in operation, under construction, and authorized aggregates 436.65 miles, embracing the mileage of all the street-railway systems of St. Louis, save the St. Louis and Suburban system. If the future acquisition of the last-named system be deemed desirable, there has been a reservation and provision therefor. Under the terms of the mortgage, $3,000,000 of the $8,000,000 reserved bonds can be used for no other purpose than for taking up $3,000,000 of the bonds of this system.

EARNINGS.

Statements issued by Messrs. Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants for the year ended June 30, 1899, show that the Companies now united earned, in the aggregate, while independently operated, $268,882.21 in excess of all fixed charges, including the interest on $23,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds; and also that the St. Louis Transit Company for the six months ended December 31, 1899, showed a surplus of $188,346.21 over fixed charges, including the interest on this issue of bonds.

A large amount of work in the consolidation of power, and the transformation of cable to electric traction, is now under way, but until its completion the full benefit of the economies resulting therefrom will not appear in the net earnings. In this connection reference is made to the estimate of Mr. Jilson J. Coleman, a street railway expert of experience, now General Manager of the Company, made before he became connected therewith, and to his letter of recent date as to the future net earnings of the United Railways Company, after making allowance for the economies following consolidation and the concentration of management. Prospectus containing the above can be had on application.

LEASE.

The St. Louis Transit Company, lessee of the United Railways Company of St. Louis and guarantor of the interest upon its Bonds and Preferred Stock, is a Corporation of the State of Missouri with power to acquire, lease, and operate, until the 18th March, 1939, the lines acquired by the United Railways Company of St. Louis. An exchange of its stock (to the extent of 172,502 shares) for the Common Stock of the United Railways Company of St. Louis has been made, share for share, in consideration of a payment to the St. Louis Transit Company of $11 per share on each share of stock so exchanged. Through this payment it will have a cash capital of $1,897,522, and no other obligations save those under its lease of the United Railways Company of St. Louis.

The St. Louis Transit Company has assumed the operation of the property, under the provisions of the leases.

$9,375,000 Bonds having been sold, we offer the balance, $13,625,000, for sale at 92½ and accrued interest, payable on Monday, February 19th, 1900, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO HAVE THESE BONDS LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Subscription books will be opened at our offices on Wednesday, February 14, 1900, at 10 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M. the same day. Allotments will be made as promptly as possible thereafter. The right is reserved to reject applications, to close the subscription earlier than said time, and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for.

FEBRUARY 10TH, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 26, 28, 40, 54, 91, 233, 256, 257, 285, 371, 387, 404, 528, 626, 643, 657, 701, 712, 728, 826, 1024, 1074, 1075, 1077, 1084, 1176, 1177, 1186, 1189, 1258, 1321, 1436, 1439, 1460, 1475, 1498, 1532, 1583, 1677, 1678, 1708 have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of April, 1900, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between HENRIETTA ADLER, MOSES A. ADLER, and HARRY ARNOLD, under the name of A. ADLER & CO., has this day been dissolved. The said business of buying and selling flour and bakery supplies will be continued under the same firm name, at the same place of business, No. 12 Front Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by the undersigned.

Dated N. Y., Feb. 1, 1900.

HENRIETTA ADLER.
MOSES A. ADLER.

WEIL, ESCHWEGE & SCHALLEK,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
309 Broadway,
New York City.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESSIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14th, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

68 shs. National City Bank.
43 shs. Hamilton Bank of N. Y.
10 shs. Safe Deposit Co. of N. Y.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Association.
67 shs. Southern Railway Co. common.
5 shs. Southern Railway Co. Prefd.
1 sh. Jekyll Island Club.
$2,281 63-100 Judgment, Supreme Court, Suffolk Co., against Saml. L. Thompson, docketed Feby. 19th, 1898.
$10,000 Col., Sandusky & Hocking R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1948, July, 1897, Coups.
$750 do. do. 50-year Income Bd. Scrip.
$243.75 do. do. 1st Mtge. 5-year Scrip.
$29,000 Spanish Indemnity Scrip.
10 shs. Kings Co. Bank, B'klyn.
20 shs. Union Bank of B'klyn.
10 shs. Journeay & Burnham Pfd.
10 shs. Journeay & Burgham common.
50 shs. Forest Hotel Co., Lakewood, N. J.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
50 shs. Atlantic Dock Co.
198 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
21 shs. Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R.
52 shs. Chic., Peoria & St. Louis R. R. common, (Trust Co. Receipt.)
30 shs. Joliet & Chicago R. R. common.
38½ shs. Col., Sandusky & Hocking R. R. common.
16½ shs. Col., Sandusky & Hocking R. R. Pfd.
80 shs. Zanesville & Ohio R. R. common.
20 shs. N. Y. & Shawnee Coal Co., common.
8 shs. 2d National Bank of New Haven, Conn.
15 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank, N. Y.
10 shs. Phenix Insurance Co., B'klyn.
77 shs. Consolidated Rolling Stock Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
200 shs. Burning Spring & Ruble Farm Oil Co. of Va.
$250 Promissory Note of R. Cartier, dated Apl. 30, 1872, demand.
$5,000 Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery Ry. 5 p. c. Certfs. of Indbt., 1914.
$11,000 Chic., Peoria & St. Louis Ry. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1925, (Trust Co. Receipt.)
$3,000 Chic., Peoria & St. Louis Ry. 2d Mtge. 4 p. c. Income Bds., 1945, (Trust Co. Receipt.)
$5,000 Milwaukee & Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1913.
$4,000 City of Cincinnati Consld. Skg. fund 5 p. c. Bds., 1910-1930.
$5,000 Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R. 1st Mtge. Consld. 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$3 000 Elizabethtown, Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$3,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western R. R. Consld. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$2,000 N. Y. & Shawnee Coal Co. Skg. fund 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$3,000 City of Brooklyn 7 p. c. Public Park Loan, 1911.
$6,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. 7 p. c. Regstd. Certfs., 1903, (Guar. Prin. & Int.)
$4,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. 6 p. c. Regstd. Ctfs., 1903, (Stamped Guar. Prin. & Int.)
$2,500 Brooklyn City R. R. Consld. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$2,400 Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$13,500 Col., Sandusky & Hocking R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1946.
$316.88 Col., Sandusky & Hocking R. R. 1st Mtge. 5-year Bd. Scrip, (Trust Co. Receipt.)
$10,000 Zanesville & Ohio R'way 1 Mtge. Bd. Ctf.
$1,000 Halle Gold Mining Co. N. p. c. Bd., 1904.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
100 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
80 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
31 shs. Bank of America.
4 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$3,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. (New River Div.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1932.
$3,000 Standard Gas Light Co., N. Y., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
1 sh. Natl. Park Bank.
5 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
3 shs. Bank of New York.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
100 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
10 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
$2,500 Chicago R'way Terminal Elevator Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
20 shs. German Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Oriental Bank.
40 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. 9th National Bank.
20 shs. 4th National Bank.
5 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
22 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Bank of America.
200 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
17 shs. St. Paul & Duluth R. R. Pfd.
25 shs. The Audit Co. of N. Y. Pfd.
40 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
5 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
4 shs. Central Trust Co.
20 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Co.
100 shs. Grammercy Sugar Co.
$5,000 Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$18,000 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R., (Lake Shore Coll. Trust,) 3½ p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1998.
20 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Schermerhorn Bank, B'klyn.
$27,000 Washington Traction & Elec. Co. 4½ p. c. Bds.
12 shs. North American Trust Co.
$15,000 Peoria, Decatur & Evansville R. R. 2d Mtge. Bonds.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. do. do.
10 shs. Astor Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Union Bank.
10 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
1 sh. Central Trust Co., West Side Office.
$2,000 N. Y. & White Plains Suburban Water Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. fund 6 p. c. 30-year Gold Bds., May, 1896, Coupons.
$2,000 Escanaba Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., April, 1894, Coupons.
$2,500 Medina Gas & Elec. Light Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bds., April, 1897, Coupons.
$500 Homer Water Works Co. 1st Cons. Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., Jany., 1894, Coupons.
$1,500 Newark, N. Y., Water Works Co. Mtge. Bds., Jany., 1894, Coupons.
$32,000 Kankakee Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bds.

In the Matter of the Reorganization
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminals.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a sum equivalent to Five Dollars per share, being the first installment upon a sum equivalent to Ten Dollars per share, upon the stock of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, deposited with this Committee under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, dated June 14, 1899, is hereby called, payable to this committee by the depositors of said shares on or before February 14, 1900, at any of its depositaries, to wit:

Provident Life and Trust Co., Philadelphia.
Seaboard National Bank, New York City.
Mercantile Trust Company, New York City.
Guardian Trust Company, Chicago.
Messrs. Kleinwort Sons & Co., London.
Commerz-Disconto Bank, Berlin.
Amsterdamsche Trustee Kantoor, Amsterdam.
Amsterdamsche Bank, Amsterdam.

who will duly stamp proper receipt therefor upon the certificate of deposit, which must be presented for such receipt at the time of said payment.

Depositors who do not make the payment within the time and at one of the places above designated, will have no right of participation in the rights, benefits, and property conferred by said Plan and Agreement in respect of the shares of said stock deposited by them.

Said depositaries will receive without penalty further deposits of any of the stocks and bonds included in said Plan and Agreement until February 14, 1900, inclusive, but not thereafter.

Dated Philadelphia, January 29, 1900.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman;
A. HECKSCHER,
HERMAN SIELCKEN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN,
MAX PAM,
Committee.
JOHN V. LOUGHNEY,
Secretary.

LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, CALHOUN & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business

OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelshenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Forster,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, Jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre,	Homer B. Parsons,
	Jas. Ross Curran.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 11, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1, 1900, the same to be paid March 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 7, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, January 11, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.

On March 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of the Reading Company.
Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the company (after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage) a dividend of ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the company, to be paid March 9, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 19, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1900.

READING COMPANY,
By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 19, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1900.

On March 8, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same period of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

187th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 29th, 1900.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, February 10th to stockholders of record on February 1, 1900.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, N. Y., Jan'y 31st, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the FIRST PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK, payable on the first day of March next, to stockholders of record at twelve o'clock noon, on Saturday, the tenth day of February next.

The transfer books will not be closed.

CHARLES F. COX,
Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 26th, 1900.

The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 27th, 1900, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.

A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the net earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1899, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable February 15th next to stockholders of record on February 6th, at 3 P. M. Dividend checks will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.

GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, Jan'y 30th, 1900.

Office of Philadelphia Company.
Pittsburgh, Penn., Feb. 7th, 1900.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend on the Preferred Stock of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent., payable on March 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record February 20th, 1900. Checks will be mailed. C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
February 5th, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on the 21st day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 10th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 22d instant.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

The American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey.
The Rookery, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29, 1900.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING: Notice is herewith given that the regular annual and a special Stockholders' Meeting of The American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 60 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Tuesday, February twentieth, 1900, at eleven o'clock A. M.

C. S. ROBERTS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—At the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Croscup & Sterling Company, called for February 17th inst. at 3:30 P. M., a resolution will be offered to increase the number of Directors from five to six, and to make other changes in the constitution and by-laws. W. H. LUDINGTON, Secretary, 114 5th Av., N. Y. City. Dated Feb. 7th, 1900.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 1900, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Feb. 2 to Feb. 13th.

E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

United Shoe Machinery Co.

For the purposes of the Annual Meeting of this Company, the transfer books of both Common and Preferred stock will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. Feb. 13, 1900, and opened at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 19, 1900. GEO. W. BROWN, Treasurer.

United Agency Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at No. 503 Fifth Avenue, New York, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at noon.

EDWIN D. WORCESTER, Jr., Secretary.

VANDERBILTS OPPOSE A TAX.

Whether a five-million-dollar trust fund created by William H. Vanderbilt, who died in 1885, and which was disposed of under the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt, is subject to the inheritance transfer tax was argued yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald, who reserved his decision. Controller Coler soon after the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt insisted that the five-million-dollar fund was subject to a tax of 1 per cent. The children of Cornelius Vanderbilt, through their attorney, Henry Anderson, appeared before the Surrogate and asked that a ruling be made that the inheritance was not subject to taxation. Controller Coler was represented by Jabish Holmes, Jr. No matter which way the Surrogate decides, the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

It appeared from the argument yesterday that the income from the fund was left to Cornelius Vanderbilt during his lifetime with authority to bequeath the fund in equal shares to his children, or in its entirety to any one child. Lawyer Anderson said William H. Vanderbilt's bequest had really been made to his grandchildren, and that Cornelius Vanderbilt was in the position of a trustee with a life interest. Under the laws in force in 1885 bequests to lineal descendants were not taxable. The present inheritance transfer tax went into effect in 1897. Counsel for Mr. Coler contended that none of the grandchildren of William H. Vanderbilt had acquired a vested interest in the fund prior to the latter date

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 9	405,085
To date this year	14,702,250
Corresponding date last year	30,538,586

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 9	$1,871,500
To date this year	$67,169,500
Corresponding date last year	$185,154,300

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	1⅞	Laclede Gas	1
B'klyn Union Gas	1	Manhattan	⅝
Col. Mid. pf.	2	Pullman Co.	½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	2¾	Federal Steel	⅝
Am. Linseed pf.	⅞	Illinois Central	¾
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Steel H. pf.	¾	Met. Street Ry.	⅞
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	Mobile & Ohio	1⅝
Anaconda Copper	1½	Nat. Steel	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Norfolk & West	¾
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅝	Northern Pacific	½
Brunswick	⅝	Pacific Coast	½
Canada South	½	Pacific Mail	½
Canadian Pacific	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Southern Pac.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Col. So., 1st pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Consol. Gas	1½	Third Avenue	2½
Del., L. & W.	1½	Union Pacific	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	¾	West. Un. Tel.	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	½		

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Net change in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & O. con. 5s.	1	N. Y. C., M. C. coll.	
Chi. & Erie 1st.	2¼	tr. 2½s.	1⅜
C., M. & St. P. Term. 5s	1	Ore. S. L. con. 5s	1
C., St. P. & M. 1st.	2½	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	1½
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	1½	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st	1½		

Bonds Declined.

C. & O., R

their own way. The decrease of receipts in January was 253,000 bales, or 20 per cent., but in December the decrease was more than 30 per cent. The exports in January were smaller than last year by 370,000 bales, over 30 per cent., and Edison's report of 586,000 bales in European mill stocks Jan. 1, with visible stocks of American cotton 3,386,752 bales Feb. 1, shows that a good part of the year's needs is already provided for. But it is reasoned that if visible and invisible stocks should be reduced below 1,800,000 bales at the end of the year, as they were in 1897, prices would range between 7c. and 8¼c., as in that year they did from Feb. 1 to Sept. 1 with a great crop coming. The manufacturers here have already been somewhat embarrassed by the ready been somewhat embarrassed by the comparatively narrow demand since prices of goods were materially advanced, but the rise this week has started further advance in some grades, and may ultimately lessen consumption to some extent.

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Of the same subject, Bradstreet's says that in strength of demand and size of advance, cotton is still easily first. Although the crop movement has noticeably enlarged, so active has been the demand from foreign spinners that fully ¾c. advance is shown. The strength of the raw product naturally affects manufactured goods, which are very firm and in good demand from jobbers. Recent rains have increased the supply of water, and New England mills are now running to their fullest capacity. Southern manufacturers are very busy, and will use one-sixth of the South's total cotton production this season.

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No change of consequence, Dun's notes, yet appears in prices of wool, though the demand from spinners is limited, and it is perceived that they had previously supplied themselves quite fully for the heavy-weight season, for which they have taken very large orders. Although it is estimated by some that the orders already booked are 40 per cent. larger than usual at this time, and the American Woolen Company publicly states that its sales have covered two-thirds of its possible production for the year, the sales of wool are quite small, for the week at the three chief markets only 6,312,450 pounds, of which 4,802,450 pounds were domestic. It is thought by some that enforced sales of foreign wool, which was withdrawn from the London sale in January in order to prevent a greater decline, may hereafter affect this market.

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Iron prices, according to Bradstreet's, vary with the market reporting, but no widespread weakness is yet noted. Some concessions, notably by a prominent Southern furnace, are reported at Birmingham. Some export business is reported done at a shading by an Eastern furnace. Strength of quotations, in fact, grows as the interior is approached, the most firmness being noted at Chicago. Any further reaction in Southern pig prices is expected to develop a good export demand, the margin of price differences now being very small. The scarcity of European supplies is, in fact, a supporting possibility of no small account in case of a decided weakening of domestic quotations. A further gain in blast furnace capacity is noted, current production is now little below 16,000,000 tons yearly, and some increase of stocks is shown. Considerable business could be done at the West in rails at a concession of $1 per ton, but the active buying of old rails is taken to mean that no weakening will occur. Steel plates have again lost the strength displayed some weeks since.

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Along the same lines Dun's declares that the weekly output of pig iron Feb. 1 was 298,014 tons, but stocks unsold rose 20,390 tons in January, indicating a consumption slightly smaller than the output when the month began. As the consuming works were naturally stopped about the holidays more than the furnaces, the figures prove little, but Bessemer and Grey forge at Pittsburg have not changed in price during the past week, and slightly lower offers of pig by Southern and other new furnaces at Chicago and Eastern markets have had little effect. It is more significant that the decline of prices for some weeks in bars, plates, and sheets has been checked. Large orders have been taken for these and other products, indicating that the works in need of business may have obtained enough for a time.

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Speaking of trade in particular sections, Bradstreet's says that unfavorable weather has affected distribution in most sections this week, but mail orders have been of fair size, and the Spring trade outlook continues unimpaired. In the West, Chicago reports that a number of new stocks of hardware are being bought by the Western and Northwestern buyers, but lumber is dull as a result of the strike of building employes. Kansas City reports rains, followed by snow, indicating good prospects for Winter wheat. In the Northwest business is in the main very satisfactory, in nearly every case exceeding that of a year ago, while on the Pacific Coast some improvement is noted, partly as the result of a larger movement of wheat and partly because of activity in lumber, demand for which taxes the capacity of the Oregon mills. Southern trade conditions are most encouraging. Sales of fertilizers are heavy, and a large area will undoubtedly be put in the crop the coming season. New Orleans reports heavy buying by foreign spinners, and Spring trade inquiry larger than usual. Business, particularly in dry goods for Spring account, is of an encouraging volume at Eastern markets. At Baltimore cotton goods are very firm, and the January business in dry goods is reported to have been fully double that of a year ago. An excellent business is reported doing in prints at Boston, and ginghams have advanced a quarter of a cent. Activity is reported at Pittsburg, where new orders for shoes alone are small, but shipments on earlier orders are heavy. Iron and steel are firm and in good demand at unchanged prices.

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Though prices of hemlock sole have been reduced half a cent, and of split and some upper leathers, the boot and shoe manufacturers are, Dun's declares, not yet inclined to buy largely, as they are getting but a small part of the contracts they need at this season. Jobbers still hold back as far as they can, and the slow yielding in hides at Chicago increases expectation that leather may further decline. But though buying is very small, the works are producing and delivering more than ever before. Last year the deliveries from Boston were 34 per cent. larger than in 1899, but this year thus far they have been 19 per cent. larger than last year.

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Bradstreet's says that a feature of the week in the Dominion of Canada has been the break in mining stocks, caused by the shut-down of several large British Columbia mines. This caused a heavy drop in quotations at Toronto and Montreal, and affected trade activity at interior British Columbia markets. Maintained strength is the feature of staple prices at Montreal. Unsettled weather has interfered with business this week, but the outlook for Spring trade is reported good. Business is light in the maritime provinces, where collections are fair. Canadian clearings for the week aggregate $31,577,931, a gain of 23 per cent. over those of last week, and of 8 per cent. over those of this week a year ago.

THIRD AVENUE FINANCES.

There was a temporary hitch in Third Avenue Railroad floating debt negotiations yesterday, but after the day's business was over one of the Directors of the company said he thought the matter had been satisfactorily adjusted. The difference arose over the personnel of the coming Board of Directors and the numerical representation on this board to be accredited to various interests. Large interests have lately bought in the stock, and the syndicate which is financing the floating debt of the road also has a right to certain representation in the board. The difference of opinion arose in the adjustment of these representatives.

Edward Lauterbach said yesterday evening: "The negotiations are progressing satisfactorily, and I expect that the contracts will be signed in due course."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Decrease of $918,234 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $82,365 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Sale of $2,000,000 3½ per cent refunding bonds by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

According to Chicago advices, the Chicago Telephone Company will issue $1,000,000 new stock at par.

Statement that the General Carriage Company has ordered 100 gasoline automobiles for service in this city.

Shipments of 384,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Continued heavy shipments of wire and wire nails to Japan and China by the American Steel and Wire Company.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The cotton market had another big day yesterday, some 700,000 bales being traded in, and it lost some of the tremendous advance it has recently scored, after touching, however, the highest figures to which the recent extraordinary bull movement has carried it. These figures were mainly at the opening, when April, June, and July sold at 8.41, May at 8.40, and September at 7.87. The entire market opened unchanged to 5 points up, on high Liverpool prices. When Liverpool sagged off the local market followed it down the decline, and May sold down to 8.20 by 11:04 A. M., a drop of one-fifth of a cent a pound in a trifle over an hour. The market rallied pretty steadily thereafter, regaining considerable lost ground, and closed steady, though May went off a few points at the end. The net loss was from 8 to 11 points. March was finally quoted 8.22 bid, May 8.27, August 8.25, and October 7.53.

The coffee market was fairly active, sales aggregating 43,750 bags. It opened steady, 5 points off, and closed with a net decline of 10@15 points. The movement was a natural reaction to some extent from recent high prices, but was largely influenced by the heavy selling of one prominent firm. Receipts were 20,000 bags.

Cables on wheat to the Produce Exchange were weaker yesterday on reports that French crop damage was not so bad as had been supposed. The wheat market here was dull, and closed without much change. Corn and oats were dull.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $188,729,511; balances, $8,114,777; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $444,734.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84½; demand, $4.87⅜; cables, $4.88; commercial bills, $4.83¼@$4.84.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝ and 95@95 1-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par@5c discount. Chicago—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—75c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The market for American securities fluctuated somewhat, after a steady opening, and then declined. Grand Trunk securities, however, were especially active, and advanced on the announcement of a dividend. The preferred stock showed the greatest strength. The final tone of the market was dull. Business was restricted.

Consols, for money and the account, 101⅛; Canadian Pacific, 95⅜; Erie, 12⅞; Erie first preferred, 35⅛; Illinois Central, 116½; Northern Pacific preferred, 77, ex dividend; Union Pacific preferred, 78½; St. Paul, 126⅞; New York Central, 138; Pennsylvania, 68½; Reading, 9⅝; Atchison, 21; Louisville, 83⅛; Grank Trunk, 8; Anaconda, 9⅝.

Bar silver steady at 27 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝@3½ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £31,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 127.90; Madrid, 28.32; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 7.25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Business on the Bourse to-day was irregular at the opening on the indefinite war news, but afterward prices were maintained. Kafirs were dull on the announcement that Gen. Macdonald had been ordered to retire from Koodoosberg. Transactions were scarce, speculators being disinclined to do business during the prevailing uncertainty. Near the close the market received a decided set-back. Three per cent. rentes, 100f. 65c. for the account; exchange on London, 25f. 19c. for checks. Spanish 4s, 68.57½.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—On the Boerse to-day mine shares were animated, but the other departments were quiet. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 9.—Business on the Boerse to-day was featureless.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—Gold was quoted to-day at 28.92.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Stock Exchange, 40 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.00.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,500 shares of Alamo sold at .18, 200 Alice at .45, 1,000 Chollar at .22, 300 Golden Age at .05, 600 Hale and Norcross at .33, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .05, 2,000 Pharmacist at .15, 1,000 Union Consolidated at .35, and 300 Work at .33.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.45	Quicksilver	1.75
Adams Consol	.15	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Belcher	.18	Savage	.10
Best & Belcher	.32	Sierra Nevada	.37
Breece	1.40	Standard	2.40
Bruns. Consol	.28	Small Hopes	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Union Consol	.37
Chollar	.21	Utah	.01
Crown Point	.08	Victor	1.00
Chrysolite	.06	Yellow Jacket	.15
Con. Cal. & Va	1.40	Argentum Juanita	.17
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Alamo	.17½
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Anaconda	.47
Crescent	.15	Cripple Creek Cons	.16
Catalpa	.20	Creede & Crip. Ck	.10
Deadwood Terra	.40	Croesus	.01
Daly	1.40	Golden Fleece	.27
Eureka Consol	.14	Isabella	1.35
Father De Smet	.03	Mollie Gibson	.23
Gould & Curry	1.15	Mount Rosa	.61
Hale & Norcross	.27	Pharmacist	.13½
Homestake	50.00	Portland	2.30
Horn Silver	1.10	Specimen	1.00
Iron Silver	.57	Union	.44
Julia Consol	.02	Work	.30
Kingston & Pemb	.35	Damon	.27
La Crosse	.14	Elkton	1.10
Leadville Con	.07	Findlay	.12½
Little Chief	.16½	Garfield	.16½
Mexican	.27	Jackpot	.58
Moulton	.25	Pinnacle	.24
Ontario	8.00	Tornado	.45
Ophir	.61	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.17½
Occidental	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Plymouth	.12	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Phoenix G. M. Co	.06	Grey Forge	.15
Potosi	.21		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colonial Bank, held Feb. 5, the old Board of Directors was re-elected. At a meeting of the Board of Directors on Feb. 7, Alexander Walker was re-elected President and Edwin W. Orvis Vice President.

Brown Brothers & Co. of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston offer to investors, by subscription, $13,625,000 of the first general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds of the United Railways Company of St. Louis, interest on the bonds being guaranteed by the St. Louis Transit Company, lessee. The bonds are offered for sale at 92½ and accrued interest, payable on Feb. 19, when the bonds will be ready for delivery. The total amount of the mortgage is $45,000,000, of which $14,000,000 is reserved for underlying divisional liens, and $8,000,000 for acquisitions, betterments, and improvements, leaving $23,000,000 as the present issue, of which $3,375,000 has been sold at private sale. The United Railways Company of St. Louis controls all the street railway systems in St. Louis except the St. Louis and Suburban system. The total mileage of the company in operation, under construction, and authorized aggregates 436.63 miles. The mortgage is directly secured by properties subject to divisional liens bearing from 5 to 7 per cent. interest, and amounting to a total of $13,080,100, of which $5,008,100 can be retired within the next two years, with an annual saving in interest of $254,623 when replaced by 4 per cent. bonds. Subscription books will be opened at the bankers' offices on Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 10 A. M., and close the same day at 3 P. M., or earlier.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market for outside securities was probably less active than on Thursday and prices were much more irregular. Following in a general way the course of the Stock Exchange market, prices showed in many cases considerable recessions from the previous day's final figures. Prices were the more sensitive to any unfavorable influence because of the sharp advances that the past several days had brought about, but in few, if any, stocks were the losses large compared with the recent advances. In some quarters bear attacks found the market inclined to yield to pressure, but most of the changes that occurred seemed rather the result of realizing sales than of short selling. At present the market seems to show much underlying strength, and public interest in the curb market appears to remain much greater than it was a few weeks ago.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was again one of the most prominent issues and again showed a good deal of irregularity. On an advance at the opening the stock got up to 93⅝, but shortly after selling by traders caused the price to drop nearly 2 points. Sales of several hundred shares were made at 92, but at this figure much strength was shown, and on very few transactions the price jumped back to 93. Brokers prominent in the stock during its recent advance continued to buy the stock yesterday, and rumor in regard to the issue was still to the effect that developments near at hand would probably lead to much higher prices. It is said that negotiations of much importance to the company are under way and approaching completion.

NATIONAL TUBE common was active, but realizing sales brought about a net loss of about 1 point. On the first sales the price went up to 51½, a half point advance over the highest price of the previous day, but it quickly receded from this figure. It closed at about the lowest for the day, being 50 bid, offered at 50⅝. In the preferred stock trading was less active, and the movement in price also was less marked. It ended the day at 92⅞ bid against 92¾ bid on Thursday.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common was weak. On light transactions it was offered down to 24⅝. It rallied a little later in the day, and closed at 24 bid, a net loss of more than a point. The preferred stock was very dull. Notwithstanding the poor market in the common stock, the New Amsterdam Gas bonds were in demand, and made a fractional net gain, closing at 97¾ bid.

BAY STATE GAS about held its place, selling at 2 and 2⅛, and ending the day at 2 bid. Thus far nothing has appeared to verify the reports to the effect that developments of considerable importance were under way, the completion of which would be of much advantage to the company's stockholders. Recent as well as earlier reports of efforts to secure control of the Bay State Gas Company were generally founded on the reputed value of the Bay State charter. Little other ground for an advance has ever been offered.

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE was very dull. The declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock had practically no effect on the stock, as it had been expected, and fully discounted. At the meeting held on Thursday, Isaac L. Rice was elected President of the company to succeed Emerson McMillin. Mr. Rice said yesterday that he had accepted the Presidency of the company upon the report made by the Auditor of the company, which, Mr. Rice said, showed it to be in excellent condition. The report is to be verified by the Audit Company, and will then be issued to the stockholders.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	2	2¼
New Amsterdam	24	26
New Amsterdam pf	46	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97¾	98½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	33
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	77½
American Bicycle	17	20
American Bicycle pf	49	51
American Bicycle bonds	..	92½
American Chicle	51	55
American Chicle pf	85	93
American Woolen	23¾	25½
American Woolen pf	32	32½
Cast-Iron Pipe	7⅝	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	43	43¾
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip	13	16
Distilling Company of America	7½	7¾
Distilling Company of America pf	25	25½
Empire Steel	23	24
Empire Steel pf	63	64
Electric Axle Light & Power	3¾	4½
Electric Boat	17¾	19½
Electric Boat pf	35	37
Havana Commercial	17½	18½
Havana Commercial pf	59½	61
International Pump	18	19½
International Pump pf	65	66
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	31½	32½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	58½	59½
National Gramophone	47	52
National Salt	46	47
National Salt pf	77	78
National Tube	50	50⅜
National Tube pf	92	92⅞
Otis Elevator	24	26
Otis Elevator pf	87½	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	93	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg	30	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	80	84
Sloss-Sheffield	31	32
Sloss-Sheffield pf	71½	72½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	527	530
Telegraph, Telephone & Cable of A.	1	5½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93	93¼
American Air Power	40	47
Arizona Lead	11⅜	11⅝
Asphalt Company of America	13	14
British Columbia Copper	10	10½
California Copper	3¾	4½
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	106¼	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Consol. Tr., P.	22⅜	23⅜
El. Co. of A.	13⅞	13⅝
Electric Vehicle	25	25½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1½
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22½
General Carriage	5¾	6¼
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2⅝
Kansas City, P. & G. pf., (new)	42	43½
Kansas City, P. & G. 3s, (new)	68¾	69¾
Little Tiger Gold Mining	40	42
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	98⅜	99¼
New York Transportation	9¾	10½
New England Transportation	6	9½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20½	21½
Pittsburg Coal	23⅛	24½
Pittsburg Coal pf	83	83¾
St. Louis subs. full paid, ex div	..	120
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf	80	..
St. Louis bonds	..	94½
Retsof	..	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	..	15
Superior & Boston Copper	⅜	3-16
Tennessee Copper	..	16⅜
Trust Company of America	190	194
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26	28
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	61½	63

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	193	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	100	103
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	84	85
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88¼	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	26½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	28	29
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115¼	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	113¾	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	25	27
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	71
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	75
Consolidated Gas of Newark, bds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89¾
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	38	40
Denver Gas 5s	70	70
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	31	33
New England Gas & Coke	18	20
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70¼	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	58	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas Stock	50	55
St. Paul Gas bonds	90	90

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Erie Telephone was the strong feature to-day, advancing 2, to 110, on sales of nearly 1,000 shares in the morning, receding to 108½ in the afternoon. In copper stocks, Parrot led in activity, losing 1⅝, to 44½; Santa Ysabel fell ⅞, to 2¾; Utah, 1, to 30, closing at 30¼; Santa Fé, ½, to 6⅛; Osceola, 1, to 74; Butte gained ⅛, to 63, fell back to 61, and later sold up to 63 again; Amalgamated lost 1⅛, to 92⅜; Old Dominion, ⅝, to 20; Isle Royale, 1¼, to 26¾.

In the general list, Mergenthaler Linotype receded 5, to 200, later 200⅝; New England Gas and Coke 5s were up 1⅝, at 73⅝; stock gaining 1, to 20; Centennial was ½ lower, at 18½; Arcadian, 2¾ lower, at 18¼, closing at 18½; Wolverine, 1½ lower, at 40¾; Massachusetts Electric rose 1, to 27; Merced was up 1½, at 7½; New Haven and Hartford lost 1¼, to 213½.

The nominal rate between banks at the Clearing House remained at 4 per cent. and New York funds sold to-day at 5c. discount. On call money is ruling at from 3½ to 4 per cent., with exceptions as low as 3 per cent. The general quotation for four to six months' money on prime collateral is 4 per cent., though there are still a few quarters where four months' loans of the gilt-edge order will pass at 3¾ per cent. Good six months' loans are being negotiated all the time as high as 4½ per cent. Year money rules from 3¾ to 4 per cent., and on brokers' mixed collateral at 4¼ per cent. In mercantile paper the market is steady and quiet at 4@4½ per cent. The choicest factory paper would sell at 3¾ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	.5	5½	Old Colony	3½	4
Allouez	3	3½	Old Dominion	20	21
Arcadian	16½	20	Osceola	73½	74½
Arnold	5½	6	Parrot	44½	45
Ash Bed	.50	1½	Pioneer	1⅞	2½
Atlantic	.15	15½	Quincy	143	145
Baltic	20	21	Rhode Isla'd	4½	5
Bost. & C. C.	.25	.55	Santa Fe	6½	6⅝
Bost. & Mon.	280	282	Santa Ysabel	2¾	3¼
Butte & Bos.	62	65	Shoe	30¾	32
Cal. & Hec.	760	765	Tamarack	191½	195
Centennial	18½	19	Utah Cons.	29½	31
Franklin	15	15½	Washington	1⅞	1¼
Humboldt	..	1	White Knob	16½	20
Isle Royale	26½	27	Winona	3½	4
Mohawk	14⅜	15	Wolverine	40¾	42
	6¼	7			
	55½	56			
	188	190			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	244	245	Fitchburg pf.	123	124
Bost. & Low.	242	..	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & Me.	198	200	E. 6s	110½	111½
Bos. & Prov.	209	..	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. Elev.	..	99	E. 7s	115	..
Bost. Gas 5s	80	..	West End	92½	93
Cent. Mass.	13	..			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	338	339	Mex. Tel.	..	3
Chi. Sk. Yds.	136½	137½	N. Eng. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal	43	44	U. S. Oil	19½	21
D. Coal pf.	116	..	West. Elec.	48¼	44
Erie Tel.	108	108¾	West. El. pf.	61	..

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—The position of the market in this city was aptly shown by a four-point drop in United Gas Improvement. The decline was effected on three sales aggregating only 356 shares. The stock was offered at a time when no bids were about. An order to buy as many shares probably would have advanced the stock the same number of points. The market ignored this weak spot, though the close was ⅛ lower on an average than last night.

Electric Company of America fluctuated all day between 14 and 13⅝, ending with sales at the latter figure. Philadelphia Electric was taken in liberal lots, one house familiarly known as operating for inside interests buying 3,000 shares. The price was a shade off at the close. Marsden held its own. Union Traction was supported at 39¼. It was said the company was $600,000 ahead in net earnings from July to Jan. 31 over the same period of 1898.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¾	21⅝	Phila. Trac.	98¼	98½
Choctaw	.75	.75	Union Trac.	39¼	39⅝
Consol. Tr., P.	22⅜	23⅜	Un. Gas Imp.	150	150¼
El. Co. of A.	13⅞	13⅝	Welsbach Lt.	41	42
Lehigh Val.	25¼	25½	W. N. Y. & P.	6¾	7
Marsden	10	10½			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Metropolitan took an upward spurt to-day. After opening at 78⅞, the preferred advanced steadily to 80¼, and closed at 79⅝. It found its greatest strength around 79⅝ and 79¾. The certificates brought 27, and $22,000 of the bonds sold at 96¼. Linseed preferred opened at 58⅛, declined to 57⅝, recovered to 58, and closed at 57¾. Biscuit declined from 39 at the opening to 38¼ at the close. Tin Plate preferred ranged from 83 to 84, opening and closing at the latter.

	High.	Low.	Close.
853 Linseed	15⅝	15¼	15¼
885 Linseed pf	58⅛	57⅝	57¾
70 Tin Plate	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛
10 Tin Plate pf	84	83	84
3 Chi. City R. R	275	275	275
300 Chi. Union Traction	26¾	26¼	26¼
50 Chi. Edison	155	155	155
200 Diamond Match	127	127	125
1,063 Metropolitan Elevated pf	80¼	78¾	79⅝
25 Met. Elevated ctfs	27	27	27
1,120 National Biscuit	39	38¼	38¼
15 National Carbon	20	20	20
150 National Steel	49½	49¼	49¼
9 North Chicago R. R	225	225	225
20 Street's W. S. C. Line	21	21	21
55 South Side Elevated	100	99⅞	99⅞
160 Union Elevated	99¼	98½	98½
10 West Chicago	112	112	112

SUSPENSION A "BLUNDER."

John Collins of the Cotton Exchange Promptly Resumed.

The Cotton Exchange was surprised yesterday morning at the opening of the market to see posted up a notice of the failure of John Collins of 27 William Street, who had been a member of the Exchange since 1874. They had not spent an hour in wondering as to the cause of his downfall and telling one another that he must have gone short of cotton rather more heavily than prudence would suggest when another message from Mr. Collins reached the Exchange, to the effect that he would pay all obligations as fast as bills were presented. In other words, Mr. Collins was all right and the suspension was over.

Mr. Collins refused to explain the matter to reporters and went home sick before the market closed. Two of his sons are in business with him, and they were considerably disturbed when found in their office at what they declared to be a blunder chargeable to their older brother, John J. Collins, who is a member of the Exchange, although not in business with his father. According to their story, John J. Collins had come in in the morning before the market opened in a state of great excitement and persuaded their father that he had to put up a lot of money for margins before 10 o'clock, the hour at which the banks and the Exchange opened. He wrought his father up to such a pitch, it was said, that the latter declared a failure, and then retracted the declaration as soon as he discovered how he really stood.

John J. Collins flatly denied that he was responsible for the mistake. "There was a blunder somewhere," said he. "That's all you can say about it. My father is perfectly solvent."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Feb. 9, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¼	17	200	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½	.....
63¾	64½	45	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	64⅝	65	64⅝	65	.....
34½	35¼	500	American Cotton Oil	34⅝	34¾	34⅜	34⅝	.....
28	30	250	American Dist. Tel.	28½	29	28½	29	—2⅝
147	150	25	American Express	149	149	149	149	.....
42½	43	650	American Ice Co.	43	43¾	42¼	42⅝	— ⅜
15½	15⅝	298	American Linseed Co.	15½	15¾	15¼	15¾	— ⅜
57½	58	640	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	58½	58¾	57¾	57¾	— ½
6	6¼	100	American Malting Co.	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
27	27⅛	300	Am. Malting Co. pf.	27½	27½	25	27	+ ⅜
41⅝	42	1,170	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	42	42	41⅜	41⅞	+ ⅛
90¾	91¼	120	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91⅝	91½	90⅝	91⅞	.....
47½	47½	925	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	47½	47½	47	47⅝	+ ⅜
84½	85	500	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	85	85	84	84½	— ⅜
57⅜	57⅝	9,185

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS.

Consecration of Altars in the Church of the Holy Rosary.

THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE

An Interdenominational Missionary Museum to be Maintained in the Academy of Natural Sciences.

Archbishop Corrigan will consecrate this morning the altars of the new Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Rosary, One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, between First and Pleasant Avenues, and to-morrow morning he will bless the church. The altars to be consecrated, besides the main one, are, on the Gospel side, the Blessed Virgin, and, on the Epistle side, St. Joseph. Pontifical high mass will be sung by Bishop Farley. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. McMahon of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Solemn vespers will be sung by Bishop Quigley of Charleston, and the Rev. John Talbot Smith will be the preached. The cornerstone of the church was laid in October, 1898. The rector is the Rev. F. H. Wall. The church is said to be the most correct Romanesque in architecture of any building in the city.

The missionary exhibit which is to be made in the parish house of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy during the approaching Ecumenical Conference is to become a permanent exhibit in the Academy of Natural Sciences. It is to constitute an interdenominational missionary library and museum, open to all friends of missions. Denominational committees are at work upon delegate entertainment, and this week formal invitations went to all foreign delegates, tendering them free entertainment.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Feb. 18, 1900.

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SUBJECT—Jesus at Jacob's well.—John iv., 5-26.

GOLDEN TEXT—God is a Spirit: and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth.—John, iv., 24.

What a wonderful and blessed change a personal interview with Jesus makes! Two weeks ago we saw two fishermen—Andrew and John—go in and sit with Him for a few hours, and they came out with new hopes and new motives, to enter upon a new life of joy and peace. Last week a member of the Sanhedrim—Nicodemus—sat with Him one evening, and he was "born again." This week a wretched woman of Sychar—"the drunken city of falsehood"—talks with him for a few minutes, and she goes away with a minister of the Gospel to carry the glad tidings of salvation to all that are in her city.

These all occupied very different places on the scale graduated by human estimation. Nicodemus stoood at a hundred; the woman of Sychar at zero; while the fishermen stood somewhere between, but nearer zero than a hundred. Jesus, however, in His great work of redemption, made no difference between them, and each received from Him both light and life. So it has been ever since, and so it ever will be.

Moreover, Jesus not only made no difference because of their characters, or standing among men, but He made no difference because of their spiritual condition, and attitude toward Him. Both the "fishermen" and "the ruler of the Jews" felt a great want in their souls, and they anxiously and earnestly sought Him out to receive His instructions. This "woman of Samaria," however, felt no spiritual want, and had no desire for His instructions. She did not seek Him, but He sought her. Nicodemus came to Him when all around was darkness, but Jesus went to her, when all within was darkness—a deeper darkness than that of night. And He ministered to her as patiently, as lovingly, and as savingly as He did to Andrew and Jorn, or to Nicodemus. So He has often done since then; and so will He often do. He has many ways of making Himself known, for in the redemption He works in men, as well as for men. The interview with Nicodemus was in the Spring of the year, at the time of the Passover, and in Jerusalem. How long Jesus remained there after the feast was over we are not told. But during that time John the Baptist was still preaching and baptizing, not, however, at Bethabara, but "in Enon," or "the springs," and "near to Salim." (John, iii., 23.) The location of Salim has never been exactly ascertained, but it is now generally considered as being "about eight or ten miles northeast of Jerusalem." (Dice.) It would thus be near the southern border of Samaria, but "in the land of Judea." (John, iii., 22.)

While John was there baptizing, Jesus and His Disciples apparently came into the same neighborhood, and His Disciples also baptized. (v. 2.) It did not take "the Jews" (John, iii., 25,) especially "the Pharisees" (v. 1) long to call John's attention to the fact, saying, "Rabbi, He that was with thee beyond Jordan, to whom thou barest witness, behold, the same baptieth, and all men come to Him." This led John to repeat (John iii., 27-28) the testimony he had before given, (John i., 19-27,) and to again magnify the work of Jesus.

JESUS LEAVES JUDEA.

Although the question which had thus arison "between some of John's Disciples and the Jews about purifying" did not produce any collision or dispute between the Disciples of John and of Jesus, yet it seems to have had some influence in determining Jesus to leave Judea, and go "again into Galilee" with His Disciples. (vv. 1-3.) To do this "He must needs go through Samaria." (v. 4.) This was the shortest, most direct, and most natural route to take. But the feelings of the Jews toward the Samaritans were such that it was never taken excepting under the most pressing circumstances. Ordinarily a traveler from Judea to Galilee went many miles out of his way rather than "go through Samaria." Crossing the River Jordan, he went up through Perea on its eastern shore, and then crossed back again near the Sea of Galilee.

Evidently, however, the necessity in Jesus' case to go by the direct route was not because of any urgent call to Galilee or because His movements must be hastened for any other reason. Neither was it because He had none of the narrow prejudices common to others. It was rather because He knew that there was a case of spiritual need in Samaria to which He could minister. The "needs" belonged to the condition of another, and not to any necessity of His own. In short, "He must needs go through Samaria," for the same reason that He must needs come into the world at all, "to save sinners." (I. Timothy, i. 15.)

Now it was in the Fall of the year, when there were "yet four months, and then cometh" the Spring harvest. (Verse 35.) At this time of the year traveling on foot was very fatiguing, as the roads were dusty, and water was so scarce that the people were in a large measure dependent upon the old deep wells for their daily supplies. "Not a drop of water could I find at that season along the same roads for miles," says Dr. Thompson in "The Land and the Book."

As Jesus and His Disciples journeyed north, when they were within "about a mile and a half of Shechem" (Schaff's Dictionary,) they drew near to the little village of Sychar. It is now called "Askar," and consists of only a few mud houses occupied by a very poor people. Before reaching it they must pass by "Jacob's well," near the foot of Mount Gerizim. Tired and dusty and thirsty, Jesus sat down upon the curb of the well, apparently to rest Himself, while His Disciples went on to the village to procure food and, probably, shelter for the night. In reality, however, He sat there that He might give rest to another more weary than He.

Presently she came. She was "a woman of Samaria," who came out of the town, or from the neighboring cornfields, to draw water for herself and her household, or for the laborers in the fields. It was a duty she had often performed, and it was, probably, no uncommon sight for her to see a tired traveler sitting on the well-side to rest. A glance told her that the man sitting there was a Jew. The whole training of her life led her at once to turn away, for the tired condition of a Jew awakened no tender sympathies in the breast of a Samaritan. Doubtless, without a word she would have filled her pitcher and hastened back to her home, or to the field. But she was stopped by Jesus Himself. If His condition made no appeal to her, His voice did.

"Give Me to drink." He said as she was about to lift her pitcher to her shoulder.

At once she paused, and with mingled surprise and indignation replied, "How is it that Thou, being a Jew, askest drink of me, which am a woman of Samaria?"

But, like Saul of Tarsus and like many others to whom Jesus says whilst yet in the darkness of Sin, "My son, give Me thine heart" (Prov. xxiii., 26,) she "did it ignorantly in unbelief." (I. Timothy, i., 13.)

Taking no notice of her refusal to give Him "a cup of cold water only," or of the way in which she had denied His request, Jesus simply said, "If thou knewest the gift of God and who it is that saith to thee, Give Me to drink, thou wouldest have asked of Him, and He would have given thee living water."

"LIVING WATER."

So would it be with every sinner. Jesus had asked of her, just as He asks of all, that which He Himself longed to give, but which He could not give until she asked of Him. Andrew and John and Nicodemus had come to Him asking for what they felt they needed, and He at once gave them all that they desired. But she, like many another, did not even know that she was at all in need of anything which the world about her could not give. She looked for nothing more.

As for "living water," she had no idea of anything more "living" than the water of Jacob's Well. Had not Jacob drank from it himself, and satisfied his flocks nearly 2,000 years before; and could not she dring of it then as freely and as copiously as he? And if she could have foretold the future, she might have said—men, 2,000 years after me, will drink of it as freely as I. Water that could flow so long, and so abundantly, surely must be "living water." So she said: "Sir, Thou hast nothing to draw with, and the well is deep; from whence then hast Thou that living water? Art Thou greater than our father Jacob, which gave us the well, and drank thereof himself, and his children, and his cattle?"

She had begun to think. And it began to dawn upon her, that either He must be a far greater person than she had supposed, or else that there must be somewhere better water of which she was entirely ignorant. As yet, however, she knew neither the gift, nor the Giver, or even her own deep-seated need. But she was now ready to listen, and to learn. Then Jesus reminded her of her own experience, and told her that His gift would not only satisfy for the present, but it would be in her, a well of ever overflowing satisfaction.

"Whosoever drinketh of this water," He said, "shall thirst again." That she well knew. "But whoscever drinketh of the water that I shall give him." He added, "shall never thirst, but the water that I shall give him, shall be in him a well of water, springing up into everlasting life."

That she did not know. But if it would save her the daily necessity for fatigue and trouble, it was something greatly to be desired. So she said, "Sir, give me this water; that I thirst not, neither come all the way hither to draw." (v. 15, R. V.)

Now like Saul of Tarsus, and like many another awakened sinner, it might be said of her, Behold, she prayeth! (Acts ix. 11.) It was a very feeble, self-centred, prayer to be sure, but still it was prayer. It was her first tottering step out of darkness into light. But she needed something more than this blind craving after something she knew not what. She needed to know herself. So Jesus led her on.

"Go, call thy husband," He said, "and come hither."

"I have no husband," she replied.

It was a true acknowledgement to Him, a stranger, of what was well known to others, and made without hesitation or shame. But was intended to give a false impression, that she was either unmarried or a widow. There was no sense of sin in it, and consequently no contrition.

But Jesus's reply revealed to her that what she thought was a matter known only to herself and her associates was well known outside of that little circle. At once she felt that she was in the presence of One far greater than any she had ever met before. He evidently had searched her and known her. He knew her down-sitting and her up-rising, and understood her thought afar off. He was acquainted with all her ways, and had laid His hand upon her. Such knowledge was too wonderful for her—it was high, and she could not attain unto it. (Psalm 139.) For He told her all things that ever she did. Now her pride and indignation were all gone, and she answered reverently, "Sir, I perceive that Thou art a prophet."

Like the lawyer who asked, "Who is my neighbor?" to justify his own ignorance and insincerity, (Luke, x., 29,) she, however, at once endeavored to turn the eyes of this wonderful Stranger, as well as her own eyes, away from her life and conduct, to look upon a question which agitated the critics, as if it would be time enough for her to look to her own when the critics were agreed. She has had many an imitator in every age. So she said, "Our fathers worshipped in this mountain, and ye say that in Jerusalem is the place where men ought to worship."

A FLOOD OF LIGHT.

Then Jesus turned her own words against herself. It was not so much a question for her to consider, where men should worship, as it was how she, herself, should worship.

"Woman," He said, "believe Me: the hour cometh when ye shall neither in this mountain nor yet at Jerusalem worship the Father. The hour cometh, and now is when the true worshipers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth: for the Father seeketh such to worship Him. God is a Spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth.

She was thus brought face to face with a spiritual world and she saw herself standing in the very presence of God. But it was all a mystery to her, as it has been to many another. For how could she, a polluted sinner, worship the Father in spirit and in truth? She could only fall back upon an expectation that evidently had in it not much hope for her, as she said, "I know that Messias cometh, which is called Christ: when He is come, He will tell us all things."

"I that speak to thee am He," said Jesus.

What a flood of light must have broken in upon her with these words! He had taught her to know herself; now He taught her to know Him. What Andrew and John and Nicodemus most desired was to know how sin could be taken away and men find acceptance with God. So He taught them concerning His death. But this woman wanted merit. She knew that even in the sight of men she was vile; how then could she stand before God? Her sins might be forgiven, but that would not make her holy. But when Jesus revealed Himself to her she found in Him both pardon and righteousness; "water" that refreshed and cleansed. He evidently told her—as He did his disciples—that it was His "meat" to do His Father's will and "fulfil all righteousness." She came to Jacob's well to draw water: but the miracle of Cana was repeated, and she went away refreshed with the wine of divine grace. Leaving her water pitcher on the well she hastened into the city, to say to all whom she met, "Come, see a man which told me all things that ever I did; is not this the Christ?" Knowing Him as "The Christ," she knew him both as "The Lamb of God which taketh away sin," and as "the end of the law for righteousness."

Many of her townsmen accepted the invitation which she gave, and when they had sat at Jesus' feet themselves, they said, "Now we believe; for we have heard Him ourselves, and know that this is indeed the Christ, the Saviour of the world." Then she and they knew what was the "living water," and each one could sing

I heard the voice of Jesus say,
"Behold, I freely give
The living water—thirsty one,
Stoop down and drink and live."

I came to Jesus, and I drank
Of that life-giving stream;
My thirst was quenched, my soul revived,
And now I live in Him. H. BONAR.

QUESTIONS OF THE LESSON.

What is the result of a personal interview with Jesus, and how is it illustrated?

Was Jesus influenced by the social standing, or character of those who came to Him?

Was He influenced by their spiritual condition?

At what time was Jesus in Jerusalem, and where was John baptizing?

What did Jesus do when He left Jerusalem, and what was the result?

What is said about going "through Samaria," and why must Jesus "needs go" by that way?

What time of the year was it, and what made His journey fatiguing?

Where did He rest, and what is said of it?

Who came to the well, and how did she look upon Jesus?

What did He say to her,—what was her reply,— and what is said of Jesus' answer?

What was her idea of "living water," and how did Jesus explain it?

How did Jesus reveal His knowledge of her, and what was the effect?

Under what refuge did she try to hide herself?

How did He bring her to realize her spiritual condition before God, and how did He reveal Himself to her?

What was the difference between the teaching He gave to Andrew, and John, and Nicodemus, and that He gave to this woman?

What was the effect upon her, and upon those who came to Jesus through her invitation?

Church News and Notes.

Countess Adeline Schimmelmann of Denmark will speak in the Marble Collegiate Church Monday afternoon on "Jesus Christ as I Know Him."

The Rev. James T. McGovern will speak in Christ's Mission, 142 West Twenty-first Street, to-morrow evening, prior to his departure for Spain.

The Rev. Dr. Charles W. Millard, Presiding Elder of the New York District, will preach to-morrow morning in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry will preach to-morrow morning in the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, on "A Prophetic Vision."

The Rev. Dr. D. J. McMillan will speak before the Young men's Christian Association at 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to-morrow afternoon.

In the Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. Dr. Steele will speak to-morrow morning on "Why Is This?" and in the evening on "Saved by Grace."

The Rev. Julian K. Smyth, pastor of the New Jerusalem Church, Thirty-fifth Street, east of Park Avenue, will deliver a discourse to-morrow evening on "The Key and the Book; or, The True Character of the Bible." The law of "Correspondences," according to which, it is maintained, the Bible is written and its spiritual character established, will be explained and illustrated. In the morning the pastor preaches on "The Beleaguered City; or, Present Insensibility to Spiritual Truth."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The Key and the Book;
OR,
The True Character of the Bible.

A Discourse to be delivered in the New Jerusalem Church, 35th Street, east of Park Avenue, Sunday evening, February 11th, by the Pastor, the Rev. Julian K. Smyth. Explanation and illustrations of the law of "Correspondences," according to which the Bible is written.

The inspiration of the Scriptures is a burning question in the religious world. The symbolic character of the Scriptures, and the Key to this symbolism, should be investigated by all who wish to see the inspired character of the Bible rationally explained and verified.

Subject for Sunday evening, Feb. 18, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION; or, WHO WAS JESUS CHRIST? Services at 8. The public invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, EAST 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. Morning topic: "The Beleaguered City; or, Present Insensibility to Spiritual Truth." Evening topic: "The Key and the Book; or, The True Character of the Bible."

ABOUT ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

REMINISCENCES BY HON. JOHN H. LITTLEFIELD.

A close personal friend and law associate of the martyred President, Two addresses at the West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 W. 57th St., near 8th Av., Sunday at 4:15 P. M., with music by the 23d Street Branch Quartet, and at 9:15 P. M. with Plantation Melodies by Hampton Male Quartet. All men welcome. For men exclusively.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4TH Av. and 20th St., Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor.—Sunday school 10 A. M. Rev. Augustus M. Leord of Providence will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 60th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. on John Ruskin; Rev. R. M. W. Black will preach at 8 P. M.

AMERICAN MISSION TO THE JEWS, 424 Grand St., corner Attorney St.—Herman Warszawiak preaches to-day (Saturday) at 3 P. M. Subject: "The Great Gospel for Great Sinners." On account of our meetings being so overcrowded we now have meetings every night in the week at 8 o'clock. All welcome

At Church of the Strangers.
57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.
The Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor.
At 11 A. M. Rev. George S. Avery will preach.
At 7:45 P. M.
Strangers cordially welcome. All seats free.

AT EIGHTEENTH STREET AND EIGHTH Avenue, Methodist Episcopal Church, revival services conducted by Dr. Darwood will preach morning and evening.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor.—Rev. Julian C. Jaynes of West Newton, Mass., will preach at 11. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45. Rev. James O'Connor, pastor. Farewell sermon by Rev. James McGovern, the former Paulist, who goes to Spain as Protestant missionary.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th, Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., will preach at eleven A. M.; subject: "Abraham Lincoln and a Rational Faith." 8 P. M., "The Secret of the Transvaal War." Mendelssohn's compositions.

AT THE SERVICES IN THE ARMORY, 14TH St., near 6th Av., to-morrow at 4 o'clock, Gen. Chas. F. Roe and Chaplain Madison C. Peters will speak.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 68th.—Dr. Madison C. Peters preaches. 11, "The Way of the Eagle As Illustrating the Christian's Progress." 8, "How to Turn Life's Hindrances Into Helps." All welcome.

ERICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor-elect.
Services Sunday, February 11th.
Dr. Babcock will preach at 11 A. M. & 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young men's Bible class, 10 A. M.
Meeting in behalf of Hampton Institute at 8 P. M.
Weekly evening service, Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. 3 P. M., class for the discussion of Present Day Problems: Topic, "The Golden Rule in Business"; speaker, Dr. Lucien Warner. 4 P. M., Service of Song; Cecilia Bradford Trio. Address by Countess Schimmelmann of Denmark. 5 P. M., Bible class, conducted by William H. Thomson, M. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach morning and evening.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., Between 70th and 71st Sts.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach. Morning, "A Rational View of Vicarious Suffering." Evening lecture, "Ethics and Religion in the Poets," subject, "Relations of Tennyson to Christianity."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NO. 220 West 57th St., near Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—8 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., morning service, Dr. Smith will preach; 4:30 P. M., afternoon service, Dr. Smith will preach; 8 P. M., evening service, Mr. Lowrie will preach. Sunday school, 3 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8.

CHRISTIANITY AND SOCIAL REFORM. A series of six discourses will be delivered Sunday afternoons, at 4:30, in MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st Street, by Rev. Robert Erskine Ely. Feb. 11, Scientific Charity; Feb. 18, Boy Problem; Feb. 25, Christianity in Business; March 4, Socialism, Christian and Un-Christian; March 11, The Reformer's Ideal and the Kingdom of Heaven; March 18, Social Progress Through Individual Effort.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Masses for communion 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; vespers, 4; service and sermon, (rector,) 8.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AV. and 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr., officiating.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Children's service, 3 P. M.
Musical service, 8 P. M.
Sittings free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. H. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., litany and holy communion, sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer; preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Communions, 7 and 8 o'clock. Choral celebration, 10:30; CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'clock. Two anthems. PROCESSION.

COUNTESS SCHIMMELMANN.

Appointments for next week: Monday, 3:30 P. M., in Marble Collegiate Church; Tuesday, 8 P. M., Lafayette Av. Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn; Wednesday, 8 P. M., Calvary Methodist Church, Manhattan; Thursday, 8 P. M., Farragut Post of Navy Veterans; Friday, 8 P. M., First Reformed Church, Brooklyn; Saturday, 8 P. M., Swedish Baptist Church, 137 E. 55th St., Manhattan; Sunday, Feb. 18th, 4 P. M., in CARNEGIE HALL.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COUNTESS SCHIMMELMANN.
IN CARNEGIE HALL,
SUNDAY, FEB. 18TH, AT 4 P. M.
A. C. DIXON
will speak on how to save the city, and will explain his prospective church with roof auditorium. Fisk Jubilee Melodious. For boxes send stamped and directed envelopes to F. H. JACOBS, 3 West 29th St.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., COR. Park Av.—Service, 11 A. M.; Dr. Minot J. Savage will preach; subject, "Some Lessons from the Life of Abraham Lincoln"; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance Park Av.; all cordially invited.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 30, 22D. RUE ouest.—Services religeux le dimanche a 10h. ¼ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. Wittmeyer, recteur.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, Above 83d St., Rev. G. P. Kretzel, D. D., Pastor.—Service 11 A. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant Minister.—At 11 A. M., Rev. J. A. Francis, pastor of Second Avenue Baptist Church, will preach; at 8 P. M., Mr. Boston W. Smith will speak on chapel car work. Bible school at 9:45 A. M.; prayer meetings Monday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St.—Services on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 11 A. M. Communion at 4 P. M. Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., LL. D., pastor-elect, is expected to officiate. Sunday school and adult Bible classes meet at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion at the morning service. Midweek prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M. Strangers cordially welcome.

HENRY FRANK.
Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av. Morning, 11:20, "Evolution of Woman." Reply to Cardinal Gibbons.

HUGH O. PENTECOST.
64 Madison Av., near 27th St., Sunday, 11 A. M. "Who, Where, What Is God?"

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE. —The pastor will preach, 10:45 and 7:30. Service every evening.

LENOX AVENUE UNION CHURCH, (DISciples,) 119th St., near Lenox Av.—James M. Philputt, D. D., pastor, preaches morning and evening; Evangelistic services all next week.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31ST St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11. Rev. Robert Erskine Ely at 4:30; subject: "Scientific Charity."

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 53d, Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., John E. Bushnell, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, 11 A. M., "Christian Heroism"; 8 P. M., "Christianity and War," (requested;) Dr. Johnston preaches at both services.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor.—Sabbath services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Nathaniel W. Conkling, D. D., will preach in the morning and Rev. Lyssander Dickerman, D. D., in the evening. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D.—Services at Leslie Hall, southwest corner 83d St. and Broadway. Morning service at 11; Sunday school, 12:15; Christian Endeavor service at 4 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach
Morning subject—"
Evening subject—"At the Gate Beautiful."

FIFTH AVE. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Dr. Mackay will preach at both services.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Rev. Chas. B. Chapin, D. D., will preach morning.
Mr. Fagg evening.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Cobb will preach morning.
At 8 P. M. Public Meeting in the interest of Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Va.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REformed Church. Morning worship, 11 o'c.

COUNTESS SCHIMMELMANN
SPEAKS:
Monday, 3:30 P. M., Marble Collegiate Church, cor. 29th St. and 5th Avenue.
Subject: "Jesus Christ as I Honor Him."
Song service at 3, led by F. H. Jacobs.
A. C. DIXON Presides.

PILGRIM CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) 121st St. and Madison Av.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Feb. 11. Preaching in morning by Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., and in evening by Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Brooklyn, near Bridge entrance.
Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., preaches at 10:30 and 7:45; subject, A. M., "Influence and the Magnetic Sphere of Character." Evening, "Man-Saving and Man-Building."

REV. DR. R. S. MacARTHUR
preaches in Calvary Baptist Church, West 57th St., morning and evening.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROADway, Corner West 73d St.—Rev. Samuel McComb, M. A., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Communion service, 4 P. M. No evening service. The Tennyson lecture will be omitted this week. Last Tennyson lecture Thursday, Feb. 22d.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Feb. 11th, 1900. 11:30 A. M., Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Lecture by Mr. Percival Chubb; subject, "The Life and Influence of John Ruskin"; all interested are invited.

St. Ambrose Church, [8-9-10:30-7:30.]
Rev. Stephen Innes, Rector, officiates P. M. Two choirs.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Dr. J. O. Wilson, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M., subject: "God's Greatest Question to the Church." At 8 P. M., Rev. F. J. Baylis will preach, and Dr. Wilson will conduct an altar service. On Sunday night, Feb. 18, our choir and chorus will render Mendelssohn's "As the Hart Panteth After the Water Brooks."

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 127th St., Rev. George B. van De Water, D. D., Rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M., 4 and 7:45 P.M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Avenue and 44th Street, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 126th St., Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor.—10:30—Sermon by Rev. John Alfred Faulkner, D. D.
7:45—Sermon by the pastor. Subject, "The Man with a Mark."

ST. MATTHEW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WEST 84th St., Near Park, Rev. Dr. Kranz, Rector.—Services 8 and 11 and 8. Strangers welcome.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Avenue and 86th Street.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Dr. C. V. Millard, Presiding Elder, New York District, and at 8 P. M. by Pastor.
Morning devotional service Sunday 10:15. Organ music for fifteen minutes before night service.
Midweek service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA,
Tuxedo Hall, 59th St. and Madison Av., Sunday, 3 o'clock, "How a Sinner Reaches Perfection." Admission free.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AVENUE AND 43D Street.—On Sunday Dr. Silverman will lecture on "The Progress of Woman in the Nineteenth Century." Service begins at 11:30.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, 4th St., Near 6th Av.—Preaching, 10:30 and 7:45 by pastor. Dr. John J. Reed, Evening, "The End: What Shall It Be?"

Countess Schimmelmann of Denmark
will make an address
at the service to-day in the BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner Broadway and 34th St., on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.; Bible class for men in the Church House at 10 o'clock; Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor. Rev. Francis H. Marling, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Men's meeting, 10:30 A. M. Sunday school, 3 P. M. Y. P. S. C. E., 7 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; midweek meeting on Wednesday, 8 P. M. You are invited.

34TH ST. REFORMED CHURCH, WEST OF 8th Av.—Rev. John H. Elliott will preach, 11 A. M. topic: "A Blameless Life"; 8 P. M., topic: "Beautiful Beckoning Hands." W. C. Werden will sing at both services. All welcome.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street Corner Sold—New Broadway Apartment House—Other Dealings.

John N. Golding has sold for the Gleason estate of Syracuse the plot at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, having a frontage of 50.8½ feet on the avenue and of 140 feet on the street, together with the lot on the north side of Eighty-seventh Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100. The lot is separated from the corner plot by a ten-foot alley. Further details in regard to the transaction are withheld, aside from the announcement that the buyer is a prominent New Yorker, who will erect at once a fine residence on the corner. The purchase carries with it the right to build over the alley, and it is probable that the street lot will be occupied by an art gallery or a conservatory.

The purchasers of the block front on the west side of Broadway, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets, sold recently by Charles T. Barney, are a syndicate who will erect thereon an eight-story apartment house, which will be one of the finest structures of its class on the west side. Plans have already been prepared by Architects Hill & Turner, and the operation will involve an outlay of $650,000, exclusive of the cost of the ground, which was about $305,000. The underground railroad will have a station at Eighty-sixth Street, and the plans have been so prepared that it will be possible to have direct entrance to the new apartment house by means of stairways leading to two courts on the Broadway front of the building.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for M. L. & C. Ernst to N. D. Stillwell eigst lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for C. J. Doody the five-story double flat 136 West Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

James C. Picken has sold to George W. Grote the three-story dwelling 226 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 17 by 100.

Thomas P. Fitzsimons has sold for Francis A. McKeown to John Wick the four-story tenement, with store, 337 West Fortieth Street, 20 by 98.9.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold the two five-story tenements on the north side of Thirteenth Street, 120 feet east of Avenue B, each 27 by 93 by 103.

The two five-story flats, 124 and 126 East Eighty-sixth Street, each 25 by 100, have been sold.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By McVickar & Co.

615 West End Avenue, 20 by 90, four-story stone-front dwelling; partition sale, to George E. Wentworth $26,500

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Marion Street, Twenty-fourth Ward, east side, 150 feet north of Elizabeth Street, 50 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale; to the plaintiffs, Clinton S. Harris and others, as trustees 3,100

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 713 East Thirteenth Street, for a four-story brick factory, 34.10 by 60; Eagle Pencil Company of 710 East Fourteenth Street, owner; B.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.08 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K., prime	.42
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	11.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	6.40
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.26

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 63½c; No. 2 red, 70¼c; No. 2 corn, 32¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32½@33c; No. 2 oats, 23¼c; No. 2 white, 26½c; No. 3 white, 25¾c; No. 2 rye, 55c; No. 2 barley, 38@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, and Northwestern, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $2.52½; mess pork, per bbl, $10@$11.10; lard, per 100 lb, $5.90@$6.05; short-rib sides, (loose), $5.90@$6.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@6c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.15@$6.25; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.—There was more or less irregularity and excitement at the Cotton Exchange. On the first call the near positions showed an advance of 4@7 points, and the more remote deliveries showed unchanged prices to a decline of 1 point. The action of the early market was a disappointment to the long interest, who looked upon a full response here to the advance that was early reported by the Liverpool market. Later cables were decidedly unfavorable, and selling became very active. The Liverpool market, not only lost the unusual early gain, but closed weak and irregular. This was too much for the local market to stand after the rise of 100@125 points, which had taken place within less than a month. There was a large quantity of long cotton loosely held, and selling to secure profits became very heavy, under the pressure of which the market here broke 18@25 points. At about this time advices reached the Exchange indicating Southern spot holders were generally very bullish on a belief that European spinners were still in a position that would force them to buy American cotton. On this view there was active covering and some buying for a reaction, which carried prices 5@10 points up from the lowest figures. The market closed steady at a net decline of 8@11 points. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 8 5-16c; Savannah, 8¾c; Charleston, 8¾c; Wilmington, 8c; Baltimore, 8⅝c; Memphis, 8¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.20@7.30
March	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.25@7.30
April				7.30@7.40
May	7.50	7.50	7.45	7.40@7.45
June				7.45@7.50
July	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.50@7.55
August	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.55@7.60
September	7.65	7.75	7.60	7.60@7.65
October	7.60	7.65	7.60	7.60@7.65
November				7.60@7.70
December	7.50	7.65	7.70	7.70@7.75
January				7.75@7.80

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9$30; receipts, 12,000 bags; stock, 463,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened ¼@¼ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¼ pfennig advance; sales, 17,000 bags. Havre—Market opened steady, ¾@¾f higher; at 12 M. declined ¼f; at 3 P. M., ¼f lower; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 73,000 bags. January, 48.25; February, 45.75; March, 46; April, 46.25; May, 46.50; June, 46.75; July, 47; August, 47.25; September, 47.50; October, 47.75; November, 48; December, 48.25. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 10$550; exchange, 7 29-32d; receipts, 8,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 5,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 6,000 bags; stock, 145,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 96c; muscovado, 4@4 1-16c; molasses, 3¾@3 13-16c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron, warrants, nominal; lake copper, $17.50; refined, cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 33½c; prime Summer yellow, 38c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 38@39c; prime white, 39c; prime Winter yellow, 39@40c. Linseed—American, raw, 56@57c; American, boiled, 58@59c; Calcutta, raw, 68c; lard oil, 50@51c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $3.80. Spirits of turpentine, 56@56½c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.65@1.70; N, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $2; I, $2.10; K, $2.30; M, $2.60; N, $3; W G, $3.70; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 9.—Spirits of turpentine, 54½c. Resin, $1.35@$1.40. Crude turpentine, $2@$3.25. Tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9.—Spirits of turpentine, 54c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 9.—Turpentine, 53c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.65@$5.60; good to choice oxen and stags, $4.60@$4.90; bulls, $3.55@$4.25; cows, $2.20@$3.50. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; little calves, $4.75; barnyard calves, $3.75; city-dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.60@$5.80; culls, $3; lambs, $6.75@$7.55; Canada lambs, $7.25. HOGS—$5.25@$5.40.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HERMAN ROSENBLUM.—The Sheriff has received an execution against Herman Rosenblum of 125 Allen Street for $1,570, in favor of Bennett Dreyer, on notes, a check, and for money loaned.

WILLIAM H. DANIELS.—William H. Daniels, dealer in burlaps at 548 Pearl Street, made an assignment yesterday to Alexander Melhado. The business was established in 1870 by his father, George E. Daniels. The son became a partner in 1887 as G. E. Daniels & Son, and has carried on the business alone since the death of his father, in 1890. George Bell, the attorney, said yesterday that the liabilities are about $20,000; nominal assets, $5,000, and that the failure was caused by poor business, there being no demand for the kind of goods he dealt in.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts received an execution yesterday against the Mechanical Engineering Construction Company of 63 Fifth Avenue for $1,191 in favor of John J. Smith on notes. The Sheriff has put a keeper in charge of the office of the company on an attachment obtained Wednesday by Herbert Greason for $985. The company was incorporated under New Jersey laws March last, with a capital stock of $50,000, and its business was principally selling acetylene gas machines for household use.

UNDERWOOD, BUCKLE & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received two executions aggregating $12,023 against Frank Underwood, John Buckle, and Isabella Christopher, who composed the firm of Underwood, Buckle & Co., dealers in meat and produce at 144 West Street. One of the executions is from Kings County for $10,456, in favor of Charles W. Blodget. The other is for $1,567, in favor of Albert Joske, for rent of the store. Mr. Buckle withdrew from the firm in January, 1899, and the firm of F. Underwood & Co. continued the business.

Out of Town.

STANDARD FOOD COMPANY.—The Standard Food Company made an assignment at Aberdeen, S. D., yesterday, J. G. Neumann and W. L. Shunk, principal stockholders, declare the embarrassment is only temporary.

MILWAUKEE CARVING COMPANY.—Henry U. Seaman made application yesterday in the Circuit Court at Milwaukee for the appointment of a receiver for the Milwaukee Carving Company and a disolution of partnership. The defendants, Alonzo D. Seaman and James L. Seaman, were ordered to show cause before Judge Elliot Saturday why a receiver should not be appointed to manage the affairs of the concern pending adjudication. The complaint says that the company was organized in 1888, with a capital of $1,000,000 to manufacture carving machines. The plaintiff says that the defendants refuse to give him a statement of the condition of the affairs of the company.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM LAZER.—William Lazer, salesman, of 102 Forsyth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,775 and no assets.

ISAAC SCHLANGER.—Isaac Schlanger of 122 Ridge Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,400, due to two brewers, and no assets. He formerly kept a liquor saloon.

FRANCIS TIMONEY.—Francis Timoney of 327 East Twenty-seventh Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $11,819 and no assets. He was formerly a grocer at 307 First Avenue, and made an assignment June 20, 1897.

SELIG BARDIN.—A meeting of the creditors of Selig Bardin, manufacturer of clothing and shirts at 343 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Macgrane Coxe, 63 Wall Street, and Benjamin Barker was elected trustee.

SAMUEL FLAUM.—Samuel Flaum, salesman, of 637 East Sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $20,340 and no assets. He was formerly of Flaum & Fridiker, dealers in millinery goods at 317 Grand Street. The firm went out of business in 1893.

DAVID BLOCK.—David Block, clerk, of 242 East Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $40,775 and no assets. The debts are chiefly for money loaned, merchandise sources, and deficiency judgment. He was formerly a manufacturer of tinware at 62 and 64 Elizabeth Street. He failed in 1893.

STEGE & BROTHER.—A meeting of the creditors of Stege & Brother, wholesale dealers in butter and eggs at 17 Jay Street, was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Peter B. Olney, at 31 Nassau Street, and Albert P. Massey was elected trustee. The liabilities are $67,232 and assets $20,727.

WILLIAM W. WEAVER.—William W. Weaver of 150 West Eightieth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,496 and no assets. The debts were contracted principally at East Orange, Seabright, and Bay Shore, and are for hotel bills, groceries, meat, clothing, carriage hire, plumbing, medical services, and a bicycle.

WILLIAM J. CORBIN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed here against William J. Corbin, dealer in meats, of Carmel, N. Y., by Swift, Dwyer & Co. of Danbury, Conn., creditors for $805. They allege that Mr. Corbin committed an act of bankruptcy on Oct. 19 last by transferring all his real estate in Carmel to Robert B. Palmer to prefer the latter.

LIPSOHN & FRIEDE.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed yesterday against Lipsohn & Friede, wholesale dealers in woolens at 254 Canal Street, by A. A. Joseph, for three creditors—S. Golde & Son, $2,000; Louis Rubenstein, $71, and Max Levine, $500. They allege that on Feb. 2 the firm permitted judgments for $4,067 to be taken against it; that Mr. Friede removed all the firm books from the store and put them in the hands of his attorneys; that he is collecting the accounts without the consent of Mr. Lipsohn, applying the money so collected to his own use, and that he withdrew $600 of the firm's money from the bank and refused to account to the firm for the disposition of the money. The Sheriff was to sell the stock of merchandise to-day, but has been stayed by an order from Judge Brown of the United States District Court.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 231 failures in the United States during the week, against 171 for the previous week and 193, 278, 301, and 381 in the corresponding weeks of 1899 to 1896. The Middle States had 68, New England 53, Southern 24, Western 80, Northwestern 19, Pacific 18, and Territories 10. Canada had 25, against 31 for the preceding week. About 91 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BLEYER, Julius M.—J. T. White Company	65
BRODIE, William—R. Brandt	89
BARHOT, North—Edward W. Cooper	22
BUCKLE, John; Frank Underwood, and Isabella Christopher—Albert Joske	1,567
BARTHOS, Benjamin—E. Lams	45
BERGIN, Patrick A., and James J. Crombie —David Stevenson Brewing Company	437
CARROLL, C. Margaret—J. Engel and others	518
DICKINSON, Orenor, and Elbert D. Howes —E. F. Kienle	559
FRIBERG, Charles A.—G. A. Crocker	486
FREUNDLICH, Marcus—W. Sternberg	412
FLEMING, Wilfred H.—Frederick S. Blackall and another	222
FINKELSTEIN, Hyman—Harry Wolk	199
GIUSTO, Harriet—D. Stevenson Brewing Company	248
GOODWIN, Edgar B.—W. L. Hasen and another	169
GARMAN, Frederick H.—Title Guarantee and Trust Company	119
HESSELBACH, Charles L.—Henriette E. Savage	541
HARRIS, Robert—Victor Adams	806
HEINTZ, Otto—S. Kosch	48
KAZIS, David—National Folding Box and Paper Company	136
KAMMERER, George—S. Feist	136
LISSENDEN, Elizabeth C.—J. Sterling Drake	203
MOTLEY, James and Julia—The New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company	277
MOEBIUS, Mary—A. Neumann	29
McINTOSH, Burr—Henry C. Miner and another, costs	403
MOORE, Marie L., individually and as executrix—M. H. de Crano	14,399
O'BRIEN, Lawrence J.—W. P. Carr	45
OCHS, Bernard—S. D. Jacobson	147
PRESTON, Frederick D.—W. Wehrmann	75
PRESTON, Frederick D.—Charles Leesenfeld	199
ROTCHILD, Otto—L. Neugass and others, costs	107
ROSENBERG, Jacob—B. Kane, costs	68
ROSENBLUM, Herman—H. Simms	108
ROSENBLUM, Herman—B. Dreyer	1,570
ROSENBERGER, Charles W.—W. F. Herbert, Jr.	74
STEARNS, Oscar H. and Edward F.—P. A. Posada, Jr.	176
SONDEGELD, Henry—I. Seeman and others	200
SCHUYLER, John M.—A. Principle	261
SHARP, Aurelius S.—W. P. Carr	45
STILLMAN, Herman—H. Lange	49
WESTON, Fannie M., administratrix—J. Townshend	82
WILSON, James W.—Michael F. McDonald	1,402
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railway Company—Stanley W. Dexter and another	2,836
THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Association—Tyndale Palmer	6,460
THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD Company—John Bertolf	252
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Francis Stevens	900
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Adaline F. Addis	1,454
DAVID STEVENSON BREWING COMPANY—Thomas Bergin	283
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—Wilhelm Senderer	445
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—L. Leysersohn	294
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Daniel Kohn	332
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—P. Houser	343
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—E. Yankauer	332
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING CONstruction Company—William J. Smith	1,191
NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON River Railroad Company—Adolph Le Moult	1,199
THE LEWISOHN IMPORTING AND Trading Company, Limited—Samuel Eichler, costs	111
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Thomas Carney, $372.70; J. H. Albers, $91; W. Smith, $378.50; C. Mollis, $100.50; M. McDonald, $127.50; B. Lennon, $298.50; R. Schimpf, $55.50; N. Schoen, $346.50; P. F. Kane, $36.50; W. P. Fortune, $224.52; E. Reidenbach, executrix, $258.50; H. Armstrong, $480; M. Brausch, $131.50; Morgan, $200; W. T. Monteverde, $424.53; T. C. Kadien, $424.53; J. F. McLoughlin, $424.53	68

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHUCRH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, plaintiff, against THOMAS S. GODWIN, Benjemen Sire, William H. Johns, Denis Martin, Simon E. Bernheimer and Josephine Schmid, Paul Kasker, Françoir Trentz, Julius Schneider, and Ignatz Rosbaum, defendants. Summons in a proceeding for the foreclosure of a mortgage. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated N. Y., January 18th, 1900.

OLCOTT & MESSITER,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 4 Warren Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Thomas S. Godwin and William H. Johns, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Dated New York, February 8th, 1900.

OLCOTT & MESSITER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 4 Warren St., New York City.

LEGAL SALES.

Bankrupt Sale of Assets of F. Tennyson Neely.

The Trustees of F. Tennyson Neely, bankrupt, offer for sale all the Cloth and Paper Bound Books in the store, both in New York and Chicago, lately owned by F. Tennyson Neely. The stock is contained in Schedule B of the Report of the Appraisers, and can be examined at No. 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The stock consists of various books of which the total value is estimated by the Appraisers at cost price is $10,732.40, (Ten Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Two and 40-100 Dollars.) The Trustees have decided to sell this stock in its entirety, and bids are invited for the entire lot of books; all bids must be for cash, and immediate delivery will be given. Bids will be received up to and including the 20th day of February, 1900.

Address all bids to Trustees of F. Tennyson Neely, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ALFRED L. LAVIGNE,
GEO. E. GREEN,
PETER ALEXANDER, Trustees.

EDWARDS & BRYAN, Esqs., 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

TAKE NOTICE: The Trustees are prepared to receive bids for any and all of the late assets of F. Tennyson Neely in addition to above. Full information to be given by Trustees or their attorneys.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS BLOCH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Bloch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 23d, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 9th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MEYER DANENBAUM, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Meyer Danenbaum, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 8th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 9, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated New York, 15th day of October, 1899. JACOB C. GOEBEL, Executor; HENRY BUTTNER, Executor. LEWIS S GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

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DEFOREST, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE DEFOREST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward G. Whitaker, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1900.

WILLIAM T. COLBRON,
ISABEL DEFOREST COLBRON,
Executors.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Attorney for Executors, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja20-1aw6mS

HUNTER, AGNES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES E. HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 13 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of March next. Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1899. JOHN BLACK, WALTER S. MEAD, Administrators. TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 13 Chambers Street, New York. sep2-1aw6mast

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ELIAS GLASSHEIB and JACOB FABIAN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,138.

To the creditors of Elias Glassheib and Jacob Fabian of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Elias Glassheib and Jacob Fabian were duly adjudged bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 9th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FLORENCE M. FOX, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Florence M. Fox, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated the 3d day of November, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 9, 1900.

NO. 1,546.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN SPENCE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John Spence, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 8th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 9, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 1,979.—JOHN THELBERG, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John Thelberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 5, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 9, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MORITZ TOLK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Moritz Tolk, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated 5th day of February, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 9, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC LEOPOLD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Leopold of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Isaac Leopold was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 9th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 1,995.—FANNY REELKIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Fanny Reelkin, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated February 7, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 9, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC HOFFMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Hoffman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 5th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 9, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWIN HOTZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edwin Hotz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 2d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 21, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 9, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MAMIE M. MERCHANT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,117.

To the creditors of Mamie M. Merchant of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Mamie M. Merchant was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 28d day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 9th, 1900.

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MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 9th, 1900.

NO. 1,970.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—CHARLES L. WEINBERG, individually and as a partner of LOUIS WEINBERG, doing business as "THE WEINBERG CLOTHING COMPANY" of Cripple Creek, Colorado, and as "THE WEINBERG SHOE AND CLOTHING COMPANY" of Aspen, Colorado, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles L. Weinberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 9th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 9, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KIRKLAND, ANNE P. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE P. R. KIRKLAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. BENJAMIN B. KIRKLAND, Executor. WM. CLARENCE STEWART, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

n11-1aw6m8s

KIP, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE KIP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1899. EVA L. KIP, Administratrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attys. for Administratrix. d16-1aw6m8

SYMONDS, HANNAH D.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ISABELLA ROPPERL, Josepn Osterman Dyer, Amelia Rosanna Torbet, Amelia Wolf, Harry Mack, Mary Louise Haven, Sarah Polock, Rebecca H. Rosenbach, Isabella H. Rosenbach, Miriam H. Rosenbach, Elizabeth Sophia Binswanger, Isabella Grunewald, Louisa Altman, "United Jewish Cemetery," Herman B. Ropperl, Rose J. Kopperl, Isadore Dyer, Amelia Dyer, John M. Dyer, Alexander A. Dyer, Louis Symonds Wolf, Henrietta Wolf, Miriam H. Wolf, Clara Binswanger, Selina Abraham, Eliza D. Abraham, Clara B. Jacobs, Rica Mansour, and to all persons interested in the estate of HANNAH D. SYMONDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the third (3d) day of April, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of HARRY W. MACK, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 5th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

r10-1aw6w8

STEINBRING, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK STEINBRING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 23 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. FREDERICKS, Executor.

LEY, Attorney for Executor, 34 Pine Street, New York. o7-1w6m8

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

au12-1aw6m8

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.

Lahn.....Feb 20|*K. W. d. Grosse, Mch. 13
Saale.....Mch. 6|Lahn.....Mch. 20
Kaiser W. d. Gr. calls at Cherb'g & Southampton.
*Twin-screw Expr. Steamer.

OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE To LLOYD
†NORTH GERMAN
Naples

GAS SITUATION CHANGES

Consolidated Trustees Propose Issue of 155,172 New Shares.

EXPLAIN POWER COMPANY DEAL

Securities Negotiated to Pay for It Now to be Redeemed—Mr. Whitney's Position.

The disturbed local gas situation has taken a new turn, and the developments in connection with it are such that some of those in touch with the big interests involved predict it to be the beginning of the end. A majority of the Trustees of the Consolidated Gas Company has recommended the issue of 155,172 shares of new stock to redeem the securities which were issued to pay for the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company. A notice to stockholders has been issued, signed by Samuel Sloan, James Stillman, George F. Baker, William Rockefeller, M. Taylor Pyne, John P. Huggins, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, and President H. E. Gawtry, who constitute a majority of the board, announcing a special meeting of the stockholders to be held at the office of the company, 4 Irving Place, at noon on March 9. The stockholders will vote on that occasion on the proposition to increase the capital stock of the company from 390,780 shares of the par value of $100 each to 545,952 shares. The transfer books of the company will be closed from Feb. 27 to March 10.

The company has also published a circular, addressed to its stockholders, in which it sets forth in detail the agreement by which the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company was taken in. The entire capital stock of this concern, $36,000,000, was bought at par, with debentures of the Consolidated Gas for that amount. These debentures were payable in ten years, and bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. for the first year, 5 per cent. for the second year, and 6 per cent. for the next eight years. They are redeemable, however, in stock of the Consolidated Gas Company, at the option of the Gas Company, any time within six months from the date of their issue, the stock to be valued at $232 a share. In other words, the Consolidated Gas people can redeem $232 of these bonds with every share of the new stock they issue. It will, therefore, take 155,172 shares to redeem the whole issue, and such redemption the Board of Trustees recommends.

THE TRUSTEES' CIRCULAR.

The circular begins by stating that the rapid growth of electricity for light and power is observed by every one, and the annual consumption of gas per meter for light is gradually but surely diminishing. "It has long been apparent to your Trustees," it adds, "that the interests of your company would best be served and protected by its being placed in a position to supply electricity as well as gas."

It then goes on to say that the Board of Trustees met on Jan. 2 and unanimously took action which resulted in the acquisition of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, which included the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York, the New York Light, Heat and Power Company, the Mount Morris Electric Light Company, the Manhattan Electric Light Company, the Block Lighting and Power Company, and the Borough of Manhattan Electric Company, all operating on Manhattan Island, as well as the North River Electric Light and Power Company, operating in the Borough of the Bronx, and the Yonkers Electric Light and Power Company, whose business is located in Yonkers. A controlling interest, it says, had previously been acquired "in the interest of your company," in the property of the United Electric Light and Power Company, the Brush Electric Illuminating Company, and the United States Illuminating Company. In addition to this there had also been obtained the ownership of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, which owns 900 miles of ducts and subways for electric lighting and power purposes.

The circular adds that an examination of the business of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company showed that its net earnings were upon a basis of 4 percentum upon its capital stock, and that these net earnings at their present rate will produce an annual sum equal to 9 per cent. upon the $15,517,200 of new consolidated stock issued to acquire it, while the business of the electric company is growing very rapidly. The acquisition enables the Consolidated, it estimates, "to be a large factor in the business of supplying electric light and power" in this city. The circular adds:

"The property acquired by these purchases will enable the Consolidated Gas Company of New York to largely reduce the expenses of its electric lighting business, to extend the same, and to bring it into more general use by the community, and to derive large benefits from the rapidly increasing use of electricity for power, and gives to the company a great future in the lighting business without calling for any payment from its gas business.

"The New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company has contracted for and is now building the largest power house in the world, which, when completed, will have a capacity equivalent to 1,500,000 sixteen candle-power lamps, with a gross earning capacity of more than $15,000,000. The electric company has on hand the cash to pay for the construction of this plant."

BIG ADDITION IN BUSINESS.

By the consummation of this agreement the issue of the new stock and the redemption of the debentures, Messrs. Whitney, Ryan, and Brady, in effect, will have sold out their electric company stock, which was earning 4 per cent., at par, and with the proceeds have bought Consolidated Gas Company stock at a figure some 40 points above the market price. While this does not seem on the face of it to have been a good bargain for Mr. Whitney and his friends, it is pointed out that it does away with the cutthroat competition between gas and electricity in this city, which has been hurting both interests, and with the junction of these two great concerns and the economies such a union may effect, the Consolidated Gas Trustees (including Messrs. Whitney, Ryan, and Brady,) expect a business of greatly enhanced value.

With Mr. Whitney and his associates in possession of a large block of Standard Gas, and negotiations pending for the entire control by Consolidated interests of that property, report says it will not be long before it, too, is taken into camp. The report of Consolidated interests in New Amsterdam is still persistent, and the indications of coming peace in the gas situation are held by many to be strong.

Meanwhile, the Protective Committee of the Standard Gas Light Company is meeting considerable success in getting shareholders to enter its pool, deposit their stock with the Mercantile Trust Company, and give the committee absolute control over it. B. B. McAlpin, counsel for the committee, says that about 40,000 shares have so far been deposited. The time in which the deposits can be made expires at noon to-day. The committee needs 47,000 shares for a full control.

"While an entire majority may not pool shares with us," said Mr. McAlpin yesterday, "there are other interests which hold off simply because they are unwilling to give any one the power to sell their stock—don't want to part with it at all—but who will nevertheless vote with us, so that we shall have a voting control."

The impression is strong that the Protective Committee is simply awaiting an offer of what it deems a fair price for its stock from the Consolidated Gas people.

Brooklyn Borough Gas Company.

It is reported that new and influential interests have gained control of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company, and an extension of the company's operations is looked for. Philadelphia capitalists have bought a large block of stock, according to report, and Albert Seligman has been elected a member of the Board of Directors.

Another Medal for the Police.

At a meeting of the Police Board yesterday a letter was read from Peter F. Meyer, announcing that he had deposited $1,000 with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the interest of which was to provide for a medal to be annually awarded to a policeman for valor, the medal to be known as the Peter F. Meyer medal. The Police Commissioners accepted the gift. This makes the third medal of the kind the police have received, the others being the Rhinelander medal, and the medal recently presented by Edward Bell.

If attacked with La Grippe, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It almost invariably cures.—Adv.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Care must be taken to avoid baking powders made from alum. Such powders are sold cheap, because they cost but a few cents per pound. Alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

RAPID TRANSIT BOND RELIEF.

Supreme Court Asked to Sanction Modifications Suggested by Mr. Belmont—Contractor's Statement.

An application was made yesterday to the Supreme Court for an order to show cause why a modification in the requirements of the rapid transit bond should not be made in accordance with the suggestions of August Belmont & Co. in their letter to the Commissioners last Wednesday. One change suggested is that the sureties shall not be compelled to qualify in twice the amount of the bonds required, and also that the minimum amount to be taken by the surety companies shall be reduced from $500,000 to $250,000.

The application was made by Albert B. Boardman and Edward M. Shepard, counsel to the board. The order is made returnable next Tuesday at 2 o'clock P. M., and it is expected that a favorable decision will be handed down next Friday.

In a statement made by Andrew Freedman yesterday the four surety companies that will go on the million-dollar continuing bond are the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, of which he is a Director; the American Surety Company, the National Surety Company, and the State Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia. The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, of which Henry B. Platt is Vice President, is out of the rapid transit sureties altogether. Mr. Platt said yesterday that negotiations had never been renewed after the conference of the surety companies which resulted in the rejection of their terms by Mr. McDonald, when he enlisted the aid of August Belmont.

In relation to the million-dollar bond, Mr. Freedman said: "We shall be ready to sign the bond as soon as it can be got ready. The terms are satisfactory, and now we have only to wait until the contractor is ready for us."

Some talk was heard yesterday of opposition to the bond requirements from certain property owners who have opposed the building of the road, and possibly from Andrew Onderdonk, through his attorney, F. W. Whitridge. President Orr, however, said he did not expect any further opposition in the matter, an opinion voiced also by counsel to the board and Corporation Counsel Whalen. George Zabriskie, who represents the property owners, said yesterday that he would make no further opposition, unless his clients should instruct him to do so.

Contractor J. B. McDonald signified that all arrangements toward beginning actual work are progressing satisfactorily. Mr. McDonald would not speak respecting his sub-contractors, except to say that when the contract is completed he will be ready to go ahead without delay.

TEACHERS MAY COMBINE.

Movement on Foot to Unite the Interests of Their Associations.

There is a movement afoot to unite the interests of the various associations of teachers in the different boroughs. In Manhattan there are the Teachers' Association, the Grammar Teachers' Association, the Male Principals' Association, the Male Teachers' Association, the Association of Primary Principals, the Primary Teachers' Association, the Teachers' Mutual Aid Society, the Teachers' Building and Loan Association, the Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association, the Emile, and the New York Society of Pedagogy. Besides these, there are the Public Schools Janitors' Association, with a large membership, and the Public School Engineers' Association.

In Brooklyn there are almost as many, namely, the Teachers' Association, the Principals' Association, the Class Teachers' Association, the Heads of Department Association, the High School Teachers' Association, and the Branch Principals' Association.

The plan is to have each association elect delegates to a central body that will represent the entire body of teachers, and take such action as it deems necessary to further the cause of all teachers, whether Principals, heads of departments, or class teachers. A similar combination was attempted some time ago, but after working satisfactorily a while, the ambition of some of the delegates destroyed its usefulness, and the scheme was abandoned.

Broadway and 11th St.

SALE OF WRAPPERS AND WAISTS

French Challie Wrappers,—floral and Persian designs,—finished with baby ribbon,
$5.00 each;
Formerly $10.00

Flannel, Challie or Cashmere Wrappers,—and Flannel, Cashmere or Silk Dressing Sacques,—numerous designs,
$2.50 to $10.00;
One-half former prices.

Silk Waists,—plain colored Taffetas,—stitched, corded, tucked or hemstitched,
$3.50, $5.00 & $7.50;
Former prices $5.00 to $15.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Plain colored Poplin.
Lengths of 4 to 16 yards.
40 cents per yard;
Formerly $1.25.

Fancy Silks and Taffetas,—various colors. Suitable for Garments or Linings. Useful lengths.
50 cents per yard;
Value 85 cents and $1.25.

Fine Novelty Silks and Foulards,—colors or black. Waist and skirt lengths.
These Silks are new in weave and design,—being part of a transfer from the Wholesale, Spring Stock.
75 cents per yard;
Value $1.00 and $1.75.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Be it blizzardly or just mildly nasty, in our stores to-day you can trace the footsteps of Spring, tempting early birds on the lookout for dainty morsels.

Boys' wash suits not only dainty but durable; and of almost every conceivable design; $1.25 to $5.

Boys' straw hats whose "name is legion"—over 100 styles, jaunty Mexican sombreros, dapper little Admirals, sailors in every shape of crown and width of brim; $1.25 to $4.

And everything else boys wear—men too.

ROGERS, PEET CO.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

VESSELS DAMAGED AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 9.—High water and floating ice in Buffalo Creek to-day caused damage estimated at $100,000 to shipping and docks along the stream. The whaleback Thomas Wilson, which was the first to break from her moorings, rammed the Hoyt and No. 123 at the same dock, causing them to break their cables. The steamers Carnegie and Buffalo were moored a few hundred feet from the Michigan Street bridge. The whaleback struck them and carried them away from their moorings. The bridge tender succeeded in passing the bridge, but the Buffalo and Carnegie struck one side of it stern foremost, damaging the bridge and the boats.

Later the steamers Rochester, S. S. Jewett, Troy, La Gonda, and Curry were swept away from their moorings. The Rochester and Jewett became tightly wedged between the Cleveland and Buffalo docks, and the dock at the Eastern Elevator. The Troy, La Gonda, and Curry floated on down the stream, many tugs narrowly escaping the swiftly moving boats, which were finally captured and safely moored. The Curry and Wilson are seriously damaged.

STERN BROTHERS

offer to-day

Men's High-Class Neckwear

Large Flowing-End Scarfs
of the finest quality English Squares, twill and mat weaves, in a large variety of designs and colorings, at 95c

Value from $1.50 to $2.50

West Twenty-Third Street

A February Sale of Overcoats and Suits to close the season.

$12.00 buys $18 and $16 Overcoats.

$25.00 buys $45 and $40 Overcoats, (silk lined).

$12 buys $18 & $16 Suits.

$15 buys $25 & $22 Suits.

All of them great values for late buyers.

Our Furnishing Departments also offer special prices during this month.

Stores open this evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

For Dyspepsia.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Strengthens the stomach, assists digestion, relieves distress and the feeling of exhaustion and dizziness.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

DO YOU KNOW
Uneeda Biscuit

GN ONE 5¢ CIGAR
CREMO

TOILET ARTICLES.

Complexion Brushes.
25 and 45 cents each.

Listerated Tooth Powder.
25 cents per bottle.

Pure Olive Oil Soap,—white or green.
25 cents per bar.

Société Hygienique,—Violet Soap,—box of three cakes.
81 cents per box.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

"AN AFTERNOON OF PALMISTRY."

Innovation of Daughters of the Revolution a Big Success.

The Continental Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, gave what they called "an afternoon of palmistry," yesterday in the hall of the Genealogical and Biographical Society, 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, at which I. Sumner Willette read the palms of the members and their guests.

The flavor of mysticism was sufficient to draw a large audience of women, who as they entered the hall each received a numbered check, the number thereon representing the holder's turn. The palmist was introduced by Mrs. G. B. Wallis, the Regent of the chapter, after which he repaired to a little flag-covered booth in the rear of the hall, where the hand readings were given in secret. The women declined to say much about the mysteries cleared for them, but whatever Mr. Willette is as a palmist, it is fair to infer that he is a diplomat of no mean order, for every woman, young and old, who issued from the booth—and there were about seventy of them—wore a pleased smile.

While Mr. Willette was reading and the women were waiting, a number of songs and recitations were given and refreshments were served.

Among those who had their hands read were Mrs. S. M. Cory, Mrs. Alfred Roe, Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, the Regent of the Knickerbocker Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution; Mrs. Franklin V. Class, Treasurer of the State society; Mrs. Gooderson, Recording Secretary of the Continental Chapter; Mrs. Edward T. Smythe, Mrs. Malcolm McLean, Mrs. G. B. Wallis, Regent of the Continental Chapter, and Mrs. William G. Coxford, Vice Regent. There were only two men present during the afternoon—Chief of Battalion Gooderson of the Fire Department, and Charles R. Perkins, a fire underwriter.

JAMES McCARTNEY'S FUNERAL.

Solemn Requiem Mass Celebrated at Church of St. Augustine.

The funeral of Commissioner James McCartney was held yesterday morning in the Church of St. Augustine, at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Fulton Avenue. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Maguire from 10 o'clock to 12 o'clock, after which the interment took place in St. Raymond's Cemetery, in the Bronx.

The church was filled with friends of the Commissioner, including a large delegation from Tammany Hall. Among the number were Mayor Van Wyck, Corporation Counsel Whalen, Register Fromme, Police Commissioner Sexton, Senator Featherson, Alderman McGrath, and Thomas E. Crimmins. There were so many floral offerings that a room was almost filled with them.

Thirteen Horses Burned to Death.

Thirteen horses were burned to death yesterday morning in a stable in the rear of 427 West Fiftieth Street. The stable, a four-story brick building, was occupied in part as a dwelling. The horses were owned by an undertaker, in whose apartments, in the cellar, the fire started. When the firemen arrived the flames had gained sufficient headway to prevent the rescue of the animals. The total loss by the fire was $4,000.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ORIENTAL CORRIDOR RUGS

are always made in pairs, but in exporting are usually separated. Here is a bale containing many pairs averaging 3 feet wide by 15 to 17 feet long, which we offer specially at $35.00. (Reduced from $50.00, $65.00 and $75.00.)

Fashion and comfort are both impressed with their elastic softness and wealth, so have decreed that "A touch of Orientalism shall be part of every home."

Latest hall furniture—marvels of ingenuity for conveniences at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

SHIRT SALE TO-DAY.
500 DOZEN DOLLAR SHIRTS
Made Of Fine Percale
At 50c. each

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

C. H. PEPPER'S LINOLEUM
IS THE BEST FLOOR CLOTH
FOR OFFICES.
1,319-1,321 BROADWAY,
HERALD SQUARE.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT
Records
EXCEPTIONAL INDUCEMENTS
in Goods for
PRESENT USE AND WEAR
At Far Less Than Value.

Wonderful Values in Boys' Double-Breast Suits
Result of purchase of stock of a prominent manufacturer
Bought at half usual wholesale prices.
They comprise medium and light weight Cheviots, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Serges, Clays and plain and fancy Worsteds — Navy, Black and fancy mixtures—superior fit, style and finish——
Jackets—cut large and roomy across back and chest—have cloth-faced undercollars—insuring good shape as long as worn—wide lapels.
Pants—patent waist bands—all sizes, cut full—No skimping in sizes—no careless stitching—no poor linings.
500 Suits that should retail at $4 and $5...2.98
500 Suits that should retail at $6 and $7.50..3.98
300 Suits that should retail at $8 and $10...4.98
Complete sizes in each lot.
Early comers have benefit of choice.

Great Reductions in Boys' Hats and Caps
Cloth and Chinchilla Tams—were .49.. .19
Cloth Tams—all colors—were .98..... .29
Finest Cloth Tams—were 1.49 to 1.69. .69
Cadet Caps—emblems—were .69..... .39
Cadet and Yacht Caps—were .98..... .69
Derbies, Alpines, etc.—were .98..... .49

Ladies' Jackets
Kersey and double face cloth—tailor stitched—value 5.00..... 2.98
Persian and Kersey Cloth—Black and colors—satin lined..... 4.98
Velour—full applique and jet trim—high collar—black satin lined.....10.98
Velour—solid fur collar and revers—violet satin lining.....16.98

Misses' and Girls' Specials for Saturday
Girls' Long Coats—deep cape or collar—braid trim; value 7.98..... 3.98
Girls' Rough Cloth Long Coats—deep cape—velvet trim'd; value 9.98... 5.98
Misses' Jackets—Oxford, Coverts and fancy cloths—with and without velvet collars; value 7.98..... 3.98

Saturday Values in Babies' Caps and Bonnets
Corded and Emb'd Silk Caps—full ruches—value 59 cents..... .19
Ripple Cloth and Silk Caps—fancy ruches—value 69 cents... .29
Fine Corded Silk Bonnets and Hats—fancy effects—full trim—value 2.50 to 4.00—.98..... 1.49..... 1.98

Various Specialties for Saturday
Grain Leather Shopping Bags..... .19
Black Spangled Dress Robes—exquisite effects—enough for entire costumes—worth double.....12.98
Fancy Net Veiling—plain and spotted 9
Genuine Cowhide Dress Suit Cases—linen lined—shirt pocket—24 inch..... 5.49
Ladies' Emb'd Handkerchiefs—scallop and lace edge; value 12½..... .10
Children's Heavy Derby Ribbed Cotton Hose—fast black—double Knees and soles..... .19
Ladies' Richelieu Ribbed Lisle Thread Hose—fast Black—double Soles, Heels and Toes..... .24
Ladies' Fancy Striped Lisle Thread Hose—Plain and Richelieu Ribbed..... .39
Ladies 2-Clasp Lambskin Gloves—also Shades, also Black and White... .69
Ladies' Two-Clasp Suede Mocha Gloves—new shades of gray..... .98
Ladies' Taffeta Silk Petticoats—all shades—were $9.00 to $12.00—now.. 7.98
Large Sprays of Violets, with foliage. .29

Saturday Offerings in Toilet Articles.
Oakley's Triple Violet Waters—ass't'd odors..... .49
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AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S | B'WAY & 30TH.....At 8:15 DANIEL FROHMAN...Manager Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2. Extra Matinée Next Monday. John Oliver Hobbes's play, "An extraordinary Cast."—Journal.
THE AMBASSADOR.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15. Extra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 3d Year. 100 People. In English. The
PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
Evs. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day. 1,100 seats, 25c.
Feb. 12. MARITANA (in English.) Special Lincoln's Birthday Matinée.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c.. 25c., 50c. Eddie Girard & Co. Lillian Burkhart. Whitney Bros., Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, Mor'gPic's, oths
Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. DIGBY BELL, Sims and Graham. O'Brien & Havel, Kleist Bros., Silvers, Mor'g Pic's, others

CASINO! Farewell Matinee To-day! Positively Last Time Tonight! Geo. W. Lederer's Famous London Co. in The Belle of N. Y.
NXT MON.—1st time, an orig. opera comique. THE PRINCESS CHIC. Important cast. Chorus 50. New costumes & effects

WALDORF-ASTORIA. Main 33d St. Entrance. 33D ANNUAL EXHIBITION AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY. Day and Evening this and next week only. Admission 25 cents.

Academy of Music. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Matinées Lincoln's & Washington's Birthdays. 4TH MONTH. WAY DOWN EAST. Prices: 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. to-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:10

THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44-45 Sts. 'Phone 3514-38th. BROADWAY to TOKIO. Mat. Lincoln's Birthday. Ev. 8:10. Mats. To-day & Wed. No smoking at Mats

Koster & Bial's
ROUND NEW YORK IN 80 MINUTES. Mat. To-day.
With Fougere and the Great Lafayette.

Knickerbocker. Ev's, 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15. N. C. GOODWIN, MAXINE ELLIOTT | FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE, When We Were Twenty-One. EXTRA MATINEE Lincoln's Birthday.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance MR. & MRS. EDWIN MILTON ROYLE, HINES & REMINGTON, PRESS ELDRIDGE, DOLLIE MESTAYER, GRAZER & HAZEL

MENDELSSOHN HALL. TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 13, AT 3 P. M., FRIEDA SIEMENS. Reserved Seats, $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's, 23 U. Sq. STEINWAY PIANO USED.

Weber & Fields' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. | Matinées Tues. & Sat. WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Matinée Lincoln's Birthday. Last 2 weeks. MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Madison Sq. IN SISTER MARY

14th St. Theatre, near 6th av., Mats. Wed & Sat. SPECIAL MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY. MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE."

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

HARLEM Op. House. | FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER. Ev. 8:15. Mat. to-day. Nxt Wk., James K. Hackett in Rupert of Hentzau

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN
FIRST CYCLE.....EVENINGS
Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 20, at 8:30. DAS RHEINGOLD.
Thurs. Ev'g, Feb. 22, at 7.....DIE WALKUERE.
Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 27, at 7.....SIEGFRIED.
Th's. Ev., March 1, at 6:45. GOTTERDAMMERUNG.
The sale of season tickets will close this evening.
Sale of seats for single performances for any of above works begins Mon., Feb. 12, at 9 A. M.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. 1 P. M. THURSDAY, FEB. 15TH. EDW. E. RICE TESTIMONIAL.
Seat Sale, Monday 9 A. M. Prices, $2.50 to 50c.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs., 8:20. Mats. To-day and Wednesday, 2:15. XTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs. 8:20. Matinées To-day and Monday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS | THE LITTLE MINISTER
Mat. on Monday instead of Wed. next week.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8. Mat. To-day. XTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
WM. GILLETTE | Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 24th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. Charles Frohman's Funniest Farce. Matinées To-day, Monday, and Wednesday.
THE Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Xtra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday. Last 2 weeks. Evgs. 8:20. Matinée To-day.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES.
Mrs. Langtry recites "The Absent-Minded Beggar."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
Clas. E. Evans, Prop. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & To-day
DAVID BELASCO'S Greatest Success. NAUGHTY ANTHONY
2d Month. Special Mats. Feb. 12 and 22.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St., B'y & 7th Av. Mats. To-day and Lincoln's B'day
No smoking or drinking at matinées.
CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
50c. | Admission to Promenade | 50c.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & To-day. 2. Special Matinée Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12th.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY Imperial Burlesquers
2 Great Burlesques—Jones, Grant & Jones, &c.

COMIQUE B'way & 29th St. "The House That Jack Built." Mat. To-day. 25c & 50c
RENTZ - SANTLEY BURLESQUE CO.

WALLACK'S Evenings at 8:30. Mat. To-day at 2.
OLGA NETHERSOLE in SAPHO.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in The Girl in the Barracks. Mat. To-day. Next Week, "Shenandoah." Mat. Mon.

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42 St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—The Lost Paradise

FEB 1900

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Two volumes by Mark Twain are in active preparation at Harper & Brothers'. One is to be a collection of essays and the other a book of short stories. Most of the material has already appeared in recent numbers of various American magazines. It is said that Mr. Clemens's dissertation on the idiosyncrasies and inconsistencies of Christian Science will in some way furnish the title for the book of essays, which as a whole will present certain problems of life with characteristic humor, but with an undercurrent of undoubted sincerity, which has of late been more conspicuous in the work of this author than ever before.

Mr. Eliot Gregory ("An Idler") is putting the finishing touches to a new volume of essays, which Charles Scribner's Sons are to publish about May 1. It is to be entitled "The Ways of Man," and will be a companion volume to Mr. Gregory's "Worldly Ways." Mr. Gregory's style is well known, and has been highly praised by reviewers here and in England. It has all the repose of the meditative classicist, together with the varied coloring and imagery of the healthful, but not over robust, impressionist.

Persons who admired the literary workmanship of "The Greater Inclination" as well as its subtilities of theme will be glad to hear that a new work from the author, Mrs. Edith Wharton, will appear some time in the Spring from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. The book will be called "The Touchstone." In it will be related an unusual story with most singular situations which are woven around what is said to be a most fascinating psychological study. This author's earlier volume, which has just passed into its fifth edition, occasioned some flutter of gossip in New York society recently, owing to the fact that a dramatic sketch from it, "The Twilight of the God," figured in some amateur theatricals devised by Mrs. George Gould for the entertainment of her guests.

Seumas MacManus, the gifted Irish author, is preparing to go back to the bogs and cots of his native Donegal, taking with him the order from a New York publisher for an extended novel of Irish life and character. Hitherto Mr. MacManus has confined his work to sketches and short stories. His new collection, "The Bewitched Fiddle and Other Stories," will shortly appear from the press of the Doubleday & McClure Company. Judging from the recent prolific tendencies of this writer, the coming sojourn in Donegal, which he curiously spells "Dun-né-ghal," ought to produce the Irish novel of the times ere Summer has waned.

An important politico-sociological volume is in active preparation at Doubleday & McClure Company's. It is by Henry Demarest Lloyd, and is to be called "A Country Without Strike," being a visit to the compulsory arbitration court of New Zealand. Besides its general interest, this work should particularly appeal to legislators, for it contains the results of observations made on the ground of the working of a law which compels the parties to a strike to appeal at once to a court established for the sole purpose of settling the disputes arising between the employer and the employed.

A new writer, H. W. Thomas, who has studied the Italian in his native peninsula as well as in foreign lands, has just finished for D. Appleton & Co. a novel of Italian life in New York, entitled "The Last Lady of Mulberry." The work is said to be a strong and truthful study of the subject. It will be appropriately illustrated from actual scenes.

A new book by the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady is in press at Charles Scribner's' Sons'. It is a romance of the American Revolution, and is entitled "The Grip of Honor." The story is said to be full of dramatic action and picturesque scenes. It has for its background the career of John Paul Jones, one of whose Lieutenants is the hero of the tale. The climax is reached through a conflict of love and duty, in which the hero is sorely tempted to betray his Captain. Mr. Brady is now hard at work on his volume for the Appletons' Great Commander Series, "Commodore Paul Jones." The author is said never to sacrifice historical accuracy for artistic effect, and that his narratives are widely read is shown by the fact that his "For Love of Country," also a romance of the Revolution, is now in its sixth edition, while "For the Freedom of the Sea," published by the Scribners only a short time ago, has, several days since, passed to its second impression.

Charles Harding Firth, whose life of Cromwell will appear before long from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, has made the statement that the published plans of the battles of Naseby, Worcester, and Dunbar, which have simply been copied from early documents for the histories and biographies of the day, are all erroneous, for the reason that the original drawings were made in a careless manner by men who, he believes, never examined the sites of these battles, or, at any rate, did not have a sufficient knowledge of the art of war to prevent their bungling the data in their hands. Mr. Firth, who is an Oxford man, moreover asserts that his personal examination of the field of Naseby makes it an utter impossibility for the battle to have been fought according to the plans of it preserved in the British Museum. The author has, therefore, rejected most of the material hitherto regarded by scholars as authentic, and will produce new plans for his book that shall meet the results of his own research.

Mr. David Dwight Wells, who is now in Egypt, has just completed the final arrangements for the production of his new international serio-comic romance by Henry Holt & Co. The new book will be entitled "His Lordship's Leopard," and may in some respects be considered a companion volume to "Her Ladyship's Elephant," the author's first book, which has achieved considerable success both here and in England. The scene of "His Lordship's Leopard" opens at a New York club at the time of the Spanish-American war, and then shifts to England. Those persons who have been privileged to look over the manuscript say that it is frankly and wildly farcial and contains more characters and incidents than its predecessor. The characters, it is presumed, are tangled up in the rush of incidents in Mr. Wells's usual exasperating way.

Literary workers who have been discussing the question whether the city or the country is the more congenial and convenient place in which to toil may possibly gain some inspiration from two volumes about to be presented through the press of the Macmillan Company. Interest in them, however, need not be confined to authors. To the confirmed urbanite, no matter what his calling may be, they open up a vista of rural possibility for pleasure as well as work. The books will be entitled "The Farmstead: The Making of the Rural Farm and the Lay-Out of the Farm," by Prof. I. P. Roberts of Cornell University, and "Rural Wealth," by George T. Fairchild, Vice President of Berea College.

BROOK FARM.

Its Story as One of the True Seeding Grounds of American Letters Told in Lindsay Swift's Book.*

The second volume of Macmillan's National Studies in American Letters is an exceedingly interesting one, both from its subject and the manner of treatment. In it Mr. Lindsay Swift takes up and describes very amply the most romantic, interesting, and far-reaching movement in the history of American literature—the story of Brook Farm. In his preface Mr. Swift states his aim most plainly, first reminding us of the opinion of many that the true history of Brook Farm can never be written, our information as to this movement being of necessity largely drawn "from an occasional lecture, an agreeable paper of a personal nature, or some remembered conversation." He proceeds to say:

> Those to whom Brook Farm meant the most have been the most silent, and its story was written—for only a few survive—deep in their hearts. * * * What is true of a movement like the anti-slavery agitation is true also of Brook Farm. Both looked to the realization of a moral idea, and the subtle spirit which animated both was perishable and incommunicable. It is more than fifty years since the last dweller in that pleasant domain turned his reluctant steps away from its noble illusions and toward the stress of realities, but from no one of this gracious company has ever come the admission that Brook Farm was a failure. * * * Inspired by a philosophical and speculative enthusiasm, Brook Farm began as an attempt to work modifications in social life. In this direct attempt it certainly ended in disaster. The visible fruits were intellectual, and of the men and women who contributed to the renown of Brook Farm as one of the true seeding grounds of American letters it is the purpose of this book to speak, not critically or biographically, but rather from the personal side, and, in particular, as each person considered was affected by the associative life at Brook Farm.

It is from this personal standpoint that Mr. Swift's book is especially valuable. With the lives of the more prominent members of the association and the influence exerted by them upon the movement, as well as the importance that life assumed in the formation of their own characters, we know with more or less degree of thoroughness. Scores of biographies and reminiscences have touched upon this movement, which, short lived as it was, contrived to leave a lasting impression on American literature and life. But Mr. Swift's book, while covering this familiar ground, goes much further, and gives us interesting glimpses of the plainer men and women who made up the main body of the association, preserving for us before it is too late the story of their lives and telling the history of the whole movement, the natural surroundings of Brook Farm, and the daily life of its people. He gives us glimpses of them at work and at play, and in such vivid fashion as to make us feel that we personally had been among those troops of visitors who flocked out to the Farm to watch the workings of this new attempt at socialism, and in such numbers as to make it necessary later to charge a fee for meals or for the necessary accommodations should the guests decide to stay over night.

Mr. Swift rapidly sketches the influences which brought about, first, the Transcendental Club and, second, Brook Farm itself. Without Immanuel Kant and the schools of Fichte, Schilling, Hegel, and Schliermacher, neither club nor association would have existed. To the influence of Coleridge and Carlyle—the latter especially for interpreting German thought in both philosophy and literature to England and America; to Edward Everett next, as early as 1820; to George Ticknor, and, above all, to Frederick Henry Hedge, is ascribed leadership in this strong movement of New England scholarship. Prominent among those who early became leaders in the movement were George Ripley, Margaret Fuller, W. H. Channing, Convers Francis, Felton, and James Freeman Clarke, the strongest proof of their literary ability and activity being a series of books, the first of its kind to appear in America, edited by George Ripley, entitled "Specimens of Foreign Standard Literature," fourteen volumes in all, which began to appear in 1838. Miss Fuller, Felton, Dwight, Clarke, Osgood, and Channing were among the contributors. Mr. Swift says that out of all these conditions grew the Transcendental Club, or the "Symposium," as it was often called by its members:

> The Transcendentalists of Boston were not, perhaps, so anxious to domiciliate the philosophy of Kant, Cousin, and their congeners as to assert the supremacy of man himself, and of each and every man as well. * * * Brook Farm was a transcendental movement without doubt, but only, after all, in that it was a speculation of pure idealists. * * * The germ of Ripley's plan may have sprung from the "Neuhof" of Pestalozzi, himself a genuine transcendentalist, * * *

*BROOK FARM: ITS MEMBERS, SCHOLARS, AND VISITORS. By Lindsay Swift. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. 1900. $1.25.

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or it may have been only one of the probable maggots which Lowell said were then in everybody's brain. * * * The plan of Brook Farm as a sociological experiment will not be dealt with here. * * * The essential difference between it and such other attempts at social reform, as the Hopedale Community, the North American Phalanx, * * * the Wisconsin or Ceresco Phalanx, and the Northampton Association, * * * was indicated by Charles Lane. (Dial IV.) It is not a community; it is not truly an association; it is merely an aggregation of persons, and lacks that oneness of spirit which is probably needful to make it of help and lasting value to mankind. The attempt to transform Brook Farm into a modified Fourierist Phalanx opened its ruin.

Ripley at first thought that $50,000 would be necessary to carry out his scheme of taking a small place which, uniting farm and garden, would provide the necessary subsistence for the families, in connection with a school or college in which instruction from the first rudiments to the highest education might answer all the requirements of a simple and wholesome life. Later it was decided that $30,000, divided into shares of $500 each, secured on the association's real estate, with interest guaranteed, would be sufficient to supply the land and buildings for ten families and allow a margin to cover the first year's expenses; the privilege of withdrawing being guaranteed each shareholder on the giving of three months' notice—a privilege afterward modified.

So in the Winter of 1840 Ripley bought Brook Farm, making himself at first entirely responsible for its success or failure. Here in April, 1841, Mr. and Mrs. Ripley, with his sister and about fifteen others, including Hawthorne, Mrs. Minot Pratt and children, George Bradford, and Warren Burton, took possession of the farmhouse, which, with a good-sized barn, was already on the premises. The first few months were devoted to preparations, and especially to getting the school well under way—of which Miss Marianne Ripley was the leading spirit. It was not until Sept. 29, 1841, that "The Brook Farm Institute of Agriculture and Education" was formally organized, twenty-four shares of stock being taken. One-third of the amount was actually paid in and its articles of association were signed and its officers elected. The farm contained about 170 acres, in addition to 22 in another parcel on the opposite side of the road, for which $10,500 was paid. From its earliest days to its final dissolution the story of Brook Farm is as interesting as the pages of a novel.

A seeker after country quiet and beauty might easily be as much attracted to-day by the undulating acres of Brook Farm as were those who sought it as a refuge from social discouragement nearly sixty years ago. The brook still runs slenderly through the meadow, there are still the sunny uplands, the dim groves, and the denser woodlands, and human life still teems over it all. The farmhouse which stood not far from the road when the life of the little community began, and which was naturally put to immediate use, was speedily christened the Hive. It was the heart of the community. * * * A house with two rooms on each side of a wide hall; those on one side were occupied by the vivacious Mrs. Barlow and her three sons, who came as boarders; those on the other side serving as sitting and dining room. * * * Later, two of the rooms on the first floor were thrown together to make a larger dining room. * * * There were as many as six long pine tables, with benches painted white, and the neatness and attractiveness of the apartment were emphasized by white linen and white table ware. * * * To the original building were added two wings * * * There was a room, for example, where mothers could leave their children in care of the nursery group while they attended to their daily work—a clear forerunner of the day nursery. A large upper room, occupied by single men, passed by the name of "attica."

And so the book goes on giving glimpses of the ordinary life of its members, pupils, and visitors, who included at various times about 200 people in all during the years of its existence, and describing for us its more notable visitors, its delightful evenings, which included dancing and really fine music among its pleasures. Mr. Swift's book is one which tempts to frequent quotation, in the description of Brook Farm's many industries, its schools, its trials, and triumphs in agriculture, and all the vicissitudes through which the association passed.

The Transcendental Brethren of the Common Life had it well in mind not only to think together, though not certainly alike, to drudge with a holy and equal zeal—no matter how humble or how high the diverse task—but to give the theory of association the sharp test of a communal table, and to elevate domestic service to noble conditions. If during the years of trial there were grumblings over necessary economies of fare, there was hardly a note of shirking or dissatisfaction among those who humbly yet proudly served.

The wholesomeness of such life was unquestionable. "Out of doors life was a passion, which, like all noble passions, absorbed into itself many less worthy emotions, and lifted very ordinary amusements out of the sphere of the commonplace." Literary societies and reading clubs flourished. Shakespeare and Dante classes were formed, and music of so high an order given that people came out from Boston to hear it.

The Brook Farm associates tried all sorts of new ideas outside its own field, including the water cure and starving cure.

One attempt at scientific raising of cattle, the feeding of a calf on hay-tea, resulted most disastrously to the calf. The water cure included the damming of a brook of ice-cold water until a patient was provided, and then allowing the water to pour down an inclined plane and fall a distance of twenty-five feet on the back of the shuddering victim.

For interesting glimpses of its members, of Father Hecker, who at one time baked all the bread for the family; of the Curtis Brothers, of Ripley, Emerson, Margaret Fuller, Hawthorne, Dana, Dwight, Brownson, and Cranch, as well as of the many lesser lights, our readers can only be sent to the pages of the book itself, which:

Coördinates and presents what really is known concerning the most romantic incident of New England Transcendentalism. There was a distinct beginning, a fairly coherent progress, but a vague termination. The enterprise faded, flickered, died down, and expired. Like some ill-contrived play the Brook Farm Phalanx lingered during one more act, after the essential dramatic elements were exhausted.

The book contains a reasonably full bibliography of magazine articles, portions of books, and entire volumes devoted to the story of Brook Farm, which should have much value for collateral reading. Mr. Swift's own book will be found of much interest from cover to cover; a very delightful, but being a most naïve view—from the inside—of the association life, given in a long and hitherto unpublished letter to the author's mother, then a young woman living in Boston, from a girl friend, at that time a member of the Phalanx.

Mr. Norris's Ultra Realism.*

Conan Doyle once said: "We talk so much about art, that we tend to forget what this art was ever invented for. It was to amuse mankind—to help the sick and the dull and the weary." The majority of our novelists, must emphatically dissent from this, for one and all—with a few shining exceptions—seem to have taken for their motto the blood-curdling announcement of the Fat Boy in "Pickwick," "I wants to make your flesh creep."

Mr. Norris's hero is an arctic explorer, his heroine a trained nurse, and he avails himself to the utmost of these opportunities to make our "flesh creep." The experiences in the arctic are a skillful mosaic of the worst sufferings of various expeditions. We have portrayed the extremes of cold and hunger, limbs amputated, dying and imploring companions deserted on the ice—terrible pictures of suffering and brutality. We turn for relief to the trained nurse, and we are made almost literally to assist at a fearful operation, every preparation, every detail, every movement of the surgeon and the nurse being given with a minuteness that is simply sickening. That removal of the child's hip joint is as

"Photographically lined
On the tablets of our mind,"

as if we had been the nurse herself. After all this, it is, perhaps, a mere trifle to see a horse brained with a hammer, and to go through two cases of typhoid fever with almost as much attention to minutiae as was given to the operation.

We respectfully submit, Is this art?

But, steadying our nerves with restoratives, or handing the instruments to somebody else while we take a quiet little faint, let us accept Mr. Norris's canons of art and turn from the horrors to the romance.

Strong and original the book undoubtedly is, holding the reader's interest to the end. Nevertheless, it fairly bristles with faults. The hero is not only ugly—but let Mr. Norris describe him: "His lower jaw was huge almost to deformity, like that of the bulldog; the chin salient, the mouth close gripped, with great lips, indomitable, brutal. The forehead was contracted and small—the forehead of men of single ideas—and the eyes, too, were small and twinkling, one of them marred by a sharply defined cast." Beyond force and endurance, Capt. Ward Bennett possesses no qualities to atone for this villainous physiognomy. The scene in which he consigns his best friend to certain death in order to snatch the nurse from a contagion already fully risked is brutal beyond belief. That nurse, the "man's woman," is the opposite of the type commonly supposed to be a man's woman. Her characteristics, many of them fine, are distinctively masculine. The author seems to be resolved that we shall not admire what appear to be self-sacrifice and generosity in his heroine, for he takes pains to tell us that she was not inspired by philanthropy nor a great love of humanity, but she wanted "to count in the general economy of things." Ferris, whom his creator rather carelessly casts aside, is the one really noble character of the story. It is singular that at first much is made of his unselfish falsehood, and that it is afterward wholly ignored and dropped, as if Mr. Norris had changed his mind as regards the working out of his plot.

There are some fine scenes in the book, notably, the one in which Lloyd drives into the pole of the arctic chart the worn banner of the former expedition. But why persistently call the Stars and Stripes "the stars and bars," the name which was borne by the flag of the short-lived Confederacy?

As we close the story, we cannot help wondering whether it was not written to see how much ultra-realism in what is painful and repulsive a long-suffering public intends to endure. It is a pity that a strong and capable pen should do these things. A novel is neither a chamber of horrors nor a surgical journal.

Gelett Burgess, author of "The Lark," "Vivette," and "Lively City o'Ligg," published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, has returned to this country after a two years' sojourn in Europe, and is passing the Winter in Boston. His "Nonsense Almanack," it is said, is almost as popular in England as it is here.

*A MAN'S WOMAN. By Frank Norris. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

RUSKIN.

Reminiscences Gathered from the English Newspapers.

Many reminiscences of John Ruskin are to be found in the leading English journals. Some of these are novel. Ruskin's grandmother was the landlady of a tavern called the "Maid's Head." An aunt of Ruskin's had married a Croydon baker. Ruskin's mother was a disciplinarian of a fairly strict character. Recalling his young life, Ruskin says:

No toys of any kind were at first allowed. * * * but on one of my birthdays, thinking to break my mother's resolution by splendor of temptation, my Croydon aunt bought me the most radiant Punch she could find in all the Soho Bazaar.

Mrs. Ruskin quietly told her son it was not right that he should have it, and he never saw it again. Years afterward Ruskin never was so happy as when he was distributing toys to children.

At Oxford Ruskin did not seem to care for association with the collegiates. On one occasion some of the young men determined to draw out Ruskin. It was his habit to go to bed early. He was awakened by a loud rapping at his door. Ruskin was ready to receive the company.

"Gentlemen," he said, with a sweet smile and with his exquisite voice, "I am sorry I cannot now entertain you as I should wish; but my father, who is engaged in the sherry trade, has put it into my power to invite you all to wine to-morrow evening. Will you come?" The rioters were overcome, and withdrew with "three cheers for Ruskin."

Whence came the peculiarities of Ruskin's style? His mother was of the straitest sect of Calvinism. She made him read the Bible through and through from beginning to end, and he had to commit whole chapters to memory. A competent critic commenting on Ruskin's English writes: "It owes most of such gravity and chasteness to the use of the Bible with which his mother's training had saturated the writer's mind." Ruskin himself was conscious of this, for he commented on his own style as "the innocent affectation of trying to write like Hooker and George Herbert." If there was anything of heredity in Ruskin, as his art instinct, it was derived from his father, the wealthy wine merchant, who bought pictures and illustrated books and gave them to his son.

Ruskin's religious belief has often been discussed. In 1858 there was some slight leaping toward Catholicism. It might have been a fourteenth century illuminated "Hours of the Virgin," the pictures of which had fired his artistic temperament. It is evident that some years before that he had given up his old orthodox evangelical faith. He was indifferent, however, to all Protestant services, for he wrote that they were "either insolently altered corruptions, or washed-out and ground-up rags, and débris of the Catholic collects, litanies, and songs of praise." But Ruskin was not a Catholic. Later on he wrote: "I no more believed in the living Pope than I did in the living Khan of Tartary." For some years he seems to have been a Sabbatarian. It is safe to suppose that Ruskin believed in a merciful Maker, and was quite indifferent as to creeds.

As the most industrious of men, John Ruskin delighted in moments of dolce far niente. In 1865 he wrote:

What a divine thing is laziness! I owe whatever remains of health I have to it in myself, and the getting hold of these things which I have so long been in search of to the same blessed virtue in you. What I suffer on the other hand from the "industries" of human beings there's no talking of. What a busy place hell must be! We get the look of it every now and then so closely in our activest places—what political economy there, and "devil take the hindmost" in general.

What were Ruskin's politics cannot be ascertained. At one time he seems to have been an advanced Free Trader. He had little respect for the English statesmen of his day. This is a strange speech he made when the Glasgow students wanted to make him Lord Rector:

What in the devil's name have you to do with either Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone? You are students at the university, and have no more business with politics than you have with rat catching. Had you ever read ten words of mine with understanding, you would have known that I care no more for Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone than for two old bagpipes with the drones going by steam, but that I hate all Liberalism as I do Beelzebub, and that with Carlyle I stand, we two alone now in England, for God and the Queen."

There are some pleasant memories of Ruskin associated with his servants at Herne Hill. David Fudge had been his coachman for fifty years. David drove his master through the pleasant Surrey lanes. The old coachman thus recalls some of the incidents of these excursions:

The sight of a brooklet or of a picturesque bit of road would always call for the eager request "Drive through there, David; drive through there!" The professor was a great walker, and would often dismount from his brougham and set off across country.

Before leaving the carriage he would insist on sketching out a plan of the road I was to take to meet him. And more than often I found him waiting for me—such was his pace and his knowledge of the footpaths. My master was a very plain liver and was almost a teetotaler. He was very reserved in his ways, and kept but little company.

But, mind you, he was as good a master as it is possible to have. All the old family servants are amply provided for. I have many a time seen my late master heartily shake the hand of a crossing sweeper whom he thought well of.

Ruskin's peculiar methods of publication have been dwelt on in former issues. Notwithstanding their high cost, there always was a good demand for his books. The cheaper editions of his works were largely sold. A competent authority makes the statement that "Sesame and Lilies" has reached a circulation of 40,000 copies; "Frondes Agrestes," 34,000; "The Crown of Wild Olive," 31,000; "Unto This Last," 30,000; "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," 29,000; "King of the Golden River," 22,000; "Time and Tide, by Weare and Tyne," "Queen of the Air," and "A Joy Forever (and Its Price in the Market)" each more than 12,000 copies.

The income of Ruskin from his books had been as high as £4,000. His private fortune by inheritance had been large. But it is believed that he gave away £200,000.

A Story by the Other Mr. Churchill.

In his modest preface Mr. Churchill submits his tale "with considerable trepidation to the judgment or clemency of the public." But his trepidation is quite needless, for he has written an original and clever book, sufficiently unique to give a distinctly new flavor to the jaded tastes of novel readers.

The mysterious little Republic of Laurania, of which we know only that it has an African port and that its rulers bear Spanish names, passes through a revolution, of which Mr. Churchill's portrayal is vivid and exciting. In days of peace his book would have appealed to a large class of readers who care for nothing so much as the clash of arms. It comes at an unfortunate time for its popularity, since fiction cannot compete with more thrilling fact.

In Savrola, however, there is much besides fighting. A peculiar political situation is graphically developed. The characters of Molara, the despotic, conscienceless President; of Savrola, the great democratic statesman; of Miguel, the base private secretary; of Moret, the hot-headed young idealist; of the Subaltern Tiro, a typical soldier, are all vital and distinctive, each having evidently some actual prototype in the mind of the author.

There are but two women in the tale. The old nurse, a mere outline, is a faithful and pathetic figure. Lucile is less happily conceived, and, despite careful painting, is shadowy and unreal. Indeed, one might easily find much to carp at in the romantic element of the story. The author is more at home in politics and war.

Strange to say, the affairs of Laurania are supposed to belong to the present. There are telephones, electric lights, all the "modern conveniences," and Tiro's tale of something that happened "in '86 and '87" brings us quite in touch with the imaginary little nation. Un-English as are the names and occurrences, there is something so very English about the minds and talk of the characters that we feel rather as though we were among masquerading Britons than in a foreign atmosphere.

With the flight of Savrola the tale suddenly collapses, as if the author, grown weary of complications and bloodshed, had abruptly resolved to come to an end. Savrola's course leaves something to be desired, but we are glad he survives to guide the republic into calm waters, and, with all the best characters, except poor Moret, to "live happily ever after."

The story is well written in picturesque, forcible style, and will hold the interest of its readers from the first page to the last.

Franklin's "Advice to a Tradesman."

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The Boston Public Library has just bought in London what appears to be a Benjamin Franklin prize. It is possibly the earliest impression of the little pamphlet "Advice to a Young Tradesman, Written by an Old One." The text consists of only four pages. It was printed at the New Printing Office of Benjamin Mecom, in Boston, probably some time between 1762 and 1764. Mecom, who was Franklin's nephew and apprentice, and followed pretty closely the Franklin style of type and open page, conducted this office from 1757 to 1764. It is not known how many copies of the "Advice" were printed. Advertisements for the whole period of the New Printing Office have been searched exhaustively, but no announcement of this pamphlet has been found. It was probably considered too short to be worth advertising. Henry Stevens of London found this copy bound up with a contemporary pamphlet, entitled "Debtor and Creditor," and other pamphlets of miscellaneous authorship.

This piece is addressed to one "A. B." One of its astute exhortations reads: "Remember that Credit is Money. If a Man lets his Money lie in my Hands after it is due, he gives me the Interest, or so much as I can make of it during that Time. This amounts to a considerable Sum where a Man has good and large Credit and makes good Use of it." Another preachment is: "The Sound of your Hammer at Five in the Morning or Nine at Night, heard by a Creditor, makes him easy six Months longer. But if he sees you at a Billiard Table or hears your Voice in a Tavern, when you should be at Work, he sends for his Money the next Day. Finer Clothes than he or his Wife wears, or greater Expense in any Particular than he affords himself, shocks his pride and he duns you to humble you. Creditors are a Kind of People that have the sharpest Eyes and Ears as well as the best Memories of any in the World."

This is thought to be the choicest Franklin treasure trove since Mr. Paul Leicester Ford found a few years since a copy of the "Parable Against Persecution" snugly tucked away in a larger book, where it had doubtless laid for a hundred years and more.

Benjamin Mecom made an early use of the motto "E Pluribus Unum." He published The New England Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure, on the title page of which he carried the sign of the hand clasping the sheaf of flowers, taken from The Gentleman's Magazine, and also two Latin mottoes. One of these was "Prodesse & Delectare," and the other "E Pluribus Unum." This was in the 1750s, long before the latter motto had any official meaning, and it may be taken to have signified that the magazine was made up of contributions from various writers.

SAVROLA. By Winston Spencer Churchill. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

1900

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
William L. Alden.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Mr. Robert Hichens's last book—"The Slave"—is not lacking in many of the qualities of a good novel, but it attracts especial attention because of the fact that its characters are, with a few exceptions, men and women well known in the world of London. It may be perfectly legitimate for the tradesman to advertise that he will give away a package of chocolate with every pound of tea that he sells, but there ought to be some difference between literature and shopkeeping. The roman à clef seeks popularity by a method that is essentially the same as that of the grocer who bribes people to buy his tea. Is Mr. Hichens a novelist? Then he should be content to trust to the merit of his books to secure popularity. When he informs the public that every man who buys his book will find that it ridicules several well-known people, he does something which seems to me to smack of the grocer rather than the novelist.

There are those who have the idea that a novel becomes more real if its characters are real. This is a great mistake. Take your nearest friend and put him into a novel. He will not seem to the reader as real as a hero whom you create without the aid of a model; that is to say, if you are able to create a hero, and if you are not you cannot write a novel. Mr. Hichens's book gains nothing by the introduction of living characters. There is not one of them who seems as lifelike as the Cuckoo in "Flames." The people of the roman à clef are invariably stiff and awkward. You may say that there is no reason why they should be, but that does not alter the fact that they are. The novelist who tries to draw the portraits of the men and women whom he knows is hampered by the effort to copy rather than to create. His imagination has no room for exercise. From beginning to end the roman à clef is a mistake.

I say nothing of the ethics of the thing. To my mind the man who puts living people in his novel does the same sort of thing as the man with a kodak, who takes surreptitious snap-shots of ladies bathing at the sea shore. Such photographs may amuse a certain class of people, but they do not confer much honor on the photographer. Mr. Hichens is far too clever a man to descend to the trick of caricaturing people whom he has met. He might have made an exceptionally good novel when writing "The Slave," if, instead of utilizing his acquaintances, he had drawn solely on his imagination. It is a pity that he cannot forget that he ever wrote "The Green Carnation." The memory of its success stands in his way to-day, and I begin to fear that he will never make the brilliant and deserved success that I have been expecting him to make ever since he wrote "Flames."

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"Lao-Ti, the Celestial," by M. Bird, would have been a readable story had it not been that it deals with Chinamen. It is impossible to give an air of reality to the love affairs of a Chinaman and a Chinawoman. The reason is that we cannot accept the Chinese as real people. It is possible that they are not cunningly devised automata, but they certainly do not seem human. The Chinaman always suggests to a European that he is a made-up Chinaman, who has escaped from a theatre without changing his clothes. That Chinamen are born, and live, and love, and die, like people, is entirely incredible. The artificiality of the Chinaman necessarily pervades any novel in which he takes a leading part. The reader feels that there never was any such person, and he resents the attempt to make him interested in an unreal person. Mr. Bret Harte has occasionally introduced a Chinaman into his Californian stories, but even he could not make his Chinaman convincing. Of the two I hold that fairies, and even mahatmas, are more probable than Chinamen. At any rate there is no novelist living who could make us believe in Chinese characters playing in a novel the parts properly belonging to human beings. I don't believe that even Kipling could do it. He has made the four-footed people of the jungle indistinguishable from human beings, but to do that with Chinamen would be very much another story.

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Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's new serial, "Three Men on the Bummel," interests me very much. I know that there are many people who say that Jerome has no humor, and others who affect to believe that to like to enjoy Jerome's humor is a proof of vulgarity of taste. Of course such people cannot be made to see humor if they are determined not to see it. They are like the people who cannot see any poetry in anything Kipling has ever written. Cross-examine these latter people and you will find that they have never read any lines written by Kipling, with the exception of perhaps two or three of the least meritorious of the "Barrack Room Ballads." If Mr. Jerome's new serial does not contain humor in abundance, much of which is of a delightfully subtle kind, then I do not know what humor is—which, of course, will be the verdict of all the anti-Jeromeists. Jerome's description, in his second chapter, of the efforts made by his three men to escape from their homes with the full consent of their wives is delicious. I do not know of any man except Mark Twain who could have written anything like it. But then there are those to whom Mark Twain is a dull, vulgar person, whose reputation is wholly manufactured, and who ought not to be read by any man of good taste.

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Mr. St. George Mivart has written his first novel. It is entitled "Castle or Manor," and it will be published at an early day. The author is now seventy-three years of age, but he is in excellent health, and it is not impossible that he may live to write a small library of novels. Dr. Martineau has just died at the age of ninety-five, and he did not find it necessary to quit working until after he had passed his ninetieth year. Still, seventy-three is rather an advanced age at which to begin a new career. I doubt if there is an instance on record of a man who has written his first novel after having passed the boundary line of threescore years and ten, but an Englishman can hardly be said to be old before he is seventy. Long ago Mr. Andrew Lang, who has always been a firm admirer of Mr. Rider Haggard's abilities as a writer of romance, collaborated with him in writing "The World's Desire." What the book gained in style from Mr. Lang's labor it lost in interest. The reader felt the absence of Mr. Haggard's heroic negroes and missed the seas of blood that they are accustomed to shed. Now Mr. Lang has again written a novel in collaboration. This time his collaborator is Mr. A. E. W. Mason, and their joint production is a historical novel called "Parson Kelly." It is concerned with the Jacobite conspiracies of the days of the young Pretender, and is thoroughly readable. I do not care very much for Mr. Lang as an independent novelist, but if he will continue to write novels in collaboration with Mr. Mason the two may have as great a success as had Rice and Besant.

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I spoke last week of Sir Walter Besant's reply to Buchanan's attack on Kipling. Reading it a second time, I was struck by the genuine eloquence of some of the paragraphs. Sir Walter evidently wrote it at white heat, and in certain passages, notably in the passage picturing the immense audience which Kipling commands, he has written with a beauty and vigor which his warmest admirers could not have looked for. Perhaps the article was unnecessary. When Buchanan picks up mud from the street and flings it at a man whom he hates for his success, it may seem a trifle undignified for a gentleman to raise his cane and castigate him, but Sir Walter has given Buchanan a lesson which he will not forget very soon, and all fair-minded men will thank him for it.

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Punch's new departure seems to be acceptable to the public. I cannot see what a short story has to do in the Punch gallery, but there it is to be, and if the buyers of Punch like it there is nothing to be said. Sir George Newnes's new magazine, The King, has started well; that is to say, its first number is well edited, and ought to have a good sale. Some of the publications that have been started by Sir George have not been successful, and have been quietly buried, but his Strand, his Titbits, and his Wide World have a very large circulation, and prove that ordinarily he knows how to hit the popular taste. W. L. ALDEN.

An Appeal to Our Readers.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

At a gathering the other evening a discussion arose as to the relative merits of "Hugh Wynne," "Richard Carvel," and "Janice Meredith," considered both as literary productions and as historic studies of the men and the times of the Revolution.

Many interesting points and arguments were forthcoming, and it was finally suggested to submit the question to the readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW if you, Mr. Editor, see fit to do so.

In behalf of those who took part in the discussion, I take pleasure, therefore, in propounding the question: "Which of these three books is the best?" A. U.

New York, Feb. 3, 1900.

Commentaries on "Faust."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A correspondent, (J. J. Arnaud,) in your issue of Jan. 13, inquires after a good commentary to "Faust," saying that he has found Owen's "Five Great Sceptical Dramas of History" inaccurate and unsatisfactory, and that this was the only commentary that he had at hand. Might I suggest that your correspondent try Coupland's "Spirit of Faust" as a gateway through which to enter upon a deeper and more intelligent appreciation of the beauties of Goethe's immortal masterpiece; or, if he prefers to have notes and comments in the same volume with the text, in a concise form, he might find satisfaction in Prof. Thomas's edition of "Faust," the second part of which has but lately appeared.

I ran across a curious piece of "Faust" literature the other day, which, while perhaps not well known, is nevertheless curious from the unique manner in which the author has tried to prove the rationality of his deductions. The author, William Kyle, has made use of parallel columns, one column being made up of what he calls Goethe's symbolic language, while in the other the author has attempted to give the practical significance of this—with the result of a logical theory of no little ingenuity. The book is entitled "An Exposition of the Symbolic Terms of Faust," and was published (both in English and in German) in Nuremberg in 1870.

In this connection it might be of interest to note the astonishing proportions to which Faust literature has grown in recent years till at the present time the number of commentaries, criticisms, and concordances based upon it comfortably fill a small library. This brings up the oft-asked question, if, after all, this far-fetched philosophising and extended hunting after hidden meanings, especially in the second part of "Faust," is not being carried to an extreme. And in this connection I hope to be pardoned for relating a little anecdote which, it seems to me, answers that question about as satisfactorily and as curtly as it can be answered. It is told of a certain Professor of German, unhappily since deceased, whose delight it was, year after year, to steer successive classes of advanced students through the intricacies of Goethe's "Faust" in one of our smaller colleges. He was of that open and sincere type of instructor who was able to inculcate his own way of thinking into the minds of his hearers, and had been graduated as a minister of the Gospel from Harvard; but a couple of years' study of philosophy in German universities had apparently deterred him from following his calling, and finally brought him to his position in the university. While not of that class of enthusiasts to whose minds "Faust" contains all that is of worth "in heaven above and on earth beneath," he had nevertheless made a profound study of that great drama, and students were wont to say that a year in "German" under him was as good as a course in philosophy. Well, the class in question had listened to half-hour lectures on every sentence of "Faust" for the most of a year, patiently, and far from wearily, though often with conflicting notions that at times too much was being made out of little, and that much of the sound logic and wisdom to which we listened originated not in Goethe's "Faust," but in the learned brain of our professor. So one day, toward the end of the year, we decided to rebel against this unfair extolling of Goethe and the seeming self-libel on our professor's learning. One day, after a lengthy discussion of the symbolic meaning of a certain obscure passage in the second part, our spokesman arose, and, with the assumption of great depth, asked "if he thought that Goethe was conscious of putting all of the meaning into his words that we were trying to extract from them with so much pains, and whether, after all, we were not building a mighty structure on a rather flimsy foundation." The first effect on the old professor was plainly one of pain, to think of such a treason after all his endeavors to inculcate us with the magnitude of Goethe's intellect; but, recovering his composure, he repeated with all the calmness and softness that adds effect:

"My dear Sir, geniuses are never conscious of the full meaning of their own creations. It is just that that constitutes genius. And Goethe was a genius."

LEON L. WATTERS.

Columbia University, Jan. 16, 1900.

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SALMON P. CHASE.

A Sketch of His Career in the American Statesmen Series.*

Of all the men who occupied important places in the public eye during ante-bellum, civil war, and reconstruction days, none has received such scant treatment at the hands of biographers as Salmon Portland Chase, who from 1841 to 1873 filled many of the highest positions in the gift of the State and Nation. Prior to the appearance of the present sketch by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University Mr. Chase's life work had been considered in three published biographies. The one by J. T. Trowbridge, "The Ferry Boy and Financier," was prepared as a campaign document, and is of little value otherwise. Judge R. B. Warden's "Life of Salmon P. Chase," while voluminous, is unsatisfactory on account of the indifferent treatment of the material placed at his disposal. The best biography of Chase is by J. W. Schmucker, but it would need a thorough revision and incorporation of the facts developed by the twenty-five years which have elapsed since Mr. Chase's death to make it satisfactory. Prof. Hart, in preparing this volume, has had placed at his disposal a file of about eight thousand letters sent to Chase from 1824 to 1873; also his original diaries, letter books and memoranda, together with three autobiographical sketches prepared by Mr. Chase at various times. Besides these he has drawn on a mass of miscellaneous material, including Chase's letters to Charles Sumner, a quantity of Chase's unpublished correspondence, and the reports and debates of Congress. The volume is not intended to serve as a detailed sketch of Chase's private life or of his long and eventful public career. It deals with him rather as one of the central figures in three great National periods—the Western anti-slavery political movement, the financial measures of the civil war, and the process of judicial reconstruction.

Born in 1808 in New Hampshire, Salmon Portland Chase spent four years of his early life with his uncle, Bishop Chase, in Ohio, studying and working on a farm. In 1824 he entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1826. He secured a private school in Washington, taught there for three years, and through the influence of Attorney General William Wirt, Henry Clay, and his uncle, Senator Dudley Chase, entered the society of the capital and gained a valuable acquaintance with public men. In 1829, after a scant preparation, he was admitted to the bar at Washington, and in 1830 took up his residence in Cincinnati, Ohio. Up to this time we note nothing in Prof. Hart's sketch that would indicate that Chase was an unusually gifted man. In fact, from his college and graduate careers to 1830, it would appear that his abilities were of a mediocre character, and that it was only through the influence of friends that he attained prominence at the Ohio bar in a comparatively short time. Chase was married three times, and from the death of his third wife, in 1852, he lived a widower to the end of his days. The history of his legal practice shows that while it was moderatively lucrative, yet it did not earn for him an overwhelming reputation, either as pleader or practitioner. He was connected with but few great trials, aside from those growing out of the enforcement of the fugitive slave law, and after twenty years of practice he found himself financially embarrassed, and practically gave up the law and went into politics as the leader of the Liberty Party. Up to 1840 he was a Whig, and had little to do with politics, but in 1842 he took an active interest in a county convention of the Liberty Men, and from that time his lot was with the Ohio abolitionists.

Casting his fortunes with the Liberty Party was the turning point in his career. He joined a weak political organization, but in later days we can see that this was the first step in his advance to National prominence. From that time to the celebrated convention at Buffalo, in 1848, when the Free Soil Party had birth, Chase had a difficult time to keep the Liberty Party alive. From the adoption of the resolution, "That we inscribe on our banner 'Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men,' and under it will fight on and fight ever until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions," Chase was ardent in his efforts against slavery. The election of that Fall resulted in the splitting up of the old political parties in Ohio, the choice of eight Free Soil members of the Legislature, and ultimately in Chase's election as United States Senator in 1849. His career in the Senate was most useful, and aided much in disrupting the Whig Party and creating the new Republican Party. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1855 by a good majority over the Whig and Democratic candidates. After his re-election as Governor, in 1857, Chase began his manoeuvres to secure the Republican nomination for President. In 1860 he was again elected United States Senator from Ohio for the term beginning March 4, 1861. Notwithstanding he was one of the founders of the Republican Party, he was looked upon as a stranger by the National leaders of the party, and seemed to have a poorer chance for the Presidency than any one of half a dozen men of less reputation. He was unquestionably one of the ablest men before the nominating convention, but Lincoln secured the prize because Chase did not have a personal following. That he was sincere in his convictions and confident success in store for a letter written after Lincoln's election: "How stupendous is the Republican triumph! At length the first of the great wishes of my life is accomplished. The slave power is overthrown. When will the other, namely, the denationalization of slavery and the consequent initiation of emancipation by State action, be realized?"

As Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, Chase materially assisted in solving the appalling political problem which was presented in the early years of the war. One of the crowning acts of his career was the cleaning out of the paper currency of the State banks. In his report of 1861 Chase laid down his favorite principle that a paper circulation was a loan without interest made by the people, and that the Government was fairly entitled to the privilege. The characteristic features of the system which he outlined were three—the issue of demand banknotes redeemable in coin, the requirement that United States bonds should be the only non-metallic basis for circulation, and the preparation and issue of all notes under the direction of the Government. Chase was the author of the acts establishing National banks and heavily taxing State banknotes, and worked unceasingly for their adoption. His work in the financial department of the Government during the crucial period of the war was attended with results of great value to the Nation, and he can be called a great Secretary of the Treasury. That he was honest as well as capable is shown by his statement on the eve of the Presidential nomination of 1864, when great pressure was put upon him to make use of his enormous patronage to assist him in securing the nomination. "I should despise myself if I were capable of appointing or removing a man for the sake of the Presidency."

Chase was possessed of a laudable ambition to become President of the United States, and at every convention from 1856 to 1873 he had hoped to bear off the coveted prize. He was willing at different times to be the candidate of parties diametrically opposed, and so far did he carry his canvass while a member of Lincoln's Cabinet that he called forth the harsh criticism of some of his friends. Lincoln was magnanimous, and, notwithstanding Chase had left the Cabinet under annoying circumstances, he did not hesitate to appoint him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In this position he proved his adaptability to work that required intelligence, labor, and judgment, and, while he was not as great a Chief Justice as either Jay, Marshall, or Story, yet he adorned the position and reflected credit upon the man who had named him for the high honor. Even in this exalted station he did not desist in his efforts to yield his aspirations for the Presidency. Failing in securing the Republican nomination in 1872, he expressed a willingness to become the candidate of the Democrats and Liberals. This was the least attractive feature of Chase's life.

In this brief notice we cannot consider many of the interesting features of Chase's remarkable career. He was beyond question one of the greatest statesmen that has appeared in American life during the last forty years. He deserved high honor from his own generation, and will undoubtedly receive the praise of long lines of Americans yet to come. The author has handled his subject in a masterly manner. The new material placed at his disposal was replete with valuable information. By combining this with the salient and familiar features of former biographies, he has given the public a sketch which will undoubtedly rank as the leading biography of Chase, of whom Lincoln said, "He is about one and a half times bigger than any other man that I ever knew."

*SALMON PORTLAND CHASE. By Albert Bushnell Hart. 16mo. 465 pages. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price $1.25.

Stephen Gwynn's Essays.*

Notwithstanding the fact that the publication of the essay which gives the title to Mr. Gwynn's book in The Cornhill drew upon him a perfect shower of disapproval for his attitude toward Miss Austen—whose admirers are usually as enthusiastic as they are numerous—he unflinchingly retains his former point of view. Prominent among those who criticised Mr. Gwynn's attitude publicly were Andrew Lang and Mr. A. B. Walkley, the former of whom commented on Mr. Gwynn's essay in the pages of Longman's. The latter, continuing the subject in The August Cornhill, to be again answered by Mr. Lang in Longman's for September. The whole discussion was most interesting, but Mr. Gwynn assuredly proclaims his impenitence for assertions like the following:

"I do not aspire to meet Miss Austen in Paradise. She must have been a most unlovable woman, and I cannot forgive her her ideals, not even for the sake of her dislikes," by giving his book that title.

Whatever Mr. Gwynn's attitude we certainly are proud to proclaim ourselves ardent "Janeites," and yet must allow that no essay or paper recently published has been as frequently read, or so thoroughly enjoyed, despite our disapproval, as this "Decay of Sensibility"—both in its original form and in the published book. Mr. Gwynn informs us in a note at the end of the paper that he has been assured on the unsolicited testimony of a lady, that he was perfectly justified in his statements, adding:

In her young days, of course, she swooned, and so did her friends. But they never swooned unless there was a man present. The reason that ladies nowadays do not faint is not that they could not, or that they would not, but simply that the man of the period would offer them neither comfort nor assistance. The decay of sensibility in women, in her view, was caused by the decline in the manners of men.

With this Roland for Mr. Gwynn's Oliver in mind, it might seem that even the most devoted Austenites could calmly read and disapprove, and yet enjoy (all the time admitting them to be partly true) Mr. Gwynn's heretical opinions. We find him writing that Miss Austen "lived in a mentally stupid, confined, narrow-minded society, and disliked her surroundings without feeling any desire to rise out of them." We can forgive him that statement—although it might seem that Miss Austen's published letters indicate that she was happy and contented in her life and her environment. However, Mr. Gwynn somewhat atones for the former when we find him writing:

Her genius, which no one can question, was devoted to giving a representation of that society which it would be a shame to call photographic, for it is as living and as merciless as any of Mr. Sargent's best pictures. She has done for the early years of this century what Trollope did for the fifties and sixties, but with even greater fidelity. In her cramped sphere. Trollope relied to a certain extent upon imagination; Miss Austen only wrote of what she absolutely knew, and to read her is the best way to measure precisely the distance which we have traveled since she wrote. The change is so far reaching and so finely graduated that it is a little difficult to define, for the people of whom Miss Austen wrote still exist, and exist very much as she knew them. It is not in their class that the daughters have latchkeys, or if they come from that class they depart from their surroundings and settle away from home in London or elsewhere.

Another very striking essay in Mr. Gwynn's book, "Bachelor Women," interesting as it is, makes us "duly to be thankful" that the American girl has less fondness for the nightkey. Our bachelor women—a constantly increasing class—are usually such from force of circumstance; either because their natural protectors are dead or because they find it necessary to live in towns or away from home in order to support themselves, thus answering to the class Mr. Gwynn calls working gentlewomen. But he tells us of another class of women, quite different and much less admirable. Always hampered in the past, young women have not been allowed, unless it was absolutely necessary, to live alone; but there is now a large class of women who choose to become women bachelors—assuming all the privileges of the sterner sex—to avoid friction and trouble of all sorts being the desire of this type of the modern woman.

Now all her surroundings are almost as impersonal as the electric light, or that scarcely more human entity, a club waiter. Living her bachelor life, she will literally be obliged to consider no one but herself; having no house, she will never be inconvenienced with a request to put up anybody; with the club to fall back on, she will not be obliged to keep in touch with her friends for fear of lacking society.

The entire book is most interesting, whether Mr. Gwynn is writing of "Apple Dumplings," of "Nature in London," of "Scores," of "A Sunday in Hyde Park," or of "A Theory of Talk," to mention a few only of the papers contained in this volume. Mr. Gwynn either finds something fresh to say on every subject, or else contrives to give his sentences an odd turn, which makes them equally charming. One would like to dwell upon his theory of talk—always a fascinating subject—but only his concluding words can be given:

The ideal moment is by the fireside, before the lamps are lighted, when the red glow is on the faces, and men lie back in their armchairs, and women pull up close to the fender and draw their skirts tight over their knees. Then you get the sort of conversation in which you can afford to be silent, leaving the fire to fill up the pauses; and when all is considered, that is the best talk of all.

We may quote also his whimsical ending to "Firelight":

You may cut the pages of your friend's new books, you may rebuke his children; you may read his poems in manuscript, you may borrow his only umbrella, but you must not poke his fire until you have known him seven years—and even then, if he is a devout fire-worshiper, you will do better to abstain.

As is usual with John Lane's books, the present volume is well printed, on good paper, and attractively bound. It will be found all the more interesting from the fact that one's antagonism is constantly being excited; which, perhaps, after all, was Mr. Gwynn's intention.

*THE DECAY OF SENSIBILITY, AND OTHER ESSAYS AND SKETCHES. By Stephen Gwynn. London and New York: John Lane. The Bodley Head. 1900. $1.25.

Anderson's First Book Sale.

On Tuesday, Feb. 6, John Anderson, Jr., held his first book sale in the auction rooms he lately opened at 34 West Thirtieth Street. The starting of a new book auction house in a city where book sales have been practically held for the greater part of a century by two houses is an interesting event. R. J. Wendell paid $10 for the first book sold—"A Brief Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Transport Premier, Near the Mouth of River St. Lawrence," London, 1845. The real value of the book is a sum somewhat smaller than $10, but there is always considerable sentimental interest connected with the first volume to come under the hammer on such an occasion.

A more important book and one difficult to secure in the original boards and in first-rate condition, was Lot 167, Judah's "Gotham and the Gothamites," New York, 1823, for which William Terry paid $5. It was a fine copy in original state. Thompson's "History of Long Island," New York, 1843, two volumes, was secured by Frederick W. Morris for $16. This is the second and best edition, and was cheap at the price. Mr. Morris was also the purchaser of Prime's "Pottery and Porcelain of All Times and All Nations," New York, 1878, which fetched $19. Previous sales are as follows: October, 1898, $16.50; November, 1898, $18; Cox sale, April, 1899, $26; June, 1899, $18.75.

The fifty water colors by Mr. Henry P. Spaulding of Boston on exhibition at the Klackner Gallery, 7 West Twenty-eighth Street, are chiefly of scenes in Italy, Holland, and Venice, where Mr. Spaulding has been painting for the past three or four years. They are, as a rule, well composed, fresh in color, and show much artistic perception and sympathy. Perhaps the most attractive are the series painted at Capri, which include several of the convent and walks which were recently destroyed by a landslide. Mr. Spaulding's work follows about the same lines as that of Mr. Hopkinson Smith, but he is not as clever a workman as the latter.

BOOKS OF THE YEAR.

W. E. Henley Writes of Those Which Sold Best in England.

Part of an Article by W. E. Henley in The North American Review for February.

And the Book of the Year? By which is meant, of course, not the year's best book, but the book whose sales are heaviest, and whose readers are most numerous. It is again a question of publics, and I fancy that Mr. Silas Hocking (say) would give most of those whose quotations run highest in recognized markets an indefinite number of "pounds and a beating." So far, I believe, the honors are with Miss Fowler's "A Double Thread," of whose copies it has been my privilege to peruse one of the "Fortieth Thousand." But "A Double Thread" was published, if I mistake not, early in 1899, and in the late Autumn there of there arose and "overtook us like a flood" the glory and the wonder and the fame of Miss Mary Cholmondeley's "Red Pottage," which, at the time of writing, is going so strong—there are cases in which, as I blush to acknowledge, nothing but slang will serve—that there seems no reason why, if the rate of production be justified, the younger book should not supplant the older. It is so much the better of the two that I can scarce believe it will. Miss Fowler is pleasant, ingenious, incredible; she writes neatly, and has a trick of what looks like epigram, which, to be cultured, seems to be entertaining—even fascinating—to the nth degree. Also, Miss Fowler has a good enough eye for absurdities in speech and character and conduct; therein, as it appears to me, is her saving grace. If she reported them less literally, she would be less "skippable" than she is, and her results would have a greater authority than they have, for that they would come nearer to being creations than they are. I can see that, to enjoy her, the great thing is to be cultured, at once, and smart (pseudo-smart.) It is nothing to the purpose that in no world of man's making, whether smart (pseudo-smart) or cultured, did anybody ever talk as her people talk; the same reproach might well have been, and doubtless was, addressed to the author of "Love for Love" and "The Way of the World," though essentially on very different grounds. What is really important is that "A Double Thread" is at once clever and crude, at once ambitious and raw.

Miss Cholmondeley carries far heavier metal. She also has an eye for the absurd, but her absurdities are realized. Moreover, her absurdities have something dignified and decent about them. I do not know that I am particularly taken by her Hester, (though her Rachel, as the phrase is, gets me,) but her Mr. and Mrs. Gresley, her Pratts, her Sybell Loftus, her Hugh Scarlett, her Lady Newhaven—these, I say, are caught and figured in the act of life. Also I like her Bishop, I like her Australian, I like her quiet yet affecting touches about animals and children. Also, she does not try to say good things à tort et à travers; she says them when she can; she does not sparkle viciously; she uses her means to an end. Her duel, I confess it, finds and leaves me cold, but even here I must be with her, because, as I see it, the "business" between Newhaven and Hugh Scarlett is largely, if not wholly, a preparation for the "business," which is altogether excellent, between Rachel and Lady Newhaven. On the whole, though, I see no reason why Miss Cholmondeley should be popular, except it be that she starts her story from an adultery. 'Tis a safe card with the cultured, but, in the sequel, her book will, I fancy, resolve itself into her portraits of Lady Newhaven and Mrs. Loftus, together with her admirable picture of Middleshire, the Zealous Fool, and his adoring helpmeet, the Fräulein Boulou, the children, the excellent Pratts, the Village Independent, and the Village Doctor.

Another novel that was by way of being the novel of the year, but, somehow, hopped short of the distinction, was Mr. Richard Whiteing's "No. 5 John Street." That this was so is explicable enough. Mr. Whiteing, an amiable and expert journalist, has many friends upon the press; he had written no book for years, and those who knew him were glad to meet him in a higher capacity than the mere pressman's—and to tell the public how vastly good they found him. That, as I think, was much, but it was not all—not all by any means. Mr. Whiteing's style is bright and alert and cheerful—even gay; he has a pleasant gift of narrative, a still more pleasant gift of commentary; above all, he is much of a sentimentalist, with illusions which he is eager to communicate in his light, amiable way. Again, the public and the critics both had been dismayed, a little before, by the deadly calm, the murderous artfulness, the easy and complete assurance of mastery, displayed in a book by Mr. Arthur Morrison—"A Child of the Jago," to wit, and they turned with rejoicing to an authority who could and would "tickle othergates" than the author of that dreadful work. So Mr. Whiteing's fairy tale went home, as your fairy tale does always, and his Virgin Pugilist, his Thalestris of the Kerb, was thought to be—no impossible monster, no mere debauch in sentiment, but—a refined and moving expression of reality, and the story of her valiant life and her untimely though quite decorative death, was extolled through edition after edition, until it almost seemed as though the laurel were growing for other brows than those of the authoress of "A Double Thread.' I have heard nothing of the book—which I read with wonder—of late, but that is rather the way with all these books of the year; to-day they are, and there is none like them, none; and to-morrow they are not, and 'tis hard to discover if they have ever been. This, however, is by the way.

In 1899, as if to keep the good public right in its attitude to the immense congeries of interests and societies which is vaguely described as "the East End," Mr. Arthur Morrison published "To London Town," and this was so obviously a book, so unmistakably an accomplished piece of art, that, from the outset, its chances of getting itself considered as a novel of the year were seen to be small. Yet the reviewers did their best. In 'To London Town," as in "A Child of the Jago," Mr. Morrison is but an artist—discreet, passionless, expert,

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serene; yet his critics hailed his conversion to optimism in "To London Town" as fluently as they had bewailed his plunge into pessimism in "A Child of the Jago." The fact is, that in the one book he set forth a hopeless state of things in the terms of art; that in the other he set forth in the terms of art a state of things in which there is room for hope, and that he has done both with equal artistry and with a single regard for both the essential truths—truth in art and truth to life. I know how much has been omitted from both books, but then, I can give a guess how much was omitted from (say) Mrs. Gamp and Sir John Falstaff, and, without placing Mr. Morrison's achievement on the same plane with these, I can see how notably good it is, and remain convinced that to these books, and to "Tales of Mean Streets," we must still turn if we would know aught of the East End. We get, it is true, no Virgin Scrapper, but we do get as much of the truth about things—a la vérité vraie—as can be conveyed in English art.

Very nearly as interesting (I will not say convincing) as Mr. Morrison is Mr. Zangwill, when he writes about his own people, whether in the East End or out of it. He "fluffs" a little, perhaps; he is too much bent on the romantic presentation of molehills as first-class mountains; he has a pen, but he has also an ink pot, and ink is cheap—cheap! Yet have I read much—I have not read all—of "They That Walk in Darkness" with a regard which I cannot develop in "The Colossus," let me say, though "The Colossus" is, so far as I know, its author's best work; nor even (I blench as I record it) in "No. 5 John Street" and "A Double Thread."

Is "Stalky & Co." a novel? I fear it is not. But it is a book; that much must be conceded by its worst enemies. It is a little hard, I think, for one of Mr. Kipling's innumerable merits is that of never leaving you in doubt as to his meaning. It is a merit, "like another," but I think that in "Stalky & Co." it is possibly a little too meritorious. Be this as it may, the book is alive from beginning to end, and Stalky and Beetle and McTurk are the living things that make it so. I was not in a public school, so that I cannot sympathize with them that say that Stalky and Beetle and McTurk are in no wise typical public school boys. I am prepared to believe that they are not, and I am also prepared to assert that the author of their being does not anywhere declare they are.* If I be not mistaken, Mr. Kipling pictures not the British schoolboy in the lump, but the three uncommon and peculiar British schoolboys who did business as the firm of Stalky. England, he says, is full of Stalkys, and with all my heart I hope that what he says is true. With all my heart, too, I wish it were just as full of Beetles, though three Kiplings at a time were, perhaps, as much as the world could stand, while for any number of Corkrans there is even room and to spare. On the whole, though, to get back to my point, the Messrs. Stalky are too diabolishly clever for the schoolboy as I knew him, and as he is extant in me, and, to refresh my memory, I turn to "The Human Boy" of Mr. Eden Phillpotts, in which I get some aspect of the wretch as I remember him—romantical, desperate, for the most part futile, and all the better for that touch of "the true Dickens," which reconciles to every page in which it is found shining.

This reminds me that Devon is fortunate in a novelist. I do not know whether "Lorna Doone" is a great book or not, but I am assured that it is by way of becoming one of the "glories of our blood and state," and I can see for myself that in Mr. Eden Phillpotts aforesaid and in the lady who calls herself "Zack," Mr. Blackmore's tradition is, to say the least, to be worthily upheld. In "Children of the Mist" Mr. Phillpotts walks with the old, leisurely gait; he rejoices in temptations to describe that colgn of England which he knows and loves beyond the rest of our common Isle; he lingers on her beauties, and her oddities are, like her speech, of an absorbing interest to him; so that her Will Blanchard, her Sam Bonus, her Lyddon, her Billy Blee are by his contrivance brought as near to us—almost—as Dugald Dalgetty and Newman Noggs. And if he should fail his county, there would still be "Zack," and of "Zack" we have the right to expect something distinguished—it may be, something great. Her first book was absurdly overpraised. Her second, "On Trial," shows, albeit a little skimped and breathless, that she has a great talent. The person who "lays out" seems to me something overwrought, but her ostler and her ostler's woman are at once fantastical and real, her heroine is undeniable, while in her hero she sets forth such a story of cowardice, moral and physical, as one must go far—and possibly fail in the end—to parallel.

And now must come my catalogue of the ships. It is not that I like the items in it less than these free and independent subjects on which I have spoken at a certain length; 'tis simply that I have said so much about the others that I must cut short whatever I might have to say about them that are left. To begin then: There is some excellent story telling, with a capital villain (Mr. Townshend) in Mr. J. Maclaren Cobban's "Pursued by the Law," and there is a capital villain, (Major Wilbrahan,) with some excellent story telling, in Mr. W. A. Mason's "Miranda of the Balcony." Mr. H. G. Wells sets forth a merely admirable donnée in "When the Sleeper Wakes," and invents a number of most plausible and most devilish forecasts of the future, but he fails, as it seems to me, to make his hero possible or his heroine even probable, and I turn with joy from the "Sleeper" to his "Tales of Space and Time"—which could have been written by nobody else alive, and in which there is one thing—the Star is what he calls it—which seems to me quite his finest achievement since "The Time Machine." To contrast with this is Harold Frederic's posthumous novel, "The Market Place," a careful and capital study in reality—not so good as "Illumination," but good enough, at least, to make us regret that it is the last we shall get from Harold Frederic's hand; is Mr. Henry James's "The Turn of the Screw," an achievement in the real-unreal, in which the writer invents a shudder; are Mr. Bernard Capes's "Our Lady of Darkness," and "At a Winter's Fire." Now, Mr. Capes has made himself notorious as the writer of a more than Meredithian variety of Meredithese. If I had room, I might lecture Mr. Capes upon the merits and demerits of his style. But I have none, so I shall content myself with saying that "Our Lady of Darkness," if you can leave the style alone, is crammed full of invention and character, and that in "At a Winter's Fire" there is at least one story—"The Eddy on the Floor"—which made me think I was a boy again, when my flesh would creep with the best.

And to conclude: I have read Mr. Neil Munro's "Gilian the Dreamer" with great satisfaction. It is a good thing, so good a thing that I do not know why it is not a better. I thought, as I read, that I'd rather have written "Jus Primae Noctis" and "The Lost Pibroch," but I relented as I read, and in the end I settled that here, perhaps, was Mr. Munro's best work. It is, in truth, most personal, most persuasive—in places merely exquisite—yet, somehow, the Saxon pock-pudden is not passionately interested, Gilian is a study of the Celt, as notable as and much more completely phrased than John Splendid, and yet * * * and yet * * * I, for one, would rather that the book had ended with Part I.: I want no Part II. I love the old soldiers, and Miss Mary, and the rest, but, for Gilian, excepting in so far as he—not exists but—reflects the life about him, for Gilian and his loves I own I do not care a fig. And, with this declaration, I turn from "Gilian the Dreamer" to "The Princess Xenia." It is to Seaboard Bohemia, to the Bohemia of Florizel, and Perdita, and Autolycus, that Mr. Marriott Watson has turned for inspiration; as Mr. Anthony Hope in "The Prisoner of Zenda," as the late R. L. Stevenson in "Prince Otto." And the inspiration has served him well. His heroine is, in the beginning, at all events, a little shadowy, but throughout his hero is impudent, alert, delightful. And I counsel every one to read the story of his attempt at playing Providence and its romantic yet most human sequel.

*It is to be noted that in this book Mr. Kipling's other boys are pretty much the boys we know; they might—and herein, I think, consists the fault—have gone in with Tom Brown and Scud East and Madman Martin, or even have joined hands with the heroes of Eric. But, in truth, tho British boy is none of these; and his living picture as (within limits) a resourceful, valiant, and unscrupulous young scoundrel, has yet to be done.

Curious Changes in "Cape Cod Folks."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Some time ago I discovered that we had on the shelves of this library three editions of "Cape Cod Folks," differing not only as to date and form of publication, but as to the names of persons and places.

Being somewhat familiar with the story of how the names were changed in the second edition, I naturally wondered why they were changed again in a third edition, and so wrote to Mrs. S. P. McL. Greene for an explanation.

I inclose a copy of her reply, which is more mystifying than the changes themselves. Perhaps some of your readers can explain how the second change came about. I inclose also a sheet showing the names as they appear in the first, second, and third editions.

CHARLES ORR,
Librarian Case Library.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1900.

Boston, Mass., June 21, 1898.

Mr. Charles Orr:

Dear Sir: Your letter was duly forwarded to me here. I really am in the position to apply to you for information, for I had never heard before that there was other than one change of names in "Cape Cod Folks." I never knew of any other, and am surprised at what you tell me—cannot imagine how it came about. I have in my possession a copy of the first edition only, but I know that only one change of names was made or authorized by me.

I thank you for telling me of the reader who speaks so kindly of my books, and should be glad to answer your question, but I am surprised at what you tell me, and cannot account for it. Yours very truly,

S. P. McL. GREENE,
St. James Street, Boston Highlands, Mass.

In the appended list the titles of the various editions appear in their order.

Miss Hungerford, Miss Hungerford, Miss Hungerford.
Aunt Temperance Nightingale, Aunt Susannah Cradlebow, Aunt Sibylla Cradlebow.
Grandpa Staunton, Fisher, Grandpa Hoggerty Spicer, Grandpa Bijonah Keeler.
Mrs. Consider Fisher, (Adelaide,) Mrs. Ithamer Spicer, (Abigail,) Mrs. Philander Keeler, (Madeline.)
Winslow and Gracie, Dinslow and Gracie, Dinslow and Gracie.
Lynde Gurney, Eliot Turner, David Rollin.
Lunetta Starbright, Ethel Kent, Rebecca Wier, Emily Gaskell, Emily Gaskell, Emily Gaskell.
Joel Morris, Noel Norris, Lovell Barlow.
George Eddie, George Olver, George Olver.
Lorenzo Leonard Nightingale, Benny Leonard Cradlebow, Luther Larkin Cradlebow.
Simmy B., Simmy B., Simmy B.
Bachelor Nye, Bachelor Rae, Bachelor Lot.
Godfrey Nightingale, Godfrey Cradlebow, Godfrey Cradlebow.
John Cable, John Cable, John Cable.
Aunt Lucinda, Aunt Pucinda, Aunt Lobella.
Elmer Swift, Harvey Dele, Noah Alden.
Fred Nickerson, Dick Peterson, Ned Vickery.
John Johnson, Lars Thorjon, Lars Thorjon.
Rev. Mr. Walker, Rev. Mr. Rivers, Rev. Mr. Rivers.
Cedarville and Cedarswamp, Kedersville and Wallencamp Kedersville and Wallencamp.

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary.*

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*HOW WOMEN MAY EARN A LIVING. By Helen Churchill Candee. 12mo. Pp. ix.-342. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

The Coming of the Automobile.

Joseph Pennell in The Contemporary Review.

There is no use shutting our eyes any longer to the fact that the motor is the coming vehicle. The opposition of Parliament—with its desire to foster light railways, which ruin the roads, if they enrich contractors and company promoters and possibly members of Parliament as well—the silly restrictions of the police, and the County Council tramway and omnibus schemes for the moment interfere with this industry. But any one of sense knows that in ten years the automobile will be as common as the horse in the streets to-day, and the horse will then be as occasional as the automobile is now. It may be in less time, for the boom is almost upon us. The motor industry will probably have as checkered a career as the cycle, for exactly the same men are mixed up in it. So far, it has developed here but slowly on the surface, because England is conservative, and also because the cycle makers, to protect themselves, naturally have done everything they could to retard it, at any rate until they should get rid of their stock. But any one who travels in Great Britain cannot fail to note how, here and there, motor cars, and not infrequently the inferior and second-hand ones, are taken over by motor car companies, and are appearing in cities like Edinburgh and Newcastle, where you are carried almost as cheaply and ten times more rapidly and pleasantly than by tram or by trolley. Why any Government should allow more streets to be torn up for more wires, to be run above or under ground, is simply inconceivable, unless it is a source of profit.

LORD PLAYFAIR.

His Beneficent Career as a Man of Science.*

A great and a grand life was Lyon Playfair's. There were many men of his day who were his superiors in scientific ability, but not one of them was the equal in practical usefulness. Endowed with an immense amount of energy, and singularly industrious, the benefits he conferred are countless. The man of science is rarely the man of business. In Playfair both qualities were thoroughly combined. This, the description of Playfair, by one who knew him well, exactly explains those conditions:

We should remember that if science takes a higher place now than it took fifty years ago, if the opportunities for the genuine study of science and for the prosecution of scientific investigation are greater now than they were then, if science is taking more nearly its right place in the education of the country, that is due to a large extent to Playfair's wisdom and hard work.

The general reader who wishes to understand the wide scope of Playfair's knowledge will find his "Subjects of Social Welfare" replete with information of the most varied character. It must strike the reader that England is a country where men of merit are always being sought for, and that for such the highest positions are possible. We question very much whether a man with scientific acquirements would have the same chances of political advancement in the United States.

Lyon Playfair was born in India in 1819. His father was a surgeon stationed in the Bengal Province. The Playfairs came from a highly educated class who had lived in Scotland for many years. In 1799 Principal Playfair was at the head of the United Colleges of St. Leonard and St. Salvator. Going to St. Andrews as a child, Lyon Playfair was fortunate in finding the kindest uncles and aunts, who all took a direct interest in him. An early trait, showing his disposition for practical research, is pleasantly told by Lord Playfair:

My elder brother, George, and I were beginning to find out for ourselves the studies best fitted for us. We were occupied one afternoon in the kitchen, when my mother, displeased at our remaining so long with the servant, came down stairs and was appeased by the cook telling her "that Master George was boiling a sparrow to make a skeleton and Master Lyon was trying to get sugar out of beetroot." George was laying the basis for becoming, as he did, President of a medical college, and I for my future career as Professor of Chemistry.

An uncle of the lad's having followed a mercantile career, it was decided that Lyon Playfair should go into business, but he showed disinclination for commercial pursuits. At fourteen he entered the university. He was to study medicine. At Glasgow University was that remarkable man Dr. Thomson, whose "System of Chemistry" was for so long the textbook. At the Andersonian College was Prof. Graham, another chemist of marked distinction. Playfair followed Graham's lectures and entered his laboratory. Among the students were two men of great ability; one was Livingstone and the other James Young. Livingstone's career as a missionary is well known, but Young's is not. Young was a carpenter, and was employed to repair instruments in the laboratory. In time he became an assistant. He was the founder of the paraffine and paraffine oil industry. Playfair writes:

He was a raw youth when I first knew him, but he made a large fortune and was a most intelligent companion. He always ascribed his success in the world to a suggestion which I made him in 1847, that he might manufacture useful oils from a natural spring of petroleum which was found in one of the coal mines belonging to my future brother-in-law, James Oakes. * * * The oil, when cold, deposited shining crystals, which I recognized to be the paraffine of Reichenbach. I suggested that it might be made into candles, and with much difficulty he got enough to make two candles, which I exhibited in a lecture at the Royal Institution, placing them lighted on each side of my desk. Young kept these candles as memorials of one of the largest of the chemical industries of modern times.

Such was the young student's proficiency in chemistry that Graham advised him to go to Giessen to study under Liebig, the founder of organic chemistry and one of the most acute and remarkable philosophers of the age. This period of study undertaken by Playfair was the turning point of his career and shaped his future. At once Liebig saw the ability of the student. Lord Playfair writes:

Liebig at this time was writing his great book on agricultural chemistry, and he invited me to translate it into English from the manuscript. I arranged with English publishers to do this for £100, the first money which I had yet earned.

The translation of Liebig's work gave Playfair's name a great publicity. Returning to Glasgow in 1841, he received an offer from a Mr. Thomson of Clitheroe, to become his chemical manager. Here is an incident of Playfair's young days fully worthy of remembering. When the head of the manufacturing concern wrote to Playfair the latter was in Germany:

His letter was peculiar, and made the condition that I should meet him at Spring Garden, in London, that day week at 12 o'clock. Those were coaching days, and I went down the Rhine when the ice was breaking up and the villages were flooded. In one of these I passed the greater part of a night in a boat helping the villagers to get out of their houses, and placing them on a neighboring hill. However, I got to London in time, and reached Spring Garden at 11:45 on the day appointed; walking up and down the street till two minutes to the hour, I presented myself in the room, just as the Horse Guards' clock struck 12. Mr. Thomson, a gentlemanly looking old man, sat with watch in hand.

The upshot of it was that on account of his punctuality Playfair not only secured the situation, but Thomson advanced the salary. Playfair did not know that he had been Liebig's recommended by both Liebig and Graham. As his witness shows, Liebig had the warmest affection for Lyon Playfair. Sir Wemyss Reid dwells on the help Liebig gave Playfair: "It secured for him a position in the scientific world, which his own work and abilities, great though they both were, could not have secured him so quickly or so easily."

In Manchester Playfair's first lectures were delivered. He fitted up a teaching laboratory. He tells how he came near asphyxiating his students in a cellar when using charcoal in his work. Playfair's industry, and, above all, the practical way he had, attracted attention. Faraday was then in the zenith of his fame. In 1842 Faraday wrote him, offering Playfair a professorship in a college in Toronto. Playfair might have accepted the place. Going to London to consult with his friends, to his surprise he found that they were all opposed to his leaving England. Playfair writes:

A few days after, to my great surprise, I received an invitation from the great Sir Robert Peel, then Prime Minister, to visit him at Drayton Manor. As I had not then the honor of his acquaintance, I was inclined to believe that some one was playing a practical joke upon my vanity. The letter had undoubtedly the Post Office stamp of "Tamworth," and the seal was that of Sir Robert Peel. So I took the letter for identification to Dr. Buckland, and found not only that it was genuine, but that he also was invited for the same date.

There were many major questions at that time which were occupying the attention of Peel. First, and not least, was the all-important one of the public health. Then there were, too, agriculture and manufactures. In 1843, Playfair received a letter from Peel stating that a royal commission was to be issued to inquire into the state of large towns and populous districts, and offering Playfair a seat upon it. This position was accepted. Playfair's report showed that conditions in most of the large cities and towns of England were nothing short of being horrible. "English towns were cesspools." The Playfair report is to be classed as among the very first calling attention to the necessity of sanitary reforms:

In 1844 the sanitary condition of the kingdom was deplorable. Lancashire, which was allotted to me, as a Royal Commissioner, was especially bad. One-tenth of the population of Manchester and one-seventh of that of Liverpool lived in cellars. In the streets occupied by the working classes two rows of houses were often built back to back, so that there could be no efficient ventilation; the supply of conveniences was altogether insufficient, and their condition and drainage were shocking. Darkness and dirt were the heritage left by the window tax, which had been recently abolished.

Discussing the subject later, Playfair says that in 1844 the death rate in England "was 4.52 per 1,000 from filth diseases, while in 1880-84 it had been reduced to 2.73 per 1,000, or the saving of life amounted to 102,000 persons annually."

Applied science was Playfair's strongest point, and just then his services were in constant demand. Famine in Ireland had been foreseen. Sir Robert Peel was a protectionist and had been the leader of the Conservative Party. It was known in 1845 that the potato rot existed in Ireland. Peel sent for Playfair and consulted him, and the man of science went to Ireland. Returning to London, Playfair reported exact conditions, which were worse than had been supposed. What he said to Sir Robert Peel had a great influence on the Minister. There was but one cure for starvation in Ireland, and that was the repeal of the duties on food. On the 6th of November, 1845, Peel had proposed to open all the ports for the admission of grain at a small duty. This was the beginning of free trade in England.

So far Playfair had been only known as a man of science. Sir Wemyss Reid writes:

But the impression he had made on Sir Robert Peel was not that of a mere student and investigator of scientific facts. The great statesman had discovered that Playfair was, above all things, a practical man; that he possessed tact in a degree quite unusual, not only among men of science, but among men of the world; that he was clear headed, industrious, a master of detail, and an enthusiast in any task he undertook.

In the Exhibition, the first of its kind held in London, Playfair took a most important part. His duties as an organizer were of the most general character. Everything he did was well done. The success the Great Exhibition met with was in no small measure due to Playfair. Thrown in close communication with Prince Albert, he gained the friendship of the Prince Consort. It was only with the death of Prince Albert that this close friendship closed. Many were the positions held by Playfair after he became a member of the House of Lords. And it can be safely said that all his actions were dictated by the highest motives. He was among the stanchest advocates of enforced vaccination. He was opposed to those who cared more for a rabbit than for a man. In treating of the anti-vivisection twaddle, he cites an incident. When Simpson, of anaesthesia fame, was carrying on his researches, Playfair's assistant had discovered a substance which, it was believed, might prove useful. Simpson wanted to try it at once, and on himself. The substance was supposed to be harmless. Playfair declined to allow Simpson to experiment on himself. First Simpson was enjoined to experiment with rabbits. This was done, and the new substance killed the rabbits. Playfair writes:

This has always appeared to me to be an excellent argument for experiments on living animals. By the sacrifice of two rabbits, the life of the greatest physician of modern times had probably been spared.

After the Exhibition, the success of which was in no small measure due to Playfair, many honors were accorded him. He was for a brief period Postmaster General. It is not generally known that the postal card was first thought of by Playfair. Such was his confidence in him, that the practical part of the education of the Prince of Wales was confided to him. Playfair's visits to the United States were many. In 1879 he married Miss Russell of Boston.

As one of the strongest advocates of arbitration, Playfair's action in the Venezuela matter is worthy of our highest respect. With the greatest good judgment, he smoothed out many of the asperities which rose to the surface. Certainly the most important of the documents which emanated from the representative of England in the United States was the one written by Lord Playfair. Sir Wemyss Reid writes that Mr. Bayard "was as keen to bring about a pacific solution of the difficulty as any one in this country was, and that, whilst safeguarding the rights and dignities of the United States, he was eager to assist Playfair in the work in which he was engaged."

When the matter was brought to a fortunate conclusion, Mr. Bayard wrote to Playfair:

I think that you and I can shake hands over the settlement of the Venezuela matter, which has passed the stage of inflammation, and healing is almost accomplished. (I believe there are two "m's" in inflammation, but I drop one as some Englishmen might drop an 'h,') but de minimis non curat, and we stand together on the main result.

This admirable man died on May 29, 1898. Sir Wemyss Reid concludes his excellent volume with these words: "The long sweet sleep which comes at the end of all never followed a fuller life of work and achievement than that which has been imperfectly recorded." * * *

*MEMOIRS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF LYON PLAYFAIR, First Lord Playfair of St. Andrews. By Wemyss Reid. With two portraits. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Robert C. Minor's Success.

A significant sign of the times, as already noted, and one which has been long and anxiously looked for by the American artist, was given at the sale of the Evans collection at Chickering Hall last week. It would seem that, at last, our painters are to have honor in their own land. In an interview with Mr. Robert C. Minor, at his studio at the Sherwood, he expressed his gratification at the result of the sale so far as he was personally concerned. "But," he said, "the applause which greeted the bid of $3,050 for my 'Close of Day,' was as much directed to American artists, as a body, as to myself in particular. Hitherto Americans have lacked the opportunity to compete with the world, and the Evans sale gave them that opportunity."

Being asked if he had expected the appreciation of his pictures shown so substantially at the sale, he replied: "Yes, and no. I suppose most of us are conscious of the power that is ours, but I wish success had come sooner, for I am no longer a young man and my health is not what it once was, but that it has come during my lifetime is more than is given to most of us, so I am content. I must confess, however, that I felt a pang of emotion when $5,000 rang out hard for the picture of my old friend Wyant. How good it would have been had he but been there, too!

"The Evans sale," he continued, "was one of the greatest importance that has ever taken place in New York, for the reason that it was a fine collection, and because the collector was liberal, critical, and sensible, and the sale was not a result of the necessity of the artist. I am deeply interested in the success of my compatriots who, like myself, have fought a hard fight. European artists do not take us seriously. For example, [and here a bright smile stole across his serious face,] a friend of mine in London who much admired my pictures, was very intimate with Sir John Millais and asked him to come to my studio to see them. 'An American artist?' said Sir John. 'Oh, no, no! I cannot go to his studio. He might shoot me.' Nevertheless, we are making rapid advancement and will soon run them as close in art as we are doing in literature."

Mr. Minor began his studies late in life. Being the son of a wealthy man, he did not turn his thoughts seriously to art until he was thirty-one years of age and had lost his fortune. He is of the Barbizon school, and, as a student, attracted the attention of Diaz, who criticised a landscape he was working on in the forest of Fontainebleau, laboriously painting it every leaf and twig. "Cochon," said Diaz, "how greedy you are! Nature comes to you with her arms wide open and you would try to grasp her altogether." Mr. Minor says he learned invaluable things from this great master in the course of conversation, for, as he expressed it, "his words were like pearls. He had a way of saying things which vividly impressed one, and which were never forgotten."

At Antwerp Mr. Minor studied under Van Luppen, who, he says, was a master of technique, being acquainted with all sorts of curious little secrets of art, which, were a man intelligent enough to question him in the right way, were of inestimable value. Beautiful as Mr. Minor found Fontainebleau, he discovered a deeper and richer meaning in the harmonious coloring of our own American landscape, and here he began to look for the poetic side of nature and found it in plenitude.

On an easel in his studio stands a lovely limpid moonlight scene, delicate, subtile, and strong, reminding one in some respects of Turner. This canvas is an actual study from nature, having been painted at night with the aid of a locomotive headlight, and afterward touched up by daylight. Side by side with this rare picture stands that considered by the artist his masterpiece, "Nightfall," a rich and grand conception of trees, foliage, and golden sunset.

Mr. Minor is in his sixty-second year, a quiet and self-contained man of somewhat delicate frame, with regular features and large gray eyes that light up with enthusiasm as he speaks of art, and gentle and courteous in manner. One could wish him more robust health and many years to enjoy the deserved celebrity which came to him to gladden his heart and that of the appreciative woman who bears his name, and who enters into all the details of his work, being, in fact, his right hand. If Mrs. Minor be not as emotional as she was represented to have been when her husband at the Evans sale suddenly found himself famous, she is all that a helpful, sympathetic, and gracious woman should be.

UNCUT EDGES.

A Request in the Morning and an Answer at 2 P. M. the Same Day.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I fully agree with several of your recent correspondents on the subject of "uncut edges." I presume that there was a reason originally for sending out books with their edges not trimmed, and no one can blame the magazine publishers even now for not trimming the edges, for by this means they prevent casual visitors to bookstores from reading without buying. It is very annoying, however, to attempt to read a book when the attention is distracted every few moments by the necessity for cutting the leaves. One-half the pleasure of my reading is thus spoiled, and I believe that my sentiments are shared by two-thirds of the book devourers. This reminds me of my examination of the library of a gentleman who boasted that he always bought uncut books. I found that his statement was correct, for they still were uncut. I should like to read the views of the editor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW on this subject. R. E. LEE.

New York, Feb. 4, 1900.

Some of the feelings of THE SATURDAY REVIEW concerning this much-debated question found expression in an editorial article printed on June 17, 1899. Perhaps our correspondent did not see the article. Perhaps he is one of the many thousands of new readers whom THE SATURDAY REVIEW has since acquired. It is curious that his letter should have reached us in the morning's mail of Monday, and that the 2 o'clock delivery of the same day should have brought another letter which may be submitted as a reaffirmation of our feelings. It is proper to say, however, that these feelings are more personal than professional. When one has a stack of books to review, the cutting of leaves does not afford quite the same pleasure that one derives when he receives at home some book for which he has subscribed, as, for example, a new volume in the de luxe edition of Lamb. Then has come a time for real felicity.

In making these confessions we may remind our readers that we are deeply conscious of running the danger of a renewal of an accusation from Northern New England that to keep a paper knife argues that we are given over to "hopelessly selfish luxuriousness." Readers must be glad to know how simple and easy a task it is to prepare for them the weekly budget that makes up THE SATURDAY REVIEW. It is probably true that few of us are wise enough to know when we are gayly swimming down stream in a great run of luck.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Half the charm of a book lies in its uncut leaves. Is there any greater pleasure experienced by the book-lover than the glow that permeates his being mentally and physically, that relaxes the stern lines about the mouth, that brings the light of assured enjoyment into tired eyes, when a long wished for book or a favorite magazine, fresh and uncontaminated by use, eager to give joy to its appreciative friend, comes into his hands? We think not. We handle it reverently. If a magazine, we run over the table of contents perhaps; then, adjusting the shades, roll an easy chair to such an angle that the light will fall softly on its virgin pages, select an article, and float away to elysium with the aid of the magic paper cutter, that so many practical, sensible, well-meaning people, are striving to banish from our homes.

There exist book-lovers who cut all the pages of a book or a magazine before beginning to read it, but to obtain the full flavor of an article in its pristine delicacy, cut the pages only when it is necessary in order to continue the reading. There is a transitory pleasure quite unexplainable to be derived from the sound of the page as it falls open before the cutter, revealing its hidden treasures to us. The sound is a veritable "song without words," and, like those exquisite compositions, thrills us with suggestive thoughts. If a magazine comes to us with pages cut we feel aggrieved, as if we had been willfully cheated out of our "inalienable rights."

It is not impossible to snatch a "fearful joy" from uncut leaves. It was our good fortune last Christmas to have for a time a sumptuous book intended for a gift. Handmade paper, broad margins, artistic illustrations; one of a limited edition of the "Anacreon," "issued solely from selfish motives," says the editor, "because I want to read them once again with the advantages of fair type and ample margins." We would not deprive the future owner of the book of the delight the cutting of those rich, creamy pages would give, but we dared to lift a leaf enough to reach that incomparable translation of Thomas Stanley, "The Bee," where Cupid

> Doth to his fair mother hie,
> And O help, cries he, I die:
> A winged snake hath bitten me,
> Called by countrymen a Bee.

Again, uncut leaves are a sort of "hall mark," the bloom on the grape. They cannot be counterfeited. They imply to the book-lover what the half-opened blossom implies to the bee. The book has not been read. The blossom has not been visited. Therefore, believing as we do in "uncut edges," please place us before the readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW as an advocate of the paper cutter.

AGNES E. BLANCHARD.

South Norwalk, Feb. 5, 1900.

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FREDERIC HARRISON.

His Estimates of Tennyson, Ruskin, Mill, and Others.*

It is impossible not to respect Mr. Harrison's courage in contributing to what he has called the "cataract of printed stuff," which the eloquent expression of his opinions has thus far not availed to stem. That he still maintains his prejudices against the "incessant accumulation of fresh books" is hardly to be doubted, as a tendency to alter his point of view is the least of his defects. If our memory serves us it was Mr. Huxley who said that when Mr. Harrison had once fastened upon him the label "Comtist" he fought and tore and scratched in vain to get it off. And in the present volume there are no signs of capitulation with that deadly foe to self-improvement—reading (or writing) for the fun of it. In the essay on Ruskin the author breathes the prayer, "Would that none ever spoke to books until they (!) felt the god working in their heart." And in his address to the Bodley Literary Society he refers to "letters" as "an occupation already too crowded and far from inviting at the best."

It was several years ago that Mr. Balfour, in a Rectorial address before the students of St. Andrews, took issue with his opinions on the choice of books, but the delicately ironical dialogue entitled "The Book-Trotter" indicates that Mr. Harrison has not abated by one jot the rule by which he would govern the mental life of those under his influence. His "Papillon" has "stumbled on a sort of an address that some fellow in Parliament had been making about reading," and follows the advice of the "fellow" to read "as the whim takes you," the whim taking him to combine Darwin, Lecky, Rider Haggard, Swinburne, Zola, and The Sporting Life in one evening.

This appears to be an argument against Mr. Balfour's rash statement that "he has only half learned the art of reading who has not added to it the even more refined accomplishments of skipping and of skimming." Perhaps it is fair to recall—if Mr. Balfour be indeed the "fellow in Parliament" to whom Papillon refers—that he did not in the least decry the systematic reading of superior books, provided the reader were interested. He merely set his face against the habit of reading solely "to improve the mind," holding that the assimilative mind can stand a variety and get pleasure from it without injury very much as a man with a good digestion can enjoy a wide range of food, and has no object in confining himself to purely nutritive extracts. Dr. Johnson's broad definition of a useful book as one that you may carry to the fire and hold readily in your hand suits his fancy better than Mr. Harrison's rigid censorship.

There is no disputing, however, the comfortable sanity and plausibility of Mr. Harrison's point of view as opposed to Mr. Balfour's reckless disregard of proper literary sentiments. An adviser who will not admit Stevenson or Ruskin or George Eliot to the library of a young writer because of their "imitable styles," who "thinks" Thackeray and Froude a safe choice from among the moderns, and who implores those who aspire to a place with the "immortals" to avoid such phrases as "take a back seat," "hurry up," "boom it all we know," cannot too much be prized as a counter-irritant to the teasing hunger after "style" that afflicts the younger generation of writers and that does not afflict Mr. Harrison. Yet there is a danger in following too closely the most valuable theory. A passion for renunciation is not always a noble quality of mind, and it impresses us that Mr. Harrison has too strenuously resisted the temptation to give thought to his workmanship. A little more yielding, a more indulgent appreciation of the right word in the right place, and of beautiful blank spaces in which occur no words at all, would make him a more agreeable companion, and not, so far as we see, a less virtuous one.

If he thinks, as he obviously does think, that he has something to say which is worth hearing, he might pertinently assume that it is also worth saying well. "Speak out frankly," he says, "that which you have thought out in your own brain and have felt within your own soul," to which the most revolutionary "stylist" must accede, but the art of speaking out frankly is one that Mr. Harrison has not yet acquired. He does not tell us what he thinks and what he feels, because he does not take the pains to render a definite and clear and delicate impression of any thought or any emotion by which he is moved to speech. To tell the truth is to give a true impression, and frequently Mr. Harrison fails to render any impression at all because he has not command of his very difficult instrument. His criticisms come back upon himself like the ungrateful boomerang. "Gain the tone of ease, plainness, self-respect," he says. Unfortunately, he confuses ease with awkwardness, plainness with commonplace, self-respect with self-assertion, and pays himself for the sacrifice of a dignified care in clothing his ideas by the very cheap reward of a ragged and tawdry diction that does not certainly increase their attractiveness. With every desire to admit the excellence of Mr. Harrison's intentions, and the sincerity of his convictions, which have so long impressed his public, what can we say of the respect he shows for his craft when he permits the adjective "exquisite" five times on two pages and eighteen times in the discussion of one writer; when he calls attention upon one page to Tennyson's "perfect chiseling," on the next to his "delicately chiseled" stanzas; again, to his "Eolic chiseling" of phrase, and still again to his "faultless chiseling and his imperturbable refinement"; when, after an admission of Ruskin's occasionally "obtrusive lusciousness" of language, he indulges in a passage like this: "When he bursts the bounds of fine taste, and pelts us with perfumed flowers till we almost faint under their odor and their blaze of color, it is because he himself is intoxicated with the joy of his blossoming thoughts, and would force some of his divine afflatus into our souls."

We come constantly upon adjectives and qualifying phrases that hunt in pairs or in threes; we read, for example, that "where the business in hand is simple instruction, philosophical argument, or mechanical exposition," Ruskin is master of an English style "of faultless ease, simplicity, and point"; that Symonds "paints, describes, and tells us" what he knows and what he has read; that the age of Gibbon was "artificial, unheroic, and coarse"; that Boccaccio's style is "too fluid, loose, and voluminous"; that Gibbon is "eminently sensible, cool, and just"; that Froude writes "with native eloquence, genuine enthusiasm, and epic color"; that Arnold's poetry is in a "gnomic, meditative, and ethical vein." We find on one page the statement (of dubious accuracy) that "it is no doubt very easy by practice and good advice to gain a moderate facility in writing current language and even to get the trick of turning out lively articles and smart reviews—but this is a poor trade," and on the next page but one of the same article we find the iteration: "The bare art of writing readable paragraphs in passable English is easy enough to master; one that steady practice and good coaching can teach the average man. But it is a poor art, which readily lends itself to harm."

It is this sort of thing that convinces us more than Mr. Harrison's assertion of the fact that style is indeed a thing that cannot be taught or learned to any great degree, being, as Mr. Balfour says dullness is, "a natural grace." Curiously enough, the writer with whom Mr. Harrison seems most in sympathy, so far as we can judge from his criticisms, is Matthew Arnold, whose prose has nearly all the qualities in which Mr. Harrison's prose is conspicuously lacking. His comparison of Arnold's familiar mood with that of Theognis is striking and interesting; his characterization of Arnold's temper of mind as "not despairing, not pessimist, not querulous," but of "a resolute and pensive insight into the mystery of life and of things," is certainly more discerning than that of the average critic who sees him timid and complaining or entirely melancholy and cold. The phrase "a trained thirst for nature" is admirably expressive of the impression produced by Arnold's nature poems, and the appreciation of Empedocles on Aetna is delightful. The essay on Froude has also an intelligible and intelligent grasp of that gentleman's peculiarities. If Mr. Harrison were not so well qualified to entertain as well as to instruct us, if he had not to so great a degree the odd combination of enthusiasm with judgment in his intellectual make-up, his laxities would be less noticeable and far less irritating.

*TENNYSON, RUSKIN, MILL, and Other Literary Estimates. By Frederic Harrison. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1900. Price $2.00.

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Kela Bai, in this story, has for companions two old women and a parrot. The bird is a confirmed chatterer, and keeps on saying: "Go to Gehenna, son of a swine, son of a swine." Between the pretty Kela Bai and a certain official, a Sub-Inspector, there is enmity. For what is a very minor offense, in fact, nothing at all, the Sub-Inspector tries to bring about the girl's ruin. She stands the chance of being put in prison. Kela Bai learns that the white Sahib, the collector, is to visit the place where she lives. The collector is a man of a certain age, certainly not a youth; he is a married man. Tired out, the collector, on a very hot day, seeks rest. Kela Bai comes to him in his tent and states her case. She is so beautiful, so childlike, that the collector is convinced that the charge the Inspector is to bring against her is false. The Inspector is snubbed and Kela Bai comes off with flying colors. The girl becomes a religious devotee, but whether the collector has anything to do with this change is left to the judgment of the reader. The story, a short one, is thoroughly imbued with an Indian hue. "Honi soi qui mal y pense"; did or did not the collector lose his heart, and did Kela Bai find it?

New York in the 30's.

W. J. Stillman in The Atlantic.

I was sent back to New York the next Autumn for another Winter's schooling. I landed from the steamer at the foot of Cortlandt Street on the morning after the first great fire of New York, that known as the Custom House fire, from the Custom House having been included in it, and I saw the ruins still smoking and the firemen playing on them. My baggage, a biscuit box with my scanty wardrobe and a bag of hickory nuts for my city cousins, I carried on my shoulders, and walked the length of the city, my brother living in what was then further New York, in Seventh Street, near the East River. At that time Fourteenth Street was the extreme limit of the city's growth, except for a few and scattering residences. Beyond, and on the East River side, ever most of what lay beyond Eighth Street was unreclaimed land. I sailed my toy boats on the salt swamps where Tompkins Square now is, and I used to shoot, botanize, and hunt for crystals all over the island beyond Thirty-second Street, the land being sparsely inhabited and very little of it cultivated. I discovered a little wild cactus growing freely among the rocks, and carried a handkerchief full of it home, getting myself well pricked by the spines; but to my botanical enthusiasm this was nothing in view of the discovery. Only here and there patches of arable land maintained small farmhouses, but the greater part of the surface of Manhattan Island was composed of a poor grazing land interspersed with rolling ledges of bare granite, on which were visible what were then known as "diluvial scratches."

*KELA BAI. An Anglo-Indian Idyl. By Charles Johnston, late of the Bengal Civil Service. New York: The Doubleday & McClure Company. 75 cents.

The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1900.

LOVE OF BOOKS FOR THEIR RARITY.

Mr. A. R. Spofford, in a very interesting paper on the conditions which contribute toward making certain books scarce, read before the Washington Library Association at its January meeting and recently reprinted in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, says:

The genuine book-lover is one who reads books; who values them for what they contain, not for their rarity, or for the preposterous prices which have been paid for them. To him book-hunting is an ever-enduring delight. Of all the pleasures tasted here below, that of the book-lover in finding a precious and long-sought volume is one of the purest and most innnocent. In books he becomes master of all the kingdoms of the world.

While cordially agreeing with the latter portion of the above-quoted paragraph, may we not be allowed to question its beginning? The thorough-going bibliophile contrives to extract a double joy from his books—from their contents and from the edition in which he desires to possess them. The mere reader can never quite appreciate the book-lover's feelings on first handling a volume he has long coveted, and in assuring himself it is of the right edition. If the volume happens to be new and uncut, then comes the pleasure of going slowly through it, cutting and reading, dipping here and there, literally tasting of its contents in a way to secure present pleasure which only enhances the delight of the real reading which is to follow. Then comes a sort of collation; you get down your bibliographies, and assure yourself that your treasure answers in all particulars to its printed description, and is indeed the volume you have so long desired.

The man who loves books for their contents only will tell you that so long as a volume is printed in good, clear type on fairly good paper, and well and plainly bound, it should answer all reasonable requirements, can never know the pleasure the Stevenson collector extracts from a fresh, clean copy of "Virginibus Puerisque," let us say, in its orange-colored cover, with black lettering. No de luxe edition of the book, bound by Rivière or Lortic or other master of the art of binding, can ever give the satisfaction the first edition does. The latter represents the exact form in which it left its author's hands, is a copy of the edition in which its writer's hopes and fears, as well as his text, were embodied. It may sound somewhat exaggerated, but even when the text is precisely the same in the later editions, one does not get the same satisfaction. An indescribable charm is missing; the book loses "that first, fine, careless rapture" never shared by later issues. Perhaps it is a feeling that its author corrected the proofs from which such edition was published, chose the paper, advised with his publisher as to the type, the arrangement of the page, the color and decoration of the cover, and all the thousand little details which go to make up the volume. Later editions are mainly the work of the publishers themselves, and so in great measure more commercial. Indeed, it would seem that the book-lover might be pardoned for putting a higher valuation on his books for their rarity and the high price they would bring at auction, provided he values them also for what they contain.

And it would seem that there might be a decided line drawn between two classes of book buyers, the collector and the bibliophile. Only of the latter may it honestly be said, "The books I buy I love to read." The former, indeed, may buy many books because he has been told they are the proper editions to collect, or because other men of his acquaintance are making such collections, and once shelved such books may never be opened. But the book-lover has all the pleasure of owning and gloating over a rare edition, besides a certain thrill in reading the book that an ordinary edition can communicate.

A man may be well versed in bibliographical lore and a reader knowing the contents of his volumes, and yet, after all, may fail to enter into the joys of the true bibliophile—the lover of books. Just what this feeling of pleasure in handling and reading rare editions really is only the possessor of this sixth sense can truly appreciate, and so delicate and evanescent is the feeling that all attempt at describing it results in futility. The late Alphonse Duprat, so well known to New Yorkers both as an enthusiastic bibliophile and later as a dealer in rare books, expresses this feeling as nearly as it is possible to do so when he says:

No reasoning or argument will deter the real book-lover from his charming pursuit. The love of books and their possession are to him pleasures that the man who reasons about their utilitarianism cannot feel, and his very argument is the best proof that he lacks the feu sacré of the real book-lover. * * * The collecting of books is pre-eminently the highest form of collecting, involving as it does more aesthetic pleasure than either the collecting of paintings, statuary, bric-a-brac, porcelains, or tapestry, against the folly of which no essays have ever been written. A book appeals to the intelligent collector not only by the art of the author, be it prose or poetry, but also by the skill of the printer, the taste of the illustrator, and, finally, by the art of the binder, and if to these are added the charm of a provenance, or a dedication, or a fine ex libris, you have a combination of pleasures not to be found in any other object within the domain of collectorship.

INSCRIPTIONS IN BOOKS.

Apropos of book collecting in general, we wonder if it has ever occurred to any one what an interesting collection could be made of books containing inscriptions, books of no special value in themselves, and containing names usually quite unknown to fame? It has long been a custom of a friend of our own to secure such books whenever discovered on the shelves of second-hand book shops. A later issue of the 1842 Tennyson—for instance, in two volumes—contains elaborate inscriptions "To Tillie," both the skill of the artist and of the penman being united in a really artistic representation of an old tree, among its roots being the words "To Tillie," and on the opposite side "From her friend J. S." Naturally one wonders who Tillie was and why a book once so cherished, for the volume shows signs of frequent reading, and contains many marked passages, should have passed out of her possession. Perhaps Tillie is dead! That would be the most pleasing solution; or perhaps a quarrel ensued between them! No; in that case the book would have been destroyed, or, at least had such pages torn, or if sold because of other considerations, the pages would have lacked the neatly cut out strip so often found missing from the title page of a book, and in the case of a rare edition, so often taking from its money value.

The same friend has twenty or thirty volumes, which were picked up over a space of have a dozen years, in various book shops all over the country, books bearing the names "Belle S—," with addresses in various parts of town in Winter, and good country addresses in Summer. The young woman read the best of books—and as soon as they came out, apparently, because many of her treasured volumes are now among their present owner's first editions.

Another recent find was contained in a three-volume edition of "Lorna Doone." Some former owner had made the most exquisitely designed and executed hair flowers, which were mounted on ivory disks, and marked on the back "Father's and Mother's hair," and other inscriptions were on other disks, all so carefully and delicately done as to show the value set upon them by their owner. And yet they—in the end—were found in old books! After keeping them for a while, the finder destroyed these records, feeling they were too precious to become the property of careless owners.

There is a strange pleasure in guessing at the character of former owners by their way of writing in or otherwise treating the volumes. We found great interest in discovering in a recent purchase the name of a well-known collector and writer, and at the back of the volume the date of its purchase, and the price paid for it. A copy of a somewhat rare Stevenson, containing a well-known writer's inscription to his mother, finds new interest from the fact that such inscription was written shortly after the two authors had met, and as we know from Stevenson himself, fancied each other very much.

Among the books in a friend's collection are several containing the bookplate of a once well-known New York physician, the date of purchase, the place, and the price paid, as well as a full bibliography of the author's entire works, all written in on the fly-leaves, in a delicately minute, and yet perfectly legible, hand, which much have cost the previous owner an infinite amount of trouble.

The books above referred to are all comparatively modern issues, but the pleasure may be said to be enhanced when inscriptions in contemporary hands are found on the blank pages of old books, or on that favorite of all favorite places, the title, and particularly if such title happens to be an engraved one. Perhaps such inscription may only be "John Smith: His Book," but more often it is fuller—perhaps even conveying an appreciation of the volume, or some suggestion that the author's work is not to his taste. Whatever the nature of the inscription, it adds much to the interest of a volume, and excites our curiosity as to who the former owner may have been, the conditions under which he lived and moved and had his being, until sometimes it would almost seem the books were sufficiently alive to tell us of the changes through which they have finally passed into our own hands. We have not touched upon the great interest attaching to old books which have once belonged to well-known people, because such volumes are valued by all the world.

How much, too, may a book's value be enhanced by the mere fact that it was a presentation copy, given by one well-known poet to another. One such we know of, a copy of the pretty little vellum "A Poet's Harvest Home," which its author, William Bell Scott, presented to Christina Rossetti, with a pretty autograph inscription. What visions of these two poets does not such conjunction of names bring before us. And the fact that the condition of the white vellum cover does not indicate too great care, reminds us how Miss Rossetti once commented on the fact that, thanks to her somewhat feeble health, her books did not receive the care she thought they deserved.

And so we might go on indefinitely upon a subject which Andrew Lang and Austin Dobson have both written upon in charming fashion, and which has been promised us in amplified form in "Inscriptions in Books," which a well-known London writer is said to have in preparation.

THE DALY LIBRARY—NOT A TENTH HAS BEEN TOLD.

A book lover hardly knows which way to turn first as he stands in front of the "kidney table" in the library of the late Augustin Daly. Here in this second-floor room, with its southern exposure to the sun, the dead bibliophile kept his chiefest book treasures. A merely superficial view makes it evident that until the catalogue is issued the world will know but little of the important collection contained within these four walls.

Only a few days ago we heard murmurings of the inability of American collectors to appreciate and pay for so many unprecedented rarities that they should be sold in London, (with the usual "knock-out" conspiracies.) There have been many other efforts to induce a transportation of the collection across the Atlantic. But an American bought these books against all comers, and Americans will be given the chance to keep them here. As the particular treasures of the collection are well known in England, and easily identified, we shall see the other side of the question, and thereby discover whether the high prices paid in London for American bidders are the result of shrewd manipulation or of the confidence of booksellers as to profitable investment at the current prices, or of the underbid.

On the north side of the library is the famous Bible with its thousands of illustrations. As we think of a Raphael drawing and of original Dürers and Rembrandts, we wonder at the courage of the collector. It is a monument of Christian art, which may perhaps contest the palm with that other famous Bible in Oswego, the Gibbs-Irwin copy, of which Locker-Lampson speaks in his "Confidences." In this bookcase, too, are the huge folios of Hogarth, (original plates,) and the magnificent collection of New York views in many folio volumes, which offer the first evidence of Mr. Daly's eclectic taste.

The cases on the east wall contain book after book made unique by the insertion of rare and valuable prints and autographs, all of interest and many important beyond comparison. The Johnsoniana and a Grammont are the solitary exceptions to a long line of dramatic biography and history.

The little cabinets over the hearth will appeal to the modern collector as perhaps no other portion of the library will appeal, for here are the first editions of "The Faerie Queene," "Paradise Lost," (two copies, one with Milton's autograph, the other practically uncut,) Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," Molière's plays, and an early quarto of Shakespeare—all looking across the room at the four Shakespeare folios.

These cabinets are supported on the southern third of the east wall by an array of first editions of Thackeray, Ainsworth, Lever, and Dickens. To give the merest skeleton description of the Thackeray and Dickens editions would be a task of no small difficulty. The Dickens group seems to contain every possible "extra." The Seymour plates to the "Pickwick Papers" are here with the original drawings beside them, and wherever unique features have been possible they have been secured and preserved. If a modern exploitation of some "ana" relative to Dickens is illustrated by a fac simile autograph, the original letter is not far off. A stout volume of text might be made upon this subject, so much is there to say about it.

Between the windows of this room, with the light falling on its panels painted by Zoffany, stands the famous writing desk and dressing case of David Garrick. In the oval centre of its front is the Wilson portrait of the actor in the character of Hamlet. The desk is enough in itself, yet the contents of its cupboards and drawers are more to wonder at, for in one nook is Sheridan's original manuscript of "The School for Scandal," (scorched by the fire from which it was rescued,) an early prompt book, and Garrick's Covent Garden account books. In the centre cupboard are sixteen volumes of the "Life and Correspondence of Garrick," full of rare prints and autograph letters. In one of these volumes is Garrick's first (unpublished) will in thirteen folio sheets. The rest of the contents of the desk are small only by comparison with these treasures, for here are hidden many rare little volumes, as well as manuscripts of Mary Queen of Scots, of Hazlitt, of Byron, and Christy's famous "Minstrel Joke Book," which, I think, has been in part printed. From "The School for Scandal" to "Brudder Bones" seems a long distance, but here they are, separated only by a thin partition.

On the west side of the room is the most stupendous work that Mr. Daly ever undertook. This is the illustration of Joseph Ireland's "New York Stage," and the important supplement—over fifty volumes of a record which now has no equal. Moreover, it can never have an equal. If the numerous emissaries of the late manager could tell their separate tales of the hunt from East to West for portraits that have never been engraved, of the artists who created portraits from good and bad originals, from daguerreotypes, and from pencil drawings, of the ransacking for play bills, and for cuttings from contemporary notices—the story would be endless. It is the greatest record of industry in a collection where infinite labor is everywhere in evidence.

In this same case are the four illustrated copies of the "Woffington," the pet of Mr. Daly's literary career. One copy is brilliant with a series of water-color paintings by Eugene Grivaz; another is similarly treated, but with less refinement, by Alfred Thompson; a third contains many letters from those to whom the author presented copies, and still another has narrower margins. All of these copies are full of inserted illustrations, of magnificent mezzotints, that have cost many guineas to secure, and of pertinent autographs of priceless value.

A fit companion for the "Woffington" is the "Nell Gwyn." Perhaps in some respects this book is the most extravagant of illustrated books in a company where nothing was thought too good. It is almost a shock to find buried in such books a single print and an autograph letter worth $250 each, but here they are, in the Gascar-Masson chemise portrait of Nell and an autograph letter, formerly in the possession of Sir William Tite, signed "E. G." That Eleanor Gwyn could do no more than affix her initials is proved by the original title deeds to her Drury Lane house. These deeds are actually here, snug in a green leather case, the huge official seal in its box, and a grim portrait of Charles II. engraved on the earliest of the five documents. The remainder of this case of treasures includes illustrated copies of the lives of J. P. Kemble, Edmund Kean, Edwin Forrest, Byron, Sheridan, Mathews, Booth, Wallack, Cibber, Macklin, and other brilliant names in stage literature and history that are just as important in point of value and interest as the best in the collection.

On a shelf isolated from its neighbors is a famous copy of Sanderson's "Lives of the Signers," side by side with two similar volumes on the Presidents of the United States. There is an oft-told tale of how Mr. Daly gave a fabulous sum for a Lynch letter for his "Signers"—the one thing wanted to complete his series. Stop the first enthusiast you find and the story will be poured into your ear with all the variations that time and gossip manufacture. But the main facts will always be the same.

The annex to this roomful of treasures might naturally be expected to hold and hide inferior books. But here are several original manuscripts in the handwriting of Sir Walter Scott two complete sets of the first edition of the Waverley Novels, the "Life and Letters of Dickens," in a row of quartos, which prove how vast the number of inserted autographs and portraits must be; Lamb's "New York," extended to nine volumes; original manuscripts of Zola, Dumas, and Hazlitt; huge volumes full of autograph letters, original drawings by Thackeray and Cruikshank, and curious Japanese

prints—treasures not to be lightly mentioned.

Five folios representing Mr. Daly's arrangements of famous plays are too well placed in the library not to command both attention and respect as part of the many monuments of an industrious life. They contain the original drawings of costume and engravings suggesting the ideas of many artists on the subjects of pose, dress, and habitat.

Wherever Mr. Daly spent any part of his day there were books. The library was only one of his bookrooms. In the six or seven private offices scattered through his theatre, in his bedroom, in his den, whether top floor or basement, there were books. Even his dressing-room shelves are filled with copies of his own plays. Only a few minutes ago we passed through a room in which are editions of Shakespeare, some with every conceivable illustration inserted. There are eight or ten volumes of portraits alone. Here are the Halliwell folios, both perfected and in manuscript, extending over many volumes. Here also are the first editions of Lamb, though the Life, filled with original letters, is in a room above.

It is futile to attempt any fuller description of this library, yet two more items are noteworthy. Packed in a closet on the third floor rest fifty or sixty folio volumes, unbound, though ready for the printer. They represent a collection of playbills, autograph letters, and other "ana" relative to the dramatization of the Waverley Novels, which must have taken very many years to gather. The collection seems to have been the work of a Mr. Henderson. Near by is a group of five volumes lettered "Bills of the Play from 1700 to 1890." As we open the first volume, a large parchment document is the first thing visible. It is the original indenture conveying to Lewis Hallam the old John Street Theatre, signed by John Henry and his wife, Maria, New York, 1704. Surprises like this will make the catalogue a veritable key to the world of the drama.

The Daly collection has been much exploited, but not a tenth has been told.

CAROLYN SHIPMAN.

RECENT BARGAINS IN RARE BOOKS.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 16, 1899, under the head of "Bargain Hunting in Rare Books," some instances of scarce volumes picked up "for a song" each in this city were given. The collector was told not to believe the current assertions that the days of "finds" had gone by, and was advised to "be a hero in the strife."

It is an old idea, that of supposing we are just a little too late to do as others have done, and, with regard to old books, some people, who ought to know better, have encouraged it. Andrew Lang, for instance, is always complaining that the diffusion of knowledge of their trade among booksellers has had terrible consequences to the collector. One cannot expect, of course, to find a Bookman's Paradise in a modern city. The probability is that were such a paradise to exist its charm would soon be gone. But I can bear personal testimony to the fact that the collector can still earn his occasional triumphs; that the big game has not all disappeared, and that the streams are not all fished out.

Here is a record of "bargains meet for purses lean," found in the city of New York within a year—up town and down town, on the east side and the west—in the course of journeys for quite other purposes than book collecting:

1. A copy of the first edition of "Alice Through the Looking Glass," purchased in the store of the American Tract Society in Nassau Street for 20 cents. It is in the original covers and in perfect condition.

2 First edition of Charles Lamb's "Specimens of the English Dramatic Poets," 1808. Bought three days ago in Fourteenth Street for $1. Uncut and in good condition.

3. A rare eighteenth century book on "The Elements of Musick," by William Tans'ur, Senior. Bought from a Roumanian who has a basement store in Grand Street, near the East River, for $1.

First edition of Lang's "Blue Fairy Book," bought in Park Row for 25 cents.

Two volumes made up of fifteenth and sixteenth century maps and views of cities. Probably took the collector many years to get together. A large number of the plates are unique. Sixth Avenue. $2.

William Loring Andrews's brochure on bookbinding. Fifty copies issued. Japanese paper Sixth Avenue. Fifty cents.

Lang's "Lost Leaders," first edition, large paper. Fourth Avenue. $1.

Lang's "Old Friends," first edition, large paper. Brooklyn. $1.50.

Lang's "Oxford," first edition. Park Row. Fifty cents.

Lane's translation of "The Thousand and One Nights." first edition. London. 1839-41. Three volumes. Bought at a furniture auction $4.

These are only a few out of the bargains (more or less) which an occasional hunt through a book store ran down. But they are enough to show the truth of the contention in THE SATURDAY REVIEW editorial article mentioned.

BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS.

Charles Godfrey Leland, the "Hans Breitmann" of earlier days, is one of those authors—not a large company—who take as much interest in the literary career of their juniors as they do in their own. It was Leland who helped to bring out Elizabeth Robins (now Mrs. Joseph Pennell) as a magazine writer, in a field which she has since made so successful, and now another instance of his inspiration crops up in the career of his nephew, Edward Robins. Mr. Robins has been chosen by the Putnams to inaugurate their new series of biographical sketches of the lives of "Twelve Great Actors" and "Twelve Great Actresses."

Mrs. Arthur Stannard, better known to the reading public as "John Strange Winter," of whom the late John Ruskin once wrote "The author to whom we owe the most finished and faithful rendering ever yet given of the character of the British soldier," is passing the Winter in Dieppe, where she has just finished reading the proofs of her new novel. As in the case of her latest success, "A Name to Conjure With," published recently by the J. B. Lippincott Company, she makes a departure from the scenes of "Bootles' Baby" and "The Soldier and the Lady." In the new novel, which will bear the title of "The Money Sense," she has ventured to draw an inside picture of marriage—or rather of the heroine's two marriages—which may rather shock those who have hitherto regarded her as a "milk and water" writer. Persons who have seen the manuscript say that no one with any experience will doubt the genuine realism of the rather unpleasant story, although apparently nothing risque has been touched on for the sake of effect, but only so far as is artistically necessary, and the keynote is wholesome throughout. Some readers may consider it a problem novel, although it is evident that the problem simply consists of proving the verity of a very old story, viz., that the only excuse for marriage is natural love.

It has been said by one who enjoyed the intimate friendship of the late Mr. Blackmore that this author much deplored the public taste in preferring "Lorna Doone" to some of his other novels. "Springhaven," which created considerable comment while it was running as a serial in Harper's Magazine, and which introduced the characters of Napoleon and Nelson, the author considered to be his best effort, both as a piece of literature as well as a work of the imagination; and it is by "Springhaven" that Mr. Blackmore had wished to be remembered. For the time, at least, the reading public has decreed otherwise.

One of the penalties of an author's popularity is that his mail each day contains some ten or twenty requests for his autograph. In the case of Mr. Winston Churchill, whose romantic novel, "Richard Carvel," is now in its three hundred and thirtieth thousand, and Mr. Marion Crawford, whose "Via Crucis" bids fair to reach its one hundredth thousand within three months of its issue, these requests are said to have become burdensome. The publishers have hit upon the happy expedient of issuing a special autograph edition of 1,000 copies of each of these books. It is to be hoped that this innovation in ordinary publishing methods will be to the satisfaction of the autograph collector. It is understood that the publishers of "When Knighthood Was in Flower" are about to bring relief to Mr. Major in a similar way.

The Mr. Albert Lee who wrote "The Key to the Holy House," and who now has a new novel just published by D. Appleton & Co.s "The Gentleman Pensioner," must not be confounded with the Mr. Albert Lee of Harper & Brothers, who wrote "Tommy Toddles," "Track Athletics in Detail," "The Knave of Hearts," and "Four of a Fortune." The identity of names caused the reviewers some confusion when "The Key to the Holy House" was first published. The author of the latter is an Englishman, the son of a Bristol merchant. His early education was intended to fit him for the Wesleyan ministry. He had a brilliant university career, particularly in the sciences and in history, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He is now pastor of the Congregational Church in Windsor, where he has received several marks of favor from her Majesty the Queen.

"Francis Parkman, the historian," recently remarked Mr. E. S. Van Zile, whose "With Sword and Crucifix" is being published with growing success by Harper & Brothers, "will prove to be a gold mine to the American story tellers of the future. Gilbert Parker, Mrs. Catherwood, and others have already profited by the inspiration that lurks between the covers of his too few volumes. I firmly believe that the American historical romance is not a fad, but a fixture. The more romantic the achievements of to-day, the greater will be the interest in every feature of our National past." Speaking of "With Sword and Crucifix," he said: "The tale had its origin in a half page of Mr. Parkman's 'La Salle.' I had never written historical romance, and, while I felt the inspiration of an incident lightly touched upon by Parkman, I realized that a large amount of drudgery was necessary to give the story I had in mind its necessary resemblance. I began investigations connected with the Mississippi sun worshippers, and, as I pursued my studies, my tale developed itself."

So it seems that the hollow tree story concerning the young Japanese author Adachi Kennosuke, whose 'Iroka" is to come from the press of the Doubleday & McClure Company, Feb. 22, must be consigned to the realm of fiction with the author's tales of his own Japan. According to some one, who says he knows him, Mr. Kennosuke doesn't dwell in a hut built around a hollow tree, or in a hollow tree, neither does he sell Japanese curios for a living. Mr. Kennosuke, nevertheless, is an interesting fellow all the same. According to our informant, he is a son of a well-to-do Japanese in middle life. In youth he fell under the influence of a Methodist missionary, and was finally sent to this country to be educated. In due time he was graduated from Vanderbilt University, and is now a practicing lawyer in Los Angeles, Cal. One of his most intimate friends is Capt. Flash, who was at one time on Gen. Wheeler's staff in the Confederate Army. Besides his law practice, Mr. Kennosuke occupies his time with writing book reviews for several California papers. He has also found time to write the collection of Japanese tales above noted.

Mr. Theodore De Vinne, who is compiling a volume of artistic title pages for the Grolier Club, has secured the permission of Harper & Brothers to place in the collection the title page of the Netherlands Edition (seventeen volumes) of "The Writings of John Lothrop Motley," published by this house. This page is an admirable example of modern rubricated work on imperial Japan paper.

Dr. Andrew Balfour, the English author and scientist, is making a specialty of typhus fever, and expects shortly to leave London for South Africa, to direct the treatment of the typhus cases that are rapidly multiplying in the British Army at the seat of war. One of the interesting features of his new novel, "Vengeance Is Mine," announced for immediate publication by the New Amsterdam Book Company, is the frontispiece. This is a reproduction in color of R. Caton Woodville's famous painting depicting the scene at Waterloo, when Wellington is said to have given the command, "Up, Guards, and at Them!"

How near F. H. Spearman has come to the truth in his "Nerve of Foley, and Other Railroad Stories," just published by Harper & Brothers, may be judged from a letter that the author recently wrote from his home in Wheaton, Ill., to a friend in the East. He said: "The tales are taken so closely from facts that they might almost serve as reports from the Superintendent's office. Yet there is considerable imagination in them, too—the composite part. For instance, the McWilliams Special was, in fact, the Mahan Special from Chicago to Denver, though I did not know how near I had run to the real name until after the printing when 'Bucks' told me. Indeed, so close were the coincidences that after I made up my fictitious schedule for the McWilliams's and submitted it to 'Bucks,' it was so nearly identical with his own that he declined to change a figure. I was originally five minutes slow on the total run of 1,026 miles; yet I cannot claim ever to have signed a train order. The Mahan Special did take a man to the bedside of his dying son in Denver. * * * As to 'Bucks,' he is still dispatching on the West End; I had a new story from him last week. He did save the passenger train, No. 59, just as I have tried to relate, except that it was done in daylight, and the rails were cut by section men instead of cowboys. The rest is practically all fact."

Literary England a Second at Last.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Thanks to the kindness of a friend in New York I am regularly supplied here in England with a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. I feel I cannot any longer abstain from thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the great delight your columns furnish me. Of course John Bull has (at least in the past) been disposed to poke fun at Brother Jonathan whenever he has asserted his claim to a high position in the world of letters, but with the candor of an Englishman, and as one who desires to see the Anglo-Saxon peoples caressing as brothers, and reading each other's books and admiring each other's art, I must confess that you have the pull of us in the matter of a weekly review, even if your poems and novels are not yet quite on a par with ours. In fact, I know not any paper conducted on similar lines which can provide such a literary treat as yours, no editor more surely in touch with his readers, and no other instance of such friendly intercourse subsisting between subscribers and contributors.

HERBERT HUNT LANGLEY.

Bedford, England, Jan. 23, 1900.

Dutch New York.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. William Hyatt Farrington's letter referring to Hemstreet's "Nooks and Corners of Old New York" in the last SATURDAY'S REVIEW, was no doubt read with care by all your readers who are interested in the city's landmarks and their history. Corrections and information of this kind are very welcome to the increasing numbers that are studying local lore.

In the same spirit, I would call attention to Mr. Charles B. Todd's "Brief History of the City of New York." It essays, primarily, to instruct the young, but while, as to style, treatment, and animated narrative, it is worthy of high praise, it often misinforms us.

He repeatedly refers to the Dutch possessions in America as New Netherlands. The old maps designate the land as Nieuw Nederlandt, and, as John Fiske says, to speak of it in the plural is "to commit a solecism."

The King's Farm and the Duke's Farm (Page 74) are hopelessly confused. As a matter of fact, they both refer to the same tract of land, namely, the Company's Farm, (Fulton to Chambers Street,) and the Anneke Jans property north of it. Merged into one, they became known successively as The Duke's, The King's, and The Queen's Farm. (Manual of the Corporation, 1860.)

The Dutch flag (Page 78) is described as blue, white, and orange. This is an error; the colors after the death of William II. were blue, white, and red in horizontal stripes.

The execution place of Nathan Hale is located by Mr. Todd in Rutger's Orchard, near the present Division Street. Mr. Kelby, late librarian of the New York Historical Society, showed in 1893 that it was in the vicinity of Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, which is accepted by Prof. Johnston in his careful study of the battle of Harlem Heights.

ALBERT ULMANN.

New York, Dec. 30, 1899.

"Aunt Nabby."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I accept the polite invitation at the end of your article entitled "Women Among Humorists." Permit me to mention and commend a book published in Boston several years ago, entitled "Aunt Nabby," which certainly stamps the author, Mrs. Lizzie P. Evans-Hansell, as a humorist of distinguished quality.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes said it was "a book of rare humor, so rounded as to hurt no feelings," and Elbridge Streeter Brooks said it was "fun all the way through." Yours truly,

L. M. LAWSON.

New York, Jan. 25, 1900.

THE PUBLISHERS' POINT OF VIEW.

THE "on approval" department is about the most interesting branch of our work, probably because it touches readers who write to us directly. This department sends any of our books to any reader anywhere, pays the postage or express, and waits for its payment until the book is examined and accepted. The question is a constant one: "How can you trust people indiscriminately?" In reply we can only say that we wish the number of customers who send "on approval" orders was 150,000 instead of 15,000. Will you add your name to the list? We have a new portrait catalogue for mail order customers which we shall be glad to forward on request. This department has its own favorites, and often quite different from the trade's. Just now people are writing for:

(a) "The Professor's Daughter," by Miss Farquhar, which increased the sale of *The Saturday Evening Post* 15,000 copies when it appeared as a serial. It gives a characterization of a new figure in fiction, Ol Peckham, so admirably that, says one of the chief editors of the country, it would sell 50,000 copies "if properly pushed." We wish we knew how to "properly push" it. Price, $1.25.

(b) "Dracula," a grim novel of the Vampire, (by Bram Stoker, now in this country with Irving, whose manager he is), has been republished as a serial in a daily newspaper, and this has started the presses on a second edition, while half a million people perhaps are reading it serially. Price, $1.50.

(c) "The Butterfly Book" is "a great seller" through the mails. All the butterfly collectors have it now, and its mission has been extended to the making of collectors. It is better than Edwards' great $75.00 work and costs $3.00 net. The author, Dr. W. J. Holland, is the owner of the Edwards butterfly collection, and the surprisingly beautiful colored plates present 1,000 species in exact fac simile, the most perfect achievement of color-photography to date.

* * *

MANY of the booksellers who each took a hundred or more copies of Frank Norris' new novel, "A Man's Woman," published last Saturday, have come back for more already—notably the American News Co., always careful buyers, who purchased 100 Saturday, and Wednesday took 150 more.

* * *

A LETTER just received from Mr. W. T. Stead of London says that "The Future of War," by M. Bloch, (which has been mentioned in this column before,) has been increasing its sale in England since it has become known that the Boers use it as a text book, and a new binding in khaki gives it a military look. The brief paragraph in last Saturday's *Times* did finally start some orders and inquiries, but book advertising must exhaust all the stock in the book stores—and more—before the publishers hear from it. Thinking people will yet come to read this book; it has found its place in the "war room" of the White House and the Secretary's office of the War Department.

* * *

Any of our books sent on approval.

DOUBLEDAY & McCLURE CO.,
34 Union Sq. East, New York.

THACKERAY.

Recollections Gleaned and Edited Largely from "Glances Back Through Seventy Years," by the Late Henry Vizetelly.

Early in 1843 my father, the late Henry Vizetelly, received from Mr. Nickesson, the publisher, who succeeded Fraser, the founder of the magazine bearing his name, a letter of introduction to William Makepeace Thackeray, whose services he wished to engage as art and literary critic on The Pictorial Times, once a formidable rival to The Illustrated London News.

At that time Thackeray lived over a store in Jermyn Street, eight or ten doors from Regent Street, in London. On knocking at the private door a typical lodging-house maid-of-all-work answered, and ushered my father up three stories, then, presenting his card, bade him enter a scantily furnished room, with a low ceiling and bare walls, where sat "a tall, slim individual between thirty and thirty-five years of age"—W. M. Thackeray. He was clad in a dressing gown of decided Parisian cut, and rose with a smile from a small table near the window to receive his visitor.

At that time Thackeray had already published the "Yellowplush Papers," "The Great Hoggarty Diamond," "The Paris Sketch Book," and "The Irish Sketch Book." The room he occupied was furnished with plain rush-seated chairs, a painted iron bedstead, and a table, on one end of which stood a frugal breakfast—a cup of chocolate and some dry toast. Gathered in a heap at the other end were a number of papers, several copies of "Fraser," and some writing material.

Losing no time to state the object of his visit, my father explained that he desired to engage Mr. Thackeray "to write on art, to review such books as he might fancy, and to contribute an occasional article on the opera." For the work, which entailed the furnishing of two printed columns of copy each week, Mr. Thackeray was to receive three guineas, and so satisfied was he with the rate of remuneration offered him that he expressed himself willing to sign an engagement for life on these terms. Thackeray's work for The Pictorial Times consisted of letters on art unions signed Michael Angelo Titmarsh and notices of the Royal Academy and Water Color Society's exhibitions. He also reviewed Macaulay's "Essays" and Disraeli's "Coningsby" for the paper.

But his connection with the paper was not a long one, for soon after he set out on a tour to Egypt, and his contributions to The Pictorial Times ceased, chiefly because Henry Vizetelly had sold his interest in the paper to Mr. Spottiswoode, the printer and founder of the firm of Eyre & Spottiswoode, the Queen's printers.

When Thackeray returned he offered to Messrs. Chapman & Hall, publishers, the manuscript of his "Journey from Cornhill to Cairo," and accepting it, they turned it over to the Vizetelly Brothers to print, my father and my uncle having gone into partnership as printers.

By oversight, in the transfer of The Pictorial Times to Mr. Spottiswoode, Mr. Thackeray had not been paid before he set out for Cairo for his review of "Coningsby" that appeared in the paper. So on his return he lost no time to remind my father of the fact, which he did in the following:

Why doesn't the P. T. pay up? Rate Keys [the publisher] for not sending on my cheque. I had more than half a mind to post the holder of Queen Vic.'s patent as a defaulter at the top of Cheops's Pyramid for the information of future gadders about. The vigilant old centuries which look down so inquisitively would have blinked their weary eyes at the exposure.

Thackeray's estimate of "Coningsby," in which he referred particularly to its author, showing his contempt for the affectedness and coxcombicalities of Disraeli, has not yet been embodied in any edition of his works. It is worth reprinting here if only for its keen-wittedness and irony:

If this book do not become popular, what other novel has a chance? "Coningsby" possesses all the happy elements of popularity. It is personal, it is witty, it is sentimental, it is outrageously fashionable, charmingly malicious, exquisitely novel, seemingly very deep, but in reality very easy of comprehension, and admirably absurd; for you do not only laugh at the personages whom the author holds up to ridicule, but you laugh at the author, too, whose coxcombries are incessantly amusing. They are quite unlike the vapid cool coxcombries of an English dandy, they are picturesque, wild, and outrageous; and as the bodily D'Israeli used to be seen some years ago about town arrayed in green velvet inexpressibles, with a gold stripe down the seams, an ivory cane, and for what we know, a peacock's feather in his hat, D'Israeli, the writer, in like manner assumes a magnificence never thought of by our rigid Northern dandies; and astonishes by a luxury of conceit which is quite Oriental. He paints his own portrait in this book in the most splendid fashion; it is the queerest in the whole queer gallery of likenesses; he appears as the greatest philosopher, the greatest poet, the greatest horseman, the greatest statesman, and the greatest roué in the world; with all the qualities of Pitt, and Byron, and Burke, and the great Mr. Widdicombe of Batty's Amphitheatre. Perhaps one is reminded of the last-named famous individual more than any other.

The book has kept the town in talk for a whole week past. The circulating libraries are dunned for copies; the volumes are snatched off the tables at the club reading rooms, and everybody recognizes everybody's portrait. The chief character of the book after the author's own is that of the late Marquis of Hertford, here figuring under the title of the Marquis of Monmouth; his friend, Lord Eskdale, is no other than Lord Lonsdale; Lord John Manners appears as Lord Sydney, and the house of the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir is recognized by everybody in the novel under its title of Beaumanoir; above all there is the great character of Rigby, in which the Right Hon. John Wilson Joker is shown up in such a way as must make him happy in his retirement to find that all the world is so amused by him.

The way in which all the newspapers have extracted the passages relative to Mr. Wilson Joker is quite curious. The Chronicle began on Monday; on Wednesday, The Times charitably followed; on Thursday, The Post gave the selfsame extracts, so that by this time every newspaper reader in the British Empire has perused the history of Mr. Rigby, and knows how he writes slashing articles against women for preference, and how convenient a friend he is to a great man. A better portrait of a parasite has never been written since Juvenal's days, and we can fancy that even ages hence people will read this book as a singular picture of manners and society in our times. * * *

What person is there, in town or country, from the Squire down to the lady's maid, who will not be anxious to peruse a work in which the secrets of high life are so exposed? In all the fashionable novels ever published there is nothing so piquant or so magnificently genteel. Every politician, too, will read it with avidity—the details are so personal. Whigs and Conservatives are abused with equal bitterness and truth, that in consideration of the manner in which his neighbor is attacked, a man of either party will pardon the onslaught made on his own friends. * * *

Although "From Cornhill to Cairo" has been reprinted many times by many printers since its first edition, it still contains a reference to my father's work as its first printer, near the beginning of Chapter X., in a reference to the Bay of Glaucus, which Thackeray entered Sept. 26, "on the first steamboat that ever disturbed its beautiful waters. You can't put down in prose that delicious episode of natural poetry; it ought to be done in a symphony full of sweet melodies and swelling harmonies; or sung in a strain of clear crystal iambics, such as Milnes knows how to write. A mere map drawn in words gives the mind no notion of that exquisite nature. What do mountains become in type, or rivers in Mr. Vizetelly's best brevier?"

Because Thackeray accepted a free passage to Egypt from the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, he roused the ire of Carlyle, who, according to Gavan Duffy, "compared the transaction to the practice of a blind fiddler going to and fro on a penny ferryboat in Scotland and playing tunes to the passengers for halfpence."

Although the author of many striking pen pictures, Thackeray was well aware of his lack of technical skill as an artist. This will be seen from the accompanying letter, which he wrote my father at the time he was preparing the illustrations for "Mrs. Perkins's Ball."

Dear Sir: I return the drawings after making a few alterations in them. Present Mr. Titmarsh's compliments to your talented young man, and say M. A. T. would take it as a favour if he would kindly confine his improvements to the Mulligans and Mrs. Perkins's other guests' extremities. In your young gentleman's otherwise praiseworthy corrections of my vile drawings, a certain je ne sais quoi, which I flatter myself exists in the original sketches, seems to have given him the slip, and I have tried in vain to recapture it. Somehow I prefer my own Nuremberg dolls to Mr. Thwaites's superfine wax models. Yours, W. M. T.

From the constant contact with Thackeray that the printing of his books entailed, my father became somewhat intimate with him, and found him in his artistic tastes almost as fastidious as John Ruskin.

One afternoon, when he called at the Vizetelly printery in Peterborough Court, he carried a small parcel with him, which he opened to show two drawings for the page plates of the first number of "Vanity Fair." Tied in with them was the manuscript of the earlier part of the work, to which he had often made reference, speaking particularly of the quaint character of Chiswick Mall, near where my father lived. At the time Mr. Thackeray said he intended to offer the manuscript and sketches to Bradbury & Evans, a prominent firm of printer publishers, whose present representatives are the owners and publishers of Punch. Less than half an hour after leaving Peterborough Court, Thackeray returned, his face beaming gleefully, and said: "Bradbury & Evans accepted so readily that I am deuced sorry I didn't ask them another tenner. I am certain they would have given it." He then explained that he had fixed the price at 50 guineas for each part, including thirty-two pages of printed matter, two etchings, and the initial letters at the commencement of the chapters. He figured the text at 25 shillings a page, and the two etchings at 6 guineas each, and he threw in the initials for the beginning of the chapters.

That the manuscript of "Vanity Fair" was hawked around and rejected by publisher after publisher is mere fable, and no record has yet been found of its having been offered to any but one, who accepted it on sight, and then had only the first part for nothing, but that was written at the time of sale and Bradbury & Evans bought the book on the mere knowledge of its character which they derived solely from the conversation they had with the author during the brief interview with him. In fact, on my father's authority, the remainder of the work was written under pressure from the printer and not infrequently the "copy" was dashed off while the printer's boy was waiting for it in the hall at Young Street. This appears to have been a common occurrence with much of Thackeray's monthly work, and it is surprising that, produced under such pressure, it proved so thoroughly good.

When Cham, the celebrated French caricaturist, whose personal name was De Noé, came to England, about the time "Vanity Fair" was in progress, Thackeray "discovered" him, and anxious that Cham should meet a few of his friends, he wrote my father as follows:

Young Street, Thursday.

Dear H. V.: I have discovered Cham in Salisbury Square—in what I fancy was Pamela-Richardson's old house, and he is to breakfast in Young Street on Sunday. Please be of the party, as there are only you and your brother whom de Noé knows over here that I can ask to meet him. The hour, 11, will admit the devout attending early matins. I have asked Huggins, [of The Times,] Tom Taylor, Dickie D., [Doyle,] and Leech, but neither Mark [Lemon] nor Jerrold. Young Douglas, if asked, would most likely not come, but if he did he'd take especial care that his own effulgence should obscure all lesser lights. Cham's included. Yours, W. M. THACKERAY.

One of Thackeray's weaknesses was a hankering after admiration of women. He made no secret of it, and often openly confessed it, and when he obtained it would be almost childishly vain. More than once he sent to our office drawings on wood which he would wrap up in letters received by him from such of his feminine correspondents, "who," as my father aptly puts it, "at times allowed their admiration to wander somewhat indiscreetly beyond the range of his books."

Thackeray delighted in assisting young men, and would often invite them to his house. He took great pleasure in encouraging them, and they frequently were guests at his dinner table. After one of these occasions he remarked of several young writers, who paid scant attention to their personal appearance, hoping his words would reach the ears for which they were intended: "They are all capital fellows, but wouldn't be a whit the worse for cleaner shirts."

Seldom did Thackeray allow himself to say unkind things of any one, but his dislike for Douglas Jerrold, especially for the latter's democratic ideas, he could not conceal. Noticing Jerrold's inscription in a book he had presented "To the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, K. G., K. C. B., &c.," he exclaimed: "This is the sort of style in which your rigid, uncompromising radical always toadies the great." Jerrold thought Thackeray cranky, and used to say: "I have known Thackeray eighteen years, and I don't know him yet." When he heard of the great success that came to a newspaper under Jerrold's editorship Thackeray expressed his gladness in these terms: "I am quite pleased with myself at finding myself pleased at men getting on in the world."

There are many incidents that I could relate concerning the author of "Vanity Fair," with whom my father was intimate till his death, notably the quarrel he had with Edmund Yates, which resulted in the withdrawal of Yates from the Garrick Club, but this is too long to be told here, and, besides, is "quite another story."

FRANK H. VIZETELLY.

Striking Comments from Mr. Dickson on Mr. Spielmann's Recent Book.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It appears from Mr. Spielmann's new book that his "documentary authority" is not as excensive as had heretofore been supposed, as it only extends from No. 79 to No. 377, or from January, 1843, to Sept. 30, 1848. Thackeray certainly contributed to twenty-four, and possibly twenty-five, of the Punch volumes, and Mr. Spielmann does not now claim that his "documentary authority" covers more than eleven and a half volumes. Mr. Spielmann in his bibliography extends this period to the twenty-eighth volume, but as all the items he notes there actually belong to the twenty-seventh, we are willing to believe that the printer and proofreader were at fault rather than the author. Still such slips in an authoritative bibliography are annoying.

How authentic Mr. Spielmann's "documentary authority" may be we must, of course, depend upon Mr. Spielmann to inform us, and our faith must be a bit shaken when he tells us (p. 164) that it is difficult to determine the authorship of "War Between the Press and the Bar," as "in the editor's own book there is confusion on this point, the article being entered to both" Perceval Leigh and Thackeray. So falls another idol, shattered in its own temple, by the hand, too, of its own high priest, and the dogma of the inerrancy of the editor of Punch must be finally and forever given up.

Unfortunately, too, we find that Mr. Spielmann the editor does not always agree with Mr. Spielmann the bibliographer. Thus we find on Page 112 a reference by the editor to Thackeray's article on a "Historical Parallel," which the bibliographer assures us was called a "Historic Parallel," and again on Page 153, the editor tells why Thackeray would not send his fictitious son, "Gustavus Frederic," to Trinity College, which name the bibliographer complacently changes to "Gustavus Adolphus," doubtless led astray by some hazy recollections of the schoolroom; but, nevertheless Thackeray's crediion was not named for the hero King of Sweden. It may be noted that in both these cases the bibliographer blundered, and it is to be hoped that the editor will give him a bad quarter of an hour the first opportunity.

On referring to "Meditations on Solitude," Mr. Spielmann states that "except a reference later on to 'Beulah Spa' and 'The New Forward Movement,' I do not propose to deal with any unreprinted pieces which have been previously identified," (p. 174,) apparently oblivious to the fact that all of these three pieces had been reprinted in full in Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s edition of Thackeray's Works, Boston, 1889. (Vol. 21, pp. 127, 130, 131, 134, 263, 267.) Again, later on, (pp. 250, 259,) he prints copious extracts from the two "Letters to a Nobleman Visiting Ireland," thus disclosing his ignorance of the fact that these pieces also had been reprinted in the same volume referred to above. (pp. 276, 280, 281, 284.)

For some occult and unannounced reason Mr. Spielmann refuses to note, either as editor or bibliographer, any of the numerous sketches contributed by Thackeray to Punch as illustrations for printed matter not his own. He does, however, reproduce, as a strange and weird novelty, the "Horrid Tragedy in Private Life," apparently oblivious to the fact that it had been already reprinted in The Strand Magazine, February, 1899, Page 78.

Mr. Spielmann's claims to priority of discovery on many of the items included in his bibliography are amusing in the light of their literary history. In the introduction to his bibliography he says, "Those items which have never before been identified, and which are fully dealt with in the body of this book, are printed in italics." Let us examine a few of those items.

1. "The Legend of Jawbrahim-Heraudee" was certainly not first identified in this book of Mr. Spielmann. In his own "History of Punch," 1895, Page 308, the item is referred to, and in The Strand Magazine, February, 1899, Page 71, the cut was reproduced and a portion of the text printed in fac simile. Moreover, the cut was again reprinted in The Critic, May, 1899, Page 406, and finally this item appears in the bibliography appended to Mr. Melville's "Life of Thackeray," 1899.

2. "The Assumption of Aristocracy" is included in the list of new discoveries and reprinted in the body of the book, although Mr. Spielmann had seen it reproduced in The Critic, May, 1899, Page 409, and had commented charmingly thereon.

3. He claims priority of discovery in the "Academy Exhibition," although Edward Fitzgerald had identified it in one of his letters, (I., Page 130,) 1889, and a portion of the text had been reprinted in The Critic, May, 1899, Pp. 412, 413.

4. "A Hint for Moses" had been reprinted in part, with both illustrations, in The Critic, June, 1899 Pp. 500, 501.

5. "A Case of Real Distress" was referred to, and the sketch reproduced in The Critic, June, 1899, Page 502, having been identified by Mr. Spielmann himself in his "History of Punch," 1895, Page 191.

6. "The Ascot Cup Day" was also identified in the 1895 volume, (pages 314, 315,) reprinted in The Critic, June, 1899, page 503, and appears also in Mr. Melville's list.

7. "The Stags—A Drama of To-day," which Mr. Spielmann reproduces on page 171, had already been reprinted in The Critic, June, 1899, page 505.

8. The "Sonnick" which Mr. Spielmann also reprints in full in this volume, had by the same token been previously reproduced in The Critic, June, 1899, page 507.

9. "A Seasonable Word on Railways" was also identified in The Critic, June, 1899, pages 507, 508.

10. "John Jones's Remonstrance" was referred to as by Thackeray in Mr. Spielmann's volume in 1895, (page 225,) and in The Critic, June, 1899, page 508.

11. "A New Naval Drama" had been pointed out as probably by Thackeray, and the illustrations as certainly by him, by Mr. Sturges, in The Century, June, 1880, page 268, and the two illustrations were reproduced, and the text quoted from, for the first time, in The Critic, June, 1899, page 510.

12. The "Meeting Between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali" was duly identified, the sketch reproduced, and the text quoted from, in The Critic, June, 1899, page 511.

13. "The Heavies," reproduced by Mr. Spielmann on page 198, had already appeared in The Critic for July, 1899, page 512.

14. "What's Come to the Clubs?" Mr. Spielmann refers to specifically as "Thackeray's next unidentified contribution," calmly ignoring the fact that the article had been reprinted entire in The Critic, July, 1899, pages 600-602, with all three of the sketches. Mr. Spielmann prints but an extract from the text, and only one of the sketches.

15. "The Household Brigade" Mr. Spielmann also includes in the same list, giving the three sketches and quoting less than two lines of the text. The full text and all the sketches had been reprinted in The Critic, July, 1899, Pages 604, 605.

16. "The Cambridge Address to Prince Albert," which Mr. Spielmann also claims by right of discovery, had already been identified in 1883, in Mr. Vizetelly's "Glances Back Through Seventy Years," (I., page 314,) where a portion of the text is quoted.

17. "The Excitement in Belgravia" is noted also in Mr. Melville's list, 1899.

This list might be further extended, and could have been increased almost indefinitely, had not Mr. Spielmann, by his peculiar literary methods, succeeded in keeping the track clear for his book, and playing the black spider to The Critic's Miss Muffet.

Although many items which should appear in any bibliography of Thackeray which makes any claim to completeness are not to be found in Mr. Spielmann's list, I will take only sufficient space at this time to call attention to two surprising omissions. From the beginning to the end of his book he fails to notice Thackeray's well-known verses on "Abd-el-Kader at Toulon," which appeared in Punch for Jan. 15, 1848, (Volume 14, Page 14,) quite within the limits of his "documentary authority." How can he claim that his bibliography is "absolutely complete as to the ground it covers" unless he would have us believe that the reprinting of those verses was a mistake in judgment of a "tactless and injudicious" editor? Or that the vaunted "documentary authority" does not credit this item to Thackeray's pen?

The other case cannot be open to these doubts, but shows a clear difference of opinion between Mr. Spielmann and Mr. Thackeray himself as to what constitutes good literature. "Waiting at the Station" appeared in Punch for March 9, 1850, (Volume 18, Pages 92 and 93,) and was reprinted in "Prize Novelists," &c., New York, 1853.

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Pages 233-342. Under Mr. Thackeray's own direction it was included in the Miscellanies, London, 1855, Volume 2, Pages 336-341, and finally found a lodgment in the works in 1869, Volume 15, Pages 342-347. Now why does Mr. Spielmann omit this essay from his bibliography? Thackeray certainly wrote it, as we have his own testimony to that effect, and then, too, he thought well enough of it to regrint it in his lifetime. Why should Mr. Spielmann differ with Mr. Thackeray on such a point?

As it is not always possible to tell with certainty where Thackeray leaves off and Spielmann begins, might it not be as well, in the event of a second edition of this volume being called for, to print these two great authors separately, each in a volume by himself, so that those who preferred Spielmann might get Spielmann pure and unadulterated?

FREDERICK S. DICKSON.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30, 1900.

Miss Johnston's "To Have and to Hold."*

Whether or not Miss Mary Johnston becomes the peer of those authors with whom she has ranged herself as a portrayer of noble natures stirred to noble action is perhaps uncertain until her powers have undergone further trial. Still, the success of her first unheralded story, "Prisoners of Hope," was at least equal to that of the first book of many famous authors, and the very large demand for The Atlantic Monthly since the appearance of her serial story, "To Have and to Hold," justifies the most favorable expectation. The March number will contain the closing chapters, and their ending is happy, the author not having cared to repeat the experiment tried in "Prisoners of Hope." The tale in book form is being published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The background of the story is the solemn and silent primeval Virginian forest, haunted by the noiseless and sullen Indian, hating and despising the paleface invader for whose destruction he yearned, and to whom he was a fathomless mystery. The time is the reign of Opechancanough, while the brother of Pocahontas yet went to and fro among the folk whom his sister had loved, while Rolfe still lived, and wielded an influence of which he but dimly apprehended the sources, and while stout George Yeardley in the colony, and sagacious Edwyn Sandys in the kingdom, strove for the weal of His Most Gracious Majesty's lieges, in his fifth realm, Virginia.

The hero, Ralph Percy, wedded to a lady who came in disguise with the company of maids sent over in 1621 as wives for the colonists, is of the type that conquers the wilderness and subdues the savage. The lady, his true mate if at liberty to be herself, is made wayward and capricious by being set in a false position, besides being in sore peril from the pursuit of Carnal, and from foes even more unscrupulous than he. The contest between the husband and the King's favorite continues undecided for months, but ends happily with the wedded lovers floating home.

Broad between its blackening shores stretched the James, mirroring the bloom of the west, the silver star, the lights upon the Esperance. Aboard her the mariners were singing, and their song of the sea floated over the water to us sweetly and like a love song. We passed the ship unhailed, and glided on to the haven where we would be. The singing behind us died away, but the song in our hearts kept on. All things die not; while the soul lives, love lives; the song may be now gay, now plaintive, but it is deathless.

This happiness follows a time of black despair, a time when Percy deems that both his wife and his friend, the minister, lie dead in the forest and searches for them, coming at last to a place where it was darker, colder, stiller.

The soundless stream was bright no longer; the golden sunshine that had lain upon the earth was all gathered up; the earth was dark and smooth and bare, with not a flower; the tree trunks were many and straight and tall. Above were no longer brown branch and blue sky, but a deep and sombre green, thick woven, keeping out the sunlight like a pall.

There is a wonderful pirate episode in the middle of the story, with its glowing description of tropic sea and shore, and its threefold duel, of which Mr. Howard Pyle has made a picture for the book form of the story. It will also have other illustrations by E. B. Thompson, Emlen McConnell, and A. W. Belts, and a dedication "To the Memory of my Mother." It is safe to predict such a sale for the book as is deserved by the author's immense improvement in style and in method, and by her repeated choice of the better part in fiction, that of describing real men and women, not puppets. Good and bad, her characters live—Ralph, Jocelyn, Diccon—poor Diccon!—Jeremy Sparrow, Carvel, and the Black Death, his ministering demon, are not to be forgotten.

*TO HAVE AND TO HOLD. By Mary Johnston. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Books Received.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

HOW ENGLAND SAVED EUROPE. The Story of the Great War. 1793-1815. By W. H. Fitchett. With portraits, fac similes, and plans. In four volumes. Volumes II. and III. 12mo. Pp. viii.-326. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE TRANSVAAL OUTLOOK. With maps. By Albert Shickney. 8vo. Pp. 106. Paper.

THE APOSTOLIC AGE. Its Life, Doctrine, Worship, and Polity. By James Vernon Bartlet. 12mo. Pp. xliv.-542. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

DEMOCRACY AND EMPIRE. With studies of their psychological, economic, and moral foundations. By Franklin Henry Giddings. 8vo. Pp. x.-363. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THOMAS PAINE. By Ellery Sedgwick. The Beacon Biographies. Edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe. 18mo. Pp. xv.-150. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

THE GROWTH AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE BRITISH COLONIES. 1837-1897. By the Rev. William Parr Greswell. The Victorian Era Series. 12mo. Pp. 253. London: Blackie & Son. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

SHAKESPEARE: THE MAN. An attempt to find traces of the dramatist's character in his dramas. By Goldwin Smith. 16mo. Pp. 60. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 75 cents.

THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Drawn from original sources and containing many speeches, letters, and telegrams hitherto unpublished. By Ida M. Tarbell. In two volumes. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-426. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $5.

THE LIFE OF WELLINGTON. The Restoration of the Martial Power of Great Britain. By the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell. With maps, battle plans, and photogravures. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp. xxvi.-405. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $11.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. In the City of New York. Its design and another decade of its history. With a sketch of the life and public services of Charles Butler. By G. L. Prentiss. 8vo. Pp. viii.-576. Asbury Park, N. J.: M. W. & C. Pennypacker.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE; or, The False Christ of 1866. An examination of the origin, animus, claims, philosophical absurdities, medical fallacies, &c. By William F. McCorkle. 12mo. Pp. 321. Richmond, Va.: The Presbyterian Committee of Publication. $1.25.

THE CHRISTIAN AND CIVIC ECONOMY OF LARGE TOWNS. By Thomas Chalmers. Abridged, with an introduction by Charles R. Henderson. 12mo. Pp. xi.-350. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

LECTURES TO MIXED CONGREGATIONS. By the Rev. F. G. Lentz. 12mo. Pp. 176. New York: Christian Press Association Publishing Company, 54 Barclay Street.

THE SOCIAL MEANING OF MODERN RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS IN ENGLAND. Being the Ely lectures of 1899. By Thomas C. Hall. 12mo. Pp. xv.-283. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

PURITAN PREACHING IN ENGLAND. A Study of Past and Present. By John Brown. 12mo. Pp. 290. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE PRINCIPLES OF BIOLOGY. By Herbert Spencer. 12mo. Pp. xii.-663. In two volumes. Volume II. Revised and enlarged edition. 8vo. Pp. xii.-663. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

RECENT ADVANCES IN ASTRONOMY. By Alfred H. Fison. The Victorian Era Series. 12mo. Pp. vi.-242. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

POETRY.

THE HOUSE OF A HUNDRED LIGHTS. By Frederic Ridgely Torrence. 16mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.

THE MOUNTAINEER'S DAUGHTER AND OTHER SHORT POEMS. By Thomas Parker Moffat. Small 4to. Published by the author. (Paper.)

TALIESIN, A MASQUE. By Richard Hovey. Launcelot and Guenevere Series. A poem in dramas. 16mo. Pp 58. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.

NEW EDITIONS.

AT START AND FINISH. By William Lindsay. 16mo. Pp. 256. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

SELECTIONS FROM LE SAGE'S GIL BLAS. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by W. U. Vreeland. 16mo. Pp. xxvii.-166. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

ROSALIND. A Novel. By Thomas Lodge. 24mo. Pp. 192. Cassell's National Library. London and New York: Cassell & Co. 10 cents. Paper.

FICTION.

A MAN'S WOMAN. By Frank Norris. 12mo. Pp. 286. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. $1.50.

BY THE MARSHES OF MINAS. By Charles G. D. Roberts. 12mo. Pp. v.-285. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. $1.25.

THE GENTLEMAN PENSIONER. A Romance of the Year 1569. By Albert Lee. 12mo. Pp. viii.-351. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

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WITH SWORD AND CRUCIFIX. By Edward S. Van Zile. 12mo. Pp. iv.-298. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE WOOLETT PAPERS. By A. Wellington Woolett. 12mo. Pp. 231. New York: 50 Exchange Place. The Trademark Record.

THE UNDOING OF JOHN BREWSTER. By Lady Mabel Howard. 12mo. Pp. 315. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

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STORIES FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS. Selected by Adam Singleton. Appleton's Home Reading Books. 12mo. Pp. xxi.-248. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 65 cents.

HISTORICAL TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE. By A. T. Quiller-Couch. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-435. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

PROSE AND VERSE FOR CHILDREN. By Katharine Pyle. With pictures by the author. 12mo. Pp. 168. New York: American Book Company. 40 cents.

OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM. By Clara Vawter. With illustrations by Will Vawter. 12mo. Pp. 192. Indianapolis, Ind.: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE "LUCKY LITTLE ENTERPRISE," and Her Successors in the United States Navy. 1776-1900. By F. Stanhope Hill. 12mo. Pp. 26. Published by the author, Boston, Mass.

CHARLES KINGSLEY AND THE CHRISTIAN SOCIAL MOVEMENT. By Charles William Stubbs. The Victorian Era Series. 12mo. Pp. viii.-190. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

THE FREE TRADE MOVEMENT AND ITS RESULTS. By G. Armitage-Smith. The Victorian Era Series. 12mo. Pp. viii.-244. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

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PRINCIPLES OF ARCHITECTURAL COMPOSITION: An Attempt to Order and Phrase Ideas Which Have Hitherto Been Only Felt by the Instinctive Taste of Designers. By John Beverly Robinson. With an introduction by Russell Sturgis. 8vo. Pp. 135. New York: The Architectural Record Company.

FROM POT CLOSET TO PALAIS ROYAL; or, How a Tired Housekeeper Went to Europe. By Mary V. Littell. 12mo. Pp. viii.-119. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. Paper.

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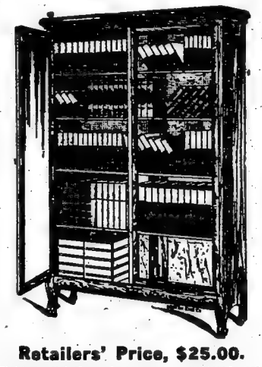

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Dupin and Sherlock Holmes.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your recent enumeration, in answer to a correspondent, of the titles composing the "Sherlock Holmes" series, causes me to predicate thereon some comment on what promises to become a Dupin-Holmes (or Poe-Doyle) controversy.

Prof. William P. Trent, in his annotated edition of some of Poe's "Poems and Tales," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s Riverside Literature Series, Vol. 120, Page 52,) after characterising "The Purloined Letter" as "the most subtly ratiocinative" of Poe's three detective stories, the two others being the "uncanny" "Murders in the Rue Morgue" and the some time "tedious" "Mystery of Marie Roget," remarks:

"The Sherlock Holmes of Dr. Conan Doyle finds his prototype in the Dupin of Poe's three stories, and the celebrated French dramatist Sardou seems to have used 'The Purloined Letter' as the basis of his well-known play 'Pattes de Mouche,' which is known in English as 'A Scrap of Paper.'"

It may be noted incidentally that Poe wrote two other "tales of detection," "The Gold Bug" and "Thou Art the Man," in neither of which, however, does C. Auguste Dupin figure as the detector, who, by the way, a German (Reclam) edition of "The Purloined Letter" transmogrified into "the Chevalier Auguste Dupin."

Less gingerly than Prof. Trent, Mr. Henry Austin, in his prefatory introduction to "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," &c., ("The Raven" edition of Poe's works, R. F. Fenno & Co.,) after referring to numerous imitators who "appropriate" Poe's plots, ideas, and methods to feather their own nests, observes:

"Perhaps the most gaudy example of this kind of freebooter is furnished by Dr. A. Conan Doyle. His alleged detective, Sherlock Holmes, out of whom he has made so undeserved a reputation, will be found, by any one who takes the trouble to compare Holmes's exploits and methods with those of Dupin, about the crudest and most contemptible imitation of a strong original in all literary annals. Not satisfied with taking the general outlines of this character, Dr. Doyle has even reproduced some of the minor incidents of his methods, thereby showing a paucity of invention that would have brought a blush to the cheek of that prince of dime novelists, the late Harlan P. Halsey—'Old Sleuth.' Nor has this English 'man of letters'—limited to the alphabet, surely, he should be!—rested content with such egregious and ridiculous despoliation of the American artist; but, as if to garland his infinite impudence with a fadeless laurel, in one of his tales—or re-tails—he actually endeavors to bluff the reader and critic off the scent by making Sherlock Holmes resent a suggestion from a friend as to the likeness between his methods and those of Poe's Dupin, Holmes asserting airily that Dupin was clumsy and amateurish in comparison with himself.

"There has been but one plagiarist of recent years who merits mention in the same breath with Dr. Doyle. * * * But Mr. Musick"—he of the "Columbian Novels," whole slices of whose dialogue are said to be cribbed from Dickens—"has not yet evinced a determination to decry the sole source of his invention and inspiration. Mr. Musick is but a promising amateur in bibliomaniac burglariousness," implying that Dr. Doyle is an accomplished expert in that fine art.

A rather clever satire on Dr. Doyle's hero is a sketch by Robert Barr, to be found at Pp. 111-123 of his collection of short stories, "The Face and the Mask," (Frederick A. Stokes Company,) beginning:

"I dropped in on my friend Sherlaw Kombs to hear what he had to say about the Pegram mystery. * * * I found him playing the violin, with a look of sweet peace and serenity * * * never noticed on the countenances of those within hearing distance. I knew this expression of seraphic calm indicated that Kombs had been deeply annoyed about something."

The whole story is a neat reductio ad absurdum of Sherlock Holmesism.

The Austin gauntlet having thus been thrown down to, or rather in the face of, Dr. Doyle, his partisans may be expected to enter the arena to deny the allegation and defy the allegator."

New York, Dec. 27, 1899.

M. A. LESSER.

Mr. Harry Walters has recently added to his noted collection in Baltimore the well-known Turner, "St. Michael's Mount," two charming English landscapes by F. R. Lee and John Wilson, respectively; three portraits by Hogarth, a portrait of Charles I. by Cornelius Janssen, and a portrait of Miss Moffat by Sir Michael Shee.

WOMEN HUMORISTS.

The Passing of Professionals, the Man Kind, Included.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It seems to me that the discussion which has been invited in your columns concerning woman's endowment with a sense of humor, leading directly to the quest for an out-and-out woman humorist, is especially timely. "Do women write strictly humorous books—if not why not?"—the question briefly runs. If I might ask your indulgence for the expression of some convictions, which merely come in line with the subject without entering into its discussion, I would like to state why to me it seems timely.

One especially interesting subject for thought in a study of the progress of literature in the past is the consideration of the various forms of its expression that have arisen, taken a distinct style, had a vogue of popularity, and then fallen into disfavor and had written against them—obsolete. One must needs live a generation to witness such a circuity, and to live history even that of books and writers is very likely to give some heartstrings a wrench.

There is little doubt that we have about reached the close of such a sequence, and are about to see, with such emotions as may variously stir us, the passing of the professional humorist, in so far as that title signifies a place of dignity and respect in light literature. However such instances of former days of doom may have reached their fulfillment, this catastrophe within the vision of our own eyes plainly owes its coming to no inherent decadence in the works of the modern humorist. It is not a dying away from inanition, but rather the culmination of a steady, persistent, and adroit aggression on the part of certain critics. There has been no furious onslaught that would rally defenders, up in arms, to the rescue; but a gentle, insinuating, undermining of repute until, presto! the thing was done, and the humorist had no standing at all. What is the offense? Distinctly not a disesteem of humor itself. On the contrary, that is highly approved on condition that it bubbles out at decorous intervals like irrepressible molten lava glowing bright through rifts of the volcano, set off by dull environment. "But a steady flow? No!" declare these critics, and they have well-nigh won their public to the belief that as their own achievement the couplet stands reversed:

> Weep, and the world weeps with you;
> Laugh, and you laugh alone.

How have they accomplished this? It was in one of the upper coal valleys that the methods of skilled operations were on an occasion well exemplified when a little, tight-built Welsh miner, scarcely the size of a schoolboy, was brought over from the "Go-as-you-please" mine to solve the problem of demolishing a granite-hard terrace that must needs be removed in midwinter. Low down at the base of the bank his practiced eye found a little rift where he inserted his pick—his only implement; awhile he worked there without visible result, and then a little chunk fell out. Again down low the insinuating pick went in and in and wormed around, and in a space of time incredibly short that bit of tableland by the lawn assumed the appearance of crackle ware; then suddenly, swiftly, it all lay low, one heap of detached fragments, for all the world as though it had been a veritable humorist and the Welshman a caustic (cutting?) critic. "He found the grain of the thing," quoth Patrick in admiration as he wheeled the typical nuggets of fun to deposit at tasteful intervals along the avenue.

It seems but a brief time ago that the grain of it was found for the entering wedge and this insistence began; that a humorist is without honor in his own country; that his humor breeds but contempt for its originator; that we virtually despise those who make us laugh while we respect those who make us weep. Human author-nature succumbed, and no wonder. Already is one known to vainly wish that he could disassociate himself from his earlier works, and another is bound by a promise to launch none but serious productions in the future. Mark Twain has sworn off, and John Kendrick Bangs has taken the pledge, (limited,) and divers unnamed have, under the lash, snapped the one cord that bound them to their human brotherhood. I, for one, will follow them all yet a while along their new trek, but as I peruse for old friendship's sake "the moral irrefragability of the dignified" or "the psychological dichotomy of special gifts," nothing shall convince me that the writers of these fine efforts did not somehow feel as lonesome in the writing as I do in the reading thereof.

And, further, it was surely some topsy-turvy crotchet that prompted the critics themselves that they should declare a law of regression which rules that "the sins of the children shall be visited on the fathers even unto the third generation."

It was in quiet, unobtrusive garb, worn with the dignity and bearing of a gentleman, that the professional humorist went in and out among us but yet a little while ago. And then the critics up and at him! One painted him with a stripe here, a second put a streak there, another and another bespattered his seemly apparel with motley, fleckered, versi-colored spots, dots, and bars. And then all cried in chorus, "Behold the harlequin! How like to Artemus Ward and John Phoenix!" The ingrates!

* * *

They had their place, and they did their work, these humorists of an epoch past. Who shall take their place and do their work in the time to come?

And this brings us back to the beginning. It is doubtless a wise ordering that men shall instinctively turn to cold statistics as a basis for calculations and conclusions. In the material affairs of the world the census is an all-powerful factor without which economics would speedily become a crippled science. But when to the query: "Does woman posses a sense of humor?" the man makes reply: "Tell me whether the whole race of womankind have produced "x y," or even ten, purely humorous books, and I will give you an exact answer," then we see a serious flaw in his system as applied to feminine psychology, and know that in this case woman's method of reasoning from deduction is superior and the more certain. For she has knowledge at her command that gives her sure grasp of the whole subject.

One may say without fear of contradiction that the average college boy has kept about him at various periods from his first school day: to his senior year from two to five intimates, whose characteristics he knows with infallible certainty, but the individuality of other acquaintances is for the most part to him a sealed book from which he makes no notes for future reference.

The college girl, on the contrary, from first to last meets, touches, and parts again from her 200 to 500 girl associates, and quickly diagnoses as she passes, the inborn traits of each, and stows away the estimate in some corner of her memory, to be drawn out at her later convenience, a fresh unerring prophecy.

Therefore does every woman know as she runs over in thought the characteristics of her special quota of her own sex, that humor, and "the sense of humor," are masculine and feminine endowments in about the ratio of six of one and half a dozen of the other.

Why, then, do not women write books "permeated" with humor?

Because this very system of critical disparagement and obloquy which has recently been used with such telling effect on the humorous writings of men has from time immemorial been existent and applied in full force to all impulse toward such productions by women possessed of the requisite peculiar talent. Such exploitation was strangled in its cradle—a voluntary sacrifice in clear recognition of the otherwise penalty.

Shall, then, the woman thus specially endowed gather together all her gifts of wit and drollery and fun which permeate with sunshine, gladness, and delight everything within her home and social environment and embody them in a creation which shall ever stand for her own personality and name? And this for the delectation and jollity and diversion of whom it may concern?

Or shall she stifle this faculty of creating sustained original humorous character and content herself with giving us the gentle play of humor and occasional flashes of wit with which Gail Hamilton delighted us in the days of old, and whereby Mrs. Sherwood and Kate Sanborn and their kind have brightened many a later hour?—thus thrusting back their rightful work upon those cobblers who have ventured above their last.

I have a suspicion that if the honest opinion of the esteemed TIMES REVIEW could be made available, we should hear an admonition to those inquiring ones, eager to fill a breach, to the effect that the old block-signal system in humor—wherein the little curlicues of red, or yellow, or green degrees of laughter and mirth show plainly when the forward section is clear for the next following to enter—is still the safest and best for the woman of humorous bent.

"But what about that crucial test, those statistical, unwritten books?" they ask. Ah! there lies a snare for their feet, cunningly planned by the iconoclasts and—let us believe—innocently placed by THE TIMES REVIEW. For these eminent ones have reached a predicament which it rejoices me to see. They are in precisely the case of the lawyer (also eminent) who dolefully sighed, "Ah me! so wearied and worried am I with the case of this big estate my brother left me that sometimes, I declare, I almost wish John hadn't died."

Likewise, th's coterie has successfully wrought a demolition, but the rubbish thereof is a burden on its hands. For there are instincts of heredity in its make-up that inspire thrift—perhaps some strain of Pennsylvania Dutch or of New Englander, or may be a little Scotch. Whatever, they have forgotten a certain lesson in that passage in past history when the cruel forest flames swept down from Mackinaw Straits, blinding, scorching, desolating, and left in their wake ruined homes and destitution, creating a class, yclept "the Michigan sufferers"; and how, from East and West, relief supplies were sent by the charitable, and to the merchant's old stock of odd and misfit shoes the housewife turned out the contents of ancient clothespresses, shook out the moths, and filled the boxes. Again and again did such freightage find its way to the common centre, until at last a piteous litany echoed back: "O Lord, send us fire, send us flood, send us famine, if these must needs come; but, oh, we beseech Thee, send us no more old clothes!" Yet now these captious ones stand, holding in perplexity the various mantles of divested humorists left on their hands; of no use to keep, but almost too good to throw away. "Could they be made over," they query, "if a class should be created for their need?" And with hazy ideas that the nap of velvet must run up and that of faced cloth must run down, they consider whether these can be altered and shaped for the wearing of feminine humorists.

This, now, is the burning question: Can these second-hand mantles be successfully fitted into acceptable tailor-made? Wherefore is this discussion timely. S. E. C.

New York, Candlemas Day, 1900.

Says Kate Sanborn Confirms It.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Shades of Sairey Gamp, Mrs. Nickleby, Mrs. Malaprop, and other feminine unconscious humorists! Why, oh, why, should that bright and lively writer Kate Sanborn stultify herself and unconsciously (or was it consciously?) confirm the statement that women have no sense of humor by publishing such a list of alleged funny writers of her own sex as appeared in last Saturday's REVIEW?

Think of the venerable and dignified Lucretia Mott being classed with Artemus Ward and Josh Billings, to say nothing of Miss Sanborn's putting her in a list with Ouida, Aphra Behn, and Mrs. Centlivre! Why, Friend Lucretia (whom I often heard preach when I was a boy) would no more have thought of writing jokes for publication than she would have stood on her head in front of the meeting house.

And Susan B. Anthony, too! I have read many of her speeches and found them sensible and logical, but I failed to discover the side-splitting merriment in them that Kate Sanborn says is there.

And Ouida is a "real woman humorous writer," says bonnie Kate. I have read about a dozen of her books, and in every case found it a five-act Bowery melodrama in the form of a novel, without a single flash of wit or humor.

Now, while Miss Sanborn was about it, why didn't she add Mrs. Hemans's "Hymns," Mrs. Opie "On Lying," (nothing personal intended,) Miss Edgeworth's "Moral Tales," Mrs. Binks's "Cook Book," and Mrs. O'Flaherty on "The Art of Scrubbing Floors"? They are just as roaringly funny as eight-tenths of the works of the authors she enumerates. H.

New York, Jan. 29, 1900.

Classified as Humorous in Libraries.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As examples of broad humor of the quality known as "professional," would not the "Widow Bedott Papers," by F. M. Whitcher, and the various books of Marietta Holley ("Josiah Allen's Wife") be accepted? In the learned and laboriously achieved classification now in use in large libraries they are classified with the books of Mark Twain, Bill Nye, and others of established fame as "humorists." That fact might be more or less convincing to people unable to recognize their real nature, such as the gentleman whose statement is quoted in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 20.

The habitual "making of jokes," as that gentleman elegantly puts it, is apt to be considered somewhat of an affliction even by men themselves, but in keen and delicate humor certain authors among women are not deficient. It is conspicuous in Jane Austen's books and constitutes their immortal quality. George Eliot, with all her sombreness and philosophy, has given us much in that realm which is delightful to remember. Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford" would hardly have been revived and reprinted in numerous editions within the last few years but for its gentle humor, and Mary E. Wilkins, though not "professedly" a humorist, as the gentleman claims, is yet so well endowed with the finer type of humor that it has been universally recognized, (as the best sort may be,) even without a label. The list might be largely extended if space permitted. The proportion is a fair one, in view of the discouraging conditions under which humor in women has existed and been permitted to find expression. It is a quality which must be accompanied by a certain clearness of vision in respect of human weaknesses and inconsistencies. And what men call "wit" in a man they have called "sharpness" in a woman. Therefore have they always frowned upon any exhibition in women of their capacity to see things in their true light, and women, knowing this, who are dependent upon men, have come to suppress in their presence any indication of their perception in many matters.

Personal experience is of no importance except as an illustration, but personally I have met many more women in ordinary life who possess a fine and delicate sense of humor than men. The ordinary man is perhaps a trifle dull, and seems to have no perception of when a joke ceases to be a joke or that anything can be worn out by repetition. If he has once made you laugh by an amusing story, you are quite likely to hear that story at least three times a day for a long while, and if after a few months you display some weariness, he will probably tell you that you have no sense of humor—that no woman has. In women who possess a sense of humor it is generally too keen and true to be amused by anything stupid or coarse, but finds delight in such writers as Dr. Holmes and Molière, for example. MARTHA VAN.

Colorado Springs, Jan. 29, 1900.

Wit, but Not Humor.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Had the men readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW been polled before Kate Sanborn's list appeared, it is safe to say that, in the language of the sporting fraternity, you could have named "your own price, with no takers," regarding the number of humorous writers—female—dead or living. Possibly the mateish factor (there is a humor conveyed in this Anglicism, but in the cause of peace it is to be hoped the fifth vowel was not intended) has blunted the average man's perceptive powers when he comes within range of the "woman humorous." Most men will concede a fair share of the wit in literature to women, but humor is a different quantity, and probably when women sift the two, they would prefer to "deny the soft impeachment" with regard to their affinity with the latter. Wit may be likened to the spark emitted through the striking of flint with steel, (or two brain waves,) whereas humor is but as a pat of butter, properly confined, melted through the benefacent warmth of a genial sun, and this quality which we look for in men comes too close to a sweeter attribute in women to encourage discrimination.

But to return to and look for our sheep. From a careful reading it does not appear that the editor invited correspondence about the pathetic writings of the literary giants Kate Sanborn mentions, particularly as to the man who wished for his epitaph the well-known saying regarding the spitting of blood and making puns. Who will deny Shelley's dictum:

> Our sincerest laughter with some pain is fraught,
> Our sweetest songs are those which tell of saddest thought;

but trying to prove a man recognized for his wit and humor and capable of moving us to tears through pathos a fit model by which to gauge the "woman humorous" leads us far afield. What we wish pointed out are the beauties in the writings of the four-score and over enumerated, so that we may take the humorous unction unto our malish souls, without being condemned to consult each several work of each given author and the avalanche to come. Generally, the humor will be taken for granted and most gracefully conceded; yet who can see humor in the hoydenish thrusts of Lady Mary Montagu at the love-lorn Pope? and when it comes to humor in Hannah—Hannah More—unless prefixed by "grim," the worm turns and is prepared to fight. One might as well encourage a girl in her teens to read "Holy Living and Dying" when in the full enjoyment of her Summer's holiday.

The woman writer of the "humorous" who seems to hold her sisters' esteem, (judging by their letters,) Marietta Holly, (or Holley,) is ignored by Kate Sanborn. Her books were, and probably are now, assiduously pushed by the energetic vendors on the trains, but if their contents are to be considered choice specimens of woman's humor, this deponent can heartily echo the Bard of Avon:

> Our house is hell, and thou, a merry devil,
> didst rob it of some taste of tediousness.
> But fare thee well.

A. E. CULLINGWORTH.

New York, Jan. 30, 1900.

Hannah More Hardly Humorous.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In looking over the list of humorous writers by Kate Sanborn in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, I am surprised to see how many there are. I should unhesitatingly put a large interrogation mark against most of the names, but as I am somewhat lacking in that "mysterious sixth sense" I refrain. Mrs. Whitcher, Miss Holley, and Mrs. Wilkins are indisputably humorous writers. George Eliot was thought to have no sense of humor when she wrote to a friend that she wished George Henry Lewes could see how cozy and happy she and her second husband were.

In the days when Hannah More was held up as a model to misses in their teens they would have been shocked had they been told that she was a humorous writer. Her biographer, it is true, writes of the "pious humor" of some of her tracts, but that was understood to mean their pious spirit. A glance through the tracts convinces me that no one ever got very mirthful over them, and they are a very small part of her writings. Hannah More was elegant, witty, tactful, and pleasing, "caressed by Princes and nobles," and "the delight of intellectual society." The surly Dr. Johnson forgot to be disagreeable in her presence, so much impressed was he with her amiability. "What woman should be under all estates was illustrated in those principles which raised her above the reach of shifting opinions and made it a pattern for all times and countries." At a tender age she wrote letters to imaginary depraved persons "to reclaim them from their errors," and answers to the letters. She was a reformer and thoroughly in earnest to correct the moral and religious heresies of her time, and she used all of her talents to bring about what she considered to be right. Her writings were all didactic and most of them religious. Her letters to her family and friends were sprightly and interesting. I should not call them humorous. Her sisters, Patty and Sally, wrote humorous letters. S. A. M.

New York, Feb. 5, 1900.

Immortal Mrs. Poyser.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The reason why women are less apt to be humorists than men is because humor is largely a sense of proportion, while wit is the scintillation from a detail, and because women are more occupied with details, while men are obliged to grapple with results, which are the generalizations from or the crystallizations of details. This is why Shakespeare is paramountly a humorist, and why in Browning (who is exclusively a woman's poet, and whom men never read,) nobody ever expects to find any humor whatever. But your correspondents must not forget that there was a woman once, a native of the same English shire which produced Shakespeare, whom posterity will agree with us in pronouncing one of the greatest humorists that ever lived—George Eliot. And I may perhaps be pardoned for adding that her masterpiece of created humor—Mrs. Poyser—talked the very dialect which Shakespeare in his youth talked, and instances of which

can be found in every one of his thirty-six plays—the Warwickshire dialect, pure and simple. APPLETON MORGAN.

New York, Feb. 6, 1900.

Sixteenth Ward Views.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Up in the classic Sixteenth Ward of this city there is an association styled The Boss Jawson Club. Mr. Jawson, from whom the club takes its name, is a local political magnate. This association renders the boss good service about election times. To keep the members together during the time when politics cease to be a moving factor, the boss lies awake nights devising no end of cheap entertainments for gathering his school of young politicians weekly in their clubhouse. Last night he sprung upon them a literary debate. As several of the members of the B. J. Club are baseball graduates who have "done up" differing umpires in their day, the prospect of possible dissensions from the rulings of the presiding officer becoming the most exciting feature of these debates are highly probable, and that the club's portable furniture will suffer is also to be expected.

As in the opening address of Mr. Jawson allusions were made to your SAT RDAY REVIEW, I thought that some brief notes of this opening night of a real live literary club might be in the line of your journal.

"I'm a red-hot friend of literary debating societies," commenced the boss. "They am ther nusseries of statesmen an' noospaper swells. In this arena they take their fust lessons in rastlen with tough problems of political economy—where they pick up points in bribery an' corruption, that I can't say. But as this 'ere new racket is to be purely a literary one, it's my hope that before we air through with it you'll all have to order larger-sized hats."

There was a short pause here while the speaker searched his overcoat pockets. "Here's a paper," and he waved a SATURDAY REVIEW over his bald head, "that your librarian must have on file. Don't go back on it, 'cause it claims to be de-voted exclusively to ther re-view of books an' art. If you'll believe me, who am a steady reader of its every issue, I find it often one of ther best sporten' papers I ever took. One of ther most exciten' mills I ever read of I found in this very RE-VIEW. A champion, stylen' himself 'Cynic,' one Saterday mornen' chucked his derby into ther literary ring, proclaimen' that he was braced to tackle any one who dare challenge his statement that there wan't a single woman in society whose chin music was worth an eddicated man's time to listen to. Wow! How ther wimen, Saterday after Saterday, did claw at that boaster. They jes wiped ther floor with him, an' when they were well through with Mr. Cynic what was left of him wasn't worth a Coroner's bother. Later on another Saterday fight was engineered by some one itchen' for a fight with any backer of ole Mr. Hugo, whoever he may be. This las' chap was of the lightweight order, an' happy for him it wasn't a woman's fight. Never ther less he got a few good scratches afore ther curtain was rung down on him. He had jes enough life in him to painfully crawl off ther stage.

"Another week, an' I read about some right smart boxin' 'tween ther Shakespeare an' Bacon champions. A few well-directed taps told quickly on ther light skulls of ther Bacon crowd.

"Then followed quite a slight rest for ther sporten' editor of ther RE-VIEW. But there'll be a new fight on, dead sure, when this RE-VIEW of Jan. 20 gets into ther hands of ther literary wimen folk, who extensively patronize it all over ther country. Again, some one has throw'd a brick. As it was tossed at ther ladies, it may be some one who 'Cynic' had trained. It has ther earmarks of his style of fighten' dead sure. I dare not imagine what this new-comer will look like when ther wimen are well done with him, for his sayen' they can't nominate to him one single profeshinal female humorist. That he'll never be a handsome man agin in their eyes I'll stack my pile on. This new row ain't a-goen' to be any Sunday school picnic, though it am a war for fun only. Now, if you kids—"

This very sudden break in the opening speech of the Chairman of the one literary society in the Sixteenth Ward was caused by a youthful member of the association who gave more of his attention to a side window than the platform. His words were few but rapidly effective. They were: "Hey, feliahs, there goes one of dem no-horse cabs. Scud lively all of yees if yer expect to git a sight of it."

The Chairman, deserted so unceremoniously, assured the reporter, who remained with him, that as soon as the literary young gentlemen of the Sixteenth lose their interest in automobiles as a novelty he intends that the discussion of this mighty question as to the possibility of a professional female humorist shall be most thoroughly discussed. To use Mr. Jawson's own words, "If there is such a possibility in ther literary world of a Chauncey Depew in petticoats, it's ther duty of this association to get on to her trail." H.

New York, Feb. 3, 1900.

One of the Brightest.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

There is one word I should like to say upon the question of women humorists, and that is, among all the authors quoted as having done work of this character, there is no mention made of the latest and probably one of the brightest additions to the whole coterie—namely, Clara Morris.

To any one who has read her book of short stories, issued with the title, "A Silent Singer," the keen sense of humor must have appealed very largely in more than one of the sketches, and it is one of the most noticeable characteristics in the last volume, entitled, "My Little Jim Crow," that story being a masterpiece of subtle but kindly humor. I would suggest that the ladies who are searching for some one to vindicate their reputation as humorists would do well to make a study of the above-mentioned volumes by Clara Morris.

VOLNEY STREAMER.

New York, Jan. 20, 1900.

Cap and Bells for Those Whom They Fit.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent would suggest in aid of the quest for humorous women writers the anonymous author of "The Widow Bedott Papers," known to be a woman. Her book caused many a laugh, and was for a time very popular with the class of readers that enjoy laughing now, with the "Nasbys" and "Billings" of literature. If she did not originate, she preceded Artemus Ward in the art of comic misspelling, which he and his successors have made so much a part of their humor. "Miss Holley" is another in the same vein. Her "Josiah Allen," his sisters, his cousins, and his aunts, "not to speak of his wife," can hardly be termed sentimental productions, not to cite those of more distinction. Miss Edgeworth and Miss Ferrers, in their tales of Irish and Scotch life, created very humorous characters and situations; that is, if humor is not defined to mean the capacity alone for writing low comedy, burlesque, or "a roaring farce." If to "lapse into gravity and sentimentality" precludes women from being considered humorous writers, it must also preclude Fielding, Dickens, and Hood, as they were often guilty of the same "lapse." I must protest, too, against classing them with "Mr. Dooley" and his compeers. And was Thackeray a humorist?

As in one sentence the man quoted said, "Some women writers may have sporadic flashes of fun," and in another, "It may be that women are deprived of the humorous sense in the same manner that a person may be born without sight or hearing or speech," I wish he would explain how, if his last assumption is correct, women can have even "sporadic flashes of fun" any more than those born blind and deaf can have "sporadic flashes" of sight and hearing? Fortunately it is not necessary to be "a professional humorist" to have a very strong appreciation of a humorous situation or incident. Does not "the prosperity of a jest lie in the ear of him that hears it"? That tears and smiles are closely allied may account for "the lapses into gravity" complained of. Women, perhaps, feel too keenly the sorrows and viscissitudes of life, from which they are the chief sufferers, to see always its comic side. One might as well contend that Shakespeare had no sense of humor because of similar "lapses." He did not make all his plays comedies nor all his actors jesters. I have known women, whether capable of making what men call jokes or not, who were the first to see the point, and whose sense of the ludicrous was so keen as to be almost painful, while I must admit that but few appreciate Dickens as men do, usually preferring the satire of Thackeray.

Let those wear the cap and bells whom they best fit; not the highest order of intellect, whether men or women. I am not undervaluing the quality of humor when, like "mercy, it is not strained," but think the cleverest women writers have too strong and true a sense of it to indulge in the perpetual and labored grinning of professional humorists, like "Twain, Nasby, et al." In conclusion, it was not said of a Scotchwoman by one of the wittiest of men that it would require a surgical operation to make her understand a joke. L. F. G.

Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1900.

Mrs. Craigie and Miss Furman.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Anent the discussion as to "women as humorists" in your SATURDAY REVIEW of the 27th of January, I was surprised not to see mentioned the names of two writers of the day whom I should think might rank very near the front in this particular, John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie) and Miss Lucy Furman. Miss Furman's "Stories of a Sanctified Town" contain humor of a delightful quality and Mrs. Craigie is famous for a brilliant and scintillating wit. Mrs. Craigie far outshines, to my notion, many of those so highly regarded by your readers.

E. G. W.

Richmond, Ind., Feb. 4, 1900.

A Voice From Mexico.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In regard to "Women Among Humorists" it strikes me as very strange that among so many "literary persons" present there was none to remember the author of "The Widow Bedott." I cannot recall her name, but a woman wrote the book.

In some of Rhoda Broughton's books, indeed, I believe in most of them, brilliant and delicate strokes of humor are to be found.

C. K.

United States Embassy, City of Mexico, Jan. 29, 1900.

Two Notable Names.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have followed with great interest your discussion of woman's place in humorous literature, and I must confess that I am surprised to find no record of two notable names. It is now several years since Ruth McEnery Stuart captivated the literary world by her unrivaled sketches of negro life and character. Witness "The Widder Johnsing" and "Jessekiah Brown's Courtship."

There is yet another name that, in a few short months, has won an enviable place among humorists. I allude to a woman justly beloved and honored as few others are—Clara Morris. After achieving dramatic triumphs great enough to satisfy the most ambitious, she turns, apparently with ease, to a new and untried field, and this time an immediate success crowns her efforts.

Has Clara Morris humor? Read "Mr. Theophilous" or "Dinah." Has she wit? Run your eye over her story, "Little Jim Crow." "True wit," says Emerson, "never makes us laugh," and while we own to a hearty enjoyment of the little darky's escapades, yet his pleasures were so quickly turned to pain (too common a quality of joy!) that under the constant disposition to laugh is a deep gratitude that the tiny sable hero should have found so gentle a biographer. There is an unconscious revelation of a nature at once tender and sympathetic as well as keenly alive to humor.

So, while rejoicing in the many women whose claims to humor are unquestioned, let us look with honest pride upon these two notable additions to the ranks.

VIRGINIA DOANE.

New York, Feb. 5, 1900.

Better Than Many Men.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In none of the letters relating to women humorists in to-day's SATURDAY REVIEW is mention made of Molly Elliott Seawell, or Madeline S. Bridges. Miss Seawell's "Sprightly Romance of Marsac," which won a $1,000 prize in The New York Herald's literary competition several years ago, to my mind, is far ahead of a number of books by "men" humorists that have been popular. I think Miss Bridges's verses and sketches are often the best things in some of the "funny" papers; at any rate, they are widely quoted.

RALPH A. LYON.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 27, 1900.

A Complete Refutation in Mrs. Wiggin.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I am an omnivorous reader chained to my library chair by a sprained shoulder. During this period of inaction I have been advised twenty times to read Mrs. Wiggin's books, and yielded at last on compulsion.

To my mind she is an absolutely convincing combination of wit and humor. The excruciatingly funny scenes in "The Birds' Christmas Carol" and "Timothy's Quest"; the quaint sallies of her Down East characters in "The Village Watch Tower"; the whole character-study of Mrs. Grubb in "Marm Lisa," and the brilliant dialogue of "Penelope's Progress"—in all these she is a perpetual fountain of mirth. In her one person she is a complete refutation of the charge that there is no sense of humor in women. Long may she bubble!

RICHARD DANA SOUTHWICK.

Hotel Majestic, New York, Jan. 26, 1900.

Several Women Cited.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Permit me to present the name of Ruth McEnery Stuart as worthy to hold a place with the humorists enumerated at that meeting of "literary persons." Who that has enjoyed the exquisite recitals of "Sonny's" father or the entanglements of "Brother Langford" in "Sister Johnsing's" snares, or the many laughable surprises of her short stories, can fail to recognize in her humor of no mean order.

Then, to go further back, there was the author of the "Widow Bedott Papers," who a generation ago delighted all who came within the spell of her sprightly pages. Marietta Holly, too, the author of "Josiah Allen's Wife," and other like publications, pleases and amuses with her pictures of life—homely, but without a taint of coarseness. Mary Mapes Dodge has given us some exquisite bits of humor in her short sketches, notably that of "Miss Malony on the Chinese Question" and "The Insanity of Cain." Phoebe Cary was said to be one of the wittiest of talkers, though she wrote but little in a light vein.

These are instances enough to show the possibilities of women in this direction, if it be a matter of importance at all. H.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 1, 1900.

Her Mother's Sister.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

If not too late, I would like to "speak my little piece" about humorous women writers. In the list given, and in several of the letters published on Jan. 27, I find a name which I intended offering myself, Frances Miriam Whicher, who was certainly among the first, if not the very first, to write in quaint "American dialect." She was my mother's sister, and though she died when I was a child, I can remember stories of her merry disposition and her tendency to see the funny side of every thing. Amusing scenes from her window she would transfer to paper, and one of the family's cherished possessions was Aunt Frank's Cook Book, so called from a procession of carts on the first page, as ludicrous as their name.

Many an hour I have spent over "The Widow Bedott Papers," laughing till the tears came over "Ses he to me, ses he, 'Cilly,'" or some other mirth-provoking scenes.

To those who knew and loved her, she showed the sweet, serious nature beneath the lighter vein of humor, and many a sad, tender little poem was written by "Widow Bedott."

My children say there is nothing left but rags when I finish reading THE SATURDAY REVIEW. MARY BARBOUR HILL.

Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 29, 1900.

Well, Well! A Woman Asks for the "Cynic."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have read with much interest the replies to our friend who says that women have no sense of humor. It seems to me that one whose opinions are to be sought after, with his well-known modesty has not spoken—I mean "Cynic."

Can't you use your influence to make him come from his solitude and give to an admiring and expectant public his thoughts on this important subject? M. W.

South Orange, N. J., Feb. 4, 1900.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

A Plagiarism and Its Sequel.

Some months ago a young man who represented himself to be an unpublished English author in sore straits submitted a manuscript to G. P. Putnam's Sons. After the usual formalities the work was accepted. The author desired that his name should appear upon the title page as "George L. Myers." The book was recently brought out bearing the title of "Aboard the American Duchess." Before many days had elapsed after issue the publishers were informed that "Aboard the American Duchess" was in reality identical with "The Queen of Night," a novel written by Mr. Headon Hill and published in London, save that "Mr. Myers" had changed the scene of action to New York. Thereupon the publishers sent an honorarium with explanations to Mr. Hill, who is well known in England and Australia as the author of "Guilty Gold," "Zambra, the Detective," and "The Rajah's Second Wife." "The Queen of Night" is not copyrighted in this country, so Mr. Hill will probably feel gratified when he receives the unexpected message. The publishers have also issued the following notice that the American version of the novel may not be purchased under a misapprehension:

"G. P. Putnam's Sons regret to have occasion to announce to the reading public that the story recently published by them under the title of 'Aboard the American Duchess,' a story purporting to be the work of an American author who writes under the name of George L. Myers, is a plagiarism of a story published some years back by Mr. Headon Hill of London, entitled, 'The Queen of Night.' Mr. Hill's material has been appropriated by the American writer, such appropriation constituting a wrong against the English author and his publishers, and also, of course, the American publishers, who accepted as an original work the story 'The American Duchess.' The publishers are making this announcement in order to caution American readers against the purchase under a wrong impression, of the story issued under the title of 'Aboard the American Duchess.'"

Of Interest to Society.

Brentano's have just published "The Writing Table of the Twentieth Century" by F. Schuyler Mathews, the well-known author and artist. This publication should interest American society correspondents, as it is an authoritative and concise work on American Heraldry, Correct Form for Cards and Invitations, Artistic Die Cutting, Engraving and Writing Papers of the highest order. The artist author has elaborated his text with 400 original and beautiful illustrations, many of which are dainty suggestions for the decoration of writing paper, and has also included the heraldic blazons of no less than five hundred and fifty American and English families.

An Interesting Gift to Cornell.

Mrs. Mary McArthur T. Tuttle, whose husband, the late Prof. Herbert Tuttle of Cornell University, was the author of "Frederick the Great," has just presented to the Modern European Seminary Room of the Cornell Library an elaborate and interesting calendar for 1900. It consists of twelve original studies in water colors made at various times since 1876. Among the first is the reproduction of one of the famous arches of the Santa Maria Novella in Florence. Another study is of the old pine on the Cornell campus and the Goldwin Smith stone bench. Another is a sketch made in 1876 of a room in the home of the Wends, in the Spree Wald, Germany, which served as one of the illustrations to an article written by Prof. Tuttle for Harper's Monthly in March, 1877. The following inscription accompanies the calendar:

Presented on this first day of January, 1900, to Cornell University, in honor of Andrew D. White, President Jacob Gould Schurman, Prof. George Lincoln Burr, all three of whom have worked assiduously during the last year of the century for Peace and Arbitration.

It is the donor's desire to have this calendar kept on the same shelf with the late Prof. Tuttle's manuscripts, which she presented to the university last year.

New Books From Paris.

Meyer Brothers & Co. have just received the following books from Paris: Balzac's "Lettres à L'Etrangère," (second volume;) "Le Doute," by the author of "Amitie Amoureuse"; Lavedan's "La Valse," Hugues Le Roux's "Jacquou," C. Pert's "Mariage Rêvé," De Tinseau's "Mensonge Blanc," Bentzon's "Femmes d'Amérique," De Maupassant's "Le Colporteur," and George Ohnet's "Gens de Lanoce." These books are among the recent importations of Brentano's: René Bazin's "Croquis de France et d'Orient," Emile Bergerat's "Théâtre," Jules Bois's "Une Nouvelle Douleur," André Broca's "La Télégraphie Sans Fils," L. Baudry de Sunier's "L'Automobile Theorique et Pratique," Mathilde Serao's "La Conquête de Rome," and an elaborate edition of "Le Théâtre, 1899-1900."

A Series of Novelettes in Book Form.

Young authors are not slow in learning that available fiction, in point of number of words, lies at extremes—the short story containing 8,000 to about 12,000 words and the novel of 60,000 words and upward. In that department known as general fiction publishers can rarely be induced to accept manuscripts containing more than 15,000 words or less than 60,000, unless the subject treated contains features which will permit of its being presented in a form other than that in which the common piece of fiction is usually published. Doubleday & McClure Company are about to begin the publication of a series of brief novels, the number of words of which fall within the hitherto prohibited amount. This series will particularly appeal to young writers not only because of the space that the novels must occupy, but because the stories accepted must also have some pretensions to literature. The first five novelettes already arranged for will bear the titles of "Kela Bai, an Anglo-Indian Idyl," by Charles Johnston; "Captain Dieppe," by Anthony Hope; "An Eventful Night," by Clara Parker; "Bonnie Ben Cree," by Arthur W. Colton, and "A Christian but a Roman," by Maurus Jokai. The books by Johnston, Parker, and Colton are these authors' first efforts.

Charles Scribner's Sons have in press for early publication a story of life at Yale by Richard Holbrook, entitled "Boys and Men." The tale concerns itself with the friendship of two students who love the same girl. Graphic pictures are given of undergraduate life at the University.

"Red Pottage" is in its eighth edition.

"David Harum" is now selling in its four hundred and twenty-fifth thousand.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish next Friday a new novel by the author of "Dr. Nikola's Experiment," called "A Maker of Nations." In it Mr. Guy Boothby pictures the adventures of the modern soldier of fortune.

A new novelette by Anthony Hope, entitled "Captain Dieppe," will be published Feb. 22 by the Doubleday & McClure Company in their Short Novel Series.

"The Rebel," a new novel by H. B. Marriott Watson, is in active preparation at Harper & Brothers.

A third edition of Rider Haggard's "History of the Transvaal" is announced by the New Amsterdam Book Company.

What may be considered a popular Darwin will shortly be issued by the Macmillan Company under the title of "Man and His Ancestor," by Charles Morris.

Considering the interest that the preparatory schools have for many years excited among American educators, Prof. F. E. Bolton's book, "The Secondary School System of Germany," published to-day by D. Appleton & Co., will call forth considerable comment. Particularly is this true from the fact that most of the critics of the American system have drawn their models from German schools.

"Anthologie des Arts Decoratifs" is the title of a new French work on interior decoration—leathers porcelains, flowers, tapestry, vases, &c.—just imported by Meyer & Co. from Paris.

Cassell & Co. have just brought out a new American edition of "Schilling's Spanish Grammar," translated and edited by Frederick Zagel.

"The Harp of Life," a musical novel by Miss Elizabeth Godfrey, author of "Poor Human Nature," is in press at Henry Holt & Co.'s. It is said to be an intensely human story of an episode in the life of the first violin of the orchestra at an English watering place.

"Our Rarer British Breeding Birds," by Richard Kearton, author of "Wild Life at Home," is announced by Cassell & Co.

Miss Johnston's new story, "To Have and To Hold," which has been running as a serial in The Atlantic Monthly, and of which an entire edition of 25,000 has already been ordered by the trade, will be presented by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. next Saturday.

Dr. H. J. O'Brien has written for G. P. Putnam's Sons a treatise on modern nursing from the physician's point of view. It is intended as a guidance for graduate and student nurses. The book, which is entitled "Medical and Surgical Nursing," also contains practical instruction in the art of invalid cooking.

The Macmillan Company is publishing two notable books on primary education: "The Nervous System of the Child: Its Growth and Health in Education," by Dr. Francis Warner, and "Picture Study in Elementary Schools," by L. L. W. Wilson.

Henry Holt & Co. will publish next week "The Fortunes of War," being a tale of the American Revolution, by Elizabeth N. Barrow, and "The Open Road," compiled by Edward Verrall Lucas. This last is a collection of out-door poems by over sixty authors.

A new volume of essays by "Israfel," bearing the title of "Ivory Apes and Peacocks," has just been issued by the A. Wessels Company. The essays have already received high praise from the London reviewers.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have just arranged with E. Schuyler Mathews to write an elaborately illustrated book on "American Flora."

Early in the Spring Meyer Brothers & Co., publishers and foreign booksellers, will remove from 1,132 Broadway to 26 West Thirty-third Street.

The Macmillan Company will publish immediately "A Short History of the Church in Great Britain," by William Holden Hutton, examining chaplain to the Bishop of Ely.

"The Franco-German War," in press at the Macmillan Company, is a collection of essays by German officers who took part in the war, edited and translated by Major Gen. J. F. Maurice, C. B.

"In Friendship's Guise," by William Murray Graydon, just from the press of Street & Smith, is a compilation of artists' studios, stolen pictures, love, and scheming villainy, all of which go to make up a plot which will appeal to the impressionable reader, and possibly to others.

"Under the Sjambok," a tale of Boer brutality in the Transvaal, has just passed into a new edition at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s.

Apropos of the announcement made in these columns last week of a forthcoming book from the press of D. Appleton & Co., "Trusts and the Public," by Mr. George Gunton, reference may be made to a similar work by Prof. Richard T. Ely, which will shortly come from the Macmillan Company. This book will bear the title of "Monopolies and Trusts," and will begin with an exhaustive analysis of the conception of monopoly. Then follow chapters on classification and causes of monopolies, the law of monopoly price, limits of monopoly, and the permanence of competition, concentration of production, and trusts. Although the author throughout reasons from a scientific basis, he does so with the underlying feeling that the final criterion of judgment must be the welfare of the people.

BOSTON NOTES.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Musicians and ethnologists have about equal interest in "Indian Story and Song in North America," to be published by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. this month. The author, Miss Alice C. Fletcher, has studied the Indians through their women, learning in long hours passed in the guest's place things seldom told to strangers and never to white men. The book will contain thirty songs, some ceremonial, some legends, with their music. The labor involved in obtaining the music was very great, for the redman has none of the white man's delight in self-revelation, and in this case he could not give much assistance except by repetition and by criticism of Miss Fletcher's imitation of his strains. The intervals are strange, and there are some tones not to be exactly reproduced in our scale, and the rhythm is curious in the extreme. Miss Fletcher found the Indian ear very sensitive to the smallest error in rhythm, and the Indian conscience very tender on the point of admitting perfection as long as any fault could be detected, but she succeeded in producing versions satisfactory to her critics. The stories differ in some details from those current in other tribes, and are related in unaffected fashion.

The same firm will also publish "The Anglo-Boer Conflict," by Mr. Alleyne Ireland, whose article on this subject, published in the December Atlantic, attracted so much attention. If it would give some account of the process by which such falsehoods as the tale of Lord Methuen's insanity and the last cowardly slander on Gen. Wauchope are imposed on the British and American press, it would be interesting to editors. Both Lord Wolseley and Gen. Wauchope's wife deny that they received complaints of his chief from him, and Mrs. Wauchope displays much indignation at the supposition that he would have written any thing of the sort, even in private letters to her. Some of the Transvaal millions not accounted for seem to be spent in Bismarckian fashion.

"Rembrandt," the second volume in the Riverside Art Series, edited by Miss Estelle M. Hurll, contains sixteen pictures, one portrait of 1640 in the British National Gallery. The photographs reproduced have been selected with great care, and have "come out" very well, showing textures and needlework and the setting of jewels, and delicate lines of facial expression in a really remarkable way.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have issued a circular containing the denial of the Polish publishers of "The Knights of the Cross" that any complete form of the book has ever been printed in Polish. It does not seem as if anything but collaboration with an American will give M. Sienkiewicz his own way in regard to the publication of his works. That device was twice tried successfully in the days of general stealing, and it might be useful now.

Kipling's Verse.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your interesting editorial of Jan. 20 the idea you evidently mean to convey is that Rudyard Kipling's place as a poet is that of a general exponent of public literary taste. To a certain extent I admire Kipling's verses, one of their chief recommendations to me being that, not requiring much thought, they are easily understood, and I am thankful he appeared to cause a reaction in the Browningesque wave that threatened to engulf the minor verse manufacturers; but do you not think in these days, when the general level of education and refinement is far higher than at any other period of the world's history, "our highest admiration and praise should be awarded to a man whose style is not only not academic," as you mildly express it, but extremely slangy? How many people who, after reading Kipling's verses once or twice, feel that they have found a friend? Is the volume loved and cherished? Does it appeal to the heart, or does it simply fire the imagination? I think the majority of people who study Kipling will be found among school girls and boys who dearly love a stirring, bombastic declamation—others are careful to read his verses as regularly as they appear, but few quote him as a friend.

The gods that the present generation enthrone will possibly be torn down by those that come after, only the fittest surviving—will Rudyard Kipling bear the wear and tear of time? If so, then is he truly great.

IRENE CARTER.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 29, 1900.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Frank Campbell, 102 Reservoir Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.: "John Hancock, 126 Princeton Avenue, Jersey City, who asked Jan. 27 where he could get pictures illustrating machinery in use during the first fifty years of the present century can get what he wants if he will send to the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C. He will receive for $2.50 a book showing the evolution and revolution of machinery."

"A. B.," Philadelphia: "What value have these books of Kipling: 'The Story of the Gadsbys,' published by A. H. Wheeler & Co., Allahabad, in gray paper cover marked No. 3, Indian Railway Library. 'Soldiers Three,' A. H. Wheeler & Co. Allahabad. 1890. Third edition. Lippincott's Magazine for January, 1891, containing 'The Light That Failed.'"

"The Story of the Gadsbys" has brought £2, £1 5s., and smaller sums at recent sales in London. The third edition of "Soldiers Three" is worth little. The first edition, 1888, brought $40 at Bangs's Jan. 15. "The Light That Failed" is the first edition, and has a value of from $1 to $3. Sold with a full collection of Kipling books, it might bring more.

E. L. Edgerly, New York City: "Has a copy of Mather's 'Magnalia,' London, 1702, in imperfect condition, any money value?"

It is worth little.

"A. L. R.," New York City: "Will you kindly give me a sketch of Paul Du Chaillu's life?"

He was born in New Orleans July 31, 1838, and has traveled extensively in Africa, also in Sweden, Norway, Lapland, Finland, and other countries. Publications: "Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa," "A Journey to Ashango Land," "Stories of the Gorilla Country," "Wild Life Under the Equator," "My Apingi Kingdom," "The Country of the Dwarfs," "The Land of the Midnight Sun," "The Viking Age," "Ivar, the Viking," "The People of the Great African Forest," "The Land of the Long Night," &c. He has added many species of birds and mammals to the known zoology of the different countries he has explored. His home is in New York.

A. B. Macome, New York City: "Will you please inform me if John Forster, executor of Charles Dickens, and author of his 'Life,' is still living."

He died Feb. 2, 1876.

H. C. Leahy, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Will you be kind enough to tell me something of Samuel Warren, author of 'Ten Thousand a Year,' and what position that book occupied in the literary world?"

Warren was born in Denbyshire in 1807, and died July 29, 1877. He studied medicine for a time, but is better known as a lawyer. He was a special pleader from 1831 to 1837, was made a Q. C. in 1851, and was Recorder of Hull 1852-74. From 1856 to 1859 he was M. P. for Midhurst, and from 1859-77 was Master in Lunacy. He edited two editions of Blackstone, wrote much on political subjects, but is best remembered for his "Passages from the Diary of a Late Physician," 1832-38, three volumes, and his "Ten Thousand a Year," which appeared anonymously in 1841. His "works," in five volumes, were published in 1854-55. "Ten Thousand a Year" is still considered one of the world's most notable novels.

Wanted and to Exchange.

Joseph Archer, care of Travelers' Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.: "I want to secure a copy of Edgar Saltus's 'Imperial Purple,' Chicago, 1893."

"X. Y. Z.," 241 Emerson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I would like to dispose of the following: Spencer's 'Complete English Traveler,' London, 1772, sixty large plates, fine condition; political cartoon by Paul Revere, 'The Able Doctor; or, America Swallowing the Bitter Draught,' probably 1770; fine condition. Almanacs, 'Pocket,' 1781 to 1789; 'Weatherwise,' 1782 to 1786; 'George,' 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, and 1781; 'Pickerstaff's,' 1769, 1774, 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1791; 'Clergymen's,' 1811; 'Clergyman's Minor,' 1814; 'Farmers' and Mariner's,' 1813; 'Farmers',' (Spafford,) 1822; 'Brinckerhoff's,' 1846; 'London Illustrated,' 1845; Roback's 'Astrological,' 1852; 'New York,' (Wilcox,) 1870 and 1871; Leslie's 'Comic,' 1867, 1868, 1869, 1874. 'Town and Country, 1813, 1814, 1817, 1821; Isaiah Thomas's, nearly every year from 1782 up to 1872. A large number of these are in very excellent condition. Many of the earlier ones contain interesting memoranda."

E. J. Pine, Mobile, Ala.: "I am anxious to secure a book called 'Seven Wise Men of Greece.'"

"V. B.," Room 419, 5 Beekman Street, New York City: "May I trespass on your kindness to put me in the way of getting a book containing negro jokes or humorous 'coon' incidents?"

E. Rogers, 35 Hanecock Place, New York City: "I am looking for a complete set of Valentine's 'Manuals' of New York City."

William A. Crolius, 210 Franklin Street, New York City: "I am anxious to find an old book of poems entitled 'Leisure Hours at Sea,' by William Leggett. It was published about the year 1825."

A. F. Ward, Jacksonville, Fla.: "I want to dispose of Swift's 'Tale of a Tub,' 1711, and these works in Spanish: 'Roman Civil Wars,' Barcelona, 1592; 'Description of the World,' by Mendoza, Madrid, 1625; 'Don Quixote,' 1712, in four volumes."

Prof. James P. C. Southall, 48 Park Place, Geneva, N. Y.: "I have for sale, provided I am offered a fair price, files of the following newspapers: The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer for 1804, 1805, 1809, 1812, 1818, 1819, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1825, 1826, 1828, 1829, 1831, 1833, to 1844, (entire)—twenty-six volumes in all, some of them a little damaged, but most of them in first-rate condition, and all of them apparently complete. These files extend over the early part of the century at a time when a clique of politicians in Richmond made and unmade Presidents, and I imagine they are quite valuable and rare. I have, also, files of a number of other Richmond papers—such as The Virginia Argus from 1810 to 1814."

E. J. Sterling, 38 Garden Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Recently, in conversation about patriotic songs and odes, there came from somewhere in the archives of memory these lines, viz.:

'Stand the ground, your own, my braves;
Will ye give it up to slaves?'

Whose are they?

G. H. Barker, 260 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, New York City: "I have an old letter dated Pas Pas, 1850, but cannot locate the place. I think it must have been a small village in the central part of New York State. Can you give me the full name of the Commission and Alternate from Alaska to the World's Fair at Chicago?"

Mrs. Laura S. Data, Long Beach, Pacific County, Washington: "Where will I find a poem called 'A Man's Woman?' It contains this line: 'She is not fair—the woman that I love—nor wise.'"

Edward J. Allen, Braddock Avenue, Pittsburg, Penn.: "Who is 'Francis Brown?' Who wrote 'Friends?'" One stanza reads:

'And one spoke low but clear,
I have a friend, although there long hath been.
Much cause for doubt and change between;
I neither strive nor fear,
For the sower's toil hath a time of sheaves,
And she loves that sees not—yet believes,
Hath as sure return, as the stars and leaves.'"

Mrs. E. Hillsbrand, 53 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, New York City: "I want to dispose of a book entitled 'Essays, Civil, Moral, Literary, and Political, Written after the manner

of M. De Montayne by the celebrated Marquis D'Argenson,' first American edition. Worcester, Mass., Thomas, Son & Thomas. March, 1797."

Miss E. M. Browning, 19 East Eighty-ninth Street, New York City: "I would like to sell a set of the 'Library of the World's Best Literature,' edited by Charles Dudley Warner. Practically new. Thirty volumes in cloth."

Henry Parel, 207 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, New York City: "I offer Appleton's 'Art of the World,' thirty parts—as issued—perfect condition, in exchange for books, or for sale cheap."

A. T. Vance, 77 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, New York City: "I will sell or exchange Warner's 'Library of the World's Best Literature,' in thirty volumes, and Balzac's 'Works,' translated by Miss Wormeley, in forty volumes, published by Roberts Brothers."

Helena M. Tynan, 9 Jackson Street, Paterson, N. J.: "I have to exchange Froissart's 'Chronicles,' Globe edition, Macmillan; Mrs. Browning's 'Aurora Leigh,' illustrated, and 'The Story of Ida,' Mother's edition, as issued. I want the following: Percy's 'Reliques'; 'Mrs. Leicester's School,' by Lamb; Froissart's 'Chronicles,' old edition; Mrs. Browning's 'Poems,' first editions; 'Eulogy of Richard Jefferies,' by Besant, Longmans, Green & Co.; Andrew Lang's 'Fairy Tals Books,' English editions."

William M. Writer, Dayton, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.: "Wanted, 'The Genealogies of the Kortright, Conklin, and Haven Families in America.'"

G. R. Phillips, 1,222 Madison Avenue, New York City: "I want to sell these books: Waller's 'Poems,' London, 1694; Joseph Butler's 'Analogy of Religion,' London, 1750; Robert Boyle's 'Free Enquiry into the Vulgarly Received Notion of Nature,' London, 1685; Catherine Crowe's 'Night Side of Nature, or Ghosts and Ghost Seers,' New York, 1850; and 'Fac Simile Copy of Washington's Account of Expenses during the Revolutionary War,' Brooklyn, 1857."

Edmund C. Preiss, 41 Liberty Street, New York City: "I desire to purchase books in English, Spanish, French, and German referring to the period of the Empire of Maximilian in Mexico, and I solicit offers of good copies at lowest cash prices."

H. Y. Putney, Milford, Conn.: "I desire to dispose of the following books, in German: Yahr's 'Symptomen Kodex,' Dusseldorf, 1843, two volumes; Yahr's 'Venerischen Krankheiten,' Leipsic, 1847; Hartman's 'Special Theraple,' Leipsic, 1847, two volumes; Gruner's 'Homoeopathische Pharmakopoe,' Leipsic, 1845; also a copy of Kitto's 'Bible History in Sunday Readings,' illustrated, bound, and in good condition."

S. E. Clairmont, 129 East Twenty-third Street, New York City: "I have The Albany Press and Knickerbocker, for Sept. 20 and 27, 1881, with a complete account of the death and funeral of Garfield. These papers, which are framed, I will exchange for books, coins, postage stamps, or a phonograph."

H. A. Laurent, M. D., 34 West Ninety-seventh Street, New York City: "I wish to sell or exchange 'Natural History of New York,' nineteen volumes, fine condition, hundreds of hand-colored plates. No reasonable offer refused. I would like to secure a copy of the following book: 'Keith Fleming: The Midnight Express,' Routledge & Son, London and New York."

Gotham Book Concern, 442 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York City: "We will exchange the following: 'Puck,' Nos. 677-861, 1890-93; 'Judge,' Nos. 436-621, 1890-93; 'Publishers' Weekly,' volumes 48-55, six numbers missing; 'To Date,' volumes 1-3; 'Mlle. New York,' Nos. 1-10; 'Bachelor of Arts,' Nos. 1 and 2; 'Life,' No. 414; 'The Echo,' nearly complete; 'Truth,' Nos. 277-314, 1892-93; 'Frank Leslie's' and 'Harper's Weekly,' from the beginning of the Spanish war to the end; 'Century,' volumes 27-32; 'Literature,' early numbers; 'International Studio,' early volumes; 'Criterion,' Nos. 1-33, and about 1,000 American posters. For these we will take copies of the 'Chap Book,' 'Philistine,' 'Bibelot,' 'Connoisseur,' 'Birds,' 'Bookman,' 'Four O'clock,' 'What to Eat,' 'Truth in Boston,' 'Moods,' 'La Creme,' 'Lark Almanac,' 1896; 'Dinners and Dinners,' or any of the little magazines or Eugene Sue's works."

Milo Thompson, Lansingburg, N. Y.: "I wish to dispose of a quantity of old documents relating to Albany and Rensselaer Counties, which once belonged to a man who had held eleven official positions in the latter county in the early part of the present century. No one has touched them for the last seventy-five years, and they are in a fine state of preservation. Among them is a commission as Adjutant, issued to the owner of these papers, and signed in a bold, clear hand by George Clinton, our first Governor. It bears the great seal of the State, and 'passed the Secretary's office' June 4, 1787. Another commission as Collector of Revenue for Northern New York, issued to the same man, is signed by Nicholas Fish. Both papers, with hundreds more, are in beautiful condition."

George Ernest Chamberlain, Room 141, 195 Broadway, New York City: "I am anxious to obtain second-hand copies, in good condition, of the following: Tauchnitz novels, Preble's 'History of the Flag,' Sherburne's 'Life of John Paul Jones.'"

M. M. Bonachea, 626 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "I wish to buy Vols. 3 and 4 of McMaster's 'History of the People of the United States,' and Matthew Arnold's 'Essays in Criticism,' first and second series. Must be in good condition."

C. H. Markoe, 24 Elizabeth Street, Tarrytown, N. Y.: "Wanted—'Genealogy of the Hartman Family'—a small book, about 16mo. State price and condition."

The Rev. C. R. Brodhead, Eagleville, Penn.: "I should like to dispose of my American Encyclopaedia, Vol. I. to XVI., and Annuals from 1876 to 1890, for $2.50 a volume. Cloth. In good condition. Including two indexes."

E. G. White, 110 South Ninth Street, Richmond, Indiana: "I will exchange modern work of fiction for second volume of 'History of Music,' by Thomas Busby, London, 1819. I also wish to obtain a copy of the catalogue of portraits of Lincoln, issued by the Grolier Club in Spring of 1899."

L. Wintner, 210 Ross Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I want to secure a copy of Kipling's 'Absent Minded Beggar' in pamphlet form; first printed as a three-page broadside, &c., in London."

H. Hendricks, Kingston, N. Y.: "I have thirty-five volumes of 'Scientific American,' 1867 to 1883, neatly and securely stitched and cut, with index. Will exchange for Standard or Century Dictionary, or Standard Authors or Poets, or current new books."

Frank H. Severance, 178 Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.: "I want the first edition of Seaver's 'Life of Mary Jemison,' Canandaigua, 1824; Linus W. Miller's 'Notes of an Exile,' &c., Fredonia, 1846, and anything relating to Fort Niagara."

T. J. Burton, 44 East Tenth Street, New York City: "I desire to borrow or purchase for reproduction, photographs, engravings, or prints of former clergymen and prominent members of the old churches of this city, also of the old church buildings. Some of your readers may be in possession of one or more of those referred to above and I would be glad to hear from them. I have for sale a copy of the 'Photographic Art Journal,' volume II., 1851, and also 'The Noon Day Prayer Meeting of the North Dutch Church,' by the Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, 1858."

B. C. Basil, 108 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York City: "Where can I purchase the book entitled 'Me and Chummie,' written by Ceyne Fletcher and published by Sterling Publishing Company of Chicago in about 1890 or 1891?"

Mrs. Raymond, 32 West Ninety-second Street, New York City: "I have for sale twelve volumes of Townsend's edition of Cooper's novels, illustrated by Darley, 1859: 'The Prairie,' 'Wyandotte,' 'Last of The Mohicans,' 'Pioneers,' 'Lionel Lincoln,' 'Headsman,' 'Red Rover,' 'The Pilot,' 'Water Witch,' 'The Brave,' 'Sea Lions,' 'The Spy.'"

THE WEEK IN ART.

It has been a busy week in the New York art world, and in fact in all the American cities, particularly those of the Eastern seaboard, where artists, auctioneers, and dealers, as well as club art committees have come to believe that the Winter months are these best fitted for art displays and sales. This belief has, however, a tendency to crowd too many events and incidents of importance in too short a period of time, and the art lover and student finds an embarrassment of interest, while the artist and his work often suffer from lack of time for thorough study and appreciation.

***

The week in New York has brought the sale of the unusually good little collection of modern French paintings owned by Mr. Austin H. King of Providence at Chickering Hall on Monday night, the opening of small and interesting exhibitions of one-man work—namely, of pictures by George Inness, Jr., at the Clausen Gallery, by D. W. Tryon at the new Montross Gallery, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, of water-colors by Henry Plympton Spaulding, a Boston artist, at the Klackner Gallery, and of eight small portraits by H. Siddons Mowbray at the Knoedler Galleries. There have been, and are in addition to these interesting little displays, the press and private views of the paintings and art objects belonging to the late Henry Hilton, which are still on view at the American Art Galleries, and which are to be sold next week at auction at Chickering Hall and the galleries. The private view and dinner of the Architectural League at the Fine Arts Galleries on Thursday afternoon and evening, the monthly exhibition of the Union League Club, where some very interesting portraits of race types by Hubert Vos are shown, and the press view of the annual exhibition of the Black and White Club at the Fine Arts Galleries yesterday afternoon. All these exhibitions, it will be seen, conflicted more or less with each other, and hence lost considerable of the interest and effect that they otherwise would have possessed. It seems a pity that when artists, auctioneers, art committees, or dealers decide on holding a display, that they should go ahead without any seeming reference to other events, press or private views, sales, &c., that may have been announced before they were ready to make their plans public. Still, as this individual selfishness is, after all, most injurious to those who indulge in it, it may, perhaps, be more advisable to let them work out their own retribution. There is no punishment that at present can be imagined to fit this crime of jumbling art sales and displays together.

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The late John J. Halleran, whose enormous collection of antiques and art objects was sold at the Knickerbocker Auction Rooms this week, was probably the most famous dealer in these objects that this country has known. Of course, he was not as famous, nor his collection a tenth part as valuable as that of the late M. Spitzer of Paris, but Halleran was known to pretty nearly every collector in America, and his house at Flushing, L. I., was as much a show place as a business place. Mr. Halleran was born in Flushing in 1844. He began to purchase antiques when he was twenty-five years old. On one of his long driving trips, which have become famous all over Long Island, he one day bought a curious old object as a speculation, and he became so much interested in the subject of antiquities that he read all the books on it that he could get hold of, and afterwards determined to engage in the business as his regular occupation. In the course of time Mr. Halleran became the owner of such an extensive business that he sold more often to dealers than to private buyers. He had an extraordinary memory, and never kept a record of any transaction. He is said never to have missed a sale of old furniture in Long Island during thirty-five years, no matter how far or inaccessible the place of sale might be.

***

The old dealer claimed the privileges of a "character" in his later years. He would never attend to a visitor or prospective customer unless he felt in the humor. A party of visitors from Buffalo once traveled to Flushing solely in order to see his collection. He sent word down that he was not in the humor to talk to them, and that they must come some other day. He relented on being informed that they had come all the way from Buffalo, and made several sales to them, but visitors from New York were frequently refused permission to look over the collection. Mr. Halleran was well known to the artists who live in the neighborhood of Flushing. The sale of his collection has resulted in only moderate prices, though the auction room was crowded each afternoon. The last portion of the collection will be dispersed to-day.

***

At their monthly meeting in January the members of the Sculpture Society proposed various city improvements that have attracted considerable attention and newspaper comment since. At the coming monthly meeting on Feb. 13 the subject to be considered is "Colossal Civic Monuments for New York and Its Environs." Nine sculptors have been selected to design monuments or some monumental treatment for as many sections of Greater New York or its immediate neighborhood. The designs will be shown by means of lantern slides, and each sculptor will read a paper briefly explaining his suggestion. The sculptors selected and sections of the city allotted to each are as follows: Mr. Philip Martini, Morningside Park; Mr. Charles H. Niehaus, Fort George; Mr. W. O. Partridge, Borough of Brooklyn; Mr. F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, the Palisades; Mr. George T. Brewster, Staten Island; Mr. Johannes Gellert, Governors Island; Mr. F. C. Hamann, Borough of the Bronx; Mr. Isidore Konti, Mount Morris Park; Mr. Augustus Lukeman, Fort George Park. Preceding the presentation of the plans and personal papers as above, a selection of the principal monuments of Europe will be shown by means of a stereopticon.

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There will open at the Avery galleries, 368 Fifth Avenue, on Monday next an exhibition of twenty-eight oils, six drawings, twelve reproductions in color of original works, four bas-reliefs, a bronze bust, a silver wedding cup, and a small bronze figure by Elihu Vedder, the artist and illustrator. The exhibition will continue to and through Feb. 24. It is some time since Mr. Vedder has shown any work in New York, and the coming display will undoubtedly attract widespread interest.

***

The Union League Club of Brooklyn had an interesting little exhibition in its rooms during the week in honor of the visit there of Admiral Dewey, composed of nearly 100 pictures for the most part by American artists. Among the American artists represented were Carleton Wiggins, Childe Hassam, Robert C. Minor, Henry W. Ranger, Bruce Crane, J. H. Dolph, H. Bolton Jones, Howard R. Buller, Frederick W. Kost, and Louis Paul D. Dessar, J. C. Gazin, Gabriel Max, Jean Beraud, and Puvis de Chavannes were the more prominent of the foreign painters represented. The pictures were well selected by the club's Art Committee, which is composed of Warren E. Gill, Chairman; Elihu Dwight, William C. Pate, H. B. Masters, William J. Gilpin, William B. Mead, and Henry Batterman.

***

To signalize the opening of his new and attractive picture gallery in the rebuilt structure at 372 Fifth Avenue, Mr. N. E. Montross, who for some years past has made a specialty of the works of leading American artists at his former gallery at Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street, has arranged a small but attractive and interesting loan exhibition of some forty canvases by D. W. Tryon. These canvases include such familiar ones as "The Daybreak," which won the Webb prize; the "October Evening," loaned by the Hillyer Art Gallery; "Harbor Lights," loaned by Mr. William H. Fuller, and others which have become familiar through being shown at club exhibitions. It is always a dangerous test to put the works of even so able a painter as Tryon on exhibition together at the same time, especially if the painter be one who has the same general choice of subject and method. It is all the more therefore a mark of the painter's ability when, as in the present case, his works when shown together do not weary or impress the visitor with a sense of monotony. Tryon is essentially a poetical painter. Sentiment and sympathy with nature in America in her more tender moods always mark his work. To the expression of this sentiment and sympathy he brings a rarely delicate and refined sense of color and an appreciation and knowledge of the adjustment of values, which make his completed work satisfactory and thoroughly artistic. Tryon best loves the effects of dawn or the gloaming, and of those periods of the year when the waning Winter feels the first breath of advancing Spring, or the late Autumn merges into Winter. He delights not in burning noons, in the sharp, clear cut colors of a Winter landscape, of the positive, rich, and deep greens and flaunting hues of flower, Summer woodlands, and fields. The paintings in the present well selected display will appeal to individuals in diverse ways. To the writer the most poetical and the best exemplars of the artist's technique and feeling are the "Daybreak," "Twilight—Early Spring," "Winter—Central Park," "Harvest Time—Sunset," which has a touch of Monet; "Salt Marshes," "Dawn," "New Bedford Harbor," "Evening—June," "Harbor Lights," "Springtime," the clear-aired and delightful "Pasture," "Starlight," "Autumn Evening," and "The Meadow—Morning." The very titles of these paintings give a good idea of the general character of the exhibition. Seen together, they emphasize the artist's right to the title once given him of "America's pastoral poet painter."

***

The Black and White Club opens its second annual exhibition in the sculpture room at the Fine Arts Galleries to the public this morning. A press view of the display was given yesterday. There are 120 works hung, of which the more notable are the several large original drawings, familiar through reproductions by that skillful and clever draughtsman and illustrator, A. B. Wenzell. The best of these are "Jealousy," "Confidences," "Day Dreams," "A Requisition," and "A Recital." Among other striking works are Charles E. Proctor's "Girl in a Daisy Field," which has both sentiment and refinement of color; Ellen Starbuck's good figure piece, "Girl with Rabbits"; a charming and well-lighted landscape by W. C. Fitler, and "The Herring Fishers," a good marine by C. Myles Zollier.

***

Mr. Niehaus, the sculptor, has recently had his two heroic statues of Abraham Lincoln and Admiral Farragut, which were shown last week in plaster at the recently closed Academy exhibition, cast in bronze by the "Cire perdue" process at the Roman Bronze Works, in Forsyth Street. A private view of the statues was given on Monday last. The "lost wax" process, by which these works were reproduced, has been particularly successful, and those who viewed them on Monday were very enthusiastic regarding them.

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LIGHT FROM BOOKS.

Mr. Markham Speaks on That Topic Before the Booksellers' League.

Abstract of His Speech, Entitled "Books and the Light They Have Given Me," Made at the League's Annual Dinner at the Aldine Club, on Feb. 5.

I have been requested to touch upon books, but in the limited time at our disposal I can do so only as a swallow touches upon the water, as a swallow might touch upon the ocean. Life is embosomed in mystery. Our very words have their mysteries. There is a mystery attached to the meanings of words which gives them a subtle individuality. Such words as "gentleness," "smoothness," and "softness" have a resiliency of sound that adds immeasurably to their meaning. But this is only one of the many mysteries by which we are surrounded and which we lose by reason of their familiarity. Their very closeness prevents our seeing them. I was once asked whether I believed in the existence of another world. I said that I was old fogy enough to believe that there was another world. My questioner asked me to tell him where that other world was. I replied that I would try to do so if he would first tell me where this world is.

Then, too, the arts are full of mysteries. It is a wonderful mystery that by means of the arts of printing and of painting we can seize men's souls and photograph them; that we can send out our thoughts into all lands and into the ages that are to follow. In the days of Nineveh men transmitted their thoughts by carving upon bricks and stones; later came the papyrus of the Egyptians, and now in our days we have paper. These mediums of communication help to make possible the immortality of the race.

What is it that makes some books live? I am inclined to place much importance upon style. There are tricks of style and certain modes of expression in the great books which make men loath to let them die. For instance, fragments of Sappho's poetry which have come down to us have a charm of style which will make them outlive empires, as will the writings of Horace and of Homer. All of these are characterized by certain tricks of style which add a value independent of their matter. The other kind of books that live are the epoch-making books, and of such we have an instance in the works of Adam Smith, the great metaphysician and political economist.

If I should answer an inquiry as to the books that have interested me, it would be necessary for me to give a catalogue of my library. Some of the old and forgotten books, some of the religious books, little read in these days, have been of great interest to me. I have loved to read the Vedas of the Aryans, that race which has been called the fountain of civilization. This race, struck by the spirit of travel, has spread progressiveness and a love of learning over Europe. In the Vedas is found the highest expression of their poetry. Here is a book of sacred songs, in many ways reminding one of the Hebrew poetry of the Old Testament.

To those who are fond of poring over volumes of forgotten lore, I would say, "Be a book-lover, but not a book-sot." Some of my friends who call themselves book-lovers, but who are so wrapped up in their libraries that they lose interest and touch with the present day world, I have come to look upon as book-sots.

Among the little read books of antiquity there is the Egyptian Book of the Dead, a book of morals in which we find many questions similar to those in parts of our Scriptures. I remember that one of these put to the reader is, "Hast thou ever stopped running water?"

Coming further down the ages we must mention Confucius and Mencius. The great doctrine that the former gave to the world is that of equilibrium. He taught the eternal fitness of things, the harmony of the universe, and the duty of man in adjusting his actions to the universal laws. Mencius, one of his disciples and expounders, and also a great philosopher, teaches men to keep and cultivate the child heart, and in this regard his teachings are similar to those of Jesus.

Among the Greeks, Aeschylus and Plato have contributed to the literature of the world the doctrine of rewards and punishments for our virtues and vices. They tell us that virtue brings its own reward and, no less certainly, sin its penalty. Plato we will not dwell upon. His meditations extended over the whole field of human thought. Excepting Christ Himself, I consider Plato to be the greatest teacher of Christianity that the world has ever seen.

The great name of Dante is placed by Ruskin at the head of the list of the world's great thinkers. His teachings are somewhat similar to those of Aeschylus, in that he proclaims that every deed carries with it its own reward without the immediate intervention of God or demon. And Dante puts at the bottom of hell the souls of those who cannot be trusted, and it is he who says that lack of trustworthiness could wreck the universe.

In the verses of Omar Khayyam we find echoed some of the thoughts of our Shakespeare. Omar's philosophy is rather narrow, but I cannot find him other than earnest, honest, and sincere. He is imbued with the fatalism of the Orient, and his conclusion is that the present moment, though fleeting, is the only thing of which we are sure and the only thing worth living for.

In regard to Shakespeare, the only thing I wish to say is that I believe that the crowning feature of his works is to be found in "The Tempest." This seems to have been the last play written by him. In it I think we find Shakespeare's views of ethics. Great power is given to Prospero, but how does he use it? Although possessed of supernatural power and authority, notice that he does not display them for selfish ends, but for the common welfare.

Shelley we find to be of a strongly democratic tendency, and in counterbalance to him there is Browning, who constantly ignores the common weal and writes of individuality. His poems breathe of personal effort and achievement. Now, I think that the achievement of our efforts is one end, and an important one, but this is not the whole object for which we live and strive. Our efforts, our attempts in life, are in themselves results. The results of our efforts upon our character are certain and important, whether they have been seeming failures or crowned with apparent success. I believe that effort transcends achievement.

Tennyson, in contrast to Browning, seems to feel continually the presence of the universal laws, while the latter is absorbed with thoughts of effort and passion. Emerson is a champion of individuality. In his eyes every man stands for his own individual self; every man stands upon his own bottom. Hugo I take to be the greatest man ever produced by France. He upholds the standard of conscience. In Goethe's greatest work, "Faust," he shows that it is not sufficient to possess culture, but teaches that man must live and serve for the common good.

What do I get from all these great teachers of mankind? What have their writings taught me? Summing all up in a very few words, I find that all great poetry is a help to the human race in its search for enlightenment, and that it is all for the common good. I find humanity the same in all ages and places. Literature I find to be that which breaks down national prejudice, bringing the races together in brotherhood.

I find that the essence of religion is in all the ages and everywhere the same, and that all the great religions partake of the truth, and that the highest expression of it is to be found in the Christian religion.

A Fearless Expert.

He was mild-mannered and received me in the most courteous way. He was a very busy man, and he showed me a long table covered with books. Without any further preamble he set to work. He opened a parcel, which contained a number of volumes, bound and unbound. They all looked brand new. Some had a tag of paper in them, on which was printed "Advance Copy."

There was a boy at one end of the room busily employed in cutting the strings tied around the packages of books. A young lady who was running a typewriter left her machine, lit a gas stove, and put on a kettle of water, which soon came to the full boil. Next, the gentleman at the table took a book at random, ran his fingers over the pages without even so much as looking at the contents, then coolly broke the back of the volume and tore out several leaves. One was from the beginning, one from the middle, and the last from the conclusion. The young lady then placed several large tea cups on the table.

The gentleman crumpled up the leaves torn out as described, and put them into a cup. The lady assistant poured on the boiling water. The contents was stirred up with a teaspoon until the paper was in a pulp. The infusion was thorough. The fluid was allowed to settle for a few moments, and then the gentleman, bending over the cup, sniffed the decoction, and next, using the spoon, tasted it. Then he said: "Through long experience, I have found this method as giving the best, the quickest appreciation of books. Celerity, as you must understand, is everything in this particular business. A public must never wait." Here he paused, intent on his work. Presently he continued:

"I am positive (he tapped the cup with his spoon) "that this is a romance of adventure. There is something in the color like extract of beef. It must be, then, fiction of the materialistic, not of the spiritual, kind. Certainly there is salpetre in it, which means gunpowder and promiscuous pistol shooting. A trifle of mustiness in the flavor indicates that the incidents are of the seventeenth century. So far I have only followed the smell of it. Tasting will give me the exact period of this romance. I find garlic; most positively the action takes place in the time of Henry IV. of France. Its spiciness, an admixture of cloves and ginger, assures me that it is a particularly exciting romance, and the faintest flavor of orange flower is convincing that there is a pretty love episode. I shall give this romance a favorable notice."

Then the gentleman tore out more leaves from a smaller and thinner volume. This book, I noticed, was prettily bound. There was a narrow ribbon in it. The treatment was precisely the same.

"Here," said the gentleman, "is an almost inodorous lixivium such as might be produced when hay was boiled." He toyed with the spoon. "The palate is possibly more sensitive than the nose. I appreciate a hortus-siccus flavor—but very weak. Of course it is a volume of poetry. Now, verse must act either as a stimulant or as an emollient. Poetry either excites or it brings repose; with rest comes reflection. This decoction is wishy-washy. I am sorry, because I shall most unhesitatingly declare that the poems are unworthy of public attention. Now, what have we here?"

This time the book in hand was a ponderous one and closely printed. I noticed that the leaves were exceedingly tough and hard to tear. The contents of a fresh cup were approached to the expert's nose. At once the gentleman seemed to be strangely affected. The steam from the hot fluid must have entered his eyes. There were fumes, apparently, of an erosive quality. I saw tears, certainly of pain, trickling down his cheeks. He was forced to use his pocket handkerchief. I noted, too, that he rather shrank when putting the spoon to his mouth. What he actually did was to apply only the tip of his tongue to the fluid. Now he howled with pain.

"It is vitriol pure," he cried. "Rank poison! My lips are blistered, my teeth on edge, my mouth excoriated!" He danced around the room in his anguish.

"Whose book is it? What is it about?" my curiosity had got the better of my solicitude.

His speech was not very clear, but he spluttered out: "I know enough about the thing. It is a religious polemic of an unparalleled acridity. A microscopical investigation of the cup would show that the glaze of it had been eaten into. That terrible book has spoiled my business for some weeks to come. You may now understand what are the risks I run. In the pursuit of my calling I have been poisoned many times."

I suppose I ought to have offered my services in going to an apothecary in search of some emollient, but the young lady had ready some simple restoratives. I left them making no further inquiries. I was satisfied, however, not only as to the ability of the gentleman, but fully assured of his fearlessness, and I felt pity for the terrible ordeals he had to face in the fulfillment of his duties.

Work at the Public Library.

In the Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, just published for the month of December last, the number of readers for December was 10,644, the total for the last six months having been 54,501. As to the volumes consulted for the last six months, the count—260,019—shows an increase of over 82,000 when compared with last year. A statement of this character is most satisfactory. There are now on the shelves of the Astor and Lenox buildings of the library and available to readers 479,359 volumes and 120,406 pamphlets. There are yet 52,600 pieces to be catalogued. The largest accessions of books during 1899 were in works on law, economics, sociology, and education. These numbered 12,671. With a total accession of 37,956 volumes, it has been found necessary to fill up the alcoves at the Astor building. Alcove privileges, therefore, cannot be further granted until the new building can be occupied. The work of the contractors in removing the reservoir, and excavation for the new building for the library, is more than half completed.

In the Bulletin there is a continuation of the Loyalist Papers. From 1775 to 1782 the English Government paid to the Royalists the enormous total of £363,957.

At present when there is so much being written about Cromwell, a letter of the Protector's, the original of which is in the possession of the New York Public Library, will be read with interest. The letter was written by Cromwell to John Cotton of Boston. The date is Oct. 2, 1651. Cromwell tells of the "greatest difficultye in our engagement in Scotland, by reason we haue to doe with some who were (I verily thinke) Godly, but through weaknesse, and the Subtilitye of Sathan, involved in interests against the Lord and His people."

Like many other literary aspirants, A. E. W. Mason, whose "Courtship of Maurice Buckler," "The Watchers," and "Miranda of the Balcony" are giving him rapidly increasing fame, once sought the medium of a literary agent. Now there are literary agents and literary agents, and this one informed the youthful author that there was "absolutely nothing in 'The Courtship of Maurice Buckler.'" When the work was finally brought out by a publisher, and was causing the author's name to appear frequently in the notes of literary journals, this same literary agent wrote to Mr. Mason, praised to the clouds the novel which he had once rejected, and offered to "place to the greatest advantage" any further work that Mr. Mason might undertake.

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GRAVE COMPLAINTS AGAINST BULLER

Is Charged with "Every Sin a General Could Be Guilty Of."

THE WAR FEVER IN ENGLAND

Public Apathetic as to All But the African Conflict.

Khedive May Be Making Trouble for the British—Indian Famine Fund Makes Slow Progress—Japan Not to Attack Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Outside England the old proverb that "Bad news travels fast," still holds good, but here it is no longer true. Paris knew on Thursday that Gen. Buller's third attempt to relieve Ladysmith had failed, and sold South African shares all day with such steadiness that our buyers became exhausted, and yesterday, when it attempted to continue, the market could only put down prices and refuse to buy.

We have been buoyed up in these days of darkness with all sorts of monstrous stories, and even yesterday, when some people here must have known what had taken place, an impudent lie to the effect that Ladysmith had been relieved was fathered upon Lord Rothschild in order to give it readier currency and prop up the market. Such tactics are enough to make one despair of his country.

At last, to-day, the truth begins to leak out. It is admitted that Buller has had to retire for the third time, and there is nothing to wait for now except flaming eulogies on the splendor of his retreat, and those heartbreaking lists of killed and wounded that will come dribbling in during next week.

What excuse is there for treating the British public in this manner? None that I can see, unless it is true that the War Office and West End officialdom generally cannot let the truth out until they have had a chance to close their speculations.

And to what end is this sacrifice of life persisted in? Why are men thrown again and again against positions evidently impregnable? Our plausible newspaper expounders of military tactics theorize that Buller does not really intend to force his way to Ladysmith; he is only keeping the Boers amused until Lord Roberts gets together his force to strike a crushing blow in the Orange Free State.

Unfortunately Lord Roberts is six weeks too late in gathering his forces together for this stroke. The dry season is at hand in South Africa, when large bodies of troops can no more be moved over the veldt than fleets of whaleboats.

***

LETTERS ACCUSING BULLER.

The truth is coming out. I hear from relatives of officers in Buller's army that he has proved himself utterly incapable in the field, and early this week a startling letter from an officer who was in the Colenso fight found its way into print, charging Buller with every sin a General could be guilty of. Orders were issued in the most slovenly manner, without being committed to paper; troops were flung about promiscuously, ignorant of the position of the enemy they were sent to attack; ambulances were posted in front or our big naval guns, and close under them, so as to be in the direct line of the enemy's fire. No reconnaissance was made; artillery was dumped around without purpose or definite plan. It is little short of murder, the officer wound up, to intrust the lives of the troops to the hands of such leaders.

Letters circulating privately from hand to hand fully confirm these accusations, but what would you? As Carlyle remarked about the ideas on army leadership of the early part of the last century, "The English have a notion that generalship is not wanted, that war is taught by nature as eating is, that courageous soldiers led on by a courageous wooden pole with a cocked hat on it will do very well."

The plain people, however, are beginning to tire of this style, and although the multitude shouts and raves for "revenge," it is not probable that Gen. Buller will be allowed to remain longer at the head of the Natal Army, and deliver a fourth disastrous assault. His incompetence and blundering have been worthy of Burgoyne, a name not unknown in your annals, but then, as I told you at the outset, he was a dark horse, never having commanded an army in the field until sent out to conquer the two South African republics in a six weeks' campaign

Let us leave this painful subject. I will not even attempt to speculate why "fighting Mac" was called back from what the censored telegrams from the front describe as a "career of conquest." Spiteful people, and some others, say his recall is due to the jealousy of Lord Methuen lest this soldier, sprung from the ranks, should outstrip him in glory, and relieve Kimberley without his help. I know nothing to justify this allegation; nothing, indeed, of any kind worth relating has been disclosed about the incident.

***

THE LIBERALS DISORGANIZED.

So let us turn to our political battlefield. In it, at least nobody gets killed, although the reputations of a good many often get badly battered about. There has not been much even of this up to the present, but without a doubt events are shaping badly for the Liberal Party.

Two days ago I met a near relative of a member of Mr. Gladstone's last Cabinet. He accosted me with the question "Well, what do you think of the Liberal Party now?"

I hesitated to answer, and rather wished to find out his point of view, because it is sometimes dangerous to blurt out one's thoughts too freely in the present fermenting state of political sentiment. So all I said was: "It is not distinguishing itself much, so far as I can see."

"No," he replied, "it is not, but it has itself to blame."

"I quite agree," I answered, and becoming bold added, "But what can you expect when its leaders have displayed such a complete want of moral courage?"

To my astonishment he emphatically indorsed this, and began to declaim against the wretched tactics by which the party has been led. But I am not sure, all the same, that his standpoint is the same as mine, and I only relate the incident as proof that there is strong discontent of various kinds within the party, tending to make it impotent.

***

DISCORD AMONG UNIONISTS.

The same thing exists among the Tories and Liberal Unionists, who hate each other with a perfect hatred, and in private tear each other's characters to pieces with energy an Irish fishwife could not outmatch. Within the ranks of the Government supporters, as I told before the session began, some of the most determined opponents of Mr. Chamberlain's policy are to be found, and one of the most eloquent and consistent old-fashioned Tories in the higher ranks of the party, Sir Edward Clarke, has been obliged to resign his seat because he has dared to speak out his mind about this war.

But the party is so strong, and so overwhelmingly supported by the passion excited sentiments of the nation at present, that it can afford to see members drop off, knowing well how eager the electors will be to put out-and-out supporters of the war in their places.

The York election shows what strength this domineering sentiment has on the public mind at present, and the announcement of the result of the poll in the House of Commons on Tuesday night created something like dismay in the front Opposition bench, where the present leader of the Liberal Party was trying to make himself heard amid the contemptuous hum of conversation. When the telegram was handed round he had strength of will enough to go on to the end of his speech, but nobody listened to him. The news hit him, and his party like him, very hard.

***

OPPOSITION TO WAR GROWS.

For all that, and notwithstanding the riotous proceedings taking place in various parts of the country to suppress freedom of speech and independence of mind, there is a steadily increasing sentiment of resistance springing up against the continuance of this war one moment after a decent pretext can be found for bringing it to an end. In my opinion the Liberal defeat at York was much less thorough than might have been expected; certainly less thorough than a similar contest in South England would have been. Were an election to take place in a town like Canterbury, another cathedral city, I should be surprised if the man who had the courage to stand on the anti-war side polled 35 per cent. of the number voting. In London, notwithstanding the leaven of determined men who are combining and agitating and struggling against the war fever, I think the board would be swept of Liberal members were a general election to take place now.

And yet the opposition is growing, and will grow. What we see now is more the product of passionate rage and baffled vanity than an exhibition of deliberate opinion or thoughtful reflection. Human passions are proverbially fickle, and the very energy and determination with which everything like hostility to the war is now hounded down to my mind forebodes an early change in the bent of popular passion. Unless a victory of a striking kind comes soon to our armies, the rage that has impelled savage mobs to enter on a property-wrecking campaign at Midhurst, the home of Cobden's children, is likely to swing round and become fury against those whom they will consider their deluders.

***

NICARAGUA CANAL TREATY.

Whatever the fluctuations of public opinion may be, there is no denying that at present all our thoughts turn to South Africa, to an extent really dangerous to the interests of our empire in other directions. For instance, scarcely any attention has been paid to the treaty arranged between your Government and ours for establishing the international status of the future Nicaragua Canal. When the first news came that Lord Salisbury had abandoned the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, thus giving over to the United States unfettered police control of the new ocean highway, some newspapers attempted to raise an agitation against him on the old familiar lines of bullying a weak power and surrendering to a big one. Nothing, they said, had been given in exchange, nor even provision made for the settlement of the Alaskan boundary.

In ordinary circumstances the din over this omission would have been considerable, but the attempt fell perfectly flat, nobody paying the slightest attention to it, and the greatest opposition paper in the three kingdoms, The Manchester Guardian, openly supported the arrangement, as all sensible men will, because it promotes good will between two great industrial nations, and eliminates, I hope forever, all grounds for difference and rivalry over what may be an enterprise of incalculable importance to the world.

***

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

In other directions, however, public apathy is unquestionably doing mischief, and not least in China. We are altogether oblivious of the quiet progress being made there by France, Russia, and Japan, and perhaps by Germany.

The French are pushing their way onward with the greatest energy in the South, and our only hope of regaining our position at Peking is in a strife between Russia and Japan. But I was assured only yesterday by one of the most intelligent Japanese in London that his country has made up its mind not to be the aggressor against Russia, and is rigorously confining itself to efforts on behalf of the pacific advancement of its trade with the Chinese Empire.

So we may be disappointed over this war, which many have begun secretly to hope for as the best means of drawing off the energies of Russia otherwise likely to be employed to our detriment. Russia is even now quietly acting for her own ends not only in Persia, where her financiers have done a bold stroke in arranging for a loan to the Shah—which will both give him a trifle in cash and by paying off the balance of the English loan release his gulf customs dues—but in Central Asia also. Nothing will be done openly against us, but undermining will go on none the less effectively for that.

***

THE DISAFFECTION IN EGYPT.

Another point where mutterings of coming danger have been heard this week is Egypt. Putting aside as exaggerations the sensational tales about profound disaffection among the native Egyptian troops, and specially among the turbulent Soudanese fighting men, who have given us enormous trouble since first we employed them, as witness at least two dangerous revolts in Uganda; dismissing likewise the theory that the French Government is fomenting trouble for us in Egypt as wholly without evidence, the fact remains that we have a restless, determined foe in the present Khédive. He is quite capable, without any other encouragement than that given to him by the always hostile French colony in Egypt, of provoking the native soldiery, not perhaps to attack our troops, but to enter upon a campaign of passive resistance, disobedience to their native officers, and general insubordination highly dangerous to our present position in the country.

Thus far the tales that have been allowed to come over the wires are too confused, and in some respects too contradictory, to enable any decided opinion to be given upon the nature of the disorder or its extent, but it would take very startling news indeed to induce any political dabbler in this country to give a moment's attention even to Egyptian affairs. Our very investors no longer hold Egyptian bonds to the important extent to which they are held on the Continent, principally in France, and where the pocket has no interest memory or reflection is too apt to have very little.

I will not say anything about India this week, except that the famine fund makes very poor progress, for the very same reason that prevents us from attending to our affairs anywhere outside South Africa. The number of the starving has now risen to about 4,000,000, and will, I fear, continue to increase.

But who cares? We have got to smash those Boers.

***

CONTINENTAL POLITICS QUIET.

Continental politics are happily quiet enough. France and Germany appear to be nagging at each other in their newspapers, or rather the Germans are stating what they consider very plain truths for the benefit of France, and France is keeping wonderfully quiet, hoping still that the war may be over in time to allow her exhibition to be a success.

Italy is making love to Great Britain with quite Southern ardor, and is meeting with scant response. Her position internally does not lead any country to hunger for her alliance, and this week's proceedings in her Parliament with reference to the Mafia almost cause her best friends to despair of her future.

When the Prime Minister of a country stands up in his place to palliate the crimes of a secret society that lives upon terrorism and hesitates not at murder it is difficult indeed to believe that the future of that country is assured.

For want of anything better to chatter about there have been floods of talk and split ink this week on our Ambassador's absence from Paris. As far as I can see and make out there is nothing to justify what has been said about a rupture, or a disagreement, or slights, or anything of the sort. The present Ministry in France is ardent in publicly doing its best to avoid any trouble with this country.

A. J. W.

STAMFORD METHODISTS' WOES.

Trial of William Kemp, Who Offended by "Amens," to be Reopened.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Feb. 10.—William Kemp, the venerable member of the Stamford Methodist Episcopal Church who was expelled from membership after trial for willful obstinacy in contradicting former Pastor Downey in his interpretation of the Scriptures and for refusing to obey the commands of the present pastor, the Rev. Dr. Crowder, to keep away from class-meeting, has received a letter from the Rev. James M. Buckley stating that his case would be brought before the annual conference of the New York East District of the Methodist Church, which meets in Danbury in April. The Rev. Dr. Buckley has decided to take this action because of letters received by him from prominent Methodists, who believe an injustice has been done. After the judgment here the case was appealed to the quarterly conference held in Mt. Vernon and the decision was affirmed.

This week Charles Swensen, another member of the class that the Rev. Dr. Crowder disbanded because they said amen too noisily, was summoned to appear before a committee to be tried on similar charges. Mr. Swensen did not respond to the summons, but sent a letter to the Rev. Dr. Crowder withdrawing from the local church. It is probable that other members of the class to whom objection has been made on account of their too noisy Methodism will withdraw also.

The Stamford Methodist Church is one of the most prominent in the conference. It has over a thousand members and includes a number of wealthy families among its leading supporters.

HISTORIC OLD HOUSE BURNED.

Was Built by John Banks in 1640 in the Present Town of Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 10.—The old Whiting House, on the old Boston Post Road, near Byram Bridge, in the town of Greenwich, which was built in 1640, was burned to the ground early this morning. The old-fashioned stone chimney is all that is left standing. A barn adjoining the house was also destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $10,000. It is supposed that some tramps slept in the unoccupied house last night and caused the fire.

John Banks, who built the house, received from King Charles I. a grant of land along the bank of the Byram River. The wood used in the construction of the building was obtained from trees that grew on the land. The property afterward passed into the hands of a man named Reynolds, and it was the ancestral home of his granddaughter, Mrs. Vernon M. Brown, wife of the American agent of the Cunard Line and a prominent society leader in New York.

The stone chimney that is left standing is a massive affair. Its base is nearly as large as some cottages. The chimney must have been built first and the building constructed around it.

BRYAN'S DAY IN WASHINGTON.

Democratic Leader Held Court in the Marble Room of the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Col. Bryan arrived in town early this morning and went to the Metropolitan Hotel. In the afternoon he went to the Capitol and visited the marble room in the Senate wing. He arrived there just before the Senate adjourned, and spent the rest of the afternoon there, conferring with Democratic, Populist and Silver Republican Senators.

Among those who visited him were Senators Butler and Teller. Senator Clark of Montana dropped into the marble room to pay his respects to Col. Bryan, but did not participate in the conference. Another who dropped in to see the Democratic leader was Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, whose visit, however, was made before the conference began.

Bryan Invited to Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 10.—Both houses of the General Assembly to-day adopted resolutions asking William J. Bryan to come to Columbia next Thursday and address the joint Assembly.

Southern Railway Up-Town Ticket Office and Eastern Passenger Agency. 1,185 Broadway, Corner 28th St.

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Mardi Gras—New Orleans Short Line. Excursion tickets on sale 20th to 25th. Through sleepers leave Pennsylvania Railroad daily, 3:25 P. M., via Norfolk and Western Railway. Office, 896 Broadway. 'Phone, 2,186 Franklin.—Adv.

AMERICAN MINERS SAFE.

Not Molested by the Yaqui Indians, Who Are Waging Relentless War Against Mexican Government.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from Ortiz, State of Sonora, Mexico, says that James F. Lench, manager of the Anitia Gold Mining Company, has arrived there direct from the heart of the Yaqui Indian country, where the placer mines of the company are located. He reports that there are a number of American mining men in the Yaqui mining region and that they are not being disturbed by the rebels.

All Mexican miners have been forced to leave the country, and many of them have been killed by the Indians. Most of the placer claims are lying idle, owing to the lack of native labor to work them. All the Indian laborers have joined in the revolt, and it will be some time before mining operations in the Yaqui regions can be renewed on anything like an extensive scale. Mr. Lench estimates that there are fully eight thousand Yaqui Indians armed and actively engaged in the present war against the Mexican forces. When the uprising began hundreds of peaceable Yaquis flocked into their mother country from Arizona, New Mexico, and Lower California and joined the warriors of the tribe. Mr. Lench predicts that the Indians will ultimately come out the victors, but that the war will not be concluded for several years. The Indians are better prepared now than ever before for carrying on a long and successful war against the Government forces.

WAINWRIGHT'S NEW BERTH.

For Financial Reasons, the Commander's Friends Wonder How He Can Gracefully Decline.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Friends of Commander Wainwright, while rejoicing at the honor extended to him by Secretary Long in offering him the position of Superintendent of the Naval Academy, are wondering how a way can be found to gracefully decline that office and yet obtain the recognition of high service which the Secretary intended to give him in making him the successor of Rear Admiral McNair.

Commander Wainwright is not a rich man. He is a man of family. The pay of his rank is $3,000 a year. The Superintendent of the Naval Academy receives only the sea pay of his rank in the navy. To be sure, this is augmented by a nice house in the grounds, but he is the host of every important visitor to the Academy, and when the commencement season comes around he has a house full every day. No allowance is made by the Government for entertaining guests at the house of the Superintendent.

At the end of the four years that are usually granted to a Superintendent, it is possible that Commander Wainwright would be poorer than when he entered the official villa in the Academy grounds.

Some intimations have been heard at the department that Lieut. Commander S. C. Lemly, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, with the rank and pay of Captain, having held the place of Judge Advocate General since 1882, and having only eleven years of sea service to his credit, desired to have a tour of service before reaching the top of his grade and the necessity of preparing for examination in order to take the grade of Commander. Upon this information the friends of Wainwright had been making some efforts to obtain for him the place when vacated by Lemly, whose four will expire in June. Lemly is thoroughly fitted to occupy the place he is in. He has acquired experience most valuable during a period in which many changes have been effected in administration, many important contracts drawn and enforced, and many new questions proposed and decided.

The pay of the Judge Advocate General is $3,500. He does not have to entertain anybody for official reasons. He may live here in his own house. Wainwright has a house in Washington. He has the right to practice law, accorded to him by Columbia Law School in this city, where he pursued his studies while on shore duty at the capital.

There is no doubt that if the hero of the Gloucester could reach the less conspicuous place without appearing to be indifferent to the honor conferred upon him in offering him the Naval Academy, he would take the less conspicuous place for his own good, and let some one else enjoy the distinction of being Superintendent.

Should Commander Wainwright, however, become Superintendent, it will bring about the detachment and removal to other localities of at least three and perhaps four officers who now fill berths at the Naval Academy. These are Commander Charles G. Hutchins, Commander R. R. Ingersoll, and Commander Kearney, all of whom rank Commander Wainwright, and therefore cannot receive orders from him. Capt. McGlil of the Marine Corps, who is also Commander Wainwright's superior in rank, is also stationed here, but as his is a separate command, it may not be affected by the new order of things.

THREATENED HIS WIFE'S LIFE.

Quackenbush Flourished Pistol to Keep Her from Going Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, Feb. 10.—There was an exciting scene at the handsome mansion of Mr. M. B. Sherman, one of Nyack's wealthiest residents, last night, when Mr. Sherman's son-in-law, Edwin B. Quackenbush, of Balston Spa, threatened to shoot his wife. The young man was placed under the surveillance of an officer from 7 o'clock last night until 7 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. Quackenbush was formerly Miss Alice Louise Sherman. On Nov. 10, 1898, she was married to Mr. Quackenbush, who is a young lawyer of Troy. The wedding was an elaborate affair, although the guests were confined to a few prominent friends from different parts of the State. After the marriage, which was thought by every one to have been a very happy one, the young couple left on their honeymoon and afterward took up their residence at Balston Spa. Recently it developed that Mr. Quackenbush and his wife did not live happily together, although the cause was not made known. About six weeks ago the wife, not yet twenty, came to Nyack with her small baby and took up her residence in her father's house.

Since Mrs. Quackenbush came here her mother, with several other friends, planned a trip around the world, to occupy eighteen months, and to-day was decided upon as the date for sailing for Berlin. Mr. Quackenbush in some way heard that his wife was going abroad, and on Thursday came to Nyack. His object in coming was to prevent his wife from sailing, he said, and he procured a revolver with which to carry out his plans, if necessary. Mr. Sherman did not want his son-in-law to come upon his premises, but to prevent trouble he finally concluded to let him come in and stay all night.

Last night Mr. Quackenbush staid again, and during the night he became violent and threatened to shoot his wife if she persisted in her plan of going abroad. He flourished a revolver, it is said, and Mr. Sherman took the weapon away from him and threw it into the river. Later Mr. Sherman went out and got a police officer, who came into the house and watched all night to prevent young Quackenbush from doing harm.

This morning Mrs. Quackenbush and her mother and brother left Nyack for New York, whence they sailed this afternoon for Germany. They expect to be gone a year and a half. Mr. Sherman lived at Saratoga Springs before he came here and owns a large amount of property there. He was also one of the founders of the camp-meetings at Round Lake, N. Y., and owns considerable property there. He has one of the handsomest residences in this vicinity.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY. A handsome lithograph picture of Lincoln free with to-morrow's Brooklyn Eagle.—Adv.

Short Route to Southern Resorts. Via Penn. R. R. from New York, 8:55 A. M., without change to Miami and Port Tampa. Quickest to Georgia resorts, Florida, Havana, Nassau. "Florida Special" 12:25 P. M. Express, 9:25 P. M. Atlantic Coast Line, 229 Broadway.—Adv.

MOLINEUX GUILTY IN FIRST DEGREE

Jury Finds a Verdict After More than Seven Hours.

CROWD FOR THE PRISONER

Thousands Cheer for Him and His Father and Counsel.

VICTORY FOR EXPERTS

Evidence of the Handwriting Men Aids Largely in the Conviction.

Defendant Calmly Faces the Jurors and Hears Without a Tremor the Words That Make Him a Convicted Murderer.

Roland Burnham Molineux went to his cell in the Tombs at 11 o'clock last night a convicted murderer. A few minutes before a jury that had for nearly thirteen weeks listened to evidence against him, and to arguments in his favor, had returned a verdict that he was guilty of murder in the first degree, for having, on Dec. 28, 1898, killed Katherine J. Adams with poison, the poison having been sent by the defendant to Harry S. Cornish with the intention of taking his life.

The conviction of the man and his removal from the courtroom were followed by a scene such as perhaps had never been enacted in a court house the world over. A crowd composed of thousands of persons who had been patiently waiting for the verdict cheered the condemned man as he was on his way to the Tombs.

It was not a cheer from a few of his friends, and it was not a half-hearted expression of sentiment, apparently. It might have been the hysterical outburst from a crowd nervous with waiting, yet it seemed, as it swelled and re-echoed through the stone halls of the Court House, as though a multitude was cheering a conqueror and not a condemned man. There were hisses and catcalls for Assistant District Attorney Osborne and Harry Cornish, but these were partially drowned in the acclaim for the prisoner.

And again was this cheering taken up in redoubled measure when that grim old warrior, Gen. Molineux, who had for weeks sat by his son's side, strong in his belief in his innocence and hopeful of the outcome, appeared in the corridor on his way to the Tombs to see his son.

Again and again the cheers rang out as the old man, accompanied by Bartow S. Weeks and George Gordon Battle, his son's lawyers, pushed his way through the jostling throng. When the General finally made his way to the Tombs the crowd, not to be denied a surfeit of cheering, followed the lawyers for two blocks, yelling their approbation of their course at every step.

DEFENDANT'S FRIENDS WORRIED.

After the jury retired at 3:23 o'clock yesterday afternoon, it was not heard from until 8:55, when it came into court and received the handwriting specimens in evidence. The crowd then settled itself for a long wait, for there was not one person in the Court House who then believed that the verdict would be reached last night.

The most active partisans of Molineux were worried at this action of the jury. It had been contended that the jury would disregard the testimony of the experts, and the plain evidence that they had not only not done so, but were practically hanging on that issue, made the friends of the defendant feel uneasy.

This feeling was redoubled when, nearly two hours later, the jury asked that two specimens of Molineux's writing, those which he had made at the request of Expert Kinsley, and which had been inadvertently left out of the first batch sent in, be sent to them.

Twenty minutes later the jurors filed into their seats, and, although their faces were set and sphinxlike in expression, the issue was no longer in doubt. Try as they might, "Guilty" was written there in unmistakable characters.

It was just 10:25 when the second stir in the courtroom occurred, and every nerve in those four walls was set on edge with expectancy. The nervous tension passed away like a breath when the jury did not make its appearance, but at 10:42 there was another stir, occasioned by some of the court officers calling loudly: "Take your seats."

Men dropped into their chairs and women turned pale. The court room, that a moment before had been a perfect babel of sound, was quiet as the grave in an instant. People seemed afraid to talk. There was a hush and heaviness in the air, and the throng that packed the room sat still and waited.

MOLINEUX JAUNTY BUT PALE.

At 10:48 the door leading to the jury room opened and Foreman Manheim Brown appeared, leaning on the arms of two officers. Behind him filed the other jurors. Their faces were pale and they walked with slow and measured tread toward the jury box.

As they seated themselves, a sharp cry of "Order!" rang through the room, and so still had it become that the cry made the auditors start. A moment later the door opened again, and Molineux appeared. He walked as jauntily as ever, but his face was dead white and his dark eyes shone like live coals. He took his seat between his attorneys.

Gen. Molineux sat next to Mr. Battle, and to the General's left sat Leslie Molineux, his oldest son. Mr. Osborne sat in his accustomed seat before the jury, but he kept his back turned to the box and his face was set and pale.

Ten eyes were riveted on the jurors' faces. Weeks, Molineux, Battle, Gen. Molineux, and Leslie Molineux regarded them intently, and the earnestness of their gaze seemed to compel a return glance. Nevertheless the jurors kept their heads sedulously turned from the direction of the defendant and his adherents. That seemed to tell the story and Gen. Molineux blinked as if a strong flood of sunlight had suddenly been turned in his eyes. He pulled himself together with an effort and still kept up that fixed gaze, his eyes vainly seeking a return glance from some of the jurors.

All this time the actors awaited the arrival of the Judge. A moment later, black-gowned and serious looking, the white-haired Recorder took his seat on the bench and the crowd rose to salute him.

THE VERDICT RENDERED.

The action broke the terrible tension for a moment, and there was a slight buzz in the court as the Recorder whispered some instructions to Clerk Brophy. Mr. Brophy turned and announced:

"The Court directs the announcement that the utmost order and silence must prevail in the court and the officers are instructed to carry this order into effect."

The names of the jurors were then called, each making a weak reply. Then in impressive tones came from the clerk: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," answered Foreman Martin, rising in his place.

"Jurors, rise. Defendant, rise," said the clerk.

Molineux stood bolt upright, and threw back his shoulders as if better to meet the shock he knew was coming. His face looked as if cut from a piece of Carrara marble, but as he stood two great black lines formed under his eyes, and told of the terrible tumult of suffering that was going on within. His eyes were wide open and luminous, and he did not even wink. Not a tremor moved him, and as he stood he looked like the picture of the trained athlete he was before his year in the Tombs.

"Jurors, look upon the defendant. Defendant, look upon the jurors," commanded the clerk. Two eyes looked into twenty-four and twenty-four for the first time looked into the two which had so eagerly sought them before. "And now, gentlemen of the jury, how say you? Do you find the defendant guilty or not guilty?" went on the clerk.

"Guilty of murder in the first degree," returned Mr. Martin in a firm voice.

MOLINEUX DID NOT WINCE.

"You say you find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, whereof he stands indicted," returned the clerk with the suspicion of a sob in his flexible voice. Molineux stood just as immovable as ever. There was not a flicker of his eyelids to tell of the blow that had been dealt and met.

As the words "Guilty of murder in the first degree" rang out something like a great sob went up from the crowd in the room. Some of the women seemed about to faint, but the sharp rap from the officers' gavels brought them to their senses. In that moment Gen. Molineux seemed to grow gray and old. He looked as if a mighty blow had been dealt him, and he sunk into the protecting arms of his son Leslie, who supported him when the fell words came. The black rings under Molineux's eyes grew until two great black bags formed there, and he sought Mr. Weeks's hand and held it.

Mr. Weeks asked at once that the jury be polled. To each of the jurors the Clerk made the query, "Is that your verdict?" and to each question came the response, "It is." "Then hearken to your verdict as it stands recorded," said the Clerk, and the bitter words were pronounced again.

"Have you any requests to make?" asked the Recorder in a low tone.

TO BE SENTENCED FRIDAY.

"I suppose your Honor will set a day for passing sentence," said Mr. Weeks, all the old ring gone from his voice. The defendant tugged at his counsel's sleeve, but Mr. Weeks went on and after a deferential statement from both Court and counsel as to the desire of each to meet the other's wishes in the matter, the Court announced that Friday, Feb. 16, would be set as the day for passing sentence.

"Remove the prisoner," said the Recorder, after these preliminaries had been arranged. Molineux rose instantly, and putting his arm around Mr. Weeks's shoulder patted him on the back. The action said as plainly as words, "You have done your best by me, old man," and Mr. Weeks returned the reassuring embrace. Then, as the prisoner turned to leave, Gen. Molineux rose, and Mr. Weeks asked if the father could visit the son in his prison.

"Afterward," said the Recorder. "Afterward I will see to that."

As the door closed upon the defendant the Recorder turned and thanked the jurors for their efforts in behalf of justice. He said that their devotion to their duties was commendable in the highest degree. "I have heard that you expressed a desire to retain, each of you, the copies of the handwritings which you have examined in the case. I think the request but reasonable, and the books shall be at your service.

JURORS TO BE SILENT.

"And now, gentlemen," said the Recorder, "I desire to tell you that there is no law which compels you in any way or which in any way interferes with any disclosures you may choose to make concerning your work in the jury room. Yet it has been my experience that no good service has ever been done by jurors talking. I have found that the best interest of the jurors has always been served by pronouncing but one word and that the word of their verdict. I would, therefore, advise prudence and silence."

"May it please your Honor," answered the foreman, rising, "I desire to say on behalf of myself and my colleagues that we had already decided on that course, and I desire also to express to you and to the officers of this court our heartfelt thanks for the care you have taken of us."

Through all the proceeding, from the time that the jury came in until the time of the foreman's remarks just quoted, Assistant District Attorney Osborne sat immovable. Never once did he turn to the jurors, and they did not look at him. For a brief moment, when the tension was over, a slight smile played around his mouth, but he repressed it. Capt. McClusky, who sat near him, once tried to take his hand, but Mr. Osborne shook off the intended salute angrily, and for the most part kept his eyes on Gen. Molineux, with whose sufferings he seemed to sympathize.

"And now," said the Recorder, "it is five minutes past 11 o'clock. Mr. Stenographer, make a note. Adjourn court until Friday morning next at 10:30 o'clock."

"Your Honor," said Mr. Weeks, "will you grant our request that Gen. Molineux be allowed to see his son?"

"Yes, the request will be granted," said the Court. "It is unusual, but under the circumstances an exception will be made in this case." The court then rose and the spectators filed out into the hall.

For a brief moment Molineux had been taken into a room leading off the corridor at the back of the courtroom, where he donned a light overcoat and a black Fedora hat. In order to take him across the "Bridge of Sighs" to the Tombs, it was necessary to take him down a flight of steps, across a corridor on the floor below and into a pen on the Court House side of the bridge.

The immense crowd waiting outside knew this route, and stood along it. As the door below was hastily opened and the prisoner, held by a court officer and attended by his father, Mr. Weeks, and Mr. Battle, appeared, some one shouted, "You're all right, Roland," and a yell went up that echoed strongly through the stone halls.

Molineux seemed surprised, and half turned to see whence the shout had come, and a bitter imitation of his old smile came to his face.

Grasping him firmly by the collar the officer hurried the prisoner along, and then some one shouted: "Who are the rascals now?"

"Osborne and Cornish," shouted the crowd in a frenzy, and again the shouts were taken up. The crowd above, just filing out of the court, stood still in astonishment. Men paled and some of the women sobbed.

Such a scene had never before been enacted in the presence of the oldest man there, and all agreed in ascribing it to the hysterical condition attending the long wait for the verdict and the seeming utter astonishment at its character.

At the door of the pen Gen. Molineux separated from his son. He could not go that way to the Tombs; that was the way for prisoners only, and the old man, accompanied by the lawyers, retraced his steps so as to enter an elevator that stood in waiting to convey him to the ground floor. As he reached the elevator another great cheer rang out.

THE GENERAL CHEERED AGAIN.

"What's the matter with Gen. Molineux?" shouted one enthusiast.

"He's all right," rang back the answer, and the crowd cheered again.

Gen. Molineux was more chagrined than pleased, and seemed glad to escape from his admirers. Down the stairs the crowd piled and met the General again as he was about to go over to the Tombs. They cheered again, and after he entered the prison the crowd followed Mr. Weeks and Mr. Battle as far as Broadway, cheering at every step.

So ended the most famous criminal trial of modern times, with a young man condemned as a poisoner cheered by a crowd

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of hysterical men after having been pronounced guilty by a jury of his peers, and the same crowd cheering the old father who had sat by him for thirteen weeks in court, and the lawyers who had fought for his life, and whose fight, they say, is not yet ended.

The following were the jurors who convicted Molineux:

Matthias L. B. Martin, retired, 28 West Ninety-sixth Street.

William G. Post, retired, 10 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

Herbert G. Thompson, President, 23 East Forty-seventh Street.

Macomb G. Foster, chemist, 876 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Lyman S. Foster, stationer, 117 West Ninetieth Street.

George Edgar, builder, 71 West Ninety-second Street.

James Hynes, undertaker, 378 Willis Avenue.

Sigmund Feust, real estate, 718 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

Frederick Billings, broker, 270 Madison Avenue.

Manheim Brown, millinery, 301 West Forty-fifth Street.

Theodore Sandhop, surgical instruments, 88 Second Avenue.

Frederick B. Crane, clerk, 64 East Ninety-fourth Street.

WIFE AND MOTHER WENT HOME.

The courtroom and the corridors of the Criminal Court Building were thronged from the time the jury retired until it completed its work with persons, either anxious or curious, awaiting the bringing in of the verdict. The wife and mother of Molineux, however, who had been spectators of the closing scenes of the trial, were not present. Soon after the jury went out the two women held a hurried consultation with the General, and he escorted them from the courtroom to their carriage. They were driven directly to their home, at 117 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn. Gen. Molineux said he had persuaded them to this course, as he feared that any further excitement might seriously affect them.

A group of elderly men met the General in the corridor when he was on his way back to the courtroom. Most of them wore Loyal Legion buttons, and all greeted him effusively, saying that they would remain in the vicinity so as to be able to congratulate him when the verdict came in. The veteran was much touched by this action, but, as always, he maintained an outwardly calm demeanor.

A while later the General's other two sons, Leslie, who is in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and who lives in Metuchen, N. J., and Cecil, the youngest, who is in business with his father, came into the courtroom and bore their father company through the long wait that followed. Some one mentioned to the General that it was weary waiting, and that the strain on him must be great.

GEN. MOLINEUX'S CONFIDENCE.

"I'm not a bit nervous," he said, sturdily. "I know it will come out all right."

All the evening the crowd came and went in the courtroom and corridors. The women who had had seats during the Recorder's charge were fearful that if they went out they might miss something or not get back. So they set their lips, and sat it out with empty stomachs. There was a general impression at first that it would not be long before a verdict would be reached. This hope was unfounded, but after hours of waiting the women still declined to take chances and suffered hunger in silence.

The rumor makers were at work early in the evening. With absolutely no foundation it was first said that the jurors stood 7 to 5 and then 8 to 4 for acquittal. The fact that after several hours of deliberation they had not sent to the Court for any additional instructions was commented upon as showing the command they had of the case.

At 8:55 there was a stir in the courtroom, and word flew around that the jury was coming in for instructions. A moment later the door at the rear of the room opened and the jury filed in. Something in the looks on their faces created the impression that a verdict had been reached, and every man and woman in the room was resolved into a bundle of nerves.

JURY ASKED FOR EXHIBITS.

As soon as the Recorder had taken his seat and Molineux had been brought back from the Tombs, the Court read from a paper sent him, signed by Foreman Martin, that the jurors desired a set of the various handwritings to assist them in their deliberations. That seemed to prove conclusively that so far, at least, the jurors had not thrown out the expert testimony, but were considering it.

"You want all the writings?" asked the Court.

"The lettered and numbered exhibits, [the admitted writings and Cornish and Barnet letters,] and the prime series, as well as the poison address," said the foreman.

"Any objection, Mr. Weeks?" asked the Court.

"We doubt our legal right to allow the jurors to have photographs," said Mr. Weeks, "although we want to aid them in every way. We have no objection, however, to letting them have the originals."

"That will do, I think," said the Recorder. "Our Clerk, Mr. Brophy, has devised a system of keeping these many exhibits which I am sure will materially aid you. I would ask you only to keep them in the same order."

Mr. Martin said he and his colleagues would be careful and Mr. Brophy turned over his lead of books to the jurors. Then Mr. Martin asked for the enlarged photographs of single letters made by Mr. Osborne, the Rochester expert.

MR. WEEKS DID NOT OBJECT.

Mr. Weeks asked the Court for an opinion on the legality of allowing reproductions to go into the jury room. Mr. Weeks said he had no objection if his course in not objecting was a legal one.

"As these exhibits were handled and examined during the giving of the testimony, and as there is no objection from counsel, who have a right to deny the jury any of these things, I hold that there is no legal obstacle to the jury's having them," said the Recorder.

The photographs were then handed over, and the Recorder asked if there were any more requests or whether any other information was wanted.

"I think not," said Mr. Martin. The jurors nodded assent.

"Then, gentlemen, you may retire," said the Court.

The jurors filed out, Juror Brown having to be carried to and from the jury room. Molineux went back to his cell with the same jaunty step and the usual smile. He had greeted his brothers effusively when he came in, and had quite a chat with them while he was in the courtroom. Neither Gen. Molineux nor Mr. Osborne was in court while this was going on, the Recorder having ordered the doors locked as soon as the jurors were seated.

At 10:45 o'clock the jury sent out a request for Exhibits 3 and 4, which should have been given them with the others. They were in frames and not with the other lot, and were overlooked. The two exhibits were the handwritings made by Molineux at the request of Expert Kinsley. A few minutes after this the jury came in with its verdict.

OPINIONS ON THE VERDICT.

Molineux's Relatives and Lawyers Say It Cannot Stand—Wife and Mother Prostrated.

Gen. Molineux made no statement in the courtroom in regard to his son's conviction. Leslie Molineux, the elder brother of Roland B. Molineux, did not leave the room with his father, but remained till court had been declared adjourned. He was asked if he had a statement to make for himself or his father. He smiled as he answered:

"You can say for my father and myself that we have no fear as to the ultimate outcome of the case. Of course we expected an acquittal and did not see how anything else could be obtained from the evidence submitted against Roland. My brother is innocent and justice will eventually triumph. This is but the beginning, not the end."

Gen. Molineux, when seen at his residence, in Brooklyn, upon his return home, was greatly agitated. He carried a handkerchief in his hand and his face bore evidence of weeping. He begged to be excused from a discussion of the verdict, and said that both his wife and the younger Mrs. Molineux were prostrated by the news of his son's condemnation and unable to see any one.

STATEMENTS OF THE LAWYERS.

Mr. Weeks was asked, after he left the courtroom, if he or Mr. Battle had any statement to make.

"You can say for me and my associate," said Mr. Weeks, "that we have nothing to say except that we have no fears as to the ultimate outcome of this case. We know that the verdict rendered to-night can never stand."

Mr. Osborne, when asked after the rendering of the verdict what he thought, said: "It is the only logical verdict. I do not see how they could have come to any other conclusion."

In accordance with an agreement made among themselves, the jurors refused after leaving the court to discuss the verdict in any way, shape, or form. Their efforts to elude newspaper men were facilitated by court officers taking them over the Bridge of Sighs into the Tombs, whence they reached the street. Owing to their delay in coming out into the galleries and taking the elevator to the ground floor of the Criminal Court Building, suspicion was excited among the waiting newspaper men, and the ruse was discovered in time to intercept them at the Tombs Prison door. They adhered to their determination, however, and each in turn gave the stereotyped answer: "I have nothing to say." Then they scattered, bound for their several homes.

CORNISH ON THE VERDICT.

When the news of the Molineux verdict reached Madison Square Garden, Harry Cornish was standing near the Madison Avenue entrance chatting with several friends. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES told him that a verdict had been reached, and that it was guilty.

"My God!" he exclaimed. "Are you sure that that is so and that there can be no mistake?" He appeared to be violently agitated and could hardly control himself.

He was assured that the information was authentic, and that he could verify it by calling up any newspaper office. He at once crossed Madison Avenue to a café and assured himself that the jury had returned a verdict. He was then asked if he had any statement to make regarding it. At first he positively declined to make any comment, but finally, upon being urged by several of his acquaintances, said:

"Yes, I will say just this. Give me a piece of paper." He then wrote: "I could not understand that twelve men could hear the evidence and return any other verdict."

"That is all I will say on the subject," he said, and returned to Madison Square Garden, where he was officiating as starter in his club's games. By the time he returned to the Garden the news had spread, and many of the officials, who were personally acquainted with Molineux, appeared to be astonished.

Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau said after the verdict: "On the evidence presented I cannot see why there should have been any other verdict."

A. H. Hummel, the lawyer, occupied a box in Weber & Fields's last night. When informed of the verdict Mr. Hummel looked up in surprise. When asked for an expression of opinion he said: "It is almost too early to criticise the verdict. It is my opinion that the verdict will not stand. The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals and the evidence admitted concerning the Barnet case will serve to justify that court to order a reversal of the verdict. I predict a reversal of judgment."

DAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

Intense Interest Manifested in the Delivery of the Recorder's Charge to the Jury.

With what was expected to be a fateful day for Roland B. Molineux, there was an unusual outpouring yesterday morning of persons interested in his trial. Other courts being closed Saturday, persons connected with them attended Part II., where Recorder Goff was to deliver his charge to the jury. Gen. Molineux, his wife, and his son's wife were present.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when the Recorder was announced by the cry of the court officer, long familiar to those who have attended the trial, "Order in court." The Recorder, in his robe, entered from his chambers, followed by the Assistant District Attorney and the stenographer. At the same instant the prisoner was brought in from the opposite side of the room, and he kissed his wife and mother, and shook the hand of his father. There was nothing in the expression of his face to indicate that the day was of greater portent to him than any other day of the trial.

When the Recorder began his address, however, Molineux began to show a different demeanor than that which had characterized him throughout the trial. He had been full of assurance and his face had worn a smile which at times developed into a sneer toward the prosecutor or into a silent laugh. During the charge he wore a respectfully serious expression. His father wore the same hopeful looking, even confident one, as usual, while his mother, who had maintained so notable a self-control throughout the trial, remained self-contained and listened with close attention, as though much that she heard was new, and as though she would know the truth, whatever that might be.

The prisoner's wife seemed more moved than any one else, so far as manner betrayed inner feelings. Mr. Weeks sat beside the prisoner to the right, with what Mr. Osborne has characterized as his sphinx-like face, telling no story of his inmost feelings. Mr. Battle, mild of mien and gentle in manner, sat next to Mr. Carvalho and to the right of Mr. Weeks, and he presented the requests to the Recorder for charging. A typewritten list of fifty such requests had been turned in the day before, and several more were turned in yesterday morning, which had been suggested by the summing up of Assistant District Attorney Osborne.

Mr. Osborne within the inclosure wore his bulldog-like expression. The others who sat inside the railing included the attendants of other courts, a few minor judges, politicians, detectives, and some experts, or students in criminology, while in the audience, supplied by the general public, there were many types of faces, from that of the student to that of the curious youth. In that section that has come to be known as the ladies' gallery sat Anna Held with her father-in-law.

BOTH SIDES CONFIDENT.

So far as counsel were concerned there was at least a pretense of confidence on each side before the day's proceedings began.

"How can they help convict?" said Mr. Osborne. "I have proved to them that Molineux sent the poison package and that no one but Molineux could have sent it. Of course they will convict."

"Convict! Why, how can they?" asked Mr. Weeks. "The people have presented no evidence against Molineux at all. They have by specious reasoning and an application of alleged facts that are not facts thrown suspicion around Molineux, but beyond that they have done nothing. Of course he will be acquitted."

The Recorder took some time deciphering Mr. Battle's handwriting in the supplementary requests to charge, on which he made a jesting criticism, which Mr. Battle took good-naturedly. It was eight minutes after 11 when the Recorder finally began his charge. The jurors were all attention. They shifted their positions so as to face the bench and gave that ear that indicated the closest attention and completely baffled any attempt to read their minds. Not one indicated by inattention or expression that he had made up his mind. Their faces told no tales except that of serious determination to receive the final instructions as to the law with the same earnest desire to get at the right under the methods which the law has prescribed, which had characterized them throughout the trial.

There were in court many jealous listeners, ready to note the least bias in the Recorder's charge. To the defendant and his friends it was balm to hear the words, "The presumption of innocence remains with the defendant until his guilt is proved beyond a reasonable doubt. The defendant is not called upon to establish his innocence. It is for the people to establish his guilt." The failure of the defendant to take the witness stand in his own behalf was not to count in his disfavor, the Recorder said. This was all gratifying to the defense.

At times when remarks of import were made favorable to the defendant his lawyers nodded their heads approvingly, for the apparent reason of showing the jury that they agreed with the Recorder. But there were times when it fell to the Assistant District Attorney to nod his head in similar fashion, and then the counsel for the defense looked gloomy. Coming to the consideration of the indictment and its numerous counts, the Recorder said that he was of the opinion that manslaughter might be eliminated from consideration, and looking to Mr. Weeks as if to ascertain if the defendant's counsel agreed to that, Mr. Weeks spoke up:

"It is murder in the first degree or nothing."

MEANT LIFE OR DEATH.

Nothing in the course of the charge seemed fraught with more moment than this statement of the prisoner's counsel. It might mean life or death; nothing more or less would be satisfactory to him. It seemed to narrow the case—to shut out the loophole of guilt and life with a verdict of murder in the second degree. It possibly made more difficult the decision of the jury. No half-hearted member could satisfy his conscience with any midway course by finding that verdict which would only send the defendant to prison for life.

But the Recorder would not have it exactly that way. "I'll not—I'll not confine myself. I'll confine myself only to murder," he said. And so the Recorder followed with a reading of the law defining murder in the first and second degrees, but when later he reviewed the history of the case as brought out by the prosecution, giving events not as they fitted together in the presentation of the Assistant District Attorney but in chronological order, he wound up with a description of the situation which really narrowed the question down to that of murder in the first degree or innocence.

This part of the Recorder's address to the jury was attended with the closest interest, and again the one who outwardly seemed to feel most the momentous significance of the situation was the prisoner's wife.

The Recorder began his charge in the exceedingly low tone which has been the source of no end of trouble to stenographers and reporters, but his voice grew louder and clearer as he progressed, and at times took on the peculiar force and earnestness which used to characterize his addresses to juries when he was an Assistant District Attorney, and later the lawyer for the Lexow committee. In fact, there were many who thought that his explanations of circumstantial evidence and the similes he offered and the citations he read from legal authorities were not only selected, but read in a way which gave strength to the case of the prosecution. The lawyers of the defense discreetly refrained from any criticism on this score. The prosecution announced itself as well satisfied. Many expressed the opinion that the charge was an essentially fair one. Mr. Carvalho, who did not speak for the defense, but for himself, said that he regarded it as fair.

DISTRESSING TO THE DEFENSE.

While the Recorder was reviewing the evidence the elder Mrs. Molineux frequently turned to her daughter-in-law and asked questions, which were usually answered with a negative shake of the head. There were times when the friends of the defense looked distressed. One of these was when the Recorder explained a reasonable doubt, and at length showed how impossible it was for a human tribunal to prove anything absolutely. References to the Barnet case were in line with the contentions of the District Attorney, the Recorder giving the jury to understand that while the defendant's possible guilt in that case could not affect its decision in this, the evidence was proper so long as it helped to shed light on the Adams case.

The Recorder's remarks on outside cases alluded to by the defense, very evidently referring to the Dreyfus case, were very strong and designed to offset any prejudice any juror may have entertained against writing experts because of the Dreyfus trial in France. His definition of the value of the testimony of the experts as being simply an aid to the jury was equally calculated to do away with any prejudice against expert evidence.

It was after the Recorder had dismissed the jury that he called it back for a moment to charge further as to the presence of the wife and family of the defendant. In view of the references which had been made by counsel for both sides to this matter, he thought it proper, he said, to say that the presence of the women in court was a matter simply of taste. It should count neither for nor against the defendant that his mother and wife had been present. His gracious references to the distinction of the prisoner's father were received with evident approval.

As to the charges requested by the defense, the Recorder said that he would read such as he accepted. Many he would not charge, as they were included in the charge already delivered. Some he would have to refuse to charge.

It was a little after 3 o'clock when the Recorder finished speaking, and a few minutes later, when the jury had retired, the Recorder directed the court officers to return the prisoner to the Tombs. Molineux was talking to his wife and mother at the moment, and the sudden interruption seemed to take him by surprise. He started, then promptly stood up, and, turning, kissed his mother and wife with more than usual show of emotion. Then he was led away.

Before the jury was led out, Capt. McLaughlin of the court squad was directed to call together six officers of the squad, and they were drawn up before the Recorder and sworn for duty at the jury room. There was some uncertainty for a time as to whether the jury would go to luncheon before discussing the case. It had been a long session, and there were many complaints of hunger among those in the room. It was soon reported that the jury had taken a preliminary vote, and that finding they were not of one opinion they had decided to have luncheon before settling down to their task.

RECORDER GOFF'S CHARGE.

It was 11:08 o'clock yesterday morning when Recorder Goff began his charge to the jury, which occupied four hours. He spoke, in part, as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: You have listened to the facts in the case very thoroughly by both the counsel of the people and the counsel for the defense. The Court will not under any circumstances comment upon the facts in the case or express any opinions concerning it; I will advise and instruct you on the rules of law which you must apply to the facts in the case.

"After a very exhaustive examination of 546 men, you were selected as a jury satisfactory to the people; each and every one of you was voluntarily chosen by the defendant as honest men, to sit in judgment upon this great matter. No higher duty can be devolved upon a citizen than that of being called as a juror to render a judgment upon an issue of life or death. Under our system of laws it is indispensable to the protection of society and the individual that some one perform that duty; and while many citizens, to their discredit be it said, either avoid or shirk that duty, you accepted it with the knowledge of your personal inconvenience and great responsibility.

"Ninety-four witnesses have been examined; 212 exhibits have been shown; it became apparent that the case for the people would rest upon what is popularly termed circumstantial evidence. Persistent industry and a very high degree of professional skill have figured in this case. I wish to say that any controversies which may have arisen from the persistent zeal which has characterized these proceedings—all evidences of temper—are of minor importance in the presence of the supreme, important questions to be ascertained and determined. I will read you a few points of law.

"A presumption of innocence remains with the defendant through the whole of the case until his guilt be proved beyond a reasonable doubt; when his guilt is so proved the presumption of innocence is overthrown. He is entitled to the benefit of a reasonable doubt on the whole case; and if there be a reasonable doubt on any material question it can be resolved in his favor."

The Recorder then read, in chronological order, the main facts in the case, as were brought out during the trial, stating that his object was to refresh the recollection of the jury.

"The learned counsel for the defendant," said the Recorder, "in his argument to you, substantially asked that I should not charge you, unless especially requested by him, as to the crime of manslaughter. I do not think it would serve any good purpose to load your memories with matters which may not be essential to the consideration of this case."

FIRST DEGREE OR NOTHING.

"We desire murder in the first degree, or nothing, to be charged!" shouted Mr. Weeks.

"Of course, we may say in general terms," answered the Recorder, "that the request of the defendant's counsel is not at all binding either upon the court or the jury. We simply want to have a clear understanding of the issue that is to be presented to you, so that you will not be unnecessarily incumbered with matters of law which are not necessary to the determination of the case.

"Murder in the first degree, the crime with which this defendant is charged, is the killing of a human being upon a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed, or of another. I do not charge other subdivisions of this section, gentlemen, which in my opinion have no application to this case, and my desire is to have the legal points impressed upon your memory in as brief terms as possible, so you will not be subjected to possible confusion.

"Murder in the second degree is the killing of a human being when committed with a design to effect the death of the person killed, or of another, but without deliberation or premeditation.

"It is necessary that you should bear in mind very clearly the distinction between the first and second degrees of murder. If, after a careful consideration of the evidence, a jury is satisfied that murder was committed in the first degree, they should so declare by their verdict. But if they have a reasonable doubt as to the defendant's guilt, they must give him the benefit of it, and proceed to consider the second degree.

"The only way to ascertain the truth of disputed questions in a court of law is by evidence. It may be direct or circumstantial. Circumstantial evidence must rest upon direct evidence—all the circumstances or collateral facts.

"The object of the person who contemplates the commission of a crime is to obliterate all traces of the crime and escape its consequences. Jurors are required to be satisfied beyond any reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused. But it is not necessary that each and every circumstance be proved beyond a reasonable doubt; some facts may be proved with more, some with less, assurance of certainty; some facts are proved more satisfactorily than others. It is enough to give to each fact its just and true weight.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

"It is in vain that we attempt to banish crime unless we resort to circumstantial evidence. Crime seeks darkness, shuns the light of day, courts secrecy, endeavors to escape. The assassin moves stealthily upon his unconscious sleeping victim; and he attempts to obliterate all traces of crime—seeks to cover up his tracks. You must resort to circumstantial evidence or crime must remain unpunished. If it were necessary always to have positive evidence, how many criminal acts would go unpunished? All evidence is more or less circumstantial, says one of the most eminent authorities on that subject.

"Weigh carefully the extracts of the law which I have read to you, which is the result of ages of wisdom and experience; weigh it and consider it in accordance with those rules of law and in accordance with the lights of your own reason, and draw from it such just conclusions as your consciences say are right.

"There is another class of evidence which I think it important in this case to call your attention to, and that is what has been designated here as expert testimony. That testimony, like circumstantial evidence, is very often misjudged—misunderstood. I must impress upon you the fact that the testimony of experts in any department of science or art, where special knowledge or skill has been acquired, is, under proper and safe rules, permitted by the law as legal evidence to aid the jury in arriving at a conclusion. If it were of no value or use whatever, the law would not sanction it; the law never sanctions useless things, and the fact that the law sanctions its admission before a jury is a binding reason why it should receive your and due consideration and be weighed and valued by a jury according to what their judgment deems it worth.

"And when these experts have given you their opinions, then these facts are just as much within your knowledge as they were within the knowledge of the experts, and it is then in your power to form your opinion regarding those things and objects which you yourselves may have observed, without regard to the opinions of the experts. Now, if these expert witnesses have been able to call to your attention anything which would have escaped you—brought to your attention their particular views on the subject—why, then, gentlemen, you become judges of the facts in the case. In doing this, you may take into consideration first, their integrity, that is, their desire to get at the truth and tell you the truth; second, their ability; third, their experience; fourth, their opportunities. After considering all these qualifications, you may then give to their evidence the weight and value which you see fit.

THE HANDWRITING EXHIBITS.

"In considering this testimony, gentlemen, you are to bear in mind that each one of you has been furnished with photographic copies of every bit of writing in this case; unusually have you been equipped with the means of arriving at a just conclusion. Very seldom, if ever, has a jury been placed in such complete possession, and given such a wide range of knowledge, and so many opportunities for examination as have been afforded in this case. I am sure, gentlemen, that you will, as you have exhibited all through the case, pursue a careful and conscientious examination before drawing a conclusion.

"It is proper that I should say that if you are not thoroughly convinced by the testimony in this case, it would be an extremely dangerous thing to convict a man of murder in the first degree; so that you may be careful with all other evidence in the case, giving to it its proper bearing—letting it hold its proper relation to every other circumstance in the case. If, on examination of all these writings, you come to the conclusion, of your own knowledge, and you believe that beyond a reasonable doubt you could safely come to that conclusion, without regard to the opinions of the experts, that the defendant is the man who wrote them, it rests for you to say.

"Gentlemen, I desire to call your attention to this one great thing, and that is that the defendant must be tried on the evidence in this case, without regard to what may have occurred in any other case. If it were once admitted that a man on trial was to be either acquitted or convicted because a man in some other court or age, or under some other form of law, had been either convicted or acquitted, it would result in the complete overthrow of our law; it would result in chaos; there would be no such thing as rules of evidence, no such thing as just judgment. Prejudice should not enter your minds with regard to what may have transpired in regard to any other case; we do not know about such things; our knowledge is confined to the evidence in this case. What may have occurred in a tribunal in which no judge presided, or a tribunal in which there was no presumption of innocence, in which there was not a reasonable doubt to be resolved, in which the burden of proof did not rest upon the prosecution, has nothing to do with this case.

"Here the law compels the prosecution to prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt. If this defendant be found guilty, it must be on evidence which satisfies twelve free men with impartial minds—twelve men acting on the solemnity of their oaths, putting aside every other consideration except that of exact justice. And when a verdict is rendered on this basis, it can be fairly said that it is the nearest approach to absolute justice, which the human mind can conceive. Honesty in the jury box is of supreme importance in the maintenance of our institutions and the upholding of our laws and the administration of justice.

REASONABLE DOUBT.

"The term 'reasonable doubt' has been referred to quite frequently here. I have already charged you, gentlemen, that the defendant is entitled to the benefit of a reasonable doubt, but there should be no misapprehension of the meaning of 'reasonable doubt.' Each man must be guided by his conscience, and governed by his intelligence.

"Gentlemen, to the best of my recollection, I have adhered to the matters which I considered necessary, and to which it was my duty to call your attention. If I have omitted any matters relating to the testimony; if I have been inaccurate in any reference to the testimony, you are at liberty to disregard it, and form your own opinion. You are the judges of the defendant.

"I trust that when you are brought face to face with the crucial moment, you will throw aside even any impalpable influences which may have affected you. How different is the attitude of a man when responsibility is thrust upon him! You may have heard, in the course of this trial, the outside views of men and women. Their opinions are absolutely worthless. You are the only twelve men living who are charged with the responsibility of determining this case, and who are in possession of all the knowledge that an industrious and skillful prosecution has been able to adduce concerning the case. What you do not know, may never be known. What you do know, and what you believe as a result of the evidence in this case, will be the nearest approach to an accurate and just means of judgment.

"You are but human beings; you are but clothed with human understanding, human knowledge, human judgment. It is barely possible, in the nature of things, that mistakes may be made. But the bare possibility of making mistakes should not arrest human judgment. Nothing in this life is absolutely certain. The law does not require you to find absolute certainty in this case; it only requires you to reach moral certainty, and when you do your duty, as it presents itself to you, when you act according to the laws of your intelligence, you do your full duty. I charge you that, in your consideration of this case, you will bear and forbear—that you will arrive at truth by the best and most intelligent methods.

"There is one word more I wish to say to you. It relates to the presence of the defendant's family. Their presence here is a matter of taste, with which you have nothing to do. The law favors no persons. The presence of this defendant's family, the presence of his distinguished father, who bears an honored name, should not in the slightest degree enter into your consideration one way or the other; his honored father is not on trial. Gentlemen of the jury, I submit the case to you."

THE MURDER AND THE TRIAL.

Roland Burnham Molineux, the second of three sons of Gen. Edward L. Molineux, was arrested on Feb. 24, 1899, at the close of Coroner Hart's inquest into the death of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, who on Dec. 28, 1898, took a dose of supposed bromo-seltzer administered to her by Harry S. Cornish, a boarder in her flat. Cornish, according to his own statement and the statements of other persons present at the time, received the bromo-seltzer bottle in a package through the mails on Dec. 24.

According to the evidence developed at the trial, which came to a close yesterday after having consumed nearly thirteen weeks, the package received by Cornish, who was the athletic instructor at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, consisted of an oblong box, marked Tiffany & Co., wrapped in manila paper and tied with a string, the contents being a silver article, apparently made for the purpose of holding a bottle, a bottle of what, from the label thereon, appeared to be bromo-seltzer, and a Tiffany envelope such as is used for holding a card. There was, however, no card in the envelope, the envelope having been put there for the evident purpose of having the recipient believe that the sender had forgotten the card in preparing the Christmas package for mailing.

Cornish took the articles from the box and found that the bottle would not fit into the holder until he had removed the outside paper wrapper from the former. He at first threw away the box and the wrapper bearing the address, but subsequently tore the address from the package with the expressed intention of trying to discover at some future time from the handwriting the identity of the person who had sent him the supposed Christmas present. This, with the bottle and holder, he put in his desk, where the articles remained until he took them to his home, also the home of Mrs. Adams.

Shortly after Cornish received the package several of his friends dropped in to see him at the club, and to them he related the circumstances of the receipt of the package. One of them went to a water cooler close by, after having taken the bottle, and expressed his intention of taking a dose of the supposed headache powder. The cooler was empty, and he luckily abandoned his idea.

THE DEATH OF MRS. ADAMS.

On the night of Dec. 27 Cornish took home with him the bottle and holder, as well as the address torn from the package, which was as follows:

Mr. Harry Cornish,
Knickerbocker Athletic Club,
Madison Ave. and Fourty Fifth St.,
New York City.

On his arrival at the home of Mrs. Adams he showed the articles to Mrs. Adams and her daughter, Mrs. Florence E. Rogers, who also lived in the flat. To Mrs. Rogers he gave the bottle holder, as she said it matched some silver articles on her toilet table, and he put the bottle of supposed bromo-seltzer in his room with the address.

The following morning, Dec. 28, Mrs. Rogers knocked at the door of Cornish's room and asked him to give her mother some of the bromo-seltzer, as she had a headache. Cornish mixed a dose, and Mrs. Adams drank it, remarking that it tasted bitter. Cornish replied that he thought it was all right, and he says that he drank a part of what remained in the glass himself. He then went back to his room, and a few minutes later Mrs. Rogers summoned him, crying out that her mother had fallen unconscious and appeared to be very sick, she having previously been taken with severe attacks of vomiting. Physicians were called, but the woman never regained consciousness, and died a few minutes after the first physician, Dr. Hitchcock, arrived.

Meanwhile Cornish had also been taken with violent retching and the same symptoms, only in a lesser degree, attacked Dr. Hitchcock after he had tasted a bit of the powder remaining in the bottle. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, who had been private counsel for Mrs. Rogers, was communicated with, and later in the day Cornish called on him. Meanwhile the case had been reported to the Coroner as one of suicide. Cornish said repeatedly that up to this time he had no suspicion of poison, and thought that there was something wrong with the bromo-seltzer. An investigation proved that the contents of the bottle were a mixture of bromo-seltzer and cyanide of mercury, one of the most deadly drugs known to science, but also one of the most easily detected.

A few days later a morning newspaper printed an article headed, "The Police Want Roland B. Molineux," and so the defendant was first brought into the case. Molineux was at that time a member of the New York Athletic Club, having resigned nearly a year before his membership in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. While he was a member of the latter there had been differences of opinion between him and Cornish concerning athletic matters, which are said to have engendered some ill feeling. In searching for enemies of Cornish, Molineux was picked out, and handwriting experts later testified that his writing corresponded with that on the poison package. The first persons to make this alleged discovery, however, were John D. Adams, the secretary, and André Bustanoby, the steward of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

EXPERTS ACCUSED MOLINEUX.

The morning after the appearance of his name in connection with the case Molineux and his father presented themselves at the house of Capt. McClusky, the Chief of Detectives, and the younger man asked if he was wanted. He was told that he was not, and so, for a time, the matter ended, while the police kept up their work of seeking for the poisoner. In the course of their investigations they found a number of letters written to patent medicine firms throughout the country asking for remedies and signed with the names of Harry Cornish and H. C. Barnet, the latter having been at one time a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Handwriting experts swore that the same hand that had written these letters had also written the poison address, and that, in fact, Molineux was the author of all the writings.

With these opinions from the experts in his possession, the District Attorney, represented by Mr. Osborne, appeared at the inquest. It was made to appear that Cornish was the suspect and he and his friends were roundly bullied on the witness stand, while Molineux, who testified, received every consideration. Then having, as he supposed, lulled the suspicions of Molineux, the Assistant District Attorney suddenly opened his masked battery of experts and after their testimony the Coroner's Jury found that Mrs. Adams came to her death through poison administered to her by Harry S. Cornish, the poison having been sent to him by Molineux.

Molineux was arrested at once, and there was a scene when one of the jurors said he had brought in that verdict with the understanding that it also meant Cornish's arrest. An indictment was found against Molineux, and later dismissed. A succeeding Grand Jury refused to indict, and Molineux was discharged, only to be rearrested immediately on the charge of assaulting Cornish. Then there followed another long legal battle, and Molineux was again discharged and rearrested. He waived examination on the charge of assault, and finally the July Grand Jury found an indictment against him in seven counts for the murder by poison of Mrs. Adams.

Between the time of his arrest in the Coroner's court and the end of his trial nearly a year has elapsed, during which time the defendant has been in the Tombs, while the District Attorney's office and the police have scoured the country for evidence and for experts. The trial has cost more, those connected with the District Attorney's office say, than any other murder trial in the history of the Commonwealth, the figures being given by those who are in a position to know as approximating $175,000.

Friday.

Mr. Styles—Did you call on Mrs. Boream Friday?"

Mrs. Styles—Yes; unlucky day, you know.

"Why, was she out?"

"No; she was in."—Yonkers Statesman.

GEN. LUDLOW HOMEWARD BOUND

Many Floral Gifts Sent to Mrs. Ludlow by Leading Cuban Families.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—Gen. Ludlow sailed for New York to-day on board the steamer Havana. He was accompanied by his wife. He will return before the end of the month, but many persons believe Mrs. Ludlow will not come back with him, as she is considering a trip to Europe with her daughter. Consequently, a large number of floral offerings were sent to the stamer, the most prominent families in Havana vying with each other as to who should send the finest.

CUBANS HISS AMERICAN FLAG.

Spanish Flag Shown in Havana Theatre Received with Cheers.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—During a recent performance at the Albisu Theatre, one of the actors produced an American flag, which was greeted with hisses, while a Spanish flag, which also was shown, was heartily cheered.

Many people believe this incident shows the true sentiment of the Cubans toward the Americans, but the fact is that a large portion of the poulation of Havana is Spanish, particularly the class which attends theatres like Albisu.

HAVANA'S BOARD OF HEALTH.

Members Named by Gen. Ludlow to Have High Executive Powers.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—Gen. Ludlow has appointed the following members of the Havana Board of Health: Senores Emiliano Nunez, Carlos Finley, Benito Valdez, Carlos Desvernine, Joaquin Jacobsen, and Manuel Delfin.

The Inspectors of the Military Sanitary Service, the Chief Surgeon and the Chief of the Sanitary Department will be ex-officio members of the board during the existence of the Military Department of Havana. The Mayor of the city will be ex-officio President.

Gen. Ludlow says the board will have responsible executive functions, exercised under the provisions of suitable rules and regulations drafted in accordance with modern science and practice. The functions of the board will be exercised, subject to the orders of the Military Governor.

Artilleryman Takes His Life.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Gen. Wood, at Havana, has informed the War Department of the death of Sergt. Hugh Welsch, Company M, Second Artillery. Welch committed suicide with a revolver.

NEW YORK YACHT IN PERIL.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 10.—The Spanish steamer Niceto, which came to Lambert's Point to-day for coal, reported sighting off Charleston the gasolene yacht Ida Belle Lowndes of New York.

The yacht was 150 miles from Charleston and lost in the fog. Three men were aboard and said they had lost their bearings and were out of oil. Capt. Uribarri of the Niceto offered to take the crew aboard his ship, but they declined. He gave them four gallons of oil. They intended to try to make Charleston.

Capt. Uribarri made a written report of the affair to Spanish Consul Humphreys here, and says he considered the Lowndes in peril, but the men were apparently unconcerned.

MISS GARRETSON A BRIDE.

Marriage to Charles V. V. Gunther, on Jan. 9, Announced.

The marriage of Miss Helen Bloodgood Garretson, who is to succeed Miss Edna May in "The Belle of New York" company, and Charles Van Valkenberg Gunther was announced yesterday as having taken place Jan. 9, at the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The Rev. Minot J. Savage, who performed the ceremony, and the sexton of the church were the only witnesses. The news of Miss Garretson's marriage came as a surprise to her friends and those of Mr. Gunther, inasmuch as it had been widely reported that their engagement, which was announced last Fall, had been broken when Miss Garretson persisted in her intention to go on the stage as Miss May's successor.

Mrs. Gunther will assume the rôle of the Salvation Army lassie in April, when Miss May's contract with George W. Lederer expires. In the meantime she is a constant visitor at the Casino performances. She said yesterday that she did not know how the news of her marriage had leaked out, as both she and Mr. Gunther had tried to keep it a secret for the present. She said that her marriage would not interfere with her stage plans, and that her husband would probably accompany her to London and Paris with Mr. Lederer's company.

Murders on Solomon Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—News has been received in this city that the natives of the Solomon Islands group are murdering the white settlers on several of the islands, and that a gunboat from the German Solomons has gone to punish the culprits. Many murders have taken place, and in one instance the Captain and mate and four of the crew of a trading schooner were killed while trying to protect a settler from the natives. In most cases robbery seems to be the incentive.

Army Nominations Made.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The President to-day sent the following army nominations to the Senate:

Hospital Steward, F. A. Jernegan, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant; Raphael A. Edmonston of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Surgeon with rank of First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants—John Morrisen, Jr., Third Cavalry; H. O. Willard, Tenth Cavalry; L. R. Holbrook, Fourth Cavalry.

Oil Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—A spark from a furnace lead burner at the Atlantic Oil Company's refinery in the southwestern section of the city to-day ignited benzine from a leaking agitator and caused a fire resulting in a loss of $50,000. Edward Drake, an engineer, was probably fatally injured by the explosion of a benzine conduit. Several others were slightly injured. The pump and mill houses, one story buildings, were destroyed, and about 30,000 barrels of oil consumed.

R. W. Thompson's Funeral.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 10.—Arrangements for the fun

TAYLOR DELIVERS HIS ULTIMATUM

Refuses Absolutely to Sign the Louisville Agreement.

WILL LET THE COURTS DECIDE

Orders Troops from Frankfort and Recalls Legislators.

Decision Is Reached After a Conference in Which Republicans Reassert Their Confidence in Their Leader.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 10.—"I have only this to say: After mature deliberation and conference with my friends from every section of the State, I have concluded to allow this controversy to take its due course, vigorously contesting every inch of ground and upholding the rights of the people to the uttermost. If those rights be destroyed the responsibility for that destruction must rest with those who sit in judgment.

"It is due to say that the eminent gentlemen, my friends, who secured the propositions resulting in the Louisville conference, acted in perfect good faith, from the highest motives of patriotism, and did the very best they could."

The above was signed by Gov. Taylor and issued as a proclamation.

The decision not to sign the Louisville agreement was reached by Gov. Taylor this afternoon. For over two hours he had been in conference with fully 150 prominent Republicans from all parts of the State. The meeting was secret in the extreme, all those who came from the hall before Gov. Taylor himself refusing to say anything concerning the progress of the deliberations. Judge George Denny presided and L. F. Petty acted as secretary.

The members of the conference, with the exception of Gov. Taylor, gathered in the legislative hall usually occupied by the House of Representatives. After the hall was filled, Gov. Taylor entered and was greeted with a ringing burst of cheers. The door was then closed and the secret proceedings began.

Gov. Taylor stated to the conference that there were two courses to be pursued. First, to sign the Louisville agreement; the second, to quietly withdraw the troops, allow the Legislature to reconvene in the Capitol Building in Frankfort, to call off the session now being held in London, and to ignore the Louisville agreement entirely.

Several speeches were made, and it was soon apparent that the sentiment of the gathering was very strongly in favor of the second course, and this was adopted. This action was decided upon at 1 o'clock, and the first information of the decision was given to the outside world by Gov. Taylor himself. He came rapidly through the doors, unattended, and looking nervous and haggard. He walked hastily toward the stairway, repeating several times to the newspaper men who stood in the hall, "I don't sign, I don't sign, I don't sign."

From the Capitol he passed to the Executive building, where he at once made up and signed the following proclamation, reconvening the Legislature at Frankfort:

Frankfort, Feb. 10, 1900.

The excitement recently prevailing in this city having to some extent subsided, and there appearing now to be no necessity for the General Assembly to remain in session in London, I do hereby by this proclamation reconvene, the same in Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 12, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. S. TAYLOR, Governor of Kentucky.

Orders were at once issued to Gen. Collier to prepare for the departure of the troops, and in a very short time a large number of them was ready to leave. Six companies left to-night, more will leave to-morrow, and only a small detachment will remain by Monday morning. These will be retained only as a peace guard, and will in no way be obtruded upon the presence of the Legislature.

Word was at once sent to the members of the Republican Legislature now in session at London that the next session would be in Frankfort, and a prompt reply was received, to the effect that they would all leave in a body on Sunday and be in Frankfort Monday morning in ample time for business.

After Gov. Taylor had left the hall a resolution embodying the sense of the meeting was adopted by the party leaders in conference. This resolution reads:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that Gov. Taylor should not sign the agreement referred to him by the Louisville conference, and that, reposing confidence in his ability and sense of duty, we are content to follow his leadership after that refusal."

After the adjournment of the meeting it was the opinion of the Republicans that the Gubernatorial contest was practically over. They understood the action of to-day to mean, and it was intended to mean, that the matter should now be fought out before the courts, and the issue there reached to be accepted as final. There was no intention of asking that a new vote should be taken on the Goebel-Taylor contest, but Gov. Taylor stated to several prominent Republicans that he would ask that any former action be ratified by a vote of both houses taken coolly and without passion.

When informed of the action of the Democratic Legislature at Louisville in refusing to come to Frankfort, Gov. Taylor said:

"It strikes me that their attitude is somewhat inconsistent. They claim they cannot be protected at Frankfort, and there is nobody here to molest them. They objected to the presence of troops at a time when there was far greater excitement and danger than now. After things have quieted down they refuse to return because they say they cannot be guaranteed protection."

The action of Gov. Taylor to-day returns the Gubernatorial fight to the exact position it occupied on the day following the Goebel assassination, with the additional complication that there was but one Legislature and one Governor in fact, whereas there are now two claimants for the position, and two separate bodies, each claiming to be the law-making power of Kentucky.

Nearly every Republican County Committeeman attended the conference with Gov. Taylor. Several Republican members of the Legislature were among the number present, including Senators Kirk and Johnson and Representative Lewis.

LAST SESSION IN LONDON.

LONDON, Ky., Feb. 10.—The last session of the Legislature in London was held to-day. The next session will be held in Frankfort at noon Monday. The members of the Legislature leave for Frankfort to-morrow night in answer to the following telegram received to-night by Senator Jolly:

"Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 10.—By my proclamation, the General Assembly will meet here Monday at 12 o'clock noon.

"W. S. TAYLOR."

This telegram came like the bursting of a bomb. There was not the slightest intimation to-day when the two houses adjourned to Monday noon, that the place of meeting would be transferred from the "London State House to the Capitol, Frankfort."

Another telegram was received from Gov. Taylor by Senator Barrett, saying: "The Legislature convenes in Frankfort Monday. I am anxious for a full attendance."

Arrangements were immediately begun for leaving. A call for a joint caucus to be held at 8 o'clock to-night in the Court House was issued and an invitation extended to the citizens. The hall was filled to overflowing. Speeches of thanks were delivered by the members and responded to by words of welcome and farewell from the citizens.

Lieut. Gov. Marshall was asked to-night if he will insist on presiding over the Senate on Monday if the Democratic members are present at Frankfort. He replied:

"I have nothing to say. I am still the Lieutenant Governor."

THE DEMOCRATS HOLD OUT

Legislators Refuse to Go to Frankfort for the Session Called for Monday by Gov. Taylor.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 10.—The collapse of the peace negotiations through Gov. Taylor's rejection of the Louisville agreement and his action in calling off the London Legislature and partially withdrawing the troops have left the fight over State officers divested of many of its warlike features, but in a worse legal tangle than ever.

The receipt of the news from Frankfort this afternoon was followed immediately by a gathering of the Democratic leaders at the Willard Hotel. At this conference were Senator Blackburn, Mr. Beckham, Gen. Castleman, President Carter of the Senate, Speaker Trimble, and others. At its conclusion Mr. Beckham sent to the Legislature a message reciting the failure of the peace negotiations and the conditions existing at Frankfort, as seen by him, and recommending that the Legislature continue its session in Louisville, as he could not guarantee their personal security or protect them from unwarranted interference at Frankfort.

Acting upon this suggestion, the Legislature decided to remain in Louisville for the present, and both houses adjourned to meet at the Court House Monday at noon. It is probable a joint resolution, which was offered to-day, will then be adopted, calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the conditions at Frankfort as far as they affect the safety of the legislators.

The members do not accept Gov. Taylor's action in ordering away part of the troops as restoring order under which they may return to the capital. They say they would feel safer with the militia there than with "the irresponsible armed mountaineers who for weeks have been gathering about the State buildings" left to menace them.

The new alignment of the parties after to-day's developments is as follows:

The Republicans will stand on the legality of Gov. Taylor's proclamation adjourning the Legislature to meet at London and will hold to be illegal all acts of the Democratic Legislature since the date of that proclamation, chief among which are the adoption of the reports of the contest boards and the declaration of the election of William Goebel and J. C. W. Beckham.

If the Democratic legislators go back to Frankfort the Republicans will insist that John Marshall, and not L. H. Carter, is Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate. They are free to take the matter of the Governorship to the Federal courts if they can make a case in which such an appeal will lie. If the Democrats refuse to return to Frankfort they may attempt to force the attendance of absentees. Meanwhile they will press the suit before Judge Taft involving the minor State officers.

The Democrats will dispute the legality of Gov. Taylor's proclamation adjourning the Legislature to London and back again to Frankfort. They will contend that the Legislature was dispersed by soldiers and adjourned to Louisville by its own action in adopting with a working quorum a concurrent resolution to that effect; that its acts have been legal, including that by which Goebel was declared Governor; that by another concurrent resolution it may return to Frankfort when conditions warrant, as it is the only authority by which its sessions may be transferred from one place to another; that under the law the Legislature is the court of last resort in a contest for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Meanwhile Beckham will be recognized by this Legislature as the legal Governor.

The positions are irreconcilable and while they are maintained a clash can only be deferred.

The Democratic Legislature held two sessions to-day, with a quorum in each house. At the first some minor legislative business was disposed of. At the second Gov. Beckham's message was read. It follows:

"Commonwealth of Kentucky, Executive Office.

"Louisville, Ky., Feb. 10, 1900.

"Gentlemen of the General Assembly: I desire to inform you as to the result of the attempt to settle the present unfortunate state of affairs in the Commonwealth by means of an agreement adopted by a conference of representatives of both parties in this city last Monday night. We earnestly hoped that by this agreement the difficulties before us would be removed, and that peace and order would again be established in the State. We have been ready at all times that this matter should be settled in conformity with that agreement.

"But information has just reached me that the Republican claimant to the office of Governor has refused to sign that agreement, and, consequently, all negotiations in that line are now at an end. We had been led to believe that the gentleman who now controls by armed force the State departments at Frankfort, would abide by this agreement, and that your bodies would again be permitted to meet in their respective halls peaceably and unmolested, but having been disappointed in this hope I desire to recommend to you that you continue your sessions for the present in the City of Louisville, where every protection can be given your members from any unlawful arrest or other unwarranted interference with your proceedings.

"The Capitol buildings at Frankfort are now in possession of armed forces openly in defiance of law, held there by those who have no legal rights to do so, and for that reason I could not guarantee to you that safety and protection which you would need if in session there.

"As the legally elected Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, I promise you to use every legal means in my power to restore as soon as possible order and peace at the State capital, that as soon as you may deem it advisable you may adjourn your meetings to that place.

"Asking your assistance and co-operation to bring about this result, I send this message to you as a recommendation for your action at present.

"J. W. C. BECKHAM,
"Governor."

The Senate at once adjourned until Monday. In the House the following joint resolution was offered and went over under the rules until Monday:

"Whereas, One W. S. Taylor, who without right or legal authority, and in defiance of peace and good order, has for several days past surrounded himself and the public buildings at the seat of government at Frankfort with armed hordes of lawless armed and organized militia of the State and refused to permit the General Assembly and Court of Appeals to meet at their accustomed and regular places of sitting, has signified his purpose of ordering the said militia now at the seat of government to retire from active service without indicating that he would take any acton with reference to the armed men he has gathered around him at the seat of government, now be it, therefore,

"Resolved, by the General Assembly, That a committee of two from the Senate and three from the House be appointed, which committee is hereby authorized to investigate and report to the General Assembly whether it will be possible and advisable for the Legislature to resume its sittings at Frankfort, and in the meantime the said General Assembly shall meet at Louisville."

The House then adjourned until Monday.

BLACKBURN BLAMES TAYLOR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 10.—Senator-elect Blackburn to-night made public the agreement signed last Monday by seven Republicans and seven Democrats for a settlement of the disturbed political condition in this State. It was accompanied by a statement covering the whole course of the negotiations, beginning with a call by David W. Fairleigh on Mr. Blackburn at Frankfort, Feb. 5, to seek a conference looking for a settlement. The Senator said:

"I insisted that before I could consent to undertake so grave and delicate a task I must be assured of the full and plenary powers with which he was authorized to act. Of this he gave me satisfactory assurances."

Mr. Blackburn then tells of the meeting at the Galt House between Messrs. Fairleigh and Marshall and their associates and Mr. Beckham, Senator Blackburn, and five other Democrats. He continues:

"The agreement, by direction of all the conferees, was reduced to writing and put in form by Mr. Fairleigh and myself. It was then submitted to our associates, and, as the result of our protracted deliberations, it was unanimously agreed to and signed."

After speaking of delays occasioned by conferences in Frankfort, Mr. Blackburn says that this morning Gov. Taylor called him up by telephone and asked for further time, saying he approved of the agreement, but pressure against signing it was very strong. Twelve o'clock was agreed on for a final answer. At 1 o'clock, having heard nothing from Gov. Taylor, Blackburn says, he wired saying the matter under consideration stood closed.

"In response," Mr. Blackburn continues, "he called me up and told me he could not sign or approve the agreement; that conditions were such, and the pressure so heavy, that he could not do it.

"With this statement I and my associates are content to have the public to decide as to where the crushing burden of responsibility rests for a continuance of the deplorable condition that we have labored so earnestly to relieve. Should it be that even worse is to come than now exists, we feel that we have done our utmost to protect our people and our State, and that we shall not be answerable."

The text of the agreement which Gov. Taylor to-day rejected is as follows:

"For the purpose of ending, by proper mutual concessions, the unfortunate condition of political affairs now existant in Kentucky, a conference was this day held at Louisville, in which the subscribers participated.

"After many hours of patient and frank discussion, it was unanimously determined to recommend an accommodation of the difficulties upon the following basis:

"1. That should a resolution be passed by the General Assembly during its present session in joint session of the two houses declaring that the action heretofore taken by the General Assembly did invest William Goebel with the title to the office of Governor of this Commonwealth on the 2d day of February, 1900, and did invest J. C. W. Beckham with the title to the office of Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth as of said date, the contestees, William S. Taylor and John Marshall, shall not dispute the said titles, respectively.

"2. That should the General Assembly pass the resolutions stated in the foregoing paragraph immunity shall be extended to all persons from accusations growing out of political acts done pending the contests for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

"3. That all legislative action by the present General Assembly shall be postponed until Monday, Feb. 12, 1900, except only such steps as may be necessary under the constitution to make the lawful adjournments.

"4. That the Board of State Election Commissioners sitting as a board of contest shall postpone all of its proceedings until Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1900, or until such later date as it may determine, provided, it may in the meantime meet and adjourn if it shall determine that such meetings are necessary or expedient.

"5. That it is earnestly recommended to both parties that in the consideration and determination of all pending and undetermined contests for the offices of Representatives and Senators, all partisan considerations shall be eliminated as far as may be; but this provision shall not be regarded as anything more than a recommendation.

"6. That the present General Assembly shall provide an absolutely fair and nonpartisan election law, which shall secure to the voter the fullest measure of protection, to the end that he shall have the fullest liberty to cast his vote without let or hindrance, and have it counted as cast, and shall secure to the officers of election the fullest protection in the discharge of their duties.

"7. That as soon as possible from this date the State militia now on duty at the seat of Government shall be withdrawn and sent to their homes, due regard being had for the preservation of public peace."

For the Republican Party this was signed by John W. Barr, Augustus E. Wilson, T. H. Baker, D. W. Lindsay, David W. Fairleigh, and Charles T. Ballard. For the Democratic Party the signers were J. C. S. Blackburn, James B. McCreary, Robert J. Breckinridge, Urey Woodson, S. J. Shackelford, Phil B. Thompson, Jr., E. T. Lillard, Sr., and J. B. Thompson.

SHOOTING NEAR THE MANSION.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 10.—Gov. Taylor for the first time in several days, spent the night at the Mansion. To-night several shots were fired in that locality, and the soldiers guarding the house claim they were fired at them. They returned the fire. The affair created some excitement, and a detail of soldiers from the State House was added to the guard at the Mansion. It is generally believed the shots were fired by an alleged joker.

A BAD DAY FOR JOHNSON.

Bowled Over by a Small Boy and Chased by a Mob, He Is Arrested Without Cause.

A supposed tragedy which turned out to be a comedy of errors was enacted in the streets of Brooklyn yesterday. The stellar rôle was filled by Charles Johnson, who lives on Russell Street, in Greenpoint. Mr. Johnson, who is a man of very dignified appearance, was walking along Manhattan Avenue when a small boy, who was being pursued by a dozen other urchins, darted around a corner and rammed Mr. Johnson in the pit of the stomach with his head. Johnson doubled up and sat down, with a suddenness that jarred his nerves. He arose in his wrath and grabbed the offending small boy, who had stopped after the collision. Johnson cuffed the boy lightly, but the gamin set up such a howl that he attracted all the other urchins in the neighborhood to the scene.

"Ah, hit er feller yer size!" remarked one tough-looking gamin, threateningly.

"Let's do him," suggested another one.

The suggestion was immediately acted upon, the boys swarming about Johnson and punching at him from all directions. Hatless, he jumped upon a passing trolley car, with the mob of gamins in hot pursuit. The shouts of the boys attracted others, and a few blocks further on there was a yelling crowd of several hundred boys and men pursuing the car.

"He just killed a man up the street," shouted the boys to the conductor.

The conductor, becoming alarmed at the idea that he was aiding a supposed murderer to escape, compelled Johnson to leave the car at Nassau Avenue. Johnson, who was apparently badly frightened, took to his heels, the crowd pursuing. A citizen who saw the unhappy man coming toward him threw himself upon Johnson and bore him to the ground. Two fat policemen, who had joined in the pursuit, came up, puffing and blowing, and quickly handcuffed Johnson.

"Take those things off," protested the prisoner when he had recovered his breath. "I haven't done anything to be arrested for."

"Oh, come now, that won't go; we seen yer shootin' the feller," declared one of the bluecoats, as Johnson was marched off to the Greenpoint Avenue Station.

There he told his story, which was found to be true, and he was released. As Johnson left the station house, wrathful and indignant, the small boys gathered outside yelled with diabolical glee.

Unknown Steamer Ashore.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—The Norwegian steamer Framnes, which arrived yesterday from Santiago, reports having passed on Feb. 4 a steamer ashore on the west side of Acklin Island, four or five thousand tons capacity, one funnel, two-masted, and signals flying on fore gaff. A small cargo steamer, showing anchored lights, was sighted about one mile north of the stranded steamer. The Framnes could not distinguish anything further on account of darkness.

Schooner Penobscot Libelled.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 10.—The schooner Penobscot, Capt. Philbrook, Jacksonville for New York, which put in here in distress Feb. 3, and which went aground on Cape Fear Bar the same day, has been libeled by the owners of the steamer Wilmington for $2,000 salvage charges. She will arrange to proceed Tuesday for New York, in tow of the Charleston tug Waban.

Trying to Float the Ariosto.

CAPE HENRY, Va., Feb. 10.—Word comes from Hatteras that an attempt will probably be made before morning to float the British steamer Ariosto, stranded near Ocracoke, N. C. The Weather Bureau official reports that no one came ashore from the tugs to-night. The Ariosto is lying easy now on to the sea, is upright and free from water, and all ready to pull off when the tide is suitable.

French Steamer La Seyne Lost.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 10.—The French steamer La Seyne has been wrecked in Rio Straits. Her passengers and mails were saved by the steamer Wilhelm Dutch. Tugs have gone from Singapore to the scene of the wreck.

SCHWAN'S WORK IN CAVITE

Hardships of the Campaign Against the Filipinos.

ENEMY EFFECTIVELY BEATEN

In His Report the General Highly Commends the Action of His Officers and Men.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The War Department has made public Gen. Schwan's report upon his expedition in the second week of October last in the province of Cavite, which resulted in the capture of Cavite, Viejo, Novaleta, Rosario, San Cruz, San Francis de Malabon, and Das Marinas. This expedition, according to Gen. Schwan, accomplished the objects for which it was set on foot with thoroughness and dispatch.

The country presented many difficulties. The streams and roads were generally lined by impenetrable bamboo jungles, behind which the enemy found perfect screens. The flankers were obliged to traverse the rice swamps and canefields, progress was necessarily slow, and the country was an ideal one for ambushes. The roads, however, presented the most serious obstacle, the mud being so deep in some places that it was necessary to hold up the heads of artillery horses that had mired or fallen to prevent them from being suffocated.

The enemy, though assembled in large bodies and occupying positions whose natural strength had been still further increased by artificial means, was easily defeated in a province in which they had scored some of their greatest successes in the rebellion against Spain, and where, since Feb. 5 last, they had held almost undisputed sway.

The loss of the insurgents in the engagements our troops had with them from Oct. 8 to 11, says Gen. Schwan, amounted to not less than 100 killed and 400 wounded. This estimate rests on information derived from two, it is thought, absolutely reliable sources.

The effect of the punishment is evidenced by the quiet that has since its administration prevailed on the south line, where, as reported by an aide-de-camp of Gen. Grant, not a shot has been fired in fifteen days. Not a single house was burned in the course of the expedition.

"As has already been pointed out," says Gen. Schwan, "the expedition was hastily organized, and consisted of organizations not one of which had previously served with the others. Nevertheless all worked well together from the start; officers and men alike seemed eager to accomplish whatever task was given them. The command improved steadily, and when broken up was fit and anxious to undertake any service, however arduous.

"It remains to say a few words regarding each of the organizations that participated in the campaign and the work performed by the several staff departments. The Thirteenth Infantry was handled throughout by its Colonel, (Bisbee,) and responded with promptness and alacrity to every call that was made upon it.

"The battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry (Capt. Taylor) did its full share of the work, two of its companies, under Lieuts. Hanson and Major, recent graduates, taking a most creditable part in the storming of the enemy's intrenchments at Putol on Oct. 8.

"Too much praise cannot be accorded the company of scouts, partly made up of Tagalos commanded by Lieut. Castner. They led the charge which resulted in the capture of those intrenchments and were in the advance in every other engagement except that on the Buena Vista Road on the afternoon of Oct. 10. Then, at the end of a day's operations, when other troops were in bivouac at rest, Lieut. Castner, with his scouts, always ready and cheerful, made, under the brigade commander's orders, valuable reconnoissances, which often entailed great hardship as well as danger, and which would have overtaxed ordinary men.

"The dismounted cavalry troop, before and after the loss of its gallant Captain, rendered highly efficient service. The work of the artillery, arduous in the extreme, may be characterized as brilliant. Under the leadership of their dashing officers, Capt. Taylor, Capt. Riley, and Lieut. McCloskey, one or more sections were invariably placed on the firing line, in one instance, on the Buena Vista Road, when the troops were obliged to move forward in column, the leading piece marched with the advance guard.

"The engineer company, acting mostly under the personal supervision of the Chief Engineer, Capt. Sibert, but under the immediate command of Lieut. Stickle, an energetic and capable young officer, has already been mentioned for its prompt construction of an efficient ferry. While approaching San Francisco de Malabon, where the enemy was supposed to be in force, and expected to give battle, the company asked for and was assigned to a place in the firing line.

"Capt. Sibert, not only in his capacity as engineer, but also on the firing line, notably on the afternoon of Oct. 10, on the Buena Vista road, contributed in a marked degree by his efforts to the success of the operations.

"The telegraph and signal service was performed with great efficiency by a detachment of the Signal Corps under the command of Lieut. Clarke. This detachment, following immediately in the rear of the advance guard, succeeded in erecting and maintaining telegraphic communication between the brigade and the division's headquarters at Manila from the time the former left Binacayan until, cutting loose from its wagon train, it left San Francisco on Oct. 12. Lieut. Clarke's conduct of the important service that fell to his detachment is entitled to high commendation.

"The Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments were respectively represented by Capt. Biddle and Lieut. Bash, both excellent officers, who in consequence of the difficulties presented by the road and the separation of the wagon train from the command, found an ample field for the exercise of their ingenuity and energy. Each in his own line succeeded in makig satisfactory provision for the command.

"To the Adjutant General of the brigade, Lieut. Slayden, to the officers who acted as aides de camp, Capt. Sewell and Lieut. Fenton, and to Lieut. Hawkins, aide de camp, the thanks of the Brigadier Commander are due; in the effective support they gave him on every occasion they were utterly unsparing of themselves.

"Five officers and fifteen enlisted men were wounded in the various actions. Of his number three officers, viz., Capts. Safford, Geary, and McGrath, have since died of their wounds. The best possible care was taken of the wounded by the medical officers and enlisted men of the Hospital Corps serving with the expedition; Major Keefer, Brigade Surgeon being especially active and faithful in the performance of his duties."

RED CROSS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Report of Special Committee of Auxiliary No. 3 on the Work in Progress.

The special committee appointed by Auxiliary No. 3 of the Red Cross Society to continue in the Philippine Islands the work of selecting and maintaining trained nurses, met yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, 461 Madison Avenue, to report the result of its efforts. At the time of the dissolution a year ago of Auxiliary No. 3, which had been organized at the outbreak of the war with Spain, there remained a small balance in its treasury. This sum was turned over to a special committee composed of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. William S. Cowles, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, with instructions to expend it in work in the Philippines. The war in the Philippines assumed proportions not anticipated at the time, and the committee has continued actively at work.

The original balance was small, but the receipt of $57,131 was reported in detail at the meeting yesterday. The Ice Plant Auxiliary, the Ambulance Auxiliary, the Cot Committee, and the American National Red Cross Relief Committee turned over to the Chairman, Mrs. Reid, as the emergencies arose, thousands of dollars to be used for the maintenance of nurses and for purchasing supplies. Many private contributions were also received. A large part of these receipts, aside from salaries, railway transportation, and subsistence of nurses, was spent in procuring nourishing delicacies for the sick and in forwarding them to the Philippines. Twenty-nine nurses in all were sent to the Philippines.

Under the first arrangement authorized by the Secretary of War, four nurses were sent on each of the three transports, Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan. They cared for 552 patients during the voyage, and, upon reaching the Philippines, found their services so much in demand that the committee sent a second detachment, selected in San Francisco, and later a third detachment selected in New York. These were all chosen by the Chairman after careful personal interviews, examination of training and credentials, and with the co-operation of leading physicians and army officers in New York and San Francisco.

At one time over 1,000 sick and wounded men were under the sole charge of the committee's nurses, and they are still reserved for the officers' wards and for the most serious cases. All now in the field have agreed to remain in the service till the 1st of June, 1900, and the committee yesterday decided to make every effort to keep the work up to its full efficiency till that date.

After the adjournment of the committee yesterday the Chairman received additional subscriptions to the amount of $1,000—$500 from Mrs. William D. Sloane and the remainder from Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and Whitelaw Reid—to be expended for books to be sent to the Young Men's Christian Association in the Army and Navy Building in Manila. A library of 5,000 volumes to go directly to the hospitals had been previously selected by the Ice Plant Committee and presented through the Special Committee on Trained Nurses to the Manila hospitals. It will go out on the next Government transport.

GEN. WHEELER IS DELAYED.

Writes that Death of Lawton Prevented His Departure.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 10.—Gen. Joe Wheeler, writing to the Chairman and members of the Rivers and Harbors Committee from Paniqui, Island of Luzon, under date of Jan. 6, asks their active efforts in securing an appropriation for the Tennessee River below Chattanooga. Gen. Wheeler says the death of Gen. Lawton has delayed his departure for home. His letter reads in part:

"I expected to have been in Washington by the 1st of December, but I regarded it imperative that I should remain while the campaign was going on in November. In December it seemed that the insurrection was over and I prepared to leave, but the death of Gen. Lawton apparently gave fresh encouragement to the insurgents, and I felt it my duty to remain a short time longer.

"I think the situation will soon be such as to justify my leaving, and I hope to start for Washington in a few days."

A Manauense Board of Inquiry.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The recent voyage of the transport Manauense from this city to Manila is to be officially investigated. Gen. Shafter has issued an order assembling a board of officers for the purpose. The board is to consist of Lieut. Col. Jacob Rawles, Major G. Hugh Gallagher, Captains Sedgwick Pratt, and Edward Davis. They are "to investigate all official complaints, and all rumors of bad management and unseaworthiness of the vessel."

The New Philippine Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Ex-Gov. Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts has wired the President his inability to accept a position on the new Philippine Commission. The three commissioners already selected are Judge Taft, Prof. Worcester, and Charles Denby, the last two having served on the old commission. It is altogether probable that the President will select one member from the South, and presumably a Democrat.

Transport Has a Rough Passage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Quartermaster General was informed this morning that the transport Sheridan, which sailed from Seattle, Washington, with forage for the horses in the Philippines, has arrived safely at Nagasaki after a very rough passage across the Pacific. The vessel stood the journey very well, and sustained only trifling damage.

Transport Columbia Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The United States transport Columbia arrived to-day from Manila in ballast. She made the trip from Manila in thirty days.

ATTACKED BY BLACK PANTHER.

Western New York Hunter Has Fierce Battle with Enraged Beast.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 10.—Fred Emerson of Bolivia, Alleghany County, while hunting squirrels in the woods back of his home, came across the tracks of a strange animal. Following them up he came to a dark, shallow cave out of which peered a pair of gleaming eyes. Without stopping to take aim the thoroughly frightened hunter raised his gun and fired the contents, a charge of small shot used for squirrels, into the cavern. A snarl, followed by the sudden appearance of a wounded black panther, came from the cave as the result, and while the hunter endeavored to reload his gun the animal attacked him. In less than two minutes his dog was killed, being literally torn to pieces, and the hunter was obliged to defend himself with his clubbed gun. Emerson struck the beast again and again with his gun, nearly shattering the weapon to pieces. He finally dispatched the beast, but not until he was badly cut up and perhaps fatally injured by the sharp claws of the panther.

The animal measured nine feet from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail. He was a full-grown male specimen of the black panther, and it is believed escaped from a circus train that was wrecked in this vicinity last Summer.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA — Charles M. Knight, Pittsburg; George W. Dorr, Pittsburg; George H. Casey, Butte, Mont.; Nicol Kingswell, Toronto.

PARK AVENUE—Chester Glass, Spokane.

MURRAY HILL—Col. Julian S. Car, Durham, N. C.; Assemblyman J. P. Allds, Norwich, N. Y.

HOLLAND—L. F. Swift, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Hengelmuller, German Ambassador, Washington, and Baroness von Hengelmuller.

GRAND—J. Watson Howe, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN—W. J. Snow, Washington; Henry Phipps, Pittsburg.

NETHERLAND—C. A. Brayton, Jr., Cleveland; Clarence W. De Knight, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Harold W. Rice, Hawaii.

HOFFMAN—O. W. Jackson, Dawson, N. W. T.; James T. Dean, St. Paul.

IMPERIAL—R. J. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; ex-Senator M. Nussbaum, Albany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. P. Potter, woolens; 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Burr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. C. Kelly, corsets; 621 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; E. A. O'Connor, pictures; 2 Walker Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Smith, G. Y., & Co., Fort Worth, Texas; G. Y. Smith, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Helman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiffer, millinery; 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Motter, domestics; 338 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. Adair, neckwear; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. E. M. Hoag, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Loeb & Kene, Lafayette, Ind.; S. Loeb, cloaks, carpets, and millinery; 443 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Overstreet, C. E., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. M. Fry, notions and fancy goods; 394 Broadway; Stuart House.

Root, L. B., & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; O. T. Behymer, upholstery goods; 1 Fergusor corsets, suits, and ladies' underwear; 396 Broadway.

ALASKA SEALSKIN (London dye)
Jackets, $175, $200, $225.
Coats, $250, $300, $350.
Standard Styles reliable and elegant.
C. C. SHAYNE,
Manufacturer,
124 & 126 West 42d St.

FUR CAPES.
Mink Capes, full assortment sizes and lengths, ... $75 up
Alaska Sable (skunk), full assortment sizes and lengths, . . . $50.00
Fur-lined Capes and Circulars, large assortment (special), . . . $25.00
C. C. SHAYNE,
Manufacturer,
124 & 126 W. 42d St.

B. Altman & Co.

Will display advance styles in
Misses' and Girls' Dresses
for Spring and Summer wear, on
Monday, February 12th,
Including Foulard, Mousseline, Dimity, Point d'Esprit, Colored Linen and Fancy Pique Dresses, and
An Unusual Collection of
CHILDREN'S SAILOR SUITS, also SEPARATE WAISTS AND SKIRTS, JACKETS, REEFERS AND CAPES.
For MONDAY, February 12th.
Boys' Clothing. Early Spring Styles.
SAILOR, RUSSIAN BLOUSE, DOUBLE BREASTED and THREE PIECE SUITS.
WASHABLE KILT and SAILOR SUITS,
TOP COATS of Tan Covert, Whipcord, and Grey Cheviot.
HATS AND CAPS, SHIRT WAISTS AND BLOUSES.
SPECIAL! The remainder of Winter stock of Suits, Coats and Reefers are being sold at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Ladies' Suits. (Second Floor.)
In Department for Made Up Dresses are now showing Costumes for Theatre and general Evening wear.
Demi-Toilettes in Silk, Tissue Veilings and Cotton Fabrics for Southern wear.
Tailor Suits, Plain and Dressy, in Broadcloth, Homespun and Cheviot.
The models and materials are the newest for the coming Spring season.
Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St. and Sixth Avenue.

Dealers Who Offer to Sell
OLD CROW RYE

by the gallon cannot deliver the goods. We own every barrel in existence, and it will be sold only in bottles. It is HAND-MADE SOUR MASH, and has never been equalled. We deal only in facts.
H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SARATOGA, Feb. 10.—The finishing shops of the Fair Haven Marble and Marbleized Slate Company at Fair Haven, Vt., were burned this morning. Loss, $10,000; partly insured.

DEMAREST, N. J., Feb. 10.—The High View Hotel, at this place, was destroyed by fire this morning. The hotel was owned by G. H. Kemp, and was one of the finest along the line of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. The loss is $35,000, insurance $15,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:45 A. M.—303 East Twenty-fifth Street; Louis Kraus; damage, $300.

5:25 A. M.—290 Broome Street; owner unknown; damage, $300.

7:45 A. M.—451 and 453 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Caffee & Selchow; damage, $15,000.

8:20 A. M.—626 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; James Hall; damage, $200.

9:35 A. M.—727 East Ninth Street; Jacob Simon; damage, $100.

10:50 A. M.—175 Mulberry Street; John Diez; damage, $25.

11:40 A. M.—273 West Twenty-third Street; Morton B. Lawrence; damage, $100.

6:15 P. M.—550 West Twenty-third Street; John Lovering; damage, $25.

7:00 P. M.—246 West Forty-sixth Street; Charles Hoerder; damage, $25.

7:00 P. M.—116 Thompson Street; John Leslie; damage slight.

7:25 P. M.—1,459 Third Avenue; Sneider & Velting; damage, $1,000.

7:45 P. M.—439 Sixth Avenue; James McCoal; damage, $1,200.

8:35 P. M.—2,457 Eighth Avenue; Thomas McGenley; damage, $25.

9:15 P. M.—64 St. Marks Place; Mark Fannders; damage, $700.

10:00 P. M.—247 West Eleventh Street; H. Reichard; damage, $200.

Aid Asked for Diamond Workers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Consul Hill, at Amsterdam, has transmitted an appeal for aid of the diamond workers, 3,000 of whom are out of work on account of the South African war.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READ THE STRAND MAGAZINE
February number, with Anstey's new story.
THE BRASS BOTTLE
120 PAGES. 120 ILLUSTRATIONS.
PRICE 10 CENTS.
Of all Newsdealers and
THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, NEW YORK.

A REMARKABLE WATCH.
Made by Tiffany & Co.
It is a well-known fact that Tiffany & Co., of Union Square, New York, undoubtedly make the finest watches in this country. Occasionally people who have purchased them are compelled to dispose of them at a great sacrifice. A well-known down-town merchant came to me last week and asked me to put his watch, chain, and diamond locket on s

DEMOCRATS AT BIG HARMONY DINNER

Civic Club's Attempt to Bring Together Loyal Party Men.

PLEA OF EDWARD M. SHEPARD

Tribute to Bryan from Mr. De Armond —Judge Van Wyck Attacks Gov. Roosevelt.

The harmony dinner of the National Civic Club in honor of the Democratic members of the New York State delegation in Congress and of Congressmen who are prominent in the leadership of the party in other States, took place at the Pouch Gallery in Brooklyn last night. Edward M. Shepard, the President of the club, presided, and on the floor were more than 300 members of the party who reside in Kings County.

The invitations stated that the gathering "represented the sentiment of loyal men among Democrats—North, South, East, and West—without regard to previous differences. It had no reference to the disputes of Democrats over currency or other issues, but emphasized the desire that all Democrats will at the coming Presidential election be able to act harmoniously, effectively, and successfully. The dinner is absolutely without significance as to Democratic candidates."

In accordance with this invitation, all factions of the Democracy of Brooklyn were well represented at the dinner. Most of those who gathered about the tables on the floor were allied with the McLaughlin interests, but there were not wanting those who supported, actively and openly, the revolt of Senator Coffey last Fall. There were also present men who were known four years ago to be gold Democrats, as well as ardent supporters of the Chicago platform.

Harmony was the dominant note at the guests' table, where were seated side by side men who voted for the House Currency bill and those who voted against that measure. Among them were Congressman James D. Richardson of Tennessee, the Democratic leader of the House; Congressmen David A. De Armond of Missouri, James Hay of Virginia, James W. Ryan of Pennsylvania, Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, and Levy, Ruppert, Wilson, Driggs, Clayton, Scudder, and Fitzgerald of New York.

Invitations had been extended to ex-President Cleveland, ex-Senator David B. Hill, and Col William Jennings Bryan, but none of these men was present. Messrs. Cleveland and Hill, in personal notes to Mr. Shepard, had expressed their regrets at their inability to attend, but no written declaration was received from Mr. Bryan.

This, it was explained, was due to the fact that Mr. Bryan's invitation had in some manner gone astray. Mr. Bryan had told one of the members of the club, it was said, that the invitation had not reached him, and that it would be impossible for him to arrange his trip West so as to permit him to remain over another day to take part in the affair.

DR. M'KELWAY'S LETTER.

An invitation had also been sent to Dr. St. Clair McKelway, the editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, who declined to attend for the reasons set forth in the following note addressed to Herman A. Metz, the Chairman of the Committee on Invitations of the club:

"Dear Sir: I have delayed response to the polite invitation to meet distinguished Democrats at dinner on Saturday night, in the hope of seeing my way clear to attend. I find, however, that it will not be feasible for me to do so, and I beg you with my thanks to accept my regrets and my best wishes that wisdom and union on sound principles may mark an interesting and significant occasion.

"The last time the Democracy were effectively united was when they stood on the platform of 1892. That platform, with its principles brought up to the larger requirements of a larger country, with larger duties, and a larger function in the world, would suit me better than any expression, repression, or suppression in the name of the party since. But I think my views on that matter would not contribute to unity or to harmony at the coming dinner. If the forecasts concerning it are to be accepted as correct. And as those forecasts would not harmonize with my views, both civility and sagacity suggest that I respectfully decline your courteous invitation."

Mr. Shepard opened the speech-making with an address which awoke a great deal of enthusiasm.

Mr. Shepard's Speech.

Mr. Shepard said, in part:

"This dinner is without personal significance, other than this, that all Democrats, East and West, North and South, however numerous may be their differences, ought to have with one another a large measure of comradeship and substantially the same idea of American government. We are not concerned to-night with the aspirations of any one statesman or of those who especially follow or reverence him. Nor are we here to defeat any such aspirations. We respect them all. We know very well that if there be differences as to men, those differences will be easily enough dissolved in the agreement which we hope and trust will be reached by all Democrats upon the essential propositions which are timely, practical, and material in this year of grace 1900. Wherefore, the conference of Democrats before the National Convention shall meet be confidential or public, it is their prime duty to strive with a patriotism that shall be exalted and a party loyalty that shall be wholesome and grounded in principle to reach some common ground of party action.

"It would be an impertinence for me to anticipate the speeches to which you are to listen; but the much at least is in the minds of all of us before any one speaks—and beyond the shadow of a doubt—that the policy of the present Republican Administration threatens first the essential propositions of self government, summed up in the Declaration of Independence, upon which our Republic was founded, and upon which it has grown to an enormous usefulness and prosperity; that for such propositions of equality and self-government it threatens the substitution of a policy which either on the one hand would introduce into our citizenship Asiatic masses still many generations away from the possibility of usefulness as American citizens, or on the other hand, prostrate the theory of our Government, distort our Constitution, and undo its safeguards in order to subject races on the Asiatic coast.

THE FOSTERING OF TRUSTS.

"In the next place the Republican Administration by that system of special privileges and advantages to special classes which is misnamed the protective system, makes itself the promotor and protector of great aggregations of capital and of monopolies which represent not so much a wholesome liberty to combine as the determination that the laws of our Republic shall maintain those aggregations as a special and separate class at the expense of our great industrial and middle classes. The actual enactment of the pending bill to subsidize the steamship favorites of Republican syndicates may, perhaps, out of that caution in the presence of public sentiment which characterizes our President, be postponed until after the Presidential election. But that bill beyond any doubt is an integral and inevitable part of the Republican programme.

"It is all this we have to meet. How shall we meet it? Surely in the first place by a patient and rational attempt to unite this opposition. And to do this discussion is necessary and frankness is necessary. There are differences. There never was a wholesome, vigorous, political organization in which there were not differences. When there cease to be differences, we have apathy and political death. Nor ought these differences to remain unexpressed. On the one hand, it is wise and necessary that both sides of any great question, whether the currency question, with which we are not to deal to-night, or any other question shall be fairly and vigorously presented. We owe a debt to the statesman who last night addressed the citizens of this borough, and to other statesmen, agreeing with him or differing, that he has put these questions before us clearly and eloquently. We make no apologies for our differences, past or present. Neither you nor I will promote or permit recrimination. With mutual respect for opinions that are sincere and patriotic, even if we cannot share them, with patient recognition of their difficulty, we are here to meet upon a recognized, traditional, and abiding platform of Democracy."

REPUBLICAN PARTY MAD.

Congressman Richardson, in beginning his speech, declared that the Republican Party was mad, not with much learning, but with much power. If its reason had not departed, he said, it would not now be employed in violating the Constitution, repealing the Declaration of Independence, and revolutionizing the customs of the Republic. He amplified on these phases of "party madness," and in conclusion he said:

"Allow me a word to Democrats here to-night, and I wish it could reach the ear of Democrats everywhere, and of every shade and variety of opinion. In consideration of what has already transpired and what is now transpiring in the political field, only some of which things I have hinted at to-night, but have not attempted to discuss, I ask if it is not time for all liberty-loving Democrats, and, indeed, all patriotic persons of all parties, to link together their fortunes in a common cause, bury their differences of opinion, for the time being, at least, and by united and heroic effort overthrow the reckless and ruthless men who have usurped power and hurl them to defeat, that our country may be redeemed and regenerated, and the blessings of free government preserved and perpetuated to ourselves and our children forever."

MR. DE ARMOND'S SPEECH.

Congressman De Armond, who followed Mr. Richardson, said that he was aware that the Chicago platform was not pleasing to all Democrats, but that the majority of them hailed it as a new declaration of independence. It was made, he declared, by the rank and file of the Democracy, who were tired of the course of those who had led them, and had made the platform as they desired it to be. In his judgment, a departure from that platform would be regarded by a majority of the party as an abandonment of principle and could only result in the disbandment of the party.

"Waste no time," he said, "over what is and must be in the platform, but address yourselves to what in addition can be and should be. The leader is already chosen, and the star of destiny, with added light from the altar of a people's devotion, illumines his pathway. Help to find us a fitting running mate for Bryan, and then, under a leadership truly superb, in a cause as holy as patriot ever found, let us follow the flag of Democracy in brave and hopeful conflict, deserving, and trusting that we may be rewarded by a glorious victory.

"The great American Republic forever, and Democracy as the great body of its adherents understand it, the defender of that republic now and always!"

Judge Van Wyck Speaks.

Judge Van Wyck, who followed, began by recalling to his audience the fact that the "election of Mr. Tilden in 1876 and of Mr. Cleveland in 1884 were both preceded by similar meetings to this one, inspired by the spirit of union of those in opposition to misgovernment in its many phases." Speaking of Washington's warning against entangling alliances with foreign powers, he said that it formed the basis of the Monroe doctrine. This doctrine, he said, had been maintained by the last Democratic President in the Venezuelan controversy, though the present American Ambassador at the Court of St. James's seemed to think that it was his first duty to apologize to the English people therefor.

He called upon the leaders of the Democracy to ask the present Administration to explain by what right does the United States require the consent of Great Britain to build, pay for, repair, maintain, and police the isthmian canal across Central America, and to covenant that it and its adjacent waters shall not be fortified, but shall be kept free and open in case of war between this country and England for the transfer under police protection of an English fleet from one ocean to the other, with a lead guaranteed of at least twenty-four hours to make war upon our coast cities in either the Pacific or the Atlantic.

"To a layman this would seem to increase the capacity of an English fleet in its power of harming our coast without any benefit or advantage to this country. If this Administration insists that the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, the product of a Whig Administration, justifies this course, let them explain to the satisfaction of our country that if that treaty was made in contemplation of equal rights on the part of the United States in a canal to be then built by English money, why fifty years' neglect on her part to so construct one has not abrogated its provision, if her subsequent relations to Central America have not already done so."

ATTACKS GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Passing on to the controversy in Kentucky, Judge Van Wyck said, speaking of Gov. Taylor:

"Then, failing still to intimidate, he called upon the Federal Government for troops to uphold him in the greatest crime that has ever been committed by any citizen against his commonwealth. Strange to say that not a Governor from the forty-five Commonwealths, Republican or Democrat, has sought to justify the acts of this Republican Governor or to sympathize with the murderers of Goebel, except the Governor of the Empire State.

"This will surprise no one, for on the same day or a day after he suspended the regularly elected prosecuting officer of New York County and selected one of his partisan Deputy Attorney Generals to prosecute one set of Wall Street gamblers at the instance of the set that has his favor. Were ever powers of the Governor of this State more prostituted than by this act? Silas Wright, Seward, Seymour, and Robinson would blush with shame if they were here. Fortunate, indeed, is it that so far in this Kentucky controversy a conflict between Federal and State authorities has been avoided, but, mark you, if it had been a Presidential year and the contest involved the election or defeat of the present incumbent of the Presidential chair, does any one doubt that his self-interest might have so blinded him to the falsity of Taylor's attitude as to have brought about the scenes that I have referred to when Federal bayonets made and unmade Governors and Legislatures? The danger of centralization of power and resort to its unfairness have been distinctively the Republican policy in the history of our country."

ON "UNJUST TARIFF LAWS."

Addressing himself to the question of trusts, Judge Van Wyck said:

"Monopolies and trusts have been encouraged by unjust tariff laws, using taxing power for the benefit of the few and conferring special privileges to the exclusion of the many, crushing out the weak by the strong, and are a menace to all humanity, threatening our institutions. The question of oppressive trusts in its menace is more far-reaching than any question now agitating this country. A few hundred corporate entities controlled by not a greater number of persons will soon have absorbed the entire manufacturing and mechanical industries of this country to the exclusion of all others, our people becoming a nation of servants and employes stripped of the inspiring hope of bettering their condition in the old-fashioned way afforded by fair competition."

Congressmen Clayton of Alabama and Hay of Virginia also spoke.

BIG OLEOMARGARINE FRAUDS.

Swindlers Run Down in Chicago by New York Agricultural Department—Stuff Was Shipped Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—What internal revenue officers consider the greatest oleomargarine frauds ever perpetrated in Illinois have been unearthed in Chicago. The discovery was made by detective work on the part of W. H. Thatcher of Troy, an agent for the Agricultural Department of New York State, together with local revenue officers

According to the evidence taken before United States Commissioner Mason, two gangs of swindlers have for months been selling at wholesale tons of oleomargarine under the pretense that it was creamery butter. The investigation led to the arrest of John F. Rooney, formerly of the "Aurora Produce Company," and President of the Ceylon and Japan Tea Company, 700 West Forty-seventh Street, who, when taken before Commissioner Mason, was bound over to the Federal Grand Jury in the sum of $2,500. Other arrests are expected.

One suspect was released upon showing that he was only an employe. His name had been used without his knowledge or consent to cover the tracks of Rooney, he declared. Three dealers left the city as soon as the character of their goods was investigated in New York, whither they had been shipped.

These three are Edward Marhoffer, George E. Brannen, and a man named Kelly, who were in charge until recently of the Elgin Produce Company, at 6,242 Halsted Street. Marshoffer, according to the evidence secured, had been employed as a traveling salesman in a North Side butterine factory.

AFTER MILLER'S PARTNERS

Cecil Leslie Alleged to Have Made Disclosures.

Disturbed by Current Reports, Capt. Reynolds Offers Proof of His Montreal Trip.

The efforts of the police in the Franklin Syndicate case are now directed especially to the capture of the accomplices of Miller. Whether or not they have any clue or how many persons they believe to have been concerned in the swindling operations of the syndicate the police will not say.

A rumor to the effect that a warrant has been issued for a man who was in active co-operation with Miller was in circulation yesterday. An effort was made to verify this rumor at the District Attorney's office in Brooklyn. While no positive confirmation of it was made, it was not denied. When asked where a verification or denial of the rumor could be secured, an official connected in a prominent capacity with the District Attorney's office said, "See Sergt. Humphries of the Detective Bureau." Sergt. Humphries said that no warrant which he knew to be for any one connected with the Franklin Syndicate had passed through his hands. Further than this he would say nothing.

It is said that the information on which a warrant was issued, if such is the case, was furnished the District Attorney by Cecil Leslie, who was press agent for the Franklin Syndicate. There has been a warrant out for Leslie, charging him with conspiracy, jointly with Miller. It is alleged that Leslie agreed to furnish information relative to the Franklin Syndicate and all those connected with it, on condition that he should not be prosecuted. A portion, at least, of this information he is said to have already given to the District Attorney. No statement was made at the District Attorney's office as to whether or not information had been obtained from Leslie.

Miller spends his time in his cell in reading newspapers and smoking. He seems to be much more composed than he was on the day of his arrest. He received calls yesterday from his father, brother, and lawyer, R. A. Ammon. He still persists in maintaining absolute silence. Indeed, he has but little to say even to the turnkeys at the Raymond Street Jail and seldom speaks to them unless addressed.

It has been reported that Miller himself would turn State's evidence, but this is absolutely without verification. Lawyer House claims that he has a man willing to go on Miller's bail, and that it will not be long before he is released. He stated, however, that the bond will not be prepared at once.

Capt. Reynolds held a long conference on the case yesterday afternoon with Sergt. Humphries. Capt. Reynolds is said to be greatly troubled by the stories which have been flying thick and fast since he captured Miller. It is alleged that some of the members of the Police Department are not very jubilant over the return of Miller, and, it is further stated, they are taking no pains to conceal this fact from Capt. Reynolds.

As he was being escorted to Superintendent Murphy's office yesterday afternoon, Capt. Reynolds was seen and asked if there was anything new he had to say in regard to the Miller case. He replied, "No, except that I want to tell you again on my word of honor that I made a true report to Chief Devery relative to Miller's capture. When the whole story is known it will be found that I have told the truth, and I will be absolutely vindicated."

Capt. Reynolds produced from his vest pocket two sleeping car checks from Montreal to New York. "You see these," he said. "Well, I had forgotten all about having them, but to-day I happened to find them in the vest I wore on the trip to Montreal. It seems that if any evidence were needed to support my word they should be partially sufficient, at least, to do so."

Robert A. Ammon, Miller's chief counsel, has offered to deposit $12,500, the amount of Miller's bail, to secure his release. The District Attorney, however, will not accept cash bail. He says that it would be attached by dupes of the Franklin Syndicate, and so become worthless as bail.

Chief Devery has a theory to the effect that a great deal of the money taken in by the Franklin Syndicate is hidden, and that Miller knows where it is. He intends to bring all pressure possible to bear on Miller to force him to confess what was done with the money.

The police are alleged to be on the track of a well-known bookmaker who formerly operated around the New York tracks, and if he is caught it is thought the remaining mysteries of the Franklin Syndicate will be made plain.

TO ABOLISH SWEATSHOPS.

Conference of Social Workers Advocates Legal Remedy.

Legislation for the extinction of sweatshops was strongly advocated at a conference held yesterday in the chapel of the Church of the Heavenly Rest between the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor and representatives from the Consumers' League of Manhattan and Brooklyn, Social Reform Club, University Settlement Society, Woman's Industrial Alliance, Garment Workers' Union, and Vest and Pants Makers' Unions.

The Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran summarized the report of 135 Inspectors appointed at the last meeting of the Church Association to investigate alleged violations of the present State factory laws. Of 135 sweatshops investigated, 98 had no certificates, 20 were without licenses. Toilet, light, and ventilation arrangements were bad in nearly all. The force of State Inspectors was declared inadequate for the work required of them, and some Deputy Inspectors were found incompetent. Many reputable manufacturers of both men and women's clothing were found to have work which they claimed was done on their premises actually done in dirty and badly ventilated sweatshops. The Rev. Mr. Moran declared that these conditions could never be improved until it should be compulsory for all clothing manufacture to be carried on in factories built for that purpose.

State Factory Inspector Williams, who was present, declared that his present force of deputies was entirely inadequate to perform the work laid upon them by the factory laws. From Elizabeth Street alone, Mr. Williams said, more applications for licenses had been received in five months than the State of Massachusetts has in one year. A special committee was appointed to co-operate with the legal committee of Church Association to draft an amendment to the present factory laws which should provide more adequate means for inspection.

SECRET SOCIETIES AT YALE.

Strenuous Efforts to Abolish Them Are Being Made.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 10.—There has been renewed agitation on the question of sophomore societies at Yale. It is generally recognized among undergraduates that the system is a baneful one, and of late many of the graduates have been agitating the subject. An editorial in the current Alumni Weekly has aroused much comment. The author admits the evil of the system, and suggests a change more or less radical in its nature. But the feeling among undergraduates is very strong, and some change must be made in the near future.

The university elections recently held have shown that the non-society element in the university is powerful enough to carry out its wishes, and it is expected that its influence will be shown in a more definite way in the near future. At all events, if allowed to continue, these societies seem bound to undermine the democratic spirit for which Yale is noted.

Intercollegiate Swimming Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 10.—There will be an intercollegiate swimming relay race at the Sportsmen's Exhibition in Boston on Feb. 22. There will be teams of four men each from Yale, Columbia, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, and possibly Harvard.

Promotions in the Engineer Corps.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The recent death of Lieut. Col. W. H. H. Benyaurd, Corps of Engineers, has caused the following promotions in that department: Major William S. Stanton at Boston, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. George W. Goethals at West Point, to be Major; First Lieut. Charles Keller at St. Louis, to be Captain; Second Lieut. Frank C. Boggs at Tampa, Fla., to be First Lieutenant.

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A NEW TRANSFER RULING.

Appellate Division Gives a Decision of Interest to Street Car Patrons.

Under a decision which has just been handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court all street railways which control or lease other street railways must transfer passengers from one line to the other, provided that the second line was in the control of the company at the time it acquired the first one. People who wish to take advantage of this decision must, however, be well "up" on street railways, because, if they should be ignorant of the fact that the line to which they wish to transfer was acquired after the one on which they started their trip, the conductor might still confront them with the statement that "we don't give a transfer on a transfer." Those, however, who have studied Poor's Railway Manual will be able to get on a Second Avenue car, ride up to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, transfer then to the west, and on reaching Eighth or Columbus Avenues transfer again down town, if they so desire.

In speaking of the decision yesterday Justice Morgan J. O'Brien said that it involved the construction of a section of the General Railroad law. This law was passed to enable railway companies to lease and control lines running in the same direction. In return for this privilege a clause was inserted which was originally intended to secure to passengers the right of unrestricted transfer from one line to another controlled by the same company. As the clause was finally worded, however, it simply gave the almost valueless privilege to transfer from one line to another line which had been previously acquired. Justice O'Brien said that in his opinion the statute on this subject was entirely too vague and that it should be amended so as to give the right to transfer from one line to another without regard to the time at which the second line had been acquired.

The street railway companies argue in opposition to the statute that the right to demand such transfers would enable people to ride down town on a Columbus Avenue car, get a transfer at Twenty-third Street, do a half hour's shopping, then take a crosstown car, transfer to a Sixth Avenue car up town, and all for one nickel. The only protection under such a law to the railway companies would be to limit the transfers in time, but this, it is said, might be dangerous in that it left too great a discretion and responsibility with the conductors.

The decision was rendered on the appeal of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company from a judgment for $50, the penalty for refusing a transfer under the statute, entered in favor of Coleman D. Mendoza. The demurrer of the Metropolitan Company was sustained, but leave was granted to the plaintiff to amend his complaint, and after this is done Mr. Mendoza will probably recover the amount of the penalty.

OLD MAN HAS AN ICY BATH.

Capt. Martin Taken from the East River After a Bad Half Hour.

Samuel Martin, seventy years old, Captain of the coal boats Patty and Acorn, was rescued from death yesterday after he had been swimming about amid cakes of ice for half an hour in the East River at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Capt. Martin's boats were being towed down the river early yesterday morning. When near the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, the line parted and the Patty crashed into a nearby pier. The boat drifted into the Wallabout Channel, at the navy yard, where it sunk. Capt. Martin, who was alone on the boat, tried to swim ashore, but the channel was filled with floating ice, and he was able to make but very little headway in the darkness. When he finally succeeded in reaching the shore he was unable to climb up the smooth sea wall, and had to drop back into the water.

The old man was almost exhausted when he succeeded in attracting the attention of the crew of the navy yard tug Vim, who rescued him. He was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital in an unconscious condition. It was said last night at the hospital that the Captain was recovering rapidly. His home is in Hamburg, Penn.

INDIANA STATESMEN HERE.

Members of Congress See "Ben-Hur" as Gen. Wallace's Guests.

The entire Indiana delegation in Congress (with the exception of Senator Fairbanks) and their wives in most cases arrived in this city at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon as the guests of Gen. Lew Wallace, and last evening saw the performance of "Ben-Hur" at the Broadway Theatre, on his invitation. In the unavoidable absence of Gen. Wallace, John Wingate, the Tax Commissioner of Indiana, represented him.

The party registered at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and spent a part of the afternoon going over this hostlery under the guidance of a representative of Mr. Boldt. Gen. Wallace's guests included Senator Beveridge, Capt. D. M. Ramsdell, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate; Representatives J. A. Hemenway, Robert Miers, W. T. Zenor, George W. Faris, J. E. Watson, Jesse Overstreet, George W. Cromer C. B. Landis, E. D. Crumpacker, James Robinson, and A. L. Brick; Scott Bone of The Washington Post, Gen. L. T. Michener, and Controller Tracewell of the Treasury.

Klaw & Erlanger sent to each woman in the party, with their compliments, a large corsage bouquet of white roses, with a card attached on which was written, "Wear Ben-Hur's colors."

RETIREMENT OF MR. HOLDEN.

Resigns Lackawanna Vice Presidency Because of Ill-Health.

The resignation of Edwin R. Holden from the Vice Presidency of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad was officially confirmed at the offices of the company yesterday. It was stated that Mr. Holden's retirement was solely because the duties of his office were too arduous for one of his age; that he was in thorough sympathy with the management and that his resignation met with general regret.

Mr Holden has been in charge of the coal business of the road and is regarded as the leading expert of that particular branch of the railroad business. His health for several months past has been so bad as to compel his retirement from the directory of the Consolidated Gas Company. Mr. Holden's successor has not yet been named.

PURCHASED NATIONAL LIFE.

C. E. Mable and Others Buy Company Incorporated by Jay Cooke.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—C. E. Mable, President of the Iowa Life and of the Northwestern Life Assurance Company, and associates, among whom is included O. D. Wetherell, ex-City Controller, have purchased the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America.

The National Life Insurance Company was incorporated by Congress on July 15, 1868, by Jay Cooke and other prominent capitalists. It is said to be the only institution of the kind ever chartered by Congress. Its legal office is in Washington, but its business office was first established in Philadelphia. On Jan. 1 it had 1,317 policies in force, covering insurance for $1,619,890.

The company has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000, and at the beginning of this year it had assets amounting to $1,894,352.06 and a surplus of $1,005,836.02. The reserve on its outstanding risks at the same time was $875,468, on a 4 per cent. basis, or nearly 55 per cent. of the entire insurance in force.

River Boats Caught in Ice Jam.

FISHKILL LANDING, Feb. 10.—Both Newburg-New York boats, the Homer Ramsdell and Newburg, are caught in an ice jam in the Hudson Highlands.

STRUNG UP ON TRANSPORT

Charges of Cruelty by Members of McClellan's Crew.

EXPLANATION OF THE CAPTAIN

Stowaway Punished Under Exceptional Circumstances—Chief Officer Acted Without Orders in Another Case.

Charges of cruelty against officers of the United States Army transport McClellan, which arrived here on Friday from Puerto Rico and Cuba, were preferred by A. S. Barnwell, a member of the crew, yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields. Barnwell was accompanied by another member of the crew as a witness. The charges had previously been made to Col. Jones, Superintendent of the Army Transport Service. Barnwell declared that two men, one a stowaway, the other a teamster discharged from Government employ and furnished with a free passage, were strung up by their hands. Also, that the crew were sworn at and ill-treated by the boatswain's mate. Capt. William E. Nye and Chief Officer Jeremiah Merithew, accused of stringing up the men, admit that they subjected them to this form of punishment.

Barnwell told Commissioner Shields, to whom he showed a written statement of the charges, that it was his first trip on the McClellan. Prior to this voyage he had been an able seaman on the transport Burnside.

"The McClellan," said he, "left this port for San Juan, Puerto Rico, via Santiago, Cuba, on Jan. 24. The first day out a stowaway named Curtis was discovered, and as there were believed to be stowaways aboard he was asked where they were. He refused to betray them, whereupon he was shackled and strung up by a block and tackle to the metal funnel guy. The man's hands were fastened above his head, and every time the transport rolled he was carried off his feet. After being strung up for over an hour he was let down and set to work cleaning ship.

ANOTHER MAN STRUNG UP.

"Among those taken on board when the steamer sailed on the return trip from San Juan was a discharged army teamster who had been supplied with transportation to New York. For the single reason that he refused to work when he did not have to he was hung up like the first one, only his feet did not touch the deck. I hear the chief officer say, 'I will make that man work until he drops.' The man was kept hanging for over an hour and a half. He was then taken down and locked in a little room just big enough for him to stand in. His hands were tied behind his back and fastened to a post. He was made to stand up all night, and the heat in the room was frightful.

"When the ship reached Santiago he was put off at 1 A. M. and sent ashore on a lighter, and the chief mate afterward said he had eloped from the McClellan."

Barnwell added that the boatswain's mate had kicked him about the upper deck, and that he was still suffering from the effects of this ill-treatment. When the McClellan reached this port he had complained to the authorities of the army transport service, but, getting no satisfaction, had decided to expose the alleged cruelties practiced and get his assailant prosecuted in the Federal courts.

Commissioner Shields told him that the vessel being at Pier 22, Brooklyn, the complaint would have to be made to the Federal officers in that borough. The men did not appear before the Commissioner there yesterday.

CAPT. NYE'S STATEMENT.

Capt. Nye, when questioned about the charges, said:

"The stowaway was triced up by my orders, under the following circumstances: When he gave himself up he admitted that he knew that other stowaways were on board, but refused to say where they were. I had the vessel thoroughly searched, but they could not be found. The ship had a cargo of about 4,000 bales of hay for San Juan. I was extremely anxious about the stowaways, as I feared they might be hidden in the hay and might endanger the vessel by smoking in the hold. For the safety of the transport and all on board, I resolved to take radical measures, and I ordered Curtis strung up. He was up about five minutes, not more. The ship was not rolling and his feet were never off the deck. When he confessed that the men were in the hay he was let down. We never found the stowaways. Curtis was set to work. He did his work well, and on arriving at Santiago reshipped as a member of the crew. His pay of $25 a month runs from the day the vessel left New York. He is still on the pay rolls and can remain as a sailor if he so desires.

"The triceing up of the other man was done without my knowledge or authority by the chief officer, who will be discharged from the service. I was asleep at the time, and I should not have permitted it. It ought not to be done except as an imperative necessity in cases such as that of Curtis.

"Boatswain's Mate Muller will also be discharged. I knew absolutely nothing of the charges of ill-treatment made against him until to-day. Complaint ought to have been made to me. I would have stopped it at once. I have never had complaints of ill-usage made before. I would not tolerate such treatment for a minute.

ON ACCUSER'S CHARACTER.

"The man Barnwell was an idle, good-for-nothing fellow, and was discharged in consequence. The man whom he has with him as a witness was also with us on this trip only. His name is James W. Brewster. He shipped here as Quartermaster, but was absolutely worthless. He knew nothing about the business, and steered the ship all over the compass. I was compelled to send him to the forecastle as a sailor and put a sailor in his place as Quartermaster. These men made their complaint to Col. Jones, who has turned it over to Capt. Harris, Marine Superintendent of Pier 22, for investigation."

Chief Officer Merithew explained his action as follows:

"When we got to San Juan a man came on board with a transportation paper signed by Major Cruze, the army Quartermaster there. It said that the bearer, L. Samuelson, was an indigent citizen and could be put to work if necessary. I recognized him as a fellow who had deserted from the ship in August. At that time he called himself Samuel Larkinson. He had gone away with all his belongings and a lot of stores that didn't belong to him. These he had disposed of in San Juan, and had secured employment as a teamster for the army. The chief engineer, who has been on board longer than I have, said he had deserted the ship on a previous occasion.

"I told Major Cruze about him, and the Major instructed me to make him work his passage. The fellow not only refused to work, but was insolent, and on my own responsibility I triced him up to teach him a lesson. Then I put him in irons in a dark room, and on arriving at Santiago the next morning turned him over to the military authorities.

"Barnwell and Brewster were incompetent loafers. I had no use for them. When Barnwell came to me for his discharge I declined to report as to his character. He tore up the discharge paper—here are some of the pieces—and went away vowing he would have revenge. On Brewster's paper I put 'character indifferent.'

"I never saw the boatswain's mate kick Barnwell. If the latter didn't move fast enough or do his work properly or talked back the mate may have kicked him to freshen his ideas, but I didn't know it. Discipline has to be maintained on board. If you didn't instill respect into some of the fellows you pick up for these short trips they'd walk all over you as soon as the vessel got alongside the dock.

"Some of the crew have been here more than a year, which doesn't go to show they think they've been ill-treated."

THE STOWAWAY'S STORY.

The stowaway, Logan H. Curtis, said he was a native of Chicago. He had been in Puerto Rico as an army teamster before, and, being stranded in New York, wanted to get back out there again, so hid in the coal bunkers.

"I don't know how long I was strung up," he said. "It seemed to me to be a long time. I knew other stowaways were on board, because I overheard them talking about what they would do, but I didn't know where they were, and said so. The first officer insisted I did know. 'I've a way of refreshing your memory,' he said. 'I'm a very kind man and I'll turn you over to the bo's'un here. Now, bo's'un, you know what to do with him. Be sure you treat him kindly.'

"I didn't like being strung up, but since then I have been very well treated. Capt. Nye has treated me with perfect fairness, and I appreciate it. I had no intention of saying anything about the matter, and when I was asked by the men who are kicking to sign their paper I refused.

"The bo's'un's mate, however, did swear at me, and I saw him kick a man, and I won't ship for another trip."

Several members of the crew who were spoken to said they had no complaint to make of their treatment and were contented.

Capt. Charles T. Baker, United States Volunteers, commanding the transport, who is about to leave the vessel to take charge of the Sumner, said he did not believe Capt. Nye would tolerate any ill-treatment of the crew. "I consider him to be one of the most able, judicious, and conservative navigating Captains in the transport service," he said. "Under his management there have been fewer changes among the men employed than was previously the case."

SHOPPERS SAW CHILD KILLED.

Little May O'Brien on Her Way to Have Her Father's Bible Blessed —Dog's Sagacity.

"I'll take Papa's Bible and have it blessed by Father Van Rensselaer. You dress the baby and when I come back we will go for a walk."

After saying this to her mother little May O'Brien left her home and started for St. Francis Xavier's Church in West Eighteenth Street to have the Bible blessed. A few minutes later she was killed.

Thomas O. O'Brien lives at 131 West Twentieth Street. His family consisted of his wife, one son, and two daughters, one of whom was May, a pretty child, eight years old. The child had beautiful golden hair, and was a favorite with her playmates. On last Christmas she presented to her father a Bible and prayer book. The book had not yet been blessed, and yesterday the child thought she would carry it to Father Van Rensselaer to have the ceremony performed.

She walked out to Sixth Avenue and was crossing Eighteenth Street, when a large delivery wagon of the Singer Manufacturing Company appeared. The child was accompanied by her pet, a large Newfoundland dog named Nero. She was in the middle of the street when one of the horses attached to the big wagon struck the child. Little May was thrown heavily to the pavement. The front wheel passed over her chest, and she was about to rise when the rear wheel struck her and passed over her back.

The child was not rendered unconscious. She was surrounded immediately by a large crowd of shoppers, among them many women. She was tenderly lifted up, and opening her eyes, said:

"I am May O'Brien of 131 West Twentieth Street. Tell my Mamma." She then became unconscious.

Policeman Ross of the West Thirtieth Street Station witnessed the accident and sent for an ambulance from the New York Hospital. The injured child was placed inside, but before the institution was reached she was dead.

The driver of the wagon, Peter Funk, twenty-four years old, of 263 Avenue B, was placed under arrest and locked up. He was grief-stricken.

The dog had seen his little mistress knocked down by the wheels, and had seen her carried away. He picked his way out of the crowd and ran to his home. The door was closed, but Nero pawed until he was admitted. He entered the room where Mrs. O'Brien was and attracted her attention by scratching on the floor.

Mrs. O'Brien, still uninformed of the tragic death of her daughter, thought that something had happened, and was watching the animal when a rap was heard at the door. It was opened, and a woman who saw the accident told the child's mother of it. Mrs. O'Brien became hysterical. Neighbors were called in, and looked after her.

The brother of the dead child hurried to a furniture store on West Twenty-third Street, where his father is employed as a buyer, and informed him of the death of his daughter.

Father Van Rensselaer, who knew the child very well, was immediately informed of the accident. He hurried to the O'Brien residence to offer consolation.

CHICAGO GAS EARNINGS.

People's Company Cleared Nearly $2,000,000 During the Past Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—At to-day's meeting of the People's Gas Company the present Directors were re-elected. Next week the present officers undoubtedly will be retained. Of the 286,000 shares, 213,688 were represented at the meeting.

The earnings of the company in 1899 were equivalent to 6.84 per cent. on the outstanding capital stock of $28,668,800. After the payment of dividends for the year at the rate of 6 per cent. there was carried to the surplus account $241,444.

The amount of manufactured gas sold during the year was 6,879,419.95 cubic feet and the gross receipts of the company from all sources were $8,086,319. Operating expenses were $3,813,031, leaving net receipts of $4,283,282. There was deducted $467,409 for depreciation, and the bond interest amounted to $1,857,300, which left net earnings for the year applicable to the stock $1,961,572.

The total increase in street mains for the year was over 121 miles. Of this 35 miles were obtained by purchase.

SERVED AS JUROR; LOST HIS JOB.

Now Philadelphian Must Answer for Discharging a Servant.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—Judge Bregy to-day issued a warrant for the arrest of Charles Este, a lumber merchant, who lives at 4111 Baltimore Avenue, on the charge of obstructing the administration of justice.

The circumstances of the case are somewhat out of the ordinary. John Rich, a colored man, was the complainant. At the January Term of the Court of Quarter Sessions Rich was summoned as a juror. At that time he was employed by Mr. Este as a domestic servant. By reason of his service as a juror, however, he was forced to neglect his private duties, and for this reason, he alleged, was discharged from his position by Mrs. Este.

Rich complained to District Attorney Rothermel, who laid the matter before Judge Bregy. The latter to-day sent for Rich, and upon his making affidavit to the truth of his charges a warrant was at once issued for the arrest of Mr. Este on the ground that his conduct was an obstruction of the administration of justice.

ACCUSES BOSTON AND MAINE.

Central Massachusetts Says Lease Has Been Flagrantly Violated.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—The Central Massachusetts Railroad Company has put in its answer in a suit brought by B. W. Jones, a resident of New York, filed in the United States Circuit Court last Summer, in behalf of the common stockholders of the railroad company, against the Central Massachusetts, Boston and Maine, Connecticut River, and Boston and Lowell Railroads. The other defendants have demurred.

The answer of the railroad, now controlled by the preferred stockholders, stoutly maintains the validity of the contract between the Central Massachusetts and the Boston and Lowell, and which has been ass

POWER AT NIAGARA FALLS

Little Likelihood that Current Be Utilized at a Distance.

FAST GROWING DEMAND AT HOME

But Little Chance for New Enterprises—Old Plants Are Still Far from Their Full Capacity.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Feb. 10.—All depends on the point of view in considering the application of the electrical energy generated by the water power here. Practice has shown that it can be profitably employed at or near the generating point only, and there is no commercial effort to extend operations beyond territory already in hand. This territory consumes all the power now generated, and it promises to use the full supply that can be furnished for at least a generation to come. The present output is about 65,000 horse power. It will be doubled by plant extensions now in progress.

Those who count on running boats on the Erie Canal with Niagara power may as well reckon without the present companies. These companies are in the business of selling, but when they sell now up to their capacity and are assured of orders for any possible increase the chances of distant transmission would seem remote. Nothing has been heard here for some time of the Erie Canal traction project which Commodore P. Vedder, Charlton T. Lewis, and their associates had in hand. It is believed that if they still cherish the project they will look elsewhere for power.

THE COST OF POWER.

The companies can offer power here at very attractive prices. When transmission is involved prices must advance because of waste, which amounts to 20 per cent. between this point and Buffalo. The charge here is $20 per horse power. At Buffalo it is $25. If the proportion of waste were continued to Rochester, seventy-five miles away, it would be 60 per cent., and the price at Rochester would be nearly $35 per horse power. That price might not be unattractive except as compared with $20, but manifestly, consumers at much greater distances would be repelled. They could get power at home as cheaply as from here, and perhaps more satisfactorily.

Authorities most frequently quoted in connection with Niagara possibilities are Tesla and Edison. Tesla says that Niagara will some day supply New York City, giving it all the electric power it can consume without the use of wires. Edison says that Niagara itself, within a few years, will furnish a market for everything the existing companies may have to sell.

Signs favor the Edison rather than the Tesla view, for manufacturing interests here are rapidly growing. They have been attracted by the power. Actual plant investment, exclusive of the power companies, has grown from $500,000 to $1,500,000 in the three years that electrical power has been sold. The outlook is for continuing growth at a rate no less rapid, for some of the most important plant additions have been made in the last year, and plans for extensions, improvements and fresh investment are freely discussed.

Advantages of cheap power and its relative value in manufacturing receive frequent illustration here. One company built a plant in Virginia because of proximity there to an important ingredient in its product. The experiment cost the company a loss of $50,000, due mainly to the expense of power. It came here and made a profit of $50,000 last year, although it had to send a long distance for its valued ingredient. Plants have been built here for the manufacture of goods that heretofore could be had only by importation. Every one of them has prospered. The population reaches more than 22,000 now, an increase of 4,000 in three years, due largely to the improved labor market. There were eleven new factories last year, which added nearly 2,000 to the labor population. Some experts and enthusiasts in progression have figured out that at the recent rate of increase Niagara in a few years will have a population of 1,000,000 and will build to the Buffalo line. There is certainly no doubt that news of manufacturing development is spreading and that inquiries for factory sites and prospects were never so numerous as now.

LITTLE CHANCE FOR NEW PLANTS.

The trouble with big calculations is to be found in the capacity and limitations of the present power companies and in the obstacles in the way of new ones. Charter provisions and physical equipment restrict the companies to 300,000 horse power on the American shore, with nothing in sight to show that they will have more than half that quantity to offer. These companies own or control the choice water front. Tunnel construction and other engineering work is tremendously expensive. It would cost new companies much more than the present ones because of the greater tunnel distance to be traversed. New projects occasionally come to the front, but so far they have not passed the stage of promotion. The Niagara Falls Power Company, capitalized at $10,000,000, with authority to raise $10,000,000 in bonds, having New York City capital and resources behind it, has spent $7,500,000 in developing 50,000 horse power. It will add nearly $1,000,000 to that outlay in doubling the capacity, with no fresh tunnel to build. It has a Canadian concession, for the possible development of 250,000 horse power, which is capitalized at $500,000, with authority to issue $2,000,000 in bonds. This amount will all be expended, and probably more, in building on the other side of the boundary line a plant with a capacity of 125,000 horse power.

There is no market for any such power in Canada, the present plant carrying all the power across the river that can be sold. The Canada plant is intended merely as a reserve, to be drawn upon only in case of mishap to the American plant, or any portion of it. Since the company is engaged to light Buffalo and to propel the surface cars there, it cannot afford to let the lights go out or the cars to stop. The Canadian plant will minimize that chance. With the additional 50,000 power about to be installed at the American plant, new custom, already in sight or in prospect, is to be supplied.

A company under promotion can materialize only if prepared to spend much more money than the Niagara Falls Power Company has spent, even if it may overcome the State or Dominion objection to any enterprise that may tend to disfigure the Falls. There may be 7,000,000 horse power in the Falls, but only a fraction of that power can be used without disfigurement, and it is a question whether the limit of use is not already closely approached by the existing companies, counting their undeveloped privileges. The Canadian company, which has got into print as a possible new rival, is wholly on paper. It proposes to use the Welland River as a discharging point. No one doubts the feasibility of the plan nor has any one been able to estimate its cost. It proposes to develop 200,000 horse power.

THE PRESENT POWER COMPANIES.

The two power companies in operation, the Niagara Falls Power Company and the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company, have developed along different lines. The latter company was first in the field, having begun as a hydraulic company in 1858, when a canal that had been five years in construction was opened from the river above the falls, through the town, a distance of 4,400 feet, to the river bank below the falls. The company had cliff, but not slope privileges, except the right to excavate down the face of the bank for 100 feet. That was thought to be sufficient then, because it was not supposed that wheels could be built to stand a pressure at a higher head. Mills in those days did not attempt to use more than fifty to sixty feet head. The enterprise had slow growth for about twenty years, when it was taken in hand by the present company, which straightway obtained privileges to the river's edge and proceeded to sell power to factories. Power connection was furnished the factories by means of shafts sunk in the rock some distance back from the edge of the bank. Wheels were placed in the shaft, and canal water was admitted to turn them. It most cases a tunnel had to be driven from the bottom of the shaft to the face of the bank for the discharge of the water after passing the wheels; in other cases wheels were lodged in notches in the face of the cliff. In 1881 the company installed a power plant from which to deliver power to customers at their mills. A shaft 30 feet by 40 feet was sunk in the rock 80 feet deep about 200 feet back from the river bank. From the bottom of the shaft a tunnel was driven to the face of the bank for a tail race. Power developed from the wheels in use in this plan was transmitted by shaft, belting, or rope to customers within 300 feet of the wheelpit. Demands upon the company for additional power, the organization of a new company, with rivalry in prospect and the possibilities that had developed commercially for electrical power, next led the company to enlarge its canal from 30 feet wide and 6 feet deep to 100 feet wide and 14 feet deep, and to construct a power house at the foot of the river slope. Canal water is carried to the power house by means of flange steel penstocks. It has a fall of 210 feet to the wheels and is discharged by tail races. There are sixteen wheels of about 2,500 horse power each, but only about 15,000 to 20,000 horse power has yet been developed from them. Electrical installation occurred in 1896, since which time the company's operations have steadily grown. The outlay for this equipment has cost at least $6,000,000.

Coming later into the field, the Niagara Falls Power Company found more work to do than its predecessor had in providing an equipment. It dug a canal 250 feet wide and 12 feet deep from the river about one and a half miles above the Falls and extended it inward 1,700 feet to the power house. At this site a wheel pit 158 feet deep and 400 feet long was dug in solid rock. Water reaches the pit by means of steel penstocks 7½ feet in diameter, and it whirls the turbines placed there 250 revolutions per minute. The turbines are connected by shaft with the ten 5,000 horse power dynamos at the surface. To provide a tail race for the water it was necessary to build a tunnel 7,000 feet long under the town to the river. The tunnel is large enough to carry water from twenty turbines, but no more. When the new wheel pit shall be completed there will be twenty turbines in use, operating dynamos of 100,000 horse power. The additional 100,000 which the State charter permits the company to generate cannot be furnished except by building a new tunnel, as well as new wheel pits.

THE CANADIAN PROJECT.

This summary of operations, indicating generally the physical and financial magnitude of an electric power undertaking here, may fairly put the burden of proof on the managers of new enterprises of the kind before reports about them are given credence. The reason the present Canadian project receives attention is because the interest of Gen. George F. Field of Buffalo has apparently been enlisted in it. His Union Bridge Company connections justify the opinion that he would not knowingly lend himself to a mere scheme. The incorporation known originally as the English Exploration Company, now the Ontario Power Company, is three years old, and its plans, so far as announced, contemplate engineering and financial undertakings that neither of the present companies would care to engage in. The Canadian Company is supposed to have been responsible for the proposition to tax current transmitted across the boundary line. Ottawa and Washington authorities concluded, on reflection, however, to impose no duty on this product. At present the only transmission is for a surface-car line along the Canadian bank and for a few factories and buildings in Niagara Falls, Ontario. It is carried across the river in cables.

TASTES IN POULTRY AND EGGS.

People Have Different Preferences—Boston and New York Extremes—Girls Who Kill and Pick Poultry.

"Yes," said the man in the big cave at one side of the Madison Square Garden during the poultry show, where all kinds of clean, white, dressed poultry were to be found, "there are all sorts of poultry, and all sorts of people buy it, and in different places they want different kinds of goods. The finest kind of poultry is the Philadelphia, which comes from Jersey. A great deal of poultry comes from Jersey, but the way it is bred makes the difference, which gives it the different name.

"You will find chickens, nice broilers, turkeys, and squabs, all in the Philadelphia poultry, and you will find that they are all of finer grain and softer flesh, and will always bring a premium in the market; if the Western poultry is bringing 11 cents a pound, for instance, the Philadelphia will bring 16. There is always a big difference, and it is because the finer poultry is fed on corn and milk, while the others get only corn and water.

"There are fowls, chickens and turkeys that come from the West as the Wisconsin stuffed geese that the retailer sells in parts. Those are the birds that are stuffed with food until they develop enormous livers, and if you go to your retailer for one sometime you may not get one, for he will say: 'No, I am not cutting up a goose to-night.' If you do get a liver it will weigh about two and a half pounds, and cost you $3. The legs, wings, heads, and all parts of the bird can be bought separately.

"There is a difference in dressing the birds for market in different places. For instance, in New York poultry is never sold drawn, with the entrails removed. People here would think if they were that the poultry was not fresh. On the contrary, in Boston all poultry must be drawn; for Boston people think the birds are not as sweet otherwise. Then some people don't like poultry that has been scalded, but there is some fine scalded poultry, and it will bring first-class prices where the people like it, and notably in Connecticut.

"There is a great deal of frozen poultry used, and it is as good at the end of three years as at the beginning. Most of the big hotels and restaurants in New York use it. Why, two months from now it wouldn't be possible to get a young turkey if it wasn't kept in that way. The big Summer hotels all use frozen poultry.

"Wherever there is a poultry business now there is a great industry for the girls of the neighborhood in picking the birds. They will work for a little less than the men, and the big poultry houses employ all girls to do the work. The daughters of the farmers in New Jersey and the girls down on Long Island, where the ducks are raised, both kill and pick them.

"To city-bred people it seems strange to think of a girl killing the poultry, but it is nothing to those who are brought up on farms. A bird is taken in the hand, the bill forced open, a knife thrust in and turned as far back as it can be thrust; it pierces the brain, and that is all there is to it. Then the bird is picked in a hurry and is ready for the market. In the big killing houses of the West they have from 100 to 150 girls kept busy in this way. They have the poultry in a big coop on one side of the room, and a girl goes to the cage, gets one of the fowl as she needs it, kills it, and picks it.

"For dry picking they will get from 1½ cents to 2 cents for a bird, and 6 or 7 cents for ducks, which are much harder to pick. On a wet day, when the feathers are damp and stringy, it is almost impossible to pick them. They tear the fingers like needles. The girls do all the duck picking down on Long Island, where the best ducks are raised. You will see any number of girls from sixteen to twenty-one years old busy there all through the season. Where the ducks are scalded there are one or two who do the scalding and keep the rest supplied. There is a big boiler of hot water kept at 180 degrees. They dip the ducks and throw them onto the table to the other workers, who pick them in an incredibly short time."

The most interesting things in the poultry exhibit were the poussins. Chickens reared in the ordinary way would be called simply small chickens, but being incubator chickens intended for the market, and well meated and tender, they are called by the French name. They are as small as a chicken can be eaten, and for exhibition they are tied up compactly, the feet fastened up over the back with a narrow white satin ribbon and the head fixed securely in front with the wings, and also fastened with narrow satin ribbon tied in front in a coquettish bow.

There was a man at the egg table of the show, the proprietor of a "hennery and eggery," as his card stated, who could tell different eggs apart and the breed of hens from which they came. And there is as much difference in the taste in eggs as in poultry, it seems.

"The eggs are of different shapes, and it is easy for one who knows about them to distinguish them," said the man. "I can't tell, for instance, the difference in the eggs laid by the different varieties of Leghorns, but they are different with different breeds of hens.

"Every one wants a good egg, but people differ in their ideas of what a good egg is. Here in New York we can get from 3 to 5 cents more for white eggs than for brown ones, and in Boston they will give us much more for the brown, or Cape May, eggs, as they call them, and all brown eggs are classed as Cape Mays by them.

"The white eggs are more delicate, and really best for the table, while the brown eggs are richer, have more nutriment, and are better for cooking. It is probable that the reason the white eggs will bring so much more here in New York is that they are not as easy to get. People in New York are rich, and they like to have things that are the scarcest and highest priced. The great supply of eggs for the City of New York comes from the West, and these are chiefly the brown eggs, because the hens that lay them are larger and more profitable to raise for the market. Consequently as the great popular trade is in brown Western eggs, the people who want the best of everything are glad to pay more for the white eggs that come from farms in the State.

"Nothing is done at present in selling eggs by weight or size, though that may come. People, as a rule, buy eggs as they find them. As a matter of fact, however, for the best trade the eggs are all selected, and come up to a certain average. We could not get the best prices for them if they did not."

OLD NEW YORK HOSPITAL

Its Interesting History Retraced by Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa.

EPISODE OF THE DOCTORS MOB

The Aftermath of a Fourth of July Celebration Forty Years Ago—Surgery Then and Now.

In the current number of The Post Graduate, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa has an interesting article on the old New York Hospital, which he read before a recent meeting of the Society of the Alumni of the New York Hospital. The history of the hospital, the doctor said, had been written years before in classical English by the pen of G. C. Verplanck. That was written, however, forty years ago, and twenty-five years had passed since James William Beekman had read his story of the institution in the Historical Society Building.

The history of the hospital, Dr. Roosa said, was really one of New York City since the Revolution. Its charter was granted before the War of Independence, but its building was not used for hospital purposes until after that war. While the hospital is the oldest in existence now in the city, there was another hospital which antedated it, of Dutch foundation, dating back to 1638, and established at the request of Surgeon Hendrickson Varrevanger for the reception of sick soldiers who had previously been billeted to private families, and for the West India Company's negroes.

Apparently surgery was in a primitive condition at that time in New Amsterdam, the doctor says, for in 1652 the Director and Council were obliged to refuse the petition of the chirugians that none except them be allowed to shave, for "the Director and Council understand that shaving doth not appertain exclusively to chirurgery, but is an appendix thereto. They decide that no man can be prevented from operating on himself nor to do another this friendly act, provided it be through courtesy and not for gain, which is hereby forbidden."

This hospital passed out of existence during the English colonial days. There were probably hospitals during the war for the treatment of soldiers but none regularly established. The New York Hospital was long called the City Hospital, as it was the only one. It was organized July 24, 1771, when the charter obtained from George III. through the interposition of Lieut. Gov. Cadwallader Colden was exhibited. The governors met for organization at Bolton's Tavern, among these being John Watts, President; Philip Livingston and Gerardus William Beekman.

In its origin the hospital was closely associated with King's College, now Columbia University. The movement to establish the hospital was started by Dr. Samuel Bard, and associated with him were Peter Middleton and John Jones. Samuel Bard was professor in the medical department of King's College. John Bard, his father, had, in 1759, established a hospital on Bedlow's Island for the treatment of a pernicious fever. Samuel was Gen. Washington's physician while the first President had his official residence in this city. Dr. Colden, who was a Scotchman, was instrumental in securing the hospital's charter. The idea was suggested, however, by Dr. Bard in King's College, in November, 1769, when the population of the city was 21,000.

ITS ORIGINAL NAME.

Under the charter the Mayor, Recorder, Alderman and Assistant Alderman, the rector of Trinity Church, one minister of each of the denominations, and the President of King's College were incorporated under the name of the Hospital of the City of New York. In 1810 the name was changed to the Society of the New York Hospital, under which it still exists. The corner stone was laid July 23, 1773, by Lieut. Gov. Tryon. The original land comprised five acres, at that time well out of the city, at what is now Thomas Street. The buildings were erected at a cost of $18,000, but before being finished they took fire and were greatly injured. Repairs were promptly made and the hospital was ready when the war broke out in 1776. It was not used as a hospital then, however, but as barracks for the British soldiers, but the governors met regularly in order to maintain their charter.

The land was bought of Mrs. Barclay and Mr. Rutgers. As late as 1850 the city was still confined well south of it. A physician who lived at the foot of the winding thoroughfare, Pearl Street, refused a post in the hospital because of the distance of the hospital from his home.

The region behind the hospital was so secluded, says Dr. Roosa, that it was selected as the site for a duel in 1786. "Not so many years after," Dr. Roosa's story continues, "a famous beauty of the demimonde, Helen Jewett, was murdered in a little house in Thomas Street, just in the rear of the hospital. It was a murder which made a great impression in New York. So that was accused of it was acquitted through the eloquence of a great lawyer, Ogden Hoffman. Those who heard his appeal for the 'poor boy, Robinson,' who was accused of the crime—an appeal made just after sunset in a crowded courtroom to a jury carried away by the lawyer's eloquence, the room lighted only by a few candles—say that it was one of the most effective efforts that could have been made, that it melted every one to tears and secured the acquittal of Mr. Hoffman's client."

A list of the names of men connected with the institution during the early years is given by Dr. Roosa as an index to the historical association of the hospital with that of the city. Among these are Aspinwall, Beekman, Bowne, Bayard, Bogert, Clarkson, Collins, Colden, Duryea, Edgar, Franklin, Faile, Hone, Halsted, Jay, Jones, Kennedy, Kent, Livingston, Lispenard, Le Roy, Lawrence, Morris, Murray, McComb, McVickar, Mott, Morgan, Newbold, Olyphant, Post, Roosevelt, Rutherford, Rutgers, Schermerhorn, Stuyvesant, Trimble, Van Cortlandt, Van Horn, Varick, Verplanck, Watts, and Woolsey.

The doctors' mob is then treated of as a historical event for which the hospital was responsible. After the war closed some destitute Scotch immigrants were allowed to use the building as a place of shelter for a few weeks. The Legislature of the State was also allowed to use some rooms during some particular session at about that time. In the following Winter Dr. Richard Bailey of King's College occupied one or two rooms.

He was said to have operated upon a patient in one of the rooms and finding him unfit for removal he kept him there until he had recovered. It appears that the public mind had become exercised during that Winter by reports that students had robbed graves for subjects for dissection. Dr. Roosa here follows Mrs. Lamb's history:

"One Sunday April morning, in 1788, some small boys climbed a ladder which had been left standing against one of the walls by workmen the day before, and peeped through the window to see what was going on within. A young surgeon busy upon a subject in the dissecting room greeted the foremost inquisitive youngster with the flourish of an arm, not his own, and the boy fled with the news to his father, a mason, who repeated the story to his comrades, and seizing such tools of their trade as would best serve as weapons, they started in a body for the hospital.

"Their force increased as they advanced, and the whole city was in a wild tumult. The hospital was surrounded, the doors burst in, and several subjects were destroyed. The doctors took refuge in the jail, where they were with difficulty protected by the hastily summoned militia. The mob swore vengeance upon all the doctors in the city, and started for the house of Dr. Cochrane, which they ransacked from cellar to garret in search of subjects. They omitted to open the scuttle and look out upon the roof, or they would have discovered Dr. Hicks, of whom they were in hot pursuit, snugly hiding behind the chimney. In the height of the frenzy they passed the house of Sir John Temple, and mistaking the name of Sir John for surgeon attacked it furiously, and were just barely restrained from leveling it to the ground.

"As night approached the ranks of the rioters were thinned and it was hoped the trouble had ended. But small bands patrolled the streets and in the morning the mob was greater than ever, having been joined by sailors from vessels in the harbor. And it proceeded at once to storm the jail, breaking the windows, tearing down the fences, and threatening to drag the doctors out and hang them. Gov. Clinton, Mayor Duane, Secretary Jay, Baron Steuben, Hamilton, and other prominent citizens endeavored to appease the popular fury, but in vain. Jay, driving to the scene, was severely wounded in the head from a stone thrown through the glass of his chariot.

BARON STEUBEN'S CHANGE OF HEART.

"The Mayor hesitated to give the order to fire upon the mob. Baron Steuben, in the benevolence of his heart, was remonstrating with the Governor against attempting to quell the riot with firearms, when he was hit in the forehead with a brickbat and fell bleeding to the pavement, crying loudly 'Fire! Governor. Fire!' That seems to have ended the riot."

The governors of the hospital presented a bill of £22 5s. 10d. damages to Dr. Bailey, and the endeavor to collect it, it was said, drove the doctors away. Steps were begun for reopening the hospital in April, 1790. The city endeavored to secure the property for an almshouse, but the offer was refused, and a year later eighteen patients were admitted and the work of the hospital has continued ever since. There was an interval between February, 1870, and March, 1877, but during this time the Chambers Street House of Relief was incorporated.

Dr. Roosa describes the main building first erected as having a fine view of the river. It was embellished with a cupola. The front was relieved by a portico, and there was a long walk leading up from what was called John's Gate. There were a big gate and a high fence; ivy grew upon the walls and beneath the trees deer scampered.

"When one of the Rip Van Winkles of my time," says the doctor, "travels down Broadway in front of Pearl Street and looks about for the hospital but finds only the blocks of buildings for wholesale business purposes erected between Worth and Duane Streets, where were the hospital grounds, he certainly does not easily recognize the place.

"The situation in our day was in the full tide of Broadway and many was the gorgeous militia procession, including that for the Prince of Wales, on his visit to this country, that we have seen from the inside of the iron gates. It was this procession that Col. Corcoran of the Irish regiment, the Sixty-ninth, refused to participate in. He was court-martialed for his refusal. But the war broke out in a year. His regiment went to the front and this ended the incident. One of the house staff, Dr. Nolan, was a surgeon in the Sixty-ninth, and when his regiment was mustered out after gallant service, 'Paddy' Nolan, with his fellow-officers and regiment, rode by in great array, much to the delight of his old friends among the officers and the nurses, who gave him a warm welcome from the war."

The New York Hospital has always been pre-eminently a medical school, Dr. Roosa says. It was the acknowledged school of surgery of New York and for the whole country, until the time of the demolition of the old buildings and the interval referred to which was finally ended by the opening of the large hospital in Sixteenth Street. Before its destruction, the old building had been added to, containing an amphitheatre for clinics. Great were the achivements of the surgeons of the old hospital. Only Dr. Markoe survives of them. What was known as the North Building was used for a time for the University Medical College. For more than twenty years there was also a lying-in branch. Although not legally, the hospital was practically the medical department of Columbia College before the hospital was removed to its present site.

As indicating the advance made in surgery within very recent times, Dr. Roosa cites a Fourth of July celebration. It was that of 1860, when powder was exploded without let or hindrance from the police by young and old. Dr. Weir was house surgeon of the division of which Dr. Roosa was a junior. Dr. Willard Parker was the attending surgeon. Forty cases were brought in.

"If we had only known then what our surgeons know now!" says the doctor. "Despite the best efforts, hospital gangrene broke out and the losses of body and limb were fearful. Such things do not occur now. They have left a sad memory of our ignorance then of much that is now so plain. Had the knowledge of Lister's investigations been known then, the triumphs of the surgeons of the day would have been tenfold what they were, and there would have been fewer successful operations after which the patient died."

IRON AND STEEL IN BUILDINGS.

Not Affected by Changes of Temperature, Like Metalwork in Bridges—An Expert's Explanation.

With such cold snaps as have of late visited New York, even the average layman is sometimes heard to speculate on the technical questions involved in the contraction and expansion of metal structural work. Nearly every one who crosses the big Brooklyn Bridge learned long ago to note the slip joints designed to take up or let out as this mighty engineering work might be affected by moving loads or by the contracting effect of Winter's cold or the expanding effect of Summer's heat.

The bridge, it has been said, is an educator of New Yorkers, because of the many questions of this kind to which it has given rise. It might naturally be supposed by the layman that similar allowance is made in the construction of the mammoth buildings of skeleton construction, and wonder is excited that with so much iron and steel work, presumably subject to contraction and expansion, it should be possible to surround them with a stone sheathing differently affected by cold and heat, and with other masonry filled in, in many places, without this masonry being subject to cracking or displacement.

As a matter of fact, when the idea of this composite form of construction was first broached, many engineers and architects were doubtful as to its feasibility, and there was much controversy on the subject, but this form of construction is the rule in large buildings to-day, and no allowance whatever is made for contraction or expansion, according to well known authorities, because it is unnecessary. H. W. Hodge, who was the engineer of the Bowling Green Building, in answering questions regarding the subject, said the other day:

"In designing these buildings, we do not allow at all for contraction and expansion of the steel frame inside the building, because we find that the changes in temperature to which this steel work is subject are not enough to show any appreciable variation in the length of the frames. The reason is that the frame is by no means exposed to the outside variations in temperature, as the columns are entirely bricked in, so that they are largely protected from outside extremes of temperatures. Their temperature practically never changes. The building is heated in Winter, and in the Summer the interior is considerably cooler than the outside temperature.

"We found this assumption that the effect of temperature may be neglected to be thoroughly borne out by practice and experience, as a number of buildings have been put up with steel frames supporting floors only, and with the walls supporting themselves entirely. In this style of building it will at once be seen, that the supports for the floors and the walls are entirely independent of each other. But such buildings are plastered with the ceilings attached to the steel frames, and the side walls attached to the independent outside walls, and if there was any variation in length between the walls and the steel columns it would of course show cracks at the corners of the rooms between the ceiling and the side walls; but such cracking has not been found.

"There are three different forms of construction. One is that in which the brick walls carry the steel floor beams without the aid of steel columns; another is that in which the walls carry only themselves, and inside these walls is the steel frame building in which the columns carry only the floors, and in the third there is a steel frame which carries both the walls and the floors.

"The second scheme of building is that to which I have referred, in which the difference of expansion between the walls and the columns would be most noticeable, and, as I have said, no appearance of such difference has been noticed in this type, so of course there would not be in the third type, while the question does not of course enter into the consideration of the first type. In the latter type the only expansion or contraction would be lateral, and there is no lateral contraction or expansion because the floor beams are entirely inside and protected so as to have a constant temperature. In the third type the variation would be on the columns which support both the floors and the outside walls, and it would be uniform. That is, the entire building would become a little higher or less high. There may be a change of altitude, amounting to a small fraction of an inch, in a lofty building, but if there is it is so slight that we have not been able to notice it.

"In bridge building it is different, because in that case the structure is exposed to the extremes of Winter cold and Summer heat."

The sizes and weights of columns of floor beams, and girders are things which the engineers have to determine in the construction of big buildings. The architect makes the plans showing the front elevation and the diagram of the floor plans, but before indicating areas he consults his engineer, so as to make proper allowances for the size of structural work. His plans are then turned over to the engineers who draw other plans showing the iron and steel work and nothing else. This erected, the architect proceeds to build around this skeleton his scheme of interior fittings and outside ornamental walls.

Oppose Reciprocity with Argentina.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 10.—The State Wool Growers' Association, in annual session here, protested against the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with Argentina, and sent telegrams to Senators Hansbrough and McCumber urging them to oppose it.

The Daily Story of The Big Store.

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

Sixth Ave., 18th and 19th Streets.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1900.

Our Black Silk Section Carries at all times very complete assortments of reliable and staple Black Silks at the most reasonable of prices. For to-morrow we make the following very attractive offers. If interested at all in Black Silks—you can't afford to overlook them:

32-inch ALL SILK BLACK LIBERTY SATIN, soft, brilliant and very serviceable, well suited for waists, linings or entire summer dresses; nothing richer or more stylish; actually worth $1.00 per yard; reduced for to-morrow to, per yard 68c

27-inch BLACK TAFFETA, the production of the most renowned American manufacturer, usually retailed at $1.10 per yard; reduced for to-morrow to, per yard 88c

20-inch BLACK CORDED TAFFETA, very heavy and bright, 4 different sized corded stripes, not to be had elsewhere for less than 98c a yard; reduced for to-morrow to, per yard 69c

24-inch BLACK CREPE DE CHINE, all pure silk; regularly worth $1.00 per yard; reduced for to-morrow to, per yard 69c

Our Colored Silk Section will offer for sale to-morrow some very fine lines of Printed Foulards and Liberty Satins, comprising all the new shades and designs for the season of 1900, at prices that will astonish all who see the goods. Qualities and values such as these are seldom offered so early in season, and it will therefore pay you to buy the materials for your summer dresses while you have the opportunity to save money on every yard of the goods you need.

One Lot of JAPANESE TWILL FOULARDS, 24 inches wide, a very good quality, as lustrous and handsome as anything sold in New York at $1.00 per yard; seven new designs in all the leading and popular colorings—scroll, stripe and geometrical effects—very special to-morrow to, per yard 78c

24-INCH PRINTED LIBERTY SATIN, one of the most desirable summer dress silks; a grand collection of handsome designs, in large, medium and small effects; would cost you fully $1.10 a yard elsewhere; very special to-morrow at 88c

24-INCH CREPE DE CHINE—all pure silk, in all the delicate evening shades of pink, blue, green, maize, lavender, Nile, also cream and white, usually sold at $1.10 per yard; very special to-morrow at . . . 75c

Bed Comforters and Fancy Cushion Tops.

Two special lots at two special prices for Monday's sale only.

1,000 BED COMFORTERS, full size, filled with a clean, healthy cotton filling, covered with pretty designs; fully worth $1.50 at present; to go on sale to-morrow at 1.00

FANCY CUSHION TOPS—The remainder of all our cushion or pillow tops, that formerly sold at 50c., 75c. and 98c. each, will go on sale to-morrow at, each . . . 20c

A Bargain in Barbers' Towels.

BARBERS' WHITE TOWELS, of a good quality huckaback, actually worth $1.00 per dozen; on sale Monday, special, at, each 5c

Go-Carts and Baby Carriages.

We are now displaying all the latest and best styles of regular and sleeper GO-CARTS and BABY CARRIAGES for the season of 1900. It's an immense collection—the biggest and best in New York—and one that will greatly interest all fond parents. Come and see it, even if you don't need a baby carriage or go-cart just at the present time. The new designs, makes, attachments, &c., will be sure to interest you.

All these children's vehicles are furnished with rubber-tire wheels and patent brakes, some have the new twentieth century gearing, finished in green enamel, and all are extremely handsome in appearance. There are over 200 different makes and styles to choose from.

Prices Range from $2.85 Upward.

A Ring Sale. Here is an opportunity the like of which has never been offered before. The rings are made of a new composition metal which resembles gold so closely that it would take an expert to tell the difference. Each and every ring bears the manufacturer's stamp and trade-mark, and is warranted for five years from date of purchase.

LADIES' RINGS, set with ruby, emerald, turquoise, pearl and amethyst doublets, in 4 and 5 stone settings, at, each 1.00

LADIES' RINGS, pearl and double combination settings, all new designs, at, each 50c

LADIES' SINGLE STONE SETTING, at . . . 25c

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S RINGS, chased and half round, at, each 25c

LADIES' AND MISSES' RINGS, handsome chased band, at, each 25c

Also "Special" for Monday; IMPORTED BROOCHES, Enamelled and Jewel Set Brooches, Waist Sets, Belt Pins, Scarf or Stick Pins, Necklaces, Cuff Pins, Cuff Buttons, Lorgnette Chains, Buckles, Shirt Studs, Purses, Beauty Pins, Bracelets, Pompadour Combs, &c., &c. . . . . Worth from 50c. to $1.00 each, YOUR CHOICE To-morrow at 25c

Hairdressing,

Also Manicure, Massage and Chiropody, skillfully done by expert operators. A choice line of Hair Goods and a full assortment of the well-known Marshall Toilet Preparations on sale in the Manicure Parlors—2d floor, in rear of elevators.

Wall Papers. A large and particularly fine showing of all the new Spring Wall Papers, in the newest designs and colorings, at prices that will save you considerable on your purchases. Here are a few quotations that will prove interesting:

WALL PAPERS, rich two-toned effects, in all the latest colorings, the kind for which exclusive stores charge 65c. and 75c. per roll; here to-morrow at . . . 35c

WALL PAPERS for the parlor, hall or diningroom, pressed embossed, in all the latest colorings and patterns, here to-morrow at, per roll. 20c

WALL PAFERS for the hall or dining-room, in light and dark shades of terra cottas, greens and blues, sold elsewhere at 15c. and 20c. a roll; our price to-morrow, per roll 11c

WALL PAPERS, suitable for any and all apartments, in floral effects, &c.; on sale to-morrow at, per roll . 5c

New Spring Dress Goods At the Old Low Prices.

A visit to our Dress Goods Department will be an occasion of delight and profit to the woman who likes to dress well but economically. We are not taking advantage of the rise in the price of woollen fabrics, and for the present you enjoy the benefit of our foresight in having placed large mport orders months ago. But after they are sold you will have to pay more for these goods even here, because we will also have to pay much more for them. For the present these low prices prevail—and we are certain, absolutely certain, that you cannot equal any of them—anywhere.

Black Dress Goods.

BLACK HENRIETTA, a good cloth, well dyed and finished, only a limited quantity on hand; present value fully 35c.; to-morrow, per yard 19c

BLACK HENRIETTA, all wool, perfect weave, dye and finish; present value, per yard, 65c.; here for Monday at, per yard 39c

BLACK CHEVIOT, all wool sponged and shrunk ready for your tailor; ask to see this superb fabric; you will wonder how we can afford to sell it at such a low price; to-morrow, per yard 48c

BLACK CHEVIOT, 1½ yards wide, all wool, sponged and shrunk, manufactured for us from selected yarn and guaranteed to give good service; present value per yard, $1.10; here to-morrow at 79c

CAMEL'S HAIR CHEVIOT, a rich, glossy black, sponged by a steam process and shrunk to 52 inches, woven from selected stock; present value $1.25 per yard; here to-morrow at 85c

BLACK BRILLIANTINE, the imported kind, woven from pure mohair, shines like silk; present value $1.00 per yard; to-morrow, per yard 65c

IMPORTED MOHAIR STRIPED NUN'S VEILING, jet black, a new weave for 1900, at, per yard 75c

BLACK MOHAIR NOVELTIES, in floral and other designs, rich and dressy; on sale to-morrow at, per yard 95c

Colored Dress Goods.

ALL-WOOL SUITINGS, showing neat and invisible checks, in grays, browns, and tans; to-morrow's price, per yard 45c

HOMESPUNS, 52 in wide, a soft, gray effective weave, in grays, tans, greens, &c.; to-morrow, per yard 89c

STORM SERGE, in all the new choice colors, sponged and shrunk, all wool, ready for the needle; worth 65c. per yard; on sale to-morrow at 48c

HENRIETTA, a superb silky weave, in corn flower blue, old rose, sky blue, ecru, pink, tan, cerise, pearl gray, castor, reseda and 40 other shades; worth $1.50 per yard at present; here to-morrow, special, at . . . 1.00

CREPE DE PARIS, the new fashionable French fabric, in a choice selection of high colors, manufactured from silk and wool; here to-morrow, per yard, at . . 1.75

A High-Grade Sewing Machine for $14.75.

No home is complete without a good sewing machine.

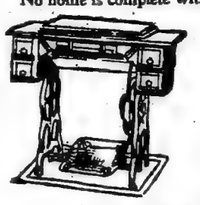

The one we offer for to-morrow is a GOOD ONE—an improvement on the latest Singer Sewing Machine, in fact, and as good as any $50 machine now on the market. The name of the manufacturer (stamped on each and every machine) is well known the world over. It has all the latest improvements and attachments and comes in polished oak (five-drawer, drop-head style), having the appearance of a table when closed. Guaranteed for five years from the date of purchase. Come and see it in operation. Your purchase money back if it is not all we claim for it.

French Flannel.

A new kind, very much lighter in weight than the French flannel you have known before this—has a very fine silk finish, comes in plain colors and stripes, the proper thing for spring wear, and very cheap at our price, per yard 59c

You'll see them for 75c. a yard—at the other stores.

Ready Made Pillow Slips

at less than the cost of the material.

Several thousand Ready Made PILLOW CASES, made from "Fruit of the Loom" sheeting, size 45x36 inches, the actual cost of the material alone being 12½c. per yard; here to-morrow for, each 9c

Wines and Liquors.

We have sold the first half of our recent great purchase of Drucker Bros.' high-class Imported Sherries, consisting of the entire lines formerly kept in stock by Hartmann, Goldsmith & Co. The second half has been removed from the U. S. Government warehouses, where it has been in storage, and will go on sale to-morrow. If it sells as raoidly as the first half, it will all be gone in a few days' time, so that if you would avail yourself of this rare and remarkable opportunity you must act at once. Here are the goods and the prices:

	Hartmann, Goldsmith & Co.'s Wholesale prices per gallon.	Our Retail price per gallon.
A. Amber Pale Sherry, a high class Imported Wine, crisp, tasty and delicious, per gallon.	$1.50	$1.15
T. Topaz, pale mellow table Sherry, a delightful half dry Wine that would justify three times the price, per gallon		1.35
S. Superior Table Sherry, pale and soft

GERMANY FRIENDLY TOWARD BRITAIN

DESPITE EFFORTS OF FRANCE

Foreign Office Official Says Germany Seeks the Good Will of Great Britain, Russia, and France.

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BERLIN, Feb. 10.—An official of the German Foreign Office who was questioned to-day regarding the utterances of Duke Johann Albrecht, the Regent of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, to a French newspaper man, said:

"It is true Duke Albrecht received the Eclair representative, but the latter evidently greatly exaggerated the Duke's utterances. The French are doing everything possible to disturb the friendly relations between Germany and England. After Fashoda, France's most reasonable policy would have been to have established an understanding with England in regard to the colonial question, but, instead of this, the Paris Cabinet seeks every opportunity to create enemies for England. If M. Delcasse thinks it to France's advantage to systematically agitate against England he can do so. But, he must not try to rupture Anglo-German friendship."

Referring to the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to Vienna, the official said:

"The immediate object is to present himself to Emperor Francis Joseph as an Austrian Vice Admiral, to which rank he was recently nominated. A political purpose may be assigned to the visit, as Germany wishes to show that all recent attempts to shake the Dreibund have been fruitless. The Dreibund's enemies in Paris and St. Petersburg must be shown that all the recent intrigues have had no result. Germany emphasizes this by Prince Henry's visit first to Germany's ally."

The Reichstag debate on the Naval bill and the question "Will it pass?" overshadow everything just now. But the queer fact deserves recording that the much-heard-of enthusiasm and so-called hurrah-stimmung seem to have suddenly oozed away as the naked facts confronted the speakers both for the Government and the Opposition. Even Herr Richter, the Radical leader, whose witty, keen speech is usually relished even by the Cabinet, was not at his best Friday. The Secretary of the Admiralty, Admiral Tirpitz, spoke several times lengthily, but only once spiritedly.

Intrinsically, the best speech was that of the Secretary of the Interior, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, who made a strong case in favor of the contention that the nation will not need new taxation after doubling the navy. He also proved that after passing the bill Germany protects her merchant marine with one ton of navy against seven and a half tons of merchantship, while the United States' proportion is five to one, Italy's one to three, and Russia's and France's is even less. He also made a strong point in insisting that the Bundesrath passed the bill at both readings unanimously.

The absence and probable death of Dr. Lieber, the Centrist leader, lessens the chances of the bill, as Dr. Lieber would have acted as a mediator between the Government and the Centre. There is no one fit to take his place as chief of the Centre.

Count von Buelow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Emperor still take care to vigorously destroy the impression in England and elsewhere that Germany at any time meant to join in steps calling on Great Britain to halt in South Africa. This impression has been cunningly nursed and fostered by French diplomacy and in the French press, and Count von Buelow believes it has been for the purpose to project Great Britain into an openly hostile attitude to Germany. This purpose may now be considered to have failed. The whole German semi-official press during the week has published facts showing Germany wishes to remain friends both with Russia and France and Great Britain.

A PRELATE AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

France Is Urged to Depose an Assumptionist Sympathizer.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Archbishop of Aix, Mgr. Gouthe-Soulard, whose stipend was suspended owing to the letter of encouragement which he wrote the Assumptionist Fathers on their conviction on the charge of conspiring against the republic, seems determined to get into trouble. He has now written the Assumptionist organ, La Croix, a long epistle vigorously denouncing the Government's action.

"The violator of my country's laws," he says, "is not I, but M. Waldeck-Rousseau, by stealing my allowance, which is a debt recognized by the concordat."

He proceeds to characterize M. Waldeck-Rousseau's assertions as impudent lies and a gross insult.

Gouthe-Soulard has several times been in difficulties with French Ministers. As a result of the incident which occurred at Rome during the pilgrimage of the French workmen headed by Gouthe-Soulard, the latter was fined 3,000f., and later had his allowance suspended for interfering in electoral matters. The Government is now urged to depose him altogether.

THINKS SHE SEES THE VIRGIN.

French Peasant Girl Suffers from an Hallucination.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—A striking illustration of the religious feeling which is so deeply rooted among the French peasantry comes from Tremblay, near Angers. A fifteen-year-old girl, a servant of the Mayor of Tremblay, is suffering from hallucinations, and pretends that she saw the Virgin Mary seated at the foot of an acacia tree in the middle of a field, dressed in white, and wearing a blue girdle.

The girl says that in her vision the Virgin asked her to come to the spot every evening at 6:30 until Feb. 10. The girl goes to the field, kneels at the foot of the tree, telling her beads, and gazing upon the apparition and listening, she declares, to counsels and injunctions which she receives. An enormous throng of people from the whole countryside accompanies her, and gathers around at a respectful distance, many even responding to the girl's invocations.

Americans at Dickens's Tomb.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Once again this week the little band known as the Dickens Society gathered in Westminster Abbey and placed wreaths on the tomb of the novelist, to show that his anniversary was not forgotten. Among the many floral tributes was one inscribed "Arnie and Edwin Drew," while several Americans were among those who, in the quiet Poet's Corner, listened to the low-spoken address of the society's Secretary.

Celebrated Nihilist Dead.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The celebrated Russian Nihilist, Peter Lavrosi, died in Paris this week. He came of a noble family and was at one time a colonel in the Russian Artillery. He became involved in a political movement, was exiled from Russia and fled to France. Since then he had devoted his life to revolutionary propaganda. He was compromised in an attempt upon the life of Alexander II. at Karakosoff.

Ambassador White Gives a Dinner.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, and Mrs. White gave a dinner this evening to Prof. Stevens of Yale, Prof. James of the University of Chicago, and Prof. Hammond of Cornell, and to Professors Von Soden and Delbrueck, and W. V. Schierbrand of Berlin, and a score of others.

Memorial to W. H. F. Talbot.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The centenary of the birth of the late William Henry Fox Talbot, Feb. 11, the father of photography, is being celebrated by raising a memorial fund, which is to be devoted to the restoration of the church at Laycock Abbey, Wiltshire, Talbot's old home.

Crown Princess Stephanie to Marry.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—It is finally announced that, in spite of all delays, the Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria, widow of the Crown Prince Rudolph, will marry Count von Lonyay March 3.

Election in London.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The election held to-day for a Member of Parliament to represent London University, in succession to Sir John Lubbock, who has been elevated to the Peerage, resulted in a victory for Sir Michael Foster, Independent Unionist.

STRIKES IN MARTINIQUE.

Rioting Miners Have Been Dispersed—Troops on the Ground.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 10.—Inter-island mail advices received here indicate an alarming condition in the agrarian affairs of the French colonies of Martinique and Guadeloupe, owing, it is said, to the continued development of the anti-English labor troubles, which started in August last, and which the Correctional Tribunal denounced as a grave Socialistic propaganda.

Stringent military precautions were taken ten days ago to prevent disorders, but a special bulletin reveals an outbreak of incendiarism and bloodshed during the last ten days in Martinique.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Feb. 10.—Senator Knight and the Governor were present, yesterday, at the interment of the rioters who were killed in the attack on the troops at Le François. The presence of the Governor and the speech made by the Mayor of Fort de France seem to indicate a conflict of opinion between the civil and military authorities. There is a tendency upon the part of the administration to consider the rioting as only a strikers' outbreak.

The rioting miners have been dispersed. Twelve men were killed, five were mortally wounded, and six were wounded less severely.

The troops are still at the scene of the disorder awaiting developments.

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE NAVAL BILL.

Herr Bebel Says Great Britain Will Always Lead Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—The debate on the first reading of the Navy bill was resumed in the Reichstag to-day. Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, earnestly opposed the measure, declaring the Socialists were against the present and all similar demands, because they tended to support a system antagonized by their party. It was evidently the intention of the Government, he added, to make the German Navy equal to any fleet in the world, but in the race Great Britain would always be ahead of Germany.

Continuing, Herr Bebel said that when it was considered that a portion of German industry could not exist without British trade, the widespread hatred of Great Britain was incomprehensible. He concluded with saying:

"We have every reason to cultivate the friendship of England. If we should ever be compelled to operate seriously with the whole of our resources, including the army, no one can foretell how it would end."

The Secretary of the Admiralty, Admiral Turpitz, repudiated Herr Bebel's suggestions. "He said no one doubted that war with Great Britain would be a great calamity.

Herr Haussman, South German People's Party, in opposing the bill, said the aggressive world policy inaugurated by Mr. Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, had met with a moral rebuff from the civilized world and could have no permanence.

The bill was referred to the Budget Committee.

Commissioner Peck's Aids at Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The staff of Commissioner General Peck of the Paris Exposition was increased this week by the arrival of Fred J. V. Skiff, Director of Mines and Metallurgy; Alexander S. Capehart, Director of Tools and Printing Machinery; Charles Richards Dodge, Director of Agriculture; Lieut. A. C. Baker, United States Navy, and Caspar Crowinshield.

British Borneo Police Victorious.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 10.—The steamer City of Dublin, from the Orient, has advices that the punitive expedition of British North Borneo police sent against Matsalleh has captured two forts. Many of Matsalleh's men were killed. He himself has taken up a position in the bush with 100 men armed with Snyders.

France and Brazil in Tariff War.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 10.—France refuses to lower the duties on Brazilian coffee and the negotiations on the subject are broken off. A cable message just received from Paris affirms that the French Government will retaliate against the Brazilian law doubling duties on French goods.

Sweden Will Cede no Rights.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 10.—Both Houses of the Riksdag to-day rejected the proposition to open negotiations with Germany for the cession of North Schleswig to Denmark in exchange for Sweden's rights in Wismar and other Swedish possessions pledged by Sweden in 1803.

Berlin's Memorial to Bruno.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—The projected memorial meeting in honor of Giordano Bruno, the Italian philosopher, will now be held in Beethoven Hall, the Municipal Council having refused the use of the Council Chamber.

Giordano Bruno, after seven years' confinement in prison in Rome, was burned at the stake Feb. 17, 1600.

Military Drills in Scotch Schools.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Secretary for Scotland, has issued from the Scotch Education Board a circular to the schools calling attention to the importance of elementary drill and advising the formation of School Corps. This is the first step toward adopting the system long in vogue in the United States.

To Consecrate a Negro Bishop.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, will shortly consecrate the Rev. James Johnson as Suffragan Bishop of the Niger. He will be the third colored member of the Anglican Episcopate.

Ex-Empress Eugenie Much Improved.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Ex-Empress Eugénie, who has been critically ill at the Hotel Continental, is much improved, and any fears as to her recovery are now removed.

NAVAL PROGRAMME AT NEWPORT

Torpedo Fleet to Assemble for Instruction of Another Class of Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 10.—Newport, according to reliable reports coming from naval circles in Washington, is to be one of the principal naval stations during the coming Summer, and in the waters of Narragansett Bay the torpedo fleet will assemble for the instruction of another class of officers and seamen gunners. Some twelve of the torpedo boats and at least one torpedo boat destroyer will be sent to join the flotilla.

The North Atlantic Squadron will assemble here to reorganize for the fleet drills and tactics to follow and for the officers of the fleet to attend the session of the Naval War College. The fleet will co-operate in carrying out certain problems which will be taken up by the War College class.

As for the War College, the coming session will be attended by a class of twenty-five naval officers from the rank of Lieutenant up to that of Captain, while six army officers and as many revenue marine officers will also be detailed by the Secretary of War. The course will begin the latter part of June and continue until early in October. Prominent naval officers, several army officers, and writers on international law will lecture during the session, and it is hoped that Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles A. Allen will also be heard.

In a few days the Navy Department will begin negotiations with the estate owning a certain piece of land in Narragansett Bay with a view of purchasing the same. It is to be used for a naval coaling station. Later a stone naval dry dock may be established on the same site.

New Upsala College Opened.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 10.—The formal opening of the new building of Upsala College, which is conducted under the auspices of the Swedish Synod of the Lutheran Church of America, and which was removed to New Orange from Brooklyn about two years ago, took place to-day. Clergymen and Swedish singing societies from many sections of the country were in attendance. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. F. C. Krapf of the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church of Elizabeth. Among the speakers were the Rev. M. Stolpe of New York, President of the Board of Directors of the college; the Rev. Gustave Nelsenius of Brooklyn, the Rev. J. G. Danielson of Jersey City, the Rev. M. S. Waters of New York, and the Rev. Dr. G. F. Green of Cranford, N. J.

GOV. ROOSEVELT IS FIRM

Platt Fails to Persuade Him to Run for Vice President.

THE CONFERREES ARE SILENT

"Under No Circumstances Will I Accept a Nomination," the Governor's Reported Declaration.

"Under no circumstances will I accept a nomination for Vice President at the Philadelphia Convention."

That is said to have been the ultimatum delivered by Gov. Theodore Roosevelt at his conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon with Senator Thomas C. Platt and Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee.

The Governor reached the hotel at 1:53 o'clock. He walked hurriedly through the corridor to the elevator, and in the opinion of many persons who saw him he was in his most determined mood.

After lunching with Senator Platt and Mr. Odell the Governor accompanied them to the former's apartments and there they remained in conference until 4:30 o'clock.

There were many politicians about the hotel. Among them were State Controller Morgan, Congressman A. S. Tompkins, Senator F. M. Higgins, Senator H. J. Coggeshall, Assemblyman N. M. Henry, ex-Assemblyman Jeremiah Sullivan, ex-Justice Blanchard, Job E. Hedges, Police Commissioner Hess, John McCullagh, Superintendent of the Bureau of Elections; National Committeeman F. S. Gibbs, and Aqueduct Commissioner Ten Eyck.

Naturally there was much discussion while the conference was in progress, and although the Governor's opposition to the acceptance of a nomination for the Vice Presidency was well understood, nearly every politician about the corridors persistently insisted that Gov. Roosevelt would be President McKinley's running mate.

As at the preceding conference those participating in it mutually agreed to give no information concerning it.

"I have absolutely nothing to say," said Gov. Roosevelt without a moment's hesitation when approached by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"Not a word," added the Governor. "We agreed to say nothing. Some time next week I will give out a statement in Albany, and I will clearly defined my position."

"Did you submit the draft of an anti-trust bill to Senator Platt and Chairman Odell?"

"I have absolutely nothing to say on that point. I would like to talk to you for publication, but really I cannot."

"What are you going to do while you remain in the city?"

"I am going to a dinner to-night. To-morrow I shall go to Yonkers, where I shall lunch with F. W. Holls and Dr. Albert Shaw, when matters relating to the public schools and the municipal ownership of street railways and other corporations will be discussed. I hope to return to Albany to-morrow night, but may not leave until Monday morning."

Then the Governor hurried away with Congressman Tompkins.

Chairman Odell was as uncommunicative as the Governor.

"Did you reach any decision on the Vice Presidential nomination?" THE TIMES reporter asked him.

"We talked of more important matters," was the reply. "We discussed some things that ought to be done in Albany, and also some things that ought not to be done."

Senator Platt refused to say one word.

But if the Governor, the Senator, and the Chairman would not talk with reporters it was told later on that at least one of them did talk with others about what transpired at the conference.

One of the politicians who stands very close to the organization said:

"Arguments were advanced to the Governor pointing out that the Vice Presidential office was a splendid stepping-stone to the Presidency. He was told that if he persisted in his refusal he would undoubtedly be renominated for Governor, but that he could not reasonably expect a third term. Under those circumstances he would be a private citizen in 1903 and 1904, and might drop out of sight. As Vice President he would be in the public view all the time, and would be in official life when the National Convention meets in 1904. I understand, however, that Gov. Roosevelt persisted in his determination not to be a candidate."

SOUTHERN NOMINATIONS.

Georgia and Florida Republicans Name Congressional Candidates.

WEST POINT, Ga., Feb. 10.—The Republicans of the Fourth District have nominated A. H. Freeman of Greenville for Congress. The delegates to the National Convention were instructed for McKinley.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 10.—G. B. Patterson, Postmaster at Key West, has been nominated for Congress from the First Congressional District of this State by the Republicans. J. N. Coombs of Appalachicola and J. F. Herr have been named as delegates to the National Convention. Resolutions indorsing the McKinley Administration were adopted.

A HOTEL CORRIDOR GROUP.

Bonanza Kings and a Child Who Will Inherit $40,000,000.

Four men, two women, and a little girl formed a group standing in the main corridor at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"I doubt very much," remarked a citizen of Butte, Mont., to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, "that you ever saw so remarkable a group before, or that you will ever see another like it. That little girl there is the richest heiress in America. Yet she is scarcely known in New York."

In the group were Senator Thomas H. Carter, Peter Larson, Thomas Greenough, Thomas Cruise, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Larson, and Miss Mamie Cruise, all of Montana.

"That old man," continued the gentleman from Butte, "is Tom Cruise, banker and mine owner, and the little girl is his only child. They are together whenever the opportunity offers. Mamie never knew her mother, who died when she was an infant. She is thirteen years old now, and heiress to more than $40,000,000. Why, the Goulds are not in it with her in the matter of wealth.

"Tom Cruise has had a remarkable career. He came to New York from Ireland forty-four years ago, practically penniless. He at once went West, and in 1880 he found himself in Montana. He was continually prospecting, but not until 1870 did he strike it rich. Then, by an accident, he located a claim which subsequently developed the Drumlummon Mine.

"He had little money, and to get at the gold it was necessary to dig a tunnel. He could not interest any capitalists in his undertaking, for only one person, Senator Carter's sister, had any faith in what he said. She helped him occasionally. Cruise would go to his claim for three months at a time, working energetically all the time, until his provisions and money gave out. Then he would return to Helena, work awhile for others, saving every cent possible, to enable him to buy more provisions. He made seven trips to his claim, and persons who knew what he was doing called him 'Crazy Tommy' Cruise. But he never despaired for a minute.

"Finally he struck it rich, and he found plenty willing to aid him. He soon became rich, sold the mine to the Rothschilds for $6,000,000, and married Miss Carter.

"Then he started a bank, bought more mining property, and speculated in real estate. Everything he touched seemed to turn into gold, and to-day he is immensely wealthy. And that little girl will get all the money.

"Larson and Greenough have been very successful in mining and railroad building, and are very rich. Carter's career is well known.

"Yes, it is a most remarkable group."

Eight Boys Held as Vagrants.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 10.—Joseph Granato, John Maytias, Edward Nieman, William Smith, MacLaw Andrews, Joseph A. George, William Peters, and Albert Pelletties, boys whose ages range from nine to fifteen years, were in the Infants' Court to-day charged with vagrancy. They were arrested last night. The boys, all of whom had been riding on Central freight trains, were sent to the Shelter. Nieman and Peters live at 66 West Third Street, New York, and said they were on their way home. The other boys escaped from St. John's Protectory in Buffalo, it is thought.

THE RAPID TRANSIT BOND.

Argument on the Modifications Suggested by Mr. Belmont to be Presented on Tuesday.

President Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission announced yesterday that he will probably call a meeting of the board on Tuesday. The argument before the Appellate Division for a modification of the bond conditions will be presented on that day, and if there is no opposition a possibility exists, it is said, that a decision may be rendered immediately, but it is quite as likely that none will be handed down until Friday.

In speaking of the Belmont Construction Company Mr. Orr said a list of the names of the incorporators had been handed to him, but that it would not be made public until the certificate of incorporation is filed. The names will, however, be presented at the meeting of the board on Tuesday.

A formal letter of reply from the commission to the letter containing the propositions advanced by Mr. Belmont is being prepared and will be sent to him probably to-morrow. At Tuesday's meeting Mr. Orr will appoint a committee to go to Albany and look after the proposed change governing the conditions of the $1,000,000 continuing bond.

EAST RIVER TUNNEL PLANS.

President Baldwin Ready to Submit the Specifications.

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad Company is about ready to submit plans and specifications for the building of the East River tunnel. He said yesterday that these will probably be submitted to-morrow and that seven contractors have been invited to compete for the work. Five of these are Eastern men and two are from the West, and all are experienced in tunnel work.

"In a week or ten days we expect," said Mr. Baldwin, "to have a contractor selected."

Mr. Baldwin said the work had been delayed by the Municipal Assembly. He hopes to have favorable action on Tuesday on the application for a franchise, but a further delay would not be unexpected, he said, considering that the Assembly has shown, in his opinion, such marked indifference to the project for so many months. The tunnel, when completed, will cost about $6,000,000.

LEGAL NOTES.

CHILDREN AWARDED TO GUILTY DEFENDANT IN DIVORCE PROCEEDING.—When Harry P. Osterhoudt recently obtained a decree of absolute divorce from his wife, Ella H. Osterhoudt, the custody of the two children of the marriage was refused him, and the Appellate Division of the First Department sustains the decision that the children should remain with their mother. "This is, I apprehend, the first time in the juridical history of any civilized country," Justice Barrett said in his dissenting opinion, "when the custody of the children of the marriage has been denied to the innocent plaintiff in a divorce suit, and granted to the guilty defendant."

The parties to the action were married in 1879, and lived together in this city or vicinity until 1895, but since 1895 Mrs. Osterhoudt resided principally in Utica, N. Y., although spending a portion of the time here with her husband. Since February, 1897, when she left him, she lived in Utica, and Bethlehem, Penn. Efforts by her brother to procure a reconciliation between Mrs. Osterhoudt and her husband proving unsuccessful, she, in the latter part of 1897 went to North Dakota, and the following February began a suit there for absolute divorce on the ground that her husband had failed to provide for her and her children the common necessaries of life. She secured a decree in June, and in October, at Jersey City, N. J., was married to Thomas Wilson. A judgment was awarded to Osterhoudt in his suit then brought in this city against her for an absolute divorce because of her relations with Wilson, the Dakota divorce being held to have been invalid. The two children of the marriage, one of whom was a girl of seventeen and the other of eleven years at the time of the trial, who had resided with their mother from their birth, were awarded by the Court to her custody. It was shown that she had acted toward these children as a devoted mother, to whom they were fondly attached. She had superintended their education and had supported them out of her private means. They testified on the trial to their strong affection for their mother and of their desire to continue to live with her. The father, who has an income of $2,000 a year, lives in a boarding house. There was no charge of any kind against the character of the mother, except her remarriage to Wilson after getting her Dakota divorce. The father testified that he had no reason for thinking the mother was not a proper custodian for the children beyond the fact that she had married the second time.

Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division sustaining the judgment appealed from, said the misconduct of the defendant in contracting her second marriage depended entirely upon a legal question as to the jurisdiction of the court of the State of North Dakota to pronounce the decree of divorce. "If that court had jurisdiction to grant that divorce," the Court said, "no one would say that the conduct of the defendant in contracting the second marriage was blameworthy, or would interfere in any way with her right to be awarded the custody of these children. Does the fact that she had made a mistake as to the legal effect of this decree, or as to the jurisdiction of the court of North Dakota to grant a divorce which would be recognized in this State, so affect her character as to justify this Court in reversing the action of the court below in awarding the custody of these children to her?"

In his dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, Justice Barrett says: "The ground upon which it was sought to justify the awarding of the children to the mother was nothing but a specious plea for the laxity of the marriage relation; and it is as unsound as it is vicious. The defendant made no 'mistake' in the execution of her deliberate purpose to free herself from the husband she had ceased to love and to ally herself with another. It seems to be a shocking judicial conclusion that the moral training of these two young girls is to be intrusted to one who, to speak moderately, has reached her goal in the manner which this record discloses. Are these children to be brought up in the atmosphere of the home thus created, and in the centre of the principles upon which it rests? There is no reality here in the pretense of mistake. If the defendant did not know that the Dakota decree was fraudulent as well as void, it was because she lacked the moral sense to appreciate her own acts. She certainly did know, however, that it was a nullity when her husband brought this action."

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POLICEMAN'S CONVICTION REVERSED.—The conviction of Policeman James J. O'Brien, on his trial for assault in the third degree for having struck a pushcart peddler near the Washington Monument, in Union Square, has been reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court as having been an injustice. The prevailing opinion was given by Justice Ingraham, and was concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice McLaughlin. Justice Barrett gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Justice Rumsey. The peddler, Justice Barrett said, could not have been escaping when the defendant struck him. "He was pushing his cart. There was no suggestion from any witness that he abandoned his cart and ran. It is difficult to see how he could have run away while holding on to his cart. His speed, when thus hampered, could not have been very great."

Sentenced for Ballot-Box Stuffing.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—Samuel R. Markley, Joseph S. Hogan, and Frank Taylor, alias Pierce, were to-day sentenced to imprisonment for two years in the Eastern Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $500 each, for frauds perpetrated at the November election, when Lieut. Col. Barnett of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers was elected State Treasurer on the Republican ticket. The men were election officers of the Twelfth Division of the Fifth Ward, and were recently convicted of stuffing the ballot box and making fraudulent returns of the votes cast.

To Continue Canal Tail-Race.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—State Superintendent of Public Works Partridge to-day authorized Lockport to continue the tail-race which forms a part of the city water works system, from its intersection with a State culvert to the basin of the Erie Canal below the locks.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ON TENEMENT REFORM

Relieving Physical Conditions First Step in Political Progress.

DEFINES THE STATE'S DUTY

Club May Be Needed to Enforce Public Demands, He Declares, in Opening Exhibition.

Gov. Roosevelt opened the Tenement House Exhibition, which has been prepared by the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, at 404 Fifth Avenue last evening. What was formerly the ballroom at Sherry's was crowded to and beyond the doors, and a large number of the visitors were unable to gain admittance.

Frederick W. Holls, the Chairman of the Tenement House Committee, presided, and among those on the platform were D. Ogden Mills, Robert W. De Forest, Seth Low, William E. Dodge, Robert Treat Paine of Boston, D. Willis James, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, and Edward T. Devine.

The Chairman in his opening address said that the exhibition was in some respects a culmination, but in many respects only a beginning of the work on behalf of that increasing portion of humanity which must and would continue to live in great cities. Mr. Holls then quoted a motto over the door of a public building in Europe—"We are reaping what we have not sown; we are sowing what we shall not reap."

He declared that though this was a motto applicable to most forms of philanthropy, it had to be modified when applied to tenement house improvement, since there was no form of charity which gave such immediate and gratifying results as that.

Robert W. De Forest, in the course of a short speech, said that the pictures, photographs, and plans to be seen in the Tenement House Exhibition told more in five minutes than could be obtained in a library in five weeks. The "high road to the Ladysmith of tenement house reform" was the practical demonstration that tenement houses with all modern improvements could be built as a business proposition, with practical business results.

Gov. Roosevelt was the next speaker. In the course of an address, which was frequently interrupted by loud applause, he said:

"I have come from Albany to be here this evening because it seems to me, literally, that on the whole no movement is so vital to the well-being of our people as that into a part of which we are entering now. If we succeed in upbuilding the material and therefore moral side of what is the foundation of the real life of the Greater New York we shall have taken a longer stride than is possible in any other way toward a solution of the great civic problems with which we are confronted.

"Go and look through the charts downstairs, which show the centres of disease and poverty, and remember that it is there that the greatest number of votes are cast. We hear complaints of corruption in the City Government of New York, but how can we expect the stream to rise so very far when the source is polluted? We have got to strive for the elementary physical benefit of the people first.

"I wish you could realize what it was, when I was President of the Police Board here, to deal with a certain variety of crank, charitable and political. If you could do so, you would understand the relief and gratitude I felt to people, like Mr. De Forest, who worked with the desire to do good, and not merely for the pleased consciousness of knowing that they were all right.

"It is difficult to speak with patience of certain types of reformers. Dr. Johnson defined the word 'patriotism' as 'the last refuge of a scoundrel,' but Dr. Johnson was ignorant of the infinite possibilities that lay in the word 'reform.' [Loud laughter.] I can indeed appreciate what it means to have a body of people combine the ideal and the practical, who keep their eyes on the stars, but don't forget that their feet have got to be on the ground.

"Any man who has striven to do the right thing in political life must realize the debt that he owes to your society. Speaking of myself, I may say that there seems to be a popular impression that the Governor is an ambulatory charitable institution, and it is a distinct comfort to come across charitable people of the non-soup kitchen type.

"The way to help any one is to help him to help himself. Of course, struggle as we may to improve conditions, those who come after us will have to struggle, too. We are not to expect ease in anything.

"The great bulk of this work must be done by private individuals—those who are willing to give up no small part of their lives to the cause. If at any time a group of individuals thinks to turn the work over to the State, the individuals will find that the State will do it badly. But the State can do something, and I ask you to see that it does its part now. That section of the State which passed the present tenement house building code would be better if it felt the pulse of altruistic sentiment behind it, and it may be necessary to make it feel it with a club. Sweetness and light are all very well, but if a man is impervious to argument you have to use stronger means.

"I can only make general suggestions, but it seems to me that we must have intelligent legislation. We rely on men of means and broad charity to do much of the work of building the best type of tenements, but we have the right to evoke the aid of the State to forbid the erection of buildings that are nurseries of crime and degradation. The regulation of the building laws should belong rather to the State than the city, and a commission should be appointed to frame legislation.

"One immediate bit of legislation you can help me in. We are having great difficulty in the enforcement of the sweatshop law, passed last year, and I want to appoint unsalaried Deputy Inspectors. I shall not be able to do so unless I receive outside support for this plan.

"Every wretched tenement that a city allows to exist revenges itself on the city by being a hotbed of disease and pauperism. It tends steadily to lower the tone of our city life and of our social life. The present movement for better tenement houses is an effort to cut at the root of the diseases which eat at the body social and the body politic."

Seth Low, Robert Treat Paine, and Dr. Gould also spoke. The last-named gave an account of the work of the City and Suburban Homes Company, and laid stress on the point that improved tenement houses make an excellent investment.

The exhibition, which was opened last evening is regarded as probably the most complete of its kind ever brought together.

To Prevent Fake "Bargain Sales."

A peculiar class of "bargain sales" has been called to the attention of the Legislature by a bill now pending before the Committee on Codes to amend Section 676 of the New York Penal Code, so that advertised sales of household goods in private dwellings or hotels shall be prohibited unless a sign bearing the name of the person or firm conducting the sale be exhibited over the main entrance of the house. It is alleged that many dealers in this city have been carrying on business by renting private houses in good neighborhoods which they stocked with household goods and ornaments of a cheap quality, these goods then being advertised for sale "at a great sacrifice" as the property of a formerly wealthy family. Bargain hunters pay high prices for them, it is said, under such conditions.

Four New Southern Cotton Mills.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 10.—To-day four new cotton mills were set on foot in this State. The Cox mill at Anderson, $50,000; the Anderson mill, increase from $500,000 to $600,000, and a $200,000 bleachery at Aiken. A concern capitalized at $100,000 obtained papers to develop water power on Tugela River, Anderson County, to operate cotton mills.

Immigrants Held Up at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 10.—Thirty-five immigrants who arrived on the steamer Vancouver from England were detained, owing to objections by the United States Immigration Commissioners that they were without funds. Up to to-night fourteen of the thirty-five had received remittances from friends which will enable them to proceed.

January's Exports $64,329,593.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The monthly statement of exports shows that there were exported in January breadstuffs to the value of $17,541,249; provisions, $11,508,340; cotton, $27,104,291; mineral oils, $6,339,185. The total exports for the month were $64,329,593, as compared with $74,729,762 for January, 1899.

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An Event in Made-to-Order Trousers.

Trousers Made to your Measure at $2.88.

During the next five days, from Feb. 12 to Feb. 16, we will make to your measure a pair of Trousers of high-grade material, cassimere, cheviot or worsted, for $2.88. Styles of all new, desirable patterns, this season's choicest designs, and of such wide range that any taste can be suited. Skilled cutters and the best workmen only are employed in the making of these trousers, assuring you the perfection of fit and finish expected of high-priced tailors. Sale lasts for *five days only*; after that we will not accept further orders. Samples furnished so that you can compare the materials with those made to order by tailors at $5.00, and if you are in any way dissatisfied after the trousers are made for you you may return them and receive your money back.

For Five Days Only
Monday, Feb. 12.
Tuesday, Feb. 13.
Wednesday, Feb. 14.
Thursday, Feb. 15.
Friday, Feb. 16.

FIVE DAYS ONLY, Trousers TO ORDER, 2.88

2d floor, 60th st. section.

February Factory Furniture Sale.

Interest in this sale grows at a marvelous rate. We name values greater than ever for next week's selling.

Handsome Enamelled Bed in finest finish, brass rosettes, spindles and shaped brass rails on both head and foot; one of our prettiest styles; worth $8.50; sale price, 5.98

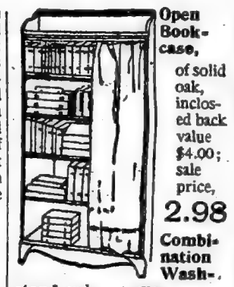

Open Bookcase, of solid oak, inclosed back value $4.00; sale price, 2.98

Pretty Mahogany finish Rocker, cobbler seat, top elaborately inlaid with pearl; value $5.50; sale price, 3.75

Combination Washstand and Dresser, in golden oak, 36 inches wide, bevelled plate mirror, 13x22; regularly $9; sale price, 6.98

Sideboard, solid oak, with French bevelled mirror, lined silver drawer and first-class finish; worth $12.75; sale price, 9.50

Couch, full tufted, covered in handsome velours; upholstered with tow and cotton (no excelsior), regularly $8.00; sale price, 5.48

Wardrobe of solid oak, double doors, drawer in base; value $8.75; sale price, 6.50

Fourth Floor.

3rd Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

SEABOARD NOT RESTRAINED.

Federal Court Refused Ryan Petition to Prevent Consolidation.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 10.—Sitting in the United States court to-day, Judge Waddill denied the petition of Thomas F. Ryan against Williams and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad for a preliminary injunction to restrain the Seaboard Air Line consolidation. This case was instituted by supplementary proceedings brought at Norfolk. The decision, in part, reads:

"The complainant, to the present time, does not appear to have sustained any damage, and the danger of his so doing in the future, or of such damage being irreparable or irremediable in character, does not sufficiently appear to warrant the Court's interposition by the extraordinary remedy of an injunction. In this case, where a minority stockholder is seeking to enjoin a company of which he is a member and his co-stockholders from doing an act which they consider beneficial to their interest, two things at least should appear, viz.: That there is urgency for the action and that the complainant's right to the relief sought is clear. I cannot say that either of these conditions exists."

PROPOSED GEORGIAN BAY LINE.

John M. Nicol of Detroit, Promoter of the Project, Tells of Its Advantages.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 10.—John M. Nicol of this city to-day admitted that he is the projector of the Quebec and Lake Huron Railway, the proposed new air line between Georgian Bay and Atlantic tidewater. Said Mr. Nicol:

"The line would be about 461 miles in a straight line through a new and unsettled portion of Canada, and would shorten the grain haul from Chicago and Duluth to the seaboard by fully 500 miles. The rail route would be about the same length as that from Buffalo to New York, saving all the lake distance between Georgian Bay and Buffalo.

"From Quebec to Liverpool is called 2,660 miles; from New York to Liverpool, 3,130 miles, giving us another 470 miles saved on the ocean, or nearly 1,000 miles less distance over our road to Liverpool from either Duluth or Chicago than over the present routes."

RUMORED SALE TO HUNTINGTON.

Crocker and Stanford Pacific Improvement Stock Changed Hands?

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The Examiner says that, according to a report current in the offices of the Southern Pacific Company, the Crockers and Mrs. Jane Stanford, who each hold 12,500 shares of stock in the Pacific Improvement Company, have at last agreed to sell to Collis P. Huntington and the Speyer Banking Syndicate.

The purchase price for each block of stock is said to be between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000.

St. Paul May Go West of Missouri.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Feb.

WHITE TRYING TO FIGHT A WAY OUT?

Dispatch from Boer Headquarters Says He Is Doing So.

WHY GEN. BULLER RETREATED

Impossible to Advance Without Terrible Loss.

One Account Says a Balloonist Discovered Concealed Boer Artillery—Retirement May Have Been Only Temporary.

BOER HEAD LAAGER, LADYSMITH, Feb. 9.—It is reported from the Upper Tugela that in yesterday's fight, while driving the British across the river with heavy loss to them, the Boers had four men killed and eight wounded. On retaking the kopje twenty-two Boers were found killed.

The alarm was given at midnight that the Ladysmith troops were trying to force a passage in the direction of the Free State Laager. Heavy firing was heard, but no particulars have been received.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A dispatch received from Headquarters Camp, at Springfield Bridge, dated Feb. 9, says:

"The position taken north of the Tugela River proved a difficult one to maintain. The regiments sent across as reinforcements went into the front line of trenches, but owing to the great strength of the Boers in the Brakfontein hills, to the left, it was found impossible to advance without risking unnecessary loss.

"The Boers continued shelling the British position. Several Long Tom shells fell among the transport train and four burst on Zwart Kop, but the Boers could not get the range. The British guns posted there failed to silence the Long Tom or other masked guns. The Boers continued to work their Nordenfeldts on the British infantry intrenched on the hill. The fire was severe at times.

"On Wednesday afternoon Gen. Buller resolved not to press the advance by this route. The transport train moved back, and the infantry retired from Vaal Krantz.

"On Wednesday night the guns on the Zwart Kop replied to the Boers' shelling. When they commenced to shell the transport train the Boers got a large number of cannon into position.

"Their superiority of shell fire rendered the advance impossible."

A dispatch to The Times from Springfield Bridge, dated Feb. 9, says:

"Our force at Vaal Krantz entrenched itself as well as possible, but, nevertheless, we continued to lose men and no advance was made. But the Boer artillery fired incessantly, and as Wednesday proceeded it was increasingly apparent that, although the infantry might by a very determined assault force its way through the centre of the Boer position, it would become impossible during subsequent operations to maintain the security of the lines of communication, and the evacuation was decided upon.

"The retirement commenced at 9 o'clock at night, the pontoon bridge being removed after Gen. Hildyard's force had crossed this morning. The whole force retired beyond the range of the Boer guns, which continued shelling."

A special dispatch dated Spearman's Camp, Feb. 9, says that Gen. Buller's retirement was merely temporary, owing to a determination to change tactics.

The force, it is added, will soon resume operations. The casualties were mostly slight wounds.

Still another special dispatch from Springfield Bridge, under date of Feb. 9, gives a new explanation of the retirement.

According to this dispatch, a balloonist on Wednesday discovered the fact that the Boers had developed extraordinary and unexpected artillery strength on Doorn Kloof, to the British right, where they had managed to draw up a dozen heavy guns, some fitted with disappearing mounting, and all cunningly masked. These, but for the balloonist, would never have been discovered in time to save the British from falling into the deadly trap, as they commanded the road the British would have to take in order to reach Ladysmith.

These guns rendered the actual positions of the British untenable and a further advance impossible except at the cost of a terrible and useless loss of life.

The War Office still maintains silence regarding the situation at the seat of war, announcing at 11:30 to-night that no further news had been received.

None has come from other sources which would give a clue to Gen. Buller's movements since he recrossed the Tugela or to the present positions of the forces.

ROBERTS AT MODDER RIVER?

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The fact that the news of Lord Roberts's message to Presidents Krüger and Steyn came from the Modder River is taken as an additional indication that the Commander in Chief has gone there.

THE KOODOOSBERG FIGHT.

MODDER RIVER, Feb. 9.—Gen. Macdonald scored a distinct success at Koodoosberg. His original orders were to hold the drift and construct a fort. The position, however, was extremely difficult, a long range of high hills running northwest and terminating close to the drift, on the north bank of the river.

As it was impossible to hold the whole summit Gen. Macdonald constructed strong works across the centre, which were held by the Seaforth Highlanders and three companies of the Black Watch. While the Highland Light Infantry held a small kopje on the right the Ninth Lancers patrolled the left toward the river. Gen. Macdonald's plan being to repel attacks.

Things went quietly until Wednesday, when the Boers advanced along the ridge within 900 yards, mounting two mountain seven-pounders which were invisible from the plain. They also held a smaller drift three miles to the west. On receipt of this news Gen. Methuen dispatched a large force of cavalry and two horse batteries under Gen. Babington with the purpose of surrounding the Boers.

In order to further this plan Gen. Macdonald adopted merely defensive tactics. It was not attempted to force back the Boers' right, which move might have resulted in their general retirement too soon.

Gen. Babington left Modder River at 11:30 o'clock in the morning, and arrived within two miles of Koodoosberg at 4:30 P. M., too late to attempt the turning movement.

The next morning it was found that the Boers had fled from the lower drift, but still remained on the hill, which they also left when they perceived Babington's movements. Early in the morning Babington vigorously shelled the retiring Boers.

The whole British force is now returning to camp.

This little affair reflects great credit upon Gen. Macdonald's tactics, and proves that the Highlanders have thoroughly recovered their old go, dash, and courage.

LONDON IS MORE HOPEFUL.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—To-day's news by no means causes the acute disappointment attendant on the other failures to relieve Ladysmith. This can be attributed to three causes—first, there is a strong belief that Gen. Buller's last attempt was only a demonstration on a large scale; second, the wiser critics had warned the public not to expect the immediate relief of Gen. White; third, the nation has settled down to the realization that the war will last a long time, and is not swayed, as at first, by minor reverses and victories.

The latest news from the Modder River shows that Gen. Macdonald's retirement from Koodoosberg was effected in complete order. The most reasonable explanation of his movement is that it was undertaken more to restore the confidence of the Highland Brigade, still nervous from their terrible experience at Magersfontein, than to gain any important objective. With this important unit, Methuen's force is rehabilitated for a vigorous attack on Gen. Cronje, and an attempt to relieve Kimberley may be looked for, more than probably superintended by Lord Roberts, while the Seventh Division and part of Gen. French's cavalry are occupied in a turning movement east of Jacobsdal.

Spenser Wilkinson, the military expert, reviewing the South African situation, at midnight, says:

"Lord Roberts has now taken hold of the campaign. His strategy evidently is to act in the western theatre of war with energy enough to move the centre of gravity thither. Gen. Buller's move must, therefore, be considered in its place in a general scheme. The idea seems to be that if Gen. Buller cannot skin the bear himself, he can hold its leg while some one else does. Accordingly, Gen. Buller is not to risk his army, but, short of that, is to give the Boers as much to do in Natal as he can.

"His attack of the past week was hardly carried out with the push that marks a man resolved to win or be broken. In any case, it is no easy task to cross a river in order to pierce the front of an enemy posted beyond it. Modern weapons favor an attack which envelops a flank, but not an attack which tries to break the centre of an army.

"The new plan involves prompt and successful offensive operations against the Free State forces in the west—a series of crushing blows. Any failure in their execution would leave the campaign in a parlous state, for the Boers would then hold on to Ladysmith, which nothing but disasters in the west and the certainty of more to follow will make them let go. But Lord Roberts is a strong man, with a big heart, a resolute will, and a clear head. His presence with a British army has a magnetic effect, and when he moves he will probably make the Boers move. He has reinforced Methuen with a cavalry brigade and horse artillery, and there is probably an infantry division to follow.

"Looking at Gen. Buller's action by itself, the impression it makes recalls Gen. McClellan, who, though cautious and knowing how to preserve his army, hardly ever displayed the initiative power to run risks and the self-reliance of a great commander. To all appearances Gen. Buller has given up his third attempt before his attack was fully developed.

"A telegram received this evening from Lorenzo Marques speaks of a sortie from Ladysmith on the night of Thursday to Friday. Such an attempt of Gen. White to cut his way out was probable, and may succeed, though the nature of modern weapons is against him, and there would be heavy loss and many stragglers would be cut off.

"The likelihood of Gen. White's trying to fight his way out would explain the reticence of the War Office. It would also explain the demonstration from Chieveley, of which we have heard only through a Boer telegram.

"No decided opinion on the operations of the past week can be pronounced until a connected, authentic account shall have been received."

THE POSITION AT RENSBERG.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from Rensberg, dated Friday, Feb. 9, reports much aggressive activity against all the British reconnoitring, and declares the Boers are in no sense surrounded at Colesberg, but are simply held in check by a series of camps forming a semi-circle from east to west. The Boers, it is added, are still in full possession of their lines of communication with the Free State and hold strong positions around Colesberg.

During the morning of Feb. 9 a bombardment with lyddite occurred at Rensberg, and the Boers' Maxim-Vickers guns are believed to have been silenced. A dozen dead Boers were found on the kopje.

LEYDS ON THE SITUATION.

Thinks Buller's Move was to Cover Advance Into Free State.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 11.—The Petit Bleu publishes the report of an interview with Dr. Leyds, in the course of which the South African representative denies that his recent visit to Berlin had reference to obtaining a loan for the Transvaal, which is not in pressing need of money.

Regarding Gen. Buller, Dr. Leyds said he believed the movement had been a diversion intended to cover a greater effort by Lord Roberts directed against the Free State, the invasion of which would be disputed foot by foot. The Boers, he declared, were prepared for this invasion, and had a complete plan of defense.

SPECIAL CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—An extra Cabinet Council was held this afternoon, in response to summonses issued yesterday evening.

The Council lasted over two hours. Several members of the Defense Committee were present, and Lord Salisbury presided. The Premier held a supplementary consultation after the departure of the minority of his colleagues.

Westminster Returning to Africa.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Duke of Westminster embarked on the steamer Norman, at Southampton to day, in order to resume his place on the staff of Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa. Princess Adolphus of Teck and Lady Arthur Grosvenor accompanied him.

BRITAIN'S STATUS IN EGYPT.

France Hopes for a Reopening of the Egyptian Question.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Great Britain's status in Egypt as affected by the revolt of the native troops is treated here as extremely serious. This news, which was first announced from Cairo, Jan. 31, has now become an important feature in the French press and receives full confirmation. Its significance will be realized when it is explained that Egypt is a tinder box whence a spark may set into flame the Anglo-French animosity.

The hope is freely expressed in the French press that England's difficulty in overcoming the insurrection may justify the international reopening of the Egyption question in which France could not remain a passive spectator.

The reported negotiations to replace the English garrisons in Egypt at the present juncture by Italian troops are denounced here as contrary to the international agreement. The stories of conferences between Lord Currie, the British Ambassador at Rome, and Sir Edmund Monson, British Ambassador at Paris, regarding this movement, are obviously an invention, but Sir Edmund Monson's departure to the Italian Riviera was certainly due to the pique of the English Government at the bitter anti-English feeling reflected here.

Officially Sir Edmund Monson has gone south on account of his health, but, it is pointed out, the climate of the French Riviera is quite as good as that of the Italian Riviera, and if health were the only question, the British Ambassador could have gone to Nice or Cannes, and also have saved the $30 a day which he is now compelled to pay the British Chargé d'Affaires, according to diplomatic regulations, during his absence from the country to which he is accredited.

Boers Take Zululand Magistracy.

DURBAN, Feb. 10.—The Boers have taken Inkandla, a Zululand magistracy. The Magistrate the night previous exploded the magazine and, with his staff and the police, evacuated the place and proceeded to Eshowe.

Order of Hibernians Helps Boers.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 10.—Alabama members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will contribute liberally to the National purse of the order for the Boer hospital fund. The circulars sent here by National President J. T. Keating of Chicago have been distributed to the divisions at Mobile, Montgomery, Pratt City, and elsewhere by President Hugh McGeever of this city, and the latter said to-day that each division would levy a per capita tax of 50 cents. The amount collected will be sent to National Treasurer P. T. Moran at Washington.

BOER RESOLUTION IN SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers in their struggle against Great Britain, and urging mediation on the part of the United States between the belligerents, was adopted by the Senate to-day in a fit of temporary aberration of attention.

The resolution was offered by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) and went through without attracting the slightest comment, from any one of the dozen or more Senators present. A minute later, however, at the request of the Chair, Mr. Allen consented to a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution was passed, and the incident closed amid much quiet laughter.

The resolution was as follows:

"That the United States of America extends its sympathy to the people of the South African republic in their heroic struggle for liberty and popular government, and believes it to be the duty of the Government of the United States of America to offer mediation to the end that further bloodshed may be averted and an honorable peace may be concluded between the belligerent Governments."

MACRUM IS STILL SILENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Mr. Macrum, the ex-Consul to Pretoria, who returned from his home, at East Liverpool, Ohio, to-day to settle up his accounts with the State and Treasury Departments, continues to hedge himself about with mystery and still refuses to divulge his reasons for resigning his post at such a critical time.

Much of the interest in Mr. Macrum centred in the rumors that he bore with him some message from President Krüger or the Transvaal Government to the authorities here. It can be stated with absolute authority, however, that this is not the case. Mr. Macrum does not bring any message from President Krüger, nor has his return any diplomatic significance whatever. The only interest that remains in him is the natural curiosity the public may feel in the private reasons he may assign for leaving his post at a critical juncture. He has informed friends that he proposes to make these reasons public in the near future.

CANADIAN AID FOR BRITAIN.

Government Will Offer, Among Other Things, to Garrison Halifax.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—Mr. Borden announced in the House of Commons last night that the Canadian Government was to offer to garrison Halifax, so as to permit the Leinster regiment to go to South Africa.

Mr. Borden added that the Government had under consideration the defense of Manitoba, with the Northwest and British Columbia. It was also intended to increase the mounted police to its full strength before any were sent to South Africa, and also to form a score of mounted rifle companies. A beginning to organize these companies would be made this session.

It is officially announced that Gen. Hutton has been selected by the War Office for special service in South Africa.

Fund for British War Victims.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 10.—The first formal movement in this city toward raising funds for the relief of widows and orphans of British soldiers was started last night at a meeting of about thirty former British subjects. Within fifteen minutes a large sum was pledged. There will be another meeting on Feb. 19. A committee was appointed to receive contributions.

Boer Recruits from Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Under the auspices of the United Irish Societies of Chicago thirty-nine young soldiers will leave the Lake Shore station to-morrow morning bound for New York, whence they will sail for Lorenzo Marques to act as an ambulance corps in the Boer army. They will be joined by eleven volunteers from Boston before leaving New York.

NEWS FROM JOHANNESBURG.

Ex-Consul Manion and Others Who Were There Return.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the American liner New York were J. C. Manion, who was United States Consul at Johannesburg; H. H. Webb, consulting engineer for the Wernher Belt Company; J. Lee, formerly a bookmaker at Johannesburg; the Rev. J. S. Lavely, a missionary, and B. P. Carter, who was in charge of a gold mine near Johannesburg. All have returned home because the Boer war interfered with their business.

Mr. Manion was appointed Consul to the Transvaal by President Cleveland in 1894. He was also engaged in the business of selling machinery. His home is at Herkimer, N. Y. He said that the breaking out of hostilities was a great surprise to him. He left his house and store in charge of a German. Since he left there he has received a letter from the German, saying that all was quiet at Johannesburg and that, although the Boers had confiscated part of his stock, they gave his agent a receipt for what they had taken and promised to pay for the goods. The Boers, Mr. Manion said, have money, as they are running the mines.

The Rev. Mr. Lavely spent seven months in Johannesberg. He said that he had started homeward about three months ago in the last covered train that left Johannesburg, and Boers gathered about the train, broke all the windows, threw dirt on the passengers, and jeered the English. An Englishman told him that the war would be over in six weeks, but Mr. Lavely told him to add one year more, and that the Boers would rather sacrifice their lives than their rifles. The British might break the backbone of the Boers' army, he said, but those men would never give up. They would go further up the country and keep up the fight.

Mr. Carter said that all the mines were now being worked by the Government. Mr. Carter's baggage was searched for gold before he was allowed to cross the frontier.

Mr. Lee said the general opinion in South Africa was that the war would last for a long time. The Boers were splendid fighters, and had studied every inch of the ground.

Appeal for Boer Red Cross.

John V. L. Pruyn, Chairman of the American Committee to Aid the Red Cross within the Boer lines, has appealed to the American people for funds with which to enable them to carry on their work. All moneys, it is stated, should be sent and all checks made payable to Tunis G. Bergen, Treasurer, 55 Liberty Street, this city.

TREE CEREMONIES AT VASSAR.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 10.—At 4 o'clock this morning, while the freshmen were peacefully sleeping, the class of 1902 at Vassar held their tree ceremonies. At the appointed time groups of red-coated Amazons with helmets and shields gathered silently about the big elm between Strong Hall and the main building, where the weird gleamings of a multitude of red lights fell upon them.

They formed in a circle and softly gave the class cheer, by which the tree is secured to the class, and then held their impressive ceremonies. The songs and speeches were followed by cheers for the class, which were echoed from the main building by the 1902 sister clubs of 1900. Then the party adjourned to the gymnasium, where the ceremony of knighting the sophomore class took place. Then the class dispersed.

During all this time not one freshman appeared on the scene, a success that is unparalleled in the history of the college.

Testimonial to Edward E. Rice.

At the complimentary testimonial which will be tendered to Edward E. Rice at the Metropolitan Opera House Thursday afternoon, on the occasion of his twenty-fifth anniversary as a New York manager, by the managers of this city and Mr. Rice's friends on the stage the following artists will appear: Nat C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott, Edna May, Lew Dockstader, Weber and Fields, Lillian Russell, William Gillette, Anna Held, Charles A. Bigelow, Fay Templeton, Midgely and Carlisle, Jerome Sykes, Edna Wallace-Hopper, George A. Schiller, George K. Fortesque, Gus Bruno, Sam Bernard, Edward Harrigan. The orchestra will be conducted in turn by Reginald De Koven, Herman Perlet, John Stromberg, A. Krausse, Signor De Novellis, and Gustave Kerker. Mr. Rice will lead it in the rendering of the overture from "Evangeline."

Comte de Lafayette Here.

Comte de Lafayette, a great-grandson of Gen. Lafayette of American Revolutionary fame, arrived yesterday by the American liner New York. This is his first visit to this country, and he will remain in this city for several weeks, after which he will go to New Orleans, where he will visit friends.

BRITISH CONTROL IN DELAGOA BAY?

It Is Asserted that an Alliance with Portugal Exists.

IS OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE

Great Britain Must Protect Her Ally Against Other Nations.

Recent Agitation for Greatly Increased Army and Navy Was for the Purpose of Carrying Out Terms of Alliance.

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LONDON, Feb. 10.—There exists to-day what practically amounts to an offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and Portugal. For the past week and longer there has been circulating through the English press, irrespective of party lines, a nervous apprehension of European opposition and a still more nervous appreciation of the fact that Great Britain at the present moment is unable to face it with honor to herself. Constant editorials in the most unsensational papers have almost developed this phase of the agitation into a national nightmare which is not at all justified by the tenor of the Continental news published in the English papers.

If the general demands for an immediate increase in the active naval and military strength openly urged to enable Great Britain to cope with the most aggressive movements that could possibly be credited to Russia, France, or Germany were only co-relative with the extent to which Great Britain has been drained in order to support her South African war these manifestations of the press and consequent public anxiety would easily be understood, but the clamor for a great standing army and naval mobilization so much exceeds the comparatively slight deficiency in the defensive potentiality caused by the war in South Africa that an impartial observer can scarcely help coming to the conclusion that there is more under the surface than the news from the Continent conveys.

After a careful investigation, it is learned that this impression is quite correct. In the first place, much of this press clamor for a tremendous armament in order to meet unforeseen emergencies is originally inspired with a view of compelling Parliament to pass quickly any financial measures proposed by the Government and to make the same popular with the people, who through additional taxation may be called upon to add their mites toward the stupendous plans now pending to place the British Empire upon a military eminence so supreme as to be beyond the fear of opposition.

Lord Salisbury himself is, perhaps, more independent and more regardless of newspaper influence and the aid of advertising than any statesman of the day, yet at this crisis he has not disdained to use his immediate subordinates as direct agents to foster among the leading London dailies public agitation magnifying the possibilities of foreign interference and minimizing the capabilities of home defense.

Russia's activity in China and Persia and French and German antagonism are freely paraded before the nation as an incentive to up and arming, even if it needs to be to the point of putting into operation the Militia Ballot act, which is almost synonymous with conscription.

Yet, the accounts of anti-British activity all the world over, as dished up for British readers, are not causing the Foreign Office any serious anxiety, and they do not include the real reason for the tremendous military activity, which is a determination to convince Portugal that it is advisable to meet Great Britain's demands regarding the ports essential for carrying on the Boer war, namely, Delagoa Bay and Beira, and, at the same time, having secured Portugal's assent to every proposition made, be in a position to support that country against a united European opposition.

Not a word of this is printed or hinted at here, but intense pressure is being brought to bear on Portugal by Continental powers to prevent her from giving aid to the British. Portugal's Minister here, Senhor Pinto de Soveral, is almost as much an Englishman as a Portuguese, and his Government is only too willing to do everything, far beyond the bounds of neutrality, to help Great Britain protect Portugal. Lord Salisbury is determined this shall be done, and is counting on the co-operation of his countrymen to put the nation on a footing to defy European opposition. He has this week taken definite measures regarding the afore-mentioned ports that can only be described as daring.

Portugal, bending to the modicum of coercion and convinced that Great Britain is able to uphold her, has acquiesced until there practically exists to-day an alliance of the strongest fibre between Great Britain and Portugal. Yet, for reasons of diplomacy, nothing could be more quickly officially denied in London or Lisbon. It is scarcely necessary to say that all the foregoing is gleaned from the highest sources and is based on unimpeachable authority.

English in Jersey's Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—An acrimonious and long-standing controversy was settled this week by the discussion in the Jersey Parliament of the question of allowing the optional use of the English and French languages in the Assembly. Heretofore French has been the official language, and thus the curious anomaly of an integral part of the British Isles legislating in a foreign tongue and not granting the privileges enjoyed by Canada disappears. After the vote, the English residents rejoiced and flew Union Jacks gleefully.

Commander in Chief in India Ill.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The serious illness of Gen. Sir William Lockhart, the Commander in Chief in India, will probably oblige him to return home. He has not been well since he went out, and his duties have to a great extent devolved on Major Gen. Sir William G. Nicholson, the Adjutant General, who has now gone on Lord Roberts's staff.

SHIP BURNED NEAR BERMUDA.

Had Been Abandoned When Seen Jan. 30 by a Passing Vessel.

Capt. C. V. Small of the ship Manuel Leaguna called yesterday at the office of Chapman & Co., at 17 State Street, and said that when he was about twenty miles northwest of Bermuda, on Jan. 30, he saw a vessel ablaze. When he reached the vessel he found that the cargo was ablaze, and from the general appearance of the ship he thought it had been burning for some time.

There was no sign of life on board, and it was supposed that the crew had been taken off by some passing vessel. He lay to for eighteen hours, and sent a boat, which approached as near as possible, and hailed, but received no answer. The vessel was a full-rigged ship of about 1,000 tons, and was built of wood.

Lotos Club Honors Chester S. Lord.

The Lotos Club gave a dinner last night in honor of its Secretary, Chester S. Lord. The banquet room was tastefully decorated with palms, flowers, and tulips. At the guests' table were seated President Frank R. Lawrence, Mr. Lord, and George H. Daniels. Among those present were Joseph C. Hendrix, F. S. Flower, H. C. Duval, William F. Sheehan, Jacob A. Cantor, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, and Samuel Untermyer. Some informal speeches were made.

Nathaniel A. Boynton Dead.

Nathaniel A. Boynton is dead at his home, at 3 East Sixty-second Street. He was the President of the Boynton Furnace Company of 207, 209, and 211 Water Street. Mr. Boynton was a member of the Congregational Club and of the New England Society. He was seventy-six years old. He leaves a wife.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

MORE LIGHT ON THE RUSSO-PERSIAN LOAN.—According to belief in European diplomatic circles, the new Russian loan to Persia places the latter country absolutely dependent upon Russia. It is generally considered that, although Russia will very likely lose the 22,500,000 rubles in question, yet her ultimate political gain will far outweigh the financial loss. According to mail advices from St. Petersburg, the Russia diplomatic coup in Persia was predicted before the close of the year 1899 by the Turkestan Viedomost, which is the Government organ in Russian Central Asia; but no attention was paid to this prediction by the European press. The Viedomost affirmed that the Russian Government had at length decided to act in regard to the renewal of the concession for the construction of railways in Persia, and also in respect to the long debated question of an outlet on the Indian Ocean, and added: "The time is ripe, not only because our rivals are occupied for the moment in South Africa, but also on account of the fact that the limit of time allowed under the last railway concession granted to Russia is about to expire. * * * However, the acquisition of a harbor in the Southern Persian water by Russia will make full amends for delay in constructing a network of Russian railways across Persia."

The following are the exact conditions under which the Russian Government "permits" the Loan Bank of Persia to take up the loan to be issued by the Persian Government: The loan is to be known as the "5 per cent. Persian gold loan of the year 1900." The payment of interest and the redemption of the loan in the course of seventy-five years are guaranteed by all the Persian customs receipts, with the exception of the revenues of the Custom House of Fars and the Custom Houses at the ports of the Persian Gulf. These revenues at present considerably exceed the amount of the payments required for the service of the loans. Should, nevertheless, delay occur in the payments to be made on account of the loan, the Loan Bank of Persia will have the right to exercise a control over the Custom Houses the revenues of which are set apart as guarantee for the loan. The Persian Government undertakes to redeem all its former foreign obligations out of the proceeds of the 5 per cent. gold loan, and not to conclude without the consent of the Loan Bank any foreign loan before the amortization of the 5 per cent. gold loan. The Persian Government, moreover, leaves it at the discretion of the Loan Bank to place on the market, if it considers this necessary, bonds of the Persian loan to the extent of the balance of the debt owing to the bank, these bonds in such case "to enjoy the full guarantee of the Russian Imperial Government."

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A USE FOUND FOR FISH SCALES IN FRANCE.—Hitherto fish scales have been of little use, except to collectors of marine curios. Of course, the demand in this direction is limited, only certain exceptionally fine or rare scales being sought after. Now, owing to the discovery of a French chemist in Lyons, there is likely to be a growing market for fish scales. The Frenchman has discovered how the scales may be used in the manufacture of artificial pearls and other ornaments; in fact, the demand has been so great for them in Lyons that the supply is absolutely inadequate. Mr. Covert, United States Consul at Lyons, has interested himself in the matter, and finds that there is an actual demand for large quantities of scales in his Consulate, where good prices are paid for them. He has even deemed the innovation of sufficient importance to form the subject of a report to his Government, in which he gives directions as to how the scales should be transported. He says:

"The scales should be sprinkled with salt, as soon as they are removed from the fish, and packed in tin cans. Any specimens sent to this Consulate will receive careful examination, and the results, with any suggestions that may be made and particulars of prices offered, will be duly reported. It is believed in Lyons that the sale of these scales may result in establishing an important business in an article that now has no commercial value."

Owing to the fact that the American sturgeon has the most beautiful and largest scales of almost any fish in the world this item may be of considerable interest to fishermen both here, and on the Pacific Coast, where the largest quantities of this huge fish are now captured.

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THE TRANSVAAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—Long before the war in South Africa broke out arrangements had been made by the administration of the Paris Exposition to have a Transvaal Republic section at the Exposition, which was to include, among other items, the reproduction of a model Boer farm. The space originally allotted for this section by the French Government Commissioners was comprised within the premises of the British, Indian, and colonial sections in the Trocadéro Gardens. When hostilities were declared, the authorities discreetly rearranged their plans, and the Transvaal Republic was assigned separate premises, on which a pavilion of modest dimensions has been erected. This building, however, though no longer included within the British colonial exhibition, stands in close proximity to the latter's premises, the nearest building of which is an imposing Indian pavilion which already flies the union jack.

Recently the French Commissioners were surprised to note that the Transvaal flag had mysteriously disappeared, while in its place floated a large union jack. The Commissioners without comment procured a new Boer flag to replace the missing colors and hauled it up over the Transvaal pavilion, the extra union jack discovered on the roof being quietly returned to the British workmen of the Indian and colonial section, of whom no questions were asked.

It is said that the Commissioners are now wondering whether the exhibits from the Transvaal will be forthcoming in time for the opening.

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QUEEN VICTORIA PREPARING FOR HER JOURNEY TO BORDIGHERA.—According to advices from Bordighera, via Rome, Queen Victoria is expected to be in that place about the middle of March, in spite of the fact that it was recently rumored in England that she would decline to leave England during the present war. It is reported that the royal baggage and some servants have already arrived at the Hôtel Angst, where the royal party will stay.

Bordighera is about five miles from San Remo, at the extreme west of the Riviera di Ponente. The choice of this place for the sojourn of her Majesty has elicited some criticism in London with regard to the alleged scarcity of drives in the vicinity, and much stress has been laid upon the dusty road toward Ventimiglia. But it is probably forgotten that only a mile or two from the Hôtel Angst there are a number of beautiful drives, most of them leading to the beautiful Strada Romana, which is free from surface railways and even automobiles. To the northward extend the "vallate," with pretty country roads winding through ever-changing scenery, amid hills covered with olives and palms. In the Vallata Borghetto the drive to Vallebona, in that of Vallecrosia to Ospedaletti on one side, and to San Biagio and Ventimiglia on the other, and again the drive to Soldano and through the Vallata Nervia to Camporosso, furnish an agreeable variety of scenery and points of view. There are also drives leading to Coldiro Di and to Dolceaqua. All these roads are usually in good condition by the first week in March.

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HOW PARISIAN ROGUES MAKE MONEY BY MISPLACED CHARITY.—In December, 1897, the Paris Municipal Council began to vote a certain sum for the issue of tickets for night's lodgings for the homeless, and a large number of such tickets have been placed in the hands of the Mayors and Commissaires of Police for distribution. The tickets had, in the nature of things, to be given away without any opportunity of investigation beforehand into the merits of the applicant's case. The applicant, having declared himself without shelter, received a ticket, and repaired to the furnished lodging house designated. The hotel keeper, on presentation of the tickets to the authorities, received payment at the rate of 1f. apiece.

This Winter the great demand for the tickets, coupled with the fact that the times were unusually good for workingmen, led to the discovery that, like many other benevolent schemes, the thing was being extensively abused. Enterprising "homeless wanderers" did the round of as many mairies and called on as many Commissaires of Police as possible, gathering in as many as ten or a dozen tickets, for which they found a ready market at 50c., or ½f., each with certain of the hotel keepers, who thus realized a profit of 100 per cent. without outlay. Others received these tickets in payment of small debts contracted by the "homeless wanderers" during their brief stay.

It is declared that the municipal authorities are powerless in the matter, the only remedy being the abolition of the system itself. But the police have taken the matter in hand, and will, through disguised agents, attempt to identify the hotel keepers who are aiding the rogues in the traffic of charity.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Enoch L. Fancher.

Enoch L. Fancher, formerly well known as a Justice of the Supreme Court, died Friday night at his home at 141 Madison Avenue. He was born eighty-four years ago in Dutchess County, and was educated at the Wesleyan University, which conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. Upon being graduated he took up the study of law in the office of David Graham, Jr. He was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1872, to fill a vacancy, and took his seat on the bench on Sept. 26 of that year. On the expiration of his term in 1873 he was nominated for the office on the Republican ticket, but was defeated.

In the following year, under a special act of the Legislature giving judicial authority to an arbitrator to settle disputes among the merchants of this city, Gov. Dix appointed him arbitrator of the Chamber of Commerce.

He retired from the practice of law about a year ago, when he broke an arm, and had been in failing health ever since. He was President of the American Bible Society, and of the New York Institute for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and manager of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at his late residence. The interment will be at New Windsor.

Alfred P. Andreas.

Alfred P. Andreas, formerly a well-known Chicago business man, died at his home in New Rochelle yesterday from heart disease following an operation performed on his arm Thursday. During the civil war he was shot in the right arm and the wound always gave him trouble. Two weeks ago his physician decided that in order to save his life it was necessary to amputate the arm. He entered the civil war as a private and rose to the rank of Major.

Mr. Andreas was the originator of the Gettysburg, Merrimac and Monitor, and other large spectacular shows, and amassed a fortune while he controlled them. During the World's Fair he was identified with a large transportation scheme and he built several hotels in connection with it. The affair was a failure and he lost most all of his money in it. He leaves a wife.

Albert Terhune Wyckoff.

Albert Terhune Wyckoff, son of the late Jacob V. D. Wyckoff, died Friday at his home, at 58 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. He was in his sixty-second year. Mr. Wyckoff was the brother of Jacob V. D. Wyckoff, the well-known real estate broker. His father was connected with the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., for fifty years, and Mr. A. T. Wyckoff was a prominent member for twenty-five years. Jacob V. D. Wyckoff, Sr., and William A. Darling and Col. Stevens were the organizers of the Seventh Regiment, from the Twenty-seventh Artillery. Mr. A. T. Wyckoff had an excellent war record, serving during the rebellion in the various grades from private to Captain. He was very well known in Brooklyn, and had a large circle of friends.

Countess de la Barre de Nanteuil.

Word has been received from France announcing the death of the Countess de la Barre de Nanteuil, who before her marriage was Miss Angele Binsse, daughter of the late Louis and Victoire Bancel Binsse of this city. When a young woman the Countess was a reigning belle and beauty in New York society. Upon her marriage to Count de Nanteuil she went to France to live, and never returned to this country. Her son Alfred died at the battle of Castelfidardo in 1860 while fighting in the defense of Pius IX. The Countess leaves a son and three daughters.

Leopold J. Werner.

Leopold J. Werner, one of the founders of the Consolidated Exchange, died Thursday at his residence, 72 East Ninety-second Street. Mr. Werner was sixty-six years old. He was born in Bavaria and came to America in 1847. He continued his membership in the Consolidated Exchange up to the time of his death, and of late years had acted as a Director of the Exchange. He was also one of the founders of the Harmonie Club. He leaves four daughters and a son. The funeral will take place this morning.

Obituary Notes.

FRANCIS GEORGE FAXON, a member of the Cotton Exchange, died Thursday at his home at Ridgewood, N. J., from pneumonia. He had belonged to the Exchange about fifteen months. Mr. Faxon was forty-two years old. His funeral took place at Ridgewood yesterday.

Major J. F. WHITFIELD, formerly of Richmond, Va., died Friday at his home in Rutherford, N. J. He served in the Confederate Army during the civil war. He was connected with the Standard Oil Company for some time. A widow and one daughter survive him.

CORNELIUS E. KENE, a well-known Westchester County lawyer, died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital, in this city. Death was caused by heart disease. He leaves a widow and two sons. Mr. Kene was born in Brooklyn in 1853. He was a graduate of Columbia College and was a member of a New Rochelle law firm.

FREDERICK PHILLIPS, the President of the Merchants' Exchange Bank of Philadelphia and of the Camden (N. J.) Chemical Works, died Friday night at the Bryn Mawr Hospital of pneumonia. He was forty-seven years old. He was a son of the late Moro Phillips, the once prominent phosphate manufacturer. One of Mr. Phillips' sisters is the wife of A. B. Frost, the artist.

JOSEPH GODWIN, who was connected with the firm of N. T. Sweezey & Co., died Friday, at his home, at 393 Union Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of the New York Produce Exchange for about forty years. He was sixty-seven years old, and was born in Leek, England. He was a member of the Tenth Ward Republican Association. He leaves a wife, two daughters, and three sons.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

People of good taste quickly detect the difference when served with substitutes for CARL H. SCHULTZ'S ARTIFICIAL VICHY, SELTERS, or CARBONIC, which are made from pure distilled water and chemically pure ingredients at 430-444 First Ave. N. Y. City.

E. & W. DRESS SHIRTS. E. & W.
Linen of special weave.

MARRIED.

PLAYLE—SIMON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, by the Rev. Richard F. H. Vail, Addie E. Simon to Henry A. Playle.

DIED.

ARMOUR.—On Thursday, Feb. 8, 1900, Carrie Colwell, wife of Charles Winfield Armour, and daughter of the late William H. and Jane Colwell.
Funeral service at her late residence, 2,077 5th Av., on Sunday, Feb. 11, at 4 P. M.

BOYNTON.—At his residence, 3 East 62d St., Nathaniel A. Boynton, in his 77th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FRUAUF.—On Friday morning, Feb. 9, Jacob Fruauf, in the 70th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held on Monday, Feb. 12, 1900, at 10 A. M., at his late residence, 621 Lexington Av. Interment at the convenience of the family.

GWYNNE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 3, at Hotel Metropole, London, England, David D. Gwynne, elder son of the late Abram Evan Gwynne of Cincinnati, Ohio.
The fun

CHANDLER CONDEMNS THE CURRENCY BILL

Declares It Against the Principles of the Republican Party.

WILL NOT VOTE FOR IT

Asserts in the Senate that His Party Is Pledged to the Remonetization of Silver.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Only one matter came up before the Senate to-day before it took up the consideration of the Financial bill. That was the resolution of sympathy for the Boers offered by Mr. Allen, (Dem., Neb.) Immediately upon its disposal the Chair recognized Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)

In view of Mr. Chandler's position on the money question, his speech attracted marked attention. Throughout it his colleagues gave him a most attentive hearing. He said in part:

"Those who have absorbed the gold of the world are trying to make it more valuable by legislation. That is the natural meaning of the first ten lines of the Senate bill. There is no need of the law for any other object. Absolutely no other purpose is to be subserved by those lines. The passage of the bill without adequate recognition of the desire and determination of the American people that silver shall be remonetized is a defiance of the Republican platform of 1896, and without such recognition in the bill I cannot give to it my vote. It would be unqualified gold monometallism, and to advocate or submit to this is an abandonment of Republican principles.

"Any retardation of the movement to make gold more valuable does not suit the gold class. Further steps are therefore now demanded, namely, that all the existing silver coin shall be put out from the condition of real money, and placed in the condition of credit money; that is, money all of which must be redeemed on demand in gold.

"If this new principle is to prevail the real money will be four billions of gold, and the credit money, including the silver money, will be ten billions. And upon this gold and credit money are to be built all the checks and other credits in trade throughout the world. How broad the summit, and how narrow the base.

"It is true that because it is claimed that we have now what are called good times and prosperity in America bimetallism should be ridiculed and disregarded. But our good times are simple because the balance of trade has been largely in our favor. What would have been our condition if the balance of trade had not been in our favor?

"In truth, in spite of temporary present conditions the case in favor of bimetallism still remains unimpaired. The merits of bimetallism are plain. The injury to result from gold monometalism is sure.

"The attempt to establish the gold standard in India has been a failure. India is a silver country, and will not accept gold as money or as the measure of commercial values. The public sentiment of England would welcome another movement for the remonetization of silver. If the Transvaal war continues England may soon become willing to enlarge the metallic money of the world through renewed negotiations for an international agreement.

"The Republican Party is pledged to bimetallism. Were we blunderers when we shouted over and over again for remonetization? Is it not quite possible that we were right then and are now wrong when it is proposed to forever discard remonetization?

"The Senator from Rhode Island says that it is not intended to reject the idea of international bimetallism. Why, then, not place an unequivocal pledge in this bill? The declaration in favor of gold is unwise, both in a business and political sense. There is no need of this law. Therefore let us reiterate the law of 1893 and not enact gold monometallism in violation of the pledges of the Republican Party. Let the convention to be held in June next decide that question.

"It is with sincere regret that I differ so radically from my political associates in this body. But my convictions of duty will not allow me to do otherwise. I have not abandoned the faith of the fathers. I stand upon the ancient ways. I want the double standard; so do thirteen hundred millions of the people of this world of ours; while only two hundred millions want the single gold standard. We want the real money of the world to be eight billions of dollars in coin. They want it to be only four billions of dollars. The difference means injustice, injury, suffering, and distress to millions of God's poor people the world over; while the gold class is to wax fat at the cost of their helpless victims.

"The Republican Party ought not to do any such grievous wrong. I entreat its leaders not to burden us with gold monometallism but to renew in unmistakable language our oft-repeated pledges to remonetize silver.

"If we are true to our traditions and to the wishes of our constituents, we shall reelect our gracious and patriotic President by popular and electoral majorities greater than any President has ever received. Can we afford, by the passage of the needless first ten lines of this bill without sufficient qualification, to add to the chances of his defeat?

"The gifted Senator from New York (Mr. Depew) is said to have designed for the Republican Party a new campaign motto for 1900—'Gold and Glory.' The alliteration is pleasing. It will look finely on gilded banners, and will doubtless lead to victory. But if the word gold means gold monometallism, it will be necessary for the golden-tongued orators of the party to expatiate with marvelous eloquence over the glory to the flag coming from the war with Spain in order to overcome the many evil effects at the polls in November of the deep damnation of the destruction by legislation of half the metallic money of the nations of the earth. Mr. President, thou canst not say I did it."

Mr. Chilton (Dem., Texas,) also opposed the pending measure. He declared it represented the policy of the Administration. He urged that the bill would destroy all prospects of bimetallism.

Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.) followed. He discussed the proposition of the single gold standard, declaring his belief that if the production of gold should increase in the next five years as it has increased in the last five, there would be a demand for the demonetization of gold and the remonetization of silver.

CLARK'S CASE GOES ON.

State Senator Tierney Says No Money Was Offered to Him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—State Senator Tierney of Montana continued his testimony in the Clark case before the Senate Committee on Elections to-day. He said he had never been asked to vote for Mr. Clark for the United States Senate, and therefore never had been offered any consideration for his vote.

William Berne, a ranchman of Columbia Falls, who said he had formerly worked in one of Mr. Daly's mines at Butte, testified to being sent by men connected with Mr. Daly to Flathead County during the legislative election of 1898 to assist Mr. Whiteside in his race for the State Senate. On the train out from Columbia Falls he said he had had a talk with Whiteside, and that the latter had told him that Senator Clark had sent money into the county to be used against him, adding that he would get even with Clark if it ever came his way for bucking him in his election. Mr. Whiteside had said he would "job Clark to a fare-you-well."

After the Legislature met witness asked Mr. Whiteside for some money.

"Mr. Whiteside replied," said the witness, "that he had only $7, though a few weeks before he had had $30,000 in his pockets, but that, as it had not been his, he had turned it over to the State. He said he had been offered $100,000 to leave the town. I told him," continued the witness, "that he was a fool for not keeping the money, but he replied that he could make more out of the other side—out of Daly—by turning the money over."

On cross-examination the witness said he had thought that Whiteside had meant that he could not only get the $100,000 for leaving, but he could also keep the $30,000.

TELEGRAPH LINES IN ALASKA.

Provision Is Made in Changes in Military Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The final draft of the Military Appropriation bill, which was to have been completed by the House Committee on Military Affairs, was held up to-day by the notification of the War Department that an appropriation for cable and telegraph lines to connect the military posts in Alaska with the headquarters at St. Michaels would be asked. Estimates for this appropriation are now being prepared, and it is expected that the bill will be finished at the meeting next Tuesday.

Some new legislation has been incorporated in the bill. Among the items is a provision that the longevity pay of officers of the regular army holding voluntary rank shall be computed on the regular rank. Provision is also made for veterinary surgeons to obtain the allowances of Sergeant Majors, and if they do not draw these allowances they shall be entitled to the money equivalent at the end of their service. Provision is made for the return home of the remains of civilian employes of the War Department who die while serving in the insular possessions. Provision is also made for the return to the States of the Quartermaster stores taken by State troops during the Spanish war, and $55,000 of the general appropriation for military hospitals is devoted to the hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

TUTUILA'S FIRST GOVERNOR.

Secretary Long Decides to Appoint Commander Schroeder — No Work Necessary in Pago Pago Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—It has been practically decided by the Secretary of the Navy to appoint Commander Seaton Schroeder to be the first Naval Governor of the Samoan Island of Tutuila. Commander Schroeder is at present on duty in Washington as a member of the board charged with the revision of the naval regulations. This work is about complete, so that the officer will be able to leave for his new post at an early day.

It is expected that Capt. Tilley of the Abarenda, the station ship at Pago Pago, will look after United States interests in Tutuila until the regular Governor's arrival. It is understood that Capt. Tilley has already notified the native inhabitants of the annexation of the island.

The work of establishing a coaling station has been vigorously pushed, and now that a Governor is to be appointed, the department will take steps to have a suitable residence erected for his occupancy, in addition to the coal sheds and machinery buildings already under erection at Pago Pago. For a time at least the department will maintain one of the auxiliary vessels as a station ship at Pago Pago, although, as Capt. Tilley is to come home in the Spring, some other vessel than the Abarenda may be assigned.

The naval officers have just completed another survey of Pago Pago Harbor. It discloses the fact that the harbor is well nigh perfect, and beyond placing two buoys on as many rocks there is no occasion to expend any money for improvements.

ECONOMY IS THE CRY NOW.

Shelving of the Shipping Subsidy Bill Declared to be Due to Nearness of Presidential Election.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Among other reasons that are given by Republicans to account for what has been called the shelving of the Hanna-Payne Subsidy Shipping bill is the desire to be economical in expenditures. The necessity for economy is not found in diminished receipts of the Government, for they are daily in excess of current expenditures, and the Treasury balances are constantly increased.

The policy is one dictated in part by political reasons. The Republican Party is to go before the country in November for approval of its policies and Administration. It desires to show a tendency to reduce the abnormal expenditures incidental to war with Spain, and to do that must refuse to spend money wherever the outgo can be prevented without interfering with the public convenience.

As a part of that programme it was decided not to have a River and Harbor bill at this session. Then it was deemed wise to repress private claims as thoroughly as possible. The shout of triumph that was heard before Congress met, from the friends of the Subsidy Shipping bill, was smothered, after a while, by a farmers' remonstrance against giving the class of ship builders and ship owners legislation in which the farmers would have no participation. So the party policy toward public buildings, private claims, and tax reduction was extended so as to postpone the passage of the Ship Subsidy bill until after the election has been held and the people have declared whether the policy of the Republican Party, as indicated in the offer of this and other leading measures shall be approved.

There is to be no resistance beyond that which may develop in the House to the appropriation of money for pensions, either by the Pension Bureau or through Congress, which runs its own independent pension bureau, deciding cases to be proper that the Pension Bureau would have to throw out under the laws which the Congress chooses to violate by special acts. This course, again, is political. The soldier vote is to be cultivated, and one effective way of reaching it is to see that dissatisfaction is smothered with pensions.

ESTATE OF JOHN I. BLAIR.

Reported to be Much Smaller than the Estimates—Possible Contest.

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J., Feb. 10.—It is reported here that the estate of John I. Blair is not worth anything like the sum at which it has been estimated. It is also said that everything is not entirely satisfactory among the heirs. The will, which was drawn thirty years ago, disposes in specific bequests of a little more than $3,000,000, and that amount is now believed by many to be a fair valuation of the estate as the testator left it. It is thought that Mr. Blair's gifts to Princeton, Lafayette, Blair Hall, and to relatives reduced the estate to comparatively small proportions before his death.

A question that has been raised, though not by those directly interested, is whether the gifts of real estate made during the testator's lifetime and which were not recorded, do not lapse. Another matter may possibly become a question for judicial determination. Mr. Blair bequeathed to John B. Vail, his nephew and private secretary, among other things, 2,500 shares of the Blairstown Railroad stock. Some years previous to Mr. Blair's death the railroad was sold to the Susquehanna Railroad Company, and the stock, all of which except a few shares, was held by Mr. Blair, was called in and destroyed. It is said that Mr. Vail now insists that he is entitled to these shares or their equivalent in cash from the estate.

Mr. Blair, by a clause in his will, provided that if any heir contested the instrument he should be barred from any participation in the estate. This may deter any of the heirs from contesting the will.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ARTHUR J. HARRIHILL.—There was no rain or snow Dec. 2, 1898, strictly speaking. At 1 A. M., Dec. 3, moist snow began to fall, continuing until 6:30 A. M., then changing to rain, which continued until 10:30 A. M. It rained intermittently throughout the day, and up to 4 A. M., Dec. 4. At 8 A. M. of Dec. 3 the rainfall for the day measured 0.77 of an inch.

"E. F."—The Municipal Assembly has granted the franchise applied for by the Union Railway, and the company can therefore run its cars over the Macomb's Dam Bridge whenever it so desires.

"LUX."—(1) House rent can be legally collected in advance. (2) A landlord can raise the rent at the expiration of the term for which the house is leased. If it is a monthly tenancy he would not be required to give a month's notice as to his intentions unless the contract made special provisions for due notice. (3) A tenant has no right to withhold rent if a landlord fails to make improvements and repairs promised, unless there has been an agreement to this effect. The tenant may make the repairs and then sue the landlord for the money expended. (4) Gas meters placed in houses are the property of the gas company. When a customer discontinues the use of the gas he cannot expect the company to leave the meter in the house because he believes that at some future time he might want to use gas again.

"A. L.," New York City.—Lord Russell of Killowen, the present Lord Chief Justice of England, was never "Lord Chancellor of England," (Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain and Ireland.) He was formerly Lord of Appeal in Ordinary. No Roman Catholic can be Lord High Chancellor.

"CONSTANT READER," New York City.—The Suez Canal is not fortified. By an international agreement of the powers, signed Oct. 29, 1888, the Suez Canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are allowed to pass through it in peace or war.

"J. K."—There is no premium on the quarter dollar of the date of 1853, having rays on the back. The quarter of the same date, without the rays, is worth from $1.50 to $3.50.

SENATORS DISCUSS THE CANAL TREATY

Their Opinions Are Not Unanimously Favorable.

NO AMENDMENTS PROBABLE

The Administration, It Is Said, Will Countenance No Changes—French and English Opinions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Hay-Pauncefote treaty is by no means in such bad case as its opponents would like to have the public believe, but the publication of opinions against it, some with alleged authority and some anonymously, has caused some slight inconvenience to Senators who have seen opinions attributed to them and then went to the White House or the Department of State to say that they had not uttered such opinions because they did not entertain them, and that they were from the first satisfied with the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Senator Platt of New York was among those mentioned as dissatisfied with the treaty. In consequence of the publication of that report he went to Secretary Hay to say that he was thoroughly gratified that the treaty was negotiated and would be pleased to help in its ratification.

There are daily suggestions that the treaty should be amended, so as to prevent the happening of conditions under which we should not be able to prevent Great Britain from gaining an undue war advantage. The Administration does not propose to offer any amendment to the treaty, but if it did it would not be one like that.

"Treaties," said a promnent State Department officer, "are supposed to be reciprocal. It would be an unheard of thing for us to arrange a treaty with Great Britain by which she would allow the United States, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and other Central American states to enjoy privileges of which she was depriving herself.

"The longer the treaty is considered the better will the Senate find it. There never was such an outbreak of mistaken patriotism as that following the publication of this convention. It ought to be said that the criticisms most quoted and relied upon by the opponents of the treaty have been written by one who has been a systematic critic of the present management of the Department of State. Naval men are awakening to the fact that a neutral canal will demand for the protection of American interests a naval force so respectable that no other nation will venture to use the canal for the purpose of mobilizing forces without taking into account the perils that may be encountered in crossing the Carribbean Sea."

"With a neutral canal," said a naval officer who has seen and enjoyed active fighting service, "we shall have to fight at the east or west end of the canal to keep a power from augmenting its fleet either in the Atlantic or the Pacific Ocean. In order to be able to fight, the navy must be kept up, and as Senator Morgan has said, referring to the unprotected condition of the canal under neutrality, what will our navy be doing at either end of the canal when a hostile fleet is seeking to reach it?"

So far as the Administration is concerned, the treaty will either fail as it stands or be ratified without change.

Senator Elkins, a strong Administration man, said, when asked his views about the treaty, that he was opposed to it.

"I am against any treaty," he said, "that opens at American cause a highway for nations with whom we may be at war. I am not talking about fortifications. It is not necessary to discuss the defenses of the Pacific Coast, or to say whether they are or are not adequate. It is a plain proposition that we should not, at our own expense, hand over to an enemy the route to the Pacific Coast. I am opposed to presisioning the enemy. If the Nicaragua Canal is to be neutral, let the nations of the world build it."

"I have not read the treaty yet," said Senator Chandler, "and may change my mind when I do, but my impression about it so far is unfavorable. I notice that the English think they have not given up anything. My idea is that the only nations which ought to be consulted about the canal are Nicaragua and Costa Rica."

FRANCE HAS NO OBJECTIONS.

The Government Will Make no Protest Against Ratification of the Canal Treaty.

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PARIS, Feb. 10.—The Anglo-American Convention which permits American construction of the Nicaraguan Canal, has not yet attracted the keen attention here which its importance warrants, considering the heavy French financial interests thereby affected. The Panama Canal has been a well in which nine French peasants out of every ten, attracted by specious promises, invested some part of their savings wrung from French soil.

At the first glance the assured neutrality of the canal seems so satisfying to the political interests of France that the Government's acquiescence appeared to be a foregone conclusion. The Government is not anxious at the present moment to raise any obstacles which would estrange the two countries and turn American sympathies toward England.

An official of the Foreign Office has made the following statement:

"Far from making any objections to the Hay-Pauncefote convention, France hails with the greatest satisfaction its probable ratification. Its terms coincide precisely with those of the convention signed by the powers at Constantinople in 1888, regarding the neutrality of the Suez Canal. It was France that proposed those terms. Though only theoretically in effect now, they represent France's wishes. If France is satisfied with the regulation controlling a canal so closely identified with her interests, she cannot but be pleased that the same terms apply to a canal in a section of the world where her interests are not involved.

"Efforts to connect Panama interests with the convention will be futile, because they are not involved, as the treaty does not select a route, but only opens the way for an American canal across the Isthmus, and does not designate its position. In no way does it conflict with Panama.

"While individuals in France are deeply interested financially in Panama, it is a private corporation, and not a Government concern. France's consent to the Hay-Pauncefote convention will be readily and willingly forthcoming."

The suggestion that France shall demand an indemnity for injury to the Panama Canal interests is scouted in unimpeachable circles. Such a demand, it is pointed out, would have no legs to stand upon according to international law, as the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal could only be regarded in the light of a legitimate competition.

The word "alliance" as used in the Hay-Pauncefote convention naturally has not passed unnoticed in political circles, but too great importance is not attached thereto. Joseph Chamberlain's indiscreet mention of the word "alliance" is alluded to and deductions are drawn therefrom which weaken considerably the importance attached to the term alliance as used in diplomatic documents. Many politicians point out that the United States Senate has not yet ratified the Hay-Pauncefote agreement, and the precarious position of the Franco-American reciprocity treaty encourages them in the opinion that the introduction of the word "alliance" may jeopardize it.

However, there is no desire in French political spheres to do aught to fan the flame of any Anglo-American entente, especially at a moment when France's interest might be better served by adding to Great Britain's difficulties.

LONDON PRESS IS DIVIDED.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The abrogation of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty is the source of copious comment in the weeklies. The Saturday Review cavils at Great Britain for "giving up rights," maintaining that nothing will ever be received from the United States in return, and saying Great Britain's "magnanimity will be mistaken by Congress for a desire to avoid complications on account of the troubles in South Africa.

"Because the Americans speak English," adds The Saturday Review, "and the plutocracy of the United States is united by family ties with the directing class, aristocratic and otherwise, of Great Britain, is no reason for ordering our affairs with them on other than business principles."

The Speaker, on the other hand, says: "Certainly it is not in our interest to avail ourselves of diplomatic technicalities in order to prevent a result which is inevitable."

Continuing, The Speaker supports Lord Salisbury in declaring the United States intends to "forestall a European descent upon South America, which is not objectionable, provided there is no attempt to thrust American rule upon unwilling peoples and the doctrine of equal trading rights is fully maintained."

All the papers unite in declaring Secretary Hay has secured a diplomatic triumph.

CONCESSION IN NICARAGUA.

Existing Canal Rights May Hamper the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—State Department officials admit that the existence of two great interests claiming exclusive concessions in the Nicaraguan Canal project tends to complicate very much the negotiations which must be undertaken with Nicaragua and Costa Rica as a condition precedent to the acquisition of a right of way for the canal by the United States.

It is said that the Department has not felt itself called upon to decide as between these two rival interests, but attention is directed to the fact that the conflict is now before an arbitration board which the Nicaraguan Government has authorized. Should this board decide that neither claimant is entitled to any concession, then the problem would be very much simplified. But should it hold that one of the parties has a just claim, then it will be necessary for Congress, in perfecting the Nicaraguan bill, to make sure that suitable provision is included to compensate the concessionaires for any equities they may possess.

AGAINST SHEATHING WARSHIPS

Board of Naval Construction and Secretary Long Advise that Law be Changed—Battleships Progressing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Secretary Long has sent to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs all correspondence in his department relative to the question of sheathing and coppering the new battleships and cruisers ordered by the Naval Appropriation bill of the last session. A majority of the Board of Construction unite in a recommendation for the repeal of the provision. This recommendation is signed by the Chiefs of the Bureaus of Ordnance, Equipment, and Steam Engineering, and also by the Chief Intelligence Officer, while Admiral Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, takes a contrary view, strongly urging the retention of the requirement. Secretary Long says:

"The matter is a technical one, and the department can do little more than submit these views of its experts; but, it appearing that the practice of sheathing and coppering large armored vessels has been abandoned by the principal shipbuilders of the world and that it does not yet command general approval, I deem it wise to suggest to the committee that the recommendation of the majority in this matter be followed."

The documents include a letter from Rear Admiral Sampson, in which he advises against sheathing and coppering, saying that the practice is yet in its experimental stage.

Admiral Hichborn's statement of the condition of naval construction at the beginning of the month shows that none of the seventeen-knot sheathed cruisers of the Denver class has yet been laid down. He gives the percentages of work completed on all the eight battleships authorized. The Kearsarge, Kentucky, and Illinois at Newport News are set down at 99.97 and 74 per cent. respectively. The Alabama and Maine, at Cramps', are placed at 92 per cent. and 24 per cent. The Wisconsin and Ohio, at the Union Iron Works, stand at 87 per cent. and 13 per cent. respectively, while the Missouri, at Newport News, upon which work has just begun, is reported at 1 per cent. The Albany, purchased from the Armstrongs in England, is 98 per cent. advanced.

Work on the monitors is going along fairly, the Arkansas, at Newport News, standing at 18 per cent; the Connecticut, at Bath, 38 per cent.; the Florida, at Nixon's, at 23 per cent., and the Wyoming, at the Union Iron Works, 39 per cent. The Fore River Engine Company is in advance of all other firms with the sixteen torpedo boat destroyers, the Lawrence standing at 52 per cent. and the MacDonough at 50 per cent. The Stringham and Goldsborough lead the list of torpedo boats at 98 per cent. and 97 per cent. The Plunger stands at 85 per cent.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The assignment Jan. 29 of additional Second Lieut. Thomas H. Jackson, Corps of Engineers, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant in that corps, with rank from Feb. 15, 1899, vice Ferguson, promoted, is announced.

The resignation of Major Alfred S. Frost, Paymaster, of his commission as Captain of Infantry (Twenty-second Regiment) only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 3.

Lieut. Col. William E. Dougherty, Seventh Infantry, will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., and enter upon duty at the headquarters of his regiment.

The transfer Dec. 15, 1899, of Second Lieut. Reginald E. McNally, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to the cavalry arm, with rank in that arm from Feb. 16, 1899, and his assignment to the Third Cavalry, is announced. Lieut. McNally will be assigned by his regimental commander to a troop serving in the Philippine Islands.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department: Major J. Estcourt Sawyer, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty as disbursing officer of the Philippine Commission, and will proceed to Boston and report to the Commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to temporary duty in that city, to relieve Capt. George McK. Williamson, Assistant Quartermaster. Capt. Williamson, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Philadelphia and report to the Department Quartermaster for temporary duty at the Schuylkill Arsenal, to relieve Major Gonzales Ruggles, Quartermaster United States Volunteers. Major Bingham, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Seattle, Washington, and report to the commanding General, Department of Alaska, for duty as Chief Quartermaster of that department, and will proceed thence to Alaska under such instructions as he may receive from the department commander.

A board of officers of the Signal Corps, to consist of Major Richard E. Thompson, Capt. Samuel Reber, Capt. George O. Squier, is appointed to take effect Feb. 15 for the purpose of examining officers of the line of the army who are approved applicants for transfer to the Signal Corps. The board will prepare a scheme of local examination for such of the applicants as may be serving in Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, or at other distant stations, and submit it, through the chief signal officer of the army, for the approval of the Secretary of War.

Navy.

Naval Cadet Yancey S. Williams is detached from the Abarenda and ordered to proceed to Philadelphia not later than May 1.

Naval Cadet J. A. Hand, Jr., is detached from the Abarenda and will report at Philadelphia not later than May 1.

Assistant Paymaster Perry G. Kennard is appointed from Jan. 13.

Assistant Paymaster Stewart Rhodes is appointed from Jan. 13.

Assistant Paymaster John D. Robnett is appointed from Jan. 13.

Professor of Mathematics William S. Echelberger is appointed from Jan. 15.

M. H. Simons is commissioned Medical Inspector from Sept. 24, 1898.

H. Wells is commissioned Medical Inspector from Jan. 13.

H. J. Hirshinger, Charles B. Taylor, John W. Wadleigh, John G. Muir, St. John L. Caffery, John C. Beaumont, W. R. Coyle, Frank E. Evans, Harry R. Lay, Thomas A. Mott, Henry D. F. Long, and Samuel A. W. Patterson are appointed Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Monongahela has arrived at Martinique.
The Marcellus is at Port Royal.
The gunboat Machias has arrived at San Juan Puerto Rico from La Guayra and is taking on coal.

Pay for Census of Deaf and Dumb.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Controller of the Treasury has decided that the enumerators of the deaf, dumb, and blind are entitled to receive the same rates of pay as for the restricted enumeration, viz., 5 cents for each name returned.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day were R. H. Baddoux, at Forest Grove, N. J., and C. H. Warner, at Baiting Hollow, N. Y.

HEAVIER TAXES IN CHICAGO.

Court Declares a Section of New Revenue Law Invalid.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—By a decision of the Illinois Supreme Court, rendered at Springfield, Section 49 of the new revenue law has been declared invalid. The effect of the decision is to leave the tax matters as they are now, without limitation on the rate to be levied.

The Chicago Board of Education loses over $620,000 by the decision. The City of Chicago is a gainer, being now entitled to 2 per cent. of the tax levy, whereas, under Section 49, it would have received only 1.23 per cent. The direct effect of the decision, according to County Attorney Johnson, is to add about $6,000,000 to the burden of the taxpayers of Chicago.

THE SCIENCE OF EATING WELL.

No Other Country Where Food Is So Varied, Cheap, and Abundant, but We Are Badly Nourished.

"Dainty, refined people require daintily prepared foods of delicate flavor," says Miss Ella Adelia Fletcher, a New York woman who has recently put the accumulated study and experience of years into a book which she calls "The Woman Beautiful." "And we must not confound simplicity with crudity," she goes on. "There is no country in the world where there is so varied and abundant a food supply at generally moderate prices as in the United States, yet I doubt if the world can show elsewhere so many well-to-do people who are so badly nourished.

"We are known as a race of dyspeptics, but, dyspepsia being entirely the result of errors of diet and want of exercise, its treatment begins at once with the regulation of these. In early stages, and even in chronic cases before the critical state, where the stomach rejests almost everything, the suffering can be immediately alleviated by a discipline of half rations, accompanied by systematic exercise in the open air. The food selected must be of the most nutritious character in least bulk and well cooked. The drinking of hot water before breakfast and again at night, just before bedtime, will hasten a cure. There is no more simple regulator of the internal economy more efficacious, for it cleanses the mucous membrane of the stomach and stimulates the alimentary canal and the kidneys to do their work, performing the necessary office of scavenger for the whole body.

"All persons who lead sedentary lives, not taking sufficient exercise to impel the tissues of the body to throw off the daily waste, will derive great benefit from drinking hot water. It should not be drunk so hot as to create the least discomfort in swallowing, nor be pourned down in a deluge. Haste in both eating and drinking should be avoided.

"Experience has proved that the highest type of the human being is produced by a variety of foods taken at the same time, which thus are more easily digested than only one or two kinds, and more readily enter into the chemical compounds which create firm, solid flesh and a transparent skin. Occupations and mode of life should govern the choice and regulate the quantity of food eaten. Those engaged in physical labor need an abundance of highly nitrogenous food. Underdone beef and well-cooked mutton with onions, cabbage, baked beans, carrots, potatoes, and peas are especially suited to their needs. The red and dark meats are more easily assimilated and more stimulating than the white meats.

"It is most important that food taken early in the morning be of a nature that is most easily assimilated, throwing as little work upon the digestive organs as possible. One of the latest health fads is to go breakfastless until 11 o'clock, and to make even that late déjeuner a light and simple meal. Those who have adopted it claim the happiest results for persons in ordinary health, some gratifying cures of dyspepsia and wonderful effects upon the aged.

"The first course at breakfast should be, of course, fruit, fresh in the season, and in the early Spring oranges and grape fruit are specially needed. These, with the magic acid of the apple, perform a most beneficial work in the human economy. Don't be frightened out of eating them by alarmists who declare that there is too much acid in the body already for these fruits are by chemical action turned at once into alkalies, and this is the reason that lemons, which are similar, are so beneficial for rheumatism and dropsy.

"Starchy foods and plenty of bread and cereals are good for tall, thin people if they take sufficient exercise to digest them. So also are sweet fruits, cream, plenty of milk and water, and all meats but pork and veal. Those who find it difficult to digest the Shredded Wheat Biscuit with rice. Every food that does its proper work stimulates, and many stimulants nourish—to a certain degree. It is taking them in excess—that is, more than the body can assimilate—that is harmful, and overeating produces even graver troubles. Tea is especially a true care-breaker, and as it increases the circulation it stimulates healthily all the organs, and especially affects the brain favorably, restoring equilibrium. Thus, being sedative as well as stimulating, it is the best thing that can be given in cases of sudden mental distress, calming excited nerves and soothing weary, exhausted people. That coffee is an excellent brain food and helps millions of people to the better performance of their tasks in business, literature, and art is Dr. Coan's opinion. But it should be taken with moderation.

"In Summer the fruit phosphates are not only most grateful drinks to the palate, but have tonic, diuretic, and other medicinal virtues, which make them invaluable. Those who understand their value use them the year round. Wild cherry is the most important of them. There are herb drinks, too, which are as precious as the fruits and act most beneficially upon the circulation and nerves. They are more restorative than stimulating, seeming to be just the fills that nature needs, and are followed by no baneful after effects. Dried sassafras root—two tablespoonsful steeped for twenty minutes in three pints of water—is both food and drink. It may be slightly sweetened, if preferred, and drunk cold as freely as desired. It acts upon both blood and nerves, purifying and strengthening. For excited, trembling nerves and irritability—those moments of exhaustion and weariness when a woman's feelings are utterly undefinable—a little red lavender is worth quarts of that insidious little demon, chlorodyne. Two or three spoonfuls of the tincture in a cup of hot water with a slice or two of lemon make a restorative drink that acts like magic. It calms one and puts a woman in possession of her best self.

"A woman should study her own organization until she learns what foods she can best assimilate. She will eat appetizing and nourishing food, and when lunching at a restaurant she will order soup and a green salad instead of soft shell crabs or lobster a la Newburg, followed by a cream puff with peaches and cream and a cup of chocolate, or only tea and toast. This last, with a dish of stewed prunes or a cup of chocolate instead of tea, is quite enough for an idle woman's lunch, but a busy woman requires something more substantial, though she should avoid a hearty meal with meats and vegetables when she is to continue her work in the middle of the day.

"Besides fruits, people should use more succulent leaves, commonly known as 'greens,' which are rich in the salts and aid in regulating the internal economy, and which should, like salads, form a part of the daily diet. We have them in abundance within the reach of all. Spinach, kohl, dandelions, cowslips, and sorrel are all nature's tonics for the human system. If in the late Winter they were eaten more frequently, we should hear less about biliousness and its accompanying languor and lassitude, which no amount of sleep alleviates. Tomatoes, grapes, peaches, plums, and melons are the late Summer's preparation for the Winter's beauty, and, eaten abundantly, they have a wonderfully beautifying effect upon the complexion.

"The antiseptic properties of the pineapple are not half appreciated. The juice cuts its way through the morbific secretions of mucous membranes, hence it is valuable in throat diseases, especially diphtheria, cures some forms of dyspepsia, and, in fact, scours out impurity wherever it finds it. Used freely outwardly and inwardly, it affects the skin most beneficially. It is the pulp which disagrees with some people, and in the condition of the fruit when it reaches Northern markets, this part of it should not be eaten, except when finely grated. It makes as good a shortcake as strawberries, and also a delicious layer cake.

"No one should ever go to bed hungry. A light luncheon of wafers and warm milk, hot water and brown bread, or a few dates is enough to stay the craving and induce sleep. The mistake is to eat heartily and hurriedly, imposing upon the stomach a full meal of half-masticated food. The gorging with hearty food, half masticated because eaten in haste and drowned with ice-water, which immediately puts out the fire of the digestive organs, as well as that of all cereals, should be aided by aperient fruits—figs, dates, prunes, and berries, as well as those already mentioned. The aperient fruits stimulate the flow of intestinal gastric juices and are a sure means of overcoming unhygienic conditions, which are a menace to the complexion and oftener than not the originating cause of pimples.

"It is almost unnecessary to say that whole wheat flour and gluten bread ought to displace that of fine white flour as a standard article of diet. The French, who make of cooking and of everything pertaining to the table a fine art, have already appropriated it. If white bread must be eaten, it is much more healthful when cut in thin slices and toasted brown, as this process transforms the starch into dextrine, thus saving one of the labors of digestion.

"Brain workers commit many indiscretions which jeopardize health, both from overwork and failure to adapt food to work. The changes of tissue in the brain which take place during study and thought are very rapid, three hours' work exhausting the forces of the body as much as a day of manual labor, and the absence of physical exercise encourages a dangerous torpidity of the voluntary functions, making their eliminations of waste very sluggish. Therefore, this class of workers, and all who lead sedentary lives, require most concentrated and easily digested food. They should eat fresh beef and mutton, fish, eggs, (cooked in many forms, but never hard boiled or fried;) oysters, and all fresh, green vegetables, especially cool, crisp salads, lettuce, celery, chicory, escarolle, water cress, tomatoes, &c., with mayonaise or French dressing. They should begin the day with fruit and make it the principal part of luncheon, which should be a very light meal if labor be continued after it, and should be very sparing in their use of cereals, eschewing white bread and oatmeal.

"As a rule Americans do not take enough liquid food. Two quarts daily are needed, besides that taken in the food, as in potatoes, which contain 79 per cent. of water, or bread, which is over 30 per cent. It is common sense which directs that soup be the first course at dinner; it warms the stomach, gently stimulates it for the work to come, and aids in liquefying the nutriment, in which state only it is appropriated.

"The salad, also, is too often wanting on the American table, for it is an important aid to digestion, all of the fresh succulent leaves before enumerated possessing certain chemical properties and supplying needed salts. Tomatoes furnish high nerve or brain food, are cooling, and hence invaluable in Summer; and they act most beneficially upon a torpid liver and relieve dyspepsia. A tomato and lettuce salad with mayonnaise dressing is an agreeable way of taking calomel, by which means you derive all the benefits without any of the harm of that powerful drug. Spinach contains salts of potassium, iron, and other good things, good for the complexion, because of tonic action upon the liver. The French call it the scavenger of the stomach.

"Tea and coffee are most valuable stimulants when used in moderation. Don't confound stimulation with vice. Every food that does its proper work stimulates, and many stimulants nourish—to a certain degree. It is taking them in excess—that is, more than the body can assimilate—that is harmful, and overeating produces even graver troubles. Tea is especially a true care-breaker, and as it increases the circulation it stimulates healthily all the organs, and especially affects the brain favorably, restoring equilibrium. Thus, being sedative as well as stimulating, it is the best thing that can be given in cases of sudden mental distress, calming excited nerves and soothing weary, exhausted people. That coffee is an excellent brain food and helps millions of people to the better performance of their tasks in business, literature, and art is Dr. Coan's opinion. But it should be taken with moderation.

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AUCTION SALES. AUCTION SALES.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30 Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2ND MONTH.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
To-morrow, Wednesday, and Saturday.
*,*Seats one month in advance.
"ANOTHER EMPIRE SUCCESS." CHARLES FROHMAN.
"A success."—Herald.
Charles Frohman's EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY
In the Season's Greatest Comedy.
BROTHER OFFICERS
"Another Empire success"—Mail and Express.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
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CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE Broadway and 44th St.
6TH WEEK
OF MISS ADAMS' 8 WEEKS' ENGAGEMENT.
Matinee To-morrow at 2:15.
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740th to 748th performance.
"A TRIUMPH FOR PURITY IN THEATRICALS."—HERALD.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS
IN J. M. BARRIE'S COMEDY,
THE LITTLE MINISTER
"MISS ADAMS'S ART IS UNIMPEACHABLE."—HERALD.
Editorial in Evening Journal: Miss Adams's theatre is packed. Men and women are glad that they took their daughters there. They go again and again.
Matinees To-morrow and Saturday.
*,*No Wednesday Matinée This Week.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8. Matinées, 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
17TH CROWDED WEEK.
XTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
Charles Frohman Presents
William Gillette
In his new four-act drama,
SHERLOCK HOLMES
Seats one month in advance.
Matinées To-morrow and Saturday.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
Roars After Roars
OF LAUGHTER.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
To-morrow, Wednesday and Saturday.
THE BEST YET.
Charles Frohman's Latest Farce Novelty,
"Talk about The Girl from Maxim's, Coralie & Co. is a Peacherina."—Eve. World.
CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS
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CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS
FUNNIEST FARCE THE PARIS PALAIS ROYALE HAS EVER SENT NEW YORK.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
To-morrow, Wednesday and Saturday.

AMERICAN 42nd St. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th AVE.
3d Year. 100 People. In English.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-MORROW, LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
MARITANA
Misses Morgan, Berri, Carrington, Condon, Lambert; Messrs. Sheehan, Delamotte, Pruette, Moulan, Casavant, Belcher, and the REMARKABLE CHORUS OF 60.
Eves 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 Nothing Higher. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Res. seats, 25c. Next Week—THE MASCOT. ALL-STAR CAST. Special Matinée Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Prop's. & Mgrs.
—EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.—
WAY DOWN EAST.
Special Matinée Washington's Birthday.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST WEEK.
XTRA Matinee to-morrow.
MRS. LANGTRY
And Her London Company,
Presenting Sydney Grundy's Comedy,
THE DEGENERATES
*,*At Every Performance
MRS. LANGTRY RECITES
THE ABSENT-MINDED BEGGAR.
Music by Sir Arthur Sullivan. Dress by Worth.
Matinee To-morrow and Saturday.
*,*Theatre Closed Monday and Tuesday Evg., Feb. 19 & 20, for Rehearsal.
Wednesday Ev'g., Feb. 21,
Charles Frohman will present
The Modern Spectacle,
HEARTS ARE TRUMPS
$40,000 PRODUCTION.
Written by Cecil Raleigh and presented as produced by Arthur Collins at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London, and in which there will be employed
300 PEOPLE
Mail orders for Seats must be accompanied by Check.
REGULAR SALE THURSDAY.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wed. & Sat.....2
Extra Matinée To-morrow (Monday) at 2.
"In this production Daniel Frohman preserves all the traditions of Daly's with the best traditions of the Lyceum. Play will easily run through the season."—Times.
"Its success was an argument for the purity of the drama."—World.
"The artistic niceties of both Daly's and the Lyceum were again observed, while the general effect was better than has obtained on either stage."—Sun.
"Play realized highest expectations.—An extraordinary cast."—Journal.
THE AMBASSADOR
CAST INCLUDES MARY MANNERING, HILDA SPONG, ELIZABETH TYREE, RHODA CAMERON, MRS. WALCOTT, ETHEL HORNICK, ALISON SKIPWORTH, BEATRICE MORGAN, JOHN MASON, CHARLES WALCOT, WM. COURTENAY, AND EDWARD MORGAN.
Extra Matinée on Washington's Birthday.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
Extra Matinée To-morrow, Lincoln's Birthday.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15. Matinée Saturday only.
Extra Matinée To-morrow, Lincoln's Birthday.
LAST WEEK MAY IRWIN
Don't Miss Last Chances.
and her company in her new delicious funny comedy,
SISTER MARY.
Last Six Nights and Saturday Matinée.

MANHATTAN Theatre, Eves. 8:15. Mats. 33d B'way. To-morrow & Sat.
HOLIDAY MAT. TO-MORROW.
ANNA HELD with Chas. Bigelow and Great Cast,
In Smith & De Koven's Musical Comedy,
PAPA'S WIFE.
100TH TIME NEXT THURSDAY,
with costly and unique souvenirs.

THE NEW YORK TO-NIGHT
Another All-Star CONCERT Popular Prices. ADM. 50c.
To-morrow (Mond.) Eve., & Wedy. & Saty. Mats.
BROADWAY TO TOKIO 600 People.
SPECIAL LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY MATINEE.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
SPECIAL MAT. TO-MORROW.
JAMES K. HACKETT
in RUPERT of HENTZAU.
Feb. 19—Henry Miller in "The Only Way."

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Mon. & Sat., 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN
MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
"Season's Most Artistic Success!"
Is the Critics' Verdict.
"Such acting as this is very rare indeed in these days. I don't care where it is, America or England."—Clement Scott, in Herald.
EVE. SUN: "Esmond's new play must rank as the greatest comedy success of the season."
WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE.
H. V. ESMOND'S EXQUISITE PLAY.
SEATS BOOKED ONE MONTH AHEAD.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St., One Block East Grand Central Depot. Mats. at 2. Evgs., 8:15.
SECOND YEAR. MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
SECOND YEAR.
SECOND YEAR.
SECOND YEAR.
THIS WEEK
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.
By C. H. Hawtrey.
EVENING PRICES 25-35-50
MATINEE PRICES 25-35-50
SUBSCRIBERS' SEATS RESERVED EACH WEEK WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Koster & Bial's
Special Matinée To-morrow, Lincoln's Birthday.
FAREWELL WEEK OF
ROUND NEW YORK IN 80 MINUTES
Last Week of FOUGERE & the Great LAFAYETTE
TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT, BENT BROS. FAMOUS 9TH REG'T BAND.
FOUGERE—THE GREAT LAFAYETTE.
Maude Courtney, Lucie Verdier, Ethel Tilson, Julian Rose, Cheridah Simpson, Terry & Lambert, Louis Fialowski.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION, "THE REGATTA GIRL" & "PROGRESS."

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St.
"The whole house rang with cheers."—Herald.
OLGA NETHERSOLE
Direction Marcus R. Mayer,
as FANNY LE GRAND in
SAPHO.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
*,*Seats Secured One Month Ahead.

KEITH'S.
14th St., bet. Broadway & 4th Av.
Continuous performance. 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
MARIE DRESSLER, assisted by Adèle Farrington: "20 Minutes in Shirt Waists."
EDWIN MILTON ROYLE and SELINA FETTER ROYLE and company in "Captain Impudence."
WALTON'S DOGS AND MONKEYS.
JAS. J. MORTON. NELLIE WALTERS.
TOM LEWIS AND SAM RYAN.
BACHELOR CLUB. BIOGRAPH.
Lincoln's Birthday, (to-morrow,) begins 10 A. M.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. Milton & Dollie NOBLES, 15, 25, 50c. Le Roy & Clayton
Bonnee, Gallando, the Silvers, Mov. Pictures, &c.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Camilla Urso, 15,25,50c. Lillian Burkhart, The Hawaiian Trio, Tiddlewinks & Dugan, Mov. Pic's &c.

14TH STREET THEATRE, Near 6th Av.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-MORROW.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
in A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE.
THE NEW SONG IS A GREAT SUCCESS.

Weber & Fields' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St | Spl. Mat. To-morrow.
WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. **MUSEUM.** 10C. TO ALL.
Extra Holiday Show Lincoln's Birthday.
5—BIG STAR FEATURES—5
CONGRESS OF PRODIGIES,
JUGGERNAUT, LIMBLESS WONDER, Born Without Arms or Legs; First of His Kind.
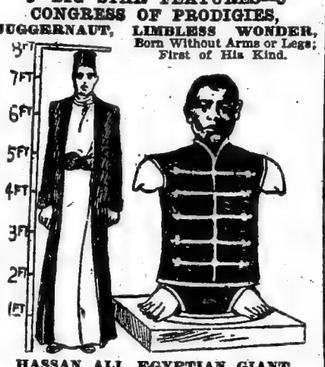

HASSAN ALI, EGYPTIAN GIANT, Stands Eight Feet in Stocking Feet.
DELPHI ORANGE-HEADED GIRL, 28 years of age, 3 feet high, head like an orange.
THEATRE 2 Cos. Continuous Show. Sunday Concerts. Special Bill.

5th Ave THEATRE BROADWAY AND 28TH STREET.
EDWIN KNOWLES, Sole Manager
Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
COMMENCING LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY MATINEE TO-MORROW.
Return of Last Season's Farcical Success.
M'LLE. FIFI
GREAT CAST Grace George, Maud Granger, E. S. Abeles, Dore Davidson, Bijou Fernandez, Thos. H. Burns, and others.
A FRENCH FARCE THAT SET ALL NEW YORK AGOG.

HAMMERSTEIN'S **VICTORIA**
Evenings at 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger and B. D. Stevens Present
Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper
Chris and the Wonderful Lamp
Sousa's Music. Book by Glen MacDonough.
CAST AND ENSEMBLE OF 100.
Under Stage Direction of Ben. Teal.
Mat. Sat. Mat. Prices, 50c., 75c., $1.00.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW TO-DAY
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES.
ROBERTS, BULLER, KITCHENER,
THE BRITISH GENERALS.
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS and ORCHESTRA, THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

LADIES MATINEES—EVE. PRICES. WED. & SAT. RES. ORCH. 25c. BALCONY 50c. GALLERY 25c.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL 125th ST. & 7th AVENUE.
TO-NIGHT THE BEHMAN SHOW
THE FOUR COHANS
Rossow Midgets, Yorke & Adams, Maude Nugent, etc. Extra—BEATRICE MORELAND & COMPANY.
M. M. THEISE'S BIG
Next Week Vaudeville & Extravaganza
INCLUDING BURKE BROS. AND WISE MIKE.
Jenny Eddy Trio, The Three Rackets, Kine & Gotthold.
TO-MORROW—SPECIAL MATINEE.

BANJO CONCERT
CHICKERING HALL
FIFTH AVENUE AND 18TH STREET.
Thursday Evening, Feb. 22, 1900,
AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Orchestra of 100 Banjos and Guitars,
Under the patronage of Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Mathurin Livingston, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Moreton Frewen, Mrs. G. Cavendish Bentinck, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Ronalds, Mme. Von Andre, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Adair, Mrs. Jordan Mott, Jr., Mrs. George Gould, Mme. J. E. Kernochan, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. Forbes Leith, Mrs. Wm. Low, Mrs. Hiram Maxim, Mrs. Henry Higgins, Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, Mrs. J. S. Curtis, Mrs. Charles Carroll, Mrs. Jack Leslie, Mrs. Charles Butters, Mrs. Herbert St. John Mildmay, Mrs. Padelford, Mrs. Frederick Post, Mrs. Scarisi, Mrs. P. C. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Edward Wharton, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. George B. de Forrest, Mrs. Drexel, Mrs. J. B. Taylor, Mrs. J. R. Soley, Mrs. G. Kortright, Mrs. Herman Le Roy Emmet, &c., &c.
THE ARTISTS
who are giving their services are MME. BREMA, SUSAN STRONG, ROSE OLITZKA, EDNA MAY, CISSIE LOFTUS, FAY TEMPLETON, MARGARET LEMON, ADELE RITCHIE, FLAVIE VAN DENE HENDE, CLEMENTINE DEVERE, OLIE CHEW, HELENE BELFORT BERGER, FOUR EASEY SISTERS, FIELDING ROSELLE, MAUD MONRO, MRS. LANGTRY, NAT GOODWIN, SIGNOR SCOTTI, LEO STERN, MAURICE FARKOA, WM. PHILP, MELVILLE ELLIS, GEORGE GROSSMITH, JR., FREDERICK KERR, JOHN JOLLY NASH, LESLIE KENYON, ERIC HOPE, &c., &c., &c.
TICKETS, $3.00.
On sale at Sherry's, Tyson's, Hotel Ticket Offices, and Box Office Garden Theatre.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Ev'gs at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mat. at 2
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
ALL ROADS LEAD TO THE BROADWAY.
XTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW
12th WEEK.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION GEN. LEW WALLACE'S
BEN-HUR
Arranged for the stage by WILLIAM YOUNG.
Music by EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY.
Under Stage Direction of BEN TEAL.
Out-of-Town Mail Orders, Accompanied by Check or Postal Order, will Receive Prompt Attention.

THE DEWEY 14th St. Between 3d & 4th Aves.
TO-NIGHT Great Bill.
JONES, GRANT & JONES, HINES & REMINGTON
JAS. RICHMOND GLENROY, GILBERT & GOLDIE,
DILLON BROS.,
JESSIE MILLAR,
STANLEY & WILSON,
ANNIE MORRIS
MAXWELL & DUDLEY,
PIERCE & EGBERT,
(illustrated songs,)
Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow (Mon.) Mat. & All Week.
Harry Morris' TWENTIETH CENTURY MAIDS,
"Cyrano de Rubber Neck" Living Pictures.

CASINO FIRST TIME TOMRRW EVG. Curtain at 8. Mat. Sats. Only.
LIMTD ENGAGMT. An Original Opera Comique.
THE PRINCESS Book by Kirke Lashelle. Music by Julian Edwards.
CHIC Principal Cast Includes Christie MacDonald, Louise Hépner, Mathilde Preville, Richard Golden, J. C. Miron.
Harry Brown, Walter Lawrence, Winfield Blake, Edgar Temple, Melville Collins, etc. Chorus of 50.
IN PREPARATION, to follow "Princess Chic"—Virginia Earle & star cast in THE CASINO GIRL.

COMIQUE B'way and 29th St. The House That Jack Built. Mat. Every Day, 25 & 50c.
VANITY FAIR BURLESQUERS. Dixon-McGovern Fight Pictures.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT.
The Great Hit. Constant Laughter—Enthusiastic Applause, Als ich wiederkam Sequel to "At the White Horse Tavern."

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. Chas. B. Evans, P'r.
David Belasco's acknowledged masterpiece. Naughty Anthony
Matinées Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

3D AVE. THEATRE. Matinee Monday.
Drama, "FALLEN AMONG THIEVES."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SHENANDOAH Matinée To-morrow.
200 PEOPLE. 50 HORSES.

SHERRY'S Fifth Av. and 44th St.
NEXT TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Carriages at 7.
"The Concert,"
organized by Mrs. Hugo de Bathe, (Mrs. Langtry,) in aid of the fund for the maintenance in South Africa of the
AMERICAN HOSPITAL SHIP "MAINE."
Under the patronage of Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Mathurin Livingston, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Moreton Frewen, Mrs. G. Cavendish Bentinck, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Ronalds, Mme. Von Andre, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Adair, Mrs. Jordan Mott, Jr., Mrs. George Gould, Mme. J. E. Kernochan, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. Forbes Leith, Mrs. Wm. Low, Mrs. Hiram Maxim, Mrs. Henry Higgins, Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, Mrs. J. S. Curtis, Mrs. Charles Carroll, Mrs. Jack Leslie, Mrs. Charles Butters, Mrs. Herbert St. John Mildmay, Mrs. Padelford, Mrs. Frederick Post, Mrs. Scarisi, Mrs. P. C. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Edward Wharton, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. George B. de Forrest, Mrs. Drexel, Mrs. J. B. Taylor, Mrs. J. R. Soley, Mrs. G. Kortright, Mrs. Herman Le Roy Emmet, &c., &c.
THE ARTISTS
who are giving their services are MME. BREMA, SUSAN STRONG, ROSE OLITZKA, EDNA MAY, CISSIE LOFTUS, FAY TEMPLETON, MARGARET LEMON, ADELE RITCHIE, FLAVIE VAN DENE HENDE, CLEMENTINE DEVERE, OLIE CHEW, HELENE BELFORT BERGER, FOUR EASEY SISTERS, FIELDING ROSELLE, MAUD MONRO, MRS. LANGTRY, NAT GOODWIN, SIGNOR SCOTTI, LEO STERN, MAURICE FARKOA, WM. PHILP, MELVILLE ELLIS, GEORGE GROSSMITH, JR., FREDERICK KERR, JOHN JOLLY NASH, LESLIE KENYON, ERIC HOPE, &c., &c., &c.
TICKETS, $3.00.
On sale at Sherry's, Tyson's, Hotel Ticket Offices, and Box Office Garden Theatre.

SPECIAL
PIANOLA RECITAL,
LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY,
To-morrow, Monday, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
Admission Complimentary to All.
Soloist:
MISS BESSIE BONSAL,
Contralto.
"The execution of the Pianola is human. * * * Its capacity is beyond the human capacity."—*Musical Courier.*
The Pianola is an instrument by means of which any one can play the Piano.
AEOLIAN BUILDING, 18 West 23d St.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Thur. aft., Feb. 15, at 3
RECITAL BY ANTON VAN ROOY
Baritone of the Maurice Grau Opera Co., assisted by
HERMANN HANS WETZLER.
Program: Schumann, Schone Wiege meiner Leiden; Wer machte dich so krank? Alte Laute; Sonntags am Rhein; Brahms, Feldeinsamkeit; Die Mainacht; Alte Liebe; Schulz, Sagt wo sind die Veilchen hin; R. Strauss, Traum durch die Dammerung; Wagner, Traume; Schubert, Greisengesang; An die Musik; Sei mir gegrusst; An Schwager Kronos.
Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THE BACH SINGERS
THEODOR BJORKSTEN.....Conductor
Initial Concert, Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 8:30 P. M.
SOLOISTS: Madame Gadski.....Soprano
Mme. Agnes Janson.....Contralto
Mr. Robert Hosea.....Basso
Tickets $2, $1.50 & $1. Now on sale at Schuberth's.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
To-morrow (Mon.) Afternoon, at 3:30,
Mr. ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON
Reserved Seats, $1.00. Children Half Price.
J. B. POND, Manager.

CHICKERING HALL, FEB. 12TH, 8:15.
MINOR C. BALDWIN,
Organ Concert.
Hans Kronold, violoncello; John Cheshire, harp, assisting.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 13, at 3 P. M
FRIEDA SIMONS.
Res'v'd seats, $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's, 25 Un. Sq.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU,
AT
TO-NIGHT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
EIGHTH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
SOLOISTS: MMES. NORDICA, MANTELLI, and CLEMENTINE DE VERE. MM. PLANCON, ALOYS WERNER, and PETSCHNIKOFF, violinist, together with Met. Op. House orchestra and chorus. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER will be performed.

Mon. Ev'g, Feb. 12, at 8, AIDA. Mmes. Emma Eames and Mantelli; MM. Scotti, Plançon, and Saleza.
Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 14, at 8, LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Sembrich, MM. Campanari and Saligiac.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 16, at 8, LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 17, at 1:30, DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Gadsky and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friedericha, Bara, and Dippel.
Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 17, at 8, at Popular prices, RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Sembrich and Mantelli; MM. Saligiac, Devries, and Campanari.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
DER RING DES NIEBELUNGEN.
By Richard Wagner.
FIRST CYCLE.....EVENINGS
Tues. Evg., Feb. 20, at 8:30 precisely—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Marie Brema, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Friedericha, Muhlmann, Pringle, H. Devries; Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 22, at 7 precisely—DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Pevny, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Boutou, Molka-Kellogg, Broadfoot, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Tues. Evg., Feb. 27, at 7 precisely—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friederichs, Pringle, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Thurs. Evg., Mar. 1, at 6:45 precisely—GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, Molka-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friederichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
The second cycle will be given on the afternoons of March 15, 20, 22, and 27.
Seats ready for single performances of either cycle.

Metropolitan OPERA HOUSE.
Next THURSDAY Afternoon, FEB. 15
AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
TESTIMONIAL TENDERED TO
EDW. E. RICE
By Managers and Artists, Celebrating his 25th Anniversary as a New York Manager.
GREATEST BILL SINCE FAMOUS WALLACK BENEFIT.
SEAT SALE BEGINS BOX OFFICE METROPOLITAN 9 A. M. TO-MORROW.
Prices: Orchestra, $2.50; Dress Circle, $2; Balcony, $1.00; Gallery, 50 cents. Boxes, $25 to $100.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1899—FIFTY-EIGHTH SEASON—1900.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAM.
Overture, "Coriolanus".....Beethoven
Variations on a Theme by Haydn.....Brahms
Concerto for Piano, No. 2, F minor.....Chopin
VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN
SYMPHONY, NO. 5, E MINOR....Tschaikowsky
Tickets at Carnegie Hall and Tyson's and Ruilman's. Seats 75 cts. to $2; Boxes $12 and $15. Admission $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. MR. GEORGE
GROSSMITH
IN FIVE
HUMOROUS AND MUSICAL RECITALS.
EVENINGS—Feb. 21, 23, 27 at 8:15.
AFTERNOONS—Feb. 24 and 28 at 3:15.
Presenting an entirely new programme, including
"AWFUL BORES"
in which he will include himself as well as many others.
Tickets $1.50 and $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL De Pachmann
Thursday Aft., March 1, at 3.
Chopin Preludes Mazourkas Etudes
DePachmann
SEATS, $1 & $1.50, at SCHUBERTH'S, 23 Union Sq.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

A Double Bill at the Opera in the Afternoon and "Tannhauser" at Night.

At the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon the familiar double bill of the current season, "Don Pasquale" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," was repeated. It was the third performance of this attractive combination of operas, and the house was one of sufficient size to testify to the satisfaction of the public with Mr. Grau's latest arrangement. Of course it is not often that operagoers have an opportunity of hearing in one afternoon two such artists as Mme. Sembrich and Mme. Calvé. Their schools are so different and their répertoires lie so far apart that it is only by a combination of two operas in one bill that they could be heard often in the same performance. And then, as has been said before in this place, the two operas provide a delightful contrast in styles. "Don Pasquale" is so bright, so vivacious, and so transparent that it is like a sunny morning, while "Cavalleria Rusticana" follows it with the tumult and glare of an afternoon thunderstorm.

Mme. Sembrich—may her shadow never grow less!—was in her usual voice and spirits yesterday. She tated the very best of care of herself, and she is always ready to give the public the choicest acting and singing at her command, and there are none better. In Norina, a sparkling comedy part, she is particularly happy, and she sang yesterday with the freedom of a bird. She had capable associates in Signor Scotti as Malatesta, and Signor Pini-Corsi as Don Pasquale. M. Salignac was acceptable as Ernesto.

The performance of "Tannhäuser" last night was heard by an audience of moderate size. There was, however, a good deal of enthusiasm, as there always is on Saturday nights. Mr. Van Dyck was to have sung the title rôle, but he was suffering from one of those indispositions which so frequently attack opera singers, and was unable to appear. Mr. Grau was put to it to find a substitute, and as a last resort secured the services of Mr. Jules Perotti, who is the principal tenor at the Germania Theatre. Mr. Perotti was one of the tenors of the Metropolitan Opera House a dozen years ago, and was heard in some of the leading rôles, such as Faust, Raoul, Lohengrin, Siegmund, and Manrico. He had then a voice of high range and great power. His voice is by no means worn out. His upper register is still clear and penetrating, and he sings with as much skill as he ever possessed. He was never a convincing artist, but he was always far from being a poor singer. He acquitted himself with credit last night, and won considerable applause from the audience.

The other members of the cast were minor members of the company, with the exception of Mr. Bertram, who repeated his commendable performance of Wolfram. Miss Strong was the Elizabeth, and Miss Pevny the Venus. Mr. Pringle was the Landgrave. Mr. Paur conducted. The general spirit of the performance was earnest and the audience was undoubtedly pleased.

VAUDEVILLE MANAGERS MEET.

Employers Organize to Pay Same Money to Same Performers.

BUFFALO, Feb. 10.—A meeting of vaudeville theatre managers was held here last night for the purpose, it is said, of forming a sort of managerial syndicate. It is a continuation of the meeting in Chicago about two weeks ago. Those present were C. L. Kohl of Chicago, Frank Drew of Cleveland, Max Anderson of Cincinnati, W. C. Campbell of Cleveland, A. D. Meyers of San Francisco, Michael Shea of Buffalo, and Clinton Wilson of the Wilson & Smith Vaudeville Exchange, New York.

Mr. Wilson said in reference to the meeting: "We propose to regulate the salaries of attractions in all the theatres under our control. By this, I mean that we propose that a manager in one city will not have to pay more than a manager in another city for any vaudeville artist." He denied that the conference was for the purpose of making trouble for any manager.

"Mam'selle 'Awkins" for the Victoria.

"Mam'selle 'Awkins," a musical comedy by Richard Carle and Herman Perlet, will be produced at Hammerstein's Victoria Monday, Feb. 26, under the direction of Alfred E. Aarons. The company includes Paula Edwards, Margaret Sylva, Mamie Gilroy, Mrs. McKee Rankin, Etienne Girardot, Nellie and Rose Beaumont, Hattie Delaro, George C. Boniface, Richard Carle, Will Armstrong, Charles Danby, Snitz Edwards, and a large chorus.

Willard to Rest Until November.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—E. S. Willard denies the report that his reappearance on the stage is imminent. He says he has completely recovered his health, but, he adds, his holiday is much too pleasant to be interfered with, and he has no intention of acting until his return to England in November.

Donald Robertson to be Seen Here.

Donald Robertson, at one time leading man with John Hare in London, has been secured by the managers of the course of modern plays at Carnegie Lyceum for a principal part in their next production.

Countess Russell in Song and Dance.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Countess Russell, who has recently been touring in "A Runaway Girl," announces that she is going on the music-hall stage and will do a song-and-dance act.

De Wolf Hopper to Leave London.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—De Wolf Hopper closes his season Feb. 17, and returns to London in the Autumn.

"Dandy Dick" Revived at Wyndham's

LONDON, Feb. 10.—On the metropolitan stage the sole novelty is the revival of "Dandy Dick," at Wyndham's.

BROOKLYN TRANSFER FIGHT.

State Railroad Commission, It Is Said, Will Report Decision To-day.

UTICA, Feb. 10.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners met to-day and heard arguments in the matter of the appeal of citizens of Brooklyn for a return to the system of transfers discontinued last November by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. It was expected that President C. L. Rossiter would be present, but he did not appear. His side of the case was argued by T. S. Williams and Charles A. Collin.

The hearing was on an order of the Railroad Commissioners, commanding the company to return to its old system of transfers. Mr. Collin said all his company wanted was time in which to test the feasibility of the present plan. Mr. Williams urged the commission to bide its time before adopting radical measures, and if, ultimately, the present system proved unsatisfactary, the traction company would revert to the old method.

The Railroad Commission is understood to have agreed on a decision in the matter and will announce it to-morrow in Albany.

Changes in "Jim Crow" Law.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 10.—The Legislature has adopted changes in the "Jim Crow" car law, which provides separate coaches for the white and colored races. Instead of having separate compartments in one coach and first and second class coaches, with different fares, as at present, the new law provides for one coach for each race at a uniform rate of fare—3 cents a mile. The law goes into effect in sixty days.

Canada to Prohibit Bark Exports.

TORONTO, Feb. 10.—The Ontario Cabinet was last night interviewed by a strong deputation, which asked that the Government should prohibit the exportation of tan bark cut on Crown lands. The Premier assured the deputation of his intention to protect as far as possible the use and manufacture in this province of its native raw materials. It was learned last night that the Government has practically decided to prohibit the exportation of hemlock bark.

MRS. GOULD'S MUSICALE.

Mrs. George J. Gould gave last evening at her residence, No. 857 Fifth Avenue, a large dinner in honor of the Count and Countess de Castellane. The dinner was one of sixty-eight covers, and was served at seven oval tables. The dinner was followed by a musicale and this in turn was followed by a handsome supper. The guests at the dinner, musicale, and supper were the same, so that the entertainment, although elaborate in appointment and decorations, was not a large one.

Unusual interest has been felt and expressed in this entertainment of last night as it was the first that Mrs. Gould has given in her town house in several years, or since the wedding of the Count and Countess de Castellane, and the first since the entrance to the fashionable and leading set in New York society of Mr. and Mrs. Gould, which entrance was made at the notable affair given last month by them at their country house, Georgian Court, at Lakewood. The Gould house was last evening beautifully decorated, and, in fact, the floral decorations were the most tasteful, refined, and effective of any that have thus far marked the private functions of the Winter season.

The house, which is a large double one of brown stone, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, and whose entrance faces Central Park, has a wide and spacious hall on the first floor. The sides of this hall were lined with tall palms and jars of ferns, while Southern smilax veiled the bases of the palms, the fern vases, and covered the surface of the walls with its delicate tendrils. The drawing room on the right of the entrance, in which the musicale that followed the dinner was given, had at its nearer or Fifth Avenue end a pretty stage, on which the artists appeared. This stage had a background of pink Bougenvilla against palms and ferns. Palms and ferns were also placed along the sides of the drawing room, in which rows of gilt chairs were arranged for the auditors. On the mantels were vases filled with white hyacinths, jonquils, and white and pink roses. The frescoed ceiling of this room was only faintly discerned through a veil of asparagus formosa sprays, which were suspended on thin wires across the room a few feet below the ceiling. The effect of this decoration was charming and suggested a Summer garden. The electric light globes, suspended at intervals from the ceiling, were also veiled with these same feathery greens, and scattered through the green were mauve orchids.

The guests arrived at 8 o'clock and sat down to dinner at 8:30 o'clock. Mrs. Gould wore a striking and fetching gown of pink velvet, with rare lace. Her ornaments were her superb diamonds and pearls. The decorations of the ten tables, which, with those of the rooms, were furnished by The Rosary, were circular green placques covered with mauve orchids, as centrepieces. The shades of the dinner candles were formed of tiny purple asters of varying shades massed together, and were extremely artistic and effective.

The Count and Countess de Castellane sat at their hosts' tables as the guests of honor. The menu of the dinner, which was served by Delmonico, was as follows:

Huitres Cape Cod.
Caviar. Céleri. Pim Olas.
Potages.
Bisque de homard. Tortue verte

OBJECT TO CHURCH SALE

Commotion Over Acquisition by a Colored Congregation.

PROPERTY OWNERS INDIGNANT

St. Stephen's, in West Forty-sixth Street, to Pass to the Rev. Mr. Wisher's Flock.

The old church property of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, at 57½ West Forty-sixth Street, will this week be transferred to a colored congregation of the Baptist Church. For several weeks the colored congregation has been holding services in the church. While the members of the colored church are jubilant over the prospective possession of a church home in such a desirable neighborhood, the property owners nearby are greatly depressed.

The Rev. D. W. Wisher is in charge of the new flock. He was pastor of the Mount Olivet Colored Baptist Church in West Fifty-third Street during the political campaign of 1898. One Sunday he announced from his pulpit that he was in favor of Tammany Hall. He preached what the members called "a regular political sermon." Many of the members took offense at his remarks, and trouble began. For several months the police were called in at frequent intervals to quell the disturbances resulting from the alleged introduction of politics into the affairs of the church. Finally Mr. Wisher and his friends in the church withdrew and established a new church. It is this new church which is now located near Fifth Avenue in what has always been considered a select and quiet neighborhood.

Adjoining the church is a house belonging to the Kemp estate. George William Kemp lived in this ho se until he learned who had bought the church property. Now he has moved. Directly across the street lives R. Jaffray, Jr., at 50 West Forty-sixth Street. Other near neighbors are Dr. Charles L. Dana and Dr. H. A. Woodward. The church is less than a stone-throw from Fifth Avenue, and only two blocks away are Sherry's and Delmonico's.

The residents of the neighborhood are greatly excited over the situation, and some of them declare that the transaction is a shrewd real estate deal on the part of the officers of St. Stephen's Church, by which in the end consent will be obtained to allow the building of an apartment house on the plot.

The Vestrymen of St. Stephen's deny this, and say that the transaction is a perfectly proper one, and follows out the original intention of the church authorities in always having the property used for church purposes. They declare that the property owners threatened them with legal proceedings if they sold the property to any person who would erect an apartment house on the lot, and that now a church is going to remain there the neighbors ought to be satisfied.

George William Kemp said yesterday regarding the sale of the church property, that in addition to the usual restrictions placed on property in residence districts as to erecting stables and manufacturing establishments, special restrictions had been placed in the deed which was given to St. Stephen's Church when it acquired the property. The same special restriction is also on a portion of the Kemp estate, adjoining the church. This restriction is that only private residences can be erected on the property after the church is torn down. This would prevent the building of large apartment or flat houses. Mr. Kemp declared that recently a vestryman of the church called on him and wanted him to agree to the removal of this special restriction in order that a large apartment house could be erected on the church property. Mr. Kemp referred the vestryman to the executor of the Kemp estate, who declined to consent to the proposition. "I can hardly realize that the property has been sold outright to the colored people," said Mr. Kemp. "It looks like a real estate scheme. Not long ago a man representing himself as from the church wanted adjoining property owners to raise a fund of $10,000 by subscribing $1,000 each. He explained that a certain builder was willing to give $80,000 for the property, and as the church held it at $70,000, the extra $10,000 was needed. The builder, it was said, would promise to erect one large or two small residences on the property, and thus prevent the possibility of apartment houses or objectionable neighbors. The man's proposition was not accepted, and this sale seems to be the result."

P. A. Robinson of 107 West Sixty-ninth Street is Junior Warden of St. Stephen's Church and Chairman of the Finance Committee. When he was asked last night about the sale he said:

"The title has not yet passed. The papers are ready, and will be signed in a few days. We have obtained the necessary permission from the courts, and all that is needed is the signatures of the parties concerned. The sale is a genuine one, and I believe there should be no objection to it. We had many offers for the property from builders who wanted to erect apartment houses on the land. When the residents of the block learned that we might possibly make such a sale, they threatened us with legal complications. We could not obtain the necessary consents to have the special restrictions removed, so prospective purchasers abandoned their plans.

"I do not believe that the restrictions would hold against apartment houses, but builders could not afford to run the risk of lawsuits. The sale of the property to the Rev. Mr. Wisher and his people is only following out the original plan of the church to devote the property to church purposes. Mr. Wisher is a very active and intelligent colored gentleman, and I believe that he is capable of carrying through his plan of purchasing the property. I will not say what the consideration is, except that it is less than $85,000. I do not see why the people near the church are objecting to Mr. Wisher and his congregation. I have attended their services on several Sundays, and everything is conducted in a quiet and orderly manner.

"I have some friends not far from the church who are perfectly satisfied with the new congregation, and in time, that whole section will be built up with apartment houses, and then all restrictions will be removed. The site of the old church would have made a good place for bachelor apartments."

Mr. Robinson also said that several other churches had wanted the property, among them being the Russian Church, but it was decided to sell to Mr. Wisher and his people. St. Stephen's Church is now located in West Sixty-ninth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

Gymnastic Team Chosen for Dual Meet—Baseball Practice.

Capt. Belcher of the New York University gymnastic team has selected the following men to represent the university in its dual meet with Lehigh, March 9, at University Heights: J. C. Herrmann, 1901, and M. L. Berrey, 1902, horizontal bar; J. C. Herrmann, 1901, and B. H. Belcher, 1901, parallel bars; B. H. Belcher and G. W. Walton, 1901, side horse; A. J. Keene, 1900, and B. H. Belcher, 1901, flying rings; J. C. Herrmann, 1901, and S. L. Wilcox, 1902, tumbling; H. N. MacCracken, 1900; M. E. De La Mater, 1901, and C. Bedwin, 1903, club swinging; S. S. Jones, 1902, and W. F. Irwin, 1903, high jump; S. S. Jones, 1902, and W. A. Young, 1901, fence vault. Another meet will probably be arranged for this season with Lafayette College.

Three meets are being arranged for the track team with those of Lehigh, Lafayette and Hamilton. The relay team will also be entered in all the college relay races, including the University of Pennsylvania College meet April 28.

The candidates for the baseball team will report to-morrow in the gymnasium. The question of securing a competent man to coach the team is still unsettled. The team probably will be coached for some time by C. F. Foster, ex-1900, and a member of the New York League team.

The Chess and Checker Association is still conducting its annual checker tournament. The scores to date are:

	W.	L.
T. L. Shear, 1900	9	0
J. T. Allen, 1902	9	0
S. T. Barron, 1900	20½	½
F. Vanderwater, 1902	17	4
G. Files, 1902	14	4
G. Kraft, 1903	13	6

Berkeley Hockey Team Beats Cutler.

The Berkeley School hockey team defeated the Cutler School team, at the St. Nicholas Rink yesterday afternoon, by a score of 2 to 1. The game, which was one of the series for the local interscholastic championship, was well contested. It was the first defeat of the Cutler School team by a scholastic team in three years, and it practically gives the championship to Berkeley School.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

The following tables give a record of the clubs in the various bowling tournaments in New York:

ARLINGTON NATIONAL.

	W.	L.	H.S.		W.	L.	H.S.
Bleecker	22	4	888	Straggler	11	13	830
Alco	20	6	890	Holschen	11	15	799
Oradell	21	7	873	Manhatta	10	16	840
Gotham	17	9	881	Linwood	9	17	805
Edison	18	8	913	Homestead	7	19	817
Welcome	18	8	884	Black Bass	6	22	783
Glendale	13	13	855	Amity	1	27	722
M. M. & M.	11	13	887				

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Fid. & Cas.	12	0	838	J. Hancock	5	6	938
Mut. Benefit	8	3	849	Prudential	3	6	852
Equit. Life	8	5	806	Germania	1	9	830
Metropolitan	6	5	829	Mut. Life	1	10	856

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Metropolitan	11	1	968	Washington	6	6	918
Corinthian	10	2	945	Morningside	5	5	926
Knick. A. C.	11	5	920	Kings Co	4	4	922
Empire	9	5	923	N. Y. A. C.	4	5	888
Roseville A. A.	10	6	912	Pontiac Wh.	5	7	933
America	10	6	925	Oriental	5	11	967
Golden Rod.	6	4	880	Imperial	4	12	938
Fidelia	8	6	1017	Lotus	1	7	916
Berkeley	10	8	904	Phœnix	1	7	847
Doolittle	8	8	937	Harlem Rep. Club	1	13	818
Riverdale	7	7	920				

COLUMBIA THREE-MAN TOURNEY.

Owl	2	0	535	Knickbocker	1	1	521
Columbia	2	0	505	Village	1	1	499
Standard	2	0	499	Corinthian	1	1	499
Riverdale	1	1	554	Amsterdam	1	1	520
Doolittle	1	1	488	Bunch	0	2	419
Oriental	1	1	532	Gramercy	0	2	441
Lotus	1	1	489	Century Wh.	0	2	509
Empire	1	1	477				

HARLEM NAVY.

Nonpariel	2	0	849	Nassau	1	1	792
Dauntless	2	0	788	Harlem	0	2	776
Lone Star	2	0	722	Bohemian	0	2	765
Wyanoke	1	1	841	Metropolitan	0	2	567
Friendship	1	1	832				

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF N. Y.

Riverside	2	0	915	Morris	2	2	878
Pontiac	2	0	915	Century	2	2	849
Royal Arcan.	3	1	918	Bowl'g Green	1	3	804
Harlem	3	1	854	Madison	0	6	792

UNITED BOWLING CLUBS—SECTION 1.

Dappel Eiche	3	0	530	Riverdale	1	1	812
Rosedale	2	0	856	Spartan	1	2	849
Oriental	3	1	861	Grove Hill.	0	1	793
Lotus	3	1	920	Golden Rod.	0	2	849
Fidelia	2	1	830	Monarch	0	2	819
Clio	2	2	840	Woodland	0	4	698

UNITED BOWLING CLUBS—SECTION 2.

Cyclone	2	0	860	Manhatta.	1	1	782
Owl	5	1	914	Glendale	1	1	781
Orchard	6	2	949	Gotham	1	3	831
Cyclone	3	1	822	Defender	1	3	769
Accident	4	2	833	Auranla	1	5	764
Welcome	4	2	901	Orrell	1	5	755
Bleecker	4	4	836	Navahoe	0	2	670
W. S. Apollo	3	3	837	Black Bass	0	4	111

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM.

Philadelphos.	14	2	949	Long Island	9	9	937
East N. Y.	16	4	960	Atlantic	9	9	816
Gilbert	14	4	958	Washington	8	10	
J. F. Price	17	5	967	Irving	10	12	825
Bedford	15	5	910	Nassau	7	11	883
Fraternity	15	5	888	Fulton	7	11	890
Bushwick	14	6	915	Brooklyn	8	12	875
Fort Greene.	14	6	911	De Forest	7	13	868
De Witt Clinton	13	7	890	Brevoort	8	14	879
Lefferts	12	8	892	Commonw'th	6	12	802
De Long	11	9	890	Alert	5	15	868
Fern	11	9	882	Iolanthe	5	15	922
Burnside	11	9	868	Oxford	3	17	818
Welcome	10	10	838	Ridgewood	1	17	815
				Gramercy	1	17	760

BROOKLYN R. A. SUB-TOURNAMENT.

East N. Y.	14	3	860	Brevoort	8	9	789
Bedford	11	4	856	Philadelphos.	7	10	773
Gilbert	12	5	899	Brooklyn	7	10	763
Long Island.	12	5	788	Bushwick	6	11	769
De Long	11	6	869	J. F. Pr.ce	6	11	736
Fern	11	6	826	Fulton	5	12	773
Fort Greene.	11	6	836	Nassau	5	12	746
Lefferts	10	7	777	Fraternity	4	13	723
De Witt Clinton	9	8	765	Burnside	2	15	769

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Dodge & Olcott's team won two games yesterday afternoon in the wholesale drug trade tournament at Reid's alleys, while the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company lost two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

R. W. Robinson & Son—Kimball, 136; W. R. Robinson 116; Hopper, 157; Littell, 143; Smith, 130. Total, 682.

Seabury & Johnson—Withers, 150; Benjamin, 128; Scrimshaw 179; Caughey, 175; Judge, 202. Total, 834.

SECOND GAME.

R. W. Robinson & Son—Kimball, 153; W. R. Robinson, 131; Hopper, 130; Littell, 149; Smith, 185. Total, 748.

General Chemical Company—Ackerson, 162; Gore, 141; Bissell, 133; Jaeger, 146; Norman, 141. Total, 723.

THIRD GAME.

General Chemical Company—Ackerson, 141; Gore, 132; Bissell, 144; Jaeger, 117; Norman, 141. Total, 675.

Seabury & Johnson—Withers, 103; Benjamin, 93; Scrimshaw, 140; Caughey, 148; Judge, 163. Total, 647.

FOURTH GAME.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 169; Ely, 128; Olin, 128; Robertson, 163; Ruddiman, 170. Total, 758.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company—Furgang, 142; Hoffman, 93; Klahre, 119; Hannan, 146; Malsch, 157. Total, 657

FIFTH GAME.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Mariager, 176; Moran, 155; Blake, 207, Blumm, 182; Carr, 160. Total, 880.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company—Furgang, 119; Ruhl, 84; Klahre, 124; Hannan, 139; Malsch, 133. Total, 599.

SIXTH GAME.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Mariager, 170; Moran, 106; Robertson, 144; Ruddiman, 163. Total, 810.

Parke Davis & Co.—Mariager, 170; Moran, 106; Blake, 157; Blumm, 142; Carr, 151. Total, 726.

The Queen Insurance Company team scored a double victory in the fire insurance tournament last night at Reid's alleys. The team won its first game with the Home team by 3 pins. The Home team beat Hanover in the odd game by 30 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Queen—Doubleday, 137; Rea, 141; Provost, 109; Galloway, 133; Burdick, 176. Total, 696.

Home—Doughty, 136; Brenninger, 160; Quitzow, 112; Dickinson, 150; De Roffet, 135. Total, 693.

SECOND GAME.

Queen—Doubleday, 126; Rea, 143; Provost, 119; Galloway, 161; Burdick, 130. Total, 679.

Hanover—Cogan, 130; Van Ness, 158; Thomas, 120; Meyn, 131; Knoblock, (four frames,) 36. Total, 575.

THIRD GAME.

Home—De Roffet, 150; Quitzow, 99; Brenninger, 125; Dickinson, 157; Doughty, 107. Total, 638.

Hanover—Cogan, 129; Van Ness, 131; Thomas, 158; Knoblock, 95; Meyn, 104. Total, 608.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. won two games last night in the Bank Clerks' League tournament at Reid's alleys. The odd game was won by the American Exchange Bank team. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Sachem, 190; Watson, 140; Virgen, 153; Wagner, 146; Hill, 170. Total, 799.

Mercantile—Miller, 117; Kempe, 158; Skillman, 177; Letson, 162; Grant, 152. Total, 766.

SECOND GAME.

American Exchange—A. Armstrong, 171; Ferdon, 130; H. Armstrong, 157; Lee, 169; Kennedy, 134. Total, 761.

Mercantile—Miller, 120; Kempe, 168; Skillman, 157; Letson, 153; Grant, 146. Total, 738.

THIRD GAME.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Sachem, 126; Watson, 162; Virgen, 156; Wagner, 115; Hill, 149. Total, 708.

American Exchange—A. Armstrong, 167; Ferdon, 147; H. Armstrong, 123; Lee, 115; Kennedy, 128. Total, 680.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island finished their tournament last evening at the Elephant Club alleys. The Oriental Wheelmen won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club—Gelhaus, 112; Neff, 146; Heubel, 139; Watt, 180; Joslyn, 146. Total, 723.

Kings County Wheelmen—Courtenay, 177; De Nyse, 146; Haff, 159; Leach, 141; Boger, 154. Total, 777.

SECOND GAME.

Orient Wheelmen—Mullins, 120; Cramer, 165; Moller, 145; Smith, 178; Meht, 170. Total, 778.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club—Gelhaus, 148; Neff, 146; Heubel, 179; Watt, 127; Joslyn, 147. Total, 747.

THIRD GAME.

Orient Wheelmen—Mullins, 126; Cramer, 153; Moller, 187; Smith, 199; Meht, 202. Total, 867.

Kings County Wheelmen—Courtenay, 136; De Nyse, 143; Haff, 138; Leach, 131; Boger, 146. Total, 694.

Skating Races in Switzerland.

BAVOS PLATZ, Switzerland, Feb. 10.—P. Oestlund won the 500, 1,000, and 5,000 metre international skating championship races today. The first-mentioned distance was covered in 45 1-5 seconds, the second in 1 minute 34 seconds, and the third in 8 minutes 51 4-5 seconds. A slight snowfall, accompanied by a strong wind, impeded the contestants.

Shaw Loses Racquet Championship.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—E. H. Miles, the English player, defeated Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., of this city, this afternoon in a match for the racquet championship of the United States. Scores: 15-4, 11-15, 15-5, and 15-3. This match practically settles the question of the championship of the world, as Miles now holds the trophies for England and America. Shaw held the American championship until to-day.

INDOOR ATHLETIC MEET

Knickerbocker Club Carnival a Great Success.

EVENTS ALL WELL CONTESTED

Prominent Colleges and Clubs Represented by 253 Entries—Many Women Present.

The annual Winter athletic meeting and indoor carnival of sports of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, which was held last night in Madison Square Garden, proved to be the most important amateur and intercollegiate athletic contest that has been seen in this city during the Winter season in many years. The contestants included 253 of the most noted athletes in the East, representing Princeton, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and New York Universities; St. Joseph's Lyceum of Boston, and all of the prominent athletic organizations in this city. The spectators included 3,500 women, many of whom wore colors for contestants, and their applause added to the general enthusiasm.

The relay races were among the principal features of the evening. The first was for a distance of one mile for teams of four men, representing, respectively, Princeton, Cornell, New York University, and Pennsylvania. Each athlete ran a quarter of a mile, and passed a handkerchief to his club mate, who continued the journey. The second relay race was a five-mile affair for teams of five men, each athlete running a mile. The contestants represented the Pastime Athletic Club and the Shamrock Harriers. The third and last relay race was over a distance of one mile, and was an inter-city feature between New York and Boston, the teams representing the Xavier Athletic Club of this city and St. Joseph's Lyceum of Boston.

Thirty-nine sprinters started in the eight heats of the fifty-yard scratch novice race, and forty-nine faced the starter in the two-hundred-and-twenty-yard handicap event, with Arthur Duffey of Georgetown University at scratch. The fifty-yard handicap open race brought out forty ambitious sprinters, with Duffey again on the back mark. Other track events were well filled, and the contests were keen in every race. The smallest number of entries was received in the standing broad jump, where only seven men competed.

The débris from the Arion ball had been cleared away and the board floor was laid out with a tenth of a mile track, the centre being prepared for the fifty-yard sprints and the paraphernalia for the field events. The Catholic Protectory Band of seventy-five pieces discoursed sweet music at intervals during the evening. The programme began at 8:10 with the trial heats of the fifty-yard novice race, in which Joseph Nicoll, Jr., New York City; R. K. Thomas, West Side Young Men's Christian Association; Paul M. Lennox, Columbia University; Nathan Fried, New York City; E. Minehan, Georgetown University; Horace R. Stangland, Horace Mann School; F. A. Breslin, New York City; C. A. Slocovitch, Columbia University; Joseph Nicoll, West Side Young Men's Christian Association, and A. Wortmann, Columbia University, qualified to run in the second trial heats. Of these Minehan, Nicoll, Slocovitch, and Wortmann qualified for the final heat.

In the one mile inter-city relay race which followed, Doyle was crowded on the first turn and fell, leaving Flores an easy time for his quarter. Ryan took the handkerchief fully a head of the Pastime Athletic man, but could barely struggle in ten yards ahead. Donovan and Hines were the third pair, Donovan representing the Xavier Club. They finished together and "Andy" Walsh and Joseph Reilly ran the final quarter. The Boston man ran away from Walsh, the Xavier crack, and won by nearly thirty yards.

After the final heat of the fifty yard novice race, which was won by Minehan by a yard, the 440 yard novice race trials were run. William B. Murphy, Company B, Eighth Regiment; G. Gunderson, Star Athletic Club, and R. J. Welzmiller, West Side Y. M. C. A.; Dumheller, W. of P.; R. Campiglio, Xavier Athletic Club, and H. Webb, Montclair High School, qualified for the final heat. Dumheller won his heat with the greatest ease in the fast time of 57 1-5 seconds.

A. T. Duffey of Georgetown University, running from scratch in the first trial, won the heat in 5 4-5 seconds. Others that qualified for the second trials were W. S. Edwards, K. A. C.; A. A. Boyden, N. Y. City D. C.; D. C. Haring, Pearl River, N. Y.; William Delgado, N. Y. City; David McCullough, Seaside A. C.; George H. Hoffmann, Anchor A. C.; H. B. White, W. S. Y. M. C. A.; Charles McClellan, Jr., K. A. C.; B. W. Dudley, Brooklyn, E. Minahan, Georgetown University; P. J. Walsh, Xavier A. C.; William B. Brister, K. A. C.; C. V. Slocovitch, Columbia University; Arthur H. Kent, Pastime A. C., and Paul M. Lennox, Pastime A. C.

Of this number Weeks, White, Minahan, Hoffmann, Kent, and Slocovitch qualified for the final heat. Duffey sprained his ankle in his first trial heat and withdrew.

In the meantime the broad jump was being decided near the Twenty-sixth Street side of the arena, and the great army of inspectors, judges, marshals, and assistant clerks of the course crowded about the jumpers in such a manner as to obscure everything but the heads of the competitors. The competition was close, and not until the last trial jumps were the measurers able to name the winner.

The college team relay race brought out three teams, and the event aroused much enthusiasm. Princeton led Cornell at the end of the first quarter by 3 yards, the New York man trailing along ten yards in the rear. When the handkerchief was passed to the waiting athletes at the end of the half mile Cornell led the representative of Old Nassau by half a yard, with the New York 'Varsity man beaten off. Princeton's representative forged ahead in the next quarter and had a slight lead at the end of the three-quarters, which the last Princeton man increased to ten yards when he broke the tape. The race was a fast one throughout, and the winning team was loudly cheered. The final heats of the sprints followed. In the handicap fifty-yard event Slocovitch broke down and could do no better than run a dead heat for second place.

The 220-yard handicap run trial heats followed quickly, and B. W. Dudley, Brooklyn; C. A. Neafie, Waverly A. C.; C. M. Cohen, K. A. C.; W. B. Brister, K. A. C.; F. A. Breslin, New York City; Arthur H. Kent, Pastime A. C.; H. D. Bannister, K. A. C.; John C. Doyle, Brooklyn A. C.; Robert Hutcheson, K. A. C.; John F. Miller, St. George A. C.; P. J. Walsh, X. A. A., and Charles McClellan, Jr., K. A. C., qualified for the final heat.

The result of the 220-yard handicap run caused a great deal of dissatisfaction through the fact that Harry Cornish, the starter, left the Garden, presumably to inquire about the verdict in the Molineux case. The race was started without the pistol, and half of the men were left on their marks. Hutcheson got away well and was the first to breast the tape. The announcement was received with catcalls, and President James E. Sullivan of the Knickerbocker Club offered another set of medals for the unsuccessful contestants who competed in the final heat. In this race Cohen led from the crack of the pistol until within two feet of the tape, when he was caught by Hutcheson, who won by a foot. The only change in the way the men finished was that John F. Miller, St. George Athletic Club, with an allowance of eighteen yards, was third.

In the five-mile relay race the competitors were teams of five men from the Shamrock Harriers and the Pastime Athletic Club. O'Connor of the Pastimes led from the start, and his clubmates continued to increase the distance to the finish. The basketball game resulted in a victory for the Dreadnaught Athletic Club by a score of 23 to 3.

The half-mile handicap brought out a big field. The race was a pretty one throughout. The summaries for the various events follow:

One-Mile Relay Race.—Won by St. Joseph's A. A. of Boston; Joseph Doyle, Joseph Freno, Edward Hines, and Joseph Reilly. Time—2:58 2-5.

Fifty-Yard Novice Race.—Final heat—Won by E. Minahan, C. V. Slocovitch second, A. Wartmann third. Time—0:06.

College Team Relay Race.—Won by Princeton University; Arthur L. Denchfield, J. Barron, George M. Trede, and Richmond J. Beese. Time—3:36 1-5. Cornell second and New York University third.

440-Yard Handicap, Novice Race—Won by W. Dumheller, R. Campiglio second, and H. Webb third. Time—0:57 4-5.

50-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by E. Minahan, (11 yards;) C. N. Slocovitch, (12 yards,) and George R. Hoffman, (12 yards,) dead heat for second. Time—0:05 2-5.

Standing Three Jumps—Won by W. S. Edwards, K. A. C., (allowance 3 feet 3 inches;) actual jump, 32 feet ⅞ inch. W. J. Feitkamp, P. A. C., (allowance, 3 feet 6 inches,) second; actual jump, 32 feet 9¾ inches. Henry Arnold, W. S. A. C., (allowance, 3 feet 6 inches,) third; actual jump, 30 feet 6⅝ inches.

880-Yard Run Handicap—Won by L. S. Thurston, Columbia University, (50 yards;) second, Howard E. Spaulding, Montclair Military Academy, (40 yards); third, George D. Arnold, N. W. S. A. C., (32 yards.) Time—2:00 3-5.

220-Yard Run; Handicap—Won by Robert Hutcheson, K. A. C., (20 yards;) C. M. Cohen, K. A. C., (24 yards,) second, and D. H. Bannister, K. A. C., (14 yards,) third. Time—0:22 2-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap; for special set of medals—Won by Robert Hutcheson, K. A. C., (20 yards;) C. M. Cohen, K. A. C., (24 yards,) second, and John F. Miller, St. George A. C., (18 yards,) third.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by A. O. Berry, Cornell University, (58 yards;) E. R. Bushnell, U. of P., (70 yards,) second; W. H. Christie, Fourth Regiment, N. G., N. J., (85 yards,) third. Time—4:27 4-5.

VARDON PLAYS GOOD GOLF.

Establishes a New Nine-Hole Record at the Harbor Hill Links—Raritan Cup Match.

Harry Vardon, the open golf champion of Great Britain, was the guest yesterday of the Harbor Hill Country Club at Morgans, a few miles from Red Bank, N. J. He played two 18-hole rounds over the course, showing up in excellent form as was expected and incidentally becoming familiar with all the tricky features of the links, in preparation for his more important 36-hole match to-morrow. His games yesterday were of an informal nature, but Vardon played good golf, and put the members in a state of enthusiastic jubilation by making a new record of 40 for the nine holes, one point less than the old mark. The course is a long one, 3,072 yards for the nine holes. Their distances and Vardon's record score are:

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
Holes.	405	460	305	270	230	275	305	310	512	
St'kes.	6	6	3	3	3	5	5	4	5	40

This record was made in the morning during a match with C. S. Cox. Temporary greens are still in use, but the figures show that Vardon was not badly off in his putting. In the afternoon the foreign champion played with William Freeland, President of the club, and turned in a score of 86 for the eighteen holes, beating his opponent eight holes. Vardon's score was:

Out	5	6	4	4	5	4	5	5	6	44
In	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	42—86

The greens in the afternoon were quite soft, making it almost impossible to run up on the approach. With the driver and brassey Vardon did fully as well as expected, picking the ball up clean every time from the tee and getting a "far and sure" carry. His swing was regarded with a great deal of interest, as all were anxious to see his much-talked-of overlapping grip and his short-handled clubs. Nothing but praise was heard for his style and the results he achieved. Vardon made the eighth hole, 310 yards, once in four strokes, and every time he carried the bunker on his second shot with a cleek or driving iron. The long home hole he made once handsomely in five, and his three threes in the record performance mean golf of the most perfect nature.

In addition to Vardon's game, the members of the club played their second competition for the Raritan Cup. M. C. Villepigue won. The players and scores were:

			Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
N. C. Villepigue—					
Out	7	6 5 4 6 4 6 7— 51			
In	6	6 6 4 5 4 6 5 6— 51			
Total			102	6	96
John M. Ward—					
Out	8	5 6 7 6 6 5 7 8— 58			
In	7	6 5 7 4 5 5 5 7— 51			
Total			109	10	99
J. D. Stubbs			136	36	100
William Freeland			108	8	100
Edward Alvord			114	12	102
J. T. Stier			121	18	103
T. C. Ennever			113	10	103
G. E. Armstrong			112	8	104

Vardon will be at the Lawrence Harbor Club to-day, and play informally with some of the members. The new President of the Metropolitan Golf Association, R. H. Robertson, was among the visitors yesterday. Vardon will leave for Florida on Tuesday, and among the places for which he has engagements later in the season are Lakewood, Garden City, Atlantic City, Huntington Valley Country Club, and the Philadelphia Country Club, Dayton, Ohio; Boston, Toronto, Detroit, Denver, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Chicago.

WILLIE SMITH BEATS LOW.

Wins Professional Golf Tourney at St. Augustine in Brilliant Fashion.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 10.—Willie Smith and George Low started out in the finals of a thirty-six-hole match play this morning to decide who should be winner in the tournament for professionals. Smith seemed to strike the putting greens at once, while his opponent failed to gauge them as accurately. Smith never let his man have a chance during the morning more than to halve a few holes, continuing to play in faultless style, and beat Low by no less than five holes up, at the same time going around in 74, which would have broken the heart of the hardiest.

They started the second round at 2:15 P. M., and although it seemed almost a certainty for Smith when so much in the lead, Low brought the margin against him down to 3 by winning the first two holes. The gallery increased at this point, and kept with the players to the finish.

Smith put in some brilliant work here, and won the third and fourth holes in 3 each. He stood three at the end of the first nine. Low captured the first hole in the last round, the eleventh and twelfth went to Smith, and the thirteenth to Low. The fourteenth was halved in a perfect four.

At the fifteenth hole Smith gave his opponent a chance by missing a five-foot put, which gave Low the hole. Smith was then 2 up and had 3 to play. The long hole of 405 yards was halved, Smith now being dormie. Going to the seventeenth, Smith fooled his approach and Low, getting on the green in two, won the hole in four. The match was now Smith dormie, with the last hole to play.

The excitement was intense when the pair faced the last hole. Low drove near the green to the right, while Smith landed a screamer on the green. Low played his approach so close that it touched the hole, but by brilliant putting on Smith's part he secured the last hole in three, to Low's four, thus giving him the match, and the tournament. He received a hearty cheer from the crowd, and the prize of $75 was his, $25 going to Low as runner up. Low broke the record on 18 holes, making it in 72.

In the whole day's play there was only one stroke difference between the men in their medal scores. This shows that it is a toss up as to which is the better man, but it may be said that Smith's work is wonderfully steady. The scores were:

Smith—										
Out	5	4	3	3	4	5	4	6	4	38
In	3	5	3	3	6	4	4	5	3	36—74
Out	5	4	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	39
In	5	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	3	37—76—150
Out	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	6	3	42
In	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	3	37—79
Out	3	3	4	5	6	4	4	4	4	37
Less 1 on stymie										1
In	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	36—72—151

There will be a match Tuesday between Smith and Nichols.

DAY'S PLAY AT PALM BEACH.

Great Interest in the Finals and Semi-Finals for the Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 10.—Much interest was taken in the semi-finals for the cup in the tournament here this morning. H. M. Forrest beat A. W. Black, 5 up and 4 to play; C. R. Cory beat E. C. Green, 8 up and 7 to play. For the Visitors' Cup Sidney Maddock beat A. Revel, 5 up and 4 to play.

A. S. Carpenter beat T. D. Hooper 5 up and 4 to play for the Inconsolable Cup. On Friday R. K. Root tied with A. E. Kennedy, one hole. They played off this morning, Root winning, and then beating H. R. Rea 1 up on 20 holes.

In the finals for the three cups Forrest beat Cory 2 up, Maddock beat Carpenter 3 up and 2 to play, and L. B. Miller beat Root 2 up.

At the ladies' approaching and putting contest, there was a large attendance. Each played three balls. Miss M. Andrews won with 10, Mrs. T. M. Cook 11; Miss Andrews, Miss O'Neill, and Miss Bishop tied for third place, with 12. Each played one ball, Miss Andrews winning with 3.

Paris Olympian Games.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 10.—The programme of Olympian games at the Paris Exposition is as follows: Sports begin on May 27 and last until

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

The eight-ton cutter Genesta, which in 1885 made an unsuccessful bid for the America's Cup against the Puritan, is hauled out at Gosport, England, to be broken up. The Genesta was designed by J. Beavor Webb for the late Sir Richard Sutton, who, until the appearance of Sir Thomas Lipton, was considered the most popular sportsman who ever crossed the ocean in quest of the "Blue Ribbon of the Sea." Genesta is of composite construction and has of late years been used exclusively for cruising under a yawl rig.

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The American steam yacht Sapphire III., owned by Amzi L. Barber, N. Y. Y. C., and under charter to Harry B. McCalmont, is on the way from Marseilles to Cape Town. She has been for some months cruising in the Mediterranean and will not be seen again in American waters for fully a year.

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Clifford B. Hendricks has sold the schooner Glendower to a New York yachtsman whose name has been withheld for the present.

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Messrs. Seymour L. Huested, Jr., A. C. Hoyt, and Clinton H. Crane are guests on George Lord Day's schooner Endymion, which started on a cruise to the West Indies a few days ago. The first stop will be at Bermuda, where Mr. Crane will leave the yacht and return to this city by steamer. Capt. James Loesch is in command.

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The 110-foot water-line auxiliary schooner designed by Carey, Smith & Barbey is for James Sibley Watson of Rochester, former owner of the schooner Lasca. The yacht will be built of steel at the Crescent Ship Yards at Elizabethport.

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Wilmer and Addison Hanan have sold their racing cutter Acushla II. to William T. Rainey of Philadelphia. The Acushla was somewhat of a disappointment as a racer, and her new owner will use her as a cruising boat.

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Edwin Sheldon has sold the auxiliary yacht Black Pearl to Evan R. Dick of Philadelphia. The yacht has been renamed Elsa.

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The steam yacht Orienta, formerly the property of E. R. Ladew, New York Yacht Club, has been sold to Edwin T. Trowbridge.

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The yawl Jeannette has been sold by Walter Burgess of Boston to F. H. Bettys through the agency of Frank Bowne Jones. Mr. Jones also announces the following sales of racebouts during the past week: Persimmon, sold by C. H. W. Foster of Boston to De Ver H. Warner of Bridgeport; Colleen, sold by H. M. Sears of Boston, to L. R. Alberger of New York; Mongoose, sold by Simeon Ford of New York, to Louis Starr of Philadelphia. Mr. Jones has also received an order from a racing yachtsman for a pole mast cutter for the 43-foot class. This yacht will be designed by B. B. Crowninshield, and will be of semi-composite construction and double planked.

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The annual meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria to-morrow night. The following ticket has been placed in nomination by the Committee for Officers for the ensuing year: For Commodore—David Banks; Vice Commodore—Robert P. Doremus; Rear Commodore—Stephen Loines; Secretary—David E. Austen; Measurer—George Hill; Treasurer—Edwin B. Havens; Board of Trustees—J. Rogers Maxwell, (Chairman,) Philip G. Sanford, J. Fred Ockerman, Harrison B. Moore, J. Adolph Mollenhauer, and Edmund Dwight, Jr.; Regatta Committee—Charles T. Pierce, (Chairman,) George W. McNulty, and A. F. Aldridge; Membership Committee—Spencer Swain, (Chairman,) Frank Sperry, and Henry W. Baird; Entertainment Committee—Edwin Hollis Law, (Chairman,) J. M. Tappen, and Calvin Tompkins; Library Committee—J. M. Foote, (Chairman,) Arthur G. Allen, and J. Wallace Morrell; Nominating Committee—Frank C. Swan, (Chairman,) J. Lawrence Marcellus, Edmund Fish, J. S. Barrett, Frederick G. Corning, and J. H. Hallock. The business meeting will be preceded by a banquet.

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At the annual meeting of the Hudson River Yacht Club the following officers were elected for the year 1900: Commodore—E. J. Ranhofer; Vice Commodore—Thomas H. Hall; Rear Commodore—John Dieden; Secretary—George A. Steigleder; Treasurer—E. Spencer Peets; Measurer—John McCarthy; Steward—John T. Hufnagel.

The Board of Trustees are arranged into the following committees: House Committee—R. V. Freeman, Lou C. Maurer, and James E. Grover; Finance Committee—John Kelly, E. E. Vorling, and M. Ranhofer; Membership Committee—William Donaldson, E. Witte, William Lutters, and P. J. Brennan.

The Commodore appointed D. W. Chute to the office of Fleet Captain for the coming yachting season. The club has adopted a night signal, consisting of red, white, and red colors swung from a halyard perpendicularly in the above order.

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Efforts are being made by the officers and members of the Hudson River Yacht Club to arrange for a new clubhouse on the present site, at the foot of West Ninety-second Street, and to use the present structure as a club station down the bay, either on Staten Island or the Bayonne shore. The project has not assumed definite shape as yet, and in the meantime the Board of Trustees has been instructed to obtain permission from the Department of Public Parks to build a new and more elaborate gate at the Riverside Park entrance to the clubhouse bridge that spans the railroad tracks. Plans for this improvement have already been submitted by Architect L. C. Maurer.

***

Commodore Ranhofer on behalf of the members of the Hudson River Yacht Club, presented a handsome watch charm to August G. Buchholz, the retiring Secretary. Mr. Buchholz has served the club as scribe for the past eight years and has during that time been an exceptionally popular officer.

THE NEW SEVENTY-FOOTERS.

Four Now Building at Bristol for Next Season's Racing.

Considerable interest among yachtsmen is centred about the workshops at Bristol, where the new one-design seventy-footers are being rapidly put into shape. Two of them have been launched; the first, which is painted and the work on the interior well advanced, was the Mineola, owned by Vice Commodore August Belmont, New York Yacht Club, and the second, which was lowered into the water last week, will fly the private signal of ex-Commodore F. D. Morgan. Mr. Morgan has owned the Vindex, Amy, Katrina, Ituna, Gloriana, Tomahawk, May, Constellation, Moccasin, Alcaea, and Puck at various periods of his career as a yachtsman. Mr. Morgan was also a member of the syndicates that owned the Vigilant in 1893, and the Defender two years later. He has sailed his thirty-footer Puck in the neighborhood of Newport during the past two years. Both of the new boats that have been launched will be painted white above the water line, with green underbodies. It is said that Mr. Morgan will handle the wheel of his latest craft in all of her races next Summer.

The other two boats in the class will fly the flags of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Harry Payne Whitney, respectively. The frames for these boats are bent and set up, while some of the planking is in position on one of them. The spars for the new boats are being made at Boston, and will be shipped to Bristol early next month. They will be of wood and solid. Work has also been begun on the sail plans for them. All of these boats have steam tenders, the first of which has been launched.

It is the present intention to race these boats in the vicinity of Newport, and they are expected to become fully as popular as have the special thirty-footers at that place. It is also probable that they will be seen several times in contests off Larchmont, as well as in the Spring regattas of the New York and Atlantic Yacht Clubs.

CITY CLUB FOR YACHTSMEN.

Quarters Engaged—Officers Will Be Announced Tuesday.

The proposition to establish a social club for yachtsmen in New York City on the lines suggested in a circular recently issued by the Executive Committee of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound has received with such favor that the Committee of Arrangements appointed by the latter organization has considered it advisable to take the preliminary steps toward the organization of such a club. To that end it has secured a suite of apartments in the Royalton, a bachelor apartment hotel, at 47 West Forty-third Street, in the heart of the clubhouse district. The suite is on the ground floor, and has a private entrance. It consists of four rooms with large hall, and the committee believes it desirable and practicable to establish the yachtsmen's club for the time being in these quarters.

Two meetings have been held during the past week, both of which were presided over by Charles T. Pierce of the Riverside Yacht Club, Charles P. Tower of the New Rochelle Club acting as Secretary. The plan and scope of the proposed club was freely discussed, and steps were taken for a permanent organization. A temporary House Committee, consisting of Hazen L. Hoyt, Larchmont Yacht Club; E. A. MacLellan, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, and Paul A. Meyrowitz of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, was appointed. Other temporary committees were selected as follows, pending the permanent organization of the club: Membership—Frank Bowne Jones, Indian Harbor Yacht Club; A. F. Aldridge, Atlantic Yacht Club, and C. P. Tower, New Rochelle Yacht Club. Nominating Committee—E. Burton Hart, Jr., Huguenot Yacht Club; Warde Dickson and J. S. Appleby, Hempstead Harbor Club.

Permanent officers for the organization will be announced at the meeting on Tuesday evening.

The dues for resident members have been fixed at $20 per annum, and for non-resident members at half that amount. The membership is limited to members of recognized yacht clubs, and the preliminaries have been conducted by the following committee: Charles T. Pierce, Chairman, Riverside Yacht Club; Frank Bowne Jones, Indian Harbor Yacht Club; Stuyvesant Wainwright, American Yacht Club; Frederick M. Hoyt, Stamford Yacht Club; C. H. Crane, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club; E. M. MacLellan, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, and Charles P. Tower, Secretary, 108 Fulton Street, New York, New Rochelle Yacht Club.

Several well-known yachtsmen have been spoken of for President, among whom are Frederick T. Adams, the retiring Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club; Gen. Thomas L. Watson, former President of the New York Athletic Club, and the Hon. John Murray Mitchell, Commodore of the American Yacht Club.

AMATEUR PIGEON CONTEST.

Preparations for the Mackey Cup Championship Match.

Entries are coming in rapidly for the annual pigeon shooting contest for the amateur championship of America, which will again be held on the handsomely appointed grounds of the Carteret Gun Club on Hempstead Plains, near Garden City, L. I. This event, which is the most important of the year with the single exception of the Grand American Handicap, brings out the best marksmen in the country among the amateur wing shots. The tournament will begin on Wednesday, Feb. 21, at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, and will continue during the day as long as in the opinion of the referee the light holds good or as may be desirable to facilitate the completion of the event the following day.

The best known wing shots who have thus far signified their intention of competing are George S. McAlpin, the present amateur champion; Louis T. Duryea, Capt. A. W. Money, Robert A. Welch, Daniel I. Bradley, Oakleigh Thorne, Charles S. Guthrie, W. S. King, W. S. Hall, Fred Edey, Dr. J. H. Hood, G. F. Francis, W. Gould Brokaw, Thomas D. Hooper, and J. B. Ellison. To these will probably be added Edgar Gibbs Murphy, Thomas S. Dando, Dr. J. G. Knowlton, and several other crack shots, whose records at the traps are close up to championship form.

The conditions governing the contest are 100 birds each, entrance fee $100, the money to be divided in the proportion of 40, 25, 15, and 10 per cent., to the four highest guns, 10 per cent. being retained by the club for the expense of trapping. All shooters to stand at 30 yards rise and allowed one bye bird each day. In order to facilitate shooting the following special conditions have been arranged by the Executive Committee:

First—The shooter who misses ten birds by the time the fiftieth round is finished, and thereby becomes tenth or lower in place, shall drop out without the privilege of re-entry.

Second—The shooter who misses sixteen birds by the time the seventy-fifth round is completed and thereby becomes eighth or lower in position, shall drop out without privilege of re-entry.

Third—From the seventy-fifth round up to the finish, the referee shall retire (with privilege of re-entry) those contestants who, in his opinion, have no chance of sharing the money.

Entries will be received up to the end of the first round on the first day of the shoot, the Executive Committee reserving the right to reject any entry. In addition to the sweepstake money, the winner will receive the Clarence H. Mackey Cup, emblematic of the Amateur Championship, valued at $300. Entries should be made with Walter H. Mead, Secretary of the Executive Committee, at 67 Wall Street.

Intercollegiate Field Day.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—The New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association at its annual convention at the Copley Square Hotel to-day, determined to hold the annual field day at Worcester, the athletic events being held there and the bicycle races at the Charles River Park track. The officers elected were: President—H. Sweet, Bowdoin; Vice President—F. C. Ives, Wesleyan; Secretary—E. S. Chase, Brown; Treasurer—R. Murray, Massachusetts Institute Technology.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Umbrellas, 95 Cts.

Extraordinary Bargain To-morrow.

450 Umbrellas, made of Silk Serge and Union Taffeta, 26-inch for ladies and 28 inch for men, with handles of horn, celluloid and fine hard wood, natural and trimmed, some with sterling silver; paragon frames, steel rods, cases and tassels—ONLY **95** CTS. EACH.

Last July we sold 600 of the same kind of Umbrellas before 11 o'clock in the morning.

Black Goods.

The Latest Arrivals.

Brocade Meteor Crepes, single and double widths, **$1.55** to **$4.50**.

Plain Crepe Meteor, **$1.50** to **$4.65**.

Brocade Grenadines, in Escurial and other designs, **$1.35** to **$6.75**.

Mohair and Wool Novelties, 45 inches wide, **$1.00**; value, $1.50.

One Case of All-Wool Black Grenadines, 36 inches wide, open mesh, 25 Cts. per Yard; value 75 Cts.

BLACK TAFFETAS.
Unequaled Values.

The last shipment of our guaranteed Black Silk Taffetas, 21 and 23 inches wide, arrived on Saturday, and we offer them at **69** cts. per yard, notwithstanding the fact that they are worth $1.00.

NEW LACES.
Spring Goods Now Open.

Especial attention is invited to our Spring importation of fine Laces—all-overs in Cluny, Renaissance, Point de Venise, Point Arabic, and other beautiful laces—from **95** cts. to **$8.75** per yard.

New patterns in galloons and festoons, in all the new effects—a very beautiful assortment—from **38** cts. to **$3.50** per yard.

BLACK NETS—La Tosca, 45 inches wide, **39** cts. per yard; heavy mesh, **59** cts. Point d'Esprit, black and white, **85** cents.

Bargains in Gloves.

At **10** cts.—Children's Worsted Gloves, small sizes; reduced from 25 cts.

At **25** cts.—Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, double tips.

At **39** cts.—Men's Colored Worsted Gloves.

At **50** cts.—Men's White Worsted Gloves, Fownes's make.

At **69** cts.—Men's Gray Castor Gloves, silk lined; a small quantity.

BRUSHES.
An Opportunity to Get More Than Your Money's Worth.

Hair Brushes, 9 rows of bristles, **24** cts., instead of 35 cts.

Hair Brushes, fox and olive finish, **35** cts., instead of 50 cts.

Hair Brushes, genuine fox and olive, with 11 rows of bristles, **45** cts., instead of 65 cts.

Hair Brushes, genuine ebony, 9 rows bristles, **65** cts., instead of $1.00.

Hair Brushes, fox and olive, 11 rows bristles, **65** cts., instead of $1.00.

Hair Brushes, genuine ebony, olive and fox woods, 11 rows finest quality English bristles, **95** cts., instead of $1.50.

Genuine bristle Tooth Brushes, **10** cts., instead of 18 cts., and **15** cts., instead of 25 cts.

Wood handle Nail Brushes, **10** cts., instead of 25 cts.

Bone handle Nail Brushes, **14** and **18** cts., instead of 25 and 35 cts.

Wood back Cloth Brushes, 10 inches, **24** cts., instead of 50 cts.

Oriental Rugs.

Anatolian Mats, soft, rich colors, **$2.90** and **$4.50**.

Shirvan and Karabagh Rugs, 3.6x4.6 feet, **$7.00**.

Fine Shirvan, Karabagh and Beloochistan Rugs, 3.6x5, **$10.00**.

Kazak, Mossoul and Shirvan Rugs, average size, 4x7, **$18.00**.

Extra choice Shirvan, Kazak and Anatolian Rugs, **$20.00** to **$30.00**.

Third Floor.

Merino Underwear.

Half Price Sale of Special Lots.

A lot of ladies' fleece-lined and natural Merino Vests, at **35** cts. each, or 3 for **$1.00**.

Merino Combination Suits, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length—some Swiss, some fine domestic goods—at **$1.00** each.

A lot of I. & R. Morley's plain Merino Suits, also Silk and Wool Suits, at **$3.00** each.

Ladies' Imported Hosiery Reduced.

Ladies' fine Cotton Stockings, consisting of black open-work lace, lisle thread, French lisle thread, also fancy spots and figures, plaids, Richelieu ribbed and black, fleece-lined, at **25** cts. per pair; regular prices 35 to 75 cts.

Children's imported fine ribbed, fast black Cotton Stockings, sizes 5 to 8 inches, also fine ribbed Wool Stockings, sizes 6 to 8 inches, all reduced to **15** cts. per pair.

Main Floor, Annex.

Muslin Underwear.

The fine quality and reliability of our Muslin Underwear is in evidence every day; a visit to the department will at once demonstrate the fact.

Cambric Corset Covers, high neck, V-back and front, trimmed with Maltese lace edge or fine embroidery, **25** cts.

Muslin Gowns, empire style, trimmed with wide embroidery, **88** cts.

Cambric Drawers, trimmed with deep ruffle of hemstitched tucks, **50** cts.

LINENS.
Leading Values for Monday

Webb's Grass-bleached, heavy Huck Towels, stitched ends, **25** cts.

Extra large, hemstitched Huck Towels, with damask borders, **25** cts. instead of 35 cts.

Heavy Irish Linen Sheeting, 2 yards wide, **75** cts. per yard; 2½ yards wide, **$1.00**.

Remnants of Pillow Case Linens at about half price.

Very serviceable Kitchen Crash, **5** cts. per yard.

All Linen Glass Toweling, 24 inches wide, **17** cts. per yard instead of 25 cts.

White Goods, Specials.

Bleached Muslin, good quality, yard wide, **7** cts. per yard instead of 9 cts.

Soft finished Muslin, very fine, yard wide, especially good for underwear, **10** cts. per yard instead of 12½ cts.

Fine India Linen, 33 inches wide, **17** cts. per yard instead of 25 cts.

Sheer Lawn, 40 inches wide, with fancy border, suitable for cottage curtains or aprons, **10** cts. per yard instead of 15 cents.

A few more remnants of White Goods, some slightly soiled, at one-quarter of original prices.

Men's Colored Shirts.

Plaid Golf Shirts, made of fine French flannel, with linen at neck, and pearl buttons in front, **$2.50**; were $3.00.

A new line of Madras Dress Shirts, any pattern, any size, **$1.50**.

Madras, Percale, and Cheviot for colored shirts can be seen in the Men's Furnishing Department.

Crepe de Chine Scarfs, $1.12.

Superior quality of Ladies' Crepe de Chine Scarfs, extra long, with knotted fringe ends, in new shades of red, pink, blue, lavender, yellow, cream, pearl gray, and black and white, at **$1.12**; would be good value for $1.85.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

A Forecast of the Future.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have acquired the property recently occupied by John M. Conklin & Son immediately adjoining our stores. As soon as our architect, Mr. G. L. Morse, and the builders can effect the changes necessary to harmonize the building with our present establishment, the connection will be made. We hope to be able to announce the junction and our occupancy of the new store very soon. The comparatively small frontage on Fulton Street—only 36 feet—gives an entirely inadequate idea of the magnitude of the acquisition. The total area of the building covers a space equal to about thirteen city lots. Each floor contains 25,000 square feet, so that the several floors will add more than 100,000 square feet of selling space to our already enormous store. We may say without any reservation that when the necessary alterations are completed we will command the largest group of connected buildings in the Greater New York used for the retailing of merchandise.

Since it is a matter of history, we feel that we are justified in indulging in a few reminiscences. When we moved, in 1885, from lower Fulton street to our present site the new building covered a space of 100x190 feet. The step was generally considered a huge and hazardous undertaking and many were the prophecies of our failure and collapse. How mistaken they were you know as well as we. Every few years enlargements to the store became necessary and were made, until now, with the latest addition, we will occupy an area on each floor of more than 95,000 square feet; and in total of all floors, about 700,000 square feet. It eclipses in size the largest of New York's noted retail mercantile structures.

America is a country of great businesses, but, even though that is the case, this seems tremendous. It would be impossible were it not a steady, healthy, natural growth, fostered by business enterprise. We feel that there is nothing abnormal about our establishment. It has grown with Brooklyn; it has prospered as Brooklyn has prospered; it is as firmly identified with Brooklyn as her churches and schools. We are proud of our achievements, and we are also proud to note the progress of our neighbors. Manhattan is constantly adding to its mercantile palaces, but Brooklyn's merchants are not slow and their stores serve as models to many aspiring and wide-awake merchants throughout the country.

The best prophet of the future is the past. We have confidence in the people of Brooklyn, and the wonderful growth of our business is evidence that the people of Brooklyn have confidence in us. So we enter on this enormous added undertaking with faith and without misgiving as to the result. Other stores are large in area; we aim to be large not only in area, but in accomplishment. We can never reach our ideal—absolute unattainable perfection; but our effort is to come nearer and nearer to it along the road of progress.

Valuable Furniture Pointers.

Still we have much to say about Furniture, much that must interest you. Furniture of all kinds, and new, not old or stale. Furniture at prices that are astonishing. We knew the head of the Furniture Store had secured some exceptional options, but when he told us the prices at which he could sell in this day of rising and risen values, even we were astounded. But you will get the benefit as he gets the credit of his clever buying. Here are some of the details. They warrant careful reading:

Oak Bedroom Suit, 3 pieces; bed full size; bureau swell front, with bevel mirror; large wash stand. Made to sell for $25.00, our price.....**$18.00**

Oak Bedroom Suit, 2 pieces; handsomely carved bed; bureau swell front base, with 2 large and 2 small drawers and large French Bevel Plate Mirror. Made to sell for $40.00, our price....**$30.00**

Parlor Suit, 3 pieces, mahogany finish, inlaid lines, daintily trimmed, covered in assorted colorings of satin damask. There are only 50 of these Parlor Suits; we wish there were more, for the value is $22.00.....**$10.50**

Parlor Suit, 3 pieces, mahogany finish, inlaid and covered in assorted colorings of satin damask. Made to sell for $50.00, our price.....**$26.00**

Parlor Suit, 5 pieces, 4 patterns, mahogany finish, inlaid, and some carved, covered in assorted colorings of satin damask, made to sell at $45.00, $75.00, $95.00, and $110.00, our price,

$33.00, $52.50, $73.00, and $80.00

Couch covered with silk velour, tufted, 6 feet 6 inches long, and 30 inches wide, upholstered in all hair, interlined with muslin webbing, bottom hardwood frame, dowelled legs, black steel springs, made to sell at $40.00, our price.....**$29.50**

Oak China Closet with glass shelves and mirror back; height 66 inches; width 48 inches, with bent glass ends...**$36.00**

Oak China Closet, with bent glass ends, 48 inches wide, 66 inches high. Made to sell for $26.00, our price.....**$19.50**

Oak China Closet, with movable shelves and bent glass ends. Height 60 inches, width 40 inches.....**$12.50**

Beds and Beddings.

White enamel iron Bed, brass trimmed, woven wire spring and soft top Mattress, 3 feet size, only.....**$5.90**

White enamel iron Bed, brass trimmed, made to sell for $8.00, our price.**$6.00**

Extra heavy white enamel Iron Bed, 4 feet and 4 feet 6 inches size, with full brass trimmings; made to sell for $12.50, our price.....**$8.75**

Rabbet edge box Spring, covered in A. C. A. ticking, for brass or iron beds, any size.....**$8.50**

Black drawings horse hair Mattress, 40 pounds, full size, A. C. A. ticking, regular $27.00, our price.....**$19.00**

Hair Mattress, full size, 42 lbs, A. C. A. ticking, regularly $10.00, our price, **$6.00**

We manufacture all our hair, fiber and cotton Mattresses and upholstered box Springs to insure cleanliness, sanitary conditions, quality, etc.

Fourth floor.

A White Silk Sale.

The whirl of Fashion's wheel this year has slackened and ceased at White Silks and Satins. It's a pleasant stopping place, a more rational one than the fickle goddess sometimes chooses.

We figured well ahead this time and bought largely. So, in spite of raised prices, we can offer perhaps the largest and finest assortment of White Silks and Satins ever shown here—offer them, too, in many cases at less than manufacturers' prices to-day.

Listen to the roll call as they answer:

Corded Striped Silks.

19 inch corded Wash Silks.....**38c**
21 inch corded Striped Satin.....**69c**
20 inch Plisse Striped Taffeta.....**88c**

Taffeta Silks.

19 inch white Taffeta.....**49c**
19 inch white Taffeta.....**59c**
19 inch white Taffeta.....**69c**
19 inch white Taffeta.....**79c**
19 inch white Taffeta.....**88c**
21 inch white Taffeta.....**98c**

White Liberty Satin.

20 inch all silk Liberty Satin.....**49c**
20 inch all silk Liberty Satin.....**59c**
21 inch all silk Liberty Satin.....**69c**
21 inch all silk Liberty Satin.....**79c**
22 inch all silk Liberty Satin.....**99c**

Fancy Striped Taffetas.

20 inch Hemstitched Taffeta.....**98c**
20 inch Corded Striped Taffeta.....**98c**
20 inch Broche Striped Taffeta....**$1.10**

Japanese Silks.

20 inch white Japanese Silk.....**25c**
23 inch white Japanese Silk.....**38c**
27 inch white Japanese Silk.....**49c**
36 inch white Japanese Silk.....**59c**
27 inch white Japanese Silk.....**69c**
36 inch white Japanese Silk.....**99c**

White Satin Duchesse.

20 inch all silk Satin Duchesse.....**79c**
21 inch all silk Satin Duchesse.....**88c**
21 inch all silk Satin Duchesse.....**99c**
21 inch all silk Satin Duchesse....**$1.25**
22 inch all silk Satin Duchesse....**$1.48**

Main floor, New Building.

Lace and Embroidery Talk.

This is headquarters for Laces and Embroideries. No such variety to be found anywhere else. No such low prices to be found anywhere else. And new things to watch for and tell about almost every day.

News of the Laces.

We have just received another shipment of new and pretty washable Laces in sets and odd widths; real and imitation Torchon, Medicis, Point de Paris and Normandy, instead of 5c. to 35c. a yard at **2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 & 19c.** a yd.

Pretty Laces, Insertions and Galloons, for millinery, neckwear, evening, street and house wear in white, ivory, butter and champagne shades; instead of 15c. to $1.50 a yard, at **5, 10, 15, 19, 25, 39 and 99c.** a yd.

Lace Robes, in black, white, ivory, butter and champagne shades; spangled, fringed and ribbon trimmed; instead of $13.50, $15.00, $17.50, $19.75 and $24.50, at **$9.98 and $12.98**

Fine old Venetian point Laces, solid effects; instead of 48c. to $4.50 a yard, at **25, 35, 48, 75, 98c., $1.49 & $1.98** a yard.

All-overs, in black, white, ivory, butter and champagne shades; instead of 98c. to $2.98, at **59c., 75c., 98c., $1.49 & $1.98** a yd.

Embroideries, Half Price.

These are pure white Embroideries, in quiet and showy patterns, in various widths, from baby edges up, on nainsook, swiss and cambric; wide margins, cut out edges, ready for use, at **3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 15, 19 & 25c.** a yard.

All-overs, 27 and 45 inch Flouncing on Nainsook, Swiss and Cambric, suitable for waists, skirts and Summer dresses, hemstitched and scalloped edges; worth twice their prices, at **49c., 75c., 98c., $1.49 & $1.98** a yd.

Main floor.

Women's Spring Suits.

We are showing now the newest styles in Spring Suits and Walking Skirts. They are tailored in the best manner and will repay inspection.

Black pebble cheviot suit, fly front effect, taffeta lined and peau de soi facing; skirt finished with one box pleat, stitched four times on each side; percaline lining.....**$16.75**

Tailor made suit of English tweed, fly front, coat tight fitting, slight dip in front; skirt with double box pleat and entire suit lined with colored taffeta.....**$21.75**

Black cheviot suit, double breasted coat lined with black taffeta; skirt single box pleated, percaline lined and velvet bound.....**$9.95**

Black cheviot, single box plait Skirt, stitched seams, percaline lined, velvet bound.....**$5.50**

Broadcloth Skirt, single box plait, strappings of taffeta on bottom with wavy effect, percaline lined.....**$6.95**

Broadcloth Skirt, single box plait, back and front prettily trimmed with silk and braid applique, percaline lined and velvet bound.....**$8.75**

Second floor, front.

Women's Fur Wear.

Persian Lamb Coats, 22 inches long, wide revers, full flare collar, double breasted, satin lined; one 34 inch bust and two 38 inch bust; were $95.00, now.....**$62.50**

Electric Seal Coats, 22, 24, 26 inches long, double breasted, with large revers, full roll storm collar, satin lined, 32 to 40 bust.

$25.00 Coats at.....**$19.95**
$32.50 Coats at.....**$24.50**
$45.00 Coats at.....**$34.50**

Electric Seal Coats, same as above, trimmed with mink and Alaska sable.

Mink, were $54.75, now.....**$39.50**
Sable, were $49.75, now.....**$37.50**

Electric seal Collarettes, 10 inches deep, pointed front 14 inches deep, with full, wide flare collar, fancy silk lined, value $9.50, at.....**$4.95**

Electric seal Collarette, same as above, with Alaska sable top storm collar, value $12.50, at.....**$6.45**

Alaska Sable Cluster Scarf, with eight dyed sable tails, value $6.50, at..**$4.95**
Alaska Sable, natural fur, Cluster Scarf, with eight dyed natural tails, value $9.75, at.....**$7.45**
Electric Seal Scarf, with cluster of eight fox tails, exceptional value at...**$2.95**
Mink Scarfs, fur dark and full; cut wide and finished with cluster of eight fox tails.....**$8.95**

Second floor, front.

Lace Curtains.

White Nottingham Lace Curtains, a fine assortment of new designs in the season's reproductions of Irish Point. Excellent value at.....**$2.24** a pair

White Nottingham Lace Curtains, assorted designs, reproductions of choice Renaissance Curtains; plain net centre with border.....**$3.25** a pair

White bobinet Ruffled Curtains, six inch ruffle with lace edging and insertion, 48 inches by 3 yards long, for French Sash Curtains.....**$1.98** a pair

More of the Hosiery.

Women's fast black cotton Stockings, double sole, heel and toe.....**15c**

Women's fast black and split sole cotton Stockings, also plain and ribbed lisle thread, white tipped heel and toe..**24c**

Women's fast black lisle thread Stockings, Richelieu, Rembrandt and fancy ribbed, white tip, heel and toe, 3 for **$1.00**

Women's fast black open work and lace ankle lisle thread Stockings, very fine quality.....**39c**

Children's fast black cotton Stockings, double knee, heel and toe.....**9c**

Children's fast black cotton Stockings, ribbed and plain, double knee, heel and toe.....**18c**

Men's fast black cotton Socks, double heel, sole and toe.....**12c**

Men's fast black and split sole cotton Socks; also, black and white extracted polka dot.....**18c**

Men's fast black and tan cotton Socks; also, black split sole lisle Socks, very fine gauge, double sole, heel and toe, **24c**

Main, right, front.

Paper for the Million.

Our annual sale of Writing Paper will begin to-morrow. It is going to be a memorable sale. We don't recall its equal, and don't think it ever had one.

We have some modest pride in our stationery store. We believe it the best in Brooklyn; know the papeterie it provides is up-to-the-minute in style and fashion. It's a store that's here to stay and to advertise as a great sale an attempt to unload trash would be to hurt not to help it.

This isn't trash. It is a tremendous stock of the finest and newest productions of several manufacturers, bought before the rise in prices and offered now far below wholesale cost in many cases. Bond, linen, satin and vellum finishes, plain and ruled, in every style and all the new tints.

Not to be sold by the quire, as has been done heretofore; but put up in artistic boxes in different quantities and qualities.

Those who have dies here or elsewhere should have a year's supply stamped. Those who haven't dies should lay in a year's supply anyway.

Listen to a few of the details:

A lot of manufacturers' samples deserve the place of honor. All at less than half price, some at quarter prices. Two thousand boxes altogether, regularly 15c. to $1.50, and they'll go at . . . . . **7c. to 33c.**

500 Cabinets, containing 120 sheets of Paper and 100 Envelopes in vellum, linen and satin (satin ruled and plain). The wholesale cost to-day would be 42c.....**29c**

500 Princess Vellum Cabinets, 120 sheets and 100 envelopes; regularly 59c...**39c**

1,500 Cabinets, linen, satin and granite finish, 60 sheets and 60 envelopes, in the popular Oxford and octavo sizes (ruled and plain).....**19c**

1,000 boxes Imperial Court Stationery, in the latest shades and the latest cut of envelopes in 3 sizes—If bought by the quire the price would be 40c.....**19c**

500 boxes delicately tinted gray linen paper, octavo or Gladstone sizes, quire price 24c.....**12c**

500 boxes of Paper, with handsomely lithographed figure designs on cover; tinted or white paper in the latest Gladstone size; last December the price was 40c.; now it is.....**24c**

1,250 Monarch Cabinets, linen and satin finish, ruled and plain; 60 sheets and 60 envelopes.....**15c**

600 Cabinets tinted writing paper, containing 60 sheets and 60 envelopes; the price by the quire would be 45c.....**24**

500 boxes white or assorted tints of Writing Papers, 48 sheets and 48 envelopes, ruled or plain, quire price would be 30c, **19c**

1,000 Jumbo Cabinets, tinted or white Writing Papers, containing 3½ quires linen or satin finish, white (ruled or plain) and tinted, quire price would be 48c.....**34c**

Ribbon Store News.

A brand new weave of Ribbon, called by the manufacturer "Taffeta Regence," promises to play a leading role in millinery trimming this season as well as being popular for neckwear. It's 5 inches wide, the weight of the new Taffetas, soft and pretty. All the staple shades and many of the new pastel colorings. It will be found only here . . . . . **29c.** a yard

Black, double-faced liberty satin Ribbons, the soft kind now in vogue, used largely for neckwear and belts, 4¼ inches wide.....**25c.** a yard

Best quality colored double-faced satin Ribbons, cord edge, in almost any color you want, and black of same quality with plain edge; 5 inches wide, regularly priced at 72c.....**39c.** a yard

Main floor, center.

Black Percaline.

The makers call this "Spun Gloss" Percaline, because of its silk-like shimmer, the regular price is 25c. a yard; our price has been 20c., but to-morrow you can buy it for **14c.** a yard.

Main, rear.

New Shirt Waists.

Satin Shirt Waists in black and colors, made with tucks and hemstitched down the front; box plait in back; dress sleeves.....**$3.98**

Striped flannel Shirt Waists, in pink, light blue and French blue, made full in front with a French back, dress sleeves.....**$2.79**

Flannelette Wrappers in two good styles, one trimmed with velvet on the yoke front and back, full flounced skirt; the other made with ruffles, forming a cape edged with braid.....**79c**

Second floor.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

DESIGNER:—WANTED, EXPERIENCED DESIGNER ON LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR. SIEGEL BROTHERS. 65-67 WOOSTER ST.

DRESSMAKING APPRENTICES AND MILLINERY, 240 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Sober, industrious married man; thoroughly versed in tabulating work on large Remington, and absolutely competent to take testimony; liberal salary paid to right party. Address, stating age, previous employment, references, present residence, salary expected, H. C. J., Box 165 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; best reference; city or country; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, 106 West 47th St.

COOK or HOUSEKEEPER.—By an excellent cook or housekeeper; hotel or private; high reference. Call 9 P. M., 240 East 102d St., Croft, third floor, front.

COOK.—By an experienced cook in private family; excellent baker; last employer can be seen. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 213 East 28th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; willing to do coarse washing; small family; city or country; best city reference. 423 7th Av., top floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook in all branches; English, French, and German; good references. Cook, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By a good, competent cook; understands milk and butter; city or country. 446 West 33d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK, &c.—By woman to go out by the day or take washing home. Mrs. E. F., 339 West 44th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A milliner and trimmer and a most stylish, artistic designer will go out by day for $1.50 to ladies' residences for this month only; shapes fitted; your own material utilized; in evening; fur, hats, and bonnets. 232 East 23d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker and fitter; tailor-made dresses, latest styles; out by day or week; terms reasonable; city reference. Competent, Box 342, 1,242 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; with family that go abroad; terms low; give reference. C. J., Box 334, 1,269 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced English lady visiting governess; has hours disengaged; children or adults. Evans, 49 West 99th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By American woman as working housekeeper in widower's family, attendant in sanitarium to invalid, or as mother's assistant; city or country; references exchanged. M. H., 608 Columbus Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By French middle-aged seamstress and assist with the other duties; travel in Europe; best reference. Julie, 161 West 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By good dressmaker; speaks French and English; can give piano lessons; willing and obliging; good references. 103 East 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Good seamstress, packer, and sailer; speaks English, French, and German; personal references. A. B., 258 West 15th St.

MAID, &c.—As maid or assist with light chamberwork; best city reference from last employer. M. G., Box 328, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Family washing; silks, flannels, laces done with care; large, sunny yard; references from best families. Reynolds, 140 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced; trustworthy; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $25. 946 Lexington Av., 69th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced Englishwoman; capable of taking entire charge of infant from birth; also understands all kinds of bottle food; good city reference. Apply, by letter, A. G., 686 6th Av., toy store.

NURSE, &c.—As nurse or nursery governess; refined North German; takes full charge of children; wages, $25; best references. D. P., Box 329, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN WIDOW, OF GOOD FAMILY, wishes position that will insure good home; thoroughly understands cooking, and is good nurse. Address 105 Clendenny Av., Jersey City.

MASSEUSE.—By a competent masseuse, with highest references; desires ot accompany one or two ladies about to travel. M. S., Box 336, 1,269 Broadway.

TEACHER.—A woman, 21 years old, who can teach English, French, music, drawing, and painting, as visiting teacher in a family with young children or as private secretary. B. D. S., 124 East 81st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER AND VALET.—German, 26, desires position Feb. 15 with a gentleman, bachelor apartments or private family; thoroughly competent, reliable; best of references; wages, $45-$50. Lang, 904 8th Av.

BUTLER.—By experienced Englishman; lived in good family; aged 38; city recommendation; $50. A. B., Box 327, 1,269 Broadway.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife to take care of private house for Summer; no incumbrance; first-class references, 1,300 Broadway, care of janitor.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class family; strictly sober, economical; careful, stylish driver; can drive tandem or four; ten years' reference. J. M., 13 East 30th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires position for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. A. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—German; age 32; married; no family; experienced in all branches, especially in greenhouses, roses, carnations, fruit, vegetables, &c.; take full charge of a gentleman's estate. R. F., 91 East 5th St., Brooklyn.

GARDENER and SUPERINTENDENT.—Any person requiring a gardener and Superintendent on the estate can hear of a good one; references. P. H. Haynes, Bristol, R. I.

GARDENER.—By gardener on gentleman's place; full knowledge greenhouses, lawns, gardening, farming stock; first-class references. R. K., Babylon, Long Island.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman; married; no small children; thoroughly understands all branches of the business; good reference. J. H., 114 Chambers St.

GARDENER.—One who is thoroughly conversant with the care of a gentleman's place is open for an engagement; who wants me? J. Elliott, 54 Dey St.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNTANT.—15 years' experience; capable office manager, correspondent; highest city references, with bond furnished. Accountant, P. O. Box 2,528.

CHEF.—By a French chef in private family; twelve years' city references. E. L., 140 West 128th St.

NURSE.—By trained male nurse; excellent references from former patients and doctors. Graduate Male Nurse, Box 10, 263 West 125th St.

POSITION WANTED TO CARE FOR APARTments and clothes for one or two gentlemen; also good cook; best of references. M. P., 650 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer and assistant bookkeeper; 23; four years' experience; rapid and accurate; A1 references; Smith Premier, Densmore. E. M. T., Box 152 Times.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES, REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

LEGAL SALES.

Bankrupt Sale of Assets of F. Tennyson Neely.

The Trustees of F. Tennyson Neely, bankrupt, offer for sale all the Cloth and Paper Bound Books in stock, both in New York and Chicago, lately owned by F. Tennyson Neely. The stock is contained in Schedule B of the Report of the Appraisers, and can be examined at No. 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The stock consists of various books of which the total value estimated by the Appraisers at cost price is $10,752.40, (Ten Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Two and 40-100 Dollars.) The Trustees have decided to sell this stock in its entirety, and bids are invited for the entire lot of books; all bids must be for cash, and immediate delivery will be given. Bids will be received up to and including the 20th day of February, 1900.

Address all bids to Trustees of F. Tennyson Neely, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ALFRED J. LAVIGNE,
GEO. E. GREEN,
PETER ALEXANDER, Trustees.

EDWARDS & BRYAN, Esqs., 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

TAKE NOTICE: The Trustees are prepared to receive bids for any and all of the late assets of F. Tennyson Neely in addition to above. Full information to be given by Trustees or their attorneys.

OPPOSITION TO NEW CANAL

Some of the Canal Counties Likely to Raise Objections.

GREAT TRADE POSSIBILITIES

A Campaign of Education May Be Necessary to Secure Support for the New Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Feb. 10.—Intimations have reached here that the project of canal improvement advised by the Canal Committee, of which Gen. Francis V. Greene was Chairman, and recommended by Gov. Roosevelt, may lack support and find possible opposition in the canal counties. The report is surprising because of its origin, since these counties owe their growth in wealth and population mainly to the Erie Canal. Apparently feeling has spread along the line of the canal that the proposed improvement is designed to help Buffalo and New York to the neglect and at the expense of the remainder of the State.

Effort will doubtless be made to counteract this sentiment, and data are at hand to show that the improvement contemplates benefits all along the line, corresponding in importance and extent to the results that have already accrued to the canal counties and cities. These benefits were set forth in the committee's report, which showed that the canal had not only paid for itself in tolls, but that it had yielded in freight, distributed over the line, more than $360,000,000. It made possible the chain of thriving cities between Lake Erie and the Hudson River, and the new project, in the committee's view, promises to develop the success already reached and to give the canal section greater prosperity than ever before.

The report and documents attached to it clearly point out the means by which development may be expected. Accurate statistics show that local tonnage on the canals has for many years exceeded through tonnage. Since this condition must prevail, its development under judicious management is incalculable. While the argument in favor of the original canal—to provide a cheap route for grain and lumber—still holds good, it has been vastly supplemented and strengthened by business growth in other lines.

Changes in progress in the iron trade indicate that, with an adequate waterway to the Hudson, the centre of the iron industry may be brought within the State of New York. Pennsylvania has held supremacy in this field because of its resources in ores, coal, and limestone. Iron ore discoveries in the upper lake region have induced Pittsburg to use lake ore. Such ore can be laid down at any point on a water route from Buffalo to New York at less cost than it can be put down in Buffalo from Pennsylvania very cheaply. The outlook in this direction has recently led to the purchase on Lake Erie, near here, of a site for steel works, costing $1,500,000. From $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 will be put into the business by interests that thoroughly understand it. The confident prediction is heard that the southern shore of Lake Erie will become in a few years the centre of the steel-making industry. It will be possible to ship steel billets and structural steel by canal to New York at 50 cents per ton freight, and at a proportionately lower charge to intermediate points. Coal may be shipped at rates equally low.

In view of the enormously increased uses of structural steel in recent years, the manufacturing possibilities along the canal from this industry alone are inestimable. It is believed that the enlargement of the canal alone justify the enlargement of the canal fully as much as its original construction was justified by the prospect of transporting breadstuffs. A rail haul over the Alleghenv Mountains is certainly not to be compared in cheapness with transportation through the Erie Canal. Iron and steel possibilities, indeed, in view of the enlarged uses of these products, are so multifarious and extensive as to defy computation. There is general confidence here that they will so develop on the shore of Lake Erie as to make of Western New York, including the canal section, the busiest manufacturing spot in the world.

Apart from these considerations there are others involving the physical and commercial welfare of the canal region. It is proposed, for instance, to remove the canal from the city of Syracuse, where it has become a nuisance, and to establish a canal harbor for that city at the lower end of Onondaga Lake. At present bridge tenders must be employed at draws throughout the city, and the canal thus serves to impede traffic. It is also as much of an eyesore as the railroads whose tracks run on grade through the city streets. The lake harbor would be as convenient to business as is the present canal, the city having spread to the lake, and the abandonment of the canal in the heart of the city would substitute fixed bridges for draw bridges and provide a way for removing the railroad nuisance, by turning the canal bed into a roadway for depressed tracks. Rochester suffers from a similar infliction.

It seems almost incredible here that the changes in the course of the canal, by which these cities may be rid of the annoyances it causes, while retaining its accessibility for trade, should cause other than gratification in both communities. There are places where a detour is impracticable and where local objection might possibly be made to an enlarged canal. Objections in such places, however, would seem to be offset by the outlook for business growth which the new canal must present. It is hard to conceive, indeed, why objection can come from any quarter, for even the farmers in the canal counties must find an improved market for their products in the increase of transportation and of manufacturing.

The importance of the present waterway, antiquated and inadequate as it is universally conceded to be, is amply demonstrated in the counties traversed by it. Return freights cover every line of merchandise. Canalboat owners do not need to look for offerings at New York, for interior buyers direct shipments by canal and shippers have no option in the face of positive orders. It is estimated that return trips carry fully half as heavy cargoes as are sent down. With busier cities along the route, trade must grow and return freights must increase.

These are some of the suggestions that lie on the surface for argument in favor of an improved canal. They will be formulated and developed and sent throughout the canal counties and presented to the Legislature should the hints of opposition become so pronounced as to emphasize the desirability of missionary work in behalf of the Canal Committee's project.

FIRE DESTROYS A FACTORY.

About 40,000 Cans of Tomatoes Burned —The Loss $15,000.

Fire completely destroyed the tomato canning factory of David J. Tyson in New Dorp Lane, New Dorp, S. I., yesterday afternoon. The establishment consisted of about two acres of ground and nine one-story frame buildings, including four storehouses containing about 40,000 cans of tomatoes ready for shipment; four buildings for cooking and canning, and a boiler house.

The fire started at 12:30 o'clock in one of the storehouses, and the flames are supposed to have originated from a stove in the building. There is only one fire company in New Dorp, the New Dorp Hook and Ladder Company. This was soon at the fire, but the flames were beyond control, and in an hour and a half the whole establishment was destroyed.

The total loss, including damage to machinery, stock, and buildings, is placed at about $15,000, partly covered by insurance.

FAT WOMAN HINDERS FIREMEN.

Became Wedged in Stairway While Leaving Burning Building.

At a fire last night which started in the cigar store of A. Nimberger on the first floor of the four-story brick building at 117 West Street, Mrs. James, a woman weighing about 350 pounds, who lived on the third floor, became wedged between the walls of the stairway between the first and second floors.

The upper part of the building was fast filling with smoke, and the other tenants were unable to get down to the street. Firemen tugged at the woman on one side while a policeman who had got in before she came down pushed her, but it was several minutes before she was freed. In the meantime the stock of the cigar store was destroyed, and the fire had caused damage to the extent of $2,000.

FIRE IN A CINCINNATI HOTEL.

Firemen Rescue Guests of a House Patronized by the Theatrical Profession—One Woman Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—Shortly after 5 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the cellar of the Stross Hotel at the corner of Twelfth and Bremen Streets. Otto Ressler, an employe, who saw the smoke, rushed to summon the Fire Department, but before doing so opened the cellar door and a strong draught carried flames and smoke to the upper floors of the building.

Before the arrival of the Fire Department the interior of the house was a mass of flames, the halls made even darker by smoke, and each window fronting upon either street held a frantic, screaming, and appealing guest, each one crying out to be saved first.

Repeated warnings from the firmen before prevented guests from jumping from the windows, causing them to wait until ladders were raised against the walls, but one, Miss Dolly Le Claire, a trapeze performer, made a rope of several pieces of bedclothing and fastened the end to the bedpost in her room on the third floor and attempted to climb down. Her rope, however, was twelve feet short, and she remained dangling in the air until Manager Stross called to her to jump, which she did, alighting on his shoulder, where she promptly fainted. She was the only person out of thirty guests and a large number of employes who received more than very slight injuries.

Six men and one woman were rescued by the firemen, who carried them up the scaling ladders to an adjoining roof and thence to safety.

The hotel is one well known in the theatrical profession, by members of which it is principally patronized.

TREASONABLE MAIL MATTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—James W. Stillman of Boston, Mass., has applied to the Post Office Department for a ruling as to whether or not a pamphlet published by him under the title, "A Protest Against the President's War of Criminal Aggression," is mailable under the postal laws.

First Assistant Postmaster General Heath has written to Mr. Stillman, saying, in effect, that it is not the business of the department to advise private individuals as to whether "treasonable documents," which they desire to circulate for the purpose of giving aid and comfort to those in rebellion and to embarrass or demoralize the operations of the army in the field, are mailable or otherwise.

"All I care to say," continues the reply, "is that before attempting to mail any matter that is calculated to give aid or comfort to any person now engaged in an insurrection against the authority of the United States, you had better seek the advice of a friend skilled in the law, whose services you will probably require in case the Government considers your essays of sufficient importance to pay attention to them."

Last January Mr. Stillman wrote the Postmaster General that he had mailed to the President, to each member of the Cabinet, and other officials in Washington a copy of his pamphlet. His original intention was to send 450 copies of the pamphlets to Congressman Fitzgerald (Mass.) by express and have him distribute them.

"He, however, declined to do this," said Mr. Stillman, "but offered to mail them for me, which offer I accepted. He afterward gave me 400 franking envelopes and told me to use them, which I did, thinking that I had a perfect right to do so." In a letter to the Postmaster at Boston, the department acknowledged receipt of a copy of the pamphlet in question and called the attention of the Postmaster to Section 5,334, Revised Statutes, which provides a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than ten years, is to be imposed upon the person who gives aid or comfort to those who are engaged in rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States. This law, the Post Office officials say, could be brought into effect as soon as it was proved that any one was sending seditious matter through the mails.

The attention of Representative Fitzgerald was called to the fact that it was alleged that he has permitted the use of his frank on envelopes in which were mailed copies of the pamphlet, and a request was made of Mr. Fitzgerald that such action be taken as would prevent any unlawful use of his name for the purpose of securing free transmission in the mails of such literature.

There is an old statute that imposes a fine of $10 for each improper use of a frank. It is not believed, however, that the statute is now in force, nor that there is any penalty for the misuse of a frank.

The postal officials say that while there is a law providing a fine of $300 for a misuse of a "penalty envelope," there is apparently no punishment for wrongfully using franked envelopes. Efforts have been made to secure legislation to remedy this defect, but so far nothing has been accomplished.

Another question which has arisen is whether or not the postal officials can intercept letters in the mails when they are suspected of being of a seditious character. There is nothing in the postal laws authorizing such action. In time of war, however, many things can be done as matter of military necessity, and upon this broad ground, it is believed, treasonable matter could be forbidden transmission through the mails.

THE MAY FLINT DELAYED.

There was some apprehension in shipping circles yesterday afternoon about the safety of the large American ship May Flint, which left Hongkong on Nov. 13 for Tacoma, where she was going for a load of wheat for Europe. With good weather the trip, it is said should have been made in about sixty days.

Inquiries were made yesterday afternoon at the office of Flint & Dearborn, and Mr. Dearborn said that although no tidings had yet been received from the May Flint the owners felt no apprehension whatever about her. She was now due at Tacoma any day, but they would have no fears if she did not turn up for even the next two or three weeks. She was lightly laden and could easily outride any storm, as she was a staunch ship and in thoroughly good repair.

The May Flint was formerly the Persian Monarch, and was built in 1890. She has four masts and is bark rigged. Her dimensions are 350.8 feet length, 42.8 feet breadth of beam, and 27.9 feet depth. On May 2, 1894, she stranded on the south side of Long Island. The accident was caused by a broken rudder. In September, 1898, while bound from Philadelphia to Japan, she ran into a heavy storm off the Delaware Capes, became dismasted, and lay on her beam ends in consequence of the shifting of the cargo. Capt. E. D Nickels, her commander, had her cargo righted, set up a jury rig, and took her back in safety. He received a medal and a money prize from the underwriters.

MILWAUKEE AFTER CONVENTION

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 10.—Mayor Rose has secured $99,200 of the $100,000 guarantee fund which is expected to be an important factor in securing for this city the Democratic National Convention.

National Committeeman E. C. Wall went to Chicago this morning and will there try to interest some prominent Democrats in Milwaukee's cause before he goes on to Washington to the meeting of the National Committee.

Mayor Rose and George W. Peck will leave for New York to-morrow and expect to put in the deciding effort in that city. They will spend several days there in missionary work before going on to Washington.

One hundred people, all prominent, will go from this city and the State on the "boomers'" special train to Washington.

Democrats Meet in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee held a brief meeting to-night, at which the Chairman of the meeting, ex-Representative Osborne of Wyoming, was empowered to appoint a committee of seven to perfect a plan of reorganization, and to report at a meeting to be held two weeks hence. Ex-Representative Kerr of Pennsylvania acted as secretary of the meeting tonight. Mr. Osborne will announce the members of the committee Monday.

Snowstorm in London.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A sudden snowstorm struck London last evening, continuing only an hour, but covering the streets to a depth of two inches, seriously impeding traffic, which was partially suspended, and causing a number of casualties. Heavy snowfalls are reported from many points in the provinces, in some places two or three feet of snow having fallen. Many villages are snowbound.

PRISON ASSOCIATION WORK.

Recent Report Tells of Fearful Condition of Many City Vagrants.

The fifty-fifth annual report of the Women's Prison Association of New York and the Isaac T. Hopper Home has just been issued. In it are recorded many things of statistical interest in regard to the city's jails, and a reference to the new law which its influence caused to be passed through the Legislature. This law defines the position of a matron as equal to that of a patrolman, making her equal to a doorman in salary, and providing that she wear a shield and uniform of dark color. She is also to be allowed the benefit of the pension fund, and will be provided with better toilet accommodations than heretofore.

In the report of the Treasurer of the Hopper Home expenditures of $10,097.09 are noted, with a balance on hand of $1,106.16. More than $2,000 was expended for provisions, and investments on bonds and mortgages amounted to $4,000. The number of inmates admitted during the year was 262, of whom 129 were sent out to service and 105 wished to provide for themselves.

Reports were made to the association by its Brooklyn Prison Committee and by the regular prison visitor, Alice L. Woodbridge, who is employed to devote her entire time to studying the problem of improving the conditions now existing in public prisons. According to Miss Woodbridge's report, the census of women prisoners at the workhouse has shown a daily average of about 400, many of whom are sent out as servants to public hospitals and other State institutions. A large number of the prisoners are old and decrepit, the charge against them being vagrancy. After commenting upon the improvements of recent years, the report says:

"No greater calamity has ever befallen the Department of Corrections than the abolition of the Accumulative Sentence Law. During the enforcement of that law our streets were comparatively free from beggars and intoxicated and disorderly persons, while our institutions were supplied with efficient helpers, and the inmates were kept clean and in a healthful condition. Since its abolishment, the majority of the women arrested receive from three to five day sentences, during which they do not recover sufficiently from the effects of intoxication to be of any service. They remain out of prison only long enough to become infected with disease and infested with vermin to a degree that beggars description. The fact that women are arrested as vagrants after being admitted for three successive nights to the City Lodging House leads this class of women to seek shelter in the east-side lodging houses, which are, apparently, pest houses; or in tenements, where they pay ten cents a night for the privilege of sleeping on the floor. After a few weeks spent thus they arrive at the Workhouse literally dying from vermin; their clothing is torn from them and burned, and they are sent to the hospital wards. A large share of the cases in the woman's hospital wards of the Workhouse are illness from vermin and loathsome diseases. If the taxpayers of the city realized the condition of the people daily passing through our police courts the horrors of bubonic plague would seem of small importance."

It is suggested that matrons shall be forbidden to sell food, tobacco, cigarettes, and stationery to prisoners, as they have done heretofore, and that the vagrancy laws be so altered as to permit Magistrates to send aged vagrants to the almshouse rather than to the cell. Long sentences to industrial training schools are advised for women of the streets. Station houses, it is claimed, are not kept sufficiently clean, owing to too little help, and janitors should be employed instead of crowding the doorman with the extra duty of keeping the rooms in presentable shape.

Without any appropriation from State or city, the association carries on its work by means of a small endowment fund and occasional individual subscriptions. It is due to the members that recent years have witnessed may reforms in laws relating to destitute women and to ill-kept places of confinement for criminals, but there are still many reforms for which it is working.

KILLED WIFE'S MURDERER.

Husband's Shotgun Brings Swift Retribution to Negro Robber.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 10.—A murder, quickly followed by the death of the murderer, took place in the vicinity of St. Bethlehem, several miles from Clarkesville, Montgomery County, early this morning. While Mrs. George Rawlings, twenty years old, the daughter of W. H. Killebrew, one of the best-known planters of Montgomery County, was asleep, Jim Gordon, colored, aged thirty-two, entered her room for the purpose of robbery. He took a purse containing $8 from under the woman's pillow, and in doing so awakened Mrs. Rawlings, who screamed. The negro, who was armed with a keen-bladed butcher's knife, cut the woman's throat, death following in a very short time.

Mrs. Rawlings's screams were heard by her husband, who was engaged at the time in feeding stock at the barn, a short distance from the house. He ran to the house, and just as he reached it saw Gordon run from the room. Mr. Rawlings, as he dashed through the dining room, grasped a gun and upon reaching the door fired, but without effect.

Rawlings fired a second time, and the contents of the gun struck Gordon in the right side of the neck. Covered with blood the negro fell to the ground. Rawlings ran up to him and struck him a terrific blow on the head, crushing his skull.

Hastening to his wife's room, Rawlings found his wife dead. Rawlings's mother and brother were asleep near Mrs. Rawlings's room at the time the murder was committed, but the former was sick and deaf, and the latter, although awakened by the screams, was unable to reach the woman's side before her death. Mrs. Rawlings had been married only a year. The purse which Gordon had stolen was found upon his body when it was searched.

Delay in Frick-Carnegie Suit.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.—The attorneys in the promised suit of H. C. Frick against the Carnegie Steel Company and Andrew Carnegie will make no move in the matter until next week. Possibly none will be made that will be given out, as it is understood that strong efforts are being put forth to effect a settlement and to discover a basis on which both sides can satisfactorily meet. It is strongly intimated that the matter will be compromised

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:59	Sun sets...5:30	Moon sets...5:05

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:20	Gov. Isl'd...5:55	H. Gate....7:51
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:55	Gov. Isl'd...6:30	H. Gate....8:26

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, FEB. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13.

Chalmette, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Harold, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Newlyn, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Caribbee, St. Kitts	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15.

Uller, St. Kitts	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $13 for dispatch per steamship City of Dublin. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $15, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru. (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. $3 and up to Feb. $17, inclusive or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Feb. $17, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $23, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M up to Feb. $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York on Monday, Feb. 12.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Melbourne of Jan. 16; Sydney, Jan. 17; Auckland, Jan. 22, and Honolulu, Feb. 2, which reached San Francisco per steamer Alameda, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Feb. 14

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) FEB. 11.

Athesis, Hamburg, Jan. 25.
Afghanistan, Gibraltar, Jan. 21.
Armenia, Stettin, Jan. 21.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.
British King, Antwerp, Jan. 23.
Evelyn, New Orleans, Feb. 4.
Fournel, Havre, Jan. 27.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 27.
Knight of St. George, Antwerp, Jan. 22.
La Gascogne, Havre, Feb. 3.
Nordby, Hamburg, Jan. 21.
Ontario, Hull, Jan. 27.
Plant Memphis, Tampa, Jan. 27.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Feb. 8.
Tergeste, Gibraltar, Jan. 24.
Trapani, Bremen, Jan. 10.

MONDAY, FEB. 12.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Feb. 9.
Columbia, Gibraltar, Feb. 4.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Feb. 6.
Hudson, New Orleans, Feb. 8.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Feb. 9.
San Juan, San Juan, Feb. 7.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13.

Altai, Port Limon, Feb. 6.
El Sud, New Orleans, Feb. 8.
Noordland, Antwerp, Feb. 3.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Feb. 5.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Feb. 1.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.

Advance, Colon, Feb. 7.
Herschel, St. Lucia, Feb. 7.
Marquette, London, Feb. 3.
Ocean'c, Liverpool, Feb. 7.
Prins Frederick Hendrik, Port au Prince, Feb. 6.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15.

Hindoo, Hull, Feb. 2.
Darmstadt, Bremen, Feb. 3.
Lahn, Bremen, Feb. 6.

FRIDAY, FEB. 16.

Campania, Liverpool, Feb. 10.
Mora, Huelva, Feb. 1.

Arrived.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Kopff, Hamburg Jan. 28, Boulogne 29th, and Plymouth 30th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:50 P. M.

SS Montcalm, (Br.,) Shillis, London Jan. 27, with mdse. to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS New York, Roberts, Southampton and Cherbourg Jan. 3, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:21 P. M.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Carey, Bermuda Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Lewis, Bristol Jan. 19 and Swansea 23d, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Livonian, (Br.,) White, Glasgow Jan. 28, with mdse. to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:10 P. M.

SS (supposed) Armenia, (Ger.,) Martens, Stettin Jan. 19, to the Hamburg-American Line. Passed Fire Island at 10 P. M. Showed no signals.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 10, 9:30 P. M., northeast, 14 miles, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS New York, for Turk's Island, &c.
SS Buffalo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Alleghany, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Statendam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Mariposa, (Br.,) for St. John, N. B.
SS Salerno, (Br.,) for Newcastle, Eng.
SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS City of Washington, for Nassau, &c.
SS Ponce, for San Juan, &c.
SS El Norte, for New Orleans.
SS Vedra, (Br.,) for Dover.
SS Patricia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth.
SS Nueces, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Hildur, (Nor.,) for Matanzas, &c.
SS Annie, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Diamant, (Ger.,) for Amsterdam.
SS Sagnaw, for Wilmington, N. C., &c.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Guyandotte, for Newport News, &c.
SS Brand, (Nor.,) for Alexandria, &c.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Hekla, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
U. S. transport Sedgwick, for Puerto Rico, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that a black spar buoy, without number, has been established in 20 feet mean low water, to mark the wreck of the canal boat Adams Brothers, sunk off Nixon's Shipyard, near the junction of Newark Bay and Arthur Kill, New Jersey.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—SS St. Louis, Capt. Passow, sld. from Southampton for New York via Cherbourg to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 1:35 P. M.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, sld. from Antwerp for New York to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 4:45 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Liverpool for New York Feb. 4.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New York, arr. at Havre at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, sld. from Havre for New York at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Ocean, (Br.,) Capt. Stadaway, sld. from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Winifred, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Eastern Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jackman, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York Feb. 3.

SS Ivydene, (Br.,) Capt. Milburn, sld. from Shields for Sandy Hook Feb. 8.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Capt. Vieira, from New York via Fayal, &c., arr. at Oporto Feb. 5.

SS Florida, (Dan.,) Capt. Koch, sld. from Dantzic for New York Feb. 7.

SS Lord Warwick, (Br.,) Capt. Rawling, sld. from Palermo for New York Feb. 7.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, sld. from Genoa for New York Feb. 8.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, sld. from Copenhagen for New York Feb. 8.

SS Maritou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from New York for London, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Curet, from New York for Bordeaux, arr. at Pauillac to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potzer, from New York via Boulogne, arr. at Rotterdam to-day.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	78¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	42½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	28¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	8 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	8¾
Sugar, granulated	5.20

VON BLUCHER'S RETREAT.

Baltimore Lawyer Interested in the Case Says He Is Ill in an Institution.

The mystery as to the whereabouts of Count Gebhard von Blücher, the alleged heir to the Blücher estates and castle at Wietsow, Germany, may be cleared up in a few days, if the assertions of George D. Dean, a member of the Baltimore law firm of Dean & Johannsen, prove true. Mr. Dean was in this city yesterday on business connected with the collection of the estate. When seen at the Sinclair House, he declared that he knew where the Count could be found, and that he had been in constant communication with him as his attorney. He refused to tell where his client is at present, except to intimate that he is in some public institution in New York City or its vicinity. When asked if the Count was mentally unbalanced, Mr. Dean hesitated, then replied that he was ill, but not insane.

The search for the missing Count has been carried on for several weeks by Ella von Blücher, who says she is the Count's wife, and who lives with her two daughters in East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. She has been assisted by the Countess Schimmelmann, the philanthropist, who came to New York early in the Winter to do evangelistic work. Mme. von Blücher was Miss Ella Ohlsen of Brooklyn. She was a trained nurse, and became acquainted with her husband a number of years ago when nursing him through an illness. Von Blücher had come to this country before the civil war. He enlisted in the Federal service during the war, and received mention in several dispatches for bravery in action. He never succeeded in providing well for his family, however, and two years ago disappeared. Since that time Mme. von Blücher has supported her family by nursing.

Von Blücher was later heard from as an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, at Washington. He left the home Oct. 16. At that time he wrote to his wife, asking her to sign a power of attorney in favor of a Washington lawyer, so that the estate which would come to him by the death of his elder brother, news of which he had received, could be settled. The Countess refused to sign the power of attorney and has not heard from her husband since that time.

According to Mr. Dean's story, the Count afterward went to Baltimore, where he applied for monetary assistance at the office of a German newspaper, and told the story of his inheritance. Mr. Dean's law partner was in the office at the time and took up the case for the Count. Mr. Dean said that the Count had left Baltimore for New York last month to take a steamer for Germany. He fell ill on the train, however, and had been compelled to go to the institution, where he still remains. Before leaving Baltimore, the Count executed a will, in which he made disposition of the estates in question, but the terms of the will Mr. Dean refused to make public.

The Countess von Blücher and the Countess Schimmelmann called upon Mr. Dean at his hotel yesterday afternoon, he having sent word of his presence in the city. After their talk with him, the Countess von Blücher seemed cheerful, although she denied having received any definite information as to her husband's whereabouts. The Countess Schimmelmann, when seen at the Hotel Majestic later, said that, although they did not yet know definitely where the Count was, the mystery would probably be cleared within a week. She did not deny the possibility that his mind is affected and that he is confined in an asylum. When asked if there were any doubts as to the Count's inheritance of the estate, she said that the estate was a fact, and that there was abundant evidence that Gebhard von Blücher was the only brother of the late Count. The case is being investigated at her request by the German Consulate in this city.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue Dealings the Feature of an Interesting Week.

MARKET STEADILY STRONGER

Latest Sales by Brokers—The Contoit Auction—Small Schedule of Offerings for This Week.

Dealing in upper Fifth Avenue property during the last few days has been such as to recall last Spring's business when Mr. Carnegie's purchases at Ninetieth Street led to the mad scramble for anything on the avenue south of there, and when values seemed to grow by thousands over night. Not that anybody expects to see this bit of history repeat itself—at least not on Fifth Avenue—but there was in last week's reports just enough to be a forcible reminder of those days of remarkable activity.

Flake & Dowling took title to the block front on Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh Streets on Thursday, and its resale by them was announced on the same day. The northerly corner at One Hundred and Fifth Street also changed hands, and on Friday Broker Goulding found a buyer for the Gleason estate's plot, on the northerly corner at Eighty-seventh Street.

Each sale north of One Hundred and First Street adds if anything to the speculation concerning the future of that section of Fifth Avenue. Within a few months the entire front on the avenue between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Seventh Streets, with the exception of one or two corners, has passed through one firm of brokers into the hands of one and another of its clients. The belief is freely expressed that the really fine residence section will never go beyond Mount Sinai Hospital, at One Hundredth Street, and if, as is hinted, this persistent buying to the north of it is part of a scheme to corner property on that part of the avenue, its outcome will be watched with no little interest.

In dealings of the average sort the market seems to be gaining strength every day, and even if attention is temporarily diverted by a sensational deal involving a very valuable parcel, the business in smaller properties keeps growing as the season advances. The demand for desirable vacant property was evident in the sales of eight lots on One Hundred and Twelfth Street, near Eighth Avenue, of a fine corner facing Mount Morris Park at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and of a plot on Eighty-sixth Street, near Riverside Drive.

Definite announcement regarding two large down-town building operations has added to the variety of the week's features. The new Alliance Realty Company appeared in the official records for the first time on Tuesday, and, by taking title to the large plot at the southeast corner of Broad Street and Exchange Place, practically assured the construction of the twenty-story building on that site, plans for which have already been filed. The other new structure is that which the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company will build at Wall and William Streets, and which promises to be in every way a fitting improvement for so important a corner.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

William H. Jackson has sold to a builder for improvement 13 East Sixteenth Street, an old building on lot 25 by 92.

John A. Donald has sold the plot, 125 by 200, running through from One Hundred and Thirty-ninth to One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 75 feet west of Broadway.

Frank R. Sharrott has sold for Mrs. R. A. Smith the three-story dwelling at the southwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 23.7 by 90.

Leon Gobel has bought from Lowenfeld & Prager the plot, 50 by 113, at the southeast corner of First Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, and also through the firm of Leonard J. Carpenter, from the Schermerhorn estate the eight adjoining lots on the south side of Seventy-fourth Street. The entire plot will be improved by the erection of six-story apartment houses.

F. B. Wemple has sold the two five-story flats 23 and 25 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, each 25 by 100.11, to Joseph R. Megrue, taking property in Buffalo in part payment.

Neiberg Brothers have bought for improvement 322 East Eleventh Street, 25 by 94.10.

The Auction Room.

On Tuesday, for the first time this year, the auction market was subjected to a fair test by the offering of the Contoit estate's holdings. Aside from the fact that it involved first-class properties, the sale was especially noteworthy, and its results particularly valuable on account of the absence of any protection on by-bidding.

The outcome of the offering was highly encouraging, principally as showing the readiness of the real estate buying public to compete at a sale where the announcement, "absolutely without reserve," is strictly adhered to. There have frequently been larger crowds in the salesroom than that which surrounded Auctioneer Meyer on Tuesday, but it is doubtful whether a sale involving higher-priced improved property ever attracted a gathering in which there was so large a proportion of actual bidders.

So many elements enter into the value of such properties that any attempt to characterize Tuesday's prices as high or low is liable to prove unsatisfactory. For instance, it has been pointed out that the price brought by the block front on the north side of Prince Street, between Elm and Crosby Streets—$116,500—is low, because inside lots on Elm Street, at the time of the widening of that thoroughfare, were appraised at $30,000 to $35,000. On the other hand, the present bad condition of Elm Street is not likely to be much improved during the construction of the underground railroad, and while the ultimate value of the plot in question cannot be doubted, conditions just now are such that a moderate price for it was wholly to be expected.

The purchases of James B. Haggin to the amount of $531,000 were among the gratifying features of the sale, and have additional significance when considered in connection with his recent investments in new buildings at Broadway and White Street and Broadway and Broome Street. A low estimate of the amount that Mr. Haggin has put into realty on this section of Broadway within the last eight months would be well over $2,000,000.

For 353 to 357 Broadway, assessed for taxation at $445,000, Mr. Haggin paid only $413,000. It was under conditions similar to these that Woodbury G. Langdon thought it advisable to get rid of his holdings at Broadway and Spring Street last year, but Mr. Haggin evidently sees some way out of the difficulty, for it is announced that he will neither resell nor build on his recent purchase.

This week's showing at auction promises to be rather tame by comparison. The only valuable parcel in the schedule is the seven-story apartment house at the northwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-ninth Street, to be sold by Auctioneer Harnett, at voluntary sale on Wednesday. For Tuesday two partition offerings are announced. The first, by Auctioneer Meyer, includes the dwelling 18 West Fifty-third Street and sixteen lots in the Twenty-fourth Ward, on Prescott Avenue and Nichols Place. The other covers the northeast corner of Bleecker and Barrow Streets, and the northwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street. The building 155 Franklin Street, between West Broadway and Hudson Street, will be sold by executor's orders on Thursday.

There were recorded last week 372 mortgages for $6,218,725, of which 144, for $2,189,819, were at 5 per cent.; 154, for $1,889,406, were at more, and 74, for $2,138,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 338 mortgages, for $4,447,967, of which 129, for $1,091,116, were at 5 per cent.; 112, for $893,437, were at more, and 97, for $2,463,775, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward J. S. Johnston, referee, 424 to 430 West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, south side, 350 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 108 by 112.6, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $18,266; subject to another mortgage for $22,000.

By Solomon De Walltearss, partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 297 and 299 Bleecker Street, northeast corner of Barrow Street, 39 by 75 and irregular, five-story brick tenement, with store; 26 Barrow Street, north side, 75 feet east of Bleecker Street, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 65, five-story brick tenement, with stores; 3,387 and 3,389 Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 48.3 by 84.1 by 47.8 by 80, three-story frame tenements, with stores; One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 84.1 feet west of Third Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, two lots, 27.10 and 27.9, respectively, by 121.10.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, Prescott Avenue, northwest side, 325.10 feet northeast of Bolton Road, running through to Nichols Place, 200 by 297.10 by 201.4 by 267.4, a plot of sixteen lots; 18 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 300 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.4, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 1,490 Third Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-third Street, 22.2 by 80, leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with stores, and a two-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $12,474

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.—By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 213 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 210 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William G. Bates, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of Two Hundred and Sixth Street, 99.11 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,848.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Alfred Lauterbach, referee, 304 Pleasant Avenue, east side, 295 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Stret, 25.1 by 73, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $4,569; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederic E. Perham, referee, 227 Grand Street, south side, 127.9 feet west of the Bowery, 24 by 55.4, three-story brick and frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $17,556.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 146, 148, and 150 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Seventh Avenue, each 16.8 by 99.11, three three-story brick dwellings.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 2,617 and 2,619 Broadway, northwest corner of Ninety-ninth Street, 50.11 by 100 by 50.1 by 100, seven-story brick and stone apartment house.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 2,784 Third Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $7,475.

By John N. Golding, sale by order of the assignee, William J. Underwood, 141 West Thirty-third Street, north side, 225 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, two-story brick building.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15.—By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Luis James Phelps, referee, Creston Avenue, east side, 274 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 125 by 100, four two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $14,550; subject to another mortgage for $13,750.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 518 Madison Avenue, west side, 60.5 feet north of Fifty-third Street, 20 by 95, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,921; subject to other mortgages for $50,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 321 and 323 East Third Street, north side, 120 feet west of Avenue D, 40 by 96, seven-story brick building; all title of Neudorfer & Osnowitz on May 29, 1896.

By McVickar & Co., public auction sale, East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, southwest corner of Belmont Averue, four lots, each 25 by 75.

By McVickar & Co., public auction sale, Nathalie Avenue, near King's Bridge Road, two lots, each 25 by 100.

By McVickar & Co., executor's sale, 155 Franklin Street, south side, about 175 feet east of Hudson Street, 27.2 by 57.7 by 25.2 by 67.4, three-story and basement brick and frame building.

FRIDAY, FEB. 16.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Melrose Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 49 by 98.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $19,096.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 31 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 433.4 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,439.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale in partition and under an action for an accounting, David B. Ogden, referee, 1,877 Second Avenue, west side, 25.11 feet south of Ninety-seventh Street, 25 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store; 1,875 Second Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store; 1,873 Second Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with store; 1,355 Avenue A, west side, 25.6 feet north of Seventy-second Street, 25.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store; Seventy-third Street, north side, 248 feet east of Avenue A, 75 by 102.2, vacant; Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 298 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 102.2, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, Fulton Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 126.9 by 88.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $14,514; subject to another mortgage for $4,686.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, Fulton Avenue, east side, 126.9 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 125 by 88.9 and irregular, five four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $19,120; subject to other mortgages for $32,300.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, Creston Avenue, east side, 124 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 150 by 100, six two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $8,105; subject to another mortgage for $19,250.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, Wendover Avenue, south side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 75 by 102.5 by 75 by 131, three four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $8,332; subject to other mortgages for $10,174.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 325 Rivington Street, south side, 24.2 feet east of Goerck Street, 37.5 by 75 by 37.6 by 76, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Sold to satisfy two judgments; one for $8,402 and another for $13,121.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, referee, 1,661 and 1,663 Eastburn Street, westerly side, 150 feet north of Walnut Street, 49.3 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $3,358.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 340 West Eighteenth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 20 by 82; Monk & Gillies of 92 Eighth Avenue, owners; Henry Davidson, architect; cost, $22,000.

Eighty-first Street, south side, 75 feet west of Third Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 24.8 by 86; Charles E. Picken of 56 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $28,000.

Simpson Street, west side, 310 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for two three-story and basement brick tenements, 21 by 55; Swoboda Brothers of 1,231 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owners; John De Hart, architect; cost, $18,000.

Alterations.

No. 825 Washington Street, to a five-story brick storage house; Astor estate, owner; Nathan Langer, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 118 Essex Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; J. Golding of 122 Rivington Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 137 and 139 West Thirtieth Street, to a four-story brick police station, 50 by 98.9; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $20,000.

Madison Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Lizzie F. Brady, owner; C. F. Meese, architect; cost, $150.

High Bridge Street, south side, 10 feet east of Tiebout Avenue, to a one-story frame store; Della McNamara of 1,081 Park Avenue, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $400.

No. 15 East Sixty-second Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling, 20.6 by 60; Clara L. Rossin of 44 West Fifty-first Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $13,000.

No. 340 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Kate Weinbacher of 340 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; B. F. King, architect; cost, $800.

No. 102 East Sixtieth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Sender Jarmulowsky, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 422 to 426 East Twenty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick factory; Bishop Gutta Pereha Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 420 East Seventeenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; John Beneke, premises, owner; Henry Rogeman, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Feb. 10.

DAVIDSON AV, centre line, 230 ft n of 184th St, 50x130; Carrie J. Singhi and another to Annie E. Levey and others, executors and trustees, ... 1

EAGLE AV, n e corner of 156th St, 94x112.6; Katharina Ebling to John M. McGrath 23,000

EAGLE AV, n e corner of 156th St, 94x112.6; Philip and William Ebling Brewing Company to Katharina Ebling..... 20,000

EDGECOMBE AV, 68, s e corner of 138th St, 20x68; Mary B. Catlin to Benjamin A. Wilson..... 1

GRAND AV, centre line, 130 ft n of 184th St, runs w 174.11 to old Croton Aqueduct z n, e 50.7x e 166.10x s 50; Carrie J. Singhi and another to Anne E. Levey and others, executors and trustees..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n w s, adjoining land of D. B. Cox and others, 25x100; William O'Gorman to Nora Leddy, ½ part 700

LEXINGTON AV, 527, e s, 16.8x70; 113th St, 351 and 353 East, 33.4x100.11; David Klein to Herman Wronkow..... 1

PLOTS 34A, 34B, 34C, 34D, and 34E, map of land of William O. Giles, West Farms; William O. Giles to Catherine C. Giles 1

RUTGERS PLACE, 10 to 14, s s, 77.2x128.6x77.2x128.2; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 114th St, runs e 53z n 100.11x w 75x n 100.11 to 115th St x w 141.11 to avenue x s 231.10; Morris K. Jesup to City Real Estate Company 100

WATER ST, w corner of Fletcher St, 27x43.4x27x43.7; Phebe P. Arnold and others, heirs, to William H. Arnold.... 5,625

1ST AV, 1,152, n e corner of 63d St, 25.6x81; Adolph M. Bendheim to Moritz L. Ernst 100

1ST AV, 1,152, n e corner of 63d St, 25.6x81; James F. Meehan to Katharine Ebling 85,000

1ST AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 63d St, 25x80; Yosta Rosenberg to Babetta Baruch.... 1

119TH ST, 278 West, 20x70.3; Marianne Rosenzweig to John J. Monahan..... 1

77TH ST, 57 East, 18.9x102.2; Yosta Rosenberg to Babetta Baruch..... 1

122D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 21x100.11; Zenaide D. Schnellenberg to Mary J. Crotty 1

145TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, runs n 100x e 25x a 47.1x s 12.1x s 80.3x s 9.10 to street x w 25.3; Lizzie Metzger to Emma Wicke 1,400

145TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x99.11; Henry S. Van Duzer to Selah R. Van Duzer..... 100

Recorded Leases.

BARTLETT, Edward T., and others, trustees, to Thomas Benfield; Fulton St, 88, 3 years..... $2,000 to $2,200

GREEN, Philip, to Max Goldstein; Avenue C, 102, 5 years..... 720

HAMILTON, William H., to Henry J. Lenz; Riker Av, n w corner of 138th St, 25x100, 3 years..... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, George W. and Martha S., to Wilson Kenny; Perot St, s w s, 22 ft s e of Armand Place, demand..... $672

CLARK, Henry S., to Eugene Schieffelin; Jerome Av, s w corner of 169th St, 6 years 6,500

COONEY, Peter J., to Rosa E. Rainsford; Prospect Av, e s, 175 ft n of 156th St, 3 years 4,500

DAVIS, Mary, to James J. Phelan, trustee; 65th St, s s, 341.6 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years..... 15,000

FERRO, Joseph, to Patrick Skelly; 419 East 106th St, lease, demand..... 1,000

FERRO, Joseph, and Antonio Cazziano to Patrick Skelly; 406 to 417 East 106th St, saloon lease, demand 1,000

EFFINGER, Louisa, to Rose and Meyer Rosenberg; 1st Av, w s, 75.8 ft n of 92d St, 5 years 12,000

KAVANAGH, Denis J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,089 2d Av, saloon lease, demand 3,400

LENZ, Henry J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; Rider Av, n w corner of 138th St, saloon lease, demand 1,500

McGRATH, John M., to Katharina Ebling; Eagle Av, n e corner of 156th St, 2 years. 10,000

PERKINS, Hannah E., to Augusta Larned; Valentine Av, e s, old line, 300.3 ft n of 179th St, 1 year 800

SCHILE, Henry J., to Romeo H. Schile; 152d St, n s, 175 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year 5,000

SCHILE, Henry J., to Romeo H. Schile; 126th St, s s, 126 ft w of 3d Av, 60x199.10 to 125th St, 1 year..... 3,000

SCHWARZLER, Amelia, to Duane S. Everson; 173d St, s s, 250.1 ft e of Webster Av, 2 years 6,000

WICKE, Emma, to Kate J. Dodin; 145th St, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years.... 1,500

WILLCOX, Frederick W., to James McD. Potter, trustee; Webster Av, n w corner of 179th St, secures material 9,661

Assignments of Mortgages.

BREESE, James L., and another, executors, &c., to Mary L. Higgins, guardian. $15,127

BREESE, James L., and another, executors, &c., to Mary L. Higgins, guardian. 14,126

CAGGIANO, Antonio, to Patrick Skelly.. 1,000

KINZLER, Moses, to Martin Storz..... 2,000

ROSE, William R., to Belle Samstag.... Nom.

SAMSTAG, Belle, to Lillie B. Lilienthal. Nom.

STEEVES, John F., to James E. North... 10,000

TUSKA, Samuel A., to Felix Jellenik.... Nom.

WOLF, Fannie, to Karl M. Wallach, recorded 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CROTONA AV, s w corner of 187th St, 100x100; Philip H Hargrave against Bodo and Pauline Manderode and another, owners and contractors..... $38

HAMILTON ST, 31, 33, 39, 41, 43, 47, and 49; Charles D. Cooper against Robert Kelley, owner; Joseph Coar, contractor.. 122

IRVING PLACE, s e corner of 19th St, 27x88.8; Smith & Ryan against Eliot Gorton, owner; Marc Nussberger, contractor 725

JACKSON AV, w s, 90 ft s of 156th St, 200x75.3; the Danville Stove and Manufacturing Company against Willis R. Phillips, owner and contractor..... 1,000

JACKSON AV, w s, 90 ft s of 156th St, 200x75.3; Abram L. Campbell against Willis R. Phillips, owner and contractor 295

56TH ST, 48 West; Dominick Borgia against Gustavus Sidenberg, owner; John Weber & Sons, contractors..... 93

69TH ST, 537 to 551 East; John Laimbeer, Jr., against the Hammond Typewriter Company, owner and contractor..... 14,898

105TH ST, 71 East; George Mackinzie against Michael J. Accughton, owner and contractor 645

179TH ST, n w corner of Webster Av, 125x100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Fred W. Willcox, owner and contractor..... 1,852

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 164th St, 27.10 x100; Robert C. Watson and others, executors, &c., against Charles Korman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. C. Blank.

BROADWAY, 1,456 to 1,460; 340, 763, and 806 6th Av; also, 1,277 Broadway; Leslie Pell-Clarke against Orleans R. E. Pell and others, (partition;) attorney, T. Emmet.

ELDRIDGE ST, 70, 242 East 124th St, and 164 East 103d St; Adolf Offenberg against Morris H. Hayman and others, (action to declare copartnership, &c.;) attorneys, Oppenheim & Sevarance.

2D AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x100; Henry A. Donolly and another, executors, &c., against Edward G. Delaney, executor, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Durnin & Yates.

14TH ST, 335 and 337 West; Gilbert A. Schellenger against John Glass, Jr., (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, R. C. Greene.

62D ST, 238 West; Lillian S. Gilleapie against Morris Mandelstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Whitehead, Dexter, O. & G.

85TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Margaret R. French against Thomas Bennett and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Wright.

101ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.10; J. Herbert Carpenter and another, trustees, against Francis J. Schnugg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

119TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 38.8x100.11; Lewis S. Davis against Laura E. Mander and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. A. Tuttle.

168TH ST and Findlay Av, centre lines, runs w 260 ft to centre of College Av x n 380x e irregular to Findlay Av, centre line, x s 330 to beginning; Louise C. Kinney against the Continental Real Estate Holding and Building Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE

SALE IN PARTITION BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS OF LIEPMAN TOPLITZ, DECEASED,

TUESDAY, MARCH 6,

at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

113 GREENE ST.

262½ AND 264 WEST 24TH ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 93D ST., N. E. COR., 1 LOT.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 675 FT. N. 122D ST., 2 LOTS.

113TH ST., N. S., 100 FT. E. BROADWAY, 9 LOTS.

MANHATTAN AV. AND 108TH ST., S. E. COR., 100X170.

233 AND 235 W. 125TH ST. THROUGH TO 232 AND 234 WEST 126TH ST.

BRADHURST AV. AND 150TH ST., S. E. COR., 1 LOT.

EDGECOMBE AV., FROM 166TH TO 167TH STS., LARGE PLOT.

AMSTERDAM AV. AND 174TH ST., N. W. COR., 4 LOTS.

AND VALUABLE PERPETUAL LEASEHOLD, 43 AND 45 WEST 13TH ST., 50x100.

Maps from AUCTIONEER, 11 Pine St., or

Harry L. Topiltz, Att'y, 149 B'way

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

By order of Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, Assignee,

on Tuesday, Feb. 27 at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

41 WEST 24TH ST.,

bet. Broadway and 6th Av.—Four-story high-stoop brownstone private Residence; lot, 20.10 x98.9.

61 & 63 EAST 110TH ST.,

near Madison Av.—Two 3-story high-stoop brownstone Residences; each lot, 16.8x100.11.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Attys., 141 Broadway.

Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 11 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE 2D WARD PROPERTY

AT AUCTION

on TUESDAY, FEB. 20, at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

No. 18 Burling Slip,

bet. WATER AND FRONT STS. Substantial 5-story and cellar brick store and lofts; lot, 25x25. Immediate possession. TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 11 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

Tuesday, February 13, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Supreme Court Partition Sale,

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Esq., Referee,

The Choice & Valuable Residence

No. 18 West 53d St.,

AND

16 Desirable Lots on

PRESCOTT AVENUE and NICHOLS PLACE,

Near Bolton Road, 12th Ward.

For maps, &c., apply to Wilson M. Powell, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 29 Wall Street, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

3-story brick dwelling, with lot,

NO. 77 FERRY STREET,

between Bleecker and 4th Streets.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct'rs,

will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, February 14,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway

By order of Charles W. Tillinghast and Charles E. Dusenberry, Esqs., Executors.

Estate of Edward Tracy, Deceased,

"THE COLONIAL"

APARTMENT HOUSE,

Broadway and 99th Street, NORTHWEST CORNER,

7-story and basement Harvard brick and stone Apartment House. Size, 50.11x95x100 feet. 13 apartments and 2 stores; elevators; exposed plumbing; electric wiring.

On Line of Rapid Transit Road. LIBERAL TERMS.

Hon. John Foley, Attorney, Saratoga, N. Y.

146, 148, and 150 West 128th St.,

Three 3-story and basement high-stoop brick private dwellings. Size, 16.8x48x99.11 each.

Messrs. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., Agents, 59 West 33d St.

Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

McVICKAR & COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS,

Will sell at auction

THURSDAY, Feb'y 15th, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTRIX SALE.

By order of Mrs. Emma Riemann, Executrix of Estate of Henry Riemann, dec'd,

155 FRANKLIN ST.

Three-story brick and frame business building, size of lot, 27.2½x25.2x57.7x67.4½. Maps and further particulars of Auctioneers, 24 Nassau St.; 1,368 B'way, 477 Central Park West, 246 E. Houston St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ON MURRAY HILL.

An exceptional opportunity to secure a full-width house in perfect order, and thoroughly modern in every detail.

SEVENTY-SECOND STREET,

NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

A medium-sized house, entirely rebuilt; newly plumbed and decorated throughout; hardwood finish.

ON CROWN OF LENOX HILL

A medium-sized house, entirely rebuilt; newly desirable neighborhood can be had at moderate price.

EIGHTY-SECOND STREET,

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVENUE.

A very desirable full-width dwelling, in good order.

SIXTY-NINTH STREET,

Close to Central Park.

A fine 20-foot house, in splendid order throughout. Price moderate.

FIFTY-SIXTH STREET,

NEAR 5TH AVE.

A full-width house in good order, open plumbing, &c. Can be had at reasonable price. (7799)

Special lists will be prepared on application, stating location, price, etc.

GEO. R. READ,

HEAD OFFICE, 60 CEDAR STREET. **751 5th Avenue, at 58th Street.**

BEDFORD PARK.—Fine residence, corner Suburban St. and Briggs Av.; 10 rooms; sanitary plumbing; two baths; steam heat; hardwood trim; decorated; open fireplaces; plot 35x100; five minutes to Harlem Railroad or trolley; adjoining Bronx Park; also house on Travers St., near Jerome Av.; $5,500. J. F. TOUSSAINT, 58 Reade St., or any real estate agent in Bedford Park or Fordham.

OFFICE OPEN MONDAY.

Don't fail to call and examine the cheapest house offered at $35,000; new American basement; between 5th and Madison Avs.

HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, 5th Av., cor. 52d St.

BARGAIN FOR CASH.—$6,000 WILL BUY large first-class tenement, with stores, below 59th St., paying 20 per cent. on investment. No agents. PRINCIPAL, 1,242 Broadway.

ELEGANT 5-STORY APARTMENT HOUSES, with stores, on 3d Av.; good investment to quick buyers; suitable terms. LEITNER & MARKS, 3d and Wendover Avs.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

New 2 and 3 Story Modern Stone Houses

LOW PRICES—TERMS TO SUIT.

LOCATED ON MIDWOOD STREET, NEAR FLATBUSH AVENUE, TWO BLOCKS FROM WILLINK ENTRANCE TO PROSPECT PARK, 30 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK; TROLLEY CONNECTIONS TO FERRIES AND ALL POINTS OF THE CITY.

THESE HOUSES ARE MODERN IN EVERY PARTICULAR TO THE SMALLEST DETAIL. A CALL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST FASTIDIOUS THAT HERE THE HOUSEKEEPER WILL FIND EVERYTHING SHE COULD WISH FOR.

TWENTY-FIVE TWO-STORY AND SIX THREE-STORY SOLD DURING PAST SEASON.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING TERMS, ETC., APPLY TO—

W. A. A. BROWN, Owner {BROOKLYN OFFICE: CORNER MIDWOOD ST. AND FLATBUSH AVE.; NEW YORK OFFICES: 149 BROADWAY, ROOM 1,220.

Brooklyn Office open Sundays and Holidays all day; Evening until 9. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOOLS BUILD, AND THE WISE BUY.

Now that building material has advanced so in price you can buy a house and lot for less money than it will cost to build a house. Property located within the limits of Greater New York. Call or address GEORGE S. BRUSH, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FOR SALE.

EAST OR WEST SIDE—UP OR DOWN TOWN. The finest, best built private houses, new and up to date, at the lowest prices, will be found in 49TH AND 50TH STS., near Madison Av., or 107TH ST., near Riverside; 18 to 25 feet wide, American basements. See them or send for plans and descriptions to

CHARLES BUEK,

Owner and

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

GOLF CAPES---NOVELTY, BEAUTY, UTILITY, VALUE.

The Changes a Season Has Brought.

Up to this year Golf Capes ran much in a groove. Plaids bright, plaids dull, two-color blends turned and twisted were about all we knew. Now, see spots, cubes, blocks and figures; three and even four colors together; oddity in fringing, strange new flouncings, and with all these caprices, as much sturdy reliability as capes can carry.

SOME SINGULARLY STRONG SPECIALS---

Made from all wool Plaid Back Rugs and Shawls.

In black, navy and Oxford plaid, lined; or in navy, brightly lined, short, jaunty ruffles $4.75

In brown, navy, black and Oxford gray, plain tailored, choice new plaid lining $6.75

In black, navy brown and Oxford gray, ruffled effects, either hood or tailored yoke $8.50

In navy, gray and black, plain tailored, with hood, extra long and full $10.00

In imported superior rugs, fine finish, plain or ruffled;—black and colors, in unique plaids and novelty blended colorings, garnet, light gray, royal blue, navy, brown and green; greatest of values at $12.00

LEADING DRESS GOODS NOVELTIES.

Our Stock Revised to Date.

Introducing novelties by their names alone is much like opening a Fashion Dictionary at blank pages. But we know so well that looking is sure to follow reading, and that this hasty outline can quickly be filled out at our counters. Don't be content to see one or two of a style. So many Novelties carry a big line of varied, piquant effects.

In Color Combinations.

Camel's Hair Floss—English Shell Tweeds.
Camel's Hair Plaids—Pin Check Tailor Suitings.
Hairline Cassimeres—Dotted Pin Check Suitings—all in Spring tints.

In Black and Colors.

Checked Sail Cloths—Silk-blistered Etamines.
Silk and Wool Voiles—Silk-embroidered Tamise.
Silk Warp Armures—Silk Panne Crepons.
Satin Cloths—Tringelines—Silk-figured Crepe de Chines.
Silk Grenadines—Colored Mistrals—Cordway Stripes.

Purely Plain Weaves.

Broadcloths—Venetians—Henriettas—Soleils—Veilings, &c., rich and reliable.

IMPRESSIVE OFFERING.

5,000 yards of 50-inch Cheviot Serges, black and navy, have weight, fine texture, rich color and every attribute of a 75c. cloth (their present literal worth). To fairly launch Spring business, to-morrow's price will be 59c

Opening Petticoat Sale.

Attractive prices bound to bring immense returns, and advertise the exceptional advantages of this department.

Inaugural Specials.

Petticoats in zephyrs, linens and ginghams, full and long, wide ruffle and deep flounce 69c

Petticoats in cheviots, linens and fine zephyrs, pin stripes or plaid, umbrella style, full flounce of knife pleatings or three ruffle effects 98c

Petticoats in grass linen, novelty plaids with deep under ruffle $1.49

In Sateen.

Petticoats in black and colored sateen, three rows of cording over new flounce 98c

Petticoats in plain and moired sateen deep umbrella flounce, 4 rows of cords and knife pleated ruffle, blacks and colors $1.49

Petticoats in imported mercerized sateen, tucked and accordeon pleated flounce in black and colors, with corded ruffle $2.25

In Mohairs and Moreens.

Petticoats in black mohair, with four novelty taffeta ruffles . $4.98

Petticoats in black mohair, very full flouncing, accordion pleated and extra ruffle $6.75

Petticoats in silk moreen or pure mohair, with deep accordion pleated bias flounce $7.50

In Taffetas.

Petticoats, plain or fancy corded and ruffled, excellent at . $4.75

Petticoats having knife pleatings, or four tucks and ruffles, or deep umbrella flounces, with triple ruffles . $5.90

Petticoats, having a deep bias pleated flounce, finished with ruches and rosettes, all new colorings . $9.95

19th Street. Sixth Avenue. 20th Street.

NAGLE AFTER M'CARTNEY

Record of the New Head of Street Cleaning Department.

ACCUSED IN MAZET INQUIRY

Gambling House Alleged to Exist Over His Office—Tammany Not Unanimous for Him.

Perceival E. Nagle, the Tammany leader of the southern half of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, was yesterday appointed, by Mayor Van Wyck, Commissioner of the Department of Street Cleaning, to succeed James McCartney, who held the office from Jan. 1, 1898, until his death, last week. There were a number of aspirants for the place, but it was known on Friday, after John F. Carroll, Richard Croker's deputy, had called on the Mayor in Mr. Nagle's behalf, that the latter had been selected. The appointment is for the unexpired portion of the term of Commissioner McCartney, which will end on Jan. 1, 1904, unless Mayor Van Wyck's successor should see fit to remove the incumbent under the power of removal clause which permits the Mayor to dismiss heads of departments without cause within six months after his inauguration.

Mr. Nagle arrived at the Mayor's office at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, just after Mayor Van Wyck came in. He immediately took the oath of office, and, after thanking the Mayor, went at once to the office of the department in the Park Row Building, where he was soon surrounded by Tammany Hall leaders, who had gathered to congratulate him on his preferment. Many of them were personal friends, and all were present to ask for such patronage as will fall to the lot of the new Commissioner to distribute. To these, Mr. Nagle turned a rather cold shoulder, it was thought, as he announced definitely that he had no intention of making any sweeping changes in the personnel of the department, at least not at present. There are only a few exempt places in the department, he explained, and he said that whatever he did in the way of removals and appointments would be largely determined by the desires of the organization.

After he had formally taken charge of the department Mr. Nagle was asked if he intended to make any changes in the department, and if Col. Waring's appointees who held over under his predecessor would have to go.

"The department seems to be running all right now," was the reply, "and I don't see how I could well improve it."

"Do you purpose removing Capt. Gibson, the deputy for Manhattan?" the reporter asked.

"Oh, not necessarily," Mr. Nagle responded. "Mr. Gibson is a very good man. He is likely to remain. I have found out that he is a Democrat, though he is not a Tammany Hall man. Of course, if he were a Republican, I should remove him at once. I would not put out a competent Republican, however, in order to make room for a bad Democrat.

"Now I am not altogether ignorant about this job. I think I have got good sense, and with what I know about the streets, and how I should like to have them look, I don't see why I should not keep them as clean as Col. Waring did. The department is well organized and I am going to keep it in that condition. If I don't I will get out, and that settles it. Tammany Hall is expected to keep the streets clean, and you don't think I am going to do anything to hurt the organization, do you?"

After this talk with the reporters Commissioner Nagle had a long conference with Capt. Gibson. Neither would say what subjects were discussed, but both expressed themselves as being pleased with the interview.

Commissioner Nagle, aside from his leadership of the Manhattan end of the Thirty-fourth District, is best known as a lover of sport. He has been a familiar figure for several years at the race tracks in the vicinity of New York, where he has been a bookmaker. He is of large stature, standing nearly 6 feet 4 inches in height, and has for many years been prominent as an amateur oarsman on the Harlem River. Born in Cork, Ireland, thirty-nine years ago, he was brought to this city as a child and was educated in the public schools. For some years he was a clerk in the service of the Merchants' Dispatch Company, but of late his name has appeared in the Directory as a dealer in real estate in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He is also engaged in the contracting business.

It was alleged during the Mazet committee investigation that Mr. Nagle was interested in gambling houses and poolrooms in various parts of the city, and that he virtually controlled the poolrooms which are said to exist in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Over his real estate office at 122 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street there is alleged to be a gambling house, in which faro, roulette, and poker games are in constant operation. His brother John, who is an Inspector of district prisons, conducts a saloon at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, and another brother, who is employed as a buyer for a dry goods house, has, as alleged by Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet committee, been appointed to a number of street opening commissions.

Mr. Nagle said yesterday that he had no interest in any poolroom or gambling house. He added that he expected to be "roasted" in the newspapers, but he hoped "the boys would go light on him."

Mr. Nagle and ten other men were indicted by the Grand Jury of Westchester County in February, 1894, for conducting a poolroom at "Little Monte Carlo," on the Westchester County side of the Bronx River. The establishment was raided several times, but eventually the case was dropped.

Mr. Nagle was a candidate for City Clerk on the incoming of the present administration, but he was not favorably considered by the leaders, and the place was given to P. J. Scully, the leader of the Twelfth Assembly District. Mr. Nagle's sponsor is John F. Carroll, who has tried on several other occasions to get a place for him. Some of the highest Tammany leaders were greatly disturbed by the selection of Mr. Nagle, and one of them expressed his disapproval of the Mayor's action in naming a man who, he said, would cause sharp criticism of the organization to be made.

RECTOR ACCUSES VESTRY.

Asked to Resign, the Rev. Mr. Blanchett Reiterates Charges of Financial Irregularity.

DOUGLASTON, L. I., Feb. 10.—The Rev. J. B. Blanchett, pastor of Zion Episcopal Church, has, it is alleged, been requested to resign by the Vestry, consisting of Charles Hewlett, Joseph W. Hicks, Robert Scott, R. Griffiths, Stephen T. Hicks, Henry B. Carnell, and William C. Wooley. It is said that this action was brought about by the disposition and management of the church money. The rector has refused to resign, and Bishop Littlejohn has been appealed to to settle the difficulty.

At a regular weekly meeting of the Vestrymen yesterday, it was said that the Rev. Mr. Blanchett has stated from the pulpit that he believed the church funds had not only been misapplied, but that they were not always used honestly. The Vestry, after considering these charges, sent to the rector a resolution requesting him to resign inside of sixty days.

The Rev. Mr. Blanchett, when he assumed the rectorship, about a year ago, immediately started an investigation into the finances of the church. He found that two endowments were in the hands of the Trustees, and asked the Vestry, he says, about two months ago, what had been done with the money. Then the rector appointed a committee to make an investigation of the finances of the parish, but the Vestrymen, according to the minister, ignored the committee. Continuing, the Rev. Mr. Blanchett says:

"I told them that if the money derived from the endowments was not spent as the donors stipulated, the heirs could claim the money. I have collected money and made improvements in the church. I spent $125 in getting the parsonage painted and $700 for plumbing work. I will not resign, for I have five months' back salary coming to me."

W. R. Griffiths said that he could produce books to show that the rector was in error. The Vestrymen say that they will settle accounts with the minister only when he presents his resignation.

THE GARDINER CHARGES.

Prosecution Satisfied with the Specifications Now On File.

The charges against District Attorney Gardiner are now considered complete. Capt. Arthur F. Cosby, who will assist in the prosecution, yesterday issued the following statement:

"Since the bringing of the original charges many new matters have come to our attention which confirm our view that the District Attorney, Major Gardiner, should be removed. We are satisfied with the case as it stands and will, therefore, not now avail ourselves of the opportunity offered to file additional specifications."

MRS. JONES COMES HERE.

Woman Accused of Mail Frauds Says Swett Is Only a Hired Man.

NASHUA, N. H., Feb. 10.—Mrs. Helena Franklin Jones and William M. Swett, the persons alleged to be connected with the Antrim mail defrauding case, left this city this afternoon for New York after depositing $1,500 each for bail. Mrs. Jones stated before she left that Swett, who claims he is her manager, is not responsible in any way, being only a hired man.

She claims that she alone comprises the Brookside Supply Company and the Silk Company, the transactions of which gave rise to the charges. Swett, however, in the presence of his attorneys, says that he is able to prove that the company is a genuine one, and has always done as it agreed.

Commercial Travelers to Meet.

Chairman H. S. Dearborn of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League has called a convention of that organization to meet at Carnegie Hall on March 30. It is understood that many prominent men will deliver addresses, and that resolutions will be adopted indorsing the Administration of President McKinley. The officers of the league will be in session here for two days preceding the convention.

New York Company Buys a Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 10.—The plant of Wilcox & Howe of Ansonia, hardware manufacturers, was sold to-day to the Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting and Equipment Company of New York City. The plant, with all the machinery, &c., has been inventoried at $110,000, and was sold for $15,000.

THE REV. DR. W. H. GREEN DEAD.

Was Distinguished as a Scholar and the Head of Princeton Theological Seminary.

The Rev. Dr. William Henry Green, distinguished as a scholar and an author, and the head of Princeton Theological Seminary, died yesterday morning at his home, at Princeton, N. J. He had been connected with the seminary at intervals for fifty-four years.

William Henry Green was born in Groveville, N. J., Jan. 27, 1825, and was the son of a merchant. He was educated at Lafayette College, being graduated in the class of '40, when in his sixteenth year. Immediately upon receiving his degree he was made a tutor, holding the place for two years. In 1842 he matriculated at Princeton Theological Seminary. He staid there only a year, and then returned to Lafayette College to teach mathematics. A year later he left Easton to take up his theological studies at Princeton again, and was graduated in 1846.

In this year, having attained his majority only about six months before, Dr. Green began his connection with the teaching staff of the seminary, taking a class in Hebrew. Here he staid for three years, and the Second Presbyterian Church being organized in the meantime, he became its "stated supply." He was ordained a minister by the Presbytery of New Brunswick on May 24, 1848, and in 1849, when twenty-four years old, having taught the higher branches of learning for six years, he was called to the Central Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.

From this church, at the call of the Presbyterian General Assembly, Mr. Green went back to Princeton Seminary to take the chair of Biblical and Oriental Literature. This professorship he held for two years, when his chair was changed to that of Oriental and Old Testament Literature. Meanwhile, his reputation as a scholar had attracted attention, and in 1857 he received the degree of LL. D. from Rutgers College and the degree of D. D. from Princeton University. The latter degree was also conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh twenty-seven years later.

In 1861 Dr. Green published his first book—a Hebrew grammar. Its fourth edition was published in 1885. In 1863 his first theological work, "The Pentateuch Vindicated from the Aspersions of Bishop Colenso," was published in this city. Two years later he published "A Hebrew Chrestomathy." In 1868 the Presidency of Princeton was offered to him, and he refused to accept it.

Dr. Green occupied a position of peculiar prominence in Princeton, where nearly fifty classes of students passed under his care, and young men learned from him the lessons he had taught their fathers. Dr. Green's reputation as a scholar was particularly high. His position as a theologian was shown by the fact that in 1891 he was Moderator of the General Assembly, the highest post in the Presbyterian Church in this country. He also held the responsible place of Chairman of the American Old Testament Revision Company, on the Anglo-American Bible Revision Committee.

Dr. Green was the official head of the Theological Seminary by virtue of his position as senior professor. Among his works were a translation of O. Zöcckler's "Song of Solomon," "The Argument of the Book of Job Unfolded," "Moses and the Prophets," "The Hebrew Feasts in Relation to Recent Critical Hypotheses Concerning the Pentateuch," "The Unity of the Book of Genesis," "The Higher Criticism of the Pentateuch," and "A General Introduction to the Old Testament."

The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church, Princeton. The Rev. Dr. George T. Purvis will officiate.

WAKEMAN BRINGS CHARGES.

Appraiser Determined to Stop Petty Thefts in His Department.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of the Port of New York, is determined to break up the system of petty robberies of merchants which has been followed by too many of the employes of his department.

Yesterday he sent to Washington charges against W. W. Woodcock, a Special Examiner; John W. Kelly, a sampler, and Patrick Nolan, an opener and packer.

In the Appraiser's office it is the rule to take samples of all imports. Among recent arrivals was a large consignment of shelled almonds. A handful would have been sufficient for sampling purposes, but instead fifty pounds of the nuts were taken. The matter was called to the attention of the Appraiser and he made an investigation, which resulted in a confession from one of the men.

The sampler and opener and packer were at once suspended, and Woodcock, who is a Cleveland holdover, was similarly punished for not preventing or reporting the unlawful appropriation of the nuts.

Mr. Phipps's Accounts Correct.

The Finance Committee of the Queens County Board of Supervisors reported to that board yesterday that the books of ex-County Treasurer Charles L. Phipps were correct. The committee stated that the only account that they had to examine was that of the Widows' and Minors' Fund, and this amount, $214,178.67, balanced. A resolution was then passed releasing the bondsmen who qualified for Mr. Phipps. The total amount of this was $510,000.

If attacked with La Grippe use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It almost invariably cures.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

Opening of their Enlarged

Shoe Department

on the Main Floor of New Building

Special Offerings

Ladies' Kid Button and Lace Boots, patent leather tips, welted soles, all widths and sizes, $2.95

Ladies' Patent Leather Button Boots, new shapes, stout soles, $3.25

Ladies' Kid Oxford Ties, Louis XV. heels, also Patent Leather Slippers, plain and Louis XV. heels, $2.95

Advance Spring Styles of

Misses' & Children's Suits

Three-Quarter Coats and Reefers, Party and Dancing School Frocks of Point d'Esprit

Will offer Monday

Girls' Sailor Suits of Navy Blue English Serges, trimmed with silk soutache braid, 2 to 12 years. Value $5.50 at $3.85

New Model Rainy Day & Golf Skirts of English Reversible Cloth, 14 to 18 years. Value $8.50 $5.75

Fluted and Ruffled Curtains

Muslin, with deep fluted ruffle, per pair 88c, $1.25, $1.65

Ruffled Net, with Lace Edge and Insertion, " " $1.40, 1.85, 2.45

Special Values in

Irish Point Lace Curtains, per pair $2.50, 3.75, 5.75

Tambour Muslins 30 inches wide, per yard 12c, 15c, 25c

Will exhibit on Monday and Tuesday in their

Silk Departments

Later Importations of
Fancy Foulard Silks,
Liberty Satins in Pastel and Oriental Colorings,
Satin de Chines, Printed Foulard Squares

And in addition will place on sale

5250 Yds. Imported Printed Liberty Satins in the most desirable colors, including Pastel Shades, Cashmere and Persian Designs, at 45c, 59c

2800 Yds. Fancy Striped Taffetas New effects and a large line of colorings, at 75c

1500 Yds. Imported Black Taffetas, at 58c

Exceptional Values in

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

Entirely New Styles in Black, Blue and Gray Camel's Hair and Zibilenes, with double-breasted Box Coats and Fly Front Reefers; Coats lined with colored Satins; Skirts made on Taffeta Silk Linings, at $24.50

Real value $35.00

Ladies' Cloak Departments

a large collection of very desirable

Golf Capes of English Reversible Plaids, $4.25, 6.50, 7.75, 9.00

Value $7.50, 8.75, 12.50, & 14.50

Mackintoshes at $2.75, 3.50

Value $3.25 & $4.75

Waterproofs of Priestly's Cravenettes, with silk lined single cape, at $10.75

Value $14.50

West Twenty-Third Street

PANIC AT A TENEMENT FIRE.

Lives of Twenty Families in Peril in a Broome Street House—Fifty Rescues by Firemen.

Fire caused a panic among the tenants of the five-story double tenement at 296 Broome Street early yesterday morning. Twenty families, numbering in all about 150 persons, live in the house.

Louis Schneider, the janitor, lives on the first floor with his wife and five children. He was awakened at 5 o'clock by the sound of an explosion in the cellar, directly under his sleeping apartments. Looking down the airshaft he saw that there was a fire in the cellar. He hurried his wife and children out of the house, and then went to the foot of the stairs and shouted to arouse the other tenants. Policeman Ryan of the Eldridge Street Station heard his cries and hastened to the scene, after sending in an alarm. He was quickly joined by Policeman Young and Steller. The three policemen made a gallant effort to get into the house, but the smoke was so dense by this time that they could not breathe in the hallways, and had to retreat to the street.

Meanwhile the frightened tenants were making desperate efforts to escape. The people living on the second and third floors made a wild rush for the stairs. When they reached the ground floor they were driven back by the smoke, and then sought to reach the roof. They got as far as the third floor, when they were met by the tenants of the fourth and fifth floors coming down. A terrible jam ensued, but the people managed to extricate themselves from the crush and fled to the front of the house, where they crowded up on the fire escapes and begged to be taken down.

The firemen had arrived by this time, and Battalion Chief McCartney ordered the crew of Hook and Ladder Company 9 to raise ladders. About fifty people were taken down the ladders. Most of these were women and children. The men got down unassisted. Some of the tenants escaped by way of the roof.

The fire proved to be in the rear of the cellar among the coalbins. The flames ran up the airshaft, burning portions of a number of apartments. The loss is estimated at $600. The fire was said to have been caused by the explosion of a gas meter, but the firemen declared that when they reached the scene there was not the slightest odor of gas.

Columbia-Cornell Debates Arranged.

Arrangements have been completed for a series of three debates to be held between Cornell and Columbia Universities. The first debate of the series will be held at Ithaca early in the Spring. The question which will be discussed is: "Resolved, That the Ultimatum of President Kruger Was Justified." Trials will be held March 1 to select the team to represent Columbia.

FIGHTING FOR DOWER RIGHT.

Mrs. Focht Describes Her Alleged Marriage to the Jersey City Iron Founder.

Master in Chancery George T. Werts of Jersey City yesterday continued the hearing in the suit brought by Mrs. Carrie Buddington Focht to establish her claim to a dower right, as a common law wife, in the estate of George Focht, who died in Hoboken June 20, 1898. At the first hearing it was shown that Focht, who owned the George Focht Iron Foundry, in Hoboken, left an estate valued at $300,000. In his will he said: "I give to my friend, Mrs. Carrie Buddington Focht, $2,500 and an annuity of $1,200 a year while she remains unmarried, and also the use of a part of my house, 102 Adams Street." This is the residence of the Focht family. The sons and daughters accepted the terms of the will, and it was probated. Three months ago Mrs. Focht decided to bring suit to establish her claim that she was Focht's common law wife. She was the only witness heard yesterday.

"Fred Mr. Focht," she said, "in 1882. He boarded with me until 1888. After the death of Mrs. Focht in 1893 I went to Mr. Focht's house, 102 Adams Street, where I acted as housekeeper. I was then known as Mrs. Buddington. In December, 1894, Mr. Focht asked me to marry him by a common law form. I consented. He made me kneel and swear that I would be his wife. Then he took my hands in his and swore that he would be my husband. He said he wished to be married in that way because he had no more faith in ministers than he had in lawyers. He said they were all scoundrels."

She said that after the ceremony Mr. Focht introduced her to his sons and daughters as his wife. In addition, Mr. Focht arranged for her to buy goods on credit in his name, and always paid her bills. She said that Mr. Focht introduced her at the stores as his wife. She also produced a deed of some property that she and Focht had signed.

George Focht, one of the sons, said the signature was not that of his father. He was told that he would have an opportunity to testify later on. The case went over until Tuesday.

Brooklyn Republican Club Reception.

The Brooklyn Republican Club will give a reception to-morrow evening at its clubhouse, 146 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, for its newly elected officers. Several Lincoln's Birthday addresses will be made and refreshments will be served. The new officers are: President—Walter S. Brewster; Vice President—Thomas H. Wagstaff; Corresponding Secretary—C. C. Henry; Recording Secretary William A. Welwood; Treasurer—William W. Simpson, and Assistant Treasurer—Homer E. Ramsdell.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

An Exhibition of Early Spring

MILLINERY RIBBON CREATIONS

FROM THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

A selection showing the present craze for Novelties in Paris, New York, London, Berlin and Vienna.

Hemstitched Lyons Velvets, Hemstitched Taffetas & Satins, Panne Ribbons, Metalique Taffetas, Printed Warp Taffetas, Cords, Stripes and Plaids, in the latest pastel shades.

Particularly good values on Centre Tables.

30,000 yards of Corded and Hemstitched Taffeta and Satin Combinations, 3 to 4 inches wide, value 40c., at . 19c. yard

Black Satin Back Lyons Velvets,

¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1¾ in.	2 in.	2¼ in.	2¾ in.
5c.	9c.	12c.	15c.	19c.	22c.	27c. yd.

Black Double-face Rich Satin Ribbon, with cord edge,

1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.	3½ in.	5 in.
7c.	10c.	13c.	15c.	19c.	29c. yd.

Black Brilliant Metalique Taffeta,

2¾ in.	3¼ in.	3¾ in.	5 in.
15c.	17c.	19c.	22c. yd.

Fancy White and Black Taffeta, satin effects, value 50c., at 25c. yard

24,000 yards of fine quality Fancy Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, Pure Silk, in 18 combinations of colorings, 1½ inches wide, 5c. yard. Present value 20c. yard.

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Crêpe de Paris, Nun's Veiling,
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Embroidered Robes.

English Worsteds, Scotch Homespuns,
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Broadway & 19th Street.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

Plan Shows a Roomy Structure of Plain Design with Sculptural Embellishment.

The accepted and competitive designs for the new Custom House at Bowling Green are to be seen at the annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York. They are hung in the Vanderbilt Gallery in an inconspicuous position, and few visitors would notice them if they were not sought for specially.

Cass Gilbert, the architect, has designed a building facing Bowling Green, and with wings extending along State Street and Whitehall Street. It is six stories high, the top story being above the architrave, and partaking somewhat of the features of a mansard roof floor. The fifth story, immediately below a cornice, is lighted by windows only about a third the size of the smallest of the other windows of the main façade. There is no dome, spire, or steeple, the principle decorative feature of the roof being a group of statuary on a line with the principal entrance and supporting the arms of the United States.

A broad stairway leads from the street to the main entrance, which is guarded at the building line by an elaborate grille. Another decorative feature is a door, presumably to be of wrought iron, at the top of another flight of steps, behind the grille. Entrance to the basement will be by two doors, on a line with the street level, but removed from it by an area.

Flanking the first flight of steps to the entrance are large sculptured groups on high pediments, and similar groups will stand at the east and west ends of the façade. On the main floor there will be three large windows at either side of the entrance, with pointed heads. On the next floor the windows will be somewhat smaller, and with square heads, while those on the fourth story will be still smaller. The windows will be divided by large Ionic columns, extending to the lower cornice. There will be ten of these on the northern façade, groups of two being on each side of the entrance. Above these columns, in a line with the small windows previously mentioned, will be eight shields, and beneath the roof, still on a line with the Ionic columns, ten sculptured figures of great size. The words "Custom House" will appear just above the lower cornice.

The State Street elevation is similar in its main architectural features, though with fewer sculptural embellishments. The line of single figures above the architrave appears, however, on this façade, together with the round shields on the line of the fifth story. The entrance is by a door at the level of the street.

There will be a basement below the street level. On the main floor will be a large and lofty entrance hall, to the right of which will be the Collector's offices. The first of these will be the reception room, leading into the Collector's office, while leading from the latter will be a private office. On the opposite side of the hall will be the offices of the Deputy Collector. On the main floor will also be the great rotunda, which will, however, be oblong in shape. Broad passages will lead from it to the corridors, extending around the Bridge Street, State Street, and Whitehall Street sides of the building, and from which entrance will be obtained to the various offices. The building has been so arranged that entrances to the important offices will be near the principal doorways.

The rotunda rises to the height of the second story, and above it is an open courtyard facing the south, so that the greater portion of the structure will be well lighted. The new Custom House will contain about three times the amount of space provided by the present building, and the offices rented for Custom House purposes.

AGAINST HER SON'S WIFE.

Mrs. Hartfield's Will Contains Provisions Relating to Children's Marriages.

Mrs. Nanette Hartfield, who for years conducted a business of furnishing costumes for theatrical people under the firm name of Philip Hartfield's Son, died on Jan. 30, and her will was filed for probate yesterday. She gives all her property to her children, at the same time making the provision that the wife of one of her sons shall not participate in the inheritance. She also makes a similar provision in the event that another son should fail to marry a woman of the Jewish faith. The will says:

"My son William, having married contrary to my express wishes, it is my will and desire that his present wife, formerly known as Lillie Clayton, shall in no event or contingency ever receive a share of or benefit in my estate, but such share or part that she might get shall revert back to my estate.

"Should my son Henry marry a woman other than of the Jewish faith and religion then the same provision shall apply to his wife."

"FOOT DOCTORS" DISAGREE.

Leonard Frazier, Colored, Brings Suit for Damages Against Pedic Society's Members.

The "foot doctors" of the State are interested in a damage suit now pending between Moses Leonard Frazier, President of the Academy of Chiropody and Dermatology, at 254 Fifth Avenue, and the leading members of the Pedic Society, Dr. Harry Dash Johnson and William D. Gaige. Frazier demands $20,000 from each of the defendants, alleging that they are willfully and illegally endeavoring to damage his school and to attract students away from him to a private school of their own.

In 1896 a law was passed compelling all who wished to practice chiropody to pass an examination before a board of examiners. This board was to be appointed by the Pedic Society, a private organization, and at present the examiners are Gaige and Johnson. In his complaint Frazier alleges that these two have been offering complete instruction in chiropody for $200, accompanying the offer with a guarantee that the student shall be sufficiently instructed to pass the board's examination. This Frazier alleges will be easily accomplished, as the teachers and the board are identical. He alleges, also, that there is hostility toward him because he is a negro, which fact causes the defendants to command sympathy from many people, he says, who would otherwise discountenance their methods. On account of the same prejudice the Pedic Society has refused to admit him as a member, it is said.

The suit was commenced on Dec. 22, and will probably be tried in May. There is a division of opinion among the chiropodists. Half of them belong to the society and the other half, it is said, disapprove of it.

MRS. SUESS'S WILL ADMITTED.

Surrogate Thomas Dismisses Disinherited Children's Contest.

Surrogate Thomas yesterday admitted to probate the will of Mrs. Charlotte Suess. The will was contested by her children, Mrs. Julia Fitzpatrick, widow of the Tammany leader of the Ninth District, who died about nine years ago; Theodore Suess, Charles Suess, and Mrs. Kate Engel.

The contest will be carried into the Supreme Court, on the ground that Mrs. Suess had no right to dispose of her property by will. She left personal property valued at $16,000 and a liquor store worth much more. By her will she bequeathed all of her estate to her daughter Mrs. Emma Blake, and the other children allege that undue influence was exercised over their mother, by which she was caused to make the will in Mrs. Blake's favor.

Mrs. Suess's first husband was Jacob Suess, who died intestate. She later married his brother Charles. When the latter died he bequeathed his interest in the property to his wife.

The children contend that neither their mother nor their step-father had any right to dispose of the estate, which was originally that of Jacob Suess. Their position is that the only interest their mother had was her dower right. They contend that the remainder of the estate should have descended to them and that their father's estate should have been administered prior to the deaths of Mrs. Suess and her second husband.

DEMANDS HER HUSBAND'S BODY.

Mrs. Meyers Retains a Lawyer to Sue Her Father-in-Law.

Mrs. James Meyers, who lives in One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, yesterday retained C. C. Hendrick, a Jersey City lawyer, to bring suit against H. D. Meyers of Congress Street and Central Avenue, Jersey City, because he refused to consent to the removal of the body of her husband, who was Meyers's son, from Flower Hill Cemetery, in Brooklyn. Young Meyers and his wife went to Havana, Cuba, some time ago. There both were prostrated by yellow fever, and Meyers died. While his wife was still ill the elder Meyers had the body taken to Jersey City and buried. He now refuses to allow his daughter-in-law to remove it.

Mr. Hendrick said last night that he did not know what course he would pursue in the matter, but he thought he would apply for a permit to remove the body, and then apply for an injunction to prevent Meyers from interfering.

Turkeys for Zoological Park.

The Zoological Park has just received from A. Edward Pond, one of the members of the Zoological Society, a gift consisting of the prize flock of wild turkeys exhibited last week at the Poultry Show by H. J. Rosenberg. Owing to the size and fine condition of the birds, they constitute a genuine prize. The largest gobbler weighs twenty-seven pounds. They were received at the park yesterday, and a special enclosure is now being constructed for them at the north end of Rodents' Ridge.

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February 11-1900

Daily, 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 15-28

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Funeral of Gen. Lawton One of the Most Impressive in Years.

PROGRESS OF CLARK HEARING

Montana Millionaire Said to Have Small Chance of Keeping His Seat—Soldiers Ask for Funny Papers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Military funerals are not a novelty in Washington. From time to time, before and since the war with Spain, the bodies of officers dying in Cuba or elsewhere have been brought to Washington to be buried in the great graveyard at Arlington, where lie Sheridan, Crook, Gresham, and many other brave men, to find resting places beside thousands of their comrades who died with or without shoulder straps. So accustomed has this town become to the passing of the loaded caisson, particularly since the recent war, that ordinarily the incident does not draw a crowd. The procession, long or short, passes a fringe of people along the road; occasionally there is a hat raised out of respect for the dead, and then forgetfulness.

But Friday's turn-out in honor of Major Gen. Lawton was impressive. Washington know him pretty well. His exploits in the West, his capture of Geronimo, his fearlessness everywhere, his thoroughness and boldness at El Caney, his devotion to duty, his modesty—as great after he became a popular hero as before—attracted toward him a degree of affection such as few officers have ever enjoyed. The turn-out was worthy of the man and his reputation. The Church of the Covenant, in which the services were held, was decorated with skill as well as taste, large flags festooned in the central part of the arched building forming the chief feature of the scheme, and being supplemented by elaborate floral decorations about the chancel. Not for many years has a more distinguished body of prominent officers of the army been seen at a funeral. At the front and right of the chancel pulpit were seen, in two pews, Gen. Miles, Gen. Merritt, Gen. Brooke, and Gen. Shafter. They faced the front pew, in which sat Mrs. Lawton and her children, a pathetic group in the deepest of mourning. Near to the family, a few moments later than the hour announced for the services to begin, the President and all the members of his Cabinet, escorted by officers in undress uniform and carrying their caps, found places. The body of the church held a company of official persons too large to be enumerated, including representatives of the embassies and legations. There was disappointment within and without the church because Admiral Dewey was not there. The funeral oration of Dr. Stryker was a revelation of oratorical power to most of his hearers. The march to Arlington, begun much later than had been intended, was made under a brilliant sun and with a fresh breeze rising from the north. It was just a little before sunset that "Taps" were sounded at the grave.

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Debate on the Currency bill in the Senate clears the galleries of that chamber daily. Crowds of visitors resort to the benches, only to dwindle away after the first speech has begun, to seek the next most interesting place on the Senate side, which is the room of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, where the investigation is proceeding to determine whether W. A. Clark shall keep the seat he occupies or whether the Senate shall do with him as the House did with Roberts. Roberts was excluded for the immorality of polygamy. There was no suggestion of dishonesty on his individual part, but an intimation that the State of Utah had violated a compact in electing a Mormon with more than one wife, after the amnesties, conditioned upon abandonment of polygamous practices, had been granted by Presidents Cleveland and Harrison. The charge against Clark is of immorality, but it is a different sort of immorality. The witnesses that may have been heard by visitors must have astonished them. The visitor, by the way, would find the room occupied on one side of its length by friends of Clark, and on the other side by those who hope to secure his expulsion. The number of the Clark witnesses now here is such as to provide the opportunity for quite a Montana gathering each night in the halls of the Arlington. Few witnesses have been heard who have not contributed something to the history of a legislature made up of men who either had been corrupted or desired to corrupt some one. Large sums of money undoubtedly were expended during the effort to elect a Senator. Clark's counsel, since it has been their turn to bring witnesses, have devoted themselves, not to proving that money was not used, but that Clark did not use it. Clark's supporters are confident that he will keep his place, largely because he now occupies it.

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This investigation would unfold the entire history of the State of Montana if the counsel for both sides could lead it in the directions sometimes suggested. It is evident, but not in the admitted testimony, that the Clark fight is the result of the conflict in Montana between the Democratic factions attached respectively to Marcus Daly and W. A. Clark. It became very animated, not to say threatening, when Anaconda set up the attempt to have that little place selected as the capital of the State. It was asserted at the time, and no one has doubted that it was approximately true, that "millions" were spent in deciding that contest in favor of Helena. Butte, the city in which Clark holds a legal and nominal residence, sided with Helena rather than see the capital go to Daly. The faction fight waged so bitterly that the Democratic Party ran off with the Populists, and has not fully recovered from the shock received through the attempts of two men to run it. Ex-Gov. Hauser had been a prominent Democrat until these two millionaires promoted the division of the party, and his testimony has shown something of the condition of mind in which Montana statesmen have lived since the State began to be debauched for various reasons. The men of conscience in the Senate, who are listening to the testimony in the case, have ventured in private conversation some strong opinions about the desirability of sending back a message to Montana to try to elect a Senator without a suspicion that he paid his way to Washington. But these same men admit that the facts that the man on trial has been allowed to be sworn in, that he has prodigious wealth, strong influence, and the advantage of possession, may overcome the conviction in the committee that is trying him that he should be put out. There is just a chance, they say, that the verdict will be "not proven."

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Attention was directed a day or two ago to an interesting bulletin board in one of the most prominent office buildings in this city, as showing what becomes of lingering members of the Senate and the House, as well as ex-officeholders in the departments. At the top of this board are the names of a firm that includes two ex-members of the House from Ohio. Further down is the name of a Senator from South Carolina. In another panel are the names of two Representatives, one from a Southern State and the other from Indiana. The name of an ex-Senator from Maryland adorns the same board. Snuggling in between two former Representatives is an ex-officer of the Treasury. In a broad panel is the announcement of a commission of the United States made up of a Representative who formerly spoke on the floor of the House for Texas, and his associates are an ex-Attorney General for Ohio and an ex-Governor of Montana. There were nine "exs" on the board. The inclination to linger about Washington is so strong that men who have been poisoned with the taste for official atmosphere cannot be content to try their fortunes at thome. This is but an example of some other office bulletins in Washington. A few of the most conspicuous ex-members find employment out of the Congress, but it is interesting to note that in the Clark case ex-Senator Faulkner is on the Clark side and ex-Senator Edmunds on the side of the men who are protesting against Clark's admission. It is rarely that ex-members come to be "lobbyists" in the offensive meaning of the term. "Legislative attorneys" they may be, but lobbyists they do not consider themselves. Many ex-members confine their practice to the Patent Office, the Pension Office, and the departments. Now and then they appear in the Supreme Court.

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A very attractive feature has just been added to the Art Department of the Congressional Library. Our Consul at Berlin gave information to Librarian Putnam of the possibility of procuring in Berlin some superb chromo-lithographs, copies of paintings in the national galleries in that city. Mr. Putnam sent for them, and they have recently been set up on easels at the end of the southern corridor of the Art Department. The pictures are nearly all large, some three feet by four. Some of them are very familiar in black and white, but most of them have never been seen in color by the mass of people who visit the library and its halls. The coloring is beautiful, giving to the person who may not expect to reach Berlin to look at the originals a melancholy satisfaction in seeing even an imitation of many masterpieces. One of the largest pictures is a portrait of the Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia. The original is the property of the Emperor, and is esteemed by him as one of the best portraits that have been made of the subject. It represents the Emperor standing, wearing a cap and a long light-brown overcoat with red facings on the lapels. There is the familiar ideal portrait of the Emperor Frederick in the collection, the Emperor on horseback, with the Angel of Destiny hovering over him in mid-air. There are also portraits of Von Moltke and of Bismarck, the latter being shown in a council of war just before the surrender of Paris. There are some delightful landscapes and genre subjects, and not a few that are historical. The pictures will be placed more advantageously later on, for they have already drawn many curious visitors and stimulated some interesting conversation.

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The late John Russell Young established, while he was Librarian of Congress, at the invitation of some Washington ladies, a hall for the use of blind readers, and later provided entertainments for the blind, well-known persons reading selections from their own writings or performing on musical instruments or singing. There is a number of blind persons in this city, and to some of the readings or recitations they came in considerable numbers. But the entertainments proved to be quite as attractive to those who could see as to those who could not, and on last Wednesday there was an entertainment that drew the largest audience seen in the pavilion for the blind in many months. Miss Dorsey, a lecturer upon negro eccentricities and negro music, offered to talk and sing for the blind who patronize the library. When she began her little talk the room was full, and before she had proceeded far it was overcrowded. But it was not a sightless audience. Judging from the manner in which it left the hall after the entertainment was over, there could not have been more than half a dozen blind persons in the room and 150 persons of more or less perfect vision. The Superintendent, who arranges these performances for the pleasure of the blind expresses satisfaction if only one blind visitor appears to give attention to the programme. The number of readers of the books made for the blind is larger than one would believe, judging from the turn-out at the readings. Even the blind may be surfeited with platform gayeties.

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The wife of a prominent army officer has made an appeal to the writer to make known a want felt by soldiers of the United States, sick or wounded and in the hospitals at Manila and at other points in the Philippines.

"My friend in Manila writes me," she said, "to make an effort to gratify a frequently expressed wish among the invalids. They have the local and home newspapers—the latter not very frequently and always late. But they tire of them and they want entertainment. Over and over again they have asked for illustrated magazines and funny papers. We seldom or never see them out here. Now and then one reaches an officer, but the hospitals get a thousand tracts for every copy of an illustrated paper. Now, if you will ask THE TIMES to say that if old or new copies of magazines or funny papers or any other entertaining reading matter are sent to Col. Francis P. Jones, Pier 22, Columbia Stores, Brooklyn, to go on the transport Sumner, addressed to Col. Miller, Chief Quartermaster, United States Army, they will be started toward Manila early in March, and when they reach that far-away place they will delight the hearts of the soldiers, who are as much a responsibility upon the newspapers as they are upon us women who let them go."

E. G. D.

MR. LAWRENCE'S WILL VALID.

Appellate Division Sustains Surrogate's Decision—Children Get Only a Small Part of Estate.

By a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court the children of the late De Witt C. Lawrence by his first wife will receive only the small share of his estate willed to them by their father.

Mr. Lawrence was prominent in Wall Street and an active member of the Union League Club, many years ago. He was a widower for a number of years when he met Mrs. Louisa Colton, a widow twenty years his junior. In the Spring of 1887 Mrs. Colton went to Europe, promising to marry Mr. Lawrence on her return.

Soon after Mrs. Colton sailed Mr. Lawrence's physician advised him to take a sea voyage. He at once went to Europe and met Mrs. Colton at Geneva, Switzerland. She consented to an immediate marriage and the ceremony was performed July 21, 1887.

The couple immediately started on a tour of Europe. When near Paris three days after the wedding Mr. Lawrence became insane. He was confined in an asylum in Paris for a short time, after which he was brought to America and placed in the State Insane Asylum at Middletown, where he died in April, 1896.

His will was drawn May 9, 1887, by William Allen Butler. In anticipation of his approaching marriage, Mr. Lawrence set apart $50,000 of his estate for the benefit of his wife. She was to have the income during her life, and the principal was to go to their children. A very small portion of the remainder of the estate was divided between the five children by his first wife.

The children contested the will on the ground that Mr. Lawrence was of unsound mind when the document was executed. The Surrogate held that Mr. Lawrence was sane when he made the will, and the Appellate Division sustained his decision.

RUSSELL'S DEATH ACCIDENTAL.

Parents' Positive Denial of Suicide—His Early Marriage.

The body of Charles G. Russell will be taken to Cincinnati to-day for burial. Russell shot himself in his office, in the Bowling Green Building, on Friday. Whether the shooting was accidental or was the result of suicidal intent the police are unable to say. The parents of the young man declare that accident was unquestionably the cause of death. They also deny that any dispute or trouble existed between them and their son.

Mrs. Russell was seen yesterday afternoon at her home, 431 Madison Street, Brooklyn, and made the following statement:

"It is true that our boy boarded with the Petersons, at 105 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, but this was merely because he was very fond of Charles Peterson, and enjoyed the company of young people. He had no living brothers or sisters, and his father and myself are comparatively old people, and were but poor company for him. However, he came to see us at least once a day, and sometimes oftener. He was with me early Friday morning, and seemed never to have been in better health and spirits.

"We were talking that morning about going to Florida, where his father was going to establish him in business. When he left the house he kissed me good-bye, and laughingly remarked that he would kiss me again at night, as he intended coming to see me when he returned from his work. It is true that he was married six years ago, but it was a youthful escapade on both sides. He and his wife only lived together ten days, and then separated by mutual agreement. Shortly after their separation they were divorced, and I know that Charley had not seen his former wife for years. He did not even know where she was, and I am sure he had almost ceased to think of her. I am positive that he shot himself accidentally."

A WEEK'S CHICAGO NEWS

Many Enthusiastic Pro-Boer Meetings Have Been Held.

TRANSVAAL'S AGENTS ACTIVE

Shippers of Small Grain Consignments Protest Against Alleged Discrimination in Freight Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The British who flatter themselves that American feeling is with them in the present war will have to count Chicago out, if the number and enthusiasm of pro-Boer meetings go for anything.

It may be doubted if any other city of the country has had as many assemblies of this sort as has this city. There has been only one large meeting of those who favor the British side, but hardly a week passes that does not see from one to three in favor of the Boers. Twice Central Music Hall has really been filled to overflowing by those having the Boer interests at heart, and smaller halls and many churches have seen large gatherings of Dutch sympathizers.

While some of these meetings have been promoted by Holland or Irish societies, they have, for the most part, been largely spontaneous. Some of the best oratory heard here of late years has been called out in championing the cause of the South African Republics. Besides the resolution of sympathy passed by the Common Council, similar comfort has been extended by mass meetings of Germans, Swedes, Bohemians, Frenchmen, and Americans. Within a week another gathering, promoted by German newspaper men of this city, will take place at the Auditorium. The list of speakers is not confined to Germans, and it is expected to be the largest and most vehement gathering of the sort that Chicago has yet seen.

RECRUITING BY BOER AGENTS.

But it is not alone by the adoption of sympathetic resolutions that this city has shown its favor to the Boers. It is estimated that the Transvaal's agents have recruited here not less than 1,200 men for its army, and that large sums of money have found their way from Chicago to Pretoria. There is little doubt that the South African Republics maintain two agents here, who are busy recruiting and forwarding men to the scene of war. Each of these agents has an office the location of which is not made public, and they are busy selecting the right men for the Boer army. They particularly desire men who have recently seen service in American or European armies, other, of course, than the British. German ex-officers are especially sought after, and many of them have already gone to the front. A certain rank and fair wages are promised to the right men.

COMPLAINTS BY SHIPPERS.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has this week been listening to the plaints of many shippers of small grain consignments, who ask the commission to abolish alleged discrimination in freight rates. They have also proposed a new rule for the consideration of the Board of Trade, to the effect that "it shall be deemed unmerchantable conduct and punishable as such for a member of the association to allow himself a party to any transaction in which a violation of the Inter-State Commerce law is contemplated or involved."

Save a reference to the Arbitration Committee, the Board of Trade has not yet taken action on this matter. The shippers' petition of protest is signed with over 200 names, and it sets forth that "the railways are operated in the interest of the few, rather than of the public; that the leading lines of business are threatened with absolute control by combinations which arise from this condition," and, further, that "the Inter-State Commerce law affords inadequate protection."

As proof of the discrimination charged, the memorial presented to the Board of Trade alleges that a few Chicago dealers offer grain in New York and Boston at from 1 to 2 cents less than the Chicago price plus the freight rates.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT BLOCKED.

The way to improving the river has by no means been made smoother by this week's events. Last week a conference was held between the city officials and the Sanitary District Trustees, and it was thought that an amicable adjustment of the difficulties had been reached, but last Wednesday the old controversy was reopened by the announcement that the Trustees intended to ask the city for permission to dump river dredgings within the eight-mile limit, and that the Federal authorities would refuse to deepen the channel unless the city recedes from its former permission. Pending a settlement of the difficulty, the United States engineer has canceled his contract with the construction company which had charge of the work.

The ruling of Health Commissioner Reynolds, which has caused all this trouble, prohibited the dumping of river dredging in the lake. The Federal authorities deny the city's jurisdiction over the lake. Engineer Willard, in refusing to go on with the work under present conditions, says that he is acting on orders from Washington. Dr. Reynolds, the Health Commissioner, declines to entertain any proposition which includes dumping within the limit, which, he considers, marks the danger line to health. On the other hand, Mr. Willard says the Government will not proceed with the work unless the dumping order is rescinded.

GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.

The Republican Gubernatorial tangle is no nearer a settlement than before. Judge Hanecy, taking it for granted that the convention will nominate him, is making a vigorous canvass of the State, and one or two county conventions have indorsed his candidacy. He claims he is organizing his interests in a way that will make him by far the strongest man before the convention. Judge Carter has made one or two short trips into the country, and is preparing for extensive travel.

In the meanwhile Congressman Walter Reeves, whose ambitions were supposed to have been smothered, has again appeared on the scene, and he asserts that he is a candidate untarnished by contamination with the machine. It is understood that Senator Cullom is behind Mr. Reeves's aspirations, while the supporters of the late Tanner boom are for Judge Hanecy. Judge Carter is opposed to both, but would not object to the solid support of the machine when the convention comes around.

There is some talk of the Democrats bringing out the aged Judge Tuley as their candidate. If Judge Carter should in pique after defeat at the convention run as an independent candidate this would make three representatives of the bench in the field. Judge Tuley, although very aged, is active in politics, but he is so attached to the bench that it would be anything but pleasant for him to tear himself away and plunge into politics of the practical sort.

R. B. P.

LINCOLN TO FACE THE PACIFIC.

President Stone of the Monument League Appeals for Support.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The Lincoln Monument League of California, which is working for the erection of a monument to Abraham Lincoln on the Pacific Coast as a companion piece for Bartholdi's statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, has issued its annual address, outlining a plan for a State convention to take up this work.

President W. W. Stone of the league, who is a graduate of New York Public School No. 7, suggests a convention of delegates from every portion of the State, including teachers from the different schools, and states that the appointment of a central Executive Committee for each county is desired, as has already been done in many counties. Preparations for the convention are under way, and this address is now issued in order to enlist the support of the youth and teachers in organizing auxiliaries for the success of the undertaking.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

To meet Simeon Ford of the Grand Union Hotel in a business way one would never take him for a humorist. At the hotel they do say that there is mighty little or the humdrous in him when business gets into a snarl. But Mr. Ford, away from the hotel and among a set of congenial friends, is bubbling over with life and fun. His jokes are in an entirely original vein, or put in an entirely original way, for it is, after all, the same sort of fun that other humorists have indulged in before him. He is at his best as an after-dinner speaker. He makes one think of Josh Billings and Artemus Ward and John Phoenix, but he copies from none of them nor yet from Puck or Judge or Life. Yet he is a punster and a clever player with words, particularly respecting the foibles of the men about or to whom he talks. He was the star of the recent bankers' dinner, even though he dug the financiers under the short ribs in a fashion that would have been resented if perpetrated by a less good-humored and good-natured man. With Senator Depew in Washington and Gen. Horace Porter in Paris Mr. Ford is in great demand for dinners, and an engagement to attend one every night in the week might be his if he so willed it. But he declines three times as many invitations as he accepts, and those who are lucky enough to get him chortle to themselves with glee when the list of speakers is made up. Yet if it had not been for the reorganization of the Hotel Men's Association a few years since, with their jolly dinners, he would possibly have remained a flower whose beauties blushed unseen in the office of a hotel. He was a howling success at his first attempt as a humorous speaker at one of their dinners, and has remained one ever since. If he was a poorer man he could certainly be a success as a monologist at a continuous peformance theatre, for his manner and matter are such as would make any audience roar with laughter. By the way, that Hotel Men's Association was also the medium through which Commissioner John W. Keller was brought to public attention. From the stiff and uneasy speaker of his first essay he has grown easy and jovial, except when politics demand that he shall be demagogic, and a really clever and interesting after-dinner speaker, as well as a political expounder of Tammany's pure and disinterested methods in city government (?).

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Bicycles may not be de rigueur in the exclusive set, but there is one admirer of the wheel who refuses to bow to the dictates of fashion in this decree. That is Seth Low, President of Columbia University. He is plainly a believer in the bicycle as a means of exercise, for every pleasant morning he may be seen riding one of the machines through Central Park on the way from his residence to the college, on Morningside Heights. Probably he derives pleasure from his ride, else he would not be so faithful at it, but there is no evidence of the fact on his features while he plods away at the pedals in as dignified a manner as is possible for one engaged in bicycling. He does not assume the usual dress of the cyclist, wearing instead a suit of mixed cloth, with a cutaway coat, long trousers, and a derby hat. He keeps a firm grip on his handle bars, attends strictly to the bicycling business, and looks as if he took the sport as seriously as he is wont to take other matters of his daily life.

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Brooklyn residents always have something to trouble them. Possibly that is only a proper compensatory dispensation for living on that side of the big bridge. Whatever the reason, those who have to use that portion of the elevated railroad provided with the third rail power system have an ever-present cause for anxiety in that rail. It is a fact that there are people over there who will not travel on the system, because of the existence of that means for serious accidents. Whether the contention that the third rail is a death-dealing addition to Brooklyn's dangers be true, it is certain that he who treads on one of those rails so as to become a medium for the grounding of the electric current can have a very lively if not a necessarily fatal experience. That there are so few of these is not due to the efforts of the railroad company, but to the truth of the old adage that there is some sort of providence that protects drunkards and fools. Not one in ten of the patrons of the road knows of the danger of the third rail, yet many of them are frequently forced to move about in its vicinity in a way that invites unpleasant sensations if not serious accidents. Over the station platforms of the Fifth Avenue branch there is, whenever there is a breeze, the stiffest kind of a wind. Men, women and children are therefore constantly losing their headgear by having it blown to the tracks when they reach the windy platforms. Regardless of the danger, of which as a rule they are ignorant, people thus losing their hats jump down on the ties and give chase to them until the blow-aways are recovered, unless they happen to be blown to the street underneath. There have been scores of such instances seen by one young lady who has to make frequent trips to the civilization on this side of the bridge. She is in a state of nervous prostration in consequence, for she firmly believes that a contact with that third rail would mean death, and she has no desire to see that come to any one while chasing a hat. Her proposition is that the Brooklyn elevated roads shall, either voluntarily or by law, be compelled to place some sort of a guard rail on the platforms to prevent this promiscuous jumping off to the tracks after runaway hats. Incidentally she would have guards provided who shall do the hat-chasing scientifically and with due respect to the third rail and its deadly current. She thinks that even the matter of transfer tickets, concerning which Brooklyn is now so very much worked up, might be left in abeyance until her scheme for the prevention of accidents is put into practice. As she is a determined young woman with a habit of frequenting women's clubs, the railroad company is liable to hear of a new reform movement unless the managers heed the suggestion given herewith.

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Daughters of the American Revolution want to know if this does not approach very near sacrilege: A couple of horse-breeders of Iowa have just purchased 120 acres of the Mount Vernon estate, where George Washington used to indulge in a bit of extravagance as a gentleman farmer, and are about to establish a race-horse breeding establishment there. Judge Yeomans of the Inter-State Commerce Commission is one of the parties, and when the Daughters meet in annual session in Washington City on the 22d inst., he may hear something drop from these women "in convention assembled."

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When George Howard appears on the stage in "Coralie & Co." at the Madison Square Theatre dressed in a chocolate colored suit of clothing he carried with him a most violently colored handkerchief of scarlet and blue, such as some of the particularly brash young men about town would like to have adopted as a fashionable article of dress. He carries it just under the cuff of his left coat sleeve, a spot supposed to be sacred to members of the female sex. On the first night he drew it from that improvised pocket but once, immediately upon his entrance on the stage, and what became of it later the historian cannot say. If this was an attempt to introduce a new fad it has not proved a success, for the example of the actor has not been followed, except by a few of the loudest of the younger frequenters of all-night restaurants of the flashy sort.

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"Sapho," with its spiral staircase scene, is responsible for the latest of the freaks of the practical joker. He goes to a friend, tells him he is possessed of hypnotic powers, and offers to prove it by operating on some other unsuspecting man sitting in the room he chooses as the scene of his prank. This latter individual he promises shall be made to go through a lot of contortions in the air with his forefinger as if working a corkscrew. Then the joker goes to the victim while the first party watches, and very soon the finger of the hypnotized party is seen to go through a series of gyrations in the atmosphere for which there seems no explanation except the hypnotism that the practical joker assures his friend causes the performance. Yet the secret is simple. To the party supposed to be under hypnotic influence the joker goes and asks "What is this spiral staircase that people are talking about in 'Sapho'?" The hypnotized man then begins describing with his finger the winding of the staircase, thus making the gyrations promised as proof of the hypnotic power of the joker. It is a scheme that is productive of a lot of fun for those in the secret.

Horner's Furniture.

A Pleasure to Buy.

To buy "the best" of everything is always a pleasure, but particularly so when combined with unusual price advantages.

These are the conditions presented to-day throughout our warerooms. Every floor has its quota of articles marked at lower prices than can possibly rule hereafter, because of the advances recently made by the leading manufacturers all over the country.

The unequalled choice presented by our stock in every line of Furniture, plain as well as artistic, suites as well as individual pieces, is a still further advantage in the buyer's interest.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

WHOLE FARM FOR A PAUPER.

One Unfortunate Citizen Is the Sole Occupant of the Fulton County (Kan.) Poor Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 10.—A few days ago Gov. Stanley received a letter from a citizen of Newburg, N. Y., in which several inquiries were made about Kansas. One of the questions asked the Governor was:

"What is the chance for a poor man in Kansas?"

Gov. Stanley was busy the day he received this letter, and did not have time to reply. He thought of the various public documents that would give his correspondent the information he desired, and directed a clerk to mail a copy of the State Labor Commissioner's recent report. "Turn down a leaf at Finney County," remarked the Governor, as he turned to the pile of letters on his desk awaiting attention.

Finney County lies well out in the western part of the State, near the Colorado line. It has an area of 1,296 square miles. In all this area the Labor Commissioner's report shows there is but one pauper. The county has provided a poor farm at a cost of $20,000 and fitted it out with buildings worth $3,000. To look after the welfare of this financially embarrassed citizen the county provides a Superintendent and physician.

Last year this solitary inmate spent 170 days in the twenty-three-thousand-dollar home provided for his comfort, at a total expense to the county of $286. It would have been a trifle cheaper, perhaps, to have paid his board at the leading hotel of Garden City, the county seat, but there is nothing homelike about a hotel. In that case he would have been simply a common boarder, taking his chances with traveling men and the other guests of the place.

When asked if he intended to make other reply than the sending of the Labor Commissioner's report to his correspondent Gov. Stanley said:

"What more could I say? If that report doesn't answer the question it would be useless for me to try. What other State in the Union can point to a county within its borders which fits up and maintains a twenty-three-thousand-dollar poor farm for the benefit of a single unfortunate citizen? What other State can show a county with 5,000 population, an area of over 1,200 square miles, and only one pauper?"

PENSION FOR BRAVE SUTLER.

Minnesota Man Who Never Enlisted May Get Government Help.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A private pension bill which is a little out of the usual run has been favorably reported by the Senate committee. It is that of B. H. Randell, a Minnesota man, who served as a volunteer during the civil war period, but not against the Confederates, and who never enlisted and never responded to any of the calls of the President for volunteers.

Randell was a member of the despised guild of sutlers, but he was not within hundreds of miles of the rebel lines. He was doing a thriving trade at Fort Ridgely, Minn., at a time when all the regulars who could be spared were fighting in the South, leaving the North sparsely garrisoned. The Sioux Indians considered it a favorable opportunity to go on the warpath. Fort Ridgely contained only a small force, and the Sioux attacked it. When the outbreak began Randell came forward and offered himself as a volunteer. He raised a company of twenty men, and was recognized as its "Captain," though he never received a commission. He performed heroic service throughout the siege.

The injury for which he now asks a pension was received when the Sioux, foiled in their first attack, attempted to fire the roof with burning brands. The sutler Captain volunteered to go on the roof and cover it with earth and sand to prevent the brands from doing their work. He performed this perilous service successfully and went unscathed from the fire of the savages, but as he was coming down he lost his footing and fell, receiving severe injuries.

PROF. McGIFFERT'S POSITION.

His Attitude Toward Heresy Charges Outlined—Refuses to Discuss It.

Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert of Union Theological Seminary, who has been cited to appear before the New York Presbytery tomorrow on a charge of writing and teaching heresy, refuses to talk for publication at this time, but to his friends and associates in the seminary he is known to have taken positions as follows:

1. He hopes to be able to show that his real doctrinal position has been misunderstood, and he will try to convince the New York Presbytery, to which he belongs, that he is in substantial accord with the four doctrinal statements laid down by the last General Assembly expressly to fit his case.

2. He feels that the Presbyterian Church, in taking the stand it has in the four statements referred to, and in its general trend of doctrinal assertion during the last decade, is not progressive and up to the best in modern research and scholarship. He strongly regrets the late ascendency of conservative or reactionary principles obtaining in certain Presbyterian quarters.

3. He expects to be able to render American Presbyterianism a signal service by remaining within it, and, with others to help him, recasting its methods and doctrinal standards. He regrets the notoriety occasioned by his stand, but believes he is acting for the real interests of his Church. He entertains not the slightest intention of relinquishing the contest or of voluntarily withdrawing from Presbyterian membership.

Prof. McGiffert, at the seminary, when shown this statement in writing, declined either to deny or to affirm it. It is known, however, that he has sent no statement to members of the Presbytery, does not intend to do so, and will not yield a single point to his opponents until compelled to. All of his friends in and out of the seminary affirm this.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ELECTION.

"Regular" Ticket Turned Down and New Officers Chosen.

The "opposition" ticket won at the annual election of the American Institute, held Thursday at the institute rooms, at 19 West Forty-fourth Street. A committee appointed by the officers displaced made the regular nominations. Those of the opposition were agreed on at a caucus of the members held after the annual meeting last week.

Forty-eight were in favor of the new ticket. Following are the officers elected: President—Dr. P. H. Murphy; Vice President—William E. Gavit; Secretary—William T. Peoples; Treasurer—James Y. Watkins.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

It Will Be Worth While To Visit Our Stores As Often as You Can This February.

Being one of our Semi-annual "Clearing" months, there will be exceptional values in goods reduced solely to close out surplus—also many smaller lots—the latter too quickly sold to receive specific mention..... Small lots are never advertised by us.....They're here, they're gone—they're ours, they're yours—life's very short.

Great Offering of Wash Dress Fabrics At 12½ Cents

At this price we put on sale three hundred pieces (about 15,000 yards) Desirable Novelties that will cost at least half as much again to duplicate when this lot is sold....offering comprises:—
Rosebud and Fleur de Lis Dimities;
Extra fine Batistes; New Pastel tintings;
Cluster Stripe Batistes—Dainty figures;
Violet and Royal Batistes—white figures;
Foulard Batistes—silk finish—silk designs;
Piqué Cord Batistes—stripe, Fern and Coral effects;
Black-and-White Fancies—beautiful prints;
32-inch Corded Zephyrs and Madras checks.

Best Fancy Percales

French cloth of beautiful texture—fine yet firm—hard and soft finish;
—32 and 36 inches wide—
the plain unfinished cloth of equal quality costs eleven cents to import—our price for this lot of guaranteed colorings in choicest styles for Men's and Boys' shirts, Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Waists.....9¾
If you would realize how popular are our prices for
FINE NOVELTIES—
Scotch, French, English and Swiss Organdies, Batistes, Ginghams and Sateens and other high class cotton or silk mixed goods;
COMPARE OUR
29 and 35 cent Novelties with others elsewhere at 35 to 50 cents.
55 cent Ribbon Stripe Pineapple Cloths and Grenadines with others elsewhere, at 75 cents.
French Foulard Sateens (the real thing) at 29 cents, with those elsewhere at 35.
French Fancy Organdies—finest imported at 29 to 39 cents, with those elsewhere offered at 35 to 50.
And so on, ad infinitum!
our prices being always less than elsewhere named for equal Qualities.

Fine Underwear Cambrics

We wont mention names, but it is one of the best Ten cent makes..... 8½
Another good make—firm weave..... 6¾

White Tuckings

Fine Lawn and Nainsook—single and cluster tucks and all over open stripes, with tucks between—worth 49 to 98 cents—Clearance price..... .39
For Yokes, Children's Dresses and Ladies' Waists.

White Novelty Piques

Waved Stripes, Broad, Corduroy Rib, Dotted Stripe and other fancy effects—pure white—
worth 16 to 29 cents..... 9¾

Every Day This Week,

until 2 p. m., but not thereafter
Remnant Sale.
Bleached Muslins
Yard wide—eight cent quality. .. 5½
Four to Ten yard lengths.
Limit, Fourteen yards to a buyer.
Only fault about this muslin is, it wears too long.

All-Over Embroideries,

with and without alternating tucks or insertings of lace or embroidery—in all white or in the striking Black and White combinations that will be so fashionable—an exhaustive variety.
.79..98..1.29..1.69 and up to 4.98
That price paid is lowest possible for quality is an assurance that those who buy here can fully enjoy!

New Edgings.

Nainsook and Cambric—
all best styles—fine and showy—
for Babies' Dresses
for Boys' Blouses
for Children's Dresses
for Ladies' Underwear
for Ladies' Waists
Half inch..... 5 to .20
One inch..... 8 to .25
Two inch..... 7 to .39
Five inch..... 9 to .49
Seven inch.....12½ to .69
Nine inch..... .19 to .98
Insertings to match embroideries. 7 to .30
Large assortments to choose from—Those who devote this time of year to preparations of coming Summer's wardrobe have advantage of complete stocks and the cream of the newest!

New Silk Foulards

Latest Spring tints of Violet and Hello; Delft, Yale, Marine, Navy, Royal and Napoleon Blue; Mahogany and Bright Red also subdued colorings—all with white printed figures, spots and fancy designs—23 inches wide..... .69

Special Lot Dress Goods At 49 cents

Tailor Checks in Spring Colorings and Imported All Wool Vigoreaux, worth sixty-nine cents.

Clearing Sale of Horse Blankets.

The worst of Winter may be just ahead—do you remember the blizzard of a year ago at this time .....But that does not prevent us letting profits go—it is time for these to be sold, and sold they shall be—
At 1.49...1.98...2.98...3.98
All Wool Plaid Square Blankets, were 2.49 to 5.98.
At 3.75 to 6.60
Best All Wool Fawn Blankets; wholesale values 5.25 to 9.00.
At 79 cents to 4.69
Stable Blankets—all kinds—strong and warm—far Below Value!

Ladies' French Flannel Waists

also All Wool Twill Flannels—
Violet—dark and light; Pink, Light Blue, Royal Blue, Tan, Red, Gray, Brown, Black and Cadet—latest French back—perfect shapes and fit
were 3.49 and 3.98.....now 1.98
were 4.98.....now 2.98

Taffeta Silk Waists

Extra quality—Beautiful shades for Evening and dressy wear; also Staple colors, White and Black—Cluster Cords; all over Corded; or all over straight or criss-cross tucks, or with and without fancy hemstitching—all new—Best styles—
6.98..5.98..4.98..3.98..2.98
were 10.98, 8.98, 6.98, 5.98, 4.98.

Ladies' Finest Kersey Jackets and Automobile Coats

Tan and Mouse—the most stylish of this season's stylish Garments—stitched velvet or fancy Collars—highest Tailor finish—rich linings—
were 18.98 to 24.98.
Clearing price.....9.98
Early comers get first choice!

Entire Balance of Cloth Jackets

Black and Colored;
were 6.98 to 14.98.....now 2.98 to 7.98
Cloth and Plush Capes
At equal Reductions!
Dress Skirts—also reduced—
Best styles—plain and trim'd.

Bridal Sets

Exceptional values, of which we quote these two as samples:—
4-Piece Bridal Sets of fine Cambric—Tucks, and fine Embroidery and Insertion..... 4.98
5-Piece Bridal Sets of fine Cambric—elaborately trim'd with Point de Paris lace—ribbon run.....6.69
Finer Bridal Sets to $17.49.

Babies' Short White Dresses

with hemstitchings, hand stitchings, fine embroideries and insertings;—skirts with deep hems, with and without hemstitching or tucks—
Dresses elsewhere sold at 1.25 to 1.50 .98

Babies' Short Cambric Dresses

also Long Slips—good quality—neatly made and trim'd—value .29..... .19
On sale on Second Floor only.

Bureau Scarfs

All linen—fancy centres.
1½ yards long—value .25..... .19
2 yards long—value .39..... .25

Renaissance Scarfs and Round Pieces

Plain linen centres.
Scarfs—1½ yards long; value 3.29.. 1.98
Round Pieces—36-inch; value 5.29.... 3.98
At these reductions, compared to their cost at advanced rates, they are literally half price

500 Dozen Towels

Huck and Damask—hemmed, hemstitched, or with knotted fringes—
35 to 38 inches long; value .15..... .12½
38 to 42 inches long; value .18..... .14
40 to 48 inches long; value .25..... .19
The above are all pure linen

Fine Irish Point and Tambour Lace Curtains

Two, three and four-pair lots—
about ½ value 4.98 ——— 2.98
400 pairs ⅓ value 6.98 ——— 4.65
in lot ⅓ value 8.98 ——— 5.95
value 11.98 ——— 7.98
Neat and showy designs.

**B

At the Play and With the Players

I found myself wondering last Wednesday night when I saw Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin and their company in Mr. Esmond's clever and successful new play at the Knickerbocker Theatre, whether the scene at the Supper Club in the third act would have seemed so objectionable and superfluous if the Nethersole "Sapho" had not so recently disgusted one with theatrical representations of fast and vicious life.

"When We Were Twenty-one" could be performed without that third act at all. It is not essential that we should be brought face to face with the vulgar creature who has charmed the Imp. That youngster is not the hero, and while it is good to know, as the play ends, that he is going to reform, and try to be decent, yet one does not care very much about him.

The trouble seems to be, in that third act, not that the exhibition of vice is glaring and insistent, but that the moralizing which accompanies it is stupid and out of place. Remove a few words in the dialogue, and the people, with their comings and goings, might be taken to represent perfectly harmless gaiety in fashionable society. The pictorial restrictions of the modern stage are very sharply defined. There is really nothing half so bad in Mr. Esmond's Supper Club as the constant assertion of its badness.

That "widow of Gordon of Ours, who drove her to it," a character acted with a certain charm, too, by that taking young actress, Gertrude Gheen, is either impossible or else an ordinary case of "dope." That youth, fresh from the university, is perfectly excusable in finding the club dull, but he might spare us his preaching about it. Remember, we in the audience did not ask to be taken to the Supper Club at all. Many of us did not know till Mr. Ernest Albert's attractive set was revealed what a Supper Club was. In fact, we do not know much about Supper Clubs now or how they differ from suppers without clubs or clubs without suppers. Some of us may object peevishly to late suppers, but not on strictly moral grounds.

Now in "Sapho" at Wallack's we have nothing of this sort of moralizing. Let us be fair to "Sapho." All the morality that attaches to that subject has been rather insecurely gummed on by the "press-agents." Vice is represented at a drunken ball, in Paris lodgings, and in a neat country house in association with chicken en casserole and omelette. Nobody can doubt that it is Vice with a capital V, and no one who goes to Wallack's, while this play is "on," can reasonably complain about its viciousness with the excuse that he did not expect it to be vicious.

But Mr. Esmond's "When We Were Twenty-one," the title being taken from some verses by Thackeray, is, apart from its third act, idyllic in its wholesome charm. Here is a neatly constructed and well-written little play of the same ethical quality as "Brother Officers" and bearing about the same relation as that pretty play bears to real life, yet put together with infinitely more skill and understanding of stagecraft. As for the third act, to bring that scene into question for the last time, it is certainly well performed, nearly as well as the rest of the piece, and it is short.

A simple story, otherwise, developed without superfluous elaboration, has Mr. Esmond's new play, the first play of his, if I am not mistaken, which has been unmistakably successful. The central personage, Dick Carewe, who bears some sort of relation to Gondinet's Brichanteau, and some to the hero of Augier's "Pierre de Touche," would be thought worthy of the dramatist who created Dick Phenyl in "Sweet Lavender." A well-rounded, mellow study of character this is, idealized character, of course, with a touch of Colonel Newcome's magnanimity, a hint of Cyrano's chivalry, a nature as self-sacrificing as Tom Pinch's, a clear conscience, and a merry disposition.

The portrayal of this rôle by Mr. Goodwin is an incident of uncommon importance in our theatricals. He has had no richer or better rôle and he has played none, not utterly and positively comic in the broad sense, so consistently and to such memorable effect. His acting was admirable, to be sure, in Mr. Fitch's beautiful play called "Nathan Hale," but he was as clearly not Nathan Hale, in spite of his technical resource, as he is now exactly the character he is impersonating.

There is no detail of appearance, dress, manner, speech, or gesture at fault. People who are aware of good acting only when it is combined with speech foreign to their ears may not be able to appreciate this fine impersonation which Jefferson, Mansfield, or Coquelin, interpreting the rôle acording to his own lights, could not excel and which will be remembered as one of the best triumphs in the career of a great comedian.

Only a few years ago, I remember vividly, Mr. Goodwin was trifling gravely with the wholly artificial rôle of David Garrick in that intensely theatric Franco-German English play, and some while before he failed utterly to indicate more than the shell of the character in "Gringoire." The irresistible expression of pathos was always in his equipment, he has never lacked force, but he has gained greatly in artistic refinement, in subtlety of expression, and, I fancy, in sympathy and earnestness of purpose.

He acts Carewe with moderation of tone, except in two scenes, where he lends the most boisterous expression to the denotement of the noblest traits of a noble nature, and yet so naturally, one feels, that the effect is as convincing as it is exhilarating. His depiction of Dick's numb sorrow after his last effort to save the boy from disgrace seems to have failed, and the rapid changes of mood in the ensuing scene leading up to that hysterical moment of forgiveness and reconciliation produce a sympathetic emotional thrill in the audience. In the hands of an actor of ordinary capacity, supposing him able to reach, however lamely, the requirements of this situation, this would have to be the dramatic climax.

But Mr. Goodwin easily reaches the romantic level in the love scene which follows, a scene which is all of a rather obvious sort but of a fine quality in its dramatic progressions and its literary content. In all the rest of the play Goodwin reminded me only of Goodwin or, better still, of nobody that ever lived excepting Dick Carewe, who is clearly a living personage to any one who sees this play. But in this love scene, my memory reverted to the style and manner of Lester Wallack.

Just such a scene that delightful comedian of my youth would have reveled in, and Goodwin acted it with all of Wallack's lightness of touch, with humor as rich, with feeling as deep, as any he could have bestowed on it. His utterance of the recurring phrase, "You had better say it again," was strongly reminiscent of Wallack. The effect produced was one of the effects he delighted in. But that was not strange. Mr. Esmond's play, though of modern construction, is of antique design. It has the spirit of the dramatists of the Robertson era, and which of all the Robertson actors Londoners boasted of ever equaled or nearly equaled Lester Wallack?

Still this momentary resemblance to Wallack, which may be largely my fancy, I must not set down as an artistic trait of Mr. Goodwin. His is distinctly a different quality of talent, and the less artificial a play is the better it suits him. His acting is best in the least extravagant of Mr. Esmond's situations. Few other comedians can express quite so much as Goodwin can by a mere turn of the head. His play of features is unsurpassable.

What is still better, "When We Were Twenty-one" serves to advance Maxine Elliott another step in her calling. She is not, physically, so obviously the Phyllis of the author's imagination as she was the ripe beauty of Mr. Fitch's recent frontier comedy or extravaganza, but she acts this part with a larger revelation of technical skill and a richer fund of sympathy than she displayed even in her showy rôle in "An American Citizen." She denotes the girlishness of Phyllis without affectation and suggests her sincere love for old Dick, the lucky old mole, by innumerable little touches and shades of expression all unobtrusive, all perfectly effectual. The scene in which Phyllis discovers that young Dick and not old Dick is betrothed to the Firefly is played with delightful vivacity, and the undercurrent of feeling in the subsequent bantering interview with old Dick lends it a rare charm. Facile, sympathetic, and lovely is this piece of acting.

For the rest, few plays in these times are acted with better effect in every part. Whether or not Henry Woodruff seems to be exactly the young scatterbrain and spendthrift is of less consequence, as that question relates chiefly to superficial qualities, than the fact that he rises so well to the emotional demands of his scenes in the fourth act. Another quite admirable bit of work is the embodiment of the genial soldier and man of the world, Miles Graham, by Frank Gillmore.

"Barbara Frietchie," "The Tyranny of Tears," and "When We Were Twenty-one," I should call the three best plays of this dramatic season thus far, though the extreme cleverness and popular success of Mr. Gillette's "Sherlock Holmes" must not be ignored, of course.

That the first and best of these was the original work of Clyde Fitch must be his consolation in view of the result of his effort to make a new and actable play out of Daudet's "Sapho." Hindsight teaches us that Mr. Fitch might better have left that job to some playwright without reputation of any kind, for his work, futile as it is, is of more considerable merit than that of the actress who, after a seemingly triumphal tour of this country, in which the press and the pulpit have generously combined to give her fame, has come a cropper at Broadway and Thirtieth Street. "Sapho" is an unsavory and superfluous topic.

But I should be less than human if I hesitated to chuckle a little at the discomfiture of those amiable chroniclers of things theatrical who have been proclaiming Miss Nethersole a genius. A rough, spasmodic, inartistic actress, fit only for violent melodrama, she has always been. The best work she has done hitherto was in "Denise," but she took the most material view of the subject and failed to reach effects which Clara Morris, an actress of crude technic but unerring instinct, within the range of her comprehension, produced. In "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" last year Miss Nethersole acted with more moderation than usual.

In her new play she is at her worst, extravagant, boisterous, unconvincing, and utterly devoid of the fascination such an actress as Rejane could lend to the rôle, even while eschewing the pictorial adornments of Miss Nethersole and the attempted idealization of Mr. Fitch. Sensibility, artistic refinement, the comprehension of a true artist are needed to make such rôles as this Sapho tolerable.

Perhaps the chiefest charm of "The Ambassador" at Daly's is pictorial. I overheard a number of old women and young men saying cruel things about the play in the entr'actes, and one young person said, directly to me, that he considered it distinctly "feminine," which sounded almost as bad as if he had said "female."

Still I found its first act and its last act positively delightful and its pictures beautiful. Who does not love to wander in the palatial mansions of the preposterously rich? What! You do not, democratic reader? Nonsense. You deceive yourself. We all like to be on familiar footing with the most exclusive society, and herein lies the secret of the success of "The Ambassador," and it will long be successful, mark my words, in spite of the old women and very young men who feel bound to decry it.

Mrs. Craigie introduces us only to the very best people, excepting a few mere Americans, who are naturally vulgar, and keeps us in the confidences of the aristocracy from the minute we enter that tapestried drawing room of the mansion in the Champs Elysées until our last and most delicious moment in the garden pertaining thereto.

We enter that garden just at the most fascinating hour of a great ball, say 3 in the morning, when the cotillon is on. As the sentimental and satirical talk of various persons falls upon our ears our eyes are charmed by the loveliest of all spectacles, the breaking of a clear day in June. At first, far beyond the garden wall and the shrubbery, the pale moonlight illumines the top group of the Arc de Triomphe in the distence. Gradually the moonlight fades and the arch is seen less distinctly; but presently the first pink glow of the rising sun touches its capital, and as the curtain falls upon Juliet's expression of her mild regret that the Ambassador's ardor has made her forget the reasons why he should not love her, it is bright morning.

The first act of "The Ambassador" is, as I have said, interesting, but we may be permitted to have our doubts as to its verity. It is all so much like the "society novels" that it cannot be true. Still, I am not prepared to say that Mrs. Craigie positively misrepresents human nature until she comes to that awful scene in her third act when one man of the world, who is a revered diplomatist, consults another man of the world, who seems to be a professional gambler, as to the advisability of the marriage he contemplates. Of course, no two men of the world, or any other world, ever had such a conversation. The gambler would say to the Ambassador: "My dear sir, if you do not think any better of that young lady than to make her a topic of conversation in my house at half past 2 in the morning while I am having high jinks with mere Americans, by all means do not marry her."

In the first act I have my doubts about the all-knowing yet astonishingly vulgar Princess and her scheme. But there is no more doubt of the Ambassador's sudden capitulation to Miss Gainsborough's charms than there would be if any man in the audience was placed in the Ambassador's position. Who could help capitulating? There is also some very taking talk in this act, while in her second act Mrs. Craigie is plainly too much put to it to develop her simple and archaic plot to write bright dialogue, although the character of Bill, staid, learned Sir William, in the hands of Mr. Morgan positively the best acted character in the piece, is well worked up. But as a whole Mrs. Craigie's second act is dry and dull, while in Act III., in the den of the demon, Hugo Lascelles, which seems to be a sort of a combination of a chop house and a rather cheap bachelor's hall, her invention, her sense of humor, her wit have failed her altogether.

The situation reached here is little better than a perversion of a familiar melodramatic situation, but it is saved from collapse by the climax, which is St. Orbyn's declaration of his belief in the innocence of Juliet. In the pretty last act the threads are drawn together and the climax is cleverly brought about. Perhaps there is just a bit too much about Lady Beaudevere's disappointment, but this, which interests us all the least, Mrs. Craigie evidently regards as her best material. Ah, no! Lady Beaudevere, like Little Buttercup and Captain Corcoran, may know too well the sorrow of a love that's unrequited, but she must bear up. The world does not sympathize with singularly lovely and "well fixed" widows of thirty-five because of such disappointments. There are plenty of wiser, comelier, more interesting mates for such women than Mrs. Craigie's sentimental Ambassador.

Miss Spong is a lovely vision as the widow, and acts the part with sufficient care and intelligence, but without the least show of sympathy with its pale sentiment. In her complementary group of leaders of British society in Paris the demeanor and diction of Mrs. Walcot tell best, perhaps, but there is the uncommon charm of original observation of character in Miss Skipworth's denotement of the polite malice of Mrs. Dasney, and Miss Horneck fills her rôle well, too. Miss Rhoda Cameron returns to Mr. Frohman's company to act with sufficient skill the wonderful Princess out of Ouida, a Princess with a vast knowledge of human nature, extraordinary social influence, the manners of a rural shopgirl, and the morals of—well, she seems to have no morals.

"Oh, Albert," she says to St. Orbyn, "we two together could have ruled the destinies of Europe."

To which he replies with his accustomed triviality that "Europe is becoming such a bore."

Of Miss Tyree's performance of Gwen Marleaze it may be said that it pleases, and to please in comedy is the main thing, especially if the actor has a disagreeable character to portray. Miss Tyree's Gwendoline does not fit Mrs. Craigie's description at all. She has not "long, long arms" like pipestems, an "amazing corpselike expression," or "a large mysterious mouth." But there is some droll semblance of nature in her quite selfish devotion to Bill and her slavish obedience to his will.

As Bill Mr. Morgan looks perhaps a finer man than need be, physically and intellectually, but he preserves the demeanor of one who is naturally priggish and denotes the self-sufficiency of the character without a hint of caricature. A thankless part, but perfectly well acted.

Miss Mannering, though very lovely, very vivacious, and sufficiently sympathetic, has a rôle in which it would be all but impossible for any actress to secure a memorable triumph. Miss Gainsborough is sometimes wholly human, and when she is Miss Mannering does not fail to make her wholly interesting.

As for Mr. Mason, doubtless no other actor now in Mr. Daniel Frohman's service could fill the rôle of the Ambassador more suitably. He has diction and presence and he looks the man of the world, if not quite the man of the most fashionable world. There is a hint of the politician and the "rounder," just the faintest, perhaps, in Mr. Mason's appearance and manner, but he speaks well and gives the rôle its due emotional value.

Probably it was strictly in the interests of morality that Mr. Frohman cast the rôle of Hugo Lascelles to Mr. Walcot. It seems a pity that such a dignified veteran should be condemned to a flash rôle. Lascelles is evidently a very alluring and very wicked creature, preternaturally wise and potent, and simply irresistible. Mr. Walcot in a brown wig makes him merely a nice gentleman of the old school, which does not account for the prevalence of late suppers in his house, one spread in every room, (what a fine worldly touch that is to astonish and exhilarate the minds of the people who dwell meekly in Brooklyn and go to church every Sunday when it does not rain!) and the roulette wheel turning, doubtless, at all hours. Still, it is always a pleasure to meet Mr. Walcot in any rôle.

That such things as "The Countess Chiffon" can be "and overcome us like a Summer cloud without our special wonder" is due to the fact that ordinary commercial sense does not always prevail in the commercial theatre. The play was obviously hopeless, trite, dull, ill-written, ill-acted. Yet much money was expended in producing it, and it is evident that high hopes were builded on it, under the direction of a man who is reputed to have made a fortune in the "show business" and to be one of the smartest and most wide-awake of fellows. There seems to be no particular moral.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

MISS PRISSIMS TALKS

Estelle Mortimer Speaks of Her Recent Roles and Her Old-School Dramatic Training.

"I don't line my face at all to make up for an old lady," says Miss Estelle Mortimer, who was the nice, fussy, funny, and altogether delightful little Miss Prissims, the pianiste of the dance hall in "The Cowboy and the Lady," and who is now a nice and amusing little gentlewoman, Mrs. Ericson, in "When We Were Twenty-one." "Mr. Goodwin says that a woman by a change in wearing her hair and her voice and manner ought to express the part, and that every line on her face shows in the audience. I made up my face with lines for the mother in "Mizzoura," and he had me take them all off, for he said my face looked like a gridiron from the front. If it was a part like Meg Merrilies that would be different, wouldn't it? For she is made up to look very old and ugly.

"This is a very different part from Miss Prissims, and I did love to act that part. I wish Clyde Fitch would write another for me like it. This is a straight little part, and Mrs. Ericson is such a gentle little gentlewoman, and doesn't think she knows anything herself, that even when I get a laugh it is for being serious. I saw just such gentlewomen when I was in England, and I carried in my mind just the kind of caps they used to wear. The one I wear in the first act, all of plaited tulle with tulle strings, is the kind of widow's cap that Queen Victoria wears, and that any English gentlewoman would wear in the evening. The fichu is a Duchess of Devonshire fichu, after the design in that famous picture of hers. The ex-Empress of Germany, Queen Victoria's daughter, wears a little puffed crepe, plain, three-cornered cap like the one I wear in the breakfast scene, and the cap with the mull strings for the last act is another cap that an English gentlewoman would wear in the evening.

"If I had had time to get it I should have worn a fichu that my mother used to wear and that was her mother's. I wear some lace in the sleeves of the gray gown that is a hundred years old. That silk gown of the silver gray and heliotrope stripe is one such as my mother used to wear, and the straight little flounce in the black dress with the little bands of velvet ribbon trimming is just what an English gentlewoman who had not much money would wear, and she would wear the little bag with the rosette of black velvet ribbons with the cords to it, instead of strings.

"Then she would let out her figure and wear comfortable gowns. She wouldn't care how matronly she looked. I have every skirt fit tight for my own wear, but I don't care how loose these are. I was invited out to Brompton Roads to meet some gentlewomen when I was in England, and they were so quiet and gentle! And they had their little handkerchiefs to put daintily in the little bags that they wore to carry their keys, and they spoke so gently. My mother was an Englishwoman, Mordaunt is her name, and an English name, and she had a soft, low voice. And these gentlewoman went about the house so nicely, shaking up the pillows and picking up things. They were not always doing it, but they saw immediately when anything was out of place. And they always wore their little fichus and caps.

"I don't know how I ever came to have any talent for the stage, if I have any, unless I took it from my mother's two brothers, who were lawyers, and men who appeared in public a great deal. But I always wanted to go on the stage; none of my family was ever on the stage, and my mother didn't like the idea of it. She was an Episcopalian, and a broad-minded woman, but people looked at things differently twenty years ago, and Englishwomen particularly. My mother had a house, but after my father died she did not have much money, and I said if I had to earn my own living I would like to be an actress.

"It is funny how changes come from very small things. Some friends of my mother's knew Emma Waller. She was a magnificent actress then. They were talking to my mother about her one day, and I said I would like to go on the stage. Mrs. Waller's husband was the manager of Booth's Theatre, and I went down all by myself to see him. But I was only a girl, and he was a busy man, and he didn't see me. One of these friends of my mother's introduced me to Mrs. Waller. She tried to dissuade me. She said there were only places for a few on the stage, and there were not many who succeeded. She wanted to know if I was stage-struck, and what I would do if I didn't succeed. I said I didn't think I was stage-struck, and that if I didn't succeed I would go home and keep house for my mother.

"I think she liked that, and she was willing then to help me. I studied with her for a year. I had some little money that had been left me by my father, and my mother said that if I was going to try it I could go to work in the right way. Of course, if I spent my money without any results I should have lost it. Mrs. Waller was a good teacher. She thought I had some talent. She said I had ease on the stage. I studied voice culture and reading with her, and how to be graceful. She wouldn't tell me what to do, but where I made mistakes. And I learned all the juvenile Shakespearean parts with her.

"I made my début as Esther Summerson in Dickens's 'Bleak House' ('Chesney Wold') with Mme. Janauschek. That was when she was in her prime. An actress who was to have played the part was taken sick, and I was taken on trial. They gave me the part on Saturday, and I studied it and rehearsed with Mme. Janauschek Monday morning, played it Monday evening, made quite a hit, and then I was engaged for thirty-six weeks in repertoire. That was with Booth and Barrett and McCullough and all the best people in the profession.

"At the last engagement of Fanny Davenport's father in Wood's Museum (now Daly's) I played all the juvenile rôles—a different part every night. I had learned everything with Mrs. Waller—all the parts from Ophelia to Julie de Mortimar in 'Richelieu.' In those days a young woman had to have all those classics at her fingers' ends and be ready to take any one of them, if she did not receive notice until 6 o'clock the night she was to play. That was splendid schooling that people don't get nowadays. If an actress looks pretty and knows a few parts now she is all right.

"Edwin Booth used to say that to play comedy one must understand pathos and tragedy. All those great actors played comedy as well as tragedy. The hardest thing in the world is to get a laugh. If there is the least bit of pathos in any one it is very easy to get a tear in the voice, but it is not so easy to be funny.

"I had been acting with Mary Anderson as her leading woman playing tragedy rôles when I was married, and after my husband died I didn't go on the stage for five years, when I came to Mr. Goodwin. The last thing I had played had been tragedy rôles, and then I went on the stage with him in a song and dance.

"The old school training is a preparation for anything, but then an actress must have temperament, and she can throw herself into any part for which she is cast. It is the same as it is in real life. If people have temperament they can adapt themselves to all the different conditions of their lives and make the best of them. We adapt ourselves off the stage to circumstances as well as on. When we are on the road things are often very disagreeable. The dressing rooms that we go into sometimes are in a dreadful condition. But we hang clean sheets on the walls, and put others on the floors, and we have nice clean rooms, and are quite comfortable.

"But I love comedy. When I was a young woman I wanted to play emotional parts. They thought I was going to be an emotional actress. I made a success of Helen in 'The Hunchback' with Mary Anderson. But Mrs. Waller told me that if I lived to be thirty-five or forty I should be a character actress, and she was right. That was a prophecy. And I did really enjoy playing that part of Miss Prissims."

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS

Not the least important of last week's new plays was the German comedy, "Als Ich Wiederkam," in which Anna Braga appeared for the second time this season at the Irving Place Theatre as Josepha; the self-same Josepha, locandiera and coquette, whom she portrayed last season in "Im Weissen Roess'l," to which this new piece serves as a sequel. Miss Braga is still easily foremost among the actresses in Herr Conried's forces, and while her new part is not quite as engaging as the first edition of Josepha, she makes it tell. The new comedy is very well acted, and is mounted with more than usual care; its plot is as simple as that of its predecessor, but its mild humor is at least unforced, its sentiment is pretty, and it will please frequenters of the local German theatre for some weeks.

People who have been reading W. C. Morrow's recently published and exceedingly frank book about Bohemian goings-on in Paris will find the elaborate picture of the festival of profligacy in the first act of "Sapho" at Wallack's quite in keeping with Mr. Morrow's description of the artists' carouse in which the fair, unclothed Hélène bathes herself in champagne. Among the dozens of women in the theatrical scene there is none quite so free from the incumbrance of mere clothes as Hélène was in Mr. Morrow's description, but there are many who do as well in that matter as they dare do. The room in which the carousing goes on has a gallery approached by a flight of stairs on the left side, and is high ceiled. In the centre is an imitation marble fountain surmounted by a statue of Venus. Electric lights in huge globes of red silk are suspended from above. When the merriment is most boisterous showers of confetti fall from these globes on the heads and shoulders of the men and women. In the throng is a bad Mephisto who picks up casual ladies and carries them about the room, a Bacchus with an ever-recurrent drunken rhyme, monks and Princes, cavaliers and beasts. A dancer who is supposed to resemble a woman of large contemporaneous repute arrives late from the opera accompanied by an old rake called significantly Anvers, and said to be a royal personage. Sapho enters as an odalisque, (or an alma, nobody but Edward E. Rice could decide exactly which,) but is presently found dressed in Greek robes, scant about the shoulders, standing on the pedestal of the deposed Venus reciting some erotic verses. Incense burns before her and the band plays sensuous music. A few minutes later she is trying to scratch out the eyes of one of her female acquaintances.

The electric light man made lots of fun in the first performance of "The Countess Chiffon" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. In the studio scene of Act I. the lights were low. It was the "business" of one of the ladies on the stage to pretend to turn up the wick in a lamp, when the stage lights should have been turned on full. But the lady neglected her part until after the electric light man had done his share. The scene was filled with dazzling light before the pretense of turning up the lamp was remembered. In a later act an infuriated husband entering a dimly lighted room touched an electric button on the wall and a painful moment elapsed before the expected and much-needed illumination ensued.

The Mirror outlines a plan of a combination of managers of stock theatres throughout the country, said to be under consideration, by which elaborate productions of new plays could be made. A committee would select the plays and a joint fund would pay for the scenery, dresses, and appointments. The play and its equipment would then be passed from one theatre to another, if it proved successful. If not, as might happen six times out of ten, the money would be wasted. And if the play and the scenery are to be passed around, why not save time and labor by passing around the original cast, too? And how would that differ from the institution of the "combination system"?

The new play at the London Adelphi Theatre called "The Better Life" is said to be in no sense a dramatization of "In His Steps." A single incident from an early chapter of the Rev. Charles Sheldon's novel has been utilized in the first act, and from that point on the authors, Sutton Vane and Arthur Shirley, declare the piece is wholly original.

In the dramatization of Daudet's "Sapho" by Daudet and Adolph Belot Mme. Rejane acted at Abbey's Theatre (now the Knickerbocker) in this city, March 25, 1895. Her portrayal was remarkable for its verity and subtlety, and is well remembered. The Daudet-Belot play was first acted in Paris at the Gymnase in 1885, a year after the publication of the book.

Frederick Paulding has been acting Shylock with the Thanhouser Company in Milwaukee.

Keith Wakeman has succeeded to Mary Hampton's rôles in the Frawley stock company in San Francisco. Miss Wakeman is well known both on the New York stage and in London. She was in Edwin Booth's company at the time of his retirement. She made something of a hit acting with Edward S. Willard as the questionable woman of fashion in "The Physician." She is a native of California.

Alison Skipworth, who has made another little hit at Daly's as the malicious gossip in "The Ambassador," seems to make some sort of notable little hit in every rôle that comes her way. She first appeared here in a small part in "An Artist's Model," but got her chance when Nellie Stewart, the principal actress in the company, fell sick, as Miss Skipworth was her "understudy." In "The Princess and the Butterfly," at the Lyceum Theatre, Miss Skipworth acted the dubious lady, Mrs. Ware, about whom all the fuss was made, with a fine artistic touch. In "The Tree of Knowledge" she was equally good as a simple, rustic serving maid, while the effect she produced in "The Manoeuvres of Jane" by the perfect naturalness of her acting of a very small part is fresh in the minds of playgoers.

The trick scene in "Coralie & Co.," at the Madison Square Theatre, a farce otherwise much like other recent farces from the French, represents a private room in a dressmaking establishment which is invaded, at the wrong moment. By pressing an electric button sliding panels conceal some alcoves and reveal others, and traps rising through the floor bring up sewing women and fitters, converting the apartment into a crowded working room.

Early in March Tim Murphy will present at the Fourteenth Street Theatre his new comic play, by Opie Reid and Frank Pixley, called "The Carpetbagger," in which he impersonates a Chicago auctioneer who goes to Mississippi in the reconstruction period and becomes the carpetbag Governor.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company is the publisher of "The Ambassador" from Mrs. Craigie's original manuscript. Some changes have been made in the text by elision and transposition for the performance, but not many. The play reads very well, indeed.

May Robson's appearance in burlesque at Weber and Fields's will not be her first venture in that form of theatrical entertainment. Some years ago she made a hit in parody drama at the Garden Theatre. The piece was Charles Brookfield's clever travesty of "Lady Windermere's Fan," called "Poet and Puppets," and Miss Robson sustained a comparatively unimportant part but caused great amusement by her skirt dance and high kicking act, in which she put to startling use an artificial third leg. Henry Miller and May Irwin were concerned in the same performance, the wit and humor of which, however, were a little too subtle to long attract the public.

The continued success of "Brother Officers" at the Empire Theatre threatens to keep Miss Millward out of the bill there all the rest of the season. This is a pity, as the influence of an actress of such sound artistic attainments ought not to be missed in a comparatively scant and barren season. What a pity it is we cannot have some revivals of old English comedy, with actors now under Charles Frohman's direction, like Miss Millward, John Drew, W. H. Thompson, and others of good training in the casts.

A curious effect in the performance of "The Countess Chiffon" was caused by William Harcourt, who had powdered his jet black hair to make him look more like one of the profligate husbands so highly treasured by lady novelists of a certain class. In the electric light the powdered hair seemed to take on a greenish tinge, recalling vague irrelevant memories of poor Tittlebat Titmouse in "Ten Thousand a Year," and his efforts to make himself presentable. But the greenish tinge made Mr. Harcourt look sinister rather than comic.

The next novelties in the theatrical field will be "The Pride of Jennico," dramatized from Egerton Castle's novel by Abby Sage Richardson and Grace L. Furniss, which is said to be a romantic drama of exceptional charm and vitality, and Cecil Raleigh's big Drury Lane play, "Hearts Are Trumps," which is to be put on view at the Garden Theatre. This will be one of the "heaviest" scenic productions of the year. One of its pictures represents the stage of one of the big London music halls during a performance, and is said to be novel in construction and effect. Another, which calls for fine painting as well as the most elaborate machinery, represents an avalanche in the Alps. "The Pride of Jennico" will follow Maude Adams at the Criterion Theatre, and will conspicuously introduce to New York audiences Miss Bertha Galland, said to be a "coming woman," who acts the "opposite" parts to James K. Hackett this season.

Mr. Guthrie, otherwise F. Anstey, is about to enroll himself among the author playwrights. Charles Hawtrey, who will visit this country next year, expects to have in his repertory a comedy founded by Anstey on his "papers" in Punch called "The Man from Blankley's." Mr. Anstey has not hitherto appeared as a dramatist, although his whimsical romance, "Vice Versa," had a long run as a play, adapted by Mr. Edward Rose. His farce will bear the same title as the story on which it is based, and Mr. Hawtrey will play, of course, the guest who is supposed to be hired for the evening from the "Universal Provider," but is nothing of the sort.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

HERALD SQUARE.—"Naughty Anthony" is in its second month.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Ben-Hur" begins the last week of its third month with a special matinée performance to-morrow.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Jacob Litt's revival of "Shenandoah" will be presented this week, beginning with a special Lincoln's Birthday matinée.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—"Chris and the Wonderful Lamp" remains but two more weeks. A special matinée performance will occur to-morrow afternoon.

BIJOU THEATRE.—The last week of May Irwin's engagement in "Sister Mary" is announced. Miss Irwin will take her attraction on a very extensive tour.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Chauncey Olcott's engagement in "A Romance of Athlone," is proving to be the most successful that he has ever played at this house.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Donnelly Stock Company will revive "The Private Secretary," a farcical comedy. Mr. Donnelly will make his reappearance with the company in the rôle of Cattermole.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—The success of Anna Held in "Papa's Wife" continues. The one hundredth performance next Thursday night will be made a notable souvenir event. Special holiday matinée tomorrow.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a special matinée of "Way Down East" tomorrow afternoon in honor of Lincoln's birthday. This will be in addition to the usual Wednesday and Saturday afternoon performances.

GARRICK THEATRE.—William Gillette and "Sherlock Holmes" have not been forgotten by theatregoers in the great rush of new attractions which the metropolis has recently experienced. Mr. Gillette will give an extra matinée this week, appearing tomorrow afternoon.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Miss Maude Adams has only three weeks more of her present engagement. Miss Adams will give a Lincoln's Birthday matinée of "The Little Minister" to-morrow, but there will be no Wednesday matinée of the piece. The usual Saturday matinée will be given.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"The Surprises of Love" has completed its first month. The management has decided to continue the play at the Lyceum until March, when it will give way to Charles Frohman's London Comedians, who come from the Criterion Theatre, London, to present "My Daughter-in-Law."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"Rupert of Hentzau," with James K. Hackett in the leading rôle, is the attraction this week, beginning with a matinée to-morrow. The only other matinée during the engagement will be on Saturday. The production will be the same as to cast, scenery, costumes, and effects as when the play was given at the Lyceum and Garden Theatres.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"Broadway to Tokio" has proved so successful that the management decided to add from time to time new features which will keep the piece up to date. The bill arranged for to-night's concert includes Houdini, the strong man; Prince Hana Sakura, the Villona sisters, the Ben Harney Trio, Ethel Levy, Press Eldridge, Edwin Latell, Caroline Hall, and the Orpheus Quartet.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Lillian Burkhart's new comedietta, "A Deal on 'Change," will head the bill at Mr. Proctor's up-town house to-morrow. Some of the other excellent vaudeville numbers are Camilla Urso, Hawaiian Queens, Maxwell and Simpson, Gordon Eldrid, Three Onris, Mr. and Mrs. Beque, Kalatechnoscope, showing new motion pictures of the Transvaal, and many more.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—M. M. Theise's vaudeville and extravaganza is offered here. There is a number of high-class vaudeville acts. Among them are the Burke Brothers and their funny donkey "Wise Mike," Mazuz and Mazett, comedy acrobats; the Three Racketts, musical artists; Jenny Eddy Trio, Bennett and Rich, song illustrators, and Kine and Gotthold, comedy character duettists.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—The Vanity Fair burlesque organization will be seen in a burlesque entitled "The Sousa Girls." In the olio are Jesha, the Parisian dancing girl; the New York Female Sextet; Snyder, trick cyclist; Al H. Weston, singing comedian; McDonald brothers, "Laughsmiths"; Miss Bella Wilton, California's descriptive vocalist; Maude Caswell, the acrobatic girl, and Arthur Arnold, clown.

GARDEN THEATRE.—Mrs. Langtry will bring her engagement to a close next Saturday night with "The Degenerates." On Wednesday, Feb. 21, Charles Frohman will produce the drama, "Hearts Are Trumps." He will close the house on Monday and Tuesday evenings, Feb. 19 and 20, for rehearsals of the play. The production will be exactly the same as that given the drama by Arthur Collins at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The entertainment to be provided by Harry Morris's Twentieth Century Maids embraces an amusing travesty entitled "Cyrano de Rubberneck," with Harry Morris as Cyrano; a series of living pictures and a number of strong specialties by Perry and Burns, the Clemence sisters, Del A. Phone, the Johnson Trio, the Knight brothers, and Perry and Hyland. An excellent bill is also announced for to-night's concert.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—A generous measure of substantial vaudeville will be found in this week's programme, in which the leading features are Milton and Dollie Nobles in their new comedietta, "A Blue Grass Widow"; Walter Le Roy and Florence Clayton in the farce "Hogan of the Hansom"; the Silvers, Bates Musical Trio, "Bonnor," Gallando, Marsh and Sartella, Harry and Sadie Fields, Kalatechnoscope, and a score more.

EDEN MUSEE.—An elaborate wax group was placed on exhibition at the Musée yesterday. It occupies a prominent alcove in the central hall, and consists of the three leading British Generals, Roberts, Kitchener, and Buller. Directly in front of this group and on the opposite side of the hall is a group of President Krüger and Gens. Joubert and Cronje. Alterations and additions to the existing wax groups are taking place daily, and the interior of the Musée is constantly undergoing a change.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Marie Dressler, assisted by Adele Farrington, in "Twenty Minutes in Shirt Waists"; Edwin Milton Royle and Selina Fetter Royle in their sketch "Captain Impudence"; Walton's dogs and monkeys, James J. Morton, monologue and ragtime; Tom Lewis and Sam Ryan, black-face comedy; Nellie Waters, Irish songs; Bachelors' Club, Lovenberg sisters, Arvello, Sheridan, and Flanagan, Bell Trio, the Fords, and Edward I. Boyle constitute the programme offered by Mr. Keith for this week.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—"Round New York in Eighty Minutes" will be seen for the last time this week. It will be brought up to date by a burlesque on "Sapho," with Miss Etta Butler in Miss Olga Leathersole's rôle. Lafayette will have some new features in his act, and Mlle. Fougère will introduce some new songs. At this evening's concert, Bent Brothers, and Captain Costigan and the 'only English improvisatore' might all have stepped out of the pages of the novel, though canary-colored trousers and a sky-blue coat seemed a little noticeable even for such a 'swell' as Arthur Pendennis was in his salad days. The proceedings in the Cave of Harmony were not very enlivening, even with the aid of the Meister Glee Singers and Mr. Herbert Sims Reeves; but Mr. Richard Temple was a most energetic Chairman, and the Colonel's explosion of wrath at Costigan's scurrilous ditty made an effective end to the sketch.

"At the close of the afternoon Mr. Albert Chevalier spoke an address recalling the days when Mr. Hollingshead himself, in a days when Mr. Hollingshead kept alight the sacred lamp of burlesque, and Mr. Hollingshead himself, in a touching little speech, made his thanks to the audience and performers alike. Miss Nellis Farren and Miss Kate Vaughn were among the old companions of his Gaiety days who assembled on the stage to show their respect and affection for their old manager, and another testimony of regard came from M. Jules Claretie and several members of the Maison de Molière, who sent a greeting to recall the visit of the Comédie Française to London under Mr. Hollingshead's direction in 1879."

other. Miss Fleming is now at work on a romantic drama, said to be an adaptation from Balzac, in which Mrs. Patrick Campbell will appear. She has been commissioned also to write a piece for Gertrude Kingston, who intends to manage a theatre in London, and has begun work on an English version of Rostand's "Les Romanesques."

Argument against the law compelling the first performance of an English play in England to protect the copyright, continues in the London press. The ev

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

Any one might suppose that on the trains running between New York and outlying towns which are patronized by "commuters" and their wives and daughters who come to the city shopping, visiting, and to the theatres, there would be collected so many left-behind packages that the offices would not be able to accommodate them. As a matter of fact, while they take a number, they do not find half that are called for, and if there is anything that is worth while it always finds an owner. The stock which remains on hand consists only of a few old cotton umbrellas, which no one has considered of enough value to call for. Up at the Grand Central Station they keep all packages brought to them for ninety days, and during that time they are responsible for them. If, as before stated, they are worth anything they are called for almost without fail. One man even took a trip to Europe in the interim between losing something on the train and calling for it, and when he came back it was waiting for him.

But the trouble at the station is not in delivering packages which have been found and which are tagged with full particulars of finding, first by the trainmen and then at the office of the station agent, but in not being able to return articles that have not been found. Not more than half the articles that are called for are found by the trainmen. That is easily to be understood, for travelers know that their fellow-travelers look out for stray packages and good umbrellas. In addition to this the station people say that most of the losses in the households of commuters are laid to the trains. If a woman goes to a clothes press within a few weeks after she has made a trip to the city and finds that something is missing she immediately comes to the conclusion that she left it on the train, and when she calls for it is indignant if it is not to be found. A man called for a missing article the other day belonging to him and could give all the particulars of his seat in the train, the number of the train, and just where in the car he had left the thing for which he was in search. Of course, he was indignant when he didn't find it. However, when he did find it at home some time after he felt called upon to make something in the nature of an apology for his urgent demand, but that was an exceptional case.

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Her monthly bill had been sent in from the grocery and she looked it over carefully. There was a mistake. For one article she had been charged twice. She put on her hat with a patient, long-suffering air and started for the grocery.

"It would be different," she said to the grocer, "if I did not pay my bills regularly, but I am sure you cannot complain of having to wait for your money."

"It is altogether a mistake, Ma'am," said the grocer meekly; "we'll change it, of course."

"Very well," returned the woman, "only I want you to be more particular. I don't like to feel obliged to examine my bills every time I receive them."

"Yes, indeed, I know just how it is,' exclaimed a woman who had been listening eagerly. "It was just such a thing that happened to me in this very store. They charged me for cherries three times. The worst of that was, too, I am not fond of cherries."

"But you know how that was, Ma'am," interrupted the grocer, "you talked to me about the cherries, then you talked to the clerk about them, and then you talked to the cashier, and we all charged you."

"Yes, but it is very strange that it should have happened to be those cherries. I know how to sympathize with anybody who is charged two or three times for a thing. Why, I almost never think of eating cherries. It is the one fruit that I don't care about. If I eat them it is only two or three at a time, but those cherries happened to look particularly nice, and I thought to myself I believe I should really enjoy a few of those nice black-hearts, you know. But then when I got them home I didn't. I never can eat more than two or three, and then to think of charging me for three quarts when I dislike them so. Now, if it had been grapes or figs or even flour, it would have been different. I only ordered them because they happened to look so good. I remember it distinctly, and it was three years ago this coming Summer."

Then, having given her order, she departed and the grocer heaved a weary sigh. "We do make mistakes once in a while," he said, "but we never forget them."

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It should have been a little Italian girl who made the answer, and there are several Italian children in the school, but as a matter of fact it was an Irish girl who distinguished herself.

"What is a month?" asked the teacher, with the idea of giving her class a little general information.

There was a silence for a few moments; that was too hard a question. Then the little Irish girl raised her hand, her face glowing with awakened intelligence.

"It's a little monkey," she cried, in a pleased tone.

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A jeweler has been making up some large and handsome opal rings lately, and thereby hangs a tale. To make the rings, a larger, handsomer, and more valuable opal was cut into pieces. One of the rings has so large and fine a stone that an expert who saw it on the hand of a purchaser mentioned two of the largest and best jewelry establishments in town as being the only places where such a fine ring would probably be found. But it did not come from either of these places, and the jeweler who owned the original stone says that he is inclined to think that opals are unlucky, though principally to the man who sells them.

His big opal he had set in a brooch, and it was gloriously beautiful. Every one with a taste for fine opals was in raptures over it. One of the people fond of the stones was a customer of the jeweler, and at her request the brooch was sent to her on approval. It was most carefully packed and dispatched. A few days later it was returned as carefully packed as before and without comment of any kind, though the jeweler when he opened the package made a few remarks. The stone was badly cracked in several places, and the only thing to be done with it was to cut it up. That has been done, and the handsome rings are the result. But with all the praise bestowed upon them, the jeweler feels, whenever they are mentioned, a little unpleasant feeling in the region where are situated his sense of justice and his desire to make a fair and reasonable profit in trade.

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This is so good a story that it seems necessary to make explanations concerning it. One always feels that a really good story may have been the invention of some busy brain rather than an actual happening. But this is an actual happening, and the story's family tree could be given in full, with family and Christian names. It is a car story, and the hero and heroine are a laboring man and a woman of leisure, well dressed, if not well bred. The seats in the car were all taken, the laboring man having one, but he rose immediately when the woman entered the car, giving her his seat, and she took it without a word.

"I think I left a package in that seat, Ma'am," the man said a minute later, having turned the matter over for a time in his none too rapid brain.

Without a word the woman rose, and the laboring man slipped back into it again.

"Perhaps the next time any one gives you a seat," he said, as he settled himself comfortably, "you will say 'Thank you.'"

***

There are inconveniences in living in a lower flat with the windows within comfortable reach of the street outside. People have an idea that they can do as they like in their own houses, but it is not always the case. There are some flat houses on one policeman's beat in this city where, no matter how hot the weather is in Summer or how much the people like to breathe the icy breezes in Winter, the occupants of the lower apartment cannot have their front windows open. One night at 1 o'clock the policeman observed the windows of one of these flats open in a way which was criminally tempting to any needy individual who might prowl around that way, and he promptly rang the bell and routed out the tenants.

"What do you want?" growled the man of the family, sleepily and savagely.

"I want you to shut your front windows," said the officer. "Next thing you know some one will be carrying off all your belongings." The awakened householder was not grateful, and he said so in terse, convincing language.

"I don't care if they carry me off," he said. "Let 'em, and I'll be responsible."

"No, you won't," returned the officer. "I'm responsible for everything that happens around here, and you will close those windows." And the man did, with more terse expressions of opinion.

"That is just the way it is," said the officer; "but if anything happens here the Captain will want to know whether I noticed the open windows, and if I say 'No' he will tell me that it was my business to notice them and take care of them."

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One of the prettiest dressing rooms in any of the theatres is at Daly's. When the present occupant moved in for the season she went to work immediately to make herself comfortable. It is only a dot of a room, but after being cleaned thoroughly, the walls were covered with a delicate pink and white striped paper, and then the owner went to work herself. She bought some pretty cotton material, pink striped to match the paper, and made hangings for closets, a charming little draped toilet table, a couch, a chair, and mantel hangings. The room also has an open fireplace with a grate, and a high fender, and, with a good fire burning, it is so tempting that the occupants of all the dressing rooms near are constantly making excuses to get in and have a cup of tea with the owner of the pretty room, who would carry off the laurels for popularity if any one should think it worth while to get up a contest.

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There are a good many people who from time to time endeavor to get a free meal at the expense of hotel or restaurant keepers. They succeed occasionally, but not always with agreeable results to themselves, and their experiences are duly published in the papers and read by right-minded people with a proper amount of righteous indignation. These newspaper accounts very likely do some good in preventing other occurrences of the kind, but they also have another effect, for when a woman by some mischance gets a luncheon in a restaurant and hasn't the money to pay for it she remembers all the dreadful things that have happened to real culprits and she is nearly overcome with terror.

A most charming woman who lives up town did this the other day and her feelings, she says, when she discovered that she had eaten something like a dollar's worth of luncheon and had only a few pennies to pay for it, cannot be described. She had had some money to deposit that morning, and, fearing that she would be a little late in getting to the bank, was so delighted at being in time that she had quite forgotten to stop at the paying teller's window and have some checks cashed. Being in a cheerful mood and rather hungry, she repaired to a new place for luncheon and made up her mind that she would have a good meal. So she did, and it was not until she had eaten the last mouthful that it suddenly flashed across her mind that she had only a few pennies in her purse, and she had never been in the place before.

"Oh," she cried to the waiter who appeared at that moment, "I have eaten all my luncheon and I haven't anything to pay for it with," at the same time opening her purse and showing its contents. "I'll call the Superintendent," said the waiter, and when that individual arrived he was kindness itself and was quite willing to wait for the money.

"Oh, I don't want you to wait," cried the woman, still almost beside herself with anxiety, "if you will only give me ten minutes to go where they know me and get the money." All sorts of plans for getting out of this awful scrape had been rushing through her mind, and she had even meditated upon leaving her outer wrap as security. But she wasn't obliged to do that, and she went to a nearby store, had a check cashed, and was back in a jiffy and paid her bill.

She goes to that restaurant frequently now, and always feels that she has a special friend in the Superintendent, and that he has been her deliverer from a great possible calamity.

"I have had several similar occurrences here since then," the Superintendent says. "There were two girls who came in after a shopping expedition one day who became terribly excited. They were sisters evidently, but had been shopping separately and each thought the other had money. They had a good luncheon, and when they came to pay the bill they found that they had only 30 cents. They were seriously frightened. I thought for a moment they would go into hysterics. But I told them all they had to do was to give me a name and address and bring in the money some other time. I have never lost a cent yet. Instead, women leave money like this," and he pulled a crumpled $5 bill from his pocket. "That was found just that way on the table. They leave purses, they leave gold watches, they leave handkerchiefs, and they leave all sorts of things."

***

"I have been baptized twice," says a woman who is so good that her friends are willing to believe that she might have had any number of religious rites performed over her. "My mother was a Friend, though she married 'out of meeting,' and of course there was nothing in the nature of infant baptism for me. I had grown to be a big girl three years old. But at that time we had a conscientious Irish servant who was a devout Roman Catholic, and who, being very fond of me, was greatly exercised to think that by the neglect of my parents I might be doomed, in her opinion, to everlasting perdition. She bore it as long as she could, and finally it preyed so upon her mind that one day, when my mother was away from home, she put on my wraps and took me to her church, where I was baptized. It was some time before my mother knew of it, and then she was naturally very angry. But afterward, realizing the good intentions of the girl and the value she put upon the rite, she forgave her. Later, when I grew to be a woman and joined the church of my choice, I was baptized again. So I suppose I have had more advantages than most people."

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There is a mother of a large family who lives not far from New York who, like the rest of the world, along with the pleasures of life has also some trials of her own. Some of these are in connection with the young hopefuls who belong to her and whose clothes are always in need of repair. The children are all boys, and the mother insists that fully one-half of her time is spent in repairing small trousers. There were some friends at the house the other day and a little discussion was in progress concerning a future life. The mother of the innumerable boys had said nothing for some time, when she drew a long, deep breath.

"There is only one thing that I would ask concerning my future," she said, with a tone of conviction, "and that is that I may not be obliged to go to any place where the inhabitants wear pants."

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Every New York girl who has a dog—and there are a good many—is a good whistler. It is necessary, if the dogs are exercised on the street, to call them. A good many girls like to exercise their dogs up around the Park, where there is more space. The way to get there with the dog is to call a cab and drive to and from the exercise grounds. A girl was out on Fifth Avenue the other day with two dogs. One was a bull terrier and the other a St. Bernard. When she was ready to start she hailed a convenient cab, whistled to her small dog, picked him up and put him into the carriage, stepped in herself and the big dog climbed in after her. A cab is one of the most convenient kinds of dog carriages.

FEMININE FRILLS.

One of the features of the new shirt waists is the contrasting colors of the front band, the collar, cuffs, and belt, if there is one. Some of these are very pretty. There are no yokes to the waists. Some of the new ones have a broad box plait in the front, which is comparatively narrow at the top and broadens gradually until it reaches the waist line, where it is frequently of some plain color combined with fancy silk. For instance, one of these waists is of blue-striped material, the alternating stripe being of white, covered with hair lines of black. To match these lines there is the collar with a little bow, the cuffs, and a graduated box plait of black. Other delicate silks, showing considerable white, have the collar, tie, and box plait of white. This is pretty, but not as practical, while the black is both serviceable and stylish. This way of making waists will be found most economical in utilizing old materials.

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Belts for the new shirt waists are of the familiar little narrow-stitched bands of silk to match or of contrasting silk, when the waists are trimmed. When the waists are tucked lengthwise, the tucks on the sleeves going around, instead of lengthwise, are pretty, and make the arm look larger. Many of the sleeves are finished with a few little tucks across the top of the sleeves, such as have been worn for some time.

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A pretty finish to a shirt waist is to simulate a little pointed yoke, with three rows or five rows of stitching, having the stitching on the top of the sleeve apparently a continuation of that at the ends of the yoke, and coming down in a point at the top of the arm, to match the point at the back and front of the yoke. This gives the desired broader effect to the shoulders. Continuing the effect of the trimming from the bodice of the gown across the sleeves is always good. In décolletée gowns the illusion which finishes the neck is given the appearance of passing over the arm and making the little drapery sleeve, while there is a strap of some kind over the shoulder.

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All the new children's frocks are coming in very long waisted, they say at the Woman's Exchange, where they make a great many children's clothes for their best customers and where many pretty things for wear in the South are now going out. Many of the wash gowns are of piqué with chambray or linen collars in colors or plain chambray frocks in colors with white collars. Linen is pretty, but chambray washes extremely well, and is consequently very popular. More pink and blue is used than anything else in colors, though occasionally red collars and trimmings are put on.

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A pretty little gown for a girl of eight or nine has a collar of blue, edged with Hamburg, a front with Hamburg lapels and patriotic flags and bars worked in blue on the breast. The neck is finished with a plain little band of the blue and white. The cuffs are turned back and edged with the Hamburg. The skirt is circular, with two box plaits in the back.

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Another gown of French piqué has the waist made with three box plaits back and front. The blue collar is a sailor in the back, rounding upon the front under the centre box plait, with the naval emblem which so many children wear on the centre of the plait.

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A pretty, simple sailor model is made for little tots as well as for children of fifteen and sixteen. It is of a cream cotton canvas, with a blue-edged sailor collar, and the belt and cuffs trimmed with blue bands. The shirt to this gown is really a little princess affair, the sleeveless waist being worn under the regular sailor blouse. As it is not necessary to fasten the latter at the waist, it is very comfortable. It never discloses any objectionable bands no matter how much it may slip, for there are none.

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A hat that one of the Southern travelers has bought for bathing is of softly plaited straw, cut round in the front, hollowed out at the back, where a crown is puffed in of pretty pink and white striped thin cotton goods. There is a little short, full cape below the crown, and the rim of the hat in front is bound with a full puff of the pink. These are really garden hats or bonnets and pretty ones, but they are equally pretty for bathing. They protect the face, and women who are not swimmers like them. The babies are always laying in their stocks of fine white piqué sun bonnets with buttoned-in crowns for the wear in the South.

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To return to the shirt waists, the grays are still among the prettiest. There is always a certain style about dull shades that is not to be found in the brighter ones. One gray, with the black collar and box plait, is closely covered with big black polka dots; another has lace-stitched stripes, alternating with lines of openwork embroidery done in gray, through which run bands of narrow black velvet ribbon.

***

The fichu is coming into its own again. At a recent very pretty wedding all the bridesmaids wore them. Their gowns were of pale blue Oriental satin, with narrow flounces of white mousseline de soie. The fichus were of the same material crossed in front and were tied in the back with a bow and long ends. The hats were of black silk tucked, trimmed with ostrich feathers and black chiffon rosettes, and lined with pale blue chiffon. There were six of these bridesmaids, with two pages, in pale blue, with black velvet hats and white plumes.

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At another wedding the bridesmaids wore satin, brocaded with violets, the bride's name flower, all in white, with white fichus, white felt hats, trimmed with white chiffon, ostrich feathers and they carried bouquets of violets and roses.

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An elaborate gown, worn by a pretty English bride, was of crêpe de chine, cut princess, and embroidered with silver and pearls. The trimming was in bands, forming panels, from the corsage almost to the edge of the skirt, tapering in at the waist and out again over the bodice and skirt. The upper part of the corsage—yoke, collar, and sleeves—was a mass of the embroidery. A Court train of white panne velvet fell from the shoulders, and was embroidered with a broad band flower design in the silver and pearls. Many brides have been wearing the soft blue and pink pastel shades in their going-away gowns.

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PROGRESSIVE EUCHRE NOW

It Seems to be the Craze All Over New York.

HAS SUCCEEDED THE BICYCLE

The Largest Party on Record—How to Get Up a Club—Rules of the Game.

The City of New York just at present is suffering from a progressive euchre craze which is particularly apparent in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. It seems to have succeeded the bicycle as a fad, and nearly every person in those boroughs is interested in it to a greater or less degree.

Whole neighborhoods seem to have formed progressive euchre clubs, and the churches have also taken a hand in it. While some churches give progressive euchre parties at which an admission fee is charged, the ministers of other churches denounce the game as a snare and delusion of the Evil One.

At the Grand Central Palace only a short time ago what is said to have been the largest progressive euchre party ever held was given for the benefit of a church. There were 2,500 players, and as the admission fee was $1, a handsome sum was realized, even after deducting the amount paid for the prizes.

This gigantic party occupied 625 tables, and was managed by a master of ceremonies, with twenty assistants. The affair is said to have been a complete success, and was greatly enjoyed, although there was probably the usual dissatisfaction felt, even if it was not expressed, from those who failed to win prizes.

In up-town Manhattan and Brooklyn the caterers and confectioners gain considerable trade by furnishing tally cards and counters free of charge with their advertisement printed thereon. This leaves only a conductor's punch and the playing cards to be paid for, as every household contains a bell, which is a necessary part of the outfit.

Parties for charity have also been given at several public halls in Manhattan and Brooklyn, at which the usual admission fee of $1 was charged. The prizes at these entertainments are, as a rule, handsome and valuable, and well worth the trouble of winning. In fact, so much interest was exhibited in the competition for prizes at a well-known hall in Brooklyn recently that one woman was discovered using a private punch which she had brought with her. She was promptly expelled from the hall. She was discovered through indiscreetly punching her tally card more times than the number of games played.

In the suburban colonies of Flatbush, Bensonhurst, Richmond Hill, Tremont, and other places the game has a firm hold. The meetings are held at the houses of the different residents, and the Winter evenings are passed very agreeably.

A description of a private progressive euchre club on the west side will serve as a model for those who wish to start a similar organization but do not know how to go about it. The club in question is composed of twelve women and twelve men. Meetings are held twice a month, the women entertaining the club in rotation. The officers consist of a President and Treasurer. Each pays the Treasurer 50 cents upon every meeting night, and the $6 is handed to the woman whose turn it is to entertain the club next. With the money she purchases four prizes, two for women and two for men.

The prizes are awarded to the two members in each class scoring the highest number of games. In case of a tie the two having it play another game to decide the matter.

When a meeting is held the tally cards are marked "Table 1, Couple A," "Table 1, Couple B," and so on. The members draw the tally cards and play at the tables and with the partners indicated on the cards. A scorekeeper is appointed whose duty it is to give the signal to start playing by ringing a bell and also to punch the winners' scores on their tally cards.

The following rules are usually observed:

Ace is low in cutting.

Ladies cut for first deal of first game, after which visiting lady deals first.

The head table must play five tricks each hand, and five points constitute a game.

Other tables play until bell rings, when all games must instantly cease.

Winners are decided by the number of points indicated by counters.

In case of tie, each player receives one-half punch. Ladies cut for progression.

Players must remain seated until tally is punched.

Only two points can be made in one hand at any table.

No assisting. If you order your partner you must play alone. You can order your opponent and all play.

An exposed card must be played, if insisted on, unless suit card is in hand.

Cards to be well shuffled; cutting is optional.

Ten games are played at each meeting, and upon reaching that number the prizes are delivered to the winners. After the games are played there is dancing and vocal and instrumental music.

The refreshments are fixed by the rules of the club, and consist of sandwiches, coffee, cake, and ice cream. This is done to prevent the members endeavoring to outdo each other in providing refreshments, which would lead to useless extravagance.

The President keeps a record of the winners, and at the close of the season the players showing the highest percentages are awarded handsome prizes subscribed by the members. There is much fun and good-natured rivalry at these club meetings, and they help to promote social relations in an agreeable manner.

THE SCHOOLMASTERS' REPORT.

New York Association Reviews the Work of Its Past Year.

The report of the Schoolmasters' Association of New York and vicinity, just issued, shows that the association is in a flourishing condition, and numbers over 140 active members.

The association was organized in this city on Dec. 3, 1887. The purpose of its founders, as stated in the constitution, was to "promote fellowship among teachers; to aid in bringing about uniformity in the requirements for admission to colleges and scientific schools, and to advance the standard of preparatory work."

The second of the aims stated, that of dealing with the problems connected with admission to college, was the chief reason for the formation of the association, and with this object in view, its membership has been confined to those who are engaged in preparatory work, and who thus have a definite and immediate interest in the relation of the school to the college.

During the last season addresses upon college preparatory and other secondary work were delivered at each of the monthly meetings. They proved so successful that they will be continued this year.

CABS AND CARTS IN HAVANA.

Two Persons Can Ride in the Former Within Certain Limits for 16 Cents—Bicycles Popular.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—Every one rides in cabs here, for the double reason that the street cars take one to no place in particular, and that for a peseta, about 16 cents in American money, two persons may ride anywhere within certain limits, which limits include the principal parts of the city. One person is charged as much as two; three persons pay more. These "coches," as they are called, are the easiest riding vehicles one can imagine; even in passing over the roughest road one feels scarcely and motion. The coches can turn in a remarkably small space, and it is as well, for many of the streets are exceedingly narrow, looking far more like alleys than like highways.

The cabmen work for the owners of the cabs in most cases, turning over to them a certain amount of money each day and keeping the remainder of the earnings; the strike last Summer was occasioned by the owners exacting an amount in excess of the cabman's average receipts. The cabmen are exceedingly indifferent apparently as to whether they have passengers or not, and do not hasten to respond when any one beckons.

Since I have been in Havana I have only seen one or two closed carriages, and those belonged to a livery stable; they do not meet with favor in this climate. The cabs are the chief mode of urban travel. Besides the coches, there are many private surreys and carts.

Gen. Wood's carriage is familiar to every one, but he does not drive out with as much pomp and ceremony as did his predecessor. His carriage is drawn by two horses, as are those of the other Generals. The Chief Signal Officer, Col. Dunwoody, has a carriage, as has also Capt. Ives of the Signal Corps. A number of other army officers have their own carriages, some of them very handsome ones, with all of the most modern devices for comfort. But for the most part the army people ride in Government conveyances, dougherties and ambulances.

Cuban carts are the clumsiest-looking vehicles I have ever seen. Two great heavy wheels comprise their rolling stock, and two or four oxen the moving force. These poor animals go along with their heads bowed low under the heavy yoke that rests on them. There is no harness on any other part of their body. These carts carry everything, from a load of cattle to charcoal bags. Other heavy, clumsy wagons are drawn by little mules. Often I have seen a single little animal drawing a load many times its own weight. When more than one is driven, they are hitched tandem.

But of all modes of travel, the bicycle pleases the native population here the best; the people seem wild over it, and men, women, and children ride at all times of the day and night. There are shops on all sides where wheels are for sale, for rent, or where they can be repaired. This time last year only now and then a solitary bicycle could be seen. Now they must number well up into the thousands.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

BROOKLYN'S FRENCH COUNTESS.

She Is Mme. de Genibrouse-Potter, and Claims Illustrious Ancestors.

Living over in Brooklyn, in an apartment house at 240 Madison Street, there is a French Countess with an illustrious family history. She is the wife of Prof. H. A. Potter, teacher of languages in the Commercial High School, Bedford and Jefferson Avenues, and her visiting card reads "Comtesse de Génibrouse Potter."

"The house of de Génibrouse," said Mr. Potter yesterday, "is one of the oldest in France, dating from the eighth century, when a Count of that name was a great Abbot and was known as the 'grand prieure de Cahors.' On the flagstones of the monastery at that place his inscription is still extant. The modern family looks upon Montluc and Du Guesclin as its founders, and counts among its illustrious members Admiral Pointis. Du Guesclin was called the 'Savior of France,' and Admiral Pointis's name is famous in history as the Chief Commander of Louis XIV. and the extinguisher of piracy in the Caribbean Sea. The former is the hero of one of Paul Déroulède's plays.

"At present there are two castles belonging to the family—one at Mont Bardon, Department of Gers, France; the other at Pointis, in the Department of Hautes, Pyrenees. In both of them are numerous relics of historic interest, including letters of Henry IV. and Louis XIV., and pictures of ancient heads of the house."

Mrs. Potter does not speak English. She seems not to care for it, but she likes to tell in French of her blue-blooded ancestors. Her father, she says, was the Marquis de Génibrouse-Castelpers, and the last male representative of the family in France. Besides being a French nobleman, he was a grandee of Spain, belonging to the royal and military order of Sainte-Hermegilde. In the latter country he spent the greater part of his early years with his uncle, who was Viceroy of Catalonia in 1830 and whose descendants now belong to the Carlist faction. Among the ancestral relations of the Countess de Génibrouse Potter, she says, was the Marquis de Lafayette, and among her relatives now living is Count Boni de Castellane.

Prof. Potter is a graduate of Harvard and of many foreign universities, and is just completing a Spanish grammar, to be published shortly. He is an American by birth, but has passed most of his life in other lands.

AN INTERESTING SHAWL.

One of the most interesting things that has ever been offered in the Woman's Exchange, now at Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, is a beautiful Chinese shawl which a Washington woman whose family has been prominent in the diplomatic circles of the capital has sent there to be sold. The owner is now much in need of money, which she hopes to realize on this shawl, and another, an embroidered white shawl, which she has also sent to New York.

Both shawls are of white silk crêpe, now yellow with age, the embroidery of both the same on both sides. The most expensive shawl is worked in colors, largely figure work, and no two faces are alike.

"The shawls were purchased by my father in the City of Mexico," says the owner, writing about the shawls, "and they have been in our family fifty-two years. The white one cost $800, and the other $1,500. A member of the Chinese Legation told my mother, many years ago, that the shawl was a rare one and of great value. No shawls like it were made then, he said, and it must be over one hundred years old. There was every variety of emblem on it, he said, and that every figure had some significance; that there were on it all the symbols of royalty, forms of worship, eight different legends in Chinese folk-lore. He was so much interested in the shawl that he asked to bring other members of the Chinese Legation to see it, and they corroborated everything that he had said. They agreed that the shawl must have been smuggled out of China, as it was so valuable that it could only have belonged to some member of the royal family.

"A collector of embroideries told me the shawl must be old, and gave practically the same reasons for his belief. In the book upon Chinese porcelains by W. C. Gullard, which has recently come out there is a description and history of emblems, and every emblem, even to the willow pattern story, is to be found on the shawl."

Long Island Woman's Council.

The Executive Committee of the Long Island Council of Woman's Clubs for 1900 has recently organized, with Mrs. Helen Clark of 77 Percy Street, Flushing, L. I., as President, and Miss Esther Matson, 415 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, as Secretary and Treasurer.

The annual meeting of the council will be held at Glen Cove next May. The entertaining clubs will be the Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, Roslyn, and Westbury Clubs.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.
125th St. West, bet. Lenox & Seventh Avenues.

Monday—Advance Spring Opening of Silk Waists.

A glimpse of all that is new and chic for the coming season—a gathering as charming as it is unexpected—novel materials treated in many novel ways—every garment of superior quality and workmanship. These unusual price inducements for MONDAY AND TUESDAY merely as examples:

At $4.85—TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, an excellent quality, not the flimsy sort offered at down-town bargain sales, front and back with cluster of tucks and hemstitching, in all the new shades; also black.

At $5.90—FINE TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, entire waist, sleeves and collar handsomely tucked.

At $6.75—TAFFETA WAISTS of the new hemstitch silk, entire waist tucked.

At $7.75—HANDSOME TAILOR-MADE WAISTS of imported striped silks, with fancy stock, also of embroidered tucked silk Taffetas, still others with tucks and hemstitchings—three styles in all at one price.

ALSO, a beautiful display of fine ALBATROSS AND FLANNEL WAISTS in all the latest and daintiest colorings.

Monday—Our First Exhibit of Spring Laces.

We are now showing the latest novelties in LACES, INSERTIONS, GALOONS and ALL-OVERS in

Point Venise, Point Arabe, Point Milan, Point Lierre, Point d'Alencon, Point Applique, Point de Paris, Point d'Esprit, Cluny, Luxaulle, Mechlin, Torchon, Oriental, Valenciennes, etc.

Embroidered, Corded, Tucked and Shirred MOUSSELINE DE SOIE, TAFFETA and SATIN ALL-OVERS. These specials for MONDAY:

IMITATION RENAISSANCE NET, regularly 49c. per yd., at . . . 25c
IMITATION CLUNY NET, regularly 75c. per yd., at 55c
BLACK AND CREAM LA TOSCA NET, 45 in. wide, reg. 65c. per yd. 39c
VALENCIENNES LACE, regularly 25c. per dozen yds., at 15c
EXTRA VALUES IN SPANGLED NETS, from $1.98 to $10.00 per yd.

Children's Cotton Dresses.

An advance sale of everything that is new, dainty and pretty for the Spring of 1900—reliable qualities—perfect workmanship—no skimping of materials. Merely these hints:

CHILDREN'S COLORED PERCALE GUIMPE DRESSES, trimmed with folds of white lawn, 4 to 13 yrs., at . . . 79c
CHILDREN'S COLORED GINGHAM DRESSES, with pique yoke and epaulets, trimmed with fancy braid, 4 to 14 yrs., at $1.29
CHILDREN'S COLORED GINGHAM DRESSES, pique collar and cuffs, trimmed with insertion, 4 to 14 yrs., at . 1.37
CHILDREN'S COLORED GUIMPE DRESSES of French lawn, tucked skirt, bodice, bertha and sleeves, 4 to 13 years, at 1.98

Monday—A Grand Showing of Wash Dress Fabrics.

The newest and best productions of European and American mills in great profusion—cold type cannot depict the beauty of these fabrics—a personal inspection is essential and made profitable by this special inducement for MONDAY:

10,000 YDS. OF EXTRA FINE QUALITY ZEPHYR GINGHAMS in an endless variety of stripes and plaids, selling elsewhere for 19 cents per yd., our price for MONDAY 12½c

Continuation of Sale of Cut Glass, China, &c.

The extraordinary success of our great sale of CUT GLASS, CHINA AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS has caused us to fear that the immense crowds prevented many from availing themselves of our unusual offers. We have, therefore, decided to continue this sale for three days longer. Unnecessary to give details—but depend upon supplying your needs

At One-Half of the Prices Prevailing Elsewhere.

125th Street West, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

HOLLANDER'S
290 FIFTH AVENUE
ARE SHOWING FOR
SPRING
A Full Assortment of
Imported and Domestic Street Suits,
Organdie and Khaki Dresses.
Golf Skirts in new colors and styles.
Eton, Box, Bolero and Golf Coats.
Dressy Capes for Spring and Summer.
Cloth Capes for coach and street wear.
Imported Fancy Silk Waists and Silk Shirt Waists, } In new colors and designs.
Also New Spring Styles in Neckwear.

The Wool Sensation
makes Winter miserable to nine people out of ten. They endure woolen undergarments under protest, during the extreme cold, but the moment a breath of Spring comes doff the irritating clothing, with the result of colds and their attendant evils.

Kotedsilk
is so agreeable to the skin that the wearer is reluctant to leave it off.

KOTEDSILK
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
ON EVERY GARMENT.
ALL LEADING STORES AND
KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.,
70-72 Franklin St., N. Y. City.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

Corsets Made to Order $1.50 Up.
All Styles. Poole, 310 6th Av., over Cammeyer's.

Report of the Sheltering Arms.

The Sheltering Arms, in its thirty-fifth annual report, states that there are eighty-one girls and sixty-nine boys now in the institution. Since the last report was published three endowed beds have been added. Two of these commemorate the bequests of Miss Mary Augusta Edson and Mrs. Mary Augusta Livingston; the third was given in memory of Hermann Caspar Schwab by his brothers, Gustav Henry and Benjamin William Schwab. Another bed, soon to be added, will bear the name of the Ministering Children's League of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. This bed has a history unique in the annals of the Sheltering Arms. The endowment is made up of deposits by persons who interested themselves in two little Welsh girls whose home was broken up through intemperance and illness.

Themes and Topics In the Musical World

A correspondent who is evidently a reader of this department of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and therefore entitled to some consideration, writes to the musical editor a letter in which there is this sentence: "I ask you if you really believe that there is any musical public in this city, for one would think from reading some of your articles on the opera that there was not." This is a question which deserves an answer. Of course there is a musical public in this city. To suppose for an instant that there is not is to accept as true the silly assertions of certain persons that people go to hear music just because it is the proper thing to do.

Who makes it the proper thing to do? Why is it the proper thing to do? There are persons who have serious views about music, and it is because these views have bitten their own conviction into the minds of others that any one at all thinks it is the proper thing to seem to care about music. The very fact, then, that there are some persons who go to hear music just to make believe that they like it, is an evidence that there are others who really like it, and whom these pretenders desire to imitate. And those who really like it are the musical public. That this public is a large one is demonstrated by the fact that the immense number of musical entertainments given in this city in the course of a season finds audiences. It is perfectly true that a great many tickets are given away, but it is not true that the mere process of giving away tickets will insure audiences year after year for serious music. You cannot get a man who does not like music to sit through a chamber music concert just because you give him a complimentary ticket. You may do it once, but you will not succeed the second time. The first time you will succeed because the man does not know what he is going to hear. But the next time he will decline with thanks. No; the musical deadhead is one who really loves music.

This, of course, must except the opera. No rule that can be laid down in regard to a musical public applies to the opera. The public which supports the opera as it is conducted at the Metropolitan Opera House is distinctly unmusical. If it were not so, it would revolt against the wretched manner in which the background for the few stars is furnished. The minor singers in the Metropolitan Opera House company are so bad that their every appearance calls for rare fortitude on the part of listeners with musical ears. The chorus is outrageously bad, and reasons have been given in these columns why it must continue to be so. A few important stars provide the musical virtues of the great yellow structure in upper Broadway. There are also a good orchestra and some competent conductors.

But since the opera house is chiefly a resort for fashionable folk and those who ape them it is not to be taken seriously at all times. It is difficult to regard even the work of the great artists seriously, since the critic is constantly confronted with the certainty that their most earnest efforts are not understood by the social butterflies who applaud them languidly. But on the other hand there is a certain duty to art which the critic as well as the artist must discharge. And there are music lovers up in the gallery. It would be strange indeed if the people who ascend to the upper regions of the opera house were mere faddists. They would get little enough satisfaction out of their fad if that were all it was. But there are the real music lovers, and there are others, even in the opera house. There are even real music lovers among the "four hundred." And there is a fair sprinkling of them in the orchestra seats. One would not always think so from hearing the conversation which goes on there, but one must listen with discrimination.

Nevertheless it is true that the operatic public as a whole is not a musical public. The real musical public of New York must be sought in the concert rooms. And that there is one of large size cannot be doubted by those who go to concerts as regularly as the music reviewers of the daily papers. If I were asked where to see the cream of the musical public, I should say at the evening concerts of the Philharmonic Society. There one finds an audience which really knows what is good and what is poor in music, and which distributes its applause with a judgment not to be found in any other assembly in a place of amusement in this city.

The audience which attends the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra is in the main a musical one, and the same may be said of that which goes to the Kneisel Quartet concerts. And when one comes to think of the persons who support the entertainments of chamber music which are so numerous—the recitals of Mr. Whiting, the Kaltenborn concerts, and others of a similar nature—one can have no doubt that there is a large and substantial music public in the City of New York. Certain it is, that the musical organizations of other cities think that there is a musical public here, otherwise they would not be so eager to come here to give concerts.

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It was recently announced in the official organ of the Metropolitan Opera House that Herr Von Schuch, the conductor of the opera at Dresden, was to come to this country to conduct some special performances. The announcement was couched in terms designed to lead the reader to suppose that something extraordinary was going to take place. Among other statements was the assertion that Mr. Von Schuch could obtain the mastery of any orchestra in an hour, and that thenceforward the players would do his will as if they had known him all their lives. This one statement was enough to have discredited the entire announcement.

There is no doubt, however, that this Von Schuch is coming. But this is not an event of any importance. Neither Mr. Von Schuch nor any other conductor who ever lived can in one hour make an orchestra play as he wills. Such assertions are the product of the intelligence of a child, and they deceive no one but children. Close and earnest study of a score and careful rehearsals are the essential precursors of fine orchestral performance. Orchestras are not hypnotized into activity by conductors. They are taught at rehearsals. Mr. Von Schuch would probably be the first to repudiate such a claim as that made in his behalf, for he is a respectable middle-class German musician, trained in a good school, and he knows that he cannot mesmerize the musicians of this city.

There is nothing sensational in this engagement. It was engineered by a man outside of the Metropolitan Opera House, and Mr. Grau will profit by the one or two sporadic appearances of the new conductor. If he conducts one of the familiar operas, the audience at the Metropolitan will perceive no difference between his work and that of Mr. Paur. The critical will, but they will probably decide that the odds are in favor of Mr. Paur.

The official announcement of the engagement of Mr. Von Schuch was accompanied by an excellent portrait of Mr. Gustav Kobbe, author of a life of Wagner and an analytical handbook of his Nibelung dramas.

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Music lovers who grow weary with searching through the foreign dictionaries of music and musicians for information about the composers and performers of this country will hail with delight the appearance of the new biographical dictionary compiled by Theodore Baker, revised by Richard Aldrich, and published by G. Schirmer & Co. This is an exhaustive work in the number of its sketches, though none of the articles is long. But the book covers an immense amount of ground, and, so far as the writer has been able to tell after a somewhat cursory examination, covers it well. Such a book was needed and will be welcomed. It is illustrated with portraits made by Valerian Gribayedoff, the Russian artist, who has had much experience in this kind of work.

Reference books on music are increasing in number every month, and this in itself is an evidence of the existence of a demand for them. The truth is that the study of music is proceeding with a good deal of seriousness in many parts of this country, and in some of the schools and colleges more attention is given to it than ever before. In Brown University, for instance, there is a course in appreciation. Is not that a good thing? How often the writer of this column has urged the necessity of such a course in every university in the land! What one will have the courage to follow the example of the institution in Providence?

For all students in courses such as this, as well as for newspaper men and teachers, such a book as that described above has a large value. Some day, perhaps, there will be a distinctively American work to supersede the dictionary of Grove, an excellent work as far as it goes, but altogether too narrow in its Anglicism to meet the demands of the world in general.

And in this expression of hope lies the germ of a suggestion to the publishers of books on music. A great many books on the topic have been put forward in the last few years, but it may readily be questioned whether most of them have been well considered. A publisher must choose to which of two publics he will appeal, the students or the music lovers who are not students. The students need chiefly intelligent textbooks, and these are by no means so plentiful as the casual observer would fancy. A good many of them are so dogmatic, so stilted in statement, and so illogical in construction, that only a patient and penetrating mind can get at the kernels of truth which they contain.

On the other hand, many of the books intended for the reading of music lovers are so vague in their definitions, or so full of presumption that music lovers know much that is only known to students, that they merely bewilder their readers. And yet there is a distinct difficulty to be met in making the kind of books that music lovers ought to read, and that is to make them so that those to whom they are addressed will read them. Most music lovers are frank enough in confessing that they are in the dark about much that they ought to know. They realize that they would understand the concert and the opera better if they had clearer ideas about form, and about the nature and purpose of music in general. But when they turn to a book to learn that which they do not know, they soon give the thing up in despair because they find that they must think. It is quite impossible for any writer on musical subjects to construct a royal road to musical information; yet that is just what the superficial music lover—and he nearly always is superficial—expects to find when he opens a book on a musical subject. "The Appreciation of Music Made Easy," or "Musical Taste in Six Lessons" would be the true title of the sort of books the average music lover desires. But, alas! these are just exactly the books which cannot be written. And yet there is such a little bit to learn, such a narrow line between the ignorant and the informed music lover. It does seem as if there should be no ignorance on the subject.

There would be none if the mass of listeners to music were not so densely blind to the nature of the art at whose shrine they worship. The main trouble is that most people take music much as they take soup, because it tickles the palate, not for the sake of nourishment. The sensuous side of music is all that appeals to them, and when they have bathed their ears in pleasant sounds, they go away with the complacent satisfaction of the small boy who, having been told to wash his hands, goes to the bathroom and lets the agreeable warm water run on them for a minute.

If the musical publishers can devise some kind of book that will reach the average music lover and teach him that music is an art and not merely a sensation provider like a soda water fountain, then the artistic millennium will be at hand. But about the same time I shall hope to see novel readers discovering the literary art in novels and not measuring their merits by the satisfaction given by the outcome of the plot.

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The Chicago Tribune has been led into error in regard to the operatic situation in this city. It reviews the complaints which have appeared in the papers and falls into the mistake of supposing that they represent the feelings of the fashionable operagoers. Then, after saying with some natural pride that Chicago refused to stand the slackness in the performances, it asserts that "New York has endured it another season, not because operagoers wished to see the opera, but because they wished to see each other. Now that they have begun to growl and to demand a change of methods it is evident they are tiring of seeing each other. Mrs. Smith's gowns and Mrs. Brown's tiara after a time grow monotonous and tiresome. No wonder the promoters are thinking seriously about their future policy."

This is not a strictly correct view of the situation. The fashionable persons who go to the opera because it is a brilliant place of social resort are not making any audible complaints about the character of the performances. On the contrary, they appear to be thoroughly well pleased with them. The complaints are, so far as the outside observer can see, made chiefly by the newspaper critics, who are weary unto death of the struggle to induce people to study the artistic side of opera and to frown down upon the cheap glorification of a few singers who sing the same old parts in the same old way year after year and clog the wheels of operatic progress.

The minute that the fashionable persons who own the Metropolitan Opera House become weary of the present style of performance, they will have it changed. The Chicago Tribune should remember the story of the end of German opera in the Metropolitan. The general public was well pleased with it, and it was as profitable as opera could be in the conditions then surrounding it. But when the fashionable people grew tired of hearing the bad singing of the German performers and declared that they wished to hear the world's great singers, German opera went pell-mell into the street, and the present régime began. As long as it seems to be to so many estimable women the acme of human elevation to be in the smart set or on the way toward it, the present style of operatic performance is likely to continue in the Metropolitan Opera House. For very few of these persons are concerned about the artistic side of the opera. They all like to hear the good old tunes, which they know, sung by famous singers. And they control the destinies of opera in this town.

W. J. HENDERSON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
Liederkranz concert, Club House, 8 P. M.

MONDAY—"Aida," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
"Maritana," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.
"Princess Chic," Casino, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY—Frieda Siemens's piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.
Bach Singers, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—"La Traviata," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY—Anton van Rooy, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.
New York String Quartet, Knabe Hall, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
"Lohengrin," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY—"Die Meistersinger," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
"Rigoletto," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8 P. M.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

The programme at the Opera for the coming week is as follows: Monday, "Aida," Mme. Eames, Mme. Mantelli, Messrs. Saleza, Scotti, and Plançon; Wednesday, "La Traviata," Mme. Sembrich, M. Salignac, and Signor Campanari; Friday, "Lohengrin," Mme. Eames, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Messrs. Van Dyck, Bertram, and E. de Reszke; Saturday afternoon, "Die Meistersinger," with the same cast as at the last performance, and Saturday evening, "Rigoletto," Mme. Sembrich, Mme. Mantelli, M. Salignac, and Signor Campanari.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

The programme for to-night's concert at the Opera House is as follows:

Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor"...Nicolai
Valse, "Mireille".....Gounod
Mme. Suzanne Adams.
Fantasia Appassionata.....Vieuxtemps
M. Petschnikoff.
"Le Deluge".....Saint-Saens
Violin Solo, Mr. Nahan Franko.
Danse Macabre.....Saint-Saens

STABAT MATER.

Introduction, "Stabat Mater Dolorosa."
Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Evan Williams and Plancon and chorus.
Aria, "Cujus Animam".....Mr Evan Williams
Duet, "Quis est Homo".....
Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli
Aria, "Pro Peccatis".....M. Plancon
Aria and chorus, "Eia, Mater".....
M. Plancon and chorus
Quartet, "Sancta Mater Istud Agas".....
Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli, MM. Evan Williams and Plancon.
Cavatina, "Fac ut Portem".....Mme. Mantelli
Aria and chorus, "Inflammatus".....
Mme. Nordica and chorus
Quartet, "Quando Corpus".....
Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli, MM. Evan Williams and Plancon.
Chorus, "In Sempiterna Saecula".....Chorus

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

"Maritana," which, when given during the first year of the Castle Square Opera Company's tenancy of the American Theatre, scored a distinct success, will be revived by the organization next week, a special Lincoln's Birthday matinée being given on Monday, Feb. 12. "Maritana" is the best-known composition of Vincent Wallace, its pronounced poularity being due to an interesting and romantic story and to a score of striking melodic beauty. All music lovers are familiar with the famous numbers, "Let Me Like a Soldier Fall," "The Harp in the Air," "In Happy Moments," "The Prayer," and the celebrated sextet with choral accompaniment, "What Mystery." The management has made a lavish outlay in the matter of scenery, costumes, and appointments, and has exercised great care in the selection of casts, which have been arranged as follows: Maritana, D. Eloise Morgan, Maude Lillian Berri, and Mary Carrington; Don Caesar, Joseph F. Sheehan, and Miro Delamotta; Don José, William Pruette; the King, Frank Belcher; the Marquis, Frank Moulan; the Marchioness, Maude Lambert; Captain, Louis Casavant, and Lazarillo, Kate Condon, (her first appearance at the American Theatre.) Preparations are under way for the production on Feb. 19 of Audran's merry opera, "The Mascot," in which Miss Cissie Loftus will make her operatic début in the rôle of Bettina. A special Washington's Birthday matinée will be given on Thursday, Feb. 22.

AT THE CASINO.

"The Princess Chic" will have its first New York presentment at the Casino tomorrow night. This opera has apparently delighted Boston, where it has been the last month, as nothing but praise has been showered upon it by both critics and the public. The book is by Kirke La Shelle and the music by Julian Edwards. "The Princess Chic" will be given with a cast including Miss Christie MacDonald, Louise Willis Hepner, Mathilde Preville, Richard Golden, Harry Brown, J. C. Miron, Winfield Blake, Edgar Temple, Walter Lawrence, and Percy Walling, and with every aid of the scene painter's and costumer's art. The opera is said to be absolutely free from horse play and buffoonery, and tells a dramatic love story, with a good comedy vein running through it, in a most coherent manner. The plot deals with the adventures of Princess Chic at the Court of Charles the Bold of Burgundy. How the lady comes disguised as an envoy from herself; how she is attracted by the Duke, and then, garbing herself as a peasant girl, she wins his favor; how she lays a plot to be carried off by her own hired ruffians, to see if the Duke will rescue her—which he does promptly; how she quarrels with him over the disappearance of the peasant girl; how she thwarts the schemes of Louis XI. against Burgundy; how at last she comes to the Duke as the real Princess, and all's well in the Kingdom of Love—these are the steps in the development of this pretty tale. Around them are the necessary and customary bits of by-play, humorous and otherwise, without which comic opera might as well go hang.

MISS SIEMENS'S RECITAL.

A piano recital by Mlle. Frieda Siemens will take place at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday, at 3 P. M. The programme:

Fantasie, C moll.....Bach
Sonate, Op. 31, No. 3.....Beethoven
Allegro, Scherzo, Menuetto, Presto con fuoco.
Intermezzo, Op. 117, No. 1; Ballade, Op. 118, No. 3.....Brahms
Variations Sérieuses, Op. 54.....Mendelssohn
Intermezzo, (Faschingeschwank;) Romanze, Op. 28; "In der Nacht," Op. 12.....Schumann
En Automne.....Moskowski
Prelude, Op. 28, No. 17; Nocturne, Op. 27, No. 1; Valse, Op. 42.....Chopin
Siegmund's Liebesgesang, Walkuere; Feuerzauber.....Wagner-Brassin
Valse de Ballet, Op. 18, No. 1...Edouard Poldini

THE BACH SINGERS.

The first concert of the Bach singers will take place at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday night. The soloists will be Mme. Gadski, Mme. Agnes Janson, and Mr. Robert Hosea. The programme:

New Year's Cantata, (excerpts,) "Jesu, nun sei gepreiset."
Soli, chorus, and orchestra.
Echo aria (alto) from the secular cantata, "Hercules auf dem Scheidewege."
Organ sonata, No. 1, in E flat major.
Orchestrated by Hermann Hans Wetzler.
First movement of cantata "Bide With Us"; Sanctus in D major.
Chorus and orchestra.
Soprano aria from the secular cantata "Von der Vergnugsamkeit."
"Tonet, Ihr Pauken!" drama per musica.
Soli, chorus, and orchestra.

THE HAARLEM PHILHARMONIC.

The second rehearsal and concert of the Haarlem Philharmonic Society, under the direction of Henry T. Fleck, will take place on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 15, at the Harlem Opera House, and on Friday evening, Feb. 16, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mme. Helen von Denhoff will be the soloist, and the following programme will be rendered:

"New World" Symphony.....Dvorak
Aria, "O Don Fatale".....Verdi
Symphonic Overture.....Gumbert
Suite, (Russian).....Korsakow
Songs.....Schubert
"Tannhauser" overture.....Wagner

MR. VAN ROOY'S RECITAL.

Anton Van Rooy will give a song recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternoon. The programme:

Schone Wiege meiner Leiden.....
Wer machte dich so Krank?.....
Alte Laute.....
Sonntags am Rhein.....} Schumann
Feldeinsamkeit.....
Die Mainacht.....
Alte Liebe.....} Brahms
Sagt wo sind die Veilchen hin.....Schulz (1782)
Traum durch die Dammerung...Richard Strauss
Traume.....Wagner
Greisengesang.....
An die Musik.....
Sei mir gegrusst.....} Schubert
An Schwager Kronos.....

NEW YORK STRING QUARTET.

A brand-new quartet by Ippolotoff-Iwano will be played by the New York String Quartet at the third and last concert of the series at Knabe Hall next Thursday night, Feb. 15. The quartet is absolutely new in this country, and has but just been played by the great Bohemian String Quartet in Moscow, where the papers say it scored a tremendous hit. Messrs. Sinsheimer, Spargur, Altschuler, and M. Altschuler have been working very hard on the score since it reached them, and the novelty promises to be one of the features of Thursday night's concert. The other quartet will be by Asanieff, and Miss Louise B. Voigt will contribute songs by Schubert and Brahms.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The fifth concert of the Philharmonic Society will take place at Carnegie Hall on Saturday night, preceded by the usual public rehearsal on Friday afternoon. The programme:

Overture, "Coriolanus".....Beethoven
Variations on a Theme by Haydn.....Brahms
Concerto for Piano, No. 2, F minor.....Chopin
M. Vladimir de Pachmann.
Symphony, No. 5, E minor.....Tschaikowsky

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD

The reason why Brahms refused all invitations to go to England and be "doctored" is out at last. It was his hatred of the swallow-tailed coat and other conventionalities of English life. Dr. Widmann has given an amusing account of Brahms's home life—his early rising to make for himself a cup of coffee in a Viennese machine, the coffee berries being sent in prodigious quantities by a lady admirer of Marseilles; his work under the veranda at Thun, and his dinner in a restaurant garden, where he could wear a striped flannel shirt and no collar, with, in colder weather, a brownish gray shawl thrown over his shoulders. Widmann was the German librettist of Goetz's "Taming of the Shrew," and in his company Brahms conceived the idea of writing an opera. Brahms seriously suggested Gozzi's "King Hirsch" and Grimm's "Faithful John." Brahms occasionally reverted to the subject down to 1888, when he whimsically declared that he had finally resolved "to try neither an opera nor marriage." Brahms pretended to be the husband of Widmann's tiny daughter, Johanna, and when the Viennese ladies twitted him upon his solitary state, he caustically replied: "It is my misfortune still to be unmarried, thank God!"

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It is expected that the memorials to Charles Gounod and Ambroise Thomas will soon be ready for their sites in the Parc Monceau. The bust of the composer of "Faust" is in the hands of M. Antonin Mercie, as well as the figures of Marguerite, Juliette, Sapho, and the Genius of Music, which are to ornament the pedestal. Ambroise Thomas is to be represented reclining on a rock musing, while Ophelia will be seen selecting flowers and preparing to take the fatal plunge.

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Mr. William Ashton Ellis has at length completed the formidable task which he set himself to accomplish no less than nine years ago, namely, the translation of the whole of Wagner's prose works. The eighth volume, entitled "Posthumous," has just been issued by Messrs. Kegan, Paul & Co., and crowns as industrious and as noble an example of perseverance in the face of difficulties that could well have been given by any man of letters. "For nine years, through thick and thin, I have been permitted to enjoy the companionship of Richard Wagner as a prose writer. To myself it has been one of unalloyed enjoyment, whatever obstacles may have occasionally stood in the way of my seizing his precise intent on."

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The death of Paul Moller, organist and choirmaster of Stora Raby Church, in the South of Sweden, marked the termination of a remarkable life. Mr. Moller was ninety-one years of age at the time of his death, and had held his position at Stora Raby Church for a period of seventy-two years, during which time he never missed a service nor went away for a holiday. Mr. Moller was a member of a musical family which, for the last 200 years, from father to son, had held the post of organist and choirmaster of Stora Raby Church.

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The Jenner clarinet sonata (with piano) was produced in London recently. The Mail says: "The sonata gives evidence that the influence of Brahms was not unfelt during its composition. So much we expected the performance to reveal, and assuredly it is no defect when the power of the master does not result in plagiarism or slavish following of the model. There is, perhaps, more of individuality in the work than we should look for from the scholar of such an imposing lawgiver in music as was Brahms. But the positive merit of the sonata is that it indicates Mr. Jenner as not only a disciple but a professor of the classic school, in which alone is salvation for chamber music. He abides by the good old forms, with slight modifications due to his master, and is content to work within the range they afford."

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A flaring cable dispatch from Berlin to one of our contemporaries announced a few days ago that Mme. Melba was about to sing Rosina in "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," and that she would undertake this part for the first time at the request of the Kaiser. Considering the number of times that Mme. Melba sang her tinkling "Mattinata," accompanying herself on the piano, in the lesson scene in this opera at the Metropolitan this is a remarkable piece of news to find in a New York paper.

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An interesting experiment has been started in Paris, namely, another and vigorous attempt to popularize oratorio in the French capital. Count Eugene d'Harcourt, whose interesting Concerts Eclectiques were four years ago stopped by a strike of the band for higher pay, is conductor, and Count Christian de Berthier is head of the business department. The concerts take place in the Church of Saint Eustache; M. Dallier, who is one of the chief founders of the scheme, is organist, and M. Bordes choir master. Handel's "Messiah" has already been given; on Feb. 15 the Parisians are to hear Berlioz's "Requiem," and the first half of Gounod's "Redemption"; on March 15, Wagner's "Love Feast of the Apostles," and M. Massenet's new and yet unpublished oratorio, "The Promised Land"; and on April 12 and 13, (in half doses,) Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion music. Oratorio is still very little known in the French capital, but it is better appreciated now than it was in the early days of the Third Empire. It was in the fifties that there occurred the historic case of the French conductor, who in directing "The Messiah" caused a negro servant at frequent intervals to bring him cups of black coffee to keep him awake.

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Father Perosi has been interviewed by the "Perseveranza," and declares that for ten years now to come his oratorio will be first heard in the old church of Santa Maria della Pace, which is being converted into a concert hall. The audience are to be seated in the dark, and all the performers are to be concealed, so that sacred personages need not be represented by ladies and gentlemen in evening dress. Eventually he hopes to have scenic or pictorial representations of the story during the progress of the music.

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Great praise of a young tenor named Constantino, who has this year been singing in Madrid and Rome, is given. He is described as the most remarkable lyric tenor that Italy has produced in years.

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Leoncavallo has arrived in Berlin with the score of the opera "Roland of Berlin," ordered by the German Emperor, and will soon begin preparations for the first performance of the work.

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One of the ways by which Mascagni has attracted attention to himself and made people talk about him was to turn the leaves for his concertmaster, while he himself was conducting.

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Umberto Giordano's "Fedora" is soon to be sung in Hamburg. Englebert Humperdinck has prepared a new version of Lobe's "Le Cheval de Bronze," which is to be sung in Berlin.

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"Timpani, Mr. F. W. Middleditch," will no longer figure upon London concert programmes, for the veteran drum player, after fifty-five years of active life, has at the new year gone into well-merited retirement at Brighton, leaving his librarian's business to his son. Mr. Middleditch, who Costa said was one of the best drum players he ever knew, came out as little more than a lad under Jullien in 1844, and he subsequently spent eighteen years in the Coldstream Guards under Charles Godfrey the elder—seven years as a drummer and eleven years in the band. He was drum player in the orchestra of the Princess's under Jack Hatton when Charles Kean produced "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and he played in Planché's pieces at the Lyceum under the management of Charles Mathews and Mme. Vestris, and under Alfred Mellon at the Haymarket. For many years also he was drum player at the Opera and at leading concerts and musical festivals. His reminiscences, if he would dictate them, ought to be interesting.

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Sixty-nine new operas (oratorios are for some reason included in the official list) were produced in Italy last year, but none, it seems, with any very special success. None of the leading Italian composers, such as Mascagni, Puccini, Leoncavallo, nor, of course, Verdi and Boito, were represented at all. One opera, "L'Ombra di Werther," by Alberto Randegger, a youthful relative of the Norwich Festival conductor, was tried in July at a school performance at the Milan Conservatory, and was in October reproduced at Trieste.

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Heinrich Ehrlich, music critic of the Berliner Tageblatt and a pupil of Thalberg, is dead at the age of seventy-seven. He had many quarrels with musicians, but survived most of them.

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After "prospecting" a bit in Wiesbaden Prof. Leschetitsky decided that Vienna was a better place for him after all, and so went back to the Austrian capital to resume the even tenor of his way. "Must have been a trifle embarrassing," says The Concert-Goer, "after the proclamation which he had printed in the papers, telling how political intrigue had disgusted him beyond endurance and driven him away from Vienna."

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Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" is described thus on the playbill in a small town in the Midi: "To-night at 8, 'The African,' or 'The Ingratitude of a Famous Explorer Toward a Negress,' opera by Meyerbeer. In this piece it will be seen how Vasco da Gama scorned the love of Selika, who thereupon died. Important notice: The ballad of Actor Adam will be sung by our friend Escupiffe, who was recently distinguished with a medal for his capture of a dangerous poacher."

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Lillian Blauvelt has been winning golden opinions with her singing in Great Britain. The following clipping from The Glasgow Herald of Dec. 13 is interesting both as a Scotch estimate of the American songstress's talents and as a bit of British criticism: "One can see from a glance at Miss Lillian Blauvelt's solos that she belongs to that fast disappearing class of singers of which Patti and Melba are the acknowledged heads. Miss Blauvelt sang the 'Mad Scene' from 'Hamlet,' a Rossini aria, and two songs by Mendelssohn and Delibes, respectively. The ease with which she sings is wonderful; her voice is of a sweet, pure quality, her range wide, and her enunciation absolutely perfect. Like the mad scene from 'Donizetti's 'Lucia di Lammermoor,' the 'Hamlet' excerpt has little dramatic value. When one goes mad in this class of opera it only means that the scales become more rapid and the roulades more difficult. Rossini's aria belongs to the class of music that Wagner came to destroy, but it will live as long as singers like Miss Blauvelt exist to sing it. In both these numbers the singer's success was quite emphatic. Miss Blauvelt certainly deserves a place in the foremost rank of that numberless host of new sopranos."

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Before the Winter is over Berlin will have witnessed performances of three different operas upon the subject of "Der Barenhauter." The first one, to be represented at the Victoria Theatre, is a fairy tale by Martin Boehm, with music written by Oscar Moericke, and this work is to have its première shortly. Arnold Mendelssohn's opera of the same title (libretto by Dr. Wette of Cologne) will be produced at the Théâtre des Westerns in January. Siegfried Wagner's "Barenhauter" is promised at the Royal Opera House for the first production there in March. In the meantime the son of Richard Wagner scored a success with his personal direction of his work at the Vienna Court Opera, and, as he, contrary to the traditions of the family, gave his tantieme of 500 florins to the Imperial Orchestra's pension fund, he made himself very popular with the members of that excellent organization.

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Rosa Ettinger, the young collator soprano, who is to return to this country within a short time, was married to Mr. Braun, a son of Marie Brema, in Berlin last month. He is a bass, and has been studying for some time in Germany. Miss Ettinger comes from the West.

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The Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung announces that Bach's "Matthew" passion is to be given next year for the first time in Italian (text by Count Lurani) at the Venice Conservatorio by the director, Signor Enrico Bossi, a talented composer, whose music is favorably known in Germany; an oratorio of his is to be produced next March by the Riedel'sche Verein, Leipsic.

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Siegfried Wagner is engaged upon a new opera, in three acts, and this time upon a serious subject. The first act is already sketched, and the young composer announces that he intends to spend the greater part of the Winter in Rome in order to finish it. Siegfried Wagner, of course, is librettist as well as musician, and he intends his opera for Munich in the course of 1901.

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Saint-Saëns has determined to face once more Berlin criticism with his "Samson et Delila." He was hissed there in 1887, but thirteen years make a slight difference—even in the expression of overheated patriotism, and Melba announces that she may sing at Paris during the Exposition. She hopes she will not be hissed for being English.

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A project is on foot, and is favored by the Kaiser, for giving Berlin a Wagner theatre, in which the works of this master and other serious opera will be represented, the old Opera House being reserved for lighter pieces on the model of the Paris Opéra Comique. If the project is carried through Berlin will be in possession of four subsidized theatres—the Wagner Theatre, the old Opera House, Kroll's new Opera House for popular pieces at popular prices, and the classical Schauspielhaus for serious drama.

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Mme. Melba made her appearance before the Vienna public for the first time on Monday, Jan. 8, and was well received. The concert took place at the Musikvereins Hall, which was filled with a distinguished audience. The programme comprised only three numbers, namely, the mad scene of "Lucia," the great air from "Traviata," and a valse "Nymphes et Sylvains," by Bemberg, but the audience was unexpectedly gratified with several additions in the form of French and German songs, which were much applauded. After each number Mme. Melba was repeatedly recalled and handed floral gifts. The great strength and high training of her voice were fully recognized. All that seemed wanting was only a little more soul and animation in her execution.

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M. Chevillard, the son-in-law of the late M. Lamoureux, is now conducting the concerts established by the latter.

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A new operetta by M. Louis Ganne, entitled "Les Saltimbanques," was produced at the Gaité, Paris, on Saturday, Jan. 6. The libretto, by M. Maurice Ordonneau, is founded upon the romantic adventures and love story of a certain Suzanne, belonging to a traveling circus, who runs away to escape the importunities of one of the troupe. Suzanne is in love with an officer named André de Langeac. In the long run the birth of the pretty Suzanne is traced to an aunt of de Langeac, and the couple are married. The music of "Les Saltimbanques" is exceptionally sparkling, and the melodies in the second act will soon be popular. Mlle. Saulier sang and played the part of Suzanne in seductive fashion, M. Paul Fugère, as an amorous mountebank, and M. Lucien Noël, as a herculean acrobat, were both successful. The piece is beautifully staged, and the ballet, consisting of national dances and a final mazurka, is attractive and original.

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London Truth says: "M. Jean is building a theatre in Paris, adjoining his new house in the Rue de Faisanderie, although, like the Plaisance at Craig-y-Nos, it will be for private performances before his friends only. It is curious how the example of Mme. Patti influences her operatic contemporaries. La Diva has Craig-y-Nos and her private theatre. Therefore de Reszke, Minnie Hauck, Paderewski, and Marie Roze have castles, while Mme. Pauline Lucca and M. Jean have private opera houses. In Mme. Lucca's case, however, it is purely a matter of business, for the theatre at Bade is intended for stage practice by her pupils. Mme. Calvé is more original, for she is content with a farm, where, in the interludes of her operatic triumphs, she milks the cows, and collects the eggs, and invites the convalescents from the neighboring convent infirmary to share her pastoral luxuries."

MUSICAL TOPICS FROM ROME.

Winter Concerts Open—Puccini's "La Tosca" a Great Success—Leoncavello at Work on a New Opera.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 20.—The Winter series of concerts under the auspices of the famous Society of Santa Cecilia was opened on Monday with the much-talked of concert of Russian music, under the direction of Saponoff, the Director of the St. Petersburg Conservatory.

The programme was a most attractive one, containing works of Rubinstein, Tschaikowsky, Bowdin, Schriabine, Glayounow, and Rimsky-Horsakow, and the concert was attended by a distinguished and large audience, including, among others, the Queen and her Court. The second half of the concert was brought to an unduly end by the sudden failure of the electric lights, which went out and left the hall in darkness.

The success of Puccini's "La Tosca" has been confirmed by the majority of criticisms and by the second and third performances of the work this week—performances which were attended by two crowded and intelligent audiences. The work has been far more thoroughly appreciated at each of these two last representations than on the opening night. The second act especially has met with almost unanimous praise, its many strong points and beauties being far more thoroughly understood and admired than on the first night's performance.

All are agreed as to the great improvement in technical handling arrived at in the new work by the composer, and, although the choice of "La Tosca" as a libretto has been criticised by some, even these discontented ones are satisfied that Puccini has treated the subject in a splendid manner, and that the new music-drama is a worthy fulfillment of the artist's earlier promise.

According to the latest notices, Leoncavello, the famous composer of "I Pagliacci" and of the still more important "La Bohème," (not to be confounded with the work of Puccini bearing the same name,) has read the libretto of his new opera, "Orlando of Berlin," to Count Hochberg, the Director of the royal theatres at the German capital. Strange to say, the Italian master read his "book" in French, and it is to be now translated into German, previous to the presentation of the work at the Berlin Opera House next Winter.

As yet the music is in an embryonic state, but Leoncavello declares that it will be completed by November. This is rather quick work for a modern composer of such a serious stamp as Leoncavello, but his exceptional talent is a guarantee of the fulfillment of his word, and many are looking forward to this latest emanation from his pen. Meanwhile his "La Bohème" is slowly but surely winning its place in the modern répertoire, at least in Europe.

Mme. Sembrich's Opinions.

Mme. Sembrich was interviewed in Philadelphia the other day, and here are some of her remarks:

"There are two big faults with the American girl who would sing. One fault is her temperament, and the other fault is her hurry. She is a very proper girl and very nice girl, but she has not the temperament that makes the great singer—the soul of it all. She may have the technique and the ability to study, and the range of voice to take the high notes, but she lacks the temperament of the Italian, the French, the Polish, the Russian. She do not get excited, because she is too cold, and she has not the temperament. Art is excitement and fervor, and the great, glorious enthusiasm back of it. The American girl is of the Anglo-Saxon, and she is cold.

"Another fault of the American girl who want to sing is her hurry. She does not take time to learn thoroughly the A B C's, but she wants to read at once. 'I want to sing Marguerite in six months,' she say to the teacher; 'hurry up, please, hurry up.' And then she say: 'Now Dinorah—quick. I must learn Dinorah in three month.'

"Now this is all wrong. There should be system, system, system. It is the only way to learn many things—the only way to learn music. All the great singers of the past learn that way—all the great singers of the future must do so. It is not right to fly from this to that thing until you know the A B C's. The great painter cannot paint his first picture so it be a masterpiece. No, no. He have many failures, and he learn by each picture that he paints. He know his colors and his lights and his shades, and by and by, after all the tiresome A B C's, he paint a great picture. And so with the great artist. There can be no hurry and no big star rôle at once. Learn right and learn long is the advice I give the American girl. Do not hurry so!

"Now, Americans don't know music like other nations know it, and I'm going to be frank enough to say it. Why, there's hardly a little town in Germany, a town of 40,000 people, but there is an opera house, where grand opera is given the entire year round. The people are musical and they indulge their taste, and they grow more cultured in music each decade. But in America what do you do? You have no grand opera companies in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Chicago. The only grand opera you get is two performances a week for three months in the year, about twenty-five performances in all. I once asked an impresario why he stopped at three months, and he answered that if he didn't the people would. 'They won't stand more than three months of it,' he said, 'with two performances a week. They would get a surfeit—is that the word?—and would stay away next year.'"

Puccini and His "La Tosca."

Three years ago, on Sept. 11, 1896, Giacomo Puccini, the well-known maestro, wrote: "I am tranquil here in my modest lodge at Torre del Lago, and I have just begun to work with alacrity on 'La Tosca.'" From that time dates his real work on the opera, which makes a new step in the successful career of the young composer of "Manon Lescaut" and "La Bohème." However, his present work—which has a special

Some Happenings in Good Society.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Mr. and Mrs. Salem H. Wales, (Miss Frances E. Johnson,) Feb. 12, 1851.

Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet and Mrs. Emmet, (Miss Katherine Duncan,) Feb. 13, 1853.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Rogers, (Miss Susan Le Roy Fish,) Feb. 13, 1868.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, (Miss Ava Willing,) Feb. 17, 1894.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stickney, (Miss Hamersly,) Feb. 14, 1894.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sterling Auchincloss, (Miss Marie Louise Mott,) Feb. 14, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Moffett, (Miss Mary Lusk,) Feb. 11, 1899.

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The Winter season has two weeks and two days from this morning to run, and already the spirit of the coming carnival is in the air. The advent of Lent is, however, so near at hand that plans are being made for diversions peculiar to the penitential period. Lent, these days, although supposedly a time of prayer and comparative fasting, is spent in this way by only the very faithful, and society in general devotes itself to dinners, theatres, opera-going, and little entertainments, all of which are more or less enjoyable. Cards seem to play an important part in the penitential season; the card clubs that have flourished during the Winter will be better attended than ever during the eight weeks, and new ones are being formed every day for Lenton evenings. The Badminton and Bowling Clubs have their chief innings during Lent, and there will, of course, be the usual swarm of lecturers, reciters, and musical artists who will fill the afternoon and evening hours with their entertainments—in some instances worthy, but in many others not worthy of the name.

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The long carnival at the termination of a dull season is not replete with social diversions. Already the last of the large entertainments are being given, and from now on there will be a succession of dinners, small dances, and the termination of the season of the various dancing classes. If the dances at Mrs. Astor's and the Gerrys' may be expected, the season has been remarkable for the fact that there has not been a single private ball. Mrs. Astor's is a yearly event, and takes the nature of a reception with dancing. Her cards show that she did not intend it for a ball, and the affair at the Gerrys' last Monday was of the same nature. Here and there, at Mrs. Ogden Mills's, Mrs. Fulton Cutting's, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's, there have been cotillions for a limited number of guests. This and dinners, musicales of various descriptions, including vaudeville entertainments, and small supper dances, have been the sum and total of private entertaining. Last evening was perhaps one of the gayest of the season. There has been a tendency to entertain on Saturday evening and to rush out of town on Sunday mornings. All of the affairs of last evening with the exception of the musicale given by Mrs. Gould were comparatively small. The dinner at Mr. William C. Whitney's was limited in number on account of the mourning of the family. Mrs. Astor's dinner included her usual number of guests, and only at the Gouids' and the Crockers' there was really a large assemblage of people.

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And yet, according to many who go out, in one way this has not been a dull Winter. New York has grown too large for general assemblages, and the distances are too great. Each little set has its dinners, its theatre parties, its opera suppers, and its small dances. Those who are fortunate to have private ballrooms give a species of continuous entertainment, large rush dinners for 50 to 100 guests, parties to the play of the same dimensions, and home again to supper and a dance. The dinners are generally accompanied by music and vaudeville, and so great is the hold of theatricals of all kinds on fashionable people this year that some of the oldest and most conservative families are serving up vaudeville with their entertainments. For instance, on Friday night last Mr. James Stokes gave a dinner of that character, and there are more on the cards for the remaining days of the season. Mrs. Astor alone seems to keep to traditions, and her state dinners, like the one of last evening, preserve the dignity of other days. There is always a careful selection of congenial people and a certain stateliness about the proceedings that should set a precedent. Mrs. Astor has not adopted the rush-dinner system, with vaudeville trimmings.

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For this week there are several dances for young people, and a few supper affairs. To-morrow evening is rather barren of amusements, but the opera promises to be unusually brilliant, and there are many dinners arranged before the performance. There are many people who have gone to the country over the holiday. It is now the fashion to leave on Sunday morning, instead of Saturday afternoon, and the Lakewood and Hudson River trains carry out this morning a great many fashionable people. Churches perhaps are not as well filled with old-time congregations as in former years, and there are many strange faces on Fifth Avenue after the church hour and during the short time which corresponds to the London church parade in this city. On Tuesday Mrs. Henry Holt, who was a Miss Taber, gives for her two daughters a "bal de tête," at which all the guests will "make up" the head only. On the same evening Mrs. Gerry has a large musicale, which follows a dinner on the present fashionable plan. Tuesday is St. Valentine's Day, and Mrs. Frederic de Peyster, 7 East Forty-second Street, will give, for her daughters, a dance and cotillion. On the same evening there will be the last dance of the Southerne, or Wednesday. Cotillion at Delmonico's. The wedding of Miss Margaret Towle, the daughter of Mr. Stevenson Towle, and Mr. James A. G. Beales, who is a grandson of the late Eugene Kelly, will take place the same day at the residence of the bride's father.

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Thursday will be quite gay. There will be several small entertainments in the various sets, and a cotillion at the residence of Mr. Heber R. Bishop on Friday evening. Mrs. Joseph Baker Bourne, who was a Miss Chapin, will give a large theatre party, and her guests will return to her house to have an informal dance after the play. Mr. Ernest Rudolph Gunther will give another afternoon reception with music at his bachelor apartments, and Mrs. Julien T. Davies has cards out for a large dinner. On Friday there will be held the last meeting of the dancing class arranged by Mrs. Snedeker.

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The South will be liberally patronized this Spring. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and Miss Lila Sloane and Miss Kernochan go for a short visit to Biltmore, where George Vanderbilt is having a series of family house parties. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will remain late at Biltmore this year, and plans are being arranged for various improvements to the house itself. The William D. Sloanes from Biltmore go to Palm Beach, where apartments have also been booked for the McK. Twomblys, the Seward Webbs, the Frederick Vanderbilts, and the Anson Phelps Stokeses. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and a party are to take a long excursion, through the South to "meet the Spring."

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The departures for Europe this week include that of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Miss Morton, already mentioned in this column. Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Stickney, Mrs. Childs, and Mrs. George Crocker have been giving this Winter, in addition to other entertainments, a series of matinée parties to the different plays. These matinées have been another fad of a strange season, and never has the theatre been so well patronized by fashionable people as during the present year.

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The last Wednesday cotillion will be danced at Delmonico's on Feb. 14. These assemblies have now been in continuous existence for some ten years. The following men have been appointed by the board to serve on the Floor Committee: Richard Thomas Goldsborough, Arthur Gouverneur Morris, Walter Coles Cabell, Robert Gilmer, Jr., Dr. George Balling Lee, Arthur B. Quarrick, Julian J. Mason, Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., George H. Sullivan, and Heth Lorton.

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Dr. Carl Lumholtz and Prof. F. Hamilton Cushing will give, under the patronage of Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Godkin, a series of six lectures, on afternoons in March and April, on "Life Among the Cannibals of Australia and the Aboriginal Tribes of Mexico and Arizona." The lectures will be illustrated by stereopticon views, and the first will be given by Prof. Lumholtz at the residence of Mrs. Henry Draper, 271 Madison Avenue, on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 13. Succeeding lectures will be given at private houses, or at Sherry's, and will be announced later.

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The new fire station at the lower end of Coggeshall Avenue, or Spring Street, Newport, directly in the rear of the Havemeyer estate on Bellevue Avenue, has been completed. On Tuesday evening last, at a meeting of the Newport City Council a fire company, composed, for the most part, of gardeners employed by villa owners in the vicinity, was chosen, and a modern hose cart, and horse, were ordered to be purchased. A fire alarm has been placed in the tower of the new station, and fire hydrants are to be placed along Ocean Drive, near Bailey's Beach. The reported attempt of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to purchase the bonds of the Newport and Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Company, held by the City of Newport, and through this purchase to obtain control of the company, is said to have failed. This last news will be received with general regret by the majority of New Yorkers who spend their Summers at Newport, and who have been hoping that if the New Haven Railroad obtained control of the subsidary railroad and steamboat line from Wickford, the poor and inadequate service of the past few years would be improved.

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All the horses at Newport belonging to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt were sold last week, and it is reported there that Mrs. Vanderbilt and family will not return to Newport next Summer. This report would seem to be confirmed by the fact that Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt has leased a cottage for himself at Newport for the coming season. It is also said at Newport that Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will not be there next Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke-Jones and Mr. Harry Walters, who will go abroad early in the Spring, will probably return to Newport in August.

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News comes from London to the effect that Mr. J. Wadsworth Ritchie, whose mother was Miss Cornelia Wadsworth, a daughter of the late Gen. Wadsworth of Geneseo, is soon to go to the Transvaal with the Leicester Yeomanry. Mr. Ritchie married Mrs. Emily M. Tooker, a daughter of Mr. Gabriel Meade Tooker of Newport, in 1895.

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Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert of 826 Fifth Avenue gave a large luncheon for a number of women friends on Monday last. Mrs. James B. Haggin of 587 Fifth Avenue will give the second of two large receptions at the residence on Tuesday next. At her first reception last Tuesday Mr. Maurice Farkoa sang a number of French songs.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. Arthur Herzog, son of the late Max Herzog, and Miss Frances Eckman, daughter of Mr. S. H. Eckman and a younger sister of Mrs. Albert Hendricks, Mrs. Louis Hammerslough, and Mrs. H. E. Bucki.

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Mrs. Oswald Jackson of 550 Park Avenue will give "at homes" Monday afternoons, Feb. 19 and 26. Mrs. Francis Sterne Palmer, 70 East Seventy-seventh Street, will be at home on Wednesdays until Lent. Mrs. George C. Noughton and Miss Houghton will give a reception on Saturday, Feb. 17, at their residence, 1 East Twenty-ninth Street. Mrs. Houghton will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. W. E. Le Roy, Mrs. Charles H. Stout, Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder, Miss Sarah Gracie Duer, Jr., Miss Angelica Singleton Duer, Miss Ethel M. Iselin, and Miss Ellen Hamilton of Albany.

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The arrival of Mrs. Adair, who is the mother of Wadsworth Ritchie, and who has lived abroad for many years, will be the occasion of much entertaining in a quiet way among the very modish set. Mrs. Adair in London goes with the coterie of charming American women to which Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck and Mrs. Arthur Paget belong. Mrs. Adair is much interested in the Maine Hospital Ship Fund, and has corresponded on the subject with Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and other well-known women. It was through Mrs. Whitelaw Reid that the American nurses were sent. Although hardly within the province of this column, it might be well simply to say that the ridiculous story concerning the cabling of the Prince of Wales and Lady Randolph Churchill to secure Mrs. Astor's name as a patroness to "the chantant" to be given by Miss Langtry for the same purpose at Sherry's on Tuesday afternoon next is absolutely false. Lady Randolph Churchill left London for South Africa on the hospital ship Maine six weeks ago. She is at present in South Africa, busy with the needs and requirements of the Maine. Mrs. Arthur Paget is extremely occupied with the famous tableaus which will take place in London on Tuesday evening, and which at present have enlisted the interest of fashionable London.

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After the performance of the famous and much-heralded tableaus to be given by Mrs. Paget and many of the beauties and famous fashionable women in London, for which every seat and box has been sold, and where royalty will appear—with the exception of the Queen—en masse almost, there will be a general scattering to the Riviera and Rome. Nice and Cannes will suffer much this Winter, owing to the supposed unfriendly spirit which the French have exhibited toward the English, and Paris is being now given a wide berth. Preparations are going on at Bordighera for the reception of Queen Victoria, who will take her Spring outing on the Riviera unless there are more disasters in South Africa. There is little new to chronicle concerning the movements of Americans abroad, particularly on the Riviera. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are at Nice, and the Duchess of Marlborough and her mother have been with them for the last week. They will go eventually to Rome. Eugene Higgins is cruising, and Mrs. Joseph Choate and Mrs. Henry White are being entertained at Cannes and Grasse. Miss MacTavish has been at Nice for a short time, but returns to Rome for the carnival.

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Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor are still in the Engadine, but they will go a little later to Egypt. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lawrence, who sailed last week, are to join them. It is very quiet at the hotels at St. Moritz, and the days are passed in tobogganing and sled races and skating—which, however, has not been very good—and in hospital fund entertainments and fancy dress parties in the evenings.

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Americans are flitting through Paris, and the hotel registers there show the names of well-known New Yorkers in for a day or two, en route to Egypt or Italy. There is very little entertaining. The Porters have given some official dinners and the usual receptions. Mr. and Mrs. Goady are branching out a bit, and there are the weekly affairs at Mrs. Ingraham's, Miss Fanny Reed's, the Countess Coetloegon's, and the Countess de Trobriand's. During the past week Mr. James Gordon Bennett has been a few days in Paris, and Mrs. and Miss Goelet were registered at the Hotel Ritz. Dinard is very dull this Winter, and there is little that is interesting from Pau, except the hunts and the golfing, while Biarritz has been very quiet. The shadow of the Transvaal war seems to rest on English and Americans abroad alike.

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The concert at Sherry's on Tuesday afternoon next which Mrs. de Bathe (Mrs. Langtry) has organized for the benefit of the Maine Hospital Ship Fund has finally elicited much interest, and certain recent stories, which evidently had no foundation, have reacted and been really a benefit to the enterprise, in that they have advertised it as it could not have been advertised otherwise. An immense amount of hard work has been done to make the entertainment both novel and attractive, and it is now pretty well assured that the public will crowd the fashionable restaurant to drink tea and see the spectacle. Nearly all the prominent actresses in the city will be in attendance on the tea tables, which are to line both sides of the long foyer leading to the large ballroom. In the ballroom there are to be all sorts of diversions and a sort of continuous vaudeville performance on the stage. Mrs. Langtry is to recite the inevitable "Absent-Minded Beggar" and Mrs. Harter's new and stirring poem "The Women of England." One of the attractive features of the afternoon will be the programme. This is to contain portraits of Mrs. Langtry as a hospital nurse, Lady Randolph Churchill, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Ronalds, and others. It is to be printed on gray paper, and the cover has been designed by William L. Metcalfe. Mr. Harper Pennington, the artist, has also drawn a crayon portrait, which will be inserted in the programme. The boxes have all been sold, and will be occupied by Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Oelrichs, and other prominent society matrons. The affair promises to be another Strollers' Astoria entertainment, and the public will have an opportunity of seeing society and the stage favorites at close range.

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A private letter from London gives quite a graphic description of the state of society there. It is quoted without the name of the fair writer, who is one of the most popular American London hostesses in the fashionable set. "It is very dull in England this Winter. Nothing but 'pay, pay, pay.' Even the hunting is not up to much, as the weather is so uncertain. I have sung at some of the charitable entertainments and I have given to them and helped in other ways. That is all that is going on over here these days. It is an anxious time for the English and my sympathies are all with them. It would have been a dastardly thing not to have gone to the relief and aid of their colonists. Poor Mr. —— is besieged in every direction to give to this and to that, and he always, I must say, responds most generously, but always with the stipulation that his name is not published, and he refuses to allow my name to appear in the list of patronesses to different charities. He thinks, rightly, that as long as we live here and derive all the benefit and pleasure that we do, he must give his share. The event of the season in the country was the concert Lady Warwick organized for the Yeomanry Hospital. It was a great success in every way. Mrs. Marshall Field kindly paid all the expenses, so that the proceeds, which amounted to £1,400, were clear gain. Some of the artists stopped at Warwick Castle, and Lady Warwick gave a delightful dinner for them, and we had a most charming evening, during and after the concert.

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"I suppose you have heard how Lady Randolph and Cornwallis West passed each other in midocean. Every one is so amused about it. They arranged it very badly, didn't they? However, he is a very fickle youth, and may have had something to say about it. Mrs. Brown Potter was at Warwick Castle. There is a very funny report going the rounds that Van Alen is not at all satisfied that his offer to go to the front has been accepted, and would like to get out of it. They say he never really thought that they would accept his offer. Why didn't he give it to the Maine? That reflects credit on every American and was a splendid thing to do, as it showed in a practical way our sympathy for England, and is greatly appreciated by the English. I am much interested in the success of it, as it is a joint effort, but I think that a large individual subscription by an American is out of place. The Maine needs a lot more money to keep it going, and I shall write to all my friends in America to interest themselves in it, and I hope you will give a good word for it to your many friends. We are bound to stand by the English, leaving sentiment entirely out of the question. It is to our interest to do so now. Small subscriptions, but many of them, are what is needed. I hope I am not boring you with all this, but it is in the air we breathe over here. Nothing else is talked of or thought of but the war. All the representative men or their sons have gone or are going to South Africa. Even to the sacred in America; both sides, we have our war well in hand now, but here no one can tell as yet the result. Whatever it may be, it will affect us in America. I am glad we have decided to go to Paris, for the season in London will be a dismal affair. In France, they are making great preparations for polo. I was at the Foxhall Keenes' the other day, at Shotton. Their ponies had just arrived from America and were looking splendidly, in spite of the long voyage. They are a fine lot."

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Lady Tatton Sykes has returned from the Cape, and it is said that during the short time she was there she did wonderful work. She took nursing lessons first at a convent in Cape Town, and treated a number of cases with success.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel have been the guests of Mrs. Arthur James at a large house party, and Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Leigh have been stopping with Lady Warwick.

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Among the Americans abroad at various Continental cities and watering places recently are Mrs. C. Cuyler, who was in Berlin; Mrs. Catlin and Miss Cavendish-Taylor, who were at Pau, where a large cotillion was given at the Pau Golf Club, led by Mr. H. Bradshaw. Mr. and Mrs. Remsen Whitehouse, Mr. Leishman, United States Minister to Switzerland; the Countess de Zichy, and Gen. Swayne were at Lausanne, in Switzerland; Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and the Prince Henri d'Orleans were dining at Ciro's, at Monte Carlo, one evening during the last week in January.

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At the wedding of Miss Munroe and M. Henri Hottinguer, at the American Church in Avenue d'Alma, in Paris, the bride was escorted to the altar by Mr. John Munroe. She wore a white satin gown and tulle veil. Mrs. Munroe wore a dress of drab velvet, trimmed with Venice point lace. Mrs. Ridgeway wore a sapphire velvet dress, and Mrs. George Munroe a china crêpe dress. Among the Americans present were Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. and Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Lampson, Miss Fairchild, and the Countess de Gabriac.

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Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., is at present ill from scarlet fever. Mrs. Warren's children have been ill with the malady, and she has been taking care of them.

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Mrs. Waldo Richards will give, under the patronage of Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Eugene Delano, Mrs. Austin Flint, Mrs. Charles Robinson Smith, and Mrs. Gilbert Jones, a dialect recital at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Waldo Richards has just concluded a series of the same descriptions in Boston, where she has met with great success. Mr. Francis Rogers will assist with songs.

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The second meeting of the Badminton Club took place yesterday afternoon at the Berkeley Lyceum Hall. Tea was served and some pretty favors were given. The matinée at the Opera was one of the most representative socially since the beginning of the season.

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The second studio dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Georges Glaenzer took place last evening at Mr. Glaenzer's studio, 33 East Twentieth Street. It was given for Mr. Richard Butler Glaenzer, who has recently attained his majority. Dancing was informal. About 150 guests were present.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax, who have returned from a long sojourn in Europe, gave a dinner last Friday, Feb. 9, at their residence, 17 East Forty-first Street.

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The reception in the Roman Catholic Church of the Marquise Lanza, the daughter of the late Dr. William A. Hammond, is not a surprise, as her husband was and both of her sons are members of that Church. The Marquise Lanza as Miss Clara Hammond was well known in New York society. She is a writer and the author of several novels. Cardinal Rampolla is a cousin of her husband, and it is claimed he was instrumental in bringing about the change in Mme. Lanza's religious convictions.

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It is rumored that Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Miss Greta Pomeroy will be guests of Mrs. George Gould on a long excursion through the South. The Marquis and Marquise de Castellane are announced to sail for Europe next week.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clinch Smith have returned from Aiken, and are stopping with Mr. and Mrs. James Martin, 803 Fifth Avenue. The Baroness de Wardener is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt.

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Mr. Cope Whitehouse has sent out cards for a tea in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 15. He will be assisted in receiving by his cousins, Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse and Mrs. Duane Pell.

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Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster and Hamilton Webster are at the Ghezireh Palace, Cairo. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing are at Shepheard's. Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Wilks, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bacon, and Mrs. Phoebe Hearst are also at Cairo.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Charles Wittenberg will be at home on Saturdays during February.

Mrs. D. Du Bois Sahler will give a dinner for her daughters on Saturday, Feb. 17.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Gershel will celebrate their golden wedding at Sherry's on Feb. 12.

Mrs. Thomas Gedney Patton and Mrs. Walter Leland, Jr., will give an "at home" on Saturday, Feb. 17.

Mrs. Thomas McLean, 35 West Seventy-third Street, will be at home informally Thursdays during February.

Mr. and Mrs. George Benjamin gave a theatre party last week for twenty young people at the Lyceum Theatre.

Miss Emma Frohman, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Dr. D. H. Davison, will leave for Cuba on Wednesday.

Miss Hortense Fischer a short time ago gave a musicale at her home, at which a number of professionals appeared.

Congratulations are to be extended Mr. and Mrs. Milton S. Guitterman, 53 East Sixty-sixth Street, on the birth of a son.

The Thursday Night Bowling Club of the Freundschaft Club last Thursday night invited young women to participate in the game, and then followed a dinner and a dance.

Mrs. D. Du Bois Sahler and the Misses Sahler of 312 Fifth Avenue gave a dinner last evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Donn Barber. Mrs. Barber was Miss Elsie Zandell of Louisville.

Mrs. J. A. Fabricius gave a progressive euchre at her new home in King's Bridge Heights on Thursday afternoon last. This was followed by music. There were fifty women guests present.

The men of the Whist Club gave a theatre party to the women last Monday evening—to "Brother Officers." After the play they went to Delmonico's, where an elaborate collation was served.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Judge and Mr. Victor H. Judge-Stockwell will give an "at home" on Wednesday evening, Feb. 14, from 8:30 until 11 o'clock at their residence, 27 West Ninety-fourth Street.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Louis Tim and Miss Edna Rice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rice. Mr. Tim's sister, Miss Jennie Tim, was married in December last to Mr. Charles Schafer.

Mr. Heinrich Meyn will give a song recital at the Astor Gallery on Monday, Feb. 19, at 3:30 P. M. He will be assisted by Miss Elsa von Moltke, violiniste. Mr. Bruno S. Huhn will be at the piano.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Newton Seligman, who spent the Winter abroad and traveled through Italy and the Riviera, arrived Thursday last on the Fuerst Bismarck, as did also Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Straus and family.

The engagements of Mr. Sydney Swenbach and Miss Minnie Popper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Popper, and of Mr. Leo Levy of New Orleans, La., and Miss Hettie Schlesinger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schlesinger of this city, are announced.

A reception and tea for the benefit of the Council Recreation Rooms will be given at the Astoria to-morrow afternoon, (Lincoln's Birthday.) On the Reception Committee will be Mrs. L. Kohns, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Julius Beer, Mrs. William Ehrich, and Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger.

To-night the Freundschaft Club will give an "informal," at which a number of professionals are to appear. It is said that, among other attractions, Miss Mary Mannering will recite Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar," for which she will receive a large remuneration. This she will donate to the fund for the American hospital ship Maine.

The wedding of Miss Selma Froehlich, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. D. Froehlich of 117 East Eighteth Street, to Mr. Harry A. Marks will take place in the red room of Delmonico's Wednesday evening, Feb. 14. Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman Hays of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Marks, and Rabbi W. J. Gries will attend.

Mrs. P. G. Gordon received Friday afternoon at her home, in the Melba, 1 West One Hundred and Second Street. The decorations were pink and green, and the house was a profusion of flowers. Mrs. Gordon wore a French gown. She was assisted by Mrs. George W. Carr, Mrs. Daniel P. Ingraham, Mrs. Bancroft, Mrs. George Howe Winkler, Mrs. St. John Bridge, Mrs. Dore Lyon, and Mrs. Jerome Davis.

Miss Marie Theresa Foerster, the daughter of Dr. Francis Foerster, and Dr. Herman G. Whalig were married on Wednesday last at the residence of the bride's parents, 926 Madison Avenue. The house was a bower of roses, ferns, and palms. The ceremony was performed under a canopy of roses, from which was suspended a huge bell of loose petals, which at the end of the ceremony were showered on the happy pair. The bride wore a gown of white satin chiffon and lace, with veil of tulle held in place by orange blossoms and lilies of the valley. She was attended by her two bridesmaids, Miss Sadie Boehm and Miss Mabel Compton, who wore tulle and lace and carried violets and roses. Mr. Edward Seitz was best man.

The Catholic Club will be the scene of a novel function on the occasion of the first Bachelors' dance, which will be given on the evening of the 16th inst. This is expected to be a most important event in the social life of the club, and unusual preparations are making to accomplish its success. The affair will begin at 9 o'clock, and the guests and members will be received in the foyer of the reception room by a committee selected from the bachelor members of the club. The dancing will be quite informal and will take place in the grand ballroom and in the parlor. Supper will be served at 12 o'clock in the billiard room. Van Baar will furnish the dance music. From the interest which has been manifested by the members of the club and their friends, a large attendance is confidently expected, and the resources of the clubhouse will undoubtedly be taxed to the utmost to make them welcome.

The reception to be held by the Women's Auxiliary of the Harlem Dispensary at the Harlem Club on the afternoon of St. Valentine's Day will be one of the largest functions of the season in Harlem. A number of invitations have been issued, and the Entertainment Committee—Mrs. Edwin S. Schenck, Chairman—is untiring in its efforts to make the affair a success. Three tables, with decorations suitable to the day, will be presided over by members of the society, and the following ladies will assist in receiving: Mrs. John J. Jarrett, Mrs. Hans S. Beattie, Miss Brossi, Mrs. John Beaver, Mrs. Blodgett, Mrs. Charles Bergmann, the Misses Beaver, Mrs. William P. Collins, Mrs. De Volney Everett, Mrs. Bradley L. Eaton, Mrs. Edward D. Farrell, Mrs. L. N. Jones, Mrs. Charles Long, Mrs. J. C. Lyons, Mrs. C. Marsh, Mrs. John H. McCarthy, Mrs. Randolph B. Martin, Mrs. William A. Oakes, Mrs. Walter B. Pollock, Mrs. H. M. Newington, Mrs. F. L. Princep, Mrs. J. Boulton Simpson, Mrs. E. S. Schenck, Mrs. Charles J. Seiter, Mrs. F. Vinton Smith, Mrs. C. B. Tooker, Mrs. George R. Van De Water, Mrs. W. H. Wagstaff, and Mrs. Archibald Watt. The President is Mrs. John Beaver; First Vice President, Mrs. Edwin S. Schenck; Second Vice President, Mrs. Archibald Watt; Third Vice President, Mrs. Isaac Hopper; Secretary, Mrs. Hans S. Beattie, and Treasurer, Mrs. John H. McCarthy.

At the Church of the Holy Trinity, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, the Rev. Dr. Smith on Wednesday evening, Feb. 7, at 8:30 o'clock, performed the marriage ceremony of Miss Agnes Christine Sands, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Sands of 908 Trinity Avenue, and Mr. Charles Clifford King. The church was prettily decorated with bride roses and greens, and was filled with the friends and relatives of the two families. The bride wore a beautiful white silk and lace dress, and her veil was caught up by orange blossoms. At her neck she wore a handsome diamond sunburst, one of the gifts from the bridegroom. The maid of honor was Miss Estelle Nash, and the bridesmaids were Miss L. Huerstel and Miss A. Hargraves. Each wore pink cashmere. Mr. David Sands, the bride's brother, was best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Will Bolton, Edward Huerstel, Arthur Dodworth, and Arthur Aiken. After the wedding ceremony a reception was given at the bride's home. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Ed. T. King, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Huerstel, Judge and Mrs. Schatz, Mr. and Mrs. Hargraves, Judge and Mrs. Ernest Hall, Dr. and Mrs. Kline, Mr. and Mrs. George Dodworth, Miss Anita Parker, Miss Bird, Miss Ada Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Fabbricetti, Mr. and Mrs. Dougan, Mr. William Fisher, Mr. Henry Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Ackermann, Mr. Harry Wickstead, Miss Alma Wickstead, Mr. Orient Pinkney, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. John Paddock, Mrs. Janie Kellogg, Mrs. Jennie McEwan, the Misses McEwan, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. Fred Davis, Mr. Fred Watson, Mr. Will Kingsley, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Bloomer, Dr. and Mrs. J. Gardiner Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Robson, Dr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lawrence, the Misses May, Miss Edna Hall, Mr. Elting Roe, son of E. P. Roe, the author; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Bannister, Mr. Will Stromeyer, Mr. Walter Connell, Prof. John R. Paddock, Judge Arthur C. Butts, Mr. Victor Du Barry, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Boynton, and Mr. George W. Laurie.

Miss Enid Wilson's Wedding.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The forthcoming marriage of Lord Chesterfield to Miss Enid Wilson will be a brilliant affair and will set precedent at naught, the bride wearing a satin train embroidered with silver lilies, doves, and stars, while the bridesmaids will wear scarlet cloth coats with triple capes and picturesque felt hats. Lord Chesterfield's gifts to them are big sable muffs instead of the orthodox bangle, while his gift to the bride is a diamond tiara and a check for £2,000.

MIDSEASON NOTES ON MEN'S ATTIRE.

It was only the other day that it would have seemed as if the first harbingers of an early Spring had arrived. Spring in town, as an English writer has asserted, begins so much sooner than in the country. The windows of the shops are filled with Spring goods, and you see nothing but lilacs and faint blues and pinks in the shirtings, and even the material for ties is less sombre in hue. In the street before my window a dark boy, who looks as if he had lived in the Grecian Islands, is selling hyacinths and great bunches of lilies of the valley, and a stray swallow has perched upon the casement. But the weather signals bid us prepare for snow, and there is yet a period of six weeks, including March, the most trying month in the North, to go through, before one really can be confident that it is time to wear lighter overcoats and clothing.

There is more travel just now than even in midsummer, and every one who can get away for a short time goes to a more genial climate. I would advise great caution in the changing of clothes. It is apt to be very cold in Florida, and all through the South the early Spring is signaled by bleak, damp weather with chilling winds. At the large resorts there are modern hotels with steam heat and various other comforts, but if you get off the beaten track you are apt to suffer.

For an ocean voyage and even for a long railway journey there is nothing so comfortable as an ulster. I am glad to see that these useful coats are coming into favor again. The gray mixtures are the best, and they take the wear and tear of travel, the dust of railway voyages, and the dampness of the ocean better than other garments. They stay in shape, and as they are loose and roomy they are the most serviceable coats. They are long, double-breasted, with great flap pockets, in which, if needs be, you can store a great many articles. A coat of this kind should cost about $30 to order or a little less ready made, and it is a good investment.

With such a coat one should wear a stout tweed or homespun mixture sack suit, dog-skin gloves, double-soled brown or black plain leather boots, an Alpine felt hat, and colored shirt. The flannel shirts shown in some shops for traveling look well, but as they have attached white cuffs it is difficult to have them laundered, and the question of laundry is a most serious one in traveling. Although fashion forbids it, in this one case detached cuffs are possibly allowable, and a shirt of the kind described with white linen collar and cuffs presents a very good appearance. Of late years it has been the custom with many travelers to dress for dinner while on an ocean steamer. Evening dress is not required, but the dinner jacket and black tie, white shirt, and the rest of the formal evening attire are suitable. For a six-day voyage the white shirts and the dinner suit can be packed in a steamer trunk in rather a small space. A steamer trunk is a necessity for a longer voyage than three days. Your clothes do not get rumpled, and you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have complete changes in case of any accident, such as rough weather and extreme variety of temperature. It is best, however, while at sea, to wear heavy underclothing, the same you are accustomed to have during the Winter.

Returning to the subject of overcoats, those which are worn during the late Winter and far into the Spring, are made this year very loose. They are modifications of the Raglan. The London tailors are turning out about twenty varieties of these coats, many of which are made of rain-proof or cravenette cloth. Even the frock Chesterfields are not tight-fitting, as they were two years ago, and can be easily slipped on and off.

For a tall man, these new long, loose coats are very becoming. Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., wears one almost constantly, in color nearly black, but bordering on a London smoke. Mr. George Bird, who is much shorter in stature, has one of a dark Oxford gray mixture, and Craig Wadsworth, who is not tall, has one of olive green, with dark velvet half collar. Any kind of hat can be worn with these, as they are négligé, and at the same time built on the frock principle.

The Winter has been so mild that many of the visiting Englishmen have eschewed overcoats altogether, except in the evening, when they wear a dark single-breasted coat, with half-velvet collar, and lined with silk, over their evening clothes. The cape coat without sleeves and the "evening" Raglan, fitting tightly at the waist, with great outspread skirts, are in disfavor just now. Among the Englishmen who have been seen on Fifth Avenue within the past ten days without overcoats are Carll Johnston, who sailed this week, and Max Muller. Mr. Muller usually appears in dark frock coat and waistcoat, with trousers of dark gray foundation, with a tiny stripe pattern, black silk Ascot, with small figure, silk hat, and dark brown gloves. Carll Johnston had a Park suit of gray and black Oxford mixture, a modified pepper-and-salt, with cutaway coat, deep all around turn-down collar, black four-in-hand, top hat, and kid gloves of a shade of lighter brown.

A few days have revived the small white edging between the waistcoat and the shirt. At one time the Prince of Wales adopted this fashion, but with a stout man it is apt to accentuate bad points, and of late years he has abandoned it. It has somewhat of a "dressy" appearance, but its introduction this Winter was short-lived. At the end of the season one hears rumors of a gray Oxford mixture dinner coat. This is another attempt to introduce the colored evening dress, but, like all other efforts in this direction, it has failed. A few ultra-dressed men have taken to these coats, as they have also attempted the red tie with the black dinner jacket. It will never be in general favor, as black is regarded everywhere for men as the color for the attire on all occasions of ceremony and in the evening.

Besides the array of shirtings, which grow more varied and brilliant every day, there are just at present very few novelties. The black club ties with colored ends are seen, but more in show windows than worn. There is some disposition to shelve the batwing and square-end ties and take up those with points. With the high-band turn-down collar the pointed-end tie combines and makes a very neat appearance. The colors used are dark greens and reds and purples, and black figured silk is also very popular.

From England comes the news that, owing to so many families being in mourning this Spring, nearly all the fabrics are in blacks or very sombre shades of gray. Brown has gone entirely out of fashion. The morning coat for Spring is black, and even the driving coats are in drabs. The cravats are in the broad four-in-hand shape, and are tied in a tight sailor knot right under the collar, which is either the high-banded all around or the straight standing, with sharp square wing corners. Red has been regarded as mourning by some people in England—that is, in comb

WHAT INTERESTS BERLIN

Instructors Oppose the Higher Education of Women.

WOMEN HAVE FARO PARTIES

Gamble for High Stakes in Private—Berlin Overrun with Quacks—Anecdotes of Beethoven.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 30:—Although the empire has recognized women's right to enjoy higher education and acquire medical practitioners' diplomas, this right is almost nullified by the opposition of the local Governments and university authorities. This evil was discussed recently in the Reichstag, and Count Posadowsky declared himself personally in favor of facilitating the admission of women to lectures and examinations, but was unable to take any engagement binding on the confederated Governments.

Herr Schrader of the Freisinnige Party showed that the difficulties placed in the way of female medical students are almost insurmountable. Women who have qualified themselves and obtained the Minister of Education's authorization to take a university course are compelled to go begging to the individual professors for permission to attend lectures. If they obtain this permission from certain professors they are often compelled to remove to another university the next term, because the professor of a branch of study which has then become necessary to them refuses to admit women to his lectures. This pilgrimage from university to university is too onerous for many women to undertake, and the dearth of women doctors therefore continues in Germany.

In Bavaria, the second largest State of the confederation, women are not admitted at all to medical studies. Dr. Oertel, a Conservative, declared that women's right to be treated by medical practitioners of their own sex is incontestable. All hindrances to the exercise of this right contravene the laws of morality, and are against the spirit of modern times.

TWINS IN THE REICHSTAG.

Two members of the Reichstag are exact counterparts of each other. They are Friedrich Haussmann and Conrad Haussmann, and are twin brothers. They are of the same height, have the same-colored eyes, dress alike, wear identical neckties, pitch their voices in the same key, and speak with the same strong Swabian accent. Their own friends cannot distinguish them apart by their appearance. In the Reichstag they are known as Haussmann-Böblingen and Haussmann-Balingen, after the names of their constituencies, and when one of them is addressing the House bets are invariably exchanged as to whether the speaker is Haussman-Böblingen or Haussmann-Balingen.

They were born in Stuttgart in 1857, and are both practicing lawyers in that city. Conrad has sat in the Reichstag for Balingen since 1890, but his brother was only returned in 1898. They have been members of the Würtemberg Landtag for ten years past, and belong to the Deutsche Volks-Partei.

During the Reichstag session they reside in Berlin at the Kaiserhof, and last week mystified a new hairdresser of that establishment in the following manner: Conrad went into the hairdressing saloon and got shaved. A quarter of an hour afterward Friedrich went into the saloon and said: "See how badly you have shaved me. Do the job again." The barber could only reply: "I shaved you properly, Sir. Your beard must grow mighty quickly." Friedrich, who told the story in the Reichstag lobby, says that the hairdresser's hand trembled as he handled the razor the second time.

BEETHOVEN'S AFFLICTION.

Felix Weingartner relates in the Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung that last year, when in Brussels to conduct concerts, he met an old lady who was a contemporary of Beethoven. Her name is Frau Grebner, and although ninety-one years old, she is still quite vivacious. As a young girl she sang soprano at the first performance of the Ninth Symphony, and relates that the deaf composer made a tragic impression on the performers. Beethoven stood a few steps from her in order to hear as well as his affliction would allow. His eyes were fixed all the time on his score, but it was evident to those present that he was unable to follow the music, and he continued to turn over the pages after various themes were ended.

Finally a gentleman touched him on the shoulder and pointed to the audience. Beethoven saw the applauding hands and waving handkerchiefs and bowed. A new outburst of applause followed, and the same proceeding was repeated several times.

The impression caused by the music was so powerful that the applause broke forth in the middle of the performance. The unexpected tones of the timbal in the scherzo had an electric effect, and caused a spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm.

Frau Grebner, who talks with a native Viennese accent, told how Beethoven was often taken for a lunatic. Once in an eating house he jotted down some notes on the table. The landlord came up and said that his tables were for eating upon, not for scribbling on. Beethoven retorted roughly.

WOMEN AS GAMBLERS.

Women's faro parties are the latest novelty in Berlin, according to a writer in the Lokal Anzeiger. The feminine votaries of the gambling devil are chiefly to be found in the southwestern section of the city. They meet at fixed dates at a friend's house, and the hausfrau arranges that the male members of the household shall be absent. Play runs far higher than pin-money limits, and the finances of many families have already been wrecked by the housewife's losses at faro, which is known in Berlin as "Meine Tante, Deine Tante."

The Lokal Anzeiger writer attributes the gambling mania among Berlin women to a desire to imitate the uglier sex. Faro is played by men in Berlin in various weinstuben and other resorts, where semi-privacy is obtainable. It is even played sometimes in railway carriages.

QUACKS IN BERLIN.

Quacks play a big rôle in this country. Any person who feels so disposed may exercise the healing art. The only restriction practically is that he or she must not assume the title of "doctor" unless duly qualified. There are now about equal numbers of quacks and of qualified medical practitioners. A favorite title assumed by the quacks is that of "naturarzt. They practice naturheilkunde, or the "natural healing art," and so great is their success or so little is that of the ordinary medicos that even some mutual benefit societies employ them.

Some of them are really clever and educated men, and apply the principles of hygiene, hydrotheraphy, electrotherapy, magnetism, massage, &c., with great skill. Sometimes the quack is a medical man who finds that the appellation of naturarzt brings him more patients than the title of arzt did, so he can advertise widely as a naturarzt without breach of professional etiquette. In fact, many quacks often occupy a whole page of a Berlin newspaper with their advertisement. The legitimate practitioners are demanding legislative action to protect them from this competition.

Rudolf Virchow, the grand old man of German science, has something to say about quacks in an article he has just published on "The New Century." He remarks that, whether the end of the old or the beginning of a new century, 1900 is an important year in many respects, and is an occasion of hope. Especially of medicine is this true. Many hope that in the near future the healing art will assume another form. Already people have begun to represent the "science of medicine as antiquated and unfit for use," and to oppose to it a "popular medical science" as a desideratum of present times.

The so-called naturheilkunde already claims the merit of having found a substitute, and to have replaced the healing art of the learned, of the university, of educated men, by one of the unlearned, of the layman, of the practitioner, who thinks things out for himself. As the old magicians and the medicine men of the savages obtained credit, why should not the modern magic doctors demand the same? The modern medical practitioner is to-day in a difficult position, caused by a multiplicity of circumstances which attend the train of our increasingly complicated culture. It is a matter of ever-increasing difficulty in this struggle for life for him to earn his daily bread in an honorable manner.

CENTRAL CHINA'S MARKET.

Magnificent Opportunities There for American Manufactures—Field Now Neglected.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

WUCHANG, China, Dec. 20.—If American manufacturers expect to sell their machinery to the Chinese, they must have agents continually on the ground to look out for their interests.

German and English machinery is at present used almost exclusively in the iron and coal mines and the factories here and in this part of Central China. It is said that one of the largest German firms in the city keeps some of the men in the Yamen (i. e., residence of officials) in their pay, so that as soon as any new project is proposed they may know at once, and so get in the earliest offer for it. Then, if successful, they will supply a German to run it. The machinery here for making oil is very crude, and recently a number of inquiries have been made about machinery of foreign make.

Aside from machinery, the wealthy Chinese buy many expensive things, as watches, clocks, phonographs, music-boxes, small force pumps for fires, canned goods, biscuit, candy, condensed milk, &c. Articles to be used by the common people must be low in price, as the wages of a laboring man are only about 4,000 cash, or $2, per month.

Nevertheless, the natives would be able to save by buying foreign kerosene and wire nails instead of native oil and rough hand-made nails. Americans might supply the largest share of the nails, as well as the kerosene.

A great deal of cotton goods, as well as cotton yarn, is imported. The yarn is then woven here in hand looms. What is wanted is a coarse, strong cloth. Red and blue figured calicoes might have a great sale here for women's and children's clothing. Also, if once introduced so that the people might learn its durability, the blue jean or overall stuff might have a great sale. Brown would sell nearly as well.

Foreign wall paper also might have an immense sale, both the very cheap for the poorer people and the better grades for the prosperous and wealthy. Oil is used for cooking by all classes, and there is no reason why there might not be a great trade in compounds of cottonseed oil, as well as cornmeal foods, if once the people could be taught their value. Soap for ordinary uses in bars marked so that it might be cut into small pieces and toilet soap in small cakes might have a great sale also.

Long, large sticks of timber are scarce and expensive, and more American lumber is being used here every year. If once introduced, steel frames for roofs, &c., might be sold at a good profit in Central China. Galvanized sheet iron is much used for siding, roofing, &c., besides as roof gutters, buckets, stovepipe, &c. The trade is growing rapidly. The trade in shoes, hats, clothing, jams, canned and evaporated fruits, raisins, biscuit, candy, butter, &c., for the use of foreigners, could be greatly increased, with proper effort. Shoes here are nearly all of English make and high priced. Many of the American missionaries find it cheaper to send home for all of these supplies.

California canned fruits would sell well. Some of the English people send to England to get them and other American canned goods. There ought to be American firms in this part of China to push their sale. There is undoubtedly a great opening right here in Hankow for a large store to sell nearly everything to both foreigners and Chinese. At present Shanghai firms come up twice a year.

Cash and silver are high just now in comparison to gold, and so it should be a good time to sell goods here. But it needs wide-awake salesmen as agents here and advertising in the Chinese papers.

Hankow has, besides a native city of 800,000 Chinese, a large and rapidly growing foreign settlement. There are English, French, Russian, German, and Japanese concessions, and the papers say that one has also been granted to the Belgians. Hankow has a number of large factories here for pressing tea into bricks for the trade in Siberia and Manchuria, also several large factories for making albumen from ducks' eggs. At Hanyang, separated from Hankow by the Hau River, are large iron furnaces and rolling mills, built by the Viceroy, Chang Chi Teng, but now owned by Sheng Tao Tai of Shanghai. The Viceroy has large gun works here and is now building a smokeless powder factory.

Wuchang lies directly across the Yang Tse from these two cities. Here the Viceroy has two mints for coining silver dollars and fractions of them. The three cities together contain over 2,000,000 people, and yet there are no bridges or steam ferries running between them. Steamers leave Hankow for Shanghai every day but Sundays, and one or more leave Shanghai for Hankow daily. From here smaller steamers go 400 miles further up the Yang Tse to Ichang, and native boats go at least 600 miles beyond Ichang. They also go from Hankow up the Hau River for nearly 1,000 miles. This makes Hankow the great centre for the export of tea, hides, antimony, oil, &c., besides having a large trade in many articles used by the Chinese.

This year many small steam launches have begun running from here to the lakes and up the small rivers. Traders come here from the borders of Tibet, and as soon as the coal mines and oil fields of Se-Chuen are developed this will be the outlet for these products.

Besides this, river routes this will be a great railroad centre. Already sixty miles of the French-Belgian Railroad to Peking is completed, ready for the rails, and they are here, as well as three locomotives. The paper says that the American concession to build a railroad to Canton is satisfactorily settled, and that work will be begun at once.

No matter what happens to China, Hankow is bound to be the great trade centre after Shanghai. The tea steamers come here and land their cargoes without stopping at Shanghai except for clearance papers. During six months of the year the largest ocean steamers can come up here. In the Winter and Spring the river is forty feet lower than in the Summer.

At present there is not a single American company in the city, nor, as far as can be learned, a single agent representing them.

OLD CHURCH TO CELEBRATE.

South Second Street Church of Williamsburg to Have Its Ninety-fourth Anniversary.

The members of the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church Society of Brooklyn will celebrate the ninety-fourth anniversary of its organization on Sunday next, Feb. 19, and the event will be the most interesting in the history of the society. On that occasion the members expect to be able to say that the church is free from debt, that a nine-thousand-dollar mortgage has been wiped out, and all through the generosity of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, whose edifice on South Fifth Street, near Driggs Avenue, is to be torn down to make way for the new East River Bridge. The Central Methodist Episcopal Church is to figure conspicuously in the anniversary of the South Second Street Church. A special night has been set apart for a union service between the two churches, which will take place in the South Second Street Church parlors, and on which occasion the members of the South Second Street Church will tell the Central Church folks what generous people they are.

Of the sixty-six pastors who have been in charge of the South Second Street Church but seven are alive, and a committee is at work in an effort to get as many as it is possible of these surviving clergymen to attend the celebration. At the morning service Bishop John C. Andrews, the resident Bishop of the district, will preach a sermon in commemoration of the anniversary, and in the evening the Rev. Dr. Jesse Hulbert will make an address. A special service will also be conducted by the pastor of the church, the Rev. R. S. Pardington.

The legal name of the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church is "the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Williamsburgh." It was in the early part of either 1803 or 1805 that small parties of Methodist people from Manhattan Island crossed the East River one night each week to attend a class service in a private house in Williamsburg. It was through this that in 1806 came the beginning of the first organized Christian work in the old village of Williamsburg. Methodism was its first religion, and two years later a small frame building was erected on the old Williamsburg and Jamaica Turnpike—what is now Metropolitan and Driggs Avenues. In 1838 the present church building was begun, and it was completed in 1839 and dedicated Jan. 8, 1840.

INFLUENZA INVADES ITALY

Thousands of People in Rome, Florence, and Turin Affected.

THE POPE IN GOOD HEALTH

Country's Heroes to Be Honored This Year—Filippi's Book on Abruzzi's Expedition.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 27.—The influenza, up to this last year comparatively unknown (at least in its more serious forms) here in Italy, has at last settled down upon the country with a severity which bids fair to make up for its former absence. The malady has appeared in its most violent phases in Rome, Florence, Pisa, and Leghorn, and has spread with such lightning-like rapidity as to startle every one.

Within two weeks the number of cases in Rome has risen to 40,000, or almost 10 per cent. of the city's entire population. The city hospitals are filled to overflowing and various temporary ones have been established in the more isolated parts of the metropolis. The staff of medical attendants, as well as of chemists, has become quite inadequate for the fulfillment of their usual duties owing to the fact that almost one-half of their number has been prostrated by the disease.

The postal service also has suffered great inconvenience on account of the inroads of the influenza, no less than 200 letter carriers and postal officials being prostrated by it. The other branches of public service are hardly better off. The schools have been closed for some days.

FLORENCE AND TURIN SUFFER.

Pisa and Florence are hardly in a better condition, over 20,000 cases being reported in the latter city yesterday! All the schools have been closed, and temporary hospitals erected for the accommodation of the vast overflow of patients.

The Naval Academy at Leghorn has been especially afflicted. In North Italy, Turin seems to have suffered most of all. Venice, on the contrary, has escaped so far. Twenty-five per cent. of the school children and teachers of Turin are down with the illness. Ten per cent. of the entire population of Vicenya are suffering from the strange disease.

Perugia, Siena, and the remaining towns of Central and Southern Italy seem to have so far avoided serious infection. The death rate, although not nearly as heavy as in the more northern countries of Europe, is by no means an indifferent one, especially among those who have suffered from other troubles together with the influenza.

The weather is continuing to be most favorable throughout the country, and hopes are entertained for a speedy end to the sudden invasion of the disease.

An interesting ceremony was performed by Pope Leo at the Vatican on Sunday last. The rite in question was the blessing of the two little lambs which, according to an ancient usage, are brought up and cared for by the Carmelite Sisters, to provide at a later period wool for some of the vestments of the Pope used by him on especially sacred occasions.

His Holiness presided the same day at a canonization, and appeared to be in good health and spirits, despite the oft-repeated reports to the contrary published by so many papers here and elsewhere.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

Some important archaeological discoveries have been recently effected in the near neighborhood of Bologna, discoveries which have created more than a passing interest in archaeological circles in Europe. Near the town of St. Agatha there have existed from time immemorial a series of three symmetrically shaped hills, which rise like islands out of the great plain, resembling in their shape and form similar miniature mountains to be found in certain parts of Tuscany.

The striking regularity of their formation has for some time led many to believe that they were the work of the hand of man rather than of nature, and a series of excavations has been lately entered into, resulting in some very interesting discoveries. At a slight depth below the top of these hillocks, the workmen came upon a surprising collection of human bones, arms, and utensils of bone, and vases of the most varied shapes, some of which are of rude and coarse workmanship, others very fine and with a remarkable glaze. Not a single object of any kind of metal has been discovered.

Naturally the new discovery has created considerable interest in archaeological and scientific circles here in Italy, and the excavations are to be carried on in the hope of further finds. Only lately a hill similar to the above mentioned one was opened up near Certaldo, in the Val d'Elsa, and was found to be almost hollow, and filled with tons of petrified grain, it having undoubtedly served the purpose of a granary in prehistoric times.

Such semi-artificial hills abound in several parts of the peninsula, and a systematic series of excavations will undoubtedly bring to light much of importance to students regarding the life and habits of their prehistoric ancestors in Italy.

HONORS FOR HEROES.

The more strongly pronounced patriotic element of modern Italy is determined that the year 1900 shall not be entirely monopolized by the numerous festivals of an ecclesiastical character, which are to take place in this city during the next twelve months, in commemoration of the sacred year of jubilee, instituted by Pope Leo XIII.

It has been the ardent desire of many of these Neo-Italians that the great monument to King Victor Emmanuel, perhaps the most imposing memorial erected to any one man during modern times, and which has been "undergoing completion" for a goodly number of years now, should be inaugurated during the course of the present year, as being the last of the nineteenth century. The state of the work on this massive monument is, however, so far from completion to allow of a possible inauguration for some time to come, and to make up for the disappointment some of the patriots have turned their attention to the erection of another memorial statue, this time neither to Garibaldi, Cavour, nor Victor Emmanuel, but to the father of the latter monarch, Carlo Alberto, King of Sardinia.

Less favored by worldly fortune, and gifted with a more retiring disposition, and perhaps with a keener insight (at least according to his own opinions) as to his country's real good, Carlo Alberto has been forgotten by the Italian people, his quiet personality eclipsed by the apparent glory of his son and his satellites. Never a popular figure before the eyes of latter-day Italians, and never brought by force of circumstances under the limelight of theatrical heroism that fell to the lot of his heir, Victor Emmanuel, Carlo Alberto's name and figure have been at last dragged before the public by a band of true admirers, and he is to be a statue in the capital of United Italy this year. This statue is to be cast in bronze, and its unveiling is to be celebrated by a week of festivities during the coming month of March.

The originators of the scheme seem fearful that their action in commemorating the existence of the King of Sardinia may even yet meet with a woeful lack of enthusiasm, if not of positive disfavor, on the part of the public at large, and have adopted an ancient Roman usage, which has never yet failed to arouse interest or gain the favor of the people—the institution of a public festival! "Bread and the circus"—or failure!

DR. FILIPPI'S NEW BOOK.

A book which may be of interest to Americans as well as Italians is Dr. Filippo de Filippi's newly published account of the Duke de Abruzzi's famous expedition to Mount St. Elias two years ago. Dr. Filippi will be remembered by many as one of the members of the adventurous Duke's little company in America. His book, which is finely gotten up, is a most interesting contribution to the geographical and historical literature of Western America and Alaska, containing as it does a detailed account of the earliest explorations in those parts up to the late expedition, which was so successfully undertaken by the courageous and enthusiastic Italian Prince, who is now tempting the terrors of the arctic regions in his attempt to reach the north pole.

That Dr. de Filippi's work will soon be published in an English edition is the wish of many, and the general desire will probably soon be gratified.

The body of Manlio Garibaldi, youngest son of the famous General, who died at Bordighera this week, has been taken by way of Civita Vecchia to the Island of Capraja for interment, according to the wish of the deceased and his family.

This lonely and almost barren island, which was presented by the Italian nation to their beloved Garibaldi, lies in the Mediterranean Sea at a goodly distance from the Italian coast, and not far from the renowned Isle of Monte Cristo, immortalized by Dumas in his world-celebrated romance of that name. The island is almost uninhabited, and Garibaldi spent some time upon it in his later years in order to find the quiet and rest which had been so far from him in his adventurous life of warfare and hardship.

The body left Bordighera on Tuesday, and an impressive ceremony was held at Civita Vecchia upon its arrival and previous to its transportation to its lonely resting place.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Major Gen. Roe is already considering matters in connection with the annual camp at Peekskill to be held next Summer. He has been examining various maps of the country in the region north of the military post, to find the ground best suited for march-outs. The permanent camp at Peekskill will be used as the main camp, and from there practice marches will be made. The country around Oscawana Lake is looked upon as offering considerable advantages for practice marches, and it is considered likely that land there may be leased. As previously stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES, there is no truth in the often-repeated rumor that old Camp Black is to be used for camping purposes.

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The percentage of attendance of enlisted men at drills for the month of December last, as shown by the records issued from General Headquarters, is very creditable to the National Guard as a whole. Of the regiments the Seventh leads, with an average per cent. of 89, the Twenty-third Regiment being second with 78. Squadron A leads the cavalry with 91 per cent. Coming to the artillery, it is found that the Second Battery, Capt. Wilson, and the Third, Capt. Rasquin, tie for the honors with 89 per cent., the First Battery, Capt. Wendel, being only one point behind, but with five drills to its credit, against three for the others. The Third Signal Corps leads this branch of the service, with a percentage of 93. Among the separate companies the Twenty-second of Saratoga Springs has the best record, 93 per cent.

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The schedule of games of the Armory Baseball Association for next Saturday night is as follows: Second Signal Corps vs. First Naval Battalion, at Second Signal Corps Armory; Thirteenth Regiment vs. Third Battery, at Thirteenth Regiment Armory; Fourteenth Regiment vs. Twelfth Regiment, at Fourteenth Regiment Armory; Ninth Regiment vs. Seventy-first Regiment, at Seventy-first Regiment Armory; Twenty-second Regiment vs. Forty-seventh Regiment, at Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

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In the review of the Seventh Regiment by Col. A. L. Mills, United States Army, last Tuesday night, the regiment made a very fine appearance. The formation was in line of masses, the regiment parading ten companies of thirty-two files each, divided into two battalions, the first being in command of Major Abrams and the second in command of Major Conover. The passage in review was finely executed, the alignment of companies being excellent. After the review there was evening parade, during which medals for long and faithful service were presented to quite a number of officers and men, whose names were given in these columns last Sunday. Shooting medals for the year 1899 were also presented to the number of 985, Major Abrams receiving the medal of honor, as he has qualified at Creedmoor every year since 1875. Company F, Capt. Steele, received the prize for volley firing in the brigade, and also the Adjutant General's Trophy. There was a regimental drill under command of Col. Appleton, the movements into column of platoons and back into company front again being executed like clockwork. A rare happening took place in the course of the parade when a man ordered to the front and centre to receive a ten-year long-service medal accidentally dropped his rifle in bringing it down from a "right shoulder" to an "order."

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The improvements in the armory of the Seventh Regiment for the benefit of its members will hardly be completed until April 1. The work has now occupied several months. It consists of excavating and putting in plunge and shower baths in the basement. The plunge bath will measure 23 feet by 17, and has a depth of 7 feet. It will be lined with white tiling. There will be twenty shower baths provided with hot and cold water. The bathroom is to be lighted by electricity, and the work will cost close on to $15,000.

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Troop One of Squadron A will hold an election for a Second Lieutenant in place of Patterson, promoted, on Monday, Feb. 19. Practice for the mounted tournament to be held next month at the armory has commenced in earnest.

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It is desired that all honorably discharged members of the Twenty-second Regiment send their addresses to Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell or Capt. E. W. Dayton at the armory, in order that the veterans may keep in touch with the active organization, and be made welcome to events given by the regiment. It is intended to set aside a place in the armory which they can occupy during regimental entertainments. Sergt. Charles Merritt, an old member of Company K, who served with the volunteer regiment, has been unanimously elected Second Lieutenant in that company, in place of Harding, promoted. Corps. P. H. Hoppenheimer and H. D. Foster have been appointed Sergeants. In future it is intended that vacancies among the non-commissioned officers for Company K shall be filled by competitive examination. There will be no review of the regiment this month, as it was expected there would be. It is not unlikely, however, that some other sort of regimental entertainment may be arranged for. There will be a review of the regiment on or about March 1, and another one on Easter Monday. The competitive examination among the members of the Stretcher Corps for the Marion Sims Trophy resulted as follows: Private Watson, Company I, 90 per cent.; R. Hunter, Company F, 88; H. Blumenthal, Company K, 85; J. C. Lawson, Company C, 75; E. P. Hammersiough, Company H, 55. Under the terms of the competition the trophy will adorn the parlor of Company I. Lieut. W. E. Harding of Company K has invited the members of the company to a progressive euchre party next Thursday night at his home. Company A will hold an entertainment, reception, and hop at the armory to-morrow night. Company C has unanimously elected Second Lieut. T. F. Stevens First Lieutenant. He is known as a very competent officer. Headquarters night will be held next Wednesday. The shooting in the class matches by teams from the several companies is now in progress, and some excellent scores are being made. The regiment is divided into three classes in the competition, and prizes are offered in each class. These consist of useful articles, such as valises, clocks, umbrellas, &c. Company E will shoot Feb. 12; Company C, Feb. 14; Company K, Feb. 20; Company D, Feb. 27; Company H, March 1, and Company F, March 8. Company E will hold a dance at the armory Feb. 28. The team of twelve match between Companies E and I, the prize being a keg of beer, which was drunk at an outside hall, was won by Company E on a score of 611 to 607. Considerable money, it is said, also changed hands over the result.

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In the Twelfth Regiment Company F have elected a Captain in the person of Second Lieut. J. C. Breckinridge, who served with the Twelfth Volunteers in the Spanish war, and also performed duty on the staff of Gen. Wilson. The bicycle races to be held at the armory on Feb. 24 are attracting many competitors. There is a one-mile bicycle novice, a one-and-a-half-mile handicap, open to all amateurs, and an unlimited pursuit, for teams of three men from organizations in the Guard. The entries close Feb. 19 with Sergt. Williamson of Company D, at the armory. Company I, Capt. Smith, will hold another dance at the armory next Thursday. The battalion drill and review of Companies C, D, F, and I, under Lieut. Col. Selter, to be held at the armory Feb. 21, promises to be an interesting event. Company B, Capt. Burr, took in no less than twelve recruits last Monday night. Among them was P. A. V. Peterson, who served with the Second Missouri Volunteers and also as orderly to Gen. Slocum, and G. I. Gardner, who served three years in the United States Marine Corps. Lieut. R. M. Parker of Company A has been unanimously elected Captain. He served in the Twelfth Volunteers as Commissary and is a brother of Lieut. Col. Parker, now in the Philippines.

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The annual ball of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association of the Thirteenth Regiment will take place at the armory on the evening of Feb. 22. The decorations will be unusually elaborate, and the music by the Thirteenth Regiment Band will be a special feature of the occasion. First Sergt. William H. Skelton of Company B is the Chairman of the Executive Committee. Surgeon Henry C. De Forest, Assistant Surgeon James P. Wabasse, Lieut. William D. Farrington, Company H, and Lieut. David M. Demarest of Company B have received their commissions. Company I is being reorganized under the direction of Capt. Thomas R. Fleming, Adjutant of the regiment. Some fifteen members of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church Guards have joined the company, and twenty-five or thirty more have signified their intention of joining. Capt. Kerby, now acting as Quartermaster of the regiment, assisted largely in bringing in these new recruits. Seventeen or eighteen members of Company I have been ordered to drill with Company E and most of them, in all probability, will be permanently transferred to that company. Lieut. Lynch of Company I has been detailed for duty to Company E. Lieut. Fahnestock has been detailed as Acting Battalion Quartermaster.

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The Third Battery, Capt. Rasquin, will be reviewed by Brig. Gen. James McLeer on Tuesday, Feb. 27.

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The Forty-seventh Regiment will be reviewed next Wednesday night by Brig. Gen. McLeer. The review will be followed by the customary dancing. The Baltimore trip is still occupying the attention of officers and men. Several of the companies have started funds to help defray the expenses of the trip. The following men, having passed the examining board, have been warranted: Sergt. William J. Irving, Company K, to be Battalion Sergeant Major, (he has been assigned to the First (Battalion;) Price; Robert R. Miller, Company F, to be Corporal, (he was a Sergeant in the volunteer service;) Private Thomas J. Costello, Company D, to be Corporal, the same position that he occupied in the volunteer service; Robert R. Miller, Company F, to be Corporal, and Private Thomas F. Olmstead, Company F, to be Corporal. Company D will hold a reception on March 9. Col. Eddy and Lieut. Bennett are making great efforts to have the Spanish guns that Company D took from Vieques, Puerto Rico, mounted on carriages.

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Chaplain Roland S. Nichols of the Ninth Regiment Veterans has been appointed a Chaplain in the army, and the veterans of the regiment propose to give him a suitable "send-off" when he sails shortly to his post of duty on the transport Sumner. In order to make the arrangements, a meeting of the veterans will be held at the armory on Feb. 26. There will be a battalion drill next Wednesday night, under Major Japha, and on Thursday by the battalion under Major Lorigan. The resignation of Lieut. Watkins of Company B promises a lively canvass for a successor. At the present time Sergts. Koehn and Stafford are mentioned for the position. Company D will hold an election for Second Lieutenant next Friday night, and an election for a Second Lieutenant in Company K will be held on Feb. 19. Battalion Quartermaster Japha has been promoted Battalion Sergeant Major. Privates W. H. Batchen and F. R. W. Herring have been promoted Corporals.

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Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment has tendered a review of that command to Major Gen. Roe for Thursday evening, March 22, and it is intended to hold a ball after the military ceremony. The event will be held in Madison Square Garden. Assemblyman John J. Scanlon, who served in the Sixty-ninth some years ago, and was also Colonel of the Irish Volunteers, has been elected Captain of Company E in place of Rafferty, resigned. Percival F. Nagle, Democratic leader of the Thirty-fourth District, which Capt. Scanlon represents in the Assembly, has been elected First Lieutenant of Company E.

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Col. Clayton, Fourteenth Regiment, has ordered battalion drill as follows: First Battalion—Companies A, B, D, G, I, and M, Major Tobey commanding, on Tuesdays of each week. Second Battalion—Companies C, E, F, H, K, and L, Major Mitchell commanding, on Fridays of each week. The assignment of Capt. John A. Anderson has been changed from Commissary to Inspector of Small Arms Practice. Capt. Steers, who has heretofore officiated as Assistant Inspector of Small Arms Practice, will perform the duties of Commissary. Company D and the veteran association of the regiment will give an entertainment at the armory on Feb. 22.

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Gen. Howard Carroll was unanimously elected an honorary member of the National Guard Association of New York last Thursday, being proposed by Capt. Louis Wendel, First Battery.

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The committee of the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City, having in charge the annual subscription ball to be held at the armory Wednesday evening, Feb. 21, report a great demand for invitations, over 2,000 having been issued thus far. The ball this year promises to be one of the most successful ever given by the regiment, and as heretofore no pains are being spared to make it a success. Among those who have promised to attend are Gov. Voorhees and Adjt. Gen. Stryker and many other distinguished persons, including army and navy officers, officers of the Guard, and society people. Gen. Wesley Merritt, it is also understood, will be present, and efforts are being made to procure the attendance of Admiral Dewey.

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Col. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment has appointed Clarence F. True Commissary of the Regiment. He formerly served as Commissary of the One Hundred and Seventy-first. Company I has challenged Company D to a competition for the Homer trophy, to be shot for in the armory range. George W. Corwin of Company D has been appointed Regimental Ordnance Sergeant. Corp. J. E. Elmendorf of Company D has been promoted Sergeant. Corp. Robert E. Henn of Company I has been promoted Sergeant. Private Claude W. Boynton of Company K has been promoted Corporal. Battalion drills have been ordered as follows: Companies B, E, F, H, and K next Tuesday, and Companies A, C, D, G, and I next Thursday. Companies D, G, and I are also ordered to drill on Feb. 19; Companies B, F, H, and K on Feb. 20, and Companies A, C, and E on Feb. 23. The Hospital Corps will give an entertainment at the armory next Wednesday evening. It will consist of high-class vaudeville, humor, music, and comedy, which, it is said, will be of exceptional excellence. A stage has been erected, provided with scenery, &c. The regimental band will furnish the music. Armory baseball is being played now almost every evening between teams from the different companies. The first game of the regimental competition was played last Monday night between Companies B and C. Company B won by a score of 6 to 5. A silver cup will be awarded the most successful company at the end of the tournament. The thirteenth anniversary of Company B was celebrated last Friday night by a theatre party at the Garrick and a dinner at the Arena. Lieut. Blauvelt, recently elected in Company K, has passed the brigade board. Company G gave a very successful smoker a few nights since in the armory, and another is to be given later.

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Lieut. Thomas W. Baldwin of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, who was formerly a member of the First Signal Corps, has re-enlisted in his old organization for five years as a private. The Lieutenant is very popular with the men of the Signal Corps, and is an expert signal man. Trumpeter Augustus G. Miller has received the State decoration for ten years' faithful service. Lieut. (Assistant Surgeon) Charles W. Jackson has been presented with a fine pair of binoculars as a testimony to the high regard in which the men hold him. A squad competition is now being conducted for the Austin trophy, which was presented by Col. Eugene Kelly Austin, formerly a member of this corps, for the best squad in all-round signaling.

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The Second Signal Corps will hold a musicale and dance at the armory the second week in March and will have its annual dinner and theatre party in this borough the first week in April. There was an interesting competition in signaling at the armory a few nights since, which demonstrated fully the ability of the men in their duties. There were four teams, the first consisting of Sergt. Quimby, Sergt. Fuller, and Privates Winters and Still, the second consisting of Sergt. Byers, Corp. Earle, and Privates Claflin and Smith, the third consisting of Sergt. Bigelow, Corp. Atwater, and Privates Dix and Hyde, and the fourth of Corps. Fowler and Briggs and Privates Hodgkinson and Cortis. The competition included the wand, lantern, and telegraph. The conditions were that 100 words should be transmitted and received, the time limit by wand being 3:15, by lantern 6:00, and by telegraph 2:30, the team making the fewest errors being the winner. Two prizes, one of $30 and the other of $20, were awarded, the winners being the teams of Sergts. Byers and Quimby respectively. Capt. Oscar Erlandsen of the Signal Corps officiated as judge.

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Adjt. Gen. Edward Hoffman will review the First Naval Battalion at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment next Friday night, and medals for experts, sharpshooters, and marksmen will be formally presented, as well as bars to such members of the battalion as served in the United States Navy during the Spanish-American war, medals for proficiency at great guns, and the following prizes offered by the State: Naval Brigade prize bronze bust of an Indian maiden, won by the First Naval Battalion; State figure of merit, first prize, a silver cup, won by the Second Division; second prize, a bronze statue of a sailor, won by the First Division; a bronze figure of a lion, for proficiency with secondary battery on board the United States ship Aiken during 1899, won by the Second Division. A battalion drill will follow the review and presentation, and dancing will come afterward. Previous to the review the officers of the battalion will give a dinner to the Adjutant General on board the New Hampshire. The battalion will assemble on board the ship at 7:45 P. M.

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Troop 3 of Squadron A will hold an election for Captain, vice Reed, resigned, next Wednesday night at the armory. Lieut. Patterson of Troop 1 will preside.

FOR WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Puerto Rican Children to Celebrate It—Plans of the Sons of the Revolution.

American patriotism is to be taught by the object lessons of flags and National hymns to the school children of Puerto Rico on Washington's Birthday. The Sons of the Revolution of this State have taken the matter in charge in an energetic manner, and are preparing to let the inhabitants of that section of the United States' new possessions know what George Washington was born, what he did, and the principles that he represented. This coming Puerto Rican patriotic demonstration on Feb. 22 will be held in San Juan. Lieut. Col. John Van Rensselaer Hoff, Chief Surgeon, and Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymaster, United States Army, members of the society, now on duty there, are in charge of the affair. As many as possible of the school children of Puerto Rico will be gathered in San Juan to take part in the exercises.

The Sons of the Revolution have sent down 2,000 small United States flags, some large flags, and a picture of George Washington. They have also sent 2,000 copies of the patriotic songs "America," "Star-Spangled Banner," and "Hail, Columbia." These songs were translated into Spanish by Mrs. Leonardo de Barros, and have been approved by Prof. Fuentes, Professor of Spanish in the College of the City of New York. They have been copyrighted by the society. Gen. Davis, the Military Governor, is lending his aid, and there are many Sons of the Revolution among the military forces in Puerto Rico who will take part in the celebration.

The Sons of the Revolution have completed arrangements for their celebration of Washington's Birthday in this city. Next Sunday at 4 P. M. its tenth annual Sunday memorial service will be held. The church selected is the Collegiate Reformed Church, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, and the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, will preach the sermon. John Butterfield Holland has been appointed Marshal of the society for that event.

The annual dinner of the society will be held on the evening of Feb. 22 at Delmonico's. The men in charge of the affair are Beverly Chew, William Bunker, Philip Rhinelander, Henry E. Coe, and Banger Clarkson.

THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

Prospects Bright for the Coming Show at Madison Square Garden—Four Reviews.

Preparations are already being made for the fourth military tournament of the Military Athletic League, that is to come off in Madison Square Garden during the last week in March, and it is expected to be the most brilliant that has ever been held by the organization.

The league is in good financial condition. The programme of athletic events, issued by Major W. A. Turpin, Chairman of the Athletic Committee, insures good entries and a competition that will give a hard struggle for the prizes. Prompt replies have been received to the requests of Col. Charles H. Luscomb, President of the league, for the detailing of soldiers. Major T. Bently Mott of Gen

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

There has been considerable skating at Van Cortlandt Park this Winter, but the half-hearted manner in which the ice is cared for by the Park Department is enough to disgust those who appreciate a good smooth surface. The ice should be thoroughly scraped and swept at the close of each day and the cracks and nicks flooded. The entire surface should then be sprinkled with a moderately fine nozzle attached to the hose. It would be a simple matter to cut a number of holes through the ice and keep them open all Winter, protecting them by means of wooden or iron railings, after the fashion of those used by the subway people to guard their culvert openings. Let these serve as water supply stations, and for pumping use a gasoline or kerosene engine driving a force pump mounted on a strong sled, with a sufficient length of hose to sprinkle the territory between each pumping hole. With the thermometer a few degrees below freezing point, the spray would freeze as it touched the ice and make the surface smooth as glass, covering up and shielding from the skate runner the soft snow ice which always forms part of the original surface. This work should be done between the dismissal of skaters at night and the opening of the lake to them in the morning, the laborers working all night, if necessary. It would require a large force of men who, as the work is hard, should be well paid, but the city is rich enough to stand the expense, and the thousands who crowd to the lakes of the city parks are entitled to every possible effort to make their brief skating season as pleasant as possible. There should also be decent house accommodations for those who use the lakes in Winter.

The old skating house at Van Cortlandt was a disgrace to the metropolis, but the one which has been used since it was burned is infinitely worse, being nothing but an old and dilapidated stable which has been pressed into service. There should be two separate and distinct houses, one for men, where they might smoke at will, and another reserved for women and their escorts, where all smoking and horse play would be prohibited. The old skating house, with its atmosphere stifling with tobacco smoke and its floor covered with filth, was a den which no woman should ever have been expected to enter. The Park Commissioner who will secure for New Yorkers decently kept ice and skating houses will give Winter employment to a number of men when they most need the money, and gain for himself the hearty support and votes of a sport-loving public.

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The most magnificent cycling coast in this city is that part of the Mosholu Parkway lying between the old Croton Aqueduct and the Gun Hill Road. The Park Department has erected signs forbidding coasting there now, but a number of wheelmen used to take it flying a couple of seasons ago, and it is a pity that it could not be turned over to their use for that one specific purpose. The only real danger to a good rider lies in the chance of obstruction of the road by vehicles, either on the hillside or by collision with those crossing the foot of the hill at the point where the Parkway enters the Gun Hill Road. The hill is too steep to ascend by pedaling, and it would inflict no hardship to prohibit its use, save by cyclists descending. The Gun Hill Road could be moved over toward the lake, joining the Parkway nearly opposite the station instead of the present point, and thus render collisions impossible. The Gun Hill Road could be used as a parkway for vehicles, east-bound wheelmen, and pedestrians. The tremendous speed of the coast is reduced by the small hill which one ascends on turning to the south, and, by giving the road an easier curve and keeping it in good condition, the wheelmen would have a coast that would be clear of traffic, and one to which all who love the fun of that part of cycling might gather.

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Every cyclist who fills his own tires dislikes the annoyance of making the screw connection between the tire valve and the pump. I came across a new contrivance the other day which obviates this. Instead of the usual rubber tubing, a small metal pipe runs out horizontally from the base of the pump cylinder. This tube is about four inches long, and the outer end, which is bent down at right angles, is fitted with an inside rubber washer with a conical perforation, large end down, automatically fitting any valve. When the valve is at the lowest point of the wheel, and the cap removed, the end of the small tube is fitted over the valve. The pressure of the foot in the stirrup makes the rubber connection tight, and the pump may be used. As about as much time and trouble is taken in making screw connections with the ordinary foot pump, this new idea looks like a good one.

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While on the subject of bicycle sundries, I would like to make a few remarks about lamps. A few years ago we were not very critical. We used lanterns that burned sperm or lard oil, and simply showed folks that we were coming along the road; they jarred out every time we ran against a pebble, which, as they did not illuminate very much, was a pretty frequent occurrence. Next we had kerosene lanterns, which were an improvement. Now we are using electricity and acetylene gas, and are far from satisfied with either.

The electric bicycle lamp, while cleanly, beautiful, and giving a splendid light while it lasts, has an aggravating way of going out at inconvenient times and leaving us to the tender mercies of the police. Batteries, no matter how well made, persist in keeping up a continual local action, even when disconnected at the switch. In a large battery this does not matter very much and the waste is almost imperceptible, but it does not take very long for a small battery, such as is carried on the wheel, to become exhausted by this means. The longer the cells are kept assembled, the greater the difference between the numbers of hours' light indicated in the price list and that actually furnished, which accounts for the surprisingly short service obtained by many who put the apparently new batteries on their mounts, or fancy, that because the light has not been turned on in weeks or months, there should be the same amount of electricity generated as when the cells were laid away. In the matter of acetylene gas lamps, it is a pity that the only ones which are well made and have a capacity for a serviceable amount of gas are so large, heavy and clumsy that one hesitates before trundling around their extra weight.

The prettiest, lighest, and in all respects the best designed gas lantern, while claiming a five-hours' capacity, cannot be made to hold enough to give over three and one-half hours' illumination, which probably explains its fall in price from $5, when first put on sale, to the insignificant sum of $1.25 at the present time.

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While bicyclists have a reasonable amount of trouble with their lamps, it is not a circumstance to that which will some night overtake a certain class of drivers. These intelligent individuals have a cheerful way of recklessly expending 65 cents for a barnyard lantern and then hanging it on the centre of the dashboard directly behind the horse. It may serve to keep the animal warm, but does not throw very much lustre on the roadway, and no one approaching the vehicle so equipped would be able to see the light in time to avoid a collision. Some time there will be an accident, and it will take a damage suit to show this kind of driver that a lantern is not a lantern legally when kept under a bushel.

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While ransacking and repairing one's fishing kit this Winter is a good time to make a leader-moistening box for next season's use. Any of the small flat pocket tins in which smoking tobacco now comes will serve for the case. Paint the inside with bicycle enamel, and while this is moist lay a piece of felt or heavy flannel in the bottom, and another one in the top, pressing them down firmly to the tin. The enamel will make a splendid cement for this purpose, and may also be used to decorate the outside of the tin, if the fisherman does not particularly care to act as an advertising agent for his favorite brand of weed. These home-made felt-lined leader boxes are just as good as those sold by the tackle dealer, are rather more adapted to the size of an ordinary pocket, and cost considerably less. Bicycle enamel is a great thing for coating all tinware that does not come in contact with fire. Tin pails treated with it on the outside look much better and are prevented from rusting, and tin cracker boxes nicely enameled make extremely convenient and handsome grub and duffle cases for the canoeist and camper. Aluminium finish makes an equally rust-proof coating, which is much handsomer, but is so much more expensive that it is hardly worth using in preference to the cheaper enamel. Of course if articles so treated are subjected to rough usage the enamel will chip off, but a little smoothing with sandpaper or steel wool and another coat will soon remedy matters, and, as it hardens over night, the utensils may always be kept in attractive shape.

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A good many of the streets in this city have a strip of asphalt a few feet wide running alongside of gutters for the benefit of wheelmen. This is simply another case of the right thing being in the wrong place. Every delivery wagon which stops in front of a residence or store is run close up to the curb directly over this strip, blocking the way and causing the cyclist to turn out on the rough pavement until the vehicle has been passed. In many sections of the city there are so many interruptions of this kind that the wheelman gets precious little benefit from the smooth surface which was so kindly supplied for his use. As a rule, in this country a cyclist or a vehicle passes to the left of the object overtaken, and, as a bicyclist generally does all of the passing, he has for this reason to keep leaving his narrow strip every time he wishes to get ahead of the carriage, grocery wagon, or anything else traveling in front of him. If the pavement had been run in a wide strip in the centre of the roadway or in two narrow strips, one on each side of car tracks, its whole length could have been utilized by wheelmen without the annoying turnouts mentioned above, and would have been of twenty times more value than those strips along the gutter, besides lasting much longer, as the general run of heavy traffic keeps close to the curb.

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I was down at Capt. Conlin's target gallery the other evening looking through his collection of small arms. There was one there that showed how much improvement has been made since breech-loading target pistols first came into general use. It was a Frank Wesson single shot pistol taking a 22-calibre cartridge and was most beautifully finished and engraved, but the number of movements necessary to manipulate the action and extract the cartridge was sufficient to make a man thankful for the differences shown in patterns of the present day. After the cartridge had been fired the hammer was slightly raised and a little pin on the side of the frame pushed in to retain the hammer in its position. Then the stop under the frame was pushed in and the barrel turned over sideways. The next process was pulling back the springless cartridge ejector which removed the shell from the barrel. After returning the ejector to its place, the barrel was loaded with a fresh charge, swung into place, the pin under the hammer removed from its position, and the arm was then ready to be cocked for use. This sounds like a pretty long and complicated process, but it only shows the amount of trouble that a man used to take when he wished to enjoy himself.

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Speaking of old model pistols, the handsomest one that has ever come to my notice is an old model Colt powder and ball revolver of 38-calibre, presented by Samuel Colt to Gen. George P. Morris, editor of the old Home Journal. The weapon, which is now in the possession of his son, Gen. W. H. Morris of Fordham, is of blued finish, with a very beautiful English walnut stock. The peculiarity of the latter lies in the fact that, instead of being in two small pieces screwed together, as in modern pistols, it is in one solid piece mortised to fit the forward frame of the stock. The back frame is a separate piece of metal, which is screwed in over the back of the stock after the latter is in place. The cylinder and frame of this pistol, which is of the old navy model, are elaborately engraved with pictures of warships, and the whole weapon has a hang and balance which cannot be surpassed by the most expensive target arm of the day. With a reduced charge of powder and a round ball, it is an exceedingly accurate arm, and aside from its value as a relic, it is to-day as capable of good results as when it was turned out. This weapon, in its mahogany, velvet-lined case, with powder flask, wad-cutter, and bullet mold, was probably worth considerably over $100 when new. The chief merit of the arm lies in the fact that, while elegantly gotten up and handsomely engraved, there is nothing about it that would make it look out of place in the holster of a frontiersman or a cavalry officer—in which point it differs greatly from another Colt weapon which I saw the other day. This was one of the new army models of 38-calibre, with the 7½-inch blued barrel. This small hand cannon was fitted with checkered mether of pearl stocks, which with very little rough treatment would shatter to fragments. A mother of pearl stock is a very beautiful affair and would look nicely on a little pocket revolver intended for a woman's use, but when it comes to putting this style of ornaments on a pistol of military size and style, the incongruity of the get-up is sufficient to make the arm look rather ridiculous.

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Elk meat brings $1 per pound in the Klondike mining camps, and there are three or four deerslayers in that territory, who are cleaning up the tidy sum of $1,000 a month above their living expenses. Mr. J. A. Ricker of Denver told me a good story of one of these hunters, who ran across a couple of bear, promptly added them to his game bag and got them into the nearest settlement, where, greatly to his disgust, he found that Bruin meat, which is esteemed a dainty in the East, could not be given away. He returned to his camp a wiser individual, and thereafter never wasted ammunition on any more of that species. This deer hunting seems a pretty good proposition for some of our young men who would like to combine a chance at big game and an opportunity to make a small fortune, and it would be apt to prove a more certain bonanza than staking out a claim that might, on working, turn out anything but profitable. The hunter would be sure of a market that would pay top prices and not haggle over a reasonable degree of toughness in the goods supplied. For the benefit of any energetic young man who desires to try his chances as an elk provider in ordinary to Dawson and other budding towns of the newest gold region, I would say that the 30-30 is the most popular rifle in use up there at the present time, on account of its long range and the compactness of its ammunition.

E. T. KEYSER.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLISTS.

The annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen will open in Philadelphia Wednesday, and the chances are very favorable that before the assembly adjourns the league will relinquish its control of racing and devote all its influence to the welfare of the rank and file of cyclists in the way of securing good roads and other conveniences.

The faction that favored the control of racing and won its point at the annual meetings in 1899 declared at that time that there was no other organization in existence that could control the sport. Since then, however, the National Cycling Association has demonstrated that there is such an organization. There will be a bitter fight put up by those who still wish to have the league attempt to control racing, because they wish to preserve several lucrative offices, but the anti-racing element claim that a careful canvass of the different States has shown that a large majority of the delegates will attend the meeting prepared to vote to give up all semblance of racing control and allow the National Cycling Association to assume entire control of racing.

Conway W. Sams, who, it is predicted, will be the unanimous choice of the assembly for President, is strongly opposed to racing. The withdrawal from the Presidential field of Thomas J. Keenan, Jr., the present head of the League of American Wheelmen, leaves the racing element without a candidate. Ex-President Isaac B. Potter of New York will start the movement against racing by offering an amendment to the constitution that will abolish amateur qualification of membership and all other references to amateur wheelmen which have any connection with cycle racing.

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Motor cycle racing had an enthusiastic reception by the public last season, and speed machines of this type have been turned out in such large numbers that this class of sport will be a feature at bicycle meets next Summer. It is predicted that motor cycle racing will be extended from the track to the road, and that contests between automobiles will be an added feature. Messrs. Jarrott and Wridgway, the foreign motor cyclists, are now in this country, and are ready to meet the American cracks at the game. Fournier and Champion will be backed by the company which has taken the lead in motor pacing and racing machines. Miller, the six-day champion; McFarland, and other American cracks are now occupied with these machines, and are ready to meet the foreigners in a race on the track or road.

The Automobile Club of America has decided to compete abroad for the Automobile Cup. The club will arrange races in the different cities in this country for the selection of American representative men and machines for the contest. The Board of Control of the National Cycling Association will prepare rules for motor cycle and automobile racing, and it will be left to its discretion to determine whether these rules shall be extended to road competition.

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Oliver Lawson, who returned recently to his home in North Tonawanda, N. Y., after a trip on his wheel in the Klondike, has given a detailed account of his ride. Lawson says that the distance he traveled over, from Dawson City to Skagway, is about 324 miles, and, while it is not possible to ride a bicycle all the way, he established the record, making the trip in fourteen days, and he claims the distinction of being the first person to use a bicycle for travel in that part of the country.

"While making the trip," says Lawson, "I am certain that I measured every foot of the journey, save that over Lakes La Barge and Bennett, with the use of a cyclometer, attached to my wheel, and I am able to give the distance between the principal points along the route that will be traveled by many people bound for Nome or Dawson, and those from the interior to the coast.

"I made the trip in fourteen days, and believe from my experience that once the lakes freeze and the trail becomes worn and packed the time between Dawson and Skagway can be reduced four or five days, thus making the bicycle a factor in the far Northern travel. I left Dawson on Nov. 28. A part of the way I was accompanied by C. E. Bowie and C. D. Sandford, whom I overtook on the trail. Although I did not ride all the distance from Dawson to the coast, I covered a great many miles on the wheel, and many of them were over the great Yukon. I carried about twenty-five pounds of baggage, and when mounted had it strapped to the handlebars. A slight accident to a pedal was all that the wheel suffered on the long trip.

"The first day out from Dawson I rode five and a half hours. When not riding I pushed the wheel along, always keeping the wheels touching, so the cyclometer would perform its function. Kirkman was made the second day, and Selwyn the third. Crossing the Government cut-off from Hootchikoo I had to walk the first twenty-four miles, which were hilly, and then rode for forty-two miles. Traversing the railroad grade between White Horse and Caribou I rode half of the way. The distances as measured by my cyclometer corresponds closely with those of the measurements made by surveyors."

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A chain cleaner is one of the latest devices in the line of bicycle attachments, which is decidedly novel and apparently quite effective. It consists of two stiff brush wheels, about an inch and a half in diameter and one-half inch in thickness. These brushes are fastened on two arms, which hold one above and one below the chain, the brushes being held against the chain by a spring. The entire device is fastened to a support or bracket, which is easily attached to the frame of the machine near the rear wheel.

THE BASEBALL SITUATION.

National League May Decide on Its Circuit This Week—A Rival Circuit Not Expected.

The baseball public will probably learn something definite about the make-up of the National League for the coming season within a few days. The committee appointed at the League meeting last December to reorganize the circuit, reducing it to eight clubs, will meet in this city, probably on Wednesday, according to a statement by John I. Rogers of Philadelphia, and decide on a definite circuit for the season. This, the various club owners declare, is now possible, since the new prospective American Association has failed to organize.

The latter seems to be having a great deal of trouble in securing backing in several cities. This drawback is attributed to the plan of the National League of fighting a rival association, if it is eventually organized. The League's plan is to form a minor league, placing a club in each of the four League cities which the rival association intends to invade. This is claimed to have scared off the parties who declared in favor of a rival to the major League, it being a potent fact that the major League has the best players in its ranks and can also conduct two leagues with less expense, because of the fact that the two clubs could use the same grounds. This would give the public continuous league baseball, the minor team playing on the home grounds when the National League team is playing abroad and vice versa. In this way the National League people declare that a baseball war would soon be terminated.

A few days ago the Baltimore Club, through Edward Hanlon, its President, declared that Baltimore would be represented in the League this year, despite the rumors to the effect that when the Circuit Committee meets the club would accept the terms of the League, and enter the Eastern League, making an eight-club circuit possible.

The Cincinnati team will start for its training quarters at New Orleans on March 6, being the first team to begin its Spring practice.

Baseball practice will begin at Harvard to-morrow. The new cage on Soldiers' Field will be used until the field is in proper condition to work outdoors. Manager Frank Selee of the Bostons says that he will see the men practice from time to time, and give Capt. Reid the benefit of his advice. The new practice cage is of the greatest advantage to the men, as batting, base running, and a limited amount of infielding practice is practicable, and at the same time there is room enough for several batteries to work at once.

Yale will have the services of Charles (Kid) Nichols of the Bostons to coach the candidates. Indoor work will begin in a few days. Yale expects to turn out a crack pitcher with such an expert as Nichols to coach.

ENTRIES FOR THE DOG SHOW.

Cocker Spaniels Most Numerous in a List of Over Two Thousand.

The entry list for the bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club in Madison Square Garden, which begins Feb. 20, and will continue four days, is considerably larger than that of last year. Forty-four classes are represented, and altogether 2,074 aspirants for the various ribbons will be shown. The number of entries in the different classes, including those known to be on the way from England, are as follows:

St. Bernards, 123; Newfoundlands, 3; mastiffs, 14; Great Danes, 87; bloodhounds, 18; Russian wolfhounds, 36; deerhounds, 25; greyhounds, 30; foxhounds, 9; pointers, 101; English setters, 116; Irish setters, 43; Gordon setters, 30; retrievers, 3; Chesapeake Bay dogs, 1; Irish water spaniels, 1; Clumber spaniels, 3; field spaniels, 35; cocker spaniels, 161; rough-coated collies, 100; smooth-coated collies, 2; old English sheep dogs, 8; Dalmatians, 5; poodles, 51; bulldogs, 99; bull terriers, 113; Airdale terriers, 34; Boston terriers, 141; French bulldogs, 40; beagles, 92; dachshunde, 48; smooth-coated fox terriers, 94; wire-haired fox terriers, 51; Irish terriers, 66; Scottish terriers, 20; black and tan terriers, 22; Sakve terriers, 4; Bedlington terriers, 7; Yorkshire terriers, 25; toy terriers, 11; pugs, 28; Pomeranians, 51; toy spaniels, 104; miscellaneous, 8.

The largest number of entries has been received in the cocker spaniel class, which for the past few years has become a strong features of the bench shows throughout the country. Next in importance, judging by the number of entries, are the Boston terriers, a class of animal that is sufficiently ugly to be really pretty. The St. Bernards are also an important and interesting exhibit, will include many noted animals. Among the other classes of large dogs are the mastiffs and English bloodhounds, the most important exhibitor in this line being

YARDON THE GOLF HERO

His Admirers Will Have a Chance to See Him Play To-morrow.

ON LAURENCE HARBOR LINKS

The English Champion Talks of His Methods of Play—Praises the Garden City Golf Course.

Golfers may readily be excused for their enthusiasm over the arrival of Great Britain's open champion, Harry Vardon, if, indeed, any one is disposed to cavil at them on that score, for Vardon is unmistakably the most brilliant golfer that has ever set foot upon American soil. The golfers are no more excited over the exponent of their game than have the followers of other sports been at various times over foreign visitors who have attained fame in their respective lines.

This is, moreover, the first time that an English championship holder has ever visited our shores. When Willie Park first came over about three years ago he was a former champion. For two years Vardon held the open championship of the United Kingdom, but by his victory last year he added a third championship triumph to his list of golf trophies, and it will be long before another golfer can come to America with a better or worthier record than Vardon possesses.

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Those who remember Willie Park's coming and the ovation he received at every course he visited cannot be anything else than joyous at the prospect of seeing the ablest foreign golfer that has come here since that time. So far as outward appearances go, Vardon's arrival has been quieter than was Park's, but the enthusiasm is no less, and when milder weather causes the warm blood of golfing ardor to flow more freely in the metropolitan district matches may be arranged with even more rapidity than they were for Park. There may be this difference, however. Park came here to establish a golf club business, which has since been abandoned, and, while professional matches were arranged for him—notably the famous three-cornered one with Willie Dunn—Park gave exhibitions at several clubs freely. Vardon, on the other hand, is out for business as well as pleasure.

While one or two of our professionals might be bold enough to meet Vardon for a money purse, it is doubtful if many matches of that sort could be arranged. It is not at all likely that any professional would back himself very heavily, nor is it more certain that a professional would care to meet Vardon, knowing that the second man could not even see the color of the money.

Vardon is willing to play any one who wishes to meet him, professional or amateur, or give any golfing exhibition that may be asked, but for these he is to be paid as any other performer would be. On the free basis Vardon would surely be overwhelmed with invitations, but even on the "pay-up" policy there will probably be enough clubs ready to keep Vardon tolerably busy until he returns to England.

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"It looks to me," remarked a Stock Exchange golfer, "as though the clubs that Vardon first visits would make money out of it. His fame has traveled so well ahead of him that every eager golfer is anxious to see him right off. When these men go to the club that has Vardon for the star attraction, they must all eat, surely smoke, and most all drink. They have to buy these things at the club. The club will have a first-class time, there will be plenty of sport and goodfellowship; it will give the club a few more inches of reputation, and I don't think its purse will be very empty toward the close of the day, even if $100 or $200 has been transferred to Vardon's pocket."

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There is surely a good deal of truth in this statement, and it is even possible that an idea was gaining headway that non-members would be charged an admission fee, for the Secretary of the Laurence Harbor Country Club has publicly announced that no such fee will be charged. Vardon will make his début on American links at that club, near Red Bank, N. J., to-morrow, playing the best ball of two amateurs, Mortimer M. Singer, and Findlay Douglas, or John M. Ward for the other. Eighteen holes will be played in the morning, beginning about 10:30 o'clock, and eighteen in the afternoon. The ground will be open to all who wish to see Vardon play, and the Secretary states that ample tents will be set up, wherein refreshments may be obtained at all hours of the day. With fine weather the club is likely to be overrun with golfers, for Vardon will not be seen in this locality again until almost two months later. Our local links are really not in condition for good golf at this time.

On Tuesday morning Vardon will start for Florida, and four matches have already been arranged for him, the first to be held on Saturday at St. Augustine, and the others during the following week at Ormond, Palm Beach, and Miami. There is just now the finest galaxy of professionals in Florida that has ever been seen there, including America's open champion, Will Smith, Alexander H. Findlay, George Low, Harry Rawlins, Launcelot Sewos, and Arthur H. Fenn. The latter is the only native American golfer, he having learned the game hereabouts five or six years ago, and for the first two years he acquired a wide fame as an amateur. All of these professionals and several others will play with Vardon, and the amateurs who are there have a treat of grand golf before them.

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Vardon returned to the city yesterday from a business trip to Chicopee Falls, Mass. The only golf course in the vicinity of New York he has yet seen is the one at Garden City. Josiah Newman, editor of Golf, took him there early in the week, and it will be pleasing to know that the high praise bestowed upon that course by our own players has been amply justified by the great champion himself. Vardon played over a part of the course. Near one of the admirable bunkers he said:

"Why, this is grand; this is like Sandwich. Really, although I have heard a great deal of your courses, I did not think you had anything quite as fine as this. It's well suited for any championship tournament."

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"What kind of a fellow is Vardon?" "How does he look?" have been the questions almost universally asked of those who have been among the first to meet the champion. The personal appearance of any hero is always interesting. It may be stated at once that Vardon carries none of the marks of his three championships on the exterior. Many a one-year amateur is far more pompous in his golfing talk and regalia than is Vardon. No one could be more modest than he. His frank, clear-cut face lights up easily with a cheerful smile, and, although his reputation as a talker is not great, he replies readily and to the point to all questions. Indeed, he submitted most gracefully to the volley of questions literally fired at him during the two days after his arrival.

Alexander H. Findlay, the head professional in Florida, and who has charge of many courses around Boston, has a deep admiration for the personal and golfing qualities of Vardon, whom he had the pleasure of playing in a friendly match of fifty-four holes last Fall in England. Findlay has written the following excellent account of Vardon, which, coming from a brother golfer, can hardly be improved upon:

"Let me in a few words give you an idea of what Harry is like. In the first place, he differs from me very much, as he is quite nice looking, and is greatly admired by the ladies. I weigh 155 pounds; so does Vardon to an ounce. I stand 5 feet 11 inches; so does Vardon exactly. I drive a fairly good ball; he drives a better. (I don't mean quality, I mean distance.) Vardon is exceptionally quiet and unassuming, free from the wickedness and vices that often beset young golf professionals. He smokes a briar pipe all the while during a friendly match, is seldom on the aggressive regarding conversation, &c., speaks when he is spoken to, and that very politely. He is passionately fond of golf and association football. The latter is the great Winter pastime there, and Vardon will go a long distance to witness a game, providing it doesn't clash with his golf appointments."

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A good deal has been said about Vardon's style in playing. It is true that he is not a representative of the orthodox system of golf. His style of play will not be found in any of the numerous books on "How to Play Golf." Vardon does not go by rules, but by what comes naturally and easily to him, and his rules are those of experience and observation from long practice on the links. J. H. Taylor, the former English champion, has a great deal of Vardon's style.

"I know that neither Taylor nor myself go by the books," said Vardon last week, "yet between us we have won five out of the last six open championships. We were the pioneers in gripping the club with overlapping fingers; and also the first to use short shafts for the wooden head clubs. The short clubs have now been very generally adopted by amateurs and professionals throughout England. The shorter handles give me a better command of the club, for there are no protruding ends to get in the way. Although shorter in length, my grip on the shaft is as far in inches from the club head as in the grip of those who use the longer shafts, for when I take a full shot my left hand is flush with the leather top, while the others let the shaft stick out for two or three inches at that end. Both my hands are practically united by the overlapping of the little finger of the right hand on the index finger of the left hand, with the left thumb straight down the shaft, under the right palm, and the right thumb nearly as straight. This gives me a perfectly firm grip, every finger and thumb helping in the firmness, and also gives me accuracy. I believe the looser method tends to wildness in direction, leading to sliced and pulled balls."

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Vardon brought over thirteen clubs with him. "They are all beauties, too," he said, "the pick of nearly four hundred that I have used at different times."

This set consists of two drivers, one brassey, two driving mashies, two cleeks, two putters, a niblick, two lofters, and a special club of his own make, having a deep face resembling the driving mashie. One of the putters is known as a goose-neck putter, from the shape of the iron above the head. That putter Vardon would not part with for many times its original cost, for he has had it three years, and used it in two of his open championship victories. He generally uses a cleek for a long put and the goose-neck for putter on the green. Unlike many foreign players, Vardon does not use a wooden putter.

Vardon will remain in the United States until about the middle of May, when he will return to England to defend his title to the open championship in the annual tournament which will be played in June on the old St. Andrews links, Scotland.

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While Vardon's playing to-morrow at Laurence Harbor will be the star attraction of the day, there will be a number of other club competitions. The Westchester Golf Club will give an eighteen-hole handicap contest against bogie for the Kellogg cups. The club has recently decided upon a policy of more activity for the coming weeks in the system of members' competitions. Yesterday it began the first of a series of weekly sweepstake contests at handicap, for golf balls, the entry fee being two golf balls for each player. The Golf Committee for the coming year is A. D. Compton, George F. Tiffany, and R. L. Redfield. The course is in very good condition for this time of the year, and it has been well patronized all Winter.

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The Allston Golf Club, near Boston, which is well known to many of our local players, has recently elected officers for the year and adopted plans for improvement of the club and links. Twenty-five new active members were added last year, the number now being 125. Frank E. Wingate was elected President, Howland S. Chandler Secretary, and W. F. E. Roelofson Treasurer.

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The San Francisco golfers recently won the first match against the Oakland Club team in their series of contests for club championship. Another professional tournament has been arranged for Washington's Birthday at the Burlingame Country Club. Among the players will be Willie Anderson, formerly of Baltusrol; Horace Rawlins, who was at Lakewood last year; James Stephenson, and possibly Alexander Smith of Chicago, although he is now in Southern California.

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The Westward-Ho Golf Club near Chicago has come out with a circular against Sunday golf in a manner which, for firmness, will surprise many hardened devotees of the game. It is:

"The use of the club grounds for golf playing on Sunday is against the policy of the club, and is not to be permitted. And to said end it is hereby made the duty of the Chairman of the Grounds Committee, under the supervision of the President, to cause all flags, markers, or other signals to be removed from the links on each Saturday night and the links kept free therefrom until the following Monday morning."

Such a protest against Sunday playing, coming from Chicago, may naturally occasion surprise, and it is not to be wondered at, therefore, when it is learned that the members of the club residing in Chicago have made a vigorous kick, and rumors of many resignations are in the air. The club has about 110 members, 38 of whom hail from the city. The local members are afraid that their village will become a headquarters for Sunday golfers from Chicago unless the law is made imperative. The Sunday golfers are not going to relinquish their side of the case without a struggle and the battle will be fought at a special meeting on Friday.

VAN CORTLANDT PARK GOLF.

Efforts Being Made to Organize a Club of Those Who Use the Public Links.

An effort is being made by a number of golfers who use the public links at Van Cortlandt Park to organize a club, which, while not attempting to claim unusual privileges for itself, will make an effort to keep the links in a better condition and regulate many of the abuses which have been prevalent there from time to time.

A meeting of the more enthusiastic Van Cortlandt golfers was held a few days ago at the Hotel Vendome, and it was unanimously agreed "that a decided necessity existed, and a continued effort be made, for the purpose of establishing a permanent organization, which would be of great advantage, in suggesting valuable reforms and improvements, in the management of the players on the golf course, in the regulation of some better caddie system, in arranging for matches and tournaments, with the approval of the Commissioner, and in assisting and indorsing all the latter's efforts," and that of Thomas Bendelow, the Golf Superintendent, regarding the game of golf and its development as a public amusement, so far as it will be to the interest of all concerned."

Those who have taken the initiative in this matter are Alfred Craven, P. R. Robinson, F. P. Duryea, W. A. Dinsmore, Felix Lamond, J. H. McKinley, F. A. Burnell, Jr., H. E. Brown, George Parkhill, Samuel H. Halstead, R. W. Conrow, and John Frick.

Mr. Frick of 8 Liberty Place was appointed Secretary, and he will be glad to receive applications for membership from those who play at Van Cortlandt. "Just as soon as we get enough men together," he said yesterday, "we will draw up a plan of organization. The links need a golf club of this sort. There are many things there that ought to be improved, and we are willing to give some of our time and effort toward making golf a pleasure and a delight on the public course."

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

From present sentiment expressed by Harlem River oarsmen the principal officers of the Harlem Regatta Association will be re-elected at the coming annual meeting of the organization. It is highly probable that the annual regatta will be held on the second Saturday in June instead of on Decoration Day, as heretofore, the Harlem organization having given way to the Passaic Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which for some years past has held its annual regatta on the latter day. This was done so as to avoid holding two regattas of importance on the same day, as there were many oarsmen and crews who were desirous of competing in both events.

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Sedlacek, the First Bohemian Boat Club's single sculler, better known by oarsmen and along "Sculler's Row" as "the barber," has announced his intention of giving up single shell rowing entirely, as he has found his opponents in several events too fast for him. The club, however, has a promising junior sculler in Budre, who will enter the Spring regattas and if successful will enter the National.

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Capt. Maguire of the Wyanoke Boat Club says he intends to make the boys do some work during the coming season, and is looking about him for material for an intermediate four-oared crew to be entered in the National regatta. The club will probably enter a junior eight in the Harlem regatta.

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An important question is being agitated by eight of the Harlem River rowing clubs, and involves the saving of $576 yearly to these organizations. This amount is now paid in dock rent to the city, and on account of the National regatta being held here this year, the oarsmen think the city should abolish this tax. The clubs interested are the Union, Atalanta, Lone Star, Friendship, Dauntless, Nonpareil, Nassau, Metropolitan, and Bohemian. E. S. Connell, President of the Union Boat Club, has presented a petition to the Dock Board, signed on behalf of the clubs, asking that the use of the sites be hereafter granted them free of charge.

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Harlem River rowing clubs are making a special effort to increase their membership, and several of them have waived their initiation fees until March 1. The Lone Star, Nassau, and Nonpareil Rowing Clubs have almost reached their membership limit.

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The New England Association of Amateur Oarsmen at a meeting held in Boston during the past week decided to aid the work of the National Association in sending crews to the international regatta at Paris, and committees were appointed to obtain subscriptions. The Boston delegates made a hard fight to secure the 1900 National regatta for their city, but were defeated. They have no feeling in the matter, however, and will lend their best efforts to make the National a success, although it is to be held on the Harlem River instead of in Boston.

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Three squads of Columbia University oarsmen are hard at work on the machines under the direction of Dr. Walter Peet, who is training the men in his entirely new stroke.

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At the close of the bowling season the oarsmen who have participated in the bowling tournament intend to organize a baseball league.

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The Friendship Boat Club is having plans prepared for the enlargement of its boathouse, which is now anchored at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and the Harlem River.

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Joseph Randall has been appointed Captain of the water polo team that will represent the Atalanta Boat Club in the coming tournament. S. A. Cramer will captain the Lone Star Boat Club's team, which won the tournament last year.

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Charles K. Beutsch, proprietor of the Speedway Inn, which overlooks the course upon which the National regatta is to be rowed, is making preparations to place floats upon the river for the benefit of oarsmen. A large veranda will be built in front of the inn, its position being such as to command a view of the entire course. The National Committee will probably establish its headquarters at the inn.

SHOOTING AT SPORTSMEN'S SHOW

Conditions for the Various Rifle and Revolver Contests.

The programme for the contests with rifle and revolver, which will form an auxiliary to the Sportsmen's Show at Madison Square Garden between March 1 and 17, has been completed. The rifle tournament arranged by a committee composed of Messrs. H. D. Muller, "Gus" Zimmermann, and C. G. Zettler includes the individual championship match, open to all, 100 shots off-hand, 25 ring targets, distance 100 feet, entrance fee $5, including a season ticket to the show. Any 22-calibre rim-fire rifle will be permitted. Re-entries not allowed. Continuous match, same general conditions, entrance fee 50 cents for three shots, re-entries unlimited, and two best strings to count for prizes. Point target, entrance 25 cents for five shots, 2-inch bulls-eye, divided into three rings and counting 3, 2, and 1 respectively. Bulls-eye match, entrance 50 cents for three shots.

The revolver and pistol programme embraces a championship event for each of these styles of arm, and continuous matches for various classes of revolvers, as well as a continuous pistol match. Valuable prizes will be awarded to the winners in the various events.

Dr. C. A. Lougest of Boston, who has carried away the largest share of blue ribbons in these classes for several years.

Just what class of dog is a favorite with the general public is most difficult to decide, but a great deal of interest has been created in the class of old English sheep dogs, knows as "short-tailed tykes," and of which there are eight entered in the show.

Endorsed by Musicians.

THE PIANOLA

Is an instrument by means of which *any one* can play the piano.

The Pianola is bringing into use thousands of pianos that have been silent for many years.

It is making players of people who, lacking musical training, had never expected to experience the pleasure of producing music for themselves.

It is increasing the repertoire of amateur and professional pianists by making the entire literature of the piano instantly available without study and without practice.

The Pianola looks like a small cabinet. It has small felt-covered fingers that rest on the keys of the piano and, operated by pneumatic power, strike the keys with a pliant, yielding and remarkably sympathetic touch that is almost identical with that of the human fingers.

When not in use the Pianola may be easily rolled away from the piano and moved to another part of the room.

The Pianola can be used in connection with any piano and does not in any way mar or disfigure the instrument. It can be easily and quickly adjusted by any one.

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"AMERICAN MISGOVERNMENT OF CUBA."

This is the striking and significant title of an article in The North American Review by Major J. E. RUNCIE, who has been on duty in Santiago since the surrender in July, 1898, and is now the legal adviser of Gen. WOOD.

The substance of the statements of Major RUNCIE is that under the Military Governor who was first appointed to the charge of the island after control was taken in January, 1899, the Spanish law in its entirety, with all its iniquities of principle and practice, was declared in Cuba, and that its administration was confided to four Cuban Secretaries, who enforce it precisely as the Spaniards did, for their own advantage, and not for the good of the island. The results are thus summed up:

> It may be stated, in brief, that wherever Cubans, under nominal American control, have been trusted to exercise the functions of government the result has been worse than failure. The courts are corrupt and incompetent; the police forces are hopelessly inefficient; the public schools are unorganized; the municipalities are all bankrupt dependents on a political machine; the offices of government, high and low, are filled very largely with unworthy and incompetent officials; the laws, the courts, and the methods of procedure are unreformed; and, finally, almost every abuse against which Cubans rebelled and to remedy which the United States intervened is in operation to-day under American authority.

This is an impressive and alarming arraignment. It is made by an officer of standing and authority, and the position he occupies as the legal adviser of Gen. WOOD practically gives to his statements the indorsement of that officer. It is plain that no such exposition of the errors, defects, and evils of the previous administration in Cuba would have been permitted by Gen. WOOD unless he had felt it necessary to enlighten public opinion in this country and prepare it for vigorous and decided efforts to change the situation. This is made the plainer by the succinct description of the state of affairs in Santiago after the surrender and before the district was transferred with the rest of the island to the central control and management at Havana. The contrast between the two régimes is very strong. In the former the Spanish law was at all times subject to modification at the discretion of the American authorities, the self-government of the people was encouraged in every form, the revenues of the municipalities were devoted directly to their own needs, and especially the schools were established and maintained in the best way practicable. Under the central administration the exact reverse of all this has taken place, with the results above described in brief.

Two exceptions to the bad conditions cited are acknowledged by Major RUNCIE, the customs service and the sanitary service. In both Americans are in charge and American methods are employed, and in both the result is excellent. The Major argues from this that the consequences of uncontrolled Cuban administration are not likely to be in harmony with the ends sought by the American intervention, but he does not make any direct suggestion of an alternative. An alternative there must be, at any rate for some time, during which the influence and authority of Gen. WOOD will be felt. That the principles he applied in Santiago with such happy effect must be applied to the whole island there is no room for doubt, and every reasonable American will be prepared to insist on it if unfortunately there should be any serious opposition, official or other.

JUDICIAL "PATRONAGE."

The letter of Mr. SAMUEL UNTERMYER as to the case of Justice FITZGERALD, which we published yesterday morning, was temperate in tone and clear in statement. But it strikes us as more effective in its criticism of Mr. WHEELER PECKHAM than in its explanation of the course of the Justice. Mr. PECKHAM is usually fairly able to take care of himself, and as he doubtless appreciates the responsibility he has assumed in this matter, he may be left to develop his own line of policy regarding it. But quite apart from anything that he has done or said, there is a very important question involved in the proceeding of Justice FITZGERALD which has not, so far, been met, either by him or by any one for him. That question, put in its simplest form, is, Why did he choose the deputy chief of Tammany for this receivership?

Let it be conceded that it was best not to appoint the man selected by the warehouse company and the mortgage company, and that some one should have been selected to protect the interests of those parties who were not represented before the court, why did the Justice choose Mr. CARROLL for that most important, extensive, and delicate trust? The Justice says in a general way that he chose Mr. CARROLL because he thought him the best man, and we have already pointed out that this may well be an answer to any charge of illegal action on his part, but he does not give his reasons for thinking Mr. CARROLL is the best man for the place, and we are aware of none in the appointee's known career and character which would be convincing to an impartial observer. It may be said that he is not called upon to state his reasons, and if he elects to stand by that, he can. But it will not clear him of the very disagreeable inference generally drawn, and drawn quite logically and fairly. That inference is that the controlling consideration with the Justice was Mr. CARROLL'S position and authority in politics; such a consideration is never proper, and may be very dangerous. Politics of any sort ought not to influence judicial action. Politics of the sort in which Mr. CARROLL is active ought utterly to be put aside by any Judge, and in every way in his power should be discountenanced and discouraged. If Justice FITZGERALD will take the trouble to read over the account given by Mr. CARROLL himself before the Mazet committee of Tammany politics, of the ends pursued by Tammany, and the means employed, and of his own part in the business, he will see what the public idea of CARROLL'S appointment is based on. It is a sound idea, and the Justice should not have ignored it.

"A WELL-REGULATED MILITIA."

The remark made by M. ZOLA, and reported in yesterday's papers, must have occurred to a great many other people who have refrained from making it. If, says the novelist in effect, a community of farmers, containing no professional soldiery excepting a few officers and experts, can hold at bay the regular army of a mighty empire, what is the use of the huge armaments with which the nations of Continental Europe are burdening themselves? Why should not soldiering be with them, as it is with the Boers, an avocation, something which they can prepare themselves for and carry on, without giving their whole time to it even, for "a year with the colors"?

The argument is much more specious than it is sound. In the first place, the oligarchy, or theocracy, under which the Boers live is particularly favorable to national defense. There is doubtless something in the Transvaal which may be called public opinion, and which, in the long run, the Government has to consult. But there is no "opposition party," nobody who can put troublesome questions to the rulers about their expenditure of the money they raise from taxation, chiefly from the taxation of the Uitlanders, which seems to the burghers a proper spoiling of the Egyptians. On the other hand, as Lord SALISBURY complained in the debate on the Queen's speech, Ministers in a Constitutional Government have to win the approval of the Legislature for every expenditure upon preparation and have to make public their reasons for it. He doubted, he said, the justice of the glowing eulogium passed by Lord KIMBERLEY on "the fighting qualities of the British Constitution." In fact, said Lord SALISBURY, "I do not think the British Constitution, as at present worked, is a good fighting machine." And we have only to compare the power of a British Prime Minister with the power of KRUEGER in making preparations for war without asking leave to see that this disbelief is well founded. Not that Lord SALISBURY himself would be likely to be at the head of a British administration, if his powers and duties were the same as those of "Oom PAUL."

But there is still another reason for the superiority of the Boer militia, and that is the very inferiority of the Boer civilization. The whole population is not so much agricultural as pastoral. All the Boers can ride, all can shoot, all are accustomed to undergoing something like the hardships of campaigning. Excepting the herdsmen of Australia and the ranchmen of our own and the Canadian West, there is not such material elsewhere in the world for a force that can annoy and wear out regular troops, can do anything, indeed, but face them in the open field, which the regular troops wisely avoid and are able to avoid. Our ranchmen showed the value of their habits of life in the war with Spain. Virtually the whole South African Republic and the whole Orange Free State are inhabited by ignorant and pious "Rough Riders." It would be impossible to collect such a force in a complex and highly civilized industrial community. The more remote the ordinary lives of the people from the conditions of war, the more necessary it is that soldiering shall be made a trade like any other. That is the true explanation of the excellence of the Boers as soldiers, and it furnishes no example at all to people who are in a more advanced stage of civilization.

MILLIONAIRES AND NEWSPAPERS.

Minds of every grade have been much busied during the last two or three decades with the problem of the modern newspaper. It is manifestly a great force, the newspaper, sometimes for good, we hope, perhaps often for evil, insomuch that thoughtful men must concern themselves about it, just as they do about religion, sin, the faith cure, dram drinking, the trusts, Gov. ROOSEVELT, or any other of the major phenomena of human life. It may be known to our readers that a Topeka minister of the Gospel, SHELDON by name, has recently attempted to "make a practical demonstration of how a secular modern newspaper may be conducted as the Saviour would conduct it." Our neighbor The Journal having asked Mr. E. L. GODKIN to give his views of this experiment, Mr. GODKIN begins his brief article with an observation that will receive the emphatic assent of every reverent mind. "More nonsense has been written," he says, "on the subject of what JESUS would do under this condition and what He would do under that than on any other subject that now occurs to me. Men who have absolutely no right to arrogate to themselves a judgment on this topic calmly sit down and do this and that and the other as 'He would have done it.'"

The Rev. SHELDON and his Topeka experiment in blasphemy may now be dismissed. We are more concerned with Mr. GODKIN'S own remedy for the visible evils of the newspaper business. He thinks the modern press is pretty bad. The newspapers have lost their character and their influence. They seem to him to be now about at their worst. "I have seen the change become more and more pronounced," he declares, "until now it seems to have reached its climax." Mr. GODKIN continues:

> In place of the former spirit that animated the newspaper owner and editor there is now an intense sense of commercialism. Everything is viewed from the standpoint "does it pay?" Things are done by newspapers, not because they are right, but because they will increase circulation. No effort is made to lead in an improvement of the public mind. There is an eager search for that which will most please the masses, and when this thing is found it is dished up in the most alluring form, regardless of the harm that it may do.
>
> There is an entire lack of proportion in the selection and presentation of the news. The trivial things, the scandals, the gossip, and the crimes are enlarged upon and made much of. The serious things, the really important things, the things that make for the public good, are relegated to unimportant positions and treated as briefly as possible. The result of this is naturally that the public mind is toned downward. People are trained by the newspapers to crave the sort of stuff that is dished up to them, and that paper which has the least conscience in that respect seems to be able to build up the largest following. What the consequences will be it is not hard to foresee.

We know practitioners of the art of making a newspaper, active as well as retired, who take a less gloomy view. We know critics and observers who decline to judge the honorable calling of journalism by its worst examples, who not only see good in it yet, but stoutly contend that the press of New York was never more incorruptible than now, never more free from the reproach of venality, never more ably conducted, and never on the whole more deeply inspired with the desire to promote the public welfare. The blemishes are admitted, and they are very serious. But the animating purpose, especially in what is called the policy of the individual newspapers, in the choice of things to praise or blame, was in the opinion of competent judges never purer or loftier than it is at the present moment.

But Mr. GODKIN, having described the evil as he sees it, proceeds to prescribe the remedial agent. We give his prescription in his own words:

> It would well repay a combination of wealthy men who have the public welfare at heart to go in for the reform of journalism, though on lines different from those adopted by Mr. SHELDON. Don't let them seek to pass judgment on everything that happens in the light of what JESUS would do. Let them simply furnish the money necessary to run a decent, clean, self-respecting, wholesome paper which shall print the news in proportion to its value for the public.
>
> The venture would be a costly one, at least at first. The promoters would probably lose much money, because the public mind has been perverted. But it would be found that the field for such a paper would steadily enlarge, and eventually it might even be made to pay. But it would be a long struggle, and I doubt that any of our millionaires can be found who would be willing to contribute toward such an educational institution, all important as it is to them and to the community generally.

It will be better for the millionaires and just as well for the public and the press if they shall one and all refuse to "go in for the reform of journalism" by endowing a newspaper. It would not be a whit more absurd to urge the millionaires to "go in" for the reform of law, medicine, or the pulpit by putting up their money to hire lawyers, doctors, and ministers to try cases, treat patients, and preach the Gospel in a decent, clean, self-respecting, wholesome manner. A man might easily reason himself into the belief that these professions are also in a pretty bad way. There are as many shyster lawyers, charlatan doctors, and vulgar preachers as there are degenerate journalists. The need of the reforming millionaire is every particle as great in the three "learned professions" as it is in the newspaper field. But only a millionaire who was also a fool would part with his money in the effort to reform the practice of law and medicine and the preaching of the Gospel by maintaining corps of personally directed and subsidized practitioners. They would lose cases, patients, souls—and cash.

A journal run by the missionaries, attorneys, or hired men of millionaires would be without value as a newspaper or as a reforming agency. It would from the necessity of the case fail to impress itself upon the calling, the public, or the age. The ideas of its immediate conductors would be fantastic and impossible. The continual meddling of its high-souled and inexperienced owners would make it a public laughing stock. It would provoke its contemporaries to ribaldry rather than to reform.

A continuously successful newspaper, successful in earning not only money but the public confidence and respect, must be conducted by its owners and owned by its conductors. That is, the men who own it must make it, direct it, shape it, determine its policy, and in general and in detail decide from day to day what sort of a paper it is to be. They must be responsible for it in fact and in law. The making of their newspaper ought to be their chief if not their exclusive occupation, so that their fortunes and their standing in the community shall depend upon the skill and the ability they exhibit in their business.

The foundation principle of successful and respectable journalism is this: The newspaper must be managed with an eye single to its own interest and must serve only public ends. Used as an instrument of any private design or ambition not tributary to its own prosperity it suffers in character and value. It suffers if it be employed to exploit a fad, to grasp a nomination, or to help a speculation. To the man who is born to be a journalist and is fit for the business, the success and good name of his journal are higher than all of these things. But if he is above his business, if he is not an actual, practical, work-a-day journalist, giving his daily attention to his paper and very little attention to anything else, he is not likely to make the best of his opportunity. A millionaire with his head full of reforming philanthropy and conceit would not fill the bill. He could not get folks to take his paper save to laugh at it. He could not make journalism decent, clean, self-respecting, and wholesome by making it ridiculous. A newspaper is not a daily homily. It need not be to be decent, clean, self-respecting, and wholesome.

FOR A JOINT ART EXHIBITION.

The annual dinner of the Architectural League was signalized by the discussion of the advantages and prospects of a joint exhibition on the part of all the artistic societies in New York. The league itself is the most appropriate source for such a suggestion, seeing that its own exhibitions are the nearest we have come, among the artistic "fixtures" of New York, to such a display. Excepting only easel pictures, its representations of what is doing in "architecture and the allied arts" give a fair annual conspectus of the progress we are making. Until it was founded no joint exhibition even so complete as it gives was even so much as thought of. And everybody who knows about the matter will agree that it has done an immense deal for the alliance which is its professed purpose.

The speakers at the dinner were by no means all artists. Indeed, artists were not in the majority. And they all agreed upon the great benefits that would accrue to other civic interests than those of art itself from the proposed exhibition. And yet it must be by the efforts of the artists themselves that such an exhibition is brought about and made successful. That public backing which supplies with us the Government patronage of other countries will be forthcoming, it seems likely, provided the artists themselves are united and zealous. It cannot fairly be expected otherwise. Indeed, it may be laid down as a rule that the advancement of art depends almost exclusively on the artists. The first showing, on any considerable scale, of the enhancement of architectural effects by sculpture and painting, was that given at the Chicago Fair. And this was due entirely to the fact that the direction of artistic matters was intrusted to the artists. The measure of success attained there was great enough to be full of encouragement. It was followed up, within a few years, by the far more successful and serious essay in the Library of Congress. And, in our own public architecture, the decoration of the new Court House of the Appellate Division is a result, the success of which there are no individual failures serious enough to compromise. The Naval Arch is an especially striking case in point, because that was the project of the artists engaged upon it, and it owed nothing to the public excepting the comparatively trifling amount necessary to pay for the mechanical work.

In all these things there has been, and has had to be, a subordination, amounting in some cases to a sacrifice, of individual feeling to the general end. Probably no architect at Chicago was entirely satisfied with his opportunity excepting the designer of the Administration Building, nor any sculptor in the arch except that one to whom was intrusted the crowning group. In each case this place was yielded by consent to the "doyen" of his guild, and the general success was largely dependent upon the loyalty with which the other co-workers accepted their subordinate tasks and did their best with them. It is only by extending this spirit so as to bring about a renunciation, not only of individual but of corporate self-esteem, that the proposed joint exhibition can be made successful. Every competitor must stand upon his individual merits as adjudged by his peers. A society which should object to have its members enter on this basis, and insist that their competitions shall be confined to one another, would be in danger of being regarded rather as an artistic infirmary than as an artistic seminary or an artistic arena. To put itself in that light would scarcely strengthen any claims it might thereafter put forth to popular support.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is a coast line railway in process of construction out in California, and not only has the slowness with which it is progressing been made the subject of critical comment, but severe words have been uttered in regard to the number of low drinking places that spring up wherever the railroad laborers are congregated. Both these matters are discussed in a rather vigorous way by Mr. COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON in a letter just sent to a resident of Santa Barbara. Referring to the failure to complete the work as soon as expected, Mr. HUNTINGTON writes: "Labor is difficult to get, although I have no doubt there is plenty of it unemployed. The trouble, I think, is that there are so many people who do not want to do anything, preferring to trust to God or the charity of men to furnish them what they need to eat and drink, without working for it. I notice in one of your California papers that after supplying all the schools of the State, they had 1,000 teachers over, who, I suppose, will have to wait for another year to go around before they can get employment." As to the saloons, he admits all that has been said against them, but professes powerlessness to remedy the evil with conditions as they are. Then he recalls some Central Pacific experiences: "It would have taken three or four, maybe five, years longer than it did to build that road if we had allowed drinking saloons on the ground, but we took the matter in hand ourselves and did not allow any deadfalls along the line. After the work had reached the Yuba, about twenty-five miles above Dutch Flat, we drove all that class of people away and were not disturbed between there and Salt Lake. But before that these institutions followed us and we could not prevent it, as we could not control things, and the result was that on Mondays we would have very few at work, Tuesday something more, and not until Thursday would we have anything like a full force at work, and the balance, who did the work, were more or less demoralized by these institutions." That, certainly, is a temperance lecture of the most practical and convincing sort.

—Gen. WILLIAM LUDLOW is quoted as declaring that universal suffrage would be fatal for Cuba, since it would put the control of the island in the hands of men incompetent to govern either themselves or others. When questioned as to how the suffrage should be restricted, he said: "Only those should have the right to vote who are able to read a book and send communications in writing. A modification of the rigor of this rule might be made. First, as a substitute for literacy, it might be held that a man who owns $500 or $1,000 worth of property could vote, and a further exception might be made of those who were in fact and actively a part of the Cuban army during the late war." There is here no explicit mention of the negroes of Cuba, but the General doubtless had them in mind, and his caution showed that he realized the delicacy and difficulty characterizing the task of drawing a color line among the population of the island. The position of the negro in Cuba is peculiar and very unlike his position here. In the first place, between him and the whites of the lower classes the difference is little more than one of complexion. He and they live in about the same way, and they are neighbors in almost every sense of the word. This in itself makes the Cuban negro more inclined to demand as a right than to ask as a favor any privilege accorded to the white native simply as a man. Then it is beyond question that the negroes were the backbone of the Cuban army in all the long struggle with the Spaniards. The blacks did most of the actual fighting and considerably more than their share of the dying, and now that the good days are come they have a claim to equality of power and opportunity that it will be at once dangerous and ungrateful to deny. Gen. LUDLOW is careful to include all the real soldiers among those to whom he would give a vote, but he is not less careful in refraining from any suggestion as to the sons of the black soldiers. Some solution of the suffrage problem must be found in the immediate future, and strong as are the arguments for recognition which the Cuban negroes will present, the fact remains that an unrestricted franchise would threaten the creation of another Haiti.

—English attention may be centred on the war, with its tragical bereavements and its hardly less tragical increase of expenditures, but still there is occasional thought of other things, and in out-of-the-way corners of the London papers one can find evidence, now and then, that griefs and grievances originating much nearer home than Natal are by no means overlooked by all the Britons. Particularly unmilitary is the wrong for which a "lady correspondent" of The London Chronicle imperiously demands redress as instant as circumstances will permit. She declares that in several of the West End public reading rooms she finds it almost impossible to obtain even a look at what she calls "the illustrated ladies' papers," meaning thereby, we presume, not the papers of the illustrated ladies, as her unassisted words would indicate, but the illustrated papers addressed exclusively to the feminine half or three-fifths of the English-speaking world, and of which, judging from the size and number of these periodicals, said fraction, be it greater or less, is extremely fond. Why does the complaining correspondent fail to get her look? She explains it clearly and bitterly: "Our papers are monopolized by men. While engineering and scientific periodicals lie upon the tables unregarded, the young mechanic is absorbed in studying fashion plates. The pictures attached to the advertisements of drapers and haberdashers have a singular fascination for him, even in war times, while the portraits of society beauties render him oblivious to everything." Now, we more than suspect that the concluding reference to "society beauties" was made as an after-thought, and that, if she had dared, the writer of the letter would have expatiated at indignant length on "the advertisements of drapers and haberdashers" as the single and sufficient cause of her deprivation. For those advertisements, in England and elsewhere, have of late come to be so startlingly revelatory, so—but, with a fine example of reticence before us, it would be unpardonable not to change the subject.

THE PROPOSED MORTGAGE TAX.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may seem presumptuous for a layman to correct a professor of political economy and finance in his own specialty, but if a professor of mathematics should say that 2 multiplied by 2 equals 5, I think I should venture respectfully to disagree.

Prof. Seligman, arguing that the mortgage tax would not affect the savings bank depositor, uses these words: "The tax will be paid, not by the depositors, but by the stockholders." Evidently he is so little versed in the law of the State in whose oldest university he teaches economic science, or is so careless in using his knowledge, that he is under the impression that our savings banks in this State have a body of stockholders distinct from the depositors, and he argues from this false premise to an erroneous conclusion.

Savings banks in this State and in all the Eastern States are, always have been, and must under the law be, purely mutual concerns, and every dollar they possess belongs to the depositors.

This error, however, is in fact less fatal to the professor's argument than is another made by him in suppressing the most important change sought to be introduced in our methods of taxation. He calmly ignores the fact that under the Stranahan law mortgages are to be taxed specifically, and without offset for indebtedness.

Personal property in this State is now taxed, not specifically, but as a component of the taxpayer's balance sheet. That is to say, a man is taxable upon the balance he is worth after deducting his just liabilities. The new law proposes to tax the mortgage in the hands of the holder regardless of the fact that it may be more than offset by his debts.

Prof. Seligman says that most mortgages escape taxation. How does he know this when, as he admits, they are always lumped with other property and the liabilities subtracted from the total?

If my neighbor has a $5,000 mortgage on my house, and I have a $5,000 one on his house, is there any real justice in either of us paying taxes except on the houses? According to the Stranahan bill, there is $10,000 taxable value above the value of the two houses. Then, according to this new theory of taxation, if we mutually exchange satisfaction pieces, the wealth of the State is suddenly reduced $10,000. Which is absurd.

Prof. Seligman seems to think that the only reason why mortgages are not now taxed is because they cannot be found. Why not? The Register's Office is open every day, and the Stranahan law would not open it any wider. The reason is not that they cannot be discovered, but because they are offset by liabilities. Therefore, when Prof. Seligman says: "The new bill therefore simply substitutes a definite tax of one-half of 1 per cent. for the risk premium of about the same amount," the word "simply" is entirely false and misleading. The bill substitutes a specific tax on this kind of property and destroys the right of offset—a most revolutionary change and one which blacklists mortgages and discriminates against them.

The professor's conclusions are to my mind as erroneous as his premises, which is but logical. His stream of money flowing into the form of mortgage would be a stream flowing out of the State. His assertion that the whole burden of real estate taxation would not be greater may be true, but it is also true that the relief would all come to the mortgageless owner, and therefore that the property subject to mortgages would suffer. He very conveniently but fallaciously lumps together the mortgageor and the free-and-clear owner, and because jointly they would pay the same as now he assumes that neither is unjustly treated.

It is a common fiction to represent the people who go down to "swear off" their taxes as a line of liars and perjurers, and Prof. Seligman speaks of "swearing off" as a necessary but dishonest and disagreeable task. For my part, I don't believe it. The Assessors send a man a notice fixing an arbitrary amount which is pure guesswork. The citizen has a perfect right, and it is his duty to his family to go before them and show the facts. A man may be in possession of a million dollars and yet not owe a dollar tax upon it. It may be the stock of corporations which have paid for him the full tax due. It may be property exempt for other reasons. It may be offset by liabilities. Every merchant has large amounts due him, and owes corresponding amounts to others, from three or four times his real capital upward. He is rightfully assessed only on the net balance, and there is no reason why there should be any different rule for mortgages.

My conclusions are the following:

1. The mortgage tax is either a tax on personalty or on realty, or both.
2. So far as it is a personalty tax it is unjust as depriving the holder of mortgages of exemptions allowed to other personalty.
3. So far as it is a realty tax it is unjust as freeing from all State taxation property which happens to be fully paid for and unmortgaged.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE,
President of the Union Dime Savings Institution.

TIME TO TAX THEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The action of the savings banks in appointing a committee to oppose the passage of the proposed Mortgage Tax bill is highly significant, and emphasizes the advantages and merits of the bill, for it permits us to make inquiry as to the present position of these remonstrants, and opens the question as to whether it is not now time to remove some of the statutory protection surrounding them.

In speaking of placing limitations upon the continued protection of alleged infant industries Col. Ingersoll said a few years since: "When the infant gets to stand 6 feet 4 and wears No. 12 boots, and knocks us down and walks all over us, it's about time to drop protection. That infant can take care of himself." Do not the Colonel's words exactly describe the present condition? We have had for many years a policy which exempts savings banks and life insurance companies from taxation of personal property. Both the institutions and the beneficiary are exempted. John Marshall laid down the proposition that "the power to tax is the power to destroy." He could have truthfully added, "and the power to exempt from tax is the power to create," for the net result of this policy of exemption has been and is to make savings bank deposits and life insurance policies the best paying of conservative investments to-day. And this is a fact which would at once appear from the examination of any such institution. It is a fact recognized by a large class of business men who need no protection. The cold, hard fact is that these institutions are no longer in any sense eleemosynary or partaking of any charitable feature. On the contrary, they represent the most gigantic force in this State. They hold Wall Street in their power, and their representatives are kept constantly at Albany to hold our Legislature in the same position. They have just about as much interest in the poor man's savings as the Metropolitan Street Railway has in the poor man's nickel.

On Jan. 1, 1899, the savings bank (New York) assets amounted to $923,420,801.82, of which $106,896,623.10 was surplus. On Jan. 1, 1899, the assets and surplus of the life insurance companies (New York) amounted to practically the same figures. At this time their combined assets probably exceed $2,000,000,000.

These are the "infants" asking for protection in the way of exemption. They ask to be put in a preferential position over the individual lending money on bond and mortgage, by having themselves exempted and the individual taxed.

Now, it is true that the savings bank will take the poor man's money as well as that of the rich. But what becomes of it then? To whom is it loaned? It is loaned at 4 to 5 per cent., but never to the poor man. On the contrary, it is on the pledge of the rich man's choicest possessions. But what becomes of the poor man for whom these disturbed officials are now sweating and perspiring anxiety at every pore? He is borrowing from a building loan association, and paying from 8 to 20 per cent. for the privilege. He is paying double and treble for his insurance.

Mr. Editor, is it not time that we recognized this condition, rather than the beautiful eleemosynary theory which is now become a mere fiction?

A SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR.
Tarrytown, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1900.

THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been greatly interested in the letters and articles which have appeared in THE TIMES on the question whether the people of the United States can rightfully be called Anglo-Saxons. These contributions deal largely with the comparative numbers of the various races and their descendants which go to make up the population of our country, and because the Anglo-Saxons are not in the majority, the conclusion arrived at is that we do not belong to the Anglo-Saxon race. With equal pertinence might it be argued that a man is not a man for the reason that a so much larger amount of beef, pork, and mutton has entered into his physical development than the sum total of his original structure. Man does not become swine because he eats pork, nor sheep because he eats mutton. By the marvelous process of digestion he transforms these different substances into the genus homo. In like manner the Anglo-Saxon race, by a kind of political, intellectual, and moral digestion, assimilates and incorporates Celts, Germans, Latins, and Scandinavians into its own body politic. A century and a half ago the Anglo-Saxon race was by far the smallest of the great European races. To-day it has outstripped them all. This vast increase has not been brought about so much by natural generation as by the process of assimilation and incorporation. Multitudes of men of other races have given up their own languages, laws, literatures, and institutions and have adopted those of the Anglo-Saxon. These, and not mere physical descent, are the factors which constitute a race.

Looked at from this point of view, there can be but one conclusion to this question, and that is that the inhabitants of the United States are a constituent part of the Anglo-Saxon race.

JAMES G. ROBERTS.
Brooklyn, Feb. 6, 1900.

ANCIENT AND MODERN STRENGTH

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Were men of olden time stronger than we of modern time? This question is interesting to every one, who, like bluff King Henry VIII., "loves to look upon a man," and it is none the less interesting because apparently unsolvable. What a great pity it is that there has not been in the world always some fixed metre or measure of strength by which the power of successive generations could be compared with each other. How interesting it would be in the nineteenth century to know how many pounds on the "striking machine" the two lionlike men of Moab mentioned in the Chronicles of the Bible could strike. We could then compare their records with those of our modern pugilists and know which were the hardest hitters.

The armor of the knights of old is still in existence, and we are told (on how high authority I know not) that this armor proves we have increased in bulk; that an average modern man cannot be squeezed into an average suit of mail. This may or may not be so, but these suits of armor give us a means of comparing in some degree the strength of their age and of ours. Put an ordinary man into a casing of mail, and he can scarcely staggeringly bear the weight. But we are told that, among other training which a squire underwent preparatory to being dubbed a knight, was learning to vault upon a horse without touching stirrup or bridle while in full armor. Let a modern man put on a suit of armor and then tell himself how many men of modern time could, even by practice, perform vaulting feats while iron clad.

There is another apparent proof that the men of the Middle Ages surpassed us in strength furnished by the armor of that period. Looking at a solid suit of plate armor, it does not seem possible that any weapon wielded by a human arm could cut through it. Yet we read of cloven helmets and severed limbs in the accounts of ancient wars. Terribly hard hitters must have been Francis I. and Godfrey of Bouillon, and the prince of fighters, Richard of the Lion Heart, to have cut through iron as they are said to have done. If any one doubts this, let him take a cavalry sabre and attack an old boiler in a machine shop. If we were not credibly informed by ancient chronicles that killing men in armor was performed in the legitimate cut and thrust manner we could easily suppose that it was done in somewhat the following way: A fighting man, first knocking an opposition fighting man down with a club, then seating himself astride of his prostrate opponent and producing a mallet and cold chisel, proceeding to open a hole in his victim's wearing apparel, as a preliminary to puncturing his vitals.

Of the very strong men known to us as having lived in olden times, Samson was the most powerful, but his gift of strength was supernatural, and therefore cannot be compared with any human power. Among those who possessed ordinary human strength Goliath of Gath probably stands pre-eminent. We are all aware that this heavyweight was a very large man, but few, I fancy, know how he compared with ordinary humanity. His height has been variously estimated. It was six cubits and a span, and the cubit, according to learned men, who disagree learnedly about it, was either 21 inches, 21½, or 18 inches. Assuming the first estimate of a cubit to be the true one, he was 11 feet 3 inches high. According to the second estimate he measured 10 feet 7 inches; but, taking the last estimate as a basis, he stood only 9 feet 9 in his fighting shoes. Though a low stature as compared with 11 feet 3 inches, yet I agree with the Rev. Adam Clark that 9 feet 9 inches is a very reasonable altitude. It is quite high enough. By way probably of making up for these differences concerning his height, the learned professors agree in figuring up his fighting harness very closely. When he went out to meet little David he wore a coat of mail weighing 156 pounds. Adding the rest of his armor, he carried weight to a total amount of 272 pounds 12 ounces, and the head of his spear weighed eighteen pounds. Is it not a great pity that we have no record of the strength of this man mammoth?

If we only knew how much he could raise on the lifting machine! If we knew how large a dumbbell he could put up or how heavy an Indian club he could swing! Suppose him to be living now. His deadly weight would bar him from a football eleven, but suppose he belonged to a champion baseball nine and hit a ball, where would that ball go to? If he were running a base and a baseman got in his way what would become of that baseman, and if he threw a ball to a fielder, wouldn't he be liable to throw that ball clear through that fielder? Just imagine him booming along on a giant bicycle! Think of him in front of a band wearing a suitably sized bearskin and flourishing a suitably sized drum major's baton! He had great confidence in his great strength, but if confidence is power, then the strongest person that ever lived was the little man, who, with his hat on the back of his head, was seen perambulating the floor of a barroom, and who, looking down upon and utterly despising mere human adversaries, was heard to express this gigantic aspiration: "I wish an elephant would come along, we'd see who'd get out of the way!"

RICHARD VARICK DE WITT.
Albany, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1900.

1812—1900.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Once an Englishman, always an Englishman; accordingly impress all American citizens born in England found on American ships.

The South African Republic must shorten the time allowed for natives of England to cease being citizens of that country and become citizens of the South African Republic.

"ENOUGH SAID."

New York, Feb. 5, 1900.

Two Funeral Orations by Senator Blackburn.

From The Sun of Yesterday.

By the irony of fate and the exigencies of personal ambition, it became the duty of the Hon. Joseph C. S. Blackburn to pronounce the funeral oration at the coffin of William Goebel. And of Goebel Senator Blackburn said:

> Build here over his grave a mighty towering granite shaft that shall defy the corroding touch of time. Inscribe upon it an epitaph that shall be worthy of the man. He earned this at our hands. In life and death he was consecrated to the people's cause. He lived an honest life, and gave his life for your deliverance. Of him no eulogy but truth may say: "Earth never pillowed upon her bosom a truer son, nor Heaven opened wide her portals to receive a manlier spirit."

At Covington on Sunday, April 14, 1895, a little less than five years ago, the eulogist of Goebel pronounced another funeral oration. That time he stood by the coffin of Col. John L. Sanford, who like Goebel had been shot down in the highway. And of Sanford Senator Blackburn said:

> John Sanford was to me like a brother. I loved him. I hope God may spare me, and I shall make it my life's mission to avenge him by burying his slayer in the depths of merited public execration.

The slayer of John Sanford was William Goebel.

NUGGETS.

Desperation.

"I hear about the fool-killer sometimes. Who is he?" asked Cholly.

"There isn't any fool-killer!" replied the other man, savagely.—Chicago Tribune.

Unsatisfactory Returns.

Bill—Were you at the prizefight?
Jill—Yes.
"Who got the worst of it?
"The fellows who paid the highest price for seats."—Yonkers Statesman.

In Thorough Subjection.

Mr. Meeker, who had gone to the front door to answer the postman's ring, put his head inside the door of the room where his wife was sitting.

"It's a letter for me, my dear," he said. "Shall I open it?"—Chicago Tribune.

He Meant All Right.

Miss Fisher—I really don't think I shall take part again in theatricals. I always feel as though I were making a fool of myself.

Pilkins (who always says the wrong thing)—Oh, everybody thinks that.—Harlem Life.

Not Chummy with Him.

It is said "money talks"—to my mind
This may be in the bounds of veracity,
But I certainly never could find
It displaying unseemly loquacity.
I've listened in patient distress,
Hard straining my senses auricular;
If it talks, whom it talks to, I guess,
It must be confounded particular.
—Chicago Record.

THE SONG UNSUNG.

Mary Hanford Ford in Chicago Post.

There is many a lovely song unsung
In the hearts of men to-day,
Like the wearying strings of a lyre unstrung
And the trill of a lilting lay,
Which a happy maiden has chanted there
But to end in a thrilling prayer.

The song of a morning of rosy light
A-quiver with golden dew;
The song of a forest dark and bright,
And the gladsome call to you
Of myriad robins caroling clear
To bring you the matin cheer.

But the song is lost as the day descends,
With its darkening cares in line;
And each of its baleful shadows lends
To the poet its impress fine,
Till the evening hour is mantled dread,
And its winged hopes are dead.

Ah, songs of the people in broken hearts,
And what can your message be?
Your symbols are sundered in many parts,
And jangled your melody;
You drop as dim tears in a deep-down well
Each tear of its moaning fell.

But each pale man in the darkening line,
Each woman and fainting child,
Holds fast in his heart through the day's decline
To the chiming of music wild.
Which, echoing still in the soul's dark cell,
Can never its meaning tell.

Do you think that the music is ever lost
So broken and scattered there?
That the song can be melted out from its frost
And prismed and sun-built rare?
That the robin again can ripple and swing
On the joy of the morning's wing?

Ah, God! Thou canst build of our arches torn
The perfectest rounded ring,
And out of our symbols and rhythms worn
Together can bind and fling
A symphony's golden and purple chain,
A ladder of silver song,
So sweet to the feet that the world must fain
Find e'en heaven's pathway long.

An Interoceanic Canal---- Its Neutralization or Protection.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By THEODORE S. WOOLSEY,

Professor of International Law, Yale University.

WE do not always realize the several distinct problems which are involved in building a ship canal across Central America.

There is first the physical, engineering, problem—how to dig at least cost, with least rock and earth to move, with surest water supply, with least danger from floods, with best harbors, and with least loss of labor from climate.

Then there is the trade question. What route would best serve the commerce of the world? We are apt to think this, and to consider our own shores, our own convenience, merely. This is lawful, of course, but short-sighted, because we need the heaviest traffic possible to make it pay, and because if it fails to serve the world's commerce fitly another canal, over which we should have no control, would be entirely possible in course of time.

A third point to be considered is the concession under which the work is carried on. For the conditions laid down by one State may be so much more favorable than those of another as to more than make up for other disadvantages.

And, finally, there is the question of political status, for such a vast undertaking is quite beyond the capacity of any Central American power. Sovereign rights, capital for the undertaking, and power to protect it do not exist in the grasp of the same hand.

A commission is now at work investigating the first problem here enumerated. If Congress acts before its report is made, such action would be wanting in respect to the President, and be likely to forfeit the confidence of the country.

The question of trade convenience is one for experts. For sailing ships prevailing winds and currents must be reckoned with. For steam traffic time of transit through a long canal, with many locks, may outweigh a shorter sea route.

If we compare the treaty concession for the Nicaragua with that for the Panama Canal, we shall find much similarity, but with one striking advantage in favor of the latter, viz., the right of the United States as a guarantor, not alone of neutrality, but of sovereignty. For, where both treaties grant the right of physical protection, only one adds the privilege of maintaining the State sovereignty over the canalized territory upon the stability of which the safety of a canal must largely depend.

As for the political status of an interoceanic canal, permit me to explain somewhat more fully what is commonly known as neutralization, a better term perhaps being internationalization.

When a ship canal lies entirely within one State, and has been constructed by the agencies of that State, there is exclusive sovereignty over it; the interests of but one State are involved. Thus Germany can keep Russian warships out of the Kiel Canal at pleasure.

But when capital of one State is used to dig a ship canal in another, the right of protection must accompany the right of construction, lest the work should be the sport of local political instability. Moreover, there is a third set of interests involved, namely, those of all other commercial powers. No State to-day can afford to, or will, permit its trade to be handicapped unnecessarily, or its power in war to be limited, by a treaty which gives a rival superior commercial or military privileges.

The problem then is not simply to lay down such a status as will satisfy the sovereign of the canal company and the sovereign of the territory to be canalized; it must also be acceptable to the trading powers of the world, for otherwise they would make remonstrance and trouble not so much with the big United States as with the smaller Nicaragua or United States of Colombia.

The status which is supposed to meet these various needs best is one which will secure entire freedom from all operations of war, that is, neutralization. Can this best be brought about and maintained by the action of only one of the powers interested or by the action of all of them? Wharton, in his Digest of the International Law of the United States, answers this question: "Neutralization is the assignment to a particular territory or territorial water of such a quality of permanent neutrality in respect to all future wars as will protect it from foreign belligerent disturbance. This quality can only be impressed by the action of the great powers by whom civilized wars are waged and by whose joint interposition such wars could be averted. As the neutrality of the isthmus is by the convention with New Grenada (1846) guaranteed only by the United States, it is not a neutralization in the above sense, but only a pledge and guarantee of protection."—Section 145. And the same is true in the case of Nicaragua. This draws the line accurately between the two policies, neutralization and protection. The first by the joint action of all maritime powers, the second to be assured by a single State. We in the United States are called upon to choose which of these two policies we shall adopt in the matter of a Central American canal. The essential difference between them is that under a system of neutralization the canal would be open to our enemy's warships as freely as to our own; while under a system of protection the United States must guard the canal, protect it from local disturbance, and must hold it subject to the attack of its own future enemies, a vulnerable point far from a natural base. For clearly the legal right to exclude our enemies from using the canal is useless unless we have the power to prevent them from blockading it or taking possession of it.

This seems a heavy price to pay for the exclusive military use of the canal, when the United States is a belligerent, and only then if it is strong enough to maintain this right.

Moreover, it is altogether likely that the other maritime powers would veto such an arrangement in advance.

To make it good, this country would need both army and navy immensely enlarged.

In actual warfare such exclusive right would be a source of weakness instead of strength, because it would have to be defended.

Our interests are neutral and commercial rather than belligerent. The certainty of unobstructed traffic which a general guarantee affords is far more valuable than the illusory hope of exclusive use in war, subject to attack.

Such very briefly is the line of argument in favor of joint neutralization as against single-handed protection. And our past history confirms its force. We have always contemplated the neutralization of any canal which should be dug, though occasionally desiring to act as sole guarantors, which is a contradiction in terms. In the Suez Canal we find a valuable precedent. Until our military power is vastly increased no other solution is practicable. That this view is shared by the Administration is evident from a very recent event.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 provided for joint neutralization of a canal, but forbade exclusive control, together with fortification and colonization. These prohibitions have been galling to both powers in the past; they have, on the other hand, restrained both. Now, old conditions are outgrown and the time has come for an alteration of terms. This Secretary Hay has effected by a new treaty just negotiated, which yields the prohibition of control, but retains the theory of joint guarantee of neutrality on the lines of the Suez Canal internationalization of 1888. This is a brilliant and statesmanlike adaptation of essential facts to new conditions, a recognition of the great principle of free navigation, a new bond to link the trading world together in peace and progress. Only one consideration can influence the Senate against ratification, and that is this:

In expunging the prohibitions from the Clayton-Bulwer treaty Great Britain is freed as well as the United States. She is quite as much at liberty to secure a canal under her own auspices as we are. If we dig a canal in Nicaragua and leave a half-finished canal at Panama, the temptation to Great Britain or to some other power to finish and control it will be ever present, though perhaps never yielded to.

If, however, the Panama rather than the Nicaragua Canal should be recommended by the commission, and the United States should complete it, no complication would be possible. THEODORE S. WOOLSEY.

A Modern Municipal Plant.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By EDWARD W. BEMIS

of the Bureau of Economic Research.

THE municipal electric light plant of South Norwalk, Conn., a city of about 9,000 population, has reason to be proud of its experiments in public ownership. It has just completed the seventh year of operation of its street electric light plant, and the first year of its rapidly growing system of incandescent lights for commercial purposes. The city has sold 111,925 kilowats, or electrical units, for commercial lighting, for $5,304.78, or for 4.7 cents per unit. As a sixteen-candle power incandescent light only uses a unit in twenty hours, this means a charge of less than a fourth of a cent an hour, as compared with the common charge in private companies of two to four times that. Nevertheless, with these receipts and with $60 a year paid to the lighting fund by the city for each of the arc lights of a little over 1,400 candle power, burning 1,900 hours, the plant not only paid all operating expenses and interest of 4 per cent. on the cost of the plant, but had left, invested in cash and in the plant, 5 per cent. more. A very careful examination of the depreciation of various portions of the works shows that an allowance under this head of about 2½ per cent. a year is sufficient. The other 2½ per cent. is net profit, and really reduces the cost to the city of its arc lights to about $50. Compare this with the cost in New York. Here, where the lights are 2,000 candle power, the cost would naturally be one-fourth greater per arc, if no allowance were made for the economies incident to the vastly larger number of lights. The increase in cost does not increase proportionately with the candle power. A further addition of about one-third must be made to cover the larger number of hours burned by the New York street lights, for here they burn a little over twice as many hours per year as in South Norwalk, but, as in the case of candle power, costs do not increase at all proportionately to the increase of hours, and the fractions above taken are based on considerable investigation.

With these differences in illuminating power and time lighted, a cost in New York of $81 a year would be as reasonable as $50 in South Norwalk, provided the other conditions were the same. The increased expenses for underground conduits and more expensive poles in New York is much more than counterbalanced by the cheaper price of coal and carbons when brought here in enormous quantities, and by the fact that New York has forty-two times as many electric street lights, and probably uses 500 times as much electrical energy for commercial lighting and power as does the little town of South Norwalk. Yet New York pays on the average almost exactly $150 a year for each of her 4,256 arc lights, while Brooklyn pays about $115 each for about 4,000 lights, and Philadelphia has just made a contract for this year at the same price for over 8,000 street arcs. There is every reason to believe that if New York could operate a public plant as efficiently as does South Norwalk, she could light her streets for one-half what she now pays. The present price of nearly $1,800 a night for all our street electric lights, aside from the equally large amount expended for gas on the streets and in public buildings, is exorbitant.

If it be urged that the South Norwalk statement of cost includes nothing for taxes and water, it may be replied that the Superintendent places the value of the water used at only $50, while 1 per cent. tax on the cost of the plant, which is as much as is the usual tax rate, would be $425. Against these two items of less than $500 must be balanced the saving of about $225 in city telephone bills in return for permission to the private company to string wires upon the city poles. There must also be considered the free maintenance by the city electric light plant of the electric fire-alarm system of the city, at a cost to the plant last year of $179.79, but which it is thought would cost the city $500 from a private company.

In case of a fire in the city it becomes the duty of the Superintendent of the electric light plant, who is a member of the Fire Department, to work under his own fireman, who has a higher office in the Fire Department than himself. This is done without the slightest friction, and is an interesting illustration of the right sort of leveling influence which a well-managed public enterprise tends to bring about.

Ever since the street-lighting plant was established in South Norwalk a payment of $60 a year per arc light by the city has covered operating expenses, interest and depreciation, and all other items, and with the rapid development of the new commercial addition to the system a brilliant future is promised. Not only is the city getting its street lighting for less than are the large cities just referred to—New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia—but also for less than any other city in Connecticut or Massachusetts where private ownership prevails, and where the size, number of hours, and candle power of the lights are similar to those of South Norwalk.

The plant has had an interesting history. It was the outcome of poor service and general dissatisfaction with private ownership. Fierce opposition and many suits were brought by the private company, which latter, I believe, are still pending, but have not deterred the people. The engineer, Mr. Albert E. Winchester, was forced to give up his connection with a large private electric company in New York because his success at South Norwalk was turning people against private ownership. His subsequent success as general manager of this plant has been so great that he has just been offered three times what he has been getting if he would go back to private employment. He was offered 50 per cent. rise in salary by the City of South Norwalk, but declined to accept more than a 25 per cent. rise for the present, for fear that the city plant could not afford the larger amount. It is such characters that make public ownership a success, and that are, indeed, developed by public ownership. A new form of patriotism is cultivated, just as has been found to be the case so often in English cooperative movements, where the choicest ability, management, and character have preferred moderate remuneration in the interests of a democratic organization of business rather than superior emoluments in private undertakings.

So great has been the alarm in Connecticut over the success of the South Norwalk plant that all sorts of attacks have been made upon it. A law was passed requiring the board of three Electric Light Commissioners to be elected by the Council instead of by the people, for the reason, as is believed by some in that city, that the Council might be more liable to control by any private company desirous of buying out the plant or wrecking it than would be the people. When the city sought approval by the Legislature to sell electrical energy for motors, &c., the private company owning the street railway interests of South Norwalk and many other plants through the State said they did not wish such a bill passed since it would advertise the South Norwalk plant, and they would therefore fight the bill. But if the city would not press this matter they would give a written agreement promising not to oppose such sales of electrical energy. This compromise was effected, and the city gave temporary permission to a private company to supply such energy until its own plant was properly equipped, as it probably will be soon, for the undertaking of such service.

The wise Solons of Connecticut, at the bidding of private interests, as it must be assumed, passed a law in 1898 that forbids the extension of municipal ownership in that State without a "two-thirds vote at each of two legal town or borough meetings, duly called for that purpose," and not less than a year apart, and provides further that the city or town must buy out the existing private company at "its fair market value for the purposes of its use, * * * including, as an element of value, the earning capacity of such plant." It will be remembered that the New York Court of Appeals, in a Syracuse water case, has lately decided that in New York State a city may build a competing plant without buying out the existing monopoly in water or light. Of course, cities will find it right and wise to offer an existing company the fair structural value of its plant, together with a small bonus for good will, being prepeared to construct a public plant only when satisfactory terms cannot be secured.

Since the failure of every other effort to cripple the South Norwalk plant, or prevent its being imitated in other Connecticut cities, a large private syndicate has been making great efforts during the past few months to buy the property. Fortunately, however, the city charter prevents the sale or lease of city property without a referendum, and the people are enthusiastic about continuing public ownership and operation. Indeed, it may be said that the ablest critics of public ownership in this country, such as Mr. Horatio A. Foster, take care to mention the Connecticut experiment as most honestly, economically, and successfully managed. A pilgrimage to that undertaking would be profitable to any who are especially interested in the subject of public ownership of public utilities that are now so rapidly assuming large dimensions.

EDWARD W. BEMIS.

Capital Punishment as a Deterrent of Crime.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By RUSSEL HEADLEY.

I WAS much interested in the able article of Gen. Curtis, in Sunday's TIMES, which undertakes to prove that capital punishment does not deter from homicide. The General may be right in his position, but the broad fact remains that there is not the slightest evidence to that effect. The trouble with the argument advanced is, that it is founded upon false premises, viz: it is assumed that the system of capital punishment has been thoroughly tried out in the country. The contrary is the case; practically speaking, the law in that respect has never yet been enforced, but only inflicted upon the rarest of occasions. It seems to me that a careful examination of the administration of the criminal law in regard to this class of crime would rather lead to the conclusion that the prevalence of murder is due to the failure to convict than to the spasmodic executions which do take place. The remark of the New York murderer, Jack Reynolds, "hanging is played out," shows that among the criminal classes it is the lack of executions rather than a plethora thereof which renders them indifferent to the taking of human life.

A brief glance at the figures will show the wide disparity which exists between the homicides committed and the convictions for the crime.

Thus, in 1888, 2,185 murders were committed in the United States, for which only 231 persons were punished; in 1889, there were 3,567 murders, and 274 convictions; in 1890, 4,290, with 228 executions; in 1891, 6,000 murders, and 290 executions, and in 1892, the number of homicides had swollen up to 8,000, with the same disproportion in regard to the convictions, and so on steadily increasing up to the present day.

Small is the number of executions as compared with the murders committed, yet this disproportion is seen to be yet more pronounced when we consider that not all of these are legal executions, but in the sum total are also included the victims of mob law. Thus, we find that lynch law claimed in 1888, 142 human beings; in 1889, 176; 1890, 127; 1891, 192; 1892, 235; in 1893, 200, and dropping to 196 in 1897.

According, therefore, to the figures, it is seen that so far from capital punishment being enforced in practice, it is not enforced at all, in any proper sense of the word, and the fearful increase in the crime of murder cannot with any show of logic be therefore laid to the fact of the existence on the statute books of the present law.

This increase in homicidal tendencies, coupled with practical immunity from punishment, is not confined to any particular section of the country, but all States seem to share about alike in the demoralized condition of society; our own State being but little better than any other in this respect.

It seems to us that both the cause and the remedy for this deplorable condition of affairs is not far to seek. The logical cause would certainly appear to be due to the fact that men hold human life cheaply, from witnessing the indifference shown toward the taking of life, by the Commonwealth, as evidenced in its failure to mete out punishment.

Now, it is evident that a considerable portion of mankind judge of the enormity or veniality of an act, merely by the consequences which follow the doing of that act. In other words among the masses, the punishment, not the act itself, gives to the act a grave or trivial character. Recognizing this fact, and in order to emphasize the enormity of the taking of human life, the law has set murder separate and apart by itself by coupling with that crime alone the dread penalty of death. Were petit larcenies punishable with death, and murder with a slight term of imprisonment, the filching of goods would be regarded with awe, but the taking of human life looked upon as of but little moment. Now, the same state of mind will exist, only of course in a much less degree, where the criminally disposed perceive that offenses against property are punishable with greater frequency than those against the person or life of the individual. Thus, at present, the inevitable result of the non-infliction of the penalty attached to the highest grade of crime known to our laws has been to remove to a great extent all awe of the crime itself, cheapen the value of human life, and to largely dispel that fear of punishment which exerts such a restraining influence and operates so powerfully to prevent the consummation of crime.

It is a well-known fact that the non-enforcement of law inevitably breeds contempt for law, and constant immunity from punishment is a constant encouragement and inducement to crime. Crime grows by what it feeds upon, and the constantly increasing number of murders proves to what an alarming extent the willingness to commit this crime exists among us, and the extent to which this disposition is urged on by the frequent contemplation of homicides, which are rarely followed by punishment. Punishment is designed to act in a twofold manner, and the one which is least thought of is the more beneficial of the two. Penal laws were not made solely to inflict punishment upon the violator of the statutory enactments. He who breaks the law should undoubtedly suffer, but the main idea of the law is to act as a preventive of crime, by impressing upon the community at large the conviction that an incurring of the penalties prescribed by law will certainly entail an infliction of those penalties. In other words, the deterrent power of punishment is of more value than its simple punitory effect upon the individual. Therefore, the non-punishment for the crime of homicide must be held as mainly responsible for the cause creating the present lamentable condition of affairs.

The next question which naturally arises relates to the causes which operate to produce this laxity to enforce this particular punishment. There has lately been exhibited a disposition to throw the entire blame in this respect upon the trial juries, but a somewhat long experience as a prosecuting attorney, coupled with a most careful examination of the cases where the juries have been subject to the severest criticism, fails to bear out that conclusion, but, on the contrary, an impartial investigator will find that in the vast majority of cases the jury box is filled with intelligent, law-abiding citizens, anxious to do their duty, and with prejudices, as a rule, adverse to the accused. If in all cases the proof of guilt were properly produced before them there would remain little room for criticism of the juries, but in most of those cases where mistrials have occurred it will be found that the chain of proof was too defective to warrant a verdict of guilty.

Again, the juries cannot be held responsible for cases which never come before them. While it is impossible to state the exact proportion existing between the number of homicides and the trials for the same, yet it is certainly within bounds to state that at least three-quarters of the murderers are never put on trial at all.

Careful investigation will show that the present condition is mainly due to one principal cause, although others also contribute their full share toward the general result, viz., defective detective agencies. It is a self-evident proposition that without evidence there can be no conviction. It also necessarily follows that the evidence must be sufficiently strong to prove guilt, or a like result will occur. Now, it is seldom that sufficient evidence is found ready to hand in cases of homicide; for the crime is from its nature a secret one, and rarely committed when witnesses are present. Nevertheless, seldom, if ever, is a murder committed without leaving in existence some incriminating indicia of the deed, which if intelligently understood will fasten the guilt upon the doer.

It is therefore of the greatest importance that the highest grade of intelligence and the best trained detective ability should be utilized by the State. Let us observe, therefore, what are the facilities afforded in this respect. It is not necessary to speak of the large cities—not because the inefficiency of the detective forces therein is not glaring enough, but for the reason that the wealth and facilities at the disposal of those municipalities would enable them to possess model detective agencies did the citizens take sufficient interest in the matter to desire the punishment or detection of this crime. It is with the rural portion of our State that we are concerned, for there, unless a man commits this crime in the broad light of day, and in the presence of witnesses, nothing but the blindest chance, ever results in his detection. Practically, no police protection exists in such localities, nor are there any means provided for the detection of crime worthy of the name. Indeed the whole procedure adopted when a murder has been committed is a direct aid to the criminal. The Coroner and the rural constabulary are the persons charged with the investigation; they arrive upon the scene, and in this most critical of all periods, when the scent is hot, and every moment precious, owing to their lack of experience and ignorance as to the means to adopt, they take no precautions to prevent the crowd of curious neighbors from running over everything, stamping out footprints, destroying recklessly tell-tale bits of evidence, or sweeping out of the way beyond recovery the silent but eloquent witnesses of the crime, which lie awaiting but the intelligent hands to form a chain of proof which would secure conviction.

Then we have the delays of the inquest, and when it does take place there is little left to point to the murderer's trail. Even where the murderer chances to be in custody, the blundering manner in which the threads of evidence have been gathered up renders it a very up-hill job for the District Attorney, so that in the majority of cases even the most skillful handling leaves the case when it comes to the jury so impregnated with uncertainty that a conviction cannot be secured.

In view of the utter lack of system prevailing in the rural portions of the State, and the dearth of proper facilities for ferreting out crime, the wonder is not that so few crimes of this character are punished, but that any are. The failure of the enactments of the law in this particular grade of crime is therefore primarily due to the lack of detective skill. Such being the case, it must be admitted that no system devised by man could prove efficacious to secure convictions while the present lack of method in collecting evidence and ferreting out crime exists. The question then naturally arises, What is the simplest method to adopt in the rural portions of our country? for it is too patent for argument that, as far as the urban is concerned, the citizens alone are responsible for the failure to possess a competent and skillful detective force. In the country, however, a difficulty does exist, since it would be financially impossible for each county to support a corps of trained detectives. On the other hand, it would avail little to import detectives from the cities when cases requiring their aid occur, since the men usually employed in such service are a worthless set, and even were they otherwise the lapse of time and lack of method employed in the interval between the discovery of the crime and their employment would in themselves be almost fatal to success. There is, however, a feasible plan, and one comparatively inexpensive, whereby most material benefits can be secured, and much of the present evil mitigated.

The plan suggested is this: In each county have the proper authorities employ some shrewd, wide-awake man, whose duty should be to hurry to the scene of any crime as soon as possible after its discovery—and there are few counties in the State where a very few hours would not suffice to enable him to reach its most distant quarter. Now, it is a well-known fact that time is of the most vital importance, where a crime has been committed. Minutes count here, and the first few hours are worth weeks thereafter. A man of ordinary shrewdness would in a very short period become exceedingly expert in detecting every tangible piece of evidence, and collecting those fragments which are always at hand; which, all taken together, can be welded into a solid and unbreakable chain of evidence, sufficient, except in rare cases, to secure apprehension and conviction.

Great as the benefits from this system would be, and most appreciable its advantages over the present mode, yet this would not be sufficient in itself to obtain the best results which are possible. This county plan should be supplemented by a State plan. Every State should possess a small but thoroughly equipped corps of the best detectives in the Commonwealth. These men should always be on duty at the State capital, ready for service when required in those cases which have proved too intricate for the talent of these respective county detectives. Such officers being in the pay of the State alone, and sent on secret service only to localities outside the large cities, would naturally devote their best energies to this work, and enter zealously into each case. They would not only enter upon the case in a vastly different spirit than that which animates the ordinary detective, who deigns to mingle for a season with the rural population, but would also find entirely different conditions awaiting them at the scene of operations. They would find that the county officer had every fact possible to be obtained to glean ready for use, preserved from destruction every indicia of guilt which existed at the time of the commission of the crime, and had suffered no clue to become lost while awaking the arrival of the State detective. Indeed, the case would usually be found to be in such a good condition for immediate operations as to enable the State detective to follow the trail at once from the point at which the county official became baffled.

The cost of this experiment would be trifling—at the most $1,000 a year—and each county could secure a first-class man, while the expense to the State for its detective force would be felt by none. Indeed, as far as each county is concerned, the salary of such an official could almost be saved entirely by delegating to him the services of all subpoenas, Grand and Petit Juries, and also other papers, for which the Sheriff now charges the county for serving.

The next point to be considered, both as bearing upon the increased chances of immunity to the criminal, and also in regard to the lessening power of the effect produced where convictions are finally secured, is the long delays which usually occur between the homicidal act and the punishment. If it is admitted that the effect of the punishment is valuable as a deterrent from crime, then it must be also admitted that the more closely connected the punishment is with that crime the greater the effect, while the effect steadily diminishes with the remoteness of the punishment. It therefore necessarily follows that punishment should attend swift upon the commission of the crime, while the popular interest is fully centered upon the subject.

The remedy for this state of affairs is, of course, the inauguration of a system whereby the accused is speedily brought to trial, and appeals heard and determined with no more delay than a proper regard of the rights of the accused renders necessary. Speedy trials can only be secured by the institution of that change of our judicial system which is absolutely necessary for prompt and final determination of all causes, and is imperatively demanded by the demoralized condition of affairs in this country. Our civil business already is ample for the entire attention of our present courts, and is constantly increasing. Again, as the number of lawyers who engage in the practice of criminal law is vastly in the minority, it naturally follows that very few members of the bench are from that class, or possess aught but the most superficial knowledge of a branch of our law in which they find themselves occupying a position where they are suddenly called upon to try cases or listen to appeals. That our courts do all that is possible to perfect themselves in this branch is evident, and that they have been able to accomplish the past results is remarkable. But no men can always give the proper attention required, or possess the knowledge necessary to a just determination of the cause before them, where the duty is imposed upon them of hearing and determining all the cases which arise under both the civil and criminal branches of our law. No man can serve two so diametrically opposite mistresses as the civil and criminal branch of our law, and usually it is the latter which suffers.

In order, therefore, to obtain the highest degree of efficiency in the disposal of criminal causes, courts for the trial and hearing of such causes should be organized, entirely separate and independent of all other tribunals. The judicial system of each State should be reorganized, and an entirely distinct set of Judges designated for the consideration of criminal actions. There should be Oyer and Terminer Courts, presided over by Judges elected for such duties, and not, as at present, conducted by the same person who holds the circuit. In other words, there should be two separate departments; the one possessing jurisdiction over civil actions alone, and the other confined in its operations to those of a criminal nature. Certain Judges should be elected to hold trial courts at stated terms for all offenses charged against the law, and in the various sections of the State, and all appeals should be carried to a Court of Criminal Appeal, whose decision should be final. This system would also work beneficially in two ways. Not only would it result in most materially expediting both the trial of those charged with the commission of crime and the carrying into effect the final judgment, but removing so much matter from the civil courts it would relieve those already overburdened tribunals to such an extent that they would not only devote more attention to the consideration of those cases submitted to them and consequently give even better results than at present, but they would also be able to keep abreast of their work, and thus be enabled to dispose of the civil business before them without those vexatious and costly delays which at present always lie in wait for the litigant, and which oftentimes cause ruin to all the parties to the litigation.

Here, then, we have a plan which not only benefits all classes of litigants and increases the efficiency of the courts, but also insures a speedy and much needed method for the disposal of all criminal cases. Nothing can be urged against this plan save the one question of cost. A moment's consideration will demonstrate that this innovation will increase the burdens of taxation but slightly. In the first place, no new Court Houses will be required, nor increase in court officials. Outside of one or two cities, half a dozen Judges can do all the work of trial courts. A Court of Appeals, consisting of five members, would be ample, and no intermediate court would be necessary. No additional expense would then be required for anything except the salaries of these Judges and the number would be so small that their aggregate salaries would cause but a slight increase in the tax levy.

The ideas suggested in this article not only appear to be feasible, but give the only promise at present visible of abating the existing evils. Something, all concur, must be done to check the rapidly increasing number of crimes, which threaten to work a widespread demoralisation.

RUSSEL HEADLEY.

The Author and the Publisher and Modern Publishing Conditions.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By WALTER H. PAGE.

SO MUCH is written in the way of complaint and criticism about the relations of authors and publishers that it is a pleasure to accept the invitation of THE TIMES to say a word about the subject from a peaceful point of view. The truth is, so far as my experience and knowledge go, that these two classes of men dwell and work in as peaceful relations as any other two classes. I would say, in fact, that their relations are even more intimate and pleasant and helpful than the relations of most other men. I believe, moreover, that the whole history of authorship and publishing will show that there has never been a time when better directed energy of better trained men was given to publishing than is now given by the best legitimate publishing houses in the United States. The best publishing houses, as the best houses of any sort, are of course, few; but I am sure that they are as sincerely devoted to literature as the great publishers were whose memoirs we read with envy and admiration.

Of course, success in publishing is measured at last by the publisher's sales. This is the test that cannot be avoided. And the art of selling good books in quantities equal to modern opportunities (and no publisher who makes the right measure of his calling takes any great interest in the selling of bad books) is just beginning to be discovered. There is not a good book in the market to-day the sales of which could not be doubled if the publisher were wise enough to hit upon the right methods. Look at the problem frankly. Here is a book of intrinsic value and charm and of popular qualities. Five thousand copies have been sold. Now, if there is a good reason why five thousand copies should have been sold, the same reason is good why five thousand more copies should be sold. I am assuming that it is a book of popular quality and not a book of interest to a special class only. The usual methods of publishing—advertising in the newspapers and the literary journals, sending copies for review, etc.—have caused 5,000 to be bought. Then the sale generally stops. Why? Often because only routine methods have been applied to the problem. But when routine methods are exhausted (for anybody can apply routine methods) the chance is presented for the real publisher's work to begin. Anybody can sell a few copies of a new book; how to sell copies of a good book continuously after it has ceased to be new is the real task.

The man who has a genius for publishing, who regards himself not as a mere merchant of soiled paper bound into volumes, but as one of the important agencies in literature and a factor in public education—such a man takes a keener interest in a good old book than in a new book. He looks upon himself as a trustee for it. His is the privilege and the duty of seeing that it fulfills its mission in the world. He has a strong sense of responsibility for it. The book comes to have a definite personality to him. It must run its full career and do its full service. And a man with enthusiasm for his calling comes almost to regard himself as responsible for it. He puts himself in loco parentis. The book becomes a part of his own career. A merchant? Yes, he is a merchant in ideas; and he works long and lovingly on the practical problem of making the book carry its message throughout the whole range of the reading world till the thought or the art of the author does its complete service.

That is the spirit of the true publisher. When literature makes her acknowledgements to those that have helped to glorify her place among men, she is as sure to remember such service as she is to cast out of the temple the mere money-changers in literary wares.

Never in the history of the world were there so many readers of good popular books as there are now in the English language; and there are ways of finding new "audiences" that fairly astound old notions. The change that is fast taking place in the practical efficiency of publishers may be illustrated by two well-known facts. A company of general merchants (to use the old country phrase) who are not booksellers only, now frequently sells editions of 50,000 or 100,000 copies of good books that have been supposed already to have reached their maximum sale. That is one significant fact. Another is that there are not a few books of lasting value and of high price that have been taken in hand by men who are not publishers at all—taken in hand after the old-fashioned publishers had practically exhausted their resources, and they have sold a hundredfold more copies than the publishers themselves had sold.

The art of book-selling in the United States is just coming to a realization of its opportunities. The prosperity of the great mass of the American people and their intelligence afford the best book market perhaps that there has ever been in the world. The publisher who really knows the people of the United States and sympathizes with the intellectual aspirations of the masses has a better opportunity to exert a wide influence in shaping the life and thought of the Nation than the publishers of any preceding time ever had. It is commonly supposed, for instance, that nobody now buys the poets; within a week I have seen half a million volumes of the English and American poets in a book factory where poets are made as shoes are made at Brockton. They are as much a staple in the trade—these cheap, clearly-printed volumes—in the department stores, especially of the smaller cities, as sugar is a staple in the groceries. The literary journals and the professional literary class—did you ever think of it?—talk about a book only for the few days or weeks when it is new. Nine-tenths of the books that are read are read after they are months or years old. So-called literary circles are so small a part of the book-reading world that they might be left out of the calculation of publishers—except for the deference always paid to professionalism.

Moreover, the description and the interpretation of the life of these millions of prosperous people in our own country is a subject for literature that is just beginning to be appreciated. The great popularity of American historical fiction is proof that we have come to a feeling of national consciousness that is aware of a background. So strong is the feeling that even commonplace romances of this kind take a strong hold on the popular mind. The almost incalculable number of books that have been eagerly bought about Lincoln bears testimony to the same general fact.

The most helpful American publisher of the future will know intimately the people of the United States and keep in the closest possible intellectual sympathy with them. Such close contact and sympathy is in itself a sufficient equipment for a great publishing career.

Another secret of successful publishing in the future will, I suspect, consist in publishing few books instead of many. There is one publisher who has endowed colleges and enriched a large family and maintains a yacht out of thirty years' profits on a single book, and he publishes no other. A dozen good books a year are better than a hundred of doubtful value—alike for publisher and bookseller and reader.

And another necessary condition of success is that the publisher has not only a personal knowledge of the books he puts out, but a strong personal confidence in them. A writer is a fool who puts his books in a publisher's hands who has not read them and does not himself have an intellectual sympathy with them; for under any other condition the service the author gets is but mechanical and the reward the publisher secures is only pecuniary.

There is little use in discussing merely transitory books which happen to have a large sale by reason of some whim of the public. There is no law that governs whims or classifies accidents, and now and then something happens in the publishing world that admits of no rational explanation. Every commonplace book of meteor-like popularity is a law unto itself. One such has lately been sold in great quantities because it presented a puzzle. Every man that read it asked the next man if he could understand the secret of its popularity. The second man at once set about reading it in order to discover its secret. Now, an elusive secret is as good an equipment as a book can be born with. But no author or publisher can make an elusive secret to order. After all, when these apparently inexplicable successes come to be examined with a knowledge of the masses of the people and their moods, in almost every case a rational explanation will be found. The book gives some fresh and first-hand revelation to the people themselves.

But accidental successes are obscure reasons apart; there are legitimate secrets about selling books that men with a clear understanding of the popular mind are just discovering. This conclusion is inevitable from even a superficial study of the growth and well-being of the people. The wail that the great public now reads only the Sunday newspapers comes from despondent persons who do not know the habits of men and women in Kansas and Michigan, not to speak of Massachusetts, which is yet the best market for good books in the country, perhaps in the world. I have been struck with wonder every time I have had occasion to see how many copies of Shakespeare, Burns, Scott, Cooper, Longfellow, Omar Khayyam, Tennyson, and good books in American history and biography (I could call a hundred great titles) are sold every year by several publishers whose records I know. The number of good books that can be sold to the American people—men and brethren who write and gossip about "Literature"—the trouble is not to find readers, believe me, but to find books worthy to offer them. The man or the woman who can write a great narrative, can tell a noble experience, can construct a great novel; what incentive or reward does such a person want? If his book be good enough, more readers await him in a year than Shakespeare had for fifty years, as many as Scott had for a dozen years, as many as Macaulay, with his enormous popularity, had during his lifetime. "But the surest way to miss a wide popularity," said a great novelist to me the other day, who has himself won it—"the surest way to miss it is to try for it; and the surest way to get it is not to think about it."

The increased efficiency of publishers in selling books and the increased number of authors who have caught the knack of pleasing the public taste—rather, who have a true insight into American character—have made the income of authors much greater than they formerly were. This is a legitimate result to the writers of successful books; but it has caused a misapprehension in the minds of not a few writers of less successful books. "Writers have gone on a strike," recently exclaimed one of the best of all our publishers, "and some of the younger ones, I observe, regard all publishers with suspicion. They forget, if they ever knew, the part—the important part—that publishing plays in the game." The adventurer who has turned publisher finds these writers easy prey. He simply offers them extravagant royalties and gambles on the chance that some of them may succeed. The author of this kind almost always has to pay the penalty of his misinformation, and of his suspicion. He takes only the business view of the publisher. There has been developed within a few years the distinct type of the suspicious writer. It is exceedingly difficult, perhaps it is impossible, for a publisher to serve such an author with the best results. The relation implies a confidence so frank and complete that it is hard for the most efficient publisher in the world to take a genuine and permanent interest in a writer's work when the writer himself considers his own work and the publisher's in only a mercenary way. There are authors who for this reason have no real publisher. Their books are brought out and put on the market in a routine fashion, and they often wonder why they meet with no greater success. In many a case neither writer nor publisher nor the public understands the failure. The most successful authors are, as a rule, always the easiest to serve and to deal with. They enter into a real copartnership with their publishers, and the publishers can and do become their true servants. One of the most successful writers now living has lately shown his publisher the consideration to refuse as large a royalty as was agreed on for a book that has not turned out to be as successful as they both hoped it would be when it was published.

A publisher has not the privilege of choosing his authors except by exclusion; but the author can choose his own publisher if he go about it right. And no writer of a book in these days goes long without a publisher of some sort. Every once in a while an adventurer comes forward who publishes (at the writers' expense) all those books that have been declined by the legitimate publishers during the previous three or four years. These scavengers of the literary nether world appear periodically and they do a thriving business for a year or two. At less frequent intervals a corresponding adventurer begins the publication of a magazine, and accepts the manuscripts that have been rejected by other editors on condition that the contributors also become paid subscribers! A magazine in one of the Central States lived five years on this basis.

At some time just before the millennium some enterprising public servant will establish a school of instruction to authors how to select a publisher. The existing literary agents do not quite accomplish this aim, since they not unnaturally work along the line of the greatest immediate profit, and especially since their method tends to substitute a relation between themselves and the publisher for a personal relation between the author and the publisher. For this personal relation between publisher and author there can be no substitute. An author, however successful, can get the best results of his work only by the sympathetic interest—I came near saying the affectionate interest—of his publisher, and no publisher has a right to add to his list any writer's book that he does not himself know and have an intellectual interest in. The true publisher becomes identified with his authors, and their aims become his aims. He lives and works to further them. He makes a continual study of public opinion with reference to his chance to affect it by the machinery that he controls. Then the selling of books becomes not a mere trade but a noble profession; it is directed toward an intellectual and moral end. A publisher's list stands for the ideas of the authors on it, for their art and their influence; and the well-directed and long continued use of his machinery develops it into an institution as a university or a great gallery is an institution. With its foundations in the business of selling books his house becomes an encouragement to Literature. But its real foundation, nevertheless, is the confidence of good writers and identification with them.

The writer that has not the loyal and personally helpful service of a publisher, and the publisher who has not the frank confidence and friendship of his living authors and an intellectual sympathy with those that are dead—such are merely writers for temporary gain and mere merchants of books as other men are merchants of waste paper.

Several years ago an author came to a publisher who was his friend and said: "Five years ago I first talked of this literary work with you and you have encouraged me ever since. Here is my book which represents five years' labor and is the one thing in the world I care most for. I do not know anything about publishing it, but I bring it to you to do what you think best."

"I will enter into a copartnership with you," replied the publisher, "on your own terms and do all that I can to serve you. If at the end of a reasonable period of experiment you are dissatisfied, you shall have the privilege to withdraw."

A contract was made. Once a month since then publisher and author have dined together to talk about—not business, but literature. The author has produced a series of successful books; "and," said the author himself in telling me the story, "we have not talked five minutes at a time about business in five years."

"Who has got the better of the bargain?" I asked.

"Both."

By such service a publisher lives with creative men and women in their heroic moods, and helps them in their noblest aims; this at least is the privilege of the publisher who himself knows literature and is born to the craft. The results of his work are usually satisfactory to his authors, and this is of even greater importance—to the public also, which after all is the great master of both publisher and author and the only master that a

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This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF

$23,000,000

UNITED RAILWAYS COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS

First General Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds,

Dated September 20th, 1899. Due July 1st, 1934.

Interest payable January 1st and July 1st, in the City of New York.

GUARANTEED AS TO INTEREST BY THE ST. LOUIS TRANSIT COMPANY, Lessee.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF MORTGAGE, $45,000,000

Reserved for underlying divisional liens,	$14,000,000	
Reserved for acquisitions, betterments, and improvements,	8,000,000	
Present Issue,	23,000,000	$45,000,000

TOTAL AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK, $45,000,000.

Preferred Stock.		Common Stock.	
Reserved	$8,435,000	Reserved	$7,052,500
Issued	11,565,000	Issued	17,347,500
	$20,000,000		$25,000,000

ST. LOUIS TRUST COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Trustee.

These bonds are Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each to bearer, with privilege of registration of principal.

Principal and interest are payable in United States gold coin of, or equal to, the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which, under any present or future laws of the United States of America, or of the laws of the State of Missouri, the Company may be required to pay or retain therefrom for National, State, or municipal purposes.

These bonds cannot be redeemed before maturity, and are secured by a mortgage on all the real estate, franchises, stocks, bonds, leaseholds, and property of every kind or description in the City and County of St. Louis, now belonging to, or which may hereafter be constructed or acquired by, the said Railways Company.

The **United Railways Company of St. Louis** is a corporation chartered by the State of Missouri, with an authorized capital of $20,000,000 5% cumulative Preferred Stock, and $25,000,000 Common Stock. Of the former, $11,565,000 has been issued, and $8,435,000 is reserved for future acquisitions, betterments, and improvements; of the latter $17,347,500 has been issued and $7,652,500 is reserved for future acquisitions, betterments, and improvements. The Company was authorized under an ordinance from the City of St. Louis to construct about 80 miles of street railway in that city and to acquire by lease or purchase other street railroads. The franchise runs for fifty years from April 12th, 1898. This Company has acquired by deed all of the railroad lines, properties, and franchises, and substantially all of the shares of stock of the following companies except the St. Lou's Traction Company and the St. Louis Railroad Company, (one of the roads included in the National System.) Of the former it owns all the stock, and of the latter more than two-thirds.

SECURITY OF MORTGAGE.

The United Railways Company acquired the following shares of stocks of street railways included in its system, all of which shares have been deposited with the St. Louis Trust Company, Trustee:

Shares Acquired.	Total Shares.	Shares Outstanding.
50 Delmar Avenue and Clayton Railway Company	50	None
1,000 St. Louis Cross County Railway Company	1,000	"
2,000 Midland Street Railway Company	2,000	"
120 St. Louis, Clayton and Creve Coeur Railway Company	120	"
467 St. Louis County Street Railway Company	467	"
634 Clayton and Forest Park Railway Company	661	27
30,000 Union Depot Railroad Company	30,000	None
22,986 Missouri Railroad Company	22,986	"
99,994 Lindell Railway Company	100,000	6
24,950 National Railway Company (of Ill.)	25,000	50
9,953 Southern Electric Railway Company, Preferred	10,000	47
5,000 Southern Electric Railway Company, Common	5,000	None
20 St. Louis Traction Company	20	"

SINCE THE ACQUISITION OF SUCH SHARES THE COMPANY HAS, UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ACQUIRED BY PURCHASE ALL THE PROPERTY, RIGHTS, FRANCHISES, AND PRIVILEGES OF THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:

Union Depot Railroad Company, together with the Grand Avenue Railway Company.
Lindell Railway Company, together with the Missouri Railroad Company, the Forest Park, Laclede and Fourth Street Railway Company, the Compton Heights, Union Depot and Merchants' Terminal Railroad Company, the Taylor Avenue Railway Company, the Vandeventer Avenue Railroad Company, and the Delmar Avenue and Clayton Railway Company.
Southern Electric Railroad Company.
Cass Avenue and Fair Grounds Railway Company.
Citizens' Railway Company.
St. Louis, Clayton and Creve Coeur Lake Railroad Company.
St. Louis County Street Railway Company.
St. Louis Cross County Railroad Company.
Midland Street Railway Company.
Jefferson Avenue Railroad Company.
Also the properties operated under the name of Clayton and Forest Park Railway.

This mortgage is directly secured by these properties, subject to divisional liens bearing from 5 to 7 per cent. interest, amounting to a total of $13,980,100, of which $5,003,100 can be retired within the next two years, with an annual saving in interest of $54,623 when replaced by 4% bonds.

MILEAGE.

Total mileage in operation, under construction, and authorized aggregates 436.65 miles, embracing the mileage of all the street-railway systems of St. Louis, save the St. Louis and Suburban system. If the future acquisition of the last-named system be deemed desirable, there has been a reservation and provision therefor. Under the terms of the mortgage, $3,000,000 of the $8,000,000 reserved bonds can be used for no other purpose than for taking up $3,000,000 of the bonds of this system.

EARNINGS.

Statements issued by Messrs. Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants for the year ended June 30, 1899, show that the Companies now united earned, in the aggregate, while independently operated, $266,882.21 in excess of all fixed charges, including the interest on $23,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds; and also that the St. Louis Transit Company for the six months ended December 31, 1899, showed a surplus of $188,346.21 over fixed charges, including the interest on this issue of bonds.

A large amount of work in the consolidation of power, and the transformation of cable to electric traction, is now under way, but until its completion the full benefit of the economies resulting therefrom will not appear in the net earnings. In this connection reference is made to the estimate of Mr. Jilson J. Coleman, a street railway expert of experience, now General Manager of the Company, made before he became connected therewith, and to his letter of recent date as to the future net earnings of the United Railways Company, after making allowance for the economies following consolidation and the concentration of management. Prospectus containing the above can be had on application.

LEASE.

The St. Louis Transit Company, lessee of the United Railways Company of St. Louis and guarantor of the interest upon its Bonds and Preferred Stock, is a Corporation of the State of Missouri with power to acquire, lease, and operate, until the 18th March, 1939, the lines acquired by the United Railways Company of St. Louis. An exchange of its stock (to the extent of 172,502 shares) for the Common Stock of the United Railways Company of St. Louis has been made, share for share, in consideration of a payment to the St. Louis Transit Company of $11 per share on each share of stock so exchanged. Through this payment it will have a cash capital of $1,897,522, and no other obligations save those under its lease of the United Railways Company of St. Louis.

The St. Louis Transit Company has assumed the operation of the property, under the provisions of the leases.

$9,375,000 Bonds having been sold, we offer the balance, $13,625,000, for sale at 92½ and accrued interest, payable on Monday, February 19th, 1900, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO HAVE THESE BONDS LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Subscription books will be opened at our offices on Wednesday, February 14, 1900, at 10 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M. the same day. Allotments will be made as promptly as possible thereafter. The right is reserved to reject applications, to close the subscription earlier than said time, and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for.

FEBRUARY 10TH, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

Manhattan Trust Stock
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
ALEX. LE VINO,
52 BROADWAY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Pres't. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

MORTGAGE MONEY WANTED.—We have a first-class mortgage of $15,000, paying 6 per cent., on business property a short distance from New York. The property is valued at $35,000. T. W. SHOTWELL, 291 Lenox Av.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

Certified Net Earnings, 22% Per Annum.

The tremendous profits realized by investors in this company are best shown by the certified reports of the Public Accountants, who have examined the books of the mines, and certified to the net earnings as set forth in the company's prospectus.

The earnings thus certified to as correct by BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO., the well-known Chartered Accountants of New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, were from but three of the company's mills, and those running on single shift only, yet showed actual net profits of $1,542 per week. Including the new mill on the Mayne Mine property, which was started December 1, 1899, (subsequent to the examination by the Accountants,) the net profits at present, running on double shift, are over **22 per cent.** per annum on the entire capital stock of $1,000,000.

With the completion of the four new mills now in course of construction, these present earnings will be nearly doubled, increasing the net profits to over **42 per cent.** per annum.

The company thus offers investors an unequalled opportunity of large returns on a very small investment at the present low price of shares, and with the practical certainty of a rapid increase in the value of their holdings.

The actual earnings of these properties will be certified quarterly to stockholders by Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., who supervise the company's accounts. This is a unique feature among zinc companies, enabling shareholders to verify regularly the enormous earnings of their company, which would otherwise seem almost incredible.

No investor can afford to let pass the opportunity thus offered for a secure investment with probably the greatest profits possible from any zinc mining company in the United States.

100,000 SHARES

are now offered for public subscription at

85c. PER SHARE,

to complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the new mills now being built.

The shares are of the par value of $1.00 each, and are fully paid and non-assessable.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 AND 47 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 409 The Rookery, Chicago.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus – $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances, subject to check.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, D. Crawford Clark, George Coppell, Bayard Dominick, John F. Dryden, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Ely, Albert E. Goodhart, Edwin Gould, Edmund T. Halsey, Wm. H. Hollister, Percival Knauth, Francis H. Leggett, Almeric H. Paget, William G. Park, Gilbert M. Plympton, William Schall, Jr., John W. Simpson, Francis S. Smithers, Ransom H. Thomas, J. Walter Wood, Jr.

Garvin Machine Company
OF
NEW YORK CITY.

CAPITALIZATION:

Seven p. c. Preferred Stock..	$200,000
Common Stock	300,000

The Company has no bonded debt nor can any be incurred while one single share of the Preferred Stock is outstanding. The Company was incorporated in 1889.

MR. STEPHEN LITTLE, THE WELL-KNOWN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIES, AFTER AN EXAMINATION OF THE COMPANY'S BOOKS, EXTENDING OVER A PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 11, 1899, TO JANUARY 1, 1899, THAT THE COMPANY'S NET EARNINGS PER ANNUM, WITHIN THE DATES NAMED, AVERAGED $46,478.28.

The Company's **net earnings,** as per Official Statement, for the year ending December 31, 1899, were $57,003.59, OR EQUAL TO FOUR TIMES THE ANNUAL 7% DIVIDEND ON THE TOTAL ISSUE OF PREFERRED STOCK.

Dividends are payable January 1 and July 1.

I have for sale, AT PAR AND ACCRUED DIVIDEND FROM JANUARY 1, a limited amount of the Preferred Stock. Any additional particulars on application.

J. L. Robertson.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WE BEG TO OFFER
to the non-speculative investing public
$50,000 PREF'D 6% STOCK,
PAR VALUE $50,
of the
NEW YORK DENTAL MN'FG CO.
of the City of York, Pennsylvania,
at 77½c. ($38.25 per share.) Company's capital is $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares of Common and 2,000 shares Preferred Cumulative 6% Stock, dividend guaranteed by the Company. Sinking Fund allotment annually set aside to redeem entire issue Preferred Stock January 1st, 1910, at 105.
The chief business of the
NEW YORK DENTAL MN'FG CO.
is the manufacture of Artificial Porcelain Teeth. This is a technical art; controlled hitherto by practically four houses which are close corporations. As this business has made great fortunes for each, the profits are known only to those inside the trade. Every one of the active workers in the NEW YORK DENTAL MANUFACTURING CO. has learned his business in one or another of the four houses referred to. The managing head of the NEW YORK DENTAL MANUFACTURING CO., Mr. George H. Whiteley, stands without a superior in the mechanical production of every grade of artificial teeth. The President of the Company, Mr. George W. Holzinger, Vice President of the Drovers and Mechanics' Bank of York, Penn., is an able and tried financier and successful manufacturer. This Preferred Stock is sold only to supply the necessity forced on the Company of enlarging its mechanical facilities in York, Penn., as the demand for its goods is five times greater than present means of supplying. We heartily recommend the purchase of this Stock to all prudent investors.
Full particulars at our office or by mail.
GRIGGS & CARLETON,
Business Negotiators & Appraisers,
189 Broadway, New York.
Established 1869.
(Refer to Banks throughout United States.)

WE HAVE INSIDE INFORMATION with regard to several good gold and copper stocks, which can be bought cheap. THE KENDRICK PROMOTION CO., Denver, Col. Highest references.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Consolidated Gas Co. of New York,
No. 4 Irving Place.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, February 8th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York will be held on the 9th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of said Company, No. 4 Irving Place, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its Capital Stock from thirty-nine million and seventy-eight thousand dollars, ($39,078,000,) consisting of three hundred and ninety thousand seven hundred and eighty shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, to fifty-four million five hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred dollars, ($54,595,200,) to consist of five hundred and forty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-two shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, and to take such other action as may be appropriate and lawful for such meeting, in respect to the issue and disposition of the increase of such Capital Stock, if the same shall be authorized.
SAMUEL SLOAN,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEO. F. BAKER,
WM. ROCKEFELLER,
M. TAYLOR PYNE,
JOHN P. HUGGINS,
F. AUG. SCHERMERHORN,
H. E. GAWTRY,
A majority of the Trustees.
The transfer books of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York will be closed on February 27th, at 3 P. M., and reopened March 10th, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

TEXAS & PACIFIC COAL CO.
FORTH WORTH, Texas, Feb. 10, 1900.
The transfer books of this Company will close 13th inst., reopen February 23d, for purpose of Annual Election and transaction of other business.
S. MIMS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Reading Company,
Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the company (after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage) a dividend of ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the company, to be paid March 8, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 19, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1900.
READING COMPANY,
By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 19, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1900.
On March 8, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same period of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The notable activity which has prevailed this week on the Cotton Exchange slackened to a considerable extent yesterday, though the market closed strong after a rather erratic day. Transactions did not aggregate more than about 150,000 bales, which is not heavy even for a Saturday. The market opened irregular, but mainly weak, 2 points up to 7 points off. The weakness was due primarily to Liverpool advices, early cables being 2 to 4 points off. Then a period of heavy local liquidation set in, the market being forced down immediately in much the same manner as on Friday, though in a far less degree. May, which opened at 8.20, after closing Friday at 8.27, sold down to 8.18 in a few minutes. The market then rallied on rapid covering by foreign shorts. May sold up to 8.23 by 11 o'clock, and in the second hour of trading the market steadily improved. It closed steady, a point off to 2 points up. Receipts were moderate. The total for the week is a good one.

Coffee had a brisk two hours' trading, 26,000 bags changing hands, and closed firm. It opened 5 points up to 5 points off, only 500 bags being sold at the call, and closed about 5 points up.

Corn and wheat were both strong on the Produce Exchange. The strength of corn, which was the feature of the day, gave firmness to oats as well. May corn sold in Chicago at 34½ cents, one-half a cent higher than it has been since last July, and closed at 40¼ bid here, without any specially bullish news. On the contrary, cables told of rains in the Argentine Republic, where the drought has hitherto been injuring the crop. Export sales of corn on this coast were 350,000 bushels. Exporters took about 100,000 bushels of wheat. Oats were dull.

CONSOLIDATED GAS SUIT.

George A. Lamb hinted yesterday that he might quash his action on behalf of Consolidated Gas minority stockholders to set aside the recent election, in view of the circular the Trustees had issued to the stockholders. The case is due to come up in the Supreme Court, before Justice Leventritt on Wednesday.

"The circular," said Mr. Lamb, "is a roundabout but unequivocal reversal of the board's high-handed action at the meeting of the stockholders. The information now given to the public is precisely what the officers then refused to give me. As I have stated in my affidavit to the Court, the proxies held by me would have been cast for the re-election of the present board if the members had been willing to explain satisfactorily certain features of their management of the company. This they have now done, and I assume my clients have no further reason for wishing to set aside their election. In view of this backdown, it is difficult to see what these officials have gained by their exhibition of bad manners at the annual meeting."

The Standard Gas Pool.

B. B. McAlpin, counsel for the Protective Committee of the Standard Gas Light Company, said yesterday that the results of forming the pool in that stock had proved most satisfactory to the committee. The time allowed for depositing stock in the Mercantile Trust Company was up yesterday, but it has been extended in certain cases to allow stockholders who wanted to come in under the agreement but had been unable to get their certificates to the Trust Company in time, to deposit them.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

H. R. Rimington has been appointed Illinois General Agent of the Teutonia Fire Insurance Company of New Orleans.

The Committee on Fire Patrol of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters held a special meeting yesterday to take action on the death of William M. Randell, for thirty-five years Secretary to the committee. A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions for presentation to the board.

The insurance on the double tenement house at 1,699 to 1,701 Third Avenue, which was considerably damaged by fire Thursday, was distributed as follows: On 1,701 Third Avenue, Sun, $10,000; Imperial, $5,000, and Lion, $5,000. On 1,699 Third Avenue, Imperial, $10,000, and Sun, $10,000. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

Chicago advices state that thirty-nine insurance companies doing business in Colorado have begun an action in the United States Circuit Court against the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad to recover $370,629.34. This amount is said to represent the losses of the companies in the big fire at Colorado Springs in October, 1898, which destroyed the Antlers' Hotel and several blocks of property. It is alleged that the railroad company negligently exposed a car of powder, whose explosion rendered the fire uncontrollable.

The General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five at its next meeting, which will probably be held Feb. 27, will receive reports from some of its sub-committees. The subjects which were submitted to these sub-committees include rates and commissions, large cities, legislation, membership, and co-operation. Action of an advisory character is looked for on each of these lines, and many underwriters think that the final report of the committee will be presented in the shape of a platform, containing planks on each of these questions which are now in the hands of the sub-committees.

The insurance on the property at 451 to 455 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, which was considerably damaged by fire early yesterday morning, was distributed as follows: On contents, insured by Chaffee & Selchow, German-American, $5,000; Continental, $4,500; Commercial Union, $2,500; New York Underwriters', $2,500; German-American of Baltimore, $1,500; Virginia, $1,500; Equitable, $1,500; American of Boston, $1,500, and Merchants' of Providence, $1,500. On building of S. L. Michell estate, Union of London, $6,000; Westchester, $3,000; Atlas, $3,000; Transatlantic, $3,000, and Law, Union and Crown, $3,000. Owens & Phillips will adjust the loss.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Stock Exchange business has expanded, but actual operating confidence is not yet fully regained.

A host of elements contribute to better Wall Street feeling, but the experiences of December are not all out of their bandages. Strong financial interests are active and aggressive, predicting market improvement that will be substantial and lasting, and there is earnest work to make the prediction true; but the outside public is coy. Much professional trading reflects confidence, but commission house orders are not important. There are a good many buts.

Of news developments during the week none exerted influence of consequence. Some incidents of importance fell flat—evidence of the professional control in the market.

One event alone—the establishment of Union Pacific Railway common capital stock upon a dividend basis—could not have failed under normal conditions to give spirited tone to the whole list, while the fact is that it occasioned not one good effect so far as surface indications disclose. Here is a property—and it is typical of a notable wholesome list—which has been reorganized out of bankruptcy into prosperity; old defaults are succeeded by new surpluses; deficits and foreclosures and assessments have the sequel of dividends. The record close approaches a financial miracle. And the stock market greeting is—a decline.

Measurement of a market so abnormal can of course be made by nobody. Eventually—and it cannot be a long time hence—a property so advanced and advancing must perforce command improved market value; but that's merely logic, and logic isn't the current Wall Street fashion. It's no new fortune, though, for sense to be kept waiting on the Stock Exchange curb.

Local stocks (the tractions and gas shares) have figured more conspicuously than most of the rest of the list. Third Avenue has swung over a range of a dozen points. Covering of short contracts lifted the price early in the week, and resales for the same speculative account knocked down the quotations later. The Third Avenue problem is not simple from any standpoint. To the investor certainly the property presents no overwhelming attraction as it is now situated—or, indeed, as it seems possible that it can be situated for a long time hence.

A crude financial policy inflicts penalties; for though appearance of good fortune may be bestowed temporarily by easy money markets and genius in borrowing, no other result than disaster can ever attend the Third Avenue fashion of going into debt for everything to everybody everywhere. And any syndicate organized to provide relief will earn all that it charges—indeed, anybody who can earn anything in an enterprise that touches municipal relations in this town is amply entitled to all that he nets. It really isn't all a symphony of profits.

Sugar Trust has had its usual conspicuousness. Now, professional Wall Street is sure that the era of dividends is over, that trade wars are away beyond settlement, and that Mr. Havemeyer is assuring to bear speculators smooth paths through green pastures, et cetera. And all this may be the wise view. Mr. Havemeyer, true enough, has perpetrated one novelty—he has deigned to recognize his stockholders, has made a speech. This habit of being surprising may grow upon him—he may some time really say something in a speech that tells something. These are times of record breaking, of course, and the President of the Sugar Trust meant, perhaps, to issue a ready guide to Wall Street when he began his amiable speaking of parables—though there are still some untutored folks who fear Mr. Havemeyer would rather be misconstrued than lose his right arm. Speculating in Sugar Trust used to be somewhat dangerous; sure things were not then a daily feast.

Mr. Bryan has come to town. Nobody is badly scared, few seem even to be merely trembling. Free silver bugaboos have gone to the political ashheap, so far as Wall Street is concerned—judging by current manifestations, though Stock Exchange veterans do not doubt that before the year is far advanced there will be ample speculative campaigning with Bryan prospects hippodromed as a dreadful menace.

Kentucky's political feud and South Africa's slaughter are without present market influence, though there have been times not so long ago when either would have been sufficient for a smash of quotations.

Great Britain's big war loan does not issue with the promptness that has been forecast, and consequent ease of money markets abroad has sidetracked the apprehension that we must forthwith ship gold largely. It is but impartial, however, to record that banking authorities of importance believe gold exports are but temporarily delayed.

While buying in perfect confidence upon the part of the general public is not yet discernible, it is unmistakable that business conditions generally are favoring. Trade does not diminish. Commercial and industrial progress continues. Some developments far out of the ordinary are attesting the quality of the general financial situation. And prospects betoken not merely the maintenance of profitable conditions, but their material improvement. Political agitation may be somewhat disturbing before the year gets far ahead, and there may be unpleasant foreign influences for a time; but there are other factors whose importance will count tremendously for good, begetting business confidence, warranting enthusiasm. And the greatest of these is the certain passage of the pending Currency bill. It means inflation—inflation on a wholesome basis.

CONSOLIDATED GAS DEAL.

Almost at the opening of the market yesterday bear traders started in to hammer Consolidated Gas stock, but their efforts were of no avail, the final quotation for the day showing a net gain of more than a point. Wall Street refused to take any view of the matter, other than that the Consolidated Gas Company could not fail to benefit tremendously as a result of its newly acquired interests, which signify practically the extinction of all competition.

Both Mr. W. C. Whitney and Mr. Thomas F. Ryan on the one hand and the Messrs. Rockefeller, Stillman, Sloan, Gawtry, and others of the Consolidated Company on the other yesterday came in for much felicitation because of the consummation of their plans respecting the property, and particularly for the reason that the deal by which they acquired new companies went through without the extension of the mortgage indebtedness of the Consolidated Company, into whose management now are merged important interests which heretofore have been warring against one another.

SATURDAY.

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 10	167,602
To date this year	14,870,856
Corresponding date last year	30,529,589

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 10	$1,666,000
To date this year	$68,898,000
Corresponding date last year	$185,154,380

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. pf.	¾	Cent. Tob. pf.	⅜
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1	Erie 2d pf.	⅞
Am. S. H. pf.	⅝	Glucose Sugar	⅞
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Mex. Central	⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Nat. Steel pf.	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅛	Third Avenue	1⅜
Consol. Gas	1¼	Wis. Central pf.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel Hoop	⅞	Great North. pf.	⅜
Am. S. & W. pf.	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	⅞
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Manhattan	⅛
Am. Tobacco	⅞	Met. Street Ry.	⅞
Am. Tob. pf.	½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	⅛
B'klyn Un. Gas	2	Nat. Biscuit	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Nat. Steel	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	N. J. Central	1
C., C. C. & St. L.	½	Pacific Mail	⅜
Col. Mid. pf.	½	P., C. C. & St. L.	⅜
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅞
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	West. Un. Tel.	⅞
Federal Steel pf.	¾		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. & N. W. s. f. 5s.	1	Mil., L. S. & W. 1st	1⅜
Detroit City Gas 5s.	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, r.	1¼
Georgia Pacific 6s.	3	Wabash 1st, Det. & Chi. 5s.	1
Ind., Ill. & Ia. 1st.	2	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1
Lake Shore 2½ reg.	1⅜		

There were no declines.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

As was generally anticipated the bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business showed a decrease in the surplus reserve, the total falling off almost $3,000,000. On the other hand, deposits increased $18,869,600 and specie $2,264,500, while the larger speculation in bonds and stocks during the week swelled the loan account by over $21,152,400. Such an increase in the loan item in one single week is regarded as nothing short of phenomenal—is, in fact, one of the largest increases on record.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$720,735,000	$750,048,800	$639,886,400
Deposits	814,786,900	880,039,100	728,632,800
Circulation	17,026,200	14,533,600	13,914,700
Specie	165,029,600	198,501,300	114,967,700
Legal tenders	66,564,700	59,025,300	102,140,300
Total reserve	$231,594,300	$257,526,600	$217,108,000
Res. required	203,696,725	222,014,775	184,670,950
Surplus res.	$27,897,575	$35,511,825	$32,437,050

HOW EUROPE VIEWS US.

Isaac N. Seligman, who has just returned from an eight months' trip to Europe, talks interestingly of conditions abroad and of European sentiment toward America. He says:

"Not unnaturally, conditions throughout Europe are more or less influenced by the course of the money market, while, as might be expected, the course of the South African war will to a great extent affect the prices and conditions of securities abroad.

"England is beginning more and more to realize the enormous power and strength of the United States, when this country is able so easily to take up such large blocks of American securities held abroad, which lately have been returned. In my opinion there will probably not be any heavy purchases by England of American securities until the developments of the South African war show greater success.

"American iron and steel interests are attracting a great deal of attention throughout Europe—so great, in fact, that a representative of Rothschilds has just come over to make an inspection of Pennsylvania and other plants, with the idea of reporting to large iron companies in Austria and Germany, and of utilizing many of the new inventions at work here.

"In Italy, particularly in the northern part, I found much marked improvement in the industrial condition, especially in the silk and woolen industries, the Italian products now competing with the German and Belgian products.

"People abroad do not view with any alarm the next election here. They think the Republicans will renominate McKinley, and that he will be re-elected.

"As for conditions here, I find them very healthy and encouraging, and much better than a year ago. There is a good general commercial business, and there is every reason to hope for continued good times."

PROSPERITY IN THE WEST.

Discussing Western business conditions, Mr. Luther Mendenhall of Duluth, Minn., one of the representative men of that city, says:

"The West and Northwest were never so prosperous as the are now. We had a hard time of it the last seven years, but we have picked up grandly, and the outlook is at once promising and encouraging.

"There is plently of money in the Western banks, most of which are keeping large deposits in their reserve agencies

In these words of an official of the New York, Ontario and Western:

"To my mind, the outlook in the coal trade could not be much more favorable. Not only is there a large demand at home, but the foreign demand is constantly increasing—I refer, of course, more particularly to bituminous. Shipments abroad have not only begun, but they are going to continue on a very extensive scale. A large operator told me the other day that his company alone had shipped abroad something like 130,000 tons of soft coal in January, and that had they had the available supply they could have shipped much more.

"Just look at the situation: In England they are down in their mines 1,000 or 1,500 feet, and every additional foot to hoist the coal costs money. In France they are working thinner and deeper veins, and the mining is growing more costly every month. On the other hand, this country has practically inexhaustible fields of bituminous coal in Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and other States, and also enormous deposits in Alabama, which can be hauled to the water and shipped there.

"Many of these fields are situated near the seaboard; and with modern and improved railroad methods and larger train loads, transportation to the coast is now so cheap that already we have arrived at the point where we can meet European water freights and deliver coal at Mediterranean and other European ports as cheaply as they can mine and haul it in Europe.

"In other words, this country is eventually going to supply the coal and iron for the world. Coal mining is a steady source of business, and is not affected by droughts, grasshoppers, or locusts, as crops are. The United States, indeed, is a God-favored country with its large deposits of iron, which can be made cheaply, and its large deposits of coal which can be mined cheaply. With better railroad beds and longer trains the markets of the world in coal and iron are practically thrown open to us.

"As for the effect of foreign shipments, it will be, among other things, to better the rates on soft coal, which have been very low, to make rail rates firm, and to get rid of the surplus soft coal thrown on the market here—a surplus that heretofore has affected the anthracite trade, because cheap soft coal was used in many cases instead of dearer authracite.

"In my opinion, the future of this country is going to be built out of iron and coal—and those two things will make the country the richest in the world."

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President Henry Fink of the Norfolk and Western says: "Unquestionably there is a great foreign demand for soft coal. In Germany there has been a strike, while in England there seems to be a great scarcity. Unfortunately it is hard enough to supply the home demand and therefore we can't take as great advantage of the high prices abroad as we should like to. We have, indeed, been obliged to refuse many orders, some of them coming from as far off as Cape Town, and Alexandria, Egypt.

"As yet our coal markets are not affected by the increased demand and the higher prices abroad, except that there will be no possibility of any decreased production. When, however, larger mining operations are begun unquestionably the shipments abroad will be considerably increased—for evidently they need our coal.

"To my mind the chances for reasonable prices and freight rates for coal were never so good as at present, and from the operator's standpoint the outlook is singularly favorable. The difficulty is that in past years prices have been altogether too low."

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The Vice President of another coal road says: "The shipments abroad are as yet not so appreciably large that they can be said to affect our market. But undoubtedly they will grow greater and greater, and as they do so it will not be unreasonable to expect that prices here—induced by the demand and higher prices abroad—will grow firmer. The trouble for some time has been that prices here have been abnormally low.

"I do not think, however, that the anthracite trade will be much affected, the foreign demand being principally for bituminous coal."

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E. J. Berwind of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company says: "It is a fact that there is a very great demand at present for coal from European points, and particularly from Mediterranean ports. We are shipping a great deal more abroad than ever did, and it seems as if the demand had only begun."

THE STRENGTH OF RAILROADS.

Ansel Oppenheim, Vice President of the Chicago and Great Western, who has just returned from England, says, talking of railroad and financial matters:

"So far as I can see, everything is in nice shape in this country. There is free buying of American securities by the investing public, for they believe that the country has just gotten properly started on an era of prosperity. All the news I get from the West confirms the reports of excellent business conditions. American railway securities, I may say, are, in my opinion, cheap when one considers the earning capacity of the roads and their prospects. It won't be many years before most of the railway securities are absorbed by investors.

"The feeling in England relative to the Boer war is very plain now. They realize what they have got before them, and they are making preparations to take care of it. There is no question how it will come out, and as the English people are getting around to that frame of mind their market is cutting loose.

"The Chicago Great Western is getting its full share of the present prosperity, and with the new equipment which we will have in time for the heavy business next Fall we should be able to add largely to our earnings, both gross and net.

"It is strange, but it is a fact that most people in this country do not seem to understand what the financial bill before Congress means, and what its effect will be on the prices of all commodities, including securities. It is hardly necessary for me to enumerate the provisions of the bill, however. The result of the passage of the measure will be that we shall have expansion of National bank currency, based on Government bonds, of anywnere from $100,000,000 to $300,000,000. The effect of this will be to make low rates here, and a plethora of currency, and if the rates of interest at any foreign place are more profitable or better than ours, the result will be that Treasury notes will be surrendered to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that $200,000,000 or $300,000,000 will be gotten out to help along the wheels of commerce."

TAKING OVER TOBACCO STOCK.

Baring, Magoun & Co. have issued to the preferred shareholders of the P. Lorillard Company the following circular letter:

"You are doubtless aware that during the past year the control of this company (P. Lorillard Company) has passed from the Lorillard family to the Continental Tobacco Company by the sale to the latter company of the $3,000,000 of common stock.

"For business reasons, which seem to us sound, we have been anxious that the Continental Tobacco Company should also acquire the $2,000,000 of preferred stock and have now made a contract with that company under which we offer you the right until April 1, 1900, to exchange your shares for five-year 7 per cent. gold debentures of the Continental Tobacco Company at par.

"This offer is dependent upon its being accepted by two-thirds (in interest) of the preferred shareholders."

An undertaking is to be executed under which the Continental Tobacco Company agrees that should any mortgage or incumbrance be put upon their property the debentures may be declared payable at a premium to equal a 5 per cent. investment to maturity.

SUGAR WAR DEVELOPMENTS

American Sugar was again erratic yesterday, principally due to manipulation. In some quarters of the Street it is now said that this week will witness some positive developments in the sugar war—either by a getting together of the warring interests or by a decided cut in sugar prices by the trust, with the purpose of waging the war so vigorously that it must needs be ended the sooner. But the Street has heard so many sugar war rumors that it accepts with reservation every report put out.

In the meanwhile, the laying of wagers in respect to probable action on the Sugar Trust dividend continues.

SOFT COAL ROADS ACTIVE.

Further evidence of the prosperity of the soft coal roads came in the form of published earnings yesterday, which showed an increase in the first week of February for Wheeling and Lake Erie of $11,630 and for Hocking Valley of $27,480.

Since July 1 Wheeling's total earnings have been $1,558,300, and the increase $277,700, while Hocking Valley's earnings in the same time have been $2,584,200, and the increase $865,700.

AMERICAN GOLD COIN.

It was learned yesterday that Director of the Mint George E. Roberts had just completed a visit to this city. His object was to inspect the general business at the Assay Office, and also to gather statistics for his annual report.

Mr. Roberts has been particularly in quest of figures which shed light on the subject of American gold coin. It has hitherto been a popular idea that the amount of American gold coin which tourists annually take out of the country is about evenly balanced by that which immigrants and the tourists themselves on their return bring in. Mr. Roberts is not inclined to accept this theory without proof, and is therefore collating facts, with a view to placing the matter in its true light. He has also requested the Assay Office officials here to prepare statistics, showing the number of gold beaters in this part of the country and the amount of gold they annually use.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.

The President's Report Shows Net Earnings of $1,373,906.06.

The report of L. A. Cole, President of the National Lead Company, for the fiscal year ended Dec. 30, 1899, which will be submitted at the annual meeting of the stockholders, shows that the net earnings for the year were $1,373,906.06, and that during the year $222,176.14 was expended in repairs and additions to existing plants, all of which was charged to operating expenses. Preferred stock dividends of $1,043,280 and a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock, amounting to $149,054, were paid during the year.

The only indebtedness of the company is for current accounts in process of payment aggregating $13,780.69, and a mortgage of $12,603.25 not payable during the grantor's life.

There is a credit balance of $1,324,481.12 in the "surplus" account. The assets of the company are placed at $31,315,225.06, a gain over 1898.

The report says that the volume of business done in 1899 exceeded that of any previous year, and that the business of the first month of the current year indicates continued activity.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement. Exchanges, $83,110,962; balances, $6,105,730; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $349,794.

Money on call in London, 2½@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½ per cent. for short and 3½@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¼; demand, $4.87⅜; cables, $4.88; commercial bills, $4.83⅛@$4.84.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.15⅝ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95@95 1-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@17c discount. Chicago—35c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ¾c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—75c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The market for American securities opened lower, on the news from South Africa, but near the close reacted sharply and closed steady. Trading was light.

Consols, for money, 101⅜; consols, for the account, 101 7-16; Canadian Pacific, 98⅝; Erie, 12¾; Erie first preferred, 37⅝; Illinois Central, 115⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 78½; St. Paul, 126¼; New York Central, 137½; Pennsylvania, 68¾; Reading, 9½; Northern Pacific preferred, 78½; Atchison, 21⅛; Louisville, 83; Grand Trunk, 8; Anaconda, 9⅛.

Bar silver steady at 27 9-16d per ounce. Money, 2½@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅛ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 68 1-16.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £17,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.80; Madrid, 28.92; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 7.25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—On the Bourse to-day Kafirs opened weak. International securities were hesitating, but subsequently became animated, numerous purchases causing a sharp all-round recovery. This was attributed to the news of the interview between Emperor William and Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador to Germany. Later the market became quiet, but firm. Kafirs were in demand, owing to London advices.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 75c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 68.95.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.— Business on the Boerse to-day was inactive and weak, being affected by the retirement of Gen. Buller, but toward the close it became somewhat better. International securities reacted from ⅛ to ⅜, and Canadian Pacifics and Americans closed at the lowest figures of the day. Local securities and bank shares fluctuated much and closed weak.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 51½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months, 3⅝ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand, increased 10,480,000 marks; Treasury notes, increased 1,060,000 marks; other securities, decreased 63,220,000 marks; notes in circulation, decreased 41,980,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 10.—On the Boerse to-day business was dull, in sympathy with the Berlin market. Internationals and Americans fractionally declined. Spanish 4s were a shade harder.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—In the local market business was practically at a deadlock. United Gas Improvement partially recovered from its unwarranted fall of yesterday, but elsewhere the changes were on the side of declines, though the recessions were of no consequence. Union Traction, Electric Company of America, and American Asphalt closed at losses of ¼ to ⅜, but, taking the market collectively, it closed without alteration in price level. Cambria Steel was without a sale, and Marsden and Philadelphia Electric, while languid, closed above yesterday's figures.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Choctaw	33	34	Phila. Trac..	98¼	98½
Con. T., Pfd.	29½	29¾	Union Trac..	29	30½
El. Co. of A..	13⅜	13⅝	Un. Gas Imp.	150¾	151½
Lehigh Val..	25¼	25⅜	Welsbach Lt.	41	43
Marsden	10	10½	W.N.Y. & P.	6⅞	7

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $11,596,125. The imports of specie were $173,255 and the exports $1,668,955.

To Partition Stuart House Property.

The Stuart House, at Forty-first Street and Broadway, is involved in partition proceedings, which have just been begun in the Supreme Court. The parties to the action are Leslie Pell-Clarke against Orleans R. E. Pell and others. Other properties involved in the proceedings are 1,677 Broadway, just north of Thirty-second Street, and 340, 763, and 806 Sixth Avenue.

Trust Company Not to Organize.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 10.—The Union Trust Company, which was incorporated last Spring and erected a handsome new building in Broad Street, has concluded not to organize for business. The reason is that similar concerns have sprung up in neighboring counties which cover the field thoroughly. A statement to that effect was given out to-day by George G. Frelinghuysen, who was named for President. The company was to have had $1,000,000 capital, with a cash surplus of $1,000,000. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York was to have furnished the bulk of both the capital and surplus. The new building is to be let to the Fidelity Trust Company, whose building has been sold.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities transactions were in much smaller amount than on the earlier days of the week, and the reactions that began on Thursday were continued, leading to further net losses in a number of issues. The disposition continued to be to close contracts at the end of the week. Most of the day's business was in stocks that recently enjoyed the largest advances, and the sales seemed to be for the purpose of realizing profits. Some stocks that were particularly prominent during the week were almost entirely neglected yesterday, while in none was the trading up to the average of the week. Other than the reactionary tendency on realizing sales the market was without special feature, and interest attached to very few of the day's transactions.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was weak early in the day, but demand that appeared later considerably strengthened it, and at the close it had recovered a large part of the earlier declines in both the common and preferred stocks. There was very little trading in the bonds, and these remained steady. In the common, stock transactions amounted to about 1,000 shares, including a sale of 500 shares just at the close. First sales were made at 24, and then the stock was offered down and sold as low as 23. The recovery from this figure was rapid, the price getting back to 24 on one or two transactions. It was at this figure that the last sale was made, and the issue closed at 24 bid. In the preferred stock trading was more limited than in the common, but the price moved over an equal range. It sold at 42, and later at 43, closing at 42½ bid. It is believed that the recent buying of the New Amsterdam stocks has been by persons desirous of securing control of the company—presumably by Consolidated Gas interests. Nearly all the stock recently purchased is said to have been taken out of the market, and the same interests were said to be buyers of the stock on yesterday's decline. Recent developments in Consolidated Gas matters are supposed to have benefited the general situation of the local gas companies, and it is believed that an announcement of further developments that will affect the New Amsterdam's position will not be much delayed. The extensive buying of the stock recently is taken as an indication that these developments will be of a favorable character.

NATIONAL TUBE went off further on continued realizing sales, but it showed a good deal of strength, and the net loss for the day was only fractional. It closed at 49½ bid, against 50 bid on the previous day. No change occurred in the preferred stock.

STANDARD OIL sold at 527 and 530, and ended the day at 530 bid, a net gain of 3 points. Trading in the stock was very limited, offerings being small.

LITTLE TIGER remained active and attracted further attention by an advance from 41 to 45, closing at 44 bid, a net gain of 2 points.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was active to the extent of about 600 shares, which sold at 93¼ and 93½. Good demand was had for the stock at the close, and relatively little was offered. Traders took little or no part in the transactions, and the principal buyers were brokers who have been large purchasers of the stock throughout its recent advance.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	2	2½
New Amsterdam	24	26
New Amsterdam pf.	42½	44
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97½	98½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	33
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76	78
American Bicycle	17	20
American Bicycle pf.	49	50
American Bicycle bonds		92½
American Chicle	52½	56
American Chicle pf.	85	93
American Woolen	24½	25
American Woolen pf.	82½	83
Cast-Iron Pipe	7½	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	44½	46
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	13	15
Distilling Company of America	7¼	7⅞
Distilling Company of America pf.	24½	25½
Empire Steel	23	24
Empire Steel pf.	63	64
Electric Axle Light & Power	3½	4¼
Electric Boat	17½	19½
Electric Boat pf.		35
Havana Commercial	17½	19
Havana Commercial pf.	56	61
International Pump	17½	19
International Pump pf.	65	66
Nat. Enameling & Stamp.	30¼	31½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.	87	89
National Gramophone	47	52
National Salt	43¾	46½
National Salt pf.	76	77½
National Tube	49½	49¾
National Tube pf.	92⅞	93
Otis Elevator	24	25
Otis Elevator pf.	87¼	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	82	84
Sloss-Sheffield	31	32
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	71½	72½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	530	537
Telegraph, Telephone & Cable of A.	1	5½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93⅝	94¼
American Air Power	40	47
Arizona Lead	11⅜	11⅝
Asphalt Company of America	12	14
British Columbia Copper	10	10½
California Copper	3½	4
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub.	106¼	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	48	52
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22½
General Carriage	5½	6
Illinois Transportation	1¾	2¼
Kansas City, P. & G. (new)	42	43½
Kansas City, P. & G. 3s, (new)	67¾	68¾
Little Tiger Gold Mining	44	45
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	98⅛	99¼
New York Transportation	9½	10
New England Transportation		6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21¼	22
Pittsburg Coal	23½	24½
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83	83¾
St. Louis subs. full paid, ex div.		120
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf.	80	..
Retsof	26	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	14	15
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	16	16¾
Trust Company of America	190	194
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26	28
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	61¼	63

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	236	238
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	84	85
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88½	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	26½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf.	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	28	29
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Rensselaer Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	113½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	35	38
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	113⅜	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	25	25½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	71
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	103	103½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark, bds.	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21⅜	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	102	103
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	76	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	103
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	18	20
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70¼	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. non	108	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	108½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds.	107	109
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	49
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas Stock	50	55
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	115	125
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	150
Standard Gas 1st	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds.	85	90
Western Gas	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	24
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88½	90
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	..	..
Hoboken Ferry (new)	69½	70
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	37	38½
Union Ferry bonds	99	100½

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf.	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	8	10
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	41	43
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Lorillard Company pf.	..	108
Standard Coupler	37	40
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	..
Union Typewriter	30	32
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
Worthington Pump pf.	106	107

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	105	105½
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—The market was dull to-day. Arcadian Mining, which fell 3 yesterday, to 18, sold up to 19 to-day; Amalgamated held at 93, Osceola at 74, Montana at 280, Old Dominion at 20, Centennial-Eureka at 24½, while Isle Royale was ¾ lower, at 26; Utah ¼ lower, at 30, and Parrot ¼ lower, at 44¼. White Knob gained 1, to 18, receding to 16. New England Gas and Coke held within ⅛ of its best, at 19⅞, with the 5s off ⅞, at 72½. Massachusetts Electric preferred softened ½, to 77, common holding at 27. Mexican Central first incomes were up ¼, at 25¼, the 4s receding as much, to 75. Erie Telephone reached 1⅝, to 107½, with Bell 1 better, at 340. Pullman gained ½, to 190; Mengenthaler was back at 200; Stock Yards yielded 1, to 136; Montana Coal and Coke reappeared at 7½; Boston and Albany was up ¾, at 246; New Haven ½ lower, at 213.

At the local Clearing House money was still nominally quoted at 4 per cent., although some loans are reported to have been actually made as low as 3 per cent. New York funds sold at from 17c to 10c discount. Money on call still rules from 3 to 4 per cent. to the best borrowers. Time money is in good supply at 4 per cent. on acceptable collateral for almost any date, and large loans on the choicest collateral would pass at 3¾ per cent. for four months. In mercantile paper the best names sell at 4@4½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	5½	5⅝	Old Colony..	3½	3⅞
Allouez	3	3⅜	Old Domin...	20	21
Arcadian ...	19	20	Osceola	73½	74
Arnold	5½	6½	Parrot	44½	45
Ash Bed....	50	1½	Pioneer	1⅞	2¼
Atlantic	24	25	Quincy	141	143
Baltic	20	21	Rhode Island.	4¼	5
B. & Cr. C.	20	..	Santa Fe....	6⅞	7
Bost. & Mon.	280	..	Santa Ysabel.	2¼	3
Butte & B..	61½	62	Shoe	32	31½
Cal. & Hec.	575	766	Tamarack...	192	195
Centennial ..	18½	19	Utah Cons..	30½	..
Franklin	14¾	15½	Washington..	1⅛	1¼
Humboldt ...	..	1	White Knob.	16	17
Isle Royale..	25¼	26½	Winona	3½	4
Mohawk	14⅝	15	Wolverine ..	41	42½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	245	246	Fitchburg pf.	123	124
Bost. & Low.	242	..	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	110½	111½
Bost. & Me.	198	260	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	115	..
Bost. & Pr.	299	..	West End..	92½	93
Bost. Elev..	..	90½			
Bost. G. 5s.	80	..			
Cent. Mass..	13	14			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	338	340	N. Eng. T..	135	140
Chi. S. Y....	..	138	U. S. Oil....	19	..
Dom. Coal..	43	43½	Westinghouse Elect.	..	45
Dom. C. pf.	116	..	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	61	..
Erie Tel....	..	107½			
Mex. Tele...	2¾	3			

*Ex. dividend.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—There was not in to-day's business the difference of a point in the sales of any stock. The volume was small, and the range exceedingly narrow.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
150.	Linseed	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
470.	Linseed pf.	57⅝	57½	57⅝
10.	Chicago Elev.	155	155	155
1.	Chicago Telephone	225	225	225
10.	Union Traction	26¼	26¼	26¼
10.	Union Traction pf.	76½	76½	76½
68.	Diamond Match	127½	127	127½
375.	Met. Elev. pf.	80	79⅝	80
1,110.	National Biscuit	38¼	37⅝	38⅛
122.	National Biscuit pf.	95½	95	95
600.	National Steel	49¼	48⅜	49¼

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	102½	..	K. & D. M., 3	3	4
3s, r., 1918	109⅜	109⅞	K. I., C., pf.	64	68
3s, c., 1918	109⅜	109⅞	Lac. Gas....	78	79
3s, 1918, sm.	109	110	Lac. G. pf..	90	101
4s, r., 1907	114⅜	115½	L. E. & W..	20⅝	22
4s, c., 1907	113⅜	113½	Lake Shore..	194	210
4s, r., 1925	134	134⅜	Long Island.	50	55
4s, c., 1925	134	134½	Man. Coal R.	150	200
5s, r., 1908	112⅜	113½	M. C. R. pf.	105	..
5s, c., 1904	112⅜	113⅛	Man. Beach..	7	10
D. C. 3-65s.	117	..	Md. Coal pf..	65	75
			Merg. Lin..	200	203
Adams Exp..	115	116½	M. W. S. El., Chi.	27½	28
Alb. & Sus.	190	..	M. W. S. El., Chi., pf....	79	80
Am. Coal...	145	155	Mex. N., cfs.	4	4½
Am. C. Oil..	34½	35	Mich. Cent..	106	..
Am. C. O. pf.	93	94½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.....	93	95
Am. D. Tel.	27	31	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	52	56
Am. Exp....	147	150	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	152	155
Am. Sp. Mfg.	2	4	Mob. & Ohio.	43¾	44½
A. S. R. pf.	113	116	Mor. & Es..	184½	186½
Am. T. & C.	94	97	Nat. Lead..	26¾	27½
Ann Arbor..	17	18	Nat. Lead pf.	105½	106
B. A. L. pf.	106	..	N. Cent. C..	36	40
Bruns. City..	12½	14	N. Y. A. B..	130	135
B., R. & P.	50	55	N. Y. & N. H..	212	216
B., R. & P. pf.	90	96	N. Y. C. & St. L.	13	13½
B., C. R. & N.	115	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	74	79
Can. South..	49	49½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	34	36
Can. Pac....	96½	97	N. Y., L. & W.	131	132½
Cap. Tract..	..	93	North Am...	14½	14⅝
Chi. C. Tr..	38	40	Ont. Mining..	8	9
C. G. W. pf.	..	38	Pac. Coast..	51	52
C. B.	40¾	41	P. C. 1st pf.	83	88
C., I. & L. pf.	47	49	P. C. 2d pf.	63½	64
C. M. & St. P. pf.	171½	172	Penn. Coal..	390	..
C. & N. W. pf.	161	162	Penn. R. R. Sub. R.	130¼	..
C. & N. W. pf.	198	201	P., C. & St. L. pf.	87	95
C., St. P., M. & O.	117	119	P., Ft. W. & C.	186	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	108	P. & W. pf.	10	15
C., L. & W.	21½	21½	P., C. & St. L.	87	88
C., L. & W. pf.	54	54½	Pull. Co....	188	190
Cleve. & P..	186	..	Quicksilver..	2	2½
C. C. & I. D.	1⅞	2	Quicksil'r pf.	8	9½
C. C. & I. D. pf.	2½	..	Reading	18	18½
C. F. & I.	121½	122	Rens. & Sar.	190	..
Col. Mid.....	9¼	10	R. W. & O.	130	..
Col. South. 2d pf.	15	15½	Rio G. W...	43	50
C. & H. C. & I.	15	18	R. G. W. pf.	85	90
Com. Cable..	165	..	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	45	46½
Consol. Coal.	45	..	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15½	16½
Del. & Hud.	114	115	St. L. & S. F.	10⅜	10⅝
D., L. & W..	177	179	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	68½	70
D. M. & Ft. D.	15	16	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	59⅝	61
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	95	..	Sixth Av....	200	..
D., S. S. & A.	4⅜	5½	S. R. & T..	8¾	9
D., S. S. & A. pf.	12⅜	13½	T. P.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 9-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .50.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .18, seller 10; 1,000 Alice at .50, 500 Best & Belcher at .35, 3,000 Cosmos at .01, 500 Comstock at .08, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.50, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 2,500 Pharmacist at .14½@.15, and 500 Syndicate at .10.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.45	Potosi	.20
Adams Consol	.14	Quicksilver pf	1.75
Belcher	.17	Quicksilver pf	7.75
Best & Belcher	.39	Savage	.08
Breece	1.40	Sierra Nevada	.40
Bruns. Consol	.27	Small Hopes	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Union Consol	.28
Cholar	.01	Utah	.01
Crown Point	.08	Victor	1.00
Chrysolite	.05	Yellow Jacket	.15
Con. Cal. & Va	1.30	Argentum Juanita	.17
Con. T. Co. stock	.03	Alamo	.17
Con. T. Co. bonds	.30	Imperial	.45
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Crip. Ck. Cons	.15½
Crescent	.15	Creede & Cr. Ck	.10
Catalpa	.14	Croesus	.01
Deadwood Terra	.55	Golden Fleece	.27
Daly	1.35	Isabella	1.85
Eureka Consol	.15	Mollie Gibson	.22
Father De Smet	.08	Mount Rosa	.63
Gould & Curry	.15	Pharmacist	.13½
Hale & Norcross	.27	Portland	2.30
Homestake	50.00	Specimen	.09
Horn Silver	1.10	Union	.35
Iron Silver	.57	Work	.31
Julia Consol	.02	Damon	.27
Kingston & Pemb	.40	Elkton	1.10
La Crosse	.14	Findlay	.12
Leadville Con	.07	Garfield	.16½
Little Chief	.17	Jackpot	.58
Mexican	.24	Pinr acle	.24
Moulton	.22	Tornado	.44
Ontario	8.60	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.17½
Ophir	.60	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Occidental	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Plymouth	.13	Grey Forge	.15
Phoenix G. M. Co	.08		

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $2,973,700. The banks now hold a surplus of $27,897,575 above legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Feb. 3.	Feb. 10.	Increase.
Loans	$699,582,600	$720,735,000	$21,152,400
Deposits	795,917,300	814,786,900	18,869,600
Circulation	17,092,200	17,028,200	163,300
Legal tenders	67,085,500	66,564,700	*520,800
Specie	162,765,100	165,029,600	2,264,500
Reserve	229,850,600	231,594,300	1,743,700
Res. required	198,979,325	203,698,725	4,717,400
Surplus	30,871,275	27,897,575	*2,973,700

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,988,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,693,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,698,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	35,451,675	34,791,650
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,050

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$27,897,575	1895	$33,766,225
1899	35,511,825	1894	85,633,700
1898	32,437,050	1893	17,240,575
1897	51,638,225	1892	33,653,825
1896	36,818,850	1891	18,492,700

Import of Specie Port of New York Feb. 3 to 9 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
New York	Sanchez	$539
Caracas	Curacao	6,645
Dona Maria	Fayal	6,900
American Silver Coin—		
New York	Sanchez	93
Caracas	Curacao	418
Finance	Aspinwall	61
Dona Maria	Fayal	33
Foreign Gold Coin—		
City of Washington	Santiago	670
Foreign Silver Coin—		
New York	Sanchez	5,702
Caracas	Curacao	160
Allegheny	Barranquilla	450
Finance	Aspinwall	33
Pontabelle	St. Thomas	449
Gold Bullion—		
Alene	Barranquilla	740
New York	Sanchez	144
Athos	Colon	8,296
Seneca	Vera Cruz	4,547
Hatasa	Cape Gracios	2,170
Matanzas	Tampico	15,908
Ponce	San Juan	357
Finance	spinwall	456
Grenada	Ciudad Bolivar	889
Silver Bullion—		
Seneca	Vera Cruz	19,775
Matanzas	Tampico	97,770
Total		$173,255

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Feb. 5 to 10 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Feb. 5	Saale	London, S. B	$182,950
Feb. 6	Hispania	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	30,160
Feb. 6	Caracas	Venezuela, G.C. (U. S.)	202,500
Feb. 6	St. Paul	London, S. B. (U. S.)	61,000
Feb. 6	St. Paul	London, S. B.	$23,740
Feb. 7	Seneca	Progreso, G. C. (U. S.)	3,975
Feb. 8	New York	Santo Domingo, G. C. (U. S.)	25,800
Feb. 8	New York	Santo Domingo, S. C., (U. S.)	32,000
Feb. 8	New York	Santo Domingo, S. C., (Mex.)	735
Feb. 9	Alps	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	10,000
Feb. 9	Lucania	London, S. B.	277,500
Feb. 9	Lucania	London, S. C., (S. A.)	11,000
Feb. 10	City Washington	Nassau, G. C. (U. S.)	10,000
Total			$1,171,360

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Feb. 2	Teutonic	London, S. B	$263,095
Feb. 2	Dean	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	57,000
Feb. 2	Dean	Venezuela, G. C., (U. S.)	15,000
Feb. 3	Havana	Havana, G. C., (Fr.)	194,500
Total			$1,709,955

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$296,760,054
Gold reserve	220,242,479
Net silver	11,214,653
United States notes in the Treasury	14,286,247
Treasury notes of 1890	2,181,331
Total receipts this day	1,673,501
Total receipts this month	13,668,486
Total receipts this year	349,472,145
Total expenditures this day	1,807,000
Total expenditures his month	13,637,000
Total expenditures this year	316,572,189
Deposits in National banks	111,189,819
Silver bullion	100,601
National banknotes received for redemption	342,594
Government receipts:	
Customs	628,119
Internal revenue	1,025,787
Miscellaneous	19,597

NEW CORPORATIONS.

John P. Weston Company of Rochester, to deal in stone; capital, $25,000. Directors—John P. Weston, Emma J. Weston, and Everett B. Guernsey of Rochester.

Stadler & Stadler of New York City, to deal in clothing; capital, $10,000. Directors—N. Lincoln Stadler, Charlotte T. Stadler, and Jerome S. Stadler of New York City.

The W. J. Skeely Tailoring and Dress Suit Company, Limited, of Brooklyn; capital, $4,000. Directors—W. J. Skeely, Charles W. Peters, and J. D. Sullivan of Brooklyn.

The Crescent Park Realty Company of Brooklyn; capital, $15,000. Directors—Samuel Sanders, Frederick Hinrichs, William E. Post, and Lawrence J. Mulligan of Brooklyn.

Fairlawn Cemetery Association of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County; capital, $100,000. Directors—Herman Scheidberg, Edward Nicholson, Jacob Balz, John E. Smithers, and Harry Bierhoff of New York City.

Darby-McQuade Paint Company of Brooklyn; capital, $20,000. Directors—Charles A. Darby, John McQuade, and John J. Clancy of Brooklyn, Robert Main of New York City, and Joseph H. Rose and John B. Rose of Newburg.

The Edison-Johnson Electrical Manufacturing Company of New York City; capital, $75,000. Directors—Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Edward G. Johnson, and George H. Cook of New York City, Walter A. Allott and James W. Allott of Cornwall-on-Hudson, Franklin D. Palmer of Poughkeepsie, and William H. Baldwin of Albany.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, Feb. 10.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Selby Steel Tube Company of America; capital, $15,000,000. The company is empowered to manufacture metal tubing for use in the manufacture of vehicles, and also for use in transmitting heat, gas, and merchandise of all kinds. Of the capital stock $6,000,000 is preferred, with 7 per cent. cumulative dividends. Among the incorporators are James B. Dill and C. Frederick Smith of New York.

Underfeed Stoker Company of America; capital, $1,000,000. The company is formed to manufacture mechanical stokers, engines, motors, &c. Most of the incorporators live in the Province of Ontario.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits of the individual banks:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits	Per Cent.
$2,000,000	$1,999,200	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$13,365,000	$2,869,000	$1,127,000	$13,602,000	29.4
2,050,000	2,114,100	Bk. of Manhattan Co	17,346,900	2,592,000	3,853,000	20,644,000	31.2
2,000,000	1,162,500	Merchants' National	12,343,500	2,437,000	1,652,500	14,528,200	28.1
2,000,000	2,197,100	Mechanics' Nat	10,799,000	2,536,000	885,000	11,330,000	30.2
1,500,000	2,614,200	Bk. of America	20,322,200	3,940,500	1,745,800	23,181,600	23.8
1,000,000	252,500	Phenix National	4,270,000	1,004,000	196,000	4,279,000	28.0
†10,000,000	4,938,700	National City	90,415,900	37,980,600	5,100,700	124,515,500	34.6
300,000	6,560,100	Chemical National	21,019,600	5,469,800	3,533,700	26,488,500	34.0
600,000	207,000	Merchants' Ex. Nat	4,548,500	659,200	576,000	5,001,900	24.7
1,000,000	1,718,600	Gallatin National	7,313,100	906,600	779,900	6,412,700	26.2
300,000	101,000	Nat. Butch. & Drov	1,108,900	320,600	51,100	1,175,700	31.6
400,000	129,800	Mech. & Traders'	1,965,000	201,000	220,000	2,066,000	20.4
200,000	168,600	Greenwich	910,200	101,600	181,100	840,900	33.6
600,000	505,300	Leath. Mfg'rs. Nat	3,801,400	1,075,000	362,700	4,093,100	35.1
300,000	200,300	Seventh National	3,322,800	848,200	383,200	4,371,900	28.1
1,200,000	528,000	Bk. State of N. Y	4,974,600	473,800	595,300	5,728,800	22.7
5,000,000	2,651,800	Am. Ex. National	23,178,000	3,898,000	1,814,000	22,265,000	25.7
5,000,000	3,778,800	Nat. Bk. of Com	30,315,500	1,922,000	3,521,100	21,856,700	24.9
1,000,000	1,624,300	Nat. Broadway	5,856,600	1,013,400	284,300	5,177,000	24.7
1,000,000	1,084,300	Mercantile National	11,167,500	2,473,600	977,000	13,035,300	26.5
422,700	492,200	Pacific	2,806,600	324,700	436,700	3,080,700	24.7
1,500,000	974,100	Nat. Bk. of the Rep	13,808,200	3,823,600	1,324,900	20,474,900	25.1
450,000	991,300	Chatham National	6,232,700	584,500	899,100	6,253,700	23.7
200,000	298,400	People's	2,143,900	179,700	430,200	2,585,300	23.6
1,000,000	633,300	Nat. Bk. of N. A	11,804,200	2,557,200	935,500	13,639,200	25.6
1,000,000	2,711,900	Hanover National	34,878,500	9,419,800	2,406,000	43,388,300	27.5
1,000,000	412,700	Irving National	4,152,100	884,300	555,000	4,505,000	27.5
600,000	388,200	National Citizens'	2,883,300	598,100	125,700	2,960,500	24.4
500,000	264,800	Nassau	2,543,000	318,700	352,300	2,756,000	24.3
900,000	1,017,900	M'Ket & Fulton Nat	6,361,900	1,199,500	491,700	6,791,100	24.9
1,000,000	170,100	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,753,900	876,400	240,400	4,301,200	26.0
1,000,000	1,731,600	Corn Exchange	14,464,000	2,195,400	2,673,900	19,111,900	25.5
1,000,000	531,600	Continental National	4,701,400	1,230,800	459,800	5,743,300	29.5
300,000	395,600	Oriental	2,158,600	207,300	290,000	2,098,000	23.7
1,500,000	5,829,800	Imp'rs & T'ders' Nat	24,387,000	4,142,000	1,248,000	23,429,000	23.0
2,000,000	3,339,500	National Park	39,577,000	14,668,000	2,912,000	52,901,000	33.2
250,000	148,200	East River Nat	1,802,200	226,400	145,800	1,444,100	25.3
3,000,000	2,171,800	Fourth National	22,683,200	4,366,200	1,507,800	23,786,900	24.7
1,000,000	534,500	Central National	9,573,000	2,619,000	1,160,000	13,082,000	28.9
300,000	776,800	Second National	8,213,000	1,816,000	446,000	9,033,000	25.0
750,000	172,100	Ninth National	2,732,600	322,000	195,000	2,741,000	18.9
500,000	7,767,300	First National	34,113,900	8,335,200	1,360,500	34,630,400	29.2
300,000	78,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch	2,353,800	394,700	373,200	2,670,700	28.8
250,000	682,500	Bowery Bank	3,451,000	460,400	342,600	3,636,000	22.1
200,000	413,600	N. Y. County Nat	3,035,400	741,600	370,800	3,895,700	28.6
750,000	318,500	German-American	3,410,700	599,700	252,200	3,413,500	25.0
1,000,000	1,596,700	Chase National	32,312,500	5,407,300	5,569,200	39,886,100	27.5
500,000	1,211,500	Fifth Avenue	8,316,800	1,911,600	446,000	9,350,300	25.2
200,000	585,400	German Exchange	2,638,200	236,800	643,200	3,249,100	27.1
200,000	774,600	Germania	2,791,700	401,100	486,600	4,145,900	21.4
300,000	848,200	Lincoln National	8,882,900	1,954,700	803,500	10,052,400	26.2
200,000	979,100	Garfield National	6,302,000	1,634,700	409,000	7,576,800	26.9
200,000	331,800	Fifth National	2,170,000	429,700	207,600	2,351,300	27.1
300,000	911,600	Bank of Metropolis	5,638,200	1,433,400	436,700	6,730,500	27.8
200,000	393,300	West Side	2,869,000	429,000	291,000	2,719,000	26.2
500,000	629,500	Seaboard National	11,161,000	1,871,000	2,041,000	13,993,000	28.0
2,100,000	1,292,800	Western National	29,400,000	6,811,000	2,181,900	35,101,100	25.6
300,000	529,600	First Nat., B'klyn	3,918,000	489,000	799,000	4,334,000	29.7
1,200,000	1,301,700	National Union	14,877,400	3,305,009	695,300	15,795,300	25.3
500,000	445,900	Liberty National	5,072,400	1,409,700	231,700	5,290,400	31.0
1,000,000	329,900	N. Y. Produce Ex	3,686,500	409,200	352,800	3,137,700	26.2
250,000	397,400	New Amsterdam	3,726,996	548,600	512,100	4,192,200	25.3
350,000	191,400	Astor National	3,732,300	633,100	376,800	4,076,400	24.8
500,000	252,500	Hide and Leath. Nat	2,345,000	88,600	330,300	1,649,200	25.4
$57,000,000	$66,438,300	Total, National Bks					
11,422,700	14,541,900	Total, State Banks					
$68,422,700	$80,980,200	Total	720,735,000	165,029,600	66,564,700	814,786,900	28.4

*As per official reports—45 National banks, Dec. 2, 1899; 19 State banks, Dec. 4, 1899.
†As Feb. 1, 1900.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,119,604.00	$28,056.00	$96,991	$358,420.00	.....	$1,495,171.00
Columbia	300,000	2,884,000.00	100,000.00	75,000	166,000.00	.....	2,290,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,115,687.21	41,533.24	53,893	289,046.23	.....	1,368,324.64
Gansevoort	200,000	622,667.47	8,056.30	44,854	35,347.74	$37,768.55	650,826.58
Hamilton	200,000	1,270,400.00	52,300.00	94,100	116,200.00	.....	1,389,300.00
Home	100,000	591,805.45	36,565.31	53,942	35,953.46	2,050.06	617,624.98
Mutual	200,000	1,305,410.44	27,473.52	97,951	230,700.42	3,033.18	1,362,758.96
19th Ward	100,000	1,014,119.00	20,474.00	114,304	211,705.00	102,480.00	1,474,605.00
Riverside	100,000	835,047.01	10,437.65	87,346	113,273.61	.....	874,457.07
State	100,000	2,909,000.00	218,000.00	109,000	107,000.00	121,000.00	3,221,000.00
12th Ward	200,000	1,178,800.00	26,100.00	157,500	108,600.00	52,200.00	1,689,100.00
Union Square	200,000	2,161,185.73	49,801.18	230,000	238,319.00	.....	2,694,695.56
Yorkville	100,000	1,451,300.00	74,300.00	115,600	113,500.00	34,000.00	1,518,500.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,027,448.00	12,101.00	93,874	157,401.00	100,000.00	1,203,020.00
Broadway	100,000	1,230,938.54	15,592.83	108,935	194,767.03	31,171.74	1,451,991.76
Eighth Ward	100,000	352,100.00	9,100.00	25,700	43,000.00	3,000.00	308,860.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	388,300.00	31,000.00	25,500	66,800.00	27,700.00	564,400.00
Mfrs.' Nat	252,000	2,298,400.00	266,200.00	229,500	604,300.00	.....	2,880,500.00
Mech. & Trad's'	100,000	887,915.44	11,063.00	57,565	86,447.25	30,240.43	844,848.28
Merchants'	100,000	377,610.00	3,140.00	25,562	57,352.00	782.00	358,418.00
Nassau Nat	300,000	3,714,000.00	170,000.00	390,000	492,000.00	31,000.00	4,022,000.00
National City	300,000	2,823,000.00	132,000.00	252,000	689,000.00	84,000.00	2,972,000.00
North Side	100,000	857,897.80	11,710.67	49,087	76,114.14	83,415.00	662,461.76
Schermerhorn	100,000	422,327.00	27,123.00	35,767	78,728.00	50,000.00	462,758.00
17th Ward	100,000	473,351.00	7,917.00	32,050	69,200.00	3,530.00	411,670.00
Sprague Nat	200,000	1,070,700.00	88,400.00	10,000	227,100.00	5,500.00	443,466.00
26th Ward	100,000	488,058.00	11,549.00	26,067	67,032.00	2,416.00	192,348.00
Union	100,000	291,805.00	8,063.00	16,127	32,629.00	5,800.00	614,300.00
Wallabout	100,000	827,200.00	23,500.00	21,300	47,800.00	32,700.00	
Borough of Richmond.							
First National	100,000	858,076.00	20,836.00	18,330	110,334.00	.....	633,474.00
Bank of S. I	25,000	428,870.00	14,620.00	16,466	85,700.00	5,400.00	494,945.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,779,300.00	149,200.00	288,000	728,600.00	886,900.00	5,989,800.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,182,020.00	84,125.00	66,474	151,467.00	69,827.00	1,885,080.00
Second National	250,000	1,359,300.00	64,700.00	26,600	195,700.00	.....	1,145,400.00
Third National	200,000	924,629.59	24,847.79	64,116	160,076.30	110,515.89	991,332.15
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	1,314,900.00	123,200.00	19,200	160,400.00	35,200.00	1,536,400.00
Second National	125,000	707,260.00	66,700.00	39,200	67,900.00	86,600.00	869,500.00

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con	.04	.03
Andes	.06	.06
Belcher	.21	.20
Best & Belcher	.33	.34
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.33	.32
Challenge Con	.20	.18
Chollar	.18	.18
Confidence	.69	.70
Con. Cal. & Va	1.35	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.02
Crown Point	.10	.11
Gould & Curry	.17	.18
Hale & Norcross	.30	.30
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con	.04	.05
Lady Washington Con	.02	.01
Mexican	.27	.27
Occidental Con	.12	.10
Ophir	.61	.63
Overman	.04	.04
Potosi	.24	.24
Savage	.11	.11
Sag Belcher	.02	.01
Sierra Nevada	.58	.46
Standard	2.75	2.75
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.07	.07
Union Con	.32	.32
Utah Con	.09	.03
Yellow Jacket	.17	.17
Silver bars	59¾	59¾
Mexican dollars	48@48½	48@48½
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

There was a sharp advance and heavy trading in Sierra Nevada on a reported finding of thirteen-dollar ore on the 140-foot level. No confirmation of these reports was obtained, but they helped the market. Sales of Sierra Nevada were 8,100 shares, and of Con. Virginia 5,150 shares.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	37⅞	38	37½	37¾
Alamo	16	17	16½	16⅞
Anaconda	48¼	49	47⅞	48¼
Anchoria	90	95	90	95
Argentum	18	18½	17	18
Bankers'	15⅝	16	15⅝	16
Battle	35½	36	35	35¾
Blue Bell	12	18	½	13
Coin	265	275	260	285
Columbine	20	21	20¼	21
Consolidated	16⅝	16¾	16½	16⅝
Damon	28½	29	28¾	28⅞
Elkton	117	118	116	118
El Paso	34	34½	33½	35
Findlay	13¾	14	13	14½
Fleece	28	31	28	31
Garfield	15⅞	16⅛	15½	15⅞
Gibson	25	25½	25	27
Gould	33¾	34⅞	33	34
Isabella	135	136	137½	138½
Independence	60	62	62	62½
Jackpot	60¾	61	60	61
King	100	103	100	103
Moon Anchor	62¼	64	62¾	63
Matoa	26½	29½	28	30
National	11⅜	11⅝	10⅝	10⅞
Ophir	56	56½	60	60
Pharmacist Con	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜
Pinnacle	25½	25¾	25½	26
Portland	238	240	237½	238½
Raven	83	83½	83	83½
Rawlings	25½	30	25¾	30
Ross	69	69¼	67½	69
Sovereign	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
Tornado	50	51	50	51
Union	47¾	48	47	47½
Vindicator	162	165	163	169
Work	31½	31⅞	31¾	32
Zenobia	20½	22	20¼	22

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
1st week Feb	$27,385	$25,420	$25,492
From Jan. 1	178,426	151,803	162,203
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	372	338	339
1st week Feb	79,064	65,190	64,714
From July 1	2,714,888	2,269,607	2,247,768

Earnings of the Allegheny & Western Extension are included from Jan. 1, 1900.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	648
1st week Feb	110,900	95,300	83,100
From July 1	3,257,994	2,855,205	2,661,687
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
1st week Feb	77,384	49,908	.....
From July 1	2,584,297	1,718,541	.....
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	3,995	3,671	3,775
Month January	2,706,065	2,423,792	2,276,130
From July 1	19,147,029	16,628,547	14,884,021
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
1st week Feb	75,167	69,808	69,190
From Jan. 1	414,170	405,368	400,486
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	546	509	509
1st week Feb	42,178	39,501	33,806
From July 1	1,471,762	1,329,946	983,735
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	610	582	550
4th week Jan	148,506	86,600	83,500
Month	372,500	234,200	228,000
From July 1	2,633,850	1,960,939	2,103,087
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	312	312	251
1st week Feb	28,537	21,543	31,116
From July 1	878,369	778,589	785,864
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE, 1st week			Febru-
ary—			
Mileage	247	247	247
W. & L. E. Div	34,729	24,839	21,534
Mileage	210	210	210
C. C. & S. Div	13,986	12,223	.....
Mileage	457	457	457
Total	48,695	37,062	.....
From July 1 to Feb. 7:			
W. & L. E. Div	1,158,801	922,961	845,746
C. C. & S. Div., (Aug. 14)	399,548	357,617	.....
Total	1,558,349	1,280,578	.....
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for December—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	150,434	151,913	156,203
Op. expenses	118,860	150,394	76,966
Net	31,574	1,519	79,237
Prop. op. expenses to gross	79½	98 15-16	49¼
Interest	28,220	27,920	.....
Surplus	3,354	*26,401	.....
Gross, 12 months	610,852	1,522,913	1,319,831
Net, 12 months	388,179	406,521	453,997
Surplus, 12 mon	3,966	69,419	.....

*Deficit.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for December—			
Gross	2,810,570	2,560,585	2,578,244
Op. expenses	1,725,298	1,677,956	1,555,873
Net	1,081,271	882,593	1,022,372
Prop. op. expenses to gross	61¾	65½	59⅞
Gross, 6 months	16,380,964	14,399,755	1,887,180
Net, 6 months	5,522,178	4,443,523	789,959

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	10,615,624	9,365,126	7,588,819
Operating ex	7,083,287	6,270,524	5,308,574
Net earnings	3,612,337	3,094,601	2,285,205
Prop. ex. to gross	70	66⅞	69¾
Other income	243,728	406,549	93,178
Total income	3,856,065	3,501,151	2,378,423
Charges	1,991,701	1,934,569	1,543,077
Surplus	1,864,364	1,566,582	835,346

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY for December—

			Increase.
Gross earnings	612,701	540,579	72,122
Operating ex	284,634	291,725	*7,091
Net earnings	328,067	248,854	79,213
Prop. ex. to gross	46½	54	.....
Gross, 6 months	2,987,450	2,424,088	563,362
Net, 6 months	1,314,727	700,891	613,836

*Decrease.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,530	Am. Steel & W.	57⅝	57⅝	56⅝	57¼
16,350	Am. Sug. Ref	109¾	111¼	109⅜	110⅝
1,660	Am. Tobacco	106¼	106¾	107⅝	107⅝
50	A., T. & S. F	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
440	A., T. & S. F. pf	63	63	62¾	62¾
3,770

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

The Volunteer.

"He leapt to arms unbidden,
Unneeded, overbold;
His face by earth is hidden,
His heart in earth is cold.

"Curse on the reckless daring
That could not wait the call,
The proud fantastic bearing
That would be first to fall!"

O tears of human passion,
Blur not the image true;
This was not folly's fashion,
This was the man we knew.
—HENRY NEWBOLT in The Spectator.

Why So Many English Officers Have Been Killed.

From Scribner's.

The men carried nothing but their arms, their water bottles, and a water-proof rug and blanket for each. The officers were similarly equipped, actually carrying rifles, so that they can be in no way distinguished from the men. Something must be done to reduce the terrible mortality of officers experienced in the first two fights in Natal. In reality the high percentage of officers killed is due to the fact that they must of necessity expose themselves more than the men under their command, and with the enormous amount of lead poured into an advancing force by the modern magazine rifle, the officers, who are standing up to direct their men run a tremendous risk of being hit. In small skirmishes, however, it is possible that the good rifle shots on either side can pick their men carefully, so that the absence of a distinctive mark may prove to be of value to officers. In any case there can be no harm in making the experiment of arming them with rifles, though in the long run their losses are not likely to decrease to any extent.

It is one of the myths of war that the enemy pick off officers, just as it is a common legend that the enemy, whether he be Boer, Spaniard, Turk or any other infidel, is in the habit of aiming at wounded men and using explosive bullets.

The Bayonet.

From "How Soldiers Fight." By F. Norreys Connell.

The fire of the defense becomes more destructive every moment, while that of the assailants is shaken by their losses, but at last a sufficiently thick firing line of the latter get within point blank of the defenders, and the latter see many more soldiers crowding up behind. The defenders do not feel themselves beaten yet, but they know that their assailants' fire is again growing equal, and more than equal, to their own. Suddenly the enemy fixes bayonets and his bugles sound the charge; the defenders have stood still beneath his fire all day, they have seen their comrades scattered on all sides by the deadly but invisible tap of the rifle bullet, they have been strengthened by the merry riot of their own guns against the appalling blast of the shrapnel, but now the enemy has ceased his noise. He is a great bully; they were never afraid of his muskets and guns, they have not so far shrunk from him, but now he is coming to knife them where they stand. They are but stricken game awaiting the coup de grace. A few among the defenders will not flinch even now; they, too, fix their bayonets prepared with the bitter heroism of the lost to fight it out. But most men fear certain death worse than questionable dishonor, their nerves crack, and they fly. The fight is over, and the bayonet, if it has not drunk a drop of blood, has not the less directly ended it.

Too Early for the Millennium.

From The Contemporary Review.

Britain has been painting the world red—in spots—for some time now, and there is no impressive indication that her "color" has run out. The most striking sign of the time is, indeed, that the American Republic—a kindred community—is going in for tutoring the backward sections of humanity, too. If the spread of British and American influence in the world is a bad thing, no time should be lost in doing our level best to put a stop to it. And it is just possible that that eminent Radical, the Czar of all the Russias, stands ready to give us a helping hand, while we can hardly make a mistake in regarding the intensely democratic Government of Spain as "with us." But are we with them? Come, let us have sense! We are not living in a world composed of Dorcas societies and "pink teas." The millennium has not yet come up over the horizon. It is possible that the conduct of British and American representatives may at times be open to criticism, but what is the exception with them is the rule with the powers which would replace them if they were to disappear from the wide seas of the outer world.

Other peoples get not a little of the pleasure of revived self-esteem by sneering at the "hypocrisy" of the Anglo-Saxon nations, which is only another way of saying that we at least make a profession of obeying right principles. And, in all frankness, do we do so badly? We went into Egypt to save the value of our bonds, they tell us. Well, what if we did? Has any other nation exhibited a cheerful willingness to let debtor nations escape the payment of their debts? And in going into Egypt we have brought the blessings of liberty and stable justice and an opportunity in life to the people of that land in a bountiful measure they never experienced before. Our "Shylocks"—and incidentally the "Shylocks" of other European capitals—are getting their interest on the Egyptian bonds wrung out of the sweat of the fellaheen, but the fellaheen have never been so prosperous, so justly governed, so free, and so well supplied with schools within the memory of man. If Britain had not gone into Egypt, they would have been taxed to the bone and drafted off in the deadly corvees, and enough of the proceeds would have been paid the bondholders to entice them into advancing more loans, and the unhappy native would have sunk deeper into debt with every year, while always living at the margin of existence. The cry of "Egypt for the Egyptians," that we sometimes hear, means in reality Egypt and the Egyptians for a despotic and often foreign oligarchy—just the sort of thing radicalism should fight to the death.

The Elixir of Life.

From The Spectator.

For centuries the alchemists, who represent the best of mediaeval science, bestirred themselves over their crabbed scrolls and smoky furnaces to find three precious things—the universal solvent, the philosopher's stone, and the elixir of life. Human ideals change slowly, for all the change in human environment and language, and power, riches, and length of days still represent the secret wishes of nine men out of ten. Bacon, with his usual sagacity, observed that any one who professed to have discovered a way of putting off old age, or of renewing youth, would not easily be believed. But he added that the thing was certainly possible, and that it was much more likely to be attained by rules which the persevering study of nature would gradually teach mankind, than, as the alchemists who were unconsciously founding modern chemistry still hoped, by means of "a very few drops, or even scruples, of some precious liquor or quintessence." He was so far in the fashion, however, as to give three of the best receipts for the manufacture of such a liquor, though with the proviso that it was rather mind than body that these cordials were likely to affect. One consisted of notable gold, which there were many approved ways of making; another consisted of pearls dissolved in Cleopatra's manner, or filed down into a conserve with sweetmeats; a third of powdered emeralds and jacinths, about which he was prudently not very sure ob asperitatem.

Whatever might have been the virtues of such nostrums, one thing is clear—they were hopelessly out of reach of the ordinary man, and if they had been efficient the universal longevity of the rich would have developed a more complete plutocracy than has yet been known. But none of them was any good, and it is only in the New Atlantis that men have yet discovered the "water of paradise * * * very sovereign for health and prolongation of life."

German Bumptiousness at Manila.

Gen. Thomas M. Anderson in The North American Review.

The German officers were bumptious and brusque in manner. Their sympathy for Spain was openly expressed and plainly shown. Their conduct all through was in striking contrast with the cordiality of the English, the good-natured affability of the Japanese, and the studied and formal courtesy of the French. Our first expeditionary land force entered the Bay of Manila on the 30th of June, 1898, under convoy of the Baltimore and the Charleston. As we passed the quarantine station at Marivelis the German protected cruiser Kaiserin Augusta, the most formidable warship in the bay, steamed out, and, running close to the Australia, on which the writer had his headquarters, followed us up to Cavite. I did not suspect at the time that any discourtesy was intended, but I found afterward that our naval officers thought it was a discourteous bit of bravado. Many of them expressed the opinion that the Germans intended to interfere to prevent the bombardment of Manila.

Lord Roberts on Rifled Arms.

From Lord Roberts's Speeches on Musketry Training and Artillery Practice.

The introduction of rifled arms altered all this, (barrack drill;) but it took some time to bring about the required change in the soldiers' training. Officers who had been brought up in the old school clung to drill—constant drill—as the only means by which a soldier could be made efficient; they failed to appreciate the power of the rifle, nor could they understand the necessity for more time being spent on the range to admit of their men being taught to make "bull's-eyes" with tolerable certainty at a distance of half a mile or more. I must not be mistaken about drill—drill is an essential part of discipline: it makes the soldier understand how to obey the word of command; but there is this difference between the drill of the past and the present. Formerly, the idea was to make the men act in a compact body under the immediate command of the commanding officer, and musketry was looked upon merely as a minor sort of adjunct. Nowadays to keep a regiment in close formation once the zone of fire is entered would be to court disaster. Men are taught to fight in loose order and to depend in a great degree on their own selves, and in all this the prime mover is musketry.

London Apprentices.

The Bishop of London in The Cornhill Magazine.

When Elizabeth was Queen a somewhat turbulent part of the community consisted of the London apprentices, who were at once recognizable in the streets. They wore blue cloaks, breeches and stockings of white broadcloth, with the stockings sewn on so that they were all one piece; they wore flat caps on their heads. They stood against the open fronts of the shops to guard their masters' wares, bareheaded, with their caps in their hands, "leaning against the wall like idols," says a French visitor. They were always ready for any mischief, and foreigners complained of their rudeness. They expressed only too clearly the prevailing sentiment about foreign affairs, and even the Ambassadors of unpopular countries suffered at their hands. The mud of the street supplied a ready weapon. Festival days tended to become their Saturnalia, and sometimes they executed wild justice of their own. They wrecked taverns which they thought were ill-conducted, and spoiled a playhouse of which they did not approve. We even find that "they despitefully used the Sheriffs of London and the constables and Justices of Middlesex." It is not surprising that James I. addressed the Lord Mayor:

> You will see to two things—that is to say, to the great devils and the little devils. By the great ones I mean the wagons, which, when they meet the coaches of the gentry, refuse to give way and yield, as due. The little devils are the apprentices, who, on two days of the year which prove fatal to them—Shrove Tuesday and the first of May—are so riotous and outrageous that, in a body three or four score thousand strong they go committing excesses in every direction, killing human beings and demolishing houses."

As regards apprentices, however, we find an economic cause coming into operation which slowly wrought a change. The increasing importance of commercial life was altering their position. Whereas ten pounds had been a sufficient premium for an apprentice, the payment steadily rose to twenty, forty, sixty, and even a hundred pounds. This meant that the boys came from a higher class of society, and ceased to be partly menials who carried water and performed domestic duties.

The Speed of Cable Messages.

From Scribner's.

In operating long cables very delicate instruments are required, and the currents arriving at the receiving end are very feeble in comparison with those employed in land-line signaling. The longer the cable, naturally, the feebler the impulses arriving at the receiving end. A short cable, a cable of under 1,000 miles being generally considered a short cable, gives a speed of signaling amply sufficient for all purposes with a conductor weighing about 100 pounds to the mile, surrounded by an insulating envelope of gutta-percha weighing about an equal amount. When we come to a cable of about twice this length, it is found necessary, in order to get a practically unlimited speed, that is, a speed as high as the most expert operator can read it, to employ a core of 650 pounds of copper to the mile, insulated with 400 pounds of gutta-percha to the mile. These are the proportions of copper and gutta-percha in the 1894 Anglo-American Atlantic cable, which is considered the record Atlantic cable for speed of working, and has been worked, by automatic transmission, at the rate of some forty-five words a minute.

The type of cable proposed for the Vancouver-Fanning section of the British Pacific cable, as designed by Lord Kelvin, is to have a core of 552 pounds of copper and 368 pounds of gutta-percha to the mile, and is calculated to give a speed of twelve words per minute over a length of 3,560 miles. It is not considered safe to adopt a very much heavier core than this, for the reason that the weight of the complete cable with a core that should weigh more than about half a ton to the nautical mile would be so great that picking it up for repairs from a depth of 3,000 fathoms would be an extremely difficult and hazardous operation.

The Sonnet's Voice.

A Metrical Lesson by the Seashore.

Yon silvery billows breaking on the beach
Fall back in foam beneath the star-shine clear,
The while my rhymes are murmuring in your ear
A restless lore like that the billows teach;
For on these sonnet-waves my soul would reach
From its own depths, and rest within you, dear,
As, through the billowy voices yearning here,
Great nature strives to find a human speech.

A sonnet is a wave of melody:
From heaving waters of the impassioned soul
A billow of tidal music one and whole
Flows in the "octave"; then returning free,
Its ebbing surges in the "sestet" roll
Back to the deeps of life's tumultuous sea.
—THEODORE WATTS, (1882.)

Sable Island Ponies.

From Ainslee's Magazine.

The story of animal life on Sable Island is strange. Roaming the sandy wastes are herds of wild ponies guarded by patriarchal stallions. These ponies resemble the horses on the sculptures of Nineveh, and approach the beholder seemingly out of the framework of antiquity. They are stocky and remarkable for their long manes, which in instances have been known to grow to the length of three yards. These ponies are the remnant of a stock thought to have been left by some Portuguese fishermen—"Portinguls" the old records quaintly call them—who touched at the island on their fishing expeditions at even an earlier date than the Marquis de la Roche. At one time there were from 400 to 500 wild ponies on the island, but their number has been decreased by exportation, the severity of the Winters, and, some people think, by the importation of improved, domesticated stallions, which have made the stock less hardy and consequently more susceptible to death from exposure. There are now between eighty and one hundred wild ponies and about thirty for domestic use. Mounted on ponies, the life savers gallop over the dunes and among the hillocks on their long patrols, and the lifeboats are drawn to the scenes of shipwreck by teams of five ponies, three at the shaft and two leaders. Some of the wild ponies are sent to Halifax every year or two, and are sold at auction at an average price of from $15 to $18.

Fighting Ability of the Boers.

Lieut. Gen. John E. Owen of the Royal Artillery in The North American Review.

Tactically, their mobility—and our want of it—has given them immense advantage. When driven from intrenched positions they have been able to retreat with impunity and usually without pursuit. On the field of battle, as at Farquhar's Farm, they could rapidly retire one flank and reinforce the other and baffle our infantry on foot. In field intrenchments they have shown themselves masters, under skilled alien instruction. Intimately acquainted with the terrain, their leaders have shown much skill in choosing positions. Their ordinary mode of life makes them inimitable scouts. Excellent shots, and furnished with long-range, rapid-firing rifles of the most modern pattern, (with smokeless powder,) their rifle fire is most formidable. Their guns, of the usual type employed in the field, are very good, outranging our own. They have taught us a lesson in the use of heavy guns of position, which they move with comparative rapidity in the field. Rapid-firing guns of small calibre, of most recent pattern, are largely used, often with terrible effect. Their artillery has been well handled, mostly by their mercenaries, but the ammunition used has been very defective.

A Sonnet of Work.

Whereto our labor and our bitter sweat?
The seed we sow we trample in the dark.
The flame we strike,—our own tears quench the spark.
The white that we would purify we set
Our grimy print upon. And we forget
Thy ways and thoughts are not ours, and hark
Toward what we take to be some heavenly mark,
And find we serve the devil to abet.
Then do Thou blind us, that we may not see
The measure of our own futility,
Lest, seeing, we should cease to work, and die.
Or give us sight, that we may know thereby
How through our labor, whatso end it meet,
We reach toward Thee who knowest no defeat.
—KATHARINE WARREN in The Atlantic.

An Ambassador's Breeches.

From Chambers's Journal.

Foreign Ambassadors on Court occasions wear trousers with a broad gold band running down one side of the legs—trousers that closely resemble those worn by certain attendants that can be seen standing outside licensed houses of refreshment. When, however, an Ambassador appears before the Queen, he has to wear knee breeches. A few nations, for the most part unimportant ones that pride themselves on being up-to-date, have refused to allow their representatives to follow this antiquated custom. In these cases the diplomatists, seeing that they must wear something different from their everyday dress, have decided to wear lavender-colored trousers with broad gold bands running down the seams. If they had only come under the influence of William Morris, they might have chosen the more regal purple as the color of their nether garments.

The Kentucky Mountaineers.

From The International Magazine.

There are no more strikingly interesting people in America than these isolated mountaineers who make their homes generation after generation among the fastnesses of the eastern section of the "dark and bloody ground." The waves of civilization which swept westward along the St. Lawrence, the Erie Canal, and a dozen other routes seem to have found at this point in the Appalachians an insurmountable barrier and rolled back, leaving the descendants of the pioneers of a century and a half ago with many of the same habits and customs and traditions dear to the hearts of their forefathers.

A man who knows the whole country as a child does his first picture book told me that if any person took the trouble to go through a copy of Shakespeare and pick out all the absolete words he would find nearly all of them in common use among these mountain folk. In their phraseology we find "holp" for "help," "hit" for "it," and other words which, far from being corruptions, are the pure old Anglo-Saxon. Even their ballads are mementos of ages gone by, and I know of one man who, after riding two hundred miles through the mountains for the purpose, finally picked up, from hearing the women sing them, the full thirteen verses of an old Scotch ballad which proved to be identical with those recorded in a diary bearing the date 1665.

The Danger of Mormonism.

J. M. Scanland in Gunton's Magazine.

The question is: How shall the growing power of the Mormon Church be met? During the year 1898 the Church membership was increased by 40,000, and in the succeeding year they estimate an increase of 60,000. These are mainly immigrants, but a large per cent. is included in the States and Territories above mentioned. The Church was never stronger, numerically and financially, than it is now, and it is as aggressive, at least in spirit, as it was in the days of their rebellion and attempts to establish an independent government. They believe it is their mission to rule the United States, and ultimately the world, both spiritually and temporally uniting Church and State, and they will work unceasingly to that end unless checked by some authority. Their growing power is a menace to this Government, and even to civilization. Though surrounded by civilization, they are not affected by it, but on the contrary stifle it by their contamination and poisonous teachings.

Taxes on Knowledge.

From The Athenaeum.

Mr. Cobden described the newspaper stamp question as "the toughest, except the ballot, left for solution, and it has the special disadvantage of having the press against it on interested grounds." It is strange to read in the present day his statement that "the millions of this country have never been habitual newspaper readers, and therefore do not feel the privation under which they labor." The first to commence the agitation was, as Mr. Collet states, John Francis, who took action for the repeal of the advertisement duty "some years before we came into the field."

The association of which Mr. Collet was Secretary at first confined its efforts exclusively to the repeal of the newspaper stamp, and its committee was formed mostly of members of the People's Charter Union, and retained much of its Chartist character. Its Treasurer was Francis Place, the Radical tailor of Charing Cross, who had for years taken an active part in agitations for reform, and on one occasion was the leader of a deputation of workingmen to the Duke of Wellington. The Duke, after he had dismissed them, called them back and said, "You seem to be men who have heads on your shoulders; take care you keep them there."

Hogarth.

Montague Marks in The Art Amateur.

Most of us know the series, "The Rake's Progress" so well from the prints that I feel as if I should apologize for giving ever so brief a description of them. But with these wonderful originals before me, looking as fresh as if they were just painted, how can I pass them by simply because they are old friends? Here we have Tom Rakewell entering into the inheritance of the hoardings of his miser father. What a jumble of leases, bonds, and rouleaus of gold surround the young prodigal as he stands there to be measured for his suit of mourning! We can tell by his features that he is half a fool, and we fear, from his casting off the poor girl he has ruined, that he is also a knave. We next see him as a man of fashion. He is holding a levee in an antechamber crowded with tradesmen who solicit the honor of serving him. It seems that he already maintains a poet, a landscape gardener, a dancing master, a fencing master, while the great prizefighter Figg himself appears as his instructor in the noble art of self-defense, and, as if this were not enough, there is a ruffianly hireling, a professional bully, ready to look after our scapegrace should he get into a row over his midnight revels. Next, we see him drunk in a Drury Lane tavern and surrounded by the only kind of women with whom he seems to associate. He is going fast down the hill now.

"Thim Pants."

From "Mr. Dooley in the Hearts of His Countrymen."

In comes a dillygation fr'm th' Union iv Amalgamated Pantsmakers; an' says th' Chairman, "Major," he says, "we have a complaint to make agin thim pants iv ye'ers," he says. "What's th' matther with th' pants?" says th' future President. "I thought they looked all right," he says. "I paid four dollars f'r thim in Bucyrus las' year," he says. "They have no union label on thim," says th' Chairman. "Do you know, Sir," he says, "that thim pants ripr'sints th' oppression iv women an' childher?" he says. "D'ye know that ivry thread in thim seams means a tear an' sigh?" says he. "D'ye know that ivry time ye puts on thim pants ye take a pair off some downthrodden workman?" he says. "Glory be!" says Big Bill. "Is that true? Thin what am I to do?" he says in alarm. "Do?" says th' Chairman. "Wear pants that ripr'sints honest toil fairly compinsated," he says. "Wear pants that'll say to th' wurruld that Bill McKinley's legs are fair legs;" he says, "that they may bow at th' knees, but they nivir bow to th' oppressor," he says; "that nivir did they wrap thimselves in bags that bore th' ourse iv monnopoly an' greed," he says. "An' where can I get thim?" says th' Major. "Fr'm me," says th' frind iv labor, pullin' out a tape. "Will ye have wan or two hip pockets?" he says.

British Camp Life.

From The New Lippincott.

Military administration has the advantage over its civil sister of being more speedy in action; no unnecessary time is wasted over the quibble of garrulous counsel, and rarely more than five minutes elapse from the time when the offender is brought in to the moment when the Sergeant Major clinches the proceedings with his "Escort and prisoner, right turn, quick march." If there are any prisoners they have to be examined by their company officers prior to the investigation of the Colonel in the orderly room at a quarter to ten.

As a rule, the Captains are not yet out of bed, so this duty devolves, with other company duties, on the unfortunate subaltern. The charge against the offender is generally "drunkenness," and I know of few more touching sights than that of a young Lieutenant—himself obviously suffering from the effects of the previous night's libations—holding forth to some half-dozen gray-haired delinquents on the evils of inebriation, pointing out the foolishness of excess, and appealing to their better sense of what is right. I shall never forget the first time it was my painful duty to reprimand some men of my company. It was necessary to draw on my imagination, but think as I would, no idea came into my head. I glanced toward the Color Sergeant, who was standing rigidly at attention, wearing that vacant expression of automatic intelligence as his left down in the drill book for the use of non-commissioned officers and privates. Then I mumbled something about it being very stupid to get intoxicated, and advised them not to do so again till next time, dismissed them, and hastily retired.

"Majors know nothing and do nothing;
Captains know everything and do nothing;
Subalterns know nothing but do everything."

Fox Cubs.

From Our Animal Friends.

They were delightful and amusing creatures, their ears ever alert, their bright eyes always on the lookout, and their sharp little noses sniffing the air eagerly. So precisely alike were they, from tip of nose to tip of tail, that not even their owners could tell the one from the other. They took kindly to petting and fondling, but firmly though gently refused to learn any tricks whatsoever. Very soon they had the run of the whole house; patter, patter went the little feet; scratch, scratch, rap rap, if a door were shut, and the two bright-eyed little rascals did not have to wait long for admittance. The next step was to the lounge or bed, where they cuddled close among the soft pillows with great satisfaction. If ever disloged, they protested vigorously with tooth and claw, and a sharp little bark that said as plain as words, no, no, no.

Alas, even baby foxes cannot always stay babies. Box and Cox were without doubt growing, and their powers of mischief grew also. A breakfast of young chicken without as much as "By your leave, Madam," was the climax of a long succession of misdeeds. They were restored to their native peaks, where they could find a warm and sheltered burrow, and as foxes eat field mice, grasshoppers, and crickets, they were in no danger of starving.

Early Lamps and Wicks.

From Chambers's Journal.

It would be hazardous to conjecture what the first wick consisted of; but when we come to consider the iron lamp or "crusie," we know that the wick commonly used was the pith of the rush, which was gathered and partially stripped of its outer green covering, cut into proper lengths, dried, and tied up into bundles, ready for use. The iron lamp was hammered out of one piece of iron, in a stone mold. This was usually done by the blacksmith, and the molds are still to be seen in museums, in the hands of private collectors, and no doubt at some of the country blacksmiths' shops. They are of one uniform shape, with some slight varieties. The lamp consists of two cups, one suspended above and inside the other. The suspender is so fixed and notched as to enable the upper cup, which holds the oil and wick, to be shifted to keep the oil constantly in contact with the wick. The lower cup catches the drip of the oil, which can be easily replaced in the upper cup by lifting it off until the oil is poured into it. The upper cup has sometimes a movable lid.

There is a remarkable resemblance not only between the iron crusies in this country, but to those on the Continent and in Egypt. They preserve the same general shape, but differ in the material from which they are made. The Pompeian lamps, or at least some of them, might be described as three crusies in one. The cup of the lamp is the same, but it has provision for three lights. The oil used in the Scotch lamps was of the coarsest kind. On the west coast the oil used was, and is still, fish oil. The material for wicks was variable.

St. Valentine's Wisdom.

Cupid sat near to St. Valentine,
He was sorting out his darts,
Repairing his bow and his quiver,
And toying with broken hearts.

Said he to the saint, with weary sigh,
"I'm tired of this fruitless hunt.
From sordid, leathery hearts to-day
My arrows fall dull and blunt.

"Time was when a dart of elder pith
Would pierce to the very core
A common heart, and the tougher ones
It would make exceeding sore.

"Now naught but an arrow tipped with gold
Will reach to a vital part,
And no such thing can be found to-day
As a flaming, burning heart."

Said the aged sain, "You quite express
The thing that I meant to say,
And we've got to use modern methods,
If we'd make the business pay.

"The turtle dove it has quite gone by,
And welded hearts are passé,
But any battered old coronet
Has a cinch to win the day.

"And the very swellest new design
For sealing lovers' letters,
You would hardly guess! 'Tis the dollar sign
And a pair of golden fetters.

"Then take advice, if the game you'd bag,
Use only a golden dart,
And draw a bead on the scheming head—
Don't aim at the shrunken heart."
—AUGUSTA L. HANCHETT in Frank Leslie's Monthly.

Professionalism and Sport.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Cricket probably suffers least among British sports by reason of the gate money it sometimes draws, and this is accounted for by the fact that tradition has set up a standard which professionals follow, and the maintenance of which amateurs insist upon. Besides, cricket is not such an exciting or attractive game for the masses to watch as is football, and accordingly only county teams, or a few very powerful elevens, afford a sufficiently amusing spectacle to draw enough "gate" to pay expenses. With football, cycle races, and athletic sports, it is different. The time occupied by them is much less than by cricket and the excitement afforded is much greater. The finer points of these pastimes are not difficult to understand, whereas only a cricketer can appreciate good cricket. In golf and cricket the professional is an ancient, honored, and necessary institution. He is the servant of the games; so also, in a lesser degree, is the professional at tennis, lawn tennis, and racquets. He teaches the young amateurs how to play, he marks the scores, prepares its courts, and generally is useful to the game. He occasionally plays exhibition matches, but, like the cricketer, his profession does not fall him when he cannot keep his place as a skillful performer. He can still teach the young ideas how to shoot, he can look after the grounds, courts, &c., and he can officiate as marker or umpire. In such games as these the man who joins one for a living adopts a profession which he can follow as long as he could an ordinary trade, and if he be thrifty he can well save enough to provide for his old age.

To "Sock."

From Notes and Queries.

This word is in constant use in Northamptonshire, England. It has two meanings, one being "to throw," e. g., "I'll sock a stone at you." A favorite diversion among boys just now is "socking" birds. They proceed along the hedges, one boy or more on each side, all armed with stones, with which they unmercifully pelt or "sock" any poor bird they come across. The other meaning of the word is "to beat or to clout," e. g., "I'll fetch you a sock o' the earhole."

I have known "sock" in this connection all my life, and it is sometimes now used here. "I'll sock him," "I'll give him bellsock," "He got a good socking," are common forms. I have known when lads were fighting their "siders" to call out, "Sock him!" "Sock him!" by which, I believe, was meant, in ring phrase, to give an "upper cut." A formidable fighter is called "a bell-socker." "Sock" is common when speaking of "thrashings" given and taken.

"To give one socks," meaning "to give one a good beating," is in common use in East Anglia. And so is "Pull up your socks," for "make haste" and "set to work."

A stone in the heel of a sock or stocking is a well-known extempore life preserver or taker.

Rainless.

When August burned upon the year's decline,
I stepped within the whispers of a wood,
Whose whitest day, pricked back by dark'ning pine,
Made shimmering tumult where the thick stems stood.
Some scent of withering sap—a seething wine—
Made incense of the balsam-breathed drouth,
Sweet as the sigh of Summer in the South,
Athirst for Autumn and the purple vine.

My feet pressed down the mosses' fibrous gray;
A dry twig cracked upon a drier stone;
All parched views of lavender and brown
Died in the channels of the rocky way;
And in the famished covert, I alone,
Knew in what floods the thirst of life may drown.
—CECILIA BEAUX, in The New Lippincott.

The United States Army.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The army, from the days of Washington, has been practically on the frontier—the vanguard of civilization. It penetrated the forests, crossed the plains, and scaled the mountains, carrying the flag of its country before the hardy pioneer, the miner, the hunter, and the homebuilders, who have spread civilization over the vast continent of America. In the great wars in which the Government has been involved, its fortitude, patriotism, and sacrifices have gilded the pages of history. In the long series of engagements against a savage foe it has endured all the hardships, the privations, and exposure incident to such warfare, where no mercy is expected by those who are so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the enemy. While there are certain features connected with the military life which subject those engaged in the service to hardships and even sufferings, yet there is a charm in serving one's country and representing such a nationality as ours that is the boast and pride of all true Americans; and it is a pleasure to be in the service of a free and enlightened people.

During all these years, notwithstanding that at times there may have been certain influences tending to dim the lustre of the service—influences which would seem to be not for the best interests either of the army or the Nation—yet, in the main, the army has maintained a code of morals and a high sense of honor and integrity that are most commendable. Devotion to the welfare of one's country is as sacred as life itself to those who are engaged in its service. Undoubtedly the army received its greatest inspiration from the high character of Washington himself, who inspired it with the noble impulses of his grand character. Its achievements will live in history as long as noble deeds shall be honored and revered. Its purpose has been to maintain the institutions vouchsafed to us by the fathers, to force back the elements of savage ferocity, to give protection to the weak and innocent, to guard the welfare of the people of this Republic in every quarter of this vast territory, and to sustain and support the civil government. It has been a tower of strength to the citadel of law and order and a bulwark to the liberties of our people.

Military life is one of constant labor, study, and rigid and faithful application to duty, and I have such unbounded confidence in the character of the army that I feel sure in the future it will maintain the same principles and loyalty that it has manifested during the century now closing.

South African Gold.

From The Fortnightly Review.

South Africa is a remarkable country. It has a climate that the Riviera might envy, but its soil is poor and barren. Farming has never, even in English hands, reached the successful developments of Australia, much less of Canada. But if nature has been meagre in her gifts to the surface, she has been lavish in her endowments below the soil. The mineral resources of South Africa first came to prominent notice in the seventies, when the diamond fields were discovered. Gold soon followed, and the progress of the country, backward for so many years, advanced by leaps and bounds. The future of South Africa is bound up with her mineral wealth, and it is folly to contend that the development of those resources will only benefit a few. Railways, commerce, enlightenment, all those things which make up that complex growth, civilization, have followed and will continue to depend chiefly on that development. How that development in the Transvaal has been retarded by monopolies, abuses, and unrest, the world is aware. It is of interest here to note the prediction of Mr. Hammond, a distinguished engineer, with reference to the prospects of this industry under improved economic conditions and a sound government. He says in his report to the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa:

"While it is to be regretted that the desired economic reforms could not have been attained by peaceful means, there can be no doubt, having regard to the financial aspect, that the drastic measures finally adopted will be ultimately of far greater benefit than the economic reforms which otherwise would have been grudgingly conceded. The amelioration of conditions consequent upon good government will most materially enhance the value of the properties in the Witwatersrand district. * * * I would regard the sum of 6s. per ton as a conservative estimate of the direct and indirect benefits of good government. This saving would be equivalent to an enhanced profit per claim of from £7,500 to £12,000, and would result in an increase of annual dividends of £4,826,836, based on last year's tonnage of ore crushed. It will take, however, several years to fully realize the saving in question."

The English Volunteer.

From The Academy.

He was fair and looked so young that when he announced at the boarding house dinner table that he had volunteered for active service we did not take the news very seriously. "Can you ride?" I asked. He laughed, and said: "I begin the lessons to-morrow." From that day forward he lived in riding breeches and a Norfolk jacket. He was always late for dinner, and when he took his seat it was with a flushed face, elated or depressed, according to the progress he had made in the riding school. And still we did not take him very seriously. It seemed absurd that such a stripling should be going to the front, and on a horse, too. Then he began to buy things—a telescope, a pocket camera, a knife that could do twenty things and none of them properly, a tin of acid drops guaranteed to be thirst-quenching, and a pair of khaki puttees, which pleased him more than anything else. I believe he slept in them. Still we did not take him seriously till one evening when he came back in a state of great excitement, and told us that he had passed in riding. We subscribed 2s. each, and gave him a compass with a luminous face. A few days later he told us that he would sail on the following Saturday. It was on the tip of my tongue to ask, "Is your mother going with you?" but I refrained. Even then I could not take his departure seriously.

Two nights before he left he distributed the more bulky of his possessions. I received a patent trouser press. Later in the evening he sent a message, asking me to come into his bedroom. It was littered with strange clothes, and he was polishing a bayonet with a flannel shirt. He introduced me to an elderly man with a professional air and a pen in his hand. Lying on the table was a document, headed, "The Last Will and Testament of ——." I signed my name.

John Swift, the Rapid Reader.

John Swift, the rapid reader, sat him down to read:
Sermon, essay, poem, leader—what an awful speed!
Such omnivorous absorption no good end attains;
John Swift, the rapid reader, ignorant remains.
—JEANIE PEET in The Century.

Feeding the Wolf.

From The Youth's Companion.

"There stood on the kitchen shelf in the old farmhouse where I was born," said a New York business man, "a stone wolf with a slot in its back. Into this slot went the savings of the family, cent by cent. Once a month my father unscrewed the wolf's back and took out the money. It all went to buy land to add to our farm. He had an ambition to be known as a large landholder, and everything was sacrificed to that.

"The milk, the vegetables, and the beef which the farm produced were sold, and we children were fed upon the refuse. We grew up pale, weak, and sickly, and the money saved went into the wolf's stomach.

"My father had a good income, but my mother did all the work without help. At forty she was an old woman. Once or twice she asked for a week's holiday, or a little trip to the city. Father would consent, and then he would convince her of the extravagance of the plan. She begged that we might be sent to college, but father talked so much about the expense that she dropped the matter. She used to long for a magazine or book to read, for a chance to hear music, for some escape from the deadly barrenness of our life, but it was never given to her. The cost always had to be reckoned first, and the wolf got the money.

"The home life, which might have been wholesome and attractive, was hard, greedy, and cruel. My mother died, worn out with working to feed that hungry wolf. By and by a railroad was built which helped other parts of the country at the expense of our own neighborhood. The value of the farm decreased, and father was left with a lot of worthless land on his hands. We had sacrificed all that was best in life for it, and we got no return."

There are few American families in which petty avarice is a marked characteristic, but there are many in which thrift is misdirected, and what should be only a means is allowed to become an end. The frugality which looks toward a realization of nobler aims and the attainment of a broader and richer life is worth every effort and self-sacrifice, but the hoarding which starves body and soul merely to add acre to acre, or to pile one useless dollar upon another, is a pinnacle of folly to which no creature but man has ever risen.

Low Life in Naples.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The haunts of the beggars of Naples are also usually the haunts of thieves kept by some woman, who trades on the vice and misery of her fellow-creatures. There the miserable wretches sleep by night and assemble by day, teaching children to pick pockets and beg. Thence every morning the blind, the lame, and the aged set forth on their rounds in the city. A false monk sets out to visit certain families and shops on certain days, giving numbers for the lottery and receiving alms. An old woman departs with her pocket full of sweetmeats, with which she decoys little children into some deserted corner and robs them of earrings or articles of clothing. Others rob the alms boxes hung up in churches or in front of shrines on the roads. These kneel before the images in fictitious devotion, beating their breasts with one hand, while with the other they fish for the money with a thin stick smeared with birdlime, which they insert in the small oval aperture of the box, drawing out the coins one at a time. One member of the criminal class, got up as a gentleman of fortune, used to frequent the public billiard saloons, where he soon made friendships with the aristocratic players, attracting them with his charming, ingenous smile, bright blue eyes, and delightful tenor voice, and was often even invited to his friends' houses and introduced to their families. He was no thief; his business was to inform his criminal associates of the financial state of the families he visited, thus enabling them to make plots of robbery or gambling.

The Power of High Explosives.

Prof. C E. Monroe in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

There is a widespread misapprehension in regard to the devastating effect of these high explosives, for when unconfined the effect even of large charges of them upon structures is comparatively slight. At the Naval Ordnance Proving Grounds, so long ago as 1884, repeated charges of dynamite, varying from five pounds to one hundred pounds in weight, were detonated on the face of a vertical target consisting of eleven one-inch wrought iron plates bolted to a twenty-inch oak backing, until 440 pounds of dynamite had been so detonated in contact with it, and yet the target remained practically uninjured, while at Braamfontein the accidental explosion of fifty-five tons of blasting gelatin, which was stored in railway vans, excavated but 30,000 tons of soft earth. This last may seem a terrible effect, but the amount of explosive involved was enormous and the material one of the most energetic that we possess, while, if we compare it with the action of explosives when confined, its effect becomes quite moderate. Thus at Fort Lee, on the Hudson, but two tons of dynamite, placed in a chamber in the rock and tamped brought down 100,000 tons of rock; at Lemberis, Wales, two tons and a half of gelatin dynamite similarly placed threw out 180,000 tons of rock, and at the Talcen Mawr, in Wales, seven tons of gunpowder, placed in two chambers of the rock, dislodged from 125,000 to 200,000 tons of rock. We might cite many such examples, but on comparing these we find that the gunpowder confined in the interior at the Talcen Mawr was over forty-two times as efficient as the explosive gelatin on the surface at Braamfontein, while the dynamite at Fort Lee was over ninety times as destructive.

Are We in the Twentieth Century?

Oh, ask me not, one thing is plain:
To-day I see the sun,
But on my tomb will beat the rain
When men count Twenty-one!
—In the Academy.

Election Repartees.

From "Recollections of 1832-1886." By Sir Algernon West.

Speeches on the hustings have played a prominent part in elections. Admiral Rous said that more votes were won by clever repartee than people knew.

"If I vote for you, what taxes will you repeal?" said a dirty fellow in the crowd.

"Why," said Rous, "on soap, for your sake."

George Craven was standing for Berkshire, and, knowing more about fox hunting than politics, used to carry his speeches, which were prepared for him by Edward Bouverie, in his hat for ready reference.

"What 'ave you got in your 'at?" cried a man.

"Why, a d—d sight more than you 'ave in your head!" cried Craven.

The Right of Sanctuary.

From Notes and Queries.

By 21 James I. Cap. 28, Sec. 7, (1623,) the privilege of sanctuary was taken

NEWS OF RACING WORLD

New Track Planned for Buffalo to be Built by New Yorkers.

THE BROOKLYN HORSE SHOW

Another Washington Park Season—Maud S. Again—Sale of the Bonner Horses—On the English Turf.

There has been more or less talk about building a race track in or near Buffalo for several years past, but no definite step has ever been taken. Now, however, since the Pan-American Exposition will bring large numbers of people there, the men who first conceived the idea are going ahead with their plan.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan of this city, Thomas Reilly, President of the Queens County Jockey Club, and Rod McMahon, a Buffalo racing man, are named as the promoters of the enterprise, and it has developed that they have already obtained an option on the property which they deem most suitable. The plot of ground is known as the Lang property, and consists of eighty-eight acres. A large number of Buffalo sporting men have signified their willingness to invest their money in a company, which will build the track if it can be gotten ready for a race meeting in 1901.

The only obstacle in the way would probably be a failure to secure the consent of The Jockey Club, for unless that is assured it would be useless to sink a dollar in the enterprise. The idea of the promoters, who will be in Buffalo this week to make final arrangements, is to spend at least $75,000 in constructing a plant. This is exclusive of the lease of the property, which has been arranged for at least fifteen years. It is not intended that the track should be opened before 1901.

♣

Brooklyn's big annual horsy event, the Horse Show of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, will be held this year on the evenings of April 26, 27, and 28, with a matinée on the 28th. The show will be the eighth affair of the sort held by the club, and as each year's show has proved to be more successful than its predecessor, a decidedly brilliant affair is looked forward to by the management. This year's show will be conducted practically on the same lines as the one held last year.

The conditions governing some of the classes will be changed, particularly in those classes open to members' horses only. A few more open classes may be added, but the arrangements for this plan have not yet been completed. The matter has been left in charge of the following committee: E. T. Bedford, Chairman; Robins B. Woodward, Secretary; W. W. Walsh, Treasurer; W. N. Dykman, E. H. Barnes, F. E. Dodge, T. H. Walbridge, W. A. Jamison, H. H. Salmon, S. E. Buchanan, F. H. Bedford, F. D. Peabody, C. F. Hubbs, G. H. Coutts, Thomas E. Stillman, Frank Bailey, W. L. Candee, A. J. Nutting, G. H. Potter, Bird S. Coler, George V. Brower, J. Robinson Beard, Irving T. Bush, Fred R. Kellogg, Charles A. Moore, Henry Claus, W. G. Gilmore, J. G. Dettmar, Theodore Offerman, and Edward K. Austin.

***

Interest in racing among the high-class patrons of the sport in Chicago has been on the wane for almost two years now, but the promoters of the sport are confident that there will be a big revival before very long, for the Directors of the Washington Park Jockey Club have decided to resume racing at Washington Park this Summer, and they will start off with a twenty-five-day meeting, beginning June 25. All of the stakes of the association, including the historic American Derby for three-year-olds, will be included in the programme, and $100,000 in stakes and purses will be offered for the runners. The gates of Washington Park have been closed since 1898.

***

Through the efforts of John W. Schorr, the Memphis turfman, Tommy Burns, the jockey who was suspended some time ago for his refusal to obey the orders of the judges, has been reinstated, and on Thursday he had his first mount since the ban was removed. He rode F. W. Brode in the Special Sweepstakes, with Advance Guard and Yellow Tail, at the Oakland (Cal.) track, and he came in a winner with flying colors. Burns rode a clever race on F. W. Brode, and by hugging the rail made Yellow Tail take the outside of the track. The race was a grandly contested one all the way. Burns just managing to land his mount a winner by a neck. The time for the mile was 1:39½, which was a very fast mile even for the Oakland track, which is a fast one.

***

Still another aspirant for racing honors in England has cropped up. Last week's candidate was Fred Foster, and this week comes Charles Patterson of Memphis, who owned such good horses as Ornament, May Hempstead, McMeekin, and Prince of Melbourne. The Hanover-Workmate colt, owned by Mr. Patterson, is entered for $50,000 worth of English classics, including the Derby of 1901. The colt is a full brother to Ben Eder, who was a good colt here as a two-year-old. Mr. Patterson has a number of other fair horses.

***

Maud S., 2:08¾, the first trotter to beat 2:10, the holder of the world's record to high wheels on a circular track—a record that had stood for years—is considered by many the greatest trotter that ever lived. She is now twenty-six years old, and has passed her days of usefulness, but is remarkably well preserved, and will be exhibited at the Fasig-Tipton sale at Madison Square Garden. Those who desire can see her in her stall on Monday and Tuesday. On Thursday afternoon, and probably Wednesday evening, she will be exhibited in the sale ring. She is the only one of the horses owned by the late Robert Bonner that will not be sold at auction.

***

The Reiff boys, John and Lester, who made such a success in the saddle in England last year, are on their way to this city, where they will spend a few days before sailing for Europe. They spent some time in California during their vacation to this country, and will go back to England prepared to win more laurels for American horsemanship. The Reiff boys did not create the sensation in England that Tod Sloan did, but they were decidedly more popular. The Reiffs are in great demand among horsemen in England, and they have already given first and second call to prominent stables.

***

Marcus Daly, the Montana copper king, has engaged William Walters of Newmarket, England, to handle his string of race horses and his breeding farm in England. Americans who have returned from England recently say that the English racing men expect Mr. Daly will be largely interested in racing in England this year, and that a number of new ones will be added to his English racing string. The new trainer, Mr. Walters, is credited with being one of the best on the English turf. He had charge of the horses of Lord Rosebery when the late Matthew Dawson retired.

***

The Executive Committee of the Atlantic City Horse Show Association has claimed July 11, 12, 13, and 14 as the dates for its second annual horse show at Inlet Park. The show last year took up only three days, but it was such a success that a much larger entry list, as well as a grander show, is expected for this year, and the extra day will be necessary. If the exhibitors who have given the management assurances of their patronage keep their promises the show this year will be one of the best in the East during the Summer season.

***

Louis V. Bell, whose racing colors have become familiar to racegoers in the East during the past two years, is in California, where, with his trainer, "Jimmy" McCormick, he has been selecting new horses for his string. Mr. Bell is a wealthy man, and the string he has together now mean a heavy investment. He was in Los Angeles last week, but this week will visit San Francisco.

***

S. Sanford & Son of Amsterdam, N. Y., have imported four English thoroughbreds, all but one of which they will race on the metropolitan tracks this year. Grammont, by Touchwood, will be used for the stud, but the other three, Royal Emblem, by Royal Hampton-Thistle; Gonzalo, by Grasshampton-Elvira, and a mare named Marguerita, will be raced.

THE BONNER AUCTION SALE.

Fanciers of the light-harness horse, and especially men who are anxious to secure good roadsters for use on the Speedway, will be on hand at the sale of the horses in the stable of the late Robert Bonner, which the Fasig-Lipton Company will conduct in Madison Square Garden on Feb. 15. The consignment of horses from the Bonner estate occupies only a small portion of the catalogue, for the sale will last from Feb. 13 to 17, but the forty animals from the Bonner farm, near Tarrytown, will be among the most choicely bred offered.

Many of them, including Richard Carvel and Prince Ansel, by Ansel and Lady Frivol, and Harold S., by Starlick, were bred on the Bonner Farm, and they carry some of the best trotting blood in the world in their veins. Mr. Bonner was one of the greatest lovers fo the light-harness horse, and he spent money without reckoning the amount in order to secure the best horseflesh in the country.

Elfrida, a big muscular mare, by Candidate, with a record of 2:13½, a trial of 2:08¼, and with a half mile in 1:02¼ to her credit; Don L., 2:12½, one of the best of the Speedway horses; Praytell, who in his racing days made three world's records, the best of them 2:09½, and credited by most horsemen with being the fastest wagon trotter in the world; Prince Ansel, 2:15½ to wagon,—and Sunol, will be among the lot disposed of.

The latter is the world's champion trotter to a high-wheel sulky, and she has never been bred. Her name is famous the world over where trotting is known, and if for nothing more than breeding purposes, she should command a big price. She carries the choice blood of Hambletonian through her sire, Electioneer, and she traces her ancestry through her dam, Waxana, to the good thoroughbred blood of Waxy, by Lexington.

As a two-year-old, Sunol made a world's record of 2:18; at three years she turned a mile in 2:10¼, and at five she took her last record of 2:08¼.

Maud S. is the only one of the late Mr. Bonner's horses that will not be sold. She will be brought to the sale for exhibition, but her sister, Russela, a gray brood mare, will be put under the hammer.

The Shults and Hamlin Racers.

John H. Shults of Parkville, L. I., and Cicero J. Hamlin, the proprietor of the Village Farm, of Buffalo, will discuss the trotting-horse industry at Palm Beach, Fla., during the next two months. Both men are ardent admirers of the light-harness horse, and they expect to win not a few victories with their strings during the coming season. Mr. Shults will have two stables in training this Spring. Thomas will handle one string and "Andy" McDowell the other. Mr. Hamlin leaves his string in charge of Geers, the "Silent Man from Tennessee." The latter has an idea that The Abbot and The Monk can cut down the double-harness record, and he will train them with that object in view. Before leaving Buffalo, Mr. Hamlin paid $10,000 for the pacing stallion Direct Hal, by Direct-Bessie Hal, by Tom Hal. Lady of the Manor, who holds the world's pacing record for mares, will be bred to Direct Hal.

ANNUAL SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

Elaborate Preparations for the March Exhibition—Weird Indian Village and Scenery.

There is every indication that this year's Sportsmen's Show, which will open in Madison Square Garden on March 1, under the auspices of the National Sportsmen's Association, will be more interesting than any of the previous five shows have been. The management has expended every effort to make the coming show more brilliant than any of its predecessors, and if the promises of J. A. H. Dressel, the general manager, are kept, the big Garden will, from March 1 to 17 inclusive, be a veritable paradise for sportsmen.

That the exhibitors believe the show will surpass all previous ones is attested by the numerous applications that have been made, months before the show opens, for space for their exhibits, and so many exhibitors have been placed on the books that it will be necessary to have some of the features, such as trap shooting, held on the roof of the building. Because of the lack of space, the features which proved so attractive to sportsmen and the general public alike last year, will occupy all the ground floor and the exhibit of sportsmen's goods, guns, ammunition, fishing tackle, and golf goods will be confined to the gallery.

The decorations in the building will be entirely new and artistic. There will be log cabins, spruce and pine trees which will heighten the forest effect, and an Indian village will occupy a large portion of the Garden on the shores of the lake near the Fourth Avenue side.

The village will be a faithful representation of an aboriginal camp, with bark tepees inhabited by Indians, clothed in their picturesque garments, and engaged in canoe building, trap making, and basket and bead work. A big game park containing deer, elk, buffalo, caribou, and moose will occupy the greater part of the ground floor at the Madison Square Garden, and in it, but in cages, will be cougars, bears, panthers, and other wild beasts.

An interesting feature of the show will be the exhibits presented by the leading railway lines reaching sections of the country wherein big game still abounds, and where the lakes and streams still yield an abundance of game fish to sportsmen, who whip these waters with fly or bait. The resources, from the sportsman's point of view, of the entire country, from Maine to Florida, and from Virginia to the prairies beyond the Mississippi, will be most attractively represented. Arrangements are being completed to show the game treasures of the Indian Territory, and these it is said will astonish even those sportsmen who know something of the section.

The hotel keepers, guides, camp proprietors, taxidermists, and the railway officials of the State of Maine, keenly alive to the value of the show as a means of informing the metropolitan sportsmen of the resources of their State have combined to make the exhibit from Maine, which was last year the best in the show, more attractive than ever. The railroad men of Florida will show to the fullest the resources of their State. This exhibit will not only embrace the game resources, but will be typical of the physical character as well.

The weird scenery of the Indian and Oklawaha Rivers, with their cypress-studded banks and their pine and live oak trees draped heavily with gray Spanish moss; their limpid pools showing the heads of sharp-eyed alligators; brilliantly plumaged birds, including many varieties of the heron family, and the typical Florida pickanniny, will all go to make up an interesting show.

As usual the Adirondack section will be attractively represented. Another exhibit that will be familiar to local sportsmen will be that of the sporting region in the neighborhood of Barnegat Bay. Oscar Hesse of Red Bank, N. J., is arranging this exhibit, and he promises that it will recall pleasant memories to many local duck shooters when they see it.

COLUMBIA'S BASEBALL TEAM.

Candidates Are Hard at Work—Promising Battery Material.

Efforts are being made at Columbia to make this year's baseball season the most successful in the history of the university. Harry Keator, Captain of Yale's victorious '97 team, has been engaged as coach, and has already begun to put the men in training. A large number of candidates have presented themselves. Some of the more promising candidates for battery work on the 'Varsity team are: Pitchers—Russell, Bartow, Sayles, Jackson, Hoeliff, McLintock, Marcus, Southland, Brown, Bulkley, and McNaugert; Catchers—Kebler, Turnbull, Bensel, and Fay.

Manager Bulkley has arranged for games as follows: May 31, Rutgers; April 4, University of New York; April 7, Lehigh; April 11, Manhattan; April 14, University of Pennsylvania; April 16, College of the City of New York; April 18, Lafayette; April 21, Princeton; April 25, Holy Cross; April 27, Union; April 28, Williams; May 2, Trinity; May 5, Yale; May 9, Fordham; May 11, Tufts; May 12, Harvard; May 14, University of the South; May 16, Amherst; May 19, Brown; May 26, Orange; May 30, Wesleyan, and June 2, West Point.

To Send Track Team to Paris.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Prof. Stagg of the University of Chicago is heartily in favor of a proposition made by Manager Fisher of Wisconsin University to send an all-Western track team to the Paris Exposition under the authority and backing of the Western Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

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Nothing known to science so good for the skin.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

"A Perfect Thing:" The Narcisse Glove.

Fashion Functions of an Ideal Store

It's not enough to sell you merchandise; indeed we feel that you should make more use of us than that. Probably no other store in this country really introduces so many true novelties. Not only to sell to you but to inform you of what is to be. Simply buying and selling can never make an ideal store. The very best of fashion that Europe has, the very best of fashion that this country has, is shared with this store first. Not only because it can be bought best, but because it is known to be best. Thus we put you to-day in touch with the advance fashions of the season—and do it first. The whole store participates in this, from the newest made-up gown to the silk or dress fabric fresh from the looms. The visitor is always welcome to enjoy their attractions or gather benefit from their suggestions.

And so this store's triumphs, its superiorities, its handicraft of distinctive characteristics, its accomplishments in the gathering, the display, the distribution of the very best and most economical in merchandise, is really an incomparable benefit to others. Its great enlargements and betterments have enabled us to carry out an unexampled arrangement of broad aisles, quick elevator service, and clever classification of goods. Not only can everything be quickly and easily seen but can be carefully examined and studied. We are always glad to have visits from Milliners and Dressmakers either from the city or out of town and cordially invite all to make use of our displays.

Our Annual Sale of Black Silks.

Again we have accomplished what looked like an impossibility in the face of a rising market. Gathered together a display of black silks which far exceeds in extent and real values our great sale of a year ago. And that sale is still memorable to every Silk Merchant in this country. Then we revolutionized silk merchandising and now we are going to do it again. There's no quantity restriction and as far as choice, there's hardly a black silk weave that's not represented. You will find Alexander Giraud & Cie's and Winterthur Black Silks in all the weaves fashionable at the present time.

Since our sale of these famous silks a year ago, we have not had a single complaint, and we offer them now with the confidence which Giraud and Winterthur Black Silks have earned for themselves. Peau de Soie, Satin Duchesse, Taffetas, Gros Grains, Marveilleux are among the most popular numbers. In addition to these famous makes we also offer some startling bargains.

Black Taffeta 39c. Instead of 50c. Other values 49c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c., $1.00 to $1.50.

Black Corded Silks 79c. Instead of $1.25. Other qualities, 27-inch Black Duchesse, $1.25 instead of $1.75. Other qualities, 65c., 75c., 89c., $1.00 to $1.50.

Black Crepe Meteor $1.00 Instead of $1.75. Slight imperfections make this possible. (Width 24 inches.)

Reversible Peau de Soie 79c. Instead of $1.10. Other values 89c., 98., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.00.

Black Merveilleux 69c. Instead of 98c. Other qualities 79c., 89c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.

Opening Sale of Carpets and Rugs.

Prices Without a Parallel in Carpet Selling.

Our Carpet and Rug Store has always had distinctive advantages—advantages of price—advantages of individuality and taste in designs, and advantages of convenient service. Still a rapidly growing business made more space necessary, and the new building has made great improvements possible. Our Carpet Store, than which there is none more commodious, light, airy and pleasant, is now in perfect shape and we introduce you to it with this opening sale, the most important in both price and extent ever given.

50,000 Yards of Carpets Less Than Makers' Cost.

And they are the Carpets you want, too, all selected with a thought of your taste. These Carpets cannot be made for the money to-day. All will be sold at 1-4 to 1-3 less than we have been able to offer them, and 1-3 to 1-2 less than they will be worth in the spring. The sale will continue through this week, but this week only.

3,875 yards Royal Wiltons, the best carpet now sold, regularly $2.50 and $3.00 yard, at $1.37 and $1.59 yard.

9,750 yards Bigelow and Savonnerie Axminster Carpets, the most popular high grade parlor carpets, regularly $1.50 and $1.65, at $1.10 and $1.17 yard.

4,875 yards extra fine Axminster Carpets in handsome designs, regularly $1.35 yard, at 87c.

4,750 yards fine Axminster Carpets in the newest colorings, regularly $1.00 to $1.25 yard, at 73c. and 79c. yard.

1,175 yards Axminster and Moquette Carpets in mottle effects, with borders, worth $1.00 yard, at 63c. yard.

10,995 yards All Wool Wilton Velvets, in parlor, dining room and hall and stair patterns, choice goods that are worth $1.00 to $1.25 yard, at 59c., 69c. and 79c. yard.

2,785 yards extra quality Wilton Velvets, the best made, choice patterns, regularly sold for $1.35 and $1.50 yard, at $1.05 yard.

4,500 yards Body Brussels from the best mills in the country, excellent designs, the regular $1.25 and $1.50 quality, 87c., $1.10 and $1.00 qualities, 79c.

7,295 yards Tapestry Brussels, one of the best makes, regular 65c. quality at 41c. yard; 75c. quality at 47c. yard; 85c. quality at 57c. yard.

500 rolls extra heavy China Matting, seamless and reversible, worth to-day $12.00 roll; special during this sale at $7.75 roll of 40 yards.

250 Carpet Rugs, made from remnants, in all popular sizes, at half prices.

Rare Opportunities in Rugs.

At 15c., 29c., 59c. and 75c.—A lot of 700 Ingrain, Brussels, Wiltons, Velvets and Axminster Carpet Mats, 3 feet to 4 feet 6 inches long.

Wool Smyrnas fresh from the looms of the best makers—the best quality. The Imperial and John Bromleys & Sons' beautiful patterns, and the prices about half.

1 foot 6 inches		x3 feet	0 inches.			.95
1	" 9 "	x3	" 9	"		$1.35
2	" 2 "	x4	" 6	"		1.95
2	" 6 "	x5	" 0	"		2.35
3	" 0 "	x6	" 0	"		3.45
4	" 0 "	x7	" 0	"		5.65
2	" 6 "	x2	" 9	"		1.49
3	" 0 "	x3	" 4	"		2.25
4	" 0 "	x4	" 6	"		3.75

Axminster Rugs, new Spring designs from the old reliable makers, Alexander Smith & Son,

6 ft. x 9 ft., $12.75, formerly $16.75
8.3 x 10.6, 14.45, " 19.75
9.0 x 12 17.95, " 22.50

Hassocks, round and square, 29c. instead of 75c., Wiltons, Velvets and Axminsters.

China, Cut Glass, Lamps, Bric-a-Brac.

Second Week of Our Reorganization Sale.

This is the continuation of our annual sale opened last week. It has already become memorable, and with this week's offers will be the most important in our history. The prices range from one-third to more than one-half less than the regular. We made large preparations, and during the week numberless new things have just been opened and will add to the attractions to-morrow. Those who were here last week will have nothing to regret, and those who were unable to come will have more than enough for compensation. Here is some of the detail:

$1.00 for $4.00 Lamp Globes

Three hundred and thirty-five beautifully painted Lamp Globes, richly tinted in various colors. The floral decorations are varied and handsome. All are HAND-PAINTED. Every size of Lamp Globes almost, including the very largest sizes suitable for Piano or large Banquet Lamps. Some of them are regular $4.00 Globes and mostly $3.00 to $4.00; your choice of any at $1.00 each.

Rich Cut Glass.

New Cuttings at ¼ to ⅓ less than regular prices.

Corning is celebrated for its rich and beautiful Cut Glass, and Corning Cut Glass is much sought. But for all that the makers have some dull periods, particularly just after Christmas. Well, one of the leading makers took our order to cut for us between times eight hundred pieces of the newest and best designs at first cost to him, or 25 to 33⅓% below regular prices. Here is a partial list and the special prices:

Water Bottles, $3.75, $4.50.
Celery Trays, $3.75, $5.00.
Tankard Jugs, pint, $4.50; quart, $6.00.
Spoon Trays, $2.90.
Nappies, 6 inch, $2.25.
Bon Bon Dishes, $2.25, $2.75.
Fruit Bowls, $3.75, $5.00, $6.75.
Ice Cream Trays, $9.00 to $13.50.
Sugar and Cream Sets, $5.00 to $7.50.

Dinner Sets and Dishes ⅓ Off.

Complete Dinner Sets, in various styles and all of the best grades of wares at ⅓ less than usual prices. Also a complete assortment of Dinner Dishes, including every article necessary to make up full sets, and all the extra pieces besides.

THE DINNER DISHES—
The "Genois" Flow blue pattern on the best English Porcelain Ware. You may buy one piece or as much as you like—quite an opportunity for hotels and boarding-houses to get a complete service for a little money.
Plates, all sizes, 10c.
Tea Cups and Saucers, 10c.
A. D. Coffee Cups and Saucers, 10c.
Vegetable Dishes, 19c. and 29c.
Covered Vegetable Dishes, 75c.
Oatmeal Saucers, 8c.
Fruit Saucers, 5c.
Individual Butters, 3c.
Meat Platters, 20c., 30c., 45c., 65c.
Pickle Dishes, 19c.
Sauce Boats, 25c.
Pitchers, 15c. to 50c.
Tea Pots, 50c.
Sugar Bowls, 35c.
Salad Bowls, 75c.
Soup Tureens, $1.00.
Cake Plates, 25c.

THE DINNER SETS—
AT $7.50 INSTEAD OF $10.00—Good English Porcelain Dinner Sets, composed of 112 pieces. The decoration is a well covered Spray pattern in three colors: green, brown and neutral.
AT $10.00 INSTEAD OF $15.00—Fine American Porcelain Ware Dinner Sets, composed of 100 pieces, including Soup Tureens and Large Platters. The decoration is a very pretty floral design, painted in natural colors, and every piece is full gold lined. Tea Sets of same design, at $4.50.
AT $20.00 INSTEAD OF $30.00—Fine Limoges China Dinner Sets, composed of 100 pieces, including Soup Tureens. The decorations are in beautiful bouquet and spray designs in soft tints of blue, lavender and pink.

Lamps 1-2 and Less.

$3.75 to $17.50 instead of
$7.50 to $35.00.

Bric-a-Brac.

Teplitz Vases, 39c.
Royal Bonn Vases.
50c. to $1.50, were $2.00 to $3.50.
Flower Vases, in rich dark glazes.
98c. instead of $3.00
$2.25 " " 5.00
Prussian Vases.
50c. to $3.00, from $1.00 to $6.00.

Bronze Figures and Groups.

$4.00 to $15.00, reduced from $6.00 to $20.00,
and up to $117.00, reduced from $175.00.

Marble Busts.

$29.00 to $65.00, were $40.00 to $100.00.

Something New in Jewelry

Unique, too. Reproductions of antique coins in sterling silver, with that very pretty French gray and old rose finish. The articles are all useful, such as Brooch, Scarf, Belt Pins, Dumb-bell Link Buttons and Shirt-waist sets. Easy-buying prices, too. Have you seen the new "Edna May" girdle? Very stylish.

Articles for the Toilet.

Section C. Not sent C.O.D.

A special sale of Toilet articles at prices really extraordinary. Hundreds and hundreds of articles that want of space prohibits mentioning.

Socks and Stockings for Everybody.

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 19c. AND 25c.—Women's black cotton Stockings, high spliced heels and double soles, guaranteed absolutely stainless; also men's tan and stainless black socks at same price.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 25c. TO 35c.—Women's tan and black cotton Stockings, spliced heels and double soles; also men's tan, striped, polka dots and stainless black socks with split soles.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c. TO 45c.—Women's exceptional quality ingrain stainless black lisle thread Stockings, plain Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed; also men's tan, blue and black lisle thread socks with split soles.

AT 9c. INSTEAD OF 15c.—Children's extra heavy black ribbed cotton Stockings, spliced heels and toes and double knees, guaranteed stainless, sizes 6 to 9½.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 25c. TO 35c.—Children's extra fine black ribbed lisle thread Stockings, spliced heels and toes and double knees, sizes 5 to 8½.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c. TO 45c.—Children's extra heavy black ribbed cotton Stockings, high spliced heels and double knees, two styles of rib, sizes 6 to 8½.

Unexampled Sale of Collars and Cuffs.

6 Collars for 25c.—Men's and Boys'.

3 Pairs of Cuffs for 25c.—Men's and Boys'.

Not sent C. O. D. 2d Floor; take revolving stairway.

There are 66,000 linen collars and 8,400 pairs of linen cuffs in this lot. Several reasons for the unexampled price. A very large maker, in readjusting his stock and wishing to drop certain lines and styles, has included them with little lots of excess orders given by different stores in the United States. Then there are some that the laundryman was a little careless in finishing or some little detail was neglected that prevented them passing the keen eyes of the examiners as letter perfect. There is really nothing wrong with any of them to detract from their wearing qualities or appearance, and they include all the newest shapes.

66,000 men's and boys' collars, sizes 12 to 19½ inch neck, the smaller size suitable for women's wear, worth the regular way 12½ cents each or more. We offer them all to-morrow at 6 for 25 cents. None less than 6 sold. As many sizes as you wish.

8,400 pairs of men's and boys' cuffs, sizes 8 to 11½ inches. Regular 20c. and 25c. qualities at 3 pairs for 25 cents.

Dress Trimmings Extraordinary.

Our Dress Trimmings Department hasn't been what it should have been. We knew it better than you, but ideas cannot always be carried out immediately. Excuses, however, are now unnecessary, for we have made the improvements that are causing appreciative comment from all who visit the department. To bring the betterments more prominently before you all, we make some very remarkable offers to-morrow. Probably the lowest prices that have ever been known. But prices are not all; the new things are here just from over the water, distinctive, pretty effects that will interest every one who cares for individuality. We particularly call dressmakers' attention to the advantages of this sale.

AT 5c. YARD INSTEAD OF 15c. TO 25c.—Fine Cut Jet Gimps, all new fresh goods; ten patterns.

AT 17c. INSTEAD OF 50c. AND 75c.—Black Silk Sectional Passementeries, two to three inches wide, twelve different designs.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 65c.—White Pearl Chain Garnitures, very desirable.

AT 25c. YARD INSTEAD OF 75c. TO $1.00—Black Mohair Braid Passementeries, all hand made, two to three inches wide.

AT 39c. INSTEAD OF $1.25—Fancy Colored Spangled Galloons, two inches wide, six different combinations; very desirable.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF $1.35—Black Spangled Bands, wave designs. Silver Spangled Bands, wave designs.

AT 79c. INSTEAD OF $2.00 A YARD—Silver Spangled Bands, four inches wide, wave designs. Black Spangled Bands, four inches wide, wave designs.

AT 89c. INSTEAD OF $3.00 A YARD—Very fine Fancy Colored Spangled Bands, three inches wide. Black Spangled Passementeries, flower designs.

AT 12c. EACH INSTEAD OF 25c. TO 50c. EACH—A small lot of Embroidered Applique Roses in three sizes; very desirable just now.

Annual Sale of Art Embroidery.

Stamped Linens, Exquisite Lace Pieces, at 1-3 to 1-2 off.

Second Floor, Take Revolving Stairway.

Without doubt this is the best collection we have ever made and that's saying much, for these annual sales of ours have become memorable. Rare gathering of real Duchesse, Crepon, Hand Embroidered Pieces, Renaissance and Battenberg Laces. Net Applique and imitation Irish Point. Quantity, quality and variety almost limitless, from the Bureau Scarf of 49c. on up to those at $14.98, with the same assortment throughout the whole collection. The stamped goods are all pure linen, designed and executed in our own workrooms. The prices, which range from one-third to one-half off the regular, will be found to be remarkable. In the new building, second floor, where the department is very much enlarged and improved.

Stamped linen, single, double and fancy drawn work—Doylies, Centre Pieces, Shams, Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Scarfs, at 7c. to $1.69, instead of 10c. to $2.19.

Real Duchesse Lace, Centre Pieces, Tea Cloths, Scarfs, at $5.49 to $15.49, instead of $7.98 to $21.00.

Also Flemish Duchesse Laces, Doylies, Centre Pieces, &c.

Real Crepon Lace Pieces, 42c. to $19.98 instead of 79c. to $28.98.

Net Applique Lace, Cream Color—
Centre Pieces, 16x16 in., at 49c., instead of 98c.
" 20x20 in., at 79c., instead of $1.85.
" 24x24 in., at 98c., instead of $2.00.
Shams, 32x32 in., at $1.69, instead of $3.75.
Scarfs, 20x54 in., at $1.69, instead of $3.75.

Battenberg Lace, Linen Centre Doylies, &c., at 19c. to $4.29, instead of 25c. to $6.98.

All Renaissance Doylies, Squares, Scarfs, at 19c. to $3.50, instead of 25c. to $4.50.

Imitation Irish Point—
Doylies, 7x7 in., at 10c., instead of 14c
" 9x9 in., at 18c., instead of 25c.
" 16x16 in., at 45c., instead of 60c.
" 20x20 in., at 65c., instead of 85c.

Over 50 patterns in scarfs to select from—some hemstitched, some with open work all around

Scarfs, 20x36 in., at 39c. to 98c., instead of 59c. to $1.39.
" 20x45 in., at $1.19 to $1.59, instead of $1.69 to $1.98.
" 20x54 in., at 49c. to $1.89, instead of 69c. to $2.49.
" 20x72 in., at 59c. to $1.59, instead of 79c. to $2.19.

Pillow Shams, with over 1,000 pieces to select from. All styles and prices—some hemstitched, some open-work all around; some plain centre, some open-work centre.

Shams, 32x32 in., at 49c. to $1.49, instead of 69c. to $2.19.

Also great many stamped linens, imitation Irish point, slightly soiled, at half price.

An Episode in Boys' Knee Trousers.

98c. for Regular $1.50 and $2.00 Kinds.

A boy's coat will outwear several pairs of Trousers, and naturally between the seasons a pair of new Trousers will carry him over to the time when he buys his new suit. And here we've prepared for this, and in a very unusually good way. 870 pairs for the 3 to 16 year old boys. All new, made especially for this event. Cloths are the finest cheviots and cassimeres in pretty shades of Gray, Brown and dark effects, stripes, checks, plaids and mixtures, also Blue Cheviots and Serges and English corduroy in brown and drab. The majority have Double Seats and Knees. Wear equal to two pairs. All have a piece of cloth for mending, the best patent waistbands and all seams strongly sewn with silk. The best offer of Knee Trousers ever made—all at 98c. pair. Also 150 pairs of Knee Trousers, broken lots and sizes, of all-wool cloths, in neat mixtures and blue, to close at 49c., formerly 69c.

BOYS' SUITS AT $2.98 AND $3.98 THAT WERE $4.98 TO $5.98—Some 250 of them, including all the broken lines of nobby Sailor and Vestee Suits, Russian Blouse Suits and Velvet Suits; also Double Breasted Suits for the larger boys.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Cloudy; fresh easterly winds.

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TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Lord Roberts has arrived at the Modder River camp. The Boers apparently are preparing for a battle near Kimberley and are bringing down guns from Mafeking. It is reported from Durban that Joubert, with 6,000 men, will deliver a flank attack on Buller's army. The Boers have crossed to the south side of the Tugela, near Chieveley, and there is much uneasiness as to their intentions. Anarchists in Paris yesterday created a disturbance at the funeral of Peter Lavrosi, one of their number. There has been a heavy snowfall in Germany. Sternberg, the Berlin banker charged with financial irregularities, is in jail, the court having refused his offer of 1,000,000 marks bail.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will speak in Detroit and Chicago Feb. 21, 22, and 23.

Roland B. Molineux was visited by his father and spent the remainder of Sunday reading of the final scene in his trial. He bore up well under his conviction. It was said that the jurors were practically of one mind from the beginning of their deliberations. Mr. Osborne declared his firm belief in Molineux's guilt.

Page 2.

Fire destroyed the car sheds of the Brunswick Traction Company, at Milltown, N. J., causing a loss of $40,00 and interrupting traffic on several lines for a time.

Page 3.

A white man was lynched yesterday in Port Arthur, Texas.

The House Committee on Territories will recommend to-day a territorial form of government for Hawaii.

Page 4.

Fire in building No 7 at the navy yard caused a loss of $100,000.

Page 10.

Immediate passage of the pending bill for the preservation of the Palisades is to be urged at Trenton by Franklin W. Hopkins, President of the New Jersey Palisades Commission.

The State Railroad Board decided against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company in the matter of optional transfers and instituted proceedings to enforce its recommendations. The company will comply at once.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.

YALE'S DEBATING CLUBS.

Much Interest in the Approaching Intercollegiate Contests—Many Minor Societies.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11.—Since President Hadley became the head of Yale University, the duties of the office have made it impossible for him to coach Yale's debating teams. As the time approaches for Yale's forensic battles with Harvard and Princeton interest in the matter increases, and there is much speculation as to who will give Yale's debaters their final "trimming up." Dr. E. V. Raynolds, who conducts the economic debating course at Yale in the senior class, and Dr. C. S. McFarland, who has given a great deal of attention to debating, are prominently spoken of for the position.

The Yale association is now hard at work arranging for the approaching debates. The contest with Harvard will be held in this city, March 30. The debate with Princeton will be held at Princeton, May 11. Yale is fortunate in still having in college men who have represented the university in these intercollegiate debates, and the students are hopeful over the results.

Debating at Yale has never reached such a high degree of popularity as at the present time. In addition to a number of smaller organizations formed for the purpose of developing debating, the following are considered the representative debating institutions of the college: The Yale Union of the academic department, the Kent Club of the Law School, the Sheffield Union of the scientific department, and the Leonard Bacon Club of the Theological Seminary.

Of the smaller debating clubs the "Wigwam," consisting of forty members, was organized in 1898. The Wigwam is divided into two camps, which support the negative and affirmative sides of the debate. The establishment of the wigwam in the upper class led to the formation of the "wranglers," among the two middle classes. The wigwams are bitter rivals, and heated forensic battles result.

These associations do away with the formalities of Yale's larger debating organizations, and the gatherings are of a high social order. The students sit about in the meeting rooms in odd-looking gowns; intersperse the debating programme with songs, and serve refreshments.

The Freshman Union is set apart as the debater's school, so to speak, only members of the entering class are allowed in the society. It is the most flourishing, too, for the men strive to make a brilliant showing there in order to win an election to the "wigwam" or "wranglers" club.

Debating clubs at Yale became so diversely distributed in the classes and departments last year that it was decided to put this factor of college life under a ruling head for its own good. With this object in view the Yale University Debating Association was formed. This association arranges the club debates as well as the intercollegiate contests.

BISHOP WIGGER IN THE EAST.

Celebrated Mass on New Year's Day at Bethlehem.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 11.—The Rev. G. D. O'Neill, one of the Faculty of Seton Hall College, this place, has received a letter from Bishop Wigger of the Newark diocese, stating that because of the bubonic plague the Bishop had been unable to reach Bethlehem in time to celebrate mass there on Christmas Day, as he expected to do. The letter was dated at Cairo on the 9th of January.

Bishop Wigger states that he had an audience with Pope Leo at Rome on Dec. 12. A week later he embarked at an Austrian port for the Holy Land, but the plague compelled the Captain to go by a circuitous route, and it was not until Dec. 27 that he reached Bethlehem. The Bishop was joined at Bethlehem by Father Carroll of Jersey City, and another American, the Rev. John Poels, rector of St. John's Church, Newark, N. J., who is abroad upon a year's leave of absence, on account of ill-health. However, mass was celebrated by Bishop Wigger at Bethlehem on New Year's Day, Bishop Wigger acting as celebrant, the Rev. L. C. M. Carroll, as deacon, and the Rev. John Poels, as sub-deacon.

Bishop Wigger will remain at Cairo for two months, and will return to the United States at Eastertide.

Search for Robert W. Polk.

BUFFALO, Feb. 11.—William Polk, Jr., arrived here to-day in search of his brother, Robert W. Polk, who disappeared from his home in New York on Friday. R. W. Polk contracted typhoid malaria while with the Seventy-first Regiment in Cuba, and was supposed to be temporarily insane when he left home. He bought a ticket for Buffalo, but has not been found here.

Fastest Train Between New York and St. Louis

leaves New York every morning via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. No extra fare.—Adv.

MOLINEUX BEARS UP UNDER CONVICTION

Sees No Visitors But His Father, and Spends the Day Reading of the Final Scene in Court.

HARMONY IN THE JURY ROOM

The Twelve Men Said to Have Been Practically of One Mind at the Outset—Mr. Osborne Says the Verdict Was Just.

Roland B. Molineux, who was pronounced guilty on Saturday night of the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, passed a quiet and uneventful Sunday in his cell at the Tombs. The cell is No. 36, Tier 2, in the old part of the prison.

Despite the momentous verdict of Saturday night, nothing occurred yesterday to distinguish the day from any other Sunday that Molineux has passed within the walls of the prison. Gen. Molineux remained with his son for about an hour Saturday night after the rendering of the verdict, and though weeping when he left, his face wore a more hopeful look than just after the fateful word "Guilty" had been pronounced in the courtroom. Molineux himself, to all appearances, is undisturbed by the jury's verdict. His wonderful nerve remains unshaken, and he is perfectly composed, seeming confident that he will ultimately be acquitted.

Molineux retired Saturday night shortly after his father left him, and apparently slept as soundly as usual. He is, however, naturally a light sleeper, and frequently gets up in the night. He arose about his usual time yesterday, and shortly afterward had a hearty breakfast. About 8:30 o'clock his father arrived at the Tombs, and remained with the prisoner for about half an hour. Father and son spent the time attempting to console each other. The veteran's face was pale and anxious looking when he left the prison.

READ THE PAPERS EAGERLY.

Molineux had no other callers during the day save newspaper men, and these he refused to see. He passed the greater part of the day reading the papers. The accounts of Saturday night's proceedings he read with eagerness, and now and then came upon something that caused him to smile. He made no comments, so far as is known, concerning the action of the jury or any other matter connected with the trial.

While Molineux has had but little to say to the officials of the Tombs during the time he has been incarcerated there, his bearing has been so courteous and pleasant that they all like him. They were inclined yesterday to respect his evident desire to avoid conversation on the subject of his conviction, and beyond the foregoing account of the simple routine of the day they had no information to furnish for publication.

At the Molineux home, 117 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, there were numerous callers during the day. These were principally friends of Gen. Molineux and his wife, who called to speak words of sympathy and encouragement. A reporter called at the residence of Gen. Molineux late yesterday afternoon to ascertain whether he or any member of his family cared to make any further statement for publication. The servant of whom the question was asked returned in a moment with the reply that Gen. Molineux said the family had nothing to say.

OSBORNE CERTAIN OF GUILT.

Exhaustion came with the relaxation of the great strain Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne had for so long been under, and he will take a few weeks' rest to recuperate. He was in bed all day yesterday, but late in the evening was induced to rise and in reply to questions to give his views of the outcome of the famous case he has won.

"The verdict of guilty," said he, "was natural and necessary. I do not see how any other could possibly have been reached on the facts discovered by the police and presented by the District Attorney. I am as certain that the defendant is guilty of the crime as if I had seen him commit it. No rational human being, beginning with the discovery of the motive, as was done early in this case, and proceeding step by step to the other discoveries, could entertain the shadow of a doubt as to his guilt.

"To the ordinary mind the long chain of substantial analogies existing between the defendant and the poisoner is equivalent to a mathematical demonstration that he and he alone committed this crime, and this without taking the handwriting into consideration. The importance of the handwriting that has figured in the case has been greatly overrated both by the press and by the public. The handwriting was merely corroborative of the other evidence.

COMPLIMENTS THE JURY.

"The public are to be congratulated that their case was decided by men of such responsibility and intelligence as the twelve who patiently heard and examined this evidence. These men were accepted by the defendant himself, and having put himself upon the country he cannot impeach the verdict. The trial was a fair trial if ever there was one. The Recorder's charge to the jury was pre-eminently just and so perfect that the defendant's counsel did not except to it. After sentence has been passed, however, an appeal undoubtedly will be taken, and the Court of Appeals will do what its conscience dictates. For myself I know of no possible ground upon which the verdict can be quashed.

"I have been criticised a great deal for the persistency with which I have pressed this case. I could not help but be persistent. My duty as prosecutor for the people was plain, and I did my duty as I saw it. Just as I have always done, and shall continue to do. I do not, however, think that it does any public officer harm to be criticised. It keeps him up to the mark at all times, and if he knows he is doing his duty he ought not to fear or object to criticism. I must say that I have been greatly strengthened by the consciousness that my course was approved by the thinking public and press.

NO FEELING OF TRIUMPH.

"I do not see how a public prosecutor could feel any sense of personal triumph at the result. Fearful cruelty is necessarily attendant upon the commission and expiation of murder. Not only does the victim suffer, but those who held the victim dear. The punishment meted out by society falls not only upon the criminal, but upon his relations and friends; but this is not the fault of society, or of the officers of justice, who are bound to do their duty; it is the fault of the murderer.

"Believe me, I have a full realization of the suffering which must attend and follow the punishment of this crime. I pity brave old Gen. Molineux with all my soul. Nobody can understand the pain I have felt in being compelled in the performance of my duty to inflict the torture upon him that he has so pathetically endured. I know, too, that this sympathy is shared by the public. No one could help sympathizing with him. When the people outside the courtroom cheered last night, it was, I am convinced, for him, and not for his son, and had I been there I should have felt inclined to cheer him myself."

Neither of the defendant's counsel, Messrs. Weeks and Battle, could be found yesterday.

JURORS ON THE TRIAL.

The jurors yesterday were naturally greatly fatigued by the arduous task they had completed, and, with a few exceptions, remained in their homes all day and refused to see callers. Manheim Brown was in bed. Mrs. Brown said he had not suffered a relapse, but was not feeling very well. Most of those who consented to be seen by reporters refused to talk about the trial. They excused their reticence by saying they were acting in deference to the wishes of Recorder Goff and in obedience to a compact made among themselves.

Juror Sigmund Feust said: "The jury agreed not to discuss the proceedings in the jury room, and I do not intend to break my word with my fellow-jurymen. We rendered the only possible verdict on the evidence presented, and thereby did our full duty."

Juror James Hynes, the undertaker, was found seated in his shop at 378 Willis Avenue, in his shirt sleeves, reading the Sunday papers. He at first absolutely declined to discuss the case. He said he fully understood that there was no legal restraint upon him, but that having agreed not to talk he would not. At length, however, he remarked:

"One thing is certain, I shall never act as a juror again. No, Sir, not for me. I shall simply go in and pay my $100 and let that end it. Why, I wouldn't go through another such case again for ten times that sum. I will pay the fine and consider I got off lightly.

SORRY FOR GEN. MOLINEUX.

"Then there's old Gen. Molineux. Why, I tell you—say, Gen. Molineux's a man. Why, my heart just bled for that old hero. Say, there were but two or three of the jurors who had children, and our hearts just bled for him, for we could just see how he was wrapped up in that boy. No, Sir, I would forfeit my $100 or $500 before I would sit upon another case like that. It hurt me to give that old man pain, but we had our duty to perform—our sworn duty. And under the evidence, as it honestly appeared to me, and the way it was presented to us, there was but one thing to do—render the verdict we did.

"All the jury were strong men, except me, perhaps, and men of strong opinions, Gentlemen, too, every one of them, and with the high appreciation each had of his duty there was but one thing to do—bring in a verdict as our consciences dictated. I would be only too glad if Gen. Molineux could find evidence that would fully exonerate his son. There are no men that would rather see that, I think, than the jurors. Never before would I have been so glad to see myself mistaken and disproved."

Asked if he thought a new trial would be granted, Mr. Hynes said that undoubtedly one would be asked for, but that if it should be granted the prisoner's counsel would have to ask for a change of venue, as in his opinion it would be next to impossible to impanel another jury here, for the reason that every man, woman, and child in the city had discussed the case, and all had strong opinions upon it.

"Why they chose me for a juror I cannot understand," said Mr. Hynes. "There were many men far more able and better suited to sit in the box than I was. However, I am glad it's all over, and I believe that the judy did its duty in every sense of the word. Any further information will have to be obtained from the foreman, Mr. Martin."

JURY A UNIT AT FIRST.

Another juror, who desired that his name should not be mentioned, declined to state what took place in the jury room, but when asked what he would say if he were a newspaper man and wished to write something of what really did occur in the room he finally replied:

"Well, if I were going to write as a reporter about it, I would probably commence by saying the jury was a unit upon the guilt of the defendant; that one, two, or perhaps three of them, however, thought it well to go through the case, discuss the various phases of it, and see if the evidence beyond a most reasonable doubt would warrant such a verdict.

"I would probably explain—understand, this is all under the supposition that I am acting as a reporter and writing about something I am trying to guess about—I would probably explain the length of time the jury was out, by saying that by the time the two or three particularly interested in reviewing the case had gone over it with great care, assisted by careful notes, and the remainder of the jurors had made a few comments, the eight hours were consumed.

"I understand there was much conjecture as to why the jury did not go to lunch after the charge, as expected, and as a reporter I should attempt to explain that by saying it was discovered almost immediately after they had reached the room, while discussing whether to go to lunch or not, that all were of one mind, and each thought the whole matter could be finished in probably an hour at the most, and in order to get to their homes quickly they decided to forego the lunch and get along on the sandwiches."

PERHAPS ONLY TWO BALLOTS.

"Would you write that there had been much balloting?" the reporter asked.

"Well, I don't think I would have much balloting in my version—probably a preliminary and a final after the discussion."

"What would you write about the jury coming in and asking to see the exhibits?"

"It seems to me that in a sort of a Sherlock Holmes fashion—you understand this entire fabric of a story is based on a sort of Sherlock Holmes second sight—well, it would be deduced in my version that in the remarks of one of the argumentative jurors, a certain positive statement was made about a certain thing, whereupon a certain other argumentative juror declared he was a trifle in error. More argument. A thing easily settled. Go out and see them. Seen. Argument resumed by triumphant juror of argumentative mood. Arguments and comments concluded. Verdict. And thus would I deduce the story with the outside facts to guide me."

The verdict was the principal topic of discussion at the Knickerbocker Athletic and New York Athletic Clubs yesterday. The result of the trial evidently occasioned much surprise. It appears to have been generally believed that the jury would be unable to agree, and that the case would, therefore, have to go to another jury. Not a few men had expressed the conviction that no jury that could be got together would ever agree. Others, basing their views upon the newspaper reports of the trial, were satisfied that Molineux would be acquitted.

In view of the composition of the jury, however, few members were found who expressed condemnation of the verdict. The majority, reasoning that after such prolonged and close examination of the evidence, the jury were, after all, the best judges, simply indulged in speculation as to whether the verdict would stand in the Court of Appeals.

FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Up-State Republicans Getting Ready for District Gatherings.

Republicans up the State are beginning to make arrangements for the election of Presidential Electors and delegates to the National Convention to be held at Philadelphia.

The first Congressional District Convention to be held is that of the Seventeenth District. This embraces the Counties of Sullivan, Orange, and Rockland. Newburg is in Orange County, and it is the home of B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee. The convention will meet at Middletown, Orange County, on March 7.

The next convention called is that in the Twenty-third District, which takes in the Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Warren, and Washington. That will assemble at Plattsburg on March 15.

There is a pretty well-grounded belief that the delegates at large will be Senator Thomas C. Platt, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, and State Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr.

The result of the convention in the Seventeenth Congressional District may change this programme. F. S. Witherbee of Essex, one of the "Big Five," may be selected as a delegate at large in place of Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr.

To Receive Netherlands Minister.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 11.—Arrangements are being made here for a reception to Baron de Leuers, the new Minister of the Netherlands, who will arrive in about two weeks. The reception will take place at the residence of Col. Edward H. Wright, his uncle. The house of Col. Wright was the home of the Baron's mother, she having been a daughter of the late Senator William Wright.

Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cleveland, and Detroit.

All reached by the magnificent trains of the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Adv

CHANDLER AND BRYAN MEET.

Orator Tells the Senator the Task of Reforming Republican Party from the Inside Is Hopeless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—When Senator Chandler of New Hampshire finished his silver speech in the Senate yesterday he learned that Col. Bryan was in one of the rooms back of the Senate Chamber. He went out and made a social call on the Colonel, and found him surrounded by several prominent men of both parties. Mr. Chandler produced some of the memoranda for his speech, showed them to Bryan, and said:

"What do you think of my Republican orthodoxy now?"

"Don't you think," retorted the Colonel, "that it's about time you learned the hopelessness of trying to reform the Republican Party from the inside?"

Everybody laughed, and Chandler rolled up his memoranda and retired.

HENDRICKS TO TAKE HOLD.

Assumes Office as State Superintendent of Insurance To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—To-morrow Francis Hendricks will enter upon his duties as State Superintendent of Insurance. He will be the twelfth Superintendent. The department was created by act of the Legislature of 1850, and the powers and duties which had theretofore been exercised by the State Controller were transferred to the new department on Jan. 1, 1860.

William Barnes, the first Superintendent, entered upon his duties Jan. 12 of that year, remaining at the head of the department for ten years, when he was succeeded by George W. Miller on Feb. 3, 1870. On May 13, 1872, George B. Church was made Acting Superintendent, and on Nov. 22 of the same year Orlow W. Chapman was appointed, remaining three years, and resigning Jan. 31, 1876. On the same day William Smyth was designated Acting Superintendent, continuing until Feb. 16, 1877, when he was succeeded by John F. Smyth, who held the office until April 15, 1880, when Charles G. Fairman displaced him. On April 16, 1883, John A. McCall, Jr., the President of the New York Life Insurance Company, succeeded to the place, retiring on Jan. 1, 1886, to go into the New York Life. To succeed Mr. McCall, Gov. Hill named Robert A. Maxwell, who, on Feb. 11, 1891, gave way to ex-Senator James F. Pierce, who continued in office until Louis F. Payn's term began, on Feb. 2, 1897.

MINISTERS FOIL MEDIUMS.

Police Call Spiritualist Meeting Theatrical and Prohibit It.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 11.—There was to have been a Spiritualist meeting in the Mount Vernon Opera House to-night, but this afternoon Manager Ring was notified by Chief Foley that there was too much of the theatrical about the proposed meeting to allow it to pass as a Sunday night entertainment.

The meeting was to have been conducted by Dr. Alexander Hume and his wife. Protest to Mayor Fiske and Chief Foley was made by the ministers here, and Chief Foley held that the use of cabinets and other paraphernalia constituted a show not in accordance with the provisions of the law and notified the manager of the Opera House. Six hundred persons sought admission and were turned away.

CHICAGO'S ANTI-TRUST MEETING.

Congressmen Sulzer and Lents and Other Delegates Arrive.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—A number of delegates arrived to-day to participate in the three days' conference under the auspices of the National Anti-Trust League, beginning to-morrow in Central Music Hall. M. L. Lockwood, President of the league, to-night said the volume of business to come before the congress was so great that sessions might have to be extended beyond the time originally intended. He will open the conference and Mayor Harrison will deliver the address of welcome.

Among the delegates who arrived were George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, Congressman William Sulzer of New York, Judge John Clegg, Louisiana; Andrew E. Lee, South Dakota; John S. Crosby, New York; Congressman Lentz, Ohio, and Congressman Shafroth, Colorado.

$500,000 FOR COLLEGES.

Time Set by Dr. D. K. Pearsons for His Gifts Expires June 1.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—A half million dollars in addition to large sums he already has given to the cause of education will be distributed by Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago, beginning on March 1, among fourteen colleges and educational institutions throughout the United States. The gifts will average generally $50,000 to each college.

The time set by Dr. Pearsons in which the colleges can raise the amounts specified by him expires on June 1. Most of the institutions have had from one to three months' notice. The first college to claim its proportion of the $500,000 is Mount Holyoke Female College, South Hadley, Mass. This college receives $50,000 and the gift will be made March 1.

Some of the other colleges to become beneficiaries of Dr. Pearsons are Berea College, Berea, Ky.; Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col., and McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill. These will receive $50,000 each in addition to former donations.

COLOR LINE IN INDIANA.

Booker T. Washington Refused a Room in an Anderson Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 11.—An Anderson hotel has drawn the color line on Booker T. Washington, who is to address the Indiana League of Republican Clubs on Monday, and the indignation among the Republicans may result in a formal protest at the meeting.

The hotel people to-day advised the local committee that Mr. Washington would not be allowed to occupy a room in the house. The landlord said that all the rooms had been taken, and furthermore, the hotel wanted no negro guests.

MRS. SAXTON'S HOME ROBBED.

Burglars Enter the House of Mrs. McKinley's Aunt Near Canton.

Special to The New York Times.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 11.—Masked robbers entered the home of Mrs. Maria Saxton, who is an aunt of Mrs. McKinley, three miles from town early this morning. Daniel Slanker, a brother of Mrs. Saxton, who sleeps on the second floor, was awakened about 2 o'clock by some one in the room. The robber turned and ordered Slanker to keep quiet.

A few moments later the burglar left the room, taking Mr. Slanker's clothing with him. The thief hurried down stairs and ran out of a rear door. Here he was joined by three companions and all disappeared. Mr. Slanker's watch and pocketbook containing a small amount of money were stolen.

The burglars effected entrance to the house by prying open the laundry window. The city bloodhounds were taken to the house. They took a trail across fields and along highways for several miles, and then lost it at a point where tracks indicated that a buggy had been entered. The clothing was found along the trail.

Sunday Closing at Englewood.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 11.—All the barber's shops here were closed to-day, as a result of Mayor E. A. Brinkerhoff's Sunday-closing crusade. The ice cream and candy stores were open and golf playing went on undisturbed.

Scenery an Additional Attraction.

The Hudson River, Catskill Mountains, Mohawk Valley, Foothills of the Adirondacks, Niagara Falls, Lake Erie, and Lake Michigan are a few of the attractions offered by the New York Central Lines. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT AGAINST A JOINT ISTHMIAN CANAL

He Issues a Statement Opposing the Administration Plan.

SIGNIFICANT TO POLITICIANS

They Say It Removes Him from the Vice Presidential Field—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's Plans.

Gov. Roosevelt spent yesterday in Yonkers, where he was in consultation with F. W. Holls and Dr. Albert Shaw in reference to pending legislation regarding public schools and the municipal ownership of public utilities. Upon returning to the city the Governor went to the home of his uncle, James A. Roosevelt, at 4 West Fifty-seventh Street, where he remained overnight. He will return to Albany this morning.

The Governor declined to discuss the results of his conference with Dr. Shaw and Mr. Holls. Instead, however, he gave out this statement:

"I most earnestly hope that the pending treaty concerning the Isthmian Canal will not be ratified unless amended so as to provide that the canal when built shall be wholly under the control of the United States, alike in peace and war. This seems to me vital no less from the standpoint of our sea power than from the standpoint of the Monroe doctrine."

In taking the stand that he does in this statement, the Governor is believed by those who are familiar with National affairs to be defying President McKinley and the National Republican managers to insist on his nomination for the Vice Presidency against his will. At a conference held on Saturday with Senator Platt and State Chairman Odell, the Governor refused to become a Vice Presidential candidate, though both these men pressed him to sacrifice his ambition for a renomination to the need of the party.

Finding that they were not willing to accept his remonstrance, the Governor decided to make a declaration against what is admittedly one of the Administration's favorite measures—the building of an isthmian canal, which shall forever be open to all nations, whether in peace or in war.

Politicians interpreted the Governor's utterance as an attempt to anger the Administration, so that his name might no longer be considered a Vice Presidential possibility. It was said that a lack of harmony between the candidate for President and the man who was desired for the Vice Presidential nominee on such a vital point would preclude the selection of the latter, and the Governor was credited with having turned a shrewd trick. As to whether or not the comments of the Governor on such an important matter would have the effect that he apparently desired, no one was willing to talk.

At the time the statement was given out, Senator Platt had left the city for Washington, and Chairman Odell refused to discuss it. The Governor also declined to amplify it, saying that the statement entirely represented his views, and that any person was entitled to his own views on its significance.

It was said by some that the Governor, in issuing such a statement, had made a bid for the nomination for President, but there were few who took such a view of the matter. Those who did, however, declared that Col. Roosevelt felt that the time was ripe for a sturdy American policy and that the sentiment of the country was averse, under existing circumstances, to any joint control of the Isthmian waterway, and that he was willing to appear as an opponent of the Administration in the matter so as to give himself prestige in the eyes of the delegates to the National Convention, although heretofore he has been a strong adherent of the President on all other matters. Friends of the Governor disputed this, however, and insisted that his utterance was merely an expression of his views on a topic which is by no means vital to the success of the Republican party.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who was quoted in some of yesterday's newspapers as declaring that he was actively engaged in campaigning for the Vice Presidential nomination, said yesterday that the statement attributed to him was unfounded. "The Vice Presidency is a great office," Mr. Woodruff said, "but no man should strive for it by making a campaign for the nomination. While I appreciate the favorable consideration that has been given to my name, I must not be understood as prosecuting a campaign for it. Whatever has been done on my behalf has been done by my friends and not by myself."

Mr. Woodruff was in conference with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell on Saturday and yesterday, and one of his friends remarked yesterday that he would, in consequence of these interviews, shortly begin a tour of the West, with the intention of making himself known to the Republicans of that section, so that in case the effort to make Gov. Roosevelt the nominee should fail, the place would be given to Mr. Woodruff.

MR. WOODRUFF'S CAMPAIGN.

To Speak in Detroit and Chicago Feb. 21, 22, and 23.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Executive Committee of the Illinois Commercial and Industrial League will give an informal reception and luncheon to Timothy L. Woodruff, Lieutenant Governor of New York, at noon on Feb. 23, at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Mr. Woodruff will speak at the banquet of the Michigan Club at Detroit on the evening of Feb. 21, and will be a speaker also at the Washington's Birthday banquet at the Union League Club the following day.

Mr. Woodruff is a charter member of the National Commercial and Industrial League, formed in the interests of the National Republican candidates. One of the objects of this trip is to get in touch with the Western members of the league.

SULZER FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

New Yorker Says He Would Not Refuse the Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Congressman William Sulzer of New York made a tentative admission to-night that he was a candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Democratic ticket with Mr. Bryan.

"While I am making no effort to secure the nomination," said Mr. Sulzer, "the honor is too great for any man to say he will refuse it. Newspapers that have favored my selection have done so without my instigation, and I appreciate their kindly sentiments. In New Hampshire, Connecticut, and New Jersey, the public prints are for me. Should the nomination come to me I would not say that I would or could decline."

Regarding the fight on Secretary Gage Mr. Sulzer said it is to be pushed to a finish. He will leave for New York to-morrow night, after delivering his address at the anti-trust conference.

Congressman Ridgley of Kansas, who is here to attend the anti-Trust Conference, is an open advocate for Congressman Sulzer for Vice President.

"The West wants Sulzer," he said. "Sulzer has made a fight for the Chicago platform in New York City and has increased his majority. When others in New York doubted whether 16 to 1 was a proper policy, he proclaimed it. He is the strongest candidate the Democracy could name with Bryan upon the National ticket."

PERSIAN ROAD TO BE BUILT.

The Line Will Be 1,300 Miles Long from Dahuifa to Bandar Abbas.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The construction of the Trans-Persian Railway has been absolutely decided upon. The line will be 1,300 miles long and will cost 150,000,000 rubles (Turkestans.) The Viedomosti says the route will be from Dahuifa, by way of Tabreez, Hamadan, Ispahan, and Kerman to Bandar Abbas."

CARNEGIE LOSES A PARTNER?

Reported Henry Phipps, Jr., Has Broken Off All Business Relations with His Associate.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—The Dispatch will say to-morrow:

"One of the sensational developments of the expected suit of H. C. Frick against the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, is the report that Henry Phipps, Jr., next to the largest stockholder in the company, has broken the business relations with Mr. Carnegie which have been exceptionally close during the latter's business life.

"The two steel kings have been associates since boyhood, and their interests have been identical, not only in a business way, but in their philanthropic work and social standing. The announcement of the breach will, therefore, be a surprise in the steel world. Mr. Phipps owns 11 per cent. of the capital stock of the company, which is more than the holdings of any other one stockholder except Mr. Carnegie.

"It is said that Mr. Phipps alone stands as the only partner whose signature is not attached to the famous iron-clad agreement. The reason for this is not known to the public; but the important omission, it is said, will be seized upon by Mr. Frick as one of the strongest arguments in his efforts to have the celebrated document broken, his contention being that the agreement cannot be binding when the name of one of the largest stockholding partners is not attached.

"David Watson, who drew up the paper, will be one of the leading lawyers employed by Mr. Frick to break it, and the arguments put forth to this end by himself and Attorney John G. Johnson of Philadelphia promise to be very interesting to the entire business world."

MR. CARNEGIE'S DEFENSE.

Counsel Will Rely on Law Governing Limited Partnerships.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—The Post to-morrow will say:

"The earning capacity of the Carnegie Company will not enter into the settlement with H. C. Frick, if the contention of Mr. Carnegie's attorneys is approved by the courts. In outlining the defense, one of the attorneys asserted to-day that the 'book valuation' referred to in the iron-clad agreement has nothing to do with the profits. It simply represents the value of the plants, stock, bills receivable, money on hand, &c., at the date of the last inventory, less the liabilities of the concern. It does not allow a cent extra for the stock as a money maker; in other words, the attorney held that Mr. Frick could not discount the future.

"The counsel said the law governing limited partnerships will prove an effective weapon for the defense. The company has never, it is asserted, been an incorporated concern, and its stock is not subject to fluctuation in values. It is what is known in the law as a limited stock company.

"All along Mr. Carnegie has insisted, his attorneys say, that the big steel company should be run in this way. Efforts to form a company were blocked by the steel king, and those who were dissatisfied could sell out and retire.

"'There is one thing to be borne in mind,' said the attorney, 'in dealing with a limited partnership adjustment. Each partner is only liable for the amount of his stock in case the company fails. In equity, then, a partner selling out should not receive any greater amount than he is liable for in payment of the concern's debts.'"

RED FLAGS WAVE IN PARIS.

Anarchists Make a Demonstration at the Funeral of Peter Lavrosi, the Russian.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The funeral of the Russian Nihilist Peter Lavrosi to-day was the occasion of a big Socialist demonstration. Delegates representing revolutionary associations in all parts of Europe attended and marched in long, tumultuous procession from his late residence in the Rue St. Jaques to the Cemetery of Mont Parnasse.

The advance of the demonstration was marked by unceasing and increasing shouts of "Vive la Commune!" and "Vive l'Anarchie!" and the singing of "La Carmagnole" and other revolutionary songs. The procession was headed by René Viviani, Radical Socialist, one of the Deputies for the Department of the Seine, and a half dozen other Socialist members of the Chamber.

When the cemetery was reached a number of red flags were produced and waved. The police tried to seize these, and several free fights ensued. The uproar increased until M. Viviani induced the police to return the flags on condition that they should not be again unfurled.

Then followed a score of addresses at the graveside by French Deputies, Russian professors, and others, several students being among the speakers. Ultimately the assembly dispersed without disorder.

JEALOUSY CAUSES A DOWNFALL.

A Dusky St. Louis Romeo Avenges Himself Upon His Faithless Juliet.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—Lily Latcher, an ebony-hued Juliet, lies at the City Hospital with a battered head, as a result of woman's perfidy and man's jealousy.

Henry Richardson was Lily's accepted lover until he was supplanted by another. Lily was wont to get up out of her warm bed before daybreak and whisper sweet nothings to her Romeo from a balcony upon which her bedroom opened. When Richardson discovered that he had been deserted he, with fiendish ingenuity, made no complaint, but at dead of night quietly sawed through the supports of the porch.

When Juliet next stepped out of her chamber and softly whispered something akin to "Romeo, where art thou?" the porch gave way beneath her weight of 180 pounds, and the fascinating Lily landed head first upon the bricks with which the yard is paved.

SAYS A BATH MADE HIM ILL.

Chicagoan Sues Because Sickness Followed a Compulsory Ablution.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Because he was compelled to take a bath before occupying a cell in the county jail, Fritz Korwein has brought suit for $10,000 damages against Sheriff Magerstadt. The enforced ablution, according to Korwein, inflamed his eyes, blinding his left optic, and threatening the sight of the other.

Korwein, who is a carpenter, was arrested as the result of an altercation with his wife last December, and Justice Sabath sent him to jail. According to Korwein, he arrived at the jail shivering from a chilly ride in a patrol wagon, and without being given a chance to get warm, was ordered to prepare for the bath.

The plaintiff's main objection was a journey over cold flagging from the dressing room to the bath. This so benumbed him, he declares, that he became sick and required the attention of a doctor.

THE GATE CITY IN PERIL.

Sea Grows More Tempestuous—Chances of Floating Her Uncertain.

MORICHES, L. I., Feb. 11.—The sea is growing rougher and the Gate City is still fast where she struck on Thursday night. The outlook is bad now. Sixteen men of the crew were brought ashore this afternoon so as to make the work of taking off the rest in case of immediate danger as easy as possible. The men landed in their breeches buoy.

Capt. Googins and twenty of his men remain on board assisting the Merritt-Chapman wreckers in the endeavor to float the vessel. Desperate efforts to accomplish this will be made at high water, but the outlook is poor.

Most Superb Day Train in the World.

The "Royal Limited" leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty St., daily 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Cafe Car Service.—Adv.

LORD ROBERTS AT THE MODDER RIVER

Boers Apparently Prepare for a Battle Near Kimberley.

GUNS BROUGHT FROM MAFEKING

Building Trenches Two Miles East of the Town.

Activity Also by Boers Near Ladysmith Under Joubert—British Outflanked at Rensberg.

MODDER RIVER, Feb. 10.—Lord Roberts is here. Upon appearing before the troops on Friday he was enthusiastically cheered. He visited the camp of the Highland Brigade this morning, and complimented Gen. MacDonald and his men on their steady conduct at Koodoosberg Drift.

Apparently the Bo

regards Gen. Buller with sympathy and trust such as are seldom seen even in fortunate circumstances.

"The security of Southern Natal is our important consideration. The necessity of obtaining control of Delagoa Bay is very apparent. The ingress of foreigners and war material is ceaseless. Surely a settlement with Portugal would be only a question of money."

Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post, to-day dwells upon the evidence of the unexpected activity and probably numbers of the Boers near Colesberg, where they are not inclosed, but only half surrounded on the south. He points out that the Boer positions cover a front of twenty miles, and infers that there must be several thousands of the enemy on the ground.

He expresses the hope that the rumor from Durban, that a Boer force is advancing in the hope of outflanking Gen. Buller, is correct, for he considers that Gen. Joubert would thus expose himself to just the sort of blow it is so difficult to deliver against the fortified positions north of the Tugela.

The latest dispatches from the front, showing the real reasons for Gen. Buller's retirement and his intention to try again, quite destroy the comforting and ingenious theory that the movement was an elaborate feint to facilitate the main advance of Lord Roberts, a theory which obtained acceptance largely because of Mr. Balfour's misleading statement to Parliament.

No word has yet issued from the War Office regarding Gen. Buller's latest attempt, although the correspondents are allowed to telegraph with a fair amount of freedom, and thus far only a partial list of casualties has been published. The dating of messages from Frere Camp may indicate that Gen. Buller has withdrawn all his forces there.

The London newspapers, having become accustomed to checks, maintain a hopeful tone, but the situation is much more threatening than it seemed to be a week ago. Proofs of the terrible strength and mobility of the Boer artillery, together with the rumor that Gen. Joubert is taking the initiative with the object of cutting Gen. Buller's communications, are in no way reassuring.

Even the most sanguine persons begin to see that it is quite hopeless to expect the relief of Ladysmith; while it is clear that if it be impossible for Buller to reach Ladysmith, it is equally impossible for the garrison, exhausted by sickness and privations, to cut a way out.

Reports of the Boer advance through Zululand are disquieting. If they should be able to strike at Greytown, Gen. Buller would be compelled to turn his attention to the eastern side of Natal.

There is no confirmation of the report of a sortie from Ladysmith. The latest dispatch from there, dated Wednesday last, reports that all was quiet then, and that instructions had been issued to beware of the possible approach of Boers in the guise of a British relief force.

To-day sees the beginning of the fifth month of the war. Charles Williams, the military expert, says:

"After all this interval our fine, big army, instead of being free to manoeuvre in the field, is tied by the left leg to Kimberley in order to please Cecil Rhodes, and by the right leg to Ladysmith in order to please Joseph Chamberlain. Yet neither town has the very smallest military value."

Although the British will soon have 200,000 men in South Africa, The Daily Mail and other papers are still asking for more troops.

SKIRMISH AT RENSBERG.

RENSBERG, Feb. 11.—A picket of five Victorian Rifles, after holding a post for some hours yesterday, was forced to retire, the Boers getting on a hill and firing down upon them. Three were slightly wounded, one is missing, and one escaped unhurt.

Out of a patrol from Tjusfontein, under Capt. Hamilton, composed of eight Tasmanians and eight of Gen. French's scouts, only two Tasmanians and three scouts returned. The others were captured by the Boers.

Yesterday the Boers shelled the British camp, but with little effect.

The Boers outflanked the British here Friday. A considerable force of the enemy was threatening the British communications between Rensberg and Slingersfontein, twelve miles away; and, during a reconnaissance by some Inniskillings and twenty Australians from Slingersfontein, the Boers were discovered attempting to get a gun in position to shell the British camp.

The Australians, having come into very close contact with the enemy, took cover under a hill about 900 yards from the camp. Thereupon the Boers took up a position with a view of preventing their retirement. Some Burghers got within 200 yards of the Australians, and called upon them to surrender. They replied by fixing bayonets and shouting defiance.

Sergt. Edwards and two men made a dash, and, galloping under a hot fire, passed a number of hills held by the Boers, took word that the Australians were safe and confident of holding the enemy at bay and of getting out after dark, which eventually they did.

The Inniskillings prevented the enemy getting their guns in position. The Australians lost one man killed and three wounded.

The convoys were successfully gotten to Slingersfontein Saturday, the British escorts having had several brushes with parties of from twenty to thirty Boers infesting the region. Lieut. Col. Page, with a section of artillery and 150 Horse, got one large convoy through by shelling the enemy out of the road.

The Boers also outflanked us on the west, placed a gun in position at Bastard's Nek, and fired on one of our outposts, driving off 1,000 sheep.

In Wednesday's brush two correspondents, Mr. Hales of The London Daily News, and Mr. Lamble of The Melbourne Age, fell behind. Mr. Hales, who was slightly wounded, was captured by the Boers and Mr. Lamble was killed. The British took two prisoners."

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The War Office has received the following from Cape Town:

"Clements reports from Rensburg that on Friday, Feb. 9, the Boers tried to turn his right flank, but were beaten off. Position maintained. Casualties small."

DISMAY IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W.:

"The news of Gen. Buller's reverses has caused a great sensation here. Cardinal Moran, in a remarkable speech, has advocated conscription in Australia, in view of possible complications.

"He thinks it may soon become necessary to defend Australia, and therefore regrets the departure of the local troops."

IRISH CORPS LEAVES CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The ambulance corps, thirty-nine in number, recruited and equipped by the United Irish Societies of Chicago, left for New York to-day on its long journey to join the Boer Army on the battlefields of South Africa. Two special coaches were attached to the regular Lake Shore train for the party.

The corps is equipped with surgical and medical supplies, which, in addition to the personal effects of the members of the corps, filled three baggage cars. On arriving at Pretoria the men will join the Boer Army and work under the flag of the American Red Cross Society.

Irish Squadron at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 11.—Lord Roberts has authorized the formation of a squadron of one hundred picked Irishmen for special duties. Every available truck on the Western System of Railways has been secured by the military authorities.

LOSS IN AFRICAN EXPORTS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The stoppage of shipments of gold and diamonds resulted in exports from Cape Colony last month valued at £251,182, as against £2,312,114 in January of last year.

Chief Justice De Villiers to Sail.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 11.—Sir John Henry De Villiers, Chief Justice of Cape Colony, will sail for England next Wednesday.

THE SOUDANESE REBELLION.

Court of Inquiry Will Sit to Investigate the Affair.

CAIRO, Feb. 11.—Official investigation shows that only a few Egyptian officers, all of them young men, were involved in the trouble with the two Soudanese battalions, whom they had advised not to obey the order to give up cartridges.

It seems that the implicated officers had become excited over Anglophobe articles published in the Liwa, which praised the Boers and advised the Egyptians to take advantage of British distractions in South Africa.

None of the senior officers is in any way implicated. A court of inquiry will sit immediately to investigate the affair.

Newfoundland to Give $20,000.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 11.—At the forthcoming special session of the Newfoundland Legislature, called for Feb. 19, the Government will propose a vote of $20,000 toward the Imperial Patriotic Fund, as the colony is unable to send any volunteers to South Africa.

TRANSVAAL WAR CONDEMNED.

Denounced by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton as the Result of Selfish Commercialism.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton preached last night in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, on "The Modern Colossus: The Secret of the Transvaal War." Dr. Eaton said in part

"The full significance of the unfortunate state of affairs in South Africa is not seen when we look at the revolution going on there as an isolated problem. It is part of a worldwide problem. It is being worked out in Egypt, in China, and the Philippines, as well as in South Africa. At the bottom of the war in the Transvaal is commercialism. The object before the Government in England is to establish order and good government, and no wise man will put any obstacle in the way of such an issue. But no one for a moment believes there would have been any war in South Africa if it had not been for the discovery of diamonds and then the discovery of the enormous quantities of gold in the mines.

"The enormous wealth to be won in these mines and the even larger returns from the manipulation of the great companies growing out of these enterprises have forced men away from morals and national righteousness. Capitalism joins itself with imperialism and evil comes. Commercialism in Africa began its career of iniquity when the fraudulent annexation of the diamond fields took place. Froude called this 'the most discreditable incident in colonial history.' It is finance, not love of liberty and humanity, which explains present conditions in the Transvaal.

"There is another element in the problem—personality—the personality of Cecil Rhodes, who has always been an imperialist. Sir Hercules Robinson was a man of different type. After the Jameson raid in 1895 he proceeded to Pretoria and damped the revolutionary movement. Cecil Rhodes, De Beers, Newmann, a few Englishmen, Americans, and Jews are the economic rulers of South Africa. The formation of the Chamber of Mines and the National Union gave definiteness to the plans of capitalists. They decided to play upon the selfish instincts of a great nation. They wedded imperialism and commercialism for private ends. A few ambitious and pugnacious politicians allowed the Government to be involved in a war in the interests of capitalism. The true imperialism was sacrificed to personal vanity and for party ends.

"Mammonism is the idol of the day. Unbaptized in human love and undirected by reverence for God, commercialism becomes a demon of unrest and moral decay. Pecuniary success overtops all other forms of success. National glory consists in the power to grab all that is defended by human powers. Churches and ministers fall into line and pray for success in killing the sons and daughters of a common Father."

CHICAGO AS HEADQUARTERS.

Republican National Committee Will Probably Select That City.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Controller Dawes, who was in the city to-day on his way to Peoria, where he will speak to-morrow night at the Lincoln Day banquet of the Kickapoo Club, said there was little doubt that the National Republican Headquarters would be established in Chicago.

"The sentiment of the National Committee seems to favor the selection of Chicago," he said, "and there is little doubt this will be decided upon. It is probable the same course followed four years ago will be adopted—that of making Chicago the principal or working headquarters of the committee, and maintaining headquarters in the East, at New York undoubtedly. The experience of four years ago here was of such a satisfactory character that the committee feels disposed to try it again."

SHOT IN RESTAURANT AND DIED.

Not Definitely Known Who Killed Antonio Esposito.

John Chetenella, a restaurant keeper at 196 Grand Street, and Vincenzo Sarelo and Pasquale Daino of 67 Hester Street, were paroled on their own recognizance by Magistrate Cornell yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court, for further examination, on suspicion of being connected with the shooting of Antonio Esposito in Chetenella's restaurant Saturday night.

Esposito was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died last night.

The shooting occurred after Esposito had ordered and eaten a meal. It was said he had no money to pay for the food. It is not known who discharged the revolver at Esposito.

The police learned yesterday that Esposito had been living with Sofia Cusmo at 184 Chrystie Street. When she learned that he was dying at St. Vincent's Hospital she went there and remained until he died. She was with him when Coroner Zucca and the detectives arrived and tried vainly to get him to say something. Coroner Zucca heard the woman warn the dying man not to talk, and heard her mention some names.

The police last night found the woman with friends at 114 Mulberry Street, and under the Coroner's orders arrested her pending investigation. She told Coroner Zucca concerning the men he had heard her talking about, and gave their names and a description of their appearance. General alarms were sent out for the apprehension of the men, and the woman was detained pending developments.

MINERS WILL DESERT DAWSON.

All Prepare to Rush to Cape Nome—Buildings Will Be Moved.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 11.—Late advices from Dawson say little will be left of the Klondike metropolis after the Cape Nome rush sets in. Merchants are closing out, and "to let" signs are frequently seen. Men are working on the creeks for $5 per day rather than take the high wages payable after a clean-up on bed rock because they want their money in hand when the ice goes out.

One of the greatest enterprises connected with the migration is the removal of the Palace Grand Theatre, Dawson's largest dance hall, owned by Charles Meadows. He has let a contract for moving the building 2,000 miles to Cape Nome. It will be floated down the Yukon on four barges, and thence be towed to Nome City.

Other buildings will follow. Many workmen are leaving Dawson because of the new law preventing relocation of lapsed claims.

Another regulation fatal to the interests of Dawson is the one that work on claims may be avoided by paying $200 yearly in lieu of the three months' work. Before this provision went into effect employment was given to hundreds of men who are now thrown out.

Even the Canadians are cursing the laws governing the Yukon territory, and are preparing to go to Nome. The American Consul is being besieged by Canadians, who believe he can grant naturalization papers.

BLOODHOUND HUNTS A BURGLAR.

Leads to Arrest of a Man on a Charge of Robbing a Post Office.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 11.—Two detectives and the most famous bloodhound in Tennessee were called yesterday to Dayton, Tenn., thirty-two miles north of Chattanooga, to trace a Post Office robber. Thursday night the Post Office at Dayton, Tenn., was entered by a burglar and all the stamps and Government articles of negotiable value were stolen.

The Chattanooga dog was placed on the trail and went without hesitation from the Post Office to the residence of Charles Johnson, a fireman at a flour mill.

Johnson protested his innocence, but a search of his house uncovered a complete outfit of explosives and all the paraphernalia used by expert burglars. Johnson was lodged in the Dayton jail and will be brought to Chattanooga on Monday for examination before United States Commissioner Williams.

Attempt at Train Robbery Fails.

PERRY, Oklahoma Territory, Feb. 11.—An attempt was made to rob a south-bound passenger train on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway last night, a mile north of Perry. The bell cord was pulled and the train was slowed down when the engineer noticed several masked men standing near the track. He opened the throttle and the train dashed by the would-be robbers, who made a futile attempt to board it. Officers are in pursuit of the men.

TROOPS LEAVE FRANKFORT

Some Will Remain on Duty, However, in Kentucky's Capital.

LEGISLATORS ARE RETURNING

Some Republicans Arrive, but the Intentions of Democrats in Louisville Are Not Known.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 11.—All day long troops have poured out of Frankfort on special trains, and to-night only the soldiers from Covington, Newport, Lexington, and Morgantown are camped in the capitol square. The departure of the troops was the only feature in the political situation in Frankfort to-day.

Gov. Taylor remained quietly in the executive mansion and did not visit his office, giving himself a day of rest, of which he stood greatly in need. Adj. Gen. Collier said this afternoon that only a few companies of infantry would be kept on duty here for a short time to do police work around the capitol square and guard the public buildings. They would, he said, interfere in no way with the actions of the members of the Legislature. Access to the legislative halls would be as free and unrestrained as it was before Gov. Taylor issued the proclamation declaring Frankfort in a state of insurrection.

The members of the Republican Legislature were expected to arrive from London late this afternoon, but word was brought that most of them had spent the day in an excursion to Cumberland Gap, and would not arrive until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. About six of the Republicans came in on the night train from London.

No intimation has been received here as to whether or not the Democratic members of the Legislature would adjourn their session at Louisville and come to Frankfort to take part in the general session. It is believed here, however, that they will do so, probably by the latter part of the week.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISVILLE.

Reported that Republicans Will Try to Take Gubernatorial Contest Into the Federal Court.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11.—It is reported to-night that the Republicans will this week seek to bring the contest for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor before the Federal Court. Ex-Gov. Bradley, chief counsel for the Republicans in their application before Judge Taft to restrain the State Election Commissioners from proceeding with the contests for the minor offices, was in town this afternoon in consultation with leading Republican lawyers.

The case involving the minor offices comes up to-morrow at Covington, and it is believed the other case will also be taken before Judge Taft, although it is not likely that anything will be done until after Tuesday. On that day the application of the Democrats for an injunction to restrain Gov. Taylor from interfering with the Legislature will come up in the Circuit Court at Frankfort.

It is expected a temporary injunction will be granted. The case will then be taken to the Court of Appeals, the State court of last resort. Upon whether or not an appeal to the Federal court will lie depends the Republican hope of relief from that quarter.

Mr. Beckham, Senator-elect Blackburn, and their associates in the Democratic State Government passed a quiet day. The Legislature will remain here at least until it has received a report from the committee, which, it is believed, will be appointed to-morrow to investigate conditions at Frankfort. It is not thought the members will return to the capital while soldiers are about the State Building.

RAILROAD CAR SHEDS BURNED.

Several New Jersey Trolley Lines Affected—Loss, $40,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 11.—A fire, supposed to have resulted from crossed wires and defective insulation, destroyed the car sheds of the Brunswick Traction Company, at Milltown, early this morning. The power house, which stands close by, was saved with difficulty. A car jumped the track at the entrance of the sheds while being taken out, and prevented the saving of twenty-two cars and two sweepers which were still in the shed. The loss is about $40,000.

All the lines were tied up for several hours, and hundreds of people from Bound Brook, Plainfield, and Metuchen had to stay in New Brunswick overnight. The cars were running again to-day, and as enough cars were saved to operate the road at this time of the year no great inconvenience will be experienced.

DISABLED STEAMER IN PORT.

The Almora, with a Broken Shaft, Steams 600 Miles to Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 11.—The new British steamer Almora, before reported on the edge of the Gulf Stream, disabled, arrived here to-day under her own steam, having steamed nearly 600 miles to port with a broken shaft roughly spliced with clamps and chains.

The steamer is one of the big Glasgow freighters of the Donaldson Line. She left Glasgow Jan. 18 for Newport News in ballast, and encountered a succession of very strong head winds accompanied by high seas, which probably strained the shaft. On Feb. 3, while the water was perfectly calm, the 13-inch intermediate shaft broke. The break is complete and not a fracture. It is about four feet long. The ends were brought together in a scarf-joint with the greatest difficulty. Flat iron bars were used for clamps. Chains were wound around and the coils wedged.

Artists' Fancy Dress Ball.

The National Arts Club has issued invitations to an artists' fancy dress ball to be held on Mardi Gras at the Gibson Studio Building in East Thirty-third Street. The guests will wear costumes modeled on the fashions of the seventeenth century. The Committee of Arrangements includes a large number of the prominent artists of the city. The proceeds of the ball will go to the teachers' fund of the Artist-Artisan Institute. A limited number of tickets at $5 each will be issued, and checks should be sent to one of the following committee: Horace J. Fairchild, Mrs. Lewis Livingstone Delafield, and Franklin G. Colby.

Killed by a Falling Revolver.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—Arthur Peppler was instantly killed at the home of his father on the Falls Road, near this city, to-day. Frederick Clute, the seventeen-year-old cousin of Peppler, had just finished cleaning and loading a revolver. The weapon dropped from his hands to a table that was between the boys and exploded. The bullet passed through the lungs of Peppler. The Coroner exonerated Clute.

Mexico Rejects Paving Bids.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 11.—The City Council has failed to accept the bids of three companies for paving 100 streets with asphalt, and the matter will be taken up on a new basis. The competing firms represented New York, Chicago, and London capital. Undoubtedly some system of asphalt paving will be adopted and possibly modification in prices may be made.

Man, Wife, and Child Killed by Gas.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Martin Jordan, an engineer, his wife, Mary, and their five-months-old boy, were asphyxiated by gas last night in their home, at Forty-third Street and Stewart Avenue. The bodies of the three were found to-day. The gas came through a leak in the basement.

Georgia Post Office Robbed.

ATHENS, Ga., Feb. 11.—The Post Office in this city was robbed by burglars this morning. Every letter in the office was opened. It is not known how much money was secured. Several bank checks were found on the floor. The stamps and registered letters were in a safe, and were not molested.

Death of Bear Chief.

PERRY, Oklahoma Territory, Feb. 11.—Bear Chief, one of the oldest chiefs of the Pawnee Indians, is dead. He was one of the most intellectual men of his tribe.

DIAMONDS.

Our extensive purchase of unset diamonds in Europe before the recent advance enables us to sell our stock far below the present market value. Diamond rings, brooches, or earrings purchased from us now are good investments.

A. Frankfield & Co.

Jewelers and Importers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

SPRINGFIELD MAN A SUICIDE.

William Metcalf Shoots Himself in the Head.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 11.—William Metcalf, aged fifty-one, well known in this city and Western Massachusetts as an expert printer, committed suicide in his home to-day by shooting himself through the head. He died almost instantly.

Mr. Metcalf was the city's printing expert. For years he was associated with Clark W. Bryan of this city and Holyoke in the latter's large publishing interests. When Mr. Bryan shot himself about two years ago the act weighed heavily upon Mr. Metcalf, who was never himself afterward. He came to this city from Northampton, where his father and grandfather had for years been the best-known printers and publishers in that section of the State.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

Largest Audience of the Season Out to Hear "Stabat Mater."

The audience at last night's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House exceeded any other that had gathered at these concerts this season. The seats were full from the pit to the gallery and the foyers were crowded.

The magnetic number on the programme was Rossini's "Stabat Mater," which was rendered in full by the orchestra and the entire Opera House chorus, under the directorship of Signor Mancinelli. The audience received the various parts of the familiar old Latin hymn with enthusiasm.

Mme. Nordica's artistic and sympathetic rendering of the aria in the "Inflammatus" brought forth volleys of applause, calls of "Bravo!" "Bis!" and other approving exclamations, which were not quelled until Sig. Mancinelli turned back his music and gave directions for an encore. Second honors were divided by Mme. Mantelli and M. Plancon, who sang their respective numbers with their customary success.

The only weak spot in an otherwise meritorious presentation of the "Stabat Mater" was the work of Aloys Werner, who was engaged for the occasion. He was seized with a severe attack of stage fright, and his singing of the aria "Cujus Animam" was disappointing. In the quartet numbers he appeared to better advantage.

In the first part of the programme Mme. Clementine De Vere sang Beethoven's recitative and aria "Abscheulicher" ("Fidelio") and was recalled. M. Petschnikoff played Vieuxtemps's "Fantasie Appassionata" in such a delightful manner that the audience insisted on another selection.

This part closed with two Saint-Saens orchestral numbers, "Danse Macabre" and "Le Deluge." The violin solo in the latter number was played by Nahan Franko.

M. Saleza is still indisposed, and will not appear in "Aida" to-night. His part will be taken by Sig. Perrotti.

BUFFALO'S RIVER JAM.

Fleet of Tugs Works All Day to Release Vessels.

BUFFALO, Feb. 11.—While 30,000 spectators watched from available points along the Michigan Street docks, a fleet of tugs worked all day to release the vessels caught in the jam resulting from the breaking away of docked craft by the high water on Friday.

Whaleback 133 was released at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and Whaleback 118 at 6 o'clock to-night. Efforts to move the steamer Andrew Carnegie were unsuccessful, and unless the weather remains in its present warm condition it is feared that several weeks will be required to effect a release of this vessel from her entanglement with the structure of the Michigan Street Bridge.

CHICAGO'S BUILDING STRIKE.

Contractors Look for Non-Union Men to Complete Structures.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Instead of allowing the building industries of Chicago to be tied up for an indefinite period, members of the Contractors' Association have decided to try to employ non-union men to complete the buildings now in process of construction. This decision was announced to-day by W. F. Bebel, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Building Contractors' Council. As an outcome of the announcement the union men have decided to picket all the buildings being erected in Chicago.

In all the picket force will number nearly 1,000 men.

These pickets, according to the labor leaders, will try to persuade men to keep away from buildings where the union men are out. At first no attempt will be made by contractors to resume work on all the buildings. Efforts will be confined to structures that must be finished within a certain time.

DAY OF PRAYER AT PRINCETON.

Students in All Universities Prayed For at Special Services.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 11.—The university to-day observed a day of special prayer. At 11 o'clock Dr. Henry Van Dyke preached to the students in Marquand Chapel. He appealed to them to be careful lest they lapse into a state of indifference toward religion, and become so much engaged in secular affairs that they shut out the most noble things that brighten and sweeten life.

At 12:15 F. M. Gilbert of Yale, '98, made an address in Murray Hall on "The Choice of a Life Profession."

The President preached in the chapel at 5 o'clock, and addressed the students again in Murray Hall at 6:45. He spoke of the tendency in nations to think so much of increasing their territory and extending their power that the advancement of the Kingdom of Christ seemed to have only a secondary place in their thoughts. He then admonished the students to intrench themselves in Christian principles, which should be their guide in life.

All the speakers prayed for the students in the universities of the world, and the four classes held special prayer meetings with this purpose in view.

Services will be held in Murray Hall every evening next week, at which Dr. George T. Purves, President Patton, F. M. Gilbert, Robert E. Speer, and Prof. Bliss Perry will speak.

New Yorkers Will Build Ships.

BUCKSPORT, Me., Feb. 11.—Negotiations were closed here to-day by the ship firm of McKay & Dix of New York for the lease of the Beasley Shipyard for a term of years. The firm will at once begin the building of three large vessels, one a heavy three-master for the Greenland trade, and two four-masters. No vessels have been built here since 1891.

Death of a Wisconsin Editor.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Feb. 11.—The body of Elijah Cone, aged seventy-two years, one of the oldest newspaper men in the State, was found frozen in the river here to-day. Mr. Cone had been missing for forty-eight hours. He was editor of The Fond du Lac Daily News and a graduate of Yale College.

Nero and Siam at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The cable ship Nero, which has been making a survey of the Pacific Ocean, arrived to-day from Guam via Honoluiu. The transport Siam arrived from Manila.

The Longest Days He Ever Knew.

Myer—Don't you know that the use of tobacco shortens your days?

Gyer—Yes; I'm sure it does.

Myer—Then why do you use it?

Gyer—For that very reason. I once tried to quit it, and the days were about a week long.—Chicago News.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CLIFFORD AND THE LAW

His Fight Against Death Penalty Attracts Wide Attention.

IT MAY LEAD TO A REFORM

Effect of Application to Federal Courts in Far-Distant States—New Jersey Sentiment.

The case of Edward Clifford, the New Jersey murderer, is regarded as the most noted in the criminal annals of that State. The extraordinary fight which has been made to save him from the ignominy of death upon the gallows and the success which has followed the efforts of his friends to secure for him reprieve after reprieve have attracted general attention.

New Jersey in former years seemed to deal so promptly with crimes of this character that the expression "Jersey justice" came into more or less common use. It was believed by the average person that lawyers, seeking to prevent or even delay the hanging of convicted murderers in New Jersey, met with far less success than those who tried the same tactics in States which were supposed to deal more leniently with such cases.

The long delay in the execution of the negro murderer, Edward Hollinger, who was not hanged until Dec. 22, 1892, or about three years after he killed his wife, first weakened public faith in "Jersey justice." Then came the case of James K. Brown, who was executed last Friday, eighteen months after he had murdered Policeman Gebhard, and now Edward Clifford for the fifth time is able to postpone the carrying into effect of the sentence passed upon him by the courts for the murder of Superintendent W. G. Wattson of the West Shore Railroad on March 5, 1896.

CLIFFORD'S CRIME.

Clifford was a railroad detective. He became well known through his capture of Perry, the train robber. For this he received a reward. His head became turned and he drank heavily. Superintendent Wattson discharged him. Then Clifford drank again, armed himself with a revolver, and called upon Wattson in his office at Weehawken to demand reinstatement. Wattson refused his demand and Clifford shot him. Wattson died soon afterward in a New York Hospital.

Clifford engaged ex-Judge William T. Hoffman, one of the ablest criminal lawyers in New Jersey, to defend him. A struck jury tried the case. The defense was that the shooting was not premeditated. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Judge Lippincott, before whom the case was heard, could not allow this recommendation to influence him, and on July 13, 1896, he sentenced Clifford to be hanged on Sept. 17.

Seven days before the date set for the hanging a petition for a new trial was made, and a reprieve was obtained. It was argued that there had been errors in the trial and that the verdict should not stand, but the conviction was affirmed on Nov. 24, and Clifford was resentenced Jan. 4, 1898. Next the services of William D. Daly, then State Senator, now Congressman, were employed, and he took the case to the Federal Court, raising the question of constitutionality of trial by a struck jury. Meanwhile, Clifford was again reprieved, and the execution stayed until March 16, 1898.

About this time Warren Dixon, an energetic lawyer, was added to the number of counsel who were seeking to save Clifford from death on the gallows. Dixon associated himself with ex-Attorney General John P. Stockton, who prepared a strong argument in Clifford's behalf, maintaining that he was insane and that the law did not sanction the hanging of an insane man.

In support of this he presented a number of affidavits tending to show that Clifford was insane before, at the time of, and after the killing of Wattson. This action led to further reprieves of the condemned man. The Court, however, again sustained the verdict, and on June 19, 1899, Clifford was once more sentenced to die, the date set being Friday last. Mr. Stockton was preparing to appear before the Court of Pardons to make still another appeal when he suddenly died in this city. His death seemed a final blow to Clifford's cause, as the point raised by Congressman Daly had been of no effect.

LAST FIGHT AGAINST DEATH.

Warren Dixon called on Clifford in the Hudson County Jail on Wednesday last and told him nothing more could be done. Clifford then prepared to die. Martin Filon, a Weehawken saloon keeper, who has been a steadfast friend of Clifford and has spent a large sum of money in his defense, engaged Lawyer Charles J. Peshall to make a last fight for Clifford.

Peshall had acted as counsel for the negro murderer, Hallilger, and he decided to use pretty much the same tactics in delaying Clifford's execution. His plan succeeded. It consisted in asking Justice Gray of Delaware County to interfere on the ground that Clifford is insane, a point already raised and decided against the condemned man.

Justice Gray denied the motion, and thereupon Peshall appealed. That gave Clifford another reprieve. It is believed that this point will be decided in a short time. Clifford will be resentenced, but there seems no way to prevent Mr. Peshall from applying to other Federal Justices in Arkansas, whence Mr. Peshall came, or elsewhere, who will hear his motion and allow him to take an appeal, thus enabling him to secure still further reprieve for his client.

The fault, it is said, lies with the Federal statute, and not with the laws of New Jersey. The same thing can be done in this State, although Judges here are, it is said, apt to look upon such acts as contempt of court.

Clifford is a member of several lodges and has many influential friends. Although physicians have said he was suffering from paresis and Bright's disease, he seems in good health at present. He is regarded as a model prisoner. He and Brown, who was hanged last Friday, were on friendly terms, and it is believed that Brown's ante-mortem protest against hanging was a kindly word intended for Clifford.

In talking of the case last evening Marshall Van Winkle, Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas for Hudson County, N. J., said that the only remedy he could suggest was a change in the Federal statute so that a lawyer making such a motion would have to present it to a Justice of the court in the district which the case was originally tried. The New Jersey laws, he said, were all right.

MAY CHANGE THE LAW.

Twice in the New Jersey Legislature a bill has been introduced seeking to change the present law in regard to murder cases, and it is predicted that as a result of Clifford's determined fight and the strong sympathy aroused for him the law will be amended so that a jury in rendering a verdict will be allowed to say whether the guilty man shall be hanged or sentenced to life imprisonment.

There is said to be a powerful public sentiment in Hudson County at present opposed to capital punishment. This has been intensified by the bungling manner in which Brown was hanged. The delay in hanging him was caused by an appeal to the United States court on the ground that his trial by a struck jury was unconstitutional.

Mr. Peshall is also said to be strongly opposed to capital punishment, and to have taken up Clifford's case as much out of sympathy for the condemned man as for the money that he might obtain as counsel.

WANT A PRELATE CENSURED.

French Cabinet Considers Punishment of Mgr. Gouthe-Soulard.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—A Cabinet Council was held yesterday to consider the means of giving satisfaction to those who consider that the action of the Archbishop of Aix, Monsignor Gouthe-Soulard, cannot go unanswered.

The language of the Archbishop in his letter to the Assumptionist organ, La Croix, is considered beyond all reason, and it is felt that Government should censure the ecclesiastic.

The Ministers agreed upon the necessity of placing upon the table of the Chamber of Deputies a bill modifying the clauses of the Penal Code and enabling them to take action so as to prevent similar incidents in the future.

The Figaro publishes a dispatch from its Rome correspondent, who says that the Pope is "pained at the violent attitude of those who by their high positions ought to show an example of charity and to preach peace."

The Papal Nuncio in Paris is believed to have received instructions to contribute as much as possible to the re-establishment of calm.

MOËT AND CHANDON CHAMPAGNE

Absolute Facts that cannot be disputed.

FIRST. The house of **MOËT** and **CHANDON** was founded in 1743.

SECOND. The house of **MOËT and CHANDON** owns more vineyards than all of the following houses combined: Clicquot, Piper Heidsieck, Monopole, Ruinart, G. H. Mumm, Pommery, Roederer.

THIRD. The sales of **MOËT and CHANDON** throughout the world greatly exceed those of any other brand.

FOURTH. The wine shipped to the United States at the present time by the house of **MOËT and CHANDON** is of the celebrated vintage of 1893, of which they hold a sufficient reserve to insure its continuance for a considerable period.

FIFTH. **MOËT and CHANDON** Champagne has been served exclusively for a great many years at most of the prominent society functions.

SIXTH. After repeated sampling and careful comparison with all the other Champagnes by the ablest experts, **MOËT and CHANDON** has been pronounced, without question, far superior in quality to any of the other brands.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Hugh C. Wallace, Tacoma; N. D. Sperry, New Haven; Gen. S. Smith, St. Louis; Louis Coste, Paris; Count Tarnowsky, Secretary of the Austria-Hungarian Legation, Washington.

GRAND—Wells M. Sawyer, Washington; Major R. N. Wood, United States Marine Service.

HOLLAND—Dr. J. K. Mitchell, Philadelphia; C. Morla Vicuna, Chilean Minister, Washington.

WESTMINSTER—F. H. Loring, Kobe, Japan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. E. Toole, silks; Hotel Imperial.

Loveman, D B., Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. A. McLeod, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; Miss Morrison, millinery; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Plant, J. D., & Co.; Danbury, Conn.; H. J. Plant, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; T. L. Strauss, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Kuh, Nathan & Fischer Company, Chicago, Ill.; G. H. Kuh, woolens; Hoffman House.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits; J. Mayer, silks, linens, and white goods; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Marks & Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Marks, laces, millinery; Miss Davies, ladies' wear; Miss Kyser, infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Waxelbaum Company, The, Marion, Ga.; E. A. Waxelbaum, dry goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Chapman, T. A. Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. V. Seger, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks and suits; 535 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Moore, William R., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; F. Lang, notions and hosiery; W. B. McLean, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; L. W. Lear, domestics and white goods; 346 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Dey Bros. & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. Landon, laces; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits; 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Joseph, Isaac, & Son, Vincennes, Ind.; J. Joseph, dry goods; F. M. Bond, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Gutman, J. E., Savannah, Ga.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. E. Atkinson, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss, Lipsis Millinery Co., Kansas City, Mo.; S. B. Lipsis, millinery; Miss McElroy, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, lace curtains; 115 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Blundell, domestics and dress goods; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Strouse Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Strouse, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenbaum, M. B., & Co., Richmond, Va.; M. B. Rosenbaum, notions and white goods; S. B. Rosenbaum, dry goods; 34 Thomas Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Shortenburg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shortenburg, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Meyer, C. F., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Meyer, dry goods

GOVERNMENT OF HAWAII

House Committee Will Recommend To-day a Territorial Form.

EXTENDS UNITED STATES LAWS

Hawaiian Measures, Which Are Not Inconsistent, Are Continued in Force —Leper Settlement Left Alone.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Representative W. S. Knox of Massachusetts, Chairman of the House Committee on Territories, has completed his report upon the bill for the creation of a territorial form of government in Hawaii, and it will be submitted to the House to-morrow. The report is a very voluminous document of 108 pages, going exhaustively into all the questions involved and thoroughly covering every phase of the bill.

The form of government proposed by the bill is territorial in form, and provides for a Governor, a Secretary, both appointed by the President; a Treasurer, Attorney General, Commissioner of Public Lands, Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Auditor and Deputy Auditor, Surveyor, and High Sheriff, appointed by the Governor.

A Legislature is provided, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, elected by the people. The Territory is to be represented by a delegate in Congress, and is made a judicial district of the United States, with a District Court. The judicial power of the Territory is vested in a Supreme Court and in Superior Courts to be established by the Legislature. The Constitution and laws of the United States locally applicable are extended over the new Territory, and the laws of Hawaii not inconsistent with the Constitution or the laws of the United States are continued in force. The Territory is made a customs and revenue district, and becomes subject to the tariff laws of the United States.

The report discusses the population of the Islands with regard to the fitness of the people for a territorial form of government. Of the 109,092 inhabitants in 1896, 31,019 were Hawaiians, 8,485 part Hawaiians, 3,086 Americans, 2,250 British, 1,432 Germans, 101 French, 378 Norwegians, 15,191 Portuguese, 24,407 Japanese, 21,616 Chinese, and 1,035 of other nationalities. The report adds that there has doubtless been some increase in the population since 1896 from American and European immigration, and a very considerable increase from the importation of Japanese laborers since the passage of the annexation resolution, which may be taken at 30,000, so that the population of the Hawaiian Islands at present may be placed at more than 130,000. Of this population the greater portion are Asiatics—Chinese and Japanese.

The bill proposes to strike out the disqualifications made under the republic to permanently disfranchise many of the inhabitants, and especially native supporters of the monarchy. Biennial sessions of the Legislature are provided. The number of representatives is doubled to make it a more popular body. The total authorized indebtedness is limited to 7 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the property of the Islands. The amendment striking out all property qualifications for Electors and Senators was made on account of great opposition to this provision, both in the committee and by other representatives. It appeared that such a qualification had heretofore existed in Hawaii.

The provision that the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii shall be a citizen of the territory was inserted for the reason that it was deemed advisable that the Governor of a territory so remote, and where conditions were so different from those prevailing in the main land, should have a greater familiarity with the needs of the territory he was to govern than mere indefinite residence would assure. The existing land laws of Hawaii are continued until Congress shall otherwise provide, but to meet objections to the present system it is provided that all land transactions should receive the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, who may also reverse, modify, suspend, or annul any of said transactions.

An amendment depriving the Legislature of Hawaii of the power of impeaching the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court was made on account of the change in the method of their appointment.

An amendment providing for striking out the provision that the United States should share in the cost of the maintenance of the leper settlement of the Island of Molokai, the report says, was made at the earnest request of the representatives of the Hawaiian Government, which for more than thirty years has been dealing with the question of leprosy and attempting to eradicate the disease. It is deemed by those who are conversant with the facts that it would be a great misfortune to have the settlement at Molokai disturbed.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT FIGHT.

Rivalry to Succeed McCartney as Tammany Leader.

The death of Street Cleaning Commissioner James McCartney has precipitated a political fight in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District. For a couple of years previous to his death Commissioner McCartney had been the Tammany Hall leader of the district. According to the friends of President Louis F. Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx the latter practically gave him the position by stepping aside in his favor.

About a year ago there were complaints regarding the manner in which the affairs of Tammany Hall were being managed in the district, but there was no open revolt until Commissioner McCartney became ill some months ago. Then there was talk of a new leader, and the name mentioned by the majority of the members of the General Committee of the Thirty-fifth District was that of Mr. Haffen. This, however, did not suit Mr. McCartney, who named Senator Richard H. Mitchell. A serious dispute followed in the rank and file, one faction being led by President Haffen and the other by Senator Mitchell and Civil Justice John Tierney.

At the last primaries President Haffen announced that he would make no contest against Commissioner McCartney for the leadership of the district, but that if Senator Mitchell's name was presented he would fight. The Tierney-Mitchell faction decided at the last minute not to present the name of Senator Mitchell, and Commissioner McCartney was re-elected leader. The death of Commissioner McCartney has reopened the fight. The Haffenites have opened headquarters at One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, and are holding meetings several times a week. The Mitchell-Tierney faction is also organizing its forces.

SUMMER SINGING FESTIVAL.

Brooklyn United Singers' Delegates Report on the Preparations.

The delegates of the United Singers in Brooklyn held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Arlon Hall, and each handed in his report on the progress that his society had made thus far toward the holding of the big festival in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in July. German singing societies from all the Eastern and Middle States will take part in this festival, which will, it is said, be the biggest ever held in the East.

At the meeting yesterday it was announced by the Chairman that among the societies that will compete for the Emperor William and other prizes is the Concordia Maennerchor of Wilkesbarre, Penn., which is known as the best singing organization of Pennsylvania. On account of its high musical standing and its alleged mania for winning nearly all the valuable prizes, its members are barred from competitive prize singing in that State.

Other societies from Pennsylvania which will participate in the festival are the Beethoven and Fidelia of West Philadelphia and the Kerman Soehne Maennerchor of Philadelphia.

At the close of the meeting the Chairman suggested to the delegates that they should have each of their societies work hard and do all in their power to bring about a good showing of the ladies' chorus, which will be one of the leading features of the festival.

California Wants to Meet Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 11.—Manager Dana to-day received a letter from the manager of the University of California asking for a dual athletic meet with Yale. The Westerners are coming East this year, and desire to arrange meets with the principal Eastern colleges. Manager Dana said he doubted that a meet with Yale could be arranged in view of the unsettled condition of track athletics due to the question of an international meet.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Currency Bill Will Be Voted On on Thursday in the Senate—Puerto Rican Tariff in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The first four days of the week will be given up to the Currency bill in the Senate, and after that measure is disposed of there will be a contest for precedence in the interest of several measures. These include the bills for providing forms of government for Hawaii and Puerto Rico, the Nicaragua Canal bill, and the resolution for the seating of Senator Quay upon the appointment of the Governor of Pennsylvania. Which of these will take precedence remains to be determined. Just now there is some sharp sparring for first place.

The Currency bill will be voted on on Thursday, and all the time not given to such routine business as the introduction of bills and the presentation of reports and petitions will be devoted to this measure until it is acted upon by the Senate. Monday and Tuesday will be consumed with set arguments for and against the bill, and Wednesday and Thursday will be devoted to speeches not exceeding ten minutes in duration on the various amendments to the bill. The most important of these amendments is that offered by the Democrats through Senator Jones of Arkansas, for the free coinage of silver on terms of equality with gold.

Following this, numerous other changes will be suggested, but it is quite well understood that all of them will be voted down unless proposed by the Committee on Finance, with which the bill originated. The Democrats count upon getting all the Democratic, Populistic, and Silver Republican votes, except those of Senators Caffery and Lindsay, Gold Democrats, for their free-coinage amendment, but they will still fall far short of the necessary number.

No one doubts the passage of the bill by a large majority on the final vote. Senator Aldrich says he counts on a majority of 20 or 22 votes. The opposition does not concede so many, but admits that the total favoring the bill is formidable.

The friends of Senator Quay say they fully expect to be able to get consideration of the resolution in his behalf immediately after the Financial bill is disposed of, but there is unquestionably a disposition on the part of some of the Republican Senators to crowd the matter over and take up either the Puerto Rican or the Hawaiian bill, the chances between these two being favorable to the Puerto Rican measure.

The indications are that the Nicaragua Canal bill will be postponed until after the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is acted upon by the Committee on Foreign Relations, though Senator Morgan says he will ask for the consideration of the bill at the earliest opportunity.

The set speeches on the Financial bill so far as announced are as follows: Monday, Senators Elkins, Wolcott, and Butler; Tuesday, Senators Allison and Jones of Nevada. The time of the House will be completely occupied this week. To-morrow, under the rules, will be devoted to District of Columbia business. On Tuesday the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, which will be reported to the House to-morrow, will be taken up. It is expected to consume Tuesday and Wednesday, and on Thursday the House will enter upon a week's discussion of the Puerto Rican Tariff bill.

This measure as the entering wedge in the matter of legislation for our insular possessions naturally attracts much attention and there has already developed great pressure for time, especially upon the Democratic side, so that it is probable that night sessions may be held toward the close of the debate next week.

Post Office Clerks' Salary Bill.

The New York branch of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks held an executive session yesterday afternoon at Maennerchor Hall in Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue. Afterward Chairman Hunkele of the Press Committee said that the Classification Salary bill for Post Office clerks had been delayed in the House of Representatives by Chairman Loud of the Committee on Post Offices, but as Postmaster General Smith was in favor of classification and First Assistant Postmaster General Heath had expressed himself in favor of the bill the clerks had no doubt of its passage. The bill provides for a salary of $800 when a man is appointed to a clerkship and an annual increase of $100 until the maximum of $1,200 is reached. In the case of clerks in the Money Order Department the maximum salary is to be $1,400 a year.

TEXANS LYNCH A WHITE MAN.

Had Been Tried for Murder and Acquitted—Was Hanged to a Pole in Port Arthur.

PORT ARTHUR, Texas, Feb. 11.—James Sweeney, (white,) was lynched at 1 o'clock this morning.

Sweeney was a cotton screw foreman and had killed Charles Crumbach, a fellow-laborer, by jamming a bayonet through his neck.

The murder was committed Feb. 1 in a room with no witnesses present, and is said to have resulted from a saloon fight that took place a few hours previously.

Monday Sweeney was indicted for murder in the first degree. He was placed on trial at Beaumont Friday, and last night the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. As soon as he was released, Sweeney returned to Port Arthur, arriving here at 12:30 this morning.

Word had been telegraphed ahead that he was coming, and a mob met him at the station, marched him up town, and strung him up to a telegraph pole without ceremony. In the first attempt the rope broke. The second attempt was made successful by tying Sweeny's legs so that his feet could not touch the ground, and drawing the rope taut.

Its work accomplished, the mob, which was made up of Port Arthur citizens, dispersed.

Sheriff Langham of Beaumont was notified of the mob's work and immediately started for Port Arthur. He returned to Beaumont to-night with "Jack" Martin, a boss stevedore, and a fellow-workman of Crumbach's, in custody. Martin is believed to have been a ringleader in the lynching.

Port Arthur is the southern terminus of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad. The town was built up with the advent, a few years ago, of that railroad, and most of the people are Northern people. Citizens deplore the lynching, but none of them appears to condemn it.

SUSPICIOUS EAST SIDE FIRE.

Discovered in the Basement of a Tenement on First Avenue.

The Fire Department officials will to-day investigate a fire which broke out last night in the five-story tenement house at 1,729 First Avenue. It was confined to the basement under the rear part of the furniture shop kept by Max Handdel.

Although the damage will not be more than $2,500, the obstinate nature of the fire aroused the suspicion of the firemen. They say it had every indication of being fed with more than ordinarily inflammable fuel. The building is the property of the Rhinelander estate.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 11.—The market last week was very strong, advancing almost daily, the business covering perhaps the week's output. India continued sending large orders, but the limits were, for the greater part, too low. The merchants are beginning to hesitate about following the advance all around. There was some China business in shirtings. South America made a moderate demand; but the Levant, Egypt, and the minor markets were quiet.

So far as the home trade is concerned, new business continues slow, but engagements are heavy everywhere. Yarns are strong and fairly active. American yarns being from 3d to ½d dearer and Egyptians a farthing higher.

Advices from Germany and France report strong and advancing markets for yarn and cloth.

Suicide in Albany Jail.

BUFFALO, Feb. 11.—Archie Langlier, who was a member of a gang which some time ago made an attempt to break from the county jail, committed suicide in the jail this evening, cutting his throat with a razor. Langlier secured the razor to shave himself, as he was to go to court to-morrow to answer the charge of highway robbery and assault in the second degree. Langlier and another robbed a man seventy years old in Cohoes, Dec. 27, and brutally treated their victim. The proceeds of the robbery was only three cents.

DR. HILLIS NAMES "SAPHO"

Attacks the Stage and Warns Plymouth Church People.

Bitter Condemnation of the Money-Getter—Young Man's Excuse of Seeing Life Denounced.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis surprised his congregation last evening in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by giving them in lieu of a sermon of the usual character an exhortation of the type of the evangelist. Dr. Hillis spoke on "Man-Winning and Man-Building." He called upon all who had in the past year visited nine persons who did not attend church to raise their hands. Not a hand was raised. Dr. Hillis stepped down from the pulpit platform, and, looking over the congregation, said very earnestly:

"I am serious; raise your hands."

Still no hand was raised.

"Not one hand!" said Dr. Hillis, after a survey of the church. "Oh, the tragedy of it! And Christ says you are the fishers of men! How many of you have spent your money to buy tickets for honorable entertainments in order to keep young men from going to bad entertainments? Oh, the shame of it! How many of these plays are there to which no man ought to go?

"The stage becomes lower and lower until you come to a certain play over in Manhattan. I have never seen 'Sapho,' but to-day three newspaper reporters asked me to speak about it. Why should I go to see 'Sapho'? If I should want to look at a horse I should not seek a spavined creature that was a mass of disease, and when I want to see a play I should not go to see one of this kind. The young men call this seeing life. I do not call it so. All this talk of seeing life is an absolute delusion.

"'Man-saving' continued Dr. Hillis, 'is the business of life—of our life. If we lived as we ought to live we should work only four hours a day. We have in this country an average income of $750. We should cut down our luxuries. We should get back to simplicity of living. Some men are nothing but scramblers after a little gain. They are crazed for money. You can track them all through life by the trail of corpses they leave behind them. They are stepping on the bodies of dead men to establish great business enterprises.

"If men would only work as they ought to work and give more of their time to the saving of men! If they would only try to rid the city of the harpies who feed upon the poor! But every man is going his own way, and none is caring for his neighbor."

CATHOLIC CHURCH DEDICATED.

Archbishop Corrigan Blesses New Edifice of the Holy Rosary.

The new Church of the Holy Rosary, in East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, was dedicated yesterday with all the solemn ceremony of the Roman Catholic Church. The dedication took place in the presence of a congregation that completely filled the church, while on the outside was a crowd that required the presence of Capt. Sheehan and twenty policemen to keep the street passable.

The ceremony began at 10:45 o'clock in the morning, when the blessing of the church, by Archbishop Corrigan, took place. At 11 o'clock pontifical high mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. John M. Farley, assisted by the Rev. John E. Burke, assistant priest; the Rev. Thomas P. McLaughlin, deacon; the Rev. W. C. Murphy, sub-deacon; the Rev. W. A. Courtney, master of ceremonies, and the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, preacher.

Vespers were sung in the evening, the Rev. P. J. Quigley, Vicar General of the Charleston (S. C.) diocese, chanting. He was assisted by the Rev. Eugene J. Donnelly, the Rev. David J. Hickey, and the Rev. W. A. Courtney. The Rev. John Talbot Smith preached the sermon.

The new church is one of the handsomest in the city. The material chiefly used is granite. The interior is extremely imposing. There are five altars of marble and mosaic. They were designed by Columbani. The high or main altar is of choice Italian marbles. It is enriched with Venetian mosaic work.

The Rev. Dr. Francis H. Wall, the pastor of the church, is President of the Archdiocesan Union of Catholic Young Men's Societies. He is Moderator of Holy Rosary Lyceum. Dr. Wall's first assistant is the Rev. Father Murphy.

During the erection of the new church the congregation worshipped in a temporary chapel in One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

BOY WAR IN CITY STREETS.

Pro-Boer and Pro-British Factions Fight Till Citizens Flee and Police Reserves Come.

Spion's Kop and all the other kops of South Africa were not to be mentioned last night as compared with a battle between the "Boer" burghers and "British" legions which was fought to the end in Second Avenue, at Forty-third Street.

When the smoke of battle cleared away, figuratively speaking, the losses were heavy. The "Boers" had a score of wounded and seven prisoners taken. The "British" admitted having had a dozen or more of their fighters put out of action and eight taken prisoners. The list of missing was very large. In fact, when the East Fifty-first Street reserves, under Acting Captain Pantry, answered the riot call, everybody tried to be missing.

Fifteen of the combatants, or about one for each policeman, were unable to get under cover. They were surrounded and sent to the Gerry society.

The boys in that neighborhood have been fighting the Boer-British battles for several weeks to the great detriment of grown folks, themselves, and the glass in windows.

Only on Friday last a citizen passing between their firing lines received a rock in the head, and is now reported to be dying from a fractured skull. Arrests were numerous, but the Magistrates discharged the boys, their seeming belief in the "life strenuous," enlisting the Court's sympathy and setting the efforts of the police at naught.

A battle began last night with about a hundred combatants on each side. Stones, vegetables nearin the liquid state, tin cans, sticks, and divers other missiles were used for weapons. The "Boers" started out of Forty-second Street up Second Avenue. They were surprised by the enemy in ambush in Forty-third Street. The "Boers" were completely taken at a disadvantage, and were getting a terrible onslaught when the police arrived.

Relatives of the boys arrested tried to take their boys from the patrol wagon, and were clubbed back. They went to the station, and made such a disturbance that they were summarily ejected. The boys ranged from eleven to sixteen years of age.

NEW MEXICO'S PROGRESS.

Hopes of Statehood Entertained—The Business Conditions Encouraging.

Joseph Price of Socorro, N. M., who is at the Hotel Marlborough, speaks very encouragingly of business conditions there, and predicts the early admission of the Territory to Statehood. He said:

"Business throughout New Mexico is exceptionally good. Of late much more attention has been given to the growing of vegetables and fruits. Immense quantities of celery are sent as far as St. Louis. Near Socorro is the largest apple orchard in the world. It contains more than 500 acres, and is filled with good, bearing trees.

"Very soon a railroad will traverse the whole Pecos Valley and connect with the Santa Fé system at El Paso.

"The population of New Mexico is growing rapidly, and the people are very anxious to join the sisterhood of States. A commission will shortly be sent to Washington to endeavor to have something done that will clear the atmosphere surrounding titles to property. Much of the land in New Mexico was conveyed to the present holders or their kin by Mexican grants. This fact has caused an infinite amount of trouble, because many persons cannot show a clear title, and this fact materially interferes with real estate transactions.

"Money is easy in New Mexico, and business in all lines excellent."

Suicide at Darien, N. Y.

DARIEN, N. Y., Feb. 11.—While chatting with a friend to-night Monroe Faisher, thirty-one years old, drew a revolver and shot himself through the temple, dying instantly. He gave no word of explanation and no cause is known.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY EVENTS.

Republican Club and Brooklyn Union League Dinners—Other Entertainments and Outdoor Sports.

Lincoln's Birthday will be celebrated in all the boroughs. The public schools will be closed and many social events will take place.

The most notable observance of the day in Manhattan will be the annual Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club, which will be held at Delmonico's this evening. Senator Depew, President of the club, will be toastmaster. The Rev. Dr. Babcock will offer prayer and Representative Robert G. Cousins of Iowa will speak to the principal toast, "Abraham Lincoln." Attorney General Griggs will speak on "The Republican Party," and the Rev. Samuel Scholman on "Political Conscience." Edwin Markham, the author of "The Man with the Hoe," will give a recitation. There will be fifty tickets for women, who will dine in a separate room and who will sit afterward in the gallery of the banquet hall to hear the speeches.

The Union League Club of Brooklyn will observe Lincoln's Birthday by giving a dinner at the clubhouse this evening. Postmaster General Smith, United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins, ex-Mayors Schieren and Wurster of Brooklyn, and Senator Perkins of California will be among the guests at the dinner.

There will be many other smaller club entertainments. The Manhattan Republican Club of Harlem will give a reception and concert in Huber's Casino, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Jerome Avenue. The Patriotic Republican Club will celebrate the day by a vocal and instrumental entertainment at the clubhouse, 248 East Seventy-eighth Street, at 8 P. M. The Brooklyn Republican Club will have a reception and banquet this evening at 146 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn.

An entertainment appropriate to the Lincoln anniversary will be that at the Berkeley Lyceum this evening in aid of the Hampton Institute for the education of negroes and Indians. At the People's Institute, in Cooper Union, Charles H. Peck will speak on "The Culmination of the Slavery Struggle."

Among the other holiday entertainments there will be a cakewalk at Madison Square Garden this evening, participated in by couples from Washington, Baltimore, Richmond, Louisville, Cincinnati, and other cities. The New York Letter Carriers' Association will hold its annual entertainment and reception in the Grand Central Palace. Company A of the Twenty-second Regiment will have an entertainment in the armory, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, at 8:30 P. M.

Winter outdoor sports will receive attention. The New York Athletic Association will hold skating races at the Clifton trotting track ice pond at Paterson, N. J. The events will be as follows: One mile novice, one-mile handicap, half-mile scratch, two-mile handicap, three-mile handicap, and a one-mile New Jersey championship. The Flushing Gun Club will have a special all-day shoot at the Flushing Driving Park. Clay birds will be shot in the forenoon and live birds in the afternoon.

Golfers will have plenty of amusement to-day on various links, for the holiday features of the day have been utilized by many local clubs for tournaments and friendly matches. It will be the first general golfing day since the first of the year, but scores of players will be found to be in excellent practice, for the mild Winter has practically kept the links open from Thanksgiving Day. The great attraction will be the exhibition game at Laurence Harbor, N. J., by Harry Vardon, open champion of Great Britain, playing against the best ball of two amateurs, M. M. Singer and N. C. Villepique. Special arrangements have been made with the Central Railroad of New Jersey to stop the 8:30, 9:30, and 11:30 trains from Liberty Street at the club station, Morgan's, a few miles this side of Red Bank. The 12:50 train of the Pennsylvania Railroad will also stop there. Stages will meet the trains to carry visitors to the club, whose grounds are about a mile distant. Vardon will play eighteen holes in the morning and the same in the afternoon.

For those who prefer to have a good time at their own clubs several interesting events are provided. A golf ball sweepstakes at eighteen holes will be played at the Westchester Golf Club, near West Farms. The Baltusrol Club at Short Hills, N. J., offers an eighteen-hole medal play handicap for members. Similar contests will be held at the Richmond Hill and Countakah Clubs, the latter near Nutley, and the Lakewood Club has arranged special events for its members and visitors to-day. The return team match between Atlantic City and Laurence Harbor, which was scheduled for to-day, has been postponed until the end of the month.

ON LINCOLN, POLITICIAN

Greatest in Modern History, Says the Rev. Mr. Crowe.

His Supreme Achievements Used as an Illustration of the Necessity of Wise Politics.

The Rev. W. S. Crowe of the Church of the Eternal Hope on West Eighty-first Street, delivered a lecture last night on "Abraham Lincoln as a Politician." The Rev. Mr. Crowe said in part:

"I believe in politics as a profession. I think that the world cannot get along without professional politicians no more than it can get along without lawyers or doctors. I do not mean office-seekers or managers of the caucus, but students of political economy.

"It is the work of a politician to gather up good sense and formulate it in the laws for the people's benefit. The chief progress of the people of any nation is by the wise and careful study of politics. Let multitudes of young men be trained in this work until they are experts, and then let them make it a profession. It will pay to take up politics as it pays to take up any other profession. By and by the people will nominate faithful and competent men, just as they now employ eminent lawyers or doctors.

"Patriotism and heroism are never enough. France had these to a remarkable degree, but she lacked those trained managers like the majestic politicians of England. Patriotism may dare and heroism may crush, but only the trained politician can construct.

"No politician can take the extreme position of reformer. He must stand in advance of the multitude. Politicians understand that the Kingdom of Heaven is not to be taken by storm. The kind of politicians I am talking about help the people.

"Among the departed America can boast of but three supreme politicians. The first was Samuel Adams, the second Benjamin Franklin, and the third we call hero, patriot, statesman, and Savior of Our Country. The keenest, shrewdest, and longest-headed politician of modern history was Abraham Lincoln. While they live they are politicians, and when they are dead they are statesmen.

"Lincoln's manners were as far removed from old customs as the West is from the East. He always felt for the pulse of the people. His business was to array the people on the side of the Government. He was a believer in political parties. He believed in party organization exactly as he did in military organization. He was a skillful engineer of the machine. The man that engineers a party machine—the boss—may be one you hate, but you admire a boss if he runs the machine properly and not for personal gain. I do not mean that he must not make money out of politics. Even preachers have to get their living out of helping others.

"I would never trust a politician who said that he was not ambitious. Lincoln wanted to be a Congressman, Governor, Senator, and President, and he suffered agonies when defeated. He would not be satisfied with the revenue of the office, but he must have the honor. His career will exhort young politicians while the Republic endures, to be ambitious.

"It is a great thing for a politician to have an issue, and Lincoln was supremely fortunate in having positive, affirmative, and aggressive issues in every one of his campaigns. He had no negative issues. No President was ever defeated by criticism. The American people like to be on the aggressive side, and not on the defensive. In every campaign Lincoln was in line at the head of the column with the people on an aggressive issue.

"He led the American people into the spirit of abolition before they realized what they were doing. He had a wonderful power of grasping the situation when it came. He took everybody into his confidence, but his only counsellor was Abraham Lincoln. He did everything as a politician and never assumed the rôle of a reformer, yet he was the greatest reformer. He accomplished what he set out to do by political forces and political organization with its machinery in good running order. He had no faith that the great reform would come as a reform issue, but knew it could be carried as a political policy.

"Lincoln's shrewdness kept slavery out of the Territories. The shrewdness of Lincoln was remarkable, for he knew when to be conservative, and he knew when to be timid, and when to be bold. He always spoke of the Abolitionists as 'my New England friends,' and of the slaveholders as 'our brothers of the South.'

"He lost the Senate, but he made the people of the West believe that he was the one man they could trust in the Presidential chair. He convinced the slave owners of the border States that he was not making war on slavery, but to preserve the Union. He constantly denied that he was making war on slavery.

"But at last it came to the time when he said, 'Events, progress, and civilization are making war on slavery, not me.'

"He wanted to purchase the liberty of the slaves and end the race question. If he could have carried that point with Congress he would have solved the greatest problem in history. The Congressmen would not accept his measure because it was more moral than they could appreciate. Congress wanted the South to suffer as much as the Abolitionists wanted it to suffer. To have bought the freedom of the slaves would have cost less than one year's expenses of the war.

"The time came when he must free the slaves as a measure of military expediency, and when he signed the amendment he threw down his pen saying: 'It is done,' but wept because it was not done well."

WORK OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

Its Needs Set Forth at a Lincoln Anniversary Service at the Brick Presbyterian Church.

Services commemorative of the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln and in the interest of Hampton Institute were held last night at the Brick Presbyterian Church. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock, conducted the services, and the Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker delivered a eulogy on "Lincoln."

Robert C. Ogden presided over that part of the service held to consider what could be done for Hampton Institute. He said there were 6,000,000 negroes living in one-room huts or cabins. This fact, he declared, was the foulest blot on American civilization. He pleaded for interest in the colored people that would lead to the solution of the great race problem, which he said pressed more than ever for a remedy.

Walter H. Page spoke of his experiences as a Southerner. He said the whites in the South for ten years following the civil war seemed absolutely incapable of solving the negro question. They made no progress. The politicians thought they had the key when they gave the ballot to the freed negroes. They failed. The missionaries tried schools, and religion, and books. They proved impotent. The races drifted apart. But during the last year he had journeyed through the South and had been surprised at the evidences of progress. He said that as a matter of fact few of the negroes in the South were permitted to vote. Notwithstanding the condemnation of this by people of the North, it was the inevitable result of social conditions.

One man more than all the rest, he said, had wrought for the uplifting of the negroes. He was Gen. Samuel Armstrong, the founder of Hampton Institute. He saw clearer and wrought with more success than politicians, missionaries and school teachers combined. He saw that the remedy lay in teaching the former slaves how to work and how to live. Hampton had been copied, and there were now Tuskegee, Calhoun and similar institutions in many parts of the South. The speaker said it was Jefferson who first pointed out the dangers to the Republic from slavery. Lincoln had performed the next step. But it was their peer, their fellow immortal, Gen. Armstrong, who had shown the next and really most important way to solve the great problem.

Dr. H. B. Frissell, the Principal of Hampton Institute, then briefly told what the institution had accomplished. It had educated more than 6,000 negroes, he said, and 1,000 of them along academic lines. He said there prevailed a wrong impression that the institute had recently been largely endowed. It was never so much in need of money as now, and was in fact $20,000 behind in current expenses.

During the evening a chorus from the Hampton Institute, consisting of about twenty voices, male and female, sang negro hymns. A large collection for the institute was taken up.

ARMY OFFICERS ARE PLEASED.

Rejoice that Navy System of Retirement May Be Applied to Their Branch of the Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Army officers are disposed to rejoice at the prospect that the McCall bill, to apply to the army the principle of retirement in vogue in the navy since the personnel bill became law, will meet with favor in both houses. Should this measure meet with legislative and executive approval, it will enable a Major, say, who has served honorably and is approaching the time when he would be promoted, to retire with the rank and pay of the next higher grade.

The idea which possessed the officers of the navy, and which finds acceptance with the army, is that officers who would otherwise hang on, without animation or interest, and so without promise of improvement, merely to create stagnation in the line or staff, would take advantage of the chance to retire with a rank higher than that they are holding, and that there would be a tendency to the occupation of the higher ranks by men with fewer years on their shoulders than the officers of the highest rank have to contend with at present.

Attention will be directed when this bill comes into the House to the method that has been followed in the army to prevent stagnation, or rather to confer rank on a large number of officers. Reports have recently been issued to show how long a list of general officers have been made since the Spanish war broke out, obviously to give the officers the rank and pay that they would not have reached unless something like bargains had been made to bring about promotion. While the new method may not keep down the retired list, it will remove in a measure the necessity for "dickering" to put officers on the highest rung merely to put them out of the army.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...6:58	Sun sets...5:30	Moon sets...5:40		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook....6:08	Gov. Isl'd...6:40	H. Gate....8:36		
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook....6:40	Gov. Isl'd...7:13	H. Gate....9:09		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13.

Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Harald, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Newlyn, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
British King, Antwerp		
Caribbee, St. Kitts	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Yarmouth, Nuevitas	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15.

Uller, St. Kitts	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $12 for dispatch per steamship City of Dublin. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $15, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 8 and up to Feb. $17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Feb. $17, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $23, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York on Monday, Feb. 12. Mails from Melbourne of Jan. 16; Sydney, Jan. 17; Auckland, Jan. 22, and Honolulu, Feb. 2, which reached San Francisco per steamer Alameda, are due to arrive in New York on Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 12.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Feb. 9.
Athesia, Hamburg, Jan. 25.
Afghanistan, Gibraltar, Jan. 21.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Feb. 6.
Fournel, Havre, Jan. 27.
Hudson, New Orleans, Feb. 6.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 27.
Knight of St. George, Antwerp, Jan. 23.
Nordby, Hamburg, Jan. 21.
Planet Mercury, Dundee, Jan. 27.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Feb. 9.
San Juan, San Juan, Feb. 7.
Tergeste, Gibraltar, Jan. 24.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13.

Altai, Port Limon, Feb. 6.
El Sud, New Orleans, Feb. 8.
Noordland, Antwerp, Feb. 3.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Feb. 5.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Feb. 1.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.

Advance, Colon, Feb. 7.
Bovic, Liverpool, Feb. 4.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Feb. 11.
Herschel, St. Lucia, Feb. 7.
Hildur, Curacao, Jan. 30.
Marquette, London, Feb. 3.
Ocean'c, Liverpool, Feb. 7.
Prins Frederick Hendrik, Port au Prince, Feb. 6.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15.

Darmstadt, Bremen, Feb. 3.
Eastern Prince, St. Lucia, Feb. 8.
Hindoo, Hull, Feb. 2.
Lahn, Bremen, Feb. 6.

FRIDAY, FEB. 16.

Campania, Liverpool, Feb. 10.
Mora, Huelva, Feb. 1.

SATURDAY, FEB. 17.

Bristol City, Swansea, Feb. 8.
British Queen, Antwerp, Feb. 4.
La Touraine, Havre, Feb. 10.
Manhanset, Dundee, Feb. 3.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Feb. 5.
St. Louis, Southampton, Feb. 10.

Arrived.

SS (supposed) Armenia, (Ger.,) Martens, Stettin Jan. 19, with mdse. to Hamburg-American Line. South of

The Wanamaker Store

Handkerchiefs at the Top To-Day

YOU may count the day lost that fails to show some new merchandise interest to public attention at this store. Handkerchiefs lead to-day. Some advertisers might want to inform you as to the uses and purposes of handkerchiefs—but then many advertisements are stupid. Our aim is to tell you something of the value, qualities and prices of the Handkerchiefs offered to-day.

37,764 Handkerchiefs

Seconds in Belfast—firsts in New York. Once a year Belfast collects all handkerchiefs that have a single heavy thread, a dropped stitch in the hem or anything else that a hypercritical heresy hunter could find to condemn. Pure linen and perfect weaving—nothing short of this permitted. It's the smart merchant that can catch the seconds in Handkerchiefs at the beginning of each year. They are only technically seconds, and you wouldn't know anything of it were you not told. But the price! There's the plum.

The offering to-day has values from 25c to $1. But they all go into one round lot at 12½c each. With so many big round envious bargain eyes all about looking for the one great chance of the year, you are to be congratulated at our success in securing for you the golden chance for bargain making in handkerchiefs.

Spring Dresses

The attempt to describe Dresses and Costumes has been despair and lunacy to many an advertiser. If the spring dresses continue to come with unabated beauty our advertising office will soon be an asylum with padded cells.

Caught on the wing:

An entirely new design in a costume of black Chantilly lace over white silk, with a Marie Antoinette effect of yellow velvet on the waist. Spanish colors and fabrics that are Spanish favorites. Suited for winter or summer, for dinner, for reception, or for out doors on a warm evening. $145.

Black satin ribbon and black Chantilly lace in alternate run-around stripes make a costume that is novel, elegant, simple, rich and not costly. $60.

Costumes from the dressmaker, suits from the tailor. Here are some words about three of the latter that have just dawned upon a waiting world of fashion.

Pearl cloth, just right for a bride's traveling dress—perhaps a trifle too delicate. The modified Eton jacket of this suit is original to an extreme—can be worn snugly closed, or open with decorated revers. $67.50.

Tan Cloth Suits or Tan Covert Cloth Suits. Either $50. But, what's the use? Description doesn't describe. The suits are triumphs.

It isn't Khaki at all. Only fine, light blue denim and white bleached drill. But they make nice, neat, stylish suits, and give linen embroidery and khaki braid a good chance to decorate. Prices $21 and $22.50.

Our purpose is merely to awaken curiosity concerning our Dress and Cloak Store. That done, the visit follows and then the buying.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Made-to-Measure Clothing Shortshrift to these laggards—though they're as fine in quality and as desirable in pattern as any we had this winter. But the spring styles will soon be crowding in—and these few pieces must not be here when the lighter fabrics come. $20 for a single-breasted sack suit to order, from stuffs for which we charged up to $40—for which many another custom tailor is asking considerably more.

Choose from about 100 patterns of worsted trouserings at $6.50. Values up to $11.

The Sale of Muslin Underwear Still the little prices—though materials cost more and more. Not cheap labor, either—one look at the garments makes that plain. Sensible, good workmanship that looks pretty and holds together. First-rate stuffs and dainty trimmings.

8c—Corset covers of cambric, trimmed with lace; only 3 to a buyer.
10c and 15c—Drawers of muslin; hem and plaits; only 3 to a buyer.
38c—Night gowns of muslin, trimmed with plaits and embroidery.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Trade Sale of Shoes

On Saturday the sale opened with 108,000 pairs. Sales began briskly and with them the opening of more cases of shoes. Despite great selling a stock census would show more shoes present to-day than on Saturday.

We put emphasis on this point. It is important, for it shows that we have too much respect for the Public to announce special offerings of small fragments and unimportant quantities. Our methods of selling are based upon great buying.

The general statement about our Special Shoe Prices is that they are one-third and one-half below current prices in New York to-day.

Women's Shoes—
$1.15—Laced. Kid and calf. Values $2 at wholesale.
$1.35—Button and laced; welted soles; modern lasts. Values to $2.50.
$1.70—Button and laced; many brand-new lasts; tips of kid or patent leather. Some turn soles. Mostly $2.50 values.
$2—Fine leathers; best styles. Value $3.
$2.35—Many from a standard maker of $3.50 shoes. A leading offering.
$2.65—Mannish lasts; full toes. Value $4.

Women's Oxfords—
$1 to $1.50—Black or tan; new shapes. Values half to two-thirds more.

Men's Shoes—
$1.60—Lace; bull-dog toes; black satin, box and waxed calf. Mostly double soles. Value $2.50.
$1.75—Calf and grain leather; tan and brown. Spring weight or leather lined. Values $3 and $3.50.
$1.90—Laced; black kid and calfskin. Some enamel leather. Value $3.
$2.30—Button shoes in calfskin. Lace shoes in calfskin, enamel and patent leather, kidskin and box calf. Welted soles. Value $3.50.
$2.65—First-class shoes, laced and buttoned. The latest styles. Some Oxfords.

Men's Slippers—
70c—House shoes; flexible soles; opera cut; tan and black.

Misses' Shoes—
95c—Kid, patent leather tips; spring heels. Values $1.25.

Boys' Shoes—
$1—Box calf and kidskin; sizes 8 to 13½; spring heels.
$1.25—Sizes 8 to 13½, spring heels; 12 to 2, with heels. Box calf and kidskin. Values $1.75 and $2.
$1.50—Black calfskin; box and plain finish; sizes up to 5½.
$1.90—Laced; black boarded calf and patent leather; sizes 2½ to 5½. Value $3.

Children's Shoes—
35c to $1.10—Kidskin; spring heels. Two-thirds of value.

Babies' Shoes—
25c—Kid soles; blue, pink, white, black. Value 50c.
Shoe Polish—9c a bottle; Raven Gloss Shoe Polish; popular as a 25c dressing.

Fifth Floor.

A Chance in Pianos We (they) are seven. Small upright Royals.
4 ft. and 2 in. high
4 ft. and 9 in. long
2 ft. deep.

Register seven and one-third octaves. The price is $150, and the last at that price. For the same money no equal piano can be had in this city.

Fifth Floor.

White Enameled Furniture—Novelties Tables, desks, cabinets, glove cases, and so on. All attractively decorated—hand-painted. Prices were $8.50 to $80. Choose among them now at $5 to $55.

Third floor.

February Furniture

All through this month the interest in our Furniture offerings will be fully sustained with numerous bargains. Not all the Furniture is reduced in price, but great lots of cheapness, some original, some marked down, will reward our visitors. To-day the interest centres in Furniture for the

Library and Living Room

The printed list is interesting, but not complete.

Davenport Sofas—
$25, instead of $37.50—Figured velour covering.
$35, instead of $48—Figured velour covering.
$40, instead of $75—Figured velour covering.
$30, instead of $52.50—Embossed velour covering.
$45, instead of $83—Embossed velour covering.
$75, instead of $110—Leather covering.

Library Suites—
$80, instead of $105—Inlaid mahogany; velour covering; 3 pieces.
$85, instead of $125—Mahogany; embossed velour covering; 2 pieces.
$100, instead of $130—Flemish oak; tapestry covering; 3 pieces.
$100, instead of $133—Golden oak; leather covering; 2 pieces.
$110, instead of $160—Inlaid mahogany; embossed velour covering; 3 pieces.
$100, instead of $155—Inlaid walnut; tinsel tapestry covering; 3 pieces.

Easy Chairs—
$25, instead of $37.50—embossed velour covering.
$24, instead of $36—Figured velour covering.
$25, instead of $40—Rocker; embossed velour covering.
$35, instead of $46—Leather covering.
$35, instead of $46—Leather covering.
$36, instead of $49—Leather covering.

Couches—
$22, instead of $27.50—Plain top; embossed velour covering.
$25, instead of $37—Tufted; embossed velour covering.
$30, instead of $45—Oak frame; embossed velour covering.
$37.50, instead of $75—Mahogany frame; tapestry covering.
$40, instead of $75—Inlaid mahogany; tapestry covering.
$40, instead of $52.50—tufted; embossed velour covering.
$40, instead of $55—Tufted leather; leather fringe.

Fourth floor.

Spreads and Blankets Well-woven, long-wearing spreads and blankets; good-looking enough to open your eyes; comfortable enough to tempt you to close them. Prices—look how little:

50c—Crib comfortables of silkoline, with clean, white cotton filling. Ruffled edge.
$1.25—Crocheted bedspreads, honeycomb, fringed. For brass and iron beds; full size.
$1.50—Marseilles spreads; fast back; extra size for single and three-quarter beds.
$2.75—English satin-finished Marseilles spreads; full size.
$3 a pair—White blankets, cotton warp, wool filling; 70x84; 5 lbs.
$5 a pair—White blankets, spool cotton warp, wool filling; 70x84; 7 1-4 lbs.
$6 a pair—Scarlet blankets, all wool; 76x84; 6 lbs.
$8 a pair—White wool blankets, extra size, just enough cotton to increase the strength; 78x84; 6 lbs.

Third floor.

Rare Old Prints In our picture store some engravings that were published a century and more ago are now shown. The subjects are various—many from the old Dutch and Flemish masters. Also a number of old English sporting prints. Prices range from $1.50 to $9—frames extra.

Fifth floor.

What About St. Valentine?

Pretty missives in thousands of forms, conveying tender sentiments in thousands of happy expressions. The collection is complete, tasteful throughout, and prices range generally lower than you'd rightfully expect:

Lace Valentines, 2c to 35c.
Flat Cards, 2c to 10c.
Folding Cards, 3c to 12c.
Drop Cards, 15c to 22c. Booklets, 5c to 18c.
Heart Shape Cards, 2c to 8c.
Novelties, 8c to $1.60.
Hand Painted Sachets, $1 to $3.75.

Book Store, Ninth street.

This Sale of Splendid Silks The selling has gone on steadily, satisfactorily for several days. The sales run up into the thousands of yards. But the offerings are as attractive to-day as ever—as regards both their elegance and their cheapness. The quantities were vast, the assortment complete. Look to-day for these 27-in. kinds—27 in. instead of the usual 20 and 21 in. width—and at 95c, $1.15, $1.25 and $1.40, instead of the regular values which are a third to a half more.

95c—Taffetas of excellent quality; some with bright barre stripes on medium toned grounds; some with beautiful wavy effects in desirable colorings; and many attractive patterns in stripes and checks.
$1.15—Taffetas in deep rich blacks and in attractive colorings; one elegant effect is shown in a taffeta with ombre stripes in various colorings on ground of white; another has hair-lines of black and white alternating with broad stripes of satin in color.
$1.25—These consist mainly of rich plaid taffetas—plaids into which enter prettily colored ribbon stripes of satin; some exquisite barre striped patterns, too. Almost all the most wanted colorings.
$1.40—Blacks and colors. Attractive designs in stripes and checks and figures; some with stripes and rows of polka dots alternating. Some rich black taffetas with wide gros-grain and satin stripes alternating.

In the Rotunda.

A Sale of Screens The offering includes a rare collection of exquisite French screens. Not old, nor shop-worn, nor imperfect in any detail. But undesirable here at this time. Welcome awaits them elsewhere. The new prices assure that. $22 to $100—though $30 to $145 were very moderate.

Another lot—various beautiful coverings of embroidered denim, silk velour, novelty cretonne and tapestry, are likewise reduced—$5.25 to $14.75 instead of $7.75 to $22.50.

Third floor.

Several Styles of Sash Curtains All Bargains Ordered out! For what reason?

None other than that newer goods are coming in, and demand the space. Same qualities, same patterns, same sizes—same in everything excepting prices. These, some of which have been here but a few months, have been newly priced. Reductions are about a third.

Tamboured Muslin Sash Curtains—a dozen qualities and a score of pretty patterns at 85c to $3.75 a pair. Were $1.25 to $5.25.
Brussels Sash Curtains—9 grades, 15 patterns in all, at $3.25 to $13.50; were $4.50 to $18.
Irish Point Sash Curtains—white and ivory—at $1.75 to $5.75, with 16 kinds at between prices. Were $2.25 to $8.50. Numerous patterns.

Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION.

Complaints to be Entered Against Contractor John Pierce.

William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters reported yesterday to the Central Federated Union on the strikes of men of his union on works conducted by Contractor John Pierce. He said that Mr. Pierce had promised to pay the men who worked at one of the quarries that supplies stone for the Chicago Post Office $3.60 for an eight-hour day, but did not keep his word, and the strike was renewed. On the new Hall of Records in New York, continued Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Pierce got $500,000 preference in his contract because he used Hallowell, Me., granite, but he still refused to pay the men union wages, and when the men struck Mr. Pierce told them that he could get an extension of ten years on his work. Mr. O'Brien asked that a complaint against Mr. Pierce be sent to President McKinley in regard to the Chicago Post Office work, and that another complaint against the contractor be sent to Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, asking him to compel Mr. Pierce to pay union wages to the men on the Hall of Records. The meeting granted the request.

Delegate Marusliek of the Cigarmakers reported that 175 cigarmakers had struck in the factory of Samuel I. Davis, at Eighty-first Street and Avenue A. The strikers, who were Cubans and Bohemians, he said, had picketed the factory, but the proprietors repeatedly assaulted the pickets. The strikers, he said, had been replaced by Chinamen and negroes.

Delegate George Warner of the International Machinists had some words of praise for Bridge Commissioner Shea. The machinists and tool men employed in the bridge shop, he said, were getting low wages, and when Delegate Warner remonstrated Commissioner Shea at once increased the wages to the union standard.

Delegate Joseph Barondess reported that the actors' strike at the People's Theatre had been settled.

Insurance Man Dying in Nicaragua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 11.—James Thomas, Central American agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, is reported dangerously ill at Leon, Nicaragua. It is feared that he will not recover.

LABOR TROUBLES IN CUBA

Mr. Gompers Is Advised to Return to the United States.

WORKINGMEN ARE IN DEMAND

The Sugar Planters Find It Difficult to Get Hands at $3.50 Per Day.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—The Heraldo tells Samuel Gompers to return to the United States, declaring that he came here with the intention of creating disturbances.

Mr. Gompers addressed a meeting of workmen held to-day at the headquarters of the Workingmen's Union. One speaker said that workmen should vote for independence, but with a view of changing the existing social arrangements between labor and capital. He asserted that the only enemy of independence was the capitalist class.

Other workingmen who spoke objected to this line of argument, taking the ground that there was nothing to be gained by busying themselves with political questions, but that they should confine their attention to attaining a different social régime.

Another remarked that the workmen had been three years at war, only to return to the same slavery. In his opinion, they ought not to listen to demagogues who were coaxing them to vote for independence.

The Chairman of the meeting explained that the Workingmen's Union looked upon independence as a social reform and should therefore strive to attain it.

Mr. Gompers counseled the men to combine.

A prominent Havana lawyer, who numbers among his clients many sugar planters, says that a great scarcity of labor exists in the provinces and that many estates will probably be forced to stop grinding. In the Province of Pinar del Rio $3.50 per day is paid for ordinary manual labor in the tobacco fields, and this industry cannot stand the expense. He suggests that the means of communication between the labor centres be cheapened and that immigration be unrestricted, although this would be too late for the present crop.

As a remedy for the evil The Dia of Caibarien suggests compulsory labor. It declares that there are hundreds of loafers in the country towns, gambling and otherwise wasting their time, and that it is they who are making the greatest outcry against the Spaniards.

Gen. Rivera, Minister of Agriculture, discussing the subject, observes:

"Undoubtedly there is a scarcity of labor. This is due to the large demand for it; and this in turn is due to the fact that the tobacco crop is the largest on record, and to the further fact that more land is being cultivated than ever before in all parts of the island. Moreover, we must take into consideration the large number of men who have been drawn from the country districts into the towns in the expectation of employment in sanitary work and in the construction of new buildings. Now that the crop is here and they are needed in the country districts, they are not disposed to return. Then allowance must also be made for the presence of numerous Spaniards, recently arrived, who accept the first offer of work they get, however small the pay, because the wage is much better than they would receive in Spain.

"In my opinion, to allow unrestricted immigration would really create a new problem. Even assuming that this should bring abundant labor, it would also bring a large number of paupers and criminals. A better plan is to go slowly and to encourage the right sort of immigrants, modifying existing regulations rather than abolishing them altogether."

Havana Cigar Strike Settled.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—The strike of cigarmakers was settled this morning. The men asked on what conditions they could return to work, and the masters replied that they could return on the conditions existing before the strike. This reply they accepted, and on Tuesday they will return. The cost of the strike to the manufacturers has been practically nothing. The strikers themselves have lost $100,000.

THE REV. L. D. SENEZ DEAD.

Rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City.

The Rev. Louis D. Senez, rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, died at the rectory yesterday from debility, incident to old age. He had been failing for nearly two years, but was still able to look after the details of the parish work, and it was not until Saturday morning that he broke down utterly.

Father Senez was born in Paris in 1813. His parents were wealthy, and he being the only child, inherited an ample fortune at their death. For this reason he never received any salary from the churches to which he had been attached, and the surplus of his own income was expended in church work and charity.

Father Senez was educated at the College of St. Sulpice, and was ordained in 1840. He came to this country shortly afterward and was appointed curate of a church in Cincinnati. From there he was removed to New York, where, in 1849, he distinguished himself by his heroic work among cholera patients. Archbishop Hughes was so impressed by his services that he made him rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark. While there he established several new churches in various parts of the State.

Among the altar boys of St. Patrick's Church at the time was Michael Corrigan, now Archbishop of New York. A firm friendship was then formed and the Archbishop paid several visits to Father Senez during the time his failing health confined him to the rectory.

Father Senez was sent to St. Mary's Church, Jersey City, in 1859, the parish having been then recently established by the Rev. John Kelly. The present edifice was built by Father Senez. Father Senez also established St. Mary's Orphan Asylum and St. Michael's Children's Home.

The arrangements for the funeral will be made by Vicar General O'Connor, who has charge of the diocese in the absence of Bishop Wigger.

One of the colleagues of Father Senez, when he was a student at St. Sulpice, was Bishop Goesbrand, who died at Burlington, Vt., recently, at the age of eighty-eight years. At the time of his death he was the oldest Catholic priest in the United States. Father Senez came next.

CHANGES IN SCHOOL BOARDS.

Schedule of Important Events in Greater City's Educational System.

A number of important events in the public school system of this city take place this week. In the first place all of the borough School Boards reorganize, and elect officers for the ensuing school year. All the boards meet Wednesday for that purpose. The hour for meeting is 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the School Boards of Manhattan and the Bronx, for Brooklyn, and for Queens. The Richmond School Board meets at 8 o'clock in the evening. Joseph J. Little, it is said, will be re-elected President of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx. Charles E. Robertson and John T. Burke will most probably be re-elected Presidents, respectively, of the Brooklyn and Richmond School Boards. Queens is the only School Board that will have a new President. This is due to the fact that Mayor Van Wyck did not reappoint as Commissioner F. De Hass Simonson, who was President of the Queens School Board.

The School Boards for Manhattan and the Bronx and for Brooklyn will also on Wednesday elect their representatives to the Central Board. The representatives for Manhattan and the Bronx in the Central Board for the ensuing year will probably be the same as they are at present, although there is a rumor that ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen intends to resign. The Brooklyn School Board will be called upon to elect two Central Board members in the place of Henry W. Maxwell and J. Edward Swanstrom, who are not candidates for reappointment.

The School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx will also take action in regard to the salary schedule for 1900, which has not yet been arranged. It will likewise elect a Secretary.

The Central Board will meet and elect its officers on Feb. 19. On the same day the Trustees of the City College and Normal College will reorganize.

The Glenlivet Whisky

(Registered Trade Mark "GLENLIVET.")

George & John Gordon Smith of the Glenlivet Distillery

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Established 1824.

LONGER SESSION AT ALBANY.

A Mass of Important Legislation Likely to Keep Members in Albany After March 25.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—While the usual predictions have been made that the Legislature will adjourn sine die about March 25, the great number of bills of vast importance as yet unconsidered and which call for protracted debate seem to indicate that the Legislature will hardly conclude its labors by that time. It has been predicted by a man of long legislative experience and thoroughly familiar with the situation that the date of final adjournment will be nearer April 25 than March 25.

Such bills as the Mortgage Tax bill of the special taxation committee, the Treat bill, taxing savings banks' deposits; the Charter Revision Commission bill for New York City, the Lewis bill repealing the Horton law, the Brennan Bridge and Tunnel bill for New York City, and many others, some of which will be fought on party lines, are still in committee. Many others of equal or greater importance are anticipated, among them the bill of the Canal Advisory Commission for the appropriation of $60,000,000 for the canal improvements.

The great number of corporation bills already introduced are a subject of frequent comment. They are of a varied nature, and attack corporate interests in many different forms. All of these will, of course, be fought as stubbornly as possible. The various propositions for tax legislation will not be easily disposed of as was indicated in the opposition to the Stranahan mortgage tax bill at the hearing last week. Senator Stranahan, however, is hopeful of its passage, and is much encouraged by the fact that the State Grange, representing the agricultural interests, has given it its indorsement.

The Appropriation bill, introduced early, is still in committee and with little prospect that it will soon find its way into the House. The Finance Committee of each house has held almost daily sessions and found it a most perplexing proposition. Despite the determination to keep down the tax rate the demands for large appropriations are almost extraordinary. Bills are now before the committees for the establishment of two new State institutions and for the creation of at least two new State departments, all of which call for large appropriations. In addition to this the rural interests for which the Legislature always manifests the greatest consideration have demanded an appropriation of $1,000,000 for an extension of the good roads system.

Gov. Roosevelt frankly told the delegates who appeared before him that it was the policy of the Legislature on the eve of a Presidential and general election to keep the tax rate down as low as possible, but stated to them that if it were made clear to him that the great agricultural interests, which must bear the burden of the tax, wanted this appropriation he should be obliged to approve it.

Legislation has not yet progressed to a state which will require lengthy sessions of either house during the present week. The bills which have thus far found their way upon the calendar are generally of a local character, which will arouse little opposition and require little time for passage. The bulk of the work during the week will therefore be confined to the committees.

BOY SHOOTS BABY COUSIN.

Little Timothy Crowley Playfully Points Revolver at Marie Mahony and It Explodes, Killing Her.

Marie Mahony, the two-year-old daughter of Michael Mahony, the proprietor of the Six Nations Hotel, at 318 Spring Street, on the northwest corner of Greenwich Street, was shot and killed yesterday afternoon by her seven-year-old cousin, Timothy Crowley, the son of Michael Crowley, of 116 King Street. The boy was in ignorance of the fact that the pistol he handled was loaded. He was taken to the Macdougal Street Station and was afterward sent to the rooms of the Gerry Society.

The boy visited his uncle and his little cousin yesterday as he was wont to do frequently, for the two families are on the most intimate terms, the boy being like a son to the father of the girl. The children were left in one of the rooms on the top floor of the hotel to play. The room where they were is one of those occupied by the employes of the establishment. According to the boy's story, he found a revolver on the floor of the room. This he picked up and playfully placed the muzzle at the breast of his tiny playmate. Before he knew what had happened the revolver exploded, and the child fell backward upon the floor.

Mrs. Mahony, who was on one of the lower floors at the time, heard the report of the pistol, and ran up the stairs into the room where the children were. She found her daughter dead, with her frightened companion near her. Patrolman Patrick F. Murphy of the Macdougal Street Station was summoned and he called an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. Dr. Fitch responded and pronounced the child dead.

The boy told the police that he picked up the revolver on the floor of the room in which he was playing with his cousin. The father of the dead child said that he did not blame the child. The revolver is the property, it is supposed, of one of the bartenders in the hotel who occupied the room in which the shooting happened.

Harrison's Steel Works Fire.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 11.—The forging department of the Atha Illingworth Steel Works, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Harrison, which was visited by fire at midnight, was a scene of chaos today. The upper portion of the big building was entirely gone and much of the valuable machinery had been destroyed. The firemen, who had a hard job owing to the light water pressure, were kept at work on the burning building until nearly daylight. The loss is about $25,000.

NAVY YARD BUILDING BURNED.

Early Morning Fire Causes $100,000 Loss—Valuable Records Saved.

A fire occurred in building No. 7 in the Brooklyn Navy Yard early yesterday morning, which caused a loss of about $100,000. Of this amount $50,000 is the damage to the building and $50,000 to the electrical apparatus stored on the first floor. Valuable records and papers belonging to the Electrical Equipment Department, which were stored in a cabinet built into the wall on the third floor, escaped destruction. Officials of the yard said yesterday that if these records had been destroyed it would have required ten years to replace them.

Building No. 7 is a three-story brick structure, 50 feet in width and 175 feet long. The offices of the Department of Yards and Docks were on the third floor, and those of the Electrical Equipment Bureau on the second floor. The court-martial room was also on the second floor. Most of the dances given at the yard have been held on this floor of the building. On the ground floor was stored a large amount of electrical equipment material.

The fire occurred shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and is believed to have been caused by a defective electric light wire. Three alarms were turned in, but the fire had gutted the three floors before it could be extinguished. Rear Admiral Philip, commandant of the yard, was slightly cut on the chin while the fire was in progress. The injury amounted to nothing more than a mere scratch, and the Admiral was greatly put out by a report to the effect that he had been seriously injured.

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BY CELEBRATED EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN MASTERS,
FORMED BY
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ALSO EXECUTOR'S SALE
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THE ABOVE ALSO INCLUDES MANY FINE EXAMPLES OF THE
EARLY DUTCH, FLEMISH, ITALIAN, ENGLISH AND SPANISH SCHOOLS.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
Evenings of Wednesday, Thursday & Friday, Feb. 14, 15 & 16,
PROMPTLY AT 8 O'CLOCK.

WINDOW DRESSER'S DEATH.

Morphine Bottle Found and the Police Allege a Suicide.

Charles E. Witherell, a window dresser, twenty-five years old, died yesterday morning at 151 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and it is thought by the police that he committed suicide by taking morphine.

The young man lived with his sister, Mrs. C. B. Creighton, and the sister's husband. Saturday night Witherell went to bed at the usual hour, and seemed to be in the best of health and spirits. Yesterday morning, when he did not appear for breakfast, his sister went to his room. There she found him dead. Beside the bed was a small bottle which had contained morphine. There was also a letter.

The police investigated the case, and, although the family could not understand why the man should have wished to end his life, decided that the man had committed suicide. Coroner Fitzpatrick went to the house later in the day and viewed the body. He took the letter away, saying that he would make it public after an autopsy had been performed on the body.

Firemen Commended for Bravery.

Fire Chief Croker has received a report from Acting Deputy Chief Ahearn mentioning acts of bravery on the part of several firemen at a recent fire at 415 West Fifty-seventh Street. This report places the men in competition for the standard Fire Department medals. The men whose acts are commended are Fireman Thomas Malavey of Engine Company No. 40, Assistant Foreman John E. Andareise, Fireman McGuire, Fireman George K. Burns of Hook and Ladder Company No. 21, and Fireman Frederick W. Deissroth of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4. On the recommendation of Chief Croker the names of these firemen will be placed on the roll of merit of the department.

FILIPINOS AGAIN ACTIVE

Harass Americans by Shooting Burning Arrows Into Albay.

GUERRILLA WAR CONTINUES

Three Expeditions Against the Insurgents Are on Foot—Several Americans Wounded.

MANILA, Feb. 11.—Of late the insurgents in Albay Province, Luzon, have adopted harassing tactics against the towns which the Americans have garrisoned. They encamp in the hills and maintain a constant fire upon the American outposts. When the troops sally against them, they scatter, returning when the Americans retire.

The Filipinos shoot burning arrows, and have thus burned a large part of the town of Albay. Indeed, most of the larger towns in that province are practically deserted, except by the garrisons. Scarcely any of the inhabitants return to their homes. They are camping in the interior, and it is supposed armed insurgents prevent them going back. It is reported that there is much suffering among them owing to lack of food.

As a result of these conditions the hemp business in that section is seriously hindered, and ships going for cargoes are compelled to take gangs of coolies to do their loading. Hemp held in the interior is quite inacessible.

Gen. Bell will take two regiments and a battery through the Provinces of North Camarines and South Camarines, going there on transports. Many insurgents retreated to that part of the island from Cavite and Batangas Provinces.

Another expedition will soon start to garrison towns along the north coast of the Island of Mindanao, and a third is proceeding northward from Subig, in which district, it is reported, Gen. Alejandrino, who has recovered from his wound, has assembled a large force of insurgents.

Guerrilla warfare continues south of Manila. Two attempts have been made to ambush the Americans. Gen. Schwan, while returning to Manila, with his staff and an escort of a hundred cavalry from Batangas, was attacked by the insurgents. The latter were dispersed, but the Americans had five men wounded.

Lieut. Col. Beacom, with six companies of the Forty-second Infantry, had a two-hours' fight with Gen. Pio del Pilar's command, which attempted to ambush the Americans along the trail through Morong Province, near the lake. Here also the insurgents were dispersed, but the Americans had several wounded, among them a Captain.

SMALLPOX IN LUZON.

Two American Officers Have Died and Several Soldiers Are Ill—Eight Plague Cases Reported.

MANILA, Feb. 11.—Smallpox is prevalent among the natives along the railroad and in the towns on the northern coast. Two American officers have died of the disease, and several soldiers have been stricken.

The plague continues. Eight cases were reported last week among the natives and Chinese. There is no excitement, however, and business and social life are undisturbed.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN MANILA.

Chaplain Wells Says 400 Saloons Opened Since Americans Came.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Frank M. Wells, Chaplain of the First Regiment of Volunteers, who has just returned from the Philippine Islands, spoke in Garfield Memorial Church to-day under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, on the liquor question in the Philippine Islands. He declared that since the Americans took Manila 400 places where liquor is sold had sprung up there, while before the Americans came to the islands Manila had only three saloons.

The Filipinos, he asserted, spoke well of the American soldiers, save that they said the Americans were "bad people" when they had drunk too much liquor. Whisky, he said, was sold in the barracks at Iloilo not over fifteen feet from his headquarters until he put an end to it by complaining to the Colonel and Provost Marshal.

The transport Indiana, on which he had returned to the United States, he characterized as a "whisky transport," and he said that he had unsuccessfully attempted to have the sale of liquor on transports stopped while in the Philippines.

METHODIST STUDENTS REVOLT.

They Attack Professors at Boston and Appeal to the Bishops.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—The movement by disaffected students against the doctrines of Methodism as taught at the Boston University School of Theology, which was formerly directed against Prof. Hinckley W. Mitchell, has now taken the form of an organized attempt by the dissenting students to weaken the standing of the school, and an attack has been made upon W. R. Warren, Prof. Henry Sheldon, and Dr. Borden P. Browne.

Prof. Mitchell, after repeated requests for an answer to the charges against him, has at last made a reply covering the charges in a full and, to the authorities of the institution, very satisfactory manner. He explains his teachings and gives his reasons and authorities for his ideas.

The attack by the dissenting students has taken the form of a documentary appeal to the Bishops and to the Methodist Church in general. This contains over 100 pages, and starts out with the question: "Shall Methodism remain Wesleyan in type, and evangelical?" The direct appeal to the Bishops maintains the following propositions:

That the views held by the professors should seek the indorsement and encouragement of the Church whose doctrines they covertly seek to revolutionize is astounding; that skepticism concerning a supernatural revelation should seek the friendship of a Church under the nurture of its own vows, and altars, is beyond credence.

But that such skepticism should fortify itself in two of the Methodist schools and seek to become the chief tutor of theology and thought, and furnish the Methodist ministry with its doubts and negatives for a life work on evangelism is beyond reasonable comprehension.

The appeal claims that "The twentieth century movement" must languish and the power of the Church must fail if the ministry of Methodism learn to deny the authority of the Word of God, to reject vicariousness of the Atonement, and to accommodate the claims of Jesus Christ to a Unitarian conception. It asserts further the teachings of Prof. Mitchell embody all these divergences from Scriptural truth, and that in them he is supported by his colleagues, Prof. Sheldon and Dr. Borden P. Browne.

The reply of Prof. Mitchell is in letter form to President Warren, and explains his views in a manner satisfactory to the trustees, professors, and Dr. Warren. Upon the receipt of the letter, Dr. Warren sent a copy of each to the disaffected students. Prof. Mitchell says:

"A protest is made against a narrow one-sided presentation of views concerning the Old Testament. I am accused of teaching that a belief in the Diety of Christ is not necessary for salvation. This is correct, and in so teaching I have the support of the founder of Methodism. John Wesley, and I am proud to be his follower.

"I am reported to have said that a man may be saved through believing another, without any knowledge of, or teaching about Christ. This is only another way of putting the Wesleyan doctrine, my idea being that the Highest that one knew might be a human being taken as an ideal. I am said to have belittled the significance of the death of Christ. I prefer to speak of salvation through Christ, rather than lay the whole stress on His death, and in this I follow Wesley.

"I shall have to plead guilty to the charge of believing that some of the stories in the first chapters of Genesis are more or less legendary. The statement with reference to my view of the Sabbath is another misrepresentation. I do not believe that the world was actualy created in the length of time given."

The document will be considered by the Board of Bishops at its next meeting in Chicago, the latter part of April, and in the meantime the matter will have to rest.

PLAN TO CURE DRUNKARDS.

Mr. Weekes Will Offer a Bill for a State Institution for Victims of Alcohol and Drugs.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—An attempt is to be made at the present session of the Legislature to establish a reformatory asylum, under State management, for habitual users of alcohol and narcotic drugs. Mr. Weekes of New York has a bill which has been prepared by the Church Temperance Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which he will offer in the Assembly some day this week.

This measure, which, it is said, has the approval of many persons interested in temperance work, provides for an appropriation of $5,000 to establish an institution for the treatment of persons of both sexes, who are addicted to the use of spirits and drugs.

The bill calls for a board of management, one representative from each judicial district in the State, and an additional member each from the Counties of New York, Kings, and Erie. The managers are to be appointed by the Governor, and are to receive compensation during the time they are engaged in making plans for the institution. After it is ready for the reception of inmates, the managers are to serve without pay, each for a term of three years.

The institution is to have accommodations for 300 inmates. Each case is to be studied individually, and compared with others. Incurables will not be admitted. Persons will be committed for terms of five years, but it is proposed to have a parole system similar to the one now in use at the Elmira Reformatory. A system of labor and discipline for inmates will also be adopted.

Commitments will be made by Magistrates, although persons seeking to enter for the purposes of treatment will be accepted. The cost of maintenance of inmates will be charged against the counties from which the commitments were made.

The advocates of the bill say they think that the adoption of this plan will result in a better knowledge of alcoholism and narcotism and of the methods for prevention.

THE CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Quite recently a number of articles have appeared in the daily papers upon the sanitarium control of the tubercular cases of the State. While the pro and contra arguments of the various writers have, in the main, been well taken, it appears to the writer that not only the community at large, but the medical profession as well, are in a measure gaining a false impression as to the possibilities of such institutions. To the writer's mind, the impression conveyed is that by the establishment of State sanitaria or camping grounds, as isolated dwelling places for tubercular cases, the spread of the disease will be greatly diminished and thereby the number of cases within the State reduced until, finally, the disease will no longer be found within the State. Theoretically, this might be so were it possible to secure sufficient territory upon which to erect an adequate number of sanitaria to accommodate every case within the State. To this must be added the necessity for laws, the enforcement of which would make possible the detection of every tubercular case within the State and its compulsory residence within the limits of this detention station until completely cured or released by death. Otherwise, the isolation scheme would be incomplete and ineffectual. This is not all that must be done. A measure must be provided making possible the exclusion of all tubercular cases attempting to enter the State from adjoining States or foreign countries.

With these three weighty problems facing us, that which is perfectly feasible from a purely theoretical standpoint becomes absolutely impossible if an attempt is made to practically inaugurate it. Furthermore, in the writer's opinion, the number of cases of tuberculosis in the State, as computed by Dr. Vedder and others, namely, 50,000, is far too low. One hundred and fifty thousand will come much nearer to the actual facts. This being the case, it would require an expenditure of $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 annually to maintain this population of tubercular cases, not to mention the cost of grounds and buildings. The comfortably situated class might be compelled to furnish means for their own support, but the indigent class would still be very large and a heavy tax upon the resources of the State. It is hardly within the scope of reason to assume that the state is prepared to undertake this enormous outlay for an experiment that from the outset must prove a failure. That such an experiment must prove a failure is evidenced by the impossibility of securing the passage of an act making it compulsory for every tubercular subject to live isolated from family, home, and friends, and in the tubercular district of the State. Assuming it were possible to secure from the State the money and the passage of the necessary laws, it would then be absolutely impossible to prevent the constant entrance into the State of tubercular cases from other States and countries.

These lines have not been written with the intention of belittling the sanitarium and isolation project for the care of the tubercular subjects. On the contrary, they have been inspired by the desire to call attention to just what the sanitarium plan will accomplish. It will make a more comfortable home for a limited number of the tubercular cases existing within the borders of our State. If the State sees fit to purchase within its limits land the most favorably situated for the prolongation of the life and the final cure of the tubercular subjects, it is a most commendable charity and should have the support of every one interested in the care of the indigent sick. Let us understand, however, that the proposed sanitaria are to be homes for those who are unable to care for themselves. There is great need for this kind of charitable institution in connection not only with tuberculosis, but with many other diseased conditions. Hospitals for the acutely sick are more than abundant, but homes for incurables and convalescents absolutely unable to support themselves are very greatly needed. If we look at these proposed sanitaria from this point of view, and not with the false idea that they will materially arrest the spread of tuberculosis within the State, we shall not be disappointed, but be pleased to see a part, at least, of suffering humanity made more comfortable than under existing conditions.

While it is true that much has been and can be accomplished in the line of prevention by proper attention to destruction of the sputa, much more can be accomplished by thorough education in the line of hygiene and dietetics. Although tuberculosis has been listed as an infectious or contagious disease simply because it requires final inoculation with the tubercle bacillus, it is not infectious and contagious in the sense that typhoid fever, diphtheria, measles, &c., are. In the vast majority of instances tuberculosis requires prolonged lowering of the general nutrition, followed by a localized deterioration at some point in the body before a successful inoculation can be produced. This lowering of nutrition may, in a limited number of instances, be speedily wholly acquired after birth, but more frequently this deterioration in constitution is handed down from generation to generation. Still, it is a well-known fact that tuberculosis is never inherited; that is, the child is never born infected with tubercle bacilli; the germ is always acquired by inoculation after birth. The time at which inoculation occurs is from the fourth week after birth onward up to the twentieth year, when the maximum of frequency is attained. From this age on its frequency declines. Another interesting fact in connection with the inoculation is that it rarely occurs directly from one individual to another. This being true, it can be asserted and proved that the tubercular habit can be, as it were, fed into or out of a family. By this it is understood that by proper diet and hygienic surroundings the soil within the system can be made favorable for the growth of the tubercle bacilli, thus establishing the disease known as tuberculosis. On the other hand, the soil can be developed into one which will not support the growth of the bacilli, even if they are introduced into the system. Regulation of the diet can be most easily accomplished, but the correction of hygienic surroundings is more difficult, and often taxes science and practical medicine to their utmost. Nevertheless, these obstacles can be overcome. Even Nature, unaided by medical skill, is said to secure complete or partial healing in about 15 per cent. of the population. Instruction to help Nature to increase this percentage of cures must begin prior to marriage and be closely carried out all the way along through succeeding generations. While this is in a large measure theoretical and often very hard to accomplish in our overcrowded cities, it is still quite within the range of the possible, much more so than the eradication of tuberculosis by quarantine and isolation.

In conclusion, it can justly be said that the chief advances that have been made in the treatment of tuberculosis have come through improvement in the dietetic and hygienic management of the disease rather than through specific medication.

WILLIAM H. PORTER, M. D.

New York, Feb. 5, 1900.

THE ERIE CANAL'S RIVAL

St. Lawrence Waterway Will Bid for Freight Traffic.

MONTREAL AS A GRAIN CENTRE

The Conners Agreement Is the Subject of Conjecture and Protest—Plans for Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.—Plans long cherished for the growth of Canadian waterway commerce, and especially for the development of trade at this port, will have a practical test in the coming season, which will be closely watched by shipping interests on both sides of the boundary line and throughout the grain and lumber regions tributary to lake commerce. The St. Lawrence chain of canals, giving fourteen feet of water from Port Colborne, on Lake Erie, to this city, will for the first time be put to practical use. Great results are expected, involving, from the lake region, a large diversion of business which has heretofore sought the seaboard by American routes. The reason for this expectation is that the water route this way will be shorter, quicker, and perhaps cheaper than by the Erie Canal.

With fourteen feet of water to the great lakes and twenty-seven feet to Quebec, the port is better equipped than ever before for ocean business. Government improvements are under way in the harbor, and in the channel. They will result in the expenditure of $10,000,000 in the harbor and $6,000,000 in the channel, providing the east end of the harbor with new docks and the channel to Quebec with thirty feet of water. The local Harbor Commissioners have arranged for piers of concrete, and hope that within two years the entire water front may be so supplied. This will do away with the antiquated wooden piers, which the Spring floods always submerge, and from which sheds and other structures must always be removed in seasons of high water.

Operations of the Conners syndicate occupy the foreground just now in the river and harbor outlook. While general improvement is calculated to bring trade, here is a concrete instance of definite undertaking on which hope of substantial increase is based. William J. Conners of Buffalo has made a contract with the Harbor Commissioners in which, in consideration of a grant for forty years of the river front at Windmill Point, near the mouth of the Lachine Canal, and also a point below St. Mary's current, at the eastern end of the harbor, the syndicate will build elevators and warehouses to cost in the aggregate $4,100,000 on the basis of values prevailing on Jan. 9, 1900, when the contract was signed.

There are two sites at Windmill Point on which elevators and warehouses with a capacity of 5,000,000 bushels of grain must be built at a cost of $2,600,000. At the east end of the harbor $1,500,000 must be expended for similar structures of a capacity yet to be determined. The contract provides that work of construction shall begin "as soon as the condition thereof respectively permits," meaning when the new piers shall be made ready by the Government.

There is another covenant in the contract providing that in the first season after the depth of water at Port Colborne, at the lower end of the Welland Canal, near Buffalo, shall be eighteen or twenty feet on a sufficient area to allow large lake vessels to tranship their cargo, "there will be transported to Montreal and handled through the elevators and facilities of the allottees at least 25,000,000 bushels of wheat, or the equivalent in weight of other freight and * * * that should the allottees in any three consecutive years after the first year, in which by this agreement they are bound to handle through the elevators and facilities of the allottees 35,000,000 bushels of wheat annually or its equivalent as aforesaid, in weight of other freight * * * fail to handle for three years an aggregate of 105,000,000 bushels of wheat or its equivalent in other freight, the allottees hereby bind themselves to pay to the Commissioners an amount equal to the wharfage rates on the deficiency required to make up the said 105,000,000 bushels of wheat or its equivalent in other freight and such amount shall be payable within ninety days after the closing of the navigation season in each third year."

The wharves must be kept in good order by the allottees, and every vessel or barge, by whomsoever owned or controlled, shall have its regular turn at the wharves or elevators. Rates for unloading, storing, and handling must be publicly posted, reasonable, uniform for all carriers, and always under the supervision of the Harbor Commissioners.

The exact terms of the contract are significant, because already they are variously construed. The Harbor Commissioners intended to provide that Mr. Conners should bring here new business equivalent to 35,000,000 bushels of grain after the first year of operation. Many think that the language of the contract simply binds him to handle that quantity of freight, and that since he is likely to have superior elevator and warehouse facilities he might meet his obligations out of present receipts without bringing a bushel of freight here.

He is bound to spend for elevators and warehouses $4,100,000. As he has announced that his company will have only $4,000,000, and that in addition to what it may do here it will build seven lake steamers and fourteen barges as large as can be floated through the fourteen-foot St. Lawrence canals, his scheme of finance is not clear.

Allusion in the contract to an increased depth of water at Port Colborne implies an understanding, not expressed in writing, with the Ottawa authorities. How well this understanding conserves Canadian interests may be judged from Mr. Conners's declared intention to construct at Port Colborne an elevator and warehouse costing $1,000,000. New construction implies high prices for labor and material. Considering that there are elevators at Buffalo on all sands, without rail connection and practically useless, which he might buy for a fraction of their cost or rent at his own price, and which are distant only a few miles from Port Colborne, the Port Colborne arrangement shows that the Ottawa authorities made terms to suit themselves.

With transfers at Buffalo, American boats might be loaded for Montreal, but when that business is to be done at Port Colborne, only Canadian bottoms can be used for Montreal trade. His Welland and St. Lawrence barges must thus be new, as well as his Port Colborne elevator.

This undertaking will involve so much of an expenditure in addition to that for which he has contracted with the Harbor Commissioners here that light on his resources would be not unwelcome. There has been talk of backing by Pillsbury, Armour, and other lake shippers, but it lacks confirmation. As Mr. Conners has never been a carrier, but merely a handler of grain, doubt is expressed as to his intention now to depart from his own field. Intimations are thrown out that English capital may be attracted to the valuable concession he is supposed to own, and that he may be persuaded to surrender his share in it at a satisfactory price.

The contract now stands him $50,000 deposited with the Harbor Commissioners for its faithful performance. It has also attached to him as allottees Richard Harcourt, who represents Welland in the Dominion Parliament and who will presumably see that Port Colborne, in his district, gets all its rights, and Alfred Brunet of this city, who is supposed to look out for Montreal interests.

Opposition to the contract has taken the form of an application for an injunction on the ground that the Harbor Commissioners had no right to alienate a valuable water front for forty years. Nothing has come of the move, but factional feeling has divided on political lines. Developments in any quarter relating to the subject will be awaited with interest.

Accuses Bellevue Officials.

Charges against some of the officials of Bellevue Hospital will be preferred this morning before Commissioner John W. Keller, as the result of an alleged delay in surrendering the body of a patient. Arthur Armand, an undertaker of 305 East Twenty-sixth Street, will be the complainant. Armand says he went to the Morgue Thursday to get the body of Margaret Bidner, seventeen years old, who lived at 84 Sheriff Street, and who died that day in the erysipelas ward. He claims the delivery of the body was unnecessarily delayed, causing him to postpone the funeral service, after the relatives and friends of the girl had gathered at the house where it was to be held. The authorities at Bellevue refuse to discuss the case. The body of the girl was in the Morgue last night.

Missouri Man Murdered.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—J. Schutz, a wealthy St. Louis County wine grower, was shot from ambush and mortally wounded tonight while seated near a window reading a newspaper at his home a few miles northwest of Clayton. The assailant escaped. The cause for the shooting is a mystery.

JOHN M. CLAYTON—WISE STATESMAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In one of your recent thoughtful leaders you invited expressions upon the treaty now before the Senate.

There are several ideas connected with it which I have not yet seen stated, and your courtesy is invited for their brief presentation.

Fifty years ago, when there was a great disparity between the powers of the United States and of Great Britain, that wise and wrongly abused statesman John M. Clayton negotiated the prudent and beneficial "Clayton-Bulwer treaty." Wise for the time when it was made, and wise ever since up to the time when it became both desirable and possible for the United States to build the canal alone. And it is only now that that time has come to us.

Then, Great Britain had a protectorate over a part of the country through which the canal would pass; then contemplated an extension of her protectorate; and was then, as ever since, and now, rich enough and strong enough to build alone and absolutely control the canal.

Mr. Clayton's wise foresight not alone effectually prevented such a calamity to us, but in the true lines of the Monroe doctrine excluded Great Britain from any extension of her protectorate—at least in the region of the canal—except with the approval of the United States. And it should be remembered that what is now called the "Monroe Doctrine" was first suggested by the great English statesman Canning, and then adopted and proclaimed by President Monroe.

Nor can I recall, at this writing, any instance since the date of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty when Great Britain has made any effort to extend her territory in America beyond what it was when the Canning-Monroe doctrine was first formulated.

As I read the facts, past and pending, English statesmen have had close sympathy with our statesmen in their resolve not to look with equanimity upon any incroachment upon American soil by European powers. England desires no more territory for herself in America, and was pleased when we shut out Maximilian; was by no means angry when the Venezuelan proclamation asserted the Monroe doctrine against England, and will heartily sympathize with us if we shall ever have occasion to vindicate that doctrine against any other European power.

No—it is ungrateful to abuse the bridge that carried us safely over a dangerous place. Certainly the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has been a safe bridge for us over the fifty years when approaching and realizing civil war and when our negligible rank among the great powers forbade us to build the canal alone.

What strides have we taken since 1850! From a civil war lasting four years, in which the greatest authenticated battles occurred—when the largest and best armies were engaged—in which there were eleven engagements in each of which the loss was greater than in all of South Africa on both sides—our people have emerged united, strong, prosperous, and invincible. Prior to Cleveland's Venezuelan message, the views of American statesmen were unknown and unheeded in the councils of Europe. Then came the shortest and most triumphant of wars—that with Spain. Then, with the treaty which gave us the "fairest islands of the sea," came the full-blown recognition of America as a power foremost among those of the first class. Then the East came to join our West.

Then, and not till then, was it judicious for us to wed the Atlantic to the Pacific by creating a new "arm of the sea." Now our people are unanimous in their desire to see that mighty wedding; its fairest offspring will be the realization that the East and the West are one.

Upon first reading the text of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty I felt that it needed an amendment reserving to the United States the right to exclude the vessels of any power at war with it. But reflection dissipates that feeling. The right of self-defense is a birthright and needs no charter.

When, as proposed, England and the United States unite in requesting the great powers to join in guaranteeing the absolute neutrality of the canal in war, and equal rights to all for its use in war or peace, it becomes sure that such a guarantee will be made. And who would dare to interfere with the welfare and success of the canal under such a guarantee? And they depend upon the management of the United States. Let any power seek to make a breach of neutrality, as by keeping a fleet in or near it, and all the other fleets would attack at once. An attack upon the United States is an attack upon the canal.

The cost of adequate fortifications of the two ends of the canal, of its locks, &c., would be far greater than that of doubling our navy. And it would be practically impossible to so fortify 180 miles as to prevent half a score of bright and brave men from blowing up locks so as to suspend the operations of the canal. No adverse Admiral would be so insane as to pass his fleet into a canal through an enemy's country. Such sublime trust in an enemy would be dammable folly.

Primarily, the object of the canal is to improve commerce. Only since the race of the Oregon has the military side of the question come into great prominence. England's chief guard of the Suez Canal is at Gibraltar, separated by the whole length of the Mediterranean Sea. Our bases of naval supplies are very close to our canal.

But the United States is to build and own the entire canal—contributing the whole cost.

I do not read the treaty as providing that in case the United States should be at war that it must not forbid its adversary's war vessels to use the canal. To forbid the United States from excluding its foes from the canal which connects its own shores by a canal of its own construction, upon its own territory, is a power so strange that it cannot rest upon any basis less than an explicit statement to that effect. There is no such statement in the treaty.

If France and Germany become belligerents both alike may use the canal, free from blockade, and so with all other signatory belligerents. But if France and the United States become belligerents, what then? Would not the easement of France in that canal determine the instant she attempted to use it for the injury of the United States, which built, owned, and maintained it? Even if there were a specific treaty with France for the use of the canal on the same terms as the most favored nation, and war arose between us, the treaty would be suspended as a natural result of the first act of war. Treaties are like other laws, silent in war: Inter arma silent leges.

But even in the case supposed, would not the sanctity of the canal, as an arm of the sea, given to mankind by the Americans, be so high in the esteem of the nations, as to make them declare: "America gave us the canal—we will not permit you to use the canal to her disadvantage as a road for your war vessels against her." "If you will fight her, it must be outside of the canal she made and gave to all of us." "You shall not use as a weapon against her America's noble gift."

It would be interesting to see the growth of altruism in regard to the use of waterways, ever since the Vienna Congress, in 1815, declaring that rivers separating or going through territories of different powers should be free for commercial purposes at uniform rates.

Later on the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, the River Plate, the Amazon, the Congo, the Niger, the Yukon, &c., were put in the same condition of freedom.

Whether from justice, or from interest almost all the rivers of the civilized world are "free" rivers.

So is that artificial river, the Suez Canal, and so is to be our American canal.

Nations, as well as individuals, are perceiving that whatever benefits a neighbor benefits one's self. No longer is it deemed policy to ruin your neighbor in order to benefit yourself.

The world is swiftly recognizing the wisdom of altruism. And so it is that our action in behalf of humanity and good government in the American-Spanish war, and our policy toward Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and Great Britain's policy for the same ends in the Anglo-Boer war commend themselves to the judgment of all who take a just, broad, and altruistic view of international questions.

I hope that the treaty, after a full, and thoughtful discussion on the lines of statesmanship, and not of mere partisanship, may receive the approval of the Senate, nari passu, with the passage of the Canal bill.

JOSEPH CULBERTSON CLAYTON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1900.

Series of Six Chess Games.

The series of six games between the Metropolitan chess experts Lipschuetz and Richardson will be begun at the Manhattan Chess Club on Sunday next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. When the men met at the club yesterday afternoon they agreed upon the following rules to govern these exhibition games: Time limit, forty moves for the first two hours and then at the rate of twenty moves to the hour; days of play, Sundays and Wednesdays. Time, from 3 to 12 on Sundays, with one hour's intermission at 7, and from 8 to 12 on Wednesdays. All adjourned games to be finished at the conclusion of the series.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

A New Furniture Sale.

The adjective "new" correctly qualifies this sale. It is not a continuation of last week's flurry. The motif, the goods involved, the sources from whence they came and the conditions that regulate prices are wholly different.

The leading American Furniture manufacturers have been exhibiting samples of their products in this city. These annual private exhibitions are designed to facilitate and expedite business. They afford retail dealers a chance to see all that is new, elegant and desirable in Furniture without the inconvenience and cost, in time and money, of visiting factories that are located throughout wide-lying distances.

Vast stocks are ordered from the samples on view, and when the exposition closes the samples are sacrificed. It would be absurd and extravagant to pack and ship them back to the factories.

It is because we were large purchasers of such samples that this sale is a prominent feature of our February merchandising. The Furniture is obviously perfect. Each piece was brought to this town to represent the skill and superiority of rival manufacturers. Each piece was expected to win the blue ribbon. Under the circumstances, do you think a mill-owner would enter any but the choicest results of his organization? He knew his goods would be placed side by side with the products of competitors, all eager for the honors of patronage. He knew the trained buyers of retail stores would examine, compare and criticise with merciless disinterestedness. You may rely upon the strength, finish, grace and beauty of every item.

The home furnisher may now buy at less than wholesale rates.

Bargains in Sofas, Arm and Reception Chairs.

Brilliantly polished inlaid mahogany veneered frames, upholstered in velour, plush and satin damask. Choice of nearly a hundred designs.

Parlor Chairs.	Arm Chairs.	Parlor Sofas.
Regular qualities at $8.50 . **$4.49**	Regular qualities at $12.50 . . **$5.99**	Regular qualities at $18.50 . . **$10.99**

Parlor and Library Tables.

Solid and imitation mahogany and oak, over fifty patterns—but only one of a kind.

$2.24 value; price $1.12	$11.99 value; price $5.99
$3.37 value; price $1.68	$14.99 value; price $7.49
$5.24 value; price $3.49	$17.99 value; price $8.99
$7.99 value; price $3.99	$21.99 value; price $10.99
$9.99 value; price $4.99	$23.99 value; price $11.99

Plain and Combination Bookcases.

Solid and imitation mahogany and quartered oak—just half the regular retail prices.

$23.99 value; price $11.99	$34.61 value; price $17.31
$25.21 value; price $12.61	$36.06 value; price $18.03
$28.84 value; price $14.42	$39.09 value; price $19.99
$31.73 value; price $15.87	$41.21 value; price $22.11
$32.44 value; price $16.22	$53.34 value; price $26.67

Large Number of Serving Tables.

Solid quartered oak, some have mirror tops. They will be sold at just half regular prices.

$18.67 value; price $9.34	$21.63 value; price $10.41
$19.99 value; price $9.99	$23.99 value; price $11.99

The collection includes plenty of Bedroom Suits, Odd Dressers, Chiffonieres and general Parlor Furniture.

Morris Chairs at $3.49.

Solid oak, brass rod, reversible cushion, covered with French cretonne in any color you like best. Very great bargain at $3.49.

Smith's Axminsters and Moquette Carpets.

Ten patterns of Axminsters; Saturday's prices ranged from 89c. to $1.04.
Seven patterns of Moquettes; Saturday's prices ranged from 89c. to 99c.
Your choice now at 86c.

They are styles that we will discontinue. Of some patterns there are only enough to cover an average-sized room; of others you will find sufficient for several rooms—many with borders.

The regular prices elsewhere are $1.00 and $1.25.

Women's Silk Petticoats.

How beautiful these things are—charming to all women; refreshing to the sight of all men.

The Spring wardrobe can contain nothing that feminine fancy holds in higher admiration than Silk Petticoats. The crisp rustle of flounces, the chameleon iridescence of the colorings and the general chic of the garments intrench them securely in your favor. Here is grace; here is cheapness.

Petticoats made of heavy taffeta, finished with umbrella-shaped and corded ruffle **$4.99**	Petticoats, made of rich black taffeta trimmed with accordion plaiting and corded ruffle . . . **$5.99**
Petticoats, made of fine taffeta, umbrella-shaped and small tucked and corded perpendicular ruffle . **$5.99**	Petticoats, handsome taffeta, graduated accordion plaiting, pinked ruches on and one above flounce . . **$11.99**

Splendid Sale of Imported Hosiery.

An importer's samples. They had served their purpose. Large quantities had been sold by them. They were of no more practical use to the mills' representative. He was on easy street—had orders for all the factories could produce within a specified time. That's why the samples came to us at sacrifice prices. Mere fractions of their genuine worth. All profit for you.

Five Items for Women.

Imported Cotton, fast black, high-spliced heels and toes, double soles: brought to this country to retail at 25c, our price **15c**

Cotton, fast black, fine gauge, unbleached split, all white or black feet: also extracted polka-dotted effects; both kinds have high-spliced heels and toes; value 30c. our price **19c**

Lisle thread, Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed, black boots with plain or striped uppers; also fancy cotton and black ingrain lisle, plain and ribbed, high-spliced heels and toes, value 39c . **24c**

Lisle thread, black ingrain, plain, Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed, unbleached split soles; also fancy ribbed lisle with white-tipped heels and toes; 45c. value, at **29c**

Imported lisle thread, novel and dainty open-work styles, fancy ribbed and lace ankles, high-spliced heels and toes—ideal for Oxford ties; value 60c., our price **34c**

For Men.

Cotton, fast black with split soles; plain black and fancy stripes, double heels and soles; value 25c., at . . . **15c**

Cotton, all black, or unbleached split soles; also extracted polka dots and fancy stripes, double heels and toes; value 35c., at **19c**

Lisle and cotton, fancy stripes; also black and plain colors, prettily embroidered in silk, new shades; value 40c., at . **24c**

For Children.

Cotton, fast black, full regular made, finely ribbed, double knees, heels and toes; usual 19c. values, our price. **12c**

Cotton, fast black, made of two-thread yarn, firmly ribbed, double knees, heels and toes; usual 25c. values, our price **15c**

Cotton, fast black and ribbed, split soles, also real Maco yarn, double knees, soles, heels and toes; usual 35c. values, our price **19c**

Women's Silk Waists.

Waists, made of imported wash silks, dress sleeves, front nicely tucked, light blue, pink, cerise and violet . **$2.99**

Waists, made of heavy striped taffeta, dress sleeves, back and stock collar tucked, usual $5.50 quality; our price **$3.49**

Waists, made of rich taffeta, back and front trimmed with clusters of cords, dress sleeves, $6.00 quality, at . . **$4.49**

Waists, made of fancy striped satin and taffeta, dress sleeves, tucked back and front, usual $10.50 quality, at **$6.99**

February and March

are the most trying months of the year for people who have delicate throats or lungs. These people usually have sensitive skins, and suffer so keenly from the wool sensation that they remove their heavy underwear dangerously early.

KOTEDSILK

is an ideal underwear for these persons, as it is never irritating and is so warm and light that its wearers are reluctant to abandon it.

KOTEDSILK

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THE PRESIDENT'S POWER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial on the Federal and State Governments, in Sunday's paper, you conclude that "the intervention of the United States Government in the affairs of the States rests on very narrow ground, and cannot be resorted to except on closely defined conditions."

This is the beautiful theory of the verdant old makers of our Constitution. They counted without their Supreme Court and their President, and these two departments of government, by a species of evolution, have come to absorb all the powers of the so-called sovereign States which have been considered worth absorbing. The Supreme Court of the United States held as far back as 1849 that the President had the power to recognize one of two conflicting State Governments as the lawful one. In Luther vs. Borden, 7 Howard 1, Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, and said: "In the case of foreign nations, the Government acknowledged by the President is always recognized in the courts of justice. And this principle has been applied by the act of Congress to the sovereignty in States of the Union."

It would seem to be a strange and grotesque sarcasm that the doctrine of State sovereignty should have been thus invoked to emphasize one of the severest blows ever inflicted upon it. But by a process of "benevolent assimilation" the powers of the President have been increased until he has become one of the most potential rulers of the civilized world. He possesses the right to dismiss his subordinates at will; he has the unqualified power of giving sole expression of the sovereign will of the United States to foreign nations; he has the exclusive power of determining when the necessity has arisen of calling out the State militia; he has absolute control of the standing military and naval establishments; he has the power of recognizing any State Government as the true and lawful one; he has the exclusive power of control over labor organizations when by any possibility the principle of the Inter-State Commerce clause of the Constitution may be regarded by him as involved; he has the power to compromise American relations with foreign nations, and to authorize the invasion of a foreign country, and a blockade of its ports prior to a declaration of war by Congress; he has practically unlimited executive powers in a state of war, and in all but name he is Czar and supreme ruler, with powers of life and death in Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, and the Hawaiian Islands.

Then what has "the theory of our system," or "the words of our Constitution," or "the records of our courts," got to do with so small a thing as the President's interfering in Kentucky if he shall deem it politic or expedient? We do not gather grapes of thorns nor figs of thistles, and it has been the knowledge of the imperialist Republicans of Kentucky that the President could do this very thing which has impelled them to appeal to the red hand of force in dealing with the Gubernatorial question.

To a Jefferson Democrat of Virginia, born and bred to a belief in the written Constitution, and to the doctrine that all powers not expressly conferred on the Federal Government thereby were reserved to the States, there is a species of delight in seeing Hoar and the New England "anti-imperialists" so called, in the agonies of their opposition to what has become the inevitable result of their construction of the Constitution and that of their New England political forbears.

"The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are on edge."

ARMISTEAD C. GORDON.

Staunton, Va., Feb. 5, 1900.

Madden's Horses at Louisville.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 11.—J. E. Madden yesterday shipped his string of thoroughbreds to Louisville, where they will be trained for the season's campaign. They are mostly two-year-olds, and it is the impression that there are several world beaters among them. Later in the season the entire bunch will be shipped East to race in the early Spring stakes.

Bowling Tournament Games To-day.

Royal Arcanum League.—Our Council vs. New York Council.

National League—Phoenix, Morningside, Doolittle.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Gilbert, Long Island, Nassau.

Discreet Retrent.

"My French professor went home and wrote to me that he couldn't teach me any longer except by mail."

"Why not?"

"He said my pronunciation threatened to ruin his."—Chicago Record.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE MOLINEUX VERDICT.

It is not to be denied that the verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree" against MOLINEUX was a surprise and a shock to the public mind.

We are quite aware that in law the impression of the public mind has no weight and that the conclusion reached by the readers of the evidence and arguments in an important case, so far as these are reported in the papers, and necessarily imperfectly reported, cannot in reason usually be set against the conclusion of twelve jurors who are in duty bound to hear and weigh all the evidence under the guidance of the Court. Nevertheless, the existence of the surprise and shock that we have noted in this instance is a fact that justifies comment. It is no exaggeration to say that previous to the rendering of the verdict not one person in ten in this community expected it or expected anything more adverse to the prisoner than a disagreement of the jury.

This expectation was based on the peculiar nature of the evidence, which is perfectly well known, and which at this time there can be no impropriety in discussing. This evidence was not only circumstantial, but its entire force depended on a single circumstance, the address of the bottle containing the poison. What the accused was found guilty on must have been the evidence of handwriting experts to the effect that in their opinion the address was written in a disguised hand by the accused. There was nothing else of any importance to connect him with the crime. Probably it was a grave error of the counsel for the defense not to introduce expert evidence to the contrary, which would have brought out more clearly the true character of such evidence. But the decision not to do so was apparently based on the assumption that this character was sufficiently understood to make the evidence as it stood unconvincing. In the circumstances this cannot be said to have been an extreme assumption. The astonishment with which the verdict is received springs from the almost universal opinion that such evidence is not of the sort that by itself can establish guilt beyond any reasonable doubt, especially in a case involving the life of the accused. Without impugning in any degree the good faith of the jurors, it may be said that their verdict has not increased the confidence of the public that the safety of human life is promoted by the administration of the law in this case.

It is useless to speculate on the way in which the minds of the jurors worked. So far they have, in accordance with the advice of the Court, refrained from talking of the matter, as is quite proper. It remains to be seen if the prisoner's counsel will be able to secure a new trial on any of the numerous exceptions taken. Undoubtedly everything possible will be done by them to protect their client against the extreme consequences of the present outcome of the trial. If they fail it is idle to deny that the general impression will remain that capital punishment has been inflicted on a man who, whether guilty or not, has not been, beyond all reasonable doubt, proved to be so.

THE KENTUCKY SITUATION.

We do not understand the motives of Mr. TAYLOR, the Republican claimant to the Governorship of Kentucky, in refusing to sign the agreement made at Louisville last week. So far as we can see he has lost one substantial advantage for his party and for the State, since the Legislature will not now be bound to pass the non-partisan election law to which the leaders of the majority were fully committed in that agreement. On the other hand, he does not retain any better prospect of securing the office he now claims, since he proposes to call in session the Legislature at Frankfort with the certainty that the majority will confirm the title of the Democratic claimant and the practical certainty that the courts will accept the action of the Legislature.

Nor is it easy to see why the Democrats are not willing to go to Frankfort and take up the work of legislation and especially of regularizing the action by which they have already laid the basis for their claim to the Executive office. They profess to be afraid of being terrorized by the mountaineers gathered by the Republicans, but there is at present no tangible evidence of any such danger, and anything like violence on the part of Mr. TAYLOR would subject him and his party to a condemnation by the public opinion of the State and the country that would be most injurious on the eve of a Presidential election. On one side and on the other there is evidently some motive at work that does not appear to the public.

Meanwhile it is encouraging to note that neither party assumes an entirely irreconcilable attitude. It is true that there are two bodies claiming to be the Legislature of the State and two men claiming to be the Governor, but neither seems determined to use force to support its claims to authority, and as this was not done in the period of greatest excitement there is every reason to hope that peace will prevail until a final decision can be reached through the courts. There seems some disposition on the part of the Republicans to secure the intervention of the Federal Government, but it is quite clear that this will not be granted by the President, and any intervention through the Federal courts will be surely extended with entire respect for the law and without partisan bias. It is, indeed, highly improbable that a case can be made on which these courts will feel that they have jurisdiction, but if jurisdiction is established we may be confident that nothing will be done that can in any way tend to mischief. The courts will make peace, not disturb it.

THE PENSION ATTORNEYS' WORK.

It is well to remember that the enormous amount of pension legislation now being pressed in Congress is not the work of the soldiers as a class, nor even of a very great proportion of the soldiers. In very large part, the persons receiving or seeking pensions now are not soldiers, but the relatives of soldiers, and these have none of the sense of pride that generally is felt by those who have been in the military service. Another considerable number of the present applicants for pension are men who deserted from the army or in other ways forfeited their rights, or those who were mere camp followers and never exposed themselves to any danger. Back of this army of hungry and unscrupulous persons or persons never really connected with the service are the pension attorneys, more greedy and unprincipled than the clients they hunt up from all corners of the land. It is this class that are hounding Congress for the passage of the flood of private pension bills, almost every one of which enacts a claim that has been carefully and honestly examined in the Pension Bureau and rejected for good cause.

The whole theory of the special legislation on this subject is wrong. There are only a very few cases in which a pension should be paid except in accordance with general laws and on grounds fixed by these laws and capable of definite proof in compliance with the tests imposed by the bureau. There is almost no claim that can be passed on by a committee of Congress so honestly, fairly, and wisely as by the trained and responsible officers of the bureau. We do not know that there is any way of enforcing on Congress the application of this perfectly sound principle. It is not practicable to restrict the powers of Congress by statute, and if the committees and the two houses choose to abuse their powers, as they continually do, they cannot be prevented. But it ought to be well understood by the country that their motives are not good, and that in the great body of cases they are not acting from reckless generosity, but selfishly. The pension attorneys are the organizers and managers of the so-called "soldier vote;" and they menace with it every Congressman who stands in their way. Probably nine-tenths of the undeserved pensions voted in Congress are the product of this sort of blackmail, in which the pension sharks are experts. The only check on them is wholesome public opinion, mainly that of the real soldiers, and this is not sufficiently direct and well informed at present to have a decided influence. There has never been a time when Congress was so reckless and shameless in this direction.

A SYMPTOM OF CRIPPLED COMMERCE.

The passing of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company into the hands of a receiver is an event of no small significance with reference to the commerce of the Port of New York, and little dissent can be found to the opinion that it is a somewhat alarming symptom of the crippling effect of a number of curable evils.

This company was formed in January, 1895, to take over a large number of water-front properties, separately owned and managed, extending from certain stores above the present bridge to the Erie Basin, on Gowanus Bay. The extent of water front owned was 11,532 feet, while 2,837 feet was held by lease, in all about two miles and three-quarters, or practically all available for general commercial purposes on the Brooklyn side of the East River. The property included wharves, piers, elevators, and warehouses, and in the normal growth of New York commerce it was destined steadily to increase in value. At the time the corporation was organized and its bonds were offered to investors three appraisals of the property as it existed then were made. ALEXANDER E. ORR, President of the Chamber of Commerce at the time, put it at $27,300,000, and stated that it would be increased 25 per cent. by enhanced earning capacity under an intelligent concentrated management. MARTIN JOOST, Vice President of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, estimated it at $26,750,000, with the prospect of an increase of at least 15 per cent. by consolidation. The President of a leading real estate company declared the value of the property to be $30,000,000. A prominent firm of public accountants, after an examination of the operation of the several properties, certified that the average of net earnings for the four years previous, after payment of taxes and expenses of operation, was $1,519,510, those of the last year being over $1,700,000. From this was to be deducted $225,000 for rent of leasehold property and interest on bonds amounting to $783,750, leaving from the average of four years $510,760 for dividends and surplus. The accountants stated that improvements already made would add $75,000 to the earnings, and in their opinion there would be a saving in expense from concentration of management of $150,000 a year.

With this promising outlook the company was organized with $12,500,000 of stock, of which $2,500,000 was preferred "Series A," $5,000,000 preferred "Series B," and $5,000,000 common. Then $17,500,000 of 5 per cent. fifty-year bonds were issued, raising the total capitalization to $30,000,000 in the acquisition of the various properties and the establishment of control over this long water front, equipped with appliances for the storage and transfer of merchandise entering into foreign commerce, then unequaled in this country. It was a kind of storage and shipping "trust" that seemed to have something like the promise and potency of a monopoly in the transfer of commodities between land and sea transportation at this port. A great enterprise could hardly have started under brighter auspices for the distant, if not for the immediate, future. There was a working capital of $500,000, and a surplus of $300,000 was to be accumulated and maintained before dividends were paid on the common stock. For the years 1896, 1897, and 1898, after payment of all expenses and interest on the bonds, there was a 6 per cent. cumulative dividend upon Series A of the preferred shares. For the year ending Jan. 31, 1898, the gross earnings were $2,403,911 and net $1,578,014, and the year following the earnings were, gross, $2,163,397; net, $1,379,994. In the latter year, after deducting $875,000 for interest and $535,942 for rent and taxes, there was a deficiency of $68,727, and no dividend was declared. The surplus, which had reached $216,405 in 1898, was nearly wiped out. At the end of this last year, (Jan. 31,) the company defaulted on its interest and has now gone into the hands of a receiver, while a committee of bondholders will undertake to reorganize it.

This is certainly a very disappointing record and provokes inquiry into the causes of such a disaster. Some minor contributory causes may be mentioned first. The first two of these five years belonged to a period of "bad times," but the worst calamity seems to have come later. A large and profitable part of the business of the company was storing grain awaiting shipment. In the year following our heavy crop of 1897 and the shortage abroad, there was such a continuous demand for shipment that the bulk of the grain received here was immediately shipped, being mostly transferred by floating elevators, in which the company had no interest. There was comparatively little storing. To a less degree this state of things continued. Then the wharfage and storage business was seriously affected by the Spanish war in the interruption of the hemp traffic and to a less extent that in coffee, sugar, and tobacco. The company had a peculiarly close connection with the West Indies and Oriental trade, which were chiefly affected. It is also said that its business was seriously hampered by restrictions upon the use of streets in Brooklyn adjacent to its property. Most of the grain and other merchandise coming from the interior and destined for its stores came in freight cars which were floated across the bay, and the empty cars had to be disposed of on shore. They could not be switched across any street, and facilities for movement were greatly cramped by a policy of restraint and restriction on the part of the authorities.

But all these matters are temporary or incidental to the main cause of the company's disaster, which is the loss to the export business of New York by diversion of traffic to other points on the Atlantic Coast, in spite of the great natural advantages of this port. What has produced this loss has been much investigated and discussed of late, and is now pretty well understood. The discrimination in freight rates against New York, and in favor of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News, for the very purpose of offsetting the natural advantages of New York and helping to build up its rivals, as a means of composing the quarrels of trunk line railroads and enabling them to work together for their own interests, is a dominating cause, and back of that and essential to its successful operation has been the failure to maintain the waterways of the State as an efficient regulator of transportation from the West to the seaboard. If the development and improvement of the canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson River had kept pace with the progress of the railroads the latter could not by any agreement for their own mutual interest have diverted any considerable part of the traffic of the country from its natural course. While the canals belonging to the State have been allowed to lose their power as a factor in transportation from the interior to the seaboard, and little has been done to improve terminal appliances and cheapen transshipment at this port, the rivals of New York have been making every exertion and offering every inducement to attract export traffic to themselves.

There is no doubt in the minds of any of the men concerned with the fate of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company that the primary cause of its present trouble is the failure of the export trade to keep its normal course and have its proper growth at the port of New York. While contributory causes may pass away or be overcome by private effort, this can be remedied only by public measures, the most important of which is the execution of the plan of canal improvement now before the Legislature on the recommendation of an expert committee of the highest character. Of course, the fate of the warehouse company or of any single corporation is of itself of little consequence in comparison with the general interests of this metropolis, with which they are necessarily bound up.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—According to common report Secretary HAY not only drew up with his own hand the Nicaraguan Canal treaty now before the Senate, but he devoted an enormous amount of care to its wording, in order that it might be a perfect expression of the understanding reached by himself and the British Ambassador. This being the case, it is indeed remarkable that so queer a bit of English should have crept into the document as is the sentence which ends the fourth article. It reads: "And the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London within six months of the date hereof, or earlier if possible." Of course it would be nonsense to pretend that the meaning of this is not obvious at the first glance, and the practical importance of the awkward little twist is nothing, but it is sufficiently amusing nevertheless. The treaty was doubtless read over and over again, both by Mr. HAY and Lord PAUNCEFOTE, before it was sent to the Senate, and the wonder is that neither of them was struck by the absurdity of using "earlier if possible" to emphasize "within six months." When one remembers the opportunities for, and the incitements to, the most painstaking revision offered by the drafting of an international treaty dealing with a momentous topic, and then recalls the contemptuous indignation so often heaped upon journalistic slips of the pen, made in conditions so vastly less favorable for maintaining the niceties and exactnesses of language, then there results—or should—a clearer realization of the amount of injustice that exists in the world.

—About the most irritating among the many irritating features of "anti-imperialism" is the cool assumption by those who blazon the word upon their banners that they are engaged in a holy warfare with "imperialism." Of course, there are no imperialists in this country, and can be none until there appear in it those who would make it an empire, with an Emperor and all that a ruler of that particular sort implies. Using a name to which they have no possible right, the members of the Anti-Imperialist League are able to deceive the unthinking and superficial, and so exercise an influence they would fail to obtain if they confined themselves to issues really in existence. To oppose expansion is the privilege of any American citizen who chooses to do so, openly and fairly, but to enumerate and reiterate, day after day, the perils and evils of imperialism as arguments against a wholly different policy is a subterfuge unworthy of intelligent and self-respecting men. The arguments may be, probably are, very good, as against imperialism, but they are ludicrously irrelevant as against a movement the exact reverse of imperialism. An empire is an empire all over, and it is the height of absurdity to pretend that this country can be a republic at home and an empire in the Philippines. Yet even the Winslows and the Garrisons do not speak of a change in the form of government exercised over ourselves except as an infinitely remote contingency.

—Just why the Rev., or semi-Rev., SAM SMALL should have elected himself to undertake the task of running an American newspaper in Havana is something of a mystery, for such fame as he ever obtained here was as an uncouth expounder of backwoods theology, and not as a representative practitioner in journalism. Elect himself he did, however, and his paper, The Havana Herald, is far from the least interesting of the many queer little sheets that have appeared in the island since the American occupation began. Its editor has become very worldly and political now, and the native sense which was the basis of his previous successes as a revivalist has been turned to account in the new work with characteristic versatility. We note especially in a stray copy of The Herald that has reached us an editorial article on "Annexation via Independence" that may well receive the thoughtful consideration of the Cuban orators. Immediate independence, Mr. SMALL tells them, will almost instantly destroy what small hope there is of permanent independence, and he advises them to beware of playing into the hands of their opponents on and off the island by accepting a gift the only consequence of which will be the creation of conditions making annexation inevitable. Exactly where Mr. SMALL stands on the question is not apparent, but he does not treat either side gently. He asserts the utter incompetency of the Cubans to rule themselves, and then adds that the American is a "brutal bulldozer, burglar, and buccaneer," who means to make Cuba his own, and who knows that the sooner he turns her loose to stagger and starve, the sooner she will come to his door and beg to be taken in.

—Despite the wide difference between the merits of the Boer cause and that for which the Americans of other days twice took up arms against the English, there are so many points of resemblance between this war and the older ones that it is not much wonder more than a few people, even in the United States, are inclined to carry the parallel further than facts warrant. For one thing, the British Generals of to-day are strangely like those whom King GEORGE sent over here. Throughout all the first part of the struggle in Natal it was hard to believe that BRADDOCK had not come to life again. There was the well-remembered misjudgment of the enemy's strength, the same contemptuous denial of his courage, and of his ability to stand against regular troops. Now the Braddock stage is passed and that of Pakenham has begun. Just as was the case at New Orleans, men are hurled time after time at an intrenched foe, only to be as often beaten back with frightful losses. Such attacks are magnificent when they succeed, but they are something else when they fail. For the sake of civilization, all believers in that slightly vague entity will hope that the Wellington period will soon succeed in South Africa to the periods of BRADDOCK and PAKENHAM. The one is as British as the others—a truth not to be forgotten, however strong the temptation to do so may be as story after story of disaster to our friends comes in.

—Though still deeply grieved by the chilling indifference with which scientists and sentimentalists alike received our revelations, at once amazing, instructive, and veracious, of the telegraphic powers possessed and exercised by the collie Leo, we are not so discouraged by that sad experience as to resolve to admit no more dog stories, however good, to this column. It seems better to go on with the laudable work of calling attention to the wonders of nature, as illustrated by these most amiable beasts, and thus assist in winning for them the appreciation they deserve. Therefore—in the same suburban town that ought to have been made famous by the mystical achievements of Leo, there lives, among many other dogs, one of large size and dubious lineage who is the actively participating hero of a tale which, while sufficiently queer, contains no element of the so-called supernatural, and consequently stands a better chance of winning belief. This dog is in the habit of wandering off by himself through the woods and fields surrounding his home, and one day last Summer, on returning from such an excursion, he carefully deposited at his master's feet an egg of peculiar form and color. After consulting half a dozen neighbors, the master found one who recognized the egg as that of a guinea fowl. Next day the dog brought in another egg of the same sort, and he continued to do so for seven consecutive days. All efforts to discover the location of the nest he was robbing failed, and inquiries covering several miles in all directions did not disclose the existence within that space of any guinea fowl, bereaved or other. With his conscience thus set at rest the dog's owner treated the eggs as his own property. "set" them under an obliging hen, and, after the passage of the due amount of time, found himself the possessor of two infant guineas. The birds are still alive, but to this day no light has ever been cast on the mystery of their origin. The dog shows no especial interest in them, and it would be utterly absurd to suppose that he—but this paragraph is already long enough.

—Considering the tireless generosity of Boston in supplying the toilers of the press with subjects on which to display their wisdom and their humor, it is simply unpardonable that some of said toilers do not stick to facts as the basis of their comments, comparisons, and exhortations, but drift off into vain imaginings, sometimes merely untrue and at other times the exact antithesis of the truth. We understand that it is only to the work of these ungrateful fellows that Bostonians really object, Boston being still willing to stand by itself as it actually is, and resentful only of misrepresentation and calumny. All this is intended to introduce the statement, which we make on excellent authority, that many papers, including one of our nearest neighbors, have erred, cruelly, utterly, and, so far as our authority knows, willfully, in asserting and reiterating that Miss MARY E. WILKINS is assisting Col. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON in the momentous task of deciding who is and who is not eligible to membership in the Boston Authors' Club. She has permitted the club to use her name, she has attended one of its dinners, and she was invited to serve on the Committee on Admissions, but that is all. Miss WILKINS has not studied the New England character for nothing, or simply that she might describe it in her admirable stories. She declined to serve on the committee—declined promptly, plainly, and permanently. Anybody who says she is a member of that Committee on Admissions is, to put it charitably, mistaken. And we hardly need to recall at this late day that some mistakes are worse than crimes.

—So the Mormons have decided to make another Great Trek, this time to the furthest wilds of Wyoming! The news can be heard with equanimity, even with satisfaction. Whatever may be said about the moral and theological aspects of Mormonism, experience has demonstrated that the more or less faithful followers of JOSEPH SMITH have entirely sound ideas on the subject of developing the material resources of wildernesses. They know how to irrigate deserts, having done it long before anybody else in the country, and they are as good business men as farmers. They have even made a success of co-operative trade and manufacture, and that can be claimed of few indeed. There will be no mourning, therefore, if the Mormons leave Utah to the Gentiles, and bend their energies to making the Big Horn Valley habitable—for their betters—in due time.

JUSTICE FITZGERALD'S ACTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If I understand the case, there are no grounds for criticism of Justice Fitzgerald growing out of his refusal to appoint one person receiver of a corporation and his appointment of another instead. The facts, as I have read them, are briefly these: A corporation was in such difficulty that the appointment of a receiver was proper. An action was commenced in the Supreme Court by another corporation, which had for its purpose and object the winding up of the defendant company, usually accomplished through the appointment of a receiver. If there were no discretionary powers vested in the Judge, and he was bound to make the appointment agreed upon by the counsel for the plaintiff and defendant, such an order could have been entered upon consent; and it would have been improper for the Judge to refuse to sign it. In such case the name of the person agreed upon should have been inserted in the order by the consenting attorneys.

That the business of corporations needs at times to be brought to an end, their affairs wound up, their debts paid, and the balance, if any, distributed among the stockholders, is at least some indication that there has been previous mismanagement. When the officers of a corporation come into court and consent to the appointment of a receiver, they confess to their inability to continue its affairs, and that they need the protection or supervision of the court. With such a confession before it, must the court accept as its own officer the receiver named by the Board of Directors?

If the corporation is solvent, and there are no objections by creditors, the Court may, in a voluntary proceeding for dissolution, dispense with a receiver and provide in the final order for the distribution of assets. I assume, in the case under consideration, not only that the defendant company was insolvent, but that the creditors had either not been consulted, or that their consents had not been obtained.

(Code C. P., Section 2,429, as amended by Chapter 599, Laws of 1899.)

In such case a Judge should not be criticised for selecting a receiver, other than one named by the parties and asked for by the insolvent corporation. Indeed, I think it becomes his bounden duty to appoint some indifferent person who would answer to the Court, and not to the attorneys for the plaintiff and defendant, for his management of the affairs of the defunct corporation; one who would not merely be the agent of the attorneys for the parties to the action, but who would be a representative as well of the creditors, and see to it that the interests of the creditors were not lost sight of as the outcome of a friendly suit to which they were not parties.

Section 1,810 of the Code of Civil Procedure expressly provides: "A receiver of the property of a corporation can be appointed only by the Court, &c." In the case under consideration an attempt was made to appoint a receiver by the plaintiff and defendant, and the Judge asked to take merely the position of a recording clerk. Justice Fitzgerald was only asserting the dignity of the Supreme Court in refusing his fiat to this selection.

Another criticism upon the Judge is that he appointed a politician. If I mistake not, the gentleman agreed upon by the plaintiff and defendant might have been objected to upon precisely the same grounds. I know of no law prohibiting a politician from being a receiver. Indeed, nine out of ten of such appointments have been of politicians, more or less prominent. Only a day or two ago Chancellor MacCracken of the New York University, in an address to law students, complained that the bar did not devote enough of its time to politics.

I remember well when Mr. Thomas F. Gilroy was appointed receiver of the Mitchell-Vance Company. The Court making the appointment was attacked violently by the press for so doing; and it was alleged that Mr. Gilroy was merely a politician. The outcome of it was that the business was so well and carefully managed that the company was reorganized, and a vote of thanks tendered Mr. Gilroy for having done so much toward conserving the property and making reorganization practicable.

Another complaint is that Justice Fitzgerald sent for the proposed receiver agreed upon by the plaintiff and defendant, and, not hearing from him, proceeded to make an appointment of his own selection. It is due to the Judge to say he insists that nothing of this kind occurred. Assuming, however, the truth of it I see nothing in it to condemn. The Judge, being responsible under the law for the appointment, it became his bounden duty to ascertain whether the proposed receiver was in a position to act impartially, and for the benefit of those not consenting. He might well say to such, "You are not to act merely as the agent for the parties to this action, but must be the representative of the Court, and I desire to know whether you are so situated that you can take upon yourself the performance of such duties." The proposed receiver not calling, and the application having been made for the appointment of a receiver, it became the duty of the Judge to make it.

The conclusion of the whole matter seems to me to be that the parties wanted a receiver of their own selection or none at all. I have known Justice Fitzgerald for nearly a quarter of a century; knew him as a member of the Legislature of this State, when he was in the Assembly and afterward in the Senate; knew him while he was at the bar, and during the time he was Assistant District Attorney; knew him when he was a Judge of the Court of General Sessions. I have never heard of any charge against him, much less a charge of unfairness, untruthfulness, or dishonesty. With such a record he is entitled to the presumption of honesty of purpose in making the appointment.

ALEX. THAIN.

New York, Feb. 9, 1900.

DETAILS OF THE STRANAHAN ACT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So far the discussion of the expediency of the Stranahan bill has been almost entirely devoted to the principles involved. The bill is so important and so far reaching that I think its administrative features should be well understood by those affected before they decide for or against it. Some lawyers have expressed the opinion that Section 29 of Article 3 is unconstitutional on the ground that it impairs the obligations of contracts. Briefly stated, this section requires trust companies which are the Trustees for the owners of bonds secured by mortgage on real property situated in whole or in part within this State to pay all taxes due the State upon the mortgage. The trust company is given a lien upon the bonds and coupons belonging to the bondholders for the reimbursement of the taxes so paid with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The trust company may enforce this lien by judicial proceedings provided in the act.

If any bondholder makes an assignment to the trust company of so much of the principal and interest accruing upon his bond as may be necessary to pay his tax as it becomes due, and pays to the trust company in money any tax already paid by the trust company, he shall not be prejudiced in any manner by the trust company's lien.

At the time that the bondholder makes the assignment the trust company must stamp upon the bond and coupons a memorandum of the assignment. As there are $1,000,000,000 worth of bonds or more which are affected by this act, and as there are probably nearly 100,000,000 coupons, the task of collecting these bonds and stamping each coupon is one of considerable magnitude.

It has been suggested that a foreign bondholder cannot be forced to make this assignment, and if there is doubt upon this point trust companies may shrink from making the payment of taxes required. This section provides, however, that if the trust company fails to protect the mortgage security for the benefit of the bondholders, it shall be responsible to any bondholder who may be aggrieved by such failure.

It has already been stated that the trust company "may enforce its lien upon any bond by judicial proceedings as hereinafter provided." The judicial proceedings provided are ingenious and interesting. If a tax is not paid prior to the first Monday in March the bond and the mortgage are liable to seizure and sale, and it shall be the duty of the court to issue a warrant or warrants to any Sheriff or other person, commanding him to seize all debts and obligations secured by mortgage, together with the mortgage security therefor.

The twelfth paragraph of the thirty-first section provides that "At any stage of the proceedings the court shall have the power to issue special warrants for the seizure of any paper, writing, or writings evidencing a debt or obligation or mortgage security proceeded against or upon which the State has a lien, and it may also, on proper ground made therefor, issue warrants authorizing the search of any building, safe, or place within the State for such paper, writing, or writings."

I have endeavored to fairly state part of the method provided in the bill to secure the payment of the mortgage tax. I am well aware that I have done this imperfectly, for the bill is too carefully and closely written to be described in fewer words than the bill contains. It ought to have careful study, and thus far I have found very few persons who had more than superficial knowledge of the details of the bill.

LAWSON PURDY.

Secretary New York Tax Reform Association.

New York, Feb. 9, 1900.

SENATOR ALDRICH'S AMENDMENT

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial in to-day's TIMES, "A Weak and Needless Concession," I beg to be allowed to state as follows: The powers that be in the Republican Party, the Hanna syndicate, a couple of months ago decided to at last try to appease the Gold Democrats by passing a positive gold bill, setting the date of Feb. 15 for passage of the same in the Senate. Hanna, &c., were sure that McKinley's re-election next Fall was as sure as anything could be, even by disposing of the principal club left in their hands, compelling us Gold Democrats to again vote for that stanch gold man, McKinley, in preference to W. J. Bryan. During the last few weeks, however, the "powers that be" got quite a scare, seeing how the people East and West rush to hear Bryan denounce imperialism, trusts, &c., and to-day don't feel as sure as they did before.

Now comes the nigger in the woodpile. Senator Aldrich brings on this amendment of bimetallism and which the Senate will accept. Thereafter the Senate and House will meet in conference over the two bills, and this conference will result in a dead-lock, the House positively refusing to "do even this little bit for silver." Result: No currency bill this year, and Hanna can again use "gold" as a slogan in the next campaign, and were our statutes blessed with a good currency bill like the House bill, "gold" would be eliminated and many Gold Democrats and mugwumps would vote against McKinley and the Republican Party this Fall on the trust and imperialism issue. On account of this scare Hanna will not allow that most monstrous of all grabs to be passed during this session, the Ship Subsidy bill, and which would alienate hundreds of thousands of votes from McKinley.

The Republican Party is just as much for silver to-day as it always has been; shows yet to-day as much moral cowardice in calling the ace of spades black as heretofore, and always was in favor of trimming, trimming, and trimming. Result: Our vicious financial laws of to-day, the sole doing of the Republican Party since 1878, the only bright star of which is Cleveland's bulldog fight with the Senate in repealing the Sherman law in 1893! Where would we be to-day without Cleveland's great fight in forcing this repeal of this good Republican law, the Sherman bill?

R. R.

New York, Feb. 8, 1900.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your two editorials, that of yesterday and that of to-day, on the subject of the modifications of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty contain such convincing arguments as to the necessity for the neutrality of the canal, instead of the control of it, and the fortification of its banks, by the United States Government, that I cannot refrain from sending you this word of praise from an old reader.

There is another phase of the matter which should be considered. The consent of Costa Rica and Nicaragua to the construction of the canal is imperative before work can be begun, and the writer, who has lived for some years in the two countries and has been in close relation with the people at the head of their affairs, knows absolutely that neither of them would ever consent to giving up the territory to the full control of the United States or of any single power. All their concessions granted heretofore have provided for the neutrality of the canal and the canal zone.

Every friend of the canal should be in favor of the modifications contemplated by the Hay-Pauncefote agreement, and every one who objects to said agreement is impeding the construction of that great waterway. And if Senators or members of Congress object to spending the money of the United States under such an agreement once ratified, simply let the Government declare that it will not be a party to its construction, and private capital will only be too anxious to build it under the clauses of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty so modified.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the views on the subject expressed in your able editorials will prevail in the Senate of the Nation when the time shall come for action on the treaty, and that every honest man and woman who is honestly in favor of the construction of the canal will vote for the ratification of the agreement irrespective of party ties or political objects.

L. C.

New York, Feb. 8, 1900.

A Woman's Appreciation of Bryan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Both sacred and profane writers have testified to woman's appreciation of the highest ideals which she longs to find in politics and is ever doomed to disappointment. At last comes an Apostle of the Dawn, who, in this night of tempest, points to the eastern gates, whence the sun may arise in splendor and pour rays of benediction upon the earth, for who that heard Col. Bryan's glorious words in his oration last night can doubt that the ideal may become the real when this Nation awakes to righteousness? Wondrous are woman's intuitions, her perceptions unblighted by secondary influences, her soul fresh from the primal touch; revelations of deepest import have been vouchsafed to her. Was she not "last at the Cross and earliest at the grave" and first to recognize the Highest and Holiest in the Easter dawn?

New York, Feb. 8, 1900. E. F. V. R.

Fire-Trap Buildings.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A protest comes from THE NEW YORK TIMES against building a "palatial firetrap" for a residence and filling it with rare and costly objects of art, and, what is worse, expose those who live in it to danger. THE TIMES says that "in Vienna, in Paris, or in Berlin such a tragedy as that of the Windsor, or such tragedies as have attended the destruction of private houses, would be out of the question." Metal and baked clay materials for fire-proofing interiors are abundant and reasonably cheap; in fact cheaper than the combustible kind at any price. The main trouble is the careless American standard of construction.

NUGGETS.

Its Peculiarity.

It is a peculiarity of the culture of wild oats that the harrowing part of it comes at harvest rather than seed time.—Detroit Journal.

George's Clever Guess.

"What is phonetic spelling, George?"

"Why, it's spelling—it's spelling—that—that comes over the 'phone, of course!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Gains of Protection.

The fellow who runs a gambling establishment realizes that if you take care of the "coppers" the dollars will take care of themselves.—Philadelphia Record.

Handy Refuge.

"Does your husband's sprained ankle trouble him any more?"

"Yes; he gets a dreadful pain in it whenever I want him to make evening calls with me."—Chicago Record.

Tastes Differ.

Mrs. Spinks—Yes, I wish to hire a servant girl. Do you like dogs?

Applicant—No, Mum.

Mrs. Spinks—Then you won't do.

Applicant—Please, Mum, when I told Mr. Spinks I hated dogs and 'ud like to kill them, every one, he said I'd just suit.—New York Weekly.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOULLY ASSASSINATED APRIL 14, 1865.

You lay a wreath on murdered Lincoln's bier,
You, who with mocking pencil wont to trace,
Broad for the self-complacent British sneer,
His length of shambling limb, his furrowed face,

His gaunt, gnarled hands, his unkempt, bristling hair,
His garb uncouth, his bearing ill at ease,
His lack of all we prise as debonair,
Of power or will to shine, of art to please.

You, whose smart pen backed up the pencil's laugh,
Judging each step, as though the road were plain;
Reckless, so it could point its paragraph,
Of chief's perplexity, or people's pain.

Beside this corpse, that bears the winding sheet
The Stars and Stripes he lived to rear anew,
Between the mourners at his head and feet,
Say, scurril-jester, is there room for you?

Yes, he had lived to shame me from my sneer,
To lame my pencil, and confute my pen—
To make me own this kind of princes peer,
This rail-splitter a true-born king of men.

My shallow judgment I had learnt to rue,
Noting how to occasion's height he rose;
How his quaint wit made home-truth seem more true,
How, iron-like, his temper grew by blows.

How humble, yet how hopeful he could be;
How in good fortune and in ill the same;
Nor bitter in success, nor boastful he,
Thirsty for gold, nor feverish for fame.

He went about his work—such work as few
Ever had laid on head and heart and hand—
As one who knows, where there's a task to do,
Man's honest will must Heaven's good grace command.

Who trusts the strength will with the burden grow,
That God makes instruments to work His will,
If but that will we can arrive to know,
Nor tamper with the weights of good and ill.

So, he went forth to battle, on the side
That he felt clear was liberty's and right's,
As in his peasant boyhood he had plied
His warfare with rude nature's thwarting mights—

The uncleared forest, the unbroken soil,
The iron bark, that turns the lumberer's axe,
The rapid, that o'erbears the boatman's toil,
The prairie, hiding the mazed wanderer's tracks,

The ambushed Indian, and the prowling bear—
Such were the needs, that helped his youth to train.
Rough culture—but such trees large fruit may bear
If but their stocks be of right girth and grain.

So he grew up, a destined work to do,
And lived to do it—four long-suffering years'
Ill-fate, ill-feeling, ill-report, lived through,
And then he heard the hisses change to cheers,

The taunts to tribute, the abuse to praise,
And took both with the same unwavering mood;
Till, as he came on light, from darkling days,
And seemed to touch the goal from where he stood,

A felon hand, between the goal and him,
Reached from behind his back, a trigger prest—
And those perplexed and patient eyes were dim,
Those gaunt, long-laboring limbs were laid to rest!

The words of mercy were upon his lips,
Forgiveness in his heart and on his pen,
When this vile murderer brought swift eclipse
To thoughts of peace on earth, good will to men.

The old world and the new, from sea to sea,
Utter one voice of sympathy and shame!
Sore heart, so stopped when it at last beat high,
Sad life, cut short just as its triumph came.

A deed accurst! Strokes have been struck before
By the assassin's hand, whereof men doubt
If more of horror or disgrace they bore;
But thy foul crime, like Cain's, stands darkly out,

Vile hand, that brandest murder on a strife,
Whate'er its grounds, stoutly and nobly striven;
And with the martyr's crown crownest a life
With much to praise, little to be forgiven.

The poem, herewith reprinted, appeared anonymously in London Punch, May 6, 1865. Accompanying it was an engraving of Britannia mourning at Lincoln's bier and placing a wreath thereon. Columbia was represented as weeping at the head of the President, and at the foot of the bier was a slave with broken shackles. Underneath was the inscription "Britannia Sympathizes with Columbia." Not until within a year or so ago did it become generally known that the author was the dramatist Tom Taylor, the author of the comedy "Our American Cousin," a performance of which President Lincoln was attending at the time when he was assassinated.

WHAT INTERESTS BERLIN

City Celebrates in Honor of the Kaiser's Birthday.

CHANCES OF THE NAVAL BILL

It Is Believed the Measure Will Have a Majority of Fifty Votes in the Reichstag.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—In consequence of the death of the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, mother of the Empress, the Court ceremonies planned in honor of the Emperor's forty-first birthday were abandoned, and while the City of Berlin was illuminated in a manner which caused the sky to assume a ruddy glow, the royal castle remained in darkness. The Emperor's birthday is probably the most popular holiday in the year, and is made the occasion of innumerable private parties and public banquets.

Among the festive gatherings in honor of the day that of the Reichstag naturally attracted most interest. The Emperor enjoys wonderful popularity among the people, and with the exception of the Socialists scarcely any of the nation's representatives were absent from the feast. Count von Ballestrem, the President of the Reichstag, proposed the only toast. The most noteworthy portion of his speech was that referring to the personal part the Emperor takes in all matters of interest to the people. Abroad the Emperor's personal intervention in a hundred and one questions is the subject of considerable criticism, and he has been derisively entitled "Omnibus Bill." In Germany, however, the Emperor's restless activity and the personal initiative he shows have contributed enormously to his popularity.

PRAISE FOR THE KAISER.

Count von Ballestrem, after comparing the German Confederation to a mighty edifice of which the imperial throne is the crowning point, referred to the importance of a good understanding between the Emperor and the Reichstag. The former is the representative of the unity of the German Princes, the latter that of the unity of the German people. The Reichstag stands near the Emperor, supporting him with the love, fidelity, and confidence of the German Nation. They must hold together and—in order to avoid slight misunderstandings, liable to interfere with this cohesion—it is necessary that each of the two factors should know as precisely as possible the aspirations of the other. The debates being public, it is easy to know what are the aspirations of the Reichstag. With the other factor, (the Emperor,) the matter is not so easy. And so just as the imperial standard is hoisted to show where the Emperor is on the manoeuvring ground with his troops, and just as during court functions a tall helmeted officer of the guard remains close to his Majesty, so that everybody can tell where the Emperor is, so William II. takes opportunity to make known his position in political, social, economic, and even scientific affairs. Directly a question preoccupies the public mind, he raises an "intellectual standard" which can be seen from afar.

"Gentlemen," continued the President of the Reichstag, "in my opinion he does not raise this standard to the end that people shall bow in stillness and silence before it, but in order that it may be observed, examined, and discussed by all whom it may concern, and especially by the representatives of the nation. The Hohenzollern Princes have always been men who have understood their times. They were armed knights in the Middle Ages, great Generals in modern times, like Frederick the Great and William the Great, and they were always ahead of other Princes of their epoch in that they understood the times aright.

"Our present Emperor has also done this and has said: 'I live in the epoch of publicity and open speech, and I will be no so-called constitutional monarch who reigns but does not govern.'

"We must thank Providence that we have been given such an Emperor in these times, and we must be spurred on to further the great aims of our Emperor, so far as our convictions allow. I believe we cannot more fitly celebrate the Emperor's birthday than by the solemn resolution to emulate him in his activity for the welfare of the Fatherland."

THE NAVAL BILL DEBATE.

Before many days the Reichstag will discuss the new Naval bill, which was indorsed by the Bundesrath on Thursday. The conviction that the Emperor's naval plan will obtain the Reichstag's approval has been strengthened by the trend of recent events. A hard fight will be made by Eugen Richter and his followers, and the Socialists to prevent the passage of the bill, but scarcely anybody here doubts that it will be a vain struggle. A splendidly organized agitation in favor of naval increase has been conducted throughout the empire by means of lectures, pamphlets, &c., and the enthusiasm thus awakened was augmented by England's seizure of German vessels.

The doubling of the navy entails, up to 1916, an additional non-recurring expenditure estimated at 1,861,000,000 marks. By loans 789,000,000 marks will be raised, and 1,092,000,000 must be provided by "current receipts." Eugen Richter points out that after 1916, the cost of vessels under construction to replace ships already antiquated, will, by 1920, bring up the increase of expenditures to 2,396,000,000 marks. The total outlay for the navy between 1901 and 1916 will amount to 4,417,180,000 marks, and between 1901 and 1920 to 5,773,600,000 marks. The war indemnity paid by France to Germany amounted to 4,000,000,000 marks, and Richter considers that it is national folly to spend on the navy in twenty years even more money than Bismarck exacted from France in 1871.

PEOPLE FAVOR THE BILL.

The public, however, is paying practically no attention to Richter's croakings. A naval craze has set in, and the average German regards the colossal expenditure deprecated by Richter as a good investment.

In the Reichstag lobby a good deal of uncertainty obtains as to the size of the majority which it is believed will be cast in favor of the bill. The Conservatives, the Imperial Party, the National Liberals, the Freisinnige Union, and the Anti-Semites, whose support is assured, dispose of 145 votes. The Freisinnige Volkspartei, (Richter's followers,) the Socialists, Poles, Alsacians, Guelphs, and South German particularists, who are expected to vote en bloc against the bill, number 120. Of the Independents it is estimated that 16 favor naval increase. At least 40 votes from the centre will therefore be necessary to make an absolute majority, but more than this number will probably be forthcoming in favor of the bill. Dr. Lieber, the Centre leader, is understood to have already privately pledged himself to support the bill, and although he is now lying dangerously ill in St. Hedwig's Hospital, his decision will nevertheless influence the Centre vote. Count von Ballestrem is also a partisan of the Navy bill, and although he is not technically a leader of the Centre Party, his attitude will certainly weigh with many of the country priests, &c., who predominate in the ranks of the Centre. The estimate deduced from these various considerations is that the Naval bill will be passed by a majority of at least 50.

DR. LEYDS IN BERLIN.

Dr. Leyds, who is accredited to the Berlin Court, arrived in Berlin on Saturday, and was present at the dinner given by Prince Hohenlohe to the Diplomatic Corps on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday. He was desirous of visiting Berlin at the beginning of the war, but received an intimation that the Emperor would prefer him to omit the trip. Since then the Transvaal cause has assumed a brighter aspect, and it is probable that in the interview which took place at the Foreign Office between Count von Bülow and the young Afrikander, the German Foreign Secretary displayed much more cordiality than he would have felt justified in manifesting some months ago.

From the Berlin population Dr. Leyds has received a hearty welcome. He was cheered in the streets when recognized, and his hotel has been stormed by eager visitors, including women, to express their sympathy for the Boer cause. He does not anticipate that the retreat of the British across the Tugela will result in the speedy cessation of hostilities. Still the Boers are ready to accept an honorable treaty of peace at any moment.

In Dr. Leyds's opinion the terms of peace should include, besides the recognition of the independence of the South African Republics, the cession to the Free State of the territory formerly "stolen" by the English. He also believes that the Transvaal is entitled to lay claim to a harbor, not on Portuguese territory, but further south. These terms will appear somewhat exaggerated to England, but the Berlin newspapers regard them as reasonable.

The successive reverses of the English troops have caused the German public to look on the Boer Army as a David fighting the British Goliath, and it is thought that the Goliath would be well advised if he withdraws now with great loss, instead of waiting to be mortally wounded by the establishment of the United States of South Africa, which would banish the British flag even from Cape Colony.

J. P.

Prosperity in Yucatan.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 11.—The whole Peninsula of Yucatan is prosperous as never before in its history. Planters are making money by the sale of sisal fibre at good prices in the United States, and many works of public improvement have been undertaken in which native capital is largely interested.

A project is on foot in England for a direct line of railroad from this city to the Yucatan Peninsula, with extensive lines into British Honduras, where the British Government is disposed to give a subsidy. The line would place Yucatan in immediate connection with the Federal capital, and would open up a fertile agricultural region. It is favored by the Government.

African Explorer Returns to France.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 11.—Count Leontieff, Governo. of the Equatorial Provinces of Abyssinia, has arrived here on board the French steamer Ernest Simons. His expedition into the regions of Lake Rudolph and the River Omo is now known to have had very satisfactory results, and it is believed that an important extension of French commerce in that section will ensue.

German Cruiser to Stop at Havre.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—According to the Tageblatt, the armored cruiser Fuerst Bismarck will stop at Havre when on her way to Asiatic waters in recognition of the Paris Exposition.

Prince Henry in Vienna.

VIENNA, Feb. 11.—Prince Henry of Prussia arrived here to-day. Emperor Francis Joseph met him at the railway station, and accompanied him to the Hofburg. The populace gave the Prince an ovation.

Herr Sternberg Now in Jail.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—The courts decided to refuse Herr Sternberg's offer of bail to the amount of 1,000,000 marks and the eighteenfold millionaire, charged with financial irregularities, went to jail.

Heavy Snow in Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Heavy snowfalls throughout Germany have greatly interfered with railway and telegraph communications.

Kaiser Shot 269 Pheasants.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Emperor William yesterday shot 269 pheasants in Wild Park.

German Emigration to Brazil.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—A society has been formed here to promote emigration to Southern Brazil.

MUSICAL GIFT TO YALE.

Famous Steinert Collection of Instruments and Manuscripts to Become Property of the University.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 11.—The gift is announced to Yale University of the valuable musical collections of Morris Steinert of this city. Conditional on the gift of Mr. Steinert has been the necessity for Yale to secure funds sufficient to build a structure for the collections, and it is announced that this has been done, and that a proper edifice will be constructed to meet the demands of the donor. Just who is behind the gift is not stated, but that the money has been promised can be said on official authority.

The collections which Mr. Steinert gives to Yale have been well known to musicians all over the country for years, though the entire collection has never yet been exhibited. Included in the gift are 127 of the forerunners of the modern pianoforte, thirty-five-stringed instruments, a dozen mediaeval missals, and about 400 manuscripts, and photographs of both manuscripts and musicians, collected at great expense from all parts of the country. The collection as a whole is unequaled in this country, and compares favorably with the one or two great collections abroad. The Steinert collection has this advantage over all similar collections, that the old keyed and stringed instruments have been rewired and put in condition for use, so that each one of them is practically the same as when it was played upon by its owners.

Mr. Steinert has not been a mere collector of odd musical curiosities. He has studied musical development at first hand through his intimate acquaintance with his instruments, and offers to the university a means of learning the evolution of the pianoforte through a study of the examples of early workmanship in his collection. The gift will add greatly to the resources of the university, and should prove an attraction to musicians from all over the country.

The collection of prototypes of the pianoforte is, of course, the most valuable part of Mr. Steinert's gift. There are in this collection thirty-five clavichords, twelve spinets, fifteen harpsichords, and thirty-five hammerclaviers. The specimens are so arranged and their periods so carefully chosen as to form an almost continuous series from the very earliest attempts at keyed instrument making. Since the last public exhibition in Chicago in 1896, Mr. Steinert has greatly added to his older instruments, and the series is now nearly complete. The clavichords, which were the first development of the crude church organ for popular use, are remarkably valuable and rare examples of the early art of pianomaking. The earliest date set for known clavichords has been 1520, but there is one in this collection that is certainly of the fifteenth century. It is a mere narrow box with a keyboard of four and a half octaves on the left and the ordinary recess for the strings to the right. It could be carried about under the arm. Other clavichords in the series are a sixteenth century example, a Schiedmeyer, 1789; a Silbermann, 1750, and a half dozen fretted, or "Gebunden," examples, very rare in any collection, the unfretted style being a much later innovation. Among the spinets are no earlier ones than of the fifteenth century, but these are unique in many particulars, and are extremely valuable. An Italian spinet of that century is of three octaves and is richly gilded and painted inside the haro-shaped lid. Another Italian spinet of the same period is extremely plain. One of the prizes of the collection is a double spinet of Antwerp make, 1579, which is magnificently painted with dancing figures and woodland scenes. Double spinets are extremely rare, and this is believed to be one of the only two known to collectors. This spinet was made by the famous Ruckers of Antwerp, and another example of his workmanship is also in the series. This is a plain square spinet, of about the date of 1620, with the famous rosette on the back piece.

Of the harpsichords are several famous examples. One was owned by Bonaparte and given by him to a member of his guard, by whom it was brought to this country and finally bequeathed to a Massachusetts family, from whom Mr. Steinert bought it. It was made by Kirkmann of London in 1755. Another harpsichord is a magnificently painted early example by Couchet of Antwerp in 1679; a two-manual example by Hass, 1710, is so large that it requires eight supporting legs. Another harpsichord was played upon often by Handel, and another was once the property of Haydn. A Beethoven concert grand is in the series by Mme. Streicher, 1816, and this example stood in Beethoven's study in Baden. The collection is particularly rich in the earlier forerunners of the modern piano, and will be an invaluable addition to Yale's musical department.

Actors' Fund Vaudeville Benefit.

The theatres at which the vaudeville benefit in aid of the Actors' Fund of America will be given have been selected. The benefit will take place Sunday evening, Feb. 25, and will be held simultaneously at the Academy of Music and the New York Theatre. Among the managers and performers who have already announced their intention of contributing to the occasion are Tony Pastor, Weber and Fields, E. F. Albee, general manager of the Keith circuit; Hurtig and Seamon, Nelson P. Roberts, for Koster & Bial's; George W. Lederer, for the Casino; F. F. Proctor, Leo C. Teller, for the Theatre Comique, and George Huber.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

OPINION OF A FRENCH DIPLOMATIST ON EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.—A former French Cabinet Minister, who is generally believed in Paris to be M. Ribot, has made a statement for publication which is considered of more than ordinary importance as representing the views of most European statesmen regarding possible intervention in the present war. No European power, he says, can at present possibly dream of intervention. At a later date the United States might offer their good offices, but certainly not without previous consultation with her Majesty's Government. "In no case can any of the Continental powers think of interfering now or in the nearer future. On this point they are all agreed."

The ex-Cabinet Minister, however, stoutly declares no Government in Europe, whatever the press may say to the contrary, has the slightest idea of increasing the difficulties with which Great Britain is contending. It is perfectly true, he says, that Russia is massing troops in Central Asia, but she would only use them in certain contingencies. For example, if Great Britain contents herself with beating the Boers, with securing the concessions for which she is fighting, she need not dread the least unpleasantness from any quarter. If, on the other hand, she annexes the two republics, and, perhaps, other territory as well, also setting to work to crush the Afrikander factor, so that she may be all powerful over a huge part of Africa, the outcome may be different.

The case at issue is summed up in the following manner: "If England obtains a vast extension of territory, certain Governments may consider that they should not be left out in the cold, that they are entitled to some compensation, if only to maintain the balance of power. Why, they may argue, should Great Britain have all the plums and they none? It is this, I believe, which fully accounts for Russia's concentration of troops in Central Asia. The step is merely intended as a little hint to England to be moderate when victory comes."

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ENGLAND TO HAVE DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH THE AZORES.—Advices from Lisbon are that the first material result of the present Anglo-Portuguese rapprochement will be a concession granted by his most faithful Majesty through which a cable will be laid from the Azores direct to England, and worked by British operators. In this way the Azores will assume the character of a lookout point for the British Navy, whence news could be instantly dispatched to England, and thence to British naval stations in other parts of the world.

It is stated that ever since the Spanish-American war the British representative in Portugal has been most anxious to secure this concession. It was then demonstrated by the bewilderment of the Washington Government regarding the whereabouts of Cervera's squadron that the performance of the Portuguese cable line running to the Azores would be equally inadequate should Great Britain ever be placed in a position similar to that of the United States. For a time British diplomacy made no headway in Lisbon, owing to the fact that Germany desired a similar concession. Moreover, the Portuguese Government had become suddenly alive to the Azores as a position of great political and commercial value. At length the Cortes was moved to give its approval to a scheme for laying cables from the Azores to Halifax and Germany, but the lines were to be operated by the Portuguese. With the completement of this undertaking it is expected that Portuguese trade will be sure to benefit largely. It was also apparent that some advantage would accrue to British commerce, but it was at the same time realized that for naval purposes it would be most hazardous to trust to the quick transmission of urgent telegraphic dispatches over cables exclusively under Portuguese control. And so without questioning the integrity of England's ancient allies or disputing that their notions of speed differed from her own, the British representative in Lisbon kept persistently at work until he has now secured for his Government the exclusive privilege above noted.

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THE AUSTRALIAN TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.—Advices from Sydney, N. S. W., via London, are that the select committee appointed by the New South Wales Parliament to inquire into the case of William Cresswell, an inmate of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, has secured valuable evidence which goes far toward proving that he is identical with the lost Sir Roger Tichborne. Among the witnesses recently examined was Harold Maplethorpe Davis, a licensed surveyor, who testified that he knew Cresswell at Queanbeyan some years ago. He was about to be married, and the witness had asked him whether he would be married under his correct name, to which the answer was given: "I shall be married under the name of Sir William Cresswell, Bart. I ought to be a Baronet if I had my rights." Davis said that he saw a book some time in December last, entitled "The Tichborne Mystery," and seeing on the cover an exact portrait of Cresswell, he bought the book and found the portrait was that of Tichborne. The witness added that Cresswell was well educated and could speak French.

Another witness, Luke Cullen, ex-Sergeant of Police, said that in 1863 or 1864 he arrested Cresswell in Tumut on a charge of being of unsound mind. Later he saw Cresswell working as a butcher, and having seen an offer of £1,000 reward for the discovery of Sir Roger Tichborne, he wrote to the Inspector General of Police telling him of Cresswell. Creswell said in the police court that he was of the best blood in England. He was thereupon committed to a lunatic asylum.

The Select Committee recently visited Cresswell at the asylum. He refused to speak when the names of Orton or Tichborne were mentioned. He appeared to have no knowledge of anything later than the early sixties.

The general impression in Sydney is said to be that Cresswell is the long-missing Baronet; that he arrived in Melbourne instead of being lost at sea, but with his mind partially affected; that a sense of his affliction made him unwilling to return to England, and that in his lucid moments he unburdened a portion of his secret to Arthur Orton, the false claimant, with whom it has been proved Cresswell occasionally worked. His lunacy, however, is now believed to be incurable, and should he prove to be the long-missing Baronet, there can be no other result than the clearing up of what has remained for so many years a profound mystery.

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For a TRANS-SAHARA RAILWAY.—A mission has just left Marseilles for Algiers under the auspices of Le Matin of Paris, to inspect the ground over which the French Government will be urged to construct a railway to enable France to despatch 10,000, or 12,000 troops to any point of the French Soudan, west of the Nile Valley. It is pointed out by Le Matin, which six months ago got up a subscription for the purchase of a couple of submarine boats, that France possesses a vast extent of territory in Africa, but the many districts are separated from each other, and can only be reached by sea. If war were to break out with Great Britain, France would find herself in a difficult position. It is therefore considered a matter of imperative necessity that all these regions should be connected with each other by means of a railway. In a recent editorial article on the subject Le Matin said:

"We must construct the route by which we might, in the event of war, throw 10,000 or 12,000 of our Algerian troops on to the English colonies in West Africa, or on the path followed by Marchand in the direction of the Nile. It is by the onslaught of our Pleu-Pleus that we should then reply to the insults of England's sailors. It is on terra firma that we should beat the Queen's ships. Bien, Le Matin is about to carry out this programme, which others forget or neglect. It is going to organize and to send out at once a mission of study which will resume and complete the interrupted work of Flatters. It knows that it may cost a great deal, and it takes this on itself, even if it amounts to a million. The work is too grand, too fine, too necessary to the security and to the prosperity of the country to be left any longer unaccomplished."

Fire at West New Brighton.

Fire destroyed the carriage factory of Richard Lemmer & Co., at Columbia Street and Carey Avenue, West New Brighton, early yesterday morning. The fire spread to three other buildings a short distance away, and one them was partly destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $18,000; partly covered by insurance.

MERCIER AS A ROYALIST

Seeks to Occupy the Position Left Vacant by Boulanger.

DESCHANEL IN THE ACADEMY

Work on Exposition Buildings Is Backward — Reforms in French Navy—Gossip of the Theatres.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Senatorial elections which took place on Sunday have resulted in the return of two interesting men to Parliament, namely Gen. Mercier and M. Francis Charmes. M. Ranc, who has been an active political figure for many years, failed to be re-elected, and as he is now getting old, this is in all probability the end of his career. Gen. Mercier enters the Senate ostensibly as a Nationalist, but in reality as the standard bearer of the Royalists. Gen. Mercier seeks to take the position which was left vacant by the late Gen. Boulanger.

It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true that Boulangism is still in a certain measure a surviving force. It was made up of a protest against official corruption, such a protest as is ever ready in the mouths of those who are not yet officials; it contained an element of the particular form of patriotism which is a legacy of 1870—the protest against the surrender of French territory to the conquering Germans; it united, moreover, all the elements of "panache," for the origin of which we must go back to the time of Louis XIV., the "panache" of the revolution, and the "panache" of two successive phases of imperialism. The word "panache" is the French equivalent for jingoism in England and spread-eagleism in America. Beneath this "panache" there always lies latent a royalist or an imperialist pretension. And weak as the various pretenders are, their parties and their pretentions will never entirely disappear so long as the French remain a warlike and glory-loving people that they have ever been.

Most of the old leaders of Boulangism are still alive, and they are the leaders of the new Nationalism; Henri Rochefort, Millevoye, and Déroulède still agitate as freely as ever. Georges Laguerre has disappeared, but is supposed to be still working somewhere in the shade. Mermeix, who betrayed the party, or who was rather the first in the field to reveal its organization, is absorbed in Transvaal affairs, and has become the confidential business adviser of M. Constans, the "malleus" of the Boulangists, as he was aptly called. Others have gone altogether out of sight, but their places have been taken by new recruits, François Coppée, and Jules Lemaitre, who add an element of respectability to this party which Boulangism always lacked.

As a figurehead, Gen. Mercier appeals less to the masses than did poor Ernest. But he is undoubtedly a much more clever man. There was but one Boulangist Senator, Alfred Naquet. There are now three Nationalist Senators, of whom two are absolutely unknown. The three of them will hardly make up the equivalent of one Naquet. From a parliamentary point of view, therefore, it is improbable that their influence will make itself quickly felt. The failure of M. Ranc to be re-elected is, however, as much a success for the Nationalists as was the almost unopposed return of Gen. Mercier. M. Ranc is an advanced Republican of the old school. He belongs to that large and somewhat undefined class to whom the "memory of Gambetta" is a sort of political "Mrs. Harris."

How Gambetta would have stood toward them had he been alive, it is very difficult to say. Gambetta was essentially an Opportunist, a man who quickly threw over old friends or adherents as soon as they became tiresome or stood in his way. His protection, however, has been claimed by nearly every party except the Collectivists, which has come into existence since the republic was established. Only Rochefort has spurned him openly and persistently. Ranc, it need hardly be said, was a Gambettist. That is why his advanced views were condoned by the moderate Republicans. The Freemasonry of Gambettaism admitted him to their circle. He was an acknowledged mouthpiece of that mysterious "memory of Gambetta." To have failed to reflect him now is looked upon as a sort of outrage perpetrated by Paris on the memory of Gambetta. M. Ranc was a violent anti-Boulangist, and the supporter of the claims of Capt. Dreyfus. He is a clever journalist, a good talker and speaker, and, unlike most Frenchmen, a good boxer. His frank, straightforward style caused him to be esteemed even by his enemies. Even the Pope liked his articles, in spite of that anti-clericalism which he offered as a perpetual tribute to the memory of Gambetta. His disappearance from the political arena marks the end of an epoch. He has no successors, and with his departure the memory of Gambetta fades further and further out of mind. M. Francis Charmes is the most cultured writer on foreign politics in France. Being anti-English, leans toward Nationalism, but is anything but a revolutionary.

DESCHANEL'S RECEPTION.

M. Deschanel's reception at the French Academy took place yesterday, and was honored by the presence of the President of the Republic and Mme. Loubet. Deschanel's position as President of the Chamber rendered this visit from the head of the State an obligatory act of politeness. It is necessary to go back many years in the annals of the academy to find a more wretched oratorical effort than that of the new Academician—rhetoric of the worst parliamentary description, an unsuccessful attempt to wed the traditional urbanity of Academic phrase with the violence of political debates. To his ability as a comedian he owes a peculiar popularity among a class of people who form the fringe of politics and literature in this country. His political success is due to the fact that, being an absolute nullity, nobody is afraid of him, and he is quite willing to serve all parties. The Socialists like him because the arguments he brings forward against them are just sufficiently weak to give them no cause for alarm, while there is a pretense of knowledge and erudition about them which completely take in the pompous old gentlemen of the Chamber, whose very fear of Collectivism is mostly due to the fact that they do not know what it is. In Royalist circles, M. Deschanel professes a sort of kid-glove Republicanism, made up of all sorts of admissions and reserves. He has the polite patriotism of the young officer who puts France above his family interests. He is the sort of young man with whom any political principle inside of anarchy can be discussed in a friendly spirit over dessert, and the impression that he leaves is that of the well-bred philosopher who holds that every question has two sides, and that all well-dressed people have a great deal more in favor of their views than they know themselves.

Deschanel is the outcome of the fact that the republic lacks, and has always lacked a gentlemanly model. M. Deschanel would make any well-bred English or American gentleman scornful. He is a petit maître with the manners of a commercial traveler; but he is apparently the best imitation of a gentleman which French politics can produce nowadays. His ideas are on a par with the white spats of poor old Felix Faure, but they pass muster in a country where officials still go to a morning ceremony in evening dress. Deschanel is a type of decadence. He shows how far France has sunk below the gauge mark of her old political ideals and of her Academic traditions. That Deschanel should be in the seat formerly occupied by Chateaubriand tells in two words a tragedy of national decline which is a century long.

Emile Zola has managed to emerge satisfactorily from the complicated legend concerning his late father's memory, which he set himself to disentangle. There seems to be very little doubt, and even M. Zola is forced to admit this, that his father, when a Lieutenant in the Foreign Legion, and intrusted with the regimental cashbox, was forced to resign his rank from the army by reason of his accounts being muddled. There is, however, strong deductive evidence to show that he paid up the amount which was missing, and consequently the charge against him of embezzlement was withdrawn. There seems to have been no animus against him subsequently either at the French War Office or among his former superiors, and he was able to lead a respected and useful life as a civil engineer. M. Zola proposes to write the life of François Zola one of these days, but it is a question whether he will succeed better as a historian than did the late Alexandre Dumas, père. Many of Dumas père's romances read like history, but all his history reads like romance. He was doubtless the victim of an association of ideas which the public could not rid itself of, and M. Zola will probably find himself in the same position.

EXPOSITION WORK BACKWARD.

I wandered over the exhibition a couple of days ago, and found the principal buildings in a condition which makes it very doubtful that they will be ready for the opening, nine weeks hence. They are nearly all composed entirely of iron and stucco, and are much less solid in appearance than were the buildings of the last exhibition. The pavilions of the various nations will make a fair show. The American pavilion has a handsome dome, with a very effective laurel leaf design. The English pavilion is perfectly hideous; it looks somewhat like a lavatory turned inside out, being constructed of large yellow tiles, for what reason, goodness only knows. It is square and squat, and but for the yellow tiles might be a couple of semi-detached villas run up by the so-called "jerry builder," in some suburb of London. It is a building without a heart. The Belgian pavilion is a fine Gothic reproduction, and the Spanish pavilion, with its wide white walls and little carved lace-like window casements nestling under a red roof, carry you easily in imagination to Seville and the land of the Cid.

My first impression is that the exhibition buildings will be less compactly distributed than they were ten years ago, and it will be an immense task to go through them all. The new bridge across the Seine, the Pont Alexandre III., is exceptionally broad, and from it a very picturesque view of the winding river is obtainable. It is a pity that stone instead of iron could not have been usen in its construction. There is no doubt that the exhibition will be a success, but it is nevertheless a fact that not within the memory of the present generation has Paris been so deserted by the foreigner as it is now. At the Hôtel Continental, which has accommodation for several hundred people, there were, a couple of weeks ago, only eighteen guests. Many of the hotels in the Rue de Rivoli are on the brink of ruin. Restaurants and American saloon bars are being closed or sold for a song, the tradespeople are universally bewailing the situation which is attributed to many contretemps, culminating in the Transvaal war.

THE NEW MINISTER OF MARINE.

M. de Lanessan, the Minister of Marine, is one of the most progressive statesmen who has had the management of the French Navy for a long time, and is quite as much a reformer, though less of an iconoclast, than was his predecessor, M. Lockroy. He will have the manipulation of the enormous sum of money which is being voted by the Chamber for the purpose of strengthening and increasing the navy. In the meanwhile he has earned the gratitude of all sailors on French battleships by suppressing the use of irons, both as a disciplinary measure and as a punishment, except on occasion of absolute emergency, when the lives of the crew may be in danger. The irons were customarily applied either to one or both of the delinquent's ankles, and forced him to remain either seated or lying on his back. The maximum duration of the punishment used to be ten days. M. de Lanessan was formerly a naval surgeon, and is therefore specially interested in questions which concern the sailors' physical well-being. He is studying a new dietary system, of which great things are expected. He is a thoroughly honest, sensible man, and one of the coolest and most prudent heads in the Cabinet.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES.

Under the directorship of M. Ginisty, the Odéon Theatre—though still far from holding its own as the second theatre of Paris—is enjoying a period of comparative success. After producing Henri de Borner's original and patriotic play, "France-d'Abord," it has revived "Les Fourchambault," a comedy in five acts, by Emile Augier, which was played for the first time at the Comédie Française in 1878. Ten and twenty years ago four dramatic authors had a greater measure of success than Augier. Alone with Dumas fils and Sardou, he shared the applause of theatregoers. These three then practically reigned supreme. But while the plays of Dumas fils and Sardou still continue to hold their audiences, a great change is noticeable in the attitude of the public as regards those of Augier. Though "L'Aventurlere," "Les Effrontés," "Le fils de Gibeyer," and "Maître Guerin," are still included in the repertoire of the Theatre Française, performances of these plays are becoming rare. Augier never loved the Odéon. He never forgave it for the collapse of one of his early pieces, entitled "La Contagion," produced there in 1866, and which, after a short run, had to be withdrawn, owing to the fierce campaign against it by a clique of literary students of the Quartier Latin. Then, as now, want of personality was the chief charge against the author. Then, as now, his plays were attacked as being but florid and thinly glossed imitations of Beaumarchais and Scribe. Luckily for him, these attacks were confined to the left side of the Seine, and found vent only in student utterances and in student print.

As regards the present revival of "Les Fourchambault," a comparison with the original production of the play at the Comédie Française would be scarcely fair, given the necessary limited choice of actors and actresses at the Odéon has at its disposal. In 1878 Got and Coquelin played the leading masculine rôles, Mesdames Croizette, Agar, and Reichembourg the leading feminine. With a cast such as that, it is not astonishing that the piece had an immense success. All the same, the Odéon has not done badly. It has found in Cornaglia an excellent Fourchambault, while Mlle. Sorel as Marie Letellier and Mme. Marie Magnier as Mme. Fourchambault, play their several parts with much grace and ability.

A curious judicial case between Charles Lecocq, the well-known composer and author of "La Fille de Madame Angot" and his former wife, from whom he obtained a divorce some years ago, was decided yesterday by the Court of Appeals. The divorced wife claimed that the author's rights on all the works composed by Lecocq during the time of their marriage should be divided in community, and obtained a verdict in her favor from the Court Correctionelle. M. Lecocq appealed against this decision before the Court of Appeal, and the Court this time gave a verdict in his favor. The Court considered that the rights of authors were defined by special usages, and finally decided that M. Lecocq's former wife had no claim of any sort on these rights. This is a point of law which has never been decided in France before.

R. S.

AN ELEVATOR MAN'S ESCAPE.

While Oiling Machinery Car Drops Down Thirteen-Story Shaft.

George Livingston of 146 Bathgate Avenue, an elevator man employed in the office building at 445 Broome Street, had a narrow escape from death in that place yesterday afternoon. He made it a practice to go to the building every Sunday and oil the machinery of the two elevators. He was on top of the east elevator and at the top of the thirteen-story shaft, making some repairs on the pulleys and cables, when to his horror the elevator began to go down. It did not drop outright, but continued to the bottom at accelerating speed.

The elevator hit the concrete bottom of the shaft with a great thump that threw Livingston with a rebound tweny feet into the air, and he dropped almost stunned on the top of the car. He heard a noise far above, and thought the heavy pulleys and counter weights were about to fall on him. Without waiting another second, he dived headlong into the shaft of the west and adjoining elevator, the car being at the top of the shaft.

Livingston struck on his hands and face on the bottom. He was cut and bruised by some broken bricks and other debris in the shaft. He was not unconscious, but was helpless when found by a watchman who had heard the crashing of the elevator and the man's calls for help. He was taken out and sent to St. Vincent's Hospital.

When the Macdougal Street Station police heard of the case and that the man had been found in the elevator shaft they reported that he had fallen from the thirteenth floor and that he had escaped with "slight injuries."

EAGER TO SEE MILLER.

Curious Persons Visit Brooklyn Jail—He May Get Bail.

William F. Miller spent a quiet day in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, yesterday.

It was a regular visiting day at the jail, and many curious persons were attracted there in the hope of getting a look at the much-talked-of Franklin Syndicate man. Miller's wife and brother visited him in the afternoon, and had a long talk with him.

It is expected that something definite will be done to-day in the matter of securing bail for the prisoner. It was said yesterday that Miller's lawyers had found a man willing to go on his bond, and that they would consult with District Attorney Clarke in the matter some time to-day.

Blizzard in Colorado.

DENVER, Feb. 11.—A blizzard is sweeping over Colorado. Snow has been falling in the mountains nearly all day, with no prospect of immediate abatement. A continuance of the storm will seriously interfere with railroad traffic. The storm extends into Southern Wyoming and Western Nebraska.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Asa Warren Parker.

Asa Warren Parker, a well-known lawyer and real estate operator of Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, Sixty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, that borough. The day on which he died was the fifty-ninth anniversary of his birth. He was born in Morristown, N. J., and was descended from the Parkers who figured prominently in the early history of New Jersey.

Mr. Parker was graduated from the College of the City of New York, and began the practice of law in Brooklyn in 1867. Of late years he had devoted most of his time to his real estate interests, which were large. Mr. Parker was active in unostentatious charities, and also in church work. He was at one time a member of the Church of the Pilgrims, and later of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Parker built a Presbyterian church at Wantagh, L. I., which was dedicated to the memory of his father. He had given bells for the steeples of a dozen different churches, notably at New Hamburg, N. Y.; Oberlin, Ohio, and Ann Arbor, Mich. He leaves a wife and five children. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon from his home.

Col. Max Friedman.

Col. Max Friedman, aged seventy-five years, died at the residence of his son-in-law, M. F. Phillips, 112 East Ninety-second Street, on Saturday. Col. Friedman was born in Nuremberg, Germany, but came to this country when a boy. He resided in Philadelphia for many years, and there organized the Thirty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry and was chosen Colonel of this regiment, and served throughout the war. Col. Friedman was for many years a well-known Wall Street broker. He was the father of Henry C. Friedman of the stockbroking firm of H. C. Friedman & Co. His other children are Florian Friedman, Mrs. G. J. Solomons, Mrs. M. F. Phillips of this city, and Mrs. George Strasburger, Montgomery, Ala. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow at 112 East Ninety-second Street, and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes.

Obituary Notes.

BENTON G. BOONE, Attorney General of Missouri in 1884, and formerly a member of the Missouri Legislature, died yesterday at his home in Clinton, Mo. He was born in 1838.

THOMAS G. MERRILL, widely known as a worker in the silver cause, died yesterday in Salt Lake City. Mr. Merrill was interested in mining properties in Utah, Colorado, and Montana.

JOEL THOMAS, aged sixty-eight years, died yesterday at his home in Kansas City, Mo. He was widely known as a horse and mule buyer. In the time of the civil war and later he was a Government contractor. He was born near Richmond, Ind.

FRANK H. KING, who died Friday at his residence, 52 East Twenty-first Street, had been associated with Otto Wissner, piano manufacturer. His death was due to an acute attack of Bright's disease. He is survived by a wife, Mme. Julie Rivé-King. The burial will be in Cincinnati to-day.

Mrs. LAVINIA MURDOCK DE SILVER, widow of John Ford De Silver, died at her home at 208 Third Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday. She was eighty-two years old, and was born in Philadelphia. She had lived in Brooklyn for about forty years. She leaves one son, Carll H. De Silver.

CANE BLOWS OR PISTOL SHOTS.

Doubt as to the Kind of Weapon with Which Rohder Scared His Wife and Former Boarder.

Frederick F. Rohder, forty-three years old, of 798 Lexington Avenue, who says he is a broker, was locked up last night in the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, charged with having threatened to shoot his wife and Walter E. Fischer of Rahway, N. J. The story is one of domestic trouble, and Rohder claims there is a plot to get rid of him on the part of his wife and her friend.

The Rohders keep a boarding house. Fischer, who was formerly a boarder in the house said that he was sitting in the parlor of the Rohders' home last night talking with Mrs. Rohder when Rohder yelled through the keyhole, "I'm going up stairs to get my revolver. I'm going to blow your heads off."

A moment later Mrs. Rohder and Fischer heard two reports in the back parlor, and they fled to the street. Rohder following them. According to Fischer, Rohder stood on the front steps and pointed a revolver at Fischer. While this was going on one of the boarders summoned Policeman Sullivan, who arrested Rohder.

Rohder says that when Fischer was boarding in his house he was attentive to Mrs

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Mergenthaler Linotype
Standard Oil,
Bought and Sold by
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15 Wall Street, N. Y.

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Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft.
Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

In the Matter of the Reorganization
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminals.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a sum equivalent to Five Dollars per share, being the first installment upon a sum equivalent to Ten Dollars per share, upon the stock of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, deposited with this Committee under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, dated June 14, 1899, is hereby called, payable to this committee by the depositors of said shares on or before February 14, 1900, at any of its depositaries, to wit:

Provident Life and Trust Co., Philadelphia.
Seaboard National Bank, New York City.
Mercantile Trust Company, New York City.
Guardian Trust Company, Chicago.
Messrs. Kleinwort Sons & Co., London.
Commerz-Disconto Bank, Berlin.
Amsterdamsche Trustee Kantoor, Amsterdam.
Amsterdamsche Bank, Amsterdam.

who will duly stamp proper receipt therefor upon the certificate of deposit, which must be presented for such receipt at the time of said payment.

Depositors who do not make the payment within the time and at one of the places above designated, will have no right or participation in the rights, benefits, and property conferred by said Plan and Agreement in respect of the shares of said stock deposited by them.

Said depositaries will receive without penalty further deposits of any of the stocks and bonds included in said Plan and Agreement until February 14, 1900, inclusive, but not thereafter.

Dated Philadelphia, January 29, 1900.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman;
A. HECKSCHER,
HERMAN SIELCKEN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN,
MAX PAM,
Committee.
JOHN V. LOUGHNEY, Secretary.

LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE, 117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, CALHOUN & GLENNON, Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT, No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 12:30 o'clock P.M.
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
40 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each.

DIVIDENDS.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.

A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF ($1.50) per share on the Common Stock of this Company have been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after April 2d, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business February 28th, 1900.

The Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., February 28th, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 26th, 1900.

Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank dividend orders can be had on application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.

40 Wall Street, New York, Feb. 8th, 1900.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, payable March 10, 1900, to stockholders of record, at the close of business Feb. 28th. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from March 1st to March 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 26th, 1900.

The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 27th, 1900, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF

$23,000,000

UNITED RAILWAYS COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS

First General Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds,

Dated September 20th, 1899. Due July 1st, 1934.

Interest payable January 1st and July 1st, in the City of New York.

GUARANTEED AS TO INTEREST BY THE ST. LOUIS TRANSIT COMPANY, Lessee.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF MORTGAGE, $45,000,000

Reserved for underlying divisional liens,	$14,000,000
Reserved for acquisitions, betterments, and improvements,	8,000,000
Present Issue,	23,000,000
	$45,000,000

TOTAL AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK, $45,000,000.

Preferred Stock.		Common Stock.	
Reserved	$8,435,000	Reserved	$7,652,500
Issued	11,565,000	Issued	17,347,500
	$20,000,000		$25,000,000

ST. LOUIS TRUST COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Trustee.

These bonds are Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each to bearer, with privilege of registration of principal.

Principal and interest are payable in United States gold coin of, or equal to, the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which, under any present or future laws of the United States of America, or of the laws of the State of Missouri, the Company may be required to pay or retain therefrom for National, State, or municipal purposes.

These bonds cannot be redeemed before maturity, and are secured by a mortgage on all the real estate, franchises, stocks, bonds, leaseholds, and property of every kind or description in the City and County of St. Louis, now belonging to, or which may hereafter be constructed or acquired by, the said Railways Company.

The **United Railways Company of St. Louis** is a corporation chartered by the State of Missouri, with an authorized capital of $20,000,000 5% cumulative Preferred Stock, and $25,000,000 Common Stock. Of the former, $11,565,000 has been issued, and $8,435,000 is reserved for future acquisitions, betterments, and improvements; of the latter $17,347,500 has been issued and $7,652,500 is reserved for future acquisitions, betterments, and improvements. The Company was authorized under an ordinance from the City of St. Louis to construct about 80 miles of street railway in that city and to acquire by lease or purchase other street railroads. The franchise runs for fifty years from April 12th, 1898. This Company has acquired by deed all of the railroad lines, properties, and franchises, and substantially all of the shares of stock of the following companies except the St. Louis Traction Company and the St. Louis Railroad Company, (one of the roads included in the National System.) Of the former it owns all the stock, and of the latter more than two-thirds.

SECURITY OF MORTGAGE

The United Railways Company acquired the following shares of stocks of street railways included in its system, all of which shares have been deposited with the St. Louis Trust Company, Trustee:

Shares Acquired.		Total Shares.	Shares Outstanding.
50	Delmar Avenue and Clayton Railway Company	50	None
1,000	St. Louis Cross County Railway Company	1,000	"
2,000	Midland Street Railway Company	2,000	"
120	St. Louis, Clayton and Creve Coeur Railway Company	120	"
467	St. Louis County Street Railway Company	467	"
634	Clayton and Forest Park Railway Company	661	27
30,000	Union Depot Railroad Company	30,000	None
22,986	Missouri Railroad Company	22,986	"
99,994	Lindell Railway Company	100,000	6
24,950	National Railway Company (of Ill.)	25,000	50
9,953	Southern Electric Railway Company, Preferred	10,000	47
5,000	Southern Electric Railway Company, Common	5,000	None
20	St. Louis Traction Company	20	"

SINCE THE ACQUISITION OF SUCH SHARES THE COMPANY HAS, UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ACQUIRED BY PURCHASE ALL THE PROPERTY, RIGHTS, FRANCHISES, AND PRIVILEGES OF THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:

Union Depot Railroad Company, together with the Grand Avenue Railway Company.
Lindell Railway Company, together with the Missouri Railroad Company, the Forest Park, Laclede and Fourth Street Railway Company, the Compton Heights, Union Depot and Merchants' Terminal Railroad Company, the Taylor Avenue Railway Company, the Vandeventer Avenue Railroad Company, and the Delmar Avenue and Clayton Railway Company.
Southern Electric Railroad Company.
Cass Avenue and Fair Grounds Railway Company.
Citizens' Railway Company.
St. Louis, Clayton and Creve Coeur Lake Railroad Company.
St. Louis County Street Railway Company.
St. Louis Cross County Railroad Company.
Midland Street Railway Company.
Jefferson Avenue Railroad Company.
Also the properties operated under the name of Clayton and Forest Park Railway.

This mortgage is directly secured by these properties, subject to divisional liens bearing from 5 to 7 per cent. interest, amounting to a total of $13,980,100, of which $5,003,100 can be retired within the next two years, with an annual saving in interest of $54,623 when replaced by 4% bonds.

MILEAGE.

Total mileage in operation, under construction, and authorized aggregates 436.65 miles, embracing the mileage of all the street-railway systems of St. Louis, save the St. Louis and Suburban system. If the future acquisition of the last-named system be deemed desirable, there has been a reservation and provision therefor. Under the terms of the mortgage, $3,000,000 of the $8,000,000 reserved bonds can be used for no other purpose than for taking up $3,000,000 of the bonds of this system.

EARNINGS.

Statements issued by Messrs. Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants for the year ended June 30, 1899, show that the Companies now united earned, in the aggregate, while independently operated, $266,882.21 in excess of all fixed charges, including the interest on $23,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds; and also that the St. Louis Transit Company for the six months ended December 31, 1899, showed a surplus of $188,346.21 over fixed charges, including the interest on this issue of bonds.

A large amount of work in the consolidation of power, and the transformation of cable to electric traction, is now under way, but until its completion the full benefit of the economies resulting therefrom will not appear in the net earnings. In this connection reference is made to the estimate of Mr. Jilson J. Coleman, a street railway expert of experience, now General Manager of the Company, made before he became connected therewith, and to his letter of recent date as to the future net earnings of the United Railways Company, after making allowance for the economies following consolidation and the concentration of management. Prospectus containing the above can be had on application.

LEASE.

The St. Louis Transit Company, lessee of the United Railways Company of St. Louis and guarantor of the interest upon its Bonds and Preferred Stock, is a Corporation of the State of Missouri with power to acquire, lease, and operate, until the 18th March, 1939, the lines acquired by the United Railways Company of St. Louis. An exchange of its stock (to the extent of 172,502 shares) for the Common Stock of the United Railways Company of St. Louis has been made, share for share, in consideration of a payment to the St. Louis Transit Company of $11 per share on each share of stock so exchanged. Through this payment it will have a cash capital of $1,897,522, and no other obligations save those under its lease of the United Railways Company of St. Louis.

The St. Louis Transit Company has assumed the operation of the property, under the provisions of the leases.

$9,375,000 Bonds having been sold, we offer the balance, $13,625,000, for sale at 92½ and accrued interest, payable on Monday, February 19th, 1900, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO HAVE THESE BONDS LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Subscription books will be opened at our offices on Wednesday, February 14, 1900, at 10 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M. the same day. Allotments will be made as promptly as possible thereafter. The right is reserved to reject applications, to close the subscription earlier than said time, and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for.

FEBRUARY 10TH, 1900.

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RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY B. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. RANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

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MORTGAGE MONEY WANTED.—We have a first-class mortgage of $15,000, paying 6 per cent., on business property a short distance from New York. The property is valued at $35,000. T. W. SHOTWELL, 291 Lenox Av.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
29 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF FORMATION
of
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.

The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify as follows:

I.
That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., and the county wherein the principal place of business is located is the City and County of New York.

II.
That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the general commission brokerage and mercantile business.

III.
That the names and residences of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership are as follows:
ERNST THALMANN, who resides at Number 150 West 59th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and RICHARD LIMBURGER, who resides at Number 38 East 72d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, are the General Partners; and HANS BLEICHRODER, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany; Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, are the Special Partners. The said General Partners and the said Special Partners are each of them of full age.

IV.
That the said Hans Von Bleichröder has contributed the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000,) and the said Dr. Georg Von Bleichröder the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000,) and the said Dr. Paul Schwabach the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000) to the Common Stock of such limited partnership in cash.

V.
That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of January, Nineteen Hundred, and the period at which the said partnership is to be terminated is the thirty-first day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Four, both inclusive.

Dated this 21st day of November, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine.
ERNST THALMANN.
RICHARD LIMBURGER.
HANS VON BLEICHRODER.
GEORG v. BLEICHRODER.
PAUL H. SCHWABACH.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
On this 21st day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came the above named ERNST THALMANN and RICHARD LIMBURGER, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
J. W. ROTCHILD,
[Seal.] Notary Public No. 42,
City and County of New York.

10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

Consul General of the United States, City of Berlin, German Empire, ss.:
On this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came HANS VON BLEICHRODER, Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, known to me and to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.
Witness my hand and Consular Seal of Office this fourth day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine.
[Seal.] FRANK H. MASON,
U. S. Consul General, Berlin.

City and County of New York, ss.:
ERNST THALMANN, being duly sworn, says:
That he is one of the General Partners named in the annexed certificate, and that the several sums specified in said certificate to have been contributed by the Special Partners, respectively, in said certificate named to the common stock of said partnership, have been actually and in good faith paid in cash.
ERNST THALMANN.
Sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1899.
MICHAEL GAVIN 2d,
[Seal.] Notary Public No. 88,
New York County.

10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.
Whereas, The limited partnership heretofore existing between Ernst Thalmann, Adolf Ladenburg, Richard Limburger, Julius Schwabach, Hans von Bleichröder, and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder will terminate by limitation on the thirty-first day of December, 1899; and,
Whereas, The business heretofore conducted by the said copartnership has been transacted within the State of New York for a period of three years and upwards, and also with foreign countries, under the said copartnership name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and
Whereas, The undersigned have agreed to form a new limited partnership to commence on the First Day of January, 1900, and to terminate on the Thirty-first Day of December, 1904, and intend to continue the use of said firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and,
Whereas, The undersigned, Ernst Thalmann and Richard Limburger, constitute a majority of the General Partners in said limited copartnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and are to be the General Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and the said Hans von Bleichröder and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder constitute a majority of the special partners in said limited copartnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and are to be Special Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and,
Whereas, The said Ernst Thalmann and Richard Limburger, who are to be such General Partners, and the said Hans von Bleichröder and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder, who are to be Special Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., have acquired the right to use the firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and have consented and elected and do consent and elect to continue the business heretofore carried on under such limited copartnership and under the same firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Now, therefore, We, the said ERNST THALMANN, whose place of abode is at Number 150 West 59th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and RICHARD LIMBURGER, whose place of abode is at Number 38 East 72d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, who are to be the General Partners, and HANS VON BLEICHRODER, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, who are to be the Special Partners, do hereby certify and declare, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that we are the only persons who are to constitute the said limited partnership of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., commencing on the First Day of January, Nineteen Hundred, and terminating on the Thirty-first Day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Four, and who are hereafter to deal under said firm name of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., and that the principal place of the business to be continued and conducted under said firm name by said limited partnership is to be in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York.

In witness whereof we have made, severally signed, and acknowledged this certificate, this 21st day of November, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine.
ERNST THALMANN.
RICHARD LIMBURGER.
HANS VON BLEICHRODER.
GEORG v. BLEICHRODER.
PAUL H. SCHWABACH.

State of New York, County of New York:
On this 21st day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came ERNST THALMANN and RICHARD LIMBURGER, to me personally severally known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
J. W. ROTCHILD,
[Seal.] Notary Public No. 42,
City and County of New York.

10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

Consul General of the United States, City of Berlin, German Empire, ss.:
On this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came HANS VON BLEICHRODER, Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, known to me and to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.
Witness my hand and Consular Seal of Office, this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine.
FRANK H. MASON,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul General, Berlin.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

Certified Net Earnings, 22% Per Annum.

The tremendous profits realized by investors in this company are best shown by the certified reports of the Public Accountants, who have examined the books of the mines, and certified to the net earnings as set forth in the company's prospectus.

The earnings thus certified to as correct by BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO., the well-known Chartered Accountants of New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, were from but three of the company's mills, and those running on single shift only, yet showed actual net profits of $1,542 per week. Including the new mill on the Mayne Mine property, which was started December 1, 1899, (subsequent to the examination by the Accountants,) the net profits at present, running on double shift, are over **22 per cent.** per annum on the entire capital stock of $1,000,000.

With the completion of the four new mills now in course of construction, these present earnings will be nearly doubled, increasing the net profits to over **42 per cent.** per annum.

The company thus offers investors an unequalled opportunity of large returns on a very small investment at the present low price of shares, and with the practical certainty of a rapid increase in the value of their holdings.

The actual earnings of these properties will be certified quarterly to stockholders by Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., who supervise the company's accounts. This is a unique feature among zinc companies, enabling shareholders to verify regularly the enormous earnings of their company, which would otherwise seem almost incredible.

No investor can afford to let pass the opportunity thus offered for a secure investment with probably the greatest profits possible from any zinc mining company in the United States.

100,000 SHARES

are now offered for public subscription at

85c. PER SHARE,

to complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the new mills now being built.

The shares are of the par value of $1.00 each, and are fully paid and non-assessable.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 AND 47 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 409 The Rookery, Chicago.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL..... $2,000,000
SURPLUS..... 1,000,000
Fiscal Agent for the United States in Cuba.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT has reliable agents in all cities and towns of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland; also Mexico, Central and South America, and is prepared to give prompt attention to the collection of legacies, management of estates, special payments, etc., in those countries.

OFFICERS.
Alvah Trowbridge.....President
Heman Dowd.....Vice-President
Stanley L. Conklin.....Secretary
Francis C. Prest.....Assistant Secretary

DIRECTORS.

Alvah Trowbridge,	Luis Suarez Galban,
John G. Carlisle,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
Charlton T. Lewis,	Roland R. Conklin,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	Wager Swayne,
James B. Dill,	James S. Kuhn,
Hugh Kelly,	Arnold Marcus,
Charles W. Drake,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Heman Dowd,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	L. Carbajal,
	Marques de Pinar del Rio.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital.....$1,000,000
Surplus and profits.....$1,425,000

TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	D. O. Mills,
Dudley Oicott,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hardin,	C. P. Huntington,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas,	Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons,	Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry,	Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
	George Coppell.

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting Notice.
OFFICE OF THE
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall Street,
New York, January 23, 1900.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before such meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, in Parsons, Kansas, on the 5th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock M.

Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 24 and until the morning of April 7th next.

By order of the Directors, such meeting is also called to act upon, authorize and ratify the purchase by this Company of the railroad and franchises of the Kansas City, Eldorado & Southern Railway Company, extending from Walker, Missouri, a station on the main line of this Company, to Eldorado Springs, Missouri, a distance of fourteen miles, and to authorize the taking of the steps necessary to carry the same into effect.

S. HALLINE, Secretary.
H. C. ROUSE, President.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
NEW YORK, February 10, 1900.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York is called, and will be held, at its banking office, No. 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 15th day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

(1) To authorize the increase of the capital stock of the National Bank of Commerce in New York to $10,000,000, by the issue of 50,000 additional shares of the par value of $100 each, to be used for the purpose of acquiring the assets and business of the National Union Bank of New York, as proposed in the Directors' Circular of January 20.

(2) To provide that the number of the Board of Directors shall be not less than nine nor more than nineteen, as from time to time the By-Laws may prescribe.

This meeting has been called, and this notice is given, by order of the Board of Directors, and upon the written requisition of more than 1,000 shareholders of the Bank, holding in the aggregate more than two-thirds of all the existing shares of the National Bank of Commerce in New York.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

General Chemical Company.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held February 1, 1900, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. was declared upon the common stock of the company out of the earnings of 1899, payable one per cent. quarterly on March 1, June 1, September 1, and December 1, to stockholders of record, respectively, at the several dates, when the transfer books shall be closed therefor in accordance with the by-laws.

For the purpose of paying said first quarter's dividend of one per cent. on March 1st, and determining the persons entitled thereto, the transfer books will be closed against the transfer of common stock from and after Monday, February 19, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Friday, March 2, at 10 A. M.

New York, February 6, 1900.
JAMES L. MORGAN, JR.,
Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of Stockholders of the Ferdinand Hirsch Company for the election of Directors and Inspecters of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of counsel to the Company, Messrs. Jones & Govin, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1900, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The transfer books will be closed the 12th day of February and reopened on the 27th day of February, 1900.

RUDOLPH LUDWIG, Secretary.
Dated, February 12th, 1900.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 30 Broadway, New York, Feb. 1st, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee, on Tuesday, March 13th, 1900, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Feb. 20th, 1900, and opened on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900. JOHN F. FLETCHER, Jr., Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of John Anderson & Co., for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 114 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open one hour. The transfer books will close on the 13th February and open on the 21st February.

HENRY A. THOMAS, Secretary

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and the annual election of Directors for the Sprague Hospital Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company, 33 West 42d Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, February 20th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M.
W. A. PRICE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and the annual election of Directors for the Sprague Apparatus Company, will be held at the office of the Company, 33 West 42d Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, February 20th, 1900, at 12 o'clock A. M.
W. A. PRICE, Secretary.

TEXAS & PACIFIC COAL CO.
FORTH WORTH, Texas, Feb. 10, 1900.
The transfer books of this Company will close 13th inst., reopen February 23d, for purpose of Annual Election and transaction of other business.
S. MIMS, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

This is a Wall Street holiday more thorough than has recently been usual. No developments of consequence impending here, the broker and his customer will be without nervous watchfulness for foreign quotations. To-morrow a variety of business factors may be disclosed, and included in the list are some matters of exceptional importance.

At a conference to be held in this city an advance may be agreed upon in the price of a variety of finished iron and steel products; and there is at the same time to be a meeting of financiers who have in view the perfection of a controlling policy for the anthracite coal trade.

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Tests may be expected this week as to the quality of the money market. It is undeniable that some bankers are in doubt as to whether or not current low loan rates can be depended upon for long continuance. There are still some questions involving contingencies attending on Great Britain's prospective war loan. A canvass of international bankers fails to disclose any expectation that we will have to send any large amount of gold abroad during the next few months, though some such authorities do predict limited remittances abroad next month. This has to do with a variety of factors not in sight, however; and any forecasts can be not much better than blind guesswork. What is currently effective in Wall Street is that bankers of importance—whatever their theories—are willing to make liberal loans on long time at low rates.

***

With nothing disturbing intruding we are likely to see this week a substantial increase in the public's market interest. Commission brokers generally agree that there has recently developed a trading disposition upon the part of customers who since December have been shy.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	$3	Mch. 1	Feb. 5	Feb. 20
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha (annual)	5	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com.	1¼	Mch. 1	Feb. 9	Mch. 2
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 1	Feb. 10	Mch. 2
Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	2	Feb. 14	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Del. & Bound Brook (quarter)	2	Feb. 20	Holders of record	Feb. 9
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¼	Mch. 15	Feb. 28	Mch. 16
Hartford & Conn. Western	1	Feb. 28	Feb. 20	Feb. 28
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	2½	Mch. 1	Jan. 31	Feb. 23
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Mch. 2	Feb. 17	Mch. 3
Mexican Northern (extra)	¼	Mch. 2	Feb. 17	Mch. 3
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5	Mch. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 10
Norfolk & West. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Feb. 23	Feb. 9	Feb. 23
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Mch. 5	Feb. 7	Feb. 17
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	2	Feb. 14	Feb. 3	Feb. 15
Reading 1st pf.	1½	Mch. 8	Feb. 19	Mch. 9
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	1¼	Feb. 15		
St. L. & San F. 2d pf. (semi-annual)	1	Mch. 3	Feb. 21	Mch. 4
St. P. & Duluth pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Mch. 1	Feb. 6	Mch. 1
Union Pacific com. (semi-annual)	1½	Apr. 2	Feb. 28	Mch. 26
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 2	Feb. 28	Mch. 26

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Elevated	2½	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 7
Cin., Newport & Covington pf.	½	May 1	Apr. 24	May 2
Philadelphia Co. (Pittsburg) pf.	2½	Mch. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 20
Twin City Rapid Transit	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 16
West Chicago St. Ry. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	Feb. 16

BANK STOCKS.

Banco Internacional E'Hipotecario de Mexico	$1.42	Feb. 15		

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Cere

York would then be the natural market, but not so long as there are many small concerns.

"It is singular, in this connection, to notice that very little of the copper, I mean the metal itself, is dealt in in Boston. Most of the dealing is done here. Here is where the exporters are located; this is the business centre. Even if we let them quote stocks in Boston, here is where the buying and the selling of the copper itself take place.

"I may add in conclusion that I think it is the aim of the large producers not to put copper to a price that will limit its use, but to produce as much of it as possible and sell it—not keep it. It is worth noticing that there is no instance in the history of the copper business where the mines have been shut down to limit production and increase price."

GOOD TIMES IN OHIO.

W. J. Hayes of W. J. Hayes & Sons, bankers, Cleveland, Ohio, is another believer in the present good times. He says:

"What is there for me to say that has not already been said? We are having wonderful prosperity, with manufacturers busy, workingmen well employed, money easy, and railroads doing better and better. I may say that any talk of a falling off in the business of roads in our section of the country is the veriest nonsense."

BALTIMORE'S PROSPERITY.

Gordon P. Paine of Clinton P. Paine & Co., Baltimore, Md., has this to say of conditions in his city:

"General business is excellent—in fact, it could not be much better. It is true, we have had a number of failures recently, and this may have led some people to imagine that the city was not enjoying its share of the general prosperity. Such, however, would be a wrong conclusion. The several failures we have had were due to particular and special causes, in which general trade conditions played no part.

"Our stock market at present is much as the New York market was several weeks ago—quiet and listless. There is a good investment demand, but the speculative market is not what it was. The truth is, some of our people were pretty hard hit in the recent panic, and they are not desirous of having the dose repeated. The trouble was many of them were overloaded, and thought everything they put their hands to would turn to gold. That is one of the reasons why we were afflicted with too many new financial enterprises."

MORE EQUIPMENT.

Among the orders for new equipment placed by the railroads of the country last week are the following:

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, 2,500 stock cars and 10 consolidation locomotives; Reading, 100 refrigerator cars; Pennsylvania, 40 passenger coaches; St. Paul and Duluth, 100 flat cars; Vandalia, 1,000 coal cars; St. Paul, 200 hopper bottom gondola cars; Duluth and Iron Range, 50 steel cars; Chicago Great Western, 6 passenger and 10 freight locomotives; St. Louis Southwestern, 5 locomotives; Omaha, 8 locomotives; Intercolonial, 5 mogul and 5 consolidation freight locomotives; Hocking Valley, 8 consolidation locomotives; Mexican Central, 6 consolidation engines.

BUSINESS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Money in the open market grows easier, and the situation is better than it was at the corresponding date last year. Nevertheless yesterday's bank statement shows unusual tension for this time of the year, the discounts being 147,000,000 marks above the figures of 1899.

Foreign exchange rates continue abnormally high; and the bank has abandoned the intention of making a further reduction in the discount rate at present.

The Börse last week was extremely active. Outsiders were again buying briskly, and the transactions in industrials were enormous. Prices continued to advance, in many cases exceeding the highest level of last year.

Coalers were in great demand, supported by Russia's abolition of the duty on coal imported for railways, by the expected general strike in the Saxon coal district, and by the growing domestic demands. The Prussian Government will abolish railway differentials on coal and coke for export.

A report that American coal had been offered at Mediterranean ports at $1 per ton, which is considerably below European prices, attracted much attention, but did not affect speculation. Western producers are refusing all export orders, although higher prices are offered.

Sugar prices are advancing upon increased American purchases. A meeting of refiners and raw producers was held here yesterday to arrange as to price, but without success.

The situation in the cotton district is regarded optimistically. In the woolen district prices remain firm.

The Italian treaty with the United States is attracting much attention, and is interpreted unfavorably from the point of view of German interests. The Central Bureau for the Preparation of Commercial Treaties in Berlin says that the articles upon which the United States Government is making reductions, like tofs, aniline dyes, iron wares, and cement, are specifically German export articles, and that the United States is apparently endeavoring to bring indirect pressure upon Germany in the pending negotiations.

The Alsonsche Cement Works are now seeking a suitable place in the United States to erect a branch.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the Welsbach Commercial Company.

A New Canadian Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

WARSAW, N. Y., Feb. 11.—David W. McNair of Warsaw has been elected President of the Port Dover, Brantford, Berlin and Gooderich Railroad, which is to run across the Province of Ontario, Canada, from Lake Erie to Lake Huron. The capital of the company is $2,690,000, and the road will be operated by steam and electricity generated by water powers along the line. Besides the passenger and freight traffic the company will operate a line of steamboats to the ports on Lake Erie for the Pennsylvania coal and iron trade in Canada.

For St. Catharine's Hospital.

The Ladies' Aid Society attached to St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, met yesterday in the hospital building on Bushwick Avenue and arranged for a two days' festival to take place Wednesday and Thursday in the school building of the Church of the Most Holy Trinity on Montrose Avenue. The hospital is filled with patients and greatly in need of funds.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD
Lakewood, New Jersey.

M. C. WENTWORTH of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.
JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

W. KNIGHT CLYNES,
House Mover & Shorer

123 Liberty St., N. Y.; 256-60 Varick St., Jersey City. Established 1849.

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

By order of Supreme Court I will sell at public auction on February 21st, 1900, at 9 A. M., at 150 Nassau St., N. Y. City, 1 carpet and office fixtures; and on the same day, at 9:30 A. M., at 119, Maiden Lane, N. Y. City, 2,500 Roman Glazed Brick, and on the same day, at 10:30 A. M., at Gouverneur Slip, N. Y. City, 1 toolhouse; all property of Mapes-Reeve Construction Co.
FRANK E. GORE, Auctioneer.
CHANNON PRESS, Receiver.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

68TH ST., 368 WEST.—Very desirable steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, one flight up, $30.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, NO. 30½.—Attractive corner flat, hot water, steam heat, newly decorated, $55.

FOR SALE.

$2,000—A VIOLIN BUSINESS.—IN CONSEQUENCE of sickness, I have to sell my rare stock of fine old violins and other reliable instruments and parities; a chance to learn the business and repairing of fine instruments. KRINER, Violin Maker, 27 3d St.

HOTELS. HOTELS. HOTELS.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,
Lakewood, New Jersey.

400 elegantly furnished bed-rooms, one half en suite, with private baths and open fires.

The palace Winter hotel of the North, in the pine woods of New Jersey, is NOW OPEN under entirely new management.

Golfing, cycling, driving, drag hunting, and every known diversity for the entertainment of guests.

HYDROTHERAPY Under Ideal Conditions.

In the heart of the Balsamic Pine Forests of New Jersey, Easily Accessible by Express Trains from New York and Philadelphia, in the Best-Equipped Winter-Resort Hotel in America, have been installed the Most Complete Appliances on this Continent for the Application of HYDROTHERAPY. **All treatment under personal supervision of Thoroughly Competent Physician.**

Apparatus is arranged to administer the Rain or Descending Douche, the Bidet or Ascending Douche, the Circular Douche, from four rows of Circular pipes with rosette attachments, the Jet Douche, Singly or in form of Scotch Douche, (Hot or Cold,) the Sitz Bath, and Full Bath. The Pressure and Temperature of water are controlled immediately and perfectly by specially devised apparatus.

Complete Apparatus for Static, Galvanic-Faradic, and Sinusoidal Electrical Treatment, with full attachment for all forms of electric baths.

Also, Three Hot Air Boxes for Treatment of Rheumatism and Kindred Diseases, with Glass Covers and Electric Illumination, so that Effect of Treatment May Be Observed. Massage by Experts.

Write for circular and diagram of rooms.
M. C. WENTWORTH of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.
JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the Pines, Assistant Manager.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ON MURRAY HILL.

An exceptional opportunity to secure a full-width house in perfect order, and thoroughly modern in every detail.

SEVENTY-SECOND STREET,

NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

A medium-sized house, entirely rebuilt; newly plumbed and decorated throughout; hardwood finish.

ON CROWN OF LENOX HILL.

A medium-sized house, entirely rebuilt; newly desirable neighborhood can be had at moderate price.

EIGHTY-SECOND STREET,

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVENUE.

A very desirable full-width dwelling, in good order.

SIXTY-NINTH STREET,

Close to Central Park.

A fine 20-foot house, in splendid order throughout. Price moderate.

FIFTY-SIXTH STREET,

NEAR 5TH AVE.

A full-width house in good order, open plumbing, &c. Can be had at reasonable price. (7799)

Special lists will be prepared on application, stating location, price, etc.

GEO. R. READ,

HEAD OFFICE, 751 5th Avenue,
60 CEDAR STREET. at 58th Street.

Wall St. Property for Sale.

NO. 64 WALL ST., opposite the present Custom House, the future site of the City Bank and other financial institutions; a full-size lot with old buildings. Suitable for a company or firm desiring to locate permanently, or for conservative investment. Will be sold at a low price. (780)

GEO. R. READ,

HEAD OFFICE, 60 CEDAR ST.

FOR SALE.

EAST OR WEST SIDE—UP OR DOWN TOWN. The finest, best built private houses, new and up to date, at the lowest prices, will be found in 49TH AND 50TH STS., near Madison Av., or 107TH ST., near Riverside;
18 to 25 feet wide, American basements.
See them or send for plans and descriptions to
CHARLES BUEK,
Owner and Builder,
109 West 42d St.

FOR SALE.

To Close an Estate.

The handsome four-story brick and brownstone house 104 West 73d St.; just put in perfect order. Inquire on premises, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

OFFICE OPEN MONDAY.

Don't fail to call and examine the cheapest house offered at $35,000; new American basement; between 5th and Madison Avs.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
5th Av., cor. 52d St.

ELEGANT 5-STORY APARTMENT HOUSES, with stores, on 3d Av.; good investment to quick buyers; suitable terms. LEITNER & MARKS, 3d and Wendover Avs.

BARGAIN.—68 EAST 86TH ST., ONE MORTgage, $40,000, $5,000 cash. AARON, 150 Nassau.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KIPLING'S "Absent-Minded Beggar" free; all $1.50 books 98c. Malkan, 1 William St. Tel. 1121 Broad.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A fashion writer on monthly magazine; lady preferred; state salary and experience; send sample of work. L. D., Box 118 Times.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Sober, industrious married man; thoroughly versed in tabulating work on large Remington, and absolutely competent to take testimony; liberal salary paid to right party. Address, stating age, previous employment, references, present residence, salary expected, H. C. J., Box 165 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Charabermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—A lady breaking up house wishes a place for her chambermaid and laundress. Call Monday until 2, 30 West 11th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced English lady visiting governess; has hours disengaged; children or adults. Evans, 49 West 99th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENWORK.—In private family; present employer can be seen; good references. 15 East 84th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid, in first-class family; hairdresser; experienced seamstress; lady seen evenings only; willing and obliging; first-class references. A. D., Box 336, 209 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, as nurse or assistant nurse. Call for two days, 305 East 36th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman; married; no small children; thoroughly understands all branches of the business; good reference. J. H., 114 Chambers St.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNTANT.—15 years' experience; capable office manager, correspondent; highest city references, with bond furnished. Accountant, P. O. Box 2,528.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE | NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

HACKENSACK. ITS MOST ACCESSIBLE AND ATTRACTIVE SETTLEMENT. HACKENSACK.

THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM NEW YORK. THIRTY-SIX TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY, STOPPING AT SIX STATIONS WITHIN THE TOWN LIMITS.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR FOR RENT AT $20 TO $30 MONTHLY.

HACKENSACK, N. J.

WILL BUILD TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

OUTDOOR SPORTS—INCLUDING FINE BOATING. HEALTHIEST TOWN IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY. EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY, TAKEN FROM UPPER PORTION OF HACKENSACK RIVER. PERFECT SEWER SYSTEM. WE OFFER CHOICE HOME SITES ON HIGH GROUND AT A SPECIAL FIGURE. SEND FOR OUR BOOKLET OR CALL ON

HACKENSACK. HACKENSACK LAND COMPANY, HACKENSACK.
116 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.

REAL ESTATE.

ENGLEWOOD—HIGHWOOD—TENAFLY
Houses for sale and to let. Land for building.
H. WEATHERBY & CO., 271 Broadway, N. Y.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OPPOSITE D., L. & W. STATION.
WILLIAM M. TAYLOR AND A. B. HOWE.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Tuesday, February 13, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Supreme Court Partition Sale,
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Esq., Referee,
The Choice & Valuable Residence
No. 18 West 53d St.,
AND
16 Desirable Lots on
PRESCOTT AVENUE
and NICHOLS PLACE,
Near Bolton Road, 12th Ward.

For maps, &c., apply to Wilson M. Powell, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 29 Wall Street, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FINE STORE AND BASEMENT
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
29-33 EAST 19TH ST.
10,000 SQUARE FEET.
EXCELLENT LIGHT.
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 West 23d St. 55 Liberty St.
Telephone 432—18th St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON $2.50 VIA
THE NEW ROUTE
TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.
Twin-Screw Flyers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and RICHARD PECK in commission daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier 25 East River, for New Haven, Providence, and Boston at 5 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the HENRY VOGT & BROTHERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of this court, made and entered in the above entitled matter, dated the 16th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the receiver of the Henry Vogt and Brothers Manufacturing Company, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by Marlin P. Hatch, auctioneer the plant, machinery, and real property of the Henry Vogt and Brothers Manufacturing Company, which real property is described in the following diagram:

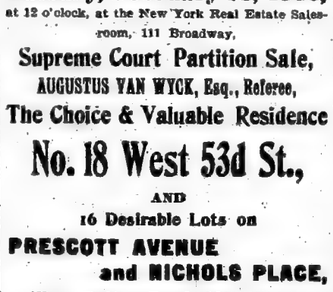

N. 13th St.

Comprises about 15 city lots; 4 brick and one frame building.

The undersigned will furnish to applicant catalogues of the machinery to be sold. Two bids will be received; first, for the real property without the machinery; second, for the entire property, including good will, machinery, plant, etc. That the approximate amount of the liens and incumbrances now on the property are $29,000, mortgages and interest, and $887 taxes. Any further information will be gladly furnished by the undersigned. HAROLD D. WATSON, Receiver.
94 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Or, Martin F. Hatch, 171 Broadway, New York City.
Sale adjourned from 7th February.

INSTRUCTION.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough Academic and Commercial Course; open all year; terms moderate. Address Bro. AUGUST, Westchester, N. Y.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—The new down-town school of the Walworth Institute, 29-33 West 42d St., is now open day and evening; stenography and typewriting taught practically in a short time. At the up-town school, 108-110 East 125th St., all business branches are taught. Call or send for Prospectus.

BOARDERS WANTED.

17TH ST., 34 WEST.—Desirable front room with large closets, dressing room; excellent table; references exchanged.

THE NIBLOCK, 37 AND 39 WEST 32D.—Elegant furnished rooms with board; central location, near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

40TH ST., 117 EAST.—Two sunny rooms; private family; convenient to Grand Central Station; gentlemen only.

71ST ST., WEST.—Handsomely furnished room for gentleman; private house; every convenience. F. R., 1,243 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

AT A REASONABLE RENTAL, VERY HANDsome extension dwelling, with electric lighting; open plumbing, &c.; immediate possession if desired. Keys with HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, 5th Av., cor. 52d St.

116 EAST 19TH ST., NEAR IRVING PLACE, 25-foot four-story residence, with two-story dining room extension; rent moderate.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

1,367 DEAN ST.—Elegant 3½ story and basement dwelling, 20x72; lot, 107; surroundings all private and choice; large, cheerful, sunny chambers; extension dining room and every detail for comfort and artistic finish; 20 minutes from Manhattan by bridge and Kings County "L" to Brooklyn Av.; open daily. ARTHUR G. STONE, builder and owner, 1,870 Dean St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Established 1854.

GABLER

PIANOS.

To Rent or for Sale on Easy Terms, 214 to 224 EAST 22D STREET.

THE OPERA PIANO.

New and elegant designs, also several slightly used
WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.
Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

California Independent tickets providing all travelling and hotel expenses en route both ways, for special vestibuled trains, with dining-cars, or tickets providing for every travelling and hotel expense under personal escort. Also through cars to California without change or stop. Choice of routes. Tickets good to return for nine months.

Cuba Two cruises to Cuba by the steamships "Cherithya" and "Olinda," including visits to Havana, Matanzas, and other coast cities.

Europe Numerous tours by variable routes, including the Continent, Great Britain, etc. The Paris Exposition can be included. The tickets provide for superior accommodations. Stop-over privileges.

Florida Tours going and returning by different routes. Nassau, Key West, etc., are optional. Tickets are good to return until May 31.

Hawaii A visit to Hawaii, our new possession, which has been truly called the Pearl of the Pacific, is one of the most delightful imaginable. A week will be devoted to the volcano trip.

Japan This quaint and interesting country will be seen during the season of the cherry blossoms and flowering shrubs, and many secluded nooks and corners will be visited. Hawaii and China can also be included.

Mardi Gras Including all travelling and hotel expenses to New Orleans and return, with seats for the day and night parades.

Mexico Special vestibuled train, with dining-car service, interpreters, etc., offer unusual facilities for travelling leisurely and with every degree of comfort, and enable the passenger to visit many places of picturesque and historic interest that would otherwise be inaccessible on account of the lack of suitable hotel accommodations.

Paris Exposition The Trocadero Hotel, facing the exposition grounds, now completed and ready for occupancy, affords a most convenient stopping place for visitors to the Exposition, saving them the discomfort of travelling in crowded conveyances to and fro, as would be the case in less accessible hotels. First-class in every respect. Accommodations can now be secured for the hotel or tickets can be provided covering every travelling and hotel expense for the entire tour.

Private Cars adapted for families, conventions, and hunting parties, equipped with private apartments, with wide beds and separate toilet arrangements, and kitchen with experienced cooks and waiters, and embodying every comfort and luxury, can be furnished on short notice.

Puerto Rico Three tours to our new possession, embracing San Juan, Ponce, Coamo, and its famous springs, its fortifications, battlefields, sugar and coffee plantations, the drive over the great military road by carriage, etc.; by the magnificent new steamers "Ponce" and "San Juan."

Railroad and Steamship Tickets Information about resorts and their hotels, the best routes for reaching them, the cost of railway and steamship tickets to all parts of the world and other needful information will be furnished on application. Parlor, sleeping-car, and stateroom accommodations reserved. Private cars furnished on short notice.

Circulars on application. State information desired

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
(Established 1879.)
Tours and Tickets everywhere.
25 UNION SQUARE.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Oceanic, Feb. 21, 9:30 AM | Oceanic, Mch. 21, 8:30 AM
Teutonic, Feb. 28, Noon | Teutonic, Mar. 28, Noon
Germanic, March 7, Noon | Germanic, April 4, Noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 48, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

TOURS TO PARIS--1900.

Over SIXTY TOURS, costing from $145 to $1,100. Several parties already completed. Apply at once for accommodation. Superior arrangements for individual Travelers. Programmes from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRENCH, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matilda French, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 135 West 44th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1900. CHARLES T. FRENCH, LOUIS FRENCH, Executors. ja29-law6mM

FRY, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FRY, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Horwitz & Samuels, their attorneys, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1899. MARY FRY, Executrix. ISAAC FRY Executor. HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway.

HEARN, EDWIN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN R. HEARN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of King & Jessup, their attorneys, No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. HEARN, and WILLIAM H. HEARN, Executors. KING & JESSUP, Attorneys for Executors, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL JACOBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Attorney of Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of May next.
Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1899.
EDWIN A. JACOBY,
GEORGE W. JACOBY, } Executors.
JOHN C. F. JACOBY,

RONALDS, MARIA D. L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ALFRED D. CONKLING, as trustee; Peter Lorillard Ronalds, Mary Frances Ronalds, Fannie F. Ritchie, P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., Reginald Ronalds, Catherine d'Anglemont, Henri d'Anglemont, Blanche d'Anglemont, Houston Addison Thomas, Ronald Thomas, the younger of that name; Ida Leonora Thomas, Alfred R. Conkling, Muriel R. L. Conkling, Alexandra R. Conkling, Howard Conkling, Laura R. Conkling, George Lorillard Ronalds, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New York, as guardian of the estate of Ida Leonora Thomas, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Addison Thomas and Ronald Thomas, as trustees for Peter Lorillard Ronalds under the will of Maria D. L. Ronalds, deceased, the petitioners herein, should not be permitted to resign and be discharged from further liability as trustees of said trust, and why their account of capital should not be judicially settled, passed, and allowed, and why such further order or direction should not be made in the premises as justice may require; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
ja-1aw6wM&f19

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, —To SOPHIA SCHRAG, Carl Schrag, Rosa Plochman, Clara Schrag, Julius Schrag, Edward Schrag, and Albertina Schrag, and to all persons interested in the estate of PHILIP SCHRAG, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 23d day of March, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of J. Eberhard Faber, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 22d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja29-1aw6wM

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.

Lahn.....Feb. 20 | K. W. d. Grosse, Mch. 13
Saale.....Mch. 6 | Lahn.....Mch. 20
Kaiser W. d. Gr. calls at Cherb'g & Southampton.
*Twin-screw Expr. Steamer.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
To Naples and Genoa, via Gibraltar by Express Steamers.
Sailing at 11 A. M.

*Columbia.....Feb. 15 | †Ems.....Feb. 28
†Trave.....Feb. 17 | †K. Wm. II....Mch. 3
†Aller.....Feb. 24 | †Werra.....Mch. 10

For Alexandria, Egypt, on March 3.
Return tickets available for steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line. North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 37 Broadway, N. Y. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin Screw Express Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris) and Hamburg.
F. Bism'ck, Mch. 15, 10 AM | K. Friedrich, Apl. 12, Noon
A. Victoria, Apl. 5, 10 AM | Columbia, Apl. 19, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London,) and Hamburg. Also N. Y.-Hamburg Direct.
Waldfree, Feb. 17, 6:30 AM | Kennsyl, Mch. 3, 6:30 AM
Patricia, Feb. 24, 12:30 PM | Pretoria, Mch. 10, 1 PM
PARIS HOTEL ACCOMMODATION reserved for Company's passengers on application.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

New York.....Feb. 14 | New York.....March 7
St. Louis.....Feb. 21 | St. Paul.....March 14
†Friesland.....Feb. 28 | Kensington.....March 21
†Sailing at 12 Noon.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

*Kensington....Feb. 14 | Friesland.....Feb. 28
Noordland.....Feb. 21 | *Southwark....March 7
*These steamers carry cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.

MARQUETTE.....Feb. 18
MESABA.....Feb. 24
MANITOU.....March 3
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE, ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $40.00 EACH AND UPWARD.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, Feb. 17, 8 AM. | Etruria, Mch. 17, 6 AM.
Campania, Feb. 24, Noon. | Campania, Mch. 24, 11 AM
Lucania, Mch. 10, 1 PM. | Umbria...Mch. 31, 6 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Short Route to the Paris Exposition.
HOLLAND AMERICA LINE.

New York—Rotterdam, Amsterdam via Boulogne-sur-mer, 8½ hours' distant from either Paris or London.
New twin-screw steamers Potsdam, Statendam and Rotterdam; Winter rate 1st class, $50 and upward; 2nd class, $37. All other steamers carry one class of cabin passengers only; $37 and up. Apply to HOLLAND AMERICA LINE, 39 Broadway.

PANAMA RAILROAD S. S. LINE

For COLON, connecting with lines to Port Limon, Savanilla, Carthagena, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PACIFIC PORTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA. RATES, NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO, CABIN, $105.....STEERAGE, $40
Steamers sail from pier foot of West 27th St., N.Y.
ALLIANCA, Feb. 14, 1 PM | ADVANCE, Feb. 21, 1 PM
Information at company's office, 29 Broadway.
R. L. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 17 | AM. MARU.....Mch. 7
COPTIC.....Feb. 27 | EKING.....Mch. 15
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Wash. Bldg., and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Newport News, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach St., every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

A.—PARIS—1900.
Steamers ALLER, CITY OF ROME and NEBRASKA, SPECIALLY CHARTERED for Paris Exposition. Oberammergau Passion Play and Tour of Europe, start June 27 and 30; booking now. Also Thirty other Spring and Summer Excursions. Holy Land Parties March 3, April 28.
FRANK C. CLARK, 111 BROADWAY, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*8:00 a. m.	Syracuse Local ..... †6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express... †10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail ..... *10:00 a. m.
‡10:30 a. m.	Day Express ..... ‡7:00 p. m.
‡11:30 a. m.	Rutland Express ..... ‡7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special. *1:30 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited.. *8:00 p. m.
†3:30 p. m.	Albany and Troy Flyer.. †11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	Albany Special ..... *3:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	Detroit Special ..... *10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited. *6:30 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express ..... *8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Northern Express ..... *7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	Adirondack & Montreal Ex. *8:55 a. m.
*8:00 p. m.	Pan-American Express... *7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special.. *8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	Pacific Express ..... *5:30 a. m.
‡12:10 a. m.	Midnight Express ..... *7:00 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday. ||Saturdays only. ¶Daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:12 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman Cars on all through trains.
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Trains leave Franklin St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. later from foot W. 42d St.:
†12:45 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. For Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Dining Car.
*6:15 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited.
*8:00 P. M. Buffalo and Niagara Falls Express.
*9:15 P. M. Detroit and Chicago Express.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.
Time table at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, N.

BROOKLYN TRANSFERS WON

Company to Comply with State Board's Recommendations.

THE COMMISSION'S DECISION

Optional Transfers at Thirty-sixth and Sixty-fifth Streets Not Unfair to the Company.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners yesterday decided to proceed with the enforcement of its recommendation that the suburban residents of South Brooklyn should be granted transfers by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to other surface or elevated lines at the Thirty-sixth Street and Sixty-fifth Street Stations of the elevated railroads controlled by the company in Brooklyn.

When this determination was communicated to him, Secretary T. S. Williams, who is here, said that the company would comply with the Commissioners' recommendations as soon as the necessary transfers could be printed. He regretted, he said, that the commission would not permit a longer time in which to try the new arrangement which had already given relief to the overcrowded condition of the surface cars of the Third and Fifth Avenue lines.

This decision in effect was that the board will call upon Attorney General Davies to institute proceedings to compel the Brooklyn Rapid Transit officials to adopt its recommendations. The decision is as follows

After public hearings and personal investigation of the complaints against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company by suburban residents of South Brooklyn, the board by its decision of Dec. 30, 1899, recommended that seven different changes should be made by the railroad company which the board believed would promote the convenience of the suburban patrons of the company in South Brooklyn. The railroad company accepted six of the seven recommendations, and has either already complied or is proceeding to comply therewith.

While the railroad company did not finally refuse to comply with the one remaining recommendation of optional transfers to either surface or elevated lines at the Thirty-sixth and Sixty-fifth Street stations of the elevated railroad, yet the company did not accept the recommendation, but requested the board to defer further action thereon until the change from a ten cent route by the combined elevated and surface lines, and a five-cent route by the surface lines to a five-cent route by the combined elevated and surface lines and a ten-cent route by the surface lines has been further tested.

This board refused to delay action on its recommendation of optional transfers, and commenced this proceeding to enforce such recommendation by service on the railroad company of an order to show cause. On the return of this order the railroad company had endeavored to demonstrate that the carrying out of the board's recommendation of optional transfers would be not only an obstacle to the successful use of the elevated lines for long-distance riders, and the surface lines for short-distance passengers—a division of use which the board has indorsed and approves as necessary to a proper solution of the transportation problem in Brooklyn—but that it would be unjustifiably adding to what under any circumstances at the present time is a financial loss in handling suburban traffic.

The board has considered carefully the figures and facts presented, and has verified them from other information and observation, and it is convinced that so far as the resident suburban business to these localities is concerned, it never had been and is not now a profitable one for railroad companies. The railroads in this locality were mostly built as steam highways to the ocean, and their regular operation was mostly restricted to a few months of the Summer season. The Coney Island traffic was the only justification for the construction of these railroads, and even that was not sufficient to prevent many of them from being sold under foreclosure.

The advent of electricity has changed conditions somewhat. Frequent cars and cheap fares have added hundreds of thousands of passengers, and through cars from the Manhattan end of the bridge to the seashore send every Summer day crowds of people to the ocean sands and breezes. For this reason the residents of the localities get used to a very liberal car service in the Summer, and naturally object when it is very largely diminished in Winter. But the statistics of operation show that reduced as it is, the service during at least eight months of the year is more ample than the business justifies, and that it does not actually pay operating expenses, to say nothing of interest on cost of construction or acquisition. In other words, the service which exists is only partly paid for by the residents of the locality who use it, and the remaining cost is paid indirectly by the Summer travelers to the seashore or by the residents of the built-up part of Brooklyn.

The railroad company frankly states that it is quite willing to endure such losses for a time, confident that the development of the suburban locality will soon make the lines profitable all the year round, but protests against the added loss which it claims will follow the adoption of the board's recommendation, in addition to interference with its plans for carrying the travelling public most safely, comfortably, and expeditiously.

If the board believed that the adoption of its recommendation would produce either of the above results, it would be loath to enforce its order. The Railroad Commission must stand between unreasonable demands on the part of the public on the one hand and the rapacity of railroad corporations on the other hand. It cannot conscientiously, and will not, use its powers to destroy or injure property. But the investigation of the conditions surrounding this particular matter and its personal observation on the ground, have convinced it that the granting of optional transfers at the points named will not materially increase the loss which the board is convinced now results from handling this local suburban traffic for one fare; that it is not intended to interfere with the handling of the Summer pleasure travel of the sea shore in such manner as may seem wise, and that it will not embarrass the company's plans for dividing the short-distance and long-distance riders—for the very good reason that a large proportion of the suburban passengers will undoubtedly prefer to travel by the more expeditious and comfortable elevated route. This preference will be made more manifest and the separation of long-distance and short-distance riders will be made more effective if the company will, in accordance with law, discontinue some of its elevated railroad stations in the outer parts of the city, and establish through express trains to the suburbs. Such a change would be greatly to the public interest.

We have based our recommendation as to optional transfers on the conditions which exist and as they practically affect this suburban locality. If we did not believe that the optional transfer would induce most of the people in these localities to take the elevated lines we should not recommend it, for we realize that to divert 30,000 long-distance riders each day, particularly in the rush hours, to the surface lines, would only increase the unfortunate congestion which now prevails and justly antagonize the 80 or 90 per cent. of the population which is confined to the congested parts of the city, and which naturally and properly uses the surface cars. It would not be right that they should be unnecessarily inconvenienced and taxed for the benefit of the suburban resident who for the same fare occupies for an hour or more a car seat which would otherwise accommodate three or four short-distance riders.

After a careful consideration of the facts, figures, and arguments presented by the railroad company, this board has decided to proceed with the enforcement of its recommendation that the suburban residents of the South Brooklyn locality should be granted optional transfers to either surface or elevated lines at the Thirty-sixth Street and Sixty-fifth Street stations of the elevated railroads.

The determination by the board was the outcome of the hearing given at Utica yesterday at which Secretary T. S. Williams and Attorney C. A. Collin appeared for the company to demonstrate that the recommendation of the board was unjust to the company.

CAPT. McCLUSKY'S CAPTURE.

Thinks He Has Burglars Who Robbed the Gilson House.

Capt. McClusky has in his custody in the Detective Bureau two men whom he believes to be the men who robbed the house of Clement Gilson, at Woodside, L. I., on the night of Feb. 5 of property valued at $450. The men were arrested in their room at 142 Macdougal Street last Friday night by Detectives Reap and Holland. The prisoners are Henry Schultz, alias Charles Braun, who described himself as an actor, and Frank Lenhardt, alias Carl Hartman, a baker. Two black masks were found in their room, and two revolvers. There were also found a "jimmy," a bunch of skeleton keys, and two thin candles. A part of the booty secured from the Gilson house, consisting of a gold sword, two pocketbooks, a diamond lace pin, with one stone missing, and one-half dozen silver spoons were among the articles also found in the prisoners' apartment.

Schultz informed the police that he had been two years with Buffalo Bill and a year with the Barnum & Bailey Show as an actor. Lately he had been engaged in other work. He admitted, Capt. McClusky declared, the Woodside robbery. Schultz resisted arrest when the detectives found him, but was overpowered.

The men were remanded in the Centre Street Court yesterday until to-day.

Buffalo Man Killed by Street Car.

BUFFALO, Feb. 11.—Preston Hurlburt, seventy-nine years old, one of the largest live-stock dealers in this country, was struck by a trolley car to-day and injured so badly that he died within a few minutes.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

There may be nothing new in fish-net handbags, but the passengers in an elevated car recently evinced as much interest in one of them as if nothing of the kind had ever been seen before. It was carried by a woman in whose family some one evidently had the faculty of turning scraps to use without needless expense. A scoop-net was the chief component in the manufacture. It had been carefully coated with shellac to give it the appearance of leather. A tape similarly treated was run through the top of the net, so that it might be closed or opened like a sewing bag. To the top on opposite sides were fastened leather handles for easy carrying. The capacity of the bag seemed larger than that of an ordinary large satchel, for its owner had been shopping, and after she had dropped into it a dozen packages of varying sizes, there still seemed left enough room for as many more. The packages had so adjusted themselves in the bag as to avoid crowding or breakage, which would have been impossible in a contrivance less unconventional. From the glances of the women in the car the bag seemed to be better suited to shopping purposes than the usual handbag, although there were no signs of approval of the exhibition of individual packages which the net necessitated.

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St. Valentine's Day must be put aside with the other revered things that have become "has beens." Ten years ago at this time of the month the windows of the stationery stores all over town would have been filled with valentines, dainty or comic, and callow young men and women would have been engaged in selecting such as they intended to send to the young man or maiden who stood highest in their favor. So, too, they would have been found slyly purchasing those grotesque caricatures with a few lines of doggerel underneath to be mailed to some man or woman against whom they had a spite or whose vanity they wished to offend. This year there are very few of either sort of valentines to be seen anywhere in town. There are districts on the east side, both up and down town, however, where there is a small display and a limited demand for the valentines. But as a whole the day is, for its old purposes, as dead as is the old fashion of calling on New Year's Day.

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"One of the schemes of the Social Labor Party to make a showing at the polls at the coming election is the publication of a daily paper to espouse their cause," remarked one of the leaders of the party yesterday. "We want a paper to make public our views and let the general public know what we are aiming at. It is possible that the paper will be printed this Spring, if we can get enough promises of support. That our people are in earnest is shown by the fact that the workingmen are willing to go down into their pockets to support such a paper. One hard-working man, as an example, has given $50 of his savings to help start the paper, and there are a score of my acquaintances who have subscribed $10 each, and are willing to pledge themselves for a small weekly subscription from their meagre income. When men do that sort of thing without the least chance of getting anything back from their venture, it shows that they are in earnest, at least, and that they have faith in the cause, which is really very close to their hearts and very dear to them."

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"There is one rather strange thing about this 'mining business,'" remarked A. F. Hollander, who is just back from a long tour of the mining districts in the West, "and that is that the poor man goes for the richest of all the metals, while the rich man and the syndicates look after the baser metals. Who is the developer of the gold mines in the Klondike and at Cape Nome? The poor man, with only sufficient capital to get him to the country where the richest ore lies strewn about. Who were the men who exploited the gold mines of Australia, of South Africa, and of California years ago? The very poor men. They found and developed the Rand and Cripple Creek and all the other rich gold countries. The pick and the pan did the work until there was a positive assurance that there was a field for capital, and then the rich men and the syndicates came in and were the gleaners. They could afford to work fields that the man with the pick and the pan had but just scraped over, because he had no machinery to do more. Of course, in the end the men with the capital got the best of the game, but it was the poor man who showed them the way. The capitalist never ventures on until he is sure there is vast wealth that it is worth his while to uncover and work. On the other hand, the poor man skips the copper and zinc, the nickel and lead fields, and goes away from them broken in spirit because he could find neither the gold nor silver, for which he was searching. He often sold what he called 'worthless' copper claims for a song and went trudging on after gold. Here is where the capitalist had to step in, as was the case in the Lake Superior and Montana copper districts, in the iron fields everywhere, and in the lead and zinc fields in Missouri and further south and west. Your capitalist does not chase Klondikes and Cape Nomes until he has become a capitalist because of what he has picked and panned out. Then he can get other capital to help him carry on his work, of course. I have met a hundred men who have discovered good copper and iron and zinc veins, and abandoned them to men with capital, thus throwing over claims worth millions. They had no capital to work them, could get none, and so threw them away. The man with big capital finds his money faster in working fields of base ore, and looks on gold and silver as by-products, of material value only when they sell for enough to pay for the working of his copper mines, so that the copper becomes to him a source of clear profit when it reaches the market. You can't talk gold or silver mines to a capitalist until the mine is a big producer, but show him traces of iron, copper, or zinc, and he will listen to you at once, and is ready to advance millions of capital where he would not advance pennies for a gold mine. There are funny phases to our business."

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Buyers for notion and department stores who are now in the city in force are making a special demand for novelties for the Easter trade, and the manufacturers, agents, and importers are at their wits' end to supply the demand. The buyers seem to see ahead an unusual demand for goods of this class, and particularly those of the cheaper class. Decorated eggs in glass, metals, or cardboard have been so largely demanded that the market was stripped of the supply during the week. Jewelers have been making cheap gilded and plated trinkets of this sort by the ton, and find a ready sale for them. Dealers in the better and costlier classes of fancy goods suitable for Easter presents are stocking up heavily, even though Lent is still more than two weeks away.

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Hotel men are reaping their harvest in lively fashion just now, and the late arrival in town has little chance for good accommodations unless he has engaged a room a couple of days ahead. At many of the fashionable hotels guests are refused every day because of the inability of the hotel men to furnish them with the sort of accommodations they want and are willing to pay for, and room clerks are puzzled to find places to stow away even those who are willing to take anything they can get, so long as it is a comfortable bed. The crush in town is emphasized every evening by the large attendance at the theatres, the crowded condition of both the fashionable and popular restaurants, as well as the ceaseless tramp on Broadway and elsewhere of sightseers who want a glimpse of New York after dark.

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"I've never had such a call for water as during the last week," said a Harlem druggist. "Vichy, seltzer, Poland water, sterilized water, anything supposed to be pure and clean, has been in lively demand, and more than one night I had to turn customers away. One evening half a dozen women were in the place willing to take anything in the pure water line. All I had left were two large five-gallon casks. One woman took one of these, in lieu of anything else, and before 9 o'clock the other was gone. The muddy color of the Croton water since the recent storm has created a boom in the mineral water trade. I drink the Croton; it tastes a little earthy, but it's all right. The appearance is against it, that's all, and the women hate to drink it—think it's full of microbes and all that. As a matter of fact, it is a great deal water those same people drink when they go away for a vacation. But I'm satisfied. It keeps business lively, and the Croton water may remain muddy as long as it likes for all I care."

TO PRESERVE PALISADES

Immediate Passage of Pending Bill to be Urged.

Mr. Hopkins to Argue Before New Jersey Assembly—Small Shore Strips Will Save Cliffs.

The interest shown by the people of New York and New Jersey in the efforts to save the Palisades from further spoliation will be increased to-morrow by an argument to be made at Trenton before the joint committees having the matter in charge by Franklin W. Hopkins, President of the New Jersey Palisades Commission. Mr. Hopkins, upon the request of E. W. Wakelee, leader of the Assembly, expects to go to Trenton then and supplement the commission's recent report with arguments showing the necessity for the immediate passage of the pending bill for the preservation of the Palisades.

The bill in question calls for the appointment of a permanent commission, giving it the right to acquire and hold for the State so much of the land between the edge of the cliffs and low-water mark as may be necessary to prevent their further defacement, and also to acquire such parts of the upper plateau as may be deemed advisable, in order to give the public access to the cliffs for the enjoyment of the view from various points of vantage.

A bill similar in design is now pending before the New York Legislature, with every prospect of being passed, as Gov. Roosevelt is in favor of it and no opposition, so far as known, has sprung up.

In speaking yesterday of the work of his commission, Mr. Hopkins said:

"We soon agreed that no small part of the beauty of the Palisades is due to the strip of shore at their base, which both emphasizes and softens the grandeur of the cliffs. It is nature's frame to the picture. We were therefore gratified to find that the most economical and effective way to protect the cliffs seemed to be to acquire the shore—economical because a few hundred thousands would be as effectual there as millions would be on top; effective because if the State owned the narrow strip below blasting above would be impossible.

"In providing for a permanent commission with suitable powers, we believe the necessary machinery is set in motion for the ultimate protection of the Palisades. This will take time, but a beginning can be made at once, and we have no doubt that as this commission shows substantial results of its work it will receive sufficient money from State appropriation or private subscriptions. The two States ought not to depend upon public-spirited citizens to save the Palisades from destruction, and they will not, as soon as they see that this commission is working on conservative, businesslike lines and making progress."

In speaking of public-spirited citizens who have been working to save the Palisades, Mr. Hopkins referred, he said, to William E. Dodge, who some time ago purchased a piece of cliff land he had no use for, but solely to preserve it from the blasters. When asked about the delay in introducing the bill, he said:

"The delay was due to our care in consulting eminent New York and New Jersey counsel, in order to have identical bills passed in both States and to avoid beyond peradventure any unconstitutional entanglements. We have chafed under the delay, but we believe the time has been well spent. The bill is built on the lines of the Niagara Park reservation and the general County Park act of New Jersey, and gives the commission power to acquire small parks on top of the cliffs which will be easily accessible by footpath from below. The strip below can also be made attractive and useful. I would like to see, for instance, boating privileges leased out and attractive small buildings put up at intervals along the shore. To put the whole matter in a nutshell, our object is to make the Palisades of as much public utility as possible and keep the picture and its frame intact."

The strip desired extends from Fort Lee—twelve miles in New Jersey and about two and a half miles in New York State. Should the joint commission be appointed, the two States will treat the park as one.

WOMAN STRICKEN IN CHURCH.

Heart Disease Killed Mrs. Kerns as She Offered Intercession for a Dead Friend's Soul.

Kneeling in prayer for the repose of a dead friend's soul Mrs. Mary Kerns of 36 Luqueer Street, Brooklyn, herself met death yesterday morning in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at Court and Nelson Streets, that borough.

Mrs. Kerns, who was fifty-five years old, lived with her husband, Michael, and their four children. Across the street from the Kerns family lived a Mrs. Mulholland. Mrs. Kerns and Mrs. Mulholland had been friends in their girlhood days in Ireland, and when they came to live near each other in Brooklyn their friendship was renewed.

Mrs. Mulholland died on Friday last. None grieved more deeply over her death than Mrs. Kerns. From the bier of her old friend Mrs. Kerns went yesterday morning to St. Mary's Church. Prayers were requested for Mrs. Mulholland, who was a parishioner. Mrs. Kerns, kneeling in her pew, was heard to gasp. Looking up those near her saw her fall backward.

There was a stir in the church, and then some one lifted Mrs. Kerns up. She was unconscious and breathing heavily. Father Molloy, the pastor, came down from his place by the altar, and saw at once that the woman was dying. A messenger was sent for a physician, and then the priest helped to carry the dying woman into the vestry. There the priest administered the rites of the Church, and a few moments later Mrs. Kerns died. It is believed that her death was caused by heart disease.

CAR RUNS DOWN BLIND MAN.

Says He Served in the Navy in Spanish War.

John Cavanagh, thirty-three years old, totally blind, was run down last night at Chatham Square by a south-bound Third Avenue car. His right arm was broken and he received a cut over the eyes and several scalp wounds. It was necessary to back the car to extricate him. An ambulance was called from the Hudson Street Hospital. To Surgeon Smith the injured man said he became blind while in the naval service during the war with Spain. He lives at the Globe Lodging House, on Park Row. He was removed to the hospital.

Russell Parker, the motorman of the car, of 562 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street was arrested and locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station. He will be held to await the result of the man's injuries. The man was injured near the point where a boy was dragged to death by a car a few days ago.

FREE SONS OF ISRAEL.

The First District Annual Meeting—Reserve Fund, $1,000,000.

The Independent Order, Free Sons of Israel, First District, held its annual meeting yesterday at the Lexington Opera House, on East Fifty-eighth Street. The meeting was called to order at 9 A. M. and continued all day. One hundred delegates were present. A large number of visitors swelled the attendance to over 500.

The reading and discussion of Grand Master Stern's annual message took up a great part of the day. He reported the order to be in a flourishing condition with a reserve fund of $1,000,000. District No. 1, which is the Eastern and main body of the order, now has 112,000 members.

Among the Grand Master's recommendations was one to reduce the dues of members under twenty-five years of age in order to increase the membership. He also recommended the bonding of the officers. Both of these recommendations were referred to committees.

The new officers elected are Samuel Stern, re-elected Grand Master for the third time; Isaac Engel, Brooklyn, First Deputy; William Brookheim, Albany, Second Deputy; Aaron Wolfson, Third Deputy; Emil Tausig, Grand Treasurer; I. H. Goldsmith, Grand Secretary; Myer Elsas, Chairman Committee on Appeals; Benjamin Orbach, Chairman Committee on Finance, and Isaac Simon, Chairman Committee on State of District.

The new officers were installed by Julius Harburger, United States Grand Master of the order. Among those who spoke during the day were Past Grand Master Isaac Harnburger and Ferdinand Levy.

The report of the Treasurer showed the disbursements for the year to have been $5,248.96, and the receipts $4,211.63, leaving a deficit of $1,037.33.

Woke up one Monday morning something over a year ago to find we had but two stores.

History repeats itself! No, haven't burnt out; moving out—out of the Leonard Street warehouse back to corner of Warren st., into a store built expressly for our business and for your convenience.

Only takes to-day; to-morrow will find us with three stores in perfect working order.

We leave the old Jaffray store with a lingering regret, for it helped us in a pinch, and proved the loyalty of our friends who went out of their way to come ours—a loyalty so steady that our business equaled that done under fairer conditions.

We tender them a hearty handshake of thanks.

Two stores—Prince and 32d st.—open to-day, all day.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

MR. NAGLE ON HIS WORK.

Col. Waring's Example, New Commissioner Intimates, Will Be His Model —Promises Devotion to Duty.

Percival E. Nagle, the newly appointed Street Cleaning Commissioner, was seen by a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon, as he was making his way west on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to avoid the many persons watching for him in the neighborhood of his residence.

Commissioner Nagle said that he had accepted the trust reposed in him by Mayor Van Wyck with the full appreciation of its responsibilities. The position of Street Cleaning Commissioner he considered the most important in the city, and he believed that to perform the duties connected with it adequately would require all the energies and capacity of an abler man than himself. Nevertheless, he was willing to undertake the task, and was determined to give a good account of himself.

Mr. Nagle said he had an example to study in Col. Waring's work, and he hoped to achieve the same beneficent results as were attained by that reformer. If he found that he could not clean the streets to the satisfaction of the public, he would step down and out.

Every man in the Street Cleaning Department, from the highest to the lowest, Mr. Nagle said, would be held to the strictest accountability for the full discharge of his duty. He would not stand for neglect of duty on the part of any subordinate. He hoped when he left the Street Cleaning Department that his work would be a monument to his capacity and devotion to duty.

Especial attention would be paid, the Commissioner said, to those sections of the city which it had been claimed had been neglected. This applied especially to the Borough of the Bronx.

Capt. Gibson, who had proved himself the right man in the right place, would be retained, as would all others whose work had been satisfactory.

The Commissioner concluded by saying that he cordially invited the public to make known any just cause of complaint, and he would at once apply the remedy.

Among scores of other telegrams the Commissioner has received one from Chief of Police Devery, congratulating him upon his appointment, praising his ability and fitness, and proffering the assistance of the Police Department in his work.

69TH REGIMENT RIVALRY.

Reported Plan of Col. Duffy to Control an Election.

Trouble is brewing in the Sixty-ninth Regiment over the election of field officers to fill several vacancies. A Lieutenant Colonel is to be elected, and also two Majors, owing to the resignation of Majors Lynch and Spellman. The former is now Colonel of the Irish Volunteers, and the latter is an officer in the United States Volunteer Infantry, fighting in the Philippines.

Some time ago Col. Duffy announced that the time had come for filling one of the vacancies in the office of Major. Capt. E. T. McCrystal of Company B and Capt. Daniel C. Devlin of Company E were named as candidates. Capt. McCrystal's friends claimed the honor to be due him, as senior Captain of the regiment, and also because he was a Major in the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers in the Spanish war. Capt. Devlin's friends openly announced that he was Col. Edward Duffy's candidate. Devlin also served with the Sixty-ninth Volunteers.

When the night arrived which had been fixed by Col. Duffy for the election, the officers were told at the armory that the election had been postponed. No reason was given, but the McCrystal men declared that it was because a majority was assured for Capt. McCrystal. They asserted that the election had been postponed in the hope of eventually working up a majority for the headquarters candidate. On Saturday afternoon the McCrystal men received a report that Company H, commanded by Capt. Anthony J. Griffin, had been singled out for disbandment, on the ground of its small attendance at drills. The disbandment, it was said, would inaugurate a "weeding-out" process by which an anti-McCrystal majority could be secured. The officers of Company H have been counted as McCrystal supporters.

Col. Duffy would not discuss the matter yesterday. "Headquarters do not mix up in elections. I know nothing about the disbandment of any company," was all he would say.

CHARITY AS A SCIENCE.

Indiscriminate Giving Condemned as a Remedy for Poverty.

A series of Sunday afternoon discourses on Christianity and social reform was inaugurated yesterday at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church by the Rev. Robert Erskine Ely. Mr. Ely is the President of a school for workingmen at Cambridge, Mass., and has devoted much study to sociological problems.

His theme yesterday afternoon was "Scientific Charity," and in contrasting the views of charity obtaining several centuries ago and at the present time, he said: "We cannot, as of old, use profuse philanthropy in this world as a fire escape in the world to come." The speaker said that, proportionately, poverty was very slowly decreasing, but the actual amount of it was on the increase, along with population and wealth. Concerning the causes of poverty, Mr. Ely said:

"It is a mistaken notion that destitution is largely due to the use of intoxicating drinks and thriftlessness. In the United States, according to the statements of experts, the general average per cent. of poverty due to liquor is 25½; in the larger cities, like New York, it falls to 10 or 12. Frequently where drink is not the cause of poverty, poverty leads to drink. Thriftlessness is often more the effect of poverty than a cause, and, in itself, thrift is an absolutely inadequate remedy for poverty."

Among the principal causes of destitution Mr. Ely included indiscriminate giving. "Some one has said," he remarked, "that it is a question whether the housekeeper or the saloon keeper has done the more harm. There are some rules without exceptions, and I think the following is one of them: Never, never give outright money, clothes, or food to any human being with whose character and circumstances you are not thoroughly well acquainted. If you feel mean after refusing a tramp sit down and send your charity organization society a good-sized check. There is as much need of expert knowledge in carrying out one's benevolences as in dealing with disease or business entanglements."

An unusually attractive line of

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Venetians and Broadcloths,

in the latest French tints.

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in mixtures, stripes, and invisible checks and plaids.

Reversible Cloths,

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in a variety of rich designs, many of which are exclusive.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

A TONIC

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Half a teaspoonful in half a glass of water, refreshes and invigorates the entire system. A wholesome tonic.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

LAST RITES IN THE STREET.

A Crowd Watches Two Priests in Attendance on an Injured Man.

In the centre of a large crowd, some kneeling reverently, others gazing curiously, two priests of the Roman Catholic Church late yesterday afternoon administered the last rites of their religion to a man who lay injured on the sidewalk near the foot of the stairs of the up-town station of the Second Avenue elevated railroad at Twenty-third Street. A citizen who was going to take a train saw the man fall down the stairs. He was a laboring man, evidently, as he wore overalls and jumper, and his hands were soiled and calloused.

A policeman sent to Bellevue Hospital and Dr. Graham Rogers responded. Before he arrived a crowd gathered. The two priests had just come from the Greenpoint Ferry. Seeing the crowd they hurried forward to the injured man's side. They glanced at him for a second. Then one of the priests caught sight of a little brown ribbon which came just over the edge of the injured man's shirt.

"He's a Catholic, Father," he said to his companion. "See, he wears a scapular."

Instantly the priests knelt beside the unconscious man. The crowd fell back reverently, the Catholic ones uncovering and joining silently in prayer. Overhead the elevated trains rattled, and electric cars went clanging by, while out of a half hundred tenement windows men and women looked down upon the picture. The priests declined to give their names, and hurried on their way through Twenty-third Street as soon as they had performed their duty.

Dr. Rogers, who took the injured man to the hospital, said his skull had been fractured and thought it unlikely that he could recover. The man's pockets contained nothing but a five-cent piece. He had not been drinking, the doctor said. It is supposed that when near the top of the stairs he was attacked by heart disease and fell, fracturing his skull.

The man was restored to partial consciousness at Bellevue. The doctors were able to get from him the fact that he is John Graham, twenty-five years old, of 236 East Sixth Street. He is a laborer.

HEBREW CHARITY REPORT.

Work of the Sheltering Guardian Society—Gifts Received.

The twentieth annual report of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of the New York Orphan Asylum, which has just been made public, shows that there are 876 children in the institution at the Grand Boulevard and West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. Of this number 844 are supported by public funds and the rest by the society or benefactors. Nearly 60 per cent. of the inmates are boys, and 90 per cent. of the total number are from New York City.

The Treasurer's report shows that the receipts were $89,938.90, of which $88,606.48 came from the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and the balance from patrons and members. Some of the larger money donations were: Leonard Lewisohn, $500; M. W. Mendel, $1,000; Jesse Lewisohn, $1,000.

The expenditures for the year were $103,017.31.

Return of the Turkish Minister.

All Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish Minister to the United States, arrived here yesterday on the French Line steamer La Gascogne, and left at once for Washington. He has spent two years at Washington, and is returning from a leave of absence. He was accompanied by his wife, sister-in-law, and a woman servant, who were dressed in black satin dresses, mantles, and headdresses in the Turkish fashion.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3:30.
MR. ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON
Reserved Seats, $1.00; Children, half price.
J. B. POND .....Manager

COMIQUE B'way and 29th St. The House That Jack Built.
Mat. To-day, 25c. & 50c.
VANITY FAIR BURLESQUERS. Dixon-McGovern Fight Pictures.

BROADWAY Theatre, 42st St. & B'way.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR

Academy of Music. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
14th Week "WAY DOWN EAST."
Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.
Prices, 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44-45 Sts. 'Phone 3514-38th.
BROADWAY to TOKIO. XTRA MAT. TO-DAY.
Ev. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. No smoking at Mats.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
2nd Week "Als Ich Wiederkam,"
Great Hit Sequel to "At the White Horse Tavern."

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Last 2 weeks.
42d St., B'y & 7th Av. Mat. To-day.
CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

The New Suits and Skirts. | The New Suits and Skirts.

O'Neill's.

The New Spring Styles in
Women's Tailor-Made Suits
and Separate Dress Skirts
Are Here in Profusion.

A larger assortment than we have ever before shown. All the leading shapes and materials are here, together with a number of exclusive designs, designed especially to our order. Call and see them. Four items to show you the range of prices:

SUITS OF FANCY STRIPED NOVELTY CLOTH, Eton Jacket, medici collar, revers and belt of stitched taffeta, finished with fancy buttons, skirt has triple box plaited back, is lined with percaline and has wide band of velveteen,
25.00

PEBBLE CHEVIOT SUITS, with new open front jacket, high collar, handsomely appliqued, new box plaited skirt, entire suit lined throughout with good quality of taffeta,
39.00

SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS OF BROADCLOTH, six stitched plaits forming fan at the bottom, single box plaited back, and lined with percaline,
9.98

SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS OF FINE IMPORTED HOMESPUN in Grays and Browns, new inverted plaited back, handsomely stitched, entirely men tailored,
12.00

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

STERN BROTHERS

have now on sale their second shipment of a

New Paris Corset

entirely different from any heretofore offered

In addition, later importations of their celebrated

Classique Corsets

of exclusive materials, in models specially designed for the present mode of dress

West Twenty-Third Street

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinees Wed. & Sat.....2.
Extra Matinée TO-DAY (Monday) at 2.
"In this production Daniel Frohman preserves all the traditions of Daly's with the best traditions of the Lyceum. Play will easily run through the season."—Times.
"Its success was an argument for the purity of the drama."—World.
"The artistic niceties of both Daly's and the Lyceum were again observed, while the general effect was better than has obtained on either stage."—Sun.
"Play realized highest expectations.—An extraordinary cast."—Journal.
THE AMBASSADOR
CAST INCLUDES MARY MANNERING, HILDA SPONG, ELIZABETH TYREE, RHODA CAMERON, MRS. WALCOT, ETHEL HORNICK, ALISON SKIPWORTH, BEATRICE MORGAN, JOHN MASON, CHARLES WALCOT, M. COURTENAY, AND EDWARD MORGAN.
Extra Matinée on Washington's Birthday.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
Extra Matinée TO-DAY, Lincoln's Birthday.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

KNICKERBOCKER. Evs. 8:20. Mat. to-day 2:15
N. C. GOODWIN / MAXINE ELLIOTT'S H. W. Esmond's Exquisite Play.
When We Were Twenty-one.
Extra Matinée To-day at 2:15.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St.
Evs. 8:20. Matinées To-day and Saturday at 2:15.
NO WEDNESDAY MATINEE THIS WEEK.
MAUDE ADAMS IN THE LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & B'way.
Ev'gs, 8. Matinées 2:15.
MATINEE TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 24th St.
Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
MATINEES TO-DAY, WED., AND SAT.
The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
Last 6 Nights. Last 2 Mats.
MATINEE TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES
February 21—Charles Frohman Presents
The Modern Spectacle, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Milton & Dollie
Cont. Perf. NOBLES,
15, 25, 50c. Le Roy & Clayton
Bonner, Gallando, the Silvers, Mov. Pictures, &c.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Camilla Urso,
15, 25, 50c. Lillian Burkhart, The Hawaiian Trio, Tiddlewinks & Dugan, Mov. Pic's &c.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. 20TH CENTURY MAIDS.
"Cyrano de Rubber-Neck." Living Pictures.

Keith & Proctor's
Farewell week of Round New York in 80 minutes. Mat. To-day.
With FOUGERE and THE GREAT LAFAYETTE

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance.
MARIE DRESSLER,
MR. & MRS. ROYLE,
Walton's Dogs and Monkeys, Morton, Lewis & Ryan, Biograph, Nellie Walters
TO-DAY, DOORS OPEN 10 A. M.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. Chas. B. Evans, Pr.
David Belasco's acknowledged masterpiece, Naughty Anthony
Mats. To-day, Wednesday & Saturday.

Murray HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—The Private Secretary.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SHENANDOAH Matinée To-day.
200 PEOPLE. 50 HORSES.

Weber & Fields' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. | Special Mat. TO-DAY.
WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. Last week.
MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq.
IN SISTER MARY

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.
HOLIDAY MAT. TO-DAY.
100TH TIME, SOUVS., THURS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. To-morrow, 3 P. M.
FRIEDA SIMONS.
Reserved Seats, $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's, 23 U. Sq.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

CASINO! First Time To-night.
New Opera Comique. Star Cast. Chorus of 50.
THE PRINCESS CHIC.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIAL
PIANOLA RECITAL,
LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY,
To-day, Monday, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
Admission Complimentary to All.
Soloist:
MISS BESSIE BONSAL,
Contralto.
"The execution of the

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf..1		Iowa Central pf....1½	
Am. Malting pf....2¼		Louis. & Nash.....1⅝	
Am. Smelt & Ref. pf.1¼		Manhattan 1¼	
Am. Steel Hoop pf..1⅝		Met. Street Ry.....3½	
Am. Tobacco.....4½		Met. W. S. El. Chi.2½	
Am. Tob. pf.....3⅝		M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.....1	
Ann Arbor pf.....4		Mobile & Ohio.....3⅝	
Chi. & East. Ill....5½		Nat. Biscuit.....1¼	
Chi., M. & St. P....2		Nat. Biscuit pf.....3	
Chi. Term. Trans....1¼		Nat. Lead.....1	
Chi. Term. Trans. pf..1		Nat. Steel pf.....1	
Cleve., L. & W....2½		N. Y. Air Brake....1½	
Cleve., L. & W. pf..2		Norf. & West.....2⅝	
Col. Midland pf.....3		Norf. & W. pf.....2⅞	
Consol. Gas.....2¾		Pennsylvania 2	
Denver & Rio Gr....1⅝		Pullman Car.....2½	
Den. & R. G. pf....2½		Rio Grande West....1	
Erie 1¼		Union Pacific.....2½	
Erie 1st pf.....2½		Union Pacific pf.....1	
Erie Tel. & Tel.....4¾		Wis. Cent. pf.....5	
Glucose Sugar Ref..1½			
Hocking Valley pf...1			

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist Tel.....2⅝		Gen. Electric 1	
American Ice 1½		Lactede Gas 2	
Am. Linseed pf.....1		Long Island 4½	
Am. Steel & Wire pf.1⅓		Nor. Pacific pf 1½	
Am. Sugar Ref.....4¼		N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....2	
Am. Sugar Ref. p....2		Pacific Mail 2½	
Brook. Rap. Trans...2½		P., C., C. & St. L...2½	
Brook. Union Gas....2½		Pressed Steel Car....2½	
Brunswick City 1		Rep. Iron & Steel....1	
Chi. & Northwest 1½		Rep. Iron & S. pf...1½	
Ch., R. I. & P.....1⅜		St. L. Southwestern..1½	
Col. Fuel & Iron....1½		Tenn. Coal & I.....3½	
Col. South 1st pf...1		U. S. Rubber.....1	
Del. & Hudson.....2		West. Union Tel....2⅝	
Del. Lack & West...1			

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. Un. El. 1st...1½		Mo., K. & T. 1st.....1⅝	
Brook. W. & W.....3½		Mo. Pac. t. r. 5s....1½	
Ches. & Ohio con 5s.1⅝		N. C. & St. L. con 5s.1	
C., M. & St. P. Term. 5s 1		N. Y. C., Mich. Cent. 3½s 1	
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A.....1⅝		N. Y. C. L. S. 3½s..1	
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s 1		N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s.....1	
C., St. P. & M. 6s...2½		N. Y., S. & W. gen..1½	
C. & W. Ind. gen. 6s.2		Or. Short Line con...1½	
Cev., Lor. & W. 1st.1		Peo. & East. 1st.....1	
Clev. & Marietta 1st.1		Peo. & East. inc....2½	
Col. Mid. 1st 2-4s...1½		S. L. & S. F. 2d 6s.	
Detroit City Gas 5s..2		Class C 1½	
D., M. & M. l. g. 3½s.1		St. L. & S. F. con 4s.1¼	
Elgin, J. & E. 1st...2½		St. P., M. & M. con. 6s 1⅝	
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st..1½		St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s 1½	
Gal., H. & H. 5s.....2		So. Pac. of Cal. con. 6s, inc.....1½	
Georgia Pacific 1st...5½		T., C. & L. 1st, Birm. 6s 1	
H., E. & W. T. 1st..3½		T., C. & L., 1st Tenn. 6s 4½	
Ill. Cent. col. tr. 4s, 1953 .....1½		Tol. & Ohio Cent. 1st.1	
Ind., Ill. & I. 1st...2½		Tol. & O. C., West. Div. 1st.....1	
Knox. & Ohio 1st....1½		T., P. & W. 1st.....2½	
K.C., P. & G. 1st t.r.3¼		T., St. L. & K. C. 1st t. r.....3	
Lake S. 2d 7s, reg...1⅝		Wabash 1st.....4	
L., E. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.....1		Wab. 1st, D. & C....1	
L., E. & St. L. gen 4s.1			
Mex. Cent. 1st con.inc.1½			
Mex. Cent. 2d con.inc.1			
M. & St. L. 1st ref.4s.1			

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.....1		St. L. Southw. 1st...1⅜	
C. & O. 1st, R. & N. 1st con. 4s.....1		St. L. Southw. 2d....1	
Knox. & O. 1st.....1½		So. Car. & Ga. 1st...1	
M. & St. L. con. 5s..1		W. N. Y. & P. gen..1	
Mo., K. & T. 2s.....2¼		W. N. Y. & P. inc...2½	

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 10, total transactions included 3,614,383 shares of stock, $14,706,500 bonds, including $117,400 Government and $89,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS.

	Feb. 11, '99.	Feb. 10, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.....	3,350,947	3,614,383	*263,431
Banks	150	24	126
Mining	6,800	2,440	4,360

BONDS.

	Feb. 11, '99.	Feb. 10, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.....	$21,765,500	$14,706,500	$6,989,000
State	51,900	93,600	*41,100
Government	96,800	117,400	*20,600

*Increase.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Feb. 10...	3,614,383
Same week last year.....	3,350,947
To date this year.....	14,870,356
Corresponding date last year.	30,538,585
Bonds for the week.....	$15,006,000
Same week last year.....	$21,914,200
To date this year.....	$68,886,000
Corresponding date last year.	$185,154,360

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½; at three months, 4; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

TREASURY ABSORBS CAPITAL

At Least £2,500,000 Withdrawn from the Market in Six Days—Problem of How the Government Will Raise More Money—Continental Markets Weak—Dear Coal Cripples Trade.

Cable Correspondence.

Copyright, 1900, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The only influence of the Government on our market last week, apart from the war, was the absorption by the Treasury of the capital of dealers in credit. Including the amounts paid over by the collectors since the bank return was made up at least £2,500,000 net has been withdrawn from the market balances in the last six days.

The result has been such poverty on the Stock Exchange pay day as to send borrowers to the Bank of England for about £400,000 in a three day loan at 4 per cent.

But where are the war disbursements? They cannot go further until Parliament sanctions additional expenditure. This it will probably do this week, as the estimate to be voted was issued on Friday night. Adding £13,000,000 now asked to the £10,000,000 granted last October, the total military charges for the current financial year will amount to between £46,000,000 and £47,000,000. Adding the new demand to that of last October £23,000,000 will have been consumed by the war to the end of March. But nobody supposes that this sum will be sufficient; debts will simply be postponed.

What interests the money market most, however, is how the money now demanded is going to be raised. The floating debt at present is just £10,000,000. Adding the sum now asked might seem expedient, in order to consolidate both in a new issue of consols, but this is not possible because the Treasury bills out have still many months to run. It is useless, so the market says, to create a mere £13,000,000 in new "Goschen money," therefore it will probably be raised by either more Treasury bills or short term Exchequer bonds.

Whatever form of floating debt be chosen, it implies a drain of the market resources in a manner a fixed debt does not entail. Sell a new creation of consols, and the stock passes at once into the hands of investors, affecting bank deposits temporarily, but not, save for a moment, floating credits in the market. But sell bills, and they are always in the market somewhere, employing its resources often when it is difficult to spare them.

For this reason principally the discount market was firmer yesterday. The rate finished at 3¼ per cent. hard, and I see small prospect of it becoming much cheaper unless the supply of bills falls off further through bad trade. But our foreign trade last month was excellent, allowing for an additional working day, compared with January, 1899, and from all parts of the country reports are that business would be first rate were coal not so abominably dear.

None the less is it true that but for American bills the discount market would often have precious little to do. A leading bill broker told me yesterday morning that the supply of inland and Continental paper is miserable.

It seems probable, then, that we shall crawl along much where we are, with occasional pinches for money such as the payment of railway dividends will cause, for the next fortnight, but with no stringency till toward the end of next month; but all forecasts are unusually subject to the unforeseen.

In the stock market we continue to be sport for the rumor novelist, and yet cheaper money has begun to force our hoarded savings to the benefit of investment securities. Business is wider in range, in consequence, and I verily believe that we should dash into your railroad securities like Highlanders storming a kopje were we not so bound up in the fortunes of our latest war.

I have been saying for some time that opportunities are offered by your side to our speculators, but the retort often is "Do you think Kafirs good to buy just now?" My impression is that your capitalists are setting their railroad house in order by consolidating interests, by strengthening the positions of the weak roads, and in other ways preparing for a general solidification of freight rates with a view to preventing a continuance of the disastrous cutting policy, and that when this is accomplished we shall see traffics, dividends, and prices spin upward after a style unknown for at least ten years.

But we are all in Chartereds, in Rand mines, in Robinsons, or Matabeles, and cannot stop to think of probabilities of this sort. Let not your market, then, count on us as buyers until we have either swallowed or surrendered South Africa, or until the controllers of your markets have advanced prices another 10 per cent. When Norfolk ordinary or Baltimore are near par we are sure, if alive, to begin to think them the finest securities on earth.

There is nothing worth saying about the Continental markets this week. They follow ours with rates drooping and enterprise languid. Our dear coal, though, is interfering with the Continental textile and in France with the foundry industries, and I am surprised to find as yet no mention of the competition of American coal. Our Admiralty, perhaps, is afraid to buy your anthracite lest the jingoes might rave and swear, but there ought to be a splendid opening in many other directions for the enterprising merchant.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 12.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Books close.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.

Aztec Land and Cattle Company—Annual meeting.
Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company—Annual meeting.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York—Annual meeting.
Laflin & Rand Powder Company—Annual meeting.
Nassau Electric Railroad—Special meeting.
Revere Rubber Company—Meeting.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.
Sixth Avenue Railroad—Annual meeting.
The United Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Andover Iron Company—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
Colorado Southern Railroad—Dividend payable on first preferred.
Copper Range Company—Annual meeting.
New York Fire Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Peoria and Eastern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Tri-Mountain Mining Company—Annual meeting.
United States Casualty Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Feb. 15.

American District Telegraph Company (Philadelphia)—Dividend payable.
American Ice Company—Dividend payable.
American Radiator Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Atlantic Copper Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Banco Internacional E Hipatecano de Mexico—Div...end payable.
Bethlehem Steel Company—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Boston Elevated Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston and South Dakota Gold Mining—Dividend payable.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cambria Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidated Car Heating Company—Dividend payable.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company—Dividend payable.
National Lead Company—Books close for dividend on common.
New England Telegraph and Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable.
Pullman Company—Dividend payable.
Quincy Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Paul Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
Standard Oil Company—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Dividend payable.

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 10, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Range for Year 1900. Lowest.		Closing Sat., Feb. 10. Bid.	Closing Sat., Feb. 10. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Feb. 10, 3,614,383.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Feb. 10. First.	Week Ended Feb. 10. High.	Week Ended Feb. 10. Low.	Week Ended Feb. 10. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 10, 1900.
114	January 6.	114	January 6.	115	119½	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA	116	116	114	115	109	164
18	Feburary 7.	12⅛	January 15.	16⅛	16⅞	..	American Car & Foundry Co.	29,680,000	.....	.....	..	16⅜	18	16½	16½	...	23,947
66	February 6.	50	January 20.	64	64½	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	29,690,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	64½	66	64	64½	...	10,489
35⅝	February 7.	32½	January 17.	34½	35	+ ¾	American Cotton Oil.	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	35	35⅞	34½	34⅝	35⅜	3,350
94½	January 23.	90	January 8.	93	94½	+ 1	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,800	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	93	94	94	94	91½	185
33½	January 22.	24⅝	January 4.	27	31	— 2⅜	American District Telegraph.	3,843,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	SA	28½	29	28½	29	42	283
148	February 7.	145	January 18.	147	150	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	148	148	148	148	143½	205
44½	February 6.	33⅛	January 15.	42⅜	42⅞	— ⅜	American Ice Co.	22,030,100	Nov. 15, '99.	1	..	43⅜	44½	42¼	42⅝	...	8,180
78½	February 3.	72½	January 5.	76	78½	— 1½	American Ice Co. pf.	12,440,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	77	77	77	77	...	216
16½	February 6.	12⅜	January 4.	15⅝	17⅜	+ ¾	American Linseed Co.	16,750,000	.....	.....	..	15¼	16¼	15	15½	...	7,670
60	February 5.	52⅝	January 11.	57⅝	57⅞	— 1	American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	58⅝	60	57⅜	57⅞	...	7,036
7⅜	January 2.	6½	January 18.	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅝	American Malting Co.	14,500,000	.....	.....	..	6	6¼	6	6¼	30½	2,710
31½	January 2.	25½	February 2.	27	28	+ 2½	American Malting Co. pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	27¼	28	27	27¾	83	1,720
43⅝	February 6.	35½	January 2.	41¼	42	+ ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	27,000,000	.....	.....	..	42¼	43¾	41	42	...	18,945
92	February 5.	86	January 2.	91	92	+ 1⅜	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	27,000,000	Jan. 9, 1900.	1¾	Q	91	92	90½	92	...	7,747
3½	January 22.	3½	February 7.	2	4	..	American Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,883,300	.....	.....	..	3½	3½	3¼	3½	13	100
50¼	February 6.	41½	January 17.	46½	46¾	— ⅝	American Steel Hoop Co.	19,000,000	.....	.....	..	48⅝	50½	46¼	46½	...	85,815
86	February 6.	80	January 23.	84½	84¾	+ 1⅜	American Steel Hoop Co. pf.	14,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	84	86	84	84½	...	7,942
50¼	February 6.	45¼	January 15.	47⅝	47½	..	American Steel & Wire Co.	50,000,000	.....	.....	..	50¼	50¾	48⅝	47⅞	47¾	74,702
95	February 1.	89	January 15.	93	93¼	— 1½	American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	95	95	93	93	93	5,830
137½	January 4.	108¼	February 6.	110⅝	111	— 4½	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	Q	115	115½	108½	110⅞	131¼	198,665
115	January 10.	111	January 11.	113	116	— 2	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	114	114	113	113	152	620
95	February 1.	92¼	January 18.	94	97	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	Q	97½	97½	96	97	101	80
36⅞	February 7.	27⅞	January 20.	34	34⅛	+ ⅞	American Tin Plate.	28,000,000	.....	.....	..	33⅜	36⅝	33⅜	34½	41¼	17,526
83	January 2.	80½	January 12.	80	83	..	American Tin Plate pf.	18,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	83	83	82¼	82½	95	470
108⅝	February 10.	104	January 12.	107½	107⅝	+ 1½	American Tobacco Co. pf.	54,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	109¼	109¾	107½	107½	137½	199,750
136½	February 2.	135	February 10.	136	140	— ½	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	2	Q	136	136	136	136	133	130
46½	February 8.	38	January 8.	44¾	44⅝	+ 3⅝	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	½2	SA	42	46½	41¼	44⅝	...	15,360
47	February 10.	41	January 3.	45½	47	+ 4	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.....	.....	..	45	47	45	47	...	1,172
21⅝	February 7.	16⅞	January 8.	20½	20⅝	— ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	102,100,000	.....	.....	..	20¼	21⅝	20	20⅝	21½	22,945
64⅞	February 7.	58½	January 11.	62⅝	62⅞	— ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	114,190,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	63⅝	64½	62⅝	62⅞	61⅝	115,418
64	February 6.	55½															
78	February 8.	72⅝	January 8.	61⅝	61⅞	— ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio.	50,000,000	.....	.....	..	62½	64	60¾	61⅝	56	93,165
			January 9.	77	77½	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	50,000,000	.....	.....	..	76½	78	75¾	77	78	48,930
77	January 31.	60¼	January 12.	73	73¼	— 2¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	49,900,000	.....	.....	..	75¾	77	72	73¾	92	198,912
151	February 2.	140	January 2.	148½	150	— 2½	Brooklyn Union Gas.	11,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	149	150	148	148	148¾	928
16⅝	January 25.	11½	January 8.	12½	14	— 1	Brunswick City.	2,000,000	.....	.....	..	13½	14	13	13	16	4,857
98⅛	February 1.	97⅝	January 31.	90	98	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	SA	96½	96¼	96¼	96¼	75½	75
50⅜	January 5.	48½	January 2.	49	49¼	— ½	Canada Southern.	50,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	SA	48⅝	50¼	48⅝	49¼	60	1,300
97⅝	February 5.	96⅜	January 4.	96⅜	97	— ¼	Canadian Pacific.	25,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	3	SA	97⅝	97⅝	97	97	87⅝	1,500
32½	January 2.	29⅜	January 30.	29⅜	29⅝	— ¼	Chesapeake & Ohio.	10,000,000	Oct. 20, '99.	1	SA	29¾	30¼	29¾	29¾	22	1,500

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 10, 1900.—Continued.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Feb. 10. Bid.	Closing Sat., Feb. 10. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Feb. 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 10. 1900.
127 February 7.	119¼ January 10.	124½	124⅝	..	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	98,218,900	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	125	127	124	124½	137⅝	66,287
30⅝ January 15.	27½ January 2.	28	29	..	Chicago Consolidated Traction	18,000,000				29	29	29	29	..	100
88½ February 6.	88 January 31.	..	..	+ 5½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	Jan. 2, 1900.	2	SA	90	93½	90	93½	66	510
14⅝ February 6.	11⅝ January 11.	13⅞	14½	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,264,800				12½	14⅝	12⅝	14	16½	9,786
77⅞ January 31.	73 January 11.	77½	77⅞	..	Chicago Great Western pf. A	11,371,800	Jan. 31, 1900.	2½	SA	77	77⅞	77	77	62⅝	500
41½ January 31.	35⅜ January 4.	40⅞	41	..	Chicago Great Western pf. B	7,489,100				41	41⅝	41	41	33⅝	1,901
99 February 1.	85 January 12.	87½	88½	— ½	Chicago Great Western deb	16,776,800	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	88¾	88¾	87¼	88½	93	335
17⅝ January 8.	14 January 15.	16	16½	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000				16	16½	16	16½	10½	1,780
49⅝ January 31.	45½ January 24.	47	49	+ 2	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,060,000	March 20, '99.	1	..	48⅝	49⅝	48½	48⅝	43½	400
125⅞ February 7.	115½ January 10.	122⅝	122⅝	+ 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,351,600	Oct. 21, '99.	2½	SA	121½	125⅞	120⅞	122½	126⅝	93,388
178½ January 2.	160½ January 18.	171½	172	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	33,305,400	Oct. 21, '99.	3½	SA	171½	173½	171½	172	169½	790
164½ January 3.	158 January 11.	163	162	— 1¼	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	Jan. 5, 1900.	3	SA	163¾	165⅝	162	162	148	885
190½ February 6.	186 January 4.	196	201	+ ¾	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,396,600	Jan. 5, 1900.	1¾	Q	196½	199½	196⅝	196⅝	190	245
111⅛ February 7.	104½ January 9.	108	108½	— 1⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	108¾	111⅞	108	108	117½	30,765
123½ January 31.	117 February 8.	117	119	+ ½	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	A	117	118	117	118	92½	200
172 February 8.	172 February 8.	170	180	..	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf	12,646,900	Aug. 21, '99.	3½	SA	172	172	172	172	170	300
12¾ February 10.	9 January 10.	11½	12¾	+ 1¼	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000				11½	12¾	11½	12½	11¾	2,333
39 February 7.	32 January 16.	38	38½	+ 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf	17,000,000				37	39	37	38	38¾	7,070
65 January 5.	60¼ January 11.	60¼	60½	— ⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	20,000,000	Aug. '98.	1½	..	62¼	63¾	60¼	60½	59½	9,525
106¾ January 5.	106¾ January 2.	106	106	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	106	106	106	106	98½	520
21 February 8.	14½ January 10.	21⅜	21½	+ 2½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000				19	21	19	21	12⅜	2,010
54 February 6.	46 January 2.	54	54½	+ 2	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct., '96.	1¾	..	51	54	51	54	..	430
48½ February 6.	40½ January 8.	45½	46	— 1½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	15,000,000				47	48½	45	45¼	32½	21,590
10⅝ February 9.	9 January 4.	9¾	10	+ ⅜	Colorado Midland	3,420,900				9	10⅝	9	10	7	1,230
26⅜ February 9.	21 January 5.	26	29½	+ 3	Colorado Midland pf	4,964,800				23	26⅜	22	26	..	7,450
6 January 5.	5½ January 29.	5½	5⅝	..	Colorado Southern	30,995,000				5½	5⅝	5¼	5½	6⅝	5,150
44¼ January 24.	39 January 8.	42½	43	— 1	Colorado Southern 1st pf	8,500,006				44	44½	43	43	54	1,255
15⅜ January 3.	14½ January 6.	15	15½	..	Colorado Southern 2d pf	8,500,000				15	15½	15	15½	22	525
18½ January 31.	15 January 5.	15	18	— ..	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000				17¼	18½	16⅝	17⅝	8½	1,200
199 January 3.	186½ January 16.	193½	194	+ 2⅝	Consolidated Gas	39,078,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1	Q	191	194	190⅝	193⅝	206⅝	14,920
38 January 3.	30¼ January 11.	34½	34¾	+ ⅛	Continental Tobacco Co	48,845,700				34	35¼	33½	34½	..	29,075
89½ January 3.	83½ January 11.	85¼	85½	— ¾	Continental Tobacco Co. pf	43,845,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	86	86¼	84¼	85⅝	..	5,738
119 January 3.	113 January 3.	114	115	— 2	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	115	115	115	115	113¾	200
180 January 30.	173½ January 30.	177	179	— 1	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	179¼	179½	177	177	160	1,800
20½ February 8.	16⅞ January 10.	19½	19⅝	+ 1⅝	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000				18⅝	20¼	18	19⅝	22⅝	8,140
73½ February 7.	66½ January 10.	71	72½	+ 2⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf	23,650,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	70	73⅜	70	72½	74	4,380
16¼ February 6.	13½ January 15.	15	16	+ ⅞	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100				15	15½	15	15½	20¼	1,700
6 January 6.	4¾ January 12.	4¾	5½	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000				5	5	5	5	4	300
14⅞ January 3.	12⅜ February 3.	12⅜	13½	+ ⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	10,000,000				13½	13½	13½	13½	10½	200
13¼ February 9.	11⅜ January 9.	12⅜	13	+ 1½	**Erie**	112,232,700				11⅜	13¼	11⅜	13	15	2,090
33⅝ February 9.	31¼ January 9.	37	37½	+ 2⅝	Erie 1st pf	42,844,000				33⅜	35½	33½	36½	39⅜	16,030
20⅜ February 9.	15⅜ January 10.	20	20¼	..	Erie 2d pf	16,000,000				19½	20⅜	19½	20	20⅜	5,100
110½ February 9.	101 January 3.	106½	110½	+ 4⅜	Erie Tel. & Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 8, 1900.	1¼	Q	103¼	110½	105½	110½	..	2,570
48¼ February 5.	40½ January 5.	47¾	47½	— ⅞	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Oct. 19, '97.	2	..	46¾	48¼	47	47½	38¼	4,003
57⅜ February 6.	47⅜ January 11.	55½	55⅝	— ¼	**Federal Steel**	46,434,300	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¼	..	56½	57⅜	54½	55½	48½	70,424
77½ February 6.	70⅜ January 10.	74⅜	75	— ⅞	Federal Steel pf	53,261,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	3	..	75¾	77½	75	75	86	7,883
129½ February 5.	120 January 10.	125¼	127	— 1	**General Electric Co**	18,276,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	128¾	129½	127	127	111	2,130
58½ February 5.	47 January 2.	56⅝	57	+ 1½	Glucose Sugar Refining Co	24,027,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	Q	57	58½	56½	57	69	5,555
101⅝ February 1.	98 January 2.	98½	101	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf	12,619,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	101¼	101½	89¾	93⅞	109¼	400
174½ January 3.	158 February 2.	159	160½	— ..	Great Northern pf	89,400,700	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¾	..	160¾	161½	159½	159½	184⅜	2,543
5⅝ February 7.	5½ February 3.	5⅝	...	+ ⅛	Great Northern pf., rights					5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	...	2,400
115½ January 11.	112⅝ February 8.	111	113½	— ¾	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,329,100	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	112¾	112⅞	112⅜	112⅜	107½	100
34⅝ February 7.	30½ January 10.	34	34½	..	Hocking Valley	9,150,700				34½	34⅞	34½	34½	..	1,340
63⅜ February 6.	58 January 8.	62¼	62½	+ 1	Hocking Valley pf	11,453,700	Jan. 10, 1900.	1½	..	62⅜	63⅜	62	62¾	..	1,536
*70 January 22.	65 February 6.	65	...	..	Homestake	21,000,000	Jan. 25, 1900.	50c	M	65	65	65	65	60½	200
114½ January 25.	110¾ January 9.	112½	113	+ ½	**Illinois Central**	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	2½	SA	112¾	113¾	112¼	112½	115¾	4,020
25½ January 3.	22½ January 27.	23½	24½	— ⅜	International Paper Co	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	25	25¼	24	24	59¼	1,855
70½ February 6.	65 January 9.	69	69½	+ ½	International Paper Co. pf	22,539,700	Jan. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	69¼	70¼	69¼	69¼	90	1,910
10⅝ January 25.	9 January 16.	9	10	+ ⅛	International Silver	10,000,000				9	9⅝	9	9⅝	33	400
12⅝ January 4.	11⅞ January 12.	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛	Iowa Central	8,488,800				12	12⅜	12	12¼	12½	870
55¾ February 7.	48 January 10.	54	54½	+ 1½	Iowa Central pf	5,671,800	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	SA	53½	55¼	53½	54	50½	920
13⅞ February 8.	10 January 2.	13½	14	+ ⅛	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000				13¾	13⅞	13½	13⅝	..	1,099
9¼ February 6.	7⅞ January 31.	8	9	+ ⅞	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf tr. r.	21,061,100				8	9¼	8	9	15	4,830
38	January 10.	30	32	40	..	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1	Q	38	39	38	38	45	181
66 February 6.	66 February 4.	64	68	..	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago) pf	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	3	SA	66	66	66	66	52	200
80 January 5.	73 February 7.	78	79	— 2	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1½	SA	79	79	73	77	53	1,210
97 January 2.	83½ February 2.	83½	84⅞	..	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	..	85	85	85	85	67½	550
55 January 30.	47½ January 4.	50	55	— 4⅜	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	50½	50¾	50½	50¾	76	200
82½ February 7.	77⅛ January 9.	80⅝	81	+ 1⅝	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Feb. 10, 1900.	2	SA	79½	82½	79½	80⅞	65	28,446
99⅞ February 6.	90⅜ January 16.	97⅝	98	+ 1½	**Manhattan Elevated**	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1	Q	96⅜	99⅞	96⅜	97¼	111⅝	66,290
181 February 8.	159½ January 15.	178	179	+ 5½	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	173	181	172	178	234	48,624
27½ February 7.	24½ January 29.	27½	28	+ 2½	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,000,000				26	27½	26	27½	..	350
*79¾ February 8.	*73 January 9.	79	80	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf	9,000,000				79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	..	15
12¾ January 22.	10¼ January 8.	12	12½	+ ⅛	Mexican Central	36,000,000				12⅛	12¼	11½	12	7⅛	4,205
4⅝ January 22.	3¾ January 4.	4	4¼	..	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000				3¾	4	3¾	4	1½	1,200
65½ February 5.	58 January 12.	63¾	64¼	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000				64½	65⅛	63⅝	64¼	46⅞	4,498
17½ January 3.	15 January 2.	15½	18	+ ⅛	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	14,000,000				16⅛	16½	16½	16½	16¼	200
55 January 20.	52 February 5.	52	56	+ 1	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000				50	53	50	53	30	400
10⅝ February 10	10 January 5.	10⅝	11¼	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	54,950,000				10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	14⅜	400
34½ February 6.	31¼ January 11.	33	33⅜	— ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	13,000,000				33⅞	34½	33	33¼	30⅜	6,345
47⅝ February 7.	38⅝ January 11.	45⅝	46	..	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	46	47⅜	45¼	45⅝	44⅝	53,387
47 February 8.	39 January 12.	43⅝	44¼	+ 3⅞	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	41	47	41	44⅝	40½	7,395
183½ January 13.	183½ January 13.	184½	186½	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1900.	3½	SA	183½	183½	183½	183½	...	10
40¼ February 7.	35 January 9.	38¼	38½	+ 1¼	**National Biscuit Co**	29,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1	Q	37	40¼	37	38¾	53	2,450
96 February 7.	90½ January 2.	94½	95	+ 3	National Biscuit Co. pf	23,000,000	Nov. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	96	96	95¼	96	105	349
28¼ February 5.	25 January 9.	26½	27½	+ 1	National Lead Co	14,905,400	March 1, '99.	1	A	26½	28¾	26½	27½	36½	6,788
106 January 31.	104¾ January 10.	105½	106	..	National Lead Co. pf	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	105	105¾	105	106½	113½	35
53½ February 6.	40 January 26.	49¾	49	+ ¾	National Steel Co	32,000,000				49½	53½	48¼	49	..	95,213
97 February 6.	92 January 9.	94	97	+ 1	National Steel Co. pf	26,000,000	Dec. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	95	97	95	96	..	2,262
119¾ January 2.	115 January 6.	116	117	— ⅝	New Jersey Central	27,055,800	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	118	118½	117	117	102½	2,025
133 January 2.	125 January 6.	130	135	+ 1½	New York Air Brake	6,250,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	134¼	134½	130	134½	138	746
138 January 5.	131¼ January 2.	134½	135	+ 1½	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	134	136⅞	133⅜	134½	136⅞	24,167
214 January 10.	213 January 2.	212	216	+ ½	New York, New Haven & Hartford	53,308,600	Dec. 30, '99.	2	Q	214	214	214	214	208	217
13⅜ February 7.	12½ January 2.	13	13½	— ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000				13½	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	16½	500
85 January 31.	81 January 3.	74	79	— 2	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	March, 98.	2		83	83	83	83	71½	210
36 February 7.	32 January 2.	34	36	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000				34¼	36	34½	36	..	900
25½ February 7.	20⅞ January 10.	23¾	23¾	+ ⅜	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900				22⅞	25½	22⅞	23⅝	22½	42,007
30 February 6.	22⅜ January 10.	28⅝	28⅝	+ 2⅝	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000				26½	30	26⅜	28½	18½	170,395
75 February 8.	67 January 8.	72½	72½	+ 2½	Norfolk & Western pf	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '99.	2	SA	71⅝	75	71⅝	72⅝	68½	34,142
15½ January 4.	13⅜ January 23.	14¼	14¾	— ⅛	North American	38,776,590				14⅜	14¾	14¼	14¼	8⅝	1,350
54½ January 2.	50¼ January 11.	53	53¼	— ½	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 5, 1900.	1½	SA	53⅞	54½	52⅝	53	52	53,418
76¾ February 6.	72½ January 8.	74½	74¾	— 1¼	Northern Pacific pf	75,000,000	Dec. 5, '99.	1	Q	75⅝	76¾	74½	74½	78⅜	9,193
9 February 2.	7¾ January 4.	8	9	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	30c	Q	9	9	9	9	...	20
53 January 2.	50 January 13.	51	52	— ⅝	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	..	51¼	52	51	51	49	1,350
87½ January 4.	85 January 9.	83	88	..	Pacific Coast 1st pf	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	85	85½	85	85½	88½	80
69¾ January 2.	64¾ January 10.	63½	64	..	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,914,400	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	Q	65¼	65½	65½	65¼	..	172
47¾ January 2.	40¾ February 9.	40⅝	41½	— 2¼	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	SA	43¼	43⅜	40½	41	52¼	15,850
135 February 7.	128½ January 12.	132⅜	132⅞	+ 2	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 29, '99.	2½	SA	131½	135	130⅜	132¾	132⅜	98,150
132 February 7.	127¼ January 23.	130¼	..	..	Pennsylvania Railroad sub. receipts					120¼	132	123¼	131	..	1,640
109⅜ February 6.	100½ January 11.	107	107⅛	— ..	People's Gas, Chicago	23,688,800	Nov. 25, '99.	1½	Q	103¾	109⅜	103⅜	107	113	30,110
3½ January 2.	2½ February 8.	2¼	2½	— ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000				3	3	2¼	2¼	1¼	1,445
6½ January 23.	5½ January 17.	6	6½	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000				6½	6½	6½	6½	6	250
80½ January 2.	65 January 30.	68	76	— 2½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100				69	69	68½	68½	..	200
58¾ January 17.	55⅝ January 26.	55½	56	— 2¼	Pressed Steel Car Co	12,500,000	Feb. 9, 1900.	1½	Q	59¼	59¾	55¾	55⅝	..	4,060
88½ Jan. 15, 17.	85½ January 9.	87	88	..	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	12,500,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	88	88	87½	87½	..	300
189⅞ January 19.	187 January 10.	188	190	+ 2½	Pullman Company	54,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	2	Q	188	189½	188	189½	161	1,349
19 January 2.	17⅛ January 16.	18	18¼	+ ½	**Reading**	69,900,000				18¾	19	18¼	18¾	22	4,810
58½ February 6.	49 January 9.	56	56⅛	..	Reading 1st pf	28,000,000				56	58½	53½	56	69¾	36,625
30 February 6.	26 January 9.	28	29	— ⅜	Reading 2d pf	42,000,000				29¼	30	28½	28⅝	31¼	10,670
27½ February 6.	19⅜ January 15.	24½	24⅞	+ 1	Republic Iron & Steel Co	27,352,000				26	27½	24½	24⅞	..	34,756
70⅜ February 6.	64⅜ January 18.	68	69	+ 1½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf	20,852,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	69½	70⅜	68¼	68¾	..	3,563
45	43¼ January 27.	43	50	+ 1	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 5, '99.	1	Q	44	45	44	45	42	300
88 February 2.	80 January 16.	85	90	..	Rio Grande Western pf	6,800,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	85	85	85	85	77	230
*134 January 20.	*130 February 3.	130	...	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	Q	130	130	130	130	130	10
6½ January 4.	6 January 15.	6	6½	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000				6½	6½	6	6	5	920
16½ February 5.	15½ February 8.	15½	16½	— ¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	3,500,000				16½	16½	15½	15½	14	660
11 January 31.	9 January 15.	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980				10⅜	11	10⅜	11	12⅝	880
37 February 5.	32½ January 5.	35½	36	— ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	14,335,700	Sept. 1, '99.	1	SA	36½	37	35½	33½	41⅜	4,000
12½ January 22.	9½ January 9.	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000				11⅜	12	11½	11½	10⅝	1,700
29½ February 6.	23½ January 10.	27½	28	— 1¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf	20,000,000				28½	29¼	27¼	27½	30	5,085
40½ February 6.	35½ January 8.	*38⅜	38⅞	— ⅝	Southern Pacific	193,802,100				39¾	40½	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	124,412
12⅝ February 7.	11 January 8.	11⅞	12	— ⅝	Southern Railway	49,900,000				12¼	12⅝	11¾	11⅞	12⅜	16,265
67½ February 6.	51⅞ January 8.	55½	56¼	+ ⅝	Southern Railway pf	60,000,000	Oct. 4, '99.	1	..	56⅜	57½	55⅞	56	49⅝	26,417
10⅛ January 4.	8⅛ January 30.	8⅝	9	+ ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000				8¼	9⅛	8¼	8⅝	10⅜	1,755
104 February 2.	79¾ January 11.	95½	95⅝	— 3¼	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '97.	1	..	100⅞	101½	95¼	95⅜	42	37,397
*160 February 2.	*155 January 5.	..	..	..	Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	1,000,000	July 15, '93.	1	..	160	160	160	160	..	85
17⅛ February 7.	14⅜ January 10.	16½	16⅝	+ ½	Texas Pacific	38,706,700				16⅜	17⅛	16	16½	21½	16,350
13 February 7.	11½ January 17.	13	14	+ ½	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000				12½	13	12½	13	14	500
135⅛ January 3.	96 February 2.	100¼	101	+ ⅞	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	Q	99	103	96¼	100¼	170	107,471
139 January 31.	136 January 2.	..	..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	2,582,200	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	139	139	139	139	138⅞	200
25 February 7.	20¼ January 29.	24	24⅞	+ ½	**Union Bag & Paper Co**	16,000,000				23¼	25	23½	24¼	..	1,810
77⅝ February 7.	73½ January 9.	75⅝	77½	+ ⅝	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	11,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	75½	77⅝	75½	77	..	511
50⅝ February 7.	44⅝ January 10.	49¾	50	+ 2½	Union Pacific	94,318,600				47⅝	50⅝	47½	49⅝	46½	325,440
77½ February 7.	73½ January 8.	76⅜	76⅞	+ 1	Union Pacific pf	98,099,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	75⅜	77½	75⅞	76½	79½	28,170
47½ January 16.	47¼ January 3.	47	49	..	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	SA	47	48	47	48	55	64
*15 February 6.	*15 February 6.	..	30	..	United States Flour Milling pf	5,000,000				15	15	15	15	..	10
19 January 3.	15¼ January 8.	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛	United States Leather Co	61,509,000				16¾	17⅝	16½	16⅝	7⅛	63,881
77 January 3.	72½ January 10.	75¾	76½	— ⅛	United States Leather Co. pf	60,909,900	Jan. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	76⅛	77	75⅞	75⅞	72	7,985
44 January 2.	36 January 26.	37	38	— 1	United States Rubber Co	23,666,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1	Q	39½	39½	38	38	50⅝	890
104¾ January 3.	99 January 26.	101¼	102	+ ⅞	United States Rubber Co. pf	23,525,500	Jan. 31, 1900.	2	Q	102	102	102	102	116½	262
7¾ January 2.	6¾ February 1.	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛	**Wabash**	28,000,000				7	7¼	7	7¼	7⅜	1,720
21¾ January 2.	19¾ January 10.	20¾	21	— ¼	Wabash pf	24,000,000				21	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	22	7,425
88½ January 5.	82½ February 10.	82½	83¼	— 3¾	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	87⅛	87½	82½	83	94½	18,488
11½ February 7.	9¼ January 11.	10⅜	11	+ ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000				10¼	11½	10½	11	..	21,355
54½ January 3.	52 January 2.	54	54½	+ ⅞	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	2,500,000				54	54½	53⅜	54½	..	4,290
29¼ January 3.	26 January 20.	27⅜	28½	+ ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	7,000,000				27⅜	29	27⅜	28	..	12,872
20½ January 3.	17 January 11.	18½	19½	+ ½	Wisconsin Central	17,500,000				18⅜	20½	18⅜	19¼	..	5,912
53½ February 7.	47⅛ February 2.	53	53½	+ 5	Wisconsin Central pf	12,500,000				49	53½	48⅞	53	..	9,420

Note.—The highest and lowest prices, un less otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †Including extra dividend of ¾. ‡Including extra dividend of 1 per cent. A.—Annual. SA.—Semi-annual. Q.—Quarterly. M.—Monthly. All stocks in this table par $100, with these exceptions: Evansville & Terre Haute; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Long Island; Morris & Essex; Pennsylvania; the Readings, and American Tobacco, each of which is

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 10, 1900

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Feb. 10. $15,006,000

	Week Ending Feb. 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
Adams Express 4s	105	105	105	105	1
Alabama Midland 1st 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	10
American Cotton Oil 8s	100½	102	100½	102	34
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	84	84	84	84	1
American Tobacco scrip	100	100	100	100	37½
Ann Arbor 4s	93	93	91	93	37
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	101¼	101⅝	100⅝	101	206
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	83	83½	82½	83½	219
Austin & Northwest 5s	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	49
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95⅝	95⅞	95	95	447
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100½	101	100⅝	100⅝	515
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	80⅞	90	89½	89¾	793
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st con. 5s	119	120	119	120	14
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	10
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	106	106	106	106	6
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	93¾	96	93¾	96	324
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116⅛	116⅛	106½	106½	2
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	75½	77	75	76½	22
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	107⅜	107⅝	107⅝	107⅞	28
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	10
Cahaba Coal 1st 6s	105	105	105	105	4
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106¾	107	106½	106½	31
Canada Southern 2d 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	30
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89⅞	90½	89⅞	90	163
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	5
Central of New Jersey general 5s	123½	123¾	123¼	123½	1
Central Pacific 3½s	84	84½	83½	83½	335
Central Pacific 1st 4s	99¼	99½	98¾	98¾	167
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	97⅞	98¼	97¾	98¼	143
Ches. & Ohio, R. & A. 1st con. 4s	101	102	101	102	4
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	118	119¼	118	119¼	45
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	104	104⅜	104	104⅞	97
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	111¾	112	111⅞	112	13
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	105	105	105	105	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	113½	114	113½	114	19
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	115½	116¼	114	116¼	22
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	113	113	113	113	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	167¼	167½	167½	167⅝	7
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. Div. 5s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	10
Chi., Mil. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	119⅜	119⅜	119¼	119¾	6
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. South. 5s	114¼	114¾	114¼	114¼	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	114	114	114	114	9
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110½	111⅜	110½	111⅜	10
Chicago & Northwestern general 3½s	110	110	110	110	12
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	117	117	116¼	116⅜	14
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	140½	141	140½	141	7
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	106	106¼	106	106	60
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	134½	135	134½	135	46
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st 6s	135	135	135	135	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	92½	93¾	92½	93½	51
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	120	120	120	120	10
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	96	96½	95½	95½	29
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Cleveland & Marietta 4½s	111	111	111	111	10
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100½	100¾	100¼	100¼	56
Colorado Midland 2-4s	67½	69	67½	68¾	91
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	72½	72½	72	72½	31
Colorado & Southern 4s	84¼	84⅞	84	84⅝	54
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99¼	99½	99	99	75
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	4
Detroit City Gas 5s	95	97	95	97	30
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	22	23	22	22	66
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	117	117	117	117	3
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	101½	101½	101½	101½	3
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. conv. 5s	110	110	110	110	6
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Erie 3d ext. 4½s	115	115	115	115	1
Erie prior lien 4s	90¾	90¾	90¼	90⅝	141
Erie general lien 4s	70	71½	70	71¼	528
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 6s	107	107½	107	107½	6
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st 6s	124¼	124¼	124¼	124½	5
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	122	122	122	122	3
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	71	71½	71	71	22
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 5-4s	59½	60	59½	60	22
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	26
Gal., Houston & Henderson 1st 5s	103½	104	103½	104	6
Georgia & Alabama 1st consol. 5s	89	89	89	89	1
Georgia Pacific 6s	121	122½	121	122½	34
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	52½
Hocking Valley 4½s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜	47
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85½	85½	28
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	5
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	115	115	115	115	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104	104	104	104	10
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	111	111	111	111	1
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st ref. 5s	109½	111½	109½	111½	8
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	121⅝	121⅞	121⅜	121⅜	2
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	61½	61½	61½	61½	10
International Paper Co. 6s	106	106	106	106	19
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	86	87	86	87	26
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. rects.	70	74½	70	72½	759
Kentucky Central 4s	97	97	97	97	5
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	5
Knoxville & Ohio 6s	120	120	119½	119½	6
Lacledе Gas 1st 5s	109	109	107½	107½	7
Lake Shore 3½s	110¼	110¼	110½	110½	10
Lake Shore 2d 7s	113	113	113	113	1
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	113½	113½	113½	113½	2
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	101½	101½	101½	101½	15
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	113	113	113	113	10
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal con. 7s	100	100	100	100	4
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal 5s	103	103	106	103	1
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis gen. 4s	8	8	8	8	5
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis consol. 5s, tr. r.	68	69¾	67½	69½	59
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99	100	99	99¾	67
Louis. & Nash. collateral trust 4s	98⅞	99¼	98⅞	99¼	37
Louis & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 2d 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 6s	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	1
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	103	103	102¼	102½	119
Metropolitan Elevated 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	117⅛	118	117⅛	118	26
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	95¾	96¾	95¾	96	34
Mexican Central 1st income	24	25½	23½	25⅝	546
Mexican Central 2d income	11½	12½	11½	12½	117
Mexican International consol. 4s	88½	88½	87¾	87⅝	24
Michigan Central cons. 7s	109½	109½	109¼	109¼	2
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	6
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	138	139½	138	139½	40
Mil., L. S. & West. ext. & imp. 5s	122¾	122¾	122⅝	122⅝	3
Milwaukee & Northern consol. 6s	122	122	122	122	5
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	96	97½	96	97½	69
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	h
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	90½	92⅛	90½	92	50
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	67	67	66½	66½	105
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	92¼	93	92½	93	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	92⅝	93¼	92	92	60
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	97	98¼	97	98¼	94
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	115	115	115	115	2
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	92	92	91	91½	85
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	117	117½	117	117	62
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	86	86⅞	86	86½	11½
Mohawk & Malone 1st 4s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	128½	129	128¼	129	6
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis con. 5s	105	107	105	106	30
New York Central 1st 7s	110	110	110	110	3
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	110	110	110	110	10
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	96¼	97⅜	96¼	97½	43
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	97½	98	97	98	128
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg.	95⅝	96	95⅝	96	16
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅜	3
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P., pur. money 4s	93	93⅞	92½	93½	167
N. Y. Gas, Elec. Light, Heat & Power 5s	104½	105	104	105	52
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, reg.	102½	102½	102½	102½	25
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	106	107½	106	107½	20
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	108	108	108	108	4
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	97	97½	97	97½	10
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	94	94⅞	93⅞	94½	287
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	66¾	67	66½	67	129
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104	104⅜	104	104½	183
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, reg.	103	103	103	103	16
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	118	118	118	118	
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102	102	101¼	101½	5
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	112	114	112	114	77
Oregon Short Line 6s	127	127½	127	127½	21
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	38
People's Gas & Coke Co. of Chi. 1st con. 6s	123	126	123	126	13
Peo., Dec. & Evans., Ry. Div. 6s, tr. rects.	90	90	90	90	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	87	88	87	87½	77
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	27½	29¼	27½	29¼	21
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	6
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	18

BONDS.	Week Ending Feb. 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
Reading general 4s	85	86	84¾	85¾	1,044
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	121	121½	121	121¼	25
Rio Grande Western 4s	96	96½	96	96½	33
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	111⅝	112	111¼	111⅞	144
St. Louis & Iron Mt. gen. 5s, stamped	110½	110⅛	110¼	110¼	4
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	81½	82	81	81¾	200
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	123	123	123	123	10
St. Louis & San Francisco 2s 6s, Class C	113	113	113	113	3
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	83½	84	83¼	84	5
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	90¾	90¾	89¾	89⅝	30
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	60¼	60¾	59	59½	257
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba con. 6s	141	141⅞	141	141⅞	13
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba con. 4½s	114½	115⅝	114½	115⅝	37
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	4
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	130	130	130	130	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	79½	80	79½	79½	172
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	98½	99	98	99	24
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	95	95	95	95	14
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	83⅜	84	83⅛	83¼	431½
Southern Pac. of Cal. consol. 5s, stamped	106	107	106	107	125
Southern Railway 5s	108½	108¾	108⅜	108½	165
Standard Rope & Twine income	21	22	20½	22	86
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	80	80	79¾	79¾	9
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. 1st 6s	122	122	122	122	7
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. 6s	106	107	106	107	15
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div.	109	110	109	110	27
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104¼	104¼	103¾	104	29
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	114	114	113½	113½	11
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	107	107½	107	107½	9
Toledo & Ohio Central gen. 5s	95	95	95	95	1
Toledo & Ohio Central, West. Div. 5s	106	106	106	106	4
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	82½	84	82½	84	8
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	117	119	117	119	88
Ulster & Delaware consol. 5s	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104¾	105½	104½	104½	430
United States Leather 6s	115	115½	115	115½	7
Wabash 1st 5s	116	117	115½	117	51
Wabash 2d 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½	13
Wabash debenture, Series B	37⅜	38¼	37½	37½	430
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½	10
West Shore 4s	113¾	114¼	113¾	114	76
West Shore 4s, registered	112	112½	112	112½	54
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	1
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	77⅛	77⅛	75¼	76½	124
Western New York & Pennsylvania income	30¼	30½	27½	27⅝	220
Western Union collateral trust 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	5
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	104⅞	105	104½	104⅞	31
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	90½	92	90½	91½	631
Total sales					$14,796,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 10, 1900.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
United States 5s, registered	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	4
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134⅝	134⅝	134⅝	134⅝	10
United States 4s, 1907, registered	115	115	115	115	10
United States 3s, coupon	109½	109¾	109½	109½	90
United States 3s, registered	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	½
United States 3s, small	109⅛	109⅛	109	109	29
Total sales					$117,400

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 10, 1900.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
Tennessee settlement 3s	95	95	95	95	1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	85½	85⅝	85¼	85⅜	92
Total sales					$93,000
Grand total					$15,006,900

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered					102	Dec. 2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	115¼	Feb. 3	114	Jan. 3	115	Feb. 8
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	115	Feb. 2	114	Jan. 2	115	Feb. 2
United States 4s, 1925, registered	133½	Jan. 19	133½	Jan. 19	133½	Jan. 19
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134⅝	Feb. 8	133¾	Jan. 2	134⅝	Feb. 8
United States 5s, registered	113½	Feb. 3	112¾	Jan. 19	112¾	Feb. 7
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113⅜	Jan. 25	113½	Jan. 15	113⅜	Jan. 29
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	110¾	Jan. 6	109¼	Feb. 1	109½	Feb. 10
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	110¼	Jan. 3	109	Feb. 7	109	Feb. 7
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.	109⅞	Jan. 6	109¼	Jan. 2	109⅞	Jan. 13

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	111	Jan. 17	108½	Jan. 8	111	Jan. 17
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s					110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s					97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	95	Feb. 5	94	Jan. 17	95	Feb. 5
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts					6¾	Dec. 21
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	86	Jan. 24	85	Jan. 5	85¾	Feb. 9

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—In the local market business was practically at a deadlock. United Gas Improvement partially recovered from its unwarranted fall of yesterday, but elsewhere the changes were on the side of declines, though the recessions were of no consequence. Union Traction, Electric Company of America, and American Asphalt closed at losses of ¼ to ⅝, but, taking the market collectively, it closed without alteration in price level. Cambria Steel was without a sale, and Marsden and Philadelphia Electric, while languid, closed above yesterday's figures.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Chocta'w	33	34	Phila. Trac.	88¼	98½
Con. T., Ptts	28½	28¼	Union Trac.	39	39½
El. Co. of A.	13⅜	13⅝	Un. Gas Imp.	150¾	151¼
Lehigh Val.	25¼	25⅝	Welsbach Lt.	41	43
Marsden	10	10¼	W.N.Y. & P.	6¾	7

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—There was not in today's business the difference of a point in the sales of any stock. The volume was small, and the range exceedingly narrow.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
150	Linseed	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
470	Linseed pf.	57⅝	57½	57⅝
10	Chicago Elev.	155	155	155
1	Chicago Telephone	225	225	225
10	Union Traction	26½	26½	26½
10	Union Traction pf.	76½	76½	76½
65	Diamond Match	127½	127	127⅝
375	Met. Elev. pf.	80	79¾	80
1,110	National Biscuit	38½	37¾	38½
122	National Biscuit pf.	95½	95	95
600	National Steel	49¼	48¾	49¼

Import of Specie Port of New York Feb. 3 to 9 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
New York	Sanchez	$539
Caracas	Curacao	6,645
Dona Maria	Fayal	6,900
American Silver Coin—		
New York	Sanchez	93
Caracas	Curacao	418
Finance	Aspinwall	81
Dona Maria	Fayal	33

Export of Specie Port of New York Feb. 5 to 10 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
Foreign Gold Coin—		
City of Washington	Santiago	670
Foreign Silver Coin—		
New York	Sanchez	5,702
Caracas	Curacao	160
Allegheny	Barranquilla	450
Finance	Aspinwall	83
Pontabelle	St. Thomas	449
Gold Bullion—		
Alene	Barranquilla	740
New York	Sanchez	144
Athos	Colon	8,296
Seneca	Vera Cruz	4,547
Hansa	Capa Gracios	2,170
Matanzas	Tampico	15,908
Ponce	San Juan	357
Finance	Aspinwall	456
Grenada	Ciudad Bolivar	889
Silver Bullion—		
Seneca	Vera Cruz	19,775
Matanzas	Tampico	97,770
Total		$173,255

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Feb. 5 to 10 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Feb. 5	Saale	London, S. B.	$182,950
Feb. 6	Hispania	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	30,160
Feb. 6	Caracas	Venezuela, G.C. (U. S.)	202,500
Feb. 6	St. Paul	London, S. C. (S. A.)	61,000
Feb. 6	St. Paul	London, S. B.	323,740
Feb. 7	Seneca	Progreso, G. C. (U. S.)	3,975
Feb. 8	New York	Santo Domingo, G. C. (U. S.)	25,800
Feb. 8	New York	Santo Domingo, S. C. (U. S.)	32,600
Feb. 8	New York	Santo Domingo, S. C. (Mex.)	735
Feb. 9	Alps	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	10,008
Feb. 9	Lucania	London, S. B.	277,500
Feb. 9	Lucania	London, S. C. (S. A.)	11,000
Feb. 10	City Washington	Nassau, G. C. (U. S.)	10,000
Total			$1,171,380

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Feb. 2	Teutonic	London, S. B.	$368,696
Feb. 2	Dean	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	57,000
Feb. 2	Dean	Venezuela, G. C. (U. S.)	15,000
Feb. 3	Havana	Havana, G. C. (Fr.)	194,300
Total			$1,100,996

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Feb. 10, 1900.

		Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Ala. Midland 1st g. 8s, 1928	M S*	112⅝	Feb 8	102⅝	Feb 6	102⅝	Feb 6	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	91	Jan 26	90	Jan 2	98	Feb 10	..	..
Atch. Top & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O*	101⅛	Feb 2	96½	Jan 2	102	Feb 9	100⅝	101
Do registered	A O*					98¼	Dec 1, 98	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov	95¼	Feb 7	75¼	Jan 10	92⅝	Feb 10	93	94
Do do registered	Nov					79⅞	De 11, 99	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brook. imp. g. 5s, 1934	O J	..	..	..	..	110	Ja 20, 99	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—									
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	95⅞	Feb 6	92¼	Jan 10	95	Feb 10	94⅞	96¼
Do g. 4s, 1948	A O	101	Feb 6	97½	Jan 9	100⅝	Feb 10	100½	100⅝
Do o W. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1925	J J	104	Jan 23	8	Jan 9	89⅝	Feb 10	89⅝	90
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	A O	..	..	..	..	103½	Oct 2, 99	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	F A	..	..	..	..	104½	July, 02	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	..	..	..	..	111	Jne 5, 99	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 4s, 1930	J	..	..	..	..	115	Ja 19, 99	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1930	J	..	..	..	..	85	Ja 19, 99	..	..
Pitts. & Con. 1st g. 4s, 1990	J J*	..	..	..	..	107½	Jul 28, 99	..	..
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945	A O*	106	Jan 3	103½	Jan 18	106	Feb 6	106	106½
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	J J*					118	No 27, 99	115	117
B. Q. Co. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul. 1941	M N	113¾	Feb 7	101	Jan 29	103½	Feb 7	102½	103
Brook. Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	F A	97	Jan 25	92½	Jan 4	96	Feb 10	95	96½
Brunswick & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	J J	..	..	..	..	74	Sept., 99	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	110¼	Jan 25	109	Jan 18	110¼	Jan 25	110⅝	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A	..	..	..	..	125	Sept., 99	..	..
Do con. 1st g. 5s, 1922	J D	..	..	..	..	122½	No 21, 99	124	..
Clearf. & Man. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1918	J J	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14, 97	..	183½
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O*	..	..	..	..	100	No 18, 99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	107⅝	Feb 7	106½	Jan 18	107⅛	Feb 10	..	..
Do con 1st 5s, 1934	A O	110⅝	Feb 8	115	Jan 10	110¼	Feb 8	..	..
Do do registered	A O	..	..	..	..	110¼	Feb 4, 00	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O*	..	..	..	..	105	Jan 6, 00	..	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	107½	Jan 31	105½	Jan 3	106¾	Feb 10	106⅜	107½
Do 2d 7s, 1913	M S	109½	Jan 24	107½	Jan 18	109¼	Feb 9	109	109½
Do do registered	M S					106	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	88¼	Jan 31	87¼	Jan 5	88¼	Jan 31	88	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	M N	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	120	Jan 15	120	Jan 15	120	Jan 15	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*	91	Jan 2	80	Jan 11	90	Feb 10	89½	90
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N*	..	..	..	..	97¾	Oct 22, 98	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct 1	35	Jan 2	33½	Feb 7	35¾	Feb 7	32½	34
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct 1	10¼	Jan 19	9¼	Jan 3	10¼	Jan 19	9½	11
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct 1	5¾	Jan 12	4½	Jan 5	5¾	Jan 12	4½	6
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	J J	..	..	..	..	95	De 27, 98	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947	J J	..	..	..	..	102	Jne 29, 00	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J	..	..	..	..	99	July 6, 98	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N*	..	..	..	..	110	Sep 18, 99	108	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908	M N*	..	..	..	..	112¼	Mr 20, 99	..	..
Do gen. 5s, 1987	J J*	125	Jan 29	117½	Jan 3	125½	Feb 6	123	124
Do do registered	Q J	119	Jan 27	116	Jan 10	119	Jan 27	..	..
Leh. & Wil. C. con. as. 7s, July, 1900	Q M	101	Jan 22	98	Jan 11	100	Feb 8	..	..
Do 5s, 1912	M N*	103	Feb 2	100¾	Jan 6	103	Feb 9	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J	114	Jan 18	112	Jan 10	114	Feb 2	114	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	115¾	Jan 27	115¼	Jan 29	115¾	Jan 27	..	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	119	Jan 30	118	Jan 13	119	Jan 30	119	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	113½	Feb 9	115	Jan 5	115¾	Feb 0	118	..
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	117	Jne 2, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	98¼	Feb 8	95½	Jan 2	98¼	Feb 9	..	..
Do do registered	M S	..	..	..	..	97½	Au 30, 99	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	103	Jan 30	101	Jan 8	102	Feb 9	101	104
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	99	Jan 9	99	Jan 9	99	Jan 9	..	99
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J*	..	..	..	..	95½	My 27, 98	..	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S	..	..	..	..	101¼	Ap 29, 99	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 5s, 1902	M S	102	Jan 5	101	Jan 2	102	Feb 8	101½	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	M N	..	..	..	..	100	Jne 12, 99	..	..
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st 7s, 1900	F A	..	..	..	..	103⅜	Oct 2, 99	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1900	M N	..	..	..	..	106⅞	Fe 24, 99	..	..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f., 1912	A O	..	..	..	..	105¼	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J*	112	Feb 3	110½	Jan 5	112	Feb 9	112¼	..
Do 1 5s, 1901	A O*	101½	Jan 15	101	Jan 15	101¼	Jan 15	102	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N	111	Jan 19	105½	Jan 10	110½	Feb 3	..	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903	M S*	120½	Jan 18	120¼	Jan 18	120½	Jan 18	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O*	..	..	..	..	115⅝	Sep 20, 99	115¼	..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O*	105	Feb 7	103	Jan 5	105	Feb 7	105	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A	102	Jan 2	100½	Feb 2	100½	Feb 2	100¼	101
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	100½	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A	..	..	..	..	103	Au 0, 99	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J*	104⅝	Feb 9	100¾	Jan 5	104⅜	Feb 9	..	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	111½	Feb 2	108¾	Jan 2	111½	Feb 2	111⅝	..
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	111½	Jne 2, 99	..	..
Han. & St. Jo con. 6s, 1911	M S	..	..	..	..	127	No 17, 99	..	125½
Chi. & s. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D*	113⅞	Jan 26	113⅞	Jan 26	113⅞	Jan 26	..	116½
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O*	138	Jan 25	136	Jan 10	138	Jan 25	..	139
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N*	114	Jan 31	112	Jan 2	114	Feb 10	112½	114
Do do registered	M N*	..	..	..	..	103½	No 18, 98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	J J	..	..	..	..	107	De 16, 99	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—									
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	113	Jan 24	113	Jan 24	113	Jan 24	112¾	..
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	100	Jan 31	100	Jan 31	100	Feb 2	..	100
Ind ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	113	Jan 27	111¼	Jan 12	113	Feb 6	..	115
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
C., M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902	J J*	167	Jan 10	167	Jan 10	167	Jan 10	..	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	J J	167½	Jan 29	166¾	Jan 12	167½	Feb 1	..	..
Do con 7s, 1903	J J	167½	Jan 25	166¾	Jan 25	167⅜	Feb 9	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J*	166	Jan 17	166	Jan 17	166	Jan 17	167¼	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J*	..	..	..	..	120½	De 22, 99	118¾	..
Do 1st La C. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J*	..	..	..	..	118	No 28, 99	117⅜	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J	113¾	Feb 6	117⅜	Jan 6	110¼	Feb 6	110	120
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J J	127⅞	Jan 29	127⅞	Jan 29	127⅞	Jan 29	126½	129
Do do 5s, 1910	J J	110¼	Jan 20	110¼	Jan 20	110¼	Jan 20	110⅝	..
Do Ch. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	119	Jan 26	118¾	Jan 5	119	Jan 26	119½	120¼
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	J J	120¼	Feb 6	118	Jan 2	120¼	Feb 6	120¼	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J*	121¼	Jan 30	121	Jan 29	121¼	Jan 30	120⅝	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	J J*	..	..	..	..	112½	De 9, 99	110⅝	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	117⅝	Jan 23	117⅝	Jan 23	117⅝	Jan 23	118⅜	121½
Do Wis., Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	117¾	Jan 13	117	Jan 3	117⅜	Jan 16	119¼	121½
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J*	114	Feb 9	112⅝	Jan 16	114	Feb 9	114½	116
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J	..	..	..	..	137½	Jul 18, 99	132	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J	114¼	Feb 6	110½	Jan 2	114¼	Feb 6	114⅝	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	111⅜	Feb 9	109	Jan 10	111⅜	Feb 9	111	..
Do do registered	Q J	..	..	..	..	105½	Fe 10, 98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J D	119	Jan 9	118	Jan 12	118	Jan 12	119	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J D	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	120	..
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915	Q F	140¼	Feb 3	140⅜	Feb 5	141	Feb 6	140¼	..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D*	109	Jan	109	Jan	109	Jan 11	110¾	..
Do do registered	J D*	110	Jan 22	108¾	Jan 6	110	Jan 24	110¾	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1870-1929	A O*	..	..	..	..	120	Sep 7, 99	..	..
Do do registered	A O*	..	..	..	..	116	Jne 14, 99	..	..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929	A O*	110	Feb 10	109	Jan 6	110	Feb 10	..	..
Do do registered	A O*	..	..	..	..	105¾	Mr 28, 99	..	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933	M N	121½	Feb 2	118¾	Jan 12	121½	Feb 2	..	..
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	119¼	De 27, 98	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N*	108	Jan 18	107	Jan 3	108	Jan 18	..	..
Do do registered	M N*	..	..	..	..	105	De 26, 99	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O	115	Feb 5	116¼	Feb 5	116⅝	Feb 7	..	..
Do do registered	A O	115	..	..	..	117¾	Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A	105	Jan 24	103½	Jun 23	106	Jan 24	..	..
Do do registered	F A	105	..	..	..	106½	No 13, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N*	110	Feb 3	106¼	Jan 9	110	Feb 8	..	..
Do do registered	Q F	..	..	..	..	103	No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901	J J*	..	..	..	..	107¾	Ma 26, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N*	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*	..	..	..	..	117½	Fe 6, 99	..	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	M S	..	..	..	..	110	No 4, 99	109	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S	..	..	..	..	114¼	Au 28, 99	..	..
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900	A O*	..	..	..	..	103	No 10, 99	..	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N	130½	Feb 10	138	Feb 8	139½	Feb 10	139	140
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	F A	..	..	..	..	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do ext. & imp. s. fd. 5s, 1929	F A	125	Jan 25	122¾	Feb 8	122⅝	Feb 8	122½	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J*	..	..	..	..	140	De 13, 99	140	..
Do Ash. and Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S*	..	..	..	..	140½	De 5, 99	139	..
Do incomes, 1911	M N	..	..	..	..	112	No 13, 99	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J*	132	Jan 29	130	Jan 26	132	Jan 29	130	134
Do registered	J J*	131	Jan 29	127	Jan 26	130¼	Jan 29	129	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	106½	Feb 9	105¾	Jan 3	106	Feb 9	105¾	106
Do do registered	J J	105⅞	Feb 1	105⅞	Feb 1	105⅞	Feb 1	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J	..	..	..	..	96	Sep 21, 99	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J J	..	..	..	..	83	De 7, 99	84	85
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	..	..	..	..	98½	My 18, 99	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	113	Jan 29	113	Jan 29	113	Feb 6	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J D	135	Feb 9	131	Jan	138	Feb 9	135	136
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	M N	135	Feb 9	132	Jan	135	Feb 9	134	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	J J	130	Feb 9	127	Jan 10	130	Feb 9	129	..
North Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J	..	..	..	..	140	Mr 23, 99	..	140
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	95	Jan 12	92¼	Jan 26	93½	Feb 10	..	..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s. fd. 6s, 1919	M N*	..	..	..	..	108	Oct 4, 99	105	108
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	120	Feb 6	118	Jan 29	120	Feb 6	115	120
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off.	J D*	..	..	..	..	100	Oct 28, 99	..	..
Choc. Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	..	..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	A O*	..	..	..	..	120	Au 10, 99	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J	..	..	..	..	103½	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	M N	113½	Jan 5	113¼	Jan 5	113½	Jan 5	..	115
City & Sub. R. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	J D	..	..	..	..	105⅝	April, 95	..	..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	96¾	Jan 22	94	Jan 2	95½	Feb 10	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	..	..	..	..	97	Jne 20, 99	..	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st cl. g. 4s, 1990	M N*	101¼	Jan 30	101½	Jan 8	101⅞	Jan 30	101½	..
Do do registered	M N*	..	..	..	..	99	May 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	..	..	..	..	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	..	..	..	..	93	No 22, 98	..	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J*	93	Jan 18	93	Jan 18	93	Jan 18	..	..
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936	Q F	..	..	..	..	104½	Au 28, 99	..	..
Do con 6s, 1920	M N	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	..	..
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J	..	..	..	..	118½	Jne 14, 99	..	..
Ind., Bln. & W. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	J J	..	..	..	..	103¼	De 13, 99	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O	88	Feb 7	84½	Jan 4	87¾	Feb 10	87	88
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	29½	Feb 6	25	Jan 8	28½	Feb 7	28	30
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J D	..	..	..	..	138½	Jul 6, 99	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J J	130¾	Jan 30	130	Jan 15	130¾	Jan 30	131¼	..
Cin., Ind. & Chi. 7s, 1901	M S*	..	..	..	..	105⅝	No 24, 99	..	..
C. & S. 1st g. 4½, C. C. C. & I., 1901	A O	..	..	..	..	108¼	Fe 10, 99	..	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O*	107½	Feb 7	106	Jan 29	107½	Feb 7	..	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J J	129	Jan 19	128	Jan 5	129	Jan 19	..	..

		Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 2-5-4s, 1947	J J*	69	Feb 9	65	Jan 4	69¾	Feb 9	68¼	69¾
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J*	73	Jan 18	71½	Jan 4	72¾	Feb 9	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	F A	88	Jan 29	82	Jan 4	84¼	Feb 10	84	84½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	..	..	..	..	120¾	Jne 15, 99	126	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	122	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	122¼	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M N	142	Jan 26	136	Jan 4	142	Jan 26	140	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901	A O*	107⅝	Jan 26	107¼	Jan 26	107¼	Jan 26	106¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J D	139	Jan 9	139	Jan 5	139	Jan 11	140	..
Do do registered	J D	..	..	..	..	140	Oct 26, 98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West 1st 6s, 1921	J J	136	Jan 12	136	Jan 12	136	Jan 12	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A*	..	..	..	..	122	Sep 15, 99	..	..
Do term. & imp. 4s, 1923	M N	..	..	..	..	103⅜	Jne 30, 99	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1920	A O*	..	..	..	..	108	Au 1, 98	..	..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	..	..	..	..	143⅜	De 15, 99	..	..
Do registered	M S*	..	..	..	..	143⅜	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	A O*	..	..	..	..	120½	Ap 21, 99	..	..
Do registered	A O	..	..	..	..	122	Jne 8, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	A O	115	Jan 12	115	Jan 12	115	Jan 12	114	..
Do do registered	A O	..	..	..	..	118	De 12, 99	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1923	M N	..	..	..	..	154	Sep 7, 99	..	..
Do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	141	May 6, 98	..	..
Den. Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	A O	..	..	..	..	92	Ja 24, 99	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900	M N*	102¾	Jan 19	102¼	Jan 6	102⅜	Jan 27	102¾	103½
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J J	99½	Feb 5	96½	Jan 4	99	Feb 10	99	99½
Do coll. g. 4½s, 1938	J J	..	..	..	..	108	No 27, 99	..	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	J D	104½	Feb 7	101¾	Jan 10	101¼	Feb 7	103	105
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N*	..	..	..	..	108	Ap 27, 00	..	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J D	78	Jan 11	76¼	Jan 8	78	Jan 12	..	..
Det. Mack. & Mar. 1st gt. 3½s, Ser. A	J D	23	Feb 5	19	Jan 8	22	Feb 9	20	..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O*	..	..	..	..	108⅜	De 30, 99	..	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J	..	..	..	..	92¼	Fe 11, 98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J	112	Jan 29	112	Jan 29	112	Jan 29	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N	103¾	Feb 6	107½	Jan 9	103⅝	Feb 6	108½	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M N	118	Jan 24	117	Jan 15	118	Jan 24	116½	118½
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	119⅛	Jan 4	119⅛	Jan 4	119⅛	Jan 4	120	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	M S	115	Feb 6	113½	Jan 5	115	Feb 6	115	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O*	..	..	..	..	111½	No 15, 99	120	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	..	..	..	..	103¼	Ap 14, 99	107	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1920	M S*	142	Jan 22	138	Jan 12	142	Jan 22	140	142
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S*	..	..	..	..	143	De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	139	Jan 5	139	Jan 5	139	Jan 5	140	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 6, 99	..	..
Jefferson 1st g'd. g. 5s, Jan., 1000	A O	..	..	..	..	106	De 2, 99	106	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	M N	116¼	Feb 9	114	Feb 5	116¼	Feb 9	..	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & L. 1st 6s, 1913	J J*	..	..	..	..	102	Aug., 99	..	..
N. Y. & Gwood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	M N	..	..	..	..	109	Oct 27, 98	105½	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	J J	90⅝	Jan 25	88	Jan 10	90⅝	Feb 10	90⅝	90½
Do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	93¼	My 25, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J J	71½	Feb 7	67	Jan 3	71¼	Feb 10	71	71¼
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J	109	Jan 3	107½	Jan 8	108	Feb 10	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	F A	..	..	..	..	92½	Au 25, 98	..	93
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A*	97¼	Feb 6	92	Jan 3	97¼	Feb 6	..	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M N	108⅝	Jan 9	108¼	Jan 3	106¾	Jan 3	110¾	111½
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	105	Jan 8	104	Jan 4	104⅜	Feb 10	101½	106
Midland R of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	117	Jan 15	116½	Jan 25	110¼	Jan 25	116½	121½
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	F A	..	..	..	..	65	No 10, 97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J*	124½	Feb 7	124⅛	Feb 7	124½	Feb 7	123½	124½
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	A O	108	Jan 8	103	Jan 2	107½	Feb 6	106½	108
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923	A O	..	..	..	..	110	May, 93	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	A O	..	..	..	..	110	Sept., 91	100	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J	..	..	..	..	100¾	Au 23, 99	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	122	Jan 27	120	Jan 17	122	Feb 6	..	125
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	103	Jan 15	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 22	..	104
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g. 5s, 1939	A O	106	Jan 24	105	Jan 18	106	Jan 24	105	108
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	..	..	..	..	101	Mr 20, 99	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J	..	..	..	..	80½	May, 98	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J	..	..	..	..	105	Mr 11, 98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g.

1900

		Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Mil. Elec. Ry & L. con. g.5s,1926.	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	103 Oct 27,99	.. ..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990.	*J D	02¼ Feb 9	88¾ Jan 9	92 Feb 10	92 93
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	F A	69¼ Jan 31	66¼ Feb 9	66½ Feb 9	66¼ 66¾
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	M N*	96⅞ Jan 4	92 Feb 9	92 Feb 9	91 92
M. K. & T. of T. 1st gtd.g.5s,1942.	M S*	93 Jan 26	91 Jan 1	93 Feb 8	92 93
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	F A*	77 Jan 3	77 Jan 3	77 Jan 31	.. ..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd.g.5s,1940.	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	94 De 8, 99	.. ..
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s,1906.	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	100⅝ No 22,99	.. ..
Sher.,Shr & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943.	*J D	95¼ Feb 2	92½ Jan 27	95 Feb 7	.. ..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd.g. 5s, 1942.	*A O	104 Jan 31	102⅜ Jan 3	104 Jan 31	102½ ..
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920.	M N*	117¼ Feb 7	114½ Jan 13	117 Feb 9	117 117½
Do 3d 7s, 1906.	M N*	115 Feb 7	115 Feb 7	115 Feb 7	115 ..
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917.	M S	98¼ Feb 9	94 Jan 2	98½ Feb 10	97¾ 98
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920.	F A*	94 Jan 3	91 Feb 2	91¾ Feb 10	91¾ 92¼
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext.g.4s,1938.	F A*	105¾ Jan 6	105¾ Jan 6	105¾ Jan 6	.. ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938.	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	110 No 11,99	.. ..
St. L. & I M.gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.	*A O	112 Jan 23	106¾ Jan 8	111½ Feb 10	111½ 112
Do do gtd. g. 5s, 1931.	*A O	110½ Feb 7	110 Jan 23	110¾ Feb 7	.. ..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929.	J J*	82 Feb 5	77⅞ Jan 8	81½ Feb 10	.. ..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.	J D*	125 Jan 23	124 Jan 3	125 Jan 24	.. ..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.	Q J	.. ..	.. ..	121¾ Jne 30,99	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.	M S*	88½ Feb 5	83 Jan 8	88½ Feb 10	.. ..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947.	*F A	107 Jan 9	107 Jan 9	107 Jan 9	.. ..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	84 Apr., 96	.. ..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st, 1913.	J J*	129 Jan 30	126 Jan 8	129 Feb 9	.. ..
Do 2d 6s, 1901.	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	101 Sep 12,99	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.	*A O	107 Feb 7	104⅞ Jan 6	106 Feb 10	.. 106
Du T. & P. Brh. 6s, 1917.	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	111 De 20, 99	.. ..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Ald.	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	108 Mar., 96	.. ..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br., 1923.	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	113 De 1, 99	.. ..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.	A O	.. ..	.. ..	108½ Aug., 94	.. ..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.	*J J	110 Feb 9	109 Jan 4	110 Feb 9	109⅝ ..
Do registered.	*J J	110 Feb 9	110 Feb 9	110 Feb 9	109⅝ ..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.	M S*	107¾ Jan 23	107 Jan 12	107⅞ Jan 23	107½ ..
Do do registered.	M S*	107⅞ Feb 1	107⅞ Feb 1	107⅞ Feb 1	107½ ..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904.	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	108½ Fe 21, 98	107½ ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	104¼ Jne 26,98	102⅝ ..
Do do registered.	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	104⅝ Fe 25, 98	102⅝ ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905.	*M N	101½ Jan 16	101 Jan 11	101¼ Jan 16	102⅜ ..
Do do registered.	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	102¾ Au 1, 99	102⅜ ..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.	J J*	105¼ Jan 15	105 Jan 2	107 Jan 23	109 110
Do do registered.	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	172½ Ap 14, 99	.. ..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998.	*F A	97⅛ Jan 26	93¾ Feb 1	97½ Feb 10	97½ ..
Do do registered.	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	96 De 12, 99	.. ..
Do Lake Shore col. g.3½s,1998.	*F A	99 Jan 27	97 Jan 2	99 Feb 10	98½ 99½
Do do registered.	*F A	97 Jan 10	96½ Jan 24	96 Feb 10	.. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.	*J J	114¼ Feb 9	110 Jan 2	114 Feb 10	.. ..
Do registered	*J J	112½ Jan 24	110 Jan 4	112½ Feb 8	112½ 113
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.	J J*	108 Jan 4	108 Jan 4	108 Jan 5	.. ..
Do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	106 Jne 17,98	.. ..
Clear. Bl. C.1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A,1940.	J J	.. ..	.. ..	95 Jul 28,98	.. ..
Do do registered	J J	.. ..	.. ..	104 Jul 24,97	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900.	*M N	102 Jan 29	101¼ Jan 5	102 Jan 29	102¼ ..
Do registered	*M N	102½ Feb 9	101¾ Jan 29	102½ Feb 9	102¼ ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986.	*F A	102 Feb 3	102 Feb 3	102 Feb 3	.. ..
R., W. & O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922.	A O	128½ Jan 5	128½ Jan 5	128½ Jan 8	129½ 130
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	110 Jan., 97	.. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915.	F A	.. ..	.. ..	113 Ap 13, 99	.. ..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922.	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	107 Au 13,98	.. ..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991.	M S*	107 Jan 18	106⅞ Feb 8	106⅞ Feb 8	.. ..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927.	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	123 Jul 14,99	122 124
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—					
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906.	F A*	121 Jan 13	121 Jan 13	121 Jan 13	.. ..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900.	J J*	101½ Feb 1	100⅝ Jan 4	101½ Feb 1	101½ 102
Do do registered, 1900.	Q J	101½ Feb 1	100⅝ Jan 2	101½ Feb 7	.. ..
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903.	J D*	113⅝ Jan 24	112⅜ Jan 19	113 Feb 6	.. 113⅜
Do do registered, 1903.	J D*	113½ Feb 10	112⅛ Jan 10	113½ Feb 10	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.	*J D	116½ Jan 24	100½ Jan 6	110¼ Feb 8	.. ..
Do do registered.	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	109½ De 4, 99	.. ..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S, 1901.	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	108½ De 1, 97	.. ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934.	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	122⅜ No 3, 99	.. ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.	*M N	109¼ Feb 9	108¼ Jan 5	109½ Feb 9	109¼ ..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.	*M N	103¼ Feb 8	103¼ Feb 8	103¼ Feb 8	103 ..
Do 6s, 1909.	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	122 Fe 25, 98	120 ..
Do 5s, 1931.	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	120 No 20, 99	125 ..
Do do registered, March, 1931.	Q M	.. ..	.. ..	127 De 2, 99	125 ..
Do 4s, 1940.	*J J	105 Jan 4	105 Jan 4	105 Jan 4	.. ..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937.	A O*	107⅞ Jan 29	104½ Jan 3	107⅞ Feb 7	.. ..
Do registered	A O*	103½ Jan 3	103½ Jan 3	103½ Jan 3	.. ..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903.	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	101½ Oct 7, 97	.. ..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.	A O*	188 Jan 27	185⅜ Jan 5	188 Jan 30	.. ..
Do registered	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	187 Nc 17,99	.. ..
Do do small certs., $100.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	185 Au 29,99	.. ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937.	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	128 De 27,99	.. ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	125½ Fe 6, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.	J J*	114 Jan 5	114 Jan 5	114 Jan 5	111⅜ 118
Do 1st 6s, 1905.	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	113 Jul 29,99	109⅜ 113¼
N.Y.,O. & W. ref.1st g.4s,June,1992.	M S	107½ Feb 10	102 Jan 10	107½ Feb 10	107 ..
Do do reg., $5,000 only.	M S	.. ..	.. ..	101½ No. 30,98	.. ..
Nor. Pa. Ry. gen. l.g.1st g.6s,1921.	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	119½ Ap 12, 99	.. ..
Do registered	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	112 Jul 20,99	.. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923.	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	131½ My 15,99	135 ..
Do registered certificates.	Q F	.. ..	.. ..	132 Jul 28,99	.. ..
N. P. Ry p.m.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.	Q J	104⅜ Feb 7	102⅛ Jan 2	104½ Feb 10	104 104½
Do registered	Q J	103 Jan 8	103 Jan 8	103 Feb 10	.. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.	Q F	67¼ Jan 31	65 Jan 10	67 Feb 10	66¾ 67½
Do do registered.	Q F*	.. ..	.. ..	68 Sep 21,99	.. ..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mch.,1948.	Q M	.. ..	.. ..	95 My 11,99	86½ ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933.	J J*	118⅝ Feb 8	118 Jan 5	118 Feb 9	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941.	*M N	110 Jan 15	110 Jan 15	110 Jan 29	111½ 112¾
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.	*M N	120 Jan 2	120 Jan 2	129 Jan 2	.. ..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932.	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	123 De 1, 99	.. ..
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934.	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	117½ Au 30,98	.. ..
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922.	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	101 Fe 23, 97	105 ..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1939.	M N*	90¼ Jan 26	86 Feb 9	90 Feb 10	96½ ..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con.g.4s,1996.	A O*	94⅛ Feb 7	90¼ Jan 3	94½ Feb 9	.. ..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936.	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	103 Oct 24,99	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.	*A O	95 Feb 1	95 Feb 1	95 Feb 1	.. ..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901.	J J*	70 Feb 1	60 Jan 5	70 Feb 1	.. ..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946.	*J D	107¼ Feb 8	104¼ Jan 6	107¼ Feb 10	107¼ ..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910.	M N*	105 Jan 16	105 Jan 16	105 Jan 24	105 ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.	J J*	112½ Jan 11	111½ Jan 10	112½ Jan 11	.. 116¾
Do registered, 1921.	J J*	111½ Jan 19	111½ Jan 19	111½ Jan 19	.. ..
Do gtd.3½g.col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937.	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 11,98	.. ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	108 My 12,97	.. ..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944.	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	115½ Fe 24, 98	.. ..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935.	111	Feb 6	109 Jan 12	111 Feb 6	.. ..
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf. 1st 6s, 1920.	*J J	100 Jan 18	100 Jan 18	100 Jan 23	100½ ..
Do Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	100 De 23, 97	.. ..
Do E. Div.T.Co.cfs.1st 6s,1920.	M S*	99½ Feb 3	99¼ Jan 22	99 Feb 5	99½ ..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	97 My 23,98	.. ..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. pd.	22	Jan 18	22 Jan 18	22 Jan 18	.. ..
Pec. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb.,1921.	Q F	.. ..	.. ..	126 Ap 28, 99	123 ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.	M N	.. ..	.. ..	96 De 9, 99	.. ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.	J D*	.. ..	.. ..	137 No 17,97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Oct 26,98	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	121 No 26,98	.. ..
P., C. C. & St. L.cn.g.g.gt.4½s,A,1940.	A O*	115⅝ Feb 8	114 Jan 9	115⅝ Feb 8	.. ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.	*A O	115⅝ Jan 30	113⅞ Jan 12	115⅝ Feb 8	.. ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	113 No 23, 98	.. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	107 De 5, 99	.. ..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900.	F A*	.. ..	.. ..	105⅝ Ap 13, 99	103 ..
Do registered, 1900.	F A*	.. ..	.. ..	104½ Ap 23, 97	.. ..
P., F. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.	J J*	135 Jan 12	135 Jan 12	135 Jan 12	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	139 No 16,99	.. ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.	A O	.. ..	.. ..	135 Jne 7, 99	.. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932.	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	119½ Oct 4, 99	120 ..
C. & P. con. sk.g. fd. 7s, 1900.	M N*	103 Jan 5	102 Jan 12	102 Jan 12	103½ ..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A,1942.	*J J	117½ Feb 2	117½ Feb 2	117½ Feb 2	117 ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.	J J*	108 Jan 15	106 Jan 15	108 Jan 15	.. 113½
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942.	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 29,97	.. ..
P. & L. E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Jan.,1928.	A O	.. ..	.. ..	114 Mar., 93	.. ..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 1. 6s, 1932.	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	117 Mar., 99	.. ..
P., F. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	90 Jne 24,99	.. ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.	A O*	113½ Jan 16	113¼ Jan 16	113½ Jan 16	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	98 Jul 14,97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.	J J*	100 Jan 25	99¾ Jan 18	100 Jan 25	100 ..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	.. ..	100½ Jan 26	98¾ Jan 11	100 Jan 29	100 ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.	*J J	86 Feb 7	83 Jan 9	85¾ Feb 10	85¾ 86¾
Do registered	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	84½ De 6, 99	.. ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939.	J J*	96⅞ Feb 5	94¼ Jan 4	96⅞ Feb 10	96 97
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. 1. g.4s,1917.	A O	.. ..	.. ..	88 Jne 27,99	84 ..
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939.	J D*	.. ..	.. ..	108 No 10, 99	.. ..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	74½ De 15, 99	.. ..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947.	*J J	84¾ Jan 18	82 Jan 3	84 Feb 2	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906.	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	110 No 15, 99	112 ..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.	M N*	111¼ Jan 30	111¼ Jan 30	111½ Jan 30	112 ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.	M N*	113 Feb 8	111¼ Jan 31	113 Feb 8	112 ..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919.	F A*	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ July, 96	.. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.	*J J	123 Feb 7	123 Feb 7	123 Feb 8	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.	J J*	109¼ Feb 8	106 Jan 4	109½ Feb 8	.. ..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	100¼ Oct 3, 99	.. ..
Ft. S. & V. S. E. 1st g. 6s, 1910.	A O	.. ..	.. ..	105 Oct 4, 97	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996.	J J*	84 Feb 6	79 Jan 8	84 Feb 6	.. ..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947.	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	99⅝ De 18, 99	96 100
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929.	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	92⅝ De 18, 99	.. ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd.cts.,1989.	M N*	91 Jan 25	86½ Jan 9	89½ Feb 10	89½ 90
Do 2d g. 4s, inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.	J J	60⅝ Feb 6	53¼ Jan 10	59¼ Feb 10	59½ 60
St. P. City Ry Co. cn.g.5s,1937.	*J J	15 Feb 7	112 Feb 7	112 Feb 7	.. ..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.	F A*	.. ..	.. ..	120 Fe 8, 99	.. ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	110¾ De 5, 99	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.	*J D	96¼ Feb 1	96 Jan 12	96½ Feb 1	96¼ ..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909.	A O*	119¾ Feb 7	119¾ Feb 7	119¾ Feb 7	121¾ ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.	M N*	120¾ Jan 23	119¾ Jan 6	120½ Jan 23	122¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.	J J*	141½ Feb 10	137 Jan 3	141½ Feb 10	140¼ ..
Do do registered.	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	137 Fe 23, 99	.. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s.	J J*	115⅝ Feb 10	112¼ Jan 2	115⅝ Feb 10	114⅝ ..
Do do do registered.	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	106½ My 29,97	.. ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.	*J D	104½ Jan 24	102¼ Jan 2	104½ Jan 31	.. ..
Do do registered.	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	104 Ja 24, 99	.. ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	122¼ Ja 13, 99	.. ..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.	J J*	120½ Jan 10	120¼ Jan 10	122¾ Jan 10	135½ ..
Do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	116 Ap 24, 97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	103 De 7, 99	120 ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908.	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	108 De 5, 99	.. ..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938.	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	120 Ap 11, 99	.. ..
Do registered	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	118 Ap 24, 99	.. ..

		Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942.	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ No 20,99	.. ..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	112⅝ Oct 2, 99	.. ..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.	*A O	126½ Jan 13	122½ Jan 3	126½ Jan 13	126 128
L. 1st g. 5s, 1934.	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	112 Mr 17,99	.. ..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	104⅜ Fe 5, 97	.. ..
Southern Pacific Co.—					
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col.,Aug.,1949.	J D	84 Feb 5	80 Jan 9	83½ Feb 10	83 83¼
Er do registered.	J D	.. ..	.. ..	85 No 6, 99	.. ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949.	F A*	100¾ Jan 23	97⅛ Jan 11	98¾ Feb 10	98½ 99
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug.,1929.	J D	84⅜ Feb 6	81 Jan 9	83½ Feb 10	83½ 83¾
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910.	F A*	.. ..	.. ..	108 Oct 17,99	107 ..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	100¼ No 4, 99	107 ..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931.	*M N	102¾ Jan 31	101 Jan 4	102¼ Feb 9	.. ..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. I. & N.7s,1903.	J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Nov., 94	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937.	J J*	110¼ Jan 9	110 Jan 29	110 Jan 29	.. ..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912.	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	110½ De 26, 99	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921.	*A O	85¾ Jan 27	83¾ Jan 9	85½ Feb 10	.. ..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	114 No 17, 97	.. ..
Do 1st 7s 1918.	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	134 No 22, 99	.. 139¾
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	99 De 27, 99	.. ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd.g.4s,1943.	*J J	80 Feb 6	75 Jan 9	79½ Feb 8	.. ..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.	F A*	.. ..	.. ..	116 De 14, 98	.. ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912.	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ No 17,97	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.	J J*	101½ Feb 3	101 Jan 2	104 Feb 10	.. ..
S.P.of Ari gtd.1st g.6s Mch.1909-10.	J J	110¾ Jan 4	110 Jan 2	110 Jan 31	.. ..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g.6s,Ser.A,1905.	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	107 No 1, 99	.. ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.	M N*	105½ Jan 19	105½ Jan 19	105½ Jan 19	.. ..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.	M N	107 Feb 6	104½ Jan 10	107 Feb 8	.. ..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941.	J J*	97¾ Feb 6	93 Jan 4	97¾ Feb 9	.. ..
So. Pac of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911.	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	113⅝ No 23,98	.. ..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924.	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	103⅜ De 27, 99	.. ..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	98 Au 6, 97	.. ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	106 Au 23,99	.. ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994.	J J*	106¾ Feb 6	106 Jan 8	108½ Feb 10	108¼ 108¾
Do registered	J J	.. ..	.. ..	98 Oct 31,98	.. ..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996.	J J	.. ..	.. ..	108¼ Au 14, 99	.. ..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.	*M S	108½ Jan 10	108½ Jan 10	108¼ Jan 10	.. ..
Ala Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Au 17,97	.. ..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1918.	J J*	115 Jan 31	115 Jan 31	115 Jan 31	.. ..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900.	J J*	101½ Feb 9	101¼ Feb 9	101½ Feb 9	.. ..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930.	J J*	115½ Jan 16	115½ Jan 16	115½ Jan 16	.. ..
Do con 1st 5s, 1956.	M N*	117½ Jan 25	114 Jan 2	117 Feb 5	.. ..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	J J	122½ Jan 10	119½ Jan 16	122½ Feb 10	120 122
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.	J J*	121 Jan 18	118 Jan 13	119½ Feb 9	119 ..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.	*J J	121¾ Feb 9	118¾ Jan 2	121¾ Feb 9	121 123½
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.	M S*	101 Jan 11	101 Jan 11	101 Jan 11	116¾ 117½
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.	J J*	115 Jan 31	115 Jan 31	115 Jan 31	.. ..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900.	J J*	101½ Feb 9	101¼ Feb 9	101½ Feb 9	.. ..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930.	J J*	115½ Jan 16	115½ Jan 16	115½ Jan 16	.. ..
Do con 1st 5s, 1956.	M N*	117½ Jan 25	114 Jan 2	117 Feb 5	.. ..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	J J	122½ Jan 10	119½ Jan 16	122½ Feb 10	120 122
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.	J J*	121 Jan 18	118 Jan 13	119½ Feb 9	119 ..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.	*J J	121¾ Feb 9	118¾ Jan 2	121¾ Feb 9	121 123½
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.	M S*	101 Jan 11	101 Jan 11	101 Jan 11	116¾ 117½
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	105 De 12, 99	.. ..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.	*M N	110 Jan 15	109 Jan 8	110 Jan 15	110 ..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936.	*M N	110 Jan 18	108 Jan 4	110 Jan 18	110 ..
Do serial, Series D.	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	102 Oct 13,99	.. ..
Do serial, Series E.	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	103 Oa 12, 99	.. ..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924.	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	90 Fe 23, 99	.. ..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914.	J J*	114½ Jan 10	114½ Jan 10	114½ Jan 10	.. ..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919.	*M N	103 Jan 3	102 Jan 13	104 Feb 5	.. ..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1936.	J J	100 Jan 12	99¾ Jan 10	100 Jan 16	100 ..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939.	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	113 Oct 2, 99	110¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944.	F A*	.. ..	.. ..	111⅝ No 3, 99	111½ ..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930.	A O	111 Jan 19	111 Jan 19	111 Jan 19	111 ..
Tex & Pac. E Div. 1st g. 6s,1905.	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	107 No 2, 99	106 ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000.	*J D	114 Feb 5	111 Jan 3	113¾ Feb 9	113 ..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000.	Mar	.. ..	.. ..	90 Oct 27,99	.. ..
Do do Trust certificates.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	51½ No 20,99	.. ..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937.	J J*	125 Jan 15	123¾ Jan 29	123½ Feb 3	.. ..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935.	J J*	107½ Feb 7	105 Jan 3	107½ Feb 7	107 ..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1911.	F A*	95 Feb 6	95 Feb 6	95 Feb 6	95 100
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935.	A O*	106 Feb 6	105 Jan 29	106 Feb 6	106½ 107½
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990.	A O	88 Jan 23	84½ Jan 2	87 Feb 8	86 88
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917.	J J*	84 Feb 9	78 Jan 3	84 Feb 9	82 85
Tol., St. L. & K.C. 1st g.6s,1916.	*J D	119 Feb 10	110 Jan 2	119 Feb 10	116 ..
Tor., Ham. & Buf. 1st g. 4s, 1946.	J D	.. ..	.. ..	90 Au 14, 99	85 ..
Ulster & Del. 1st con.g.5s,1928.	*J D	104¼ Feb 6	103 Jan 3	104½ Feb 6	104 ..
Union El (Chi.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

United States Envelope Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
West Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable.

Friday, Feb. 16.

People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Books close.

Saturday, Feb. 17.

Crosscup & Sterling Company—Annual meeting.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Books close.
New York and Honduras Rosaria Mining Company—Dividend payable.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

ADVANCES.

Amalgam. Copper	9⅛	National Tube	..3⅝
Am. Agri. Chem.	..2	New Ams. Gas	5s.3
Am. Bicycle pf	1	Pitts., Bes. & L. E.	2½
Arizona Lead	....1⅝	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	..1½
British Columbia	..1½	Standard Oil	18
Distilling of Am.	..1	Tennessee Copper	..3
Dist. of Am. pf.	..3¾	Union Typewriter	2½
Electric Vehicle	..3	Worth. Pump. pf.	.5
Internation. Pump.	1½		

DECLINES.

Con. Rub. Tire pf.	.3	New Ams. Gas pf.	4¼
Havana Com.	....1½	Royal Baking Pow.	1
National Salt	1	Storage Power	...1⅝
New Amster. Gas.	1⅛		

Conditions in the market for outside securities during the past week were favorable, and at the close quotations in most cases showed advances as the result of the week's trading. Not only was the market strong, but it showed more activity than during any week this year. Nor was the business confined to a few stock specialties the course of which cannot be taken as a fair indication of the market's general condition. In the various quarters of the market the increased interest on the part of the public was made apparent, and resulted in considerable net gains in a large number of issues. Gains were somewhat cut down by reactions which began on Thursday, and were continued on the last two days of the week, but these reactions were in few cases sharp enough to wipe out the earlier advances.

Money rates remained very easy, and this always encouraging factor did much to maintain confidence and bring about freer trading in the outside market. Practically all the news that came to hand was of a favorable character, and nowhere was found any really disquieting influence. Traders who for a long time were rather inclined to take the bear side were easily induced to work for higher prices on the appearance of a fairly strong tendency in that direction, and in very few stocks was the course of prices influenced to any extent by bear attacks. The past week's advances, in addition to those recorded the previous week, brought many stocks to a higher level than they had seen in several months, and in most cases the reactions were not sufficient to materially reduce the advances.

Better feeling in regard to the market was shown pretty generally, and predictions of upward movements were much more numerous than intimations of lower prices. Dividend announcements and reports of the early declaration of dividends on stocks that have not yet given any return were among the most substantial items in the reports of the week, and ones that necessarily command much attention. For many stocks floated last year the period is now approaching when they will be expected to give some substantiation of the earning power claimed for them by those who promoted them. If present reports are not misleading these predictions, so far as they concerned stocks that became prominent in curb trading, will be justified by the results obtained.

Activity in mining stocks, notably in the copper stocks, was a feature of the week's trading. All of these issues were strong, and in most of them substantial advances were recorded. Special reasons appeared for some of the movements in these stocks, but the most prominent influence was found in the belief that great advantage would accrue to copper properties from the formation of the United Metals Selling Company. Amalgamated Copper led the advance in the mining stocks, and at the end of the week showed the largest net gain. Further cause for the strength of this issue were reports to the effect that the company had practically secured control of several additional important copper mines which would very materially strengthen the position of the Amalgamated Copper Company. It sold up to 95¼, and, after falling back about 2 points on the last two days of the week, closed with a net advance of 9⅛ points over the closing bid of the previous Saturday. Trading in the stock was very active, and it showed more life than appeared in any other stock. Intimations were had that the developments under way would bring about a very large increase in the value of the stock, and at the beginning of the week the stock showed enough strength to encourage traders to help the advance. The issue improved in price easily and relatively little stock was brought out by the sharp advance. Tennessee Copper, which is another stock that it is expected will be directly benefited by the plans of the United Metals Selling Company, was in better demand than at any time in many weeks, and on transactions in not more than a few thousand shares made a net gain of 3 points, closing at 16 bid.

Several industrial stocks were notably strong, and a number of the issues in this group were included in the list of stocks showing substantial net gains. Distilling of America, National Tube, Standard Oil, and Worthington Pump were the most prominent by reason of the large advances recorded. Opinion in regard to the present position of the first named of these stocks waits to a large degree on the report that is to be made by the committee at present engaged in investigating that company's business. No report on the condition of the Distilling Company of America can, however, be looked for at present, for it is officially stated that a number of weeks more will in all probability be required to complete the report.

Standard Oil was not active, but the announcement of a 20 per cent. dividend for the quarter caused the price of the stock to jump about 35 points, and after a sharp reaction it ended the week with a net gain of 18 points, closing at 530 bid. A large dividend was generally looked for, but the amount actually declared was much in excess of even the more liberal predictions. There was much speculation as to the probable amount of the dividends for the next three quarters, but naturally the matter was one entirely of conjecture.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	430	..
American Exchange	182½	187½
Astor	500	..
Bowery	283	300
Broadway	235	250
Butchers & Drovers'	85	95
Central	175	185
Chase	425	..
Chatham	295	310
Chemical	3980	4100
Citizens'	145	155
City, new stock	290	300
Colonial	250	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	275	280
Continental	128	..
Corn Exchange	..	370
East River	130	..
Fifth National	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2800	..
First	3250	..
Fourth	170	180
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	400	..
Gansevoort	80	..
Garfield	1600	..
German-American	120	..
German Exchange	235	260
Germania	325	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	675	725
Hide & Leather	115	..
Home	120	140
Importers & Traders'	520	530
Irving	172½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	225	250
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	775	825
Manhattan	255	275
Market & Fulton	215	240
Mechanics'	194	..
Mechanics & Traders'	90	110
Mercantile	190	..
Merchants'	170	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	415	440
Mount Morris	200	..
Mutual	140	..
National Union	600	..
Nassau	160	..
New Amsterdam	590	..
New York	245	265
New York County	1500	..
Ninth	85	90
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	210
Oriental	190	200
Pacific	170	..
Park	430	460
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	..
Plaza	475	..
Produce Exchange	120	130
Republic	200	215
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	275	..
Second	550	..
Seventh	170	..
Shoe & Leather	98	105
State of New York	125	..
Twelfth Ward	115	..
Union Square	210	..
Western National	335	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	210	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	195	205
Bankers'	192	198
Brooklyn	300	..
Central	2100	2250
Central Realty Bond and Trust	250	..
Continental	375	..
City	..	400
Colonial	..	400
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1400	1450
Fifth Avenue	400	500
Franklin	300	325
Guaranty	600	700
Hamilton	270	..
International B. & T.	135	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	375	..

Trust Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Manhattan	390	400
Manufacturers'	510	..
Mercantile	775	..
Metropolitan	400	420
Morton	400	415
Nassau	125	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1400	1500
N. Y. Security & Trust	700	775
North American	148	152
Produce Exchange	125	130
Real Estate	300	..
State	400	..
Title Guaranty & T.	385	..
Trust Company of America	190	195
Union	1400	1450
U. S. Mortgage Trust	500	540
United States	1575	..
Washington Trust	300	..
Williamsburg	185	200

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	23	26
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	88	80
N. Y. & Hoboken F.	69½	70
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	96	94
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	80	90
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	105½	107
Union Ferry	37	38½
Union Ferry bonds	99	100½

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	110	115
Commonwealth	90	105
Continental	530	..
Eagle	230	240
Empire City	85	90
German-American	505	515
Germania	295	300
Globe & Rutgers	90	80
Greenwich	165	175
Hamilton	100	106
Hanover	155	165
Home	215	225
Kings County	150	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	160	170
North River	140	147
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	110	120
Phenix, Brooklyn	175	185
Stuyvesant	90	..
United States	120	125
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	420	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	113	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	106	108
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	100	100½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	100	102
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	236	238
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	115	117
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	109	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	108	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	180
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	100	102
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	83	86
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	115	135
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	117
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	108	111
42d St. & Grand St.	390	400
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	90	65
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	88½	90
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	84	85
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	109	112
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
New Orleans Trac. com.	27	28
New Orleans Trac. pf.	100	102
Ninth Avenue	195	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	28	20
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	86	89
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	19¾	20½
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
Second Avenue stock	200	201
Second Ave 1st m. 5s	107	108
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	117
Sixth Avenue stock	208	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	111	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	395	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	113	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	109	111
Worcester Traction common	25	25½
Worcester Traction pf.	103	105

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	93⅝	94⅛
Am. Agricultural Chem.	30	32
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	76	78
American Air Power	40	47
American Bank Note	47	50
American Bicycle	17	20
American Bicycle pf.	49	50
American Bicycle bonds	..	92½
American Press Association	70	80
American Type Founders	51	53
American Woolen Goods	24½	25
American Woolen Goods pf.	82½	83
Arizona Lead	11⅞	13¾
Asphalt of America	12	14
Barney & Smith Car	10	13½
Barney & Smith Car pf.	99	105
Barney & Smith Car bonds	103	106
British Columbia Copper	10	10⅝
Central & South American Tel.	105	105½
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	345	360
Chicago & Alton subscrips.	106¼	107
Chicago & Alton 3s (new)	93	96
Consolidated Fireworks	10	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	70	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	8	10
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	41	43
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	79	81
Distilling Company of America	7¼	7⅝
Distilling Co. of America pf.	24½	25½
Electric Axle Light and Power	3¾	4¼
Electric Boat	17¾	19½
Electric Boat pf.	..	35
Electric Vehicle	48	52
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	100
Electro-Pneumatic	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22½
General Chemical	59	65
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Havana Commercial	17½	19
Havana Commercial pf.	59	61

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Illinois Transportation	1¾	2¼
International Pump	17⅝	19
International Pump pf.	65	66
Lorillard pf.	..	108
Markeen Copper	5	7
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	210
National Gramophone	47	52
National Salt	45⅝	46½
National Salt pf.	76	77½
National Tube	49¾	49¾
National Tube pf.	92½	93
New England Transportation	6	6¼
New York Transportation	9¾	10
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	165	180
Otis Elevator	24	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86	89
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	21½	23
Procter & Gamble	380	400
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93	94½
Rubber Goods	30	31
Rubber Goods pf.	82	84
Singer Manufacturing	650	750
Sloss-Sheffield	31	32
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	71½	72½
Standard Coupler	38	40
Standard Oil	530	537
Storage Power	14	15
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Swift & Co.	100	101
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	106
Tennessee Copper	16	16⅝
Texas Pacific Coal	70	..
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	107	..
Union Typewriter	30	32
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
United Shoe Machinery	30	32
United Shoe Machinery pf.	23	23½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	¾
Virginia Coal, Iron & C.	26	28
Virginia C., I. & C. 5s, 1949	61½	63
Westinghouse Air Brake	390	410
Worthington Pump pf.	106	107

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	2¼	2½
Buffalo City	4	6½
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	60	71
Central Union 5s, 1927	103	103½
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	104	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas bonds	76	79
Fort Wayne	38	45
Fort Wayne bonds	60	65
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Ind. Natural & Ill.	40	45
Ind. Natural & Ill. bonds	60	65
Indianapolis	100	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	103	105
Lafayette	38	45
Lafayette bonds	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Val.	38	45
Logansport & Wab. Val. bonds	60	65
Madison (Wis.)	77	80
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1920	107	109
Mutual	280	300
New Amsterdam	24	25
New Amsterdam pf.	42½	44
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	97½	..
N. E. Gas & Coke	19	21
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	70½	71½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. con 5s, 1945	103	106
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana bonds	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	52	56
Standard (New York)	115	125
Standard pf.	135	150
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	12	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	85	90
Western (Milwaukee)	97	100
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	102	105

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@2½ per cent., closing on Saturday at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £14,314 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 46.22, became 46.59 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 4,300,000f gold and 1,525,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¼ for sixty days, $4.87⅞ for demand, $4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.84 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.19⅜ less 1-16 for long and 5.16¼ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95@95 1-16; guilders at 40 1-16 and 40 5-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—17@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—75c discount.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Feb. 8, 1900	£35,516,245	.....
Feb. 9, 1899	33,400,684	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Feb. 8, 1900	76,002,000	£45,760,518
Feb. 9, 1899	72,906,109	47,955,189
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Feb. 8, 1900	26,985,000	13,901,000
Feb. 9, 1899	28,228,000	15,541,000
RUSSIA.		
Feb. 8, 1900	84,724,000	5,875,000
Feb. 9, 1899	101,039,000	4,401,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Feb. 8, 1900	37,885,000	8,976,000
Feb. 9, 1899	29,843,000	10,377,000
SPAIN.		
Feb. 8, 1900	15,600,000	14,520,000
Feb. 9, 1899	11,062,000	8,733,000
ITALY.		
Feb. 8, 1900	15,412,000	1,506,000
Feb. 9, 1899	15,020,000	2,344,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Feb. 8, 1900	4,627,000	6,001,000
Feb. 9, 1899	4,314,000	6,784,000
BELGIUM.		
Feb. 8, 1900	3,017,000	1,508,000
Feb. 9, 1899	3,234,000	1,617,000
Total for week	£278,338,254	$98,347,518
Total preceding week	298,190,745	97,837,096
Corresponding date last year	299,053,193	96,752,189

1900

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	$11,596,125
Week ended Feb. 10, 1899	11,971,332
From Jan. 1, 1900	63,736,957
From Jan. 1, 1899	58,325,904

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 8, 1900	$10,981,978
Week ended Feb. 7, 1899	9,744,253
From Jan. 1, 1900	57,438,939
From Jan. 1, 1899	52,871,887

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	$48,201
Week ended Feb. 10, 1899	215,674
From Jan. 1, 1900	689,661
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,870,856

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	$543,935
Week ended Feb. 10, 1899	4,000
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,721,281
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,783,000

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	$500,674
From Jan. 1 1900	5,051,620

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 10, 1899	$211,674
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,087,856

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	$124,994
Week ended Feb. 10, 1899	51,184
From Jan. 1, 1900	441,661
From Jan. 1, 1899	358,052

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	$1,120,020
Week ended Feb. 10, 1899	1,019,825
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,506,757
From Jan. 1, 1899	5,030,898

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	$995,026
Week ended Feb. 10, 1899	968,641
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,065,096
Week ended Jan. 1, 1899	5,572,846

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	$173,255
Week ended Feb. 10, 1899	266,858
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,111,322
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,228,908

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	$1,668,955
Week ended Feb. 10, 1899	1,023,825
From Jan. 1, 1900	11,228,038
From Jan. 1, 1899	7,713,898

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	$1,495,700
From Jan. 1, 1900	10,116,716
Week ended Feb. 10, 1899	756,967
From Jan. 1, 1899	4,484,990

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the reserve of $2,973,700. The banks now hold a surplus of $27,897,575 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in the loans of $21,152,400, an increase in specie of $2,264,500, a decrease in legal tenders of $520,800, an increase in deposits of $18,669,000, and an increase in circulation of $165,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Feb. 10, 1900.	Feb. 3, 1900.	Feb. 4, '99.
Loans	$720,735,000	$699,582,600	$760,043,300
Specie	165,029,600	162,765,100	198,501,300
Legal tenders	60,564,700	67,085,500	59,025,300
Net deposits	814,786,900	795,917,300	838,068,100
Circulation	17,026,200	16,860,900	14,533,600

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Feb. 10, 1900.	Feb. 3, 1900.	Feb. 4, '99.
Specie	$165,029,600	$162,765,100	$198,501,300
Legal tenders	60,564,700	67,085,500	59,025,300
Total reserve	$231,594,300	$229,850,600	$257,526,600
Reserve req'd against dep.	203,696,725	198,979,325	222,014,775
Surplus of reserve above legal req'rements	$27,897,575	$30,871,275	$35,511,825

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	23,068,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	31,693,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,809,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,050

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$27,897,575	1895	$33,766,225
1899	35,511,825	1894	35,633,709
1898	32,437,050	1893	17,240,575
1897	51,638,225	1892	33,653,825
1896	36,818,850	1891	18,492,700

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Feb. 10. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*210 Oct. 13, 1899
145	155	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899	4	..	.....	..	.....	145 Dec. 27, 1899
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf.	3,984,900	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	*24 Oct. 10, 1899
17	18	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	*15	Jan. 19	*15	Jan. 19	*15 Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1899	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Jan., 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	100 Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1900	2	..	.....	..	.....	106½ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	21 Feb. 15, 1899
50	55	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	6,000,000	.....	..	57½	Jan. 31	55	Jan. 30	57½ Jan. 31, 1900
115	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern.	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900	4	*119	Jan. 10	*119	Jan. 10	*119 Jan. 10, 1900
..	95	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	¾	..	.....	..	.....	93 Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	Dec. 27, 1899	3	..	.....	..	.....	171 Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Dec. 27, 1899	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*198½ Feb. 15, 1899
..	..	Chic. & East. Ill. pf.	5,830,700	Jan. 2, 1900	1½	124	Jan. 5	120	Jan. 17	120 Jan. 17, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900	4	..	.....	..	.....	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120 June 4, 1898
186	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1899	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*188¾ Oct. 25, 1899
1¾	2	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	.....	..	1½	Jan. 8	1½	Jan. 8	1½ Jan. 8, 1900
2¼	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	2½ Dec. 2, 1899
121½	122	Col. Fuel & I. pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	131½	Jan. 17	121	Jan. 27	121 Jan. 30, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	30 June 9, 1899
165	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900	2¾	*183	Jan. 17	*183	Jan. 17	*183 Jan. 17, 1900
45	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1900	2	..	.....	..	.....	*50 Dec. 11, 1899
95	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899	7	..	.....	..	.....	110 June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,044,300	Nov. 15, 1899	2½	..	.....	..	.....	97½ Dec. 26, 1899
375	400	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1900	3¾	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20	*400 Jan. 20, 1900
91½	93	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1899	2½	92½	Jan. 31	90	Jan. 24	92½ Jan. 31, 1900
..	..	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	2,355,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	15	Jan. 29	15	Jan. 29	15 Jan. 29, 1900
..	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	21½ Oct. 21, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Jan., 1900	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*45 Nov. 8, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1900	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*101 June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1900	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*100 Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1900	4	..	.....	..	.....	*200 Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Jan. 25, 1900	50c	..	.....	..	.....	*105 May 20, 1899
97	102	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1900	2	*99	Jan. 26	*99	Jan. 26	*99 Jan. 26, 1900
3	4	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	3¾ Dec. 22, 1899
15	17	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899	½	16	Feb. 2	15	Feb. 2	15 Jan. 29, 1900
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	7½ Nov. 9, 1899
90	101	**Laclede Gas** pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1899	2½	100	Jan. 4	96	Jan. 11	96 Jan. 11, 1900
20⅝	22	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	27	Jan. 2	21¼	Jan. 19	22 Jan. 31, 1900
194	210	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29, 1900	3½	*200	Jan. 6	*195	Jan. 6	*200 Jan. 6, 1900
7	10	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	6¼	Jan. 30	6¼	Jan. 30	6¼ Jan. 30, 1900
65	75	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	Jan. 1, 1900	2	*70	Jan. 9	*70	Jan. 9	*70 Jan. 9, 1900
200	203	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 30, 1899	5	..	.....	..	.....	*152 May 31, 1899
106	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1900	2	*112	Feb. 3	*104	Jan. 18	*112 Feb. 3, 1900
93	95	Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900	2½	96	Feb. 2	96¾	Jan. 12	96 Feb. 2, 1900
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	..	.....	..	.....	*62 Dec. 15, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	3½ June 9, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs.	.....	.....	..	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼ Jan. 10, 1900
..	..	National Starch Mfg.	5,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	8¼ Nov. 15, 1899
..	..	Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1, 1898	2	..	.....	..	.....	65 Nov. 9, 1899
..	..	National Starch 2d pf.	2,500,000	Oct., 1896	6	..	.....	..	.....	25 Nov. 15, 1899
36	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899	2	..	.....	..	.....	36 Oct. 27, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
131	132½	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan., 1900	1¼	130	Feb. 2	130	Feb. 2	130 Feb. 2, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	*7 Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	17,384,300	July 2, 1898	1	..	.....	..	.....	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2,245,000	Jan. 2, 1900	2	..	.....	..	.....	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	..	.....	..	.....	*95 Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1899	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110 June 26, 1899
390	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900	4	..	.....	..	.....	*375 June 17, 1899
19½	21	Père Marquette	10,145,500	.....	..	20½	Jan. 31	20	Jan. 29	20½ Jan. 31, 1900
55	60	Père Marquette pf.	10,162,200	.....	..	55¼	Jan. 31	55¼	Jan. 31	55¼ Jan. 31, 1900
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Jan. 20, 1900	2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74 Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900	2	..	.....	..	.....	*117 May 16, 1899
87	95	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	22,649,200	Oct. 10, 1899	1½	94	Jan. 8	90½	Jan. 2	*89 Feb. 1, 1900
186	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	Jan. 1, 1900	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*184 Dec. 23, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1900	3	..	.....	..	.....	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
10	15	Pitts. & West. pf., t. r., 25c. pd.	.....	.....	..	15	Jan. 2	14½	Jan. 3	14½ Jan. 8, 1900
2	2¼	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	2 Dec. 27, 1899
8	9½	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 15, 1899	½	10	Jan. 4	10	Jan. 4	10 Jan. 4, 1900
190	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	4	..	.....	..	.....	*200¼ Dec. 11, 1899
45	46½	**St. J. & Grand Island** 1st pf.	5,491,000	Jan. 31, 1900	2	46⅞	Jan. 2	46⅞	Jan. 2	*47 Jan. 2, 1900
68½	70	St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 6, 1900	2	70	Jan. 3	68	Jan. 25	70 Jan. 30, 1900
..	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,500,200	July 5, 1887	3	50	Jan. 11	50¼	Jan. 11	51 Jan. 17, 1900
..	..	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,099,000	Sept., 1899	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*104 Dec. 26, 1899
59⅝	61	Silver bullion certs.	.....	.....	..	59½	Jan. 16	59½	Jan. 16	59½ Jan. 16, 1900
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Sept. 30, 1899	1	..	.....	..	.....	*147 Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	July 1, 1899	3	..	.....	..	.....	*144½ Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan., 1900	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	10 July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,824,500	Jan. 16, 1899	4	..	.....	..	.....	*30½ Feb. 5, 1897
20	25	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893	1	..	.....	..	.....	24 Nov. 20, 1899
40	50	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1898	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	45 Dec. 2, 1899
8	..	Tol., Peoria & Western	4,075,900	.....	..	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	10 Jan. 23, 1900
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf.	5,805,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	5 Nov. 14, 1899
62	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, 1899	1	68½	Jan. 24	65¾	Feb. 2	65¾ Feb. 2, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900	½	..	.....	..	.....	64 July 13, 1897
..	20	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1900	2½	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼ Jan. 17, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	*12 Nov. 21, 1899
160	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 1, 1899	3½	..	.....	..	.....	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1900	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
123	128	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900	3	123½	Jan. 24	123½	Jan. 24	*120½ Feb. 2, 1900
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Nov. 15, 1899	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,096	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	*68 Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1899	3	..	.....	..	.....	*98 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Kingston and Pembroke, and Pittsburg and Western preferred, the par value of each of which is $50. New Central Coal is $20 par, American Coal $25 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 10th day of February, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$269,392,965.51	
Gold bullion	137,095,683.25	
		$406,488,648.76
Outstanding gold certificates	$211,588,779.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	25,342,610.00	
		186,246,169.00
		*$220,242,479.76
Standard silver dollars		$408,660,449.00
Outstanding silver certificates	$406,031,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	8,585,708.00	
		397,445,796.00
		11,214,653.00
Silver bullion		100,601.13
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$8,603,140.00	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	79,165,140.00	
		$87,768,280.00
Less outstanding Treasury notes		87,768,280.00
United States notes		$29,176,247.00
Outstanding currency certificates	$15,250,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	380,000.00	
		14,890,000.00
		14,286,247.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$2,181,331.00	
National bank notes	5,336,216.17	
Fractional silver coin	5,064,384.69	
Fractional currency	70.39	
Minor coin	495,803.31	
Deposits in National banks	111,189,812.46	
Bonds and interest paid	3,050,168.00	
		$127,317,795.62
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,302,055.73	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,517,290.88	
Disbursing officers' balances	56,043,590.43	
Post Office Department account	4,240,391.76	
Miscellaneous items	3,298,392.77	
		76,401,721.57
		50,916,074.05
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$236,760,054.94

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$628,116.56	$7,825,021.76	$143,809,771.84
Internal revenue	1,025,787.13	7,936,274.98	183,017,356.97
Miscellaneous	19,597.48	905,189.33	22,645,017.10
Total receipts	$1,673,504.17	$16,666,486.07	$349,472,145.91
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	307,000.00	3,402,000.00	67,676,396.94
War	180,000.00	2,605,000.00	91,827,863.89
Navy	390,000.00	1,710,000.00	34,948,394.91
Indians	30,000.00	295,000.00	8,217,691.61
Pensions	700,000.00	5,225,000.00	88,128,908.76
Interest	200,000.00	400,000.00	27,773,483.59
Total expenditures	$1,807,000.00	$13,637,000.00	$316,572,139.70
Excess of expenditures over receipts	133,495.83	†3,029,486.07	†32,900,006.21
Receipts last year—			
Customs	445,927.00	6,563,090.08	120,600,670.81
Internal revenue	631,068.78	6,809,554.47	165,185,950.93
Receipts from all sources last year	1,157,980.99	14,027,628.50	301,764,448.58
Expenditures last year	2,545,000.00	16,886,000.00	397,490,802.81
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	324,687.50	9,726,560.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	56,130.00	788,750.00	9,577,686.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$345,041,090.00	$103,060,393.00	$448,101,483.00
This fiscal year	9,586,474.00	3,564,026.00	13,150,500.00
This month	539,303.00	58,064.00	597,367.00
This day	30,107.00	2,818.00	33,025.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of receipts over expenditures.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—On the Stock Exchange last week Americans dropped from the best figures, but, nevertheless, showed a good improvement at the end of the week. Among the declines were Pennsylvania, which fell ⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ⅝; Illinois Central, ¾; Erie, ⅝, and others from ⅛ to ¼ point.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, decrease 1,887,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase 11,844,000 pesetas.

Investments in Maine Water Power.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The energy of Lewiston gentlemen in buying Maine water powers seems to indicate that somebody wants them, and that somebody looks to this State as a profitable field for manufacturing to an extent not dreamed of at the present time.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,

ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, } Vice-Presidents.
CORD MEYER, }
JAMES V. TAPPEN, Treasurer.
ARPAD S. CROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND J. JELSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry S. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kühne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtis,	John S. Eckerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard.

W. Seward Webb.

The Trust Co. of New York

60 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL, . . $1,000.000
SURPLUS, . . $1,000,000

Takes full charge of real and personal estates. Acts as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Assignee, Receiver, Fiscal and Transfer Agent, etc. Interest allowed on deposits.

WILLIS S. PAINE, President.
WARNER VAN NORDEN, 1st Vice-President.
OSCAR F. RICHARDSON, 2d Vice-President.
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary

TRUSTEES.

George W Quintard,	Warner Van Norden,
William A. Brewer, jr.	Willis S. Paine,
Jonathan B. Currey,	Charles M. Swain,
James Talcott,	Smith M. Weed,
Charles E. Sprague,	Henry F Shoemaker,
Clarence Whitman,	John E. Searles,
Thomas P. Fowler,	Edward V. Loew,
W. Rockhill Potts,	Henry C. Brewster,
Gen. James Jourdan,	Ernst Thalmann,
Richard L. Edwards,	Felix Campbell,
Daniel A. Heald,	Isaac E. Gates,

Colgate Hoyt

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,

Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

E. H. GAY & CO.,

BONDS
OF
DIVIDEND PAYING
RAILROADS and STREET RAILROADS.
1 NASSAU ST.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Feb. 10	$1,166,852,6.0	$43,852,421
Feb. 3	1,020,012,632	50,007,580
Jan. 27	972,111,837	49,416,880
Jan. 20	1,095,176,062	56,908,265
Jan. 13	1,197,625,402	58,651,838
*Jan. 6	1,146,118,226	62,737,507
*Dec. 30	887,902,695	46,529,989
Dec. 23	1,428,365,913	58,302,736
Dec. 16	1,340,614,525	51,897,123
Dec. 9	1,111,066,435	45,117,036
*Dec. 2	1,039,136,995	46,095,704
Nov. 25	1,486,502,288	53,082,100
Nov. 18	1,2 5,83,,831	55,50 ,585
*Nov. 11	1,091,774,797	37,121,006
Nov. 4	1,284,296,145	54,674,648
Oct. 28	1,069,029,146	51,975,289
Oct. 21	1,292,543,092	56,027,983
Oct. 14	1,175,902,485	53,281,186
Oct. 7	1,450,652,632	66,304,736
Sept. 30	749,234,101	28,614,363
Sept. 23	1,350,038,285	58,354,315
Sept. 16	1,088,828,288	43,431,021
*Sept. 9	885,526,474	43,742,432
Sept. 2	933,878,272	53,255,060
Aug. 26	972,086,143	41,757,804
Aug. 19	905,519,233	49,330,721
Aug. 12	923,780,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,022,882,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,085	57,845,059
July 22	880,471,913	55,522,302
July 15	1,196,836,402	63,065,319
*July 8	1,02 ,944,953	64,959,370
July 1	1,165,888,136	66,853,488
June 24	945,786,533	52,432,896
June 17	1,137,462,946	66,994,470
June 10	1,039,203,594	56,814,127
June 3	951,342,886	56,274,997
May 27	1,223,995,611	69,938,030
May 20	1,245,292,959	69,891,513
May 13	1,704,883,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,429,472,965	72,052,491
April 29	1,241,419,369	67,732,055
April 22	1,372,919,610	71,752,588
April 15	1,424,340,235	82,334,464
April 8	1,353,060,641	77,373,938
April 1	1,263,832,167	60,915,684
March 25	1,247,937,695	74,448,286
March 18	1,246,822,759	67,781,645
March 11	1,201 879,387	76,573,526
March 4	1,392,060,500	74,090,203
*Feb. 25	1,173,231,495	50,387,272
*Feb. 18	905,777,922	50,387,276
Feb. 11	1,133,485,998	54,866,284

*Five days. †Four days

The Mercantile Trust Co.,

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $6,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY C. DEMING, }
ALVIN W. KRECH, }
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
J. D. OSTRANDER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald,	Chauncey M. Depew,
John Jacob Astor,	Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley,	George J. Gould,
John T. Terry,	A. J. Cassatt,
Eugene Delano,	Thomas T. Eckert,
J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,	James McCreery,
Henry G. Marquand,	Rudolph Ellis,
C. C. Cuyler,	James H. Hyde,
George L. Rives,	Charles B. Godfrey,
John E. Searles,	John W. Hunter,
Edward D. Adams,	James Stokes,
J. Hampden Robb,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
James W. Alexander,	Henry C. Deming,
William H. Slocum,	L. C. Weir,
Georg Coppell,	Henry B. Ely,
John J. McCook,	James J. Hill,
Oliver Ames,	Alvin W. Krech,
	Henry C. Frick.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.

Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Transacts a General Banking Business

OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't
ARTHUR H. HENRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelshenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre,	Homer B. Parsons,

Jas. Ross Curran.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,

100 BROADWAY.

Capital.....$1,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits..$1,250,000

WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY H. COOK, }
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. D. BERRY, Trust Officer.
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary.

The Corn Exchange Bank,

William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus . . . $2,000,000.00
Deposits 10,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Broadway Branch,	Astor Place Bank.
Broadway & Spring St.	Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank,	Queens County Bank.
125 St & Columbus Ave.	Borough of Queens.

SEYMOUR, JOHNSON & CO.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
NEW YORK.

Direct private wires to all principal cities.
Telephone 4160-4161 CORTLANDT.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

WILLIAM T. FLOYD, FREDERIC P. MOORE,
FLOYD & MOORE,
STOCKS
BONDS
INVESTMENTS
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
71 BROADWAY.

George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, jr.

Moffat & White,

BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.
International Silver Co.
Syracuse Rap. Trans. R'way.
Rochester Railway.
Columbus Railway.
Denver Gas & Electric Co.
SAMUEL H. BARROWS, 38 Broad St.,
Municipal, Railroad, Traction, and Gas Securities. Telephone, 2823 Broad.

Jas. H. OLIPHANT & CO

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
20 Broad Street, NewYork
Investment Securities.

Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.
31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.) N. Y.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK,

Transact a general banking business; act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Members of New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital	$1,500,000
Surplus and Profits	1,700,000
Deposits	25,000,000

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; increasing southeasterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,631. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

LEGISLATURE.—Assemblyman Demarest of Rockland last night introduced two bills which, if passed, practically will wipe out the charter of the Ramapo Company. Gov. Rocsevelt yesterday expressed the hope that the Fallows Charter Revision bill will be passed speedily. The Governor wants the commission to report by Dec. 1. Assemblyman Babcock has introduced a bill to tax athletic clubs conducting sparring contests 10 per cent. of the gross receipts at such contests. The Gale bill to prevent department stores from selling drugs was advanced to third reading. A radical gas reduction bill, affecting Brooklyn, will be introduced to-day in both houses.—Page 8.

CONGRESS.—The debate on the Currency bill was continued in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) spoke in favor of the international bimetallism clause and in condemnation of the Bryanite policy. Mr. Elkins (Rep., West Va.,) also spoke in favor of the bill, asking, however, for the elimination of the clause providing for the refunding of the National debt. Mr. Butler argued for his substitute for the bill. The business in the House was confined to the passage of a bill extending the law in reference to the shipment of bonded goods, and to private pension legislation.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Lord Roberts has gathered 35,000 men, with which he proposes to traverse the Free State to relieve Kimberley. The Boers have withdrawn some of their force from Magersfontein and a large commando is on the way to fortify the Zululand hills to cut off any attempted relief of Ladysmith. Frank Harris, former editor of The Saturday Review, says that the cause of successive British defeats is the fact that the British refused to learn the lessons taught them in wars with America. The plans for home defenses were yesterday discussed in both houses of Parliament. They embrace the addition of field and horse batteries, twelve infantry battalions, and seven cavalry regiments. The division of Samoa was discussed in the German Reichstag yesterday. Negroes in Martinique threaten the whites, who are fleeing for their lives. It is said the Colombian rebels are closing in on Bogota. At Berlin yesterday in the convention of agricultural interests the Agrarians demanded that steps be taken against the United States for violating the most favored nation clause.—Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

The parents of the late Dr. J. W. Stickler of Orange, N. J., have offered $40,000 toward the erection of a new Young Men's Christian Association building there.

Roland B. Molineux surprised the Tombs officials by his composure under conviction of murder. The lawyers expressed hopes that his case would be argued on appeal within four or five months. The prisoner's wife was prostrated.

The Executive Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union adopted resolutions denouncing the "Thé Concert" to be given at Sherry's under Mrs. Langtry's management on account of the report that actresses and society women would act as barmaids. Mrs. Langtry's representative said this report was untrue.

Page 2.

The Republican State Committee will meet here Feb. 23 to fix the time and place for the State Convention.

Joshua Gregg, after his assignment on Saturday, went to the Adams House with his wife, where he was registered under an assumed name. He left there, and his friends now say they do not know where he is.

Page 3.

The conference called by the National Anti-Trust League opened yesterday at Chicago. A number of speakers discussed the so-called evil and suggested remedies.

Page 5.

The New York Presbytery by a vote of 77 to 39 decided to quash the latest proceedings against Prof. McGiffert.

Page 7.

Dr. John Russell Wilde, who escaped from a sanitarium in Astoria, was found in the workhouse. He had been committed by a Magistrate at his own request.

Page 9.

Harry Vardon, the open golf champion, won his first American match against amateurs on the Laurence Harbor links.

At the Carteret Gun Club shoot yesterday J. S. Williams and W. S. Edey won cups and George S. McAlpin, the wing shot champion, announced that he would retire on his laurels.

Page 12.

The sixteenth anniversary of the establishment of the Hebrew Technical Institute was celebrated by a reception.

Senator William A. Clark of Montana has carried out his plan for the reorganization of the United Verde Copper Company.

District Attorney Clarke of Brooklyn yesterday authorized the statement that Cecil Leslie, press agent for the Franklin Syndicate, would surrender to the authorities and give evidence for the State.

The Commissioners of Accounts made a report condemning the manner in which the books and records of the Board of Education have been kept and suggesting changes by means of which the school teachers may be paid on the first of each month.

Amusements.—Page 4.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

STICKLER MEMORIAL GIFTS.

Parents of the Late Doctor Offer $40,000 Toward a New Y. M. C. A. Building in Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Stickler of this city have offered to give the Orange Young Men's Christian Association $40,000 for the erection of a new building. The offer was made to Charles T. Killborne, the President of the association, on Saturday, and will be submitted to the Board of Directors this week. President Killborne says there is no doubt that the offer will be accepted. The only condition which is attached to the offer of Mr. and Mrs. Stickler is that the association shall raise $25,000 additional. This can be done in a short time, Mr. Killborne says. For several years the present building, on Main Street, has been too small for the work of the association.

Plans were adopted a few weeks ago for the handsome memorial library building Mr. and Mrs. Stickler are to erect at Main Street and Essex Avenue at a cost of $40,000. The library building is to be a memorial to their son, Dr. J. W. Stickler, and the proposed new Young Men's Christian Association building, which will be known as Stickler Hall, is to be in the nature of another memorial to Dr. Stickler, who was the first President of the association and was the largest contributor to its work, to which he also devoted much time during his life. In his will, Dr. Stickler left $5,000 to the association.

Other charitable and religious and other institutions have been greatly enriched by the provisions of Dr. Stickler's will and by gifts from his parents since his death. The medical library of the deceased physician is to be placed in a room in the new library building for the use of medical students, and his entire laboratory apparatus has been given by his widow to the Orange Memorial Hospital. In addition to other large gifts made by Mr. and Mrs. Stickler, they last week presented $5,000 to the Orange Orphan Home as an endowment.

Finest Trains, Best Track, Fastest Time
between New York, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Adv.

HOPES OF MOLINEUX BASED ON AN APPEAL

Coolest Convicted Murderer Ever Seen in the Tombs.

PROSPECT OF LEGAL DELAYS

Expert Carvalho Sorry He Was Not Called to the Witness Stand—Prisoner's Wife Prostrated.

The wonderful nerve that has sustained Roland B. Molineux during the many weeks of his trial and his year in prison remains with him yet, in spite of the weight of the conviction of murder in the first degree that is hanging over him. His cool, collected manner and his seeming profound belief that the Court of Appeals will reverse the verdict are matters of wonder to the attaches of the Tombs, many of whom have seen murderers under various conditions, and all of whom agree that Molineux holds the record for composure.

Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the case, it is not likely, unless extraordinary efforts are made on the part of the counsel for the prisoner and the State, that Molineux will go to the electric chair for several years at least. George Gordon Battle said yesterday that he believed it possible to get the case on for argument before the Court of Appeals within four months, but other lawyers doubt that this can be done. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said that he thought it would be possible to have the case put on the calendar within five months.

There are now in Sing Sing five men under sentence of death, all of whom have appeals pending. The most remarkable case of these, as showing the law's delays, is that of Fritz Meyer, who shot and killed Policeman Smith in October, 1897. District Attorney Olcott at that time said he was going to make an example of Meyer. He was arrested on Thursday, indicted on Friday, placed on trial the following Monday, and convicted two days after that. Yet he has been in prison for two years and three months, and his appeal has not yet been heard in Albany. Dr. Kennedy, who killed Dolly Reynolds in the Grand Hotel in August 1898, is also in a condemned cell, and his case has not yet been heard on appeal. Edward Shaw, Joseph Mullen, and William Neufeldt are under sentence of death for more recent murders. It is considered fair to assume that every legal resource will be exhausted in Molineux's case.

OSBORNE OUT OF THE CASE.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne is through with the case for the present, and he will only come into it again should it become necessary to have a new trial. Following the usual custom of the District Attorney's office, Mr. Le Barbier will argue the case on appeal should it come up while he is still in office. Mr. Osborne was not at his office yesterday, and it was said by some of his associates that he had gone to Lakewood for a rest. A rumor was circulated yesterday to the effect that Mr. Osborne had determined soon to leave the District Attorney's office and establish himself in private practice. Those of the District Attorney's staff who were seen about the matter laughed at it and said that the rumor was entirely baseless.

Bartow S. Weeks and George Gordon Battle of counsel for Molineux said yesterday that they had the utmost confidence that the verdict against their client would be reversed on appeal. Molineux will be arraigned for sentence on Friday. Mr. Weeks will ask, if the sentence is pronounced, for a new trial. That being denied, the Court will impose sentence and name the week in which the sentence shall be executed. Counsel for the defense will then file a notice of appeal, which will act as a stay of execution of the sentence. The prisoner will presumably be taken to Sing Sing Friday afternoon.

It will then be necessary for counsel to prepare and settle the case on appeal. Under the old system it was sufficient to submit a verbatim report of the testimony for approval before the case was taken to the Court of Appeals. It is now, however, necessary for the defendant's counsel to bring the testimony down to narrative form, except where there are exceptions, when questions and answers are given. The District Attorney then prepares his amendments to the report, and the two are submitted to the trial Judge for approval of the record as it has been prepared by the defense and amended by the District Attorney.

GROUNDS OF THE APPEAL.

Notice of appeal will be served upon the District Attorney, the Clerk of the Recorder's court, and the Warden of Sing Sing Prison. While no exception was taken to the Recorder's charge as a whole, counsel for the defense took exception to the refusal of the Recorder to charge certain of their requests, and these will be among the rulings which will be raised on appeal. Among the other grounds for the appeal will be the contention that the verdict was against the weight of evidence; that the introduction of evidence in the Barnet case was illegal, and that the defendant was in no way connected with the Barnet case. It will also be contended that errors were committed by the Court in the exclusion and reception of evidence and that the conduct of the District Attorney and the methods resorted to by the prosecution were illegal and unnecessary.

Mr. Weeks refused yesterday to express an opinion on the report that Manheim Brown, the sick juryman, had been forced into an agreement to convict. Mr. Weeks said that he had seen both the prisoner and Gen. Molineux during the day. Both were confident, as he was, that the Court of Appeals would reverse the decision.

Molineux rose at the usual hour yesterday morning and shortly afterward began his tour of exercise. He made his toilet with his usual care, and appeared as well groomed as if he was about to make a call. Many of the prisoners peered at him as he came out into the corridor, but he threw up his head and walked with his eyes to the front, much in the same way that he was accustomed to do when he entered the courtroom. His step was quick and elastic. He had more time for exercise than the other prisoners, the orders of Recorder Goff to this effect still being in force. It is to this daily exercise that Molineux has attributed his good health and his ability to stand the fatigue and strain of the trial. As the youthful prisoner walked his face became flushed and his eyes were bright. After his walk Molineux ate a hearty breakfast.

PRISONER'S BROTHER CALLS.

The only member of his family who visited him yesterday was Cecil, his youngest brother. The boy was subjected to the usual search in the office and then allowed to go up to the cell. It was said that he brought a letter to the condemned man from his wife, and that the reading of it affected him to an unusual degree. The greeting between the brothers was affecting. Cecil Molineux said that while all the members of the family were much shocked at the verdict, they were borne up by the hope and belief that the Court of Appeals would grant a new trial. Mr. Battle also called on his client in the course of the day.

Warden Hagan is among those who marvel at Molineux's composure. The usual thing after such an ordeal, he said yesterday, was for the prisoner to break down and either laugh or weep hysterically. It required weeks, and sometimes months, he said, for the prisoner to gain his composure after a conviction of murder, but Molineux, he said, was seemingly just as composed on Saturday night as he had been at any other time.

"It was when Gen. Molineux visited his son that night on an order from the Recorder," said the Warden, "that we expected he would break down. Yet he received him calmly and with evident good humor, and the General seemed the more worried of the two. We thought at first that Molineux was putting on a bold front to sustain his father, but he was just as cheerful after the old gentleman went away. He has us all guessing, and I tell you he's a marvel. In spite of his quick, nervous manner, he is more than usually phlegmatic."

A story to the effect that Molineux told Chaplain Monroe of the Tombs a week before the time for him to put in his defense that he expected to go on the stand in his own behalf is doubted by the Tombs attendants, for they say that Molineux was not the man to talk about his case to any one but his lawyers. It is known, however, that as late as the day of the close of the prosecution Mr. Weeks was talking about the line of his defense, and had not then seemingly made up his mind that he would rest the matter on the prosecution's presentation.

EXPERT CARVALHO TALKS.

It was said yesterday that Mr. Weeks came to this conclusion principally because he thought the jury would disregard the handwriting evidence. Expert Carvalho, who sat with Mr. Weeks throughout the trial, said that he was disappointed at not having been called to the stand, and his statements gave the impression that he considered the presence of an expert who was not allowed to testify, and who, the prosecution adroitly claimed, would not perjure himself by swearing for the prisoner, had not done Molineux any good.

"Mr. Osborne used me as a club," said Mr. Carvalho. "He referred to me continually, and said that if he wanted an expert he would come to me. I was really used as a weapon for the prosecution. I do not consider that there was any tangible evidence against Molineux, and I do not think that any one in the courtroom, even including Mr. Osborne, expected a conviction. I do not think that it was alone the matter of handwriting that caused the jury to come to its conclusion. The Barnet case was the cornerstone upon which that verdict was based."

Mr. Carvalho said that he had long ago said that the hand which wrote the Barnet and Cornish letters also wrote the poison address, and he still maintained that. But he said, these writings had no connection with the conceded writing of Molineux and were entirely dissimilar. The same, he said, was true of Cornish's writing. Mr. Carvalho said that he had been summoned before the July Grand Jury in the case of the people against "John Doe." He had never been subpoenaed in a case against Molineux. When he was called he swore that in his opinion the writer of the Cornish and Barnet letters and the poison address were one, but he was never asked regarding the alleged similarity between the disputed writings and the conceded writings of the defendant.

The jurors still maintain reticence regarding their work in the jury room, although it is generally believed that Manheim Brown, who was suffering greatly on Saturday, was the last man to hold out.

MRS. MOLINEUX PROSTRATED.

Mrs. Roland B. Molineux is prostrated with grief at the Molineux home, 117 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn. Dr. Tuthill, the family physician of the Molineuxs, paid her several visits yesterday. Mrs. Molineux, he said, was suffering from nervous prostration. A trained nurse has been called to attend her. For one of her years the prisoner's mother bears up well under the shock, but it is feared that she too will succumb and be forced to take to her bed.

There is the deepest sympathy on all sides for the Molineux family, and many persons have called at the house through a sincere desire to express sympathy and offer words of encouragement. Only old and intimate friends are admitted. Leslie Molineux, the General's oldest son, who is employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Metuchen, N. J., has taken up his residence for the present at his father's house. He was seen yesterday afternoon and asked if the family had any statement to make.

"No," he said; "we have nothing to say, except that we all are firmly convinced of Roland's innocence, and believe that all will be well in the end. Of course, we did not see how there could be anything else than an acquittal, and the shock is naturally a heavy one to us all. My mother and sister-in-law are naturally the ones upon whom it has fallen heaviest."

The front blinds of all the windows in the Molineux house were drawn on Sunday. Yesterday, however, the blinds of the room on the first floor were up. In one window sits a jar of blooming flowers daintily framed by the curtains behind. In the room above the shutters are closed, for it is in this room that Mrs. Roland Molineux lies ill.

JUROR BROWN SERIOUSLY ILL.

His Physician Says He Is in a State of Collapse.

Since the termination of the Molineux trial Manheim Brown, who was Juror No. 10, has been confined to his home, 219 West Forty-fourth Street. His illness is said to be serious. At the house last night all inquirers were told to see Dr. Tynberg, Mr. Brown's physician.

Dr. Tynberg at 1 o'clock this morning said that his patient was in a state of collapse. "I can only describe his condition," he said, "as half-serious."

"Do you think Mr. Brown is going to die?" the physician was asked.

"I refuse to say further," the physician replied.

COL. BRYAN STARTS SOUTH.

Will Make a Ten-Day Tour and Then Rejoin His Family in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Col. Bryan left Washington last night, on his way South. He was not called upon while here to participate in any public dinner or celebration, but he was kept busy with consultations. At dinner he had with him the Populist Senator, Allen of Nebraska, and afterward he consulted with Butler, the Populist Senator from North Carolina. The next visitor was Senator J. K. Jones of Arkansas, who heard from Mr. Bryan a story of the profound awakening of Democrats discovered by Mr. Bryan in his recent tour. It was his opinion that the Democracy is greatly aroused in the East, and that the outlook there for party success is most gratifying.

His programme has been made out and was begun to-day at Richmond. After speaking in Virginia's capital he will go to Raleigh, N. C., for a speech Tuesday evening. From there he will go to Brookville, Fla., where he will rest for several days at the home of his cousin, Sherman Jennings. He will resume his speechmaking tour at Tampa, Fla., on the evening of Feb. 20. The following evening he will speak at Jacksonville. On the 22d he will deliver an address at Columbus, Ga., and will close his tour of the Southeast with a speech at Atlanta on the evening of the 23d. Then he will start West to rejoin his family at Austin, Texas, and may make speeches at two or three places en route.

MR. BRYAN IN RICHMOND.

Addresses Members of the Legislature and Holds Two Receptions.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 12.—Escorted by a joint committee from the Virginia Legislature, Col. W. J. Bryan arrived here this morning. During the afternoon he made an address at the Academy of Music, which was crowded. The address was directed mainly to the members of the Legislature, at whose invitation Mr. Bryan visited the city.

Mr. Bryan discussed the income tax, trust, currency, and Philippine questions along the lines of previous speeches. In the evening J. Taylor Ellyson entertained Mr. Bryan at dinner after a private reception was held. Later a public reception was held at the Jefferson Hotel.

MICHIGAN TELEPHONE STOCK.

Company Votes to Increase Its Capital from $2,500,000 to $10,000,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 12.—The Michigan (Bell) Telephone Company, which recently absorbed various independent companies in this State, voted unanimously to-day to increase its capital stock from $2,500,000 to $10,000,000. More than two-thirds of the stock was represented.

Michigan Company stock will be exchanged, where desired, for new State Company shares at par, and for Detroit Telephone stock at 50 cents on the dollar.

THE EDINBURGH AGROUND

Life Savers Take Off the Crew by Life Lines.

It Was Impossible to Launch the Surf Boats—Position of the Vessel on the Jersey Coast.

The British ship County of Edinburgh went ashore at about 10 o'clock last night close to Manasquan Life Saving Station, on the Jersey coast, near Point Pleasant.

The Edinburgh sailed from Cape Town on Dec. 23 last for New York in command of Capt. I. Webster.

There was a dense fog and a pouring rain at the time the schooner struck, and the wind was blowing strongly from the southeast. The vessel drove on hard and fast and well in toward the beach, where the water sweeps in and out of the inlet.

There is a high sea on, and as soon as the schooner grounded it was deemed best by the life savers of the station at Manasquan to take off the men.

Word was sent to the crew of the station at Point Pleasant and they hurried to the aid of the men at the Manasquan station.

The schooner's signals could be plainly seen, and the men at once set about sending out the lifeline. It was utterly impossible to launch the surfboat.

The line was got out easily, despite the wind, and the crew rigged it promptly and quickly, as is usually the case with English boats.

The whip line and buoy were at once rigged and the anchor buried. The ship lies almost head on, but is making way before the seas under her stern and is breaching toward the beach, and within a few hours will lie with her beam to the beach and the bow pointing south.

She rolls and pitches badly, and this has made the work of getting off the crew a slow one. The first man in the buoy was the cook of the schooner.

Great care had to be exercised in landing him owing to the continued pitching and rolling of the masthead, which threatened to drown him in the surf or kill him by throwing him upon the bare sand.

The second man was taken off more easily, as the schooner had worked about so that her head pointed more southerly and she did not pitch so sharply, although there was a continued roll, which will break her up if it continues through until morning.

The County of Edinburg is of 2,078 tons burden, and is owned by R. J. Craig. She was built in Glasgow in 1888.

LI HUNG CHANG ON A TOUR.

Charters Palatial Steamer for Imperial Revenue Mission.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 12.—The steamer City of Dublin brings news that Special Commissioner Li Hung Chang last month chartered the palatial steamer Psin Yu to convey him from Tientsin to Shanghai and Hongkong, where he goes to devise means for increasing imperial revenues. He will travel in royal splendor with a big retinue of assistants and servants. From Shanghai he will visit his home at Anhui.

It was originally believed Li would not start on a long journey before Spring, but the Empress desired him to go at once, particularly as he succeeds Viceroy Tan as Governor of Kwang Tung and Kwang Si proyinces. The native officials everywhere are spending lavish sums to provide for his entertainment. The deposed Viceroy, Tan, whose downfall followed the French victory at Kuang Chouwan Bay, is trying to escape from going to Peking. He wishes to return home to Hunan and die in peace.

Empress Dowager Issues an Edict.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Feb. 12.—The Empress Dowager has issued an edict declaring she has just learned for the first time that deep-seated dissatisfaction exists throughout China regarding her recent policy of transferring all civil and military power to men of Manchu descent. She has summoned Viceroy Liu of Nanking, the most prominent official of Chinese descent in the empire, to Peking to tell her how matters actually stand. If she finds dissatisfaction exists as stated, she proposes keeping Liu in the north as generalissimo of the field forces about Peking. The Empress denies that she favors Manchus to the detriment of Chinese.

HANNA WANTS AN ELEVATOR.

Finds It Hard to Climb the White House Stairs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—There is a private elevator at the White House, not available for the run of visitors, whether they be lame or sound. Now and then a visitor on business or to "pay respects" needs all the modern improvements to enable him to rise from the ground floor to the upper story.

Senator Hanna, who is a frequent visitor, expressed his feelings this afternoon, as he entered the corridor and looked at the long stairway: "I wish somebody would start a subscription for an elevator here," said he, as he climbed up the long steps leading to the Executive offices, his rheumatism making the ascent laborious.

"Count me in on the same thing," said Senator Scott of West Virginia, who is limping from a recent operation, and who was walking down the steps.

"I've always thought there should be an elevator here."

Senator Hanna remarked that he would put his name to a subscription list for an elevator or would vote for an appropriation for one.

Indo-Siamese Boundary Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Feb. 12.—The long-standing boundary dispute between Great Britain and Siam has been settled by Mr. De Greville, the British Minister at Bangkok. The trouble arose over the frontier between Perak and Roman, an alleged Siamese tributary north of Perak. The disputed territory has been annexed to British India, leaving the mountain chain as the boundary line between the two countries.

North German Lloyd Buys New Line.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Feb. 12.—The Scottish Oriental Steamship Company, operating between Hongkong and England, has been sold at Hongkong to the North German Lloyd Company for $4,500,000. The steamers are to be registered under the German flag. The purchasing company is preparing to extend its service from Oriental ports to Puget Sound or California.

21 Hours and 30 Minutes to Cincinnati via Pennsylvania Railroad.
Over an hour shorter than via any other route—Adv.

WOMEN DENOUNCE THE LANGTRY "THÉ CONCERT"

Christian Temperance Union Calls for Police Interference.

OPPOSES THE BARMAID IDEA

Representative of the Actress Says It Is Not Intended that Drinks Shall Be Served by Women.

The "Thé Concert" to be given this afternoon at Sherry's by Mrs. Langtry, or, as she prefers to be called in connection with social and philanthropic functions, Mrs. Hugo De Bathe, received the attention of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Institute for the Blind, at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. So indignant did the members become over the published statements that actresses and prominent society women were to serve drinks at the "American bar" that they not only passed resolutions condemning the whole affair, but determined to send a committee to wait on Chief of Police Devery to call attention to the proposed violation of the State law relating to barmaids and to ask him to stop the "concert" if the law was violated.

The "Thé Concert" has been largely advertised, and is for the benefit of the American hospital ship Maine in South African waters. It has been reported that not only prominent actresses, but such society leaders as Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mrs. Edmund Baylies would serve the seductive cocktail and gin-fizz to all who cared to imbibe, and that other actresses and society women would act in the capacity of barmaids on the most approved English plan.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was called to consider Mrs. De Bathe's project. Frances A. Westerfield presided, and a representative from every branch in the country was present. Mrs. Westerfield said that she had learned from reliable sources that liquors were to be sold and that young women representative of the best families would act as barmaids, and in that capacity urge the men and women present to drink freely. Mrs. Westerfield arraigned Mrs. Langtry for proposing such a thing and her aides for assisting in it.

She said that the spectacle would be degrading, would be a blot on the reputation of the women of this city, and that moreover it would be a violation of the State laws forbidding the employment of barmaids.

She said that she favored asking the police to interfere, and that the matter would be further taken up at the meeting of the State and National Women's Christian Temperance Unions, which will meet this afternoon in the Broadway Tabernacle. It seemed almost beyond belief, Mrs. Westerfield said, that women should allow their daughters to take a hand in such an affair, but it seemed to be as true as it was deplorable. She insisted that it must be stopped. The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret of the proposed entertainment to be held at Sherry's on Feb. 13, for which Mrs. Langtry has been selling tickets and otherwise promoting in the name of and under the guise of charity.

Resolved, That the proposed sale of liquor by young ladies at this entertainment will be a direct violation of the State law against barmaids, a menace to the morals of any young lady so engaged in selling liquor, a temptation to men both young and old to drink, a blot upon the fair name of New York women, and a shadow upon the sweet word charity.

Resolved, That this Executive Committee utter its protest against such lawbreaking and heart-breaking business, and that a committee be sent to confer with Chief Devery concerning the law.

There was considerable excitement last night among Mrs. Langtry's representatives at the Garden Theatre, when the action of the committee was made known. Mrs. Langtry talked through Frank Mahler, the Business Manager of the theatre, who is also Treasurer of the concert. He said that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union should have informed itself of the facts before it undertook to pass any such resolutions or to make any such sweeping assertions.

"Their action is due to their ignorance of the whole affair," said Mr. Mahler. "There is to be what is called an 'American bar,' in imitation of the ones in England, and drinks are to be sold to whomsoever will buy them, but the women are to have nothing to do with either the mixing or serving of the liquors, their province being entirely to serve tea and cakes. It had never been intended that the women were to serve drinks. In spite of anything that may have been said to the contrary.

"The Earl of Yarmouth is in charge of the bar, so-called, and assisting him will be such well-known actors as William Gillette, William Revelle, Jameson Lee Finney, Nat C. Goodwin, Harry Woodruff, George Grossmith, Lawrence Grossmith, Arthur Seymour, Leslie Kenyon, William Courtney, and George Howard. The ladies who will pour tea and serve it include Mrs. Langtry and the ladies of her company, Mrs. Noney Terry, her secretary; Edna May, May Robson, Hilda Spong Anna Held, Blanche Burton, Lillian Thurgate, Blanche Bates, Minnie Dupree, Ysobel Haskins, Maxine Elliott, and Mrs. Maurice Grau.

"I think it is discreditable, to say the least, that any body of women should refer to this matter as being given 'under the guise of charity.' They know that it is a charity, and a great charity, and their other assertions are in line with this one. I don't think that any sensible persons will pay any attention to what they have said, and I am sure that we do not care. There will be drinks sold, to be sure. They are sold in Sherry's in all shapes and in large quantities, and yet that is never the subject of resolutions. The drinks will be made by Sherry's bartenders in quantities and sent up for use by us. They will be served by the men I have named, and my only hope is that many of them will be sold."

Chief Devery said last night that he had not yet received a visit from any committee representing the Women's Christian Temperance Union. "I have not even heard what Mrs. Langtry purposes doing," said the Chief, "but if a committee representing such a body calls on me it will receive every consideration. If Mrs. Langtry or any one else violates the law, I will give the matter immediate attention. That is all there is to say at present."

COTTON GOES UP $1 A BALE.

The Price Rises Steadily and Quickly in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—It did not take long this morning to run the price of cotton, middling spot, up a dollar a bale after the brokers got lined up on 'Change. Cotton opened this morning in Liverpool 3-32d higher on spots and 6-64d higher on delivery, than Saturday's closing. Spots soon went to 11-64d. higher on the English market. This caused a sensation when flashed over the cable to the Cotton Exchange here.

Cotton opened locally at from 14 to 19 points higher this morning for spots middling. Eight-cent cotton is no longer a novelty in New Orleans, and the question now is just how high it will go above 8 cents. It was dangerously near the 8½ mark long before noon to-day, and still held steadily.

Rumored Nicaragua Canal Protest.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says: "According to a dispatch from Brussels, Belgium and France intend to protest against any treaty which would completely hand over the Nicaragua Canal to the United States alone, as their treaties with Nicaragua stipulate that they shall share in the control of all waterways connecting the oceans."

QUAY NOT A CANDIDATE.

Will Not Ask to be Returned to the Senate—Chris Magee of Pittsburg in the Race.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Ex-Senator Quay will not be a candidate before the next General Assembly for re-election to the United States Senate. His place will be taken by some candidate who will have the support of both factions of the Republican Party.

This determination on the part of Quay is not of hasty conception. It was an open secret that two years ago he had planned to retire from the field of active politics. Such a course was contrary to the wishes of those about him, and the bitter fight threatened against Quay, should he enter the arena as a candidate, was used as a powerful lever to force him into the contest. He became a candidate under protest, and with a full realization of the chances of defeat that confronted him.

In the contest that ensued, Quay was frequently on the verge of withdrawing in the interest of a compromise candidate, but was deterred by the men who surrounded him. Now he has determined finally that he will not again be a candidate. He has communicated his intentions to many of those in his confidence, and makes no secret of his desire to enter upon private life.

Chris Magee, the Pittsburg leader, is, it is declared, the logical candidate to succeed Quay.

MR. ADAMS FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Ex-Congressman Put Forward as the Candidate of the Marquette Club of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Ex-Congressman George E. Adams of Chicago was to-night enthusiastically named as the candidate of the Marquette Club for Vice President of the United States on the Republican ticket. When Mr. McKinley was a Congressman and a guest of the club he was proposed for President at one of the annual banquets.

RADICAL GAS BILL.

New Measure Making Price in Brooklyn 75 Cents and Subjecting Companies to Strict Supervision.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The most radical gas-reduction-of-price bill that has yet been put in the Legislature will be introduced to-morrow by Senator Coffey in the Senate and Assemblyman Cain in the House. It applies only to Brooklyn Borough, and makes the price 75 cents per thousand cubic feet.

It further authorizes the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies in the City of New York to investigate and supervise the methods, appliances, and plant of any corporation engaged in the supplying of illuminating gas, and to inspect and ascertain the accuracy of all gas meters. He shall have the power in any investigation instituted by him to issue subpoenas, to summon witnesses, and to compel the production of books and papers.

According to the act, it shall be the duty of the Board of Public Improvements to enact all ordinances that may be required or recommended by the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT.

Chicago University, It Is Said, Has Met His Terms, and Will Secure the Promised $2,000,000.

At a dinner to be given at the Hotel Manhattan next month John D. Rockefeller will have an opportunity to announce another gift of $2,000,000 to Chicago University. His previous donations have amounted to $7,000,000.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alumni of Chicago University was held at the Manhattan yesterday, John Jay Gorham presiding. After the session it was announced that a dinner would be given next month, but that the exact date had not been selected, because it was desired to hold it at a time when it would be convenient for Mr. Rockefeller and William R. Harper, President of the university, to attend.

One of the men at yesterday's meeting, who declined to permit the use of his name, said to a TIMES reporter:

"Four years ago John D. Rockefeller promised to give dollar for dollar up to $2,000,000 for every contribution secured for the university prior to Jan. 1, 1900. Up to that time $1,685,000 was collected from outside sources, and on the assurance of Mr. Harper that he could get the additional $300,000, Mr. Rockefeller extended the time until April 1, 1900. I do not know of my own knowledge that the extra $315,000 has been obtained, but my information induces me to believe that it has either been paid in or pledged."

It was stated at Mr. Rockefeller's home, 4 West Fifty-fourth Street, last night that he was out of town. When a TIMES reporter inquired where a telegram would reach him, the answer was:

"Mr. Rockefeller is out of the city. He was not well when he went away, and we do not want him disturbed."

MRS. LELAND STANFORD HERE.

To Award Contracts for the Memorial Chapel at Stanford University.

Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford, widow of Senator Leland Stanford of California, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Her presence in the city has to do with disposing of valuable stocks and to award contracts for the completion of the memorial chapel at Stanford University. Mrs. Stanford's purpose to dispose of her entire estate for the benefit of the university has long been known.

Mrs. Stanford is a direct descendant of the Rev. John Lathrop, the first clergyman at Scituate, Mass., who accepted that pastorate in 1632.

A JOKE ON ADMIRAL WATSON.

Cablegram Signed "Long" Fools the Naval Commander.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—An anxious father has played an unintentional joke on Admiral Watson and the Navy Department. He is Samuel F. Long of Hartsville, Penn., whose son, S. F. Long, Jr., is a yeoman in the navy, and was reported hurt in an accident on the Wheeling at Hongkong two weeks ago. The Navy Department had not made very pressing inquiries as to the sailor's condition, and was therefore astonished to receive the following cable message from Admiral Watson:

"Long of Wheeling seriously burned about face and hands; doing well."

It appears that the anxious father cabled the Admiral for particulars on hearing of his son's injury, and to save cable tolls signed his message "Long." The Admiral thought it was from the Secretary of the Navy, and hastened to ascertain the sailor's condition and telegraph the news to Washington at Government expense.

Bethlehem Plant for H. C. Frick?

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Representatives of H. C. Frick of Pittsburg who are in the city gave it out this evening that Frick and his associates had acquired the Bethlehem Iron Works. This plant is now one of the biggest producers in this country of steel plate for the Government. Some years ago the Carnegie interests obtained a large control of the works, and it is said that Mr. Frick now holds this stock.

Another Savings Bank Amendment.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Assemblyman Tripp has introduced a bill authorizing savings banks to invest in Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad mortgage bonds.

No Extra Charge.
On the Lake Shore Limited for Cleveland or Toledo. Every day, quick time, perfect track, superb service, via New York Central.—Adv.

REPUBLICAN CLUB DINNER

Lincoln Anniversary Celebration Held at Delmonico's.

PROSE AND VERSE TRIBUTES

Speeches by Congressman Cousins, Mr. Griggs, and Rabbi Schulman, and a Poem by Prof. Markham.

The Republican Club of the City of New York observed the anniversary of Lincoln's birth last night by giving a dinner at Delmonico's. Senator Chauncey M. Depew, the President of the club, presided, and at the guest table were Attorney General Griggs, Congressman Robert G. Cousins of Iowa, Justices Goodrich and Rumsey, ex-Surrogate Varnum, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Gen. Anson G. McCook, the Rev. M. D. Babcock, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church; Rabbi Samuel Schulman, the Rev. Howard Duffield, Prof. Edwin Markham, the author of "The Man with the Hoe"; L. E. Chittenden, George W. Wilson, H. P. Moorhouse, and Gov. Lounsbury of Connecticut. A number of women, the wives and daughters of members of the club, partook of a dinner in the ladies' banquet hall, and during the speechmaking occupied seats in the gallery.

Senator Depew, in opening the speechmaking, declared that the nineteenth century was essentially a century of political, moral, religious, and commercial emancipation. Speaking of the influence which Lincoln had exerted on the development of the thought of the century, Mr. Depew said that the student of the teachings of the martyr President would find instructive lessons applicable to present conditions in the State of Kentucky. He sketched the trend of affairs in that State, which led up to the assassination of Senator Goebel, which, he said, had filled the country with horror, and declared that that event would probably have a great influence in the coming Presidential campaign.

In this connection, Senator Depew said: "The distinguished man, who will probably be the Democratic candidate, and who is delivering daily and nightly orations upon the violations of the Declaration of Independence in the Philippines by organ

Forevermore he burned to do his deed
With the fine stroke and gesture of a King.
He built the rail pile as he built the State,
Pouring his splendid strength through every blow,
The conscience of him testing every stroke,
To make his deed the measure of a man.

So came the Captain with the mighty heart;
And when the step of earthquake shook the house,
Wrenching the rafters from their ancient hold,
He held the ridgepole up and spiked again
The rafters of the Home. He held his place—
Held the long purpose like a growing tree—
Held on through blame and faltered not at praise.
And when he fell in whirlwind, he went down
As when a kingly cedar green with boughs
Goes down with a great shout upon the hills.

RABBI SCHULMAN'S ADDRESS.

"Political Conscience" was the topic assigned to Rabbi Samuel Schulman. "All pure and broad-minded patriots," he said, "must congratulate the Republican Party that by the dispensation of Providence there stood at its cradle he who has now become an object of reverence and love that overleaps the boundaries of parties and factions. Voicing in one word the incomparable boon which in the fullness of time came to mankind, expressing in one name the character of free institutions, their glorious possibilities, and the justified confidence which they place in the virtue, intelligence, nay, the elemental genius which may dwell in the heart of the great mass of the common people, seekin a synonym for America we exclaim, Lincoln.

"There is something in the phrase 'political conscience' that is disquieting. The bracing air of Montana has debauched it entirely and put it to sleep. The great problem of free government appears to be how to persuade the largest number to become active politicians. In a republic the highest phase of conscience, because the most unselfish form of it, is the political conscience. A man must not merely content himself with satisfying his conscience in his daily business; he must have a keener sense of responsibility which will make him feel vividly his immeasurable indebtedness to the society which has made possible his wealth, or power, or culture and seek to give some adequate return for the blessings he enjoys.

"Political conscience for its possessor means Americanism in fact. It dictates the honest, but fearless, maintenance of what is conceived to be right. It means for a man, either inconspicuously as a voter, or with more or less prominence as a leader, to become in the best sense of the word a politician. Political conscience in a free country is human virtue expressed clearly and actively through the machinery of government. It is synonymous with wide-awake patriotism.

"Lincoln is the unexcelled type of the political conscience in action. His career is an illustration of the truth that the politician becomes the statesman through the magical transforming power of character. His greatest opponent said he was the 'honestest man he ever knew.' He was no trimmer. But political conscience, if it is to find such unblemished types as Lincoln, must root in the conscience of the whole people.

"The nineteenth century blessed the world with political freedom. The twentieth century will find itself confronted with the problem how to use the machinery of the free institutions so as to prevent the practical impotence of the individual in the presence of the great and growing power of money. But I cannot help saying that I believe the conscience of our country will not fail to answer the new questions correctly and justly.

"Let the heathen rage, let the envious belittle, let the cynics scoff at, and the haters of free institutions question the sincerity of Anglo-Saxon aspirations, but the fact remains that the English-speaking peoples, who have given the world genuine liberty, the complete representation of the people in Government, and a perfect recognition of the sacred rights of religious belief for all, have a higher and more sensitive political conscience than that of any other nation on the face of the globe. I am ready to trust them."

ON PUERTO RICO'S NEEDS.

Dr. Carroll Tells Methodist Social Union of Poverty There—Quotes President McKinley.

The Methodist Social Union had a dinner at the Aldine Association's rooms, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, last evening. Among those present was Bishop Andrews. The principal speakers were Dr. Henry K. Carroll, recently Special Commissioner of the United States to Puerto Rico, and Gen. James F. Rusling.

Dr. Carroll spoke on "Our National Responsibilities in Puerto Rico." All that the people there needed, he said, to develop the wonderful richness of the soil were proper relations with the United States, so that they might have a market for the island's products. The Puerto Ricans, he said, are small, under-sized, light in weight, and the majority are underfed. He said that he never saw real poverty until he saw it in Puerto Rico. It was enforced poverty. The Puerto Ricans are industrious and glad to work. Although from 75 to 80 per cent. of the population cannot read or write, it was unfair to call them ignorant or besotted. They are the most peaceable people in the world. When the American flag was raised in the island the Puerto Ricans believed it meant an end of oppression. They had loved and admired the great American Union for many years, and wanted close connection with it.

"Ought we," he said, "to meet their expectations? Suppose they aspire to Statehood, are we to keep them in vassalage? I believe we ought to give the Puerto Ricans a Territorial Government. They are a loyal, peace-loving people, obedient to law. It would be cruel to maintain a tariff as between Puerto Rico and the United States. President McKinley has pronounced in favor of free commerce with that island, and he told me last week that he would not back down one inch. He said to me, 'I'm proud my hand wrote that in the message.' Puerto Rico's only hope is that American capital will flow in, but it will not do so unless this Congress makes Puerto Rico part of the United States and says there shall be no tariff. Spain gave the island a free market. It is only fair we should do as much for Puerto Rico. Give it free commerce and a free and liberal government. Allow the Puerto Ricans some participation in their own government. The least we can do is to give them a voice if not a vote in the lower house of Congress. We must also give them good schools. They don't ask money from us. All they do ask is a chance to raise sufficient revenue."

Gen. Rusling spoke on "Abraham Lincoln and His Religious Faith." He eulogized New Jersey, and said that among the great men who had come to live there was Grover Cleveland. [A voice,—"Keep him." Laughter and applause.]

"We are going to keep him," said the speaker, "to redeem and to elevate him."

He quoted from Lincoln's speeches to show he believed in God, and said that if Lincoln were now President he would do just as Mr. McKinley has done and is doing. The Philippines, he said, fell into our lap as a gift from God, and should not be abandoned, but civilized and Christianized.

EDWIN L. GODKIN IMPROVING.

His Progress Yesterday Greatly Encourages His Family.

The condition of Edwin L. Godkin, formerly editor of The Evening Post, who is ill at his home, 36 West Tenth Street, was improved yesterday, and his family and physicians are greatly encouraged.

The following statement was given out last night at 10 o'clock at the Godkin residence:

"Mr. Godkin has suffered no set-back during the day, and his progress has been most satisfactory."

German Gunboat Excites Comment.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The German gunboat Iltis has been engaged for five days taking soundings in the inner harbor of Macao. The proceeding has excited much comment."

The Famine in India Spreading.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The India Office has received a dispatch from Lord Curzon, the Indian Viceroy, in which he says that the distress arising from the famine is steadily increasing, and that those now in receipt of relief number 3,784,000.

Gold Premium Declines in Argentina.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to The Times from Buenos Ayres says that the gold premium has declined to the official conversion rate, and that large sums have already been exchanged at the conversion rate.

Death of David C. Hall.

David C. Hall, a well-known leader for many years of Hall's Military Band of Boston, died yesterday at a Boston hospital. For twenty-eight consecutive years he furnished the music for the Fall River Line boats.

HONORS LINCOLN'S MEMORY

Birthday Dinner of the Brooklyn Union League Club.

Postmaster General Smith's Tribute to President McKinley—Administration Indorsed—Sensational Press Attacked.

The Union League Club of Brooklyn gave its eleventh annual dinner in memory of Abraham Lincoln yesterday, and the occasion was one of enthusiastic indorsement of the policy of the National Administration. Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith made the address of the evening on Lincoln.

The assembly hall in which the members, over 200 strong, sat down to dinner was profusely adorned with flags and bunting and the interior of the whole clubhouse at Grant Square was decorated with greens. President W. E. Pulsifer of the club acted as toastmaster, and read letters of regret from the Secretaries of President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt; from Secretary Long of the navy, and from the two United States Senators from this State, as well as from Senator Elkins of West Virginia. In the opening speech Mr. Pulsifer said:

"Is it too much to believe that those who live when the twenty-first century shall dawn will face much better conditions of life than those we now enjoy? Will not many of the great social and political problems that now vex thinking men then have been solved? Will not the dream of the peace promoters of The Hague have then become the universal policy of the nations of the world?"

Postmaster General Smith said in part:

"Lincoln did not want war, but when it came he dauntlessly met its high obligations, and through its trial exalted the glory of the flag and quickened the redemption and advancement of the Republic. And so, equally, the great President who, more than any other American, is like Lincoln in his moral attributes and his popular sympathy, in his rare insight and his mastery of men, did not want war or new pathways, but when the exigency came he was equally fulfilling his appointed and lofty mission in taking the flag of American liberty where Lincoln left it—pure and unsullied—and carrying it forward to wider sway and broader influence in the world. [Cheers and prolonged applause.]

"The war of the Union, dreaded, dark, and perilous as it was, ushered in a period of national growth such as the world has never anywhere else seen. The war with Spain, unsought, unwelcomed, and unmeasured in its mighty consequences, has ushered in that period of extension which is the inevitable necessity of our National development.

"The American Republic was not created for isolation. It has its just part to play in the progress of mankind. The redemption of its name and fame from the one blot which stained its escutcheon was the first necessity. The attainment of complete strength and independence in all the elements of National greatness was the next stage. The war for the Union accomplished the one and opened the way for the other. Then, economically as well as politically, independent, more than self-sustaining, industrially rounded and complete within itself, the Nation was ready for the forward and outward look.

"The march of commerce is the march of civilization, and as we stretch the arms of the one we spread the sway of the other. The successive steps of progress are plain and irresistible. As the war for the Union redeemed the flag and inaugurated our home supremacy in all fields, so the war with Spain, which made us master of the Caribbean and the Isthmus and gave us the key of Asia in the Philippines, carried us beyond our borders and opened the door of the world. [Applause.] And thus, as Abraham Lincoln was the savior of the regenerated Union and the prophet of its great home development, so William McKinley, with his championship of protection, is the leader of its magnificent industrial supremacy; and, with his mastery of the new opportunities, the evangel of our expanding commerce and advancing civilization.

"And if Lincoln were living to-day and President of the United States, he would have done in the last two years precisely what his great successor has done."

Representative Marriott Brosius of Pennsylvania said in part:

"I see this Republic in the future advancing in accordance with the order under which all nations will be brought under a higher social regime. I see the extension of our literature, language, and commerce all over the nations of the earth, and your Greater New York the Clearing House of the world. I see the American merchant marine covering all the sea, commensurate with our pre-eminence in production, our position, and our power. I see the American monetary system affording facilities for commerce everywhere, covering with blessings every land under American jurisdiction, affording plenty of currency, with every dollar equal to every other dollar in purchasing power everywhere, all of it convertible at the option of the holder into the best coin the world knows."

Chester S. Lord, who responded to the toast, "The Editors," said in part:

"Every editor knows that the most subtle temptation that besets him is the temptation to print the things that should not be printed, and that temptation is all the more acute for the reason that he knows the people want to read them. Aye, there's the rub! the people want to read them! It is the people who are sensational!

"One million newspapers are printed in New York every morning; another million are printed every afternoon. Of these 2,000,000 newspapers, nearly 1,500,000 are untruthful, erratic, without principle or purpose, and unfit for the consideration of intelligent men."

HAMPTON INSTITUTE BENEFIT.

Successful Entertainment Given at the Berkeley Lyceum.

A company of students from the Hampton Institute, under the patronage of the local Armstrong Association, gave a dramatic and musical entertainment last evening at the Berkeley Lyceum. Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart gave a pleasing recital of her own story, "Lamentations of Jeremiah Johnson."

A play adapted from the same author's "A Golden Wedding" was given in a creditable manner by the students in costume. Interspersed with the other numbers on the programme were plantation songs and music by the quartets and the "Jaw-Bone Orchestra."

About $1,200 was realized from the entertainment, and this sum will be used to reduce the deficit of $30,000 which has been accumulating during the last five years in the treasury of the Hampton Institute. The company of students numbers thirty young men and women, and after giving an entertainment on Thursday in Brooklyn, they will go to Boston, and thence to Springfield, where there are also Armstrong Associations. These organizations are named after Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong, who led colored troops in the civil war.

At the close of the war, Gen. Armstrong started Hampton Institute in an old building at Hampton, Va., which had been used as a barracks and hospital. There were at first two teachers and fifteen pupils. There are now 1,001 students and an instructing body of 100, and the property comprises eighty buildings and a 500-acre stock farm.

The aim is to give each student a good English education and a trade. The gross annual expenses of the institute are $130,000, of which $80,000 has to be raised yearly, the balance coming from assured sources. An academic scholarship costs $70, and an industrial scholarship $30. William Jay Schieffelin is President of the New York Armstrong Association.

RAILROAD OFFICES CLOSE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.—George J. Mohler, General Agent for the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, with an office in this city, was instructed to-day to close up his office immediately. A similar order to abandon his Chicago office was received by D. D. Stansell, Northern Passenger Agent for the Central of Georgia Railway. Mr. Mohler's orders were peremptory, and did not even hint at a cause for the move. The reason given to Mr. Stansell for closing up shop in Chicago was "in the interest of economy."

The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company is the Pacific Coast connection of the Union Pacific, and, with the latter, is owned by the Harriman syndicate. The joint offices of the same companies in Omaha have been consolidated, and the agencies of the Union Pacific system at all Pacific Coast points have been abandoned and the contracting freight and passenger departments turned over to the Oregon line. The Central of Georgia, while not a purely syndicate property, is in sympathy with the plans of the Eastern financiers and is a party to the non-commission agreement.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—F. Rockefeller, Cleveland.

GILSEY—John M. Egan, Savannah.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Army; Mrs. Leland Stanford, California.

GRAND—Gen. Charles King, United States Army; T. M. Pitts, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—A. G Bowditch, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seeley, notions; 52 Franklin Street.
August, J. M., Troy, N. Y., furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, notions, fancy and housefurnishing goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.
Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; S. W. Shumaker, cloaks and suits; Westminster Hotel.
Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; R. Pirtwestle, notions and fancy goods; Westminster Hotel.
Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. J. Gross, notions and linings; Belvedere House.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss V. Prender, hosiery; Hotel Albert.
Lebouttillier & Simpson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Soling, linens and white goods; Hotel Albert.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. J. Wilson, fancy goods; C. J. Updike, fancy goods; 104 Worth Street.
Scheuer & Brothers, Eufaula, Ala.; H. Scheuer, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.
Mayer, J., Tucson, Ariz., dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Lowell, A. S. Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. S. Lowell, millinery; Hotel Manhattan.
Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., piece goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Von Borries, Louisville, Ky.; swoolens; Hotel Albert.
Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. B. Rathbun, domestics and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss R. Klumb, knit goods and millinery; J. J. Glaser, notions, hosiery, and trimmings; Miss I. Woodrich, millinery; Miss A. Marx, fancy goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Colborn, Herrick & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. R. Alborn, notions; 335 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; Miss M. Hautch, infants' wear; Miss Maddenford, ladies' wear; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottstown, Penn.; W. Butcher, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; Miss Reithwein millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; R. B. Coupland, laces and embroideries; St. Denis Hotel.
Lafonte, L. P., Manchester, N. H.; domestics; G. Levasseuer, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; C. W. Houtz, dress goods and silks; M. Avril, notions; 56 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. Sherman, domestics and dress goods; M. McGrath, dry goods; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. H. Tuckaberry, domestics; G. G. Baldwin, white goods and laces; W. Costello, linings and notions; Grand Hotel.
Pemberton, Cordes & Mosby, Richmond, Va.; E. J. Beale, cloaks and suits; 495 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Reeves-Veeder Company, The, Schenectady, N. Y.; T. H. Reeves, carpets and upholstery goods; 452 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
High, J. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; A. P. Ray, furnishing goods; 51 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Scarborough & Hicks, Austin, Texas; E. M. Scarborough, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. J. Brand, linens, Hotel Albert.
Johnson & Wilbur Co. Colorado Springs, Col.; W. H. Wilbur, domestics and linens; Gerard Hotel.
Andrews, E., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; E. Andrews, notions and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.
Denver Dry Goods Co., Denver, Col.; M. A. Ferris, house furnishing goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; Miss M. Kelly, silverware, Miss L. Haverkorst, millinery, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Sullivan & Stanton, Dubuque, Iowa; D. A. Sullivan, notions; Hotel Albert.
Rosenbaum & Speyser, Kalamazoo, Mich.; P. Speyser, notions and furnishing goods; 376 Broadway; Belvedere Hotel.
Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; T. Flynn, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.
Stewart & Co., Rockford, Ill.; L. Stewart, house furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Miller & Rhoades, Richmond, Va.; W. O. Day, house furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. E. Wigginton, house furnishing goods; G. W. Cox, handkerchiefs and ribbons; L. Salomon, notions and fancy goods; 621 Broadway.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss K. McKenna, laces; 62 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. Rosenberg, laces and ribbons; Stuart House.
Welis, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; C. Pfeiffer, dress goods; J. T. Jones, silks; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Holland House.
Feilman, L., New Orleans, La., laces, notions, and trimmings; 487 Broadway.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, furniture; 438 Broalway; St. Denis Hotel.
Innes, G., & Co., Wichita, Kan.; W. Innes, carpets and millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Peters Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. W. Peters, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Nugent, B., & Bros., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss N. Jones, underwear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; W. C. Evans, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Church, A. M., Co., The, Troy, N. Y.; J. F. O'Brien, buttons; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. D. Saunders, millinery; 57 White Street; Hotel Vendome.
"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; F. Ransford, furnishing goods; Hoffman House; H. V. Gavigan, gloves; New Amstardam Hotel; Mrs. V. Sill, fancy goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; T. J. Linberg, notions; J. R. Warwick, boys' clothing; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Hart Bros., Chicago, Ill.; N. J. Schmols, furnishing goods; 40 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.
Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; J. Jiron, notions; 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Judd, upholstery goods; 115 Worth Street; Holland House.
Harris-Emery Company, Des Moines, Iowa; J. G. Woods, carpets and upholstery goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich.; S. E. Thompson, upholstery goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Frankel's, Des Moines, Iowa; J. E. Seegal, cloaks and suits; 396 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Eagle Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. L. Breithaupt, domestics; 80 Franklin Street; Holland House.
Loewenstein, B., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; A. Souhr, furnishing goods; J. J. Smith, laces and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Goldsmith, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; M. B. Johns, cloaks and suits; 515 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.
Abeles & Mahler, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. E. Abeles, furnishing goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Hengerer, William, Company; Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; G. F. Pfeiffer, laces and embroideries; A. Hamling, notions; D. Scholl, furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Schmitz & Shroder, St Louis, Mo.; R. Schmitz, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
McInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, notions, fancy goods, jewelry, and art novelties; J. A. Robertson, ladies' and infants' wear; A. S. Dallah, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.
Adam, John, & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Bernheimer, G., Bros. & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. A. Joseph, domestics, dress goods, silks, and linens; S. Ewing, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Rossmore.
Shartenbury & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. W. Studley, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bean, Ladue & Tate, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Tate, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
May Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; E. M. McGillin, ribbons and millinery; 760 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Block, William, & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Block, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Gans Bros., Baltimore, Md.; W. Gans, umbrellas; L. Gans, umbrellas; Herald Square Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, clothing and piece goods; 699 Broadway; Holland House.
Robinson, Strauss & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. Strauss, millinery; 686 Broadway; Holland House.
Rich, M., & Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; D. Rich, furnishing goods; 284 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Burnham-Hanna-Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Thomas, piece goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. W. Dickinson, furnishing goods and prints; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Church, A. M., Company, Troy, N. Y.; A. M. Church, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.
Burr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. S. Kerr, blankets, quilts, and upholstery goods; 221 Broadway; Holland House.
Haines, James B., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. H. Hartley, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.
McKillip & Smith Co., Burlington, Vt.; Miss Conroy, millinery; Miss McMann, cloaks; Hotel Normandie.
Hunter, A. & S. T., Utica, N. Y.; H. J. Jones, linens; M. Forman, notions; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.
Hutzler Bros., Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Hutzler, fancy goods; A. Brylawski, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss T. Steibel, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss Allenburgh, linens; Miss Landauer, notions; Miss Stayden, fancy goods; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; R. S. Hecht, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; O. K. Emerson, prints; Hotel Vendome.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; A. J. Barton, linings; F. Kicker, furnishing goods; D. W. Aber, dry goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Weyman, John B., Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Sollenberger, D. D., Chambersburg, Penn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Thomas, E. A., Randolph, Vt.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rike Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; E. D. Rike, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

POLICE STOP A SHOW.

The "Real Thing" Not Tolerated by Capt. Weigand—Four Thousand Minus Their Money.

Attracted by banners printed in red, and with large type, announcing that the "real thing" was to take place in Morrisania Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, a crowd of about 4,000 people assembled in that place last evening to listen to what were supposed to be "warm" songs and living pictures, but the performance was not allowed to go on.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock Sergt. Brand received a message by telephone. Capt. Weigand sent Detectives Baker and Shindler to the scene and they telephoned for the seventy reserves. Capt. Weigand and his detectives entered during the fourth act, which was announced as "Austin's Living Pictures." As soon as the crowd saw the Captain in his uniform and his detectives they began to yell, "Fake! Give us our money back."

The programme contained such numbers as "Rag-Time Dance. There'll Be a Hot Time"; "Oriental Dance," "Last Round—Wind Up—How to be Made Beautiful—The Real Thing." Capt. Wiegand walked behind the curtain and ordered the soubrettes and actors into the street. The hall was emptied in a few minutes, but no arrests were made.

Mr. Mayser, who owns the hall, says that he did not know the nature of the entertainment, or he would not have rented the hall. He said that a few weeks ago a number of young men representing the "Madison Club," of which nothing is known, rented the hall for last evening, saying they were going to give a dance. The 4,000 people did not get their money back, and search was made for a man named Shaffer, who was the manager of the affair, but he had disappeared.

TROUBLE OVER FIGHT WAGERS.

There was much dissatisfaction last night with the result of the fight at the Hercules Athletic Club, in Brooklyn between George Gardiner of Lowell, Mass., and "Jimmy" Handler of Newark N. J., who were scheduled to box twenty-five rounds at 152 pounds. Gardiner won in the third round by knocking out Handler with a right on the jaw.

Just before the fight many persons placed their money on the Massachusetts boxer at 5 to 4. Handler, at first, had been the favorite at 10 to 7, and the sudden change in the betting indicated that something was wrong. The crowd generally, however, was unable to form a conclusion as to the reason for this until the men had squared off for the opening round. It was then noticed that Handler limped perceptibly, and it was learned that he for several days had been suffering from a bruise and was under a physician's treatment. The injury was caused by a blow from an Indian club while in training.

There was a miniature riot at the conclusion of the bout, which ended with Handler, to all intents and purposes, being knocked out. Cries of "Fake!" and "Put on another bout!" were heard on all sides, and it was fifteen minutes before quiet was restored. The announcer, as soon as he could be heard, and entirely upon his own responsibility, declared all bets off. Subsequently, when this unofficial decision was reversed, there was another uproar. A quantity of money had already been returned by stakeholders.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S POSITION.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day gave out a statement relative to the Vice Presidency, in which he declares that he will not accept the honor under any circumstances. His statement follows:

"In view of the continued statements in the press that I may be urged as a candidate for Vice President, and in view of the many letters that reach me advising for and against such a course, it is proper for me to state definitely that under no circumstances could I, or would I, accept the nomination for the Vice Presidency. It is needless to say how deeply I appreciate the honor conferred upon me by the mere desire to place me in so high and dignified a position. But it seems to me clear that at the present time my duty is here in the State, whose people chose me to be Governor. Great problems have been faced and are being partly solved in this State at this time; and if the people so desire I hope that the work thus begun I may help carry to a successful conclusion."

The Governor, in giving out his statement, said:

"And I am happy to state that Senator Platt cordially acquiesces in my views in the matter."

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE CALL.

The Republican State Convention to elect delegates at large to the National Convention in Philadelphia will be held April 12, probably in this city. If New York is not selected, the choice will fall to Albany or Buffalo. Chairman Odell yesterday issued the following call:

"A meeting of the State Committee is hereby called for Friday, Feb. 23, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, for the purpose of fixing upon a time and place for holding a State Convention to elect four delegates at large and four alternates at large to the National Convention, and also to nominate Presidential Electors and elect a new State Committee, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the committee."

In a supplementary letter Chairman Odell points out that under the requirements of the Republican National Committee it is necessary that all district delegates shall be elected prior to May 19, as they must be chosen not less than thirty days before the meeting of the National Convention.

BAILEY'S PROPOSAL TO CHILTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Representative Bailey of Texas is an ardent believer in the scheme for election of Senators by direct vote, which is now being agitated in the House. He is a candidate for Senator Chilton's seat, and, to show the sincerity of his support of the direct election proposition, he has proposed to the Senator that they shall jointly urge the Chairmen of the County Committees throughout Texas to call primaries and have the rank and file vote for Bailey or Chilton, as they may prefer. The winner in this duel of ballots is to get the support of the loser for Senator when the Legislature meets. Mr. Bailey says this will be a practical demonstration of the advantages of the scheme.

Senator Chilton has not yet accepted or rejected the challenge, but it is believed he will accept, so far as the holding of primaries is concerned. He has accepted another challenge of Mr. Bailey's, which is that they hold a series of joint debates for a month in Texas, so as to give the people a chance to see which will make the better Senator.

JOSHUA GREGG AT HOTEL

Recognized There, He Again Evades Inquiries of Friends.

Under an Assumed Name Furniture Man Is Treated for Illness—His Brother Will Pay Debts.

Joshua Gregg, the Sixth Avenue furniture dealer, who made an assignment on Saturday, and then evaded the inquiries of his friends, was found yesterday at the Adams House, near Gansevoort Market. Later in the day he again changed his temporary quarters. His friends when questioned professed that they were entirely ignorant of his whereabouts.

Mr. Gregg immediately after making the assignment on Saturday, dismantled his residence at 53 West Eighty-fourth Street, and went away with his wife. From 7 o'clock Saturday evening until yesterday morning, Mr. Gregg and his wife were at the Adams House. The couple entered the hotel accompanied by a man believed by the hotel clerks to be a lawyer. This man engaged the room for the couple and wrote on the register "J. H. Wilson and wife, Elizabet, N. J." An effort had been made to disguise the handwriting apparently, "Elizabeth" being misspelled.

"Mr. and Mrs. Wilson" kept to their room, No. 29, most of the time they remained at the hotel, having all their meals sent to them.

The proprietor of the hotel recognized the man as Joshua Gregg, but said nothing about this to him until yesterday. Mr. Gregg became ill yesterday morning, and at 7 o'clock sent for a physician. Dr. W. P. Cunningham of 336 West Fourteenth Street called on him and prescribed for him. About two hours later Mr. Gregg came down to the hotel office and ordered a cab. The proprietor said to him:

"If you are sick, Josh, you had better not go out."

"Keep quiet," replied Mr. Gregg. "Don't mention my name."

The cab was ordered, and Mr. Gregg left the hotel at 9 o'clock, and did not return. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the same man who had brought him to the hotel came again and took Mrs. Gregg away.

Dr. Cunningham, when seen yesterday, said:

"I attended the man known as J. H. Wilson, and he did not appear to be seriously ill at the time. He showed that he was nervous and worried. He said that he was suffering from consumption and that he had consulted a number of the specialists in the city. He refused to allow me to test his lungs, and said that he intended to leave the city in two hours. He stated that he was going to the Adirondacks, and from his conversation I judged that he was a man who had come here from either the South or West to seek medical advice and that he was very much worried over his physical condition."

Franklin Bien, the counsel for Mr. Gregg, who prepared the arraignment papers, was not at his home at 29 East Seventy-sixth Street last evening. It was announced there that he could not be seen until to-day.

Robert Gregg of 2,015 Fifth Avenue, brother of Joshua Gregg, and the founder of the business of which Joshua later became the owner, was much surprised yesterday to hear that his brother had been at the Adams House over Sunday. He said:

"I do not understand Joshua's actions. Our relations have always been close enough for him to tell me of all his business affairs, but it seems that he has not done so. It appears to me that the assignment was uncalled for, unnecessary, and unwise. It is very strange. I did not think he would go to a hotel in that part of the city. It would have been more like him to go to the Waldorf-Astoria or some similar hotel. He has been very ill for some time, and I know that his lungs are affected.

"As far as the book accounts of the firm are concerned, I shall see that no person suffers. My brother owes me $175,000, and I am willing to lose that three times over if it is necessary to maintain the reputation of the old house I founded forty years ago down on the Bowery. At present I have no interest in the firm beyond being a creditor, but I will see that all legitimate debts are paid. At least that is my present intention.

"I hunted all day for Joshua, and others aided me in the search, but we found no trace of him. I have not the least idea where he is."

While Mr. Gregg was talking a letter was brought to him by a messenger. He stopped the conversation for a moment and read it. He appeared to be considerably disturbed over its contents. Mr. Gregg declined to say whether or not the letter was from his brother.

Joshua Gregg's manager, Edward J. Leonard, said yesterday that the business was moving smoothly, and that he was utterly dumfounded when on Saturday Franklin Bien walked into the store and announced that Mr. Gregg had assigned, and that Clarence J. McKibben had been appointed assignee. In addition to owning the entire interest in the firm of Joshua Gregg & Co., Mr. Gregg owns his home, in West Eighty-fourth Street.

McCREERY WINS AT BILLIARDS.

McCreery and Conklin began the second week's play in the Class A amateur billiard championship tournament last night in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. This was Conklin's last game, and, although he was defeated, he played a plucky game and made the best average he has shown during the tournament.

McCreery started off finely, and soon was away ahead of the record, and it was thought possible that new figures would be established for the best single average. His playing fell off considerably in the middle stages of the game, however, and the best he could do on the evening's play was to make an average of 10. McCreery seemed to be bothered very much with the balls, which he thought were chilled by a slight current of air.

McCreery, after winning the bank, started off with a fine run of 28. Pretty runs of 29, 19, 30, and 28 followed in succession, placing his average for the first five innings over 27. Conklin's best run during this period of play was 10, and his total amounted to 21. In the sixth inning Conklin made a run of 22 while McCreery made only 4. The latter's best run between the fifth and twelfth innings was one of 17, made in the eighth inning.

In the twelfth and thirteenth innings he placed totals of 25 and 33 to his credit, bringing his score up to 219, and his average over 15, which was slightly ahead of the record. Conklin made a run of 12 in the tenth inning, and another of 19 in the thirteenth, his only runs for double figures between the seventh and fourteenth innings.

From the fourteenth to the thirty-first McCreery did not seem to be able to do anything with the ivories, his best run being one of 28 in the eighteenth inning. His average during these innings was only 3. In the meantime Conklin played steadily, getting one run of 14 and two others of 12 each in this period.

In the thirty-second inning McCreery made a run of 50, his best effort of the game, and in the next inning he placed 22 more to his score. His twenty-third shot connected, but the referee refused to allow it, because he said he saw McCreery's sleeve touch the ball. Conklin's best run of the game was made in the thirty-seventh inning, when he placed 30 together. McCreery brought the game to a close in the fortieth inning with a run of 26. Conklin's score at that time was 240.

McCreery—28 29 19 30 28 4 0 17 2

ROBERTS'S GOAL IS KIMBERLEY

Has Gathered 35,000 Men to Go to the City's Relief.

WILL PROCEED AT ONCE

Boer Bombardment Increases and Town May Fall.

Large Commando Is on the Way to Close the Zululand Route to Ladysmith — Force at Magersfontein Decreased.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Lord Roberts has gathered 35,000 men, with whom, according to the best military opinion in London, he purposes turning the left of the Magersfontein lines, near Jacobsdal, entering the Free State, compelling Gen. Cronje to raise the siege of Kimberley, and thus making his first step toward Bloemfontein.

Yesterday Lord Roberts announced the appointment of Gen. Sir Henry Colville, hitherto commander of the Guards Brigade, to the command of the Ninth Division, which is being formed, and will consist probably to a great extent of colonial troops. Gen. Colville will be succeeded by Gen. Reginald Pole-Carew.

Lord Roberts tells the correspondents that when he gets down to business they shall have ample opportunities to send news. His chief press censor yesterday issued new rules and in future all written communications are to go unchecked. Only telegrams will be censored. For the next few days little news is likely to get through; but later there will be more freedom. Thus says the censor; and the last clause may be interpreted to mean that something is about to happen.

Kimberley, twenty miles away from the Modder River position, is in sore straits. Details of the December death rate show that in a population of 14,000 whites and 19,000 blacks the mortality was 60 whites and 138 blacks per thousand. The infantile death rate was 671 per thousand among the whites and 912 per thousand among the blacks. Enteric fever was prevalent.

This frightful state of things in December cannot have improved much, if at all, since, and the fighting power of the garrison must have been greatly diminished.

Meanwhile the bombardment by the Boers has increased, and there is imminent danger of the town falling under the very eyes of Lord Roberts. It is believed in circles close to the War Office that he will move at once.

Scouts have approached to within a thousand yards of the Boer intrenchments at Magersfontein. They have found these strong, and ascertained that they are used as dwelling places. Naval gunners are constantly watching the enemy's lines with strong glasses and they declare that there is an appreciable diminution in the Boer forces.

In Natal the Boer commandoes south of the Tugela occupy Bold's Farm and several miles west of Chieveley.

Two thousand Boers, with three guns, are advancing through Zululand toward Natal.

The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"A dispatch from Eshowe asserts that a large commando of Boers is encamped near Ngutu, with eighty wagons and nine guns. It is rumored that this force intends to besiege Eshowe, the intention probably being to fortify the Insuzi Hills in order to prevent the British traversing Zululand to relieve Ladysmith."

Spenser Wilkinson, discussing the military situation in The Morning Post to-day, refers to a Cape Town letter, dated Jan. 23, which asserts that Lord Roberts will allow no movement until the transport organization is complete, and says:

"It is probable, therefore, that the transport is now ready and that the arrival of Lord Roberts at Modder River is the signal for action. It is possible that, before beginning his move, he wishes to ascertain from Lord Methuen how matters stand in his part of the theatre of war, and this would account for a pause of a few days."

Mr. Wilkinson then discusses the question of tents or no tents, basing his observations upon a letter from Winston Churchill, in the course of which the writer explains that the immobility of the British army in Natal is due to the fact that it drags after it a huge train, mainly for tents.

"This question," says Mr. Wilkinson, "is mainly one of climate, and the choice lay perhaps between slow movements and athletic activity, but a protest against too much comfort, coming from an experienced campaigner like Winston Churchill, deserves consideration."

MORE TROOPS FOR AFRICA.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The War Office is making preparations to continue the stream of troops for South Africa. Four large steamers have been chartered.

Japan agrees to let the Armstrongs transfer to England four naval quick-firers that were built for her, consenting to wait for the execution of her own order until the hostilities in South Africa are over. Several European powers, by similar consents as to guns being constructed by Vicker's Sons & Maxim, enable England to secure 100 Maxims.

Two thousand men are constantly employed at Woolwich Arsenal, and all the gun and ammunition factories are working night and day to execute Government orders. The weekly output of four firms is 4,000,000 rounds.

Outside of her requirements for South Africa Great Britain is accumulating immense stores of war material. Considerable divergence of opinion exists as to the adequacy of the Government's military proposals even now. The military experts and newspapers, while acknowledging the difficulties to be met, complain that nothing is said about measures necessary for the immediate emergencies in South Africa and declare that the Government's scheme is mainly directed to a large increase of volunteers, untrained and unorganized men, while nothing is being done to prepare a large, well organized force, ready to take the field.

The only point that meets with universal approval is the announcement of the creation of forty-three batteries, which Lord Lansdowne has explained are to consist of fifteen-pounders of the newest and most modern type, and the further announcement that the reserves of stores and ammunition, which Lord Lansdowne has admitted have been kept far too low, are to be rushed to the level required by modern improvements and maintained there. The Times, which thinks the scheme not very satisfactory, says:

"No amount of searching through its intricacies and conjectures can lead to the discovery of any guiding principle or definite object. This is scarcely the way to meet a great emergency. Lack of principle and a fine display of imagination are the leading characteristics of this disappointing scheme."

The Daily Chronicle says: "An unfriendly critic might call the scheme a makeshift. It is hardly fair to criticise a temporary expedient; but it would be unfortunate if such an expedient were to be made the pretext for desisting from the demand for a thorough recasting of the whole military system."

The Daily Mail, which calls the scheme a make-shift, says: "Great is the emergency, and a splendid opportunity has not been grasped. There is nothing to demonstrate to President Krüger and the Continental empires that we are in deadly earnest."

BULLER'S VAAL KRANTZ REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Field Marshal Lord Roberts, dated from the Modder River Sunday, Feb. 11:

"I have received a telegram from Buller as follows, dated Friday, Feb. 9:

"'It was necessary after seizing Vaal Krantz to entrench it as the pivot of further operations. But, I found after trying two days, that, owing to the nature of the ground, this was impracticable. It was also exposed to the fire of heavy guns in positions from which our artillery was dominated.

"'It is essential to troops advancing on Ladysmith by Harding or Mongers Drift to hold Vaal Krantz securely, and, accordingly, we are not pressing the advance by those roads, as I find we cannot make it secure.'"

BRITAIN ORDERS TORPEDOES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Great Britain, according to the Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail, is placing large orders for Schwartzkopf torpedoes for the Admiralty. The orders are ostensibly being executed for Italy.

Dr. Leyds's Russian Visit Postponed.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph explains that the contemplated visit of Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal representative, has been postponed because the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and his family are the guests of the Czar, but he says it is certain that the visit to St. Petersburg will be made at an early date.

Lieut. F. O. Tait Succumbs to Wounds.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Modder River announces that Lieut. F. O. Tait, the amateur golf champion, died of the wounds he had received during Gen. MacDonald's reconnoissance at Koodoosberg.

THE REASONS FOR DEFEATS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Frank Harris, former editor of The Saturday Review, in a pamphlet published to-day, reiterates the view which The St. James's Gazette has been insisting on, that "quality and not quantity is what England needs to beat the Boers," and that "England always fails to learn by experience." He adds:

"The battle of Saratoga should have taught every Englishman the true theory of war. There the American militia not only defeated the English troops, but forced them to an ignominious surrender, and, mark it, those some English troops were the best soldiers of their time. Or, take a still clearer case. Wellington's veterans were beaten at New Orleans by half their number of raw militia, but even New Orleans taught the English nothing.

"The British, in their turn, play savages to the Boers, and advance across the open to be swept away by rifle fire. They don't seem to see that their bravery is just as useless and just as stupid as the bravery of the Hadendowa Arabs.

"If you will read the history of the American Navy you will find that in the war of 1812 her ships beat yours wherever they met them, simply because the Americans had sights on their cannon and your sailors had none. In 1814 some of the cannon of the American ships were already rifled, and their balls went through the English ships as a knife goes through cheese.

"Get up your corps of marksmen now. Give them telescopic sights and the best rifles. Train them as sharpshooters, not as pugilists, and you will beat the Boers yet, and not otherwise."

Another reason for Great Britain's failure is given by Arnold White, the author, who attributes everything to the baneful influence of London's smart society. He has written a letter on this subject to The Daily Chronicle, which has given it much prominence. In he says:

"Disreputable women who affect the conduct of a lady without her graces are among the leading spirits of smart society. When the morals of the poultry yard flourish in the atmosphere of the stable it is only natural that the intelligence of the nursery is applied to the problems of the empire.

"To enter into the charmed circle neither brains nor breeding nor birth nor influence are necessary. All that is required is money, and then more money. Every now and then an explosion takes place and the public learns with bewilderment that cheating at cards is a normal feature of smart society, or that women who are courtesans in all but name are no more tabooed in smart society than they were from the Pavilion at Brighton in the days of the regency.

"The secret influence on the Government wielded by this common rout of Circes, Sybarites, cynics, and financiers is subtle and profound. Foreign policy, home policy, and taxation are not settled in Parliament. The real decisions are made in the smart drawing rooms in the season, on Sundays in the country houses, in boudoirs and restaurants. The wrong class of American women, people who are not received in New York or Washington, are pushed into what is seemingly, but not really, exclusive society.

"Smart women without character, men without self-respect, and a Government that is too philosophical, effete, preoccupied, or exhausted to see that England's greatness is slipping away from her are the allies of this infamous confederacy."

SOUTH AFRICAN HOSPITAL CORPS.

American Red Cross Workers to Operate Within the Boer Lines.

Nearly three score well built, athletic looking men, wearing the Red Cross on their hats and sleeves, attracted much attention around the Morton House yesterday. They are members of the Irish-American Hospital Corps, which will sail on Thursday for Havre on the French liner La Gascogne, en route to Pretoria. The corps is to operate under the rules and by the permission of the American Red Cross Society. The complement includes six surgeon, with their assistants, and forty-five hospital attendants. They arrived in the city at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the New York Central Railroad and were welcomed by a committee of citizens, who escorted them to the Morton House.

The organization of the corps was effected in Chicago, although ten of its members hail from Boston. With $25,000, raised by the United Irish Societies, fifty-seven men were equipped. More will be sent on when additional funds are collected. They will be stationed within the Boer lines, but disclaim any preference for either side. Baggage weighing ten tons accompanies them, including a complete outfit of medical supplies, surgical instruments, dressings, and tents. The surgeons are Drs. John R. Macnamara (Chief.) Herbert H. McAuley, James J. Slattery, R. D. Long, A. F. Conroy, and J. B. Aderholt. Capt. Patrick O'Connor commands the attendants. The uniforms used are like the khaki suits of United States regulars, except for red crosses on the hat and sleeve. A Red Cross banner has been given to the corps by Miss Clara Barton, and before their departure the town of Mount Holyoke, Mass., will present an American flag to them. Both of the banners will be carried to the field.

FREWEN'S VIEW OF THE WAR.

He Resents Charge of Commercialism and Says Mines Paid More in Taxes than in Profits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think Dr. Eaton would have been well advised to keep his pulpit for other purposes. There is not much Christian charity in ascribing to "commercialism" England's war in South Africa. Dr. Eaton says "no one for a moment believes there would have been any war in South Africa if it had not been for the discovery of diamonds and then the discovery of enormous quantities of gold."

Dr. Eaton is apparently not aware that the African diamond mines are in our Cape Colony, and not in the Transvaal. As to the gold mines which are in the Transvaal, they are only responsible for the war inasmuch as they have attracted English workingmen and large investments of English capital, and it is the profit from our labor and capital there which has enabled Mr. Krüger to arm his minority to the teeth.

Let me only add that since the discovery of gold, 75 per cent. of the net profits of the gold mining industry has been absorbed by Mr. Krüger in taxes. The only year in which the gold mines paid more dividends to their shareholders than taxes to the Transvaal revenue was 1898. In 1897 the total amount paid in dividends was £2,729,000, and the revenue collected was £3,956,402.

Nor is this all. In addition to the direct payments to revenue, there is the bill paid to Mr. "Monopolist" Lippert for dynamite, namely, £900,000 a year. The cost of this dynamite to Mr. Lippert is £300,000; his profit, £600,000. If you add to the £3,900,000 paid to revenue the £600,000 profit on dynamite which Mr. Krüger obliges the mines to pay his creature Mr. Lippert, you have a total of £4,500,000. Capitalized, this sum would pay the interest on £150,000,000, and if you divide this sum among the 20,000 Boer families in the Transvaal it would give each family nearly $40,000.

It is indeed worth while to disfranchise two-thirds of a community in order to endow thus worthily the one-third.

The idea that England has gone to war to grab gold mines is absurd. We shall spend a hundred millions sterling on the war; it is not likely that the mines will ever pay a hundred millions in dividends, and the dividends go not to England, but to the shareholders. More than one-half the shares in the mines are owned in France and Germany.

The truth should be apparent to every critic, lay or clerical. The annual taxation in Sweden is $5 a head, in England $15, but in the Transvaal $110. The taxes have been visibly expended in buying Krupp guns and Mauser rifles. Who doubts that Mr. Krüger intended, if let alone, to arm all the Dutch folk in South Africa at the expense of the industry of the Outlanders and then, at a convenient season, when trouble confronted England on the Continent, to turn us out of South Africa?

That Mr. Chamberlain has brought this latent mischief to a head, however late in the day, is his lasting contribution to our empire, and those who hate that empire most hate Mr. Chamberlain most.

MORETON FREWEN.

Washington, Feb. 12, 1900.

PRO-BOER MEETING BROKEN UP.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Socialists tried to hold a pro-Boer, or peace, meeting at Mile End, London, last evening. A hostile crowd invaded the hall, shouting "Down with the Boers," and singing the national anthem.

Henry Hyndman, the Socialist leader, and others, attempted to speak, but they were roughly handled and scattered. The utmost violence prevailed, and the police were compelled to intervene and to clear the streets in the neighborhood of the hall.

FOR AND AGAINST CORONERS.

At the meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, held last evening at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, Dr. Hamilton Williams, Coroner's physician, read a paper on "The Coroner's Physician at Work," in which he told of some of the hardships of the lot of that official. The duty of the Coroner, he said, was to act in a judicial capacity in determining whether or not any person was responsible for the death of another. The Coroner's physician had only to determine the cause of death.

Dr. Williams told several stories of his experiences in his professional capacity, and criticised the conduct of the physicians at Bellevue Hospital, who frequently refused, he asserted, to make diagnoses in the cases of patients under their care, thereby forcing overworked Coroner's physicians to perform unnecessary autopsies. He said:

"I appreciate the desires of the students to see autopsies and gain experience in their profession, but if any are present here to-night I wish that they would take my words to heart and learn to have some consideration for the Coroner's physician."

Another subject upon which the speaker touched was infanticide, which, he said, was of alarming frequency in New York City, and he referred to the difficulty he experienced.

Dr. Williams closed his address by enumerating some of the evils which, he declared, would result from the removal of the Coroners' office, as has been suggested, and by stating that at the present time the Coroners' physicians were the most miserably paid public officials in New York.

Drs. Donlin and Weston also spoke briefly on the alleged existing evils of the Coroners' office suggesting that more men be employed as Coroners' physicians. There were but four men to do this work in the Borough of Manhattan, and there should be one for every 200,000 of population.

Dr. Donlin then nearly stirred up a lively discussion by referring to the death of a woman named Dora Seltz, who died in Bellevue Hospital, criticising the action of Dr. H. R. Purdy of 149 Lexington Avenue and Dr. Otto Maier of 316 East Eighteenth Street in that case, in disputing the diagnosis of the Coroner's physician.

Lawyer Isidor Hirshfield made the point of order that the discussion of personal differences was not germane to the paper under discussion, and the President so ruled, although Dr. Purdy, who was present, said that he was perfectly willing that the matter should be discussed.

Dr. Purdy later on again suggested that the Coroners' Office might be abolished, and that the work of the Coroner's physician could be done by experts appointed by the Board of Health. He suggested also that the Board of Health should have a pathological labratory. He said that the Coroner should be a lawyer of five or ten years' experience, and said that a good reform would be the abolishment of the Coroner's jury. He had never heard any one say a good word of the Coroner's jury. The Coroner could sift the evidence in any case, and if, in his belief, the facts warranted it, he could turn the case over to the District Attorney or the Grand Jury.

BASEBALL MEETING POSTPONED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The meeting of the promoters of the American Association of Baseball Clubs, called for this afternoon by Acting President Harry Quin of Milwaukee, was postponed until to-morrow morning, and the organization of the new league put off another day.

Delegates from Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Louisville were present to-day at the conferences held in the Great Northern Hotel, but it was thought best to postpone definite action until representatives from Detroit and Boston arrive. "Tom" McCarthy of Boston arrived on a late train to-night, and "Tim" Navin of Detroit is expected early to-morrow morning. Upon the efforts of these two, it is said, depends the life of the organization that is proposed as a rival to the National League.

CAKEWALK CHAMPIONSHIP WON.

An audience that filled Madison Square Garden saw forty-nine negro couples compete for the championship of America at the annual cakewalk of the National Ethiopian Amusement Company last night. For nearly three hours the contestants pranced and glided about the arena with every kind of step, graceful and otherwise, that the ingenuity of cakewalkers could invent. It was after midnight when, by process of elimination, James Russell of Buffalo and Miss Maggie Taylor were left alone on the floor and were adjudged the National champions. The victory was a popular one, although the contest had been close and each couple had many applauding friends in the audience.

Before the cakewalk began there was a vaudeville entertainment made up of plantation songs by a chorus of 100 voices, a competitive drill by companies of negro school children from Manhattan and Brooklyn, and a drill by a corps of young women from Brooklyn. Miss Margaret Scott, who is known as "the Black Gerster," sang, and was compelled to respond to several encores.

COOPER UNION ALUMNI.

Nearly 100 graduates of Cooper Union were present at the annual dinner of the Alumni Association, held last night at the Marlborough Hotel. Toasts were responded to by Abram S. Hewitt, for the Trustees; Prof. George W. Plympton, for the Faculty; J. Charles Riedel, Prof. Spice, Charles W. Reubens, Arthur Haas, and John F. O'Rourke. Among others present were R. Fulton Cutting and Prof. Walter Hollday. Andrew Carnegie, who is now in the South, sent a letter regretting his inability to be present, which was read by Edward R. Storm, President of the Alumni Association.

Mr. Hewitt, in responding to the toast "The Trustees," said that Cooper Union was the result of self-sacrifice on the part of Peter Cooper and that the present free night schools of the city had been modeled upon the first night school in New York, which had been founded by Peter Cooper.

STRICKEN IN HIS PULPIT.

The Rev. Gilbert A. Shaw, rector of the New England Congregational Church, in South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, is very ill at the parsonage adjoining the church, at 177 South Ninth Street. He was stricken in the pulpit on Sunday morning while he was offering the first prayer at the service. Mr. Shaw is suffering from a severe attack of the grip. When taken ill he put his hands to his left side and staggered backward, saying faintly, "I am too weak to proceed."

Just as Mr. Shaw was about to fall he was caught and sustained by H. W. Sharot, the Treasurer of the Sunday school, who had hastened from a front pew to the pulpit. He assisted the pastor to the church study. Messengers were sent after physicians, and the first to arrive was Dr. Charles Zellhoefer. Mr. Shaw was then assisted to the parsonage, and received medical treatment. It was found that his heart was affected as the result of his illness.

The President of the Board of Trustees, Charles Van Buren dismissed the congregation. Mr. Shaw is about forty-five years old. He succeeded the Rev. Dr. William T. McElveen as pastor of the church, and took charge in September last.

ANTI-TRUST MEN SPEAK

Discuss Possible Remedies at the Chicago Meeting.

TALK GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Also Want All Trust Goods Placed on the Free List—Railways Accused of Discrimination.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—To-night at the close of the first day's proceedings of the anti-trust conference called by the National Anti-Trust League good progress had been made with the set speeches, of which a dozen or more were delivered. The resolutions Committee was busy this afternoon and to-night, while the main body of the delegates were listening to the speeches.

A set of resolutions was formulated covering the following points: Government ownership of all railways and telegraph lines, the abolition of all special privileges by legislative enactment, placing on the free list of all trust goods, and direct legislation by petition from the people. The discussion in committee was carried out on these lines. An amendment was offered for the taxation of all franchises, but was voted down on the ground that such action would simply legalize special privileges.

The conference met in Central Music Hall at 11 o'clock this morning. President Lockwood of the Executive Committee called the meeting to order.

Mayor Harrison welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city. He denounced trusts in general as dangerous and threatening the integrity of the Nation. Already, he said, the Senate of the United States had been reduced to a small convention of the owners and representatives of the trusts. A few years more would see the House and our judiciary reduced to the same condition.

During his address Mr. Lockwood paid considerable attention to the railroads and the Standard Oil Company, and in emphatic terms ascribed the business conditions, so far as trusts are concerned, to the unlawful freight discrimination practiced by the railroads.

As a remedy, he suggested the Government ownership of all roads and the formation of an independent political party having for its watchword the destruction of trusts.

Ex-Judge William Prentiss of Illinois was elected temporary Chairman, and addressed the convention. In the course of his remarks he said:

"We are here to decide upon some remedy, and then to go forth among the people and convince them that they should start the work. In my judgment, the trust evil was caused by the failure of the people to recognize what are their rights and what their powers are."

Gen. E. B. Finley of Ohio was recognized by the Chair on a question of personal privilege. He wished it understood, he said, that he was not here for the purpose of aiding in the organization of a new political party. He feared that such a construction might be placed upon a portion of the speech of President Lockwood in the calling of the conference to order.

President Lockwood immediately explained that he was not here for the organization of a new party, but his belief was that all men should join in the accomplishment of the purpose before the conference, rise above the interests of party.

Among the other speakers who addressed the conference were Frank W. Elliott, Kansas; Gov. A. E. Lee, South Dakota; William P. Black, Illinois; Herbert S. Bigelow, Cincinnati; Dr. George H. Sherman, Detroit; Jay D. Miller, Chicago, and T. Carl Spelling, San Francisco, and a paper of Alexander Del Mar, New York, was read by Judge Henning.

The remedies suggested for what the majority of the speakers termed the trust evil were in the main of a legislative character. Some advocated State legislation, some National legislation, and others concurrent and uniform action. The question of Government ownership of all quasi public corporations was also advocated.

Among the speakers at the evening session of the conference were Congressman Sulzer and Bolton Hall of New York. Mr. Sulzer's speech was practically an arraignment of the Republican Party, he referring to it as the party of trusts and the plutocracy, saying that it stands for Hanna and is Hanna.

The most important work of the conference will fall on the Resolutions Committee, which is made up as follows:

Louis F. Post, Illinois; W. J. Abbot, Illinois; M. L. Lockwood, Pennsylvania; Prof. Wills, Kansas; W. D. P. Bliss, Colorado; Gen J. B. Weaver, Iowa; J. S. Crosby, New York; George Fred Williams, Massachusetts; Tom L. Johnson, Ohio; Henry F. George, Jr., New York; Richard Dalton, Kansas; Jerry Simpson, Kansas; Congressman Sulzer, New York; G. A. Stockwell, Minnesota; Charles A. Towne, Minnesota; Judge J. Clegg, Louisiana; Joseph Shakley, Pennsylvania; Gov. Lee, South Dakota; John Z. White, Illinois; Sam Jones, Toledo, Ohio; Ignatius Donnelly, Minnesota; Frank S. Monnett, Ohio; A. P. McQuirk, Iowa; W. B. Fleming, Kentucky; Prof. J. R. Commons, New York; C. B. Matthews, New York; George H. Shibley, New York; Milton Park, Texas; Dr. George H. Sherman, Michigan; T. J. Cole, Indiana; Garrett Droffers of the South Dakota University, John P. Altgeld, Illinois; Clarence S. Darrow and E. W. Rucker, Chicago, and E. W. Berris, New York.

The Committee on National Organization, next in importance to that on Resolutions, is composed of:

M. L. Lockwood, Pennsylvania; C. B. Matthews, New York; J. R. Sovereign, Arkansas; Judge Clegg, Louisiana; E. O. Norton, Alabama; H. B. Martin, New York; Tom L. Johnson, Ohio; C. T. Bride, Ohio; George Fred Williams, Massachusetts; William Prentiss, Illinois; Jerry Simpson, Kansas; J. B. Weaver, Iowa; Congressman Sulzer, New York; E. R. Ridgeley, Kansas; A. P. McQuirk, Iowa; C. J. Buell, Minnesota; Nathan Cole, Colorado; C. H. Howard, Chicago; P. E. Dowe, New York; William Rann, New York; Louis Post, Chicago; R. Roddinghouse, Chicago; W. D. P. Bliss, California; Willis J. Abbot, Chicago, and Mrs. Lucinda Chandler, Illinois.

INTEREST IN MME. FERROUH.

Presence of the Turkish Minister's Wife a Departure from Her Country's Traditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The return of the Turkish Minister, Ali Ferrouh Bey, who reached Washington to-day after three months' leave of absence, and accompanied by his wife and sister, is a matter of general social interest, inasmuch as the coming of Mme. Ali Ferrouh marks a distinct departure from Turkish traditions and for the first time brings a woman to the Turkish Legation.

The Minister, who was accredited to Washington March 30, 1898, is well known and popular in society. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club and a favorite dinner guest with resident as well as official hostesses. He speaks French and English fluently, and is frequently mistaken for a Spaniard. His wife and young sister will, however, not adopt American ways, but will follow to the letter the Mohammedan law, even to the matter of always appearing veiled outside their own home, no exception being made even in favor of the official functions at the White House.

Mme. Ferrouh never before left her native country. Her present home, on Q Street, is furnished in true Oriental fashion, and her maid is a native of Constantinople. In a short time she will observe a day at home, like the other diplomatic hostesses, but the visitors will be women only, no man other than her husband and brother ever being permitted to look on the unveiled face of this interesting and much-discussed young woman. Her sister-in-law is still under the direction of a governess, who accompanied the party from Constantinople, the same rigid laws applying to all three. Another member of the household is the brother of Mme. Ferrouh, who accompanied the family from Turkey.

Theodore E. Macy Dead.

Theodore E. Macy, who was for many years engaged in the wholesale grocery business, and was one of the oldest Directors of the old Sixth Avenue Surface Road, died yesterday from heart trouble at his home, 800 Prospect Avenue. Mr. Macy was born in this city seventy-four years ago. He went into the grocery business, and when twenty-five years old opened a wholesale and retail store for himself at Sixth Avenue and Thirteenth Street. Later he established branch stores along Sixth Avenue, at Twentieth, Twenty-sixth, and Forty-third Streets. He retired from active business life ten years ago. He leaves five children.

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M. E. KILLEAN, Hotel St., Honolulu, H.

TAYLOR HOLDS MILITIA

Order for Their Dispersal Recalled at Instance of Friends.

FRANKFORT CONTINUES QUIET

Republican Legislators Return to the City—Bullet Intended for Goebel Found in a Tree.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 12.—This was another day of unbroken calm in Frankfort. The Republican members of the Legislature met at noon, and after appointing committees to inform Gov. Taylor that, pursuant to the terms of his proclamation, adjourning the Legislature at London and calling it to Frankfort, they had come to this city, and were prepared to transact such business as might come before them. The Governor acknowledged the messages, and both houses adjourned until to-morrow. There were nine members in the Senate and twenty-eight in the House.

The committee which was expected from the Democratic members at Louisville to report whether it is safe for their colleagues to come to Frankfort, did not appear. The Republican leaders say that they expect nothing now to transpire until after Judge Taft, in Cincinnati, has rendered his decision on Wednesday.

At one time to-day Gov. Taylor decided to order away all of the soldiers now here with the exception of a few for a personal body guard. He sent for Col. Williams and actually gave the orders for the moving of the troops, but several of his friends urged so strongly that the soldiers be permitted to remain that Gov. Taylor changed his intention and said that, for the present at least, he would not send any more of them home.

Late this afternoon the detectives working on the Goebel assassination discovered a bullet imbedded in one of the trees on the south side of the Capitol Square. It struck the tree about twenty inches from the ground and almost on a line from the Executive Building and the spot where Mr. Goebel fell. A block of wood containing the bullet was cut from the tree, and is now in the possession of the prosecuting attorney.

REPUBLICANS' CASE OPENED.

Hearing Before Judge Taft—The Arguments Touch Only the Question of Jurisdiction.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 12.—In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Judge W. H. Taft heard arguments this afternoon on the applications for injunctions against the Kentucky State Board of Election Commissioners and the contestants for the State offices other than Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The large courtroom would not hold all who came to the Federal Building for admission. Many of the visitors were from the Kentucky side, notably the plaintiffs against the State Board, who are citizens of Covington. The Republican State officers were also present, but the only one of the defendants in attendance was Judge Pontz of the State Board. There were a number present from Frankfort and Louisville.

The plaintiffs were represented by ex-Gov. Bradley and Messrs. Wilson, Sweeney, and Yost, all of Kentucky. The defendants were represented by Messrs. Scott, Hendrick, Hager, and Maxwell, the latter being a member of the bar of Cincinnati, and the others of Kentucky.

Ex-Gov. Bradley made a plain statement of the ground upon which the action of the court is invoked. After reciting the provisions by which the State Board of Elections is converted into a Board of Contest, he declared that they were entirely repugnant to the republican form of government, which provides for three distinct departments. He asserted that this Board of Contest had been made a judicial body by the Goebel law. At this point Judge Taft inquired whether the Goebel law had been passed upon by the Court of Appeals. Gov. Bradley replied that it had, but his contention was that nevertheless, in case he could show the law to be in contravention of the Federal Constitution, then this court could be invoked. Judge Taft replied that a decision of the State court on the constitutionality of the law did not necessarily prevent jurisdiction by the United States Court of Appeals where a proper case could be shown.

Gov. Bradley then went on to show in what respect the Goebel law deprives citizens of their rights. In this line he spoke of the situation in Kentucky, with regard to the complainants having received the certificates of election by a vote of 2 to 1, and that one now the only member of the board which is about to pass upon the contests instituted by the candidates opposed to the plaintiffs.

Going into the argument for the jurisdiction of this court, he said that this action had its basis in the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. He quoted Justice Harlan as saying that a State may not disregard by any of its agents the provisions of this section by taking life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., on behalf of the defendants, made a brief argument on the two propositions that the Court had no jurisdiction beyond the fact that the petitions do not present a case of equity and do not fall under the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. He said the situation was one in which the position of the complainants is in course of settlement by a State tribunal. Contest proceedings in their cases are pending. This condition presents none of the features of an equity case. Mr. Maxwell then recited a number of cases in which it had been held that the Court had no power to interfere in the removal of an officer and that courts of equity took cognizance only of civil and property rights.

A. E. Wilson, for the plaintiffs, followed in a brief argument in which he read many extracts from authorities on the jurisdiction of a court under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

J. A. Scott, for the defendants, made the point that the court could not interfere to prevent the future action of the Board of Contest. He said the only real attack which had been made on the Goebel law was that it provided that all the Election Commissioners throughout the State should be partisan Democrats.

Gov. Bradley, in his closing argument, made the declaration that there was no remedy in the State courts, and that equity has jurisdiction where common law fails, and even where equity can better redress the injury than can the common law.

After the conclusion of the arguments Judge Taft advised counsel that he would announce his decision, so far as the court having jurisdiction in the cases is concerned, at 2 P. M. Wednesday.

PLANS OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Contemplate Suit in State Courts to Establish Beckham's Claims—Call on Taylor to Surrender.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 12.—The efforts of the Democratic lawyers were directed to-day toward mapping out plans to secure the adjudication of the claims of Taylor and Beckham to the office of Governor. There is danger of a clash as long as the present positions are maintained.

Judge Pryor believes the injunction suit now pending before Judge Cantrill at Frankfort will be useless as far as determining the main issue is concerned, because its object was to prevent Gov. Taylor from interfering with the Legislature or adjourning it to London. A new start must be made, and this will probably be by a suit at law, in behalf of Beckham, to establish the legality of the action of the Legislature in declaring him elected, and to secure possession of the office, or by a petition in equity to restrain Taylor from exercising the duties of the office of Governor. It is thought such action will be begun before the end of the week.

The Democrats will confine their efforts to the State courts, their contention being that Federal courts have no jurisdiction in the case.

The Republicans, either by appeal or original proceedings before Judge Taft, will endeavor to get their claims before the Federal courts, but their course will depend largely upon that adopted by the Democrats. Petitions in the Governorship case were drawn up for submission to Judge Taft with that affecting the minor offices, but were held up temporarily because of the peace negotiations. Ex-Gov. Bradley may now present them at any time.

The Court of Appeals probably will hold its next session in Louisville. When soldiers were thrown around the State Building at Frankfort the court adjourned, declining to sit with such surroundings. Several of the Judges have been here for the past week, and it is believed they will not return while any armed men remain about the State buildings.

When the Legislature convened to-day a concurrent resolution which had passed the Senate was presented to the House calling upon "the Hon. W. S. Taylor to at once withdraw the militia and force of armed men which he has gathered about him in the State House and surrender the Executive office to J. C. W. Beckham, the lawful Governor."

Under the rules the resolution went over for one day.

A concurrent resolution offered Saturday was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of three Representatives and two Senators to investigate conditions at Frankfort as to the safety and advisability of resuming legislative sessions at the Capitol.

In both houses a bill was introduced offering a reward of $100,000 for the detection of Goebel's murderer.

SAYS SHE SAW GOEBEL SHOT.

A Widow of Frankfort Asserts that She and Two Others Are Eye Witnesses.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 12.—It is said by Mrs. Saffel, a widow, of Frankfort, that she and two others were eye witnesses to the shooting of Senator William Goebel.

She says she was in the State House yard on her way to the office of Adjt. Gen. Collier on the morning in question, to attend to some business in regard to boarding several of the officers at her house. Mr. Goebel had passed her as she entered the State House yard, and bore to the right of the fountain, while she saw a man who was somewhat behind Mr. Goebel draw a pistol and fire at him. She noticed that the weapon made very little smoke, and it was white, very much like steam.

The man who did the shooting ran into the State House, reaching there a few moments before Eph Lillard had closed the glass doors. She was of the opinion that the man could have shot Goebel again had he wanted to.

Mrs. Saffel says that her statement and those of the other two witnesses she saw looking at the shooting have been in the hands of Gov. Taylor for several days and will be used by him whenever he deems it best.

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For Almost a Half-Century We have Sold Goods in this city.

We have never made a misstatement about our goods, and when we say that our

OLD CROW RYE

is the best, and that it returns to the distiller a larger price than any in the United States—that it is sold in its purity, that the grain and the spring of water are the finest, while the scientific formula of James Crow is worth a King's ransom, all are true in every particular. Comparisons should be convincing. Send for the James Crow booklet.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

LAST WEEK

83D ANNUAL

EXHIBITION AMERICAN WATER-COLOR SOCIETY

at the

WALDORF-ASTORIA

Main 33d St. Entrance.

Admission, 25 Cents.

GLASSES FREE THIS WEEK.

OUR GRADUATE OPTICIANS will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 GOL

The Wanamaker Store

The Mechanic Arts. Products and Prices

MECHANICS produce merchandise. Merchants sell it. It is trite but true that the good merchant studies how to wisely lose and spend money. Losses clean out stocks. Expenditures produce sales. These forces are at work in times of greatest prosperity. They reconcile paradoxes. They explain apparent extravagances. Great losses are being made on Shoes, Handkerchiefs and Furniture as now being sold here. Who the losers are does not concern you.

Twenty Thousand Handkerchiefs

That's all. Sounds big but it isn't. Sales amounted to nearly that number yesterday when half New York was out of town.

Do you remember the story? Started with 37,764 Handkerchiefs yesterday morning. The year's crop of Belfast alleged seconds, only they are firsts for such of us as are neither spies nor critics. Neither you nor any one in the world will ever know that one thread is thicker than the other or that a stitch has been dropped from the hem. And yet you buy Handkerchiefs that are well worth 50c or 25c for 12½c. Story long, time short, statement brief but solid. If you are interested come to-day. Handkerchiefs have a habit of flirting themselves away.

Dress Goods Novelties

Richness in the Rotunda. American enterprise gathers the best in the world—this is especially true of choice Dress Goods. There are two or three American houses whose collections of Dress Goods Novelties surpass any single European stock. Our own collections never take second rank. Would you know the Dress Goods world? Pursue your studies here. Not a brief passing glance. Deliberate study.

Styles for the coming spring and summer are less obtrusive than in former recent seasons. Many effects are produced by color only. Shimmer is varied by weaving. Iridescence comes from variegating threads. Yarns are more subtle than pigments. Dress textiles are not pictorial—but in them the fine and mechanic arts are wedded.

Silks with lace stripes, Figured Poplins, Hemstitched Grenadines, Black Grenadines.

Scores of patterns, colors, qualities have been translated from the dark abysses of the holds of the great liners to the freedom and brightness of the clear Rotunda since this column said "Dress Goods" last week.

A Brief Word About the Silk Sale Interest is unabated. The showing is a splendid one. The styles, the most wanted. The values remarkable. The list of kinds is much too long to attempt to print. To-day's installment relates only of a few. But the sort you wish is here—almost every good style is in the collection. And you may judge by these specimens how little your fancy will cost you.

95c—Value $1.25 to $2. 27 inches wide. Rich bordered taffeta, satin stripes on shepherd-checked grounds. Brocade taffeta-and-satin, a beautiful wavy effect, light shadings for evening wear.

$1.15—Value $1.50 to $2.25. 27 inches wide. Ombre striped taffeta, white grounds. Black taffeta with canale stripes of color. Black-and-white taffeta, hair-line stripes and combination stripes of satin. Plaid taffeta, white and colored grounds; new colors. Colored satins, with irregular stripes of white.

$1.40—Value $3. 27 inches wide. Silk-and-satin in black and white stripes. White taffeta, with small dots and ribbon stripes of color. Rotunda.

Some Fine Furs Wonderfully Low Priced Too late in the season to buy furs? Perhaps, if bought for this winter's use alone. But these are so remarkably cheap that it will pay well to buy for next winter. Some in the list below are about half their regular value—the remainder are reduced fully a third. And furs have been advancing generally—may be higher still before next fall. Have no fear as to the styles. There'll be little, if any, change.

Boas—of natural lynx at $9, at $15, at $25. Of silvered lynx at $25 and $33.75. Of red fox at $7.50, and of blue fox at $15 and $20.

Collarettes—of blue lynx at $35. Of Persian lamb and blue fox at $30. Persian lamb and stone marten at $70. Krimmer and blue fox at $20. Seal and cross fox at $60. Seal and Hudson Bay Sable at $100.

Electric seal coats with collar and lapels of Alaska sable at $30. Some fancy electric seal coats at $25. Second Floor, Broadway.

Washable Petticoats Some of these prices seem very little. They are little, qualities considered. Come expecting pretty, durable, attractively made garments, agreeably marked in this wise:

50c—Striped seersucker; umbrella ruffle.

85c—Striped gingham; 1 deep, 2 small ruffles.

$1—Striped gingham; 9 in. ruffle; French band.

$1.25—Blue gingham; deep umbrella and 9-in. accordion plaited ruffle.

$1.50—Gingham in dark stripes; deep umbrella ruffle on bias.

$1.75—Plaid crash; deep ruffle; French band.

$2.25—Prettily striped light figures; deep ruffle on bias.

Second Floor, Fourth avenue.

The Trade, Sale of Shoes

Unmatched for quantity, variety and cheapness the special sale proceeds. It is on the Fifth Floor.

The force lies in the statement that the special shoe prices are **one-third and one-half below current shoe prices in New York to-day.** Reverse the comparison: Some of them would cost you one-half more, others double, if bought elsewhere.

Men's and Boys', Women's and Girls' Shoes. The detail is only suggestive—

Women's Shoes—$1.15 to $2.65

$1.15—Laced. Kid and calf. Values $2 at wholesale.

$1.35—Laced; kid; welted soles. Values $1.75.

$1.70—Button and laced; many brand-new lasts; tips of kid or patent leather. Some turn soles. Mostly $2.50 values.

$2—Fine leathers; best styles. Value $3.

$2.35—Many from a standard maker of $3.50 shoes. A leading offering.

$2.65—Mannish lasts; full toes. Value $4.

$1 to $1.50—Women's Oxfords; Black or tan; new shapes. Values half to two-thirds more.

Men's Shoes—$1.60 to $2.65

$1.75—Calf and grain leather; tan and brown. Spring weight or leather lined. Values $3 and $3.50.

$2.30—Button shoes in calfskin. Lace shoes in calfskin, enamel and patent leather, kid-skin and box calf. Welted soles. Value $3.50.

Men's Shoes—

$2.30—Waxed calf; button shoes. A latest fashion. Value $3.50.

$2.65—First class shoes, laced and buttoned. The latest styles. Some Oxfords.

70c—House shoes; flexible soles; opera cut; tan and black.

Misses' Shoes—

95c—Kid, patent leather tips; spring heels. Sizes 11 to 2. Value, $1.25.

Boys' Shoes—

$1 to $1.90—A variety of satisfying styles. Values double.

Children's Shoes—85c to $1.15

85c—Sizes 8 to 10½. Button and lace.

95c—Sizes 8 to 10½. Fine grade kid.

95c—Sizes 11 to 2. Kid and calfskin.

$1.15—Sizes 11 to 2. All fine leathers.

Babies' Shoes—

25c—Kid soles; blue, pink, white, black. Value, 50c.

Shoe Polish—9c a bottle; Raven Gloss Shoe Polish; popular as a 25c dressing.

Fifth floor.

Traditions in Costumes

"Fashion repeats itself." So says everybody. "What everybody says must be true." That's quoted universally. Both sayings are false, because each is only half true. Fashion *did not* repeat itself when the tailor-man took away the dressmaker's work in woolens. And Fashion is original when she sets the tailor at work upon silks. You'll give ready assent to this when you see the black cloth straps and bindings, points and revers on black taffeta suits first shown here last Saturday. Freshness of form and treatment in these costumes will tell you that originality has not gone from the realm of women's dress, $78 and $120.

Burlap skirts *redivivus*. This season with linen embroidery—the novelty is in the trimming. See them! They're stylish—ugly enough to be very handsome. Second floor, Broadway.

Couches at $18---Fair $25 Value

Three hundred especially high-grade couches are placed on sale this morning. There are two good styles—150 of each. One is a tufted couch with hard wood frame, all hair filling, best steel springs, tapestry covers and heavy bullion fringe. The other is a self-opening box couch; excellent quality hair filling, best springs, coverings of plain and figured denims and cretonnes in various colors.

$18 for Either Kind

though regularly they would sell for $25.

Men's Spring Suits in the Popular Oxford Gray Cheviot Although among the first arrivals of spring clothing these are quite heavy enough for immediate wear. They're stylish, they're thoroughly good and they're priced moderately—$12, $15 and $20. All of good cheviots in the new Oxford grays. Coats are single breasted, the vests double breasted—both new in cut. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Little Sale of Pocket-books To clear a space. Smart, stylish pocket-books in approved leathers and new styles—square and elongated, plain or mounted—regular $1.50 and $1.75 values, go for

$1 Each

Large gilt initials free. Then these:

Finger Pouches, with inside frame, 50c. Gilt initials free.

Real Seal Finger Pouches, calf leather lined. 85c. Gilt initials free.

Pigskin Pouches, calf leather lined, 75c. Gilt initials free.

Tenth street.

A New Mattress A sensible innovation. A mattress for two sleepers of varying weights. Bisected vertically—one part of hard black drawing hair, the other of South American soft hair, the best of each, of course. Comfortable and wearing evenly. Full size, 40 lbs., best blue-and-white and fancy tickings, $25. Third floor.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests In this line of very superior clothing are one or two kinds worthy of especial mention. In point of correctness of style and in making, your exclusive tailor can do no more for you than we can in these ready-to-wear coats and vests. Yet the prices here are only about half as much as his would be. And you'll be satisfactorily fitted. We are as particular as you are about this.

$20—For coat and vest of black Thibet; serge lined; silk faced; double-breasted vests. Same quality, silk lined throughout at $25.

$35—Of imported black Vicuna; silk lined; vests double breasted.

Fine worsted trousers, appropriate for wear with Prince Alberts, at $5, $7 and $8. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Turkish Bath Cabinets Hygienic Turkish and Russian bath cabinets, tight, double-walled, rubber coated. Fitted with face steamers, collar and foot cloths, and alcohol stoves that reach 150 degrees in three minutes. You can regulate the heat at will.

No, not awkward and "in the way." A mere touch—and you can fold the cabinet into a six-inch space.

Single wall cabinets, $5; were $7.50.

Double wall cabinets, $8.25; were $12.50. Basement.

For the Toilet Little prices added to big quality equals bargains. Yours for satisfaction.

Tooth Brushes, 4 rows of bristles, 10c each.

Women's Dressing Combs, horn, 18c each.

Puff Boxes, decorated china, 25c each.

Shaving Sets—lather-brush, soap and strop—25c, 35c and 50c each. Tenth street side.

Last Chance for Valentines Just one day more for the performance of the sweet old custom. Every kind of tasteful Valentine, old-fashioned or new-fangled. Prices nearly nominal:

Lace Valentines, 2c to 35c.

Flat Cards, 2c to 10c.

Folding Cards, 3c to 12c.

Drop Cards, 15c to 22c. Booklets, 5c to 18c.

Heart Shape Cards, 2c to 8c.

Novelties, 8c to $1.60.

Hand Painted Sachets, $1 to $3.75.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Brand New Wrappers The woman of good taste is as particular about her wrappers as her ball gowns. These were made for her. As pretty as they are comfortable; as comfortable as can be. Prices low:

$1—Figured Chintz; full front; yoke and plaits in back; bretelles; flounce.

$1.50—Striped percales; yoke back and front; bretelles; braid trimmings; flounce.

$1.75—Fine lawn, striped; plaited yoke of white lawn; plaited back; full front; bretelles; trimmed with lace; ruffle on skirt.

$2.25—Striped percale; yoke back and front; full front; Wattean back; scalloped bretelle; dainty embroidery and white braid. Second floor, 4th ave.

Good Corsets at Small Cost 45c, 65c and $1. Shapely, strong and flexible. A special lot that ought to sell—do regularly—at prices from 75c to $2. Made of jean. Short, medium and long waists; some with spoon steels. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

House Dresses Tidy house dresses of striped gingham and percale. Made "all in one," just ready to wear, well-modeled, to fit any figure. Braid trimmings or piping; colors light or dark. $1 to $2.25. Second floor, Tenth street.

February Favors Favors for February dinners—every pretty suggestion of the Fourteenth and the Twenty-second seized and acted upon. Hearts and hatchets chiefly—candy-boxes. In the Candy Store where pure, delicious sweets can fill them. Basement.

Mackintoshes for Men Waterproof. We want to be taken literally. We know our word is respected. From the lowest price to the highest every mackintosh is absolutely waterproof—*seams sewed and cemented.* All the usual best fabrics. All 54 inches long. $3 to $22.50. Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

JUMPED FROM BRIDGE, HE SAYS.

Surgeon Tests Roussin's Condition with a Pin—Story Discredited.

Arthur Roussin, twenty-three years old, a coppersmith, is a prisoner in Hudson Street Hospital on a charge of attempted suicide. His home, he said, is at 8 Seminary Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Roussin was found walking on the pier at the foot of Dover Street last night by Policeman Bernard Murphy of the Steamboat squad, and as he was thoroughly wet, the officer asked him where he had been. He replied that he had just jumped from Brooklyn Bridge. Afterward he said he did so for notoriety, and possibly to make money, as he had none. An ambulance was called from Hudson Street Hospital, where Surgeon Sherrill, who responded to the call, took him at once for examination. It was noticed at the hospital that his collar was not wet. He had feigned unconsciousness when the doctor first arrived at the pier, but got up at once when the surgeon stuck a pin in him and assumed a fighting attitude.

The surgeon said later that there was not a bone broken in Roussin's body, nor was there any sign of internal injury.

Roussin said that on Sunday last he arrived in this city, and that last evening while he was walking across the bridge promenade he made up his mind to jump. Throwing off his hat and coat, he climbed over the tracks and railing and plunged off. He said that when he rose he swam to the pier.

As his collar was still dry, and as he is not even bruised by concussion with the water, he found no one to credit his story, but as he persisted in affirming its truth he was made a prisoner at the hospital.

NEW BABY ONLY A MITE.

Tiny Miss Van Buskirk Weighed Two and a Half Pounds at Birth.

One of the smallest babies which ever entered the world in Brooklyn has been born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Buskirk of 441 First Street, that borough. This mite of humanity was born on Tuesday last and weighed but two and a half pounds. Since then the baby girl has picked up half a pound in weight. The baby measures 13 inches in height. The circumference of her wrist is 1⅝ inches, and the length of her foot 1⅝ inches. The tiny Miss Van Buskirk is physically perfect, and at present there seems to be no reason to fear that she will not live.

Mr. Van Buskirk is traveling in the South and has not yet seen his mite of a daughter. The baby will be named when he returns.

Jersey City to Vote To-day.

Jersey City will vote to-day on the question of buying the water supply plant which Patrick H. Flynn is constructing. The polls will be open from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. at the usual places.

CHILD DIES OF BURNS.

Big Crowd Follows as He Is Borne to the Station House.

Louis Waas, four years old, was fatally burned yesterday afternoon while playing near the kitchen fire in the apartments of his uncle, Tobias Schwartz, on the third floor of the tenement 207 East One Hundred and Fourth Street. The boy's mother was deserted by her husband. She lives in the Schwartz household and goes out daily to work. Yesterday she left the house at an early hour, the boy remaining at home in charge of his uncle. About 2 o'clock Mr. Schwartz retired to take a nap, telling his son Louis to see that no harm came to the child. All went well until Louis left the room for a minute. He had hardly turned his back when the child, who was near the stove, gave a scream of terror. Rushing back into the room he found the child enveloped in flames, his clothing having been ignited by hot coals. Snatching up a blanket, he hastily wrapped the child in it.

Thomas Pilkington, who occupies apartments on the floor below, dashed up stairs at this point to learn the cause of the screams. Seeing what had happened he caught the child up in his arms and ran across Third Avenue to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, followed by a large crowd. Here a hurry call was rung for the Harlem Hospital ambulance. Dr. Blackman, who responded to the call, applied remedies to relieve the child's sufferings and then took it to the hospital. Here every effort was made to save the child's life, but he died at 6 o'clock.

ROLAND REED MUCH IMPROVED.

He Is Able to Take a Drive—His Recovery Is Now Expected.

Roland Reed, the actor, who has been ill at St. Luke's Hospital for many weeks, suffering from cancer of the stomach, has been gaining steadily recently, and was so much improved yesterday as to be permitted to take a short carriage ride on Riverside Drive. Mr. Reed was in the best of spirits and greatly enjoyed the drive after his long confinement.

An operation was performed upon Mr. Reed, and at one time it was thought that a second one would be necessary, but now the physicians expect that Mr. Reed will fully recover without another operation.

Smallpox in a Post Office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Post Office Department has been informed that the Assistant Postmaster at Readsville, N. Y., is thought to be suffering from smallpox. Orders have been issued to have the mail at that place fumigated, if necessary.

NEW OPERETTA PRODUCED

"Princess Chic" Given Last Night at the Casino.

Much Applause and the Music Agreeable to the Hearers—Work of the Performers.

At the Casino last night a new operetta entitled "Princess Chic" was performed for the first time in this city. The book is by Kirke La Shelle and the music by Julian Edwards. The production was witnessed by one of those audiences which are always to be found at the Casino on a first night, and its applause was of a cordial, indeed a most generous, kind. That the operetta was agreeable to those present was not to be disputed. This may be accepted as evidence that it served the purpose for which it was designed. This is, perhaps, all that can be asked of an art work of the highest type, and therefore we must not look with eyes too critical at a modest operetta, designed for Casino consumption.

The book of Mr. La Shelle contains a story which is of no serious importance, and which may be deciphered with more or less difficulty by those who are interested in the machinations of Charles the Bold against Louis XI. of France. The love story is easily understood, and there is nothing startlingly unfamiliar in the pranks of a young lady who wishes to make a Duke love her for herself. The development of the story is not at all skillful. Mr. La Shelle is apparently a mere novice in the art of dramatic construction, or he may never have given it any attention at all. When he knows more about it he will not try to reveal salient points in his plot in an ensemble. The comic element in the book is very weak, indeed. The comedians are not closely enough concerned in the essential part of the action, and their humor therefore seems to be dragged in by main force.

Mr. Julian Edwards has joined the little army of operetta composers who believe it necessary to write down to their public. Of course if one writes down to a public of a low standard he will get appreciation from just that sort of a public. Some of Mr. Edwards's tunes are good, but these always were. Others are merely cheap operetta jingle. Some of the ensembles show the musicianly skill which is a part of this composer's equipment. The scoring is solid, but without any striking characteristics.

As the operetta had already been produced in Chicago the performance last night was smooth. As the Princess Christine, MacDonald sang fairly well, and acted with some judgment, though without much technical resource. Richard Golden, as the Steward, did about as much as could be done with so poor a part. The others disported themselves according to their capacities, and as they seemed to please the audience, let the record of that fact suffice. The operetta was admirably mounted.

Charles	Mr. Winfield Blake
Louis XI	Mr. Melville Collins
Francois	Mr. Edgar Temple
Chamertin	Mr. Richard Golden
Brevet	Mr. J. C. Miron
Brabeau	Mr. Walter A. Lawrence
Pommard	Mr. Harry Brown
Herald	Mr. E. S. Beverly
Captain	Mr. F. S. Dearduff
Herald	Mr. Lawrence Frye
Valmond	Mr. F. Hammond
Marifus	Mr. Harold Lynn
Jerome	Mr. James Daly
Raoul	Miss Flora Enright
Picquet	Miss Emilie Knapp
Lorraine	Miss Mathilde Preville
Estelle	Miss Louise Willis Hepner
Princess Chic	Miss Christie MacDonald

"Aida" at the Opera.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night "Aida" was once more performed. There was a large audience and a great deal of applause. Mme. Emma Eames repeated her interpretation of the title rôle. She was in good voice and sang the music beautifully, as she has done before. Owing to the continued indisposition of M. Saleza, Signor Jules Perotti was the Rhadames. His work deserves the credit due to an experienced artist treading on familiar ground. His upper tones were of good quality and he was much applauded for his share of the Nile scene. Signor Scotti was again a fine Amonasro, Mme. Mantelli a good Amneris, and M. Plançon a sonorous High Priest.

Mme. Sembrich to Sing To-day.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich will be heard in a song recital for the first time in this country at Carnegie Hall March 13. The programme will consist of works by Italian, German, French, English, and Slavic composers, and will be devoted wholly to songs.

OPERA SINGERS TO GO SOUTH.

Mlle. Calvé and M. Saleza, Owing to Ill Health, Will Not Sing for a Month.

Two important members of the Grau Opera Company, Mlle. Emma Calvé and M. Albert Saleza, by special arrangement with the management, have withdrawn from the company, and for the coming month will not be cast for any rôle. This action on the part of these two artists, it was said last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, is due to ill-health, both being compelled to seek warmer climates in order to regain perfect health.

Mlle. Calvé left yesterday morning, accompanied by Mme. Salignac and maid, for Palm Beach, Florida, where she will remain for two or three weeks, after which she will probably visit Havana for a week and then return to this city and resume her place as a member of the Grau forces.

M. Saleza, either to-day or to-morrow, accompanied by his wife, will go to Lakewood or some Southern resort, where he will remain for three weeks, during which time he hopes to obtain relief from a cold which he has been unable to cure in this city.

"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."

Successful Production at the Murray Hill Theatre.

This has been a season of successes with the Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre, but this week's production is one of the best that has been offered the patrons for some time, and consists of C. H. Hawtrey's farcical comedy called "The Private Secretary," with Henry V. Donnelly in the rôle of Mr. Cattermole, in which he undoubtedly surpassed any of his previous work. William Redmund was well fitted for the character of Mr. Marsland, and he mingled the drollery and pathos of the part in a clever manner. The other members of the company likewise are to be credited with some of their best work. This is due to the fact that each has found in the play a character especially suited to his or her talents. Miss Dorothy Donnelly, in the part of Edith Marsland, divided honors with Mr. Redmund. Mrs. Thomas Barry as Mrs. Stead is cast to better advantage than for some time. Edwin Nicander was also a favorite in the part of Harry Marsland, while Charles Waldron, Walter Allen, Irene Jordan, and Grace Huntington, the other members of the company, have thoroughly congenial rôles. That the public appreciates such plays is shown by the fact that the house at both matinée and evening performance was crowded to its capacity. Next week's attraction will be "Diplomacy."

LANGTRY ACTRESS WILL SUE.

Miss Ethel Henry Resents Discharge from the Company.

Miss Ethel Henry, who came to this country with Mrs. Langtry to play a leading part in "The Degenerates," finds herself in an exceedingly bad plight. After one week Mrs. Langtry's manager dismissed her, saying she was "miscast" for the character. No money was offered to pay the passage back to England of her mother and herself. Miss Henry has a ten weeks' contract, and her counsel, Emanuel Friend, who was engaged yesterday, says she has a good case.

Miss Henry, when seen at the Hotel Bartholdi, said: "I would much prefer that nothing should be said. Mrs. Langtry is playing the 'Lady Bountiful' here for strangers, but she should have charity for others. I canceled other engagements to accept Mrs. Langtry's offer, and at the rehearsals the author commended my interpretation of the rôle. We have been here five weeks, and at the end of the second I was dismissed. It places my mother and myself in a very distressing plight. A compromise was offered me when I applied for my salary, but the terms were so absurd that I could not entertain them."

Mrs. Langtry, through her secretary, Mrs. Terry, declined to discuss the matter.

Mme. Carrington Married.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Feb. 12.—A cablegram received to-day by R. E. Beeson of this city announced the marriage in London of his sister, Mme. Abbie Beeson Carrington, the American opera singer, to Prof. Wilbert Lewys, Director of the Virgil Clavier Musical schools of London and Berlin.

KENDALS TRIUMPH AT CHICAGO.

Produced "Greatest of These" and Responded to Many Curtain Calls.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal appeared at Power's Theatre to-night in the "Greatest of These," a play never before presented in America. A large and fashionable audience recalled them after every one of the four acts, and many of those present were moved to tears and sobs.

The play centres about an English provincial home of the middle class. The wife has erred in her early married life, and been forgiven for the sake of the children and respectability. The forgiveness is a seeming only, for the husband concentrates all the Christian graces and virtues but charity in himself. The son forges a bill of exchange, and it is cashed by the man whom the husband hates. Through the busybody rector the wife is at last driven from home.

The other living child, a daughter, goes with her mother, leaving the father alone. While thus deserted by all but his son, the father learns of the crime of the boy, and the help extended by the friend, which he had himself refused. He reviews his whole life, and seeing the utter selfishness of it, forgives the wife and son, and takes them all back, not only to his home, but his heart.

Mrs. Le Moyne's Debut as a star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Sarah Colwell Le Moyne, long known as a dramatic reader, made her début as a star at the Columbia Theatre to-night in a new play written for her by Harriet Ford and Mrs. H. C. De Mille, entitled "The Greatest Thing in the World." It is a comedy-drama of modern New York society, in which a devoted mother saves her son from an inherited tendency to drink. Mrs. Le Moyne plays the part of the mother. She is supported by a company including Frederick De Belleville, Robert Edeson, Henry Jewett, Verner Clarges, Walter Thomas, Katherine Grey, Hope Ross, and Harriet Sterling. A large audience greeted the new star and play with every evidence of approval.

"Mamselle 'Awkins" in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—"Mamselle 'Awkins," a musical comedy by Herman Perlet and Richard Carle, had its initial presentation to-night at the Columbia Theatre before a large audience, by which it was enthusiastically received. In the last are Will Armstrong, Etienne Girardot, George C. Boniface, Jr., Charles Danby, Richard Carle, Snitz Edwards, Marguerite Sylva, Mrs. McKee Rankin, Maude Creighton, Mamie Gilroy, Rose Beaumont, Nellie Beaumont, and Paula Edwardes. Max Gabriel is the conductor.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—A large audience witnessed the performance of James K. Hackett last night in "Rupert of Hentzau."

THEATRE COMIQUE.—This week it is the Vanity Fair burlesque organization which is amusing the patrons of this house with a burlesque called "The Sousa Girls." The olio contains many numbers.

EDEN MUSÉE.—The wax representatives of the English and Boer Generals attracted considerable attention. The afternoon and evening concerts during the week will consist of both vocal and instrumental selections.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The main features of last week's bill are again on exhibition this week, and were witnessed by a large holiday crowd. The Arabian Giant, Delphi, the Orange-headed girl, and Olga, the alligator trainer, and a score of other attractions are in the curio hall.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Yesterday's performance by M. M. Theise's vaudeville and extravaganza company was lively and laughable, the dominant comedy features being supplied by the Burke brothers, Mazus and Mazett, the Three Racketts, Jenny Eddy Trio, Bennett and Rich, and Kine and Gotthold.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—"A Deal on 'Change," which Lillian Burkhart presented yesterday, was received favorably by Mr. Proctor's patrons. Camilla Urso played a number of new selections, and Maxwell and Simpson sang several illustrated songs. Others in the bill were the Hawaiian Queens, Gordon Eldrid, the three Onris, and many others.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Two crowded houses witnessed the performances of the Twentieth Century Maids yesterday, an organization comprising many vaudeville artists. The leading feature of the performance was a travesty entitled "Cyrano de Rubberneck." The oleo included the Johnson Trio, Perry and Hyland; Del A. Phone, and the Clemmence Sisters.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—An audience that filled every seat yesterday at both performances thoroughly enjoyed Jacob Litt's elaborate production of Bronson Howard's realistic war drama, "Shenandoah." The company presenting the play is exceptionally well balanced and well staged, the scene of the valley of the Shenandoah and the battle scene being particularly creditable.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—The holiday throngs enjoyed an interesting entertainment yesterday, the chief numbers being Milton and Dollie Nobles in their farce, "A Blue Grass Widow," and Walter Le Roy and Florence Clayton in the sketch, "Hogans of the Hansom." In addition, there were specialties by the Silvers, Gallando, Bates Musical Trio, Harry and Sadie Fields, "Bonner," Carmen sisters, Marsh and Sartella.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Mlle. Fifi," after having covered a large territory of the country, began an engagement or two weeks yesterday as a substitute attraction for the departed "Countess Chiffon." The cast included Grace George in her original part; Miss Bijou Fernandez as Fifi, Maud Granger appeared in the rôle originally played by Rose Coghlan, while the other parts were sustained by the same people who created them at its original presentation in this city.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—"Round New York in Eighty Minutes," with its same scenic effects and burlesques, began the second week of its engagement yesterday before large audiences, who were present at both afternoon and evening performances. In an olio Lafayette, the mimic and impersonator, and Mlle. Fougere were again seen, the former appearing as many prominent individuals, while the latter sang several of her French songs and also gave an imitation of Fay Templeton.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—There were fifteen acts in the bill yesterday, and many of them were of more than ordinary importance. Marie Dressler, assisted by Adele Farrington, in her sketch "Twenty Minutes in Shirt Waists," was one of the latter. Milton Royle and Selina Fetter appeared in their sketch "Captain Impudence," a farce which gave them both plenty of work. The remaining part of the bill contained specialties by James L. Morton, Tom Lewis, and Sam Ryan, Nellie Waters, Lovenberg sisters, Arvello, Sheridan and Flanagan, the Bell Trio, and others.

MRS. POTTER PALMER HONORED

Only Woman Paris Exposition Commissioner—Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Mrs. Bertha Honore Palmer (Mrs. Potter Palmer) of Illinois to be a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. The nomination was sent in by President McKinley to-day with those of a number of other prominent persons, as Exposition Commissioners, Mrs. Palmer being the only woman and her name heading the list.

The others named for Commissioners were Brutus J. Clay of Kentucky, Charles A. Collier of Georgia, Michael H. De Young of California, William L. Elkins of Pennsylvania, O. H. Fethers of Wisconsin, Peter Jansen of Nebraska, Calvin Manning of Iowa, Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, Henry A. Parr of Maryland, Henry M. Putney of New Hampshire, Alvin H. Sanders of Illinois, Louis Stern of New York, William G. Thompson of Michigan, William M. Thornton of Virginia, Arthur E. Valois of New York, and Thomas F. Walsh of Colorado.

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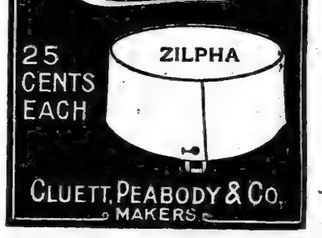

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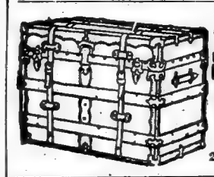

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DEBATE ON THE FINANCIAL BILL

Wolcott Argues for the International Bimetallism Clause.

CONDEMNS BRYAN'S POLICY

Says His Followers Injure the Cause of Silver.

Elkins Desires that Debt Refunding Provision Be Eliminated — Butler Speaks on His Substitute for the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The first day of the final week in the discussion of the Currency bill in the Senate was occupied by the speeches of Mr. Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,) Mr. Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) and Mr. Butler, (Pop., N. C.) The greatest interest was manifested in the argument of Mr. Wolcott, Chairman of the International Bimetallic League of 1897, who voiced the sentiments of many Republicans who adhere to bimetallism.

Referring to the first section of the Senate bill declaring the gold dollar should continue to stand as the standard unit of value, Mr. Wolcott said:

"Of course it will—and it would so continue if this section were eliminated from the bill. We might as well gravely pass a law providing that a yard shall continue to be three feet in length. Its re-enactment changes existing law in no simple respect. The section has been the law since 1873, and is hardly worth discussing now.

"The provision requiring the payment of the principal and interest of the new bonds in gold I think a mistaken view as to our National credit. I cannot but express my regret that the committee felt that the exigencies of the money market required a departure from the terms heretofore used in Government obligations."

INCREASE IN CIRCULATION.

Adverting to National banks and to the provisions of the bill which afford them opportunity to increase their circulation to the par value of all Government bonds deposited, Mr. Wolcott said:

"Succeeding years have only more firmly implanted the banks as an integral part of our financial system, not to be uprooted without a more radical change of policy than any party or Administration would care to attempt.

"It is estimated that within the next few months at least $200,000,000 of additional bank circulation will follow the passage of the bill. There is no department of human industry to-day in the United States and in the rest of the world as well, that is not suffering because of an insufficient volume of money and which would not be benefited by a legitimate enlargement of the currency. Under our existing gold standard there seems to be no other available method of giving us this greatly needed increase than the one favored by this bill.

"Looking to the currency problems of the whole world, all legislation of the character contemplated by this bill is to those who believe in the principles of bimetallism unwise, because under the beneficent working of the bimetallic system it would be unnecessary. It is but one more step to be eventually retraced.

"But the enactment of this measure into law without at the same time accompanying it with a reaffirmance of the position of the Republican Party respecting international bimetallism would be an apparent abandonment of the principles and policy of the party, and the amendment reported by the Finance Committee conveys a positive assurance to the world that this country, able to hold its own among the nations of the earth with gold as its standard, is still ready to meet and treat with the other leading commercial countries looking to an international agreement to open the mints of the world to silver as well as gold.

BRYAN HURTS BIMETALLISM.

"I realize that these seem unpropitious days for us who cherish a belief in bimetallism and faith in its final triumph. These are prosperous times. The prosperity is real, is universal, and, I trust, may be long continued. But the experiences of generations have taught us that cycles of depression and stagnation follow periods of prosperity as inevitably as the night follows the day.

"In this country bimetallism has received its greatest injury and suffered its severest blow at the hands of the Bryan Democracy. In close alliance with the Populist Party, which still demands an irredeemable and inflated paper currency, clamoring for free silver at 16 to 1 by the United States alone to the exclusion of any other settlement of the question, advocating openly depreciated money, ridiculing all idea of international agreement, associating their demands with a snarling protest against every policy which seeks the enforcement of law and order and the maintenance of the honor of our country and the fulfillment of our obligations to mankind, it is not surprising that they have so clouded the minds of men that many of them see no difference between the free silver of Bryan and bimetallism, and are inclined to seek an end of the whole matter and hesitate to deal with the subject in any form.

"But we can be honest and win.

"The failure of the Republican Party to stand up for the principles it has always advocated will bring it no additional votes. The Chicago platform offers no hope for bimetallism. There are some gold monometallists in the country of both political parties. They won't vote for Bryan or Bryanism under any circumstances.

"Accentuating the contrast in the financial demands of the two parties by excluding all reference to international bimetallism would only serve to throw into the shadow the negations and Populistic notions and heterogeneous patchwork of the Democracy now in the saddle, which they call a platform. Our St. Louis declaration of faith and of principles elected Mr. McKinley, and it will triumphantly re-elect him, and I must be pardoned for urging that it is bad politics as well as bad morals for us to change the line of battle in the face of a once-defeated enemy.

"It is not necessary now to discuss further that question, but it is my judgment that if Mr. Bryan were to-day President of the United States and if a majority of Congress were of his way of thinking, he would never dare seek to impose upon this country the responsibility of entering alone and unaided upon the duty of maintaining a parity at the old rate.

"Bimetallism assumes even greater importance since our acquisition of the Philippines. Here are 5,000,000 of people knowing only silver, and we can never impose upon them a gold standard and a gold currency without destroying their ability to compete with the other countries of the Orient.

"We are rapidly forging to the front, not only as the greatest commercial nation in the world, but as its financial centre. If Heaven blesses us with one or two years more of bountiful crops we shall become for all time a creditor and no longer a debtor Nation, and able to influence the world's financial policy as never before in our history."

ARRAIGNS CALAMITY HOWLERS.

Mr. Wolcott summarized the work of the International Bimetallic Commission, of which he was Chairman, and paid a tribute to the cordial co-operation of the President with the commission. He then said:

"Certain Senators allied with Mr. Bryan's cause sought to throw doubt and ridicule over the attempt, although there were notable exceptions among the Bryan Democracy.

"But I rejoice to say that there is a radical change taking place, not only in Colorado, but in all the far Northwestern States. Our people are tired of hearing only a gospel of hate and sectionalism. We don't pay as much attention as we formerly did to the prophets of despair and doom who are eternally warning us against the wrath to come, that somehow don't come.

"We are getting a glimmering shadow of an idea that if we want friendships and prosperous communities and capital for our marvelous resources, we are as apt to get them by maintaining cordial relations with the rest of the country, even if they don't fully agree with us on the silver question, as we are by bitter words and savage hate toward everybody who happens to differ with us, and that perhaps the cause of bimetallism is not really furthered by an alliance with people who want to tear up railroads and tear down the Supreme Court, and whose principal mission seems to be to persuade mankind that they are on their way to the poorhouse.

"Life is not all cheerfulness and content, but some of it is, and we are going to take ours without waiting for Mr. Bryan, for he may not arrive. The black spectre of the crime of '73' no longer walks abroad in Colorado and keeps us awake nights. It has gone over the range, and we are coming out from the caves of gloom into the open sunshine of hope."

BRYAN'S POLICY CONDEMNED.

Commenting on Mr. Bryan's Louisville speech, Mr. Wolcott said:

"This is the gentleman whom a great party is to choose as its standard-bearer, a gentleman who openly announces that if he were President of the United States, charged with the protection of the Nation's honor, he would announce to the Governments of Europe that the United States intended opening its mints to silver; that in his opinion the parity would be maintained, but would threaten them if they did not join us, and the experiment failed, he would pay our obligations to them in depreciated money.

"This is a new doctrine, Mr. President, that of bimetallism by blackmail. It is not surprising, in the light of this statement, that investors insist on a gold bond, and one can readily understand why Mr. Bryan occupies the most unique and remarkable position of any man in our whole political history. It is but a few months before the National Democratic Convention, and his nomination is eagerly desired by both the great political parties. The Democracy wants him, the Republican Party wants the Democracy to have him, and he wants himself.

"Whoever says that international bimetallism is dead has not familiarized himself with the facts."

In conclusion he said: "It is my sincere conviction that in our day, and I believe soon, a genuine and united effort will be sought by the leading commercial nations to restore the bimetallic system. The amendment before the Senate informs the world that we stand ready to co-operate. If it is accomplished, it can only be through the aid in this country of the party which has ever stood for the maintenance of the National honor of the National credit, and when it comes it will come to bless mankind."

Mr. Wolcott, at the conclusion of his speech, was heartily applauded by people in the galleries. He also received cordial congratulations from many of his colleagues on the floor.

AGAINST REFUNDING.

Mr. Elkins in opening his address referred to Senator Chandler's speech, delivered Saturday, saying that it was one which could "be distributed by hundreds of thousands—not by his own political associates, but by his political enemies." He commended the general provisions of the bill, but criticised the sixth section, which refers to the refunding of the National debt. Referring to this section, he said:

"The refunding of the public debt is not necessarily a part of the bill. Why mix the subject of establishing and defining the monetary standard and strengthening the public credit with what must at best, under the provisions of the bill, be an experiment, and which if it should fail would prove hurtful to the general purpose and policy of the measure and the public interest? The refunding of the public debt is purely a practical or administrative question. It should have no place in our politics, nor be connected in any wise with political questions or measures. The refunding of the public debt should be made the subject of a separate bill, to be considered and passed when our bonds mature and monetary conditions may be entirely different.

"The bill undertakes too much; it not only defines and establishes the monetary standard, but sets out a scheme to fund the public debt three years before any of our bonds mature, and in order to make this scheme a success it provides that the National banks shall be the most important factors in its execution.

"In my judgment the public debt should be funded without any reference whatever to the National banks. Let the scheme of funding stand on its own merits and by itself. Let the Government go forward when the time comes and borrow money for funding purposes at as low a rate of interest as it can, making such a rate as will insure the bonds being maintained at par, without depending on National banks or any outside agency and without giving grounds for the impression that a public debt is to be encouraged and fostered in order to provide a safe currency."

The day's debate was closed by Mr. Butler, who spoke on his substitute for the bill, entitled "An act to establish a unit of account." He maintained that under the Constitution Congress had unlimited authority to manufacture money out of gold or silver or paper, or of either or all of them.

BIG GAIN IN POSTAL RECEIPTS.

January's Business Was Unusually Heavy Throughout the Country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A statement of the gross postal receipts for January, 1900, as compared with the receipts for the same month last year shows an unusually large percentage of increase. The total receipts were $4,087,919, an increase of $389,653, or 10.6 per cent. The offices at which the largest increases are shown are Lowell, Mass., 46 per cent.; Syracuse, 40 per cent.; Jersey City, 27 per cent., and Nashville, Tenn., 27 per cent.

Decreases were shown at Washington, D. C., and Rochester, N. Y. At Rochester the decrease is thought to have been caused by the failure of a firm there which did a large mail business. The decrease at Washington is accounted for by the fact that last year the postal affairs of Puerto Rico were under the direction of the Washington office. Since Puerto Rico's postal system has been placed on an independent basis, the receipts from the Island are no longer included in the accounts of this office.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Appropriation Committee of the House yesterday completed and reported the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Appropriation bill, which carries the salaries of officials in all branches of the public service. The estimates submitted aggregated $25,019,269, and the bill appropriates $23,874,871.

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, which considered the nomination of Judge Ewart of North Carolina, to be United States District Judge in that State, made a report yesterday to the full committee adverse to Judge Ewart. The full committee discussed the nomination at some length, but postponed action for a week.

A bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Foster of Washington, providing for the construction of a Government cable line from the United States to the Philippines. The distinguishing feature of the bill is that it requires that the cable shall be laid from some point on the coast of the State of Washington, and that it shall run via Alaska north of the Aleutian Islands to the island of Attu, and thence to the boundary between Russia and Japan, and thence with several stops, to the Philippines. An independent cable from San Francisco to Hawaii is provided for.

Representative Lorimer of Illinois has introduced a bill for the erection in Washington of a statue of Lincoln; the bill appropriates $500,000.

A bill was introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. Cummings of New York, fixing the salary of the Appraiser of New York at $8,000; also fixing salaries of other port officers.

Mr. Money yesterday introduced a joint resolution in the Senate requiring that where a word or phrase in a foreign language is used in any document printed by the Government, its equivalent "in the English of the United States" shall also be inserted.

The House bill for the preservation of the frigate Constitution was passed yesterday by the Senate, the measure providing that the ship shall be restored as nearly as possible to its original condition.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill authorizing the President to nominate Brevet Major Alexander Stewart Webb on the retired list of the army as a Lieutenant Colonel.

A bill passed the Senate yesterday authorizing the following naval officers to accept orders and decorations tendered to them by the Government of Venezuela; Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, Capt. H. C. Taylor, Capt. F. A. Cook, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, Capt. F. E. Chadwick, Capt. C. F. Goodrich, Commander W. W. Mead, Commander J. H. Dayton, Commander F. M. Symonds, and Commander C. C. Todd.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President to-day made these naval nominations:

Lieutenants, to be Lieutenant Commanders—H. M. Witzell, R. T. Hall, A. G. Winterhalter.

Passed Assistant Surgeon, to be a Surgeon—R. P. Crandall.

Passed Assistant Paymaster, to be a Paymaster—Richard Hatton.

Postmasters were nominated as follows:

New Jersey—Charles F. Hopkins, Boonton.
New York—Eugene P. Strong, Bayshore; Hiram B. Odell, Newburg.
Connecticut—Alfred B. Goddard, Essex.

Discharged a Christian Scientist.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 12.—Mrs. J. G. Saults of Huntingdon Street is now sorry she tried the faith cure upon her three-year-old son, Willard. Mrs. Phillips, a Christian Scientist, attended the boy when he was first taken ill, a few days ago. The child failing to improve, the mother's faith was shaken and a doctor was called. He says the case is one of spinal meningitis and it may prove fatal.

THE SUBSIDY BILL'S FATE

President's Sanction Has Not Insured Its Passage.

IN DANGER OF BEING SHELVED

Friends of the Measure to Urge Action on It—Commissioner Chamberlain's Figures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—It is not considered an assurance of success to subsidies by the opponents of subsidies for ships of the merchant marine, that the President directed attention to the importance of the legislation, and so indicated his approval of it. Said a Republican, who is in favor of free trade with Puerto Rico, agreeing with the President in his view of that matter:

"I was determined to vote for free trade until this morning. I thought it was a deplorable blunder to have the party divided on that question, as undoubtedly it was and is. But I have been reasoned with. I have abandoned my position, and will vote to impose one-quarter of our tariff tax against our own people."

An effort will be made by the friends of the Hanna-Payne Subsidy bill to overcime the determination to shelve it after a report has been made. They find that the fact that the President favors the idea of granting subsidies does not necessarily prove that they will be granted at this session. Sensitiveness to criticism of the provisions of the bill is noticed by the opponents of subsidies. The Commissioner of Navigation, E. T. Chamberlain, who has supplied a great deal of information to the promoters of the Subsidy bills, says there has been exaggeration in the statements of the amounts to be derived by the American Line should the Subsidy bill become law. He says:

"The American Line, for some reason, in some quarters seems to be the special object of attack. On the voyages of its vessels, included in the bill, actually made during the last calendar year, and on the voyages which the vessels it is building will make under favorable conditions, the International Navigation Company would receive $2,151,986. This seems a large sum, but the tonnage involved, 148,092 gross tons, is also large. It is almost exactly equal to the tonnage in 1897-8 of the subsidized mail steamships, 148,335 gross tons, of the greatest British company, the Peninsular and Oriental, which constotutes the mainstay of the British fleet of auxiliary cruisers and civil service. The British Government subsidizes the Peninsular and Oriental tonnage just stated to the amount of $1,000,000.

"The American steamers built and ordered will be superior to the Peninsular and Oriental steamships referred to in speed, size, newness, composition of crews, and in those other respects which render such steamships serviceable to the Government. Thus only 39,558 tons of the international fleet were built before 1890, while 88,449 tons of the Peninsular and Oriental mail steamships were built before that date; 40,534 tons of the American fleet were built since 1890, against 59,886 of the Peninsular and Oriental fleet built in the decade, while the international vessels building or prospectively ordered amount to 68,000 tons of absolutely new vessels of the best types, against only 23,500 tons building for the British company to take the place of very old steamships included in the foregoing figures. Of the American fleet 64,600 tons are 20-knot steamships, while the Peninsular and Oriental has only two small steamships of 1,728 tons each which make that speed; its crack vessels, of 52,982 gross tons, making only 18 and 19 knots. In 17, 16, and 15 knot vessels the two companies will be almost equal, the American concern, with 54,824 tons and the British with 54,544 tons.

"It may be all wrong for us at this time to aspire to have ocean steamships of our own at all. That notion seems to prevail in spots in this country and eleswhere. It is quite generally held among those who do not care to see a new element of competition introduced into the ocean carrying trade. All things considered, however, a proposition to create an American fleet of ocean steamships, superior at every essential point to the greatest British company, for which the British Government pays a subsidy of 75 per cent. of that proposed for the American company, cannot reasonably be called a 'steal' or a device of the 'serpent.'"

CREATES A NEW CABINET OFFICE.

Bill in the House Providing for a Secretary of Mines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A new Cabinet officer, to be known as the Secretary of Mines and Mining, is provided in the bill favorably acted on to-day by the House Committee on Mines and Mining. The bill creates an executive department which shall have entire charge of affairs relating to mines, including the Geological Survey. The proposed Secretary of Mines is to have the same rank and salary of other Cabinet officers, and an Assistant Secretary is given the same standing as the First Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Another mining measure favorably acted on establishes mining experiment stations in each of the mining States, similar to agricultural experiment stations, and provides for the appointment of a Government geologist at $3,500 a year and an assayist at $2,500 in the several mining States. These officers are to furnish assays, issue public bulletins, and conduct explorations of mining regions.

SHIPMENT OF BONDED GOODS.

The House Passes a Bill Benefiting Transportation Companies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—An important bill was passed by the House to-day, which makes universally applicable the law that now permits the transit of goods in bond through certain ports of the United States. Under it goods in bond can be shipped through any port of the territory of the United States to foreign ports. It is principally designed to give the transportation companies of the United States a share of the transcontinental trade to the Orient.

The bill also repeals the law of March 1, 1895, prohibiting the shipment of goods in bond to the Mexican free zone. The latter provision was fought by Mr. Stephens of Texas.

FOR RELIEF OF MRS. CRAWFORD.

Bill in Behalf of Widow of Soldier Killed by Mexicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A bill for the relief of Mrs. Emmet Crawford is now under consideration by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. It was introduced by Senator Teller of Colorado, and recites that Mrs. Crawford's husband was killed by Mexicans while in the service of the United States and acting under the orders of his superiors.

The bill recalls one of the most sensational killings in American history, and one which for a long time threatened to involve the United States in war with Mexico, as the killing of Major Ringgold did half a century ago. Crawford was a Captain in the Third Cavalry, and with 150 men was chasing Geronimo, the Indian chief, who was afterward captured by Capt. Henry W. Lawton. Mexican troops were also on Geronimo's trail. Crawford and his men crossed the Mexican line in the pursuit and got into the State of Sonora. On Jan. 10, 1886, an equal force of Mexican soldiers attacked the camp.

Crawford and his second in command, Lieut. Marion P. Maus, went out waving flags of truce and induced the Mexicans to stop firing. As they were returning to camp the firing was renewed. Crawford was killed, and Horn, the chief of the scouts, was seriously wounded. The American soldiers then for the first time returned the fire with better aim, killing four Mexicans and wounding nine. This brought the Mexicans to their senses, and they retreated, claiming that it was a mistake. Two months afterward Maus, who succeeded Crawford in command, captured Geronimo and came near having another fight with the Mexican soldiers, who threatened to attack Maus's camp unless Geronimo was surrendered to them. Geronimo soon after escaped, and was not recaptured until Gen. Miles took command and sent Captain, afterward General, Lawton after him.

CANTEEN QUESTION SETTLED.

The President Tells W. C. T. U. that the Attorney General's Decision Is Final.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Lillian M. Stevens, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Miss Anna A. Gordon, Vice President at Large, and Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Superintendent of the Department of Legislation for the society, had an interview with President McKinley this afternoon. Mrs. Stevens, on behalf of 300,000 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, expressed what she declared was the general dissatisfaction of the people at the decision of Attorney General Griggs regarding the sale of liquor in the army canteen. She appealed to the President as Commander in Chief of the Army to "right this great wrong," assuring the Executive of the committee's hope and belief that if he were obliged to accept as final the adverse decision of the Attorney General he would give his support and approval to such further legislative effort as might lead to the result desired.

Mrs. Stevens said there was abundant testimony to show that the people do not consider the question settled, and called upon Mrs. Ellis to present letters that had been received relative to the subject.

Mrs. Ellis then presented to the President two hundred letters received since Jan. 1, and addressed to his Excellency, protesting against the interpretation of the law given by the Attorney General, these letters being classified in groups from prominent professional and business men and organizations from all parts of the country. She said that in addition to these letters there were 15,000 petitions from churches and philanthropic societies.

While the reply of the President was most courteous and expressed his appreciation of the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, he stated, in response to a direct question from Mrs. Stevens, that the opinion of the Attorney General must be accepted as final. He wanted it understood, he added, that after the temperance committee waited on him last July, asking for a reconsideration of the Attorney General's decision, he again referred the subject to that official, who, after such reconsideration, replied that he felt that he must adhere to his first interpretation of the law. The President, it is further stated, said that "whenever Congress shall speak in plain terms on this subject, his part of the Government stands ready to execute the law."

Although greatly disappointed over the interpretation of the law given by the Attorney General, the ladies say they intend to keep up a vigorous fight against the army canteen.

AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Miss Anthony and Her Colleagues to Meet the First Open Opposition from Their Own Sex.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—For the first time since the advocates of woman suffrage began to appeal to Congress in person in order to secure universal suffrage they will be opposed to-morrow by women, who will address arguments to the Suffrage Committees to induce them to refuse to extend the boon of suffrage to women as well as to men.

The announcement, made in to-day's meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association, has created so much of excitement among these trained platform women that the controversy becomes the chief topic of comment in the reports published of their session. Miss Anthony, the acknowledged leader of the suffrage movement, declares that the opposition will only stimulate and promote the suffrage movement. Only a few preliminary circulars preceded the coming to-day of the delegation of remonstrants. It was not a large delegation, but it commanded respect out of all proportion to its numbers. At 4 o'clock the suffrage advocates were to be received at the White House. They arrived on time, and the President received them in the East Room, which was none too large to hold them. As the advocates of suffrage were pouring out of the white House they met on the porch the delegates of the opposition party. These were nine in number. They were Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Mrs. William C. Cowles, sisters of Gov. Roosevelt; Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Mrs. Rossiter Johnson, and Mrs. George Phillips of New York; Mrs. A. J. George and Miss Houghton of Boston, Miss Emily P. Bissell of Wilmington, and Miss Alice H. Chittenden of Brooklyn.

A collision with the suffragists was prevented by inviting the opponents of suffrage to the Red Room, the private parlor of the White House. There the delegation was met by Mrs. Elihu Root, wife of the Secretary of War, and upon the appearance of the President, Mrs. Root presented each of the ladies. As Mrs. Root desired to call on Mrs. McKinley, the President cheerfully assumed the entertainment of the delegates and delighted them with his interest in their arguments and his charming courtesy.

After the subject of the visit had been talked over a few moments, the President had the ladies escorted through the rooms and the conservatory. This was a very encouraging preparation for the visit to-morrow to the Committees on Suffrage of the Senate and the House. The delegation will be divided, and the representatives of the opposition to woman suffrage will be heard after the suffragists have presented their arguments.

The remonstrants betray their lack of familiarity with the work in which they are engaged, by manifesting an evidently mistaken anxiety lest the Congress will this year comply with the demand of the suffragists, and give them a favorable report. That is not at all probable.

PLAN TO FACILITATE BUSINESS.

Postmaster General Would by New Law Aid Merchants.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Postmaster General has forwarded to the Post Office Committees of Congress a draft of a bill designed to facilitate commercial transactions by mail. In a letter accompanying the bill he says that at present many persons in order to secure patronage and replies by mail send to prospective patrons and correspondents prepaid cards and envelopes. Practical experience, he says, shows that only about 10 per cent. of these are returned, entailing a loss to the senders of 90 per cent. of the postage value of the cards and envelopes so distributed.

The bill provides that arrangements may be made with private persons, firms and corporations, for the issue to them of reply envelopes and reply cards addressed to themselves and for their transmission through the mails without prepayment of postage. The postage is to be collected from the addressee, the same as is postage due under present conditions. A deposit will be required in advance from persons applying for this privilege in such amount as shall in the judgment of the Postmaster General seem proper.

The privileges of the registry system by the terms of the bill shall be extended to these reply envelopes and cards, the registry fee to be collected from the addressee upon delivery.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Armand I. Lasseigne, Fourteenth Infantry, is transferred from Company I to Company K of that regiment.

Second Lieut. Walter C. Sweeney, Twenty-fourth Infantry, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty with troops en route to Manila. Upon his arrival at Manila Lieut. Sweeney will report to his regimental commander for assignment to duty with a company that may need his services.

Navy.

Commander Richard Wainwright is detached from duty in charge of ships at the Naval Academy March 14, and ordered to duty as Superintendent of Naval Academy March 15.

Lieut. Commander C. Thomas is ordered to duty at the navy yard, Washington, for ordnance instruction.

Lieut. J. R. Edie is ordered to duty at the navy yard, Washington, for ordnance instruction.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Texas left San Juan to-day for Culebra Island.

The Monongahela sailed from Martinique to-day for St. Kitt's.

The Essex left St. Kitt's Saturday for Frederiksted.

The Machias is at San Juan.

The collier Nero arrived at San Francisco yesterday.

The Potomac is at Key West.

The Vixen, having completed the survey of Culebra Island, has been ordered to survey Crab Island, across the sound from Culebra.

ARNHEIMS

Remnant Sale

Words that tell of opportunity—our Remnant Sale. It has been of absorbing interest. It closes Wednesday. Suits to order $14.00. Trousers, $4.00, regardless of their former cost. Fancy vestings, former price $8.00 to $15.00, now $6.00. Our full dress and Tuxedo, silk-lined throughout, at $30.00, is exceptional value, which we cannot cut. Remember, none can fit you better—few as well—and money back for the asking.

ARNHEIM,
OUR ONLY STORE,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

NO TRIAL OF M'GIFFERT

The Presbytery Votes to Quash the Latest Proceedings.

Adopts a Resolution Containing an Implied Criticism of Dr. Birch for Presenting the Charges.

The New York Presbytery, by its action yesterday afternoon, evinced just as strong a reluctance to try the Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert on charges of heresy as it did in December, when by a good majority vote it decided that, inasmuch as the General Assembly of 1899 had sufficiently disavowed the teachings of the Union Theological Seminary professor, for the best interests of the Church the proceedings against him had better be dropped. It was decided yesterday by a vote of 77 to 39, to quash the proceedings and sidetrack the case so far as the Presbytery of New York is concerned. This action was taken on a resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston. The minority was led by the Stated Clerk, the Rev. George W. F. Birch, who brought the charges in January.

The action of yesterday indicates that unless the charges are brought up on appeal in the General Assembly, which will meet the latter part of May, they will not be heard of again, and Prof. McGiffert will escape with what is technically a reprimand from the church of which he is a member, and incidentally with a warning to be careful in the future in his criticism of the Bible. But a great many of the Presbyterian clergy, it was said yesterday by several of their number, predict that Prof. McGiffert is not yet out of the theological woods. The minority, although beaten, remained undaunted. Expressing themselves guardedly, but with no ambiguous meaning, they let it be understood that Prof. McGiffert would be brought to answer before the General Assembly in May for his teachings as put forth in his book, entitled "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age," over which the controversy arose in the first place.

Dr. Birch gave more than a strong hint after the meeting was over last evening that he would appeal the case. He has, by church law, ten days in which to appeal to the General Assembly, and the chances are, according to the Presbyters, that the General Assembly will wrestle with the case at its coming meeting.

The Presbytery met yesterday behind closed doors. The controversy over Prof. McGiffert took up the greater part of the session. It was expected that Prof. McGiffert would be present to answer the latest charges, but he did not answer to his name. Prof. McGiffert was represented by the Rev. William Adams Brown, a professor in Union Theological Seminary, his clerical counsel. Prof. Brown remained silent when asked by the Moderator if he had any objections to make to the charges. After considerable discussion, Dr. Johnston offered the resolution on which the final vote was taken. The resolution of Dr. Johnston, after referring to the action of the General Assembly of 1899, and to the Presbytery's action on Dec. 18, 1899, in resolving by a vote of 78 to 27 to institute no trial for heresy, said:

Whereas, A member of this Presbytery, in the face of the vote of 78 to 27, because the action seemed to him inadequate, has preferred charges against Dr. McGiffert, which charges cover the same subject traversed by the action of the Presbytery; and,

Whereas, These charges are really an arraignment of this Presbytery on the ground of an inadequate action, and are presented before the General Assembly of 1900, to which the report of the Presbytery's action is to be made; and,

Whereas, This Presbytery is still of the most earnest conviction that the action taken Dec. 18, 1899, is adequate and wise, better calculated than any other both to preserve the peace of the Church and protect the purity of doctrine, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Presbytery cannot consistently enter upon the further consideration of the matter, and hereby declines to take any further action regarding the same.

In view of the implied criticism of Dr. Birch in the resolutions, some of the members recalled yesterday that Moderator Duffield at the January meeting, when the charges were brought, warned Dr. Birch that if the charges failed he would be liable to censure. The statement is made that there was more or less muttering against Dr. Birch during the meeting yesterday. These mutterings did not seem to disconcert Dr. Birch at all.

TO OPEN NEW COAL FIELDS.

Syndicate Urging Construction of a Road from Uniontown to Wheeling.

James R. Barnes of Uniontown, the head of a large coal syndicate in Pennsylvania, is at the Waldorf-Astoria. The purpose of his present visit is to urge the construction of a railroad from Uniontown, Penn., to Wheeling, West Va., a distance of seventy miles. This will open valuable coal lands in Fayette and Greene Counties, which only need transportation facilities to permit of their remunerative development.

Mr. Barnes on Saturday paid $250,000 for 1,400 acres of coal lands at Van Kirk, near Elizabeth, about twenty miles from Pittsburg.

"There is an unusually large demand for fuel, which seems to be constantly growing," Mr. Barnes remarked to a TIMES reporter, "and new coal fields will soon be an urgent necessity."

To Suppress Railroad Noises.

The Railroad Committee of the Council will report to-day an ordinance prohibiting unnecessary and obnoxious noises made by the operation of railroad trains in the city. The design of the ordinance is to suppress the noises made by elevated railroad trains, and it is the outcome of a resolution which was introduced by Councilman Goodwin at the request of James J. Russell, one of the Tammany leaders of the Ninth Assembly District. Under the ordinance the maintenance of noisy railroads is made a misdemeanor, and the officials of the company operating such a line are subject to fine and imprisonment.

Will Try to Free Mrs. Maybrick.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 12.—Efforts are again making here to secure freedom for Mrs. Florence Maybrick, now serving a life sentence in England for the murder of her husband, James Maybrick. The Maybricks lived here at one time. It is purposed to have people from New York, Washington, and Norfolk make an appeal to President McKinley to intercede in Mrs. Maybrick's behalf with the British authorities.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

One Year Ago.

Yesterday twelve months ago, the city was in the grasp of a terrific blizzard—snow, ice, wind. We closed the store at one o'clock so that our people could return to their homes before obstructed transportation ceased altogether. How different our experience yesterday. The thin, gray fog lifted early, and although the sky retained its leadeny tone, the weather was neither cold nor wet. People were out in multitudes. Our stores were filled with buyers—a surge of Spring campaigners. What a contrast between the second Monday of February, 1899 and 1900! And yet some people scoff at the theory that sustains a law of compensation.

Valentines

Lace, satin, ribbon, celluloid—tinted and perfumed. Shapes of grace and expression. Pictorially enriched by the finest art of the lithographer—elves, doves, cupids, quivers, hearts, blossoms and birds. Sentiments for every gradation of love—dolorous elegiacs, breezy quatrains, fervid madrigals, pastoral lyrics—verselets, odelets, sonnets, iambics—every shade of yearning tenderness from stanzaic pensiveness to Sapphic intensity—2c. to $3.61.

Axminster Rugs.

Remember the bargains told of last week? You've bought liberally of them—so liberally that the original quantity has melted down to the remnant stage. You know what that means here? Cut prices.

Value $14.00; our former price $12.75; present price $9.98—6x9 ft.

Value $20.00; our former price $18.74; present price $14.98—7½ x10½ ft.

Value $30.00; our former price $24.67; present price $19.98—9x12 ft.

The colors that blend in these Oriental designs are exquisite. Men with women's nerves—delicate and sensitive—must have wrought them. All who have refined capacities for appreciation will admire. Woven in one piece.

Moquette Rugs—beautiful patterns and color schemes.

Value $1.00; price 69c.—18x36 in.

Value $2.50; price $1.59—27x63 in.

Value $3.50; price $2.64—36x72 in.

Stationery Bargains.

Of all manufactured products none show a steadier or more reasonable increase in cost than Paper. The consumption has been enormous—mills can scarcely meet the demand. Books, newspapers, magazines, commerce and society have and are drawing heavily upon the resources of paper factories. The industry is prosperous—consequently prices have advanced. But the following were secured at old rates—will be sold on the same basis.

Cabinets, containing 5 quires superior linen and velour finished paper and 100 envelopes 31c

Cabinets, containing 3½ quires tinted papeterie, with envelopes to match, four shades in each box . . 34c

Cabinets, containing 60 sheets of paper and 60 envelopes—helio, azure, silver gray and cream 24c

Cabinets, containing 60 sheets fine linen or satin finished French paper and 60 envelopes—Oxford and octavo shapes 19c

Imperial Papeteries, very high grade writing paper, six of the newest tints, per box 19c

Five-quire package National Bond Paper, cream or azure, three sizes in each package, 24c.; Envelopes . . 5c

Linen and satin finished Writing Paper, good quality, 1 pound package, 8c.; 100 envelopes to match . . . 12c

Monarch Parchment Paper, one-quire box, 15c. Limited number hand-painted boxes, 19c. and 29c

One-quire boxes fine Paper, Oxford size, heliotrope, opaline and cream, wonderfully cheap at . . . 7c

Monogram Dies will be cut for three days at a cut price. Get your order in early, only 49c

Reliable Clocks.

If the Clock is decrepit and out of time, no use tinkering with the wheels We'll sell you an attractive new one—absolutely reliable, safe and sound, for about what the mender may charge for repairing the old one.

Nickel Alarm Clocks, warranted to measure time accurately—dials not defaced by advertising matter, 49c.

One thousand Fancy Clocks, twenty styles, including handsomely decorated china and gilt novelties, 94c.

Mantel Clocks, marbleized, black and purely marble effects, gold trimmings, guaranteed eight-day movements, $3.74.

Two hundred Porcelain Clocks, richly adorned, first-class eight-day movements, $7.50 value; at $3.94.

Rubber Goods For Hygienic and Medicinal Use.

This sale should prove of direct personal interest to all who require or recommend the items quoted. The attention of physicians, professional nurses and representatives of public and private hospitals and sanitariums is called to the very low prices named. We guarantee each article to be perfect.

Rubber Cloth Sheets, faced and bound.
Size 18x20 inches; price 39c.
Size 27x37 inches; price 89c.
Size 37x60 inches; price $1.39.

Stockinet Rubber Sheets, firmly bound.
Size 18x24 inches; price 49c.
Size 27x37 inches; price 99c.
Size 37x60 inches; price $1.98.

Bound Rubber Aprons.

Checked Rubber Cloth, 24x33 in., 89c. | Stockinet Rubber, size 24x33 in., 99c.

Bound Rubber Diapers.

All sizes made of one piece.

Rubber Cloth, 24c. | Stockinet Cloth, 49c. | Stockinet, extra well made, 69c.

Kidney and Abdominal Bandages—all sizes.
Lamb's Wool Fleece, 89c. Fine Felt, air cell lining, 93c.

Rubber Sundries.

"Star" Bulb Syringes, including two pipes, 29c.

"Star" Fountain Syringes, two-quart size, including three pipes, 43c.

"Columbus" Fountain Syringes, in wooden box, two-quart size, including three pipes, 69c.

"Marvel" Whirling Spray Syringes, sold elsewhere at $3.00; our price $2.41.

"Dr. Welhoft" Bulb Syringes, list price $2.00; sold by us at $1.89.

"Defender" Hot Water Bottle, two-quart size, 59c.

Medicinal Glasses.

Plain flint, engraved scale, 10c. S. Maw Son & Thompson's English Glass, in leather case, 32c. Medicine Dial—may be used as cover for glass, 12c.

PLYMOUTH'S REPAIRS COSTLY.

Dry Docking the Vessel a Large Item in the Bill.

The Fall River steamboat Plymouth, which went aground on the night of Dec. 18 in a dense fog off Hunter's Point, L. I., came off the sectional dry dock on Saturday and is now at Newport,

The New York Times.

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TWELVE PAGES.

A DANGEROUS FINDING.

Before the jury in the Recorder's court brought in its verdict of guilty in the Molineux case it should have been satisfied, within the limits of reasonable doubt, that no other than the defendant could have been the sender of the poison package. Yet one of the most conspicuous facts established on the trial by the unimpeached testimony of a credible witness was that MOLINEUX was not the man who bought the silver bottle holder at the Newark store. There was hardly any other piece of testimony during the whole course of the trial that was so positive, clear, and convincing as the testimony of Miss MILLER that the prisoner at the bar was not the purchaser of the bottle holder. If MOLINEUX was the sender of the package, then he must have had an accomplice. Who was he? The detectives found no trace of an accomplice. The District Attorney left that most important aspect of the case untouched. And the jury seem to have had no curiosity about the matter.

But it is well nigh inconceivable that a man who had concocted a murder plot with all this devilish ingenuity and with these elaborate safeguards against detection would put his neck in the noose by taking an accomplice into his confidence or by intrusting to another one of his most important measures of preparation, the purchase of a piece of his murderous apparatus so distinctive, unusual, and curiosity provoking that the greenest detective at the Central Office would be sure to seize upon it instantly as the most valuable clue in the case and to follow that trail to the ends of the earth till he discovered all ascertainable facts about it.

What other actual clue was there in the case that had a tithe of the guiding value of this silver article? The bottle was useless. Hundreds like it might be fished out of ash barrels in the dark. Duplicates of the box might be found in the hall closets of hundreds of houses of the better class in New York. The contents of the bottle, indeed, constituted a clue of the highest interest, but also one which presented the greatest difficulties. The poison was there, and that established the fact of the crime. But no efforts of the detectives, no ingenuity of the prosecution, ever connected that evil mixture with any human being in such a way as to indicate with the least degree of probability its source and origin. But the bottle holder, ah, there was a clue! It was followed up with unflagging zeal for days and weeks until it was traced to the Newark store. Here was light, here was a substantial triumph of detective genius, and the grip of authority tightened on the collar of the person under suspicion, who seemed visibly brought nearer to the death chair by the discovery that this article had been purchased in the town where he was employed.

Yet it was conclusively established on the trial that MOLINEUX did not buy the bottle holder at the Newark store. That was about the only vital fact established positively by the prosecution. No attention was paid to it. Some other man was the purchaser, yet in the nature of things if MOLINEUX had been planning the murder the purchase of this silver bottle holder was a detail of preparation that he would have been most unlikely to intrust to another. The buyer of the bottle holder must have been the principal in the crime, it would seem; and it was not MOLINEUX. A juryman who could say before that man was produced or identified that he had no reasonable doubt of the guilt of the prisoner must be possessed of a mind not well adapted to jury service.

Again, it was established that the poison package was mailed at or very near a certain time at the General Post Office, and the testimony showed that it was practically impossible for the prisoner to have been near the Post Office at that time. Was there another accomplice? It would seem that a man intending so serious a business as murder would have mailed that package himself. Again he would put his head in the noose by asking another to mail it for him, unless that other was a confidential accomplice and accessory. If there was a confidential accomplice and accessory, where is he? The prosecution says not a word about him.

It appeared a dozen times in testimony that the person to whom the poisoned bromo-seltzer was sent never used bromo-seltzer. Is it not a little curious that a highly intelligent and careful murderer should go about his dreadful work in that random fashion? Would he not take the utmost pains to acquaint himself with the habits of his victim? He might as well have sent poisoned hat pins to his enemy as to send bromo-seltzer. The event proves in a somewhat startling manner the correctness of this reasoning, for it was not his enemy who took the fatal dose. Did the jury pay any attention to this curious aspect of the case? Evidently its attention was so intently fixed on the scrawls of the handwriting experts that it gave little if any thought to it.

The whole structure of evidence reared in the two months of the trial rested upon one small scrap of paper, the addressed wrapper of the poison package. That was the entire foundation of the case of the prosecution, and the evidence resting on it was expert testimony, not to fact—oh, no, there was not a particle of testimony to fact in the whole wearisome mass of expert evidence—but to the existence of a belief in the minds of the witnesses that the prisoner wrote certain letters and the address on the poison package. It is monstrous, it is dangerous, it is terrible, to send a man to his death on such guesswork. That was the whole substance of the prosecution's case. The prisoner was not connected with the crime in any other way that created any presumption of his guilt strong enough to make a basis even for an indictment.

It would be useless to argue from all this that the prisoner is not guilty. We are not dealing with the question of his guilt, but with the manner of his trial. His guilt was not established at that trial beyond reasonable doubt. Public respect for the administration of justice in this community would receive a fearful blow if it should be shown that it is possible to have a man executed before he is proved to be guilty. The public has heard the evidence. It has followed it closely enough to weigh it well. It was so profoundly convinced of its insufficiency that the verdict of guilty produced a shock. Few believed such a result possible. Few now believe that the verdict ought to stand. Decidedly the Molineux case is one where the prisoner's counsel will be able to lay before the Court of Appeals very weighty reasons why a new trial should be had.

ENDING THE WAR IN LUZON.

There seems no reason to doubt the authenticity or the accuracy of the report that, after the death of PIO DEL PILAR, such of the insurgent leaders as were left concluded that there was no use in further resistance to the forces of the United States. The report is intrinsically probable. PIO DEL PILAR was probably the most capable fighting man the insurgents had, for AGUINALDO scarcely counts as a soldier. Moreover, they had been driven from one refuge to another, and had been shown the utter futility of resistance. "The war" had already degenerated into brigandage before it was abandoned as war. There is no more to fear from what is left of the Filipino Army than from the patriots from the back districts in breechclouts and with slings and arrows who still contrive to make some work for our troops.

When we consider that, in only a week more than a year, we have done what the Spaniards failed to do in three centuries, and what for a decade or so before we took over the islands they had been continuously engaged upon, the result is a remarkable tribute to American energy. LAWTON'S policy of giving the enemy no rest, at the cost of giving none to his own men, was quite new to the insurgents, accustomed to the leisurely military operations of the Spaniards. When weeks and months passed without any slackening in the energy of the pursuit and the attack, they were dazed, discouraged, and finally in despair.

What now remains for us to do is very different from fighting, but it is not less difficult. It is to prevent future risings by assuring a suspicious people that we mean them no harm, and that they will be treated with justice. That depends altogether upon the kind of men we put over them. In the West Indies we have been particularly fortunate. Of the half dozen Americans in conspicuous places in Cuba and Puerto Rico, only one has turned out to be grossly incompetent. More than one have turned out to be conspicuously competent. If, in the administration of the Philippines, we continue to "send out the best we breed," we may expect to see the islands, within a few years, pacified and prosperous. But there could not be a more heinous public malefaction than to allow any other consideration to enter into the selection of a man to represent us in the islands in any capacity than the consideration whether he was the best man for the place who could be got to take it.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The appearance of Lord ROBERTS on the Modder indicates that the theatre of war is suddenly to be shifted from the extreme east to the extreme west. It confesses and emphasizes the failure of the campaign in Natal, and it seems to denote the abandonment of Ladysmith. Doubtless this was a hard decision for a General to come to. But three serious efforts to relieve the town and the garrison have decisively failed. No intelligent commander could allow his whole plan of action to be paralyzed for the sake of 10,000 beleaguered troops. Doubtless the surrender of Sir GEORGE WHITE would be a hard blow to British pride. But it is no harder than the blows already administered to it by the repulse of the efforts to relieve him.

Of the two courses open to Lord ROBERTS, apart from that he has evidently rejected of choosing the battle ground selected by the enemy, and hurling his whole available force against the line of the Tugela, he seems to have chosen that on his left flank rather than forward from the centre. But it is to be borne in mind that the distance from what we have called "the centre" to the position on the Modder is not more than a third of that to the Tugela, and that he has left himself free thus far to advance either along the western border of the Orange Free State or into its heart. The forces now opposite Spelfontein can easily be transported to the main line leading to Kimberley, and the forces on the left could equally be made available in a movement forward from the positions of GATACRE and FRENCH.

In either case, if the advance is pressed with the energy which the British commander has shown in the past, the Boers in Natal will not be able to obstruct it. They are, for days if not for weeks to come, "out of the combat," and as powerless to affect the issue as if they were in another continent. The British have definitely lost one campaign. They are about to begin another. That seems to be the plain statement of the case.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

We remember remarking, two or three years ago, on the occasion of the anniversary of LINCOLN'S birth, that the memorableness of a great man was by no means the only thing to be considered in making his birthday a public holiday. Another thing is the extent of the probability that it will be generally observed. Happily, LINCOLN'S fame and his deserving to have his birthday celebrated as a public holiday, so far as his public services are concerned, are not in the least in question. So there is nothing invidious in discussing the propriety of the action of our lawmakers in establishing the 12th of February as a public holiday in the State of New York.

It may be true that we need more public holidays. We are inclined to believe that it is. But we should be careful, in increasing their number, to raise a reasonable expectation that the new ones will be generally observed. The 12th of February is not an eligible date. Throughout the larger part of the United States it is a day not available for "outings," or for outdoor sports, or for street parades. Moreover, it is only ten days off from Washington's Birthday, which is a holiday of general observance all over the country. As a matter of fact, all the notice that is taken of the day, in the way of public functions, is the arrangement of a number of public dinners in the evening. These dinners could be eaten as well, and the oratory which follows them would be equally effective and instructive, if the day were a business day like any other. In fact, it is a half business day, under which such business as is done is done at a serious disadvantage, with no compensating advantage. Many men are prevented from earning a day's wages which they need and would like to have. Many other men, engaged not by day, but by longer periods, are enabled to get a day's wages without earning them. The day can scarcely be a complete bank holiday, seeing that the banks in many other States are doing full business. It is a very unsatisfactory holiday and a very unsatisfactory business day.

The fact that the holiday has not commended itself to the people of the United States in general is a conclusive reason why it should be abandoned. It was first established, naturally, by Illinois, the State in which LINCOLN'S career was run until he was made President. Afterward and within a few years it was adopted by Connecticut, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Washington. A National holiday which in ten years has commended itself only to eight States is not a success. It does not "go." Wherefore it is to be hoped that the Legislature of this State may, at its present session, undo the action which has not met the general concurrence that was expected.

THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

A Virginia correspondent with the good old Scotch-Virginian name of GORDON gently criticises THE TIMES for some of its statements as to the intervention of the United States Government in the affairs of the States. He regards our remark that this "rests on very narrow ground, and cannot be resorted to except on closely defined conditions," as "the beautiful theory of the verdant old makers of our Constitution." He then proceeds in an urbanely acid fashion that suggests the culture and the keenness of the Virginian debates of one or two generations since to point out how the theory of the fathers has been gradually forced into the background by the action of the Supreme Court and the precedents established without serious contest by the Presidents.

There is some foundation for our friend's criticism of our statement, and, though we think that that statement could be fairly well defended, it is not at present necessary to do so, since the Administration seems to take much the same view of the actual duty in Kentucky that we do, and much the same as we understand our correspondent to take. In regard to the changes that have taken place in the theory of the powers of the President since the adoption of the Constitution, nearly everything that Mr. GORDON says is quite true. We do not, however, feel toward the changes with the aversion he appears to feel. He uses a word in regard to them which we accept in a different sense from that he attaches to it. They are indeed an "evolution." Substantially it seems to us that they have been inevitable and wholesome. It is true that they have come about largely through the action of the Supreme Court and through the precedents established by the successive Presidents. It is to some extent true that both the court and the Presidents have strained the simple and ordinary meaning of the language of the Constitution in support of their conclusions. But practically they have done so in order to accomplish something that the people pretty strongly desired to get done.

As a doctrine of legal interpretation, it is of course venturesome to say that the restrictions imposed by a written instrument must give way when they seriously interfere with the accomplishment of the essential purpose of the instrument. In a private contract the contracting parties are supposed to understand the effect of all parts of their agreement, and if they impose on themselves restrictions that defeat their main purpose, they must take the consequences. But in an instrument like the Constitution of the United States, designed to provide for National action in all the future, the restrictions will not stand against the National desire to act. They may be removed by amendment, but also they may be diminished and gradually dole away with by Governmental acts, either sustained by the Supreme Court or simply allowed to stand because of no effective opposition to them. In either class of cases the force that actually works is that popular will which is the vital force of the Constitution itself. Our Jefferson Democrat of Virginia, "born and bred to a belief in the written Constitution, and to the doctrine that all powers not expressly conferred on the Federal Government thereby were reserved to the States," will look on this statement as hazy and dangerous. We shall not deny that, as a theory of interpretation, it may be so, but as an account of what has actually taken place in the history of the United States it is, we think, practically correct.

We may add that no President ever did so much to promote the changes that have taken place in the powers of the Presidential office, or added so tremendously to those intended in the Constitution, as THOMAS JEFFERSON, unless it may be JAMES MADISON. These two, in the policy that led up to the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida, both in the agreements with foreign Governments and in the assumption of powers which, if they existed at all, were purely legislative, and for some of which there was no express or implied grant in the Constitution to either the Executive or Congress, went far beyond the most ambitious dreams of the Federalist or "monarchical" politicians of their time. The result has not been bad. There are few who now regret it. And the record stands to show how difficult it is to sustain any definite theory of Constitutional interpretation and apply it at all times and under all circumstances. If the theory fits the course of events and the large and relatively lasting needs of the Nation, it will stand. If it does not, it will not stand. For, after all, to adapt the Scriptural phrase, "The Constitution was made for man and not man for the Constitution."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Articles innumerable were written in the past on Niagara as a spectacle inspiring awe and adjectives, but of late years comparatively few people have been moved to treat the falls merely as a marvel of nature. This is due to the fact that even in the most sensitive and aesthetic minds there has arisen a disquieting doubt as to the possibility, in an age so practical, of preserving the cataract much longer as an object of admiration not directly profitable, and of protecting it from capitalists eager to turn its beauty into "horse power." Ever since the economic value of the falls began to receive serious consideration most of the literature on the subject has consisted either of angry attacks on those who have already robbed the great precipice of part of its snowy veil, and who are reaching out after the rest of it, or else of essays alarmingly full of statistics designed to prove how enormous is the waste of work and money resulting from failure instantly to put every drop of the falling water into harness. The absolute sincerity of the enthusiasts has long been slightly open to suspicion, for one could not help thinking that at least a few of them would have mitigated their rage if offered a share in the promised profits. The computations of their antagonists, on the other hand, have passed unquestioned, so far as we know, and therefore there was all the charm of novelty as well as of accuracy in the facts presented by us Sunday from a writer who had studied the matter without holding a brief either from the nature-worshippers or the promoters. His conclusion was that a good deal of nonsense has been talked about the ease with which the force now running to waste could be utilized, and that the falls, whether protected by law or not, are likely to remain about as they are for some time to come. One obstacle in the way of the would-be desecrators of nature is the waste and therefore the cost incidental to transmitting heavy currents of electricity over long distances, and another, even more effective, is the vastness of the expenditure that would have to precede any material addition to the power now developed. The ingenuity of the electricians will not conquer this second difficulty, so the chances are that Niagara will last out a few more decades in most of its original grandeur.

—A decision of more importance than a superficial view of the facts involved would reveal, has just been rendered at San Rafael, Cal. Some months ago an ordinance was passed making it illegal to use repeating and magazine shotguns in Marin County. With an avowed intention of testing the legality of this law, Mr. W. A. MARSHALL, an Oakland capitalist, went into the county with a repeating shotgun and shot a number of quail. He was arrested and taken before a Justice, who fined him $30. The case was immediately appealed to the Superior Court, and referred to Judge ANGELLOTTI. The Judge, after careful consideration, has upheld the right of the county to put restrictions on the kind of weapons to be used by sportsmen in killing game. Experts agree, he declares, that repeating arms are exceptionally destructive, and that their employment leads inevitably to the extermination of animal life, even when close seasons are established and well observed. In support of this opinion the Court cites the laws forbidding the use of seines and of guns of more than a certain calibre. It is said that Mr. MARSHALL is really acting for a gun-making company, and that the case will be carried to the highest courts. The reason for not submitting to the present decision is a belief on the part of the manufacturers that if it stands laws like that of Marin County will be passed in so many parts of the country as seriously to interfere with their business and its profits. The question is one that interests sportsmen even more than it does gunmakers, and doubtless they will note the fate of the appeal with attention.

—A yarn of a kind once lamentably familiar but of late rather rare comes from Kansas, the ever young and apparently ever credulous. It is to the effect that Mr. HUMPHREY THOMAS of Salina has received from London the pleasing news that he is one of ten fortunate persons among whom an estate of $350,000,000 is about to be divided. The property is described with beautiful vagueness as situated in England and Wales, and the accuracy of the information received by Mr. THOMAS is said to be vouched for by his lawyer, Judge S. J. OSBORN, Speaker of the lower house of the Kansas Legislature. "Judge OSBORN," we are gravely told, "has been working on the case several years. The estate has been in chancery for over 100 years, but now that all the heirs have been found and their legal rights established, it is to be taken out of the hands of the court and divided up. THOMAS'S share is something over $35,000,000. The estate belonged to HUMPHREY THOMAS, great-grandfather of the Kansas man. He was a Baronet, and was killed while at war." The astonishing part of this story is not the size of the figures with which it deals, but the fact that there are still persons in the United States who do not know absolutely that there are no such estates in the English Court of Chancery, and that if there were, no living claimant could get a penny of them. American Ambassadors have said so time and again, on authority not to be disputed for an instant, and yet the myths persist and deluded folks still spend money to establish rights to—nothing! Their faith is at once amusing and pathetic.

—As a result of one of those mysterious fluctuations which characterize travel on the railways of this city, the crowds on the Third Avenue Elevated line, after diminishing notably for many months, have suddenly resumed almost their old proportions, and now a journey up town by that route in the neighborhood of 6 o'clock in the evening has again become a thing to be dreaded by every one unfortunate enough to be obliged to make it. The very worst part of the experience is on the platform of the City Hall Station. The arrangements there for handling the traffic are ingeniously bad, and the company's employés show no slightest inclination to add either to the convenience or the safety of the would-be passengers. Trains arriving disgorge their throngs of hurried people on a narrow walk, along which they could pass to the bridge and the street without much trouble if they could do so unimpeded, but the narrow walk has also to serve for the other hurried people bound the other way. No attempt is made to keep the two streams separate, and the consequent jostling is a nuisance always, and any delay to the arriving and departing trains, even if it is only for a minute, renders the ever present possibility of a fatal crush a far from distant probability. The most aggravating feature of the situation is the failure of the station guards to keep clear the spaces in front of the gates of the arriving trains. The advisability of doing this seems never to have occurred to them or to the officers of the road, and except for yelling out the character of the train next to depart, whether express or local, the positions of the so-called guards would be complete sinecures. Some day there is going to be a terrible panic on that ten feet of planking, and then perhaps the Manhattan Directors will take the matter under their thoughtful consideration.

COMMERCE AND THE FLAG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his speech before the New York Board of Trade last night, I should have said at the dinner, or better still, after the dinner, when the wine was red in the cup and effervesced in the champagne glass, Senator Hanna became oblivious of his relation to his own crying baby, and attributed it to Senator Frye. Perhaps Mr. Frye is partly responsible for the parentage of the brat which is the production of a syndicate, and should be known as the McKinley-Payne-Hanna-Frye-Cramp-Griscom-Edmunds bill. This bill's ancestry is certainly very much mixed, but it was only the extenuating circumstance of the lateness of the hour that prompted Senator Hanna—who must be of Irish descent—to say that "it was Senator Frye who was the father and the grandfather."

He began by working that old worn-out saw, "The commerce of a nation follows its flag." Now, the animus of this bill exactly reverses that old war cry of the poor shipbuilders who we "have always with us." It answered very well in the days that preceded our expansion. Then it was said that in order to build up trade the American flag should be displayed all over the world, and then trade would be sure to follow it whether our protective tariff had stood in the way of it before or not, and whether the countries where it could be seen to wave were willing to pay higher prices for merchandise brought to them in a Philadelphia built ship than in one that was launched at Glasgow, whether these foreign countries were thickly or sparsely inhabited, or indeed, whether they were inhabited at all. The argument was that they soon would be, after the American flag had been seen along their shores. Ships of our navy were actually commissioned to circumnavigate the globe for this express purpose, and to thus bring about profitable commercial results. Well, after all, in spite of the mouthing of this apothegm in the halls of Congress, and in the halls of conventions and of banquets, trade refused for reasons of its own that were all sufficient to follow the flag.

It is now that, remembering the old saying, "If the mountain will not come to Mohammed, Mohammed must go to the mountain," the shipbuilders insist that the flag must follow the trade which will come from our new acquisitions. It is not a question with them how we came by them. They are ours, or they will be ours when we get them. That is something that we must all sorrowfully admit. For one, I do not take much stock in the increase of trade with them that has already commenced. Figures are often abominable liars. Owing to the devastation caused by the war, articles that we have been in the habit of importing from Manila, particularly hemp, have advanced enormously. So, when our present importations are represented by dollars instead of bales, the increase seems much larger, whereas it is really much smaller, than it was before. Then, our commerce depends in a great measure on supplying the wants of our troops. In one way and another we spend $1,000 annually on each man when he is living, besides the cost of bringing him home when he is dead, and there is besides a generally enormous transport service. It is not surprising that expansion builds up commerce, if that sort of business is commerce. However, let it go at that. The shipbuilders are now right in this, "The flag must follow trade." Any flag will get it that will compete for it on the most favorable terms. Throwing open the trade to all nations, we shall get our exports and imports carried in the cheapest possible way. Giving only American-built and subsidized ships the monopoly of this increasing carrying trade, we shall get our merchandise carried in the most expensive way. It would take years before we could build and equip such a fleet as would be necessary. The millions of dollars we should expend in subsidies to accomplish it would be but a bagatelle in comparison to the loss we should sustain before it could be brought about.

"Suppose," said Mr. Hanna, "England should get into war with a first-class power like Germany. She might lose her merchant marine. It largely carries our products. What is to become of our trade in such an event? We must have vessels. It costs 25 per cent. more to build and 22 per cent. more to operate American than foreign ships."

Well, suppose and suppose. "She might lose her merchant marine." How would she lose it? Would she burn it or sink it?

"What is to become of our trade in such an event? We must have vessels." Certainly we must have vessels, and there they would be at our hand and at half price. Only, this insensate statesman, (?) even in that case, would hug his bantling to his heart and pay the Delaware shipbuilders their 25 per cent. above what would have been the cost of such ships had they been new, and wait twenty years for them to build enough, while in the meantime Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, and Norwegians would buy the English ships thus thrown upon the market, and do our carrying trade, at the cost to us of $200,000,000 per annum, as the English-built ships are doing now, with our own permission and encouragement.

The reporter tells us that before the speech commenced "there were loud cries for Senator Hanna, but he did not rise until the crowd grew demonstrative."

The audience appears to have listened with patient politeness to what was literally the burden of the speech, but nothing is said of any demonstration when he closed with this stupendous inaccuracy:

"Senator Hanna said the measure did not originate with the ship builders and owners, as charged by irresponsible persons. It represents the best and responsible thought on this great question."

JOHN CODMAN.

New York, Feb. 1, 1900.

A TARIFF LAW FOR PUERTO RICO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives of the present Congress are listening to the special pleas of the representatives of confined and necessarily local interests in the matter of tariff regulations for Puerto Rico, it might be well for them to give a wisely hearkening ear to the logically sound and politically broad views of President McKinley with reference to the trade regulations for that island, and to accord to the territory the same freedom of trade that has been practiced with a consistent regard to traditional policy between the integral parts of a compact union. For, from whatever standpoint of individual bias the anti-expansionists may view the subject of the recently acquired possessions of the Union by annexation and treaty, the territory is in fact a concrete part of the United States, and, although it may be strictly within the powers of Congress to make such special regulations for the government of the territory as it may deem fit, the building of a wall of impost against any one of the three widely separated insular possessions of the people that could not constitutionally be raised against any one of the present forty-five States, will foster a feeling in the people of those islands that they are still alien, and not to be admitted on a decent plane of even trade equality that the enlightenment and progress of the present century would seem to demand.

Going back to the initial step taken by the thirteen Colonies after adopting the Constitution under which, with the subsequent amendments, we are still living as a vital Government, the most important action taken by the Congress was the passage of the Ordinance of 1787. This ordinance, which has long since performed its political purpose, provided for the government of the vast territory which, as part of the chartered possessions of several of the Confederated States, was ceded to the sovereign possession of the Confederacy. In the framing of the ordinance no suggestion of alien exclusion was hinted at, and a proposition to treat the relations of the people of the territory to the Confederacy other than as regulated by the provision which laid down the principle that "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States" would, in all probability, have been looked upon as political heresy. While it is expressly within the delegated powers of Congress to "dispose of and make needful rules and regulations respecting the territory * * * of the United States" does not the expressed power come into direct conflict with the implied restraint? And if even admitting that it does not, will it be wise, conservative, or politic to take a step so radical, and so violently in opposition to a well-settled policy of government?

FINDLAY SACKETT.

New York, Feb. 1, 1900.

PATRONAGE IN THE COURTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Justice McADAM states in THE TIMES of to-day his approval of the Ford bill authorizing the appointment of permanent referees in this city to the exclusion of all others, and in so stating makes the remarkable declaration that "there is nothing more injurious to a court than to have the power of dispensing patronage"! This is certainly a novel and surprising statement to be made by a Judge, especially by one having the extended experience on the bench that Judge McAdam possesses. Can he or any one else having the most ordinary acquaintance with courts and judicial proceedings imagine a court of general jurisdiction without what he terms "patronage"? There must be referees and receivers, and special guardians for infants and others, and temporary administrators and appraisers, and the committees of lunatics and other incompetents, and custodians of court funds, and other persons, all to aid in the work that courts are constituted to do. Every one admits so much. No one claims that courts themselves can perform the duties of such persons. The power to appoint such officers is inherent in every court of general jurisdiction, and the exercise of such power is simply indispensable to the administration of justice, and has been exercised ever since courts have existed and law attained to the dignity of formal proceedings. How, then, can it be said at this day and hour that the possession and exercise of this inherent and indispensable power (even when called by the disparaging name of "patronage") is injurious to a court; that "there is nothing more injurious"? I think I speak within bounds when I say that Judge McADAM himself, in his many years on the bench, has bestowed his "patronage" of this character on a thousand men and never shirked his duty to do so. Certainly, it has never been heard that he declined to appoint referees, receivers, &c., when his turn or opportunity to do so came.

But, assuming that leaving to a court or Judge the power to appoint referees, &c., as each case arises, is an evil as constituting "patronage," is such evil removed or cured by giving certain of the Judges the power to appoint a great number of permanent referees? Does that diminish or abolish "patronage," make references fewer or less expensive, or in any way cheapen or accelerate the administration of justice?

Finally, what is the "reform" that Judge McAdam declares will be worked by this proposed law? Is it in taking from the whole body of Judges the right each has (and that is almost inseparable from his judicial office) to appoint a referee in each particular case before him as a necessity arises, and giving certain of his brethren the power in advance to say who such referee shall be? What can such a law accomplish save to take a part of the judicial power from Judge A and give it to Judge B? Assuredly it does not diminish by an iota what Judge McAdam calls "patronage."

TENTH NEW JERSEY.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 31, 1900.

THE MORTGAGE TAX QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every man thinks that he knows all about political economy, and yet there is no subject more difficult and less understood by the people at large. At the present moment one-half of our voters are fully convinced that wealth can be created and the condition of the laboring classes bettered by the mere enactment of tariff laws in restraint of trade, or, in other words, that a man can lift himself by his own suspenders, while nearly all of the other half believe that fifty cents' worth of silver can be made equal to one dollar's worth of gold by a declaration of Congress and without regard to cost of production or the laws of supply and demand.

This same ignorance appears again in the popular ideas in respect to taxation of personal property, and especially of mortgages. It is safe to say that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the money for which a mortgage is given forms part of the actual cost of the mortgaged property; in fact, substantially all of this city has been developed in that way. A builder takes a mortgage loan for enough to construct his building, and when he has finished sells the property subject to the mortgage. Will not some of our politicians tell us, in the name of common sense, what property they find here to tax, over and above the real estate itself? And yet, with this before them, the Commissioners lately appointed to revise our tangle of tax laws advise a continuance of this taxation of fictitious property.

Under existing conditions, where the majority of mortgage loans are made by life insurance companies and savings banks, which are not taxed, and where no serious attempt is made to ascertain the property of individuals, the tax upon mortgages is practically a dead letter; probably it is not actually collected from 1 per cent. of the whole. It is now proposed to make the tax an ultimate charge upon the realty itself and thus compel its payment in every case, without regard to the residence of the mortgagee. In this way it would, of course, cease to be a tax upon personalty and become a new charge upon real estate, which, in this unfortunate city at least, is already staggering under its burdens. It is urged, however, that the change from a possible tax of 2½ per cent. upon resident mortgagees to a fixed and unavoidable one-half of 1 per cent. upon all mortgages, would prove so attractive to capitalists that the consequent decline in the rate of interest would save the owner of the mortgaged property from loss. This is a pleasing dream, from which there will be a sad awakening if the law be passed. The value of the use of money is fixed by the general laws of supply and demand throughout the world and the security given, and it is related only in the remotest way to the mortgage question. For first-class government securities the market rate of interest is about 3 per cent. per annum; for gilt-edged corporation securities it is about 3½ per cent., and for mortgages on first-class improved city property, where the loan does not exceed 50 per cent. of the market value, the rate is about 4 per cent., other mortgages bearing proportionately higher rates. These varying rates are determined by the security offered, the degree of certainty of prompt payment of principal and interest, and, also, to a large extent, by the facility of sale and transfer; a mortgage being of course in this respect less desirable than a negotiable bond.

If, then, the holder of a mortgage, the market rate of which is 4 per cent., should be asked to accept 3½ per cent., so that the borrower might save the amount of the proposed tax, he would naturally refuse and seek some other investment of equal safety at the old rate, of which there is always an abundance in the market. It would follow, therefore, that the borrower would have to agree to pay the new tax directly from his own pocket, or make a new mortgage at a rate of interest one-half of 1 per cent. higher. This rule would apply inevitably to every mortgage in the State, and those unfortunate people whose property is already mortgaged at 6 per cent. would be absolutely helpless, as with them the rate could not be advanced without conflict with our enlightened usury laws.

If it be important, as I think it is, to separate city and State taxation, why would it not be well, in place of the present foolish and oppressive scheme, to abolish all taxation of any kind upon mortgages, and to transfer to the State as a compensation the whole of the present excise revenue? No greater benefit could possibly be conferred upon owners of real estate.

W. H. W.

New York, Feb. 5, 1900.

Interference in the Anglo-Boer War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If there is anything in the Washington report this morning to indicate that the party in power may be pressed by the Irish, Dutch, German, and generally European sympathizers with the Boers to meddle in their palpably irreconcilable quarrel with Great Britain, under the delusion that those anti-British elements are the people of the United States, then it is high time that the people who do not hate Britain and have no desire to make themselves offensive should be given an opportunity to make themselves heard. Much as I deprecate with Capt. Mahan the agitation of foreign questions, I cannot but hope that the first sign of officiousness in this matter at Washington will arouse a protest such as cannot be misunderstood.

WILLIAM COWPER CONANT.

New York, Feb. 7, 1900.

A Question of Terms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read this morning your editorial entitled "England's Justification," reviewing Mr. Chamberlain's speech. Curiously enough, however, he does not talk about justice, but about destiny; the title is a misnomer.

When the war began, our sister republic appealed openly to the god of justice. I have not noticed yet that Mr. Chamberlain has ventured a similar appeal for the rectitude of his intentions in engaging his country in what he once called "a national crime."

Justification by might alone is not a doctrine that can enter the heart, even of the wrongdoer himself, though he may resort to it for want of a better plea. In that case "manliness" is not the proper word, but "brazenness," and in a criminal court the effect would be a longer term.

N. H. E.

New York, Feb. 7, 1900.

Lord Kitchener's Parentage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Feb. 8 appeared a letter headed "The Fighting Race," in which T. St. John Gaffney gives a list of Irish Generals in the British Army. Why does your correspondent include Kitchener, the English hero? Mr. Gaffney writes: "Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Waterford and Candahar was born in India of a Waterford father and Tipperary mother." He then proceeds to say: "Lord Kitchener was born in Kerry," but forgets to add the nationality of his parents, which would make all the difference. Lord Kitchener stands in precisely the same relation to Ireland that the great Irish General does to India. He was born in Kerry while his English father, Lieut. Col. Kitchener of Aspall, Suffolk, was stationed there. His mother, an English woman, was, I believe, of Huguenot descent. The name of the old family home is part of his peerage title, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum and Aspall.

Will you oblige an old subscriber by publishing this?

H. WOD.

428 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, Feb. 11, 1900.

No Improvement Likely.

From The New Haven (Conn.) Paladium.

The New London Day suggests that after the Rev. Mr. Sheldon has made his experiment and everybody else has had a say about it, it may be discovered that no improvement has been made on the motto of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "All the News That's Fit to Print."

NUGGETS.

More to His Advantage.

"Dicky, people should live to help one another."

"Yes, Ma; but I'd get more pie 'f you'd let me help myself."—Chicago Record.

Graciously Granted.

"Ah!" he sighed, "may I not hope that you will be mine forever and forever?"

"Yes," she replied softly, "you may hope that long if you wish."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Not as He Realized It.

Yeast—Your wife says she was shut up in the house, yesterday, all day.

Crimsonbeak—Well, she was indoors all day, but I can't say truthfully she was shut up.—Yonkers Statesman.

To Find Out Who's Who.

"All this wranglin' in Washington about social precedence is ridiculous, don't you think so?"

"Yes; society's rank ought to be settled by civil service examination."—Chicago Record.

So Entered.

"Shall I charge up the amount the cashier skipped with to profit and loss?" queried the bookkeeper.

"No," replied the head of the firm; "put it down under running expenses."—Philadelphia Record.

KENTUCKY.

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

A bond of hate and a breath of scorn;
A race bred out of the common way;
A wrong remembered, a vengeance born,
A blood-vow nursed through night and day.
A sudden shot—a shriek and fall,
A shadow stalking along the street;
A voiceless horror o'er one and all
Of the hour when foe with foe shall meet!

A righteous faith that they both were right;
A dogged spirit to stand or die,
By the stubborn will of the blood to fight
That is bred in the men of that Southern sky!
Hoof-beats down from the mountain side,
A gleam of bowie and flash of gun—
A long red trail where the foemen ride
And a crimson stain on the setting sun!

A shape of force and a shade of dread,
A cold defiance of courts and law;
A brave heart there with a ball struck dead,
An undercurrent of grief and awe.
A fever of fatal and fierce unrest,
A clash of clans and a brave horde slain,
Perhaps, but out of it all the best
Will rise from the red of the falling rain!

Under it all—however wrong,
Lawless and brutal and doctrinaire—
Something still rings that is true and strong;
The good will rise—for the good is there!
The shadow will lift and the hills will glow,
The trail of the feud will run with bloom
Of the wild white rose and its driven snow
Of love and peace, with their old perfume!

The light will break and the sky will clear;
The oath of the vendet cross no more
The lips that were bred to know no fear,
The hearts that have grown beside the door
Of the free, fair hills and the meadows blue—
Oh! yes, Kentucky! beneath your night,
The hope is fair and the promise true
That your feet shall walk in the ways of light!

GREAT BRITAIN PLANS FOR HOME DEFENSES

INCREASE IN ARMY AND NAVY

Field and Horse Batteries, Twelve Infantry Battalions, and Seven Cavalry Regiments to be Added.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The House of Commons was crowded to-day in anticipation of the statement of George Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, in regard to army measures. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador; Henry White, the Secretary of the United States Embassy, and W. T. Baker, the President of the Chicago Board of Trade, were among those present in the distinguished strangers' gallery.

Mr. Wyndham rose, amid cheers, when the House went into Committee on Supply, and said that he did not propose to deal with the question of the prosecution of the war, but would proceed immediately to outline other military measures necessary for placing home defense on a satisfactory footing. The Government, he continued, had not even considered the question of compulsory service, which was entirely unnecessary in view of the activity of recruiting for the auxiliary forces.

Since the war 10,000 recruits had joined under the existing conditions, and, he pointed out, if improved facilities were offered, he anticipated that the voluntary auxiliary forces, if their efficiency was increased, would easily suffice for passive defense and to garrison the seaports and other positions. They might even be qualified for undertaking more onerous duties.

The Government proposed to put the pay of the militia on the same scale as the regulars and embody the whole militia. During the Spring and Summer the volunteer artillery would be rearmed and a higher capitation grant would be given the volunteers, coupled with the demand for higher efficiency. A mounted Infantry Volunteer Corps would be formed, and the Yeomanry would be treated on the same broad principles. The artillery, Army Service Corps, and engineers necessary for two additional army corps would be raised forthwith, namely, thirty-six field batteries and seven horse batteries. The speaker also said it had been decided to raise twelve additional infantry battalions.

Continuing, Mr. Wyndham said the existing cavalry forces would also be expanded by seven regiments, and that commissions would be offered to militia officers, to the colonies, and to the universities.

At present, the speaker further pointed out, there were 309,000 regulars in the country, and the increase was anticipated to be 30,000. There were now 328,000 men in the auxiliary forces, and it was estimated the increase would be 50,000 men. So, altogether, the country would soon have at least 517,000 men, and Mr. Wyndham anticipated that the number would be nearer 600,000 than 500,000.

During the course of his remarks, Mr. Wyndham referred to the Government's confidence in the power and splendid efficiency of the fleet, saying it was never greater or more legitimate than now. But, in case of the fear of invasion, the garrisoning of the coast towns would devolve on the auxiliary forces, as it would be the first duty of the fleet to be off the enemy's coast, or face to face with the enemy.

The Government, Mr. Wyndham then said, was not making an appeal for money and men in a spirit of panic. The risk was not very much nearer than a year ago. But it had increased in exact proportion to the reduction of the home military defense, which sufficed to justify the present demands for an increase of the resources for home defense.

The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who followed, said he had heard of the great scheme for the administration of a great army, but he had not heard a single figure mentioned as to the cost thereof nor even in regard to the particular vote. How much of the money required was due to the present war?

To this question Mr. Wyndham replied: "Four hundred and twenty thousand pounds."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said he could not be expected to pronounce an opinion upon the scheme suddenly, but, he added, he believed that nine-tenths of his hearers were ready to do almost anything for the purposes of the present war, but would like to regard is as a war measure alone, leaving the question of the future increase and rearrangements open for future discussion.

Sir Charles Dilke, Advanced Radical, said Mr. Wyndham's speech "seemed to support the heresy that Great Britain should rely upon home defense, while the truth was that the most powerful defense lay in the striking power of the fleet."

It was explained in the lobbies of the House of Commons that Mr. Wyndham meant to convey that all the supplementary estimates asked for were due to the war, except £420,000 required for the new scheme to close the financial year of March 31.

The Secretary of State for War, Lord Lansdowne, furnished the House of Lords with a statement similar to that of Mr. Wyndham.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge were interested listeners in the House of Lords.

To Call on 170,000 Reservists.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords to-day, said there were about 170,000 Reservists between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five who had served with the colors whom the Government proposed to ask to join the army for a year for home service only.

ATTACK THE UNITED STATES.

German Agrarians Ask for Resistance on the Meat Inspection Bill and Other Matters.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—To-day began in Berlin the conventions, held annually at this time of the year, at which all the important agricultural interests of Germany are represented for purposes of report and discussion. Foremost among these is the Federation of Husbandmen, which assembled 5,000 strong. The annual report showed a membership of 206,000, which is an increase of 19,000 upon the membership reported at the last meeting.

In opening the proceedings Herr Roesicke, who reviewed the work of the year, pointed out that the projected Mesopotamia Railroad would benefit a number of the leading German capitalists, but would enable Mesopotamia wheat to enter Germany at 60 marks per ton. He also spoke confidently with reference to the Meat Inspection bill, predicting that it would not pass, as the Foreign Office had drawn it up for the benefit of the United States.

Herr Hahn, who was the next speaker, fiercely attacked Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, who, he said, gave Germany "only fair words, but not fair deeds." He expressed the hope that a most determined resistance against the United States would be adopted by the Reichstag and the various Diets.

Dr. von Frege-Weltzien, Vice President of the Reichstag, joined in the attack upon the Imperial Chancellor, saying that German agriculture hoped for a future Chancellor who would walk in the footsteps of Bismarck.

The convention then adopted a five-paragraph resolution forcibly demanding Government aid for agriculture and also energetic steps against the United States and Great Britain as countries violating the most favored nation clause. The resolution intimated that the votes of the Agrarians could only be had for the Naval Augmentation bill if the Government should first favor the Agrarians.

The convention sent a congratulatory telegram to Dr. Leyds at Brussels.

Prince Henry in Berlin To-day.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Prince Henry of Prussia will arrive here to-morrow morning. In addition to the members of the Cabinet, many high officers of the army and navy will be present with Emperor William to receive him at the railway station. Dinner for eighty will be served at the castle, where all the Princes and relatives will be present.

German Naval Bill May Be Rejected.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—During the last few days the chances of the Naval bill have perceptibly diminished. The semi-official Berliner Post to-night reckons with the possibility of a rejection after the Easter holidays, and adds that, in case the Reichstag is dissolved, new elections will be ordered.

PUNISHMENT FOR PRIESTS.

French Premier Introduces a Bill to Apply in the Case of Mgr. Gouthe-Soulard.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, introduced a bill modifying the present law providing punishment in the case of ministers of religion who publicly censure or criticise in any way public authorities. Formerly only banishment could be inflicted, but the preamble of the new bill explains that the severity of the old measure rendered the law inoperative, so the present bill provides imprisonment, varying from a fortnight to two years for general offenses, and detention in case of direct provocation, disobedience of the laws, or armed revolt.

The bill will thus give the Government an arm to punish its clerical opponents without proceeding to the extreme measure of demanding exile, and will enable it to punish attacks such as that of the Archbishop of Aix, Mgr. Gouthe-Soulard, who wrote a letter of encouragement to the Assumptionist Fathers on the dissolution of their order by the Correctional Tribunal, and who was immune under the present law.

The bill, at the request of the Government, was referred to a committee.

Several Deputies announced their intention of interpellating the Government regarding the Martinique troubles, wishing to throw the responsibility on its colonial policy, M. Denis Guibert, representing the Island of Martinique, declaring this policy would finally lead to civil war. The Premier obtained a postponement of the discussion of the matter until particulars were received by cable.

M. Firman-Faure, Anti-Semite, representing the Island of Martinique, asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, what were the Government's intentions in the event of the possible intervention of Italy in South Africa by replacing the British troops in the Soudan with her own soldiers.

M. Delcassé replied that the Government could not accept interpellations on the possible intentions of foreign Governments, which were devoid of all probability. The present moment, he added, was one for vigilance not speeches, and there was nothing to justify a useless and perhaps dangerous discussion.

The Chamber decided to postpone the interpellation until after the budget debate.

NEGROES THREATEN WHITES.

Inhabitants of Le Francois in Martinique Flee for Their Lives—Rioters Demonstrate.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Feb. 12.—The white inhabitants of Le François, being threatened with death by the rioting strikers, have sought refuge here, the Governor having declared it impossible to guarantee their lives.

The managers of the plantations are requesting permission to organize forces of militia for the purpose of protecting the persons who are at work, but the Governor will not accept the responsibility of authorizing such a step.

A band of rioters yesterday evening marched through Fort de France without molestation, shouting: "Long live the negro race!" "Down with the whites!" "Down with the murderers!" "Vengeance!"

Placards provoking pillage, murder, and incendiarism were posted at Saint Pierre.

TO TAX DEPARTMENT STORES.

German Measure Provides for a Percentage on Sales.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The text of the Government bill specially taxing department stores in Prussia was published to-day. This shows that sales from 500,000 marks upward are to be taxed 2 per cent., rising to 5 per cent. with each increase of a million. The measure is due primarily to Dr. Von Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance. The bill gainsays the Government's declarations of last year. The comment upon it, except in the Agrarian and Conservative press, is unfavorable. The Freisinnige Zeitung reminds the Government that last year it called the system of taxation now advocated "throttling," and it characterizes the bill as unconstitutional.

THE DIVISION OF SAMOA.

Bill for Abrogation of Old Treaty in the German Reichstag.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—In introducing in the Reichstag to-day the draft of a law authorizing the abrogation of the treaties with the Tonga Islands of 1876, Samoa of 1879, and a portion of the Zanzibar treaty of 1885, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Buelow, made a speech, during which he said the legislation was necessitated by the recent Anglo-German and German-Anglo-American agreements dividing the islands.

So far as Tutuila was concerned, the Minister said, Germany never contested the American claims that the United States possessed the right of a port and settlement there. Since 1878 Upolu and Savaii had formed an economic whole, and therefore could not be separated from each other, but could easily be severed from Tutuila. Continuing, the Minister said:

"I have pleasure in stating that the Americans did not hinder, but rather furthered, this clear severance. We hope the relations of Germany with the United States and Samoa will remain friendly, even as the relations of the German and American members of the Samoa Commission have been thoroughly friendly."

Count von Buelow then dealt lengthily with the Tonga, Solomon, Togoland, and Zanzibar questions and the benefits accruing to Germany by the treaties recently concluded. He next referred to the special agreement to arbitrate the claims arising from the troubles in Samoa. He explained that the German claims were estimated at about 400,000 marks.

"This agreement," added the Foreign Minister, "is now before the American Senate. It is proposed that the King of Sweden shall be arbitrator, and I think we may anticipate that his decision will be in accordance with the principles of fairness and justice."

The bill passed its first and second readings.

Navy Department Controls Tutuila.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President has issued an executive order placing the Island of Tutuila under the control of the Navy Department. Assistant Secretary Allen is charged with the administration of this and other islands under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department.

Chinese Emperor Will Receive.

PEKING, Feb. 12.—A notification has been sent by the Tsung-li-Yamen to the foreign legations that the Emperor will hold the customary New Year audience Feb. 19. This is regarded as an important indication of the desire of the Dowager Empress and the authorities to reassure the foreign representatives.

Colombian Rebels Forcing a Crisis.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 12.—There are persistent reports current here that the Colombian insurgents are closing in upon Bogota for the purpose of forcing a crisis, which the Government is anxious to avoid on account of the disaffection among the military as well as in the civil service. The end, however, is thought to be very near.

PUERTO RICAN TRADE.

Exports Since American Occupation $12,191,829 and Imports $11,696,807.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The War Department to-day gave out the statement that the total value of imports into the Island of Puerto Rico from the date of American occupation to Dec. 31, 1899, was $12,191,829, and that the total value of exports from the island during the same period was $11,696,807.

The United States furnished $4,687,826 of the imports and took $3,502,766 of the exports. Sugar exports to the United States for this period made up $1,917,572 of this total.

Cuban Tonnage Dues Refunded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President has approved Senate Bill No. 734, which, in effect, provides that the discrimination duty of $1 a ton levied on Cuban vessels shall cease and that the tonnage dues which have been collected on these vessels since the treaty of peace was signed shall be refunded.

JONES AT THE WAX WORKS.

A Mechanical Figure Exerts a Salutary Influence Upon Him, but Perkins Spoils It All.

Just how Jones's wife got Jones to go to the wax-works exhibition with her on a Sunday evening is a matter that that little woman alone knows, and she hasn't told about it. But Jones went. Now as a consequence he is in a fair way of becoming an inebriate.

One day while on a shopping tour she had dropped in to see the wax figures. She wandered spiritlessly through the halls until she came to one compartment. She gazed in astonishment, then she rubbed her eyes.

"The very thing," she exclaimed out loud, so that the people around her stared. Then she left the place.

Sunday night, just as he had firmly made up his mind that Amy shouldn't drag him off to church, Jones received a great shock. Amy wanted him to go to the wax works. At the end of an hour they were in the Chamber of Horrors.

Soon they stood before the sacrifice of the widow. Bound to a stake was a Hindu woman. About her feet was the funeral pyre of her husband. According to ancient law, Amy's programme said, the woman must be burned to death upon the pyre of her late lord. Flames were simulated by a clever arrangement of electric lights.

Jones's eyes bulged out. He stretched out one trembling arm. His face, at first livid, became cold and gray.

"Amy," he gasped, "Amy, didn't the head move?"

Amy turned a large pair of honest gray eyes upon him.

"No, John," she said, sadly, "the head didn't move."

Jones laughed nervously.

"I guess I'm a little bit off," he said.

His wife put her hand upon his shoulder. "Poor fellow," she said.

"There it is again," Jones whispered. "Look, Amy, quick! The head is rolling from side to side. Now the bosom swells. She's breathing. See the belt moving. She's breathing, I tell you!"

Jones's wife said nothing.

"Don't you see it, Amy?"

"No, John," Amy said, simply.

Jones looked around at the crowd. Finally the sight of an elderly man with a red nose seemed to reassure him. He left his wife and approaching the old man, remarked:

"Say, old man, now, confidentially, between you and me, you know—"

"Well?"

"Didn't that head move?"

The old man's cheeks colored. Then he looked at Jones peculiarly. He turned aside a moment.

"Why, no, of course not, old man," he answered, becoming redder and redder in the face.

Jones staggered back to his wife. He looked once at the wax figure. Then he put his hands over his face. Amy guided him up the stairs and into a carriage.

"To Dr. Black's," she told the coachman.

For a fortnight Amy was happy. John had given up drinking entirely. But why? How did she do it? Well, a good woman's influence is without bounds or limits, don't you know.

Then Perkins came in. He was an old friend and he always had lots of news about mutual friends.

"Oh, say, by the way, before I forget it," he said, "I saw you at the wax works one Sunday night. Why on earth did you, of all people in the world, go there?"

There was an embarrassing pause and Perkins saw he had made a blunder of some sort.

"Well, anyway," he went on, to cover it, "there's a very fine mechanical figure there—a Hindu woman, and—"

"The one that moves its head?" broke in Jones.

"The very one, and there's a good imitation of breathing—"

Jones got up slowly from his chair. He drew himself to his full height, squaring his shoulders. He silently regarded his wife.

"You little ——," he began.

He paused. Then he walked deliberately to the button and pressed it.

"James," he said firmly to the man who answered it, "bring glasses and some Scotch."

DR. WILDE IN WORKHOUSE.

Escaped Sanitarium Patient Found and Returned to Asylum—How He Deceived a Magistrate.

Dr. John Russell Wilde, who escaped from the Rivercrest Sanitarium in Astoria, Borough of Queens, a few days ago, and for whom his friends and the police have been hunting, was accidentally discovered to be in the workhouse, to which he was committed for one month. The discovery was made by Daniel Sullivan, Clerk of the Essex Market Court, who read about Dr. Wilde's disappearance on Sunday. He was struck by the similarity of the name to that given by a man who got in line with the vagrants at the Essex Market Police Court last week and asked to be sent to the workhouse. In looking over the docket books Sullivan found the names were identical, and remembered that the man said he was a preacher.

The manager of the sanitarium said that Dr. Wilde is suffering from fixed delusional insanity. He imagines that he is Capt. Dreyfus and that he is undergoing sentence on Devil's Island. Being allowed the freedom of the grounds at all times, he disappeared when a favorable opportunity presented itself. Wilde had been a missionary in China and other places, and on his arrival from China three months ago was taken from the steamer to the sanitarium. He has a friend, William Irwin, a lawyer, of 203 Broadway, who requested the police to look for him.

Magistrate Deuel, who sat on the bench when Wilde entered the courtroom, said yesterday that he was impressed with the man's appearance, and had a long talk with him. He was well dressed. The Magistrate said that Wilde told him a rational story and did not appear to be insane in any way, but looked like a man who might have used morphine.

"The story itself was very pitiful," Magistrate Deuel said. "He told me that he was a physician, unable to get patients, and that he had no friends, nor any one from whom he could get assistance. He intimated to me that he was addicted to habits that interfered with his practice, and asked me if I would send him away for six months.

"'I won't commit you for six months,' I said, 'but if you want a month's rest, to get away from what you indicate, I will agree, if you will write to me at any time you would like to get out. When you do that I will send you your discharge papers, but why cannot you go to some institution, or to some of your medical associations?'

"'No,' he replied, 'I have tried everything.'

"I then gave him one month in the workhouse, and that was the last I heard of the case until to-day, when an officer who said he was from the Rivercrest Sanitarium came to me with lunacy papers. He told me that he had traced Wilde to the workhouse. I did not recall the case at the time, but recognized its importance, and signed the man's discharge papers."

Wilde was removed from the workhouse and taken back to the sanitarium last night.

Woman Mysteriously Drowned.

WOODSTOWN, N. J., Feb. 12.—Mrs. Annie Dorrell, a resident of this village, left her home on Saturday night for church. She failed to return, and at midnight her husband organized a searching party. It scoured the country and town all night without finding a trace of the woman. Her body was found yesterday in a stream under the West Jersey Railroad bridge. The drowning is a mystery. It is thought the woman may have been frightened by tramps, and, to escape them on the road, tried to cross the railroad bridge and fell into the creek. There were no signs of violence on the body.

Ex-Army Chaplain Breaks Down.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 12.—The Rev. Dwight Galloupe, rector of St. Paul's Church, who was Chaplain of the Ninth Infantry during the war with Spain, broke down in the pulpit yesterday morning. He has not been in good health since he was injured by a Spanish shell at San Juan. Dr. Baldwin, who is attending him, says that he will insist on his taking a long rest.

O'Brien—O'Hare.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Ex-Alderman John J. O'Brien of New York City and Miss Emma O'Hare of Dobbs Ferry were married at 5 P. M. to-day. The Rev. Joseph F. Flannelly of the Sacred Heart Church officiated. A number of relatives and friends were present. After the ceremony refreshments were served at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. P. J. Carpenter.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was the first anniversary of the second memorable blizzard in the annals of New York, and the comparatively mild airs and open weather that greeted the holiday makers was in strange contrast to the orgy of wind, snow, and sleet that a year ago almost buried the town, which for two days cut off all railroad communication with Philadelphia, and that was accompanied by zero temperature. Yesterday the cyclists were out in force in town and country, and there were golf tournaments at Lawrence Harbor, Baltusrol, Dyker's Meadow, Staten Island, Lakewood, Westchester, Englewood, Nassau, Ardsley, and Nutley.

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The day in town was a very quiet one, and although the gray and depressing skies of the morning deterred many people from going to the country, there was little going on in the way of diversion in town. Midwinter holidays are now simply excuses for country outings, and many men and women went to Tuxedo, Baltusrol, Staten Island, and other suburban golfing resorts merely for the trip and luncheon, who did not attempt to golf, wheel, ride, or drive. Others, perhaps more sensible, spent the day quietly in their homes and clubs, lunching, or dining out at the fashionable restaurants. There were few of the social element at the theatre matinées, for the holiday crowds at these affairs make them avoided by the leisure element. This element also rarely secures seats much in advance, and hence is prevented from going on the spur of the moment. The opera, where "Aida" was being sung in the evening with Eames in the title rôle, drew a large and brilliant house, and there were few vacancies in any of the prominent boxes.

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The wedding of Mr. Richard Trimble and Miss Cora Randolph, daughter of Mr. Edmund D. Randolph, and sister of Mrs. Francis Egerton Webb, will be celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents at Mount St. Vincent, near Yonkers, to-morrow afternoon, St. Valentine's Day. The guests from New York will go to Mount St. Vincent in a special car attached to the regular 2:15 P. M. train from the Grand Central Station. Miss Randolph will make a beautiful bride, and those who were fortunate enough to be present at the wedding of her sister to Mr. Webb a few years ago, and who are invited for to-morrow's wedding, will, recalling the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph on the former occasion, be sure to attend to-morrow's event. The wedding will be a quiet one, and the guests will be limited in number.

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This year's entertainment of the famous "One Hundred" Club, which will, as usual, take place on Mi-Carême, March 19, and be given in the studio of Mr. Howard Constable, who, with his sister, organized the club, will be a "ghost" party. The guests are to be attired in ghostly costumes, and the affair will have several novel features. It will, presumably, be reminiscent of the favorite old country "sheet and pillow case" party.

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The Decorative Art Society is planning an elaborate entertainment for the afternoon and evening of March 14 in the Astoria ballroom. The afternoon will be devoted to Kipling, whose works will be interpreted by several singers and reciters and by some clever actors, and the evening will probably bring a kirmess, an entertainment which was once most popular in New York, but is unknown to the younger generation, and should greatly interest the members of the various dancing classes and young society men and women in particular.

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Mr. Cope Whitehouse of Egypt and Newport will give his second annual reception and tea on Thursday afternoon in the Metropolitan Club annex. Mr. Whitehouse has asked Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Mrs. Arthur Duane Pell, and Mrs. Ide to assist him in receiving. Mr. Whitehouse has become quite famous for his annual teas, both in Newport and New York. He is skilled in entertaining and always has some novelty to interest his guests.

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The marriage of Mr. Ralph Rokeby, son of Archdeacon Rokeby of Leicester, England, and Miss Maude Eden, daughter of Dr. John H. Eden, will take place in St. Bartholomew's Church on the afternoon of Easter Tuesday. A dinner in honor of Miss Eden will be given on Friday evening by Mrs. Ernest La Montagne of 114 East Thirtieth Street.

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To-day is filled with pleasant incidents. There are to be a number of small luncheons and receptions, and in the evening the bal de tête at Mrs. Henry Holt's residence, 711 Madison Avenue, a large dinner dance at the Metropolitan Club annex, to be given by Mrs. Trenor L. Park, and Mrs. Hood Wright's large dinner at Sherry's. Mrs. James B. Haggin will in the afternoon give her second and last reception.

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There is much interest felt and expressed in the artists' fancy dress ball on Mardi Gras, which will be held at the Gibson Studio on Feb. 27, under the auspices of the National Arts Club. Fancy costumes of the seventeenth century are preferred, and are to be inexpensive. This ball is in aid of the Teachers' Fund of the Artist-Artisan Institute. Tickets, at $5, and of which a limited number will be issued, should be applied for at the club before Feb. 22, with check inclosed, to one of the following persons: Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, President of the Society of Decorative Art; Mr. Horace J. Fairchild, Vice President of the Artist-Artisan Institute, or Mr. Franklin G. Colby, Chairman of House Committee of the National Arts Club, 27 West Thirty-fourth Street. An artists' ball, if properly managed and carried through, will be an attractive novelty, and already several parties are being formed to attend the coming event. The leading artists of the city, particularly those connected with the Art Students' League, are interested in the event, and there is every reason to expect that it will be a successful affair.

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The Florida and Nassau seasons are now well under way, and the big hotels at the various Florida resorts and Nassau are beginning to fill with guests. The chief amusements at Palm Beach seem to be golfing, the pursuit of alligators under the guidance of a man named "Alligator Joe," and afternoon tea parties in the cocoanut grove. Mrs. A. Sydney Carpenter of Philadelphia offered two handsome prizes for women's approaching and putting contests last Saturday afternoon. The first of a series of dances has been held at St. Augustine and Tampa. The most prominent golfer at Tampa is the hotel proprietor, A. E. Dick, who appears to have been so fortunate as to vanquish all of his golfing guests. The Tampa Golf Club gives semi-weekly hops. Dancing and golf seem to be an ill-assorted combination. The splendid new hotel, the Colonial, built by Mr. Henry M. Flagler, has just been opened at Nassau. The new hotel on Fleming Square, on the site of the old barracks, is a huge six-story frame building of colonial architecture, 480 feet long, with two spacious wings, enormous piazzas, and is lighted by electricity. The old Royal Victoria has been much improved, and the older visitors to Nassau prefer it to the new house. Mrs. Delos McCurdy, the Rev. Dr. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Alvord and Miss Alvord, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gray are among the New Yorkers who have already arrived at Nassau.

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Philadelphia, which thus far has had the gayest Winter in its history, is now devoting itself to fancy-dress balls. A number of the younger matrons have issued invitations for a "bal poudre" at the Art Club on Thursday evening, and Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle have sent out cards for a fancy dress "baby party" at their residence on Tuesday evening next, Feb. 20. Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Dewey are to attend the Philopatrian Ball in the Academy of Music on Feb. 26, and Philadelphia has gone wild in advance.

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"Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Rustum Bey of the Turkish Legation at Washington were the features," says The Philadelphia Times, of the midwinter ball given in that city on Friday night last, and which seems to have overtopped the Assemblies as the great social event there of the Winter. Miss Alice Atherton Blight of this city, whose family came from Philadelphia, also created a sensation at this midwinter ball. "Mrs. Oelrichs has been entertained," says this undoubtedly veracious chronicler, "as strangers of such distinction generally are entertained in Philadelphia—dined and lunched and driven four-in-hand to the Country Club for more dining." Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, (Miss Aline Ivers of San Francisco) gave a superb dinner for Mrs. Oelrichs, and for her husband, Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, at their Walnut Street residence on Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson gave another dinner on Saturday night for Miss Ellen Drexel Paul and Miss Harjes of Paris, which was followed by a vaudeville entertainment. Mrs. Robinson's dinners have been the handsomest given this season in Philadelphia. She is a beautiful woman, a rarely perfect blonde, and her marriage to Mr. Edward Robinson, a son of Mrs. Hood Wright of New York, which took place a few years ago in this city, is well remembered.

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The engagement is announced in Philadelphia of Mr. J. Ellingwood Trask of New York and Miss Alice Nicholson Coates, daughter of Mr. Edward Coates of Germantown, and whose mother's maiden name was Florence Earle; also of Mr. Samuel McKean Bayard and Miss Esther Lardner Starr.

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The story that Miss Emily Hoffman, daughter of Mrs. George Hoffman and granddaughter of Mr. John Ellis, was to perform the dance which she gave at Mrs. Gould's house party at Lakewood in December last, at a theatrical manager's benefit at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday afternoon, and which was received with much incredulity in the clubs and drawing rooms, proves untrue. Mrs. Hoffman in an interview states it was taken for granted because her daughter had appeared with the Strollers at the Astoria early in the Winter, and these same Strollers would give at the benefit an act from "The Lady from Chicago," her daughter would repeat on the professional stage the dance she had given on the amateur stage. Mrs. Hoffman also denies the widely circulated report that her daughter is to appear at an up-town vaudeville theatre or adopt a professional career.

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On account of its being the Anno Santo Rome has been fuller than ever before, although the influx of pilgrims has not at all equaled the expectations of the hotel proprietors. The weather has been delightfully warm and sunny, and now that the coming of the Prince of Wales with his family is definitely decided, there will be few departures from Rome until after Easter. The Prince and Princess are expected not later than Holy Week. People are dubious about going to Egypt now on account of the outbreak of the plague, and with a smallpox at Cannes there is small choice for those wishing to go elsewhere. Mrs. Kernochan and Miss Smith Cliff of New York are still at the Grand Hotel, Rome, where the Duchess of Marlborough is expected daily. There is also talk of a flying visit to Rome of the Prince and Princess Cantacuzene, née Grant, whose romance, culminating in their marriage, began in Rome two years ago. It was then that Mrs. Potter Palmer's jewels took the Roman world by storm and were more than a seven days' wonder to those who saw her on her presentation. With this array of American beauty and fashion his Royal Highness will certainly not miss his London satellites, some of whom will undoubtedly find their way to Rome.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Walter Phelps, former American Ambassador to Berlin, with their daughter, Mrs. Harold Van Buren, are at Mentone. Mrs. Joseph Choate, with Miss Choate and Joseph Choate, jr., is at Cannes. They entertained and were entertained so much in London that they have gone to Cannes to recuperate, preparatory to their last London season.

MR. WHITNEY GIVES A DINNER.

His Guests the Trustees of the Museum of Natural History—Elaborate Decorations.

William C. Whitney gave at his residence, 871 Fifth Avenue, last evening a banquet in honor of the Board of Trustees of the Museum of Natural History. This banquet was served in the Louis XIV. ballroom, or music room, as Mr. Whitney prefers to call it. In the middle of this immense room, by far the largest of its kind in New York, there was erected a special table, for a banquet of some forty-five covers required the construction of a special table. This table, oval in form, was so built as to leave a hollow space in its centre, and this space was filled with a Kantia palm, the tallest of its kind in America, which was brought from Belgium, where it won a gold medal. Massed about this palm and extending far out toward the table's edges were masses of ferns. Under these ferns and half concealed by them were innumerable tiny electric lights of various colors. Scattered all through these ferns and over the table were thousands of meteor and American Beauty roses.

The clusters of electric lights in the ceiling were veiled with transparent white stuff, and over this covering were trained delicate vines of the asparagus formosa. A Neopolitan band played during the dinner.

There were a number of prominent people besides the Board of Trustees invited. The guests were:

Morris K. Jesup,	Hon. Levi P. Morton;
Charles Lanier,	Richard A. McCurdy,
J. P. Morgan,	Harry P. Whitney,
James H. Constable,	Sir Edward Colebrooke,
William E. Dodge,	Philip Schuyler,
Robert Bobb,	S. Taylor Wood,
Prof. L. L. Bickmore,	August Belmont,
Col. Archibald Rogers,	Whitelaw Reid,
D. O. Mills,	Edward Cooper,
Elbridge T. Gerry,	Stephen Olin,
Gustav E. Kinsel,	Bishop Doane,
Anson W. Hard,	C. P. Huntington,
William Rockefeller,	Prof. Putnam,
George G. Haven,	Henry E. Howland,
Henry F. Osborne,	W. Bourke Cockran,
Thomas F. Ryan,	Thomas B. Reed,
W. T. Barney,	James C. Alexander,
George S. Bowdoin,	John S. Kennedy,
John L. Cadwalader,	Aug. Schermerhorn.
Capt. Alfred T. Mahan,	

THE MUSURGIA AT PRINCETON.

A New York Chorus Entertains a University Audience.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 12.—The Musurgia of New York, under the able direction of Mr. Walter Henry Hall, gave a very successful concert here in Alexander Hall this evening. Mr. Hall conducted, with his usual skill and spirit, a programme of unusual interest, which was listened to by a representative Princeton audience. A male chorus of sixty well trained voices has rarely, if ever, been heard in Princeton and was appreciated accordingly. By intention, or chance, the programme was given something of an academic flavor by the representation on it of the Professors of Music at Yale and Columbia, Prof. H. W. Parker and Prof. E. A. MacDowell, through their charming compositions for male voices respectively, "Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind," and a "Cradle Song." Two songs from the Carmina Princetonia were also given in a way to show the Princeton Glee Club that there are coal mines outside Newcastle.

The solo numbers of Messrs. W. Theodore Van Yorx, Joseph E. Baernstein, and C. Judson Bushnell were admirably chosen in affording contrast and in showing at their best three voices that are alike only in their inherent excellence, their artistic handling and their power to win an audience. Mr. Paul Dufault's tenor was also heard to advantage in an incidental solo occurring in Dudley Buck's setting of "Paul Revere's Ride."

The patronesses of the concert, which was given for the benefit of the University Concert Fund, were: Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Francis L. Patton, Mrs. Henry Van Dyke, Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Allan Marquand, Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Mrs. H. B. Fine, Miss Frothingham, Mrs. Albert B. Baker, Mrs. William Libbey, Mrs. S. J. McPherson, Mrs. D. Hunter McAlpin, Jr., and Mrs. Ernest Carter. Members of the University Glee Club acted as ushers, and after the concert a smoker was tendered the Musurgia at the Princeton Inn, at which the members of these two musical organizations came together, both socially and musically, each club doing its turn at some jovial or comic song. This pleasant feature of the evening was cut short, however, as the members of the Musurgia were obliged to board their special car for New York at 10:45. The fact that Mr. S. T. Carter, Jr., President of the Musurgia, and Dr. W. S. Stevens, a member of the same, are both Princeton graduates, accounts in part for this rare exception to the Musurgia's usual custom of giving only private concerts in New York City.

Among those present were Mrs. Cleveland, Prof. and Mrs. W. B. Scott, Prof. and Mrs. Frothingham, Dr. James H. Wickoff, Miss Wickoff, Dr. and Mrs. MacCloskie, Prof. and Miss Marquand, Mr. and Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Prof. and Mrs. Phillips, Dr. and Mrs. Purves and the Misses Purves, Dr. and Mrs. Albert B. Baker, Prof. and Mrs. Ernest Carter, Prof. and Mrs. H. B. Fine, and Dr. and Mrs. Richardson.

DINNER AT THE ELKINS MANSION

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Senator and Mrs. Elkins, who are among the most hospitable dinner givers of the capital, entertained to-night in honor of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root. Those invited to meet them were Justice and Mrs. White, the Minister from Guatemala, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Ludlow, Gen. and Mrs. Ludington, First Assistant Postmaster General and Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. Audenried, Mrs. Hobson, and ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia, the father of the hostess.

DINNER AT BRITISH EMBASSY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Owing to the sad news from the seat of war and the state of mourning in England, the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote have abandoned the several evening entertainments which were planned to precede the marriage of their daughter to Mr. Bromley on Feb. 24. They will give, however, a series of official dinners. The first took place this evening in honor of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay. The additional guests were the Italian Ambassador and Baroness Fava, the Russian Ambassador, the Mexican Ambassador and Mme. Azpiroz, the Belgian Minister and Countess De Lichtervelde, the Spanish Minister and Duchess D'Arcos, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Senator Walcott, Lady Bromley, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Miss Jane Riggs, Miss Boardman, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Tiltt, Mr. John A. Kasson, Mr. Loverin, Mr. Smalley of New York, and Mr. Lowther, First Secretary of the Embassy. The dinner was the first given by Lord Pauncefote during the present season. The long table was superbly adorned with the massive plate belonging to the Queen's representative and with La France roses. To-morrow evening the same host and hostess will entertain at a dinner of twenty-eight covers.

GOT HIS CHICKEN AT LAST.

Aged Negro Prepared to Enjoy the Feast After the Arrest of His Wife and Despoiler.

Detective Marvin was standing at the door of the Tenderloin Police Station last night, when an old colored man came limping across the way.

"Boss, I wants mah chicken, an' I wants it bad," he called out as he neared the station.

"What chicken?" asked the officer.

"Mah chicken, boss. I goes out, boss, an' I buys a chicken. Now you needn't laugh, Sah, 'cause there hain't no chicken roosts 'round heah, boss. I buys it, Sah, all right, an' I tole my ole woman to cook it for mah suppah, Sah. An' what do you think she done, Sah. She steals dat chicken an' she's done gone out now to sell it, Sah."

"Don't see that we can interfere," replied the detective, and the old man hobbled back.

An hour later there was a commotion in the alleyway leading to the rear tenement at 142 West Thirtieth Street, just opposite the station house.

"I done tole you dat's mah chicken," a male voice shouted.

"You can have your ole chicken. It was so skinny that no one would buy it, anyway," a woman's voice made reply.

Then there was more shouting. Detective Marvin, who again happened to be near, crossed the street, and on the complaint of the husband arrested the woman. Her face and garments were stained with blood. Her husband had struck her, she said.

"Dat ain't so

LIFE IN BESIEGED CITIES

Letters from Correspondents in Ladysmith and Mafeking.

GRAPHIC STORY BY STEEVENS

Tells of His Impressions During the Early Bombardments—The Streets Sprayed with Mauser Bullets.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Recent mails from South Africa have brought a large and interesting batch of letters from the correspondents at the front or elsewhere. A graphic account of life in Ladysmith, written by the late G. W. Steevens for The Daily Mail, has also a pathetic interest, for in the excellence of its style and the forcefulness of the impressions recorded, one is keenly reminded of the loss literature and journalism sustained when Mr. Steevens died. It is dated "Ladysmith, Nov. 10," and is in part as follows:

"'Good morning,' banged Four-point-seven; 'have you used Long Tom?'

"'Crack-k-whiz-z,' came the reviving answer; 'we have.'

"'Whish-h-patter, patter,' chimed in a cloud-high shrapnel from Bulwan. It was 7:30 in the morning of Nov. 7; the real bombardment, the terrific symphony, had begun. During the first movement the leading performer was 'Long Tom.' He is a friendly old gun, and for my part I have none but the kindest feelings toward him. It was his duty to shell us, and he did, but he did it in an open, manly way.

"Behind the half-country of light red soil they had piled up around him you could see his ugly phiz thrust up and look hungrily about him. A jet of flame and spreading toadstool of thick white smoke told us he had fired. On the flash 'Four-point-seven' banged his puncti1ious reply. You waited until you saw the black smoke jump behind the red mound, and then 'Tom' was due in a second or two. A red flash—a jump of red-brown dust and smoke—a rending crash, he had arrived. Then sang slowly through the air his fragments, like wounded birds. You could hear them coming, and they came with dignified slowness; there was plenty of time to get out of the way.

"Until we capture 'Long Tom'—when he will be treated with the utmost consideration—I am not able to tell you exactly what brand of gun he may be. It is evident from his conservative use of black powder, and the old gentlemanly staidness of his movements, that he is an elderly gun. His calibre appear to be 6 inches. From the plunging nature of his fire, some have conjectured him a sort of howitzer, but it is next to certain he is one of the sixteen 15 centimeter Creusot guns bought for the forts of Pretoria and Johannesburg. Anyhow, he conducted his enforced task with all possible humanity.

"LONG TOM" AND HIS BROTHERS.

"On this same 7th a brother of 'Long Tom,' by the name of 'Fiddling Jimmy,' opened on the Manchesters' and Caesar's camp from a flat-topped kopje three or four miles south of them. This gun had been there certainly since the 3d, when it shelled our returning reconnoissance; but, ne, too, was a gentle creature, and did little harm to anybody. Next day a third brother, 'Puffing Billy,' made it somewhat bashful first appearance on Bulwan. Four rounds from the 'Four-point-seven' silenced him for the day. Later came other brothers, of whom you will hear in due course. In general you may say of the 'Long Tom' family that their favorite habitat is among loose soil on the tops of open hills; they are slow and unwieldy, and very open in all their actions. They are good shooting guns; 'Tom' on the 7th made a day's lovely practice all around our battery. They are impossible to disable behind their huge epaulements unless you actually hit the gun, and they are so harmless as hardly to be worth disabling.

"I believe that an enterprising enemy of the Boer strength—it may have been anything from 10,000 to 20,000; and remember that their mobility made one man of them equal to at least two—could have reduced Ladysmith, if not have taken Ladysmith, at least have put us to great loss and discomfort. But the Boers have the great defect of all amateur soldiers—they love their ease and do not mean to be killed. Now, without toil and hazard they could not take Ladysmith.

"The inhabitants were mostly underground, so that there was nothing really to suffer except casual passengers, beasts, and empty buildings. The casualties in Ladysmith during a fortnight were one white civilian, two natives, a horse, two mules, a wagon, and about half a dozen houses. And of the last, only one was actually wrecked; one—of course the most desirable habitation in Ladysmith—received no less than three shells, and remained habitable and inhabited to the end.

"And now what does it feel like to be bombarded?

"At first, and especially first thing in the morning, it is quite an uncomfortable sensation. You know that gunners are looking for you through telescopes; that every spot is commanded by one big gun and most by a dozen. You hear the squeal of the things all above, the crash and pop all about, and wonder when your turn will come. Perhaps one falls quite near you, swooping irresistibly as if the devil had kicked it.

"You come to watch for shells—to listen to the deafening rattle of the big guns, the shilling whistle of the small, to guess at their pace and their direction. You see now a house smashed in; a heap of chips and rubble; now you see a splinter kicking up a fountain of clinking stone-shivers; presently you meet a wounded man on a stretcher. This is your dangerous time. If you have nothing else to do, and especially if you listen and calculate, you are done; you get shells on the brain, think and talk of nothing else, and finish by going into a hole in the ground before daylight, and hiring better men than yourself to bring you down your meals. Whenever you put your head out of the hole, you have a nose-breadth escape. If a hundredth part of the providential deliverances told in Ladysmith were true, it was a miracle that anybody in the place was alive after the first quarter of an hour. A day of this, and you are a nerveless semi-corpse, twitching at a fly-buzz, a misery to yourself and a scorn to your neighbors.

CONFIDENCE UNDER SHELL FIRE.

"If, on the other hand, you go about your ordinary business, confidence revives immediately. You see what a prodigious weight of metal can be thrown into a small place and yet leave plenty of room for everybody else. You realize that a shell which makes a noise may yet be hundreds of yards away. You learn to distinguish between a gun's report and an overturned water tank's. You perceive that the most awful noise of all is the throat-ripping cough of your own guns firing over your head at an enemy four miles away. So you leave the matter to Allah, and by the middle of the morning do not even turn your head to see where the bang came from."

From Mafeking, where they undergo such frequent bombardments, The Times correspondent writes:

"The straits of a beleaguered city are only just beginning to come to Mafeking. It is now nearly six weeks since Mafeking was proclaimed as being in a state of siege, and, although there has been no single opportunity of any commercial reciprocity between ourselves and the outside world, the ruling prices are at present but very little above normal, distress is wholly absent, and danger is purely incidental.

"The Boers have been repulsed for seven weeks, and without the walls of Mafeking an almost impregnable defense has been constructed. The Boers stand off five miles and shell the town with perfect safety, while under cover of their fire they project their advanced trenches daily a few feet nearer the town. We have endeavored with our artillery and by night sorties to check their progress, but the sapping of Mafeking continues, and is at once a very serious, if not our sole, danger. Should their trenches advance much further it will be impossible to move about during daytime at all, and, although we have thrown up bales of compressed hay and sacks of oats to act as shields against the enemy's bullets and the flying splinters of passing shells, there is no hour in the day in which the streets of the town are not sprayed by Mauser bullets."

"LAYING LOW" IN MAFEKING.

The Mafeking correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette, under date of Nov. 20, also states some interesting features.

"When the guns first engaged us," he writes, "we passed the time by keeping tallies of the number of shells fired, but everybody has given that up now. We know that up to date 1,300 projectiles have flown over us or burst in the town, yet the number of persons killed or injured by the shells only totals up to about half a dozen or so. If the people only continue to act on Col. Baden-Powell's advice and 'lay low' like 'Brer Fox,' I am certain that the list of casualties will not be materially increased.

"I would back an Egyptian battalion against Cronje's commando for marksmanship. The Boer fires so high that his bullet comes flying over the town more than 500 yards from the mark. He is used to the Martini, and has not been practiced much with the Mauser. The trajectory, or curve, described by the Martini bullet fired at 1,000 yards is something like forty-five feet, while the trajectory of the Mauser is very flat. The Dutchman knows little or nothing of the theory of musketry, and probably elevates the barrel of the new arm at, or almost at, the same angle as the old one for a particular range."

The loss suffered by Gen. French at Colesburg, where the Suffolks were so cut up, is a matter of general comment for all correspondents. The Daily Telegraph's charge d'affairs at Cape Town says:

"Gen. French, who was not present, and who has hitherto displayed so much caution, will feel this reverse acutely. Only the other day he indirectly reproved the Tenth Hussars for having incautiously approached a dangerous position. It is the old and monotonous story—too much bravery, not enough caution. The Natal Witness relates that after the battle of Colenso a Boer soldier came upon the corpse of a private of the Connaught Rangers. He had stripped it of valuables, when his eye fell upon a crucifix, suspended by a cord around the brave fellow's neck. Intently the burgher gazed on the emblem, and then hastily replaced the booty he had annexed, covered the dead man's face, and quickly disappeared."

The Times correspondent with Gen. French thus writes regarding Colesburg:

"It appears that only a few hours after it had been decided to make the night attack the intention was known to the Boers, who occupied the hill and waited for the Suffolks until the charge was made, and, being already in position, while our infantry were stumbling up the hill in the dark over loose stones, the enemy naturally held a great advantage, and were able to shoot our men down as fast as they advnced.

WHAT NIGHT ATTACKS HAVE TAUGHT.

"The Suffolks had been ordered to wear soft shoes, but only about half were doing so. Their bayonets were fixed, but none got near enough to use them. The experience gained by these night attacks in such rough country so far is:

"1. That the Dutch or half-breed Dutch employed in our Cape police and in some companies of scouts find means of acquainting their blood relations of the intentions of our Generals, and so prepare for whatever is going to occur. Some foreigners also have found billets in the scouts, whose relations with the enemy previously have been very close.

"2. That fewer lives would be sacrificed if such rough kopjes as those on which the Berks are now holding a position were attacked in the daylight by infantry—foot and mounted—with bayonets fixed, men advancing in very open order, under cover of as heavy a fire of shrapnel as can be poured in on the ridges where the enemy lies ready to fire."

The correspondent with Gatacre's force writes on Dec. 21: "Field day this morning. I devoutly hope that the men will not be similarly handled in actual fighting. No regard whatever for ground; shut eyes, put the head down, and go straight like a bull at a gate, but in such loose order that the gate would probably survive the shock.

"To give any idea of how deceptive is this veldt on a misty day I need only to mention that a flock of sheep which the thunderstorm had caused to close up in a block was actually mistaken for a Boer laager! This misconception was not dispelled until after our scouts, advancing with the utmost caution, had approached within 400 yards. At double that distance all of us were prepared to certify that we could see wagons, oxen, and mounted men."

DISLOYALTY IN CAPE COLONY.

Mr. Whigham, the American correspondent, sends some interesting articles to The Morning Post. Dealing with disloyalty in this section Mr. Whigham says:

"But since the Stormberg disaster and our other repulses the disaffection, always slumbering throughout the whole of the eastern counties, has been thoroughly awakened, and it merely requires another Stormberg incident to bring the eastern half of Cape Colony down to the very sea about our ears. Information on this point is very exact. Round Craddock and Alicedale, through which I have just passed, the feeling is intense, and it is a great mistake to imagine that the farmers are not armed to a man or that they lack ammunition.

"It is a mistake even to suppose that only the Dutch are against us. There are names on a certain list which are as English as any to be found between London and York. That the Colony will rise en masse I do not for a moment suggest, because it is impossible to imagine that the Stormberg affair can be repeated. But as to the actual feeling and the potentiality of the situation, there is no room for doubt whatever; the names of many of the leading citizens are already on the black list, and the list might be extended almost indefinitely."

"No wonder that the war in this part of South Africa is a tabooed subject and men talk of anything else when they meet, though there is nothing else to talk about. If you go to the bar of the hotel in Alicedale the man next you at the counter may be a Boer or British or Dutch spy, or a British intelligence officer. The one thing which occupies every one's mind is the war; yet listening to the conversation you might suppose that no such thing as war ever existed. It is a strange, unnatural calm, such as is wont to precede a storm. Certainly, if the thunderclap be a British victory the air will be most beneficially cleared."

BOERS SHORT OF FOOD AND FORAGE.

The Times's correspondent with Buller says of the condition of the Boers:

"Despite their activity, however, the condition of the Boers does not seem to be very prosperous. The week after the battle 120 Kaffirs, men, women, and children, who had been working for the Boers, deserted and came over to us, many of them being in a starving condition. They complained of getting neither food nor money, and, above all, of the loud lamentations of the Boer women in camp for their husbands and relation who had been killed in the battle. All Kaffirs have a superstitious horror of illness or mourning in any form. They said the Boer loss had been heavy, almost entirely owing to the effect of the lyddite in the trenches. The power of these shells, they said, was terrific, several of them stating that they had been knocked down by the force of an explosion 200 yards away. The following week more Kaffirs came in telling the same story. On Jan. 3 twelve Boer deserters came in. They, too, complained of lack of food and ill-usage, and said that the Boers were short of both food and forage. All this points to the fact that the long waiting here is telling heavily on the Boers. Many of them are without tents—a serious hardship now that the heavy rains are beginning—and the supply of rations to a constantly moving force must be exceedingly difficult."

An officer in the Inniskillings describing the Colenso battle says:

"The Boer position was impregnable, even if we had not had to cross the Tugela. The Boers reserved the fire of their well-concealed batteries until we were within close range. Even then we could not see the position of their riflemen, owing to their using smokeless powder. The naval guns were the only ones of any use, and I believe we could not have remained even at Frere if it were not for them. In this action the low-class Boers robbed and stripped the killed, and even cut off an officer's finger to get a ring. The better-class Boer is quite chivalrous, but, being in the minority, he has no control over the mass, and there is really no discipline among them."

A REVIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Daily News's correspondent at Cape Town, reviewing the campaign up to Jan. 8, declared: "Our leadership has signally failed in detail. At Graspan, if time had been given, a sufficiently strong and fresh force of cavalry would have been got up—thirty hours would have done it—to cut off the enemy's retreat; another regiment of cavalry and another battery, and we might have netted the entire commando defending Graspan. At Magersfontein twenty-four hours' delay would have given us the balloon and a preliminary examination of the Boer position and have saved us the Highland Brigade. At Stormberg the rules which guide a subaltern 'playing soldiers' at Aldershot may be set aside by a General who has an empire for a stake. Colenso seems but to repeat the universal blundering."

A. H. Howard, who was employed by the Bechuanaland Railway Company in telegraph construction, and who, with his companions, was captured by the Boers at Ramathalabama, gives some interesting details concerning his arrest. He writes: "Our camp consisted of two workmen, two border policemen, and myself. On Oct. 13 we were aroused at dawn by a Boer commando under Commandant Smith. As we appeared outside the tent in our sleeping clothes, the Commandmant allowed us to dress, and told us to get ready and proceed with the commando. The Boers, from what I could gather, were disappointed at not finding Col. Baden-Powell at Ramathalabama, and proposed to wreak their vengence on us. The majority of the Boers were in favor of shooting us on the spot, and had it not been for Commandant Smith I believe we should never have left our camp alive. However, after considerable discussion we were permitted to get some of our belongings and were informed that we should have to go with the Boers into laager.

"On leaving our camp I took the precaution of taking my water bag with me, and after I had covered some little distance a Boer riding beside me offered to carry it on his horse, and I handed it to him. Judge of my dismay, on asking him for it later, to find that he and his fellows had completely emptied it. Consequently we had no water or food during the entire distance. Our feet were blistered, and one of the men gave out about fifteen miles from our destination, which necessitated our carrying him between us for the remainder of the distance. I would add that this march was made at the tail of a herd of forty-two cattle and four horses. The flies, dust, and absence of water made our condition almost unbearable."

THE WAR AND CAPE POLITICS.

Question as to the Status of Disloyal British Subjects—Comments on the Ministry.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The political outlook in Cape Colony comes in for a good deal of attention in recent letters of correspondents. The Cape Town representative of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Some curious and foreseen results will the other day, and they are now in Cape Colony. It is supposed that 5,000 subjects of the Queen in this colony have taken up arms on the side of Her Majesty's enemies. They are voters almost to a man. Forty-one of them were captured by Col. Pilcher the other day, and they are now in Cape Town. They were terribly crestfallen, and are sent hither, not as prisoners of war, but as traitors, to be tried for treason. What they are shivering about is the dread that their farms will be confiscated; and very fortunate will they deem themselves if the worst that happens is simple disfranchisement.

"By the law some thousands of Bond voters should go. The last thing that President Kruger and President Steyn desired in making war on Great Britain was to strengthen Mr. Rhodes's political power. It seems to me no other result is possible than the presentation of at least half a dozen of the safest Bond seats in this colony. Every day in this city it is dinned into our ears that the Dutch are loyal, and so I am convinced the majority of them are; but the nearer you get to the heart of the Bond the greater the disloyalty."

The Standard's correspondent at the same place deals with the question as follows:

"It would be extremely interesting to learn the views of arrivals from other colonies on the state of things which they found here. Of course, martial law has not been proclaimed in Cape Town, but even so, it is amazing to what length the disloyal press is allowed to go, and there is no question whatever that the suggestions of Ons Land, the organ of Mr. Hofmeyr and the Bond, have been directly responsible for the fact that so many of the Dutch farmers of the colony are at present in arms with the republicans against the forces of Her Majesty. And, of course, the example of Ons Land is carefully followed by the smaller Dutch organs throughout the country, whose treasonable utterances stir up the farmers, encourage them in the belief that the war is going all in favor of the Boers, and finally persuade them to throw in their lot with what they consider to be the winning side. Still the authorities make no sign, and day after day Ons Land steadily pursues a course of belittling everything connected with the Imperial cause, and openly espousing that of the republics with the whole of its influence—which, with the Dutch-speaking population of the colony, is very considerable.

"Again there is the Cape Ministry. Its position is equally extraordinary. As the colonial troops have arrived in Cape Town there have been successive outbursts of loyalty and enthusiasm. The Mayor of the city has taken the lead in the formal welcomes which have been tendered on behalf of the community to the gallant colonists, and even his Excellency himself has gone down to the trains to bid them godspeed. But no one has ever seen one of her Majesty's Ministers display any satisfaction at the loyalty shown toward the mother country by colonists from beyond the seas. The Ministers have studiously remained in their offices, and the colonial troops might well ask themselves in wonderment what sort of a British colony they have come to, from the capital of which treason and sedition are preached, and whose Ministers so carefully hold themselves aloof whenever any demonstration of loyalty is on foot.

"A phase of the situation which must inevitably arise in dealing with this subject is the anomalous position which would prevail to-day in the Cape Parliament if that body were to be summoned this month on the day to which it stands prorogued. During the last session the Bond managed matters as they desired, so far as the popular chamber was concerned, with a comfortable working majority of nine votes. But now, as a matter of fact, if the Cape Parliament met to-day, at least a dozen members who support the present Ministry would be sitting to represent voters who are actually, in arms against her Majesty, and who, further, claim the citizenship of a foreign State. The close of the war of secession in America has been quoted as a somewhat parallel case, but there is this point to be borne in mind, that whereas the seceding States had a case which admitted of argument, the rebel constituencies of the Cape Colony have no case whatever. Facts show that, as far as the inhabitants of these constituencies were concerned, the renunciation of their allegiance has by no means been involuntary. The Boers, in invading the colony, have compelled all those who declined to accept the republican regime to seek safety in flight to other parts still under the British flag, and only a very small percentage of the inhabitants had scruples about accepting the rule of the invaders. So far as the Parliament of Cape Colony is concerned, reconstruction would appear to be the course which will have to be followed before the members again assemble for the dispatch of business. Reconstruction means the practical extinction of the Bond Party, with its pro-Boer sympathies, and it surely stands to reason that the wanton outbreak of disloyalty should not be dealt with in a spirit of undue leniency, despite the remarkable speech of Mr. Sauer, the Commissioner of Railways, who the other day actually assured the people of Dordrecht that even if they went over to the enemy they might, on repenting and returning to their allegiance, expect the most considerate treatment from the British authorities."

CHINESE NEW YEAR FEAST.

Celebration Opened with a Bombardment and Resounding Music—An Oriental Menu.

The Celestial New Year's Eve was celebrated last evening by the On Leong Tong—the Chinese Merchants' Association of New York—at the Chinese restaurant and Joss House, at 14 Mott Street. The affair was announced by several cables of firecrackers hung out from the fifth story to the ground, and went off with almost as much fire and smoke as a battle. The bombardment was kept up for an hour and a half, and cost $1,500, it was said. One of the Chinese artillerists remarked, "When Chinee merchant do a thing he do it up blawn."

During this performance the guests of the association assembled in the Joss House, on the top floor. No incense was burned on this occasion, and it was explained that his deityship preferred the odor of gunpowder smoke on the New Year.

There was music rendered on a pair of brass cymbals over two feet in diameter, and weighing fully ten pounds each, a kettledrum, a cornet, and a gong. The cymbals wore out three men, and when these musicians modestly announced that they had given as much music as an American brass band of fifty pieces, everybody believed them.

As the last notes of the concert died away and the ears of the guests were still tingling dinner was announced. There were, in fact, more white guests than Chinese merchants, and among those present were Justice Bolte, Thomas Foley, Police Capt. Copeland, Lawyer Price, Dr. Robert S. Newton, Assistant District Attorney Daniel O'Reilly, and Thomas R. Kearney. A dozen kinds of sweetmeats, preserved leechee nuts, other Chinese fruits preserved in sugar, small sugar pies, rice candy, salmon colored, and red, blue, and green sponge cake were offered to the guests.

Then bird's nest soup was served. John Chant, one of the Chinese merchants, explaining that it was made from the fat of swallows and not with real nests. Following this dish came small birds cut up and fried almost dry, and these were said to be the swallows themselves without the fat. Then followed lee wong choi, a tasteful custard made of pulverized rice and eggs, snow-white delicate rolls and butter, boned chicken wings, water lily seed tea, half a dozen other varieties, and, finally delicious, fragrant Chinese-made tea.

Each guest had only a small thimbleful of rice wine during the dinner, but after tea had been served, there was a test of prowess between Tom Lee, the old leader of Chinatown, and Mandarin Chant. Chinese etiquette requires the hosts to drink with each guest separately, and these two had been selected by the On Leong Tong as the victims for the occasion.

The festivities ended with the party going to the Chinese Theatre.

TO KILL RAMAPO CHARTER

Bills Introduced at Albany for Preventing Water Contract.

REPEAL OF EXISTING LAWS

Assemblyman Demarest of Rockland Put in the Bills Which, If Passed, Will Render Charter Useless.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Assemblyman Demarest of Rockland County to-night introduced two bills which are against the Ramapo Water Company and designed to prevent the City of New York from contracting with the company for any water supply.

The first repeals Chapter 512 of the Laws of 1883, which authorized the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to investigate the water supply of Rockland and Orange Counties and to contract for any available supply for the city.

The other repeals Chapter 229 of the Laws of 1884, which empowers these Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to contract for a special water supply for fire and municipal purposes with any private corporation.

It is believed that the repeal of these laws would invalidate the charter of this company, or at least render it valueless, as no one then would be authorized under existing laws to contract for any water supply with any private corporation.

TO TAX SPARRING CONTESTS.

Assemblyman Babcock Proposes Athletic Clubs Turn Over 10 Per Cent. of Gross Receipts to the State.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—A bill to provide for licensing and taxing athletic associations engaged in conducting sparring exhibitions was introduced to-day by Assemblyman Babcock of St. Lawrence County. The bill provides that a domestic athletic association may conduct sparring exhibitions with gloves, not less than five ounces in weight, in a building leased for athletic purposes by securing a license for one year from the State Controller, upon payment of $50 and giving a bond of $5,000 to secure the payment of the tax prescribed by the act.

A tax of 10 per cent. on the gross receipts of each exhibition must be paid by the association before any other payments are made. The association must notify the Controller of each exhibition to be held, at least five days before the date of holding it. The Controller is then to designate not more than three persons to attend the fight, collect the tax, examine the books and papers, and who may be permitted to be present where tickets are being sold or taken in. The Controller may require reports of gross receipts of all fights.

A failure to pay the tax, or a violation of any of the provisions of the act, shall be sufficient cause to warrant the Controller in revoking the license. After paying the expenses of collection the amount collected shall be deposited in the State Treasury and be held subject to distribution by the Commissioner of Agriculture among the societies, fairs, and associations in the same manner as the moneys collected from racing associations is now distributed.

MINTON RESOLUTION BEATEN.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Assembly to-night by a viva voce vote defeated the Minton resolution calling upon New York State Representatives in Congress to safeguard the interests of this State from threatened alien invasion, and that the President of the United States cause a rigid enforcement of the immigration laws.

Mr. Minton, in advocating the resolution, declared that, in view of the tunnel in New York and the improvements on the canal recommended by the Governor, the Greater City and the Empire State are standing on the threshold of an era of enormous public works and vast expenditures.

"It will not be long before this body will be appealed to to enact laws authorizing the construction of tunnels between the several boroughs of Greater New York," said Mr. Minton. "Indeed, I have seen it stated that works already suggested will involve the expenditure of a sum not less than $500,000,000.

"The speaker declared that the steamship companies would advertise that this great amount of money was to be spent, and that this would bring a vast horde of alien laborers from Southern Europe into the Port of New York. The tunnel work, he said, should be for citizens of the State only. The immigration laws were more to be noted in the breach than in the observance. Mr. Minton called attention to the fact that Commissioner General of Immigration Powderly in his latest report declared that the bureau was unable to obtain the evidence that would result in a court of law upon which the conviction of steamship agents could be obtained.

Mr. Trainor attacked the resolution as unnecessary. The labor organizations of New York City would see to it that no alien labor was employed on the tunnel work. Mr. Prince of New York and Mr. Gale of Queens ridiculed the resolution.

BILLS INTRODUCED LAST NIGHT.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-night:

Assembly.

Mr. COOLEY—Providing that the City of New York shall make the necessary improvements of that portion of Bronx Park allotted to the New York Zoological Society, the work to be done under the supervision of the Park Commissioners.

Mr. WEEKES—Amending the law for the protection of seamen in the port of New York. The bill provides that keepers of sailors' hotels shall not go aboard incoming vessels for the purpose of supplying any person on board with liquors, either by sale, gift, or otherwise.

Mr. REMSEN—Directing the Controller of New York City to refund to any person or corporation who prior to the passage of Chapter 643 of the Laws of 1899, has paid the full amount of the original assessment for the opening of Prospect Avenue, in the Town of Flatbush, the full amount of the original assessment.

Mr. HENRY—Reappropriating $2,623 of the appropriation of $20,000 for repairs, improvements, and betterments of the State arsenals, armories, camp grounds, and rifle ranges at Creedmoor and throughout the State.

Mr. HENRY—To amend the election law by providing that every naturalized citizen, before being registered, must produce to the Inspectors, if any Inspector shall require, or if challenged by any citizen, his naturalization certificate.

Senate.

Senator ELSBERG—Giving to the Insurance Patrol of New York City the same right of way in proceeding to a fire as is now given to the Fire Department.

Senator WILLIS—Providing that Cornell University may retain all money from the sale of timber, instead of paying it into the State Treasury. This money is to constitute a college of forestry fund, which shall be used exclusively for the maintenance and improvement of the forest lands acquired by the Trustees of the University.

Senator G. A. DAVIS—Increasing the amount which the Superintendent of Public Works is permitted to have in his possession at any one time for payment to contractors on canal work from $30,000 to $50,000.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Feb. 12—The Senate to-night passed these bills:

Mr. LEWIS—Incorporating the International Supreme Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

Mr. HILL—Transferring the unexpended balance of the Clinton Canal Investigating Commission to apply on the expenses of the Canal Advisory Board.

Senator FORD—Increasing the salaries of the Supreme Court stenographers in the First Judicial Department from $2,500 to $3,000.

Senator AHEARN—Amending the Penal Code to prohibit the unauthorized wearing of badges of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

Senator ELSBERG—Making the maximum capital of title and credit guaranty companies $2,000,000, instead of $1,000,000, as at present.

Senator AHEARN—Relating to the acquirement of certain wharf property on the North and East River.

Senator McCARREN—Authorizing New York City to accept the real and personal property of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital of Brooklyn.

The Assembly passed the following bills:

Senator ELSBERG—Removing the limit of the amount to be expended in the construction of a public building in Bryant Park in New York City, to be occupied by the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations. The bill now goes to the Mayor.

Another Bill to Increase Pay.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Another bill to increase the salaries in New York City was introduced to-night by Mr. Weekes. It increases the compensation of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the opening of streets and parks from $6 to $10 a day.

Bone Nuisance Bill Advanced.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Mr. Doughty's bill to abate the boneburning nuisance on Barren Island was advanced to third reading in the Assembly to-night, with all rights reserved for debate on final passage.

For a Girls' Industrial School.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Senator Ford proposes soon to introduce a bill for a new industrial school for girls in New York City. It is proposed to teach such industries as will qualify the girls to become self-supporting. The school is to be placed under the charge of the School Department.

BILL FOR GREATER CANAL.

Canal Advisory Board Now Preparing the Measure, the Governor Understands—Referendum Clause.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Gov. Roosevelt stated to-day that he understands that the Canal Advisory Board is preparing for introduction into the Legislature a bill to provide for an appropriation for the canal improvement work recommended in its report.

The bill will contain a referendum clause.

CHARTER REVISION BILL.

Gov. Roosevelt Anxious that the Fallows Measure Should Pass Quickly—Two Years for Commission?

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Gov. Roosevelt stated to-day that he hoped that the Fallows bill, providing for a commission of fifteen members to revise the New York City charter, would be passed by the Legislature. He said that it was an important bill and that it was important that it should pass quickly.

The Governor desires to have ample time in which to select men who will be representative, who will be specially qualified for the work that will be intrusted to them, and who will be willing to give to their work their undivided attention. It is also the desire of the Governor that the commission should begin its labors at once, so that its report will be completed, if possible, by Dec. 1, 1900.

When the commission begins its labors it will try to ascertain if it can complete its work within that period, and if not it will probably be given two years in which to do so, in which event it would not report until the Legislature of 1902 has convened.

COURT AND PRISON BUILDING.

Senator Sullivan's Bill for $600,000 Structure in Eighth District.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—A bill to provide for the erection of buildings for court purposes, a city prison for the Third District City Magistrates' Court, and a county jail for the City and County of New York was introduced to-night by Senator T. D. Sullivan. The bill authorizes an appropriation of $600,000 and appoints the Mayor, Recorder, Controller, Commissioner of Charities, and the Sheriff of New York County a Board of Commissioners to carry out the provisions of the act.

The Commissioners are authorized to select a site in the Eighth Assembly District of Manhattan upon which to erect a fire-proof building sufficient to provide for suitable accommodations for the use of a City Magistrates' Court for the Third District, for a city prison, for a county jail, and accommodations for the use of the Fourth District Municipal Court of Manhattan.

DISPLACING OF DR. BACKUS.

Why Governor Did Not Rename Him as Long Island Hospital Manager.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day gave out a statement containing his reasons for displacing Dr. Backus as a member of the Board of Managers of the Long Island State Hospital. In part it is as follows:

In the first place, I knew nothing whatever of Senator Raines's attitude toward Dr. Backus until after I had nominated Mr. Johnson, and, indeed, supposed them to be friendly, as both Dr. Backus and Senator Raines had been active in endeavoring to secure the retention of Mr. Goodwin Brown as Lunacy Commissioner at the time I nominated William Church Osborne as Mr. Brown's successor. The Long Island Hospital has been the only one under the commission concerning which complaints have reached me as to its being brought into politics, and especially as to friction between the members of the Lunacy Commission and members of the Board of Managers. I had, however, fully intended to renominate Dr. Backus, and the message containing his renomination had been actually drawn up when I received from one of the members of the Lunacy Commission—not Mr. Parkhurst—a request that the nomination be held up. Shortly afterward another member—Mr. Parkhurst—called upon me and gave in detail the account of the difficulties between himself and Dr. Backus, and urged various reasons why Dr. Backus should not be renominated, the allegations reflecting in no way upon the character of Dr. Backus, though they did reflect upon his efficiency as an administrative head in that particular position. I gathered the impression, which proves to have been erroneous, that the views of Mr Parkhurst were shared by both his colleagues. At the same time I was informed that the confirmation would be bitterly fought in the Senate. Nothing is more surely detrimental to the interests of a State institution than friction, and of the kind that was evidently growing between Dr. Backus and at least one member of the Lunacy Commission.

The evil of permitting friction to continue unchecked in a State institution is sufficiently shown by what has occurred in the State Soldiers' Home at Bath.

On taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, I felt that the best interests of the State would be subserved by appointing to the board some man wholly unconnected with any of the past differences, and who should also be of as high character and attainments as Dr. Backus himself. I immediately nominated Mr. Bradish Johnson, choosing him because he was a man of means and leisure, who had always taken a lively interest in charitable work, and who was of the very highest standing, both personally and in every other way.

Gov. Roosevelt says that as soon as Mr. Johnson's nomination was confirmed, and before any question as to the matter had arisen, he wrote Mr. Johnson, telling him of the confirmation and thanking him for accepting. The Governor wrote:

All I have to request is that you will keep the institution absolutely out of politics, and will do all that in you lies to have it administered with an eye single to the good of the public service. There has been, as you know, friction in the past between the Commissioners in Lunacy and certain members of the Board of Managers. The Commissioner from our end of the State is Mr. William Church Osborne, 71 Broadway, New York City. He is a particularly fine fellow, in whom you can put absolute confidence. I very much wish that you could get into touch with him at once. In all these institutions there is need not only of economical management, but of thoroughly efficient business administration.

DEPARTMENT STORE DRUGS.

Gale Bill to Prohibit Their Sale Advanced to Third Reading.

ALBANY, Feb 12.—By a vote of 65 to 40 the Assembly to-night advanced to third reading of the Gale bill, to prohibit the sale of drugs in department stores in New York City. The bill was on the order of second reading. Mr. Green of New York attacked the bill, declaring it to be entirely radical and that under its provisions a department store could not even sell cough-drop packages. He also questioned the constitutionality of the measure.

Mr. Gale replied that his bill was introduced to protect public health, as the drugs dispensed in department stores in New York City were sold by children. Its constitutionality could not be impeached even by the Hon. Joseph Choate himself.

Mr. Kelsey, acting as majority leader, thought the bill was one that should not be advanced, as the public was fully protected by the law as it now stands.

For Registration of Electricians.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Assemblyman Henry of New York to-night introduced a bill to secure the registration of electricians. The Governor is to appoint in each county a County Examining Board, to consist of three persons, of whom two shall be employing or master electricians of not less than seven years' experience, and one an electrical engineer, except in New York City, where the Commissioner of Public Buildings shall be an ex-officio member. Every person applying for a certificate must deposit a fee of $25. The members of the examining board are to serve without compensation. Persons not complying with the provisions of the act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of not less than $10, nor more than $250.

Corporation Deficit Bill Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Assembly to-night passed Mr. Fallows's bill providing that any corporation which has a deficit in its capital stock may make such deficit good by a pro rata assessment of the unpaid subscriptions to the capital stock, not exceeding the unpaid sum due on said stock subscribed.

For Change in Primary Election Law.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—An amendment to the primary election law is proposed in a bill to-night, introduced by Senator White, providing that Election Inspectors shall indorse the name of the elector upon the envelope containing his vote before depositing it.

Harburger Gets a Resolution Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Assembly to-night adopted a resolution of Assemblyman Julius Harburger of New York, eulogizing Abraham Lincoln. This being the first resolution introduced by Mr. Harburger this session which has been adopted, the introducer was warmly applauded. In thanking the Speaker, Mr. Harburger said that if he had his way he would nominate S. Fred Nixon for Governor.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdales 3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts

A Sale of Real Laces.

A rare opportunity to purchase real Laces at almost the price of good imitations. Our annual sale of real laces begins to-morrow. The assortment and variety is very much larger than ever before, and includes many exclusive designs. An early selection is advisable, as of many of these fine laces there are only from 3 to 6 yards. The stock includes real Duchess and Point and Real Point. The prices on this kind of goods have already advanced and could not be manufactured at the prices we offer. Real Duchess and Point Lace at

1.35, 1.65, 1.95 up to 23.50 per yard.

A Sale of Ladies' Neckwear.

Special Sale of over one hundred dozen of Ladies' Neckwear—a promiscuous lot of goods; very desirable withal, as they consist of newly made styles, such as Jabots, with and without stocks; Boas, &c.; values from 50c. to $2.50 each; entire lot to be closed out at prices ranging from, each, $1.25 to 25c

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Third Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

In Your Own Home

An atmosphere is created in which disease germs cannot live. Mother, wife, sister, brother and children by inhaling HYOMEI cannot suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption. Even nursing babies who cannot use the inhaler, are cured of Coughs, Colds and Croup by placing ten drops of the new germicide on their clothing, where they inhale it with every breath.

The air passages are so constructed by nature as to prevent the entrance of anything but dry air into the bronchial tubes and lungs. "Hyomei" cures by inhalation. Liquids, sprays, douches and atomizers are not used. It is nature's own remedy carried to all parts of the head, throat and lungs by the air you breathe; it can be taken at all times and in any place. There is no danger of injuring the hearing or destroying the senses of taste and smell. Your money is refunded if it fails to cure.

"Hyomei" Inhaler Outfit, $1. Extra bottles "Hyomei" 50c. Can be obtained of your druggist, or by mail. Send for five days' treatment free.

THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

The Standard

of underwear has been raised by the introduction of

KOTEDS

VARDON MAKES HIS DEBUT

Britain's Golf Champion Wins on the Laurence Harbor Links.

His Play Marked by Swiftness and Accuracy in Driving—Will Not Play Again in the North Until April.

Harry Vardon, the three-year open golf champion of Great Britain, made his formal début before the American golfing public yesterday at the Laurence Harbor Country Club, a few miles beyond Perth Amboy, N. J. The club is a comparatively new one, but its name has been occasionally before the public. Its links are pleasantly situated on a lofty bluff overlooking the bay opposite the lower end of Staten Island, but the artistic delights of the place were badly dimmed yesterday by a raw Scotch mist and the fame of Vardon, which totally eclipsed everything else that might have been seen and admired.

The modesty of the English champion, who first saw the light of day twenty-nine years ago in the Isle of Jersey, was seen in the fact that he took no greater advantage over his amateur opponents than by defeating them in a thirty-six-hole match by 11 up and 10 to play. It was not the fault of the foreign champion that the exhibition lacked star features. With a course adequate for good golf and with opponents whose golfing ability has been well tested the game would have had the snap and spirit that it lacked.

In the morning M. M. Singer and John M. Ward, the latter once well known as Captain of the New York baseball nine, appeared before the champion, and in the afternoon N. C. Villepique took Ward's place. The men did well, playing an ordinarily good game, but regret was expressed that two leading amateurs had not been secured to tackle Vardon in his first actual game.

The condition of the links was also lamentable. The damp weather and the constant use to which they had been put during the previous two days had made them as soggy as a suburban town in the opening of Spring. Forty-one from the nine holes was the best Vardon did yesterday, and in the afternoon he took 45, yet on Saturday he made a new record for the course in 40 strokes, and on Sunday cut it down to 38.

One green of the nine was dry. Vardon's famous approach pitches onto the green failed absolutely of their effect, only once in a while getting a very little roll. It was necessary to make a special rule that when the ball fell into a particularly bad spot, so as to be almost buried in the mud, it could be lifted without penalty.

R. H. Robertson, the newly elected President of the Metropolitan Golf Association, was referee, and the crowd was kept in order by peremptory summons to "Stand back there!" from a committee resplendent in red and green ribbons.

The first tee is so close to the clubhouse piazza that one can almost touch the players' backings. Singer had the honor, and drove well, hitting the ball before most of the spectators believed he was ready. In that respect Vardon can teach a valuable lesson to many amateurs who might resent the assertion that their style is not all it might be. Vardon steps up to the ball with ease and confidence, plants his feet solidly, takes his club firmly in his overlapping grip, and—swish—the ball is picked up as clean as it could be done with the fingers, and the little white sphere is seen away in the distance flying with the accuracy of a carrier pigeon to its spot. Vardon is surely a marvel in his swiftness and accuracy, and his driving was seen to admirable advantage. He can place the ball within a few yards of the spot to which he wants it to go. He drove many a 220-yard ball, and the ground rose very little, at all.

Singer drove well for the first green and Ward did fairly well, but the gallery made the latter the most nervous of the trio, and he required eight for the hole to five for Vardon and Singer. He pulled himself together on the next, beating his partner by a stroke, but Vardon was one less than both in 4. Two more holes rewarded Vardon, giving him a lead of three on the fourth green. Singer came nobly to the front on the next, halving it in five. The seventh was the star hole for the amateurs. It is 305 yards. They did as well as Vardon on the drive and better on the approach, each going down in four, to five for the champion. It was one of four holes which they won in the match. Vardon finished the nine holes five up, and at the end of the morning round of eighteen holes was eight in the lead. Singer won the fourteenth hole, 220 yards, by a beautiful three, and Vardon made one of his few mistakes by topping his drive at the fifteenth hole, and at the home hole he topped his brassie.

The scores, showing the individual and bes ball figures, were:

FIRST NINE.									
Vardon	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	6—42
Best ball	5	6	5	5	5	6	4	5	7—48
Singer	5	7	5	6	5	6	4	8	7—51
Ward	8	6	5	5	6	6	4	5	8—53
SECOND NINE.									
Vardon	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	6	6—41 83
Best ball	4	6	4	5	4	5	4	5	6—44 92
Singer	6	6	4	5	3	6	4	5	6—45 96
Ward	7	6	5	5	4	5	5	5	8—50 103

It was only necessary to play nine of the second series to finish the match. The first three holes went to Vardon. Then he lost two, Singer winning the fifth after Villepique fell into a mass of brambles on his drive. The next was halved, the champion playing easily at this stage of the game, for, all he had to do was to canter in to easily a winner. At the eighth hole the match was over, Vardon the victor by 11 holes and 10 to play. He won the ninth also. The scores:

Vardon	6	5	4	5	6	5	4	5	5—45
Best ball	7	6	5	4	5	5	5	6	6—49
Singer	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	6—50
Villepique	7	6	5	4	6	5	6	6	6—51

The Laurence Harbor course consists of nine holes, with a playing circuit of 3,029 yards.

Special trains brought a good-sized crowd to the links. It was an interesting crowd and a curious one. "The most mixed crowd I ever saw at a supposedly big match," said a Brooklyn golfer. Findlay Douglas, a member of the club, was conspicuous by his absence. Walter J. Travis was there. That was the limit of star amateurs. Among the others were perhaps 200 golfers who are known by their friends as players of hopeful ambition.

Vardon leaves for Florida to-day, and will not be seen North again until April.

FITZSIMMONS TALKS FIGHT.

Says that He Will Challenge Jeffries, but Not "Jim" Corbett.

"Bob" Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, was noticed in a box at the Novelty Theatre, in Driggs Avenue Williamsburg, during the performance yesterday afternoon by a singer, who devoted one verse of his song to the ex-champion. This called forth yells and calls for a speech from the audience. Fitzsimmons arose in the box, and, facing the audience, said:

"To-morrow I shall post a forfeit of $5,000 in Manhattan and issue a challenge to Jeffries to fight me again for any amount, preferably $10,000. I will meet his backers by adding that I am willing to make an agreement for the winner to take all the receipts. If he won't accept I will take on Sharkey, and if he doesn't want to fight I will take on McCoy or any one else. All I want is to fight again."

When the ex-champion had concluded some one shouted, "Why don't you give Corbett another chance?"

"Let that dead one get a reputation first," replied Fitzsimmons.

When Fitzsimmons left the theatre after the performance a crowd followed him. In order to escape them he jumped on a passing wagon, but the crowd still followed. For a while the driver of the wagon, seeing the crowd, was under the impression that Fitzsimmons was demented and attempted to eject him, but he was told who his passenger was. The man then drove rapidly toward the Broadway Ferry and got away from the crowd, and Fitzsimmons took a boat to Manhattan.

LAST OF JOCKEY'S WEALTH.

Home of Isaac Murphy, the Once Famous Winning Rider, Sold at Auction.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 12.—The last trace of the big fortune made by the American negro jockey, Murphy, disappeared to-day when the Master Commissioner sold at auction the seven and one-half acres of land and the residence adjoining the old racecourse here.

There are few people in America interested in the thoroughbred horse who have not heard of Murphy and the races he won. His fortune was amassed in a few years. He lived lavishly and squandered his money. The pace soon killed him, but he left in real estate, stocks and bonds about $100,000. His widow undertook to keep up the expensive way of living followed by her husband. The mortgage on the Murphy home was for $6,600 and the property brought $5,000.

GOLF PLAY AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

Willie Smith Makes a Record Against R. C. Watson, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 12.—There were several friendly matches played at the Country Club links to-day. Little out of the ordinary was expected, for after the game Saturday, which proved to be one of the finest matches ever played in this country, it was thought the scores would not soon be repeated. However, Willie Smith played a fine game this afternoon and lowered the professional record, making the round in 34. The previous record was 35, made by Alexander Findlay last year.

In his match with R. C. Watson, Jr., over eighteen holes, Smith allowed his opponent a third, and beat him 3 up and 2 to play. This is the first time Watson has been defeated fairly on a third allowance, as under the same conditions last week he defeated Nicholls and Low. Smith's medal score was 74. He will play Vardon at Ormond Feb. 20, and if he plays in the form he is in now his chances of winning are good. There will be a match between Smith and Nicholls to-morrow.

Tyng Wins at Baltusrol.

James A. Tyng showed that he was in golfing form yesterday by winning the special club handicap at the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J. He was the only scratch competitor, and he played the eighteen holes in 79 strokes. W. R. Neal, with a net score of 80, was second. The players and scores were:

James A. Tyng—	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Out .....4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4—41			
In .....3 3 5 3 6 5 6 4 3—38			
Total	79	0	79
W. P. Neal	94	14	80
Washington Irving	97	14	83
R. W. Candler	95	9	86
A. D. Shepard	104	18	86
H. H. Henry	103	15	88
Austin Harvey	97	9	88
L. N. Graham	95	6	89
J. Ray Candler	103	13	90

Dyker Meadow Golfers.

Daniel Chauncey won the Lincoln Day Handicap at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, yesterday, and his gross score of 87 strokes was also the best of the day. H. G. McKeever got second place. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Daniel Chauncey	87	5	82
H. G. McKeever	93	10	83
Charles Notman	99	14	85
F. P. Bush	95	10	85
Burnham Clark	99	8	91
S. S. Baldwin	109	18	91
J. H. Merritt	103	10	93
Norman S. Dike	106	11	95
H. C. Duval	137	24	113

Winston Wins a Bogey Match.

A handicap bogey competition was played yesterday by the members of the Westchester Golf Club near West Farms. Owen Winston won by a score of three down to bogey, his score being 83, while the bogey figures were 86. F. Mathewson was second, with four down, and R. L. Redfield, third, with five down.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Two series of games were bowled yesterday at the Harlem Palace to decide several ties for prizes in the Harlem League tournament. In the afternoon the Boulevards, Morris Wheelmen, and Riverdales bowled for the seventh and eighth prizes. Each team managed to win a game, and it was decided that the Boulevards receive seventh prize, they having scored the gratest number of pins in the two games. The Morris Wheelmen received eighth prize. The evening series between the Belvideres, Orientals, and Empires decided the tie for third prize. The Belvideres won two games and third prize, and the Orientals, by defeating the Empires, won fourth prize. The latter will receive fifth prize. Scores:

FIRST GAME—AFTERNOON SERIES.

Boulevard—Dumble, 182; Howard, 170; Darrell, 162; Wanderer, 199; Vetter, 198. Total, 909.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 211; Hunken, 179; O'Neill, 172; Schwager, 159; Gilson, 214; Total, 935.

SECOND GAME.

Boulevard—Dumble—170; Knauf, 172; Darrell, 179; Wanderer, 197; Vetter, 214. Total, 932.

Riverdale—Zollinger, 168; Gray, 188; Brodbeck, 153; Monahan, 169; Ebling, 182. Total, 858.

THIRD GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 189; Hunken, 134; O'Neill, 179; Thompson, 180; Gilson, 167. Total, 849.

Riverdale—Zollinger, 197; Gray, 168; Brodbeck, 167; Monahan, 160; E. Ebling, 197. Total, 895.

FIRST GAME—EVENING SERIES.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 143; Newkirk, 190; Hill, 190; Lockwood, 191; Heiles, 233. Total, 947.

Empire—Howell, 146; Mische, 144; Williamson, 219; Stoff, 155; Sohl, 173. Total, 851.

SECOND GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 192; Vogel, 201; Rothermel, 169; Gilhaus, 162; Stumpfel, 165. Total, 889.

Empire—Howell, 170; Mische, 156; Williamson, 170; Stoff, 199; Sohl, 176. Total, 871.

THIRD GAME.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 159; Newkirk, 213; Hill, 157; Lockwood, 175; Heiles, 173. Total, 877.

Oriental—Mitchell, 192; Vogel, 184; Rothermel, 153; Schultz, 181; Stumpfel, 155. Total, 865.

The Phoenix team did not appear to bowl its scheduled games in the National League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night, and forfeited two games. The Morningsides defeated the Doolittles of Jersey City. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Doolittle—Gray, 137; Wright, 168; Barnes, 156; Duke, 183; Coffmann, 182. Total, 826.

Morningside—Demmler, 153; Madden, 156; Doncourt, 208; Eiche, 177; Klingelhoffer, 188. Total, 882.

SECOND GAME.

Doolittle—Gray, 169; Wright, 145; Barnes, 122; Duke, 153; Coffmann, 177. Total, 766.

Phoenix—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.

Morningside—Demmler, 192; Madden, 182; Doncourt, 138; Eiche, 176; Klingelhoffer, 183. Total, 871.

Phoenix—Forfeited.

The games to decide the tie for first prize in the Royal Arcanum League between the New York Council and the Our Council brought a large crowd to the Tennis Club alleys last night. The New Yorks won two straight games and the championship. The Our Council won the two previous championships, and was the favorite before the series began. The Our team would have won the second game, making a third game necessary, but for the poor bowling of Cantrell and Ritter. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York—Kitchelt, 185; Lawrence, 140; Crum, 195; Grunninger, 182; McLean, 192. Total, 853.

Our—Clinch, 127; Schroeder, 165; Cantrell, 134; Ritter, 153; Starr, 165. Total, 744.

SECOND GAME.

New York—Kitchelt, 172; Lawrence, 190; Crum, 132; Grunninger, 152; McLean, 167. Total, 813.

Our—Clinch, 175; Schroeder, 193; Cantrell, 127; Ritter, 128; Starr, 172. Total, 795.

Tournament Games To-night.

Athletic League—New York Athletic Club, at North End Club, Newark; Jersey City Club, at Knickerbocker Athletic Club; Columbia, at Roseville Athletic Association.

North Side National—Pontiac Wheelmen No. 1, Claremont, Borough.

Arlington National—Holschen, Gotham, Stragler.

Fire Insurance League—Niagara, Lancashire, Palatine.

United Bowling Clubs Tournament, Section No. 2—Defender, Manhatta, Owl.

Bank Clerks' League—Hamilton, Manhattan Company, Kountze Brothers.

Harlem Navy—Bohemian, Friendship, Nassau.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Alert, Fort Greene, Philadelphos.

Brooklyn Arlington Ladies' Tournament—Columbia No. 2, Independence, Kings County.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB ELECTION

More than 200 members of the Atlantic Yacht Club attended the annual meeting of that organization, which was held in the Waldorf-Astoria last night, and at which the entire ticket headed by Commodore David Banks, as previously published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, was unanimously elected.

The date of the Spring regatta was fixed for the second Saturday in June and the club will cruise as usual to the eastward during July, the date to be fixed by the Commodore. The secretary's report showed a membership of 609 and a fleet of 252 boats. Other reports exhibited a cash balance of $7,580 and a surplus over the assets of $41,737. During the year the club has paid off a floating debt of $11,000 and has expended $7,600 for improvements on the clubhouse, grounds, and floats.

Commodore Adams again offered two cups for competition. Rear Commodore Weston gave $1,000 for a similar purpose, and the club appropriated $1,500 to be expended as the Regatta Committee sees fit.

Before the meeting the members and their guests sat down to a banquet given in honor of Commodore Adams, at which a handsome loving cup was presented to that popular officer. Commodore Banks, in making the presentation speech, said that no small meed of the success of the club was due to Mr. Adams. When he first became prominent in the affairs of the club there were only 128 members and a small clubhouse. The membership at present is second to none in America except the New York Yacht Club, and their house is as beautiful as any in the world.

Speeches were made by Commodore Postley, Judge O'Dwyer, Judge Conlan, Francis M. Scott, Bartow S. Weeks, Col. David Austen, and Commodore David Banks.

CARTERET GUN CLUB SHOOT

J. S. Williams and W. S. Edey Cup Winners at Bergen Point.

G. S. McAlpin, Who Now Holds the Title, Will Not Seek the Wing-Shot Championship Again This Year.

Honors were evenly divided between J. S. Williams and W. S. Edey when darkness came on the grounds of the Carteret Gun Club, at Bergen Point last night, and the fast-flying pigeons could scarcely be discerned. During the day two cup contests and an equal number of miss-and-out sweeps were decided. In all, about 500 birds were trapped, and when the day's sport was ended the clubmen journeyed back to the city in palace cars and the birds made the same journey in gunny sacks ready to masquerade as Philadelphia squab.

There was a cold, damp breeze blowing across the grounds when shooting began shortly before noon, making the majority of the pigeons right quarterers, and seventeen shooters faced the traps in the contest for the February cup.

Gordon, Guthrie, White, and Stafford failed to stop their birds on the first round, White's bird being an incomer with the speed of a railroad train and falling just beyond the dead line. Several screamers were drawn by the various contestants, with the result that there were only five straight scores at the close of the fourth round. As the shoot went on, Dr. Wynn, F. W. Duryea, M. J. Browne, W. J. Gordon, J. Magee, T. M. Hall, J. S. Stewart, and W. A. Stafford withdrew, with the privilege of re-entry. Bradley and Williams grassed their full allotment, the latter shooting for the cup only and Bradley both for the trophy and the sweepstakes moneys. Williams captured the silver mug, with a score of seventeen straight kills, his rival failing to stop a right quartering driver that soared away toward the next county minus a few unimportant tail feathers.

Duryea, Guthrie, Capt. Money, and Magoun tied for second money, and agreed to let the score in the next event decide who should win the cash. Capt. Money and "Old Reliable" Louis T. Duryea finally divided the amount.

The shoot for the Lincoln's Birthday Cup, which followed, was a handicap contest, with allowances from twenty-five to thirty-one yards, and Dan Bradley on the back mark. With the exception of Williams, Hall, and Stewart, the fourteen contestants killed straight up to the end of the third round. The birds, which had become rather slow during the latter part of the February Cup race, owing to the lack of wind, became faster, and puzzled the crackajaks to an unusual extent. The race narrowed down to Duryea, Capt. Money, and Edey. Money failed on his sixth bird, a towering incomer, and Duryea lost a right quartering driver that he drew for his eighth selection. Edey killed ten straight and won.

The clubhouse was thronged with members and their guests, among whom were many of the most noted pigeon shooters in amateur circles. There were many wagers, some of the sportsmen betting from $5 to $100 on nearly every bird that was trapped. One bet of $500 to $100 was made on a single bird, and Dan Bradley lost the long end of the wager.

There was a flurry of excitement during the afternoon when the announcement was made that George S. McAlpin, the present amateur champion of America, would not be a contestant for the wing-shot championship this year. He said to one of his closest friends that he was willing to retire on his laurels, having made the best score in the championship contest since its inception. He also stated that he could not spare the time from his business to get into shape for such an important tournament. At present Daniel Bradley is the first choice among those entered to win the title and the Clarence Mackay Cup.

The summary follows:

FEBRUARY CUP.

Conditions—Even distance, all shooters at thirty yards rise, ten birds each. Entrance $10, birds extra.

	K.	M.
J. S. Sullivan	2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1—10	0
L. T. Duryea	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 *0— 8	2
Dr. William Wynn	1 * 1 0 2 * — — 3	3
F. M. Duryea	1 2 0 2 * — — — 3	3
C. S. Guthrie	2 1 1 * 2 2 2 2 2—10	0
D. I. Bradley	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2—10	0
Capt. A. W. Money	2 2 2 0 2 1 2 * 2—8	2
M. J. Browne	2 2 0 * 0 — — — 2	3
W. J. Gordon	0 1 0 0 — — — — 1	3
J. G. Butcher	1 2 0 * 2 2 2 2 0—9	1
W. S. Edey	2 2 0 0 2 2 1 * — 5	3
J. S. White	* 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0—7	3
J. Magee	2 0 2 2 0 — — — 3	2
G. Magoun	2 2 2 2 2 0 0 2 2—8	2
T. M. Hall	2 0 * 2 0 0 — — 2	4
J. S. Stewart	2 1 2 0 2 * 0 — 5	3
W. A. H. Stafford	2 2 2 0 — — — — 2	2

In the shoot-off of the tie, miss and out, Williams killed 7 and Bradley 6.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY CUP.

Conditions—Handicap rise, ten birds each. Entrance $10. Allowances, 25 to 31 yards. Shooters at 27 yards and forward, one miss as a kill.

	K.	M.
J. S. Williams, 28 yards	2 2 * 2 0 0 1 1 2 2—7	3
L. T. Duryea, 30 yards	2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 0 2—9	1
F. W. Duryea, 29 yards	2 2 2 0 — — — — 3	3
C. S. Guthrie, 30 yards	2 2 2 0 0 2 * — — 4	3
D. I. Bradley, 31 yards	2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 2—7	3
Capt. A. W. Money, 30 yds.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2—8	2
W. J. Gordon, 27 yards	2 2 2 0 0 — — — 3	2
J. G. Butcher, 25 yards	2 2 2 * 1 0 — — 5	4
G. Magoun, 28 yards	2 2 0 2 2 2 2 0 — 7	2
T. M. Hall, 25 yards	2 0 2 2 0 2 * 1 0 — 5	4
J. S. Stewart, 27½ yards	2 0 2 0 2 1 — — — 4	2

*Signifies dead out of bounds.

Other sweeps during the day were won by Capt. Money, J. G. Butcher, L. T. Duryea, C. S. Guthrie, J. S. White, and J. Magee.

New Island for Pigeon Shooting.

Col. Thomas Martin of Hardeeville, S. C., one of the crack pigeon shots of the country, is at the Astor House. He believes he has discovered, near Beaufort, an island which will rival Jekyl Island in Georgia. He is here to ascertain about what it will cost to improve the land and erect the necessary buildings.

STAKES FOR SPRING MEETING.

The Westchester Racing Association Reports a Large Increase.

H. C. Crickmore, clerk of the course of the Westchester Racing Association, has issued the following table showing the large increase in stakes for the Spring meeting, which opens this year on May 5, over those of the two previous seasons:

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Gaiety, two-year-olds	67	61	66
Bouquet, two-year-olds	63	53	86
Laureate, two-year-olds	58	46	83
Larchmont, three-year-olds	21	43	62
Baychester, three-year-olds	36	45	59
Van Nest, three-year-olds	31	36	45
Pocantico Handicap, three-year-olds	23	31	42
Metropolitan Handicap, three-year-olds and upward	36	62	51
Harlem, three-year-olds and upward	29	41	29
Toboggan Handicap, three-year-olds and upward	34	48	49
New Rochelle, three-year-olds and upward	36	42	47
High Weight Serial Handicaps, three-year-olds and upward	21	47	46
Amateur Cup, three-year-olds and upward	22	23	23
St. Nicholas Hurdle, four-year-olds and upward	23	31	32
Knickerbocker Hurdle, four-year-olds and upward	23	30	38
Maiden Steeplechase, four-year-olds and upward	--	--	49
New York Steeplechase, four-year-olds and upward	24	46	48
International Steeplechase, four-year-olds and upward	22	38	57
Total	569	723	912

The Maiden Steeplechase of 1900 takes the place of the Grand National of 1899, which had fifty-eight entries.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Summaries at Tanforan:

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs, purse for maidens. Uncadean, 112 pounds, (Piggott,) 8 to 1, won; Beautiful Bill, 112, (Henry,) 4 to 1, second; Isaline, 101, (Jenkins,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Caesar Young, Artilla, Leona, Red Cherry, Mildred Hughes, Bagdad, Laborg, St. Germain, La Amiga, Goldfinder, Tomale, Glocose, and Free Pass also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Fausturo, 107 pounds, (Bullman,) 4 to 5, won; Captive Maid, (Ross,) 10 to 1, second; Treasury, 106, (Morgan,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Katie Gibbons, Silver Tail, Uterp, Tizona, Pongo, Matt Hogan, Manzanilla, and Lew Sara also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Jennie Reid, 102 pounds, (Ross,) 9 to 1, won; Ben Ledi, 106, (Jenkins,) 2 to 1, second; Genua, (Phelan,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:13½. Vioris, Alleviate, Jingle Jingle, Lady Britannic, and El Estro also ran. Montgomery broke down.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, purse. Geyser, 107 pounds, (Spencer,) 2 to 5, won; Zoroaster, 111, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, second; Potente, 112, (Walsh,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:39½. White Fern, Headwater, and Olinchus also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven sixteenths of a mile, purse, two-year-olds. M. F. Tarpey, 103, (Spencer,) 6 to 5 won; Sofala, 115, (Bullman,) 3 to 5, second; Intrada, 100, (Vittatoe,) 50 to 1, third. Time—0:42. Wardman, Sublime, Bride Ale, and Woeful also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Waterwick, 104 pounds, (Ross,) 3 to 5, won; Harry Thatcher, 104, (Jenkins,) 2 to 1, second; Gusto, 107, (Vittatoe,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:14½. Devereaux also ran.

The Harvard-Yale Hockey Games.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 12.—The first of the Harvard-Yale hockey games will take place at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, in New York, either Feb. 19 or Feb. 26. The second game will be played at Cambridge.

The Gate City's Position Serious.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Feb. 12.—The stranded steamer Gate City of the Ocean Steamship Company was hauled further up on the beach to-day when she started to roll in the breakers at high tide. The wreckers have been unloading the cotton all day. The wind is blowing fresh from the east, with rain and a thick fog. The sea is rising, and may put the Gate City in a dangerous position.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:57	Sun sets...5:31	Moon sets...6:11

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:50	Gov. Isl'd...7:21	H. Gate....9:17
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:20	Gov. Isl'd...7:51	H. Gate....9:47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Harald, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Newlyn, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.		
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
British King, Antwerp		
Caribbee, St. Kitts	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yarmouth, Nuevitas	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, FEB. 15.		
Columbia, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Peninsular, Azores	6:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitts	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, FEB. 16.		
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $18 for dispatch per steamship City of Berlin. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $15, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. $5 and up to Feb. $17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Feb. $17, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $22, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails from Melbourne of Jan. 16; Sydney, Jan. 17; Auckland, Jan. 22, and Honolulu, Feb. 2, which reached San Francisco per steamer Alameda, are due to arrive in New York on Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 13.

Athesia, Hamburg, Jan. 25.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.
El Sud, New Orleans, Feb. 8.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Feb. 6.
Fournel, Havre, Jan. 27.
Hudson, New Orleans, Feb. 6.
Noordland, Antwerp, Jan. 30.
Nordby, Hamburg, Jan. 21.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Feb. 5.
Planet Mercury, Dundee, Jan. 27.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Feb. 1.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.

Advance, Colon, Feb. 7.
Bovic, Liverpool, Feb. 4.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Feb. 11.
Herschel, St. Lucia, Feb. 7.
Hildur, Curacao, Jan. 30.
Marquette, London, Feb. 3.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Feb. 7.
Prins Frederick Hendrik, Port au Prince, Feb. 6.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15.

Darmstadt, Bremen, Feb. 5.
Eastern Prince, Lucia, Feb. 8.
Hindoo, Hull, Feb. 2.
Lahn, Bremen, Feb. 6.

FRIDAY, FEB. 16.

Campania, Liverpool, Feb. 10.
Mora, Huelva, Feb. 3.

SATURDAY, FEB. 17.

Bristol City, Swansea, Feb. 3.
British Queen, Antwerp, Feb. 4.
La Touraine, Havre, Feb. 10.
Manhansett, Dundee, Feb. 3.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Feb. 5.
St. Louis, Southampton, Feb. 10.

Arrived.

SS Altai, (Br.,) Morris, Savanilla, &c., Jan. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 2:35 P. M.

SS Rio Grande, Avery, Brunswick, Ga., Feb. 9, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Adria, (Nor.,) Rasmussen, Santiago Feb. 1 and Guantanamo 5th, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS City of Philadelphia, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Shawmut, Newport News for Boston. Anchored off Clifton.

SS Thonhill, (Br.,) Annison, Sunderland Jan. 27, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M. 11th and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Feb. 8 and Charleston 9th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Armenia, (Ger.,) Martens, Swinemunde Jan. 24, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Knight of St. George, (Br.,) Ballet, Antwerp Jan. 23, in ballast to U. S. and Australasian Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Afghanistan, (Br.,) Whitlock, Yokohama, &c., Oct. 31, with mdse. to Irwin, McBride, Catherwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Tergeste, (Aust.,) Suttora, Trieste, &c., Jan. 7, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Schleemilch, Hamburg Jan. 26, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) James, Bristol Jan. 25 and Swansea 27th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS San Juan, Lloyd, Ponce, &c., Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Miller, Bull & Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 12, 9:30 P. M., east, 26 miles, raining.

Sailed.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Bucentaur, (Br.,) for Algoa Bay, &c.
SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

Spoken.

Ship Bannockburn, (Br.,) Brown, from New York for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken Jan. 21 in lat. 3 south, lon. 32 west.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—SS Thomas Turnbull, (Br.,) Capt. Page, from New York, arr. at Newcastle, Eng., Feb. 10.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Drummond, (Br.,) Capt. Chubb, (from New York,) sld. from Algiers for New York Feb. 10.

SS Falls of Keltie, (Br.,) Capt. Ralphs, from New York for Adelaide, &c., passed Cape Point

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TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Warf and Warehouse Company.

Referring to the Committee's advertisement, dated February 1, 1900, Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company may be deposited with the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 59 CEDAR STREET, under the terms of the preliminary agreement dated February 1, 1900, up to and including February 28, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
HENRY A. REDFIELD,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary.
64 Wall Street, N. Y.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made October 1, 1892, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-12, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest, having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-12 Certificates of Interest.

Z-12 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 24 to 84, Series Z-12, aggregating $10,500, and agreement dated October 1, 1892, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF
$23,000,000
UNITED RAILWAYS COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS
First General Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds,

Dated September 20th, 1899. Due July 1st, 1934.

Interest payable January 1st and July 1st, in the City of New York.

GUARANTEED AS TO INTEREST BY THE ST. LOUIS TRANSIT COMPANY, Lessee.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF MORTGAGE, $45,000,000

Reserved for underlying divisional liens,	$14,000,000	
Reserved for acquisitions, betterments, and improvements,	8,000,000	
Present Issue,	23,000,000	$45,000,000

TOTAL AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK, $45,000,000.

Preferred Stock.		Common Stock.	
Reserved	$8,435,000	Reserved	$7,652,500
Issued	11,565,000	Issued	17,347,500
	$20,000,000		$25,000,000

ST. LOUIS TRUST COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Trustee.

These bonds are Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each to bearer, with privilege of registration of principal.

Principal and interest are payable in United States gold coin of, or equal to, the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which, under any present or future laws of the United States of America, or of the laws of the State of Missouri, the Company may be required to pay or retain therefrom for National, State, or municipal purposes.

These bonds cannot be redeemed before maturity, and are secured by a mortgage on all the real estate, franchises, stocks, bonds, leaseholds, and property of every kind or description in the City and County of St. Louis, now belonging to, or which may hereafter be constructed or acquired by, the said Railways Company.

The **United Railways Company of St. Louis** is a corporation chartered by the State of Missouri, with an authorized capital of $20,000,000 5% cumulative Preferred Stock, and $25,000,000 Common Stock. Of the former, $11,565,000 has been issued, and $8,435,000 is reserved for future acquisitions, betterments, and improvements; of the latter $17,347,500 has been issued and $7,652,500 is reserved for future acquisitions, betterments, and improvements. The Company was authorized under an ordinance from the City of St. Louis to construct about 80 miles of street railway in that city and to acquire by lease or purchase other street railroads. The franchise runs for fifty years from April 12th, 1898. This Company has acquired by deed all of the railroad lines, properties, and franchises, and substantially all of the shares of stock of the following companies except the St. Louis Traction Company and the St. Louis Railroad Company, (one of the roads included in the National System.) Of the former it owns all the stock, and of the latter more than two-thirds.

SECURITY OF MORTGAGE.

The United Railways Company acquired the following shares of stocks of street railways included in its system, all of which shares have been deposited with the St. Louis Trust Company, Trustee:

Shares Acquired.		Total Shares.	Shares Outstanding.
50	Delmar Avenue and Clayton Railway Company	50	None
1,000	St. Louis Cross County Railway Company	1,000	"
2,000	Midland Street Railway Company	2,000	"
120	St. Louis, Clayton and Creve Coeur Railway Company	120	"
467	St. Louis County Street Railway Company	467	"
634	Clayton and Forest Park Railway Company	661	27
30,000	Union Depot Railroad Company	30,000	None
22,986	Missouri Railroad Company	22,986	"
99,994	Lindell Railway Company	100,000	6
24,950	National Railway Company (of Ill.)	25,000	50
9,953	Southern Electric Railway Company, Preferred	10,000	47
5,000	Southern Electric Railway Company, Common	5,000	None
20	St. Louis Traction Company	20	"

SINCE THE ACQUISITION OF SUCH SHARES THE COMPANY HAS, UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ACQUIRED BY PURCHASE ALL THE PROPERTY, RIGHTS, FRANCHISES, AND PRIVILEGES OF THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:

Union Depot Railroad Company, together with the Grand Avenue Railway Company.
Lindell Railway Company, together with the Missouri Railroad Company, the Forest Park, Laclede and Fourth Street Railway Company, the Compton Heights, Union Depot and Merchants' Terminal Railroad Company, the Taylor Avenue Railway Company, the Vandeventer Avenue Railroad Company, and the Delmar Avenue and Clayton Railway Company.
Southern Electric Railroad Company.
Cass Avenue and Fair Grounds Railway Company.
Citizens' Railway Company.
St. Louis, Clayton and Creve Coeur Lake Railroad Company.
St. Louis County Street Railway Company.
St. Louis Cross County Railroad Company.
Midland Street Railway Company.
Jefferson Avenue Railroad Company.
Also the properties operated under the name of Clayton and Forest Park Railway.

This mortgage is directly secured by these properties, subject to divisional liens bearing from 5 to 7 per cent. interest, amounting to a total of $13,980,100, of which $5,003,100 can be retired within the next two years, with an annual saving in interest of $54,623 when replaced by 4% bonds.

MILEAGE.

Total mileage in operation, under construction, and authorized aggregates 436.65 miles, embracing the mileage of all the street-railway systems of St. Louis, save the St. Louis and Suburban system. If the future acquisition of the last-named system be deemed desirable, there has been a reservation and provision therefor. Under the terms of the mortgage, $3,000,000 of the $8,000,000 reserved bonds can be used for no other purpose than for taking up $3,000,000 of the bonds of this system.

EARNINGS.

Statements issued by Messrs. Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants for the year ended June 30, 1899, show that the Companies now united earned, in the aggregate, while independently operated, $266,882.21 in excess of all fixed charges, including the interest on $23,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds; and also that the St. Louis Transit Company for the six months ended December 31, 1899, showed a surplus of $188,346.21 over fixed charges, including the interest on this issue of bonds.

A large amount of work in the consolidation of power, and the transformation of cable to electric traction, is now under way, but until its completion the full benefit of the economies resulting therefrom will not appear in the net earnings. In this connection reference is made to the estimate of Mr. Jilson J. Coleman, a street railway expert of experience, now General Manager of the Company, made before he became connected therewith, and to his letter of recent date as to the future net earnings of the United Railways Company, after making allowance for the economies following consolidation and the concentration of management. Prospectus containing the above can be had on application.

LEASE.

The St. Louis Transit Company, lessee of the United Railways Company of St. Louis and guarantor of the interest upon its Bonds and Preferred Stock, is a Corporation of the State of Missouri with power to acquire, lease, and operate, until the 18th March, 1939, the lines acquired by the United Railways Company of St. Louis. An exchange of its stock (to the extent of 172,502 shares) for the Common Stock of the United Railways Company of St. Louis has been made, share for share, in consideration of a payment to the St. Louis Transit Company of $11 per share on each share of stock so exchanged. Through this payment it will have a cash capital of $1,897,522, and no other obligations save those under its lease of the United Railways Company of St. Louis.

The St. Louis Transit Company has assumed the operation of the property, under the provisions of the leases.

$9,375,000 Bonds having been sold, we offer the balance, $13,625,000, for sale at 92½ and accrued interest, payable on Monday, February 19th, 1900, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO HAVE THESE BONDS LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Subscription books will be opened at our offices on Wednesday, February 14, 1900, at 10 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M. the same day. Allotments will be made as promptly as possible thereafter. The right is reserved to reject applications, to close the subscription earlier than said time, and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for.

FEBRUARY 10TH, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made January 1, 1891, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series D-24 issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said D-24 bonds.

D-24 SECURITIES.

21 Certificates of Interest, Iron Car Equipment Company, Series Z-5, at $1,000 each.

Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made April 2, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series D-4 issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said D-4 bonds:

D-4 SECURITIES.

124 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series B, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made March 1, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-b, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-b bonds:

A-b SECURITIES.

3 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-99, due $28,517.16.
66 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
2 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series Z-3, Certificates at $1,000 each.
7 R. R. Equipment Company, Series A-a, 6 p. c. bonds, aggregating $6,500.
3 R. R. Equipment Company, Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f, bonds, aggregating $55,000.
Total securities, $161,017.16.

Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture, made July 15, 1895, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-e, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-e bonds:

A-e SECURITIES.

116 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
101 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
6 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $100 each.
2 R. R. Equipmen. Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
13 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-a, bonds, aggregating $10,500.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f bonds, aggregating $122,000.
1 Refrigerating Car Company, Series B-18a, Lease Warrant, $57,093.97.
1 Rolling Stock Company, Series B-85, Class B, Lease Warrant, $8,575.20.
6 Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad Company, Series B-6, Lease Warrants, at $184.94 each.
45 Lease Warrants of the Laughlin Towing & Transportation Company, aggregating $24,478.95.
4 Lease Warrants of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co., Series A-99, aggregating $33,147.88.
Total securities, $476,505.64.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made August 1, 1896, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-a, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-a bonds:

A-a SECURITIES.

5 Lease Warrants of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway Company, Series A-99. One on each, $9,505.72.
137 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f, bonds aggregating $100,000.
20 Railroad Equipment Co., Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
2 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each
16 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-e, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
29 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
Total securities, $351,523.60.

Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made January 27, 1891, between The Ohio Falls Car Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-7, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-7 Certificates of Interest:

Z-7 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 12 to 45, Series Z-7, aggregating $162,964.39, and agreement dated January 27, 1891, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1899, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-5, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-5 Certificates of Interest:

Z-5 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company, Lease Warrants Nos. 31 to 139, Series Z-5, aggregating $548,033.96, and agreement dated November 1, 1899, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1899, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-3, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-3 Certificates of Interest.

Z-3 CERTIFICATES

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 32 to 124, Series Z-3, aggregating $18,003.76, and agreement dated November 1, 1899, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1899, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series B-192, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest, having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said B-192 Certificates of Interest.

B-192 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 38 to 124, Series B-192, aggregating $47,157.61, and agreement dated November 1, 1899, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1899, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-3, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-3 Certificates of Interest.

Z-3 CERTIFICATES

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 32 to 124, Series Z-3, aggregating $18,003.76, and agreement dated November 1, 1899, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1899, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series B-192, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest, having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said B-192 Certificates of Interest.

B-192 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 38 to 124, Series B-192, aggregating $47,157.61, and agreement dated November 1, 1899, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14th, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
68 shs. National City Bank.
43 shs. Hamilton Bank of N. Y.
10 shs. 5th Ave. Safe Deposit Co.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Association.
67 shs. Southern Railway Co. common.
5 shs. Southern Railway Co. Prefd.
1 sh. Jekyll Island Club.
$2,281 63-100 Judgment, Supreme Court, Suffolk Co., against Saml. L. Thompson, docketed Febv. 19th, 1898.
$10,000 Col., Sand. & Hock. R. R. Genl. 4 p. c. Bds., 1946.
$750 do. do. 50-year Income Bd. Scrip.
$243.75 do. do. 1st Mtge. 5-year Scrip.
$20,000 Spanish Indemnity Scrip.
10 shs. Kings Co. Bank, B'klyn.
20 shs. Union Bank, B'klyn.
10 shs. Journeay & Burnham Pfd.
10 shs. Journéay & Burnham common.
50 shs. Forest Hotel Co., Lakewood, N. J.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
50 shs. Atlantic Dock Co.
198 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
21 shs. Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R.
52 shs. Chic., Peoria & St. Louis R. R. common, (Trust Co. Receipt.)
30 shs. Joliet & Chicago R. R. common.
38½ shs. Col., Sand. & Hock. R. R. common.
16½ shs. Col., Sand. & Hock. R. R. Pfd.
60 shs. Zanesville & Ohio R. R. common.
20 shs. N. Y. & Shawnee Coal Co. common.
8 shs. 2d National Bank of New Haven, Conn.
15 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank, N. Y.
10 shs. Phenix Insurance Co., B'klyn.
77 shs. Cons. Rolling Stock Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
200 shs. Burning Spring & Ruble Farm Oil Co., Va.
$250 Promissory Note of R. Cartier, dated Apl. 30, 1872, demand.
$5,000 D. D., East B'way & Battery Ry. 5 p. c. Certfs. of Indbt., 1914.
$11,000 Chic., Peoria & St. Louis Ry. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1925, (Trust Co. Receipt.)
$3,000 Chic., Peoria & St. Louis Ry. 2d 4 p. c. Income Bds., 1945, (Trust Co. Receipt.)
$5,000 Mil. & Northern R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1913.
$4,000 City of Cincinnati Consld. Skg. fund 5 p. c. Bds., 1910-1930.
$5,000 Roch. & Pittsburgh R. R. 1st Consld. 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$3,000 Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$5,000 Mil., Lake Shore & West. R. R. Consld. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$2,000 N. Y. & Shawnee Coal Co. Skg. fund 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$3,000 City of Brooklyn 7 p. c. Public Park Loan, 1915.
$6,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. 7 p. c. Reg. Ctfs., 1903, (Guar. Prin. & Int.)
$4,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. 6 p. c. Reg. Ctfs., 1903, (Stamped Guar. Prin. & Int.)
$2,500 B'klyn City R. R. Consld. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$2,400 Bur., Ced. Rap. & Nor. R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$13,000 Col., Sand. & Hock. R. R. Genl. 4 p. c. Bds., 1946.
$316.88 Col., Sand. & Hock. R. R. 1st 5-year Bd. Scrip, (Trust Co. Receipt.)
$10,000 Zanesville & Ohio Ry. 1 Mtge. Bd. Ctf.
$1,000 Halle Gold Mining Co. 8 p. c. Bd., 1904.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
100 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
30 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
31 shs. Bank of America.
4 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$3,000 Nor. & Western R. R. (New River Div.) 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1932.
$3,000 Standard Gas Light Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
1 sh. Natl. Park Bank.
5 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
3 shs. Bank of New York.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
100 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
10 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
$2,500 Chi. R'way Term. Elev. Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
20 shs. German Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Oriental Bank.
40 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. 9th National Bank.
29 shs. 4th National Bank.
5 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
22 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
29 shs. Bank of America.
200 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
17 shs. St. Paul & Duluth R. R. Pfd.
25 shs. The Audit Co. of N. Y. Pfd.
40 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
5 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
4 shs. Central Trust Co.
20 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Co.
100 shs. Grammercy Sugar Co.
$5,000 Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$18,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River R. R. (L. S. Coll. Trust,) 3½ p. c. Reg. Bds., 1998.
20 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Schermerhorn Bank, B'klyn.
$27,000 Washington Trac. & Elec. Co. 4½ p. c. Bds.
12 shs. North American Trust Co.
$15,000 Pco., Dec. & Evansville R. R. 2d Mtge. Bonds.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. do. do.
10 shs. Astor Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Union Bank.
10 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
1 sh. Central Trust Co.
$2,000 N. Y. & White Plains Suburban Water Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. fund 6 p. c. 30-year Gold Bds., May, 1896, Coupons.
$2,000 Escanaba Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., April, 1894, Coupons.
$2,500 Medina Gas & Elec. Light Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bds., April, 1897, Coupons.
$500 Homer Water Works Co. 1st Cons. Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., Jany., 1894, Coupons.
$1,500 Newark, N. Y., Water Works Co. Mtge. Bds., Jany., 1894, Coupons.
$32,000 Kankakee Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bds.
270 shs. Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R.
$7,470 Tol., Pco. & Western R. R. 5 p. c. Scrip.
248 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Home Insurance Co.
5 shs. Illinois Central Leased Lines.
25 shs. Natl. Union Bank, N. Y.
25 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Atlantic Coast Electric R. R.
100 shs. Grammercy Sugar Co.
$1,000 Lotos Club 6 p. c. Bond, 1902.
40 shs. Natl. City Bank.
7 shs. Natl. Park Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Co., $100 each.
5,500 shares Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City R. R. Co., common, $100 each.
1,000 shares Toledo, St Louis and Kansas City R. R Co., common, $100 each.
40 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each.
100 shares American Grocery Co., 2d preferred, $100 each.
Claim of Thomas W. Harris against the City of New York, for services rendered and to be rendered; matter of Eleventh Ward Park, said to be $5,500. Assignment dated August 25, 1897.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

$15,000.00
Wanted a Chattel Mortgage of the above amount on $30,000.00 stock of merchandise and fixtures, for one year.
M. R. S., Box 156, Times.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Louis V. Bright,
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

CAPE NOME.—Cape Nome, Alaska, gold fields and golden beach sands. Descriptive pamphlet mailed. H. A. CROSBY, 120 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

Saint Paul and Duluth R. R. Co.
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 36.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Febv. 1, 1900.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 1, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Tuesday, Febv. 6, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1900.
F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

Fort Wayne and Jackson R. R. Co.
The semi-annual dividend due March 1st, 1900, on the preferred capital stock of the Fort Wayne and Jackson R. R. Co. will be payable on and after that date at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York, N. Y.
The transfer books will be closed from February 20th to March 2d, 1900.
EDWIN S. MARSTON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—At the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Croscup & Sterling Company, called for February 17th inst. at 3:30 P. M., a resolution will be offered to increase the number of Directors from five to six, and to make other changes in the constitution and by-laws. W. H. LUDINGTON, Secretary, 114 5th Av., N. Y. City. Dated Feb. 7th, 1900.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Quotations at London yesterday were strong, Americans being above the parity. Aside from this, no security market developments came on the holiday.

***

To-day Wall Street resumes business without having to heed any of those gruesome things which all last week were predicted as certain to be intrusive by this time.

***

Some nervousness has been showing over money market tendencies and possibilities; but apprehensions of that sort lose their threatening force in the face of the official record that, coincident with drooping loan market rates here, the London charge for accommodation in the open market is now ranging from 2½ to 3½ per cent. Such figures scare nobody.

***

Traffic conditions, as railway authorities quote them, improve. Not only grain and other farm commodities begin now to move in increased volume, but official figures show that exceptional expansion appears in the business represented by freight west-bound—the kind of traffic which is most profitable.

And meantime current statistics show that, while last week six railroads decreased earnings, over sixty increased.

***

Local properties are likely to advance in investment favor. The Third Avenue syndicate is ready to show its power and influence. Consolidated Gas developments may prove to be vastly more important than has yet been hinted. The price of gas is to be advanced.

INTEREST IN THE CURRENCY BILLS.

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

Before the end of the present week the United States Senators are expected to be through with their rather

day, with Union Pacific shares showing the most strength. The closing tone was firm and the demand light.

Consols for both money and the account, 101; Canadian, 100; Erie, 13; Erie first preferred, 37¾; Illinois Central, 116; Union Pacific preferred, 78¾; St. Paul, 126½; New York Central, 136; Pennsylvania, 68; Reading, 9½; Northern Pacific preferred, 76¾; Atchison, 21½; Louisville, 83¾; Grand Trunk, 8¼, and Anaconda, 9¼.

Rand Mines, 32¼.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent., and for three months' bills 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

Bar silver dull at 27 7-16d per ounce.

Spanish fours closed at 68⅛.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 28.90; Lisbon, 13; Rome, 7.25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Business on the Bourse to-day was irregular and inactive. Spanish fours and Spanish rails attracted attention, favorably influencing International shares. Rio Tintos were maintained, notwithstanding some profit-taking. Kafirs started weak on the unsatisfactory war news, but later strengthened on the English demand. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 75c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 69.17½.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Business was hesitating on the Boerse to-day in the absence of South African news. Spanish fours were animated on arbitrage buying. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were strong. Locals were easier owing to realizations. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; long bills, 3¾ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 12.—On the Boerse today business was dull and irregular. Egyptian unified bonds declined sharply owing to political apprehensions. Spanish fours hardened on Paris buying. Americans were steady. Locals relapsed.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con	.02	.04
Andes	.05	.06
Belcher	.21	.21
Best & Belcher	.33	.33
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.33	.33
Challenge Con	.20	.20
Chollar	.18	.18
Confidence	.75	.69
Con. Cal. & Va	1.30	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.17	.17
Hale & Norcross	.30	.30
Julie	.02	.02
Justice	.08	.04
Kentucky Con	.01	.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	.12
Mexican	.27	.27
Occidental Con	.12	.12
Ophir	.67	.61
Overman	.08	.04
Potosi	.24	.24
Savage	.11	.11
Sag Belcher	.01	.02
Sierra Nevada	.49	.53
Standard	2.85	2.75
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.07	.07
Tail Con	.08	.09
Union Con	.29	.32
Yellow Jacket	.17	.17
Silver bars	.59⅞	.59⅞
Mexican dollars	48@48½	48@48½
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	38	38½	37⅝	38
Alamo	16¼	16⅞	16	17
Anaconda	45	47½	48¼	49
Anchoria	90	95	90	95
Argentum	18	18½	18	18½
Bankers'	16⅜	16½	15⅝	16
Battle	35¼	36	35½	36
Blue Bell	12	13	12	13
Coin	267	275	265	275
Columbine	20½	21	20	21
Consolidated	17	17¼	16⅝	16¾
Damon	27¾	28	28⅛	29
Elkton	118	118⅝	117	118
El Paso	34	35	34	34½
Findlay	13⅜	13⅝	13¾	14
Fleece	28	31	28	31
Garfield	15¼	15½	15⅜	15½
Gibson	25	25¼	25	25½
Gould	34	35	33⅝	34⅜
Isabella	130½	130½	125	126
Independence	59½	60	60	62
Jackpot	60½	61¼	60⅜	61
King	100	103	100	103
Moon Anchor	64	65	62¼	64
Matos	26	28	25½	26½
National	12¼	12⅜	11⅝	11⅞
Ophir	55	60	56	60
Pharmacist Con	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
Pinnacle	25½	27⅜	25¾	25¾
Portland	237½	240	238	240
Raven	83½	84	83	83½
Rawlings	25½	30	25½	30
Rosa	69½	70	69	69½
Sovereign	10½	10¾	10½	10⅝
Tornado	50⅜	51	50	51
Union	49½	49¾	47¾	48
Vindicator	159	165	162	165
Work	32¼	32⅜	31½	31⅝
Zenobia	20½	21	20½	22

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$295,348,181
Gold reserve	220,379,093
Net silver	10,942,548
United States notes in the Treasury	14,407,589
Treasury notes of 1890	2,122,554
Total receipts this day	2,275,532
Total receipts this month	18,942,018
Total receipts this year	351,747,678
Total expenditures this day	1,963,000
Total expenditures this month	15,300,000
Total expenditures this year	318,235,139
Deposits in National banks	111,715,450
Silver bullion	100,902
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	313,327
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	1,471,289
Customs	762,078
Miscellaneous	42,163

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend is announced by the Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad Company.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, Feb. 13.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Motions in bankruptcy.
In re Rosenberg & Barnett.
In re Philip Goldman.
In re Thomas J. McArthur.
In re David Randell.
In re J. H. Haverley.
In re Julie Stein.
In re Morris Beeker.
In re Abraham Weiss.
In re H. Lockwood & Co.
In re Nicholas Simpson.
In re C. F. Landenberger.
In re Louis Combremont.
In re F. T. Neely.
In re Armstein & Bonn.
In re Armstein & Cohn.
In re New York and Westchester Water Company.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

85—Witherow vs. Slayback.
87—Tams vs. Wittmark.
86—Rogers vs. Man. Ry.
82—Genet vs. Del. & H. Canal Co.
16—Jones vs. Frost.
51—McCaffrey vs. Cross.
12—Cochran vs. Sess.
83—Loeb vs. Bien.
68—Werner vs. Padulo.
76—Mills vs. Mills.
69—Hawks vs. Haseltine
60—Tweddell vs. N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co.
10—Welsh vs. Cornell.
73—Holland House Co. vs. Baird.
78—Crinnian vs. Manuel Knauth & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Angelo.
2—Bowers vs. Roberts.
3—Burnham vs. Burnham.
4—Haffey vs. Lynch.
5—Parrott vs. Mayor, &c.
5½—Saalfield vs. Cutting.
6—Butler vs. Emmett.
7—Butler vs. Richardson.
8—Lagowitz vs. Arendt.
9—Caterson vs. Diering
10—Wood vs. Roedelsperg.
11—Hazard vs. Scott.
12—Aaron vs. Lakow.
13—In re Keys.
14—Harlen vs. Dreyer.
15—Chilton Mfg. Co. vs. Nugent.
16—Danzig vs. Wood.
17—Same vs. Kennedy.
18—Bayes vs. Weiller.
19—Leuchen vs. College of St. Francis Xavier
20—Ridler vs. Voelker.
21—Fix vs. Fix.
22—Jonge vs. Brudheim.
23—In re C. B. Keogh Mfg. Co.
24—Hendler vs. D. E. Gulver Co.
25—Klein vs. Wieland.
26—Merrill vs. Berger.
27—Willetts vs. Wertheim.
28—Clifford vs. York.
29—Sachs vs. same.
30—Foster vs. same.
31—People, &c., vs. Mut. Ben. Life Assn.
32—Reed vs. Man. Fire Ins. Co.
33—Reed vs. Armstrong.
34—N. Y. Suburban, &c., Assn. vs. Darling.
35—N. Y. Juvenile Asylum vs. Keller.
36—Bernheim vs. Keppler.
37—In re Gallender.
38—Grass vs. Union Granite Co.
39—In re Jerome Av.
40—Sonn vs. Bryan.
41—Albany Venetian Blind Co. vs. Ludlow
42—Pocock vs. Finlayson
43—In re Home Book Co.
44—Carley vs. Booz.
45—Jussen vs. Scannell.
46—Dalton vs. Dalton.
47—Baylis vs. Bullock Elec. Mfg. Co.
48—Drake vs. Drake.
49—Rouse vs. Haas.
50—Becker vs. Rothemund.
51—In re Whittier St.
52—Well vs. Well.
53—Byrnes vs. Strauss.
54—Ruchert vs. Bursley.
55—Sloss vs. Bigelow.
56—Krauss vs. Mendlowitz.
57—Kennedy vs. Kennedy.
58—In re Riverside B. & L. Assn.
59—Ettlinger vs. Well.
60—Levy vs. Hill.
61—Weller vs. Remington & Sherman Co.
62—Peters vs. Queen.
63—Well vs. Naughton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Simonds Mfg. Co.
2—Appermann vs. Appermann.
3—Fromer vs. Hoffman.
4—Grimm vs. Grimm. Demurrers.
1226—Malcomson vs. Sanberg.
1213—Bedlow vs. Stillman.
1222—Glaser vs. Glaser.
1225—Nat. B'way Bank vs. Railroad Equipment Co.
1237—Zangwill vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Association.
1242—Met. Trust Co. vs. McDonald.
1245—Stanton vs. Press Pub. Co.
1246—Composite Type Bar Co. vs. Brott.
1248—Ridgely vs. Manhattan Shipping Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar —To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
3782—Roy Watch Case Co. vs. Camm-Roy Watch Case Co.
3873—Bowery Bank vs. Bernstein.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4526.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned January term. Held in Part IV. Room. Case on.
3390—Phillips vs. Bendheim.
2275—Newgass vs. Sinsheimer.
4535—Quinlan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4536—Same vs. same.
4545—Howell vs. same.
841—A. Blum, Jr., Sons vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
900—Hamburg-Am. Packet Co. vs. Widmayer.
4498—Miller vs. Blickendorfer Mfg. Co.
4611—Frank Brewing Co. vs. Bishop.
1928—McDonald vs. Sheffer.
4446—Yerkes vs. New York Press Co.
9852—Valentine vs. Healy.
4309—Patterson vs. Holby.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor, in the County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—John Kindergan.
2—Patrick McCann.
3—Henry Werner.
4—Annie Ward.
5—Mary E. McNulty.
6—Grace Marsh.
7—Rifka Graf.
8—Thomas Mulry.
9—Frederick W. Frederickson.
10—Emily Coutant.
11—Agnes L. Jones.
12—Ignatz Goldstein.
13—David Clarke.
14—Matilda S. Haddock.
15—David Hall.
16—Mary Ann Crean.
17—Wm. Bloomfield.
18—Frances M. Woodward.
19—Charles Franz.
20—Ellen O'Laughlin.
21—Edward Grosse.
22—Wm. P. Earle.
23—Thomas J. Holahan.
24—Fanny Quellmalz.
25—Charles Tracy.
26—A. W. Abraham.
27—Caroline Herrmann.
28—Theus Taylor.
29—Wm. P. Earle.
30—Albert Bauman.
31—Peter Somers.
32—Robert Breder.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.:
Jane Duffy.
Mary M. Fitzgerald.
Sarah Whitehead.

Issues of fact.
33—Agnes L. Jones.
34—Kate Keenan.
Bridget Gulhan.
At 11 A. M.
James Goodheart.
Robert S. Engle.
Joseph Pollack.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
1471—Annie Taylor Morgan.
1526—Lena Schaefer.
1531—Sarah Goodheim.
1521—Michael Kuntz.
1540—Sophia Schwanck.
1543—Louisa H. Memmler.
1549—William Cullen.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
582—Smith vs. Cowenstein.
2072—McNally vs. Gal.
3712—Brook vs. Haff.
1164—Crockett vs. Dempsey.
2018—Creegan vs. Bennett.
3866—Schumacher vs. Kahn.
1978—Winnefield vs. Bissell.
1600—Herschman vs. Met. St. Ry.
1146—Dressner vs. Dressner.
1239—California Wine Assn. vs. Fritz.
1594—Lange vs. Met. St. Ry.
1345—Bretz vs. Copeland.
998—Braime vs. Grand Lodge of U. W.
1559—Leeson vs. Horgan.
2050—Woodman vs. Purdy.
1788—Rice vs. Met. St. Ry.
2046—Kaufman vs. Kaufman.
2020—Main vs. Overbaugh.
2022—Rosen vs. Levi.
1556—Helene vs. McLean.
265—Dessar vs. Bradley.
1058—Bauman vs. Healey.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Simmons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1857—Smith vs. Con. Gas Co.
1942—Lowry vs. Meck.
1806—Stabwasser vs. Burnham.
1890—Schulkind vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1886—Hartog vs. Hobson.
1774—Benari vs. Marks.
1288—Mystick vs. Charwat.
1947—Thomas vs. Leach.
1470—Friedheim vs. Doyle.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
2065—Lee vs. Tammany.
2103—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Raw.
2117—Martin vs. McDonough.
3922½—Purdy vs. C. C. White Paper Mfg. Co.
1693—Snow vs. F. C. Linde Co.
715—Stone vs. Wilson.
1326—Overbaugh vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1327—Nugent vs. same.
1965—O'Connor vs. Chrystie.
1276—Davies vs. Mt. Morris Elec. Light Co.
1731—Brumberg vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1487—Goodman vs. Lessar.
1690—Sanders vs. Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R.
2002—Berger vs. Met. St. Ry.
1267—Von Raitz vs. James.
1893—McMahon vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2081—Wallace vs. Broukman.
1963—Weintraub vs. Beardleston & Woerz Brew. Co.
862—Metzke vs. Setzkorn.
460—Sullivan vs. Cohen.
740—McLaughlin vs. Chrystie.
459—Schurr vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1253—Gerken vs. Ruppert.
1960—Ewell vs. Met. St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.
4006—Stoutenburgh vs. Provident Promotory Co.
4139—Lachinsky vs. Rubenstein.
4147—Braurier vs. Vigna.
4033—Hy. McCune Mfg. Co. vs. Dale.
4034—Same vs. same.
4035—Same vs. Man. Imp. Co.
4036—Same vs. Hensle.
4027—Yalden vs. Handall.
4073—Shanton vs. Taylor
3535—Ehrman vs. Lowenstein.
3827—Kapp vs. Fellman Dry Goods Co.
2952—Gericot vs. Stevens.
2784—Germansky vs. Peck.
3661—Buzzell vs. Forsythe.
4078—Kraus vs. Hamburg.
Highest number reached in regular call, 2177.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Blumenthal for the People.
1—Henry Fedder.
2—Jacob Greenberg.
3—John Baylor alias John Smith.
4—May Hurley.
5—Wm. Harris, Denver Scott.
6—Joseph N. Nelson.
7—Louis Speigel.
8—Walter Johnson, James Fallon.
9—David Levy, Jennie Levy, Moses Levy.
10—John Fitzpatrick.
11—John McGrath.
12—Joseph Emanuel.
13—Joseph Barnett.
14—George Coan.
15—Julius Cohen.
16—Henry J. Morris.
17—Ethel Raymond, James Daly.
18—Harralumos Cristofeles, Peter Bonoras, Pleasington.
1—Pasquale Cardone.
2—William Carney.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.
1—Melvin J. Wheeler.
2—Harry Williams.
3—Orlando J. Hacket, (2.)
4—William Markuskie.
5—Martin Johnson.
6—Jacob Herts.
7—Francesco De Luce, Agnesa De Luce.
8—Thomas King.
9—Arthur F. Henderson.
10—Edward Zlamco.
11—Otto Sigmon.
12—Carmini Sacomano.
13—Patrick Hackett.
14—Patrick McCabe.
15—Patrick Sullivan.
16—Thomas S. Mackey.
17—Henry Ficke.
18—Bernardo Calabrese.
19—James Duff.
20—Benjamin Gainsborg.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gordon for the People.
1—Charles Howard.
2—John L. Steed.
3—Joseph Bianco.
4—Robert McMahon.
5—Benjamin Hall.
6—Thomas Hughes.
7—Charles Berry.
8—David Harris.
9—Louis Bose.
10—William Vaupel.
11—Joseph Cugere.
12—Anie Mulholland.
13—Henry Blank.
14—Michael Farelli.
15—Sandy Harris.
16—Bessie Jones.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Herrman, and Carr for the People.
1—Judah P. Schisinsky.
2—Judah P. Schisinsky, indicted as Gilbert Mansell.
3—Thomas Castor.
4—Lena Jackson.
5—Della Brown.
6—George Cahill.
7—Antonio Schiro.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—McCullough vs. Lennon—George E. Kent. Appleby vs. Cronin—Charles Donohue.
SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Matter of New York Frauen Klink—S. Morrill Banner.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Effe V. V. Knox vs. Margaret Cotman—George Keiser.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Smith, J.
372—Hughes vs. Hughes.
536—O'Brien vs. Guntz et al.
857—Mendenhall vs. Halstead.
450—Franklin So. for Home Building vs. Wilkes.
192—MacDonald vs. Rothschild.
514—Tomlinson vs. Russell.
515—Potter vs. Ferdon et al.
407—Duggan vs. Denyse.
314—Greenwald vs. Greenwald.
483—Isbell vs. Ireland.
431—Cole vs. Cole.
472—Ashley vs. Lehmann.
519—Glassford vs. Glassford.
525—Philcox vs. Philcox.
526—Pool vs. Tremaine.
530—Harrington et al. vs. Fremain et al.
538—Johnson vs. Flagg.
164—Boeckman et al. vs. Weber et al.
500—Cross and others vs. Nilson and others.
558—Wilcox vs. Wilcox.
559—Little vs. Morton et al.
44—Anderson vs. Equitable Co-op. B. and L. Asso.
414—Skinner vs. Skinner.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Day Calendar, February 13th, 1900.—Part I.—Marean, J.; Part II.—Mattice, J.; Part III.—Jenks, J.; Part IV.—Keogh, J.; Part V.—Chester, J.
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4089—Turner vs. Sheridan.
2966—Kaffenburgh vs. Fleischmann.
Equity and non-jury cases.
332—Cosgrove vs. Carlin.
342—Reilly vs. Kenney.
Highest number reached in regular call, 2177.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Blumenthal for the People.
1—Henry Fedder.
2—Jacob Greenberg.
3—John Baylor alias John Smith.
4—May Hurley.
5—Wm. Harris, Denver Scott.
6—Joseph N. Nelson.
7—Louis Speigel.
8—Walter Johnson, James Fallon.
9—David Levy, Jennie Levy, Moses Levy.
10—John Fitzpatrick.
11—John McGrath.
12—Joseph Emanuel.
13—Joseph Barnett.
14—George Coan.
15—Julius Cohen.
16—Henry J. Morris.
17—Ethel Raymond, James Daly.
18—Harralumos Cristofeles, Peter Bonoras, Pleasington.
1—Pasquale Cardone.
2—William Carney.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.
1—Melvin J. Wheeler.
2—Harry Williams.
3—Orlando J. Hacket, (2.)
4—William Markuskie.
5—Martin Johnson.
6—Jacob Herts.
7—Francesco De Luce, Agnesa De Luce.
8—Thomas King.
9—Arthur F. Henderson.
10—Edward Zlamco.
11—Otto Sigmon.
12—Carmini Sacomano.
13—Patrick Hackett.
14—Patrick McCabe.
15—Patrick Sullivan.
16—Thomas S. Mackey.
17—Henry Ficke.
18—Bernardo Calabrese.
19—James Duff.
20—Benjamin Gainsborg.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gordon for the People.
1—Charles Howard.
2—John L. Steed.
3—Joseph Bianco.
4—Robert McMahon.
5—Benjamin Hall.
6—Thomas Hughes.
7—Charles Berry.
8—David Harris.
9—Louis Bose.
10—William Vaupel.
11—Joseph Cugere.
12—Anie Mulholland.
13—Henry Blank.
14—Michael Farelli.
15—Sandy Harris.
16—Bessie Jones.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Herrman, and Carr for the People.
1—Judah P. Schisinsky.
2—Judah P. Schisinsky, indicted as Gilbert Mansell.
3—Thomas Castor.
4—Lena Jackson.
5—Della Brown.
6—George Cahill.
7—Antonio Schiro.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—McCullough vs. Lennon—George E. Kent. Appleby vs. Cronin—Charles Donohue.
SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Matter of New York Frauen Klink—S. Morrill Banner.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Effe V. V. Knox vs. Margaret Cotman—George Keiser.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Smith, J.
372—Hughes vs. Hughes.
536—O'Brien vs. Guntz et al.
857—Mendenhall vs. Halstead.
450—Franklin So. for Home Building vs. Wilkes.
192—MacDonald vs. Rothschild.
514—Tomlinson vs. Russell.
515—Potter vs. Ferdon et al.
407—Duggan vs. Denyse.
314—Greenwald vs. Greenwald.
483—Isbell vs. Ireland.
431—Cole vs. Cole.
472—Ashley vs. Lehmann.
519—Glassford vs. Glassford.
525—Philcox vs. Philcox.
526—Pool vs. Tremaine.
530—Harrington et al. vs. Fremain et al.
538—Johnson vs. Flagg.
164—Boeckman et al. vs. Weber et al.
500—Cross and others vs. Nilson and others.
558—Wilcox vs. Wilcox.
559—Little vs. Morton et al.
44—Anderson vs. Equitable Co-op. B. and L. Asso.
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3158—Gibbons vs. Knapp.
2682—Gerhardt vs. Auer.
2674—Hahn vs. Pfenning.
808—Steiger vs. Wall.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Henry Costello.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Pasquale D. Amello, Albert F. Aller, Gustave Ehnhardt, Charles A. Stewart, Gustav A. Aschefeld, John Quinn, William Conley, William Martin, Frederick W. Emmers.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The will of William M. Fairbien, John Nicholson, Daniel W. McCain, Ann A. Warner, Walter B. Townsend, John L. Levinessa, Margaretha Grosskinskey, Henrig Freese, William Meyer, Philippina Gottschalke, Hanachen Bachrach, Horace F. Hallett, Herman Wichert, and Pompeo Marest. The accounting of Harry H. Blanchard. The administration of Margaretha Schilz. The estates of Peter Thompson, Timothy Dowd, George Loffler, Frederick W. Burke, John Andrews, and Patrick V. Hickey.
Contested calendar at 10:30.—No. 19—Accounting of Mary Bauer.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of New York—Admiralty Calendar—Thomas J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 58—Walsh vs. General Lighterage Company.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER DOELGER, plaintiff,

MILLER'S MAN TO CONFESS

Cecil Leslie Will Surrender and Turn State's Evidence.

WILL CLEAR UP MYSTERIES

District Attorney Clarke Expects to Get Strong Evidence Against Franklyn Syndicate, He Intimates.

District Attorney Clarke of Brooklyn late yesterday afternoon authorized the statement that Cecil Leslie, who was the press agent for William F. Miller's Franklin Syndicate, would very soon surrender himself to the authorities. Leslie was indicted jointly with Miller in November for conspiracy. When the crash came and the manager of the Franklin Syndicate suddenly vanished on the 24th of November, Leslie also disappeared, and since then his whereabouts have been a mystery. Since Miller's arrest District Attorney Clarke has been in communication with Mrs. Leslie, and this has finally resulted in Leslie's agreeing to surrender. By special arrangement, Mrs. Leslie yesterday afternoon met the District Attorney at his office, and negotiations were then completed for Leslie to give himself up.

"I am convinced," said Mr. Clarke, "that Leslie was not an accomplice, but merely an employe of the Franklin Syndicate people. He will surrender and turn State's evidence. In consideration of this, the prosecution of him, if any at all is made, will be slight."

"What amount of bail will you require for Leslie?" Mr. Clarke was asked.

"That I cannot positively say; but it will be light, and such that he can easily furnish."

The District Attorney intimated that Leslie would surrender just as soon as definite arrangements have been completed for his bail.

"Do you think that Leslie knows where any of the money is hidden that Miller is alleged to have left behind when he fled?"

The District Attorney smiled and said: "It wouldn't do for me to tell too much, for then there would be nothing left for Leslie to tell. You can, however, rest assured that Leslie can clear up many of the mysteries of the Franklin Syndicate."

Sergt. Humphries of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau was asked if he knew where Leslie was now in hiding or when he would surrender. He refused to state. He said, however, that he knew that the District Attorney's office was making every effort to secure the arrest of Miller's accomplices, and that he was not surprised to learn that Leslie had decided to turn State's evidence.

Chief Devery refused absolutely to say anything relative to Leslie's surrender or what effect it would have on the Miller case. Capt. Reynolds, who captured Miller, said that he had nothing to say in regard to the surrender of Leslie, for he knew nothing of it. He said that whatever negotiations had been carried on with Leslie had been wholly through the District Attorney's office, and that he had nothing whatever to do with them.

An attempt was made to see Miller at the Raymond Street Jail in order to ascertain what he had to say relative to his old employe turning State's evidence. Miller refused to be seen, and in an answer to a request for a statement on the matter, sent out word that he had nothing whatever to say.

E. A. Ammon and F. B. House, attorneys for Miller, were informed that Leslie was to turn State's evidence. They declined to make any statement. Mr. Ammon stated, however, that he might have something to say to-day. It is said that Messrs. Ammon and House yesterday submitted to the District Attorney securities to be considered as bail for Miller. This was neither confirmed nor denied at the District Attorney's office. Shortly after learning that Leslie was to turn State's evidence, Messrs. Ammon and House visited Miller at the Raymond Street Jail and were in consultation with him for the rest of the afternoon. Mr. Ammon stoutly denied that he made any statement whatever to newspaper men on Sunday of any nature.

"I was at my home at Grime's Hill, Staten Island, all day Sunday," said Mr. Ammon, "and not only did not see a single reporter, but no one else save my immediate family. Any statements that I am reported to have made relative to the Miller case are the veriest trash. What I have to say in regard to the case will be said on April 2, when Miller is brought into court."

Mr. Ammon and Miller corroborated Capt. Reynolds's story of Miller's arrest. Chief Devery and Commissioner York are also praising Capt. Reynolds and giving him full credit for the capture. Miller's brother, Louis H. Miller, Jr., is to be brought up for trial in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, Wednesday morning. It is probable, however, that the case will be again postponed.

Miller received visits yesterday from his father, mother, brother, and wife. The officials at the jail say that Miller is a model prisoner. In the event that securities for bail should prove satisfactory, Miller will not be released at once, the District Attorney having stipulated that forty-eight hours must elapse between the time bail is offered and accepted.

STEINITZ AT WARD'S ISLAND.

Chess Player, Formerly a Champion, Taken to Hospital for the Insane.

William Steinitz, for many years the chess champion, was taken to the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, on Ward's Island, yesterday, no word having been received from his friends. It is said that his wife is unable to provide for him in a sanitarium or private institution.

Steinitz became erratic at his home, 155 East One Hundred and Third Street, about three weeks ago, and was sent to the Insane Pavilion of Bellevue Hospital last Thursday. He was declared insane on Friday, but was kept in the pavilion until yesterday because Dr. Robertson had heard that some of his friends might take him to a private sanitarium.

Steinitz retained his little pocket chessboard and a few effects which he had when he arrived at the hospital. He was rational all day, but he did not speak to any one, nor did he smile. He walked along as if wholly disinterested.

Steinitz was champion chess player of the world for thirty years. He took part in many tournaments and match games, gave exhibitions in various parts of the world, and edited several magazines on chess.

CHILD CRUSHED BY TRUCK.

Ran Headlong to Death, Eager to View Holiday Flags.

Teddy Wolf, the curly-headed, four-year-old son of Theodore Wolf of 321 East Seventy-seventh Street, was crushed to death by the wheels of a truck in front of his home yesterday morning. The child had been delighted by the holiday decorations in honor of Lincoln's Birthday. To get a better view of the flags and bunting that fluttered from the windows on his side of the block, he ran into the street, heedless of a truck heavily loaded with bricks that was lumbering past at that moment. The boy ran backward, his eyes fixed on the flags. He bumped into the wagon between the front and rear wheels. The shock knocked him down directly in front of the rear wheel, which passed over him. Several men ran into the street and picked up the child. He was dead, his chest crushed by the great weight of the truck.

The driver, John Cheese, twenty-six years old, of 411 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, stopped his team at once. He said he had not seen the boy run into the street. Cheese was arrested later, and locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

Col. Rickey's Son Found Unharmed.

Col. Joseph F. Rickey was receiving the congratulations of friends at the Hoffman House yesterday. Some weeks ago the Colonel's eldest son mysteriously disappeared after meeting with an accident while horseback riding in California. A few days ago he was found safe and sound at his mining camp at Gold Hill in Southern Oregon, and he was quite surprised that his absence had caused alarm. "I never felt any personal anxiety," said Col. Rickey, "but for the sake of others I am deeply grateful that my son has turned up all right. I felt satisfied that he would."

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"Curiosity led me into a meeting in one of the city churches the other evening, the attraction being the announcement that there would be singing by the Fisk Jubilee Singers. Here is a chance, I thought, to hear some thoroughly characteristic negro singing such as I heard while in the South during the days of the war. I had tired of the rag-time songs one hears everywhere and positively yearned for some of the old-time negro melodies." It was a member of the Loyal Legion who was talking with a comrade of the changes he had found in the South on a recent visit and of the apparent extinguishment of the negro of the days before the war. "I had in remembrance the Fisk Jubilee Singers of a quarter of a century ago, who made a trip through the North and aroused such an interest as enabled them to raise money enough to pay the debt on their school. Those singers had all the unction and the genuine twang of the plantation hands, and it was a treat to hear them in such things as 'Swing low, sweet chariot,' 'The Gospel train am a comin',' 'Roll, Jordan, roll,' 'Hain't got long to stay yere,' and others of that type that were full of quaint melody and were characteristic. I never was more disappointed in my life than at the result. The singers I heard had trained voices and all that sort of thing, but they knew nothing of the swing and the fervor with which their parents or grandparents used to sing those old hymns. Education had spoiled them completely for that sort of thing, and there was not a trace of the old-time revival and camp-meeting spirit in the way they sang. They are like most of the darkies of the late generations in that they have had all of the 'nigger' educated out of them. Lew Dockstader, with his face blacked, knows more of the way in which those old camp-meeting tunes should be sung than do any of the jubilee singers of to-day. Down in Southern Georgia in a little schoolhouse one Sunday this Winter I found a congregation of old-time darkies who sang those queer songs with all the fervor of their daddies, such as we used to hear in our days of campaigning. The new negro there knows nothing of that sort of thing, and as a jubilee singer is a miserable failure. I have heard boys sitting on the old Yale fence sing those plantation songs 100 per cent. better than the educated negro of to-day knows how to do it, and most of them were never south of Washington."

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Proprietors of the French table d'hôte establishments in the vicinity of Madison Square are just now overrun with customers, male and female, who insist upon chatting in French with the waiters and cashiers. "They are Americans who are going to Paris this Summer," explained the proprietor of one of these places, "and they come here to try what they have learned of French on us. They tip the waiters liberally and try all sorts of funny questions about all sorts of things, none of which have anything to do with either the restaurant or our business. We know what they want and let them instruct the waiters to order cabs, buy dress goods or clothing, give them directions as to how to reach Versailles, and all that sort of thing, because if we did not they would go elsewhere to talk their very funny French. Most of them have been taking lessons at the schools where they teach you French in from twelve to twenty lessons, and from some of the dining room French spoken I should think their instructors had been Germans who had learned their French from a book. It is all very funny, but as it is profitable we have no cause for complaint."

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"Just as has been the case ever since we have had poultry shows here," said a Cortlandt Street dealer in poultry supplies, "there is just now an unusual demand for incubators. Men see them work at the show and decide to try one at their own homes, and we can trace many of our orders to the interest aroused in the machines at the recent show. It is a fad that will die out, of course, and I suppose barns in near-by towns are littered with the remains of the machines that other men in past years have bought and tried and got sick of when the novelty has worn off. The great trouble with these purchasers of incubators is that they have neither the time nor patience to attend to them, and when they fail to hatch out the limed eggs these buyers are apt to test them with, they throw the blame on us. Experimenters don't care to pay fancy prices for fertile eggs, and try any they can get in the markets, and, of course, fail. Some succeed so well, however, that they keep up the amusement until unclean coops bring disease and trouble or their chicks get sickly or die outright, and then they give it up as a game that is not worth the kerosene, so to say. But the business is booming just now, and the chicken fever will be virulent until it has run its course for some one of the reasons I have named. Then there will be a lot of incubators that can be bought for a song. As a rule, it is Jerseymen who have this experimental disease the worst, and also as a rule they are the first to tire of the sport. The Long Islanders are the most tenacious at the incubator game, and so I suppose the most successful. I speak now not of the farmer, but of the man who owns a place in the country with a little garden and yard that gives him room to raise a little poultry. The out-and-out farmer never buys an incubator until he has made up his mind that he is going to make a success of poultry raising. It is a fact, too, that women who get the incubator fever succeed better than do the men. They have more time to attend to the machines, I guess, and as the fever does not wear away so quickly with them as with the men, they succeed in getting at least something like satisfactory results from their experiments."

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"Here is something not generally known that is decidedly interesting in its way," remarked a broker while he was chatting about the work that remained to be done on the Third Avenue Railroad system. "When the road has completed work on the big power house that will supply power for all their lines, there will be installed in that house in the annexed district machinery that will produce over 100,000 horse power of energy. Have you any idea of how much power that it? Very few persons have. Here is a handy comparison that may be used to make people appreciate it. Most every one has heard of the 'harnessing of Niagara' and the utilization of its water power to produce electricity for lighting and as a motive power for both trolley lines and factories. Now the power that will be produced in the Third Avenue power house will be double that now produced by Niagara Falls, which latter is used to run trolley lines in Niagara Falls and Buffalo, to light both places as well as Clifton on the Canadian side, and also to furnish power to a score of factories. That comparison will give one an idea of the magnitude of the scheme that the railroad company has undertaken.

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If you were a commuter on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad you would understand why every trainman begins to get mad just before he reaches Woodlawn station. To the occasional passenger on those trains the reason is a mystery, though the fact is perfectly apparent that the brakemen hate to see the train approach that point. One of the commuters tells the reason for it. Woodlawn is a station at which the New Haven Road may let passengers from up its road alight, but under the terms of its lease of the track into this city, it cannot take up passengers there, as those are the spoils of the Harlem Division of the New York Central. People who travel little on this line, know nothing of this arrangement. So if they happen to be at the Woodlawn station and a New Haven train comes along and stops there to let passengers off, there is a rush for the train by those who want to get to New York in a hurry. Just here is where the trouble for the train hands comes in. A brakeman stations himself at each car entrance, and from the time the train stops until it starts again is kept busy fighting off would-be passengers who cannot understand why they are not allowed to board a New York train. Time was when the brakeman tried to explain things to the angry and disappointed people. That was when travel was much lighter than it is now, and when trainmen had more time. Now there are always a lot of people who insist upon boarding the trains, and there is no time to explain, only time to fight them away from the cars, which often requires a considerable amount of force. It is this daily fight against would-be passengers that makes every brakeman act as if his hair was being combed the wrong way just before his train approaches Woodlawn station. His daily squabble is inevitable, and he is merely getting into the proper sort of temper for it.

Here we are again at the old place, Warren St. and Broadway—old only in memories, for everything is screamingly new.

The fire of a year ago made a clean sweep, and a modern store with the most modern conveniences has risen in its place.

There are no brass bands, no flowers; but the welcome is of the heartiest.

Everything man or boy wears.

But we mustn't forget the good old standbys, 1260 and 569 Broadway, else they'll be jealous.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

UNITED VERDE COPPER SALE.

Senator Clark Steals a March on the Opponents of His Plan of Reorganization.

United States Senator William A. Clark of Montana has stolen a march on the opponents to the reorganization of the United Verde Copper Company. While Prof. George A. Treadwell, one of the stockholders, was trying to get the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of this State to declare still in force an injunction that had been dissolved, Senator Clark had the company's property sold at auction and a new corporation organized in West Virginia. The belated decision of the Appellate Division was handed down on Friday, and it sustained an injunction issued by Justice Beach and later dissolved by Justice Gildersleeve.

Henry G. Atwater, counsel for Senator Clark, said yesterday: "The decision of the Appellate Division came too late to prevent the reorganization of the company. Justice Gildersleeve dissolved the injunction granted by Justice Beach, and on Jan. 9 the property of the company was sold. The company was then reorganized under the laws of West Virginia and has been doing business as a corporation of that State since Jan. 10, and has declared two dividends.

"I do not know what Mr. Treadwell proposes to do now. When he began the suit he held 673 shares of the old company. After the sale was made and after we had become a West Virginia corporation, Mr. Treadwell came in and surrendered 600 of his 673 shares of stock. He accepted in exchange 600 shares in the new company. He still retains 73 shares of the old company's stock. The surrender by Mr. Treadwell of 600 shares of his stock seems to indicate that he is satisfied with the reorganization plan, the surrender of the New York charter, and the acquirement of a charter in West Virginia.

"Out of a total of 300,000 shares of stock in the old company, all but 78 shares have been surrendered for stock in the new company, and 73 of the outstanding shares are those still held by Mr. Treadwell. As the property has all been sold, and since Jan. 10 the company has been operating under its West Virginia charter, I cannot see that there is anything for the injunction to operate on."

Walter S. Logan, counsel for Prof. Treadwell, says that the decision of the Appellate Division makes the sale of the property null and void. He declined to say what further action, if any, Prof. Treadwell will take in the matter.

The United Verde Copper mines are among the most valuable in the world, and for several years Senator Clark has been buying up the stock with a view of getting entire control of them.

HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Sixteenth Anniversary Celebrated by a Reception.

In commemoration of the establishment of the Hebrew Technical Institute's school sixteen years ago the annual reception of the Women's Committee was held yesterday afternoon at the Institute, 36 Stuyvesant Street. Classes of boys were at work, and the visitors had an opportunity of seeing the methods of instruction in the school. Examples of completed work in wood carving, molding, steel cutting, and electrical construction were exhibited. In the electrical department there was shown a test of wireless telegraphy, the instruments being placed at a distance of about fifteen feet apart and a small bell indicating the message's receipt. Much of the apparatus in the various workrooms was made by the boys, conspicuously an elaborate electric test needle.

Three hundred graduates have been turned out by the Institute since its foundation. Of these, all but thirty have recently reported to Principal Barney that they are holding lucrative positions. Out of the thirty-one graduates of last year not one lacks employment, and the Principal says that he has never heard of any member of the family of a graduate from the school having to depend upon charity for subsistence. Many of those who completed the course ten or twelve years ago have risen to important posts in machine shops and mills. It is the object of the Institute to give all the pupils such training as will fit them for situations as foremen or Superintendents.

FIRE HORSE FELL DEAD.

Succumbed to Heart Disease While Running with a Water Tower.

A fire occurred yesterday morning on the top floor of 26 Bleecker Street, occupied by Benjamin Rosenthal, a manufacturer of fur articles. The fire was caused by an overheated stove and was extinguished with but little trouble.

Water Tower No. 2, which is situated at 108 East Thirteenth Street, was on its way to the fire and had turned the corner of Fourth Avenue down the Bowery when Jack, one of the three horses drawing it, suddenly fell to the pavement. The horse was dragged several feet by the momentum of the truck, though the driver, Mark Kelly, tried hard to bring the other horses to a stop. The horse arose to his feet and then fell again, with blood pouring from his nostrils. He soon died. He had been stricken with heart disease.

Jack had been in the department six years. He was one of three horses that drew the truck to a fierce fire in Cherry Street several days ago, and braved terrible heat to get the tower near the burning building.

Lectures for Workingmen.

The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford has arranged a series of free evening lectures to workingmen, under the auspices of Bishop Potter, in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. The first of these lectures will be delivered on Thursday by the Rev. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio, who will speak on the "Strength and Weakness of Labor Movements To-day." The other speakers and subjects will be: March 8, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott on "The Democracy of Industry"; March 22, the Rev. S. C. Swallow of Harrisburg, Penn., on "Slave, Serf, and Wage Earner"; April 5, William Dudley Foulke of Richmond, Ind., on "The Relation of Trusts to Labor Organizations," and April 26, Prof. James H. Canfield of Columbia University on "The Labor Man's Social Progress." The lectures are not to be theological or sectarian in character, nor are they to be political.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BEAUTY REFINED.

Notice the charming naivete with which our designers have appropriated from the French rococo worker. He who said that the powers of adoption was little less than genius spoke wondrously true. For scarce would the rococo workers of the Louis XV. period recognize their "rocaille et coquilles" in the chastity of our designs with their sweeping outlines, irregular panels, characteristic central shell with flower garlands, and unbalanced masses of varying curves.

In chamber suites we have carried this to perfection, also in the drawing room designs, where sofas, chairs, tables, and cabinets are worked out with a purity undreamed of by the French, yet are today at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 158 WEST 19TH STREET

Men's Shirts.

Made to measure.

Of latest novelty washable fabrics,—new spring colors Exclusive designs. Plain, fancy and the latest "knicker" foil weaves.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

BAD SCHOOL BOOKKEEPING

Commissioners of Accounts Find Fault with the System.

Suggest Changes by Means of Which the Teachers May Be Paid on the First of Each Month.

Severe criticisms of the manner in which the Board of Education's books and records have been kept are made in a report which has just been handed to Mayor Van Wyck by the Commissioners of Accounts, who, at the request of Controller Coler, straightened out the tangle over the question of teachers' salaries. The criticisms, they say, are not directed against individuals, but against the present imperfect system. As object lessons of the workings of the Ahearn law and the salary schedules they cite the following "striking cases of want of uniformity" in the reduction of salaries in October, 1899, "for lack of funds":

The female Principal of School No. 35, appointed in 1897, whose salary in April, 1899, was $1,700, was under the Ahearn law entitled to $1,950, but received in October $2,000. On the other hand the female Principal of School No. 42, appointed in 1857, whose salary in April was $2,200, was under the Ahearn law entitled to $2,500, but had her salary cut down in October to $1,900.

Female teachers, fifteen years, under the Ahearn law entitled to $1,200, each received, however, in September only $936. One in School No. 8 had her salary in October fixed at $810, or $60 more than she received in April, but one in School No. 59 had her salary in October reduced to $750, or $30 less than the April salary. Similar contrasts are shown in the cases of women who have taught for ten years and of female first assistants.

The next point scored against the system is that there are hundreds of cases where the salaries of teachers, who were advanced in April under the Ahearn law, were again increased under the May 17 schedule above the mandatory requirements of the Ahearn law, these increases amounting to a total of $128,593.53 for the period from April 25 to Dec. 31, 1899. Ninety-nine cases are selected where the annual increase by reason of this schedule exceeds the Ahearn law requirements by more than $200 in each case. While it was intended, the report says, that the Ahearn law should increase the salaries of certain teachers above the April, 1899, rates, the Commissioners find that by reason of the May schedule the salaries of these same teachers were still further increased in amounts ranging from $216 to $750 per year. Thus, a female Principal in School No. 38 who received in April, 1899, $1,750, was entitled under the Ahearn law to $2,000, but was increased by the May schedule to $2,500, and in December received another increase of $250, making her salary $2,750. Another teacher in School No. 2 was increased $150 by the Ahearn law and $420 additional by the May schedule. The $128,593.53 for schedule increases applies only to those teachers affected by the mandatory requirements of the Ahearn law, numbering about 3,600. There are 3,000 others forming a class whose salaries the Commissioners were not called upon to examine.

"This subject," the Commissioners say, "should receive serious consideration, in order that not only may a just schedule be adopted, but also to see that such a schedule is uniformly applied to all without exception. A noticeable feature of the situation is the fact that no complete original record is kept, under one cover, of the appointment of Principals and teachers, and there is no permanent record by schools of the teaching staff. The Police and Fire Departments have records written in ink in bound volumes, and there is no reason why the Board of Education should not also keep the same kind of book, as it would protect the original record from being altered or any part of it from being replaced or lost."

Fault is also found with the system of keeping the complete record of the teacher on a card catalogue or on typewritten sheets pasted or pinned in a scrapbook, as it would be an easy thing to change the card or rewrite the typewritten sheet and replace the one intended to be altered. A list is given of eight first assistants entitled to receive under the Ahearn law $1,400, but whose December salaries, owing to errors in the records, ranged from $80 to about $500 less than the Ahearn law requirements. The pay rolls are also said to contain many inaccuracies in the designation of the positions of the teachers.

Much time is consumed, the Commissioners say, by unnecessary work, both in the preparation of the pay rolls in the schools and the duplication of the examination and correction of the calculations by both the Secretary of the Borough School Board and by the Auditor of the Board of Education. The Department of Education is the only one in the city whose employes are not paid on the 1st of each month, and it is recommended that conflicting by-laws and regulations be modified or amended so as to permit this to be done.

The Commissioners recommend that the pay rolls be printed as they are in Brooklyn, and that absences reported by the Principals to the Secretary of the Borough School Board at such date before the end of the month, to be fixed by the Controller, as will allow enough time to prepare the pay rolls with a view of paying the teachers on the 1st of the month. It is also suggested that Auditor Cook of the Board of Education should have a force large enough to enable him to prepare the pay rolls within regular office hours, and that if it be found necessary, for the purpose of paying the teachers on the 1st of each month, the manner of ascertaining the amount to be deducted for the Retirement Fund should be changed to the method used in Brooklyn, namely, deducting a certain ascertainable equitable percentage from each teacher's salary.

Controller Coler yesterday sent a copy of this report to President Little of the Board of Education, with a letter, in which he said:

"From the findings and recommendations in the Commissioners of Accounts' report, I am firmly convinced that in many important particulars the system of keeping the records and manner of entering the pay rolls of the Department of Education should be improved. I shall, therefore, be glad to receive from the Board of Education any suggestions or recommendations bearing upon this matter, which, in its opinion, will tend toward accomplishing the desired results before issuing directions in regard thereto and establishing forms in which such accounts should be kept, the authority to do which is conferred upon me by Section 149 of the charter."

MONTEFIORE HOME RECEPTION.

Address Made by Dr. Samuel Schulman and Jacob H. Schiff.

The Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home celebrated the sixth anniversary of the founding of the organization by holding a reception at the institution, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, yesterday afternoon. About two hundred invitations were sent out by the President of the league, Mortimer Hayman, and the guests as they arrived were received by Miss A. Rosenthal and a bevy of young women.

An address was delivered by Dr. Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth-El, in which he made a comparison of the lives of Darwin and Lincoln, speaking of the science of one and the humanity of the other. Jacob H. Schiff, President of the Montefiore Home, also made an address, in which he complimented the league upon the excellent work it had accomplished for the home in the past, and predicted a useful future for it. Several of the children of the institution gave vocal and instrumental selections, and the programme closed with the singing of "America" by the whole gathering.

Boats for New East River Ferry.

John Englis, managing Director of the new ferry line which is to ply between Broadway, Williamsburg, and Forty-second Street, Manhattan, said yesterday that the company had several boats in course of construction, and that the new line would without doubt be running by November. The new boats will be double-deckers, and of a pattern different from any yet seen on the East River.

Sale of

Oriental Rugs,

Commencing

Tuesday, Feb. 13th.

33 Extra Persian & Turkey Carpets,

as follows:

No.	Size.	Price.
1	11.9x8.2	$63.00.
2	12.7x7.4	82.00.
3	14.3x9.9	88.50.
4	14.2x10.5	72.50.
5	13.8x10.10	75.00.
6	14.0x11.9	81.00.
7	12.8x9.7	81.50.
8	13.8x9.0	82.50.
9	14.10x10.8	88.00.
10	14.9x10.9	87.50.
11	13.4x10.4	90.00.
12	14.7x11.3	90.50.
13	11.10x9.1	91.00.
14	13.10x10.3	92.50.
15	13.6x10.5	94.50.
16	13.10x10.5	97.00.
17	13.6x10.9	97.50.
18	13.10x10.7	98.50.
19	14.4x10.4	99.50.
20	14.2x10.6	100.00.
21	13.10x10.4	100.50.
22	13.11x10.4	101.00.
23	14.10x10.6	101.50.
24	14.7x10.9	105.50.
25	14.6x11.1	107.50.
26	13.8x11.10	108.50.
27	13.9x9.4	109.50.
28	15.1x10.5	111.00.
29	13.11x9.7	113.50.
30	13.8x9.10	114.50.
31	15.8x10.4	118.50.
32	15.8x11.10	124.50.
33	14.2x10.8	125.00.

20 Fine India & Antique Tabris Carpets,

reduced for this occasion.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Silk Dep't.

Tuesday, Feb. 13th.

1800 yards

Satin Finished Crêpe de Chine,

newest colorings,

75 cts.

per yard,

value $1.25 yard.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

MEN'S SHIRTS.

On Tuesday, February 13th.

400 dozen Fancy Colored Madras, Percale and Oxford Shirts. Fabrics show the latest designs in figures and stripes for spring.
Garments are perfect in cut and finish.
Open back and front. Cuffs attached or separate.
95 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

Sale of

Irish Linens.

To close out the odds and ends left over from our January sale we make these extremely low prices.

Table Cloths,
2x2½ yards,
$2.75 each.

Napkins,
dinner size,
$3.65 dozen,
value $5.00.

Hemstitched Lunch Cloths,
2x2½ yards,
$3.00 each.

Hemstitched Napkins,
dinner size,
$7.50 dozen.

Hemstitched Huck Towels,
fine quality, large size,
35c. each,
value $6.00 dozen.

Huck Towels,
hemmed, Damask border,
25c. each,
value $4.00 dozen.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CARPETS

SPECIAL SALE!

Commencing TUESDAY, Feb. 13.

A line of Best Body Brussels,

Of the Oldest and Most Celebrated Makes,

at 95c. the yard.

CONTINUATION OF OUR GREAT

Antique Oriental RUG Sale,

Comprising Shirvans, Dagestans, Kazaks, Carabahs and Irans; sizes averaging 3 ft. 10 in. by 10 ft., at the Uniform Price of

$18 each.

Actual value from $35 to $40.

50 very choice pieces at $27 each.

Hall and Stair Strips, single and in pairs to match,

Ranging from 3 ft. Wide to 20 ft. in Length.

These Strips Are Extraordinarily Choice Pieces.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

OUR SANITARY AMERICAN Floor Mattings,

Especially Adapted for Hotels and Summer Residences; Artistic and Very Durable.

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SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

WEBER PIANOS

Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs. 8:20. NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2:15. NO WEDNESDAY MATINEE THIS WEEK. MAUDE ADAMS IN THE LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS. 8. MAT. SAT. XTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 24th St. Ev'gs. 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES TO-MORROW AND SATURDAY. The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Last 5 Nights. Last Matinée Saturday. MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES. February 21—Charles Frohman Presents The Modern Spectacle, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE. 100TH TIME, COSTLY SOUVS., THURS. EVE.

CASINO. Second Time To-night. The New Opera Comique. Star Cast. Chorus of 50. THE PRINCESS CHIC.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

KNICKERBOCKER. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT in H. V. Esmond's Exquisite Play, When We Were Twenty-one. Extra Matinée WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. 20TH CENTURY MAIDS. "Cyrano de Rubber-Neck." Living Pictures.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. GREAT SUCCESS of the new ballad as sung by MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE."

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. LAST WEEK. MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. IN SISTER MARY

THE NEW YORK TO BROADWAY TO TOKIO. Broadway, 44-45 Sts. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. No smoking at Matinées.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

MENDELSSOHN HALL, This Afternoon at 3 P. M. FRIEDA SIEMENS. Reserved Seats $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's, 25 Un. Sq. STEINWAY PIANO USED.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Mat. Sat. & Feb. 22 at 2. "A TRIUMPH."—HERALD. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Egyptian Giant; Orange-Headed Girl; Limbless Wonder.

AMUSEMENTS.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Edwin Knowles.....Sole Manager. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. It Repeats Its Success!

MLLE. FIFI!!! AGO!!!

A DAINTY COMEDY! FRENCH! FULL OF SNAP AND SPARKLE! NOT AS NAUGHTY AS OTHERS!

AMERICAN 42ND ST. & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 3d Year. 100 People. In English. EVGS. 8:15, 25c. to $1. MATS. WED. & SAT. 1,100 SEATS, 25c. MARITANA

Next Week—THE MASCOT—All Star Cast. Special Matinée Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22.

Koster & Bial's

Farewell week of Round New York in 80 minutes. Mat. Tmrw. With FOUGERE and THE GREAT LAFAYETTE

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance. MARIE DRESSLER, MR. & MRS. ROYLE, Walton's Dogs and Monkeys, Morton, Lewis & Ryan, Biograph, Nellie Walters

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS The Surprises of Love

Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH IN FIVE HUMOROUS AND MUSICAL RECITALS. EVENINGS—Feb. 21, 23, 27 at 8:15. AFTERNOONS—Feb. 24 and 28 at 3:15. Presenting an entirely new programme, including "AWFUL BORES" in which he will include himself as well as many others. Tickets $1.50 and $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. EMIL PAUR.....Conductor. Fri., Feb. 16, at 2 P.M. Sat., Feb. 17, at 8:15 P.M. Soloist: M. VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN. Program: Overture, "Coriolanus," Beethoven; Variations on a Theme by Hadyn, Brahms; Concerto for Piano, No. 2, F minor, Chopin; SYMPHONY NO. 5, E MINOR, TSCHAIKOWSKY. Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's and Ruilman's.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN. By Richard Wagner.

FIRST CYCLE.....EVENINGS. Tues. Evg., Feb. 20, at 8:30 precisely—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Marie Brema, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Friedericks, Muhlmann, Pringle, H. Devries; Bruer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.

Thurs. Evg., Feb. 22, at 7 precisely—DIE WALKUERE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Pevny, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bouton, Molka-Kellogg, Broadfoot, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.

Tues. Evg., Feb. 27, at 7 precisely—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Nordica, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedericks, Pringle, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.

Thurs. Evg., Mar. 1, at 6:45 precisely—GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, Molka-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedericks, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Paur.

The second cycle will be given on the afternoons of March 15, 20, 22, and 27.
Seats on sale for any of the above performances.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. 1 o'clock Next Thurs. Aft. EDW. E. RICE TESTIMONIAL. Seats on sale. Prices, $2.50 to 50c.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15. "Its success was an argument for the purity of the drama."—World. "Play realized highest expectations.—An extraordinary cast."—Journal. THE AMBASSADOR

CAST INCLUDES MARY MANNERING, HILDA SPONG, ELIZABETH TYREE, RHODA

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; much colder; diminishing northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,632. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 70c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 43¼c.; cotton, 8¾c.

LEGISLATURE.—Representatives of the savings banks of the State yesterday vigorously protested before the joint committee of the Senate and Assembly at Albany against the passage of the Mortgage Tax bill. The Assembly yesterday advanced to third reading the Lewis bill to repeal the Horton law permitting prizefights. Gov. Roosevelt says the recent boxing exhibitions in this city show that the bill should pass. Assemblyman Allds will introduce this week a bill designed to draw to this State the corporations now going to New Jersey. The Wagner bill to place all corporations formed to loan money on personal property under the supervision of the State Banking Department was reported favorably in the Senate.—Page 9.

CONGRESS.—Yesterday was the last day of Senate speeches on the Financial bill. Senator Allison (Rep., Iowa,) answered the arguments of former speakers, and urged the passage of the Senate substitute. Mr. Jones (Silver, Nevada,) argued against the bill, calling it a vicious measure, and dwelling at length on the provisions referring to National banks. The House transacted no business, adjourning on account of the death of Mr. Pickering.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—The British troops in the vicinity of Rensburg have been driven in by the Boers, and fears are expressed for the safety of that important strategic point. Its capture, and that of Colesberg, near by, might cut off Roberts's supplies. The Boers continue to shell Kimberley. Mafeking is said to have plenty of food, and Roberts has promised to relieve the place in "a few weeks." Dr. Leyds stated, in response to inquiries, that if the Boers captured Cecil Rhodes, they would not kill him, but would hold him for ransom at £2,000,000. A Paris newspaper prints a story that two thousand British soldiers formerly at Dundee, and supposed to be with White, were lost for weeks in Zululand. Another appeal for money to aid soldiers and their families has been made. The British loss in two days at Potgieters revised, was 350. Prince Henry returned to Berlin yesterday. He was affectionately received by the Kaiser. The rioting and disturbances in Martinique continue. Ambassador Tower gave a dinner in St. Petersburg yesterday. Late advices are to the effect that there is fighting in Colombia.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The "Thé Concert" at Sherry's, gotten up by Mrs. Langtry, largely attended by a curious mixture of society people, actresses, and others, was a great success.

Page 2.

Prof. J. H. Hyslop, Secretary of the New York section of the American Branch of the Society for Psychical Research, read a paper at Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, last night detailing his visits to Mrs. Piper, the trance medium.

Page 3.

The Anti-Trust Conference yesterday adopted a platform providing for Government ownership of all railway, telegraph, and telephone lines.

The bodies of Martin Loeffler and Charles Beirne, who have been missing since last August, were found in a closet at 106 Edgecombe Avenue by plumbers. Cornelius Ahearn, who was caretaker at the house last Fall, was arrested.

Page 4.

The Council's delay in granting the application for a franchise made by the Long Island Terminal Railroad Company may result in a legislative act giving permission to the company to go ahead.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners approved the names of the subscribers to the capital stock of the company formed by August Belmont & Co. and appointed a committee to devise plans to facilitate the work on the tunnel. It is expected that the contract will be signed by next Wednesday.

Page 5.

A delegation from the State associations opposed to woman suffrage presented a lengthy argument before committees of Congress. The suffragists, led by Miss Anthony, were heard also.

Page 7.

Roland B. Molineux received his wife in the Tombs yesterday, and was much affected by her visit. Dr. A. McLane Hamilton says something will yet develop to show that Molineux is the victim of a conspiracy.

Page 9.

During the investigation at the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath, Commissioner Philbin refused to allow Attorney General Davies to examine a witness.

Page 14.

Congressman Charles A. Chickering of Copenhagen, N. Y., was found dead early yesterday morning on the sidewalk under the window of his room in the Grand Union Hotel.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

ASKS J. P. MORGAN'S AID.

Chicago Board of Trade Complains of the Railways.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The Chicago Board of Trade, in its quest of some way to end unjust discrimination in freight rates, has had addressed, through the proper committee, an open letter on the subject to J. P. Morgan. It is in part as follows:

"In addressing this communication to you we recognize you to be the foremost representative of the financial interests of the railroads of our country. The situation, as our committee now finds it, is tending toward a demoralized condition, and it exists in Chicago at the present time. The railroads are discriminating against the public and selecting a few favored individuals who are enjoying this special favor, and wherein they flagrantly violate the inter-State commerce law.

"Recognizing the fact that you are to a great degree removed from contact with the details incident to transportation, conditions and abuses, we write this in that you may be advised of the wrongs that this and other localities are being subjected to by the continued and persistent violation of the Federal statutes governing inter-State transportation."

EXCHANGE MEN MEET.

Talk About Bucket Shops and Commissions in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—United action of the principal commercial bodies of the United States was decided upon to-day, when representatives of fourteen boards of trade or organizations of like character gathered at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Uniform plans for trading and commissions also were talked over. Almost every member present was warmly in favor of some move against the bucket shop.

A wide divergence of opinion on the question of a uniform commission rate existed. One delegate offered a plan of adopting an accredited list of brokers who are soliciting business in other cities and giving the power to blacklist.

The New Yorkers present were D. M. Van Vliet, Frank I. Maguire, W. H. Hamilton, John Valiant, John J. D. Trenor, Samuel F. Engs, and H. B. Day, all of the New Produce Exchange.

MISSING FROM THE PRISCILLA.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The Fall River Line managers are investigating the case of a supposed passenger, a Mr. Randolph, on the steamer Priscilla, from New York for Fall River, last night, whose effects were found in a stateroom to-day, with a letter requesting that they be sent to his family at Hotel Oxford, Boston.

Mrs. Randolph and her daughter live at the hotel, and the articles are apparently those of the husband and father. They are unwilling to accept the theory of suicide. The disappearance of the man was not noticed until after the Priscilla had reached Fall River.

FRICK ASKS AID OF THE COURTS

Prays that Carnegie Be Restrained from Freezing Him Out.

MAKES CHARGES OF FRAUD

Declares that He Is a Victim of His Partner's Malice.

Asserts that in 1899 Business Made a Profit of $21,000,000 and that He Is Willing to Continue as Before.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—Henry Clay Frick filed a bill in equity to-day in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny County against Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, praying:

First—For a decree that the pretended transfer of his interests in the company was and is null and void, and that he is still the owner of all such interest and is entitled in every lawful way to represent and act for the same.

Second—For an injunction restraining the defendants from any interference with his interest in the said company and from excluding him from participation in the care and management of the assets and business.

Third—A decree ordering the defendants to cancel upon the books of the firm any assignment or transfer heretofore made or pretended to be made to said association of the plaintiff's interest in the firm.

Fourth—A decree ordering the defendants to cancel and erase all entries upon the books of the firm of The Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, of insufficient, unfair, and improper valuations of its assets and of the plaintiff's interest therein, and to cause the said books so to be kept as to fairly and fully show the real value of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and the plaintiff's interest therein.

Fifth—In case the defendants shall refuse the offers made by the plaintiff and shall refuse to continue the said business and allow him to participate in the management and control thereof and of the properties of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, in conjunction with themselves, and shall insist upon the exclusive management by themselves of said business and assets, and shall continue to exclude the plaintiff from his interest in the business and assets of the said firm, that the court will thereupon allow the plaintiff to declare the said firm of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited dissolved, and appoint a receiver to take charge of all the business and assets of the said firm, permitting said receiver to fulfill unperformed contracts and to do whatever shall be necessary in and about the proper liquidation of its affairs, and that, after the conversion of the entire assets of the company into money and the payment of the debts of the said company, the court will then distribute the balance thereof among the partners in proportion to their interests.

Sixth—That an account be taken between Carnegie and the plaintiff, whereby Carnegie shall be charged with all the losses, expenses, and damage he has caused by his illegal and fraudulent conduct; and that if Carnegie persists in his said fraudulent scheme and refuses the offers hereinbefore made, and thus causes the actual dissolution of the firm, all losses incurred by the plaintiff by reason of the said dissolution and forced winding up of the firm shall be charged against him, and that he shall be decreed to make good and pay to the plaintiff the difference between what his interest was fairly worth on or about Jan. 1, 1900, and the amount he shall receive through the decree of this court in final liquidation and settlement of the said firm.

FRICK'S CONTENTIONS.

The bill in equity is quite lengthy, and as summarized by Willis McCook, counsel for Mr. Frick, is as follows:

"In 1892 there were two limited partnerships:

"1. Called Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, with a capital of $5,000,000, which made steel rails and owned only the Edgar Thomson steel-rail mill in Braddock Township, and

"2. Called Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Limited, with a capital of $5,000,000, which made all kinds of steel plates, structural material, iron forgings, made the material for and built bridges, made armor plates, and made material for the same.

"This latter firm owned the Upper and Lower Mills in Pittsburg, the extensive Homestead Mills at Homestead, the Keystone Bridge Works in Pittsburg, the armor plate mill near Homestead, the Hartman Steel Works in Beaver County, and other properties.

"Carnegie owned over 50 per cent. of each of the old firms, and he, with Frick, Phipps, and others, owning interests in each, formed in 1892 what constituted a new partnership, called the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. In this, Carnegie retained over 50 per cent., and now has 58½ per cent., while Frick has 6 per cent. Both old firms were merged into the new, which had a capital of $25,000,000 and operated all the old works. This new firm was under the immediate care and supervision of Frick, as Chairman, from 1892 to Dec. 5, 1899. It greatly enlarged the capacity of its different works, enlarged their output, and purchased other plants, ore mines, &c.

$21,000,000 PROFIT IN 1899.

"Carnegie lived in New York, and passed much of his time abroad, remaining at one time for eighteen consecutive months. He did not pretend to manage the current business, although he was consulted as to important matters. The business from 1892 to 1900 was enormously profitable, growing by leaps and jumps from year to year until, in 1899, the firm actually made on low-priced contracts in net profits, after paying expenses of all kinds, $21,000,000. In November, 1899, Carnegie estimated the net profits for 1900 at $40,000,000, and Frick then estimated them at $42,500,000.

"Carnegie valued the entire property at over $250,000,000, and proved his ability in ordinary prosperous times to sell the property on the London market for £100,000,000, or $500,000,000.

"In May, 1899, Carnegie actually received in cash and still keeps $1,170,000, given him as a mere bonus for his ninety days' option to sell his 58½ per cent. interest in this steel company for $157,950,000. Frick's 6 per cent. on that basis would be worth $16,238,000.

"Frick now alleges, right at the height of this enormously successful business, whereby, at least in part, he made for Carnegie these enormous profits and values, that Carnegie suddenly, and with malevolent intent toward him, on Dec. 4, 1899, arbitrarily demanded of him his resignation as Chairman, and this without any reason except to gratify Carnegie's malice.

"Frick, in the interest of harmony, gave his resignation, and subsequently, on the 11th day of January, 1900, after Carnegie had thus deprived him of his office, he (Carnegie) demanded of Frick that he (Frick) should sell to the firm his interest in it at a figure which would amount to less than one-half of what this interest is fairly worth. Frick refused to sell at that price, but offered to sell and allow three men to value the interest sold. Carnegie refused this, and left Frick, threatening him for not yielding to his demand.

CHARGES FRAUD.

"Frick now alleges that after his resignation and at the time of this last interview Carnegie was fraudulently and secretly, without Frick's knowledge or consent, attempting to carry out a scheme, which, if successful, would enable Carnegie, as Carnegie hoped, to confiscate Frick's interest in the firm at probably not much over 33 per cent. of its real value; that is, say, not over $6,000,000 for what on the basis of Carnegie's option was worth $16,238,000.

"This scheme, Frick says, he can prove was to revive and reinstate and make operative an unexecuted and abandoned so-called iron-clad agreement of 1887, which related solely to Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, and never did include the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited; and also to attempt to make binding on Frick another so-called iron-clad agreement of 1892 which Carnegie never before had executed, which Henry Phipps had always refused to execute, and which many other partners had never signed. This agreement, contemplated in 1892, Carnegie knew, as Frick now alleges, was absolutely void in 1899, and yet Carnegie appeared at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, held Jan. 8, 1900, in Frick's absence, and presented false and misleading resolutions whereby he attempted to make operative and reinstate the so-called iron-clad agreement of 1887 and also directed his copartners to sign the so-called agreement of 1892, which neither he nor any of them had theretofore executed. All this, it is alleged, Carnegie did secretly, and purposely concealed the knowledge thereof from Frick.

PARTNERS UNDER CONTROL.

"Carnegie was enabled to control his partners because most of them still owed the firm money for their interests, and Carnegie dominating the firm by a majority interest, they were unwilling or unable to withstand his demands. Carnegie induced some of his copartners to sign the so-called agreement of 1892, and then without warning sprung upon Frick a notice on Jan. 15, 1900, which he has also caused his copartners secretly to sign, and which was based upon the pretended existence of the so-called iron-clad agreement.

"Carnegie followed this notice by compelling, on Feb. 1, 1900, Schwab, the President of the company, to transfer on the books of the company all of Frick's interests in the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, to the said company, and he now pretends that he (Carnegie) can practically dictate to Frick the value at which he will take these interests. He claims that Frick is not entitled to anything for the good will of the company, is not entitled to have his interests valued as of a going concern, but that he (Carnegie) can use old and obsolete figures which have stood on the books for years, in many respects unchanged, so as to reduce the value of Frick's interests to the neighborhood, he hopes, of about $6,000,000.

"As Carnegie owns 58½ per cent. of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, he will therefore own more than one-half of the 6 per cent. which Frick sells, and if he can thus acquire one-half of Frick's holdings for what would amount to about $3,000,000, he will make a net profit on that transaction alone, based on his own selling price, as above stated, in the neighborhood of $5,000,000.

"Frick further says that never since 1887 had either firm attempted to force a partner to sell; that no interest whatever was ever acquired under the so-called agreement of 1887, and none under the one of 1892, except that at times when the financial condition and earning power of the company were radically different, the company did purchase the interests of three deceased partners, but by an amicable and satisfactory arrangement with the representatives of each.

"Never in the whole history of both firms was it ever supposed that any partner had placed himself in such position that Carnegie could, through personal malice, force him from the firm, and that for Carnegie to attempt this in 1900 through the guise of proposed agreements, which looked to the honor and well-being of the firm, to gratify his personal malice, was most vicious and fraudulent misconstruction and misuse of the same.

FRICK OFFERS TO GO ON.

"The bill alleges that the new partnership of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, is not a limited but a general partnership, but Frick is unwilling to take advantage of what he believed to be a limited partnership until he was advised otherwise after this controversy arose, and he therefore offers:

(a) To sell his interests in the firm at what three business men judge to them to be fairly worth.

(b) To execute new papers making a valid, binding, limited partnership and to continue the firm, in all respects, as it was intended heretofore to do.

(c) To continue the firm even if it is a general partnership and all are individually liable, provided he be allowed to participate in the management, because to leave the sole management to Carnegie would result, eventually, as he (Frick) believes, in financial loss.

(d) If Carnegie refuses all these offers, then he asks the court to dissolve the partnership and for have a receiver appointed to sell the property and pay the debts and distribute the balance.

A DEAL IN DIVIDENDS.

One of the interesting clauses in the bill tells how the capital of the company was provided. It says:

"The agreement of 1892 provided that capital to the extent of $20,000,000 should be paid in in cash on or before the 30th day of June, 1892, but made no provision for the remaining capital, viz., $5,000,000. Said amount of increased capital was never paid into the association in cash, either on or before the 30th day of June, 1892, or later. Said increase was made in the manner following:

"On the 30th day of June, 1892, the firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Limited, declared a dividend of 200 per cent. on its capital stock of $5,000,000. The amount of this dividend thus declared was $10,000,000. On said 30th day of June, 1892, the firm of Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, also declared a dividend upon its then capital of $5,000,000 of 200 per cent., making the amount of the dividend thus declared $10,000,000. Checks were given by Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Limited, to its members, and by Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, to its members, for their several shares of said dividends, said members being the subscribers to the articles of association of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited.

"These checks thus given to said members were indorsed over by them in payment of their several subscriptions to the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. In fact, no cash was paid by either of said limited companies, neither by Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, nor by Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Limited. There was not cash in bank to the credit of either company to meet said checks thus by each drawn.

"Subsequently Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Limited, having retained assets sufficient to pay its obligations other than those assumed by the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, conveyed to the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, all its property, real and personal. All these assets of Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, at the time of said articles of association of 1892, and for some time prior thereto, were chiefly in the shape of real and personal estate.

"It would have been impossible for said company to have paid said checks thus drawn by it without selling the whole or part of said property, real and personal, all of which was needed for the conduct of the business of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and was thereafter used by it in carrying on its business."

Mr. McCook also called attention to the fact that three of the oldest partners, Henry Phipps, Jr., Henry M. Curry, and F. T. F. Lovejoy, and several smaller holders of interests are in sympathy with Mr. Frick and opposed to Mr. Carnegie's present attempt.

The bill was not filed until 5 o'clock this afternoon, and the Carnegie Steel Company was not notified of the suit owing to the lateness of the hour. A copy of the bill will be sent to the defendants to-morrow.

GIRL SEIZED FLAMING LAMP.

Kentucky Home Saved from Destruction by Her Brave Act.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 13.—But for the bravery of Nellie Stevenson, nineteen years old, the home of Clerk A. C. H. Johnson of the Dennison Hotel, at 18 East Third Street, Covington, Ky., would be in ruins to-night. The girl's bravery also probably saved the members of Mr. Johnson's family from injury.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last night, as the family were preparing to retire, the young woman went into a front room and found a hanging oil chandelier flaming from the top. In attempting to put out the fire she blew the flames down into the oil reservoir of the lamp. She then climbed upon a table and with the flames leaping all about her unhooked it from its fastening in the ceiling and carried it into the yard.

As she threw it down there was a tremendous report and the lamp and fixtures shot up ten feet in the air. The sleeve of the light wrapper she wore caught fire and before it was put out the girl had been painfully burned about the hand, wrist, and forearm.

Superb Dining Car Service.

Experienced travelers say the meals in the dining cars of the New York Central are the best they have ever found East or West. Cars illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

DEATH AND DAMAGE IN NEW ENGLAND FLOODS

Bridges Swept Away and Railway Beds Torn Up.

CLINTON DAM THREATENED

Mills Flooded at North Adams, Mass.—Prospects for an Ice Harvest on the Kennebec Have Disappeared.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The gales of the equinox have scarcely ever exceeded in force the storm which swept over New England to-day, leaving in its wake damage by flood that is almost incalculable.

For twenty-four hours a heavy rain, after wiping away what few traces there were of snow and ice, brought to a climax the most unseasonable Winter New England has known for a great many years. Tributary bodies of water, which a few weeks ago were so low that the almost unheard-of condition of drought in mid-Winter was threatened, have been changed into torrents of more threatening volume than in the usual Spring freshets. From drought to flood, with all the damage done at both extremes to the manufacturing, logging, and ice-harvesting interests, is now added the cost of replacing bridges swept away and of repairing railway and highway beds torn up.

More serious still, there has been loss of life at several points.

The most extensive damage reported is along the Merrimac and Connecticut Rivers. The blow was fierce along the coast, but shipping, usually less in volume at this season, had ample warning of the storm.

At Manchester, N. H., Aimer H. Jackson, a millhand, attempted to jump over a rivulet, but fell into the water and was washed away and drowned.

Washouts stopped traffic on the Boston and Maine main line at Nashua and on other smaller lines.

Dispatches from various sections of Vermont and Maine place the rainfall at over three inches. The Connecticut River at Bellows Falls rose nearly five feet during the day, and, as most of the smaller streams are running wild, a further rise of six to eight feet is looked for by noon to-morrow.

In the Champlain Valley rain has lasted nearly five days, so that the after effects are expected to be more serious than now appears. At North Adams, Mass., the Hoosic River runs stronger and higher to-night than at any time for thirty years, several mills having their lower floors flooded, with damage exceeding $10,000.

The great pressure of water at the temporary dam of the Metropolitan Water Board at Clinton, which reservoir in the Nashua River supplies the Boston district, is so great that the workmen are preparing for emergencies.

Along the Kennebec River in Maine the ice is so weak that it is likely to break up, and with the ice go all prospects for a harvest this season.

From all points to-night come reports of heavy damage to mill property and the destruction of small bridges by ice jams. The suburban electric cars are running erratically, owing to slides of earth under the rails.

The temporary dam of the Clinton Metropolitan Water Board on the Nashua River was saved to-night with the greates difficulty. On account of the rain the river had reached its greatest height for years, and to-day the water above the dam was four feet deep. Three dams, one in Quinapoxset, another at Eagle, in the town of Jefferson, and the third at Harris Mills, in West Boylston, gave way this afternoon, and added their volume to the immense amount that had already been forced against the temporary dam of the Water Board. Men worked until a late hour getting out the gates from the dam, and through their efforts it is believed that all danger has passed.

Fully 1,000 people in the Green Street (Clinton) district are living in the second stories of their houses to-night on account of the flood, which has entered the lower floors.

There is fear that bridges between Webster and Oxford and at South Worcester will be carried away by the raging streams. The City of Worcester is saved from a water famine, which has been imminent since Fall.

CHILD DROWNED AT FITCHBURG.

Business There Is Almost Entirely Suspended by Floods.

Special to The New York Times.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Feb. 13.—The Nashua River was a rushing torrent to-day, and threatened to do great damage, not only to property, but to life. From a stream which in Summer is little more than a foot deep, it grew to a flood, overflowed its banks, started the abutments of bridges, and almost totally stopped the industries of the city by invading business premises.

One life was lost, but it is remarkable that there were not others. The victim was twelve-year-old Siona Martin, the daughter of Athanese E. Martin, who is employed in the Fitchburg car shops. The Martin homestead is situated in the low-lying district in South Fitchburg. When the water began to rise it turned the district into a large lake, and a swift running stream poured down the road near the Martin house. Mr. Martin was at work in the car shops, not more than a quarter of a mile away. Mrs. Martin and her six young children viewed with alarm the deepening water. Finally Siona, the eldest daughter, said: "I'll go and tell father."

"No," her mother replied. "You will get into the water." The child persisted, however. She put on a pair of her father's rubber boots and started out of the house. Workmen in the Faululla Paper Mill and other people saw the child wade through the water. When she reached the road where the water was running swiftly, she was sept off her feet within sight of her agonized mother. The water in the road was up to a man's waist. The girl quickly disappeared. No one could go to her aid.

This happened at about 10 o'clock this morning. Chief of Police Kendall was notified, and he sent Officers Buller and Tarpey to the scene. They got a boat and rowed over to the Martin house. As the water was still rising, Mrs. Martin and her five remaining children were taken away in the boat and were taken care of by neighbors. The officers then went to search for the drowned girl, but though they drenched themselves in the effort they did not find the body.

To-night the girl's father came to the station house and begged to have the two officers help him continue the search to-morrow.

LANDSLIDE NEAR POUGHKEEPSIE.

Trains on the New York Central Delayed Several Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 13.—A landslide on the Hudson River Railroad, near Old Troy, between New Hamburg and Low Point, at 3 o'clock this morning blocked all tracks for nearly eight hours. The point where the slide occurred was the scene of a similar event some years ago. At that time the bank was dug out and a retaining wall put up. The heavy downpour of rain last night weakened the wall, and soon after the Owl Train passed north hundreds of tons of dirt and stones fell on the roadbed.

A milk train bound south ran into the débris, but it was running slowly at the time and the engineer saw the obstruction soon enough to reverse his engine, so no serious damage was done to the train. All the available laborers from Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and other points were rushed to the scene to clear the tracks, but the work was not well under way before daylight, and traffic was practically at a standstill all the morning

"THÉ CONCERT" A SUCCESS

Society Leaders, Actresses, and Others Crowd In at Sherry's.

"BARMAIDS" DIDN'T APPEAR

The Gathering a Curious Mixture That Seemed to Mix Fairly Well—Mrs. Langtry's Affair a Novel Sight.

With the names of the best-known society leaders of the United Kingdom and the United States beaming, as it were, upon the enterprise, it was to be expected that the "Thé Concert" at Sherry's yesterday afternoon would be a great success, and Mrs. Langtry, its organizer, must have been extremely well satisfied with the sum of money collected for the hospital ship Maine. The sale of tickets alone realized quite a neat sum, but it must have been insignificant compared with the amounts which Mrs. Langtry's army of assistants succeeded in enticing from the pockets of the visitors. Miss Edna May, for instance, regarded $50 as quite an ordinary price to receive for a programme, while the Earl of Yarmouth and the other amateur bartenders unblushingly accepted tips that would make even a Waldorf-Astoria waiter lose his presence of mind. One visitor was heard to remark that the appellation "Take Concert" was entirely appropriate.

Indeed, it may be said that Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar," which poem, recited by Mrs. Langtry, was the most loudly applauded number on the programme, formed the keynote of the gathering in more ways than one. The injunction to "Pay, pay, pay," was, it has been stated, faithfully carried out, but the refrain, "Duke's son, Cook's son," &c., had also its suggestiveness. No gathering of just such a character has ever before assembled in this city. Men and women well known in New York society were there in large numbers, together with opera singers, leading ladies, soubrettes, matinée idols, and even chorus girls. But in spite of this, or rather perhaps because of this, every one seemed to enjoy himself or herself in much greater degree than at the generality of society functions, and the comparatively small proportion of men present gravitated between society and stage with charming impartiality.

THE POLICE WERE PRESENT.

Whether it had really been intended that some of the young women should serve drinks in the "American bar," à la the English barmaids, could not be ascertained. At any rate, nothing of the kind was done, and those in authority preserved an impenetrable silence as to whether the plans had been changed. It seemed, however, to be the general impression that the resolutions passed Monday by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had been responsible for modifying the original programme. At any rate, there is no question but that Inspector Harley, Capt. Lantry, and a couple of Central Office detectives were in the barroom when it began doing business, and that they kept a careful watch to see that the law was not violated.

Chief Devery received a letter from the Union yesterday morning informing him that there was to be a bar, at which young women were to be attendants, and that such a thing would inure to the demoralization of those who had anything to do with it. The Chief, when seen shortly afterward, said that if the proposed plan were carried out it would be unlawful, and the presence of the police officers at Sherry's was ordered by him.

But when the visitors were admitted to the ballroom and the adjoining apartments there was no sign of any young woman acting in the capacity of the cup bearer in the "Rubaiyat." There were plenty of extremely pretty girls around the entrance to the elevators, but they all had bundles of programmes, while it was hard to believe that even the most reckless of them would have cared to risk the costumes which they wore in handing around drinks. In the barroom was the Earl of Yarmouth, in a sort of idealized bartender's costume of dazzling whiteness and with a velvet collar, and Harry Woodruff and other young actors in similar costumes stood at attention waiting to serve the thirsty. Two evident professionals (bartenders, not actors) were behind the array of bottles and glasses at one end of the room.

"BAR MAID" IDEA A MISTAKE.

When Inspector Harley returned to Police Headquarters in the evening he said that the idea that there were to be barmaids was apparently all a mistake. He had seen Mr. Sherry, the Inspector added, and learned that nothing of the kind had been contemplated. Those who managed the entertainment, however, were, as has been stated, a good deal more reticent than Mr. Sherry, and the question as to whether New York missed an opportunity of enjoying all the luxuries of a London "pub" will probably have to remain among the other unsolved problems of history.

Mrs. Langtry did not arrive till nearly 4 o'clock. She was arrayed in a marvelous creation of lace and ermine, but looked careworn. She explained that she was greatly worried about her husband, who she supposed is now at sea. Soon after the concert was begun. There were no less than thirty numbers on the programme, but the order was not adhered to in the form in which it was printed, and, though cards were displayed at the side of the stage stating the number in the programme corresponding to that being given, very few among the audience were able to see them, and the majority had to guess who was appearing.

Among those who took part were Miss Hélène Belfort Berger, (siffleuse.) Miss Clementine De Vere, Mlle. Flavie Van Den Hende, ('cello solo,) Melville Ellis, (pianoforte solo,) Mme. Marie Brema, Signor Scotti, Maurice Farkoa, and George Grossmith, Jr. Mrs. Langtry did not wear the famous Khaki costume when she recited "The Absent-Minded Beggar." She was received with great applause, and in response to an encore recited part of Ethel M. De Fonblanque's poem, "The Women of Britain."

Among the other attractions was a "strong man," using a muscle developer, whose exhibitions resulted in a large number of the developers being sold in aid of the Hospital Ship Fund. Two beautiful Great Dane pups, which were raffled at $5 a ticket, also attracted a good deal of attention. They were the property of Mrs. Weber Parker of Mamaroneck.

BIG TIPS EXPECTED A FEATURE.

The sign "Tips are allowed and are expected" was conspicuous both in the barroom and tearoom. To sit down at a table in the latter room cost $3, but it was at first better patronized than the bar, although the latter entailed an expenditure of only 50 cents, provided that a patron who did not tip the attendant could stand the withering glances directed at him. Perhaps the fact that there was nothing to prevent young women attending to customers in the tearoom had something to do with its popularity, particularly as the young women in question included such celebrities is Miss Blanche Bates, Miss Edna May, Miss Mabel Power, Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin, Miss May Robson, Miss Anna Held, Miss Amelia Bingham, and Miss Zelie de Lussan.

A few prominent society women came to Sherry's comparatively early in the afternoon, presumably through curiosity to see whether their sisters would be present in force, and, if so, to watch them arrive and to hear their comments on entering. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Edward Reeves Merritt, and the Baroness de Wardener came about 3 o'clock, and were soon followed by Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. Herman Le Roy Emmet, and Mrs. Whitney Warren. All these women, with the exception of Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. Merritt, and the Baroness de Wardener, were on the list of the patronesses of the affair. Most of them, after walking about the foyer and looking into the ballroom, went up stairs, where they occupied seats in the boxes, and where they remained during the greater part of the performance. Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Ogden Mills were not present.

Miss Jessie Millward, Miss May Robson, Miss Edna May, Miss Mary Mannering, and Miss Anna Held were perhaps the most observed and admired of the actresses present. The actresses were more gorgeously and handsomely dressed than the society women.

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

Among those present whose names have not already been mentioned were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mrs. Gen. Burnett, Mrs. Frederic Pierson, Miss Daisy Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Westervelt, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Padelford, Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy, Mrs. James Bishop, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Alexander Hollander, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Shaw, Miss Frances Johnson, Mrs. Louis J. Pooler, Commodore Clarence Postley, Mrs. Henri Gourd, Miss Noel.

Miss Georgiana Wilmerding, Miss Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Miss Howe, Mrs. Blakeman, Mrs. Noel, Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Well, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Bernheimer, Miss Turner, and the Messrs. Creighton Webb, Robert Sands, Craig Wadsworth, Barton Willing, Leonidas Westervelt, Chesley Richardson, Stecy Clarke, J. N. Winslow, John Gallatin, Schroeder, Joseph Larocque, and ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas.

THE W. C. T. U.'S CONFERENCE.

Statement that Mrs. Langtry Utilized No "Barmaids" Evokes Cheers.

The attitude taken by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union toward the so-called barmaid feature of the tea organized by Mrs. Langtry and given at Sherry's yesterday afternoon aroused feelings of indignation and subsequent enthusiasm at an informal conference of the Union held yesterday at the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, which had been called by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, the National President. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in her opening address, said:

"It is a lamentable fact that all women are not with us. If they were, we would not have presented to the American people a concert with patronesses from the Four Hundred planning to have young women stand behind the bar and urge men to drink. Such a scene is fit only for the vilest slums, and the vice would be so hideous that the law would interfere."

Two hours later, at the conclusion of the meeting, Mrs. Boole again announced, amid cheers and the waving of white ribbons, that "thanks to the efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, no woman has disgraced herself so far at the Langtry tea as to serve drinks to men."

Mrs. Stevens also announced that she had had a conference with President McKinley with reference to the Anti-Canteen bill, in which he had promised to give the bill his personal attention if it again came up for consideration in Congress. The Wilcox bill in the Legislature, prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to children under sixteen years of age, was also discussed, and approved by those present. The general question of temperance, of suffrage for women property holders, of Sunday baseball, and of measures for the suppression of prizefighting, also came up for discussion at the meeting.

APPLAUDS MRS. LANGTRY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The indignation expressed by the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union over the concert to be given at Sherry's by Mrs. Langtry and others strikes me as needless meddling. It suggests the conversation I overheard lately between two women. One said: "Do you allow your husband to play golf on Sunday?" The reply was: "I am not my husband's conscience. Why should I allow or not allow him to do what he decides is right?"

Why won't the members of this Christian Temperance Union pray for their own charity of thought and action, and not try to serve as consciences for all those who do not see the light as they do? I hope that Mrs. Langtry's effort will be crowned with success for a most heart-appealing cause.

New York, Feb. 13, 1900. C.

DEWEY, JR., A CHICAGOAN.

In Business and Doesn't Want to Pose as "Son of His Father."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—George Dewey, Jr., the son of the hero of Manila, has become a permanent resident of Chicago. Young Dewey's announcement of his determination to become a Chicagoan has spread joy throughout social circles, and he is now the lion of the hour.

Although only twenty-three years old, the young man holds the responsible position as Western representative for a New York firm of dry goods commission merchants. His home is at the Lakota Hotel.

Since his arrival in Chicago the Admiral's son, who is of a retiring disposition, has avoided notoriety as much as possible, almost all of his time having been devoted to his business. One of the few social gatherings he has consented to attend will be a card party to be given at the home of Roland P. Marks.

"Please don't write any stories about me; write 'em about father," pleaded Dewey, Jr., when seen by a reporter this afternoon. "Don't you see, I'm in Chicago on my own hook? I'm not Admiral Dewey's son to my trade. Nothing more or less than plain G. G. Dewey. If they find out who I am think of what will happen. There will be a lot of people down to this office, and I don't care to be handicapped by the fact that I am a son of my father."

And Mr. Dewey smiled pleasantly as he bowed the reporter out.

NATIONAL BISCUIT PROFITS.

The Company Earned $3,302,155 in the Past Twelve Months.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The actual showing of the National Biscuit Company was such as to fulfill all the promises made by the persons authorized to speak of the company's affairs. Twel

of the Boer army—taking the word destruction in its military sense, of decisive defeat involving dispersion of an army as an organized fighting force."

THE BOERS' COUNTER-STROKE.

At a time when Lord Roberts is apparently about to push an army into the Free State, the Boers make a counter-stroke in an unknown, but seemingly great, force, not far from the vital line of railway connecting De Aar and Orange River.

Military observers do not regard this as more than a menace. Nevertheless, the news produces an unpleasant impression here. Gen. French has manoeuvred the Boers out of Rensburg in December. On Jan. 1 it was reported that he could take Colesburg in two days with reinforcements. They were sent; but the Boers also were reinforced. Since then the British lines have been extended east and west, so that at the opening of this week they constituted a great horseshoe, twenty-five miles in length. The lines were not continuous, but all the strong positions were held.

Gen. French, when he joined Lord Roberts, presumably took most of his cavalry. Gen. Clements was left with the infantry to hold the Boers in check, but Commandant Delarey, with a double turning movement, has compelled the British to concentrate at Rensburg, besides threatening Lord Roberts's communications.

The Boer mastery of the district has caused a spread of the insurrection; but this, no doubt, will be promptly repressed, as large British forces are available not far away.

BULLER'S INTENTIONS.

The indications as to Gen. Buller's immediate intentions are contradictory. One informant, who has intimate relations with the War Office, predicts a movement within the next two days. A number of correspondents who have been with Gen. Buller, however, have gone to Durban for a few days' rest, under the impression that nothing is to be done immediately.

The War Office has directed the Eighth Division of 10,000 men to prepare to go out.

HELP FOR MAFEKING PROMISED.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A undated dispatch from Mafeking, via Gaberones, Feb. 2, says:

"Col. Baden-Powell has received a communication from Lord Roberts, promising relief would be sent in a few weeks. The food will last. The garrison is as game as ever. The Boers have expressed their intention not to fight but to starve us out. All well."

£2,000,000 FOR CECIL RHODES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The friends of Cecil Rhodes are becoming alarmed at his possible fate, and have sent an emissary to see Dr. Leyds, the Diplomatic Agent of the Boers in Europe, in regard to the probable course the Boers would pursue in the event of his capture.

Dr. Leyds assured the intermediaries that the Boers did not intend to kill Mr. Rhodes, but, he added, they would certainly hold him as a hostage until the indemnity for the Jameson raid was paid.

In view of the developments since the raid, the Boers have also decided to double the amount of the indemnity demanded, so that if he is captured Mr. Rhodes's friends will have to hand over £2,000,000 ($10,000,000) before he is released.

It is also learned definitely that Dr. Jameson is still at Ladysmith, in spite of all the conflicting reports.

ZOUTPANS DRIFT SEIZED.

LONDON Feb. 13.—A private telegram received here says that "the force commanded by Gen. Wood has moved up from the southward and seized Zoutpans Drift, which it now holds."

Zoutpans Drift is on the Orange River, about forty miles south of Kimberley.

2,000 BRITISH SOLDIERS LOST?

BRUSSELS, Feb. 13.—Le Petit Bleu, in correspondence from Pretoria, publishes an extraordinary account of 2,000 British soldiers, who, it is said by the writer, arrived toward the end of December last, during the retreat from Dundee, at the River Maputa, the boundary between Swaziland and Portuguese territory.

According to the narrative, they had lost their way and wandered for weeks in Zululand, arriving shoeless, in rags, and dying of hunger. These soldiers, the correspondent says, were thought to have been shut up with Sir George White in Ladysmith.

BRITISH LOSS IN TWO DAYS 350.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A revised list of the British casualties at Potgieters Drift from Feb. 5 to Feb. 7 shows: Killed, 26; wounded, 319; missing, 5.

The fact that Gen. Buller's dispatch revising the casualties at Potgieters is dated from Chieveley is taken in some quarters as an indication that Gen. Buller has removed his headquarters to that place. There is nothing to indicate whether he left a large force at Springfield or not.

MILLIONS TO AID SOLDIERS.

£886,000 in Three Funds—Mrs. Arthur Paget Raises £5,000—Lady Chesham and Lady Curzon Ask for More.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—As the conviction grows in Great Britain that the war will be long, the efforts for providing for the sick and wounded and the families of the soldiers at the front are redoubling. There is scarcely a woman in England, who, in addition to making articles of clothing for those in the field and in the hospitals, is not working for and contributing to some special fund.

The Mansion House fund exceeds £690,000. The Daily Telegraph's fund amounts to £119,000, and The Daily Mail's totals up £77,000. These amounts only cover the larger London funds, and do not include numerous provincial funds or large amounts being raised to equip volunteers.

The equipment for the Yeomanry Hospital has just left England for the Cape. The ladies at the head of this charity have now decided to raise funds to keep the hospital going for six months, and have issued the following appeal to the British residents of the United States:

We are venturing to address an appeal to our fellow-countrymen, who, although absent from their native land, are wrapped up, heart and soul, in its prosperity. At this moment, when we see volunteers from every quarter of the British Empire linked in one common bond of sympathy, and shoulder to shoulder with English troops, fighting for the freedom of the oppressed, will Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen not unite with us and identify themselves with this same noble spirit by assisting us to alleviate the sufferings of those who are risking their lives in Africa?

America has generously given and is still maintaining a hospital ship for our wounded soldiers. This munificence is deeply appreciated in our country. It is not to America that we now appeal. It is to those who cannot for various reasons fight at their country's call.

All the bravest and best of Great Britain's sons will shortly be at the front. We would ask their absent comrades to prove by their liberality that they are mindful of the sufferings of those who fall bravely in keeping up the traditions of the British soldier.

BEATRICE CHESHAM,
GEORGIANA CURZON.

In speaking of the appeal, Lady Curzon, who is an aunt of the Duke of Marlborough, said:

"I do hope it will be clearly understood that I would not wish to ask for financial support from Americans. We know what their warm-hearted generosity has done and is doing, and all Americans living here can testify how grateful this country is to them."

MRS. PAGET'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Over £6,600 Raised for the Household Troops—Jealousies Nearly Ruined the Affair.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Mrs. Arthur Paget's entertainment of stage tableaus at Her Majesty's Theatre, which concluded after midnight, netted more than £6,600 for the benefit of the Household Troops. The theatre presented a beautiful sight. It was filled with well-known people, the ladies being fairly ablaze with jewels. Sergeants from the Life Guards and Foot Guards, stationed at intervals along the sides of the auditorium, lent a military aspect to the scene.

In the front row of stalls sat the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the principal members of the English royal family, except the Queen. All the foreign Ambassadors, except Mr. Choate, were present; but the United States was officially represented by Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, who was accompanied by his brother, and by J. R. Carter, Second Secretary of the Embassy.

Among other well-known Americans in attendance were Reginald Ward and Miss Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Ronalds, Miss Amalia Knessner, and Allison Armour.

Both the tableaus and the "Masque of War and Peace," as well as the patriotic picture of Great Britain and her colonies, with which the entertainment closed, were successes.

The only Americans who took part were Mrs. A. Drexel, Mme. von André, and the Countess of Craven. Two of the tableaus were arranged by Mrs. Paget, who did not perform. Mrs. Drexel appeared as Lady-in-Attendance in a tableau entitled "The Knight's Return," which was one of a series called "A Dream of Fair Women." The Countess of Craven and Mme. von André were, respectively, a Lady in Blue and a Lady in Yellow in a tableau after Arthur Hacker's picture "The New Beauties."

Among the many well-known and titled persons who appeared on the stage, particular interest attached to Mrs. Maurice Gifford, whose husband lost an arm in the Matabele rebellion; the swarthy Prince Dhuleep Singh, who figured as a Soldier Guard to Queen Esther; Capt. Maurice Bourke, formerly of the ill-fated Victoria, and Miss Muriel Wilson, who was much admired in the United States during her recent visit.

A tableau containing a regular crowd of titled persons was "Great Britain; Her Colonies and Dependencies," which came last. The United Kingdom was represented by the Countess of Westmoreland, British Columbia by Lady Claud Hamilton, Canada by Lady Ralncliffe, the West Indies by Mrs. Hope Williams, and Newfoundland by Lady Maud Warrender, while the other colonies claimed the Marchioness of Downshire, the Countess of Huntingdon, and others of equal birth, Cape Colony falling to the belle of the evening, Miss Muriel Wilson.

The artists who arranged the tableaus included F. Goodall, Onslow Ford, J. J. Shannon, Solomon J. Solomon, and Caton Woodville. The words of "The Mask of War and Peace" were written by Louis N. Parker.

GERMAN ATTITUDE DISCUSSED.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In the House of Commons to-day Thomas Hedderwick, Advanced Liberal, Member for the Wick District, gave notice of a resolution calling attention to the fact that the colonies are without representatives in the Imperial Parliament. The resolution was set down for a month hence, but it is not likely that time will be found for its discussion.

The Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Office, William St. John Brodrick, was asked whether the Government had received any communication from Germany modifying the declaration made in 1895 by the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, to the effect that Germany's policy was the maintenance of the Transvaal as an independent State, in accordance with the treaty of 1884. He replied that no communication had been received from the German Government relative to the convention of 1884, which, he added, as a matter of fact, was terminated by the state of war.

The Under Secretary of State for the War Office, George Wyndham, definitely set at rest all the stories of Government interference in the prerogative of the Commander in Chief, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, to select the Generals commanding in South Africa. Replying to a question Mr. Wyndham said the commanders in the field were selected by Lord Wolseley, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for War, and added that every selection put forward had been approved.

When the debate on the army supplementary estimates was resumed, Mr. Wyndham, during the course of a speech, again intimated that an attempt would be made to democratize the army, which, he said, he thought ought not to be closed to officers who did not enjoy an income of from £150 to £500 a year. Mr. Wyndham also said it was a scandal and a danger to the empire that young men could not enter the cavalry unless their fathers were able to give them £500 a year.

The Under Secretary further announced that it was not intended to raise volunteers in Ireland.

NO GERMAN INTERVENTION.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A semi-official paragraph is published in The Globe this afternoon, saying Germany does not contemplate intervention. The German Government, it is added, does not consider itself concerned in the future status or in the existence of the Boer Republics.

NO EXPLANATION FROM MACRUM

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Mr. Macrum, ex-Consul to Pretoria, to-day completed the settlement of his account with the State Department. He must now make a final settlement with the Treasury, although this does not require his attendance in Washington, and it is presumed that he will return to East Liverpool in a day or two.

Toward the end of the official day Mr. Macrum paid another visit to the State Department. He waited until his accounts had been formally approved and signed by Third Assistant Secretary Cridler, and then, without ascending the stairs to say farewell to Mr. Cridler, who is in charge of the Consular Service, or to Secretary Hay himself, Mr. Macrum left the department. Every official with whom he has come in contact since his arrival in Washington asserts that he has not given the slightest explanation of the motives that influenced his actions.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In the Parliamentary bye-election in the Rossendale Division of Lancashire to-day, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of John Henry Maden, Liberal, who had represented Rossendale since 1892, W. Mather, Liberal and Radical, defeated Dr. G. C. Kingsbury, the Conservative candidate, by 1,372 votes.

In the elections for the Middle Armagh District for a representative in Parliament to succeed Dunbar Plunket Barton, the vote resulted: J. E. Lonsdale, 3,213; John Gordon, 1,811. Both candidates are Unionist, and the election was fought on local issues.

Great Britain Buying in Spain?

MADRID, Feb. 13.—Senator Davilla, in the Senate to-day, questioned the Government on the subject of the reported sale to Great Britain of Maxim cartridges manufactured at the Placentia arms factory. He took the opportunity to say that public opinion in Spain was entirely favorable to the Boers. The Premier, Señor Silvela, replied that he could not give a definite answer, as he was not aware whether private industry had supplied ammunition to Great Britain. He promised, however, to endeavor to obtain the desired information.

Refugees from Barkly West.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dispatch from the Modder River announces the arrival there of 1,400 refugees from the Barkly West district. They had been ordered away by the Boers because they refused to join the Republicans. The refugees reached the Modder River via Koodoosberg.

Anxiety About Zululand.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Boer invasion of Zululand is causing keen anxiety. Apart from the fact that it threatens Gen. Buller's communications, it is difficult to believe the Zulus can long be kept quiescent while their cattle are "commandeered" and their country is overrun by their hereditary foes.

BOERS SHELLING KIMBERLEY.

LONDON, Feb. 13—The War Office has posted a dispatch from Col. Kekewich, dated Sunday, Feb 11, to the effect that Kimberley was bombarded throughout Feb. 8.

During the morning of Feb. 9 a small infantry engagement, lasting two hours, occurred at Alexandersfontein. The situation otherwise is unchanged.

British Success Reported.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A report comes from Durban that British artillery forced the Boers to evacuate their camp on Hlangwana Hill, south of Colenso. It would be an important advantage if the British were able to occupy the position.

METHODISTS MEET IN CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Members of the Methodist Book Committee, the governing body of the Methodist Press, assembled in Chicago to-day for attendance upon their annual meeting, which will open to-morrow and continue one week. This committee, which wields a power in the Methodist Church second only to that of the General Conference, is composed of delegates from all sections of the United States, and the entire roster of members will be present when to-morrow's session opens.

Cincinnati committeemen have come determined that no transfer of the Western Book Concern from that city shall be effected. Rumors have been in circulation to the effect that a strong effort will be made to secure its removal to Chicago.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, much colder, diminishing northwesterly winds.

The storm which occupied the lower Ohio Valley Monday night has moved northeastward to the St. Lawrence Valley, attended by rain and followed by clearing and much colder weather generally from the Mississippi River to the Alleghany Mountains. A storm developed yesterday over the middle plateau region, and the barometer continued high, with temperature below zero in the Northwestern States. In the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain districts northeasterly winds and snow prevailed.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	5	50	50
6 A. M.	4	51	50
9 A. M.	5	54	55
12 M.	4	56	58
3 P. M.	4	57	59
6 P. M.	9	55	54
9 P. M.	8	42	47
12 P. M.	7	38	40

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square..... 51½
Weather Bureau..... 50½
Corresponding date 1899..... 54
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years..32

The maximum temperature was 58 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 38 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 85 per cent. The barometer registered 29.69 at 8 A. M. and 29.74 at 8 P. M.

Russian Play for Modern Course.

A version of a Russian play, entitled "The Storm," by Alexander Ostrovsky, will be presented on the evenings of March 2 and 3 at the Carnegie Lyceum. The occasion will mark the fourth production in the course of modern plays which are presented this Winter. This work of Ostrovsky's holds a permanent place on the Russian stage, and is regarded as the most popular of all his plays. It goes deeper than any other of his works into the fundamental qualities of the Russian nature, and its tendency to arbitrary power, despotism, and oppression.

RENSBURG AND COLESBERG, THE SCENE OF THE PRESENT FIGHTING.

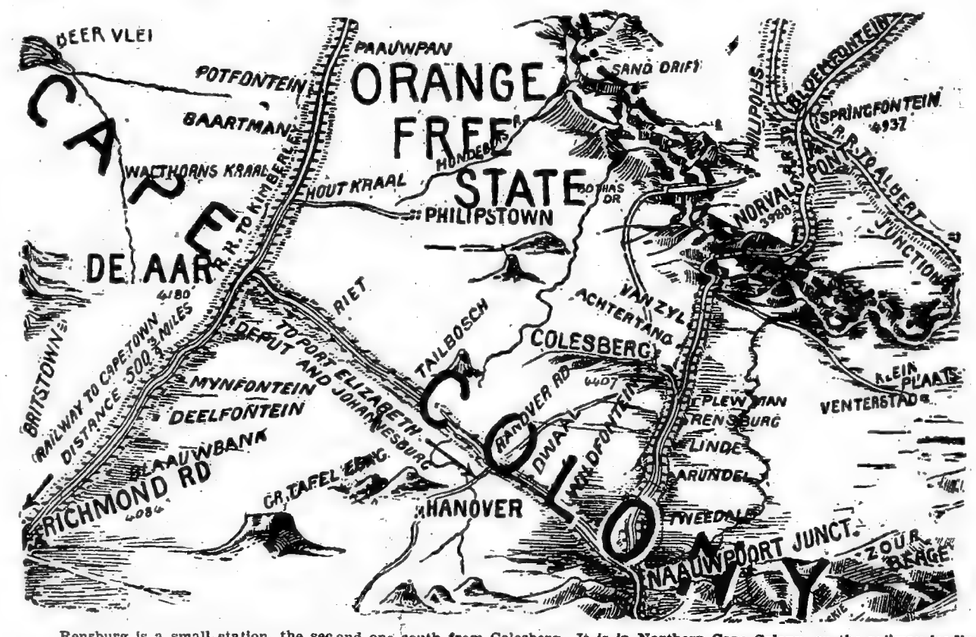

Rensburg is a small station, the second one south from Colesberg. It is in Northern Cape Colony, on the railway leading to Bloemfontein, and but a few miles north of Naauwpoort Junction, where the road connects with the line leading to Port Elizabeth, 260¾ miles away. From Naauwpoort the railway runs 69 miles northwest to De Aar, where it connects with the railroad to Kimberley.

THE HILTON ART SALES

Moderate Prices Are Realized for Paintings and Objects.

ONE PICTURE BRINGS $9,000

Eighty-three Works of French Masters Disposed of for $56,465—Little Enthusiasm Shown.

The first portion of the paintings which belonged to the late Judge Henry Hilton were sold at Chickering Hall last evening, and $56,465 was realized for the eighty-three lots offered. The average price was not a particularly high one. It would have been still lower had not four paintings brought an average of over $5,000 each. The sale accentuates the fact that the works of certain French painters who were extremely popular in this country three decades ago are now comparatively worthless, and it also makes even more evident than hitherto the disfavor with which buyers regard large paintings, even by the best known masters.

The highest price reached last evening was $9,000, which was paid by Isidor Wormser, Jr., for the "Landscape and Sheep" by Dupré. The bidding for this lot started at only $500, but it increased by big leaps to $5,000, when a contest was begun between Mr. Wormser and a dealer. J. D. Crimmins paid $6,100 for Munkacsy's "Visit to the Baby," while ex-Mayor Grant gave $4,100 for Jules Worms's "Spanish Dance."

Among the lots which were sold at far below the prices which the late owner is said to have paid for them may be mentioned the very large work, "Prisoners of War," by Gros; "Ophelia," by H. G. Saint-Cyr, and L. E. Adan's "The Arrival at the Chateau." An example of the change in fashions for pictures is the price given for Hans Makart's "The Unwelcome Situation," which went to H. Springer for only $825.

A good many well-known buyers were present at the sale, though Chickering Hall was by no means crowded, and the bidding was never enthusiastic. Mr. Crimmins bid for a number of lots besides the single picture which he secured. George A. Hearn failed to secure a single picture, and James McCormick and a number of other well-known dealers were also unsuccessful in obtaining anything at the prices they were ready to give. The remainder of the collection will be sold at Chickering Hall this evening.

The prices for the pictures sold last evening, together with the names of buyers follow:

"The New Novel," Firmin-Girard, Mrs. E. J. Banker	$320
"The Lost Night Key," Karl Kronberger, George Pope	400
"Bertha," Konrad, Kiesel, H. S. Arnold	150
"Courting," Otto Plitz, A. Dressler	310
"Paris Flower Market," Firmin-Girard, F. W. Savin	200
"On the Way to Market," François Claudius Compte-Calix, H. S. Arnold	120
"The Proposal," Francisco Peralta, S. P. Shotter	150
"The Stirrup Cup," Lucien Alphonse Gros, H. Springer	600
"Is it Raining?" José Frappa, L. Crist Delmonico	270
"Head of a Young Girl," Leon-Lucien Goupil, H. S. Arnold	190
"French Cavalry Officers," J. Walker, A. Fletcher	200
"Mending His Pen," F. Ribot, S. P. Shotter	300
"Moorish Waitress," Pierre Outin, A. F. Eno	160
"Street Scene in Rome," Aurelio Tiratelli, George Pope	180
"The Siesta," V. Marchetti, A. F. Eno	210
"A Greek Girl," Joseph Coomans, H. S. Arnold	310
"Nathalie," Armand Vander-Syp, H. S. Arnold	100
"Young Woman Reading," J. E. Anders, H. S. Arnold	200
"Weary," G. Ingomar, A. Fletcher	100
"On the Bridge," H. J. Burgers, C. F. Evers	80
"The Forbidden Book," Cavaliere Attilio Simonetti, A. A. Housman	80
"Mother and Child," Heinrich Lassow, R. C. Vose	140
"Presenting a Bouquet," Leon Y. Escosura, A. A. Housman	320
"Sheep and Shepherd," Heinrich Zügel,	180
"Testing the Vintage," A. Humborg, S. P. Shotter	220
"The Game of Bowls," Jean Charles Meissonier, O. Dressler	685
"Scene in Holland," Robert W. Van Boskerck, R. C. Vose	500
"On the Beach," August Hagborg, H. S. Arnold	300
"In the Park," Jean Richard Goubie, H. Seligman	580
"In the Woods," Leon Richet, L. Siegbed.	280
"On the Seine," Emile Lambinet, A. Tooth & Sons	130
"Musical Critics," Luis Jimenez, E. C. Converse	925
"Troops Marching in a Rainstorm," Paul Alexandre Protais, A. F. Eno	220
"Waiting," Antonio Casanova, A. A. Housman	270
"View on Grand Canal, Venice," Felix Ziem, E. C. Converse	1,150
"Scene in Poland," Alfred on Wiernzes Kowalski, Fischel, Adler & Schwartz	510
"Waiting for His Luncheon," Charles Moreau, J. Hamerslag	350
"The Letter," Rudolf Ernst, E. D. Farrell	180
"Soldiers of Henry II. in One of the Halls of the Louvre," Victor Bachereau-Reverchon, M. E. Bernheimer	250
"Painting In," Eduard Grutzner; L. H. Schultze	760
"Painting Out," Eduard Grutzner; L. H. Schultze	760
"Spanish Dance," Jules Worms; Hugh J. Grant	4,100
"Little Culprit," William Adolphe Bouguereau; H. S. Arnold	1,025
"In a Moorish Garden," Jean François Raffaelli; H. J. Heintz	610
"Fleet in Venice," Martin Rico; H. Springer	1,750
"A Cardinal Composing a Letter," Jehan Georges Vibert; J. Bleimerdinger	3,000
"Pendant le Repos—Grandes Manoeuvres," Gaston Claris; E. W. Lawrence	410
"Going to Church," Frederik Hendrik Kaemmerer; E. Brandus	800
"Visiting the Outposts," Charles Bombled; S. Abenheim	170
"The Day after the Début," Don Vicente Palmaroli; M. E. Bernheimer	270
"Landscape and Sheep," Jules Dupré; Isidor Wormser, Jr.	9,000
"French Prisoners in the Rear," Emil Hunten; E. C. Converse	575
"Molière Reading before Ninon d'Enclos," Paul Leyendecker; H. Springer	350
"L'Eté de St. Martin," Louis Emile Adan; A. A. Housman	310
"At the Rendezvous," Alexandre Louis Leloir; A. Fletcher	300
"English Landscape," George H. Boughton; H. Springer	410
"The Memorandum," Raymundo De Madrazo; H. S. Arnold	1,125
"The Interesting Book," Jules Adolph Goupil; S. P. Shotter	625
"Ruins of Palace of Queen Johanna," Oswald Achenbach; A. M. Benjamin	800
"Arrival of the Cardinal," Charles Edouard Delort; L. Crist Delmonico	725
"The Duet," Paul Virt; H. Springer	250
"The Mosque of Borurssa," Jean Leon Gerome, Isidor Dormser, Jr.	950
"Visit to the Baby," Mihaly De Munkacsk, J. D. Crimmins	6,100
"Sunset After the Storm," Alfreh Wahlberg, H. A. Lanthier	200
"The Gate of a Fondak," Edwin Lord Weeks, E. C. Converse	375
"The New Robe," V. Capobianchi, L. Lewis	160
"Baptism of the Prince of Condé," Adolphe Alexandre Lesrel, A. A. Housman	510
"The Unwelcome Salutation," Hans Makart, H. Springer	825
"The Presentation," Vaclav-Brozik, H. Springer	2,300
"After the Ball," Raymundo De Madrazo, H. S. Arnold	850
"The Difficult Choice," Charles Edouard De Beaumont, H. Hartley	670
"The Brigand," Guglielmo Innocent, H. S. Arnold	350
"Summer Hours," J. James Tissot, E. Matthews	330
"Une Partie de Dames," Pierre Marie Beyle, S. P. Shotter	350
"Chrysalis," Emil Auguste Pinchart, S. P. Shotter	200
"La Place de l'Europe, Paris," Jean Beraud, Henry Seligman	410
"Toilette of Madame du Barry," Don Luis Alvarez, E. Hope Morton	540
"La Veille d'un Mariage au XVIme Siecle," Victor Bachereau-Reverchon, M. J. Stack	170
"Brother and Sister," Gabriel Max, E. H. Garry	410
"Prisoners of War," Lucien Alphonse Gros, C. Lambert	380
"The Arrival at the Chateau," Louis Eblle Adan, Max Wolf	150
"Ophelia," Henri Gouvion Saint-Cyr, H. S. Arnold	430

Yesterday afternoon, at the galleries of the American Art Association, the dispersal of the miscellaneous art objects which belonged to Judge Hilton was begun. The sale will continue this, to-morrow, and Friday afternoons. At yesterday's sale there was only a poor attendance, due probably to the bad weather, while the prices were extremely uneven. Valuable specimens of old porcelain sold for a few dollars, while others brought remarkably good prices. A royal Vienna tête-à-tête set brought $75, while other porcelain objects of equal elaborateness fetched only $5.

The lots sold yesterday consisted mostly of small vases of various kinds of porcelain. Some of the more valuable art objects will be disposed of to-day.

NEW YORK ABANDONED FOR VICE PRESIDENCY?

Second Place on the Republican Ticket Likely to Go to the West—Woodruff's Chances Small.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—It is stated here to-night on high authority that the Republican National leaders have abandoned their purpose of securing their candidate for Vice President from New York State. The refusal of Gov. Roosevelt and Secretary of War Elihu Root and the disinclination of Cornelius N. Bliss, any one of whom would have been acceptable, so it is said, to President McKinley and his advisers, to take the second place on the National ticket, has caused those who are most influential in the party to look elsewhere for a running mate for President McKinley.

This news has not been received with any degree of satisfaction by the friends of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who insist that New York should be permitted to name the nominee for Vice President, and that Mr. Woodruff is fitted by experience to fill the position. Those who regard Mr. Woodruff with favor argue that, as President McKinley comes from Ohio and the Speaker of the House of Representatives from Iowa, the candidate for Vice President should be a resident of an Eastern State, where, according to their contention, the Republicans must look for their vote. These arguments have been listened to by the prominent State leaders, but it is said that Mr. Woodruff's ambition in this direction will not be gratified this year.

The story told in inner circles here is that the Republicans will look to the Pacific Coast for a man to place on the ticket with President McKinley. No names are heard in connection with the nomination, although it is said several persons are being considered.

There is much speculation among State politicians as to whether or not Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will be renominated next Fall for his present office in the event of his failing to secure the Vice Presidential nomination. It is pointed out that he is serving his second term, while the other State officials are in their first terms. Senator Frank W. Higgins has announced that he is serving his last term in the Senate, and it is generally believed that he is Senator Platt's choice for Lieutenant Governor, and that he is to be succeeded as Senator by Speaker S. Fred Nixon.

WORKING FOR MILWAUKEE.

The contest for the selection of the city in which the National Democratic Convention shall be held has narrowed down to Milwaukee and Kansas City. It is conceded that Chicago is out of the race and that New York will make no serious effort to secure it.

Ex-Gov. George W. Peck of Wisconsin and Mayor David S. Rose of Milwaukee are at the Hoffman House, where they were seen by a TIMES reporter yesterday. Mayor Rose said:

"We have received substantial encouragement from the Democrats of this city, and I am very hopeful that Milwaukee will be selected. We have secured a guarantee of $100,000. There is no city of like population that can offer the advantages that we can urge.

"Our Summer climate is simply delicious, and ours has become the most popular convention city in the United States. Our auditorium has a seating capacity of 15,000 and will make an excellent convention hall. Our hotel facilities are excellent, and ten members of the National Committee who visited Milwaukee in September declared that the city possessed every needed facility.

"If the convention is held in Milwaukee it will have the effect to attract thousands of visitors from Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota. There they will hear the arguments of our leaders and catch the spirit of enthusiasm, which, through them, will be disseminated through that whole region."

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW GATEWAY

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles to-day laid the cornerstone of the tower and gateway to be erected at the dormitories of the University of Pennsylvania in honor of the university men who served in the war against Spain. Trustees of the institution, officers of the army and navy, thousands of students, and invited guests were present. The university was represented in every engagement of the war.

The memorial tower and gateway is designed in the later English Gothic architecture. From its position the gateway, which will contain the names of the fallen and surviving university alumni, will add to the beauty of the dormitory system. It is to be constructed of red brick and Indiana limestone. The tower will be 50 feet square and 70 feet high. Running through the centre of the tower will be an arch, the entrance of which will be guarded by a massive gate, the gift of the class of '94. The tower will contain twenty-five sleeping apartments, and is to cost $70,000. It is the gift of the alumni.

On the face of the tower will be this inscription: "To commemorate the patriotism of the sons of Pennsylvania." In the centre of the arch, on each side, will be placed tablets, on which will be inscribed the company, regiment, and war record of every student or graduate of the university who served during the war. This list will include over 300 names.

CHICAGO ELEVATED DIVIDEND.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The Directors of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated to-day declared a dividend on the preferred stock of 2½ per cent. for the year 1899. The dividend is payable Feb. 28 on stock of record Feb. 20. This is the first stock dividend the road has declared.

It can be stated authoritatively that the company will pay at least 4 per cent. on its stock this year. In July a regular semi-annual dividend of not less than 2 per cent., it is said, will be declared.

A BIG STRIKE IMMINENT.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—One of the most extensive labor fights in New England is impending, growing out of the refusal to-day of the manufacturers to accede to wage demands of the National Granite Cutters' Union. The men demanded eight hours' work and no less than $3 per day.

As the constitution of the Granite Cutters' Union requires all of its members to demand this rate of pay on and after March 1, it is not expected that the manufacturers will succeed in averting a strike.

Hermit Sea Captain Dead.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 13.—Capt. James Walsh died last night from a cancer, at the Alexian Hospital. He was seventy-two years old. For several years he led a hermit's life on an old boat which he had anchored in Staten Island Sound, opposite Elizabethport. Capt. Walsh belonged to a religious sect known as the Plymouth Brethren. He seldom came ashore except on Sundays and one night in the week. He bore a striking resemblance to Horace Greeley.

Funeral of Dr. W. H. Green.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 13.—The funeral of Dr. William Henry Green, Professor of Oriental and Old Testament Literature in Princeton Theological Seminary, was held this afternoon. There was a large gathering of distinguished clergymen and theologians in the Presbyterian Church. The service there was a simple one. There were neither addresses nor a sermon, they being omitted at the request of the family of Dr. Green. A brief service was held also at the family home. The interment was in the Princeton Cemetery.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:45 A. M.—23 Chatham Square; owner unknown; damage slight.

3:45 A. M.—1,695 Lexington Avenue; James H. Fitzsimons; damage, $50.

4:40 A. M.—260 West Forty-first Street; William Brude; damage, $20.

7:40 A. M.—132 East Sixty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

6:30 P. M.—332 East Eleventh Street; D. Danzo; damage, $5.

6:45 P. M.—438 West Twenty-eighth Street; Mary Mallon; damage, $5.

7 P. M.—202 East Thirty-eighth Street; J. J. Weigold; damage, $10.

BIG SHIPBUILDING PLANT

New Concern, It Is Said, Will Be Capitalized at $17,000,000.

The Project Connected with the Consolidation of Several Immense Iron and Steel Concerns.

Indefinite rumors that have been current in Wall Street for some days past concerning the establishment of a shipbuilding plant in this city in association with a great iron and steel foundry were yesterday found to have good basis. It was at first reported that the plant was to be controlled by Andrew Carnegie, but Mr. Carnegie declared that he did not propose to engage in any business other than his own. It now appears that the shipbuilding project is connected with the consolidation of the Cullen Brothers and Lewis Steel Company, which was incorporated in New Jersey a couple of years ago, with a capital stock of $500,000; the Troy Steel Company, and Witherbee, Sherman & Co. of Mineville, N. Y.

What the name of the concern will be has not yet been determined, and it can be said that the negotiations for the combine have not yet been concluded, but it is understood that only questions of detail remain to be settled, and that sufficient funds have been subscribed to insure the launching of the new concern, which will be capitalized at $17,000,000 unless present plans miscarry. J. P. Morgan & Co. and a number of New York capitalists are reported to be interested in the scheme.

The Troy Steel Company, formerly known as the Troy Steel and Iron Company, has three works—the Albany Iron Works, the Rensselaer Iron Works, and the Bessemer Steel Works. The Albany Iron Works were established in 1819. They have twenty-three heating furnaces, seven trains of rolls, four steam and two trip hammers, and two bolt, eight rivet, and two nut machines. The annual capacity is 50,000 gross tons. The Rensselaer Iron Works were erected in 1848. They have eighteen heating furnaces and four trains of rolls. The annual capacity is 25,000 gross tons. The Bessemer Steel Works were built at Troy in 1864, but in 1896 were removed to Breaker Island, opposite Troy, and enlarged. With fifteen gross ton basic converters, four cupolas, four Spiegel cupolas, two five-hole Hainsworth pit furnaces, and twenty-four soaking pits, the annual capacity is 200,000 gross tons of ingots. Connected with these steel works is a rolling mill whose annual capacity of rolled material is 200,000 gross tons.

When the American Steel and Wire Company was organized it secured an option on the Troy Steel Company, but the option was never exercised. The works were shut down.

It is proposed to enlarge and thoroughly re-equip these works of the Troy Steel Company, both at Troy and Albany, to erect a big gas plant on Breaker Island which, in addition to supplying all the gas necessary for the plant located there, will furnish gas to the City of Troy; to acquire control of 11,000 acres of iron ore lands located at Port Henry and Mineville, where the average output of the mines is 560,000 tons yearly, and to take over the Lake Champlain and Moriah Railroad, which will be utilized in carrying ore to the furnaces.

The annual output of the combined concerns would be 275,000 tons of steel and iron, and with the contemplated improvements this will be nearly doubled.

It is possible that the proposed shipbuilding plant will be organized as another company, with the controlling interest held by the syndicate financing the consolidation of the iron and steel works. The structural steel and iron for the vessels will be manufactured by the latter, and the fitting and finishing work will be done at the shipyards in this city. These yards will be on the largest scale, rivaling those of the Cramps, and as heretofore indicated will probably be located on the North River and will give employment to a small army of workmen.

It was intimated yesterday, however, by a person very largely interested in the deal, that no definite plans as to the shipyard have been fixed upon.

J. Pierpont Morgan is indisposed, and has not been at his office since Friday. At his residence last night, in reply to a written inquiry concerning the firm's interest in the syndicate, Mr. Morgan sent word that he had nothing to say.

ASK SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 13.—In the Federal court to-day a petition was filed by the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, trustee, on behalf of H. Victor Gause and Mrs. Helen Gause Stapler of New York City, asking that a receiver be appointed to settle the estate of John Taylor Gause, for many years President of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, shipbuilders.

The will of Mr. Gause provided that the four children, the two mentioned above and Horace W. and H. Taylor Gause, the latter now President of the company, should share equally in the estate. It was agreed that the stock in the shipbuilding company, valued at $350,000, should go to Horace W. and H. Taylor, and if this should be in excess of their share of the total estate, valued at $750,000, that excess should be paid into the estate.

At the time of the death of J. T. Gause Horace W. Gause was charged with indebtedness or advances amounting to $98,489.98, H. Taylor Gause $66,914.39, H. Victor Gause $30

WANT TRUSTS ABOLISHED

The Conference at Chicago Devises Methods.

FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Calls Upon Congress to Acquire Railways, Telegraph, and Telephone Lines for a Consideration.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The Committee on resolutions of the National Anti-Trust Conference to-night, after a stormy meeting, finally agreed upon a report which will be submitted to the conference for adoption to-morrow morning. The discussion was caused by a difference of opinion among the members as to the details of how the Government should obtain control of the railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines.

A faction led by Tom L. Johnson, Louis Post, and other single tax advocates insisted that the value of the franchise in assuming control should be ignored. They thought that the Government should take the property without paying compensation to the owners. John P. Altgeld, George Fred Williams, Gov. Lee, and Frank Monnett of Ohio were for Government ownership of these utilities, but thought the cause would be injured by advocating practical confiscation at this time.

Finally John P. Altgeld suggested a compromise which brought the warring factions together, and prevented a fight on the floor of the convention later. The provision denying the value of franchise right was stricken out and an amendment substituted declaring that the owners should receive just compensation for all property taken, irrespective of watered stock or other fictitious securities. This appeared to satisfy the radicals, and was adopted.

The platform declares for Government ownership of all public utilities and natural monopolies, Government money, the referendum and direct legislation, and the withdrawal of all protective tariffs from all articles controlled by a trust. It is preceded by a lengthy address to the public embodying the conference's ideas and conception of trusts.

This address condemns in no measured terms the Standard Oil Company, the meat trust, the steel trust, telegraph and telephone companies, and every other combination of capital. That which gave these trusts life and which now nurtures them in their being, declare the framers of this address, is the unjust action of railroads, who by their discrimination in rates, their plan of rebates, and course of favoritism take from the individual that which they give to the combination.

Great and reprehensible as these trusts now are, says the address, there is another now forming far more dangerous, vastly more grasping and overpowering than all combined—the one proposed by the currency bills now in Congress, whereby, say the anti-trust men, the money of the country will be turned over to the banks, which have been, are, and will be the allies of other trusts.

The platform as offered to the people, whose support the league seeks, is as follows:

Whereas, In the opinion of the National Anti-Trust Conference, assembled at Chicago Feb. 12, 13, and 14, 1900, the just and only remedy for combinations known as trusts, which consist of corporations and mutual persons controlling legalized special privileges, is the abolition of those privileges; and,

Whereas, The legalized privilege of telegraph monopoly, the legalized privilege of protection against foreign competition with American goods, controlled by trusts, the legalized privilege of monopolizing the issue of paper money, and the legalized privileges incident to the private ownership of railways are potent factors in creating and maintaining trusts therefore, be it

Resolved, (1) That Congress take immediate steps, under the power of eminent domain or otherwise as may be deemed the most expedient (but in any event by paying the just value, irrespective of franchise value of any property taken or condemned) to establish the telegraph and telephone systems of the United States as adjuncts of the Post Office Department and subject to its operations.

(2) That Congress defeat all measures that have been or may be proposed, and repeal all that now have the sanction of law, whereby private corporations may acquire control of the volume of the circulating medium and create a banking trust.

(3) That the tariff shall no longer be employed to foster and buttress trusts, but that Congress shall place in the free list all articles the sale of which in the United States is controlled by a trust.

(4) That Congress shall take immediate steps under the power of eminent domain or otherwise, as may be deemed the more expedient (but in any event by paying the just value irrespective of franchise value of any property taken or condemned) to take, own, and operate the inter-State railways now owned and operated by private persons or railway corporations.

And, whereas, The political power of the trusts rise in their frequent representation in and control of the houses of legislation, we recommend the adoption of the system known as direct legislation; to make government once more as of right it ought to be, and as was conceived alike by Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, a government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

A striking incident of the conference was the adoption in the morning session of resolutions strongly condemning the Currency bill now before Congress. The resolution declared that the bill, if passed, will enthrone the money oligarchy, establish a continental bank trust, enslave the people, and destroy the republic, to the end that free government may perish from the earth."

A committee to prepare a memorial to the United States Senate against the bill was provided for, and the people of the country urged to gather at Court Houses, schoolhouses, and other public places to protest against the measure.

Immediately after the adoption of the resolutions A. Thornton of New York notified the presiding officer that he would refuse to deliver the speech for which he was scheduled to-day. Mr. Thornton made no statement on the floor of the conference regarding this matter but in an interview later he explained his reasons for refusing to take further part in the conference.

"I was assured," he said, "that this was to be a non-partisan gathering. I had that assurance over the signature of President Lockwood of the Anti-Trust League, and I am certain that he does not approve of the partisan resolution against the Currency bill. Mr. Lockwood was not present when the resolutions were adopted, and if he had been here they might have met a different fate. I have positively refused to address this conference, and will not be further identified with it, as I consider that to-day's action makes it a partisan gathering."

VAN WYCK'S SPEECH ON TRUSTS.

To be Circulated Widely—Ex-Justice Pointed To as the Coming Man.

The Commercial Travelers' and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League will distribute throughout the country a million copies of the speech delivered by ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck at the dinner of the National Civic Club in Brooklyn on Saturday night.

William Hoge, the Secretary of the league, said yesterday:

"Justice Van Wyck's speech has attracted a great deal of attention all over the United States. Several newspapers in Western New York printed the address in full, and most of them commented favorably upon it. I have received several hundred letters from members of our organization, and in these many of the writers declared that the platform laid down by Justice Van Wyck was one upon which all Democrats could stand. The speech shows that Van Wyck is an issue maker."

Mr. Hoge yesterday received the following telegram from J. J. Willett, President of the Alabama Bar Association:

"Judge Van Wyck's speech has been printed very liberally in the leading papers of Alabama, and it is received most favorably. No Democrat can find fault with it. The feeling is growing among the Democrats here that Judge Van Wyck is the coming man. Stranger things have happened than that the Alabama delegation in the next Democratic National Convention will lead the roll call by placing Van Wyck in nomination for President."

Bankrupt Chicago Lawyers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Henry B. and Henry E. Mason of the law firm of Mason Brothers were declared bankrupts to-day and relieved of liabilities aggregating $400,000. Their assets are $700,000, consisting principally of incumbered real estate.

The Mine Was Salted.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Monetary Times.

A tale of a big mining swindle comes from Great Slave Lake. Some crooks sold a claim to Hudson Bay officials, after letting them take surface croppings going hundreds of dollars to the ton. The Hudson Bay people spent $6,000 in importing experts to examine the property, and the latter pronounced it "salted."

SALE OF HARNESS HORSES.

Several Fast Steppers Bought for the Speedway—Top Figure Paid for Prince Alert.

There was an old-time reunion of trotting horse men in Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon and evening at the Fasig-Tipton Company's annual sale of trotters and pacers. Trotting men from as far South as Texas met again in the sales ring the New England campaigners who follow the trotting circuits, and although the sales were brisk, and the bidding in some instances lively enough to be decidedly interesting, the visiting horsemen found more time to exchange reminiscences than they did to add to their stables. This was probably because the best of the 450 horses catalogued were not offered yesterday. They were reserved for to-day's and to-morrow's sales. Many of those offered yesterday were horses with splendid race records. Several that are still good enough for campaigning purposes will be withdrawn from racing and be used solely for driving on the Speedway.

Prince Alert, 2:05¾, in the lot offered by James Hanley of Providence, R. I., considered by many to be one of the fastest harness horses in the country, brought the highest price of the day. He was knocked down to a representative of the Bell Meade Stock Farm for $4,600, after some lively bidding.

J. S. Clark of New Brunswick, N. J., got in Baylight, 2:33¼, what in the opinion of many of the road drivers is the best bargain of the sale. He paid $1,500 for Baylight. The latter is one of the horses that recently proved to be a Speedway crack. It came up on the driveway one Sunday when Cobwebs was not being jogged, and driven by George Coleman, he showed the dust to David B. and every other crack that brushed him.

The principal sales were as follows:

Alice Dorman, (trotter, 2:15¼,) b. m., 7 years, 16 hands, by Baron Wilkes-Beulah Medium, by Happy Medium; W. G. Clarkson, Hagerstown, Md. $1,150

McJoe, (pacer, 2:11¾,) b. g., 5 years, 15.3 hands, by Fergus McGregor, dam by Joe Young; John McGuire 610

Lil. D., (pacer, 2:08¾,) br. h., 11 years, 15.2 hands, by Woodford Wilkes-China Wilkes, by Adrian Wilkes; Edwin B. Rice, Boston, Mass. 1,000

Blodgett, (trotter, 2:20¼,) br. g., 10 years, 16 hands, by Gilroy, dam by Waldemain; H. T. Dykman, White Plains 500

McKenna, (trotter, 2:23¼,) b. g., 9 years, 15.2 hands, by Vasco-Lady Lane, by Alta, and Young Prince, (trotter, trial, 2:25,) b. g., 7 years, 15.2 hands, by Prince Medium, dam by Mambrino Barker; Newton Bennington 750

Lelation, (trotter,) ch. f., 4 years, 15.2½ hands, by Allerton-Queen, by Egmont; J. Burke 500

Rifle, (trotter, 2:11¾,) blk. g., 8 years, 15.2½ hands, by Elyria-Dido, by Star Wilkes; Frank Farrell 1,000

Bay Light, (trotter, 2:33¼,) b. g., 9 years, 16 hands, by Starlight-Emeline, by Volunteer; J. S. Clark, New Brunswick, N. J. 1,500

Dell Riehl, (trotter, 2:19¾,) b. m., 9 years, 15.2 hands, by Dictator Wilkes-Priceless, by Almond; Matt Dwyer 610

Grace Lake, (trotter, trial 2:16,) ch. f., 5 years, 15.3 hands, by Red Lake-Grace Andrews, by Le Grand; H. Taylor, Providence, R. I. 550

The Maine, (trotter, 2:20¾,) b. f., 4 years, 15.3 hands, by Simmons-Belle Cassett, by Willoughby; W. White 500

Prince Alert, (pacer, 2:05¾ and trial 2:02¼,) b. g., 6 years, by Crown Prince-Till; Belle Meade Farm, New Jersey 4,600

Hazlett, (trotter, trial 2:17,) b. c., by Algeria Wilkes-Jessica, by George Wilkes; Daniel Mahaney 1,025

Louis Victor, (trotter, 2:10¾,) b. g., 11 years, 15.2½ hands, by Tuscarora Sea King-May Bloom, by Blackwood Patchen; W. W. Webb 800

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Three interesting games were decided last night in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys. The Lancashire team showed up in good form, and defeated the Palatine and Niagara teams. Palatine won the game with Niagara without much trouble. Wannemacher of the Lancashire team bowled two good scores; and is now the favorite for first individual average prize of the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lancashire—Haelin, 135; Lord, 155; Duncan, 187; R. A. Monroe, 148; Wannemacher, 165. Total, 790.

Niagara—Cook, 146; Esselmont, 124; Willard, 119; Turner, 167; Barley, 149. Total, 705.

SECOND GAME.

Lancashire—Haelin, 159; Lord, 160; Duncan, 140; Monroe, 152; Wannemacher, 184. Total, 795.

Palatine—Emerson, 121; Rodgers, 154; Irving, 126; Hassall, 160; Meagher, 192. Total, 758.

THIRD GAME.

Palatine—Emerson, 152; Hodges, 173; Irving, 120; Hassall, 121; Meagher, 154. Total, 721.

Niagara—Cook, 164; Esselmont, 103; Willard, 120; Turner, 120; Barley, 145. Total, 652.

All the games in the Columbia three-men team tournament last night were closely contested. In the first game the Enterprise team won from the Morningsides by 10 pins, and in the next game the Dolandos won a game from the Morningsides by 1 pin. The Dolandos won the final game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Enterprise—Kuehn, 120; Meyer, 149; Muller, 159. Total, 428.

Morningside—Madden, 133; Doncourt, 151; Elche, 134. Total, 418.

SECOND GAME.

Dolondo—Knauf, 179; Nemmer, 192; Moynahan, 162. Total, 533.

Morningside—Madden, 184; Doncourt, 174; Elche, 174. Total 532.

THIRD GAME.

Dolando—Luhrs, 188; Nemmer, 187; Moynahan, 178. Total, 553.

Enterprise—Kuehn, 148; Meyer, 206; Muller, 128. Total, 482

The Borough team did not present its complete team in the North Side National League, and as a result the Pontiac Wheelmen and Claremonts secured easy victories. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen No. 2—Ebling, 164; Stearn, 148; Bell, 141; Kessler, 185; Clinch, 190. Total, 828.

Claremont—Leonhardt, 173; Price, 128; Blanchard, 160; Worcester, 176; Weisker, 167. Total, 769.

SECOND GAME.

Claremont—Leonhardt, 175; Price, 121; Blanchard, 132; Worcester, 163; Weisker, 198. Total, 798.

Borough—Carstens, 131; Bruno, 178. Total, 309.

THIRD GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen No. 2—Ebling, 188; Stearn, 147; Bell, 93; Kessler, 221; Clinch, 140. Total, 789.

Borough—Carstens, 138; Bruno, 139; Church, 153; Zimmerman, 125. Total, 555.

Games were bowled in two sections of the United Bowling Clubs' tournament last night. In Section No. 1, at the Germania Hall alleys, the Doppel Eiche Club won two games. The Owl Club won a "double header" in Section No. 2 at the Arcade alleys 9 St. Mark's Place, defeating the Defender and Manhatta teams. Scores:

FIRST GAME—SECTION NO. 1.

Doppel Eiche—Meyer, 158; Eiseman, 194; Dettloff, 235; Christopher, 127; Truelsen, 145. Total, 827.

Lamstaeder—Hohn, 131; Pfeifer, 141; Wickman, 169; Finkestedt, 177; Rothermel, 154. Total, 782.

SECOND GAME.

Spartan—Rentsch, 179; Dohm, 193; Cammann, 151; Coulon, 156; Schilling, 134. Total, 813.

Lamstaeder—Hohn, 129; Pfeifer, 172; Wickman, 135; Kinkestedt, 115; Rothermel, 188. Total, 739.

THIRD GAME.

Doppel Eiche—Meyer, 176; Eiseman, 188; Dettloff, 145; Christopher, 135; Truelsen, 189. Total, 832.

Spartan—Rentsch, 141; Dohm, 138; Cammann, 168; Coulon, 150; Schilling, 142. Total, 779.

FIRST GAME—SECTION NO. 2

Defender—Heckenstein, 169; Rosenfeld, 163; Hadler, 143; Goetz, 161; Meier, 176. Total, 811.

Manhatta—Zimmermann, 163; Thode, 128; Daly, 133; Steinmetz, 129; Witt, 162. Total, 731.

SECOND GAME.

Owl—Walsh, 148; Sauer, 165; Grobenstein, 147; Kramer, 171; Meyer, 149. Total, 780.

Manhatta—Zimmermann, 151; Thode, 137; Daly, 159; Steinmetz, 129; Witt, 162. Total, 731.

THIRD GAME.

Owl—Walsh, 147; Sauer, 150; Grobenstein, 166; Kramer, 165; Meyer, 168. Total, 885.

Defender—Fleckenstein, 161; Rosenfeld, 171; Gloekner, 140; Goetz, 176; Meier, 141. Total, 789.

The Gothams scored two easy victories in the Arlington National tournament last night. The Holschens won a game from the Stragglers by 18 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Gotham—Heiles, 141; Dannefelser, 137; Bachman, 159; Lehmann, 175; Schlechte, 171. Total, 783.

Holschen—Mertens, 130; Luhrs, 144; Sohnert, 134; Hay, 192; Schneider, 97. Total, 697.

SECOND GAME.

Holschen—Mertens, 152; Luhrs, 155; Sohnert, 130; Borgreve, 130; Hay, 135. Total, 728.

Straggler—Greif, 147; Browne, 123; Le Touzel, 125; Gaynor, 167; Hosinger, 148. Total, 710.

THIRD GAME.

Gotham—Heiles, 210; Dannefelser, 167; Bachman, 158; Lehmann, 173; Schlechte, 175. Total, 883.

Straggler—Greif, 138; Browne, 161; Le Touzel, 168; Gaynor, 158; Hosinger, 153. Total, 798.

The team representing Kountze Brothers did not appear to bowl its scheduled games in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night, and forfeited two games. The Manhattan Company team easily defeated Hamilton Bank, the latter team bowling with only four men. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Manhattan Company—Lilly, 155; MacIntosh, 178; Doctor, 145; Fowler, 144; McNeil, 159. Total, 781.

Hamilton—Crosby, 148; Kottmeier, 133; Baker, 126; Mooney, 149. Total, 556.

SECOND GAME.

Manhattan Company—Lilly, 139; MacIntosh, 171; Doctor, 130; Fowler, 146; McNeil, 169. Total, 755.

Kountze Brothers—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.

Hamilton—Crosby, 93; Kottmeier, 163; Baker, 147; Mooney, 147. Total, 549.

Kountze Brothers—Forfeited.

The Knickerbocker and the Jersey City Athletic Club teams bowled a series of games in the Athletic League at the Knickerbocker's alleys last night, the home team winning two out of three games. With the exception of the second game, which the Knickerbockers won by 51 pins, the scores were close. Scores:

FIRST GAME

Knickerbocker Athletic Club—Johnson, 182; Davies, 151; Parker, 168; Roll, 164; Stone, 177. Total, 842.

Jersey City Athletic Club—Newkirk, 170; Tesch, 134; Brown, 147; Starritt, 165; Meyer, 196. Total, 812.

SECOND GAME.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club—Johnson, 253; Davies, 143; Parker, 171; Roll, 133; Stone, 153. Total, 860.

Jersey City Athletic Club—Newkirk, 140; Tesch, 178; Brown, 148; Starritt, 192; Meyer, 151. Total, 809.

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club—Johnson, 158; Davies, 181; Parker, 163; Roll, 150; Stone, 174. Total, 826.

Jersey City Athletic Club—Newkirk, 180; Tesch, 125; Brown, 194; Starritt, 165; Meyer, 183. Total, 847.

Tournament Games To-day.

Life Insurance League—Mutual Benefit, Germania Life, Mutual Life.

Morning Newspaper League—The Times vs. The Tribune.

Associated Cycling Clubs of New York—Pontiac Wheelmen, Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, Bowling Green Wheelmen, Harlem Wheelmen, Century Wheelmen, Morris Wheelmen, Madison Wheelmen.

United Bowling Clubs, Section No. 2—Glendale, Orchard, Black Bass.

Arlington National—M. M., Bleecker, Alco.

North Side National—Prospect, Gotham, Knickerbocker.

Archdiocesan Union—Cathedral, Columbus No. 3, Holy Rosary, Holy Cross No. 1, Holy Cross No. 2, Spalding No. 2.

Columbia League—New York Council, Empire City, Colonial.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Iolanthe, Atlantic, Fraternity.

MONUMENT ON PALISADES

A Great Structure Emblematic of Peace Proposed.

F. Wellington Ruckstuhl held the interest of attendants at the National Sculpture Society's February meeting last night with a description of his design for a great peace monument on the Palisades. As the site he proposed a point one mile north of Fort Lee, which he predicted would be the centre of a great city of 10,000,000 inhabitants fifty years hence. The monument, he said, should be the architectural pride of the future metropolis, rising 1,200 feet above the Hudson River and being visible to the people of fifty different counties.

The design, which has been worked out in minute detail, provides that a park be laid out, with the monument close to the cliff's edge, dedicated to the victories of America in art, literature, science, and music during the nineteenth century. Upon a pyramidal platform would be built an architectural structure of two stories, the first to be used as a historical museum, the second as a lecture and music hall, and the whole cube to be decorated inside and out with statuary and carving, with a colossal bronze Victory on top. Springing from the lower architectural cube would rise a great fluted column, bound by four straps. On the first strap would be the arms of each State, with the escutcheon of the United States in the centre. At the top of the column would be an observation room, crowned by a glass globe forty-five feet in diameter, which would be used as a giant lighthouse, and flash the hours of night across the countryside far into New York and New Jersey.

The dimensions proposed are as follows: Ground platform, 350 feet square; lower stories, 104 feet square and 75 feet high; bronzed Victory, 100 feet high from base to top of wings; column, 400 feet high; total height, about 600 feet, making the total height of the globe above the river 1,200 feet. For materials the designer would choose steel in the skeleton and light gray or brown terracotta for the facing, the statuary being made entirely of bronze.

Mr. Ruckstuhl says that a syndicate could make the building of the structure a source of profit. In the first place, the tower might be used as a water tower to supply the whole neighborhood. The ground platform might be fitted up with baths, barbers' shops, restaurants, bars, bowling alleys, newspaper rooms, telegraph offices, a theatre, a gymnasium—in fact, everything to satisfy the man who is out for a picnic. Up stairs there could be lectures and exhibits of art. Upon the top could be an observatory. The structure might be used for congresses, public celebrations, balls, and concerts. Mr. Ruckstuhl regards this scheme as feasible, as a small theatre and restaurant are paying for building the Eiffel Tower in Paris. There are no engineering difficulties in the way of the scheme, he says, and the cost would be far less than a cursory consideration of the subject would indicate.

Seven other designs for monuments in various parts of the city were proposed and explained. George T. Brewster suggested as a fitting ornament for the Borough of Richmond a historical naval museum on Pavilion Hill, St. George. This would be appropriate to the marine interests of Staten Island.

For Governors Island Johannes Gelert proposed a figure of Nökken, who, according to the old Scandinavian myth, lived at the bottom of the river and played so beautifully upon his harp that mermaids and mermen flocked from the salt sea to hear him.

C. F. Hamann submitted a design for a monument at the entrance to the New York Zoological Gardens, in Bronx Park. It consisted of a statue of Wisdom Overlooking Work, a high pedestal, with figures of botanical students and flower lovers around the base.

Isidore Konti, Augustus Lukeman, C. H. Niehaus, and W. O. Partridge told of their ideas for monuments to be erected, respectively, in Mount Morris Park, at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue; on the heights at Fort George, and in Fort Greene Park.

Charles de Kay, First Vice President of the society, made an address on "Colossal Civic Monuments." A number of stereopticon views were shown. Among them was the famous Arc de Triomphe in Paris, in connection with which the speaker said that we ought not to put our structures of the kind in out-of-the-way places, but in the populous districts, where all men may see them as they go about their daily work. He also expressed regret at the tendency in this country to borrow too much from foreign ideas. "We are prone not to reflect the American in our art structures," he said, "but to imitate too closely the models of France and Germany."

MRS. CRAVEN'S SENSATION.

Testified that She Married Senator Fair by Contract in 1892.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—A sensation was created to-day by the testimony of Mrs. Hettie R. Craven in a suit against the estate of the late Senator Fair for $5,000 a month widow's allowance since the Senator's death.

Mrs. Craven testified that she and Senator Fair were married by contract in June, 1892, and that a month later Senator Fair and Mrs. Craven were married by Justice of the Peace Simpton of Sausalito. Judge Simpton is living, and will be called to substantiate Mrs. Craven's statement.

The testimony of Mrs. Craven was totally unlooked for. The facts which she swore to have never appeared in any of the mass of testimony heretofore offered.

THIRD AVENUE ROAD ACCUSED.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company was held by Magistrate Pool in the Harlem Court yesterday for Special Sessions to answer charges made by residents in the vicinity of the company's power house, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, that the power house was a public nuisance and operated without proper authority. It was alleged by the complainants that their houses were continually shaken by the dynamos, and that the exhausted steam mixed with oil in condensing makes the air foul and damp.

It was contended by the company that consent had been obtained from the State Railroad Commission to change the motive power from cable to electricity, and from the Police Department to have eight boilers in the power house.

Magistrate Pool held that the consent of the State Railroad Commission to change the motive power was not a privilege to change the motive power in the power house. He then declared the case out of his jurisdiction.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—George D. Graham, Philadelphia; Thomas K. Scott, Augusta, Ga.; Calderon Carlisle, Washington; P. W. Moen, Worcester; P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; Sylvester Scovel, Havana.

CAMBRIDGE—E. Berkeley Powell, Member of Parliament, Ottawa.

HOLLAND—W. H. Moore, Chicago; John H. Coyne, Albany; A. Henry Savage Landor, London.

NETHERLAND—L. S. Cushing, St. Paul.

PLAZA—Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.; Capt. E. C. Gale, Troy.

MANHATTAN—Judge W. B. Hooker, Fredonia; W. T. Whitehead, Montreal.

MURRAY HILL—Ex-Mayor James H. Manning, Albany; ex-Mayor H. A. Strong, Cohoes.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. Clay Evans, Washington.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Gov. Peck of Wisconsin; Mayor Rose of Milwaukee; J. B. Lyon, Albany.

GRAND—J. B. Roach, Chester, Penn.

IMPERIAL—Ex-Mayor John Hopkins, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; G. H. Trimmer, dress goods, 377 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. B. Hughes, linings; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Hochschild-Kohn Company, Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Rohr, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

McLean Brothers, Danbury, Conn.; D. McLean, fancy goods; C. M. Baker, fancy goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Gusky, I. M., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. H. Stotz, furnishing goods; L. De Wolf, dry goods, 9 East Fourth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hamburger Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; H. Hamburger, woolens; L. Hamburger, woolens; Leo Hamburger, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. E. Woods, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Long, Tate & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; H. C. Tate, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. N. Cleaver, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. E. Lambert, silks; L. K. Gutman, dry goods; Miss Miller, notions; Miss Shepard, fancy goods; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Beck, L., Dry Goods Co., Lewiston, Me.; Miss O'Brien, millinery; Miss Jordan, notions; J. Fox, cloaks and suits; W. Nichols, dress goods and silks; Everett House.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, general buyer; 32 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; S. E. French, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. McWilliams, dress goods, silks, ginghams, and wash fabrics; 43 Leonard Street.

Syracuse Dry Goods Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Mr. Kelly, dry goods; 51 Lenoard Street.

Everett, Ridley, Ragan Co., Atlanta, Ga.; F. B. Gay, white goods; 258 Church Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; O. R. Rick, notions; L. Machelmer, domestics and linings; F. S. Collins, notions; Mrs. A. M. Richardson, ladies' and infants' wear, 2 Walker Street.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; A. L. Terry, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. Elsner, millinery; S. F. Brooks, infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. E. Thiemes, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss Hoag, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, dress goods, cloaks, and carpets, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; T. Blake, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; Mr. Stanley, notions; 57 White Street.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; Mr. Eby, notions, 57 White Street.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; M. Kelly, laces; 2 Walker Street.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Chler, laces; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. A. Stupp, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; M. A. Krausman, leather goods; H. C. Anderson, laces; 55 White Street.

Herpolsheimer, H., & Co., Lincoln, Neb.; J. T. Easson, dress goods and silks; 396 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; R. S. McIntyre, boys' clothing; D. H. Ames, linens and white goods; Grand Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Graham, clothing; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Cronin, patterns; 377 Broadway.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; H. C. Carter, millinery and ribbons; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; E. A. Slattery, dress goods and silks; 50 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; C. E. Raymond, silks and velvets; 32 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. P. Webster, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Saks & Co., Washington, D. C.; F. Lawrence, millinery, laces, and ribbons; Hoffman House.

Everett, Ridley, Ragan Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. R. Colloway, notions and millinery; 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Lyon, woodenware; G. W. Mitler, notions and laces; Hotel Gerard.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. L. Fox, underwear; 45 Lispenard Street; Hoffman House.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. E. Ludwig, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; E. E. Parker, millinery; Miss Snyder, millinery; Miss Chittenden, millinery; 346 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Johnson & Forbes, Pensacola, Fla.; W. Johnson, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Fleischman, dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Schwartz Brothers, Sumter, S. C.; I. Schwartz, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hagerdorn, J. H., & Co., West Point, Ga.; P. Hagerdorn, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Frankels, Des Moines, Iowa; C. A. Hull, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Cadillac.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Swallow, laces and embroideries; Stuart House.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. Hallen, millinery; Mme. Bay, millinery, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; G. Losalle, dry goods; H. B. Sitman, dress goods and silks; Hotel Imperial.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; O. L. Mason, notions and ribbons; W. J. Higbee, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Schenck, C., Lebanon, Penn., dry goods and notions; H. Copp, fancy goods; Hoffman House.

Stenppacher, W. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Stenppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Plymouth Clothing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. J. Cutwell, buyer; Holland House.

Foster, John R., Lancaster, Penn.; D. B. Graff, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Campbell, Jr., millinery and dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Garvin, M. T., & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; M. T. Garvin, cloaks, notions, and furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Jackson, Oglesby & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; R. Oglesby, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Stevenson, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Gladding, R. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. Armour, cloaks and furs; Westminster Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. B. Pettingill, dry goods, 450 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mester-Newcomer Dry Goods Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; M. M. Newcomer, dry goods; Miss Jobe, infants' wear and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Estes, notions and fancy goods, 43 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Tracy-Wells Company, The, Columbus, Ohio; W. Tracy, Jr., notions and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Stark, B., & Sons, Albany, N. Y.; M. Stark, underwear; H. M. Stark, underwear; Miss Hickey, underwear; Miss Rousse, underwear; Hotel Albert.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. L. Gullett, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. G. Holmes, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Sidenberg & Rich, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. Sidenberg, cloaks; 47 Mercer Street; Hotel Imperial.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; N. Wertheimer, boots and shoes; 22 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hewmen, Merz & Co., West Point, Ga.; A. L. Merz, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Wagner, M., & Son, Fon du Lac, Wis.; F. Wagner, dry goods; B. C. Martin, notions; Hotel Albert.

COMMENDS HOAR'S UTTERANCES.

A Democrat Offers a Resolution of Confidence in the Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—In a speech in this city last evening Representative Cushman of Washington alluded to Senator Hoar as a traitor. To-day James H. Mellen of Worcester, a Democrat, introduced in the Legislature a resolution intended to bring the Republican majority face to face with the question of imperialism.

The resolution states that the Senator had given expression to the loftiest sentiments of patriotism, resents the utterances of "a certain Congressman," and asks the people of Massachusetts, regardless of party, to assert their confidence in Senator Hoar's integrity, honesty of purpose, and "noble type of Americanism." It was referred without debate.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

BOYS' BODIES IN CLOSET

Plumbers Find Ghastly Sight in Unoccupied House.

LADS MISSING SINCE AUGUST

Evidences of Desperate Efforts to Escape—Cornelius Ahearn, Who Was Caretaker at the House, Held.

The mystery which surrounded the disappearance of two Harlem boys last August was cleared up yesterday afternoon, when their bodies were discovered in a three by five closet of an unoccupied house at 108 Edgecombe Avenue, where they had lain ever since, within a stone's throw of their grief-stricken homes.

The ghastly discovery was made by two plumbers, Percy Toombs of 56 West Ninety-eighth Street and John Tierney of Toysville, N. J., who were sent by their employer, Charles Darmstadt of 2,078 Eighth Avenue, to overhaul the plumbing and prepare the house, which had never been occupied, for a tenant.

The house is a three-story and basement structure, and the men, after completing their work in the basement, started up stairs. On the second floor, between the two bedrooms, is a narrow passageway. On the right-hand side is a marble basin, and directly opposite it is a closet about five feet long by three feet wide. Toombs, in looking for a leak in a pipe, had occasion to open this door. As he did so there was a rush of foul air that almost overpowered him, and looking in he saw an indescribable mass lying on the floor. Calling his partner, Toombs struck a match, and when it flared up the two men were horrified to see the bodies of two boys in an advanced stage of decomposition.

Without taking a second look the two men dropped their tools and rushed from the house. At Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty

The Wanamaker Store

Spring Show of Shirt Waists

READY to-day. The first bursting open of the doors of spring, to a view of delightsome shirt waists for women. Did the rain of yesterday quicken the buds?

The Broadway front, on the second floor, is abloom with the first flowers of fashion; and the gentle morning-glories and marigolds of a year ago are displaced by the more pretentious carnations and orchids from Fashion's green-house. Crisp, fresh and elaborate; for Fashion, having established the permanency of the Shirt Waist, has changed the garment of utility to the habiliments of her favored children. What Fashion adopts, that she also adapts, and the touch of transition brings forth the exquisite array on our second floor this morning.

We are very proud of their prettiness, and the prettiest are all our own—designed and made for us, and to be made for no other store. Many of them will not even be made again for us—we are careful that the fine things you buy shall be only yours. You enjoy them more that way, and we create anew rather than copy what is yours.

Of course the more popular sorts are sold to any other store that buys—for these, we are proud of first show, and you will enjoy first ownership.

The first spring costume on the street will have a dainty shirt waist under the jacket; for very aristocratic—for all occasions correct, are many of these new styles. But we shall not turn the edge of appetite by awkward telling—your eyes shall be the arbiters of beauty.

Ours to announce and invite; yours—well, it's all for you; to see, to study, to admire—to buy and wear, if the prettiness tempts.

We shall have no later, better show. Early days for variety—for soon makers will be rushed with regular work in a mere mechanical way.

Prices? We shall not give a tedious list just now.

Prettiness precedes prices in such a display; the scope reaches from 50c to $16.

But the Shirt Waists are not all the show—the accessories are with them.

New artfulness in Neckwear from abroad, new belts and buttons, stays, pins and other needfuls of newest sorts.

Absolutely New Belt Fashions Hard to be novel and ingenious with just leather or fabric and buckle? Here are already as many brand-new kinds of belts as there are old ones.

Monogram Wedge Front Belts—to be decorated with college flag or monogram. Patent leather, $2.75; suede or white kidskin and pigskin, $2.75 and $3; real seal, $2.75.
Seal Belts, with gilt or nickel buckles, $1.75.
Narrow Patent Leather Belts, ¾-in., $1.50.
Bodice effects, pigskin, 85c; patent leather, $1.
1-in. or 1½-in. all-seal Belts, leather lined, metal or covered buckles, 50c.
Wide-back Belts, narrow fronts; pigskin and patent leather, 25c.
Beaded Belts; several widths; some with jet fringe, bright or dull jet, 25c to $3.
Ribbon Belts, satin and velvet; imported buckles, 75c to $11.50.
Pulley Belts, satin and gros-grain, 50c to $1.25; black satin, with edge and fringe, $2.

Shown with the shirt waists on the second floor.

Also First floor, Broadway.

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs, 12½c each This is the third day of a most important sale. The selling was brisk—even yesterday. Judge the values when there is such selling with so few to sell to. They are imperfect—a heavy thread, a dropped stitch, an almost unfindable pin-hole. Nothing more serious. Some are the regular 50c kinds—others 25c qualities—those remaining are all exceptionally good values.

12½c for Choice

The third day—maybe there won't be a fourth. Certainly won't be as good choosing another day.

Broadway.

The Trade Sale of Shoes

Yesterday's water blizzard has kept the assortment in the great Trade Sale of Shoes intact. Repetition of details is superfluous. But the great facts cannot be printed too often nor too large.

The sale began with 108,000 pairs of shoes
Additions have been made since
Assortment complete for men and women, boys and girls
Prices regular are one-half more for some and double for others
Large space is allotted on Fifth Floor.

The following are added this morning—

Men's Shoes at $1.90—
Calf and kid, and here and there a patent leather pair. The average value is $3 a pair. All sizes in the lot.

Women's Shoes at $2.35—
Kidskin with kid or patent leather tips; welted soles of oak leather; styles that most careful dressers approve. Sizes practically complete. Value plump $3.50.

Children's Shoes at 95c—
The demand usually keeps up too closely to the supply to make many bargain lots of children's shoes. This exception:—Very fine kidskin; firm, but flexible soles; spring heels; all made to sell at $1.50 and $1.75. Prices 8½ to 10½, 95c; 11 to 2, $1.15.

Shirt Waist Jewelry Little things—but they can make or mar the fairest shirt waist. These are essentially refined and stylish. Newest patterns, certainly. Some prices:

Belt Clasps—Sterling silver, French-gray or rose finish, $2.50 to $11. Gold plated, from 50c upward.
Link Cuff Buttons—Gold plated, 25c to $1.
Waist Sets—Gold plated, set with stones and enameled, 25c, 50c. Sterling silver, 50c.
Pulley-Belt Clasps—French-gray finish, 50c.

Shown with the shirt waists on second floor, and Broadway and Tenth street.

$1 Suspenders, 50c The good looks that a tasteful man likes. We can't find a slight or skimp that would prevent us selling these suspenders for a dollar if we needed to. We don't, so we won't.

The same silk webs as in dollar sorts with brass buckles that have leather tabs; white calfskin ends, either rolled or cantab; button cast-off; silk-elastic ends at back.

50c a pair instead of $1

The New Neckwear for Women Close on the heels of our buyer, who has just returned from abroad, come these boxes of beauty, that he bundled over from Paris for this early show—just in time to hob-nob with the new shirt waists to-day on the second floor. But there is American prettiness, too; almost as French-like as the French. Wonder if you will pick all your favorites from the foreign lots?

There are ties and stocks and bows—more sorts than we can tell of—not more than you can admire.

Some for 50c., some for $10, some for more, and very many between. Second floor, Broadway.

Swiss Muslins 20c a Yard Regular 35c quality, made for last season's selling. All in one pattern—the pindot, the smallest and most wanted kind. **20c instead of 35c.**

Broadway.

Artistic Dress for Women Do you really enjoy the fashion pictures in magazines? What woman does not? You like colored pictures still better; but a trip to Wanamaker's will be best of all.

Have you ever seen such a display as is here? The panorama of style winds in and out among the cases of filmy organdies, elegant silks and stylish cloth creations.

Suits for street wear you take for granted; but will you be prepared to view such charming gowns for afternoon or evening wear as are now on show, all ready for the donning?

Suits, $12 to $110. Costumes, $50 to $160. Second floor, Broadway

New Shirt Waist Flannels

Bright new flannels in the mellow pastel shades have just popped out to be picked. You can't help liking them. The soft delicacy of the Saxony weave—pure fleece, with a teased and tousled nap to the twill, that is stroked down smooth and soft as a mouse's ear.

Plaids and stripes, thirty-three patterns in all—in shades delicate and strong, with the pastel mingle that refines and softens them.

Particularly pretty for shirt waists; but we shall not dictate to tasteful women their uses.

27 inches wide; 75c a yard.

And this is just a peep among the fine new flannels.

Men's Trousers, $5

Pure worsted, and stylish, too. Smartly cut, with a shapeliness that stays. All the difference in the world between pure worsted trousers and the cotton-mixed masqueraders that look pretty in the clothes shop but wrinkle and shrink at a rain splash.

You know the character of the clothes we sell—you shall not be more particular about their goodness than we. If their looks please, depend on their quality—we've tested that; and only stylish makers cut our clothes. Pure worsted stripes, very dressy styles, $5 a pair.

They're such as you've known at $6.50 to $8 a pair—and sold to-day for as much in good clothing stores. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Desks and Toilet Tables

To-day's chapter in the serial, "Fine February Furniture," now running in these columns, relates particularly of desks and tables for women's use. This sale of furniture, you must understand, does not contemplate a general reduction of prices throughout this splendid stock. Many reductions have been made—an illustration in the list appended. But an important fact is this: That, notwithstanding the startling advances in the market, prices here remain unchanged—except only when they're reduced. This condition cannot last. Prices must advance here, too, eventually. Perhaps soon. Thoughtful people will give heed to this warning.

And the real bargains—the quarter-off and half-off prices continue on certain small lots:

Women's Desks—Small quantities of each kind—of some of the styles only a single desk.
$6, instead of $8—Of oak, golden finish; highly polished; one drawer; shaped legs.
$7, instead of $10—Of oak, golden finish; one drawer; drop lid; wood rail on top.
$8.50, instead of $12—Of oak, golden finish; carved top; shaped legs; one drawer.
$15, instead of $30—Mahogany; inlaid lines; 3 drawers in base; drop lid.
$24.50, instead of $49—Mahogany; inlaid with brass; drawer in base; 4 drawers in top.
$34.50, instead of $69—Mahogany; empire trimming; drop lid; 4 drawers in base.

Women's Toilet Tables—Only 15 in all, and nearly that many styles.
$20, instead of $29—Curly birch.
$22, instead of $27—Mahogany, inlaid.
$22, instead of $30—Mahogany, inlaid.
$25, instead of $39—Mahogany, inlaid.
$30, instead of $37.50—Mahogany.
$30, instead of $40—Mahogany.
$30, instead of $38—Quartered oak, inlaid.
$32, instead of $40—Mahogany.
$38, instead of $42—Mahogany, inlaid.
$50, instead of $63—Maple, inlaid.
$55, instead of $67.50—Maple, inlaid.
$65, instead of $75—Mahogany, inlaid.

Fourth Floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

THE "BROWNIE" MAN ACCEPTED

Palmer Cox a Juror in the Contest Over the Will of Mrs. Johnson.

A will contest which promises to be bitterly fought by both sides was begun yesterday in Part XII. of the Supreme Court, before Justice Stover. The heirs at law of Mrs. Mary Johnson are objecting to her disposal of about $550,000 worth of real and personal property, alleging undue influence. David McClure appears for the contestants and ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck for the proponents and executors.

Mrs. Johnson died on March 10, 1897. Her will was executed April 25, 1896. It provided legacies for a number of relatives and several Roman Catholic priests and charitable institutions. The Rev. James W. Powers and Peter Condon were made executors.

The day Mrs. Johnson died a codicil to the will was executed, in which Danfel J. Quinlan was substituted for Mr. Condon and the transfer of certain real estate to Father Powers was confirmed.

The case was heard at length by Surrogate Arnold, and later by Surrogate Varnum, who decided to admit the will. This was appealed from, and the present trial is the result. No evidence was taken yesterday, the whole time being devoted to the selection of the jury.

Among the jurymen is Palmer Cox, the originator of the "Brownie" pictures. The lawyers did not appear to know Mr. Cox, and he was indiscriminately called "Mr. Fox," "Mr. Knox," and "Mr. Lockes." When he was asked what business he was engaged in, he replied:

"Artist and author."

"What business did you say?" again asked the lawyer.

One of the assistants, in a stage whisper, said to the lawyer:

"He is the man who draws the Brownies." This satisfied the lawyer, and Mr. Cox remained on the jury.

The taking of testimony will begin this morning. Mr. McClure will endeavor to show that Father Powers managed Mrs. Johnson's property, and that just before she died he induced her to execute the codicil to the will.

Jury Obtained in Welch Case.

It required the whole day yesterday to select the jury which is to try Ernest M. Welch, a lawyer, of 103 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, on the charge of subornation of perjury before Justice Fureman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Welch is charged with procuring witnesses to swear falsely in the suit in favor of Jacob M. Lace, an infant, who obtained a verdict on Feb. 13, 1897, for $10,000 damages against the Everard Breweries Company for injuries received by being run over by a brewery wagon. Rink and Collins, the chief witnesses in the case, upon being charged with perjury, made affidavits to the effect that Welch had hired them to appear as witnesses against the brewery company. Most of the talesmen said that they would be unwilling to convict a man on the testimony of witnesses who had admitted to having perjured themselves. The trial will go on to-day.

Entertainments for Pelham Home.

Two entertainments for the benefit of the Pelham Summer Home for Children will be given Friday at the Pelham Manor Clubhouse. In the afternoon there will be a magic lantern exhibit and a gramophone concert for children, and in the evening a series of national cradle songs, sung by the young people who are interested in the charity. At both the afternoon and the evening entertainments there will be a sale of articles contributed by friends of the home. The proceeds will be devoted to furnishing the new building of the home, which was erected last Summer by Westchester women.

Fire Badge Presented to the Chief.

Chief Croker of the Fire Department received yesterday afternoon a costly official fire badge, which was subscribed for by all the Battalion and Fire Chiefs of the department. The presentation was made in Commissioner Scannel's room by a committee headed by Deputy Chiefs Duane of Manhattan and Dale of Brooklyn. Commissioner Scannell made the speech. The gift was a surprise to Chief Croker. The badge is of gold, with the words "Edward F. Croker, Chief of the Greater New York Fire Department" set in diamonds.

TUNNEL PLANS ADVANCED

Subscribers to the Rapid Transit Company Approved.

A Committee to Devise Means to Expedite the Work—Contract to be Signed by Next Wednesday.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners met yesterday afternoon and passed two resolutions, one approving the names of the subscribers to the stock in the company organized by August Belmont & Co., and the other appointing a committee to submit a plan of organization for the working force of assistant engineers and other employes, to expedite the work of the tunnel. The board met at 3 o'clock, and because of the advanced conditions of their negotiations remained in session less than an hour.

Unusual precautions were taken to keep secret the names submitted by Mr. Belmont, and to this end, when the time came to read them over, Albert B. Boardman, counsel to the board; William Barclay Parsons, and Bion Burrows, the Secretary, retired from the room. This action, it was said, was voluntary on the part of those retired in order that they might not be asked embarrassing questions.

The resolution referring to Mr. Belmont's company is as follows:

"August Belmont & Co., having submitted to this board the names of the subscribers to the $6,000,000 capital stock of the corporation to be organized by them for the purposes stated in previous communications from them, and also the amounts of the respective irrevocable subscriptions to such capital stock, and such subscribers and the amounts of their respective subscriptions having been considered and approved in executive session, all of the Commissioners being present, it is now, on motion of Commissioner Rives, duly seconded

"Resolved, That the subscribers to the capital stock of such proposed corporation, whose names have been submitted to the board by August Belmont & Co., and the amounts of their respective subscriptions, be and the same hereby are approved, and that the President be and he hereby is authorized and directed to so notify August Belmont & Co."

The resolution relating to the working force is as follows:

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, of which the President shall be Chairman, whose duty it shall be to report to the board a plan of organization for the working force of assistant engineers, Inspectors, bookkeepers, &c., necessary to the speedy commencement of operations on the tunnel."

The committee will comprise Alexander E. Orr, Controller Coler, and Charles Stewart Smith.

Mr. Orr stated after the meeting that the certificate of incorporation of Mr. Belmont's company might be filed on Saturday. As the work of organization is practically completed, the members of the board think that the contract will be signed not later than next Wednesday, and then Mr. McDonald will be ready within a few days thereafter to begin operations.

The decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the application to modify the conditions of the bonds will be handed down Friday, and this decision, it is believed, will be favorable. Argument was made on the application yesterday afternoon by Messrs. Boardman and Shepard, counsel for the board, on the basis of Mr. Belmont's letter to the board.

Controller Coler, after the meeting, said: "The preliminary work making it possible for the company to organize and qualify is practically completed. Of course we have got to wait for the Supreme Court decision on Friday, but no embarrassment is anticipated in this direction. I do not see from the present outlook why the contract should not be signed by the middle of next week."

THE EAST RIVER TUNNEL.

Council's Delay May Force Franchise Application to Legislature.

The Council Committee on Railroads, which has had under consideration for several weeks the application of the New York and Long Island Terminal Railway Company for a franchise for a tunnel under the East River, did not report yesterday. Councilman Oakley, the Chairman of the committee, said in explanation that the committee was not yet through with the application, but that it would be reported shortly.

The company has met with so little encouragement from the Municipal Assembly that it has decided to apply to the Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing it to go ahead with the construction of the tunnel. Such a bill has been drafted, and it will be introduced unless the local body takes favorable action at an early date on its application.

TUNNEL AND BRIDGE BILL.

Opposition to the Brennan Measure at a Hearing Yesterday.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Assembly Committee of Commerce and Navigation to-day gave a final hearing on Mr. Brennan's bill for two bridges and two tunnels to connect the boroughs of New York City.

Rudolph Horrick, Secretary of the First Ward Taxpayers' Association of Queens and Chairman of the Committee of Forty appointed by the borough to urge the construction of a bridge, declared the measure to be a menace not only to the taxpayers of New York City, but to taxpayers throughout the State. It meant, he said, the turning over by the city of $2,250,000 already appropriated for bridges and tunnels to a State commission which would never work in harmony with the local authorities.

Assemblyman Stewart opposed the bill, declaring it an infringement of home rule. The sentiment in New York City, said Mr. Stewart, was very strong against the construction of such bridges and tunnels, and every newspaper in the greater city was against the project. He urged the committee not to take away the powers now vested in the Bridge Commission, and called attention to the fact that no delegations of representative citizens from New York City had appeared to favor the bill.

Felix Fritchie of Queens, who was the Republican candidate for President of the borough last Fall, urged the committee to report favorably. He said that, so far as Queens was concerned, there were very few who did not want the bill passed.

Chairman Brennan explained that the bill was misunderstood by a great many people. Its provisions did not violate the principles of home rule, he said, for the simple reason that the local authorities had no constitutional authority to construct bridges, as that power was vested solely with the Legislature.

TO HEAR SHIPPERS' PROTESTS.

Southern Classification Committee Will Meet Here on Friday.

The Southern Classification Committee will meet at the Waldorf-Astoria Friday to hear the protests of representatives of the Merchants' Association of this city, and of Eastern shippers to Southern points, against its new classification schedule, which went into effect Feb. 1. It is believed by members of the committee that the protests against the new schedule are due to a misunderstanding of its provisions.

It is expected that besides a large attendance of shippers there will be present at this meeting a number of the Eastern Freight Agents and General Freight Agents of Eastern lines, as, besides the question of classification, a number of other matters will come up for consideration, among these the dispute over bills of lading of ship and rail lines.

Transfers to be Issued To-day.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company issued orders yesterday afternoon putting into effect the recommendation of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners for optional transfers at the Sixty-fifth Street and Thirty-sixth Street Stations of the Fifth Avenue Elevated Road. Beginning to-day north-bound passengers on the suburban lines will receive transfers at the two stations named, good either on surface or elevated cars going in the direction of the bridge. South-bound passengers on either the surface or elevated cars will receive transfers at the stations mentioned to southbound suburban lines.

Lease of Nassau Railroad Ratified.

Stockholders of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company met yesterday afternoon in Brooklyn and ratified the lease for 999 years of the Nassau road to the Brooklyn Heights company. All the stock of the Brooklyn Heights company was voted in favor of the lease, and 145,647½ shares out of 150,000 shares of the Nassau company's stock. The lease takes effect on April 1, this year.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

W. H. Page, Jr., T. F. Ryan's Attorney, Talks of His Client's Seaboard Air Line Suit.

Dispatches from Baltimore yesterday to the effect that the formal consolidation of the Seaboard Air Line, the Florida Central and Peninsular, and the Georgia and Alabama would be achieved within the next two months, have created the impression that the decision of Judge Waddill of Richmond, denying the application of Thomas F. Ryan for a preliminary injunction, had finally disposed of all impediments in the way of the proposed consolidation. Thomas F. Ryan, however, has not given up the fight, and, according to a statement made yesterday by W. H. Page, Jr., his attorney, the question of the legality of such a consolidation, pending the decision of another suit, which is likely to last for three years, will seriously affect the salability of the securities which are to be offered by the Consolidation Committee. In speaking of this matter, Mr. Page said yesterday:

"The decision of Judge Waddill on the 10th inst. in the Seaboard litigation has no bearing whatever upon the merits of the controversy between Mr. Ryan and Mr. Williams and his constituents.

"Judge Waddill, in his opinion, stated that he does not assume to pass upon the merits of the controversy, but only decides that Mr. Ryan's rights at the present time do not need a preliminary injunction to further protect them. This reasoning proceeds upon the theory that if the Court, after the trial upon the merits, which will take place in the course of some three months, shall decide that Mr. Ryan is right, everything that Mr. Williams meanwhile has done in violation of Mr. Ryan's rights will be undone. If the decision will be in favor of Mr. Williams, the case will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court. If, after some three years, it will be then decided in favor of Mr. Ryan, all of Mr. Williams's acts will be invalid.

"In other words, the $62,500,000 of bonds and the same amount of stock, which the Consolidation Committee contemplates offering to the public, will be issued subject to the contingency of being declared null and void, if the courts decide finally in favor of Mr. Ryan."

Mr. Ryan's suit, which is at present pending in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, is one for the specific enforcement of a contract for the sale of certain securities, which would give him the control of the Seaboard system. Upon Mr. Page's statement, it is a question whether trust companies would be allowed to subscribe to these securities, and it seems, according to Mr. Page's statement, as if the consolidation of these lines was not as imminent as the Baltimore dispatches indicate.

THE D. V. & K. HEARING RESUMED.

Discrimination Charged Against the Opposing Lines.

The State Railroad Commissioners continued at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday the hearing on the application of the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railway Company for permission to construct a railway from Lackawaxen to tide water at Kingston, along the line of the old Delaware and Hudson Canal.

The road is desired by the independent coal operators of Pennsylvania, who assert that the railroads discriminate against them in favor of the coal concerns in the so-called trust, and by the people of the territory proposed to be traversed who desire better transportation facilities since the practical abandonment of the old canal.

Residents from every town along the line of the canal were present yesterday, and will urge, under oath, the granting of the petition.

Superintendent Edward Coykendall of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad testified to the easy connections that could be made by the proposed road with the Hudson River and the New York Central and West Shore systems. He declared the new road meant a great reduction in the price of coal in Ulster, Sullivan, and adjoining counties. Mr. Coykendall declared that the Kingston and Rondout Valley Road, concerning which so much was said by opposing counsel, existed only on paper, and even if built could not supply the wants that would be filled by the Delaware Valley and Kingston. The former lacked terminal facilities.

"We could buy them," exclaimed John B. Kerr, counsel for the Kingston and Rondout Valley Railroad.

"Oh, I don't know," shouted Samuel Coykendall, President of the steamboat company who bought the rights of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, "we own them and we are not selling."

Superintendent J. Graham Rose of the Delaware and Hudson Canal said that the waterway was not remunerative. It was in bad condition, and the cost of maintenance exceeded any possible receipts. The construction of the proposed road would revive business in villages that had suffered from the practical closing of the canal.

Mr. Rose was rigidly cross-examined by F. H. Platt, and while he admitted that the building of the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railroad would not necessarily provide employment for all who were made idle by the abandonment of the canal, counsel could not shake his conviction that unless the road was built that section of the State would relapse into a deserted wilderness.

The hearing will be continued this morning.

The Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, in an open letter, advocates the building of the proposed road on the ground that it is necessary for the development of the region through which it is to pass and that the roads with which it will compete are openly discriminating against the product of the coal mines in which they are not interested.

THE FITCHBURG ROAD LEASE.

Directors Decide to Leave the Whole Matter to Stockholders.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—By a vote of 7 to 6 the directors of the Fitchburg Railroad to-day refused to ratify the proposition of a lease to the Boston and Maine Railroad, and decided to leave the entire matter of the lease to the stockholders.

Dr. J. Seward Webb stated in an interview that the preferred stockholders ought to have been considered when so large a bonus was being paid for the road.

"To be sure," he said, "the Maine offers 5 per cent. per annum on the preferred stock, an advance of 1 per cent. over what the Directors have declared. The road has earned 5 per cent., and under some management this amount would have been distributed. The policy was adopted, however, of only declaring a 4 per cent. dividend and letting the balance go into the improvement of the property. For this denial we get no returns under the terms of the lease, though the common stock, which has been held as of practically no value, receives millions in excess of its quoted figure.

"I think," he continued, "Fitchburg is able to take care of itself, and that it has a future before it regardless of anything that the Maine might do for it."

Gov. Crane said regarding the matter that he was satisfied at the outcome of the meeting, which is taken to indicate that he expects the lease to be ratified by the stockholders.

Mr. Ingalls Will Not Retire.

The report that M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four line, was to retire, and that the management of that line and of the Lake Shore was to be combined, was denied yesterday by President Callaway of the New York Central. He said that there was no truth in rumors to that effect, as the mileage of both lines was sufficiently large to demand a separate head.

Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Sale.

It was rumored yesterday that the Illinois Central was the real purchaser at the recent sale of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad. Adrian H. Joline, to whom the road was knocked down, would neither deny nor affirm this rumor. "I stand 'pat,'" said Mr. Joline, "and I am perfectly content to let people guess at my hand until the time is ripe for an announcement." When this rumor was mentioned to Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central, he said: "Time is too short to undertake to correct the newspapers."

Trunk Line Association Meetings.

Regular meetings of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee, of the Trunk Line Freight Committee, and of the West-bound Freight Committee will be held to-day at the offices of the Trunk Line Association. Commissioner Farmer of the Passenger Committee has warned the Central Passenger Committee lines that they must confine the issue of clergymen's tickets to their own territory, in accordance with a resolution of the committee adopted at its last meeting, when complaints were made that some of those lines were issuing tickets beyond their territory.

LEGAL NOTES.

GOT OFF WHILE THE CAR WAS IN MOTION.—A judgment secured by Marie Harris against the Second Avenue Railroad Company in her suit for damages for injuries she received while alighting from one of the company's cars has been set aside by the First Appellate Division on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. The plaintiff told the conductor she wished a transfer at Stanton Street, which he gave her when two blocks away. "When the car had stopped," the witness testified, "I got up on one foot on the step and just put the other foot on the floor when the whistle blowed, the car went, and I was lying on the street." The step referred to meant the step that ran alongside the open car. She was on the second seat from the front of the car, she said, and the car stopped across Stanton Street. Three disinterested witnesses, besides the conductor and driver, testified that the car was moving slowly, and just as it was crossing the Stanton Street track the plaintiff stepped off the car and fell in the street, and after she fell the car moved six or seven feet. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion of the court, said no one could read the testimony without being satisfied that the evidence on the part of the defendant was excessively preponderating, and, considering the improbability of the truth of plaintiff's story, the conviction was forced upon the mind that when plaintiff attempted to alight the car had not come to a stop, and that the accident resulted solely from her attempt to get off the car while it was in motion.

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INVALID CHARITABLE BEQUEST.—Catherine Sturgis, who in her lifetime resided in this city, bequeathed "to the Selectmen, or other municipal authorities of the East Parish of my native town, Barnstable, in the County of Barnstable, in the State of Massachusetts, and their successors forever, by whatever name soever such municipal authorities may at any time be known, the sum of $6,000, after the death of my said sister, Esther Frances, in trust that the Selectmen shall keep the same on deposit with the Massachusetts Hospital Insurance Company, and shall appropriate the annual interest, not less than $10 nor more than $50, to any one person in any one year, in the discretion of the Selectmen, so to do the most possible good for the relief and benefit of respectable persons in reduced circumstances of either sex in the said East Parish." The Surrogate held that this clause of the will was void, and that the property passed to the residuary legatees. The Appellate Division of the First Department has now affirmed that decision on the opinion of the Surrogate. Justice Ingraham dissented, holding that the Selectmen were entitled under the law of this State to the legacy, to be administered according to the law of Massachusetts. As the bequest was not given to the town, but to individuals occupying official positions in the town, the fact that the town as a municipal corporation could not take the bequest, Justice Ingraham held, was not material.

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HOLOGRAPHIC WILL REFUSED PROBATE.—On the 28th of June, 1897, Mrs. Serena D. Turrell, who resided at a hotel, told her seamstress, Mrs. Emma Burns, to bring her husband with her to witness a "document." She did so, and the two witnesses were along with Mrs. Turrell in her hotel apartments. The document referred to was a will, and was already signed. It was hurriedly produced by Mrs. Turrell, room was made on the crowded table, the paper was folded so that its contents could not be seen, and was placed on the table before the witnesses. Both were told to sign at the places designated by Mrs. Turrell, under the attestation clause. Their signatures were then affixed, and the witnesses were immediately dismissed. The entire will, including the attestation clause, was in the handwriting of Mrs. Turrell. The attestation clause was imperfect. The decision of the Surrogate denying probate of the will was recently affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, upon the ground that the testatrix neither signed the will in the presence of the witnesses nor acknowledged to them that she had done so, nor did she declare it to be her will.

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SIX CENTS' DAMAGES INADEQUATE.—A verdict given in favor of Rosa De La Torre for 6 cents' damages in her suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was set aside by the Court, and that decision on the company's appeal, has been sustained by the First Appellate Division. Mrs. De La Torre, on Aug. 7, 1898, in alighting from one of the company's cars, either fell or was thrown by the sudden starting of the car to the street and injured. She claimed that, having signaled to the conductor her desire to leave the car, it came to a full stop, and while she was in the act of stepping from it, it was suddenly started, and she was thrown out. On the other hand, the company claimed she stepped from the car while in motion and before it had come to a full stop. She was picked up unconscious and carried home. She was delirious for some days, and the physician who attended her charged $150. The Court held that as the judgment was in her favor, she was entitled to recover a sum which would compensate her for the injuries she sustained and the expenses she had incurred.

PULLAR'S STORY CONTRADICTED

Expert Testimony Given Regarding the Effect of Whisky.

The defense in the case of J. W. Pullar against ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut and Alfred R. Page confined its efforts yesterday to trying to prove that Pullar was not suffering from alcoholism when he signed the contract transferring his interest in his wife's estate to the defendant.

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald and Dr. Austin Flint were on the stand during the day. They testified that Pullar was not mentally incapacitated through the use of liquor. They declared that if he had taken the amount of whisky he had testified to having taken he would have had either delirium tremens or alcoholic coma. Pullar had previously testified that he usually drank fifteen to twenty glasses of whisky during the day, and about a quart more each night before he went to sleep. According to the experts, about three weeks of such drinking would thoroughly disable any man.

McCullagh Says He Will Prove Frauds.

The United States Grand Jury of this district yesterday took up the alleged naturalization frauds in the Federal Courts. State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh said that he intended to prove that the professional bondsmen indicted in Brooklyn also operated in the Federal naturalization Courts in Manhattan, and that their names were signed to the papers of more than one man, although Commissioners Lyman and Alexander have stated that they made it a rule not to accept the same witness twice. He said that the professional witnesses, who made from $8 to $10 by putting a man through, had outwitted the Commissioners. The present inquiry, he said, could not cover all the alleged frauds, final papers having been granted to 6,000 persons in the last year.

Does Your Food Properly Assimilate?

In other words, do you receive from your diet the amount of nourishment that you should? This is the principal point to be considered in eating. In it lies the foundation of good health. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract taken with meals insures a good appetite and perfect digestion. It is a certain remedy for indigestion and dyspepsia. It banishes insomnia.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

is not only the world's greatest tonic, but is a food as well. One dozen bottles of Johann Hoff's contain more tonic and nutritive power than a cask of ale or porter, without their deleterious effects.

Insist upon having the Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. Do not be imposed upon by taking worthless stuff put up in bottles similar to Johann Hoff's and which has nothing but its cheapness to recommend it.

ALLISON DEFENDS THE FINANCIAL BILL

Iowa Senator Replies to Arguments of Opponents.

JONES AGAINST THE MEASURE

Nevada Silverite Calls It Vicious, and Says It Confers Too Much Power on National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The financial debate in the Senate reached its climax to-day. Two speeches, one in favor of the pending Senate substitute measure and the other in opposition to it, were delivered and both were listened to by Senators with close attention. The first was delivered by Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) the ranking member of the Finance Committee. He had been an attentive listener to the speeches delivered on the other side of the Chamber, and in the course of his argument he presented his answers to the points raised against the pending Senate bill.

Mr. Jones (Silver, Nev.,) declared that the bill was vicious and unwarranted, conferring too great power upon National banks and fastening the country to a gold currency.

Mr. Allison said he did not propose to enter upon a general discussion of the financial questions that had been more or less considered during the past twenty-five years. By the pending measure it was proposed to deal with the currency question in a large and general way. He referred to the Senate substitute for the House bill, and said there was no proposition to change the existing currency—gold and silver certificates, greenbacks, Treasury notes, and National banknotes.

He said that after careful consideration the Senate committee had regarded it wiser to deal with the pending question in accordance with the provisions of the Senate measure than in accordance with the House bill.

Mr. Allison, asserting that he never had supposed there was any doubt in the minds of anybody that this country was on a gold standard, Mr. Teller (Silver Rep., Col.,) inquired if in 1873 the gold dollar was made the standard of value.

Mr. Allison replied that the dollar was made the unit by the act of 1873.

Mr. Teller—Then I will ask the Senator if we were on a silver standard from 1792 to 1873?

"We were not," emphatically replied Mr. Allison. "The standard of value was not proclaimed in the act of 1792. That act provided that the two metals, silver and gold, should hold a relative value of 15 ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. We therefore had a double standard of value."

The intent of the lawmakers, he added, was that gold and silver coins should travel side by side on the basis of their commercial value.

ABSOLVES MR. CLEVELAND.

He said that since the enactment of the law of 1873 there had not passed current a single dollar of any kind of United States money that was not on an absolute parity with the gold dollar. Concluding this portion of his remarks, Mr. Allison said:

"I assert that in passing this bill we are but re-enacting practically the provisions of the law of 1873. We are reiterating the existing law.

"The present bill makes the greenbacks absolutely redeemable in gold coin. In no sense does the bill provide for the elimination of greenbacks from our currency. I want to reiterate that there is not a provision in the first section of the Senate substitute that is not now a part of the law or that has not been the practice of the Government since 1879."

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) inquired if Mr. Allison had not supported President Cleveland's efforts to secure the repeal of the Sherman law in 1893.

Mr. Allison said he had assisted Mr. Cleveland to that extent, but he had taken occasion also to criticise the Democratic Party for its attitude on the money question since.

"Well, I merely interposed my remark," said Mr. Tillman, "in order to get the Senator to absolve the Democratic Party from all responsibility for Grover Cleveland. He never was a Democrat."

"I will absolve the Democratic Party from responsibility for Mr. Cleveland," replied Mr. Allison, sauvely, "and at the same time I will absolve Mr. Cleveland from responsibility for the Democratic Party. I know that he does not care to accept such a responsibility."

SILVER DOLLAR IS A DOLLAR.

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) inquired whether in case there should be a deficit the gold obtained from the sale of bonds under the bill could be used to pay current expenses of the Government.

"Under the provisions of the Senate substitute, to which I am directing my remarks," replied Mr. Allison, "these bonds for obtaining gold can be sold only when the reserve falls below $50,000,000, and I want here and now to express my firm conviction and belief that it will, in the circumstances and under the provisions of this measure, never be necessary to sell bonds for that purpose."

"But under the provisions of this bill," persisted Mr. Lindsay, "will not the ultimate result be the retirement of the greenbacks?"

"Under this bill," replied Mr. Allison, "the greenbacks cannot be retired. I want to say that the retirement of the greenbacks or any other part of our money should never be attempted without the most careful scrutiny and the wisest consideration of the legislation providing for it."

In response to another question by Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Allison said that the greenbacks under the provisions of the pending bill practically would be a gold certificate.

Mr. Allison said that the bill did not provide for the exchange of silver notes for gold because the committee did not deem it necessary. The faith of the Government had been pledged to maintain them at a parity, and that pledge had not been broken. We would never disgrace and degrade ourselves by allowing them to go to a discount.

"Is the silver dollar a dollar, or is it a promise to pay a gold dollar?" asked Mr. Tillman.

"It is a dollar," replied Mr. Allison. "The Senator and I agree about that."

"But how will a silver dollar be kept at a parity with gold unless you will redeem it in gold?"

"How do we know the sun will shine to-morrow?" replied Mr. Allison. "One of the reasons is because it shone yesterday. We will keep silver at par because we have so kept it for twenty-two years. But, in addition, we will strengthen the situation. France and Germany keep a great mass of silver in circulation, but it is not redeemable in gold. The United States is the only country that redeems fractional silver."

The provision for the issue of silver certificates of $10 and under, he said, had been placed in the bill owing to the popular demand for small bills.

BANKS NOT FAVORED.

"Suppose next Summer a Democratic President were elected," interrupted Mr. Tillman. "I know you think that impossible, but miracles have happened. Suppose a Democratic President should take it into his head to discriminate against gold, how could silver dollars be maintained at a parity if they are not redeemable in gold?"

"You must catch your hare before you can eat him," replied Mr. Allison, amid laughter.

"This scheme of finance, then, rests upon the continued supremacy of the party in power?"

"Not at all," replied Mr. Allison. "I am speaking of silver certificates, not of the probability of the election of a Democratic President."

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) interposed to say that his objection to the bill was that the whole power to issue money would be turned over to the National banks. Mr. Allison replied that under the bill every dollar of our currency must be and would remain in circulation. The tail could not wag the dog. Mr. Allison then turned to the refunding features of the bill.

ARGUES ON REFUNDING.

"It was a propitious time to redeem the bonds due in 1904, 1907, and 1908. It was wise that the funding should proceed gradually in order that there might be no friction in the money market. This was no new thing. In 1870 we provided for the refunding of our debt. By this easy method we also adopt an economical method. We have avoided the toll of the middleman. We could save $22,000,000 per annum by funding the bonds now. We could not be charged with favoring National banks when we compelled them to deposit 2 per cent. bonds instead of 3 or 4 per cent. The funding should not be postponed until there was an unfavorable money market."

In conclusion, Mr. Allison said: "There is no concealment, no prevarication in this bill. It contains nothing that is not plainly written on its face.

"We maintain that the provisions of this bill will maintain in good times and in bad times our standard of value. I say now, as my firm conviction of its truth, that the man who fails to come to its support, either because he is in favor of free coinage of silver or for some other reason, will fail of his duty to his constituents and to the country."

JONES SPEAKS IN OPPOSITION.

At the conclusion of Mr. Allison's speech, Mr. Jones (Silver, Nevada,) continued the debate in a speech strongly antagonizing the provisions of the pending bill.

"This measure," said he, "is the climax of efforts that have been made since 1869 to abolish the use of silver. It is certain that there will be additional legislation presented at some subsequent date to retire the $346,000,000 of greenbacks. The gold-standard advocates know that it would not do to attempt to carry through all of their plans at once. That would be a shock to the American people. There will be also an effort in the near future to retire the Treasury notes.

"This will afford the National banks an opportunity to regulate the volume of all money, save only gold and silver coin. Thus an aggregation of private banking corporations will exercise the sovereign function of issuing money instead of that function being vested in the Government alone."

Mr. Jones declared that the measure provided clearly for a permanent increase in the bonded debt of the country and said that it is a "monstrous proposition that any executive officer of the Government should have the power to bond the American people."

GOVERNMENT MONEY ONLY.

Speaking of the provisions of the bill which will enable National banks to issue currency up to the par value of bonds deposited, Mr. Jones declared that the result of the authorization of National banks to issue so great an amount of currency as they would be able to issue by the provisions of the pending bill would be to place in the hands of the banks the credit of the entire people and the power in times of financial pressure and financial stringency absolutely to bankrupt thousands of people by calling in loans in the regular conduct of their banking business.

Mr. Jones spoke with bitter sarcasm of the financial dependence of the United States. He declared if a cock fight occurred in India it produced a panic in Wall street, and the war between Great Britain and the Boers was disturbing the finances of eighty millions of American people. He maintained that this country should have its own distinctive money, which would not desert us in time of trial, and, in conclusion, he advocated the issue of a paper currency by the Government alone. This currency should be entirely independent of gold, silver or anything else that possessed inherent value.

To-morrow the Senate will begin the consideration of the bill and amendments under the ten-minute rule.

NO SUBSIDY BILL REPORT.

Gen. Grosvenor Denies that Six Republicans on House Committee Will Vote Against the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—From day to day, for a week or more, there have been intimations that presently the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House was about to vote on the Hanna-Payne Subsidy bill, and put it on the calendar of the House, to rest there until after the next election. Yesterday it was understood by members of the House that the decisive meeting was to be held to-day, and that it might then be discovered that there are so many Republican opponents of the measure that even the formality of a favorable report would not be accorded to the bill.

Tuesday has passed and the bill has not yet been reported. Gen. Grosvenor, Chairman of the committee, has been aroused to wrath because of the reports that have represented the committee as divided beyond the chance of union. He discredits the report of Republican opposition completely, and thus occupies a position different from that of some of his associates, who unquestionably do fear that the bill may not even be reported.

From the tone of Gen Grosvenor's comments, it is evident that he has permitted a great deal of capital gossip about his committee to escape his hearing. There is no foundation, according to him, for the various rumors about the holding up of the Subsidy bill in the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and of the Republican disaffection with the measure. The reports about the action of the committee have assumed such definite form as to specify that six out of the ten Republicans on it will vote against the bill. Mr. Grosvenor replies that the story is made out of whole cloth.

"There has not been a single amendment offered to the bill," he declares. "There has been absolutely no discussion of it in the committee, and it is impossible to guess about the vote. There is simply no truth whatever in the report that six Republican members, or any other number, have declared that they will vote against the bill. It is impossible, until there has been such discussion, to say whether the bill will or will not be reported."

SENATE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Caucus Will To-day Say What Shall Be First Considered—Quay's Case One of the Earliest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Currency bill is expected to be out of the way in the Senate to-morrow or the next day, and the necessity will then arise for deciding what the order of business shall be for the session. There are many important subjects awaiting treatment in the Senate, and some of them are regarded as more important than others, something depending upon the point of view of the Senate.

The Quay case, the Puerto Rico Government bill, the Spooner proposition to turn the Philippines over to the President for his personal care for the present, the Hawaiian bill, and the Subsidy bill, in which Mr. Hanna is supposed to take a paternal interest, are all expected to find places, and not less interesting and important is the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to secure a neutral canal across the isthmus.

In order to ascertain the wishes of a majority of the Senate as to priority of consideration of these questions, a caucus is to be held to-morrow to discuss the order of business and to appoint the usual Committee on Order of Business, which is better known as the Steering Committee. Its membership is usually made up of the leading men on the Appropriations, Finance, Judiciary, and one or two other committees, and the business of the Senate is arranged by them after consultation, the majority usually accepting the order of business so arranged without question.

It is believed that the first matter to be discussed and decided upon as an early order is the Quay case. Quay's friends insist that they have had a majority in sight for Quay for some time, but that they have been prevented from proving their assertions by the obstructive tactics of the minority.

It cannot be learned that there is a determination on Mr. Hanna's part to insist that the Subsidy bill which bears his name shall be urged forward as an early order of business. Mr. Hanna has little doubt that the bill can be passed through the Senate. But the attitude of the House has become known in the Senate and has had a certain effect in deterring pressure to have the bill passed in one house merely to be neglected or shelved in the other.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is not the cause of the proposed caucus or likely to be a bone of contention to-morrow. The treaty is in the Committee on Foreign Relations, which may or may not act upon it to-morrow. If it does act to-morrow, it will report the treaty to the Senate just as the President sent it to that body. If the caucus is pressed to decide what to do with the treaty, it will give a majority vote for its ratification.

It is possible that the caucus will be called upon to approve a scheme of division of the patronage of the Senate under the reorganization. Each Senator is to receive, as the result of that reorganization, so much of this share of the patronage heretofore held by Democrats as may be found due him after a computation by the Committee of Arrangements. The settlement of that material question is quite as important in the estimation of the hopeful persons waiting about the corridors as the determination of the treaty question.

TO REPORT PACIFIC CABLE BILL.

House Committee Decides for a Private Line with Government Subsidy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce to-day decided by a vote of 8 to 5 to report a Pacific cable bill along the lines of the Sherman bill, defeating by 5 to 8 the Corliss proposition for a Government ownership.

The vote in the committee does not commit it to the Sherman bill as drawn, but only to the general idea which it contains—private ownership with a Government subsidy for twenty years.

The bill was taken up to-day by the committee, but little progress was made. It authorizes the Postmaster General to contract with an American cable company for the payment by the United States of not to exceed $400,000 per year for twenty years for the transmission of Government messages from the Pacific Coast to Honolulu, Guam, Manila, Hongkong, and such points in Japan as the contractor, with the approval of the Government of Japan, may select.

$111,700,364 FOR ARMY EXPENSES.

Committee Fixes This Amount in the Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day completed the Army Appropriation bill. It carries $111,700,364, against $80,080,104 in the bill for the current year. The great seeming increase is accounted for by the fact that the appropriations for the current fiscal year were inadequate, and the Urgent Deficiency bill recently passed carried a large additional appropriation for the army for the current year.

The bill includes an appropriation of $450,550 for cable and telegraph lines to connect the military posts in Alaska with headquarters at St. Michael, and $100,000 for military bridges and roads in Alaska.

MR. LEVY'S CANAL MEASURE.

Wants All Maritime Powers to Share Expense of Waterway.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Representative Levy has introduced his bill to permit the other maritime nations of the world to join with the United States in constructing and maintaining the canal to be built across the isthmus. He does not insist that the canal shall be constructed by the Nicaragua route. It was obviously his intention to await the report of the latest Canal Commission as to which is the most practicable and desirable route across the isthmus.

"Such participation," says Mr. Levy, "would assure the neutrality of the canal, and would relieve the United States of the enormous expenditure of money contemplated, and which, it does not seem to me fair, that we should expend upon a convenience in which all nations are to share alike.

"The cost of the canal has been variously estimated at from $57,000,000 to $140,000,000. In my judgment, even the least estimate is not within $100,000,000 of the amount that eventually would be needed. I do not believe that the canal would at any time not be under the absolute control of the United States, for during the period of its construction our navy will increase and be strengthened, and when the canal is completed we will have undoubtedly the finest navy in the world, capable of controlling or defending the canal if need be. But such a contingency should not be regarded when what should be purely a commercial enterprise, for the benefit of all nations, is under consideration. The United States has spent some millions of dollars in surveys and reports, and should not be expected to bear the entire preliminary burden of acquisition, construction, and equipment of the canal, when this nation will only share with the other maritime powers of the world in its ultimate benefits."

SALVATION ARMY'S WORK.

Officers Tell What It Has Accomplished and Promise that It Will Do Still More.

Stories of great works accomplished to aid the poor and churchless were related by Salvation Army leaders before an audience which crowded the Carnegie Music Hall last evening, and Commander Booth-Tucker pledged that the organization would do still greater things in the future. It was just twenty years since Commissioner Railton, with less than a dozen Salvation lassies, sailed from England for Philadelphia on the steamship Australasia, to begin the army's work in this country, and the meeting was held to commemorate the anniversary and was the culminating event of a nine-days congress of officers which will close to-morrow.

Great variety was displayed in the programme, the most striking feature of which was perhaps the solemn dedication to God and to the army's work of the three months' old son of Commander Booth-Tucker. Two hundred children of Salvationists, dressed in the colors of the army and so arranged according to their costumes as to form an animated Salvation banner, filled the back of the stage, and during the evening they took part in a series of elaborate tableaus representing the "Building of the Rock of Ages."

There were 700 officers from all parts of the country present, and the guest of the evening was Commissioner Thomas H. Howard, who had come from London to represent Gen. Booth at the Congress.

There was music by the National Singing Brigade and the United Brass Bands; solos played by Capt. Brenner on whisky bottles which, however, were filled with water; flag and Chinese lantern drills by the uniformed children, and testimonies by Frederick Ford, the converted burglar, whose picture, though still in the Rogues' Gallery, now has its face turned to the wall, and by Tom Adams, a former drunkard, who was "captured" by the army after he had made up his mind to murder his wife and child so as to relieve them from the sufferings he had brought upon them by his conduct, which had sent him to prison forty-two times. An exhibition of moving stereopticon pictures of the passion play at Oberammergau ended the programme.

Col. Higgins held Baby Booth-Tucker beneath the crossed banners of the United States and of the Salvation Army while his parents consecrated him to his life work, and at the close the little one gave a faint chirrup and opened his eyes, and his mother raised him proudly in her arms and turned him so that all might see the bright little face. Then she said: "Baby is a little sleepy, but when I consider that it is his first engagement I think he has stood the shot and shell of battle very well. His name you will recognize. It is William, after my father, the founder of the Salvation Army."

In his address Commander Booth-Tucker said that while 500,000 had knelt on the penitents' form of the army during the last two decades, 1,000,000 would be converted in the coming twenty years. More than 1,000,000 meals and 145,000 Christmas dinners were given to the poor of this city last year.

"We pledge ourselves that if the conditions which make this necessary continue to exist, which God forbid, we shall give 20,000,000 meals and 6,000,000 Christmas dinners in the next twenty years," he exclaimed. "We have found work during the past year for 56,000 people. We pledge ourselves, if that need should continue or increase, as some believe it will, that we shall find work for 1,000,000." Raising his hands, he shouted, "Gabriel, do you hear that up in the sky? Get your builders and carpenters ready to build some extra mansions in Heaven!"

Mrs. Booth-Tucker in her address said that the four things which had contributed most to the success of the army were enthusiasm, hard fighting, perseverance, and self-sacrifice.

Commissioner Howard, in responding to the warm greetings he received from the meeting, quoted statistics to show that the army is in a flourishing condition in widely separated parts of the world.

ALBANY BRIDGE MADE USELESS.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—For the second time this Winter the ice in front of the city has moved out, carrying with it a part of the false work erected by the construction company in repairing the New York Central passenger bridge between this city and Rensselaer, and doing damage which it will take a week to repair.

The entire trestle work was wrenched from its fastening and swept down the river. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the ice between the middle and upper bridges, began to go to pieces. The river has been rising rapidly since noon, and is over the docks, the tracks of the Delaware and Hudson Company, on Church Street, being submerged in some three feet of water. No trains can be run over the New York Central passenger bridge for at least a week.

The trains are compelled to go to the freight bridge which crosses the Hudson at the northern end of Albany, which causes at least a half hour's delay in transit from one shore to the other. At the Delaware and Hudson Station passengers were transferred by stages to the trains stationed at the lower end of the city.

Reports from various other parts of the State tell of much damage by floods.

WOMEN ARGUE AGAINST UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

State Association Delegates Before Congress Committees.

THE SUFFRAGISTS ALSO HEARD

Forces Led Respectively by Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Two delegations—one appearing to favor the extension of the suffrage to women and the other to remonstrate against that extension—appeared this morning before the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage and the House Committee on the Judiciary.

Those committees have become accustomed to receiving delegations to argue the justice of the extension of the voting privilege to women, but never before had a voice been raised in their hearing by women in opposition to universal suffrage. The Marble Room of the Senate was used as an audience room for those who appeared before the Senate committee. The ladies who applied to be heard in the opposition are expressing their appreciation of the courtesy of Miss Anthony, but for whose intervention they would not to-day have had the chance to present their views.

The arguments for suffrage were heard first, and then the anti-suffrage argument was submitted by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York and Miss Emily P. Bissell of Wilmington. Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones and Mrs. George Philips attended the speakers. From the Marble Room they went, after adjournment of the Senate meeting, to the Judiciary Committee of the House, to find the suffragists had been admitted and the anti-suffragists excluded until after the advocates of suffrage had been heard.

When admitted, the opponents of the suffrage delegation were heard through Mrs. J. A. George of Boston, Miss Bissell, who had made an argument in the Senate meeting, and Mrs. Rossiter Johnson. The suffrage people talked about the coming of the opposition as an indication of the increased importance of the cause, declaring that it will promote rather than injure the suffrage cause. Some of the members of the House declare that the appearance of an opposition is likely to have a different effect.

SUFFRAGISTS IN THE SENATE.

The delegates of the Woman's Suffrage Convention had the first chance before the Senate Committee. The ladies who were heard were introduced by Miss Susan B. Anthony. Mrs. Clara B. Colby sketched the work that had been done before Congress in the way of petitions presented and bills introduced. She said that progress had been made each year. Miss Anthony filed addition papers and statistics upon the same subject.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery read a paper prepared by a woman who had twice been elected Mayor of a Kansas town. This described in detail what had been accomplished in the way of municipal reform in Kansas, women in that State being eligible to vote and hold municipal office. She indicated that there had been a purification of municipal affairs since suffrage to women had been granted.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Mary C. Bradford of Denver, who read a paper upon the effects of popular suffrage in Colorado. Mrs. Harriet Stanton Black, a daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who spoke on the conditions in England, and Mrs. Chapman Catt, who spoke in a very vigorous manner concerning the suffrage movement, referring especially to the great advancement women had made in the century just closing. Miss Anthony closed the argument for the suffragists. She recited the campaigns that had been fought and declared that where there had been failure it was due to the foreign-born voters. This, allied to the liquor interests, had succeeded in defeating amendments granting equal rights to women. Miss Anthony continued:

"As some of the Southern States are depriving the colored man of the right of suffrage and all the States, North and South, deny to woman the exercise of that right, we ask Congress to pass an amendment covering all these classes, declaring that citizens not allowed a voice in the Government shall not be counted in the basis of representation. To count disfranchised classes in the basis of representation compels citizens to aid in swelling the number of Congressmen to legislate against their most sacred interests. The great declarations by the fathers regarding individual rights and the true foundation of government are not glittering generalities for demagogues to quote and ridicule, but eternal laws of justice as fixed in the world of morals as are the laws of attraction and gravitation in the material universe."

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS' MEMORIAL.

The arguments of the State associations against the extension of the suffrage to women, which were presented in the Senate and the House were in the form of a written memorial, the text of which is as follows:

"We appear before your honorable committee by direction of the 'Associations Opposed to the Extension of the Suffrage to Women,' to protest in their behalf against the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States, advocated by the petitioners who have appeared before you. We oppose the amendment on the ground that it is unnecessary. The object sought can be accomplished without any amendment whatever to the Constitution, whenever public opinion in the several States shall be pronounced in its favor.

"Any amendment to the Constitution requires the approval of three-fourths of the States of the Union. If that proportion is in favor of the extension of suffrage to women, it can be indicated by their action at any time without applying to Congress for Constitutional amendments. While it is probable that if three-fourths of the States should enact the desired legislation, the remaining one-fourth might fall into line, still, if any of them should refuse to extend the suffrage to women, it would be manifestly impolitic and unjust for the other States to attempt to coerce the minority on a question dependent upon the expression of public opinion alone.

AN EMOTIONAL MOVEMENT.

"There would seem, therefore, to be no possible justification for the effort now being made to secure Federal interference with the reserved rights of the several States. So far as the reasons given by the petitioners are purely sentimental, they should have no weight in so serious a matter as amending the Constitution of the United States. The mere fact that this amendment is asked as a compliment to the leading advocate of woman suffrage, on the attainment of her eightieth birthday, is evidence of the emotional frame of mind which influences the advocates of the measure, and which is scarcely favorable to the calm consideration that should be given to fundamental political principles. With all the admiration which is felt for the vigorous character and consistent effort of Miss Anthony, it is absurd to suppose that the complicated machinery required to be put in motion in order to amend the Constitution of the United States should be started because this venerable woman has achieved length of days and enjoys the respect of so many persons.

"The question of suffrage is dealt with in the first article of the Constitution, which was adopted after long and patient discussion, in which various limitations were advocated and rejected. The convention wisely left the qualifications for suffrage with the several States. This regulation of the suffrage was regarded as a sovereign right of the States, of which they could not be deprived without destroying republican institutions. It is in fact the very essence of home rule, which is ingrained in our institutions as the palladium of civil liberty. During more than a hundred years, in which we have lived and prospered under the Constitution, no effectual attempt has ever been made to limit the suffrage in any respect whatever. The Fifteenth Amendment, which deals with the subject, simply registered the result of the greatest conflict in our history, by which slavery perished and the involuntary servitude specified in the Constitution ceased to exist. It did not extend the suffrage in any way but it prevented its restriction by reason of a condition which no longer existed.

SUBJECT FOR STATE REGULATION.

"If the view here presented commends itself to your committee it will be a waste of time to present any arguments either for or against the granting of suffrage to women, because this is a question not in issue at this time or upon this occasion. The proper sphere of discussion of this question is in the several States, and there is nothing whatever to prevent suitable legislation whenever public opinion shall demand it. It may be proper to add, however, that so far as we can judge there is no general demand for such legislation. We are convinced that if the proposition to enlarge the suffrage were submitted to the votes of the women of the United States, it would be rejected by an overwhelming majority.

"We are convinced that what is termed a 'right' of suffrage is rather a duty to be performed, and a duty of such a nature that women are disqualified for many reasons from assuming this responsibility. We feel that the exemption of women from the performance of this duty is a privilege which they are not prepared to surrender, and which has been conferred upon them as a compensation for limitations and duties imposed upon them by their sex, and which cannot by any possibility be transferred to the domain of masculine service. We know that women are physically unable to perform the duties which men are compelled to perform under every well regulated government. The enforcement of law involves not only the performance of jury duty, but in the last emergency the employment of military force, in neither of which can women discharge the responsibility of actual service.

KENTUCKY AS AN EXAMPLE.

"No better illustration of the difficulties which would arise in case women were endowed with the duties of suffrage can be presented than the situation which has so lately existed in the State of Kentucky. Imagine women taking part in the strife of that State, involving insurrection, riot, bloodshed, and assassination as the consequences of a political dispute. If either one of the claimants of the office of Governor had been a woman, it is perfectly obvious that confusion would have been worse confounded, and that in the last resort, under the Constitution, the Federal authorities would have been paralyzed by the necessity for using military force against the women of the State. The word 'chaos' alone gives adequate expression to the state of affairs which would have existed in Kentucky if the women as well as the men had been compelled to take part in the unhappy controversy which has convulsed that State and might have entangled the General Government in its solution.

"Further consideration will serve to show that the proposed amendment would in no respect promote the objects of the Constitution, which are declared in the preamble 'to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, encourage domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.'

WOULD DISRUPT SOCIETY.

"The 'Union' referred to was one of States, but if the phrase could be strained so as to refer to the union or harmony between men and women, it seems evident that the suffrage would not tend to perfect this union, but would produce strife that would render 'domestic tranquillity' a byword among the people, and would be far from promoting the general welfare. Women could not take part in the 'common defense,' which is essential to establish justice. The extension, therefore, of the suffrage so as to include women would not merely be an invasion of the sovereign right of the State, but would tend to disrupt society.

"It seems only necessary to present this brief statement of the actual condition of the question to your committee to convince that the proposition to give the suffrage to women is a departure from the traditional conditions of the Constitution, not justified by any compensating advantages whatsoever—a change not desired by a majority of the women of this country, and a measure liable to produce intolerable confusion leading to the destruction of social order.

"Mrs. FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Honorary Chairman.
"Mrs. GILBERT E. JONES, Acting Chairman.
"New York State Central Association.
"Mrs. J. ELLIOT CABOT, President.
"Mrs. CHARLES E. GUILD, Vice President. Massachusetts Association.
"Mrs. R. W. WILBUR, President.
"Mrs. W. J. LADD and Mrs. J. B. MONTGOMERY, Vice Presidents.
"Oregon Association.
"Mrs. ARTHUR M. DODGE, New York.
"Chairman Inter-State Commission.
"Mrs. HENRY M. WHITNEY, Massachusetts.
"Chairman Inter-State Committee."

ARGUMENTS IN THE HOUSE.

Before the House Judiciary Committee the hearing attracted great interest and the committee room was crowded to overflowing with women prominently identified with the two movements. The woman suffragists had been accorded the hearing, and it was arranged that their speakers should first be heard, the committee voting later to give the opposition one hour in which to reply.

The suffragists were introduced by the Rev. Anna Shaw, who also made an address urging that the committee report a Constitutional amendment enfranchising women. She declared that the mothers of the people should constitute a free motherhood, and stated that the opposition to this movement came from women of the leisure class who had not come into touch with the higher aspirations of women. An interesting feature was the reading of an address prepared by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the venerable pioneer of the suffrage movement. A number of others spoke.

The anti-suffrage delegation was accompanied by Charles Russel of Boston as attorney for the Massachusetts association opposed to woman suffrage. Mrs. George read the memorial given above.

Some sharp differences developed between the two sides, and in order to avoid a controversy the committee adjourned.

Miss Anthony's Successor Elected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The National American Woman Suffrage Association to-day elected Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York President of the association for the ensuing year, to succeed Susan B. Anthony, who has been active in the battle for woman suffrage for nearly half a century, and declined a re-election to office. Mrs. Blake, who had been urged by many of her friends to become a candidate for the office, withdrew her name before any nominations were made. With the exception of the President, all of the old officers were re-elected.

SUICIDE'S WIFE KILLS HERSELF.

The Widow of Frank M. Brady Found Asphyxiated.

Grief over the suicide of her husband, who shot himself in October last, led Mrs. Grace M. Brady, it is believed, to take her own life early yesterday morning at the home of her mother, 231 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. Mrs. Brady was found in her room asphyxiated by illuminating gas, which had been turned on at four jets. Beside her was a picture of her dead husband, which she had apparently been looking at just before her death.

Mrs. Brady was the widow of Frank M. Brady, a stock broker. They were married on Dec. 21, 1898. One morning in October last Brady was found sitting dead in his chair in his office in the Lord's Court Building, Manhattan. There was a bullet wound in his head and a revolver lay beside him. On the desk was a copy of a magazine and Dickens's "A Tale of Two Cities." Between the pages of the magazine was a slip of paper on which was written the paragraph from the novel in which Sidney Carton, before he went to the guillotine, said:

"It is a far, far better thing that I do than I have ever done; it is a far, far better rest I go to than I have ever known."

The Bradys then lived at 9 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. After her husband's death Mrs. Brady went to live with her mother, Mrs. C. J. Dunn. The young widow grieved continually over her husband's death, and, although she never spoke of suicide, she caused her family and friends much anxiety.

Mrs. Brady made one of her bi-weekly visits to her husband's grave at Glen Head, L. I., on Monday. She returned early in the evening and retired at 10 o'clock. Her eleven-year-old niece, Jennie Beecher, who usually slept with her at Mrs. Brady's request, went to sleep in another room that night, Mrs. Brady saying that she had taken medicine to make her sleep soundly and wanted to sleep alone. Yesterday morning the little girl found her aunt dead in bed when she went to the room to take her a cup of coffee. Mrs. Brady was twenty-three years old.

Commended for Bravery at Fire.

Patrolman Charles Wixson of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station has been commended by the Police Board for bravery at a fire at 407 Seventh Avenue on Jan. 24.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Henry P. Kingsbury, Third Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the board of officers convened March 21, 1890, for the examination of applicants for appointment as veterinarians in the cavalry service of the army, vice Lieut. Col. Henry Jackson, Fifth Cavalry, relieved.

Changes in the Medical Department.—Capt. William C. Borden, Assistant Surgeon, commanding the United States general hospital, is relieved from further duty at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia; First Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty in the Department of Puerto Rico, and upon the expiration of his present leave of absence will report to the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for temporary duty; Capt. James M. Kenneay, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty in the Department of California, and will proceed by the first available transport to Manila, and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific, and Eighth Army Corps, for duty.

Capt. Charles T. Baker, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will make two trips from New York City to Norfolk, Va., on official business pertaining to the arrangements for supplies for the transport Sumner.

Lieut. Col. Clarence R. Edwards, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, will report to the Secretary of War for temporary duty in his office.

Capt. William R. Gordon, Ordnance Department, will make ten weekly visits from the Watertown Arsenal to the C. H. Cowdrey Machine Works at Fitchburg, Mass., on official business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles.

The resignation by First Lieut. John A. Harman, Sixth Cavalry, of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted to take effect March 1.

The following boards of officers are appointed to meet on Feb. 20, at the stations designated, for the mental and physical examination of such candidates for the Military Academy as may be ordered to appear before them: At West Point—Major John M. Banister, Surgeon; Capt. Henry C. Davis, Seventh Artillery; First Lieut. George F. Landers, Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. Richard L. Livermore, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., Assistant Surgeon. At Fort McHenry, Maryland—Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., Fourth Artillery; Capt. George J. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon; Second Lieut. Walter S. Volkmar, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieut. Fred H. Gallup, Fourth Artillery. At Fort Thomas, Kentucky—Capt. William O. Owen, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Edmund K. Webster, Second Infantry; First Lieut. Frank H. Whitman, Second Infantry; First Lieut. Preston Brown, Battalion Adjutant, Second Infantry. At Fort McPherson, Ga.—Capt. Harry M. Hallock, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Robert S. Offley, Second Infantry; Second Lieut. William O. Smith, Seventh Infantry. At Jackson Barracks, La.—Major Aaron E. Appel, Surgeon; Capt. William C. Rafferty, First Artillery; Second Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, Jr., First Artillery; Second Lieut. Jesse C. Nicholls, First Artillery. At Fort Sam Houston, Texas—Major Charles L. Heizmann, Surgeon; Capt. Charles Willcox, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Clermont L. Best, First Artillery; Capt. Joseph D. Leitch, Twenty-fifth Infantry; First Lieut. Ross L. Bush, Twenty-fifth Infantry. At Fort Sheridan, Illinois—Lieut. Col. Albert Hartsuff, Deputy Surgeon General; Major George W. Adair, Surgeon; Capt. Frank Thorp, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. Edward Sigerfoos, Fifth Infantry. At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas—Major Charles Richard, Surgeon; Capt. Robert N. Getty, First Infantry; First Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieut. James N. Pickering, First Infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon George Newlove. At Fort Snelling, Minnesota—Col. Joseph P. Wright, Assistant Surgeon General; Capt. Edgar S. Walker, Eighth Infantry; Capt. Edward N. Jones, Jr., Eighth Infantry; First Lieut. John K. Miller, Eighth Infantry. At Fort Harrison, Montana—Capt. James B. Goe, Thirteenth Infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon Richard M. Fletcher, Jr. At the Presidio of San Francisco—Major Philip F. Harvey, Surgeon; Capt. Frank West, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. Henry C. Danes, Third Artillery; Capt. Charles A. Bennett, Third Artillery, First Lieut. Elmer A. Dean, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy.

Medical Inspector W. H. Simons is detached from the recruiting rendezvous at New Orleans and ordered to the Philadelphia as fleet Surgeon.

Medical Inspector T. H. Streets is detached from the Philadelphia as fleet Surgeon on reporting of relief, and ordered to duty at the navy yard, New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. C. Rosenbleuth is ordered to duty at the recruiting rendezvous, New Orleans.

Lieut. P. W. Hourigan is detached from the navy yard, League Island, Feb. 17, and ordered to the Pacific Station.

Lieut. V. S. Nelson is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to the navy yard, League Island, for duty in the office of Captain of the yard, Feb. 15.

Assistant Paymaster George W. Pigman is ordered to duty at the navy yard, Washington, as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Assistant Paymaster I. D. Bohnett is ordered to duty at the navy yard, New York, Feb. 16,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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GREAT SOLICITUDE FOR THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Various persons, some wise and some foolish, some who ought to know better and some who know nothing at all about the matter, have declared that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is in conflict with the Monroe doctrine. We cannot admit European nations to join in the guarantee of the neutrality of the canal because the Monroe doctrine forbids us to sanction their meddling in purely American affairs, say these persons.

Among others, Prof. LINDLEY M. KEASBEY of Bryn Mawr College sets up the Monroe doctrine in opposition to the ratification of the treaty. In a letter to our neighbor The Sun he says:

> Unless we can bring the people to realize that by this treaty we are admitting at this late day what we have so long sought to deny, namely, the right of any European power to interfere in a distinctly American affair, we shall only perpetuate Mr. CLAYTON'S colossal blunder, and our Monroe doctrine case will be forever closed, at least as far as the canal question is concerned.
>
> The Senate should be made to understand that by ratifying the treaty they will formally traverse the Monroe doctrine and jeopard our future ascendency on this continent.

Prof. KEASBEY has written a big book on the Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe doctrine. He ought to understand the subject, but it is perfectly evident from his letter to The Sun that he falls like all the rest of them into the curious error of assuming that a guarantee of neutrality means interference instead of hands off. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty provides for a guarantee of neutrality in which the United States shall join with other nations in a promise that the canal shall not be closed to any ship in time of peace or time of war, and that it shall not be made the object of attack or used as a basis of operations in war; and it shall be under the control and protection of the United States. Could there be a more perfect example of the working of the Monroe doctrine as that doctrine is interpreted by the opponents of the present treaty? The condition is that the European nations shall enter into an express agreement not to interfere in the exclusively American affair of the isthmian canal. This goes far beyond anything there is in the Monroe doctrine, which at most amounts to a declaration on our part that they shall not interfere. They are now to join in an instrument which says that they will agree to respect and obey our declaration. They will keep their hands off the canal and let us manage and protect it unmolested.

GROVER CLEVELAND has shown a higher degree of real and intelligent solicitude for the Monroe doctrine than any other American since the time of its first promulgation in 1823. It was he who declared that it was intended to apply to every stage of our National existence. It was he who made it apply in the somewhat celebrated case of Venezuela, where his courage, firmness, and statesmanship put a peaceful end to a condition of trouble that but for his message and his action would sooner or later have brought us very near to war with Great Britain. We know of no one who has a higher authority to speak upon the Monroe doctrine and its application than the President who gave new life to the doctrine and made the world take heed of it. We have already quoted the passage from President CLEVELAND'S first annual message in which he commended to the adoption of this Government the policy now embodied in the treaty before the Senate. We quote it again because of the weight and wisdom of the words and of the high authority of their author to speak upon the Monroe doctrine:

> Whatever highway may be constructed across the barrier dividing the two greatest maritime areas of the world must be for the world's benefit, a trust for mankind, to be removed from the chance of domination by any single power, nor become a point of invitation for hostilities or a prize for warlike ambition. An engagement combining the construction, ownership, and operation of such work by this Government, with an offensive and defensive alliance for its protection with the foreign State whose responsibility and rights we should share is, in my judgment, inconsistent with such dedication to universal and neutral use, and would, moreover, entail measures for its realization beyond the scope of our National polity or present means.

This is a clear renunciation of the principle of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It is a prophetic announcement of the policy of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It is an impregnable position in respect to the interoceanic canal. It is the position of the present Administration. It will, we are confident, commend itself to the American people as soon as they turn from false teachers to consider for themselves the real principles and effect of the treaty.

A FALSE ANALOGY.

We are glad to see a Senator from Colorado supporting a bill establishing the single gold standard of value in our currency system. Silver, disguised as bimetallism, has been the idol of Senator WOLCOTT. He now advocates the passage of the Currency bill, in which gold is declared to be the standard unit and measure of value.

But a man who has been a prey to delusions does not at once cast off the habit of error. Logic cramps his thinking and he is galled by the chains of right reasoning. In his speech on Monday Senator WOLCOTT said, in referring to the first section of the bill, declaring that gold shall be the standard of value:

> Of course it will—and it would so continue if this section were eliminated from the bill. We might as well gravely pass a law providing that a yard shall continue to be three feet in length.

No man or party in this country has demanded the passage of a law declaring that two feet shall make a yard. Many men and the Bryan party have demanded and still demand the passage of a law reclaring that 60 cents, or 50 cents, or 40 or 35 shall make a dollar, and that this cheap and fraudulent dollar shall be accepted at its full face value of 100 cents in the payment of debts.

The yardstick argument is unavailable for Senator WOLCOTT'S purpose. His use of it and his appeal to have the bleaching bones of bimetallism treated as a living body show that he has not yet come into a frame of mind where he can enlighten the country by discourses on finance.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

The objective point of the convention of the advocates of woman suffrage which is about to concentrate its influence on Congress is the elision of the word "male" from the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The Constitution as originally adopted and as it stood until after the close of the civil war contained no provision affecting the conditions of suffrage, which were left entirely to the States. There was no such thing as Federal suffrage; no vote was given by the Constitution, and none is now. But by the Fourteenth Amendment, intended to secure the suffrage in National elections for the colored men, it was provided that "when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

This, it will be seen, does not give the suffrage to any one. It simply threatens with reduction of representation in the House those States that deny or abridge the right of suffrage. If the word "male" were stricken out, this threat would extend to those States that retain the present distinction. That is what the woman suffragists are working for. It is a roundabout and tedious process. The Congress can do nothing directly about it except to propose the amendment to the States, and this requires a two-thirds vote. When thus proposed, the amendment must be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States. Even if the amendment were adopted, it is in no wise certain that it would secure the suffrage for women. It has failed largely in the case of the colored men. It might succeed no better in the case of the women. It is fair to infer in these circumstances the women suffragists have decided to move on Congress as the most convenient way to secure attention to their cause. They are conducting all over the country a pretty active, though usually a rather quiet, organized effort to get women interested in their object, and this is as good a way as any for them to emerge into a more conspicuous position.

We do not think that they will have much success, and we are convinced that they should not have any. They will not succeed until the great majority of women demand the suffrage, which at present they do not do, being, on the contrary, either utterly indifferent or strongly opposed. The opposition, we are convinced, is based on firm grounds. So far from its yielding to discussion, discussion is likely to strengthen it. The more it is examined, the more an indiscriminate extension of the suffrage will be seen to be a danger and an evil.

Stripped of its appeals to sentiment and of the rhetoric that such appeals naturally inspire, the agitation seeks to double the number of legal voters. Whether that is expedient or the reverse is obviously dependent on the fitness of the new voters to exercise the function of suffrage not merely as well as those that now possess the right but better. If they merely did as well there would be no improvement. The weight of evidence is, however, that they would not do as well; that they would do considerably worse. We do not for a moment deny that there are women who would vote quite as intelligently as the most intelligent men. On the other hand, it will hardly be denied—it is emphatically asserted by numbers of the very women who would be the best voters—that women as a class are at present less in the habit of acting from sober judgment, more swayed by passion and prejudice, less apt to perceive and respect the claims of others, and more reckless of the effect of their action than men. These tendencies, though they exist in varying degree, are general, and would seriously influence the course of public affairs. We have only to turn to very recent history and note the manner in which the case of Congressman ROBERTS of Utah was decided under the direct and organized influence of the women of the country, to perceive what would be likely to be the general operation of woman suffrage. We shall not deny that the men were responsible for yielding to that influence, but our conviction is that nearly everything that is weak and foolish under the management of the men would tend to become worse with the access of women as a class to a full share in the business.

Nor is it weakness and folly alone that would be rendered worse. It is an unpleasant side of the subject to discuss, but it is a very important one. We fear that our friends the suffragists do not quite understand the range and the nature of the opportunities and tendencies the suffrage will create for women in the direction of corruption. If there were a body of men in this country so lost to all sense of civic honor as to wish deliberately to extend the possibilities of corrupt administration in our large cities, we have little doubt that they would be found among the advocates of indiscriminate woman suffrage. In this city alone, for instance, the Tammany vote would be doubled, and the new voters would be more subject to the peculiar influences of that organization than the old ones. In extending that influence the classes of women of whom the woman suffragists think little and know less would be not merely acted on, but active. An entirely new type of politician would spring up, with all the energy and cunning of her most depraved brother and with resources that it is necessary only to suggest.

This will strike some of our readers as an extreme statement. It is as strictly within the field of logical inference from known facts as any that can be formulated in regard to the effect of woman suffrage. And it strikingly sustains the general proposition, that the evils of politics in this country will be increased and not lessened by the extension of the suffrage to a class that are likely to do not better but worse than the present voters.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE BOSS.

The decision the Governor of this State has come to in respect to the Vice Presidency must have been expected by everybody who knows him, or who has observed his public course. One can imagine nothing less to his tastes or to his aptitudes than the duties of the Vice Presidency. It has been said that "our wishes are prefigurements of our capabilities." If, conversely, our aversions are connected with our incapacities, it is a wise instinct that leads the Governor to have nothing to do with the Vice Presidency. The chief duty of that official, the only duty besides being ready in case he should be needed, is to preside over the Senate of the United States. There is a happy term used in New England with reference to a presiding officer over some forms of assembly, civil and ecclesiastical. They call him a "Moderator." To apply this name to the Presidency of the Senate is to set forth in the most vivid possible light the Governor's ineptitude to the place. There is no human assembly, an ecumenical council of the Church of Rome possibly excepted, which stands in less need of being moderated than the Senate, which, indeed, devotes much of its attention to the moderation of the young and giddy among its own members. And, if the Senate were in need of a Moderator, there is nobody who could perform that function with less grace or effect than the Governor. Nature which has given him many good gifts has entirely denied to him the gift of moderating anything or anybody, and least of all himself.

While the Governor's decision is what was expected of him and what is entirely commendable, he accompanied the announcement of it with a subsidiary announcement which certainly was not expected, except possibly by the machine, and which will not be found commendable except in strictly mechanical circles. This was the announcement that "Senator PLATT entirely acquiesced in the Governor's view of the matter." Why this should have been put in if the boss did acquiesce, we have not the least notion; and we may be perfectly sure that it would not have been put in if he did not. Perhaps the Governor may think it somehow to his own advantage to have it known that the boss does not regard him as such a King Stork at Albany that he would like to see him become a King Log at Washington. But what has Senator PLATT to do with the Governor's decision upon such a point, that the Governor should hasten to inform the people of the State that "the old man is friendly"? All that can be clearly made out is that the superfluity was put in to please the boss, for which reason most of the Governor's friends would have preferred to have it left out. It appeared, however, just in time to baffle an effort of The Tribune to give pain to Senator PLATT. The Tribune's attempt was in the form of a caricature representing the Governor as a bucking bronco, and the boss as an unskillful and senile cowboy just ejaculated from its back and describing a parabola in the air in front of its nose. Decidedly, the caricature is not justified, though The Tribune and a good many other people may think it is, the more is the pity.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

Mr. WYNDHAM'S statement in regard to the proposed increase of the British Army is a very striking showing of the effect produced upon Great Britain by what was expected, when it began, alike by its advocates and its opponents, to be a "small war." It has already stripped the British Islands of all troops in a condition to serve abroad. And the number sent abroad is already declared to be inadequate. This, however, is disputed. It was disputed in a statement put forward yesterday by Mr. FRANK HARRIS, who knows South Africa unusually well. He insists that what is needed in the British forces is "not quantity, but quality," and that an addition of mere quantity would do no good. Seeing that the British already have in South Africa four times as many troops as there are Boers of arms-bearing age in both republics, it does not seem that their chief need is of more soldiers of the same kind, or, rather, of a necessarily inferior kind. Moreover, any addition of troops complicates the problems of transport and supply, with which the British have dealt thus far most successfully and creditably. But the armies now in South Africa must very nearly exhaust the facilities of transportation the country affords. The burden would, of course, be greatly increased by the proposed addition of a large force of mounted infantry. The fodder of one horse takes up as much room as the rations of many men.

But the question where the men are to come from is quite as pressing as the question what use is to be made of them, more pressing as having the precedence. Lord ROSEBERY is the only British statesman who has had the courage to utter the word conscription or the equivalent phrase "compulsory military service." Mr. WYNDHAM went so far as to deny that it would be necessary to carry out his plan. But it is hardly credible that he really believes that, and certain that, if he does, he can get no authority on the subject to agree with him. The enthusiastic patriotism of England has already done all it can be expected to do in the way of enlistments. It is now the question whether men shall enlist to fight a war of foreign conquest or to take the places of those who are fighting it. This is not an alluring proposition to the sort of men who would make the most valuable recruits. It is not rendered more alluring by the fact that the war has thus far been disastrous. It does not seem possible that from voluntary enlistment the War Office can get the increase it holds to be necessary, unless it makes the terms of enlistment far more attractive by stimulating patriotism with bounties, which was the last stimulant we ourselves applied during the civil war before we found it necessary to resort to conscription.

As a measure of home defense, Mr. WYNDHAM'S plan is open to the objection that Sir CHARLES DILKE promptly brought against it. It is "heretical," seeing that British statesmen of all kinds have been in the habit of maintaining that the true defense of the British Islands was the British fleet. "The wooden walls of England" have become the steel walls, but the faith that they are the real bulwarks and fortifications of the kingdom is as strong as ever. It is true, as Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN said, that nine-tenths of the English people "are willing to do almost anything for the purposes of the present war," almost anything, that is, short of helping to carry it on in their own persons. But the War Office plan contemplates an increase of the permanent military burdens of the people. It would be surprising if such a scheme should not develop strong opposition.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In a long and impassioned editorial article devoted by The Springfield Republican to a modest paragraph which recently appeared in this humble column vehement attack is made on our contention that the arguments of the self-styled anti-imperialists are gratuitous and useless, however logical, since there are in the United States no imperialists for them to confuse or convict. The Republican is lugubriously sure that this country either is or is fast becoming an empire, and it presents as proof that it is right—first, the assertion of a dictionary that "properly"—not actually, notice—"an empire is an aggregate of conquered, colonized or confederated States, each with its own government, subordinate or tributary to that of the empire as a whole"; and, second, certain remarks written by "GOLDWIN SMITH, the distinguished historian." As for the definition, we do not feel called upon to do more than note the obvious fact that it fitted the United States fully as well in 1800 as it does in 1900, and therefore serves but ill the purposes of our Aguinaldian contemporary. That said contemporary, however, should have confronted us with "GOLDWIN SMITH, the distinguished historian," is a matter not to be dismissed so briefly. In the somewhat remote past we may or may not have had an opinion as to Prof. SMITH'S distinction as a historian, but we have quite forgotten what the opinion was, and we know him now only as the man who recently declared with laborious emphasis that the Maine was destroyed by an interior explosion, and that every mention of the battleship's name was a prick to the American conscience. And that is the person who, in The Springfield Republican's judgment, is qualified to decide whether the American people are imperialists or the patriotic citizens of an expanding Republic! The suggestion is unpleasing, as is indeed the very name of GOLDWIN SMITH to all Americans outside the little group of which this Springfield paper is the happily chosen centre.

—Here is more confirmation for our faith in Leo, the telepathist: A kind correspondent informs us that he, too, once owned a dog—a Scotch collie like Leo—who also had a mystical knowledge, independent of sight and hearing, in regard to certain events in which he took a deep interest. This dog lived here in the city, and, belonging to the same family, was a horse that was kept in a stable a mile and a half from the residence of the family. The horse was brought to the house daily at hours varying from 5 to 10 o'clock in the morning, and the collie was always allowed to ride with the member of the family at whose service the larger animal was placed. A month after these rides were instituted, it was noticed that the dog did not wait for the arrival of the horse from the stable to begin demonstrations of joy and impatience, but did it some fifteen minutes before, which was when or soon after the preliminary journey began. So accurate was this warning that it was trusted implicitly by the collie's human friends, and they began their own preparations for the outing only when the dog had given the signal. This same dog learned to ride horseback with considerable skill, and could "sing" an accompaniment to music on the organ. Those are comparatively ordinary canine accomplishments, however, and, as they contain no element of mystery, details about them would be irrelevant to the case of Leo.

—Nobody would have any difficulty whatever in finding high merits of thought and diction in the ode to ABRAHAM LINCOLN by Prof. EDWIN MARKHAM, which it was our privilege to publish yesterday, and therefore it is certain that a great many people will praise his work as it deserves and that his fame will increase accordingly. This cordially granted and strongly asserted, we consider ourselves licensed to express a faintly critical wonder as to when and where Prof. MARKHAM studied cedars and so obtained the knowledge on which the concluding lines of his poem were presumably based. He tells us that when LINCOLN

> fell in whirlwind he went down
> As when a kingly cedar green with boughs
> Goes down with a great shout upon the hills.

Now, that would have been all right, perhaps, if LINCOLN had been a cedar of Lebanon, for they do grow upon hills, we have read, and are of a form to come down with something of a crash, but LINCOLN would naturally be an American cedar, if he were any cedar at all, and American cedars habitually keep to low ground, and they are so well provided with branches that their protests against overthrow are customarily murmured rather than shouted. We would not go so far as to say that the weakness of the end of Prof. MARKHAM'S poem, as compared with its opening lines, is due to the incongruity just pointed out, but it may have had some effect in that direction. It used to be said of LONGFELLOW that the flowers blossoming so profusely in his verses were the products not of American gardens and fields, but of careful reading in British and other foreign classics. Can it be that Prof. MARKHAM has endeavored to establish one similarity between himself and LONGFELLOW by using imported instead of domestic cedars?

—Curious steadfastness is shown by President MCKINLEY in standing by his Attorney General's interpretation of the army canteen law. It was not only the unreasonable and fanatical advocates of temperance who were amazed by that interpretation. Many in whose minds temperance and total abstinence are not synonymous, and who are even inclined to believe that canteens, properly conducted, are for the benefit of the soldiers, are sure that the intention of Congress was to abolish these institutions, and are equally sure that the language of the statute was a sufficiently plain expression of that intention. The Attorney General found in it an exactly contrary meaning, and, despite all persuasion and denunciation, the President supports his subordinate. Now, the canteens were never defended except as the less of two evils, and the necessity for their existence was never very clearly made out. Why is it, then, that the President is so unbending in a matter where a graceful lyielding would create for him an immense amount of politically valuable popularity, and on no theory would do any appreciable amount of political harm? This is a question hard to answer, and no light at all is thrown upon it by reflection on Mr. MCKINLEY'S character as described even by his most fervent admirers. Closely connected with the canteen mystery are the liquor scandals coming in with every mail from the Philippines. Manila is full of American saloons of the very worst sort, and they are equally disgraceful and harmful. Why are they allowed to exist and flourish in a city under martial law?

MOLINEUX'S CONVICTION JUSTIFIED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fear that your editorial of Monday on "The Molineux Verdict" may create in some quarters an unduly unfavorable impression of the reliability of trial by jury in murder cases. It seems to me that the verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree" against Molineux was not only justified, but was imperatively called for by the evidence. It is true that the only evidence in the case that would justify that verdict was the handwriting of the address upon the package containing the poison bottle; but it is also true that if that address was written by Molineux, that fact, together with the other facts which were proved in the case, made the conclusion of his guilt inevitable.

Now, the evidence that Molineux wrote that poison address was very much stronger than would have been the testimony of some witness who might have testified that he saw him write the address at a particular specified time and place, for that witness might be mistaken or might be lying, whereas the numerous identities between the poison address and the admitted handwriting of Molineux, which were pointed out by the experts, and which, when pointed out, could be recognized by any intelligent man, could not be mistaken and could not lie.

I believe there is no case known to lawyers in which disputed handwriting has been so perfectly proved to have been written by a particular man as was the disputed handwriting in the Molineux case. And no one ought ever to be convicted of murder by his own disputed handwriting unless Molineux ought to be convicted on the evidence before the jury in his case. Furthermore, unless a poisoner can sometimes at least be convicted of murder on the evidence of his own disputed handwriting, it would be easy enough for any murderer to safely send poison through the mails to any victim, because it will always be practicable for him to leave no other trace than his handwriting upon the package which he sends.

For these reasons, the verdict in the Molineux case was a most just and necessary verdict, and many human lives are safer since it was rendered than they would have been if it had not been rendered.

ALBERT H. WALKER.

New York, Feb. 13, 1900.

EFFECT OF THE MOLINEUX VERDICT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your admirable editorial of this date, "The Molineux Verdict," will no doubt commend itself to the good judgment and approval of every thinking reader of your excellent paper. From the published reports of the reasons why the jurymen reached their hasty conclusions, it would appear that all the evidence, arguments, and charge might as well have been submitted or laid before twelve wooden Indians. Mr. Brown, the sick man, was the only juryman who seemed to have any decided conviction from a process of reasoning not in consonance with his fellows; but, unfortunately, his physical condition rendered him unable to resist and to stand up against the tide of their influence. Some of the papers are made to say that the jurymen were entitled to great credit, but I fail to see that they are entitled to any. It appeared that they did not listen attentively to the evidence for several weeks, as was their duty, but other men in the same place would have done the same, and it is perfectly apparent that if less care had been taken in selecting the jury a more fatal result to the accused could not have ensued, and, perhaps, there would have been then one man on it of sufficient perspicacity, judgment, firmness, and self-denial to sift the chaff from the wheat, and to resist the hasty conclusions of his associates—even if it compelled him to forego for a time the comforts and seductions of home, when he reflected that it involved the conscientious and tremendous burden, not only of a human life, but the lives and happiness of others. Perhaps the jurymen were not to blame from one point of view, especially if they were not of particularly strong or vigorous minds, for eight weeks of continuous hammering of the theories of the prosecution doubtless tended to and did produce a sort of mental stupor or stagnation, so that they were unable to pass upon the evidence, and to distinguish and discriminate as well as those who read of the proceedings out of court. In its result, but for its tragic element, it would be a magnificent farce, and shows how easily a poor man, unable to contend with two-hundred-thousand-dollar evidence of biased expert testimony might be railroaded to the electric chair, and you may well say "that the verdict of the jury has not increased the confidence of the public that the safety of human life is promoted by the administration of the law in this case."

OBSERVER.

New York, Feb. 13, 1900.

THE MOLINEUX JURY'S WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In common with many others who have followed the Molineux trial with reasonable impartiality, the verdict rendered has produced something of a shock. In reading the evidence from day to day there seemed to be a sufficient basis of uncertainty to warrant the belief that it would be somewhat difficult for the entire jury to be so completely convinced of positive guilt as that a unanimous verdict against the defendant would be reached.

This, however, is the case, and while my bias, if any, has been favorable to the prisoner, a few hours' reflection has brought about a feeling of conformity to the conclusion reached by the jury. It is rarely in a case of this kind that a jury of such apparently exceptional character is secured, and the careful attention which these gentlemen have given to the whole trial should warrant the most respectful consideration on the part of the public to their conclusion. I can scarcely think of a case where the opportunity for impartial consideration was more clearly presented. No political, social, or economic elements entered to bias individual judgment, as sometimes happens. No one outside the courtroom could pretend to weigh the evidence in the same manner and with the same appreciation of the character and bias of the witnesses as this jury was able to do.

If I were an innocent man on trial I should esteem it a great advantage to be judged by such a company of gentlemen as this one, for I cannot but believe that they were influenced wholly by what appeared the indubitable facts of the case, without regard to the skyrocketty outbursts of the counsel on either side. I think they deserve consideration for their patient attention to the whole case, and while the result is a surprise I find an unusual readiness to accept it as sound.

MONTCLAIR.

New York, Feb. 12, 1900.

Value of Circumstantial Evidence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was glad to read your editorial in this morning's TIMES, and I heartily agree with the sentiments expressed. It seems to me in the interests of common justice that it is time to call a halt on this circumstantial evidence in regard to experts' testimony as to handwriting. I do not know the Molineux, and have no personal interest in them other than common humanity dictates. But if this sort of thing is going to be allowed, any one is at the mercy of any unprincipled person's malice and devilry who might be able to copy handwriting successfully. I know a man who, in speaking of this very trial about a month ago, assured me that he could copy almost any one's handwriting, no matter how peculiar it might be. "If I only work over it a few days, I can master all the details, so that I would defy any one—I don't care who—to tell that it was not written by the person whose signature it appeared to be." From what I have seen since, I believe that is a fact. He said: "I indorse my wife's checks—with her consent, of course—and no one could find it out. It has always been the easiest thing in the world for me to copy other persons' handwriting."

There are more persons in the world than my friend who can go and do likewise, unfortunately. As I look upon it, it is an outrage to convict any person of murder in the first degree on any such evidence. If that is allowed, then no one is safe. It is time for the people to speak out and protest, if only for the sake of safety for themselves and those who are dear to them.

New York, Feb. 13, 1900. E. J. M.

THE MOLINEUX VERDICT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention was called several times during the progress of the Molineux trial, in your editorial columns, to what I consider a very just condemnation of the policy of certain city papers to prejudice the rights of the defendant by printing such matter as tended to influence and inflame the public mind. But I noticed in to-day's TIMES an article under the heading "The Molineux Verdict," in which there was a plain attempt to criticise the jury in this case. Those twelve men, who have sat through the long, weary days of the trial examining the exhibits and listening to the evidence, arrived at a verdict in a comparatively short time, considering the importance attached to the case; and undoubtedly the eight hours were consumed in reaching their conclusion only because they had determined not to overlook the slightest detail, and because they had determined to deal with the case in a way that the responsibility which they felt must have directed. If the words in the editorial in question are true, and a reasonable doubt could not but exist, as it is claimed does exist in the public mind, it seems a remarkable coincidence that these men, seemingly so satisfactory to both defendant and prosecutor, should have erred so criminally in their judgments as to arrive at the same conclusion. Is it not safe to assume that, after consideration of the facts in a careful manner, and after being instructed by the learned Court as to the nature of a "reasonable doubt," they were in a position to pronounce, as accurately and judiciously as to the defendant's guilt as some who had no such responsibility resting upon them, but who so freely undertake to reflect the "general impression" of the public mind and set up their judgment contra that established in a regular court of justice.

We are bound to ask ourselves what might be the effect of such criticism. Suppose the present case is carried to the Court of Appeals, as to which there can be no doubt that it will be, and a new trial ordered, what might be the possible effect of such criticism and the possibility of obtaining another impartial jury which would feel perfectly free to follow its own judgment in accordance with the evidence? Such criticism of men who have so faithfully performed their duty probably cannot be called contempt of court, but it amounts even to a contempt of justice, which must be pronounced equally as bad. Justice, as it has come to be administered in our enlightened time, I think we may safely say, seldom miscarries, and any tendency, however slight, which may cause it to do so, cannot be too greatly deprecated.

WILLIAM D. MORROW.

New York, Feb. 12, 1900.

Bought Evidence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanks for your editorial comment on the part played in the case of Molineux by hired witnesses for the prosecution. It is a deplorable feature of a criminal case when conviction is mainly due to witnesses who have been openly hired and permitted to give testimony (wholly outside the facts and originating with themselves) in aid of the purpose their employer is seeking to carry out. Each very conspicuous case in which this practice is successfully resorted to not only increases the number of persons anxious to be employed in that way, but stimulates the invention of new and artificial rules by means of which an unreal identity of handwriting may be plausibly contended for. What makes it still worse is that in a criminal case the unlimited length of the public purse makes purchasable evidence, if allowed, a frightful implement in the hands of the public prosecutor.

New York, Feb. 12, 1900. X.

NOT BRYAN—WHY NOT BOIES?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After carefully looking over the political field I have arrived at the conclusion that William Jennings Bryan will not be nominated by the Democratic Party in the next National Convention. Although my conclusion does not necessarily settle the matter, let us see if a great many good reasons cannot be given to show why my prediction will come true.

Every effect observable in this world has a cause, if we can but find it. If Mr. Bryan receives the nomination in the next Democratic Convention, it will be due to the fact that two-thirds of the delegates to that convention are of the opinion that Mr. Bryan can get more Electoral votes for the Presidency than any other Democrat whose name will be presented. There are 447 Electoral votes, and 224 are necessary to make a President. Let us enumerate several of the requisites to be possessed by the nominee, from the vote-getting standpoint: First, he should be a Western man; second, he must necessarily be a consistent and pronounced believer in a sound currency and a strong supporter of a money system which shall always maintain the parity of the two metals—gold and silver; third, he should be a bimetallist or one who favors the use of both gold and silver as the money of the country, and therefore one who is unalterably opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver for individual account, at the false, fraudulent, and monstrously absurd ratio of 16 to 1, while the true or market-value ratio between the metals is in the neighborhood of 34 to 1; fourth, he should be a man who has the confidence of the toiling masses, and who is identified with and interested in the welfare of the great agricultural and producing elements of the South, the East, the North, and the West; fifth, he should be a man long known publicly for great conservatism in important affairs, and one whose past record is such that the great business interests of the country will not be disturbed during his administration by any spectacular or skyrocket exhibition of untenable theories; sixth, he should be a man who has heretofore held important and prominent positions within the gift of the people, one who has discharged the duties of those positions with credit and honor and judgment, to the satisfaction of the people whose affairs he was chosen to direct; seventh, he should be a man who possesses a spotless personal and moral character, and who has attained the ripeness of age and soundness of judgment to fully equip him for the discharge of the great duties and the momentous questions that are bound to be presented to the next occupant of the Presidential chair.

The foregoing are some of the elements and qualifications greatly desired in the man who will be our next standard bearer. There may be men in our party who possess some of the qualifications above named, but to find one who possesses all of them is a task of no light accomplishment.

In the person of the Hon. Horace BOIES, the ex-Governor of the State of Iowa, can be found each and every one of the requisites named and many more not mentioned. In addition to his being a Western man, which, from a geographical standpoint in the coming contest, for several reasons, is desirable in the candidate, he is a native of this State, having been born and raised to manhood's estate in this the Empire Commonwealth of the Union. He knows the Eastern people, and is thoroughly familiar with their wants and interests. He knows the West and Northwest with a familiarity that few men possess. He is the first and only Democrat possessing sufficient popularity to carry the State of Iowa, heretofore one of the strongest Republican States in the Union. As Governor of that State he made a record of which all the people, without regard to party, may well be proud. His name was favorably received for consideration by the last two Democratic National Conventions. History has never recorded him as the nominee of a convention who was defeated at the polls. Mr. Bryan is now scouring the country for support, and asking that the party again nominate him, notwithstanding the fact that his defeat would be a foregone conclusion, as it was before. Out of ten Northern States giving Mr. Cleveland 126 Electoral votes, Mr. Bryan received but 4. In other words, upon the Chicago platform of 1892 our nominee carried California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Washington, and Wisconsin. Upon the Chicago platform of 1896 Mr. Bryan lost every one of the States named, except Washington, with its 4 Electoral votes. In the ten States named Mr. Cleveland received more than thirty-one times as many Electoral votes as did Mr. Bryan. In 1892, with a platform demanding the use of both gold and silver as money, but pledging the party to a maintenance of the parity between the metals, we carried the State of New York by more than 45,000. In 1896, with a platform demanding free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without any pledge whatever to maintain the parity, we lost the State by more than 268,000.

In view of the foregoing facts is it unreasonable to conclude that there will be enough common sense and political sagacity found in the next Democratic Convention to avoid the perpetration of another such stupendous blunder? It would be worse than folly for Democrats at this time to think that there will be but one name presented in the coming convention, and that one the name of W. J. Bryan. It would be likewise folly for Democrats or delegates to pledge themselves in advance of the convention to any particular candidate, and thereby tie their hands in such manner as to deprive themselves of the free exercise of their best judgment when the time comes for definite action.

The financial views of the ex-Governor of Iowa will, I am sure, be entirely satisfactory to the Democrats of the East. They will be equally satisfactory to those Democrats of the South and West who are true bimetallists, instead of 16 to 1 monometallists. In the selection of a candidate it is all-important to tender the nomination to a man, although not asking it, who will poll his party vote, rather than to a man who is clamoring for such distinction, but who will meet, if nominated, the stubborn and determined opposition of at least one-third of the best and most influential men of the Democratic Party.

A PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRAT.

New York City, Feb. 5, 1900.

Unnecessary Holidays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer was pleased to see your article in to-day's paper about repealing the law making Feb. 12 a holiday. Two holidays are an excess in a short month. Each causes a great many persons to lose a day's work and pay.

At the same time the Legislature could well repeal the "Labor Day" holiday. There is no need because a few trade societies wish a day's parade to derange all the other business and work of the city. Weather is uncertain in the Fall, and a great many do not care to lose a day's work unnecessarily. Loading and unloading vessels and other important work are interfered with. We may as well stop now and cut down unnecessary holidays, or we will have an increase approximating the number of some of the European countries.

OLD MERCHANT.

New York, Feb. 13, 1900.

Brains Against Beef?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So far this war in South Africa seems to be very much a case of brains against beef.

JUNIUS.

New York, Feb. 12, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Appreciation.

Dr. Fox—What sensation arises from the contemplation of self?

Bushong—The sense of the beautiful.—Roanoke Collegian.

Held It in His Own Name.

Crimsonbeak—Who was the first man mentioned in the Bible to have real estate in his own name?

Yeast—I'm sure I don't know.

"Why, Lot."—Yonkers Statesman.

Has His Advantages.

Pilson—I don't believe there is much difference between genius and insanity.

Dilson—Oh, yes, there is a heap. The lunatic is sure of his board and clothes.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Extremely Charitable.

"Do you work for the poor?" asked the philanthropist.

"Oh, yes, indeed; indefatigably," replied the society bud with enthusiasm. "Why, I make it a point to go to every charity ball that is given."—Chicago Post.

Undaunted.

Col. Bowie—The committee is authorized, Suh, to tender you the nomination for the unexpired term of the late Legislator Bang, killed in action.

Major Drop—Willingly, Suhs, willingly; an' I may say that upon the expiration of that term I'll enlist foah the full period of the wah.—Philadelphia North American.

THE DYING FILIPINO'S MESSAGE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

A weary Filipino lay dying in the brush;
He had followed Aguinaldo till exhausted in the rush,
But a comrade stood beside him while he faintly gasped away,
And lingered for a moment to hear what he might say;
The panting Filipino took his comrade by the hand,
And said I've got through biting like a rabbit o'er the land,
But I have a little message for some friends of mine, and you
May have heard of Hoar and Mason and the gruesome Pettigrew.

Go to dear old Hoar and tell him while the tears flow from his eyes
How his speeches used to cheer me when the clouds obscured the skies;
Tell him how I kept his picture always very near my heart,
How when I was weary it would nerve me to another start;
Go and tell nor Billy Mason not to mourn too much for me;
Try to hunt up other outlets for his floods of sympathy;
Let him weep upon your shoulder, let him slobber on your vest—
He must, somehow, be delivered of the feelings in his breast!

Go to Atkinson and Bryan; tell them how they gave me hope;
But for them I might be working—ay! perhaps be using soap!
But for what they've done to cheer me, I instead of dying now
As a run-down, breathless martyr, might be following a plow!
And when you have seen the others who will mourn me over there,
And have wept with them and soothed them, take this little lock of hair
Unto Pettigrew, the gruesome, as a token, as a balm,
And assure him that, in dying, I awarded him the palm!

MOLINEUX SEES HIS WIFE

Prisoner Visibly Affected by Her Visit to the Tombs.

A VICTIM OF CONSPIRACY

Dr. A. McLane Hamilton Says Something Will Yet Develop to Prove This to be the Case.

Roland B. Molineux's monotony of prison life was broken yesterday by a visit from his wife, his father, Gen. Molineux, and his counsel, George Gordon Battle. Gen. Molineux made a morning call upon his son, and again late in the afternoon accompanied his daughter-in-law to the Tombs. They arrived at the prison in a closed carriage and remained about forty minutes. Arrangements had been made for the meeting between husband and wife, and Molineux was taken into the women's prison. During the time she was in the prison Mrs. Molineux cried constantly, and left the place weeping bitterly. Molineux was also visibly affected.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Ward Line steamer Havana from Havana was Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the medical expert who acted on the staff of advisory experts for the defense throughout the Molineux trial. Dr. Hamilton sailed for Cuba a week ago last Saturday, to recover from the effects of a slight attack of the grip contracted while in attendance at the trial. After remaining in Havana four days he sailed on the return voyage last Saturday, and knew nothing of the verdict until the Havana was boarded by the pilot off Sandy Hook.

"I fully expected that Molineux would be acquitted," said Dr. Hamilton yesterday, "and I think the verdict the most remarkable in the history of jurisprudence. I believe that jury was influenced by popular feeling. Sometimes it is possible for a jury to be a little too intelligent, and this I think was a case in point. At least one of the jurymen had a tendency to theorize, and showed it from the beginning. These theories influenced the verdict. Furthermore, the attitude of the Judge was not altogether favorable to the defendant. No doubt the Barnet evidence will be decided by the higher court to be improper, and I feel sure that the case will be retried, and I have no doubt at all that the defendant will be acquitted. Something will yet develop to show that Molineux is the victim of a conspiracy. Molineux is innocent.

"Throughout the entire trial the evidence brought against him was conspicuously weak. There was an entire absence of anything of a convincing nature."

Dr. Hamilton at the close of the interview intimated that in his opinion the witnesses called in the case were hypnotized by the Court.

According to Warden Hagan, the prisoner is in excellent health and spirits.

"He appears more like a man who was to be tried and was sure of acquittal than like one who has been convicted of the greatest crime in the calendar and who has only the Court of Appeals between himself and the electric chair," said the Warden.

Molineux took his usual constitutional in the corridor yesterday morning, apparently as unconcerned as ever. Gen. Molineux arrived at the prison shortly after 10 o'clock. It had been the custom before the finding of the jury to only submit the General to a perfunctory search before he was allowed to go to his son's cell. Yesterday and the day before, however, the search was more thorough, and, noticing the reluctance of the officials to make the thorough search, Gen. Molineux said that he wanted no favors granted, that the search should be thorough, and that he hoped he was too good a disciplinarian to object to anything of the kind. He gave up a pocket knife and a pair of keys, and was then conducted to his son's cell, where the affectionate greeting that always follows the meeting of father and son was repeated.

The father brought two letters to the prisoner, one from his mother and the other from his wife, which he answered. Just as Gen. Molineux was leaving Mr. Battle arrived, and the father waited until the lawyer had had a long conference with the prisoner, when Mr. Battle and he left together.

Mr. Battle said yesterday that he was quite confident of the result of the appeal. "I do not see how the verdict can stand," he said, "and that is just the impression which the General and Roland have about the matter. Of course he feels keenly the fact that he must go to Sing Sing, but this is outweighed by the conviction that everything will come right in the end."

Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier, who will argue the Molineux case on appeal, was early in his office yesterday and began the work of familiarizing himself with the task before him. The stenographers have nearly finished transcribing the testimony, which contains over 2,250,000 words, and is the bulkiest record ever taken in a court in this jurisdiction, if not in the country.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who conducted the prosecution, appeared in the office of the District Attorney yesterday for the first time since the announcement of the verdict on Saturday night. Mr. Osborne said that there was no doubt that a few small errors had crept into the record through the trial, but he had gone over the record very carefully, and was positive that when it was taken to a higher court the slight errors would be passed over and the conviction sustained.

PRINCE HENRY COMES HOME.

The Kaiser Affectionately Greets His Brother and Later Makes a Speech for His Navy Bill.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William of Germany, arrived here this morning. He was welcomed at the railroad station by his Majesty and a large suite. Immediately after the train stopped, Prince Henry jumped out and hurried to the Emperor, who met him half way. The two brothers embraced and kissed each other affectionately, the hands played, and the Guard of Honor presented arms. The Ministers, headed by the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and many distinguished civil, naval, and military officials, welcomed the Prince back to Berlin.

After an inspection of the Guard of Honor, the Emperor, wearing a naval uniform, and Prince Henry drove in an open carriage to the Schloss. The streets were thronged with people, who enthusiastically welcomed the Prince. In honor of the event all the schools were closed.

At the banquet this evening in honor of the Prince, Emperor William said:

"Your Royal Highness, my dear brother: I heartily welcome you back to the Fatherland and to our capital. Two years ago I sent you out to accomplish your task in the Far East, and could only ask God to give you protection and success in the work. Your joyous and enthusiastic reception at the hands of all classes in my capital is proof of the loving interest with which the whole people have followed your now happily fulfilled task.

"This recognition has, however, a deeper significance. It is an indisputable index-finger, indicating how thoroughly the German people comprehend the necessity of strengthening our sea power. The German people and Princes are at one with their Kaiser in the intention to erect a new landmark of the mighty development of the country in the creation of a fleet adequate to its requirements.

"As the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse gave us a welcome whereby we once again became black, white, and red, so the German people are preparing to forge an arm by which, with God's help, they may remain white, black, and red to all eternity, both at home and abroad.

"Returning home, you find a thriving baby boy in the arms of your wife. May you as sponsor of the new growth of our young fleet see him grow into full strength under God's protection. Hoch! Hoch!"

The return of the Prince was a signal for a popular holiday. Many houses were hung with flags, including the American and British Embassies and Consulates, and the usually unresponsive citizens cheered wildly.

The Berliner Tageblatt says this evening: "The affection of the people of Berlin for the Prussian dynasty was proved to-day most convincingly."

Two British Commissioners Murdered.

RANGOON, British Burmah, Feb. 13.—British Commissioners Kiddle and Sutherland, who had been engaged in the demarcation of the Burmo-Chinese boundary, have been murdered in the Monghem District. Consul Litton was wounded, but escaped.

MORE RIOTING IN MARTINIQUE.

Mobs Overrun Cities and Burn a House —French Deputy Asks that Governor Be Recalled.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, Feb. 13.—The riotous disturbances in this island continue. A house was burned yesterday at Deschamps, and to-day there were risings at several points. A mob of about 1,200 rioters invaded La Mentin and La Soudor, where they obstructed the thoroughfares to such an extent that travelers were only able to circulate when accompanied by gendarmes.

Some 300 rioters occupy Morne Pavillon, and there is an uprising at Riviere Salée, which has no troops to protect it.

At La Soudon, the rioters responded to the gendarmes, on the announcement of the result and termination of the arbitration that the Governor was not a planter, and they then tried to advance. After the usual legal warnings to disperse, the mounted gendarmes charged them with drawn sabres, and the rioters scattered. No one was hurt.

A numerous band of rioters has assembled at the Ladilon iron works, four kilometers from here.

A dispatch from Paris announcing that M. René Viviani, a Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, has asked for 50,000f. for the benefit of the strikers has caused a painful impression among the planters.

The Board of Arbitrators has granted an increase of wages of 25 per cent.

The cane crop is abundant, but the recent events render work impossible, and the loss will be considerable.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The troubles in the Island of Martinique were again brought up in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, when M. Duquesnay, Deputy from Martinique, demanded that the Government recall the Governor of the island, who, he said, was deceiving the Government regarding the electoral situation. He also asked for the dismissal of the Public Prosecutor. M. Duquesnay added that he had received a dispatch to-day showing that the riot, or, rather, insurrection, was in full swing, and that the Governor was incapable of suppressing it.

The Minister for the Colonies, M. Decrais, said that when full particulars were received the question of the reorganization of the administration of Martinique would be examined. The official news, he added, was less alarming than that of M. Duquesnay. Orders have been sent to reinforce the garrison by a company of marines, and a cruiser was on her way to Fort de France. That was the only possible reply for the time being.

On M. Duquesnay and others insisting upon a discussion of the rioting, the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, replied that the dismissal of the officials as demanded was a bad method of securing respect for authority. The Government, he continued, was determined to have order and liberty respected in Martinique as elsewhere.

M. Denis Guilbert, the second Deputy from Martinique, retorted that the American dispatches show the situation has grown worse since yesterday. The Americans, he contended, are thus better informed than the Minister for the Colonies. The Governor, he insisted, had not sent the news because he was unable to justify his own conduct. M. Denis Guilbert concluded by moving that the matter be thoroughly discussed. The Chamber, however, rejected the motion.

Fighting in Colombia.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 13.—The British steamer Tagus, which has arrived here from Colon, reports heavy fighting last week around Barranquilla, while the insurgent forces were pressing Carthagena for the purpose of cutting off Bogota from mail communications. Rodriguez, it is further asserted, has escaped from Pioho with 200 fellow-prisoners, and has a quantity of arms.

Oppose Franco-American Reciprocity.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Customs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies has concluded hearing the various delegations of agricultural and industrial bodies who gave their views regarding the Franco-American reciprocity treaty. They were almost unanimous against it, only a few associations interested in French exports to the United States speaking in its favor.

Colonies to Discuss Reciprocity.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 13.—Adopting the cabled advice of the British Ambassador at Washington, Lord Pauncefote, the Government has determined to bring forward the reciprocity measure as the first legislative business next week, for Jamaica must ratify it first. Guiana desires to withdraw from the agreement, and Trinidad is urgent for a further modification.

German Refuses to Fight a Duel.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Dr. Hahn sent a challenge to Major Szmula, a Centrist member of the Reichstag, who had publicly called him a liar, but Szmula declined to fight.

Reichstag Considers Samoan Treaty.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The Reichstag to-day, without debate, passed the third reading of the Samoa, Tonga, and Zanzibar treaties.

TROUBLE OVER A TENOR.

Maurice Grau's Negotiations with Ansaldi Lead to the Discharge of the Singer's Representative.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 13.—M. Verande, a member of the New Orleans French Opera Company, was discharged from the troupe yesterday under somewhat sensational circumstances, which involved no less a person that Maurice Grau of the New York Metropolitan Opera Company.

It appears that M. Charley, the manager of the company, discovered that there was a plan on foot for M. Ansaldi, a premier tenor of the troupe, to break his contract and join the Grau company in New York, and that M. Verande, whom M. Charley imported to sing in operetta, appeared to be acting as representative of Mr. Grau in the matter. Just before the curtain was rung up for the first act of the matinée, M. Charley saw the two tenors in consultation over a telegram.

It developed that the telegram was from Mr. Grau in regard to the engagement of M. Ansaldi to sing in "Les Huguenots" in New York City on Feb. 19. The tenor said that he would take no part in the affair without the knowledge of M. Charley, and stated the offer made to him. It resulted in the dismissal of M. Verande on the spot. Mr. Grau telegraphed that he did not know that the tenor was a member of this troupe.

It was learned from Maurice Grau last night that about ten days ago a letter was received by him from Ansaldi's personal manager, whose name is Verande, in which application was made for a place for the tenor in Mr. Grau's company.

"M. Ansaldi is a fairly good tenor," said Mr. Grau, yesterday. "I did not answer the letter at the time, but when M. Saléza fell ill, I sent a telegram last Sunday afternoon to M. Verande, asking for M. Ansaldi's terms, and whether he could come on to New York in time to sing in 'The Huguenots' next Monday night. Sunday evening I got a telegram from M. Charley, telling me that he was surprised that I had been in correspondence with M. Verande, trying to get a tenor away from him, Charley.

"Well, yesterday I heard from Verande saying that Ansaldi had obtained permission to come, provided he could be back in New Orleans by the Thursday night following next Monday. I telegraphed M. Ansaldi in reply that I would not care to engage him in that way, but only for the rest of the season, and, that being impossible, the negotiations were at an end. I telegraphed to M. Charley as well, explaining that I had not tried to get his tenor away from him, but that the tenor had applied to me. Charley and I are acquainted, and I have shown him courtesies on a former occasion."

Mr. Grau has engaged Signor Perotti as a permanent addition to his operatic forces. Signor Perotti is a tenor, and has appeared twice with the Grau company, once singing the title rôle in "Tannhäuser" and once appearing as Radames in "Aïda." Dippel, the tenor, will take Saleza's place in "The Huguenots" next Monday night.

New Star for Irving Place Theatre.

On the North German Lloyd liner Saale, which sailed from Bremen yesterday, Carl Wagner, the new leading actor for the Irving Place Theatre, is a passenger. He will make his New York début March 1 as the bellfounder Heinrich, in Hauptmann's "The Sunken Bell," and will be seen with the stock company during the months of March and April, during which time a number of classical and modern plays will be presented.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

First Concert of the Bach Singers at Mendelssohn Hall Last Night —Other Musical Events.

The persistent performance of the music of Bach cannot but work for the betterment of the appreciation of the tone art in any community. Of course this statement must be coupled with a proviso that the music is to be performed in a manner as near to the design of the composer as possible and animated by the presence of the vital flame of a true spirit. In London there is a Bach choir, which wades through a certain amount of Bach music every year much as the Kneippists wade in the wet grass in their bare feet, in the hope that it will do them good. Our Musical Art Society does much toward familiarizing us with the music of the older masters, but until now we have been without a society devoted wholly to the public presentation of the works of the immortal cantor of the Thomas School in Leipsic.

Last night the first concert of the Bach Singers, a new organization, was given in Mendelssohn Hall. This body has been organized by Mr. Theodore Bjorksten, who is the conductor and who, naturally, hopes to win for it a unique place in the musical activities of the city. Such a place is ready for its occupancy, if it shall prove to be wisely directed; and that this will be the case is the sincere hope of every lover of the highest forms of music. The treasure house of Bach is, so far as the general public is concerned, unexplored, and the Bach Singers may have the privilege of making us acquainted with many buried gems. That this, at any rate, is the purpose of the conductor was manifested by the programme offered last night.

The first part of the concert was devoted to the performance of some excerpts from one of the New Year's cantatas, that known as "Jesu, nun sei gepreiset," which engaged the services of the chorus, Mme. Gadski, the orchestra, and organ. This was followed by the aria, "Echo," from "The Hercules in Inclination," sung by Mme. Agnes Jonson, contralto. The other numbers were an organ sonata in E flat, orchestrated by Herman Hans Wetzler; the opening chorus of the cantata "Abide With Us," a sanctus in D major, a soprano aria from the secular cantata "Von der Vernugsamkeit," and the Queens birthday cantata, or drama per musica, "Tonet ihr Pauken." The chief fault with this programme was its too great generosity. It is a questionable proceeding at any time to make an evening's entertainment of the music of one composer, and in the case of Bach the experiment is doubly hazardous on account of the intense introspectiveness of the music and the constant presence of the unmistakably characteristic style.

But it was well worth while to bring forward such unfamiliar beauties as those of the soprano aria and the choruses of the New Year's cantata. The trumpet figure in this is haunting, and it is so essentially characteristic of Bach that it is a revelation in its way. Both it and the choral writing were a delight to hear last night, though neither was ideally presented. The trumpets were out of tune, and this was true of them throughout the evening. Of course, they were not trumpets, but cornets. We have no trumpeters who can play these trumpet parts. The soprano aria, with its lovely accompaniment of oboes and oboe d'amore—the latter represented by an English horn—was heard with pleasure, and was well sung by Mme. Gadski. The second assertion cannot be made as to the alto air from the "Hercules" cantata.

Just why Mr. Wetzler deemed it necessary to orchestrate the E flat organ sonata it is difficult to tell. Perhaps he thought that Bach did not know enough to do so. The sanctus pleased the audience so much that it had to be repeated, a compliment not often paid to music of this character. The repetition proved to be a good thing for the choir, which sang the music much better the second time. It is a very difficult bit, and the chorus got through with it fairly well. Mme. Gadski had a hard time with the second air allotted to her, a very troublesome one, with some almost impracticable passages for such a voice as hers.

Taking it all in all, it was a most interesting concert. Mr. Bjorksten's chorus is a small one, and it is not yet in the best of training, but its work last night was at least earnest in its attempt. The orchestra was not brilliant in any respect, but much must not be expected of a scratch orchestra, under a man who is not by profession an orchestral conductor. The purpose of the Bach Singers is a good one, and its labors deserve encouragement. There was a large audience at the initial concert, and the applause was genuine and plenteous.

Miss Siemens's Recital.

Miss Frieda Siemens, a pianist who was heard at the concert in aid of St. Mark's Hospital earlier in the Winter, gave a recital at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon. She was heard by an audience in which one of the largest virtues was patience. Miss Siemens was known here some years ago as a "juvenile prodigy," but she was then called Simonson. She went to Europe to study, and in some mysterious way lost the last syllable of her name and gained an "e" which she did not before possess. None of these events are directly related to her piano playing, but in these days, when the personality of artists is the subject of so much worship, it is not safe to let any item escape. Miss Siemens played yesterday one of those programmes which the experienced look for in the recitals of the mutely conventional. Of course, there was a Beethoven sonata on the programme, and Miss Siemens struck the notes in succession as they were set down for her, and in a manner which showed that her teacher had labored zealously to do honor to the memory of the composer.

She also played with some compositions of Brahms. Others have interpreted his works, but probably Miss Siemens was not present at any of their concerts. This is a pity. The young woman toyed also with Mendelssohn's "Variations Serieuses," and it is safe to say that they were never more serious than they were in her hands. In fact, they were quite solemn. But it is really a waste of time to comment in detail on such piano playing. The young woman plays as one who has been well taught, but she is without individuality, and her performances are without distinction or color. Perhaps they may be interesting to students of piano playing, but that is no reason why the general public should be invited to hear them.

CARVER B. CLINE DEAD.

Was Formerly Well Known as Manager of Koster & Bial's—Escaped from Hospital Three Times.

Carver B. Cline, prominent in theatrical affairs of this city for many years, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital after the amputation of his leg, which weakened his condition to such an extent that after lingering for several weeks he finally died.

In his early career Mr. Cline became a member of Joseph Jefferson's company. He remained with this organization until 1891, when he secured a position as business manager and press representative of Koster & Bial's Music Hall. His short, slim figure, closely cropped Van Dyke beard, and aggressive carriage made him a prominent figure wherever he went. During this period of his career he worked very hard, so much so that he eventually collapsed, just at the time that Koster & Bial's financial troubles came and Oscar Hammerstein decided to sever his relations with the firm.

Mr. Cline fell a victim to locomotor ataxia, and for a year and a half underwent all sorts of treatment in trying to regain his health. This he did to some extent, and when he was able to be about again, a benefit was tendered to him by his theatrical friends.

The funds received from this benefit enabled Mr. Cline to leave New York and secure a position as manager of a music hall in Chicago. During the administration of this house a relapse set in, which compelled him to resign his position and return to this city. He grew worse day by day, and eventually he was told that his only chance for life was to have his leg amputated.

Two months ago Mrs. Cline took her husband to St. Luke's Hospital from their home, at 148 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. He managed to evade the nurses, and escaped from the hospital, returning to his home. He remained there for a short time, and, thinking he was well enough to work, secured a position as press representative of the Bon-Ton Music Hall, formerly Koster & Bial's Music Hall, in West Twenty-third Street. This position he could not retain, owing to his lameness. His wife then persuaded him to go to the Flower Hospital for treatment, and the doctors there also informed him that in order to save his life his leg would have to come off. He consented to remain for treatment, but again evaded the doctors and nurses just as the time approached for the operation to take place and returned home.

Mrs. Cline begged her husband to allow the surgeons to save his life, and he finally consented, returning to the Flower Hospital, apparently reconciled to the idea of the operation, but in spite of this he went back to his home again, having escaped through a small lavatory window. Mrs. Cline then determined to have a policeman take him back to the hospital, but he suspected her purpose and disappeared. He was missing for nearly a week, when suddenly he hobbled into the Flower Hospital on the verge of collapse. Subsequently he was taken to Bellevue, where he died.

Mr. Cline was forty-one years old. His body was taken to the home of his father, J. Wesley Cline, who resides at Victor, N. Y., last night.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was a busy day in the social world. The heavy rainstorm of the morning kept people housed, but with its cessation at 1 o'clock the avenue and up-town fashionable streets were crowded with carriages conveying guests to this or that luncheon, the Langtry Thé Concert at Sherry's, and many other minor events of the afternoon. The evening brought a unique entertainment in the bal de tête given by the Misses Holt at their father's residence, the large dinner, with music and vaudeville accompaniments, given by Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry; Mrs. Trenor L. Park's dinner at the Metropolitan Club annex, Mrs. Jules J. Vatable's dinner for the younger married set, another in the series of the informal "Tuesday evenings" with music at Miss De Forest and Miss Callender's, and a meeting of Mrs. Coe's dancing class at Delmonico's, which took the form of a St. Valentine's dance.

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To-day (St. Valentine's Day) will bring the wedding of Mr. Richard Trimble and Miss Cora Randolph at the residence of Mr. Edmund Randolph, the bride's father, at Mount St. Vincent; the last of the Wednesday, or Southern, Cotillions at Delmonico's; the wedding of Mr. James A. G. Beales, a grandson of the late Eugene Kelly, and Miss Marjorie A. Towle, daughter of Mr. Stevenson Towle, at the latter's residence, 314 West Seventy-eighth Street; a St. Valentine's dance to be given at the residence of Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster, 7 East Forty-second Street; a dinner to be given by Mrs. Ogden Mills at her residence, 2 East Sixty-ninth Street, and another by Miss Delia Gurnee. There will also be a number of "at homes," including those of Mrs. Gustav Edward Kissell, 15 West Sixteenth Street; Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and the Misses Stokes, 229 Madison Avenue, and of Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones and Miss Jones, 116 West Seventy-second Street.

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Among those booked to sail to-day on the New York for Southampton are the Rev. Waldo Burnett, George Burnham, Jr., E. Lewis Burnham, C. Berkeley Powell, William B. Sylvester, and Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Vanderyoort. There is no White Star steamer sailing to-day, and the New York is the only fast liner that will depart.

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The wedding of Mr. Trimble and Miss Cora Randolph will be a small and quiet home affair, and the guests from this city will go in a special car attached to the 2:15 P. M. train from the Grand Central Station, and will walk from the station at Mount St. Vincent to the Randolph house, which is situated just across the tracks from the railway station. The attendants at the wedding of Mr. Beales and Miss Towle to-day, which will be celebrated at 314 West Seventy-eighth Street, the residence of the bride's father, will be Miss Louise Beales, maid of honor; Miss Alice Towle and Miss Marjorie Stout, flower girls; Mr. Eugene G. Beales, best man, and Messrs. J. Rich Steers, Arthur Murphy, and Henry Murphy, ushers.

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Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry gave last evening at her residence, 2 East Sixty-first Street, a large dinner of some forty covers. The dinner was prepared by Mrs. Gerry's chef and served by her own waiters, with some outside assistance. The guests were drawn from the younger married and unmarried set. After dinner Mr. Maurice Farkoa gave several songs and a monologue. Mr. Farkoa, who had appeared in the afternoon at the Langtry concert at Sherry's and at three other places, including Mrs. Haggin's last reception, showed signs of fatigue. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Cutting, Mrs. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton, Miss Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Harriman, and Messrs. Livingston, Van Courtlandt, and Winthrop.

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Mrs. Trenor L. Park gave last evening at the Metropolitan Club annex a dinner of thirty covers. The decorations, which were from Mrs. Park's own conservatories, at her country place, at White Plains, were of Spring flowers, and gave a pretty touch to the room in which the dinner was served. The guests, for the most part, were the young married and unmarried people who are neighbors in Westchester County of Mr. and Mrs. Park.

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The event of yesterday which excited the greatest interest and curiosity was the "Thé Concert" at Sherry's, organized by Mrs. de Bathe (Mrs. Langtry) for the benefit of the Maine hospital ship fund, and which, it was estimated last evening, realized between $8,000 and $10,000 for the charity. There was a large crowd present, made up of many and diverse elements. There were mor fashionables present than had been anticipated, and the afternoon, while devoid of any particularly sensational features, was most interesting and enjoyable to both the professional and fashionable sets present and who studied each other's personalities and gowns at close range. A full story of the affair will be found in another column.

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Miss Callender and Miss de Forest gave last evening in their apartment, in the Tiffany Building, Seventy-second Street and Madison Avenue, another in their series of Tuesday evenings with music. There were about 100 guests present, and the following programme arranged by Mr. Victor Harris was rendered:

Quartet, in canon form.....Costa.
Mrs. W. H. Hascall, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mackenzie Gordon, Ericsson Bushnell.

Songs—
"Du bist wie eine Blume".....Liszt
"Bedouin Love Song".....Schnecker
Ericsson Bushnell.

'Cello Solos—
Adagio.....Bargiel
Elfentanz.....Popper
Leo Schulz.

Songs—
"Chant d'une jeune Fille".....Goring-Thomas
"Consolation".....Fontenailles
"Chanson Tendre".....Bemberg
Miss Marguerite Hall.

Duet, "Night Hymn at Sea".....Goring-Thomas
Miss Hall and Mr. Bushnell.

'Cello Solos—
Melody.....Rubinstein
"At the Spring".....Davidoff
Leo Schulz.

Quartets—
A cycle of gypsy songs, Op. 103.....Brahms

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The dinner dance to be given at Sherry's to-night by Mrs J. Hood Wright will be a handsome affair. The table will be decorated with different colored flowers, one in pink, another in yellow, others in violet, green and white, and red. This is Mrs. Wright's first large entertainment since her period of mourning, and it is given in honor of Miss Harjes of Paris, who will receive with Mrs. Wright. The dinner is to be one of sixty covers, and several Philadelphians, notably Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, are coming over to attend it.

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The "Bal de tête," given last evening by Mr. Henry Holt at his residence, 711 Madison Avenue, for his daughters, Misses Edith and Winifred Holt, was an amusing and enjoyable affair. There were about sixty couples who danced. Dancing was preceded by a dinner of twenty covers, the guests for the dinner remaining for the dance, and additional guests coming in later. The house decorations, while simple, were effective, and consisted of palms and ferns in the hallways and cut flowers in the rooms. The dancing, which was informal, was enjoyed in the large salon or drawing room in the centre of the house on the second floor, and the handsome smaller rooms in the front and rear of this, with their conservatory windows filled with flowers, made a charming picture, as seen from the room where the dancing went on. No disguises or masks were allowed, and fancy or comic headdressing alone was requested, although a number went in full fancy costume. Powdered hair was universally worn, and numerous were the French Marquises and Marie Antoinettes, even the young men essaying to represent, from their neck up, the martyred Queen. Four prizes were offered, two for the most beautiful and artistic headdressings, and two for the most comical. The two prizes for the girls were handsome silver articles, hand mirrors, while those for the men—for the most comical make up—were amusing, and produced much laughter when presented to their winners. Some of the young men wore large ruffs, and sported artificial Van Dyke beards, making up after Rembrandt's and Franz Hal's pictures of the old Dutchmen. The study of these make-ups was interesting from a historical and ethnological standpoint, as all races and nearly every period of history were represented. Several of the guests had ransacked old volumes in the Astor and Lenox Libraries in order that their coiffures and neck arrangements might be historically correct. The historical make-ups were taken mostly from old plates of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. The Elisabethan period was well represented, and there were several Queen Elizabeths and Sir Walter Raleighs. The entire affair was unique, original, amusing, and instructive. Among the guests were the Misses Benedict, Miss Alice V. D. Ripley, Miss Maisie Delafield, Miss Edwards, Miss Susie Butler, Miss Julia Pierson, Miss Emily Sloane, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Miss Edith Van Cortlandt Jay, Miss Delafield, Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Van Winkle, and the Messrs. Robert Gilliespie, Goelet Schroeder, Vail Stebbins, Thomas Bayard, Sidney de Kay, Howes, Robinson, Fairfax, Williamson, Gardiner, and Rutherford. The guests were all the more intimate friends and associates of the Misses Holt, for the most part members of the Fortnightly and Mrs. Church's dancing classes, and no married or engaged people were invited.

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Mr. Louis Stern of this city, who was nominated by the President as one of the Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, and whose nomination was confirmed by the Senate on Monday, was heartily congratulated by many friends yesterday. He has arranged to sail with his family for the scene of his duties on March 28.

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The first of the Tuesday Evening Riding Class meets took place at Durland's last evening, and proved an enjoyable affair. The patronesses of this class are Mrs. Kingsland, Mrs. Frederic de Peyster, Mrs. John C. Jay, Mrs. Sackett Barclay, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. James J. Higginson, Mrs. Frederic Pierson, and Mrs. Louis Henop.

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A pretty dinner was given on Monday evening at the Langham by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Romayn Benjamin. Mrs. Frederic de Peyster has cards out for a dinner on Feb. 20. Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley has issued cards for a reception on Feb. 20.

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The Baron and Baroness von Hengelmüller are at the Cambridge for a short stay, and have been much entertained while in town. There is a rumor of their going to Vienna very shortly. Count Tarnowsky, the Secretary of the legation, is at the Waldorf.

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The last mail from Europe brought very little news of special interest from the Tyrol. The famous Astor Cup was to have been competed for on Friday, weather permitting, and Col. Astor and Mrs. Astor were to take part in the bob sleigh race for it, which they won last year. Col. Astor has made the cup a fixture at St. Moritz, with a set of conditions which require that it shall be called the Astor Challenge Cup, and shall be competed for by any bob sleigh in Switzerland, but the race must always take place at St. Moritz. The steersman of the winning bob shall have possession of the cup until the following Winter, providing he agrees in writing to return the cup to the club at his own expense. Col. Astor won several games at Bandy, and is on the champion team for the contest between the guests at St. Moritz and the guests at Davos Platz. Mrs. Astor again was second in the "bob" race steered by ladies down the Cresta Road the last week of January. Mrs. Astor's sled is called the "Wideawake." Mr. and Mrs. Henning Jennings are among the new arrivals at St. Moritz. Mr. Jennings is a well-known South African engineer and is engaged to Mr. Davis, who married Miss Shepard. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings were at Bar Harbor last Summer. Capt. Whitehouse has returned from London to St. Moritz. He went to England for the wedding of his niece, Miss Lily Whitehouse, to Capt. Coventry. Besides skating, hockey, bob sleighing, and coasting, the amusements at St. Moritz are tableaux and fancy dances at various hotels and charitable "Absent Minded Beggar" interludes.

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There is not very much that is new on the Riviera. At Nice there have been no new conspicuous arrivals of Americans. The Duchess of Marlborough and her mother are to leave this week for Rome. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., still occupy their apartment at Nice. Mr. Claus Spreckels and Mr. William K. Vanderbilt were registered at Monte Carlo. The Valiant is in the harbor at Nice. At Cannes among the arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer of New York, the Prince Henri d'Orléans, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. R. S. Lee, Count Alexander Mercati, Miss Murphy of San Francisco, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Southwick. The Baron Louis von Hoffmann is at his villa, and he has as guests the Marquise de Mores and her family. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt have taken the villa Henri IV., on the Boulevard de la Croizette, and it will be there that the wedding reception will be given after the marriage of Mrs. Pratt's daughter, Miss Wright, to Count Mercati in Easter week. Mrs. John W. Mackay was in Cannes for a few days, but has gone to Rome.

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At Hyères are registered Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Douglas of New York. At Mentone Mr. Whelen of Philadelphia, and the Misses Rawson; at Boedighera the Misses Ismay, and at Ajaccio Mr. and Mrs. Higginson of Boston.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Alston Cabell of Richmond, Va., are in New York this week, the guests of Mr. Cabell's mother, Mrs. James Scott of 590 Fifth Avenue, and dinners have been given for them by Mrs. Scott and Mrs. J. Fred Tams. Mr. and Mrs. William G. Bates are at their country seat, at Islip, L. I., where they will remain until after an expected domestic event.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote entertained at dinner this evening. Their guests were the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs Gage, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, the Japanese Minister, Justice and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Cropper, Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Mrs. Wallach, Miss Josephine Batten, Miss Tuckerman, Sir Charles Eliot, Lieut. Commander von Reber of the German Embassy, Mr. Rogestvensky of the Russian Embassy, Señor Pastor of Spain, and Mr. Beckert.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root entertained this evening, having as guests the German Ambassador, the Chinese Minister and Mme. Wu, the Bishop of Washington and Mrs. Satterlee, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Senator Beveridge, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Crowninshield, Rear Admiral Kenny, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones of New York, Mrs. Postlethwaite, and Miss Root.

Senator Kean of New Jersey entertained at dinner this evening at his home, on Sixteenth Street. His guests were the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, Justice Brewer, Senator Sewell, Senator Aldrich, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Ludlow, Col. and Mrs. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Mortiam, Mrs. Audenried, Miss Hitchcock, Miss McKeever, Miss Boardman and the Misses Kean.

MME. SEMBRICH UNABLE TO SING.

"Carmen" to be Substituted for "La Traviata" in Consequence.

Sickness continues to invade the ranks of Maurice Grau's singers. In consequence of a slight attack of influenza, which has incapacitated Mme. Sembrich, the management has announced that she will be unable to sing to-night the rôle of Violetta Valery in "La Traviata."

Instead of the latter therefore Bizet's opera, "Carmen," will be substituted, with Mlle. Zelie de Lussan in the title rôle, assisted by Mlle. Bauermister, Mlle. Van Cauteren, Mme. Clementine de Vere, MM. Salignac, Devries, Bars, Dufriche, Queyla, and Plançon. The same rule that has applied to other postponed operas will be observed in this case, and persons having purchased seats for "La Traviata" can have them changed or their money refunded.

Koster & Bial's New Production.

For the new production which will be given at Koster & Bial's Music Hall in a fortnight Manager Nelson Roberts has engaged for the leading parts Alexander Clark, Eddie Girard, Signor Perugini, Henry Leoni, Amelia Summerville, Attalie Claire, the Angeles Sisters and Amy Ashmore. The book of this new play will be by Charles Bradley and Clay M. Greene, the lyrics by J. Cheever Goodwin, and the music by James Henry McLellan. The ballet entitled "Progress" will be introduced.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Henry H. Wells.

Brig. Gen. Henry Horatio Wells, Military Governor of Virginia after the close of the civil war, died Monday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James T. Walker, in Palmyra, N. Y., after a long illness. Gen. Wells was born in Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1823, and was educated at Romeo Academy in Michigan. He studied law in Detroit with Theodore Romeyn, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. From 1854 to 1856 he was a member of the Michigan Legislature. Entering the army in September, 1862, as Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry, he served until 1866. In February, 1863, he was made Provost Marshal General of the defenses south of the Potomac River, which office he held until the close of the war. In May, 1865, he received the brevet rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers, and 1868 and 1869 he was Military Governor of Virginia. In 1869 he was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Governor, being defeated by Gilbert C. Walker. After the assassination of President Lincoln, Gen. Wells took part in the investigation in Washington that preceded the capture of the conspirators, and he was later associate counsel in the criminal proceedings against Jefferson Davis for treason. In 1870 Gen. Wells was counsel with Henry A. Wise in the Chahoon and Ellyson Mayoralty case. During that trial he was almost fatally injured by the falling in

THE MILLER SYNDICATE

Leslie's Confession Not Deemed Important.

REPEATS SIMPLY KNOWN FACTS

R. A. Ammon, Miller's Lawyer, Gives Another Non-Committal Talk—Mr. Clarke's Statement.

The officials of the District Attorney's office, Brooklyn, seem to attach little if any importance to the alleged exposé of the Franklin Syndicate made yesterday afternoon by Cecil Leslie, who was press agent for William F. Miller and his confederates in the so-called syndicate. Several officials were asked their opinion of Leslie's statement, and all who had read it said that they failed to see wherein it revealed anything of importance.

The names of Edward Schlesinger, T. Sullivan, and G. Powers had before been published as being partners of Miller. It has been a well-known fact all the way through that R. A. Ammon was the legal adviser of Miller and that G. Gunther was the advertising agent of those composing the Franklin Syndicate. Leslie says that it was a gigantic "bunco game." There has never been the slightest doubt as to this fact, and there are thousands of dupes now bewailing money lost who are anxious to testify to this fact.

Leslie further states that parties heavily interested in the Franklin Syndicate were likewise the moving spirits in the E. S. Dean Company. He specifies no one, however, and so merely repeats a statement that has been made many times before. He intimates that R. A. Ammon's interest in the Franklin Syndicate was greater than that merely existing between lawyer and client, but he gives no positive proof of the statement, and this intimation has been made many times before. He says that policemen and firemen were among Miller's investors and agents. That they were investors and that many received substantial profits was known before the syndicate was broken up. In short, after sifting Leslie's story to the bottom there is nothing new in it save the account of his own escape after indictment, and developments have shown that he was not of enough importance in the affairs of the syndicate to make that a matter of especial moment.

District Attorney Clarke of Brooklyn was asked late yesterday afternoon if he had seen Leslie's so-called confession. Mr. Clarke said that he had glanced through it, but had not read it carefully.

"What bearing will this have on your negotiations with Leslie to surrender and turn State's evidence?" he was asked.

"None whatsoever," he replied. "If Leslie turns State's evidence, as arranged, the evidence he gives will have to be sworn to and will not be affected by this statement one way or the other."

"Has Leslie made any confession to you?"

"He has not. I have neither seen him nor heard from him directly, all my communication having been with his wife."

"Will you state where Leslie is at the present time?"

"No, I cannot. I do not care to say that I know where he is, but I do not think he is in this State."

"Do you think that there is anything of importance that could be called new in Leslie's statement?"

"I have not read the statement carefully as yet," said Mr. Clarke, "but from glancing through it hurriedly I did not gather that any revelations were made. I have known for some time of the connection of Schlesinger with the Franklin Syndicate. I have not depended upon him turning State's evidence to any great extent, and think I am pretty familiar with the affairs of the Franklin Syndicate from information I have gathered from other sources."

"How about Leslie's intimation that Ammon was vitally interested in the Franklin Syndicate?"

"Well, I know that it has been said that Ammon was interested in the Franklin Syndicate, but it has never been proved as yet that he was anything more than Miller's lawyer."

"When will Leslie give himself up?"

"That I cannot answer."

R. A. Ammon said in regard to Leslie's statement:

"My entire connection with this whole matter was simply as attorney. I knew nothing about the business, and never had anything to do with it except to incorporate the business."

"How about these men that Leslie mentions in his confession? Do you know any of them?" he was asked.

"The name of Powers is familiar. I think, but am not sure, that he was the manager of the Boston branch. It seems to me that he must be the man, although I am not sure, of course. You understand that."

"The man T. Sullivan I never heard of in my life. The name of Edward Schlesinger is familiar. I have met him twice. I know absolutely nothing about the man. G. Gunther is an old newspaper and advertising man, and I have known him for years—long before there was even a thought of Miller or Franklin Syndicates or anything else of that sort."

"How about the men being connected with the E. S. Dean Company and the Lyons Company?"

"They certainly weren't in the Dean concern, because I was counsel for one of that firm, and know every man who was indicted."

He then rattled off a long string of names of the defunct firm. "As to the other firm," he continued, "I never heard of it until this minute, and consequently cannot say anything about it."

Chief Devery said that he had nothing to say in regard to the statement of Leslie or anything else connected with the Franklin Syndicate. Miller was shown Leslie's statement in his cell in the Raymond Street Jail, but would not reply to it.

A few minutes after the Leslie statement was shown to Miller his father called to see him, and remained in earnest conversation with him for nearly an hour. A short time after his father left Miller received a call from Lawyer Ammon, and they were in consultation for some time.

WATER CONTRACT APPROVED.

Jersey City Authorizes the Purchase of the Flynn Plant—Few Votes Cast.

The special election in Jersey City yesterday excited little interest and attracted few voters to the polls, only 14 per cent. of the registered vote being cast. There were 4,552 ballots, of which 12 were rejected, 3,965 were cast for the purchase of the water plant which is now being built by Patrick H. Flynn under a contract with the city, and 575 votes were cast against the purchase.

The contract calls for a plant capable of furnishing a supply of 50,000,000 gallons daily. The city may purchase the plant immediately on completion, or it may take five, ten, or fifteen year options. If the city buys the plant the price is to be $7,595,000. If it does not, but elects to purchase water by the million gallons the price is to be $36 a million gallons for 25,000,000 gallons daily. For each additional 5,000,000 gallons the price is to be reduced $2 a million up to the maximum supply.

Although yesterday's election resulted in the acceptance of the proposition to purchase the plant, it is not mandatory. It merely authorizes the authorities to purchase the plant if in their judgment the purchase is for the best interests of the city.

EXCESSIVE RAINFALL.

One of the Heaviest Storms of the Season—Many Cellars Flooded.

One of the heaviest and longest-continued rainstorms of the season ended yesterday afternoon. The rain began falling at 5:14 on Monday afternoon and continued practically without intermission until late yesterday afternoon. For the twenty-four hours up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the rainfall was 1.47 inches, which is considered excessive. The heaviest downpour occurred yesterday morning, when the rain fell in blinding sheets, swept along by a south wind, which blew at the rate of forty-eight miles an hour. Many cellars were flooded and considerable damage was done by the blowing down of signs, &c.

The rain was followed last night by a rapid lowering of the temperature, which continued until midnight.

The storm caused considerable damage to property in Brooklyn. Many cellars in the low-lying parts of the borough were flooded, and storekeepers suffered much loss by the damage done to their stock by water. The chief sufferers were shopkeepers in the neighborhood of Middleton and Gerry Streets and Lee and Harrison Avenues.

At Coney Island Surf Avenue and other streets were flooded so that traffic had to be suspended. The meadows back of the island were flooded to a depth of several feet, and the people occupying a group of shanties near the Nassau trestle were completely cut off by the flood for a short time.

POLITICAL STUDY SOCIETY.

It Scores Mrs. Langtry's "Barmaid" Tea in Strong Words.

The Society for Political Study had its hands full yesterday. It was up to its ears in missionary work, and when that consists in straightening out the tangled affairs of one's fellowman it means business.

"Current Events" was the topic of the day, and it sounds innocuous, but when it includes all the wrong things that have happened, including a tea with so-called barmaids, a wicked Prince, a few "unholy wars," and the criticisms of an irate Cardinal upon the women of the day, it was a good deal for one society to handle.

"I wish some one would take up the matter of this tea," said a Political Study who had been quiet during the early part of the meeting, referring to the Langtry tea, and breaking out so suddenly that she stopped short an able dissertation by a clever member upon whether or not it was the French Government or private enterprise which aided the United States at the time of the Revolution.

"I want to know," she went on, "if it is being conducted by representative American women," whereat the society dropped the subject of wars immediately.

"If you mean Mrs. Langtry," said Mrs. Gaffney, "she certainly is not a representative American woman. She's an English woman."

"But I mean," began the first little woman, "the American women who have—"

"Yes, I know," interrupted another woman; "you mean the women belonging to the Four Hundred who are taking part in this tea, but they are no more representative American women than the submerged tenth."

"Oh, yes, you can call them representative," said another political study woman, "because they represent money and society, but not the brains. We clubwomen represent the brains."

"But, just to think," said another member, "when the W. C. T. U. women complained to Chief Devery that women were to act as barmaids they simply evaded it by having men sell the liquors."

"It is so unfortunate to get nice girls to offer liquor to men, and that they should resort to such things to raise money for such a purpose!" said Mrs. Newton. "But Sherry protects them, for he says they sell liquor under his license."

"I rise for information," said Mrs. E. J. Rotter, with a sarcastic note in her voice. "But are these women to be barmaids in the employment of Sherry?"

"It is just this way," said Mrs. Gaffney; "we are now giving countenance to an innovation of English fast life that has never found its way here before. However estimable the Prince of Wales may be in other ways, he has a fondness for the society of fast, smart women and will have no others. I understand from international sources that Mrs. Langtry had some difficulty in arranging with the New York women to assist her, but it was understood that it would please the Prince and they would enjoy a better prestige on the other side. I think this society and every other should discourage things of this kind. So far, our Four Hundred has been kept from being 'smart,' and I pray God to keep them from it."

"Yes, indeed, we ought to take every precaution against them, for we are a freer country in many ways than England, and when we take up their customs we make them worse."

"There's another thing, too, that we ought to guard against," said Mrs. Reiffert, "and that is the English actresses with their filthy plays. We ought not to patronize English actresses."

"I hope we are not going to indorse this matter of the Prince of Wales," said Mrs. Ravenhill. "He's not a fool, and I don't believe he ever sent a message to the women of New York. He denies it, and so does Mrs. Langtry."

"My tongue must have slipped if I said he sent a message," said Mrs. Gaffney, sharply. "He didn't. It was by an interchange of ideas. And if Mrs. Langtry denies it, what more can you ask? That settles it."

That did settle the matter of the Prince, but Cardinal Gibbons was also annihilated.

"The hysterical utterances of Cardinal Gibbons regarding club and society women would be amusing if they were not pitiful," said Mrs. Rotter, making the Cardinal's remarks the chief subject in her paper for the day upon "Current Topics."

"She never feels at home unless she is abroad," says the Cardinal. This is not logical. Women are not all alike. There are some who are totally unfit to be mothers, and it is a mercy to posterity that they are not. If a woman has a taste for art, why should she make pies and indigestible gingerbread when some picture of hers might soothe a saddened soul? If she is poetical, shall she always keep time to the rhythm of the washboard?

"In attempting to dictate to American women, the Cardinal has undertaken a task at which the stoutest heart might quail.

"If the Cardinal would denounce certain indecent plays now being played to crowded audiences he would do more in the interests of humanity than in attempting to place the burden of divorces on women and entirely forgetting the double lives led by so many men who have true wives."

JOSHUA GREGG IN THE CITY.

Located by His Brother Last Evening—Prostrated Through Worry Over Business Troubles.

Joshua Gregg, the Sixth Avenue furniture dealer, who made an unexpected assignment last Saturday and then disappeared, is still in the city. He is ill and is staying with friends who are looking after his interests.

Mr. Gregg's actions since Saturday have been so mysterious as to puzzle many who knew him in business. His seeking refuge in an obscure hotel from Saturday night until Monday morning was a surprise to his friends.

The hotel, the Adams House, is on lower Tenth Avenue, near the Gansevoort Market. When he left this place it was thought that he had gone out of the city. Developments last evening, however, revealed the fact that he did not go away.

Robert Gregg of 2,015 Fifth Avenue is a brother of Joshua Gregg, and, as the founder of the furniture house, which he later sold to his brother, is interested in the outcome of the present financial difficulties. He spent the day yesterday in trying to locate his brother, and it was not until last evening that he discovered the latter's whereabouts. He said last night:

"I did not know where my brother was until a few minutes ago. I had worked the whole day looking for him and had friends aiding me. About 8 o'clock this evening I received a message to the effect that he was at the home of a friend, and that he was seriously, if not dangerously, ill. I was told that a physician was in almost constant attendance on him.

"I do not care to make public where he is, but I believe that he is in good hands. He went to the house where he is now staying almost as soon as he left the hotel on Monday. I understand that his wife was sent for later and went to the house to stay with him. He is in a very nervous state and is worrying intensely over the fact that he has consumption. I knew that for months he had been consulting specialists on lung diseases, and I believe that his fear of the outcome of his present illness has much to do with his strange actions. He believes that his best friends are his worst enemies, and it would not be advisable for me to see him. I will go to the house where he is staying sometime to-morrow and see if I can do anything for him."

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Gregg's friends had employed detectives to find him.

Franklin Bien, the attorney who prepared the assignment papers and with whom Assignee McKibben resides, made no statement yesterday regarding the assignment, although it was announced that such a statement would be made. Mr. McKibben, the assignee, also refused to say anything yesterday about the condition of the business.

EX-SENATOR HILL IN THE CITY.

Confers with Elliot Danforth as to Democratic State Convention.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill was in the city yesterday. During the day he had a conference with Elliot Danforth, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Democratic Committee, in reference to the date and place of holding the State Convention. It was decided not to issue the call until after the Democratic National Committee, which meets in Washington on Feb. 22, arranges for the National Convention.

Syracuse, Buffalo, Rochester, and Albany have been mentioned as places for holding the State Convention, while a certain amount of consideration is being given to this city.

YALE'S SENIORS PROTEST

Petition the Faculty to Abolish the Sophomore Societies.

EVIL IS OF LONG STANDING

Students Declare that the Best Interests of the College Demand Abolition of the Societies.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13.—The spirit of discontent which has long been manifest at Yale because of sophomore societies came to a head to-day. Yesterday at 4 o'clock a petition was circulated throughout the senior class asking the Faculty to abolish sophomore societies. The petition was headed by twenty of the most conservative and thoughtful non-sophomore society men of the senior class. By 8 o'clock, four hours later, 200 names had been secured, and by 5 o'clock to-day, when the petition was closed, 250 men of the 260 non-sophomore society men had subscribed to it.

The movement came as a great surprise, although for the past two or three years it has become evident that some remedy should be applied.

The three sophomore societies, He Boule, Eta Phi, and Kappa Psi, elect seventeen men each during the latter part of freshman year. The chief objection to this has been that men were chosen on account of preparatory school pull, and not necessarily on account of any ability of their own. This gave them positions of prestige and shut out men of much greater ability.

These societies are admittedly the most powerful political organizations in Yale today, and up to the advent of the present senior class they controlled every university office of any value in the athletic or other departments. They often put inefficient men in places of trust to give them prestige and strengthen their chances for a senior society. This had gone so far as to endanger the senior societies, which have always been the most sought after of any honors by undergraduates, and justly so.

When the class of 1900 took hold of college affairs, they showed their position on this question very strongly. They maintained that the best interests of Yale were at stake, and the petition of to-day is the logical outcome of this feeling. Should the desired abolition be accomplished it is desired by the undergraduates that a committee of representative Faculty members, graduates and undergraduates be appointed to devise some system to take the place of the present one which is so widely complained of. The petition as sent in to the Faculty to-night is as follows:

"Whereas, It has long been a recognized fact that the existence of the sophomore societies is both unjust and harmful, because they are the destructive factor of that democratic feeling and spirit of unity which has distinguished Yale life; and

"Whereas, We realize that friendly cooperation with the Faculty is necessary to bring about a wise and adequate readjustment of this system; and

"Whereas, We believe that a remedy lies in extending the junior fraternities over sophomore and junior years, and that such an extension should be determined upon by a committee of representative graduates and undergraduates; and

"Whereas, After nearly four years of contact and experience with the present system, we feel that the need of change is becoming more and more urgent, and because we are unwilling to leave college without an effort to make beneficial change, as members of the senior class, we feel ourselves forced, as an expression of our loyalty to the best interests of Yale, to go on record as thoroughly opposed to their existence.

"We therefore respectfully petition the Faculty to co-operate with graduates and undergraduates in putting a stop to the evil by abolishing the sophomore societies."

The plan of the protestants, if the Faculty takes the abolishing action requested, is to invite representative graduates of Yale to come to New Haven and meet a committee of undergraduates representing both sides of the problem for the purpose of devising a new social system to go into effect during the sophomore and the junior years that shall be fairer to the student body and be more conservative of the Yale democracy that is the boast of the university.

It is said that overtures have been made by the sophomore society men looking to a compromise. The protestants, however, insist on an abolition of the societies of grade below the junior fraternities entirely.

What action the Faculty will take on the petition is problematical.

Yale Buys Ground for Quadrangle.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13.—George R. Cooley and Flora N. Cooley, his wife, have sold to Yale University property in the block which is to form the new quadrangle, the proposed site for the new Administration Buildings, for $25,000. This property adjoins the last purchase, which was made from Daniel B. Bradley.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Summaries at Tanforan:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Melkarth, 107 pounds, (Ranch,) 7 to 2, won; Senora Caesar, 102, (Tuellett,) 2 to 1, second; Miss Soak, 105, (Bergen,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:29. Lona Marie, Jasabel, Lomo, Col. Root, and Hanna Reid also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Purse for maiden two-year-olds. Seven-sixteenths of a mile. Moon Bright, 115 pounds, (Jones,) 9 to 5, won; On Time, 115, (Ames,) 60 to 1, second; Intrepido, 115, (Piggott,) 2 to 1, third. Time—0:43¾. Floranthe, Carolina, Raveling, Marion Bristol, Lilly Simpson, Trixie R., and Follow Me also ran. Forbes was left at the post.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile and an eighth. Sardonic, 108 pounds, (Spencer,) 3 to 1, won; Silvertone, 108, (Bullman,) 7 to 10, second; Perseus, 106, (Jenkins,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:54¾. Charles Lebel, Coda, and Lena also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Catastrophe, 105 pounds, (Henry,) 9 to 1, won; Daisy F., 109, (Spencer,) 2 to 5, second; Morinel, 105, (Walsh,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Bishop Reed, Tappan, and Lavator also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. Six furlongs. Frank Bell 119 pounds, (Spencer,) 2 to 5, won; Mortgage, 102, (Tuellett,) 7 to 1, second; Hard Knot, 119, (Hennessy,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:13¾. Formatus, William F., Gold Bug, Loch Katrine, and Alec also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Espoinage, 94 pounds, (Walsh,) 6 to 5, won; Alleviate, 104, (Wittatoe,) 6 to 5, second; Einstein, 98, (J. Martin,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:48. Lucid, Manzanillo, Milt Young, and Rapido also ran.

Donnelly Held on Referee's Charge.

In Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon Daniel J. Donnelly, one of "Spike" Sullivan's seconds in his fight with Gans at the Broadway Athletic Club last Friday evening, was held in $500 bail on the charge of assaulting Charles White, the referee of the fight, after the decision had been announced awarding the fight to Gans. White, whose cheek and eye are still swollen and discolored, testified that he was outside of the ropes talking with some one when Donnelly ran up to him and struck him a swinging blow on the eye. Three or four other witnesses testified that Donnelly had struck White while his back was turned. It was not proved that Donnelly had a heavy metal ring on his finger, and Magistrate Olmsted changed the charge of assault from the second degree to the third degree. Donnelly furnished bail and was released.

Golf Match at St. Augustine.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 13.—A heavy shower this morning made the links too wet for the match between Willie Smith and Bernard Nicholls, so it was postponed, and will be played to-morrow if the weather is favorable. George Low, Willie Hoare, and Bernard Nicholls played an eight-hole, three-ball match in the afternoon. Low went around in 36 and 38, total 74; Nicholls, 39 and 39, total 78; Hoare, 39 and 41, total 80.

Big Judgment Against the City.

James D. Leary obtained a judgment in the Supreme Court yesterday against the city for $51,986.18, with the consent of Corporation Counsel Whalen. Mr. Leary had a contract in the building of the Speedway. He alleged that from July to October, 1896, he was delayed in his work in the section between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and High Bridge, owing to the fact that the authorities did not give him the proper grades and directions, although he made repeated demands for the same. His original claim was for $138,485.73, but he agreed to accept the amount for which judgment was entered.

POLITICS IN PUERTO RICO.

Federalists Play a Trick on Republicans in the Recent Election at San Juan.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Feb. 7.—Somebody has said "The people of Puerto Rico do not know enough to vote." He might better have remarked "They know too much to vote." From the following instance it can be seen that even leading New York politicians might learn a thing or two in Puerto Rico about politics. The American politicians may discover that a few hundred years of experience has taught even the people of Puerto Rico something.

Elections were held in San Juan last week. For a long time the Federals had conceded that they were hopelessly in the minority. The day before election they acknowledged that they had no intention or idea of winning.

The election was for Mayor, School Trustees, and Councilmen. The Republicans cast 1,460 votes, the Federals 377. Before a vote was cast these figures were known to all interested, so exactingly had the result been figured beforehand. The Federals knew they had no hope of putting their man in the Mayor's office, but they had a scheme by which they hoped to control the City Council. There were 15 Federals and 15 Republicans on the ticket for the Council, to consist of 15 members. According to the provisions of General Orders 160, Series of 1899, governing the elections, the minority party (the Federals) were, no matter how the elections resulted, entitled to have five men installed in the Council.

When election day came around the Federal voters had their instructions from Munoz Rivera, their "boss." When they went into the booths to prepare their ballots they voted for the five best men among their nominees for the Council. They were entitled to ten other votes for ten other Councilmen. So they voted on the Republican side of the ticket, selecting those men whom they judged to be the lightweights and with the least experience.

It was a deep-laid scheme shrewdly played, and by working it successfully the Federals succeeded in keeping out of the Council the five men whom the Republicans were most desirous of electing—the five men whom the Republicans had counted upon to lead the Council in the best interests of the party were frozen out. The Federals got their five best men in the Council and kept out the five best Republicans. While the Council stands now ten Republicans to five Federals, the latter believe they control the Council because of their greater experience. They believe that they can lead the lightweight Republicans elected by them.

Those Republicans elected to the Council are elected by a majority of about 300 over those who were left out. This majority was given them by the votes of the Federals.

THE PUERTO RICAN TARIFF.

It Is Said that House Members and the President Still Favor Free Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—There is a growing rumor at the Capitol that the Puerto Rican tariff bill is not so certain of passage as it was believed to be by the Republicans when it was reported. Since that report was made Senator Aldrich has said that if the Puerto Rico tariff had been settled in the Finance Committee it would have been with a declaration for free trade between that island and the United States. Members of the House, regarding more and more carefully the advice of the Secretary of War and the President, and believing that it ought to have been adhered to by the Ways and Means Committee, have been considering whether it will not be wise to stick to the President and for once disagree with the Ways and Means Committee.

Two Republican members of the House—one from New York—said yesterday that they were of the opinion that the President was right and the committee wrong in the matter of the imposition of duties upon the people who had welcomed the United States to the control of the island. Both of these members said that they had been argued with, but they also knew that there was a Democratic purpose of making this rejection of the advice of the Administration a point against the Republicans on more than one ground.

The inference drawn from Democratic utterances is that the Democrats will assume that the President looks upon Puerto Rico as a part of the United States and entitled to be so treated, but that the Ways and Means Committee has been prevailed upon to take a different view in order to justify tariffs against the Philippines when it is necessary to determine how these islands shall be treated by Congress.

The Democrats are disposed to make the most of this apparent difference between the President and his party in the House. From such inquiries as they have made they say they find that the President is of the same mind that he was when he recommended free trade for Puerto Rico. They are willing to stand by him in that matter, both because they favor free trade and because the extension of free trade to Puerto Rico will imply a recognition of the extension of the Constitution over the island.

LUDLOW SPEAKS OF HAVANA.

Schools to be Opened by May—The City Well Regulated—No Clash of Authority.

Gen. William Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, was a passenger on the Ward Line steamer Havana, which arrived from Havana yesterday. Gen. Ludlow was accompanied by Mrs. Ludlow, who has arranged to sail next week for Paris, whither her husband will go later in the season.

Gen. Ludlow, before starting for his home, in Flushing, L. I., explained that his present trip had no official significance, although while here he would go to Washington for consultation with the Government officials regarding Cuban affairs.

"Affairs on the island, and especially in Havana," continued Gen. Ludlow, "are at present in a most satisfactory state. We expect to get the Municipal Government thoroughly set up and in working order by July. At present one of our most absorbing tasks is the organization of the public school system. This work is progressing handsomely under Superintendent Frye and his two able Cuban assistants, and by May we expect to open the schools. There are 20,000 children to be educated in Havana, and, so far, there are no public schools. We have leased a number of adobe buildings for schoolhouses, and carloads of school furniture are being brought into the city. The school plan, however, is one that will in a great measure have to adapt itself to the local conditions. We cannot start in by changing the language any more than the religion of the people. Spanish will be taught in all the schools, and English will be taught only to those children whose parents desire it.

"Generally speaking, Havana is to-day the best-regulated city I know of. There is no city in the United States that offers the same security to life and property. The urban and rural police are thoroughly organized and efficient. The Fire Department is in the same high state of efficiency. There is no trouble anywhere. There is no truth whatever in the rumor that there has been a clash of authority between myself and Civil Governor Nunez. Neither is it true that beneath the seeming placid surface there is a seething undercurrent of dissatisfaction and restlessness. The people are contented and progressing."

When asked about the reports that some Americans were deliberately stirring up dissatisfaction among the natives, Gen. Ludlow said: "There have been a few men who, from motives not always dishonest or evil, have done more harm than good. For instance, Samuel Gompers of the Federation of Labor, I think, is premature in his efforts to organize labor on the island, and is doing more harm than good. First let us organize industries and develop the resources there, and after that there is time to devote attention to organizing labor. I would not countenance a paralyzing stroke to the industries of Cuba by allowing strikes of organized labor."

Gen. Ludlow will return to Havana on the steamer Mexico, which will sail from New York Feb. 24.

CUBAN TARIFF COMPLETED.

Robert P. Porter Says that the Question of Duties Has Been Settled.

Robert P. Porter, Special Commissioner of the United States for Cuba, returned from Havana yesterday on the Ward liner Havana. Mr. Porter said:

"My business in Cuba was in relation to tariff matters. The tariff question is practically settled for Cuba. Col. Bliss has the matter in excellent shape, and has been very successful in the administration of the customs at Havana. He has collected $15,000,000 where I did not think he could collect $10,000,000, and many other people thought he would not be able to collect $5,000,000. The Government has lost nothing through him.

"He has thoroughly overhauled his department, and has discharged 169 incompetent and dishonest employes, and landed 20 of them in jail. Great praise is due to him for his faithful and energetic services. The tariff has been completed, and will be immediately forwarded to Washington and printed there."

THE GATE CITY PAST SAVING.

Her Hull Too Badly Injured to Warrant Expense of Wrecking—Cargo May Be Saved.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Feb. 13.—The Gate City is now high up on the beach, and has worked around almost broadside to the shore. The wreckers did no work to-day owing to the storm. The steamer is pounding badly.

Capt. Goodings and his men were brought ashore at 2 o'clock this morning. The lifesavers were mustered, and shortly after midnight the task of getting off the crew in the breeches buoy was begun. The work was carried out without difficulty.

A survey and sounding of the bottom of the Gate City by the wreckers this afternoon showed that nothing can be done to save the boat. Her cargo can be saved by being landed on the beach at low tide. To float the ship would cost, it is said, many times what she is worth.

VESSEL ALMOST OUT OF WATER.

The County of Edinburgh Driven High Up on the Beach.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Feb. 13.—The four-masted British ship County of Edinburgh, which went ashore here Monday night, now lies broadside to the beach, but in a favorable position. The wind has shifted so as to blow off shore, and there is no immediate danger of the vessel going to pieces. She lies high up on the beach, however, and it will be a hard task to get her off. It will be possible to walk around her at low tide.

Capt. Lockwood, of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, is here with a surf-boat and appliances to assist in floating the stranded vessel. The I. J. Merritt also arrived to haul the ship off. An unusually high tide is due to-morrow, and unless the wind holds strong from the westward, there will be the highest water that may be expected for at least three weeks in calm weather. In the morning Kedge anchors will be run seaward and an effort will be made to drag the vessel toward deep water. If she cannot be moved, a hole will be dredged about her. Wreckers say that it is not likely she will be floated in less than a month.

THE CLASS A BILLIARDS.

Foss Defeats Smith and Again Takes a Clear Lead in the Tournament.

Wilson P. Foss defeated J. De Mun Smith in an exciting game last night in the Class A billiard tournament. Smith played a fine game in the opening innings, and had Foss worried for a time. He was unable to keep up his good work, however, and Foss had things all his own way toward the end.

After Foss had counted 19 times in the twenty-sixth inning, a dispute arose as to whether he had made his twentieth, a massé shot. The referee, Dr. A. B. Miller of the Knickerbocker A. C., decided that he had not, but Foss protested the decision. Some of the spectators upheld him, saying he had counted. Dr. Miller turned to Smith and asked him if he was willing to allow Foss to continue his run. Smith replied that he had no objection, whereupon Dr. Miller reversed his decision. Foss then resumed his run, and did not stop until he had made 30. Smith also played finely in the twenty-sixth inning, making 52, which was his best effort of the game. The score:

Foss—4 6 8 15 08 0 18 24 0 0 0 12 54 9 3 5 0 3 2 0 4 0 1 1 0 30 0 0 0 13 43 3 2 34 18 0 2 18. Total, 400. Average, 10 20-38. High runs, 68, 54, 43.

Smith—23 0 2 38 5 2 49 1 0 3 13 0 15 8 25 0 5 4 3 0 1 0 0 1 3 52 3 0 2 0 0 8 7 4 13 0 11. Total, 301. Average, 8 5-37. High runs, 38, 49, 52.

McCreery meets Threshie, the Class B champion, to-night. Smith attained a grand average of 7.64 in the tournament. Standing of the players:

	Won.	Lost.	B.A.	H.R.
Foss	4	0	14.28	115
McCreery	3	0	14.81	68
Smith	3	2	8.51	54
Threshie	1	2	7.22	61
Mint	1	3	7.40	80
Conklin	0	5	6.15	44

PASSENGER TRAIN DERAILED.

Five Men Injured Through Washout Near Quinapoxcet, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 13.—As a result of a washout the Boston-bound passenger train due here about 4:30 o'clock went off the track about a quarter of a mile west of the Quinapoxcet station at 9:10 o'clock to-night. The engine and combination smoker and baggage car are total wrecks.

Five trainmen were seriously injured. The Quinapoxcet station has been turned into a temporary hospital. Dr. C. W. Stickney and Dr. Ames of Holden attended the injured men. The latter are Engineer George G. McGillvary of Somerville, Baggagemaster Arthur Allen of Somerville, Fireman Frank Boynton, Express Messenger Henry Atkins, and Brakeman Ralph Mineken of Boston.

The train, in charge of Conductor L. F. Carter of Somerville, left Northampton at 2:15 o'clock and was delayed at Ware by another washout, arriving here about five hours late.

At the time of the accident the train was running at the rate of about ten miles an hour, and had the washout been fifty yards further down the track it would have gone into the Quinapoxcet River.

TELEPHONE LINES IN THE EAST.

These and Telegraph Lines Are Being Built in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, United States Army, said to-day that all of the energies of his department are at present being directed toward the establishment of a thorough telegraph and telephone system in the Philippines to meet the constantly growing demand for such service, incident to the military operations in the islands.

The lack of a mail system in the Philippines allows only telegraphic or telephonic communications, and at present over 100 telegraphic and 150 telephonic operators are established in the Island of Luzon. But as the capture and occupation of each town create a demand for a means of communication, there is an ever-increasing need for instruments, operators, and other equipment.

To Investighte Voting Machines.

Both branches of the Municipal Assembly yesterday adopted a resolution providing for an investigation by a special committee of seven Aldermen into the desirability of putting into use in this city voting machines as a substitute for the present election machinery. The committee, which consists of Aldermen Wafer, Byrne, Cronin, Gaffney, Cardani, Bridges, and Thomas F. McCall, was directed to hold public hearings and to obtain the views of citizens in regard to the matter.

Tea Set Presented to Lantry.

Commissioner Frank J. Lantry of the Department of Corrections was the recipient last night of a silver tea set of Tiffany make, the gift of thirty of his friends in the Twenty-second Assembly District, of which he is the leader. The presentation took place at Mr. Lantry's home. Assistant District Attorney Unger acted as spokesman for the committee.

Safe Blower Caught in the Act.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 13.—Charles Moran, alias Reed, was captured early this morning when about to blow open the safe in the Post Office at Nanticoke. He was taken before United States Commissioner Hahn, in this city, and, in default of $2,000 bail, committed to jail.

Gen. A. D. Shaw's Wife Dead.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Mary Keith Shaw, wife of Gen. A. D. Shaw, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died suddenly at midnight.

A Double Fabric

Gives a Healthful Warmth.

KOTEDSILK

is a new double fabric, pure silk on the finest cotton. The garments for men and women are attractive in color, perfect in fit and finish, non-irritating.

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WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	6:54	Sun sets	5:33
Moon rises	....		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	7:30	Gov. Isl'd	7:59	H. Gate	9:55
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	7:57	Gov. Isl'd	8:27	H. Gate	10:23

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 14.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
British King, Antwerp		3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Kitts	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yarmouth, Nuevitas	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15.

Capri, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Columbia, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Peninsular, Azores	6:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Sarmatian, Glasgow		
Ulier, St. Kitts	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Newlyn, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 16.

Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 15. For dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru; (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 13 and up to Feb. 17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Feb. 17, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 22, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zeal

MORTGAGE TAX HEARING

State Savings Banks Vigorously Protest Against the Bill.

BANKERS TELL OF DEPOSITS

Legislators Warned that the Party That Passes the Law Will Go Down to Defeat at the Next Election.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The savings banks interests of the State were arrayed before the Joint Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment of the Senate and Assembly this afternoon to interpose their objections to the Mortgage Tax bill, which proposes to impose a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on real estate mortgages of the State. At the meeting of the State Association of Savings Banks held here last Wednesday a committee of fifteen was appointed to represent the association at the hearing to-day.

George W. Wickersham, attorney for the State Association of Savings Banks, declared the proposed legislation would impose upon the banks a tax equal to about 7 per cent. of the total amount paid and credited in interest and dividends in 1898 by all of the savings banks in the State upon their total deposits. The banks could not pay such a tax without considerable reduction in the already low rate of interest that they can earn for their depositors, and if the rate should be reduced to too low a point poor and ignorant people would be exposed to great temptation to make less secure investments which promise a higher rate of interest.

Mr. Wickersham said the billion dollars which the savings banks have accumulated was a splendid monument to the thrift of the laboring people of the State. The total amount of savings in New York State almost equals that of all the New England States combined. "The people have built up a great wall of this billion of dollars," said he. "Why experiment with a system that has brought such credit upon the State?"

He presented figures in refutation of the charge that the savings banks have ceased to be a place for the poor to deposit their earnings, but rather a place for the rich to conceal their wealth.

"I do not conceal the fact," said he, "that there has been abuse of the system. There are instances where rich men put their money in savings banks to escape taxation, but this is the exception rather than the rule. If you, gentlemen, can devise some means of doing away with this abuse, there is not a man among us who will not do his best to help you carry it out."

It had been the settled policy of the State since 1819, he said, not to tax savings banks, and the people at large are certainly not in favor of departing from that policy now. The bill was really an indirect attempt to accomplish what could not be carried out directly.

"On every side," said he, "the interests of the State and the savings banks are bound up together. Be careful not to interfere with them. If you must tax savings banks, tax them openly."

"Will you object to a bill that provides that a savings banks be prohibited from taking a deposit of $1,000 until the depositor had filed an affidavit that he had no other deposits in a savings bank?" asked Senator Higgins.

"Personally I would be in favor of such a bill," replied Mr. Wickersham, "but I have no right to speak for the association as to that."

C. L. Stone, representing the Onondaga County Savings Bank of Syracuse, said that the savings banks of that city have 40,000 open accounts, and that there are 2,600,000 open accounts in the State.

Senator Grady wanted to know how many individual depositors were represented in the 40,000 open accounts.

"I should say 40,000 different people," replied Mr. Stone. The savings banks, he declared, were not the parents of trusts. Replying to Senator Higgins, he said that of the 40,000 accounts he did not believe there were over 500 which would reach $3,000.

Mr. Stone declared that the party that passed a law which would impose a tax of $2,000,000 upon savings banks would go down to defeat at the next election. "Instead of passing this bill," said he, "you should pass a bill to exempt mortgages from taxation altogether. Then people will have a free field for their investments, and mortgages will adjust themselves accordingly. Mortgage taxation is a double taxation, it always has been and it always will be.

"The State has no business to go down to New York City and collect $1,500,000 out of the taxes and take it away with no other excuse than that you avoid some of the inequalities of the Board of Equalization. The bill is as much worse than the errors of the board as anything of which I can conceive."

Mr. Stone asked why the bill was favored and Senator Higgins said the object was to tax those who, at present, bear no burden and to relieve those who are now being made to bear more than their share.

Judge Reeves of Suffolk County opposed the bill because it affects landholders. The farmers, he said, were vitally interested in the bill. The bill, he said, would create ultimately and almost immediately a double taxation.

Archer Mills, President of the Dry Dock Savings Bank of New York, said that on Jan. 1, 1900, the bank he represented had 58,910 open accounts, of which 397 represented $3,000 or over. There were, he said, 53,186 accounts under $1,000. The average deposit was $384, the total deposits being $22,750,600. "I present these figures," said he, "in refutation of the statements made that capitalists rush to invest their money with us."

James McMahon, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of New York, said his bank has 90,000 depositors, of whom 65,000 have less than $1,000, and only 678 have accounts that reach $3,000. The bank has invested in mortgage loans $32,000,000, for which it receives interest at the rate of 4 per cent.

H. H. Sprague of Buffalo appeared for the Erie County Savings Bank, which he said was the largest savings bank outside of New York City. The bank has 50,000 depositors, whose average deposits amount to $450. "If this bill becomes a law," said he, "we will be taxed $85,000 a year. The changes you are making in this bill are great, and the result would be far-reaching. You are taxing the voters and the thrift of the State. If you want to meet these voters, come into our banks, and we will introduce them to you. They are there."

While Mr. Sprague was speaking, Senator Grady interposed some remarks. "We are out looking for something to tax," said the Senator, "and we thought we raked in about everything we could in this bill. We do not think that the man who invests his earnings in a home for his family should be taxed, while the single man who puts his money in a savings bank, with no further responsibilities, should be exempt from taxation altogether. We believe in taxing mortgages wherever we can find them, whether in the possession of savings banks, the millionaires, or the widows." He declared that the speakers had gone into the bill as though the committee had decided upon the measure in a haphazard manner. As a matter of fact, he said, the committee had been in session upward of five months before framing its bill.

Charles E. Sprague of the Union Dime Savings Bank of New York declared that the bill was outrageously unfair as between the different classes of citizens. He said Prof. Seligman, who had aided in the preparation of the bill, did not know the operation of savings banks. Senator Higgins wanted to know how Mr. Sprague knew that Prof. Seligman had aided in the preparation of the bill, and the latter replied that it was hearsay, but that he knew whereof he spoke.

Mr. Sprague and Senator Grady indulged in some lively arguments on the subject, and Senator Stranahan said: "We don't expect to knock out tax-dodgers in the first round, but leave us alone and we will get at them."

Among others present at the hearing who were not heard were Messrs. Miller of Utica, W. C. Sturgis of the Seamen's Savings Bank of New York, J. Howard King of the Albany County Savings Bank, J. H. Wents of Newburg, W. G. Conklin of Franklin, A. S. Chase of Syracuse, J. B. Alliger of Kingston, W. Bayard Van Rensselaer of Albany, and James Meeker of Auburn. A delegation from Buffalo expected to be present, but made a mistake in the day. They will be heard briefly at a further hearing to be held on Wednesday of next week at 2 P. M., when those in favor of the bill will be heard.

BATH HOME INVESTIGATION.

Commissioner Philbin Instructs Attorney General Davies—Will Not Let Him Examine Witnesses.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The investigation of the charges against the Superintendent of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath was continued in this city to-day before the committee of the State Board of Charities, of which Commissioner E. L. Philbin of New York City is the Chairman. The hearing developed a sensational feature in a decision by Chairman Philbin that Attorney General Davies had no right to examine any of the witnesses except through the courtesy of the committee. During the examination of Capt. John F. Little of Bath, Mr. Davies objected to his testimony relative to the efficient service rendered by Col. Shepard because he was attorney for Col. Shepard.

"I object to this testimony," he said, "because it is unlawyer-like, and unprecedented, coming from Col. Shepard's attorney. As a member of this tribunal, I object."

Chairman Philbin—The evident mistake of the Attorney General is when he considers himself a member of this court. He is not. He is simply advisory officer to the committee of the Board of Charities called upon under Act 15 of the Charities law to give legal advice.

Attorney General Davies—I do not believe that we are here under that statute, but under the letter of the Governor directing this investigation.

Mr. Philbin—Gov. Roosevelt has told me that he did not wish to convey any such inference in the letter he wrote.

Attorney General Davies—Then I cannot participate except through the courtesy of the committee?

Mr. Philbin—You are quite right.

The witnesses examined to-day were Fred Collier of Elmira, Capt. John F. Little of Bath, Thomas Sage of Elmira, Capt. Frank P. Frost of East Corning, W. J. Dean of Buffalo, Chaplain John D. Armond of the home, and George W. Wright, a member of the home. Their testimony was that Col. Shepard was not drunk at times heretofore charged, that he was kind to the inmates of the home, and that under his management the quality of food and the discipline and care of the inmates has greatly improved.

NEW CORPORATION BILL.

Measure Designed to Draw New Jersey's Corporation Business to This State Will Be Introduced Soon.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Gov. Roosevelt has under consideration and Assemblyman Allds will probably introduce this week a business man's law, prefaced by Prof. Jenks of Cornell University, and which is designed to bring all corporations under State laws, whether they be foreign or otherwise. The bill does not interfere with the present corporation law, but is believed by its sponsor to be more attractive than the present law. In brief, the bill is designed to draw from the State of New Jersey the corporations now going there, and, in some respects, the bill is on the New Jersey lines. Some of the principal provisions are:

Placing power in the hands of the stockholders to examine into corporate accounts.

Providing that stockholders shall be entitled to statements of all the salaries paid to any officer and of all agreements in which any officer is, or has been, interested.

Forbidding Directors of corporations to raise salaries between annual meetings of the stockholders.

Providing that bondholders may, under certain circumstances, be allowed to vote the same as stockholders, and that in case of default of payment of interest on any mortgage, the power to vote immediately becomes vested in the bondholders.

Providing that the capital stock shall be exempt from attachment by creditors of stockholders. Express power is given the corporation to purchase its own capital stock and to reissue it, but a report of such purchase and reissue must be made to the stockholders.

Requiring every prospectus to give detailed information as to the names of the promoters, the data as to any contract for which stock has been, or is to be issued; what amount of stock, if any is paid to promoters; what commissions are paid, and the complete detailed terms of any contract.

Providing that in case of failure to make detailed annual reports, the Directors become immediately disqualified for office and are rendered ineligible for election to any office for a year.

Requiring a full disclosure by way of a written contract to be filed, which instrument shall make plain for what any stock is issued which is not issued for cash.

Requiring that corporations shall pay practically only an annual tax to the Controller, based upon the amount of capital actually issued.

Removing all of the restrictions of the present corporation law respecting the number of Directors, the residence of stockholders, and the residence of Directors. Compelling foreign corporations to have a registered agent and a registered office in the State, and to print the name of its registered office in this State upon all its letterheads and other literature.

Compelling public statements, which shall name the Directors and officers, and make a full exhibit of the corporation's finances in the nature of a balance sheet, which statement, however, is not to be public, except that it shall be filed in the office of the company in this State, where it shall be open to the inspection of any creditor or any stockholder. These statements are also to be filed with the Controller at Albany, but, like the testimony in divorce suits, are to be sealed up and opened only on the order of the Court.

The latter clause would compel the so-called trusts to make public their affairs on demand of a court.

The law does not repeal the General Corporation act, and thus allows all corporations to decide for themselves under which law they will incorporate, but compels foreign corporations either to accept and come into this State or else submit to close inspection by the courts and the State.

Prof. Jenks was here to-day in consultation with Gov. Roosevelt. It is understood that there is some objection to certain portions of the bill by members of the Republican organization.

LIQUOR SELLING BY GROCERS.

Hearing on Mr. Henry's Bill to Limit the Number of Licenses.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Assemblyman Henry's bill amending the liquor tax law, providing that no more liquor tax certificates shall issue in excess of the number in force Jan. 1, 1900, and to prohibit grocerymen from selling liquors in vessels of smaller size than one-fifth of a gallon, wine measure, was given a hearing to-day by the Assembly Excise Committee. Those who spoke against the measure were Herman Rohrs, representing the New York Retail Grocers' Union; William Gray, President of the Brooklyn Retail Grocers' Union, and ex-President L. J. Callanan of the New York Retail Grocers' Association.

Stephen J. O'Hare, attorney for the New York State Liquor Dealers' Association, favored the bill, as did also President McGinn of the New York Liquor Dealers' Association.

Mr. Gray, in his argument, stated that there were 10,000 grocery stores in New York bringing in a revenue to the State of from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. Mr. Callanan declared the liquor dealers were creating a trust to drive the grocerymen out of business.

Ex-Assemblyman O'Hare contended that matters had arrived at such an issue that the grocerymen was competing with the liquor dealer in the sale of liquors, and therefore he should be compelled to pay as much of a tax as the liquor dealer. He favored the limitation of licenses.

HEARING ON GARBAGE NUISANCE.

Messrs. Nicoll and Gouch Deny Barren Island Plant Injures Health.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Representatives of the Barren Island garbage reduction plant were heard in opposition to Senator Wagner's bill for the removal of the plant before the Senate Cities Committee to-day. De Lancey Nicoll and William W. Gouch appeared for the company.

Mr. Nicoll said the plant had been constructed at a cost of $600,000 and that it consumed the garbage of the great city at practically no expense, the products paying the expense of the collection of the garbage and the operation of the plant. But two other courses were open to the city—either to take the garbage out to sea, which was contrary to the wishes of the War Department, or to incinerate it, which would involve a tremendous expense. The plant had been located by Col. Waring, who had declared that there was no other place for reduction of garbage. The plant had been carefully investigated by experts, and these investigations absolutely disposed of any charge that a nuisance was being maintained. He denied that the plant was detrimental to public health, and said that if there were any such charges, numerous channels were open to the people for its abatement.

Mr. Gouch said the company within a year or two had expended about $60,000 to remedy defects suggested. They were willing to expend more if necessary. Meanwhile the company had paid no dividnds and no salaries. If proper restitution were made to them, they were perfectly willing to surrender or abandon the property. But he said the establishment of an incineration plant such as Dr. Doty suggested would impose a great burden upon the city.

The acquisition of land for such a plant would cost $13,000,000. In one year 2,700,000 tons of garbage would have to be disposed of, and the least possible cost of consumption would be 50 cents a ton, which would not include hauling and disposition of the refuse. As to the maintenance of a nuisance on Barren Island, Mr. Gouch said the fullest investigation was invited. All that was feared was ignorance of the facts.

Senator Wagner and Assemblyman Doughty admitted that investigating bodies could discover no offensive odor about the plant, as the tall chimneys carried it off to a considerable distance. It was at points in Brooklyn and other localities in the vicinity that the odors endangered public health.

MORE PAY FOR TEACHERS.

Assembly Sub-Committee Favors the Fallows Salary Bill, with Changes —Pay for Different Grades.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Assembly Cities Sub-Committee to consider all school teachers' bills for New York City has decided to report favorably the Fallows bill increasing the teachers' salaries, with amendments which are intended to simplify the measure by absolutely fixing the salaries to be increased in the various grades.

The salary of women teachers for the first year is placed at $844, and the bill provides an increase of $40 per year for fifteen years. The salary of male teachers is placed at $900 per year, with an increase of $40 a year for twelve years.

The amendments provide as follows: In high schools and training schools no junior teacher shall receive less than $700 nor less than $1,000 after three years' service; no male junior shall receive less than $900 nor less than $1,200 after three years' service; no regular teacher in high schools shall receive less than $1,100 per annum nor less than $1,900 after ten years' service, or after fifteen years of service in the public schools; no regular male teacher in high schools shall receive less than $1,300 per annum nor less than $2,400 after ten years' service, or after thirteen years of service in the public schools; no head teacher, Principal's assistant, first assistant, or vice Principal shall receive less than $2,000 per annum nor less than $2,500 after five years of service, and no male head teacher, Principal's assistant, first assistant, or Vice Principal shall receive less than $2,500 per annum nor less than $3,000 after five years' service.

Junior teachers shall receive an equal annual increment of not less than $100 from the first year of service up to and including the third year of service; regular women teachers in high schools an increment of not less than $80 from the first year of service up to and including the tenth year of service; regular male teachers in high schools, an increment of not less than $110 from the first year of service up to and including the tenth year of service; head teachers, an increment of not less than $100 from the first year of service up to and including the fifth year of service.

But no teacher in a high school or training school for teachers shall receive a salary greater than that fixed for the fourth year of service, unless the service of such teacher shall have been approved after inspection and investigation as fit and meritorious by a majority of the Borough Board of School Superintendents; nor shall any such teacher be paid a salary greater than the salary of the ninth year of service, unless the service of such teacher shall have been approved by a majority of the borough board.

CHICAGO AND ALTON BONDS.

Effort to Kill Bill Allowing Banks to Invest in Them Fails.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—In the Senate to-day the Banking Committee reported favorably the McEwan bill allowing savings banks to invest in bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, Senators Wagner and Norton dissenting. Senator Wagner's motion that the bill be recommitted provoked a discussion.

Senator Grady demanded to be informed who selected the railroads for securities for savings banks. "Are the selections made by the Superintendent of Banks," he asked, "or is it a matter of favoritism?" He called attention to the fact that last year securities in which savings banks were allowed to invest were selling for less than par, some for 97 and 97½. If savings banks were to be permitted to invest in railroad bonds, he contended there should be an expert to select such bonds. There was no particular merit in the Chicago and Alton, he claimed, more than in the Minneapolis and Duluth Railroad, both of which, he said, are subject every day to the juggling of the stock market. He said the bill had no proper place in the Senate, and that he could remember of no time when no legislator could face father such a measure.

Senator Foley called attention to the fact that no hearing had been given the bill. He thought the banks should have been notified and a hearing given. Senator Humphrey said the committee had never been asked to give a hearing and that the Superintendent of Banks approved the bill. The motion to recommit was lost by a vote of 25 yeas to 25 nays.

Among the bills passed by the Senate were:

Senator WAGNER—Amending the labor law so as to provide that persons or corporations requiring more than ten consecutive hours of service from their employes shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Appropriating $20,000 for the payment by the State of the salaries of all State employes who volunteered for the war with Spain during such service.

EDUCATION UNIFICATION PLAN.

Active Steps to Promote the Plan Will Be Taken at Once.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Active work toward carrying into effect the proposed unification of the school system of the State will be begun in a few days. A member of the commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt says that the sentiment for unification is unanimous among educators. The differences are in regard to details. The charge that any political advantage is to accrue to any individual or party is declared untrue. Unification is demanded in the interest of administrative efficiency and of economy, it is said, and unification should save $50,000 a year.

The only serious point of difference is as to the selection of the executive officer, four methods having been suggested. The common school interests oppose power being given to the Regents to name the chief officer, and the Regents insist upon this. The Legislature, the member of the commission believes, sympathizes with the common school interests.

LOAN COMPANY BILL FAVORED.

Measure Requires Supervision by Bank Superintendent.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Senate Committee on Banks to-day reported favorably Senator Wagner's bill providing that corporations formed for the purpose of loaning money on personal property shall be under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks, and prohibiting excessive charges for short period loans.

If it shall appear to the Superintendent of Banks, from any examination or report, that the capital stock of any such corporation is impaired, or that it has violated its charter or any law of this State, or is conducting its business in an oppressive or unauthorized manner, or is by payment of excessive salaries, excessive rents, or any other means, attempting to evade the provisions of the act relative to a reduction of the rate of interest which such a corporation may legally charge, he may direct such corporation to make good such impairment of capital, or to discontinue the illegal and oppressive methods, or to discontinue the excessive payments. If the corporation shall not comply within twenty days, the Attorney General shall commence an action for the corporation's dissolution.

In addition to the 3 per cent. per month which the company is authorized to charge, it may also charge for the first examination of the property to be mortgaged, and for drawing and filing the necessary papers, and for all other expenses, a sum not exceeding $3, if a loan of more than $50 shall actually be made, and a sum not exceeding $2, if a loan of more than $25, but not exceeding $50, shall actually be made, and a sum not exceeding $1.50 if a loan of $25 or less shall actually be made; but no further charge for examination of the property, or for any expenses, bevond the said charge of interest or discount shall be made upon any renewal or extension of the loan, or any transfer or change of the loan, or upon any other occasion, within one year from the date of the original loan, or oftener than once in each period of twelve months thereafter.

DINNER TO GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Commercial Bodies to Show Appreciation of His Canal Policy.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day accepted an invitation of the various commercial bodies of New York City to attend a testimonial dinner, to be tendered him in consequence of his recommendations on canal improvements, at the Waldorf-Astoria on March 10.

The invitation was extended by a committee composed of H. A. McGee of the Produce Exchange, J. Montgomery Hare of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, J. H. Heckman of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, and William Brookfield of the Board of Trade and Transportation.

Mr. McGee, Chairman of the committee, told the Governor that the commercial bodies of New York City fully indorsed the proposed plan of expending $60,000,000 in transforming the Erie Canal into a barge canal and desired to express to the Governor publicly their approbation of his recommendations.

The commercial organizations which will give the dinner are the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Transportation, Produce Exchange, Merchants' Association, Maritime Association, Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, Manufacturers' Association, Board of Fire Underwriters, Board of Marine Fire Underwriters, Cotton Exchange, Coffee Exchange, Canal Boatmen's Association, and Real Estate Exchange.

FORESTS AND FISHERIES.

Gov. Roosevelt Reported as Favoring a Single-Headed Commission.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Various rumors are in circulation relative to a reorganization of the State Fisheries, Game, and Forestry Commission. Gov. Roosevelt, it is said, strongly favors a single-headed commission, but there seems to be little chance of a measure for a change of that character passing the Legislature.

The Governor, it is said, favors a single-headed commission for forests, a similar commission to look after the shellfish interests, and a like bureau to supervise the enforcement of the fish and game laws.

OPPOSES WATER CONTRACT.

Governor Anxious for Act to Save New York from Private Deal.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Gov. Roosevelt stated to-day that he earnestly hopes that the Legislature will pass a bill which will prevent the City of New York from making a contract with any private water company to furnish that city with water.

The Governor is not particular as to what bill shall be presented, but desires that some measure of this character should pass.

HORTON LAW REPEAL BILL.

Assembly Advances Anti-Prizefight Measure Without Debate — Governor Eager to Have Bill Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Assembly to-day advanced to third reading the Lewis bill to repeal the so-called Horton law, permitting prizefights in the State. There was no objection nor debate.

Gov. Roosevelt stated to-day that he is watching with a great deal of interest, the progress of the Horton repeal bill. He feels that recent sentiment throughout the State should be so aroused as to render a defeat of the Lewis bill impossible.

The Governor thinks that the recent boxing events in New York City show that the repeal bill should pass.

Water Pollution Bill Recommitted.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—In the Assembly to-day there was considerable opposition to the Henry bill to confer additional power on the State Board of Health by giving it jurisdiction over the water supplies of the State to protect them from pollution. Mr. Minton said the bill violated all the principles of home rule. The various cities looked after the purity of the water they used very carefully. Mr. Kelsey thought the bill should go to the Committee on Ways and Means, as it really conferred on the State board powers exercised by a special legislative committee. The bill was so recommitted.

Dormant Bank Account Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Assemblyman Miller of Erie has introduced a bill providing that every bank shall report to the Superintendent of Banks on Sept. 1 of each year, stating the full names of all depositors whose accounts have been dormant for five years with the amount of accounts.

Powers of Borough Presidents.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Col. Joseph A. Golden, President, and W. H. Dehart, Chairman, of the legislative committee of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx; John Berry of Fordham, and W. W. Miles, Jr., of Bedford Park appeared before the Assembly Cities Committee to-day to urge favorable action on Mr. Cooley's bill increasing the powers of the Borough Presidents by having them sit as Sewer Commissioners.

Anti-Death Penalty Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—In the Assembly to-day Mr. Maher's motion to discharge the Codes Committee from further consideration of his bill abolishing the death penalty, which that committee has decided to report adversely, was lost by a vote of 42 to 67.

Bill for 47th Regiment Armory.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Senator D. F. Davis to-day introduced a bill appropriating $200,000 for completing the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory in Brooklyn.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JAMES CLARKE.—Schedules of James Clarke, builder, of 223 West Thirty-sixth Street, show liabilities of $11,124, nominal assets of $6,000, and actual assets of $3,000.

HERMAN GOLDBERGER.—Herman Goldberger has been appointed receiver for the Teachers' Magazine Publishing Company of 142 Fifth Avenue, in the Supreme Court, on application of William F. Goldbeck, representing the Directors of the company, William Buchanan, Charles P. Buchanan, Marcus Mayer, and William W. Walker. The liabilities are about $7,000 and nominal assets $734. The capital stock was $50,000, and all the cash capital had been used up in running the business. The magazine will be continued by the receiver, Mr. Goldbeck said, pending dissolution proceedings.

M. J. PAILLARD & Co.—Gustav Otto, doing business as M. J. Paillard & Co., dealers in music boxes at 680 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday, without preference, to John E. Brodsky, lawyer of 49 Chambers Street. Mr. Otto has carried on the business since April last. It was established in 1850 by M. J. Paillard. In 1870 Alfred E. Paillard became sole owner. He continued alone until 1884, when he admitted his brother, George A. Paillard, as a partner. The latter died in 1890, and Alfred E. Paillard again became sole owner. He sold out to Mr. Otto in April, 1899. The concern had had no capital rating at Bradstreet's for five years previously. When Mr. Otto became proprietor of the business it was understood in the trade that he assumed all the liabilities of the old concern, and it was recently reported that Mr. Paillard was indebted to Mr. Otto or his company to a large amount, and that Mr. Otto took the business for the debt. Mr. Otto has been for a number of years President of F. G. Otto & Sons, a corporation manufacturing music boxes and surgical instruments in Jersey City, where Mr. Otto resides. This business is also a very old one, having been established in 1852. The principal cause of Mr. Otto's assignment is said to be the assuming of the indebtedness of M. J. Paillard & Co. Another cause is said to be that foreign music boxes had been crowded out by those of American make. M. J. Paillard & Co. had made a specialty of the foreign music boxes, most of them coming from Switzerland. These had gone out of style, and the new ones, which have a circular sheet or disk instead of the pegged cylinder, were so much in demand that the manufacture of the old style boxes was gradually being discontinued. John E. Brodsky, the assignee, said yesterday that the liabilities of the assignment are from $80,000 to $90,000 and the assets $50,000 to $60,000, and added that if certain matters turned out all right he expected the creditors would be paid in full. He said that the cause of the assignment was lack of funds. He also confirmed the trade reports that Mr. Otto took the Paillard business for debt and that he assumed the liabilities. "Assuming those debts is what hurt him," said Mr. Brodsky. When asked how much those debts were, Mr. Brodsky said that they were as much as the present liabilities, $80,000 to $90,000. Asked what effect Mr. Otto's assignment would have on F. G. Otto & Sons of Jersey City, Mr. Brodsky said he could not say at present, but he did not think the corporation would make an assignment. He expected they would come out all right.

Out of Town.

THE CROUCH AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The Crouch Automobile Manufacturing and Transportation Company of Baltimore was yesterday made defendant in a bill for a receiver filed by Wallace Stebbins & Sons. The company was the first horseless carriage manufactory to be organized in that city, and was incorporated a little more than a year ago. The bill charges that the business of the defendant corporation has been unprofitable, and conducted with considerable loss; that the company is indebted to divers persons; that it is unable to meet its obligations as they mature, and is hopelessly insolvent. Judge Sharp ordered that a receiver should be appointed on Feb. 26, unless cause to the contrary was shown on or before that date.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL M. JOHNSON.—At a meeting of the creditors of Samuel M. Johnson, dealer in tobacco and cigars, lately at 162 Broadway, held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy George C. Holt, at 34 Pine Street, Le Roy S. Gove was elected trustee.

CHARLES W. TRACY.—A meeting of the creditors of Charles W. Tracy, manufacturer of paper goods, novelties, &c., at 812 Greenwich Street, was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy S. W. Dexter, at 71 Broadway, and W. E. McReynolds was elected trustee.

BACHMAN & LASHER.—Schedules of Bachman & Lasher, dealers in hats at Hudson, N. Y., against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed here last month, show liabilities of $4,954 and no assets. They have books of account amounting to $800, but they are in the hands of the Sheriff.

JAMES FANTO.—James Fanto, dealer in clothing at 409 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,700 and nominal assets $2,559, consisting of stock in trade, $484; store fixtures, $30; debts due, $790, and a bond for $1,255. The debts due are considered uncollectible and the bond is valueless. He has been in business ten years.

NELSON M. BOWES.—Nelson M. Bowes of 360 West Twentieth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,461 and nominal assets, consisting of debts due him, $1,253, and a silver watch, $5. He also has a claim for $2,000 balance on an accounting of partnership of Thomas Fonda & Co., but it is estimated at only a nominal value. He was formerly a wholesale dealer in hay and grain at 562 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and made an assignment Sept. 20, 1898, in which the assets realized $800.

New Attachment Against E. H. Apgar.

The Sheriff has received another attachment against Edward H. Apgar, importer of confectioners' supplies at 105 Hudson Street, for $1,223 in favor of Frank Drisler. It was served on a bank here, Mr. Apgar being a resident of Jersey City.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BLUMENTHAL, Babette, and Esther A. Wheaton—George Call and others	$167
BLUMENTHAL, Babette—George Call and others	1,242 54
BERNARD, Myron—J. E. Hetsch	
BERRIAN, Walter B.—J. Seeman and others	160
BROWNE, William and Eliza J.—E. D. Hencken	377
BROWNING, William C.—James C. Fargo, as President, &c., costs	46
CASE, Arthur M.—I. M. Rubenstein and another	1,263
CHAPIN, William D.—E. F. Keating	129
CHELLBORG, Albert—F. C. Beach	542
CHAPPELL, Manning S.—T. B. Kniffin and another	84
CAMPBELL, Felix—Bridgeton National Bank	77
COURAND, John—B. Sire	76
DENNING, Emma J.—F. Frelinghuysen and another, executors	4,241
FIRTH, John—German-American National Bank	8,239
FIRTH, John—Luthy & Co	3,166
FAUPEL, William J.—J. Seeman and others	66
GRUNWALDT, Augusta—F. L. Eckerson	218
GIBBS, Anna—A. Ganzenmuller	152
GRUNWALDT, Albert—F. L. Eckerson	105
GRUBEN, August, as administrator, &c.—American Brewing Company, costs	110
HUMMELL, William—David Stevenson Brewing Company	512
HASKIN, Joseph—J. J. Fox	250
HOLOSCHER, Anthony—J. Girbau and another	80
JIMESON, Joseph H.—E. V. Covert	221
KENNEDY, Joseph S.—T. Starr	414
LENT, Smith—The International Society	182
LANGE, Annie and George J.—G. H. Hart	155
LA VALL, Frank—H. Debalgne	437
LYNCH, Patrick J.—J. Woolley	291
LOVENTHAL, David—The Colonial Bank	160
McCALL, Ambrose O.—Victor and Julius Altman	124
McDONALD, Annie—E. H. McCormack, costs	112
NEFF, Theodore E.—Louis Messing	690
PITHMAN, Julia A.—I. Burzer	84
PAPE, Alexander J.—J. Girbau and another	20
RUZICKA, Joseph—S. Bauer	170
SEARLES, Arthur C., and Mark E. Stevens—Jacob Du Bois	1,031
SEGLIN, David, and Isidore J. Dietz—Jacob Du Bois	983
SULLIVAN, James J.—William Crowe	1,840
SHALEK, Frederick J.—E. Ludeke	421
SPRAUSS, Baldwin F.—E. L. Merrifield and another	79
SIME, Malcolm T.—H. S. Goodale	159
SCREURER, Abe and Hattie—H. M. Black	313
GREATER NEW YORK AMUSEMENT Company—Oscar Schein	392
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —Antonio Zito	398
TIMBERLAKE, Nellie A.—S. Silverman	81
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —F. Brettstein	167
J. F. SMITH & CO.—T. Hayes and others	281
VREELAND, Annie F.—M. Rosenthal	897
VOLETSKY, Abraham, and Harris Hellman—The New Jersey Adamant Manufacturing Company	211
WILLIAMS, John—C. Schratwieser and another	52
WEINTRAUB, Max, and Isidor Meiselmann—H. B. Scharmann & Sons	205

The following judgments were rendered against the City of New York: James D. Leary, $51,986.18; Susan E. White and others, $1,113.51; A. J. McNamara, $23.50; G. Molin, $198, and M Geghan, $41.50.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.43¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.05⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅜
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K. prime	.42
Beef, family	12.00
Beef, hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	11.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06⅞
Lard, prime	6.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@65c; No. 2 red, 70¼@71c; No. 2 corn, 33¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33½c; No. 2 oats, 23½c; No. 2 white, 25½@26¼c; No. 3 white, 25¼@26¼c; No. 2 rye, 55½c; No. 2 barley, 38@43c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $2.52½; mess pork, per barrel, $9.85@10.00; lard, per 100 lb, $5.85@6.02; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.90; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.10@6.15; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugar, granulated, $5.49.

COTTON.—All was excitement at the Cotton Exchange to-day, transactions, perhaps, reaching the heaviest total in the history of the Exchange. The extraordinary advance of 6¼@10-64d at Liverpool, as compared with the closing figures of Saturday, created consternation in the ranks of the bears and led to a heavy demand for covering short contracts, and at the same time broadened speculative activity with Southern and English buying orders. The market was subject to frequent and violent fluctuations, with the net general result, in broad terms, being an advance of about ½c. The spot market quotations were officially advanced 3-16c, while a subsequent special canvass in the open market showed that little, if any, was for sale except at an advance of ½c. The market for futures opened in a wild way at an advance of 19@22 points on the near positions and 10@18 points on the new crop months. At the best point of the session the maximum rise on the more active positions was 37@39 points. But on the way to this improvement there were several very sharp reactions when long cotton came out freely in an effort to secure profits. The break from the highest to the lowest point of the day was a matter of 10@12 points. The afternoon phases of the market were of a positively bullish character. Prices again took the highest level, and trading changed to covering and investment demand, the buyers being largely influenced by reports from the South of advancing spot markets, reluctant sellers, and disappointing receipts. The highest official report of actual transactions for any one day is 535,000 bales. To-day it is semi-officially estimated that the transactions reached 800,000 bales. Buying was stimulated by private cables calculated to show that the short interest in England was still very great, notwithstanding recent enormous buying for Liverpool account. The market closed very firm at a net rise of 17@38 points. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported as follows: New Orleans, 8¼c; Mobile, 8 7-16c; Savannah, 8 9-16c; Charleston, 8½c; Wilmington, 8c; Norfolk, 8⅝c; Baltimore, 8⅝c; Memphis, 8 5-16c; Augusta, 8¾c; St. Louis, 8¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	8.52	8.52	8.52	8.60@8.62
March	8.42	8.59	8.31	8.58@8.59
April	8.48	8.59	8.38	8.63@8.64
May	8.48	8.65	8.37	8.64@8.65
June	8.46	8.65	8.41	8.64@8.65
July	8.49	8.69	8.41	8.68@8.69
August	8.45	8.64	8.35	8.63@8.64
September	7.85	8.00	7.81	7.97@7.98
October	7.67	7.75	7.62	7.74@7.75
November	7.52	7.60	7.50	7.59@7.60
December

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $6,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 10,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch. — Astor Place Bank.
Broadway & Spring St. — Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank. — Queens County Bank.
72d St. & Columbus Ave. — Borough of Queens.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.
BONDS.
18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
2 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.
Henry A. Glassford, William H. Allen, Jr.
Ezra Lincoln, William Watson Caswell.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. — Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
27 William St., New York. — 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

ALFRED BURROWS & CO.,
BANKERS and BROKERS,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
25 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF
$23,000,000
UNITED RAILWAYS COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS
First General Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds,

Dated September 20th, 1899. Due July 1st, 1934.

Interest payable January 1st and July 1st, in the City of New York.

GUARANTEED AS TO INTEREST BY THE ST. LOUIS TRANSIT COMPANY, Lessee.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF MORTGAGE, $45,000,000

Reserved for underlying divisional liens,	$14,000,000	
Reserved for acquisitions, betterments, and improvements,	8,000,000	
Present Issue,	23,000,000	$45,000,000

TOTAL AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK, $45,000,000.

Preferred Stock.		Common Stock.	
Reserved	$8,435,000	Reserved	$7,652,500
Issued	11,565,000	Issued	17,347,500
	$20,000,000		$25,000,000

ST. LOUIS TRUST COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Trustee.

These bonds are Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each to bearer, with privilege of registration of principal.

Principal and interest are payable in United States gold coin of, or equal to, the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which, under any present or future laws of the United States of America, or of the laws of the State of Missouri, the Company may be required to pay or retain therefrom for National, State, or municipal purposes.

These bonds cannot be redeemed before maturity, and are secured by a mortgage on all the real estate, franchises, stocks, bonds, leaseholds, and property of every kind or description in the City and County of St. Louis, now belonging to, or which may hereafter be constructed or acquired by, the said Railways Company.

The **United Railways Company of St. Louis** is a corporation chartered by the State of Missouri, with an authorized capital of $20,000,000 5% cumulative Preferred Stock, and $25,000,000 Common Stock. Of the former, $11,565,000 has been issued, and $8,435,000 is reserved for future acquisitions, betterments, and improvements; of the latter $17,347,500 has been issued and $7,652,500 is reserved for future acquisitions, betterments, and improvements. The Company was authorized under an ordinance from the City of St. Louis to construct about 80 miles of street railway in that city and to acquire by lease or purchase other street railroads. The franchise runs for fifty years from April 12th, 1898. This Company has acquired by deed all of the railroad lines, properties, and franchises, and substantially all of the shares of stock of the following companies except the St. Louis Traction Company and the St. Louis Railroad Company, (one of the roads included in the National System.) Of the former it owns all the stock, and of the latter more than two-thirds.

SECURITY OF MORTGAGE.

The United Railways Company acquired the following shares of stocks of street railways included in its system, all of which shares have been deposited with the St. Louis Trust Company, Trustee:

Shares Acquired.	Total Shares.	Shares Outstanding.
50 Delmar Avenue and Clayton Railway Company	50	None
1,000 St. Louis Cross County Railway Company	1,000	"
2,000 Midland Street Railway Company	2,000	"
120 St. Louis, Clayton and Creve Coeur Railway Company	120	"
467 St. Louis County Street Railway Company	467	"
634 Clayton and Forest Park Railway Company	661	27
30,000 Union Depot Railroad Company	30,000	None
22,986 Missouri Railroad Company	22,986	"
99,994 Lindell Railway Company	100,000	6
24,950 National Railway Company (of Ill.)	25,000	50
9,953 Southern Electric Railway Company, Preferred	10,000	47
5,000 Southern Electric Railway Company, Common	5,000	None
20 St. Louis Traction Company	20	"

SINCE THE ACQUISITION OF SUCH SHARES THE COMPANY HAS, UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ACQUIRED BY PURCHASE ALL THE PROPERTY, RIGHTS, FRANCHISES, AND PRIVILEGES OF THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:

Union Depot Railroad Company, together with the Grand Avenue Railway Company.
Lindell Railway Company, together with the Missouri Railroad Company, the Forest Park, Laclede and Fourth Street Railway Company, the Compton Heights, Union Depot and Merchants' Terminal Railroad Company, the Taylor Avenue Railway Company, the Vandeventer Avenue Railroad Company, and the Delmar Avenue and Clayton Railway Company.
Southern Electric Railroad Company.
Cass Avenue and Fair Grounds Railway Company.
Citizens' Railway Company.
St. Louis, Clayton and Creve Coeur Lake Railroad Company.
St. Louis County Street Railway Company.
St. Louis Cross County Railroad Company.
Midland Street Railway Company.
Jefferson Avenue Railroad Company.
Also the properties operated under the name of Clayton and Forest Park Railway.

This mortgage is directly secured by these properties, subject to divisional liens bearing from 5 to 7 per cent. interest, amounting to a total of $13,980,100, of which $5,003,100 can be retired within the next two years, with an annual saving in interest of $54,623 when replaced by 4% bonds.

MILEAGE.

Total mileage in operation, under construction, and authorized aggregates 436.65 miles, embracing the mileage of all the street-railway systems of St. Louis, save the St. Louis and Suburban system. If the future acquisition of the last-named system be deemed desirable, there has been a reservation and provision therefor. Under the terms of the mortgage, $3,000,000 of the $8,000,000 reserved bonds can be used for no other purpose than for taking up $3,000,000 of the bonds of this system.

EARNINGS.

Statements issued by Messrs. Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants for the year ended June 30, 1899, show that the Companies now united earned, in the aggregate, while independently operated, $266,882.21 in excess of all fixed charges, including the interest on $23,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds; and also that the St. Louis Transit Company for the six months ended December 31, 1899, showed a surplus of $188,346.21 over fixed charges, including the interest on this issue of bonds.

A large amount of work in the consolidation of power, and the transformation of cable to electric traction, is now under way, but until its completion the full benefit of the economies resulting therefrom will not appear in the net earnings. In this connection reference is made to the estimate of Mr. Jilson J. Coleman, a street railway expert of experience, now General Manager of the Company, made before he became connected therewith, and to his letter of recent date as to the future net earnings of the United Railways Company, after making allowance for the economies following consolidation and the concentration of management. Prospectus containing the above can be had on application.

LEASE.

The St. Louis Transit Company, lessee of the United Railways Company of St. Louis and guarantor of the interest upon its Bonds and Preferred Stock, is a Corporation of the State of Missouri with power to acquire, lease, and operate, until the 18th March, 1939, the lines acquired by the United Railways Company of St. Louis. An exchange of its stock (to the extent of 172,502 shares) for the Common Stock of the United Railways Company of St. Louis has been made, share for share, in consideration of a payment to the St. Louis Transit Company of $11 per share on each share of stock so exchanged. Through this payment it will have a cash capital of $1,897,522, and no other obligations save those under its lease of the United Railways Company of St. Louis.

The St. Louis Transit Company has assumed the operation of the property, under the provisions of the leases.

$9,375,000 Bonds having been sold, we offer the balance, $13,625,000, for sale at 92½ and accrued interest, payable on Monday, February 19th, 1900, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO HAVE THESE BONDS LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Subscription books will be opened at our offices on Wednesday, February 14, 1900, at 10 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M. the same day. Allotments will be made as promptly as possible thereafter. The right is reserved to reject applications, to close the subscription earlier than said time, and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for.

FEBRUARY 10TH, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. — WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. — HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. — LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Isaborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14th, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

68 shs. National City Bank.
43 shs. Hamilton Bank of N. Y.
10 shs. 5th Ave. Safe Deposit Co.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Association.
67 shs. Southern Railway Co. common.
5 shs. Southern Railway Co. Prefd.
1 sh. Jekyll Island Club.
$2,281 63-100 Judgment, Supreme Court, Suffolk Co., against Saml. L. Thompson, docketed Feby. 19th, 1898.
$10,000 Col., Sand. & Hock. R. R. Genl. 4 p. c. Bds., 1946.
$750 do. do. 50-year Income Bd. Scrip.
$243.75 do. do. 1st Mtge. 5-year Scrip.
$29,000 Spanish Indemnity Scrip.
10 shs. Kings Co. Bank, B'klyn.
20 shs. Union Bank, B'klyn.
10 shs. Journeay & Burnham Pfd.
10 shs. Journeay & Burnham common.
50 shs. Forest Hotel Co., Lakewood, N. J.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
50 shs. Atlantic Dock Co. of B'klyn.
198 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
21 shs. Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R.
52 shs. Chic., Peoria & St. Louis R. R. common, (Trust Co. Receipt.)
30 shs. Joliet & Chicago R. R. common.
38½ shs. Col., Sand. & Hock. R. R. common.
16½ shs. Col., Sand. & Hock. R. R. Pfd.
60 shs. Zanesville & Ohio R. R. common.
20 shs. N. Y. & Shawnee Coal Co. common.
8 shs. 2d National Bank of New Haven, Conn.
15 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank, N. Y.
10 shs. Phenix Insurance Co., B'klyn.
77 shs. Cons. Rolling Stock Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
200 shs. Burning Spring & Ruble Farm Oil Co., Va.
$250 Promissory Note of R. Cartier, dated Apl. 30, 1872, demand.
$5,000 D. D., East B'way & Battery Ry. 5 p. c. Certfs. of Indbt., 1914.
$11,000 Chic., Peoria & St. Louis Ry. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1925, (Trust Co. Receipt.)
$3,000 Chic., Peoria & St. Louis Ry. 2d 4 p. c. Income Bds., 1945, (Trust Co. Receipt.)
$5,000 Mil. & Northern R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1913.
$4,000 City of Cincinnati Consld. Skg. fund 5 p. c. Bds., 1910-1936.
$5,000 Roch. & Pittsburgh R. R. 1st Consld. 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$3,000 Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$5,000 Mil., Lake Shore & West. R. R. Consld. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$2,000 N. Y. & Shawnee Coal Co. Skg. fund 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$3,000 City of Brooklyn 7 p. c. Public Park Loan, 1915.
$6,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. 7 p. c. Reg. Ctfs., 1903, (Guar. Prin. & Int.)
$4,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. 6 p. c. Reg. Ctfs., 1903, (Stamped Guar. Prin. & Int.)
$2,500 B'klyn City R. R. Consld. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$2,400 Bur., Ced. Rap. & Nor. R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$13,000 Col., Sand. & Hock. R. R. Genl. 4 p. c. Bds., 1946.
$316.88 Col., Sand. & Hock. R. R. 1st 5-year Bd. Scrip, (Trust Co. Receipt.)
$10,000 Zanesville & Ohio Ry. 1 Mtge. Bd. Ctf.
$1,000 Haile Gold Mining Co. 8 p. c. Bd., 1904.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
100 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
30 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
31 shs. Bank of America.
4 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$3,000 Nor. & Western R. R. (New River Div.) 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1932.
$3,000 Standard Gas Light Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
1 sh. Natl. Park Bank.
5 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
3 shs. Bank of New York.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
100 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
10 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
$2,500 Chi. R'way Term. Elev. Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
20 shs. German Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Oriental Bank.
40 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. 9th National Bank.
29 shs. 4th National Bank.
5 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
22 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
29 shs. Bank of America.
200 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
17 shs. St. Paul & Duluth R. R. Pfd.
25 shs. The Audit Co. of N. Y. Pfd.
40 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
5 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
4 shs. Central Trust Co.
20 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Co.
100 shs. Grammercy Sugar Co.
$5,000 Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$18,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River R. R. (L. S. Coll. Trust.) 3½ p. c. Reg. Bds., 1998.
20 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Schermerhorn Bank, B'klyn.
$27,000 Washington Trac. & Elec. Co. 4½ p. c. Bds.
12 shs. North American Trust Co.
$15,000 Peo., Dec. & Evansville R. R. 2d Mtge. Bonds.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. do. do.
10 shs. Astor Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Union Bank.
10 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
1 sh. Central Trust Co.
$2,000 N. Y. & White Plains Suburban Water Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. fund 6 p. c. 30-year Gold Bds., May, 1896, Coupons.
$2,000 Escanaba Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., April, 1894, Coupons.
$2,500 Medina Gas & Elec. Light Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bds., April, 1897, Coupons.
$500 Homer Water Works Co. 1st Cons. Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., Jany., 1894, Coupons.
$1,500 Newark, N. Y., Water Works Co. Mtge. Bds., Jany., 1894, Coupons.
$32,000 Kankakee Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bds.
270 shs. Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R.
$7,470 Tol., Peo. & Western R. R. 5 p. c. Scrip.
248 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Home Insurance Co.
5 shs. Illinois Central Leased Lines.
25 shs. Natl. Union Bank, N. Y.
25 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Atlantic Coast Electric R. R.
100 shs. Grammercy Sugar Co.
$1,000 Lotos Club 6 p. c. Bond, 1902.
40 shs. Natl. City Bank.
7 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
100 shs. United States Manfg. Co. 8 p. c. Pfd.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
By Order of the Supreme Court to Pay Advances.
$10,000 Coro. & Lavela R. R. & Impt. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, $1,000 each.

A.—
ESTABLISHED 1869.
GRIGGS & CARLETON,
Appraisers and Business Negotiators,
189 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(Refer to Banks throughout United States.)
We beg to offer to our clients and the non-speculative investment public
$150,000 PREF'D 6% STOCK,
PAR VALUE $25, of the
CARLISLE SILK MAN'FG CO.,
of Carlisle, Pennsylvania,
AT 75% ($18.75 PER SHARE).
The Capital Stock of the Carlisle Silk Manufacturing Company, organized under laws of New Jersey, is $350,000, divided as follows:
$225,000 Preferred Cumulative 6% Stock,
$125,000 COMMON STOCK.
An annual amount is carried into the Sinking Fund to enable the extinguishment of the Preferred Stock in 1910.
The high standing in the trade of the **Carlisle Silk Manufacturing Company** in making Silk yarns and thread—a technical art which comparatively few Concerns attain—created a demand for its products which has gradually reached a point far exceeding the capacity of its present mill supply in Carlisle. The Company is now compelled to build another mill. It is for this purpose only that the Company sells its Preferred Stock. The business is exceptionally safe. The Company carries no raw or manufactured yarns and thread of its own, but receives the raw silk from the weavers and makers of every article in existence into which silk enters, turns it into yarns or thread for so much per pound, and ships the finished product back to the owners. It is a hard cash business, with security always in hand. The business and mechanical heads of the Company stand in the front rank, and have their personal means entirely invested in the business. We have made a detailed personal investigation of their affairs, property, etc., etc., and feel thoroughly authorized in commending this Stock to all careful investors.
Full particulars furnished at our office or by mail on request.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, January 31, 1900.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the United States Casualty Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 141 Broadway, New York City, Wednesday, February 14, 1900, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Trustees to hold office for three years, one Trustee (to fill a vacancy) to hold office for two years, one Trustee (to fill a vacancy) to hold office for one year, and two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open half an hour. Transfer books will close Saturday, February 3d, at 1 P. M., and reopen Thursday, February 15, 1900, at 9 A. M. EDSON S. LOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The New York Fire Insurance Company,
New York, Jan. 31, 1900.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall Street, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of February, 1900. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

Peoria & Eastern Railway Co.
Stockholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Co. for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Illinois, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will close February 1st, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. February 15th, 1900.
J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$75,000.—EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO purchase old established lumber and manufacturing business; location unsurpassed; good trade; tributary to New York. Call or address F. G. G., Room 30, 15 Cortlandt St., New York City.

$2,500 PURCHASES INTEREST IN GOOD PAYing, established business dealing in California product. Salary, commission, part profits. Address "LEGITIMATE," N. Y. Times.

$5,000, AS NEEDED, ($1,000 NOW,) TO INcrease "specialty plant;" will yearly net investment, safely, surely. DUPLEX, Box 156 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds
AND
Preferred & Common Stock
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Company.

Recognizing that it is to the interest of the security holders of the United States Flour Milling Company that the affairs of said corporation be readjusted, and adequate working capital be provided, holders of a large amount of the First Mortgage Bonds and the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company have requested the undersigned to act as a Reorganization Committee under the Reorganization Agreement dated January 29, 1900, and filed with the METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.

The undersigned have consented to act as such Committee, and request such Bondholders and Stockholders to deposit their said securities under said Agreement with the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, New York City, on or before **February 28th, 1900.**

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Trust Company, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, February 2, 1900.

SAMUEL THOMAS, Chairman.
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
BRAYTON IVES,
WM. LANMAN BULL,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
Reorganization Committee.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary
209 Produce Exchange Bldg., New York City.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000

LEVI P. MORTON.....President
EDWARD J. BERWIND..Vice-Presiden.
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary

DIRECTORS.

James W. Alexander,	James N. Jarvie,
John Jacob Astor,	Aug. D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker,	Joseph Larocque,
Edward J. Berwind,	D. O. Mills,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Henry M. Flagler,	Richard A. McCurdy,
G. G. Haven,	W. G. Oakman,
Jos. C. Hendrix,	John Sloane,
Abram S. Hewitt,	William C. Whitney,
	A. Wolff.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman,
Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie,
Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

SEABOARD AIR LINE ORGANIZATION.

Subscribers to the Greater Seaboard Air Line Organization agreement, dated January 5th, 1900, executed between the undersigned managing committee, holders of Seaboard Syndicate Certificates, and Florida Central and Peninsular Syndicate Certificates and others, Subscribers, and the Continental Trust Company, depositary, are hereby notified that the said Organization agreement has become effective according to its terms, and that the Depositary, the Continental Trust Company, will issue certificates thereunder upon application at its office, No. 11 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
Baltimore, February 14th, 1900.
S. DAVIES WARFIELD, Chairman;
ROBERT C. DAVIDSON,
WILLIAM A. MARBURG,
JOHN W. MIDDENDORF,
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS,
JAMES H. DOOLEY,
WILLIAM F. COCHRAN,
Managing Committee.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Reading Company,
Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the company (after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage) a dividend of ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the company, to be paid March 8, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 19, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1900.
READING COMPANY,
By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 19, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1900.
On March 8, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same period of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, February 13th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. and an extra dividend of one per cent. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Thursday, March 1st, 1900.
The Transfer Books will be closed on February 17th at 12 o'clock M. and reopened on the morning of March 2d, 1900.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Federal Steel Company,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway.
N. Y., February 13th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the Federal Steel Company has this day declared a dividend of 2½% on the Common Capital Stock, payable March 20th, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the close of business March 10th. The transfer books of the common stock will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 10th of March, and will open at 10 A. M. March 20th, 1900.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Treas.

New York and Hoboken Ferry Company,
Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 13th, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 1st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business February 20th, 1900. The transfer books will close February 20th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen March 2d, 1900, at 10 A. M.
C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company,
No. 36 Wall St., New York, January 30, 1900.
A dividend of 3% has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable February 15th next to stockholders of record February 6th next. Dividend checks will be mailed to the stockholders.
J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1900.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT has been declared, payable February 15, 1900, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on February 9th. The books will be open at 10 A. M. on February 15, 1900. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 16, 1900.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after February 15th. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 1st to Feb. 15th, inclusive. D. R. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 13	379,504
To date this year	15,249,860
Corresponding date last year	30,914,028

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 13	$2,291,000
To date this year	$71,177,000
Corresponding date last year	$188,020,360

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf	1	Met. Street Ry	3½
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	⅞	Mexican Central	⅛
Am. Steel & Wire pf	1	Mex. Nat. cfs	½
Am. Sugar Ref	1	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Tin Plate	⅛	Nat. Steel	1¼
Am. Tobacco	2	N. Y. Central	⅛
Anaconda Copper	⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf	⅞	Norf. & West	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	2	Norf. & West. pf	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf	2½	Northern Pacific	⅝
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	1¼	Pacific Coast	⅛
Canadian Pacific	2⅝	Pacific Mail	1
Chi., R. & Q.	1	Pennsylvania	2¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Penn. Sub. R.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	People's Gas, Chi.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Reading 1st pf	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Rep. Steel	⅞
Col. Midland	½	Rio Grande West	1⅜
Col. Mid. pf	1	St. L. S. W. pf	½
Col. So. 2d pf	⅝	Southern Pacific	¾
Del., S. S. & A.	½	Southern Ry. pf	⅝
Del., S. S. & A. pf	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2¾
Erie 1st pf	½	Third Avenue	5¾
Federal Steel	1	Union Pacific	⅞
Federal Steel pf	1	Union Pacific pf	½
Illinois Central	1½	U. S. Leather	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	½	U. S. Leather pf	⅝
Manhattan	2¾	West. Un. Tel.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf	1¼	Nat. Lead	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	2	N. Y. Air Brake	1¾
Chi. G. W., deb.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	4
Den. & R. Grande pf.	½	Pullman Co.	½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1¼	U. S. Rubber	2½
K. C., P. & G.	1	U. S. Rubber pf	4
Knick. Ice, Chi.	3		
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., St. L. & N. O. 3½s	1	Mex. Cent. 1st, inc.	1¼
Gen. Elect., deb.	4	N. Y. Cent. ext. 4s.	1¼
Kanawha & Mich. 4s	1	Rome, W. & Og. con.	1
Lake Erie & West. 1st	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	3½

Bonds Declined.

Int. & G. N. 2d	2	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

A quiet market but a strong one was that of yesterday. A number of stocks were traded in considerably beyond recent averages, and generally with advancing tendencies.

South African war dispatches aside, all of the day's news was good news. Railway earnings, money market movements, records made public for a variety of corporations, were all of satisfactory character—and some were surprisingly good. All the prophecies of business shrinkage to mark the beginning of the year prove bad guesses.

It is undoubtedly true, however, that the public does not yet show much new interest in the course of the security market, and commission house business does not materially extend, though the current condition is not as bad in this particular as was evident a month ago. There is perhaps foundation for the growing belief that Wall Street is having merely a waiting time preliminary to Congressional enactment of the Currency bill, whose effects must be influential beyond aught effected by any other legislation in years on years—an influence pronouncedly tonic. In the Stock Exchange district all opinion is practically uniform as to the certainty of good factors being made dominant forthwith the moment Congress shall make the Currency bill a law.

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One feature in yesterday's market had to do with movements in properties which have been under recent pressure by the lesser traders of the Stock Exchange. Third Avenue Street Railroad was an example. It rose rome points on purchases that seemed to reflect covering by bear speculators who are disappointed over the results of their raids. In American Tobacco a similar advance could be traced to a nervous professional short interest. Manhattan Elevated got

graph wires for quotations $5,000 a year, said to be designed to drive all brokerage offices out of the State.

Decrease of $10,400,170 in exports of the principal products of the United States for January, as compared with the same month last year.

Albany and Troy Railroad Company to issue to its stockholders $1,000,000 new stock at par.

Improvements to the plant of the American Steel and Wire Company at Worcester, Mass., expected to give employment to 2,000 more hands.

THIRD AVENUE FINANCES.

The negotiations for the taking up of the floating debt of the Third Avenue Railroad Company have taken a new turn, and one decidedly favorable to the stockholders. It was officially announced yesterday that the bonds in which the debt is to be funded are to bear 5 per cent. interest instead of the previously announced rate, 6 per cent. Besides this, the agreement under which the bonds issued for additional money furnished—over and above that sum which is to pay off the floating debt—were to be convertible at par into new stock of the Third Avenue Company, has been entirely abrogated.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the company, was asked yesterday whether there had been any change as to the commission to be paid by the syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which is to take the bonds. This commission under the old agreement was 2½ per cent.

"Well," said Mr. Lauterbach, "whatever change there has been has all been in the company's favor." The matter of representation in the Directory had been harmoniously settled, he said. He added that the Directors would meet to-day to take up the dividend question.

"The prospects for paying a dividend are very bright," said he, "and the whole situation has solved itself very agreeably."

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The week's trading on the Cotton Exchange opened yesterday in a fashion that suggested a continuance of recent extraordinary dealings. The total of transactions aggregated not far from 750,000 bales, and there is evidence in plenty that the striking character of the cotton market at present is attracting some speculative attention which it seldom enjoys. As one active cotton broker said yesterday, "People are trading in cotton who never knew a bale of cotton from a bale of hay." And besides, those who have been tempted by the present market's remarkable breadth and sensitive qualities to "take a flier" in cotton, professional and commercial interests, foreign and domestic, are dealing heavily at present.

Cotton developed strength yesterday notable even in a period of such exhibitions of buoyancy as the product has lately enjoyed. All of the present crop months scored net advances of 37 or 38 points, and other options advances of from 17 to 23 points. A gain of 38 points is only 12 points less than half a cent a pound. March sold up to 8.59; May, 8.65; July to 8.69, (the highwater mark thus far in this bull movement;) August to 8.64, and September, first of the next crop months, to 7.98, or within 2 points of eight-cent cotton.

The first impetus given the market was the strength of Liverpool cables. Liverpool opened 8 to 11 points up, and held almost all of its advance through the day. The South was higher on efforts of Liverpool interests to buy spot cotton, and there was tremendous covering by foreign shorts in the local market during a larger part of the day. Cotton opened here 7 to 19 points up, except in the case of February, which was 29 points up. The dealing in May was as usual exceptionally large, and this option declined sharply from its opening price, 8.45, (which was 18 points up from Saturday's close,) as the result of local profit-taking, and sold down to 8.37 in a little over fifteen minutes.

This weakness was general. Good buying carried the market up again, May selling at 8.49 twenty minutes later, and a trifling reaction followed immediately preceding a period of some steadiness. About 1:30 o'clock orders to buy began to come fast and thick, and the market was forced upward to the close, which was near top figures and very firm. Final bid quotations were: February, 8.69; March, 8.58; April, 8.67; May, 8.64; June, 8.64; July, 8.68; August, 8.65; September, 7.97; October, 7.74; November, 7.50; December, 7.58; January, 1901, 7.59.

Receipts of cotton for Sunday, Monday, and yesterday were 78,125 bales, as against 72,692 a week previous and 28,389 a year previous.

Coffee had a dull day yesterday and scored a net decline of 5 to 10 points in the course of 22,000 bags' trading. Havre was weak, and the local market opened 10 to 15 points down, sales at call being 12,000 bags, and rallied somewhat irregularly. Santos and Rio receipts for Sunday and Monday were 32,000 bags.

The wheat market was not active yesterday, though May wheat was unusually strong, closing with a net gain of three-eighths, at 75½, after having sold about a quarter of a cent higher. Paris cables were strong. Reports have it that about 1,500,000 acres out of the 20,000,000 acres of French wheat have been badly damaged, which suggests an impairment of some 20,000,000 bushels. Rumors of Western cold waves are current. A Western business man who arrived in this city from St. Louis yesterday said that the wheat he observed seemed to be in good shape and that he saw no snow on the way. Trade heard, however, of snows west of St. Louis as being factors in the state of the market. Corn and oats were both a little firmer yesterday.

The Consolidated Exchange had a dull day, the market exhibiting firmness in sympathy with Stock Exchange conditions.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following:

Claim of Thomas W. Harris against the City of New York for services rendered and to be rendered, matter of Eleventh Ward Park, said to be $5,500, assignment dated Aug. 24, 1897, $500.

The securities which the firm was commissioned to sell by order of the Atlantic Trust Company, trustee, (in pursuance of the terms of a trust indenture,) because of default on the interest of bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company and the Ohio Falls Car Company, were all bid in on behalf of the bondholders at 5 cents on the dollar, excepting the lease warrants of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company, which were bid in at 25 cents on the dollar, and six lease warrants of the Charleston, Sumter and Northern Railroad Company, (with a face value of $184.94 each,) which brought $1 for the lot.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $131,259,280; balances, $7,079,893; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $699,590.

Money on call in London 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¼; demand, $4.87½@$4.87¾; cables, $4.88@$4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.83¼@$4.84.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅝ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95; guilders, 40¼ and 40 5-16@40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@15c discount. Chicago—35c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—75c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—American securities opened at about parity level and remained steady all day, with operators rather inactive. The final tone was firm.

In expectation of a new issue, consols declined ⅝ at the opening of the Stock Exchange to-day, dropping from 101 to 100⅝.

Closing prices were as follows: Consols for money, 100⅝; consols for the account, 100 11-16; Canadian, 101⅝; Erie, 13; Erie first preferred, 37¾; Illinois Central, 110; Union Pacific preferred, 78⅝; St. Paul, 129½; New York Central, 138; Pennsylvania, 63½; Reading, 9⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 76½; Atchison, 21⅝; Louisville, 83⅛; Grand Trunk, 8½; Anaconda, 9¼.

Bar silver closed firm at 27½d per ounce.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 67⅞.

Rand Mines, 32.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 28.87; Lisbon, 43; Rome, 7.29.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Prices opened fairly firm on the Bourse to-day, but subsequently eased on the decline in the price of consols and various vague rumors regarding the approaching settlement. Toward the close the market became steadier, but undecided. Spanish 4s and Rio Tintos reacted on profit takings. The business in Kaffirs was unfavorable. Three per cent. Rentes, 100f 62½c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 19½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 68.87½.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Business on the Boerse to-day was irregular. Canadian Pacifics were animated and Americans were quiet. Spanish 4s were easier on Paris advices. Local shares were firm, but later declined. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks; discount rates, short bills 3¼ per cent., three months 3⅞ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 13.—Business on the Boerse to-day was inactive, speculators being discouraged by the war news. Egyptian unified bonds declined. Americans were maintained, and locals were offered.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Amalgamated was the Boston feature to-day, holding firmly around 95, and imparting strength to the whole copper list. Butte was a second strong copper, selling up to 65, while a call on 400 shares at 100 for sixty days sold at 1 per cent. It is beginning to dawn upon some people that the Amalgamated Company is fast becoming master of the copper situation. One-quarter of 1 per cent. was bid to call 1,000 shares of Amalgamated at 100 this week. Copper rumors are as confusing as ever, but that may only be the cover for the Amalgamated deals.

Bullish rumors of Morgan buying of Mexican Central securities added to the day's stock market interest.

At the Clearing House 4 per cent. was still quoted, and the demand was somewhat greater than of late. New York funds sold at 10c and 15c discount. Call money, which last week was in good supply to the right borrowers at 3 per cent., is now quoted at 3½ and 4 per cent. Time money on the choicest collateral is still in good supply at 4 per cent. for four to six months.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	5	5½	Old Colony...	3½	4
Allouez.. ..	3	3⅝	Old Dom.....	20½	20¾
Arcadian.. ...	1¾	..	Osceola.. ..	75	76
Arnold.. ..	5½	6¼	Parrot..	45	46
Ash Bed.....	50	100	Pioneer.. ..	1⅞	2¼
Atlantic.. ..	24	..	Quincy..	140	145
Baltic.	20¾	21	Rhode Island	4	4½
Bos. & C. C..	15	20	Santa Fé.....	6½	7
Boston & M..	275	300	Santa Ysabel.	3	3⅜
Butte & Bos..	62	65	Shoe.	31½	32
Cal. & Hecla.	755	760	Tamarack. ...	192	195
Centennial..	18½	19	Utah Con. ...	30	30½
Franklin.	15¼	16	Washington .	1	1½
Humboldt.. ..	..	1	White Knob.	16	17
Isle Royale..	36	..	Winona.. ..	3½	..
Mohawk..	14¾	15	Wolverine.. ..	41½	42

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A..	242	244	Cen.Mass. pf. ..	65	..
Boston & L.	241	..	Fitchburg pf.	123	124½
Boston & M.	198	199½	N. Y. & N. E. 6s..	110½	..
Boston & P....	390	..	N. Y. & N. E. 7s.....	115	..
Bost. El....	98	99	West End, ..	93	94
Bos. Gas 5s..	81	..			
Cent. Mass...	12½	13			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Deli Tel.	538	540	Mex. Tel.....	2¾	3
Chi. Stk. Yds.	135½	137½	Eng. Tel..	135	140
Dom. Coal....	..	47½	West. Elec....	..	44
Dom.Coal pf.	116	..	West. El. pf.	61	..
Erie Tel.. ..	..	107½			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The market to-day was a modest affair, but the dullness did not prevent prices from hardening, though the only notable change was a sensational spurt in the Electric Storage Battery issues after a long period of languor, the common jumping 10½ and the preferred 9 points, to 90. No explanation was forthcoming for the sudden burst of activity.

A great deal of attention was attracted by heavy buying of Pennsylvania Railroad. The impetus came from Wall Street, where the stock was in demand all day. Here the price touched 67¾, while it reached 136 in New York, equivalent to 68 in this market. The move gave rise to vague stories of pending deals, but they all lacked confirmation. A steady demand was observed for Asphalt and Western New York and Pennsylvania, each of which scored a slight improvement. In Union Traction there was a constant absorption of offerings by a prominent house, but the stock receded in the face of it. Philadelphia Electric was firm and United Gas Improvement displayed exceptional strength.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21½	21¾	Marsden	10	10¼
Choctaw	33	34	Phila. & Erie	22	23
Con. Tr., N.J.	61	62½	Phila. Trac..	98¾	98½
C. Tr., Pitts.	28¾	28¾	Union Trac..	39⅜	39⅝
El. Stge. Bat.	90¼	93	U. Gas Imp..	153	154
El. Co. of A.	13½	14	Welsbach Lt.	40	42
Lehigh Val..	25½	25¾	W.N.Y. & P.	7⅜	7½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Metropolitan Elevated preferred, on which a 2½ per cent. dividend was declared, opened at 80⅞, and went quickly to 82¼, subsequently declining to 81½, and closing at 81¾. The trust certificates sold at 28½@28. Tin Plate common opened at 34, and advanced a point. After a decline, it closed at 35. West Chicago ranged from 112 at the start to 111, recovering the loss at the close. National Steel opened at 40½, and closed at 50⅝. Other stocks were very close, except Union Traction common, which declined 2 points from 27.

	High.	Low.	Close.
193..Linseed ..	16	15½	15⅝
661..Linseed pf.	58⅞	58	58⅛
650..Tin Plate ..	35	34	35
30..Chicago Edison	153	153	153
50..Chicago Canal & Dock..	71	71	71
245..Chicago Union Traction.	27	25	25
27..Chic. Union Traction pf..	77½	77	77⅝
25..Diamond Match..	127½	127	127
50..Lake St. Elevated..	11	11	11
100..Lake St. Elevated ctfs..	10¼	10	10¼
2,910..Metropolitan Elevated ..	82¼	80⅞	81¾
200..Met. Elevated ctfs..	28½	28	28
337..National Biscuit	39	38¾	38⅞
100..National Carbon	20½	20½	20½
400..National Steel	50⅝	49¼	50⅝
100..North Chicago	227	227	227
241..West Chicago	112	111	112

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the Federal Steel Company, the New York and Hoboken Ferry Company, and the American Coal Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Old Dominion Steamship Company was held at the general offices of the company, Pier 26, North River, yesterday for the election of a Board of Directors. The old board was unanimously re-elected.

It is announced that the subscription books for $23,000,000 United Railways Company of St. Louis 1st general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds will be opened by Brown Brothers & Co. of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston this morning, and will close the same day at 3 P. M. or earlier.

United Engineering Company.

The stockholders of the United Engineering and Contracting Company met yesterday afternoon at 13 Park Row and re-elected the following Directors for the ensuing year: D. L. Hough, President of the company; J. G. Livingston, Frederick Wooley, Cambridge Livingston, Johnston Livingston, Jr., and C. E. F. McCann. The Directors met and re-elected the old officers.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Borough of Brooklyn Tobacco Manufacturing and Novelty Company of Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles Baldwin and G. J. Wiederhold, Brooklyn.

Progressive Italian American Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—Angelo Rezzano, D. C. Bourquin, and Victor Schrivani, New York City.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—The Yates and Porterfield Trading Company was incorporated to-day to conduct a general shipping and trading business; capital, $400,000. The new company succeeds to the business formerly conducted by Yates & Porterfield of New York.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 13.—The following charters were granted at Dover to-day:

The Pusey Holliday Ice and Coal Company of Philadelphia, to manufacture ice; cap.tal, $130,000.

The National Security and Trust Company of New York, to do a general trust business; capital, $600,000.

The Fidelity Corporation Trust Company of Wilmington; capital, $100,000.

The Charles H. Elliott Company of Philadelphia, engravers and printers; capital, $150,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Activity in yesterday's market for outside securities was confined to three or four issues, while the majority of the stocks on the list were almost entirely neglected. Prices followed a somewhat irregular course, but the majority of stocks traded in at all showed strength, and ended the day with net gains that in several cases were fairly large. Among the industrials were several prominent issues, notably Rubber Goods, which showed a substantial advance. Most of the stocks prominent in last week's trading were quiet, with the exception of Amalgamated Copper and one or two other stocks. Traders took little interest in the market, and the day's commission business was not sufficient to give the market much life.

RUBBER GOODS was unusually active, on buying induced by the showing of the company's earnings presented to the stockholders at their annual meeting, held yesterday. The report shows net earnings for the fiscal year of $1,408,422, exclusive of $60,000 estimated, earned by concerns acquired by the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company since Nov. 1 last. Three quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. were paid on the preferred stock, leaving a balance of $1,068,752. Of this amount $557,297 was placed in the reserve account and $437,608 considered available for dividends. There is at present outstanding $15,134,900 of common stock and $7,621,300 of preferred stock. The common stock yesterday was active to the extent of about 1,000 shares and the price advanced to 31¼. It closed at 30⅞ bid, a net gain of seven-eighths of a point. No transactions were made in the preferred stock.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was the only one of the copper stocks that was largely traded in. It was in good demand, and the price was advanced from about 93½ to 95¼, and at the close it showed a net gain of 1⅝ points. Transactions amounted probably to about 2,500 shares. Buying was of the same character as that which last week brought about such a sharp rise in the stock. Insiders are said to be very confident of the stock's reaching a much higher level on the completion of negotiations at present under way.

LITTLE TIGER GOLD MINING was active and strong. It advanced sharply on buying by insiders. On transactions in about 5,000 shares the price rose from 46 to 62, closing at the latter figure, with a net gain of 18 points.

NATIONAL TUBE common recovered part of its loss of the final day of last week, and closed with a fractional net gain. Highest sales were made at 50¼, odd lots selling as high as 50¾. It closed at 49⅞ bid. The last sale being effected at 50. Practically no change showed in the preferred stock.

NATIONAL GRAMOPHONE sold at 48. This issue has been very dull, awaiting the statement of the company's condition, which is expected very shortly. It is said that the report will show earnings much in excess of the amount required to pay the regular dividends of 1 per cent. a month.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was in demand, but very little stock was offered, and transactions were limited to a few hundred shares. In the preferred stock sales were made at 44, and this issue closed at 44½ bid, a net gain of 2 points. Large demand appears for both issues of the stock, and seemingly the interests desirous of procuring stock are the same that were accumulating it when the common stock was active around 26 about two weeks ago.

STANDARD OIL, on transactions aggregating about 175 shares, sold up to 542 and closed at 537 bid, a net gain of 7 points.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas..	1⅞	2
New Amsterdam ..	24	26
New Amsterdam pf..	44½	..
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest..	97½	98¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical.... ..		31
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76	78
American Bicycle	17	20
American Bicycle pf....	49	50
American Bicycle bonds....		92½
American Chicle	54½	58
American Chicle pf.	85	93
American Woolen	24½	25
American Woolen pf....	82½	85
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	9
Cast-Iron Pipe pf....	45½	..
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip..	13	15
Distilling Company of America....	6½	7⅛
Distilling Company of America pf..	24⅞	25
Empire Steel	23	24
Empire Steel pf....	62	64
Electric Axle Light & Power....	3¾	4¼
Electric Boat		19
Electric Boat pf....		35
Havana Commercial	16½	18
Havana Commercial pf....	58	60
International Pump	18	19
International Pump pf....	65	66
Nat. Enameling & Stamp....	29	30½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf....	87	89
National Gramophone	48	52
National Salt	46	47
National Salt pf....	77	78
National Tube	49⅞	50¼
National Tube pf....	92⅜	93½
Otis Elevator	22	23½
Otis Elevator pf....	88	89
Royal Baking Powder pf....	93	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg....	30⅞	31½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf....	82	84
Sloss-Sheffield	30	32
Sloss-Sheffield pf....	71½	72½
Standard Oil of New Jersey....	537	540
Telegraph, Telephone & Cable of A.	1	5⅛
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar....		⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	95	95¼
American Air Power....	40	47
Arizona Lead	11⅜	11¾
Asphalt Company of America....	12	14
British Columbia Copper....	10	10¾
California Copper		3¼
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf....	55	90
Chicago & Alton sub....	106¼	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)....	93	96
Electric Vehicle	48	52
Electric Vehicle pf....	70	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke....	20	22½
General Carriage	5	6
Illinois Transportation	2	2½
Kansas City, P. & G. 5s, pf., (new)....	42	43½
Kansas City, P. & G. 5s, (new)....	67¾	68¾
Little Tiger Gold Mining....	62	65
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	99¼	99¾
New York Transportation....	9½	10
New England Transportation....	6	6¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie....	21¼	22
Pittsburg Coal	22½	23¼
Pittsburg Coal pf....	82	84
St. Louis subs, full paid, ex div....	119	121
St. Louis common....	25	..
St. Louis pf....	80	..
Retsof	26	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	..	3-16
Superior & Boston Copper....	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	16	16⅜
Trust Company of America....	190	194
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke....	26	28
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds....	61½	63

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue....	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d....	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s....	117	118
Broadway Surface 5s....	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad....	236	238
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s....	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River....	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s....	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf....	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J....	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s....	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad....	390	400
Kings County Elevated 5s (new)....	84	85
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	88¼	90
Nassau Electric 4s....	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s....	108	112
New Orleans Traction....	20½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf....	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad....	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s....	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway....	28	29
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds....	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st....	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols....	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad....	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit....	15	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf....	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s....	115	117
Union Railway stock....	190	200
United Traction, Providence....	110	111
United Traction bonds....	113¾	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction....	25	27½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf....	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock....	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest....	69	71
Central Union 5s, guaranteed....	103	103½
Consolidated Gas of Newark....	55	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark, bds....	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J....	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J....	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	103¼	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s....	76	79
Essex & Hudson Gas....	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds....	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York....	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock....	81	83
New England Gas & Coke....	18	20
New England Gas & Coke bonds....	70¼	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st....	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con....	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con....	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co....	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds.	107	109
St. Joseph (Mo.)....	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s....	96	98
St. Paul Gas Stock....	50	55
St. Paul Gas bonds....	86	89
Standard Gas, New York....	115	125
Standard Gas, New York, pf....	140	150
Standard Gas 1st....	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock....	15	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds..	85	90
Western Gas	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest...	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry....	23	26
Brpoklyn Ferry 5s....	88½	89¼
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s....	93	94
Hoboken Ferry (new)....	69½	70
Metropolitan Ferry 5s....	108	110
Union Ferry	37	38½
Union Ferry bonds....	99	100½

Industrials.

American Typefounders'....	51	53
Barney & Smith....	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf....	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds....	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire....	8	10
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf....	41	43
Crampe' Shipyard....	79	81
General Chemical....	59	..
General Chemical pf....	97	100
Hudson River Telephone....	117	118
Lorillard Company pf....	..	105
Standard Coupler	37	40
Trenton Potteries....	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf....	48	..
Union Typewriter	30	32
Union Typewriter 1st pf....	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf....	120	123
Worthington Pump pf....	106	107

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note....	47	50
Central & South American Tel....	105	105½
Iron Steamboat	..	2
Iron Steamboat bonds....	47	55

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage..	310	310	310
1st week Feb....	$38,149	$37,306	$35,685
From July 1....	1,322,121	1,115,963	1,106,422
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage..	921	921	921
1st week Feb....	131,100	119,688	123,440
From July 1....	4,415,216	4,325,788	2,976,271
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage..	6,952	6,678	6,547
1st week Feb....	486,000	428,000	385,000
From Jan. 1....	2,637,448	2,292,448	2,058,000
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage..	1,540	1,524	1,524
1st week Feb....	143,554	125,915	113,584
From July 1....	3,854,136	3,788,832	3,370,298
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage..	930	930	930
1st week Feb....	129,208	120,114	96,614
From July 1....	4,039,868	3,497,769	3,273,015
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage..	547	537	535
1st week Feb....	72,708	56,384	52,161
From July 1....	2,546,795	2,080,964	2,057,854
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage..	336	336	336
4th week Jan....	168,407	144,490	.....
Month....	430,541	356,715	.....
From July 1....	3,035,814	2,827,447	.....
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage..	1,673	1,673	1,666
1st week Feb....	171,400	128,000	139,000
From July 1....	6,144,700	5,591,900	5,099,800
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage..	146	146	156
1st week Feb....	26,369	22,809	20,250
1st week Feb....	5,474	5,864	4,765
From July 1....	228,925	214,396	211,651
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage..	174	174	167
From July 1....	893,147	783,693	762,993
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
1st week Feb....	13,590	10,568	8,688
From Jan. 1....	76,669	59,168	51,145
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,988	2,988	2,985
1st week Feb....	550,280	426,630	437,715
From July 1....	17,015,804	14,241,116	13,316,212
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,010	2,010	1,956
1st week Feb....	306,231	252,601	238,422
From Jan. 1....	1,834,080	1,476,391	1,315,927
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,206	1,219	1,210
1st week Feb....	123,918	114,866	111,239
From Jan. 1....	733,891	665,256	575,052
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	507	360	366
1st week Feb....	44,656	40,797	36,478
From July 1....	1,788,970	1,454,469	1,426,023
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,208	2,197	2,197
1st week Feb....	235,697	205,875	200,274
From July 1....	8,369,081	8,060,898	8,269,239
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
1st week Feb....	489,000	429,000	404,000
From Jan. 1....	2,785,363	2,525,486	2,544,960
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week Feb....	21,600	18,000	14,000
From Jan. 1....	112,185	108,921	87,894
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	481
1st week Feb....	69,272	58,122	73,153
From July 1....	2,123,241	2,526,141	2,525,134
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,551	1,561	1,570
1st week Feb....	247,035	191,795	183,043
From July 1....	8,350,902	7,078,445	6,841,386
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
1st week Feb....	20,105	16,381	15,928
From Jan. 1....	115,126	90,722	87,403
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	254	254	331
1st week Feb....	20,575	17,078	17,333
From Jan. 1....	104,066	82,877	82,539
RIO GRANDE SOU

sponding period of last year. Total from Jan. 1, $67,070,082, against $60,490,551 in the same period last year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.21	.21
Best & Belcher	.14	.33
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.36	.33
Challenge Con	.20	.20
Choiar	.17	.18
Confidence	.75	.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	1.30
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.15	.17
Hale & Norcross	.30	.30
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.08	.08
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.24	.25
Occidental Con	.11	.12
Ophir	.57	.57
Overman	.09	.08
Potosi	.26	.24
Savage	.11	.10
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.49	.49
Standard	2.50	2.85
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.07	.07
Union Con	.28	.29
Utah Con	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.17	.17
Silver bars	59⅝	59⅞
Mexican dollars	48@48⅜	48@48⅛
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SURINGS, Feb. 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	37⅝	37⅞	38	38½
Alamo	16¾	17⅛	16¼	16⅞
Anaconda	42½	47	45	47½
Anchoria	90	95	90	95
Argentum	18	18¼	18	18¼
Bankers'	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16½
Battle	35¼	36	35¼	36
Blue Bell	12	13	12	13
Coin	270	275	267	275
Columbine	20	21	20½	21
Consolidated	17¼	17½	17	17¼
Damon	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	28
Elkton	118	118¼	118	118⅜
El Paso	32½	35	34	35
Findlay	13¼	13½	13⅜	13⅝
Fleece	28	31	28	31
Garfield	15⅜	15½	15¼	15½
Gibson	25	25¼	25	25¼
Gould	34	36	34	36
Isabella	130½	130⅝	130¼	130½
Independence	58	60	59½	60
Jackpot	60¾	61¼	60½	61¼
King	98	100	100	103
Moon Anchor	64	65	64	65
Matoa	26	29½	26	28
National	12⅞	13¼	12¼	12⅝
Ophir	58½	60	55	60
Pharmacist Con.	12⅞	13¼	13⅛	13½
Pinnacle	25½	26	25⅞	25⅞
Portland	235	237	237½	240
*Raven	83½	84	83¼	84
Rawlings	29	30	25½	30
Rosa	69⅝	75	69½	70
Sovereign	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¼
Tornado	53¼	55½	50⅝	51
Union	47⅝	48⅝	49⅛	49⅜
Vindicator	157⅝	160	150	165
Work	32½	33⅝	32¾	32⅞
Zenobia	20½	21	20½	21

*March dividend, 1 cent.

STEEL PLANT FOR TENNESSEE.

Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company Extending Operations.

George L. Carter of Bristol, Tenn., President of the Virginia Iron, Coal, and Coke Company; is at the Hoffman House. Speaking of the conditions of trade in the South he said:

"We feel very much encouraged. Business is excellent, and in a short time we shall start an additional steel plant at Middlesborough, Tenn. Much is being done to develop East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia, and the large naval orders which will soon be placed by France and Germany must necessarily stimulate business."

E. B. Craig, Treasurer of Tennessee, and also of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, expressed similar views.

Coffee Exports from Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The statement was made to-day at the War Department that the total exports of coffee from the Island of Puerto Rico from the date of the American occupation to Nov. 30, 1899, was 53,243,025 pounds, valued at $6,139,955. Of the amount exported during the period mentioned, France received 21,501,479 pounds, valued at $2,583,683; Spain, 8,102,686 pounds, valued at $969,729; Italy, 5,727,557 pounds, valued at $662,781. The United States received 2,608,642 pounds, valued at $283,290. The annual average exports of coffee during the years 1887-91 was 40,349,000 pounds, valued at $4,945,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange will meet to-day.

Montgomery & Funkhouser have been appointed Chicago agents of the Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Washington, D. C.

The Illinois State Board of Fire Underwriters has taken steps to compel the agents in the broomcorn district to maintain existing fire insurance rates.

H. S. Visscher of Syracuse, New York Special Agent of the Farmers' Insurance Company of York, Penn., has been appointed Special Agent of the Aachen and Munich Insurance Company of Germany for this State.

At the annual meeting of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company yesterday the following Trustees of the first class were elected: Gustav Amsinck, Francis M. Bacon, William B. Boulton, Waldron P. Brown, James G. De Forest, Everett Frazar, Charles H. Marshall, Gustav H. Schwab, Clement A. Griscom, George C. Clark, and Cornelius Eldert.

The insurance on the property of Schneider & Veltung, at 1,459 Third Avenue, which was considerably damaged by fire last Saturday night, was distributed as follows: Western of Toronto, $3,500; New York Underwriters, $2,000; Germania, $1,500; London Assurance, $1,500; Lancashire, $1,500; Traders', $1,500; Imperial, $1,500; Citizens' of New York, $1,000; Williamsburg City, $1,000. Lyons, Stadholz & Co. will adjust the loss.

The Rate Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange issued a ruling yesterday to the effect that policies covering the building at 365 and 367 Broadway, owned by the American Express Company, and insured under a general schedule, is not entitled to exemption from an 80 per cent. co-insurance clause, and that policies issued to the Adams, American, or any other express company, and covering insurance under a general schedule are not exempt from the rules and rates of the Exchange.

President C. H. Woodworth of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents sent a circular letter to the Presidents of the different State associations of local agents, asking them to address their Senators and Representatives in behalf of the bill introduced in Congress to amend the War Revenue act by changing the method of collecting the tax imposed by the original act upon Insurance companies. President Woodworth states that this measure, (Senate bill No. 2,382 and House of Representatives bill No. 6,247,) which provides for the payment of the tax by the fire insurance companies directly to the Government will not reduce the tax or diminish the revenue, but will relieve the business of the annoyance and unnecessary labor attending the use of stamps. The letter is signed by President Woodworth and by Secretary Frank B. Holmes, A. H. Robinson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Myer Cohen, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation.

Seeks Removal of Carter Contractors.

Application was made yesterday to Judge Addison Brown of the United States District Court for the removal of Col. John F. Gaynor, Edward H. and William T. Gaynor, and Benjamin D. Greene, the members of the Atlantic Contracting Company jointly indicted in Savannah, Ga., with ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, United States Engineers, on the charges of conspiracy and of having defrauded the United States out of $575,000 in connection with the Savannah River and Cumberland Sound improvement work. Abram J. Rose of the firm of Rose, Kellogg & Smith, counsel for the accused contractors, asked for time to prepare his case, saying that Commissioner Shields's decision was rendered on Saturday. Judge Brown set Saturday at noon for the hearing of the arguments.

Driver Killed by Long Island Train.

James Ross, forty years old, of 36 Cooper Street, Brooklyn, a driver for the Anglo-Swiss Milk Company, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by a rapid transit train of the Long Island Railroad, at Bushwick Avenue and Aberdeen Street. There is no gate at the crossing, and Ross did not see his danger until too late. His skull was crushed in and his body frightfully mangled. The horse escaped without a scratch. The engineer, F. Austin, was arrested.

PECULIAR WILL CONTEST.

Sister of a Windsor Hotel Victim Demands Proof of Death.

A will contest with peculiar features is on trial before Surrogate Thomas. It involves the question of whether or not a woman who, it is supposed, perished in the Windsor Hotel fire March 17 last is actually dead. The contest is being made by Mrs. Alma Louise Fellows, who asserts that there is no proof that her sister, Miss Annie Taylor Morgan, actually perished in the fire.

Miss Morgan made her home at the hotel, and was seen there on the day of the fire. Some time after the fire a paper purporting to be her last will was filed by Miss Hattie Leland, a relative of the late Warren Leland, proprietor of the hotel. The will left in trust to Miss Leland about $250,000, which was to go to Ina Leland Smith when the latter became of age. In addition to lack of proof of death, Miss Fellows alleges that undue influence was used in inducing Miss Morgan to execute the will.

The contestant alleges that Miss Morgan was rather eccentric in her manner; that she frequently made trips abroad without informing her friends, and that she really left the hotel the day of the fire and was not there when so many lives were lost.

The fact that she was not seen during the excitement of the fire, and that no trace of her body was found in the ruins will also be presented.

The testimony yesterday was given by the proponents and was intended merely to prove the will. Considerable testimony as to the fire and the excitement attending it was brought out at the hearing.

Seven Clubs in New Association.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The new American Baseball Association was formally organized with seven clubs to-day. John McGraw and Phil Peterson of Baltimore were appointed as a committee to secure the eighth city. As the circuit now stands, it includes, in the West, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Louisville; in the East, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Block Front on One Hundred and First Street Sold—Valuable Gore Disposed Of at Auction.

Flake & Dowling have bought, through Slawson & Hobbs, from Dr. Alfred Haine of Paris, France, the entire block front, consisting of thirteen lots, on the north side of One Hundred and First Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue. The plot has frontages of 100 feet on Broadway, 325 feet on One Hundred and First Street, and 100.11 feet on West End Avenue.

M. L. & C. Ernst have bought from A. M. Bendheim, through Charles Griffith Moses & Brother, the five-story flat, 25 by 80, at the northwest corner of First Avenue and Sixty-third Street.

Steindler & Gussaroff have bought the two five-story flats 1,149 and 1,151 Park Avenue, near Ninety-sixth Street.

It is reported that the four-story dwelling 699 Madison Avenue, 19.4 by 50, has been sold.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to an investor the four-story brick building 140 West Fourth Street, 22 by 109.

The Auction Room.

A peculiar little gore was disposed of yesterday at auction by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. It is at the southwest corner of Elm and Great Jones Streets, and was acquired by the city in connection with the widening of the former thoroughfare. Its frontage on Great Jones Street is only half an inch; it extends 100.6 feet along Elm Street, and measures 8.4 feet on its southerly line and 100.2 feet on its westerly line. As is usual in such cases, where land is sold by the city, an upset price had been fixed—in this case $8,600—and on a single bid at that figure Leo Schlesinger became the buyer of the narrow strip. It contains about 420 square feet. Other offerings at auction yesterday resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

424 to 420 West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 108 by 112.6, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to Henry Keale $23,485

By Solomon De Walltearss. Partition Sale.

297 and 299 Bleecker Street, northeast corner of Barrow Street, 39 by 75 and irregular, five-story brick tenement, with store; together with 26 Barrow Street, adjoining the foregoing, 26 by 65, five-story brick tenement, with stores; to the defendant, Matilda Stein 43,800

3,387 and 3,389 Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 48.3 by 84.1 by 47.8 by 80, three-story frame tenements, with stores; to the defendant, Matilda Stein 20,000

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 84.1 feet west of Third Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, two lots, 27.10 and 27.9, respectively, by 121.10; easterly lot to the defendant, Matilda Stein.. 3,400

Westerly lot, to Henry Mahnken 3,300

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Prescott Avenue, northwest side, 325.10 feet northeast of Bolton Road, running through to Nichols Place, 200 by 297.10 by 201.4 by 267.4, a plot of sixteen lots; partition sale, to the plaintiff, V. Everett Macy 3,075

18 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100.4, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension; partition sale, to S. Osgood Pell & Co., representing W. W. & T. H. Hall 87,000

1,469 Third Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-third Street, 22.2 by 80, leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with stores, and a two-story brick building at the rear; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Peter Doelger 3,636

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 213 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 210 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William G. Bates, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of Two Hundred and Sixth Street, 99.11 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,848.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Alfred Lauterbach, referee, 304 Pleasant Avenue, east side, 29.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 25.1 by 73, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $4,563; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederic E. Perham, referee, 227 Grand Street, south side, 127.9 feet west of the Bowery, 24 by 55.4, three-story brick and frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $17,556.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 146, 148, and 150 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Seventh Avenue, each 16.8 by 99.11, three three-story brick dwellings.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 2,617 and 2,619 Broadway, northwest corner of Ninety-ninth Street, 50.11 by 100 by 50.1 by 100, seven-story brick and stone apartment house.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 2,784 Third Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $7,475.

By John N. Golding, sale by order of the assignee, William J. Underwood, 141 West Thirty-third Street, north side, 225 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, two-story brick building.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 2,076 Second Avenue, for a three-story brick storehouse, 25 by 35; Mary Thompson, premises, owner; S. D. Cohen, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue; for a two-story brick factory, 50 by 70; Richard Furlong of 560 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owner; C. Stegmayer, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 1,166 and 1,168 Simpson Street, to two three-story frame tenements; Marty Del Donno, owner; J. W. Limer, architect; cost, $650.

Nos. 318 and 320 East Thirty-ninth Street, to a six-story brick factory; A. L. Heyer of 79 West Eighty-ninth Street, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 1,736 and 1,738 Madison Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements; Joseph Gottlieb estate, owner; W. C. Sommerfeld, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 35 Allen Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Harris Sackin of 35 Allen Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $750.

Nos. 584 and 586 Ninth Avenue, to two four-story brick tenements; Mrs. L. Y. Lesser of 560 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, owner; A. Barmyer, architect; cost, $150.

No. 120 Franklin Street, to a five-story brick store; J. L. Bremer estate, owner; James C. Hoes & Sons of 10 Liberty Place, builders; cost, $200.

BIG SUBURBAN REALTY DEAL.

New Company to Develop a $3,000,000 Tract Near Mamaroneck.

One of the largest suburban development enterprises ever undertaken in the neighborhood of New York is that which is now being carried forward by the recently incorporated Altonwood Park Realty and Investment Company. This corporation has recently purchased for about $3,000,000 a tract of about 1,000 acres at Mamaroneck, Westchester County. The property begins on the upland immediately back of the present village of that name, and extends away to the north and west almost to the Mount Vernon Boulevard.

Something over $500,000 has already been spent in developing the tract, in the opening of boulevards and smaller roads, and, according to those who are behind the enterprise, the work of beautifying the section has only just begun. The tract has been divided into villa plots.

The Rev. Dr. George H. Corey, who was for a long time pastor of the Metropolitan Church, in Washington, D. C., is President of the Altonwood Park Realty and Investment Company. S. Webber Parker, a large real estate owner in this city, is its Vice President and Treasurer, and A. J. Aubin, formerly with the Columbia Investment and Real Estate Company, is its Secretary and General Manager.

The property is rich in natural advantages. Along one side of it flows the Mamaroneck River, while smaller streams cross it at several places. A chain of small lakes, almost in the centre of the tract, adds not a little to the natural beauty of the landscape.

To these natural advantages have been added such improvements as will make Altonwood Park almost an independent community. On the Mamaroneck River are the Altonwood Park Water Works and an electric light plant. The Altonwood Park Club house, already built, is an attractive stone structure, while the club stables near by will furnish accommodations for a large number of horses, making the maintenance of separate stables unnecessary for residents of the section.

Deed to the Late Roswell P. Flower.

A deed in which the late Roswell P. Flower is named as grantee was filed in the Register's Office yesterday. The instrument was dated March 30, 1899, and by it Caroline V. Brown transfers for a consideration of $19,000 a one-sixth interest in the property on the north side of Fifty-eighth Street, 275 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.

CATHERINE ST, w s, 160 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100; Charles A. McQueston to Bengt Nelson 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 375 ft s of 156th St, 19.11x99.5; Fred Faust to Sophie Hasler 175

LENOX AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 114th St, 25x100; Sophie Rothschild to John W. Steiner and wife 100

LEROY ST, 19, 25x90; Frederick G. Wetterau, referee, to Hannah Wool 11,000

MAIDEN LANE, 41 and 43, 43.3x132x41.8 x127.8; Anne D. Thomson, individually and as executrix, to Charles Knapp 1

MOTT AV, e s, 682.2 ft s of 144th St, 25x 152.6x25.10x147.5; Edwin C. Hoyt, referee, to George W. N. Baldwin 14,000

MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST, 29, w s, 20x80; Annie M. Gillman and another to Oleana Dearborn, ½ part 9,250

PARKER AV, e s, Lot 32, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Annie T. Connolly 550

PARKER AV, e s, Lot 34, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Honora Kingston 550

PARKER AV, e s, Lot 33, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to John W. Kingston and wife 550

SPRING ST, 211, n s, 22x68.6x22x70.6; Donald F. Ayres to William C. Stratton. 1

TAYLOR AV, n w s, Lot 152, map of Belmont village, 100x100; Emily Wood to Mary M. Bickford, quit claim 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 117.6 ft n of 108th St, 27.3x150; Freda Steurer to Joseph Henschel 1

WEST ST, corner of Fletcher St, 27 x43.4x27x43.7; Robert H. Arnold to William H. Arnold, ½ part 2,500

WOOSTER ST, e s, 201 ft s of Spring St, 25x100; Isidor Cohen and others to Sarah Haas 34,500

4TH AV or St, 32, n s, w ¼ of Lot 572, map of Village of Wakefield, 25x114; Thomas E. Fitzgerald to Albert B. Hardy 1

4TH AV, or St, n s, e ½ of w ½ of lot, map of the Village of Wakefield, 25x114; Thomas E. Fitzgerald to Albert B. Hardy 1

14TH ST, s s, 130 6 ft w of Avenue D, 50.2x108, Unionport; Margaret C. Law to Samuel Henry ..... Exch.

35TH ST, n s, 331 ft e of 8th Av, 19x98.9; Charles La C. Hoff to Elizabeth S. Arnold 1

33D ST, s s, extends from 11th to 12th Av, 800 x n 60 to n s of 53d St; William K. Niver and another to the City of New York 1

58TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.5; Caroline V. Brown to Roswell P. Flower, 1-6 part 1

63D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Elizabeth Wilson to John F. L. Morris 1

136TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Missouria B. and Harry S. Houpt to John E. Falk, rerecorder 1

133D ST, n s, 268.4 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Joseph D. Jennings to Clement H. Smith 1

136TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Anna M. Somerville to Anna C. Stein 1

148TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x106.6; James J. Nealis, referee, to John A. Johnson 10,000

148TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x106.6; John A. Johnson to Walter E. Taylor 1

167TH ST, n e corner of Fox St, runs n 96.7 x w 19.2 to Fox St, x n 25 x e 120 x s 42.8 x s e 59.8 to Westchester Av, x s w 40.5 to 165th St, x w 95 to beginning; Henry D. Tiffany to Robert Proddow 100

168TH ST, n line, 1, n s, 100 ft e of Union Av, 120x126.3; Arthur C. Maneder to William Robitzek 1

184TH ST, s e corner of Granite Place, 14.1x82.5x45.8x107.10; Frederick W. Willcox to the Bronx Borough Bank 3,000

Recorded Leases.

BRADY, Lizzie F., to Walter Bissell; 1,580 Madison Av, 5 8-12 years 1,400

GLEASON, Michael, to Patrick Moylan; Webster Av, e s, 75 ft s of 175th St, 70x 90, 5 years ..... $900 to 1,500

JACOBS, Aaron, to the Superlative Tea and Coffee Company; Forsyth St, 5, 3 years, 5½ months 450

KEENAN, Michael J., to Michael Kennedy; Lenox Av, n e corner of 137th St, 4 7-12 years $1,500 1,700

MARKIEWICZ, Marcus, to Benjamin Bernstein and another; 305 Madison St, 3 years 2,942

MAYER, Isaac, to Lawrence E. Kohl; Madison Av, s e corner of 98th St, 5½ years $1,200, 1,800

MORRIS, Henry L., trustee, to Alonzo D. Greg; 129 East 17th St, 5 9-12 years, $1,600 1,680

NEHER, John, to Henry Kochter; 266 West 22d St, 5 years 1,100

OLCOTT, Janet, to John Callahan; 58 Cortlandt St and 166 Greenwich St, 10 years. 2,720

PEARSALL, Charles B. to Ann M. Hughes; parcel of 27 acres on road from Westchester Village to William's Bridge, adjoining land of Capt. William Bowne, &c.; also parcel of 5 acres on same road opposite above; also parcel of 49 acres 27 and 928-1,000 perches on same road, adjoining land of Quimby Watson and Haddie, and plot at s corner of Holzapel's land and adjoining land of Pearsall & Arnow, Jr., 12½ years 1,800

PRODDOW, Robert, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 165th St, n s, 26 ft e of Fox St, 3 years 8,000

SCHLOSS, Moses, to Lottie Schlussel; 21st St, s s, 280 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 10,000

SCHLOSS, Moses, to Charles Scholle; 21st St, s s, 240.6 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 10,000

SCHLOSS, Moses, to Charles Scholle; 21st St, s s, 260.6 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 10,000

SCHLOSS, Moses, to Jacob and Max Friedman, trustee; 21st St, s s, 220 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 10,000

SMITH, Mary M., to Felicia Livor; West Broadway, w s, 140 ft s of 3d St, 1-6 part 900

SMITH, Charles J., to the John Kress Brewing Company; 10th St, n e corner of Avenue A, demand 9,400

SMITH, Charles J., to Katherine Elias, guardian, &c.; 10th St, n e corner of Avenue A, 3 years 39,000

SMITH, Charles J., to Rudolph J. Muller; 10th St, n e corner of Avenue A, 1 year. 1,500

STANLEY, James, to James Morrison, Jr.; University Place, s e corner of 12th St, demand 21,500

STARR, Susan T. L., to Otto and Philip Schildwachter; 82 Dey St, 3 years 8,500

STEINER, John W., to Sophie Rothschild; Lenox Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 114th St, 3 years 8,000

STEVENS, William, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 70 West 52d St, 1 year 22,000

STRATTON, William C., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 211 Spring St, installments 10,000

STRAUSS, Sarah, to Henry H. Hendricks and another, executors, &c.; 42d St, s s, 81.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 1,500

TAYLOR, Walter E., to Susan A. Austin; 148th St, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, demand 1,000

TAYLOR, Walter E., to Edward S. Prince; 148th St, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, demand 500

TAYLOR, Walter E., to Sarah M. Sturges; 148th St, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, demand 20,500

TAYLOR, Walter E., to Joseph E. Gallagher; 148th St, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, demand 500

THE JOHN KRESS BREWING COMPANY to Venie J. Peters, executrix, &c.; 80th St, s s, 178 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years. 8,000

WAGENER, August P., and wife to Amanda Wolff; 2d Av, w s, 72.1 ft n of 3d St, 5 years 16,500

WOOL, Hannah, to Lucy V. Blackman; 19 Jersey St, 3 years 6,000

ZOLLVER, John J., to William and Margaretha Geis; 7th St, n s, 173 ft s e of Avenue B, 5 years 4,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATWATER, Julia L., administratrix, to Rosa R. Atwater and another $18,000

ATWATER, Julia L., administratrix, to Maria L. Atwater 8,500

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to John H. Powell 2,504

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Anna C. S. Mackenzie 2,504

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Anna C. S. Mackenzie 2,754

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Samuel Powel, trustee and executor 2,504

BUCHANAN, William S., to James E. Nichols, trustee ..... Nom.

DICKERSON, John S., and another, trustees, to United States Trust Company .... Nom.

ERICSON, Elizabeth, to Mary Toohey 500

MEYER, Henry, to Louis Manheim ..... Nom.

PRESSINGER, Austin E., to George C. Currier 10,000

SEIFERD, Mary, to Rose Seiferd 1,000

THE BARON DE HIRSCH FUND to Henry Hochemeister, guardian, &c 72,720

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm 10,000

TOOHEY, Mary, to the J. L. Mott Iron Works 500

TOWNSEND, Ralph S., and another, executors, &c., to Francis J. Odell 1,000

TOWNSEND, Ralph S., and another, executors, &c., to Adelaide Y. Townsend 6,000

TUCHMANN, Leon, to Louis Manheim .... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 535; Joseph Diamond against the Stokes estate, owner; Baron & Chesler, contractors $33

BROADWAY, n w corner of 95th St, 75x 100; Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company against Theresa Reinhardt, owner and contractor 1,900

BROADWAY, 1,309; the Berger Manufacturing Company against Thomas N. Lawrence, owner; George C. La Grange, contractor 52

EAGLE AV, 672; Robert F. Seifferd against John Werle, owner and contractor 51

EAGLE AV, 672; Robert T. Seifferd against John Werle, owner; Robert Ieele, contractor 18

IRVING PLACE, s e corner of 19th St, 27x88.8; Marc Nussberger against Eliot Gorton, owner; Herman Probst, contractor 1,173

JACKSON AV, w s, 90 ft s of 156th St, 200x75.3; John Reifenheiser against Willis R. Phillips, owner and contractor; Leonard Hauſmann, contractor 8

LOTS 4 to 18 and 21 to 40, on map of Bronxwood Park; Yought Brothers against estate of Charles D. Shirman, owner; Bronxwood Club, contractor 3,141

52D ST, 408 West; Andrew Blaurock against Andrew Ewald, owner; Joseph J. Zimmermann Company, contractor 40

83D ST, 125 East; Charles A. Pope against Tobias Krakower, owner and contractor.. 381

128TH ST, 146 to 150 West; Louis Linial against John Taylor, owner and contractor 37

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 100 x100; Salvatore Conforti against McCracken and Dagnail & Co., contractors and owners 2,499

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Jones St, 28x80; Edward McCann on M. I. Kauffman and Amelia Glass to the J. L. Mott Iron Works 300

Lis Pendens.

GROVE ST, s s, 67.8 ft e of West Washington Place, runs e 39.10x s 100x w 40x s 2.8 to Place x n w 15x e 8.6x n 90 to beginning; Cornelia L. Marshall against Charles E. Crowell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. H. Channing.

WEST ST, 80; Department of Buildings against Louise Schermerhorn and another, (violations of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

5TH AV, w s, 40.11 ft n of 133d St, 50x110; Joseph E. Gallagher against Thomas J. Jenkins and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Miller & Hartcorn.

8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 40.11x100; Jacob A. Zimmerman against Robert Wallace and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Erdman, Levy & Mayer.

11TH AV, w s, 75 ft n of 59th St, 25x100; Ellen T. Martin against Daniel T. Garrie and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Elliot.

70TH ST, s s, 256 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.5; Josef Rubricius against Karl M. Wallach and others, (action to establish lien, &c.;) attorney, C. G. F. Wahle.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, Feb. 14.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. In bankruptcy.

1989—In re Louis Kronich. Discharges.
1894—Valentine G. Hall.
1792—Rosa Rubenstein.
1912—Karmell Brooks.
1782—Philip Schultzer.
1655—Goodman & Strauss.
1040—L. & D. Weiman.
1781—Edward P. Kennard.
1902—Walter D. Turner.
1952—Isidore Marty.
1706—Harris Kauzer.
1834—George Schmitt.
1838—Wm. H. Townsend.
1938—George Becker.
1973—Joseph F. Merriam
1959—Abraham A. Miller
1956—Charles S. Kendall
454—Daniel Nathan.
1916—Robert Doblin.
1835—Arndt & Welsner.
1901—Lewis A. Olsen.
1707—Michael Mierowitz.
1878—Crinnian vs. Manuel Knauth & Co.
24—Smith vs. United Traction & Elec. Co.
45—McLeod vs. McGrury.
72—Lott vs. Clason.
66—Tracey vs. Met. St. Ry.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Collis vs. Press P. Co.
2—Aaron vs. Lakow.
3—McEnroe vs. Duane.
4—Pfleips vs. Dugro.
5—Buena Vista Realty Co. vs. Bryant.
6—Hassey vs. Schnugg.
7—Ernst-Marx-Nathan vs. Bookstaver.
8—In re Riverside Park.
9—Hays vs. Merchants' Refrigerating Co.
10—Danvoin vs. Moquin Restaurant & Wine Co.
11—Hirsh vs. Jennings.
12—Shepard vs. Shepard.
13—Mitchell vs. Schreimer.
14—Hudson vs. Spicer.
15—Bivona vs. Geniscalco.
17—Seward vs. Cocheu.
16—Rosenzweig vs. Wood.
18—Brennan vs. Hamilton.
19—In re Wetherill.
20—Fix vs. Fix.
21—In re N. Y. Juvenile Asylum.
22—In re Keegan.
23—In re Hartl.
24—In re Hamilton Park Co.
25—Streep vs. Maurer.
26—In re Brentano.
27—Caldwell vs. Dyatt.
28—Bach vs. Rice.
29—Clark vs. City of New York.
30—Parsons vs. Van Wyck.
31—Lese vs. Gilbert.
32—Rosenthal vs. Smith.
33—Sinheimer vs. Sinheimer.
34—Potter vs. Sun Print-ing & Pub. Assn.
35—Otis vs. Searles.
36—Lowenstein vs. Farber.
37—Seymour vs. Davis.
38—Whitney vs. Graff.
39—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
40—Bradley & Currier & Co. vs. Lippstadt.
41—Unangst vs. Donel-dson.
42—Brennan vs. Kelly.
43—Kantrowitz vs. Angerman.
44—Cooley vs. O'Sullivan.
45—Adler vs. Bookstaver.
46—Adler vs. Connor.
47—Grand Rapids School Furniture Co. vs. Seltz.
48—Stone vs. Ritch.
49—Putnam vs. Henderson, Hull & Co.
50—Britwitz vs. Dry Dock Sav. Inst.
51—Schuylkill Fire Ins. Co. vs. Powell.
52—Cordes vs. Man. Ry.
53—Isaacs vs. same.
54—Rafter vs. same.
55—Michaelis vs. Towne.
56—Vornberger vs. Lewis.
58—Kaufmann vs. Sommer.
59—Aborn vs. Waite.
60—In re Halstead.
61—Winton vs. N. Y. El. R. R.
62—Bennett vs. Pan-coast.
63—Dalton vs. Dalton.
64—Merrill vs. Berger.
65—Dershem vs. Dershem.
66—Krasnitsky vs. Jacobowitz.
67—Rouse vs. Haas.
68—Jackson vs. Dwyer.
69—D'Auxy vs. Dupre.
70—Shapiro vs. Shapiro.
71—In re White.
72—Bergin vs. Stevenson
73—Metz vs. Lantry.
74—Holt vs. Kearny.
75—Gilfillian vs. same.
76—Byrne vs. same.
77—Austin vs. Pittman.
78—Patterson vs. Fremont.
79—Sprague Nat. Bank vs. Connolly.
80—Conklin vs. Blair.
81—In re Lenox Building Loan Co.
82—In re Con. Gas Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freed

LEGAL NOTICES.

{Ten Cent Revenue}
{Stamp Cancelled.}

EDMUND AND CHARLES RANDOLPH.
CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

We, the persons whose names are severally undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New-York, do hereby certify:

1. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is EDMUND & CHARLES RANDOLPH.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is Stock and Bond Brokerage, and the principal place of business of said partnership shall be situated in the State and City of New York, Manhattan Borough, in the County of New York.

3. That the names of all the respective general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence are:

EDMUND RANDOLPH,
New York City, N. Y.
FREDERIC CLINTON DEVEAU,
New York City, N. Y.
HARTMAN K. EVANS,
New York City, N. Y.
MARION STORY,
Portchester, N. Y.

4. That the amount of capital stock which MARION STORY, special partner, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.)

5. That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the ninth day of January, 1900, and the period at which it will terminate is the ninth day of January, 1901.

Made and severally signed at the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, this ninth day of January, 1900.

EDMUND RANDOLPH, [L. S.]
FREDERIC C. DEVEAU, [L. S.]
HARTMAN K. EVANS, [L. S.]
MARION STORY. [L. S.]

In the Presence of
EDWARD A. FRESHMAN,
Witness as to all.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this ninth day of January, 1900, before me personally came EDMUND RANDOLPH, FREDERIC CLINTON DEVEAU, HARTMAN K. EVANS, and MARION STORY, known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same. EDWARD A. FRESHMAN,
Notary Public,
[Notarial Seal.] New York County.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Edmund Randolph being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate; that the sum specified in said certificate to have been contributed by Marion Story, the special partner, to the common stock of said partnership has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.
EDMUND RANDOLPH.

Sworn to before me this ninth day of January, 1900. EDWARD A. FRESHMAN,
Notary Public,
[Notarial Seal.] New York County.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that THE FIGGE SLAUGHTERING COMPANY, LIMITED, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office, on this ninth day of February, 1900, papers for a voluntary dissolution of such corporation, under Section 57 of the stock corporation law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness, my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this ninth day of February, one thousand nine hundred. J. B. H. MONGIN,
[Seal.] Deputy Secretary of State.
(10c. revenue stamp duly canceled.)

The foregoing copy of certificate of the Secretary of State is published by order of the Board of Directors of The Figge Slaughtering Company, Limited. CHARLES HUTWELKER,
Sec'y.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—FREDERICK BRUCE, plaintiff, against ROBERT BAYARD SNOWDEN and Lydia P. Snowden, his wife, Joel B. Ives, as executor of the last will and testament of Susan A. Von Tagen, deceased; Maud O. Snowden, Arthur R. B. Snowden, Emeline A. Snowden, Oliver P. Snowden, Anna L. Snowden, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 18th, 1899.

CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Joel B. Ives, executor of the last will and testament of Susan A. Von Tagen, deceased; Maud O. Snowden, Arthur R. B. Snowden, Emeline A. Snowden, Oliver P. Snowden, and Anna L. Snowden.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1899. Yours, &c.,

CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.
je3-1aw6wW&f14

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—ROBERT F. GOODFELLOW, plaintiff, against Michael Clifford, defendant.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 5th, 1900.

ROSE & PUTZEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant: Notice is hereby given to you that, upon your default to appear, or answer the within summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of $122.33-100, with interest from the 30th day of December, 1899, and with the costs of the action.

ROSE & PUTZEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Michael Clifford, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, dated the 5th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.

ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f7-1aw6wW

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of MAX ELLIN and MAX LEVIN, individually, and as members of the firm of ELLIN & LEVIN, and as copartners with Jacob Berkowitz, in the firm of Berkowitz, Ellin & Levin, also known as the Greater New York Cloak Company, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—No. 1,876.

To the creditors of Max Ellin and Max Levin, individually, and as members of the firm of Ellin & Levin, and as co-partners with Jacob Berkowitz in the firm of Berkowitz, Ellin & Levin, also known as the Greater New York Cloak Company, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of January, 1900, the said Max Ellin and Max Levin were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 13th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of DOMINICK LORDI, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,281.

To the creditors of Dominick Lordi of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of July, 1899, the said Dominick Lordi was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of the creditors will be held at my office on the 6th day of September, 1899, and that, in pursuance of Rule XV., no trustee was appointed, and thereafter and on the 22d day of September, 1899, the examination of the bankrupt was concluded, and that on the 10th day of February, 1900, said bankrupt filed a petition for leave to amend the original schedules, viz.: by inserting the name of an additional creditor, and that an order has been made allowing said amendment, and that said amended schedules have been filed and said first meeting reopened by the referee.

Notice is further given that an adjourned first meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time all creditors may attend, prove their claims, elect a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 13th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. POLLACK, WILLIAM L. POLLACK, and SAMUEL BLATT, individually and as members of the firm of W. G. Pollack & Co., bankrupts. No. 2,011.

Notice is hereby given that William G. Pollack, William L. Pollack, and Samuel Blatt, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated February 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House, and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Feb. 10, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Benner, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM E. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENNER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6mW

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899.

GUSTAV O. BOTHNER, Administrator.
HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-1aw6mW

BUSSE, GEORGE FREDERICK WILHELM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Agnes S. O. M. C. Busse, Selma Busse, Olga Busse, Wilhelm F. H. Busse, Vera Busse, William G. Busse, Rodolf Busse, Clara Busse, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of GEORGE FREDERICK WILHELM BUSSE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Agnes S. O. M. C. Busse of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of George Frederick Wilhelm Busse, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja10-1aw6wW

FRIES, JOHN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHARLES FRIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jno. Alex. Beall, their attorney, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of May, 1900.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. LOUISA FRIES, LOUIS A. RODENSTEIN, Executors. JNO. ALEX. BEALL, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. o25-1aw6mW

GIGLIO, SILVESTRO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRO GIGLIO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1900. PROVIDENCE GIGLIO, Executrix. ABEL A. CROOK, Attorney for Executrix, 93 Nassau Street, New York City. j24-1aw6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of August, 1899. CHARLES REPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HAINES, HARRIET A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Rebecca Ryllé, Pemella Snedeker, Emma Heerbrandt, Jennet Hilton, Ida Kassendieck Brunner, Ada Kassendieck, Emma Lansing, John Hawkins, Mary Hawkins Westerfield, George Hawkins, William Hawkins, Clara Hawkins, Addaline Pullis, Emeline Fountain, and Henrietta Tracy, the heirs and next of kin of Harriet A. Haines, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Simeon V. O'Donnel of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Harriet A. Haines, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja10-1aw6wW

FEDER, CACILIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Albert Herzog, one of the heirs and next of kin of Cacilia Feder, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Julius Feder of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Cacilia Feder, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja10-1aw6wW

COX, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA COX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1899. ISABELLA VACHE COX, Executrix. MARY ELIZA COX, Executrix. WM. H. HOPKINS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o18-1aw6mW

COWMAN, EDWARD D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. COWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1900. GEORGE C. CARTER, MATTHEW B. SCRIVNER, Executors. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for the Executors, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. f7-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bridget Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of November, 1899. JOHN MORRIS, Administrator. E. M. Wight, Attorney for Administrator, 61 Park Row, New York City. n15-1aw6mW

WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, as their place of transacting business his the office of Marbury & Fox, No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1899. JOHANNA M. WILLIAMS, Administratrix; JAMES B. EARNS, Administrator. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administrators, No. 3 Broad Street, New York. o25-1aw6mW

WILLITS, GEORGE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE S. WILLITS, late of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost and Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of January, 1900. MAUDE H. WILLITS, Executrix. CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mW&4jy11

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, ancillary administratrix of the estate of HENRY RICE, deceased, will sell at public sale on Tuesday, February 20th, at 1:30 P. M. at the office of Rice and Duval, 231 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, the good will of the business of Rice and Duval, stock on hand and in course of manufacture belonging to the tailoring business of said firm and the good will of the business of the firm. Also lease of store at 231 Broadway, N. Y.

Dated February 9th, 1900.

MARY RICE,
Ancillary Administratrix of the estate of Henry Rice,

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EVERETT L. BARNARD, plaintiff, against AARON HUNTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 9th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel, at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, now at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, beginning at a point on the easterly side of Saxe Avenue, distant one hundred feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of McGraw Avenue and the easterly side of said Saxe Avenue, running thence easterly and parallel with McGraw Avenue one hundred feet; thence running northerly and parallel with Saxe Avenue fifty feet; thence westerly and again parallel with McGraw Avenue one hundred feet; thence southerly along the easterly side of Saxe Avenue fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 10th, 1900.

EDWARD B. LA FETRA, Referee.
ARTHUR KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

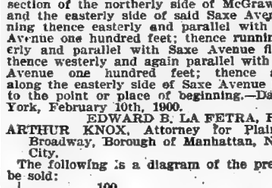

McGraw Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $328.00, with interest therein from the 29th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to about $108, with interest from December 29th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $10 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject as follows: The more northerly lot, subject to a first mortgage, bearing interest at six per cent., on which there was due for principal and interest on December 27th, 1899, about $1,850; the more southerly lot, subject to a first mortgage, bearing interest at six per cent., on which there was due for principal and interest on December 29th, 1899, about $1,848, and both lots, subject to a blanket mortgage, bearing interest at six per cent., on which there was due for principal and interest on December 29th, 1899, about $417.—Dated New York, February 10th, 1900.

EDWARD B. LA FETRA, Referee.
f14-2aw3wW&F&mh7

SULLIVAN STREET.—The Supreme Court, County of New York.—OLIVER W. BUCKINGHAM as substituted trustee of the trusts created in and by the last will and testament of John Walton, deceased, plaintiff, against SARAH JANE WIGTON, individually and as executrix, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Sullivan Street distant thirty-nine (39) feet and nine (9) inches southwardly from the southeasterly corner of Prince and Sullivan Streets, and running thence eastwardly and parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Sullivan Street twenty (20) feet and seven (7) inches; thence westwardly and parallel with Prince Street three (3) feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Sullivan Street seven (7) feet; thence westwardly and parallel with Prince Street ten (10) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Sullivan Street seven (7) feet; thence westwardly and parallel with Prince Street sixty-two (62) feet to the easterly side of Sullivan Street, and thence southwardly along the easterly side of Sullivan Street twenty (20) feet and seven (7) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 13, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
ORMISTON & CRANE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 7 Nassau Street, New York City.
Prince Street.

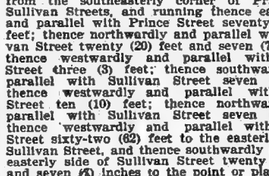

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is two thousand five hundred and twenty-six and four one-hundredth dollars, ($2,526.04,) with interest thereon from the 7th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to two hundred and twenty-six and sixty-four one-hundredths dollars ($226.64,) with interest thereon from the 10th day of February, 1900, together with the expenses of sale.

Dated New York, February 13, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
f14-2aw3wW&F&Mh7

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ARNOLD L. SCHEUER (STEPHEN PERRY STURGES, substituted as plaintiff,) against CHARLES BROWN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action dated August 30th, 1899, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, at the New York Salesrooms, Limited, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Rivington Street, distant twenty-four feet and two inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Rivington and Goerck Streets; from thence running easterly along the southerly side of Rivington Street thirty-seven feet and five inches; thence southerly and parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Rivington Street thirty-seven feet six inches, and thence northerly and again parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 22nd, 1900. WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.

LOUIS LEAVITT, Deputy Sheriff.
ROBY & TAYLOR, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is sold is $7,928.09-100, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from August 30, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $474.25, with interest thereon and the expenses of the sale. That the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is nothing.—Dated January 22, 1900.

WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.
LOUIS LEAVITT, Deputy Sheriff.
j24-2aw3wW&F&f14

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator, DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Att'ys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s27-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMIL GUNSEL, plaintiff, against OLGA JUNG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 3d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

First—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, known as No. 3,506 of said ward and No. 2 Fourth Avenue and as No. 14 on the map of the property of the children of Mrs. D. Langdon made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, April, 1854, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Lot No. 13, as laid down upon said map, and running thence northerly on the line of Lot No. 13, one hundred and twenty-two feet six and a half inches, thence southeasterly parallel with Lafayette Place twenty-three feet to the northerly line of Lot No. 15 on said map; thence easterly on the northerly line of Lot 15 one hundred and thirty feet nine inches to the westerly line of Fourth Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly line of Fourth Avenue twenty-four feet and five inches to the place of beginning. The said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage thereon for $25,000 and interest from the 1st day of October, 1899, at five per cent. per annum, the said mortgage being now due.

Second—All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on the northerly side of East 103d Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 103d Street distant one hundred and eighty feet westwardly from the northwardly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence northwardly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly, parallel with 103d Street, twenty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to 103d Street, and thence eastwardly along said street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.

The said premises known as No. 161 East 103d Street is more particularly described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on the northerly side of East 103d Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 103d Street distant two hundred and ten feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly, parallel with 103d Street, thirty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to 103d Street, and thence eastwardly along said street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.

ROBERTSONS & HARMON, attorneys for plaintiff, 32 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2 Fourth Avenue:

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 159 and 161 East 103d Street:

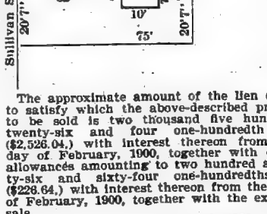

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee from the sale of the said premises No. 2 Fourth Avenue is $600.00 and interest.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee from the sale of the said premises No. 159 East 103d Street is $285 24-100 and interest.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee from the sale of said premises No. 161 East 103d Street is $285 24-100 and interest.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
f7-2aw3wW&F&mh1.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MINNIE HARDER, plaintiff, against NEW YORK REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING IMPROVEMENT COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, dated May 19th, 1898, as amended by an order made and entered therein, dated February 7th, 1900, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on the 8th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, being part of the lot or plot of the said Giorvina R. Hoffman, described as follows:

Commencing on the northerly side of Forty-second Street distant eighty-three feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, running thence easterly along the northerly side of Forty-second Street, twenty-one feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line twenty-one feet, and thence southerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Forty-second Street, the place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, described as follows: Commencing on the northerly side of Forty-second Street, distant sixty-two feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of the Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of Forty-second Street twenty-one feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line twenty-one feet, and thence southerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Forty-second Street, the place of beginning.

Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said defendant, the New York Real Estate and Building Improvement Company, of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indentures of lease and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, subject nevertheless to the rents, covenants, conditions, and provisions in the said indentures of lease mentioned.—Dated New York, February 15th, 1900. LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

SANBORN & SANBORN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold; the street numbers are respectively 57 and 59 West 42d Street.

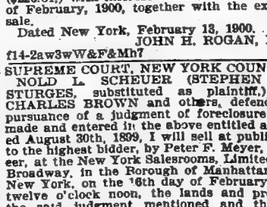

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above leasehold is to be sold, is $31,634.87, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser, out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $917.74 upon the first parcel, (No. 57,) and $868.14 upon the second parcel, (No. 59.)—Dated New York, February 13th, 1900.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.
f14-2aw3wW&F&mr7

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JAMES McCLENAHAN, as President of The Mutual Bank, and The Mutual Bank, plaintiffs, against ROBERT A. GREACEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and

CHICKERING'S FATAL FALL

The Congressman's Body Found in Forty-first Street.

He Appears to Have Plunged Head First from the Window of His Room in the Grand Union Hotel.

There is something mysterious about the death of Charles A. Chickering, Representative in Congress from the Twenty-fourth District of this State, whose dead body was found on the sidewalk on the north side of Forty-first Street, east of Park Avenue, at an early hour yesterday. While it may have been an accident or the result of walking in his sleep, the facts gathered indicate that the Congressman plunged head first from a window on the fourth floor of the Grand Union Hotel, and was instantly killed.

Congressman Chickering suffered severely from rheumatism. He was frequently a guest at the Grand Union, and generally traveled with an attendant. This time he came unattended. He reached the hotel on Sunday, and it was his intention to start for Washington on Monday afternoon, but the weather was so unfavorable that he decided to remain over until yesterday morning. He was about the main floor of the Grand Union the greater part of the day and early evening on Monday, and when a TIMES reporter saw him he was in as good spirits as a man suffering from rheumatism might be expected to be on a rainy day.

During Monday, it is said, Mr. Chickering received a call from Dr. Graeme M. Hammond of 58 West Forty-fifth Street and a male friend, whose name could not be ascertained.

Mr. Chickering went to his room about 9 o'clock, and before retiring ate a light luncheon of bread and milk. The waiter who served him was the last person who saw him alive.

Just as dawn was breaking yesterday a milkman, driving across East Forty-first Street, saw an object on the sidewalk, and, leaving his wagon, he discovered Mr. Chickering's body. Running to the hotel office, he informed Night Clerk J. E. Lord, who summoned James Lacey, a porter, and the trio went to Forty-first Street, where they were joined by Officer Colgan of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. An ambulance from Bellevue Hospital soon arrived, and, the surgeon in charge pronouncing Mr. Chickering dead, the body was removed to the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station in a patrol wagon. Before the body was removed Mr. Lord and Porter Lacey said that it was that of Congressman Chickering, and their identification was promptly confirmed by an examination of the effects found on the dead man's person.

Mr. Chickering was not fully dressed. The body was attired in a night robe, indicating that the Congressman had retired, and the condition of the bed corroborated this inference. It is thought that Mr. Chickering arose while suffering intense pain, and possibly sought relief in different positions. He had put on his stockings, drawers, trousers, and vest. The saturated condition of the clothing indicated that Mr. Chickering had probably been on the sidewalk at least two hours before he was discovered.

Just how Congressman Chickering reached the sidewalk is not known. Outside his window was a fire escape with a railing waist high. If he had fallen through the aperture, he must necessarily have struck the balcony on the first story, where there is no opening. It seems almost impossible that he could have fallen over the railing, and the generally accepted idea is that he plunged head foremost to the ground. This theory is strengthened by the fact that there is a terrible wound on the right temple, which probably caused instant death.

Unless his mind was temporarily deranged by excruciating pain, no cause for suicide can be imagined. Mr. Chickering was fairly prosperous, and his domestic relations were of the happiest. In every-day life he was one of the most genial of men, despite his intense sufferings, and he was a popular politician and a stanch friend of Senator Platt.

News of Mr. Chickering's death spread rapidly. The House of Representatives at Washington adjourned out of respect to his memory, and in local political circles, where he was well and favorably known, expressions of deep sympathy were heard on every side.

On a permit from the Coroners' Office the body was removed to an undertaker's establishment on Fourth Avenue, whence it was taken to the Congressman's home, at Copenhagen, N. Y., on the 9:15 o'clock train last night.

Mrs. Chickering, the widow, accompanied by some friends, arrived at the hotel at 6:30 o'clock last evening. She refused to be seen.

Dr. Hammond was not at his home when a TIMES reporter called, and the only information obtainable was that he would not be at his office until this morning.

Charles A. Chickering was born at Harrisburg, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1843. He received an academic education, and for some time was a teacher on the staff of the Lowville Academy.

He early evinced a taste for politics, and when only twenty-two years old was elected School Commissioner for Lewis County, serving for ten years. He was sent to the New York State Assembly in 1879, and was twice re-elected. In 1884 he was chosen Clerk of the Assembly, and held the place until 1891, when the Democrats controlled the lower house. He was sent to Congress in 1893, and remained a member until his death. In the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses he was Chairman of the Committee on Railways and Canals.

At his own request Mr. Chickering served only on the Committee on Railways and Canals, and it is feared that his death will materially retard the proposed purchase by the United States Government of the Erie Canal.

Mr. Chickering was for many years Chairman of the Lewis County Republican Committee, and also served as Secretary of the Republican State Committee in 1888 and 1889. He married Emma B. Stanton of Copenhagen, N. Y., on Dec. 15, 1870.

WORD RECEIVED AT THE CAPITAL.

Mrs. Chickering Told that Her Husband Was Ill—Action in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Members of Congress were greatly shocked at the news of Representative Chickering's violent death in New York City this morning. The first information came in a dispatch to Representative Gillett, the close personal associate of Mr. Chickering, and was communicated to Sergeant at Arms Casson of the House.

The families of Mr. Chickering and Mr. Gillett have long been intimate, and the two wives were together when the news of the tragedy came. It was kept from Mrs. Chickering for fear the shock would prove too great. She was informed that her husband was dangerously ill at New York, and arrangements were made for her to leave for New York at noon with Mrs. Gillett.

Mr. Chickering was last seen here when the vote on the Financial bill was taken. He insisted on coming on crutches in order to record his vote for the bill.

The members of the New York delegation in the House of Representatives held a meeting as soon as they were informed of Representative Chickering's death, and resolutions were drafted for presentation to the House. The dead member's desk was draped and wreathed in flowers when the House met at non. The Chaplain, in his invocation, referred feelingly to the loss the House had suffered.

Mr. Payne (New York) made the announcement of Mr. Chickering's death. At some future time, he said, he would ask the House to pay fitting tribute to the high character and services of the dead man.

The resolutions prepared by the New York delegation were then adopted, and the following committee was appointed to attend the funeral: Messrs. Sherman, (New York,) Babcock, (Wisconsin,) Cummings, (New York,) Littauer, (New York,) Degrafenreid, (Texas,) Davidson, (Wisconsin,) Gillett, (New York,) Alexander, (New York,) and Otey, (Virginia.)

Then, at 12:25 P. M., as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

Speaker Henderson and many others who had long known Mr. Chickering expressed profound regret at his death, and preparations were made for the appointment of a Congressional committee to take charge of the funeral arrangements.

In a message from the House, the death of Representative Chickering was announced to the Senate. Mr. Platt (Rep., N. Y.,) offered the resolution of regret and asked the appointment of a committee of five Senators, to join a similar committee from the House, to attend the funeral. The resolution was adopted, and the Chair appointed the following Senators as the committee: Platt, Mason, Scott, Turner, and Sullivan.

If attacked with La Grippe use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It almost invariably cures.—Adv.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Waiters in the most exclusive of the restaurants have come to look upon the tip as so certainly their right that they have come to assume an air that is offensive in the extreme. There is no acknowledgment from them for this courtesy on the part of the diner now, unless he gives them a bill, when, of course, the waiter is obsequious in the extreme, and generally offensively so when the bill is of an exceptionally large denomination. There is now no "thank you" for a tip in silver. The waiter merely grabs it as a thing that belongs to him. Naturally there has come a revolt on the part of the diners, and several waiters in fashionable resorts have been receiving a much-needed lesson within the past week or two. Men have begun to call waiters back to them when there has been no "thank you" in acknowledgment of a tip, and on one pretext or another have asked that the tip be returned, as if to examine the change or increase the tip. Then these men, who only demand that a waiter shall at least profess to be thankful for the gift, have quietly pocketed the coin after telling the waiter that as he had neglected to return thanks for the pour boire he was therefore not entitled to it. This plan has worked well, though it has made the waiters who have thus lost their tips through a lack of courtesy surly and inclined to break crockery as a means of relieving their minds, which latter is of course only biting off one's nose to spite his face. Clubmen who are used to respectful treatment at their clubs are determined to wrest the "thank you" from the waiter, or withhold the tip, and the plan to force the acknowledgment is spreading rapidly as a means of curbing the discourtesy of waiters. The plan meets with the approval of the managers of the restaurants, who hope to see it universally adopted until surly waiters have learned that the tip is not theirs of right, but is a matter as between a man well served and his servitor. What the waiters' labor union will do in the matter has not yet been disclosed, but the enforcement of the "no thanks, no tip" rule has stirred up a discussion among the waiters that may yet call for official action by the Central Labor Union, or something of that sort, where they are so sensitive about "the rights of labor."

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"Progressive euchre probably has a very considerable hold on the masses in the city, as THE TIMES said last Sunday," remarked a young man of the socially elect while chatting at his club the other day, "but the thing in society is bridge whist, and the women in particular are little short of crazy over it. It is played in the most exclusive sets in town now in lieu of poker, and the amounts that are staked at it are very considerable. I personally know of one young married woman in town who won $1,500 at the game in a three days' session in the parlors of one of the most exclusive houses in town, whose mistress is a fashionable leader, with a couple of unmarried daughters who are hardly 'out' in social life, and both of whom lost their money to this young matron. This is by no means an isolated case, and he or she who is an expert at the game has in sight, for a time at least, a source of a respectable income without the necessity of any great amount of labor. To be 'in the swim' you simply must play bridge whist."

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Some of the Masons about town are having a laugh among themselves over the misfortune that befell a young civil engineer connected with a filtering concern in town. He was but recently initiated into a Masonic lodge, and of course received the necessary lambskin apron. This he carefully folded in a bundle, which he took to his home, where there is a sister who is constantly on the lookout for some means of adding to the comforts of life for this brother. While rummaging about his room "putting things to rights," after the fashion of women, she came across the bundle with the apron. Of course, she opened it, and, finding what it was, decided that the proper thing for her to do was to put the finishing touches to the thing, so that the loved brother should be thoroughly up to date. Embroidery silks and needles were called into requisition during the hours the brother was away on business, and the ornamentation of the apron was done stealthily. When completed the improved apron was replaced where the woman first found it, and inclosed in the paper in which it was originally tied. The brother took the prized bundle to the lodge at the next meeting, and being a trifle late had no chance to examine it until he put it about him preparatory to the opening of the lodge. Then he hurriedly unrolled and tied it on, and went among his brother Masons to enjoy the meeting. There was a smile all around the room as he took his place, and the young man noticed that his brother Masons were eying him as if he were the cause of their merriment. Finally a fellow-member nudged him and pointed at his apron. Then the young Mason almost collapsed, for there embroidered on his new apron on one side was a collection of daisies, while on the other was a long spray of forget-me-notes, the whole in the most vivid colors. There is one woman in town who will let Masonic paraphernalia alone hereafter when inclined to fancy needlework.

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Up on St. Nicholas Avenue there is a music teacher who has this sign in the window of his first-floor parlor: "Legitimate school for the mandolin." Other tenants wonder what sort of an atrocity the other sort of mandolin schools must be.

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"I ran across something entirely new to me yesterday," said a yachtsman at the meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club the other evening. "I live on one of the Ninety streets up on the west side, and yesterday was called to the kitchen to fix something about the gas range that the servant could not attend to. While there I looked down into the yard and saw a man hanging out clothes. It amused me, and I asked who it was. Then the girl informed me that it was a washerman, and that he was a regular weekly visitor to an apartment adjoining ours, where he did the washing for at least two of the families. Our servant had learned from gossip with the others about there that he had been going out washing for a couple of years; that he had all the work in that line he could attend to, and made a good living at it. No, he was not a Chinaman; but looked to be a fellow of Irish extraction, strong, rugged, and about twenty-five years of age. He used to be employed in a laundry, found there was a demand for good washers and ironers in families, and so went into the business, which he has followed ever since. I reckon he is the only white washerman in town."

***

An apparently suddenly announced intention of the trustees of the estate of the late Henry B. Plant to remove the offices from this city to New Haven, Conn., is creating gossip among railroad men and others interested in the management of this vast estate of nearly $20,000,000. It will be remembered by those interested in the matter and possibly by others that Mr. Plant, shortly before his death, making his will in Connecticut, so as to take advantage of its more liberal laws, created a trust for the management of his estate which should last until a very young grandson should reach maturity. In order to do this, Mr. Plant, though then occupying the house in this city in which he died, declared himself to be a resident of Connecticut. Contest of the will is based on a denial of this Connecticut residence, except for the purposes of making such a will as would permit Mr. Plant to so control the handling of his fortune after his death that it should grow to such magnitude as to make the name of Plant one never to be forgotten. This subject, as his intimates knew, had become a sort of monomania with the great transportation man in the latter months of his life. For the offices of the estate a house has been purchased in the heart of the city of New Haven, very near to the offices of H Lynde Harrison, executor of the estate. With a deal of naiveté it is given out that the selection of this building was a matter of sentiment, because it was the house that Mr. Plant had selected shortly before his sudden death here as the one that he proposed to buy and make his New Haven home. Suspicious people are inclined to smile when this is told as a story designed to bolster up the claims of those who assert that the actual residence of Mr. Plant at the time of making the will was Connecticut. Whatever the motive for the purchase of the house and the establishment of offices of the estate in New Haven, it is said that this house and Mr. Plant's wishes respecting it will play a very important figure in the contest over the will and the ultimate disposition of the estate.

Made from pure and healthful ingredients. No alum, lime or ammonia.

Assures light, sweet, pure and wholesome food.

Housekeepers must exercise care in buying baking powders, to avoid alum. Alum powders are sold cheap to catch the unwary, but alum is a poison, and its use in food seriously injures health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

TO POSTPONE THE GAS FIGHT.

George A. Lamb Wants Argument in His Case Delayed.

The case which George A. Lamb is bringing against the Consolidated Gas Company to compel the setting aside of the last annual election of Trustees and the ordering of a new election is due to come up at 10:30 o'clock this morning in the Supreme Court, before Justice Leventritt. The argument in the case is likely to be postponed thirty days.

"I shall make application," said Mr. Lamb yesterday, "to have the argument adjourned for a month, on the ground that my clients want to see what is going to be done at the special meeting of stockholders of the Consolidated, called to decide the question of issuing new stock, before knowing whether or not they want to continue legal proceedings. I have not consulted with the other attorneys as to postponement. Part of the information we expected to get through recourse to the law has been voluntarily given by the circular issued by the Consolidated Trustees."

"If those who conduct the special meeting adopt an attitude satisfactory to your clients, will your proceedings be stopped?" Mr. Lamb was asked.

"That is a point I don't want to discuss now," he replied.

Weather Clerk says we ought to have known better than to open our new store, Warren Street & Broadway on the "13th."

Sorry, come when you can.

But forewarned is forearmed; keep tight hold of your pocketbook—temptations bristle.

The furnishing store is one of the most dangerous spots, hardly any nook in it that hasn't its tempting morsel.

Everything the best haberdashers keep and much they don't think of keeping.

But don't forget that there are also clothes, shoes and hats—and that there are two other stores, 1260 and 569 Broadway.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"If you wish to pierce the vail of fate Choose ere 'tis too late."

What a befitting climax to Master Cupid's message! and how it rings in with the midwinter opportunities of our store, which, like the hey-dey of youth, are plying toward an irrevocable end.

Well might we say—"Choose ere 'tis too late," for with February off the calendar, every available space shall be used for Spring's requirements. No part of the house seems to have been skipped—drawing room, library, hall, dining room and chamber have some representatives reduced even below factory prices.

Economy and St. Valentine say:—

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

C. H. PEPPER'S LINOLEUM
IS THE BEST FLOOR CLOTH
FOR OFFICES.
1,319-1,321 BROADWAY,
HERALD SQUARE.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

No Important Witnesses Heard Yesterday by the Special Grand Jury.

The Special Grand Jury for February, which held its fourth session yesterday, is apparently proceeding quite leisurely in the investigation into the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company charges. So far as could be ascertained yesterday, the jurors are still engaged in the examination of the files of the daily newspapers for last December in order to find out if possible the origin of the advertisements signed "Pathfinder" and "Truthseeker," and which warned the public against investing in Rapid Transit stock. Men from the various newspaper offices brought the files of their respective newspapers and handed them in at the door, but did not enter the room.

One man who remained in the jury room for a few moments, through an accident, says that several witnesses were examined. "I saw them go on the stand, but did not catch their names or hear their testimony," he said. "They looked to me like brokers' clerks or messengers."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan went into the Grand Jury room, but did not remain there long. When he learned that no important witnesses were to be called he said that he had other business to attend to and hurried away. He refused to talk concerning the progress made so far in the investigation.

Deputy Attorney General John Proctor Clarke says that the investigation will last for over a month. "There are a great many witnesses to be heard," he said, "and in view of the magnitude of the affair, it behooves us to be very careful in our deliberations."

The Grand Jury met at 11 o'clock, and at 1 o'clock adjourned until this morning.

Berkshire Society Dinner.

The Berkshire Society, which comprises in its membership a large number of residents of the city who formerly lived in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts, will give its annual dinner at the Hotel Manhattan on the evening of Friday, Feb. 23. Among those who are expected to deliver addresses are Gov. W. Murray Crane and Congressman George P. Lawrence of Massachusetts and Prof. John Bascom of Williams College. Charles Bulkley Hubbell, the President of the society, will preside.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

February being a "betwixt and between" month
EXCEPTIONAL ATTRACTIONS ARE NECESSARY
TO KEEP UP BUSINESS PRESSURE
therefore, in addition to all other specials

A Sale of Cutlery

begins to-day, to continue until our surplus is disposed of.

"A false statement is easily assailed, but truth is impregnable."

While the story of advance in prices has become an oft-told tale yet our customers have personally not realized it, because OUR EARLY PURCHASES AT OLD PRICES WERE SOLD ON OLD PRICE BASIS..... As it is quite improbable that we can again buy as our present stock was bought—[unless the steel market breaks—not at all likely, as mills have orders for twelve months' output], it follows that the public will not have another opportunity

TO BUY AS IN THIS SALE

for many and many a month.

This offering comprises Dinner and Tea Knives, Sets of Knives and Forks, Carving Sets, Bird Carvers, Kitchen or Vegetable Knives, Butchers' and Cooks' Knives, Ham and Beef Slicers, etc., etc., of various reliable grades of steel, with handles of Pearl, Ivory, Rubber, Celluloid, Bone, Cocobola, Stag or Ebony.

DINNER KNIVES
Six for....89 cents..1.24..1.49 to 4.98
value at advanced prices,
1.50.....1.98..2.49 to 7.98

TEA AND DESSERT KNIVES
Six for....79 cents..1.24..1.38 to 2.98
value at advanced prices,
1.19.....1.98..2.25 to 5.98

KNIVES AND FORKS
12 pcs. for 57 cents..85..1.14 to 1.89
value at advanced prices,
79 cents..1.25..1.50 and 3.00

WE ALSO OFFER
ROGERS SILVER-PLATED
KNIVES, FORKS AND TABLE SPOONS
At the following specially low prices:
98 cents.....1.48.....1.98.....2.69
These quotations are for six pieces.

ALSO
ROGERS TRIPLE PLATE
Teaspoons 1.48 Half dozen
Tablespoons 2.96 Half dozen
At advanced prices now in effect above would COST us more than prices we ASK.

CARVING SETS—2 and 3 piece—
.39.....69..98 to 5.98
value at advanced prices,
.65.....98..1.50 to 7.98

BIRD CARVERS.....69..98....1.24
value at advanced prices,
1.10..1.65....2.10

	Now.	Advance will make them.
Butchers' Knives.	.15 to .49	.25 to .89
Beef and Ham Slicers	.49 to 1.39	.79 to 1.98
Cooks' Knives	.49 to .89	.69 to 1.25
Kitchen Knives	5½ to 9	8 to .15

Any one who has steel to buy or sell can tell of an advance of sixty cents on the dollar, to say nothing of the rise in wages, so that one need not be much of a mathematician to calculate that at that rate retail prices will soon have to be doubled.

White Tuckings
Fine Lawn and Nainsook—single and cluster tucks and all over open stripes, with tucks between—worth 49 to 98 cents—Clearance price..... .39
For Yokes, Children's Dresses and Ladies' Waists.

New Scotch Suitings
Medium heavy for skirts and Traveling dresses—50 inch..... .89

Silk Finish Novelties
Very effective—newest Spring colorings ..... .69 to .98

Great Sale
Boys' Double-Breast Suits
A Manufacturer's Entire Stock

SUITS USUALLY	WE OFFER AT
Five Dollars	2.98
Six and Seven Dollars	3.98
Eight and Nine Dollars	4.98
Ten Dollars	5.98

PRICES ARE RISING.
This is an Exceptional Offering.
One that cannot be duplicated.
Suits just right for present and Spring wear—all ages, 7 to 16 years....Our cash bought them far under value—yours will do the same now!

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Dressmakers' Opportunity
in the Dress Lining Department.

25 pieces full 16 inch Black and Grey Shrunk French Haircloth, finest grade, actual value 25c. yd., for Wednesday 12½c. yd.

150 pieces best quality Silk Finished Percalines, full 36 in. wide, retailed everywhere at 25c. yd., for Wednesday - 15c. yd.

INTERESTING NEWS FOR HOTEL PEOPLE.

250 dozen very fine quality twilled Muslin Pillow Cases unequalled for wear, in three sizes, 45x36, 50x36, 54x36, sold regularly at 16c., 17c. and 18c. each; any size Wednesday 10c. each.

500 dozen splendid quality heavy Muslin Sheets, in single, ¾ and double bed size, regular value 45c., 55c. and 65c. each, for Wednesday - - - - - - - 35c., 43c. and 50c.

25 pieces half bleached linen table damask, 54 in. wide, good value at 33c. yd., for Wednesday - - - - - - 25c.

45 all linen full bleached satin damask table cloths, slightly soiled, 2x2½ yds., our $2.25 grade, while they last 1.55 each.

Also a number of fine white wool Blankets, all sizes, soiled from handling, display, etc., to close out at ONE-THIRD off.

Broadway, Eighth & Ninth Streets.

If You are Tired.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Affords immediate relief in mental and physical exhaustion and insomnia. Quiets and strengthens the nerves.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. 1 o'clock To-morrow aft. EDW. E. RICE TESTIMONIAL. Seats on sale. Prices, $2.50 to 50c.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evgs. 8:15; Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15 M'LLE FIFI WITH GREAT CAST.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. JAMES K. HACKETT in RUPERT OF HENTZAU. 8:15. Sat. Mat.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat. 2nd Week Great Hit "Als Ich Wiederkam," Sequel to "At the White Horse Tavern."

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'y & 7th Av VICTORIA Last 2 Weeks Mat. Sat., 2:15 CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Shenandoah Mat. To-day. Orch. 50c; Balc. 25c. 200 PEOPLE. 50 HORSES.

Weber & Fields' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. Matinées Tues. & Sat. WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899—1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mme. Sembrich is suffering from a slight attack of influenza and will be unable to sing tonight. The management are therefore regretfully compelled to change the opera for this evening to Bizet's

CARMEN,

with Mmes. Zélie de Lussan, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, and Clémentine de Vere; MM. Salignac, Devries, Bars, Dufriche, Queyla, and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Persons having purchased seats for "La Traviata" can have them changed or the money refunded by applying at the box office.

Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 16, at 8, LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.

Sat. Mat., Feb. 17, at 1:30, DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friederichs, Bars, and Dippel.

Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 17, at 8, at Popular prices, RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Sembrich and Mantelli; MM. Salignac, Devries, and Scotti.

Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 18, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Campahari, and Plançon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Mon. Ev'g, Feb. 19, at 8, LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Nordica and Sembrich; MM. Dippel, Plançon, Illy, and Ed. de Reszke.

Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 20, at 8:30 precisely, First performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Marie Brema, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Friederichs, Muhlmann, Pringle, H. Devries, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.

Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 21, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Plançon.

Thur. Ev'g, Feb. 22, at 7 precisely, second performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DIE WALKUERE Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Pevny, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bouton, Molka-Kellogg, Broadfoot, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. At 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Sat. 2:15.
"Its success was an argument for the purity of the drama."—World.
"Play realized highest expectations.—An extraordinary cast."—Journal.
THE AMBASSADOR
CAST INCLUDES MARY MANNERING, HILDA SPONG, ELIZABETH TYREE, RHODA CAMERON, MRS. WALCOT, ETHEL HORNICK, ALISON SKIPWORTH, BEATRICE MORGAN, JOHN MASON, CHARLES WALCOT, WM. COURTENAY, EDWARD MORGAN.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. At 8:30. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olivé May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. MATINEES TO-DAY & SATURDAY.
"Another Empire Success."—Charles Frohman. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St Ev'gs, 8:20. NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2:15. NO WEDNESDAY MATINEE THIS WEEK.
MAUDE ADAMS IN THE LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS, 8. MAT. SAT. XTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
WM. GILLETTE in His New Play. SHERLOCK HOLMES

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 24th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES TO-DAY & SATURDAY.
The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Last 4 Nights. Last Matinée Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES
Feb. 21—Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, The Modern Spectacle, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.
SEATS READY TO-MORROW, 9 A. M.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM | Monday Aft., Feby. 19th, at 3:30.
Major J. B. Pond Announces the Third Lecture of the Series by ERNEST SETON THOMPSON
"WILD ANIMALS I HAVE MET."
Reserved Seats, $1.00. Children Half Price.

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE. 100TH TIME, COSTLY SOUVS., THURS. EVE.

CASINO! THE PRINCESS CHIC! "ALTOGETHER A SUCCESS!" —N. Y. Herald.

COMIQUE B'way and 29th St. The House That Jack Built. Mat. To-day, 25c. & 50c.
VANITY FAIR BURLESQUERS. Dixon-McGovern Fight Pictures.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. 20TH CENTURY MAIDS.
"Cyrano de Rubber-Neck." Living Pictures.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. GREAT SUCCESS of the new ballad as sung by MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE."

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
—LAST WEEK.— MAY IRWIN
Last 4 nights and Saturday Matinée. IN SISTER MARY

Herald Square Theatre. Merrier than ever.—Herald. David Belasco's NAUGHTY ANTHONY Evs. 8:20. Mats To-day & Sat. SPECIAL MAT., Washington's B'day

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Egyptian Giant; Orange-Headed Girl; Limbless Wonder.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wed. Aft., Feb'y 21, at 2:30.
Programme.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke, Conductor.
CHERUBINI, Overture Anacreon; BELLINI, Casta Diva from "Norma;" SCHUBERT, Unfinished Symphony; Songs with Piano; BRAHAMS, Hungarian dances.
Soloist: Madame Sembrich

Thurs. Evg., Feb'y 22, at 8:15.
Programme.
BERLIOZ, Overture, "King Lear;" MENDELSSOHN, Violin Concerto; CESAR FRANCK, "Les Eolides," (first time); BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 8.
Soloist: Miss Leonora Jackson
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH IN FIVE HUMOROUS AND MUSICAL RECITALS.
EVENINGS—Feb. 21, 23, 27 at 8:15.
AFTERNOONS—Feb. 24 and 28 at 3:15.
Presenting an entirely new programme, including "AWFUL BORES" in which he will include himself, as well as many others.
Tickets $1.50 and $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR ..... Conductor
Fri., Feb. 16, at 2 P.M. Sat., Feb. 17, at 8:15 P.M.
Soloist: M. VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN.
Program: Overture, "Coriolanus," Beethoven; Variations on a Theme by Hadyn, Brahms; Concerto for Piano, No. 2, F minor, Chopin; SYMPHONY NO. 5, E MINOR, TSCHAIKOWSKY. Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's and Rullman's.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. Milton & Dollie NOBLES. 15, 25, 50c. Le Roy & Clayton Bonner, Gallando, the Silvers, Mov. Pictures, &c.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Camilla Urso. 15, 25, 50c. Lillian Burkhart, The Hawaiian Trio, Tiddlewinks & Dugan, Mov. Pic's &c.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 3d Year. 100 People. In English. EVGS. 8:15, 25c. to $1. MAT. TO-DAY. 1,100 SEATS, 25c. MARITANA
Next Week—THE MASCOT—All Star Cast. Special Matinée Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Thurs., Aft., Feb. 15 at 3. Recital by ANTON VAN ROOY
Baritone of the Maurice Grau Opera Co. Assisted by Hermann Hans Wetzler. Res. Seats $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

Koster & Bial's
Farewell week of Round New York in 80 minutes. Mat. To-day. With FOUGERE and THE GREAT LAFAYETTE

KNICKERBOCKER. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
N. C. GOODWIN in H. V. Esmond's Exquisite Play.
MAXINE ELLIOTT When We Were Twenty-one.
Extra Matinée WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance. MARIE DRESSLER. MR. and MRS. ROYLE. Walton's Dogs and Monkeys, Morton, Lewis & Ryan, Biograph, Nellie Walters

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
"WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Mat. Sat. & Feb. 22 at 2.
"A TRIUMPH."—HERALD.
OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO.

THE NEW YORK BROADWAY TO TOKIO Broadway, Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2. No smoking at Matinées.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain or snow at night; fresh easterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,633. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42⅞c.; cash cotton, 8⅛c.

LEGISLATURE.—It is reported at Albany that Senator Platt and the Republican machine want the Legislature to adjourn on March 22, without passing important bills. This plan, it is said, is due to a desire to fight the coming election on National issues alone. Assemblyman Treat yesterday gave out a statement of his reasons for introducing the bill to take savings banks deposits in excess of $1,000. The McEwan bill to allow savings banks to invest in Chicago and Alton Railroad bonds was reported favorably by the Senate Committee of the Whole. The Fallows Anti-Policy bill will be reported favorably in the Assembly to-day. There will be favorable reports also on the Henry bill for shorter hours for drugs clerks and on the Brennan Bridge and Tunnel bill.—Page 5.

CONGRESS.—Yesterday was the last day of debate on the Financial bill in the Senate. The strength of the measure was shown by a vote on Senator Chandler's amendment to an amendment, it being 25 for to 45 against. The final vote on the bill will be taken to-day. Mr. Levy of New York introduced a bill to reduce the war tax. If passed it will cut off at least $50,000,000 in revenues. Republican Senators caucused yesterday for the purpose of settling on the order of business. Nothing definite was outlined. In the House the members debated on the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Appropriation bill. Mr. Hemenway asserted that the departments were filled with incompetents.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Roberts has begun a new campaign; more than 20,000 men of his army have invaded the Orange Free State and now threaten Bloemfontein. Five laagers, with their supplies, were captured by Gen. French, who led the advance. The British losses were small. Buller's men were in a small skirmish and Winston Churchill's brother was wounded. The British losses now aggregate 10,515. Disturbances in Martinique continue. Amalia Kussner, the artist, sailed for America from Liverpool yesterday. Severe snowstorms are sweeping over Great Britain and France. Several hundred released Spanish prisoners arrived at Barcelona yesterday and said they owed freedom to Aguinaldo. There was a boisterous scene in the Belgian Chamber yesterday.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx organized yesterday, re-elected Joseph J. Little as President, elected William J. Ellis as Secretary, chose delegates to the Central Board, and replied to the Commissioners of Accounts in their criticism of the system of bookkeeping of the board.

Page 4.

The police of the Oak Street Station captured yesterday five persons in charge of what is said to be the largest batch of green goods circulars ever taken in this city.

Page 5.

Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, in his annual report, asserts that the police hampered and opposed his work; police officials deny the charges.

Page 6.

The list of subscribers to the fund for a permanent Dewey arch has been made public and shows the total amount actually in hand to be $104,327.

Page 7.

The anti-trust conference at Chicago adjourned last night.

The French line freighter Fournel arrived with the crew of the Italian steamer Francesco Grasso, which sunk in a storm off the Scilly Islands on Jan. 30.

The second night's and concluding auction sale of the paintings owned by the late Judge Hilton took place at Chickering Hall last evening. The grand total of the amount realized for 170 pictures on the two evenings was $118,715.

Page 12.

The case against Louis H. Miller, brother of W. F. Miller of the Franklin Syndicate, was dismissed yesterday.

Sentence of death will be passed upon Roland B. Molineux to-morrow, and immediately thereafter he will be removed to Sing Sing and placed in one of the cells allotted to condemned criminals.

Amusements.—Pages 2 and 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 11.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.

ENGINEER AVERTS A WRECK.

Stops a West Shore Train Just as It Was Running Into an Obstruction Near Kingston.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 14.—A landslide on the West Shore tracks, a mile south of here, to-night came near wrecking the Montreal express that left Weehawken at 6:15 o'clock and reached this station at 9 o'clock. The train was a heavy one, and for a time 300 persons who occupied the coaches and sleeping cars were in danger. It is owing to the presence of mind and promptness of the engineer that a terrible catastrophe was averted.

The Montreal express is one of the heaviest trains on the road, and was to-night composed of eight cars, four of which were day coaches, three sleepers, and one a baggage car. The train had just emerged from the long tunnel after having crossed the bridge spanning Rondout Creek and was running at full speed. Beyond the tunnel for some distance the tracks are walled in, the bank on each side extending to a considerable height.

Just as his train came out of the tunnel the engineer heard a crash ahead, and saw a large part of the bank, composed of tons of earth and rock, slide down on the track. In the twinkling of an eye his hand, resting on the lever, had reversed it, and the cars came together with a crash.

The engine and the baggage and first coach were derailed, but the couplings parting, the rest of the train kept the track. The engineer and the fireman were thrown from the cab and badly bruised, but both insisted on continuing the trip as soon as the wreck had been cleared away.

A number of the passengers had retired and there was a panic when the cars came together and the couplings snapped with reports like cannon shots. Many of the women dressed hurriedly and walked back to Kingston, where in the station they awaited the arrival of the train.

It was found after the train had stopped that the lever had been reversed not a second too soon, for the cowcatcher of the engine had plowed its way for some distance into the bank. Had it struck the obstruction going at full speed, great loss of life must have ensued. As it was, the presence of mind of the engineer saved the passengers anything worse than a severe fright and shaking up.

A wrecking train was sent out from the Kingston yards, and after a delay of several hours the remaining five coaches were brought back to this place, a new baggage car and engine added, the frightened passengers picked up, and the train was run over the east-bound track around the obstruction and switched back after it had passed beyond it. It left here nearly three hours late.

Chinese Recovers $8,937 from Railway

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 14.—Mon Fung Young, a Chinese doctor, was awarded $8,937 in the Circuit Court to-day against the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad because the porter would not permit him to ride in a parlor car.

Only a Few Steps

From any one of twenty hotels to Grand Central Station, where trains are leaving almost every hour for Buffalo, Chicago St. Louis or Cincinnati, by the New York Central. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

Pure. Poland Spring Water. Pure. 5-gal. bottle, $3; rebate, $1. 3 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

CARNEGIE'S MEN CONFER

But Will Say Nothing of Their Defense to Frick's Suit.

PAPERS SERVED ON COUNSEL

The Lawyer Who Drew the "Ironclad" Agreement Is Now Fighting to Overthrow It.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.—Late this afternoon the papers in the suit of H. C. Frick against the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, were served on the attorneys of the Carnegie Company, Dalzell, Scott & Gordon. The defendants have fifteen days in which to file a demurrer or an answer to the bill, and it is expected a demurrer will be filed within a few days, and if an answer is necessary it will be filed later.

The attorneys for the company are unanimous in their refusal to discuss the bill, and say that nothing will be given out for publication until after their papers are filed. During the afternoon the attorneys had a conference with President C. M. Schwab over the telephone, but what action was taken could not be learned. From one of the attorneys interested the statement was had that the action of Mr. Frick precludes the possibility of the case reaching a higher body than the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. There jurisdiction ends so far as known at present, and that body will probably decide the controversy finally.

It was intimated to-day by one on the inside that the basis of defense will be that the ironclad agreement is a legal and binding document; that the book valuations of the holdings of the different stockholders is correct; that while the gross earnings of the company are greater, the book valuations are exactly what the properties would bring with the mortgages cleared off and other obligations settled.

Mr. Gordon, of Dalzell, Scott & Gordon, counsel for the Carnegie Company says:

"Inasmuch as the name of each partner in the Carnegie Company is cited in Mr. Frick's bill, individual service upon each will have to be made in person. All partners, even Mr. Hunsiker, in London, England; Mr. Carnegie, in Florida, and any others, no matter in what part of the world they may be, will have to be personally served with a copy of the bill."

A member of the Carnegie Steel Company announced to-night that Mr. Carnegie will return to this city on or before Feb. 27.

The announcement in the papers to-day that the long-threatened clash of the steel kings had been finally precipitated by H. C. Frick created a sensation in financial and manufacturing circles here, and was the principal topic throughout the city. The suit is regarded as the most important ever filed in connection with the steel business, and it is said more money is at stake than in any legal proceedings ever brought in this country in which the parties were simply citizens. Steel manufacturers view the trouble as a bitter personal struggle for supremacy, and are watching each move with intense interest.

A prominent iron manufacturer, in referring to the receivership phase, said:

"I cannot see on what grounds Mr. Frick can ask for a receiver. He admits in his bill that the Carnegie Steel Company has done a successful and profitable business. That being the case, the necessity for a receiver does not seem apparent. He goes further, however, and says that he fears the company may not be successfully managed in the future. It occurs to me that the courts would think a long while before granting a receiver on such a plea. The court would rather take chances with the management that had demonstrated its ability to make money than with a newcomer. To secure a receiver Mr. Frick must prove mismanagement. His bill proves that there has been the best of management."

"When the time comes," said Secretary Moreland to-day, "the Carnegie Steel Company will be obliged to make answer, and you can be assured it will have something to say."

It is the general opinion here that when an answer is filed by Mr. Carnegie, it will thoroughly cover the ground and will be couched in warm and vigorous language.

David T. Watson, one of Frick's attorneys, strangely enough is the man who originally drew up the now famous ironclad agreement for Andrew Carnegie, and which he has now been retained to overthrow and have declared invalid. It is said that Mr. Watson spent the best part of three months in drafting this instrument, and when finished declared that it was the strongest paper of the kind he had ever formulated.

Willis F. McCook said to-day that the case would probably be heard before midsummer.

CARNEGIE REFUSES TO TALK.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Feb. 14.—Andrew Carnegie, who is visiting his sister-in-law, Mrs. Lucie Carnegie, at Dungeness, on Cumberland Island, spent the day up the island. He left the house shortly before noon in company with several friends.

Late this afternoon he telephoned Col. Page, manager of the estate, from a lodge house several miles away. Mr. Carnegie was informed by Col. Page that several newspaper men were desirous of having an explanation from him on the Frick suit, but his reply was:

"Say to the correspondents that I am playing golf, and that I broke my golf record yesterday."

Dungeness is twelve miles off the coast from Fernandina. There is no public communication with the place, but boats owned by Mrs. Carnegie make trips to the mainland at intervals.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST CARNEGIE.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—It is given out here that Attorney W. B. Rogers is preparing another suit to be instituted against the Carnegie Steel Company by the minority stockholders of the H. C. Frick Coke Company for an accounting regarding the furnishing of coke to the steel company at less than the ruling quotations.

Mr. Carnegie holds a five-year agreement with the Frick Coke Company, whereby it is to furnish the Carnegie Steel Company with coke at $1.35 a ton. The ruling price of this fuel is $3.50 per ton, and has been at this figure for a long time. The Carnegie Company consumes 3,000 cars of coke per day.

It is expected that this suit will be filed in Greensburg, Westmoreland County, although it is possible that it may be entered in the court of Allegheny County. The majority of the holdings of the coke concern are in Westmoreland County. A minority stockholder said to-night that the suit would be filed shortly after Carnegie makes answer to the present suit.

MR. CARNEGIE'S VAST PROFITS.

General comment was caused yesterday by the enormous business and profits of the Carnegie Steel Company, as disclosed to the public in the suit brought Tuesday at Pittsburg by Henry Clay Frick, formerly the manager of the company, who asks that Mr. Carnegie be restrained from excluding him from participation in the care and management of the assets and business of the company.

The bill of particulars, which contains charges of fraud and declares Mr. Frick to be a victim of his partner's malice, shows that in 1899 the net profits of the company were $21,000,000. The bill also stated that Mr. Carnegie "valued the entire property at $250,000,000, and avowed his ability in ordinary prosperous times to sell the property in the London market for £100,000,000, or $500,000,000." Mr. Carnegie has estimated that for the current year the net profits of the steel company will reach $40,000,000, while Mr. Frick's estimate put the figure at $42,000,000. These estimates, experts say are exceedingly conservative. They declare that the profits will be nearer $50,000,000 than $40,000,000, and that, to judge from the present outlook of the industry, there is no reason why next year the profits should not be millions higher.

THE DEMAND FOR STEEL.

The demand for steel has been so heavy that manufacturers without any necessity for combining have found themselves in a position to ask almost any price, it is pointed out. Mills have been worked to their utmost capacity, yet are months and months behind with their contracts, and the indications are that the same conditions will prevail next year. Prices have gone up, but the cost of production has increased little. Pig iron, which a year ago was selling at from $10.75 to $12.50, now fetches from $20.25 to $25; billets, rails, &c., which ranged in February, 1899, from $17.25 to $25, are now quoted at from $33 to $37; finished iron and steel, which was at from $1.05 to $2.20, is at from $2 to $2.90, and old material has jumped from the extremes of $8 and $14 to about $17 and $26.

Steel men generally agree that a protective tariff, as far as this industry is concerned, is an anomaly, the facilities of production in the United States and the quality and quantity of American ore being such that not only would no one dream of competing against American manufacturers in the home market, but the latter are actually able to land iron in Europe at prices cheaper than it can be produced there.

EXPERTS ON THE CAUSES.

The fabulous profits which the Carnegie Steel Company in particular is shown to be making are primarily due, experts say, to its intensely progressive policy in the matter of machinery and the development of processes. Also in no small measure to the shrewdness of Andrew Carnegie, who, foreseeing the era of prosperity, got control of the Frick Coke Company and forced it to make iron-bound contracts, by which the steel company is getting coke at about half the current rate, its price, like that of iron and steel, having doubled. This, they point out, hardly fits in with Mr. Frick's allegation that to leave the sole management of the company to Mr. Carnegie would result eventually, as he (Mr. Frick) believes, in financial loss.

The bill also states that in May, 1899, Mr. Carnegie actually received in cash and still keeps $1,700,000 given him as a bonus for his ninety days' option to sell his 58⅓ per cent. interest in this steel company for $157,950,000. Mr. Frick's 6 per cent. on that basis, it is alleged, would be worth $16,238,000.

Charles M. Cullen of the Cullen Brothers and Lewis Steel Company explained yesterday that the prodigious prosperity of the Carnegie Steel Company is due to the fact that it has the finest plant and more advantages than any other concern of the kind in the world.

"Chief of these advantages," said he, "is unlimited capital, great skill in the heads of all departments, and the scientific operation of the works. All the machinery is of the very latest model. Even comparatively new machinery is discarded to make way for improvements, as the latter are discovered. This the Carnegie people have been doing all the time. It is their continuous policy.

"The Federal Steel Company ranks a close second to the Carnegie Company in this respect, and, in fact, in all other respects. The latter has an advantage over the former, however, inasmuch as it is nearer the supply of fuel. On the other hand, the Federal Steel Company enjoys a great advantage over the Carnegie Company in being nearer to the mines and being located at a greater competitive freight-rate point.

"The condition of the steel industry in this country is such that no protection is needed. No country in the world can make steel as cheaply as the United States. No country can hope to compete with us. After the cost of freight has been paid on pig iron from the South it can be sold at a profit in England for less than it costs to produce iron there."

JOHN W. GATES TALKS.

J. W. Gates of the American Steel and Wire Company, said:

"Astonishment is shown at the profits of the Carnegie Steel Company because the average New Yorker has not yet got on to the fact that there are big profits in steel and iron, and that there is a very great demand for these products. In my opinion Mr. Carnegie's estimate of $40,000,000 as the likely profits for 1900 is a very conservative one. I take it that $50,000,000 will be nearer the mark. I also predict that the Federal Steel Company, whose year has just closed with a profit of $12,000,000, will make $30,000,000 this year.

"The Carnegie Company has the largest producing plant in the world. Next in producing capacity is the plant of the Federal Steel Company. I do not think that the Carnegie Company has any particular advantage over its biggest rivals in the matter of fuel. The Federal Steel Company is making its coke at a cheaper rate than the Carnegie Company can buy it, and so are we.

"The profits of all steel and iron concerns are very much larger this year than in 1899, and the prospects for the future are bright indeed. So many British vessels are in use for the transportation of troops and stores to South Africa that the rates on the shipment of ores have advanced materially. There is a great scarcity of British workmen, owing to such large numbers of them having been drawn off as soldiers for the war, that the British mills are shorthanded. Then the supply of coal on the other side is getting to be a very important factor in the situation. Prices have gone up, until coke there is now worth $6 or $7 a ton. All this insures a continuance of high prices, or even a further advance in prices in American steel and iron for the balance of this year at least.

"As to protection, the American manufacturer only needs protection at the present time to enable him to pay the workman his present rate of wages and the transportation company the present freight rates for transporting the goods to portions of the United States where the foreigner cannot get a cheaper water rate than he can get by rail. As an illustration, a man in Pittsburg might need protection when he paid the freight rate on iron or steel to the Pacific Coast, as against the foreign manufacturer who would simply ship his material to the Pacific Coast as ballast; so that protection is more of a concern to the laborer and the railroad company than it is to the manufacturer."

MR. GUTHRIE ON TARIFF.

President Guthrie of the American Steel Hoop Company expressed the opinion that protection was not needed by the industry. "It wouldn't matter a bit if we didn't enjoy the benefits of protection," said he. "No other country could compete with the United States."

Ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, President of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, said last night that he did not wish to talk about the profits of the Carnegie Steel Company. "Mr. Carnegie's company," he said, "has very good relations with coke mine owners. He has made large profits, and has used those profits very generously. I do not know anything about the relations between Mr. Frick and Mr. Carnegie, and so do not want to say anything about them."

James P. Higginson, Treasurer of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, declined to say anything in regard to the profits of the Carnegie Steel Company, saying that all he knew of the Carnegie company was what he read in the newspapers.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF IRON ORE.

Supply on Lake Docks Will Be Exhausted April 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Feb. 14.—Since the break in the car famine about the 1st of January iron ore has been going from the docks to the furnaces at the rate of 200 to 700 cars per day from each of the Lake Erie ports. At this rate there will not be a pound of ore on the lake docks by April 1, in spite of the fact that last year's iron ore receipts exceeded by hundreds of thousands of tons the receipts of all previous years in the lake's history.

To-night all the hoisters were ordered to report for work to-morrow on all of Ashtabula's docks, the same as in the middle of the busy Summer season, to keep pace with the orders. One thing it is said will save an ore famine at the furnaces in the Spring. It is an early opening of navigation, which experienced mariners say this year will be the earliest on record.

Pure. Poland Spring Water. Pure. 5-gal. bottle, $3; rebate, $1. 3 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

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NINE LIVES LOST IN ALBANY FLOOD

High Waters Cause Damage of Half a Million Dollars.

POOR IN GREAT DISTRESS

Many Were Compelled to Flee from Homes by the Freshet, Which Was the Worst Since 1857.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Three men have lost their lives and half a million dollars' worth of damage has been done to property along the Hudson River by the worst freshet which this city has seen since 1857. The men who were drowned were William Rhinehart of New York, Thomas Shea of Bath, and Joseph Vogel of Van Rensselaer Island, three miles below the city. Shea and Rhinehart, who were employed by the Montgomery Ice Company as foreman and timekeeper, respectively, were out on the ice near the shore watching the flood, when the ice gave way, throwing them into the water.

Vogel was drowned while trying to rescue four horses on his farm.

Fifty men are imprisoned in the second story of an icehouse on Montgomery Island, across the river, but they are in no danger, as the water has begun to recede.

The flood reached its height at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when it registered twenty feet above the ordinary level. At midnight it had gone down two feet. The ice gorge at Coeyman's still keeps the water back and the river will be high until it breaks.

Two hundred thousand feet of lumber, valued at $7,000, were carried away from the lumber district.

The police are distributing food, coal, and clothing among the poor families along the river front, where the water reached the second floors of the houses. The Commissioner of Public Charities has issued a call for aid.

A fire broke out in the flooded district early this morning. It was allowed to burn itself out, because the firemen could not get near enough to fight it. All trains are from an hour to two hours late.

ELECTRIC PLANT IN DANGER.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 14.—The lower part of this city is threatened by the waters of the Mohawk, which have reached the height of nearly seventeen feet above the normal.

A large frame house in Rotterdam, belonging to Mrs. W. K. Wright, has been undermined and the building will probably topple into the river before morning. The foundations of a large three-story brick structure in progress of erection by K. Markis are seriously impaired. Many cellars have been flooded and a quantity of goods destroyed.

A whole block of lots built out from the road on the river side by James Fuller were carried away. Several large trees, one of them three feet in diameter and over sixty feet high, were swept into the current. The immense ice gorge at the Central-Hudson bridge went out this morning, carrying away with it several smaller bridges and considerable movable property along the water front.

The water is still rising, and the officials of the General Electric works fear that it will creep over the dam erected several years ago and undermine the buildings. Should this happen nearly 7,000 men would be thrown out of employment.

ICE JAM TWO MILES LONG.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 14.—The floods have apparently concentrated their energies on this city. There is scarcely a dry spot anywhere. The financial damage will reach $150,000, and it will be several days before railroad traffic can be resumed in its normal state.

The flood is the worst since the disaster of 1867. The water descended suddenly on the city at midnight, when an ice-jam was formed at the junction of the North Branch River with the Winooski. The jam became a solid wall of ice extending for nearly two miles, and it allowed a torrent of water to rush down the three principal thoroughfares into the heart of the city.

In less than half an hour the streets were under four feet of water. Every mercantile establishment and hotel on Main and Elm Streets was flooded. Many people were awakened by the water rushing into their rooms.

At 10 o'clock to-day there were a dozen boats moving through the streets, but the water was fast receding. A number of men started out at dawn with dynamite to blow up the ice jam.

Flood Carries Ice on Central Tracks.

HUDSON, Feb. 14.—A big ice gorge which has formed below Castleton has caused the water to rise and floated ice on the New York Central Railroad tracks between Castleton and Rensselaer. All northbound trains are being sent over the Hudson branch of the Boston and Albany via the main line to Albany. The Empire State express was sent that way this morning. The water and ice are doing great damage to property along the river front.

Champlain Breaks High-Water Record

WHITEHALL, Feb. 14.—The water in Lake Champlain is a foot above the highest mark ever recorded. There is a washout on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad between Poultney and Castleton and between Hydeville and Castleton; also on the north track near Fort Ann. Section 1 of the Champlain Canal lost several bridges and considerable damage was done to the banks. The loss to canalboats and steamers in the harbor will be considerable. Lumber from the Whitehall Lumber Company yard is floating in Lake Champlain, and quantities have been carried seven to ten miles north. The telephone lines are down in all directions.

BRITAIN IN BLIZZARD'S GRASP.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The effects of the blizzard, which started Tuesday, are felt throughout Great Britain. Trains are snowed in in all directions, and street railroad lines are blocked, and telegraph and telephone wires are down, delaying communication in all parts. There have been a great number of accidents, due to falling chimneys and roof slates and from similar causes.

Mail vans and people traveling by foot in country districts are reported missing, and several persons have been found frozen to death in exposed places.

The streets of London are in a fearful condition from the snow and sleet, and many pedestrians have sustained fractured limbs from falling on the icy pavements. The horses have suffered greatly, many having to be shot after breaking their legs. Several gales have swept the coasts.

STORM SWEEPS OVER FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—A serious storm prevailed throughout France yesterday evening and this morning. Telegraph lines are broken everywhere, and communication by wire with Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, and part of Germany is interrupted. Considerable damage has been done and a number of fatalities have occurred, falling roofs and trees. The seaside towns have suffered badly, and shipping casualties are feared.

The First Railway in the World to adopt for all its cars the Pintsch Light is the New York Central. This line has Pintsch Light in its sleeping and parlor cars, its coaches, baggage cars, and mail cars, contributing in this, as in all other things, to the comfort and safety of its patrons.—Adv.

Pure. Poland Spring Water. Pure. 5-gal. bottle, $3; rebate, $1. 3 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

SCHOOL BOARD ORGANIZES

Mr. Little President and W. J. Ellis New Secretary.

Statements in Report of Commissioners of Accounts on Board's Bookkeeping Pronounced Untrue.

The School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx completed its organization yesterday afternoon for the next twelve months by electing a President, Secretary, and delegates to the Central Board. The meeting was held in the board room of the new building, at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. This was the first time the room had been used for that purpose. It was also the last time that the School Board will hold a regular afternoon meeting, as on motion it was decided to meet hereafter at 8 o'clock in the evening, the same hour as has been fixed upon for future meetings of the Central Board. The gallery was filled with teachers and others interested in the proceedings. Nineteen members were present.

Soon after the meeting was called to order President Little caused to be read the letter to him by Controller Coler accompanying the report of the Commissioners of Accounts criticising the system of bookkeeping of the board. Then he ordered Acting Secretary Bussey to read a newspaper article about this report, headed, "Jugglery with Teachers' Salaries." He said that the letter and the report would be referred to the joint committee on teachers and finance, and then proceeded to controvert the statements made.

"Each teacher," he said, "has received everything that is due. In no single case is there an error of a single dollar. Certain cases are cited in the report where teachers' salaries vary. Some of these variations are explained by the fact that the teachers had boys' classes, entitling them to $60 more a year than those who did not have boys' classes. Other variations are explained by the compromise we had to enter into with the Controller in September. Every case cited is shown upon investigation to justify the action of the board. I have had the records of these cases made out, and if it is your pleasure they will be read."

"Do I understand," asked Commissioner O'Brien, "that those statements are not founded on fact?"

"I do not say so," replied President Little. "But it is untrue that there has been any jugglery with salaries. What I do say is that this article is a distorted statement."

"I don't believe," said Commissioner Davis, "that this board should notice a mere newspaper article. It is undignified to notice it. The Controller's letter seems to be couched in official language. I can see no innuendos in it. If the Controller has made misstatements, let us refute them and place that refutation on record."

President Little said that perhaps Commissioner Davis was right, and added that the erroneous statements in question would be found on Pages 10 and 11 of the Commissioner of Accounts' report. It was untrue that there was any lack of uniformity in the way the pay rolls were made out.

"I do not object to healthy criticism," said Commissioner O'Brien, "but here are statements in this report which, to say the least, are exaggerated and distorted. The President knows it, I know it, and every member of this board knows it. I do not propose to allow to go unanswered an official document for whose printing the city pays money and which contains an unjust attack upon this board. I hope the President will formulate a reply setting forth the true condition of things."

"The Controller asked us to prepare our payrolls according to his scheme when we had only twelve men to do what required perhaps 100 men. We didn't allow ourselves to be led into that trap. While I do not wish to enter into a personal fight against the Controller or any other public official, I do not propose to devote my time without pay to the best interests of the public schools and to submit tamely to misrepresentation. If our clerks are incompetent let us get rid of them, if they're in the right let us refute these misstatements."

Commissioner Burlingham raised the point that as the report and letter had been referred to a joint committee it was not in order for the board at this time to take up the charges. Commissioner Davis replied that as the cases referred to had been investigated, and the answers to the misstatements were at hand, immediate refutation was in order.

A statement from Acting Secretary Bussey was then read, taking up each of the cases cited by the Commissioners of Accounts, and proving from the record that the contracts in pay of certain teachers were easy of explanation.

The board then balloted for President. Commissioner O'Brien nominated Joseph J. Little, saying that he had shown in that office eminent fairness and impartiality. Commissioner Adams seconded the nomination, saying he could only repeat what he had said a year before, that he believed Mr. Little as President was the right man in the right place. The whole number of ballots cast was 18, of which Mr. Little received 15, Ex-Judge Van Hoesen 1, and two were blank.

Balloting for the ten delegates to the Central Board then took place. On the first ballot the following received the requisite number of votes, and were declared elected: Richard H. Adams, Vernon M. Davis, Edward F. Farrell, Joseph J. Kitel, Thaddeus Moriarty, Miles M. O'Brien, Waldo H. Richardson, Morris E. Sterne, and George M. Van Hoesen. It required nine more ballots to decide who was to be the remaining delegate. The contest had then narrowed down to John B. Harrison and Abraham Stern. The result was: Stern, 11; Harrison, 6.

Commissioner Van Hoesen then nominated William J. Ellis for Secretary of the Board, an office which has been vacant for seven months. Commissioner Sterne suggested that the board go into executive session on the matter. Commissioner Livingston seconded the motion. The motion was lost, only two votes being cast for it.

Commissioner Lee nominated acting secretary Thomas E. Bussey for the office. Mr. Bussey, he said, was the most desirable man for secretary.

Ex-Judge Van Hoesen eulogized Mr. Ellis, saying that he was exceptionally well qualified for the office. He was a public school-boy. He was now a contract clerk in the Controller's office, where he had performed his work in a highly satisfactory manner.

Commissioner Burlingham seconded Mr. Bussey's nomination, saying he was entitled to the office.

The balloting resulted in Ellis's election by a vote of 11 to 7.

Then, on motion of Commissioner O'Brien, Mr. Bussey was allowed two months' leave of absence. The salary of the office was fixed at $4,500, and its duration, one year.

On motion of Commissioner Burlingham it was decided not to have more than one first assistant in a school.

The Election in Brooklyn.

The annual election of officers and delegates of the Brooklyn School Board was held yesterday. Charles E. Robertson was re-elected President and James F. Bendernagel Vice President. Dr. John Griffin, John R. Thompson, and Horace E. Dresser were re-elected delegates to the Central Board. Arthur J. Somers and John Greene were elected delegates in place of Henry W. Maxwell and J. Edward Swanstrom.

Queens School Board Election.

The Queens Borough School Board met at Flushing yesterday and elected Commissioner Patrick J. White of Long Island City President of the board. James S. Power of Woodside was elected Vice President. No changes were made in the salaried officers connected with the department. Commissioner White said that City Superintendent Maxwell had recently told him the Queens Borough schools were the best in the greater city.

Richmond Borough Board.

The annual meeting of the Richmond Borough School Board was held in the Bank Building at Stapleton last evening. The following members, some of them reappointed, took their seats: John T. Burke, Emil Bottger, Samuel Anderson, and Willis Barton. The first three are for the full term of three years, and Mr. Barton is to serve out the unexpired term of Louis Heyman, who resigned. Capt. William J. Cole was elected President.

Pure. Poland Spring Water. Pure. 5-gal. bottle, $3; rebate, $1. 3 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

RUSSIA IS MOVING TROOPS

London Times Fears that the Russians Believe the Time to Act Has Arrived.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, remarking that "it will not do to place overmuch reliance upon Russia's official assurances that nothing will be done to embarrass England in the present situation of affairs," gives additional details showing that the delays in the ordinary traffic on the Central Asian Railway are not caused, as has been officially stated, by snowfalls.

He asserts they are due to the passage of Russian troops, estimated at 20,000, who are being concentrated in the vicinity of Kushk.

The correspondent adds that "most Russians are convinced that Russia intends, soon or late, to take Herat."

The Times, in an editorial upon the dispatch, says:

"This may not portend any immediate action; but it can hardly be doubted that Russia has come to the conclusion that the psychological moment has arrived when pressure can be brought to bear on Great Britain.

"There is no reason to suppose that the estimate of 20,000 troops is above the mark. It does not follow, however, that this implies an advance on Herat. Probably the demonstration is intended to cover movements of a more practical kind in other quarters."

"Looking to the eagerness of the Germans to declare through their newspapers that they are not at all afraid of the extension of Russian influence in Persia, together with German interests in Western Asia in connection with the Bagdad Railway scheme, we must be prepared to defend our interests in the Persian Gulf and Southern Persia against the whole world."

JOHNS HOPKINS NEEDS MONEY.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University made a strong plea before the Finance Committee in the Senate to-day for a State appropriation of $50,000 annually for two years. After enumerating the losses sustained by the university in the depreciation of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock values and the suspension of dividends, he said:

"The expense of maintaining the university is not far from $200,000. The income from investments is $100,000, and the income from tuition, $50,000. These are all-around numbers, varying a little year by year. Unless the deficit of $50,000 can be made up, contraction must follow. Contraction will bring great discredit, for it will be known throughout the land. Students will drop out and a period of anxiety will follow.

"The university has no debts. Its capital, invested in land, buildings, books, and apparatus, is $1,000,000. It has excellent friends, wide reputation, and the hopeful prospect of large gifts. But it cannot anticipate the legacies which are being drawn in its favor. What is needed is a continuation of the aid which the last Legislature gave for two years more."

No great opposition has yet made its appearance to the appropriation, but some is expected from the county members.

FIGHT FOR TORRENCE'S MONEY.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The first testimony on behalf of David Tod Torrence, son of the late Gen. Joseph T. Torrence, who seeks to break his father's will and by so doing become entitled to one-half of the million-dollar estate left by the testator, was taken before Judge Dunne this afternoon. The witness was H. T. Fisher of Youngstown, Ohio.

Mr. Fisher's testimony was in support of the contention that Gen. Torrence was mentally incapable of making a will, and at the time the instrument was drawn was laboring under the insane delusion that David Tod Torrence was not his son, but his nephew.

Under the terms of the will the fortune was left in trust to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, that institution to pay the General's daughter, Mrs. Magoun, who lives in New York, $20,000 per annum until she is thirty years old, at which time the estate is to be her absolute property.

In case his daughter dies intestate the fortune is to be distributed among the decedent's brothers and sisters. To David Tod Torrence he bequeathed as his nephew the sum of $250.

WILL SEE POST OFFICE SITES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A pleasant excursion by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House had been arranged by the Merchants' Association of New York for next Saturday, and a private car had been engaged by that association to carry the committee to New York over the Pennsylvania Railroad, but the plans were upset to-day.

Mr. Bainbridge of the Board of Trade and Transportation met W. R. Corwine of the Merchants' Association in the room of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grants when it was found that Mr. Mercer, Chairman of the committee, had become aware of the existence of a rivalry between the two representatives of business in New York.

The committee was willing to go to New York to look over the proposed Post Office sites, but it did not wish to be torn in pieces between its two hosts. The committee attempted to settle the matter by withdrawing its acceptance, but this was not satisfactory to Mr. Corwine, who ventured to withdraw the invitation of the Merchants' Association, with the understanding that the Board of Trade would do likewise.

Then Mr. Corwine was ready to renew his invitation, which brought the Board of Trade to time. It renewed its invitation with the understanding that the Merchants' Association would indorse it, which Mr. Corwine did at once. The trip to New York will now be made on Feb. 24.

PRESIDENT ELIOT ON ATHLETICS.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 14.—President Eliot of Harvard University in his annual statement on college affairs discusses with some severity certain tendencies in athletics. He says:

"The spirit in which intercollegiate sports are now carried on has improved of late, but there is ample room for further improvement. There are some players and some colleges that still desire to win enough to violate rules in a way that the umpire cannot detect.

"The pecuniary aspects of the sport are not agreeable. More and more thousands of hideous wooden stands are built every year on Soldiers' Field, and more and more entrance money is taken. Even students must pay big premiums to see games of unusual interest.

"On the other hand, the players think they should have all their wants as to uniforms and personal service supplied. The fact that Prof. Hollis has skillfully applied some of this money to the beautifying of the field is inadequate to offset this. The field can never be made beautiful with the hideous wooden stands upon it."

Only Line One Night Out.
New York to Port Tampa, Fla.
Commencing Feb. 18th, Penn. R. R. Train 8:5 A. M. as above. Accommodates also all Florida resorts. Other trains 12:25 and 9:25 P. M. Apply Atlantic Coast Line, 229 Broadway.—Adv.

Pure. Poland Spring Water. Pure. 5-gal. bottle, $3; rebate, $1. 3 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

ROBERTS BEGINS A NEW CAMPAIGN

Part of His Army Moves East Into the Free State.

ON ROAD TO BLOEMFONTEIN

British Force Passage of

direction, whether to Bloemfontein or northward across the Vaal.

"These events form the brilliant opening of a new campaign, which is being marked by concentration of purpose and by an energy and rapidity that augur well for the future. The public must wait patiently for the result of these operations, remembering that the distance to be covered is considerable and the heat great. Possibly enough there may be no general action until Friday."

ROBERTS HAS AT LEAST 47,000 MEN.

The British army, for the first time since the war began, is inside the Boer frontier. Lord Roberts, with at least 40,000 infantry, 7,000 cavalry, and 150 guns, has turned the Magersfontein lines, before which the British forces have been encamped for ten weeks; and, with half of his corps, he is already operating on Free State territory.

Although a battle has not yet been fought, large, tactful advantages have been gained. The relief of Kimberley is within measurable reach; and the way to Bloemfontein is appreciably easier.

Lord Roberts's dispatches sketch three days' work. The forward movement began on Sunday, when Col. Hannay set out, with a brigade of mounted infantry, for Ramah, on the Riet, eight miles from Jacobsdal, one of the Boer supply bases.

On Monday Gen. French, with the cavalry division, seized the crossing of the Riet River, at Dekiel's Drift, south of Jacobsdal, and eighteen miles east of Honey Nest Kloof. He skirmished with the Boers and cleared the way for 20,000 infantry, who followed across.

On Tuesday, with his three cavalry brigades and the horse artillery, Gen. French rode to the Modder River, a distance of twenty-five miles, and took three fords, with high ground beyond the river. He had a few casualties in brushes with the Boer horse. Gen. French has now fixed himself on Gen. Cronje's main line of communication with Bloemfontein, and 20,000 infantry, with 72 guns, are being pushed up to support him there.

THE BOER FORCE.

Lord Roberts's dispatches, wired from inside the Free State, and on the Riet River, left him Wednesday morning. His advance had not been opposed by the Boers in force. Their patrols melted away as the British moved forward. The Boer army is likely to be found in a day or two, and a battle is consequently imminent.

As to what forces Gen. Cronje has now at his disposal, and as to where he purposes making a stand against the invaders, no one here connected with the War Office knows anything. The data are wholly wanting.

The forces immediately at the disposal of Lord Roberts are placed at 47,000 in a general way. These figures are revealed by the commands mentioned in the dispatches as having been added to the division known to be with Lord Methuen. Possibly Lord Roberts has 10,000 or 20,000 more.

It is now realized that the incidents at Rensburg have been given out of all proportion. Merely skeleton lines were maintained there, while troops were being secretly and rapidly concentrated on the Modder River. The facility with which 30,000 men have already been sent beyond the rail terminus shows that Lord Kitchener has been fully successful in organizing transport. He is now supposed to be down the line, sending forward more troops and getting together more transport. About five miles of ox and mule wagon trains are estimated for each division, so that Lord Kitchener, who is reported to have more skill than a circus manager in handling field transport, has immense labors in hand.

The London morning papers take rather sober views of the situation, but are greatly pleased and hopeful of what is to come. They have been fed, however, on such a low diet of British successes that they are disposed to caution and given to measuring developments with considerable reserve. They fully realize that serious fighting is yet to come. Lord Roberts's announcements make the minor operations in other parts of the field shrink.

BOERS PROBABLY PREPARED.

The Times, in an editorial commenting upon Lord Roberts's "dexterous and brilliant movement," says:

"The Boers have shown themselves too wary and too skillful for us to assume that the success of these operations must disconcert their scheme of defense or compel them to raise the siege of Kimberley without further struggle, but, so far as it is possible, to judge in the absence of detailed information and good maps, the operations should be followed by strategic consequences of the highest value.

"The presence of a large British force inside the Free State and within relatively easy striking distance of the capital must largely alter the whole aspect of the war to the Boers.

"Lord Roberts's first steps show that he is executing with all his old skill a plan of operations carefully and ably thought out. The news of his next movements will be awaited with interest, profound, indeed, but full of hope."

MAFEKING AGAIN SHELLED.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following dispatch from Mafeking, dated Jan. 29:

"The Boers shelled the women's laager for two hours on Saturday, (Jan. 27.) Boer women, warned by the spies evidently, went into the trenches, clapped their hands, and hurrahed when the shells fell near the English women. Lady Sarah Wilson was slightly wounded. Major Gould-Adams and Capt. Wilson received contusions from shell fragments."

Plumer's Advance Checked by Floods.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Advices from Gaberones, dated Feb. 4, say: "The artillery duel between Col. Plumer's force and 500 Boers continued until to-day, when the British dropped two shells into the Boer fort. The Boer guns have since been silent. Col. Plumer's advance has been checked by floods."

BULLER'S MEN IN A SKIRMISH.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—An official dispatch from Gen. Buller at Chieveley, dated Feb. 12, announces a reconnaissance at Springfield, resulting in no gain of ground on either side, but causing the wounding of Capt. Hamilton Russell, Lieut. G. Churchill and ten men. In addition, Lieut. Pilkington and six men were captured. Gen. Buller says:

"The commanding officer at Springfield reports this morning that a squadron of the First Dragoons moving to the outpost line covering the right flank of the camp met a party of Boers near Fustenberg. The Boers, reaching the crest of the hill first, opened a heavy fire on the squadron, which retired. He sent out supports, and the Boers retired.

"Dundonald, with 700 mounted men, a field battery, and the First Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Feb. 12, reconnitered the high ground which the enemy has been in the habit of visiting. The enemy evacuated it with the loss of two men, after slight resistance. When the force retired on the completion of the reconnoissance the enemy returned in considerable number and kept up a heavy rifle fire, wounding slightly Lieut. Churchill of the South African Light Horse. Five men are missing.

A dispatch to The Morning Post from Chieveley, dated Tuesday, confirms the report that parties of Boers have occupied the old British camp on Spearman's Farm. The correspondent, who identifies the wounded Lieut. Churchill as the brother of Winston Churchill, says he was shot through the right leg.

BOERS ADVANCE AT POTGIETER'S.

The Daily Telegraph has received the following, dated Tuesday, from its special correspondent at Frere:

"On Sunday the Boers advanced down the Ladysmith road toward Potgieter's. Three hundred men on horseback, with others, proceeded to a point where they began to construct new rows of trenches at right angles to the road. This was about two miles north of the Drift.

"A party of Boers also crossed the Tugela, now very low, about six miles below Potgieter's Drift, where they sniped the South African Light Horse, who repulsed them.

"Several other skirmishes have taken place, and the Boers are evidently anxious about their positions. They have been throwing up defensive works from Trichardt's Drift and the Spion Kop Range eastward to the Hlangwana and Monte Cristo Hills, both on this side of the Tugela. They have also, two, if not three, wooden bridges spanning the Tugela in the bend, and a wire rope apparatus for the conveyance of food and ammunition across the river."

THE FIGHT NEAR RENSBURG.

RENSBURG, Feb. 13.—Before dawn yesterday the enemy opened an attack upon Slingersfontein, assaulting with musketry the hills on the northeast held by three companies of the Worcesters under Capt. Hovel.

The artillery attack began at sunrise. The Boers approached in great numbers, estimated at seven to one. The British, under good cover, sustained the attack throughout the day.

Meanwhile two big guns, on the west, opened upon the British at daylight, and fired for half an hour, when a British howitzer silenced them with lyddite, the British artillery firing with precision.

Then another Boer gun, to the north, opened on the Royal Irish Rifles, but rather ineffectually, as the Rifles had good cover.

The shelling continued all day, and last evening the Boers brought up a forty-pounder in order to bombard the camp from a hill to the north. The attempt was plainly visible, as the gun could be seen being drawn up by eighteen oxen.

With the Boers surrounding the British in overwhelming numbers and having artillery, it became evident that it would be impossible to retain Slingersfontein, which the British evacuated under cover of the darkness, falling back upon Rensburg.

The British casualties were lighter than might have been expected in the circumstances.

BRITISH LOSSES NOW 10,515.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The total British casualty returns up to to-night are: Officers killed, 152; wounded, 380; missing, 112; men killed, 1,477; wounded, 5,050; missing, 2,781; other fatalities reported, 563.

BOERS GET MANY RECRUITS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Times publishes the following from its correspondent at Lorenzo Marques:

"It is asserted that since the beginning of the war 6,000 new burghers have been enrolled in the Transvaal. A refugee asserts that on Feb. 6 twelve hundred, including the Irish Brigade, were sent from Ladysmith to assist in a contemplated night assault on Kimberley, and that the Irish Brigade was expected to lead the onslaught.

"Republican officials are circulating reports that the British wish to sue for peace. It is asserted that Chief Detective Menton, an Irishman, has been interviewing prisoners from the Irish regiments in Pretoria and urging them to take up arms against England.

"Another Johannesburg foundry has been commandeered to manufacture shells. Some of the British prisoners have been removed to Irene, just south of Pretoria. Irene is commanded by one of the Pretoria forts."

PEACE MEETING OF LIBERALS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Supporters of the Liberal Party, to the number of 300 or 400, held a private meeting at the Westminster Palace Hotel this afternoon, to protest against the Government's war policy. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M. P.; David Lloyd-George, M. P., and Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner, the husband of Mrs. Olive Schreiner, the novelist, were among those present.

The resolutions adopted denounced the war as a "crime and a blunder," committed at the instigation of "irresponsible capitalists"; demanded the publication of the full correspondence regarding the Jameson raid, protested against the increasing armaments, reaffirmed the Liberals' gratitude to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, John Morley, and James Bryce, and decided to open a permanent fund to carry on a vigorous political propaganda for the principles thus enunciated.

Webster Davis Leaves Pretoria.

LORENZO MARQUES, Feb. 12.—Webster Davis, United States Assistant Secretary of State for the Interior, has arrived here from Pretoria and sails on the steamer Kanzler, via Naples, on his way home.

Davis Denies Alleged Interview.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Times published a dispatch from its correspondent at Lorenzo Marques that Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior of the United States, has emphatically repudiated an alleged interview with him published in The Standard and Diggers' News, attributing to him the statement that in his opinion the Boers would never be conquered.

Sentenced for False Reports.

LADYSMITH, Feb. 8.—H. C. Foss, a resident of Ladysmith, has been court-martialed and sentenced to a year's imprisonment at hard labor for circulating false reports, calculated to discourage the troops, and for advising soldiers to desert. Mr. Foss, who is a native of Natal, resided for some time in the Free State. He had been twice warned for asserting that the garrison was on the eve of starvation and capture.

Arrested as a Spy by Both Sides.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The Lokal Anzeiger prints a letter from a special war correspondent, Herr Hermann, who was arrested by the British at Durban on suspicion of being a spy and was again arrested, this time by the Boers, near Ladysmith, on a similar charge.

Many Diamond Grinders Laid Off.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—Six large diamond "grinderies" at Hanau have shut down work in consequence of the war in South Africa, and many workmen thus lose employment.

Sympathy of Strassburg Students.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The students of the University of Strassburg have sent a dispatch of sympathy to President Krüger.

TRANSVAAL WAR RELIEF FUND.

The Trades to be Canvassed—Receipts Amount to $12,900.52.

The General Committee of the Transvaal War Relief Fund met yesterday in the rooms of the St. George Society, 70 Broad Street, to discuss the best means for obtaining subscriptions. It was agreed to canvass the different trades. Subscription blanks were provided, which will be circulated by the committee. The sums as contributed will be added to the fund opened by the Lord Mayor of London to relieve the suffering and destitution resulting from the war. This is intended to include, besides the disabled soldiers and sailors, the widows and orphans, and the wives and children in temporary distress.

Since the committee was organized on Jan. 22 last, the amount of unsolicited subscriptions handed in has reached $9,529.02, which, with a contribution from the St. George Society of $3,371.50, makes a total of $12,900.52.

The subscribers were Dr. Louis P. Walton, $1,000; James N. Jarvie, Baring, Magoun & Co., R. Fleming Crooks, John S. Kennedy, Col. O. H. Payne, F. S. Smithers & Co., J. Kennedy Tod & Co., Thomas E. J. Jevons, $500 each; Kessler & Co., A. H. Paget, Redmond, Kerr & Co., E. H. Van Ingen, $250 each; Mrs. Edward King, $220; Percy Chubb, $110; Price, McCormick & Co., Ralph M. Stuart-Wortley, W. S. Gurnee, Watson & Brown, Victor Morawetz, Fergus Reid, W. E. Glyn, Miss Mary Leroy King, Mrs. H. De Bathe, Stuart A. Coats, W. G. Oakman, Henry A. Murray, T. Murray Swinyard, $100 each; William Rauch, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, F. J. Paton, H. W. Southworth, Cash, Henry C. Holder, Alexander Morten, Mrs. J. R. Busk, John Reid, J. J. Guile, J. B. Harriman, H. C. Campbell, C. N. Bliss, Mrs. Henry C. Eno, William Egleston, George Austin Morrison, $50 each; from 101 subscribers, $1,099.02.

ADIEUX FOR RED CROSS MEN.

Boer Sympathizers Speed Hospital Corps of Irish-American Societies.

The Morton House was thronged with Boer sympathizers last night, who had gathered to bid bon voyage and good luck to the hospital corps en route to the Transvaal sent out at the expense of the Irish-American societies of the United States and with the approval of the Red Cross Society of America. The fifty-seven members will sail on La Gascogne to-day.

Among the corps' well wishers were committees from Boston and Springfield, Mass., comprising the following members: R. J. Barry, Edward T. Shea, Jeremiah O'Leary, James L. Molloy, John W. O'Brien, Thomas J. Tierney, Patrick McHugh, Capt. John E. Anderson, John Herlihy, and John P. Doherty.

The members of the departing contingent carry with them a letter from Miss Clara Barton in approval of their course, and they were also examined by Dr. Hubbell, the surgeon of the American Red Cross Society, who came on from Washington for the purpose.

The Red Cross men had an invitation to attend a theatrical performance, but the greater part preferred to go to St. Francis Xavier's Church, where they were received by Father Van Rensselaer, and passed some time in devotion.

Secretary Van Siclen of the Boer Relief Fund Committee announced an abundance of funds for hospital purposes.

P. Louter Wessels, an uncle of the President of the Orange Free State, arrived here yesterday. It is his purpose to deliver a series of addresses on the war.

FUNDS FOR MAINE HOSPITAL SHIP.

Among the passengers on the Oceanic, which arrived yesterday, was Mrs. Cornelia Adair, head of the Executive Committee of the Maine Hospital Ship Committee. She is a daughter of Gen. Wadsworth, United States Army who at the time of great distress in Ireland, sent a vessel laden with provisions to that country.

Mrs. Adair, who is at the Waldorf-Astoria, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"I am not here to beg, simply to appeal to the women of America in behalf of the noble project we have on hand in South Africa. It was an American who originated the Maine hospital ship project, and I am confident that I shall find many American women willing to aid the movement. Our expenses are very heavy. I don't know that it is necessary for me to say more at this time. The purpose of my visit to America was well known here before I sailed from Liverpool."

COMIC OPERA LITIGATION.

After making six attempts to file a satisfactory answer in comic opera litigation now on in the Supreme Court, the attorneys for the defendant appeared before Justice Leventritt yesterday and argued a motion to permit them to make still another answer.

The suit is that of Milton Aborn against James R. Waite, head of a comic opera company. Mr. Aborn wants $14,500 damages for his alleged unjustified discharge from the company. In his affidavit he says that he was engaged by Mr. Waite as manager and leading comedian in 1898, and that in February, 1897, he was wrongfully discharged. He declares that he carried out his part of the contract, and, as a leading character in such operas as "Boccaccio" and "Pinafore," he succeeded in pleasing the audiences. He further declares that Mr. Waite retained scenery and costumes which were his property.

The suit was begun in July, 1897, and Mr. Waite employed an attorney to look after his interests. The lawyer did not file a proper answer, it is alleged, and the answer had to be amended five several times. Finally the case went to trial before Justice Stover. The defendant found, even then, that the answer did not allow him to present the defense he desired. Justice Stover permitted a juror to be withdrawn and the case stopped.

New attorneys were then engaged by Mr. Waite. Last week they made the sixth attempt to get the answer amended before Justice Beakman. The Justice denied the motion, and the seventh attempt was denied by Justice Leventritt yesterday.

SYRACUSE GIRL TO PLAY HERE.

Miss Veronica Stafford, a young society girl who resides in Syracuse, has been engaged by George W. Lederer for his forthcoming production, "The Casino Girl." Since Miss Edna May achieved success as an actress, Miss Stafford, who comes from the same city, has had a desire to appear on the professional stage.

All efforts on the part of her parents to induce her to change her mind were futile, and her father opened correspondence with Mr. Lederer. The negotiations resulted in Miss Stafford's engagement for a minor part in the new musical comedy and the promise of more important rôles in future productions, the contract being for five years.

Miss Stafford has appeared on several occasions in amateur theatricals in Syracuse. She played the rôle of Juliet in a society production of "Romeo and Juliet" and was reported to have handled the part with considerable ability. She is eighteen years old, petite in stature, and very striking in appearance.

GEORGE EDWARDES'S NEW COMEDY.

George W. Lederer is busily engaged in perfecting preliminary arrangements for his production of "The Messenger Boy," the new musical comedy which he bought from George Edwardes, and which was presented successfully a short time ago in London. Mr. Lederer obtained the play before it was written. With it he proposes to make his annual Summer production, continuing it up to Nov. 3.

It will be followed Nov. 6 by an all-star opera company now being organized by Klaw & Erlanger, who will make a most pretentious production of a new opera by Smith & De Koven, entitled "The Sheriff of Nottingham," the sequel to the Bostonians' opera, "Robin Hood."

DETROIT GIRL IN "PRINCE CHIC."

The Casino continues to be the popular place for the stage débuts of prominent society stars, no less than three having already announced their intention of appearing for the first time in that playhouse in the near future. It is now announced that in the first line of the chorus, appearing in tights at every performance of "Princess Chic," which was presented last Monday night in this city for the first time, is Miss Flora Enright, the daughter of John J. Enright of Detroit, ex-Postmaster of that city, and the niece of Mrs. David Whitney, the principal owner of the Whitney Opera House.

Prior to Miss Enright's appearance on the professional stage she was prominent in society in the City of the Straits, and played a conspicuous part in amateur theatricals.

William Gillette to Play To-night.

William Gillette continued to remain out of the "Sherlock Holmes" company at the Garrick Theatre last night, owing to there being no marked improvement in his cold. Reuben Fox played the title rôle as he did the previous night. It was said at the theatre last night that Mr. Gillette's physicians are confident he will be well enough to resume his place in this evening's performance.

YALE STUDENTS AROUSED.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 14.—Intense excitement has been caused all over the Yale campus by the news that a petition asking for the abolition of the sophomore societies was handed to President Hadley last night.

It is well known that many of the Faculty are strongly opposed to any interference in undergraduate affairs, whenever it is possible to keep out, but on the other hand several of the most prominent members have expressed themselves as in sympathy with the movement and its object. The feeling among undergraduates is very earnest and some action on the part of the Faculty is imperative.

Moreover, there is a sentiment among the alumni which is perhaps even stronger. It is reported that on his Western trip President Hadley was continually asked what his position on the society question was; some have even gone so far as to declare that gifts of money for the new buildings were made contingent upon the remedying of this evil.

The sophomore society members of the senior class are greatly wrought up over the action of their classmates. They plainly show from their actions that they know that this may be the end of their societies. They plead for time, but the answer is that the time for compromise or procrastination is long past. They are hence making efforts to counteract the effect of the petition; prominent sophomore society graduates have been consulted and the men have been busy all day discussing the matter in all its phases.

Those who have signed the petition say that there must be complete abolition. In this they are supported by a number of prominent sophomore society graduates themselves. The matter will come up before the Faculty for discussion at the regular meeting next week, but it is generally agreed that final action will not be taken at that time.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:30 A. M.—227 West Sixty-first Street; Hanna Ward; damage, $50.

1:00 A. M.—111 Attorney Street; David Morrison; damage slight.

3:25 A. M.—2,179 Seventh Avenue; John B. Skidmore; damage, $200.

11:00 A. M.—52 Sutton Place; Maurice Cagney; damage slight.

11:35 A. M.—58 Rutgers Street; Samuel Hecht; damage, $500.

1:20 P. M.—231 Second Street; Jacob Kiverwitz; damage, $50.

1:45 P. M.—1,109 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; Mrs. McCabe; damage, $15.

3:15 P. M.—223 Division Street; Max Goldstein; damage slight.

4:45 P. M.—20 West Thirty-second Street; Mrs. Upper; damage, $200.

6:00 P. M.—833 Ninth Avenue; Josephine Schberger; damage, $20.

6:15 P. M.—130 Liberty Street; Hanna Meyer; damage slight.

7:10 P. M.—415 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Dominick Russe; damage, $10.

WHY MACRUM CAME HOME

His Mails Were Violated and He Wished to Report in Person.

MAKES CHARGES AGAINST HAY

Asserts that Secretary of State Connived at Discrediting Reports—Says His Acts Were Strictly Neutral.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A signed statement was given out to-night by Charles E. Macrum, ex-United States Consul at Pretoria, in which he explains in detail the motives for his departure from that place and the conditions there at the time. The statement is, in part, as follows:

"The situation in Pretoria was such that, first, as an official I could not remain there while my Government at home was apparently in the dark as to the exact conditions in South Africa; secondly, as a man and a citizen of the United States, I could not remain in Pretoria, sacrificing my own self-respect and that of the people of Pretoria while the Government at home continued to leave me in the position of a British Consul and not an American Consul.

"I issued the statement received from the State Department that Americans must remain neutral. In the face of this, Americans were continually going to the front and taking up arms in the cause of the Boers. I knew that many of them, in utter despair at the apparent attitude of our own Government, were taking the oath of allegiance to the Transvaal Republic. When affairs had reached that state that my Vice Consul, Mr. Van Ameringen, closed up his business, took the oath of allegiance to the republic, and went to the front as a burgher, I thought the time had come when I should make a report of these conditions.

"It was over four weeks from the time the war opened before I received a single mail dispatch from my Government or a personal letter. The mail for the Transvaal had been all stopped at Cape Town by order of the High Commissioner. When this mail was finally forwarded to me after Col. Stowe, the Consul General at Cape Town, had secured its release, I had the humiliation, as the representative of the American Government of sitting in my office in Pretoria and looking upon envelopes bearing the official seal of the American Government opened and officially sealed with a sticker, notifying me that the contents had been read by the censor at Durban. I looked up international law, but failed to find anywhere that one military power can use its own discretion as to forwarding the official dispatches of a neutral Government to its representative in a besieged country.

"The cable service for the Transvaal was absolutely cut off. I was privately informed by the Belgian and German Consuls at Pretoria that their official cables in code to their Governments had been refused by the censor. I filed one cable in the interest of an American in Pretoria which was absolutely refused by the censor in Durban. This cable I sent to the fiancée of a Mr. Nelson, an American business man in Pretoria, who was on her way to South Africa from Buffalo, N. Y., when the war broke out. The cable requested her to come by the east coast. When I informed Mr. Nelson that the cable had not been sent, his brother took the oath of allegiance to the republic and went to the front."

Mr. Macrum then recites in detail his many attempts to communicate with Washington. No reply was received to his dispatch asking for leave of absence, which was refused. He persisted, however, and recommended a Mr. Atterbury, an American in Pretoria, as a competent substitute. Three of his cable dispatches remained unanswered, and finally on Nov. 14 he sent another. The censor did not allow this to go through until Dec. 2. Mr. Macrum continues:

"On the 4th of December I received a reply from the department to my cablegram of the 14th, which I had been informed two days previously had just been forwarded. It read as follows:

"'You may come home. Put Atterbury temporarily in charge. Department will send man from here.'

"This was signed 'Hay.' Thereupon I cabled the department as follows: 'Sail 18th, by Naples.'

"This cablegram was sent on the 6th, and in the meantime I prepared to go. A few days later I received a telegram from Mr. Hollis, Consul at Delagoa Bay, stating that he had been instructed to come to Pretoria to take charge of my office during my absence and until a man should arrive from Washington. Mr. Hollis arrived on the 14th of December and was thoroughly posted in the routine of the office, and I introduced him to the head of all Government departments and to my Consular colleagues. I left Pretoria the night of Dec. 16.

"I appreciated the seriousness of the conditions in South Africa to the extent that on my way to Washington, believing that I was still the Consul in Pretoria, I refused to make any statement that would in any way involve the department or embarrass it. My one object was to lay the information before the department as to the true state of affairs in South Africa. If the department thought these facts were of a value sufficient to warrant the expenses of the trip I had taken, I expected to be remunerated and to return to Pretoria, leaving the department to act as it saw fit upon the facts which I laid before it.

"Instead of this, I find that Secretary Hay, whether acting upon the reports in the newspapers or upon advice from the British Government, or some other motive, I do not know, saw fit not to wait until I could present my reasons in person and has been a silent or conniving partner to discrediting reports of my official acts.

"There is not one soul who can point to a single official act of mine which departed from the strictest neutrality. My confidential dispatches to the department contained information which will show my sympathy for the republic, but which time will prove to be unbiased as to actual facts.

"My acts as a public official are all recorded at the department. My acts now as a private man can in no way involve the public service, and I simply make this statement in my own defense as against those which have come from the department, secretly and officially."

CREDIT MEN'S DINNER.

Charles Stewart Smith Speaks of Commerce — John T. McDonough on the State Canals.

Nearly 200 members of the New York Credit Men's Association sat down to a banquet last evening in the rooms of the Wool Club, at 260 West Broadway. President A. H. Watson was toastmaster.

Charles Stewart Smith spoke on commerce, in its large and general aspect, in which he included the industries, finance, shipping, and mining operations. Commerce, he said, now had in its hands the reins of power, and with the exception of Christianity was the most potent influence that affected the destiny of the world. It was knocking at the door of China and demanding admission to 400,000,000 people. It was taking up the Continent of Africa, that was now divided among the nations of Europe.

"Great Britain," he went on to say, "has built up, and is still increasing, its enormous navy to protect its commerce; the German Emperor is insisting upon a large navy for the same purpose, and the merchants of America will insist on having a ship canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [Applause.]

"It is historically true that the nation which controls the trade in Europe controls the commerce of the world. It was controlled by Venice, then by Holland, and is now in the hands of England. It has been said by some that we will control the commerce of the world, but there is no possibility of our doing so unless we have the canal."

Secretary of State McDonough had come from Albany to attend the dinner, and spoke of the rapid growth of the export trade of this country, of the proposed international canal and the State canals. The progress of this country in the past four years, he said, was phenomenal and astounding. In 1888 the exports of manufactured goods, he said, amounted to $130,000,000, and in 1898 they were $290,000,000. Of breadstuffs the exports in 1888 were $127,000,000, and in 1898 they were $333,000,000.

In regard to the interoceanic canal, Mr. McDonough said: "We should hold, own, control, and fortify the canal. That means that our commerce should be developed in the South, and there are our markets. The canal will bring us that trade. Mr. Choate told the English that we were rivals for trade, and that was what they did not want him to say.

"I hope to see Manila a great storehouse for American goods, to be distributed in the East. Where the flag goes it should stay.

"Now about our canal system. The present canals are antiquated. As the Constitution says that we must not sell or lease them, I offered an amendment that they be turned over to the Federal Government and be maintained as free waterways. At the Canal Convention the canal boatmen were opposed to any change in the present system. Buffalo wanted to keep its elevator system. Had the New Yorks insisted on a barge canal straight from Duluth they would have won. Canada is deepening her canals, and will hurt us. The Federal Government should build the canals, as the great bulk of freight is brought from the West, and the people of that section should pay for them. The Goevrnment should also use the canals for military purposes."

William H. Andrews, President of the Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club, spoke of the long-credit system in that trade, and E. K. Somerville spoke on the Bankruptcy bill. The present bankruptcy law, he said, was not satisfactory, and there were so many amendments being introduced that conservatives feared they would swamp the act. He advised the association to send a delegation to Congress and explain what the members want.

Other speakers were Mr. Goebel of the Mott Iron Works, and O. P. Eckert.

POLITICS NOT FOR WOMEN.

So Says Mrs. A. E. Paul, a Public Official of Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Mrs. A. E. Paul spoke last night at the meeting of the National Woman Suffrage Association, about her work as a Superintendent of Street Cleaning in Chicago. Although thus identified in a way with the suffrage movement, an interview with her published to-day does not support that conclusion. She said:

"I possibly am one of those referred to by Miss Anthony, who have benefited by the agitation for woman's suffrage, and have taken no part in the missionary work. I am opposed to women voting. It is a far step for women to take. I know what the politics of a great city are. I know the condition of ward politics. I do not think that it would be the best for woman or the best for society for her to take an active part in politics."

Half Million Sale in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Otto Young of the dry goods establishment known as "The Fair," has purchased of ex-Senator Charles B. Farwell the northeast corner of Monroe and Market Streets for $440,000 cash. The building on the land is leased to Lyon Brothers for seven years at a rental that will pay more than 5 per cent. net interest on the purchase price.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain or snow at night; fresh easterly winds.

The temperature has fallen decidedly from the Lower Missouri River to the Middle Rocky Mountain region, and continues below zero in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and on the Northeastern Rocky Mountain slope. Fair weather with moderate temperature has prevailed in the Atlantic Coast and Gulf States. Snow is reported in the States of the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and on the middle-eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and light rain has occurred on the North Pacific Coast. The storm which has occupied the St. Lawrence Valley Tuesday night has moved eastward over Newfoundland, and the barometer is low over the West Gulf States and the middle and southern plateau regions.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	12	34	36
6 A. M.	19	32	33
9 A. M.	19	33	35
12 M.	21	37	41
4 P. M.	27	39	44
6 P. M.	26	37	40
9 P. M.	16	35	39
12 P. M.	12	34	38

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	38
Weather Bureau	35
Corresponding date 1899	18
Corresponding date for last twenty years	31

The maximum temperature yesterday was 40 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 30 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 49 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 72 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. read 30.22.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF ASTORIA—J. Edward Studley, Providence; Wyman Ellis, Montana; J. M. Culp, Washington; W. S. Ballou, Providence.

PARK AVENUE—E. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.

CAMBRIDGE—Gordon G. MacDougall, Montreal; Enrique Gonzales, Washington.

HOLLAND—Max Arassiz, Boston; P. N. Gonzales, Terez de la Fra, Spain; Dr. T. Spitta, Bremen.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. H. Manley, Maine; President D. C. Gilman, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Felicisimo Lopez, Consul General from Ecuador.

PLAZA—C. E. Dudley Tibbits, Troy; U. C. Crosby, Manchester, England.

NETHERLAND—E. P. Ripley, Chicago; Franklin D. Locke, Buffalo.

GILSEY—F. D. Underwood, Baltimore; H. S. Mitchell, Milwaukee.

MANHATTAN—Frank H. Brooks, Boston; H. Stephenson, Boston.

HOFFMAN—F. E. Bowers, Worcester; Samuel W. Trost, Cincinnati.

ALBEMARLE—J. E. Hargreaves, London.

MURRAY HILL—Henry W. Peabody, Salem, Mass.; Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson, N. Y.; C. E. Aldrich, Boston; T. F. Shields, Montreal.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Trankla, Charles, & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. Trankla; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; W. B. Trask, carpets and upholstery goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Sommer, B., & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. Sommer, dry goods; Belvedere House.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, house furnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Grubb & Hazling, Mount Sterling, Ky.; J. D. Hazelrigg, dry goods; Sinclair House.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. Waldo, dry goods; Miss O'Connor, skirts; 2 Walker Street.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Van Wyck, parasols; 2 Walker Street.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. C. Stoepel, domestics; A. E. Cadwell, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard Street.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; T. S. Bellin, ribbons; 454 Broome Street.

Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; E. C. Gilkenson, furnishing goods; T. W. Walsh, cloaks and suits; W. D. Sandford, crockery; T. E. Chapman, laces and embroideries; G. T. Miller, notions; H. J. Tonskemper, linens and white goods; J. Singer, dress goods; Miss J. Dogenhart, millinery; 377 Broadway.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; E. C. Gutterson, silks; Miss A. Witham, laces and embroideries; 377 Broadway.

Eisinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. H. Graham, china and glassware; Hotel Marlborough.

King, H., Washington, D. C.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Rogowski, W., Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; E. B. Reynolds, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

"Hillman's," Chicago Ill.; E. Hillman, job department, 90 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kuhn, B., & Co., Vincennes, Ind.; I. B. Kuhn, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Miss Wilson, millinery, 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Choate, H., & Co., Winona, Minn.; H. Choate, carpets; C. E. Bailey, dress goods and cloaks, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. F. B. Thorne, ladies' and infants' wear, 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Baer, Singer & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. Singer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evansville, Ind.; G. Walker, dry goods, 468 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss S. Ford, jewelry; Hotel Imperial.

Connell & Co., Scranton, Penn.; A. E. Connell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; E. O. Loeb, notions and fancy goods; H. B. Litten, notions and furnishing goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Field, L. H., Jackson, Mich.; J. Docksey, dress goods and silks; E. Hague, domestics; L. Russell, Jr., housefurnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, rugs; 480 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Union Clothing Company, Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Stelfel, clothing; Hoffman House.

Liepold Brothers, Selma, Ala.; J. Liepold, dry goods; Belvedere House.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; W. H. Protheroe, domestics; 487 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Well, Raphiel & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. Roullier, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Stein, H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; H. Stein, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Gerard House.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. C. Stahl, crockery and glassware; 43 Leonard Street; Stuart House.

Doeplitz, M., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; M. Doeplitz, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; F. Hall, upholstery goods; Miss C. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear; Westminster Hotel.

Allan, T. T., & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. F. Allan, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Pogue, H. & S., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Ganspohl, blankets, linens, and upholstery goods; Westminster Hotel.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Belmeur, notions and art novelties; 320 Church Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Neal & H

FINANCIAL BILL DEBATE

Argument Was Devoted to Senator Chandler's Amendment.

TEST VOTE SHOWS STRENGTH

The Final Action on the Bill and All Amendments Offered Will Be Taken To-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Throughout its session to-day the Senate had the Financial bill under discussion. After 2 o'clock the debate proceeded under the ten-minute rule, and at times became spirited and interesting.

Late in the afternoon a test vote, indicating approximately the majority on the passage of the bill, was taken. Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) offered an amendment to authorize the President to appoint Commissioners to any international bimetallic conference that might be called, and it was defeated by a vote of 45 to 25.

The Chandler proposition out of the way, the discussion proceeded on the amendment brought in by the Finance Committee providing that the provisions of the bill are not intended to place any obstacles in the way of international bimetallism. The Democratic Senators arraigned the Republicans for reporting the amendment, declaring they were insincere, and that the proposition was intended to hoodwink the people and to catch votes.

No vote on the amendment was reached. The final vote on the amendments and the bill will be taken some time to-morrow.

TELLER'S ARGUMENTS.

The debate was opened by Mr. Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.) He had waited in vain, he said, for an explanation of the House bill, which technically was the measure under consideration. He took strong issue with Mr. Allison that the United States was now on the gold standard. "We are not on the gold standard," he declared, "except by the unauthorized action of the Treasury. We are on what is sometimes called a limping silver standard and sometimes a gold standard.

"Nobody outside of the United States has considered the United States on the gold standard; but it may be said that we practically have been forced by executive usurpation and transgression of the law to proceed as if we were on a gold standard."

In conclusion, Mr. Teller said that the Republican Party had abandoned its principles and had fallen into evil hands, and was being used by evil influences. He said that Mr. Depew, in suggesting "Gold and Glory" as a proper motto for the Republican banner, had not proposed a phrase that had ever been a rallying cry of the party. The people would rise in their might and tear down that banner unless the Republican leaders placed upon it the old slogan of "Justice, righteousness, and equality of all the people."

OPPOSE CHANDLER AMENDMENT.

Mr. Chandler then proposed his amendment to the committee amendment regarding bimetallism. It authorized the President to appoint Commissioners to any international conference called by the United States or any other country to arrange a bimetallic agreement.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) suggested that this was the existing law, and asked Mr. Chandler to withdraw the amendment. Mr. Chandler declined, saying that if the amendment was existing law it could do no harm to adopt it.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) expressed doubt as to the intention of the majority to have the amendment providing for international agreement carried into effect if it should become a part of the law. He regarded it as a mere scheme to catch votes.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) announced his purpose to vote against both the Aldrich amendment and the Chandler amendment to it, because he regarded the proposition for an international conference a fraud and pretext, just as was the adoption of the McEnery resolution after the ratification of the Paris treaty, which was merely for the purpose of supplying some Senators with a shallow ford over which to cross the stream, and had since been entirely ignored. The intention of the pending bill was to kill silver, and it would prove as effective in that office as a dagger or a dose of prussic acid would be in disposing of animal life.

It would be absurd to send a commission abroad asking for a bimetallic conference in view of the declaration for gold. He had no patience with any man who would pretend that the bill had any other object than to strike silver down, and he considered all amendments to it as a roaring farce.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) declared that Mr. Chandler was deceiving no one with his amendment, and he expressed the hope that the amendment would be defeated. He was sure that the proposition was not one that would meet with general approbation.

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) said if there was any virtue in the present bill it was that it settled the question of finance. He opposed the committee amendment and the amendment of Mr. Chandler. He did not believe in incumbering the bill with any such proposition. It was in his opinion simply a proposition to affect votes. Now was the time, he believed, for the definite determination of the financial question, and it could not be determined if only a half-way law was enacted. He declared that the amendments were either wholly unnecessary, in view of existing law, or were offered not in good faith.

VOTE AGAINST AMENDMENT.

Mr. Caffery, (Dem., La.) said the country, in his opinion, had been on a gold standard since 1873 and that this bill was intended merely to perpetuate it.

"The battle of the standards," declared Mr. Caffery, "was fought and lost by the silverites in 1896. The probable contest this year will be only a skirmish. The forces of the silverites have been routed and their efforts to uphold silver must meet with failure."

The amendment, in the opinion of Mr. Money, (Dem., Miss.,) was entirely pertinent, but he was satisfied there was no desire on the part of the Administration or of Republican Senators to advance the interests of bimetallism.

Mr. Teller said the Republican press throughout the country was opposed to the bimetallic amendment. He said it would be ridiculous to put such an amendment on this bill, as it would have no force or effect. It was trifling with a grave question simply to catch votes.

The vote was taken on Mr. Chandler's amendment to the committee amendment. It was defeated 45 to 25, as follows:

YEAS.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Kenney, (Dem., Del.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	McEnery, (Dem., La.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Martin, (Dem., Va.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Money, (Dem., Miss.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Rawlins, (Dem., Utah.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.)
Culberson, (Dem., Tex.)	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)
Harris, (Pop., Kan.)	Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)
Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho.)	Turley, (Dem., Tenn.)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	Turner, (Fus., Wash.)
Jones, (Silver, Nev.)	Total, 25.

NAYS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	McBride, (Rep., Ore.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	McComas, (Rep., Md.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	McCumber, (Rep., N. D.)
Caffery, (Dem., La.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Carter, (Rep., Mon.)	Mason, (Rep., Ill.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyom.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Deboe, (Rep., Ky.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Depew, (Rep., N. Y.)	Platt, (Rep., N. Y.)
Elkins, (Rep., W. Va.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Quarles, (Rep., Wis.)
Forsker, (Rep., Ohio.)	Ross, (Rep., Vt.)
Foster, (Rep., Wash.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Simon, (Rep., Ore.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Spooner, (Rep., Wis.)
Hanna, (Rep., Ohio.)	Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Warren, (Rep., Wyom.)
Kean, (Rep., N. J.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)
Lindsay (Dem., Ky.)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)
Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)	Total, 45.

Mr. Chandler then asked Mr. Aldrich if he would consent to the insertion before the Finance Committee's amendment of these words from the National platform of the Republican Party of 1892:

"The United States from tradition and interest favors bimetallism." His vote, he said, was of no special importance, but he would vote for the measure if his proposition was accepted.

"I object," replied Mr. Aldrich, "to the re-enactment of the revised statutes, and to the recital in this bill of the various platforms of political parties." He maintained there was no provision in the bill which was an obstacle to bimetallism.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) declared the bill was a gold measure from core to cuticle and that it would be necessary to repeal the bill in order to obtain bimetallism.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) said no step could be taken more likely to advance the cause of bimetallism than to have it understood that until the United States should secure an international agreement on silver this country would continue on the gold standard.

A TRAP FOR VOTERS.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) suggested that the trouble with Senators on the Democratic side was that they were not bimetallists. They stood for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and were silver monometallists. He said there is not a single line or syllable in this bill which puts in the pathway of international bimetallism a single obstacle. He did not think it would be wise for the United States to make another proposition to Europe for an international bimetallic agreement, but he believed that the United States ought to wait for other nations to take the initiative and be prepared to receive their advances.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) expressed his surprise that the bimetallic amendment had not been made a part of the bill when the latter was reported. He believed it was an afterthought and had been brought about by demands of Republican bimetallists.

"It is the same old fraudulent straddle," he declared, "that was put into the Republican platform of 1896 in order to deceive the voters." He said the reason for the presentation of the Senate substitute was that the House measure was too specific and placed the country too squarely on the gold standard to suit the present straddlers.

"I want to put a question to the Senator from Rhode Island," said Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.) "I want him to answer it as an honest man—as a 'good Indian.'" He then inquired what he would take for 15,000 ounces of silver in London if this Congress should pass a free-silver coinage law.

Mr. Aldrich replied that he would doubtless ask $1.29 an ounce for it if he could get it, but it was doubtless true that the amount of silver poured into the United States would cause the price to drop to its bullion value.

Mr. Cockrell declared that all the silver that would come to this country under a free-coinage law would be easily absorbed by the United States, and said not the slightest difficulty would be experienced in maintaining the value of the silver dollar.

PETTUS BLOCKS THE DEBATE.

Shows the Senate, for a Time, that It Cannot Vote on Financial Bill or Amendments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—For about half an hour to-day Senator Pettus of Alabama, the oldest man in the Senate, held that body at bay, blocked public business, made all the leaders of the body on both sides of the chamber ridiculous, and created a scene of confusion that has not been paralleled during this session. He proved that the Senate had unanimously adopted an agreement which reversed parliamentary procedure, necessitated the passage of bills backward, rendered votes impossible, and placed it within the power of one man to compel the Senate to turn everything topsy-turvy; and that this remarkable agreement was the product of the ablest and oldest leaders in both parties, concurred in by all their followers.

The Senate had adopted an agreement which was intended to provide for the discussion of amendments to the Financial bill and for a vote upon them to-day, and for a vote upon the bill to-morrow. This agreement was drawn by the leaders, including Senator Aldrich on the Republican side and Senator Jones on the Democratic. When the debate on the Chandler amendment was concluded to-day the Chair was calling for the yeas and nays, when Mr. Pettus arose and objected. He declared that the agreement provided for a vote upon the amendments along with the bill to-morrow. Everybody smiled tolerantly at Mr. Pettus's delusion, and he called for a reading of the agreement. It was found to provide that a vote be taken to-morrow on the bill and "pending amendments." Mr. Aldrich explained "that pending amendments" meant those amendments which had not been disposed of to-day.

"I don't understand it that way," said Mr. Pettus doggedly. Then the Senators began to make discoveries. The first discovery was that if Mr. Pettus's interpretation was correct, it would be impossible to consider any of the amendments, because the Chandler amendment could not be voted upon, and no other amendment could be considered until it had been. This would necessitate an entire recasting of the work of the session. The next discovery, which was made by Senator Jones, was that if the agreement was literally interpreted it would be necessary to vote on the bill before it would be possible to consider the amendments, and that therefore the amendments could not be passed or defeated until after the enactment of the bill.

The scene of confusion that followed lasted half an hour. For several minutes nobody said a word, and then all the leading Senators arose and addressed themselves one after another to the immovable Pettus. Aldrich and Jones tried to show him the ridiculousness of the situation. Mr. Pettus's reply was that it was the Senate's fault, not his. Mr. Wolcott pleaded with him to let the Senate recede from its position and get out of its predicament, but he refused. Others proposed a compromise, such as allowing the Senate to vote to-day and vote again to-morrow on the same amendments, so that the discussion could go on, but Mr. Pettus merely replied: "I adhere to my position." He tied the Senate up completely for half an hour, during which Senators ran about consulting with each other in a panic-stricken way, and the rule against loud talking and disorder was broken without protest from the Chair.

Apparently Mr. Pettus was about to gain his point and compel the Senate to leave the discussion of the amendments until after the passage of the bill, when some one happily remembered that the Senate was in Committee of the Whole, and that it could do as it pleased without regard to the agreement. Then the Chandler amendment was taken up and voted upon.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Hemenway Says Departments Are Filled with Incompetents—Spanish War Pension Applications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—It was the intention of the Republican leaders of the House to call up the Puerto Rican Tariff bill to-morrow, but there was such a demand for time to discuss various questions during the general debate upon the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, which was called up to-day, that Mr. Payne gave notice that he would allow the Puerto Rican bill to go over until Monday. The debate upon the Legislative bill to-day strayed far from the bill, touching the question of Government deposits in National banks, reckless expenditures for pensions, and finally drifting into the question of election methods in Missouri.

When the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Appropriation bill was placed before the House Mr. Hemenway (Rep., Ind.,) made a general explanation of it.

Speaking generally about the clerical force in the departments, Mr. Hemenway provoked something of a storm by asserting that the departments were filled with incompetents who were kept in by political influence. He said whenever the head of a department proposed to discharge incompetents, Congressmen and Senators bullyragged him into retaining them. He cited a case where fourteen Senators insisted upon the retention of a man.

Mr. Moody, (Rep., Mass.,) a member of the Appropriations Committee, called attention to the fact that by the terms of the present law heads of departments were compelled to discharge incompetents. He wanted to know why they had disregarded the law.

Mr. Hemenway replied by reiterating his former statements.

Mr. Moody insisted that superannuated clerks must be removed. "Unless we can get rid of this deadwood," said he, "the public service will break down."

Here the debate on the pending bill came to an end for the day, the remaining speeches, discussing a variety of questions, relating to National and State politics. Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.,) took up the question of Government deposits in National banks. It had been contended, he said, that banks made nothing out of such deposits. He asserted that he had written to the Treasurers of all the States, and he had received enough replies to show that deposits of State funds had a well-defined market value. New York received 1½ per cent. on daily balances and 3 per cent. upon special funds. Kansas received 2 per cent., Pennsylvania 1½, Michigan 2½, Vermont 2, Massachusetts 2½ and — Maine 2, Connecticut 2½, Florida 2½, Georgia 2, Maryland 2, Colorado 4 and 2½, and Minnesota 3.

Mr. Bell contended that it was a crime against the people for the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit millions of Government funds in National banks without interest.

Mr. Sims (Dem., Tenn.,) submitted some remarks concerning pensions, taking as his text Senator Gallinger's reported statement that if the pension bills before this Congress were passed they would bankrupt the Treasury.

He presented statistics showing that from the twenty-three regular regiments engaged in the Santiago campaign, which suffered casualties to the number of 1,344, had come 2,962 applications for pensions. The eight volunteer regiments engaged at Santiago, which suffered 209 casualties, presented 3,588 applications. These latter regiments, he said, were all from the North. Eight Southern regiments, that suffered a loss of 159, had only 761 applications for pensions. This discrepancy he accounted for by the statement that in the South the pension mania was not rampant.

He cited the case of three volunteer regiments—Ninth Massachusetts, Eighth Ohio, and First District of Columbia—neither of which had suffered loss in killed, wounded, or missing, yet which furnished 646, 487, and 400 applicants, respectively, for pensions. He declared that it would be no honor to be upon the pension roll with the men from those Northern regiments, whose rapacity for pensions was due to a debauched public sentiment.

Keen Witted Weavers

are cleverly copying rich foreign designs; they will appear next season in "Domestics." Our place to be at the head of the column for rich and sumptuous fabrics—you pay us this season for originals what you will pay next for copies.

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NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Will Be Pushed Through the House at Earliest Possible Moment, Regardless of the Fate of the Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Bad as the tangled Nicaragua Canal situation is becoming, it seems certain that, whatever may be done with the treaty, the Nicaragua Canal bill will be pressed to a vote. The friends of the measure are paying no attention to the conflict of opinions and announcements about the action to be taken on the treaty. Whether the treaty is amended, acted upon, or held up, the Canal bill will be favorably reported, they declare, and pushed through the House of Representatives at the earliest possible moment.

The report from the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, of which William P. Hepburn of Iowa is Chairman, may be made to-morrow. In any event it will not be delayed longer than Friday. Mr. Hepburn himself is authority for this statement. As soon as the Canal bill comes before the House, everything possible will be done to insure its early consideration. It may be sent to the Senate before anything is done about the treaty. The sentiment in the House is strongly in favor of the canal, and there now appears to be little doubt that the efforts of the canal advocates to secure early and friendly consideration will be successful.

Whatever opposition there may be to the measure has not shown its head in the stages through which the bill has passed. Mr. Hepburn said to-night that there was no truth in the reports that opposition had been made by friends of the Pacific railroads. "They have not done anything against the bill, so far as I know," he said, "and we have heard nothing antagonistic to the measure from those who advocate the Panama Canal. We have been working hard, and will be ready to report by to-morrow or Friday at the furthest. I am going to do everything I can to secure the early passage of the bill, independent of the fate of the treaty."

Some of the Senators have expressed the opinion that when the House passes the bill the Senate might well follow its example in advance of action on the treaty.

BILL TO REDUCE WAR TAX.

Congressman Levy of New York Introduces a Measure Which Will Cut Off $50,000,000 of Revenue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Representative Levy of New York is of the opinion that the Democratic Party ought to manifest its desire to reduce taxation by proposing a reduction of the internal revenue taxes imposed by the war tariff of 1898. He introduced a bill to-day amending the War Tariff act by reducing the tax on beer from $2 to $1, fixing the duty on tobacco at 6 cents per pound; cigars and cigarettes, $3 per 1,000; repealing the tax on tea, and reducing many of the stamp taxes. Mr. Levy says as to his bill:

The Secretary of the Treasury has stated that the surplus revenue of the Government will amount to between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 this year, which amount, in part at least, has been deposited in National depositories and may have to be deposited there to relieve the money stringency which inevitably follows the withdrawal of money from circulation. During the closing months of last year we had a very severe object lesson concerning the results of absorption through taxation of the millions of dollars which were needed in business enterprises. To relieve that stringency the Secretary of the Treasury at first purchased bonds, and when this did not relieve the stringency he finally consented to deposit in National depositories internal revenue receipts, without interest charges, and this served to some extent to relieve the critical situation.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for 1899 shows that the estimated revenues were exceeded. For the first four months of the current fiscal year the receipts from all sources of internal revenue have exceedd the receipts of the last fiscal year for the same period by $9,378,307.78. While the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will not commit himself to the prophecy that this increase will continue, he still estimates the receipts for the current fiscal year at about $285,000,000, and while this will show an increase of almost $15,000,000 over last year's receipts, it must be taken as far below the actual prospective receipts.

The daily expenditures of the Government are decreasing and will continue to decrease, now that the war with Spain is over. The estimated expenditures of the War Department will show a decrease, and the Navy Department as well. The necessity for the $100,000,000 proposed to be raised by the war revenue no longer exists, and if this whole amount cannot be restored immediately to the people, who will at once put it into circulation and thus save the Secretary from the necessity of dealing with National banks, a part at least can be returned to them, and certainly so much as exceeds the estimated amount required for the war expenses of the Government.

It is the aim of the bill to reduce war taxes by at least $50,000,000, and possibly $60,000,000, and the object which it seeks to accomplish, namely, the restoration of this amount to the people, will excuse some of the necessary defects of the bill, because in the absence of all data from the Treasury Department it was impossible to estimate the receipts from each item taxed under the war revenue bill.

The Republican Party has made no effort to repeal this tax, and while it may be said that this effort to reduce taxation, coming from the Democratic side, will prove abortive, the Democratic Party will have the satisfaction of knowing that, true to its principles, it has tried to relieve the people of a tax now onerous, and which they are unwilling to bear, however ready they were to accept it in time of war.

Comment on the bill in Congressional circles, so far as has been gathered, is to the effect that the measure has little prospect of success.

MR. CHICKERING'S FUNERAL.

Widow of Representative Wants No Congressional Formalities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—At the request of Mrs. Chickering, wife of the late Representative Chickering of New York, there is to be no Congressional funeral in connection with the interment of the deceased Congressman, and the Seators and Representatives named as an escort have been notified that the Congressional party will be abandoned. This is the only case in recent years in which the formalities of such a funeral have been dispensed with, and it is due to the views held by Mr. Chickering and his wife against the ceremonious character of such affairs.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Republican caucus of the Senate to-day authorized its Chairman, Senator Allison, to appoint a committee to arrange the order of business for the remainder of the session, but the selection was not announced. Senator Cullom gave notice to the caucus that he would call up his bill providing a form of government for the Hawaiian Islands as soon as the vote should be taken on the Currency bill to-morrow, and no disposition was manifested to antagonize him in this purpose.

Senator Kyle of South Dakota attended and participated in the proceedings of the caucus for the first time.

There was more or less discussion of the policy to be pursued with reference to a number of measures, and most of the Senators expressed themselves as favorable to early final adjournment.

Senator Foraker expressed a strong desire to secure consideration of the Puerto Rico bill, and Senator Chandler urged the necessity for action on the bill amendatory of the inter-State commerce law, saying that it was important that means should be speedily found for the control of the railroads. Senator Sewell retorted that the railroads needed no especial surveillance.

Senator Mason demanded that time should be given at an early day for discussion and action upon the Boer resolution.

Senator Depew considered the Philippine question of pressing importance, and in making his position known took occasion to impress upon his colleagues the interest felt in this subject by the people at large. He said it was true that he was a new Senator, but he urged that new men were often better prepared by reason of their recent contact with the people to voice the public will than those who have been longer in the Senate.

No action was taken upon any of the suggestions, the general opinion being that all should await the recommendations of the proposed committee on order of business.

The plan for the distribution of the patronage of the Senate recommends the allotment of 13 Senate messengers to the Democratic Senators. Under the present arrangement each Senator has a messenger.

Anxiety to secure the return to the Department of State of the Nicaragua Treaty and to obtain the amendment of that convention so as to provide that it shall permit the fortification of the canal and its closing by the United States in case the exigency of war should render such a course expedient, had led to the circulation of the report that the caucus was to settle the fate of the treaty. The Nicaraugua treaty was not mentioned in the caucus.

Some discussion was indulged in concerning the Quay case, but it was evident that that case was considered to be a question of privilege, which the friends of Quay could call up at any time, if they so desired, and it is asserted that there was no evidence given that the opponents of Quay would resist the request of his friends to have it considered at any time the Quay men desired to have it disposed of.

New Law to Benefit Brewers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House to-day agreed to report a bill of much interest to brewers, abolishing what are known to the trade as sixth and eighth barrels, making quarter barrels the smallest packages of this character authorized by law. The small sizes have been easily lost, and as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue reported that no diminution of revenue would result from the change, the committee decided to yield to the request of the trade in this particular.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The retirement from active service Feb. 12 of Major Oscaloosa M. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, upon his own application, after over thirty years' service, is announced.

Capt. Silas A. Wolf, Fourth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the board of survey appointed Feb. 15, 1899, vice First Lieut. Edgar T. Collins, Eighth Infantry, relieved.

Major James M. Ingalls, Fifth Artillery, is relieved from further station and duty at Fort Monroe and until his retirement from active service will be stationed in Washington for the purpose of supervising the ballistic tables upon which he is now engaged.

First Lieut. William A. Dinwiddie, upon his own application, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Iowa State Normal School, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Capt. Ralph Ingalls, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco and report in person to Major William H. Baldwin, Commissary in that city, for duty in his office.

Navy.

Assistant Naval Constructors E. F. Eggert, W. G. Du Bose, and J. W. Powell are ordered to temporary duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, upon completion of the course of study at Glasgow, Scotland.

Assistant Surgeon Karl Ohnesorg is appointed from Jan. 27.

H. G. Harris is commissioned Surgeon from Oct. 21, 1899.

W. P. Day is commissioned commander from Dec. 12, 1899.

W. W. Kimball is commissioned commander from Dec. 8, 1899.

John C. Wilson is commissioned commander from Dec. 29, 1899.

R. I. Reid is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from Dec. 12, 1899.

H. C. Cochrane, United States Marine Corps, is commissioned Colonel from Jan. 11.

Lincoln Karmany, United States Marine Corps, is commissioned Major from Jan. 11.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Lancaster arrived at Santiago yesterday from Caimanera and sailed to-day from that point for Cienfuegos.

The Monongahela has arrived at St. Kitts.

The Caesar left San Juan to-day for Culebra Island.

The transport Leelanaw left San Francisco yesterday with Lieut. Estes, Twentieth Infantry, Acting Assistant Surgeon Black, two hospital corps men, 168 horses, 67 mules, and 30 civilian employes aboard.

The New York will leave Culebra Island on Feb. 24 and is due at the following points as follows: Port au Prince, Feb. 27; Guantanamo, March 2; Cienfuegos, March 9; Havana, March 14; Matanzas, March 19; Bermuda, March 26; Hampton Roads, April 1.

BROADWAY THEATRES SWINDLED

Many Forged Orders for Tickets Honored—An Arrest Made.

For some time past managers of Broadway theatres have been honoring written requests for seats signed by other managers. Several days ago Daly's received a note addressed to Clinton W. Moffatt, the Treasurer, asking for two seats, and signed Frank Buckley, Treasurer of the Broadway Theatre. The seats were given to the bearer. Subsequently the note was proved to be a forgery.

Last night a messenger boy presented a duplicate request. Mr. Moffatt says he recognized the signature as similar to that of the former order. The tickets were given to the messenger. Outside the boy was seen to hand them to a well-dressed young man, who was at once arrested and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station House. He said he was Edward Hall of 597 Park Avenue, an usher. It was found that Mr. Buckley's signature was a forgery.

W. N. Lawrence of Daly's said last night that Hall had obtained tickets by the same plan from every theatre on Broadway.

MILWAUKEE WANTS CONVENTION

At Work East and West to Get the Democratic Gathering.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 14.—Chairman Joseph G. Donnelly of the Milwaukee Democratic Convention Committee gave out a statement to-day showing that thirty-two members of the National Democratic Committee have expressed themselves as favoring Milwaukee as the city for holding the National Convention. Of that number five are absolutely pledged, and the balance, it was stated, would probably cast their ballots for this city unless something unforeseen turns up.

Thirteen members of the committee, according to Chairman Donnelly, have declared themselves in favor of Kansas City, and seven have not committed themselves in any way and are classed as doubtful.

Ex-Gov. George W. Peck of Wisconsin and Mayor D. S. Rose of Milwaukee, who are in the East seeking to have Milwaukee selected as the place for holding the National Democratic Convention, were in high spirits yesterday. They saw Mayor Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, and Elliot Denforth, and all promised to aid their cause. D. J. Campau, National Committeeman from Michigan, and Melbert B. Cary, Chairman of the Connecticut Democratic State Committee, who were at the Hoffman House, also expressed a hope for their success.

Primaries for the Conventions.

The Republican County Committee will meet at the Murray Hill Lyceum to-night, when arrangements will be made for the primaries to elect delegates to the Assembly Conventions, which will send representatives to the State Convention to elect delegates at large to the National Convention. It is possible that the whole matter will be referred to Chairman Quigg or to a special committee.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:53	Sun sets...5:34	Moon rises...6:55

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:05	Gov. Isl'd...8:33	H. Gate...10:29
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....8:30	Gov. Isl'd...9:00	H. Gate...10:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chalmette, New Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Columbia, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Newlyn, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Peninsular, Azores	6:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Sarmatian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Uller, St. Kitts	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 16.

El Sud, New Orleans	.....	11:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 17.

Altai, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Dominic, North Brazil	1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	6:30 A. M.
Grenada, Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ontario, Hull	.....	.....
San Juan, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trave, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands close here at 6:30 P. M. Feb. 15 for dispatch from Tacoma per steamship St. Irene. Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $15, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. $3 and up to Feb. $17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Feb. $17, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Farncisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $23, inclusive for dispatch by ship Galilee. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 15.

Athesia, Hamburg, Jan. 25.
Eastern Prince, St. Lucia, Feb. 8.
Herschel, St. Lucia, Feb. 7.
Hildur, Curacao, Jan. 30.
Hindoo, Hull, Feb. 2.
Marengo, Newcastle, Jan. 30.
Nordby, Hamburg, Jan. 21.
Planet Mercury, Dundee, Jan. 27.

FRIDAY, FEB. 16.

Campania Liverpool, Feb. 10
City of Augusta, Savannah, Feb. 13.
Mora, Huelva, Feb. 1.

SATURDAY, FEB. 17.

Antilla, Nassau, Feb. 12.
Bristol City, Swansea, Feb. 3.
British Queen, Antwerp, Feb. 4.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Feb. 14.
La Touraine, Havre, Feb. 10.
Manhanset, Dundee, Feb. 3.
Michigan, London, Feb. 4.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Feb. 5.
St. Louis, Southampton, Feb. 10.

SUNDAY, FEB. 18.

Archimede, Gibraltar, Feb. 3.
Astoria, Glasgow, Feb. 6.
El Rio, New Orleans, Feb. 13.
Mesaba, London, Feb. 8.
Sobralense, Para, Feb. 6.
Thomas Anderson, Gibraltar, Feb. 3.

MONDAY, FEB. 19.

Bettor, Rotterdam, Feb. 3.
European, London, Feb. 8.
Gottfried Scheurer, Gibraltar, Feb. 4.
L. S. Holmblad, Copenhagen, Jan. 3.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Feb. 14.

TUESDAY, FEB. 20.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Feb. 13.
Friesland, Antwerp, Feb. 10.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Feb. 8.
Winifred, New Orleans, Feb. 13.

Arrived.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Gates, London, Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 P. M.

SS (supposed) Genesoe, (Br.,) Scott, Belfast Jan. 30, to Philip Ruprecht. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 10:15 P. M.

SS Fournel, (Fr.,) Dupone, Bordeaux Jan. 20, and Havre 26th, with mdse. to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool Feb. 7 and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:48 A. M.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Loesewitz, Antwerp Feb. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:24 A. M.

SS Prins Frederik Hendrik, (Dutch,) Von der Goot, Paramaribo Jan. 21, Demerara 22d, Trinidad 26th, Carupano 27th, Cumana and Guanta 29th, La Guayra 30th, Puerto Cabello 31st, Curacao Feb. 3, Jacmel 5th, Aux Cayes 6th, and Port au Prince 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhard & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:50 A. M.

SS Hudson, Halsey, New Orleans Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to E. D. Allen.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Richmond, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Origen, (Nor.,) Hegge, Kingston Feb. 2, Salt River 3d, Marant Bay 4th, Port Maria and St. Ann's Bay 5th, Montego Bay and Savannah La Mar 6th, and Kingston 8th, with mdse. and passengers to the Tweedie Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Hettmeyer, Hamburg Jan. 27, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 P. M.

SS Richmond, Catharine, Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 9, and Wilmington, N. C., 12th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Olive Thurlow, Hayes, Fernandina Feb. 3, with railroad ties to George S. Baxter & Co.; vessel to Pendleton Brothers.

SS Themis, (Nor.,) Anderson, Manzanilla Jan. 20, Port Barrios, and Livingston 26th, Belize 27th, Puerto Cortez 28th, Ruatan 29th, Trujillo 31st, and Inagua 9th, with mdse. to the T

The Wanamaker Store

Stylish Summer Dresses

THESE are days when the Wanamaker store is a public Exposition of Style Illustration. True, these fine things are all for sale and will likely be sold as quickly as shown; but we should not be half paid for our study and zeal if we got no more than the paltry profit from each of these creations. Originality is in all—genius in creating, taste in selecting and combining materials, skill in the artful making.

The show to-day is to illustrate the conceptions that highest American skill has conjured from lawns, organdies, dimities, and a few of the lighter Summer silks.

These styles have never been seen before—from the brain of the designer they come straight to you.

If you want the ready-made garment, it is for sale; if you want to choose your own materials, here is more inspiration than you'd catch from a score of fashion journals.

Every possible treatment that fashion gives countenance to is here, in delightful variations to admire and wonder at.

Don't let their beauty make you forget the simplicity of the fabrics—of course many of the stuffs are from abroad; but you can choose from almost five hundred variations of foreign dimities at our counters, well nigh three hundred plays of Swiss muslins, quite a hundred organdies.

You shall enjoy the first blossoms; catch ideas, or share the dresses, if you wish.

Shall we hint of half a dozen?

Black lawn dress, with sleeves and yoke of imitation Renaissance lace in cream, also pointed continuation of yoke laid in very tiny plaits and outlined with ruching of same. Upper part of skirt made of tiny plaits and trimmed below with ruching at intervals. $25.

Another dress of figured organdie with lavender flowers and black lace insertions; a lavender ribbon trimming completes waist and skirt. $30.

Dress of black dotted grenadine over pink lawn. Waist has yoke and sleeves of black fisherman's net and silk-embroidered chiffon; outlined by drapery of pink crepe with knot and fringed scarf at side, and bunch of narrow black satin ribbon. Skirt has draped over-dress of the material, finished with band of embroidered chiffon; finished at bottom with flounce of fisherman's net. $60.

A dainty dress of rose-pink dimity flaked with white; the bolero jacket shows vest effect of white lawn laid in tiny plaits; trimming of Valenciennes lace and two bow-knots of black velvet. Skirt finished with three ruffles of material, over drop skirt of white lawn with knife plaiting at bottom. $18.

Dress of satin-striped mull in cadet blue with spraying white figures and polka dots. Waist made with bolero effect, and has Marie Antoinette scarf that ties in front; with yoke, girdle and vest of lace. Skirt has flounce effect finished with ruching and ruffle. $22.50.

Dress of violet lawn with insertions of narrow black lace allover, and material plaited between. Waist is made with yoke effect and three-quarter length sleeves. Skirt has under part of plain colored lawn and shows novel lace-inserted over-drapery, caught at side with bow of black velvet ribbon. $30.

Dress Silk Novelties Fail to see them and you'll miss things well worth your seeing. There are exquisite white silks from which open work designs have been cut out by hand, and the spaces filled in with Brussels net. When displayed over foundations of delicate plain colored silks the effects are marvellously rich and beautiful.

Another novelty is too intricate for description. They are woven, embroidered, stamped and printed in combinations that produce effective results the like of which you never saw before. Each starts with a plain rich color upon which is a serpentine river in white, the edges of the river are embroidered and the white centre is decorated with exquisite blossoms—much as though the white space represented water with the flowers floating on its surface.

Perhaps these hints will lead you to the Rotunda—the best place in the world for the purchase of silks at retail. The abundant light reveals every trait of color and weave.

27-inch Dress Silks Dress silks are usually 20 inches wide. Add one-third to the width and you increase the value just that much. Thus you reduce the quantity needed for dress or for shirt waist one-fourth. This is to be remembered as you think of the silk bargains now current here—a splendid variety of elegant styles.

27 in. wide. Prices, 95c to $1.40
Values, $1.50 to $3

There is sound logic under the great growth of our silk sales.

Washington in a Candy Store The Father of the country dominates our Candy Store. His influence makes patriotism sweet to the taste. As the episode of the cherry tree touches the dinner table it makes history decorative. American annals swallowed and digested unite national sentiment with physical life. You can supplement Hugh Wynne, Richard Carvel and Janice Meredith with liberty bells; hatchets, big and little, plain and trimmed with cherries; logs with hatchets, small cherry trees full of fruit. Lincoln's Birthday and St. Valentine's Day are past. Next week comes Washington's Birthday. Let your dinner-table express your share of the great and growing interest in the memory of the man who was first in the hearts of his countrymen.

Basement.

Shirt Waist Show Continues

You were pleased yesterday—there was no room for doubt.

There has never been a more interesting show of Waists. The spirit of the season gives freedom for elaboration never known to shirt waist designers before.

There was broad surprise that such wide variety, such beauty should be ready so soon. Your buying tells that later we should have been tardy, foremost as we were.

This hint for those who have not seen:

At $16—Waist of allover lace insertion and satin ribbon; full front; tight back; adjustable collar of same material.

At $14—Waist of allover lace and embroidery insertion; full front and tight back; adjustable collar of points of same material.

At $7.50—White India silk waist, with lace insertion and plaits in front; tight back with cluster of plaits; tight sleeves with flare cuffs; plaited collar of same material.

At $4.25—Wash silk waist in pretty stripes; full front cut on the bias; tight back on the bias, plaited in clusters; tight sleeve with flare cuffs.

At $3.75—Waist of silk gingham in solid colors; allover silk embroidered figured full front; tight back of plaits.

At $2.75—Waist of madras in solid colors; plaited front with two points; yoke trimmed with embroidery and insertion; tight back with plaits; collar and cuffs trimmed with embroidery and insertion.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Shoe Sale Shoes that are safe and stylish — cheap, without being cheapish. The sunshine brought more flurry yesterday; but there is plenty of room and plenty of people to serve you.

Good, shapely shoes a third to a half below regular prices.

These, of special worth, to-day:

Women's Shoes at $1.15—
Lace shoes in kid and cloth tops, with patent leather tips; shoes that have sold at $2 to $3; all lengths and mostly C width.

Men's Shoes at $2.30—
Box and wax calf in the new straight form London toe lasts; welted soles of *oak* tanned leather; equal in every way to the usual $3.50 shoes.

Babies' Shoes at 25c—
First shoes, button or the moccasin style; white and colors, prettily trimmed, and always sold at 50c.

Boys' Shoes at $1—
With heels or spring heels; stout soles; with tips; easy fitting lasts; durable leathers; spring heels, 8 to 13; heel shoes, 12 to 2.

Fifth floor.

Men's Light-weight Overcoats Two especially attractive lots are here—an advance guard that will find only friends. These new top-coats possess several qualities, either of which is sufficient to guarantee their popularity.

First—They're made in the Raglan shape—you've given that unqualified endorsement.

Second—They are made of the new Oxford gray cheviots—the most favored fabric of the day.

Third—The prices—$20 for the serge lined, $30 for those silk-lined throughout. Both kinds are equal to fine custom made, though costing but little more than half as much, on an average.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Girdles and Purses New chains for beauty—new guards for shopping money.

The chain girdle is favorite—it catches around the waist, and has a drop chain for chatelaine, ornaments or purse. 50c to $3.50.

Link chain purses, oxidized gilt and bright silver. 50c to $3.50.

Special lot of link chatelaine bags; full size; some all gun metal finish, some with bright silver frames. $5; regularly $7.50.

Broadway.

Metal Bedsteads Strict novelties that cannot be found elsewhere in New York. It is true in general that the matchless American stock of Metal Bedsteads is here—plain iron and plain brass and brass combined with iron.

Latest, brightest and best is the union of brass and iron in entirely new construction, style and finish. All of the 1½-inch posts are of bicycle tubing; all of the bright parts are pure brass with gold finish. The designs are new and graceful, but the peculiar and novel beauty comes from the treatment of the iron parts. Dull black, ivory white, plain white, dull moss green, in purely original tones, are combined with brilliant gold. The words don't tell the story. This is only a trade semaphore giving the signal of the approaching fashion in metal bedsteads.

Sizes, 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. Prices, $16 to $38.50. Not every size in each style, but all sizes in the several styles.

Our metal bedstead prices are the least in the market. To have them otherwise would be folly.

Fourth floor.

Women's Golf Capes Is it hard to conjure newness from simplicity? Yet variations never cease in the making of golf capes, simple as they seem. More bright ideas ready to-day. Two hints:

At $22.50—A reversible cape, that is plaid or plain as you choose to turn it—a perfect garment either way. An assortment of patterns.

At $12—Capes of double-faced rugs, good length and full; plain outside, with Marie Antoinette cape hood that shows the plaid.

Second floor, Broadway.

The New Colored Petticoats Mercerized sateen, prettier than ever, and even more closely resembling silk than any before shown. Carefully made and finished, and with a new idea or two in ruffles and cording that you'll admire. Solid colors—six qualities. $1.50 to $2.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Japanese Goods on the Main Aisle Excellent values these. There are three groups, comprising numerous articles—decorative and useful. One table holds only pieces at 25c; another, at 50c; the third, those marked 75c. Vases, plates, trays, boxes, chocolate jugs, pitchers, and so on—pretty, surprisingly low.

Fur Rugs—Many Kinds—All Cheap

It has been determined that these shall not be stored. No other reason for these large reductions in price. Splendid specimens, without a single fault, have been newly priced, as shown below—made so cheap that you will doubtless be induced to quickly relieve us of the responsibility:

There are tiger skins, Bengal and Mongolian for instance—savage looking, yet handsome fellows—that are $65 to $250 instead of $100 to $350.

Leopard skins, beautifully marked, at $35 and $45, that were $30 more.

Wolves at $20, the finest kinds; they were $30.

Tiger cats, foxes and lynx, at $5; were $10.

Goatskin rugs—in excellent imitation of the skins of various bears, at $1.75 to $3; were a quarter more.

Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

COMPANY IN 69TH DISBANDED.

Capt. Griffin's Command Broken Up in Weeding Out the Regiment.

Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment, commanded by Capt. Anthony J. Griffin, was disbanded last night on the floor of the armory, under orders from the Adjutant General, the cause being officially given as small attendance at drills, and because the company membership was below the legal limit. The disbandment is said to be the forerunner of a gradual weeding-out process in the regiment, and followed the contest for the vacant office of Major between Capts. McChrystal and Devlin, which has not yet been decided, and which has engendered much bitter feeling.

Capt. Griffin was much affected by the order. Most of his men were in the South with him during the Spanish War, and he was popular with them. In an address which he made he said that as there had been no Delinquency Court since the regiment was mustered out of the United States service, it was impossible to enforce attendance, but even with this his company was above the average in this respect. He said he had made an appointment with Major Strong of the Brigade Staff relative to the matter, but that Major Strong had failed to appear, and that now the order to disband had come without warning.

It was said in the armory that Col. Duffy was espousing Capt. Devlin's aspirations to be Major, and that as Capt. McChrystal was likely to win, Capt. Griffin, a McChrystal supporter, was gotten out of the way. It was also said that the attention of the Adjutant General would be called to the fact that Col. Duffy had failed to form a Delinquency Court, although frequently urged to do so.

The Amateur Billiard Tourney.

In the Class A amateur championship billiard tournament, last evening, McCreery beat Threshie, the Class B champion, rather easily, by 400 to 274. Dr. Mial and Threshie will play to-night, and McCreery and Foss, who are tied for first place, will end the tourney to-morrow night.

GREEN GOODS CIRCULARS

Three Wagon Loads Captured and Five Prisoners Taken.

CLEVER AND EXTENSIVE PLAN

Frank Brooks, an ex-Convict, One of the Prisoners—How "Come-Ons" Were to be Tempted.

The police of the Oak Street Station ran to earth yesterday an alleged gang of green goods men, capturing also what Capt. Watson Vredenburgh of the Oak Street Station says is the biggest lot of green goods circulars ever seized in this city. The prisoners were taken in addressing circulars in their barrack-like quarters on the top floor of the five-story Scott Building, 35 and 37 Frankfort Street, and the scheme is said to be a most elaborate and extensive one for entrapping potential "come-ons." One of the men captured, and it is alleged that he furnished the brains for the scheme—is Frank Brooks, an ex-convict.

The green-goods circulars taken numbered 70,000, and were contained in sixty sacks, and filled three wagons. They were all headed, "A Word to the Wise Is Sufficient," and requested the person addressed, if interested, to reply immediately, by telegram only, to B C. Daniels, Allenhurst, N. J. It is supposed that the prisoners had an accomplice at Allenhurst.

Detective Henry Hahn of the Oak Street Station is credited with having discovered the scheme. The prisoners are Frank Brooks (who says he is thirty-eight years old, though he is thought to be two or three years younger,) clerk, address refused; Charles Jackson, thirty-nine years old, who said he lived at the St. Cloud Hotel, though at the hotel it was said nothing was known of him; Thomas Gilbert, clerk, twenty-six years old, of Forty-first Street and Broadway; Ingeborg Lie, a Norwegian girl, twenty-three years old, of 202 St. Nicholas Avenue, a bookbinder by trade, and Lillie Walker, twenty-six years old, of 126 Bedford Street. The women were employed apparently to wrap and address the circulars, and the Captain said he did not think they knew the nature of the business.

Hahn, the police say, heard a day or two ago of the existence of a green goods factory in the precinct and hunted around till he found it. He climbed to the fifth floor of the building, saw Brooks, recognized him as No. 172 in the Rogues' Gallery, "sent up" in 1885 for grand larceny, and arrested him.

Brooks went along quietly enough to the station house and did not come out. Shortly after his reception there a patrol wagon left Oak Street for the Scott Building, and containing Capt. Vredenburgh, Detectives Hahn and Abraham Snydecker, and seven patrolmen. They found both Jackson and Gilbert still there, and the women busy addressing wrapped-up circulars. The prisoners surrendered quietly and went to the Oak Street Station. The five captives will be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court this morning.

Capt. Vredenburgh says that Brooks, after the raid, offered him $500 to call off the police and let the scheme go on. A quantity of the circulars had been mailed in this city, and one of the prisoners, it is said, admitted to Capt. Vredenburgh that most of the circulars were to be taken to Utica, N. Y., and mailed there. The Captain sent to the General Post Office to try to prevent the circulars mailed here from leaving the city. It was too late to do so, but another effort will be made to-day, if the circulars have not yet gone out. He also sent word to Post Office Inspector Anthony Comstock, inasmuch as a charge of using the mails to defraud as well as the charge of having the circulars in possession, can be prepared against the prisoners. Mr. Comstock had left his office.

The scheme, it is alleged, was a most comprehensive one. It is believed that the capital was furnished by Jackson and Gilbert, Brooks contributing the brains. Each circular, before mailing, was wrapped in a copy of a "fake" newspaper, The Weekly Report, dated Jan. 12, and alleged to be published at Pittsburg, Penn., as "a home weekly." The feature of this four-page paper, which was printed in the office, was a first-page story, with a caption three-quarters of a column deep, and headed "Stupendous Counterfeiting Job Defeated; full details of the plot to steal $70,000,000." This story is a "fake" account of the pretended arrest of Ellery P. Ingham, ex-United States Assistant District Attorney, and others, (the same men who really were convicted last year of bribery and counterfeiting stamps,) for counterfeiting United States one-hundred-dollar bills, and the account declared that there were $44,000,000 of the counterfeits, so nearly perfect as to deceive Treasury officials, still in the hands of the accomplices of the arrested men.

The circular offers "a limited supply" of green goods "at the rate of 25 per cent. on the dollar," and those who cannot invest at least $500 are told not to reply. M. C. Randolph of Carter's Bridge, Va., and J. A. Myers of Cambria Va., were two of the persons to whom circulars were addressed. Each prospective victim was told to telegraph his reply in this form: "Please send (here a number corresponding to the victim's name and address was put in) feet."

GOLF AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

Willie Smith Defeats Bernard Nicholls Three Up Two to Play.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 14.—The match between Willie Smith and Bernard Nicholls of the Philadelphia Country Club, which has been looked forward to several days, came off to-day. There was a gale blowing, and the air was damp, but nevertheless the gallery was as strong as usual, and every point of the game was watched with great interest. One hundred dollars had been subscribed by the visitors as a purse for the winner, but there were other interests at stoke, and the match proved to be a closer one than was at first expected. Smith won with a score of 3 up and 2 to play.

Mrs. Fred Keeney of New York won the cup in a ladies' tournament here this afternoon. There were six entries. The scores were: Mrs. Keeney, 62; Mrs. H. P. Dixon of Philadelphia, 63; Mrs. Hart of California, 65; Miss S. T. Whipple, Winona, Minn., 70; Mrs. Barnard, Boston, 75; Mrs. Kerr, Portland, Oregon, 76.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Summaries at Tanfaran:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Norford, 122 pounds, (Spencer,) 6 to 5, won; Silver Tail, 119, (Jenkins,) 9 to 5, second; Racetto, 119, (Ross,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14½. Jolly Briton, Will Fay, Summer, Beautiful Bill, and Aborigine also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Royal Prize, 109 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 12 to 1, won; Torsina, 107, (Ross,) 3 to 1, second; Melvin Burnham, 109, (Jenkins,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. St. Aignon, Los Prietos, San Augustin, Fashion Plate, Talisc, Tom Smith, Hohenlohe, Muscilado, and Tarpe also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Afghan, 115 pounds, (Spencer,) 7 to 5 won; Mafada, 121, (Hennessy,) 6 to 1, second; Ricardo, 118, (Ames,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Lulu W., Jim Brownell, Orion, Synia, Florence Fink, Yule, Oahua, Cymona, and El Sado also ran. Strogoli was left at the post.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter; selling. Tempo, 114 pounds, (Henry,) 4 to 5, won; Vinctora, 114, (Tullet,) 25 to 1, second; Monita, 111, (Piggott,) 3 to 1, third. Time—2:09½. Manzanillo also ran. Owyhee broke down.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs; purse, St. Cassimir, 109 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 12, won; Blomed, 109, (Shields,) 8 to 1, second; Frank Duffy, 109, (Henry,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:01¼. Tom Sharkey, Free Pass, and Dewdrop also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; purse; for maidens. Schrieber, 109 pounds, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, won; Red Cherry, 92, (Ranch,) 4 to 1, second; Bagdad, 94, (Buchanan,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Caesar Young, Frank Kuhry, Sister Marie, Ting-a-Ling, William F., and Tassajara also ran.

League of American Sportsmen.

The second annual meeting of the League of American Sportsmen was held at the Hotel Marlborough yesterday. About twenty-five members attended. George O. Shields of New York presided. The league, through its agents in twenty States, is seeking by legislation to prohibit the wearing or having in possession the plumage of any bird for decorative purposes. The members of the league were entertained at dinner last night by the Kildine Club at their rooms, 111 Fifth Avenue.

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Enables every one to enjoy orchestral music at pleasure.

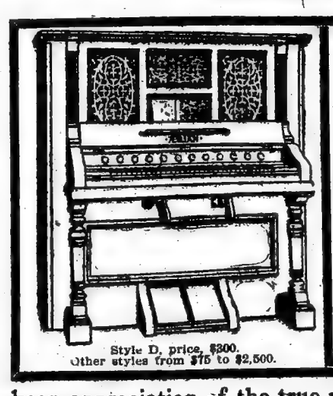

Style D, price, $300.
Other styles from $75 to $2,500.

A VERY SMALL percentage of the many thousands of those who enjoy good music are able to play any instrument. There are many people who possess a musical temperament who lack the technical skill necessary to play the piano or organ, and again there are those who acquire digital dexterity whose playing is totally devoid of feeling or expression. The best critics are seldom proficient performers. The keen appreciation of the true musician is born in a man—it can be cultivated or it can be neglected, but it never leaves him; it is a gift.

The Aeolian is the true musician's instrument. In the Aeolian he finds the medium by which he can express his musical conceptions.

He can play a sonata of Beethoven and impress it with his individual interpretation. The expression, the tempo, the tone-color, and even the phrasing, are directly under his control.

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By means of the Aeolian he becomes acquainted with thousands of beautiful compositions that are seldom or never publicly performed. His musical horizon is widened and his appreciation quickened.

The Aeolian entertains and instructs. It is the ideal home instrument.

Our instruments are gladly shown to the merely curious as well as to intending purchasers. Send for literature.

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Paderewski says:

"It affords me great pleasure to tell you how greatly and agreeably I was surprised by your instruments. They combine all the effects which can be produced by the most skillful manipulation of a grand organ with those of an orchestra. The execution of even the most complicated passages leaves nothing to be desired; and what adds most to the instrument's value is the magnificent repertoire which with great care and perfect taste, you have prepared for it. I consider your instruments not only a source of delight to music-lovers, but also a benefit to art itself, as, by means of the Æolian, the masterpieces, through a thus easily-obtained production, will greatly gain in appreciation and popularity."

Princess Æolian, $75.
Other styles up to $2,500

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Mutual Benefit Life team scored another double victory in the Life Insurance League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night, defeating the Mutual Life and the Germania teams. The Germanias won a game from Mutual Life. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Mutual Benefit—Cadiz, 146; Gibson, 169; Hornpeck, 107; Jacobus, 131; Thompson, 137. Total, 690.

Mutual Life—Vredenburg, 162; Widner, 117; Beck, 92; Garrison, 165; Miller, 144. Total, 680.

SECOND GAME.

Germania—Hubert, 129; Arnhelter, 119; Krause, 104; Junge, 102; Leyser, 201. Total, 705.

Mutual Life—Vredenburg, 130; Widner, 123; Beck, 84; Garrison, 150; Miller, 180. Total, 667.

THIRD GAME.

Mutual Benefit—Cadiz, 204; Gibson, 144; Hornpeck, 151; Jacobus, 152; Thompson, 136. Total, 787.

Germania—Hubert, 120; Arnhelter, 122; Kruse, 145; Junge, 117; Leyser, 148. Total, 652.

Six teams competed in the Archdiocesan League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. The winners were Cathedral, Holy Cross No. 1, and Holy Cross No. 2. In the second game Morrissey of the Holy Cross No. 1 team equaled the high score record of the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cathedral—Feeley, 143; Smith, 155; Webb, 167; Haggerty, 149; Lyons, 132. Total, 746.

Columbus No. 1—Ferril, 189; Brown, 114; Taylor, 130; Fox, 146; Garvey, 158. Total, 737.

SECOND GAME.

Holy Cross No. 1—Reynolds, 144; Booth, 118; Reilly, 150; Doran, 137; Morrisey, 214. Total, 763.

Holy Rosary—Scully, 141; Cannion, 101; O'Rourke, 101. Total, 343.

THIRD GAME.

Holy Cross No. 2—Cosgrove, 164; McNamara, 145; Dillon, 133; Callahan, 167; Burke, 130. Total, 739.

Spalding No. 2—Powers, 161; Shannon, 113; Clancey, 125; Devlin, 140; Markey, 169. Total, 708.

The Prospect, Gotham, and Knickerbocker teams each won and lost a game last night in the North Side National League. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Prospect—Beaumont, 130; Georges, 164; Hecht, 148; Dohm, 188; Korndorfer, 171. Total, 801.

Gotham—McIntosh, 150; Barthlemess, 173; Morris, 142; Cantrell, 132; Elterich, 128. Total, 730.

SECOND GAME.

Gotham—McIntosh, 146; Barthlemess, 182; Morris, 189; Cantrell, 139; Elterich, 191. Total, 847.

Knickerbocker—Engelking, 207; Giesler and Le Forest, 135; Snyder, 149; Leher, 124; Meyer, 202. Total, 837.

THIRD GAME.

Prospect—Beaumont, 148; Georges, 182; Spring, 173; Dohm, 136; Korndorfer, 225. Total, 884.

Knickerbocker—Engelking, 190; Le Forest, 171; Snyder, 200; Leher, 174; Meyer, 153. Total, 888.

Tournament Games To-day.

United Bowling Clubs—Navahoe, Accident, West side, Apollo.

North Side National—Hooker, Dolando, Orchard.

Bank Clerks' League—Chemical National, J. P. Morgan & Co., Chase National No. 2.

Columbia League—Lotus, Century Wheelmen, Corinthian.

Arlington National—Linwood, Edison, Welcome.

Fire Insurance League—Northern, Union, London and Liverpool and Globe.

Associated Cycling Clubs of New York—Morris Wheelmen, Riverside Wheelmen, Pontiac Wheelmen.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Bushwick, Gramercy, De Witt Clinton.

BOXING AND WRESTLING.

Preliminaries for the Championships of the Amateur Athletic Union.

The annual tournament for the amateur boxing and wrestling championships of the Amateur Athletic Union began at the Broadway Athletic Club last night before a large crowd. The preliminaries will be continued to-night, and the finals will be held on Saturday night.

William Nelson won his wrestling bout in the 105-pound class so easily that he is expected to win the finals. E. Niflot, one of the Pastime Athletic Club's representatives, made a favorable impression in the 125-pound class.

The boxing began with a lively bout in the 105-pound class between a lad about five feet in height bearing the name of "Jim" Jeffries and Robert Appel, a few inches taller than Jeffries. Neither one appeared to weigh more than ninety pounds, but they furnished one of the best bouts of the night. Appel began by scoring two knockdowns in the first round, but "Jeff" practically knocked out Appel in the next round and won the bout. Summaries:

Wrestling.—105-Pound Class—Harry Barber, Seaside A. C., defeated R. Curry, St. George A. C.; time, 4:54. William Nelson, St. George A. C., defeated W. E. Beddow, Union Settlement A. C.; time, 0:53. G. Mehnert, National Turn Verein, defeated A. Nellson, Norwegian Turn Verein; time, 7:00.

Wrestling.—125-Pound Class—T. A. Denham, New West Side A. C., defeated T. Murphy, Pavonia A. C.; time, 0:35. August Kurtzman, St. George A. C., defeated E. Meanwell, Rochester A. C.; time, 3:05. E. Niflot, Pastime A. C., and J. Renzland, St. George A. C., wrestled for nine minutes without a fall. The referee decided that Niflot did the best work.

Wrestling, 135-Pound Class.—Max Wiley, Rochester A. C., was awarded his bout with A. L. Cluney, Union Settlement A. C., after six minutes of wrestling. There was no fall. C. Lehren, Pastime A. C., defeated F. Muller, Columbia Turn Verein. Time—0:44.

Boxing, 105-Pound Class.—J. Jeffries, Elmwood A. C., defeated "Bob" Appel, New West Side A. C.; H. Kinney, New West Side A. C., defeated J. Coyne, Sterling A. C. The judges disagreed and the referee made the decision. T. Killaleo, Union Settlement A. C., defeated G. L. Brett, New York, on the judges' decision; J. Stone, Avonia A. C., defeated J. Casey, New West Side A. C., on the judges' decision; E. Lovell, Star A. C., defeated M. S. Rock, Roseville Glee Club; J. Dempsey, Pastime A. C., defeated E. Barclay, Pastime A. C.; William Cullen, Union Settlement A. C., defeated C. Prior, St. Bartholomew A. C.

Boxing, 125-Pound Class.—J. L. Scholes, Jr., of Toronto defeated T. Murphy of Boston. P. White, New West Side A. C., defeated W. Truanto, Pastime A. C. G. Walter, Pastime A. C., defeated H. Goggin, Seaside A. C. J. D. Kelley, St. Bartholomew A. C., defeated H. Lang, Pastime A. C. W. Booth, Pastime A. C., knocked out J. McCabe of Pastime A. C. G. Graham, Ontario, Canada, defeated J. S. Donegan, New York.

THE TAX ON CALL LOANS

Reported Ruling of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Bankers Fail to See How It Could Be Enforced and Say It Would Put an End to Such Loans.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington is reported to have placed a new interpretation on the first paragraph of Schedule A of the war revenue law, in order to collect the tax on call loans, about which there has been a good deal of controversy ever since the Government first made a demand for the payment of a stamp tax on stocks and bonds pledged as collateral.

The Commissioner maintains that this tax must be paid on every transaction involving the delivery of stock as collateral for a call loan, according to the provision of the act that a two-cent tax for every $100 shall be collected "on all sales * * * or memoranda of sales, or deliveries, or transfers of shares, or certificates of stock, in any association, company or corporation, whether made * * * or by an assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper, or agreement, or memorandum or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock, or to secure the future payment of money."

When a demand for a tax on call loans was first made by the Government the banks opposed it on the advice of counsel and the appeal, which was taken to the Attorney General, is still pending, no decision having yet been rendered. The new ground on which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has placed his demand has not yet been considered by the banks, but it is probable that they will test the matter in the courts if necessary.

"A majority of the bank officials declined yesterday to discuss this question. A. B. Hepburn, Vice President of the Chase National Bank, said that he failed to see how such a tax could be collected on call loans, as there was no memorandum on which to place the stamp. Mr. Hepburn did not believe that Congress had intended to tax call loans, the wording of the present law being taken mainly from the civil war tax law, under which no taxation of call loans was attempted.

"If, however, a tax on call loans should be enforced, it would result mainly in the decrease of the use of such loans. The tax on loans from day to day would amount to twice the legal rate of interest, and the benefit which brokers now enjoy because of the saving in interest would be wiped out, as the banks would force the borrowers to pay the tax. Brokers would therefore prefer to make time loans, on which they would have to pay a tax only once, with the understanding that the banks could call in the loan at any time.

The Vice President of one of the largest trust companies in the city, who would not allow his name to be used, said that if a decision is rendered that securities for call loans shall be taxed, it would demoralize the business of lending money, and practically put a stop to it so far as he could see, unless the law is evaded by bankers and brokers.

"I have not been informed as to just what the Internal Revenue Department intends to do in the matter," said he, "but I think the proposition is entirely wrong and indefensible from a practical point of view. For instance, suppose a man wanted a loan of $100,000 over night. The rate at which I understand it is now proposed to levy the tax is 2 cents on $100, which would mean $20 added to the rate of interest on this sum. It would be a pretty steep accommodation for that length of time.

"When the demand was made upon the banks last Summer, we practically decided to ignore it by not having a note, as the Commissioner said that the collateral that is pledged should be taxed in addition to the note. Now a call loan outwardly hinges upon a verbal agreement.

"It has always been held that a stamp tax can be placed only on evidence of debt. We have on call loans, as a matter of protection to both parties, a written agreement as to terms, a sort of memorandum. This has no amount expressed or anything taxable.

"The Commissioner says that we should stamp those stocks given for collateral, but just how he proposes to do it is more than I can say, unless he searches brokers' offices. I have seen certain amounts of collateral that were not moved in from ten to fifteen years, innumerable loans on them having been simply transferred from one man to another. Under this proposed ruling, it would be taxed with every transaction. The bank is not going to tell of this or that transaction, and the borrower certainly will not."

Eggs Cheap and Abundant.

The exceptionally mild weather during January evidently made the chickens think that Spring had arrived. New-laid eggs have come to this market in surprising quantities recently. Although there are still some refrigerator eggs, by far the larger part now coming are of fine quality. Prices for such eggs have declined from 18½ cents a dozen, at the beginning of February, to 13½ cents. A year ago the wholesale price was 29 cents. With the price now only a trifle over 1 cent each, eggs are probably much the cheapest food obtainable.

Chicago Church Burned.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church on Indiana Avenue, one of the oldest Methodist church buildings in Chicago, was almost destroyed by fire to-night. It is estimated that the loss will exceed $100,000.

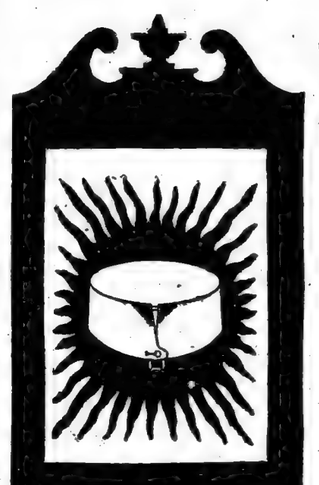

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Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough Academic and Commercial Course; open all year; terms moderate. Address Bro. AUGUST, Westchester, N.Y.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—The new down-town school of the Walworth Institute, 29-33 West 42d St., is now open day and evening; stenography and typewriting taught practically in a short time. At the up-town school, 108-110 East 125th St., all business branches are taught. Call or send for Prospectus.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

The PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
101 EAST 23'STREET, NEW YORK (Corner 4th Ave)
Founded 1858 by S. S. Packard Nearly 20,000 Students prepared for business.
FORTY-SECOND YEAR

TEACHERS.

GENTLEMAN OF MIDDLE-AGE, EXPERIenced as teacher and accountant, of good education, character, and ability, would accept position as teacher in business school or college; particulars by letter. W., Box 149, Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

WE IMPORT NOTHING BUT THE BEST AND newest imitation Jewelry from Paris. Prices always exceedingly reasonable. JAMMES, 4 W. 57th St., near 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork. Call Thursday morning from 10 to 1 o'clock, 156 West 58th St.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter. May address, with references and salary expected, P. O. Box 2,998, New York.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—In an optical factory, a competent foreman to take entire charge of rimless eyeglass department; must be thoroughly qualified in the working of gold and gold filled materials, and accustomed to the use of modern materials, methods. Answer, giving experience, age and references, U. S., Box 151, Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in private family; best city references. 101 West 99th St., Sullivan's bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook; understands all branches; city or country; best reference. 446 West 33d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or LADY'S MAID.—By refined lady as housekeeper or lady's maid; would like to travel; several years with English lady; very best reference. M. S. H., 280 Madison Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an elderly English lady; experienced; good cook; careful, economical; manages for bachelors in apartment; references. Moderate, Box 344, 1,269 Broadway.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—In flat; good cook, waitress; plain washing; excellent reference. 244 East 44th St., third floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Swedish girl as lady's maid and seamstress; city references. 140 East 43d St., care Miss Carry Swahn.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced French maid; good hairdresser; first-class seamstress; take good care of lady's wardrobe; best personal references. L. E., Box 305, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By Danish girl, arrived lately, speaking fluently French and English, as lady's maid or with larger children; references. 8 State St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; accustomed to traveling; city reference. 216 East 65th St., Jenkins's bell.

NURSE GIRL or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to take care of children or do light chamberwork. 51 East 25th St.

Miscellaneous.

FRENCH-SWISS WANTS POSITION IN PRIvate family; acquainted with European traveling; best references. Mrs. Francfort, 352 7th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—German, 26, with a gentleman, bachelor apartment, or private family; thoroughly competent, reliable; best of references; wages, $45 to $50. Ziegler, 42 Starr St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Swiss-German; single; age, 35; good city reference. Bucher, 1,158 3d Av., care Mrs. Judge.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—As coachman in first-class family; strictly sober, economical; careful, stylish driver; can drive tandem or four; ten years' reference. J. M., 15 East 30th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and SUPERINTENDENT. — Any person requiring a gardener and Superintendent on the estate can hear of a good one; references, P. H. Haynes, Bristol, R. I.

GARDENER.—By Swede, married; age 35; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, in or out doors; very highly recommended. Recommended, Box 183 Times.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, 18, with reliable firm; member Y. M. C. A. John Jensen, 406 West 58th St.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNTANT, &c.—By party of large experience as accountant, cashier, correspondent, office manager, &c., of good education, character, and ability, position of responsibility in any suitable capacity; particulars by letter. W., Box 149, Times Office.

OFFICE MAN.—By young man in office; can use typewriter; best references; $6. D. C., Box 161, Times Office.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

LEGISLATURE TO ADJOURN MARCH 23?

Mr. Platt, It Is Declared, Wants Important Legislation Held Up.

GOVERNOR OPPOSES THE PLAN

Republican Leaders Said to Desire Next Election to be Fought on National Issues Alone — Charter Revision's Fate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—According to prominent State Republicans it is the desire of the organization to adjourn the Legislature for good on March 23. It is asserted that the machine programme includes the postponing of all "important" legislation, such as the canal improvements, the taxation bills, the State unification scheme, the Ramapo bills, and the charter revision bills, etc., until next year.

The reason assigned for this course is that Senator Platt and his lieutenants have come to the conclusion that it would be unwise for them to enact legislation which would raise new and untried issues in a Presidential year. The machine leaders, so it is said, intend to make their fight this year to retain control of the State on National issues.

Chairman B. B. Odell of the Republican State Committee has been holding conferences since early this morning. He saw Gov. Roosevelt before luncheon and had a long talk with him. While neither would say what passed between them, it is said Mr. Odell told the Governor of the wishes of the machine regarding legislation and final adjournment.

What answer the Governor made is not known, but some of his friends declare tonight that he will not submit to the holding-up of all the measures in which he is interested. They say that the Governor expects to be the candidate of his party for re-election to his present office, and that he is not satisfied to go before the people on National issues alone.

It is understood to-night that the Governor and Mr. Odell will have another talk to-morrow, and until then, it is said, nothing positive will be decided upon.

In the meantime the Republican Senators and Assemblymen are much exercised over the fate of their local bills. Although the Legislature has been in session since the first week of January, little or nothing has been done, and there are scores of local bills awaiting action, which, if not taken, will not be of any great assistance to their introducers in the next campaign.

These members do not want the Legislature to adjourn until they secure their local legislation, and there is much dissatisfaction expressed to-night over the reported plans of the machine leaders.

In some quarters it is predicted that the Governor will succeed in securing the passage of the bill creating a commission to revise the New York City Charter. The bill is now before the Cities Committee of the Assembly, and Mr. Fallows, its sponsor, hopes to have it reported out to-morrow afternoon, but such action is not by any means certain.

It is said that if this bill passes the Legislature it will be done in time for it to go to the Mayor of New York for his action and be returned before final adjournment. This will be done in order to enable the Legislature to repass the measure in the event of it being disapproved by Mayor Van Wyck.

Much speculation is being indulged in as to whether the reported pending slaughter of legislation includes the measures for the relief of the school teachers in New York City. A prominent machine leader declared to-night that some sort of a salary bill for the New York teachers would be passed before the close of the session.

REPORT ON ANTI-POLICY.

Fallows Measure to Stamp Out the Evil Favored by Committee—Amended to Apply to Policy Only.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The Fallows Anti-Gambling bill will be reported favorably to-morrow by the Codes Committee with an amendment, making its provisions apply to policy playing only. The bill as originally constructed prohibited all sorts of gambling.

Anthony Comstock of the Society for the Prevention of Vice and ex-Assemblyman Oliver were heard on the bill. Mr. Oliver opposed the measure, while Mr. Comstock wanted to substitute an amended measure.

Mr. Comstock claimed that the Fallows bill was defective in many respects, and, as drawn, would permit any card monte man to ply his vocation on the streets.

TREAT ON MORTGAGE TAX.

Assemblyman Gives His Reasons for Desiring to Tax Savings Banks' Deposits — Brief Hearing.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Following to-day's hearing on the Treat bill to tax deposits in savings banks in excess of $1,000 before the Assembly Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, Mr. Treat gave out a statement explanatory of his reasons for introducing the measure. In part, he said:

"This measure is not a tax upon savings banks direct—it seeks to preserve them as a secure place for the accumulative deposits of thrifty wage earners. That they are now largely investment banks is shown by their enormous deposits, by the number of known wealthy people doing business with one or more such banks, and by their enormously increased deposits since the Court of Appeals decision exempting the depositor from taxation.

"In making the limit of exemption in this bill many representative business men were consulted and the largest amount suggested was $600. I named the amount at $1,000, that no one could justly say that there was a desire to oppress any one—because it is more than twice the amount of the average deposit in savings banks; and when you deduct the investments of the wealthy, I believe it to be more than four times the average deposit—and because this sum will continue to exempt about three-fourths of the depositors.

"The savings banks officials and some men of wealth have rushed into print with statements of purest love for the poor, but have not yet suggested any means of relief for the small home owner and the great number of debt-bearing people.

"Any successful plan of taxing wealth must so surround it that every channel in which wealth is invested must be closed to exemption or else much will escape and the borrower will be compelled to pay the tax. Entirely surround it and where will be the incentive to withdraw from one investment to escape a tax, to make another subject to the same tax? Then, and only then, will the law of supply and demand be operative and the borrower's chance to escape the additional burden of having to pay the tax be good.

"That the savings banks have outgrown the purposes for which they were created is shown by their annual pilgrimage to the Legislature petitioning new lines of investment. They have become the greatest investment power of the State, and it is a strange irony that, as one of their representatives argues, savings banks are necessary because they furnish corporations and municipalities money at a low rate of interest. We are hard up, indeed, when it is necessary for the money of the wage earners to contribute to the carrying on of corporations."

Only one person, A. V. Dewitt of Albany, representative of the New York State Savings Banks Association, appeared in opposition to the Treat bill at to-day's hearing. Mr. Dewitt did not make any argument, but answered questions put to him by Mr. Treat.

Edward Ryan, representing the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, asked that benevolent associations be exempted from the provisions of the bill. His attention was called to the fact that the bill read "individual depositors." After Peter D. Johnson of Albany, representing the "Patrons of Industry of Albany," spoke in favor of the bill, the hearing was closed and the bill was taken up in executive session.

ELECTION BOARD BILL FAVORED.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The Assembly Cities Committee to-day reported favorably a substitute bill for that of Assemblyman Brennan to establish a separate department of elections in the City of New York. The board is to consist of four persons, appointed by the Mayor, as follows: Two of four persons to be nominated by the President of the City Committee of the political party which at an election for Governor cast the highest number of votes in the city, and two of four persons to be nominated by the President of the City Committee of the political party which cast the next highest number.

Unless sooner removed these Commissioners shall hold office for six years. Each Commissioner shall receive $5,000 a year. No more than two of said Commissioners shall, when either of them is appointed, belong to the same political party, or be of the same political opinion on State and National politics.

CHICAGO AND ALTON BOND BILL.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—In the Senate to-day the McEwan bill allowing savings banks to invest in Chicago and Alton bonds and mortgages was reported favorably by the Committee of the Whole. Senator Grady tried to defeat the bill, and a motion that the measure, amended by him to allow investments in bonds of any railroad fulfilling the proper conditions, be advanced to third reading was beaten, 14 to 29.

Senator Grady, in offering his amendment, declared that the Legislature should show no favoritism. He said Chicago and Alton bonds had not been on the market since July, but they would soon be if the bill became law. The McEwan bill, he declared, would make the Legislature an annex of the bucket shops. Senator Wagner said a law allowing investments in securities outside the State would result disastrously to the banks.

FAVOR TUNNEL AND BRIDGE BILL.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The Brennan bill for two suspension bridges and two tunnels between Manhattan and Brooklyn, with amendments, will be reported favorably tomorrow by the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

The amendments limit the amount of expenditures to such an amount as will be appropriated by the local authorities for the construction and also require the Commissioners to report monthly their expenditures and operations to the Mayor, as well as to the Governor.

SHORTER HOURS FOR DRUG CLERKS.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The Assembly Public Health Committee to-morrow will report favorably, with amendemnt, Mr. Henry's bill for shorter hours for New York City drug clerks, and regulating the sanitary conditions of drug and pharmacy stores. The amendment provides that the Sanitary Inspectors shall be appointed by the State Factory Inspector, instead of by the local authorities.

Mr. Maher opposed the bill. He wanted it amended so that the Board of Inspectors be bi-partisan. Ex-Assemblyman Mazet, representing the Drug Clerks' and the Pharmaceutical Associations of New York City. Dr. William Muir, and William Dietz, President of the Pharmaceutical Association, argued in favor of the bill.

BICYCLES ON FERRYBOATS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Assemblyman Adams introduced a bill to-day making the fare for foot passengers with bicycles on ferries between Manhattan and Brooklyn and between Manhattan and Queens the same as fare for foot passengers without bicycles.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Among the bills reported to-day, or to be reported to-morrow, are the following:

Mr. BRENNAN—Licensing barbers and providing for a State Board of Examiners, with an amendment that the applicant for a certificate must be examined within thirty days after making application.

Mr. T. P. SULLIVAN—Raising the salaries of the Municipal Court attaches in New York City. The increase amounts to $6,000 per year.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Exempting Nassau County from the provisions of the Higbie Good Roads law.

BILLS INTRODUCED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

Assembly.

Mr. HENRY—Increasing the pay of Inspectors of Election in New York City to $7.50 a day for registration days and $7 for election day.

Mr. APGAR—Appropriating $57,846.27 for rebuilding the buildings recently damaged by fire at Sing Sing Prison.

Mr. McEWAN—For a new State library to be erected near the Capitol at Albany. The sum of $400,000 is appropriated for the site.

Senate.

Senator ELSBERG—Appropriating $27,000 for improvements to the Juvenile Delinquent Asylum on Randall's Island.

To Put Electric Wires Underground.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Assemblyman Prince to-day introduced a bill providing that no provisions of existing law shall authorize the erection of any telegraph, telephone, or electric poles and wires in cities of 50,000 inhabitants or over, except such as are now or may hereafter be erected in connection with underground systems, without the consent of a majority of the property owners. All poles and wires now erected, except those in connection with underground systems, shall be removed within one year.

Canal Boats in North River.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—William E. Cleary, canal forwarding agent, appeared before the Assembly Commerce and Navigation Committee to-day in opposition to the Dillon bill to keep canalboats moored in the North River, by setting aside certain piers to be used by canal boatmen. Mr. Cleary said if the bill passed it would take an extra day to ship cargoes over to Brooklyn. The bill, he argued, would create large revenues for the Commissioners of Docks.

Brooklyn Police Justices' Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The Assembly Cities Committee has reported favorably Mr. Brennan's bill providing for the election of all Brooklyn Police Justices in the Fall of 1901 and continuing in office until that time the present Justices. The bill provides that there shall be a Magistrate elected in each Senatorial district of Brooklyn, two in Queens, and two in Richmond.

McCULLAGH SUBMITS REPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh has submitted his annual report to the Governor, reviewing in detail the work of the department. He charges that "the active opposition of the Police Department of New York City has been encountered and the District Attorney and his assistants have utterly failed to give any sympathy or co-operation." He says also that the department has been seriously handicapped by lack of funds and deputies. Mr. McCullagh submits a number of recommendations, among which are the following:

"The primary law should be amended so as to provide that the regular registration books be used for the enrollment of primary voters. It should be further amended by providing that the Inspectors should write upon the enrollment ballot before delivery to the voter at the time of registration the name and residence of the voter.

"The general election law should be amended so as to provide that one of the four books of registration should be made by one of the Inspectors in the numerical order of the street numbers, instead of having all four books arranged alphabetically, as at present. It should be amended also so as to make it mandatory upon naturalized citizens to produce their certificates, or a certified copy, before being registered, and the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors should be compelled to indorse upon each certificate the date of the registration with the election and Assembly district in which it is presented, and sign his name thereto.

"The provisions of the election law regarding the designation of party emblems should be amended so as to provide that the emblem selected by the State Convention of a party shall not be changed except by the body selecting it. All crimes against the elective franchise, whether in primaries or elections, should be made felonies."

Mr. McCullagh heartily approves the movement looking toward a larger compensation for the Inspectors of Election, and finally he earnestly recommends that provision be made for the appointment of a Deputy Attorney General to represent the department, with power to present and prosecute before any Grand Jury or court having jurisdiction any violations of the provisions of the Penal Code relating to the department.

Police Commissioners York, Hess, and Abell were seen yesterday afternoon regarding the report made by Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, in which McCullagh charges that he received no aid or assistance from the Police Department during the last election, and that the department not only opposed him and his bureau, but aided felons to vote. President York was shown the report, and after glancing over it, said: "I do not propose to enter into any discussion with Mr. McCullagh. He received every co-operation incumbent on this department. So far as I know no complaint was made to this department by McCullagh.

"If he had made any complaint we certainly would know about it."

Commissioner Abell had this to say: "Let Mr. McCullagh cite specific instances. The sort of talk he indulges in is all in the air. Let him give us a specific case and we will answer it. If we do not dispose of the matter properly then he can push it."

Commissioner Hess said that he knew of no complaint of the failure of the police to co-operate with McCullagh. "No complaint whatever came to me," said Mr. Hess. "And there certainly was no occasion for complaint. I don't intend to argue questions of law with McCullagh."

Chief Devery said: "I have not read McCullagh's report, but if he charges that the Police Department failed to aid and assist him in enforcing the law during the last election he says what is not so. This department aided and assisted McCullagh whenever he called upon it. The department did not oppose him, and the police performed their duties, so far as he was concerned, as the law requires."

State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh was seen at his office later in the afternoon. He was asked if he would cite any instances or make any specifications as to the refusal of the police to assist him or their interference with his work, and he said he would not.

BEWARE of Imitations of

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Look for this exact signature in Blue on the wrapper: Liebig

TO FIGHT EMPLOYES' CLAIMS.

Controller Coler will go to Albany to-day to appear before the Committee on Cities of the Assembly in advocacy of Mr. Fallows's bill restricting the power of the Corporation Counsel to compromise suits entered against the city by confessions of judgment. According to the bill no judgment may be offered by the Corporation Counsel without the consent of the Controller, and in cases where the sum demanded amounts to $10,000 the concurrence of the Mayor is required.

One of the effects of the passage of the bill in question, the Controller believes, will be to prevent the city from being made to suffer by persons in its employ who may seek to take advantage of the "prevailing rate of wages" law. This law became effective several years ago, but until Jan. 1, 1899, few persons had filed claims under it. By the provisions of the law employes of the city may lay claim to the difference between the amount they receive and the prevailing rate of wages for such employment, and since the beginning of last year claims aggregating $2,432,056 have been filed with the Controller, who has refused to pay or compromise any of them. In consequence of this refusal by the Controller hundreds of suits to recover the amounts of these claims have been instituted against the city. In that time, the Controller says, the Corporation Counsel has offered judgment in cases aggregating $308,000.

In this connection, it may be said, a large number of suits have been begun by laborers who have drawn from $1.50 to $1.67 a day, for the difference between these amounts and $2 a day, which, Corporation Counsel Whalen upholds, is the prevailing rate for unskilled labor. Men, also, who had been hired as engineers on bridges at $75 a month, claimed, and have obtained by confessions of judgment, the difference between that sum and $3.50 a day, the prevailing rate, according to labor unions.

During January of this year claims aggregating $264,417, and so far this month claims amounting to $700,114, have been filed. Under a recent decision of the Corporation Counsel it was also held that the "prevailing rate of wages" law supersedes the White Civil Service law, and this will, according to the Controller, be productive of a large increase in the number and aggregate amounts of claims.

AGAINST RAMAPO COMPANY.

The Assembly Committee on Cities will give a hearing in Albany to-day on Assembly Bill No. 37, introduced by Mr. Demarest, which has for its object the repeal of Chapter 985 of the Laws of 1895, entitled An act to limit and define the powers of the Ramapo Water Company.

Controller Coler has written to Mr. Kelsey, the Chairman of the committee, urging the repeal of the act in question on the ground that the company has only a "paper existence"; that the title of the act is misleading, and the statute is in conflict with the Constitution; that the company aims at the monopolization of water, and that the company's powers as limited as declared by the act, are really unlimited by it.

TRUST COMPANY MERGER.

The Directors of the Morton Trust Company and of the State Trust Company met at their respective offices yesterday and adjourned without taking action on the proposition to merge. Each body adjourned sine die.

There is considerable talk of a hitch in the negotiations, but this report is declared to be unfounded. The delay, it is said, is caused simply by the fact that the State Trust Company is Trustee for several estates, and there is some difficulty in turning over the guardianship of such estates to another corporation. In cases where the owner of the estate is a lunatic an order must be obtained from the court permitting such a transfer. Inasmuch as this is the first merger of trust companies under the present law there are some knotty legal points of this character to be solved, and until the lawyers for the corporations have settled them the ratification by the Directors will be delayed. Several court orders for the transfer of estates will have to be obtained, it is stated.

GORMAN'S VIEWS ON BRYAN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Ex-Senator Gorman, who was at the Capitol to-day for the first time since the present session of Congress assembled, said that whereas all his efforts heretofore had been directed against the renomination of Bryan as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, believing it would not be wise, he now was convinced "that nothing could prevent Bryan's selection as the head of the Democratic ticket.

"He certainly," added Mr. Gorman, "has the people behind him to a remarkable degree."

Asked if he would support Bryan if nominated, he replied: "Certainly. I supported him in 1896 and I shall support him again this year. I do not propose to desert my party."

Mr. Gorman expressed the opinion that his party's prospects were improving. The Nicaragua Canal treaty and the Philippine problem were helping the Democrats, and the passage of the currency bill he also thought would help the Democrats because it would remove danger of free coinage of silver and bring back to the Democratic Party the men who left it in 1896 on the silver issue.

Relative of Abraham Lincoln Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Feb. 14.—Abraham Lincoln, a relative of President Abraham Lincoln, died at his residence, at Churchtown, near Reading, Penn., aged eighty-seven years. His father was James Lincoln, a son of Abraham Lincoln, who was a Commissioner of Berks County, Penn., for twenty-five years. Abraham was a son of Mordecai Lincoln, Jr. The latter was also the father of John Lincoln, who moved to Virginia, and whose descendants located in Kentucky, where President Lincoln was born. The Abraham Lincoln who has just died possessed many of the characteristics of his distinguished namesake.

SHEET STEEL MILLS COMBINE.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.—The long-talked-of combination of the steel sheet mills of the country was formed at a meeting here today, twenty-five concerns out of twenty-nine being represented. The capital stock was fixed at $52,000,000, of which $26,000,000 will be preferred, carrying a 7 per cent. dividend, and $26,000,000 common. Ten millions of the preferred will be treasury stock, and the entire $26,000,000 of the common stock will be placed in a New York bank for a year. None of the stock will be put on the market, the millowners taking it all.

The concerns outside the combine are the Apollo Iron and Steel Company of Vandergrift, Penn.; W. D. Woods & Co., McKeesport, Penn.; Zug & Co., Pittsburg, and the Whittaker Iron Company of Wheeling. These four firms control 55 mills, and the combine 160 mills. The name of the new combine will probably be the American Steel Sheet Company. The company expects to have all details arranged to start business within thirty days.

BROKER KILLED IN CLUB.

J. B. Oatman Met Fatal Accident in New York Athletic Institution —Information Refused.

J. B. Oatman, a broker, of 107 West Eighty-second Street, fell down stairs in the New York Athletic Club at 1 o'clock this morning and fractured his skull. An ambulance was summoned from the Roosevelt Hospital, but when it arrived the man was dead.

The report made to the Coroner simply said that Oatman had been killed by falling down stairs, and asked premission to remove the body from the stairway which was granted.

A great deal of secrecy and mystery was maintained at the club, those in charge refusing to say anything, except as to the man's name, and that he was an infrequent visitor there. The name J. B. Oatman does not appear in the city or club directory.

BIG FIFTH AVENUE FIRE.

Flames Start on the Top Floor of a Ten-Story Building—Large Crowd Gathers.

A fire started at 2:20 A. M. on the top floor of the ten-story building at 142 Fifth Avenue. The flames gained headway so rapidly that two alarms were turned in and when the firemen arrived the upper part of the building was enveloped in flames.

The lower floors of the building are occupied by F. G. Smith, manufacturer of Bradley pianos. It was not possible to learn who occupied the part of the structure in which the fire started.

Chief Croker directed the work of the firemen. The building is higher than those surrounding it. The flames were visible at a great distance and a large crowd was attracted to the scene.

BIG BEEFSTEAK DINNER.

Given by the Mohican Club for Commissioner Lantry.

The Mohican Club, the Tammany organization of the Twenty-second Assembly District, gave an immense beefsteak dinner at the Grand Central Palace last night in honor of Commissioner Francis J. Lantry of the Department of Corrections, who is the leader of the district. Preparations had been made for serving bounteous dinners for 4,000 hungry men, and according to the cooks, who numbered several scores, fully that many were accommodated. Probably 1,000 men were present at one time or another during the evening.

The improvised kitchen was in the rear of the great auditorium, in a decorated space, over which there hung a big white banner inscribed, "Keep Out. Big Medicine Men Here." The "big medicine men" were the cooks, who were directed by Deputy County Clerk William Hornidge. Their especial care was the cooking and carving of all the choice sections of 130 beeves which had been butchered by John J. Harrington, the President of the club. A couple of hundred waiters, most of whom were volunteers from the club, served the guests, while a battalion of others served beer and celery.

Throughout the evening there was a continuous performance on the stage, in which Anna Held and her company, Weber and Fields, Dave Warfield, Lillian Russell, Tony Pastor, Charley Ross, and Peter F. Dailey and a score of lesser artists took part. Stereopticon pictures including portraits of Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, Commissioner Lantry, John F. Carroll, and President Harrington of the club received the greatest applause.

To mention those who were present would be simply a republication of the list of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee and a large portion of the list of the General Committee. Mayor Van Wyck was the only absentee of note.

THE FASIG-TIPTON SALE.

Visitors Present in Large Numbers and Many Good Horses Sold—Maud S. on Exhibition.

Admirers of the light-harness horse filled the southern side of Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon and evening at the second day's sale of the Fasig-Tipton Company. At the evening sale there was a large number of women present. Many of the visitors were present to see the old champion, Maud S., now twenty-six years old. She is the only one of the horses of the late Robert Bonner that will not be sold.

The other horses in the Bonner consignment will be offered to-day. They are said to be the choice of the 450 horses to be sold this week, and prospective purchasers from all parts of the country are here to bid for them. The principal purchases yesterday were:

Mark, (trotter, trial, 2:20½,) b. g., 4 years, 15.2 hands, by Alfred G.-Corselet, by Lord Russell; E. C. Lauron	$600
Katie A., (pacer, 2:18¼,) b. m., 4 years, 15.2 hands, by Alfred G.-Irma, by Nutwood; C. F. Dubois	1,075
Baron Review, (trotter, trial, 2:18½,) rn. h., 5 years, 15.1 hands, by Baron Wilkes-Spanish Maiden, by Happy Medium; W. N. Beach	800
Highland Baron, (trotter, 2:30,) b. h., 5 years, 15.3 hands, by Baron Wilkes-Irma, by Nutwood; W. N. Beach	875
Thomas C., (trotter, 2:11¼,) b. g., 7 years, 15.1 hands, by Bankdallah-Kitty; H. Gray, Boston	2,200
L. H. Chase, (trotter, 2:14½,) ch. m., 15.2 hands, by Young Fullerton-Mary G., by Norwood Chief; H. Gray	800
Querist, (trotter, 2:12¾,) b. g., 7 years, 16.2 hands, by Mascot-Queen Wilkes, by William L.; Nathan Straus	1,000
Bel Onward, (trotter, 2:19¾,) blk. m., 11 years, 15.3, by St. Bel-Hildegarde, by Onward; W. T. Jones, Lexington, Ky.	710
Bergenia, (trotter, 2:13½,) b. m., 7 years, 16 hands, by Bermuda Boy-Eugenia F., by Longstride; Mrs. Julia Scott, Elmhurst, L. I.	850
Harry C., (pacer, 2:11¼,) ch. g., 7 years, 15.3 hands, by Motor-May Pepper, by Pepper; Mike Bowerman, Lexington, Ky.	720
Musgrove, (trotter, trial 2:23½,) b. h., 6 years, 15.3 hands, by Allerton-Jessica, by Bellwood; A. R. Gilles	510
Success, (trotter, 2:21¼,) g. g., 16 hands, by Sherman-Sister to Darbee, by Almonarch; John McGuire	1,200
Borough Park, formerly Planet, (pacer, 2:04½,) b. h., 9 years, 15.2 hands, by Bonnie McGregor-Marquette, by Jersey Wilkes; John McGuire	1,300
Albert C., (trotter, 2:16¼,) b. g., 9 years, 15.1 hands, by Clay-Wilkin Mare, by Signet; John McGuire	960
Belle G., (trotter, 2:12¾,) blk. m., 10 years, 16 hands, by Governor Benton-Myrtle G, by Mambrino Dix; J. H. Shults	750
Canary Seed, (trotter, trial 2:16½,) b. m., 8 years, 15.3½ hands, by Egotist-Phalaris, by Phallas; Matt Dwyer	520
Miss Alfred, (trotter, trial, 2:28,) b. m., 3 years, 15.2½ hands, by Alfred G. Cantrill, by Nutwood; E. S. Wells	625

CONGRESS OF TROTTING MEN.

Trotting men from all parts of the United States, delegates to the biennial congress of the National Trotting Association, met yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel to amend the rules of the association and to elect officers. All of the old officers, with the exception of David Bonner, were re-elected, and the latter's place was filled by George W. Archer. P. P. Johnston of Lexington, Ky., continues at the head of the association.

Many of the changes in the rules of racing made yesterday are radical ones, and their aim in particular is toward stamping out all chances of "ringing" and other fraudulent practices. Under the amended rules every driver must have personal knowledge of the eligibility of the horse he drives, except where the judges appoint substitutes. This will go far toward rounding up "ringers," for, if a horse is discovered to be not eligible, not only is his owner suspended, but the driver shares in the punishment. Section 3 of Rule 35 is a new one, and provides that the judges shall not declare the deciding heat of a race void except for interference or a collision involving a fraudulent object.

The new rules provide new lengths at which a horse may be counted "distanced," and also that a distanced horse is not entitled to any portion of the premium.

Money Trouble in Buenos Ayres.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Buenos Ayres correspondent of The Times says: "All the gold hitherto deposited in the Conversion Office was withdrawn to-day by the public. The depreciation of paper money has begun. This is the third time a conversion has been attempted."

Brill Brothers
OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS.

Have purchased the entire stock of

PATRICK NORTON & CO.,

Cor. 3d Ave. and 127th St.,

Consisting of

Men's, Boys' and Children's

High Grade Clothing

Hats and Furnishings,

at a price that will allow us to sell it at

ONE-HALF (½) OFF

Patrick Norton & Co.'s Former Prices.

The firm of PATRICK NORTON & CO. was in business but a little over a year, and felt obliged to retire on account of the extreme high grade of their stock not being suited to the requirements of the neighborhood.

The stock is one of the cleanest and best we have ever bought. Every garment was properly made and shaped, and not a shred of cotton in the whole assortment.

We consider this the greatest opportunity we've ever presented to clothing wanters.

Full Particulars and Price List in To-Morrow's Papers.

☞NOTICE—25 experienced clothing salesmen wanted for this sale. Must have city references.

Children Protected
AGAINST
Coughs, Colds and Croup.

The little ones do not need to be coaxed into using

HYOMEI.

It is no bother or care, and they soon become aware of the fact that with the little inhaler in their possession they are insured against **Coughs, Colds, Croup** and all infectious diseases. If fathers and mothers will protect their children against these, catarrh and consumption will soon become unknown.

There has been for months NO DOUBT WHATEVER in the minds of medical men as to the efficacy of "HYOMEI" in the treatment of **Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis and Consumption**, and now the United States Health Reports for 1899, published January 5th, state positively that the great reduction in the death rate from respiratory diseases is due to the use of **Hyomei** alone.

"HYOMEI" CURES BY INHALATION.

It is Nature's own remedy, taken in the air you breathe. There is no danger, no risk. Your money is refunded if it fails to relieve.

"Hyomei" Inhaler Outfit, $1.00. Extra bottles "Hyomei," 50c. Can be obtained of your druggist, OR BY MAIL. Pamphlets, consultation and advice free. Send for the Story of "Hyomei." Mailed free. THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

The Wool Sensation

Makes Winter a miserable time for persons of sensitive skins. No wonder they dread donning an underwear which will keep them in a continual state of irritation. Wearers of

KOTEDSILK

never experience this discomfort. The silk soothes the skin and keeps it in perfect condition. The bulkiness of wool is absent also.

KOTEDSILK
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KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.

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WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

OUT TO-DAY.

SANTA TERESA,

A Romantic Tale of the Yaquii Indians

who are now fighting for their independence against the Mexican Government, with "Santa Teresa" as their leader. One critic who has read it in the proof says: "*For charm of style and intensity of interest it is not second to Cooper's 'Last of the Mohicans.'*"

EVERYBODY SHOULD READ IT.

All Book and News Dealers Have It.
Price, 50 Cents.

TOWN TOPICS, 208 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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WASHINGTON. Pleasant Three-Day Trip, by Royal Blue Line, Thurs., February 22. Hotel and Traveling Expenses included.

$12 ..... According to Hotel $14.50

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

84TH ST., 33 WEST.—Rooms and apartments; private; reference exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE NIBLOCK, 37 AND 39 WEST 32D.—Elegant furnished rooms with board; central location, near Broadway.

25TH ST., 42 WEST.—Elegant rooms; first-class board.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$2,500 PURCHASES INTEREST IN GOOD PAYing, established business dealing in California product. Salary, commission, part profits. Address "LEGITIMATE," N. Y. Times.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,936.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—LEONARD S. BURDICK, Jr., bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leonard S. Burdick, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 31st, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 14th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,935.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—LEONARD S. BURDICK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1900.

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MR. FRICK'S REVELATIONS.

Mr. FRICK's bill of complaint in his suit against Mr. CARNEGIE puts into the hands of the assailants of the tariff-protected trusts, combinations, and monopolies the most formidable artillery they have ever possessed. The enormous profits of the Carnegie Steel Company, now authoritatively revealed in Mr. FRICK's complaint, showing that the company made $21,000,000 last year, on a capitalization of $25,000,000, and expects to make $40,000,000 this year, exhibit these great works as a veritable gold mine to their owners. They exhibit more than that. These profits are made in a business that is carried on under the shelter of protective tariff duties ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. or more, and averaging 45 per cent. ad valorem on the entire class of manufactures of iron and steel. Mr. FRICK's terribly candid exposure of the extravagant benefits which protection confers upon the manufacturer at the expense of the helpless consumer makes it impossible that the Republican Party or any other party should longer defend or maintain the barriers against competition which have made it easy for the Carnegie works to earn profits of from 80 to 160 per cent. upon a capital which appears to have been largely in excess of the actual cost of the plants engaged in the business.

From the bill of complaint it appears that in 1892 CARNEGIE BROTHERS & Co. and CARNEGIE, PHIPPS & Co., each having a capital of $5,000,000, combined under the name of the Carnegie Steel Company, with a capital of $25,000,000, of which only $20,000,000 was ever paid in. The amount paid in seems to have been made up by issuing 200 per cent. dividends on the capital of the two component companies, and by a somewhat peculiar transaction the checks representing these dividends were made to serve as cash in paying in the capital.

The colossal business results of this combination and its subsequent able management are best set forth in the words of Mr. FRICK's complaint:

> The business from 1892 to 1900 was enormously profitable, growing by leaps and jumps from year to year until, in 1899, the firm actually made on low-priced contracts in net profits, after paying expenses of all kinds, $21,000,000. In November, 1899, CARNEGIE estimated the net profits for 1900 at $40,000,000, and FRICK then estimated them at $42,500,000.
>
> CARNEGIE valued the entire property at over $250,000,000, and avowed his ability in ordinarily prosperous times to sell the property on the London market for £100,000,000, or $500,000,000.
>
> In May, 1899, CARNEGIE actually received in cash and still keeps $1,170,000, given him as a mere bonus for his ninety days' option to sell his 58½ per cent. interest in this steel company for $157,950,000. FRICK's 6 per cent. on that basis would be worth $10,238,000.

If we take Mr. FRICK's estimate of the profits of the works for the current year 1900 the profit and loss surplus at the end of the year will be $42,500,000. Let us set aside out of this $2,500,000, or 10 per cent. on the capital stock of the concern. There are countless manufacturers in this country who would be very glad to make 10 per cent. on their invested capital, leaving watered stock out of the question. There is a large and probably growing class who think that when dividends rise above 10 per cent. either the prices charged to consumers are kept too high through the shutting out of competition or that labor has not had its fair share of the earnings. However that may be, after we have set aside a 10 per cent. dividend fund for Mr. CARNEGIE, Mr. FRICK, and their partners there remains the vast sum of $40,000,000. The entire output of pig iron and steel in the United States for the year 1898 was something over 20,000,000 tons. If we average the price at $20 a ton, which is not far out of the way, the money value of the product is seen to be $400,000,000. The $40,000,000 which we have left over after paying a 10 per cent. dividend to the stockholders of the Carnegie Steel Company is equal to just 10 per cent. of this sum. If the company had been content with a 10 per cent. dividend, it would have been able to reduce its charges to consumers by an amount equal to 10 per cent. of the total value of the iron and steel output of the country. That would make a vast difference to the building trades, to the railroads, and to the general business of the country.

There is one short and easy way to make companies like the Carnegie content with 10 per cent. dividends. That is to take off the protective tariff duties that enable them to keep up prices at the 160 per cent. dividend notch. The Carnegie Company is a practicably impregnable monopoly. It controls all the materials of its manufacturing processes, from the iron ore of the Mesaba Range to the finished article. It is a member of a combination or trust that includes the concerns big enough to be formidable competitors. Its enormous profits enable it by sheer weight of money to crush out competition from smaller concerns. Competition from abroad is effectually shut out by the tariff. The Government of the United States is a powerful partner in the enterprise. Take the Government out of the partnership, demolish the tariff wall behind which these incredible profits have been gathered in, and the Carnegie Company would no longer be able to tax the business of the country as it has taxed it for the last eight years.

What a monstrous and wicked lie the plea for the protection of our infant industries appears to be in the light of these revelations!

LORD ROBERTS'S ADVANCE.

The Boers have acted with promptness and decision upon the first notification by Lord ROBERTS of his line of advance. They have struck directly at his communications, and that in a vital spot. An advance in such force as he now commands cannot be sustained without the use of all the railroads that are available. These include the roads from Port Elizabeth and from East London, as well as the main line north from Cape Town to Kimberley. All three are vulnerable, and to protect them adequately against the swiftly moving Boers will require enormous detachments from the British fighting force. The further the British Army penetrates, at once the more vital and the more vulnerable does the line of communications become. Thus does the invader of an enemy's country

Drag at each remove a lengthening chain.

The immediate objective of the Boers seems to be the line of railroad sixty-nine miles long from De Aar Junction, on the main line to Kimberley, to Naauwport Junction, on the line from Port Elizabeth to Bloemfontein. They have begun by driving in upon Rensburg such of the British as had not already joined the main body. Apparently they threaten to cut this force off, and thus effect, though upon a much smaller scale, the diversion in Lord ROBERTS's plan of campaign which they have already effected in Lord METHUEN's by summoning him to the relief of Kimberley, and in Gen. BULLER's by summoning him to the relief of Ladysmith. They are not likely to succeed. The relief of Kimberley will follow, as it were, incidentally, from the success of his forward movement, but it is not the object of the campaign. To penetrate the Transvaal along its western border would be to pick up the garrisons of the two beleaguered towns in the course of the movement. But to make an effective detachment in order to rescue the troops who have been left behind at Rensburg would be seriously to weaken his force for the advance, and for the protection of his communications. It is not to be expected that that particular blunder will be committed a third time.

But, if the Boers actively threaten his communications, the British General will be forced to turn back, even though there were nothing in his front to hinder him from advancing. He cannot leave a considerable force in his rear. No doubt he would like nothing better than a pitched battle in the open field. But he is not likely to get it so long as the Boers can prevent it. Their present operations, though aggressive, do not look at all toward such a result. The movement is more in the nature of a "raid," such as the Confederate cavalry used to make during our civil war, until they taught the Federal cavalry how to do it also. It seems to be an attempt of one combatant, relying upon his superior mobility and his superior knowledge of the country, to encircle the other, doing all the damage possible to his stores and his communications, and then to return to his own position. These are tactics which, as our Generals found, are extremely annoying and threatening. And the Boers are much more capable of applying them than the British.

THE VOTING MACHINE.

Only two objections, so far as we have observed, have been urged against the voting machine which the Police Board has been asked to adopt for use in this city, and neither of these seems to us to have much force.

It is said that the click produced in moving the separate pointers reveals the fact that the voter behind the screen is not voting straight, but is mixing his ticket, and this, it is rather absurdly claimed, impairs the secrecy of the ballot, although it informs no one for whom any vote is cast. The fact is that after the knob is turned which votes an entire column, any or all the pointers may be turned back and the corresponding ones moved forward in any of the other columns; and before the vote is registered these changes may be made any number of times. The clicking really means nothing as to how a person votes except that he does not vote an entire ticket by a single movement and leave it unchanged. Voting straight in that way is the only thing that is revealed to a listener by the sound of the machine, but no one can tell which ticket is voted. With the present ballot one may judge whether a person votes straight or mixes his ticket by the length of time spent in the booth, but that does not impair the secrecy of the ballot. Besides, the pointers on the machine may be readily moved without any clicking. If one is merely pushed over with the finger it clicks, but if a person takes hold of it with his thumb and finger he can easily move it over without the least sound.

The other objection made to the machine is that it is adjusted to our present form of ballot, with the candidates arranged in party columns, and not to the form in use in Massachusetts, where the names of candidates for the same office are placed in alphabetical order in the same column and have to be marked separately. This is certainly a merit and not a defect in this State, where there is not the least likelihood of a change in the law prescribing the arrangement of names on the ballot. No one can vote with the Massachusetts ballot, either by the system of marking or by the use of a machine, unless he is able to read; and, as there is an educational qualification in that State, it does not impair the constitutional right to vote. In this State, where there is no educational qualification, any method of voting which made it impossible for a person who could not read to exercise his choice would debar all such persons from the exercise of the suffrage, thereby imposing a qualification not sanctioned by the Constitution. It is beyond doubt that a law prescribing such a ballot would be promptly declared unconstitutional in the State of New York.

It is admitted that the Standard voting machine is accurate and certain; that it makes defective ballots impossible and precludes the possibility of dispute as to any actual vote cast; it records every vote without a chance of error, so that the count is complete when the polls close, and the returns can be made up with only the delay necessary to transcribe unmistakable and immovable figures. There is no form or manner of voting yet devised against which so few objections can be brought and those so devoid of force. It is much nearer to absolute freedom from defect than any system for using paper ballots can be. We see no cause for hesitating about its adoption except the inevitable reluctance to adopting anything new, and the initial cost, which would lead to a perpetual saving of about 20 per cent. of that cost annually.

LOW TARIFF OR FREE TRADE!

Our readers will bear us witness that we have endeavored to keep an open mind on the Puerto Rican question. When the President, with the strong approval of the Secretary of War, recommended in his message the abolition of tariff lines altogether between ourselves and the island, we assented. It was evidently necessary to do something, and to do it at the earliest possible moment. We had inflicted material injury on the island by taking it from Spain, and our business was to repair the injury at once.

What we should like now to see is some exposition, from an authoritative source, of the practical difference between one-quarter of the Dingley tariff and no tariff at all. This we have been unable to get. We have seen some very factious and outrageous accusations against the President for not insisting upon the suggestion which originally occurred to him, or was submitted to him, but we have seen no facts or arguments on which it purported to be based. We have seen no protest from the representative Puerto Ricans who urged the original action against the proposed modification of it. There is nothing to show that they are not as well satisfied with the substitute as they were with the original.

Certainly the admission of Puerto Rican products to our markets would be as complete under the proposed tariff as under absolute free trade. The imposition of the duties would avoid the necessity of arranging compensations for our excise taxes on the competing products. And it would provide a revenue for the island, of which the island is much in need. It is a pity that somebody who understands the subject in detail and can speak with authority upon it should not give the public the benefit of his knowledge. There is no enlightenment at all in the loose denunciation which is all that there has been as a substitute for discussion of a matter in which our National honor is even more concerned than our National interest.

THE TROUBLES IN MARTINIQUE.

We get no explanation of the riots in Martinique. But the facts we do get show that the disturbances are very threatening. They threaten, indeed, the fate which overcame Haiti a century ago, when the French were expelled and the blacks, under the lead of TOUSSAINT, won for themselves the freedom which they have ever since been progressively engaged in showing that they do not know how to use. Degeneration into another Haiti is the worst fate that could befall any West India island, and yet it is a fate which more or less distinctly impends over every one of them.

It is risking little to say that the troubles of Martinique are in their origin economic. A hundred years ago, and indeed much less, huge fortunes were taken out of the island by successful sugar planters, while there was work at good wages for everybody who was able and willing to work. Those days have passed. But Martinique is still more prosperous than the English islands, since the French Government allows a bounty on cane sugar which compensates for the bounty on beet sugar grown in France. But negro suffrage has worked very badly, and negro office holding has become quite intolerable to the few whites who are left. How few they are, and how intolerable life is to them, is shown by the statistics of population, which give but 1,307 persons of French birth in a total of 187,692.

It will be seen that the island is already well along toward the deplorable condition of another Haiti. It cost France last year about $500,000, without giving any equivalent. If we do as well with Cuba and Puerto Rico as we are hoping and promising to do, it seems likely that Martinique would prove a more profitable possession to us than to the present owner.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Our attention has been called to the fact that in the period beginning with February, 1869, and ending with Jan. 1, 1896, the reports of the General Term, as the intermediate Appellate Court between the trial court and the Court of Appeals was then styled, numbered only ninety-nine volumes, or less than four volumes a year, while the reports of the Appellate Division, which took the place of the General Term and which has been in existence only four years, already number forty-four. In other words, almost half as many volumes of decisions from the new court have been published in four years as came from the one it succeeded in twenty-six years. Commenting on these facts, our informant writes: "For many years great complaint has been made of the flood of law reports. No lawyer can keep abreast of them. The question, How can the flood be stopped? has been discussed at meetings of Bar Associations and in treatises. That the evil is growing enormously is evidenced by the ratio of the General Term decisions to those of the Appellate Division. You can readily see that if the thing keeps on a lawyer must be very prosperous who can rent an office large enough to contain the New York reports alone, to say nothing of the reports of United States courts and the courts of last resort in neighboring States." That the purchase and storage of reports is nowadays almost as severe a burden on the resources of the average lawyer as a conscientious attempt to learn their contents would be to his mind is a matter of common knowledge in the legal profession, but remedies for the trouble are not easy to find. The courts grind out the decisions and they have to be reported. Whether more space is given to the individual cases than they are worth is a question not easy to determine authoritatively.

—It seems that however absurd it was for Secretary HAY and Lord PAUNCEFOTE to advise the ratification of their Nicaragua treaty "within six months, or earlier if possible," they were far from the first of diplomats to misuse the English language in this way. A reader of THE TIMES, who says that he has taken a subordinate part in the drafting of several treaties, and therefore has had occasion to note their phraseology with care, writes to us that the expression we criticised, or something equivalent, appears in many well-known documents of the sort, and is, indeed, so well established as a part of the diplomatic dialect that he had taken its propriety for granted, had used it several times himself, and had never noticed the amusing needlessness of the "earlier if possible" until he read the paragraph in this column pointing it out. The queer blunder can be found, this expert declares, in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, in the Alabama treaty, and in almost all the others between this country and Great Britain, as well as in several of the international conventions to which the United States is a party and in many treaties between European powers. Some American Secretaries of State, notably FRELINGHUYSEN, EVARTS, and BLAINE, either by accident or intention, avoided its use, and two American Plenipotentiaries, MOTLEY and BANCROFT, manifestly eschewed it. Mr. HAY has, however, a very distinguished company of fellow-offenders in FRANKLIN, the two ADAMSES, GALLATIN, JAY, WEBSTER, CLAY, MARCY, SEWARD, EDWARD EVERETT, FISH, and others too numerous to mention. All this is highly interesting as showing wonderful vitality in an error that one might confidently have expected to perish of ridicule after a single appearance, but a mistake, no matter how many or how great the people who have made it, is none the less a mistake. If we were really the first to see this one, we are frankly proud of the achievement, small as it undoubtedly is.

—Carefulest reading of the account given by Prof. J. H. HYSLOP of his "investigation" of Spiritualism, so-called, has failed to reveal either his competency or his desire to apply scientific methods in the conduct of his experiments, and, so far as we can see, the value of his results attained is absolutely nothing. Entering upon a field long known to be the favorite abiding place of skilful and conscienceless swindlers, he yet started out with the assumption that the burden of proof rested, not on the believers in the powers of a certain "medium," but on those who doubted the authenticity of her silly and trivial "communications" from another world. This in itself is enough to render unnecessary any serious consideration of Prof. HYSLOP's testimony. That testimony, as a matter of fact, is useful only because it throws light —and a lot of it—on the professor's own character and ability. It demonstrates nothing whatever about Mrs. PIPER, except that she does precisely what is done daily in a hundred towns by persons whom even Spiritualists admit to be vulgar frauds, and that, whether or not she, too, is a vulgar fraud, her visitors from the Beyond are on an intellectual level with the ordinary fortune teller's pack of greasy cards. Prof. HYSLOP's credulity is simply limitless. He is told that in an unnamed year a child died of fever. He admits it. The spirit ventures further and mentions typhoid fever. The professor says no. The spirit tries again—scarlet fever. Right! Wonderful! At last we have proof of the soul's immortality! Print reports, give lectures, revise science and theology, &c., &c., &c. Now, seriously, is this work for sane men, for educators of youth, for professors in Columbia University? It is all so old, so old! Prof. HYSLOP talks exactly as did LUTHER MARSH, the once famous victim of the once famous Miss DEBAR, except he is better versed in the technical terms of the psychologists.

NUGGETS.

His Own.

Ostend (reading a book of poems)—Pa, when was the romantic age?

Pa—When I was twenty, Ostend.—Chicago News.

Deserved It.

"I shall make no apology for speaking to you thus at length," said Senator Wordy.

"Well, why not?" demanded one of the opposition.—Philadelphia North American.

The Expert.

"Let me see the letter," said Kilduff. "I am familiar with his handwriting."

"But this is typewritten," said Tenspot.

"I can tell that, too. I know his brand of spelling."—Judge.

The Thorny Path to Fame.

"I've just had a letter from our Congressman."

"What does he want?"

"He says he can't make a hit in public life unless some of us start a lot of political rumors for him to deny."—Chicago Record.

Counter-Attraction.

"Andrew Carnegie gave our town a public library."

"That was fine."

"You think so? Well, we've asked him now to give us a skating rink, so the boys and girls will stop reading trashy novels."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE FACE THAT CHANGES NOT.

From The Boston Globe.

Ah me, full many a year has flown—
Two decades if a day—
Since first I saw that face, and I
Alas! am growing gray
And bald; and yet, as dense and dark
As then, its crown of hair
Surmounts that face which shows no trace
Of trouble, time, nor care.

No cruel crows' feet mark the eyes
I gaze upon thro' "specs";
And lo! the smile, the self-same smile,
That countenance bedecks
That met my roving glance lang syne!
The cheeks are dimpled still,
The teeth intact, O 'tis a fact,
Time's conquests here are nil!

Here naught's surrendered to the years,
Nor tithe nor tribute paid;
My best beloved's early bloom
Long years ago did fade;
And still untouched by time I see—
While I grow old and sad—
That smiling face in its old place
On a cosmetic ad.

KENTUCKY'S FIGHT IS IN THE COURTS

Both Taylor and Beckham Resort to State Tribunals.

EACH ASKS AN INJUNCTION

Gov. Taylor Says Judge Taft's Decision Has No Effect Whatever on His Own Case.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 14.—The fight in this State has lost its warlike aspect and resolved itself into a contest in the courts. To-day both Gubernatorial claimants filed actions, each to restrain the other from exercising the functions of the office of Governor. Gov. Taylor's suit is filed in Louisville and J. C. W. Beckham's in Frankfort.

Gov. Taylor was informed of the action of Judge Taft at Cincinnati denying the applications for injunctions in the cases of the minor officials. This action did not discourage Gov. Taylor in the least. He contended that the matter has nothing whatever to do with his own case and made the following written statement:

"The decision of Judge Taft to-day, holding that his court has no jurisdiction in the case of the minor State offices does not affect the merits of the case. He does not determine that the petitioners had no merits in their cases, but only that his court could not take jurisdiction and right the wrong. If he had held that he had jurisdiction it would have all been over, for the outrages were so glaring that the Republicans would have won hands down. The decision in said cases does not in the least affect my case. WILLIAM S. TAYLOR,
"Governor of Kentucky."

After giving out this statement Gov. Taylor said:

"I never really believed that the matter could be made to stick in the court before Judge Taft, but we felt obliged to try it. This is a case where all the legal remedies must be tried and exhausted, if necessary. We will try everything that the courts afford us."

There is little prospect that the Democratic members of the Legislature will return here to meet in the State House. The committee which came from Louisville for the purpose of investigating conditions here and determining whether it is safe for the Democrats to venture within the precincts of Frankfort, returned to Louisville to-night.

The members of the committee declined to hold any conversation with Adjt. Gen. Collier or Gov. Taylor, and made Custodian Thompson of the Executive Building the go-between. They first sent word to Gov. Taylor that before the Democratic members could think of returning to Frankfort the soldiers must be sent away. No objection, they said, would be raised to a small number for a body guard for Gov. Taylor personally. As for the Legislature, it needed no protection.

Gov. Taylor replied through the medium of Custodian Thompson that the request of the committee could not be complied with, but promised that the Legislature should not be molested in any way. For the committee, Custodian Thompson then asked Gov. Taylor if the same conditions would exist next Monday around the State House as existed to-day. Mr. Thompson was sent back with the reply that no assurance could be given, but that there would be no show of force, and that all the soldiers would be withdrawn from the gates and would be kept in the background as much as possible.

The members of the committee said that in their opinion the meetings would continue in Louisville, for the present at least. Several of them expressed a personal willingness to return to Frankfort.

GOV. TAYLOR SUES BECKHAM.

Asks Circuit Court at Louisville to Restrain Beckham from Acting as Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 14.—Suit was filed in the Circuit Court to-day by counsel for Gov. Taylor, seeking to restrain J. C. W. Beckham from acting as Governor and Gen. John B. Castleman from attempting to discharge the duties of Adjutant General. Summonses were served on the defendants this afternoon. The suit will be allotted to one of the Circuit Judges by a drawing. This drawing may not be held for several days. When it is held an application for a restraining order will be made.

The suit is brought by Gov. Taylor for himself individually and as Governor of Kentucky. The petition asserts that Gov. Taylor was elected to office Nov. 7, 1899, and afterward received from the State Board of Election Commissioners a certificate of his election and qualified as Governor. The petition continues:

"Since the time of his said qualification to the present time the plaintiff has continuously been and is now performing the functions of the office, and is recognized as Governor by the other State officers.

"But plaintiff says that the defendant, J. C. W. Beckham, is now and for some time has been claiming and pretending to be the Governor of Kentucky, and to have the right to perform the functions of said office, claiming that on the aforesaid Nov. 7, 1899, one William Goebel was elected Governor of the said State, and that he, the said Beckham, was then elected Lieutenant Governor, and that by reason of the subsequent death of said Goebel, he, the said Beckham, has become invested with the powers of Governor of said State. And he is now, and for some time has been, pretending to exercise the powers and performing the functions of the office of Governor aforesaid. He has been pretending to send messages as such Governor to the General Assembly of Kentucky and has pretended to appoint the defendant, John B. Castleman, as Adjutant General of Kentucky, and to vest him with power and control over the military of said State, and the said defendant, Castleman, is now claiming and pretending to be such Adjutant General of the State.

"Plaintiff says that, by reason of the aforesaid acts of defendants herein, great confusion has been produced and is now existing in the State of Kentucky, and plaintiff is being greatly hampered and interfered with in the performance of his duties as Governor of the said State."

BECKHAM WANTS AN INJUNCTION.

Will Go Before Judge Cantrill to Establish Right to Office.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 14.—J. C. W. Beckham, the Democratic Gubernatorial claimant, to-day resorted to the courts to establish his right to the office.

The suit of Beckham vs. Taylor was filed in the Circuit Court at Frankfort. Up to a late hour the Sheriff had not succeeded in serving notice on Gov. Taylor, and the chances of his doing so did not seem bright, as all visitors to the office of the Governor or to the Gubernatorial mansion were compelled to run a gantlet of guards, who were on the lookout for men with suspicious papers.

The petition in the suit holds that W. S. Taylor is not the Governor of the State, and that, with an armed force, he holds possession of the Executive Building. It alleges that he is drawing money without authority of law from the State Treasury, pardoning convicts, and doing other things that are detrimental to the welfare of the State. The petition asks that the court enjoin him from exercising any duties as Chief Executive and from assuming any control whatever over the Legislature. Application for the injunction will be made on Friday before Judge Cantrill, at Georgetown.

REPUBLICANS LOSE CASES.

Judge Taft Decides His Court Has No Power to Enjoin Removal of Minor Officials.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—In the Circuit Court of the United States, Judge W. H. Taft to-day denied the motion for a preliminary injunction in both of the cases from Kentucky. While the court held that no injunctions would issue under these bills, yet it also held that after the cases had been heard in the State courts they could get in on error for review in the United States Supreme Court. After the decision was announced, ex-Gov. Bradley and his associate counsel, announced that they were unable to state what would be the next step of the Republican State officers of Kentucky. Counsel for the plaintiffs held a long consultation after the announcement of the decision.

The following is the decision of Judge Taft in part:

The injunctive process of the court is sought to prevent a removal from office. It is unnecessary to discuss the question whether a Federal question is presented upon the face of this bill or to consider the correctness of the claim of complainant, that the rights and immunities secured to him as a citizen of the United States by the Fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution are infringed, or are likely to be infringed, by the acts of the defendants done or to be done. It is sufficient to hold, as I do, that a court of equity cannot by process of injunction prevent the removal of an officer from his office. His remedy must be at law by quo warranto or other like proceedings.

It is conceded that the laws of Kentucky afford to the complainant a remedy by quo warranto, also a remedy at law to prevent usurpation in office. If in such proceeding any Federal question can be raised, complainant may carry it, if decided against him by the State courts, by writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States. He cannot invoke the action of a court of equity to protect his right to his office.

Referring to the claim that the Kentucky courts practically denied a hearing, he said:

It is said that there is inadequate remedy here because the courts of Kentucky in which this action would have to be brought are two years behind in the disposition of their business, and a decision would be long delayed. It is hardly a sufficient ground for appeal to a Federal court of equity that State courts of law are too busy to do justice.

I should have been able to decide this question at the close of the argument, but the importance of the interests involved and the outrageous character of the electoral frauds under the forms of law which the bills charge that the State Contest Board is about to consummate have led me to give the question presented a fuller and more careful investigation. This has only confirmed my first impression, and requires me to make an order denying the motion for a preliminary injunction in both cases.

TAYLOR ISSUES A STATEMENT.

Seeks to Justify His Course of Action Since the Shooting of William Goebel.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 14.—Gov. Taylor to-day gave out an authorized statement defending his action since William Goebel was shot. He prefaces the statement with a review of the election and the work of the contest boards.

"When Goebel was assassinated," he says, "the militia was called out to prevent riot, if possible, but it was clear that if the Legislature succeeded by revolutionary methods, it would cast a cloud on my title and necessarily weaken my control of the militia, the only power that I possessed to prevent further bloodshed."

Gov. Taylor says for this reason he prevented the Legislature from meeting in Frankfort and adjourned it to London. When the excitement had subsided he adjourned the Legislature back to Frankfort. Regarding the continued presence of the militia he says:

"I feel that it is my bounden duty to retain a sufficient number of these preservers of the peace at this time because of the violent attacks made upon me by the partisan press, and because of threats made upon me by the people who read these attacks."

Gov. Taylor next tells of incendiary letters he has received which justify his retaining the militia. After dealing with the alleged wrongs he has suffered under the election law, Gov. Taylor tells of the peace agreement, saying:

"I realized that by the terms of that agreement I was made to accept the decision of a joint assembly without further question—a decision which I conscientiously felt was in violation of the Constitution as well as a contradiction of the facts. While I was considering the propriety of this proposition I noticed through the public press that a number of the Democratic members had stated that under no circumstances would they ever vote to repeal the law of 1898.

"Republicans everywhere, as well as the Brown Democrats and independent voters, warned me that the promise was but a rope of sand; that it would be broken, and that the Republican Party would become the laughing stock of the whole country, because of having been duped into this agreement.

"I appreciated these dangers, as well as some other questionable conditions in the proposition; but, above all, I appreciated the united will, almost, of my friends throughout the State, and decided that I could not afford to assent to the so-called peace agreement."

Judge Taft's refusal to grant the application for injunctions was no surprise to the Democratic leaders here. They predicted all along that he would decide just as he did. Democrats now say there will be no further trouble about the minor offices, and that the Republicans will be compelled to step down and out.

A meeting of the Election Commissioners will be held to-morrow or next day, and they will hear evidence in the contests. The Democratic contestants are certain that the Commissioners will issue the certificates of election to them, and when this is done notice will be served on the Republicans to vacate their offices.

The Democratic leaders and members of the Legislature here are highly elated over the decision, and all express themselves as believing it will damp the ardor of the Republicans, who have given notice that they intended to fight to the last, and that it is the first step toward settling the controversy.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

"Carmen" Performed at the Metropolitan Under Difficulties.

It was the original purpose of Mr. Maurice Grau to give "La Traviata" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night with Mme. Sembrich in the principal rôle. But owing to the indisposition of the eminent Polish singer—her first illness in a season of illness—it became necessary to substitute "Carmen" with Mlle. Zelie de Lussan in the title rôle. But yesterday it was found that Mlle. de Lussan was not able to appear, and so Mlle. Olitzka was substituted for her. The audience which assembled to hear the performance was not one of great size, but like all audiences on decidedly "off" nights, it was determined to show the singers that it appreciated their efforts to make themselves agreeable.

It would be easy to pick last night's performance to pieces, but it seems unnecessary to do so. The thought uppermost in the mind of the habitual attendant at the opera was one of wonder that with such a numerous company the impresario found himself in such straits in the middle of the season. On paper the Metropolitan Opera House company appears to be one of unlimited resources, but in fact it is constantly at the extreme limit of its capacity. This must be owing partly to the paucity of tenors of high standing and partly to the strain put upon the organization by the Philadelphia performances. No doubt Mr. Grau does the best he can in the circumstances, but as the circumstances are largely of his own creating, he cannot always command sympathy.

Mlle. Olitzka, (who sang her rôle in Italian,) it should be noted, was in poor voice. In fact, she was perceptibly hoarse. If she, too, had been unable to sing, perhaps we might have had "Faust," with M. Bars as Faust and Mlle. Bauermeister as Marguerite. M. Salignac contributed to the evening's proceedings an earnest interpretation of Don José, while Mlle. de Vere sang Micaela acceptably, and M. Plançon was once more a Toréador, like Archibald Grovesnor, a "trustee for beauty." Signor Mancinelli conducted.

MISS ETHEL HENRY'S DISMISSAL.

Mrs. Langtry's Manager Gives Out a Statement.

Manager Edward Michael of Mrs. Langtry's company, in replying to Miss Ethel Henry's charges, to the effect that she was engaged by Mrs. Langtry to play the part of Lady Samaurez in "The Degenerates," and that she was summarily dismissed from the company without reason and offered no funds with which to return to England, said yesterday:

"The truth is, we were deceived in Miss Henry's stage experience. She had practically never played, although she is a good elocutionist and has been known as a reciter. On our opening night she made a painful exhibition of herself, so that the audience laughed at passages intended to be serious. Mrs. Langtry, however, not wishing to be severe, and attributing her lack of ability to nervousness, let her play throughout the week.

"At the end of two days Mr. Alf Hayman, who is managing the road attraction, informed me that Charles Frohman considered the business being injured by the lady's performance, as the audience persisted in ribald laughter in the wrong places. She even went on the stage one night with her cloak wrong side out. Then we engaged Miss Eleanor Moretti to play the part in New York, and Miss Henry was put under a severe course of rehearsal by the stage manager, who eventually reported that he could do nothing with her. Mrs. Langtry felt very keenly for the young actress and instructed me to offer her four weeks' salary and her passage back to London."

DEWEY ARCH SUBSCRIBERS

Total Amount Now in Control of Citizens' Committee, $164,327.

NAMES ON THE BIG LIST.

Officials of the Committee Express Disappointment at the Figures—Charles T. Barney's Suggestion.

The list of contributions toward a permanent Dewey Arch, which has now been issued by the officials of the Citizens' Committee, shows that up to the present time $164,327 has been subscribed. The sums which make up this aggregate have either been paid to the Treasurer of the committee or else definitely promised by responsible persons.

But besides the amounts now credited to the donors there have been many promises of other large sums conditionally on the scheme meeting with partial or entire success. In some cases these conditional contributions have been promised when the fund reaches $500,000, in others only when the full $1,000,000, which the permanent arch and colonnade will cost, has been subscribed. The money thus provisionally promised is not included in the aggregate sum named as having been subscribed up to date. It totals up to a very large figure, and if the committee could feel sure of this sum, it is said that preliminary work on the permanent arch could be begun almost at once.

The list of subscriptions, which now appears has been withheld for a long time, and the decision to make it public now was not arrived at until after a great deal of argument between the members of the Executive Committee. On the one hand it was declared that the publication of the list of subscribers would renew interest in the scheme, while on the other hand it was claimed that if more time were given to some of those who have promised comparatively small sums they might be induced to increase their subscriptions. The officials of the committee have made no secret of the fact that they are deeply disappointed at the amounts of some of the contributions.

MR. BARNEY'S SUGGESTION.

Meanwhile a suggestion has been made which, it is declared, will be acted upon at once, and which may, it is thought, be productive of most encouraging results. The suggestion in question came in a letter from Charles T. Barney, which was received yesterday by Louis Windmüller, Chairman of the Canvassing Committee of the Citizens' Committee. The letter was as follows:

"As the Dewey Arch will take about two years to construct after the contributions have been given out, why not ask for an annual sum for two years? Many who have already given would give an equal additional amount in one and two annual payments. The plan of annual subscriptions for three years was tried with great success in defraying the cost of the collection of casts in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. As you know, many men give away certain sums per annum, and you could possibly get a first lien from such annual payments.

"I will give $1,000 in January, 1901; $1,000 in January, 1902."

When seen yesterday Mr. Windmüller spoke strongly in favor of Mr. Barney's idea. He said that it was quite feasible, and would be taken up at once. He added that he hoped it would present itself to the minds of subscribers as a plan which would carry the work ahead from beginning to end, and by which the arch could be erected without further trouble. If the idea were productive of good results there would be enough money in hand and promised to allow work to be begun at once.

THE SUBSCRIBERS' LIST.

The list of subscribers who have given $100 or more is given below. There are many contributions ranging from $1 upward, from all classes of citizens:

$5,000 EACH—Levi P. Morton, John D. Rockefeller, Louis Stern, A. L. Barber, August Belmont, Cornelius N. Bliss, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., John D. Crimmins, Howard Gould, George Crocker, Henry M. Flagler, Miss Helen M. Gould, J. Pierpont Morgan.

$3,000—Charles T. Barney.

$2,500 EACH—R. G. Dun, Arnold, Constable & Co., Tiffany & Co.

$2,000 EACH—Vermilye & Co., James Speyer, Oswald Ottendorfer, James T. Woodward.

$1,000 EACH—R. M. Thompson, Siegel-Cooper Company, Isaac Stern, Joseph Stickney, F. G. Bourne, Clarence H. Mackay, Seth M. Milliken, Seth Low, Bloomingdale Brothers, George C. Boldt, William L. Brown, William C. Schermerhorn, John Claflin, James J. Coogan, Anson R. Flower, M. Guggenheim's Sons, R. Fulton Cutting, A. Bayard Cutting, Lord & Taylor, William F. Havemeyer, Abram S. Hewitt, Clarence M. Hyde, Charles Lanier, the Rev. Dr. Eugene A. Hoffman, Moore & Schley, Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., George Ehret.

$750—Blair & Co.

$500 EACH—Maitland, Coppell & Co., J. Mitchell Clark, Lewisohn Brothers, Union Copper Mining Company, New Jersey Zinc Company, Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, William R. Stewart, John D. Flower, G. G. Gunther's Sons, Quincy Mining Company, George C. Williams, Heilman & Co., Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., William C. Sheldon & Co., M. Erdmann, Ferdinand Hermant, John L. Riker, Frederick Vieter & Achelis, Clark, Dodge & Co., Edward R. Johnes, Kountze Brothers, J. & W. Seligman & Co., Harvey Fisk & Sons, Isaac J. Greenwood, W. N. Coler & Co., Peter Doelger, John T. Terry, Lehman Brothers, Simon Borg & Co., Gorham Manufacturing Company, William Salomon.

$300 EACH—American Metal Company, Hendricks Brothers, Balbach Smelting and Refining Company.

$250 EACH—Edward Lauterbach, Latham, Alexander & Co., Edwin B. Holden, Frederic B. Jennings, Nichols Chemical Co., Frederick Uhlman, Perry Belmont, Nathan Manufacturing Co., Charles H. Nicoll, Probst, Wetzler & Co., Frank Tilford, Daniel Butterfield, Henry R. Towne, G. Willett Van Nest, E. W. Bliss Co., William N. Cromwell, H. Amy & Co., Brewster & Co., Charles Mallory, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Edward D. Page, A. Newbold Morris, Louis Fitzgerald, F. Blumenthal & Co., George T. Bliss, E. Ellery Anderson, Louis Windmuller, McKesson & Robbins, Fairchild Brothers & Foster, Schieffelin & Co., Benjamin F. Tracy, Suire Brothers & Co., J. P. Caddagan, F. M. Kinsley & Bauman, China and Japan Trading Co., William C. Church, G. K. Clark, Jr., W. A. Clark, Colgate & Co., W. Crawford, Washington E. Connor, J. S. Bache & Co., Williston B. Lockwood, Spencer Trask, George S. Brewster, Fle

THE HILTON PICTURE SALE

John W. Gates Pays $18,300 for a Good Meissonier.

Grand Total of the Amount Realized for 170 Paintings in the Two Evenings, $118,715.

The second night's and concluding auction sale of the pictures owned by the late Judge Hilton took place at Chickering Hall last evening. A total of $62,250 was realized for eighty-seven paintings, and this, added to the total of $56,465 obtained for the eighty-three canvases sold on Tuesday evening, makes a grand total of $118,715 for 170 pictures. This was a good result, when the facts that many of the pictures were painted by artists no longer in vogue, and were themselves old fashioned in subject and treatment, are considered.

The highest figure of last evening's sale and of the two evenings' sale was $18,300, paid by John W. Gates of Steel and Wire fame for Meissonier's "L'Aumone," (Charity.) This figure obtained after some brisk bidding and a lively competition at the last between Mr. Gates and an unknown bidder, was an excellent one, for while the canvas is a good one and has three figures and a house, it is not as important or thoroughly characteristic an example of the modern French master as others of its relative size that have been sold in New York in former years. Mr. Gates was also the purchaser at $1,700 of the virile little water-color portrait of Meissonier by himself, which the artist painted for and presented to the late A. T. Stewart.

OTHER IMPORTANT SALES.

Other good figures of last night's sale were $4,850, paid by Mr. E. Weston for Alvarez's "Cardinal's Reception," a glowing canvas, an admirable genre worthy of Fortuny himself; $7,800, paid by Judge Horace Russell, for Mrs. Russell, for the fine and characteristic Jacque, "Sheep in the Woods"; $1,500, paid by Mrs. Charles Bouton Wood for the charming Bougereau, "The Little Sufferer"; $1,100, paid again by Judge Russell for his wife, for the early and beautiful Jacquet, "Head of a Young Girl"; $1,550, paid by E. Weston, for the fine interior by Capobianchi, "Treasure Room of Baron Rothschild,' and $1,500, paid by an unknown bidder for Casanova's good figure and character work, "The Chocolate Party."

The titles of the pictures, their painters' names, buyers' names, where obtainable, and prices brought, follow:

Title.	Artist.	Buyer.	Price.
Head of a Cat, J. H. Dolph;			$80
A Pug Dog, J. H. Dolph;		J. Bigelow	50
Three Cronies, L. G. Brilloulin;			200
The Bouquet Girl, A. E. Beranger;		P. H. Dugro	160
In the Garden, G. Boldini;		H. Russell	625
In the Trenches, Berne-Bellecour;		L. C. Delmonico	400
On the Terrace, J. Enrique;		George J. Seabury	100
Unsuccessful, O. Cortazzo;		A. A. Housman	160
Egyptian Dancing Girl, L. Falero;		Eugene Fischoff	200
Coast of Maine, A. T. Bricher;		A. N. Ryerson	125
The Learned Monk, Meissonier;		E. Weston	560
The Amateur Artist, L. A. G. Loustaunau;		L. C. Delmonico	310
Admiration, A. Toulmouche;		H. Russell	225
The Betrothal, C. D. Hue;		P. J. Heinz	150
A Brunette, J. E. Anders;		M. Ebenheimer	70
The Evening Meal, H. Zugel;		A. F. Eno	425
The Welcome Address, D. Y. Palmer;			380
Take Care, J. F. Ballavoine;		E. D. Farrell	130
Love in the Pantry, O. Erdman;		A. A. Housman	190
In the Luxembourg Garden, E. L. Garido;		E. D. Farrell	120
Leaving Port, E. L. Ducker;		Horace Russell	110
Courtyard of a Cloister, J. C. K. Klinkenberg;		Horace Russell	80
Consulting the Map, F. Werner;		Horace Russell	275
The Critics, L. G. Brilloulin;		E. D. Farrell	220
Cornered, R. Le Grand;		E. D. Farrell	210
The Empty Cradle, G. Geets;		P. H. Dugro	475
Near the Garden Gate, G. Castiglione;		N. C. Pearson	110
Spanish Interior, T. Vandenvos;		S. Guttenheim	150
Visit to the Fortune-teller;		J. L'Hernault; Horace Russell	270
In the Wine Vault, P. Massani;		O. Dreisler	210
The Chocolate Party, A. Casanova;			1,500
Huguenot Fugitives, G. H. Boughton;		A. F. Eno	470
Canal Scene in Venice, F. Bruneri;		J. H. Flagler	270
Fishing, Firmin-Girard;		F. W. Savin	340
The Engagement Ring, C. Baugniet;		H. J. Heinz	110
Harvesting, F. Delacrois;			220
Treasure Room of Baron Rothschild, V. Capobianchi;		E. Weston	1,550
On the Seine, Karl P. Daubigny;		R. C. Vose	610
Milford on the Delaware, Arthur Parton;		E. Weston	260
Arab Videttes, C. Bombled;		Charles Atkins	230
In the Boudoir, E. Mauri;		D. M. Look	180
Tomb of Philippe Pot, C. E. De Beaumont;		Horace Russell	500
Italian Peasants, J. Fay;		John Bister	130
Courtship, G. Kuhl;		D. M. Look	300
Wagons in Snowstorm, C. Bombled;		Charles Hoffman	270
Christmas Time, Bruck-Lajos;		G. S. Seabury	500
Turkish Carpet Bazaar, G. H. Yewell;		G. W. Watts	180
Confidential Revelations, A. Toulmouche;		Max Bernheimer	825
L'Aumone, J. L. E. Meissonier;		John W. Gates	18,300
Portrait of Meissonier by Himself, J. L. E. Meissonier;		John W. Gates	1,700
The Portrait, F. Willems;		Horace Russell	275
"Gathering Flowers," F. Wagner;		Horace Russell	200
"State Secrets," A. Laupheimer;		E. Fischoff	210
"Head of a Young Girl," J. G. Jacquet;		Horace Russell	1,100
"Feeding the Birds," E. A. Pinchart;		F. W. Savin	340
"Blind Man's Buff," Charles Baugniet;		Max Bernheimer	670
"The Little Sufferer," W. A. Bougereau;		Mrs. Charles B. Wood	1,500
"Condolences," Jean Beraud;		Horace Russell	475
"Sheep in the Woods," C. E. Jacque;		Horace Russell	7,800
"Dressing the Bride," F. Willems;		Ernst Thalman	210
"Landscape in Ardennes," J. Janssen;		Charles Parsons	160
"Teasing," W. A. Shade;		E. D. Farrell	310
"La Plage d'Yport." (Seine Inferieure,) E. Toudouze;		F. W. Savin	750
"The Cardinal's Reception," Don Luis Alvarez;		E. Weston	4,850
"Overlooking the Bosphorus," F. Zelm;		Adolph Lewisohn	1,500
"Wintertime," C. Baugniet;		George N. Kavanaugh	210
"The Birthday," Henri Chanet;		H. Schuld	200
Thoughts of the Absent, J. M. A. G. Ferrier;		H. Schuld	485
Trying the Falcons, V. P. Huguet;		L. C. Delmonico	400
The Old, Old Story, Firmin-Girard;		C. M. Atkins	525
The Croquet Party, F. H. Kaemmerer;		Max Bernheimer	500
Monks Preparing for a Feast, A. Humbert;		E. D. Farrell	260
The Game of Cards, A. A. Lesrel;		G. W. Kavanagh	420
On the Terrace, Paul Viry;		D. M. Foh	220
Grandma's Birthday, Jac Leisten;		George Bister	270
La Place St. Sulphice, L. Beroud;		D. McLaughlin	210
Cattle and Landscape, H. Shouten			310
Water Carriers, R. Ansdell;		A. Tooth & Co.	170
The Toilet, E. A. Plot;		G. Thompson	400
The Bird Charmer, R. Galofre;		A. Fletcher	425
Cows in Pasture, H. Shouten;		J. Stevens Ulman	210
Maiden Meditation, C. L. Muller;		Henry S. Arnold	275
Une Affaire Jugee, F. L. Picart;		Horace Russell	200
Love Laughs at Locksmiths, E. Atalaya;		E. Farrell	230
The Album, R. de Madrazo,		Horace Russell	800
Tasso Entering the Monastery,		unknown, B. King	145
The Morning Tide, Breton,		George W. Kavanagh	310
Total			$62,250
Total, first night's sale			56,465
Grand Total			$118,715

The miscellaneous art object sale at the American Art Galleries in the afternoon realized $22,084. The first day's sale brought $7,561. This made a total of $29,625 for the 539 lots sold. This afternoon's sale will complete the sale.

WEDDED BY FRIENDS' CEREMONY

An unusual marriage ceremony was performed yesterday afternoon at the home of Dr. Elizabeth Hatton, at 508 Third Street, Brooklyn. The bride was Dr. Hatton's sister, Miss Daisy G. Hatton, daughter of Dr. Joseph Hatton of Augusta, Ga. The bridegroom was Albert William Seaman of Wantagh, Long Island, who is a lawyer, with offices in Manhattan.

Mr. Seaman is a member of one of the oldest Quaker families on Long Island, and the marriage ceremony yesterday was performed according to the customs of the Society of Friends in the parlor of the house in the presence of about thirty relatives and friends. The marriage contract was read by Mrs. Alexander C. Bunker, an aunt of Mr. Seaman, and who is about eighty years old, and wore the Quaker garb. Then the bride and bridegroom signed the contract and all present put their names to the document as witnesses, and Miss Hatton was greeted as Mrs. Seaman.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Seaman started on a wedding trip. On their return they will make their home at Wantagh.

INCENDIARISM IN MARTINIQUE.

Rioters Set Fire to Plantations—France Sends a Warship.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Feb. 14.—A mob of rioters yesterday at Rivière Salée refused to hear Senator Knight, who is favorably disposed toward their cause.

At midnight the plantations of La Cocette and Champigny were set on fire.

News has been received here from Paris announcing that the garrison is to be reinforced and that the French cruiser Suchet is on her way here.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The Government has decided to send the Inspector General of the Colonies to Martinique. The Governor of Martinique, in response to Government inquiries, telegraphs that everything is calm. He is non-committal as to who fired the first shot, the opinions of citizens and soldiers differing, but he hopes that the arbitration agreed upon at Sainte Marie will be acceptable everywhere.

BELGIAN DEPUTIES DISAGREE.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 14.—There was an exciting scene in the Chamber of Deputies arising out of a discussion regarding the renewal of the privileges of the National Bank. A hot altercation ensued between the Conservatives and Socialists; and this finally degenerated into an exchange of insulting personalities.

M. Demblon, a prominent Socialist Deputy, threatened to box the ears of M. Wiart, one of the Deputies for Brussels and an Independent, and the ushers were compelled to lay hold of him. M. Demblon struggled violently and kept on shouting his threat; and the session was finally suspended until he could be overpowered. When this was accomplished, his temporary exclusion was voted; but, as he refused to leave the hall, the session was again suspended.

To Make a Province of Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—In the Prussian Diet to-day Baron von Redlitz proposed the separation of Berlin from the Province of Brandenburg and the appointment of a special President for Berlin. The Minister of the Interior, Baron von Rheinbaben, accepted the suggestion, and promised soon to introduce a bill making Berlin and the suburbs a province.

Machine Guns in German Infantry.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—It is reported that each of the light infantry battalions is to be equipped with one machine gun battery, consisting of six guns. This means nineteen batteries on the peace footing and thirty-eight on the war. The same equipment will be provided for the other infantry at a later date.

Amalia Kussner Homeward Bound.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.—The White Star Line steamer Teutonic, which sails for New York to-day, takes among her passengers Miss Amalia Kussner, the American artist, who will remain several months in America.

Alleged American in German Prison.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—Two men, Allen and Petro, thieves, who had been operating on express trains, have been sentenced at Frankfort to five and six years' imprisonment, respectively, in the local penitentiary. Allen describes himself as an American.

Germany's Coal Famine More Intense.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The coal famine in the Saxon districts has become more intense. At Leipsic the price has nearly doubled recently. Many factories, lacking coal, have been forced to close.

Anti-Trust Movement in Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The Prussian Ministry of Commerce is working on a bill providing for the control of trusts and "pools."

Eugenie Recovering.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Former Empress Eugenie has almost entirely recovered from the influenza and will leave in a few days for Cap Martin.

ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE ENDS

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The National anti-trust conference ended its sessions here to-night. The principal business of the day was the adoption of the report of the Committee on National Organization. The plan outlined provided for the formation of local leagues of not less than five members, five local leagues to constitute a county league, these in turn to be formed into a State league, delegates from which to be the National league.

A strong attempt was made at the conference to-day to offset the partisan effect of the resolutions adopted yesterday denouncing the pending Currency bill. Frank S. Monnett, permanent Chairman of the conference, made a speech in which he declared that the movement for public ownership of public utilities was being carried on by the Republican Party as well as by the Democratic Party.

"In the Republican Northwest," said he, "65 per cent. of the public utilities are owned by the public, whereas in many Southern Democratic States less than 5 per cent. are so owned."

A number of set speeches were heard at the morning and afternoon session, and the night session, which wound up the three days' conference, heard as many of the remaining speeches that had been prepared as could be read in the time that was left.

Election of officers resulted as follows: M. Lockwood was unanimously elected President of the National organization; Secretary—Franklin H. Wentworth of Chicago. C. T. Bride of Washington was elected Treasurer and W. B. Fleming of Kentucky Financial Secretary.

The following committee was appointed to bear the protest of the convention against the passage of the Currency bill to Washington: W. B. Fleming, William Sulzer, George Fred Williams, Mrs. Helen Gougar, F. R. Ridgely, Willis J. Abbot, T. Carl Spelling, Judge William Prentiss, J. B. Weaver, J. R. Sovereign, W. H. Harvey, J. B. Homans, J. W. Wilson, John J. Lentz, M. C. Wetmore, and Charles A. Towne. The committee decided to meet at Washington next Monday afternoon.

SPANISH PRISONERS AT HOME.

BARCELONA, Spain, Feb. 14.—The Spanish steamer Alicante, which arrived here last Sunday from Manila, to-day landed 1,100 Spaniards, most of whom were formerly in the hands of the Philippine insurgents.

The Spaniards say that the Americans are in control only of Manilla and the immediate neighborhood, being unable to take the offensive in the interior of Luzon. They assert that Aguinaldo forced the "Filipino Government" to release the Spaniards.

On the other hand, another steamer, just arrived from Manila, reports that when she left there was no doubt that the Americans were gaining ground materially in the interior districts.

Yellow Fever Again in Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—Eight cases of yellow fever are now under treatment, which is unusual for this time of the year. During the first few months of 1899 there were practically no cases reported. The weather has been exceptionally warm for the last seven or eight days, and the Cuban doctors attribute the existing cases chiefly to this fact.

Tripp for the Philippine Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Among the names of persons favorably considered by the President for appointment as one of the Philippine Commissioners is Bartlett Tripp of North Dakota, and there is reason to believe that, unless geographical considerations interfere, Mr. Tripp will be one of the commission. He was formerly United States Minister to Vienna and later represented the United States on the Samoan Commission.

Mrs. Manning to Go to Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Mrs. Daniel Manning will in all probability go to the Paris Exposition in an official capacity. She will represent the United States at the unveiling of the Lafayette Statue. This was made plain to-day when the President told a delegation, which called to urge the claims of another woman, that he had decided to offer the next appointment to Mrs. Manning.

New Yorkers Rent Newport Cottages.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 14.—J. R. Jesup of New York has rented Linderhurst in Bellevue Avenue for the coming season.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg will occupy Willowbank in Spring Street.

SAVES SHIPWRECKED CREW

French Freighter Brings Sailors of Lost Italian Steamer.

THE PILOT'S GRAPHIC STORY

Forced to Remain with a Doomed Vessel After Guiding Her Out of the Mersey.

It was an odd-looking crew that the French Line freighter Fournel, from Bordeaux and Havre, landed on the pier upon her arrival here yesterday. There were nineteen men in the party, and they had been rescued by the Fournel at midnight on Jan. 29, from the Italian steamer Francesco Grasso, bound from Liverpool to Genoa, a few hours before the distressed steamer, beaten in a hopeless battle with an angry sea, went down off the Scilly Islands. There were Italians, Spaniards, and Egyptians in the group, and the nineteenth man, strangely contrasting with the others, was David Newell, a Liverpool pilot, who after taking the doomed vessel clear of the harbor was unable to leave her in the big sea that was running, and therefore staid on board until the last.

The Captain and crew, as they stood on the pier, jabbered and chatted excitedly in various languages, while the white-haired old pilot, his grizzly whiskers stained by tobacco juice, an old sailor cap pulled down over one eye, and his hands thrust into a tightly buttoned old pea-jacket, stood apart from the group in solitary grandeur.

"Oh; yes, I'm with 'em, but not one of 'em," said the old man of the sea proudly, as he spat coplously but accurately off the pier head. Then he told the story of the disaster.

"It wasn't the storm as sunk the Grasso," he said, "although I'll admit the weather was a bit vicious. The seas tore a few things off the decks at times and pounded her sides pretty heavy, but there was nothing that a A vessel couldn't a-bucked through all right. You see, the Grasso was a small boat. Used to be called the Flashlight before some Italians bought her from the Stock line, an English concern. She loaded with 900 tons of coal for Genoa. Coming down the Mersey River from Liverpool we collided with one of them old ironclads that was lying in the river waiting to be broke up.

"This opened up our fo'castle and carried away a lot of rigging and top hamper. We was kept in the river a week making repairs. These wasn't half made, as I know, when we started again and passed out on Wednesday, Jan. 24. I was to be dropped at Waterford, Ireland. We passed Tusca, and I made my course for Waterford, but the Captain refused to stop. The sea was running too heavy to be dropped on any pilot boat, so I had to stay with her. Everything went wrong. Nobody would cook, and for three days I lived on dry biscuit. A nasty sea was running, but not dangerous. It was hard to keep the old Grasso's head into it, and she labored hard.

"On Sunday the water began to come in through the injection pipe in the ship's side. It had been smashed in the collision and hadn't been properly mended. Then the circulating pumps got out of gear. Monday there was six or seven feet of water in the stokehole and the fires went out. The Italians tried to bail out the ship with buckets. The seas were breaking over us some. We were off the Scilly Islands, 180 miles from Liverpool, and helpless. The water was rising steadily. The Italians were panicky. That night, as luck would have it, we sighted the Fournel. I got out the rockets and blue fire and signaled for help. Shortly before midnight the Fournel came up with us and hove to.

"We had our boats rigged, and Capt. Sampagnario sent me in a boat to the Frenchman to ask for a tow. The waves were bothering us some, and I got aboard the Fournel at midnight with a crushed leg and a broken rib. Then the French skipper said our Captain would have to make the towing arrangements himself, and we sent for him. He came along with the remainder of the crew, for the Grasso was sinking fast. At daylight her stern was under water. at 9 o'clock she lifted her bow out of the water, shook it, and went down stern first. Nobody saved anything except the clothes he had on. The Fornel continued on and landed us here. My family in Liverpool don't know where I am now, and are wondering if I'm dead. I'm going back by the first steamer."

"New York is not strange to me," continued the pilot. "I'm a native American. Sailed out of this harbor on Chapman's ships thirty years ago."

The Captain and crew of the lost steamer will be sent to Italy by the Italian Consul.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Beales—Towle.

Mr. James A. G. Beales, son of the late James A. G. Beales, and a grandson of the late Eugene Kelly, and Miss Marjorie A. Towle, daughter of Mr. Stevenson Towle, were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's father, 314 West Seventy-eighth Street. The bride was gowned in white satin, trimmed in chiffon, and wore a veil of point lace. She carried a bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. McKinnon of St. Ignatius Loyola Church. The maid of honor was Miss Louise Beales, a sister of the bridegroom, who wore a gown of pink crêpe de chine covered with Renaissance lace, and carried bridesmaids' roses. The flower girls were the Misses Marjorie and Alice Towle. They carried pink roses in baskets. Mr. Eugene Beales, the bridegroom's brother, was the best man, and the ushers were Mr. Charles H. Elmer, Mr. Arthur Murphy, Mr. J. Rich Steers, and Mr. Henry Murphy. The ceremony was followed by a breakfast. Pink roses, American Beauties, and palms were used for the decorations of the drawing rooms. The bridegroom is a member of Troop A, and served in the war with Spain. Mr. and Mrs. Beales are to reside at Rye. Among the guests were Mr. John D. Crimmins, the Misses Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brevoort Towle, Mrs. Hicks Arnold, Mrs. Henry Cammann, Mrs. Hutton Constable, Mr. William Cammann, Miss Natalie Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Stout, Mrs. Ulysses D. Eddy, Misses Eddy, Mrs. John J. Riker, Mrs. Daniel Riker, Mr. John Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Dos Passos, Mr. Clyde Mapes, Mrs. J. Milton Goetchius, and Carlton J. Chapman.

Marks—Froehlich.

Mr. Harry A. Marks and Miss Selma Froelich, daughter of Dr. David Froelich and Mrs. Froelich, were married at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. M. J. Gries of Cleveland, Ohio. The bride wore the conventional white satin gown trimmed with lace and orange blossoms. The maid of honor was Miss Gertrude Froelich, a sister of the bride, who was gowned in white taffeta. Miss Della Wolfe, the bridesmaid, was in white point d'esprit over white silk. The flower girl was Miss Rita Zarck. The ushers were the Messrs. Charles Tobias, Joseph Davis, Edward Froelich, Jefferson Marks, John Strasser, and Albert Levy. A dance and dinner followed the ceremony.

Trimble—Randolph.

YONKERS, Feb. 14.—Miss Cora Randolph, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund D. Randolph, and Richard Trimble of New York City were married at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, at Mount St. Vincent, this city, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of Trinity Church, New York City. Mr. Randolph has been a Vestryman of Trinity Church for over thirty years. The ceremony took place in the parlor of the house, and was witnessed only by the relatives and immediate friends of the family. The bride wore a gown of white satin and diamond ornaments. She was attended by her young niece, Lora B. Webb. Walter Trimble, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. After the wedding dinner there was a small reception.

Chahoon—McEchron.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The marriage of George Chahoon to Miss Elizabeth McEchron, both of this place, took place at noon to-day at the home of the bride. Mr. Chahoon is a son of Senator Chahoon of Clinton County. Miss McEchron is a daughter of William McEchron of Glens Falls, a prominent lumberman. Mr. and Mrs. Chahoon left this afternoon for New York, where they will remain until Saturday, when they expect to sail on the Trave for a European trip of several months. Upon their return they will make their home here.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The return of sunshine and seasonable Winter weather after Tuesday's heavy rainstorm had yesterday an almost magical effect on the social life of the town. A year ago the streets were piled high with snow and a sleighing carnival was in full blast. Lent also began a year ago to-day and the season was a marked contrast to the present one.

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The events and incidents of yesterday included a small afternoon reception given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, where Mr. Maurice Farkoa sang and recited; several "at homes," and the eleventh meeting of Mrs. Pratt's dancing class; Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a dinner in the evening, Mrs. J. Hood Wright a dinner dance at Sherry's, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster a Valentine's dance at her residence, 7 East Forty-seventh Street; the last Wednesday cotillion was danced at Delmonico's, and Mrs. Arthur T. Sullivan gave a St. Valentine's dinner dance at her residence, 584 Fifth Avenue.

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There were also two weddings celebrated yesterday, those of Mr. Richard Trimble and Miss Cora Randolph at Mount St. Vincent, and of Mr. James A. B. Beales and Miss Towle, daughter of Mr. Stevenson Towle, at the residence of the bride's father, in the afternoon.

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To-day will bring the wedding of Mr. Ellery O. Anderson and Miss Millicent Duryea at the residence of the bride's father, Gen. Hiram Duryea, 80 Madison Avenue. This will be a quiet wedding, and will be confined to the intimate friends and relatives of the young couple, owing to the recent death of the bride's sister, Miss Annie Duryea. There are two receptions this afternoon to be given by bachelors. The hosts are to be Mr. Ernest Rudolph Gunther, who will give an "Oriental Tea" at his apartments, 1 East Forty-first Street, and Mr. Cope Whitehouse, who will give a reception in the Metropolitan Club annex. Among other receptions of the day is one to be given by Mrs. Samuel T. Hinckley, (Miss Rosalie Neilson.) Mrs. Julien T. Davies will give a dinner this evening at her residence, 17 West Ninth Street, for her daughters, Miss Ethel and Miss Cornelia Sherman Davies. Mrs. Edward Walsh Humphreys (Miss Duane) will also give a dinner of twelve covers at her residence, 32 East Thirty-eighth Street. Mrs. Holbrook Curtis will give an evening reception at her residence, 118 Madison Avenue, where Mr. Maurice Farkoa will sing and recite.

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The date set for the wedding of Mr. James Lowell Putnam and Miss Eleanor Jay Robinson, daughter of the late Randolph Robinson of this city, is Wednesday, April 4. The wedding will be celebrated by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix at the residence of the bride, 3 Washington Square, and will be a quiet one. Miss Augusta Robinson will be her sister's only attendant. About 300 guests will be asked to the reception which will follow the ceremony.

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The amusing invitations for the Ghost Stag to be given by the "One Hundred" Club on Mi-Careme, March 22, at the studio of Mr. Howard Constable, 22 East Sixteenth Street, read as follows:

GHOSTS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
To All Political, Literary, Dramatic, Artistic, and Historic Ghosts, and to the Spirit of Events, Ideas, Customs, and Things Belonging to this Century:

Fellow-Ghosts: You are summoned to haunt the Constable mansion, 22 East Sixteenth Street, on the evening of Mi-Careme, Thursday, March 22, three hours before midnight. Appear in costume appropriate to your earthly being, as grave clothes are not permitted. The spirits of the occasion:

Miss Constable, Mrs. Arthur Terry,
Mrs. Leo Everett, Miss Morgan,
Miss Rhett.

Assemble in the cellar, and then rise. Spirits will please check their wraps. Ghosts of ideas must be well labeled or they will be carried out. All banshees, ghouls, will o' the wisps, genii, and other old-time apparitions are politely requested to absent themselves.

Astral bodies must be wrapt in more than thought.

Ayes and noes sent in at once, as the Styx Ferry accommodations are limited.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will have a large house party at Georgian Court, Lakewood, over Sunday, and on Sunday evening will give a dinner, after which several artists, including Mr. Maurice Farkoa, will appear to entertain the guests.

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The Oceanic, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, brought not only Mrs. Adair, but Mrs. Wadsworth Ritchie, her daughter-in-law; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Vivian Bond, Sir Henry Bromley and Miss Bromley, Frederick Marin, Mr. Bromley Wilson and Miss Wilson, Henry Sands, and G. Mead Tooker, the father of Mrs. Wadsworth Ritchie. The Ritchies have been hunting all Winter with the Cotswold Hunt, and Mrs. Ritchie is here for a short visit only.

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The Columbia, sailing to-day, has booked a large number of well-known people who are going to the Riviera and Rome for the Winter. The tide of travel toward Egypt, as already announced in this column, has been stopped on account of rumors of smallpox at Cairo. Among the names which appear on the Columbia's list are Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Miss Alice Morton, who are to go to Rome; Warren N. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Haines, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Pelton of Lawrence, who will remain abroad for quite a period; F. Diodati Thompson, Major Huger and Mrs. Huger, Harry Osborne Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. John O. H. Pitney, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Brunet of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dix, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine. Among those booked to sail on the New York for Southampton yesterday, and whose names have not already appeared in this column, were Miss Margaret Bisland, Mr. James A. Burden, Mrs. H. P. Okie, and Mrs. J. B. Wetherill, (Miss Smith.)

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Mr. Ernest Rudolph Gunther, who will give a musical tea this afternoon at his apartments, will have a number of Eastern performers. Among these, will be an Arabian band, a Nautch girl from India to dance, a Hindoo juggler, an Egyptian singer, a Chinese tumbler, and other specialists and vaudeville artists.

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Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster gave last evening at her residence, 7 East Forty-second Street, a cotillion in honor of her youngest daughter, Miss Ella M. de Peyster. The house decorations consisted of palms and Southern smilax, arranged over and around the doors, the newel post of the stairway being veiled with greens and pink roses. Screens of palms shut off the hall from the immense parlors. In the vines above and about the doors were hearts made of pink roses. The guests began to arrive at an early hour. Mrs. de Peyster and the Misses de Peyster received the guests. Mrs. de Peyster's gown was of white satin, trimmed with point lace; Miss Helen de Peyster's costume was of yellow tulle, and she wore lavender lilacs from her shoulder to the waist, and the same flowers in her hair. The skirt of her gown was trimmed with fluffy ruffles. Miss Frances de Peyster was in corn-colored satin, trimmed with white chiffon, and Miss Ella de Peyster was in white gauze over white silk. The borders of the gown were embroidered in garlands of wild roses in delicate pinks, and small rosebuds of pink were embroidered all over the draperies. There were three favor figures in the cotillion, which was led by Mr. Alexander M. Hadden, dancing with Miss Ella de Peyster. The favors were all appropriate to Peyster, Valentine's Day. The color of the decorations and favors, and of the ribbons that tied the numbers to the respective chairs, was pink. In one figure the favors were Japanese in character, were tied in pink, and were teapots, flower pots filled with flowers, tiny fans, &c. There were also fancy baskets of all shapes, some made of sweet grass. In another figure the favors were all of fancy paper, fluffy boas having the effect of ostrich feathers, paper hearts with shaving balls, stars suspended on cords, and butterflies, all in pink. In the last figure the favors were pink valentines in all styles and sizes. In the driving figure the bars were wound with satin ribbons and the reins were of pink satin ribbons. The cotillion began at 10 o'clock and ended about midnight, when supper was served. The guests were of the younger and débutante element in society, the only married couple present being Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris. Among the dancers were Miss Justine Cutting, Miss Marian Fish, Miss Emma Rutherford, Miss Mary Gurnee, Miss Eva Barbey, Miss Harriett Delafield, Miss Mildred Stokes, Miss Louise Gallatin, Miss Dorothy Schleffelin, Miss Van Nest, Miss May Beekman, Miss Whiting, Miss Helen Peabody, Miss Catharine Dodge, Miss Carrie Edgar, Miss Mary Young, Miss Rogers, the Misses Anne, Lois, and Marian Low of Brooklyn, Evelyn Parsons, Jean Brown, Pauline Robinson, Miss Moran, Miss Pansy Roosevelt, Miss Mary Wagstaff, Miss Edwards, and the Messrs. John Delafield, Edward M. Phelps, P. B. Birckhead, Kearney, Schuyler Schieffelin, Henry Robbins, Robert and McCrea Livingston, W. G. Low, Jr., Kenneth Robinson, Goelet Gallatin, Beverly and Herman Robinson, H. F. Benjamin, Dexter Blagden, Vall Stebbins, de Kay, Juillard, Richard Morris, Bradish Johnson, Seymour Perkins, Pierpont, James Pierson, Arthur Street, and Le Grand Griswold.

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Mrs. J. Hood Wright of 613 Fifth Avenue gave last evening at Sherry's a dinner of sixty covers, which was followed by informal dancing. This dinner and dance was in honor of Miss Harjes of Paris, who assisted Mrs. Wright in receiving, and the guests were friends and acquaintances of Miss Harjes, most of whom have known her abroad. The dinner was given in the banquet room on the second floor, a suit of rooms being reserved as dressing rooms, and after the dinner the tables were removed for the dancing which followed. There were five tables, each decorated in a different color scheme, and these decorations, by Small, were handsome and unique. The white and green table was done in lilies of the valley, green orchids, and mignonette, the favors being bows and arrows. The violet table was of course done in violets, the favors for it being violet satin hearts. The red table, in roses, had quivers as favors, while the pink table, also in roses, had heart-shaped boxes and cupids. The flowers on the yellow table were acacias and jonquils, and its favors were yellow birds. After the dinner was over the centre pieces resolved themselves into corsage bouquets and boutonnières and were distributed among the guests. Several people came over from Philadelphia to attend the dinner, among them Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, son and daughter of Mrs. Hood Wright, Mr. E. T. Stotesbury, and the Misses Stotesbury. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Fourin Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Porter, Mr. Wise and Miss Wise, Mr. Vietor, Miss Vietor, the Misses Rutherford, Mr. MacDougall Hawkes, Mr. T. Bentley Mott, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Markle, son-in-law and daughter of Mrs. Wright; Mr. Charles Waddington, Mr. Herman Harjes of Paris, Mr. and Mrs. John Conyngham, Mr. and Mrs. Armour, Miss Mackay, Miss Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. Hebbard, Mr. and Mrs. Layng, (Miss Spencer,) Miss Hall, Miss Estelle Hawkins, and the Messrs. Allan Bakewell, Wyllys Terry, Hawkins, Moore, Hall, William H. Smith, Jr., and Dr. Cockran. There were some pretty gowns worn. Mrs. J. Hood Wright was in a handsome gown of white satin veiled with black lace; Miss Harjes wore a costume of white crêpe de chine embroidered and appliqued in fine ribbons, and Mrs. Markle's gown was an exquisite affair of white chiffon with butterflies painted on its surface, and trimmed with white lace. Mrs. E. M. Robinson's costume had a foundation of pink satin, which was veiled with chiffon, and over this in turn was draped white lace, the effect being soft and clinging. Miss Stotesbury was in pink satin embroidered in silver, Miss Fannie Stotesbury in white chiffon and white lace, Miss Brown in black tulle pailletted with blue swallows, and Mrs. John Conyngham in white silk painted with violets.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave yesterday afternoon at her residence, 25 East Seventy-eighth Street, an informal reception. The reception was in the nature of a farewell to Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, perhaps Mrs. Fish's most intimate friend, who intends to sail for Europe on Saturday next. The entertainment was furinshed by Mr. Maurice Farkoa, who rendered a number of comic songs in French and English and recited a monologue. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., the Misses Gerry, Mrs. Starr Miller, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Mrs. Ann Sands, Miss Pomeroy, and the Messrs. Harry Lehr, Madison Grant, J. W. Cutting, F. Baldwin, and P. Robinson.

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The last Wednesday or Southern cotillion of the season was danced at Delmonico's last night, and in some ways was the most successful of this season's series. Mrs. Algernon Sullivan, Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. John W. Boothby, and others of the patronesses were present. The cotillion was led by Mr. Arthur Gouverneur Morris with Miss Agnes Crittenden Adams. The favors were appropriate to St. Valentine's day. The managers of these cotillions have already issued invitations to several new patronesses for next year's dances. Among those present last night were Mr. and Mrs. John S. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Miss Elsie Castleman of Louisville, Ky.; Miss Bella Bouton, and Miss Bagby of Richmond, Va.; Miss Helen Trenholm, Miss Jessie Norton of Louisville, Ky.; Miss Carolyn D. Eidlitz, Mr

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Albert E. Goodhart, John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould, Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey, Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.

TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Warf and Warehouse Company.
Referring to the Committee's advertisement, dated February 1, 1900, Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company may be deposited with the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 59 CEDAR STREET, under the terms of the preliminary agreement dated February 1, 1900, up to and including February 28, 1900.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
HENRY A. REDFIELD,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, N. Y.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,250,000
BANKING, TRUST, MORTGAGE, AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENTS.
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to check.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
OFFICERS.
GEORGE W. YOUNG ..... President
LUTHER KOUNTZE ..... Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON ..... 2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL ..... 3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS ..... Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT ..... Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD ..... Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER ..... Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS ..... Man'g For'n Dep't
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock.
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton, Luther Kountze,
S. Ledyard Blair, Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke, Richard A. McCurdy,
Charles D. Dickey, Theodore Morford,
William P. Dixon, Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss, Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, Jr., James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson, Eben B. Thomas,
George W. Young.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Prest. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
Ordinary General Meeting of the 13th March, 1900.
ORDER OF THE DAY.
In accordance with Article 58 of the Articles of Association, the shareholders are convened to a General Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 13th of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 11 Calle de Cadena.
The objects of the meeting are:
I. The reading of the report of the cashier of the bank, examination and approval of the accounts referring to the operations terminating on December 31st, 1899.
II. Distribution of profits.
III. Report of the Board on the approval of the reforms in the statutes of the bank, by the Finance Department.
IV. The nomination of nine proprietary Directors, five of the Local Board and four of the New York Board, according to the provisions of Articles 26 and 27 of the new statutes of the bank.
V. Nomination of five supplemental Directors, three of the Local Board and two of the New York Board, in accordance with the aforesaid articles.
VI. Nomination of two proprietary Commissioners or accountants, and two supplemental for the business of the present year, as provided for in Section 3, Article 63, of the statutes.
VII. Nomination of two proprietary Inspectors of Voting and two supplemental according to Section 4, Article 63.
VIII. To determine the remuneration which shall be given to the Commissioners acting at present.
In order to be present at the meeting the shareholders should deposit their shares at the offices of the Bank in this city, No. 11 Calle de Cadena, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 12th March, instant; in New York, at the Agency, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, and in London at the Agency, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., 60 Old Broad Street, up to the hour and day which the agencies shall designate.
Mexico. The President,
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
New York, February 10, 1900.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York is called, and will be held, at its banking office, No. 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 15th day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the following purposes:
(1) To authorize the increase of the capital stock of the National Bank of Commerce in New York to $10,000,000, by the issue of 50,000 additional shares of the par value of $100 each, to be used for the purpose of acquiring the assets and business of the National Union Bank of New York, as proposed in the Directors' Circular of January 20.
(2) To provide that the number of the Board of Directors shall be not less than nine nor more than nineteen, as from time to time the By-Laws may prescribe.
This meeting has been called, and this notice is given, by order of the Board of Directors, and upon the written requisition of more than 1,000 shareholders of the Bank, holding in the aggregate more than two-thirds of all the existing shares of the National Bank of Commerce in New York. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company.
Jackson, Miss., February 15th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 215½ Capitol Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., on Monday, March 19th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and determine the advisability of increasing the authorized capital stock of the company.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

New York, Feb. 15, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung for the election of Trustees for the next year, and all other business, will take place on Monday, March 12, 1900, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of the undersigned, 150 West 59th Street.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the United States Standard Steamship Owners, Builders, and Underwriters' Association, Limited, for election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at 16 Exchange Place, New York City, on Monday, March 12th, 1900, at 2 P. M.
JAMES W. CONKLIN, Secretary.

Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
19 Liberty Street, New York, Feby. 15th, 1900.
The annual election of the Board of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 19 Liberty St., on Thursday, March 1st, 1900.
Polls open 12 M. and close 1 P. M.
A. E. MILLER, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

The Mexican Northern R'way Co.,
27 William Street, February 1st, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-quarter of One Per Cent., payable on March 2nd to stockholders of record February 17th. The transfer books will be closed February 17th at noon and reopened March 3rd.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 26th, 1900.
The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 27th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 11, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1, 1900, the same to be paid March 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 7, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, January 11, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.
On March 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, February 13th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. and an extra dividend of one per cent. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Thursday, March 1st, 1900.
The Transfer Books will be closed on February 17th at 12 o'clock noon and reopened on the morning of March 2d, 1900.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Homestake Mining Company,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, February 14, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 283.
The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for January, payable at the transfer agency in New York, on the 26th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 284) of Twenty-five Cents, payable at the same time and place.
Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Iowa Central Railway Company.
New York City, February 13th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. has this day been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable to stockholders of record February 19th, 1900.
The Preferred stock transfer books will be closed February 19th, at 3 P. M., and will reopen March 2d. GEO. R. MORSE, Treasurer.

Park Steel Company.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the Preferred stock of this Company, payable on March 1st, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Feby. 17th, at noon, and reopened on March 1st, at 10 A. M.
Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Feby. 28th, 1900. D. C. CLAPP, Secretary.

WANT A BUCKET-SHOP LAW.

Board of Trade Men at Chicago Call for Federal Legislation.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Resolutions calling for a Federal law to suppress bucket shops and pledging themselves to aid each other in various reforms were adopted at to-day's meeting of the Board of Trade delegates representing thirteen cities.

Commissions on transactions in grain were fixed as follows: One-eighth of 1 per cent. per bushel to be charged non-members of the Exchanges; one-sixteenth of 1 per cent. for transactions carried on between members of different Exchanges, with the proper commission for transactions between members of the same Exchange left to the judgment of the Exchange affected.

A standing committee was appointed to take up the matter of securing Federal legislation to stamp out bucket shops, composed of the Presidents of the New York Produce Exchange, Toledo Produce Exchange, St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and the Chicago Board of Trade.

A CORNER IN OLIVE OIL.

Report from Chicago Is Denied by a New York Importer.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The Record says that big holders of olive oil are attempting to corner the output for this year. The gross amounts of last year's production was only about 50 per cent. of that of former years, and this shortage will have a tendency to make the price of the real article ascend. Cablegrams have been received in Chicago giving the "tip" that America holds the key to the olive oil situation. The price has advanced 20 cents a gallon over the price of two weeks ago.

Olive oil importers in New York denied the statement yesterday that the price of olive oil had advanced 20 cents a gallon over that of two weeks ago. "The crop, to be sure," said one importer, "is smaller than last year's, but it is amply sufficient to meet all demands. About 90 per cent. of the Nice olive oil comes to America. We have contracts now with the French houses that will insure the price remaining the same through this year at least. If any so-called olive oil has advanced in price it must be the article that is refined from cottonseed. I know of no attempt to corner the market."

DUTY ON PUERTO RICAN GOODS.

For Tariff Purposes It Is a Foreign Country Until Congress Acts.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced a decision in the Puerto Rico tariff case in which ex-Secretary Carlisle and other well-known counsel were engaged, and in which Mosle Brothers and John H. Goetze & Co. were the protestants. They contended that Puerto Rico is already a part of the United States, and that no duties can be levied on goods from there. The board unanimously overrules their contention, so far, that is, as it relates to goods imported while the military occupation lasts, and affirms the Collector's decision in each case. The board does not pass on the question as to whether duties can be levied after Congress has provided for a government for the island, as is contemplated in bills now pending.

The opinion of the board is written by General Appraiser Henderson M. Somerville, who was for many years a member of the Alabama Supreme Court. In the course of the opinion he says:

"The cession of Puerto Rico to the United States did not, ipso facto, bring that island within the operation of the general tariff laws of this country, without special Congressional legislation on this subject.

"Until Congress, by special legislation, extends the general or other tariff laws over such newly acquired territory and establishes therein collection districts, with ports of entry and clearance for vessels, the island, for tariff purposes, remains a 'foreign country' and its ports are not 'domestic ports,' however the island may be viewed in its international relations."

In support of the decision that port of President McKinley's recent message to Congress is quoted in which the President says of Puerto Rico: "The attention of Congress is further called to the fact that our tariffs have been continued in force against products of the island as when she was under Spanish sovereignty."

The State Trust Company Suit.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Charles P. Bacon, as attorney for Stockholder Kling of the State Trust Company, was here again to-day, and repeated his request to the Attorney General that he set a date for hearing the application he filed some time ago for Mr. Kling for permission to begin a suit to wind up the affairs of the company and to annul its charter. Attorney General Davies, it is understood, told Mr. Bacon he had been too busy to look over his papers, but that he would try to do so to-morrow.

Price of Paper Not to Go Up.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the American Paper and Pulp Association opened with a large attendance at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. Ex-Gov. Cheney of New Hampshire presided, and more than 300 members attended. The organization represents manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of paper. The reports showed business to be unusually good, and the association to be in excellent shape. The main business will be transacted to-day. It was denied that there was any intention of advancing prices.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 14	418,631
To date this year	15,688,491
Corresponding date last year	31,528,737

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 14	$2,785,500
To date this year	$73,962,500
Corresponding date last year	$191,505,160

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf.	½	M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	7¼
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	Penn. Sub. R.	½
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	1	Pressed S. Car.	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Texas Pac. Land T.	⅜
Hock. Val. pf.	⅝	West. Un. Tel.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. S. & R. pf.	⅜	Int. Paper	1
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Iowa Central pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	Manhattan	½
Am. Tin Plate	¼	Met. Street Railway	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¼	National Biscuit	¾
B'klyn Union Gas	½	National Biscuit pf.	1
Canadian Pacific	⅝	National Steel	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	¾	Pacific Mail	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅞	Rep. Iron & Steel	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Third Avenue	3⅜
Evans. & T. H.	½	Union Bag & P.	½
Federal Steel	1	U. S. Rubber	2½
Federal Steel pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
Glucose Sugar	⅛		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & N. W. ext. 4s.	1	N. Y. El. L., H. & P. 5s	1½
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	1½	Peo. Gas, Chi., 1st con. 6s	1
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1¾	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	1⅞
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1		
E., L. & B. S. 1st 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	4
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 4s	1½		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

In yesterday's stock market strength showed at the opening and at the close, but at times during the day business seemed almost at a standstill upon the Stock Exchange, and some material recessions were scored. Commission house transactions during most of the day were insignificant. Professional trading, being live only by fits and starts, did not tend much toward inducing buoyant sentiment.

Of interesting incidents during the day, especial interest centred in the action of the Directors of the Third Avenue Street Railroad, who declared a dividend upon their capital stock. The rate was reduced from a 5 to a 4 per cent. basis, but such reduction signified nothing which could provoke much approval. If recent official statements of the Third Avenue property's financial condition be but fractionally true, no dividend at all can be now paid out of earnings. The company is not earning its interest accounts. Under such circumstances payments to shareholders can hardly have any favorable effect upon the minds of such shareholders. In that policy is involved precisely the reckless system of finance which has brought this very corporation to a state so ruinous that it has been obliged to hawk its credit all over the country, squandering such resources as it could command in "shaves" and commissions, a policy whose natural sequel is that outside relief syndicates are become a necessity. In this instance nobody is being fooled. The Third Avenue's deplorable situation is too notorious to be disguised by wrappings of palpable dividend gauzes.

It is unfortunate that the Third Avenue incident represents more than that property's own exigencies. The Third Avenue performance is bad for abundant reasons touching its own fortunes, but the policy which must be recognized as flagrant in its case is not at all confined to it—some examples of similar dangerous procedure being much open to suspicion in even more conspicuous financial quarters.

Mr. H. O. Havemeyer is right—it is dishonest to pay dividends that are not earned.

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Of money market conditions, financial authorities seem to become more and more uniform in the opinion that loan rates are likely to continue for a long time at current ease. Odd as it may seem, there has been so far practically no show whatever in Wall Street of any disposition to "discount" the certain early passage of the Currency bill now before Congress—the immediate effect of that bill being sure to start Wall Street into calculations which will show an extraordinary inflation of the currency, an inflation without those dangers that inflation ordinarily involves.

LEATHER TRUST'S PLANS.

As the date of the annual meeting of the United States Leather Company draws nearer speculation on the Street as to probable developments at the meeting grows greater. Several weeks ago some people had it that the plans of those in control of the company called for the satisfaction of the outstanding dividends on the preferred stock and for the reduction of the common stock, part of which was to go to the preferred holders in payment of these accumulated dividends.

Yesterday it was unofficially reported that the plan of the present controlling interests of the company is to issue $80,000,000 new stock, to be exchanged for the preferred stock, share for share, and for the common stock on the basis of thirty shares of the new stock for one hundred shares of the common. It was also said that out of the company's surplus of $8,000,000 a dividend of $10 per share on the new stock would be declared.

While nothing definite can be learned, it is now believed that some such plan has practically been decided upon, in which event both the common and the preferred shareholders of the company will be much benefited, and any possibility of objection to the reorganization of the company will be minimized.

THIRD AVENUE'S DIVIDEND.

The weakness of Third Avenue was on the announcement of the reduction of the quarterly dividend to 1 per cent., and on the assertion that even that might be discontinued three months hence. The Street, however, was not surprised at the reduction, even though it followed an official statement made a day or two ago that no reduction was contemplated. The surprise was that any dividend whatever was declared, in view of the fact that the negotiations for refunding the debt of the company are still in rather an indefinite shape. The last dividend, in November, of 1¼ per cent. was a reduction of ½ per cent. from the previous dividend.

A Director of the company declares that the reduction in the dividend rate is caused by a falling off in traffic, and therefore in earnings, consequent upon the changing of the motive power, but that hereafter earnings will be increased. In the Street this view is accepted with some hesitancy.

One of the officials of the company, when asked whether the dividend meant a permanent change to a 4 per cent. basis for some time to come, said:

"No. We have been earning more than 4 per cent., but at the present time we thought it best to be conservative. When our troubles are over we shall be still more prosperous than formerly."

Mr. Lauterbach, at whose office the dividend meeting was held, said there was nothing new in the negotiations for taking up the floating debt, the situation being still favorable.

TENNESSEE COAL'S STRENGTH.

Tennessee Coal and Iron was again a feature of the market yesterday, scoring a substantial rise on buying by what was said to be inside interests. There was further unofficial talk of a plan to retire the preferred stock of the company and to pay an 8 per cent. dividend on the common. Nothing official, however, can be learned on the subject, nor is anything likely to be given out in advance of the annual meeting.

According to a Wall Street News bulletin, the company, out of its earnings, could retire the preferred stock and pay a dividend of 8 per cent. on the common, and still have a surplus equal to 6 per cent. to carry forward.

TOBACCO STOCKS IRREGULAR.

Both American and Continental Tobacco stocks were more or less irregular yesterday. The American issue, after opening strong and remaining so for the morning, sold off in the early afternoon because of a bear raid. Later it recovered its loss, and finally closed for the day at a fractional net gain. Friends of the company decline to discuss its affairs other than to say that earnings are steadily increasing.

Continental Tobacco, like American, was strong early in the day, but later declined on the report that a bond issue was in contemplation by the company. It was subsequently explained that the basis of the report was simply that in case the company secured the $2,000,000 8 per cent. preferred stock of the P. Lorillard Company, for which it is now negotiating, it will pay for the same by issuing $2,000,000 7 per cent. debenture bonds.

PENNSYLVANIA'S STRENGTH.

Pennsylvania was yesterday largely bought by the same interests who lately have been conspicuous as purchasers. Incidentally, it was heard in the Street that three Directors of the Pennsylvania would go on the Chesapeake and Ohio board, and thus further round out the Pennsylvania's system and extend its influence and control. In addition, there was continued talk of a probability of an increased dividend.

REPORT NOT VERIFIED.

The early strength of People's Gas yesterday was on the report from Chicago that Standard Oil interests had obtained control of the property and were also negotiating for the purchase of the Ogden Company. No verification of the report could be had here, and when it was learned that the source of the information was the same as other recently unfounded statements—such as that the dividend on People's Gas was to be increased and the Rockefellers were to be given representation on the board—the stock sold off.

It is said, indeed, that in a few days it will be disclosed that the Ogden Company is to renew with much vigor the fight with the People's Company.

AMERICAN LINSEED.

In relation to the declaration of the 1¾ per cent. quarterly dividend on American Linseed, making the full 7 per cent. for the year, it is said that no action will be taken on the dividends on the common stock for some time to come. The Directors of the company favor a conservative policy.

The annual statement of the company will not be issued until the shareholders' meeting, which is not to be held for several weeks to come. It is said that the statement will show a surplus approximating $2,000,000.

UNITED STATES RUBBER.

In relation to the continued selling of United States Rubber because of reported poor business by reason of the unseasonable weather, it is stated from Boston that even though this should be true, the earnings of the Rubber Company for the present fiscal year will make a very favorable showing. It is said that for the nine months ended Dec. 31 the company earned its full year's preferred and common stock dividends, and, as well, had a comfortable surplus, with three months of the year still to run.

EARNINGS OF TWO ROADS.

Both Chesapeake and Ohio and Big Four scored fractional advances yesterday on reports of continued good business, borne out by their published reports of earnings. These showed earnings for Chesapeake and Ohio for the first week in February of $214,200, an increase of $20,200, and for the Big Four for the same time $308,130, an increase of $62,450.

BOSTON BUYS BURLINGTON.

Boston was yesterday again a buyer of Burlington, the Directors of which early in the day met and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. It is said that the earnings of the system are so satisfactory that if no more gains are shown during the balance of the fiscal year the company nevertheless will have no difficulty in showing 7½ per cent. at the end of the year.

REFINERY STARTED UP.

Sugar was somewhat inactive yesterday, the quotation going up and down with little apparent reason. The only news affecting the property was that the company's South Boston sugar refinery had been started up again.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

It was said on the Street yesterday, after the close of business, that in a day or two announcement would be made by Baltimore and Ohio of a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock of the company. While officials would not verify the report, it was intimated that such an announcement was not improbable.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

As an evidence of the ease in the money market at present, it is worth noting that one large bank yesterday loaned $8,000,000 on call at 2 per cent., while a private banking house loaned $1,000,000 at the same rate.

NEW SECURITIES LISTED.

The Listing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday listed the following new securities:

Oregon and California Railroad Company—$783,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. guaranteed gold coupon bonds of 1927, for $1,000 each, No. 18,843 to 19,625, inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $19,625,000, No. 1 to 19,625, inclusive.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company—$11,567,000 additional general consolidated railway and land grant mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1931, for $1,000 each, No. 9,877 to 9,993, inclusive; No. 18,201 to 19,650, inclusive, and No. 22,151 to 32,150, inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $35,716,000, included in No. 1 to 43,151.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—$11,264,000 Pittsburg Junction and Middle Division first mortgage 3½ per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1925, No. 1 to 10,264, inclusive, for $1,000 each, and No. D1 to D2,000, inclusive, for $500 each, (and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted.)

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT.

Since the consolidation of the Electric Axle Company and the Columbia Electric Car Lighting and Brake Company, and the other concerns that were merged in the Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting and Equipment Company plans have been matured that will considerably cut down the company's running expenses. A large plant for the manufacture of the various devices owned by the company has been purchased in Derby, Conn., and the several shops and factories now owned by the Consolidated Company, and situated at Topeka, Kan.; Phoenix, N. Y., and in this city, are to be combined in the plant just purchased. It is said that this factory, which is well adapted to the company's needs, was secured on very favorable terms.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, the Iron Age will to-day say:

"In many branches of the iron trade buyers and sellers are still pretty far apart, nor have events shaped themselves as yet to make an early breaking of the dead-lock probable. So far as pig iron is concerned, there are reports that some important sales of foundry iron have been made for shipment abroad. One block of 20,000 tons is spoken of. It appears, too, that negotiations are pending for the sale of considerable quantities of basic pig for Germany, to be delivered during the second half of this year. The rise in prices in Europe and the continued heavy consumption may prove the most potent factors in steadying values here. Pittsburg again reports sales of magnitude of Bessemer pig for the first half of the current year, and little significance is attached to the easing of prices in small lots offered by second hands.

"It is understood that conferences have taken place between the leading producers of steel billets and a very large consuming interest. Propositions and counter propositions have been made, involving about 100,000 tons of steel, but the negotiations have been broken off. In the meantime a moderate business is going on the basis of $33 at mill in the Central West. At least one good sale of sheet bars is recorded.

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"In finished iron and steel we may note the contract made by the National Tube Company for the delivery of forty miles of pipe to Guadalajara, Mexico. Some good orders are coming up for structural material, and the bridge shops continue busy. In this branch the prospects are very satisfactory.

"The car builders continue to be good buyers of bars and shapes, and new business is constantly coming up.

"The plate trade is still weak in spite of the fact that some lots of magnitude have been placed lately.

"In the steel rail trade there is some complaint of shading on light sections, while in the standard sections the outside lots previously referred to are still unsold. It is understood that an arrangement has been arrived at between the rail makers and the latest addition to the ranks of producers by which some tonnage is guaranteed.

"In the metal trade tin has continued its upward movement and has now crossed 30 cents per pound.

"The long pending sale of lake copper to the leading manufacturers of the Naugatuck Valley seems to have been consummated. Report has it that the Calumet and Hecla Company placed 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds on the basis of 16 cents per pound, the buyers presumably being guaranteed against a decline."

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows that for January, 1900, the figures are as follows:

Merchandise—Imports, $75,826,975, of which $32,946,280 was free of duty. The gain over January, 1899, was about $17,500,000.

Exports, $117,620,930. The gain over January, 1899, was about $2,000,000.

Gold—Imports, $1,088,272; decrease, $4,000,000. Exports, $5,991,290; increase, $836,000.

Silver—Imports, $2,130,335; decrease, $1,000,000. Exports, $4,599,199; decrease, $781,000.

During the last seven months there was an increase in the importation of merchandise, as compared with the corresponding period in 1899, of $119,459,524; an increase in the exportation of merchandise of $501,534,973, a decrease of $42,023,711 in the importation of gold, an increase in the exportation of gold of $11,795,164, a decrease in the importation of silver of $829,644, and a decrease of $3,638,925 in the exportation of silver.

MARITIME EXCHANGE MEETING.

The Directors of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York held their monthly meeting yesterday and admitted six new members. The committee appointed to collect funds for the hospitals of New York and vicinity reported the receipt and distribution of $1,339. A resolution was adopted urging the Legislature to carry out the Governor's canal recommendations.

FOREIGN GOLD FOR CUBA.

The Yucatan, which cleared yesterday for Havana, carries with her to that port $221,730 in French and Spanish gold. This is gold which Lawrence Turnure & Co. are importing to send to Cuba, as foreign gold is more in demand there than American coin. It will be used to move the sugar crop.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reports from Chicago from what are said to be authoritative sources that enough contracts for freight at cut rates have been made to keep the roads east-bound from there busy for a month to come.

Statement that the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company will build a steel plant at Middlesborough, Tenn.

Advance in the Philadelphia market of 9¾ and 9 points, respectively, in Storage Battery common and preferred stocks.

Freight officials of the Western lines said to be surprised at the volume of traffic moving, considering the advance in rates under the new classification.

According to Chicago advices, it is estimated that orders for 17,000 passenger and freight cars of a value of $12,000,000, were distributed last week.

Contract closed by the Maryland Steel Company for 5,000 tons of steel rails to go to Norway.

East-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago last week 154,806 tons, against 141,211 tons in the previous week, and 107,890 tons in the corresponding week last year.

Illinois Central to establish an office and commercial agency in Denver, in order to reach out for Western traffic in view of the opening of its line into Omaha.

Sale of a seat in the Montreal Stock Exchange at $10,250, the highest price ever paid.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Another day of tremendous dealings was the record on the Cotton Exchange yesterday, the product receding substantially in the course of some 800,000 bales' trading from the high figures of Tuesday's close. January, 1901, was the only strong issue, making a net gain of 3 points in a narrow market. November and December options closed unchanged, and all others were from 1 to 9 points off at the end of the day's trading, which was characterized by an exceptionally erratic course.

Liverpool opening cables were about 2 points up, but some subsequent advices from that port received before the opening of the local market, were weaker. Cotton opened at about the lowest figures of

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Little interest was taken yesterday in the market for outside securities and few stocks showed any activity. Prices were somewhat irregular, and here and there showed some signs of yielding to selling pressure, but in most stocks the previous day's closing figures were well maintained. In some instances substantial advances were recorded, but purchases were not in sufficiently large amount to bring about any marked upward movement in any one of the several groups of stocks. Where market orders to buy were executed prices in some cases rose a good deal above recent sales, indicating that relatively little stock is offered. At present the disposition appears to be to await the fuller development of influences likely to govern the market in the immediate future. The demand for stocks except at figures below present prices is relatively small, but, on the other hand, the offerings of stock during the past few days have been in no great amounts, holders being willing seemingly to wait for still further gains in price. Stocks that advanced sharply within the past two weeks have held their position with considerable show of strength and seemingly without much manipulative effort.

AMALGAMATED COPPER advanced easily early in the day to 95¾, but in the absence of any effort on the part of those who recently have been large buyers of the stock to maintain it at that figure, the price went off fractionally to 95. After selling at this figure it remained offered there, and the best bid at the close was 94½, showing a net loss of half a point. None of the other copper stocks showed any activity, but quoted prices showed a tendency toward lower prices in one or two issues that were active recently on the sharp advance in Amalgamated Copper leading the other issues of this group. Transactions in Amalgamated Copper yesterday were not large.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was quiet, but the few sales made during the day were at figures a good deal above the price at which the last transactions were made. A sale of the common stock was made at 26, and this issue closed at 25½ bid, a net gain of 1½ points. Demand for the preferred stock was larger than the supply, and this issue also sold at a sharp advance. The closing bid, however, was fractionally below that of Tuesday, but no stock was offered within 2 points of the final bid of 44. Somewhat at variance with the strength of the stocks was a decline of over a point in the bonds, which were offered down to 97 without sales, and closed at 98 bid. The market for the bonds was very narrow, the offering of a few being sufficient to cause the decline recorded. Specialists said that there was no round lot of the bonds in the market within 2 or 3 points of yesterday's closing bid. Opinion differs as to the reasons for the present market position of the New Amsterdam issues. In some quarters it is still believed that quiet efforts are being made to secure a sufficient amount of stock to control the company. This supposition has been offered to explain the recent purchases of both the common and preferred stocks and the underlying strength of these stocks during the past two weeks.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold for the first time in several days in full lots at 50. It closed at 49 bid.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION on purchases that appeared to be for insiders sold up to 10. Five hundred shares changed hands.

LITTLE TIGER sold up to 72 and later dropped back to 48. It rallied at the close to 50 and showed a net loss of 12 points.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES

	Bid.	Asked.
Gas Companies.		
Bay State Gas	1¾	2
New Amsterdam	25½	27
New Amsterdam pf	44	46¾
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96	97
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	...	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	78
American Bicycle	17	20
American Bicycle pf	49	50
American Bicycle bonds	...	102½
American Chicle	54½	58
American Chicle pf	85	93
American Woolen	24½	25
American Woolen pf	82	82½
Cast-Iron Pipe	8½	9¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	46	47
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip	13	15
Distilling Company of America	6⅝	7
Distilling Company of America pf	24	24¾
Empire Steel	23	24
Empire Steel pf	63	64
Electric Axle Light & Power	3¾	4¼
Electric Boat	17	18½
Electric Boat pf	...	25
Havana Commercial	16½	18
Havana Commercial pf	58	60
International Pump	17½	18½
International Pump pf	86	88
Nat. Enameling & Stamping	29	30½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	89
National Gramophone	48	50
National Salt	46	47
National Salt pf	77	78
National Tube	49¾	50
National Tube pf	93	93½
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	93	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30½	31½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	82	83
Sloss-Sheffield	30	32
Sloss-Sheffield pf	71½	72½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	540	542
Telegraph, Telephone & Cable of A.	1	5½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	94½	95
American Air Power	40	45
Arizona Lead	11½	11¾
Asphalt Company of America	12	14
British Columbia Copper	9	10
California Copper	3¾	4
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	106¼	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	49	51
Electric Vehicle pf	70	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1½
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22½
General Carriage	5½	6
Illinois Transportation	2	2¼
Kansas City, P. & G. pf., (new)	42	43½
Kansas City, P. & G. 3s, (new)	67¾	68¾
Little Tiger Gold Mining	50	52
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	99¾	99¼
New York Transportation	9½	10½
New England Transportation	6	6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21¼	22
Pittsburg Coal	22½	23¼
Pittsburg Coal pf	82	84
St. Louis subs, full paid, ex div	118½	119½
St. Louis common	25	...
St. Louis pf	26	32
Retsof	80	84
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	13	15
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	16	16¾
Trust Company of America	190	194
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26	27
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke, bonds	60	63

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Street Railways.		
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	226	235
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	84	85
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88½	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	26½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	28	29
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	113¾	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	25	25½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	71
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103¼
Columbus Gas 5s	105¾	106½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	...	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark, bds	...	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	78	79
Easter n Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	103
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New Amsterdam Gas & Coke	18	20
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70¼	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103¼
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas Stock	50	55
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	99
Standard Gas, New York	115	125
Standard Gas, New York, pf	140	150
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	25
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas 1st 5s	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	22	25
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Hoboken Ferry (new)	69½	70
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	37	38½
Union Ferry bonds	...	100
Industrials.		
American Typefounders	51	53
Barney & Smith	16	18½
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	8	10
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	41	43
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81
General Chemical	89	...
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Lorillard Company pf	...	105
Standard Coupler	37	40
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	48	...
Union Typewriter	30	32
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	106	107
Miscellaneous.		
American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	105	105½
Iron Steamboat	...	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27½d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅞c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .18, seller 5, 103 Alice at .50@.15, seller 5; 1,500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .11, 500 Comstock at .04, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.50, 300 Isabella at 1.30, 500 Leadville at .08, 500 Mexican at .28, 300 Phoenix at .10, 100 Small Hopes at 1.15, 500 Sierra Nevada at .55, seller 10; 300 Syndicate at .10, 5,000 Tornado at .51@.55, and 1,500 Work at .33@.34.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.63	Potosi	.20
Adams Consol	.15	Quicksilver	1.75
Belcher	.08	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Best & Belcher	.30	Savage	.08
Breece	1.40	Sierra Nevada	.45
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Small Hopes	1.00
Challar	.15	Argentum Juanita	.18
Crown Point	.17	Alamo	.14
Chrysolite	.05	Amazonda	.46
Con. Cal. & Va	1.35	Crip. Ck. Cons	.10
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Creede & Crip. Ck	.10
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Croesus	.01
Crescent	.15	Golden Fleece	.07
Catalpa	.20	Isabella	1.25
Deadwood Terra	.55	Mollie Gibson	.22
Daly	1.30	Mount Rosa	.65
Father De Smet	.08	Pharmacist	.13
Hale & Norcross	.24	Portland	2.30
Horn Silver	1.10	Specimen	.10
Iron Silver	.58	Union	.26
Julia Consol	.01	Damon	.26
Kingston & Pemb	.35	Elkton	1.15
La Crosse	.14	Findlay	12½
Leadville Con	.07	Garfield	16½
Little Chief	.17	Jackpot	.58
Moulton	.35	Pinnacle	.28
Ontario	8.00	Tornado	.55
Ophir	.52	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	17¼
Occidental	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Plymouth	.14	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08	Grey Forge	.15

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Amalgamated at 96 and Butte at 70 were the features of the Boston market to-day, which generally was dull. Contributing features were found in a raid on Cochiti and weakness in Sugar. There was no particular strength in the copper list, outside of Butte and Amalgamated. The rubber stocks had another break. There was good buying of Massachusetts Electric, common and preferred. Bids to call both Butte and Amalgamated at above the market were almost as numerous as on Tuesday.

At the Clearing House 4 per cent. was the quoted rate, although a few loans were made quietly at 3½ per cent. New York funds sold at 10 and 15 cents discount. On call, money still rules from 3½ to 4 per cent. Time money is quoted at 4 per cent. for four to six months on the choicest dividend paying collateral and up to 4½ per cent. on less desirable securities. Mercantile paper of the best sort sells at 4@4½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Mining Stocks.				
Adventure	5	Old Dom	20	20½
Allouez	3	Osceola	75	76
Arcadian	17½	Parrot	45	45½
Arnold	5½	Pioneer	1⅞	2½
Ass Bed	.50	Quincy	140	143
Atlantic	.24	R. Island	4¼	4¾
Baltic	20½	Santa Fé	6½	7
B. & Cr. C.	15	S. Ysabel	3	3¼
Bos. & Mont.	278	Shoe	31½	32
Butte & Bos.	69	Tamarack	193	195
C. & Hecla.	760	Utah Con	2½	3
Centennial	19	Washington	1	1½
Franklin	15	White Knob	16	18
Isle Royale	26	Winona	3	4
Mohawk	14½	Wolverine	41½	42
Old Colony	3	4		
Railroad Stocks.				
Boston & A.	242	245	C. Mass. pf.	60	65
Boston & L.	241	...	Fitchburg pf.	124⅜	126
Boston & Me.	198½	200	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	110½	...
Boston & P.	...	300	N. Y. & N.	115	...
Boston Ele.	96½	98	West End	93	94
B. Gas	81	82			
Cent. Mass.	12	13			
Miscellaneous Stocks.					
Am. B. Tel.	337	340	Mex. Tele	2¾	3
C. Stk. Yds.	134	135	N. E. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal	41½	42	U. S. Oil	19	19¾
D. Coal pf.	116	...	West. Elec.	...	43½
Erie Tel	...	107½	W. Elec. pf.	...	61¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—The market to-day presented several new features of interest, but it was a small affair at the best. The most important movements were a sudden drop of 1½ in Union Traction, and a repetition of yesterday's sensational spurts in Electric Storage Battery. Storage Battery common, which closed at 93 last night, bounded up to 100, when some stock came out, and caused a reaction to 95; the preferred leaped 13 points, and held the gain up to the close. Late in the day a Drexel Building house started to bid for United Traction of Pittsburg preferred. It offered 47½ for 1,000 shares, and this was sufficient to carry it up to 50½. During the morning it sold at 46½.

There was no abatement in the persistent demand for Pennsylvania stock. The price crossed 68, but the advance brought out sales to take profits, and a setback to 67⅞ followed. The specialties were listless all day, although the dullness was not reflected in any recession in prices. Philadelphia Electric remained firm at 5⅞, while Asphalt and Electric Company of America were supported at last night's figures.

Closing bid and asked:

Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¼	21½	Marsden	9⅞	10
Choctaw	33	34	Phil. & Erie	21	22
C. Trac., N.J.	62	62½	Phil. Trac.	98¼	98½
Con. T., Pa.	28½	29	Union Trac.	38⅞	39½
E. Stge. Bat.	94	95	U. Gas Imp.	152½	154
E. Co. of Am.	13⅞	14	Welsbach Lt.	42	44
Lehigh Val.	25½	25⅞	W. N.Y. & P.	7¼	7⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Linseed preferred opened at 59½ and declined to 58¾, closing at 59. Metropolitan Elevated preferred was lower; it opened at 82, but fell to 81¼, and closed at 81½. National Biscuit had a slump, falling from 38¾ to 36⅞, and closing at 37½; the preferred closed at 94, a point off the opening. National Steel closed a point lower, at 50. Shelby Steel Tube made its first appearance, the common opened at 22, ran to 27, and closed at 25½; the preferred opened at 85, lost the fraction, and then closed at 86.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
537	Linseed	15⅜	15½	15½
1,443	Linseed pf.	59½	58¾	59
93	American Strawboard	31¼	31	31
20	Chicago Union Trac.	25	25	25
115	Diamond Match	128	127½	128
50	Lake St. El. ctfs.	10	10	10
1,332	Metropolitan El. pf.	82	81¼	81½
210	Metropol. El. ctfs.	28¼	28¼	28½
3,520	National Biscuit	38¾	36⅛	37½
60	National Biscuit pf.	95	94	94
749	National Carbon	20½	20	20½
210	National Carbon pf.	85	84¾	85
160	National Steel	51	50	50
682	Shelby Steel Tube	27	25	25½
395	Shelby Steel Tube pf.	85	85	86
27	South Side	99½	99¼	99¼
7	Central Union Tel.	48	48	48
100	Union Elevated	98½	98½	98½
26	North Chicago Ry.	225	225	225
100	Street's W. S. C. L.	20¼	20¼	20½
150	West Chicago	112	111½	112

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$203,921,587
Gold reserve	220,634,386
Net silver	10,438,535
United States notes in the Treasury	14,190,977
Treasury notes of 1890	2,173,233
Total receipts this day	1,071,411
Total receipts this month	20,916,202
Total receipts this year	353,721,861
Total expenditures this day	1,725,000
Total expenditures this month	18,535,000
Total expenditures this year	321,460,139
Deposits in National banks	111,880,900
Silver bullion	101,255
National bank notes received for redemption	237,585
Government receipts—	
Customs	869,444
Internal revenue	730,810
Miscellaneous	71,156

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16	16¾	741	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16⅝	16⅞	16	16	−¼
63	64	400	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	64	64	64	64	+½
34	34½	860	American Cotton Oil	34¾	34¾	34¼	34⅝	−⅛
147	150	100	American Express	148	148	148	148	.....
42⅞	43	814	American Ice Co.	42⅞	43	42⅞	43	+¼
77	78	130	American Ice Co. pf.	77	77	77	77	.....
15¾	15⅝	704	American Linseed Co.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	.....
58¾	58⅞	975	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	59	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	.....
5¼	6¼	370	American Malting Co.	6	6	6	6	−¼
41¾	42	1,010	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	42	42¼	41¾	41¾	−⅛
90¾	91½	320	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	−⅛
47	47½	1,470	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	47½	47½	47	47	−⅛
84½	84⅝	300	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	85	85	84⅝	84⅝	−⅛
58¼	58⅝	10,685	American Steel & Wire	58¼	58⅝	58	58⅛	−⅛
93¼	93⅞	500	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	93¼	93⅞	93¼	93⅞	−⅛
111¼	111⅝	26,380	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	112½	118	110½	111⅜	−⅛
144½	145	800	American Tin Plate	35	35	34½	34½	−½
110½	110¼	62,915	American Tobacco	109⅝	111½	109⅝	110¼	+¾
44⅞	45	800	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45	45⅝	45	45⅛	.....
46	46½	10	Ann Arbor pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	.....
21	21⅜	2,920	At., T. & S. F.	21	21¼	21	21	.....
63⅝	63¾	7,420	At., T. & S. F. pf.	63¾	64	63⅝	63⅝	.....
63⅜	64	14,890	Baltimore & Ohio	63⅞	64⅞	63⅜	63⅝	−⅛
78⅛	78⅝	4,550	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79⅛	79½	78⅛	78½	−⅛
74½	74⅝	16,500	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75	75⅝	74⅜	74⅝	−⅛
147½	149½	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	147½	147½	147½	147½	.....
12½	12⅝	100	Brunswick City	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
48½	49½	100	Canada Southern	49	49	49	49	−⅛
98¾	99	810	Canadian Pacific	99	99	99	99	.....
29⅝	29¾	2,491	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅜	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+⅛
125⅜	125¾	10,060	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125½	126⅜	125½	125¾	+¼
92	95	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+1
13¾	13⅞	450	Chicago Great West.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛
76⅜	77	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	−⅛
40¾	41	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	−⅛
16½	17	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
123½	125⅝	7,450	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	123¾	124¼	123⅝	123⅞	+⅛
162	163	220	Chicago & North.	163¼	163¼	162¼	162½	+¼
108¼	109⅜	3,350	Chi., I. & Pac.	109⅜	109⅝	109¼	109⅜	.....
170	180	330	C., St. P. M. & Om. pf.	172	173	172	173	+1
11½	12	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	11½	11½	11½	11½	−1
61⅜	62	1,400	C., C., C. & St. L.	61	61¼	61	61½	+⅛
54	55½	290	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	54½	55	54½	55	+1
46½	46¾	3,065	Colorado Fuel & Iron	46⅞	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	+⅜
10½	10⅝	450	Colorado Midland	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
27	27⅜	281	Colorado Midland pf.	27⅜	27⅞	27	27½	+¼
5⅞	5⅞	946	Colorado Southern	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	.....
43	44	360	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½	+⅜
17	18	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	17½	17½	17½	17½	−⅛
160	...	83	Commercial Cable	170	170	168	168	.....
193½	194	600	Consolidated Gas	194	194	193¼	193½	−½
33¼	33⅝	12,672	Continental Tobac. Co.	34⅜	35⅜	32½	33⅜	−⅛
84⅝	84⅞	3,121	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	85⅝	86	84	84⅞	−⅛
19⅝	19¾	1,400	Denver & R. G.	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	.....
71⅞	72⅜	2,350	Denver & R. G. pf.	72¼	72¾	72	72	.....
5½	5⅝	400	Dul., S. S. & At.	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
14	14⅛	620	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+¼
12¾	13	10	Erie	13	13	13	13	.....
36⅝	36⅞	300	Erie 1st pf.	37	37	36½	36¼	−⅛
46⅞	47	400	Evans. & T. H.	47¼	47½	47	47	−⅛
55¼	55⅜	11,190	Federal Steel	56⅛	56⅞	55¼	55½	−1
75	75⅞	1,410	Federal Steel pf.	76	76¼	75	75	−1
125	128	225	General Electric	127	127	127	127	.....
56⅜	56⅝	1,035	Glucose Sugar Ref.	57¼	57½	56⅜	56⅜	−½
98¼	101	100	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	100	100	100	100	.....
159	160	119	Great Northern pf.	159½	159½	159½	159½	.....
34	34⅛	983	Hocking Valley	34½	34⅝	34½	34½	+⅛
62¼	62⅝	200	Hocking Valley pf.	63	63⅜	62⅝	62⅝	+⅛
113¾	114	1,545	Illinois Central	113⅝	114½	113⅝	113⅞	−⅛
23	23½	650	International Paper	24	24	23	23	−1
12¼	12⅝	1,950	Iowa Central	12¼	12½	12	12¼	−⅛
52½	53	115	Iowa Central pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½	−⅛
...	...	102	K. C., P. & G., t. r.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	.....
64	70	100	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	66	66	66	66	.....
98	100	70	Laciede Gas pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	+⅛
81	81⅝	2,715	Louisville & Nashville.	81½	82	81½	81½	+⅛
99½	99¾	11,084	Manhattan El	100½	101	99	99½	−⅛
179½	180	4,161	Met. Street Railway	181¾	182	180	180	−1½
28	29	18	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	27½	27½	27½	27½	.....
81½	82	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	82½	82½	82½	82¼	+¼
12½	13	120	Mexican Central	13	13	13	13	+⅛
4⅜	4½	150	Mexican National ctfs.	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼	.....
63	64	100	Minn. & St. Louis	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	−⅛
93½	94¼	16	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	95	95	95	95	.....
33½	33⅝	670	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33¼	33¾	33¼	33½	+⅛
46⅝	46⅞	12,669	Missouri Pacific	46¾	47⅛	46¾	46⅞	+⅛
37	37½	760	National Biscuit Co.	38	38	37½	37½	+¾
94½	95	110	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	95	95	95	95	−1
50¼	50⅜	4,875	National Steel Co.	51	50	50¼	50¼	−½
94½	96	50	National Steel Co. pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	.....
135½	135¾	2,350	New York Central	135¼	135⅞	135¼	135¼	−⅛
12⅜	13¼	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
24	24¼	760	N. Y., Ont. & West.	24⅜	24¾	24	24⅛	−⅛
28⅞	29	5,287	Norfolk & Western	28⅞	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	−⅛
73	73½	1,050	Norfolk & West. pf.	73¼	73½	73	73	−⅛
14½	14⅝	900	North American	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	−⅛
53⅝	53⅞	2,715	Northern Pacific	54	54⅜	53⅜	53⅜	−⅛
74⅜	74⅝	300	Northern Pacific pf.	74⅝	74⅞	74⅜	74⅜	−⅛
52	52⅜	1,190	Pacific Coast	52	52⅜	52	52	−⅛
41	41⅝	2,140	Pacific Mail	41½	42	40½	41½	−½
135⅜	135⅝	27,688	Pennsylvania R. R.	135½	136½	135¾	135¾	.....
133	...	400	Penn. R. R., sub. R.	133¾	133¾	133⅜	133⅜	.....
108	108½	3,150	People's Gas, Chicago	107⅜	108⅞	107¾	108⅛	+⅝
...	2¼	250	Peo., Dec. & Evans	...	2¼	...	2¼	−⅛
56	57	1,000	Pressed Steel Car	56	57¼	56	56½	+⅛
189	190	400	Pullman Company	189	189	189	189	−⅛
2	2½	100	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	.....
18¼	18¾	640	Reading	18½	18¾	18½	18½	.....
56½	57	800	Reading 1st pf	56¾	57	56⅝	57	+¼
28¾	29	100	Reading 2d pf	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+⅜
25	25⅜

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Upper Fifth Avenue Corner Sold — Sales on Riverside Drive and Longacre Square—Auction Dealings.

Maurice Untermyer has sold the four lots, 100.11 by 100, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street. The peculiar feature of this plot is that it is virtually a block front, its northerly side having an additional frontage of 100 feet on the circle at the northeast corner of Central Park. Mr. Untermyer said yesterday that he was not at liberty to give the buyer's name, but that the price is in the neighborhood of $150,000. He bought the property in 1893 for $75,000. Frederick Southack & Co. were the brokers in the deal. It is hinted that the buyer of the plot is the same individual or group of individuals whose names are not known, but who, it is said, have been interested in all the recent deals in vacant property on Fifth Avenue north of One Hundred and First Street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Clarence True to a Mr. Moore, the five-story American basement dwelling, 101 Riverside Drive, 38 by 52.

John M. Berrien has sold for the Hill estate the three-story dwelling, altered for business purposes, 1,564 Broadway, Longacre Square. 20 by 80; also, for the Hill estate, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 212 East Eighty-second Street, 16.8 by 102.2.

E. M. Knox said yesterday afternoon that there was no foundation for a report that the Knox Building, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fulton Street, had been sold.

Jackson & Stern have bought from the North Baptist Church, the old church property, 22 to 26 Macdougal Street, 27 by 100, and from Sarah Dickerson, the three-story dwelling 340 West Twenty-first Street, 25 by 92.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Max Radt, the three five-story double flat houses 951, 953, and 955 Park Avenue, each 25.8 by 100.

H. Sokolski & Son have sold the six-story tenement, with stores, on the north side of Sixteenth Street, 185 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 27 by 88 by 100.

Carl E. Ranstrup has sold for A. Farber to Theodore Brink, the two four-story double flats 1,521 and 1,523 Washington Avenue, each 25 by 90 by 140.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

213 East Fifty-sixth Street, 25x100, five-story brick tenement; executor's sale, to Rosa Herrmann.....$25,200

Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of Two Hundred and Sixth Street, 99.11 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Mahoney Brothers.....4,300

804 Pleasant Avenue, 25.1 by 73, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Harriet L. Kapp...10,625

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

227 Grand Street, 24 by 55.4, three-story brick and frame tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary F. Smith.....18,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

2,617 and 2,619 Broadway, northwest corner of Ninety-ninth Street, 50.11 by 100 by 50.1 by 100, seven-story brick and stone apartment house; executor's sale, to William Cauger, one of the heirs.....138,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

2,784 Third Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Paul M. Herzog, as trustee.....10,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Luis James Phelps, referee, Creston Avenue, east side, 274 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 125 by 100, four two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $14,550; subject to another mortgage for $13,750.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 518 Madison Avenue, west side, 60.5 feet north of Fifty-third Street, 20 by 95, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,921; subject to other mortgages for $50,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 321 and 323 East Third Street, north side, 120 feet west of Avenue D, 40 by 96, seven-story brick building; all title of Neudorfer & Orgowitz on May 29, 1896.

By McVickar & Co., public auction sale, East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, southwest corner of Belmont Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 75.

By McVickar & Co., public auction sale, Nathalie Avenue, near King's Bridge Road, two lots, each 25 by 100.

By McVickar & Co., executor's sale, 155 Franklin Street, south side, about 175 feet east of Hudson Street, 27.2 by 57.7 by 26.2 by 67.4, three-story and basement brick and frame building.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 87; C. M. Silverman of 1,210 Fifth Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $22,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 250 feet east of Willis Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 87; Gaines & Roberts of 667 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owners; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Willis Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, with stores; Gaines & Roberts, owners; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

No. 28 East Forty-first Street, to a three-story brick office building; Carrere & Hastings, owners and architects; cost, $250.

No. 949 Chambers Street, to a five-story brick warehouse; St. James's Church of Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, owner; W. H. Whittal, architect; cost, $300.

Washington Avenue, southwest corner of Tremont Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling and store; W. F. & C. H. Smith, owners; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 234 East Ninety-sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; H. C. Copeland, owner; J. W. Sutphen, architect; cost, $123.

No. 600 Broadway, to a six-story brick store and lofts; Aldrich estate, owner; M. C. Merritt, architect; cost, $475.

Nos. 263 and 265 West Eighty-first Street, to a nine-story brick flat; Fire-proof Dwelling Company, owner; 2,291 Broadway, owner; Hugh Lamb, architect; cost, $300.

Broadway, west side, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-seventh Street, to the Hotel Marlborough; L. L. Todd, owner; W. E. Young, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 7 and 9 Mott Street, to a six-story brick factory; J. B. Smith of 299 Alexander Avenue, owner; Rusling Company, architect; cost, $300.

No. 7 Mott Street, to a three-story brick building; Morris Isaacs, owner; Nathan Langer, architect; cost, $900.

No. 47 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick office and studio building; W. C. Adams of 303 West Seventy-fourth Street, owner; A. O. Hoddick, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 94½ and 96 Monroe Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Rebecca Meryash, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $2,500.

Park Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Second Street, Bronx, to a one-story frame dwelling; W. H. Zeltner, owner; E. J. Meyers, architect; cost, $50.

BIG PARTITION SUIT.

Proceedings Just Begun Involving Realty Holdings of the Late Bradish Johnson.

A number of valuable properties will be brought into the market by the partition of the estate of Bradish Johnson, proceedings for which have just been begun. The most important parcels are the buildings at the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-first Street and at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. The southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-first Street and several Eighth Avenue corners are also involved, as well as various plots in the Clason's Point section, containing in all about sixty-seven acres.

Bradish Johnson, who had amassed a large fortune as a sugar refiner and distiller, died on Nov. 3, 1892. His wife, Louise A. Johnson, died in 1870. Of their ten children several are now deceased, but their grandchildren have added to the number of those interested in the estate, until in the partition proceedings there are no less than sixty defendants.

The plaintiff is Henry Whitney, a grandson of Bradish Johnson. The suit is an entirely friendly one, and Mr. Whitney is named as plaintiff because he is the only person having in each parcel the exact share necessary under the statute to maintain the action. Any partition without the aid of the court would be impossible on account of the multiplicity of interests and also on account of the various trust estates created under the various wills. The smallest share enumerated in proceedings now pending is a one-eighth-thousandth part of certain premises.

The property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street was at one time the site of Mr. Johnson's residence, which house was subsequently occupied by the Lotos Club for several years.

FRENCH CHURCH PROPERTY SOLD

Rise in Twenty-second Street Values Helps Building Fund.

The French Church Du Saint Esprit, which is now erecting a new edifice on the north side of Twenty-seventh Street; between Fourth and Madison Avenues, has sold its present site, 28 to 32 West Twenty-second Street, a plot 82.9 by 98.9, to Ralph Reiss. The deeds, which were recorded yesterday, give the consideration at $200,000. The church took back a three-year mortgage for $165,000 on the property, while the assignment of a mortgage for $84,000 by the church to the Bank for Savings was also filed.

The advance of business into Twenty-second Street, while making it less attractive to the church, has greatly enhanced the value of its property, so that out of the proceeds of the sale, after deducting the cost of the new site in Twenty-seventh Street, $55,000, there remains a handsome balance to be devoted to its building fund.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.

AVENUE C, 107 and 109, n w corner of 7th St, 39.4x63; William Cohen and wife to Ray B. Marks, ½ part.....$1

BROADWAY, e s, 100 ft s of 92d St, runs s 8x e 107.7 to old Bloomingdale Road x n e 8x w 108.4; Metropolitan Improvement Company to Rachel Axelrod.....6,000

CLAY AV, e s, Lots 81 to 85, map of William E. M. Zborowski, 125x90; Maria A. Wayback to Solomon H. Apple.....1

CLINTON AV, n e corner of Bronx River Road, runs e 85.4x n 200 to Willard Av x w 12x s 213; Russell A. Purdy to John Mullaly.....1

COLUMBIA ST, 93, w s, 25.1x100.1; Ludwig Groszwirth to Hyman Dickstein.....32,800

FOX AV, w s, 125 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25 x100; Ida Keck to Robert Muller.....400

JOHN ST, 92, 20.3x40.9x19.10x42.1, 1-6 part; also any other interest in real estate in New York County; Athur C. Pell to William J. Whiting.....1

LEWIS ST, 126, e s, 25x70; Bertha Epstein to Sarah Stein and another.....20,000

LOT 112, map of 370 choice lots, McGraw estate; Frank Bogenschneider to Clara Grumbacher.....300

MADISON AV, n w s, 25 ft from line between Lots 18 and 19, map of Adamsville, 25x100; Charles Guggolz to Sophia Halpin, ¼ part.....1

MAIN ST, e s, 200 ft s of Cross St, 25x100, City Island; Annie C. King and others to John H. Andrews.....450

OGDEN AV, w s, 175 ft s of Devoe St, widened, 50x200 to Summit Av x25x irregular; Max Mergentime to Theresa Mergentime.....1

PARK AV, 951 to 955, e s, 77x100; Max Radt and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.....1

PLOT 425 ft n of Morris Park Av and 274.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs w 100x n 50 x e 100x s 50, with right of way; E. B. Levy to Patrick Cummings.....1,300

SPRING ST, 211, n s, 22x68.6x22x70.6; William C. Stratton to Donald F. Ayres.....1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 17.4 ft s of 172d St, 17.10x100; Lillian D. Berbert to William C. Berbert.....5,197

WASHINGTON TERRACE, 2, s w corner of 189th St, 17.9x62.6; City Real Estate Company to Adolphine C. Becker and another.....100

WEST END AV, 747, 16.8x100; Conrad N. Jordan to Jessie Meyer.....20,000

3D AV, 2,673 and 2,677, 50.7x100; James P. Whitfield and others to George B. Branson.....31,250

7TH AV, e s, 60.5 ft s of 47th St, 20x80; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to James K. Hill.....20,000

7TH AV, e s, 60.5 ft s of 47th St, 20x80; Peter D. Collins to James K. Hill, quit claim.....1

7TH AV, 319 to 323; 28th St, 157 West; Edward A. Whitfield and others, heirs to James P. Whitfield.....53,000

6TH ST, n s, 218 ft e of Avenue B, 25x80; Madison St, 377, n s, 25x94.10; 4th St, n s, 316.9 ft w of Avenue D, 60.11x96; 8th St, n s, 188 ft w of Avenue D, 60x93.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Max Radt and another.....1

7TH ST, s s, 293 ft w of Avenue C, 25x90.10; Henrietta Gordon to Lewis S. Goebel, Jr.....1

7TH ST, s s, 293 ft w of Avenue C, 25x90.10; Lewis S. Goebel, Jr., to Ascher Gordon and wife.....1

14TH ST, n w s, 155 ft n w of Prospect Terrace, 25x114, Wakefield; John M. Stoddard, referee, to Albert W. Gifford..2,000

14TH ST, s w s, 180 ft n w of Prospect Terrace, 25x114, Wakefield; John M. Stoddard, referee, to Albert W. Gifford..1,500

14TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 50x206.6 to 15th St; Mary A. Stange and others to James S. Herrman.....1

22D ST, 30 and 32 West, 67.9x98.9x56.1x98.9; 224 St, 28 West, 22x98.9, with gore adjoining; the rector, &c., of the French Church du St. Esprit to Ralph Riess....200,000

24TH ST, n s, 191.6 ft e of 9th Av, 20.3x98.9; Josephine Macdonald to George Kline.....17,000

35TH ST, 8 West, 15x67.6; Harriet Coles to Walter E. Lambert.....20,000

55TH ST, 448 West, 25x90; Emil Bloch to Henry Buch.....100

73D ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Ignatz Ginther to Joseph Urban and wife.....1

79TH ST, 303 and 305 East, 55x102.2x irregular; David Klein to Flora Glasman and another.....1

85TH ST, n s, 208 ft w of 2d Av, 21x102; Chevra Ras to Samuel Cohen.....1

112TH ST, 66 and 68 West, 46.3x100.11; Tobias Greenebaum to Jennie Greenebaum.....Gift

114TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Mary Ellis to John Klein.....1

118TH ST, 104 East, 20x50.5; Charles F. Becker to Abbie Becker.....1

126TH ST, n s, 145 ft w of 2d Av, 20x99.11; Townsend Verity to Theodore and Catherine Fitch.....1

126TH ST, n s, 145 ft w of 2d Av, 20x99.11; Cornelia Fitch to Townsend Verity.....1

135TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Rider Av, 50x70; Leopold Hutter to Richard Furlong..1

151ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of Boulevard, 25x99.11; Henry C. Raymor to M. D. Fink..1

166TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; John H. Judge, referee, to Julia A. Low.....17,000

166TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x95; John H. Judge, referee to Mary E. Vonck, 9-34 part.....17,000

166TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x95; John H. Judge, referee, to F. C. McDonald.....17,000

166TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x95; John H. Judge, referee, to Susan B. Nelson, 8-34 part.....17,000

188TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x95; James Conway to Elizabeth Cummings.....1

Recorded Leases.

BERNHEIMER, Simon E., and another to William F. Peper; 8th Av, 2,630, n e corner of 140th St, 5 1-6 years....$1,500 to 1,800

COHN, Jacob, to Rudolph Joseph; 3d Av, 45, s e corner of 109th St, 5 years.....3,000

GOLDMAN, Robert W., to Arnold Lemoine; Amsterdam Av, 1,746, 1 year.....1,200

KELLY, John R., to Augusta Hines; Lenox Av, 278, 3 years.....1,500

LANGSCHMIDT, Mary J., to Siegfried Rown; Lenox Av, 225, 14½ months, per month.....66

LINCOLN, Josephine V., to Ellen M. Griffen; 21st St, 22 West, 3 years.....2,508

LOEB, Solomon, to Jacob Levy; Grand St, 231, and 84 Forsyth St, 10 years.....4,625

MACLAY, Alfred B., as attorney, to Moses Lubelsky & Son; Mott St, 83, 5 years.....1,140

MURPHY, Patrick, to Stephen Cavagnero; Pearl St, 504, 5 years.....1,500

PALMIERI, John, to Rosina De Lucca; Spring St, 16, 3 years.....2,400

RHEINSTROM, Miriam, to Meyer Solomon; Orchard St, 20, 10 years.....2,700

ROSENZWEIG, Anna, to Louis Zasuly; Sheriff St, 85, 5 1-6 years.....3,000

WALLACH, Hannah, to Joseph Hirschhorn; Avenue A, 1,634, 5 years.....1,200

WIELER, Theresa, guardian, to John Haensler; 11th Av, 608, 3 years.....960

Recorded Mortgages.

ADELMANN, Dorothea, to Mary Muller; 139th St, s s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years.....$500

ANDERSON, J. Schuyler, to Edward E. Black; Woody Crest Av, e s, 50 ft n of 164th St, 1 year.....2,000

AXLEROD, Rachel, to Metropolitan Improvement Company; Broadway, s e corner of 92d St, 1 year.....143,000

AXELROD, Rachel, to Metropolitan Improvement Company; Broadway, s e corner of 92d St, demand.....110,000

BECKER, Adolphine C., and Johanna A., to City Real Estate Company; Washington Terrace, s w corner of 186th St, 3 years.....5,000

BENJAMIN, Morris, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 215 East 10th St, 3 years.....28,000

BERGEN, William C., to Freelove E. O'Brien, executrix; Anthony Av, e s, 101.ft s of 181st St, 5 years.....4,000

BORMANN, Mary, to Otto C. Waetering; 115th St, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 5 years.....4,000

BRANSON, George R., and wife, to Charles L. Tiffany; 2,673 to 2,677 3d Av, 3 years.....25,000

COUILLARD, Clara C., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 47th St, s s, 121.6 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year.....2,500

CURRIE, Mary and Edward J., to Mary L. Campion; Henry St, n s, 125 ft e of Catharine St, 1 year.....3,000

CUMMINGS, Patrick, to Ephraim B. Levy; interior lot, begins 425 ft n of Morris Park Av and 274.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 3 years.....1,000

DEDERICK, Henry S., Jr., to Leon Mailaison; Eagle Av, w s, 25 ft n of 161st Av, demand.....3,500

DICKSTEIN, Hyman, to Ludwig and Mattie Grozwirth; 93 Columbia St, installments.....10,800

FURLONG, Richard, to Johanna Hutter; 135th St, n s, new line, 50 ft e of Rider Av, 5 years.....1,000

HANDRICH, Fritz, to John Slattery; 56th St, n s, 130 ft e of 2d Av, ¼ year.....12,000

HARDY, Albert B., to Isabella McCaddin; 34 4th St, or Av, Wakefield, 3 years.2,500

HARDY, Albert B., to Isabella McCaddin; 32 4th St., or Av, Wakefield, 3 years.2,500

HERRMAN, James S., to Mary A. Stange and others; 14th St, n s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years.....12,940

HIRSCHHORN, Joseph, to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 1,634 Avenue A, saloon lease, demand.....3,300

KILIAN, Peter, to Beadleston & Woerz; 1,498 2d Av, saloon lease, demand.....3,500

KNIPE, George, to Josephine Macdonald; 24th St, n s, 191.6 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years.10,000

LAEGEN, Frank E., to Belle L. Fountain; 122d St, n s, 325 ft e of Park Av, 3 years.....3,000

LAMBERT, Walter E., to Manhattan Savings Institution; 8 West 35th St, 3 years.15,000

LEADER, Bessie, and others, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; Monroe St, s w corner Jefferson St, 1 year.....10,000

LEVY, Barnet, to Philip Steinman; 218 Henry St, 3 years.....3,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Max Radt and Maurice Cohen; 951 Park Av, 1 year.....2,250

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Max Radt and Maurice Cohen; 953 Park Av, 1 year.....2,250

MAYER, Isaac, to Walter F. Kingsland; Lenox Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, 3 years.....22,000

MAYER, Isaac, to Harriet E. Watson; Lenox Av, n w corner of 113th St, 3 years.....37,000

MAYER, Isaac, to Charles F. Ballard; Lenox Av, w s, 75.11 ft n of 113th St, 3 years.....23,500

MAYER, Isaac, to Cornelius F. Kingsland; Lenox Av, w s, 50.11 ft n of 113th St, 3 years.....23,500

McKEON, Joanna, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 33d St, n s, 161 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.....10,000

MULLALY, John, to Mary A. Ellis; Bronx River Road, n e corner of Clinton Av, 1 year.....1,500

PECK, Margaretha, and Henry, to Josephine Wandell; 71st St, s s, 263. ft e of 1st Av, ¾ year.....300

PEPPER, William F., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,630 8th Av, demand.....3,500

PERELMAN, Abram, to George A. Barker and another, executors, &c.; 741 East 5th St, 5 years.....39,000

PERELMAN, Abram, to Isidore Jackson and another; 741 East 5th St, demand..5,000

RIESS, Ralph, to the rector, &c., of the French Church du Saint Esprit; 28, 30, and 32 West 22d St, 5 years.....165,000

SCHADT, William and Henry F., to Bank for Savings; 88th St, s s, 146 ft w of East End Av, 1 year.....2,400

SILBERSTEIN, DAVIS & PEPI, to Abrahams & Schwartz; 154 Attorney St, 4 years.....2,000

STEIN, Sarah, and Max Heyman to Bertha Epstein; 126 Lewis St, installments.....775

STOKER, Charlotte M., and Richard, to Gouverneur Tillotson; Brook Av, w s, 584.11 ft n of 163d St, 1 year.....1,287

THOMPSON, Edward A., and another to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 36th St, n s, 335 ft e of 6th Av, 10 years.....10,000

TOLAN, Simpson, to Hugh Getty; 27th St, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years.....8,800

URBAN, Joseph, and wife to Ignatz and Katy Offner; 73d St, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years.....3,000

WACHT, Samuel, to Henry M. Goldberg; 14 Clinton St, 3 years.....4,000

WEEKS, Mary J., and others, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 119th St, n s, 188 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.....7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDERSON, E. Ellery, committee, &c., to Mary D. Ross.....5,033

ATWILL, Cornelia A., to the New York Savings Bank.....19,000

BAKER, Joseph D., to Martin L. Rickerson.....2,000

BROOKS, Hannah, to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company.....12,240

BOWMAN, Eugene M., to George Stark...1,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Samuel W. Weeks..15,000

FINN, William E., to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company.....11,400

FINN, William E., to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company.....16,400

HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK to Amalia Friedmann.....2,500

LARDNER, Agnes C., executrix, &c., to James F. McGuire.....895

McGUIRE, James F., to Lillie E. Moore...2,000

MURRAY, Kate B., to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company.....11,652

RAU, Henry M., to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company.....10,731

SCHAWE, John C., to Henry J. Braker..5,000

SULLIVAN, William M., to W. N. Baylis.1,115

THE RECTOR, &C., OF THE FRENCH Church du Saint Esprit to the Bank for Savings.....84,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Alfred F. Bertin.....16,000

THORNTON, Charles H., to Lizzie Van Riper.....$639

WILKINS, Hartwell A., executor, &c., to Abbie O. Ging and another, executors, &c., (assigns three mortgages).....Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 99th St, 55x125; Alliegro & Spallone against John C. Burns, owner; Salvatore Spallone, contractor.....627

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 346, 348, and 349; Israel G. Howell against Enery F. Dodson, owner and contractor.....$1,402

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25 ft n of 107th St, 75x100; Fritz & Pereiberg against Abraham Voletsky and Harris Hellman, owners and contractors.....1,700

IRVING PLACE, s e corner of 19th St, 27x68.8; Metzger & Edelmann against Eliot Gorton, owner; Herman Probst, contractor.....450

MONROE ST, s s, 192 ft w of Market St, 60x100; the Legate Stone Company against Abraham Vetsky and Harris Hellman, owners and contractors.....182

MORNINGSIDE AV, n e corner of 115th St, 100.11x80.8; Alliegro & Spallone against Albert W. Mott, owner; Salvatore Spallone, contractor.....379

WASHINGTON PLACE, n w corner of Greene St, 25.2x100; Rapp & Spiedel Iron Works against Ole H. Olsen, owner and contractor.....20,825

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 174th St, 100x100; Fritz & Pereiberg against Morris Neufeld, owner and contractor...550

1ST AV, 2,157 and 2,163; Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company against Barney Isaacs, owner and contractor.....214

1ST AV, s w corner of 113th St, 100x100; Joseph Danella against William and Yetta Byron, owners; Kesrin Blitstein & 1ST AV, 274 to 278; Mathews & Co. against Samuel A. Robinson, owner and contractor.....2,500

415T ST, e s, East; Peter Dobson against Lafayette P. Streeter, owner and contractor.....24

42D ST, n w corner of Prospect Place, 50x17; East River Iron Works against Mary A. Cassidy, owner; Patrick Brennan, contractor.....65

52D ST, 408 West; John C. Ochse against estate of Andrew Ewald, owner; Joseph Zimmerman, contractor.....60

71ST ST, 100 East; Leonard G. Kirk against Bertha Bechhold, owner and contractor.....210

99TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 100x100; John W. Rapp against Samuel Ginsberg, owner and contractor.....72

124TH ST, 418 and 420 West; Alliegro & Spallone against Salvatore Spallone, owner and contractor.....118

Lis Pendens.

BOSTON AV, 1,033; John Gilmore against Sarah F. Graham, individually and as administratrix, and others, (action to have deed declared a mortgage, &c.;) attorneys, Corn & Lazansky.

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 98th St, 75.8x100; Hyde & Gleed Manufacturing Company against Theresa Reinhardt, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, W. S. Jordan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of Exchange Place, 124.10x158.10 to New St x130.2x85; George W. Cobb, jr., against Henry G. Tugstall and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, H. G. Pelletier.

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 174th St, 100.1x84.3x102.3x110.11; Frederic Middlebrook against Augusta Berwin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

2D AV, e corner of 14th St, 68.11x83.6x irregular; 8th Av, e s, 54 ft s w of 17th St, 34x80; 6th Av, s e corner of 21st St, 20x73.9; 8th Av, s e corner of 38th St, 144.6x100.5x irregular; 8th Av, n w corner of 21st St, 44.1x115.8x irregular; 8th Av, n e corner of 21st St, 62.4x80.11x60.4x79.7; 49th St, n s, 250 ft e of 12th Av, 117x325x irregular; 15th St, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 125x103.1; 10th Av, 594; 28th St, 448 to 454 West; 8th Av, 540, n e corner of 37th St; 37th St, 265 and267 West; 16th St, ss, 193.6 ft e of 8th Av, 25x103.1; 33d St, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; 15th St, 328 West; 10th Av, s e corner of 16th St, 101.6; 10th Av, n e corner of 16th St, 77.10; e 90x n 25.5x e 25x n 103.3 to s s of 16th St x e 410x s 206 to 15th St x w 525 to beginning; Washington St, 803; public road to Clason's Point, centre line, Lot 76, on map of Clason's Point, Westchester, contains 10¾ acres; public road, &c., Lot 10, same map, contains 7 93-100 acres; public road, &c., Lot 12, same map, contains 9 1-10 acres; public road, &c., Lot 20, same map, contains 15 42-100 acres; public road, &c., Lot 31, same map, contains 41-100 acres; public road, &c., Lot 32, same map, contains 2 27-100 acres; public road, &c., Lot 37, same map, contains 12 40-100 acres; also, two lots under water of Westchester Creek and East River, adjoining and in front of Uplands, estate of Bradish Johnson, contains 10 475-1,000 acres; 12th Av, n e corner of 47th St, runs e 200x n 100.5x w 75x n 100.5 to s s of 48th St x w 125 to 12th Av x s 200.10 to beginning; 12th Av, n e corner of 48th St, runs e 350.6 to 74.8x w 75x n 125.10 to 49th St x w 525 to 12th Av x s 200.10 to beginning; 12th Av, e s, at centre line of 47th St, runs n to centre of 49th St x w — to exterior line x s — to centre of 47th St x e to beginning, being land under water, &c., in front, with wharfage, riparian rights, &c.; 16th Av, n w corner of 15th St, 206.6 to 16th St x 800 to 11th Av x206.6x800, with land under water, &c.; 10th Av, e s, 77.10 ft n of 15th St, 28x90; 16th St, s s, 90 ft e of 10th Av, 25x103.3; 8th Av, 13, and 299 West 12th St; also, land in Suffolk County; Henry Whitney against Hannah E. L. Whitney and others, (partition;) attorney, F. J. Middlebrook.

107TH ST, 367 and 369 East; Jacob Sommer against Louis Bachrach and others, (action to establish vendor's lien and cancel mortgage;) attorneys, Meyer & Jephson.

20TH ST, 428 East; Margaret K. Yarrington against Annie Dillon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Knox.

227TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Ralph H. Reid against Salvador D. Castroverde and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, G. C. Coffin.

87TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Avenue B, 25x100.8; Thomas H. Messenger, executor, &c., against Franz Mayer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. W. Seaman.

109TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Henry E. Howland, trustee, &c., against Albert L. Pritchard and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Howland & Murray.

109TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 29.4x100.11; John D. Prince against Margaret Griffin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Van Sinderen.

112TH ST, n s, 263 ft e of 5th Av, 19x100.11; Rebecca Childs against Emily C. Horton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hayman & Rosenthal.

127D ST, 109 West; Charles Mayne against Sophia Brady and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. S. Wise.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FERDINAND STRAUS.—The Sheriff has received an execution against Ferdinand Straus of 1290 Broadway for $3,033 in favor of Theodore W. Myers & Co., stock brokers, on a note dated Sept. 12 last, payable four months after date.

EDWARD F. DELANEY.—The Sheriff received an execution for $627 yesterday against Edward F. Delaney of 141 West Sixty-second Street, in favor of Adam T. Schneider, to whom Mr. Delaney confessed judgment for hay and feed. Mr. Delaney kept a livery stable.

HEIN & HITZ.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an execution for $2,519 against Hein & Hitz, who kept a liquor saloon at 232 East Ninth Street, in favor of Samuel Greenberg on their note, dated June 12, payable six months after date. George Hein was served with the summons. Bertha Hitz was not served.

FOOTE & THORNE.—Judge Russell of the Supreme Court has set aside the assignment made by the Foote & Thorne Glass Company, dealers in window glass, formerly at 216 and 218 Wooster Street, March 18, 1898, to John V. B. Clarkson, in the suit of Frederick A. Creteau, a creditor, for $7,644, and has appointed William H. Ricketts receiver. The liabilities of the company were $37,986 and the assets $9,224.

W. V. McCRACKEN & CO.—Judgment for $154,778 was entered yesterday against Nell McDonald and George A. Evans, as surviving partners of W. V. McCracken & Co., railroad contractors, formerly at 40 Wall Street, in favor of Russell Sage. Of the claim, $108,790 was for the balance of the money advanced to the firm between Jan. 1, 1867, and April 20, 1894, and $6,000 was on a draft made by Mr. McCracken Nov. 20, 1893, which was indorsed by the firm and accepted by Post, Martin & Co. The balance of the claim is for interest. Mr. McCracken made an assignment as liquidating partner of the firm on Dec. 26, 1893, and died since then.

Out of Town.

R. B. CORNICK & CO.—R. B. Cornick & Co., shoe dealers at Norfolk, Va., went into voluntary bankruptcy yesterday. Liabilities $11,000, assets small.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

THOMAS B. INNESS.—Thomas B. Inness of 26 Cortlandt Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $19,674 and no assets. The debts were contracted principally in Savannah, Ga., in 1887.

ABRAHAM A. KANTOR.—Abraham A. Kantor, salesman, at 194 William Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,453 and assets $305 on debts due. He was formerly a dealer in envelopes.

IRVING WHEELER.—Irving Wheeler, a farmer at Clove Valley, Dutchess County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $3,325 and nominal assets $150. A conditional interest in a farm, a half interest in a judgment of $1,300, and a legacy have been assigned to secure a claim of $1,500.

JOHN F. MOORE.—John F. Moore, builder, of 334 West Forty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $28,825 and no assets. The liabilities are due to eighty-six creditors, and twenty-two of the claims are on judgments. He made an assignment on Feb. 13, 1891, and was afterward Treasurer of the John F. Moore Building Company. He resides at Hillsdale, N. J.

DIETERICH SCHARNINGHAUSEN.—Dieterich Scharninghausen, a salesman employed at 10 Hubert Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with known liabilities of $6,793 and fourteen claims, the amounts of which are unknown. He has no assets. The largest creditor is the John Eichler Brewing Company, $4,573. He formerly kept a liquor saloon at Fifty-fourth Street and Tenth Avenue.

ACME SOAP COMPANY.—Schedules of the Acme Soap Company of 23 Pearl Street show liabilities $21,374 and assets $241, in accounts. Of the liabilities, $16,605 is due to Robert E. Irwin of Glen Ridge, N. J., for cash loaned and salary as President.

LEW M. HEYMANN.—Lew M. Heymann, residing at 163 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $19,177, and no assets. He formerly did business as L. M. Heymann & Co., manufacturers of flowers and feathers, and made an assignment Oct. 10, 1892.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to twenty-two bankrupts, among whom were Henry Cranston, now a hotel manager, and formerly of Cranston's Hotel, at West Point, whose liabilities were $98,507; Charles S. Kendall of 856 Lexington Avenue, formerly manufacturer of sash doors and blinds, liabilities, $385,875; Lewis C. King, formerly of L. C. King & Co., importers of varnishes at 341 Front Street, liabilities, $178,322; and Joseph F. Merriam, a lawyer of 27 West Sixty-fourth Street, formerly of Duluth, liabilities, $150,491.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Walter C.—M. Lewinson and another.....$575

ALBERN, Gustav W.—I. Untermyer and others.....253

BECKLEY, Harry A.—E. L. Parodi.....7

BOHME, Charles J.—Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company.....433

BORCHEIM, Julius—United Electric Light and P. Company.....69

BAILEY, Alfred D., as administrator, &c. —American Deposit and Loan Company..99

BRODIE, William—Chilton Manufacturing Company.....278

BESTER, Mary—Philip Greenfield.....28

BANDES, Jacob—James Barker.....157

BLUMENTHAL, Babette—Charles E. F. McCann, receiver, &c.....1,475

COHN, Albert L.—E. Gutman.....221

CARPENTER, Richard E.—G. B. Dowling.172

COHN, Thomas—M. Holihan.....18

CALHOUN, John—A. P. Bigelow.....1,249

COLLIER-WEEKES COMPANY — Montgomery Door and Box Company.....340

DONO, Paul—M. Mannella.....114

DELANEY, Edward F.—A. F. Schneider..627

DELANEY, Edward F.—H. S. Horton & Company.....137

DUNNE, Walter

DRAFTING A NEW CANON.

Remarriage of Divorced Persons to be Prohibited, It Is Said.

The special committee of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church appointed to draft a canon on marriage and divorce was in secret session yesterday at Trinity Chapel, in this city. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, is Chairman of this committee.

At the close of the afternoon session an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

It is expected by many that the committee will report a canon absolutely prohibiting in the Episcopal Church the remarriage of divorced persons. Both Dr. Dix and Bishop Potter are said to favor such a canon.

It is said that a statement will be made to-day regarding the attitude of the Episcopal Church on this question.

OUTING IN NEW HANDS.

The Publication Purchased by Caspar Whitney and Ten Other Men.

Caspar Whitney, for many years connected with the Harpers as a writer on sporting topics, announces that he and ten other men have bought the publication known as Outing, and that he will forthwith become its editor. Those associated with Mr. Whitney are Fletcher Harper, the great grandson of one of the three original founders of Harper & Brothers; Robert Bacon, one of the yachtsmen that sailed the Columbia against the Shamrock; David M. Goodrich, captain of the Harvard '98 crew; S. R. Bertron and Walter Camp, both old Yale athletes; C. C. Cuyler, the well-known former Princeton athlete; S. F. Houston, the prominent University of Pennsylvania alumnus; T. D. M. Cardeza, who lives in Philadelphia when not seeking new fields for exploration and big game, and Charles Hodgman, an all-round sportsman of St. Louis, who is devoted especially to polo and hunting.

Mr. Whitney announces his intention of developing Outing to the utmost magazine limits in its especial field, which will be further covered by the publication of books, and later a weekly of current comment.

NOW HE BELIEVES IN DREAMS.

He Finds in the Parlor the Burglar Whom His Wife Saw in Her Sleep.

Morris Traube is a saloon keeper at 201 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street who until yesterday did not believe in dreams. He has been made a convert, and his wife is the direct cause. He thinks that the Society for Psychical Research might look into this case with profit.

Mrs. Traube woke her husband up early yesterday morning with the old story of being sure that there was a burglar in the house.

"Nonsense," said Traube, sleepily; "go to sleep."

"But I won't go to sleep," said his better half, and with great conviction she added, "I just dreamed that I saw a man leaning over the baby's cradle, and I know there's a burglar in the house."

So Traube got up, knowing there would be no rest for him until he did so. He didn't take much stock in the dream, but he nevertheless seized a walking stick to be ready for any emergency. Then he went groping about until he reached the parlor, where he saw a man crouching in the corner, with a jeweled clock and some silverware in his hands.

"The dream's out," shouted Traube, and made a flying leap for the intruder. They grappled while Mrs. Traube shouted "Murder! Police!" and the house was aroused just as the burglar got away and started down the street.

Traube and a neighbor, in their night clothes, followed and caught the man a block away. Policeman Vanes of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station helped them to subdue him.

In the Harlem Police Court yesterday the man said he was James Murphy, twenty-nine years old, of 311 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. He waived examination, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

REHEARSED HIS TESTIMONY.

So a Witness Says in the Trial of Ernest M. Welch.

The trial of Lawyer Ernest M. Welch, charged with subornation of perjury in the case of Jacob Lacs, who obtained a verdict for $10,000 damages from the Everard Brewery Company in February, 1897, was begun yesterday before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court.

John J. Rink and Edward Collins, who were his principal witnesses in the case, were arrested for perjury, and they appeared as witnesses yesterday against Welch, who was counsel for the plaintiff in the civil suit. Rink testified yesterday that he had not seen the accident on which the suit was brought, but had become acquainted with Welch through answering an advertisement for expert motormen.

"I found that Welch wanted me to testify as an expert in cases against the trolley companies," Rink testified. "He said that I could support myself by doing this, and he induced me to testify in the Lacs case by giving me $500. He took me to the scene of the accident and told me how it occurred, and then coached me as to my answers. I testified for him in several cases, and he said that I was the best witness he had. We used to have dress rehearsals in his office. I would sit on a chair in the corner and he would first examine me and then cross-examine me. I was always letter perfect in my part before the day for the trial came on. That's why I was such a good witness. Welch realized the enormity of the crime I had been committing I confessed."

Collins, who was Welch's other witness at the Lacs trial, corroborated Rink's testimony. He had made a statement in the police court which exonerated the driver of the brewery wagon, but he contradicted this when placed on the witness stand in the civil suit. He also testified yesterday that Welch had offered him $50 to secure by some stratagem a signed statement which he had given to the brewery company and tear his signature from it. He said that he refused this offer because he thought it involved too great a risk.

Welch's trial will probably be ended to-day.

ARREST AFTER A FIRE.

Officials Believe They Have a Clue to Up-Town Outbreaks.

An arrest made as a result of a fire in the basement of 2,139 Seventh Avenue may furnish a clue, it is said by the Fire Department officials, to the origin of a number of small fires that have recently been reported in the territory lying between East Eighty-fifth and East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets.

John C. Skidmore, who is the janitor of the five-story apartment house at 2,139 Seventh Avenue, was awakened early yesterday morning by smoke. He lives in the basement, the entrance to his rooms being a door that leads into an area opening out into One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. Upon rushing out into the hall Skidmore found the door between the house and area in a blaze. After taking his family into the street he sent in an alarm and then awakened the tenants. The damage amounted to about $500.

Detectives Schneider and Goodener of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station began an investigation. From Ellen Allen, Skidmore's servant, enough was learned by the police to cause the arrest of Jacob Allen, her husband. He had lived apart from his wife for some time. He paid her a visit at 9 o'clock on the night before the fire. She says that he used threatening language and abused her violently. While the fire was burning, six hours later, he was among the spectators on the street, according to her statement. She says he shouted to her:

"Don't you know the house is on fire? I came all the way from Eighty-eighth Street to tell you."

Allen was found by the detectives at his home, Eighty-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, and was afterward arraigned before Magistrate Hogan, in the Harlem Police Court. He was held in $2,000 bail for examination on Friday at the request of Fire Marshal Seery.

New Transfer System in Operation.

The optional transfer system recommended by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners was put into operation yesterday at the Thirty-sixth Street and Sixty-fifth Street stations of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. Under the new arrangement, northbound passengers on the suburban lines receive transfers at the two stations named, good either on the elevated or surface cars going in the direction of the bridge, and south-bound passengers on elevated or surface cars receive transfers at the stations mentioned to south-bound suburban cars. It was said yesterday that comparatively few suburbanites made use of the privilege during the day.

O'KEEFE'S ASSAILANT CONVICTED

Blind Policeman Identifies Michael Farrell by His Voice.

Michael Farrell, an Italian saloon keeper of 2,348 Second Avenue, who shot Policeman Patrick O'Keefe in the eye and in the left lung Sept. 3 last, and had a narrow escape from being lynched by a mob afterward, was convicted of assault in the first degree yesterday before Judge Cowing in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions.

Farrell's victim, blind and terribly disfigured, was led into the court by his brother and sister, and appeared as the principal witness.

O'Keefe told the story of the shooting. "I can't see," he said, "but if I heard Farrell's voice I could pick him out anywhere. I have heard it too often ever to forget it again."

Several court attendants and Farrell were ordered to speak when pointed out by the District Attorney, and the policeman picked out the Italian by his voice without the slightest hesitation. This identification was unnecessary, for Farrell, when placed upon the stand, admitted that he had shot the policeman. The jury brought in its verdict after an absence of ten minutes.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.42⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.05⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K. prime	.42
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05⅝
Pork, mess	11.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	6.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@66¼c; No. 2 red, 69¼@70¼c; No. 2 corn, 33¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33¼@33½c; No. 2 oats, 25⅝@25¾c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 25¼@26c; No. 2 rye, 55@55½c; No. 2 barley, 38@45c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $2.50; mess pork, per barrel, $9.80@$10.85; lard, per 100 lb, $5.75@$5.95; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.55@$6.15; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.05@$6.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, $6.05; granulated, $5.49.

COTTON.—Excitement continued to run high at the Cotton Exchange. The market was in a somewhat peculiar position to-day, being more or less intimidated by possibilities of erratic changes not governed by the regulation influences. The local situation was menaced by the possibility of enormous and general liquidation following the advance within the week of nearly ¾c. while, on the other hand, the possibility of a still greater speculative advance on foreign and public buying was recognized with the result in some instances of commission houses and brokerage firms requiring much larger margins than usual. This sort of thing had the effect of restraining business, yet the market was still very active, nervous, and subject to frequent and very wide fluctuations. The market opened at a decline of 12@15 points on old crop positions and 2@7 points on new positions, owing to heavy selling because cables were not satisfactory. Prices, however, made a quick recovery on indications of renewed heavy buying for Liverpool and Continental account. Although local longs were disposed to meet this demand, prices moved up 14@17 points from the lowest figures. Subsequent changes were wide in the afternoon range, with the undertone of the market still quite firm on the irrepressible factor of bullish statistics at Liverpool and arbitrary holders in the spot markets of the South. The market closed steady, with prices 3 points higher to 5 points net lower. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 8 9-16c; Mobile, 8¼c; Savannah, 8 9-16c; Wilmington, 8¼c; Norfolk, 8¾c; Baltimore, 8¾c; Augusta, 8¾c; Memphis, 8½c; St. Louis, 8¾c.

Contract prices arnged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	8.50	8.61	8.60	8.58@8.60
March	8.44	8.63	8.43	8.56@8.57
April	8.50	8.67	8.50	8.61@8.62
May	8.53	8.69	8.50	8.60@8.61
June	8.50	8.69	8.50	8.60@8.61
July	8.53	8.70	8.53	8.61@8.62
August	8.50	8.64	8.47	8.54@8.55
September	7.90	8.00	7.90	7.94@7.96
October	7.70	7.73	7.69	7.73@7.74
November	7.57	7.61	7.57	7.59@7.60
December	7.59	7.64	7.58	7.59@7.60
January	7.55	7.61	7.55	7.62@7.64

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.—Spot cotton, hardening; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 26,000 bales; American, 23,000 bales; middling upland, 5 5-32d; futures opened irregular at 3-64@6-64d advance; new contract at 2@3-64d net advance. February, 5.03d; February-March, 4.63d; March-April, 4.60d; April-May, 4.56½d; May-June, 4.53d; June-July, 4.51d; July-August, 4.48½d; August-September, 4.42½d; September-October, 4.27d; October-November, 4.17½d; November-December, 4.12½d. Manchester—Yarns move slowly; cloths, orders at low limits.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Feb. 14.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: "The market has been very quiet, although in the past day or two there has been evidence of a slightly improved inquiry and some sample bags have been taken. Heavy cancellations of goods are reported, but in many cases these are due to the fact that the goods were not up to the quality of last year. The situation of the manufacturers has been correctly represented, however, they would welcome cancellation, as they are heavily oversold. The fact that there have been cancellations, and that manufacturers' agents are apprehensive of more, does not, therefore, disturb the equanimity of the wool trade. Consumers, however, are purchasing but very little wool, and except for the sale of two or three good-sized lots of carpet and cross-bred wools, the aggregate business of the week would figure small. Prices are firm on low wools, but fine wools are dull. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 2,848,000 pounds domestic and 1,555,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 4,403,000 against a total of 3,813,000 for the previous week, and a total of 4,367,500 for the corresponding week last year. The sales since Jan. 1 amount to 25,834,600 pounds, against 25,509,500 pounds for the corresponding time last year."

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	75¼	75⅝	75	75½
July	75½	76⅜	74⅞	75⅝
Corn—				
May	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝
July	41	41⅜	41	41⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	68⅜	69	68¼	68⅞
July	69	69⅝	68⅜	69⅝
Corn—				
May	34 5-16	34¾	34 5-16	34⅜
July	35	35¼	35	35⅛
Oats—				
May	23 11-16	23 13-16	23 11-16	23¾
July	22¾	22 13-16	22¾	22¾

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Taken altogether the wheat market yesterday was not a satisfactory one from a bull point of view. Speculation lacked the broadening tendency previously noted, and foreign markets, particularly French, showed important declines from the previous night. Throughout the day until the last half hour there was liberal selling in the local market, mostly for local account both ways, with short sellers conspicuous as the day progressed. This latter feature was responsible for the entire advance which occurred at 2 o'clock, lifting prices to the highest point of the day, 75¾c for May. This only recovered the previous loss, however, and final prices were unchanged to ⅛c above the night before. In explanation of the late firmness it was said that St. Louis had sent in a lot of buying orders to Chicago on rumors that rain would prevail over the Southwest wheat belt instead of the snow that had been mentioned as one of the reasons for aggressive short operations earlier in the day. The cash market proved unattractive to foreigners, and only about 12 loads were reported. The decline at Paris amounted to 10@30 points, and at Liverpool ¼@⅝d from the previous night. The only talk of foreign crop damage came from Berlin, where private advices said the market was advancing. The world's stocks, according to Bradstreet's, decreased 1,865,000 bushels, of which 1,000,000 bushels were in Europe. Northwest receipts amounted to 280 cars. Early crop advices from the West mentioned snow in Nebraska, Iowa, and Kansas, and reliable reports from Illinois said that wheat was in very favorable condition.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—Wheat—In store, No. 1 Northern, February, 66c; May, 66c; July, 67⅝@67¾c. On track, No. 1 hard, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c.

DULUTH, Feb. 14.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66⅝c; May, 68¾c; July, 69½c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c; No. 2 Spring, 60⅝c. Oats, 23½@24c. Corn, 32⅝c.

CORN—No. 2 closed at 41⅜c for both elevator and delivered, and 42¾c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 29c; No. 3, 28½c; No. 2 white, 31¾c; No. 3 white, 31¼c; track, mixed, 29@30½c; track, white, 31@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 65½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 65c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 60@62c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; car lots.

BARLEY—Feedings, 43½@47c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 51@55c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—52@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, track.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.85; Spring clears, $2.85@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; rye, fair to good, $2.90@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. CORN-MEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 83@90c; coarse, 80@82c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $16.75; sacks to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50@$16.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $16.50; oil meal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—Flour—First patents, $3.80@$3.70; second patents, $3.30@$3.40; first clears, $2.60@$2.70; second clears, $2.10. Bran—In bulk, $11@$11.25.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.75@$11.50; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $11.75@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$13; packet, $10.50@$11; extra India mess, $20@$22; beef hams, $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c, 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼c; 10 lb, 7@7¼c; 12 lb, 6¾c; 14 lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10¼c; Western greens, 9¾c; city greens, 9¼@9¾d. TALLOW—City, 5¾c; country, 5¼@5¾c. LARD—$6.30; city lard, $6.95; refined lard, South America, $6.80; Continent, $6.55; Brazil, kegs, 8¾; compound, city, 6@6¼c; Western, 6@6¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard stearine, 7@7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 59s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 37s 6d; short clear backs, 18 to 22 lb, 35s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 36s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 36s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 35s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 34s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 31s 3d; American, refined, in pails, 33s. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 58s; American finest colored, 60s. Tallow—Prime city, 29s; Australian, in London, 28s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, May-August, 22s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s 6d. Resin—Common, 5s 10½d. Petroleum—Refined, 7¾d. Linseed oil, 24s 6d.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DAVID JAMES KING, Bennett J. King, Edward J. King, Jr., and Judah H. Solomon, as only qualified executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Edward J. King, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARGARET PENDERGAST and Stephen Pendergast, her husband; Abram Abelman and Ida Abelman, his wife; Anna Markmann, Morris Fineman and Rachel Fineman, his wife, the name "Rachel" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs; Max Kobre, The Hudson Plasterboard Company, Ruben Spitebrick, Mayer Goldstein, Salvatore Anzelmo, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 26th, 1900.

WILLIAM C. ORR, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Anna Markmann and Morris Fineman and Rachel Fineman, his wife, the name "Rachel" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of February, 1900, and on the same day filed with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the said county.

Dated New York, February 7, 1900.

WILLIAM C. ORR, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f8-1aw6wTh&mh22

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SAMUEL D. COLLINS, plaintiff, against HARMON PERKINS and JENNIE J. NEIHUT, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 29th day of January, 1900.

DALY, HOYT & MASON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 11 William Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Jennie J. Neihut: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1900.

DALY, HOYT & MASON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 11 William Street New York City. f15-1aw7wTh

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—LEOPOLD SCHEPP, plaintiff, against BLUEFIELDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, Defendant.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within ten (10) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, December 12th, 1899.

OPPENHEIM & SEVERANCE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. John P. Schuchman, Justice, dated the 10th day of January, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, this day.

Dated January 10th, 1900.

OPPENHEIM & SEVERANCE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. Address, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja11-aw6wTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FRED A. BACH, Bankrupt.—No. 2,147.

To the creditors of Fred A. Bach of Catskill, New York, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Fred A. Bach of Catskill, New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SIGMUND (otherwise known as SIEGFRIED) BLUMENFELD, bankrupt.—No. 1,485.

Notice is hereby given that Sigmund Blumenthal, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Feb. 9th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Feb. 14th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of DAVID BLOCK, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 2,171.

To the creditors of David Block, County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said David Block was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 14th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE W. CORBETT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George W. Corbett of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said George W. Corbett was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 13th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS EHRLICH, Bankrupt.—No. 2,121.

To the creditors of Morris Ehrlich of the City of New York, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Morris Ehrlich of the City of New York was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, February 3d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEWMAN HARRIS, individually and as partner of the firm known as KAMENITSKY & HARRIS, Bankrupt. No. 2,134.

To the creditors of Newman Harris, individually and as partner of the firm known as Kamenitsky & Harris, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Newman Harris, individually and as partner of the firm known as Kamenitsky & Harris, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, February 6, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,176—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUAL FLAUM, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Samual Flaum, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Samual Flaum was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 13th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON KNOPP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Solomon Knopp of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Solomon Knopp was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 14th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE J. D. MAYNE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George J. D. Mayne, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 5th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 8, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROBERT J. MILLS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert J. Mills, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 2, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States District Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of scaid petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated Feb. 13, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH SCHWARTZ, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 2,152.

To the creditors of Joseph Schwartz, County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Schwartz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 13th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ELECK SALKIN and SAMUEL LEVIN, (formerly trading as Salkin & Levin,) bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Eleck Salkin and Samuel Levin, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated February 9th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated Feb. 13, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS SHER and JACOB KATZ, (formerly trading as SHER & KATZ,) Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Sher and Jacob Katz, (formerly trading as Sher & Katz,) of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Louis Sher and Jacob Katz were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 13th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AMANDA SPANUTH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Amanda Spanuth of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Amanda Spanuth was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 14th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—STEPHEN R. TOBIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Stephen R. Tobin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 9th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Feb. 14th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of DAVID BLOCK, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 2,171.

To the creditors of David Block, County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said David Block was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 14th, 1900.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY.

New York City, Feb. 6th, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Feb. 27th, 1900, at 11 A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 20 to 27, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. PARMLY, Secretary.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN A. RUTHERFURD vs. JEAN M. ELDREDGE and another.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, Charles Donohue, referee in such judgment named, will sell

MOLINEUX'S NEXT ORDEAL

Sentence of Death and the Removal to Sing Sing.

HIS DEMEANOR UNCHANGED

In the Condemned Cell He Can Have Little Exercise and Few Visits from Friends.

Roland B. Molineux will have sentence of death passed on him to-morrow by Recorder Goff, in the Court of General Sessions, and a few hours later he will be on his way to Sing Sing, where, in the condemned cell, he will spend either the rest of his life, or, should the Court of Appeals act favorably upon his application for a new trial, so much of it as shall intervene before a decision can be reached from the court of last resort.

That Molineux will bear the ordeal with the same spirit as he did the verdict is expected. He has borne up well since the close of the trial. His keepers say that even with the shadow of conviction over him, with the heart-testing visits from his family, he is still the same cool and collected man that he has been since the doors of the Tombs first closed upon him, nearly a year ago.

It has been arranged that after the sentence is pronounced Molineux will be brought back to the Tombs, and the trip to Sing Sing will be made on the train leaving the Grand Central Station at 2:05 o'clock P. M. The prisoner will be in the charge of Deputy Sheriff Kelly and such other Deputy Sheriff as he may select to aid him. There will be a great change in conditions for Molineux after he leaves the Tombs. He can receive visitors only at such times as the Warden may direct, and none of them may come within three feet of the grating of his cell. All conversations will be held within hearing of a keeper who is constantly on watch, and letters to and from the prisoner will be read by the officials. Probably the hardest thing for Molineux will be the necessary curtailment of his exercise. The fare for condemned prisoners is prepared in a special kitchen, but it is yet prison fare. The condemned men do not wear stripes.

Mrs. Molineux called again yesterday to see her son. She came alone, and told the keepers that she could not stay away, and so had left her home suddenly without making her destination known. As she was about to enter the jail she met Sister Xavier, a Sister of Mercy, who is well known and loved in the Tombs, and the two women went up together to see the prisoner. There was an affectionate greeting between mother and son, and when fifteen minutes later Mrs. Molineux left, her face showed traces of tears. A little while later the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, who married Molineux to Miss Chesebrough, called and saw the prisoner for a few minutes. Cecil Molineux called next, and brought a letter from the prisoner's wife. Another caller was the Rev. Lindsay Parker, rector of St. Peter's Church, in Brooklyn, which the Molineuxs attend. He also had a short interview with the prisoner. In the afternoon Bartow S. Weeks and George Gordon Battle called and had a long interview with Molineux in the counsel room. He went back to his cell with a hopeful look on his face, and his lawyers said that he was in excellent spirits.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne will not be in court when the death sentence is pronounced. He left last night for Charlotte, N. C., his birthplace, where he will spend a brief vacation. Col. Gardiner will represent the State in court to-morrow. Mr. Osborne was asked concerning the remarks of Gen. Molineux made in the Tombs on Tuesday, in which the General took the District Attorney to task for dragging Young Mrs. Molineux into the case. In reply Mr. Osborne dictated the following:

"No one could resent the remarks by a grief-stricken father. Brave, heroic Gen. Molineux, overcome by the just verdict of an intelligent jury and conscious of his son's guilt, is in no position to judge of my conduct.

"I was educated in New York City by Theodore Dwight, the greatest teacher in the world. He told me that in all criminal cases the motive was important and frequently controlling. In this case man's love for woman was the motive. If I failed to prove it I would have violated my oath. The duty was painful, but imperative."

When Mr. Osborne was also asked about Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton's statement that the jury was hypnotized, he laughed and said such a charge was ridiculous. "The defendant chose the jury," he said, "and it was the most intelligent that could be obtained."

At the Molineux home, in Brooklyn, Mrs. Roland Molineux was reported as being in good health. Her visit to her husband on Tuesday is said to have done her good, and she with the other members of the family bear up under the hope of an ultimate new trial and acquittal.

BOYS' DEATHS AN ACCIDENT.

Police Do Not Suspect Foul Play in the Case of Two Lads Found in a Closet.

After twenty-four hours of careful investigation the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, and a small force of detectives detailed from the Central Office, came to the conclusion last night that Martin Loeffler and Charles Beirne, the two boys whose bodies were discovered on Tuesday in a closet at 108 Edgecombe Avenue, met their death through an accident. Nevertheless, Cornelius Ahearn, formerly caretaker of the house in which the bodies were found, was arraigned before Magistrate Hogan yesterday morning, and was held on the charge of vagrancy and on suspicion of having been connected with the death of the two boys. He was remanded to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station.

Ahearn's two boys, Cornelius and Patrick, who were seen with Loeffler and Beirne on the day of their disappearance, Aug. 2, were found with their grandmother, Mrs. Mary Ward, at Fort Lee, N. J. Cornelius, the older of the children, said:

"Martin Loeffler and Charlie Beirne, on the day they were lost, came to our house at 1 o'clock, and said they were going to Spuyten Duyvil to get some apples. They left us about 2 o'clock, and I never saw them again. In a few days we heard they were lost. Lots of boys used to play in our house. It was vacant, and nobody troubled us. We never locked each other in that closet, even for fun. I often told the fellows not to go in there, for they might be closed in."

"Pretty often father would get angry with some of the kids, and tell them that if they did not stop their noise he would have them locked up, but he meant in jail."

Several members of the Beirne household declared yesterday that they believed Ahearn innocent, and thought the locking up of the boys was an accident.

Frank Loeffler, a brother of Martin, told many different stories, declaring that he went once to Ahearn's house looking for his brother and was roughly turned away by the caretaker. The police think that the child is stretching his memory, they say, if this had been true, the father would have gone to the house to make personal inquiries.

Melvin Schoonmaker of 117 Edgecombe Avenue, ten years old, says that on the day after the disappearance of the boys he heard noises, as of some one knocking, on the second floor of the house, and informed Ahearn, who told them to run off to bed. The police doubt this story.

The theory that has been generally accepted is that Martin Loeffler and Charles Beirne became drenched in the rainstorm of Aug. 2, and, fearing to go home, went into the empty house and removed their clothes to dry them, and then, hearing some one approach, they took their garments and rushed into the closet, closing the door behind them; that they only lived a few hours, as the place is so close as to make suffocation inevitable.

The dissolute habits of Cornelius Ahearn have done much to raise suspicion against him, though no motive for the deed can be suggested. Shortly after the disappearance of their two playmates the two Ahearn children were driven from home in one of their father's drunken frenzies, and soon after went to live with their grandmother, Mrs. Ward, at Fort Lee.

On Tuesday night the two bodies were removed to the Harlem Morgue, whence they were taken to Bellevue yesterday morning.

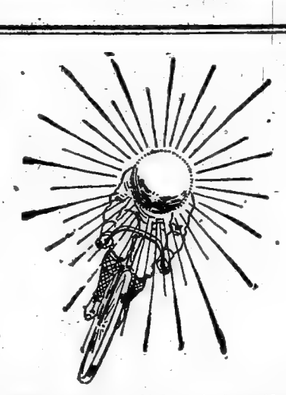

We could call it a "dazzling, world-enlightening" sale of golf-bicycle suits.

But 'twould be a lie.

It's nothing but a conglomerate of odds and ends; heavy weight knickers and coats; light weight ditto; fancy flannel and grey homespun coats, vests and trousers—not much of any one thing, not much all told; but every size in something and everything our kind.

575 pair "loud" and "quiet" Knickers.
FORMER PRICE, $5 TO $8; NOW, $2.50.
140 Coats—may match, may not.
FORMER PRICE, $5.50 TO $10; NOW, $2.50.
Fancy Flannel, Crash, Homespun.
190 Coats.
115 Vests.
160 long Trousers.
Former suit price—for they were complete suits once, $16 to $22.
NOW, COATS $2.50, VESTS $1, TROUSERS $2.50.

At Prince St. Store only.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

LEGAL NOTES.

"BINDING SLIP" AS A RENEWAL OF INSURANCE.—In a suit originally brought by Emory N. Van Tassel, to recover from the Greenwich Insurance Company for a loss under an alleged insurance contract, which has been three times tried, the Court of Appeals recently reversed a judgment given for the plaintiff, which was affirmed by the Appellate Division. Mr. Van Tassel having died pending the action, it is now continued in the name of his executors, William J. Underwood and others. The company in January, 1889, delivered to decedent its policy of insurance in the standard form, insuring the building at Thirteenth Avenue and West Eleventh Street, for $10,000. This policy was several times renewed, and in January, 1891, the company, in the form of a "binding slip," gave a further renewal for one year. The structure was destroyed by fire during the year. On the last trial the court directed a verdict for the plaintiff for nearly $14,000. The Court of Appeals holds, by a divided court, that the "binding slip," which was issued to insurance brokers, specifying the property and the owner, expressing a specified sum, and a period of twelve months, but adding, "this memo. to be void on delivery of the policy," was not on its face such a perfect and complete contract of insurance as to preclude parol evidence of a usage between insurance brokers and insurance companies, and of an actual intention of the parties that the slip should be binding only until action upon a pending application for the renewal of the policy; and should not survive the rejection of the application and notice to that effect to the insured. Judge Bartlett gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Judges Martin and Vann.

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PLEDGE OF CORPORATE PROPERTY TO DIRECTORS.—Edmund C. Converse, Gen. Henry W. Slocum, and Messrs. Flagler and Graves, in October, 1893, when the American Casualty Insurance Company, a Maryland corporation, of which they were Directors, was in financial difficulties, loaned the company $60,000, in the belief that it was solvent, and peculiarly able to meet its liabilities. Mr. Converse, on behalf of himself and the others received securities from the company to secure the repayment of the loans. At the time the company was actually largely insolvent, its capital and surplus had been wholly lost, and its liability to its policy holders exceeded its assets over $2,000,000. Mr. Converse brought an action in this city against Severyn V. Sharpe and others, receivers of the company, for an accounting with respect to the securities thus pledged with him. An interlocutory judgment in his favor was affirmed by the Appellate Division of the First Department, and that decision has now been sustained by the Court of Appeals. The Court holds that when it is done to preserve the credit of the corporation, and enable it to continue its business, the Directors of such corporation may properly loan money to it, and receive as security an assignment of a portion of the corporate property. The Court holds that, while such a transaction between the company and its officers will, upon its subsequent failure, require a closer scrutiny because of the trust relations, yet if the transaction be conducted with fairness and in good faith, no law and no public policy is thereby contravened.

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EXCESSIVE VERDICT REDUCED.—A verdict for $4,500 was awarded to Minna Joly on the trial of her suit against the New York and East River Ferry Company for injuries caused by her fall while she was about to take passage on a ferryboat for the purpose of returning from Astoria to her home in this city three years ago. On the company's appeal the Appellate Division has directed a reversal of the judgment, unless the plaintiff consents to reduce it to $2,000. The plaintiff testified that when she fell she fainted. On recovering consciousness she went home and was treated by Dr. Renner for a couple of days. She suffered great pain in her left shoulder, which was much swollen, and she could not leave her room. She went to the Presbyterian Hospital, at first three times a week, and then twice a week, for eight or ten weeks. She suffered pain for a year, and was not yet entirely free from the effects of the injuries she received. The Court holds that, considering the nature of the injuries, it was evident the verdict was for more than double the amount to which the plaintiff was entitled.

WAR VETERAN CONVICTED.

Finley, Who Carried the Flag in Havana, Goes to Prison.

James J. Finley, a veteran of the Spanish war, was convicted and sentenced to Elmira Reformatory yesterday by Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. On Jan. 12 he assaulted James L. Aschibald of 65 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, striking him with a beer glass and injuring him severely.

Ex-Alderman Ware, who acted as his counsel, asked for clemency, basing his claim on his client's war record.

"This young man," he said, "served honorably through the Spanish war in the Two Hundred and Second Volunteers. He was a Color Sergeant, and was the first American to carry the American flag through the streets of Havana."

The Justice said that the prisoner's war record made no difference in his case, and that he must be punished for his crime.

THEFTS AT THE NAVY YARD.

Articles Taken During the Fire on Sunday Morning.

It came to light yesterday that many articles were stolen from the building of the Department of Yards and Docks, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, during the fire in that structure early on Sunday morning.

It is alleged that the thefts were committed by marines and sailors. It is said that office supplies were stolen, and that a number of valuable instruments in the engineer's office were rendered useless by the removal of the lenses and other parts.

One man was caught leaving the building with an officer's coat on his arm, but he was not arrested, the coat being returned to its owner.

The Board of Inquiry appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the origin of the fire and the damage to the building is also, it is said, examining into the charges of pilfering.

Broadway and 11th Street.

FURS.,

Entire remainder of Winter Stock in addition to a large quantity of Manufacturer's Samples.

SCARFS.
Alaska Sable, with tails, . . $9.00, $13.50 and $16.50; Formerly $13.50 to $22.00
Mink, ... $10.00, $12.50 and $16.50; Formerly $13.00 to $22.50
Animal Fox, with head, tail and brush; $7.75, $9.50, $15.00 and $18.00.

MUFFS.
Electric Seal, ... $1.50 and $3.00.
Skunk Opossum, ... $4.00.

Alaska Sable Storm Collarette, finished with tails, $15.00; Value $22.50

Seal Coat, with high storm collar, box front, $150.00; Value $200.00

Fancy Garments of various Furs and all general stock at one-third less than early winter prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.
Basement Salesroom.

Sheets and Pillow Cases,—Utica Mills Cotton; Hemmed and Hemstitched.

Sheets.

Size.	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
54x90,	40c.	48c. each.
63x93½,	47c.	55c. "
72x93½,	55c.	63c. "
72x99,	58c.	66c. "
81x93½,	60c.	68c. "

Pillow Cases.

Size.	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
45x38½,	14c.	18c. each.
50x38½,	16c.	20c. "
54x38½,	17c.	31c. "

The prices quoted for these articles are below the cost of the material by the yard.

200 Double Damask Table Cloths, fine Irish Linen,—extra large sizes,—slightly soiled,—at one third less than usual prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

MEN'S SHIRTS.

Fancy Colored Madras, Percale and Oxford Shirts. Fabrics show the latest designs in figures and stripes for spring. Garments are perfect in cut and finish. Open back and front. Cuffs attached or separate. 95 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Ladies' Department
(at Broadway and 13th Street Store).
Special Clearing Sale.

Jackets now $5.00, were $13.50 & $15.
Jackets now $10.00, were $20, $25 & $27.
Tailor-Made Suits, (Homespun) were $18, $20, $22 now $7.50.
(Silk lined) were $25, now $10.00.
Black Brilliantine Skirts were $5, $6 and $7.50, now $2.50.
Golf and Rainy-Day Skirts now $5.00, (plaid backs) were $12 & $14.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

MILLER'S BROTHER FREE.

No Evidence Against Him in Connection with the Franklin Syndicate —Bail Offered for Miller.

The case against Louis H. Miller, Jr., brother of William F. Miller of the Franklin Syndicate, was dismissed yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, Judge Keady presiding. Louis Miller was charged with having secreted the property of his brother's creditors.

It has been intimated by the authorities since the arrest of William F. Miller that the case against his brother would not be prosecuted, and yesterday morning when the case was called there was little surprise when Assistant District Attorney McCaffry arose and stated that the prosecution against the defendant had been abandoned. Mr. McCaffry said that after a careful investigation no evidence had been found to substantiate the charge, and that after consultation with District Attorney Clarke it had been decided not to prosecute the case.

William F. Miller was informed that the case against his brother had been dismissed, and was greatly pleased at the news. He thanked the jail official who brought him the news, and remarked that he had been confident from the first that no case could be made out against his brother.

Miller received a visit yesterday morning from his father and in the afternoon from Lawyer Ammon.

Three men whose names could not be ascertained called at the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon and offered to submit real estate securities for Miller's bail. It was Manhattan real estate, however, and Chief Clerk Arthur W. Walker informed them that District Attorney Clarke would not consider any security save Brooklyn real estate.

Mrs. Lees, wife of Police Captain Lees, was seen at her home, 168 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, and was asked about Cecil Leslie's statement that she was an investor in the Franklin Syndicate. She denied the statement, and said that it was wholly without foundation.

GIVES CHASE IN A LOCOMOBILE.

Thus a Corpulent Policeman Catches a Fleet-Footed Fugitive.

The locomobile, like the bicycle, may in time become an adjunct of the Police Department. At any rate it demonstrated its ability last evening to aid corpulent policemen chase would-be murderers, and so deserves some consideration.

Dominico Caffone, a laborer, of 316 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, was, until recently, employed by William Bradley, a contractor, who is excavating for buildings at West End Avenue and One Hundredth Street. He was laid off last week, and has been alleging that he had not been fully paid. Yesterday he made his usual demands of Frank Bradley, who acts as paymaster for his father, and when the young man paid no attention to him he went at him for the purpose of committing an assault. Bradley, thinking the Italian had a knife, ran, and then Caffone pulled a revolver and fired four wild shots after him. Bradley escaped unhurt, and Policeman Wood of the West One Hundredth Street Police Station, whose long years on the force have made his form rotund, went after the fleeing Italian.

Wood puffed and grunted in covering about half as much ground as his fleet-footed quarry. Just as Wood was in a condition bordering on apoplexy a locomobile rolled by.

"Here, officer," shouted the man at the lever, "jump in and I'll catch that fellow for you."

Wood dropped into the vehicle, and away it went up Broadway at full speed. The Italian was then six blocks ahead and going easily. He hadn't seen Wood get into the locomobile, and was just about to settle into a walk when the vehicle rolled up and Wood almost tumbled out on the astonished fugitive.

The policeman walked his prisoner back to the station, where a charge of felonious assault was made against him. The pistol, with four chambers empty, was found in his pocket.

Furniture Department.

On Thurs., Feb. 15th, we will offer the balance of our Parlor Cabinets, mahogany and vernis-martin, at prices ranging from $30 to $125, originally $50 to $175.

Also a number of Parlor and Reception Room Suites, (custom-made), and odd pieces in muslin, at one-quarter off regular prices.

To further enhance this sale we shall, in conjunction, offer two lines of Imported Silk Damasks for coverings, as follows:
$11.00 grade, at $5.50 yard.
$8.00 " " $4.00 "

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Stern Bros
in their
Dressmaking Dep't
(Third Floor)
will continue during this month to take orders for
Tailor-made Gowns, Reception, Dinner and Evening Costumes
at
Great Reductions from Regular Prices
West 23d St

BOARD OF TRADE TAKES ACTION.

Approves the General Provisions of the Shipping Subsidy Bill.

The Board of Trade and Transportation met yesterday and took action on several public questions, after considerable discussion. The subject of allowing trucks on Fifth Avenue was talked over, and G. Waldo Smith offered a resolution, which advised regulations prescribing qualifications as to age, &c., of drivers of vehicles, and condemning the Weekes bill before the Assembly (which is designed to regulate traffic on Fifth Avenue) as being subversive of home rule. The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Ocean Transportation reported on the Shipping Subsidy bill before Congress, and presented a resolution approving its general provisions.

Henry W. Peabody thought the bill should enable all Americans for a period of years to come to build ships abroad and reap the benefit of the subsidy with them, provided they built an equivalent amount of tonnage here. Mr. Peabody presented an amendment embodying his views, and some discussion followed. In the course of it he said:

"The committee representing shipowners and other interests which prepared the bill now before Congress was headed by the President of the company which owns the New York and the Paris, [meaning Clement A. Griscom.] It is worth noting that under the bill those ships are practically the only foreign-built vessels which would get the cream of the subsidy—100 per cent." Mr. Peabody's amendment was defeated and the committee's resolution adopted.

L. J. Callanan offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Legislature to repeal the charter of the Ramapo Water Company.

FIRE DESTROYS ULMER PARK.

Loss on Bensonhurst Pavilion and Stock About $40,000.

Fire last night completely destroyed the three-story frame pavilion at the foot of Twenty-fifth Avenue, Bensonhurst, owned by William Texter, and known as Ulmer Park. The fire started near the roof from some unknown cause and in less than an hour the building was entirely destroyed.

The Coney Island Fire Department, under Chief Kirkpatrick, worked hard and managed, after great effort, to save the adjoining property. The building was valued at $30,000, and with $5,000 worth of furniture and $5,000 of stock is a complete loss. The loss is covered by insurance.

GIFTS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Fund to Purchase Sociological Books —Collection of Menu Cards.

The Trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, held their monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at the Astor Library Building in Lafayette Place. A fund of $2,200, to be known as the "Richard L. Dugdale Fund," was received and accepted. Mr. Dugdale, who has been dead a number of years, was the author of a book on the history of the "Jukes," an actual family, though known by another name, of whom nearly all the many members were criminals. His sister, Miss Jane Dugdale, who survived him, also died some years ago. She made a joint bequest to David A. Wells of Connecticut, R. R. Bowker, Worthington C. Ford, and Edward M. Shepard, and they applied the fund in ways designed to spread economic and sociological knowledge. Since the death of Mr. Wells, the three other men decided to apply the balance of the bequest to the creation of a fund for the purchase of books on sociological and economic subjects.

A copy of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" of the seventh edition, and one of the sixth also, were presented to the library by Mr. Maitland. Both are rare, dating from the seventeenth century. The copy of the seventh edition is especially valuable, being the only perfect copy known. Miss Frank E. Buttles offered to give to the library a collection of a thousand hotel and restaurant menus. She has already turned in over 900, and she wants to have the collection sealed up and not opened until the middle of the next century. As the collection was not yet complete, the Trustees did not take final action.

Fac simile copies of the treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Sulu, dated Aug. 20, 1899, were received from Elihu Root, Secretary of War.

GRAND JURY INDICTS DEAD MAN

True Bill Against Bert Oliver, Who Died in Bellevue a Week Ago.

Bert Oliver, a laborer, who has been dead for over a week, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury on a charge of assault.

Oliver had been a night watchman at Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street. After a quarrel with Guy F. Meres of 577 Union Avenue, a contractor, who was his employer, he was discharged. A week later he met Meres and fired a pistol at him. He was arrested and taken to the Morrisania Court, where he said that he was starving and had not tasted food for several days. He died in Bellevue Hospital on the night of his arrest.

When the indictment was handed up to Judge Newburger, in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday, a messenger was sent to the Tombs for Oliver. He was not found there, and after a long search for him, it was learned that he was dead. The indictment will be brought up to-day and dismissed.

Cloak Department.

Clearance Sale of Entire Stock of Out-door Garments.

Jackets,—various Cloths,—tight-fitting or box front,—trimmed with fur, braiding, and embroidery. Plain or elaborate models. Lined with silk. Colors and black.
$3.50, $6.50 and $10.00; Formerly $10.00 to $35.00.

Cloth Capes. Velour Capes and Coats, handsomely embroidered with cut jet and trimmed with fur. Opera Cloaks made of Silk, Satin or Cloth,
At one-half usual prices.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Household Linens.

Fine linen, hemstitched, Table Cloths and Napkins.

Cloth and 1 Dozen Napkins.	
8x 8, ...	$6.25 per set
8x10, ...	7.25 " "
8x12, ...	8.00 " "

Hemstitched, Damask Tray Cloths, 25, 50, 60 and 75c. each.
Scarfs,—Hemstitched Damask,—18x45 inches, 50 cents each.

Extra fine quality,
18x45, ... $1.00 each
18x54, ... 1.25 "
18x72, ... 1.50 "

Plain Linen Scarfs, Tray Cloths, Squares, and Tea Cloths, finished with hemstitching and drawn work.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Cotton Dress Goods.

Imported Materials. Sheer printed Batiste, and printed embroidered Swiss. Novelty designs, — spring colors,
25 cents per yard.

Mercerized Cotton, French and Scotch Madras, Madapolam and an extensive variety of Cotton-and-Silk and Cotton Cloths—suitable for Shirt-waists.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH IN FIVE HUMOROUS AND MUSICAL RECITALS. February 21 and 23 at 8:15, February 24 at 3:15, "Awful Bores" And Humorous and Musical Selections. February 27 at 8:15, February 28 at 3:15, "The Trials of an Entertainer" And Humorous and Musical Selections. Tickets $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1899—FIFTY-EIGHTH SEASON—1900. EMIL PAUR.....Conductor. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, at 2 P. M. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH, at 8:15 P. M. PROGRAM. Overture, "Coriolanus".....Beethoven. Variations on a Theme by Haydn.....Brahms. Concerto for Piano, No. 2, F minor.....Chopin. VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN. SYMPHONY NO. 5, E MINOR....Tschaikowsky. Tickets at Carnegie Hall and Tyson's and Ruliman's. Seats 75 cts. to $2; Boxes $12 and $15. Admission $1. AUG. ROEBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL. BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor. Wed. Aft., Feb. 21, Mme. Sembrich. Thurs. Evg., Feb. 22, Leonora Jackson. Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM | Monday Aft., Feby. 19th, at 3:30. Major J. B. Pond Announces the Third Lecture of the Series by ERNEST SETON THOMPSON "WILD ANIMALS I HAVE MET." Reserved Seats, $1.00. Children Half Price.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. Milton & Dollie NOBLES, 15, 25, 50c. Le Roy & Clayton Bonner, Gallando, the Silvers, Mov. Pictures, &c.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Camilla Urso. 15,25,50c. Lillian Burkhart, The Hawaiian Trio, Tiddlewinks & Dugan, Mov. Pic's, &c.

AMERICAN 42nd & 8th Ave. CASTLE SQ. OP. CO. 3d Year. 100 People. In English. EVGS. 8:15, 25c. to $1. MAT. WED. & SAT. 1,100 SEATS, 25c. Next Week—THE MASCOT—All Star Cast. Special Matinée Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22. MARITANA

RICHARD T. PERCY. ORGAN RECITAL. Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St., this afternoon at 4, assisted by Mrs. Anna Burch and Mr. David Mannes. No card of admission required.

MENDELSSOHN HALL THIS AFTERN. AT 3. Recital by ANTON VAN ROOY. Baritone of the Maurice Grau Opera Co. Assisted by Hermann Hans Wetzler. Res. Seats $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

Koster & Bial's. Farewell week of Round New York in 80 Minutes | Mat. Sat'y. With FOUGERE and THE GREAT LAFAYETTE.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 100TH TIME. COSTLY SOUVS. TO-NIGHT.

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance. MARIE DRESSLER. MR. & MRS. ROYLE. Walton's Dogs and Monkeys. Morton, Lewis & Ryan. Biograph. Nellie Walters.

COMIQUE B'way and 29th St. The House That Jack Built. Mat. To-day, 25c. & 50c. VANITY FAIR BURLESQUERS. Dixon-McGovern Fight Pictures.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. 20TH CENTURY MAIDS. "Cyrano de Rubber-Neck." Living Pictures.

KNICKERBOCKER. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. N. C. GOODWIN. H. V. Esmond's Exquisite Play, MAXINE ELLIOTT. When We Were Twenty-one. Extra Matinée WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

HARLEM | JAMES K. HACKETT | 8:15. Op. House, in Rupert of Hentzau. Sat. Mat. Next Week: HENRY MILLER in "The Only Way." Mat. Washington's Birthday.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. GREAT SUCCESS of the new ballad as sung by MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE."

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE. CINEMATOGRAPH. NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

Weber & Fields' Music Hall. Matinées B'way & 30th St. Tues. & Sat. WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899—1900. Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU. To-morrow Ev'g, at 8, LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke. Sat. Mat., Feb. 17, at 1:30, DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friederichs, Bars, and Dippel. Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 17, at 8, at Popular prices, RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Sembrich and Mantelli; MM. Salignac, Devries, and Scotti. Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 18, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Campanari, and Plançon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. Mon. Ev'g, Feb. 19, at 8, LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Nordica and Sembrich; MM. Dippel, Plançon, Illy, and Ed. de Reszke. Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 20, at 8:30 precisely, First performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Marie Brema, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bars, Friederichs, Muhlmann, Pringle, H. Devries, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur. Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 21, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Plançon. Thur. Ev'g, Feb. 22, at 7 precisely, second performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DIE WALKURRE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Pevny, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bouton, Molke-Kellogg, Broadfoot, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur. WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. TO-DAY AT 1 P. M. EDW. E. RICE TESTIMONIAL. Prices, $2.50, $2.00, $1.00, and 50 cents.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat. 2:15. "Its success was an argument for the purity of the drama."—World. "Play realized highest expectations.—An extraordinary cast."—Journal. THE AMBASSADOR. CAST INCLUDES MARY MANNERING, HILDA SPONG, ELIZABETH TYREE, RHODA CAMERON, MRS. WALCOT, ETHEL HORNICK, ALISON SKIPWORTH, BEATRICE MORGAN, JOHN MASON, CHARLES WALCOT, WM. COURTENAY, EDWARD MORGAN.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS The Surprises of Love. Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY. Xtra. Matinée Washington's Birthday. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2:15. Xtra. Matinée Washington's Birthday. MAUDE ADAMS in THE LITTLE MINISTER.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS, 8. MAT. SAT. XTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 24th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mat. Sat. Xtra. Matinee Washington's Birthday. The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Last 3 Nights. Last Matinée Saturday. MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES. Feb. 21—Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, The Modern Spectacle, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS. SEATS READY THIS MORNING, 9 A. M.

SEATS FOR THE BIG BANJO CONCERT, CHICKERING HALL, THURSDAY EVE'G, FEB'Y 22D, FOR SALE AT J. H. PHIPPS, Mgr., 138 5th Ave., and CHICKERING HALL.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. M'LLE FIFI. WITH GREAT CAST.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. LAST WEEK. MAY IRWIN. Last 3 nights and Saturday Matinée. IN SISTER MARY. Wed., Feb. 21, "Aunt Hannah." Seat Sale Fri.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices, 25-50-75-$1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat. 2nd Week | "Als Ich Wiederkam," Great Hit | Sequel to "As the White Horse Tavern."

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Ave. Castle Sq. Op. Co. 3d Year, in English. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. MARITANA. Next week—"The Mascot." All-star cast. Special Matinée Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'y & 7th Av. VICTORIA Last 2 Weeks Mat. Sat. & Feb. 22. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées. CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP. 50c | Admission to Promenade | 50c

CASINO! 1st Matinee Saturday. THE PRINCESS CHIC! "Altogether a SUCCESS!" —N. Y. Herald.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. "A TRIUMPH."—HERALD. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO.

Herald Square Theatre. Merrier than ever.—Herald. David Belasco's NAUGHTY ANTHONY. Evs. 8:20; Mats. Wed. & Sat. SPECIAL MAT., Washington's B'day.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Special Matinée Washington's Birthday. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR.

THE NEW YORK BROADWAY TO TOKIO. Broadway, 44-45 Sts. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. No smoking at Matinées.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SHENANDOAH. Next week—"In Old Kentucky."

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Egyptian Giant; Orange-Headed Girl; Limbless Wonder.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; colder; diminishing northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,634. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79½c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 43½c.; cash cotton, 8⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The British threaten to use native allies against the Boers. Both Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour made announcements to that effect. The British Government's military scheme was adopted in the House of Commons by a majority of 205. In the House of Lords a debate occurred between Lord Rosebery and the Marquis of Salisbury, in which the former charged that overtures had been made to the United States and Germany for an alliance, and that they had been rejected. It is reported from Cape Town that the British have evacuated Rensburg and retired to Arundel. The British losses near Rensburg were 12 officers and 29 men. The Boers are reported to be damming Klip River. The situation in the Island of Martinique continues grave. Fifty soldiers dispersed rioters at various points yesterday. Lord Chesterfield and Miss Enid Wilson were married in London yesterday. The Duke de Medina-Sidonia, Spanish Grand Chamberlain, is dead. In consequence of the lack of coal, the Government of Saxony has ordered the restriction of the train service to the limits of absolute necessity. The Spanish Government refused to produce the dispatches which were exchanged between Spain and the United States before the war began when requested to do so by the Senate.—Pages 2 and 6.

LEGISLATURE.—The Assembly yesterday, by a vote of 92 to 35, passed the Lewis bill to repeal the so-called Horton law permitting prizefights. Nine Democrats voted for the bill, and one Republican voted against it. Gov. Roosevelt yesterday signed the Fallows bill providing for payment of arrears of school teachers' salaries in Queens and Richmond. The Assembly Cities Committee gave a hearing on three bills affecting the Ramapo Company yesterday. Senator Elsberg has introduced a proposed amendment to the State tax law, prepared by the West End Association of this city, which is designed to promote economy in taxation.—Page 5.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday passed its Currency bill by a vote of 46 to 29. In the House yesterday Mr. Boutell said that the silver issue was dead, and he did not believe a single member of the minority honestly wanted it resurrected. In the course of a debate on the civil service law in the House, Mr. Grosvenor called the competitive system a "discredited theory," and protested against the payment of millions to uphold the theory. The House yesterday completed 26 of the 124 pages of the Legislative, Executive, and Appropriation bill without amendment. The bill will probably be passed to-day.—Pages 1 and 3.

Page 1.

Two members of the Supreme Court of Montana testified that they had been offered bribes in connection with the Clark Senatorial contest. One hundred thousand dollars was the sum named by one of them.

Edward F. Linton, Secretary of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission, alleges that the delay in granting the franchise for the East River Tunnel is caused by members of the Municipal Committee who are seeking bribes.

Page 2.

The Republican County Committee last night indorsed the administration of Gov. Roosevelt, approved his refusal to be a candidate for Vice President, and pledged him the support of New York County for his re-election as Governor.

A resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives calling on the State Department to state whether ex-Consul Macrum had reported that his official mail had been opened by the British Censor. The department denied some of Macrum's statements.

Page 4.

The stable of the late Robert Bonner, with the exception of Maud S., the former trotting champion, was sold at Madison Square Garden for $32,415.

Page 6.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, who has given $2,500,000 to colleges and other institutions, will dispose of the remainder of his fortune, $1,500,000, before his death.

Page 7.

Count and Countess de Castellane sailed for France yesterday on the French Line Steamer La Gascogne. The Count declared that he will "pulverize" his enemies in Paris.

Page 8.

Negotiations for the absorption of the Home Bank by the Corn Exchange Bank are in progress it is understood.

The $1,000,000 needed by the Chamber of Commerce for purchasing a site and erecting a building thereon has practically been subscribed.

Page 9.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. surprised Wall Street yesterday with the announcement that they had dropped negotiations for taking up the debt of the Third Avenue Railroad.

Page 12.

Claims aggregating over $13,000 for additional pay have been brought under the prevailing rate of wages law by city employes. Corporation Counsel Whalen blames Controller Coler for not creating a fund out of which to settle such claims when proved.

Yesterday was Molineux's last day in the Tombs. Justice Fursman yesterday, in the trial of a case of subornation of perjury, ruled out testimony offered to connect the defendant with other similar cases, and Recorder Goff's admission of the Barnet testimony in the Molineux case being cited, Justice Fursman said he recognized neither the law authorities nor the law quoted as being correct.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
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New Corporations.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 4.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

GEN. HARRISON ROBBED.

Ex-President and His Wife Systematically Swindled During Their Stay in Paris Last Summer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 15.—It was related here to-night that ex-President Harrison and his wife were systematically robbed and otherwise swindled during their visit to Paris last Summer, when Mr. Harrison was engaged in the Venezuela claims affair.

The ex-President was asked about the matter to-night, and he confirmed the story, although he said he did not know that it was abroad. He now thinks that a young Frenchman who acted as his valet was the swindler, or, if not, that he knew all about the larcenies.

Aside from sums of money that Mr. Harrison missed, the boldest and most accomplished operation consisted in a series of forgeries perpetrated on Mrs. Harrison. During the Summer she looked for some drafts due on some private investments of her own. They never came.

Quite recently the drafts came to her with her name fairly well indorsed on them. The amounts of the various drafts and the name of the forger could not be learned.

Gen. Harrison would give no details beyond saying that the story was substantially correct.

Canal Commission at Granada.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 15.—The United States Canal Commission arrived at Granada yesterday, after completing the examination of the ship canal route across Nicaragua. All the members are in good health.

Archbishop Hennessy Very Ill.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Feb. 15.—The condition of Archbishop Hennessy, who has been ill for several days, is such to-night as to cause apprehension. His physicians are unable to express an opinion as to the outcome.

Arrives Chicago at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.

In time for the day's business. No train so convenient, so luxurious, or so comfortable as the "Pennsylvania Limited." None faster.—Adv.

THE RIVER TUNNEL HOLD-UP

Charges of Bribery Made Against Municipal Committeemen.

ACCUSED BY EDWARD F. LINTON

Secretary of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission Tells of Hints Made to Him.

Direct charges of bribery in connection with the hold-up by the Municipal Assembly's joint Railway Committee of the resolution granting a franchise for a tunnel under the East River to the New York and Long Island Terminal Railway Company were made yesterday by Edward F. Linton, Secretary of the Atlantic Avenue Improvefent Commission, who is one of the foremost advocates of the tunnel scheme. Mr. Linton declined to give the names of the Aldermen or Councilmen who had "struck" for money, but his statement was positive and he declared that at the proper time the names would be made public.

The application of the Terminal Company for a franchise was made to the Municipal Assembly last June, some months after the passage by the Legislature of a bill amending the charter so that franchises for tunnels might be granted for a period of fifty years, after corporations applying for such franchises had agreed to pay to the City of New York "3 per cent., or so much thereof as may be, of the net profits derived from the use of any tunnel which it shall construct, after there shall have first been retained by such company, from such net profits, a sum equal to 5 per cent. upon the sum expended to construct such tunnel." Shortly after the introduction of the application, a public hearing was held by the joint Railroad Committee of the Council and Board of Aldermen, but from that time until the latter body expired on Dec. 31 last nothing was heard of the matter.

On the incoming of the present Board of Aldermen the application was renewed, and another hearing, which was attended by a hundred business and professional men of Brooklyn, was held. No one opposed the measure, though Councilman Cassidy of Queens assumed a most antagonistic attitude, and gave the impression that he would not favor the granting of the application. Since that time the members of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission have made efforts to discover what objection the committee had to the granting of the franchise, so these objections might be combatted. Every time the subject has been broached to the members of the Committee on Railroads, however, the advocates of the franchise have been treated with scant courtesy.

Mr. Linton was delegated by the commission to inquire into the causes for delay in the matter, and he attended four meetings of the Municipal Assembly. On each of these occasions, he says, he was looked upon with amazement.

"I was not permitted to have much doubt on the reason why no action was taken on this important matter," Mr. Linton said last night. "This reason appeared to me to be that no money was shown. Now, I know what 'bribe' and 'money' mean when I use them. I don't say that I was told directly that the men in charge of this application expected money, but I was given to understand so, in ways that left nothing to be inferred. One of the replies made by a member of the committee to me when I asked for information as to the cause of its inaction, was 'Pass that franchise? What for?' Now, that's pretty plain talk, as I take it. Another reply was, 'Who's the attorney for this here tunnel company? Ain't it Kelly of the Long Island Railroad? Why don't he come and see us about it?'

"I would be willing to lead a body of men, armed if need be, into the halls of the Municipal Assembly, and compel, by force if need be, these men to say whether or no this application should be granted. When the pockets, welfare, and happiness of a million people are affected by a public improvement such as this, I say that men who will hold it up and decline to say why, then I claim that such men are criminals. We don't want the Legislature to step in in this case if it can be avoided, but there is no other course left open to us.

"I have seen it stated that Councilman Conly says that the committee has not yet decided what will be adequate compensation to the city for the franchise. That isn't his business, as that is fixed by the law passed last year. Councilman Francisco says that he is against the franchise, because the company will not agree to release the city from its share of the cost of depressing the tracks in Atlantic Avenue. That isn't any of his business, as the law authorizing that improvement requires the city to pay half the costs."

Mr. Linton is not the only person who claims to have been approached by members of the Municipal Assembly in the hope of obtaining a bribe. A prominent city official said yesterday that a short time ago President Baldwin, of the Long Island Railroad, and also of the company which aims to construct the tunnel, came to him and asked him why action on the application was delayed. In reply, the official, who has had several experiences with members of the Municipal Assembly in search of money, told Mr. Baldwin that he presumed the reason was that no one had been bribed. "Well," Mr. Baldwin responded, "if that's the case the tunnel won't be built, for no one will be bribed."

The members of the Joint Committee on Railroads are Councilmen Oakley, (Tam.,) Hart, (Tam.,) Hyland, (Tam.,) Conly and Hester, (Dem., Brooklyn,) Cassidy, (Dem., Queens,) and Francisco, (Rep., Brooklyn,) and Aldermen Ledwith, (Tam.,) Fleck, (Tam.,) Smith, (Tam.,) McCall, (Tam.,) Keegan and Keeley, (Dem., Brooklyn,) and Goodman, (Rep., Manhattan.) Mr. Goodman has vainly endeavored a dozen times to get the application reported upon, but Mr. Oakley, the Chairman, has so far refused to call a meeting of the committee for the purpose of taking a vote.

Two of the Councilmen on the committee were accused last Summer of attempting to obtain money from John Pierce, the contractor for the new Hall of Records, while the bond issue to pay for the construction of that building was pending. The same men, with another member of the Council, were also charged with offering to vote for the issue of repaving bonds if the asphalt companies would pay them. No names were mentioned at the time, because Mr. Pierce was disinclined to make any trouble, and it was impossible to get corroborative evidence that would make conviction sure.

CHURCH ROW OVER PROPERTY.

Trouble in the Oldest Congregational Church in Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 15.—Trouble broke out last night in the Second Congregational Church of Greenwich, an institution of 200 years' standing, and the oldest in this State. It arose from the fact that there are two distinct societies in the church, the church proper and an ecclesiastical society, which holds the property and manages all financial affairs. A meeting of the latter was held last night to take action upon a proposition to disband, and to turn over its powers and property to the church.

The meeting was called by a committee consisting of County Commissioner Whitman S. Mead and two New York business men, who live in Greenwich, Edwin H. Baker and Frank V. Reynolds. There are sixty-two members in the society, and forty of them were present. It requires a four-fifths vote to carry the proposition, and after a general and warm discussion, it was agreed to take an informal ballot. This resulted in thirty for the affirmative and ten for the negative side. A motion to adjourn for two weeks without taking formal action was then carried.

Those who oppose the disbanding of the society talk of getting out an injunction in case that step is decided upon. Some say that the quarrel is certain to get into the court in some form or other.

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

Its Friends Expect There Will Be Votes to Spare in Its Favor—New Objection Is Groundless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—A new difficulty about the new canal treaty has been brought to the attention of those who favor it. It is the contention that the treaty does not assure to the United States such perfect freedom to construct the canal across the Isthmus of Darien at Panama as it does across Nicaragua.

A prominent State Department officer who talked of this objection to-day said that the first paragraph of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was inclusive enough to provide for the construction of a canal anywhere to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. That statement of the purpose of the treaty would, he maintained, be regarded as controlling, in connection with the other sections of the convention. There was no reason to be alarmed about the scope of the instrument.

From the same source it was learned that there is no haste about ratification. The negotiators of the treaty would like to have it ratified as soon as possible, and certainly within the six months mentioned as the limit within which it shall be ratified. But the evident necessity for having it discussed, and the importance of giving Senators time in which to read both treaties and to learn the bearings of both, have constrained the Administration to advise the Committee on Foreign Relations to defer the attempt to put it to a vote until it has been considered fully by the press and the Senate, and the advantages of the proposed neutral canal are better comprehended than they are now.

Some tentative canvasses have been made to show how the Senate would probably be divided if a vote were taken at once. These canvasses vary in make up, but even the most unfavorable ones show that the extra number of votes needed to ratify it will not be more than half a dozen under the most unfavorable circumstances. The belief of the friends of the treaty is that when it is voted on there will be votes to sapre in favor of it.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS SPLIT.

Silver Men, Not Trusting Gorman, Purpose to Hold a Convention of Their Own.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—A split in the Democratic Party in Maryland on Bryan and the free-silver question is now inevitable. Secretary Beveridge of the Free Silver Democratic Association threw down the gauntlet to-day by declaring that the free-silver men had no faith in Gorman's statement made yesterday in Washington that he favored the nomination of Bryan. Since the snub given the free-silver leader by the Democrats last month in the Legislature, Bryan's free-silver friends in Maryland have lost all confidence in Gorman and the managers of the regular party organization.

"We would never enter the primaries under Gorman's promises," said Mr. Beveridge. "We know that if we did we would simply be tricked. Gorman would have a card up his sleeve in connection with the matter in some way.

"We shall go ahead and hold our own convention. The provisional committee is at work on it now. We shall issue a call to about 800 delegates throughout the State in a few days. The date has not been fully determined upon, but it will be the last of this month or the first of next. We are going to reaffirm the Chicago platform of 1896. We will have a good, strong plank against the imperialistic policy of the Republican Party. We will select sixteen men who will vote for William J. Bryan in the National Convention.

"If Gorman's convention reaffirms the Chicago platform, declares for 16 to 1, selects well-known silver men, and instructs them to vote for Bryan, we may accept the arrangement; otherwise our own delegation will demand admission as representing the true Chicago platform Democracy of Maryland."

TWO BURGLARS CAUGHT.

They Had Robbed the House of Smith E. Lane, in Lexington Avenue—Stolen Goods Recovered.

Thomas Healy, alias John Ryan, of 234 East Thirty-sixth Street, and his cousin, John Healy, of 617 First Avenue, are locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station charged with robbing the house of Smith E. Lane, at 111 Lexington Avenue, of over $1,050 worth of jewelry and other articles.

Mr. Lane is a lawyer at 55 Chambers Street, a member of the East River Bridge Commission and of the Union League Club, and was formerly a Park Commissioner. He is a bachelor, and lives alone in the house at 111 Lexington Avenue, keeping no servants, but employing a woman to come every day and keep his rooms in order. On Feb. 4 he missed several articles of jewelry from his dressing table and found that he had lost a diamond cluster ring valued at $800, a gold scarfpin worth $15, and a gold fob chain valued at $50.

Four days later, when he came home late at night, he found that his house had been robbed again. This time a pearl-handled revolver, valued at $22, a pair of field glasses made of aluminium, with his name engraved on them, valued at $119; a numerical indicator worth $3, a pocket manicure set worth $15, and a large quantity of clothing, gloves, and shoes were missing. A broken pane of glass in one of the basement windows was the only indication of the way the thieves had entered.

Mr. Lane reported his loss to Capt. Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who, with Detectives Quinlan and Walsh, set to work to find the thieves. It was learned by questioning the servants in the neighborhood that a man answering Thomas Healey's description had been seen hanging around the Lane house. Healey is an ex-convict, and has served terms at the Elmira Reformatory, in State's Prison, and in the penitentiary. After watching his house for three days, the detectives caught him yesterday at Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, with his cousin, John Healey.

The latter was arrested with little difficulty, but Thomas fought desperately, and was subdued only after Capt. Delaney, with his two detectives, had thrown him to the ground and tied his hands. The men were taken to the Yorkville Police Court, and were remanded to the Centre Street house, where they will await arraignment in court to-day, when Mr. Lane will appear against them. Pawn tickets for almost all the stolen property were found in their possession, and only a few trifling articles were not recovered.

At the station house last night Thomas Healey was identified by several servants in the houses adjoining Mr. Lane's as the man who had been seen hanging about there previous to the robbery.

WRECKS ON FRENCH COAST.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The French steamer Ernestine, of 417 tons, from Nantes, has been wrecked at the mouth of the River Gironde. Only three of her crew were saved. Thirteen others lost their lives. The Captain was killed by a falling mast.

The French schooner Notre Dame des Dunes, of 127 tons, is ashore at La Coubre. Four of her crew have been lost.

Advices from many points record wrecks and injuries to vessels. During yesterday's gale an unknown sailing vessel stranded on the reefs outside Brest, and four bodies have come ashore.

A number of fishboats were lost or seriously damaged along the north coast.

The French battleship Amiral Duperré broke from her moorings in the Brest Roads and drifted shoreward, but was held up in the nick of time by her own anchors.

The Line to California

Giving the quickest and most luxurious service is the New York Central. Eight trains a day to Chicago. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

THE CARNEGIE LITIGATION

Powers of Attorney to Frick and Others Revoked Dec. 20.

THE COKE CONTRACT SUIT

Immense Sum Involved, as the Carnegie Company Saves Thousands a Day by the Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—George B. Gordon of the firm of Dalzell, Scott & Gordon said to-night: "I have accepted service for the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, in the suit of H. C. Frick, and for such other of the defendants as can be readily reached. The only delay in accepting service for the others is their inaccessibility, and as soon as mails can reach Pittsburg authority will probably be given to their attorneys to accept service in each case. Each defendant has fifteen days from service in which to reply, and any intimation to the effect that the defendants wish to avoid service is wrong."

The Recorder's office of Allegheny County furnishes an interesting piece of news relative to the present quarrel in the revocation of the powers of attorney given by Andrew Carnegie to H. C. Frick, H. M. Curry, F. T. F. Lovejoy, L. C. Phipps, and Henry Phipps, Jr. Mr. Carnegie has deprived each of these of the right to sign or act for him which they have held for years. From the records it appears that he took away these rights on Dec. 20, 1899.

The action was taken in New York, and the papers were forwarded at once to the Recorder's office here, where they were filed and recorded on Dec. 21, four days before Mr. Carnegie came to Pittsburg and demanded from Mr. Frick his resignation as Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Carnegie Steel Company. At that time, it appears, Mr. Lovejoy and the others received warning of what was about to happen, as they had held the undisputed right to act for Mr. Carnegie in any way they saw fit.

It is expected that the suit against the Carnegie Company by the minority stockholders of the H. C. Frick Coke Company with reference to the furnishing of coke to the steel company at less than market prices will be filed in Greensburg. Mr. Frick's attorneys at that point have been in frequent consultation with attorneys representing Mr. Frick in this city. The suit, however, will probably not be precipitated for some days yet, and perhaps several weeks may elapse before it is ready for filing in the courts.

The sum of money involved in the proposed suit is said to run up to a gigantic figure. The estimated total of the Carnegie Company's daily consumption of coke is 900 cars. The Frick Company produces about 1,500 cars of coke a day, so that three-fifths of the whole goes to the steel concern at the low price of $1.35 a ton.

In other words, the Carnegie Steel Company, it is alleged, saves from $15,000 to $18,000 a day. With the cost of production, freight rates, and other items of expense in the manufacture of coke constantly going up, the minority stockholders of the coke company say that if the contract is allowed to run their profits will eventually be cut to almost nothing. The suit will ask the court to annul the agreement altogether, and relieve them from a situation that has been forced upon them by the majority holdings.

BRIDGE DESTROYED BY FLOOD.

Part of the Structure Between Enfield and Suffield, Conn., Carried Away —One Life Lost.

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 15.—A portion of the bridge that spans the Connecticut River, connecting Enfield and Suffield, was carried away by the flood this afternoon, and one life was lost. Hosea Keach, the station agent at Enfield, had a very narrow escape, as he was carried on a portion of the wreckage more than half a mile before he was rescued.

The bridge was a covered wooden structure a third of a mile long and about half of it was carried away. It went down in three sections. An unknown man who was on the bridge went down with one of the sections, which afterward went to pieces on an end of Terry's Island. Nothing was seen of the man after the structure gave way, though his cries for help had been heard for some time.

Mr. Keach managed to break a hole through the roof of the portion of the bridge on which he was, and climbed out on the top. He had been carried at least half a mile down the river when Robert Abbey and Frederick Blodgett rescued him by means of a rope formed into a noose, as he was being carried under the railroad bridge.

The Southern New England Telephone Company had seven wires crossing the river on the bridge, and by the breaking of the wires communication has been cut off between Somers, Somerville, Hazardville, and Enfield. The bridge was built about eighty years ago. It cost about $100,000. Attorney William Marsh of Chicago, a grandson of the builder, is the present owner.

FRENCH VICTORY IN AFRICA.

Report that Rabah, Principal Chieftain of the Central Soudan, Sustained a Crushing Defeat.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The Minister of the Colonies has received a telegram from the Governor of the French Congo, announcing the defeat in battle of Rabah, the principal chieftain of the Central Soudan, by a French expedition.

Rabah has long been the strongest opponent of the extension of French influence in the Soudan. He was formerly a slave of Zobehr Pasha, himself a great Soudan ruler, but revolted and formed a kingdom of his own in Central Africa, subjugating potentate after potentate until he became head of a vast empire. His career of victory gained for him the name of the "African Napoleon." The French have been fighting his power for years, and to-day's dispatch announces his overthrow.

It appears that he was strongly intrenched at Kouna, between the French Congo and Lake Tchad, which is the objective of all French expeditions, whether across the Sahara from Algeria or from the French colonies in West Africa and the Congo. Kouna was defended by 12,000 men, with 2,500 rifles and 3 cannon.

After a desperate fight, according to the dispatch, the French demolished the fortress. Two of Rabah's cannon were destroyed by French shells. Rabah, who was wounded, fled six hours before the conclusion of the fight.

The commander of the French expedition, however, admits that practically half of his own force was placed hors de combat. Forty-three Senegalese sharpshooters were killed, and four Europeans, including Capt. Robillot, and 106 Senegalese were wounded.

The commander of the expedition says in his report: "We only had altogether 320 rifles, so I thought it inadvisable to continue the march to Lake Tchad. Capt. Robillot occupies a forty-five cantonment at Founia."

The commander of the expedition returned to Bangue to inform the Governor of the defeat of Rabah. He reports that the result will be very important, as Rabah is completely demoralized by his losses, estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000 killed. Rabah is fleeing, almost alone, to the north. The Sultan of Baguirmi, a large territory hitherto overawed by Rabah, has joined Capt. Robillot, and the route to Lake Tchad has been opened up for a steamer along the River Chari, to endeavor to join hands with the Foureau expedition.

The Governor has sent reinforcements of Senegalese sharpshooters to enable the commander of the expedition to continue the march.

The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century

Is the service maintained by the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Detroit.—Adv.

JUDGES SAY BRIBES WERE OFFERED THEM

$100,000 for One Member of Montana Supreme Court.

CLARK SENATORIAL CONTEST

Testimony Offered Before the Senate Committee by Justices Hunt and Piggott.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Two Judges of the Supreme Court of Montana testified to-day before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, in the Clark case, that they had been offered bribes to throw out of court the proceedings against Wellcome, the man since disbarred for corrupting members of the Legislature.

Justice Hunt, a Republican member of the court, testified that his family physician, Dr. Tracey had made what he (the Justice) regarded as an attempt to have him consider $100,000 bribe to favor Lawyer Wellcome, one of Mr. Clark's attorneys, in the disbarment proceedings against Wellcome. Justice Piggott testified that Mr. Clark's leading counsel had come to him, and while apparently under great excitement said that he had just been advised by Mr. Neill of Helena, that the Supreme Court could be unduly influenced in the Wellcome disbarment proceedings, wanted to know if it were true, and spoke of denouncing any such attempt. Witness had informed counsel that he never would hear of such an attempt from him, (Piggott,) for he would kill any one coming to him with a bribe offer.

Justice Hunt detailed four different conversations he had had with his family physician, Dr. William Tracey of Helena, in two of which he believed the doctor had attempted to lay before him a proposition to bribe him. The first of these conversations had occurred on the 5th of last August in Dr. Tracey's office. The Court had then held that it had jurisdiction in the disbarment proceedings, and he went to Dr. Tracey's office at the invitation of the latter.

"When I went to his office," said the witness, "Dr. Tracey invited me to a back room. The doctor said, 'I have a funny kind of a proposition which has come up for you.'" The doctor then went on to tell him, according to Judge Hunt's statement, that he (the doctor) was taking an interest in the Wellcome case, which, he understood, was not like ordinary cases in court. He had been told, he added, that it was largely a matter in the discretion of the members of the court. Continuing, he said he understood the disbarment proceedings to be a political fight largely, and added that while he did not know Mr. Wellcome, he understood that he was a decent fellow.

THE OFFER OF $100,000.

Judge Hunt said that he had replied to all this to the effect that while there was a certain amount of legal discretion permitted, the case would have to take its course just as any other case. He himself felt that it was a painful duty, because he knew Mr. Wellcome's reputation, and altogether, he would gladly avoid it if he could. Dr. Tracey then said to him, according to the witness: "I don't suppose then there is any use to lay my proposition before you." Without, however, waiting for any formal reply, the witness said, the doctor proceeded as follows: "There is a party here who has got $100,000, and who wants to put it up if that case can be thrown out of court."

Justice Hunt said that after this Dr. Tracey had made an appeal to him to get off the bench on account of his health, he having been threatened with kidney trouble; that the doctor had told him that if he continued he was sure to break down, as the position was very laborious; if he would accept the proposition he could take a rest, go abroad, visit the Paris Exposition, have nothing to worry about, and thus indefinitely prolong his life.

On Feb. 4 (Sunday night) Dr. Tracey had asked him to come to his (the doctor's) office late in the evening. When he arrived, Dr. Tracey showed him what was apparently a copy of a telegram which informed him (the doctor) that some one had told the Senate committee in Washington that the Justice would testify before the committee that Dr. Tracey had offered him a bribe of $100,000 in the Wellcome case. The doctor then said to him: "You know I never offered you a bribe, and that I was only joking in our conversations concerning the Wellcome case. You know I had no $100,000 with which to bribe you, and I am not one of that kind of fellows."

Justice Hunt said he had replied to Dr. Tracey that he wished he could believe that he was only joking, but that he could not put that construction on his proposition. He did not, however, believe that Dr. Tracey meant to actually bribe him, but simply to lay the proposition before him.

Counsel for Mr. Clark cross-questioned Justice Hunt quite sharply as to why he had not prosecuted the doctor or made a statement at the time concerning the matter, the reply in substance being that witness felt too much humiliated over the proposition, and also believed that Dr. Tracey did not realize the enormity of his offense.

JUSTICE PIGGOTT'S TESTIMONY.

At the night session of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections Justice William T. Piggott, another member of the bench of the Montana Supreme Court, was heard. He was questioned by Senator Chandler. His testimony was on different lines from that of Justice Hunt's, but received equally close attention. Mr. Piggott's statement covered an interview with Frank E. Corbett of Butte, who is Mr. Clark's principal Western counsel, which had occurred on the 5th of August last, the same day as Dr. Tracey's two interviews with Justice Hunt.

He said that he met Mr. Corbett on the street, and the latter told him that he had come from Helena in a special train to see him, and requested a private interview. He had taken Mr. Corbett to his rooms at the Capitol, when Mr. Corbett had told him that J. S. M. Neill of Helena had telephoned to Butte that the Supreme Court might be influenced in the Wellcome disbarment case.

Detailing the conversation, Mr. Piggott said Mr. Corbett apparently was very much excited, his lips were trembling and his manner was very nervous. "Sitting opposite me," said the witness, "he said he did not want me to get excited at what he was about to tell me. He then told me of the receipt of the telephonic message from Mr. Neill which had been as follows: 'We can do business with the Supreme Court.' He said he had spent two or three hours with Mr. Neill and that the latter had said to him, 'We can get the Supreme Court. They will come high and the scheme will have to be capitalized for about five millions.' He then proceeded to say that he had applied various opprobrious epithets to Mr. Neill for such a presumption, saying that he had secured a special train from Butte for the purpose of heading off any effort in the line of such an outrageous proceeding and to assure me that if anything of the kind was undertaken they had had nothing to do with it.

"'If he undertakes to do that I myself will get up in the Supreme Court and tell what I know about the proceeding. I have a mind to do that anyway,' Mr. Corbett added. "I replied," continued the witness, "you can rest assured that if Neill approaches me in the way you suggest you will never know it, nor will the fact become public, for I consider such an attack upon a man's official integrity more serious than an attack upon his life, and I believe that a man making such an attack should be killed by the man to whom he had made the proposition. I will endeavor to do that if so approached. I would never have a man arrested for such a proceeding, for I would not want the publicity, nor would I want to bring a court into disrepute."

Justice Piggott said that after this interview Mr. Corbett left him saying he had to hurry to the train, but that more than half an hour afterward he had seen that gentleman and two other men leaving for the train.

Justice Piggott said that in the evening after this interview he had called upon Justice Hunt and related what had occurred between himself and Corbett, when Justice Hunt had related his experience of the same day with Dr. Tracey.

On cross-examination, Mr. Piggott said that at the time of Mr. Corbett's visit he had no reason to suspect that Mr. Corbett's motives were not the highest.

"I had no doubt," he added, "until Justice Hunt told me what had happened between him and Dr. Tracey on the same day. I put this and that together, and I then concluded that Mr. Corbett and Dr. Tracey had conspired together to make an assault upon the Supreme Court with their $100,000; that they had made their attack upon Justice Hunt and failed, and that Mr. Corbett, knowing Justice Hunt would tell me of this, had come to prepare me against receiving his version of the interview."

ATTORNEY GENERAL APPROACHED.

Attorney General Cornelius B. Nolan of Montana testified that he had an experience with Dr. Tracey. He had conducted the prosecution in the Wellcome disbarment case, and while the case was in progress Dr. Tracey, who was also his family physician, had come to him, he said, at three different times, suggesting that he (Nolan) could get money out of the case from Mr. Clark. The witness said that he had chatted with Dr. Tracey on the occasion of the first meeting until the latter had asked him how much he thought would be required.

"I replied," said the witness, "'If I should lend myself to the scheme I think I ought to be entitled to $100,000.'" The doctor said he thought the sum reasonable. Later, on the same occasion, after he had come to think the doctor serious, Mr. Nolan said he had told the doctor to go back to Mr. Clark and tell him that if his body were a skeleton and filled with gold it would not be sufficient to buy him.

At the third interview, Mr. Nolan said, he had told Dr. Tracey that he had talked enough. "The time has come," he said he had told the doctor, "to put up or shut up."

"Do you mean it?" the doctor asked.

"I do," was the reply.

"'Then,' the doctor said, 'come to my office at 4 o'clock to-day and arrangements will be made for you to get your money.'"

Then the witness said he had told Dr. Tracey again that Mr. Clark did not have money enough to buy him and had had no further conversation with him. Mr. Nolan said that while he had resented the approach to him as an insult, he did not blame Dr. Tracey so much as he blamed those behind him, and that he still employed him as his family physician. He admitted that he had never reported Dr. Tracey's conduct to the Prosecuting Attorney because largely of his personal friendship for him. He considered it his duty to vindicate the law.

"Who violated the law more than Dr. Tracey?" asked Mr. Faulkner. "He was not the arch criminal," was the response. Mr. Nolan said that he was not here as counsel in the case, but that he would expect Mr. Campbell to pay his expenses.

The committee then, at 10:30 o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow.

ALBANY GETS A CONVENTION.

New York State Republicans Will Meet There to Select Delegates to the National Gathering.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—It is stated to-night that the Republican State leaders have decided upon Albany as the place at which to hold the State Convention, at which the four delegates at large to the Republican National Convention will be selected. New York, Buffalo, and Albany were rivals for the State Convention. It is understood that Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, and Gov. Roosevelt yielded to the request made by William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the State Executive Committee, that the convention be given to this city, which is Mr. Barnes's home.

The convention will probably be held during the third week of April, and, so it is expected, in Harmanus Bleecker Hall, which has been the scene of many notable gatherings in the past. It was in this hall that Senator Platt was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the Republican State organization shortly after his election to the United States Senate in 1897.

It is regarded as practically certain that the delegates at large from New York will be Senators Platt and Depew, Gov. Roosevelt, and Chairman Odell. Resolutions indorsing the Administration of President McKinley will be adopted. It is not decided whether or not any action will be taken regarding the Vice Presidency. There is some talk of having New York present Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for the place, but it is believed that the National leaders are opposed to him.

In addition to selecting the delegates at large, the convention will name the candidates for Presidential Electors.

TO SAVE COST OF SHEATHING.

Amounts to be Spent on the New Battleships May Be Cut Down.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The controversy in the Navy Department as to whether the new battleships authorized by the last Congress should be sheathed with copper has taken a turn not anticipated by the opponents of sheathed ships.

When the vessels were authorized a price was set upon each. That price contemplated the sheathing of the vessels. For reasons that cannot be fully gone into here the Naval Construction Board decided by a majority vote to drop the sheathing as too expensive and dangerous. That having been done, the suggestion has been made that if the sheathing is not to be used the money authorized to be spent should not be so great. The estimate made at the department is that by abandoning sheathing the saving on the three ships would amount in the aggregate to about $1,000,000, or enough to build another vessel.

As the contentions about the merits and demerits of sheathing have set up a very hot fight, it is predicted by the friends of sheathed battleships that the Naval Committee of the House will provide a bill reducing the cost of the battleships so as to save the difference in price between a ship with unprotected bottom and one that is provided with a bottom warranted not to foul.

Oldest Man in Dutchess County Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, Feb. 15.—John V. Storm, the oldest man in Dutchess County, died at his home in Fishkill to-day in his one hundredth year. He was born at Stormville, Dutchess County, Nov. 24, 1800. For some years he was influential in the Democratic Party. One of his sons represented this Assembly district in the State Legislature for several years as a Republican. Seven children survive Mr. Storm, three sons and four daughters. One daughter, Elizabeth, has been matron of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, for many years. Mr. Storm was in full possession of all his faculties until a few days ago.

Endowment for Orange W. C. T. U.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 15.—It was announced to-day that Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Stickler have given to the Orange Women's Christian Temperance Union $5,000 for an endowment fund. As told in THE TIMES on Tuesday, Mr. and Mrs. Stickler are building a public library at a cost of from $40,000 to $60,000 as a memorial to their son, Dr. W. Stickler, and have also offered to the Young Men's Christian Association $40,000 for a new building to be known as Stickler Hall, and have made gifts aggregating $10,000 to other local charitable institutions.

The First Railway in the World

to adopt for all its cars the Pintsch Light is the New York Central. This line has Pintsch Light in its sleeping and parlor cars, its coaches, baggage cars, and mail cars, contributing in this, as in all other things, to the comfort and safety of its patrons.—Adv.

SENATE PASSES CURRENCY BILL

Maj

H.,) voted for the amendment, and Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) and Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) voted against it.

THE AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

A vote was then taken upon the committee's amendment, and it was adopted—45 to 30—as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	McBride, (Rep., Ore.)
Beveridge, (Rep., Ind.)	McComas, (Rep., Md.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	McCumber, (Rep., N. Dak.)
Carter, (Rep., Mont.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Mason, (Rep., Ill.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyo.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Deboe, (Rep., Ky.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Depew, (Rep., N. Y.)	Platt, (Rep., N. Y.)
Elkins, (Rep., West Va.)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Quarles, (Rep., Wis.)
Foraker, (Rep., Ohio.)	Ross, (Rep., Vt.)
Foster, (Rep., Wash.)	Scott, (Rep., West Va.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Gear, (Rep., Iowa.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Simon, (Rep., Ore.)
Hanna, (Rep., Ohio.)	Spooner, (Rep., Wis.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. Dak.)	Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)
Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)
Kean, (Rep., N. J.)	Total, 45.

NAYS.

Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	McEnery, (Dem., La.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.)
Butler, (Rep., N. C.)	Martin, (Dem., Va.)
Caffery, (Dem., La.)	Money, (Dem., Miss.)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Clark, (Dem., Mont.)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Rawlins, (Dem., Utah.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Stewart, (Silver, Nev.)
Culberson, (Dem., Texas.)	Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.)	Taliaferro, (Dem., Fla.)
Harris, (Pop., Kan.)	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)
Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho.)	Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	Turley, (Dem., Tenn.)
Jones, (Silver, Nev.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Kenney, (Dem., Del.)	Total, 30.
Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)	

PROPOSED CHANGES REJECTED.

An amendment offered by Mr. Stewart (Sil., Nev.,) providing for the payment of bonds of the United States in coin of the standard fixed by the act of July 14, 1870, was laid on the table, 44 to 26.

An amendment offered by Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) providing that gold coins and silver dollars coined by the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value was defeated, 44 to 27.

Another amendment by Mr. Pettus providing that nothing in the act should affect the legal tender quality of United States silver dollars was likewise defeated, 44 to 26.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) offered an amendment providing for $200,000,000 of Treasury bond notes which should be loaned by the Secretary of the Treasury to any person who would deposit United States bonds as security. In the course of his remarks he sharply arraigned Secretary Gage for his action in relation to the National City Bank of New York. Referring to the letter of A. B. Hepburn, Vice President of that bank, he said it was "nothing short of an insult to the highest fiscal officer of the Government." His amendment, he said, if enacted into law, would afford the citizen owner of bonds the same facilities as were afforded National banks.

The amendment was defeated without division.

An amendment of Mr. McLaurin (Dem., S. C.,) to repeal the tax on the State banks was lost, 37 to 20.

A substitute for the Senate bill proposed by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) was lost, 27 to 41.

Mr. Jones then offered as a substitute for the Senate bill a measure providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. That too, was lost, 47 to 28, the vote being along almost strict party lines, Senators Lindsay of Kentucky and Caffery of Louisiana voting with the Republicans.

A substitute offered by Mr. Butler (N. C.) was disposed of without division.

After the bill had been reported to the Senate from the Committee of the Whole Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.,) offered an amendment providing for the organization of National banks, with a capital of not less than $25,000, in towns whose population does not exceed 4,000.

Mr. Aldrich accepted the amendment, and it was adopted.

VOTE ON THE BILL.

The bill as amended was then passed, 46 to 20, as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	McBride, (Rep., Ore.)
Beveridge, (Rep., Ind.)	McComas, (Rep., Md.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	McCumber, (Rep., N. D.)
Caffery, (Dem., La.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Carter, (Rep., Mont.)	Mason, (Rep., Ill.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyo.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Deboe, (Rep., Ky.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Depew, (Rep., N. Y.)	Platt, (Rep., N. Y.)
Elkins, (Rep., W. Va.)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Quarles, (Rep., Wis.)
Foraker, (Rep., Ohio.)	Ross, (Rep., Vt.)
Foster, (Rep., Wash.)	Scott, (Rep., W. Va.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Gear, (Rep., Iowa.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Simon, (Rep., Ore.)
Hanna, (Rep., Ohio.)	Spooner, (Rep., Wis.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)
Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)
Kean, (Rep., N. J.)	Total, 46.
Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)	

NAYS.

Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	McEnery, (Dem., La.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Martin, (Dem., Va.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Money, (Dem., Miss.)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Clark, (Dem., Mont.)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Rawlins, (Dem., Utah.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Stewart, (Silver, Nev.)
Culberson, (Dem., Texas.)	Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.)	Taliaferro, (Dem., Fla.)
Harris, (Pop., Kan.)	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)
Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho.)	Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	Turley, (Dem., Tenn.)
Jones, (Silver, Nev.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Kenney, (Dem., Del.)	Total, 29.

PROVISIONS OF THE MEASURE.

The bill as passed consists of ten sections. It provides that the dollar of 25 8-10 grains of gold nine-tenths fine shall be the standard unit of value, and that all forms of United States money shall be maintained at a parity with it; and that treasury notes and greenbacks shall be redeemable in gold.

The Secretary of the Treasury is to set apart a fund of $150,000,000 in gold for the redemption of these notes, and to maintain this fund at a figure not below $100,000,000 he is empowered to sell bonds of the United States bearing interest at not exceeding 3 per cent.

It shall also be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as fast as standard silver dollars are coined to retire and cancel an equal amount of Treasury notes and to issue silver certificates against the silver so coined. Under certain provisions, gold certificates shall be issued against the gold held in the Treasury. No United States notes or Treasury notes shall be issued in denominations of less than $10, and no silver certificates in denominations of more than $10.

The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to refund the bonded debt of the United States in thirty-year bonds bearing 2 per cent. interest, the principal and interest of these bonds to be paid in gold. The 2 per cent. bonds shall be issued at not less than par. Any National bank, by depositing with the United States bonds of this country, shall be permitted to issue circulating notes to the face value of the bonds deposited, no bank being allowed to issue circulating notes in excess of the amount of the paid in capital stock of the bank.

BRITAIN AND BIMETALLISM.

Speaker in Prussian Diet Says English Ministry Broke Promise.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—In the lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day a currency discussion arose during the consideration of the estimates of the Ministry of the Interior. Dr. Barth ridiculed Herr Arendt's former prophecies that Arthur J. Balfour would bring about a silver era.

Herr Arendt replied that the British Ministry had broken its word. Mr. Balfour, he said, had given a succession of definite promises in Parliament; and then, when on the strength of these declarations France and the United States had displayed a readiness to open negotiations, both powers had experienced sharp rebuffs. "Such a breach of faith," exclaimed the speaker, "stands alone in history." Herr Arendt added:

"Bimetallism would break the power of capital. The war in South Africa has shown to what capital has led England."

GRAIN RATES UNCHANGED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—A proposition, brought up before the Central Freight Association to-day, reducing the through rates on grain and flour from Chicago to New York and Boston 2 cents per hundred pounds was defeated. It was thought that the making of that concession would tend to stop the manipulation of rates.

A proposition from the Western lines on pro-rating on Missouri River business was presented, but action was deferred. It was said that the rate-cutting on grain had been stopped, and that, outside of contracts which would have to be carried out, no grain would be hauled in the future below tariff scheduled prices.

A special meeting of interested lines will be held Feb. 21 in New York, for the purpose of fixing definitely the rate on grain, flour, and packing house products.

BRITISH THREATEN TO USE NATIVES

They Will Be "Assisted in Defending Themselves."

CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT

A. J. Balfour Also Discusses the Question.

Says Former Engagement Not to Use Natives Was Based on Idea that War Was to be Between European Races.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the House of Commons to-day, during the course of a reply to a question relative to the probable Boer invasion of Zululand, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, said that the Government had decided, if the native territories were invaded by the Boers, the natives "will be encouraged and assisted in every way in defending themselves."

Mr. Chamberlain's reply confirmed the reports of the invasion of Zululand, and showed the consequences could not fail to be serious throughout South Africa, as the alarm and unrest of the Zulus was bound to spread to the Natal natives.

The Colonial Secretary also said that the Natal Ministry had notified the home Government that it could not any longer be responsible for the peaceful attitude of the Zulus, as the invasion of their country was contrary to a tacit compact that the natives should not be dragged into the war.

A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, dealing with the same subject and the possibility of employing Indian troops, said his former statement to the effect that the Government would not employ natives in the present war was based on the belief that, by common consent, the war would be confined to the two European races, adding:

"If the Boers adopt a course inconsistent with that idea, we hold ourselves free to reconsider our decision."

Mr. Chamberlain's announcement regarding the natives, although merely an incident of yesterday's session of the House of Commons, is much discussed. T. P. O'Connor thus describes the scene:

"Mr. Chamberlain's cold, penetrating tones, with a terrible emphasis underlying an imperturbable manner, sounded through the silence like a note of doom. Everybody saw what it meant, but nobody spoke. Everybody understood all its terror and ferocity. Everybody felt that it marked a deeper and more terrible rise of passion than any yet reached in this war."

The newspapers, while not denying the possible necessity for the decision, regard it with misgiving. The Times says:

"In the circumstances described by Mr. Chamberlain, this decision is necessary and inevitable."

The Standard says: "It is a hint which is not necessarily to be translated into practice. There are reasons, many and grave, why we should not add to the calamities of South Africa the misfortune of hostilities between the dominant and subject populations. The Boers will do well to take the warning to heart."

The Daily Chronicle says: "We trust the Government will pause before taking the exceedingly dangerous step of putting arms into the hands of the black men. If we arm one tribe, the Boers will arm another; and we shall have the horrors of savage warfare, making South Africa a hell upon earth."

The Daily News says: "We are not prepared to say that under no circumstances should such a step be taken; but it would be a deplorable calamity."

The Daily Mail says: "From every point of view, except the permanent well-being of South Africa, we have all to gain by calling the blacks to battle. For every native whom the Boers can rally to their side, we can call twenty. It behooves them to play a straight game, rather than to raise a monster beyond their power to control."

Mr. Chamberlain's announcement in the House of Commons of the intention of the Government to encourage the Zulus to defend themselves from the Boers is a contingency the Boers seem to have anticipated, as they have been doing everything in their power to win the good will of the Basutos, who have thousands of good rifles. The Boers gave 2,000 Basutos a safe conduct.

RESULTS OF ROBERTS'S MOVE.

As the wires are closed to correspondents with Lord Roberts, and as nothing further from him has been communicated to the public, the military adepts spend their time in studying maps and topography, and figuring out the possibilities of Lord Roberts's communications, and what there is left for the Boers to do.

Gen. Cronje's communications with Bloemfontein have already been cut. The best news England could hear would be that he elects to give battle among the low hills and ridges west of Kimberley. Should he determine not to do this, he must raise the siege of Kimberley and retreat to a point where he would prefer to fight.

This retreat could be a long detour around the head of the British advance to Bloemfontein; or, as seems to military students more practicable, he could withdraw to the north, using the railroad for his guns and heavy baggage, moving to Fourteen Streams station, and thence into Transvaal territory.

The Boers have made no preparations to defend Bloemfontein, and there is no particular reason why Gen. Cronje should risk a battle to protect the capital of the Free State.

Operations elsewhere are apparently suspended. A correspondent, wiring from Chieveley Feb. 13, says: "We are still hopeful of relieving Ladysmith." Col. Baden-Powell, in a dispatch from Mafeking, dated Jan. 29, after mentioning matters already sent out by correspondents, gives his total casualties up to Jan. 25 as follows: Killed, 5 officers and 60 men; wounded, 8 officers and 125 men; missing, 34 men.

No word has been received regarding Gen. Gatacre's 12,000 men at Stormberg. The impression is that these forces are on the way to Lord Roberts.

The War Office has issued orders for the formation of twenty-one new batteries and three battalions of infantry.

The Cabinet Council was in session yesterday for two hours. It will meet again to-day. This is quite unusual.

Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post to-day, advocates the advisability of forming Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Divisions and sending them to the Cape to be ready for emergency, as well as the formation and training at home of as many additional battalions as possible. He says:

"Lord Rosebery's speech in the House of Lords last evening probably expresses the universal feeling and the universal temper, and it will do great good in arousing the country. Lord Rosebery is to be congratulated upon urging the necessity of preparing the navy."

RETREAT FROM RENSBURG?

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Chronicle telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"It is reported here that the British have evacuated Rensberg and retired to Arundel."

BOERS DAM KLIP RIVER.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, dated Wednesday:

"A prominent Pretoria citizen, just from Ladysmith, informs me that the Boers are rapidly damming Klip River. Two thousand Kafirs are employed in the work, and they have deposited 10,000 sand bags already. They are only able to work at night time, as they would be under British fire. This citizen, however, believes that the operation will be futile."

SUPPLIES FOR BOERS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"The republics are now obtaining substantial supplies of sugar, coffee, and flour through a Delagoa Bay firm, and further heavy consignments are expected within a fortnight. It is believed also that munitions are still passing."

BRITISH LOSSES AT RENSBURG.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The official list of the British casualties at Rensburg from Feb. 10 to Feb. 12 shows: Killed, 4 officers and 7 men; wounded, 6 officers and 14 men; missing, 2 officers and 8 men.

The officers killed were Col. Coningham of the Worcester Regiment, Major G. R. Eddy, Lieut. J. Powell, and Lieut J. C. Roberts, all of the Australians.

BOERS REPORT A SKIRMISH.

BOER LAAGER, NEAR LADYSMITH, Feb. 13.—Yesterday Gen. Botha, with a small force, crossed the Tugela to a deserted British camp, where he encountered fifty Lancers, of whom thirteen were killed, five wounded, and nine taken prisoners. One of the prisoners was sent to tell the British to fetch their wounded.

The English, with their cannon, have moved toward Chieveley. They found the Boer position unassailable on the Upper Tugela.

BRITISH AND BOER STRENGTH.

The latest figures on the number of men and guns engaged in the war in South Africa give the Boers 60,000 men and 110 guns, and the British 103,400 men and 410 guns. By the end of this month the British will have 180,600 men, including 26,000 local South African troops, but not including the Eighth Division.

The British Intelligence Department estimates the number of Boers liable for service in the Transvaal at 31,579; in the Orange Free State, 22,314; disloyal Cape Dutch, 4,000, and foreigners enlisted, 4,000, making a total of 61,893, from which 1,893 men are deducted for the police.

The Boers, it is said, have 18 old guns of all kinds, 19 captured from the British, and 73 new guns, classified as follows: Creusot 15 c. guns, 16; 3.7-inch, 21; 7.5-inch, 32, and 4.7 Howitzers, 4. Against these the British have sent out mountain guns, 12; horse artillery, 54; field artillery, 234; 5-inch Howitzers, 36; naval guns, mostly 4.7, 38; heavy siege train guns, 36.

The British forces prior to the war consisted of 9,000 men, 7,000 unmounted and 2,000 mounted. On the date of the ultimatum, Oct. 9, they had increased to 12,000 unmounted and 3,400 mounted, a total of 16,000 men. On Jan. 7 they were 83,000 unmounted and 19,800 mounted. On Feb. 28 they will consist of 37,800 mounted men and 142,800 unmounted.

MACRUM INQUIRY RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Representative Wheeler of Kentucky to-day introduced in the House a resolution directing the Secretary of State to inform the House whether ex-Consul Macrum reported that his official mail had been opened and read by the British censor, and, if so, what steps had been taken to obtain an explanation and apology from the British Government.

Secretary Hay is directed also to report "what truth there is in the charge that a secret alliance exists between the Republic of the United States and the Empire of Great Britain."

The Speaker referred the resolution to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

It was authoritatively stated to-day at the State Department that a search of the records failed to show that Mr. Macrum had ever reported to the department that his official mail was being regularly tampered with by the British authorities. It was said that he did, in a general way, report that both official and private mail intended for American citizens did not reach him punctually, and asked that protest be made on account of this rather arbitrary proceeding on the part of the postal authorities. The department investigated the matter, and learned that no unnecessary delay existed, and does not credit the statement that any correspondence, official or otherwise, was opened, inspected, and delayed by British authorities.

Mr. Macrum stated that Mr. Van Ameringen closed up his business, took the oath of allegiance to the republic, and went to the front as a burgher. The records show that when Mr. Ameringen applied for appointment as Vice Consul at Pretoria he stated that he was born in Holland; that his legal residence was at Pretoria, and that he was a naturalized citizen of the South African Republic.

FLOUR SEIZURE INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Responding to the resolution of Jan. 17, the President to-day sent to the Senate a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, showing the steps that have been taken to obtain the restitution of property of American citizens seized by the military authorities of Great Britain in and near Delagoa Bay, South Africa. The report consists entirely of correspondence between the State Department and Ambassador Choate and the British Government.

The correspondence begins with the report of Consul General Stowe, located at Cape Town, made on Dec. 6, and relating to the detention of the ships carrying American flour and other food stuffs for the Transvaal. These acts were brought to the notice of Ambassador Choate by Secretary Hay. Consul Hollis at Lorenzo Marques was instructed at the same time "to use all proper efforts to protect the property of American shippers."

Mr. Choate's first note, dated Jan. 1, relates to the American flour on the Mashona, and he says in this that the vessel was brought into the prize court "on the charge of trading with the enemy." He was instructed that he should "represent the views of this Government to be that unless it can be shown that the goods were contraband it does not regard them as subject to capture under the circumstances represented."

Lord Salisbury did not claim that any of the American goods seized were contraband. He suggested that the British Government settle the matter by buying the flour and paying for it at its price at its destination. Incidentally Mr. Choate states, relating an interview with Lord Salisbury, that "he claims no blockade or siege of Delagoa Bay, but only the right to seize real contraband of war on the high seas which is destined for the enemy's forces."

On Jan. 26, Mr. Choate reported the conclusions of the British authorities, that large quantities of the flour carried by the Beatrice were destined for the South African Republic, making it necessary to land at East London, as it was impossible to discharge this part of the cargo without discharging the remainder, allowing removal of parts of the cargo for local Portuguese consumption. Secretary Hay took apparent exception to this proceeding, saying it was "in conflict with the assurances that foodstuffs with hostile intention are not contraband of war unless intended as supplies for the enemy's forces, and inadmissible from the view of the United States."

Lord Salisbury, replying to this point, disclaimed the purpose indicated.

THE SITUATION IN MARTINIQUE.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, Feb. 15.—M. Hayot, a Petit Bourg planter, who came here yesterday with the members of his family, having abandoned his plantation and effects, parleyed for forty-eight hours with the rioters before leaving. They wanted to kill him.

Fifty soldiers arrived to-day, and dispersed rioters at various points.

No instructions have been received from the home Government, and people fear a fresh collision. The cruiser Troude has just left here.

At Marin the factory continues working. There is considerable anxiety at St. Pierre.

The manufacturers demand the proclamation of a state of siege, but the Governor refuses to comply. M. Winter, a representative of the manufacturers, started this evening for Paris, bearing documents respecting the character of the controversy and detailing the facts of the case.

Death of George H. Bend.

George H. Bend, a member of the family that was prominent in Colonial New York, an active clubman and a member of the New York Stock Exchange of many years' standing, died at his home, 4 East Forty-sixth Street, last evening. He was a grandson of the Rev. Dr. Joseph G. Bend, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Baltimore, and on his mother's side was descended from the Ludlow family, which was established in this city in 1694 by Gabriel Ludlow, who afterward became a most successful merchant.

Mr. Bend was the second son of William B. Bend and Catherine Thomas Bend. He married Elizabeth A. Townsend, by whom he had two daughters, Amy and Beatrice, the former and elder of whom was married on Oct. 7 last to Cortlandt Field Bishop. Mr. Bend was a member of the Union, City, Players, Metropolitan, Riding, and New York Yacht Clubs, and was also connected with the American Society of Natural History and the American Geographical Society.

PEERS ASSAIL GOVERNMENT

Rosebery Charges Attempt at Alliance with United States.

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY

Fears Expressed as to Russia's Activity in Moving Troops Toward Herat — Attacks on Volunteers.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the House of Lords yesterday the Earl of Dunraven raised a question on the Government's military proposals and expressed a doubt as to whether these were sufficient.

The Earl of Rosebery said he fully recognized the gravity of the situation, and agreed with the previous speaker in thinking that the measures adopted were inadequate in the circumstances. He also doubted whether the "paper force of 400,000 men in Great Britain," to which the Secretary of State for War had referred, would stand analysis. For the volunteers, Lord Rosebery said he had the highest respect, but by no stretch of the imagination could they be called soldiers, as it was admitted that they needed months of training annually to render them efficient.

"The auspicious news of the morning from South Africa," said Lord Rosebery, "led to the hope that there might be better news to come; but, when fighting on our own territory, we have been unable before to advance an inch; and if another 50,000 men should be wanted for South Africa I do not know where they would be got. It may be said that it is unwise to lay bare the weaknesses of the country; but, depend upon it, other nations know our position as well as, if not better than, ourselves.

"I would like to ask whether the fleet is to be strengthened or mobilized. It is not a time when we can leisurely discuss what we are going to do a fortnight or a month hence. The danger is upon you; and, at such a time, you come to this House with proposals that in the month of May, when the weather permits, you will put volunteers under canvas, and that then this island and empire will be safe." [Cheers.]

OVERTURES TO UNITED STATES.

"The crisis in South Africa is urgent," continued Lord Rosebery, "but we must not keep our eyes upon South Africa alone. Last December the Government made vigorous overtures to two great powers, Germany and the United States, for an alliance, but those overtures were not received with such cordiality as to encourage the Government to pursue them. It does not appear that the friendship of France would bear any great strain, and, as to Russia, events have been recently witnessed in Persia about which England formerly would have had something to say, but which now she passes unnoticed.

"It becomes the Government to take a large grasp of the situation and to make adequate proposals. Time is of the essence of the situation. The Government never realized it, but the burgeons have and the present situation in South Africa has arisen from this fact. Lord Blythswood has referred to the armies of the Northern States of the American Union in the civil war, and to the vast forces raised there within a year. Some one might reply that in the United States at that time it was a matter of life and death; and I would tell her Majesty's Government now that it is for us a matter of life and death. If Great Britain were to lose South Africa, she would lose the most important base outside of the United Kingdom and she would lose that colonial support which has been given because the colonies have believed that they were associating themselves with a powerful empire, and thus the empire would break away from us. If this be not a life and death crisis, I do not know what is."

The Earl of Kimberley, the Liberal leader, said he felt the danger of the situation equally with Lord Rosebery. Although he would not ascribe a direct hostile intention to Russia at the present moment, he said that he could not overlook the fact that there was a movement of troops in progress, which, if not menacing, showed possibilities of the future that were not absent from the Russian mind.

The Marquis of Salisbury, the Premier, in the course of his reply for the Government, said:

"I cannot enter upon the springs that guide the Russian Government, or the course it is likely to take, nor can I discuss the health of the Ameer of Afghanistan. As to whether our forces are adequate for the work in South Africa or whether it is true that the Government has always been too late and has neglected opportunities, I would gladly accept a challenge, provided the words would not go beyond this chamber.

"The present troubles are not due to the expansion of the empire, but to miscalculations made in 1881 and 1884. Our forefathers were not discouraged by bad beginnings, and we should follow their example and not be cast down. The Government is convinced now, as it always has been, that the issue will be brought to a successful conclusion. I do not think any advantage is to be obtained from taking a gloomy view."

The debate was expected to be perfunctory; but peer after peer arose and tore the Government's proposals to pieces. For the second time in this short session of Parliament Lord Rosebery intervened with a remarkable speech. In vigorous, vehement language, with forcible gesture and occasional dramatic pauses, he delivered a terrible indictment of the Government which thrilled the House.

It was expected that Lord Salisbury would reply at once, but he sat silent. Lord Lamington spoke, and then Lord Lonsdowne, though the latter made no attempt to reply to Lord Rosebery's ominous references to foreign affairs. By the time Lord Kimberley had spoken it was supposed that the Premier would not speak at all. But he rose slowly and spoke for ten minutes in a half-sleepy manner, which made it difficult to follow him.

It was particularly noticed that Lord Salisbury did not make the slightest direct allusion to Lord Rosebery's speech.

Throughout the debate the defence was not equal to the attack.

MILITARY PLANS APPROVED.

The House of Commons Passes the Measure by a Vote of 239 to 34.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The House of Commons this evening adopted the Government's military scheme by a vote of 239 against 34, the minority consisting chiefly of Irish members.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply on the Supplementary War Estimates, William Redmond, Nationalist, member for East Clare, strongly objected to adding a single man to the British Army, which, he said, was now "engaged in a war which is an insult to God, a war waged by Christian England against a Christian people, who only desire to retain their own land." He declared his belief that the British reverses were due to the fact that the British cause was unjust.

John Burns, Radical, member for Battersea, scouted the idea that it was necessary to strengthen the British Army in order to fight a country whose population was only equal to that of his own constituency.

Mr. Wyndham, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, answering criticisms, said it was unnecessary to reply to W. Redmond's argument, because the Irishmen at the front were giving the answer with their lives.

At midnight the closure was enforced and the division taken. The debate was, on the whole, rather dull and confined chiefly to the less prominent members.

A DENIAL FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The statement of Earl Rosebery that in December overtures were made to the United States for an alliance is not substantiated here. Officials of the Administration are at a loss to understand the report, and express the opinion that some mistake has occurred.

So far as the United States is concerned they declare no offer of an alliance has been made, but they could not say anything about Germany, to which country, according to the London dispatch, overtures for an alliance also were made at the same time.

New Atlantic City Special Express
VIA CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.
Train of vestibuled coaches and parlor cars leaves foot Liberty St. at 3:30 P. M., South Ferry 3:25 P. M. Reaches Atlantic City at 6:45 P. M. Train from Atlantic City at 2:10 P. M. reaches New York at 5:25 P. M. Tickets are good to stop over at Lakewood.—Adv.

DR. J. D. ST. C. HILLIS DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 15.—Dr. John D. St. C. Hillis, a physician and writer of the unfinished biography of ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton, died in West Haven this morning. It is generally understood here that had he lived he would have come into the possession of a large amount of money. His attending physician, Dr. John F. Barnett, stated to-night that he believed that Dr. Hillis was soon to have realized from the estate of a relative in Illinois, and that such estate was now in the process of settlement. Further than that he knew nothing.

At the Keeley Institute in West Haven, where Dr. Hillis was an inmate four or five years ago, the officials stated that they had heard that Dr. Hillis was to have received $150,000 in June.

Dr. Hillis died from Bright's disease. His wife conducts a large boarding house in East Eighteenth Street, New York City. She made frequent visits to Dr. Hillis's home here. The body will be sent to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for burial.

James G. Hillis, a brother of Dr. Hillis, who will leave New York this morning to attend the funeral, was seen at his home, 105 West Seventy-seventh Street, last night. He said that he knew nothing of the report that his brother had expected a fortune.

"I saw him not many months ago," said Mr. Hillis, "and he made no mention of any such thing. I am inclined to think the story originated in the idle gossip of the town where he was staying. It is true that we have distant relatives at Dixon, Ill., cousins of my father—one of the families is named Law—but I have no knowledge that they might be expected to leave my brother a fortune. The whole matter is news to me."

At 123 East Eighteenth Street, where Mrs. Hillis, widow of the physician, lives, a woman friend last night said that Mrs. Hillis had gone on Wednesday to West Haven, having been summoned by a dispatch, and was with her husband when he died. "I remember that Mrs. Hillis said something this Winter about a sum of money her husband expected," said the friend. "She did not have much faith in it."

Dr. John D. St. C. Hillis was born May 12, 1856, at Poughkeepsie. He was educated at an academy at West Point, and got his medical degree at Cincinnati. He has practiced a great deal in the West. His wife, who was a Miss Tullar, came from St. Joseph, Mo. He had been a resident of this city about six years when he went to West Haven. He had been an invalid for years.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Robert D. Hopkins, Baltimore; John H. Darby, Wilmington, Del.; M. Kurokawa, Japan.

HOLLAND—E. C. Cheasty, Seattle; T. B. Borron, St. Louis; Guy F. Whiting, Washington; Erskine M. Phelps, Chicago; G. M. Verity, Cincinnati; I. F. Raffaelli, Paris.

NETHERLAND—John Chandler Cobb, Milton, Mass.; E. D. Emerson, Buffalo.

SAVOY—Princess Salm Salm.

HOFFMAN—H. H. Fernald, Boston; J. A. Semple, Memphis.

ALBEMARLE—A. B. Lovejoy, Philadelphia; S. S. Howland, Washington.

MANHATTAN—E. C. Ellis, Schenectady; S. Parker Brewer, Boston; Gayle T. Forbush, Boston; Capt. Conrad Heissing, Buchocis, Austria.

MURRAY HILL—Julian M. Vose, Boston; W. A. Moore, Canton; George M. Hawks, Bennington, Vt.

FIFTH AVENUE—Count Khevenhuller, Vienna; Dr. Carl Mirti, Vienna; Prof. W. P. Mason, Troy.

HERALD SQUARE—F. C. Campbell, Minneapolis; W. Hopwood Collins, London.

IMPERIAL—Gen. W. Wood, Washington; Co. George W. Kavanaugh, Cohoes.

GILSEY—A. S. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, Washington.

GRAND—W. S. Kellogg, Westfield, Mass.; John Randolph Robinson, Baltimore.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. G. Powers, books and stationery; 454 Broome Street.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; W. H. Burns, jewelry; 55 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Martin, T. S., & Co., Sioux City, Iowa; J. P. Martin, dress goods and silks; 396 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Albrecht, W. H., & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; W. H. Albrecht, domestics, linens, and dress goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Gis-Neuhausel Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; M. J. Gisdorf, cloaks and suits; Union Square Hotel.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dress goods and cloaks; Mrs. Collins, notions; Hotel Vendome.

Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. W. Cross, upholstery goods; 389 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; H. T. Gillard, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; L. Lewis, notions, gloves, and laces; Hotel Albert.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; A. Silverberg, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Franklin, M., & Brother, San Francisco, Cal.; H. Franklin, notions, 85 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Steinberger & Kalisher, San Francisco, Cal.; E. Kalisher, gloves; Hotel Imperial.

Klemm, C. W., Bloomington, Ill., dry goods and notions, 320 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Miller, J. R., & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; J. R. Milliner, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Renwick, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, white goods and linings, 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Rollman Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Rollman, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hodges Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Supplee, general buyer; Murray Hill Hotel.

Funkenstein & Buckwald, Atlanta, Ga.; E. Buckwold, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; Mrs. M. Porter, millinery; 436 Broadway; Sturtevant House.

Fourquerean, J. M., & Co., Richmond, Ind.; R. S. Gray, notions and furnishing goods; W. S. Goodall, laces and ribbons; St. Denis Hotel.

Leslie, R. Y., St. Louis, Mo.; cloaks and suits; Sinclair House.

Cole, J. J., & Co., Natchez, Miss.; J. J. Cole, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. K. Taylor, embroideries; Gilsey House.

Davis & Dezier, Dawson, Ga.; W. H. Davis, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Drewry, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Drewry, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; M. Fitch, millinery; 57 White Street.

Bancroft, Sheldon & Sheldon Co., Columbus, Ohio; B. Sheldon, notions and fancy goods; 320 Broadway.

Haskett & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Adams, dress goods and silks; St. Cloud Hotel.

Hagar Brothers, Lancaster, Penn.; E. E. Snyder, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Knollenberg, G. H., Company, Richmond, Ind.; J. F. Hasemeir, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

GOVERNOR INSISTS UPON LEGISLATION

Effort to Sidetrack Important Bills May Not Succeed.

ODELL SENT FOR BY PLATT?

State Chairman Arrived Here Last Night from Albany, and His Sudden Move Causes Much Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Chairman B. B. Odell of the Republican State Committee, who has been here since Tuesday, left for New York to-day in response to a message which, he said, called for his immediate presence in New York.

Mr. Odell did not say who sent the message but, according to the gossip concerning the reason of his departure, which was unexpected, he went to consult with Senator Platt regarding the legislative programme.

There certainly is a decided difference of opinion among Republicans over the reported plan of the organization leaders to abandon for this session all important legislation. Some of them do not believe that it is good policy to have this session come to a close with a record of nothing accomplished, and they have made their opinions on the subject clear to Mr. Odell.

Gov. Roosevelt had another talk with the State Chairman before the latter took the train for New York. The Governor's friends say he is very much opposed to the machine programme.

Before leaving Mr. Odell declared that an early adjournment of the Legislature did not necessarily mean that legislation is to be sacrificed. Some of the members ask:

"If this is true, why doesn't the Legislature get down to work?"

The advocates of the Stranahan-Allds Taxation bill are anxious that this measure shall be acted upon, and it is said to-night that they may succeed in having the matter disposed of.

ODELL AND HENDRICKS CONFER.

The State Chairman Said to Have Been Unsuccessful at Albany.

Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee returned from Albany last night and had a long conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with Francis Hendricks, Superintendent of the State Insurance Department. Mr. Odell would not discuss what occurred and Supt. Hendricks was equally reticent. It was the talk about the hotel that the men talked about the disposition of the patronage of the department.

There was a good deal of gossip, too, to the effect that Mr. Odell's stay in Albany had been devoted to an unsuccessful effort to convert Gov. Roosevelt to the views held by the organization with relation to several measures pending at Albany and to change his mind with reference to the Fish, Game and Forest Commission. The Governor, it is said, is determined to make a clean sweep of this body, though this course is declared to be strongly disapproved of by Senator Platt.

Mr. Odell would give no information on the subject.

It is understood that Senator Platt will come to New York to-night, and there is a possibility that Gov. Roosevelt may come down to-morrow.

THE TAX ON CALL LOANS.

Neither Revenue Bureau Nor Attorney General Will Discuss the Matter in Advance of Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Neither the Internal Revenue Bureau nor the Attorney General can be prevailed upon to discuss officially the dispute about the proposed tax on call loans. The Attorney General is not at liberty to discuss, in advance of a decision, a question upon which he has been asked by the Secretary of the Treasury to give an opinion. Courtesy to another department would prevent the giving of an opinion under the circumstances, and the amenities of office must be observed.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Wilson declines to enter into the controversy as presented in the talk of the business men who are reported in THE TIMES as opposing the tax suggested by the bureau. But it is ascertained that the Commissioner regards himself as a tax collector and that the law he is trying to enforce requires that he shall tax certain transactions named in Schedule A of the revenue law of 1898.

When this view was adopted by the Commissioner he reported it to the Secretary of the Treasury. A case was made by presenting the demand for tax to one person. No announcement has been made of the Commissioner's ruling, but in the course of events the opponent of the tax who was assessed reached the Secretary in a protest. In order to have the highest interpretation of the law before assessing further cases, Attorney General Griggs was asked to give his opinion. This was in August last. The matter is still before the Attorney General and undecided.

It is asserted by the bureau that there must be some mistake in the assumption that collateral pledges were to be taxed, as well as the transactions based on those pledges. The tax, it is stated, under the schedule, is upon the transaction at the rate of 2 cents for each $100 in value of the transaction. Pending the decision of the Attorney General it is impossible to obtain an authorized explanation of the position of the bureau.

WHAT COLLECTOR TREAT SAYS.

Has No Information that an Early Decision Will Be Rendered.

Collector Charles H. Treat is authority for the statement that there have been no recent developments in the question of the proposed tax on call loans.

"It is an old matter," said Mr. Treat yesterday. "It has been pending since November. Commissioner Wilson instructed me to notify the banks which were liable in transactions known as call loans to furnish an accounting of the business done so that I might intelligently make an assessment for the legal amount due the Government. Subsequently, the banks, through the Clearing House Association, made a strong protest to Secretary Gage against such instructions, and requested him to have the papers in the matter submitted to the Attorney General, so that he might pass upon it. These papers are still in his hands, and I have no information, personal or official, that would warrant the expectation of an early decision being rendered, as appears to be foreshadowed by newspaper articles.

"If deposits in the banks cannot be utilized on narrow margins for call loans, speculation in stocks will be much curtailed, and the sale of documentary stamps for stock transactions might be reduced by from $5,000 to $10,000 a day."

An authority on banking who has given close attention to the call loan tax controversy, but who did not wish his name to appear, said he saw nothing in the text of the law, which in itself or by inference or implication would warrant the taxation of call loans.

"This kind of business," he said, "seems to have escaped the attention of Congress. If this were not the case a documentary tax on such transactions would have been levied commensurate with the time expressed in the maturity of such loans."

Carpenter Killed by a Fall.

Henry Werner, a carpenter, fifty-four years old, who lived in Courtlandt Avenue near One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, fell from a window in the fourth story of the building at 276 Cherry Street to the sidewalk yesterday afternoon, fracturing his skull. He was instantly killed. Werner was leaning out of the window to steady a bundle of boards that were being hoisted by means of a pulley swung from the roof when he lost his balance. Soon after the accident John Gengel of 578 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a carpenter foreman, and August Ellinghaus of Belmont Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, foreman of bricklayers, were arrested on a charge of criminal negligence in not having sufficient safeguards for workmen on the building. They were remanded to the Coroner by Magistrate Mayo of the Essex Market Court.

THE SHIPPING SUBSIDY BILL.

Amendments Agreed to by Senate Committee—President Said to Think the Bill Might Be Shelved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Shipping bill was considered at some length by the Senate Committee on Commerce at its meeting to-day, and a number of amendments suggested by the sub-committee were agreed to. Among them were the following:

Providing for the registration of foreign-built vessels, one-half of the stock of which is owned by American citizens.

Limiting the amount of the subsidy which shall be paid to twenty and twenty-one knot vessels to $2,000,000 a year.

Increasing the compensation to be paid to eleven, twelve, and thirteen knot vessels.

Shutting out from the benefits of the bill vessels which do both a coastwise and foreign carrying trade.

The committee did not conclude its consideration of the bill at to-day's sitting.

The Republican members of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries held a conference to-day with a view to securing co-operation on the Shipping Subsidy bill. The subject was discussed generally, and several amendments were tentatively put forward. No votes were taken, however, and no agreement reached, beyond the understanding that the members would meet from time to time to discuss questions as they arose.

It was stated later by members present at the conference that the views of four of the Republican members present took form in a series of amendments on the following points:

First—Outgoing ships shall carry a certain amount of export cargo, and subsidy shall not be paid to fast passenger or other ships unless this export cargo is carried.

Second—American ships, in order to be eligible to subsidy, shall not be above fifteen years old, and if foreign built shall not be above ten years old.

Third—Reducing the subsidy period to ten years.

Fourth—Requiring that plans of ships which are to receive subsidy shall be passed on by the Secretary of the Navy in order to establish rating.

There was no agreement on the foregoing, but those who favor the changes consider them pending, and say they will be insisted upon. Another conference of the Republican members will be held on Monday, preceding the meeting of the full committee on Tuesday.

Some of the amendments offered to the bill are admitted by a Western member of the House to be in order to subdue, in a measure, the opposition of the West, which feels that it will derive little benefit from a subsidy bill.

A report from the White House conveys the suggestion that the bill is there looked upon as one of the measures that can best be permitted to rest until after the campaign. Mr. Payne says these reports have no basis.

DEBATE ON CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

Mr. Grosvenor Calls the Competitive System a "Discredited Theory."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) brought before the House to-day the question of the civil service law, basing his remarks upon the statements of Mr. Heminway yesterday that the departments were full of incompetents. He adduced statements of chiefs of bureaus and heads of departments to show that in 1883, when the civil service law was passed, the civil service of the Government was a model of efficiency and effectiveness.

"The gentleman, I believe, was one of the framers of the St. Louis platform," interrupted Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.) "That platform declared for an extension of the civil service law. How does he reconcile that fact with his present hostility to the law?"

"The gentleman from Ohio," replied Mr. Grosvenor, "sometimes makes a fool of himself just as the gentleman from Tennessee does."

Continuing, Mr. Grosvenor said the only way to prevent the public service from breaking down was to provide for a tenure of office act on the lines of the Evans bill of the last Congress. He said the temporary clerks in the War and Navy Departments were as efficient as any set of clerks in the Government service, yet they had been appointed without examination by the Civil Service Commission. He protested against the payment of millions to uphold a discredited theory.

Mr. Gillett, (Rep., Mass.) replying briefly to Mr. Grosvenor, pointed out that the inefficiency in the departments according to the statement of Mr. Heminway was due not to the civil service law but because political influence was used to protect incompetents.

SAYS SILVER ISSUE IS DEAD.

Mr. Boutell Declares Democrats Do Not Want It Resurrected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—In the House to-day Mr. Boutell (Rep., Ill.,) had something to say about the approaching Presidential contest.

He remarked upon the great transformation which had taken place in the Democratic Party in three years. Three years ago, he said, the hall of the House rang with the defiant cry of the Democrats that silver would be the issue again in 1900. But he noticed as that contest approached that less and less was heard of silver. Silver had been killed in 1896. It was buried in 1898, and he did not believe a single member of the minority honestly desired it resurrected. There had been an occasional eulogy of the departed, and an occasional rhetorical tear had been dropped upon the grave, but the lamentations lacked the zeal of real sorrow. It reminded him of an epitaph he had read last Summer in Vermont over the grave of the wife of a man who had enjoyed as little of happiness and prosperity with her as the Democrats had enjoyed with free silver:

"Here lies my wife.
All my tears cannot bring her back.
Therefore, I weep."

Continuing, Mr. Boutelle argued that the one solemn duty of every American citizen at the present stage of the insurrection in the Philippines was heartily and loyally to support the President. Whoever insulted the flag of the United States must be punished Whoever would treat with the United States must first respect her flag

Mr. Boutell proceeded to argue the Constitutional rights of the United States to take and hold territory outside of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The President has approved the act of Congress for the preservation of the old frigate Constitution.

The Senate yesterday, after disposing of the Financial bill, voted to make the Hawaiian Government bill the unfinished business.

The House yesterday completed 26 of the 124 pages of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill without amendment. The bill probably will be passed to-day.

Speaker Henderson has appointed M. R. Blumenberg stenographer to committees under a resolution recently passed by the House creating an additional committee stenographer. The place pays $3,000 per annum.

The plan for a reorganization of the Diplomatic and Consular Service on a civil service basis, which had been embodied in several bills, was a special order of business before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday. On a tie vote—7 to 7—the scheme was disposed of permanently by being tabled. Prior to the final vote there were several amendments proposed, all of them failing, however, by the same tie vote on which the proposition as a whole was lost.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Commissioner to the International Exposition at Paris—James Anderson of Kansas.

Volunteer Army.—Twenty-seventh Infantry—Lieut. Col. A. S. Cummings, to be Colonel; Major G. L. Byram, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. L. C. Scheer, to be Major; First Lieut. Z. F. Collett, to be Captain; Second Lieut. R. P. Brower, to be First Lieutenant. Thirty-sixth Infantry—Sergt. Major J. M. Craig, First Sergeant I. F. Costello, Sergt. J. A. Huntsman, Sergt. G. F. Young, Sergt. Major C. J. Oden, to be Second Lieutenants, and Second Lieut. Edward W. McGowan, to be First Lieutenant.

Regular Army.—Corps of Engineers—Major W. S. Stanton, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. G. W. Goethals, to be Major; First Lieut. C. Keller, to be Captain; Second Lieut. F. C. Boggs, Jr., to be First Lieutenant.

Subsistence Department.—Capt. D. L. Brainard, to be Major.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George L. Cable will proceed from Fostoria, Ohio, to Fort McIntosh, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon James T. Arwine. Acting Assistant Surgeon Arwine will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and report to the commanding General, Department of the Columbia, for temporary duty at Vancouver Barracks until such time as he may be able to proceed to Fort St. Michael, Alaska.

The following-named officers of the Corps of Engineers will report to Col. Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. John Millis, First Lieut. Charles S. Bromwell, Second Lieut. Clarke S. Smith. Major Ezra Woodruff, Surgeon United States Army, is detailed as a member of the board, vice Major Timothy E. Wilcox, Surgeon, who is hereby relieved.

Capt. Archibald W. Butt, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, upon the completion of temporary duty at Portland, Oregon, will take charge of the Quartermaster's property on the transport Lennox, perform the duties of Quartermaster and Acting Quartermaster of Subsistence, and proceed thereon to Manila and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific and Eighth Armory Corps, for assignment to duty under his direction.

Major John B. Bellinger, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed to Philadelphia on official business pertaining to the transport service.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Howard W. Beal is relieved from further duty on the transport McClellan and will proceed from New York City to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Arthur M. Fraser, now in New York City, is assigned to temporary duty on the transport McClellan.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department:

Major Frank Heath is relieved from duty as the commanding officer of the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds and as a member of the board for testing rifled cannon, &c., and assigned to duty at Frankford Arsenal.

Capt. Rogers Birnie, member of the board for testing rifled cannon, &c., will change station from New York City to New York Arsenal, Governors Island.

Capt. Ira MacNutt is relieved from inspection duty at the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company, at South Bethlehem, Penn., and assigned to the command of the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, and as a member of the board for testing rifled cannon, &c., with station in New York City.

Capt. Frank Baker is relieved from duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the Builders' Iron Foundry, Providence, and assigned to duty at the Springfield Armory.

Capt. Colden L'H. Ruggles is relieved from duty at the Frankford Arsenal and as a member of the Board of Officers of the Ordnance Department, appointed Feb. 8, and assigned to inspection duty at the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company. First Lieut. Kenneth Morton is appointed a member of the board, vice Ruggles, relieved.

Major Alfred S. Frost, Paymaster, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service, his retirement from active service Feb. 14 is announced.

Major Robert J. Gibson, Surgeon, is relieved from further duty in the Department of California, and is assigned to the command of the hospital ship Missouri, to relieve Major William H. Arthur, Surgeon. Major Arthur will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty.

Major George Le R. Brown, Tenth Infantry, will proceed to Cienfuegos, Cuba, and relieve Capt. Willson Y. Stamper, Eighth Infantry, from duty as Collector of Customs at that port. Capt. Stamper will proceed to New York City and report to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. H. Barber is ordered to duty on the Kearsarge Feb. 20.

Assistant Paymasters W. T. Camp, George W. Reeves, and Stewart Rhodes are ordered to temporary duty on the Independence at the Mare Island yard, for instruction, and then to the Asiatic Station.

Commander R. H. Ingersoll is detached from the Naval Academy Feb. 23 and ordered to duty at the Norfolk yard as Ordnance Inspector March 12.

Professor of Mathematics W. S. Eichelberger is ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory, Washington.

Lieut. C. L. Hussey is detached from the Constellation and has leave for two months.

Commander T. H. Stevens is detached from additional duty as Ordnance Inspector at the Norfolk yard.

Capt. George C. Reiter is detached from command of the Philadelphia, when relieved, and ordered to duty as General Inspector of the Wisconsin at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

Capt. William W. Mead is detached from duty as Captain of the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the command of the Philadelphia.

Capt. William H. Whiting is ordered to duty at the navy yard, Mare Island, as Captain of the yard.

Changes of officers on the Asiatic Station:

Ensign D. W. Wurtsbaugh is detached from the Yorktown and ordered to Yokohama Hospital for treatment.

Naval Cadet Z. H. Madison is detached from the Yorktown and ordered to the Manila.

Ensign O. S. Knepper is detached from the Paragua and ordered to the New Orleans.

Naval Cadet C. W. Cole is detached from the Paragua and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. Commander J. A. Norris is detached from command of the Glacier and ordered to the Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. W. G. Hannum is detached from the Glacier and ordered to the Monterey.

Lieut. (J. G.) A. Althouse is detached from the New Orleans and ordered to the Paragua.

Naval Cadet W. T. Tarrant is detached from the New Orleans and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. Commander M. E. Hall is detached from the New Orleans and ordered to the command of the Glacier.

Naval Cadet F. J. Horne is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Paragua.

Ensign A. W. Marshall is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Newark.

Lieut. (J. G.) H. S. Crosley is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Yokohama Hospital for treatment.

Naval Cadet F. T. Evans is detached from the Nashville and ordered to the Monterey.

Ensign J. Holden is detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Naval Cadet A. F. H. Yates is detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Pampanga.

Lieut. W. P. Elliott is detached from the Naval Station, Cavite, and ordered to the New Orleans.

Naval Cadet C. Boone is detached from the Helena and ordered to the Monterey.

Assistant Surgeon D. G. Beebe is detached from the Petrel and ordered to Port Isabella.

Naval Cadet E. T. Constien is detached from the Princeton and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Naval Cadet J. S. Graham is detached from the Marietta and ordered to the Monterey.

Naval Cadet H. J. Elson is detached from the Newark and ordered to the Petrel.

Naval Cadet C. Nelson is detached from the Manila and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Naval Cadet L. A. Cotten is detached from the Pampanga and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Naval Cadet C. W. Forman is detached from the Monterey and ordered to Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. S. S. Wood is ordered to duty on the staff of the Admiral.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Iris sailed today from Hongkong for Manila.

The Solace is at Yokohama.

The Marcellus has left Port Royal for Key West.

The New York, Texas, Machias, Vixen, and Caesar are off Culebra Island, surveying and exercising.

BRINGS BODIES OF SOLDIERS.

Two Hundred on the McPherson, Which Left Santiago Yesterday.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Feb. 15.—The United States transport McPherson left here today for the United States, carrying the bodies of 200 American soldiers, including 74 who died from yellow fever last year.

On its becoming known that the bodies were on board, several members of families of American officers who had intended returning to New York by the transport refused to go. The health officers assured them that no risk would be run, as the bodies had been deposited for months in the business portion of the city, without the knowledge of those in the locality, and no infection had resulted, notwithstanding the extremely hot weather.

At Baracoa and Mayari, on the north coast of the island, the McPherson will take on additional bodies.

Troops Ordered to Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The following troops have been ordered to proceed to Alaska, in order to form additional garrisons in the new military department there: Companies A, B, I, and K, Seventh Infantry, to be stationed at Fort St. Michael; Company G, Seventh Infantry, Port Valdez. The last named will be ready to embark from Seattle by May 1 and the others not later than June 1. Majors F. M. H. Kendrick and J. T. Van Orsdale have been ordered to accompany the troops.

Chicago Bank Assets Sell Cheap.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Assets of the defunct Chemical National Bank of Chicago, representing a face value of more than $900,000, were sold at auction by Receiver William C. Niblack to-day for $487.75. The assets represented bills receivable, judgments in favor of the receiver, amounts due from National banks, (disputed balances,) stocks, and overdrafts. Real estate held by the bank and valued at $4,000 will be sold later. One judgment for $165,468 was sold for $1.50. The Chemical Bank started in business in 1899, and went under in 1893.

John C. Pennington Dead.

John C. Pennington died yesterday at Los Angeles, Cal., aged thirty-three years. He was a well-known newspaper man, and a member of one of the most prominent families in the South. Mr. Pennington's father served for two terms as Governor of Dakota Territory under Gen. Grant, and was at one time a member of the Alabama Legislature. Mr. Pennington was for a time editor of The Atlanta Herald and of The Atlanta Journal, city editor of The Atlanta Telegraph, and managing editor of The Macon News. He spent two years in New York, and later became managing editor of The Denver Republican.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

GOV. ROOSEVELT INDORSED

Republican County Committee for His Re-election.

His Attitude on the Vice Presidency Approved—The Party Primaries to be Held March 27.

The Republican County Committee last night indorsed the administration of Gov. Roosevelt, approved his refusal to be a candidate for Vice President, and pledged him the support of the Republicans of this county in securing a re-election as Governor.

This action was taken at a meeting held at the Murray Hill Lyceum to make arrangements for the primaries. The resolutions of approval were not on the original programme, and opinions differ as to the causes which prompted them.

The story was that ex-Senator F. S. Gibbs suspected that Col. Abraham Gruber had a Roosevelt resolution, which he proposed to spring, which would place the organization in an awkward position. To checkmate this Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Quigg conferred, and the result was the Mason resolution.

Col. Gruber denied that he had any idea of offering any resolution referring to Gov. Roosevelt.

Chairman L. E. Quigg presided, and when he had announced the purpose of the meeting, Postmaster Van Cott arose and presented the customary preamble and resolutions relative to the holding of primaries and district conventions. These fixed the dates for the primaries for March 27, the Assembly conventions for April 2, and the Congressional district conventions for April 5.

The Assembly conventions will select delegates to the State Convention which will choose delegates at large, and the Congressional district conventions will name delegates to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia.

After the adoption of the Van Cott resolutions, Alexander T. Mason of the Twenty-ninth District surprised the meeting by offering the following:

Resolved, That the administration of Gov. Roosevelt has the cordial approval of the Republicans of New York County; that they approve his decision not to be a candidate for another office, and that, as represented in this committee, they assure him their earnest support for renomination to the office of Governor.

"It seems appropriate at this time," remarked Mr. Mason, after Secretary George R. Manchester had read the resolution, "as Gov. Roosevelt has expressed his sentiments with relation to the Vice Presidency, that this committee should express satisfaction with his decision and its desire for his re-election as Governor. I move the adoption of the resolution."

Several members were on their feet in an instant, and all were cheering. Abraham Gruber was recognized by Chairman Quigg, and he was heartily cheered when he seconded Mr. Mason's motion, which was unanimously adopted by a standing vote. Then the committee adjourned.

WOMAN ARRAIGNS SOCIETY.

Lively Discussion by Members of the West End Woman's Republican Association.

"Are we progressing, or merely growing rich?" was the topic discussed by the members of the West End Woman's Republican Association at their meeting yesterday afternoon. Mrs. S. M. Cory, who opened the discussion, started out in this inflammatory fashion:

"I must beg to differ with the framer of this question—we're not growing rich. Money is accumulating in the hands of the few, but the poor are growing poorer. In industries and some other things we may be progressing. But if George Washington, the father of this country, came back to us now and saw us all aping English customs and all our girls marrying English lords, do you think he would say that we were progressing? What would he say when he saw us rushing in crowds to give our thousands of dollars to an English actress for the benefit of an English hospital ship? Most of us are all old Knickerbockers. If we sympathize with either side, it ought to be with the Boers. The English sympathized with the South; why should we remain neutral now?

"As for the women, they are now better off in every respect. The only danger is that, having been given the rope, they may hang themselves. Why, twenty-five years ago a woman couldn't bequeath her property away from her husband. Now she can make a will and not mention him in it. That certainly is progress."

Upon the subject of crusades against vice and drinking, Mrs. Cory said:

"In San Francisco a certain section of the city is set aside for all that sort of thing. The millennium hasn't come. In spite of your Parkhursts and your other reformers, you can't stop vice. It'll always be with us. The only thing we can do is to localize it and let it alone. Your crusade against the liquor laws only hurts the poor man. I heard of a man who died from delirium tremens because of the Sunday law. He was accustomed to drink only occasionally, but when they began to shut up the saloons on Sunday he bought a demijohn on Saturday night."

The applause that followed Mrs. Cory's remarks was perfunctory.

Miss Ida K. Hinds observed that if closing the saloons on Sunday drives drinkers to the delirium tremens it will kill them all off and afford a good solution of the problem.

Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson said that the club had no quarrel with the saloons and only desired to see existing laws enforced.

"When Mrs. Cory says closing the saloons discriminate against the poor man because he is in the minority," she continued, "that is certainly inconsistent with the facts."

"I don't agree with Mrs. Cory when she says the millionaires shouldn't buy expensive dresses and jewelry," interrupted a member.

"I believe Mrs. Cory, the same as all the rest of us, would like all the dresses she could get," responded Mrs. Robinson.

Mrs. Cory had departed.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS MEET.

American Paper and Pulp Association Withdraws from National Board of Trade—Annual Dinner.

The American Paper and Pulp Association concluded its twenty-third annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. It was decided to withdraw from the National Board of Trade, an organization representing all branches of trade in the United States, for the reason that the Paper and Pulp Association was not benefited by the membership.

An invitation to send representatives to a meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers, to be held in Boston on April 26, was accepted.

The reports of committees on trade conditions throughout the country were of a most satisfactory character.

The following officers were elected: President, Person C. Cheney; Vice Presidents, Elisha Morgan, M. M. Armstrong, F. H. Parks, C. A. Dean, G. W. Hammond, E. B. Denison, F. Squier; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles W. Rantoul, Jr. Standing committees were also selected, and the association adjourned sine die.

About 500 members and guests attended the annual dinner of the association, which was held in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. Col. A. G. Paine presided.

P. C. Cheney made a short speech, after which ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed made some humorous remarks on the industry represented at the dinner.

Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire followed, and alluded to the bill pending to place wood pulp and paper on the free list as "one of those idiotic measures that spring up from time to time." He said that the bill would never be enacted into a law.

Ex-Gov. John S. Wise of Virginia gave the diners some advice on "After Dinner Speakers." The Rev. Dr. Atterbury H. Evans of the West Presbyterian Church and Judge C. F. Moore of Virginia also made brief speeches.

KENTUCKY CASES APPEALED

Will Be Carried Direct to United States Supreme Court.

Judge Taft of the Circuit Court Allows the Appeal in Each Case Brought Before Him.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—Attorney H. B. Mackey, with ex-Gov. Bradley and other attorneys interested in the Kentucky election contest cases, appeared to-day before United States Circuit Court Judge William H. Taft in chambers and filed notice of an appeal from the decision rendered by the Judge on Wednesday afternoon. The appeal will be taken direct to the United States Supreme Court.

It will be remembered that in the two cases brought to the notice of Judge Taft the question of Federal jurisdiction was raised, and he decided that the questions involved should be referred to the State courts of Kentucky, or should have been taken direct to the Federal Supreme Court. The petition for appeal merely states that Judge Taft erred in declaring that jurisdiction did not lie in the Federal court, and it was solely upon this ground that the appeals were taken.

There were two petitions for injunctions filed in the Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky. One was by Sweeney, one of the Republican contestants for State office, and the other by certain citizens of Kentucky. Both claimed that the Republicans were to be ousted by the State Board of Elections, sitting as a contest board, in favor of the Democrats, and the application for preliminary injunctions was to prevent this.

When Mr. Mackey appeared before Judge Taft to-day he had with him several other petitions which were brought by the other minor Republican State officials. The prayer of each is the same. Judge Taft examined them all and allowed the appeal in each. The appeal bonds were fixed at $250 for each appellant.

A proviso of these petitions, clearly stated in them, is that they shall not hold in abeyance the action of the civil courts of the State of Kentucky in the cases affected by them. Attorney Mackey was a member of the Kentucky State Convention which framed the present Constitution, and has the reputation of being at home in knowledge of the constitutional laws of his State and of the United States.

CONTEST HEARING BEGUN.

State Board of Election Commissioners in Session at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 15.—The hearing before the State Board of Election Commissioners on the contests for the minor State offices began to-day.

The attorneys signed an agreement as to the conduct of the contests in which they agreed that all the testimony taken in the contest for Governor and Lieutenant Governor in the City of Frankfort, so far as the same is competent and relevant, should be read as evidence in the contest for the minor State offices, and that the contests should be submitted to the board without argument. The contestees reserve all rights to object to the evidence, and do not by the agreement waive any objection to the jurisdiction of the board.

LEGISLATIVE COMPROMISE.

Prospect of Resuming Sessions Monday at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 15.—The prospects for the Legislature getting together and holding regular sessions at the State capital are conceded to be brighter to-night than at any previous time since Gov. Taylor adjourned that body to meet at London. Speaker Trimble told leading Democrats who were in Louisville to-day that he thought both branches would meet together here Monday.

Efforts are being made to reach an agreement as to who shall preside in the Senate in order to avoid a clash between Lieut. Gov. Marshall and Senator Carter, President Pro Tem. of the Senate. If this is settled, the chief barrier to the Democratic and Republican branches meeting together will have been removed. It is believed this will be accomplished.

PARDON BY BECKHAM RESPECTED.

But Officials of Frankfort Prison Refuse to Act on Taylor's Order.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 15.—The clash between the Democratic and Republican branches of the State Government was emphasized to-night by the prison officials releasing John Seals, a Louisville convict, on a pardon issued by Gov. Beckham.

Deputy Warden Punch was Acting Warden to-night, and when the pardon papers were presented to him he ordered Seals to be released, and the latter left the city to-night.

Douglass Hays, a Knott County convict, recently pardoned by Gov. Taylor, is still in confinement, the prison officials refusing to recognize Taylor as Governor.

Another Suit Against Beckham.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15.—Following the lead of Gov. Taylor, who yesterday brought suit for an injunction against Gov. Beckham, claiming to be Governor of Kentucky, and Gen. John B. Castleman, claiming to be Adjutant General of Kentucky, Lieut. Gov. John Marshall to-day filed suit for an injunction against Gov. Beckham and against Lillard H. Carter, President pro tem. of the Senate now meeting in this city. The suit is similar in its general declarations to that of Gov. Taylor. No application has yet been made for a restraining order in either case.

DELAWARE SOCIETY DINNER.

Bishop Coleman Warns the Company Against the Insidious Influences at Work in This City.

Nearly 100 guests and members of the Delaware Society gathered in the Myrtle Room of the Waldorf-Astoria last evening at the tenth annual banquet of that organization. James A. D. Dilworth, the retiring President, presided, and introduced as the first speaker, the Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, Bishop of Delaware.

Bishop Coleman said, that while not a native of Delaware, he meant to spend the rest of his life there, and said he wished to guard his Delawarean hearers against the insidious influences at work in New York City, where he was formerly a preacher on Blackwell's Island. He told a story of a fight between two insane women. The victor, he said, told him that she knew that she ought to have turned her other cheek to her adversary after receiving the first blow, but added that that wasn't the way in New York. "There seems to be a great deal in Holy Writ that doesn't apply to New Yorkers," added the Bishop.

R. Lowber Temple of Philadelphia, President of the Sons of Delaware Society of Pennsylvania, told of great progress in the metropolis of the Keystone State, and then President Dilworth introduced William M. Baldwin, President of the Maryland society, who told a story which indicated that the Australian system had been in a measure responsible for the defeat of Harrison by Cleveland for the Presidency because ignorant negro voters had deposited their ballots without marking them at all, when, of course, they were thrown out in the count.

Louis Wiley, President of the Tennessee Society delivered a eulogy of the late Thomas F. Bayard, whom, he said, had called down the disapproval of his countrymen while Minister of England by declaring that there was a strong brotherhood between this nation and Great Britain, and his own Administration was inclined to apologize for the statement. "Now nine out of ten Americans feel a sympathetic touch with England," he said, "and Bayard's speech, disapproved when made, was the foreshadowing of an international sentiment."

Among other speakers were Thomas Higgins and Commander W. H. Stayton of the Naval Reserve.

The annual election resulted as follows: Dr. J. H. Marshall, President; R. E. Cochran, First Vice President; O. B. Deakyne, Second Vice President; W. A. Ransome, Treasurer; W. H. Stayton, Secretary, and E. D. Cahoon, S. M. McPherson, A. L. Cosden, and Thomas F. Bayard, members of the Executive Committee to serve until 1903.

R. H. MACY & CO.
Macy's
6TH AVE. 14TH. ST.

Men's $1.40 Shirts at 54c.

Seven hundred Laundered Shirts, made of fine percales in our factory. Stripes and plaids on white and tinted grounds. Each Shirt has two pairs detached cuffs. Careful workmanship throughout. Our regular 94c Shirts; other stores' regular $1.40 Shirts.

54c
Until these Seven Hundred are sold.

Candy.
Made yesterday in our own factory.
Our 18c Cocoanut Kisses at 14c
Our 15c Cream Peppermints at 12c
Our 15c Cream Wintergreens at 12c
Our 24c Macy Mixed Candy at 19c
Our 18c Old-fashioned Molasses at 15c
Chocolate Covered Cocoanut Kisses, 29c.
Equal qualities will cost two and three times as much elsewhere.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 15.—A certificate of incorporation was filed here to-day for the National Cape Nome Gold Mining and Transportation Company of Alaska. The object of the company is to engage in mining, transportation, and merchandise and to deal in property in Alaska. The incorporators are C. Wesley Holland, William H. Mowbray, and Walton O. Snyder, all of New York. Capital stock, $5,000,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:51	Sun sets	5:36	Moon rises	7:53

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	8:38	Gov. Isl'd	9:03	H. Gate	10:59
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	9:01	Gov. Isl'd	9:29	H. Gate	11:25

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	11:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yarmouth, Neuvitas	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 17.

Altai, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Dominic, North Brazil	1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	6:30 A. M.
Grenada, Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ontario, Hull	.....	.....
San Juan, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trave, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A

The Wanamaker Store.

Show Days---Dresses, Shirt Waists

THESE summer things are as refreshing as a bower of apple blossoms.

Thank you, for the bright looks of admiration with which you greeted them yesterday. The show continues.

Dresses full of new beauty, with fabrics strewn between; and, toward Tenth street, the exquisite, as well as the very practical Shirt Waists.

The Trade Sale of Shoes

To-day ends a week's selling from the best big lot of shoes ever offered to the public anywhere. This is stated advisedly. It is not susceptible of contradiction.

The shoes are good, well made, good shapes—same sorts and styles of shoes as careful men and women would buy at the regular bigger prices in good stores.

We do not admit "cheapish" shoes to our bargain store, any more than to our regular store. We guarantee these special-priced shoes just as fully as our regular lines; and we sell no shoes that will not make friends for us.

Good Shoes Two-thirds to Half Price

and no risk in goodness or style. Are they good shoes to buy?

Big variety—good assortment of sizes to-day, and to-morrow likely. But they will soon be gone.

Women's Shoes—

$1.15—Laced. Kidskin. Values, $2 at wholesale.

$1.35—Laced; welted soles; modern lasts. Values, $2.50.

$1.70—Button and laced; many brand-new lasts; tips of kid or patent leather. Some turn soles. Mostly $2.50 values.

$2—Fine leathers; best styles. Value, $3.

$2.35—Many from a standard maker of $3.50 shoes. A leading offering.

$2.65—Mannish lasts; full toes. Value, $4.

Women's Oxfords—

$1—Tan and black Oxfords with flexible soles.

$1.25—$2 quality. Fine black kid Oxford shoes with new shaped tips and military heels.

Children's Shoes—

75c, 85c, 95c—Kidskin; spring heels. Two-thirds of value.

Babies' Shoes—

25c—Kid soles; blue, pink, white, black. Value, 50c.

Misses' Shoes—

95c—Kid, patent leather tips; spring heels. Values, $1.25.

Shoe Polish—9c a bottle; Raven Gloss Shoe Polish; popular as a 25c dressing.

Men's Shoes—

$1.60—Lace; bull-dog toes; black satin, box and waxed calf. Mostly double soles. Value, $2.50.

$1.75—Calf and grain leather; tan and brown; single and double soles. Values, $3 and $3.50.

$1.90—Laced; black kid and calfskin. Some enamel leather. Value, $3.

$2.30—Button shoes in calfskin. Lace shoes in calfskin and kidskin box calf; tan and black; spring style Oxfords; welted soles. Value, $3.50.

$2.65—First-class styles, laced and buttoned. The latest styles; mostly narrow widths. Some Oxfords.

Men's Slippers—

70c—House shoes; flexible soles; opera cut; tan and black.

Boys' Shoes—

$1—Box calf and kidskin; sizes 8 to 13½, spring heels; 12 to 2, with heels.

$1.25—Sizes 8 to 13½, spring heels; 12 to 2, with heels. Box calf and kidskin. Values, $1.75 and $2.

$1.50—Black calfskin; box and plain finish; sizes up to 5½.

$1.90—Laced; black boarded calf and patent leather; sizes 2½ to 5½. Value, $3.

Fifth Floor.

Liberty Silks Do you understand the meaning? England, France, Persia and India are in it. Mr. Liberty was a London merchant who ransacked Turkey, India, Persia—all the East that had textile art—for decorative patterns. He applied them to upholstery stuffs of a texture and appearance beautifully soft. Later, French designers and weavers of Dress Silks caught his idea and applied it to their art. And now the words "Liberty Satins" are a part of the universal dry goods vernacular.

They are a soft and clinging sort of fine twilled satins, the designs usually Persian or echoes of the antique, India shawls from the Vale of Cashmere—the glory of your grandames, the heirlooms of your families, and in the whirligig of fashion will some day be the pride of your children. These palm figures are reproduced in gorgeous Oriental colors and in the so called pale pastel shades. Pastel shades! Pastel, colored mud, like unto water colors.

The alleged Liberty Satin idea has reached the American silk mills and has undergone other modifications. Colors gay, surface close and soft. And now if you have a clear idea of Liberty Satins, you must indeed be very bright—bright enough to read hypnotically what the writer would like to have written but could not.

In the Rotunda.

Art Squares Here are some—heaviest qualities and best patterns—all reduced a full third in price. The new art squares, soon to arrive, will cost considerably more than the regular prices of to-day.

2½ x 3	yds., $4.50,	were $6.75
3 x 3	yds., $5.50,	were $8.10
3 x 3½	yds., $6.50,	were $9.50
3 x 4½	yds., $8.50,	were $12.25
3 x 5	yds., $9,	were $13.50
4 x 4	yds., $9.50,	were $14.50
4 x 5	yds., $12,	were $18

Third floor.

Good, Pretty Writing Paper 25c a Box It's a quality that would be fairly priced at double. The paper has a soft, suede finish, in shades of heliotrope, light blue and cream. The shape is the most favored at present. Boxes are attractively lithographed in floral designs—daffodils and orchids—and contain 24 sheets and 24 envelopes. A 50c kind for 25c a box.

Broadway.

The Era of the Automobile

"Carriages without horses shall run" is a prophecy fulfilled to-day. Not newly fulfilled, for the automobile is familiar to New Yorkers; but more practically perfected this year than ever before. The clumsy tires and elephantine motors are disappearing; the neat, light, graceful "Runabout" is ready for use. We consider it the most practical and most desirable self-propelling vehicle of its kind. This made by the General Electric Automobile Company of Philadelphia. It is very easily managed, and will run about twenty-five miles without re-charging; and it makes this distance in a little more than an hour, if you wish to go so rapidly. The price is $1200. We can deliver the one we have immediately; and we can deliver others in four or six weeks, within certain limits. This year promises to be a record breaker for automobile selling, and the limits of making are likely to be soon over-taxed, and later six months or a year may be required to fill orders.

Of course there are quite a number of makers of automobiles, but too many of their product are "immobiles"—heavy, clumsy, unsightly, and with a chronic inclination to disaster.

There will be all too few of the right sort very soon.

We also have the Orient gasoline-motor tricycle—very satisfactory (for one rider), and less expensive. $450.

Orient Bicycle, 1899 model, Roadsters, $37.50; with Morrow Brake $45. "1:30" model, $52.

Orient Bicycles, 1900 model, Roadster, $50; Leader, $65; Chainless, with Sager gear, $75

1899 Continentals, men's only, 24-in. frame, $18.

Basement.

George and the Cherries

It was lucky that the Father of his country did not chop down the father of the cherry trees else these celebrating cherries would not be hear to grace his anniversary.

It is quite in keeping that the French, who aided Washington, should send us these conserved cherries which we have buried in sugar—one kind clear and one kind white—to make a delicious temptation for his Birthday parties, or to eat to-day.

The Cherry Candy, assorted, at 20c a pound.

Also the old favorite, Chocolate-covered Nougat, at 20c a pound.

Basement.

Flannel Petticoats New Spring Styles This is a just arrived line. Short petticoats—of course—made of flannels that we know are good. Some are all white; others striped in colors. Some with new styles of ruffles; others with prettily embroidered and scalloped edge. Some at $1.75 each; others at $14. And a dozen kinds that are marked at figures between.

Second floor, 4th ave.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FOUL PLAY SUGGESTED.

Widow of Congressman Chickering Issues a Statement—Theory Not Credited Here.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The relatives and friends of the late Congressman Charles A. Chickering of Copenhagen, who was found dead on the sidewalk in front of the Grand Union Hotel, New York City, Tuesday morning, are of the opinion that the Representative did not leap to death with suicidal intent. They believe that he was either a victim of foul play or was frightened by some delusion and attempted to escape. They say that an investigation of the affair will be made.

The Standard to-day prints a statement signed by Mrs. Chickering, Dr. H. H. Cramer, S. E. Stanton, a brother of Mrs. Chickering, and J. S. Mitchell, private secretary of the deceased man, in which it is stated that the press reports of the death of Congressman Chickering are not in full accord with the circumstances which seem to surround his death.

A number of these circumstances are recited and the statement concludes as follows:

"The circumstances and surroundings show that he was frightened into a move which was fatal or was a victim of foul play. This latter theory has many points in its favor and will be thoroughly investigated later."

Simeon Ford, proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel, after looking over the statement printed in The Watertown Standard, said last evening:

"I think it impossible that any outside violence could have come to Mr. Chickering. It would be almost impossible for a struggle to take place in this hotel without being heard. Watchmen patrol every part of the house at frequent intervals and report promptly the slightest disorder."

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, who visited Mr. Chickering at the hotel on the evening before his death and was with him until 9 P. M., said last evening that there was no circumstance of the case which would lead him to suspect that Mr. Chickering had met with foul play or that he had fallen from the window as a result of being frightened.

"Mr. Chickering," he added, "never told me of any mental trouble, and I am not aware that he was ever afflicted in that way. These facts, however, do not make me lean toward the foul play theory. The only explanation that I can offer is that Mr. Chickering must have been suffering from some temporary mental aberration or have been the victim of somnambulism."

Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau ridicules the idea of foul play. He says that no report of any suspicious circumstances was made to him in regard to the death, and the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who had charge of the case, found nothing on which to base such a belief.

FINED FOR SELLING GAME.

Dealer August Silz Says It Was Imported, and that He Will Appeal.

The case of August Silz, a dealer in game at 85 Barclay Street, who was arrested Jan. 23 on a charge of having in his possession and selling ten carcasses of venison, came up in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, and was decided against Mr. Silz. The penalty imposed was a fine of $50 or ten days' imprisonment.

The action was brought at the instance of the League of American Sportsmen, whose officers stated that the sale of either foreign or domestic game during the closed season is in violation of the game laws.

G. O. Shields, President of the league, said yesterday that the league will now bring a civil action against Mr. Silz under the law providing for a penalty of $100 for each deer or part thereof, had in possession, in addition to the penalty for the criminal offense.

Mr. Silz said last night that he would appeal the case as far as possible, and that he thinks he will surely win in the end.

"When I first imported the game," he said, "I asked Chief Protector J. W. Pond of the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission in regard to the matter, and he said that the commission could not do anything about imported game on which I had paid the duty. The imported game also is tame rather than wild, and there is a big difference in the appearance of English and American venison. I shall, however, sell no more English venison until the decision of the Appellate Division has been rendered.

"I think that they cannot prohibit the importation of English pheasants, bécasses, black game, tarmigants, rohbuhners, allouettes de pithiviers, cogs de bruyère, and vanneaux, and if they cannot prevent the importation of birds then they cannot keep out game."

Low Rates for Grand Army Men.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Central Passenger Association lines at their meeting in this city to-day decided to grant a rate of one cent a mile for the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held in this city next August. This is the lowest rate ever made for any occasion. It is regarded as certain that the Western roads and all other lines in the country will follow the example of the Central Passenger Association and grant an equally low rate.

MOTORMAN BLINDED BY FLASH.

His Face Badly Burned While Searching for Defect in Machinery.

When Motor Car No. 66 of the Third Avenue Railway, northbound, stopped without apparent cause at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue at 8 o'clock last night, Motorman William R. Nicholas of 203 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street left his post, and, getting down on his knees in the street, began to examine the machinery under the body of the car. He was handling the "plow," the bar which fits in the trolley slot, when there was a sudden flash and sputter of electric sparks. Nicholas fell backward with a scream, and clasped his hands to his face.

"Help," he gasped, "I am blind!"

Conductor McGrath and a policeman helped the man to his feet, and after he had recovered from the shock led him to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. He was found to have been terribly burned about the face and hands, and he was unable to see. Whether or not the blindness will be permanent the physicians were unable to tell last night. The car was repaired by men from the company's barns after having blocked the line for several minutes.

PULLMAN SCHOOL STARTED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The Pullman Free School of Manual Training was incorporated at Springfield to-day. The incorporators are Robert T. Lincoln, John M. Clark, and John S. Runnells.

This formal action is taken preparatory to carrying out the provisions of the will of George M. Pullman, by which $1,200,000 was bequeathed for the school, $200,000 for the erection of a building and $1,000,000 for permanent endowment.

The Trustees of the school designated are: Norman B. Ream, Robert T. Lincoln, John M. Clark, John S. Runnells, Frank O. Lowden, Charles Perkins, and John J. Mitchell. It is expected that a meeting of the Trustees will be called in the near future and steps taken to carry the plans into effect.

A CONTRIBUTION OF $100,000.

A gift of $100,000 has been made by Mrs. Rachael B. Crane of Peekskill, on condition that it be applied in reducing a mortgage of $900,000, which stands against the Presbyterian Building, at Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue, in this city.

The money came in the form of two certified checks for $50,000 each, one made payable to the Home Mission Board and the other to the Foreign Mission Board, the building being under the joint control of these two boards.

THE BONNER STABLE SOLD

Famous Collection of Harness Horses Goes Under the Hammer.

MAUD S. ALONE IS RETAINED

Former Champion Trotter to be Bred to Axworthy—Many Prominent Turfmen at the Sale.

When the hammer fell to mark the sale of Marnie, a mare by Nutbourne, in Madison Square Garden last night the last of the most famous collection of trotters and pacers in America had been disposed of. The string was not a large one, but it was made up of forty high-blooded animals that had been bought or bred by the late Robert Bonner, one of the best friends of the light-harness horse the country ever knew, and to be present at the dispersal sale, which was ordered by the Colonial Trust Company, the temporary administrator of the estate, horsemen had come from all parts of the United States.

Congressman Bailey of Texas, Cicero J. Hamlin of Buffalo, Carlos M. De Garmendia, Nathan Straus, John H. Shults, "Mike" Bowerman of Lexington, Ky.; "Matt" Dwyer, John McGuire, E. A. McFarland of Keene, N. H.; H. Gray of Boston, J. W. Daly, Emerson E. McCargo of Philadelphia, J. W. Butler, W. T. Jones of Lexington, Ky., and Daniel Mahaney were among the well-known horsemen present, and almost all of them were either purchasers or bidders for some of the high-priced animals.

Of the entire stable left by Mr. Bonner Maud S., 2:08¾, the champion of her day, was the only horse reserved. She is twenty-six years old, but she holds her head to-day as proudly as she did when she made the world's record with a high-wheeled sulky. She will be kept by David Bonner, and will be bred to John H. Shults's Axworthy. Before the sale of the Bonner horses was opened the old champion was led into the ring, and 2,000 persons greeted her with cheers. It was her first public appearance in a number of years, and it will probably be her last. As she was led past the auction stand old horsemen who had seen her make her record doffed their hats to her as they might have done to a distinguished warrior or statesman. Many of these horsemen believe that, under the same conditions that prevailed when the old champion trotted a mile in 2:08¾, her performance cannot be beaten by a living horse.

The Bonner lot brought $32,415, an average of $810, and this, added to the other sales, brought the receipts of the day up to $45,000.

Praytell, 2:09½, the last noted addition to the Bonner collection before the owner's death, brought the highest price of the day. The racing men were anxious to secure him, and they bid liberally, but Emerson E. McCargo, a wealthy driver of Philadelphia, got him for $6,000. Praytell is considered the fastest wagon trotter in the world.

The principal sales yesterday were as follows:

Judge Irving, (pacer, 2:08¼,) br. h., 13 years, 15.3 hands, by, Wilkes Boy-Long Molly, by Nigger. Jr.; John McGuire	$900
Lexington, (pacer, 2:18½,) blk. g., 6 years, by Poem, dam by Hazel Thorne; W. B. Austin	800
Elfrida, (trotter, 2:13½,) b. m., 10 years, 15.3 hands, by Candidate-Gladness, by Nutwood; John H. Shults	1,600
Don L., (trotter, 2:12½,) br. g., 10 years, 15.2 hands, by Colonel Tom-Volotta, by Frank Noble; W. A. Comstock, Providence, R. I.	1,000
Praytell, (trotter, 2:09½,) ch. g., 8 years, 16.2 hands, by Axtell-Jean Look, by Look; Emerson H. McCargo, Philadelphia	6,000
Prince Ansel, (trotter, trial 2:15¾,) ch. h., 9 years, 16 hands, by Ansel-Daisy Darling, by Kentucky Prince; J. W. Daly, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	1,025
Maud C., (trotter, 2:10¼,) blk. m., 11 years, 15.2 hands, by Binderton-Nita, by Atlantic; D. Herrington	2,900
Sunol, (trotter, 2:08¾,) b. m., 14 years, 16 hands, by Electioneer-Waxana, by General Benton; John H. Shults	4,000
Harold S., (trotter,) b. c., 3 years, 15 hands, by Starkirt-Russella, by Harold; H. Gray, Boston	1,150
Jack Brerton, (trotter,) g. c., 3 years, 15 hands, by Ansel-Daybreak, by Harold; E. A. McFarland, Keene, N. H.	2,000
Worthler, half brother to Sunol, (trotter, trial 2:19¾,) b. h., 8 years, 15.3 hands, by Advertiser-Waxana, by General Benton; Matt Dwyer	3,500
Mary Tudor, (trotter,) b. f., yearling, by Worthler-Russella, by Harold; Matt Dwyer	2,125
Russella, sister to Maud S., 2:08¾, (trotter,) g. m., 20 years, 15.3 hands, by Harold-Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr.; John H. Shults	1,200

VARDON AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

British Champion Golfer Tries the Links—Makes Score of 79.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 15.—Harry Vardon, the British champion golfer, arrived here to-day accompanied by Charles S. Cox of New York. After luncheon they drove to the golf links of the Country Club, which are situated about three quarters of a mile from the hotels. Both were rather pleased with the appearance of the course, and started at once for a couple of rounds. Vardon drove off easily and only got one over four in the first six holes, that being a five on the second; the remaining three were made in 5, 3, and 4, which resulted in 37 for the first round. This was rather better than expected, even from Vardon on his first attempt, and especially after a long railway journey, but his luck changed a trifle on the second half and he brought in a score of 42, making the whole play for eighteen holes 79.

A great deal of attention was centred in his quick, easy strokes, and those following watched every movement with interest. The air was clear with just enough snap to make the tramp over the turf a pleasure. The schedule, as published a few days ago, has been changed, for it was decided that Willie Smith was entitled to meet Vardon in the first match here, so he will play him Saturday, and Nicholls will take the Ormond engagement next Tuesday.

Vardon	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4—37							
	4	6	3	5	5	5	6	4	4	4—42							
Total																	79
Cox	5	4	4	4	5	5	7	5	5	4—44							
	5	5	5	4	6	3	7	5	5	5—45							
Total																	89

In a friendly game this afternoon George Low and Bernard Nicholls went around the course of eighteen holes in 77 and 76 respectively.

RADICAL L. A. W. CHANGES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—The National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen to-day relinquished control of racing and abolished the amateur membership clause. All other references to amateur wheelmen were stricken from the constitution.

The amendments bringing about this sweeping change in the conduct of the league were offered by I. B. Potter and were adopted amid the cheers of the delegates. There were but four votes against the abolition of racing and the amateur clause.

With reference to the good roads question the following resolution was adopted:

"That the movement to secure action by Congress relative to National road improvement be heartily approved, and that a committee consisting of I. B. Potter, A. Willison, A. B. Choate, and F. P. Van Valkenburg be appointed to consider the proposed legislation."

THRESHIE WINS FROM DR. MIAL.

It looked for awhile last night as though Charles Threshie of Boston would break the new world's amateur billiard record for the highest single average in his game with Dr. Mial in the Class A championship billiard tournament. He had only eleven points to make in the twenty-fourth inning, and three innings to make them in in order to break the record, but he lost his stroke, and took eight innings in completing his string.

Dr. Mial was distanced soon after the start of the game. Threshie in his game last night won fourth place from Dr. Mial, with whom he was tied. He also ran 79, the best run he has made in the tournament. The score:

Threshie—0	24	30	5	41	0	15	3	79	39	0	1	0	13	18	20	23	15	16	18	7	2	20	0	2	4	1	1	0	2	1	1. Total, 400. Average, 12 28-31. High runs, 30, 79, 39.
Mial—8	0	12	0	1	2	3	0	2	2	2	40	9	5	3	2	0	8	11	19	3	9	3	0	3	3	1	2	1	2	Total, 161. Average, 5 11-30. High runs, 12, 19, 40.

Foss and McCreery meet in the final game to-night for the championship.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Chemical National Bank team bowled in good form in the Bank Clerks' League, at Reid's Alleys, last night, and won two games. Its first game with J. P. Morgan & Co. was close throughout, the Chemical team winning in the last frame by 10 pins. J. P. Morgan & Co. won the second game from Chase National Bank's second team. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chemical National—G. Whitehead, 172; Wray, 146; E. Whitehead, 164; Hoyt, 137; Smith, 83. Total, 702.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—Pond, 149; Horst, 123; Tealfair, 147; Whitlock, 121; Hamilton, 152. Total, 692.

SECOND GAME.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—Pond, 168; Horstman, 88; Tealfair, 130; Whitlock, 125; Hamilton, 145. Total, 656.

Chase National No. 2—Barber, 121; Baldwin, 115; Demarest, 146; Tornipont, 124; Jones, 111. Total, 617.

THIRD GAME.

Chemical National—G. Whitehead, 168; Wray, 201; E. Whitehead, 135; Hoyt, 139; Smith, 163. Total, 806.

Chase National No. 2—Barber, 100; Baldwin, 110; Demarest, 173; Tornipont, 157; Jones, 139. Total, 739.

The Union Company team did not appear to bowl in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night, and forfeited its games with the Liverpool and London and Globe and the Northern Company teams. The latter was beaten in its game with the Liverpool and London and Globe team. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Northern—Sullivan, 116; Schlatter, 113; Brown, 114; Schuckhardt, 129; Starr, 108. Total, 580.

Union—Forfeited.

SECOND GAME.

Liverpool and London and Globe—Walker, 151; Bentley, 170; Gardner, 152; Smith, 139; Constant, 143. Total, 755.

Northern—Starr, 136; Schuckhardt, 131; Schlatter, 122; Brown, 193; Sullivan, 131. Total, 713.

THIRD GAME.

Liverpool and London and Globe—Walker, 172; Bentley, 140; Gardner, 134; Smith, 104; Constant, 149. Total, 699.

Union—Forfeited.

The games in the three-men team tournament at the Columbia alleys last night were closely contested. The Lotus team carried off the honors, winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lotus—Govers, 189; Church, 161; Munsie, 166. Total, 516.

Century Wheelmen—Dumble, 162; C. Mulford, 180; W. Mulford, 167. Total, 509.

SECOND GAME.

Corinthian—Walters, 179; Brocker, 190; Schaefer, 183. Total, 552.

Century Wheelmen—Dumble, 158; C. Mulford, 125; W. Mulford, 193. Total, 476.

THIRD GAME.

Lotus—Govers, 172; Church, 182; Munsie, 173. Total, 527.

Corinthian—Walters, 147; Brocker, 161; Schaefer, 206. Total, 514.

The Edisons won two games in the final series in the Arlington National tournament last night. The Welcomes won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Edison—Schmidt, 159; Wenzel, 119; Roth, 148; Holme, 182; Reese, 191. Total, 799.

Linwood—Feury, 158; Courtney, 184; Delehanty, 122; Downes, 175; Daley, 150. Total, 789.

SECOND GAME.

Welcome—Bernet, 158; Schulz, 143; Doerr, 167; Schmidt, 178; Wenderoth, 124. Total, 770.

Linwood—Kennedy, 146, Courtney, 104; Feury, 160; Downes, 175; Daley, 161. Total, 746.

THIRD GAME.

Edison—Schmidt, 170; Wenzel, 161; Roth, 181; Holme, 188; Reese, 175. Total, 875.

Welcome—Bernet, 137; Schulz, 151; Doerr, 157; Schmidt, 152; Wenderoth, 101. Total, 758.

Dr. Wells of the De Witt Clinton Council team bowled 185 and 221 for his team last evening in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament, which enabled them to win from Gramercy and Bushwick Councils. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bushwick Council—Niles, 188; Bucken, 148; Corrigan, 161; Scharfenberg, 141; Baker, 169. Total, 807.

Gramercy Council—Andrews, 136; Hallawell, 122; Christman, 194; Harper, 140; Schmidt, 140. Total, 752.

SECOND GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Wells, 185; Holdridge, 202; Parker, 155; McElroy, 156; Butler, 175. Total, 873.

Gramercy Council—Andrews, 138; Hallawell, 165; Christman, 124; Harper, 127; Schmidt, 129. Total, 683.

THIRD GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Wells, 221; Holdridge, 135; Parker, 150; McElroy, 166; Butler, 188. Total, 860.

Bushwick Council—Niles, 150; Bucken, 151; Corrigan, 108; Scharfenberg, 194; Baker, 147. Total, 750.

Six games were bowled in the United Bowling Clubs' tournament last night. In Section 1, at the Germania Hall alleys, the Rosedales defeated the Spartan and Lotus teams. The West Side Apollo team won two games in Section 2, at the Arcade alleys, 9 St. Mark's Place. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Rosedale—Sievers, 147; Tadman, 190; Mesloh, 163; Bellmer, 192; A. Sievers, 208. Total, 909.

Spartan—Rentsch, 125; Dohm, 146; Cammann, 143; Coulon, 135; Schilling, 190. Total, 739.

SECOND GAME.

Lotus—Warmuth, 168; Heath, 195; Modersohn, 121; Rehm, 101; Boemmermann, 187. Total, 862.

Spartan—Coulon, 123; Dohm, 150; Rentsch, 159; Cammann, 147; Schilling, 153. Total, 732.

THIRD GAME.

Rosedale—Sievers, 180; Tadman, 165; Mesloh, 128; Bellmer, 179; A. Sievers, 176. Total, 828.

Lotus—Warmuth, 166; Heath, 134; Modersohn, 153; Rehm, 161; Boemmermann, 136. Total, 750.

FIRST GAME—SECTION NO. 2.

Navahoe—Bohmke, 137; Spalding, 133; Frey, 149; Homeyer, 152; Vogt, 144. Total, 715.

Accident—Walter, 164; Elter, 126; Acker, 124; Hoch, 147; Braun, 140. Total, 701.

SECOND GAME.

Apollo—Hons, 160; Tepperwin, 123; Wahlers, 156; Busch, 188; Bertsch, 170. Total, 797.

Accident—Walter, 141; Elter, 183; Acker, 144; Hoch, 139; Braun, 122. Total, 729.

THIRD GAME.

Apollo—Hons, 180; Tepperwin, 140; Wahlers, 158; Busch, 142; Bertsch, 204. Total, 824.

Navahoe—Bohmke, 169; Spalding, 112; Frey, 146; Homeyer, 150; Vogt, 141. Total, 718.

The Crescent Club won two games in the Brooklyn ladies' tournament at the Arlington alleys yesterday afternoon. Miss Pope bowled 141, the highest score of the day. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Crescent—Mrs. Seitz, 128; Mrs. Kutchbach, 123; Miss Linse, 132; Mrs. Redicke, 116; Miss Redicke, 125. Total, 624.

Frundshaft—Mrs. Rust, 93; Mrs. Baist, 133; Mrs. Bohnhoff, 110; Mrs. Feldman, 113; Miss Rust, 100. Total, 549.

SECOND GAME.

Original Vigilant—Miss Pope, 93; Mrs. W. Kessel, 79; Mrs. Henn, 129; Mrs. M. Kessel, 134; Mrs. Heubel, 148. Total, 583.

Frundshaft—Mrs. Rust, 117; Mrs. Baist, 119; Mrs. Bohnhoff, 100; Mrs. Feldman, 108; Miss Rust, 106. Total, 548.

THIRD GAME.

Crescent—Mrs. Seitz, 130; Mrs. Kutchbach, 131; Miss Linse, 130; Mrs. Redicke, 121; Miss Redicke, 132. Total, 644.

Original Vigilant—Miss Pope, 141; Mrs. W. Kessel, 88; Mrs. Henn, 126; Mrs. M. Kessel, 118; Mrs. Heubel, 106. Total, 579.

The bowling in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, at the Harlem Palace last night, was productive of some high scores. The Riverside Wheelmen won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Riverside Wheelmen—Breen, 138; Gerdes, 191; Beam, 176; Klingelhoffer, 199; Arnold, 171. Total, 875.

Morris Wheelmen—McDonald, 184; Thompson, 178; O'Neill, 188; Diederick, 178; Gibson, 150. Total, 858.

SECOND GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—Gibson, 191; Thompson, 181; O'Neill, 163; Diederick, 155; McDonald, 170. Total, 880.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Ebling, 148; Stearn, 190; Dewes, 170; La Forest, 184; Kessler, 182. Total, 874.

THIRD GAME.

Riverside Wheelmen—Breen, 174; Gerdes, 192; Beam, 186; Klingelhoffer, 152; Arnold, 205. Total, 909.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Ebling, 147; Stearn, 177; Dewes, 208; La Forest, 159; Kessler, 155. Total, 846.

In the Carruthers Brooklyn National Tournament at the Elephant Club Alleys last evening the Pin Knight, Monarch, and Prosperity Clubs each won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pin Knight—Fries, 208; Miller, 174; Tuttle, 120; Good, 133; Welsh, 190. Total, 825.

Monarch—Boenmerman, 148; Walters, 178; Keppler, 152; Cadieu, 163; Maass, 154. Total, 803.

SECOND GAME.

Monarch—Krominger, 166; Walters, 167; Boemerman, 150; Cadieu, 176; Maass, 152. Total, 817.

Prosperity—Hammer, 161; Inderman, 120; Werner, 165; Hueter, 149; Wolf, 177. Total, 772.

THIRD GAME.

Prosperity—Hammer, 202; Inderman, 168; Werner, 160; Hueter, 130; Wolf, 157. Total, 826.

Pin Knight—Fries, 169; Miller, 121; Tuttle, 155; Good, 170; Welsh, 155. Total, 770.

The Hooker, Orchard, and Dolando teams each won and lost a game in the North Side National League last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Hooker—Junge, 178; Van der Zwaag, 180; Heins, 163; Brunner, 175; Pump, 188. Total, 884.

Orchard—Bullwinkle, 146; Ochs, 156; Lankeman, 143; Steffens, 179; Bucholz, 169. Total, 793.

SECOND GAME.

Orchard—Bullwinkle, 192; Ochs, 142; Lankeman, 136; Steffens, 200; Bucholz, 149. Total, 819.

Dolando—Schlusing, 139; Coleman, 179; Burkitt, 146; Faulk, 170; Moynahan, 185. Total, 789.

THIRD GAME.

Dolando—Schlusing, 201; Coleman, 169; Burkitt, 142; Faulk, 200; Moynahan, 178. Total, 894.

Hooker—Junge, 202; Van der Zwaag, 166; Heins, 141; Brunner, 165; Pump, 131. Total, 805.

Tournament Games To-night.

National League—Pontiac Wheelmen, Morningside, Golden Rod.

North Side National League—Chippews, Gotham, Pontiac Wheelmen.

Arlington National—Gotham, M. M. M., Glendale.

Associated Cycling Clubs of New York—Bowling Green Wheelmen, Pontiac Wheelmen, Harlem Wheelmen.

Columbia League—Doolittle Bunch, Dolando.

Morning Newspaper League—The World vs. The Herald.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Fulton, Fern, Long Island.

Carruthers National Tournament—South Paw, Bushwick, Spartan.

BOXING AND WRESTLING.

Knipe, a Candidate for the Columbia Crew, Wins a Bout in the Heavy-Weight Class.

The amateur boxing and wrestling championship tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, was continued at the Broadway Athletic Club last night before a crowd of about 2,800 persons.

In the heavyweight class, J. Nagle was defeated by "Bob" Owen, and J. B. Knipe, Pastime Athletic Club, knocked out C. L. Arnold, New West Side, in the second round. Knipe is a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and is a candidate for the Columbia crew. He weighs 183 pounds, and is 6 feet 1 inch in height.

The finals in both wrestling and boxing will be held to-morrow night. Summaries:

WRESTLING.

115-Pound Class.—H. Herschell, Xavier A. A., defeated J. M. McKay, Union Settlement A. C.; time—1:23. J. Renzland, St. George A. C., defeated J. Biglin, St. George A. C.; time—3:31.

145-Pound Class.—T. Lugenbule, New West Side A. C., defeated W. Hannan, Union Settlement A. C.; time—0:19. J. L. Cluney, Union Settlement A. C., defeated G. Seech, Vermilye Y. M. C. A.; time—4:09. Max Wiley defeated C. C. Mitchell, Knickerbocker A. C.

158-Pound Class.—O. Hornkes, Philadelphia, defeated E. Randolph, St. George A. C.; time—9:00. Max Wiley, Rochester, defeated J. Geysin, New West Side A. C.; time—6:00. A. Meilinge, St. Bartholomew A. C., defeated C. C. Mitchell, Knickerbocker A. C.; time—1:43.

125-Pound Class.—Semi-finals—A. Kurtzman, St. George A. C., defeated T. A. Denham, New West Side A. C. Time—0:39.

135-Pound Class.—Semi-finals—Max Wiley, Rochester A. C., defeated H. Hansen, Norwegian Y. M. C. A. Time—4:06.

105-Pound Class.—Semi-finals—W. Nelson, St. George A. C., defeated H. Barber, Seaside A. C. Time—0:21.

BOXING.

125-pound Class—M. J. McGarry, Pastime A. C., defeated John Walker, Elmwood A. C.; B. R. Schoonover, Pastime A. C., defeated Alfred Salmon, Jackson A. C.; E. S. Boylston, Union Settlement A. C., defeated Frank Callahan.

Heavyweight Class—Robert Owens, Pastime A. C., defeated "Jack" Nagle, Pastime A. C.; Joseph B. Knipe, Pastime A. C., knocked out Carl L. Arnold, New West Side A. C.

115-Pound Class.—James McLoughlin, unattached, defeated Frank Marino, Union Settlement A. C.; B. J. Diamond, Union Settlement A. C., defeated F. Liebold, St. Bartholomew A. C.; George Ryan, Elton A. C., defeated Samuel Cohen, New Harlem A. C.; M. G. Smith, Pastime A. C., defeated Richard Anderson, H. F. Thompson Association, Hoboken; Frank Brophy, New West Side A. C., defeated Patrick O'Connell.

David Douglas, Pastime A. C., defeated Charles Dougherty; Joseph Laurel, New West Side A. C., defeated R. Keesing, Union Settlement A. C.; Joseph Jones, Union Settlement A. C., defeated Nick Burns, Pastime A. C.

Hugh Murphy, St. Bartholomew A. C., knocked out Andrew Brazil, Pastime A. C., in less than two rounds; Thomas O'Connor and Frank Ryan, both of the Pastime A. C., met in the final bout of the night and Ryan was declared the winner.

RIVAL ASSOCIATION FAILS.

Philadelphia Not Ready to Deposit Cash and McGraw Withdraws.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—The new baseball association received a set-back to-day that will probably delay its organization for a year, if it does not entirely blast its hopes. When the meeting of the association at Chicago adjourned, it was agreed between McGraw and Anson that if Philadelphia did not post its money within a week, the two leaders would drop out. McGraw was assigned to see Mr. Gilmore, proprietor of the Auditorium Theatre in Philadelphia, who was said to be willing to put up the cash.

As the City of Philadelphia owned the only available ball grounds in the city, and they were to be improved, Mr. Gilmore stated that, in the absence of an

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EXCURSIONS.

WASHINGTON. Pleasant Three-Day Trip, by Royal Blue Line, Thurs., February 22. Hotel and Traveling Expenses included.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 25, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1899.—OSCAR F. GUNZ, Executor. ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. s29-1aw6mF

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—English, Scotch, or North of Ireland Protestant housemaid; also second housemaid; Protestant; parlormaid; best private family references required. W. P., Box 345, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent cook; no washing; wages, $20; American Protestant girl; city reference. 147 East 50th St., first bell, west.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; by day, week, or month; city references. 308 East 26th St., rear.

COOK.—As good cook and laundress; first-class personal reference. Advertiser, 322 East 37th St.

Housework ers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a woman for general housework in small, private family; good laundress; city reference. 227 East 70th St., Harris's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By Danish girl, arrived lately, speaking fluently French and English, as lady's maid or with larger children; references. 8 State St.

Miscellaneous.

SWISS-FRENCH WANTS POSITION IN PRIvate family; best references. Mrs. Francfort, 552 7th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class family coachman; strictly sober, economical; careful, stylish driver; can drive tandem or four; ten years' city reference. J. M., 15 East 30th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By German; single; understands horses, cows, lawn; good vegetable grower; country place; reference E. N., Box 147 Times.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MAN WISHES POSITION IN OFFICE; can use typewriter; best reference; $6. D. C., Box 161 Times Office.

JOHN B. OLTMAN'S DEATH.

Fall at the New York Athletic Club Thought to Have Been Caused by Apoplexy.

It was announced yesterday at the Coroner's office that the death of John B. Oltman, who died early yesterday morning in the New York Athletic Club, after falling down a marble stairway, was caused by a fracture of the skull.

Mr. Oltman, who was a member of the firm of Josiah Fiske & Co., had been dining at the club, of which he was a member, with Brent Good, Harry C. Miner, and J. R. Van Wormer, the club's President. Soon after 12 o'clock the party left the dining room and started to go down stairs. When the head of the marble stairway leading from the second to the first story was reached Mr. Oltman turned to Mr. Good and said he felt dizzy. Without speaking again, and before his companion could assist him, he fell headlong down the marble steps and rolled almost to the bottom. When picked up, Mr. Oltman was unconscious, and was bleeding from his mouth, nose, and ears. He was dead when physicians who had been summoned arrived.

Mr. Good said yesterday that Mr. Oltman and he were walking down the stairs, and that as they neared the bottom Mr. Oltman's foot slipped and he fell backward. The cause of death, Mr. Good said, was apoplexy.

Mr. Oltman was born in Baltimore sixty-two years ago. When he was ten years old his mother brought him to this city, his father having died when he was very young. He obtained employment with the Western Union Telegraph Company, becoming one of the leading telegraph operators in the country. He received the first message sent over the Atlantic cable to this city. In 1882 he became the assistant cashier of the company. Not long afterward he purchased a seat on the Stock Exchange, and, resigning his position with the Western Union, he became a member of the firm of Josiah M. Fiske & Co.

In 1858 Mr. Oltman married a stepdaughter of William Harney, who was the late Commodore Vanderbilt's partner in the steamboat business. He leaves two sons and a daughter. He lived when in the city with his daughter, who is Mrs. William H. Fallon, of 107 West Eighty-second Street.

C. L. TIFFANY'S BIRTHDAY.

His Employes Present Choice Flowers in Honor of the Occasion.

The flag always flies at the masthead on Feb. 15 over the Tiffany establishment, in Union Square. It is the birthday of the founder, Charles L. Tiffany, and yesterday he was eighty-eight years old. Floral tokens from the employes completely blocked all thoughts of business in his office, and Mr. Tiffany was much moved at the many expressions of affection and regard.

Mr. Tiffany has for many years, in referring to his co-laborers in the store, affectionately termed them his "boys." The "big boys," many of whom have served between twenty and forty years with Tiffany & Co., sent an unusually large collection of American Beauty roses, whose fragrance filled the entire second floor. The twenty or more young "floor boys," however, learning of what was going on, quietly prepare a surprise on their own account, and presented a vase, containing over 300 choice California violets. Mr. Tiffany was deeply touched by this, and before he had recovered from his surprise, another beautiful floral tribute was brought in from the delivery department. It was inscribed "1812-1900." Mr. Tiffany was visibly affected, and in accepting it said, with much feeling, "The many expressions of goodwill, affection, and regard that come to me to-day make me hope more than any other consideration, that the hearty wish for 'many happy returns of the day' may be realized."

ANTI-FIGHT BILL PASSED

Assembly, Without Debate, Favors Horton Law Repeal.

THE VOTE STOOD 92 TO 35

Nine Democrats Were Recorded for the Lewis Measure and One Republican Against It.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Without debate the Lewis bill repealing the so-called Horton law, which permits prizefights in the State, was passed in the Assembly this morning, the vote standing 92 yeas to 35 nays. The understanding is that all the debating on the measure will be done in the Senate.

Mr. Barnes, the minority leader, voted for the bill, while many of his colleagues did not vote at all.

Mr. Metzler of Erie was the only Republican recorded against the bill.

The Democratic vote on the bill stood: For—Barnes, Demarest, Frisbie, Halpin, A. Z. Hyman, Metcalfe, Morris, Sage, and Wissel.

Against—Bradley, Cohn, W. F. Delaney, Dillon, Egan, J. B. Fitzgerald, J. J. Fitzgerald, Geoghan, Harburger, Hawkins, Holsten, Honeck, S. F. Hyman, Juengst, G. T. Kelly, McInerney, McKeown, Meister, Minton, O'Connell, O'Connor, Prince, Rierdon, Roche, Ryttenberg, Sanders, Sharkey, Siems, Sloane, J. E. Smith, Streifler, T. P. Sullivan, W. J. Sullivan, Trainor.

Not Recorded—Baum, Cain, Farrell, Fiske, Gale, Green, Hasenflug, Herrick, Maher, Phillips, Poth, Scanlon.

The bill has now gone over to the Senate, where it will be considered by the Codes Committee.

CHARTER REVISION REPORT.

It Is Declared at Albany that the Fallows Measure Will Be Reported Favorably in the Assembly To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—It is reported to-night that the Assembly Committee will to-morrow report out the Fallows bill, providing for the appointment of a commission to revise the New York City charter.

It is understood that the bill will be amended in one or two particulars, chiefly regarding the proposed payment of $20 per day to each member of the commission. No compensation is to be allowed, it is said.

It is reported that the Governor will carry his point in this matter, and that the bill will now speedily be passed.

FOR ECONOMY IN TAXATION.

Senator Elsberg Introduces an Automatic Process Bill Prepared by the West End Association.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Senator Elsberg today introduced a proposed amendment to the tax law which was prepared by the Committee on Taxation of the West End Association of New York City. De B. Wilmot, Chairman of the committee, in explanation of the bill, says:

"The Elsberg bill provides for the apportionment of the State tax by an automatic process which promotes economy and punishes extravagance. The Board of Equalization now increases or diminishes the total assessed value of real estate in each county as it pleases in order to distribute the State tax fairly. This process pleases no one and is universally regarded as unsatisfactory.

"By the terms of the Elsberg bill the State tax is apportioned to the several counties in the proportion that the total taxes laid in each county, except State and school taxes, bear to the gross amount of such taxes laid in all the counties during the preceding year. A duplicate of every tax roll must be sent to the State Board of Tax Commissioners, and this board, with the Commissioners of the Land Office, which now constitute the Board of Equalization, are required to compute the tax to be paid by each county. They have no discretion in the matter, but must certify the amount to the Controller in accordance with the facts ascertained from the assessment rolls. That they may be certain to receive all assessment rolls, the bill provides that no warrant for the collection of taxes shall be valid unless a receipt for the assessment roll is annexed thereto, signed by the Secretary of the State Board of Tax Commissioners.

"The Supervisors of each county and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York may determine the class or classes of property which shall be taxed therein, provided there is no discrimination.

"This method of raising State revenue has the great merit of doing away entirely with the friction of equalization; it leaves all property now taxable to be taxed locally, and it not only encourages, but almost forces economy in every tax district of the State. If a county is economical it pays less State tax, and if it is extravagant it pays more. If the State is extravagant every county will pay more, and every taxpayer will know just how much more.

"The real estate owners of New York believe that a tax on mortgages is an increased burden upon them, and the same belief obtains in other parts of the State. This bill permits the exemption of mortgages in any county that wishes to exempt them, but permits any county to tax them if it pleases. The taxation of mortgages, therefore, will be entirely controlled by local sentiment.

"The large cities of the State will be required to pay slightly more State tax than they do now, but they can well afford to do it in order that they may control the raising of their own revenue and be free from the burden of equalization, which is regarded by many as a very arbitrary proceeding.

"The West End Association, which is one of the oldest real estate associations in the City of New York, appeals to the real estate owners throughout the State to urge the adoption of this bill as an effective method to obtain economy in State and local government."

CHICAGO AND ALTON BOND BILL.

Sent Back to Committee Because Not Properly on Senate Files.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—In the Senate to-day the McEwan bill authorizing savings banks to invest in Chicago and Alton bonds was the subject of lengthy debate.

Senator Grady claimed it to be improperly on the files, and Senator Foley said the bill was taken from the files surreptitiously and that the clerk had no right to substitute another bill. Senator Foley maintained that the bill was not properly on order of third reading, but must again be considered by the Committee of the Whole. The bill as it stood, he said, was never considered by that committee.

Senator Ellsworth stated that an error had been discovered in the original bill, and a correction had been ordered by the President of the Senate. As corrected, it had been reprinted. To settle the dispute Senator Raines moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole, retaining the order of third reading on the calendar. This motion, after debate, was carried by a vote of 31 to 13.

TO REMOVE THE $50,000 LIMIT.

Canal Company's Capital Bill, Wanted by Mr. Wiman, Reintroduced.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Assemblyman Farrell to-day introduced a proposed amendment to the stock corporation law which removes the restriction of $50,000 as the limit of capitalization of a company operating boats upon the canals.

This was earnestly urged last year by Erastus Wiman and others interested in the organization of a company to operate large steel canal boats, but the bill failed of passage.

Surety Company Pays State $1,617.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Deputy State Commissioner of Excise Clement reports that the American Surety Company has paid $1,617 in settlement of an action against Mary Edwards, who formerly trafficked in liquors at 40 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York City, and the company was the surety on her liquor-tax bond. The woman sold liquors on Sunday and during prohibited hours and allowed the premises to become disorderly. Her certificate was cancelled in April, 1899, with $203.27 costs, which were not paid. The amount paid by the Surety Company includes the full penalty of the bond, $1,600, with interest.

HEARING ON RAMAPO BILLS.

Representatives of Merchants' Association and Controller Coler Argue for the Morgan Measure.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The Assembly Cities Committee to-day gave a hearing on three bills which, it is said, will affect the Ramapo Water Company. The bills were those of Mr. Morgan, seeking to remove the restrictions placed on New York City in obtaining its water supply; of Mr. Demarest, to repeal the Ramapo charter; and of Mr. Fallows, providing that the approval of the Board of Public Improvements, of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and a three-fourths vote of the Municipal Assembly must be secured before the city can bind a contract for its water supply. Nearly all the argument was on the Morgan bill.

The Merchants' Association of New York City, which drafted the Morgan bill, was represented by a delegation.

Herbert Limburger of the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, for the Ramapo company, opposed all three bills.

Frederick W. Hinrichs of the Merchants' Association asked the committee to report the Morgan bill favorably. "The effect of this amendment," said he, "will be to protect other communities of the State, while it will enable the City of New York to protect its citizens and obtain all necessary water supply. It will give to our city only such rights and powers as are possessed by other cities, and even by villages, throughout the State; only such powers as you have already conferred with lavish hand upon private corporations, not only upon the Ramapo Company, but, as far back as 1853 and 1854, upon the Nassau Water Company, the Williamsburg Water Company, and other corporations.

"We think that we have a right to ask that powers so liberally conferred in other directions shall also be granted to our city. These various private corporations have the power to condemn land in any county in the State for their corporate purposes, so long as they do not interfere with existing rights. We think that a city containing a population of more than 3,000,000 inhabitants, the greatest city on this continent, should at least have equal powers of this character with these private corporations; that a Government representing this great body of citizens should at least stand on an equality before the law with any syndicate of speculative financiers."

Ex-Senator Charles L. Guy said that the Merchants' Association Committee was not appointed to oppose the Ramapo Company or any other company, or to seek the repeal of any particular legislation, but to suggest such measures as would best meet the situation.

"The difficulty with which we have to deal does not grow out of the power possessed by the Ramapo Company, or any other company, but out of the lack of power on the part of the city of New York. It is necessary that we should have, immediately, at least this much relief, unless you would deprive us absolutely of the rights which other self-respecting communities enjoy; unless you would place the treasury of the City of New York absolutely at the mercy of private speculative enterprise."

Controller Bird S. Coler followed with an argument for the Morgan bill. He said:

"It is not sought by this amendment to clothe the City of New York with any extraordinary or unusual power. If the amendment were adopted, the city's powers in the premises would not be as extensive as the powers which the Legislature is constantly granting to corporations, municipal and private, in relation to the water question. For instance, in the same year that the charter of the City of New York became a law the Legislature adopted the general act known as the Village law, and by that act it was provided that the Water Commissioners of villages 'may acquire in the name of the village, by purchase, if it can agree with the owners, or otherwise by condemnation, any land, streams, water, or water rights for such system.' It will be observed that in this enactment nothing is provided for the protection of the water works of private companies of the village.

"The general law of the State relative to the incorporation of water works companies authorizes such companies to acquire lands, intercept and divert the flow of waters, &c., without any limitation upon such power, except that they are prohibited from taking water from canals, canal reservoirs, or streams used by the city for the purpose of supplying the canal.

"New York is asking for less power than the Legislature is constantly conferring upon other cities; for less power than is conferred upon private water works companies, and for an amendment which in no wise is contrary to the general policy of the Legislature, as evidenced by its recent enactments on the same general subject."

Mr. Demarest spoke in behalf of his bill, but Mr. Fallows made no argument for his measure.

SCHOOL BILL IS SIGNED.

Gov. Roosevelt Attaches His Signature to the Fallows Measure for Relief of Teachers.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Gov. Roosevelt today signed Mr. Fallows's bill providing for the payment of arrears of salary and unpaid salaries of teachers and other employes of the School Boards of the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond, New York City.

"C" CERTIFICATE HOLDERS WIN.

Entitled to Appointment to Vacant Places in the Schools.

City Superintendent Maxwell, by a peremptory writ of mandamus granted by Justice Marean of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, must recognize the public school teachers' "C" certificates and must appoint those holding such certificates to any vacant places in the schools to which they are entitled.

The application for the mandamus was made on behalf of twelve teachers, who contended that under the McCarren act of 1899 the holders of "C" certificates were entitled to employment. Assistant Corporation Counsel Stapleton said that there were between 1,500 and 3,000 holders of "C" certificates and that they had been revoked by the Board of Education in October, 1882, which decided that thereafter only teachers holding "A" and "B" certificates should be employed in primary schools, and only those holding "A" certificates in the other schools.

Justice Marean holds that the Board of Education merely declared in favor of a practical policy to be pursued in the employment of teachers and did not revoke the certificates; therefore the holders are eligible to any places to which they were eligible under the old order of things.

BROOKLYN PIER LINE BILL.

Its Passage Declared Necessary to Safety of New York's Shipping.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—A hearing on Senator Marshall's bill providing for the establishment of exterior pier lines in Brooklyn was given to-day before the Senate committee. President Horton of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company appeared in behalf of the measure. There was no opposition, and another hearing will be given March 1.

President Horton said that in very few instances were the present Brooklyn piers equal in length to the large, modern, cheap freight-carrying steamers which, if docked at the present piers, would extend beyond the present established pierhead line into open water. This, he said, was attended with much danger to the ships. The force of the tide against the overhang of the ship causes a constant strain on the vessel, and there is danger of being struck by passing vessels, and in Winter time by large cakes of floating ice.

"The present short piers have much to do with the fact that the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company is now in the hands of a reciver," said President Horton. "If the City of New York expects to add to, or even hold, the shipping business that she now has, it is absolutely necessary that permission be given to extend the present pier lines to correspond with those established by the National Government.

"The primary necessity for this extension is, that if this port does not give ship owners length of pier sufficient to dock vessels they will go to other ports where these facilities may exist, thus retarding the growth and future possibility of New York's ability to handle exports and imports to advantage, and causing her to lose the immense influence she might and ought to have in this country's commerce."

SUCCESSOR TO S. DANA GREENE.

Alfred Brooks Fry Named as an Aid on Governor's Staff.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Gov. Roosevelt today announced the designation of Engineer Lieut. Commander Alfred Brooks Fry of the Naval Militia, New York City, as an aide de camp on his staff, vice Lieut. Commander Samuel Dana Greene, who was drowned recently while skating on the Mohawk River at Schenectady.

Engineer Lieut. Commander Fry has been serving on the staff of Capt. Miller, the commandant of the State Naval Militia.

Proposed Civil Service Amendment.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Assemblyman Davis to-day introduced a proposed amendment to the civil service laws, designed to repeal all acts whether general, special, or local which prescribe a term of office for any position coming within the classified service of the State or city for which civil service examinations are required. Incumbents of such offices are to hold their respective positions until they shall become vacant under the provisions of the civil service law.

Telephone Charges Bill Introduced.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Senator Sullivan today introduced the bill which has been before several successive Legislatures regulating telephone charges in New York City and constituting the State Controller, Attorney General, and Engineer and Surveyor a commission to investigate complaints of excessive charges.

To Keep Children Off the Streets.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Mr. Stevens to-day introduced, by request, a bill designed to keep children from the streets. It provides that no child under eight years shall sell newspapers or black boots upon or in any public place, and no child under fourteen years shall sell papers or black boots upon the streets between the hours of 10 P. M. and 5 A. M.

Brooklyn Justices' Bill Recommitted.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Mr. Brennan's bill providing for the election, instead of the appointment, of Brooklyn city magistrates, and also permitting others than lawyers to be elected to such positions, was opposed on order of second reading in the Assembly to-day by Messrs. Trainor, Phillips, Davis, Rierdon, and Hyman. It was recommitted for a further hearing.

Burial of Spanish War Veterans.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Senator Wilcox's bill amending the poor law in relation to the burial of soldiers, sailors, or marines, so as to include veterans of the Spanish-American war, will be reported favorably to-day by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

BILLS PASSED IN LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—In the Legislature today the following bills were passed:

Assembly.

Mr. RYTTENBERG—Providing that actions in which trustees in bankruptcy are plaintiffs or defendants shall have a preference on the trial calendar; also actions brought to determine the validity of the probate of wills.

Mr. BEDELL—Amending the railroad law by making it a misdemeanor for an engineer to fail to blow the locomotive whistle of a train 1,500 feet from the railway crossing.

Mr. REMSEN—Providing for the opening of Bedford Avenue in Brooklyn; also Remsen Avenue.

Mr. SAGE—Making the office of Sheriff of Greene County a salaried one.

Senator GRANEY—To increase the territory of Irvington by including therein the property owned by the village for its water works.

Senator BROWN—Codifying the State fish and game laws.

Senate.

Senator PLUNKITT—Providing for improvements in the buildings occupied by the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York.

Mr. GALE—Providing for the construction of sewage disposal works, by amending the charter of Greater New York.

Mr. ALLDS—Prescribing the powers and duties of the State Board of Tax Commissioners.

Mr. GALE—Empowering the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of Greater New York to appropriate funds for the purchase of fire apparatus for Queens.

Mr. COOLEY—Preventing the opening of streets through the Sacred Heart Academy grounds in Bronx.

Mr. HILL—For the prevention of the spread of rabies and the destruction of dogs so diseased.

BILLS INTRODUCED YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

Assembly.

Mr. BRENNAN—Increasing the number of detectives in Kings County from twelve to fifteen.

Mr. DEGRAW—Fixing the salaries of clerks, assistants, and stenographers employed in the City Magistrates' Courts of Brooklyn at $2,000.

Mr. REDELL—Amending the railroad law to provide that no claim for damages to property on account of the change or abolishment of any crossing shall be allowed unless notice of such claim is filed with the State Railroad Commissioners six months after the completion of the work.

Mr. MAHER—To permit fishing on Sunday.

Mr. STREIFLER—Requiring that all repairing and repaving of streets be done by day's work and that none but citizens and residents be employed.

Mr. HITCHCOCK—To compel the placing of safety fenders on cars propelled by electricity, compressed air, or cable, the style of fender to be approved by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Mr. PRINCE—To place inspectors of public works under the civil service regulations.

Senate.

Senator WILCOX—Amending the Primary Election law to provide that an elector, enrolled in one district one year, may apply for enrollment in another the succeeding year, providing he shall have been a resident of the Assembly district for four months.

Senator HIGGINS—Amending the labor law to authorize the Factory Inspector to appoint deputies who may volunteer for special work and who are to serve without pay.

Senator WILCOX—Prohibiting the use of arsenic, calomel, bismuth, ammonia, or alum in the preparation of food.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

In the Assembly yesterday Mr. Fallows's bill, providing for the elimination of one of the lists of officials printed in The City Record of New York City, on order of second reading, was made a special order for next Tuesday morning.

The Senate Committee on Public Health has reported favorably Senator Sullivan's bill prohibiting the sale of patent or proprietary medicines containing cocaine.

A hearing will be given by the Senate Committee on Public Health next Wednesday on Senator Ambler's bill which provides for the appointment of a staff of consulting physicians for State hospitals for the insane, and women physicians to attend women patients.

GREEN-GOODS MEN HELD.

Post Office Detectives Endeavor to Ascertain Whether Any Circulars Were Mailed.

All the prisoners captured in the green-goods raid at 35 and 37 Frankfort Street Wednesday were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, when the men, Brooks, Jackson, and Gilbert, were held in $5,000 bail for examination to-morrow, and the young women, Ingeborg Lie and Lillie Walker, were paroled to appear at the same time.

Post Office Detectives Sutton and Ashe told the Magistrate that Brooks had received sixty mail sacks from the Post Office early in the week, and they joined with the police in requesting that the prisoners be remanded, for it will materially affect the case against them if it is found that any of the alluring circulars and bogus newspapers seized in the raid had been mailed. If this cannot be established it is most likely that the men will be prosecuted under the State law covering intent to defraud.

After the court proceedings, the men were taken to Police Headquarters, shown to the detectives, and then photographed for the Rogues' Gallery. While there Jackson was recognized as Joseph Little, alleged to have been long an associate of green-goods swindlers.

The young women were taken to the Post Office, where they were closely questioned by Inspector John D. King, in charge of this district. Both seemed willing to tell all they knew. After they left Miss Walker went to see Capt. Vredenburgh at the Oak Street Police Station, and protested to him that Thomas Gilbert, the youngest of the prisoners was innocent. She said that he was simply a clerk, hired like herself, to address wrappers and fold circulars. Capt. Vredenburgh gave her a card to Warden Hagan of the Tombs, asking that she be allowed to see this prisoner and give him a message from his relatives, whom she had informed of his predicament.

Miss Walker said she was formerly employed in the Trow Directory office in this city, which furnished mailing lists to her latest employers. She got the place in answer to an advertisement, and received 75 cents a 1,000 for addressing wrappers and $6 a week for folding and sealing. She had worked there since Jan. 13, but understood that her engagement was to terminate to-morrow. The circulars, she declared, had been printed in Reade Street, but she didn't know the name of the place.

"I never read a line of the matter I was addressing," Miss Walker said, "and I wouldn't have understood it if I had." She had seen none of the parcels go to the Post Office, she declared.

Capt. Vredenburgh said that he believed the raid had been made in the nick of time to save many a dishonest countryman. From information he had received he knew it was the intention to use the Frankfort Street offices as the place where the "trick" was to be consummated, and he had reason to believe that the alleged swindlers had financial backing in the enterprise.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GILMAN & FINNINGER.—Deputy Sheriff Carey has received an attachment against Gilman & Finninger for $1,500 in favor of Otto A. Theurkauf. The attachment was served on a stock broker here. The address of the defendants was not given, but it was stated that they did not have an office in this city.

HARRY CHAFFEE.—Deficiency judgment for $42,562 was docketed yesterday against Harry Chaffee, builder, in favor of John C. Barth, growing out of the foreclosure sale of a plot of land at the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street. Mr. Chaffee has been in the building line for eight years and has erected several large down-town business buildings.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHLOE E. DOMERS.—Chloe E. Domers, a milliner of 112 West Eighty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $833, to nineteen creditors, contracted at Goshen, Ind., in 1897.

RAPHAEL AIZENMAN.—Schedules of Raphael Aizenman, manufacturer of albums at 100 Grand Street, show liabilities $14,287, and assets $8,646, consisting of stock in trade $3,405, accounts $4,469, machinery and fixtures $772.

SOLOMON KNOPP.—Abraham Lercher has been appointed receiver of the assets of Solomon Knopp, dealer in shoes at 485 Canal Street, by Judge Brown of the United States District Court. Mr. Knopp filed a petition in bankruptcy on Feb. 7.

DAVID A. MCLEOD.—David A. McLeod of 289 Fourth Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $33,466 and no assets, except clothing and a Seventh Regiment uniform. He was formerly a builder, and made an assignment Feb. 14, 1895, when he was in business at 132 Park Avenue.

LEOPOLD SCHILLER.—Leopold Schiller, a painter employed at 870 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,631 and assets of unknown value. He has a mining claim in the Thick Hill country on the Copper River, in Alaska, and which he believes has lapsed under the mining laws by reason of not having been worked by him for over a year. He has another mining claim of twenty acres in Independent Valley, on the Copper River, the value of which is unknown. He has four lots at Bellport, Long Island. They cost $115. He holds two judgments, but they are probably of no value. Mr. Schiller also applied for a patent upon an unpuncturable tire, but the application was refused, whether finally or not he does not know.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BASSETT PHOTOGRAPH COMPANY—Frank V. Strauss Company	$244
BISHOP, Grace D.—S. Mayers	90
BRENDEL, Michael and Mary—Lina Ahrens	539
BERGEN, John J.—Musical Courier Company	358
BROWN, Elizabeth J. and James F.—J. M. Frank	293
BORSODI, William—Press Publishing Company	86
BAKER, Hibbard—John McLaughlin	103
COPELAND, Charles H. W.—Louis C. Raegener, receiver, &c.	502
CHAFFEE, Harry—John C. Barth	42,562
CONWAY, Daniel P.—F. M. Small and another	445
COAR, Joseph—Riverside Bank	207
CHADBOURN, Frank W.—G. T. Robie	423
COLGAN, Michael J.—William Harvey	131
CONNOLLY, Catharine—W. A. Spencer	286
DUNN, Philip—Equitable General Providing Company	79
DIMOCK, Julian A. and Ralph W. E. Swinton—J. D. Crary, costs	28
DOLFINI, August W., and Paul C. Newmann—John B. Clark	200
ELKINSON, Abraham—Moses Zimmermann and another	240
FRIEDMAN, Max B., and Henry A. Tovin—New York and Pennsylvania Company	675
FORSYTHE, James—Buzzell & Co	383
FITZSIMONS, Julia A.—John F. Wills	593
FORRESTER, Robert E.—Third Avenue Railroad Company	112
GOULD, James—Charles Connor	254
HOES, William M., administrator, &c.—R. Blum	725
HAWKES, Henry—D. Miller	2,226
HAMBURG, Louis—S. Kraus & Brother	865
HELMAN, Louis—Adolph Weiss	129
HARGRAVE, William J., Jr.—Harry W. Bell	51
HAIGHT, Benjamin—H. A. Esterly	83
HAYES, Francis—Josiah B. Tisdale and others	1,923
HAYES, Francis—Nicholas Nehrbauer	423
IHRCKE, Rudolph—G. Schultz	1,005
JAQUETH, Alfred J., and Isaac Sampson—George Bassett	167
JOHNSON, William E.—The B. H. Douglas & Son Company	343
KORNREICH, Joseph—H. B. Claflin Company	178
KING, Thomas F.—Louis C. Raegener, receiver, &c	502
KAHN, Baruch—A. Schumacher, administratrix	145
KERVAN, Charles—Bradley & Currier Company	623
KATZ, Max, and Morris Abelman—H. W. Bell	103
LUSK, Frank—The Tammany Times Company	139
LANGAN, Michael J.—Michael Carney	126
LILIENTHAL, Louis—S. V. Cahill, costs	62
LILIENTHAL, Louis—S. V. Cahill, costs	35
LARNER, Alma L.—E. R. Vollmer	242
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—P. Lee, costs	70
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMpany—C. M. Sherman, executrix	1,664
O'ROURKE, Thomas—S. W. Spear and another	48
O'REILLY, John J.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	593
PERRY, Emerson W., and Harvey M. Munsell—Phebe J. Twombly, as administratrix	5,860
PERRY, Agnes E.—A. A. Wilkinson	76
QUINLAN, Ellen—The Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	112
QUINLAN, Frederick W.—Same	112
RUBENSTEIN, Joseph—S. Lashinsky and another	361
RADIKER, Peter T.—A. Spadone	257
ROLLINS, George W.—E. S. Crowell	170
ROSENFELD, Joseph—G. Wahlheimer and another	332
RICE, Charlotte C., wife of James P.—Aaron J. and Isaac A. Bach	713
RODELSPERGER, Carl and Emilie—A. Napolitano	422
SCOTT, RALPH—The Engineering News Publishing Company	103
STAGER, Louis and Mary—Ignatz M. Rottenberg, costs	75
SOURMAN, George L.—Thomas Wright and another	337
SMITH, Frank—Equitable General Providing Company	47
SANFORD, Walter—Thomas F. Gannon	178
STRONG, George S.—Photo Engraving Company	178
STAGER, Louis—Ignatz M. Rottenberg	103
SMITH, Clara M.—Consolidated Gas Company, New York	51
TEICHNER, David, and others—George Schapiro	139
THOMPSON, Everett L., Louis C. Raegener, receiver	502
WOLFF PAPER BOX COMPANY—B. Kupfer and others	199
VOUGHT, George—C. Connor	125
WILLIAMS, Fletcher—Anna T. Kelly	75
WASHING, Sigmund—Etta W. Quilhot	162
WELSH, Henry B.—D. L. MacDonald	259
WANAMAKER, John, and Thomas B., also Robert C. Ogden—R. H. Megraw, costs	113
WOODS, Silas P.—Manchester Fire Assurance Company	409
WEISS, Samuel J.—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	1,154

The following judgments were entered against the City of New York: Henry Kearns, $535.50; Frederick Zipelius, $891; Harry W. Beadle, $676.05; M. Sullivan, administratrix, $68.50; M. Stroly, $123.62; W. Bruening, $48.35; E. Steiner, $78.10; J. A. Strasser, $88.14; B. B. Schiff, $88.20; D. Brennan, $77.29; J. C. Sichel, $68.34.

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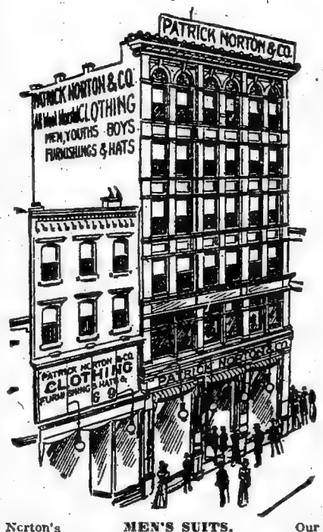

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Norton's Price.	MEN'S SUITS.	Our Price.
$25.00	IMPORTED WORSTED SUITS	12.50
20.00	IMPORTED WORSTED SUITS	10.00
18.00	FINE WORSTED SUITS	9.00
18.00	FINE CHEVIOT SUITS	9.00
18.00	SUMMER BLUE SERGE SUITS	9.00
15.00	FANCY WORSTED SUITS	7.50
15.00	SUMMER BLUE SERGE SUITS	7.50
12.00	WINTER CHEVIOT SUITS	6.00
12.00	SUMMER BLUE SERGE SUITS	6.00
10.00	FANCY CHEVIOT SUITS	5.00
10.00	SUMMER SERGE SUITS	5.00
25.00	VICUNA AND DIAGONAL CUTAWAY COATS AND VESTS—SATIN LINED	12.50
20.00	VICUNA AND DIAGONAL CUTAWAY COATS AND VESTS	10.00
18.00	VICUNA AND DIAGONAL CUTAWAY COATS AND VESTS	9.00
15.00	VICUNA AND DIAGONAL CUTAWAY COATS AND VESTS	7.50
12.00	VICUNA AND DIAGONAL CUTAWAY COATS AND VESTS	6.00
10.00	VICUNA AND DIAGONAL CUTAWAY COATS AND VESTS	5.00
	MEN'S OVERCOATS.	
$35.00	KERSEY AND MELTONS	17.50
30.00	KERSEY AND MELTONS	15.00
25.00	KERSEY AND MELTONS	12.50
20.00	BEAVERS AND KERSEY	10.00
18.00	KERSEY AND MELTON OVERCOATS	9.00
15.00	KERSEY AND MELTON OVERCOATS	7.50
12.00	KERSEY OVERCOATS	6.00
10.00	WINTER OVER

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THE SENATE CURRENCY BILL.

The United States Senate passed its substitute for the House currency bill yesterday by a majority of 17 in a total vote of 75. It was a light vote, but the majority was more than decisive; it was very significant. The bill was carried literally by the votes of the Senators from the silver States, who four years ago would have been compelled to leave public life had they had the courage to take any such action. If these Senators had voted as they would have been compelled to vote at that time, the bill would have been defeated.

Only two amendments were adopted to the bill as it came from the Finance Committee, and both of these had the approval of the committee. Neither of them affected in any degree the meaning or operation of the bill. One was the wholly superfluous declaration that the bill was not intended to interfere with an international agreement for bimetallic coinage, if it could be arranged so as to preserve the stability of the ratio between the two metals, which was as sensible as to declare that the bill was not intended to interfere with the impossible whenever it should become at once possible and agreeable. The second amendment was one authorizing the establishment of National banks with a capital of $25,000 in places of 4,000 inhabitants. This is a safe provision, and may be of some practical value. Under the restrictions of the present law banks of this size are not likely to do much in the way of note issues, but they may afford needed facilities for credit. No attempt to change the funding provisions of the bill was made.

The bill will next go to a conference committee. That an agreement will be reached there is no doubt. We have already pointed out that the House bill is decidedly the better. It would be in every way wiser to pass it, if that were possible. In any case we are sure to have a clear declaration of the gold standard and fair provision for its maintenance. But the declaration in the House bill is much the clearer and the provision for maintaining the standard is far more thorough and effective.

REPEALING THE HORTON LAW.

It is illogical, and it is doubtless contrary to public policy, to repeal the Horton law instead of proceeding against the faithless police officials who have permitted it to be flagrantly violated. It is not a bad law. The trouble is that in this city it was impossible to get it enforced because the sympathies of the high controlling police officials were altogether with the criminal classes who made large sums of money by violating it. The proper procedure, of course, is to prefer charges against these collusive officers, try them, get them dismissed from the force, and have such further punishment inflicted on them as the law provides. But logic is not always the rule of greatest efficacy, either in the making of laws or in the enforcing of them. It would be a well-nigh hopeless undertaking to attempt to get Chief DEVERY indicted for his malfeasance, or even to get him up before the Commissioners on charges. The best course was to repeal the law. A bill for that purpose has been passed without debate in the Assembly and now comes up in the Senate, where it is expected that the forces of crime and brutality will make a determined effort to defeat it.

When the Horton law is described as a law to permit prizefights a wrong impression is created. That enactment, with the law which it amended, forbids prizefights. The Horton amendment permits "sparring for points" with gloves not less than five ounces in weight. Slugging and knockout blows are forbidden. All that there is of rational interest and value in boxing as an athletic sport or as an accomplishment could be preserved under that law. But there is no money in sparring for points. So the tough gentlemen who are known as "patrons of the ring" managed to get the police authorities to put a most liberal interpretation on the permission to spar for points. The result has been that prizefights as bloody and brutal as ever were seen have been had in this city, not only without interference from the police, but with their express sanction and under their protection. Chief DEVERY has repeatedly sat at the ringside and seen one pugilist completely disable another by blows that constituted the grossest imaginable violation of the law. And then he would tell the reporters that he watched the fight closely and saw nothing but lawful sparring for points. No lawbreaker was ever more impudent about his transgressions than our Chief of Police, but there seems to be no way to get at him.

The Legislature will get at the law which gives him the discretion he so shamelessly abuses. When the Horton law is repealed the old prohibition of prizefighting stands in full force. There will then be no question of five-ounce gloves or of sparring for points. No such cover for criminal acts can be used. New York will then part with the unenviable reputation it has earned under the Horton law and under Chief DEVERY of being the only city in the country where a prizefight could be held.

LORD ROBERTS'S ADVANCE.

It is no wonder that London should be cheered by the news from Lord ROBERTS. It seems that he has concentrated all the most mobile part of his force, including cavalry, horse artillery, which is very much swifter of movement than ordinary field artillery, and mounted infantry, for a raid around the left or eastern flank of the Boer army. This force seemed to have cut its way through between the Boers and their principal base of supplies at Jacobsdahl. It met with so little resistance as to indicate that the main body of the Boers had been drawn westward by what now appears to have been the feint made some days ago by Gen. MACDONALD on the British left.

It is quite possible that the Boers would be able to drive FRENCH'S command out again. Indeed, if the movement were a mere raid, he would retire of his own accord as soon as he had done all the mischief he could to their supplies and communications. But evidently the movement is more than a mere raid. Two divisions of infantry have marched in support of the mounted advance. These the Boers will have to meet and defeat before they can re-establish their own communications. It is quite possible that such an action will be fought. The only alternative for the Boers to fighting it must apparently be to fall back to their works in front of Kimberley. Should they be able to catch and fight the three British divisions they would fight at some disadvantage, owing to their having been caught napping by the rapidity and unexpectedness of FRENCH'S advance. But unless they are able to do this they will fight at a still greater disadvantage, since a fight immediately in front of Kimberley would reinforce the British by the number of the garrison, which is nearly or quite another full division.

What must make this news particularly encouraging to the British at home is the fact that it is the first exhibition, on the British side, since the war began of the science of strategy. To manoeuvre for position and to obtain it is a detail which they have hitherto left entirely to the enemy. They have allowed the Boers to choose their own positions, and to prepare them, and their own performance has been confined to charging these chosen positions directly in front, with their heads down. It is true that Gen. BULLER has had his excuses for these tactics, and they may amount to a justification. But so much can hardly be said of the attacks of Lord METHUEN and Gen. GATACRE. The circumspection with which Lord ROBERTS has planned this last movement is quite as conspicuous as the celerity with which he has accomplished it. For it is plain that, for the first and only time during the war, a British General has outwitted a Boer General.

THE REAL PENSION GRABBER.

Pension Commissioner EVANS put his finger on the rotten spot in our system in his speech before the Middlesex Club of Boston. He said:

> The constant and persistent effort of the many who make their living off of the generous sentiment of the Nation toward its defenders, by stirring up the animosity of the soldiers against the Government through misrepresentations, is to be expected from that source, because it creates business and it brings returns in the shape of money and fees.

That is really all there is to the bitter and unjust and shameless attacks on the Pension Bureau and its Commissioner. Mr. EVANS has done all that he could do under the law to promote a liberal and even an extravagant expenditure for pensions. His own policy, were it left to him to form a policy—as it is not—would be to pay generously to all who have been disabled in the service, and to provide a service pension proportioned to the term of service. But he would have the Government drive the pension agents out of business. He would have the Government assume all expense and do all the work in preparing and establishing claims, and would have it refuse all compensation to attorneys under any pretext whatever. From his own extensive experience he believes that this would be entirely practicable. It is no wonder that he is hated by the real pension grabber, who is not usually the veteran or the relative of the veteran, but the attorney who works for his fee.

It is mischievous nonsense to talk about the ingratitude of the Republic to its soldiers. Commissioner EVANS pointed out the other evening that since July 1, 1861, there had been allowed 1,606,189 claims for pensions. Since July 1, 1865, there has been paid for pensions the enormous sum of $2,389,910,975. This is practically a payment equivalent to $1,000 for every soldier in active service on the Union side, and is considerably more than that for every soldier who remained in the service for as long as three years. It is estimated by the Commissioner that there are now about 1,000,000 survivors of the Union Army, and of this number nearly three-fourths, or 745,000, are actually pensioned. It is shown that we have paid in pensions a sum equal to five-sixths of the National debt at the close of the war, and are now paying every year in pensions a sum equal to 5 per cent. on the National debt at its highest figure. Nor do we believe that the old soldiers themselves complain of the policy of the Government in any great number. The real source of agitation in this direction is the pension agent, with whom it is a matter of revenue only.

MR. WHALEN AND BACK PAY.

The present Corporation Counsel of this municipality has done several strange things during the period of his official incumbency. But he has done nothing stranger than to announce that he will confess judgment in all cases of claims against the city for back pay under the "prevailing rate of wages" law.

The claimants who have been instigated to file claims by this decision of his are of course entitled in equity to nothing whatever. They made agreements to serve the city in their several capacities at an agreed rate of pay. That pay they received in full and gave receipts for. It has lately been discovered that they could in many cases have claimed higher rates if the present law had been in force, and this although if they had at the time been able to do better in private employment than in that of the city they would of course have taken private employment. It is by a "catch" that it has been sought to make the law apply to them. Indeed, it is disputed among lawyers that the construction upon which these claims are based is correct. The lawyer of all who is professionally bound to protect the interests of the city is the Corporation Counsel. He is bound to resist that construction and to acquiesce in it only after it has been affirmed by the courts in spite of all his efforts. It is this official who invites everybody who has been in the employment of the city at less than the nominal rate of wages prevailing at the time in his trade to come forward with a claim which he is superfluously assured will not be resisted.

Of course this invitation will be accepted. It has already had the natural effect of stimulating legal practitioners whom it might be libelous to call shysters into drumming up these claims, "on shares" or otherwise. One person appears as the assignee of 130 claimants. And the total amount claimed has increased, under the stimulus of confessions of judgment to the extent of $380,000, to more than two millions.

Controller COLER is trying to protect the interests of the city in spite of the Corporation Counsel. But the course of the latter official is such an allurement to claimants that it seems that it will be necessary to go to Albany for new legislation in order to prevent the payment of a vast number of claims without any moral merit. If the Corporation Counsel had done his duty, and fought the claims, that course would have been necessary only as a last resort, when he had been beaten in the courts. Probably Mr. WHALEN considers that what he has been doing in the matter is "politics." It is to be hoped he may be proved to be mistaken.

MONEY FOR THE ARCH.

The Naval Arch project ought to appeal to the people of New York in two ways. They ought to take pride, in the first place, in erecting a monument to commemorate the victories of our navy in the Summer of 1898, the victory of DEWEY in Manila Bay, the victory of SAMPSON and SCHLEY at Santiago, and all the brilliant minor exploits of our sea forces in the Spanish war.

The beauty of the arch, in the second place, ought to make our people desire its conversion into a noble and permanent adornment of the city. It is a trite thing to say that we have too few such public monuments. There are almost none at all. It is certainly time that the lack were repaired. It is time that New York showed an interest in objects that are of no earthly use save to teach the lesson of beauty, and to inspire the beholder with nobler thoughts than come to him when he gazes upon a skyscraper office building. If it is worth while to adorn the ways of the city with art structures that refresh the eye and elevate the soul at the same time that they awaken the sentiment of patriotism and pride of American citizenship, subscriptions ought to be speedily forthcoming to complete the Naval Arch fund.

That they are not so forthcoming; that, in fact, the fund drags and still remains at a discouragingly low figure, is no reason for concluding that the men and women of New York care nothing for beauty and patriotism. The Grant Monument fund dragged disgracefully until Gen. HORACE PORTER smote the rock of the public veneration of a great name in the right way and so well that the needed funds gushed forth. The arch undertaking is too fine and appealing to be long neglected. It must not be allowed to fail. The committee now has about $165,000 in what we may call firm subscriptions, the conditional offers not being counted. The million-dollar mark seems yet a long way off, but it is not at all improbable that the fund will be completed. It is plain that a great and skillfully organized effort must be made, however. It is really a very large sum that the committee has raised in the few months that the fund has been under way. There is reason for encouragement, and room for effort. The committee is made up of public-spirited and fertile-minded men. They will yet find a way to give a great impulse to the subscription.

Judge TAFT of the United States court at Cincinnati has maintained the best traditions of the Federal judiciary in the matter of the Kentucky dispute. It is not denied that the Republican faction relied on the Federal court to do what it was believed that the State courts would not do, and that this reliance was not due solely to confidence in the justice of the Republican cause or in the impartiality of the Federal Judges. It was due in part to the fact that Judge TAFT is a Republican. He is, moreover, a strong party man; he has just accepted an important appointment from the Administration, and has announced his intention to return to private life. It was quite natural that he should be regarded as having more than a little interest in the contest so near his home, and in which his own party was so intensely engrossed. But, whatever his feelings, his action was perfectly in accord with the standard of judicial duty that has been cherished in the Federal courts with especial care and fidelity. It is this mode of action that has contributed to make the Federal courts one of the strongest bonds of our National life, one of the most potent influences in the welding of the various parts into an efficient whole.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Apprehensive as were the foreigners resident in Japan that the new treaties abolishing the international and Consular courts, and placing Europeans on a level with natives before the local tribunals, would result in many annoyances and possibly in some injustice to the former, very little trouble of the kind anticipated seems to have followed the change. Indeed, news of only a single grievance of which the foreigners complain has yet reached us, and even that is evidently under the well-intentioned consideration of the Japanese Government, and the chances are that it will be remedied before any serious harm is done. In the old days no foreigner could own real estate in Japan, and even in the so-called concessions the land was held under a system of perpetual leases. The new treaties provided that "existing leases in perpetuity under which property is now held in the foreign settlements shall be confirmed, and no conditions whatsoever other than those contained in such existing leases shall be imposed in respect of such property." Six months have passed and the promised confirmations have not been granted. Not only that, but the native Judges manifest a disposition to treat the foreign holdings like any others, and to impose upon them certain taxes from which they have hitherto been exempt. In other words, they go according to the general laws, and the result has been an unsettlement and diminution of values in the foreign quarters, much to the dissatisfaction of the holders of the land. They have already made one appeal to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and he promised to have the matter attended to, but action is still delayed, and the members of the several colonies are holding meetings at which they discuss the subject with much earnestness. As yet they have kept their tempers, and profess perfect confidence in the desire of the Government to abide by the treaty promises. They have, however, put their demands into the form of formal resolutions, and have taken pains to inform American and European papers of the state of affairs as it exists. Of course Japan, sooner or later, will do the right thing. She knows that in a sense her civilization is still on probation, and that she cannot afford to be unjust or even unkind to her foreign population.

—A characteristic letter has been received by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors from Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER. It begins by asking them to appropriate a generous amount for work on the Tennessee River below Chattanooga, and then, with a sudden change of subject, proceeds: "The problem which for a century has exercised the minds of those who control the affairs of civilized nations is how to get in business contact with the 600,000,000 people in the countries of the Orient bordering upon the Pacific Ocean, and the importance of this question is stronger to-day than ever before. These people need the produce of American toil, and the events of the last two years have brought about a condition which gives us an opportunity we must not neglect, and which enables us to place the United States on the edge of what I believe to be a wonderously prosperous era." But it wasn't a change of subject, after all, for next comes: "Let us by all means fix the Tennessee River so the States of Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama will not remain cut off from this great trade centre in the Far East." Gen. WHEELER will appreciate the humor of this himself after he has been home a while.

—At last the riddle of MACRUM, the sphinxling, has been solved, so far, at least, as he knew the answer, and, although his explanations are neither thorough nor satisfactory, they do well enough for all practical purposes. What he says enables us to dismiss the theories of personal cowardice and of intentional treachery, and to see in his conduct merely a display of that talent for making mistakes of judgment which is so often the not unpardonable accompaniment of youth and inexperience. Accepting as facts—and this is possible, even if it isn't exactly easy—Mr. MACRUM'S statements as to the way his letters and dispatches were treated by the British censor, one must admit that he had a real grievance, by the proper exploitation of which he might have gained a valuable international prominence for his own name, and even have been of some legitimate assistance to his dear friends, the Boers. Obviously he should have stuck to his post the more tightly as he piled up evidence that the English officials were not respecting his rights and privileges as a Consul; he should have obeyed scrupulously every order from his home Government, and he should have carefully left to others the task of bearing responsibilities that fell naturally to them, and not to him. He failed in every one of these particulars, abandoned the position where he could have been of much utility, wildly exaggerated the importance of the annoyances to which he had been subjected, and rushed off home to carry information which, if true, is at the present juncture merely an embarrassment to the State Department. Not content with thus spoiling his grievance, he has utterly destroyed it by standing practically mute in the presence of his superiors and making his accusations through the newspapers. The Administration itself, however, is chiefly to blame for the troublesome and humiliating little episode. Why was a boy sent to do a man's work? Long before MACRUM'S appointment the rumblings of an approaching storm had been heard in South Africa, and yet our interests there were intrusted to one whose possession of sense enough to go in when it rained had never been demonstrated. It was taking great chances, and events have shown that rashness, not courage, prompted the selection.

—What is the matter with the word "drummer" as a name for the active and enterprising individuals who travel about the country in order that the wants of its inhabitants may be felt no longer than is absolutely necessary? The term is the product of an ancient and highly respectable metaphor; it is significant, innocently humorous, simple, and short; it is in almost every respect better than "commercial traveler," the substitute favored by its reluctant bearers. Can it be that they enjoy jokes only when the jokes are on other people? It really looks so, for the Secretary of the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident Association has recently sent to the Superintendent of The Associated Press's Eastern division an almost tearful protest against the use of the word "drummer" in the news dispatches sent out by that organization, and is now rejoicing in the receipt from him of an assurance of his sympathy and assistance. "Your attitude," wrote the kindly Superintendent, "challenges no controversy here. I am as one with you in your feelings and that of your colleagues regarding the designation of themselves as a drummer or drummers, and I can say no more than to advise you of the fact that I have this day sent on the circuits through this division notification to our people that any reference to traveling men shall abjure the word drummer." Profound joy must have filled the hearts of the "commercial travelers" at finding themselves addressed in language as stately as that. Other folks may laugh just a little at its resonant phrases, but never one of them will for an instant doubt its perfect sincerity and seriousness. Taste is a queer thing, and there is no arguing about it, as was noticed long ago, and if "drummer" is offensive of course it ought to be dropped. Nevertheless, to do so will be to rob the language of a word we find both useful and meritorious.

—Columbus, Ohio, if it chooses to avail itself of a rare opportunity, can do something to rescue the name and office of Alderman from the disrepute into which they have fallen. The Rev. Dr. WASHINGTON GLADDON, who, as almost everbody knows, lives in Columbus, has been persuaded that by entering the City Council he may be able to advance the reforms, political, municipal, and social, which he has so long been advocating from the pulpit and the lecture platform, and, after consultation with his friends, he has consented to offer himself for election to the board. His appeal for votes, however, will not cause any dangerous rush of practical politicians to his support, and his success at the polls can hardly be called a certainty. "I have volunteered," Dr. GLADDON announces, "to serve the city as a member of the Council, because I believe that I can be of service to the city in that position. Very important matters are to come before the Council during the next year, matters to which I have given much thought, and in the decision of which I should hope to be able to give intelligent assistance. The people know me, and know, I think, the principles which will guide my action in all these affairs. I have no interest to serve but the interests of the public. I have announced my willingness to take this burden upon myself, and that ends the matter so far as I am concerned. I shall make no canvass, pay no assessments, ask for no votes. If the people want me to serve them I will do it. That is all I have to say." Admirable, of course, but why didn't Dr. GLADDON blue-pencil the reference to "this burden"? That is a note, not false, but just a bit tactless.

—Recent as was the establishment of the electric trolley car as a fairly satisfactory solution of the problems incidental to passenger transportation in semi-urban regions, its supremacy is already threatened by the newer automobile. In several places plans have been made for a regular service of self-moving vehicles not limited by a track in choice of routes, and from Connecticut comes the announcement of a definite intention immediately to begin operations of this kind. The scheme is to run large automobiles, carrying twenty passengers, from New Britain to Hartford and from Hartford to Unionville. The capitalists interested in the matter have sent a committee to this city to examine vehicles of different makes, and they have practically decided to use steam as motive power for the line.

Protection of Infant Industries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The coming litigation between Frick and our shrewd Scotch friend, Carnegie, is likely to prove highly interesting and instructive, as showing the true condition of our protected infant industries. It is alleged by Mr. Frick that the net profits of the Carnegie works for the year 1899 were $21,000,000, and that for the current year they will be not less than $40,000,000.

Such vast sums fairly stagger the ordinary mind. Is it not about time to compel these remarkable infants to take care of themselves, and to put an end to the long-continued robbery of the public for their benefit, under the name of a protective tariff?

X.

New York, Feb. 15, 1900.

Carnegie Steel Company's Profits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me heartily to indorse your fine editorial on the profits of the Carnegie Steel Works and the lesson taught thereby.

The following paragraph, I think, ought to be kept standing permanently on your editorial page:

"What a monstrous and wicked lie the plea for the protection of our infant industries appears to be in the light of these revelations!"

AMERICANUS.

New York, Feb. 15, 1900.

NUGGETS.

His Guess at It.

Mrs. Stubb (reading)—John, who are the Coldstream Guards?"

Mr. Stubb—I guess they must be firemen.—Chicago News.

His Pleasing Way.

Snarley—How did he become so popular?

Yow—He'll repeat the story you told him yesterday to you to-day and say that it was the funniest yarn he ever heard.—Syracuse Herald.

With Reasonable Anticipations.

"Wife, where are those new handkerchiefs I bought?"

"Why, Edgar, you already have so many that I put them away to give you on your birthday."—Detroit Free Press.

To Destroy All Fear.

"Somehow," said the highly respectable gentleman, "I can't ever get over my boyhood fear of a policeman."

"Why don't you try running a saloon?" asked his friend.—Indianapolis Press.

Greater Napoleons.

"I don't see why so many people envy a character like Napoleon."

"It's due to the native egotism of the human race. Every man imagines that if he had been in Napoleon's place he would have been considerably smarter and managed to keep away from St. Helena."—Washington Star.

A MAN.

Stephen Phillips in London Chronicle.

1.
O for a living man to lead!
That will not babble when we bleed;
O for the silent doer of the deed!

2.
One that is happy in his height;
And one that, in a nation's night,
Hath solitary certitude of light!

3.
Sirs, not with battle ill-begun
We charge you, not with fields unwon,
Nor headlong deaths against the darkened gun;

4.
But with a lightness worse than dread;
That you but laughed, who should have led,
And tripped like dancers amid all our dead.

5.
You for no failure we impeach.
Nor for those bodies in the breach,
But for a deeper shallowness of speech.

6.
When every cheek was hot with shame,
When we demanded words of flame,
O ye were busy but to shift the blame!

7.
No man of us but clenched his hand,
No brow but burned as with a brand,
You! you alone were slow to understand!

8.
O for a living man to lead!
That will not babble when we bleed;
O for the silent doer of the deed!

SOLDIERS TORTURED TO DEATH.

Three Privates of the Twenty-sixth Volunteer Regiment Murdered by Filipinos at Calinog.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—According to a special cablegram to The Globe from a correspondent at Iloilo it has just been discovered, as the result of an investigation, that three Massachusetts soldiers of the Twenty-sixth Volunteer Regiment have been tortured to death by insurgents.

The men were Dennis Hayes, William Dugan, and Michael Tracey, privates of Company F. They remained behind the column at Calinog last November, and refused to accompany the Corporal sent by Capt. Tutherly to bring them along. They were captured by the insurgents, and were cruelly tortured and murdered by the rebels in the public plaza at Calinog, the action being countenanced by a Spanish priest.

The padre has since left his parish for the mountains.

Dugan was twenty-four years old and enlisted at Springfield, Mass. Hayes enlisted at Plattsburg Barracks, New York. He was twenty-nine years old, and was a son of Mrs. Jeremiah Hayes of Concord, Mass. Tracey was twenty-one years old, and enlisted at Lawrence.

TO MOVE ON NUEVA CACERAS.

Gen. Bates Heads an Expedition to Crush Filipinos in That Section.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Adjutant General received the following cable message to-day from Gen. Otis, under date of Feb. 15:

"Bates left to-day with two regiments and battery of artillery on transports for San Miguel Bay, Province of Camarines Sur, to move on Nueva Caceras and towns in that section. The road east from Atimonan through the province of Tayabas is not practicable for troops.

"The insurgents in Camarines show considerable activity and make attacks on our troops along the southeastern coast of Luzon Island. It is reported that they hold several hundred Spanish and a few American prisoners in the vicinity of Nueva Caceras.

"Kobbe, with two regiments, occupies the southeastern extremity of Luzon, from Tobaco on the north to Donsol on the south; also all important points of the Islands of Catanduanes, Samar, and Leyte.

"The conditions throughout the Philippines are gradually improving. All coasting vessels are now engaged in transporting merchandise and products. The Ladrone element is troublesome in all of the islands and keeps troops very actively engaged."

INSURGENTS ATTACK A GARRISON.

They Burn Most of the Town of Daroga, but Are Afterward Repulsed.

MANILA, Feb. 15.—Insurgent forces estimated to number 5,000, mostly Bolomen, attacked the American garrison in the convent at Daroga, in the Province of Albay, on the night of Feb. 5. They were repulsed after they had burned much of the town.

One Lieutenant wounded was the only loss sustained by the Americans.

Wants McLaurin on Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Senator McLaurin of South Carolina had a conference with the President to-day, and, it is understood, received the offer of a place on the new Philippine commission. The Senator assured the President that, while he fully appreciated the honor, he thought his duty to his constituents demanded that he retain his place in the Senate. He said, however, that he would take the matter under advisement.

SOLDIER'S BODY BROUGHT HOME.

The Dead Man M. J. Cohen of Funston's Regiment—Killed at Caloocan.

The body of Sergt. Morris J. Cohen of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, who was killed in an engagement at Caloocan, Philippine Islands, March 23, 1899, arrived in Hoboken yesterday, and was taken to the home of Louis Gordon, his brother-in-law, who lives at 391 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City.

Cohen left home June 8, 1896, having undertaken to walk to San Francisco, Cal., on a wager that he would reach his destination before Jan. 7, 1897. He was accompanied by Frederick E. Polk, who also lived in Jersey City. They arrived at San Francisco, Dec. 8, 1896. He afterward went to Kansas, where he enlisted and went with his regiment to the Philippines. On March 2, 1899, he captured a Filipino flag. Cohen was known as a pugilist, and several years ago fought in the ring against George La Blanche. He was twenty-eight years old and unmarried.

REFUSES TO SHOW DISPATCHES.

Spanish Ministry Not to Make Ante-War Negotiations Public.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—Count Almenas, in the Senate to-day, asked the Government to communicate to the Senate the dispatches exchanged before the Spanish-American war between the Government and the United States through the Spanish Naval Attaché in Washington, Lieut. José Sobral.

The Minister of Marine, Señor Gomez Imaz, refused to make public such documents, on the ground that to do so might interfere with the good relations existing between Madrid and Washington. He said that the Government would not communicate the dispatches even to the Senatorial Commission charged to examine into the responsibility for the loss of Spain's colonies.

Influenza Raging in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The influenza is still gaining ground. The physicians assert that at present there are more than 80,000 persons in Berlin suffering from the malady, although relatively few cases prove fatal or very serious. Ambassador White is still ill. After Empress Augusta Victoria recovered from a slight attack her sons, Princes Oscar and Joachim, were seized. Burgomaster Kirschner is also down with the disorder, and Gen. Krautwurst of the Army Surgical Staff died from it.

Quicker Cables to America.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Replying to a complaint in the House of Commons to-day, R. W. Hanbury, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, on behalf of the Post Office, promised the Liverpool and Manchester cotton merchants a revision of the Post Office regulation to enable quicker cable communication with the United States after business hours on this side of the Atlantic, but while business is still being transacted in New York.

The Chesterfield-Wilson Wedding.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Lord Chesterfield and Miss Enid Wilson were married in this city this afternoon. There was a large and fashionable attendance at the ceremony.

As cabled from London Feb. 10, the wedding of Lord Chesterfield and Miss Wilson was to be a brilliant affair, and would set precedent at naught, the bride wearing a satin train embroidered with silver lilies, doves, and stars, and the bridesmaids scarlet cloth coats with triple capes and picturesque felt hats.

Earthquake and Flood at Lima, Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 15.—At 6:55 A. M. today a severe earthquake shock, causing great alarm, was felt in this section. In the course of the day the River Rimac flooded its banks in the outskirts of Lima, endangering life and property.

Belgian Deputy to be Prosecuted.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 15.—As an outcome of yesterday's fight in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Demblon, the Socialist Deputy, who was removed by force from the House for threatening to box the ears of M. Wiart, a Deputy of the Independent Party, will be prosecuted for assault.

Wants Atlantic Routes Fixed.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The German Government is inquiring whether it is feasible for regular steamship routes between New York and Europe to be fixed internationally.

The Coal Famine in Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—In consequence of the lack of coal, the Government of Saxony has ordered the restriction of the train service to the limits of absolute necessity.

Spanish Grand Chamberlain Dead.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—The Duke de Medina-Sidonia, Grand Chamberlain and Chief of the Royal Household, is dead.

TO GIVE AWAY $1,500,000

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, Who Gave $2,500,000, Will Dispose of What Is Left Before His Death.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The Tribune says: Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago, who during the last ten years has given to colleges and charitable institutions gifts amounting to $2,500,000, is about to deed away the remainder of his fortune, $1,500,000 in all, in similar bequests. For the maintenance of himself and his wife during the remainder of their lives, Dr. Pearsons will stipulate that an annuity of 2 per cent. be paid by those who receive his gifts hereafter. On the $1,500,000, which it is his intention to bestow, this will mean a yearly income for the doctor and his wife of $30,000, which will cease when both he and his wife are dead.

Plans for the disposal of the remainder of his fortune to colleges and other institutions have long been matured by Dr. Pearsons, but it will be some time, he thinks, before the last of his great property, all accumulated in Chicago or close by, will have passed to other hands. Who the beneficiaries will be and how much they will receive is still unsettled.

"I have planned for years to be my own executor," Dr. Pearsons said, "and to see with my own eyes whatever good my gifts are doing. Of what use would it be to allow some one else to distribute my fortune for me after death? It would mean less money for the institutions I hope to benefit, for the executors would have to receive a share. Now I shall be my own executor, and in addition I shall have the pleasure of seeing and knowing that my gifts are rightly placed. All I shall ask is an annuity. The property will pass from my hands."

Dr. Pearsons will be eighty years old in a few weeks.

GIFT TO CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.

Dr. Pearsons Offers $15,000 If $30,000 More Is Raised.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago, who intends to give his fortune to charity before his death, has made an offer to the Congregational Educational Society to give $15,000 to the general treasury, provided the society will secure $30,000 additional from friends of the colleges and academies and their thousands of young people. The effort must be made within the present year.

The Rev. Charles O. Day, Secretary of the society, says this is not so large, but that there is good reason to expect success, and it is large enough to pay off every arrearage, and to enable the society to give a strong lift to its struggling institutions.

PUERTO RICAN TARIFF BILL.

President Does Not Wish to Impose His View on Congress—Some Republicans Against the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The reports of a disposition in the House, on the part of some Republicans, to rebel against the proposed tariff against Puerto Rico, were followed this afternoon by the announcement, made by visitors to the White House, that the President, waiving his own opinions because of the preponderance of opposing views in his party, was desirous that the Ways and Means bill should be passed and the 25 per cent. tariff applied to trade between the United States and Puerto Rico.

It is considered probable, among leading Republicans, that the opponents in that party of any tariff against Puerto Rico will be converted before the vote on the bill is taken. But it is an opposition that is larger than it was when the bill was reported. It has been expressed by such strong Republicans as Payne of New York and Lorimer of Illinois in the House, and by Aldrich in the Senate. Another New York member, who objected to the mention of his name, characterized the proposed duty against Puerto Rico as an "outrage," which he would only tolerate because the President has decided to abide by the wish of a majority of the House and waive the opinion he expressed in his message.

Another Republican, out of Congress, declared to-night that the proposed burden upon Puerto Rico is "infamous" and bound to be an injury to the party that proposed it as well as to Puerto Rico.

The discussion of the bill is expected to develop the line of division and settle all doubts about whether it will pass in its present shape. One canvass made out the Republican opposition to the bill to be fifteen. As the Republican majority is but thirteen, it is evident that with this number of Republicans opposed the bill may be defeated. The Democrats, however, are not sure to be solid in opposition to the bill, and Louisiana and California may object to it because it makes the tariff too light.

GOOD PRICES AT HILTON SALE.

Silverware and Bronzes Sold—Dealers Large Buyers.

The last portion of the miscellaneous art objects that belonged to the late Judge Henry Hilton will be sold this afternoon at the galleries of the American Art Association, Broadway and Twenty-third Street. At this sale a number of fine clocks and clock sets will be offered, together with the statuary, furniture, and various miscellaneous objects.

There was a good attendance at the galleries yesterday afternoon, when the silverware and bronzes were sold. On the whole, good prices were realized, although some of the lots went at low figures. There was keen bidding for most of the silver. The highest price was $350, for an elaborately decorated trophy vase of ewer shape, ornamented with groups representing a buffalo hunt by North American Indians. Three hundred and twenty dollars was paid for a large German shield, with seventy German coins inserted, and $325 for an English coin vase, with thirty-eight scarce coins inserted. A pair of German coin vases were sold for $150 each, while a bowl, with twenty-three Greek and Roman coins inserted, was knocked down for $125.

A large pitcher of antique shape was sold for $145; another, with a Japanese design, brought a similar price, and a punchbowl, with repoussé decoration, brought $125. For most of the smaller silver objects good prices were paid, two old English trays, with open-work borders, going for $30 each. Some of the few pieces of plated ware offered also brought excellent prices, a roast-beef dish by Cristofle being knocked down for $52.50. There was only one piece of old Sheffield plate—a card tray—which brought $10.

The highest price for a bronze was $450, which was given by Mr. Fletcher for a "Mercury," by Barbedienne. Mr. Pope bought two busts by Guillemin for $325 each, and paid $125 each for the pedestals. A fac simile of the William Cullen Bryant commemorative vase in the Metropolitan Museum of Art was sold for $310. A bronze group by Dubucand fetched $185, a figure by Fabri $190, and a group by Kiss of Berlin $150. A number of fine candlesticks in bronze were sold at prices ranging from $25 to $55 each.

A considerable proportion of the objects sold yesterday was bought by dealers, Messrs. Pope, Alexander, Hausmann, and Fletcher being among the large buyers.

RECEPTION FOR JENNIE JUNE.

She Is the Guest of the New York Woman's Press Club.

The New York Woman's Press Club gave a reception yesterday afternoon for Mrs. Croly (Jennie June) at the Hotel Manhattan. The main parlor, festooned with ivy and decorated with palms, was comfortably filled. Tipaldi's Neapolitan Orchestra furnished the music between the numbers of a programme to which Mrs. Grenville Snelling, Miss Fielding Rosselle, Joseph Pizzarello, and others contributed.

Helen H. Gardener presented a gold lorgnette and chain to the guest of honor. Mrs. Croly was much affected by this expression of the club's esteem, and expressed her appreciation.

Among those who were present were: Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick, Marion Harland, Edwin Markham, and Signor Perugini.

Kaiser Orders Historical Painting.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—Emperor William has commissioned William Pape to paint the scene of Archbishop Simar rendering homage.

CASTELLANES SAIL AWAY

Relatives and Friends Bid Them Godspeed on French Line Pier.

Count Declares He Is Thirsting for Vengeance, and Will "Pulverize" His Enemies in Paris.

The Count and Countess de Castellane yesterday ended their first visit to America since their marriage five years ago, and sailed for their home in Paris on the French Line Steamer La Gascogne. The Count had the pleasure of kissing his hand to a comforting group of his American kinsfolk, and amid a bower of gift flowers piled in his stateroom, expressed his unalterable gratitude for his treatment by the American people and press, and his eagerness to meet and "pulverize" his calumniators in Paris, headed by M. de Rodays, editor of The Figaro. The Count spoke pleasantly of his plans for dealing with M. de Rodays. He has now definitely decided to break the Parisian editor's bones.

"Yes, I will chastise him," said the Count in a yearning voice. "I am sure I will have to resort to that, although I will first challenge him to meet me on the field of honor. He will not do this. Mon dieu! No. He will refuse. He is a coward and puppy. Ah, then, I shall have to chastise him. I will pulverize him, break his bones. Of course, if he apologizes for the miserable way in which he has slandered me I will be satisfied. I will say 'Enough; drop it.' Otherwise I will, as you would say, pulverize him. Yes, that is my idea. That is what I say. But all this shall not interfere with my suit for 100,000 francs against M. de Rodays. This must be settled. Then I will defend my honor."

The Count and Countess arrived on the pier nearly an hour before the time set for the steamer to sail. They found their state rooms almost filled with roses and orchids. The Countess in dark blue, and wearing a seal skin jacket and small hat trimmed with bright flowers came on deck, and the Count in a light suit and black derby descended again to the pier to await the coming of his wife's relatives. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould soon arrived, closely followed by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould and Mr. Frank Gould. The Gould party went aboard the vessel and remained there until the warning whistle blew. During this time the Count was decoyed out on deck by the reporters, whom he greeted effusively.

"I thank the press here for their accuracy," he said, raising his hat. "They are quite a contrast to the maligning journals on the other side."

The Count then unburdened himself of his opinions of the Figaro editor.

"My visit to this country?" he continued. "Ah, believe me, it has been one of the most pleasant experiences of my life. The Countess and I have overstayed our intended visit half a month. Why? We were enjoying ourselves thoroughly. Every one has been more than kind. We shall come again. We must see more of our friends and relatives here. We will come once a year. We will try to extend our visit next time. We may come again next Autumn, but I cannot state this positively. At present I have a complication of affairs in France."

The Count denied emphatically that his visit here had as one of its objects a discussion of financial arrangements relative to his wife's portion of her father's legacy.

"Pooh," said he languidly. "Rubbish. Absurd. Why should I try to obtain possession of my wife's portion of the Gould estate? I am not in financial straits and am entirely satisfied with the status of affairs as they stand. Bah! I did not talk a word of business in the course of my visit."

Here the Count tore himself away to rejoin his Countess and relatives. The whistle blew. The Gould party came ashore and walked out to the end of the pier. The big steamer drew out into the stream, while the Count went below and drew on a long blue overcoat. Handshakes and kisses were telegraphed between the pier and the steamer until the Castellanes were lost to view.

FACTORY INSPECTORS MOBBED.

Italian Women in Brooklyn Attack Them with Knives—Vile Tenement Sweatshops Raided.

While Deputy Factory Inspectors Thomas D. Sherlock, George B. Serenbetz, and James L. Gerhon were searching the Italian colony in Skillman Street, between Myrtle and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday morning in quest of tailors' goods being manufactured contrary to law, they were mobbed by fully 1,000 Italians, but escaped unharmed. Under the law tailors' goods in tenement houses can only be made upon a license obtained from the Factory Inspector.

Contractors Max Schwarz of 41 Seigel Street, Isaac Liebermann of 620 Flushing Avenue, M. Schnur of 66 Gerry Street, and S. Edelman of 237 Wallabout Street, who do work for large Manhattan firms, were notified some time ago to make application for licenses they desired for persons in tenement and other dwellings who work for them, but they failed to do so. The Deputy Inspectors therefore investigated, and found that garments were being made amid the vilest surroundings. In one place a child was found ill with diphtheria, and a large pile of boys' trousers was being used as a covering for the crib. In another place the inspectors found a case of smallpox.

It was not long before the Italian populace learned what was going on, and great excitement ensued. As fast as the garments were discovered they were "tagged," which meant that they could not be removed except by an order from the Board of Health. When the Inspectors reached 60 Skillman Street they were confronted by a number of Italian women, whose goods they found concealed between mattresses. When the discovery was made the women attacked the Inspectors with knives, but were driven back by the Inspectors, who drew their revolvers. At 79 Skillman Street an Italian appeared with a shotgun. He was quickly disarmed, and threatened with arrest.

While the excitement among the Italians was at its height Contractors Schwarz and Liebermann appeared on the scene and tried to persuade the Inspectors to desist, but they refused.

The Inspectors said that the firms for whom the contractors worked would be prosecuted, as well as the Italians who did work for the contractors.

WOGLUM FAMILY REUNION.

Descendants of Jan Van Woggelum Together in Brooklyn.

The Wogloms and the Waglums, all descended from Jan Van Woggelum of Woggelum, Holland, are to come together in Brooklyn on Washington's Birthday. Jan came here in 1645, and had two sons, Jan and Pieter, who received a grant of what is now a part of Hoboken. They did not like the place, and migrated to Staten Island. The Jersey grant reverted in time to the State.

Van was dropped and "ge" was taken out, leaving the name simply Woglum. Others changed Wog to Wag, and perhaps for euphony others changed "um" into "om," and hence Waglum and Woglom. A compromise between these is Woglum, and the invitation to the first annual reunion of the family was in that name.

There are some Wogloms out in Michigan and some others down in South Carolina, but they are most at home in the old Dutch sections of Staten Island. From Staten Island they sent a representative to the Colonial Assembly, and five of the family were in the War of Independence.

The call for the reunion is the result of family interest aroused by some of the members who sought to join patriotic societies, and had to show their descent from Revolutionary soldiers. Much correspondence resulted, and now a movement is under way to restore the name back to the original Van Woggelum, just as it has been found to be spelled by others of the family in Holland to-day.

The first reunion will be held at the home of Mrs. Bleecker Bangs of 400 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Bangs was a Woglom.

Orders Asked for St. Michael's Home.

The Ladies' Association of St. Michael's Home, at Mamaroneck, N. Y., the country branch of the Midnight Mission, desires to secure orders for laundry and needle work. The home is for the care and training of wayward and unfortunate girls, and is supported by the voluntary contributions of those interested in the work. Employment for the inmates is considered important, not only as a source of income, but as a means of occupation. Orders may be sent to the Sisters in charge of the home.

MODEL TENEMENT PLANS.

Prizes Awarded in Charity Organization Society Competition.

The award of prizes for plans of model tenement houses in the competition authorized by the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society was announced yesterday as follows: First prize, R. Thomas Short; second prize, Israels & Harder; third prize, Covell & Smith, Joseph Wolf, Israels & Harder.

In awarding the third prize the jury was convinced that the contestants named were so evenly matched that a purse of $225 was made up, which will be divided equally between the three. Many other plans offered in the competition received honorable mention for special merit. The plans will be on exhibition every afternoon and evening until Feb. 24, at the Tenement House Exhibition, 404 Fifth Avenue.

BURGLAR PURSUED BY A CROWD.

The Man Discovered While Leaving a Tailor's Shop by a Rear Door.

An exciting man hunt yesterday afternoon, in which several hundred persons joined, resulted in the arrest of William Clark, twenty-eight years old, of 849 Second Avenue, on the charge of burglary.

William Cahill of 351 East Eighty-second Street appeared in the Harlem Police Court as complainant against Clark. He told the magistrate that while sitting in his apartments his bell rang. He pushed the button which opened the street door and waited for the visitor. After several moments he went down stairs to investigate and found Clark leaving the tailor's shop of John Hablawetz, from the rear, and holding in his arms a large bundle of clothing. When Clark saw Cahill he dropped the bundle and ran. Cahill followed him yelling "Stop thief" and "Murder." A large crowd joined in the chase, which led through Second Avenue to Eighty-sixth Street, and through that street to First Avenue, where Clark ran into the arms of a policeman.

When searched a burglar's "jimmy," a chisel and a large bunch of skeleton keys were found on Clark, who was held for examination.

JOHNSON WILL CONTEST.

The Testator, It Is Said, Entertained Visitors in Her Bare Feet.

The testimony given yesterday in the contest over the will of Mrs. Mary Johnson was confined to showing her eccentric habits. An effort is being made to break the will, by which she disposed of $550,000 worth of property, on the grounds that she was of unsound mind.

Hugh Nesbitt, one of the administrators under the will, testified that on one occasion, when some friends and three priests were calling on Mrs. Johnson, she came into the parlor in her bare feet and entertained her guests. The witness said he called her aside and told her that her attire was not proper, and she replied that she did not care.

Dr. James J. Williams, who attended Mrs. Johnson when she was ill, believed that she was weak mentally.

When ex-Justice Van Wyck, who appears on behalf of the will, was cross-examining him, Dr. Williams said:

"I want you to understand that I am honest and have absolutely no interest in this case. You are trying to trick me and get me to make statements I cannot conscientiously make."

Justice Stover, who is presiding at the trial, stopped the controversy.

LECTURE FOR WORKINGMEN.

Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio, Discusses Labor Movements.

The first of a series of lectures arranged under the supervision of the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford for the purpose of bringing American workingmen in closer touch with the views of men whose sympathies toward them are well known, was held last night in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. The lecturer was the Rev. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio, and the topic was "Strength and Weakness of Labor Movements To-day."

The men who attended last night's lecture represented the better class of mechanics and wage earners, who followed the speaker's arguments and deductions with close attention. Mr. Gladden paid a high tribute to the American workmen as a class and the best type of that class in the world, where a premium was given for education and intelligence. "In this education lies the tower of strength of the labor movements of to-day," said the lecturer, "and the days have happily gone by when an army of workingmen could be blindly led to commit deeds of violence by unscrupulous men."

The speaker outlined the duty of every workman, which he owes to himself and his associates, to select as leaders men whose interests were identical with the organization he represents. That this case is not always taken is one of the weak points of the position of the workingman. The next lecture of the series will be given March 8 by the Rev. Lyman Abbott on "The Democracy of Industry."

SYSTEM OF VISIBLE SPEECH.

Alexander Melville Bell Explains His Scheme of Linguistic Symbols.

Alexander Melville Bell explained his system of visible speech to the New York Teachers of Oratory and their friends in the assembly room of the Berkeley School last night. "Any linguistic sound," he said, "can be written in the symbols of the scheme. All that visible speech wants to become popularized is age. It must come into general use after a while."

In writing the symbols of Mr. Bell's system vowels are represented by variations of the straight line, which typifies the voice; consonants are depicted by variations of the curve, symbolizing the tongue. Sounds, not words, are recorded, so that men of a thousand years hence will be able to ascertain through this medium not only the grammar of a language, but also the intonation. The linguistic symbols are represented by figures on a chart, and these figures can be used in sending telegraphic messages.

In the alphabet that has been compiled there are thirty-six vowels and forty-eight consonants. Learning the system is not merely practicable, but simple, Mr. Bell declares. The invention of the alphabet was the result of many years of study on the part of philologists and scientists. International conventions were held to discuss the subject of a universal code of writing symbols, and the last one, that of 1854, decided that it was impossible to find a distinctive sign for every sound of speech.

Mr. Bell's talk was supplemented by a brief speech by his son, Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone and photophone. He said that his father's system was better known by scientists and elocutionists abroad than by those in America, because its use in this country had been principally in teaching the deaf and dumb.

FUNERALS OF CLOSET VICTIMS.

Simple Ceremonies in the Morgue Chapel—Ahearn Released on Bail.

The funerals of Martin Loeffler and Charles Beirne, the boys whose bodies were found in a closet of the vacant house at 108 Edgecombe Avenue, Tuesday afternoon, took place yesterday from the chapel of the Morgue. It had at first been intended to have the funeral services of both of the boys held at the same time, but this plan was abandoned.

At 11 o'clock in the morning, the parents, brother, and sister of the Beirne boy, accompanied by two little boys whose names were not given, visited the chapel where the bodies, inclosed in white coffins, had been placed. Some tapers were lighted about the coffin, and the little party knelt in prayer for about fifteen minutes. Then all left in a carriage for St. Raymond's Cemetery, in Westchester, where the coffin was conveyed in a white hearse.

The parents and some friends of Martin Loeffler visited the Morgue early in the afternoon. The candles were again lighted, and the same simple ceremony of prayer was gone through. The body was then taken to Calvary Cemetery.

Cornelius Ahearn, the former care-taker of the house in which the bodies were found, was arraigned on suspicion in connection with the case before Magistrate Hogan in the Harlem Court yesterday. He was sent by the Magistrate to Coroner Zucca, who held him in $1,000 bail to await the inquest. The bail was furnished by ex-Police Sergeant Charles Granger of Brooklyn, in whose regiment, the Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, Ahearn had served during the Civil War.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Anderson—Duryea.

Mr. Ellery O. Anderson, son of the late Edward Anderson, and Miss Millicent Duryea were married very quietly yesterday at noon at the residence of the bride's parents, Gen. Hiram Duryea and Mrs. Duryea. Archbishop Corrigan performed the ceremony. The bride's gown was of white satin trimmed with point lace, and she wore a veil of point lace. Mr. J. Searle Barclay, Jr., was the bridegroom's best man. There were no attendants. After the ceremony a breakfast was served. The wedding guests were only the relatives of the couple, owing to a recent death in the bride's family.

Gunn—Brooks.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, Mass., Feb. 15.—Miss Alice Brooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brooks of this city, was married to-day to Robert Stanley Gunn of Springfield. The ceremony took place in the Grace Episcopal Church, and was witnessed by over 400 invited guests. The service was performed by the Rev. Dr. G W. Shinn, rector of the church. The maid of honor was Miss Helen Brooks, a sister of the bride, and the bridesmaid was Miss Emily Eaton of Worcester. The best man was Arthur Sturgiss of New York.

MAY COURTLEIGH MARRIED.

Becomes the Wife of Alfred B. Sloane, the Composer.

Miss Lucille Marie Anwerda, known on the stage as May Courtleigh, was married yesterday morning in the Church of the Transfiguration to Alfred Baldwin Sloane, the composer of many of the musical numbers now being played in "Broadway to Tokio," and of the music in "Jack and the Bean Stalk," "Excelsior, Jr.," "A Stranger in New York," and "A Day and a Night." The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George C. Houghton.

Mr. Sloane and Miss Courtleigh became acquainted six weeks ago through an introduction by Stage Director Max Freeman when rehearsals for the new extravaganza, "Broadway to Tokio," began at the New York Theatre. Within a short time the members of the company were commenting on the marked attention Mr. Sloane was paying to Miss Courtleigh. After the play was produced the attachment of the couple resulted in an urgent proposal from Mr. Sloane. Miss Courtleigh was willing, but hesitated about entering into matrimony before consulting with her parents, who reside in Chicago.

The desired consent was so long in reaching this city that Mr. Sloane on Wednesday night suggested to Miss Courtleigh that they have the marriage ceremony performed the following morning. This Miss Courtleigh agreed to, and the arrangements were hastily perfected. Accordingly yesterday morning in the presence of Myron B. Rice, R. B. McPherson of Chicago, Morton B. Smith, Gustave Miller, Miss Anita Allen, Miss Hattie Gray, Miss May Vokes, and Miss Marguerita Deane, the ceremony was performed, after which there was a wedding breakfast at Rector's.

Mrs. Sloane continued in her part at last night's performance, and will remain a member of the company for the remainder of the week, after which she will retire from the stage and establish a home in this city.

EDWARD E. RICE'S BENEFIT.

The Performance Yields $6,500 for the Veteran Manager.

As a result of the testimonial tendered yesterday afternoon by brother managers, actors, and personal friends of Edward E. Rice, in celebration of his completion of twenty-five years of management at the Metropolitan Opera House, about $6,500 was presented to Mr. Rice.

The use of the opera house was tendered by the Maurice Grau Opera Company, and there were many who bought seats and boxes who found it impossible to attend.

Aside from an orchestra of 100 musicians, who volunteered their services, there were fourteen numbers on the programme. The candy store act from "The Belle of New York" marked the opening attraction. Jess Dandy followed with Hebrew impersonations, and Camilla Urso rendered several selections on the violin. The burlesque on "Sherlock Holmes" was then given, and Miss Etta Butler gave some capital imitations of Miss Anna Held, May Irwin, and others. Through the kindness of Klaw & Erlanger, the principals and entire chorus of "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp" gave the march finale of the play. Charles Bigelow and Eva Davenport gave their scene from the second act of "Papa's Wife," and Nat C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott presented their favorite sketch, "The Silent System." Gilmore's Band, under the direction of E. A. Couturier, played several selections; La Petite Mignon sang and danced, and the performance ended with an act of "Evangeline."

Mr. Van Rooy's Song Recital.

Not all of the leading singers of the company of stars at the Metropolitan Opera House can sing lieder. These great singers, who can make a house ring with applause when they are interpreting the masterpieces of the famous operatic composers, fail wretchedly when they essay a simple song by Schubert or Schumann. This is because they do not sing well. It is not at all remarkable, then, that those who can sing lieder should wish sometimes to get away from the fetid atmosphere of the stage and to sing where singing alone counts. It is certainly a real pleasure to the public to hear those who are able to sing lieder, and no one of them is able to gratify an audience more than Anton van Rooy, the stalwart bass.

He gave a song recital at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon. Of course there was a large audience, for the name of Mr. van Rooy is sufficient to attract the public to such an entertainment at any time, and he has not been heard in songs this season except at the Sunday night concerts. He sang yesterday songs by Schumann, Brahms, Schulz, Richard Strauss, Wagner, and Schubert. His big voice, so skillfully handled, was in good condition, and his readings of the various songs gave the audience unbounded pleasure. It is not often that a man sings Wagner's "Träume," but the experiment might be repeated with good results, if every male singer had as good command of mezzo-voice singing as Mr. van Rooy. It is always a joy to hear this artist sing such songs as the "Mainacht" and "Feldeinsamkeit" of Brahms and "An die Musik" of Schubert. Mr. van Rooy's song recitals are instructive as well as entertaining, for they show young singers how much may be achieved by moderation in the use of tone and by deliberation in phrasing.

Miss Held's "Century" Performance.

Miss Anna Held celebrated the one hundredth performance of "Papa's Wife" at the Manhattan Theatre last evening, and in commemoration of the event the management presented to each woman attending the play a handsome gilt-framed picture of Miss Held. In addition, satin programmes giving the cast were distributed among the audience. Miss Held was the recipient of many beautiful floral pieces, and after the performance an elaborate collation was served on the stage to the entire company by Sherry.

Special Matinee at the Garrick.

At the Garrick Theatre this afternoon Charles Frohman will give a special matinée performance of "His Excellency the Governor," with Miss Ethel Barrymore in the rôle of the concert singer, Stella de Gex, the heroine of the play, and the part in which Miss Jessie Millward was seen last season. It is said that Mr. Frohman's purpose in giving this special performance is for the sole object of ascertaining if Miss Barrymore has the ability to be featured next season in some important production.

William Gillette Resumes His Role.

William Gillette has entirely recovered from the attack of grip which confined him to his apartments for two days, and at last night's performance he resumed the title rôle in "Sherlock Holmes" at the Garrick Theatre.

Big Cargo of Nickel Ore.

The British ship Westgate arrived yesterday from Tchio, a French penal settlement in New Caledonia, with 2,750 tons of nickel ore. The cargo constitutes the largest shipment of nickel ore ever brought to this port, and is the first ever brought here from New Caledonia. The ore is consigned to the Orford Copper Company of John Street. The nickel will be used in the manufacture of armor plate.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The season is drifting into a sort of continuous vaudeville performance. With the noted fixtures all in the past, and people tiring of dancing and routine amusements, there is a restlessness and a desire for novelty which seems to have infected the entire social community. The "concerts," with the concomitant mingling of incongruous elements; Oriental teas, Filipino dances, and cinematograph exhibitions in private houses have taken the place of the formal dances and dinners of the season proper. How long this carnival will last it is difficult to say, but it is fairly safe to predict that Lent will vary its usual monotony this year, and that comic singers and artists of all kinds, and possibly even performing dogs and trick monkeys will be the chief diversions of the penitential period.

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Yesterday was not as full of diversions as was Wednesday, one of the busiest days that New York society has had this Winter. The features of yesterday's entertaining were the afternoon receptions given by two bachelors—Messrs. Ernest Rudolph Gunther and Cope Whitehouse. Mr. Gunther entertained his friends at an "Oriental tea" in his handsome apartments, 1 East Forty-first Street, and Mr. Whitehouse gave an afternoon tea and reception in the Metropolitan Club Annex. Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn of 25 East Seventy-ninth Street gave a reception for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Jameson Cotting. There were a few "at homes," including one given by Mrs. Samuel Hinckley (Miss Rosalie Neilson) at her residence, 60 East Sixty-first Street; a wedding, that of Mr. Ellery O. Anderson and Miss Millicent Duryea, and several dinners the more notable of which were given by Mrs. William Barclay Parsons of 53 East Fifty-third Street, Mrs. Julien T. Davies of 17 West Ninth Street, Mrs. C. Fisher Hansen of 9 West Forty-seventh Street, Mrs. Edward Walsh Humphreys of 32 East Thirty-eighth Street, and Mrs. Joseph B. Bourne of 34 West Fifty-seventh Street. This last dinner was followed by a theatre party and a dance. The Thursday Evening Club met at Mrs. Stanford White's. The Knickerbocker Riding Class had a meet at Durland's in the evening.

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Mrs. Heber R. Bishop will give this evening a dinner dance at her residence, 881 Fifth Avenue. Miss Edith Holt will give a dinner of twenty covers for young people. Mrs. Alexander Hollander of 21 West Seventy-sixth Street will give a large afternoon reception and musicale. Mrs. Ernest La Montagne will give a dinner in the evening at her residence, 114 East Thirtieth Street, in honor of Miss Maude Eden, and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson a dinner at 33 West Thirty-seventh Street. At the opera "Lohengrin" is billed, and if produced, will draw a good house. There have been so many changes of bill and cast at the opera of late that no one feels at all certain now of what they may hear on any evening. All this, with the added fact that the opera is no longer a novelty, and that it has now been running many weeks, combine to make it less of a social feature than usual in society.

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The engagement has been announced in Philadelphia of Mr. John Hill Prentice of this city and Miss Kate Sheldon Harrison, daughter of Mr. Alfred C. Harrison of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer are now in Florida, and will soon start on their steam yacht May for a cruise in West Indian waters. They are accompanied by Mr. Clarence Lewis and Mr. Charles Brock. It was reported a short time ago that Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer had abandoned the cruise because of the death of Mrs. Fell, the mother of the latter's first husband, and Miss Josephine Drexel recently stated that in any event she should not accompany the party. All of which goes to prove that Philadelphia fashionable women, like their New York sisters, can change their minds with expedition.

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The Columbia, which sailed yesterday for Genoa, via Gibraltar and Naples, took the largest number of passengers, with the exception last month of the Auguste Victoria, than any liner has carried away since last Summer. Every cabin and berth were taken, and the officers had sold their rooms. The scene at the wharf just before the departure of the steamer was a lively and interesting one. Among those booked to sail on this steamer, in addition to those named yesterday in this column, were Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, Thomas Shields Clarke and Mrs. Clarke and children, Mrs. Henry C. Church, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Devereux and child, Mrs. D. Ridgeway Knight, Mrs. F. I. Maule and daughters of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Dey and children, Calvin B. Sanders, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition; Mrs. Charles H. Schroeder, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw and four children, and Mr. and Mrs. William Thaw and daughter of Pittsburg, and Mr. Henry Osborn Taylor. Among those who arrived on the Oceanic on Wednesday, and whose names were not noticed at the time, were Mr. Frederick Townsend Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Houghtaling, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Henry, and Mr. W. W. Phipps. On the St. Louis, due on Saturday, are coming, among others, Col. Winfield Scott Proskey and Sir Charles Arthur Row. The Campania, due also on Saturday, is said to be bringing, among others, Sir W. D. Pearson, Harold Forwood, J. R. Mitchell, Frederick Pearson, W. H. Blodgett, and Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wilson.

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Count Boni de Castellane and the Countess de Castellane sailed away on La Gascogne yesterday, the Count breathing threatenings and slaughter against his Parisian journalistic enemy, M. de Rodays. In the meantime the Marquis and Marquise de Castellane, who are distant cousins of the Boni de Castellanes, are on their way to this country. They are near relatives of the late Marquis de Castellane, who died a few weeks ago in the south of France and who was the head of the house. There has been some controversy which was fully aired some time ago in the Paris papers and magazines as to the absolute right of the different branches of the de Castellane family to the title, and this is now again a subject of controversy abroad.

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This evening the bachelors of the Catholic Club will give their annual dance. During the season the young men forming this club, many of whom are in Mrs. O'Conor's dancing class, give small and informal dances at the clubhouse, and once a year, in carnival time, they have what might be termed a ball. The membership of the club is very large and the clubhouse is well adapted for entertaining. It has a handsome ballroom and among the members are many of the leading French and other Roman Catholic families of the city.

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Mrs. Waldo Richards of Boston, who has won deserved reputation through her recitations in dialect, gave an entertainment yesterday afternoon in the East room of the Astoria Hotel. Mrs. Richards was assisted by Mrs. Francis Rogers, who sang three groups of songs, and whose accompanist was Mr. Isidor Luckstone. Mrs. Richards was heard in two of the Canadian habitant poems of William Henry Drummond, "The Old Mammy's Story," by the colored poet, Paul L. Dunbar, and selections by Sarah Orne Jewett, and from Holley's "Josiah Allen's Wife." Mrs. Richards was at her best in the rendition of the quaint French-Canadian patois poems. She also gave, by request, Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar" with a force and intelligence that might be copied with advantage by other reciters of this now hackneyed poem.

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Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies of 17 West Ninth Street gave last evening at their residence a dinner of twenty-two covers. Among the guests was Mr. Frederick Townsend Martin, who has just returned from abroad, a brother of Mrs. Davies and of Mr. Bradley Martin. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. James Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Seth B. French, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. L. Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. George Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Auerbach, Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Mrs. Lewis Q. Jones, Dr. McKim, and Judge Barrett. The table decorations were American beauty roses. Mrs. E. W. Humphreys of 32 East Thirty-eighth Street gave a dinner of twelve covers last evening. The decorations were bridesmaid roses, lilies of the valley, and mignonette. Mrs. William B. Parsons, Jr., of 51 East Fifty-third Street, gave a dinner of fifteen covers. The decorations were lilies of the valley and pink roses.

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The Thursday Evening Club met last evening at the residence of Mrs. Stanford White, 121 East Twenty-first Street. The entertainment was somewhat in the nature of a vaudeville of a quiet and subdued character, the principal features of which were cinematograph pictures and some songs rendered by Miss Alison Horton. Among those present were the Misses Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mrs. John Minturn, Mrs. R. B. Minturn, Mr. John E. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lawrence Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Harold de Raasloff, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Pellew, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Barney, Dr. Kinicutt and Mrs. Kinicutt, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Beaman, Mr. and Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. James H. Dunham, Miss Helen Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, Miss Elizabeth Kean, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, and Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Chapman.

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The bal poudre to be given on the evening of Feb. 21 in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria promises to be a successful affair, and as the proceeds of the ball are to be given to the Messiah Home for Children this alone should lead to the sale of many tickets. Among the patronesses are Miss Leary, Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Sr., Mrs. John Wilmerding, Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs. Benjamin F. Church, Mrs. C. J. Gould, Mrs. Edward Holbrook, Mrs. Samuel Maxwell, and many others. The Floor Committee will consist of A. Muller Ury, J. B. Stokes, Stewart Deming, Philip A. Clark, S. Sykes, John Wilmerding, Jr., H. B. Mills, L. H. Newkirk, N. Campbell, H. H. Rogers, E. P. York, Fred L. Durland, and William C. Cammann. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Mrs. John S. White, Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Mrs. Charles Pfizer, and Mrs. George F. Shrady, Sr.

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Mr. Cope Whitehouse, the well known Egyptian explorer, and pioneer of Newport's future improvement, and who is one of the best and most widely known bachelors at the fashionable resort, gave yesterday afternoon in the Metropolitan Club Annex a small reception and tea. Mr. Whitehouse was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Ide and Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell (Miss Crosby). Mr. Whitehouse, whose acquirements as a host are known in two continents, imparted an atmosphere of hospitality and good cheer to his reception which made it unusually enjoyable. The guests were mostly members of the Newport set who are in New York this Winter. Mr. Whitehouse in addition to his annual New York tea gives one every Summer in his apartments in the Berkeley at Newport. The inner room of the Annex there was a striking portrait, by Mr. Charles Forbes, representing Mr. Cope Whitehouse in the dress presented to him by the Sheikh of the Bedouins of the Faysum, in Egypt, with the decorations of a Grand Officer of the Order of the Medjidieh, conferred upon him by the Sultan, at the request of the Khedive for his services in connection with irrigation in Egypt. Apart from the purely social side of the affair, Mr. Cope Whitehouse wished to take this opportunity of consulting some of his friends, who are large taxpayers in Newport, on certain improvements which it is proposed to carry out in a manner which will reduce the indebtedness of the city and diminish the tax rate. Mrs. J. B. Minturn. Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. Charles Stickney, Mrs. Frederic de Peyster, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Mrs. George Scott, Mrs. Walter Kane, Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Paul, Miss McAllister, Mrs. Pierson, Miss Moffat, Miss Whitehouse, Mrs. James Scrymser, Miss Beatrix Jones, and Messrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Dudley, Day, Whitehouse, Gibson, Iselin, Fessenden, Bonner, Hoffman.

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Mr. Ernest Rudolph Gunther gave an Oriental tea yesterday afternoon at his apartments, 1 East Forty-first Street. There were many novel and interesting features in this unique entertainment. Among these was an Arabian band, whose members were stationed in the hall seated on Turkish rugs beneath tall palms. A Japanese attendant opened the door for the visitors, and a Turk in full national costume was also stationed in the hall and presented the programme to the visitors. The rooms of the apartment was arranged in Egyptian style, filled with antiques from Cairo. In this apartment there was a veiled Egyptian woman who sang "songs of Araby" and who accompanied herself on a tom-tom. In the library was built a stage on which the Nautch girl danced. Her bare feet were ornamented with rings of gold and jewels. Visitors were conducted from room to room as in a museum, and finally found themselves in the dining room, where on a high platform a Hindu juggler gave an interesting exhibition. Refreshments were served in the dining room from a buffet all the afternoon and an Arabian Sheik poured coffee. A ball was suspended above the stage where the Nautch girl and a Chinese juggler performed, and late in the afternoon this fell apart and distributed its contents of tiny French artificial flowers on the stage and about the room. There were many other novelties. Mr. Gunther was assisted in receiving by his sister, Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood.

Among the guests were Mrs. Waller Rutherford, Mr. R. Alexander Rutherford, Miss Elizabeth Livingston, Mrs. George Kingsland, Mr. Girard Foster, Miss Harriman, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Mrs. Henry L. Barnett, Mrs. W. Howland Pell, Mr. James Gallatin, Mr. C. Stacy Clark, Mr. Stephen H. P. Pell, Gen. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, the Misses Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. George Schieffelin, Mrs. Louise McAllister, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Miss Lesy, Mr. Peyton Van Rensselaer, Mr. Wilson De Peyster, Miss De Peyster, Mrs. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Mr. George Munzig, and Mrs. James Ruggles.

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Antonio de Navarro is busy writing short stories for the magazines. In one of the recent English periodicals he has published a little story called "Love's Byways." The scenes of his stories are generally laid in Italy and on the Riviera. He and Mme. de Navarro are now at Bordighera, where they will be until late Spring. Marion Crawford is still in this country, but he sails very shortly for Italy, where he will join Mrs. Crawford, who is in Rome.

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Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harding Davis have sailed for the Cape from Southampton, taking with them Mr. Somerset, who is Lady Somerset's son. Mr. Somerset traveled with Richard Harding Davis and Winston Churchill in South America some years ago. Dudley Leigh will sail this coming week for the Cape.

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Aiken has been going on slowly and sedately, and all gayety has been confined to one little set. Mr. and Mrs. "Budd" Appleton of Boston and Mr. and Mrs. George Von L. Meyers are among the latest additions to the colony. Nothing of interest is on the tapis. Hunts are regularly held, and there is a succession of small dinners given by Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Major and Mrs. Mallory, and the Clarence Dinsmores.

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Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., will sail next week for Europe. They are to go to the Riviera. They will return early in the Summer. Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, who is in England, has taken a cottage at Newport for the season.

Among recent arrivals at Cannes are Mr. Richard Croker, Hotel American; Mr. and Mrs. Douglass Bushnell, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Gordon, Miss E. F. Dodge, Mrs. Arthur Padelford, Mrs. and Miss Martin, Miss Woodward, and Mr. and Mrs. Cocker of San Francisco.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Miss Paulding held a brilliant reception this afternoon at the Corcoran house, when she was greeted by a large number of callers. Assisting her in the drawing rooms were Miss Hegeman of New York, a niece of Senator Depew; Miss Rochester, Miss Alice Ward, Miss Merriam and Mme. Henri De Sibour. Miss Josephine Boardman and Miss Isabel Hagner did the honors at a beautifully appointed tea table. The entire house was open to the afternoon visitors, including the ballroom, which has been the scene of many of the famous dances at the capital.

Senator Depew has dinner invitations out for Feb. 17, Feb. 23, Feb. 26, and Feb. 27.

Senator and Mrs. Davis of Minnesota gave a large reception and dance at their new home in K Street this evening.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey gave a small but exquisitely appointed dinner party this evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson of New York, who are guests of Mrs. Robinson's sister, Mrs. William S. Cowles. Other guests were Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Higginson, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Miss Isabella McKenna, and Lieut. Caldwell.

The British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote entertained at dinner a large company of young people at the embassy this evening. Those present included Wilson Bromley and Miss Esther Bromley, who arrived from England yesterday to attend the marriage of their brother, Arthur Bromley, and Miss Lilian Pauncefote.

Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Representative and Mrs. Hitt, and Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston were also among those who gave dinners this evening.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Alice Kellogg Tyler.

Mrs. Alice Kellogg Tyler, the well-known artist, died late Wednesday night at Chicago. She was reputed to be the foremost woman artist in the West and was the only Western woman honored with a membership in the Society of American Artists.

Mrs. Kellogg was the first President of the old Palette Club

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $4,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St., Hudson River Bank, 72d St & Columbus Ave., Astor Place Bank, Astor Place, Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
BANKERS,
56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Negotiate Security Issues of Railroad, Street Railway, Gas, Electric, and other Companies, and transact a General Banking Business.
Investment Securities.
Private wire connection to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
H. F. Bachman & Co., Philadelphia.
36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK.
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAVEN & STOUT
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Offices: 302 Broadway, New York. 84 Broadway, Brooklyn.
BONDS. STOCKS. COTTON. GRAIN.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
Legal Depository for State, City and Court Moneys.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Separate Department with special facilities for Ladies.
Checks Drawn may be cashed at either office.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate, Mortgages, etc.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Ass't. Treas.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Relghley, Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. RANISPER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
February 5th, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on the 21st day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 10th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 22d instant.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made October 1, 1892, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-12, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest, having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-12 Certificates of Interest.

Z-12 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 24 to 84, Series Z-12, aggregating $10,-590, and agreement dated October 1, 1892, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made January 27, 1891, between The Ohio Falls Car Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-7, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-7 Certificates of Interest:

Z-7 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 12 to 45, Series Z-7, aggregating $162,-962.39, and agreement dated January 27, 1891, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1890, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-5, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-5 Certificates of Interest:

Z-5 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company, Lease Warrants Nos. 31 to 139, Series Z-5, aggregating $548,-035.86, and agreement dated November 1, 1890, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1890, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-3, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-3 Certificates of Interest:

Z-3 CERTIFICATES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 32 to 124, Series Z-3, aggregating $18,-003.76, and agreement dated November 1, 1890, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1890, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series B-192, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest, having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said B-192 Certificates of Interest.

B-192 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 38 to 124, Series B-192, aggregating $47,-157.61, and agreement dated November 1, 1890, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Reading Company,
Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the company after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage) a dividend of ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the company, to be paid March 8, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 19, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1900.

READING COMPANY,
By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 19, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1900.

On March 8, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same period of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Dividends for the half-year ended December 31st, 1899, have been declared as follows:

On the Preference Stock, two per cent.

On the Common Stock, three per cent.

Warrants for the Common Stock dividend will be mailed on or about April 2d, to shareholders of record at the closing of the books in New York and London, respectively.

The Preference Stock dividend will be paid on Monday, April 2d, to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books at the Company's London Office, 1 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.

The Common Stock Transfer Books will close in London at 3 P. M., on Tuesday, February 27, and in Montreal and New York on Friday, March 9th. The preference stock books will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, February 27th.

All books will be reopened on Thursday, April 5th.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.
Montreal, 12th February, 1900.

OFFICE OF
Federal Steel Company,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway,
N. Y., February 13th, 1900.

The Board of Directors of the Federal Steel Company has this day declared a dividend of 2½% on the Common Capital Stock, payable March 20th, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the close of business March 10th. The transfer books of the common stock will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 10th of March, and will open at 10 A. M. March 20th, 1900.

RICHARD TRIMBLE, Treas.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, February 13th, 1900.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. and an extra dividend of one per cent. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Thursday, March 1st, 1900.

The Transfer Books will be closed on February 17th at 12 o'clock M. and reopened on the morning of March 2d, 1900.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY,
Secretary.

Saint Paul and Duluth R. R. Co.
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 36.

82 Nassau Street, New York, Feby. 1, 1900.

A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 1, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Tuesday, Feby. 13, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1900.

F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.

40 Wall Street, New York, Feb. 8th, 1900.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, payable March 10, 1900, to stockholders of record, at the close of business Feb. 28th. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from March 1st to March 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Co.,

New York, February 15, 1900.

The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable on March 1 to the stockholders of record February 17th, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed from February 10th to February 28th, inclusive.

A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

United States Flour Milling.

The first mortgage bonds and preferred and common stocks of the United States Flour Milling Company have been largely deposited with the Metropolitan Trust Company under the reorganization agreement. The promoters of the plan of reorganization are now confident of complete success.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 15	417,435
To date this year	16,085,926
Corresponding date last year	32,371,317

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 15	$2,191,000
To date this year	$76,153,500
Corresponding date last year	$197,382,160

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	1½	Erie 1st pf	¾
Am. Spirits	1	Federal Steel	½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Federal Steel pf	½
Am. Steel & Wire	¾	Illinois Central	½
Am. Sug. Ref	1⅞	M. W. S. El., Chi.	½
Am. Sug. R. pf	½	Nat. Steel pf	½
Am. Tin Plate	½	Nort. & West. pf	⅝
Am. Tob. pf	4	Northern Pacific	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	½	Pullman Co	⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	⅝	Texas Pac. L. Tr.	1⅜
Chi. Term. Trans.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf	½	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	1
Am. Malt. pf	2¾	Mobile & Ohio	½
B'klyn R. T.	½	Nat. Biscuit pf	⅞
Brunswick	1¾	N. J. Central	½
C., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	1¼
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	2	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. Term. T. pf	2	Pacific Mail	1¾
Col. Mid. pf	¾	Read. 1st pf	¾
Cont. Tob. pf	⅞	St. L. & S. F.	¾
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1½	Third Avenue	4¾
Great North. pf	½	U. S. Rubber pf	¾
Int. Paper	¾	Wabash pf	½
Int. Paper pf	1		
Met. Street Ry	1		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	4⅝	M. & St. L. con. 5s	1⅝
L. S. & W. 1st	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d, Class B	1¾
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	1	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Term. Trans. 4s	1	Long Isl. Fy. 4½s	1½
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Erie 1st con. 7s	1	Wabash 2d	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Yesterday's stock market had much of interest in it. Some fluctuations were more than ordinarily suggestive. Some operators of importance seemed more than ordinarily alert. An event of consequence on the inspiriting side would seem now to have opportunities for exerting influence exceptionally effective. According to many Wall Street minds such an event impends in the enactment by Congress of the currency bill.

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Third Avenue Street Railway stock was again conspicuous, and swung around in staggering ways. Wall Street heard, with no great reason for surprise, a denial of recent current official declarations that every detail had been arranged for the undertaking of the property's rejuvenation through the good offices of a syndicate having the leadership of a great banking firm. Not all of the Third Avenue story is yet told; extraordinary chapters in that story may not so far have been even hinted at. What certainly the management of the corporation stands clearly indictable for is the making of false pretense—in the declaration of dividends which earnings do not warrant, do not provide, do not even approach.

Not a thing is disclosed now, however, in the Third Avenue situation which was not equally an operating fact last year—when the company's shares were kited on the New York Stock Exchange up above $240 per share. Substantial dividends were being paid then, and bigger ones were being officially promised. Official forecasts were abundant touching a variety of deals declared to be pending; official rosiness spread over manipulation that needed deceit to promote it; the official voice and the official action aimed alike to create and maintain a false credit. And all this went smoothly enough till of a sudden loan market exigencies intruded, leveling market values toward values intrinsic. Instead of surpluses piling up, instead of increased dividends being imminent, the record is suddenly revealed of a floating debt beyond the total capital of the corporation—the entire stock issue of the company combined with its mortgage bonds barely exceeding the tremendous aggregate of accounts payable, bills payable, notes of hand, collateral loans, and other varieties of promises to pay, many of which represented financial accommodation which the Third Avenue Railroad had been obliged to buy at expenses materially in excess of legal interest rates.

A corporation keeping its affairs in secret, and in the face of such conditions disbursing dividends to shareholders, (who thus might be persuaded that prosperity was attested,) is a corporation—not well managed.

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Stronger argument in favor of open accounts could not be marshaled than these which are presented in the Third Avenue Street Railway's undoing. And corporation managers of foremost consequence are coming frankly to acknowledge what all honest men must recognize as necessity. John W. Gates has set the pace for the new industrial properties in the independent audit which he has presented in connection with the annual report of the American Steel and Wire Company.

Not merely is it essential that the investing public shall have opportunities to know what is represented by the stocks they own, but there is bound to be effective also the public demand that conservatism shall rule quite to the point that dividends paid must be dividends earned.

In the Pacific Mail quarter illustration of this is showing. Wall Street knows no wider awake man than C. P. Huntington, and Mr. Huntington is about to set an example which will be worth more to his steamship company in the end than lesser men might calculate. The Pacific Mail Company is earning something more than its fixed charges, and recently that surplus has been distributed as a dividend to shareholders; but Mr. Huntington sees that it will much more profit the company to suspend cash disbursements on his stock capital for a while in order to use available funds for the further equipment and improvement of the Pacific Mail fleet. Superficial Wall Street may have the notion that this is poor policy, that it makes Pacific Mail stock worth less in the market; but such reasoning is not the part of good sense; there are times when dividends withheld are better than dividends disbursed—better for the shareholder, who may for a time have to suffer some shrinkage of personal income account.

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Apropos of dividends, a Director of the Consolidated Gas Company is now quoted as advising friends that the stock of that company can be put back to a higher rate—warranted by earnings.

HOW THE REFUNDING SCHEME IS REGARDED.

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

There seems to be a strange apathy in the financial community regarding the scheme for refunding about five-sixths of the outstanding Government bonds at 2 per cent., which constitutes such an important feature of the Currency bill which is soon to come to a vote in the Senate. Even those who would be most directly concerned with its effects profess to have given little attention to it, and apparently care little about it. Interest has been concentrated upon the provisions for establishing and maintaining the gold standard, and those are universally favored in the form in which they appear in the House bill. There is also general approval of the section of that measure authorizing the issue of National bank notes up to the par value of the bonds deposited for their security and of a reduction of the tax on circulation. Nobody here seems to object seriously to a provision permitting banks with $25,000 in places of 2,000 inhabitants or less and $50,000 in places of 6,000 and less.

But the refunding scheme, which in the Senate bill is closely linked with the sections relating to bank issues, is treated with almost contemptuous indifference. Whether this is due to a belief that it will not be adopted or to an opinion that is of little consequence, it is not easy to ascertain, because the men of whom inquiry is made almost always say that they have not given it much thought. In fact, they know and care very little about it, if one may judge from the responses elicited from them. Gently pressed for some kind of an answer, men connected with financial institutions which do not have circulating notes or invest much in Government bonds, express doubt about the success of the plan for refunding at 2 per cent., even though the holders are offered a cash bonus equal to the difference between "the present worth to yield an income of 2¼ per cent." and the par value. They see little inducement for making the surrender and less for handling bonds in the refunding operation. Some of them regard the reduction in the interest rate as a sop to those who have a prejudice against banks and bondholders as favored beneficiaries of the Government.

Such favor as the scheme receives is to be found mostly among the officers of National banks who believe in continuing the bond-secured circulation of those institutions indefinitely. The bulk of the outstanding bonds are payable in from four to eight years, and the new 2 per cents. would have thirty years to run, which for all practical purposes is indefinitely. Those who shrink from a change in the banking system which would substitute some other form of security for Government bonds persuade themselves that a continuing National debt is a good thing, producing a conservative effect in the community. They claim that there is no special profit or benefit to the banks in putting a large part of their capital in an investment which pays only 2 per cent., and upon which they must pay a tax of one-half of 1 per cent., even though they may issue notes upon it as security; but they think it is desirable for the country to have those notes for currency, and in order to continue the system they would be glad to have the bonds refunded so as to run thirty years. They have no doubt that the new bonds would be generally taken by the National banks and deposited to secure circulation, because they do not know what might happen when the present bonds become payable. This use of them might dispose at once of one-fourth of the issue.

The fact is that it is difficult to elicit definite opinions on this subject, because little thought or attention has been given to it even by the National bank officers. This affords a strong reason why the plan ought to be dissociated from the provisions of the Currency bill which relate to the maintenance of the monetary standard, and considered by itself. It ought to receive more attention than has been given to it before its adoption is seriously considered, and not be carried through as a rider upon the gold standard provisions which all sound-money men favor and are ready to accept with too little regard for what may go with it. Apathy on the subject among practical financiers is not altogether creditable, but it seems to exist.

A. K. F.

New York, Feb. 15, 1900.

PACIFIC MAIL'S NEW POLICY.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's dividend policy is to be changed—and that, according to the most conservative authorities, very much to the advantage of the property. Instead of maintaining cash payments to the stockholders for the immediate present, and so consuming the company's earnings, the new policy contemplates the investment by the corporation of surplus earnings into new vessels or other improvements, which will in the long run prove advantageous to the shareholders. While a relatively small dividend may now for a time be foregone, the ultimate result will be—as C. P. Huntington and other authorities view it—materially to increase net revenues, which will be applicable to future dividends.

To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday C. P. Huntington said:

"It is true we have concluded negotiations for the purchase of a new ship abroad at an outlay of about $625,000. The vessel is one of the largest freight boats afloat, and is capable of carrying a very great tonnage.

"This purchase, however," Mr. Huntington continued, "does not fully show what we are doing toward increasing and improving our fleet. We have, in fact, spent over $1,000,000 recently on two new vessels, and we purpose spending more.

"Of course, you can see what our idea is. It is simply to put our company in the best possible position to handle its business, and thus to increase our earning capacity.

"As to the present effect on our dividends of this expenditure, I don't see why we should pay double dividends. In other words, I think these new vessels will be the best possible dividends we could offer the stockholders. They will take the place, for the time being, of our regular cash dividends, and are being and will be paid for out of our earnings.

"I don't see how or why any stockholder should object to our new policy. As I say, the vessels will be the best dividends we could possibly offer, inasmuch as later on they will largely increase our earnings."

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During the day Pacific Mail stock was noticeably weak, and it was said that insiders and others were selling it because of information received from Washington that Senator Mark A. Hanna had finally abandoned his efforts to put the Ship Subsidy bill through at this session of Congress. The failure of the Senate Committee to report the bill lent color to this report. On the belief some time ago that the Subsidy bill was reasonably sure of passage, the Pacific Mail stock went up appreciably.

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS.

The revelations concerning the enormous earnings of the Carnegie Steel Company, proving stronger than could any general statements the wonderful prosperity of the iron and steel industries, had a decidedly stimulating effect upon all the iron and steel stocks yesterday.

American Steel and Wire scored a net advance of ¾, American Steel Hoop common of ½ and preferred of ⅝, Colorado Fuel of ½, Federal Steel common and preferred of ½ each; National Steel preferred of 1, and Tennessee Coal and Iron of ½.

In connection with Steel and Wire, it was said that the foreign business of the company was increasing very rapidly, while in relation to American Steel Hoop it is announced that the company is so rushed with orders that it is finding it difficult to fill them.

As bearing upon the business of Tennessee Coal and Iron, the New York News Bureau, referring to the visit of President Baxter of the company to the city, says: "President Baxter reports the condition and business of the company as very satisfactory and the outlook as brilliant. He says that the sales for the last two weeks have been the largest for the same length of time for several months. In that time the company has sold 10,000 tons, deliverable from July, 1900, to January, 1901, and at the best prices yet obtained. This iron was for domestic use. The company is exporting pig iron every week, and its exports range from 8,000 to 15,000 tons a month. It is now considering an inquiry for 20,000 tons from one concern for export. Mr. Baxter inclines to the belief that the price of iron will advance within the next few months rather than decline, because the demand continues unprecedented and there is little to indicate a falling off, while the increase in the supply is very limited."

PENNSYLVANIA'S AFFAIRS.

Of late the Street has heard much of the possibility of a division of the Pennsylvania Trust Fund, or in failure of that, of an increase in dividend in some form or other. On the strength of that report, as well as on the developments in connection with the property and its reaching out after new interests, there has been not a little buying of the stock.

Yesterday Stock Exchange houses close to the Pennsylvania management declared that they did not believe there was any truth either in the report relating to the trust fund or in the talk of increased dividends. As a result the stock, which earlier in the day scored an advance of a full point or more, sold off, closing at the same figure as on the previous day.

SUGAR WAR DEVELOPMENTS.

The strength of American Sugar yesterday afternoon was so pronounced that it led to the report that a speedy settlement of the sugar war was in sight and that, as a consequence, the declaration of the full dividend on Sugar Trust common stock was not improbable.

Whatever there may be in this report, the one thing certain is that at present it is not possible to obtain any official verification of it. The only foundation for it appears to be in the fact that the trust has reduced its time on deliveries from thirty to seven days, which is said to be a preliminary for a further advance in price; while all the companies are asking full prices and refusing to make any concessions.

The "cleaning up" of the refineries, closed several weeks ago, has been practically completed, and it is said all the refineries will be started up again in a few days.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

The announcement of the withdrawal of the banking syndicate, who had in hand the matter of refunding the Third Avenue Company's debt, not only caused a sharp break of nearly five points in Third Avenue stock, but also depressed the other local traction stocks, all of which scored a decline. Metropolitan was the heaviest loser, falling off at one time to 178¼, and finally closing at 179, a net loss for the day of a full point. Brooklyn Rapid Transit lost ⅝ and Manhattan ⅜.

There were no developments concerning any of the properties, other than that Manhattan directors declared that, favorable as their last quarterly report was, the report for the present quarter would make a much better showing.

B. AND O. DIVIDEND EXPECTED.

The buying of Baltimore and Ohio on the part of strong banking interests was continued yesterday, and it was said that the announcement of a 2 per cent. semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock of the company was certainly forthcoming in the near future. Officers of the system are quoted as saying that the surplus for the year on the common stock will be at least 10 per cent.

RUBBER FACTORY TO CLOSE.

United States Rubber continued weak yesterday on reports of poor business, and on the announcement from New Haven that the factory of the company there was to be closed temporarily. Friends of the company say that the depression in the stock is due to the formation of a bear pool.

TIN PLATE'S ADVANCE.

American Tin Plate was well bought yesterday on the announcement from Pittsburg that the Monongahela Tin Plate Works and the Star Tin Plate Works—both owned by the American Company, and which have been closed for about eight weeks—will resume operations within the next ten days.

NORTHERN PACIFIC EARNINGS.

There was good buying of Northern Pacific yesterday on the strength of the growing earnings of the company, which showed an increase for the first week in February of $42,700. The total earnings for the week were $432,800. Since July 1 the earnings have increased $2,035,190, as compared with the same period a year ago.

NATIONAL LEAD MEETING.

In the face of the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. and reports of gratifying earnings, National Lead yesterday scored a fractional decline. At the meeting of the company the old Board of Directors was re-elected.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

In connection with the action of the Directors of the Northern Central Railway in voting to increase the capital stock from $8,000,000 to $12,000,000, it is stated that stockholders are to have the right to subscribe for one-third of their holdings at $70 per $50 share. The stockholders will vote on the measure Feb. 23 in Baltimore and April 27 in Philadelphia. The proceeds of the new stock will be used to pay off $1,126,000 6 per cent. bonds, due April 1, and $2,804,000 due July 1.

NEW STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBERS

Charles E. Milmine of Milmine, Bodman & Co., and Joseph Connah, identified for fifteen years with the firm of Moore & Schley, were yesterday elected members of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Connah is the purchaser of the seat of the "Broker Poet," Edmund Clarence Stedman.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £499,000, circulation decreased £272,000, bullion increased £227,016, other securities increased £212,000, other deposits decreased £761,000, public deposits increased £1,467,000, notes reserve increased £316,000, Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 46.93 per cent. Last week it was 46.59 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Announcement that the Illinois Central Railroad Company will establish an agency at Portland, Ore., for the purpose of handling cotton shipments to the Orient.

Statement attributed to a prominent stockholder in the Pittsburg Coal combination, that the advance of 25 to 30 per cent. in soft coal prices, to take effect April 1, is due partly to the scarcity of coal all over the country and abroad, and to the advances in the wages of both hard and soft coal miners.

Election of Joseph Connah and Charles E. Melmine to membership in the Stock Exchange.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Report of the Michigan banks for the year 1899 showing an increase of $14,080,482 in deposits and $14,891,738 in loans. Surplus after dividends increased $220,000.

Stockholders of the Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad Company to hold a special meeting on March 19 to consider and determine the advisability of increasing the capital stock of the company.

Declaration of 1½ per cent. interest by the Texas and Pacific on its second mortgage income bonds, the first payment since the company's reorganization.

Statement by President Fordyce of the Little Rock and Hot Springs Western Railway that the company's new line, connecting the cities of Little Rock and Hot Springs, Ark., will be open for passenger and freight service within the next thirty days.

Report of the Fourth Anthracite District for the year ended December, 1899, showing that shipments of coal from the district aggregated 7,687,531 tons, an increase of 781,834 tons over the output of 1898.

Stockholders of the Northern Central asked to approve of an increase in the capital stock of the company from $8,000,000 to $12,000,000 to pay off $1,126,000 6 per cent. bonds due April 1 and $2,804,000 due July 1.

Official ratification of the foreclosure sale of the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern Railway and the Madison Coal Company, to be held at Springfield, Ill., March 15.

Operations to be resumed Feb. 26 by the Monongahela Tin Plate Works and the Star Tin Plate Works, both owned by the American Tin Plate Company, which have been closed for two months.

Statement that the Central of Georgia Railway Company will complete this year a branch about eighty miles long in Southeastern Alabama through a portion of the State nearly destitute of transportation facilities by rail.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton was erratic yesterday, and closed in irregular fashion from 5 points off to 9 points up. The day was fairly active on the Cotton Exchange, but dull in comparison with recent tremendous dealings. Transactions were well over 550,000 bales.

Liverpool opened up and then declined. Cotton opened 6 or 7 points off here, except February, which is of course pretty well liquidated, and which opened 6 points up. Heavy liquidating in August was a feature of the morning, and the option scored during the day a net loss of 5 points. The whole market was rather feverish early in the day, but fluctuations, while rapid, were not very wide. In the last half hour of trading it began to rally and quickly regained its loss in most cases. It closed steady, final bid quotations being: February, 8.67; March, 8.65; April, 8.64; May, 8.61; June, 8.61; July, 8.62; August, 8.49; September, 7.92; October, 7.69; November, 7.58; December, 7.58; January, 1901, 7.61. Receipts for the day were 20,905 bales, as against 34,414 of a week previous and 7,765 of a year previous.

Coffee had a day of fair trading, with a noticeable continuation of its recent heavy tendency. Havre was a franc and a quarter off, a decline equal to nearly 23 points on our market. Coffee was 10 to 15 points off at call, sales amounting to 1,250 bags. It closed steady, with a net loss which averaged about 15 points. Total transactions for the day were 34,750 bags. Rio and Santos receipts amounted to 14,000 bags—a light quantity, which was not, however, very efficacious in sustaining the market.

Wheat closed firm on the Produce Exchange and somewhat higher. May being finally quoted at 77⅝c bid. Cables were variable, and shed little new light on the situation. Wheat was largely sustained by strength developed in corn, which proved of aid to oats as well. May corn was finally quoted at 41⅛c. Export sales of corn on this coast amounted to 320,000 bushels.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@2¼ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $190,784,598; balances, $10,817,250; Sub-Treasury de it balance, $686,567.

Money on call in London, 2¾@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3⅞ per cent. for short and 3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅝@$4.84; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.83¼@$4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94 5-16@94¾ and 94 15-16@95; guilders, 40 1-16@40¼ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@15c discount. Chicago—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities conditions were the same as those that prevailed on the earlier days of the week. Transactions were in limited amount, and prices moved irregularly, giving the market no decided tendency, and bringing about few changes of importance. Evidently the public is not at present taking a sufficiently large interest in the outside market to develop any general movement in either direction, but any large increase in public interest is likely, conditions seem to indicate, to lead to further substantial improvement in prices. F'gures recently established appear to be easily maintained, and thus far such reactions as have occurred have in few cases been larger than were natural after sharp advances. In Amalgamated Copper and several other issues which led the market during the recent general advance, the falling off from the highest prices reached on this movement has been small, and no very large amount of stock seems to have been called out by these substantial increases in value. These conditions indicate that confidence is felt in the market, but thus far this confidence has not brought about extensive buying of stocks. Business was fairly distributed yesterday, but in very few issues did the day's trading amount to as much as 500 shares.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS remained at about the previous day's figures, with transactions limited to a few hundred shares. Rumor continues to insist upon the truth of recent statements to the effect that the gas war is practically at an end. It is said that Consolidated Gas interests have been absorbing New Amsterdam Gas stock as it has been offered in the market, and that some offer of merger may be made soon. These and similar rumors are often repeated, but thus far confirmation of them has been entirely lacking.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was fairly active, but over a very narrow range. Highest sales for the day were made at 94⅜, and lowest at 94¼. At the close 94¼ was the best bid, showing a net loss of a quarter of a point. Seemingly the recent advance in the issue has served to increase confidence in the stock's position, and the supply of stock now appears to be much smaller than it was when the issue was selling 10 points lower. None of the other copper stocks was active.

OTIS ELEVATOR preferred sold for the first time in a number of days. Transactions amounted to 300 shares, which sold from 87¾ down to 87. No trades in the common stock were reported.

STANDARD OIL was quoted ex dividend yesterday. Early in the day a small lot sold for the day's delivery at 542, and later the stock was offered at 521. At the close it was not offered under 522, and 519 was bid, showing a net loss of 1 point. Trading was very limited.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred sold at 94, and closed at 93½ bid, a net gain of half a point..

STANDARD GAS common has receded from the figure established for this issue about two weeks ago, when the stock was in demand around 115. Yesterday it was offered at 117, with 100 the best actual bid. The preferred stock, however, remained unchanged at 140 bid.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD common sold at 30½, and the preferred at 71¼. At the close 30 was bid for the former and 70 for the preferred, but this issue was not offered under 72.

VIRGINIA COAL AND COKE sold at 27, and a sale of the bonds was made at 62¾.

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅞	2
New Amsterdam	25½	26½
New Amsterdam pf	44	45
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96	96½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	..	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	78
American Bicycle	17	20
American Bicycle pf	49	50
American Bicycle bonds	..	..
American Chicle	92½	92½
American Chicle pf	85	93
American Woolen	24½	25¼
American Woolen pf	81⅝	82¼
Cast-Iron Pipe	9	9½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	47	..
Consol. N. J. El. Lighting & Equip	15	15
Distilling Company of America	6¾	7¼
Distilling Company of America pf	24¼	24⅝
Empire Steel	23	..
Empire Steel pf	60	64
Electric Axle Light & Power	3¾	4¼
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf	..	35
Havana Commercial	16½	18
Havana Commercial pf	58	59½
International Pump	17	18½
International Pump pf	64½	66
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	29	30½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	89
National Grumophone	48	50
National Salt	46	47
National Salt pf	97	100
National Tube	49¾	50
National Tube pf	93⅞	94
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	83½	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf	93½	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg	30¾	31½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	82	85
Sloss-Sheffield	30	31
Sloss-Sheffield pf	70	72
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	519	522
Telegraph, Telephone & Cable of A.	1	5½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	94¼	94⅜
American Air Power	45	50
Arizona Lead	11½	11¾
Asphalt Company of America	12	14
British Columbia Copper	9½	10½
California Copper	4	4¼
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	106¾	107½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	47	50
Electric Vehicle pf	70	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1½
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22½
General Carriage	5½	6¾
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2⅝
Kansas City, P. & G. pf., (new)	42	43½
Kansas City, P. & G. 3s, (new)	67¾	68¾
Little Tiger Gold Mining	50	52
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	98¾	99¼
New York Transportation	9	9½
New England Transportation	6	6¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21⅝	23
Pittsburg Coal	22½	23¼
Pittsburg Coal pf	82	84
St. Louis subs. full paid, ex div	117	118
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf	80	..
Retsof	28	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	..	14½
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	15	16
Trust Company of America	190	195
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26½	27
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	62	63

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 5s	102	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	236	238
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	84	85
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	65
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88½	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	26½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	28	29
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	118	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	110½
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	25	25½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	71
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	105¾	106½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	103	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105½	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	70	70
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	88
New England Gas & Coke	18	20
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70¼	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	107
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102¼	103¼
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L. H. & P. Co. bonds	107	108
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	55
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf	140	148
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27½d per ounce, and in New York at 59¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Alamo sold at .18, 300 Alice at .75, 1,000 Argentum Juanita at .18, 2,000 Croesus at .01, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .18, seller 10; 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 2,000 Cosmos at .01, 1,000 Deadwood at .70, 1,000 Golden Age at .04½, 500 Justice at .10, 200 Leadville at .08, 100 Little Chief at .18, 300 Mexican at .30, 100 Plymouth at .20, 2,000 Pharmacist at .14, seller .10, and 300 Work at .35.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.65	Potosi	.21
Adams Consol	.15	Quicksilver	1.75
Belcher	.18	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Best & Belcher	.30	Savage	.08
Breece	1.45	Sierra Nevada	.40
Brunswick	.20	Standard	2.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Small Hopes	1.00
Challar	.15	Union Consol	.24
Crown Point	.07	Utah	.06
Chrysolite	.05	Victor	1.00
Con. Cal. Va	1.30	Yellow Jacket	.15
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Argentum Juanita	.18
Crescent	.15	Alamo	.17
Catalpa	.15	Anaconda	.42
Dunkin	.10	Crip. Ck. Cons	.16
Deadwood Terra	.15	Creede & Cr. Ck	.10
Daly	1.35	Croesus	.01½
Eureka Consol	.15	Isabella	1.25
Father De Smet	.08	Mollie Gibson	.23
Gould & Curry	.16	Mount Rosa	.65
Hale & Norcross	.25	Pharmacist	.12
Homestake	2.00	Portland	2.30
Horn Silver	1.10	Specimen	.10
Iron Silver	.58	Union	.45
Julia Consol	.01	Work	.33
Kingston & Pemb	.35	Elkton	.13
La Cosse	.14	Findlay	.12½
Leadville Con	.07	Garfield	.16½
Little Chief	.17	Jackpot	.58
Mexican	.20	Pinnacle	.24
Moulton	.25	Tornado	.50
Ontario	7.75	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.17½
Ophir	.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Occidental	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Plymouth	.15	Grey Forge	.15
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—In the Boston market to-day dullness was the rule. There was a little better showing for Pullman, Planters, and Boston Elevated. For the coppers, Butte, Amalgamated, Tamarack, and Osceola were the best spots. There was, however, no general demand, even for these shares. Erie Telephone came in for selling. United States Oil also was sold freely. Rubber and Cochiti held somewhat firmer than on Wednesday.

The Boston and Maine Directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the common stock, payable April 2 to stock of record Feb. 28.

At the Clearing House to-day 4 per cent. was the quoted rate between the banks, but the business, as usual of late, was very light. New York funds sold at 10@15c discount.

On call money still rules from 3½ to 4 per cent. to the strongest borrowers. Time money is quoted at 4@4½ per cent. for practically all dates, when the collateral is of the highest order. In mercantile paper quotations range from 4 to 4½ per cent., with possible exceptions in the case of the choicest factory or corporation notes.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5	5½	Old Colony	3½	4
Allouez	3	3¼	Old Domin	20	20½
Arcadian	18	19	Osceola	75½	76½
Arnold	5½	6½	Parrot	41¾	42
Ash Bed	.50	1	Pioneer	1¾	2
Atlantic	24	24½	Quincy	140	143
Baltic	20½	21½	Rhode Isld	4½	4¾
B. & C. C.	15	20	Santa Fé	6½	6¾
Bost. & Mohaw.	280	290	Santa Ysabel	2¾	3¼
Butte & B.	66	70	Shoe	31¾	..
Cal. & Hec.	760	765	Tamarack	192	195
Centennial	18½	19	Utah Cons	29½	30⅝
Franklin	15	15½	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	..	..	White Knob	20	21
Isle Royale	26	26½	Winona	3	4
Mohawk	14½	14¾	Wolverine	41	42

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	240	Cent. M. pf.	60
Bost. & Low.	241	N. Y. & N. E. Gs	110½
Bost. & Me.	199	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	115
Bost. & Pr.	300	West End	93
Bost Elev.	97½		
Bost Un. 3s	89		
Cent. Mass.	12		

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	337	N. Eng. Tel.	135
Chi. Stk. Y.	133	U. S. Oil	18¾
Dom. Coal	41½	Westinghouse Electric	42
Dom. C. pf.	116½	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	..
Erie Tel.	107½		
Mex. Tel.	100		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The market was quiet to-day with small business and narrow range. Match ranged from 127 to 128, closing at the latter. Metropolitan preferred opened at 81½, lost the fraction, advanced to 81¾, and closed at 81½. Biscuit common had the largest sale. It opened at 37¼, declined to 36¾, and closed at 37.

	High.	Low.	Close.
505 Linseed	15¾	15½	15½
1,250 Linseed pf	59¼	58¾	58¾
425 Tin Plate	35	34½	34½
50 American Strawboard	31	31	31
650 Chicago Canal & Dock	72½	72	72
33 Central Union Telegraph	49	49	49
20 Chicago Union Traction	27	25	25
1 Chicago Union Trac. pf	77¼	77¼	77¼
75 Radiator	49¾	49½	49½
52 Diamond Match	128	127	128
508 Metropolitan Elev. pf	81¾	81	81½
385 Met. Elev. ctfs	29	28¼	29
2,310 National Biscuit	37¾	36¾	37
5 National Biscuit pf	94	94	94
250 National Carbon	20½	20	20½
800 National Steel	51¼	50½	50⅞
15 North Chicago	226	226	226
200 Shelby St. Tube	25¼	25	25
50 Shelby St. Tube pf	85½	85½	85½
23 South Side Elevated	99	99	99
15 Union Elevated	98	98	98

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—This was a dreary day in the stock market. Nearly everything was down without bringing out much stock, though some of the cheaper issues fell to new low records. Exceptional weakness was shown by Marsden. The stock fell 1¼, to 8¾. Most of the other specialties experienced fractional declines. Even United Gas Improvement went with the trend. In striking contrast to the drooping tendency was the strength of all the Pittsburg Traction stocks, which were advanced on vague reports of a deal. Philadelphia Electric was sold moderately, on the introduction of an ordinance into the Councils yesterday relative to a municipal lighting plant. There seemed to be considerable Union Traction for sale early in the day, but it was readily taken.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¼	21½	Phil. & Erie	21	22
Choctaw	33	34	Phil. Trac	98¾	98½
Con. Trac., N. J.	61	62½	Union Trac.	38½	38¾
Con. Trac., Pa.	29	29½	U. Gas Imp.	153	154
E. Co. of Am.	13½	13¾	Welsbach Lt.	42	44
Lehigh Val.	25½	25¾	W. N. Y. & P.	7	7⅛
Marsden	9	9¼			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$234,067,872
Gold reserve	221,030,391
Net silver	10,784,371
United States notes in the Treasury	13,657,084
Treasury notes of 1890	2,112,688
Total receipts this day	2,017,417
Total receipts this month	23,553,029
Total receipts this year	356,339,279
Total expenditures this day	1,890,(0)
Total expenditures this month	20 415,(0)
Total expenditures this year	323,350,1:9
Deposits in National banks	111,323,942
Silver bullion	101,333
National banknotes received for redemeption	266,6.7
Government receipts: Customs	1,712,201
Internal revenue	859,787
Miscellaneous	45,428

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Feb. 15, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	117	50	Adams Express	115½	115½	115½	115½	.....
15¾	16	435	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16½	16¾	16	16	.....
63	64	115	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	63¼	64⅝	63¼	64⅝	.....
34	34½	100	American Cotton Oil	35	35	35	35	.....
94	94½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	94	94	94	94	.....
44⅝	44⅝	2,108	American Ice Co.	43⅝	44⅝	43¼	44½	+1½
74½	77½	100	American Ice Co. pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	— ½
15⅝	15½	910	American Linseed Co.	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15½	.....
58¾	59	1,086	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	58⅝	59¼	58⅝	59	+ ⅛
5¾	6¼	240	American Malting Co.	6	6	6	6	.....
25	27	250	Am. Malting Co. pf.	27	27	25¼	25¼	—2¾
41¾	42	220	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	42	42	42	42	+ ⅛
91	92	535	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	— ⅛
2	2½	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	4	4	4	4	+1
47	47½	2,660	American Steel Hoop	47	48¼	47	47½	+ ⅛
84¼	84⅝	670	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	84½	85	84½	85	+ ⅛
59	59⅛	38,285	American Steel & Wire	58¼	59⅜	58½	59	+ ⅜
93¾	94	1,040	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	93½	93⅞	93½	93⅞	.....
113¼	113½	59,765	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	111⅝	113⅞	109¾	113¼	+1½
113	115	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113¼	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
34½	35	625	American Tin Plate	35	35	35	35	+ ⅛
81	84	75	American Tin Plate pf.	83	83	83	83	.....
110	110¼	45,610	American Tobacco	110¾	111½	109⅝	110¼	.....
135	143	100	American Tobacco pf.	140	140	140	140	+4
45	45¼	650	Anaconda Copper Mi. Co.	45	45¼	44⅝	45	.....
21	21¼	2,140	At., T. & S. F.	21¼	21¼	21	21	.....
63½	63⅝	8,880	At., T. & S. F. pf.	64	64⅞	63⅜	63⅝	— ⅛
63⅞	64	7,650	Baltimore & Ohio	64⅜	64⅞	63½	63⅞	+ ⅛
79	79¼	9,105	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78½	79¼	78⅝	79⅛	+ ⅛
74	74⅛	10,900	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	74⅝	74⅞	73½	74⅛	— ⅛
11½	13	500	Brunswick City	12½	12½	11¼	12	—1⅝
29½	29⅝	1,850	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅞	29⅞	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
125¼	125¾	4,425	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	126	126	125½	125½	— ¼
91½	93	100	Chi. & East. Ill.	92½	92½	92½	92½	.....
13½	13⅝	820	Chicago Great West.	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
76¾	77	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	+ ⅛
16½	17	150	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
123½	123¼	5,060	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	124½	124½	122⅞	123¼	— ⅛
171½	172	125	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	171⅝	171⅝	171⅝	171⅝	— ⅜
108⅜	109	1,730	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	109½	109½	108⅜	108¾	— ½
115	117	150	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	116	116	116	116	—2
170	175	60	C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	170	170	170	170	.....
11½	12	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	12	12	12	12	+ ½
36	38	1,405	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	35	36	34¾	36	—2
61⅜	61⅝	545	C., C. & St. L.	62	62	61¼	61¼	— ¼
55	58½	2,0	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	54	55	54	55	.....
46⅞	47	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	47	47¼	46½	47	+ ⅛
123	127	102	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	122	122	122	122	.....
26	27¼	100	Colorado Midland pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ⅜
5⅝	5⅞	2,750	Colorado Southern	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5¾	.....
43½	43½	120	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½	.....
15¾	16	100	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
1....	....	194	Consolidated Gas	193¾	194	193¼	193¼	— ⅛
32¾	33	6,650	Continental Tobac. Co.	33¼	33¼	32½	33	— ⅜
81½	84⅞	58	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	81¾	84¼	84	84	— ⅞
115	116⅞	100	Delaware & Hudson	115	115	115	115	.....
19⅜	19⅞	800	Denver & R. G.	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
72⅜	72½	1,120	Denver & R. G. pf.	72⅞	72⅞	72¼	72¼	+ ⅛
14¾	15	500	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
12⅞	13	350	Erie	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
37½	37½	1,200	Erie 1st pf.	37⅛	37⅜	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅛
108	109¼	150	Erie Tel. & Tel.	108	108	108	108	—1½
47¾	48	300	Evans. & T. H.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
56¼	56¾	11,437	Federal Steel	56¼	56¾	55½	56	+ ½
75⅝	76	805	Federal Steel pf	75⅝	75⅝	75½	75½	+ ½
127	127¼	500	General Electric	127	127	127	127	.....
56⅝	56⅞	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	57	57	56⅝	56⅝	.....
158	159½	225	Great Northern pf.	150½	159½	159	159	— ½
...	...	3,000	Gr. North. pf., rights.	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	.....
111	113	10	H. B. Claflin Co.	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	.....
34½	34⅝	100	Hocking Valley	34½	34½	34½	34½	.....
63	63¾	1,150	Hocking Valley pf.	63¼	63¾	63	63½	+ ½
114	114⅜	1,020	Illinois Central	114	114⅜	114	114⅜	+ ½
23	23	525	International Paper	23	23	22¼	22¼	— ¾
69	69	760	International Paper pf.	69	69	68	68¼	—1
12⅜	12⅝	500	Iowa Central	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
53½	53⅝	215	Iowa Central pf.	53½	53⅝	53½	53½	.....
81¾	81¾	2,685	Louisville & Nashville.	81¾	81¾	81¼	81⅜	— ⅜
98⅝	99⅛	8,385	Manhattan El	98⅝	100	98¼	98⅜	— ⅛
180	180½	2,815	Met. Street Railway	180	180½	178¼	179	—1
20	20¼	1024	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	20	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
82	82	547	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	82	82	81½	81½	— ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	125	Mexican Central	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅜
4¼	4⅜	100	Mexican National ctfs.	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
33	33½	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33½	33¾	33½	33⅝	.....
46¾	47	4,100	Missouri Pacific	47⅜	47⅝	46¾	47	+ ⅛
44	44½	310	Mobile & Ohio	44	44½	44	44½	— ⅛
37	37¼	420	National Biscuit Co.	37¾	37¾	37	37¼	— ⅛
92¾	98	152	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	94½	94¾	94¼	94¾	— ⅛
25¾	26	300	Nat. Lead Co., ex div.	25½	25½	25½	25¾	— ¼
105½	106	110	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	105½	106¼	105½	106¼	.....
50½	50¾	6,035	National Steel Co.	51	51¼	50¼	50¼	.....
96¾	97	710	Nat. Steel Co. pf.	98	98	96	96¼	+ ½
116½	117	245	New Jersey Central	116½	116¾	116½	116½	— ½
130	133	115	New York Air Brake	131	131	131	131	—1¼
134⅝	135	900	New York Central	135½	135½	134⅝	134⅝	— ½
24½	24½	3,625	N. Y., Ont. & West	24½	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅜
29½	29½	6,495	Norfolk & Western	29½	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅜
73½	73⅝	2,825	Norfolk & West. pf.	73¼	73⅝	73¼	73⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	15	410	North American	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
53⅝	53⅞	4,740	Northern Pacific	53⅞	54	53⅝	53⅞	+ ⅛
74⅜	74⅝	1,240	Northern Pacific pf.	74⅞	75	74⅜	74⅝	+ ⅛
51½	52	300	Pacific Coast	52	52	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
39½	40	6,794	Pacific Mail	41½	41½	39½	39½	—1⅝
135½	135⅝	11,840	Pennsylvania R. R.	135¾	136¼	135¼	135⅛	.....
108	108½	1,760	People's Gas, Chicago.	108¼	108⅝	107⅞	108	— ⅛
2¼	2½	170	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	.....
65	80	10	P., C., C. & St. L.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	.....
55½	56½	540	Pressed Steel Car	56½	56⅞	56½	56¼	.....
87	88½	175	Pressed Steel Car pf.	87⅜	88½	87⅜	87½	.....
189	190	150	Pullman Company	189⅞	189⅞	189¼	189¼	+ ⅞
18½	18⅝	100	Reading	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
56	56½	550	Reading 1st pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½	— ⅜
28½	28⅝	100	Reading 2d pf.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	25¼	1,872	Republic Iron & Steel.	25	25⅜	25	25¼	+ ⅛
68¼	69	150	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	68¾	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	+ ⅛
10½	10⅞	200	St. L. & San Fran.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
68	70	10	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69	69	69	69	.....
35⅞	35⅞	50	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	.....
27	27¾	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	28	28	28	28	.....
29½	30¼	7,335	Southern Pacific	30¾	30⅞	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	12½	990	Southern Railway	12¼	12½	12	12	.....
57	57¼	2,529

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Corner Near Madison Square Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Boehm & Coon have bought from the Bergh estate, through Richard V. Harnett & Co., the five-story business building at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, 23.9 by 100. The premises are now rented for a total of $15,000 a year.

Charles L. Tiffany is the buyer of the four lots at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, sold by Maurice Untermyer. Mr. Tiffany has also bought the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, two lots, from Flake & Dowling.

Rusher & Babcock have sold for E. D. Hays, 254 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, a three-story dwelling, 16.8 by 100.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for C. W. Luyster, for about $65,000, the four-story dwelling 49 West Eighty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.11.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for John C. Umberfield the three-story dwelling 306 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 20 by 65 by 100.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Dr. E. H. Van Winkle the dwelling 25 West Ninth Street for $22,250.

It is reported that Leopold Kaufman has sold to Wilmer A. Baldwin the old buildings 223 and 225 East Thirty-first Street, 33 by 100.

Brokers Jonas Kolb and A. Stark have sold for Elias Kempner, for about $140,000, the six-story apartment house 330 West Eighty-fifth Street, to S. D. Rosenbaum, who gives in part payment about $80,000, the seven tenements 108 to 120 East One Hundred and Eighth Street.

Mundelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Gunther estate the three-story brick dwellings 235 to 239 East Thirteenth Street, 60 by 103.3. They were also the buyers of 1,564 Broadway and 212 East Eighty-second Street, the sales of which were reported yesterday.

The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, which will build a seventeen-story structure on its plot at Wall and William Streets, has leased, through George R. Read and John N. Golding, the second and third floors of the Queen Insurance Building, at Cedar and William Streets. The lease is for a term of two years from May 1.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Creston Avenue, east side, 274 feet north or One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 125 by 100, four two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.....$29,325

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

518 Madison Avenue, 20 by 95, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George F. Johnson..... 51,000

321 and 323 East Third Street, 40 by 90, seven-story brick building; all title of Neudorfer & Osnowitz on May 29, 1896; sale by order of the Sheriff, to Edward Rawling 6,000

By McVickar & Co.

Franklin Street, 12 to 17 by 57.7 by 25.2 by 67.4, three-story and basement brick and frame building; executor's sale, to H. Riemann, one of the heirs..... 24,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Melrose Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 49 by 98.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,096.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 31 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 423.4 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,439.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale in partition and under an action for an accounting, David B. Ogden, referee, 1,877 Second Avenue, west side, 25.11 feet south of Ninety-seventh Street, 25 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store; 1,875 Second Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store; 1,873 Second Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with store; 1,555 Avenue A, west side, 25.6 feet north of Seventy-second Street, 25.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement with store; Seventy-third Street, north side, 248 feet east of Avenue A, 75 by 102.2, vacant; Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 298 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 102.2, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, Fulton Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 126.9 by 88.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $14,514; subject to another mortgage for $4,666.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, Fulton Avenue, east side, 126.9 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 123 by 88.3 and irregular, five four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $19,120; subject to other mortgages for $32,300.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, Creston Avenue, east side, 124 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 150 by 100, six two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $8,105; subject to another mortgage for $19,250.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, Wendover Avenue, south side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 75 by 132.5 by 75 by 131, three four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $8,332; subject to other mortgages for $10,174.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 325 Rivington Street, south side, 24.2 feet east of Goerck Street, 37.5 by 75 by 37.6 by 76, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Sold to satisfy two judgments; one for $8,402 and another for $13,121.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackell, referee, 461 and 1,463 East-burn Street, westerly side, 150 feet north of Walnut Street, 49.3 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $3,358.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Bailey Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of Fort Independence Street, for three two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 41; Ahneman & Yorkhove of King's Bridge, owners and architects; cost, $4,500.

Nos. 124 to 128 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for a one-story brick store, 74.9 by 100.11; George Ehret of 1,197 Park Avenue, owner; J. Kastner & Son, architects; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

No. 130 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick office and shop; George Ehret of 1,197 Park Avenue, owner; J. Kastner & Sons of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 433 East Twenty-fifth Street, to a two-story brick factory; William Gaskell, owner; Richard Berger, architect, cost, $4,000.

No. 823 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling and store; M. T. Reedy of 35 Beach Avenue, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 138 and 140 Wooster Street, to two five and three story brick factory and loft buildings; N. Jacobs, owner; F. Jacobson, architect; cost, $50.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Feb. 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 109th St, 25.11x100; Simon E. and Max E. Bernheimer to William Wetterer..... $100

BROADWAY, n w corner of 149th St, 99.11x100; Richard Siegmann and another, executors, to John Farrell..... 35,000

CHRYSTIE, ST, 13, 25x77.8; William N. Sternkopf to Henry F. C. Rahe..... 1

CHURCH ST, 274 and 276, w s, 50x100.3; John T. Williams to Alfred Wagstaff.....262,000

CLINTON ST, 14, 20x100.2; Samuel Wacht to Celia Fuchs and another..... $1,350

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 66.5 ft n of 150th St, 26x100; Herman Plate to Johanna Plate 1

EDGECOMBE ROAD, e s, 289 ft n of the centre of 162d St, extended, 63.7x124.6x84.7x126.4; Kate A. Partridge to Pheba C. Rapelye 1

GROVE ST, centre line, at e s of road from Westchester to East Chester, 285x363x225x349; Henry Meigs, Jr., executor, &c., and others to John Tully..... 3,586

INTERVALE PLACE, n s, 30.9 ft e of Webster Av, 42.9x76.7x43.6x76.9; Owen T. Martin to W. B. and C. H. Smith..... 1

LENOX AV, 87 and 89, 50x100; Sophie Rothschild to Gustav L. Penzel and another..... 100

LEROY ST, 21, 25x90; Elias Kempner to Charles Meier 1

LEWIS ST, 29, w s, 25x100; Gerson Hyman to Solomon Kutner..... 34,250

LIBERTY ST, 114 and 116, 47.4x52; Cedar St, 119 and 121, 45x59; Front St, 36, 28x97; Alfred Wagstaff to John T. Williams 275,000

LOT 59, Block B, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate, 25x100; James F. Lorrigan to Peter Purfield..... 700

LOTS 29, 30, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, map of part of Barnum estate, Morrisania; Vernon M. Davis, referee, to David Marx 54,500

MADISON AV, 1,762, 25x85; Jacob Lederer and another to Paul R. Towne..... 1

NORFOLK ST, 25, 25.2x100; Harris Blautstein to Joseph Goldfarb..... 1

OLD POST ROAD, at Post Road leading from New York to Albany, 53.5x100; James Morrison to Rose O'Neil..... 1

PELHAM AV, n e corner of Hoffman St, 50x83; Mary B. Hopper to Carl H. Wetzel and another..... 100

RIDER AV, n w s, 418 ft from 144th St, runs s w 75 x n w 125 x n e 75 x s e 125; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., to Katie Haiss 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 32.10 ft s of Home St, 30x93.5x80.2x96.11; Anna S. Nordstrom, individually and as executrix, to Emma W. Malmquist 2,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 62.11 ft s of Home St, 30x90x30.3x93.5; Anna S. Nordstrom, individually and as executrix, &c., to Anna C. and Charles P. Gates... 2,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 92.11 ft s of Home St, 30x90; Anna S. Nordstrom, individually and as executrix, to Augusta J. Fink 2,500

THOMPSON ST, w s, 225 ft n of Spring St, 25x100; Pietro Bergonzi to Francisco Valenti 4,500

WASHINGTON AV, old, w s, 400 ft n of 180th St, old line, 50x150; George F. Purrington to Joseph L. O'Brien..... 1

2D AV, e s, 16.2 ft n of 81st St, 25x80; Francis J. Schnugg to Richard Krother and wife..... 26,200

2D ST, 166, n s, 248.7 ft w of Avenue B, Peter Gommel and another, executors, to Benjamin Ehrman..... 27,500

6TH ST, 717, n s, 18.2x90.10; George Ott to Jacob Bier..... 1

8TH AV, s e s, 74.1 ft s w of 41st St, 24.8x100, ½ part; Ignatius Radley to Peter Radley 1

14TH T, 628 to 636 East, 180x105.3; James Klipatrick to Louis Lese..... 7,000

17TH T, s s, 94 ft w of Rutherford Place, 19x80; Walter S. Logan to Henry V. Andrews 1

17TH ST, s s, 94 ft w of Rutherford Place, 19x80; Henry V. Andrews to James F. Gillette..... 100

17TH ST, 111 East, 25x92; James F. Whitfield and others to John W. Queen..... 26,000

19TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 4th Av, 25x92; John F. Scannell to Thomas Adams, Sr..... 75,000

20TH ST, 11 West, 28.6x92; L. Stuart Wiig and another, trustees, to Mayer S. Auerbach 100

21ST ST, s s, 159 ft w of 2d Av, 26.3x92; Charles A. Hansbury to William Schmidt. 32,500

27TH ST, 112 West, 20x98.9; Louisa C. Govin to Rafael R. Govin..... 16,500

34TH ST, 235 and 237 West, 25.1x100; James P. Whitfield and others to John W. Queen 29,250

36TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 33x98.9; Alexander Hadden to John L. and Joseph A. Toscani 19,000

39TH ST, 237 East, 19.7x98.9; Henry W. Unger to William A. Rees..... 11,250

39TH ST, 237 East, 19.7x98.9; Edward J. Wilkinson and others, executors, to Henry W. Unger..... 8,500

44TH ST, 527 West, 25x⅞ block; Johanna M. Dungelmann to Henry Sandrock..... 1

50TH ST, s s, 112.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.5; Julia Berg to Amelia Rosenberg, ½ part 1

57TH ST, n s, 219 ft e of 8th Av, 18x100.5; Jennie Keese to Frederick Van Wyck..... 32,500

62D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Sigmund M. Lehman and others, executors, &c., to Nancy L. Sherwood and another 100

62D ST, 6 East, 25x100.5; Sigmund M. Lehman and others to Nancy L. Sherwood and another..... 1

62D ST, 5 East, 25x100.5; Babette Lehman to Nancy L. Sherwood and another..115,000

62D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5; William Rankin to Ralph L. Reed 1

75TH ST, 9 East, 25x102.2; Edward H. Landon to Arthur L. Lesher..... 27,000

82D ST, 130 East, 25x102.2; Sarah Lese to James Klipatrick ..... Exchange.

88TH ST, n s, 337.9 ft e of 4th Av, 25.7x100.8; George E. Kent, referee, to Joseph Stegmayer..... 20,000

89TH ST, s s, 97 ft w of 1st Av, 25.8x100.8; Emilie Gebhard to Joseph Herrmann 1

98TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Etta Blinn to Emma L. Smith 1

111TH ST, 115 East, 15.11x100.11; Louis M. Levy to Rachel Levy..... 1

112TH ST, 137 West, 20.2x100.11; Anna W. Pillsbury to Ludwig E. Manoly and wife. 1

112TH ST, 137 West, 20.3x100.11; Earl G. Pier to Anna W. Pillsbury, rerecorded.. 100

113TH ST, s s, 229 ft e of 7th Av, 27x100.11; William J. McKlas to Israel Lebowitz 1

113TH ST, 214 West, 18x99.11; Joseph L. O'Brien to Sarah D. Purrington..... 14,750

150TH ST, 538 West, 20x98.11; William Crawford to Johanna Traube..... 1

177TH ST, or Tremont Av, n e corner of 3d Av, runs n 46 x e 90.7 x s 36 to Tremont Av, x w 5.11 x w 32.11; James O'Toole to John Friedhoff..... 100

201ST ST, w s, 125 ft s of Briggs Av, 25x100; Ida La Pierre to Charles Funck and wife 2,000

Recorded Leases.

BINZER, Christina, to Christof—Turk; 1,597 3d Av, store, &c., 3 years..... $1,344

BLOUNT, Joseph E., to Joseph E., to the Ullman Manufacturing Company; 338 to 342 East 59th St, 7 years..... 7,500

BOCK, Louis C., to Adolph S. Katzman; 964 2d Av, n e corner of 51st St, store, &c., 5 years..... 1,080

BRENNAN, Agnes T., to John J. Coyle; 2,399 1st Av, store, &c., 6¼ years..900 to 1,200

FERRERI, Catherine, to Michele Gargiulo; 2,021 1st Av, store, &c., 5 years.. 420

GRUNING, Louis, Jr., to William J. Rodenbach; 2,642 8th Av, store, &c., 3 years..... $960 to 1,080

LOUIS, Amelia E., to Maurice Green; 1,190 Lexington Av, n w corner of 81st St, 3 2-12 years..... 900

LYONS, Jeremiah C., to John C. Moje; 491 and 493 Broadway, store, &c., 7 years..... 5,500

McKEON, John F., to Patrick F. Nolan; 139 Hudson St, 3 years..... 1,500

MENSING, Bernard, to Frederick Siemann; 642 10th Av, store, &c., 10 1-12 years..... 780

MULLER, John G., to John H. Eberle; 599 10th Av, store, &c., 5 2-12 years..... 1,900

NORDLINGER, Sarah, to Lewis C. Tutt; 788 and 790 3d Av, 5 2-12 years..... 2,100

ORBACH, Mas, to Philip Fluhs; 1,447 1st Av, store, &c., 5 years..... 540

RIDLEY, Jeremiah M., to Herman Kahn; 2,184 3d Av, 9 5-12 years..... 2,900

RIDLEY, Jeremiah M., executor, &c., to Herman Kahn; 2,186 to 2,192 3d Av, 10 years..... $3,200 to 3,800

SMITH, William F., to James Carey; 417 West 26th St, store, &c., 5 years..... 312

WIRTH, Louis, to John Albach; 3,859 3d Av, store, &c., 2 10-12 years..... $480 to 600

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, James, to James Adam and Thomas Martin, trustees, &c.; 29th St, s s, 350 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years..... $10,000

AUERBACH, Mary S., to Lee Stuart Wing and another, trustees; 11 West 20th St, 1 year 30,000

BENJAMIN, Morris, to Conrad Witt; 215 East 10th St, installments..... 3,000

BIER, Jacob, to George Herrmann; 717 6th St, 3 years..... 7,500

BIER, Jacob, to George Ott; 717 6th St, 2 years..... 1,000

CAREY, James, to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 417 West 26th St, saloon lease, demand..... 1,500

COFFEY, Daniel, to Ida Campion and others; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 166th St, 1 year..... 3,000

COMEY, Julia L., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 128th St, s w corner of St. Nicholas Terrace, and other property adjoining, 1 year 80,000

COYLE, John J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,398 1st Av, saloon lease, demand..... 2,800

DE WITT, Andrew, to the John Eichler Brewing Company; Plot 30, map of Claxson's Point, contains 9 13-100 acres, 1 year 1,000

DEXHEIMER, Matthew, to Emilie J. Murray; 2,465 8th Av, 5 years..... 10,000

DWYER, Margaret, to American Mortgage Company; Jackson Av, n e corner of 158th St, 3 years..... 15,500

DWYER, Margaret, to Robert H. Benary; Jackson Av, n e corner of 158th St, demand 1,500

EHRMAN, Benjamin, to Peter Gommel and another, executors, &c.; 186 2d St, 5 years 16,000

FARRELL, John, to James McClenahan and others, trustees, &c.; Broadway, n e corner of 140th St, 3 years..... 24,000

FAVORAT, Johanna D., to Mary Hays; 147th St, n s, 308 ft e of the Boulevard, 3 years 11,500

FRIEDHOFF, John P., to Irving Savings Institution; 177th St, or Tremont Av, n e corner of 3d Av, 3 years..... 50,000

FUCHS, Celia, and others to Samuel Wacht; 14 Clinton St, 3 years..... 3,350

GATES, Anna C. and Charles P., to Mary E. Young, trustee, &c.; Southern Boulevard, w s, 62.10 ft s of Home St, 3 years 850

GOLDFARB, Joseph, to Nathan Musher; 31 Norfolk St, installments..... 3,400

GRAEBER, Mary, to Philippina Sissenberger; Columbia St, e s, 250 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years..... 16,000

HART, Frieda, to Charles Lowenfeld; 621 East 9th St, 2 months..... 3,000

HATCH, William H., to George R. Hill; Cordova Place, e s, 184 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, collateral security..... 500

HEERWAGEN, Edward C., to Augusta Gahren; Houston St, n s, 163.6 ft w of Bedford St, 3 years..... 10,000

HIRSCH, Theodore, to Samuel J. Landauer; 50th St, n s, 45 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 8,000

KILPATRICK, James, to Riverside Bank; 95th St, s s, 302 ft e of 2d Av, installments 4,670

KROTHER, Richard, to George Ehret; 2d Av, e s, 76.2 ft n of 91st St, 1 year 30,000

LEBOWITZ, Israel, to the Bradley & Currier Company; 113th St, s s, 229 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 3,000

MALMQUIST, Emma W., to Mary E. Young, trustee, &c., Southern Boulevard, w s, 32.10 ft s of Home St, 3 years. 850

MANOLY, Ludwig E., and wife to Katharine Lenz, 121 West 112th St, 1 year.. 1,000

McWHIRTER, William H., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 118th St, s s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, ¾ year..... 35,000

MEIER, Charles, to Eleanora L. S. Ceuci; 21 Henry St, 3 years..... 24,000

NELSON, Laura M., to Christian Frandsen; Washington Av, n w s, 75 ft s w of 163th St, 2 years 2,000

OTTENBERG, Adolphus, to William L. Conde and others, trustees; 58 Goerck St., and 322 and 324 Delancey St, 3 years 27,000

PENZEL, Gustav L., and Edward Muller to Sophie Rothschild; Lenox Av, w s, 75.11 ft n of 114th St, 3 years..... 4,200

PENZEL, Gustav L., and Edward Muller, to Sophia Rothschild; Lenox Av, w s, 100.11 ft n of 114th St, 3 years..... 4,200

PURRINGTON, Sarah D., to Joseph L. O'Brien; 134th St, s s, 189 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 1-3 year 2,250

RAPELYE, Phebe C., to Eliza M. Dorsett; Edgecombe Road, e s, 269 ft n of centre of 162d St, if extended, demand..... 10,000

REED, Ralph L., to William Rankin; 62d St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 48,500

REED, Ralph L., to William Rankin; 62d St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 48,000

REES, William A., to Henry W. Unger; 237 East 39th St, 1 year..... 2,000

ROSENFELD, Edward, to Rachel Kitzinger; 30th St, s s, 181.7 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 2,000

ROSS, E. Cooley, to American Mortgage Company; 120 West 101st St, 3 years.... 18,000

ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to Charles F. Ballard; Lenox Av, n w corner of 114th St, 3 years..... 35,000

SCANLAN, John H., to Henry Schwarzwalder, guardian, &c.; 36 West 65th St, 5 years..... 15,000

SCHAFRAN, Albert, and Mary Sandler to Samuel Sandler; Lexington Av, e s, 51.5 ft s of 98th St, demand..... 1,500

SCHMIDT, William, to Charles A. Hausburg; 21st St, s s, 159 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 24,000

SCHNORING, John, to the Union Dime Savings Institution; West End Av, n e corner of 94th St, 3 years..... 50,000

SHERWOOD, Nancy L. and another, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 62d St, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 60,000

SMITH, Annie L., to Orphan's Hospital in State of New York; 54th St, s s, 62.6 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years 35,000

SMITH, Emma L., to Bradley & Currier Company; 98th St, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, demand..... 2,000

SMITH, Emma L., to John J. Halstead and others, trustees, &c.; 25 West 98th St, 3 years..... 25,000

SMITH, Emma L., to John W. Stevens; 98th St, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, demand..... 2,000

SPERB, William, Jr., and Anna C., to Frances S. Leask, guardian, &c.; Broadway, easterly corner of Hyatt St, 200 ft to Ashley St, &c., 5 years..... 22,000

STEGLICH, Ida, executrix, to Louis S. Schlichter; 129 East 121st St, 3 years..... 5,5000

TAPPER, Gustaf, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 482, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years..... 500

TIFFANY, Henry D., to Richard W. Stevenson, trustee; Barretto St, e s, 248.2 ft n of 165th St, 3 years..... 1,200

TOSCANI, John L., and Joseph A., to John M. Dempsey; 217 East 36th St, 2 years 2,500

TOSCANI, John L., and Joseph A., to Alexander Hadden; 36th St, n s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 15,000

TURK, Christopher, to George Ehret; 1,997 3d Av, saloon lease, demand..... 2,000

UNGER, Henry W., to John A. Rees and others, trustees, &c.; 237 East 39th St, 1 year 7,500

WETTERER, William, to Harriet E. Watson; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 109th St, 5 years..... 37,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADAMS, Charles L., to Theodore Jundt... Nom.

BANK FOR SAVINGS to Elizabeth F. Geery $20,000

COLLINS, Samuel D., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company 1

GOLDBERG, Harry M., to Tillie Wacht.. 4,000

JANPOLE, Rosa, to James G. Adams..... Nom.

LESLEY, George H., to John McKelvey. 200

MACY, Francis H., trustee, to Wilson M. Powell and another, trustees..... ?

RUTH, Abraham, to Morris Osmansky..... Nom.

SHERWOOD, Nancy L. and Mary E. Blodgett to Giles Whiting, guardian, &c.. 16,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in State of New York..... 16,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AN DTRUST COMpany to Jefferson County Savings Bank.. 30,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 82d St, 90x100; the City Fire-Proofing Company against Albert Saxe, owner; Joseph J. Zimerman Company, contractor..... $102

CHERRY ST, 97; Jacob Manneschmidt against Elias Feldman, owner and contractor..... 1 650

IRVING PLACE, s e corner of 19th St, 22x100; Evans & Howard, Inc., against Elliott Gorton, owner; Herman Probst, contractor..... 685

LENOX AV, n e corner of 119th St, 75.8 x100; Peter Androvett against Zimmerman & Valente, owners and contractors. 703

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 59, and 34 East 12th St; Traitel Brothers & Co. against James Stanley, owner and contractor..... 2,798

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 59, and 34 East 12th St; Robert Crawford against James Stanley, owner and contractor..... 1,850

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 59, and 34 East 12th St; Law & Co. against James Stanley, owner and contractor..... 1,200

1ST AV, s w corner of 113th St, 100x100; Meeker, Carter & Booraem against Yetta Byron, owner; Keshin, Blitstein & Frank, owners and contractors..... 1,550

1ST AV, s w corner of 113th St, 100x100; Hyman Ginsberg against Yetta Byron and Keshin, Blitstein & Frank, owners and contractors..... 665

1ST AV, n w corner of 112th St, 100.11x100; Peter Androvett against Karp & Barbig, owners; B. Isaacs, owner and contractor..... 1,236

2D ST, 236 and 238 East; George Delion against Samuel and Harris Goldman, owners and contractors..... 1,250

14TH ST, 34 to 42 West; A. B. Woodruff Company against Rothenberg & Co., owners; B. M. Beck, contractor..... 76

76TH ST, 1 East; Samuel Aeken & Son against Roselia Corn, owner; Henry Corn, owner and contractor..... 7,280

118TH ST, 19 and 21 West; Samuel D. Tomback against Max J. Katz, Morris Abelman, and Frank A. Seitz, owners and contractors 325

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1896.

62D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5; William Rankin, with Ralph L. Reed, (eight payments)..... $48,500

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE D, w s, 19.4 ft n of 5th St, 19.5x82.4x19.7x82.5; Lina De Esterre against Julius Lehmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage,) attorney, F. Obernier.

BEDFORD ST, s e corner Commerce St, 44.8x50.5x51x50; George Mackenzie against Gottlieb M. Karpas and others, (action to set aside deed and mortgage;) attorney, D. S. Decker.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 26 to 30, and 159 and 161 Waverley Place; Edward S. T. Kennedy, trustee, against Mary Hennessy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Bronk.

LANDS of Hudson River Railroad, e s, at n s of 160th St, if extended, runs e 272.9x s 30.3x w x— to beginning; Zimri West against William A. Wheelock, (action to recover property;) attorney, J. D. Beals.

MORRIS AV, n w corner of 150th St, 59.2x100; American Mortgage Company against Albert Rothermel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

SURURBAN ST, n corner of Hull, or Marion, Av, 78x118x48x121.9; Theodore W. Todd against Harold L. Treadwell, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Foley & Powell.

2D ST, 436 West; Charles L. Jones, executor, &c., against Margaret E. Newhall and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

25TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 11th Av, 125x98.9; Benjamin M. Hartshorne against Thomas E. Sloan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Kernochan.

38TH ST, 201 West; Charles M. Cauldwell and another, trustee, &c., against William M. Farmer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. V. Thornall.

57TH ST, 220 East; Jacobine Minrath against Theodore Kunkell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hoadley, Lauterbach & J.

57TH ST, 222 East; Jacob A. Rutherfurd against Theodore Kunkell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Boadley, Lauterbach & J.

75TH ST, 315 East; Morris Kahn against Joseph Eserer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys; Quackenbush & Wise.

117TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Lenox Av, 40x100.11, two actions; United States Trust Company of New York, as trustee, against Virginia Brugnelli and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, R. G. Monroe.

127TH ST, 28 and 30 West; Nicholas Giudera against John B. Eccleston and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. L. Kalish.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, Feb. 16.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Welsbach Light Co. vs. M. Schaffer Co.
2—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. New Eng. L. & Trust Co.
3—Farmers' Loan & T. Co. vs. North. Pac. R. R. Co.
4—Edison vs. Schneider.
5—Calahan vs. Friedman.
6—Hansen vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
7—Same vs. same. Cases noticed.
8—Ashter vs. Parsons.
9—Fayerweather vs. Parsons.
10—Brill vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
11—Taintor vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
12—Eustace vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
13—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Shapiro.
14—Same vs. Columbus.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

50—Fillmore vs. Hughes.
18—Dearberg vs. SS. Friesland.
30—South Shields SS. Co. vs. Forbes.
44—Beasley vs. Tug Vigilant.
76—Dempsey vs. Tug Protector.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 309, 312, 318. No more new cases put on for to-day.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Wyckoff, Potter & Page Co. vs. Wells.
2—Treat vs. Union Tr. Co.
3—Cooper vs. Cooper.
4—Mills vs. Mills.
5—Plumb vs. Met. St. Railway.
6—In re Whittier St.
7—In re Schlueter.
8—Montgomery vs. Brush Elec. Co.
9—In re Hallen.
10—In re Weeks.
11—In re Schooley.
12—In re Johnson. Non-enumerated motions.
28—Strahan vs. Feltner.
14—Croft vs. Keating.
30—Von Den Dreisch vs. Rohrig.
25—Jeffries vs. Huber.
9—Kastor vs. Kearney.
1—O'Connor vs. Brady.
31—Roessner vs. Scanneil.
32—Cassani vs. Dunn.
33—Tyng vs. Feltner.
34—Barnes vs. Brice.
35—Sherwood vs. McCabe.
36—Crossett vs. Carleson
37—Clinch vs. Henck.
38—In re Cutting.
39—Willson vs. Elec. Wheel Co.
40—Hoes vs. Edison Gen. Elec. Co.
42—Chisolm vs. Weed.
48—Sayville Steamboat Co. vs. Kempner.
44—McCreery vs. Inge.
45—Jackson vs. Stone.
46—Am. Ice Co. vs. Byrnes.
47—Potter vs. Morning Journal Assn.
48—Voight vs. McManus.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Bergoffen vs. City of New York.
2—Kyle vs. Kyle.
3—Fearing vs. Met. El. Railway.
4—Sushelmer vs. Susheimer.
5—Markstein vs. Eisenberg.
6—Gilfillian vs. Kearney
7—Holt vs. Kearney.
8—Byrne vs. Kearney.
9—Metz vs. Lantry.
10—U. S. Sav. Bank vs. Vanderbeek.
11—Borelli vs. Brown.
12—Burnett vs. King.
13—In re Lewis.
14—In re McComb.
15—Schuck vs. Rogers.
16—People, &c., vs. Am. Steam Boiler Ins. Co.
17—Stevens vs. Missouri Kansas & Texas Ry.
18—Am. Baptist Pub. Socy. vs. Murphy.
19—Hudson vs. Spicer.
20—Cahill vs. People, &c.
21—In re N. Y. Juvenile Asylum.
22—Dalton vs. Dalton.
23—Murray vs. Daily Telegraph Co.
24—Ruckert vs. Bursley.
25—Cutolo vs. Cutolo.
26—Reed vs. Man. Fire Ins. Co.
27—Same vs. Armstrong.
28—Grossman vs. Reiss.
29—Parsons vs. Parsons.
30—Vornberger & Co. vs. Levy.
31—In re Spies.
32—Sawyer vs. Thomas.
33—Townsend vs. North German.
34—Rawlinson vs. Brainard & Armstrong Co.
35—Ettlinger vs. Well.
36—Keeler vs. Birdseye.
37—W. A. Gaines Co. vs. McCarthy.
38—Lumley vs. N. Y. & N. J. Fireproofing Co.
39—Free vs. Free.
40—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Johnson.
41—Rehmer vs. Lalor.
42—Lieblich vs. Berkowitz.
43—Babbitt vs. Gibbs.
44—Nat. Thread Co. vs. Currie.
45—In re Liebler.
46—Volkman vs. 3d Av. R. R.
47—Bergen vs. Union Railway.
48—Michaelis vs. Towne.
49—Weise vs. Burke-Boston Building Co.
50—Lesser vs. Taffet.
51—Rouse vs. Hahs.
52—In re Stadler & Falk.
53—Fiebiger vs. Socialistic Co-op. Pub. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

4491—Lichtenstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

5921—Levene vs. Clark. 5507—Rouse vs. Haas. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

Inquest.
4065½—Marco vs. Di Santillis.
4854—Steinhart vs. Bingham.
3501—Severn vs. Bendheim.
2154—Seltzer vs. Union Ry. Co.
5409—Arrigoni vs. Press Pub. Co.
4662—Crosson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6636—Satscheck vs. Nathan.
5085—Nat. Exhibition Co. vs. Crane.
753—Sabiston vs. Dietz.
5430—Christie vs. Mathews.
4840—Sparling vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4992—McCarthy vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
4922—Hall vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
405—Taylor vs. Thompson.
4716—Rothstein vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4743—Seidman vs. same.
2275—Newgass vs. Sinsheimer.
841—A. Blum, Jr., Sons vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
4498—Miller vs. Bleckendorf Mfg.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.

In the matter of WILLIAM W. VAUGHAN, Bankrupt.—No. 1,676.

Please take notice that Charles M. Hough, Trustee in Bankruptcy, in this proceeding will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, by A. H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, on the twenty-eighth, day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, three certain mortgages belonging to the estate of William W. Vaughan, described as follows, viz.:

A mortgage of $1,000 on premises 3,816 Park Avenue, 24th Ward, subject to a first mortgage of $12,300 and prior lettings and incumbrances of record.

A mortgage of $1,000 on 1,521 Washington Avenue, 24th Ward, subject to a first mortgage of $14,000 and existing incumbrances as before.

A mortgage of $1,000 on 1,523 Washington Avenue, 24th Ward, subject to a first mortgage of $14,000, a second mortgage of $1,000, and other incumbrances as before.

All of these mortgages are made by Abraham Farber to William W. Vaughan and all of the premises lie in Section 11, Block 2,003 on the Land Map of the City of New York. Said mortgages have been appraised at $2,000.

All sales for less than 75 per cent. of the amount of said appraised value are subject to the approval of the court.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee.

Dated January 17th, 1900.

TRUSTEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at auction by Martin F. Hatch, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 12 M., No. 602 West 52d St., stock and fixtures of a glue factory, large stock of glue, machinery, engine, boilers, scales, 2 trucks, 2 horses, harness, safe, desks, and office fixtures, also the equity in the house on Willow Place in the City of Mount Vernon, New York. Terms at sale. By order of Frederick Grebe, Trustee of Edward H. and Henry Delke, bankrupts.

PETER B. OLNEY, Esq., Referee, 31 Nassau St.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York. THE NEW YORK MAGDALEN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, plaintiff, against HENRY E. HILLIER, one of the heirs at law of Hannah Hillier, deceased; Mary Hillier, his wife, the said name "Mary" being fictitious, her true name being unknown to plaintiff, and used to designate her as the wife of Henry E. Hillier; and all persons or owners unknown, having or claiming an interest in the premises sought to be foreclosed in this action, such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the heirs at law, legal representatives, devisees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of said Hannah Hillier, deceased, and their respective wives and husbands, and judgment creditors, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as stated, are unknown to plaintiff; James R. Hay, Bradley & Currier Company, Robert Kraft, Byron W. Holt, James McDonald, John B. Dunbar, James Thompson, John T. Murphy, the Mutual Bank, Frank L. Froment, Eugene McK. Froment, Emil Calman & Company, Vermont Marble Company, Frederick W. Meeker, James W. Carter, J. Francis Bogaert, Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company, and V. C. & C. V. King Company, defendants.—Plaintiff desires trial in the City and County of New York.—Amended summons in action to foreclose a mortgage.

To the above-named defendants and each of them.

You are hereby summoned to answer the Supplemental and Amended Complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the supplemental and amended complaint.—Dated February 8th, 1900. MORTIMER C. ADDOMS,

Plaintiff's Attorney,

Post Office and Office Address, 11 and 13 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants, Mary Hillier, the said name "Mary" being fictitious, her true name being unknown to plaintiff, and used to designate her as the wife of Henry E. Hillier, and all persons or owners unknown, having or claiming an interest in the premises sought to be foreclosed in this action, such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the heirs-at-law, legal representatives, devisees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of said Hannah Hillier, deceased, and their respective wives and husbands, and judgment creditors, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as stated, are unknown to plaintiff:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of February, 1900, and on the same day filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said County.—Dated New York, February 15th, 1900.

MORTIMER C. ADDOMS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f16-1aw6wF

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the American Mining Company, held on the 22d day of January, 1900, the following preambles and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The stockholders of this Company have become satisfied that it is desirable to exchange their stock in this Company for the stock of the El Oro Mining and Railway Company, Limited, a corporation organized under the laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that there shall be a transfer and conveyance of all its real and personal property, mining and other claims, and all other assets and effects, including the good-will and undertakings of this Company, to the said El Oro Mining and Railway Company, Limited, for the purpose of effectuating such exchange; and,

Whereas, Upon making such exchange, it is deemed unnecessary to further continue the business of this corporation, and that it is desirable to take such steps as are necessary under the laws of the State of West Virginia to dissolve this corporation;

Now, therefore, all the stockholders of this corporation consenting thereto, be it

Resolved, That the business of this corporation be discontinued, that the property and assets thereof which may remain after the payment of all the debts and liabilities of the corporation be divided among the stockholders, that public notice of this resolution be immediately given by advertisement in The Evening Mail, a newspaper of general circulation published at Charleston, West Virginia, and in The New York Times, a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of New York, once a week in each of said newspapers for at least six weeks; that said resolution be forthwith certified by the President of this corporation under his hand and the common seal of this Company to the Secretary of State of the State of West Virginia, and that all debts and liabilities of the corporation be forthwith paid.

JAMES B. HAGGIN, President.
ELLIOTT M. WEST, Secretary.

fe26-1aw6wFr

OFFICE OF

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,

NO. 658 BROADWAY.

New York City, Feb. 6th, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Feb. 27th, 1900, at 11 A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 20 to 27, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. PARMLY, Secretary.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SIGMUND (otherwise known as SIEGFRIED) BLUMENTHAL, bankrupt.—No. 1,485.

Notice is hereby given that Sigmund Blumenthal, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Feb. 9th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, Feb. 15th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM H. HOFFMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Hoffman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 14th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 15, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX ROSENTHAL and FANNIE ROSENTHAL, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Max Rosenthal and Fannie Rosenthal, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated February 2d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 15, 1900.

NO. 2,172.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. WEAVER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William W. Weaver of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said William W. Weaver was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Feb. 14, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,146—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of LOUIS A. DAVIS, Bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis A. Davis, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Louis A. Davis was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 15, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

APPLETON, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. APPLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of D. Appleton & Co., No. 72 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. WILLIAM W. APPLETON, MARY APPLETON, DANIEL APPLETON, Executors. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Attorney for Executors, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1aw6mF

DEVLIN, DANIEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline McNulty and Sarah O'Connor, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of March, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Daniel C. Devlin, petitioner herein, should not be appointed, as administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of DANIEL DEVLIN, deceased, as you or each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. (Sd.) J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja19-1aw6wF&m2

FREDRICKS, JOHN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. FREDRICKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of McCrea, Somerville & Taylor Nos. 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated N. Y., February 6th, 1900.

SUSAN E. O. FREDRICKS, ADAM OHLWEILER, Administrators.

McCREA, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administrators, 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f9-1aw6mF

HALSTEAD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HALSTEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Lilian Herbert Andrews, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. WILLIAM W. APPLETON, Executor. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Attorney for Executors, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1aw6mF

HILTON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of the estate of Henry Hilton, No. 289 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HORACE RUSSELL, EDWARD D. HARRIS, Executors. RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City. d23-1aw6mF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of November, 1899. WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City.

n3-1aw6mF

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 420 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n3-1aw6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

ODELL, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. ODELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herman A. Heydt, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1900.

GEORGE W. ODELL, RALPH S. TOWNSEND, Executors.

HERMAN A. HEYDT, Atty. for Executors, 11 Pine St., New York City. f16-1aw6mF

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-1aw6mF

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oct6-1aw6mF

WEBB, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEBB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HENRIETTA A. WEBB, THOMAS B. HIDDEN, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WHITE, ELEANOR V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. ABNER C. THOMAS, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR V. WHITE, otherwise known as Ellen White and Eleanor White, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Gifford, Stearns & Hobbs, No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1900. RAYMOND S. WHITE, Administrator C. T. A. GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Attorneys for Administrator C. T. A., 58 Pine Street, New York City.

ja26-1aw6mF

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 378 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

LEGAULT, ELOI.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SOPHIE DUFRESNE, Marie Martine Alma Legault, Marie Drealixa Dufresne Frazer, Victoria Dufresne, and Francois Dufresne, if living, and if dead, to his widow and next of kin, his heirs at law, devisees, and legatees, whose names and residences are unknown and cannot after due inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of ELOI LEGAULT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Ida P. Emerson of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of ELOI LEGAULT, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of March, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 23d day of January, 1900.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja28-1aw6wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —BELLA METZGER, JULIUS I. METZGER, and OTTO J. METZGER, as executors, &c., of Martin Metzger, deceased, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR E. MOORE and Amelie Moore, his wife; John R. Storer, and August Benne, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises described by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, together with all buildings and improvements thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eighth Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, seventy-five feet to the point of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less.

The said premises will be sold subject to two mortgage liens thereon, having priority over plaintiffs' lien, each, eight; one on which there is unpaid the principal sum of $18,500, with interest thereon from June 1st, 1899, and the other on which there is unpaid the principal sum of $12,000, with interest thereon from July 10th, 1899, as per bonds in said judgment aforesaid.—Dated New York, January 27th, 1900.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

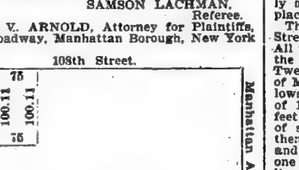

The total approximate amount of the plaintiffs' lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold as aforesaid, is $12,827.39-100, with interest from January 17th, 1900, and with costs and allowances amounting to $322 10-100 and interest thereon from January 26th, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $251.16-100, with interest from August 5th, 1899.—Dated New York, January 27th, 1900. SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

ja30-2aw3wM&F&f20

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EVERETT L. BARNARD, plaintiff, against AARON HUNTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 9th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel, at public auction, at the Real Estate Auction Exchange Salesrooms, now at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, beginning at a point on the easterly side of Saxe Avenue, distant one hundred feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of McGraw Avenue and the easterly side of said Saxe Avenue, running thence easterly and parallel with McGraw Avenue one hundred feet; thence running northerly and parallel with Saxe Avenue fifty feet; thence westerly and again parallel with McGraw Avenue one hundred feet; thence southerly along the easterly side of Saxe Avenue fifty feet to the point or place

NEW HOPE FOR MOLINEUX

Fursman's Opinion on Admission of Barnet Testimony.

PLAINLY DISAPPROVES OF IT

The Prisoner's Last Day in the Tombs —Visited by His Father—To be Taken to Sing Sing To-day.

Yesterday was the last day that Roland B. Molineux will spend in the Tombs, unless there is a reversal of his case by the Court of Appeals, when he may be brought back to await a second trial before a jury. He has spent nearly one long year in the Tombs, during most of which time his counsel was making a fight for his release on technical points and the prosecution was scouring the country for evidence on which to convict him. Yet in the shadow of the condemned cells, and with at best a long residence in the State prison before him, Molineux was just as cheerful and collected yesterday as at any time since he came into the City Prison.

In the Court of General Sessions this morning District Attorney Gardiner will move the sentence of the prisoner and Recorder Goff will deliver it. There will be a number of preliminary motions by the counsel for the defense, among them a motion for a new trial on the ground that the verdict is against the weight of evidence. This will be denied, and it will not be long thereafter that Roland B. Molineux will be seated in a train on the New York Central Railroad, handcuffed to Deputy Sheriff Murphy, and on his way to Sing Sing.

Gen. Molineux visited his son for the last time in the Tombs yesterday. There was the same affectionate greeting between the two men, during which each bade the other to be strong and hope. Gen. Molineux will be in court to-day to hear the sentence of death passed on his son. He has weathered every other ordeal and says he can stand this as well, and he says also that his presence will give his son strength to bear the trial that confronts him. Both are firm in the belief that the end is still far off and that the Court of Appeals will surely reverse the finding of the lower court.

George Gordon Battle also saw and had a long consultation with the prisoner, and during the time when Molineux in a white sweater was taking his exercise in the jail yard, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest called, and the yard exercise was interrupted long enough to allow the condemned man and the man who had married him to have a talk. None other of Molineux's family than his father will be in court to-day to hear the sentence pronounced. This has been definitely arranged.

An interesting incident as bearing on the possible action of the Court of Appeals happened yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Fursman, where Ernest Welch, the lawyer, was on trial on the charge of subornation of perjury in connection with a damage case. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre endeavored to have admitted testimony tending to show that Welch had committed other acts of subornation of perjury. This precipitated a long legal argument similar to that made at the time Mr. Osborne brought the Barnet case into the trial of Molineux, and finally Justice Fursman held that Welch being on trial for one crime the evidence of any other crimes alleged to have been committed by him and testimony to support such other crimes was wholly inadmissible.

Mr. McIntyre thereupon quoted numerous English authorities, and as a clincher cited the ruling of Recorder Goff in the case of the People vs. Molineux, where the Recorder had admitted testimony tending to connect the defendant with the crime of Barnett. There was a breathless silence in the court as the point was under discussion, many of the auditors losing sight of the actual case on trial in their interest in the one just decided. It was noticed that Mr. McIntyre quoted the same authorities as did Mr. Osborne, and Justice Fursman gave the persons interested food for thought when he said that he recognized neither the authorities nor the law quoted as being correct. In the case of a man on trial for larceny, he said, it was proper to show other convictions for larceny against him as proof of his character, but he said the prosecution could not establish the commission of one felony by endeavoring to show the commission of other felonies.

"If," said Justice Fursman, "there is evidence of other attempts at subornation of perjury or the actual commission of a crime not charged in this indictment, for which the defendant would be liable, then such evidence should form the basis of a separate indictment, but it cannot be evidence on this trial."

It was plain that the District Attorneys were much upset over this decision, and one of them afterward said that Justice Fursman was right his ruling was tantamount to a reversal of the Molineux case by the Court of Appeals, as the facts in both cases were exactly analogous.

There was something of the same question involved in the Zucker arson case before Justice Fursman, in which the trial Judge admitted evidence against Zucker tending to show that he had committed acts of arson both in Hoboken and in this city. But here Justice Fursman drew a distinction by ruling that the other cases were really a part of the same transaction as the one on trial, in that the articles damaged in one fire had been removed to the place where another fire subsequently occurred. The Court of Appeals sustained Justice Fursman on these grounds.

William F. Howe, the well-known criminal lawyer, gave it as his opinion yesterday that the Molineux verdict could not possibly stand. He said that the admission of any testimony tending to show occurrences in the Barnet case was clearly in error, especially in the introduction of conversations had with Barnet in the defendant's absence. Barnet's sickness before his death, his actions, the actions of persons in attendance on him, the post mortem and the autopsy. All these things clearly worked prejudice, in Mr. Howe's opinion.

"Mark my words," said Mr. Howe. "In this case the Court of Appeals, true to its traditions, will reverse the judgment, and in such reversal will express such an opinion as to the admissibility of the incompetent testmony, without which Molineux could never have been convicted, as will prevent the taxpayers of this city being again subjected to the enormous expense of a retrial."

Detective McCafferty, who was virtually in charge of the detectives at work on the Molineux case, and who did much of the work himself, made a lengthy statement yesterday covering what he would have testified to on the trial had he not been prevented by illness. The statement rehearses the case from the time it came into the hands of the police, but it contains nothing that was not brought out on the trial through other witnesses.

MRS. LACS TESTIFIES FOR WELCH

Mr. McIntyre Intimates that She Had Been Schooled in Her Part.

The trial of Ernest M. Welch, the lawyer who is accused of hiring witnesses to testify falsely in a civil suit brought in behalf of Jacob Lacs, an eight-year-old boy, against the Everard Brewing Company, was continued yesterday before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

John J. Rink and Edward Collins, who were witnesses in the civil suit, and who testified against Welch on Wednesday, were subjected to a rigorous cross-examination, and Samuel P. Zimmerman, Martin Cusick, and Henry Kauffman, who were clerks in Welch's office, were called by the prosecution. Cusick lost his memory, but Kauffman admitted having brought Rink to Welch's office.

Mrs. Attilie Wolf, who had employed Welch as counsel in a suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, some time ago, was called by the prosecution, but Justice Fursman refused to let her testify on the ground that her evidence did not relate to the charge upon which the defendant was being tried.

Mrs. Jennie Lacs, the mother of the boy in whose behalf the suit was brought against the brewery company, said that she had seen both Rink and Collins when the accident occurred. The testimony given in the civil suit was read to show that she had testified that she was stunned by the accident, and had no recollection of who was present. She testified vehemently and excitedly, and was rebuked by Justice Fursman. When she had finished her testimony Mr. McIntyre said:

"I see that you have been very well schooled in your part."

The trial will probably be ended to-morrow.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

There is a portly broker in the Wall Street district who has for years prided himself on the beauty of his mustache. Personally he considered it one of the most interesting of the sights of the Street, especially to the ladies who occasionally drift down there where the bulls and bears have their daily wrangles. Modern Wall Street has never seen this operator without his mustache. So when he ventured into the Street on Wednesday with his upper lip clean shaven there was a veritable sensation, and even the clerks in his office failed to recognize their chief until he spoke. Even then there seemed to be tears in his voice. About that mustache he was anything but communicative, and was inclined to be irritated when its absence was commented upon. The climax was reached when he went to one of the banks where he had done business for a score of years and the teller failed to recognize him and demanded identification before he would allow him to transact business in the name that was unquestionably his. This joke on the head of one of the best-known men on the Street naturally spread all about the district, and the man, "ex mustache," as he would be quoted, had to submit to a lot of chaffing, meant to be good-natured, though it did not seem to be so to him. The first story was that he lost a part of that mustache while his valet was manipulating the curling irons in such a bungling fashion that one side of it was so badly burned that the whole had to come off. This was disproved, and then it came out that the mustache was sacrificed because of an accident resulting from an attempt to light a too short butt of a cigar. Flames from the match caught the hirsute adornment before they did the cigar butt, and then the barber had to be called into requisition. The mustache is expected to blossom forth like General Electric after its reorganization, before the first dividend on Leather common is declared, and then the broker will be himself again and able to do banking business without identification. If you trade in Wall Street, be careful about saying anything about mustaches if you wish to be popular while you are in the vicinity of Housman's office.

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Hotel men have it that William H. Earle, proprietor of the Park Avenue Hotel, will retire from the management of that establishment on or about the 1st of May. They also have it that Mr. Earle's management has been so successful that he will have somewhere between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 to his credit when he leaves active hotel life, as the property has been one of the best paying in the city for a number of years.

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"Speaking of William J. Conners, who has a scheme to divert the lake-carrying trade from this city to Montreal, which latter place he proposes to make the great shipping port to England," said a former resident of Buffalo, "I knew Conners when he was very much less of a power than he is at the present time, though none the less shrewd. He was a boss among the longshoremen of the lake city, and practically controlled the loading and unloading of canalboats, as well as the lake vessels. He practically had a corner on the business. He also had several saloons on the water front, and the way he laid the foundation for his fortune was through them. There was an unwritten, but none the less powerful, law in force to the effect that there would be no work for a longshoreman unless he spent at least a dollar a week at those saloons. As there were several thousand of these men, you can see what a pull he had in his liquor business, and can readily see how he amassed a fortune in a very short time. Conners is one of the shrewdest Irishmen in New York State, and, though the proposition he now has on hand is a big one, I suppose he can see his way out of it to advantage, or he certainly would not have undertaken it, impossible as it seems."

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Brokers are much given to horse play, as any person who frequents the Street knows well. Usually it is all taken in good part, even though the hat-battering propensities of some of the traders seem to be ultra-boyish, and come at all sorts of inopportune moments. This horse play has never had the vogue among the brokers who do business out of doors that it has had on the floor of the Stock Exchange itself, but occasionally one of the youngsters gets exuberant, wants excitement, and so takes a shy at the game. One of them tried it on Wednesday with results that were anything but pleasant to the offender. It was shortly after noon, when there was a lull in business, that a young man deliberately sent the hat of a fellow-broker scooting from his head to the middle of the street. Fire flashed in the eye of the owner of the hat in an instant, and, instead of chasing it, he stormed about and threatened to "do" the man who had assaulted and battered his hat if he could find out who the culprit was. The frolicsome broker asserted himself readily, and then for a couple of minutes there was one of the liveliest rough-and-tumble fights Broad Street has seen in some time. A battered eye, a bleeding nose, and a couple of discolored cheeks were the outcome before friends interfered and separated the belligerents. Finally hands were shaken, apologies exchanged, and there was a trip to a convenient refreshment parlor. There peace was patched up and a general agreement reached that horse play among brokers was not exactly the thing when there was a lot of business on hand among men who were handling a lot of other people's money and were busy trying to do the best they could for themselves and their customers.

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"Tuesday's torrent brought about a lot of queer sights to those who had to be out in the downpour," remarked a business man who had perforce to be on Wall Street. "Of all I saw, the funniest was the rush of messengers boys to the stands of the peripatetic vendors of ice cream by the penny's worth. It would seem the height of absurdity for men to be on the street trying to sell ice cream in such a rainstorm, but they were there, and that they knew their customers was shown by the fact that they did a lot of business. Messenger boys came to a standstill as soon as they sighted one of these wagons. Storm coats were thrown open and pockets searched until the lads found the penny they needed. The hokey-pokey man got the penny and the boy got a dab of ice cream on a bit of wet paper. Then, standing there shivering in the wet and cold rain, that boy would lick up that ice cream as if it was the greatest treat in life, while we in the brokers' windows would shiver in sympathy with the little fellows while they ate their "gobs" of cornstarch and checkerberry, or whatever the alleged ice cream is made of. It was the worst instance of the ice-cream habit I ever happened to come across."

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"Charley" Anderson, sometimes referred to during political campaigns as "the colored Demosthenes," and Senator Platt's personal representative among the Republican negro voters of the city, is to blossom out as the owner of a racing stable during the coming season, under the firm name of Cahill & Anderson, which has registered with The Jockey Club white, with blue sash and cap, as its racing colors. Anderson, who is a college graduate, is socially one of the elect of his race in town, and has held a number of offices under State patronage in return for his labors for "the machine." He has been a conspicuous figure at the race tracks for years past. He has been frequently pointed out on Broadway as "the best-dressed coon in town," and is a frequenter of the Fifth Avenue Hotel lobby during campaign times. He was successful as a racing speculator last season, though his largest winnings on any one race were made when Martimas won the Futurity at the Coney Island race track in 1898. Then he was said to have put several thousand dollars to his bank account. Last year he was the State Auditor of Racing Accounts at the running tracks, and drew a comfortable salary of $2,500, with practically nothing to do. Anderson's political associations have enabled him to prosper in a financial way, and he was able to clean up a snug sum last Fall by operations on Wall Street, where he received valuable information "from the inside" that netted him a handsome profit. As he is very much of a gentleman, a good story teller, has a strong political pull, as well as being "a good dresser," he gets about among a large class of men who are ordinarily not at all inclined toward people of his race, and is altogether perhaps the best-known negro in the city. Always having had a fondness for the thoroughbred horse, it is natural that he should have at length blossomed out as the owner of a racing stable. He starts out with a string of a dozen two-year-olds and the old campaigner Barnock.

WORKMEN TO SUE THE CITY

Want Additional Pay Under Prevailing Rate of Wages Law.

Corporation Counsel Blames the Controller for Not Creating a Fund to Meet Such Claims.

Twenty-four claims, aggregating $73,165.40, for differences between the amounts of wages received by city employes and the prevailing rate paid to men in the same occupations, were filed in the Controller's Office yesterday. These claims ranged in amount from $200 to $1,500, three of them being for the latter sum. None of these claims will be allowed by the Controller and ultimately suits to compel their payment will have to be brought.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday said that he had no desire to engage in a discussion of the matter with the Controller. He could suggest no way in which the raid on the City Treasury could be stopped, in view of the fact that the claimants, when their claims are sustained by evidence, are, as a rule, entitled to their money, under a law enacted on May 10, 1894, in which it is said: "All such mechanics, workingmen, and laborers so employed, (by the State or any municipal corporation,) or in the employ of contractors with the State or such municipal corporation, shall receive not less than the prevailing rate of wages in the respective trades or callings in which such mechanics, workingmen, and laborers are employed in said locality."

Under this law, a man named McMahon, who had filed a claim for the difference between what he got and the prevailing rate, brought suit against the city in 1897. Justice Andrews, who was then Corporation Counsel, defended this suit unsuccessfully and the judgment given in the lower court was unanimously affirmed in the Appellate Division, Justice Barrett writing the opinion. After Mr. Whalen came into office he contested another of these claims and was defeated, the judgment being affirmed in the Appellate Division.

In view of these circumstances, Mr. Whalen said it was obvious that claims made under the act, when borne out by the evidence, could not be resisted. The ordinary course of procedure, he said, was for claimants to file their demands with the Controller, who, under Section 149 of the charter, has the power "to settle and adjust all claims in favor of or against the corporation" and to require claimants to attest under oath to the validity and justice of their demands. In most cases—in all of those affected by the "prevailing rate of wages law"—he declines to pay these claims, because he has no funds with which to pay them. Thirty days after the date of filing claimants may bring suit.

Mr. Whalen said yesterday that there was nothing left for him to do except to offer judgments in cases where the evidence warranted such action. The figures submitted by the Controller, he said, were misleading, as probably not a third of the claims filed were ever settled by confessions of judgment, the remainder being fought in the courts.

"All of these claims for wages under the labor law are filed with the Controller," Mr. Whalen said. "He has thirty days in which to investigate the facts in connection therewith, and he has full power, under Section 149 of the charter, to settle and adjust these claims, as well as any and every claim against the City of New York. As a matter of fact, these claims are dumped in on me with a request that I detail an assistant to examine into the merits of said claims. To whatever assistant these claims are assigned by me for investigation falls the duty of examining all public records to ascertain whether the claimant ever was in the public employment or whether he rendered services for the time claimed by him and how he was compensated for such services by the city. In most instances these records are obtainable in the office of the Finance Department, and this information is just as readily accessible to the Controller as it is to myself.

"If the claimant's statement of fact as to the length of his service and the rate of compensation paid to him is found to be true, then nothing remains for us except to ascertain what was the prevailing rate of wages in his trade or employment during the time in question. If our investigation discloses that the prevailing rate of wages was the amounted stated by the claimant, then, unfortunately, there is no defense left open to us.

"The attorneys who represent these claims are very prompt to bring their actions at the expiration of the thirty days from the filing of the claim, and under the provisions of our charter full costs are taxable against the city in these actions, no matter what the recovery.

"Unless we have a good defense, it is imperative that the cases should be settled as early as practicable, to prevent the accumulation of costs. In every case in which a judgment has been entered on my offer of judgment, the facts and the law justified the judgment as well as the policy of preventing unnecessary future costs in the actions.

"It has happened that in the past this prevailing rate of wages law was ignored by the various public departments in the City of New York, as well as in the Cities of Brooklyn and Long Island City. Arbitrary sums were fixed as compensation for the various classes of mechanics and laborers employed in the public service, and these sums were paid without any open objection on the part of the employes.

"The fact that these claims are now being filed in great numbers is a source of considerable embarrassment to the city, but it is something over which, unfortunately, I have no control.

"It would seem to me that a proper precaution on the part of the Department of Finance would have prevented the bringing of nearly all of the actions. These claims have been brought in sufficient number in the past to call upon the Department of Finance to make provision to meet them in the future. The Controller should have obtained a fund out of which all of these claims could be settled by him within the thirty days allowed by law after the filing of the claim. In many cases these claims have been made for services rendered in the Cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City prior to Jan. 1, 1898, and thus became obligations specifically imposed upon the City of New York as at present constituted by its charter, and could have been met by the Controller out of the proceeds of revenue bonds which the law permits to be issued for such purpose.

"In the latter part of last year a number of claims were filed by one attorney in the City of Brooklyn and transmitted to this office by the Controller for our investigation. After a thorough investigation we found the facts to be as stated by the claimants, but we endeavored to negotiate a settlement at less than the amount claimed. After considerable negotiation the attorney agreed to accept 90 per cent. on the face amount of his claims without interest. On Dec. 14, 1899, I forwarded these claims to the Controller, stating this fact and recommending an immediate settlement, which would have saved the city at that time on these claims alone about $2,600.

"No answer was received from the Controller in reply to my communication, and in the latter part of the month the attorney immediately began a suit on each claim. There was no possible defense to any of these suits, as the facts and the law were in his favor. The result was the City of New York not only lost the amount which the attorney had offered to waive in the early part of December, but was obliged to pay interest and taxable costs in each action. This was a clear loss of about $4,000."

Appeal for Widow and Six Children.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 to provide for the support of a widow and six children, the oldest eleven years. The woman is a Hungarian and unable to speak English, and has been cheated twice by relatives. Money sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be publicly acknowledged. The society also acknowledges the following additional contributions to pay admission into a home for an aged journalist: J. Gould's Son & Co., $1; "J. H. H.," $1; "S. H. E.," "B. O. R.," "C. W. A.," $5 each; "S. P. A.," "Cash," $10 each; "A Friend," $81. Sufficient money has been received for this case.

Canon on Divorce Still in Abeyance.

At the close of the third session of the special committee of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held yesterday forenoon at Trinity Chapel, this city, for the purpose of drafting a canon on the subject of marriage and divorce, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of Trinity Parish announced that the matter was still in abeyance and that no final action would be taken until the next meeting of the committee, on Nov. 14. Dr. Dix refused to make any additional statement.

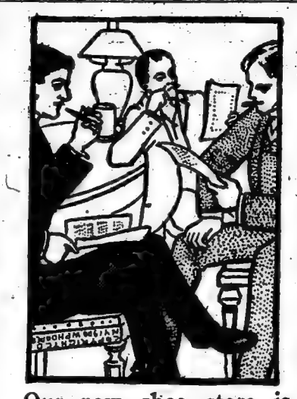

Our new shoe store is a worthy setting for shoes that will not look out of place by the side of any celebrated make—that boast the good looks for which the custom shoe-maker knows how to charge.

The man thinking of getting re-shod can't do better than consult our shoers and get a glimpse of our new store, 258 Broadway.

Same shoes at 1260 and 569 Broadway; also clothes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1280 Broadway, cor. 32d.

Salespeople to sell Sorosis Shoes. JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

A LONG WILL CONTEST.—The contest over the will of Kate L. Laudy, which apparently will not reach a determination for some time longer, has had a prolonged and varied experience. The testatrix by the will, made ten years ago, left a considerable legacy to the Woman's Hospital and to the Peter Cooper Union, and it is mainly upon the appeal of these institutions that the controversy has been continued. The witnesses to the instrument were Dr. Porter, the attending physician, and Mrs. Edwards, the nurse then in charge of Mrs. Laudy. The doctor testified there was a signature just above where he signed and that Mrs. Laudy requested him to sign just after her signature. Mrs. Edwards was not sure that she saw the signature of Mrs. Laudy, but said that she signed her name under that of Dr. Porter. The Surrogate, in 1891, decided that the instrument was not legally attested and executed. The late General Term of the Supreme Court reversed the Surrogate and directed him to admit the will to probate. The Court of Appeals at first affirmed that judgment, but after a reargument directed a jury trial as to whether the testatrix acknowledged her signature to each of the witnesses. The jury found that she had done so, but the Appellate Division three years ago awarded a new trial. The second jury gave the same verdict as the first, but the Court set it aside. The third jury was not permitted to pass upon the question, the trial court having directed it to find that Mrs. Laudy did not acknowledge her signature to the witnesses, and then the Surrogate was directed to refuse probate. This course was sanctioned by the Appellate Division, in June, 1898, but on further appeal by the charitable institutions the Court of Appeals has now directed another reversal, holding in an opinion by Justice Vann, that a will should not be refused probate because the attesting witnesses did not look closely to see the testatrix's signature acknowledged by her, where, as in this case, it was visible, and they heard her acknowledge it, and her declaration that the instrument was her last will, and there was no claim of fraud.

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WITHDRAWAL OF MONEYS FROM INSOLVENT BANK.—On Aug. 8, 1893, Frederick Uhlman, who was President of the East River Bridge Company, learned, through being a Director of the Madison Square Bank, that that institution, in which the company was depositor, was insolvent and would be closed the following day. On the night of the 8th, Simon Uhlman, who was largely interested in the stock of the East River Bridge Company, on learning of the imminency of the bank's insolvency, and knowing that the St. Nicholas Bank, which was the agent at the Clearing House of the Madison Square Bank, and would soon cease to so act, though it was then responsible for all checks of the Madison Square Bank that would be presented the next day at the Clearing House, caused a check to be filled up drawn upon the Madison Square Bank for $50,000, and took it to the Treasurer of the East River Bridge Company at Brooklyn, who there signed it before midnight. Then Frederick Uhlman signed the check as President of the company, and the next morning took it to the Hanover National Bank, which presented it at the Clearing House that morning. Miles O'Brien and others, receivers of the Madison Square Bank, brought suit to compel the East River Bridge Company to account and pay over to them this $50,000 which had been drawn out on the day the bank closed. The referee, before the case was tried, dismissed the complaint, but that judgment was reversed by the First Appellate Division. The Court of Appeals, by a divided vote, has now directed a reversal of the Appellate Division and affirmed the decision of the referee. The Court of Appeals decided, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, concurred in by Chief Judge Parker and Judges Gray and Martin, that Mr. Uhlman, on learning of the condition of the Madison Square Bank, had the right to withdraw the deposit of the company of which he was President on the day of the bank's failure. The Court held that the case was not brought within the condemnation of Section 48 of the Stock Corporation law, which prohibits officers and Directors of an insolvent corporation from using their knowledge of its condition to secure their own claims or the corporation from making preferential transfers of its property.

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CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT.—Ralph Scott, who was employed by the Engineering News Publishing Company to procure orders for advertising in this city for the periodical, was to receive 25 per cent. on the amount of the orders, and "also upon all business that followed the original contract, and that the parties introduced by him were his customers." Scott sued the company, claiming he was entitled to recover commissions upon advertisements received after his discharge, from customers whom he originally secured. A judgment, awarded on the trial in favor of the defendant, has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, which held that the customers were his while the employment lasted, but they were not his when they chose to contract directly with the company after his connection with it had ceased.

Mr. Heath Inspects the Post Office.

First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath, who has previously expressed himself as in favor of the establishment of an up-town Post Office, came to this city yesterday from Washington, to make arrangements for the House Committee on New Buildings and Grounds to hold a session here on Feb. 23. He was again shown through the General Post Office by Postmaster Van Cott, and said that the cellar was not fitted for the sorting of mail matter, as the work has to be done by artificial light and the draughts from the many lifts are dangerous to the health of the clerks employed there. Mr. Heath will today make an inspection of the branch stations in this city.

The Vesta TRADE MARK

Corset.

Renders every figure graceful,—fashionable,—attractive.
It is at the same time perfectly hygienic, allowing complete freedom for breathing, and is absolutely correct in proportion and line.
Straight front. Long hips. New fabrics.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

BIGAMIST'S RIVAL WIVES.

One Pleaded for Vengeance, the Other for Mercy, and the Judge Sent Him to Jail.

William J. Harmon, a clerk of 2,226 Second Avenue, was convicted of bigamy before Judge Cowing in Part III. of General Sessions yesterday, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Before sentence was pronounced his wives, both of whom were in the courtroom during his trial, had a heated argument concerning the punishment he deserved, and gave their views on that subject to the Judge at some length. Harmon's first wife was Miss Isabella Shepard, who is a brunette, and his second wife was Miss Isadora Mainwaring, who has flaxen hair. Mrs. Harmon No. 2 believed that the prisoner should go unpunished, and did not hesitate to say so, while the first Mrs. Harmon declared emphatically that hanging would be too good for him.

When his arrest was made some time ago on the charge of his first wife, his second wife moved to Jersey City to avoid appearing as a witness against him. Harmon was set free, but about three weeks ago his first wife caught him living with wife No. 2 again, and since then he has been in the Tombs.

When he was brought before the Judge for sentence, wife No. 1 jumped up and shouted:

"Send him to jail, Judge; he's a thief."

"Oh, please don't, Judge," begged wife No. 2, from the other side of the room; "he didn't mean to do it, and I love him dearly."

"Bring those women forward," ordered the Judge.

Both wives raced for the front of the courtroom, and the first Mrs. Harmon won.

"Send him to jail," she panted. "He married me and stole $3,000 from me. Then he went and married that sandy-haired thing. I could have forgiven him anything but that. He ought to get the electric chair."

Wife No. 2's solicitude for the prisoner was so great that she failed to notice the uncomplimentary allusion her rival had made to her.

"Please don't send him to jail, Judge," she pleaded; "he didn't mean to do anything wrong, and I know he won't do it again."

Both women got as near to the Judge's bench as they could get, and stood glaring at each other. Several court attendants managed to get between them and quiet them, while Judge Cowing sentenced the prisoner.

JOSHUA GREGG STILL ILL.

To Go to a Warmer Climate When Able to Travel.

Joshua Gregg, the furniture dealer, who made an unexpected assignment last Saturday, is still very ill. Mr. Gregg will go to a warmer climate as soon as he is able to travel.

It was announced yesterday by Wager & Acker, the lawyers who have charge of the settlement of Joshua Gregg's affairs, that for some time Mr. Gregg had realized that his health would not permit him to carry on the business, and that arrangements had been under way by which Robert Gregg was to take charge of it. These arrangements were practically completed when Joshua Gregg surprised all concerned by making an assignment.

PULLAR CASE NEARING CLOSE.

Testimony Presented to Show that Plaintiff Was Not a Drunkard.

The testimony for the defense yesterday in the action of J. W. Pullar against ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut and Alfred R. Page was on a line tending to prove that Pullar was a sober, temperate man instead of a drunkard, as he alleges.

Gen. Burnett, counsel for the defense, showed some irritation over the failure of two of the witnesses called to establish anything. He told the Court he had been led to believe they could establish certain points of which they showed absolute ignorance while on the stand.

Justice Bischoff told the counsel in the case that the trial had dragged along for nearly a month and that he desired the hearing of testimony to be finished without unnecessary delay.

JAPAN'S RELIGIOUS WAR.

Christianity and Buddhism Struggling for State Recognition.

The struggle between Christianity and Buddhism for recognition as the State religion of Japan has produced a curious result. The Japanese Cabinet has recently issued orders that no religious instructions of any kind shall be given in the schools of the country. Consequent upon this decree, so the reports to the American Bible Society Secretary at New York indicate, the sale of the Christian Scriptures in Japan has actually increased.

A report from a Bible agent at Yokohama prophesies that before very long absolute religious liberty will be established in Japan. It appears that the present Cabinet is strangely infused with the antiquated notions of the ancient religions. The Japanese themselves feel that the sunlight of the coming day is being preceded by darkness, whose principal characteristic is that it carries the minds of the people back to memories of antiquity. Those who are leading the fight, it is said, are those whose chief ambition is for Japan to stand before the world as a great commercial nation. They do not believe this commercial importance will be recognized unless religious toleration prevails in the nation.

Odd methods are being used to secure the recognition of Buddhism as the established faith of the empire. It is reported that a mass meeting has recently been held at Kyoto, and that orders have been sent to the various Buddhist parishes instructing them to elect committees to urge their scheme before the two houses of the Japanese Diet. It is said that a thousand of the Hongwan-ji priests will visit Tokyo during the sessions of the Legislature, and that they will attempt to besiege the two branches of that body. Fifty thousand yen ($25,000) has been subscribed for the campaign, and thirty-four branch temples have been called upon to furnish 1,500 yen each for the purpose.

$50,000 Fire in Mercer Street.

The six-story, iron-front building at 231 Mercer Street, occupied by several business firms, was damaged by fire early last evening to the extent of about $50,000. The fire, which began in the basement from some unknown cause, spread rapidly, but was overcome by the firemen through the effective use of the water tower and electric searchlights. The following were the occupants of the building: Basement and first floor, Morris Rosenstiel, furs and skins; second floor, J. Levy & Co., children's clothing; third floor, Rosenberg & Krause, clothing; fourth floor, M. Joseph & Co., clothing; fifth floor, H. H. Ginsberg, clothing; sixth floor, American Fur Dyeing Works, and Phoenix Pants Company.

The New York Times Saturday Review.

Features To-Morrow:

HIGHEST ANDES
Mr. FITZ GERALD'S account of his ascents of Aconcagua and Tupungado.

LIFE AFTER DEATH
Dr. Savage's striking review of the world's beliefs in it—Work of the Society for Psychical Research.

UNCANONIZED SAINTS
Elizabeth Peace Nichol the subject of the first volume in a new series of biographies.

"TRUE STORY, BUT WHAT'S THE USE?"
Two recent novels caustically considered by JAMES L. FORD.

CHATEAUBRIAND
The celebration in France of the fiftieth anniversary of his death—The Man and His Work. By ELIOT GREGORY.

SOUTH AFRICA
Two books dealing with the Transvaal and Delagoa Bay.

RUSSIAN FINANCES
A journal of financial statistics which may indicate that Russia seeks to borrow money.

TISSOT'S CHRIST
Steps to secure the paintings for the Brooklyn Institute—Money already subscribed.

THEODORE BEZA
Prof. Baird's account of the life and work of Calvin's coadjutor.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

PARSON WEEMS AND HIS WRITINGS
Some account of the author of the Washington cherry tree story.

CURIOUS NAMES
Wauchope and some others—An interesting letter from Mgr. SETON.

TWO PROTESTS
One against historical novels; the other against Hamlin Garland's pictures of Western farm life.

ROBERT S. HAWKER
Verse by the celebrated "Vicar of Morwenstow," Cornwall.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE
Three timely articles; "Books from Book Factories"; "Books Whose Backs Do Not Break"; "Few Books Instead of Many."

A WORD WITH CRITICS
Kate Sanborn willing to give arguments but not brains too.

For Dyspepsia.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Taken after meals prevents acidity and distress of the stomach, headache, and the offensive belching of wind.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

WEBER PIANOS
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y. 605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY. Xtra Matinée Washington's Birthday. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2:15. Xtra Matinée Washington's Birthday. MAUDE ADAMS IN THE LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS, 8. MAT. SAT. XTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. WM. GILLETTE in His New Play. SHERLOCK HOLMES

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 24th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mat. Sat. Xtra Matinée Washington's Birthday. The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Last 2 Nights. Last Matinée Saturday. MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES Feb. 21—Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production. Seats now on sale. HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15. The new society play in 4 acts by John Oliver Hobbes, with the full strength of Daniel Frohman's Stock Company. THE AMBASSADOR

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS The Surprises of Love. Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Milton & Dollie NOBLES, Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Le Roy & Clayton Bonner, Gallando, the Silvers, Mov. Pictures, &c.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Camilla Urso, Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Lillian Burkhart, The Hawaiian Trio, Tiddlewinks & Dugan, Mov. Pic's &c.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM MONDAY AFT., FEBY. 19th, at 3:30. Major J. B. Pond Announces the Third Lecture of the Series by ERNEST SETON THOMPSON "Wild Animals I Have Met." Reserved Seats, $1.00. Children Half Price.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Ave. Castle Sq. Op. Co. 2d Year, in English. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. MARITANA. Next week—"The Mascot." All-star cast. Special Matinée Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22.

Farewell week of Round New York in 80 Minutes. Mat. Sat'y. With FOUGERE and THE GREAT LAFAYETTE

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance. MARIE DRESSLER, MR. & MRS. ROYLE, Walton's Dogs and Monkeys, Morton, Lewis & Ryan, Biograph, Nellie Walters

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

Weber & Fields' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. Matinées Tues. & Sat. WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY.

Adelaide Kellam Released.

Upon an order issued by Justice McCarthy of the City Court yesterday, Adelaide Kellam, the actress, was released from the Ludlow Street Jail, upon the statements of physicians that Miss Kellam was suffering from Bright's disease and might die at any time. Miss Kellam some time ago pleaded guilty to the charge of perjury in having made false statements in her examination in supplementary proceedings in the City Court on a judgment obtained against her by Mary B. Maris, and Justice Newburger suspended sentence.

Can Secure Here Accommodation in Paris.

For the accommodation of their passengers to the Paris Exposition this year the Hamburg-American Line has secured the exclusive use of the Hôtel du Palais, 28 Cours la Reine, and some rooms in the Hôtel Columbia, 16 Rue Kléber, Paris, so that passengers before sailing may, upon application, secure a hotel room in Paris at the price of $2.50 per day and upward, European plan, for a week, or from the time of arrival till the arrival of the next steamer.

SOROSIS TRADE MARK. THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

The "Rough Rider" Boot is one of the thirty-five varieties of the Sorosis model. The cork elastic filling between the heavy extension sole and bright calf skin upper, renders this Boot pliable and especially adapted for Winter or Country wear.

Sizes, 1 to 9. Widths, 00 to 5.
Price always uniform.
$3.50 per pair.
Sold exclusively in New York by
JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899—1900. Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU. To-night, at 8, LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 17, at 1:30, DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friedericks, Bars, and Dippel.
Sat. Ev'g, Feb.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Snow; brisk to high northerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,635. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York? Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 43c; cash cotton, 8⅞c.

LEGISLATURE.—The sessions of both Senate and Assembly yesterday were very brief, very little business, even of minor importance, being transacted. Assemblyman Henry introduced a bill designed to carry out the recommendations of the National Guard Association. Assemblyman Kelsey has introduced a bill amending the banking law relating to corporations after merger. A hearing will be given on Feb. 22 by the Assembly Cities Committee on Mr. Minton's bill to relieve the overcrowded condition of the Corrections Department of this city by empowering Commissioner Lantry to transfer aged and feeble vagrants to the Charities Department. A number of New York bills were reported favorably.—Page 5.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday listened to an arraignment of Mr. Sims, (Dem., Tenn.,) who had charged that Northern volunteers were unduly clamorous for pensions. Several members denied the imputation, among them Mr. Cummings (N. Y.) and Col. Clayton, (N. Y.,) the latter paying a tribute to Gen. Miles. The House refused to agree to the Senate amendments to the Currency bill and asked for a conference. Conferrees from both houses were appointed. The House committee reported favorably on the Loud bill relating to rates and regulations pertaining to second-class mail matter. An additional Federal Judge, to sit at Buffalo, was recommended by the House Judiciary Committee. A recommendation from the committee to the House was made, providing for a Constitutional amendment debarring polygamists from office. The Senate discussed the colonial policy, Mr. Stewart arguing for free trade for Puerto Rico.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—A British column under Gen. French reached Kimberley on Thursday evening. The Boer troops south and north of that place were driven away, and their laager, supplies, and ammunition were captured. The British loss was twenty. The British abandoned Rensburg, retiring on Arundel. The Boers have appeared near Naauwpoort. The House of Commons passed the supplementary army estimates of £13,000,000 by a vote of 213 to 32. It is believed that the Naval Reserve is being made ready. Terrific storms did great damage to shipping and impeded railway traffic in Germany yesterday. Floods caused by thaws in Great Britain have done much damage. Officials in France yesterday observed the anniversary of the death of President Faure. A price of 100,000 taels has been set on the head of Kong Yu Wei, the Chinese reformer. Grove K. Gilbert, an American geologist, has won a medal in London. There is a tariff deal in negotiation between the United States and Brazil. Ambassador White is again ill at Berlin.—Pages 1, 3, and 4.

Page 3.

The Yale Club last night decided to erect a handsome new clubhouse on West Forty-fourth Street.

The Reorganization Committee for the creditors of Harper & Brothers have approved a plan for a new corporation, to be governed by a voting trust. Under this plan the Harpers will get practically nothing.

Page 4.

It is said H. C. Frick will build a larger plant than the Carnegie Company's to make nickle steel armor.

Page 5.

Republican leaders intimated yesterday that the State Convention to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention will be held in this city.

Page 7.

The Democratic legislators in Louisville have decided to go to Frankfort to meet in the State House.

Edward Clark yesterday denied that his brother, ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark, was a wreck mentally and that his fortune had been lost, but it was said that his health was poor and that he had lost money on racing and in Broklyn Rapid Transit stock.

Page 8.

The Southern Classification Committee met at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday and heard arguments against the new classification which increases Southern freight rates on many articles 30 per cent.

Page 9.

A school for scientific and practical instruction in agriculture and horticulture is to be established at Chappaqua, where a farm of nearly 200 acres has been secured.

The last obstacle to the signing of the rapid transit contract was removed yesterday by a decision of the Appellate Division modifying the bond conditions. Mr. McDonald says he will qualify by Tuesday.

Page 12.

Coal men said yesterday that there is an active demand in Europe for American coal, as England is husbanding her supply. Home consumption is also increasing and Cuba is buying many tons of coal.

Page 14.

The accusations of attempted bribery made against the members of the Municipal Railroad Committee by Edward F. Linton, Secretary of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission, were resented yesterday by the committeemen, some of whom explained their attitude on the river tunnel franchise application.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 6.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Markets.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

SAMPSON DECLINES AN OFFER.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The fact became public to-day that the Trustees of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have offered the Presidency of that institution to Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, and that the office had been declined by him.

Admiral Sampson said to-day: "Yes, it is true that I have been offered the Presidency of the Institute and declined."

Upon being asked to make public his reasons for declining, he said: "These should be evident. It would mean my leaving the service with which I have been so long identified and entering upon a new life for which I am probably less fitted than for the one which I now hold. While I appreciate the honor conferred upon me, and while as a matter of fact such a change would mean an increase in salary, at my time the change is not to be considered."

A CHICAGO LOVE STORY.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Love at first sight, a proposal of marriage, acceptance within fifteen minutes, and the wedding on the same day, were events in an interesting story unfolded before Justice Sabbath.

Charles Korpes and his wife of one month were the central figures in the proceedings. She had him arrested for assault. He first met her in her saloon. Learning she was a widow, he proposed and was accepted, and they were married.

To-day each accused the other of marrying for money. For a month they quarreled and then, she says, he threatened to shoot her. They both left the court and instructed their lawyers to sue for divorce.

22 Hours and 10 Minutes to Indianapolis
Via Pennsylvania Railroad. Save more than an hour by taking the Standard Railroad of America.—Adv.

BRITISH ARRIVE AT KIMBERLEY

Gen. French Takes Dinner There at the Club.

BOER TROOPS DRIVEN AWAY

Their Laager, Supplies, and Ammunition Captured.

BRITISH LOSS WAS 20

Gen. Roberts Reports that the Magersfontein Trenches Were Abandoned by the Boers, Who Are Trying to Escape.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Yesterday Lord Roberts reported to the War Office in a series of dispatches as follows:

"JACOBSDAL, Feb. 16.—French, with a force of artillery, cavalry, and mounted infantry, reached Kimberley this evening, Thursday.

"The following from Gen. French was received this morning:

"'I have completely dispersed the enemy from the southern side of Kimberley, from Alexandersfontein to Cliphansfontein, and am now going to occupy their ground. Have captured the enemy's laager and store depot supplies and supplies of ammunition. Casualties about 20 of all ranks wounded.

"'Kimberley cheerful and well.'

"I have good reason to believe the Magersfontein trenches have been abandoned, and that the Boers are endeavoring to escape. Gen. French is scouring the country north of Kimberley. One of Gen. Kelly-Kenny's brigades of infantry is in pursuit of a large Boer convoy moving toward Bloemfontein."

"Much gratified on arrival here to find admirable hospital arrangements, made by the German Ambulance Corps under Drs. Kaettner and Hildebrand, who with their staffs have shown the greatest kindness to our wounded, as they have to the Boer wounded. Some of our wounded have been here since December. Some were brought in yesterday."

The Standard publishes the following dispatch from Wedraai, dated Thursday at midnight:

"Official news has been received here that Gen. French arrived at Kimberley to-day and dined at the club this evening."

Spenser Wilkinson, discussing the military situation in The Morning Post, says:

"It may be necessary to wait a day or two in order to fill in the details of the first act of Lord Roberts's operations. Interest now centres in the attempt of the Boers to retreat, or, failing that, in the attempt to pursue them. Gen. Cronje has probably chosen to retreat, which, if successful, would take him across the Vaal River.

"The purpose of Lord Roberts's strategy undoubtedly was to surround Gen. Cronje's force and to cut off his retreat. A few days will clear up the fate of the Boer commander."

GEN. CRONJE IN FLIGHT?

Gen. Cronje, with a start of a day or two, is seemingly in full retreat from Lord Roberts, moving northward. Gen. French, with the cavalry, simply staid over night in Kimberley, and then pushed on, to get in touch with the retiring enemy. A long Boer wagon train is moving toward Bloemfontein, followed, presumably, by a large force of British infantry. In their hasty departure the Boers lost quantities of supplies and ammunition.

Military opinion here is that Lord Roberts will not push far after the Boers immediately, because of transport problems and the need of rest for the troops. He has to feed 70,000 persons in his army and the whole Kimberley population. He must rebuild the railway from Modder River Town to Kimberley and revictual the latter.

Lord Roberts has wrought a genuine preliminary success and the impression is that he has done enough for the present. He will need to prepare for another strike.

REJOICING IN ENGLAND.

All over England to-night there have been evidences of public joy. In every theatre and public meeting, around the railway stations, and in the streets there have been expressions of gladness and jubilation over the news. The newspapers are editorially rejoicing.

Those who read the news closely see only one disturbing factor in the Cape situation, and that is the pressure of the Boers toward Lord Roberts's line of supply through De Aar, which was never more important than now.

The Boers, under Commandants Delarey and Grobler, are making a persistent effort to penetrate to the railway. They have pushed Gen. Clements back to Arundel and have outflanked him. All are within sixty miles, or two days' hard march, of the Central Railway. Doubtless Lord Roberts has left considerable forces along the line and can send back more if necessary.

RUMOR OF BULLER'S ADVANCE.

In the lobbies of the House last evening it was rumored that Gen. Buller had again crossed the Tugela. A special dispatch, dated two days back, and just transmitted from Chieveley, says that an important move was then pending there, although contrary indications are found in the fact that 750 ambulance bearers have been temporarily disbanded, and the further fact that traction engines are arriving at Durban from the front to be sent to Lord Roberts.

More artillery is being sent to Lord Roberts from Cape Town.

New Orleans and California—New Orleans Short Line.
Leave New York daily 3:25 P. M. Pennsylvania and Norfolk & Western connecting at New Orleans with Sunset Limited. Office, 398 B'way, N. Y. Through Sleeping Cars.—Adv.

Pennsylvania Railroad Trains to Cincinnati
Run over the shortest line, best track, and make the fastest time.—Adv.

KIMBERLEY AND VICINITY, SHOWING JACOBSDAL.

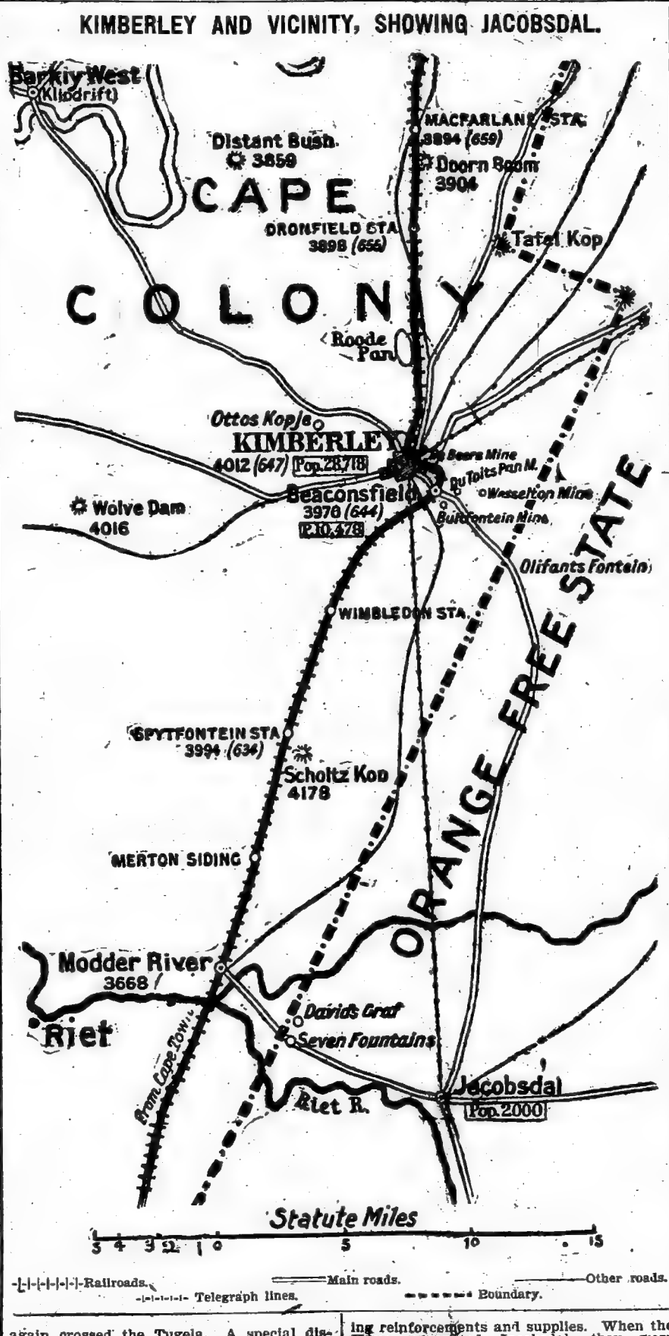

DETAILS OF FRENCH'S ADVANCE

RIET RIVER, Orange Free State, Feb. 14.—Gen. French, in command of the cavalry division, and with a strong force of horse artillery, left Modder River Sunday morning for Rambam, twelve miles east of Enslin, where the whole division concentrated. The next day he made a rapid march to Riet River, where a party of Boers contested his passage at Dekiel and Waterfall Drifts. After some hours' shelling Gen. French drove the Boers away and crossed the river.

Yesterday (Tuesday) the column continued its march to Klip and Rondaval Drifts on the Modder River, where again a short engagement ensued, Gen. French shelling the Boers vigorously and forcing a passage. The Boers precipitately retired, leaving five laagers in the hands of the British, besides a great quantity of cattle and 2,000 sheep.

The rapidity of Gen. French's march and the overwhelming nature of his force enabled him, in spite of the difficulties of water transportation, to thoroughly outwit and surprise the Boers.

The British casualties were slight.

Col. Hannay, while on his way to Rambam, encountered 500 Boers, with two guns, holding a kopje commanding the valley leading to the drift. The fighting lasted all day long, and the Boers disappeared during the night.

Thirteen men reported missing from Hannay's force are prisoners. They were captured treacherously during the fight. They were informed that an agreement had been reached between the British officer commanding the extreme left and the commandant of the Boer ambulance that half a company of the British should be permitted to fetch water from a neighboring farmhouse. The ambulance then retired, and the Boers rushed out of concealment and cut off the water party. The thirteen prisoners included an officer.

Gen. French holds both the Modder and Riet Rivers between the Boers at Magersfontein and their base at Bloemfontein. Throughout the march the Free State farms were respected, but their owners almost invariably fled, taking their effects.

The health of the troops is excellent, but sickness is prevalent among the horses, and a plentiful supply of remounts will be required.

JACOBSDAL CAPTURED.

OUTSIDE JACOBSDAL, Orange Free State, Feb. 15.—Jacobsdal is now in possession of the British. Yesterday a small cavalry patrol entered the place, and found it full of wounded, including several British from Rensburg. The place was only occupied by a small force, which fell back before the patrol. After a series of small skirmishes a battery of artillery shelled the environs, and drove out the last of the Boers.

Early this morning a large force of Boers from Colesberg, with ten guns, attacked a convoy of 200 wagons at the Riet River, shelling vigorously and doing damage. But strong reinforcements have been sent hence, and it is hoped they will bring in the whole convoy in safety.

Gen. French's division seized three drifts on the Modder River. At the third drift the Boers were fairly strongly intrenched. Gen. French bombarded them and drove them off. To-day he moved rapidly in the direction of Kimberley.

The Boers have left Alexandersfontein, which the British now occupy.

Gen. Roberts is in excellent health and spirits. The hardships and rapid marching appear to agree with the whole army, and the men are in splendid spirits under the leadership of "Bobs."

The road between Modder River and Jacobsdal is now open. The distance is only nine miles. The road is available for sending reinforcements and supplies. When the Boers evacuated Jacobsdal, they were obliged to pass over a ridge, where they afforded a splendid mark for the British guns, which showered shrapnel upon the retreating enemy.

Orders to the convoy which was attacked at Riet River had been countermanded; but the dispatch did not arrive in time, and the experience was a very warm one, although the Boers did little material damage.

As Gen. French, with the strengthened division, pushed forward toward Kimberley, he found the beleaguering Boers deserting their position at Alexandersfontein, thus allowing a portion of the Kimberley garrison to occupy and intrench the place.

A REPORT FROM ROBERTS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The following dispatch from Gen. Roberts fills the gaps in the earlier dispatches:

"MODDER RIVER, Feb. 16.—The Sixth Division left Waterfall Drift early yesterday morning and marched here, going on the same evening to Rondeval Drift to hold the crossing of the Modder River and leave Gen. French free to act.

"Shortly after arriving here the mounted infantry visited Jacobsdal and found it full of women and children, with four of our wounded men, doing well.

"On the way back the mounted infantry were attacked and nine men were wounded. Col. Henry and Major Hatchell and ten men were missing. Both officers were subsequently found at Jacobsdal, slightly wounded."

"The cavalry division is moving in a northerly direction, and has apparently already reduced the pressure on Kimberley, as Kekewich signals the enemy has abandoned Alexandersfontein and that he has occupied it.

"French has advanced as far as Abonsdam with slight loss, and is pushing on the posts, his rear being held by mounted infantry."

The War Office points out that the word "here" in the above dispatch means some point on the Modder River other than the Modder River station.

A mutilated dispatch from Cape Town, dated Wednesday, Feb. 14, says some Grenadiers went through a body of eighty Boers four times, and that only seventeen of them escaped. As the Grenadiers form part of the Modder River column, this bayonet charge may be connected with Lord Roberts's movement.

A BOER ACCOUNT.

PRETORIA, Feb. 15.—The Transvaal Government has made public the following official dispatch:

"Yesterday, at Rondeval Drift, in the neighborhood of Jacobsdal, the Federal troops were engaged in a severe fight with 2,000 British, who were trying to reach Kimberley.

"Commandant Delarey continued the engagement until this morning, the Federal casualties being five wounded.

"After another two hours of hard fighting, it is reported that the British retired, leaving Col. Henry dangerously wounded, Col. Henry, with his servant, was taken to Jacobsdal."

BRITISH ABANDON RENSBURG.

ARUNDEL, Feb. 14.—Gen. Clements withdrew from Rensburg during the night, his rear guard arriving at Arundel early this morning.

The Boers promptly followed, reoccupying their old position in the Taalbosch Hills, whence they have been shelling the British cavalry patrols, but ineffectually.

The British guns returned the fire, making fairly accurate practice.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The War Office last night made public Gen. Roberts's report on the retirement from Rensburg, which is as follows:

"Clements, having been pressed by the Boers, has retired to Arundel to cover Naauwpoort."

A Boer dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, dated Thursday, Feb. 15, says the initial at-

Continued on Page 3.

Travel, a Luxury.
The "Royal Limited," Finest Day Train in the World, leaves New York, South Ferry and Foot of Liberty St., Daily, 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

GRUBER'S POEM ON QUIGG

He Finds Solace for "Isolation" in Verse.

Denounces Republican County Chairman—Wants to Know If He Is Interested in Democratic Victory.

One of the most remarkable political meetings ever held in this city took place last night at Wainwright Hall, 125 West One Hundredth Street. It was a gathering arranged by friends of Abraham Gruber, the Republican leader in the Twenty-first Assembly District, whom Chairman Quigg is alleged to be anxious to depose. The opposition forces are led by ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin.

In the course of his speech to the assemblage Col. Gruber read a poem which he had written on L. E. Quigg. It was as follows:

Woe is me, why am I fated
To be shut out and isolated?
A broken branch, a torn-off twig
I'm rendered nil by Mr. Quigg.
No Papal Bull, nor priestly curse,
Could do as much or could do worse.
Shut off from "pap" or right to think,
The right to sleep, to eat, to drink;
No more to follow Lem's combines,
Nor shout Amen whene'er he whines,
And while he leads us to defeat
Say he's the man that can't be beat.
Ah! Quigg, if I must be alone
And for my sinful acts atone,
One solace will be sweet and big—
I won't be near you, Mr. Quigg.

William S. Bennet presided at the meeting and made a few remarks. He was followed by Alderman Matthews, who predicted a glorious victory for Mr. Gruber, and said that if Quigg remained in control of the County Committee a Republican Assemblyman from New York would be a rara avis.

Col. Gruber then took the floor and said:

"This is a tenement house district and I feel entitled to talk to its people. I am a child of the tenements and lived in a tenement until I was fourteen years old.

"Quigg is a foundling Republican laid on the threshold of the Republican Party by Senator Platt. He has labored for Republican success, he says, and yet at the last County Convention he gave us a ticket with six Democrats and two Republicans. And what kind of Democrats were they? Why, they were of the ordinary 16 to 1, to hell with the Supreme Court order.

"The Mazet committee was not called at the right time, and many feel that it was not called for the right purpose. Quigg is driving men from the Republican Party to vote the Democratic ticket, and wraps himself in a mantle of misery and darkness. He has had a coffin made, and sent it to this district. He expects to put me in it, but he has made a mistake in the corpse.

"Quigg has declared that I was against McKinley and Roosevelt. The only thing I am surprised at is that he did not declare I was against the Ten Commandments, and a wife beater, and also against the Eleventh Commandment, laid down by Quigg, which says, 'Thou must not think.'

"When Quigg says he did not instigate this fight he comes as near the truth as when he said at the Republican Convention last Fall, 'This ticket will win.'

"His emissaries are traveling through the district with election officers' blanks, telling former incumbents 'You can't get a place unless Austin consents.' They are telling the same story to owners of premises used as election booths. They don't tell them that the Police Board has some voice in the matter, and, if I remember political history aright, Quigg is not allowed within three blocks of Police Headquarters.

"I am not going to see the party pulled through the mud. I have shown I could take orders, but they wanted more. They wanted you and me to sink our individuality.

"It is true that I have referred to Mr. Quigg as 'the old man's burden,' and the fact made him rush into print and say he would isolate the Twenty-first District. If Austin is making a fight here on political grounds, Quigg ought not to be ashamed to stand behind him. Quigg put Austin to the front to make the fight. Austin can't carry five districts. [Applause.] He can't carry his own district. [Great applause.]

"Resolutions indorsing Gov. Roosevelt were adopted at the County Committee meeting last night. Why didn't Quigg speak about them? Why did not some one say something to show they meant what they said?

"I am in the habit of spending my Sundays at home. Last Sunday I looked at my wife, my children, my books, and I soliloquized, 'Gruber, these are enough to make a man happy. But you are isolated.'

"Then I looked at my passing neighbors, the sky, and the sun, and remarked, 'Gruber, once you enjoyed all this; now all is dark and dismal. Once this brought delight to your soul. Now you are isolated.' Then my soul was moved to poetry. I wrote this poem, and all nature smiled again."

Here Col. Gruber read his poem. It was received with vociferous applause, and when it had subsided, Mr. Gruber ended his speech as follows:

"Has Mr. Quigg any connections which made a Democratic victory more profitable to him than Republican success? That is the only sane explanation of his conduct that occurs to me."

Another meeting will be held next week, and a few days prior to the March primaries the Gruber forces will have a mass meeting in Cooper Union.

MILWAUKEE'S CONVENTION RACE

Cream City's Delegation Establishes Headquarters in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The first detachment of Milwaukee boomers arrived here to-night to inaugurate that city's campaign for the Democratic Convention. There is a prevalent impression that Milwaukee has practically secured the convention already, but the boomers do not seem to be acting on that assumption. By Monday there will be over 100 citizens of Milwaukee on the ground, and the work will be carried on with the same dash and hustle that has characterized it from the beginning.

The Secretary of the committee, Roger M. Andrews, arrived here six weeks ago and began work, long before any of the other cities had even made their preliminary arrangements, and Milwaukee's whole canvass has been carried on with a remarkable degree of push and dash. The men who arrived to-night are Mayor David S. Rose, ex-Mayor Peter J. Somers, and ex-Gov. George W. Peck. Mayor Rose said that quarters had been secured at the Raleigh Hotel, and that on Monday they would be opened, when the main body of the delegation would arrive.

"Our only serious competitor is Kansas City," said Mayor Rose. When asked as to the relative strength of the two cities, he said: "I have a pretty correct idea of it, but I don't care to make any statement about it just now. I think Milwaukee is in the lead."

One of the devices of the Cream City's representatives will be to hang alluring pictures of her principal hotels in the Raleigh's corridors. The principal reliance, however, is on the guarantee fund of $100,000, which is here at the Raleigh in the hands of E. C. Wall, and on a comparison of the thermometrical records of Milwaukee and Kansas City during the Summer months.

Lighting Plant to be Enlarged.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 16.—The consolidated Electric Light Company has let the contract for additions to its power house at Birmingham that will practically duplicate the plant. The additional buildings and machinery will cost about $200,000. The increased demand for electricity for commercial purposes necessitates the enlargement of the company's facilities.

"Reads Like a Romance."
—Louisville Courier-Journal, No. 26. "Four-Track Series"—sent free postpaid on receipt of a two-cent stamp. Address Room 317, Grand Central Station, New York.—Adv.

STORMS RAGE IN GERMANY.

Damage Shipping, Impede Railway Traffic, and Break Telephone and Telegraph Wires.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Last night and through the greater part of to-day terrific snowstorms have raged throughout Germany. They have been very fierce along the Baltic coast and in the eastern districts of the empire. Great damage has been done to shipping, although details have not yet been received.

In a number of places the snow is deeper than at any time before in a decade. Thousands of telephone and telegraph connections have been broken. The street traffic in Berlin is greatly impeded, and other cities have suffered seriously, particularly Bremen, Hamburg, Oldenburg, Kiel, where a hurricane is blowing; Dresden, Rostock, Breslau, Dantzig, Koenigsberg, and Papenburg.

Everywhere the trains have been greatly delayed by snowdrifts.

It is reported that the Upper Rhine and the Moselle are rapidly rising.

Disastrous Floods in Great Britain.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Rains and a rapid thaw have caused many rivers to overflow, and there are unprecedented floods in various parts of the United Kingdom. Several provincial towns are inundated, great damage has been done to farms, hundreds of sheep and other live stock have been drowned, and much of the railroad traffic is suspended.

MRS. TOD'S GIFT NOT ACCEPTED.

Connecticut School Troubles Follow Her $1,200 Kindergarten Offer.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 16.—A few months ago Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod offered to give $1,200 for the purpose of equipping the Sound Schoolhouse with a kindergarten department.

When the matter of accepting the offer came up at a district meeting, it was suggested that this gift might be made the nucleus of a fund for the construction of a new schoolhouse. It was believed that if a fair sum were donated the district would appropriate the rest. A meeting was called Feb. 6 for the purpose of considering the erection of a school at the cost of $12,000. No definite action was taken and the meeting adjourned until last night. The School Committee decided that this meeting would not be legal and decided to open the school for the meeting.

About fifty citizens gathered on the grounds and in the light of the moon the call for the meeting was read. Then an adjournment was taken to a nearby barn, where the proposition to build a new schoolhouse was voted down unanimously. Mrs. Tod's offer has not yet been accepted.

SNAKES IN CENSUS BUREAU.

Discovery of a Colony of Water Moccasins Causes Excitement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Census Bureau experienced several minutes of unusual excitement to-day. Early in the morning an electrician was crawling under the building, when something hissed at him. Thinking it was a steam pipe, he thrust his lantern at it, and was startled to find a water moccasin, over five feet long and as thick as a man's wrist.

The snake was swaying angrily over one of the rafters and running its tongue back and forth in a hungry and suggestive way. In a barely perceptible fraction of a second the snake had the entire place to itself.

The electrician's statement of what he had seen was received with incredulity, but finally a delegation went down to investigate, and in a few moments returned at a speed which made wireless telegraphy appear slow and effete. They reported that the Census Bureau had a large population of reptiles, and that the snakes were of an extremely unsocial and irritable disposition.

The purchasing agent of the department has been requested to order a supply of firearms for the workmen, and until he honors the request the snakes will have their territory all to themselves. A suggestion has been made that Director Merriam include in his census enumeration the snake population of his office.

TO MOVE OFFICES HERE.

American Tin Plate and National Steel Will Desert Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The American Tin Plate Company and the National Steel Company on Thursday next will take a trainload of their employes to New York free of charge and give them employment at their offices there. A special train of four Pullman sleepers, a dining car, and four express cars, having on board seventy-five employes of the American Tin Plate Company and twenty-five of the National Steel Company, together with the books and office furniture of both concerns, will leave Chicago over the Pennsylvania Railroad and run on express schedule direct to Jersey City. The passengers and freight will be ferried to Manhattan, and there be installed in the new offices of the two corporations in the Battery Park Building.

The primary cause of the migration of the corporations to New York, it is declared, is the fact that the laws there are easier on companies of their character. In Illinois there are legal restrictions which the officers of the two concerns say weigh heavily on them when they are planning new coups and extensions.

PENNSYLVANIA FAT MAN DEAD.

Spent $25,000 in Accumulating 523 Pounds and Died Poor.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Feb. 16.—William H. Lotz, probably the heaviest man in Pennsylvania, died here to-day, aged forty-five years. He weighed 523 pounds, and measured seventy-two inches around his waist. He was the son of the late David H. Lotz, a wealthy hat manufacturer.

About ten years ago William inherited $25,000. Since then he has lived on the fat of the land, but his weight increased, his wealth decreased, and he finally became poor. Last Fall he was exhibited at county fairs as a fat boy. He would visit an oyster house and order a barrel of the bivalves, eating several hundred at a sitting. He was very generous and good-natured. He was a member of the Friendship Fire Company of Reading.

BIG GLASS CONTRACT.

American Window Glass Company's $3,000,000 Deal with Jobbers.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 16.—The American Window Glass Company has closed a contract with the Window Glass Jobbers' Association for the purchase outright of 600,000 boxes of glass, and has given an option to the association for 500,000 boxes additional. The cash consideration approximates $3,000,000.

The option is to hold good until May 1, 1900, at the following discounts: Eighty-five and 25 per cent. off on first bracket, 89 per cent. off on second and third brackets, and 90 and 5 per cent. on all above, on single strength; 80 per cent. off on first five brackets, 90 per cent. off on 60-inch brackets, 30, 10, and 5 per cent. off on 70 to 100 inch brackets. (both inclusive,) and 90 per cent. off on all above, on doubit strength, with an additional rebate on both single and double, to be paid Sept. 1, 1900, to all the members of the Jobbers' Association, amounting to about 5 per cent. additional.

The special rebate of 2½ per cent. heretofore allowed jobbers is discontinued by the terms of the new contract.

The First Railway in the World
to adopt for all its cars the Pintsch Light is the New York Central. This line has Pintsch Light in its sleeping and parlor cars, its coaches, baggage cars, and mail cars, contributing in this, as in all other things, to the comfort and safety of its patrons.—Adv.

Atlantic City's New Hotel Rudolf opens today. Rooms en suite; sea baths. Orchestra.—Adv.

MOLINEUX IN DEATH CELL AT SING SING

Sentenced to be Executed in Week Beginning March 26.

FATHER MAKES PUBLIC APPEAL

Asks for Prayers of All Who Believe His Son Is Innocent.

Denounces Assistant District Attorney Osborne in Scathing Terms and Criticises Recorder Goff.

Roland Burnham Molineux, convicted of the murder by poison of Katherine J. Adams, wes sentenced by Recorder Goff yesterday in the Court of General Sessions to die in the manner prescribed by law in the prison at Sing Sing during the week beginning March 26. Sentence was pronounced at 11 o'clock in the morning, after a dramatic scene in which Molineux protested his innocence, denounced his accusers, and defended the good name of his wife. Four hours thereafter the prisoner was in one of the condemned cells in the State prison, and the weary wait for the action of the Court of Appeals in his case had begun.

The pronouncing of judgment was but a form, for the notice of appeal given by the defendant's attorneys will act as a stay of execution and it will be impossible to have the papers on appeal ready by March 26. The legal battle for the life of Molineux is but in its initial stages and all parties to the issue agree that the end is still far off.

Gen. Edward Leslie Molineux, the father of Roland B. Molineux, consented last night for the first time to make a written statement concerning his son's case. He has hitherto refrained from saying anything, but judgment having been passed on his son, he said he considered he violated neither propriety nor good taste in discussing the matter. His statement is as follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The expressions of regard and of sympathy received by me concerning the persecution of my son, from all sections of our country, are so numerous that it has been heretofore physically impossible for me to answer them all by personal acknowledgment, as I should like to have done, and I beg to request that you allow me the courtesy of the use of your columns to express my heartfelt thanks for the kindness of my friends, and, more than that, for the spontaneous expression, on the part of many with whom I have no personal acquaintance, of their belief in the innocence of my son, and their opinion that he has been unjustly convicted.

"So far as the legal questions involved in the case are concerned, they are entirely within the control of the able counsel who have protected his interests, and with them I have nothing to do. My remarks are confined solely to personal and family matters. I do not desire to intrude these personal affairs upon the public, but, in view of the great number of letters and other communications which I have received, and in view of the very great publicity the District Attorney has seen fit to give to personal and irrelevant details by public interviews in the columns of the press while the charges were pending against my son, I feel justified, now that the trial is ended, in making this statement.

"I may say, in advance, that I have been deterred from making such a statement earlier solely by the advice of counsel, and by my own considerations of dignity and of propriety. The views which I now express I have always entertained and have been always ready to declare as soon as I could properly do so.

WANTS NO PECUNIARY HELP.

"It has been intimated in some of the newspapers that a fund should be raised for assisting the defense of my son. I should not mention this matter at all except for the fact that such publications will reach the eyes of those who do not know me, and who might derive an impression wholly erroneous, and one which I do not desire to be entertained by any human being. I should not allow pride to prevent me from accepting such assistance if it were needed for the reason that I should not myself hesitate to offer it to any person who needed it; and I should never be ashamed to receive what I should not be ashamed to offer. But I owe no man a dollar, and I neither need nor desire any assistance of such a character. I feel, and am, amply able in health, strength, and the courage natural to a man to sustain all the burdens that God has placed upon me until He wills otherwise.

"I am rich in the firm belief in the justice of Almighty God, in the devoted love and comfort of a noble wife, my sons and their wives all united, all certain in the innocence of Roland Burnham Molineux, and certain that it will so be found in time. I need for myself no other assistance and no other comfort or support. But for my household I do need and I do appeal for the support of the prayers of all those of every denomination and of every faith, who, like myself, feel that my son is innocent and the victim of an unjust persecution.

"I do not ask for any maudlin sympathy. My son is a strong man, able to bear his own sorrows and responsible for his own acts. I appeal, moreover, to every man who is a man to respect the sanctity of the grief of my afflicted wife and my sorely afflicted daughter, my daughter in affection and my daughter-in-law by reason of her marriage to my son, Blanche Chesebrough Molineux.

"In their behalf, my friends, gallant comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, gallant soldiers of the Confederacy, late foes but now friends, as well as all others who resent injustice and revere womanhood, I ask you to assist them during my struggle in the front line of defense of these my best of earthly blessings. Shield and protect them from unnecessary and intrusive curiosity, let their modest womanhood and their agonizing sorrows move you to their support, and let them be your charge.

"As for my sons, I trust that they are brave men, with the strength to live and die bravely. I have seen my son Roland asleep as a child by his mother's side. I have seen him asleep in his cell after the verdict condemning him to death had been pronounced. Who is better able than I, his father, to judge whether that sleep was the natural sleep of innocence?

"And I have heard his first words on awakening at the call of his father, as by reveille, from that sleep after the verdict, 'How is Blanche? How is mother?' And before that sad awakening, during all the dreary days of his confinement, day by day,

week by week, month by month, there has been always that first loving cry from his lips for 'Blanche and mother.'

SURE HIS SON IS INNOCENT.

"Can he be guilty of cowardly poisoning? Is it possible? Can it be? No! I know that he is innocent as I know that I am alive.

"If these feelings are thought to spring from the prejudice of a father, ask the prison attendants, ask those ministers of religion and of charity who serve the wants of those poor prisoners, ask the sacred women, those visitants of the Tombs who are well called the 'Angels of the Tombs,' whether the behavior of Roland Burnham Molineux has been that of a brave and an innocent man rather than that of a dastardly poisoner. They will, I know, speak for him.

"And a father may be permitted to say of his son, under these circumstances, that Roland has never done a despicable or a cowardly thing. It is not in him. He has always been ready to take his punishment like a man. If whipped, he has acknowledged the fact, and has been ready to meet his foes face to face without malice. Like his father, he has not been faultless, but he has also had much of the better and the kindlier nature of his mother. He a pervert, a degenerate, and a vicious poisoner! It is impossible and absurd.

"Although no lawyer, I have always believed that the American bar is the purest in the world, and I still believe so and honor and respect the bar as such. With this belief, it has been impossible for me to understand how a member of that bar, and, in addition, a sworn public prosecutor, a man educated in an American college and associating with American men, could assault, by vile insinuations, a woman, the wedded wife of the defendant.

"Moreover, where should the mother and the wife of my son have been when he was on trial for his life? Does not every voice say that they should have been at his side, and does not every heart indorse that sentiment? And yet we are told by the authority presiding over that trial that the presence of my wife and my daughter was a 'matter of taste concerning which men might differ.' It is a matter concerning which I can conceive no difference of opinion, and I believe that in this view I am correct.

SITUATION OF THE FAMILY.

"Think of the situation! A father, a mother, and a wife sit by the side of the man who is being tried for his life, and they must be silent. The finger of scorn is pointed at the wife, and the father of her husband, and her own father in affection, must be silent! A the protector of that fatherless and motherless girl, whom my wife and I saw married to my son as the wife of his bosom and the woman of his choice, must be silent! I must hear the presence of my wife and my daughter at that supreme moment characterized in a final argument, to which the law allows no answer, as a shame, a shame, with every emphasis of voice and gesture, and yet I must be silent!

"Can it be wondered that I appeal to the fathers, the mothers, the wives, and the husbands of all the homes and firesides of the land for the assistance of their prayers and their consideration for the mental and physical suffering of my household?

"I have failed in this communication if I have not made plain to the noble-hearted men and women living under our flag my most warm and hearty thanks for their expressions of sympathy and their tender of service. Their kindness has inexpressibly touched me.

"Let me add one statement in conclusion: The prosecuting officer has stated in a public interview that I was conscious of the guilt of my son. The assertion is made unequivocally, and must be answered in like manner. It is absolutely false, and must have been known to him to be false when he made it. I can conceive of no reason which could have actuated such a falsehood except the consciousness that his own position needed apology and defense.

"My son, Roland Burnham Molineux, is innocent. I know it, and I ask for no sympathy for him. My only request is that I may have the heartfelt support of all those who believe in noble American womanhood as exemplified in those who bear the family name of

"EDWARD LESLIE MOLINEUX.

"117 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, Feb. 16, 1900."

DRAMATIC SCENE IN COURT

Molineux Makes a Speech and Then Calmly Listens to Sentence of Death.

The sentencing of Roland B. Molineux yesterday was attended by some of the most dramatic scenes that have ever been witnessed in the local courts, principal among them being the delivery of an address by Molineux to the Court and the wonderful nerve that he displayed throughout what must have been the most trying moment of his life.

As, when he heard the verdict, he never flinched. When he scrutinized the jury he only divined what was coming, and their finding brought to his face a trace of the suffering that was going on within him. Yesterday he knew what he was to hear, and had steeled himself to it. Sustained by the hope that the judgment would be reversed, and that eminent legal talent would do battle for his life and rights, he heard the words of doom without a tremor. Indeed he smiled when he turned from the bar of the court and went back to his cell in the Tombs, and that smile never left his face during the trying trip to Sing Sing and until the doors of the prison closed on him.

Gen. Molineux and Leslie, his brother, were with him to the last. They, too, heard the sentence of the Recorder, and it passed over them without leaving a trace. The General looked more at his son than at the Recorder when the sentence was pronounced, and that Roland bore the ordeal as he did seemed to sustain him. He sank a little lower in his seat as the momentous words of the sentence came from the lips of the Court, but beyond that he gave no sign that he had heard a son condemned to an ignominious death.

An enormous crowd besieged the doors of the courtroom and filled the corridors yesterday morning all anxious to be present at the closing scenes of the celebrated trial. Strange as it may seem, there were many women in that crowd, but not one of them obtained admission to the courtroom. It was no time for either bogus subpoenas or pulls. The court officers did not mince matters with the curious women, and their insistence met with the rebuke that there were better places for women than a court when a man was to be sentenced to death.

Of the men in the room many were office-holders, among them nearly the entire staff of the District Attorney's office. None of the jurors who convicted Molineux were present. At 10:30 o'clock precisely the doors were ordered locked, and at that time the courtroom was filled in every available corner.

At 10:35 the crier announced: "The Judges of the Court of General Sessions," and Judge Foster and Recorder Goff, black gowned and impressive looking, swept in and took their places on the bench. Judge Foster was holding Part IV., at the time and the Recorder represented the adjourned term of Part II., where Molineux had been on trial for over three months. The auditors rose as the Court entered, and there was an expectant hush as Col. Gardiner whispered a word to the Recorder. The latter nodded his head affirmatively and the clerk called: "Roland Burnham Molineux to the bar."

THE PRISONER'S ENTRANCE.

With the words the door at the rear of the room opened and Molineux swung into the aisle. It was the same old, quick, nervous stride that every one marveled at during the long days of the trial. But there was no smile then. His face was set and determined looking, and he marched with the precision of a soldier on parade to his place between his counsel, Mr. Weeks and Mr. Battle, who were standing at the rail. Then, with his eyes looking straight into the Recorder's, his head erect, and his chest thrown out, the prisoner waited.

District Attorney Gardiner rose. In his buttonhole was a red, white, and blue boutonniere, the badge of the Loyal Legion, and a counterpart of the one worn by Gen. Molineux, who sat a few feet away.

"If your Honor pleases," said Col. Gardiner in a low voice, "the State moves for judgment in the case of Roland B. Molineux, convicted of murder in the first degree."

Mr. Weeks began to talk at once, but was interrupted by Clerk Carroll, who said:

"Roland Burnham Molineux, have you any legal cause to show why judgment of death should not now be pronounced against you?"

Mr. Weeks took up his address again, reading from a typewritten paper he held in his hand. The prisoner stood calm and erect and listened.

"The defendant herein," said Mr. Weeks, "Roland B. Molineux, by his counsel respectfully moves for a new trial upon the following grounds."

Mr. Weeks thereupon went on to give ten reasons for desiring a new trial: That the verdict was contrary to law and clearly against the weight of evidence; that it was contrary to the evidence and against the weight of evidence; upon the refusal of the Court to charge the several requests submitted by the defendant; upon the exceptions taken by the defendant to the overruling by the Court of the defendant's objections to the admission of evidence offered by the prosecution; upon the exceptions taken by the defendant to the rulings of the Court in excluding testimony offered by the defendant; upon the exceptions taken by the defendant to the rulings of the Court in refusing to direct the jury to disregard certain portions of the opening address of the District Attorney; upon the exceptions taken by the defendant regarding the selections of jurors, and a number of others of similar import.

"The motion is denied," said the Recorder, quietly.

Mr. Weeks took the usual exception, and then moved for an arrest of judgment on the ground that the facts stated in the indictment did not constitute a crime. The Recorder denied this motion as well, and then Mr. Weeks startled the auditors by announcing that the defendant desired to speak in his own behalf.

RECORDER INTERRUPTS MOLINEUX.

Molineux began his address at once, but he had only got as far as "The crime for which I—" when the Recorder intervened and in a cold voice said:

"Just a moment. Is this by advice of counsel?"

"By the request of the defendant and without regard to the advice of counsel," answered Mr. Weeks.

"This defendant has been in this court for three months," said the Recorder, "and he has been defended by able counsel. It is an unusual thing for a defendant who has been so very well and ably defended to address the Court."

"It is the defendant's desire," returned Mr. Weeks, "and we have nothing to say to him except that we believe it is his right."

"His counsel has said for him all that the law permits to be said in reply to the question as to why judgment of death should not be pronounced against him," said the Court.

"I have advised him that way," persisted Mr. Weeks, "but it is his desire."

"That is another matter," said the Recorder. "If it is a desire expressed by the man at the bar under these circumstances and presented to the Court's discretion, that is one thing, but if it is presented as a matter of right, that involves another thing."

"I have simply presented it as the defendant's desire and my advice," said Mr. Weeks.

"Then I ignore your advice," said the Court.

"Sir?" exclaimed Mr. Weeks, reddening and thinking he had not heard aright.

"I said that I ignored your advice," repeated the Recorder, coldly, "but I will comply with the defendant's request."

Molineux began his address at once. He spoke in a well modulated, even tone, that could be heard perfectly throughout the room. The court was still as death, and as Molineux's voice rang clearly out in that almost musical tone that had not been heard since his day on the stand at the inquest nearly a year go, every eye was turned on him, and men marveled at the youthful prisoner's wonderful nerve and self-possession. The short speech went on without a quaver to the end. It made a profound impression. Gen. Molineux looked at his son with admiration.

"I thank your Honor," were Molineux's first words when permission to speak had been granted him. Then he went on:

"Of the crime for which I stand convicted, and for still another crime with which I am charged, I am absolutely and entirely innocent. All the evidence—"

"You are not charged with any other crime," cut in the Recorder, sharply.

"I supposed that I might refer to it, since the District Attorney did so in his opening and closing address," went on the prisoner evenly.

"Your counsel has attended to all of that matter," said the Court.

HIS VIEWS OF THE EVIDENCE.

"Very well, your Honor," continued Molineux, not in the least perturbed by the interruption. "All the evidence produced here does not point in the direction of guilt on my part. I refer especially to the evidence of Miss Emma Miller in regard to the purchase of that silver bottle holder—she did not sell it to me. Also to the evidence of Mr. Koch respecting the letter box hired by somebody in the name of Harry Cornish—it was not hired by me. Also to the evidence given by Mr. Kutnow respecting sample boxes sent around the country by his firm, none of which came to me. Nor did I possess at any time any of the instruments which appear to have been used in this crime, and I never for one moment had a murderous motive.

"As for the theories which the prosecution offer, I do not think I should be convicted upon their suppositions or the guesses they may wish to indulge in. I cannot conceive, your Honor, how any honest man can believe the testimony of Nicholas Heckmann, who convicted me upon an identification which was for sale.

"Yellow journalism put a price upon my head! It was an invitation to every blackmailer, every perjurer, every rogue, every man without principle, but with a price, and to that invitation Mr. Heckmann responded.

"The handwriting experts who have testified against me, your Honor, may give their opinion, they may give their reasons, what they believe, what they think, but I know that these hands never put pen to paper to address that poison package or to write the disputed letters.

"Your Honor will not permit us to make mention of the great injustice which is a matter of history, but experts in handwriting have made mistakes before, and they have repeated them here.

"Your Honor, all this is as nothing to what is in my heart at this moment. Above and beyond everything else I denounce and despise the action of the District Attorney in attempting to vilify and attack the character of the pure and lovely woman who bears my name. It was the act of a blackguard! It was a damnable lie!

"And now, your Honor, I am prepared to hear you sentence me to death. I am not afraid, because I am not guilty."

There was a moment's pause when Molineux had finished, and a deep, long-drawn sigh came from the spectators. It seemed almost like an inward applause, but there was no demonstration, only a subdued rustling as the persons in the courtroom settled back in their chairs to hear the Recorder's sentence. Molineux stood as defiantly erect as ever, looking straight at the Court, and waited to hear his doom pronounced.

THE DEATH SENTENCE.

"All the matters which you have referred to have been thoroughly sifted," came in even tones from the Bench. "They have, been examined and presented to a jury of twelve men of as high a type of intelligence and honesty as any that ever sat in the jury box of this County of New York, and your devoted counsel for two days, without rest, with logic and reason and acuteness of argument, presented all these points to the jury, and that jury, dictated by what they believed to be conscientious right, found you guilty on the evidence presented to them, and, so far as this Court is concerned, that is the last word. The Court has but a duty to perform, and that is to pronounce sentence upon you as provided by law.

"And that sentence is that you, Roland Burnham Molineux, for murder in the first degree of Katherine J. Adams, whereof you are convicted, be, and you hereby are, sentenced to the punishment of death; and it is ordered that within ten days after this day's session of the court the Sheriff of the County of New York deliver you, together with the warrant of this Court, to the agent of the Warden of the State prison of the State of New York at Sing Sing, where you shall be kept in solitary confinement until the week beginning Monday, the 26th day of March, 1900, and upon some day within the week so appointed the said agent or Warden of the State prison of the State of New York is commanded to do execution upon you, Roland Burnham Molineux, in the manner and mode prescribed by the laws of the State of New York."

Molineux stood still in his place until one of the court officers touched him on the shoulder. He started slightly, but turned at once and followed the attendants down the aisle. Just before he reached the door he saw some one in the room whom he knew and nodded to him, the old smile broke out on his face and remained there until the door shut with a loud slam. That noise seemed to wake the spectators from a sort of trance. It marked the close of the most famous criminal trial of modern times.

Surrounded by officers, Molineux passed swiftly down the corridor to the stairway and down that to the doorway leading to the Bridge of Sighs and the Tombs. There was no demonstration, as on the night of the conviction, and his father did not accompany him. In the Tombs were waiting Sheriff Grell, with his Deputies, Daniel J. Kelly and Daniel G. Harris. Molineux was at once taken to his old cell, where he donned his overcoat and waited for the trip to Sing Sing, which he knew would come soon.

A conference between the Sheriff and his deputies resulted in their deciding to take the prisoner to prison on the train leaving the Grand Central Station at 2:10 o'clock. Bartow S. Weeks came into the jail a few minutes after the arrival of Molineux and had a close conversation with him for the last time. In Sing Sing he cannot approach nearer than three feet, and all his conversations with his client will be had in the presence of the keepers on guard in the condemned house.

THE JOURNEY TO SING SING.

Great Crowd at Grand Central Station —Leslie Molineux Mistaken at State Prison for His Brother.

A great throng of curious men, women, and boys packed itself in front of the Tombs immediately after Molineux arrived, and waited with the hope of getting a look at him. Again and again Capt. Titus and his men cleared the streets, but the crowd came back just as often. At 1 o'clock a closed carriage rolled into the prison yard through the rear entrance, and a few minutes later it issued again. It contained the prisoner, handcuffed to Deputy Sheriff Kelly; Sheriff Grell, and Deputy Sheriff Harris, and before the crowd understood the flank movement the vehicle was whirling through Elm Street to Canal and through that thoroughfare to Broadway.

During the trip up Broadway Molineux expressed a desire to see the Dewey Arch, about which he had read, but which he had never seen. Sheriff Grell gave the order to drive slowly at this point, and the condemned man got a good look at the white monument in Madison Square.

The party made another move to escape the crowd that had packed itself in and around the station. The carriage was driven to the east on Forty-second Street, when the party hastily alighted and with their prisoner passed through the baggage room and so on to the train, which was waiting on the first track next the platform on the Vanderbilt Avenue side. Meanwhile Gen. Molineux had ridden up town on a Fourth Avenue car and was already in the smoking car of the train when his son arrived.

The station was packed with curious people, who, resenting the dodging of the officers, now fairly besieged the train. Molineux sat in the middle of the smoking car next the window on the left-hand side and nearest to the platform. The mob fell over itself in its eagerness to get a look at the prisoner, but hardly had he been seated when with his disengaged left hand he pulled down the curtain. Others along the row followed suit, and that view was entirely shut off.

PARADE THROUGH THE CAR.

Then began a steady parade of persons through the car. It was like the stream of humanity that winds itself around the bier of a dead hero. Every clerk in the neighborhood and from the railroad offices above, car cleaners, firemen, engineers, conductors, brakemen, and all the rest of the curious throng came and went in steady procession.

Finally the crowd became so great that traffic was impeded, and Capt. Price, who is in command of the station house in the depot, took the matter in hand. He locked the forward door of the car and posted one of his men at the other entrance with orders not to allow any one in the car who did not have a ticket. Then a number of the crowd rushed outside and bought tickets to Yonkers, the first stop made by the train. Nothing, it seemed, could curb their morbid curiosity.

Gen. Molineux and his oldest son, Leslie, sat in the seat directly in front of the prisoner and Deputy Sheriff Kelly. Sheriff Grell and Deputy Sheriff Harris sat in the seat immediately behind. The General passed his cigar case to the captors and captive, and each took a cigar, the prisoner lighting his with evident relish.

Just after his son entered the car Gen. Molineux went up to him, and, seeing the handcuffs, a shadow passed over his face, but this soon gave place to a smile evidently intended to reassure the prisoner, for as he bent over he said: "My boy, I suppose, for the first time in my life, I will have to shake you left hand," and he gave a hearty grip to the gloved hand extended to him.

Molineux paid absolutely no attention to the curious throng that besieged him on all sides. He seemed in high good humor, chatting with his father, his brother, and the Sheriffs, and could not have been more unconcerned had he been going on a pleasure trip. Just after he came into the train he half rose in his seat, and turning to Sheriff Grell, said: "Sheriff, let me introduce my father, Gen. Molineux." The two men took hands over the prisoner, and the conversation went on much as if the car was not jammed and as if several hundred eyes were not taking in every move made by the party.

Gen. Molineux handed his son the afternoon papers and Molineux opened one of them awkwardly with his left hand. He looked at some of the pictures a moment and then laughed. "It's a curious thing," he said, turning to his father, "that in all my pictures the artists make me look as if I was balancing something on my chin."

The train pulled out on time, leaving behind a crowd that had been flattening its noses on the car windows, and carrying along a number of persons who evidently did not want to go. This was shown by the number of cash fares that were paid on the train and the particularly heavy traffic to Yonkers.

CROWDS AT STATIONS EN ROUTE.

At every stopping place along the route the same passing throng went through the car. At Yonkers a gray-haired woman worked her way up the aisle in spite of the cries of the men that she was in the smoker. She was not to be denied, and when she got a glimpse of the still smiling prisoner she hovered about a moment uncertain what to do. Finally she leaned over and touched Molineux on the shoulder. As he looked up she said, "Good luck." Molineux half raised himself in his seat and doffed his hat, bowing his thanks. The woman was satisfied, and as she left the train she told an admiring crowd in the depot of her feat.

All the way up Molineux chatted with his father, brother, and George Gordon Battle who had joined the party just as the train was pulling out of the Grand Central Station. Never for a moment did that wanderful sang froid desert him. He talked of the scenery, of the weather, of a dozen different matters except himself. Not once did he mention his case.

Another crowd was waiting at the station when the train pulled into Sing Sing. The newspaper men made a rush for the carriages, and Deputy Sheriff Kelly with his prisoner, followed by Sheriff Grell and Deputy Sheriff Harris passed swiftly through the train and alighted from the rear car. They hastily entered a carriage that was waiting. Gen. Molineux, Leslie, and Mr. Battle took another and away they sped up the hill to the jail, where it looked as if the whole town had turned out to see the prisoner, and where the camera fiends had assembled in force.

BROTHER TAKEN PRISONER.

The carriage containing Leslie Molineux arrived first, and he was treated to an experience which he said afterward he never wanted repeated. Head Keeper Connaughton was standing at the steps when the carriage stopped. Mr. Battle alighted first, and turning said to Connaughton, "This is Mr. Molineux," indicating Leslie. "All right," said Connaughton, grasping Leslie by the arm. In a moment he was hurried through the throng and down the steps leading to the cells. A convict at the grated door swung it open, Leslie was hustled in, and the door swung to.

Connaughton rushed his man into the reception room where prisoners are searched, Leslie vaguely wondering what all the speed meant, but thinking that he was there to bid his brother good-bye.

"Here's Molineux," said Connaughton to State Detective Jackson, whose office is in the reception room.

"That's not Molineux," said Jackson, with a laugh. "He's a slim fellow without any beard."

"Well, who are you, anyway?" said Connaughton, turning on the confused brother.

"I'm Leslie Molineux, a brother of the prisoner," was the answer, a light breaking in upon him. Then Connaughton conducted him out into the hall just as the prisoner with the Sheriffs came down the stairs.

Meanwhile Gen. Molineux and Mr. Battle had followed Leslie down stairs, and they were about to enter through the door with him when it was banged to in their faces.

"You'll have to go up stairs and wait in the office," said the Warden's Secretary.

"But we are with him," protested Mr. Battle.

"Yes, I know," said the clerk, with a deprecatory smile, "but you can't go in with him."

A moment later the prisoner arrived, and when Leslie was hustled through the gates again the trio had a hearty laugh at his mishap.

State Detective Jackson greeted the real prisoner when he was brought into the reception room. Here is was seen that he was cleanly shaven and that he did not need a haircut, and he was taken along the corridor to Connaughton's office. As he came out again into the corridor he saw his father standing at the barred door. He tried to extend his hand through the bars, but a keeper intervened. Molineux smiled at his mistake even as he realized that no hand would shake his again for a long time.

"Good-bye, Governor," he called out.

"Good-bye, my boy, and God bless you," returned the General, a new huskiness in his voice.

A moment later the prisoner was on his way to the condemned cells.

MOLINEUX IN HIS CELL.

In a room outside of the corridor containing the condemned cells Molineux was ordered to strip, and he was made to take a bath. When he emerged from it a new suit of underwear and a black sack suit were given him. He was then led to his cell, which is one of the two new ones erected just before Warden Sage left the prison, and from which he will not emerge, except for a bath once a week, until he goes to the death chair, or the Court of Appeals acts favorably on his case.

There are ten cells in the room set apart for condemned criminals. Four of these are on the north side of the house and the other six are on the south side. Molineux's cell is in the former row, next to that of Lorenzo Priori and directly opposite the entrance to the death chamber. In the other cells, besides Priori, are Fritz Meyer, Antonio Ferraro, William Neufeldt, Edward Weise, John Zigouras, Samuel J. Kennedy, and Joseph Mullen. Fritz Meyer has been there for two years and three months, and his appeal has not yet been heard. The others, who also have appeals pending, have been in their cells for terms running from two years to ten months.

Molineux's family and his lawyers will be allowed to visit him at will, but they can talk to him only through a grating three feet distant from his cell. Armed keepers are constantly on watch. The prisoner and his friends can write as often as they like, but all letters are opened and read before leaving the jail or being delivered to the prisoner. He can have what literature he desires from the prison library of 7,000 books, but no convict ever sees a newspaper.

At 5:30 o'clock last night Molineux received his first meal in the prison. All the meals for condemned men are cooked in the hospital kitchen, and differ radically from those served to convicts who labor. The meal last night was of broiled bluefish, potatoes, bread, tea, and fruit. Molineux ate it with relish, and when he turned in for the night his demeanor was unchanged and his nerve as firm as ever.

OSBORNE ANSWERS MOLINEUX.

Says the Place for the Condemned Man to Make His Statement Was the Witness Chair.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 16.—Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who is resting at his old home, read the telegraphic report of the statement made by Molineux in court to-day. He read it to his mother, and she was much affected by it.

"Can it be possible that he is innocent?" she asked.

Mr. Osborne, who was himself visibly moved, assured her that there was not the slightest doubt of Molineux's guilt. He said:

"Molineux made a proclamation from the Tombs in which he announced his innocence, and declared that his only object in the world was to be allowed to make out his case. When an opportunity was given he waived examination. Again I accused Molineux in the Magistrate's court of the murder of Mrs. Adams, and again the prisoner and his counsel remained silent and waived examination.

"At last the day so ardently sought for by the prisoner arrived. He had his opportunity to take the stand. He had his opportunity to put his wife on the stand to prove the falsity of the District Attorney's contention. He had his opportunity to call witnesses and show that the statements that could have been made by his wife were true. He had his opportunity to prove false the accusations made by ninety-six witnesses called by the people. He had nothing to say. Where was his defense? Where are those witnesses to prove that his wife is what he claims her to be? They do not exist.

"Molineux's statement to-day is exactly the kind of statement that might have been expected from him. The proper place to make it was on the witness stand, where he would have been subjected to a cross-examination. Neither he nor his wife dared to go on the stand. Neither did Carvalho. The imagination of no man can conceive of a single witness who could have been called who would have helped the defendant or his counsel. The prisoner had more than one year under the advice of able and learned counsel to prepare his defense and to expose the weakness of the prosecution. Why was it not done?"

STATEMENT BY EDMUND H. BARNET.

Sure His Brother Knew He Had Been Poisoned—Woman at Funeral.

Edmund H. Barnet, brother of H. C. Barnet, has made a statement reviewing the case of his brother's illness and death. It was made primarily to answer certain unfriendly critics whose remarks had implied a lack of sufficient care on his part for his brother's welfare during his illness. Mr. Barnet expresses the conviction that his brother knew he had been poisoned, as he had said to him that he was a fool for taking the medicine sent to him. It was the third package he had received from an unknown source.

The main part of the statement is a review of facts which have heretofore been brought out in connection with the Molineux trial. What Mr. Barnet places the greatest stress upon is contained in a statement to the effect that a woman was present at the funeral of his brother and approached him while he was in the chapel after the service at the Church of the Ascension and said:

"Can you tell me anything about Mr. Barnet's death? Did he really die of diphtheria?"

Mr. Barnet replied: "Would you mind giving me your name, as I am Mr. Barnet's brother, you know."

Then she said: "Oh, his brother-in-law?" To which Mr. Barnet replied: "No; his brother."

Then the woman, without further questioning, hurried out of the chapel and into the church.

Mr. Barnet said that he had not seen the woman since, but from descriptions he had heard and pictures he had seen of Mrs. Molineux he believed it was she. At the time he thought she was a reporter.

Bartow S. Weeks of Molineux's counsel, when the report was shown to him that Mrs. Molineux had been at the funeral of Barnet, said that he was under the impression that she had so stated at the Coroner's inquest. She did in fact attend the funeral, he said, but he did not think that she had spoken to Edmund H. Barnet.

JUVENILE ASYLUM TEST CASE.

Effort to Make the City Pay for Children Committed by Parents.

Mornay Williams, President of the New York Juvenile Asylum, and Charles A. Blauvelt, Superintendent of the House of Reception of the institution, applied to Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court yesterday for a writ of mandamus against John W. Keller, Commissioner of Charities, to compel him to certify that three children now in the institution have been received and retained pursuant to the rules and regulations of the State Board of Charities, and are therefore proper charges to be paid for by the city.

The application is practically a test case, and the decision will settle the status of a number of children now in the asylum. The three children whose names are used in the petition were committed to the asylum by their parents on the ground that the children were disobedient and were in danger of becoming criminals. The Trustees of the asylum maintain that under their charter and the regulations of the State Board of Charities they have a right to receive such children where both parents make application and the facts warrant action.

Prior to the Greater New York charter going into effect the asylum authorities simply presented their bill to the Controller and he paid it. Now the Charities Commissioner must pass upon the bills. Last October Commissioner Keller refused to approve them on the ground that the city was bound to pay only for the care of such children as were committed to the institution by some Magistrate or by the Charities Department.

Under an act passed in 1868 the Juvenile Asylum receives $110 a year from the city for the care of each child committed to its charge. The appropriation for 1899 was $118,250, and of this amount $39,768.87 is still unpaid, owing to the new interpretation of the law.

Assistant Corporation Counsel O'Neill appeared for the Commissioner and said that the law was never intended to provide for the maintenance of children whose parents were perfectly able to support them, but who desired to get rid of them by making a voluntary assignment to the asylum, and have them supported afterward by the city.

Justice Leventritt reserved his decision.

IN HONOR OF JOHN SCANNELL.

Fire Commissioner's Friends to Give an Elaborate Dinner.

The friends of Fire Commissioner John Scannell will give a dinner in Mr. Scannell's honor on Washington's Birthday at the Democratic Club that will eclipse, they say, anything of the sort ever given there. It will be in marked contrast to the simple dinner served for William Jennings Bryan when he was President John W. Keller's guest a few weeks ago. Twenty covers will be spread at a big circular table in the private banquet room. The menu cards will be gorgeous affairs, and will cost to get out $8 each, while the souvenirs, in which the frozen punch will be served, will be miniature steam engines of silver and nickel. They will cost $36 each to manufacture, and the entire arrangements for the dinner will be on a similarly elaborate scale.

Among the guests who have accepted invitations are Corporation Counsel Whalen, President Keller, John F. Carroll, Justice James A. O'Gorman, Andrew Freedman, James R. Keene, George F. Scannell, and William L. Marks.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ACQUISITION.

Croker Searchlight Engine Purchased After Successful Test.

Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday closed a contract with a fine engine manufacturing company for the purchase of the first Croker searchlight fire engine ever built. Chief Croker, at whose instance the machine was introduced as a fire fighter, said that the engine had demonstrated its usefulness in the department and was a success. At a fire in Mercer Street on Thursday night, he said, the engine did excellent work by lighting up not only the front of the building, but the various floors as well. The firemen were thus enabled to locate the fire and strike at it from the rear as well as from the front.

The contract price of the first searchlight engine is $5,900. The engine is more expensive than a first-class pumping fire engine, which costs $4,700. The additional cost, however, is due to the delicate construction of the machine and to the fact that it is the first to be built.

Fire Captain Golden Retired.

Capt. John J. Golden, Foreman of Engine Company No. 44 in East Seventy-fifth Street, was yesterday morning retired on a pension by Commissioner Scannell, after twenty-five years' service. Capt. Golden left the department on his own application and relinquished command of his company at the 8 o'clock roll call. His retirement makes the fifteenth vacancy in the grade of Foreman.

BROWN ALUMNI DINE.

President Faunce on the Tendency Toward the Elective System.

The Brown University Alumni held their annual dinner at Delmonico's last night and greeted for the first time the university's new President, Dr. W. H. P. Faunce. At a preliminary meeting the following officers were elected: President—James W. Perry, '74; Vice President—S. H. Ordway, '80; Treasurer—W. R. Dorman, '92; Secretary—Everett Colby, '97; Executive Committee—Charles E. Hughes, Francis Lawton, Ira Barnes, R. S. Graves, Gardner Colby, B. D. Whiting, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., N. S. Dike, J. R. Beam, and Arthur Lincoln.

The retiring President of the Alumni, Charles E. Hughes, presided at the dinner, and the speakers, who sat at the guests' table with him, besides President Faunce, included Prof. Manatt of Brown, H. K. Porter, and Norman S. Dike.

Dr. Faunce said that though Brown was situated in a conservative community in a conservative State, she had always kept abreast with the times and in touch with the most progressive educational spirit. There had been, he said, a revival of interest among the Alumni in their Alma Mater, and he praised the university's Faculty and the special equipment of each member for his work.

President Faunce said that he found a tendency among students to get to work at once in those lines in which they meant to spend their life, and it had become necessary to rather restrain this tendency, for the college must not surrender the old idea of giving a man a large foundation on which to build. It was a question, he said, not only of acuteness, but of breadth sharpened to a fine point. The university was studying earnestly the question of the relative attention which should be given to literature and scientific work, as the days which had produced Longfellow, Lowell, and others of their time the student's aspirations were directed to literature and less to scientific pursuits. In contrast he said that the campus of the Chicago University is studded with laboratories and the library is relegated to the basement of an old building.

The advisory system, by which each student on entering college is assigned to one of the Faculty, who is to act in the capacity of fraternal adviser to the student, he thought a happy scheme of regulating the elective system.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CASE.

Special Grand Jury Examines Six Witnesses—To Examine Books.

The special Grand Jury for February, in charge of Deputy Attorney General John Proctor Clarke, devoted a hard day's work yesterday to its task of investigating the charges of conspiracy made by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. This was the first real activity shown in the investigation so far. Previously the jury spent a few hours each morning examining newspaper files in a desultory way, but yesterday it started in at 10:30 A. M. and remained in session until nearly 4 o'clock, with the intermission of only fifteen minutes for luncheon.

Six witnesses were examined yesterday. Two of them were office boys, three of them were men, apparently clerks in the offices of brokers, and one of them was a young woman typewriter. Another woman, also said to be a typewriter, was subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury yesterday, but she did not obey the summons. An attachment which was issued for her was given to Under-Sheriff Mulvaney to serve. Mulvaney said that, as the woman lives in Brooklyn, he had no right to arrest her, and flatly refused to serve the paper. The attachment was then sent to Police Headquarters, with a request that it be attended to there.

Mr. Clarke refused, as usual, to disclose anything that took place inside the Grand Jury room, but several of the jurors were more communicative. One juror admitted that the woman witness who had been examined yesterday was a typewriter in the employ of Talbot J. Taylor, the broker, and that her testimony had been of a very important character. Another juror said that yesterday was the hardest day's work he had ever put in as a Grand Juror.

"The results of our labors, however," he said, "seem very small in proportion to the amount of testimony we listened to. I must admit, too, that I think that one of the witnesses we examined ought to be known as the Prince of Liars, in recognition of the statements he made to us."

Another of the jurors said that Clinton L. Rossiter had been requested to lay the books of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company before the Grand Jury next Monday. It is said that the books will be examined in order that the jurors may learn the exact financial condition of the Rapid Transit Company and find out just how much foundation there was for the rumors of its failure that were circulated in Wall Street. After a short conference with ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, Mr. Rossiter agreed to produce the books, and the Grand Jury was adjourned until next Monday.

THE JOHNSON WILL CONTEST.

Coachman Says One Piece of Meat Had to Last Through the Week.

John Monro was the principal witness yesterday in the contest over the will of Mary Johnson before Justice Stover in the Supreme Court. Monro acted as coachman for Mrs. Johnson, and lived in the house up to the time of her death. He told of many of her eccentric actions.

"How about the food furnished you?" was asked.

"Sundays it was pretty good, but along toward the end of the week I had to 'kick.'"

"What did you have to eat in the house?"

"Well, we had a roast of beef or boiled corned beef on Sunday, and that had to last us the whole week. When it came to the hash and soup at the end of the week the supply was pretty slim."

Monro said that when he complained to Mrs. Johnson she replied that she had only $100 a month to run the house on, and that she could do no better.

The witness also told of her comments on the will she had executed, in which she had disposed of about $550,000 of property, mostly to churches and charitable institutions. According to the witness, she did not like the will after it was signed.

DOES NOT ATTEND ST. PETER'S.

Collis P. Huntington Does Not Agree with Dr. Clendenin's Views.

Collis P. Huntington and has family, who for years have been members of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Westchester, of which the Rev. Dr. F. M. Clendenin is rector, no longer attend the services there, and various reasons have been adduced. One reason, it was said, was that Mr. Huntington did not approve of attacks upon trusts said to have been made by Dr. Clendenin; another was that he did not approve of Dr. Clendenin's action in opposing the ordination of the Rev. Dr. Briggs in St. Peter's Church; a third was that Dr. Clendenin had attacked the saloons of Westchester several years ago, and that Mr. Huntington said he did not believe in attacking them so long as they kept within the law. Another cause of irritation was said to be found in the closing of the Westchester Free Hospital by the action of the rector, who wanted half the money given to homeopathic physicians.

Mrs. Huntington and Mrs. Clendenin have been friends for a number of years, and the latter often visited the Huntington mansion at Throgg's Neck.

Dr. Clendenin was in the habit of presiding at the entertainments given at the Free Library at Throgg's Neck, which was built by Mr. Huntington, but he no longer presides there now.

At the office of Mr. Huntington, George Miles, his private secretary, said that none of the reasons adduced had prompted Mr. Huntington to leave the church, and he had never known Dr. Clendenin to attack trusts, and he would not care if the rector had done so. Mr. Huntington has recently given Dr. Clendenin a sum of money for the poor of the parish, but he did not attend the church, nor did his family, simply because there was a general incompatibility of opinion between the two. He still kept his family pews in the church and paid for them. He had no attended the church for about two years.

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

Reviewed by Gen. Hoffman—Medals and Prizes Presented.

Brig. Gen. Edward M. Hoffman, Adjutant General of New York State, reviewed the First Naval Battalion, N. M. N. Y., in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory last night. On the reviewing stand with Gen. Hoffman were Cols. J. G. Story and N. H. Henry, Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Capt. J. W. Miller, Commander A. B. Fry, Lieuts. Aaron Vanderbilt and G. B. Townsend. Before the review a dinner was given for these officers by the battalion officers at their headquarters aboard the old receiving ship New Hampshire, at East Twenty-eighth Street.

When the battalion marched into the armory at 8:30 o'clock they were received with cheers. The battalion executed a series of manoeuvres, each of which elicited hearty applause.

After the review there was a presentation of medals and prizes. Every man in the battalion had qualified as a marksman. Gun Capts. E. C. De Kay and M. C. Boyd and Seaman W. J. Buzzini received medals for proficiency with six-inch guns on board the Prairie last Summer.

The Naval Brigade Prize, a bronze figure of an Indian maiden, was awarded to the battalion. To the Second Division of the battalion the first State figure of merit prize was given, the second going to the First Division. The prize for proficiency in secondary battery on board the Aileen, the bronze figure of a lion, was won by the Second Division. United States Navy bars for service in the Spanish war were distributed to members of the battalion who had seen active service.

There was dancing to music by the battalion band.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Snow; brisk to high northerly winds.

A disturbance which developed over the East Gulf States Thursday night is now central near the South Atlantic Coast, with lowest reported barometric pressure 29.78 inches at Savannah. This disturbance has caused snow in the Atlantic Coast States from Southern Pennsylvania to Virginia, and thence over the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, the greatest reported depth of snowfall, 3½ inches, being noted at Washington, D. C. From Southern Virginia over North Carolina rain has fallen. In all other

BRITISH ARRIVE AT KIMBERLEY

Continued from Page 1.

tack at Colesberg Feb. 12 resulted in a Federal loss of nine men killed, fourteen wounded, and five prisoners. The British, it is added, were driven out of their camp and one of their Maxims was captured.

A correspondent of The Daily Mail at Naauwpoort, telegraphing Wednesday and describing the evacuation of Rensburg, says:

"Two companies of the Wiltshire Regiment, in withdrawing from Kloof Camp, lost their way and are missing. Their whereabouts, however, is pretty well known, and they will probably be relieved to-night.

"The Boer losses around Colesberg on Monday are reported extremely heavy."

The Daily Telegraph has the following dispatch from Naauw Poort, dated Feb. 13 and delayed in transmission:

"Very severe fighting occurred on both our flanks near Rensburg. The enemy greatly outnumbered our troops, being about 4,000 in number. They attacked the Worcestershire Regiment on their hill, and with desperate determination charged home, only to experience such a heavy Maxim and rifle fire from our men that the death roll of the assailants must have been considerable.

"A patrol of the Inniskilling Dragoons was surrounded by some 500 Boers and gallantly cut its way through without losing a man; but a company of New South Wales mounted infantry was, unfortunately, annihilated, most of the men's bayonets, however, bearing the impress of sanguinary conflict with their foes.

"Col. Conyngham was shot through the heart at the outset of the engagement. The enemy chose the time of the moon's setting for their onslaught. Out of five colonial officers only one returned to camp.

"A strategic and concentrative move back to Naauwpoort has been decided upon. Our guns from Cole's Kop have been safely moved, one Maxim being destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. Nine wounded officers and thirty-five men were brought into the Naauw Poort field hospital. Our death roll at present is not known."

PRETORIA, Feb. 15.—An official dispatch from Colesberg says that fighting was resumed on Tuesday, (Feb. 13,) and that the British had sixty killed and wounded and lost eighty captured. The Federal forces had no casualties during the fighting.

Kimberley Telegraph Lines Open.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's central cable office is advised that telegrams can now be accepted for Kimberley, South Africa, at sender's risk, but the telegrams must not exceed twelve words. The Commercial Cable Company and the Anglo-American Telegraph Company have sent out notices to the same effect.

SMART FIRING AT MAFEKING.

PRETORIA, Feb. 13.—A smart rifle and artillery duel took place at Mafeking Feb. 12. There was no Boer loss.

The British attacked Fort Eloff, south of Gaberones, at daybreak Feb. 12, but the Johannesburg men under Vondelweig forced the British to retire, leaving six dead and four wounded on the field.

Capt. Friend was among the killed. The Boers suffered no casualties.

Boers Rebuild Mafeking Forts.

MAFEKING, Feb. 12.—The Boers have rebuilt the two forts demolished by the British.

Boers Return Col. Engar's Dead Body.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A Sterkstroom dispatch of Feb. 14 says that Col. Eagar, who was wounded and captured at Stormberg, died Feb. 13. The Boers turned his body over to the British at Molteno.

A dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez, dated Feb. 15, says:

"Heavy fighting has occurred at Ramah (Ramdam?) in the Free State, not far from Hopetown, Cape Colony. The Boers say they held all their positions, the British finally retiring."

BOERS NEAR NAAUWPOORT.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 15.—There is considerable alarm at Naauwpoort owing to the report that a Boer force has occupied a position on a hill eight miles off that town.

FIGHTING NEAR COLENSO.

HEAD LAAGER, Near Ladysmith, Feb. 14.—The British from Chieveley have been bombarding the Boer forces at Blaauw Krantz, east of Colenso, since yesterday afternoon, the bombardment continuing throughout the night.

The Boers responded with rifle fire. Particulars are lacking.

All is quiet around Ladysmith.

According to a dispatch from Chieveley, dated Feb. 14, it has been ascertained that the British artillery, during last week's fighting, rendered two large Boer guns and one Nordenfeldt ineffective.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, under date of Feb. 15, says:

"There are indications of a decisive move at Colenso. I hear that the Boers rely on their intrenchments and barbed wire entanglements along the principal roads to check Lord Roberts's progress in the Free State. The roads to Ladysmith are studded with these formidable barriers."

CONDITIONS AT LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The correspondent of The Associated Press at Ladysmith, from which place he escaped Feb. 10 and arrived at Durban Feb. 14, sends the following, written before he left Ladysmith:

"Since the furious cannonade in the early part of the week quietness has reigned. The hills on which the relief column's lyddite shells were bursting in hundreds a few days previously are now only occupied by grazing cattle. Further away, on the north side of Spion Kop, the Boer laagers can be seen, evidently bigger than before, showing they have no idea at present of retiring from their position.

"Much disappointment is felt at the non-appearance of Gen. Buller as from the severity of the fire every heart was glowing with hope and excitement at the prospect of immediate relief; not that we are at all in the blues, for every one capable of shouldering a rifle is confident in our ability to hold the town against any force the Boers are capable of putting in the field.

"Still, the continued diet of horse and mule flesh is getting somewhat monotonous, although the health of the camp, taking everything into consideration, is better than could be expected. Enteric fever and dysentery have abated. The camp fever is not virulent but is slightly increasing.

"The scarcity of vegetables is very trying to the troops. Luxuries are beyond the means of the majority. Eggs are 30s. a dozen, a small fowl is 18s. 6d., pumpkins 12s. each, small vegetable marrow 6s., a tin of jam 12s. 6d., a tin of milk 7s. 6d., box of sardines 3s., tobacco 90s. a pound. A case of whisky was raffled for £145.

"The Boers are smuggling tobacco into camp through natives. A local factory is turning out excellent horse sausages, and another is making nourishing soup, which is much appreciated by the troops, who certainly have increased in strength since these were served out."

The escape of the correspondent was most adventurous and arduous. Leaving Ladysmith the evening of Feb. 10, guided by a native, he soon encountered a Boer patrol who fired upon him. Escaping the patrol he traversed twenty-two miles of the roughest and stoniest paths, hiding in native huts and kraals, during the day and proceeding at night. Once a Boer patrol came to the door of the hut where he was hidden under blankets. He swam the Tugela River and reached Chieveley the morning of Feb. 13, where he took train for Durban.

The correspondent says that, except for two slight attacks of fever, which never incapacitated him, Sir George White, the British commander in Ladysmith, has been in excellent health throughout the siege.

The total number of men within the British lines, including Intombi Camp, is 17,000, all of them troops except 3,000 civilians and 800 blacks.

When the correspondent left the live stock on hand included 4,000 horses, 700 mules, and 650 cattle, and the garrison had no fear that the necessaries of life would be exhausted for some time to come.

£13,000,000 MORE FOR WAR.

House of Commons Passes the Supplementary Estimates—Conscription Discussed.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The House of Commons passed the supplementary army estimates, £13,000,000, by 218 votes against 32.

The vote was carried under the closure and amid violent protests from the Irish benches against its application, while several amendments remained unconsidered.

W. Redmond exclaimed: "This whole proceeding is most irregular. It is disgraceful."

John Redmond, the Irish leader, in a scene of excitement, moved to report progress, declaring that the First Lord of the Treasury (Arthur J. Balfour) would facilitate business by resting content with obtaining £13,000,000 by closure.

After a hot discussion this motion was rejected by 231 votes against 40. The vote on the estimates then passed the formal stages.

While the House was in committee on the supplementary estimates, the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, after reaffirming the intention of the Liberals to do anything necessary for a successful prosecution of the war, said the one thing dominating the debate was the suspicion that compulsory service was projected. He did not believe the Government intended this, but the intention of the Premier was another matter. Conscription by ballot, he declared, was a combination of press gang and roulette, which was a very undignified way of increasing the strength which Great Britain had mortgaged in the endeavor to be before her neighbors in every part of the world. She is now, he concluded, reaping the fruits of this policy.

The Government leader, A. J. Balfour, replied that no amount of effort could make Lord Salisbury's speech appear to favor conscription. Another speaker in the House of Lords, he asserted, had referred to compulsory service, but he was a former colleague of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Mr. Balfour, continuing, said he would gladly welcome some practical suggestion, but had waited vainly for Sir Henry to suggest a method of meeting the heavy military responsibilities.

The speaker congratulated Sir Henry on escaping the fault which had not been avoided by some important persons in the other House. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had showed no panic, and had not, in tones of trembling emotion, told them the country was endangered unless it mobilized the fleet. He had taken a saner view of hte position. Doubtless, there was one great and expected difficulty which the Government would endeavor to retrieve as rapidly as possible, but the position did not justify tones of panic, least of all from the noble Lord, who had, and deserved to have, the right to lead public opinion.

COMMENT OF GERMAN PRESS.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The press of Germany is devoting an unusual amount of space to the war in South Africa and to the debates in Parliament. The semi-official Berliner Post fills its front page to-night with these two subjects.

The Militair Wochenblatt expresses the opinion that Great Britain will adopt compulsory service as the outcome of the war.

The relief of Kimberley is mentioned only in the Tageblatt and the Lokal Anzeiger, neither journal commenting upon the news.

German Chancellor Denies Interview.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, in the Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung, emphatically denies the alleged interview with him published Feb. 12 in the Gaulois of Paris, where he is represented as saying, "Ah! Si La France Avait Voule." ("Ah! If France had been willing,") and asserting that Germany had been ready to join France against Great Britain.

NAVAL RESERVE GETS READY.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A telegram from Portsmouth says the Admiralty inquiries at the naval ports have resulted in the assurance that forty-seven additional battleships, cruisers, and torpedo-boat destroyers could forthwith hoist the pennant.

The Admiralty to-day ordered the ships in the fleet reserve at Portsmouth to be fully manned and ready for sea. This is regarded in some quarters as preliminary to putting the whole reserve in readiness for commissioning.

The calling out of the reserve fleet is regarded by some observers as the Government's reply to Lord Rosebery.

CHAMBERLAIN TO MAKE DENIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Parliamentary correspondent of The Standard says this morning:

"It is expected that Mr. Chamberlain, next Tuesday, will give Parliament information completely disposing of the suggestion that the Colonial Office was in any way accessory to the Jameson raid."

FAILED TO CABLE GEN. BULLER.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—J. Rindall Youatt of Ravenswood, a well-known dog fancier, author, Third Vice President of the Press Club, and auditor of the Associated Press, is convinced that long-distance attacks upon Gen. Buller should emanate from the British War Office if at all.

Mr. Youatt is pro-Britain. Friends thought it would relieve the tension of his mind if he would attempt to direct a great British coup. An appeal was sent to obliging Superintendent Nally of the Postal Telegraph Company. He responded with a "frank," which he sent to Mr. Youatt, with the injunction, "Send a word or two to Buller."

Mr. Youatt thought this a good opportunity to tell a few things, and he did. With the "frank" before him, Mr. Youatt forgot such things as skeletonizing and codifying. He wrote freely what he wanted to tell the General and handed the cablegram to the clerk. The frank was accepted as "O. K.," and soon the New York office had the message for relaying beneath the waves.

"This message will cost us the salary of the President for two years," said one employe. "I don't think it is 'frankable.'" European cities were asked for information. Nally could not be found to indorse the frank. At last London declared that the message could not be sent by cable.

"Return it to the sender and collect the tolls. Chicago to London, in all, $138," said the management there.

Mr. Youatt will appeal to Mr. Nally for a reduction in the tolls.

STORY OF SIEGE OF KIMBERLEY.

On Oct. 14, three days after the expiration of the time fixed by the authorities of the South African Republic for British compliance with their ultimatum, the Boers began a march upon Kimberley and Mafeking. It had been announced that one of the chief objects of the earlier part of the campaign would be the capture of Kimberley, not only because of the immense wealth in diamonds already mined which was known to be there, but because Cecil Rhodes was in the city, and the Boers were willing to give up many more tangible advantages in order to capture him. It was said that when Rhodes was caught he was to be exhibited in the streets of Pretoria in an iron cage.

As for the hoard of diamonds belonging to the De Beers Company, it has been stated on good authority that the Boers have succeeded in gaining many recruits, both in South Africa and elsewhere, on account of their promises that when Kimberley fell all the diamonds found would be divided between the troops.

On Oct. 15 Kimberley was isolated, and the following day a British armored train was destroyed at Spytfontein, while on the way to the beleaguered city. But there was no sharp fighting in the vicinity of Kimberley until eight days latter, when an attack was made by the Boers, and they were repulsed with considerable loss.

The garrison in the invested city managed to keep up intermittent communication with the outside world, and Mr. Rhodes declared that they could hold out for six months, at least. Frequent sorties were made, some of them led by Mr. Rhodes, but no serious attempt was made by the Boers to capture the place by storm. Rhodes was indefatigable in cheering the garrison, and is said to have taken things as coolly as if he were in Piccadilly. He even gave regular sittings to an American miniature painter, Miss Amalia Kussner, who arrived in Kimberley just before it was invested, and his "famine dinners" were a regular feature of the social life of the place. He caused large guns to be manufactured at the De Beers works, and superintended the building of a system of defenses which is said to be as perfect of its kind as anything ever seen.

The British forces in Kimberley numbered about 6,000, the greater portion of them being South African Colonial Volunteers, under Col. Kekewich. These consisted of the Diamond Fields Horse, the Kimberley Rifles, the Cape Mounted Police, the Diamond Fields Artillery, and various companies organized by the miners. There was also part of the First North Lancashire Regiment.

The attempt to relieve Kimberley began on Nov. 10, ten days after the transport carrying the first portion of the army corps arrived at Cape Town. On that day 10,000 troops were concentrated at Orange River, seventy-five miles south of the beleaguered city, under Gen. Lord Methuen. He began his advance almost immediately, and four days later attacked the Boers at Belmont. The latter were driven from their position with heavy loss, and it was supposed that the relief of Kimberley was assured at an early date. On Nov. 25 Methuen succeeded in again disiodging the Boers, at Enslin, and three days later he attacked 11,000 burghers at Modder River. After a battle which lasted all day the Boers evacuated the position. The same day a successful sortie from Kimberley was made.

After this Lord Methuen waited for a fortnight, while his engineers bridged the Modder. It seemed that Kimberley was as good as relieved, when, on Dec. 11, Methuen attacked the Boer position at Magersfontein and sustained the most crushing defeat experienced by the British. The Highlanders, under Gen. Wauchope, which brigade had arrived to aeist Methuen four days previously, were led into one of the deadly traps for which the Boers are famous, and were almost cut to pieces. Gen. Wauchope was killed, and apparently Lord Methuen's whole army was completely demoralized. The British General then fell back to the Modder River, where he remained until Lord Roberts arrived with three new divisions, including Gen. French's division of cavalry.

Lately the condition of affairs in Kimberley has become desperate. The death rate from dysentery and typhiod fever has been enormous, and the garrison has subsisted, it is said, on horseflesh and the flesh of mules.

AMERICAN FLOUR AT DELAGOA.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 15.—The American ship Sea Witch, Capt. Howes, from Wallaroo Dec. 3, has arrived at Lorenzo Marques with 800 tons of flour.

She evaded the British warships until within the three-mile limit.

Investigating Macrum's Statements.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The State Department has taken steps to make sure of the position it has assumed toward ex-Consul Macrum by directing an investigation into every phase of the allegations contained in that officer's statement, including especially a thorough investigation of the conditions under which the Consular mail and cable service were conducted.

Claims British Impressed Him.

LINCOLN, Neb. Feb. 16.—Gov. Poynter received a letter to-day from W. B. Roberts, County Judge of Dawson County, calling attention to the claim of Benjamin Gomme, late of Eddyville, Neb., who claims to have been impressed into the British service and compelled to fight the Boers against his will. Gomme came to this country a number of years ago and took out his naturalization papers, so he says. This Fall he returned to his native country for a visit. While there, Judge Roberts says, he was approached by British officials, who seized him for the purpose of impressing him into the British service against the Boers.

FLATS SCARCE IN CHICAGO.

Rentals Advancing Rapidly as a Result of Labor Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Flats of five, six, and seven rooms are at a premium and an advance all the way from 10 to 20 per cent. is scheduled to take place before May 1. Newly married coupies who intend to begin "housekeeping" on an economical plan cannot think of taking a cosy little flat if the exorbitant prices which the renting agencies say will prevail this Spring should be demanded.

In former years 20 per cent. of the apartment and flat buildings were vacant, but to-day 5 per cent. is the maximum of "empties." The reason cited for this advance is the small number of new flat buildings now being built, owing to the labor troubles.

BIRMINGHAM MILL SOLD.

Tennessee Coal and Iron Company Buys Bessemer Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 16.—The Tennesee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company has bought the Bessemer Rolling Mill, which some time ago it was thought had been sold to the Republic Iron and Steel Company. The latter company finally declined the figures at which the owners, Morris Adler and his associates, held it.

The mill, which has been idle for seven or eight years, has been put in thorough repair and will be operated in the immediate future. The engines arrived to-day. The purchase of the rolling mill was made yesterday, and was coincident with the acquisition of a large interest in the Bessemer Land and Improvement Company and the placing on its Board of Directors of James Bowron and Erskine Ramsey, Vice President and Chief Engineer of the Tennessee Company.

ENGAGEMENT RING AS SECURITY

Cincinnati Bridegroom Left It with Justice in Lieu of the Fee.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Ky., Feb. 16.—an impecunious couple appeared Thursday night at the office of Squire Donelan and asked him to marry them. They were Marion A. Barrett, thirty-five, and Maud B. Hammond, twenty-two, both of Cincinnati. The groom's finances were reduced to 65 cents after paying for the license. Barrett tendered this sum, but it was refused.

He then removed the gold band engagement ring of his bride from her hand and offered to give that to the Squire as security for the debt until Friday, when he would redeem it, he said. After some parley an agreement was made, and the couple left for Cincinnati. Barrett kept his promise.

ANOTHER VARIABLE STAR.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Another remarkable variable star of the Algol class has been discovered by Mme. Ceraski. The position for 1900 is right ascension equal 19 hours 42 minutes 7 seconds, declination equal plus 32 degrees 28 minutes. From an examination of the Draper Memorial photographs of this star it appears that while the star has its full brightness on forty-five of them, on several of the early photographs it is so faint that they must have been taken when the star was near minimum.

The Moscow photographs furnish the means of determining the period from an interval of four years. The Harvard photographs increase this interval to nine years. Five stars of the Algol class, S. Cancri, U. Cephei, W. Delphini, plus 45 degrees 3,062, and the star here discussed, are especially interesting, owing to the large variation in their light, which amounts to about two magnitudes in each case.

It is remarkable that two of these were found by Mme. Ceraski and one by her distinguished husband.

GIRL SEARCHED AS THIEF.

Indignation at Somerville, Mass., Over Teachers' Treatment of Pupil.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Parents of Somerville school children are indignant because Frances Bentley, a pupil in the Prescott Grammar School, was stripped by her teachers and her clothing searched, under suspicion that she had taken a pocketbook containing $5 from her teacher's desk. The pocketbook was not found and no apology has been made to the girl for the humiliation. Miss Boyd and Miss Cate are the teachers concerned, and it is said they were given permission to make the search by Principal Johnson.

Neither the Principal nor the teachers will say anything about the case. The boys in the room were first dismissed, although it is said that two of them were seen near the desk from which the pocketbook was taken. The Bentley girl was searched because one of her schoolmates said she had been near the desk. The girl, who is an orphan, living with an aunt, deeply feels the humiliation, and has worried until she is nearly ill.

The teachers will be called before the School Committee for investigation, and legal proceedings may be instituted against the teachers and the city.

THE HARPERS STEP DOWN

To Have No Share in the Reorganization of Their Business.

COMMITTEE'S PLANS APPROVED

Provision Made for a New Corporation to be Controlled by a Voting Trust.

A plan has finally been adopted by which the old firm of Harper & Brothers, prominent for years in the publishing history of this country, is to have a new birth and start upon a new career under the management of Col. George B. M. Harvey, who is receiver for the present corporation. A new concern, bearing the name of the old one and profiting by its prestige, but in which the members of the old Harper family are to have no share, is to be formed. The reorganization is to be solely in the interests of the creditors.

The plan of reorganization was approved yesterday at a meeting of the committee in charge, composed of Alexander E. Orr, Stephen Baker, William A. Nash, William M. Laffan, and Augustine J. Smith. After the financial difficulties resulting in the appointment of a receiver these men were asked by the Harpers, who desired that their creditors should get every possible protection, and also by various larger creditors, to act as a committee to safeguard the creditors' interests. They have at length worked out a plan which meets the approval of J. Pierpont Morgan, who now holds $2,500,000 of the three-million-dollar issue of first mortgage bonds of Harper & Brothers, as security for an eight-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar loan.

The committee has asked all creditors who desire to come in under its agreement to deposit their claims with the State Trust Company, which was the Trustee for the bonds under the mortgage deed, and 90 per cent. of the claims have been so deposited. When asked last night what the Harpers are to get out of the reorganization Stephen Baker said:

"Nothing, so far as I can see. They really deserve nothing. It is too bad that they have come to grief and we all regret it, but it cannot be helped. Their mismanagement caused the situation."

"Do the liabilities exceed the assets?"

"Oh, yes, decidedly. As that is the case, we feel that the reorganization should be entirely in the interests of the creditors. They will own the company, as they ought to. The plan has been devised to give them the best possible value for their claims, dollar for dollar. As to the proposition to give them some stock, I don't know just what it will amount to, but you may be sure whatever will be done in the matter will be done in the sole interest of the creditors."

The plan provides for four main features: The reduction of the mortgage bond issue from $3,000,000 to $1,500,000; the issuance of income bonds, with voting power, to redeem notes now held by unsecured creditors; the establishment of a voting trust, and the capitalization of the new company, which will probably be known as Harper & Brothers, or by a very similar name, at $2,000,000. This capital stock is "to be issued to present stockholders, or as may be determined by the committee, and in consideration of contract with George B. M. Harvey, for his service as President of the company for five years."

"You cannot expect," said Mr. Baker last night, "that any man will be willing to step in and undertake such a task as the reorganization of Harper & Brothers, even on a salary, unless he sees where he is going to make a lot of money. There is too much involved in it."

The new corporation, under the plan, is to be organized under the laws of this State, will get the entire property of Harper & Brothers, and besides its capital stock, will issue $1,500,000 in first mortgage bonds and $2,000,000 in income bonds, which are a sort of preferred stock. It is not obligatory to pay the holder of an income bond his interest if the company does not earn it. These bonds bear interest at 1 per cent. for two years, 2 per cent. for the next three years, and 5 per cent. thereafter. They are to be given at par to the general creditors—noteholders and those who have bills for merchandise against the old firm—and if anything is left out of the $2,000,000 issue after paying these creditors it is to remain in the treasury. The first mortgage bonds are to be disposed of as follows:

To J. P. Morgan & Co. as security for loan of $850,000	$1,250,000
To other secured creditors	80,000
To be held in the treasury	170,000
Total	$1,500,000

All the secured creditors, under the plan, consent to hold just half as much collateral in bonds as now secures their loans. They extend their loans for five years longer; the company reserving the right to pay all or any part thereof at any time. All amounts due authors and all royalities are to be paid in full as they become due.

The stock is to be placed in a voting trust for at least five years, the Trustees being J. P. Morgan, who represents the secured creditors; Alexander E. Orr, who will represent the holders of the income bonds, and Col. Harvey, who will represent the management.

"This plan," said Col. Harvey yesterday, "re-establishes the house of Harper & Brothers upon a financial basis which is absolutely impregnable. It reduces the bonded indebtedness from $3,000,000 to $1,500,000, and the annual fixed interest to $55,800. It leaves the reorganized company entirely free from floating indebtedness, and under it we shall have a working cash capital of $175,000. This will be supplemented by $170,000 of first mortgage bonds held in the treasury, and available for the use of the company.

"If Mr. Morgan had seen fit to take the full advantage of his position he could not only have obtained payment of his obligation in full, but could have acquired property which, after a few years of good management, would be worth at least $1,000,000 in addition. The result of the committee's work is a plan which is equitable in every respect, and which in my judgment will assure the ultimate payment of every dollar of indebtedness in full. The business of the house has increased daily, despite the necessary publicity of its financial embarrassment, and the expenses have been reduced to a point consistent with progress and economy."

CIGARMAKERS ON STRIKE.

Employes of Portuondo Factory at Philadelphia Quit in a Body.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—Over 250 cigarmakers, the entire force of the Vicente Portuondo Factory, at 514 Pine Street, have gone out on a strike. A majority of the employes have struck because their employers refuse to compel the minority to join the union. The strikers are going to work somewhere else. Their employers have no ill-will against the men, and the men say they have the highest regard for the Portuondos.

For two years the men in the factory of the Vicente Portuondo firm, which is composed of Vicente Portuondo and Charles P. Mullen, have been chafing under the refusal of a demand for higher pay on two grades of cigars, the Perfectos and Reina Victorias. The firm declares that it pays a higher price than other factories for the work done on most of its goods, and avers it pays quite as much as anybody else for these particular grades.

The men, while admitting that no one could ask a better employer than Mr. Portuondo, declare that in this matter he says what is not true. There are plenty of other factories, they say, that pay several dollars better per thousand.

LAST DAY
83D ANNUAL
EXHIBITION
AMERICAN
WATER-COLOR
SOCIETY
at the
WALDORF-ASTORIA
Main 33d St. Entrance.
Day and Evening. Admission, 25 cts.

Sumptuous Cloths
are here in unmatched variety. This means that all the original and best sources of supply have been studied. We get first choice and exclusive control of many fabrics, yet they're not expensive.
Burnham & Phillips
Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

NEW HOME FOR YALE CLUB

Building to be Erected on West Forty-fourth Street.

Plans Call for a Handsome Eleven-Story Structure, with a Roof Garden—Club's Big Membership.

At a special meeting of the Yale Club held at the clubhouse, 17 East Twenty-sixth Street, last evening, the members by a unanimous vote, accepted a proposition of the Council to buy the plot of ground at 30 and 32 West Forty-fourth Street and erect upon it a fine towerlike structure for their new club home.

Some such action has been made necessary by the rapid growth of the club, the membership having increased in three years from 500 to 1,100, and for months the officers have been canvassing the club district in the hope of finding some suitable building which they might acquire, but they were not successful, and the present plan was the outcome.

Tracy & Swartwout have been chosen as the club's architects. Handsome front and side elevations of the proposed structure, the plans of which are, however, as yet in merely tentative shape, were exhibited before the meeting and called forth many expressions of admiration. The drawings showed a tall, narrow building of eleven stories, of red brick and white stone, with the college arms over the main entrance and other decorations of college devices on the facade.

It is proposed to have on the first floor the café, billiard room, and strangers' room, and on the floor above the lounging room and library. Several floors will be taken up with sleeping apartments for members only, and it is intended to have ten bedrooms on each of these floors.

The main dining room will occupy an entire floor and will be so arranged that it can readily be adapted for use as a general meeting room. There will be another dining floor where there will be class dining rooms and smaller rooms for private parties. A spacious roof garden is also one of the contemplated features.

The plot is 50 by 100 feet in size, and is situated on the south side of the street, east of the Bar Association Building, and almost directly across the way from the new home of the New York Yacht Club.

The house of the Harvard Club is in the same block, but on the other side of the street and nearer Fifth Avenue. It is confidently expected that the building will be completed and ready for occupancy early next year.

The plan for financing the club for this undertaking includes first mortgage bonds, as is customary under such conditions, and the balance of the money is to be raised by issuing stock in a company to be formed among members of the club for the purpose of putting up the building and leasing it to the club.

Subscriptions to this stock to the amount of $175,000 are necessary in order to make this plan successful, and of this amount more than $56,000 has already been subscribed. The club has an option on the property in question, which expires in March, and there is little doubt that before then the additional sum required will be forthcoming from members who have not yet contributed.

The Yale Club, which succeeded the Yale Alumni Association, was started in its present quarters in the Fall of 1897. The house is a handsome though somewhat old-fashioned brownstone mansion facing Madison Square. The present officers of the club are Thomas Thacher, a law partner of ex-Speaker Reed, President; William W. Skiddy, Vice President; Augustus F. Kountze, Treasurer, and Ashbel Green, Secretary.

Patent Infringement Suit.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 16.—Suit has been entered in the United States Court here by Wolff & Co., powder makers of Prussia, against the Du Pont Powder Company. Wolff & Co. seek to recover for alleged infringement of a chemical process in the manufacture of powder.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Don Davenport, Montana; Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Philadelphia; ex-Gov. William Pinckney Whyte, Maryland; Judge Lynde Harrison, New Haven.

CAMBRIDGE—John M. Cutler, Macon, Ga.

HOLLAND—Perin Langdon, Cincinnati; M. J. Frick, Baltimore.

SAVOY—G. R. Forsch, Boston.

BUCKINGHAM—H. G. Platt, San Francisco; Dr. H. R. Gaylord, Buffalo.

MANHATTAN—Francis H. DeWey, Worcester; J. F. Cowee, Troy; Brig. Gen. F. R. Shunk, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—State Senator George R. Malby, Ogdensburg; ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts.

PLAZA—E. L. Temple, Montreal; S. S. Chambers, Philadelphia.

MURRAY HILL—Edward B. Huling, Chicago; E. C. Huxley, Boston; G. C. Hewitt, Colorado Springs; Jules Berthel, Mexico.

HOFFMAN—R. Reid Russell, Edinburg; ex-Lieut. Gov. M. C. Alford, Lexington, Ky.

GRAND—Adjt. Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. A. Godfrey, upholstery goods; 70 Grand Street; Westminster Hotel.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. A. Adams, hats and caps; 621 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

King, H. P., & Co., Bristol, Tenn.; H. P. King, notions and shoes; St. George Hotel.

Ach, S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Ach, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; T. W. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; D. A. Roberts, carpets and upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; St. George Hotel.

Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; D. Dreyfus, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Boyle, domestics and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. W. Copp, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street, Westminster Hotel.

Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. L. Rauh, furnishing goods; 636 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, linens and white goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Elliott, cloaks and suits, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; F. Millington, carpets, 157 Duane Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Gans & Sons, Little Rock, Ark.; J. Gans, cloaks, suits, and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; Miss M. Kane, millinery, 396 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Heavenreich Brothers & Co., Saginaw, Mich.; C. Heavenreich, clothing and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Rieke, C. H., & Sons, Paducah, Ky.; W. M. Rieke, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Ellis, Ruddy & Phillips, Paducah, Ky.; R. B. Phillips, carpets and furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; H. F. Otto, millinery and ribbons, 709 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. F. Mills, silks and velvets, 115 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; L. F. Smith, housefurnishing goods, 56 Worth Street; Grand Hotel.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. O. Dunn, domestics and linens, 335 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Katz Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Boyerdawsky, notions and furnishing goods, 396 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; S. W. Shumaker, cloaks, suits, and housefurnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Frankland, S., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. Frankland, dress goods and silks; St. Cloud Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Holcombe, dress goods and silks, 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Heironimus & Brugh, Roanoke, Va.; S. H. Heironimus, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. S. Lyall, millinery, laces, and ladies' and infants' wear; G. W. Kimball, dress goods and silks, 52 Franklin Street.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Fidler, laces and embroideries, 621 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, hosiery and gloves; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. E. Greene, rugs; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Morrison, laces, embroideries, and kid gloves; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Plant, & Isaac, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Plant, furnishing goods; 106 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Goldsmith, M. J., Trinidad, Col.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Baer, D., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; M. Baer, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Faller, Isaac, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Faller, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Innes, George, & Co., Wichita, Kan.; W. J. Elser, cloaks and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Parsons-Pelleeier Company, Sioux City, Iowa; C. W. Dil, dry goods; F. N. Pelletier, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Burr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Knight, silks and velvets; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Hale, Hicks & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. H. Hicks, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Taft, J. H., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

Taft, J. H., & Brother, Spencerville, Ohio; H. Taft, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. Kaufman, millinery, cloaks, and infants' wear; 622 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Rhea, R. P., Company, Forney, Texas; R. B. Rhea, general merchandise; Miss E. F. Jones, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kline, E. H., St. Louis, Mo.; cloaks; Herald Square Hotel; Mrs. N. W. Miller, cloaks; Hotel St. Denis.

Canfield, Mrs. J. F., Detroit, Mich.; millinery.

Partridge & Walsh, Detroit, Mich.; Miss N. Glendon, millinery.

Marblestone, Solomon, Taylorville, Ill.; Aaron A. Corn, clothing.

Towns & Kendall, Crystal Springs, Miss.; T. H. Kendall, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Gardiner, A. W., Sturges, Mich.; general merchandise.

Stiefels, J., Sons, Angola, Ind.; L. C. Stiefels, general merchandise.

Isaacs, M. & A., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Baron, notions, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

Anderson, G. W., & Sons, Portsmouth, Ohio; Ernest H. Roberts, department store; Hotel St. George.

Glick, A. M., Newark, Ohio, clothing.

Beecher, Peck & Lewis, Detroit, Mich.; A. F. Peck, paper; Waldorf Hotel.

Martin, T. S., & Co., Sioux City, Iowa; R. W. Orcutt, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Strauss Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; E. S. Strauss, millinery, &c.; Hoffman House.

Anderson, G. W., & Sons, Portsmouth,

The Wanamaker Store

Delights for the Children—The Candy Store, the Japanese Ice Cream Parlor, the Toys, the Top and Bubble Demonstrations and the Music draw them like the Pied Piper.

Dainty Breakfasts are served in the restaurant each morning beginning at 8 o'clock.

The New Ribbons for Spring

WITH PRICE SAVINGS ON ALL

WE might call to-day's Ribbon movement a show of new things; for these fifteen thousand yards of ribbons are brand-new, right from the loom. Their newness and prettiness are their chiefest merits. But crisp, fresh, most desirable as they are,

Prices range 5c to 14c a yard below their values

We cannot explain just why and wherefor. The fact will suffice. Women who want pretty ribbons will excuse explanations.

There are over four thousand yards of the **best Double-faced Satin Ribbons that come from the looms.** Here, nor anywhere, can you find better at any price—the finish is similar to a Liberty satin; in the most wanted light spring shades. Eight widths.

No. 5, at 12c a yard.
No. 9, at 20c a yard—regularly 28c.
No. 12, at 25c a yard—regularly 34c.
No. 16, at 30c a yard—regularly 40c.
No. 22, at 38c a yard—regularly 50c.
No. 30, at 42c a yard—regularly 55c.
No. 40, at 48c a yard—regularly 62c.
5-inch, at 58c a yard—regularly 72c.

The regular prices will rule again when this special lot is gone, and the ribbons will be identical. We could have gotten full prices for these; but we prefer to give you the advantage just as it came to us.

There are over a thousand yards of Taffeta Lumineuse, in solid shades, beautifully finished. Three widths.

No. 40—3 in. wide, at 15c a yard
No. 80—4 in. wide, at 18c a yard
No. 100—4¾ in. wide, at 22c a yard
Worth about a third more.

More than two thousand yards of Glace Taffetas—
No. 80—4¼ in. wide, at 20c a yard

More than seven thousand yards of Fancy Taffetas—
Taffeta Lumineuse, with cord edge, No. 50—3½ in. wide, at 22c a yard.

Fancy Corded Taffetas, No. 50—3¼ and 3½ in. wide, at 18c a yard.

Taffetas in lace effects, in two widths; very handsome:
No. 70—4 in. wide, 28c a yard
No. 80—4¾ in. wide, 28c a yard.

It is perhaps unusual to offer the cream of new things under price just as the season is starting; but the bargain is happier for its timeliness; and—well, you expect the unexpected from Wanamaker's.

And remember, too, every piece of ribbon in this offering is highest grade, and pure silk.

The Shoe Sale You stormed this fifth floor shoe store last Saturday. The bargains are just as good to-day; and there are some here not shown until this morning.

Every shoe is so good that we guarantee it, and variety aplenty to pick just about what you want.

Men's Shoes—
$2.30—Advance spring styles of tan and black Oxfords, at a third less than a month hence. Russia calf and black kidskin; welted soles. High shoes, too.
$1.60—Lace; bull-dog toes. Value, $2.50.
$1.75—Calf and grain leather; tan and brown. Values, $3 and $3.50.
$1.90—Laced; kid and calfskin. Value, $3.
$2.30—Calfskin, kidskin and box calf; tan and black; welted soles. Value $3.50.

Women's Shoes—
$1.70—Box calf lace shoes; round toe lasts; stout soles; medium heels; soft, durable, and worth a half more.
$1.35—Laced; welted soles. Value, $2.50.
$1.70—Button and laced. Mostly $2.50 values.
$2—Fine leathers; best styles. Value, $3.
$2.35—Many standard $3.50 shoes.
$2.65—Mannish lasts; full toes. Value, $4.

Women's Oxfords—
$1—Tan and black, with flexible soles.
$1.25—$2 quality. Fine black kidskin.

Boys' Shoes—
75c—Little Boys' Spring Heel Shoes; grained goatskin with stout soles and strong tips. Sizes 9 to 2. Just a $1.25 shoe, for sturdy youngsters.
$1—Box calf and kidskin; sizes 8 to 13½, spring heels; 12 to 2, with heels.
$1.25—Sizes 8 to 13½, spring heels; 12 to 2, with heels. Box calf and kid skin. Values $1.75 and $2.
$1.50—Black calfskin; box and plain finish; sizes up to 5½.
$1.90—Laced; black boarded calf and patent leather; sizes 2½ to 5½. Value $3.

Children's Shoes—
75c, 85c, 95c, $1.15—Kidskin; spring heels. Two-thirds of value.

Girls' Flannel Shirt Waists Some very nice shirt waists are much reduced. There's plenty of wearing time when there's so little to pay.
At 75c, formerly $1.25 and $1.50—Shirt waists of light plaids and dark plain colors.
At $1.50, formerly $2.25—Waists with full front, French back and dress sleeves.
At $2, formerly $3—Waists of plain flannels, with embroidered polka-dots.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Pocket-Books Very fine sorts—all imported. The newest leathers, shapes and trimmings.
Fancy calfskin pocket-books, long and narrow shapes, with gilt repousse facings. $5.75 to $9.25.
Carriage pocket-books, with sterling mountings; silk and leather lined; $3.75 to $5.
And many more—card cases, too, in splendid variety—all with an elegant foreign air.
Broadway.

Suits for Women and Girls The new tailor-made suits come in a constant throng—variety grows bigger daily, as happier ways of producing the stylish effects appear. Many new styles shown to-day.
Women's Suits—
At $24—Of tweed, silk lined.
At $30—Various styles of cheviots.
At $37.50—Stylish suits of homespun.
At $75—Elegant suits of broadcloth.
Many others between.
Girls' Suits—
With all the grace and style of women's garments, $10.75 to $18.
Girls' separate skirts, 30 to 40 in., $5 to $10.
Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Silk Waists Little lots are treated with scant courtesy here; when quantities become too small, incomplete as to sizes, out they go. Such a case to-day. All in approved style as to making and colorings. Various pretty effects in the plaiting, cording and trimming generally. Yesterday's prices and to-day's:
$6.50 kinds at $4 $15 kinds at $7.50
$16 kinds at $8.

The Albatross Waist This is a sort of between season weight. Warm enough, yet not heavy. They are shown in several pretty shades, and are made up in attractive style.
One kind at $3.75, in red, pink, blue, lavender, tan, gray and black, has entire body covered with small box plaits; high detachable collar; flare cuffs.
At $6.50—A fine quality, in pink, blue and black only; this, too, is covered with very fine plaits, and high collar of silk, and pretty fringed tie. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Gloves Good news for men and women to-day.
At 75c—Women's two-clasp gloves of Russian lambskin, with Cluze patent thumb; in grays, tans, modes, browns and black.
Tenth street.
At 75c—Men's suede gloves in pearl and white; worth $1.50; and glace, in same, worth $1.50 and $2. Broadway.

Men's Clothing Will a handsome, shapely overcoat feel more comfortable for leaving ten to eighteen dollars in your pocket?
The best manufacturers we know offered us a hundred fine overcoats at a price we could not resist. Can you?
Of finest kerseys, blue or black, lined with pure silk. Regularly worth $30 to $38,
at $20 each
Men's suits of new herringbone in Oxford gray; single-breasted sack coat, double-breasted vest. Full of style, for spring wear, $15 a suit.
Men's pure worsted trousers, in new, stylish stripes—quality such as you'd expect for $6.50 to $8, at $5 a pair. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Clothing Double-breasted jacket suits of all-wool blue cloth, with two pairs of knee trousers, for $3.85.
A weight for early spring wear, nicely made, sewed with silk. Sizes for 7 to 16 years.
Just a hundred suits.
Three hundred pairs of all-wool knee trousers, made of remnants of suiting. Worth $1; at 65c a pair.
Good corduroy knee trousers, 75c a pair.
Very attractive blouses of percale and madras—new patterns; for 3 to 15 years, 50c.

For Older Boys—
Suits with long trousers, for boys of 15 to 19 years, of all-wool Oxford gray cheviot; single-breasted coat and double-breasted vest. Good $12 value, for $10 a suit.
Small men can be fitted from this lot, and save money. Second floor, 4th ave.

Rubber Goods More water bottles today. Goodyear rubber in black; 1, 2, 3 and 4 quart sizes, at 50c each. Think we have enough to go 'round.
Two-quart fountain syringes, with hard rubber fittings; guaranteed; 50c.
Borine, in 25c size, which is to be discontinued. 15c a bottle.
Tenth street.

Umbrellas Both men and women may share in this offering of to-day. It should last no longer, for the value is exceptional. Umbrellas of excellent union taffeta—close rolling, well wearing, good looking. Handles of natural wood, with sterling silver trimmings. This quality sells in some stores today for $2.50—nowhere less than $2. Prices:
$1.75 for men's—28 in.
$1.50 for women's—26 in.
Broadway.

Needs of Men Things you want in a jiffy on Saturday. Handy here at Broadway and Ninth. Good, too.
Collars, 12½c—Linen both sides, equal to any 25c collars we know of, elsewhere. High bands, in various heights; handsomely laundered.
Neckwear, half price—Imported black satin four-in-hands, from one of the best London makers. Handsome. Regularly $1, these for $50c.
Soft Shirts, 50c—Men's madras shirts—a clean-up lot from a careful maker. Detachable cuffs. Some men wear them all year round. Made to sell for $1. 50c.
Silk Suspenders, 50c—Such silk webs as you see in dollar suspenders; leather ends, cantab or roll; button cast-off. Very dressy, 50c a pair. Broadway and Ninth.

Enameled Ware for the Desk Articles for desk or writing table—for men's or women's use, of white metal, silver plated, then gold plated and enameled—very similar to the Russian ware that is so expensive.

Bill Files	Letter Holders
Calendars	Pen Holders
Pin Pyramids	Letter Openers
Erasers Blotters	Candlesticks
Pen Wipers	Mucilage Bottles
Paper Cutters	Desk Pads
Stamp Boxes	Seals

Prices from a pretty candlestick at 75c—up to a beautiful inkstand at $4.50. Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

FRICK TO BECOME CARNEGIE'S RIVAL?

TO BUILD BIG ARMOR PLANT

Report Says He Will Represent English Nickel-Steel Syndicate in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—It is said General Manager Frick of the Carnegie Steel Works is to represent in this country an English nickel steel syndicate which will erect a plant even bigger than Carnegie's.

As the General Manager of the Carnegie Steel Company it is an open secret in steel circles that Frick anticipated a great movement abroad on the part of makers like Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., who employ 20,000 men in their works at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the Firths of Sheffield, to take up contracts for armor plate for vessels of the United States Navy, and suggested a plan to meet it. This plan did not receive Carnegie's approval, and close upon it came the break between the two, Frick deciding to follow out opportunities through an organization of his own.

B. K. Jamieson, a banker and broker of this city, secured the exclusive franchise for nickel steel in this country from the Nickel Steel Syndicate of Great Britain and France last Summer, while in Sheffield, where he had gone to answer a special summons to meet the English makers, and it was to secure the benefit of these franchises that Frick urged prompt action upon Carnegie.

Mr. Jamieson, in talking about the matter to-day, said that the interests of the syndicate were just getting into shape for profitable operation and returns in the United States.

"We agree with the Bethlehem people entirely," said Mr. Jamieson, "but Mr. Carnegie has been infringing upon this franchise and I have just entered suit against him to recover $600,000 for a settlement of his use of our patent.

"Mr. Carnegie no sooner learned that the manufacture of nickel plate armor was in the hands of certain English and French firms than he made a hurried trip abroad and endeavored to secure the right to use it in his own works. He failed, but went ahead and used the process, and we have entered suit to recover for infringement. There will be a settlement on the $600,000 basis only."

The English firms in the syndicate are John Brown & Co., Campbell & Co., and Jessup & Co. of Sheffield, with the Firths; Armstrong, Whitworth Co. of Newcastle-on-Tyne and Manchester, Vickers & Co., at Barrow, and Schneider & Co. at La Creusot, France. This combination of interests is in direct competition with the thirteen great companies represented in the "international agreement," as President Robert P. Linderman of the Bethlehem Steel Company defines what is called the Armor Plate Trust, and this is the syndicate with which Frick and his new organization are now dealing.

A gentleman well acquainted with Mr. Frick's plans said to-day:

"It looks like a gigantic movement in the East against the forces of the West, with Frick as the organizer. Frick is the owner of some 21,000 acres of soft coal land in Fayette and Westmoreland Counties, which he bought in during the past five years at an average of $250 an acre. This represents an investment of more than $5,000,000 and gives him practically unlimited control of coal and coke for his purposes.

"Mr. Frick's intention is to go into the manufacture of armor plate on a scale equal to the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies. Collis P. Huntington is with him, along with Henry Phipps, Jr., and the New York Shipbuilding Company. Investment at Camden is part of the plan."

MR. CARNEGIE'S DEFENSE

Messenger Takes Copies of Frick Case Papers to Florida—Lawyers Will Demur.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 16.—A special messenger, bearing a copy of the Frick bill in equity and other documents necessary to the preparation of an answer to the suit against the Carnegie Steel Company, left late last night for Dungeness, Fla. He was sent in response to a telegram from Mr. Carnegie, who is desirous of inspecting important papers having a direct bearing on the line of defense previous to his departure for Pittsburg next week.

The purpose in sending these papers by messenger and not by mail is to enable Mr. Carnegie to receive a number of verbal explanations in connection with the papers and filing of the suit which the bearer of the papers will be prepared to give.

Among the papers forwarded is a copy of the famous iron-clad agreement, carefully prepared extracts from the laws of the State relating to limited partnership concerns, certified copies of the articles of agreement entered into by those forming the firm of Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, and later that of the Carnegie Steel Company, together with the names of all the signers attached to the latter agreement.

Mr. Carnegie, having gone to Florida on a pleasure trip, had none of these papers with him, and it is necessary that he have all in order to discuss the question intelligently with ex-Judge J. H. Reed, who will join him at Dungeness this week. The messenger will immediately return to Pittsburg after his mission to Florida is completed, and he will likely be the bearer of equally important papers sent to the law firm of Dalzell, Scott & Gordon. The formal answer to the suit will then be made.

This promises to be in the shape of a demurrer, containing an argument in defense of the "iron-clad" agreement as an unassailable document, with other reasons why the affairs of the corporation should not be probed in court. Whatever course the defendants' attorneys take, sensational disclosures from their side of the case are confidently expected, and will add interesting information regarding the past relations of these two men, who have so long dominated the greatest steel concern in the world.

A lengthy and exhaustive document is looked for, setting forth the several agreements and the terms thereof, which brought the coke king and the steel king together in a pooling of business interests, and the whys and wherefores of the family row which has brought about such a complete change of base.

Formal appearance in the Frick-Carnegie suit has been made for all of the individual defendants except H. M. Curry, who is dangerously ill and cannot be approached to secure his consent. Attorney W. B. Rodgers has accepted service for Henry Phipps, Jr., while Dalzell, Scott & Gordon have appeared for the others

Mr. Rodgers, who is the attorney credited with having in charge the bill in equity on behalf of Mr. Frick and other minority stockholders of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, to compel an accounting and to annul the contract of the Carnegie Steel Company, whereby coke is furnished the latter company at $1.85 per ton, declined to-night to say what progress had been made with the bill or when it would be filed.

It is said, however, that this suit will not be filed before next week. There are certain delicate matters in connection with the way in which the contract first came to be made that may delay the promised suit until after the present case assumes more definite shape. It is thought that the stockholders will demand a return of at least $1.25 or $1.50 a ton for the 2,500,000 tons of coke furnished the Carnegie Steel Company last year, when no formal contract was in force, and the only agreement was a verbal understanding between Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Frick.

FRICK LOST NO MONEY.

Had No Part in the Recent Option on Mr. Carnegie's Steel Company Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 16.—It was not H. C. Frick who conceived the plan of buying Mr. Carnegie's interest in the Carnegie Steel Company, nor was it Mr. Frick's money that went into Mr. Carnegie's pocket when the option was forfeited.

A friend of Mr. Frick said to-night:

"Mr. Frick did not conceive the plan of buying Mr. Carnegie's interest in the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, nor did he put up one cent of option money on Mr. Carnegie's stock nor did any other Pittsburger. The whole scheme of buying the concern and securing an option on it preliminary to the settlement was originated and worked out by Chicago capitalists at the head of whom was Judge Moore, the promoter of the match combine and other big organizations.

"The only part that Mr. Frick played in the plan of sale or option was this:

"Judge Moore and his associates agreed among themselves that they would buy the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, at a certain price, provided they could secure the services of Mr. Frick at the head of the organized company. Mr. Frick, when consulted, consented to remain at the head of the company in case of a purchase of the company by the Chicago capitalists. It was not Mr. Frick's idea, and he was not attempting to supersede Mr. Carnegie as the steel king of the world, nor was he attempting to take away from Mr. Carnegie the prestige that his position in the industrial world brought to him.

"When Mr. Carnegie kept the option money of over $1,000,000, which he had a right to do, he did not keep one cent of Mr. Frick's money. Differences occurred between Mr. Frick and Mr. Carnegie soon after they had formed a business partnership, and recurred occasionally from that time until the break between them.

"Mr. Frick has not purchased the Sparrow Point works, near Baltimore, nor is he planning to do so. He has no plan to build any large steel works at any place. Mr. Frick's plans do not go beyond a settlement between himself and Mr. Carnegie.

"It has been generally believed that it was H. C. Frick's cash, or at least a part of it, that went to Mr. Carnegie when the option was perfected. Evidently Mr. Frick alludes to this belief that he took the option on Carnegie's stock with others when he says in his bill:

"'For various reasons, none just, not necessary now to be stated, but which will appear hereafter in the taking of testimony, the said Carnegie has recently conceived a personal animosity toward the orator.'"

CARNEGIE COMPANY'S BIG PROFITS.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt Not Surprised It Cleared $21,000,000.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, whose company, with a capacity of 30,000 tons a year, was formerly the largest rolling-mill concern in this country, although that amount is but a three days' output for the Carnegie Company, said yesterday at his office, at 17 Burling Slip, that he was not in the least surprised that the Carnegie works had cleared $21,000,000 during 1899, and he predicted that they would do still better this year.

"The Carnegie Company's profits are not excessive," he said, "when it is considered that it makes a very large proportion—it must be nearly one-half—of all the steel manufactured, and they are entirely reasonable if they are spread over the average of years. They may seem to be excessive unless you take the lean years into consideration.

"I do not know anything about the controversy between Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Frick, who is right or who is wrong, but I gather from the newspaper accounts of the suit that Mr. Carnegie secured from him a contract to sell him (Mr. Carnegie) coke at $1.35 a ton, while now the same coke is worth double that. But what are contracts for, if they are not to be lived up to? We are filling orders for pig iron at $12 a ton that we could get $20 for if we were not under contract.

"Mr. Carnegie has always had the reputation of dealing with his partners with consideration, and almost every one not his partner has wanted to be."

President Schwab Declines to Talk.

C. M. Schwab, President of the Carnegie Company, is at the Waldorf-Astoria. He refused yesterday to discuss the Carnegie-Frick controversy in any way. Judge W. H. Moore of Chicago, who is at the Holland House, also refused to talk about the case.

An Object Lesson in Protection.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the profits of the Carnegie Steel Company rips up the ramparts of the protectionist freebooters like a charge of dynamite. In the obscure field of political economy nothing educates so effectually as an object lesson.

It is now in order for the father of that promising infant to star the country, lecturing the people on the benefits of a protective tariff, the blessings of poverty, and the wickedness of Governmental interference with the inalienable rights of humanity.

CHARLES H. MUNDY.
New York, Feb. 15, 1900.

A FAITHLESS LOVER SHOT.

Mississippi Woman Avenges a Broken Promise with a Bullet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—At noon today a sensational shooting occurred in the dining room of Hunter Hotel, at Raymond Miss. State Senator R. L. Bradley, who represents Hinds and Warren Counties in the Legislature, was shot and seriously wounded by Mrs. Ida Bolls, who charges that Senator Bradley failed to keep his promise to marry her.

The Senator had just returned from Jackson, where he had been attending the Legislature, and was seated with several other attorneys at a table in the dining room when Mrs. Bolls entered behind him and, drawing a revolver from her pocket, shot him in the back of the head. The bullet passed entirely through Bradley's head and wounded a colored boy who was in the room. She then drew a dagger and attempted to kill herself, but was disarmed.

Mrs. Bolls was arrested and charged with assault with intent to kill, but Judge Powell, who was one of those present at the shooting, ordered that she be not locked up, but kept in the custody of the Sheriff in the hotel.

The physicians who attended the wounded man say that there is no immediate danger, but the woman will be held to await the outcome of his injuries.

ACCUSATION KILLED A FRIEND.

Special to The New York Times.

SEWARD, Neb., Feb. 16.—Because he was asked to search the books at the Post Office over which his life-long friend presided, for evidences of embezzlement, S. J. Figgard was so shocked that he dropped dead. For many days Post Office secret service men have been here watching Postmaster Simmons. To-day they concluded there was sufficient evidence of crookedness to place the bondsmen in charge of the office, and did so.

To ascertain the situation, the officers called on Figgard, an expert accountant, and requested that he go over the books. He was standing on the street corner when approached. He observed: "Why, yes, I will go over the books for you, but what is wrong?" When told that it was feared Simmons was short in his accounts, Figgard suddenly said:

"Oh, surely not; he is an honest man." Then he fell forward on his face. When picked up he was dead.

Later the officers found what they considered evidence that Simmons was an embezzler to the extent of $3,000. He was taken to Lincoln to-night. Figgard and Simmons were lifelong friends. Both men are prominent in State politics. Simmons was a warm friend of Senator Thurston and was appointed on his recommendation.

PLAGUE DYING OUT IN HAWAII.

HONOLULU, Feb. 9.—No new cases of plague have developed during the past four days. The house-to-house inspection is being kept up. The health officials are feeling easier, and have granted permission for churches, schools, and places of amusement to reopen.

A bounty of 25 cents for live rats and 15 cents for dead ones has been offered. The Board of Health will also set a day apart for the wholesale slaughter of rats. Every householder will be supplied with a package of poison for use on his premises. It is expected that this plan will prove an effective one.

The Island of Lanai, with a population of 600, is sadly in need of provisions. A launch came to this city on the 7th to notify the authorities of a threatened famine. Steps were taken at once to send a supply of provisions.

Argentina Ports Free from Plague.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 16.—Argentine and Portuguese ports have been declared free of the bubonic plague.

Fire Damages Brooklyn Houses.

A fire which partly destroyed eight building started early yesterday morning on the top floor of an apartment house at 157 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. The fire was discovered by Patrolman Stone of the Bergen Street Station, who, with the help of a gang of Italian laborers at work in the street near by, aroused the tenants in the block, all of whom got out safely. The fire extended along the upper part of the row of houses from 155 to 169 Flatbush Avenue. The total loss was about $20,000.

TRIMMED MILLINERY

B. Altman & Co.

ARE DISPLAYING A NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE SELECTION OF

TRIMMED HATS, TOQUES & BONNETS

SUITABLE FOR PRESENT WEAR AND ALSO FOR EARLY SPRING, INCLUDING THOSE OF CHIFFON, MALINE, SPANGLE, ETC.,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

THE COUNTRY IS FLOODED

with Scotch Whiskeys, mostly blends or vatted. Blending is done to cheapen. It is not as good for the stomach as honest straight Highland Whiskeys like our

Bonnie Brier Bush,
VERY OLD, AND
SOUVENIR,
MEDIUM AGE,

for sale from store or in bond.

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.

YOU NEED AN APERIENT

If you are suffering from Constipation, or its effects, take advantage of this advice. Go to your nearest druggist and buy a bottle of Abbey's Salt. Take it regularly and you will have the best of health and be free of Constipation and its attendant ills. Don't think about it. Do it!

Dr. JAMES T. BURDICK, Brooklyn, N. Y., states: "I am free to say that I like the effect of Abbey's Salt so well that I prescribe it now altogether instead of citrate of magnesia, Seidlitz powders, etc."

All Druggists. 25c., 50c and $1.00.

Take Abbey's Effervescent Salt

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WHEATENA

The Best Health Food for Breakfast the Whole Year

ALL GROCERS.

"Cluett"

WARRANTED SUPERIOR OR NO PAY.

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Venetian Horse Liniment

In Pint Bottles at 90 Cts.

for the cure of lameness, sprains, galls, slipping stifle, scratches, bruises, cuts, overheating, wind galls, splints, colic, sore throat, nail in the foot, &c. Sold by all Druggists and Saddlers.

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TRUSSES.

Elastic Stockings, Body Belts, Bandages; modern construction, effective, unequaled excellence. 36 East 23d St., I. B. SEELEY'S, 1,027 Walnut, New York. Estabts. Phila.
(Original manufacturer of Hard Rubber Trusses.)
Successful mechanical treatment of HERNIA OR RUPTURE A SPECIALTY.
Perfect retention; improved condition assured. Thirty years' unequaled experience; thousands cured. Highest professional patronage. Apartments for Ladies.

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ONLY ONE 5c CIGAR
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Great Variety of Style and Price.

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111 Fulton St., N.Y.

CANADIAN CAPITAL FOR CUBA.

Sir William Van Horne Greatly Pleased with the Country—Invests in Property Near Manzanillo.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—Mrs. Horatio Rubens gave a dinner to-day in honor of Sir William Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at which all the members of Gov. Gen. Wood's Cabinet, accompanied by their wives, were present, together with a number of prominent bankers. In responding to the toast to his health, Sir William said he was particularly pleased to meet Cubans of such political and financial status and to have an opportunity of expressing to them the high expectation he had regarding the future of Cuba.

"You have a country," he said, "lavishly endowed by nature, and I have been greatly surprised at what I have seen during my tour in representation of large interests that are willing to invest under certain guarantees. I would particularly urge upon those having the matter in charge the importance of looking into the mortgage laws, because at present most of the owners of land in Cuba desire to borrow on the security of their property, but the condition of the law is such as to make this impracticable."

All the members of the Cabinet spoke, declaring, among other things, that great strides were being made in gaining the confidence of all classes through the methods pursued by the Governor General. They assured Sir William Van Horne that there would be no breach of the peace in Cuba, and that all property interests would be absolutely protected. Assurances were also given him that a speedy and economic procedure would be established with respect to foreclosures, thus inclining investors to make agricultural loans.

In the course of the day Sir William Van Horne had an interview with Gen. Wood, whom he informed that he had invested in property near Manzanillo, where he would erect large sawmills

SPANISH VOTE IN CUBA.

Leading Cubans Fear Spaniards Will Combine Against Them.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—The policy to be adopted by the Spaniards at the coming elections is a cause of anxiety to many Cubans. The Cubano calls upon the National Party to bring all the influence it can to bear upon the Spaniards, pointing out that, as the Spaniards are very compact and inclined to act together, they might turn the scale against the Cubans, in case the latter were divided. By some it is asserted that the Spaniards are leaving their registration until the last moment, when large numbers will inscribe themselves and thus preserve their nationality.

Señor Messonier, a prominent member of the National Party, says that out of 90,000 Spaniards only about 20,000 have enrolled. He does not know what the others will do. A great many are affiliated with the local committees of the National Party. In the case of one committee with a membership of 700 more than a fifth are Spaniards. Señor Messonier contends, however, that it is immaterial what policy the Spaniards may adopt, as they are too largely outnumbered by the Cubans to make it possible for them to control in any important question.

Havana has been chosen for the convention of the National Party, and the Executive Commission of the party has asked Señor Tamayo, Secretary of Government, to request Gen. Wood, in the name of the party, to grant universal suffrage.

Señor Tamayo, when receiving the deputation presenting the request, said the Washington Government, upon which rested the present responsibility of the administration of Cuban affairs, must decide with respect to suffrage and undoubtedly would act as seemed best for the interests of Cuba.

The members of the deputation wished it clearly understood that they had not presented a protest, but merely expressed a desire.

SOLDIERS TO LEAVE CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Secretary Root has determined to continue the policy begun by Gen. Leonard Wood of reducing the force of United States troops in Cuba, and during the coming Spring there will be a heavy reduction of the existing force unless there should be some untoward change in the present highly satisfactory conditions there.

In making this reduction there will be no occasion for the retention in Cuba of the present number of officers of high rank, and it is intimated at the War Department that by the beginning of next Summer it will be possible to manage all of the military remaining in Cuba through one general officer, acting under the direction of Gov. Wood.

Dady Contract to be Examined.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—Gen. Wood has ordered all the documents relating to the Dady contract to be sent to Señor Estevez, Secretary of Justice, for examination and report.

Will Re-establish Havana Exchange.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—Gen. Wood has authorized the re-establishment of the Havana Stock Exchange. Stock brokers will be notified that, if they wish to follow this calling, they must make application within thirty days.

OFF ON A NEW CAMPAIGN.

MANILA, Feb. 15.—Brig. Gen. Bates and Brig. Gen. Bell, with the Fortieth and Forty-fifth Infantry, Keeler's battery, and many pack mules, sailed to-day for the Province of Camarines. The cruiser Baltimore and the transports Tartar and Athenian compose the fleet which, with the gunboats accompanying, will land at Neuva Cascores and sweep the province. It is expected that there will be much campaigning in the mountains.

FAMILY OVERCOME BY GAS.

The Child Dies, but the Father and Mother May Recover.

Frederick Wurth, his wife, and their five-year-old daughter, Eleanora, were overcome by gas in their room at 144 East Thirty-second Street, some time yesterday morning. The three were discovered in bed unconscious at 7 o'clock last night. A call was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where they were removed after having been worked over for two hours by the ambulance surgeon. The child died at the hospital at 11 o'clock, but it is thought that both Mr. and Mrs. Wurth will recover. Wurth was employed at the Waldorf-Astoria. He worked at night, and it was the custom of the family to retire late and rise at noon. The gas fixtures were defective, and it is thought that the cock was accidentally left open when the family retired Thursday night.

SAMOA TREATY IN FULL EFFECT

Formal Exchanges of Ratifications Are Made in Washington and London.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The exchange of ratifications of the Samoan treaty took place to-day at the State Department, and it is presumed that similar exchanges occurred at the Foreign Offices in London and Berlin. This is the last ceremony necessary to give full effect to the Samoan agreement, though as a matter of form and of public information, here in the United States at least, it may be necessary to proclaim the treaty.

Secretary Hay represented the United States, Lord Pauncefote Great Britain, and Herr von Holleben Germany. Owing to the fact that there are three parties to this treaty, the method of effecting the exchange differed considerably from the usual order. Secretary Hay retained for the United States the copy of the treaty which was ratified by the United States Senate. He handed to Lord Pauncefote and to Herr von Holleben copies of the treaty bearing the signatures of the President and himself. The recipients of these copies next signed formal acknowledgments of receipts for the conventions, and the ceremony was complete.

At London Mr. Choate and the German Ambassador at the Court of St. James's were to receive copies of the treaty from the hands of Lord Salisbury, while in Berlin Mr. White and the British Ambassador will be handed exchange copies by Baron von Bülow.

The State Department has taken steps to notify Mr. Osborne, the United States Consul at Apia, of the consummation of the agreement. It will make no difference in the status of Mr. Osborne; in fact, the necessity for the presence of an American Consul at Apia is now even greater than before.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The formal ratifications of the Samoa treaty have been exchanged between London and Berlin.

PENSION GRABBING BEFORE THE HOUSE

Members Resent Charge Made by Sims of Tennessee.

DEFEND NORTHERN SOLDIERS

Col. Clayton of Brooklyn Makes His Debut in Tribute to Men and Officers in the Spanish War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The House today indulged in what is called its "annual joke" by striking from the Legislative Appropriation bill all provision for the Civil Service Commission. For several years this action has been taken each year in Committee of the Whole, where the members do not go on record, but the provision invariably has been restored when the bill got back in the House, where members have to respond to their names upon a roll call. The vote to-day to strike out was 75 to 67. It is assumed that to-morrow the House will reverse this action as usual on a yea and nay vote.

Most of the time to-day, beyond that occupied in the discussion of the civil service law, was devoted to attacks upon the speech made by Mr. Sims (Dem., Tenn.,) on Wednesday, in which he furnished some figures of the Pension Office, showing the number of applications for pensions filed by soldiers of the volunteer regiments engaged in the Spanish war, to show that the Northern soldiers were much more clamorous in that regard than the Southerners, and attributed this to the debauching of public sentiment in the North on the pension question.

In this discussion Col. Clayton of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, who commanded Troop C and saw fighting in the Spanish war, made his first appearance as an orator in the House of Representatives to-day and made a most favorable impression. Col. Clayton, talking from personal experience, shed new light on some of the controverted questions of the war.

OPPOSES CIVIL SERVICE.

The debate was opened by Mr. Pearre, (Rep., Md.,) who, when the provision in the Legislative Appropriation bill relating to the civil service was reached, stated that if he thought the striking out of the appropriation would put an end to the civil service law, he would make the motion. He announced his unequivocal opposition to the law. He reiterated the charge made several days ago that the departments were full of incompetents.

"Where are they?" asked Mr. Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.)

"Where were they under the old system?" asked Mr. Pearre, replying with a question.

"Everywhere. There were thousands of them," replied Mr. Fitzgerald. "If the bars were down now you would have the departments crowded with Marylanders."

"Massachusetts need not sneer at Maryland," retorted Mr. Pearre. "A few days ago a gentleman read a list of hundreds of Massachusetts soldiers who never smelled powder during the Spanish war, but who are already clamoring for pensions."

Mr. Fitzgerald defended the civil service law and its administration in Massachusetts. He said he knew the law was not lived up to here in Washington and other sections of the country. It had been grossly violated during the last campaign in Ohio, he said, when Federal officeholders all over the country were appealed to for funds for that campaign.

"Does the gentleman say that was not done under the Cleveland Administration?" asked some one on the Republican side.

"Never," replied Mr. Fitzgerald.

DEFENDS THE VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Fitzgerald then turned to Mr. Pearre's statement about the Massachusetts soldiers in the Spanish war, indignantly denying the insinuation that the Massachusetts regiments had never smelled powder. The Second Massachusetts, he said, had three men killed, three officers and forty-one men injured in the Santiago campaign. In all, the Second Massachusetts lost 99 men; the Fifth Massachusetts, 115; the Sixth, 108; the Eighth, 107, and the Ninth, 130.

"What was the cause of their death?" asked Mr. Wachter, (Rep., Md.)

"Disease contracted on account of the inefficiency of the Government," replied Mr. Fitzgerald hotly, amid applause.

No other State in the Union, he said, had a prouder record during the Spanish war than Massachusetts. The Second and the Ninth Massachusetts were the only volunteer regiments in the memorable Santiago campaign.

"And the two Michigan regiments," interposed Mr. Corliss, (Rep., Mich.)

"And the Seventy-first New York," observed Mr. Clayton, (Dem., N. Y.)

"I accept the amendments," said Mr. Fitzgerald, who, continuing, told a harrowing story of the return home of the Massachusetts volunteers, broken and wrecked by disease. If they had been rendered incapable of earning a living by the failure of the Government to provide them with proper care and sustenance, then, said he, they were entitled to pensions.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) remarked upon the peculiarity of debate in the House as instanced by Mr. Fitzgerald, who indignantly took offense at a mere allusion to the remarks made some days ago by Mr. Sims, (Dem., Tenn.,) but who spoke no word of rebuke of the utterances of a partisan friend.

Mr. Hepburn then turned to the statement made by Mr. Sims on Wednesday, contrasting the records of eight volunteer regiments in the North and South, showing that from the former came 3,588 pension claims and from the latter 761. Mr. Sims had attributed the disparity to the universal pension sentiment in the North. Mr. Hepburn pointed out that for the purpose of comparison the tables adduced by Mr. Sims were not alike. He was very caustic in his criticism of Mr. Sims's action. The latter said he had used tables prepared at the Pension Office. He had no personal knowledge of the facts.

GOV. ROOSEVELT COMMENDED.

Mr. Green, (Dem., Penn.,) who was a Captain in a volunteer regiment during the Spanish war and who served at Chickamauga, said that in the years to come, in considering pensions for the soldiers of the Spanish war, the sickness due to maladministration of army affairs would have to be recognized.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) wanted it not to be forgotten during this discussion that Capt. Rafferty of the Seventy-first New York Regiment was the first man on the summit of San Juan Hill. He paid a tribute to some of the dead New York heroes, Sergt. Hamilton Fish and William Tiffany, and to the splendid valor of Gov. Roosevelt. The mention of Gov. Roosevelt's name brought out a round of applause. "The only objection I have to him," said Mr. Cummings, "is that he is a Republican." [Laughter.]

Mr. Pearre wanted to set himself right. He had cast no imputation upon the soldiers of Massachusetts, he said. He had simply referred to the statement made by Mr. Sims. Mr. Sims said he had received the tables from the Pension Office. He admitted that some of the statements in them could not be compared, but he still contended that the main point he had made, the immense preponderance of Northern over Southern pension claims, was correct.

Mr. Mahon (Rep., Penn.,) said it was unfortunate the pension question had been brought up to create partisan rancor. During the past few years the Democratic opposition to pensions had disappeared. It should not be revived now.

Mr. Gains (Dem., Tenn.,) denied that the Democrats were opposed to liberal pensions. They were hostile only to unworthy claims.

Mr. Mahon declared that justice would be done to the soldiers of the Spanish war without sectionalism.

Mr. Clayton resented the reflections upon the conduct of the war. Our officers, he said, regular and volunteer, compared favorably with those of any country on earth. We made fewer mistakes than the British were making and had made in South Africa.

A TRIBUTE TO MILES.

Col Clayton made a vigorous defense of the conduct of the war. He declared that sickness was inseparable from camp life. "Why," said he, "just as soon as my troop left American shores they began to sicken; and when we reached home 60 per cent. of them were on the sick list, and 50 per cent. had to go to the hospitals, and that was not due to maladministration."

Col. Clayton said that the Puerto Rican campaign was one of the best planned campaigns ever fought, and that when reflections upon our commanding officers were indulged in he wanted it made clear that they did not relate to the commander of that expedition. It was a perfectly planned campaign, and it was fought and won exactly as it was planned. The easy victory in Puerto Rico was not because the Americans had nothing to do there, but because the campaign was so magnificently planned that the Spaniards were taken by surprise at every step, and Gen. Miles was able to outmanoeuvre them and gain every position with little loss of life. He let the Spaniards think he was going to land on one side of the island and then landed on the other side, and whenever he was going to move in one direction he made them think he was going in the opposite direction.

"Wasn't that victory due to the fact that the Puerto Ricans were on our side?" broke in a member.

"There was a Spanish army there, and that wasn't on our side," retorted Clayton, amid laughter and applause. "The victory was not due to that fact. As for the Puerto Rican people, they were not on our side. They were on the side of the winner, and were ready to holler for the Spaniards the moment the Spaniards were on top. We staid on top all the time, and so they hollered for us."

He called Gen. Miles "that magnificent commander—to whom the thanks of every American are due."

As to the Santiago campaign, Col. Clayton maintained that criticisms of it were unjust. In spite of the fact that Gen. Shafter was not on the field of batle, it was well planned and well fought, and would go down into history as one of the most remarkable victories on record. Referring again to the Puerto Rican campaign, he was again interrupted with a question about the attitude of the people, and retorted:

"The attitude of the people had nothing to do with it. It was with the army, not the people, that we had to reckon, and the army was doing all it could against us. That it could do nothing much was due to the fact that it was outgeneraled. As to the attitude of the people, Puerto Ricans were serving in the Spanish ranks, and had we been checkmated at any point we would have found their attitude very different. The enthusiasm of the Puerto Ricans for us has been very much overestimated."

CIVIL SERVICE PROVISION LOST.

Mr. Norton (Dem., Ohio,) recurring to Mr. Sims's remarks, declared that if the Commissioner of Pensions prepared the tables included in the latter's remarks he should be removed. Mr. Fitzgerald agreed with him; at the same time he rebuked Mr. Sims for his reflections on the Northern soldiers.

Mr. Talbert (Dem., S. C.,) extolled the courage of Mr. Sims. "I am glad he has placed the facts before us," said he; "he has opened the eyes of the House and the country."

Mr. Hepburn offered an amendment providing that all the employes of the departments shall be divided into four classes, the tenure of members of one class to expire at the end of each fiscal year. It also provided that the head of a department could reappoint for five years, but no longer.

Mr. Gillett (Rep., Mass.,) made a point of order against the amendment, and it was sustained.

Mr. Mudd (Rep., Md.,) then moved to strike out the civil service provision.

Mr. Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.,) who was in the chair, ruled that debate was not in order. The motion to strike out prevailed, 75 to 67. No record is made in committee, and as soon as the announcement of the vote was made Mr. Cannon gave notice that he would demand a yea and nay vote in the House. After seventy-six pages of the bill had been disposed of, the committee rose.

The night session for pensions was postponed until Monday night.

SENATORS MEET IN CAUCUS.

Republicans Fix the Order of Business and Distribute Patronage—Democrats Plan Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The caucus of Senators of the Republican Party to-day was ostensibly to arrange the order of business, but was occupied for most of the time of its session in considering the report of Senator Carter's (Mont.) patronage committee suggesting a division of the Senate patronage.

It took very little time to decide that after the Hawaiian bill is out of the way the Puerto Rico bill shall be taken up, and after that the Alaskan bill, a monstrous thing of hundreds of sections, will be used as a stopgap to fill up chinks between appropriation bills. No effort was made to provide a place for the subsidy shipping bill. That bill has not been reported, but it appears that when it was suggested for a place in the last caucus, the reply made was that it was not likely to be any better off for having a place in the programme and that perhaps it would be better to leave that bill for consideration by the steering committee of next session.

A short controversy is reported to have occurred between two Senators about bringing up the Quay case. Senator Chandler (N. H.) insisted that it was a question of the highest privilege and could be called up at any time he chose to ask for its consideration. To that challenge Senator Hale (Me.) is said to have responded that the case was doubtless one of the highest privilege, and that if the Senator from New Hampshire desired to call it up he might try it. The inference drawn by the Senators was that Hale believed that Chandler could not get a majority to vote for consideration, and would not try. This has led to the assumption that the Republicans have decided to shelve the case and afford Pennsylvania a chance to try to elect a Senator and avoid the necessity for a vote to seat Quay on the nomination of the Governor.

But a mild and formal interest was taken in these matters of business compared with the intense concern felt in the report of Senator Carter for distributing the "plums" at the command of the majority. A roll of thirty-three Senate employes, who are Republicans and otherwise satisfactorily because they have backing, was approved. Then there were sixteen other employes, some of them on the soldier roll, who are to be permitted to serve the Senate for the present.

The men on the rolls will not be charged to any Senator, and their places are not regarded as patronage. Neither are the police and engineering forces regarded as patronage. The place of Chief of Police is regarded as a personal appointment for the Sergeant at Arms, and will be filled by the new Sergeant at Arms.

Leaving out the above classes of positions, the caucus decided to divide the balance of the places among Republicans and members of the minority, giving the minority thirteen positions of messengers and each Republican Senator patronage amounting to $2,800 per annum. The States of Indiana and New York, having been given the positions of Sergeant at Arms and Secretary of the Senate, their Senators are not expected to ask for additional patronage. Other Republican Senators can name enough employes so that their aggregate salaries amount to the limit of $2,800.

The changes that will be made under the reorganization are expected to number about seventy-five. They will not be made at once, but gradually, so that there will be no general exodus of the present employes who have been selected to go.

The Democratic Senators were in caucus this afternoon discussing the general line to be pursued in opposing the policy of the Republicans regarding the island possessions of the United States and legislation in relation to them. The discussion was general in character, and further than the determination to continue the opposition nothing definite was decided. The committee appointed at the last caucus was directed to confer with the Democrats of the House upon the same subject, with a view of having Democratic action in both houses on the same line.

There was also some discussion of the patronage arrangement made by the Republicans, and a committee will confer with the Republican committee on that subject.

SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER BILL.

House Committee Acts in Making New Rates and Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The bill generally known as the "Loud bill" relating to second-class mail matter was favorably acted on by the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day. As finally agreed on a uniform rate of 1 cent per pound is fixed, the proposed clause making the rate 2 cents in case of extreme distance being omitted.

The mailable matter of this class is to include all newspapers and periodical publications issued at stated intervals and as frequently as four times a year, but provision is made against books and reprints purporting to be issued periodically. A new provision as to sample copies is made, allowing such copies up to 50 per cent. of the bona-fide subscription list and not above 500 of any one issue. In other respects the original form of the bill is preserved.

Another Federal Judge at Buffalo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Judiciary Committee of the House to-day acted favorably on the bill creating an additional judicial district in New York and providing an additional United States District Judge with headquarters at Buffalo. This is due mainly to the large admiralty business centring at Buffalo.

SENATORS DISCUSS COLONIAL POLICY

McEnery Is Against Retention of the Philippines.

NO TARIFF FOR PUERTO RICO

Stewart Pleads for the Island and Says Imposition of Duties Would Mean Imperialism.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The resolution of Mr. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) declaring the policy of the United States toward the Philippine Islands, was laid before the Senate today, and Mr. McEnery (Dem., La.,) addressed the Senate thereon, in accordance with previous notice. He said the question presented to Congress was a difficult one, and time alone could solve it. The Filipinos, he said, had no conception of liberty guided by law. Order established one day on the islands would be succeeded the next by disorder and anarchy.

The speaker deprecated the acquisition of lands whose productions in the very nature of things were similar to many articles produced in parts of this country. On the fields of Luzon, he said, cotton and rice as fine as grown in any part of the South could be produced. Those products would be brought to this country in competition with those grown here. The growth of cotton in Luzon by the cheap and degraded labor to be had there would interfere with the establishment of cotton mills in the South and New England.

He declared it would have been well if Admiral Dewey had sailed away from Manila after his victory and left the Filipinos and Spaniards to fight out their differences.

"It is the duty of this Government now that we are established on those islands," said Mr. McEnery, "to assert its authority over the Filipinos. I know nobody who believes otherwise. I believe we ought to vote all the money, men, and ships necessary to put down those who dispute the authority of this country. I am opposed to expansion and do not think we ought to have disturbed those people in the place where God made and placed them. My belief is that God himself will solve the problem by destroying the inferior races.

"The sum we are expending and would expend in the Philippines would easily reclaim the arid lands of the West and the now useless lands of the Mississippi Valley. Through our possession of the Philippines, Mr. McEnery felt sure, 'foreign complications would result with France, Austria, Germany, and Russia, and we would be forced to seek an alliance with our kinsmen, the British, across the sea.'

"I am not willing," said he, "that the Philippines or any part of them should become the property of the United States, and I am unalterably opposed to their inhabitants becoming citizens of this country. We should get away from there as soon as our honor, dignity, and interests will permit. I have no sympathy with the Filipinos. They are now enemies of the United States. As soon as they have laid down their arms perhaps we may be able to do something for them. It is absurd to suppose that they are now, or in the immediate future will be, able to govern themselves, as we regard government."

Mr. McEnery said, in conclusion, that he would regard it as extremely unfortunate for the islands to be considered a part of the United States, for if the Constitution and laws of this country were extended over them, the inhabitants would become citizens of the United States and we would have repeated the troubles from which the country had suffered by the enfranchisement of the negroes.

Mr. Stewart (Silver, Nev.,) followed Mr. McEnery in a speech in which he discussed what disposition should be made by Congress, not only of the Philippines, but also of the other island possessions of the United States. He said, in part:

"The suggestion that the acquisition of territory is imperialism is refuted by the fact that neither Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, nor any of their associates are regarded as imperialists. The imperialism they advocated made homes for patriotic, liberty-loving, self-respecting citizens whose loyalty to the Government of the United States is unsurpassed by the people of any of the thirteen original States.

"If to assist the people of the Philippines to establish local self-government after the plan adopted by Jefferson is imperialism, Jefferson was the pioneer imperialist of the United States. The Philippines will never be dependent colonies. They will be allowed to conduct their own affairs, with the assistance of such officers as it may be necessary to appoint to aid them in establishing local self-government.

"We want very little legislation for the Philippines. We want their leaders to come here and see how we govern ourselves, to enable them to do likewise. The absurd charge that there is any intention on the part of the Administration or the Republican or the Democratic Party to govern the Philippines or any other territory which we have acquired or may acquire as colonies by the strong arm of the military power is entirely without foundation.

"I am aware of the suggestion of an import duty upon the products of Puerto Rico, which, of course, would be one of the worst forms of a colonial policy. This suggestion is pregnant with evil, and if carried out would furnish substantial groundwork for the charge of imperialism. It would be too much like the exactions which imperial Rome made upon her conquered provinces, and it might furnish a parallel to some extent of the imperial policy of monarchical countries in recent times. I am glad the President of the United States has not made that mistake. On the contrary, in his last annual message he says:

"'Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico, and give her products free access to our markets.'

"The recommendation of the Secretary of War, contained in his last annual report, described in forceful language the injustice of erecting a tariff barrier against the products of Puerto Rico.

"The colonial policy of greed, with discriminating duties against the products of our own territory, would breed dissatisfaction and discord. It might lead to militarism. It might require a large army to maintain order and force the people of the colonies to submit to such unjust and discriminating policy. It might do more. It might involve vast expenditures to maintain armies of occupation, which would be dangerous to the safety of the Republic.

"If we treat Puerto Rico as we treated Louisiana, Florida, and California, the people of that island will learn to love the American flag and will soon be loyal Americans instead of a sullen and discontented people, suffering from discriminating laws.

"The country has a right to know that no imperialism or militarism is intended. Whatever mistakes may have been made in dealing with the Filipinos or in failing to fully acquaint them with the policy of our Government, the President's message recommending equal laws for Puerto Rico and the appointment of Judge Taft to commence the work of instructing and aiding the Filipinos to establish and maintain local self-government indicate very clearly that the President has no idea of departing from the teachings of the fathers or establishing an empire on the ruins of the republic."

TO CONFER ON CURRENCY BILL.

House Rejects Senate Amendments and Committees Will Meet To-day to Adjust Differences.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Very promptly upon the reception of the Currency bill by the House to-day it non-concurred in the amendments of the Senate, and later on the Speaker appointed Representatives Overstreet, (Rep., Ind.,) Brosius, (Rep., Penn.,) and Cox (Dem., Tenn.,) as the conferrees on the part of the House to meet the Senate conferrees on the disagreeing votes of the two houses. The House conferrees were not selected from the Banking and Currency Committee. Mr. Overstreet was a member of the House Caucus Committee that framed the House bill, Mr. Brosius is the Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, and Mr. Cox is the ranking Democrat on that committee. Departure was made from the usual custom in selecting the committee somewhat irregularly in consequence of the peculiar origin of the House bill.

The conferrees on the part of the Senate are Messrs. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) and Jones, (Dem., Ark.) It is probable that they will contend strongly for everything that is regarded essential in the Senate bill. The effort of the House conferrees will be to secure, if possible, some of the features of the House measure that are regarded by them as better than parts of the Senate bill. A compromise is certain, but members of both committees agree that the principles sought to be embodied in the law will be asserted, whatever happens.

"We shall hold our first meeting to-morrow," said Mr. Overstreet to-night. "The first work will be to compare both bills to see wherein the Senate and the House are in agreement. Generally speaking, the aim in both bills is the same. But there is a difference in phraseology, and from what I have read of comment upon the House bill, there is a very widespread preference for the bill of the House, in which preference I share. Both are for the gold standard. The House bill defines the standard and takes several paragraphs to reach what the Senate asserts in one paragraph.

"Before passing their bill the Senate adopted an amendment by which they accepted the House idea of small banks, but changed it so as to provide for banks in towns of 4,000 inhabitants instead of banks in towns of 2,000 inhabitants, as in the House bill. That accepts the suggestion that banking facilities should be provided for a larger number of towns. The acceptance of the idea will make the work of the conferrees easier.

"The Senate has not accepted the House idea looking to the establishment of a bureau of Issue and Redemption in the Treasury, and it has incorporated a provision for refunding the loans at a lower rate of interest. The House conference considered that matter, and decided that it would not make it part of its bill. We shall make an effort to get rid of it, and there is support for that contention in and out of the House. Of course, if there is a necessity for permitting the refunding of the loans, the House conferrees will not unreasonably oppose it. But it is plain that the necessity has not been supported by the press.

"I do not expect that the conferences will be prolonged or that the bill will be long delayed. The House and the country are ready for the legislation. A conference is always a ploce in which the game of give and take is looked for. We hope to finish our work with a good bill as the result of our consultations."

AGAINST POLYGAMISTS IN OFFICE.

House Committee Recommends a Constitutional Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The House Committee on Election of President and Vice President to-day submitted a report in favor of a joint resolution for a Constitutional amendment disqualifying polygamists for election as Senators or Representatives in Congress and prohibiting polygamy and polygamous association between the sexes.

The report says this amendment to the Constitution is designed to remove all doubtful construction of the law and to effectually provide a means of extirpating the evils of polygamy by making it unlawful in any place. It refers to the Roberts controversy, and says that while the decision of the House establishes a precedent, it is not one of absolutely binding force, so that a Constitutional enactment is desirable.

GERMANY'S GROWING TRADE.

Figures Show Increase in Exports and in Prosperity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Richard Guenther, Consul General at Frankfort, has submitted some figures regarding German commerce to the State Department to show the general prosperity among all classes in Germany. He shows that the exports from Germany for the nine months of last year ending Sept. 30, were $728,000,000, an increase of $41,000,000 over the corresponding nine months in the preceding year. He declares that every branch of industry and commerce and the agricultural classes have participated in the benefits of this expansion.

Vice Consul General Manauer at Frankfort reports to the department that an Oriental Commercial Museum has been opened in Berlin on the plan of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, and with the purpose of acting as a chamber of commerce in facilitating trade between Germany and the Orient.

SPAIN INCREASES DUTIES.

Prohibitive Rates Placed on Some Exports from This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Consul General Lay, at Barcelona, directs attention to the fact that the new Spanish tariff which went into effect Jan. 1 increases the tariff on typewriters from less than 2 cents a pound to over 64 cents per pound weight, so that the duty on a first-class American typewriter is now from $13 to $20. Formerly it averaged about 50 cents a machine. A mimeograph, which formerly paid $1.45, is now dutiable at $4. The new tariff has doubled the duty previously charged on paraffine wax. American agents in Spain say that this increase makes business impossible in Spain. Barcelona candlemakers have decided to send a commission to Madrid to protest against the increased duties on paraffine.

Lubricating oils from the United States are dutiable at $8.82 per 100 kilograms and $1.91 per 100 kilograms for barrel, and 20 per cent. additional war tax, while those from Russia and Great Britain are now dutiable at $1.35 per 100 kilograms and $1.47 per 100 kilograms for barrel, without war tax. Prior to Jan. 1 the duty on lubricating oils from the United States was $4.41 per 100 kilograms' gross weight, with 20 per cent. additional war tax, while the British and Russian oils paid the same duty without any war tax.

The increase will stop all importation of lubricating oils from the United States, and seriously interfere with those of cylinder oils, and even if the duty should be reduced to that now paid on British and Russian oils competition with the vegetable oils would be impossible.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate has adjourned until Monday.

The Senate yesterday entered on the consideration of the bill for the government of Hawaii; the reading of the bill was begun with the understanding that the committee amendments should be considered as the reading proceeded.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices:

Clayton, William Bowles; South Lima, C. A. Dryer; Hambletville, E. H. Manterstock.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Russell B. Harrison, Inspector General United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty as Inspector General of the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe, and upon the expiration of his present sick leave of absence will proceed to New York City and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for duty. Upon the completion of the duty assigned him he will proceed to San Juan, Puerto Rico, and report to the commanding General for duty as Inspector General of that department.

Capt. George E. French, Sixteenth Infantry, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, will proceed to Fort Slocum, New York, and report to the commanding officer for assignment to duty at that post.

Major Abraham S. Bickham, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, now in San Francisco, will proceed to Washington and report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for further instructions.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Deputy Surgeon General, is relieved as a member of the board of medical officers appointed Jan. 18, and from the operation of so much of that order as directs him to report to the commanding General Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps for assignment to duty.

Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed Feb. 12, to meet at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, for the examination of candidates for the Military Academy.

First Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, Fifth Artillery, aide de camp, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed Feb. 12, to meet at Fort Snelling, Montana, for the examination of candidates for the Military Academy, vice First Lieut. John K. Miller, Eighth Infantry, relieved.

Navy.

Ensign D. M. Garrison is detached from the Nero and ordered immediately to Philadelphia for line duties.

Lieut. J. L. Jayne is ordered to temporary duty on the Independence.

Lieut. Commander H. T. Mayo is relieved from all duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, except as Inspector of Ordnance and Equipment of the Wisconsin.

Lieut. A. A. Ackerman is ordered to additional duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, as relief of Lieut. Commander Mayo.

Nominations in Volunteer Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The following nominations for the volunteer army were to-day sent to the Senate by the President:

Commissary Department—Capt. M. R. Peterson, Commissary, with rank of Major; First Lieut. C. R. Krauthoff, Fourteenth Infantry, Commissary, with rank of Captain.

Quartermaster's Department—Capt. I. W. Littell, Quartermaster, with rank of Major.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Detroit has sailed from Key West for Mobile to participate in the Mardi Gras festival there.

The Essex has sailed from Santa Cruz for San Juan.

The transport Kilpatrick has sailed from Havana for Matanzas.

The transport Sedgwick has sailed from Havana for Cienfuegos with $150,620 in Spanish gold, shipped for the North American Trust Company at its risk.

THE NATIONAL GUARD BILL

Association's Measure Introduced at Albany.

The Government Would Be Relieved of All Routine Work—Changes Among Men and Officers.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—A bill amending the National Guard code, by virtually carrying out the recommendations of the National Guard Association, was introduced in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Henry.

The Government is relieved of all routine work, this being placed in charge of the Adjutant General and the Major General commanding. Separate companies are to have one Second Lieutenant, instead of two, and two First Lieutenants. The number of Sergeants in separate companies is changed from four to five.

These changes are made so that a regiment or battalion composed of separate companies may draw its commissioned and non-commissioned staff from these extra officers, who will be detailed to serve on the staff. A hospital corps is to be attached to division headquarters, to consist of a full company. A hospital corps is provided also for a regiment or battalion, composed of separate companies.

Regimental and battalion officers are permitted to choose for staff positions men who have heretofore served two years in the National Guard, although not connected with the guard at the time of appointment.

The Governor is permitted to accept the resignation of any officer while under arrest, or who has been cited to appear before a court of inquiry on charges.

Another provision is that officers and non-commissioned officers in the State Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath may wear the insignia of their rank in the National Guard.

BILL TO TRANSFER VAGRANTS.

Measure for Relief of Correction Department to Have a Hearing.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Mr. Minton's bill empowering Commissioners of Correction to remove from that department to that of Charities any person committed as a vagrant upon certification that the person is "aged, feeble, and infirm, or mentally and physically unfit to perform manual labor," to be held during the time of the commitment, will have a hearing before the Assembly Cities Committee on Feb. 22.

The bill promises to precipitate a lively discussion, as Charities Commissioner Keller and Commissioner of Correction Lantry of New York City hold conflicting positions regarding the measure. Commissioner Lantry is reported to be willing to amend so that transfers shall be made upon the recommendation of a Board of Medical Inspectors. Commissioner Keller disapproves of the bill. Mr. Minton hopes both will agree on amending the bill, so that the condition denounced by the Grand Jury will cease to exist. Mr. Minton says he will resist any amendments which will make official red tape more important than the public good.

"I heartily approve Mr. Keller's desire to keep the two departments separate," said Mr. Minton. "If I have any objection, it is upon the ground that in the separation the integrity of each department is not preserved. One succeeds at the expense of the other. Mr. Keller legally refuses to receive certain persons. Those persons Mr. Lantry legally accepts. But some of the persons Mr. Keller rejects the Grand Jury and the Police Magistrates say he should accept; and some of the persons Mr. Lantry accepts, the same bodies declare, should be in the Charities Department.

"One thing is clear—the overcrowding of the Department of Correction tends to the breaking down of every decent instinct and turns it from a reformatory to an incubating machine of vice. Let the two departments and the Magistrates take action upon a matter which the Grand Jury denounced in terms free from ambiguities."

CITY'S JURISDICTION LIMITED.

No Control of Manhattan and Long Island State Hospital Buildings.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Attorney General Davies in an opinion written to-day holds that the City of New York has no authority over constructions at the Manhattan and Long Island State hospitals situated within the corporate limits of that city.

The opinion was requested by State Architect Heins, in view of a demand made by the Police Department of New York City to inspect and license boilers to be operated at the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island, and the claim of the Buildings Department of that city of jurisdiction over the erection of an icehouse of wood at the Long Island State Hospital, at Flatbush.

"Labor Law Enforcement Inspector."

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—"An act to provide for the more effective enforcement of the laws of the State of New York" is the novel title of a bill introduced to-day by Mr. Juengst. It provides that the District Attorneys of New York, Kings, and Albany shall appoint a "Labor Law Enforcement Inspector," whose duty it shall be to investigate all violations of labor laws except those coming under the jurisdiction of the State Factory Inspector. He shall hold office during the will of the District Attorney and may appoint four assistants for New York, two for Kings, and one for Albany. The salary of the chief officer in each county shall be $2,000 and of the assistants $1,000 a year. The Chief Inspector is to ascertain where labor laws are defective.

Legislative Sessions Very Brief.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The sessions of both Assembly and Senate to-day were very brief. A few bills of minor importance, including Senator White's, amending the university law relative to the regulation of free public libraries, were passed by the Assembly. Both houses adjourned until Monday night.

For Shinnecock Bay Improvement.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Assemblyman Hallock has introduced a bill providing for the construction of an inlet between Shinnecock Bay and the Atlantic Ocean and for repairs of the Shinnecock Canal, and appropriating $200,000 for the work.

Veterans and Civil Service.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Assemblyman Cotton to-day introduced a bill amending the civil service law so as to provide that veterans of the civil war need not serve for a probationary term upon appointment.

Bill to Exempt Anti-Vice Society.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Assemblyman Weekes has introduced a bill to exempt the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice from taxation.

CORPORATION MERGER LAW.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Assemblyman Kelsey to-day introduced a bill amending the banking law so as to provide that a corporation, after merger, shall have the name of any one of the corporations merged, and may name the persons—not less than thirteen nor more than twenty-four—who shall constitute the Board of Directors of such corporation after its merger, or may provide for a meeting of stockholders within sixty days after the merger to elect a Board of Directors.

All the rights, obligations, and relations of all the parties, creditors, depositors, Trustees, and beneficiaries of trusts shall remain unimpaired by the merger.

BILLS INTRODUCED YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. GRIFFITH—Appropriating $39,000 for a new dormitory for the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at New York.

Mr. LITCHARD—Making it mandatory for Boards of Supervisors to employ convicts on public works, public parks, and highways.

Mr. STEWART—Providing that any person who publishes any private paper found upon the effects of any person who has been dangerously wounded, who has committed suicide, or who has been found dead, unless such private paper shall have been produced at a Coroner's inquest and the publication shall have been declared necessary by the Coroner to aid in the discovery of a crime or the identity of a person, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. METCALFE—Repealing the act of 1896 which provides that whenever a municipality shall divert the water of any fresh water streams outside the city flowing into a tidewater creek or estuary which was navigable for vessels of twenty or more tons before such diversion, it shall maintain such navigable depth of water.

THREE PARK BILLS REPORTED.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The Assembly Cities Committee this morning favorably reported several bills relating to New York City parks. Among them were:

Mr. DEGRAW—Providing for a public park in the Thirty-first Ward of Brooklyn, between Gravesend Bay, Forty-sixth Street, Cropsey Avenue, Stillwell Avenue, and Coney Island Creek.

Mr. MEISTER—Setting aside a pier in Manhattan, at the foot of East Thirteenth Street on the East River, for recreation purposes.

Mr. FITZGERALD—Setting aside the pier at the foot of East Sixty-second Street on the East River, for recreation purposes.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The following bills were favorably reported to-day:

Senate.

Senator THORNTON—Relative to sentences of women convicted of felonies.

Senator FORD—Prohibiting the manufacture of explosives in places where persons are living.

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $406,291.89 for State hospitals and for purchase of additional lands.

Mr. G. T. KELLY—Authorizing the State Historian to employ a chief clerk at a salary not to exceed $1,500.

Mr. LEWIS—Making the solicitation of money for a newspaper or other publication supporting any candidate for an elective office a misdemeanor.

Assembly.

Senator ELSBERG—Providing that credit guaranty corporations may be capitalized at $2,000,000, instead of $1,000,000.

Mr. DEGRAW—For a Board of Lunacy Examiners for New York City.

Mr. DEGRAW—Increasing the salaries of attendants at the Appellate Division Court in the Second Department to $1,800.

MESSENGER BOY GOES ASTRAY.

He Is Sent to Deliver $660, but Buys a New Suit and a Revolver, and Is Arrested in Jersey City.

A. D. T. Boy No. 955 met A. D. T. Boy No. 1,432 at Thirty-second Street and Sixth Avenue late yesterday afternoon.

"What job're yer on?" demanded No. 955.

"Buyin' violets fer a loldy what lives in Fourteenth Street," replied No. 1,432.

"Awh," returned No. 955, "iet's quit de business an' go out an' see de woild. Does yer see dis envelope? It's got $660 in it what a guy what brokes in Thirty-third Street giv' to me ter take down town. Come on, now, an' see me blow it."

Then No. 955 and No. 1,432 went over to Seventh Avenue, where the former got a new suit of clothes and a revolver. His uniform he discarded.

"Now, mind yez meets me in Jersey City at 7 sharp," he said at parting with No. 1,432, "an' we'll go out to Chicago an' shoot buffaloes."

A. D. T. No. 1,432 promised and went on to buy the violets. When he got back to the office at Thirtieth Street and Broadway he found a commotion there.

C. L. Rathborne, a broker, who had sent $660 from his office, at 25 West Thirty-third Street, to his down-town office, at 20 Broad Street, by a messenger boy, wanted to know why it hadn't arrived. Manager Hull was closely questioning each boy as he came in.

A. D. T. No. 1,432 is not much over thirteen years old, and he couldn't keep his guilty knowledge to himself.

"We was going to see de woild, an' now I'll have to stay in New York," he blubbered.

The company's special officer, Edward C. Brower, went to the Erie station, in Jersey City, where he found No. 955 anxiously awaiting No. 1,432.

"De game's up. I surrender without extradish proceedings," he said melodramatically when he saw Brower, "do with me as you will."

Brower brought the boy to New York, and he was locked up in the Tenderloin Station. The sum of $651 was found on his person. He described himself as John Awld, fifteen years old, of 440 West Thirty-third Street.

Last night the boys in the Thirtieth Street office were greatly excited over No. 955 and No. 1,432. The latter, who in private life is one Simms, wasn't working. The boys agreed that dime novels were to blame.

"Why, that guy'd read one while he was riding a wheel," said No. 741, and the others nodded gravely.

COF

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AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

ONE RESULT OF THE WAR.

There has been nothing in our political history since the close of the civil war more remarkable than the change in public sentiment and opinion that has taken place with regard to finance and currency within the last eight years, and especially in the last three years. On Thursday the United States Senate passed the bill declaring and establishing the gold standard, thus making secure the enactment of a law embodying this principle. The majority was decisive, and was made up by votes from States whose Senators even three years ago would have resisted the bill with all their might. This action was taken after a languid debate in which the indifference of the supporters of the bill was only slightly greater than that of its opponents. It was felt from the moment the bill came over from the House before the holidays that the country demanded it, and the demand was promptly met. To find a precedent for such unhesitating action in regard to a great financial measure we must go back to 1869, when the defeat of SEYMOUR on the greenback issue of that time was followed by the emphatic declaration for the payment of all the obligations of the Government in specie.

As we have noted, this could not have been accomplished even three years ago. At that date the Administration was still hugging the delusion of bimetallism by international agreement. The ear to the ground caught no expression of public sentiment firm and aggressive enough to require immediate attention. The party leaders still believed that the popular verdict of 1896 related more to protection than to the currency. Men as acute and able as Mr. REED still held the amazing view that all that was needed to preserve the currency in perfect shape was revenue, and that all the revenue required could be had from a protective tariff. Nor were the business men of the country, who had fought the fight against free silver with such energy, generally convinced that there was necessity for much positive action. About the only determined and convinced advocates of decisive and permanent disposition of the question were the Gold Democrats and the earnest but not numerous business men who had organized the Monetary Conference at Indianapolis. Since then a complete and very significant movement has taken place in public sentiment, of which the gold standard legislation is at once the proof and the invaluable outcome. What has been the cause?

It is, of course, not easy to assign a single and simple cause to a result of this extent and importance, which is necessarily the effect of complex forces. But we believe that there has been one influence that has acted widely and with singular potency, and without which the event would have been long delayed and subjected to grave doubt. This has been the influence of the war with Spain and of its consequences. That will seem to many who are at once the ardent advocates of sound money and intense in their hostility to the war and post-war policy a hazardous and possibly an impudent assertion. It is nevertheless a sober one, and founded on the careful consideration of acknowledged facts. One obvious effect of the war and its consequences has been a tremendous increase in the general sense of National power and opportunity and of National responsibility. Whether the latter has kept pace with the former we shall not now argue. We think that in a general way it has, and that it will continue, but the stimulus to the sense of power and opportunity will not be denied. The American people have come to realize that they are of the world and the whole world. Their eyes have been turned from the interests, operations, chances, limitations of their own internal affairs, whether of politics or trade, to embrace those of the far-distant lands with which we have entered into relations. Regions which existed for them on the map alone and of which they had but a vague and utterly unmeaning notion have become battlefields for their brothers and sons, or subjects of international debate or of our own National legislation. It is no longer possible for any politician to tickle the ears of his constituents with the sneering inquiry, "What have we to do with abroad?" Every American to-day not merely knows, but, what is of much greater effect, feels that henceforth we have, and more and more must have, constantly and intimately to "do with abroad."

Now, one strong hold which the silver and inflation fallacy had on the minds of the common people who accepted it was the feeling that it was a peculiarly American doctrine, that it was opposed largely by those under the influence of foreign ideas and interests, and that it was in some way especially democratic, and must be maintained in defiance of the baleful intrigues of monarchists and aristocrats. This hold is shaken by the entrance of the United States into the arena of the affairs of the world. The feeling has spread that in that arena the contest of most importance will not be military, but commercial and industrial, and that we must avail ourselves of the best arms that can be used. A continually larger number of Americans are thinking of this, and thinking of it with increasing eagerness, acuteness, and direct personal interest. When they ask what kind of currency we need it is not solely internal trade they have in mind, it is trade with the world. They see that the trade of the world is chiefly in the hands of the nations that have the gold standard, and the largest share in the hands of England, the traditional champion of the gold standard. They know that the United States is entering on a struggle, not without hope of victory, to take the place that England has so long held. They are ready to use the instrument that has been of so much worth to her. The gold standard has ceased to be the weapon of an insolent rival only; it is seen to be the weapon which we can take and must take in a confident contest with that rival. It is associated now not with her past triumphs, but with the triumphs that await us.

If it be said that the common people do not reason in this way, the answer is that we are not speaking of reasoning only, but of feeling, which is far more potent. The American people have broken out of the isolation in which they were shut up. They have become intensely conscious of facts, relations, possibilities of which before they had only a dim notion, and this consciousness enables, nay, compels, them to realise conditions to which they were before dull and indifferent. The demand for the gold standard is in large part the fruit of this consciousness, because the gold standard is one of the conditions of success in the new life on which we are entering.

THE PUERTO RICAN TARIFF.

When the Ways and Means substitute for the President's proposition comes up in the House next week it will behoove somebody to show what will be the practical difference between the two measures. It is quite true that the Puerto Ricans, in the first place, demanded the abolition of the tariff as to them altogether. But it does not follow that what they hoped to gain by that will not be equally secured to them by a reduction, as to them, of three-quarters of all the duties charged to their competitors. There is, we believe, no dispute that, at such a reduction, they could dispose in our markets of everything they raise. Their industries are so diversified, and each is so small in proportion to our consumption, that even in such articles as we raise the competition with American production is not worth reckoning.

The import duties into the island are another matter. Upon foodstuffs our import duties are, as to ourselves, mere dead letters. Nobody can imagine why American products which can be sold all over the world under the prices of the competing products should be "protected" at all, except by way of fooling the farmer, which is one of the prime purposes of all our protective tariffs. These duties make no difference to us, whether as consumers or as producers. They do make a difference to the Puerto Ricans. They will continue to buy their food of us, whether they are taxed for it at a quarter of the nominal rate or not taxed at all. There is no excuse for the tax excepting the revenue it may raise for the benefit of the treasury of the island. If this is not, in the judgment of those who are best informed, a sufficient compensation for the duties they ought to be removed. No American farmer, fisherman, or canner will be a dollar worse off for the loss of them.

There is so little apparent excuse for the change from the President's recommendation that it is not easy to assign the reason for it. The fact probably is that it would operate as a break in the vicious circle of our tariff legislation, and is resisted accordingly. But, as we pointed out a year ago, the break is bound to come. Protection and expansion do not go together. Free codfish, rice, and flour for Puerto Rico are trifling changes compared with what the showing of the profits of the Carnegie Steel Works threatens to bring about in the sacred tariff. The members of the Committee of Ways and Means will have to have much more to say for themselves than they have had yet, in order to justify their disregard of the President's message.

ABORIGINES AND BRITISH.

Few persons probably realize the fact that aside from the armed conflict in South Africa there is a moral war being fought in the same territory, the British front of which is even more difficult to maintain than the actual line of battle before the Boers. So many conflicting stories have been told concerning the combatants in this moral war and its real significance that a definite statement of actual facts has become necessary for its entire comprehension. The wards of the British Empire—the Basutos, the Zulus, the Kafirs—are eager to take the field against their late masters, the Boers. They have not forgotten the "sjambok," the deadly whip of rhinoceros hide, from which the English emancipated them.

Owing to the enterprise of Dr. LEYDS's press agency in Brussels an entirely different view of the inclinations of the aborigines of South Africa has been given in Europe. The Continental press, more or less eagerly, await a rising of the native against the British. And the fact is variously commented on that the Boers, particularly the Free Staters, are doing everything in their power to bring this about. So far their efforts have been conspicuous failures. The Basuto chiefs, who were recently invited to visit Pretoria that they might behold in the British prisoners there evidences of the dying power of Great Britain, returned to their homes with tears in their eyes and with a burning desire for vengeance in their breasts. Apparently the Boer is as deplorably ignorant of the mind of the impressionable native as he is of the present state of civilisation, in which he would rear an isolated nation. By trying to do what the French agents accomplished a century and a half ago along the Atlantic border by inciting the redmen to pillage and to murder, he becomes unworthy of even sentimental support.

It is, however, owing to the very fact that the natives of South Africa regard themselves as the natural and ready enemies of the Boers that the problem becomes more complicated. As a civilized power, it is not only incumbent upon Great Britain to restrain her wards, but in the case of the Zulus and Kafirs she must provide for them. The natives of Natal have been employed as wagon drivers, stretcher bearers, and couriers. No more than 1,500, however, can be taken care of in this way. The thousands that remain are, according to the report of the Aborigines' Protective Society, threatened with starvation. Even as far back as Dec. 8, 1899, the Natal Secretary for Native Affairs wrote that "there is already severe distress for want of grain," and that "relief will be required shortly, and of a substantial nature." As none of the many war relief funds has been found available for the starving Zulus, the Aborigines' Protective Society, with offices at Westminster S. W., London, has been moved to establish a special "Zulu Relief Fund," contributions to which are now being invited throughout the United Kingdom.

But the Basutos, who are not starving, and who are well armed and mounted, present what is probably the far more serious phase of the question. In Basutoland there are 30,000 natives chafing under the restraint which forbids them to seek reprisals for past injuries inflicted by the Boers. Firmly confronting them is a single British official, Sir GODFREY LAGDEN, who can only repeat and repeat the cry of his conscience and of civilization: "Sit still, my children; this is a white man's quarrel." Years ago, under similar trying conditions, Sir THEOPHILUS STEPSTONE made the same appeal in Zululand, and was answered in these words by CETEWAYO: "I was going to fight once, only once, and there would be no more trouble from them; but, as it is your word, I will not do it."

The situation with which the British have to deal is thus seen to be a most difficult and trying one. The utterances of the Ministers in Parliament on Thursday show that it is not certain in what spirit they will act. The arming of the savages, under any circumstances, would be deplorable—possibly a necessity, but in that case a deplorable necessity.

GREAT FUN AT THE PAPERMAKERS' DINNER.

The twenty-third annual dinner of the American Paper and Pulp Manufacturers' Association on Thursday night was one of the jolliest of the Winter. It was given at the Waldorf-Astoria, for when they are on pleasure bent the papermakers have not a frugal mind. A dinner in Yonkers or East New York would not be at all to their taste. Ex-Speaker REED made a very funny speech. "You paper men," he said, "have so lowered the price of paper that the Sunday papers have spread all over," and the association men roared, not exactly at what Mr. REED said, but at his evident innocence of all knowledge of the recent course of the paper market.

Ex-Congressman JOHN S. WISE was funny, too. He doubled his listeners up with his droll suggestion of an "after-dinner trust where you pay $5 and get all you want."

But the speaker who aroused the wildest enthusiasm and made the crockery rattle with the answering applause was Senator JACOB H. GALLINGER of New Hampshire. We quote the report of his remarks printed by our neighbor The Sun:

Senator GALLINGER said that the policy of protection was either right or wrong; if the latter, it ought to be abolished; if the former, it should be equally adjusted. American labor, he said, should not be forced to compete with either European or Asiatic labor. Senator GALLINGER said further that he had no sympathy with the bill now before the House of Representatives putting wood pulp and paper on the free list. He referred to it as an idiotic measure, which should be opposed and condemned by all interested in the success of American industries. He assured the paper men that it would never be passed, and promised to be among those who would fight it in the Senate.

In order that the rollicking humor of the Senator's views on the pulp and paper duties may be appreciated a little explanation is necessary. The price of what is called "news print," being the paper used by newspapers as one of the principal raw materials in the American industry which they carry on, has doubled in price within the past few months. Book paper and all other kinds of paper have gone up, too. The act of GOD in causing a scarcity of water for their purposes is one of the reasons for the advance alleged by the manufacturers.

It is not denied that an increase of 100 per cent. in the cost of the raw physical material of so important an American industry as the newspaper and book business is a serious matter. With a view to averting the worst consequences of so grave a disturbance in the industrial world some humane person has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives providing that wood pulp and paper shall be put on the free list. Under the Dingley act wood pulp, which is the raw material of the papermaker, pays a duty of one-half of a cent per pound in the mechanically ground state; chemical, unbleached, one-sixth of a cent, and chemical, bleached, one-quarter of a cent. These duties amount to from 12 to 14 per cent. on the prices prevailing in the fiscal year 1898. The duty on printing paper suitable for books and newspapers is three-tenths of a cent per pound if valued at not above 2 cents per pound, four-tenths above 2 and not above 2½ cents, and one-half a cent if valued above 2½ and not above 3 cents per pound. The duties on paper are prohibitory. There are substantially no importations. The pulp duties enable the pulp men to have things their own way, and they have carried their theory of protection to a point where the American forests of spruce are practically destroyed.

Senator GALLINGER denounces the bill removing the pulp and paper duties as an "idiotic measure." He cheered the hearts of the paper men by assuring them that it could not pass. He promised that he would fight it in the Senate.

The Senator's speech gave great pleasure and satisfaction to the papermakers. But how does it strike the outside world? The newspapers consume only a comparatively small part of the annual output of paper. The book trade requirement is large. Some old-fashioned persons still think it is a good thing to have books sold at low prices. A duty that makes it impossible to sell them cheap is therefore called a tax on knowledge. A vast amount of paper is also used for wrapping, box-making, and for printing the speeches of Senators and Congressmen. The pulp and paper duties are therefore a tax on business. Senators and Congressmen may object to this grouping. But was not the New Hampshire Senator's speech at the papermakers' dinner a strictly business effort? His speeches in opposition to the "idiotic measure" will be business efforts also.

What do the men of the Granite State think of their Senator who thus proclaims his servitude to a single American industry? His speech at the dinner gives strong color of truth to the charge of the Bryanites that the United States Senate is now made up of the proprietors of trusts and their agents.

We had almost forgotten to add that after Senator GALLINGER had finished his denunciation of the bill for the relief of the paper trade a business announcement was made. Its nature is indicated by a few lines which we quote from the report of our neighbor The Tribune:

An advance in the price of paper was also announced. The greater cost of labor and scarcity of spruce pulp in the United States were the stated reasons.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some help in the formation of a judgment on the charges and insinuations contained in the statement issued by the only MACRUM can be obtained from a comparison of what he said and what the Department of State says in regard to an individual who held for a while the position of United States Vice Consul at Pretoria. Mr. MACRUM's narrative ran: "When affairs had reached that state that my Vice Consul, Mr. VAN AMERINGEN, closed up his business, took the oath of allegiance to the republic, and went to the front as a burgher, I thought the time had come when I should make a report of these conditions." Taking that at par, it's rather impressive, for it conveys the impression that an American with almost as many reasons as Mr. MACRUM for remaining neutral had found it absolutely impossible to do so, and in disgust at his own country's refusal to take up the cause of the noble Boers, had abandoned his old allegiance and salary, sworn eternal fidelity to Oom PAUL, seizer a Mauser, and plunged into the thick of the fight against iniquitous England. But how changed is the case when the additional facts about VAN AMERINGEN are made known! He never was any more of an American citizen than he is now. A native of Holland, he had already become a naturalized citizen of the South African Republic when he applied for employment in the American Consulate, and it was as a full-fledged Boer, and therefore likely to be useful in the transaction of business with other Boers, that he obtained the job. What wonder is it, then, and what does it prove, that when the war began VAN AMERINGEN turned from his bookkeeping and translating to the more exciting and perhaps better remunerated work of shooting Britishers? Mr. MACRUM's willingness to deceive and distort is demonstrated in this particular matter, and it is evident that all his assertions are open to suspicion. They, too, may be at once true and false, like this one.

—Magazines and other periodicals that have to prepare their text and pictures far ahead of the date of publication are quite as ambitious as are the daily papers to have their contents timely, that is, closely connected with the conditions and events of the moment. Now and then they make wonderfully shrewd guesses as to future happenings, and are able to present articles and illustrations which, though weeks or months old, have for the uninitiated all the marks of having been made over night, and great is the general astonishment that such elaborate results can be produced so quickly. But there are misses as well as hits in this sort of work, and then those of us who don't have to resort to it in the production of our effects have a chance to laugh, or at least to smile. One such chance is offered this week by Harper's Weekly, which has as a supplement a big colored picture entitled "A Winter's Night on Broadway." It is really a striking scene that the artist has produced, and he had every reason to believe that, appearing in mid-February, it would be as accurate as a photograph. The almanac betrayed him, however, and certainly it is not a night of this Winter that he has so carefully portrayed. For he shows a street deep with snow, through which cabs and automobiles are painfully struggling, while between the vehicles pedestrians with anxious faces contend with the cruel storm and the homicidal drivers. Now, it is a year and several days since Broadway was visited by a real, grown-up snowstorm, and though there is time enough for one yet, before the astronomers will admit that it is Spring, the chances are that this picture will remain what it was yesterday, clear evidence that the man who made it, and the men who published it, are neither prophets nor the sons of prophets. Still, it's a pretty good picture, and agonized expressions like that on the face of the lady in the foreground can be seen at the Thirty-ninth Street crossings any night in any year.

—Commenting on certain earnest remarks about The Springfield Republican that appeared in this column the other day, The Springfield Union says: "It is too bad THE TIMES does not realize that it is wasting its ammunition. The fact that our local morning contemporary has said this country is an empire settles it. It is an empire. Also the rivers of the United States run up hill, it snows in August, and EMILIO AGUINALDO is the only patriot worth talking about. The thick mantle of smug self-conceit with which our contemporary has enwrapped itself is not to be pierced by a little thing like the truth." This is a useful reminder of the fact that the importance of a newspaper is not always to be judged by the amount of reputation it earned in the more or less remote past, or by the amount of irritation its present utterances can produce in the minds of those who read it now chiefly or entirely because it used to be worth reading. The Springfield Republican receives frequent attention from ourselves and others, and yet, in reality, there is no reason for believing, and much reason for disbelieving, in its right to be taken as the representative of more than a minute and negligible factor in New England opinion. In all probability its toyings with treason are as generally offensive in Massachusetts as they are in New York, and we all know that when volunteers were wanted for service in Cuba and in the Philippines they came as promptly from the one State as from the other, and fought as well. Why should any of us bother about a paper that neither leads nor follows the people in its own region?

—Prof. MARKHAM is criticised by The Chicago Times-Herald for first identifying LINCOLN with "the man with the hoe," and then exulting in his triumphant labors as a statesman and patriot. The close of the birthday ode, this critic suggests, entirely ignores the purport of its opening verses. "For if its deadly, pessimistic philosophy were true and its subject were a universal type, then the rail splitter must always have remained a rail splitter. He must perforce have been dull, stupid, apathetic, and incapable of development, 'stolid and stunned, a brother of the ox.' And when his brutal forces were finally aroused,

—when the step of earthquake shook the house,
Wrenching the rafters from their ancient hold—

what could have been expected of him, according to the poet's own formula, except that he should aid in the work of destruction?" Prof. MARKHAM could probably maintain with success that he saw and sees no spiritual likeness between LINCOLN and "the man with the hoe," but how does he know that the latter cannot be developed by circumstances into a higher condition as well as into a lower one? The two poems certainly do war with each other, and the Chicago paper is to be congratulated on having been the first to notice that fact.

ENGLAND AND SOUTH AFRICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interesting editorial on "England's Justification" in to-day's TIMES seems to me too hasty an agreement with Mr. Chamberlain's position in the South African troubles. It takes for granted that such defense is a complete warrant for the prosecution of the war, whatever that may necessitate, until every English demand is granted, such demands being warranted by her world-wide reputation for civilization and disinterestedness. It is not impertinent to ask what facts not already known Mr. Chamberlain's speech furnishes, and what special point he made in the portrayal of the righteousness of England's aspirations for the good of South Africa that has not been long since considered and criticised.

THE TIMES has taken Mr. Chamberlain too seriously. The fact is the English have, in the main, sunk party considerations, and have hailed as a statesman for the hour a politician whom unbiased history will show to be one who found his long-sought opportunity for self-aggrandizement in the depressed state of mind into which the results of the jingoism and neglect for which it was responsible have plunged them. The drowning man clutches at a straw. A despairing nation, torn by dissensions, does something of the same sort.

In all this English programme laid down with grim determination there is no purpose save that of crushing the republics at all cost and hazard. It is a campaign of revenge. Leaving out of consideration the Irish members of Parliament and those writers and thinkers who have done so much to redeem England from the guilt of bloodthirstiness, we have every influential section of the nation and its colonies practically calling for revenge. Later, probably, when England counts the cost of victory, she will excuse it by her old-time plea of having acted for the gain of the conquered who are to reap the blessings of her civilizing influences and care.

Of what does the civilization England wishes to engraft on other nations consist? Not denying to the Anglo-Saxon race a due measure of praise for many-sided progress, a consideration of England's own social conditions leads us to the conclusion that she has an infinity of work to do at home to establish herself as a desirable pattern for others.

In matters relating to the extensions of England's territory we may rightly, in the light of history, encourage a cynical rather than a complimentary appraisement of the disinterestedness of her professions, and give words their true meaning. Why not designate English paramountcy a military despotism pledged to guard English interests alone? Why not call the English civilization and enlightenment which will be palmed upon the republics later an excuse for the practical absorption of their interests? For what expectation can we have that there will be no continuance of the present spirit of revenge rather than a diplomatic smoothing out of racial misunderstandings and jealousies, and a subordination of mere sordid interests to a humane and respectful intercourse and community of interests?

England is the one European nation that can afford to be magnanimous. Her colonizing instinct and her naval power both permit what at this moment seems impossible, for lack of diplomacy, and from a fetich worship of that prestige which has been her undoing in the present struggle. Has English diplomacy, of which there have been so many noted exponents, failed? Is jingoism of the Chamberlain type to run riot and set a nation, potential for great good in the development of the world, on a path strewn with entanglements because its wiser heads, who counsel settlement by diplomatic methods, are regarded as truckling cowards? Never did England need such counselors. More's the pity that THE NEW YORK TIMES vouches for as satisfactory a Ministerial defense which takes no account of a nation's real need.

May intervention come, and that quickly!

WALTER CHEETHAM.

New York, Feb. 7, 1900.

PRAISE FOR GOV. ROOSEVELT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial "Governor or Vice President" is to the point and should do good. Gov. Roosevelt is very popular with the masses of the people of this State, and I trust from every primary they will declare with one voice for his nomination to the Governorship.

Unless I am very much mistaken this nomination for Governor he is going to accept, and by a large majority will he be elected and continue giving us the same righteous government he has given us until a yet higher and more imperative summons shall call him to the helm of this great and glorious union of States.

Wherein he constitutes such an awful "continual menace to the vested rights and interests of corporations" I have failed to perceive. I only know that I thank God that we have in him a Governor who governs for all, who regards and studies equally as much the rights and the welfare of the great body of our citizens who belong not to corporations as he studies those of the corporations. Sadly true it is that such nowadays is not always the case.

That he is a busybody and mischief-maker is only too hilariously true. Poor Platt! and Payn, and the host of weeping and gnashing "regulars" in whose way he has firmly stood to their hurt and for the good of the State, could give no voluminous and saddening evidence to substantiate that charge. And, therefore, we masses, so lost to all sense of the fineness and fitness of things, just cuddle him to our hearts and firmly resolve that so good and energetic and able a piece of clay as the Governor won't be allowed to adorn the Vice Presidential statuary hall.

Of the men in the public eye to-day, none stands forth so pre-eminent as Governor Roosevelt. He is an American of Americans in the very highest, noblest sense of the name. Fearlessness, a strong sense of justice and love of fair play, strong sympathy for the under dog, sheer bed-rock, practical common sense; an extremely courteous gentleman, a strong lover of truth, a still stronger hater of liars—these sterling qualities and many more have been part and parcel of him all through his career.

God speed the day when more men of the Roosevelt stamp shall occupy our public places to the everlasting banishment of the Platts, Crokers, and that ilk now so much in evidence. Long live Roosevelt in all his strength and health and vigor.

A Vice President? Perish the thought.

LOUIS W. SMITH.

Brooklyn, Feb. 11, 1900.

CONTROL OF ISTHMIAN CANAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your canal editorial in this morning's issue it seems to me you get right down to the root of the matter when you say, "The primary mistake is to look upon the canal first of all from the point of view of war." Why, mistake, Mr. Editor? Is it not true that besides the great importance of the canal as a commercial passage, the passage to the East which tempted the voyages of Columbus, Cabot, and Hudson—besides this and co-ordinate with it there is a vast military bearing which it must and will have upon the coast defense system of this country? Was it not as part of our system of coast defense and from the standpoint of war that our people were regarding the canal when they took their resolve to build it, in the anxious days when the Oregon was rounding the Horn?

It seems to me, Mr. Editor, if there is any mistake, it can only come through disregarding the point of view of war. That point of view seems to yield a large harvest of uncertainties which love for our country ought to impel us to think out with generous determination to get at the truth, wherever truth may lead us.

There is nothing about a purely commerce canal that need worry us, and I suppose the idea in neutralizing it is to make it purely a commerce canal. But neutralizing it does not make it a purely commerce canal, as a little reflection will show. No arrangement that can be imagined can eliminate its eventual military bearing upon the defensive system of this continent.

Suppose, for instance, we were at war with England. Would a neutral canal save our fleets from annihilation by so superior an enemy? Would it save our commerce from being swept from the sea and driven to the protection of our harbor forts? Which would be the more advantageous to us, a canal that we could close up or blow up, or one that we were bound to preserve and keep open for the use of an enemy who had us at their mercy?

It is easy to see that if there is to be an isthmus canal, the absolute military control and possession of that canal is vital to the coast defense of this country. If we had a navy as great as that of Great Britain, then such control and possession would be secured through the neutrality of the canal. England is perfectly satisfied with the neutrality of the Suez Canal, or any other canal, for she knows that a neutral canal is the property of the nation with the biggest fleet. Every neutral canal in the world is England's. But we haven't a big fleet, and until we have, the only way we can possess and control the isthmian canal—and if we do not possess it its existence will be a curse to us—is to make ourselves able to close it up as we would close up New York Harbor if our fleets should be destroyed. Commerce would undoubtedly suffer; but the only way to prevent commerce from suffering in time of war is to possess an invincible navy and the mastery of the sea. I venture to believe that commerce would not suffer from an obstructed canal so much as our country would from an unobstructed one. It all works out to the fleet in the end. If we have an invincible navy we can afford to neutralize the canal. The canal must necessarily be a weapon against us in the hands of an enemy with a naval force superior to ours.

The political bearing to the United States of a perfectly neutral and denationalized waterway across the American isthmus should not be a matter of opinion but of absolute certainty to our lawgivers. And the time to be certain is now. There is always ample leisure for repentance, but it is the ability to see ahead that constitutes the art of government.

HOWARD M. CANNON.

New York, Feb. 10, 1900.

THE CREDIT FOR PROSPERITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do you not think, Mr. Editor, that our Republican friends are somewhat previous in claiming credit for the present season of prosperity, which is not confined within the limits of our own country, but seems to embrace all the nations? They might with as much propriety claim credit for the turning of the tides. Yet when depression in business existed, in this country and elsewhere, they claimed that that same depression would not have come if they had been permitted to remain in power.

They claim to be owners in fee simple of the whole country, and that there is nobody else fit to govern it.

Many years ago a certain man by the name of Bliven represented a certain town in Rhode Island in the Legislature of that State. His town kept him in the Legislature for many years. He was a very curious man in appearance. His clothing was ragged and patched, and his coat, like that of Joseph, was of many colors. In short, his appearance was such that his fellow-members of the House were ashamed to be seen in his company.

One day one of his fellow-members said to him: "Bliven, why is it that your town always sends you to the Legislature? Is there no other man in the town who is fit to represent it but you?" "Oh, yes," said Bliven; "I suppose that there are twenty men in the town better fit to represent it than I, but they have not got any clothes."

Our friends in claiming so much must, of course, include the immense crops of the country for the past year, as they have been an important factor. But, really, they are justly entitled to the credit of one crop in the present year, and that is the biggest crop of Democrats that this country has ever had.

EDWARD M. LEES.

Westport, Conn., Feb. 12, 1900.

"ST. CHARLES, KING, AND MARTYR."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A Connecticut churchman is needlessly alarmed over the cult of "St. Charles, King and Martyr." In England, I might say only in London, a very limited number of cranks observe the thirtieth day of January as the day on which to keep his memory green, and on that day the hideous statue of the beheaded monarch is be-bouqueted and be-wreathed by his few admirers. But the Church of England itself has had the good sense to blot out the celebration from its calendar and to relegate it to obscurity, together with the obsolete services for the 5th of November, (Gunpowder Plot Day,) and the 29th of May, (Royal Oak Day,) dedicated to the "pious" memory of that model King Charles II., the degenerate son of the "martyr" aforesaid.

These services would have found no place in the calendar of the Church of England had they not been expressly intended to accentuate and emphasize the adulterous union between Church and State, which, unfortunately for the Church, is still perpetuated, and the political Protestantism of the age when these forms of prayer were composed—a Protestantism which protested against the Pope as the beginning, middle, and end of all perturbations, secular and ecclesiastical, in the world, and when it was not the Pope protested equally against the political and Radical Dissenters, especially those of the Independent sect.

This is no place to discuss the claims of Charles I. of England to sanctity, nor would it become me, in whose veins flows the same blood as his, to enact the rôle of the ill bird that fouls its own nest. All I would venture to suggest is (1) that, whatever were his faults in life, they were redeemed by a death which in itself was an act of retributive justice for his consenting to the death of Strafford, his most devoted (if most unscrupulous) servant; (2) that it has yet to be proved (pace Mr. John Morley or Gov. Roosevelt) that Cromwell had the right to cause him to be done to death at Whitehall, and (3) that, had Charles I. chosen to sign away the independence (and especially the property) of the Church of England, he would never have been beheaded. But all that gives him no claim to the title of either saint or martyr.

I may add that John Keble sang of Charles I. as "Our own, our royal saint," but then Keble was a poet of the emotional school and an old-line High Churchman, and, besides that, there are certainly two if not more churches in England dedicated to "St. Charles, King and Martyr," one being either at Devenport or Plymouth—the latter, I think—and that the cult on this side of the Atlantic owes its origin chiefly to the exertions of one who was till lately a priest of the American (Episcopal) Church. That gentleman "verted" to Rome some time ago, whereby Bishop Potter was saved considerable trouble, and has I hear since, "verted" back to the Anglican Church. Whether or not he dropped the martyr-cult on his submission to Rome I cannot say, any more than whether or not he has taken it up again with his restoration to the English communion. All I know is that he regarded my humble self as a most degenerate scion of the House of Stewart, because I denied the pretensions of Charles I. of England either to the aureole of the saint or the crown of the martyr.

ED. R.

New York, Feb. 4, 1900.

THE NAVAL PERSONNEL BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Associated Veterans of Farragut's Fleet have, through their officers, issued a little book, bearing the title of "The Living Roll of Honor." This little book gives the present rank and name of every known survivor of the fleet, including officers and crews; it also gives the names of the vessels and the battles and engagements of the fleet, and the number of killed and wounded in the engagements at New Orleans, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and Mobile Bay.

The list of surviving officers on the retired list of Rear Admirals is as follows, leading off with Admiral George Dewey, who ranks the Rear Admirals:

"Admiral—George Dewey; Rear Admirals—Francis A. Roe, S. R. Franklin, James E. Jouett, Lewis A. Kimberley, Bancroft Gherardi, David B. Harmony, A. E. K. Benham, Aaron W. Weaver, George Brown, John G. Walker, Oscar F. Stanton, Henry Erben, Montgomery Sicard, Henry L. Howison, F. V. McNair, John A. Howell, Albert Kautz, John C. Watson, Winfield S. Schley, Francis J. Higginson, Fred Rodgers, Louis Kempff, George W. Sumner, Benjamin F. Day, and Albert S. Barker."

Now these men served with credit and with honor in the following named engagements under Admiral Farragut: Forts Jackson and Philip, Chalmette, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Grand Gulf, Haines Bluff, Corpus Christi, Sabine Pass, Pass Manchac, East Feliciana, Red Church, Donaldsonville, Port Hudson, Fort De Russey, Plaquemine, Butte La Rose, Winchester Plantation, College Point, Galveston, Brazos, Velasco, Fort Powell, Mobile Bay, and Fort Morgan.

These Rear Admirals not only served in these engagements under Farragut, but in several other actions and battles under other flag officers in other fleets and squadrons, from Hilton Head to the Mississippi and the Red River of Arkansas.

But of this list of retired Rear Admirals the following-named officers were retired by operation of law previous to the passage of the Personnel bill at the last session of Congress: Roe, Franklin, Jouett, Kimberly, Gherardi, Harmony, Benham, Weaver, Brown, Walker, Stanton, Erben and Sicard; and Section 13 of the Personnel bill and a little proviso of two lines rules these distinguished officers out of all the benefits of its provisions, and works to the reduction and the degradation of their pay and rank! Men who were midshipmen and Ensigns during the civil war, and who served under the commands of those old Rear Admirals who were retired previous to the passage of this bill, and who were commanding and executive officers of ships and gunboats, are now permitted to retire and take rank and precedence over their old commanders.

It would be hard to find a parallel for such legislation in any age or country in Christendom. It is simple charity to suppose that such legislation was enacted in ignorance; and for the honor of Congress and the Nation it should be rectified speedily. These men are old now, but it is a mark of shame to let them go to their graves branded by the dishonor of degrading them in rank and pay.

X. Y. Z.

New York, Feb. 13, 1900.

Ministers and Their Congregations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a prominent New York daily of the 12th I read an item on which comment may not be out of place. A well-known clergyman calling for a vote by the holding up of hands on a question of his own raising, and getting no response, "stepped down from the pulpit platform, and, looking over the congregation, said, very earnestly, 'I am serious; raise your hands.' Still no hand was raised."

This incident seems to me an illustration, in the case of the speaker, of a false conception of his relation to his audience: an attitude of mind which others of the cloth share with him to the detriment of their efforts. Modern church audiences are not children, nor are those who address them from the pulpit their schoolmasters. The assumption of such an attitude by the preacher is an impertinence and should be rebuked. Let us have done with the "pastor and flock" notion. Leaders men must and will have, and the qualities of leadership will assert themselves always—the more effectively if arrogance be absent in the leader.

Ministers should recollect that they lack one of the most effective of all educational influences—that of dealing with other men simply on their mutual merits. They are a class set apart and held to a standard of conduct which poor human nature is not equal to; the result is onesidedness and more or less cant.

Let us substitute, on the part of the people, frankness for adulation, and ministerial misconception will correct itself.

A CHURCHGOER.

New York, Feb. 14, 1900.

Neutrality in the Anglo-Boer War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the Spanish war, did the English people get up mass meetings to express their sympathy with the Spanish?

Did the English Government allow foreigners to go there and make speeches and collect money for the Spaniards?

It seems an outrage that our Government does not put a stop to such action in behalf of the Boers on the part of people who in their own language are "agin the English."

Americans ought to discountenance this breach of neutrality and base ingratitude to the only reliable friend we have.

G. M.

New York, Feb. 13, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Exposure of the Fool.

According to latest advices, a fool is a man who can't make money by pretending to be wise.—Indianapolis Journal.

Poverty's Path.

The ambition of Mr. Carnegie to die poor may be realized yet. He has become involved in a law suit.—Rochester Union.

No Engrossing Pursuits.

"You don't seem to take life very seriously," said the acquaintance.

"No," answered Miss Cayenne. "There's no reason why I should. I don't play golf or whist."—Washington Star.

Not in Character.

Photographer—Look just a little pleasanter, please.

Stranger (sitting for his photograph)—I don't want to look any pleasanter. I'm a delegate to the anti-trust conference.—Chicago Tribune.

Trade Secrets.

First Shoe Merchant—Business is poor. Why, I marked my stock down to half price, and then didn't sell anything.

Second Shoe Merchant—You're foolish. I marked my stock down to half sizes, and sold everything in the house.—Baltimore American.

AN EPITAPH.

From The Chicago Record.

A worthy dentist rests beneath
This high-heaped, grassy mound;
True man was he, although his teeth
Full often false were found.

All obstacles he did despise
And often would he brag
He rather liked, than otherwise,
To run against a snag.

Much suffering did he assuage,
His patients lost each pang,
Though erst the throbbing tooth might rage
As they his doorbell rang.

His speech was frequent and most free,
Right seldom would he pause,
Although a master hand was he
At holding others' jaws.

He owned no family or clan,
But gave all satisfaction,
For all agreed he was a man
Of excellent extraction.

He died without a sob or groan,
He lived in decent gravity,
And now, beneath this mossy stone,
He's filling his last cavity.

W. H. CLARK'S CONDITION

His Brother Says He Is Sound in Mind and Estate.

In Poor Health, However — Reported Losses on the Turf and in Brooklyn Rapid Transit Stock.

Politicians, turfmen, men about town, and others who know ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark were astonished yesterday to read that the once brilliant lawyer's mind as well as a splendid fortune he had amassed since he had come into political prominence were both wrecked, and that Mr. Clark is under the strict watch of his physician and nurses. His friends had known for some time past that he had made big inroads on his fortune, but they had no intimation that his faculties were impaired, and many of them refused to believe the story.

Edward Clark yesterday denied positively that his brother's mind was impaired.

"These stories," he said, "do him a great injustice, and they cause great distress in his family. My brother's financial affairs are perfectly sound, and, while it is true he is ill, there is no foundation for the charge reflecting on his mental condition. He is suffering from a severe cold and incidental prostration, and doubtless his illness is in some measure due to imprudence in not taking care of himself. His physician, however, expects to be able to bring him about in a short time."

At his home, 152 West Seventy-sixth Street, last night, Mr. Clark's condition was said to be much improved.

Mr. Clark's illness and his financial condition were discussed at length in political, turf, and sporting circles yesterday. One of his close friends said that the last time he saw the ex-Corporation Counsel in public was during the billiard tournament at the Democratic Club, and at that time he looked as if he was not in the best of health.

"Mr. Clark's story," he said, "is that of numerous other men who have incurred the enmity of the rulers of political parties. He was one of the brightest minds in Tammany Hall, and was much sought after while Grant and Gilroy were ruling powers in that organization. He made a lot of money in real estate and Wall Street speculation, and soon branched out as a leading spirit on the turf. He conceived the idea of building a trotting track which would restore to New York a Grand Circuit trotting meeting which had been left out when Fleetwood Park closed its gates, and his project was realized last Summer when the Empire City trotting track near White Plains was thrown open. Mr. Clark put probably $300,000 of his own and as much more of his friends' money into the venture, for it was his plan to secure racing dates for the track to take the place of Morris Park when the latter place is cut up into building lots two years hence. His application for dates for a race meeting this Fall is now before the stewards of the Jockey Club, and it was understood up to to-day at least that the Empire City track was to have fifteen days in September allotted to it for an initial running meeting. Mr. Clark has been ill and was at Lakewood with his wife until recently, but he is now at his home in this city."

Among the sporting men who were at Saratoga during the racing meeting last Summer Mr. Clark's high play and his eccentric actions were leading topics of gossip. In a year that was remarkable for high play at the clubhouses, Mr. Clark was looked upon as the highest high-roller of them all, and it was commonly understood by the sporting men that his losses at faro bank and roulette at Canfield's Club alone amounted to $100,000. The proprietor admitted that Mr. Clark had lost between $30,000 and $40,000, but the first figure is a conservative estimate by men who are used to high rolling.

The racing season was not a brilliant one for Mr. Clark, for although his horse Banastar won the Brooklyn Handicap, he was left at the post in the Suburban, and, since he was favorite, hundreds of thousands of dollars were lost by his failure.

The trotting meeting at the Empire City track was a successful one in point of attendance, and the class of the horses that participated, but it was not a money-maker, and for the men on the big investment was a small one. It was not large enough to pay all of the purses won during the meeting, and this failure to meet its obligations last Fall was the cause of considerable dissatisfaction among horsemen.

With the colony of racing men and politicians who used to make their headquarters at Hollywood, N. J., several years ago, Mr. Clark was a general favorite, and at that time he was on friendly terms with the present leaders in the organization. He was the life of the party at Hollywood, that was made up of J. B. Haggin, Ben Ali Haggin, the late August Belmont, Davy Johnston, Lucien O. Appleby, A. J. Cassatt, the late John A. Morris, Frederick Gebhart, Hugh J. Grant, John Sexton, the late "Smiling" John Kelly, James T. Martin, Senator Thomas F. Grady, Marcus Daly, Richard Croker, and A. F. Walcott, but since that time he has, it is said, shown a decided opposition to the leadership of Richard Croker, and he has not been strictly in touch with organization matters for some time past.

With Edward Gilmore, John Sexton, and Senator Jacob Cantor, Mr. Clark made a big strike in Brooklyn Rapid Transit about a year ago, and his share of the profits was about $60,000. It is said that he has lost heavily in the same stock since last Summer and that he has numerous creditors pressing him to meet other obligations.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER'S WILL.

Instrument Shows Gross Value of Estate to be Only £594,229.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The will of the late Duke of Westminster was filed to-day. It shows a gross estate, valued at £594,229. This does not include, of course, the enormous entailed landed property. The widow will get the residuary estate, after the various bequests.

To his old servants the Duke left annuities. Those of five years' service received one year's wages. Princess of Teck, whose marriage portion was £75,000, receives nothing in addition under the will. The bequests to the daughters vary from £25,000 to £40,000. The sons receive life annuities of £3,000 each.

The testator left to the National Gallery Hogarth's celebrated painting "The Gate of Calais."

The Daily Chronicle, commenting upon the will, says:

"If the death duties had never been imposed, would the Duke of Westminster's estate have been declared at the absurd figure of half a million sterling? Unless the public is entirely astray in its calculations, that sum more nearly represents a single year's income. We should imagine that the total estate approximated £14,000,000, at which it was once valued."

Kaiser Interferes in an Award.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—It has leaked out that the committee of literary judges appointed to award the last Schiller prize desired to award it, with a large majority, to Herr Gerard Hauptmann's drama, "The Sunken Bell," but Emperor William, regarding Hauptmann as a revolutionist, refused to consent. The prize, now raised to 6,000 marks, double the original amount, will be awarded three years hence.

Count von Arnim's Trial Postponed.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The trial of Count von Arnim, son of Bismarck's old adversary, charged with dishonest manipulation as a Director of the National Mortgage and Credit Company of Stettin, after proceeding for a fortnight at Stettin and attracting widespread attention, was indefinitely postponed to-day.

A Tariff Deal with Brazil.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 16.—The American Minister, Charles Page Bryan, at a conference with the Foreign Office, has proposed to abandon the duty on Brazilian coffee imported into the United States in exchange for reciprocal advantages for American goods exported to Brazil.

Ambassador White Again Ill.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—United States Ambassador White, after a partial recovery from the grippe, suffered a severe relapse. At a late hour this evening, however, he was said to be improving.

Worry Leads to Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Feb. 16.—Orrin B. Dennison, seventy-eight years old, hanged himself in his barn at Brookfield this afternoon. Anxiety for his aged brother James, who submitted to an operation for cancer of the face in this city on Monday, led him to take his life.

AMERICA AS A WORLD POWER.

German Scientist Says This Country Will Continue to Expand—Its Position Invulnerable.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—This evening before the Commercial Geographical Society Herr Bremil Deckert, who for nine years studied and traveled in the United States, lectured upon the United States as a world power. Count von Goetzen and other prominent people were present.

The lecturer, who was very friendly toward the United States, expressed the opinion that America would not stop at her present stage of expansion, but would go further, especially along the Nicaragua Canal, which he characterized as a "political and commercial necessity for the United States."

Herr Deckert also declared that when the Taguls had been subdued the discontent felt by a part of the American people with expansion would cease.

The position of the United States was, he declared, invulnerable, owing to its remoteness from all nations that could attack it, and the Americans were fast becoming Germany's greatest competitors in trade, especially in Central America.

The President of the society, Dr. Jannasch, drew from Herr Deckert's observations an argument in favor of increasing the German Navy.

Herr Deckert is writing a scientific work about the United States.

HONOR TO FAURE'S MEMORY.

Officials Observe Anniversary of French President's Death.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The anniversary of the death of President Faure, Feb. 16, 1899, was observed to-day by a visit of President Loubet to his tomb and a memorial service in the Church of the Madeleine.

President Loubet left the Elysée Palace for the first time in ten days, having been in the hands of his physicians. He was accompanied by M. Delcasse, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and placed a magnificent wreath on the tomb of President Faure. Thence the President proceeded to the Madeleine, which was heavily draped with black. All the public functionaries and diplomats were present. A big crowd watched the arrival of the widow and Mlle. Lucy Faure. Ex-President Casimir-Perier and the late President Carnot's two sons occupied prominent places in the church.

PRICE ON A REFORMER'S HEAD.

Kang Yu Wei the Subject of a Chinese Imperial Edict.

PEKING, Feb. 16.—An imperial edict just issued commands Li Hung Chang to desecrate and destroy the tombs of the ancestors of the Chinese reformer, Kang Yu Wei, and offers 100,000 taels for the capture of Kang Yu Wei, dead or alive. Though the edict purports to emanate from the Emperor, it is evidently the work of the Dowager Empress, whose bitterness toward the reformers is thus further evidenced.

Germans Fear Chinese Rioters.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 16.—The German authorities at Tsintan Fort, Kiau Chou Bay, have sent 180 men and two guns to Kiau Chou, to protect the railroad engineers and the property there from an attack upon the part of the rioters of Kau-Mi, which is threatened.

AN AMERICAN HONORED.

Grove K. Gilbert, Geologist, Awarded a Medal in London.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, attended the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society to-day to receive, in behalf of Grove K. Gilbert, Geologist of the United States Geological Survey, the Wollaston Medal, annually awarded for the most important geological discoveries. This is the third time the honor has gone to the United States.

Grove Karl Gilbert, the geologist, was born in Rochester, N. Y., May 6, 1843, and was for a time associated with Prof. Henry A. Ward, the naturalist, in Rochester. In 1869 he became a volunteer assistant on the Ohio geological survey, and continued his researches until July, 1879, when he became Geologist to the United States Geological Survey. He was one of the Vice Presidents of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1887, and was President of the American Society of Naturalists in 1885-86. In 1893 he was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences. He has been a large contributor to technical journals, and is the author of several valuable reports.

DEFEND FRANCE'S ARMY.

Gen. de Galliffet and the Premier Answer Charges of a Deputy.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—There was a lively debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, as the outcome of a speech made by M. Pelletan, Socialist, when he reported the war budget yesterday, in which he called attention to the many abuses and anomalies existing in the army. He spoke of the "kind of Freemasonry" existing among the officers to shield any wrongdoers.

The Minister of War, Gen. de Galliffet, today protested against these charges, which, he declared, disquieted the country and created indignation in the army. He said that while there were black sheep among the officers, they were individual exceptions, for which the army was not responsible. The army, he asserted, needed and deserved the confidence of the country. The Minister's speech was warmly applauded.

M. Pelletan immediately responded in warm terms, declaring Gen. de Galliffet had not answered his criticisms and sought to cover the abuses by impassioned phrases.

MM. le Herisse, Revisionist, Paul de Cassagnac, Conservative, and others then took part in the debate. M. de Cassagnac was called to order for saying M. Pelletan's conduct was shameful. Finally, M. Allard, Socialist, moved that a committee of inquiry be appointed to investigate the matter.

"It is a high court for the army," cried M. Lasies, Anti-Semite. The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, then rose and refused to accept the motion, but partly defended M. Pelletan, who, he said, could not be accused of seeking to weaken the army by pointing out rare cases in which the traditions of the army were violated. The whole army, he continued, was not blamable. The Premier concluded with a eulogy of the efforts which the army had made in behalf of the country.

The Chamber then rejected M. Allard's motion.

Sir Edward G. Clarke's Successor.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Ivor C. Guest, Conservative, has been elected to represent Plymouth in the House of Commons without opposition, in succession to Sir Edward George Clarke.

Ivor Churchill Guest is the eldest son and heir of the first Lord Wimborne, who was raised to the peerage in 1886. Lord Wimborne married in 1868 the Lady Cornelia Henrietta Maria Spencer Churchill, eldest daughter of the sixth Duke of Marlborough. Mr. Guest is therefore a cousin of the present Duke. He was born in 1873, and is a Lieutenant in the Dorsetshire Yeomanry Cavalry. The family is one of the richest in England.

Edward Galer Freed in London.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 16.—Edward Galer, a deck cadet on the American Line steamer St. Louis, who was arrested here Feb. 9 for the alleged theft of two bills of acceptance for 21,134 marks in transit from Berlin to New York, was to-day brought up in court and discharged, as the robbery took place on board of an American ship outside of English jurisdiction and as the United States has given no intention of demanding extradition.

Melba Will Not Marry Joachim.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The report, published in the United States yesterday, that the newspapers here have announced that Mme. Nellie Melba, the Australian prima donna, is engaged to marry Dr. Joseph Joachim, the violin virtuoso, is wholly fictitious. Dr. Joachim is now in Italy, but will return here about the middle of March. He recently lost his wife, and it is understood that Mme. Melba is not divorced from her present husband.

Russia's Demand in Asia Minor.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says: "As compensation for the Bagdad Railway concession to Germany, Russia demands a prior right, on equal terms, over all applicants for railway concessions in Asia Minor north of the German line."

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

Fifth Public Rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society in the Afternoon.

The fifth public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The programme consisted of the overture to "Coriolanus," by Beethoven; the Brahms variations on the "Choral St. Anthoni" of Haydn, Chopin's F minor piano concerto, and the fifth symphony of Tschaikowsky. This was a generous programme, and yet not one too long for the pleasure of the auditors. The variety of the music and the simplicity of the solo number made the entertainment as a whole highly interesting. The return of the remarkable pianist, Vladimir de Pachmann, to these classic shades was in itself enough to awaken the expectations of the elect, for the wind bloweth whither it listeth, and that is the way in which de Pachmann plays the piano. Hence one is always on the qui vive for something astonishing.

To those who believe that all performances, musical or dramatic, should be the inspiration of the moment, the playing of De Pachmann appears to be the work of genius. But to those who believe that every great composer had a conception in the making of a piece of music, and that it is the duty of the interpretative artist to reveal this conception to the auditor, the erratic readings of the wonderful player are not at all satisfying. His playing of the F minor concerto has been much praised, and there are parts of it which are not to be surpassed by any other living performer.

But it is a reading strangely deficient in variety. There is no discernible plan in it. The pianist simply goes through the music, and when he has a passage to which his fascinating touch and lovely tone color are suitable he produces results which cannot be excelled. But when he reaches such a passage as the declamatory part of the second movement, in which muscularity of accentuation and dramatic feeling are needed, he produces nothing but mellifluous inanity. It pleases those who think all things in music should be "pretty," but it leaves a great void in the minds of those to whom the emotional schedule of the work and its artistic outlines mean something.

The last movement of the concerto in the hands of M. de Pachmann yesterday was somnolently tame. He was cordially, but not enthusiastically, recalled, and with the greatest possible readiness returned to the piano and played in a rattle-paced manner the "Rondo Capriccioso" of Mendelssohn. He accepted the applause which followed this as a demand for another piece and played again. When he returns to Europe he will be able to say that he achieved the distinction of two encores at a Philharmonic concert in New York. And thus is the history of artists manufactured.

The central feature of the musical interest in yesterday's concert was the noble reading of the Tschaikowsky symphony by Mr. Paur. Only in two places did he seem to fall short of the highest ideal. He rushed the languishing cantabile theme which ends the melodic exposition of the first movement in a way that deprived it of its unmistakable intent, and he took the middle part of the valse too fast. But outside of these two questionable constructions he read the work with splendid eloquence. It was a rich, full-blooded, deeply felt interpretation, and the beautiful balance of the voice parts showed that the artistic construction of the symphony was dear to the conductor.

What a pity it was that the intonation of the orchestra was not all that could be desired! Members of the Philharmonic are fond of saying that the false intonation is the fault of one important player, but as he plays not the first horn, nor the first bassoon, nor any of the lower strings, he can hardly be made the scapegoat for yesterday's transgressors. The first strings covered themselves with glory in the slow movement, and saved from failure the beautiful theme which the first horn had not made known to the hearers in its native loveliness. However, let us rest in hope that all will be better to-night, when the programme will be repeated. The Philharmonic does usually play better at night. But exactly what that teaches us the present writer ventures not to say.

"Lohengrin" at the Opera.

The season of general indisposition among the members of the Metropolitan Opera House company continues. Last night Wagner's mellifluous opera "Lohengrin" was the work offered, and the now familiar changes in the cast were posted in flaring red letters at the entrances to the house. Mme. Emma Eames was to have sung Elsa and Mr. Ernest van Dyck was to have been the Lohengrin, but both of these artists were on the indisposed list, and the result was that the Elsa of the evening was Miss Susan Strong and the Lohengrin Mr. Julius Perotti, who has suddenly been launched into the position of general utility tenor of the house. It was a fortunate thing that Mr. Perotti was in the city and available, for last night he made his third appearance as a substitute at the Metropolitan in less than two weeks.

Mr. Perotti is an experienced singer, and his voice is still in good condition. He was never an ideal Lohengrin, but he was always at least acceptable, and he has a lifelong habit of singing in tune, which he rarely breaks. Miss Strong's Elsa is not new to the Metropolitan Opera House stage. It is thoroughly conventional, but shows a full understanding of the traditions of the rôle. These two singers were least tunetul last night in the chamber scene, in which they were both open to severe censure. The other parts were in competent hands. Mme. Schumann-Heink was the Ortrud, Mr. Bertram the Telramund, Mr. Mühlmann the Herald, and Mr. E. de Reszke the King. Most of the pleasure which the audience received was at their hands. The orchestra also contributed something, for Mr. Paur was in the conductor's chair. It cannot be said, however, that last night's performance was what should be expected by attendants at a "star" Opera House.

Grand Opera Bill Changed Again.

Again the management of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House are compelled to change the performance for to-night, "Rigoletto" being displaced by the first performance this season of "La Traviata." The change is due to the continued indisposition of Mme. Sembrich, who is suffering from an attack of grip. In the cast for this evening's performance will be Mme. Nordica, Mlle. Bauermeister, Mme. Van Cauteren, MM. Campanari, Bars, Pringle, Vanni, Dufriche, and Salignac.

Miss Barrymore's Matinee.

The special performance of Mr. Marshall's fanciful comedy, called "His Excellency the Governor," which Charles Frohman gave at the Garrick Theatre yesterday afternoon, was designed presumably to let the habitual theatregoers see how well Ethel Barrymore could act so difficult a rôle as Stella de Gex, the amusing adventuress, the character in which the variety and finish of Miss Millward's acting told so well when the piece was first given here last Spring.

Of course it would not be fair to deliberately compare Miss Barrymore's work with Miss Millward's. The younger woman has as yet nearly everything to learn of stage technique and finesse. Her plausible and light-hearted enchantress reminded one of a nice big girl out for a romp. She was droll and entertaining, however. This young woman is a very handsome and a remarkably promising actress who inherits dramatic talent from both branches of her family. She is bound to triumph on the stage.

The performance, as a whole, was very good, though by no means equal to that of the Empire Theatre company, and Joseph Holland was admirably placed as the self-satisfied Colonial official. Some of the irony of Mr. Marshall's little play sounded a bit cruel in view of the present muddle in British Colonial affairs.

"Arizona" Signed for Next Season.

Arrangements have been completed to bring Augustus Thomas's play "Arizona" to this city, negotiations having been successfully carried out yesterday by Kirke La Shelle with the management of the Herald Square Theatre. The piece will mark the opening attraction next season at this house, and will be continued for an indefinite period. The play has been presented in many of the large cities with considerable success

The high standard of the special articles on timely topics in THE NEW YORK TIMES will be maintained in the issue to-morrow, Sunday, Feb. 18. Among the features will be: "What Kind of Canal Improvement There Should Be," by Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company; "The Philanthropy that Pays," by E. R. L. Gould, President of the City and Suburban Homes Company; "Intrigues of the Powers While Britain Is at War," by Walter Littlefield, author of "The Truth About Dreyfus"; "Taxes That Will Promote Economy," by Lawson Purdy, Secretary of the New York Tax Reform Association. In addition articles on the drama, music, and society, together with a variety of entertaining miscellaneous matter, will be found in to-morrow's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a newspaper for the intelligent and thoughtful. Sunday, 3 cents; daily, 1 cent.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There was not very much on the tapis yesterday with the exception of a few dinners and a number of "at homes." The postponement of the dance at Mrs. Heber R. Bishop's, owing to the death of Miss Cunningham, a niece of Mrs. Bishop, left a blank in evening entertainments in the very fashionable set. Miss Cunningham died on Thursday and will be buried from the Brick Presbyterian Church this morning. She was the daughter of Mrs. Sarah M. Cunningham of 109 East Thirty-sixth Street. Mrs. Heber R. Bishop is a sister of Miss Cunningham's father, who died four years ago.

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Among the dinners of last evening was one given by Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson of 33 West Thirty-seventh Street, another given by Mrs. Ernest La Montagne of 114 East Thirtieth Street, for Miss Maude Eden, and still another given by Mr. Henry Holt of 711 Madison Avenue for his daughters, the Misses Holt. Two of the dancing classes, the Five Cotillions and Mrs. Snedeker's, met at Sherry's, and the bachelors of the Catholic Club gave a jolly dance at their clubhouse. The opera was quite brilliant and there were many in the parterre boxes who were making their last appearance this season.

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Among those who gave "at homes" yesterday were Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd of 9 East Ninth Street, Mrs. Frank Sheldon of 18 Riverside Drive, Mrs. R. G. Mead, Jr., of 6 West Eleventh Street, Mrs. Charles Warner Shope of 39 Washington Square, and Mrs. W. H. Falconer and the Misses Falconer of 8 East Sixty-second Street. Mrs. Alexander Hollander of 21 West Seventy-sixth Street, gave a reception with music, and Mrs. E. J. Berwind of 2 East Sixty-fourth Street, a dinner.

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To-day has quite a number of dances, which include meetings of Mrs. Philip J. Sand's class and of the Fourth Junior Cotillion, (Mrs. Erhardt's,) both at Delmonico's. The Fifth De Coverley will be danced at Sherry's, and there will be a dance in the annex of the Metropolitan Club for the younger set. Miss Gurnee will give a luncheon, Mrs. George Clarke Houghton, wife of the Rev. Dr. Houghton of the Church of the Transfiguration, a reception at her residence, 1 East Twenty-ninth Street; Mrs. George W. Powers, Mrs. Walter H. Powers, and Miss Powers, 8 West Fiftieth Street, an "at home," and Mrs. William H. Huntington of 715 Park Avenue a dinner. Mrs. John S. Barnes of 22 East Forty-eighth Street will give a dinner for the Misses Barnes this evening.

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The ships which sail to-day have large bookings, and will take away with them a large number for tourists who are to pass the next few months in Egypt and Italy before visiting the Paris Exposition. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and her son, Master Hermann Oelrichs, Jr., are booked to sail on the Trave for Genoa. They are to go direct to Nice to join Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who are passing the Winter there. Among other passengers booked on the Trave are Mr. Melville C. Day, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rohmer and family, the Countess Amelia Sandor, Mrs. Philip Walsh and the Misses Walsh of Philadelphia, Miss Angelica Schuyler Thompson of Troy, Mr. and Mrs. George Chahoon, Jr., of Glens Falls, the Misses Hooper, and Mr. and Mrs. George Van Ingen, all of Baltimore. On the Etruria, sailing for Liverpool, are booked Mr. Langdon Barrett, Col. Alexander Garden, Mr. F. W. Pringle, Mr. Edward Spencer Pratt, and Gen. Hutton and Mrs. Hutton of Ottawa, Canada. Booked on the Graf Waldersee, which sails for Hamburg, among others, are Mr. and Mrs. John S. Godwin, Miss Godwin, and Mrs. Anna D. Irving.

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The dance at the Catholic Club last night was a large affair. Some 250 invitations were issued. Dancing was on the second floor and was general. There was no cotillion. Supper was served at small tables in the billiard and smoking room. Mr. Joseph T. Ryan was in charge of the arrangements as Secretary of the Entertainment Committee.

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Mrs. Alexander Hollander of 21 West Seventy-sixth Street gave a reception and musicale at her residence yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Hollander was assisted in receiving by Miss Jessie Millward. Mrs. Studwell presided at the tea table. A delightful programme of music and recitations was rendered. Mr. Perry Averill sang several songs in French and English, Mr. Mackenzie Gordon sang, Miss Katherine Ruth Heyman the pianiste played, and Miss Falconer gave her clever imitations of well-known actresses. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer, Miss Falconer, Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Mabel Burton, Mrs. Brown, Miss May Robson, Mr. and Mrs. Cambreling, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Hinton Perry, and Messrs. Fuller, Thompson, Brunner, and Baldwin.

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The death of Mr. George H. Bend throws a large family connection into mourning. Mr. Bend virtually retired from social life in New York, in which he was for many years a most prominent figure, some ten years ago. He was the most noted and popular cotillion leader of his day, and the balls and dances of the sixties and early seventies were never considered complete unless Mr. Bend led the cotillion, or, as it was then called, the german. He was of a cheerful and jovial disposition, extremely handsome, and probably the most popular in his time of any New York society man of his age. He married the second daughter of the late Isaac Townsend, a sister of Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Henry Sackett, Miss Amy Townsend, and Mr. Isaac Townsend, and the cousin of the late Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow and Mrs. T. F. Meagher. Mr. Bend at one time was a man of large means, and his wife also inherited a small fortune. The beauty of his daughters, Mrs. Courtland Field Bishop, formerly Miss Amy Bend, and Miss Beatrice Bend made them great belles in New York society.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have left the city for Lakewood, where they will remain until next Tuesday, during which time they will entertain a large house party. On Sunday night they will give a musicale, at which Maurice Farkoa will sing and recite. This has already been exclusively announced in this column.

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Mr. Stanley Todd, the artist, has issued invitations for a fancy dress party in his studio in the Sherwood Building, 58 West Fifty-seventh Street, on the evening of Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22. The invitations are posters, very amusing in design, and are inclosed in long envelopes. This affair, although small, will be a handsome one, and a number of amusing and picturesque costumes will be worn.

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The fourth meeting of the Five Cotillions, the last until after Lent, took place last night at Sherry's. Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush and Mrs. Alfred Corning Clarke received. The cotillion was led by Henry M. Brookfield, Jr., leading alone. There were two favor figures, the favors for which were appropriate to St. Valentine's season. They consisted of heart-shaped boxes, miniature medallions, and many varieties of pretty valentines. There were about 125 young people present.

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Mr. James J. Van Alen, who has left London for the Cape, took with him quite an equipment. He will have twenty tents, which can be put up at a few minutes' notice, with camp beds and tent furniture complete. He has also collected baggage mules and wagons, and his staff will consist of four doctors and eight orderlies, as well as nurses and ambulance bearers.

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Miss Leila Paget, the daughter of Mrs. Arthur Paget, was to have been one of the débutantes at the drawing room this Spring. The presentation, however, may be postponed, as both her father and eldest brother are in South Africa. Miss Paget is described as a handsome girl, tall, with beautiful eyes, dark hair, and a brilliant complexion.

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Among the few entertainments given in London recently was a party at which Mrs. Ritchie was hostess at her house in Cadogan Place. Among other people there were her mother, Mrs. Ronalds, Lady Violet Beecham, Mrs. Martino, and Lord Greenough. Mr. Matthews, an American, sang there and also at Miss Ker-Seymour's.

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The social future of London depends, of course, upon the war. It is still uncertain whether the Queen will go abroad, but she will have two drawing rooms before Easter and others in May, although it is not thought that they will be well attended.

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Mrs. Beach Grant and Mrs. Mackay were among the recent visitors at the Hotel de Parc at Cannes, which once was the château of the Duchess of Vallombrosa.

Mrs. Padelford is with her mother, Mrs. Beach Grant, and the Courtess of Essex is expected there shortly. Mr. Lord, says a correspondent, is enjoying his yacht, the Queen Mab, and taking out parties of friends. Among his guests recently were Mrs. Joseph Choate and Mme. de Charette, who was Miss Antoinette Post.

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Among the latest news from Calcutta was that the Viceroy and Lady Curzon were entertaining quite a large party, including Lord and Lady Sandhurst. Miss Daisy and Miss Nancy Leiter, sisters to Lady Curzon, sailed from Calcutta on Jan. 4 for Madras, en route to Egypt, where they are to meet their parents. Lady Curzon did not go to Egypt, but remained in India with her husband.

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Orrin Sheldon Parsons, the artist, will be married to Miss Caroline Reed Harris, daughter of Mr. A. W. Harris, of 328 West Seventy-sixth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Booth this evening at the residence of the bride's parents.

600 YAQUI PRISONERS TAKEN.

Indians Captured by Mexican Troops to be Held for a Few Years.

MANZANILLO, Texas, Feb. 16.—The Mexican gunboat Oaxaca has arrived here from the mouth of the Guaymas River with 600 Yaqui Indian prisoners on board. They were secured in the battle fought about three weeks ago at Mazooco Bay.

The prisoners will be taken to Guadalajara, and there distributed to various interior cities. They will not be confined in prisons, but will be kept in surveillance for a few years until they have become educated in the habits of the Mexican people, when they will be allowed to return to their tribe and impart their newly acquired knowledge to their fellow-tribesmen.

MRS. CRAVEN CONTRADICTED.

Man Said to Have Performed Marriage Ceremony Denies Statement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—In the suit of Mrs. Nettie Craven, who claims a portion of the $20,000,000 estate left by James G. Fair, Mrs. Craven recently testified that in addition to being married by contract to Senator Fair, a marriage ceremony had been performed by Justice of the Peace Simpton of Sausalito.

Justice Simpton last midnight made an affidavit before Judge Hunt of the Superior Court, in which he states that he never performed the alleged marriage ceremony, and that Mrs. Craven offered him $10,000 to testify that he had done so. Justice Simpton says that he agreed to do this, intending to expose Mrs. Craven at the proper time. Mrs. Craven says Justice Simpton's statement is a fabrication.

STARCH COMPANIES TO COMBINE.

Negotiations Toward Organization Admitted to be in Progress.

Although it was admitted that negotiations for the formation of a combination of all the starch manufacturing companies were in progress yesterday, none of the principals would say how far the negotiations had advanced. The organization, it is said, will probably take in every concern now affiliated with the National Starch Manufacturing Company and the United States Company. It is proposed to make the capitalization not less than $25,000,000.

Representatives of the constituent companies were in conference at the offices of the National Company, No. 1 Broadway, the greater part of yesterday. An adjournment was taken until next Monday, it was said. It is considered likely that the final details will be arranged next week.

HARLEM HOSPITAL TROUBLE.

Two Physicians Suspended — Better Discipline to be Enforced.

John W. Keller, Commissioner of Public Charities, yesterday called before him Miss Sarah Gainsford, Superintendent of the Harlem Hospital; Dr. Haubold, visiting physician; Dr. Campbell, house physician, and several other of the physicians and employes of that institution and administered some discipline to them.

Dr. Campbell had made charges of mismanagement against Miss Gainsford, and Dr. Haubold supported the Superintendent, and also made charges against Dr. Campbell, who retorted with counter charges.

Mr. Keller said last evening that the physicians and other subordinates had been quarreling among themselves, and Miss Gainsford, instead of reporting the matter to him, interfered in the quarrels, with a view, he understood, of restoring peace. The Commissioner suspended Dr. Campbell for three months and Dr. Haubold for one week, and told Miss Gainsford that she must preserve better order and discipline in the hospital and assert her authority or she would have to resign. Miss Gainsford, Mr. Keller said, had not had long experience as a Superintendent, and did not seem to be quite certain as to what her powers were. She had been promoted from head nurse, and was otherwise an excellent manager.

MARRIAGE OF MISS AUWERDA.

News of the Wedding Surprises Her Chicago Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The friends of Miss Lucille Mae Auwerda, formerly head trimmer in the millinery department of Marshall Field & Co., were much surprised when they heard of her marriage in New York to A. Baldwin Sloane, the musical composer. Miss Auwerda disappeared last November, and no word had been received from her until the announcement of her wedding yesterday.

Miss Auwerda, now Mrs. Sloane, is said to be a fine singer, having received a good musical education. Her relatives were not aware of her desire to go upon the stage. She disappeared immediately after the wedding of a man who had been paying her attentions for some time and to whom it was generally believe she had been engaged.

E. H. SOTHERN IS ILL.

Suffering from a Severe Cold at Philadelphia, and Unable to Play.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—E. H. Sothern, who has been presenting "The Sunken Bell" and "The Three Musketeers" at the Broad Street Theatre, was taken ill with a severe cold yesterday, and as a result had to cancel his engagement this evening. He may be unable to play for several days. By orders of his physician he is confined to his apartments at the Stratford Hotel. The theatre, which had been sold out for the week, was closed, and the money refunded to those who held seats for to-night.

Mr. Sothern felt the cold coming on on Tuesday, but continued to play. His throat became so much worse on Wednesday and Thursday that his physician advised him that he would jeopardize his health if he continued to appear.

Suicide of a Theatrical Manager.

Alexander S. Thome, a theatrical manager, who boarded at 311 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, committed suicide in Morningside Park last night by taking acid. He was discovered in a dying condition by C. B. Jack and Capt. A. A. Rush, the father of Miss Isidore Rush, the actress, who were returning from St. Luke's Hospital, where they had been calling upon Roland Reed. He died while an ambulance surgeon from the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital was working over him. The body was removed to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, where it was identified by Mrs. Alexander M. Kingsland, with whom Thome had boarded. Mrs. Kingsland said that Thome had been in financial trouble of late, and had appeared despondent.

Engine Rolls Down Mountain.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 16.—Owing to the icy condition of the track, a freight train on the Northern Pacific became unmanageable, and soon after reaching Iron Ridge Tunnel jumped the track. The engine rolled down the mountainside 200 feet, and the rest of the train is piled up in the tunnel. The engineer, fireman, and one brakeman were badly cut and bruised. Brakeman Hurenden, who was on top of the train trying to stop it, is missing, and is probably in the wreckage. It will take twenty-four hours to clear the track.

A LOCOMOBILE RUNS AWAY.

Without a Driver It Backs Recklessly Into Broadway, Snaps Off a Lamppost, and Injures a Man.

Who or what started it isn't exactly a matter of record. It may have been the three small boys vaguely described by the prisoner, or an ambitious longing on the part of the locomobile to advertise its maker just as its electric-driven prototype did in Union Square a month ago, or the fact that it was a companion to the locomobiles nightly driven "'Round New York in Eighty Minutes" on the stage of Koster & Bial's, may have determined it to get 'round New York in slightly less time.

Ambitious as its start was, it didn't cover any considerable portion of Manhattan, but its half block career put some decided results to its credit. There is one less locomobile and a lamppost has prematurely retired from active business, while the New York Hospital has a new patient whose injuries include a scalp wound, contusions of the head, a lacerated wound of the right leg, and internal injuries.

Joseph H. McDuffee, a brother of "Eddie," the bicycle rider, and employed by the American Locomotile Company, rode up to the stage door of Koster & Bial's, in Thirty-fifth Street, in a locomobile yesterday afternoon. Reversing the levers so that the machine could not be started forward he left it in the street. While he was inside preparing the theatre's two locomobiles for their night's stage trip around the town his own outside decided to go on a jaunt of its own. It started backward toward Broadway, at first keeping close to the curbing, but as its speed increased to a twenty-mile clip its course became more irregular.

Policeman Tyndall of the Broadway squad, at Thirty-fifth Street, saw it coming. A Broadway car and three heavy wagons were then at Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street.

"Look out! Look out! Clear the way there!" yelled Tyndall as the locomobile came on its wabbling course headed uncertainly toward the middle of Broadway.

People dodged uneasily about or stopped, uncertain in just what direction safety lay. An elderly man crossing Broadway made for the lamppost at the northwest corner of Thirty-fifth Street, but the locomobile, swerving at a sharp angle to its course, took to the sidewalk, caught the man, flinging him ten feet away, and then, gathering itself together like a charger of old, it steamed down on the lamppost. There were a smashing of wood, a cloud of steam, a shower of iron fragments, and a total wreck; the locomobile's parts littered the corner. An ambulance took the injured man, who was Joseph H. Adams of 694 Tenth Avenue, to the New York Hospital, where it was said that his condition was not serious. Later the police arrested the operator, Joseph H. McDuffee of Seventy-sixth Street and Broadway. He was held in the Thenderloin Station to await the result of Adams's injuries. He usually operates one of the locomobiles in the Dewey arch scene at the concert hall, but last night another man took his place.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

SOUTHERN FREIGHT RATES

New York Shippers Object to New Classification.

Representatives of Roads Hear Arguments—Uniform Bills of Lading Considered—Rates to Cuban Ports.

The special meeting of the Southern Classification Committee, called at the request of the shippers of New York, was held yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, with a large attendance of railroad men and shippers. The committee is composed of forty-two representatives of the railroad and steamship lines which operate in the territory south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi. P. J. McGovern, Chairman of the committee, presided.

The shippers were represented by William R. Corwine and J. M. Langley of the Merchants' Association; F. B. Thurber, Chairman of the Railroad Transportation Committee of the National Board of Trade and President of the National Export Association; W. L. McCarthy, representing the wholesale grocers, and Austin, Nichols & Co.; W. H. Chanler, representing Francis H. Leggett & Co., and N. B. Kelley, representing the Trades' League of Philadelphia.

The principal objection of the shippers is that on a great number of articles an increase of 30 per cent. over the former rates is demanded unless the shipper executes a release and has the goods carried at the owners' risk.

The main argument for the shippers was presented by William R. Corwine, who said in part:

"The railroads have complicated the situation by these changes, in that they do not adjust themselves in any degree of harmony with the changes which have been made by the other classification committees. Contention will arise on the interchange of traffic with regard to the shipments originating in trunk line territory and moving into Southern territory under what is known as the uniform bill of lading. We do not object to the general proposition that a return commensurate with the alleged increased cost per ton per mile for transportation should come to the great carrier systems of the country, but we do object when the change through which the larger return is to come to the railroad brings about a complication of methods of shipping or tends to lessen our area of distribution."

J. M. Langley submitted a detailed analysis of the classification under discussion, showing that 1,529 articles of the 2,291 affected by this classification were subject to an advance of 30 per cent. over former rates. His analysis, he said, disproved the statement made by the roads that the new classification would not affect the rates actually charged. Mr. Langley added that it was not true that only a small and insignificant portion of the entire traffic was handled on what is known as the carriers' risk basis. He also argued in favor of lightweight "fibre-board" cases or packages, which, under the new classification, the roads refuse to accept.

F. B. Thurber said in part: "Rates for the transportation of freight in this country are upon the average only about one-half those of other principal countries, and the public can well afford to pay a reasonable advance of, say one mill per ton per mile, provided unjust discrimination is eliminated. Railroad executives naturally follow the line of least resistance. The large shipper is always pressing his claims, but you seldom come in contact with the smaller shipper, and consequently he is the forgotten man, unless his interests are voiced collectively by commercial organizations.

"While it is more trouble to handle traffic in less than carload lots it is unquestionably to the interests of the railroads to foster the small shipper, because they can get a better average rate out of a large number of small shippers than they can out of a small number of large ones, and there is such a thing as developing a few large shippers up to a point where they can absorb the smaller ones, and practically dictate rates to carriers."

The committee took the question under advisement, and adjourned to meet again on Wednesday next at Atlanta.

In the afternoon a sub-committee met to consider the question of uniform bills of lading. Although this committee up to the time of adjournment at 5:30 o'clock had not reached any definite decision, it was learned that a uniform bill of lading approximating as nearly as possible to the trunk line bill of lading will probably be recommended for use by the railroads. The form of the bill will probably contain an acceptance clause, and shippers will be required to give notice in writing if they desire common law liability. A recommendation will also be made of a 20 per cent. increase on rates that are not released. These recommendations will be submitted to the General Committee.

A number of the members of the committee afterward met unofficially to consider the question of uniform rates to Cuban ports. There are some dozen ports through which freight can be shipped to Cuba, and the rates through each one are different and unsettled. No decision was reached, and an adjournment was taken to consider this question at a meeting to be held at St. Augustine, Fla., on March 22.

PITTSBURG TRACTION COMBINE.

Negotiations for Consolidation Admitted to Have Been Renewed.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—Alexander Brown of this city, who represents the United Traction Company of Pittsburg, admitted to-day that negotiations had been renewed looking to a consolidation of the 246 miles of street railway lines in Pittsburg, Allegheny, and adjacent towns in Western Pennsylvania. The companies involved in the negotiations are the United Traction Company, the Consolidated Traction Company, and the Mellon system.

"I am not at liberty to discuss the details," said Mr. Brown, "but a deal is pending and will probably be consummated."

From another source it was learned that the Consolidated Traction Company has offered to lease the United Traction Company and the Mellon system. It is said that the sum offered for the lease of the United Traction is sufficient to pay interest on the bonds and substantial dividends on both the common and preferred stocks. The United Traction Company is controlled by the Philadelphia Company, which owns practically all of its $17,000,000 common stock. The United Traction also has $5,000,000 preferred stock and $4,750,000 5 per cent. bonds outstanding. The Maryland Trust Company is trustee of the mortgage.

It is understood that the proposition to consolidate will shortly be submitted to the boards of the three companies.

CUT RATES TO NORTHWEST.

Canadian Pacific Worries General Passenger Agents in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Considerable apprehension exists among General Passenger Agents of the roads operating west of Chicago over the fact that the Canadian Pacific continues to pay commissions to Chicago brokers for the sale of tickets from this city to points in the Northwest.

The Canadian Pacific is not a party to the non-commission agreement of the American roads, and its action in continuing commissions may have a bad effect upon its American competitors. The Canadian line is paying a commission of $2 per ticket on business from Chicago to Seattle and other points in Washington and Oregon. The business out of Chicago is handled almost exclusively by the ticket scalpers.

There is a prevailing opinion that the commission agreement will not be so long lived as was anticipated. There are signs of weakness, notwithstanding the fact that the agreement was entered into by the Presidents of the roads instead of the General Passenger Agents.

VANDERBILT LINES CONSOLIDATE.

Norfolk and Southern Now Owns Virginia Beach and Southern.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 16.—By a deed recorded here to-day the Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company becomes the owner of the Norfolk, Virginia Beach and Southern Railroad for $520,000 and other valuable considerations, the nature of which is not stated.

This is regarded as a consolidation of the Vanderbilt railroad properties in this section, New York Central interests having some time since acquired the Norfolk, Virginia Beach and Southern and the Norfolk and Southern having passed to Vanderbilt control within the past few months.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

What one woman has done to create a stir at the Capitol of the State is shown by the recent introduction of a bill at Albany to prevent the continuance of the "fake" bargain sales of house furnishings by "a wealthy woman about to break up housekeeping," or "a family about to leave for Europe." These fake sales that take place as often as semi-monthly, and on a very pretentious scale, are managed by a woman who operates chiefly in the better residential district on the upper west side. Her first sale was after the death of her husband, and was an honest one. It was, moreover, so very successful from a financial standpoint that she saw a lot of money in it. So instead of opening a boarding house, as she had intended, she began hiring unoccupied houses, stocking them with rich-looking but cheap furniture, and then selling out on "the-entire-contents-must-be-sold-for-whatever-they-will-bring" plan. She has made a fortune at the game, is educating a daughter in France, and makes yearly trips to Europe, as well as sporting about at fashionable watering places in the Summer. Her business is now in the hands of trusted agents, who handle her capital, she having abandoned the work of purchasing for these sales herself so that she may live in luxurious idleness. She owns a handsome residence up town, has her horses and carriages, a host of servants, and generally gives evidence that the business she is engaged in is one of very handsome profit. One young man, whose sister is a much-written-about comic opera performer, is also engaged in the same business and finds it very profitable. A single auctioneer does the work for both of these clients, and he cares for nothing else to do.

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"She enjoys it so thoroughly that her teeth twinkle" was the very clever way in which a young lady described the amusement of a family servant over a little joke at the family board. The servant was, of course, a negress, so black that charcoal would almost make a white mark on her skin, and with a mouth of the size of that of "Billy" Kersands of the old Callender Georgia Minstrels, and teeth like pearls.

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The recent opening of a passenger ticket agency of the Southern Railway in the building next the Fifth Avenue Theatre is another evidence of the tendency of railroad people to get up town, where the passenger business is now to be had. All the big trunk lines now have agencies in the district where the theatres, hotels, and theatrical agencies are centred. They have been forced to it, or else to content themselves with seeing thir rivals walk away with their business. People wishing to travel will not go down town to get their tickets now as they formerly did, and the down-town business is confined to the "drummers" and buyers from out of town and the merchants with stores in that section. The occasional traveler, the traveler for pleasure, theatrical companies, and excursionists all get their tickets at the agency that happens to be nearest to the hotels where they stop while here. That is why Broadway of the Tenderloin district has blossomed out with passenger agencies within the past six months. As the business would not chase them they have had to chase the business.

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"I very much dislike that phrase, 'Just like a woman,' that one is forever hearing," said Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, "particularly when it is a woman that utters it. The other day there was a woman opposite me in a trolley car, who was very much exercised as to the safety of a little hand bag she was carrying. She hugged it as if it was a treasure, and was perpetually fondling it as much as to say, 'I must not forget this.' Yet when she got up to leave the car she was so flurried about something or other that she left the bag on the seat. The car had moved two or three blocks before the conductor discovered that she had left the bag. As he took it into custody a woman sitting next me remarked, sotto voce, 'Just like a woman.' It was funny, but it made me angry, and I said, 'Why not just like a man?' I am sure that statistics would show that more traveling bags are lost by men than by women if there was any way to get at them. Of course, the masculine cynic would explain the figures by saying that more men than women carry traveling bags. However that may be, I don't like to hear women say, 'How like a woman' in a fashion that sneers at the whole sex."

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"Did you ever happen to notice how the girl at the telephone enjoys herself as she chats with her friends over the phone in the intervals when she is not busied with the office calls?" asked the man who sat watching the girl in his office carrying on a conversation with some friend, probably male, at the other end of a wire that had been connected with her exchange wire. "Try it some day, and see the shades of expression that pass over her face, and you may almost interpret what is being said by the two gossipers. Look at that one at our switchboard now. She is smiling and blushing as if some young fellow was whispering the soft nothings at her that are usually reserved for the tête-à-tête. See her lift her eyebrows, and hear that cross between a chuckle of satisfaction and a giggle—telephone girls always giggle—and you can guess that the young man is telling her something pleasing. There, she is speaking saucily at him; see her eyes snap and her head shake as if he could see her every movement. See her lips pout as she whispers over the wire, and now watch that distension of the nostrils, the sharp color in her cheek come and go, and the saucy wave of her head as she replies to something or other showing that she is a bit angry at the impertinence of the young man. There is a contemptuous defiance now as she snaps back something at him, and watch her wiggle her body as if she was trying to get out of reach of some one, and hear her laugh, for all the world as if she had baffled some fellow who had been trying to snatch a kiss, perhaps, or grasp her hand in the way of emphasis to some declaration he is making. There! See her shut him off with a snap, and now watch her laugh, just as if he could see it all. I tell you there is something better than some of the comedies at the theatres to be enjoyed if you only keep your eyes open and watch the girl at the switchboard when she is carrying on a telephone flirtation. She is as much of an actress sitting there at her switchboard as she would be if the young fellow was sitting alongside her. I wonder if he is also acting his part at his end of the line?"

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J. F. Loubat, who recently presented to the American Museum of Natural History the reproductions of old Mexican curios, has gone to Mexico on his third exploration tour, where he is to meet Mr. Saville of the museum who has a concession for exploration at the site of the ancient Aztec town or city of Mitla. This expedition is expected to result in some valuable discoveries for display in the museum building on Manhattan Square. Four other expeditions are at work in neighboring territory, representing Harvard, the University of Pennsylvania, Smithsonian Institution, and the University of Chicago. Word received from a member of one of the parties the other day is to the effect that while there have been no finds of very great value from the archaeological point of view, yet all the expeditions are well satisfied with the work that has been accomplished. The belief is that the ruins will possibly yield something that will materially aid in an understanding of the lives of the early Mexicans, regarding which so much of mystery exists.

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Rear area musicians are increasing so rapidly all over town that they are coming to be a bigger nuisance than the little German bands ever were. These concert-givers go in pairs, and are generally negroes, one of whom is always armed with a banjo, while the other carries either a guitar, a mandolin, or a mouth organ. They troop from their headquarters, on Seventh Avenue, to all parts of the town, and have as regular routes as do the organ grinders, the old clothes men, or the professional beggars. A tip to the janitor gets admission to the areas between the big apartment houses, and there the musicians hold forth, making the air hideous with their attempts at playing and singing, for most of them are very bad at both. The music is made for the servants, and in addition to the ragtime songs the traveling minstrels usually have a couple of Irish ballads they try to sing. It is a profitable scheme, for servants, either Irish or colored, give of their pennies to the players and stop their work to listen to all the music they can get. The number of pennies determines the length of the concert and a couple of nickels will warrant the singing of the entire repertory of the itinerant players.

GORMAN AS A CANDIDATE.

A Maryland Democrat Says He Can Have Support of the State Delegation in National Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 16.—The Democratic members of the Legislature, while expressing some surprise at Mr. Gorman's announcement that he is for Bryan, generally accept it as a shrewd political move. Two-thirds of the Democrats in the Legislature, the officers of the State Committees, and Gov. Smith and the members of the administration have been hoping that some chance would loom up for the Governor himself to be the candidate.

They are not prepared to give up the fight, and do not seem to take Mr. Gorman seriously, except in so far as he says that he will vote for Bryan. He did that four years ago.

Chairman Vandiver of the State Committee, Mr. Gorman's closest political adviser, says he is not prepared to accept the statement attributed to Gorman until he hears it from his own lips.

The free-silver men apparently will not be able to agree. State Organizer Field of the Maryland Democratic Association of Silverites declares that his organization will not join with the Free-Silver Provisional Committee in any sort of a bolt, and if the State Convention is controlled by gold men and gold delegates to the National Convention are chosen, his association will not organize a rump convention.

Ex-Gov. Frank Brown declares that as Maryland is one of the surest hard-money States in the Union, a sound-money delegation will certainly be sent to the National Convention.

One of the Democratic managers said to-day: "A nod from Arthur Gorman is all we need to put our people actively in the field to send a delegation to the convention which will follow him to the last ditch if he is a candidate, and if he is not, to accept his advice as to who is the best Democrat to nominate for President."

BECKHAM'S CASE POSTPONED.

Attorneys Patch Up a Temporary Truce in Injunction Suits—All May Be Consolidated.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 16.—Nothing was done in the injunction suit of Gov. Beckham against Gov. Taylor and Lieut. Gov. Marshall before Judge Cantrill to-day at Georgetown. By agreement between the attorneys, the hearing was postponed until Feb. 23.

The agreement is to operate as a truce in the legal battle over the State offices, and it is not probable that there will be any decisive changes in the situation till then unless the return of the Democratic Legislature to this city adds some unexpected feature.

A part of the attorneys on both sides held a meeting this afternoon and discussed several plans for consolidating the various injunction cases in order to avoid a clash between the different State courts in which they are pending, but a final understanding was not reached. A proposition which is said to meet with favor is that all of the cases be consolidated and be submitted to a Judge of one of the neighboring Circuit Court districts, excluding both the Jefferson County and Franklin County courts.

AGREE TO GO TO FRANKFORT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 16.—The Democratic Legislature will adjourn to Frankfort. This conclusion was reached to-day, but a quorum not being present in the Senate prevented the carrying out of this plan. Both houses met to-day and adjourned till to-morrow. There will be a quorum, it is expected, to-morrow, when a concurrent resolution will be passed to resume sessions at Frankfort.

MAY BE TRUST INCORPORATION.

Articles of incorporation of the Consolidated Motor Vehicle Company were filed at Newark, N. J., yesterday. The object of the company is to buy, sell, and manufacture automobiles and vehicles propelled by steam, electricity, gasoline, water, air, or other power.

This action is supposed to be one of the last steps in the organization of the two-hundred-million-dollar automobile and bicycle trust. An out-of-town lawyer, who is at the Hoffman House, said last night:

"About everything is completed for a consolidation of all the interests represented in the manufacture of automobiles and bicycles. I was in Philadelphia yesterday and saw W. W. Gibbs, President of the Anglo-American Automobile Company. He told me that arrangements would be completed to-day for the merging of his company with the Whitney-Widener-Elkins automobile syndicate. The Anglo-American Company manufactures steam and gasoline vehicles. The Whitney concern makes electrical carriages. The capitalization of the Anglo-American Company is $75,000,000. I don't know the capital of the Whitney syndicate. Mr. Gibbs also told me that the company had orders for 35,000 vehicles to be sent to foreign countries."

About two weeks ago Eleazer Kempshall of Boston, owner of many of the patents on pneumatic tires, sailed just before sailing for Europe that he was going abroad in the interest of the proposed trust, and that he believed that within five weeks everything would be perfected for the combination of automobile and bicycle interests.

FOSS WINS FROM McCREERY.

Wilson P. Foss of Haverstraw, N. Y., won the class A amateur championship billiard tournament last night by defeating Wayman C. McCreery of St. Louis before a large crowd of spectators in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Both players were nervous and at times slipped up on easy shots. McCreery was especially weak at the start and it looked as if he would be beaten badly.

Foss was the favorite among the experts, but McCreery seemed to have the spectators with him. He was applauded frequently. As the game neared the end it became very exciting. McCreery was then playing in fair form and was gradually reducing his opponent's lead. The latter, however, pulled himself together and ran out the game in the forty-sixth inning with a break of 29. The score:

Foss—0 0 10 2 1 2 0 8 0 2 1 23 0 4 50 1 0 6 1 10 7
29 2 1 11 10 0 39 10 1 2 17 1 1 47 10 0 1 3 12 0 20 1 7
6 10 29. Total, 400. Average, 8 32-46. High runs, 50, 39, 47.

McCreery—1 0 0 0 1 1 9 3 1 6 0 0 4 0 7 30 0 4 3 1 5
0 12 0 7 1 0 10 23 1 4 1 0 17 26 35 1 1 9 12 23 0 11 1
13 18. Total, 334. Average, 7 19-45. High runs, 30, 31, 35.

The following shows the result of the tournament:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	H. A.	G. A.	H. R.
Foss	5	0	14.28	10.64	115
McCreery	4	1	14.81	9.34	68
Smith	3	2	8.51	7.64	54
Threshie	2	3	12.90	8.18	79
Mial	1	4	7.40	6.32	80
Conklin	0	5	6.15	5.67	44

MATTHEWS WHIPS McPARTLAND.

Referee White saved "Kid" McPartland from the ignominy of another knockout last night at the hands of "Matty" Matthews in the arena of the Broadway Athletic Club. The battle ended after twenty-four seconds of fierce fighting in the seventeenth round. McPartland was outclassed from the start and never had a chance of winning, despite the fact that he had the benefit of advice from "Kid" McCoy, who sat in a box directly behind him and coached him from time to time. He was knocked down at least fifteen times during the battle, and four times he was saved by the bell announcing the end of the round.

The bout was scheduled to go twenty-five rounds at 138 pounds, give or take two pounds. There was a feeling of bitter rivalry between the men, for the reason that a few weeks ago Matthews knocked McPartland out in less than one round. McPartland asserted that he was rendered unconscious by his head striking the floor, and not by the force of Matthews's blow.

The preliminary contest was a twelve-round affair at 128 pounds between "Jack" Smith and "Kid" Thomas, the latter winning.

Choynski Whips Maher.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Joe Choynski got the decision over Peter Maher in a six-round contest before the Fort Dearborn Athletic Club to-night.

Mr. Riggs's Stolen Watch Found.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 16.—Last Summer, while Francis B. Riggs, the well-known clubman, was visiting here, his gold watch, a number of stick pins, a gold match case, and other jewelry was stolen from his apartments. The police of this county were asked to locate the valuable trinkets, but they were without success until to-day, when Detective Richards of Newport, who has been working on the case ever since the robbery was committed, received word that an effort had been made in Providence to pawn the stolen watch. The man attempting to pawn the watch was apprehended.

THE FASIG-TIPTON SALE.

Many Horses Go Under the Hammer at Less Than Their Market Value.

The Fasig-Tipton sale of trotters and pacers at Madison Square Garden was continued yesterday. The sales were made rapidly, and the selling prices, as a rule, were not high. Several good animals went under the hammer at prices below what would have been a fair market value.

One of the few that did not sell cheaply was Sphinx, a trotting campaigner that made a splendid showing fourteen years ago, when his mark of 2:20¼ was considered in the same light that 2:10 is to-day. Sphinx went to A. G. Danforth of Washington, Ill., for $1,310. The stallion is seventeen years old now, but is sound, and he has a splendid record in the stud. Among the horses sold were:

Sphinx, (trotter, 2:20½,) b. h., 17 years, 15.2 hands, by Electioneer-Sprite, by Belmont; A. G. Danforth, Washington, Ill.	1,310
Queen Sphinx, (trotter, 2:27¼,) b. m., 5 years, 15.2 hands, by Sphinx-Gipsy Queen, by General Benton; J. H. Gaines, Newport	1,900
Sphinxola, (pacer, trial 2:18,) ch. g., 5 years, 16.1 hands, by Sphinx-Piccola, by Harvester; George Speer	800
Lord Tennyson, (trotter, 2:17¼,) br. m., 11 years, 16 hands, by Onward-Ophelia M., by Margin; Matt Dwyer	660
Sheridan Wilkes, Jr., (trotter,) ch. g., 7 years, 16.2 hands, by Sheridan Wilkes-Hailstorm; John H. Shults	800
Symbolena, (pacer,) b. f., 4 years, 15.1 hands, by Symboleer-Minnie Mont, by Egmont; Newton Bennington	650
Will Dugan, (pacer, trial 2:24,) b. g., 4 years, 15.3 hands, by Symboleer-Dauntless Bess, by Dock; F. O. Kendrick, Boston	725
Queechy, (trotter, 2:12,) b. h., 14 years, 15 hands, by Alcyone-Myra B., by Joe Brown; E. M. Earl, Great Barrington	625
Minnie B., br. m., 6 years, (2:16¼,) by Boxwood-Lucyneer; M. E. Sturges	1,000
Carlyle Carne, gr. g., 9 years, (2:11¾,) by Hambletonian Mambrino-Lady Gray; A. B. Vultee, Jersey City	1,325
Dolly Marschutz, ch. m., 6 years, (2:19¾,) by Charles Derby-Lassie Jean; A. C. Maynord	1,525
Rifle, blk. g., 8 years, (2:11¾,) by Elyria-Dido; E. A. Geoffroy, Newark, N. J.	625
Venora, b. m., 8 years, (2:15¾,) by Tennessee Wilkes-Vilette; Charles Wolf, Sea Cliff, L. I.	825

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Pontiac Wheelmen won two games in the North Side National League tournament last night. The Chippewa team lost two games, only four of its men bowling in the first game against the Gothams. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Gotham—McIntosh, 157; Barthelmeus, 159; Morris, 130; Cantrell, 169; Eltrich, 188. Total, 809.
Chippewa—Roedel, 150; Brunssen, 173; Isenbarth, 190; Comerford, 177. Total, 696.

SECOND GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Koster, 176; Dumble, 175; McLellan, 190; Foege, 179; Lehrbach, 169. Total, 889.
Gotham—McIntosh, 121; Barthelmeus 188; Morris, 158; Cantrell, 157; Eltrich, 236. Total, 860.

THIRD GAME.

Chippewa—Roedel, 147; Brunssen, 154; Schmidt, 158; Isenbarth, 140; Comerford, 176. Total, 775.
Pontiac Wheelmen—Koster, 170; Dumble, 181; McLellan, 178; Foege, 174; Lehrbach, 161. Total, 864.

The concluding series of games in the Arlington National Tournament was bowled last night, the Gothams winning two games. The Bleeckers won the championship. The Alco, Oradell, and Gotham teams are tied for second prize. These teams will bowl next Wednesday to decide the tie. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Gotham—Heifes, 124; Dannefelser, 164; Bachman, 174; Sowade, 164; Schlichte, 177. Total, 809.
M., M. & M.—Blue, 164; Whitney, 157; Wannels, 136; Story, 114; Hutchinson, 170. Total, 741.

SECOND GAME.

Glendale—Laine, 198; Schreyer, 144; Stutterheim, 155; C. Fuchs, 147; A. Fuchs, 134. Total, 778.
M., M. & M.—Whitney, 141; Blue, 124; Wannels, 153; Story, 123; Hutchinson, 136. Total, 679.

THIRD GAME.

Gotham—Heifes, 211; Dannefelser, 151; Bachmann, 175; Sowade, 110; Schlichte, 169. Total, 816.
Glendale—Laine, 142; Schreyer, 134; Stutterheim, 143; C. Fuchs, 138; A. Fuchs, 155. Total, 712.

The World team, by defeating The Herald team in two games in the Morning Newspaper League at the Germania alleys yesterday afternoon, secured second place in the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

World—Siddall, 193; Alford, 91; Riley, 116; McLauchlan, 151; Perkins, 129; Yates, 116; Cypiot, 160; Farlow, 165. Total, 1,121.
Herald—I. Robinson, 164; McCandless, 167; Dewes, 163; Kells, 100; Gallagher, 158; Nutzhorn, 149; Moran, 127; Allen, 142. Total, 1,105.

SECOND GAME.

World—Siddall, 145; Kenney, 153; Riley, 132; McLauchlan, 213; Perkins, 171; Yates, 158; Cypiot, 159; Farlow, 152. Total, 1,283.
Herald—I. Robinson, 142; Long, 121; Dewes, 160; Kells, 140; Gallagher, 131; Nutzhorn, 164; Moran, 129; Allen, 151. Total, 1,138.

The Bunch Club's team managed to win from the Doolittles of Jersey City and the Dolandos in the Columbia three-men team tournament last night. The Dolando team won its game with the Doolittles. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bunch—Seeley, 155; Mahoney, 188; Coleman, 137. Total, 481.
Doolittle—Wright, 151; Duke, 135; Coffman, 174. Total, 460.

SECOND GAME.

Dolando—Luhrs, 200; Knuff, 157; Moynahan, 148. Total, 505.
Doolittle—Wright, 143; Duke, 148; Coffman, 166. Total, 457.

THIRD GAME.

Bunch—Seeley, 168; Mahoney, 176; Coleman, 177. Total, 521.
Dolando—Luhrs, 166; Knuff, 157; Moynahan, 178. Total, 501.

High scores were made in all the games in the Associated Cycling Clubs' tournament at the Harlem Palace last night. The Pontiac and the Harlem Wheelmen were the winners, the former winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Ebling, 142; Stearn, 177; Dewes, 213; La Forest, 180; Kessler, 212. Total, 927.
Bowling Green Wheelmen—Reutsch, 147; Ezilus, 199; Bechtel, 148; Worth, 174; Ward, 168. Total, 834.

SECOND GAME.

Harlem Wheelmen—Headley, 128; Dumahaut, 195; Haigh, 175; Du Barry, 203; Duff, 196. Total, 897.
Bowling Green Wheelmen—Reutsch, 168; Ezilus, 154; Bechtel, 164; Worth, 134; Ward, 213. Total, 833.

THIRD GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Ebling, 168; Stearn, 149; Dewes, 151; La Forest, 160; Kessler, 180. Total, 808.
Harlem Wheelmen—Headley, 184; Dumahaut, 150; Haigh, 125; Du Barry, 128; Duff, 201. Total, 788.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament last night at Trainor's alleys the Fern Council won two games, defeating the Long Island and the Fulton Councils. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fern Council—Miller, 141; Thomas, 141; Waldman, 165; Trimmer, 171; Ketcham, 140. Total, 758.
Fulton Council—H. Silviera, 145; G. Silviera, 154; Miller, 140; McDonough, 128; Fernbach, 180. Total, 747.

SECOND GAME.

Fulton Council—H. Silviera, 146; G. Silviera, 149; Miller, 128; McDonough, 95; Fernbach, 189. Total, 707.
Long Island Council—Egelhoff, 153; Thorn, 132; Brooks, 148; Rhoades, 131; Hill, 133. Total, 697.

THIRD GAME.

Fern Council—Miller, 170; Thomas, 169; Waldman, 212; Trimmer, 123; Ketcham, 182. Total, 856.
Long Island Council—Egelhoff, 153; Thorn, 134; Brooks, 146; Rhoades, 153; Hill, 131. Total, 717.

The Morningsides easily outplayed the Clio and Grove Hill teams in Section No. 1 of the United Bowling Clubs' tournament at the Germania alleys last night. The game between the Grove Hills and Clios was close throughout, the former winning by 24 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Morningside—Clinch, 164; Madden, 160; Doncourt, 186; Elche, 179; Klingelhoffer, 155. Total, 844.
Clio—Steitz, 132; Sauer, 109; Lippelt, 122; Hampel, 146; Kofler, 152. Total, 661.

SECOND GAME.

Grove Hill—Voigt, 130; Saffel, 185; Riehl, 163; Passe, 128; Eckstein, 151. Total, 757.
Clio—Sauer, 144; Lippelt, 138; Steitz, 125; Hampel, 163; Kofler, 163. Total, 733.

THIRD GAME.

Morningside—Clinch, 199; Madden, 161; Doncourt, 155; Elche, 152; Klingelhoffer, 211. Total, 878.
Grove Hill—Voigt, 158; Saffel, 162; Riehl, 140; Passe, 143; Eckstein, 130. Total, 733.

The Spartan Bowling Club proved too strong for the Bushwick Wheelmen and South Paw team in the Carruthers Brooklyn tournament last night at the Elephant Club alleys. The Spartan team bowled 922 in one of its games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

South Paw—Martin, 167; Medicus, 154; Rendell, 156; Biershenk, 118; Jenkins, 143. Total, 738.
Bushwick—Mahlan, 146; Bucken, 160; Urquhart, 136; Delaney, 108; Landman, 112. Total, 662.

SECOND GAME.

Spartan—Matzen, 209; F. Gerdes, 167; Westberg, 164; Coulon, 196; Maier, 186. Total, 922.
Bushwick—Mahlan, 139; Bucken, 103; Urquhart, 127; Delaney, 139; Landman, 148. Total, 656.

THIRD GAME.

Spartan—Matzen, 155; F. Gerdes, 176; Westberg, 163; Coulon, 156; Maier, 162. Total, 812.
South Paw—Martin, 157; Medicus, 148; Rendell, 136; Biershenk, 126; Jenkins, 177. Total, 744.

Tournament Games To-day.

Wholesale Drug Trade Association—General Chemical Company, Merck & Co., Parke, Davis & Co., Seabury & Johnson, National Lead Company, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

Fire Insurance League—Alliance, Underwriters, Germania.

Bank Clerks' League—Mount Morris, Eleventh Ward, National Park.

VARDON WINS AT ST. AUGUSTINE

With Dixon He Bents Low and Watson—Score 72—76.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 16.—In a four-ball match played this afternoon on the Country Club links, Harry Vardon and Clayton Dixon were winners, with a score of 2 up. Their opponents were George Low and M. R. Watson, Jr. As Vardon kept in the lead of Dixon, the match was practically Vardon against the best ball of Low and Watson. Each pair started off with a three. Then Vardon made a run of four in four. Six of the first nine were halved, but the sixth hole went to Low and Watson, making them 1 up at the end of the first round. The first on the second round went to Vardon, making them all square. The third and fifth went to Vardon, and the fourth to his opponent. He was now 1 up. Three more were halved, and the last hole fell to Vardon, making him 2 up.

While it can scarcely be said that Vardon has done anything phenomenal since coming here, he impresses all as having unlimited power stored away for use in case of necessity. His movements are all quick and accurate, his eye true. His opponent could not resist watching his peculiar style of clubs and his manner of using them, his grip, and all the other characteristics.

To-morrow will witness the match between the champion of the United States, Willie Smith, and Vardon, match play over thirty-six holes.

The scores to-day:

Vardon	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	—37
	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	—35
Total										—72
Low	4	6	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	—38
	4	4	4	3	5	5	5	4	4	—38
Total										—76
Watson	3	5	4	7	4	4	6	5	4	—42
	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	6	—39
Total										—81
Dixon	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	4	4	—41
	4	5	3	4	4	6	6	5	4	—41
Total										—82

Best ball of Vardon and Dixon was Vardon's ball, total 72. Best ball of Watson and Low was 3 5 3 4 4 4 5 4 4—36. 4 4 4 3 5 4 5 4 5—38—74.

Bernard Nicholls of Philadelphia and Willie Hoare played off a friendly game over 18 holes this afternoon, their scores were: Nicholls, 38, 39—77; Hoare, 39, 42—81.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Tanforan results:

FIRST RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling: Ping, 106 pounds, (Stuart,) 6 to 1, won; Dog Town, 109, (Spencer,) 6 to 1, second; Socialist, 106, (Bullman,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Rapido, Inverary II., None Such, Lavator, Dr. Marks, Tom Cromwell, and Einstein also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Choteau, 112 pounds, (Ross,) 7 to 1, won; Red Cherry, 107, (Stenson,) 6 to 1, second; Sam Dannenbaum, 109, (Spencer,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:29. Bandora, Formatus, Aborigine, March Seven, and Rocette also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Vioris, 116 pounds, (Jenkins,) 2 to 1, won; Storm King, 121, (Vittatoe,) 2 to 1, second; Espirando, 118, (Henry,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Mainstay, Campus, Jael, Rosalbra, Grand Sachem, Orion, Maxello, Pongo, and Sir Urian also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap. Timemaker, 115 pounds, (T. Burns,) even, won; Frank Bell, 110, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, second; Head Water, 109, (Vittatoe,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:13¾. Three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling. May Gertrude, 102 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 6 to 1, won; Mortgage, 102, (Tullett,) 3 to 5, second; Silver Tail, 104, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:07¼. Summer, Mission, Almendral, Hiram Johnson, Mildred Hughes, and Giacomo also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Modewena, 112 pounds, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, won; St. Appolonaris, 114, (Buchanan,) 2½ to 1, second; Gold Baron, 114, (Piggott,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:01¾. Miss Reel, Scintillate, Correct, Jockey Bill, Formeila, and Ricardo also ran.

$40,000 Fire in Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 16.—Fire in the Joseph H. Walker Building, at the corner of Winter and Water Streets, to-night caused a loss of $40,000. The building is occupied by Hamblin & Russell, manufacturers of wire goods, and the loss to their stock will be large.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:50	Sun sets...5:37	Moon rises...8:50

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....9:10	Gov. Isl'd...9:32	H. Gate...11:28
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:35	Gov. Isl'd...9:55	H. Gate...11:51

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Dominic, North Brazil	1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		6:30 A. M.
Grenada, Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Island, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1

RAPID TRANSIT CONTRACT

Last Obstacle to Its Signature Has Been Removed.

PLENTY OF STEEL AVAILABLE

Engineer Parsons Says Beams, Plates, and Girders Can Be Delivered as Quickly as Needed.

The last obstacle to the signing of the contract between John B. McDonald, the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, and the city was removed yesterday in a decision modifying the bond conditions handed down by the Appellate Division. This means that the suggestions made by August Belmont, Mr. McDonald's backer, have been agreed to, and there is now nothing in sight to prevent the completion of the contract conditions by next Wednesday. Mr. McDonald's latest extension of time expires on Tuesday, and yesterday, with an expression of gratification at the favorable action of the court, he said he would qualify by that time.

The modifications asked for were that the sureties be released from the necessity of qualifying in twice the amount of bonds required, only qualifying in the actual sum called for, and also that the minimum amount required from the surety companies be reduced from $500,000 to $250,000. The four surety companies that are to take up the $1,000,000 of the five-million-dollar construction bond will therefore qualify in $250,000 each. The remaining sums will be furnished by the Belmont syndicate and the contractor on the lines suggested in Mr. Belmont's letter of Feb. 7.

No meeting was held by the commission yesterday, but it is expected that the board will be called together on Monday. The meeting of the sub-committee, comprising Mr. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, and Controller Coler, to report on a plan of organization for the working forces and other matters, will be held this afternoon. A plan has already been drawn up by William Barclay Parsons, the board's engineer. This will be presented and doubtless adopted. The manner of employing the necessary assistant engineers, inspectors, and bookkeepers with reference to the civil service examinations will be brough up and discussed.

Mr. McDonald is now deep in his plans for receiving bids from sub-contractors, of which there are already a number in sight. Within ten days bids from these men will be called for by the contractor. A number of prospective contractors have recently called upon Mr. McDonald. They have gone over the plans for the tunnel and have received more or less data on quantities. Just how many will bid for the work Mr. McDonald himself does not know as yet. It is said, however, that those who will take the longest sections will be men who have been engaged in some of the largest and most difficult tunnel work in the city. Andrew Onderdonk, it is believed, will manage to secure a good-sized slice of the construction.

From time to time statements have been made that Mr. McDonald would, in the event that he signed the contract, have considerable difficulty in securing the necessary steel and iron, many thousands of tons of which will enter into the construction, and that consequently the work would be delayed far beyond the time in which he has calculated he can get the road in running order. Mr. Parsons disposed of these statements yesterday by saying that just as fast as the contractor can use the various forms of steel and iron needed they will be forthcoming, the big mills of the country, despite their great influx of orders, being in a position to furnish them without delay or embarrassment to their producing capacities.

Mr. Parsons said he was told only a few days ago by C. W. Baker, the New York representative of the Carnegie Steel Company, that the company can deliver whatever quantity may be required of them within sixty days after the contract is signed and keep the deliveries up on time until the work is finished.

In the estimate of quantities 65,044 tons of steel will be required and 7,001 tons of cast iron. Of the steel quantities 23,188 tons of viaduct steel will be used, 21,729 tons of steel beams, and 20,147 tons of what is known as riveted steel. The patterns are such that the beams, plates, girders, and, in fact, all other forms needed can be turned out with comparative rapidity.

It is not known just what options, if any, the contractor has on steel prices, or what his arrangements are, but those who are familiar with his business methods say that in taking the thirty-five-million-dollar contract he looked a long way ahead on the amount of metal to be used and made his calculations accordingly. Mr. McDonald has denied that he has options with the Carnegie Company based on the prices before the sharp advances, but what his true relations with this concern or others are is a secret that he has so far carefully guarded from the public. It is pointed out, though, that Mr. McDonald never made his price of $35,000,000 based upon the present rates of manufactured steel.

PULLAR LOSES HIS SUIT.

He Fails to Recover the Legacy Which He Signed Away.

Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday found in favor of the defendants in the action of J. W. Pullar against ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut, Alfred R. Page, a lawyer, and others.

The case has been on trial for four weeks and has attracted considerable attention owing to the peculiar claims put in by Pullar and his own effort to prove he was of unsound mind. He had signed a contract and a deed constituting Waller and Page trustees for property valued at about $50,000, which had been left to him by his wife, Johanna Goodwin Pullar.

Pullar in his action alleged that liquor had so afflicted him that he was unsound mentally when he signed the contract, and that the fact that he was a bigamist had been used as a threat to make him sign the papers. On the witness stand Pullar told how he drank from fifteen to twenty glasses of whisky during the day and then took a quart bottle to bed with him. Pullar called a number of witnesses to prove his drinking capacity and the defense called an equal number to prove that Pullar did not drink.

Mrs. Pullar died in 1897, leaving an estate of about $100,000, of which Pullar was to receive one-half. After her death other heirs discovered that he had another wife living from whom he had not been divorced. Ex-Gov. Waller was retained by these heirs and Mr. Page represented Pullar. An agreement was reached in which Pullar gave up his interests in the estate.

At the hearing yesterday Mrs. Pullar No. 1 testified. She is now living with Pullar.

Justice Bischoff gave his decision as soon as all the testimony was in. Among other things he said:

"The preponderance of evidence is against Pullar. He is a self-confessed drunkard and a self-confessed bigamist. I cannot rely on his testimony. I think he fully comprehended what he was doing when he executed the deeds. I do not believe any threats were used by the defendants, and I therefore find in their favor."

VICTIM HAS TO PAY THE COSTS.

Herman Rademacher found out yesterday that it is rather expensive to visit Coney Island. He not only lost a steeplechase, but a dinner he had wagered as well, and on top of these he found himself with an injured limb.

As a culmination of his troubles, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday decided that Rademacher must pay the costs in the proceedings he had instituted to recover $7,500 damages for the injuries he had sustained.

Rademacher, with a friend and two young women, went to Coney Island in June, 1898, and visited the steeplechase maintained by George Tilyou. The couples raced on the wooden horses, each of which had only one pair of stirrups. On the homestretch Rademacher leaned forward, and one of his limbs struck a post at the side of the track. He was thrown from the horse, and one of his limbs was fractured. He was taken home, his friends had the dinner, he had the pain, and his suit for damages was thrown out of court when the case came up for trial before Justice Smyth.

The dismissal of the case was on the grounds that Rademacher had ridden three times around the track and had escaped injury and that he would have been all right if he had not shifted the position of his body when he wanted to win the final heat of the race. The Appellate Division sustained the lower court and taxed the costs on the plaintiff.

FIRE IN FIFTH AVENUE.

A Man Rescued from a Window on the Fourth Floor of a Burning Building.

Policeman John Crocker and a fireman rescued a man from the fourth floor of a five-story building, which was on fire, at 420 Fifth Avenue, shortly after 2 o'clock this morning.

The top floor of the building was occupied by Thomas Moran, an artist, and the fourth floor by a Mr. Birmingham and his family.

The other floors were devoted to business purposes.

Three alarms were sent in when the fire was discovered. Before the arrival of the firemen all the occupants of the floors had made their escape by the stairway, with the exception of a man belonging to the Birmingham family.

Policeman Crocker and a fireman obtained entrance to 418, occupied by John B. Higgins, and going to the fourth floor went out on a window ledge and rescued the man, whose escape had been cut off by the flames. The man's name was not learned.

The two upper floors of the building were gutted and the fire was still in progress at 2:45 A. M.

SAYS SIGNATURE WAS FORCED.

Coercion with a Revolver Alleged Against G. E. Shepard and Miss Frances E. Milne.

According to the story told by Benjamin Levy, a brother of Abraham Levy, the lawyer, he was "held up," at the point of a pistol, in his office, in the Tract Society Building, on Friday of last week and forced to sign a paper which stated that he had received $150 under false pretenses from Miss Frances E. Milne, who is in the printing business at 12 Chambers Street.

Miss Milne produced the paper in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, making a charge that Levy had converted to his own use $150 which she gave to him to pay to a lawyer named McKinney. She said that the money was part of the alimony due to Mrs. Lola Shepard, who had obtained a divorce from her husband, George E. Shepard, on Jan. 26 in the Brooklyn Supreme Court.

According to the complainant's story, she was engaged with Shepard in the printing of race track programmes. On Jan. 26 Justice Marean of the Brooklyn Supreme Court granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. Shepard, the Milne woman having been named as co-respondent. In this suit Levy had acted as Shepard's counsel. The Milne woman said that she had given Levy $150 for Shepard, which he was to have paid as alimony to Mrs. Shepard's lawyer. She said that Levy had appropriated the money to his own use instead, and that, meeting him on Park Row, she had followed him to his office and insisted on his signing the paper which she produced as evidence. This document was a ragged piece of paper, on which was scrawled in a large, uncertain hand: "I acknowledge the receipt of $150, which I obtained on false pretenses.—Benjamin Levy."

When the complainant had finished her story Mr. Levy came forward and said that he had been forced into signing the paper under fear of his life.

"In the first place," he said, "the Milne woman didn't meet me any place. She saw me going into my office and followed me. She demanded her money, but I told her that I was entitled to it for my services to Shepard. Shepard owes thousands of dollars. He had agreed to pay his wife $25 a week alimony, but I had it reduced for him to $10 a week. This woman began to use abusive language to me, and I was just on the point of calling an attendant to have her put out when Shepard came in. He said I must either give up the money or sign that statement. I tried to get out, but they caught me and forced me into a chair. Shepard drew a revolver and threatened to shoot me unless I wrote the words he dictated. I was scared, for the rooms in the Tract Society Building are so isolated that to call for assistance would have been useless, and I knew that Shepard was a dangerous man. I suppose that I wrote the words on that paper, but I was so excited that I cannot remember what they were."

Shepard, who appeared in court with Miss Milne, said that Levy had signed the statement of his own accord, and that no pistol had been used at all.

"Nonsense!" said Levy. "Do you suppose that any sane man would sign a paper like that except under compulsion?"

"I don't like the looks of the case at all," said Magistrate Cornell. "The complainant herself admits that the paper was signed under duress. I cannot sustain the complaint."

"All right," said Shepard; "then we'll take the case into the General Term."

Miss Milne is a tall, handsome woman and looks as if she could easily overpower Mr. Levy without assistance.

Just before last election she attracted some notoriety by having Thomas J. McManus, known as "The McManus," arrested on a charge of converting $1,000 of her money to his own uses. McManus was running for Assembly in the Fourteenth District on the Republican ticket at the time, and his friends say that his arrest was the result of a Tammany plot to defeat him.

HILTON ART SALE ENDED.

The Collections Brought $185,478.25 at Auction.

The dispersal at auction of the miscellaneous art objects which belonged to the late Judge Henry Hilton was brought to an end yesterday afternoon at the galleries of the American Art Association. In the four days of the sale 905 lots were offered, and an aggregate sum of $66,763.25 was obtained. The pictures, 170 in number, were sold at Chickering Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and realized $118,715. Judge Hilton's entire collections therefore went for $185,478.25.

In the sale of miscellaneous objects, as well as of pictures, the same disparity between the prices paid by the late owner and those now given for the same lots was remarkable. The figures at which some of the pieces of statuary were knocked down particularly emphasized the difference between the taste of a quarter of a century ago and of to-day. The life-size statue, "Paradise Lost," by Hiram Powers, for which Judge Hilton paid $10,000, was knocked down yesterday for $780. A companion work by Powers, "Eve Tempted," went for $825. The immense marble group by Barcaglia of Milan, which was too large to be taken to the American Art Association's gallery, and has been on view at 7 West Thirty-fourth Street, was sold for only $800. "Pandora," a work by Chauncey B. Ives, was knocked down for $725, and the same sculptor's "Undine" for $825.

Some of the smaller works in marble realized fairly good prices. A bust, "Esmeralda," by Salvator Albano, brought $350, and one by Pietro Calvi, $220. A marble statuette, "La Papillon," which sold for $250, would probably have gone for much more had it not been discovered that one of the fingers was missing.

Among the other objects sold, a pair of urn-shaped vases, with Sèvres style decoration on a green glaze, went for $150 each, and a single vase, with turquois blue glaze, for $105. A centre table of rosewood, with an onyx top and elaborate bronze decorations, fetched $250; a buhl card table, $220; a buhl cabinet, $190, and a Louis XVI. sofa, $230.

Burglar Healy Exonerates His Cousin.

Thomas Healy, the ex-convict who, with his cousin, John Healy of 617 First Avenue, was arrested Thursday for the burglary on Feb. 4 and Feb. 8 of the residence of Smith E. Lane at 111 Lexington Avenue, pleaded guilty when arraigned before Magistrate Zeller, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday. He exonerated his cousin, John Healy, and his confession led to the recovery of nearly all the stolen goods, which had been pawned at various places. John Healy was discharged and Thomas Healy was held in $5,000 bail for trial.

Mr. Woodruff to Make a Statement.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is at the Waldorf-Astoria. It is not expected that he will be one of the conferees, but he will give out a statement of some kind to-day. What it will be about he would not say, but it is expected that it will have some reference to the Vice Presidential nomination. McKinley and Woodruff campaign buttons have made their appearance, and it is said Mr. Woodruff will take a large supply of them with him when he starts on his Western trip next week.

DEAN PARTNER NOT IDLE

James B. Kellogg Apparently a Very Busy Man.

CONNECTED WITH MANY FIRMS

Several of Them, Operated Like E. S. Dean & Co., Vanish, Leaving Many Creditors.

Apparently James B. Kellogg, one of the members of the E. S. Dean Company, has not been idle during the time he has been awaiting trial for complicity in the alleged fraudulent transactions of that concern. There is reason to believe that Kellogg has been interested in several concerns whose methods were similar to those of the Dean Company.

Myron S. Bernard was the nominal President of the Dean Company, but his brother-in-law, Samuel Kellar, was understood to be the real head of the concern. Kellogg was believed to be Kellar's active partner. It was generally supposed that E. S. Dean & Co. took in $600,000 in the seven months the firm was in business. Of this sum $150,000 was paid to depositors, leaving $450,000, nearly all of which, it is said, Kellar and Kellogg divided. Kellogg will be placed on trial before Recorder Goff early in March.

About a week ago exposures were made of swindles, one of which had been conducted at 62 Wall Street under the title of the Metropolitan Investment and Security Company, and the other, in the Mills Building, was known as Ivan Wallett & Co. Prominent in both of these concerns was a man known as G. W. Bryant. One of the investors with the Metropolitan Investment and Security Company was James Tunbridge of 123 Union Street, Newark, N. J. About the time that Mr. Tunbridge bought stock in the Metropolitan concern he became an investor with Richard C. Berry & Co., having offices in the Hudson Building. Mr. Tunbridge received a circular from the latter company setting forth in glowing terms the exceptional advantages it could give investors and giving assurance that there could be no losses under its system.

Mr. Tunbridge says he was largely persuaded to become an investor in both companies by G. W. Bryant. From neither of these concerns did he ever receive any return from the amount invested, and both vanished about a month ago, Ivan Wallett & Co. disappearing about the same time.

At 28 Beaver Street are Mount & Robertson, carpenters and cabinet makers. Mr. Mount fitted up the offices of James B. Kellogg, on Lower Broadway, before Dean & Co. came into existence, and later did work for that company. On Sept. 25 last Kellogg appeared at the office of Mount & Robertson with G. W. Bryant and contracted for the fitting up of offices for the Metropolitan Investment and Security Company at 62 Wall Street.

Kellogg made himself responsible for the bill, the amount of which was $329.85, but stipulated that his name should not be placed on the firm's books. The bill was sent to the Metropolitan Investment and Security Company, but was not paid, and Mr. Mount called at the office. Bryant referred him to Kellogg, at the offices of Richard C. Berry & Co., in the Hudson Building.

After several visits to the offices in the Hudson Building, where he found Kellogg in charge, Mr. Mount succeeded in collecting $250. Mr. Mount also frequently saw Bryant at the offices of Richard C. Berry & Co. When the Metropolitan Investment and Security Company disappeared from 62 Wall Street Mr. Mount learned where the office furniture had been taken and sought to get out an attachment for it, but found that Bryant had already taken three chattel mortgages on it. Bryant asserted that Kellogg owed him money and had left him in the lurch. After Richard C. Berry & Co. disappeared from the Hudson Building Mr. Mount traced Kellogg to 50 New Street. Kellogg's office door bore the sign "Berry & Co." Kellogg was seldom seen at this place, and a young man who was known as Clarkson, Cohen, and by various other names seemed to be in charge. The office has been deserted for several days.

Soon after Kellogg contracted for furnishing the offices of the Metropolitan Investment and Security Company, a man giving his name as G. W. Bryant obtained $100 worth of office furniture on credit from Cowperthwait & Sons, Chatham Square. He said that he was doing business in the Mills Building under the name of Grau, Wallett & Co. He got the furniture, but the firm is still waiting for the money. When Grau, Wallett & Co. disappeared, leaving word with the party from whom they sublet the office that Bryant was dead, Cowperthwait & Sons set to work to find Bryant. They traced him to the office of Berry & Co., 50 New Street.

On Thursday of this week, finding they had him located, he telephoned to them, telling them where the furniture was stored, and promising to come in next Wednesday and pay what he owed them. Yesterday Mr. Mount met Kellogg on the street, and the latter promised to pay next week the remainder of the bill for furnishing the Metropolitan Investment and Security offices.

Kellogg could not be seen yesterday, and Vernon M. Davis, his lawyer, refused to discuss his affairs.

"SYNDICATE" AGNEW CONVICTED

John G. Agnew, manager of the Washington Syndicate, a Brooklyn investment concern similar to the Franklin Syndicate, was tried and convicted in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday, and sentenced to pay a fine of $500 or serve one year's imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary. Agnew was unable to pay the fine yesterday, and was locked up in the Raymond Street Jail. He will have an opportunity to-day to raise the money among his friends.

The Washington Syndicate had an office at 81 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn. Its business sign bore the words "Bankers and Brokers." Agnew was arrested Nov. 27, on a warrant issued by Magistrate Kramer, charging a violation of Section 609 of the Penal Code, which prohibits the operation of a banking business without report having been made to the State Superintendent of Banking. The syndicate had been in operation only fifteen days, and in that time $3,685 had been received from investors. All but $1,104 had been paid back on the guaranteed 10 per cent. weekly dividends and by withdrawals.

In his defense yesterday, Agnew declared that he was merely an agent of the syndicate, whose headquarters were represented to him to be at Washington, D. C. He said he had been hired in September by one John Lamont, who said he lived on Macon Street, Brooklyn. Previous to that time Agnew had conducted a real estate and sewing machine agency at 1,845 Broadway, Brooklyn. He continued his real estate business at the offices of the syndicate, in Greenpoint Avenue. Agnew declared in court that he did not know where Lamont could be found now and that he had not seen him for a month.

NO MILLER INDICTMENTS.

The Kings County Grand Jury, contrary to expectations, failed to hand down an indictment against anybody connected with the Franklin Syndicate when it came into the County Court yesterday.

The Grand Jury, however, is still engaged with the investigation of the syndicate, and it is believed that it will make a presentment in a few days. A number of persons who deposited money with the syndicate were examined by the Grand Jury yesterday, it was said. District Attorney Clarke still declines to discuss the matter.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH TO MOVE.

St. Ignatius's Church, Fortieth Street, near Sixth Avenue, the Rev. Arthur Ritchie, rector, has received an offer of $180,000 for its property, and has accepted the same, subject only to the approval of Bishop Potter and the Standing Committee to removal. St. Ignatius's congregation, which is among the best-known "Catholic" ones in the whole country, has long felt the unfortunate situation of its parish church. The location of the new "Catholic" parish is to be on the west side, between Zion and St. Timothy on the south and All Angels' on the north. The new parish church, if the other consents be given, will be situated on Sixty-ninth Street, just west of Amsterdam Avenue. Here the Rev. L. C. Rich has a small work, carried on by the nucleus of the old work at Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street. He will become assistant to the Rev. Arthur Ritchie, with the right of succession.

The effect upon St. Stephen's, which is in the same neighborhood and claims to have succeeded the old Transfiguration Chapel, is likely to be serious, it is said. The whole affair presents a not pleasant prospect for the returning Bishop, for enemies are certain to arise, whatever way he decides.

NEW SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

Scientific Instruction to be Given at Institution to be Established at Chappaqua.

At a meeting of persons interested in the promotion of agriculture and horticulture, held at the residence of Abram S. Hewitt yesterday, George T. Powell of Ghent, N. Y., gave an outline of a plan to establish a school for scientific instruction and practical training in agriculture and horticulture near New York City.

A farm of nearly 200 acres, situated at Chappaqua, on the Harlem branch of the New York Central Railroad, thirty-three miles from the city, has been secured, and the task or organizing the school will begin at once. The work of the school will be associated with that of the New York Botanical Garden near by, where students may receive lectures, and in the conservatories and museums of which the study of plants may be advantageously carried on.

The plan embraces the study of scientific principles along elementary lines. Students will also be instructed in the practical details of the culture of plants, in the planting and care of orchards, small fruits, market garden vegetables, green-house culture, dairy work, and poultry raising, and will receive instruction in the best and most skillful methods that are necessary in the production of products commanding high market values.

Mr. Powell said that the apples grown in New York State were the finest in quality and flavor of any grown in this country, and were so recognized in foreign markets. Were better cultivation given to the orchards, and better methods of packing introduced, at least 100 per cent. higher value could be realized for this fruit.

R. Fulton Cutting said the advantages of such a course of study and training as would form the curriculum of the proposed college to those living upon the farm and those who may contemplate following farming as a business, could hardly be estimated.

Abram S. Hewitt said it was a very remarkable fact that while he had the finest crop of apples he had ever seen upon his trees he could get nothing for them this past season. Buyers would not come and pick them and the crop went to waste. "Something," he declared, "must be wrong when a condition like this exists. Our agricultural colleges ought to be able to give more of the instruction that is evidently so much needed by those having the management of farms."

A. S. Baker of Hempstead was present and said that the American people receive the least value for their products in the English markets of any nation of shippers. "The trouble with the American shipper," said Mr. Baker, "is that he does not grade the fruit evenly, uses three different sizes of barrels, and the package is not adapted to successful shipping, so that it is seldom the fruit arrives in good condition. Frequently, too, there are good apples at both ends of the barrel and poor ones in the centre."

William E. Dodge said that the difference in value received for products by the shippers of this country from foreign buyers was surprising, and showed the necessity for teaching better methods of farming.

SEEKING A POST OFFICE SITE.

Perry S. Heath and Postmaster Van Cott Make a Tour of Search.

First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath spent the greater part of yesterday with Postmaster Van Cott seeking in the upper part of the city a suitable site for the proposed new Post Office. The location of the points visited was not made public, but they will be made known to the House Committee on New Buildings and Grounds when it comes here on Feb. 23.

Mr. Heath said that there was no truth in the story that the Madison Square Garden may be rented and used as a temporary Post Office. Postmaster Van Cott has been authorized to extend the space at Post Office Station H, in the Grand Central Palace Building, on Lexington Avenue, to conform with the original lease. This will give the crowded postal station, which adjoins the Grand Central Railroad Station 2,000 feet more space for the employes to work in.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.43
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.08⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.09¾
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Pork, mess	11.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	6.32½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@67¾c; No. 2 red, 70¼@71¼c; No. 2 corn, 33¼@33¾c; No. 2 yellow, 33¾c; No. 2 oats, 23½@23¾c; No. 2 white, 25¾c; No. 3 white, 25½@26c; No. 2 rye, 53½c; No. 2 barley, 37@42c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $2.50@$2.52½; mess pork, per barrel, $9.70@$10.95; lard, per 100 lb, $5.80@$5.95; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.90@$6.15; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.05@$6.15; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, $6.05; granulated, $5.49; clover, contract grade, $8.35@$8.40.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton was very conservative. The trade at large had to choose between firm cables, strong Southern market news, and a bullish statistical situation on the one hand, while on the other was a prodigious advance without reaction, a presumably large long account, and an absence of speculation by the outside public. The market opened steady in tone, with prices unchanged to 4 points higher. Prices advanced to a level 8@12 points over last night's closing for far months, and for a time indications pointed to a return of rampant bull supremacy. The far months were neglected, and after advancing a few points sympathetically, gradually eased off to a level several points below Thursday's final figures. At midday business had fallen away to a scattering local trade, while throughout most of the afternoon the market was almost speculatively flat. Sentiment seemed to be very much mixed, with the crowd looking to Liverpool and the South for a clue as to the right way to turn. The market closed barely steady, 3 points higher to 4 points net lower. Southern spot markets were officially reported as follows: New Orleans, 8¾c; Mobile, 8⅝c; Savannah, 8¼c; Charleston, 8½c; Wilmington, 8½c; Norfolk, 8 13-16c; Baltimore, 8¾c; Memphis, 8½c; Augusta, 8⅞c; St. Louis, 8¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	8.72	8.75	8.72	8.70@8.72
March	8.65	8.75	8.64	8.67@8.68
April	8.62	8.74	8.62	8.66@8.67
May	8.62	8.69	8.60	8.60@8.61
June	8.64	8.67	8.59	8.58@8.59
July	8.64	8.68	8.59	8.61@8.62
August	8.53	8.55	8.46	8.47@ ..
September	7.94	7.97	7.90	7.90@7.91
October	7.72	7.74	7.67	7.68@7.69
November	7.69	7.61	7.59	7.55@7.56
December	7.60	7.62	7.55	7.55@7.56
January	7.64	7.65	7.60	7.57@7.58

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—Spot Cotton—Moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 10,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; middling upland, 5 3-32d. Futures opened quiet at 1@2-64d advance; closed quiet but steady at ½@1½-64d net advance; February, 5b; February-March, 4.31s; March-April, 4.57½b; April-May, 4.34s; May-June, 4.59½b; June-July, 4.48¾s; July-August, 4.46b; August-September, 4.40b; September-October, 4.23½s; October-November, 4.14½b; November-December, 4.09@4.10. Manchester—Yarns quiet but steady; cloths, orders at low limits.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The Commercial Bulletin to-morrow will say of the wool market: "The new American clip has opened at Phoenix, Arizona, at 15@16c. Last year these wools sold at 10c. The advance, therefore, is 50 per cent., a substantial gain to the grower. Last year these wools were chiefly consigned. This year they are being bought nearly as fast as they are shorn. The market in Boston is dull. Prices on fine medium wools are off about 3c the scoured pound from the highest point reached. Fine fleeces have sold at last week's prices, and medium wools are active and firm. A small boom in carpet wools is in progress. The sales are 1,783,000 pounds of domestic and 887,000 pounds of foreign, a total of 2,670,000 pounds for this week, against a total of 4,691,000 pounds last week, and a total of 1,942,000 pounds for the corresponding week last year. Receipts show an increase of 784 bales of domestic, and an increase of 11,711 bales of foreign against last year. The sale shows an increase of 2,100,000 pounds of domestic, and a decrease of 421,500 pounds of foreign."

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	.75 7-16	75 7-16	74 13-16	75
July	.75¾	75¾	74¾	74¾
Corn—				
May	.41⅛	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝
July	..	..	..	41

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	.68⅝	68⅞	68 5-16	68½
July	.69½	69½	68⅜	69
Corn—				
May	.35¼	35⅝	34 11-16	34⅝
July	.35¾	35 13-16	35⅛	35¼
Oats—				
May	.23 15-16	24	23¾	23⅞
July	.22 15-16	22 15-16	22¾	22⅞

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Trade in wheat yesterday was exceedingly narrow and uninteresting, with the range of prices small, showing a tendency to decline, with sentiment less bullish than it has been, and prices at the close ⅝c below the previous night. Not only were cables unsatisfactory, but Argentina shipments aggregated 1,568,000 bushels, or about 600,000 bushels more than the previous week, and snowstorms over a good part of the Winter wheat territory removed from the situation one of the bull factors which commanded general attention in the middle of the week. It was cloudy in France and threatening in England, but Paris markets after a little steadiness at the start turned weak and closed 15@20 points net lower on wheat and flour, offsetting the effect of alleged buying at Chicago early in the day for French account. In this market but little demand appeared on European orders either for futures or cash property. Sales to exporters amounted to 26 loads at all ports. The Liverpool market closed ⅛@¼d net lower. Advices from the Argentina stated that arrivals from the interior are liberal and quality satisfactory.

DULUTH, Feb. 16.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66½c; May, 68¼c; September, 63¼c; No. 2 Northern, 63⅝c; No. 3 Spring, 60¼c. Oats, 23½@24c. Corn, 32½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 16.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, 65½c; May, 65¾c; July, 67¼@67½c. On track: No. 1 hard, 67c; No. 1 Northern, 65½c; No. 2 Northern, 63½c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 16.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 68¼@68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65½@66½c. Rye—No. 1, 58@58½c. Barley—No. 2, 46½c; sample, 37@46c.

CORN—No. 2 closed, 42¼c for both elevator and delivered, and 43c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed 29½c; No. 3, 28⅝c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track mixed, 29@30½c; track white, 31½@35c; No. 2 white, clips, 32¼c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 65¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 65c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 60@61c, cost, insurance, and freight; New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43½@47c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 51@55c, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—55c, cost, insurance, and freight, track.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.85; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.05; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $17@$17.75 per ton. Buckwheat, $1.50@$1.60. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. Bag meal—Fine white and yellow, 90c@$1; coarse, 80@83c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16.75; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $16.50@$16.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.50. Fine white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $15.50; oil meal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 16.—First patents, $3.65@$3.75; second patents, $3.35@$3.45; first clears, $2.65@$2.75; second clears, $2.15. Bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.75@$11.50; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $11.75@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$13; packet, $10.50@$12; extra India mess, $20@$22. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6½c; pigs, 7⅛c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½c; 10 lb, 7@7¼c; 12 lb, 6¾c; 14 lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10½c. Western greens, 9¾c; city greens, 9¼@9¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¾c; country, 5¼@5¾c. LARD—$6.32½, city lard, $5.95; refined lard, South America, $6.80; Continent, $6.60; Brazil, kegs, $8; compound, city, 6@6⅛c; Western, 6@6¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard stearine, 7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 49s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lb, 37s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 35s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 36s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 36s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 35s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 39s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 33s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 31s; American refined, in pails, 33s. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 58s 6d; American finest colored, 60s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 29s; Australian, in pails, 29s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, May-August, 22s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s 10½d. Petroleum—Refined, 7⅞d. Linseed oil, 24s 6d.

COFFEE.—There were but few and unimportant changes in the quotations for Brazil coffee futures until late in the session. The early market was not only narrow as to the range of prices, but was equally small as to the volume of business. On the opening call there were sales of but 250 bags. For the entire session the total was 27,250 bags. A very steady undertone was the rule throughout the session. At one time prices were nominally 10@20 points above the closing basis of yesterday, as decided by bids, if not by actual transactions. Sellers were scarce. The smallness of the market during the morning was to a considerable extent due to this fact. The warehouse deliveries in the United States were on a subsidiary scale. In the afternoon the market was decidedly better, chiefly on local buying, and closed firm, at a net advance of 5@15 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20@7.30
March	7.15	7.20	7.15	7.20@7.25
April	..	..	..	7.20@7.30
May	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25@7.30
June	..	..	..	7.30@7.35
July	7.30	7.35	7.30	7.35@7.40
August	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40@7.45
September	7.40	7.45	7.40	7.45@7.50
October	..	..	..	7.45@7.50
November	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50@7.55
December	7.55	7.60	7.55	7.60@7.65
January	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.65@7.70

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Good average Santos, 9$600; receipts, 15,000 bags; stock, 438,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., net ⅛@¼ pfg higher; sales, 8,000 bags. Havre—Market opened at ⅛f decline; at 12 M. recovered ¼f; at 3 P. M., ⅛f higher; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 29,000 bags. January, 47.00; February, 44.75; March, 44.75; April, 45.00; May, 45.25; June, 45.50; July, 45.75; August, 46.00; September, 46.25; October, 46.50; November, 46.75; December, 47.00. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 47.00; exchange, 7 29-32d; receipts, 12,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 11,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 128,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 4c; molasses, 3 13-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.25; tin, 30.95; exchange lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.65; broker's price for lead, $4.72½, and for spelter

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $3,800,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.
BONDS.
18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
2 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.
Henry A. Glassford, Ezra Lincoln, William H. Allen, Jr. William Watson Caswell.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
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CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

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DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business
OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
John D. Crimmins, Wm. R. Grace, Wm. H. Gelshenen, Frank H. Platt, James Roosevelt, Eugene Kelly, George R. Sheldon, Ed. N. Gibbs, Edwin Warfield, Edward Eyre, Henry O. Havemeyer, Elverton R. Chapman, Peter Doelger, Chas. W. Morse, Charles V. Fornes, Wm. Halls, jr., Bernard M. Shanley, Frank R. Lawrence, James D. Layng, Hosmer B. Parsons, Jas. Ross Curran.

To the Holders of the Unfunded Debt
OF THE
Third Ave. R. R. Co.
The undersigned having been requested by the holders of a large amount of the unfunded debt of the Third Avenue Railroad Company to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests invite all holders of said debt to communicate at once with them or their Secretary with a view to mutual protection.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, President Central Trust Co.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President Mercantile Trust Co.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr., President Old Colony Trust Co.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, No. 120 Broadway.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. New York, February 17, 1900.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 26, 28, 40, 54, 91, 233, 256, 257, 285, 371, 387, 404, 523, 626, 643, 657, 701, 712, 728, 826, 1024, 1074, 1075, 1077, 1094, 1176, 1177, 1186, 1189, 1258, 1321, 1433, 1439, 1460, 1475, 1498, 1552, 1533, 1577, 1673, 1708 have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of April, 1900, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21st, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF WM. M. HOES, ESQ., PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
$1,000 The German Liederkranz (N. Y.) 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. Regstd. Bds., redeemable 1902, due 1917.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
20 shs. Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé R. R. Prefd.
100 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co.
200 shs. Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé R. R. common.
100 shs. Southern R'way Co. common.
160 shs. American Spirits Manfg. Co. common.
40 shs. American Spirits Manfg. Co. Pfd.
200 shs. Wabash R. R. Co. Prefd.
50 shs. National Lead Co.
50 shs. Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co.
150 shs. Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.
100 shs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
$1,000 American Spirits Manfg. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bond, 1915.
$3,000 Rochester Gas & Electric Co. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds, Regstd., 1912.
$5,000 Metropolitan Street R'way Genl. Mtge. and Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Regstd. Bonds, 1997.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
255 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
25 shs. American Grocery Co. 1st Pfd.
40 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
60 shs. Pacific Bank.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
100 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
90 shs. 23d Street R'way Co.
108 shs. Consumers' Gas Co., City of Newburg, N. Y.
100 shs. Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Pfd.
150 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
25 shs. People's Trust Co., B'klyn.
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co., B'klyn.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
10 shs. Liberty Silk Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
25 shs. The Audit Co. of N. Y. Pfd.
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
35 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Western National Bank.
10 shs. Liberty Silk Co. Pfd.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
50 shs. Hanover Fire Insurance Co.
100 shs. United States Manfg. Co. 8 p. c. Pfd.
10 shs. Traders' Fire Insurance Co.
71 shs. 9th National Bank.
5 shs. Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
$6,000 National Conduit & Cable Co. 20-year Bds., 1917.
10 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
15 shs. North American Trust Co.
90 shs. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R. Co.
$3,000 Niagara Falls Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.
$1,000 Lotus Club (N. Y.) 6 p. c. Bds., 1902.
5,500 shs. The Pittsburg Co. of Penn.
$5,000 Union Water Co. 1st Mtge. and Coll. Trust 6 p. c. 30-year Bds., 1923.
$9,000 Crystal Water Co. of Edgewater, S. I., 6 p. c. Bds.
$10,000 Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
15 shs. Ninth Natl. Bank.
6 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
6 shs. Ninth Natl. Bank.
8 shs. Trenton Potteries Co. Pfd.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
63 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
5 shs. City Trust Co.
100 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
15 shs. Barkers' Trust Co.
10 shs. Banker's Trust Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds
AND
Preferred & Common Stock
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Company.
Recognizing that it is to the interest of the security holders of the United States Flour Milling Company that the affairs of said corporation be readjusted, and adequate working capital be provided, holders of a large amount of the First Mortgage Bonds and the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company have requested the undersigned to act as a Reorganization Committee under the Reorganization Agreement dated January 29, 1900, and filed with the METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.
The undersigned have consented to act as such Committee, and request such Bondholders and Stockholders to deposit their said securities under said Agreement with the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, New York City, on or before **February 26th, 1900.**
Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.
Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Trust Company, or from the Secretary of the Committee.
Dated New York, February 2, 1900.
SAMUEL THOMAS, Chairman.
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
BRAYTON IVES,
WM. LANMAN BULL,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary
209 Produce Exchange Bldg., New York City.

TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Warf and Warehouse Company.
Referring to the Committee's advertisement, dated February 1, 1900, Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company may be deposited with the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 59 CEDAR STREET, under the terms of the preliminary agreement dated February 1, 1900, up to and including February 28, 1900.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
HENRY A. REDFIELD,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, N. Y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 Wall St., New York, Feb. 15th, 1900.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held at their office on the 14th instant, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

Augustus Colson,	Albert P. Wells,
T. Henry Dewey,	W. Edwin Thorp,
Charles A. Hull,	William I. Keeler,
William E. Lowe,	Philip La Tourette,
Wm. R. McCullough,	Edward E. Hall,
George H. Smith,	Harvey Murdock.
George H. Southard,	

At a subsequent meeting of the board AUGUSTUS COLSON was unanimously re-elected President, and CHAS. A. HULL was unanimously elected Vice President for the ensuing year.
CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
New York, February 16, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended December 31, 1899, a dividend of Two Per Cent, (2%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid April 2, 1900, to the Stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on March 15, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on March 15, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. April 3, 1900.
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.,
By C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

New York February 16th, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company will close in New York at 3 P. M. on March 15, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on April 3, 1900.
On April 2, 1900, The Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute at their office, 2 Wall Street, New York City, the above dividend of TWO PER CENT. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
SPEYER & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

General Chemical Company.
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held February 1, 1900, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. was declared upon the common stock of the company out of the earnings of 1899, payable one per cent. quarterly on March 1, June 1, September 1, and December 1, to stockholders of record, respectively, at the several dates, when the transfer books shall be closed therefor in accordance with the by-laws.
For the purpose of paying said first quarter's dividend of one per cent. on March 1st, and determining the persons entitled thereto, the transfer books will be closed against the transfer of common stock from and after Monday, February 19, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Friday, March 2, at 10 A. M.
New York, February 6, 1900.
JAMES L. MORGAN, JR., Treasurer.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.
A quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.75) per share on the PREFERRED STOCK, and a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.75) per share on the COMMON STOCK of this Company have been declared, payable at the Assistant Treasurer's office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after March 1, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business February 20, 1900.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. February 20, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 2, 1900.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Ass't Treasurer.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, February 13th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. and an extra dividend of one per cent. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Thursday, March 1st, 1900.
The Transfer Books will be closed on February 17th at 12 o'clock M. and reopened on the morning of March 2d, 1900.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

New York and Hoboken Ferry Company.
Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 13th, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 1st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business February 20th, 1900. The transfer books will close February 20th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen March 2d, 1900, at 10 A. M.
C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 26th, 1900.
The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 27th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Iowa Central Railway Company.
New York City, February 13th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. has this day been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable March 1, 1900, to stockholders of record February 19th, 1900.
The Preferred stock transfer books will be closed February 19th, at 3 P. M., and will reopen March 2d.
GEO. R. MORSE, Treasurer.

Laclede Gas Light Company.
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15th, 1900.
The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Common stock, payable March 15th, 1900. Transfer books will close February 24th and reopen March 16th.
EMERSON McMILLIN, President.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Activity on the Cotton Exchange seems to have subsided into something more nearly like normal proportions than has been common in the last ten days, and the remarkable rise which followed upon the awakening of Europe to a doubt of the accuracy of Mr. Neill's American crop estimate appears to have received a temporary check. The market closed irregularly yesterday, from 4 points off to 3 up, the aggregate loss on options which receded being decidedly larger than the aggregate gain in other deliveries. The sensitive condition of the market is shown by the fact that April sold up to 8.74 and March to 8.75, in spite of the general slowing up in the bull movement. These are the top-notch figures of the remarkable trading of this year.

Cotton opened 3 to 8 points up, February being the strongest option, as usual. This strength in the general market followed Liverpool advices, which were from one-half a point to 1½ points up. The market was steady and bullish at the outset, but sagged off toward noon and rallied later. It went off somewhat in the last two hours of trading, and closed barely steady. Receipts were 30,325 bales, as against 30,733 bales of a week previous and 13,010 bales of a year previous. Final bid quotations were: February, 8.70; March, 8.67; April, 8.66; May, 8.66; June, 8.58; July, 8.61; August, 8.47; September, 7.90; October, 7.68; November, 7.55; December, 7.55; January, 1901, 7.57. Transactions were some 450,000 bales.

Coffee regained something of its previous loss in the face of receipts of 27,000 bags. It opened unchanged to 5 points up and steadily improved, aided by foreign strength, closing about 10 points up. The total of sales was 27,250 bags.

The bears ruled on the Produce Exchange. Wheat was sold off three-quarters to five-eighths of a cent, May closing at 75c bid. It opened off, in spite of better cash sales, and declined steadily on the growing belief that the importance of the plague feature at Rosario, Argentine Republic, had been a bit overrated. A cable dispatch reached the trade from London in the course of the day saying the South American ports had been declared free of plague. May corn went off five-eighths of a cent, closing at 40⅝c bid. Weakness in corn was laid to realization on the two-cent advance, which followed a long period of steadiness. There was fair export demand for corn. Oats were dull and somewhat heavy.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 199 failures in the United States during the week, against 231 for the previous week, and 160, 269, 325, and 276 in the corresponding weeks from 1899 to 1896. The Middle States had 56; New England, 44; Southern, 23; Western, 49; Northwestern, 15; Pacific, 8; Territories, 4. Canada had 35, against 25 for the preceding week. About 89 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 7 had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Board of Directors of the British American Insurance Company of New York, at its meeting yesterday, re-elected the following officers for the coming year: President—Silas P. Wood; Vice President—Frederick B. Carpenter; Secretary—Joseph M. Biggert.

Additional insurance on the property at 142 Fifth Avenue, which was considerably damaged by fire early Thursday morning, was distributed as follows: On Willett Press—Fireman's Fund, $2,000; Providence-Washington, $2,000; Westchester, $2,000. On L. D. Maesever Company—North River, $5,000; Atlanta Home, $3,000; Eagle, $2,500; Commercial Union, $2,500; North American, $2,000. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the losses.

The insurance on the property at 231 Mercer Street, which was badly damaged by fire Thursday night, was distributed in part as follows: On Maurice Rosenstiel—Aetna, $2,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $2,000; Traders' of Chicago, $1,000; London Assurance, $1,000; American of Philadelphia, $1,000; Western of Toronto, $1,000; Caledonian, $500. On M. Joseph & Co.—Hanover, $2,000; Citizens' of Pittsburg, $1,000; Traders' of New York, $1,000; Western of Toronto, $1,000; German of Pittsburg, $1,000; American of Philadelphia, $500. Lyons, Stadholz & Co. will adjust the losses.

Local fire insurance managers are discussing the possibility of action on the part of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association in regard to rates as soon as that body has succeeded in obtaining a two-thirds vote for its plan to concentrate the compact management in the hands of a general manager at a salary of $10,000 a year. The second vote, which was taken on Wednesday, was 64 to 44, or two votes short of the necessary number. There is also some talk of the conservative attitude of the Kentucky and Tennessee Board of Fire Underwriters toward the desire of many companies for higher premium rates on risks located within the jurisdiction of that board.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 16	317,288
To date this year	16,403,214
Corresponding date last year	33,291,069

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 16	$2,097,000
To date this year	$78,251,400
Corresponding date last year	$202,609,660

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. T. P. pf.	1½	Evans. & T. H.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	General Electric	1
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	2	Int. Paper	⅝
Cleve., L. & W.	½	Int. Paper pf.	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1½	Iowa Central	1
Col. F. & I. pf.	4	Md. Coal pf.	5
Col. Mid. pf.	⅞	Nat. Steel pf.	⅜
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	3
Consol. Gas	3⅝	Twin City R. T.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	⅝	Met. Street Railway	1
Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	M. W. S. El., Chi.	½
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅞	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Steel & Wire	½	National Lead	1
Am. Spirits	⅛	North American	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1	Northern Pacific	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	½	Pacific Mail	1⅛
B'klyn R. T.	1¼	Pennsylvania	⅞
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1
Chi. & N. W.	1¼	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Rep. Steel	½
Col. Midland	¾	Southern Pacific	½
Erie 2d. pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
Int. Silver	1¼	U. S. Leather	⅞
Iowa Central pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Lake Erie & West	1⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅜
Manhattan	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	2⅜

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1	Mo., K. & T. ext. g. 5s	1½
C., M. & St. P., I. & D. ext. 7s	1¼	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	2
C. & Mah. Val. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div. 4s	1	Dul., S. S. & A. 1st	2
		Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Wall Street had dullness yesterday. Few stocks were even fairly active, and none fluctuated significantly. Commission house transactions were unimportant. The room trader disported somewhat, but, aside from fractional fluctuations, nothing resulted.

Much good news was disclosed. European markets were strong, encouraged by the raising of the siege of Kimberley. The passage by the United States Senate of the currency bill by a larger majority than had been foreshadowed was perhaps the most discussed topic of the day; but the actual effect of that development was insignificant in so far as regarded stock market values. The establishment of Baltimore and Ohio's preferred shares on a dividend basis was greeted also with much approbation, (in conversational ways,) but that incident, like all else, cut small figure in the course of the market.

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Pacific Mail was hammered by the smaller traders of the Street on the theory that the use of surplus earnings for increasing the company's property and earning capacity was a damaging policy—a theory which cannot have support in quarters where good sense prevails. Third Avenue Street Railroad shares, recently so conspicuous, had slight fluctuation, there being an extended short interest, which gives quotations support. It is estimated by those who have opportunities for knowledge that not more than a quarter of the outsanding capital stock of the Third Avenue Company is available for deliveries on current Stock Exchange contracts, so extensive are the loan transactions in which the stock is deposited for collateral. This makes it dangerous for speculators to trade upon the short side, however much they may feel persuaded that the stock's price should recede. And it is not impossible that within the next few days there may be disclosure of new negotiations by which another banking syndicate comes to the "relief" of the Third Avenue property. Its franchises are of such consequence that wide-awake financiers are naturally disposed to seek opportunities through identification with it. Despite the extraordinary bad fortune which has hitherto attended the company's crude system of financing its affairs, the Third Avenue Street Railroad is attractive to men of affairs who proceed along lines of business common sense; and it is not impossible that Wall Street speculators, now hopeless of the property, will have opportunities before long to get new notions.

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To-day's bank statement is much speculated about, no two "authorities," however, agreeing. Money gets cheaper and cheaper. Millions of dollars loaned on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday at 2 per cent.

TRUST COMPANIES AND THE TAXATION BILL.

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

The disposition of the trust companies to accept the 1 per cent. tax upon their shares as a means of putting them upon an equality with banks in the matter of taxation is somewhat qualified by the effect which would be produced upon them by the mortgage tax provided for in the same bill. The general act relating to trust companies requires them to invest their capital, which constitutes a large part of the value represented by the shares, in bonds and mortgages, bonds of the State or of cities within the State, and United States bonds. They question whether the State can constitutionally levy a tax even indirectly upon that portion of the capital invested in United States bonds, which are by Federal law exempt from taxation, and they claim that it is not equitable to put a tax of 1 per cent. upon that part invested in bonds and mortgages and then impose an additional ½ per cent. upon the mortgages themselves.

But their most serious complaint is against the section of the pending bill which relates to mortgages in trust. As is well known, a trust company is frequently the trustee of a railroad mortgage covering a debt of many millions represented by bonds held by a large number of persons, and constantly changing hands. The bill declares that all debts and obligations secured by such a mortgage "shall be considered as an entirety, so far as liability for State taxes is concerned," and it is made the duty of the mortgagee to protect the security for the benefit of the holders of the bonds by paying all the taxes. It gives the trust mortgage a "lien upon the mortgage security and upon the several present and future obligations secured thereby, and upon the several paper writings evidencing such security and obligations for the reimbursement of the amounts so paid, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, which lien may be hypothecated for loans of money, and may be enforced by judicial proceedings," &c.

Now it is said that the trustee of a railroad mortgage is not likely to have money either of the mortgagee or of the bondholders applicable to the payment of the tax, and there may be times when it could not borrow money for the purpose by hypothecating the lien, which would be a new kind of security with no market value. The payment of the full tax on a large railroad mortgage by a trust company acting as trustee and the collection of it from the individual bondholders for reimbursement of the company might prove a troublesome and costly process. It is regarded by the trust company officers—at least by some of them—as an unreasonable requirement.

There is another provision of the bill of which they complain. In case of an appeal to the State Board of Tax Commissioners, when a part of the mortgaged property is outside of the State, the appellant must state the value of the entire mortgaged real estate and the value of the part within the State, and furnish to the board any information which it "may desire on the subject of said values." Take the case, again, of a trust company holding a mortgage on a railroad property partly within and partly without the State. Why, it is asked, should it be put to the expense of such an investigation as would be necessary to determine the value of the property within the State and of that beyond its limits and enable it to furnish the State board with all the information the latter may desire?

Evidently the trust companies do not consider that this bill affords a successful solution of the problem of putting them on the same footing as the banks in the matter of taxation.
A. K. F.
New York, Feb. 15, 1900.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA.

On transactions aggregating about 15,000 shares, Distilling of America advanced sharply and ended the day with a substantial net gain. The common stock sold up to 8⅜ and closed at 7½ bid, against 6¾ bid on the previous day, and the preferred, which was the more active of the two issues, advanced 5¾ points and made a net gain of 4¾ points. In some quarters these advances were attributed to buying by persons closely connected with the management of the company and by interests allied with the committee now investigating the company's affairs. It is believed that the report of this committee will be of a favorable character, but nothing definite in regard to its terms has yet been learned. The accountants engaged in examining the books of the company have not yet completed their report, and no development of importance has occurred recently in the work of the committee. A meeting is to be held shortly, but it is said that no report can be had for some time to come.

President S. M. Rice said yesterday:

"The company is in excellent condition and its business is progressing most favorably. The Kentucky business is particularly good and the company's financial condition is better than ever. In my opinion, the increased demand for the company's stock is indirectly due to the many unfavorable rumors that were current some little time ago. These led many persons interested in the company to look into its affairs, for which ample opportunity was afforded, and these private investigations have, I believe, done much to dispel the many false reports that were heard a short while ago."

PEOPLE'S GAS DECLINES.

People's Gas, selling ex dividend of 1½ per cent., lost a full point yesterday on further unfavorable news from Chicago of the gas trouble there. The decline was hastened by the selling of 3,000 shares by a well-known operator who is close to the management of the company. Apropos of this selling, it is pointed out that in the last fiscal year the company earned less than 1 per cent. over and above its dividend, and that already this year, as a result of the reduced appropriation by the City of Chicago for lighting purposes, necessitating the cutting off of many lamps, the loss to the company has amounted to many thousands of dollars.

It is further pointed out, as explanatory of the inside selling, that since the price of oil went up the cost of making gas has increased over 18 cents per thousand feet, and since the Manhattan's oil wells have nearly given out this compels the People's Gas Company to buy its oil supply from the Standard Oil Company at the advanced and advancing prices. Inasmuch as the People's Gas plants are all water gas affairs, the company is said to be practically helpless in the matter, for the reason that it would cost millions to change from water to coal gas plants.

It is said, also, that the Ogden Company is again becoming aggressive and is supported by the Standard Oil interests.

Friends of People's Gas say they see no reason to be alarmed at the situation and express confidence in the future.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO DIVIDEND.

As had been predicted, the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio at their meeting yesterday declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock of the company—the first dividend declared since the reorganization of the company. There had been some talk on the Street that action might also be taken on the common stock dividend, but this was not generally credited, and, as yesterday's developments proved, the talk was without substantial basis. It is said, however, that the company is easily earning enough to pay dividends on the common stock.

That the preferred dividend had been pretty well discounted by the Street is evidenced by the fact that the stock appreciated only one-eighth of a point.

PACIFIC MAIL'S POLICY.

The announcement of Pacific Mail's new policy temporarily to suspend cash dividends in order to put all surplus earnings into new vessels and equipment, the better to increase the earning capacity of the company, was generally commended in conservative quarters in the Street yesterday. The only objectors to the change were some certain professional traders who have heretofore taken special delight in bulling the stock and who, looking not to future results, but only to present effects, saw in the announcement nothing but depressing signs.

As a result a number of these men began to unload their holdings, with the result that the quotation declined nearly 3 points, though later, on good inside support, it rallied 1, finally closing for the day at a net decline of 1¾ points.

WEEKLY CASH CHANGES.

From present appearances, and according to the expectations of leading bankers, the bank statement to be issued to-day will show a further falling off in surplus reserves and a fairly large increase in the loan item. It is known that for the week the banks have lost, by shipment to the interior by express, something over $750,000, while the Sub-Treasury has gained approximately $2,200,000—a loss, in round numbers, of close on to $3,000,000. To offset this, money from California and some gold from Canada, totaling $1,500,000, have been received. But until the other items of the statement are known, bankers say it is hard to give any reasonable estimate of the decrease that will be shown in the surplus reserve.

It is interesting to note that of the items which caused the large increase in the Sub-Treasury debit balance at the Clearing House yesterday one was for the transmission of $325,000 to Manila, understood to be for payment of the troops there.

LACKAWANNA'S RISE.

Lackawanna was conspicuously strong yesterday in a weak market, appreciating nearly 4 points on the report that the earnings of the road, due to largely increased coal business, were much better than had confidently been hoped for. There was also talk of favorable dividend action.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

Singularly enough, all the local traction stocks except Third Avenue scored losses yesterday—in the case of Brooklyn Rapid Transit 1⅛, of Manhattan ¾, and of Metropolitan 1. Inasmuch as there was no news in respect to any of the systems, the decline can be attributed only to the depressing influences and weakness of the general market.

ELECTRIC AXLE MERGER.

Consent to the plan of merger of the Electric Axle Company with the Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting and Equipment Company has, it is learned, been almost unanimous. Over 90 per cent., it is said, of the Electric Axle Company's stock has been deposited under the plan of consolidation, and it is expected that a still larger percentage will in the end take out the new stock. Time for the deposit of the stock expired on Feb. 3, and for the payment of the second installment on Electric Axle on Feb. 15, but the company is extending the time of payment to permit persons who were out of town or otherwise prevented from depositing their stock to become parties to the consolidation.

MANY STORIES ABOUT SUGAR.

Sugar again continued active and strong yesterday, and it was intimated even more strongly than ever that a settlement of the sugar war might be much nearer at hand than was generally thought. But, as on previous days, nothing official could be learned, though the nature of yesterday's buying was such as to add strength to the report of a probable settlement.

TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company was held yesterday, but at its conclusion President Baxter announced that only routine business had been transacted, and that there was nothing for publication. The Street is awaiting with interest the annual meeting of the company.

ACTION ON G. H. BEND'S DEATH.

A special meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange was held yesterday, when resolutions were passed deploring the death of George Hoffman Bend, who had been a member of the Governing Committee since 1835.

WHEELING BRIDGE COMPANY.

It is stated that a majority of the first mortgage bonds and also of the second mortgage bonds and the stock of the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Company, which has been in the receivers' hands for a considerable time, have passed into the control of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The purpose of the purchase is not known, but it is denied that the control has been obtained in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio.

RAILROAD EARNINGS INCREASE.

Another story of largely increased earnings on the part of the railroads of the country is told in the following figures which The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will to-day publish

80c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25@$1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The market for American securities advanced at the opening on favorable news from South Africa, and continued steady until near the close, when prices weakened on lower prices from New York. The final tone was easy, and the demand light.

Consols for money, 100⅝; consols for the account, 100⅝; Canadian, 101¼; Erie, 13¼; Erie first preferred, 38⅝; Illinois Central, 116¼; Union Pacific preferred, 78¾; St. Paul, 126¾; New York Central, 138; Pennsylvania, 69½; Reading, 9⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 77; Atchison, 21⅜; Louisville, 83½; Grand Trunk, 8¼; Anaconda, 9⅜.

Money, 3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

Bar silver steady at 27½d per ounce.

Spanish 4s, 67½.

Rand Mines, 33⅜.

Bullion to the amount of £200,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South Africa. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 127.50; Madrid, 29.10; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 7.35.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Prices opened firm on the Bourse to-day; owing to the news in regard to Kimberley. International securities were maintained. Rio Tintos rose sharply on the advance in the price of copper in London and New York. De Beers and Kafirs rallied on covering purchases. Later the market became easier, and at the close the improvement had largely been lost. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 55c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 10½c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 68.52½.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Prices were dull on the Boerse to-day, but recovered on the receipt of the news of the relief of Kimberley being officially confirmed. The final quotations, however, showed little change, with the exception of Lombard shares, which rose on the higher Vienna quotations. Exchange on London has advanced to 20 marks 52 pfennigs. Discount rates have advanced to 4 per cent. for short bills and 4¼ for three months' bills.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 77.85. Gold was quoted at 29.25.

Bombay Discount Rate Falls.

BOMBAY, Feb. 16.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bombay was to-day reduced from 9 to 8 per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities, transactions were in much larger amount than on the several preceding days, and with the increase in the amount of trading came recoveries in a number of issues that suffered declines within the last few days. Most activity, however, appeared in stocks that were not recently prominent. Distilling of America, General Carriage, and one or two other issues led the market in point of activity, as well as of strength, and Amalgamated Copper and some other issues most actively traded in ten days ago were comparatively neglected. Special reasons appeared for some of the advances recorded, but the improvement extended beyond the issues immediately affected by the news developments of the day. As a short while ago the copper stocks were most prominent, the industrials yesterday attracted most attention. Here and there some weakness showed, and declines were recorded, but these were outnumbered by the advances.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was traded in to the extent of about 15,000 shares, and showed substantial advances in both issues of the stock. It was traded in to a larger amount than any other stock.

NATIONAL TUBE recovered part of its loss of the earlier part of the week, and was active. Transactions amounted to about 2,000 shares in the common stock, while the preferred remained dull. The preferred stock is not as freely offered, and for some time past trading in that issue has been very limited.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.—As far as reported, only 200 shares of Amalgamated Copper changed hands. One lot sold at 94½, and the other at 94⅝. Attention yesterday was diverted to Distilling of America and other industrials, and traders took no interest in the copper stocks.

EMPIRE STEEL, quotations for which were recently renewed on the curb, where it had not been traded in since last Summer, has within the past few days been traded in to the extent of a few hundred shares. One lot of the common sold at 20, and a sale of the preferred was made at 60. These figures were bid for the issues at the close.

STANDARD OIL, on light quotations, sold up to 523, and closed at 522 bid, a net gain of 3 points.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was more active than on any day recently. Trading in the stock amounted to between 1,000 and 1,500 shares, and on these transactions the price advanced to 6⅜. It closed at 6½ bid, a net gain of 1 point. Larger demand for the stock was due to the report that the company will begin active operations next week. It has leased a building in Forty-third Street, and will start to run its cabs probably on Monday. The number of cabs will, it is said, be increased as rapidly as possible, and it is thought that the relatively low rates at which the cabs will be put in service will bring about a large demand for the company's vehicles.

BAY STATE GAS was in demand at 1⅝, where over 8,000 shares changed hands. A little stock sold at 1⅞, but it was offered at that figure most of the day and at the close.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¾	1⅞
New Amsterdam	26	26½
New Amsterdam pf	45	47
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96	96½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	28	29
American Agricultural Chemical pf	74⅝	77
American Bicycle	17	20
American Bicycle pf	49	50
American Bicycle bonds		92½
American Chicle	54½	58
American Chicle pf	85	92
American Woolen	24	27
American Woolen pf	81	81½
Cast-Iron Pipe	9	9¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	46½	47½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	13½	15
Distilling Company of America	7½	8⅛
Distilling Company of America pf	29	29½
Empire Steel	20	27
Empire Steel pf	60	64
Electric Axle Light & Power	3¾	4½
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf		35
Havana Commercial	16½	18
Havana Commercial pf	38	50½
International Pump	17	18½
International Pump pf	64½	66
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	28½	30
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	89
National Gramophone	48	50
National Salt	40	47
National Salt pf	77	79
National Tube	50	50¼
National Tube pf	93	93½
Otis Elevator	22	22½
Otis Elevator pf	89½	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf	93¾	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg	30	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	82	84
Sloss-Sheffield	30	31
Sloss-Sheffield pf	70	72
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	522	525
Telegraph, Telephone & Cable of A.	1	5½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	94⅞	95
American Air Power	49	50
Arizona Lead	11¾	12½
Asphalt Company of America	12	14
British Columbia Copper	9½	10½
California Copper	3¾	4¼
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	108	109
Chicago & Alton 3a, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	44	49
Electric Vehicle pf	70	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22½
General Carriage	6½	6⅜
Illinois Transportation	24	25
Kansas City, P. & G. pf., (new)	42	43½
Kansas City, P. & G. 3s, (new)	67¾	68¾
Little Tiger Gold Mining	48	52
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	98¾	99¼
New York Transportation	5⅝	6⅜
New England Transportation	6	6¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21⅝	23
Pittsburg Coal	22⅞	23½
Pittsburg Coal pf	82½	83
St. Louis subs. full paid, ex div.	118	119
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf	80	..
Retsof	26	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	7	14½
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	14½	15
Trust Company of America	190	195
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26½	27
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	62	63
*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.		

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	103	104
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 5s	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	228	230
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	84	85
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88½	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	26½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf	91	91½
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	28	30
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	113½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	35	55
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	110½
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	25	25⅞
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	71
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	105⅝	106½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark, bds	103	..
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	70	103½
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	18	20
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70¼	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	100	108
N. Y. Suburban Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Jos-ph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	55
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf	140	148
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	22	25
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	69	71
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	37	38½
Union Ferry bonds	100	..

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	8	10
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	41	45
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Lorillard Company pf	100	102
Standard Coupler	37	40
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	48	..
Union Typewriter	30	32
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110¾	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	125
Worthington Pump pf	106	107

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	105	105½
Iron Steamboat		3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb 16.—At 2 P. M. to-day the average of leading stocks was ⅜ lower than at the close yesterday, but there had been some recovery from lowest prices at that hour. The market was narrow and dull, and hardly had a feature calling for notice. Boston Elevated, which now sells plus the third installment of $25 per share, making $75 paid in, brought 123 to-day. Rutland Railroad common was up 1 more, at 10; Central Oil reappeared at 18. United States Oil lost ¼, to 18¾; Erie Telephone gained ½, to 108¾, receding to 107½; Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham incomes were up 2, at 50, $30,000 selling in the morning, with 51 bid in the afternoon; the 4s sold at 94. Mexican Central 4s were up ½, at 76. Chicago and North Michigan 5s were 2 lower, at 96. Michigan Telephone sold at 100. Calumet and Hecla rose 5, to 770. Utah was ½ lower, at 20½. Bingham was 1¼ lower than the last sale, at 10¼. Pioneer was off ½, at 1½ later 1⅝. Centennial was off 1⅛, at 18, rallying ½. Old Dominion lost ⅜, to 19¾. Agricultural Chemical rallied ¾, to 48¾. Parrot was ⅜ lower, at 44⅝. Dominion Coal was ½ lower, at 41½. Arcadian lost 1, to 17.

At the Clearing House 4 per cent. was the rate between the banks, and the rate was held stiff. New York funds sold at 10 and 12½ cents discount.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5	5½	Old Colony	3½	4
Allouez	3	4	Old Dom	19¼	19⅝
Arcadian	17	18	Osceola	75	76½
Arnold	5½	6½	Parrot	44½	45
Ash Bed	50	..	Pioneer	1¾	1⅞
Atlantic	23	24	Quincy	140	143
Baltic	20½	21	R. Island	4¼	4⅝
Bos. & C. C.	15	20	Santa Fé	6¾	7
Bos. & Mon.	278	280	Santa Ysabel	2¾	3
Butte & Bos.	67⅛	70	Shoe	32	33
Cal. & Hecla	770	775	Tamarack	193	195
Centennial	18¼	19	Utah Cons.	30	30½
Franklin	15	15½	Wash'gton	1	1½
Humboldt	50	1	White Knob	16	19½
Isle Royale	26	28¼	Winona	3	4
Mohawk	14	14⅝	Wolverine	41½	42

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	240	248	Fitchb'g pf.	124½	125
Bos. & Low.	241	..	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	110½	..
Bos. & Me.	198	200	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	115	..
Bos. & Prov.	300	300	West End	92¾	93
Bos. Elev	122	..	West End pf	90	90
Cent. Mass.	12	18			
C. Mass. pf.	60	65			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	339	340	Mex. Tel.	2¾	3
Chi. Stk. Y.	133	137	N. E. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal	41½	..	U. S. Oil	18¾	19
Dom. Cp. pf.	117	..	W. Elec.	42	43¼
Erie Tel.	107	107½	W. Elec. pf.	91	..

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The market to-day was no better than yesterday's except that the decline, save in a few stocks, was not allowed to go beyond last night's level. In Danville Bessemer, Susquehanna Iron and Steel, and American Railways, new low records were made, but otherwise the market held firm. The stories about a call on Union Traction were set at rest to-day by official denials, but the stock continued heavy, though it hardened later in the day.

The Philadelphia Electric Company, in accordance with the consolidation agreement, has completed the purchase in the open market of $2,000,000 Philadelphia Electric Gold 5s. The purchase was made quietly, and with a view of preventing an advance in the price while the operation was in progress. The amount now outstanding is said to be $11,200,000. The purchase of these bonds makes an annual saving in interest charges of $100,000. It is understood that no more of the bonds will be retired.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20½	20⅝	Phil. & Erie	21½	22½
Choctaw	33	34	Phila. Tr.	98	98¼
C. Tr., N. J.	61½	62½	Union Trac.	38	38¼
C. Tr., Pitts.	30	80⅝	U. G. Imp.	153	154½
El. Co. of A.	13½	13⅝	Welsb. Lt.	41	43
Lehigh Val.	25	25⅛	W.N.Y. & P.	7	7¼
Marsden	9	9½			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—There was another light market to-day. Metropolitan Elevated preferred closed at 82 after opening at 81½. Aside from a fluctuation from 21 to 22¼ in Shelby Steel Tube, there was not the difference of a point in any other quotation in the regular list. Fifty shares of ex-dividend Biscuit preferred went at 93, which was 2 points below what the regular brought.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
1,300	Linseed	15½	15	15¾
597	Standard pf	59	58¾	58¾
50	Radiator	49½	49½	49½
1	Tin Plate	34	34	34
50	Strawboard	31	31	31
4	Chicago City R. R.	227½	227½	227½
5	Chicago Telephone	223	223	225
1	Chicago Edison	151	151	151
15	Chicago Union Trac pf	76¾	76¾	76¾
30	Metropolitan Elev. pf	82	81½	82
600	Metropolitan Elev. pfs	28½	28½	28½
145	Diamond Match	127	127	127
125	North Chicago	225	225	225
980	National Biscuit	37½	36¾	37
70	National Biscuit pf	95	93	95
100	National Carbon	30	30	30
50	National Carbon pf	85¼	85¼	85¼
150	National Steel	50½	50½	50¼
170	Shelby Steel Mfr	22¼	21	21½
105	West Chicago	110¾	110¼	110¼
100	Western Stove	33	33	33

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Feb. 16, 1900.

Sales.		Bid.	Asked.	Last.	Net Change.
790	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15⅞	16	15⅞	.... ⅛
124	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	63¼	63¾	63¾	+ ⅛
100	American Cotton Oil	34	34	34	— ⅝
100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	94	94	94	....
29	American Express	148½	148½	148½	....
475	American Ice Co	44½	44½	44¾	— ⅛
910	American Linseed Co.	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
370	Am. Linseed Co. pf	59	59	58½	— ½
53	American Malting Co.	6	6¼	6	....
160	Am. Malting Co. pf	25¾	25⅞	25¾	+ ⅛
300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	41	41¼	41	....
215	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅛
100	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	— ⅛
500	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	47½	47½	47	— ¼
130	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	83¾	84¾	84¾	— ½
6,225	American Steel & Wire	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ½
900	Am. Steel & Wire. pf.	93⅞	93⅞	93¾	+ ⅛
55,450	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	113¼	114½	112¾	— 1⅜
100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	— ⅜
10,245	Pacific Mail	39¼	39¼	37	— 1⅝
14,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	133⅝	133⅝	134½	— ⅜
17	Penn. R. R., sub. R.	132	132	132	....
6,312	Peo. Gas, Chi., ex div.	107	107	104¾	— 1
100	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2¼	2¼	2¼	....
80	P., C. C. & St. L.	68	68	68	....
100	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	188	188	188	+ 3
25	Pressed Steel Car pf	87	87	87	....
125	Pullman Company	189½	189¾	189½	....
2,900	Reading 1st pf	56¾	56¾	56¼	....
300	Reading 2d pf	28¾	28¾	28⅝	— ⅛
500	Republic Iron & Steel	25¼	25¼	24¼	— ½
340	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	68⅝	68⅞	68⅝	+ ⅛
10	Rio Grande West. pf.	90	90	90	....
200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33	35	35	....
3,400	Southern Pacific	39⅝	39⅞	38¾	— ⅛
125	Southern Railway	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	— ⅛
1,700	Southern Railway pf.	57¼	57¼	56¾	— ⅛
100	Standard R. & T.	85	85	85	+ ⅛
5,920	Tenn. Coal & Iron	100⅜	100⅜	97	— 2
200	Texas Pacific	16½	16¾	16½	— ⅛
1,450	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	15¼	15⅜	15¼	— ⅛
2,489	Third Avenue	97	98	96¼	— ⅛
500	Twin City R. T.	64½	66¼	64½	+ ½
25	Union Pac & P. Co. pf.	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	....
12,160	Union Pacific	50⅝	50⅝	50	— ⅝
1,540	Union Pacific pf	76¾	76¾	76⅝	— ⅛
14,825	United States Leather	17¼	17¼	16	— ⅛
480	U. S. Leather pf	75¾	77⅝	75½	— ½
2,125	United States Rubber	33	33	30	— ½
819	U. S. Rubber pf	94	94⅜	93⅜	— ⅝
10	Wabash pf	20½	20½	20½	....
70	Wells-Fargo Express	128	128	128	....
728	Western Union Tel.	84½	84½	83¾	— ⅛
1,200	Wheel. & Lake Erie	10½	10⅝	10⅜	— ⅛
140	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
20	Wisconsin Central	19	19½	19	....
290	Wisconsin Central pf.	52	52	50¾	— 2⅝
317,288	Sales.				

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	102½	..	L. E. & W. pf.	83¼	84
3s, r., 1918	109¾	110	Lake Shore	194	210
3s, r., 1918	109⅝	109¾	Long Island	50	54
3s, 1918, sm.	109	110	Mah. C. R.	150	200
4s, r., 1907	114¾	115½	M. C. R. pf.	105	..
4s, c., 1907	114¾	115½	Man. Beach	7	12
4s, r., 1925	134¼	135	Man. R. Con.	45	..
4s, c., 1925	134¼	135	Manhattan El	182½	183
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113½	Mex. Central	12	12½
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113½	Mich. Cent.	106	..
D. C. 3-65s	118	..	M. & St. L.	10	..
Adams Exp.	115	117	2d pf.	93	95
Alb. & Sus.	195	..	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	155	17
Am. C. ex d.	140	160	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	51	55
Am. D. Tel.	20½	31	Mob. & Ohio	43¾	44⅝
Am. T. & C.	94	97	Mor. & Es.	184½	186½
Am. Tob. pf.	135¼	140	Nat. Bis. pf., ex div.	92½	96
Ann Arbor.	10¾	17	N. Cent. C.	96	40
Ann Arb. pf.	44	45½	N. J. Central	116½	117½
B. A. L. pf.	106	..	N. Y. A. B.	130	134
B. Un. Gas.	147	150	N. Y. & N. H.	212	216
Bruns. City	11¾	12½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	12½	13½
B., R. & P.	50	55	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	79
B., R. & P. pf.	91	93	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	35½
B. C. R. & N.	120	130	N. Y. L. & W.	131	132½
Cap. Tract.	..	95	Ont. Mining	8¾	9
Chi. C. Tr.	..	39½	Pacific Coast	51¼	52
C. G. W. pf.	..	..	P. C. 1st pf.	83	88
A.	77½	77¾	Penn. Coal	395	..
C. G. W. pf. B.	40	40½	P. C. C. & St. L.	87	95
C. G. W. d.	87¾	88½	Pr. Steel C.	55½	57
C. I. & L.	16½	17	Quicksilver.	2	2½
C., I. & L. pf.	45	49	Quicksilv'r pf.	8	10
C. M. & St. P. pf.	171½	172	Reading	18¾	18¾
C. T. & T.	11	12	Rep. Iron & Steel	..	..
C., C., C. & St. L.	104	108	Rio G. W.	46	50
Cleve. & P.	186	..	Rio G. W. pf.	90	93
C. C. & I. D.	1½	2	St. J. & G. I.	6	6½
C. C. & I. D. pf.	2½	..	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	..	47
Col. South.	5½	6¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15	16
Col. So. 1st pf.	43¼	43½	St. L. & S. F.	10½	11
C. & H. C. & I.	15	17½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	68	70
Com. Cable.	160	..	St. L. S. W.	10⅛	11⅝
Del. & Hud.	115½	116¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	27½	27⅝
D. M. & Ft. D.	15	16	Stl. b. certs.	59¾	60¾
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	95	..	Sixth Av.	200	..
D., S. S. & A.	14½	15	Tol. & O. C.	20	25
Eighth Av.	375	400	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Ev. & T. H. pf.	91½	93	T. P. & W.	8	..
Gluc. S. pf.	100	101	T. C. R. T. pf.	138	139
Homestake	70	..	U. R. & P.	28½	29¾
Hud. & Chi.	175	..	U. R. & P. pf.	47	49
K. C. P. & G. 1st, in. paid	13	14	U. S. Exp.	87	90
K. & D. M. 3	4	..	U. S. F. M.	20	..
K. & D. M. pf.	15	17	U. S. F. M. pf.	30	..
K. I. Chi.	30	38	U. S. R.	160	..
K. I. C. pf.	64	68	Wabash	6¾	7⅞
Lac. Gas.	76	78½	Wabash pf.	52¾	54¼
Lac. G. pf.	98	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	53¾	54¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$290,673,081
Gold reserve	222,243,771
Net silver	10,494,658
U. S. notes in the Treasury	18,506,221
Treasury notes of 1890	2,059,264
Total receipts this day	1,904,926
Total receipts this month	25,528,546
Total receipts this year	858,234,205
Total expenditures this day	1,865,000
Total expenditures this month	22,280,000
Total expenditures this year	825,215,139
Deposits in National banks	111,661,706
Silver bullion	101,538
National bank notes received for redemption to-day	285,611

Government receipts—

From customs	946,494
Internal revenue	1,035,104
Miscellaneous	13,266

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27½d per ounce, and in New York at 59¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Stock Exchange 300 shares of Phoenix sold at .12.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .18, seller 10; 400 Best & Belcher at .34, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.30, 300 Elkton at 1.20, 500 Mollie Gibson at .24, 200 Phoenix at .10, 1,000 Pharmacist at .14½, 200 Sierra Nevada at .45, 200 Small Hopes at 1.10, 1,000 Utah at .08, and 500 Work at .35.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.60	Sierra Nevada	.25
Adams Consol	.16	Standard	2.90
Breece	1.50	Small Hopes	1.00
Bruns. Consol	.25	Union Consol	.20
Crown Point	.10	Utah	.05
Con. Cal. & Va	1.23	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Yellow Jacket	.15
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02½	Argentum Juanita	.16
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Alamo	.17
Crescent	.15	Anaconda	.41
Catalpa	.15	Cripple Creek Con.	.15½
Deadwood Terra	.10	Creede & Cr. Ck	.50
Daly	1.35	Cresesus	.01
Eureka Consol	.15	Golden Fleece	.26
Father De Smet	.08	Isabella	1.30
Gould & Curry	.10	Mollie Gibson	.22
Hale & Norcross	.25	Mount Rosa	.60
Justice	.50.00	Pharmacist	.12
Horn Silver	1.10	Portland	2.30
Iron Silver	.59	Specimen	.09
Julia Consol	.01	Union	.45
Kingston & Pemb	.33	Work	.31
La Crosse	.14	Damon	.24
Mexican	.20	Elkton	1.15
Moulton	.25	Findlay	.12
Ontario	8.25	Garfield	.16½
Ophir	.50	Jackpot	.38
Occidental	.08	Pinnacle	.22
Plymouth	.14	Tornado	.50
Phoenix G. M. Co	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.17½
Potosi	.25	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Quicksilver	1.75	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Quicksilver pf	7.50	Grey Forge	.15
Savage	.08		

Railroad Earnings.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—			
M

COAL IN DEMAND ABROAD

Foreign Countries Look to America for Fuel.

ENGLAND SAVES HER SUPPLY

Thousands of Tons to be Shipped to Europe — Home Consumption Increasing—New Market in Cuba.

That the era of brisk trade upon which the United States has entered is certain to be prolonged is an opinion that is held not only by those engaged in the iron and steel industry, the extraordinary prosperity of which has been disclosed to laymen through the Frick-Carnegie controversy, but also by experts in the coal business. Active inquiries for soft coal are being made from Europe, and it is predicted that thousands of tons will be shipped there from this country in the course of the Summer.

A variety of causes, the coal men say, has led to this foeign demand, chief of which is the Transvaal war. France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and other Continental nations habitually draw heavily upon England for coal. France's need is greater than ever this year, owing to the ruinous strikes in her colliery regions, but Great Britain has special needs of her own just now, and is husbanding her fuel, so that the Continental nations have perforce to turn to the United States.

The British Government, it is understood in trade circles here, has an option on the output of the Welsh and north country mines, which it is exercising.

"In prevision of complications with European powers who might attempt to take advantage of her difficulties in South Africa to menace or attack her," said a member of one of the largest coal concerns in this country, and, indeed, in the world, discussing the situation yesterday, "Great Britain is amassing an enormous reserve of the indispensable mineral in the British Isles. She is also adding constantly to the immense stocks at her coaling stations scattered all over the world. Her mighty fleet is in full activity, and besides there is the fleet of transports in continuous procession to and from South Africa with troops and stores, so the demand upon her coal mines is so heavy that the requirements of her Continental neighbors cannot be met.

"This scarcity of coal has naturally led to a big increase in prices in England. Aside from this, the drain upon the English mines is said to have practically exhausted many of them, and the cost of production has risen because the shafts have had to be sunk deeper. Soft coal of inferior quality is being sold in London at the ruinous price of $12 a ton, it is said.

"Europe's need is America's opportunity, but our coal men are not particularly anxious to avail themselves of it in the present moment. Since the Spanish war the revival of our industries has been such that the home demand for coal is active. Industries, too, are springing up in Cuba, and that island is an important customer. One firm alone is exporting there from 800,000 to 1,000,000 tons a year. Many inquiries are being received by agents here from Europe, and even from England, but there is a reluctance on the part of American concerns to make contracts, or even to quote prices before April 1, as, owing to the great number of vessels drawn from the mercantile marine by the British Government, it is feared there will be an advance in freight rates.

"Talking about coal, Japan is becoming quite a factor in the situation, at least so far as the Far East is concerned. Statistics just issued by that empire show that her production, which in 1888 was estimated at 200,000 tons, reached 6,000,000 tons in 1897, and prices have increased during the same period 120 per cent."

W. W. Willett, Treasurer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal Agency, observed:

"The export trade has been increasing steadily for several months. This, no doubt, is due to the natural demand upon her home supply made by England on account of the war, and not a little, perhaps, to the strikes in France. The price of Cardiff coal has risen rapidly, partly owing, I should fancy, to increased cost of production and scarcity of miners. They have to shaft over there instead of going into the hillsides, as we do here, and the deeper the shaft the more it must naturally cost to get the coal out. As to the miners, many of them have gone soldiering, and others, who, as reservists or militia, are liable to military service, are leaving the country to escape it. I read that the other day about 400 of them landed here.

"Consequently, foreign countries are turning to us for coal as they are for iron. I may be wrong, but I think the trade we are gathering in now will be permanently retained, and will go on increasing naturally. There is a notable demand from abroad for the higher grades of coal, such as the New River steam coal handled by the Chesapeake and Ohio Company. Our company is shipping coal to France, Egypt, and other points, and we have had to charter fourteen big steamers. Prices on export coal are rising. They range from 70 to 100 per cent. higher than at this time last year. Prices in the home market are also rising, and are likely to continue to do so."

An officer of another concern said that mine prices rule higher than they have done for several years, and that there is likely to be a further spurt in the Spring.

It is reported that the price of coal in Pittsburg and vicinity will be advanced from 25 to 50 per cent. on April 1.

Patrolmen Ask for Shorter Hours.

A committee from the Patrolmen's Association called on President York and Chief Devery of the Police Department yesterday afternoon to present a plan on behalf of the association by which the patrolmen could have shorter hours and more time at home. They also asked for ten days' vacation with full pay, instead of seven days, and they said they would like to have less extra duty. Chief Devery said he would not approve of any plan which involved eight-hour shifts, and President York agreed with the Chief. The delegation protested that they had nothing to do with bills in Albany, and that an eight-hour shift was not advocated by the association. Their plan, however, provided for it. President York said the vacation might be extended.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Many Sales Involving Small Properties—Auction Dealings—Big Mortgage on a Fourth Avenue Building.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. C. J. McDonald to a client the plot, 31 by 118, on the east side of Broadway, 73 feet north of One Hundred and Fourth Street. Improvement by the purchaser will be of a temporary character.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for A. L. Trageser, for about $18,000, the three-story dwelling 449 West Twenty-fourth Street, 20.10 by 100.

Karl M. Wallach & Son have sold, for about $40,000, the new seven-story brick tenement, with stores, 232 East Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 90 by 102.2.

Post & Reese have sold for Gilbert C. Brown the five-story American-basement dwelling 116 East Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to John C. Rodgers the unfurnished flats, on a plot 75 by 132, on the south side of Wendover Avenue, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, and to A. Scerbo the plot at the southwest corner of Fulton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 125 by 126. Both the foregoing properties were bought in at auction yesterday by the selling companies as plaintiff in foreclosure actions.

Max Marx has sold through W. A. Darling to George W. Eggers a plot of about fifteen lots at Broadway and Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, being 75 by 25 by 249 by 125 by 239 by 25 by 100. Mr. Marx has also sold through Clarence M. Fowler the five-story apartment house 511 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 27 by 100.

W. J. Huston & Co. have sold for John H. Deane & Co. the lot on the east side of Audubon Avenue, 21 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 20 by 95; also, for Henrietta Williams, two lots on the east side of Audubon Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 40 by 95.

Janpole & Werner took title yesterday to the two lots at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street. The revenue stamps on the deed indicate a consideration of $51,000. It is understood that negotiations are pending for the resale of the plot to a builder, who will erect thereon a ten or twelve-story apartment house.

The new building which is being put up at the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street by the John H. Parker Company, and is now nearly completed, was mortgaged yesterday, in the name of Jennie S. Parker, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for $700,000. The mortgage is for one year, and bears 6 per cent. interest. By agreement, two existing mortgages—one for $100,000 held by the Cameron Company and another for $112,500 held by James D. Putnam—were made subordinate to the seven-hundred-thousand-dollar loan.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Melrose Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 49 by 98.3, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Thomas Lenane.....$18,000

By William Kennelly.

No. 31 West Thirty-first Street, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Ranald H. Macdonald.....37,636

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Partition sale.

No. 1,877 Second Avenue, 25 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store; together with 1,873 Second Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store; to Steindler & Gussaroff.....23,200

No. 1,873 Second Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with store; to Henry Lowi.....13,200

No. 1,355 Avenue A, 25.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store; to the Bohemian Anchor Society.....21,500

Seventy-third Street, north side, 248 feet east of Avenue A, 75 by 102.2, vacant; to Karl M. Wallach.....5,975

Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 298 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 102.2, vacant; to Leopold Hutter.....2,000

Fulton Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 126.9 by 88.3, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.....12,710

Fulton Avenue, east side, 126.9 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 125 by 88.9 and irregular, five four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.....49,800

Creston Avenue, east side, 124 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 150 by 100, six two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.....26,150

Wendover Avenue, south side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 75 by 132.5 by 75 by 131, three unfinished four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.....14,695

No. 325 Rivington Street, 37.5 by 75 by 37.6 by 76, six-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Schmeidler & Bachrach.....28,300

No. 1,661 and 1,663 Eastburn Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of Walnut Street, 49.3 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Isabella J. Bush.....3,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Reed's Mill Road, east side, 594 feet south of the Faile estate, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling and a one-and-one-half-story frame stable, 26 by 20.6 and 18 by 18.2; Christopher Englert, East Chester, owner; J. H. Perry, architect; cost, $2,150.

Webster Avenue, east side, 675 feet north of Scott Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 28.8; Oswald Benedict, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 30 Ridge Street, for a five-story and basement brick tenement, 19.1 by 82.6; Max Gold and Max Lippman of 143 Madison Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 24.11 by 95; T. H. Bell of 145 West Ninety-sixth Street, owner; Moore & Landseidel, architects; cost, $40,000.

Eleventh Street, south side, 187 feet west of Second Avenue, for a three-story brick rectory, 33.6 by 51; St. Mark's Church, owner; Edward Flagg, architect; cost, $14,000.

Broadway, west side, 340 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, for a one-and-one-half-story frame stable, 22 by 18; D. T. Hawxhurst, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $400.

Alterations.

La Fontaine Avenue, east side, 1145 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, two-story frame dwelling; Margaret Murphy, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich Street, to four-story brick lofts; J. E. Ewing, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $200.

No. 7 Crotona Park North, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Michael Regan, owner; J. E. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

No. 545 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Edward Long of 523 Manhattan Avenue, owner; L. C. Vanecek, architect; cost, $500.

No. 92 Pearl Street, to a four-story brick loft building; estate of Hugh O'Sullivan, premises, owner; A. L. Perpignan, architect; cost, $500.

Pleasant Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of Olin Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; C. E. Damon of 26 Pleasant Avenue, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $250.

Nos. 109 and 111 Worth Street, to a five-story and basement brick store; Frederick Ayer, Boston, owner; A. J. Manning of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 124 Bond Street, to a five-story and basement brick factory; estate of D. Bornhagen, owner; cost, $50.

No. 933 Second Avenue, to a three-story brick tenement, with store; Bruno Schwenter, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $600.

No. 103 Hester Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; William R. Wilson, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $150.

No. 207 East Eighty-third Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Albert L. Adams of 217 Fifth Street, architect and owner; cost, $1,500.

New Rectory for St. Mark's Church.

Plans were submitted yesterday to the Building Department by St. Mark's Church for a new rectory to be built on the south side of Eleventh Street, 187 feet west of Second Avenue. The dwelling, which will be three stories in height, will have a thirty-three foot frontage, and will cost $14,000, according to the estimate of Architect Ernest Flagg.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Feb. 16.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 109th St, 25.11x100; William Wetterer to Simon E. and Max E. Bernheimer.....$100

BROADWAY, n w s, Lot 30, map of 240 building lots, 123d, 124th, 25x100; Samuel L. Berthia to Elise E. Lieber.....3,500

CLINTON ST, w s, 125 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; Leon and Jacob Pizer to Isaac Sprung.....100

CLINTON ST, w s, 125 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; Mosea Cohen to Leon and Jacob Pizer.....100

CLINTON ST, 89, w s, 25x100; Isaac Spring to Lena Monday.....100

COLUMBIA ST, e s, 24.10 ft n of Stanton St, 21.8x75.4; Bertha Harris to Joseph H. Mittelman.....13,600

DE LANCEY PLACE, e s, Lot 108, map of 21 lots, portion of Downing estate at Van Nest Station, 25x80; Peter Zimmermann, Jr., to Henry and Julia Hammer.....1,875

DIVISION ST, 40, 12x irregular; Rebecca Krengel to Emil Reibstein.....1

FORDHAM AV, n s, adjoining land of John P. Hawkins, 50x100, City Island; Frederick W. Lowndes to Mary J. Connolly.....700

FORDHAM to West Farms Road, s w s, Lots 83 and 102, map of South Belmont, 55.2x196.3 to Garden Av. x50x219.7; John B. Haskin, Jr., and others, executors and trustees, to Denis Mullins, ½ part.....300

GREENE ST, w s, 125 ft s of 3d St, 27.6x100; Martin Schrenkeisen to Hermann Strauss and another.....90,000

HOUSTON ST, n e s, 194.3 ft e of Avenue A, 24.0x100; Leon and Jacob Pizer to Moses Cohen.....48,000

JEFFERSON ST, n s, 100.5 ft e of Clinton Av, 20x120; Sidney W. Hendrickson and another, individually and as executors and trustees, to Charles A. Mapes.....8,500

LENOX AV, e s, 67 ft n of 127th St, 16.6x85; Henry H. Sherman, referee, to John D. Quackenbos, executor, &c.....1,200

LENOX AV, s w corner of 115th St, 25.11x100; Sophie Rothschild to William Werner.....100

LOTS 29 AND 30, map of Barnum estate; Lots 19 to 23, map of Barnum estate; David Marx to Henry Acker.....100

MADISON AV, 1,485, s e corner of 102d St, 25.3x117.5x20x100.11; Frederick Grune to Frederick Bachmann.....Exch.

PARK AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 82d St, 77x100; Isaac Mayer to Max Radt and another...1

PITT ST, w s, 60 ft n of Broome St, 40x50; Abraham Stern to Philip Horowitz and another.....1

PITT ST, n w corner of Broome St, 50.6x25; Milton Stern to Philip Horowitz and another.....1

PLEASANT AV, e s, 29.5 ft n of 116th St, 25.1x73; Alfred Lauterbach, referee, to Patrick Marvin.....500

STANTON ST, s w corner of Forsyth St, 25x75; Albert Iden to Max Tannenbaum.

WASHINGTON AV, 135, 16x115; S. Francis O'Connor to Mary M. Lynch...100

WENDOVER AV, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 75x131x75x132.5; Francis B. Delehanty, referee, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.4,000

WINCHESTER AV, n w corner of Eagle Av, 25.6x77.9x25x72.7; John Smith to John D. and Elizabeth Fastenau.....100

5TH AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 114th St, 25x100; James Murray and Robert Hill to Moritz and Lena Gidion.....33,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 111th St, 50.11x100; Annie Z. Wallace and others, by guardian, to Charles C. Kelley, ⅛ part.....4,500

5TH AV, s e corner of 111th St, 50.11x100; John Benn and others to Aaron M. Janpole and another.....100

8TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 140th St, 74.11x109; also 141st St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 109x99.11; Hermann Strauss and another to Martin Schrenkeisen.....211,000

8TH AV, 2,172, 25x100; Fanny Levy to Frank Koch, exchange, &c.....6,000

4TH ST, w s, 75 ft s of 13th Av, 39x52.6, Wakefield; William F. Smith and another to Bridget Martin.....5,000

107TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of 5th Av, 50x114, Wakefield; Catharine Gerlich to Annie Jacobs.....1

18TH ST, n s, Lot 46, ap of 82 lots on 18th and 19th Sts, Wakefield, 25x100; Martin J. Keogh to Albert W. Hersche..

21ST ST, 404 East, 27.2x69; 5th Av, s e corner of 111th St, 50.11x100; Bernard Wallace to William C. Orr, ½ part.....1

21ST ST, 404 East, 27.2x69; 5th Av, s e corner of 111th St, 50.11x100; Margaret Benn to William C. Orr, 1-12 part.....1

21ST ST, 403 East, 27.2x69; 5th Av, s e corner of 111th St, 50.11x100; Michael Benn to William C. Orr, 1-12 part.....1

38TH ST, 332 East, 25x98.2x—x101.1; James A. Cowie to Lena Lane.....1

62D ST, n s, 315 ft w of 2d Av, 20x70; Henry Neuman to Isabella Rich.....15,000

64TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Columbus Av, 52x100.5x irregular; Rachel B. Brown to Annie L. Horn.....100

64TH ST, 137 West, 17.6x100.5; Marie V. D. Brown to Wolston H. Brown, trustee.....1

70TH ST, n s, 273.6 ft e of the Boulevard, 20x100.5; Charles T. Harbeck, executor, to Emma Bennett.....27,500

83D ST, n s, 185.4 ft e of Park Av, 25x102.2; August Oppenheimer to William Van W. Graham.....1

83D ST, n s, 185.6 ft e of Park Av, 25x102.2; William Van W. Graham to John B. Simpson.....1

83TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of West End Av, 50.5x102.2x50.6x102.2; Elias Kempner to Sigmund D. Rosenbaum.....1

87TH ST, 128 and 130, East, 34.7x100.8; Martin Schlamp to Henry C. Naumann..

108TH ST, 108 to 120, East, 78.6x100.11x irregular; also strip 5.6x50.11 adjoining on rear; Sigmund D. Rosenbaum to Elias Kempner.....1

114TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 0.1x100.11; Equitable Life Assurance Society to Hermann Strauss and another, quit claim.....30

115TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Katie Roys to Charles Gerlich.....1

117TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.10; Ellen F. Sweeney to Samuel Elkan and another.....100

117TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Allen Townsend to Thomas R. Calder and another.....1

117TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.10; 128th St, s s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Edmond Sweeney to Ellen F. Sweeney.....1

119TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 35x100.11; Adolph M. Bendheim to H. B. Hays.....1

139TH ST, 837 West, 25x100; Mary A. McNamee to Frederic Tetreau.....100

144TH ST, n s, 98 ft w of Hamilton Terrace, 16x80; Henry T. Dawson to Lucy E. S. Dawson.....100

158TH ST, 626 West, 19.3x99.11; Katie F. Wagner to Elizabeth Lewis.....1

174TH ST, s w corner of Fulton Av, 88.3x126.11x—x126.11; Francis B. Delehanty to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.....8,000

Recorded Leases.

CONTI, Cesare, to Giuseppe Marano; 327 East 113th St, 5 years.....$504 $540

FRY, Family, to Louise M. Stern; 872 Columbus Av, 5 years.....1,700

PICCHINELLI, Francesco, to Rocco Sciaanna; 233 Elizabeth St, 2½ years.....480

REICHERT, Marie, and another, to the Frank Brewery; 321 East 54th St, 5 years.....852

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKER, Henry, to David Marx; Lots 29 and 30, map of part of Barnum estate, Morrisania; also, Lots 19 to 23, same map, 5 year.....$65,000

BAILEY, Preston E., trustee, to N. Paul Phelps; Trinity Av, n e s, 400 ft s w of 161st St, 1 year.....500

BENNETT, Emma J., to Charles Strauss; 70th St, n s, 273.5 ft e of the Boulevard, 2 years.....2,000

BENNETT, Emma J., to Pauline Strauss; 70th St, n s, 273.6 ft e of the Boulevard, 3 years.....22,000

BLANCK, Louis, to Bowery Savings Bank; 25 West 112th St, 5 years.....13,000

BLUMENTHAL, George, and Abraham Rosenberg; Washington Av, n w corner of 173d St, demand.....10,000

BOHM, Minnie and Julius, to Robert J. Mix; 131st St, s s, 285 ft e of 8th Av, demand.....12,500

CALDER, Thomas R., and Philip Alexander to J. Allen Townsend; 117th St, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, demand.....20,000

CALDER, Thomas R., and Philip Alexander to J. Allen Townsend; 117th St, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, demand.....49,000

CLARK, William H., to George W. Young; 76th St, n s, 140 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand.....20,000

COHEN, Isidore, to Jacob Manheim; St. Ann's Av, w s, 105 ft n of 156th St, demand.....1,250

DAMIANO, Nicholas, to John B. Raggio; Lots 250 and 251, amended map of Central Mott Haven, secures performance of contract.....1,000

DAWSON, Henry T., to Edward Smith; 144th St, s s, 68 ft w of Hamilton Terrace, 1 year.....1,000

DE HART, John, to the Union Surety and Guaranty Company; 1,637 Fox St, demand.....1,200

DROUGHT, Julian, to Theodore Killan; 5th Av, n w corner of 127th St, ½ year..5,000

DWYER, Margaret, to Robert Goeller; Jackson Av, n e corner of 158th St, demand.....2,000

FARLEY, Joseph A., to Edward Oppenheimer and others; 100th St, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 month.....10,000

FELT, Emily L., to Silas A. Allen; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 113th St, 1 year.....25,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia, and Julius, to Charles F. Ballard; Madison Av, n w corner of 117th St, demand.....15,000

GERLICH, Charles, to Joseph Hofmann; 128th West, 150 ft s of, 3 years.....4,000

GOTTLIEB, Fanny, to Henry Wallach; 57 East 132d St, 5 years.....8,000

GRAHAM, William Van W., to August Oppenheimer; 82d St, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av; also 83d St, s s, 149 ft w of Park Av, demand.....10,000

GREENBLATT, Ely, to Leon Tuchmann; Lewis St, e s, 68 ft n of Houston St, new line, 2 months.....400

HECKMANN, John H., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 127th St, demand.....2,000

HERCHE, Albert W., to Martin J. Keogh; Lot 46, map of 82 lots on 18th and 19th Sts, Wakefield, 3 years.....210

HOFFMAN, John E., to Bertha Broege; Monroe Av, or Old Boston Road, e s, 2.0 ft w of Rose St, ½ part, 1 year.....500

HOLLOWAY, Henry D., to Edward E. Black; 164th St, s s, 100 ft e of Woodycrest Av, 3 years.....5,500

HOROWITZ, Philip, and Samuel Parrnas to Abraham Stern; Pitt St, w s, 60 ft n of Broome St, 1 year.....12,000

IDEN, Albert, to Arthur Schwarzenbach; 2d Av, s w corner of 58th St, 5 years...10,000

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and Louis Werner to John Sloane, executor and trustee; 5th Av, s e corner of 111th St, 2 years..25,000

JOLLEY, Emma V., and others to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 50 Leonard St, 1 year.....8,000

KIERNAN, James M., to Teachers' Cooperative Building and Loan Association; Boston Av, s e s, 540 ft n e of Perot St, installments.....480

KOHNS, Lee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 127 West 79th St, 3 years.....28,000

MAGNA, Herman W., to August Jungblut; 121 and 123 West 27th St, 1 year.2,000

PEIRCE, Charles P., to Harriet P. Sanborn; 25 West 127th St, 1 year.....4,000

MAPES, Charles A., to Mary A. D. Lange; Jefferson St, n s, 109.5 ft e of Clinton Av, 3 years.....5,500

MARANO, Joseph, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 337 East 13th St, saloon lease, demand.....800

NEUFELD, Jacob Strauss and others, owners; William R. Steinmetz, owner and contractor.....495

PEIRCE, Charles P., to B. Clark Andrews, trustee, &c.; 25 West 127th St, 1 year.....12,000

PARKER, Jennie S., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 4th Av, s e corner of 19th St, 1 year.....700,000

PAPPERT, August V., Jr., to George V. Fleckenstein, executor, &c.; 32 East 30th St, due.....16,000

PIZER, Leon and Jacob, to Winston H. Hagen, executor, &c.; Clinton St, w s, 125 ft s of Rivington St, 3 years.....20,000

PORET, Anna C., to Bowery Savings Bank; 7 East 3d St, 1 year.....19,500

PULTZ, Helen A. and John T., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; parcel of 33 8-100 acres of salt meadow and upland, Westchester, 1 year.....30,000

QUACKENBUSH, Daniel McL., to Bowery Savings Bank; 96th St, s s, 131.5 ft e of Park Av, 5 years.....23,000

ROUSE, Samuel, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 140th St, 1 year.....20,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Frederick Schuck; 2d Av, e s, 51.2 ft n of 91st St, 3 years.....18,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to George Wolf; 2d Av, e s, 51.2 ft n of 91st St, 1½ years.2,500

SHEAHAN, Cornelius F. and Josephine K., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 34th St, n s, 147.11 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years.....19,000

SHLER, Susan, to George H. McGuire; 428 East 136th St, 1 year.....3,000

SMITH, Margaret J., to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America; 59th St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..1,500

STEARNS, William H., to the Atlantic Deck Company; 24 East 22d St, demand..62,000

STEARNS, William H., to Alexander W. Fraser; 24 East 22d St, demand.....33,519

SPRUNG, Isaac, to Leon and Jacob Pizer; Clinton St, w s, 125 ft s of Rivington St, 2½ years.....2,000

TANNENBAUM, Max, to Albert Iden; Stanton St, s w corner of Forsyth St, 5 years.....27,000

THE RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to Harry S. Shepard; Riverside Av, or Drive, n e corner of 70th St, ½ year....11,000

TRULL, William C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 135th St, s s, 45 ft w of Brown Place, 1 year.....6,000

WAINWRIGHT, William, and wife to Stanton T. Stern; 605 Union Av and 589 and 591 Union Av, 2 years.....2,500

WALDVOGEL, John, and wife to George Schuster, Jr.; 2d Av, w s, 25.5 ft n of 5th St, 5 years.....5,000

WETTERER, William, to Charles F. Ballard; Lenox Av, s w corner of 115th St, 5 years.....35,000

WHITE, John J., to the Savings Bank of Utica, N. Y.; 80th St, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years.....95,000

REAL ESTATE.

Family History

is of the highest importance in passing a title to land. In country districts the facts may be easily ascertained, but in a great city, who knows the family history of the successive owners for a generation past of a piece of property?

Who can tell whether wives were of age when they joined in deeds; or children were born after the making of wills; or whether wills were suppressed by heirs; or what other undiscovered facts may have clouded the title to a million dollars' worth of property?

Title Insurance is the only protection.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Recorded Mortgages.

WIMPIE, Jacob M., to Alfred B. Price; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 60 ft n of centre line of 147th St, if extended, 1 year.....4,500

WIMPIE, Jacob M., to Thomas T. Reid; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 60 ft n of 147th St, if extended, demand.....16,411

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to August Limbert, trustee.....11,042

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Robert H. Coleman, trustee.....18,272

BECK, Christoline, and Emma, executrix, &c., to Emma Beck.....6,000

BLENDERMANN, Jacob, and others, executors, &c.....Nom.

COUSINS, Emma E., to Viola A. Tatham.1,000

FELDMAN, David, to Nathan Meyer.....2,000

GOMMEL, Peter, and another, executors, &c., to Peter Gommel, trustee.....18,000

GROTE, Ida F., to Charlotte A. Williams..3,000

HALSTED, Charles F., general guardian, &c., to Bernard T. McLean.....Nom.

JOHNSTON, William J., to Alexander J. A. Callaghan.....305

JUNGBLUT, August, to William Volk and another.....2,000

McLEAN, Bernard T., to Charles F. Halsted, trustee.....Nom.

MEYER, Frederick W., to Charles H. Meyer.....Nom.

MEYER, Frederick W., to Charles H. Meyer.....Nom.

MUNOZ, Leontine C., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Company.....32,500

POST, Regis H., to Lillian E. Bates.....Nom.

SHEPHARD, Harry S., to Henry J. Braker 11,000

SMITH, Percival C., trustee, &c., to Anna Lansing.....3,759

STRICKLAND, Samuel W., trustee, &c., to William J. McNeil.....Nom.

WELLBROCK, William H., to Henry Wellbrock.....Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 103d St, 100x77; William A. Luth against Metropolitan Investment Company, owners; J. L. Burke & Co., contractors.....1,165

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 68.3 ft n of 94th St, 108x100; William D. Grant against William Call, owner; F. Dodson & Co., contractors.....358

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 340, 347, 348, and 349; the Oxley & Enos Manufacturing Company against Emory F. Dodson, owner; E. F. Dodson & Co., contractors.1,180

GRAND ST, 474; Hyman D. Baker against Lipman & Levenson, owners and contractors.....200

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 742 and 744; Barnet Kimler against Jacob M. Wimple, owner and contractor.....1,050

UNIVERSITY PLACE, s e corner of 12th St, 48.6x89.6x23.7x82.6; the Rapp & Speidel Iron Works against James Stanley, owner and contractor.....11,901

UNIVERSITY PLACE, s e corner of 12th St, 48.6x89.6x23.7x82.6; Central Fire Proofing Company against James Stanley, owner and contractor.....1,350

UNIVERSITY PLACE, s e corner of 12th St, 48.6x89.6x23.7x82.6; Cosgrove Brothers against James Stanley, owner and contractor.....2,225

UNIVERSITY PLACE, s e corner of 12th St, 48.6x89.6x23.7x82.6; Gcss & Edsall Company against James Stanley, owner and contractor.....2,003

3D AV, n e corner of Wendover Av, 37x100; Franklin Levinson against Thomas M. Smith, owner; Thomas M. & Edward Smith, contractors.....488

5TH AV, n w corner of 35th St, 37x12—, irregular; the New York Insulated Wire Company against Dodd, Mead & Co., owners; Chase Electric Construction Company, sub-contractors; Robinson & Wallace, contractors.....298

40TH ST, 445 West; Andrew Masterson against G. Otto Eltrich, owner and contractor.....79

53D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x69.2; Patrick Norton against Bertha Volkening, owner; Henry Volkening, contractor.1,646

83D ST, 123 East; Ried & Jaeger against Tobias Krakower, owner and contractor.150

100TH ST, 159 to 163 West; William J. Fowler against Charles Kervan, owner and contractor.....3,400

100TH ST, 103 and 105 West; Arthur E. Hummel against John D. Dent, as agent and contractor.....80

118TH ST, 19 and 21 West; Bell Brothers against Max J. Katz, Morris Abelman, and Frank A. Seltz, owners and contractors.....756

150TH ST, 593 to 621 West; Ried & Jaeger against Joseph Strauss and others, owners; William R. Steinmetz, owner and contractor.....495

175TH ST, 756 East; Joseph Balaban and another against Margaret Babson, owner; Samuel E. Ayers, contractor.....7

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Jones St, 28x80; Edward McCann on Mordecai S. Kauffman and Amelia Glass, to Alberere Stone Company.....165

Lis Pendens.

BOSTON AV, 1,033; William W. Conn and another against Sarah F. Graham, individually and administratrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Carney.

BROOME ST, 508 and 510; Matilda Kohler against Walter L. Johnson, (specific performance, &c.;) attorney, E. F. Stern.

ELM ST, w s, 63.4 ft n of Howard St, 8x80; Henrietta C. S. Dodd and another against Adelheid M. Duhne, individually and executrix, and others, (to determine rights and partition;) attorney, W. O. Campbell.

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 95th St, —x—; Department of Buildings against Samuel Glass, (violation of building laws, &c.;) attorney, E. Otterburg.

LOT 109 on Map 2, property of Charles Darke at Yonkers; Ellis Jones and another against John Evans, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. S. Peck.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 109; Louis Becker against Marie Rothemund and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Brandt, Jr.

UNION PLACE, w s, 31.6 ft s of 17th St, 28.6x150; Louis Korn against Charles H. Jacob and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. Anstein.

1ST AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 106th St, 25x84; Bradley & Currier Company against Siegfried Lippstadt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Adams & Bradley.

10TH ST, 211 East; Mary M. Steiner against Henry M. Almer and another, (dower, &c.;) attorney, E. E. Slocum.

62D ST, 219 West; Daniel B. Childs and another, executors, &c., against Joseph Mathewe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hull & Horton.

79TH ST, s s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 50x102.2, 2 actions; Joel S. Mason and others against Adam Moran and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

81ST ST, 263 and 265 West; George M. Smith and another against the Metropolitan Improvement Company and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien, &c.;) attorneys, Truax & Crandall.

87TH ST, 40 West; J. Campbell Thompson against Ella F. Cook and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. P. Maloney.

89TH ST, 65 West; the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company against Max Silverthau and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmett & Robinson.

115TH ST, n s, 134 ft e of 3d Av, 18x100.11; the Popular Banking, Savings, and Loan Association against Sophie and Harry Weiss, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Waldo.

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RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Baptists Planning for a Thorough Campaign Here Next Week.

AN APPEAL TO YOUNG PEOPLE

The City Mission to Organize Early in March a New Church in the Upper East Side of Town.

The Baptists are to organize a new church in the upper east side of the city early next month. The Baptist City Mission owns a brick church edifice on One Hundred and Twenty-third Street near Third Avenue. The property is valued at $45,000. The building was once occupied by the Carmel Mission. Several offers have been made for the property, but the society does not wish to sell. Secretary William H. Brearley said yesterday: "The society, after several months spent in considering the matter, has decided to start a new church in the field which was occupied by the mission. We have made a thorough canvas of that section and found sufficient material for a church. The building on One Hundred and Twenty-third Street is free from debt. The society will select a pastor at its next meeting and provide him with sufficient means to start a strong church. Next week there will be a thorough campaign among the young people's organizations in all the Baptist churches in Greater New York. Our plan is to employ a number of evangelists in different parts of the city. A mass meeting will be held next Friday evening in the Church of the Epiphany, when the plan will be presented. The churches which will unite in this meeting are the Madison Avenue, Calvary, Fifth Avenue, Lexington Avenue, and Central."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Feb. 25, 1900.

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SUBJECT—Jesus Rejected at Nazareth. Luke, iv., 16-30.

GOLDEN TEXT—He came unto His own, and His own received Him not. John, i., 11.

Bethabara, Jerusalem, and Samaria, as our recent lessons have told us, were places where Jesus of Nazareth made Himself and His work known in the earliest days of His public ministry. But the revelations were to individuals. To one, He revealed Himself as "The Lamb of God"; to another, as both "The Son of Man" and "The Son of God"; and to another, as the fountain of "living water," opened "for sin, and for uncleanness." (Zechariah, xiii., 1.) To each one the revelation was personal, and in each case it wrought a marvelous and blessed change in each one who received it. The multitude, however, appear to have known but little or nothing of Him.

Now, however, our lesson brings before us a scene in Nazareth. There He made another revelation of Himself, but it was made to a large company. They were gathered together for a special religious service. He told them of the purpose of His coming—to be a deliverer. He told them also—as He did the "woman of Samaria"—from what He came to deliver. They listened attentively, "and wondered at the gracious words which proceeded out of His mouth," (v. 22.,) but not one was touched by them—not one was changed. So, as it was said on another occasion of the same place, "He did not many mighty works there, because of their unbelief." (Matthew, xiii., 58.)

Many have considered that this incident in Nazareth finds its true chronological place just here—after the interview with Andrew and John and Nicodemus and the woman of Samaria. In other words, after the return from Judea, "into Galilee," spoken of by St. John. (4:3.) There is nothing, however, in any of the Gospel narratives which determines this with any certainty, but much that casts doubt upon it.

From the connection in which St. Luke introduces it, it would seem to be a more accurate interpretation to recognize this as the very first incident in the public ministry of Jesus of which we have any detailed record. According to his account, immediately after Jesus was baptized He was tempted in the wilderness. In close connection with this, he says that "Jesus returned in the power of the Spirit into Galilee." (vv. 13, 14.) What particular part of Galilee He visited we are not told, but His ministry, wherever it was, attracted considerable attention, "and there went out a fame of Him through all the region round about. And He taught in their synagogues, being glorified of all." (vv. 14, 15.) But it does not appear that He attracted any disciples as yet to follow Him.

THE REJECTION OF JESUS.

In the course of this tour, apparently, St. Luke adds, "He came to Nazareth, where He had been brought up; and, as His custom was, He went into the synagogue on the Sabbath Day." (v. 16.) He was as unattended, as He had often been on previous occasions. After the exciting scenes of that day were over, He appears to have made a brief visit to Capernaum, (v. 31,) and then went—as we have already seen, still without any disciples—to Bethabara. There disciples began to attach themselves to Him. "The day following," St. John says, "He returned into Galilee." (John, i., 43-45.) Then, with "His disciples" He attended "a marriage in Cana, of Galilee." (John, ii., 1-2.) But there is no record that He visited Nazareth at this time, for He had testified at His previous visit, that "no prophet is accepted in his own country." (v. 24.) On the contrary, it appears as if the family home were changed from Nazareth to Capernaum (John, ii., 12,) soon after the wedding in Cana, and Capernaum was afterward known as "His own city" (Matthew, ix., 1,) in preference to Nazareth. (Luke, ii., 39.) It was "exalted unto Heaven," (Matthew, xi. 23,) but He lived no more in the place "where He had been brought up" after this rejection.

If, therefore, this interpretation of the chronology of events is correct, this incident in Nazareth took place some time before the interview with Andrew and John, and before any of the other events brought before us in our recent lessons. This gives it great importance, and the attending circumstances add very much to its significance.

When He was baptized the Holy Ghost descended upon Him. (iii., 22.) Then He "was led up of the Spirit into the wilderness, to be tempted of the devil." (Matthew iv., 1.) Then He "returned in the power of the Spirit into Galilee and came to Nazareth." (Luke iv., 14.) There, in the synagogue, when He had opened the Book, He found the place where it was written, "The Spirit of the Lord is upon Me." And when He had closed it He said, "This day is this Scripture fulfilled in your ears." (vv. 14-21.)

Thus "led by the Spirit," "in the power of the Spirit," and with "the Spirit of the Lord" resting upon Him He made this first revelation of Himself as the Redeemer of men to those who had known Him all their lives. And they rejected Him. Under the most impressive circumstances, and in a very peculiar sense, He thus "came unto His own and His own received Him not." (John i., 11.)

It must indeed have been a very difficult matter for the people of Nazareth to comprehend the revelation Jesus made to them that day. We can hardly appreciate their difficulty. Neither His personal character nor their long and just admiration of it helped them in the least. On the contrary, it probably hindered them. For even yet it is a very difficult matter for the most sincere believer to comprehend that He was both "very man of very man," and at the same time "very God of very God." No man can understand it but by the teaching of the Holy Ghost. His own apostles were in ignorance of it until they were so taught. But the people of Nazareth, when He came to them "in the demonstration of the Spirit." (First Corinthians ii., 4,) refused to believe what He said, because they refused to be taught. Many have followed their example.

"THE CARPENTER'S SON."

From His earliest childhood these people of Nazareth had seen Jesus increase "in wisdom and stature" (ii., 52,) as He grew up in the home of Joseph, the carpenter. As He grew in years He grew "in favor" with them all. But they knew Him simply as "the carpenter's son." (Matthew, xiii., 55.) They had probably often seen Him working at the bench as himself a carpenter. They were well acquainted with His mother, Mary, and with His brothers James, and Joses, and Juda, and Simon, as well as with His unnamed sisters. (Mark, vi., 3.) As a boy they had seen Him "subject" to His father and mother, (ii., 59,) and had probably often held Him up as an example for their own children to copy. When He was twelve years old they had seen Joseph bring Him to the synagogue on "the Shabbath-Tephelin," and there, in the presence of all the people, bind upon His arm the appointed phylacteries, just as He did upon the arms of James and Joses and Juda and Simon when they reached the same age. After that, they had seen Him a devout attendant upon the Sabbath services, and every year they had seen Him go up to the appointed feasts at Jerusalem. As He grew to manhood He had probably, like other respected citizens, often taken the lead in the services of the synagogue "on the Sabbath day, and stood up for to read" and explain the appointed Scriptures, and they had undoubtedly often listened to Him with pleasure and with profit.

But when He began to be about thirty years of age" (iii., 23,) they saw Him suddenly leave their midst. Where He had gone, and what He had gone for, they did not know, and probably did not give it very much thought. They missed His presence on the Sabbath days, but probably took no more notice of it than they would of the occasional absence of any other of their respected fellow-townsmen. Now, when He came back, He was undoubtedly as warmly welcomed home as any one else, and, "as His custom was, He went into the synagogue on the Sabbath Day," just as He had done aforetime. There was nothing at all unusual in that.

At the appropriate time in the services He "stood up" to signify that He desired to read the Scriptures, as he had often done on other occasions. The "Chazzan," who had charge of the Ark containing the sacred rolls, without any question or hesitation handed Him the roll of the prophet Isaiah. This He unrolled until He came to that part which we know as the sixty-first chapter. The passage, as quoted by St. Luke, appears to have been from the Septuagint version, and not from the original Hebrew, and does not pretend to give anything more than an epitome of the full prophecy.

In that prophecy Isaiah, like an artist, depicts in the foreground of his painting the condition of God's people in Babylon, and the gracious deliverance prepared for all who will accept it. But in this distant perspective, he just as plainly paints the condition of the sinner in all ages, and the redemption grace has provided for that condition. To the captives in Babylon, the condition foreseen, was a material one; to the sinner, it is spiritual. But an apprehension of the material, helps us to appreciate that which is spiritual.

In the picture drawn by the prophet, we see a wretched captive. He has been despoiled of all his goods, and is very "poor." He has nothing wherewith to pay the ransom required for his deliverance, and no power to earn it. His wretched state and long confinement have taken away from him all hope, and he is "broken-hearted." His master has not only beaten and "bruised" him, but he has actually put out his eyes—as the Philistines did to Samson, and he is "blind." If he could escape, he could not find his way to a place of safety, and he is too lame to fly, even if he could see the way. There is no hope for him except in the mercy of his master, and there is no prospect that "the acceptable year" to show mercy will ever come to this master.

The apostle describes the same condition spiritually when he writes "ye were dead in trespasses and sins; wherein ye walked according to the course of this world, according to the prince of the power of the air, fulfilling the desires of the flesh and of the mind, and were by nature the children of wrath; without Christ, being aliens from the commonwealth of Israel, and strangers from the covenants of promise, having no hope, and without God in the world." (Ephesians, ii., 1-12.) "In whom the god of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not." (Second Corinthians, iv., 4;) "having the understanding darkened, being alienated from the life of God through the ignorance that is in them, because of the blindness of their heart." (Ephesians, iv., 18.)

THEY DID NOT BELIEVE HIM.

This spiritual condition, the people of Nazareth—like "the natural man" in every age—did not realize. So—although there must have been a wonderful and unusual light and majesty about Jesus—when He announced to them that "the Spirit of the Lord" was upon Him, and had "anointed" Him to be their deliverer, it was utterly incomprehensible to them. They had for years known and respected Him as an upright man, without a flaw in His character, and as one in whose every word the utmost confidence could be placed, yet when He thus offered Himself to them as a Saviour from sin, they had no faith in Him whatever. If He had come to enrich the poor with material riches, to give health to the sick, sight to the blind, and strength to the weak, they would have received His message with delight. But as it was, although they acknowledged that His words were "gracious words," they were unwilling to believe what He said. In the strong language of St. John, they "made Him a liar." (First John, v., 10.)

Thus they had looked so long and so intently upon Him simply as the son of Joseph that they refused to recognize Him as the anointed Christ of God. Their long admiration of His lovely human character prevented them from seeing the glory of His divinity. The same effect is often seen in our own day. Emphasizing His life as a model to be copied, many lose sight of His work, a matter to be believed, and so they fail to appreciate the wonderful love of God in giving "His only begotten Son" to be "the Son of Man," "that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." (John, iii., 16.)

And yet it is only by faith in that work that men can receive any real benefit from Him. They must believe the record that He gave of Himself, and believing, trust in Him and keep His commandments. This was the case in the days of Elijah. The widow of Sarepta believed, trusted, and obeyed, and she alone of all the famine-stricken people received a blessing. So also in the days of Elisha. Naaman alone of all the lepers in the land so realized his desperate condition that he believed, trusted, and obeyed the prophet; and to him alone the "flesh came again like unto the flesh of a little child and he was clean." (II. Kings, v., 14.) So it has been ever since, and ever will be in the case of Jesus of Nazareth and His salvation.

The people of Nazareth, however, neither recognized their own condition nor believed His word. On the contrary, "when they heard these things" they "were filled with wrath, and rose up and thrust Him out of the city, and led Him unto the brow of the hill whereon their city was built, that they might cast Him down headlong. But He, passing through the midst of them, went His way." (Verses 28-30.) As they had not been able for thirty years to discern His divine character, so now they were unable, for a season, to discern His physical presence. After His resurrection this was the common condition. No one then ever saw Him excepting His disciples, and they only occasionally, when He specially revealed Himself to them. And yet He had the same body as before His crucifixion. (Luke xxiv., 39.) When He was always seen plainly by every one, excepting on two or three occasions, when He "hid Himself" from them. (John viii., 59.) This was one of those occasions. His hour had not yet come, and His life, therefore, could not be taken from Him until He voluntarily laid it down of Himself. (John x., 18.)

But it will be noticed that in this the very first revelation of Himself to the world after entering upon His official work, Jesus of Nazareth did not present Himself as either a teacher or as an example, but as the anointed Saviour of sinners—to be received by faith. Those who did not receive Him as such received no benefit from his presence. It was only those who did that grew into His likeness and appreciated His love.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How had Jesus revealed Himself in Bethabara, Jerusalem, and Samaria, and what was the effect in each case?

How does this revelation of Himself in Nazareth differ from these?

What is said of the chronology of this incident, and what was probably the order of events?

What importance does this order of events give to it?

What were the attending circumstances, and how do they add to its significance?

How only can this revelation be understood, and why did the people of Nazareth fail to comprehend it?

What facts in the life of Jesus had they seen?

What occurred when He was about thirty years old, and what is said of it?

What passage of Scripture did He read, and what does it depict?

How is the condition of God's people in Babylon described, and what is its spiritual counterpart?

What prevented the people of Nazareth from accepting Jesus as their spiritual deliverer, and what is said of it?

How only can any receive benefit from Jesus and His work, and how is it illustrated?

What did the people of Nazareth do, and what is said of Jesus "passing through the midst of them?"

What was the special revelation which Jesus made of Himself at this time, and what is said of it?

Church News and Notes.

The Rev. Dr. Moses J. Gries of Cleveland will preach this morning in the Temple Emanu-El, 521 Fifth Avenue.

The Rev. Dr. John E. Bushnell will preach to-morrow morning and evening in the West End Presbyterian Church.

Hugh O. Pentecost will speak to-morrow morning in Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue, on "The Slavery of Duty."

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer will preach to-morrow morning in All Souls' Church on "The Inspiration of a Great Example."

The Rev. Dr. Krans will speak to-morrow morning in St. Matthew's Church, West Eighty-fourth Street, on "St. Matthias."

Mendelssohn's Forty-second Psalm, "As the Hart Pants," will be sung in full at St. Andrew's Methodist Church to-morrow evening under the direction of Organist Thomas A. Humason.

The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry will speak to-morrow morning in the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, on "Self-Deception." He will also preach at the afternoon service.

The Rev. Dr. A. MacMurry will speak to-morrow afternoon to the Young Men's Christian Association at 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

"The Cornerstone of the Christian Religion; or, What Think Ye of Christ?" will be the subject of the Rev. Julian K. Smyth's discourse at the New Jerusalem Church, Thirty-fifth Street, east of Park Avenue, to-morrow evening. This will conclude the present series of evening discourses on the doctrines of the New Church. The pastor's sermon to-morrow morning will be on "The Mission of the Strong to the Weak."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The Corner-Stone of the Christian Religion;
OR
"What Think Ye of Christ?"

A Discourse to be delivered in the New Jerusalem Church, 35th Street, east of Park Avenue, Sunday evening, February 18.

Without overlooking either the human or the divine aspects of the Saviour's life, the New Church doctrine of the Glorification of the Lord's Humanity brings them into harmony; while the unfolding of the internal sense of the Scriptures throws a new light upon this greatest of all subjects.

Subject of Pastor's sermon in the morning: "THE MISSION OF THE STRONG TO THE WEAK." Morning service 11, Evening service 8. The public cordially invited.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Henry van Dyke, D. D., of Princeton University. All are welcome.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO METROpolitan Temple, 14th St. and 7th Avenue. All seats free. Dr. Cadman will preach morning and evening. Services in Church every night, Wednesday, discussion on Bible Topics; Thursday, Dr. F. H. Carpenter speaks; Friday, Dr. Cadman answers questions; Saturday, People's Concert.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. At 11 A. M. the pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach the sixth in the course of sermons upon "The Inspiration of Life." "The Inspiration of a Great Example." The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach, 11 A. M., on "John Ruskin as a Social Reformer." Rev. T. C. Wetmore will preach at 8 P. M.

"ARE UNITARIANS CHRISTIANS?"
First sermon special series.
Rev. Sydney Herbert Cox, Lee Avenue Congregational Church, Hooper St., Brooklyn, 7:45; quartet, chorus, and orchestra.

At Church of the Strangers,
57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.,
The Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor.
At 11 A. M. and
At 7:45 P. M. **Rev. George S. Avery will preach.**
Strangers cordially welcome. All seats free.

AT FRANKLIN ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Greenwich St.—Rev. Stephen Merritt in morning; Rev. John Godson in evening. All invited.

AT JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH, EAST OF 8th Av.—Rev. Thomas Bond preaches morning and evening. At 4 o'clock Evangelistic meeting. Rev. C. E. Nash will speak. Special music.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor, and Mme. Von Finkelstein Mountford will speak at 11; her subject, "The New Testament in the Light of Modern Palestine"; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT NINTH REGIMENT ARMORY, 14TH, NEAR 6th Av., service 4 P. M.; Judge Gildersleeve is expected to speak and Mr. P. W. Radcliffe; Chaplain Madison C. Peters will tell "How to Abolish Poverty"; good music; public invited.

AT PERRY STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Greenwich St.—Rev. J. C. Coddington will preach morning and evening. All invited.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor's subject, "The Roman Inquisition—300th Anniversary of the Burning at the Stake of Giordano Bruno."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., the pastor, Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; morning subject, "The Coming Christ"; evening subject, "Red Pottage; or, The Tragedy of Wrongdoing."

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 68th.—Dr. Madison C. Peters preaches to-morrow at 11 and 8. Dr. Peters will end his ministry in this church on Sunday, Feb. 25th. Public cordially invited.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., pastor-elect.
Services Sunday, February 18th.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young men's Bible class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. 3 P. M., class for the discussion of Present Day Problems: Topic, "Child Saving"; speaker, Mornay Williams, Esq., President Board of Trustees N. Y. Juvenile Asylum. 4 P. M., service of song; Cecilia Bradford Trio. Address by Rev. Samuel Colcord. 5 P. M., Bible class, conducted by William H. Thomson, M. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 18TH,
Evangelists' Mass Meeting at 3:30.
Dr. D. J. BURRELL PRESIDES.
Song Service led by J. H. Meredith.
Fiske Jubilee Singers sing Plantation Melodies.
Addresses by
COUNTESS SCHIMMELMANN
and
A. C. DIXON.
SUBJECT: "HOW TO SAVE THE CITY."
SEATS FREE.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, AMsterdam Avenue, Between 70th and 71st Streets.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach; morning: "Life's Incompleteness a Prophecy of Immortality." Evening: "The Relation of Browning to Christianity."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NO. 220 West 57th St., near Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—8 A. M., morning prayer; 10 A. M., morning service, Dr. Smith will preach; 4:30 P. M. afternoon service, Mr. Lowrie will preach; 8 P. M., evening service, Dr. Smith will preach. Sunday school, 3 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; vespers, 4; service and sermon, (rector,) 8.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St.; Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr., officiating.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Children's service, 3 P. M.
Musical service, 8 P. M.
Sittings free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M.
"The Glory of a Dream."
Lecture, "As You Like It," 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St.—Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer; sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer; sermon by Dr. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's, Harlem.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., COR. Park Av.—Service, 11 A. M.; Dr. Minot J. Savage will preach; subject, "The Kind of Salvation Which the World Needs, with a Glimpse at Modern Revivalism"; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance Park Av.; all cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St. Communions, 7 and 8 o'clock. CHORAL CELEBRATION, 10:30; CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'c. Two anthems. PROCESSION.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CONGREGATIONAL — PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., near Henry.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, will preach. Morning subject, "Christ's Weight of Character, that Could Not Be Hid." Evening subject, "Compelling a New Life by Burning One's Bridges Leading to the Old."

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 30, 22E. RUE Services religieux le dimanche a 10h. ½ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. Wittmeyer, recteur.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE Advent, 230? Broadway, Above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant Minister.—At 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. E. Y. Mullins, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., will preach. Bible school at 9:45 A. M.; prayer meeting Monday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., LL. D., Pastor-elect.—Services Sunday, 18th inst., at 11 A. M.; Rev. James Milne of St. Andrew's Church, Auckland, N. Z., and at 4 P. M. Rev. Alexander McGaffin of the Second Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn are expected to officiate; Sunday school and adult Bible classes meet at 9:30; lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock; strangers cordially invited to attend all services.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 187-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON Avenue and 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdsen, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. All seats free.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Midweek prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

HENRY FRANK
Carnegie Lyceum, 57th and 7th Av. Mornings, 11:20, "Evolution of Woman." "Shall Women Be Bread Winners?"

HUGH O. PENTECOST,
64 Madison Av., near 27th St., Sunday, 11 A. M., "THE SLAVERY OF DUTY."

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11; Rev. Robert Erskine Ely at 4:30; subject, "The Saloon Problem."

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 53d, Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday, 11 A. M., Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, will preach; 8 P. M., Dr. Johnston will preach, by request, on "Judas the Traitor."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St., Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor.—Sabbath services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., will preach in the morning, and Rev. Lysander Dickerman, D. D., in the evening; Bible school in chapel, 9:45 A. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. A. A. Stimson, D. D.—Services at Leslie Hall, southwest corner 83d St. and Broadway. Morning service at 11; Sunday school, 12:15; Christian Endeavor service at 4 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject—"The Finding of an Old Book."
Evening subject—"In Solomon's Porch."

FIFTH AVE. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Dr. Mackay will preach at both services.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29 Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Cobb will preach at both services.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REformed Church. Morning worship, 11 o'c.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE, —In the morning, 10:45, Professor Fagnani of Union Seminary. In the evening, 7:30, Edward Judson, the pastor. Service every evening.

NEW YORK CITY MISSION.
Popular Meeting in Behalf of
The New York City Mission and Tract Society
will be held in the
MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.,
on Sunday Evening, February 18th, at 8 o'clock.
Stirring addresses may be expected by
Mrs. L. S. Bainbridge on Woman's Work for Women, by Rev. Wm. Denman, D. D., and Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., on our city and its needs.
All New Yorkers who are interested in the spiritual welfare of their own city are earnestly invited to be present.

PROF. JOHN B. DE MOTTE,
OF BRYN MAWR, PENN.
will give two popular addresses to young men, ILLUSTRATED BY ORIGINAL EXPERIMENTS AND STEREOPTICON, Sunday, 4 P. M., "The Harp of the Senses," with singing by original Swedish Male Quartet. Sunday, 9 P. M., "The Secret of Character Building," with music by Cecelia Bradford Trio. West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 West 57th St., near 8th Av. For men exclusively. All men welcome.

REV. DR. R. S. MacARTHUR
preaches in Calvary Baptist Church, West 57th St., morning and evening.

RICHARD HENRY THOMAS OF BALTIMORE a minister of the Society of Friends, proposes to attend divine worship at Friends' Meeting House, No. 144 East 20th St., (Gramercy Park,) at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All cordially invited.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROADway, Cor. West 73d St.—Rev. Samuel McComb, M. A., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. The Rev. F. E. Marsten, D. D., will preach at 8 P. M. The last Tennyson lecture Thursday at 11 o'clock.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY Feb. 18, 1900, 11:20 A. M., Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Lecture by Mr. M. M. Mangasarian; subject, "The Influence of the Beautiful in Life"; all interested are invited.

St. Ambrose Church. 8, 9, 10:30, 7:30.
Rev. Stephen Innes, Rector, officiates P. M.
Two choirs.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 127th St., Rev. George R. van De Water, D. D., Rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M., 4 and 7:45 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 73th St., West of Columbus Av.—At 11 A. M., the pastor, Rev. J. O. Wilson, will preach; subject: "Why Not Another Pentecost?" At 8 P. M. choral service, "AS THE HART PANTS," by Mendelssohn; choir and large chorus, Dr. Thomas Arthur Humason, choirmaster. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock; the Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

COUNTESS SCHIMMELMANN
SPEAKS IN COOPER UNION
in Danish, German, and English,
MONDAY, FEB. 19TH,
at 8:30 P. M.
A. C. DIXON PRESIDES.
Fiske Jubilee Singers Sing Plantation Melodies.
SEATS FREE.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 126th St., Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., pastor. 10:30—Sermon by the pastor. Subject, "Sabbath Day Visions."
7:45—Preaching by Rev. F. J. Baylis of Colorado.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Avenue and 86th Street.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by pastor.
Morning subject: "Divine Architecture."
Evening subject: "Character Creation."
Morning devotional service Sunday 10:15. Organ music for fifteen minutes before night service.
Midweek service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA OF INDIA, TUXEDO Hall, 58th St. and Madison Av., Sunday, 3 o'clock, "Religion of Jesus and the Ethics of Vedanta." Admission free.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV., 76TH ST.—Saturday morning service at 10 o'clock; Rev. Dr. Kohler, "Our Ideals." Regular Sunday morning service at 11 o'clock; Rev. Dr. Schulman, "The Motives of Morals." All are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—On Saturday Rev. Dr. Moses J. Gries of Cleveland will preach on "A Present Problem for the Jew." Service begins at 10 o'clock. On Sunday Dr. Silverman will lecture on "The Progress of Morality in the Nineteenth Century." Service begins at 11:30.

THE REV. DR. RILEY OF THE GENERAL Theological Seminary will preach in the Crypt of the New Church of the Congregation of Transfiguration Chapel, 221 W. 69th St., Sunday, 11 A. M.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, West Fourth St., Near Sixth Av.—Preaching, 10:30, 7:45 by pastor, Dr. John J. Reed. Evening, "Rehoboam, or Criminal Self-Neglect."

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.; Bible class for men in the Church House at 10 o'clock; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'c.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and One Hundred and Fifth Street, Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. John E. Bushnell, D. D., will preach at eleven A. M. and eight P. M. Men's meeting, 10:30 A. M. Sunday school, 3 P. M. Y. P. S. C. E., 7 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; midweek meeting on Wednesday, 8 P. M. You are invited.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

SPEND THE HOLIDAY

In a short and delightful trip to the popular resorts of Virginia on one of the fast and elegant steamships of the

OLD DOMINION LINE

Steamers will leave New York Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 21 and 22, at 3 P. M., for

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.,
connecting for
Virginia Beach, Va., Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C.

Returning passengers can leave Norfolk daily (including Sunday) at 6:00 P. M. for New York direct.

Round-trip tickets, including meals and stateroom berth en route, $13.00, $13.50, and $14.00.

Round-trip tickets, including meals and stateroom berth en route, and covering one and one-quarter days' expenses at Old Point Comfort Hotels or Virginia Beach, (Princess Anne Hotel,) $17.00.

Entire trip can be made at total cost of $17.00.

If desired, tickets can be had, with but little more cost, allowing return via Washington, thence by rail to New York. Passengers limited to time can be in New York at noon on Friday, returning by rail from Washington, D. C.

Trips offer a 45-hour Excursion of sea, river, and rail travel, or an 11 to 30 day trip, at option of passenger.

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TOURS AT SPECIAL RATES TO **CUBA** BY THE MUNSON LINE.
To Matanzas, thence to other North Shore ports, by S. S. Curityba, Saturday, Feb. 24th, and Saturday, Mar. 24th. Interesting side trips.
Regular weekly sailings to Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua, Nuevitas, Baracoa, and other North Shore ports.
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RATES—NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO, CABIN, $105; STEERAGE, $40.
Steamers sail from pier foot of West 27th St., N. Y.
ADVANCE, Feb. 21, 1 PM | FINANCE, Feb. 28, 1 PM
Information at company's office, 29 Broadway.
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OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort,

TUNNEL HOLD-UP CHARGES

Hints at Bribery Resented by Municipal Committeemen.

SAY NAMES SHOULD BE GIVEN

Explain Their Attitude on the Franchise Application—Views of Railroad President Baldwin.

The accusation of attempted bribery made by Edward F. Linton, Secretary of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission, against the members of the Railroad Committee of the Municipal Assembly caused a great deal of comment in official circles yesterday. While no one was prepared to confirm or deny the report, it was the general impression that the committee has been derelict in its duty in not making some sort of a report instead of withholding action.

Several members of the committee, notably Councilman Hester and Alderman Goodman, declared that they had always been willing to vote for the granting of the franchise, and that if the Chairman of the committee, Councilman Oakley, would call a meeting they would willingly vote for an immediate and favorable report. Councilman Oakley, when asked why he had not called a meeting of the committee, said that the committee had not had time to consider the matter with the thoroughness which it merits. He gave no hint of when he would call the committee together.

Mr. Linton had nothing to add yesterday to what he had already said in relation to the attempt on the part of the members of the committee to get money in return for votes. He said that if the committee would hasten to take action of some sort the Atlantic Avenue Commission would cease its efforts to obtain legislation at Albany, and he would apologize for what he has said concerning the members of the Assembly.

Eugene G. Blackford, the President of the commission, said that he had no personal knowledge of an attempt to solicit bribes. He knew, he said, that there was no objection on the part of the people of the city to the granting of the franchise, and he felt that so long as this was true there could be no valid objection on the part of the members of the Municipal Assembly. If there were, it was the duty of the Assemblymen to say so in order that the tunnel company and the Atlantic Avenue Commission could have an opportunity to refute the objections. "In the absence of any report," Mr. Blackford said, "people can draw their own conclusions. I have drawn mine."

Councilman Cassidy of Queens, who appeared to be most antagonistic to the granting of the franchise at the hearing before the committee, said yesterday that he was against the franchise because the company is not operating a railroad.

"The law passed last year," he observed, "says that any railroad company operating a road in New York City may apply for a franchise. So far as I can learn this company which is to connect with the Long Island Railroad Company's system has no existence save on paper. How do we know that as soon as it gets the franchise it will begin work? Other franchises have been granted in this way for East River tunnels, and yet there is no tunnel. We have no assurance that they mean business.

"As for the charges that Mr. Linton makes, I can only say that it's cheap talk to accuse public officials of holding out for money. Who is Linton, anyway? Why, in 1896 he ran for Assembly on the Republican ticket and was defeated by 800 votes, though the district gave McKinley a majority of 3,200. I guess that shows how much of the sentiment of his neighborhood he represents.

"Now he tells the newspapers that he is going to get legislation that will give other city officials the right to award this franchise. The Legislature can't do it, for the Constitution requires that the consent of the local authorities must first be obtained before a franchise can be given, and the Court of Appeals has already declared that 'local authorities' means the local legislative body. So I guess they won't go so very far in that direction."

Councilman Hyland, who is a member of the committee, said:

"I'm not ready to believe any charges made in an indefinite way by a man I don't know anything about, and I'd believe my colleagues in preference to him at any time. So far as this franchise is concerned, I'm willing to have it considered at any time. How I'll vote is no one's business."

Councilman Conly, another member of the committee, said he had no objections to the franchise that couldn't be removed by argument. "As for attempted bribery, if this man has any charges to make, let him name the men," Mr. Conly remarked. "I guess the Council would like to know who has been doing such work. I don't believe any one has, but if what Linton says is true, he ought to come out and tell us about it. No one is going to hurt him."

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad said yesterday that he was in no way identified with the statements made by Mr. Linton that the application for a franchise was held up by members of the Municipal Assembly because no cash was offered.

"It is to be regretted," said Mr. Baldwin, "that anybody has given utterance to such sentiments. They are not in line with the sentiments of the officers of the Long Island Railroad. We have gone at this matter in a businesslike way and intend to continue in the same manner.

"There is some comment because we did not go to the Rapid Transit Commission with the application for our franchise. The reason why we did not is plain. If our application had met with the approval of that body, we would still have to go to the powers that be for permission to open the streets. If we get that permission now, we will have all we want. We are now awaiting bids from contractors, and in a few days we shall have these bids in hand. Then we shall have done everything in our power to keep our faith with the public, that, through the actions of the old City of Brooklyn and the unanimous vote of the Legislature, demanded that this improvement should be made. We shall then leave it to the public to exert what pressure it may to make the final step possible."

The Long Island Company has under advisement a form of bill for relief that may eventually have to be presented to the Legislature.

It was said yesterday by a man who is intimately connected with one of the asphalt companies that the combination which was anxious to bid on the work for which a bond issue of $2,000,000 was held up, had paid $50,000 to members of the Council in order to get the bond resolution through. The resolution was not passed until just before the end of the year, and as a consequence no repaving was done last year.

Royal Baking Powder

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When there are so many impure and unwholesome mixtures, called baking powders, in the market, consumers will wisely adhere to the Royal, whose good qualities they have proven, and whose superior purity, strength and wholesomeness have been officially certified by the United States Government and State Food authorities.

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The government chemists found numerous cheap imitation baking powders, made from alum. Alum is a poison, and the sale of alum baking powder is prohibited in many states.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

THIRD AVENUE'S FINANCES.

The Company Seeking Aid from Various Bankers—Proposed Committee for Creditors.

The announcement Thursday that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and their syndicate had withdrawn from negotiations to take up the twenty-million-dollar floating debt of the Third Avenue Railroad Company was the subject of a good deal of discussion in Wall Street yesterday, and there were many unauthenticated rumors as to what the company would do. The only certain thing is that the floating debt cannot remain in its present condition. It is falling due in various amounts, and the company has not the money to pay it. Financial aid must be found somewhere.

Yesterday the Third Avenue Directors were busily seeking to interest, one after another, a number of banking firms in negotiations for caring for the debt. They appealed in vain to Brown Brothers, and even made an attempt to reopen negotiations with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., but the latter firm flatly refused to take up the proposition again. A member of the firm said later:

"We are definitely out of it—for good. We have made up our minds to say nothing as to the reason, but we shall certainly not take up the matter again."

The Third Avenue Directors have succeeded in getting their propositions considered by one financial house, and it is now taking counsel as to whether or not it will go into the matter.

Edward Lauterbach declined yesterday to discuss what capitalists were being talked to on the subject of the road's finances. He said that the Directors had not set a day for a meeting, and that there was nothing new to give out. The announcement was made later of the appointment of Isaac D. Barton, formerly General Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, and later of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, to the post of assistant to President Elias. It was officially said that the appointment was without special significance, but Mr. Barton is believed to be a friend of the Pratt family, which has a close business relationship in Standard Oil with the Rockefellers. Holders of large amounts of the unfunded debt of the Third Avenue Railroad Company have requested Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, New York; Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York, and T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., President of the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, to act as a committee for the protection of their interests. These holders may deposit the notes in their possession with either the Central or the Metropolitan Trust Company and give the committee full power to negotiate on their behalf.

Saloon Keeper Shoots Himself.

Frank M. Jackson a saloon keeper, was found in his office, above the saloon at 43 West Third Street, at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning lying face downward on a sofa with a bullet wound in the left temple. A revolver with one chamber empty lay in the open drawer of a desk beside the couch. Mrs. Jackson was lying in a drunken stupor on a bed in the adjoining room. The discovery was made by Pasquale Paretti, Jackson's barkeeper, and a customer, who had heard the shot fired. An ambulance was summoned, and Jackson was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died half an hour later. Mrs. Jackson was arrested. It was ascertained that the dead man had been a sufferer from neuralgia, and it is believed he committed suicide. Mrs. Jackson, who was arraigned on the charge of intoxication, was released by Magistrate Crane and placed in the custody of her brother-in-law, E. W. Brown.

COLER REPLIES TO WHALEN.

Controller Says Claims Against the City Aggregating Millions Are Being Prepared by Workmen.

In reply to the statement issued by Corporation Counsel Whalen in regard to confessions of judgment in the matter of claims made against the city by city employes under the prevailing rate of wages law, Controller Coler said yesterday:

"The refusal of the Corporation Counsel to advise the Department of Finance in regard to claims which have been transmitted to him for action is something which should not be confounded with the offers of judgment which have been made on claims for the prevailing rate of wages and for other purposes. The Law Department is on record as having refused the Controller information of a perfectly proper character in regard to the city's claims against railway corporations and others, and without which information the Department of Finance cannot properly perform its duties.

"In regard to the innumerable offers of judgments made, on claims for the prevailing rate of wages, it is useless to cite the decision of the Court of Appeals, since that decision could necessarily be final only in regard to the particular facts of that case. The facts in regard to each trade are different, and I am at a loss to understand how the Corporation Counsel finds it so easy to offer judgment off-hand in regard to all the trades represented in the city employ without a trial which would bring out the necessary facts.

"Investigation shows that laboring men are not receiving the proper proportion of money that should come to them. Money is paid out to their assignees, and attempts are then made to purchase these claims. There were eighty-nine municipalities in the City of New York before consolidation. The employes in each of these are being organized and are at work preparing claims against the city. Nobody can tell how many millions these claims will aggregate, but the total will have to be included in the tax levy for 1901."

Doctor your Cold with a doctor's prescription. That's JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

LEGAL NOTES.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—The Court of Appeals, by Judge Cullen, recently gave an interesting exposition of the law in reference to agreements of separation between husband and wife. Orrin Hungerford, who inarried his wife Charity Hungerford in 1883, continued to live with her in Jefferson County, N. Y., until October, 1892. Prior to the marriage he agreed to pay her $2,000, which he did not do. Soon after the marriage Hungerford became dissatisfied with his wife and treated her in a harsh, unkind, and tyrannical manner; scolded and found fault with her, and finally told her to leave him. On different occasions he knocked her down, locked her up in the house, and assaulted her with a pitchfork. On Oct. 12, 1892, she improvidently entered into an agreement, while they were still living together, whereby he was to pay her $1,000 and give her some personal property and then they were to live separate. In 1895 she recovered judgment in an action to set aside the agreement. That decision, which on the husband's appeal was affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department in 1897, is now affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The court held that such an agreement is void at law, and is only upheld in equity where the provision for the maintenance of the wife or children is suitable and equitable. The inability of the wife to restore to the husband the amount received by her under the agreement was held not to be a defense to her action to rescind it, for she was only bound to return it so far as it was within her power to do so.

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HYPOTHECATION OF RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCK.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed judgment rendered several months ago at Special Term on the report of a referee, in favor of the Manhattan Trust Company and others in a suit brought by the Central Trust Company of New York, as trustee, against the West India Improvement Company and others to recover from the Manhattan Trust Company certain shares of stock and second mortgage bonds of the Jamaica Railway Company. The plaintiff contended that the hypothecation of these stocks and bonds by the West India Improvement Company to the Manhattan Trust Company was in violation of the terms of a mortgage made by the improvement company to the plaintiff. The latter sought to avoid the transfer and procure a delivery to it of the hypothecated securities, and to enjoin their threatened sale. The mortgage covered certain grants and concessions owned by the West India Company for railways in the Island of Jamaica, and for extensions to these railroads. The referee found that none of the parties defendant had any knowledge or notice of the existence of the mortgage at the time of the execution of the agreement between the improvement company and the Manhattan Trust Company, and held that the mortgage did not operate to pass the legal title to the bonds and stocks to the Central Trust Company. Justice Ingraham gave a dissenting opinion, holding that a transfer of the concession for the construction of a railroad in the Island of Jamaica involved a transfer of the right to receive these stocks and bonds, and by the mortgage of the concession, with the stock and bonds when received, there was acquired by the plaintiff a lien upon the concession, and the incidents or property which would flow from it. Justice Ingraham comes to the conclusion that the right of the mortgageor to dispose of this property or make any sale or transfer of it depended upon the written assent of the trustee; and in the absence of such consent, the property was to remain in the possession of the mortgageor subject to the lien of the mortgage until the payment by the mortgageor of the obligation to secure which the mortgage was given.

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THE CHINESE RAILWAY SYNDICATE CONTROVERSY.—Thurlow Weed Barnes brought an action in October, 1898, against Calvin S. Brice, Samuel Thomas, Frederic P. Olcott, Richard J. Cross, composing a so-called "Chinese railway syndicate"; the Southern Trust Company, Hugh J. Grant, the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, Henry W. Cannon, Levi P. Morton, Thomas C. Platt, and others, and the American China Development Company, a New Jersey corporation, to recover $1,000,000 which he contended was the reasonable value of services he rendered in drawing, negotiating, and holding contracts, concessions, and agreements relating to the construction of railways in the Empire of China. Mr. Barnes alleged that these contracts were procured from the imperial Chinese Government solely through his efforts. A number of the defendants served answers about a year ago, and last December Justice Scott, at Special Term, granted an order allowing certain of these defendants to serve amended answers. The original answers set up that the Chinese railway syndicate was a copartnership in which Mr. Barnes was a copartner, and that therefore he could not maintain an action against his copartners for services. In July last Mr. Barnes sued Mr. Olcott and the others, asserting his rights as a copartner with them. He said the reason they sought to amend the original answers in the first suit was because they were naturally in somewhat of a quandary as to how they could deny the allegation of plaintiff's copartnership with them made in Barnes vs. Olcott, and maintain a consistency with their defenses in Barnes vs. Brice. There being no other way out of it, the bull was taken by the horns, he averred, and the motion to amend in Barnes vs. Brice was made. The plaintiff's appeal from Justice Scott's order was argued before the Appellate Division yesterday. It was contended by Charles J. Hardy, on behalf of the plaintiff, that the effect of the granting of the motions for leave to amend was to permit, in effect, the interposition of false answers. Decision was reserved.

CHICAGO ELEVATOR COMPANY.

Russell Sage Announces that It Is to Go Into Liquidation.

Russell Sage announced yesterday that the Chicago Elevator Company, of which he is President, was going out of business. It is capitalized at $500,000 and has been in the field for fifteen years, owning two grain elevators in Chicago. The Directors have voted to go into liquidation and wind up the affairs of the concern. Mr. Sage has held the office of President for several years.

"The reason we are going out of business is that we have not been getting any business to do for some time," said he yesterday. "The company paid well at first, but in recent years there has been a competitor, and our concern has not done much. Then we have been injured by the actions of some speculators in grain who preferred their own private concerns to the welfare of the company."

"Were these speculators in your concern?" he was asked.

"Some of the men were in our company," said he, "and they acted in conjunction with outside speculators. They used the elevators for their grain without paying the proper charges. No, I won't tell what their names are. I don't want to discuss it."

Staten Island Boy Killed by Car.

Joseph Farrell, twelve years old, who lived with his parents in Port Richmond, S. I., was killed yesterday by a trolley car of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company in front of the Port Richmond Post Office. The wheels of the front truck of the car passed over the boy's body, cutting it nearly in two. It was necessary to summon a wrecking crew to raise the car in order to remove the body from the track. The conductor and motorman of the car were arrested.

Policeman Commended for Bravery.

Policeman Anthony J. Helfrich of the police boat Patrol has been commended by the Police Board for bravery. On Dec. 31 a burglary was committed in Leonard Brothers' iron works, at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and the Harlem River. The policeman discovered the thieves and pursued them, exchanging shots with them. He was hit in the leg and he fell, the burglars escaping. Helfrich was laid up for seven months because of his injury.

The New Hat,

in the new shape and shade.

"Blue Pearl" Alpine,

$3.00.

Quality—the finest.

Stores open this evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Tea-Gowns and Wrappers.

Sale of Remaining Stock.

Silk, Cashmere, Flannel, Lawn and Organdie.
Simply or elaborately trimmed.
Various models and colors.
$5.00, $10.00 and $15.00;
Formerly $10.00 to $50.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Is your derby done up, been knocked off and out by winds and trampled by hoofs?

There's a Spring style or two here for you to choose from—correct or they wouldn't be here.

The same old good quality, $3.

At Prince Street store only.

Perhaps 350 bicycle knickers and about 50 possible-match coats left of the 1500 odds and ends of day before yesterday.

$2.50 is not cheap for slop-work knickers—but these are our make, guaranteed just the same as when marked at higher prices.

Knickers or coat, $2.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"The Survival of the Fittest."

Our furniture will be like a Louis Quinze screen which was in vogue in the eighteenth century and which now in the closing year of the nineteenth century is leading all rivals, having outlived the changing styles of all those changing years.

We are making our furniture an important factor of each historical period, so its fame will live on through the coming years.

Carefully selected wood, beauty and variety of design, skilful workmanship, and factory prices you can only get when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

TO-DAY.

Two Lots of

Imported Half Hose

(MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES.)

Lot 1. 17c. pair. Six pairs for 95c.

Lot 2. 25c. pair. Six pairs for $1.38

They comprise Lisle Thread and Cotton, in Fancy Stripes, Plaids, Blacks, Tans, and Balbriggan.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

C. H. PEPPER'S LINOLEUM

IS THE BEST FLOOR CLOTH

FOR OFFICES.
1,319-1,321 BROADWAY,
HERALD SQUARE.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th St. MATINEES TO-DAY AND THURSDAY. Wednesday Matinée Next Week. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. MATINEES TO-DAY AND THURSDAY. No Wednesday Matinée Next Week. MAUDE ADAMS IN THE LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & B'way. Eves. 8. Mat. To-day. XTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 24th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Xtra Matinee Washington's Birthday. The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. LAST MATINEE. LAST NIGHT. MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES

Feb. 21—Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, Seats now on sale. HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Ave. Castle Sq. Op. Co. 3d Year, in English. MARITANA 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. Next week the MASCOT. Misses Cissie Loftus, Berri, Quinlan, Messrs. Delamotte, Monlan, Elder. Special Matinée Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22.

Koster & Bial's

Farewell week of Round New York in 80 Minutes. Mat. To-day. With FOUGERE and THE GREAT LAFAYETTE

KNICKERBOCKER. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15. N. C. GOODWIN / MAXINE ELLIOTT. EXTRA MATINEE Next Wednesday. When We Were Twenty-one. Special Matinée WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'y & 7th Av. VICTORIA Last 2 Weeks Mat. t'day & Fb. 22. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées. CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP. 50c | Admission to Promenade | 50c

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Mat. to-day & Wash'n's B'day, 2. "A TRIUMPH."—HERALD. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evs. at 8. Wed. & To-day, 2:15. M'LLE FIFI Feb. 26—Mme. Modjeska in Repertoire.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SHENANDOAH. Mat. To-day. Next week—"IN OLD KENTUCKY."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Wed. To-day & W'ton's B'day Mats. DAVID BELASCO'S Naughty Anthony

NO LIQUORS GROCERIES DRUGS BUT EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Great Values in Boys' Suits

in the favorite Double Breast styles, for Boys 7 to 16 years of age.....

Assortment comprises All Wool Cheviots, Tweeds, Cassimeres and Worsteds, in a large variety of Tan, Brown and Gray Mixtures, Stripes, Checks and Invisible Plaids—excellently and strongly made, stitched and lined—proper weight for now and Spring. .....This purchase was made at great concessions, and as customers are always given the benefit of such transactions, we offer:

Suits	at 2.98	worth 4.98	Suits	at 4.98	worth 7.98
Suits	at 3.98	worth 5.98	Suits	at 5.98	worth 9.98

EVERY SUIT A TRUE BARGAIN.

Other February Opportunities

Boys' Waists and Blouses
These prices are to clear the stock.
All Wool Flannel Waists and Fancy Cheviot Blouses, were .59..... .29
Others, were .69 and .98— Now ..... .49 and .69

Boys' Hats and Caps
These prices are to clear the stock.
Chinchilla Tams, were .69..... .19
Military Caps, were .98..... .49
Telescopes, were .98 and 1.49..... .49
Derbies and Alpines, were .98..... .49
Derbies and Alpines, were 1.29 and 1.69..... .69
Derbies and Alpines, were 1.98..... .98
Little Boys' Fancy Tams, were 1.49 and 1.69..... .69

Babies' Long Cloaks
Fancy Silk and Wool—were used as samples—but are perfectly fresh and free from any spot or blemish—prettily trimmed—regular values 4.50 and 5.50—"Sample" prices ..... 2.98 and 3.98

Ladies' Dress Skirts
Crepons, Plaids and Wool Serge, some braid or satin ribbon trim—black and colors—were 2.98 and 3.98..... 1.98

Ladies' Mercerized Sateen Skirts
Black and New Fancy Shades—Extra deep accordion pleating, with dust ruffle—made and look like silk petticoats that cost six times as much... 1.59

Three Worthy Items in Hosiery
FOR MEN—Fast Black and Russet shades; also polka dots—double soles.. 12½
FOR WOMEN—Fast Black Cotton—plain and rib—with and without white split feet—also fast black Lisle Thread—double soles—ordinarily sell at 29 and 35 cents..... 19
FOR CHILDREN—Heavy Corduroy Rib—fast black—double knees—double soles—double heels—all sizes 6 to 10 inch—great value at..... 19

Some Saturday Specials in Corsets
Ladies' Satin Corsets, also fine Prunelle Cloth—French shape and long waist—were 2.50 and 3.25.... 1.98
Fine Novelty Batiste Sateen and Coutille Corsets—odd sizes—were 1.98 to 2.75..... 1.25
Ladies' French Shape Corsets—also Long waist—Coutille and extra quality Sateen—usually 1.00..... 59

Articles for Toilet
Things you pay little for but think highly of
Imported Tooth Brushes—various styles of handles—worth 15 to 25 cents..... 8
Black Rubber Dressing Combs—special. .12
Metallic Hair Brushes..... 8
Dew of Roses face powder..... 9
Chesebrough Blue Seal No. 2 Vaseline 6
Glycerine and Witch Hazel, Cold Cream—Jar..... 9
Highly Scented Glycerine Transparent Soap..... 8
Essence of Spring Violet perfume—1 oz. .15
2 oz. .25
4 oz. .39
Sozodont—new small size..... .19

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15. The new society play in 4 acts by John Oliver Hobbes, with the full strength of Daniel Frohman's Stock Company. THE AMBASSADOR

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS The Surprises of Love. Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. Milton & Dollie NOBLES, 15, 25, 50c. Le Roy & Clayton Bonner, Gallando, the Silvers, Mov. Pictures, &c.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Camilla Urso, 15, 25, 50c. Lillian Burkhart, The Hawaiian Trio, Tiddlewinks & Dugan, Mov. Pic's, &c.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM MONDAY AFT., FEBY. 19th, at 3:30. Major J. B. Pond Announces the Third Lecture of the Series by ERNEST SETON THOMPSON "Wild Animals I Have Met." Reserved Seats, $1.00. Children Half Price.

COMIQUE B'way and 29th St. The House That Jack Built. Mat. To-day, 25c. & 50c. VANITY FAIR BURLESQUERS. Dixon-McGovern Fight Pictures.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. 20TH CENTURY MAIDS. "Cyrano de Rubber-Neck." Living Pictures.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & To-day, 2. Special Matinée Washington's Birthday. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance. MARIE DRESSLER, MR. & MRS. ROYLE, Walton's Dogs and Monkeys, Morton, Lewis & Ryan, Biograph, Nellie Walters

CASINO! 1st Matinee TO-DAY! "Altogether a SUCCESS!" —N. Y. Herald. THE PRINCESS CHIC!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices, 25-50-75-$1.00. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2 Ev. 8:10

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Last laughing chances. Last 2 Performances. Mat. To-day, 2:15. To-night, 8:15. MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY. Wed., Feb. 21, "Aunt Hannah." Seats now selling

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

Weber & Fields' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. Matinées Tues. & Sat. WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. GREAT SUCCESS of the new ballad as sung by MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE."

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CINEMATOGRAPH. CHARMING MUSIC

Harlem Op. House. JAMES K. HACKETT 8:15. In Rupert of Hentzau. Mat. t'dy. Next Week: HENRY MILLER in "The Only Way." Mat. Washington's B'day.

THE NEW YORK BROADWAY TO TOKIO Broadway, 44-45 Sts. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2. No smoking at Matinées.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. To-day. 2nd Week | Sequel to "At the White Horse Tavern." Great Hit | "Als Ich Wiederkam."

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899—1900. Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU. This Aft. at 1:30, DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friederichs, Bars, and Dippel.

Special Notice—Change of opera to-night. In consequence of the continued indisposition of Madame Sembrich, the opera for this evening will be changed to "La Traviata."

To-night at 8, at Popular Prices, Verdi's opera, LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Nordica; MM. Campanari and Salignac.

Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 18, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Campanari, and Plançon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Mon. Ev'g, Feb. 19, at 8, LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Nordica and Sembrich; MM. Dippel, Plançon, Illy, and Ed. de Reszke.

Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 20, at 8:30 precisely, First performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Marie Brema, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bars, Friederichs, Muhlmann, Pringle, H. Devries, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.

Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 21, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Plançon.

Thur. Ev'g, Feb. 22, at 7 precisely, second performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DIE WALKUERE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Pevny, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bouton, Molka-Kellogg, Broadfoot, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.

Fri. Eve., Feb. 23, at 8, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, and Salignac.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. Wed. Aft., Feb'y 21, at 2:30. Programme. Boston Symphony Orchestra. CHERUBINI, Overture Anacreony. MOZART, Aria from "Il Re Pastore," (Violin Obligato, Mr. Franz Kneisel); SCHUBERT, Unfinished Symphony in B minor; BELLINI, Casta Diva from "Norma"; BRAHMS, Hungarian Dances, Nos. 1, 2 and 6. Soloist: Madame Sembrich

Thurs. Evg., Feb'y 22, at 8:15. Programme. BERLIOZ, Overture "King Lear"; MENDELSSOHN, Violin Concerto; CESAR FRANCK, "Les Eolides," (first time); BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 8. Conductor. Mr. Gericke. Soloist: Miss Leonora Jackson

Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1899—FIFTY-EIGHTH SEASON—1900. EMIL PAUR.....Conductor. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH, at 8:15 P. M. PROGRAM. Overture, "Coriolanus".....Beethoven. Variations on a Theme by Haydn.....Brahms. Concerto for Piano, No. 2, F minor.....Chopin. VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN. SYMPHONY NO. 5, E MINOR....Tschaikowsky. Tickets at Carnegie Hall and Tyson's and Ruilman's. Seats 75 cts. to $2; Boxes $12 and $15. Admission $1. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH IN FIVE HUMOROUS AND MUSICAL RECITALS. February 21 and 23 at 8:15, February 24 at 3:15, "Awful Bores" And Humorous and Musical Selections. February 27 at 8:15, February 28 at 3:15, "The Trials of an Entertainer" And Humorous and Musical Selections. Tickets $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK. WEST 66TH ST., near COLUMBUS AV. INTER-STATE HOCKEY MATCH. Pittsburg Hockey Team vs. New York A. C. To-night at 8:15 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Skates Free.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

FEB 17 1900

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

On about March 1 Dodd, Mead & Co. will present the completed three parts of Count Tolstoi's long expected novel, "Resurrection." This is the novel, it will be recalled, the author's profits of which are to go to the relief of the Russian Quakers, or Doukhobors. Although begun five years ago, its first incomplete draft was laid aside and was only reclaimed and finished with the object in view of aiding a persecuted sect. As a novel of Russian life and character, it is frankly realistic and broadly treats of those things and emotions that the American or English author usually leaves to the reader's imagination for expression. As a political tract it will possess great value, for some of the most advanced views of sociology and politics are discussed with much force and with a grasp of present conditions all over the world that is astonishing.

John Kendrick Bangs is finding time while administering editorial supervision over Harper's Weekly to put the finishing touches to a new volume, written in his most familiar vein, which will be called "The Booming of Acre Hill, and Other Sketches." In it the author gently satirizes certain phases of social life in small towns that strive for distinction, under the shadow of the metropolis. "Land boomers," church matters, and suburban politics are all handled with a keen sense of their humorous and peculiar characteristics. Yet Mr. Bangs is never ill-natured, nor is his satire ever boisterous. He connotes without prejudice or vanity.

A new series of Shakespeare's plays is in preparation by the Doubleday & McClure Company which will contain several interesting, if not valuable, features. The set will only conprise the plays that are familiar to theatregoers. Each will be edited by some well-known actor or actress who has won distinction in a Shakespearean rôle, and each will be elaborately illustrated with portraits of the editor and with pictures of the most important scenes of the play as they are presented before modern audiences. Miss Ada Rehan will write the introduction for the first volume, which will include "The Taming of the Shrew." Sir Henry Irving has promised some material for "The Merchant of Venice." Aside from their critical parts, the introductions will contain interesting reminiscences and biographical matter, which identifies the actor-editor with the play.

After all it seems that poor George W. Steevens left sufficient material concerning his South African experiences in the present war to make a book. The book, which will be entitled "The Siege of Ladysmith," will shortly be published by William Blackwood & Sons. American admirers of this author's work will also be glad to learn that his London, Paris, and Berlin letters are to appear in a later volume. Toward the close of the year a memorial edition of Mr. Steevens's works will be issued, the first volume of which will include a memoir by Mr. W. E. Henley.

A very important work of memoirs of the Court of St. James's will immediately be issued by Charles Scribner's Sons in two volumes, under the title of "Memoirs of Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck." As the favorite cousin of the Queen, the author will present a vivid and personal picture of the home life of Victoria. This "Memoir," which is based on diaries and letters written during the last fifty years, also contains recollections of most of the crowned heads of Europe and of distinguished diplomatists, artists, and litterateurs. The volume will be finely illustrated with portraits and views.

The work of a new author, from which the publishers expect considerable, is "Enoch Willoughby," by James A. Wickersham, which Charles Scribner's Sons will publish before long. Although in range of type and motive Mr. Wickersham's book carries out certain accepted traditions of the English novel, his field and treatment are entirely American. The scene of the story is laid in the Middle West, where his characters, which are portrayed with broad sympathy and not without humor, form a distinguished group. As a contrast to the spiritual life of the region in which the scenes are laid is a love story that is said to be strong and human.

Capt. Mahan, the well-known authority on naval affairs, will in the March number of Harper's Magazine begin a series of articles on "The Problem of Asia and Its Effect Upon International Relations." At this time, when Germany has obtained a foothold in Asia Minor, and when Russia seems to be menacing Persia and Afghanistan, these articles should be read with considerable interest.

Prof. N. S. Shaler of Harvard University is finishing for a New York publisher a remarkable study of death, which may be called "The Individual: A Study of Life and Death." The author begins by analyzing the transformations of life in the lower stages of animal existence, and, reasoning up to man, shows the advantages of comparative old age. He discusses the nature of death and the possibilities of a hereafter. All who are familiar with Prof. Shaler's style and his reverent yet perfectly sincere treatment of religio-scientific subjects will doubtless consider the forthcoming volume as a valuable addition to the work of this man, who is so eminently human in all that he undertakes and achieves.

Mr. Edward D. Jones's work, "Economic Crisis," is in active preparation by The Macmillan Company. In it the author will maintain that the individual business concern has not developed controlling and directing power in a degree commensurate with the great increase of markets during the past century, and that in consequence competition begets industrial rout similar to that in an inadequately organized army under unusual strain. A hitherto little developed side of the subject will be dealt with in a chapter on "The Psychology of Crises."

The first part of Andrew Lang's long-expected "His-

LIFE AFTER DEATH.

Dr. Savage's Striking Review of the World's Beliefs in It—Work of the Society for Psychical Research.*

If there is one subject which more than another is naturally approached by the wondering mind of man with a solemn tenderness, this is that subject. Who has not looked beyond the valley into which all life descends and longed to know if light or darkness dwells there? But expectancy cannot provoke nor can love soothe "the dull, cold ear of death."

We should regard as above mere technical criticism a sincere attempt to enlighten men on such a theme; and this Dr. Savage's book doubtless is. He keeps well on the lee side of scholasticism, and just clears that levity into which, as its difficulties are felt to be insuperable, those who treat the subject often fall. Some ideas, to which reference is made, afford amusement by their absurdity in the mere statement of them, and that is as far as the author goes. Here and there he makes pungent allusion to the dark and blasphemous ways of some theologians, as when he pays his respects to Talmage and Tertullian, though exposing such men is like flogging a dead horse.

But yet one looks askance and with a doubtful cast of thought at the title of the book, as being of a controversy beyond the reach of a conclusion and profitless. But however perplexing, the subject is not profitless. The book is, indeed, somewhat remarkable, alike for what it says and perhaps for what it leaves unsaid on such a theme; and never did we feel so much on reaching the end of a book that to have begun there and made a progression backward would not have been amiss. Nevertheless, it is conceived in a hopeful spirit, is alive with suggestion, bristles with allusion, and has not a dull page from beginning to end. Its style is pulpitish, but easy, and to a degree colloquial. In a second edition a fuller index is desirable.

One is apt to mistake the diffusedness of the interest in a subject in which he himself is very much absorbed; and it may be so in the present instance, for it is doubtful if there is a really widespread, sustained interest in the subject of human immortality. Otherworldliness is not a characteristic of the time. This work is of value from its fitness to provoke such an interest. Upon the settlement of some this-world problems depends, to many a one, the value of such a discussion; for in the argument generally much is assumed that needs to be soundly established. And, in truth, there are grounds for thinking that men generally are practically, if not avowedly, in the intellectual attitude of Thoreau in his death-bed utterance—"one world at a time."

The age is boasted of as a practical one, for material purposes. Its sentiments are sensuous. What fact of science could equal in importance the question of one boat sailing or one horse running faster than another? The age does not kill the prophets, but it treats them with indifference. Even in church membership the interest in other-world matters is at an extremely low ebb, and the indifference is so marked that some are even forced to the opinion that a living soul-interest in this question must be looked for elsewhere than among organized religions.

The bearing of the subject on conduct is placed by Dr. Savage in the forefront of the discussion, on the principle of learning what is true in order to do what is right, which, as Huxley says, "is the summing up of the whole duty of man, for all who are unable to satisfy their mental hunger with the east wind of authority." Ever since men began to look before and after, such truths have been announced as have in time become the daily bread of men. But what has been spoken by the wisest of this question of immortality remains only the record of an individual hope; to-day but a poet's dream and a world of imaginings. For this we need only appeal to Dr. Savage's book. And if it is one of the truths the knowledge of which is necessary to a man doing his duty, he is under a serious disadvantage, for while it remains an open question his duty is undefined. But perhaps a man's duty may be done without assurance on this subject; and we ask, does it really appear in human life that the affirmation or denial of immortality has any effect on conduct? In this the value of the subject consists. Have progress in human conduct and recognition of this doctrine hitherto gone hand in hand? It is, in point of fact, hard to see, in the history of the belief, any bearing of the one upon the other. Right and wrong have not been in any way affected by it.

As a speculation, the subject is profoundly interest-

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...ual; and yet it is strange ...ought seems to all people ...ing to ...ssion. From which the inference is that the truth of it does not touch the...ual, nothing so vital as truth.

Dr. Savage sees great advantage for this life in a certainty of life beyond death; but it is noteworthy that not a particle of evidence has been produced to show that such advantages as time has wrought out for the human race, not the electric girdle round the earth, nor the numberless discoveries and inventions which ameliorate the condition of man, relate in any way to the question of a life to come.

In his guesses at the origin of the belief the author is ingenious and interesting, but gives us nothing on which we can set a sure foot. To him it is "one of the strongest and most startling things that man should have ever dreamed of another life at all." Dreams are strange and often startling, doubtless, but they are in the nature and constitution of man. Much of man's life is spent in a world of imagination, and it is largely a record of unattained hopes. The nature of man is uniform in all ages, and in every clime, and it is a matter of observation that in his primitive condition he yields readily to notions which civilization and wider knowledge set aside. Are those wishes which, in primitive man, constitute one of the author's guesses at the origin of the thought, not common to man? To him in the twilight of his history, to Cato, and to man to-day, alike comes

> "This pleasing hope, this fond desire,
> This longing after immortality."

Dr. Savage presents the phases of this belief as it existed among ancient nations and races, and it would seem that the changes and modifications it has from first to last undergone have not resulted in its more widespread and settled acceptance. In the Hebrew cult it has no place. In the Greek religion and philosophy at their highest mark, Plato's immortality is Solomon's over again; absorption in the All is the idea in both. "The dust shall return to the earth as it was, and the breath shall return to God who gave it." What is the "Phaedo" more than the ingenious setting forth of a lofty speculation? The undulating arguments there and in the "Republic" do not settle this question, and it is perfectly certain that Dr. Savage does not think that they do.

To know what man is is the first step toward knowing what is his destiny. Do the sure steps of science lead toward a dual nature in man, or to an essential unity? And if that question is still an open one, it is better to walk by the side of science and halt when she halts, for science is the revelation of truth. Dr. Savage says that "all religions have begun by manifestations out of the unseen." This is surely a tremendous assumption. Did the Christian religion? And, if it were so, the man of science might say "So much the worse for religion." The mere layman might ask, What beneficial results can be attributed to the hidden and unseen in this matter, and whether the tendency in the mind of man is not toward a preference for face-to-face relations with phenomena of every nature? The discoveries of science in natural knowledge have changed greatly our relations to our surroundings, and not only without the co-operation of "manifestations out of the unseen," but in spite of them. And where shall we look for answers to our endless questionings if not to what science shall give us of a fuller knowledge of our place in the universe, as with firm-set foot she pursues her course over "the illimitable ocean of the unknown." And what if she should show us of these manifestations that they are "dying like an outburned lamp," and that fresh flowers will grow in their place, whose leaves shall not wither.

Dr. Savage does not see anything very satisfactory in the Pauline doctrine. Speaking of its workableness, he says: "There is nothing very clear;" but he shows clearly enough that Paul was very much mistaken in many things. Not only that, but that some of his plainest and most forcible teaching was based upon those very mistakes. Indeed, what he has to say in this chapter leaves the impression that the Christian Church was founded very much on error and fanaticism.

It is, as the author says, remarkable and strange that Jesus Himself tells nothing of a future life. He does not seem to know anything of what goes on in an unseen world, and in his references to another state he assumes the existing popular ideas, as in the parable of Dives and Lazarus. But he teaches one thing that is worth all the rest—that eternal life is, whatever else, a present condition. The true man lives here or nowhere the only life that can be conceived of as in its nature the eternal life. He stands square to all vicissitudes, and looks at death with equanimity.

We cannot follow into the chapters on the beliefs of the Middle Ages and of Protestantism. In what they set before us of the records of history they are very sad reading, and add to confusion of thought sentiments both ludicrous and of inexpressible abhorrence. Many years the question of "life eternal" has vexed, and will not be settled the assumed positivists.

A question from these [illegible] that is welcome, and what we have in the chapter immediately following is the more so, as it is toward the position which, from what has gone before, is consistent and inevitable—the attitude of the man who says "I do not know." And, happily, Dr. Savage has to that man tidings of good cheer in another reaction, presaging, he says, "the grandest beliefs of the ages, or that we can set them down with their evidence in the presence of those honest agnostics, and have them thank us from the bottom of their hearts for enabling them to say at last, 'I know.'" Well, this is something, and its name is Spiritualism.

Every reader knows that in the hands of Dr. Savage such a subject is bound to be of unusual interest, and it may be said that here the inquirer will be encouraged, the thinker and scientist will reflect, and the wonder lover revel in wonder. There are some minds so constructed that the impossible has great attractions for them. They might say with Tertullian, "I believe, because it is impossible." Such will feel very much in their element here. He sets out on this subject with an appeal to the poets. Their lines embellish his pages, but to the real heart and issue of the matter they do not help us one bit. We love to hear their voices and to follow them, because they express in sublimated form the thoughts of humanity, which Persian Omar and Byron, though the author speaks of them as Poets of Despair, express equally with Tennyson or Longfellow. But we should not ask the poet more than another man to define his position upon such a subject.

Dr. Savage attaches great weight to the fact that the masses of the people cling to this hope, as against the verdict of science, which says that a future life is incapable of proof. Sympathy with the higher aspirations of the masses is good, but not to the encouragement of mere sentimentalism, by which, to quote the author, although they "admit in a general way, and with regard to all other themes, the supremacy of the scientific method, yet must believe here, or cannot live." This is mere hooded conceit, and of the essence of superstition. The masses have no inducement to cling to this hope which the man of science has not; they have no more at stake, nor are they molded out of other clay. If motives are looked for, there can be little doubt on which side disinterestedness lies.

Again, in this part of the book there lie on the surface a number of notable names as giving countenance to this belief; but the fact has no weight in the argument, and might be considered by some as an important weakness in the book. It really matters nothing that Gladstone, with his multiplied attributes, or Mr. Balfour, or Prof. James, or the late R. H. Hutton, encouraged the Society for Psychical Research. It is quite well known that any "ism" that ever grew could show instances of favor from those in whom such action arrests attention.

This society assumes that another life exists, and has started out in search of it, as men go to find the north pole. Perhaps it is not inaccurate to say that it is certain of its existence, and assumes that it is discoverable. For Dr. Savage says: "I believe with my whole soul that it will not be long before immortality will be as much discovered as America was discovered by Columbus." The analogy of the north pole is Dr. Savage's, and he is as certain of the discovery of the one as of the other. If we were in his place we should be more certain far of the discovery of immortality. What to him are the obstacles in the one case compared with the ice fields and eternal snows in the other? The pole will not come to us across "the unplumbed, salt, estranging sea," but the evidence of immortality we search for manifests itself out of the unknown. For "that what we call ghosts exist," says Dr. Savage, "no unprejudiced student has the slightest doubt." And "there is the playing of musical instruments by invisible hands; there are visions, there are voices, • • • there are what are called hauntings, wraiths, doubles, phantasms of the dead and of the living. There are reports of houses that are haunted. There are trances • • •, and automatic writings"; and these are the things the society undertakes to investigate. Dr. Savage's statements on this subject—we do not call them arguments, for they do not pretend to be—are so changeful, and as if containing loopholes, that it is not easy to know just where he is. He says that psychics have told him so many times "things which he knew there was no earthly possibility of the psychics ever having known anything about, that it has become a commonplace to him; it does not astonish him any more than to talk through the telephone." He has "been told things over and over • • • that by no possibility could the psychic • • • have known, and which he himself could not have known." And he says, "Whether you have investigated it or not these things are facts. Call them what you will, they are facts," he says. "I know and that these facts take you into the realm that believes in ever-more the continuity of the spiritual life, I believe." Which, then, stands in the way of a conclusion? But the doctor chooses rather to hesitate to "transmit up the consequence." He tells us again and again that he does not dogmatize or speak with any authority. He says of these facts: "I believe, because a fact has come to me and been handled by myself—a fact which I can explain in no other way." That being so, Dr. Savage has not only earned the right to draw a conclusion, but has entailed upon himself the duty of declaring this fact, and of declaring what he himself is fully convinced of, that in this we have "the certainty of immortal life." We do not wish to make light of Dr. Savage's statements. The wise state is to have the mind open to truth regardless of consequences, and the only care need be that it is truth.

The last chapter is taken up with consideration of the possible conditions of a future life. It is quite interesting in its way; but until the fact is established such a speculation is no[t] valuable. It is easy on such a theme for imagination to run riot.

In an appendix we are favored with reminiscences of Dr. Savage's personal relations to this subject; and here we have the familiar spiritual athletics; enormous weights lifted by the touch of a finger tip; music played by invisible hands; an accordion which it "required all his muscular strength to keep possession of without its being torn to pieces." The greater wonder is that it did not get torn to pieces, but that does not seem to have been investigated. There are rappings, automatic writing, the medium the while talking on a subject entirely foreign to what the hand was engaged on, and cases of persons coming after death to announce the event to their friends. In short, there is a redundance of material on which the curious and ingenious may indulge their propensities to the full.

Taking all these things at Dr. Savage's price, would their acceptance necessarily impart to one the consciousness of one's own immortality? It does not seem that it would. Assent to even a moral truth is not experience of its power. There is what we take to be a higher truth, and which, rightly understood, is of far greater adaptability to the religious nature in man, the truth expressed in the statement, "This is life eternal; that they may know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent." Looking to Jesus' conception of God, his teaching of our relationship to Him, and the power of his own life, if personal consciousness of an immortality be possible, by fully realizing these, the man of religious mind may best reach an uplifting and immovable conviction; for nothing has yet come to man in the form of a religion by which more can be made of life. A. BLACKWOOD.

Not in Haste to Read Popular Books

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"The Choir Invisible" is busy now picking out the books that are to live forever, as well as those that are forgotten. It is so easy; as easy as it is for a publisher to tell whether the manuscript he is eying with doubt and uncertainty will blossom into a living success or drop dead on his hands.

Now it is Dickens that is forgotten. No, it isn't; it is Thackeray. "Who reads 'Quo Vadis' now?" the esteemed professor asks. Alas! let me confess that I am reading it now for the first time, and let me confess, too, that I don't care whether I read a book when it is first published or not. I can read people's opinions about it, anyway. I don't want to read a book because others are reading it, and when it does come, if it has a message for me, I shall know. All over this wide country, in secluded homes, on the plains, in the hill towns, there are hard-working women who in some resting hour will take down her well-loved copy of some "forgotten" book and hug it to her heart. While she reads she and the writer are face to face. She makes the responses to the great anthem.

George Eliot is forgotten. Quick, let me get my copy of "Daniel Deronda." Let us look on while Gwendolen is lured along the flowery path of promise to her final sorrow. She hates poverty so, and Grandcourt's manner as well as speech implies such largeness of giving. Ah, well! how soon this passes into an amazed perception of her former ignorance as to the passable mental attitude of a man toward the woman he sought in marriage! Her trouble is that she has made her gain, poor soul! at another's loss. (In these days, too.) She is a banished soul beholding a possible life she has sinned herself away from. And here is Maggie Tulliver, for "The Mill on the Floss" has not yet been swept away and forgotten. She, too, has her spiritual struggles, with greater strength to conquer.

And what, in the midst of that mighty drama, are girls and their blind visions? They are the Yea or Nay of the good for which men are enduring and fighting. In these delicate vessels is borne onward through the ages the treasures of human affection.

It is good to read over some passages in these books that are to be forgotten. We all of us have a "drama" of our own, though it may be in a small way, and great novels have a biting strength that help.

MILLIE W. CARPENTER.

Stephentown, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1900.

THE WEEK IN ART.

There has been less of fashion in the New York art world during the week which closes to-day than its immediate predecessors brought, and there have been several days without press views of any kind, which might well have been utilized by the dudes and others who last week, as mentioned in this column, crowded a number of openings together, to the annoyance and despair of the art writers, the discomfort of their patrons, and, it would seem, to their own injury. The exhibition of the Architectural League, which, with over 1,500 exhibits, including everything from the important designs for the new Custom House and the Leland Stanford University in California, to a small book cover and a tiny candlestick, and which has been most tersely and best described as a "glorified junk shop" has drawn many visitors to the Fine Arts Galleries. Some of them have strayed into the annual exhibition of the Black and White Club in the same building, which is this year comparatively unimportant. The Mowbray, George Inness, Jr., and Madrazo displays have been continued through the week, and have been added to by an interesting little exhibition of works by Elihu Vedder at the Avery galleries, and of five modern French impressionists at the Durand-Ruel gallery. Art lovers on the west side have also had the chance to enjoy the annual exhibition arranged by Mr. L. Katz at his gallery, 314 Columbus Avenue, and which this year is made up of fifty-two landscapes by the better American painters, and includes a notable group of six canvases by Robert C. Minor.

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It is some years since Elihu Vedder, the artistic interpreter of Fitzgerald's matchless translation of the Rubaiyat and who is also an artist of unusual originality and force, has made any exhibit of his work in this city. He now shows at the Avery gallery twenty-eight oils, including several landscapes, six drawings, twelve reproductions colored by Mr. Vedder himself, four bas reliefs—one in marble, one in silver gilt, and two colored—a bronze bust of his famous conception of the Cumaean Sibyl, a silver wedding cup in silver gilt, the model of a door knocker in silver gilt, and a small bronze figure sketch for a fountain. There is little that is very new in the present display to those who know Mr. Vedder's work, and who have followed his artistic growth and life. One finds again the familiar "Cup of Death," the "Sphynx of the Seashore," the "Enemy Sowing Tares," the "Sphynx," &c. The artist's peculiarities of technique remain with him in his later as in his earlier work. He still paints in low color keys, in cold grays and blues, and color is not a characteristic of his work. His landscapes are flat, harsh in color, and lack atmosphere, although well composed, and with a certain rugged strength. Mr. Vedder's claim to fame still rests, as always, upon his virile draughtsmanship, his rendition of character and expression, and his keen artistic sympathy with the mysticism of the early Orient. He is distinctively an allegorical painter. The strongest of his oils are the allegorical one of the "Eclipse of the Sun by the Moon," the old "Cup of Death," the "Soul Between Doubt and Faith," the "Sphynx of the Seashore," and his splendid conception of the Cumaean Sibyl. One returns to this last exhibition of Mr. Vedder's haunted by the eyes of the figures which one saw years ago. The keynote of all Vedder's figure work are the two quatrains of Omar Khayyam:

> "Into this Universe, and Why not Knowing
> Nor Whence, like water willy-nilly flowing,
> And out of it, as Wind along the Waste,
> I know not Whither, willy-nilly blowing.
>
> "There was the Door to Which I found no Key,
> There was the Veil through Which I could not see.
> Some little Talk awhile, of Me and Thee.
> There was—and then no more of Thee and Me."

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One of the most interesting exhibitions of the season is that of the French impressionists Maufra, Moret, Loiseau, d'Espagnat, and André, now open in the Durand-Ruel Galleries. These men, who are all followers of the great impressionist leader, Monet, and of Pissaro and Alfred Sisley, but who, not as pronounced as their masters, are themselves in turn dominated by that strong painter Maxine Maufra, who is essentially a colorist, and who excels in the rendition of tropic sunlight and air. Maufra is not always consistent. His canvases at times strike discordant notes, and would not please the lovers of quiet art, but he is a keen observer and unquestionably an able painter. Particularly good are his "Le Cap d'Antifer-Soir" and "Le Soir au Cap de la Chevre," and his fine marine, "La Point de l'Hebellu." The landscapes of Gustave Loiseau are softer in color and have more refinement than those of Maufra, and M. Moret also paints with more quiet and subdued tints, although he also sometimes breaks the bounds and strikes a harsh note. There are only two canvases by Albert André, who seems to be an excellent figure painter, and George d'Espagnat sends one group of figures and two small landscapes to evidence his versatility. The display is especially interesting to those who are following the present tendencies of French art.

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The many criticisms that the award of the designing of the Lafayette Monument in Paris by the Monument Commission has brought out have doubtless occasioned the publication of the report of the commission's doings by its Secretary, Robert J. Thompson. This report, which is quite an exhaustive one, gives the list of the charges of Charles N. Niehaus—who it will be re-

membered asked for an investigation to determine the manner in which the collected money was to be used, and who suggested that the sculptor, Mr. Bartlett, was to receive too much—letters from Messrs. Ward, La Farge, and Post, the members of the council and jury, and letters and telegrams which passed between Mr. Bartlett and M. Redon in Paris, and the jury, Mr. Thompson, and others here. The report concludes with a financial statement, which shows that $90,732.68 have been received in cash, and that disbursements, including the payment of some $4,000 to the sculptor, Mr. Bartlett, of some $20,000, have been made, leaving a balance of some $70,000. The controversy among sculptors over this whole matter still rages, and it will be some time before it is settled. It is not the province of this review at present to discuss or criticise the actions of the commission. The eminence in their profession of Messrs. Ward, La Farge, and Post would seem to acquit them of anything more serious than lack of judgment in this matter, if even this can be proved against them.

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A loan exhibition of Rembrandt prints will be given at the Grolier Club in April next. A collection of etchings of Roman edifices by Pieranesi is now open at the Keppel galleries, and will continue there until March 6.

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The annual exhibition of the American Water Color Society at the Astoria will close this evening. While the sales have been gratifyingly large, and at the opening reception seventeen pictures were sold for a sum exceeding $3,000, the attendance was not as large as had been expected.

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The result of the sale of the Hilton pictures at Chickering Hall was a total of $118,715 for 160 pictures. This was a good showing when it is remembered that many of the paintings were old-fashioned and no longer in vogue. The highest price at the sale was $18,300, paid by Mr. John W. Gates of Chicago for Meissonier's "L'Aumone," which cost the late A. T. Stewart $24,000. Even this last figure was a high one for a not rarely important example of a painter whose vogue is rapidly waning. As compared with the result of this Hilton sale it is interesting to recall the figures of the Evans sale of American pictures, a fortnight ago, which were $158,500 for 270 canvases. The 372 canvases in the Clarke collection of American pictures sold last Winter brought $234,505. The highest price of the Evans sale was paid for Wyant's "Adirondack Landscape," $6,300. The highest price at the Clarke sale was $10,150, paid for Inness's "Gray Lowery Day."

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How France encourages the art of the etcher and the lithographer may be understood by the following notice, issued by the Government Commission, at the head of which is M. Clairon. M. M. F. Gotlieb was paid 6,000f. for the three lithographs, "Les Derniers Camisards." For the reproduction of the portrait of Mme. Recamier, an etching, M. Laguillermie is to receive 12,000f. For the engraving of "The Triumph of the Republic" M. Sulpin will be paid 10,000f. There are many other awards, ranging from 8,000f. to 1,500f.

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L'Institut National American, founded in Paris, has among its honorary members the following distinguished persons: MM. Jules Cambon, Ambassadeur de France aux Etats-Unis; José-Maria de Heredia, Sully Prudhomme, Henry Houssaye, Massenet, Benjamin-Constant, Theodore Dubois, Georges Picot, Paul Dubois, Frédéric Passy, Kaempfen, Carolus-Duran, Rodin, le Duc de Pomar, Camille Flammarion, Laisney, &c. It is believed that the Conseil Municipal of Paris will grant the American Institute a plot of ground. While awaiting this, the institute will occupy a small building on the Avenue Jena.

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The second in the series of exhibitions of works by American painters, which Mr. William Clausen is holding this Winter in his gallery, 381 Fifth Avenue, is now open there, and consists of twenty-one oils by George Inness, Jr. Mr. Inness has for some years past been painting in Paris, where some of the present pictures have been shown. This is the first exhibition he has held in America. A first glance at the display reveals, as was to be expected, the predominating influence of the artist's father and master, George Inness, Sr. The elder Inness was a painter of such force and strong personality that it would have been impossible for the son and pupil not to have been influenced by him. It would, however, be unfair to withhold credit from the younger man for much work that shows careful, arduous, and thoughtful study, and for some painting which evinces the possession of abilities that may in time enable him to be ranked as one of the leading American painters of his day. He draws cattle and sheep well, and with an anatomical knowledge that his father did not possess. Like his father, he is at times especially happy in the rendition of brilliant skies, particularly those through which the sun bursts amid a mass of stormy clouds, or in which at sunrise or sunset the orb of day tinges great masses of cumuli with a roseate glow. One of the present canvases, "On the St. Croix River, Canada," is a daring piece of color, very rich and deep, with a splendid sky line. Remarkably good also is "Homeward," a farmhand leading cattle at evening, which has a touch of Millet in the figure of the man and the weary attitude of animals. It is like Millet's works, a study in the poetry of toil. The sheep in "Waiting for the Master" are admirably drawn. There are good feeling and splendid color in the "Glow of the Sun" and "From My Studio Window—Paris." The sky in "The Mill Pond" must also be noted for its luminous color. The works which most closely resemble those of the elder Inness in composition and treatment are "The Storm," "The Last Load," "Sunlight and Shadow," and "Morning on the Meadows." Mr. Clausen is to be commended for having arranged this little exhibition, which is unquestionably one of the most interesting of the season.

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Mr. H. Siddons Mowbray is now showing at the Knoedler Galleries eight little portraits on canvases 15 by 17½ inches. These are seated and drawn full size to this small scale, are painted in a color scheme of grays and blacks, are framed in broad frames of black wood, and are characterized by graceful poses, good drawing, remarkably clever rendering of textures, and refined treatment. Mowbray has won much deserved fame as a colorist, and these sober and dignified little portraits are a pleasing evidence of his versatility. The portraits are of W. H. Hayden, "A Lady in Black," Eric Rossiter, Mrs. Archibald Alexander, Mrs. Mowbray and child, Prof. Mowbray, Mrs. Carroll Macy, and Mrs. William R. Graves. The best are those of "The Lady in Black," altogether charming in its graceful pose, skillful rendering of the texture of the black gown, the feather fan, and the warm flesh tones; of Eric Rossiter, with its natural if awkward pose, and its decorative green background, and of Mrs. Archibald Alexander, easy in pose, refined in color, and with strong light effect.

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The fifty-seven paintings which formed the Austin H. King collection, all by modern foreign brushes, brought a total of $77,375 at their sale at auction in Chickering Hall last week. This total was an excellent one, and afforded an interesting comparison, as did also the individual prices, with those obtained for the Evans pictures sold the previous week also in Chickering Hall, all of which were by American brushes. The result of this King sale would seem to prove that, although high-class American paintings are not decreasing in value, the works of the modern French painters are still the most prized by American collectors. The tacit understanding that presumably exists between the larger and more important New York dealers in foreign paintings, to the effect that prices of the Barbizon and modern Frenchmen are to be kept up, has undoubtedly something to do with this, but the merit of most of the pictures in the King sale was such as to justify in almost every instance the figures brought. The highest price of the sale was $7,000, paid by Mr. R. Hoagland for the splendid Schreyer, "Bedouins on the March." Mr. L. Goldsmith paid $5,850 for a small and early Alma Tadema, "Tibellus in Delos," and Grison's delightful genre "After the Fête" brought $3,550. A superior Daubigny was sold for $2,500 to F. T. Fleitmann. R. Hoagland paid $3,825 for the rarely good Diaz "In the Forest," A. N. Brady paid $3,550 for the good Van Marcke "In the Lane," and G. W. Lawrence of Chicago, $3,250 for the characteristic Gérôme "Return to the Palace."

Mr. Finck's "Primitive Love."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It may seem ungrateful to write a reply to so friendly and helpful a review as that of my new book, "Primitive Love and Love Stories," which appeared in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Jan. 20. There is only one assertion in it that I could possibly object to, but that is of such great importance to me that I beg leave to say a few words in regard to it. This assertion is that my book is not original, and that I have not found anything in the history of love that Darwin, Spencer, and Schopenhauer had not discovered before me.

Perhaps the charge of a lack of originality ought not to disturb me, since it has often been brought against greater men. Only a few weeks ago I received from Mr. John Fiske a copy of his latest work, "A Century of Science," and found it prefaced by a dedicatory epistle of five pages to Thomas Sergeant Perry, in which the eminent historian thoroughly refutes the notion that his well-known theory regarding prolonged infancy and its importance as a factor in the evolution of man "of course," as a reviewer charged, "made no pretensions to originality, but was simply his lucid summary of speculations with which every reader of Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, Romanes, and Drummond was familiar." Indeed, Darwin himself was accused of a lack of originality as regards his epoch-making theory of the origin of species by natural selection; and it is true that Patrick Matthew and Dr. Wells had suggested something of the sort before Darwin, though it remained for that industrious naturalist to prove the point. (See Chapter XIII. of Francis Darwin's biography of his father, abbreviated edition.)

Although my theory of love seems a necessary outcome of the doctrine of evolution, of which Darwin was one of the originators, he cannot be held responsible for whatever of truth or error there may be in my theory. It ought to be self-evident that if there is such a thing at all as evolution of mind, from the crude and coarse to the refined, the emotions, too, must be coarse among the lower races, wherefore a savage cannot possibly love a woman in the way we do. Now, the very reason why my book was written is that this inference was not made, or made only in a parenthetic way, no one taking the pains to prove it. Indeed, Westermarck, the author of the latest and most elaborate treatise on the subject, in his "History of Human Marriage," (which was lauded to the skies by most of the American and English critics,) takes great pains to disprove this idea. Darwin himself was strangely inconsistent on this point. He, too, shared the delusion that in respect of love and the admiration of personal beauty human nature was always the same. Instead of following Darwin in his ideas regarding sexual selection, I spent months in collecting evidence (see Pages 229-291 and 335-346) to disprove his theories of primitive love and personal beauty, one section of my book being specially headed "Darwin's Unfortunate Mistake."

Schopenhauer had still less to do than Darwin with suggesting my theory of love, except as regards the utility of love in reference to the next generation, which I discussed in my last chapter. I also acknowledge gratefully that Schopenhauer, more than any other author, taught me to think and write clearly, and not to be afraid to call a spade a spade. But regarding the analysis or history of love he had nothing to teach me. He nowhere attempts to describe its components, and in all his writings there is only one sentence indicating that he acknowledged that the love of one time or country can differ from that of another. * * *

With Herbert Spencer the case is somewhat different. He was the first writer who pointed out that love is a compound feeling, and he was more consistent than Darwin in applying the doctrine of evolution to love as well as to other things. * * * Mr. Spencer wrote an analysis of love which Prof. Ribot, in his recent work on the "Psychology of the Emotions" pronounces the best known to him, adding that he can see nothing to add to or to take away from it. I, on the contrary, after years of thought on the subject, found that I could accept as essential only four of Spencer's ingredients, and that, to make the analysis complete, I would have to add ten others of at least equal importance, at which he nowhere hints. These ten ingredients I did not "compile," as I have been accused of doing; there are no extant writings from which I could have compiled them. They are the result of no less than fifteen years of observation, research, and reflection. During all this time I noted every symptom of love and every phenomenon associated with it that I came across in life, in books, and in newspapers. There are thousands of such associated phenomena, and the difficulty lay in deciding which are essential and of historic importance. * * *

Having at last satisfied myself that I had a complete list of the essential ingredients of love, I proceeded to the main task of my book, involving an idea absolutely original and without a precedent in literature. In a vague way it had occurred to others before me that love has a history, but it remained for me to discover that the only [illegible] tracing the evolution of its fourteen ingredients separately. To this new task I devoted about 240 pages of my book, (32-291.) To elucidate the attitude of Oriental and ancient civilized peoples I found it necessary to make an additional distinction between sentimentality and sentiment, the sham and the real. There are instances of adulation for selfish purposes but none of altruistic adoration of women in Greek and Roman literature.

Instead of admitting that I have simply followed and developed the ideas of Darwin, Schopenhauer, Spencer, or other writers, without making any original contributions to the subject, I maintain that there is hardly a page in my book which does not bring forward an idea, a new point of view, or facts that throw new light on the history of love. I do not attribute this result to any special mental superiority on my part, but partly to my capacity for hard work, my love of browsing in the alcoves of great libraries, my fondness for meditation, and, above all, my good luck in having taken up a subject strangely neglected by men of science and applying to it the resultful comparative method.

When I was so fortunate, in 1878, as to secure a Harvard fellowship, which enabled me to continue my philosophic studies three years at German universities, I chose as my special subjects comparative psychology and sociology, or anthropology in general, which seemed to me then, as they do now, the most important fields for original research—so much so, that I think the use of some work like Tylor's "Anthropology" as a text book in all colleges ought to be enforced by a special act of Congress. The necessity of making a living forced me to take up journalism and musical criticism, but my heart is with these anthropological studies and I believe that my two books on the history and psychology of love will long survive my contributions to musical literature.

HENRY T. FINCK.

New York, Jan. 23, 1900.

To Be Judged by What the Artist Tried to Do.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Anent the controversy now raging between Mr. H. W. Ranger and The Art Collector, permit me to observe that pictures should be judged by what the artist has tried to do, and whether he has accomplished it. Now then, if, as The Collector says, Mr. Ranger has imitated the Barbizon school (which I do not concede) then the question is, Did he do it well? No one can object to criticism so long as it is impersonal and fair; but to accuse a man of plagiarism on so little evidence as in this case seems unjust. To hark back again, it does not seem to me that the Barbizon school was entirely original. The men of 1830 took ideas from Ruysdael and Hobbema, from Constable and Gainsborough, yet no one has thought of calling them copyists. If an artist sees a bit of nature, transfers it to canvas as he sees it, and then the picture resembles the work of the Barbizon men, they so much more stand for the artist, why [illegible]

SCRIBNER'S NEW BOOKS.

INTERPRETATIONS OF POETRY AND RELIGION.

By GEORGE SANTAYANA, author of "The Sense of Beauty," etc. 12mo, $1.50.

In the introductory essay the author deals with the imagination and its relation to the understanding on the one hand and to mysticism on the other. The way is then scientifically cleared for an exaltation of its functions in the world of thought and emotion, and this constitutes the keynote of the essays which follow, viz.: the inadequacy of any view of life unillumined by the imagination. The volume is truly creative criticism, and is certain to provoke controversy.

By the same Author.

THE SENSE OF BEAUTY

Being Outlines of Æsthetic Theory. By GEORGE SANTAYANA, Assistant Professor of Philosophy in Harvard University. 12mo, $1.50.

"We recommend it most emphatically as one of the best contributions ever made to the subject—penetrating, perceptive and judicious, and clad in a superlatively good English style."—*The Nation.*

ANGLO-SAXONS AND OTHERS

By ALINE GORREN. 12mo, $1.50.

This book considers the question of Anglo-Saxon superiority, its causes, the likelihood of its permanence, and its effect upon English and American character. The feature of the book is the note of warning which the author utters, the weaknesses of the race being analyzed with fullness and fearlessness.

NEW RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL BOOKS

PURITAN PREACHING IN ENGLAND

By the Rev. Dr. JOHN BROWN, of Bedford, England, author of "The Pilgrim Fathers of New England," etc. 12mo, $1.50.

A study of the great figures and great movements associated with the history of Puritanism in England. John Colet, Thomas Goodwin, John Bunyan, Richard Baxter, and, of representative preachers of modern Puritanism, Thomas Binney, C. H. Spurgeon, R. W. Dale, and Alexander Maclaren, are among the leaders in Puritan thought who are portrayed.

A PROBLEM IN NEW TESTAMENT CRITICISM

By Dr. M. W. JACOBUS, of the Hartford Theological Seminary. 12mo, $1.50.

These lectures constitute a noteworthy essay in the Higher Criticism of the New Testament, backed by an exact scholarship and sustained by an appreciation of the principle of evolution. Among the chapter-headings are: The Problem of the Method—The Problem of the Philosophy—The Teachings of Jesus and Paul—Paul's Doctrine of Christian Unity.

THE SOCIAL MEANING OF MODERN RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS

In England. By THOMAS C. HALL, D. D., Professor in Union Theological Seminary. 12mo, $1.50.

Among the suggestive topics presented in these papers, which were the Ely Lectures for 1899, are the Evangelical Revival in numerous of its aspects, Wesleyanism, the Tractarians, Methodism, the Broad Church Movement, etc.

CHRISTIAN AND CIVIC ECONOMY OF LARGE TOWNS

By THOMAS CHALMERS. Abridged and edited by Professor C. R. HENDERSON of the University of Chicago. 12mo, $1.25 *net.*

This new edition makes Chalmers's important work for the first time available for general use. Professor Henderson's introduction comprises a biographical notice, an analysis of Chalmers's economical doctrines, and an account of his contributions to sociology. Among the most important of these are the germs of the social-settlement idea.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, *Publishers, NEW YORK*

UNCANONIZED SAINTS.

Elizabeth Pease Nichol the First in a Series to Have Their Lives Written.*

The old saying, "The healing of the world is in its nameless saints," is best exemplified in the lives of many of the old Quakers, who did so much good in such a quiet but far-reaching manner. Indeed, as we read such lives we are more and more impressed by not only the beauty of individual character among that sect, but by the vast amount of good brought about either wholly or in part by its members.

The present biography, written by Anna M. Stoddart, is apparently the first of a series of "Saintly Lives," edited by Robert L. Horton, who, in a prefatory note, quotes Jowett of Balliol's saying that more good will be done in future by writing the lives of men and women who have done noble work than by set treatises or lectures on theology or morals. Therefore this series is to be devoted not to the lives of those officially recognised as saints, but to

> Lives which, whether in this or former generations, may be distinctly proposed as examples. * * * Such lives may be rescued and enshrined by diligence and love, and * * * will serve the purpose to which Jowett referred as well as those which carry more sounding names. * * * Indeed, while it is hard to conceive a saintly life without religion, it is possible to find saintly lives in religion of very different kinds. * * * They occur with singular impartiality in sections of the Church which delight to ban one another and in communities which the Church as a whole has agreed to ban. * * * It lays upon an editor the obligation to give a candid reception to a motley company, who, clad in various dress, all wear "the white flower of a blameless life!"

The Quakers of our own day seem to be such in name only and scarcely to be distinguished from "the world's people," but it is delightful to read the lives of an older generation, of whom Charles Lamb wrote, "Every Quakeress is a lily. They show like troops of the shining ones." And so we welcome this biography of Elizabeth Pease, the daughter of Elizabeth Beaumont and Joseph Pease, both Quakers, and the latter a partner with his elder brother, Edward, in a wool factory at Darlington, the latter's branch of the business requiring him to travel frequently through England and Scotland, in the course of which he gained knowledge which led to his giving up active business and devoting himself entirely to the question of the corn laws, to anti-slavery agitation, and to other great movements affecting the welfare of his country.

Elizabeth, born in 1807, was one of two children, her brother being a few years older. Both were delicate children, but their home lives were happy and fortunate ones. Mrs. Pease was very much of an invalid, and her husband and son being absent, the one on business and the other at school, Elizabeth's life work until 1824 was the task of caring for and cheering her mother, who, left alone, was apt to grow despondent. In the Autumn of that year Mrs. Pease died, and the following year the young girl's brother married and made a home of his own, so that Elizabeth and her father were drawn very closely together, the former accompanying him wherever he went. Among their special interests were:

> The rise of trades unions, the agitation for a reformed Parliament, the extended application of machinery to labor. * * * A nobler and more impressive campaign engaged their deepest and most unwearied sympathy. The suppression of the slave trade had been merely the preface to the vast enterprises of emancipation which were to follow.

Slave traffic still existed under the guise of piracy, supplying the British Indies, as well as Portuguese, Spanish, and French colonies, and America:

> Woolman's sermons and diaries prepared Thomas Clarkson and Wilberforce for the stupendous task of rousing the conscience of England as a slaveholding empire; of inspiring Grellet and William Allen, who dared to appeal to Alexander I. of Russia, and so prepared the way for the abolition of serfdom; of the emancipation in Haiti and its subsequent liberation. In England, the noblest minds and hearts of the end of the last century were with Clarkson and Wilberforce. * * * Voice after voice was uplifted. * * * Among them, and in the van, so far as effort went, were Mr. Joseph Pease of Feethams and his young daughter.

Darlington was gradually becoming a centre of Quakerism, having a large social circle, as well as an influential meeting. Elizabeth Pease never felt it her duty to speak in meeting, but visited the poor of Darlington, "finding it no romantic rôle of ministering angel to do so, but the difficult and often disagreeable duty, which those whose conscience is involved rather than their vanity discover it to be, although after long patience their harvest comes."

Mr. Pease marrying again, the relations between Elizabeth and her stepmother were not only always cordial, but by leaving the household arrangements entirely to the latter, Elizabeth was enabled to enter more into the great questions of the day, which were so interesting to her father and his friends. From this time on Elizabeth Pease was in the front of all movements in which women joined. In response to George Thompson's appeal to the women of Great Britain, she founded the Women's Abolition Society, which co-operated with the New England Women's Society, Miss Pease working hard both with her pen, her personal influence, and by public speaking to further such cause. A second interest was that in "Justice for India," regulating and as far as possible prohibiting the exportation of the fat vestige to the evils that Colonel Welsh, if correct how many, would have produced many of the worst effects of the slave trade, besides depopulating the hill country of Northwest India and starving out the newly freed slaves. Mr. Pease became one of the principal leaders in this new crusade, the Aborigines Protection Society, and Elizabeth:

> Her father's secretary, who wrote, copied, and dispatched the numberless letters, resolutions, and documents required. * * * She was also engaged in examining all the evidence, * * * and the prompt action, the adoption of well-tested methods for rousing and inspiring the mind of the more serious and responsible public, were in great measure due to her initiative. * * * It was a rare position in those days of prejudice and misconception to stand at the side of the men who were proclaiming a great crusade, to be consulted on every step taken, supported in every suggestion, to have her prompt and businesslike arrangements carried out in detail; to be in a sense the source of their resources and the executive of the measures which she inspired.

The book touches upon the principal events in her private life—now upon the Miss Pease the public knew; in the latter direction her labors were continuous. "Perpetual research for trustworthy material, its dispatch in extracts or lengthy copies to the lecturers and speakers; a series of admirable articles composed and forwarded to provincial papers, * * * were added to the cares of a vast correspondence which reached her father and herself."

But in the space allowed by a short review it is impossible to do more than indicate a few of the many public movements with which she was connected—the opium trade, protection and free trade, the Chartist movement, and innumerable others.

In 1848 Mr. Pease took a very heavy cold, and after an illness of six weeks died, the official confirmation of the East India Company's act of emancipation reaching him on his death-bed, an act he had done so much toward bringing about. Her father's death, together with overwork, completely prostrated Elizabeth Pease, and it was not until nearly two years later that she was enabled to begin work again.

A few years later Miss Pease became engaged to Dr. Nichol, Professor of Astronomy at the University of Glasgow; her marriage in July, 1853, with one outside the Society of Friends being followed, as was its custom, by expulsion from its ranks, but the "disownment" was tempered by words of affectionate appreciation; her case indeed going far toward doing away with this rule, which result came about a few years later. Her married life was exceedingly happy, full of all sorts of new pleasures, the family having hosts of friends and seeing much of society both at home and other places.

Mr. Nichol's son, who was then at Oxford, included among his intimates Dicey, Swinburne, and Jowett, which with his own successful university career much interested them all; the Oxford influence being shown in Mrs. Nichol's reading at that time Froude's "Nemesis of Faith," Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh," "Life of Perthes," and numerous sermons by Maurice.

But this happy life was to be of short duration, for in September, 1859, Prof. Nichol, never strong, died, and the observatory being an official residence, a new home had to be found; Huntley Lodge, in the suburbs of Edinburgh, being decided upon, which was to be Mrs. Nichol's home for the remainder of her life, thirty-seven years—years filled with happy social life, with visits to and from her people, including her stepdaughter and stepson, both of whom were happily married soon after their father's death.

A record of Mrs. Nichol's friendships would include most of the famous names of both England and America. Her anti-slavery library of books and pamphlets had long ago been given to Cornell University, and to the library of the Veterinary College in Edinburgh was now presented a collection of books and pamphlets upon animals and their treatment. In connection with Dr. John Brown, a drinking fountain for animals was set up near her home as early as 1869.

In 1875 Mrs. Nichol became engrossed in anti-vivisection, of which cause she became one of the recognized leaders—a dauntless volunteer inspector of shambles and of labor which employed horses, and as the writer of numberless letters on merciful methods of slaughtering for food, on hard usage in trams and omnibuses—letters which nearly always achieved some change for the better.

The closing years of Mrs. Nichol's life went swiftly and happily on, until her ninetieth birthday had passed, the old lady taking a deep interest in all that went on, the daily post being eagerly looked for to the last. The record of a life such as that of Elizabeth Pease Nichol must of necessity be the most valuable of examples for us all. Then, too, she proved by her whole life how true Stevenson's dictum is, "Depend upon it, if your morals make you dreary they are wrong," for, while accomplishing an immense amount of good, she realized and acted upon the principle that her first duty was to make herself and all about her as happy as possible. The book is a well printed, attractively bound volume, and numbers among its illustrations various pictures of Mrs. Nichol, including one taken in 1894, a year or two before her death; one of Feethams, her early home, and an interesting silhouette of her father.

A new series of practical volumes of technical instruction will shortly be begun by Cassell & Co. under the editorship of Paul N. Hasluch. The first volume will be entitled "Practical Staircase Joinery." As is well known, the staircase has proved the stumblingblock for many a young carpenter. The subjects are treated of in a thoroughly practical yet popular way.

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*ELIZABETH PEASE NICHOL. By Anna M. Stoddart; author of "John Stuart Blackie, a Biography," &c. With portraits and other illustrations. 1899. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Two Books Dealing with the Transvaal and Delagoa Bay.*

Mr. Le Roy Hooker, in his volume, "The Africanders," describing the century of Dutch-English rule in South Africa, is decidedly Boerish in his feelings. Though there is nothing novel in the facts he presents, some of the side issues dwelt on may help, so as to arrive at a better understanding of the many differences existing between the Boer and the Englishman. In 1806, when for the second time the Cape Colony was made over to England by the Africander, "the British were of a different race, and the British Government was a kind of unloved stepfather." There might have been some social amalgamation in Cape Town, but nothing of the kind in the country districts. The author writes of the conditions after the great trek of 1843:

> Lacking the upward lead that contact with a progressive civilisation would have given, there took place a marked degeneration of character in these more northern emigrants. Their love of independence was developed into a spirit of faction and dissension among themselves. Their flonlike bravery was perverted into a too great readiness to fight on the smallest provocation and a disposition to prey upon their weaker neighbors.

A patriarchal life may have its particular charms, but it had the bad effect of isolating families. There never was efficient control. It is to take a highly poetic idea to suppose that the Boer ever was a creature of sweetness and light. On the contrary, he always was an exceedingly rough and quarrelsome person, inclined to force conclusions by means of his rifle, always believing that he was in the right and the injured party. In the volume under notice the Livingstone incident is presented in full. Livingstone was charged with aiding and abetting the Kafirs, and the missionary's house was looted. Gen. Scholtz, the officer in command of the Boers, wrote in his report: "We here found more guns and tools than Bibles, so that the place had more the appearance of a gunmaker's shop than a mission station, and more of a smuggling shop than a school place." The plain fact was that Livingstone was forced to have tools of all kinds, so as to keep in repair his wagons, harness, guns, and whatever else belonged to his outfit. The author writes:

> It is well known that there was in the Africander mind a deep-rooted hostility against all missionaries, of whom David Livingstone was chief, because they denounced the practice of slavery and reported the cruelties incident to it.

As to some of the traits of the Boers, the author writes:

> Almost without exception they were men of intense religiousness and devout regard for the Bible. It was a great misfortune to themselves and to the natives of South Africa that they had found their standard of ethics, not in any of the moral precepts of the New Testament or the Old, but in their own deductions from scraps of Old Testament history which were never intended to furnish ideals and standards of virtue and righteousness for later generations. Thus, they looked upon the dark races about them as the yet "accursed" sons of Canaan, the sons of Ham, doomed by Heaven to perpetual servitude to any people who might care to enslave them, because of the sin of their forefather, Ham. They seem to have forgotten too easily that the Divine entail of evil consequences to follow certain sins was limited to "the third and fourth generation," and insisted, without warrant of any kind, on bringing it over to and enforcing it upon the one hundred and thirtieth generation. * * * It was their custom to meet for prayer before going on one of their forays to implore the Almighty in what they were about to do. Then they went forth, heartened and emboldened by the conviction that the coming battle was the Lord's, and to fall therein would be a sure passport to heaven. It would be untrue to say that all of the Africanders were of this belief and practice, but undoubtedly the majority of them so believed and acted.

When, in 1872, Pretorius resigned the Presidency, he was succeeded by Mr. Burgess, who is described as "an unfrocked clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church." The choice seems to have been an unfortunate one. Possibly Burgess was troubled when he saw how ignorant were his people, or how hidebound they were in their belief. He was found fault with for entertaining ideas at variance with the burghers. Mr. Le Roy Hooker writes:

> Some of them charged that he was guilty of maintaining that the real devil differed from the pictures in the old Dutch Bibles in that he had no tail.

No one questions the fact that many were the blunders committed by the English, but the mistakes made inclined rather on the side of leniency than the contrary. It will take a century or more before Majuba Hill is forgotten. Of all mistakes, the Jameson raid was the crowning one, not because it was such a fiasco, but for the reason that it never should have been attempted. Mr. Le Roy Hooker does his best to show that the foreigners in the Transvaal were always treated with the utmost consideration, that they enjoyed every possible privilege, and that the taxes were imposed with the utmost fairness. According to the author, there really never were any monopolies. It was the Africander who was the sufferer, and never the Englishman or the American. The Transvaal is a republic only in name. How would it have suited us to be treated as helots? Granted that the Boer has fine fighting qualities, that is not sufficient. By having held aloof from the rest of the world he blocks human progress. Certainly the gold discoveries hastened the climax. It is better that the questions of "civil equality, impartial justice, and commercial freedom" should be carried out, though at the cost of many lives.

Who shall hold Delagoa Bay? That is one of the most important questions of the moment. As Mr. Montagus George Jessett calls it in the new book, it is the key to South Africa. In a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Poultney Bigelow gave a graphic description of Delagoa Bay. For centuries under the sway of Portugal, the finest port, perhaps the only available one on the east coast of Africa, through the slothfulness of Portugal has been of no use to the world. The bearing Delagoa Bay has on the future of Middle Africa cannot be overlooked. It is the only true outlet, to the ocean the Transvaal can have. The Delagoa Bay Railway, of about 400 miles in length, starting from Lorenzo Marques, and ending at Johannesburg, unites the interior country with the ocean.

The author describes how little Portugal has done and how unlikely it is that she will ever accomplish anything there. In the country held by Portugal there is coal, and this might be worth more to the colony than gold, but scarcely anything has been done to mine this coal. Should England ever hold the country, then the steamships which carry on the trade of the East and the West would find at Delagoa Bay the fuel they require. Sources of petroleum have been discovered adjacent to the coal. What is of great importance is the finding of the india rubber plant. Mr. Jessett's conclusion is as follows:

> The possession of Delagoa Bay by Great Britain would go a long way to clear the political atmosphere, and would, moreover, firmly establish our position as the supreme power in South Africa.

*(1) THE AFRICANDERS. A CENTURY OF DUTCH-ENGLISH FEUD IN SOUTH AFRICA. By Le Roy Hooker. With maps. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co. (2) THE KEY TO SOUTH AFRICA: DELAGOA BAY. By Montague George Jessett. With illustrations and maps. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.50.

Recent Book Sales.

A large number of books from the library of the late John Murray, the publisher, were sold by Bangs & Co. Feb. 5 and 6. (There was another sale of Murray's books at Sotheby's, in London, Dec. 8 and 9.) Among the more important items disposed of were the following:

Edmund Gosse's "Letter to the Editor of The Athenæum," London, 1886, paper covers, (a rare Gosse pamphlet,) $4.

Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," London, 1886, paper covers, genuine first edition; $4.50.

Thackeray's "Henry Esmond," London, 1852, three volumes, cloth, paper labels, first edition; $36.

Thackeray's "Adventures of Philip," London, 1862, three volumes, with leaves not cut open, first edition; $15.

On Feb. 7 and 8, Bangs & Co. sold some duplicates from the library of Hubert Horne Bancroft, the historian, comprising collections relating to California, Mexico, and other States of Central America, the Pacific Coast, &c. The books disposed of had much historical interest, and among them were a number of rarities in this special department of Americana, but no prices worth recording were realized.

C. F. Libbie & Co. sold in Boston, Feb. 8 and 9, a collection of fine modern books, including publications of the Grolier, Caxton, and Rowfant Clubs; privately printed and Japanese vellum copies of amateurs' books, W. L. Andrews's publications, &c., all of which sold extremely well, some of Mr. Andrews's books, for example, bringing record prices. The important items sold as follows:

Andrews's "Jean Grolier," 1892, $34; (other records: 1897, $27.50, $22, $26; 1898, $25; 1899, $27.)

Andrews's "Roger Payne," 1892, $36; (other records: 1897, $23.50, $30, $21.25, $17.50; 1898, $26; 1899, $25.)

Andrews's "Among My Books," 1894, $61, (a great rarity. Bierstadt's, which fetched $49 in 1897, being the only other sold recently.)

Andrews's "Short Historical Sketch of Bookbinding," 1895, $17; (other records: 1897, $19; 1898, $10.)

Andrews's "Old Booksellers of New York," 1895, $12.50; (other records: 1897, $9.75, $9; 1898, $15; 1899, $15.50, $9.50, $13.)

Andrews's "Journey of the Iconophiles Around New York," 1897, $22; (Browne's copy, March, 1899, $16.50.)

Andrews's "New Amsterdam," 1897, one of thirty copies on Japanese vellum, $92.50; (the Richmond copy fetched $91 last March and Cox's sold for $77.50 in April.)

"Views of the Iconophiles of New York," 1897, twelve plates, $68; second series, 1898, twelve plates, $33.

Arnold's "First Report of a Book Collector," Jamaica, Marion Press, 1898, $16.

Byron's "Childe Harold," 1841, levant morocco, by Zaehnsdorf, $24.

Caxton Club publications: Joutel's "Journal of La Salle's Last Voyage," 1893, $20; "Phoenixiana," 1897, $13; La Salle's "Discovery of the Mississippi River," 1898, $16; "Relation of Tonty," 1898, $15; "Some Letters of Poe to Patterson," 1898, $22.50.

Ainsworth's "Jack Sheppard," London, 1839, first edition, illustrations by Cruikshank, three volumes, levant morocco, uncut, by Tout, $57.

"The Scourge," London, 1811-16, complete set of this rare magazine, which contains forty signed caricatures by Cruikshank, twelve volumes, $66.

Ireland's "Records of the New York Stage," 1866, two volumes, large paper, half morocco, uncut, $35.

Kelmscott Press publications: Morris's "King Florus and the Fair Jehane," 1893, $40; Rossetti's "Hand and Soul," 1895, one of eleven copies on vellum printed for America, $47.50.

Kipling's "Writings," 1897-9, Outward Bound Edition, Japanese vellum copy, fourteen volumes, $168.

Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," 1820, first edition, levant morocco, uncut, by Riviere, $50.

Walker's "Beauty," 1836, with inserted plates, levant morocco, by David, $32.

Grolier Club publications: Irving's "Knickerbocker," 1886, $102; (other records: November, 1897, $160; February, 1898, $91; April, 1899, $104.)

Reade's "Peg Woffington," 1887, $44; (a copy brought $25 last November, and last Spring two others fetched $24 and $23.)

Milton's "Areopagitica," 1890, $15; (a copy brought $15.50 last November.)

Curtis's "Washington Irving," 1891, $20; (a copy fetched $19 in November.)

Conway's "Barons of the Potomack," 1892, $17.50. (In November a copy realized $15, and another on Jan. 5, 1900, the same.)

"Early and Original Editions," 1893, $11. (Nov. 10, 1899, $11.50.)

Bradford's "Laws," 1894, $32.50. (Nov. 10, 1899, $31; Jan. 15, 1900, $30.)

Donne's "Poems," 1895, $28. (Nov. 10, 1899, $14.50; Jan. 15, 1900, $13.)

Warren's "Charles Whittinghams, Printers," 1896, $16. (Nov. 10, 1899, $14.)

Durer's "Engravings," &c., 1897, $17.50. (Nov. 10, 1899, $12.50.)

Carlyle's "Note Books," 1898, $12. (Nov. 10, 1899, $9.50.)

FEB

1900

TISSOT'S CHRIST.

Steps to Secure the Paintings for the Brooklyn Institute—Money Already Subscribed.

The project of securing the Tissot collection of paintings illustrating the life of Christ for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences is being prosecuted with much vigor. The collection comprises some 400 pictures, which were painted by J. James Tissot in 1887 and during ten subsequent years that he spent in Palestine for the purpose. The studies made by M. Tissot during the progress of his work included not only the country and its geographical conditions, but likewise the people, the early and later history of the Jews, the temples and shrines, and all the multiform conditions that surrounded Christ and the Jewish people He came to teach at the dawn of the Christian era. The result has been the creation of a series of scenes in the life of Christ that constitute one of the most important contributions, if, indeed, it be not entitled to the chief place, that has been given to art since the passing of the brushes of the Italian, Spanish, and Dutch schools.

The Italian artists of the Renaissance have given us conceptions of the Virgin, of the Infant Jesus, of the shepherds and Magi, the Disciples, and of the various classes of Jewish people, high and low, that are permeated through and through with Italian types and ideals.

The paintings of Correggio and the Spanish school show Mary, Joseph, and Jesus truly, but they are Spaniards with Spanish costumes and Spanish figures. Dutch Madonnas come from the easels of Dutch artists, while Russian artists paint Russian types of the Man of Nazareth, and if a Chinese artist were to paint a Christ he would no doubt make His eyes oblique and His complexion yellow. M. Tissot has produced a Nazarene Christ, and living among the people of Jerusalem and Judea, and drawing his models therefrom, the result has been a reflection of the realistic influences with which he has surrounded himself, and he has perhaps approached more nearly to the truth in portrayal than is the case with any other of the great Christian artists.

No argument is needed to demonstrate the value of a collection such as this, painted with such motifs, in an educational as well as an art sense. It would also seem particularly appropriate that it should find a permanent home in a city of homes, churches, and schools. The collection has been exhibited in Paris, London, New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and elsewhere, and has received warm support and commendation from the clergy and those with religious connections. It is said that when the collection was on view in Paris it was not unusual for devotees to kneel in adoration before a picture that strongly influenced them. If the Brooklyn Institute secures the paintings, as now seems probable, M. Tissot has agreed to come to America from his home in the southeast of France, near the Jura Mountains, where he lives in retirement, to supervise and superintend the proposed decoration of the gallery in which the pictures will be hung, that pictures and decorations may be in absolute sympathy and accord. It is also probable that in addition he will paint a large portrait of Christ for the end of the gallery in which the collection will be arranged. The option held by the Brooklyn Museum, which expires on March 1, names as the price of the collection $60,000. Since it became known that efforts were being made to secure the collection for Brooklyn interest in the pictures has been greatly stimulated in Paris, and the Luxembourg Museum would be glad to have them. More than one Brooklyn collector has offered to take the paintings at the price named, if with exhibition privileges, but the artist prefers them to go into the hands of the Institute. Many reproductions in colors have been made of the various pictures constituting the collection. The McClure-Tissot Company has recently published "The Life of Our Saviour Jesus Christ, as Derived from the Four Gospels," thus embellished, in which are introduced reduced copies in fac simile of the Tissot paintings. The story of Christ's life upon earth as told in these paintings is invaluable, and cannot help but appeal to a very large class. The total sum subscribed has reached $22,134, and subscriptions are being daily received.

Among those whose subscriptions have been for $100 or over are these: James H. Bates, George H. Prentiss, George C. Brackett, William Dick, Miss Mary Benson, Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, Isaac H. Cary, William A. Putnam, E. Le Grand Beers, Martin Joost, and Mrs. J. Crowell.

Among those whose aid and hearty cooperation have been enlisted may be mentioned Thomas T. Barr, Henry K. Sheldon, Henry W. Maxwell, A. Augustus Healy, Charles A. Schieren, Carll H. De Silver, Col. Robert B. Woodward, Abraham Abraham, L. W. Lawrence, John R. Planten, Prof. William H. Goodyear, Mrs. William H. Goodyear, Edgar S. Hicks, Isador M. Bon, John Bentley, William Mason, Hosmer B. Parsons, the Rev. Edward W. McCarty, Mrs. Thomas Achelis, Henry L. Faris, and Fritz Achelis.

Prior to his work in Palestine M. Tissot was engaged in art work both in Paris and London. He was particularly noteworthy in his compositions, and well understands the great value of color. His delineation of the beautiful in form won for him much praise, and to his early art training may easily be traced much of the graceful beauty of the figures that are, for the most part, characteristic of his brush. M. Tissot's place in art cannot well be certainly determined by any of his contemporaries, no matter how disinterested, but certain it is that his paintings of the life of Christ have a very great story value. The messages he has to give in his pictures are important. They will grow more so with the passing of time, and the influence the pictures will exert cannot but broaden and deepen as they are studied and more and more understood. There are no doubt some who will hold that the $60,000 could be better spent otherwise and elsewhere, but happily they are not in the majority.

If there is to be a revival of religious influence it is through such channels as the Tissot collection rather than through avenues like the New England Primer and Shorter Catechism, that under other conditions and with other influences were once efficacious, but which in our day and generation have long since ceased to have voice.

Parson Weems and His Writings.

Interest in George Washington has grown so much of late that anything concerning him is now sure of its audience. Early Washington portraits have advanced so rapidly in price that it occasions no surprise when one is reported to have sold for $100. A collector in this city, speaking of this fact a few days ago, stated that while looking over a catalogue of 1889 he found eighty-nine portraits of Washington offered for sale, several being very early ones, and the entire lot brought but a little over $12. That same collection now would undoubtedly sell for $1,000 easily.

Early books on Washington have also attained more prominence, and the members of the Sons of the Revolution at a recent meeting were much interested in the presentation to their society of one of the earliest editions of Weems's "Life of Washington." The fathers, or, at any rate, the grandfathers, of the present generation of readers were very familiar with that title, and next to the life written by Washington Irving, no life of Washington ever enjoyed such wide popularity as the entertaining and quaint little book written by Parson Weems.

Mason L. Weems, an Episcopalian rector of peculiar abilities, but who made a better living by writing and peddling books throughout the country, was its author. He himself states that he was rector of Mount Vernon Parish, and that was of undoubted benefit in giving the appearance of authority and accuracy to his "Life of Washington." It is barely possible that Washington may have seen a copy, but if so, what he saw was much smaller than later editions. The third edition, containing a portrait, was published in Philadelphia in 1800, and it also contains a curious address of sympathy and dedication to Martha Washington. The book was wonderfully popular, and it continued to be printed at frequent intervals up to 1850. Many copies, with the quaint engravings found in several editions, might be found a few years ago in almost every old bookstore, but the dealers say the book is by no means common now, perfect copies printed before 1820 being worth from $4 to $6 apiece.

Parson Weems wrote in a style that was easy to read, and he told his anecdotes well. Indeed, he is accused of using his imagination too freely for matters of fact. He succeeded, at any rate, in influencing nearly all subsequent lives of Washington, for many of the writers drew freely from his stories. Weems was the inventor of the familiar cherry-tree tale, and, right or wrong—undoubtedly the latter—it is destined to remain firmly attached to the life of Washington through succeeding generations. Mr. Weems, at any rate, had the right principle in biography, that of showing his hero as a man, and not as a public official upon a pedestal. He undertook to make a life of the true George Washington, which has since been done in a more satisfactory manner by Paul Leicester Ford. In the first pages of his book Mr. Weems says, and very wisely:

> It is not, then, in the glare of public, but in the shade of private, life that we are to look for the man. Private life is always real life. Of these private deeds of Washington very little has been said. 'Tis only Washington the Hero and the Demigod; Washington, the sunbeam in council or the storm in war.

While Parson Weems was not exactly rector of Mount Vernon Parish, he did have charge for a time of the little church at Patrick, in that parish. It was not very lucrative, and about 1730 he became a traveling book agent for Mathew Carey of Philadelphia, and for many years traveled through the Southern States. He returned at times to his Patrick church, and he was there in 1798, for John Davis, an English traveler, has left a brief sketch of the man and his religious work.

Weems was a prolific writer, and his entertaining style gave a ready sale to everything from his pen. Regarding some of his tracts, Bishop Meade, in his "Old Churches and Old Families of Virginia," says: "They would be most admirable in their effects but for the fact that you know not what to believe of the narrative. There are passages of deep pathos and great eloquence in them."

Besides the biography of Washington, he wrote three others lives—those of Gov. Francis Marion, Benjamin Franklin, and William Penn. Of his lesser works, the first that he published was called "The Philanthropist; or, a Good Twenty-five Cents' Worth of Political Save Powder for Honest Adamites and Jeffersonians." This was issued in 1798, and Washington wrote the author a letter of commendation. His other tracts, all of which had a moral flavor [illegible] upon such questions of the times, were

The Career of a Novel

Two of the books of the past year which have been most before the public are historical novels, and introduce popular heroes among their characters. Their success is natural and is well deserved. The third book, and the one now most talked about, is Mary Cholmondeley's novel,

Red Pottage

This is the story of life in the present day in England. It is neither a romantic nor an historical novel, but although it has been but 12 weeks published it is now in its

35th Thousand in America AND ITS 28th Thousand in England

These figures prove conclusively that the historical novel is not the only thing which appeals to the public taste. But there are even stronger figures than these to demonstrate the popularity of "Red Pottage." About a month ago in our advertisement of the book, the statement was made that it was selling at the rate of

500 Copies a Day

Two weeks later we stated that on Feb. 1st the sales amounted to

1000 COPIES

and to-day the publishers are able to state that on Friday, Feb. 16th, the sales reached the high-water mark of

1900 Copies.

To meet this ever-increasing demand the book has been kept almost constantly "in press" since the middle of November, and in the intervening time it has gone through

EIGHT EDITIONS

"Red Pottage" and Miss Cholmondeley's earlier book, "The Danvers Jewels," are for sale at every bookstore (provided the dealer can order them fast enough to keep in stock).

Ask for them.

RED POTTAGE $1.50 | THE DANVERS JEWELS $1.00

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS

Also Publishers of "Kit Kennedy," "Briton and Boer," and "White Man's Africa."

"God's Revenge Against Dueling," "God's Revenge Against Murder," "God's Revenge Against Adultery," "God's Revenge Against Gambling," "The Bad Wife's Looking-Glass," and "Hymen's Recruiting Sergeant; or, the New Matrimonial Tattoo for Old Bachelors."

The Personal Element in Certain Recent Writing.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Stevenson lends himself so aptly to paint so many morals that it has been said the world was getting a bit tired of him and his work. Even Kipling has, of late, been talked about here and there with shaking heads and dubious prognostications as to his waning popularity. This sort of thing is a perfectly natural reflex of a certain kind of evanescent popularity at large that comes not from a widely disseminated knowledge of a man's real work, but from mere impressions gathered at second hand at literary talk parties, and from advertising paragraphs that grow in personal obnoxiousness as they circulate. Here a little and there a little of the surface dirt that contributes to notoriety until the reaction comes and a man's will has again a chance to assert itself!

For all time writing that has endured has been vitalized by an ineradicable personal note that has appealed to the reader, a connecting thread, sometimes tenuous to a degree, but yet persistent in the impression it gives you of being in sympathy with the man behind the pen.

If you will stop a minute to think over a group of your most admired bookmen, you will find that, unconsciously, you have put a certain estimate upon the author himself. He has written himself down a character that stands out from among those he has created. A little of himself has been injected into each of them. We have cause for a pretty generally accepted opinion that the artist is known by what he thinks, not by what he does; this is especially so of the writer. By his work ye shall know him. The two things, thinking and doing, are often wide apart in the man who writes, paints, or composes. What we call the artistic temperament is made up mostly of emotions and supersensibility. In its very nature it has less dynamic force, and the one kink—consistency—associated with practical minds.

In Stevenson's letters he is no less an artist than in his stories and essays. He wrote with a full mind and always keenly alive to the impressions of the moment and its dramatic possibilities. His letters are, many of them, essays, full of the personal note and of the many-sided humanity that we are used to credit him with. He was a constant [illegible] to the canons of [illegible] to the best [illegible] to nicety of conveation and the thing that makes a perfect gentleman. Stevenson belonged to upper Bohemia, there is no denying; but he had so many of the virtues that belong to universal manhood that we can overlook his genial weaknesses.

It is the same note of vigor and a frank grasp of life at its corners that has made Kipling a popular hero as well as a closet admiration. Stevenson and Kipling had much in common. The one, a physical weakling, with the spirit and the will to do a rugged thing and the strong man's acceptance of the thing he had to do, the other as compact and full of vigor as one of his own jungle friends, they both sang the song of the brave fight. One of them is a tenor, the other a heavy bass.

JAMES B. CARRINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 10, 1900.

Eutrapelia and Eutrapelous.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The question or the day, or, to be accurate, the question of next week, is, "Have you eutrapelia?" The word comes from La Crosse, Wis., through the American Ecclesiastical Review, to which it is sent by the Rev. Anselm Kroll. It is what Mr. Kipling calls clean mirth, and the learned sponsor of the word quotes many authorities to define and distinguish it, and shows that it is characteristic of the true Christian, and is jest without jeer, laughter without scorn, wit without malice, joke without offense to one's neighbor. It "gives a pleasant taste of happiness in all diversions." It has nothing in common with that fondness for sport that weakens the religious sentiment, but blends piety and natural joy. This seems to indicate that booby-traps, football scrimmages, Chimmie Fadden stories, Mr. Peter Newell's pictures of hydrocephalous boys, Mr. Croker's remarks about Mr. Moss, the compliments passing between Mr. Osborne and Mr. Weeks; Mr. Krüger's definition of Queen Victoria, and Mr. Joseph Smith's praises of the British lion are not eutrapelous. Neither are explosive bullets, attempts to confer freedom with a bayonet point, or happiness by the destruction of commerce; but the writings of Miss Jewett, Mr. Birrell, Mr. Kenneth Grahame, E. Nesbit, F. Anstey; the drawings of Mr. Herford and Mr. Reed; Mr. Seton Thompson's bears and Mr. Hopkinson Smith's cap'ns; Mr. Kipling's fishermen; Mr. Joel Chandler Harris's darkies, children, and menagerie; "Santa Claus's Partner," and Miss Keppler's criticism and cat are eutrapelous. What a lovely world it will be when its clever folk cease to strive to be satirical or sarcastic, and resolve to be eutrapelous. Everybody must hope to see the millennium begin.

Bangor, Me., Feb. 3, 1900. A. B.

HIGHEST ANDES.

Fitz Gerald's Account of Ascents of Aconcagua and Tupungato.*

The whole library of travel, exploration, and adventure contains no more thrilling chapters than the literature of mountain climbing. From the time of the successful assaults on Mont Blanc by Balmat and De Saussure, a century ago, to the scaling of the Matterhorn by Whymper in 1865, and down to the present day, mountain climbing in Switzerland has claimed the attention of a handful of intrepid explorers. The Matterhorn had awed the most successful climbers and remained unconquered for years. When finally Whymper achieved success it was attended by the loss of four of his party, who in the descent were hurled down on to the Matterhorn Gletscher, 4,000 feet below. The records of mishaps have excited emulation instead of despair, and no mountain is so steep, no precipice so formidable, no glacier so insecure, and no height so appalling as to cause the persistent mountaineers to abandon their efforts to reach the summit of its topmost peak. The highest mountains of the Swiss Alps having been scaled, the indomitable climbers turned to fresh fields for new peaks to conquer. Whymper has been succeeded by Conway and Fitz Gerald, whose exploits in New Zealand and South America have been not only of the most thrilling character, but have also been attended with remarkable success.

Eduard A. Fitz Gerald, whose volume, "Climbs in the New Zealand Alps," attracted such favorable attention a few years ago, is the author of the volume which we now have before us, bearing the title of "The Highest Andes." It comprises a fascinating record of the first ascent of Aconcagua and Tupungato, the former the highest peak in the two Americas, and which had, up to the advent of the author and his party, defied the efforts of some of the sturdiest and most venturesome mountain climbers in the world. In 1876 Mr. Hinchliff, an ardent mountaineer, writing of Aconcagua and Tupungato, said—

> In the presence of these huge peaks of the Andes I could but think of the great probability that no one would ever get to them at all. Those who have had all the advantages of experience and acclimatization to aid them in attacks upon the high Himalayas agree that 21,500 feet is near the limit at which man ceases to be capable of the slightest further exertion.

When Darwin crossed the Portillo Pass to Mendoza, at a height of about 13,000 feet he found the exertion of walking and breathing extremely laborious. Aconcagua and Tupungato were at the time of Darwin's visit to South America considered unattainable heights. Mountaineers had passed by the Southern Andes and concentrated their energies upon the peaks of Ecuador. Humboldt in 1802 attempted to climb Chimborazo, but the summit was not reached until 1880, when Whymper made his memorable ascent, reaching the height of 20,498 feet, the highest point attained by any climber up to that date. He followed up this success with ascents of Cayambe, Cotocachi, and Cotopaxi. No effort, aside from that of Güssfeldt, had been made in recent years to ascend Aconcagua and Tupungato, until Fitz Gerald and his party undertook the task in 1897, and what had been impossible to preceding generations became a splendid success under the guidance of the author. The reader will ask, What were the apparently insurmountable obstacles in the paths to the summits of Aconcagua and Tupungato, and by what means did the author and his associates succeed in overcoming these obstacles? We must leave to the reader a careful perusal of this attractive story, and simply refer to some of the party's experiences, believing that these will amply suffice to answer the above question.

Aconcagua rises 23,080 feet above sea level. It lies about ninety miles from the Pacific Coast, and on a clear day it can be distinctly seen from Valparaiso. To the north of Aconcagua lies the great peak of the Mercedaria, over 22,000 feet high. To the south, in Chile, lies Juncal, Pollers, Navarro, and Tupungato, the latter some 22,000 feet above sea level. Güssfeldt had approached Aconcagua from the west and north through Chile; Fitz Gerald and his party came from the east and south through Argentina. The author pays a graceful tribute to Güssfeldt's efforts to reach the summit of Aconcagua, and although that courageous and energetic traveler did not succeed in scaling the peak, he reached a point only 1,300 feet below the summit and made the world acquainted with this unknown district. To this sturdy pioneer a debt of gratitude is due from all who may follow in his footsteps. Elaborate and careful preparations had been made by Mr. Fitz Gerald for this expedition. A well selected supply of clothing and food formed an essential part of the equipment. The entire outfit, including tents and scientific and photographic instruments, filled 100 large crates and weighed nearly eight tons. The party left Buenos Ayres for Mendoza, via the Great Western Railway, on Nov. 29, 1896. A few days were spent at the latter place hiring mules for the work in the Andes, and then they resumed their journey to Punta de las Vacas, the highest point then reached by the Transandine Railway. Finding that Aconcagua was practically inaccessible by way of the Vacas Valley, the author pitched his camp near the mouth of the Horcones Valley, making that place his headquarters for the next seven months. The first serious attempt to reach the summit of Aconcagua was [illegible] and accompanied by Zurbriggen, the guide who had accompanied Fitz Gerald to Peru the last four seasons, two natives, and ten mules went to a point 12,000 feet above sea level, where another camp was established. On account of a lack of provisions the mules and horses were left at this point, and the party pushed on to the nineteen-thousand-foot level, where Christmas Day was spent in freezing misery. From this spot a magnificent view of the peak of Aconcagua was had. The author and other members of the party were attacked by severe nausea and suffered greatly from the intense cold and inability to prepare proper food. Of the hardships at this point the author says:

> That evening I was completely done up. The men arrived after dark, bringing with them a fresh supply of provisions and a quantity of spirits of wine, with which, after a great deal of trouble, we succeeded in preparing for ourselves some hot coffee. We crept into our tent early, for the cold at this altitude seems absolutely unendurable after sunset. I have seen the men actually sit down and cry like children, so discouraged were they by this intense cold. Their circulation was so low that they were unable to resist its effects.

Near the 20,000-foot level Zubriggen found Güssfeldt's card, showing that this was the highest point reached by the great German explorer. Not having sufficient food supplies nor proper cooking material, the party decided to return to the camp in the Horcones Valley at the 12,000-foot level, where the temperature was 90 degrees in the shade. After procuring new supplies from Inca and gathering a liberal quantity of firewood they returned to the highest point of the first attack, and pitched their tents for the night. From there the journey to the summit of Aconcagua looked like a six-hour climb. The zero weather, inability to secure good fires for cooking, and a great slope of rolling stones at the 20,000-foot level, united in retarding their advance. This slope of rolling stones appeared at one stage of the journey to be impassable. After crossing it in the face of a biting wind, the author decided to return to the 20,000-foot camp for the night. Of this part of the journey the author says:

> Coming down was almost worse than going up. Fatigued as we were, and chilled and numb to the bone, we constantly fell down, and it was 4 o'clock before we reached our encampment, so cold and tired that we just rolled into our sleeping bags and closed the door of our tent. Owing to our Russian furnace having blown up that morning, we were unable to cook anything for ourselves, and our stomachs revolted at the frozen food we had in camp, so we were practically compelled to go to bed supperless. There were four of us in the tent, and packed so close that each time one of us turned over, he was obliged to wake the rest. Several times during the night we had to rub each other's hands to restore the fast-failing circulation.

Being practically without means to prepare food they decided to return again to the 12,000-foot camp. On the way down Zubriggen met with a severe accident, which incapacitated him for several days.

The next attempt at Aconcagua proved successful, and the author's description of the discouragements encountered and obstacles overcome is one of the most thrilling narratives in the literature of mountain climbing. Crushing cold and overwhelming nausea, which may be called meteorological sickness, combined to prevent the author's reaching the summit just as victory was apparently within his reach. He was compelled to lie down when about 1,000 feet from the top of the mountain, and send Zubriggen on to the summit. The latter pushed on to the highest point and returned to the lower camp, thoroughly exhausted. The victory, however, was won, and the party returned to the base camp to receive the congratulations of the rest of the party. In a few days telegrams were sent from the English colonies on both sides of the Andes, who rejoiced in the news of their countryman's pluck. An attempt was soon afterward made to reach the summit a second time, but again the author was doomed to bitter disappointment, for on reaching the 20,000-foot level he was attacked with violent nausea and compelled to give up in a state of complete collapse and turn back, while Stuart Vines, another Englishman of the party, and Lanti Nicola, one of the Swiss guides, went on to the summit. When Vines reached the 19,000-foot level on his return from the ascent he was completely exhausted. He could not remove his hat, as it seemed to form a solid frozen mass, with his beard as a foundation, and even after a night's rest in the tent, in a sleeping bag, with a fire to assist in the thawing, his beard was still covered with ice in the morning.

A journey to Valparaiso for a rest, succeeded by an ascent of the Cathedral, was followed by an attempt to scale Tupungato. On account of the condition of the author's health he decided to send Vines and Zubriggen with sufficient porterage to attempt the ascent. This proved a most interesting journey. The Tupungato Valley differed much from that of the Horcones. Pleasant oases made camping a pleasure on the lower levels.

> Numerous pinnacles of ice about two feet high made the ascent very difficult. When a height of about 19,000 feet was reached Vines and Zubriggen were halted in their onward march by a severe storm, so they decided to give up the ascent for the present and return to Vacas. Descending to the 14,000-foot level camp they decided after a rest to renew the attack at once. After three unsuccessful attempts they were victorious on the fourth trial. Vines proved himself to be the most successful climber of the party of three which undertook the final ascent, as he was the first to reach the topmost peak of Tupungato. In his graphic description of the ascent he ascribes a large part of his success to a hearty meal of eleven-day-old bread and a piece of fillet of beef, which had been grilled over the fire [illegible] the latter [illegible] at the [illegible] Vines, Zubriggen, and Rickmers, guaranteed true to their convictions that food had better be avoided while climbing, and contented themselves with a sip or two of wine. As a result Rickmers was compelled to turn back on account of a severe attack of nausea soon after the 20,000-foot level had been passed, and even the hardy and resolute Zubriggen was compelled to stop when the summit was in sight, on account of exhaustion, which manifested itself in weakness in his legs. Arrived at the summit Vines beheld a magnificent panorama spread out before him. Shortly afterward Zubriggen, who had been refreshed by a bottle of wine, a pipe, and a rest, followed Vines to the summit, and they proceeded to erect a cairn of stones to commemorate their successful ascent. In this they placed a wine bottle containing a card, upon one side of which was written "Fitz Gerald Expedition," and upon the other, "Stuart Vines, with Matthias Zubriggen, Swiss guide, made the ascent of this mountain on 12th April, 1897, after three attempts, being stopped by storms." Vines thus describes a portion of the superb panorama which was visible from the summit of Tupungato:

> In the brilliant air the spectacle that lay before us was one of extraordinary extent and grandeur. Range beyond range of mountains stretched away toward the great plain of Santiago, forty miles to the west. Far away, beyond the hills that almost seemed to lie at our feet, stretched the great waters of the Pacific, a tract of blue ocean sparkling to the horizon, and clearly visible, although the distance from Tupungato to the sea coast is not less than 130 miles. The pampas of Argentina stretched almost without a break from our very feet to the South Atlantic Ocean.

After an hour's stay on the summit, the successful explorers descended without mishap. They hastened to Vacas, and sent the news to Fitz Gerald. In many ways Mr. Vine's chapters describing the ascent of Tupungato are the most thrilling and interesting in the volume.

While Vines was busy with the ascent of Tupungato, Fitz Gerald busied himself with the survey traverse and leveling of the Horcones Valley. The Andes Winter now being upon them, they decided to break camp, move all their valuable material and equipment to Chile by way of the Cumbre Pass, and prepare for an early return to England. If space permitted, we would enumerate some of the trials and misfortunes which attended their escape from the overwhelming snowstorms of the high Andes. Suffice it to say, they arrived at Valparaiso, after many remarkable escapes from blizzards, avalanches, and murderous gauchos.

Of the value of Fitz Gerald's expedition there can be no question. The triangulation of the country immediately surrounding the peak of Aconcagua was completed, this having been the primary object of the expedition. Aconcagua and Tupungato were ascended for the first time; numerous other peaks were mapped, measured, and photographed with great accuracy; a vast quantity of information relative to the geology and natural history of the high Andes was accumulated; the topographical features and meteorological conditions of the country were carefully noted, and facts obtained relative to the people, their mode of life, and dealings with strangers that will be invaluable to all who may follow in the footsteps of these pioneers.

In the recent issues of Harper's Monthly Magazine we have had some interesting descriptions of Sir Martin Conway's ascent of Illimani and Sorata, the culminating points of the Cordillera Real of Bolivia. He was accompanied by two Alpine guides. After mastering these formidable peaks he went south to Valparaiso and undertook the ascent of Aconcagua. While he did not reach the highest point of the mountain, to all intents and purposes he accomplished the ascent. He pays a glowing tribute to Fitz Gerald, Vines, and Zubriggen for their superb work and achievements in the volcanic Andes.

Mr. Fitz Gerald's volume is one of the most fascinating stories of mountain climbing that has ever appeared in print. The seven months which his party passed in those high altitudes were fraught with untold dangers and misery. They all suffered from annoying sickness in the mountains, and upon reaching the lowlands of Chile several were taken down with typhoid fever. Their labors were difficult, but the results so satisfactory that the scientific world must ever look upon their achievements as among the most unique and successful in the annals of mountaineering. The volume is replete with superb illustrations, many being photogravures, and all being reproductions of photographs taken by different members of the party. The telephoto views of Aconcagua, Tupungato, and Torlosa, and the panoramic view taken from the summit of Penitentes, must be ranked among the best specimens of modern photography. Appendices deal with the geology and natural history of the sections explored, fossils collected by the expedition, and the boundary dispute between Chile and the Argentine Republic. A copious index and two excellent maps complete the make-up of one of the most interesting and valuable works of the year.

*THE HIGHEST ANDES. A Record of the First Ascent of Aconcagua and Tupungato in Argentina, and the Exploration of the Surrounding Valleys. By E. A. Fitz Gerald. With Chapters by Stuart Vines. 8vo. With Maps and Illustrations. 390 pages. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $6.

Worldly Experiences.*

In "The Woolet Papers" A. Wellington Woolet keeps the record of his many experiences. He is the best-natured of men. Mrs. Woolet is a kindly personage, and, it may be, a trifle wiser than is her husband. The many phases of life in a city are discussed. It is only now and then that the hero is down on his luck. Then he writes: "I sometimes wish that I had been born a little lamb, with no mission in life but to bleat and baa for a brief period, and then to have my succulent little chops served up with green peas and tomato sauce."

*THE WOOLET PAPERS. By A. Wellington Woolet. New York: Trade Mark Record.

CURIOUS NAMES.

Wauchope and Some Others—An Interesting Letter from Monsignor Seton.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The death of the gallant Major-Gen. Andrew Gilbert Wauchope, commander of the Highland Brigade in the war in South Africa, and younger son of the late Andrew Wauchope, Esq., of Niddrie, Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of the shire of Midlothian, recalls a curious Scotch name and an ancient Scotch family which may be of interest to Americans who bear it or are connected with it. The name itself is one of those which, like so many others in North Britain, defy the ordinary rules of pronunciation. Americans would almost certainly say "Wawchoap," but it is pronounced "Wawhop." The family gets its name from the district of Wauchope-dale, in the southeastern part of Dumfriesshire, where a beautiful stream called Wauchope-water falls into the River Esk, at Langholm.

Who the mediæval knight was that founded the family and took a name from the lands he acquired and settled on, or whence he came, is quite unknown, but it is highly possible that he was one of those adventurous Anglo-Normans whom King David I. (died 1153) invited in such numbers into Scotland. Eskdale was subdivided among Avenels, Soulises, Rossdalls, and others who figured briefly but not always obscurely in the annals of their adopted country. Wauchope Castle, romantically situated on the brow of a precipice overlooking the rush of Wauchope-water among jagged rocks, and the pendant oaks and underwood of the picturesque bank on the opposite side, makes the visitor think of that most remarkable social transformation in Scotland, whence the mongrel breed of half-savage Picts were given masters and leaders from the civilized Norman race.

The remote progenitor of the Wauchopes cannot have belonged to a great family before settling in Scotland, but must have been of lesser degree than many others who were either more fortunate or of nobler lineage, because the Wauchopes are never found tenants-in-chief of the crown, but are always holding the subordinate, although honorable, position of a vassal or tenant of a Baron; that is, one who held under a Baron, and yet had tenants and vassals of his own. In French he was called an arrière-baron, but in English feudal law he was termed a vavasor or valvasour.

In fact, the Wauchopes first appear in history as the Bailies, or Sheriffs, of the very great family of Keith, in Midlothian, in which the office of King's Marischal, or Marshal, was hereditary. From the Keiths the Wauchopes, who, like many others, had left their original place of settlement and moved further north, received for their feudal service in the fourteenth century the lands of Niddrie, which were then and ever after, in sign of their tenure, called Niddrie (or Niddry) Marischal. Niddrie House, the seat of the family, is in the parish of Liberton, near Edinburgh, and the Wauchopes of Niddrie are by far the oldest possessors of land, in an unbroken male line, for a wide range of territory in that part of Scotland, having held the same estate for 500 years continuously—something that can be said of few, even of the oldest and noblest families in the kingdom. And yet, with all this, they have never risen above the Gentry, although they have had many distinguished men in Church and State among them and have been allied by marriage with the Douglasses, Hepburns, Hamiltons, Setons, Sandilands, and Homes or Humes. This is almost unprecedented and a sort of social anomaly. There has never been even a baronetcy in the family, the Don-Wauchopes baronets having attained this name through female descendants on acquiring the estate of Edmonstone in 1730.

As a student of family names and histories, I find such a peculiarity about the Wauchopes that it has a fascination for me, and I would say a general interest, as the only existing vaivasour family in Scotland. In a note on Page 146 of my recently published history of the Setons I have mentioned the Wauchopes at some length, but have not gone into this patronymic feature, or, rather, this social peculiarity of the family. There is, you may be aware, a very old English family of the name of Vavasour in which there are two baronetcies. For some persons there is an interest in studying family names which shed a light upon social positions and gradations among our English-speaking people of earlier times.

These names, however, are not to be confounded with vulgar names of trade and occupation, but belong to the class (very late) of family names drawn from degree and rank in the feudal and social hierarchy, and were attached, when surnames became hereditary, to persons occupying a higher rank among their fellows. Such, for instance, is Franklin, a name which (having regard to the diminutive at the end) literally means a little or lesser free man. In Ireland, where the appellation now (I believe) is rarely heard, he was called a Squireen—a Squire (without the diminutive) being a gentleman-born, and more particularly an estated gentleman. One is reminded a little by squireen of that character in Sir Roger de Coverly ("at the assizes") who is described as "a yeoman of about an hundred pounds a year; an honest man. He is just within the game act and qualified to kill an hare or a pheasant." The student of family names is struck by the old English family of the Mainwarings, who figure prominently in Burke's "Landed Gentry."

Few readers of Scott's "Guy Mannering" are probably aware that Mannering is but the phonetic rendering of Mainwaring, by which all sense of the original meaning of the name is lost, Mainwaring being but an English corruption of the Norman-French and Norman-Saxon of Mesnilwaring, or Warren, and indicates one who had not the right to chase higher game, but had to confine himself to hunting what Shakespeare calls "small deer."

Wishing you and the interesting SATURDAY REVIEW of THE TIMES, over which you so efficiently preside, a happy and prosperous new year, I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

ROBERT SETON, D.D.

Jersey City, Feb. 1, 1900.

1900

RUSSIAN FINANCES.

Does Russia Seek to Borrow Money?

Was Walter Bagehot facetious? Unquestionably there were apparent in this authority on financial matters occasional glimpses of humor. There have been Ministers of State who have presented that awful thing, a budget, with jokes in it. There is something in the character of figures which will not permit of liberties being taken with them. You always have to remember that figures do not lie. Financiers are singularly stolid personages. They have no taste for pleasantries when the topic is money. Investors are represented to be very cautious persons.

The Russian Journal of Financial Statistics, a specimen number, for 1900, has just been issued. Its place of publication is St. Petersburg. It bears the evidence of having been written by imperial authority. The Russian Journal of Financial Statistics begins by stating how difficult it is for either an American or an Englishman to understand what are Russian financial statistics. And in this observation all of us will concur. Certainly there are some curious ones who ask questions. The answers received (that is to say, if the authorities vouchsafe a reply) are absolutely unintelligible. Why this is so is thus explained:

When statistics relating to Russia are given in English, they have been obtained by English or American authorities by the worst possible process, viz., that of filling up special forms and lists of questions. The same questions are sent to all the countries of the world. Both The Hague and St. Petersburg, for instance, will receive a copy of the same blank form, with a request to insert in the column head "Meteorology" the mean annual temperature of the country. The mean temperature of the Russian Empire between the 1st of January and the 31st of December is rather a large order!

Our authority makes the statement that all the statistics "published at the expense or under the auspices of the Government of the United States or of Great Britain show us the results of the system of questions and answers." We are to conclude from this that the statistics we may print are just so much spoiled paper. Well, that at least is something worth knowing. Suppose you wanted to find out what is the gold production of Russia. The reply would call on all the powers of the Sphinx so as to make out what it meant. It is not to be supposed that The London Economist is to be classed as an ignoramus. It has been generally thought that as far as finance went The Economist was a fairly intelligent and reliable journal. The Russian statistician wants to know whether the blunders committed in England, when matters having to do with the empire are handled, arise from "official ignorance or journal ignorance"? The Economist is declared to have taken a position which is "ridiculous."

The writer of the Russian journal brings out with a grand flourish the fact that the Treasurer of the Bank of Russia did have an exceedingly large balance, held on deposit, in London, and not subject to any notice of withdrawal. Perhaps the latter statement must be taken with a certain amount of doubt. No one can accuse the Russian Government of a want of cleverness. There was a fine financial coup to be made with the deposit in London. Here was the chance of the biggest of advertisements. The world was to be informed of the large amount of money belonging to Russia held in London. The hard cash was asked for, to be paid over instanter. Then it was learned by the Russian Minister of Finance that such a procedure, besides being without precedent, when the largeness of the amount was considered, would not only give trouble in all the great money centres, but also in Russia. Then the Russian head of finances made up his mind that he could wait some short time for the money. It was, however, a remarkably good bluff. Whether advantageous to Russia in the long run remains to be seen.

Without any discussion, let us admit that Russia has an "economic unit" of her own. The rest of the world is not the least jealous. We freely grant, then, that Russia has her own and exclusive "economic unit." This is the explanation of this singularity:

Russia, as a nation and a country, is far behind England in wealth and America in productiveness. In regard to accumulated wealth, it is behind other countries as well, viz., France and Germany.

But this does not prevent the Russian State from being by far the greatest economic unit on the face of the globe. It is true, of course, that its national debt, almost equal to that of England, is far less than the national debt of France, while its railway net is neither as extensive nor as valuable as Germany's. But, on the other hand, if one turns to its assets, it will be seen that the Russian State occupies a unique position. As a land owner it draws an annual net profit of 45,000,000 rubles from its forests, mines, and agricultural property; the land it has ceded to or purchased for the communities of ex-serfs brings it in over 80,000,000 rubles; as a constructor and purchaser of railways it is building one of the longest lines in the world, and works 20,300 miles of railway on its own account, the net profit on which, £14,000,000, represents one-seventh of that on all the railways of the United States. Besides being a capitalist and banker, the Russian State is a metallurgist and spirit merchant.

With, then, so many branches of business in 1898 the Russian State Treasury bagged, according to our authority, over £180,000,000. You cannot make out what are the exact conditions of the Russian financial machine, although the writer of the pamphlet takes much trouble to explain it. Just as long as an Englishman will keep on measuring "everything by his own standard" he will never understand the beautiful simplicity of the Russian "budgetary system."

The statement is made that this year the Russian national debt will be the equal of the English one. When this statement was made the Anglo-African war was not on. One large portion of the Russian State income is derived from the sale of spirits. It has been charged against Russia that in order to swell its revenues methods were employed so as to incite intemperance. Such wickedness might have been of the past. Certainly it is not the policy of today. Some of the old rules and regulations of Russia in regard to the consumption of spirits are fairly curious. From 1462 to 1505 strong drinks were prohibited to all but the servants of the Czar. The people might become as drunk as lords on feast days. A century later the general character of the liquor laws was changed. The limit of the measure of spirits to be called for in a public house was what was known as a toharka, (0.02 of a gallon.) Later on there was a contest between the spirit farmers and the dispensers of tea. Those who believed in the excellence of strong drink looked with alarm at the tea consumption. They asked: "Can a patriot view without apprehension the fate that awaits the country if the lower classes become enervated by indulgence in Asiatic luxury?" The Russian liquor laws seem to be, as far as they are understandable, well framed. In 1804 the revenue derived from spirits was £32,250,000. The writer of the Russian journal says it has not changed to-day.

As far as it can be understood, in 1898 the total of the expenses of the Russian Government was £68,696,350. The receipts were £92,983,972. Figures are massed. There are many pages of them, and their multiplicity makes them most confusing. We confess our utter incompetency to understand what are the facts. If there exists such a handsome balance to the credit of the Russian Treasury, why does it want to borrow money? The Trans-Siberian Railroad will certainly require a vast amount of hard cash. The returns from this outlay must be in the remote future. The Russian Minister of Finance is a very clever man; the Emperor has just lauded his ability. But there has been an uncommonly tight money market of late in Russia, brought about, as the Emperor states, by "the present war between England and the Transvaal." It is evident that Russia is in want of money. Just now England has all she can do to take care of her own finances. Germany would not advance Russia a penny. France may clamor for a Russian alliance, but the Rentier will hoard his sous. Would Russia like to make a loan in this part of the world? That is a matter which before this has been mooted in Wall Street. The Russian Journal of Financial Statistics, so neatly made up and printed, may direct a more particular attention to Russian money matters. But whether it would induce the transfer of unemployed American balances to Russian investments remains to be seen. Far be it from our fancying that this journal is intended to boom Russia. We may add that in the publication under notice there are lists of many joint stock mining companies and of general manufacturers in Russia. This part of the publication is of great practical usefulness.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

AMERICANISM AND THE PHILIPPINES. By William A. Peffer. 12mo. Pp. 150. Topeka: Crane & Co. Paper.

A TEN YEARS' WAR. An Account of the Battle with the Slum in New York. By Jacob A. Riis. With illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 207. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

WASHINGTON-BOUCHER CORRESPONDENCE. Letter of Jonathan Boucher to George Washington. Collected and edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford. 12mo. Pp. 52. Brooklyn N. Y.: Historical Printing Club. Paper.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT. The Merging of East and West in Universal History. By Benjamin Ide Wheeler. 12mo. Pp. xv.-320. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. By his Son, Charles Francis Adams. American Statesmen Series. 12mo. Pp. vii.-426. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

DIARY OF COLONEL ISRAEL ANGELL, Commanding the Second Rhode Island Continental Regiment during the American Revolution, 1778-1781. Translated from the original manuscript by Edward Field. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-149. Providence, R. I.: Preston & Rounds Company.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

A HISTORY OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH IN THE CITY OF ALBANY. By the Rev. Joseph Hooper. With an introduction and description of the present edifice and its memorials by the Rev. Walton W. Battershall. 8vo. Pp. 356. Albany, N. Y.: Fort Orange Press.

PROBLEMS IN ETHICS: OR, GROUNDS FOR A CODE OF RULES FOR MORAL CONDUCT. By John Steinfort Kedney. 12mo. Pp. xx.-262. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE SECRET INSTRUCTIONS OF THE JESUITS. From the London edition, printed for John Waltboe, Jr., &c. 12mo. Pp. xii.-96. New York: The Truth Seeker Company.

SINAI AND OLYMPUS. Parallels in Heathen Myth and Hebrew Scriptures. By a Texas pagan. 8vo. Pp. 115. New York: The Truth Seeker Company. 50 cents. Paper.

THE TRUTH SEEKER OF FORMS AND CEREMONIES. Original and Selected. For the use of Liberals. 12mo. Pp. vi.-119. New York: The Truth Seeker Company. 25 cents. Paper.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Series in Philology, Literature, and Archaeology. Volume VII. No. 2. "The Rise of Formal Satire in England" Under Classical Influence. By Raymond Macdonald Alden. 12mo. Pp. vii.-262. Philadelphia: Ginn & Co.

NEW EDITIONS.

THE PROLOGUE, THE KNIGHT'S TALE, AND THE NUN'S PRIEST'S TALE. From Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. 1528ed, with an Introduction, Notes, and Glossary, by Frank Jewett Mather. 16mo. Pp. lxxix.-162. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 40 cents.

THE VISION OF SIR LAUNFAL AND OTHER POEMS. By James Russell Lowell. Edited, with notes and introduction by Herbert Bates. 24mo. Pp. xiii.-136. New York: The Macmillan Company. 35 cents.

POETRY.

THE WAIF. Tones and Undertones. By William Tomkins Meweresu. 12mo. Pp. 48. New York: The Waif Publishing Company, 78 Fifth Place. 75 cents.

FICTION.

ONE WOMAN'S WANDERINGS: OR, EUROPE ON [illegible]

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD. By Mary Johnston. 12mo. Pp. vi.-463. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THRO' FIRE TO FORTUNE. By Mrs. Alexander. 12mo. Pp. 320. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

THE PRIEST'S MARRIAGE. By Nora Vynne. 12mo. Pp. viii.-311. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE MASTER BEGGARS. By L. Cope Cornford. 12mo. Pp. ix.-298. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 50 cents. Paper.

TERRENCE. By Mrs. B. M. Crokter. 12mo. Pp. 320. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.25.

THE JUDGMENT OF HELEN. By Thomas Cobb. 12mo. Pp. 320. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

GEBER. A Tale of the Reign of Haroun Al Raschid, Khalif of Bagdad. By Kate A. Benton. 12mo. Pp. v.-367. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

TALES FROM TOWN TOPICS AND SANTA TERESA. March, 1900. 12mo. Pp. 243. New York: Town Topics Publishing Company. 50 cents. Paper.

THE REALIST. A Modern Romance. By Herbert Flowerdew. 12mo. Pp. 345. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTELLECTUAL WHIST. Conversations, Discussions, and Anecdotes of the Great Game. By Major Gen. A. W. Drayson. 24mo. Pp. 143. London: George Routledge & Sons.

SCHOOL SANITATION AND DECORATION. A Practical Study of Health and Beauty in Their Relations to the Public Schools. By Severance Burrage and Henry Turner Bailey. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-191. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.50

STUDIES IN STATE TAXATION. With Particular Reference to the Southern States. By graduates and students of the Johns Hopkins University. Edited by J. H. Hollander. Johns Hopkins University Studies. 8vo. Pp. 253. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press.

A BOOK OF WHALES. By F. E. Beddard. With forty illustrations by W. Sidney Berridge. 12mo. Pp. xv.-328. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

SUNDAY AFTERNOONS FOR THE CHILDREN. A mother book by E. Frances Soule. 16mo. Pp. 162. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 75 cents.

The Anglo-Saxon Review.

The third number of The Anglo-Saxon Review is decidedly the most noteworthy which has yet been issued. It could scarcely surpass its predecessors in mechanical sumptuosity. It does, however, fully equal them. To be sure the binding of the first number was so lucky a find that the like of it cannot be expected to be found, even four times a year. But the pattern of this is very interesting to connoisseurs, being, as the learned note upon it informs us, the reproduction of the covering of a copy of Raderus's "Bavaria Pia," printed in Munich in 1628, and bound, as the annotator conjectures, for Charles I. of England. Of the illustrations the most striking is a reproduction of a drawing from life of Napoleon, made by Baron Denon at the time of the Egyptian campaign. The reproductions in steel engraving of heads of Percy and Mary Shelley, and of George Canning as a boy, have also much interest.

But it is in the uniform excellence of its literary contents that this volume marks the greatest advance upon its predecessors. There are several contributions noteworthy for timeliness, and several others noteworthy for literary merit and even literary "importance." As was inevitable, a great part of the contents is more or less directly related to the war in South Africa. With one of these, Mr. Spenser Wilkinson's "On the Art of Going to War," THE TIMES has already dealt editorially. Then there is an article of the "informing" kind by Mr. Lionel Phillips on "Past and Future in South Africa," and there are several articles suggested by the war which have a more remote bearing upon it. Mr. David Hannay's "Our Sea Fights with the Dutch" is written with fairness as well as with spirit, and presents a series of exciting conflicts "equally creditable to both parties." "Some Battlepieces," by Mr. Sidney Low, is an account of the most noteworthy pictures in literature of famous battles. It is by no means a complete account, as, indeed, it does not pretend to be. Kinglake's minute stories are not done justice to in the citations given from them. What is more serious, no citations are given at all from Carlyle's, either in the "Cromwell" or in the "Frederick." The number contains an original "battlepiece" in the "War Memories" of Mr. Stephen Crane, being his recollection of his adventures during the Santiago campaign. It is entirely "subjective" and of the most modern realism, but it has an extraordinary air of sincerity and vividness. It is one of the two most marked contributions to the number in a literary point of view. The other is Mr. Mallock's "Lucretius on Life and Death." The parallelism between the thought of Lucretius and the thought of Omar Khayyam has struck Mr. Mallock, as it had already struck Fitz Gerald. To bring it out more strongly Mr. Mallock has put the thought and the imagery of the Roman poet into a paraphrase which metrically follows the "Rubaiyat," and he has done it with remarkable success. It has always been a question how much of the poetry of the version of Omar we know is his and how much his translator's. But every classical scholar can judge how much is to be ascribed to the poet and how much to the paraphrast in a versified summary of "De Natura Rerum," and is aware that there was no occasion for the paraphrast to add anything of his own. Macaulay's dictum that Lucretius was one of the two Latin poets most eminent for imagination, the other being Catullus, is, at least as to Lucretius, sounder than most of its author's literary dicta are now allowed to be. Mr. Mallock's work should interest intelligent readers who do not know the original, though, of course, it will interest even more those who do. It is remarkably good work. And of the whole number in which it appears it must be said that it more than repays by its contents the interest it attracts by its "swagger" outside. It is not to be admired and laid aside, but to be read during three and a half

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The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 17, 1900.

BOOKS FROM BOOK FACTORIES.

Mr. Walter H. Page, formerly editor of The Atlantic, in an article written for THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, Feb. 11 last, on "The Author and Publisher and Modern Publishing Conditions," presents his point of view in a manner which alternately attracts and repels, but on the whole the latter feeling predominates. In the first place many of the paragraphs seem contradictory, but on the whole Mr. Page may be said to take a Philistine view both of publishing and the reading public which is far from satisfactory; nor does it seem worthy of his name. We find him saying:

> The prosperity of the great mass of the American people and their intelligence afford the best market perhaps that there has ever been in the world. The publisher who really knows the people of the United States and sympathizes with the intellectual aspirations of the masses has a better opportunity to exert a wide influence in shaping the life and thought of the Nation than the publishers of any preceding time ever had.

With this statement we thoroughly agree, but Mr. Page, who should have inherited the traditions which would of necessity seem to envelop the editorial chair of a magazine like The Atlantic, which professedly and in reality stands for literature in its highest form, injures his statement by adding that within a week he has seen half a million copies of poets being turned out by a book factory "where poets are made as shoes are made at Brockton," such volumes being as much a staple in the department stores as sugar is in the cheap groceries. It is this classing of books with sugar—this book factory feeling—that is doing more than anything else in our day to lower the estimation in which books are held.

Mr. Page also says that success in publishing is measured by the volume of sales, this being the only accurate test of a book's or a publisher's success, always provided the book is a good book. But what does he mean by a good book? Is it of good as opposed to evil tendency, or has it the far higher attribute of good in the sense of being strong as opposed to trashy or weak?

Popularity, it must be admitted, is no more a test of a book's real value than are large sales a measure of a publisher's real standing. Some of the books which have the most enormous circulation have no possible claims to be considered literature. Sometimes a really fine book becomes popular for a reason no one can hope to discover, while another equally good one may circulate only among the few. In the end, however, is it not often the latter book which slowly grows in popularity, while the former as steadily decreases, and finally is heard of, no more? Why this should be no one has ever discovered.

It is perhaps in the great mass of reading matter constantly poured forth in the cheap periodical literature of a class which professedly caters to the sensational element so prominent in our own day that the chief menaces to literature and publishers lie. Worthy success lies not in developing new methods of publishing books; this has a decided tendency to alienate the best class of readers and book buyers; but in giving the world good books only, strong, helpful volumes that are real literature—the books that will live, that will make a publisher's name equal to that of the giant of a former age, who often refused to have anything to do with a volume whose publication lay in any degree below the dignity of his house.

That such methods are largely in use at the present day, however, is evidenced by the fact that certain imprints on the title pages of our current books indicate to the book lover something of the volume's character. While it might be possible for a second-rate firm to issue the book of the year, that book is more apt to be the popular book, and not the most important and really valuable of the season's publications. Moreover, a certain firm's imprint may guarantee the literary merit of the volume presented—at least to a considerable degree.

Apart from financial considerations, which are without doubt always most important, it would seem that a firm's real prosperity would, in the course of time, be found to lie more in the hall stamp a particular imprint gives a volume than in being known as the publisher of the book which made the record in sales during the year. Who would not rather be known as the publisher of the "Stevenson Letters," of the "Browning Letters," of the "Autobiography and Letters of Mrs. Oliphant," of the "Life of William Morris," or of Julia Ward Howe's "Reminiscences," than as the firm who published the last meteor book, which owes much of its success to reasons quite apart from its literary merits; even though the profits financially—at least for the time being—should prove to be much greater than from the better book?

But the publication of books of strong literary merit and lasting value should in the end do much more for a firm's good name than does the other class of books, both in attracting future buyers and in making new writers. The best men realize the advantage which a good imprint will give their work. Writers will thus do their best to make their books such that a publisher of high rank, and not a second-class firm, will see that it is to their advantage, both in point of reputation and financial gain, to bring them out.

That Mr. Page's article is contradictory is shown by two paragraphs which certainly go far to atone for portions of his article: "The man who has a genius for publishing, who regards himself * * * as one of the important agencies in literature and a factor in public education, such a man takes a keener interest in a good old book than in a new book." Again, "I have been struck with wonder every time I have had occasion to see how many copies of Shakespeare, Burns, Scott, Cooper, Longfellow, Omar Khayyam, Tennyson, and good works in American history and biography * * * are sold every year by several publishers whose records I know."

The above would seem to prove that after all the degree of real literary merit and lasting value which a volume possesses is the surest test of its popularity, and that in ideas as to the best class of publishers Mr. Page and we are not so far apart after all. It is surely the man who recognizes the dignity and importance of his literary position—a position which gives him the opportunity of trying to bring the best literature, old or new, to the attention of the best class of readers, and who becomes a strong factor in public education by gradually raising the taste of the many to an appreciation of what is best worth reading—that is the publisher whose aims and methods should prove the most successful.

BOOKS WHOSE BACKS DO NOT BREAK.

In the recent wreck of the Ibex off the Island of Guernsey a large consignment of books from Mudie's Library was irretrievably ruined by sea water. Mr. Fitz Patrick's book, "The Transvaal from Within," the stitching of which remained in perfect condition in spite of prolonged immersion, formed an exception; the binders deserve great credit for their excellent work.

The above paragraph from The Athenæum of London is worthy of note because it gives record of an exception. How rare this is, people who are obliged to handle the work of the average London binder well realize. Verily, it often seems as though each folio had a disdain of its neighbor which threatened divorce at every handling. The subject matter not infrequently proclaims independence and invites separation, but—that is another question. It is different with American-bound books—usually. Whatever the text may lack in coherence, the leaves are put in their places to stay; they cling to their neighbors with patriotic zeal; they defy numerous and rough handlings.

The snap of threads or the crack of glue is not a pleasant sound to the book lover, and, however much he may covet the volume in his hand, the ominous noises cause him at once to deliberate on the question as to whether it is worth rebinding. Of course, in France, Germany, Italy, and other European countries where books are sold mostly in paper covers with an idea of later permanent library covers weak bindings are more excusable. But in England, as in America, the best as well as the more popular books are presented in forms that ought to be permanent, but alas! often are not. The effect is almost demoniacal when the reader finds that the heaviest tools, together about as well as a brochure containing some voluminous legislative report.

But when no snapping of threads or cracking of glue occurs on turning the leaves of a book of many hundred pages delight takes the place of chagrin, and the chances of the volume finding an immediate owner augment. Unfortunately, this exception is not as frequent as it should be. When it occurs, therefore, it makes an impression that frequently lasts. It is with pleasure that we have turned over a recent volume by A. T. Quiller Couch, entitled "Historical Tales from Shakespeare." No snapping of threads, no cracking of glue, nor even a creaking of the back accompanied the operation. Our curiosity was aroused, and the temptation to experiment with the tenacity of the book binder's art almost overcame our reverence for things literary. The book withstood all reasonable tests, possibly some unreasonable ones, and was returned to its place on the shelf as fresh and strong and indomitable as when it came from the bindery. This is no great exception among American books. Others might be taken as illustrations. But the fact that we came upon Mr. Couch's volume after an examination of a dozen or more ill-bound English productions was a relief to our nerves and a joy to our intelligence. Book lovers are usually persons of fine sensibility and discrimination. How many books have lost worthy purchasers because of their cracked backs we are not prepared to say. Certainly an attempt to make this condition impossible would not be without material returns.

FEW BOOKS INSTEAD OF MANY.

Comment is made elsewhere to-day in these columns on Mr. Walter H. Page's article in last Sunday's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES on "The Author and the Publisher." In that article will be found two statements equally interesting with those already referred to. "Another secret of successful publishing in the future," he says, "will, I suspect, consist in publishing few books instead of many. * * * A dozen good books a year are better than a hundred of doubtful value—alike for publisher and bookseller and reader." He makes also the closely related statement concerning the number of good books that can be sold to the American people that "the trouble is not to find readers, believe me, but to find books worthy to offer them."

It is certainly true that a large portion of our annual output consists of more or less trashy, or, in some instances, even harmful volumes. Or one might go much further and say that there are only two classes of books—good and bad. The weak book may in reality be more harmful in its tendency than one which offends our sense of morality or our ethical perception. The latter class may at least possess some claim to literary ability, and so be less likely to weaken a reader's mental powers, in such fashion as to make it impossible in time for him to read a better class of books.

That our general average of intelligence and literary appreciation is not in a too deplorable condition Mr. Page seems to prove when he says that the difficulty is not so much in selling good books as in finding them to offer. In that case the publisher's best interests would seem to be served by restricting his output, by presenting his books in the most attractive form typographically, and at the most moderate prices which will afford a sufficiently generous margin to cover his own expenses and reasonable profits, as well as those of its author. To make his position such that his imprint will be eagerly sought for, both by writers and the reading public, should be a publisher's highest ambition. If the right class of books do not present themselves in sufficient numbers, then let him reissue the old writers in form so attractive that they will by the very beauty and interest of their garb attract and hold the attention of readers so thoroughly as to capture their fancy in preference to new and less worthy volumes.

But while we all eagerly welcome reprints and new editions of favorite books, surely there is no need to rely upon them exclusively. There are good books in every season's output, and it is only necessary to cultivate our own judgment and literary taste to such an extent that we instinctively may choose the good and leave the less worthy book on the bookseller's table.

Our time as readers has surely been ill-spent, if not actually wasted, if acquaintance with the best of the old books in our language and knowledge of and true appreciation of style and beauty of language do not so cultivate our literary taste and judgment as to make us the best judges of a book's real importance to ourselves.

And, thanks to a common language, a good book circulates both in England and in America, so that not only does a writer have his audience much increased by this fact, but the reader also has the best books of both countries at his disposal, either in the original editions or in those published simultaneously in both countries. Given, then, the good book bearing the imprint of a well-known house, it is surely the exception when it does not make its way—steadily, at slowly—into the knowledge and love of a public growing larger every day.

"TRUE STORY, BUT WHAT'S THE USE?"

In his delightful "Fables in Slang," Mr. George Ade characterizes a certain type of modern novel in the following words:

> The dull, gray Book, or the Simple Annals of John Gardensass. A Careful Study of American Life. In Chapter I. he walks along the Lane, stepping first on one foot and then on the Other, enters a House by the Door, and sits in a four-legged wooden chair, looking out through a Window with Glass in it. Book denotes careful Observation. Nothing happens until Page 150. Then John decides to sell the Cow. In the final chapter he sits on the Fence and Whittles. True Story, but What's the Use?

In the last sentence of this inimitable bit of literary criticism Mr. Ade has given voice to a feeling that often enters my soul as I plod wearily through the pages of the novel of the modern realistic school, wondering why the author has written so many words, and fearful lest I may inadvertently skip some of the "strong bits" that have compelled the admiration of the critical wiseacres. I am moved to speak of this now because within the past fortnight I have read two books of the John Gardensass variety, both of which denote careful observation and suggest the question, "What's the use?"

The pages of "Averages" are not numbered beyond the 400 mark, yet I who have climbed over each and every one feel as if there must have been 4,000 of them. If it was as hard work to write this book as it is to read it, then Miss Eleanor Stuart deserves a golden crown for her industry; moreover, she is an adept in the art of carefully observing everything that is not worth telling about. Her story deals with a woman who has written a book called "The World's Woe," and who seems to be afflicted with a mania for the society of hopelessly common-place and stupid persons. She gives a dinner party, lasting several chapters, at which nothing is said or done that is worth putting on paper, and in a subsequent chapter she moves into the country, and is there visited by members of her chosen circle, who vie with one another in tediousness. At last her husband dies, and, although I am not much of a theologian, I am certain that he is now in a land which furnishes him with livelier company than he ever found at his own fireside.

I am told that this story owes its title to the fact that it deals not with the extremes of society, but with its average constituent parts, and I know that its publishers have the effrontery to describe it in their advertisements as "brilliant." I am told, moreover, by certain apostles of realism, that to describe anything precisely as it is is the highest form of literary art. That is not what I call literary art, however. I call it cataloguing, and I would just as soon read a description of every tomato can and coal scuttle, every bit of kindling wood and scrap of newspaper found in a vacant lot as to trudge through the story of "The World's Woe" dinner party again.

I cheerfully give Miss Stuart credit for her industry and good intent, but such qualities are too rare to be put to such unworthy use. She can gain nothing from the printing of "Averages," except a reputation for "cleverness," and it is so easy to be clever in this town. Any woman can become clever by simply going about and asking people if they have read "Red Pottage."

"A Man's Woman," by Frank Norris, contains only 286 pages, and is superior to "Averages" in point of interest as well. It deals with phases of life which in the hands of a skilled literary artist might become interesting and well worth writing about. Unfortunately for himself, however, Mr. Norris has been commended by insincere or misguided persons for what they call his "strong bits"—a term which has come to signify anything grossly unpleasant—and now, in the belief that we cannot have too much of a good thing, he has given us a novel made up entirely of "strong" writing that becomes wearisome after the first chapter.

His book opens with nearly fifty solid pages devoted to a description of the sufferings of an arctic exploring expedition. On the first day one of the dogs dies and they eat his body, on the next the carpenter dies and is buried in the snow, on the next the chief engineer's hands are frozen off, and on the next they eat their boots. So the horrors are piled up on one another until, from very weariness and disgust, we turn to the middle of the book to see if there is to be any relief.

The few survivors of the expedition, having been rescued, the scene changes to the hospital in which the heroine is employed as a nurse. This heroine is the "man's woman" about whom the story has been constructed, and her name is Lloyd Searight. It is a fact worthy of comment, by the way, that the women with unsexed names who infest the pages of modern fiction are invariably uninteresting, and this one is as worthless, from the reader's point of view, as a dull realistic writer can make her. Lloyd is a rich woman, whose desire to "be something" has made her a professional nurse. At the moment of her introduction to us she is on her way to assist the surgeon who is to operate on a little girl for hip disease, and those who know the resources of "strong" writing will readily believe me when I say that in the description of that operation not a single revolting detail is spared the reader.

At the conclusion of this operation Lloyd is courted by an arctic survivor whose hands have been frozen off, and after that, her favorite horse, whom of course she may

ages to perfection, tries to bolt with her and is killed by the other arctic explorer, who crushes his skull with a hammer. This cheerful incident is followed by an enlivening medical report on a typhoid fever case, in which the handless lover dies under circumstances that would be hideously distressing were the reader not already hardened to horrors of every description.

The subtle and resourceful Mr. Norris then favors us with another typhoid case, in which the other explorer is nursed back to life by Lloyd, who marries him and serves as his amanuensis until the close of the book, when we see him starting cheerfully on his second voyage in search of the pole.

In the words of Mr. Ade, "What's the use" of all this horror? That it is admired by persons of a certain school of what they think is thought cannot be denied; but on the other hand, these very persons have the effrontery to sneer at Dickens as a man who did not know his business. If Mr. Norris has been unfortunate enough to fall into this way of thinking, let him read about the killing of Nancy Sikes—the most brutal thing that Dickens ever wrote—and see for himself how skillfully and with how much blended pathos and humor the great novelist led his readers up to that scene. There is no skipping pages there, no yawning, no turning over the pages to see "how long this thing is going to last anyway."

The sad, bitter truth about the whole matter is that neither Miss Stuart nor Mr. Norris has any sense of humor. Miss Stuart has no descriptive powers and no knowledge whatever either of the art of story telling or of the resources of the English language. She is merely clever. Mr. Norris, however, shows a certain degree of literary skill in his descriptions of the suffering of the ice-bound explorers. I should call him a literary mechanic capable of occasional excellent jobs. If he were an artist, however, he would not have written "A Man's Woman," but would have sought for his peculiar gifts congenial employment in some honest, well-paid labor, such as the preparation of catalogues of undertaker's supplies.

JAMES L. FORD.

Seeks Revenge Through Flaubert.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have been a constant reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, and for a long time have listened with bored nausea to enthusiastic worshippers exploiting their particular gods. May I have my revenge? My plea will be short and for a good cause: Flaubert. Read him, ye idolators, ye worshippers of literary gilded calves, asses, and other fauna—literary mediocrities. You haven't heard of him, say many of you. No; but you have studied and read (perhaps without knowing it) the thieves who stole his coat. Their name is French Novelists—legion. Read "Salambo," ye who hearkened so wonderingly to the brayings of the Polish ass with the weird name, or raved over that third-rate thing called "Ben-Hur," or are now rocking yourselves into ecstasy over "Via Crucis." Learn the difference between genius and talent, and if you must glorify your modern deities, do save your ink and let up on that fine old fellow Hugo. You can't hurt him. He is of bronze, and the weather will still be beating on him long after our present authors (plaster idols all) have been forgotten. Read, too, "Madame Bovary" and the "Sentimental Education." Shake hands with yourself if you can read them in French.

VON L.

Pleasantville, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1900.

The Coming Gutenberg Festival.

Attention has been called before this to the Gutenberg festival, to be held in June next at Mainz. Supposedly, the precise date of the invention of printing in Europe will always be a matter of dispute. The purpose of the festival is to commemorate the birth of Gutenberg, who is said to have been born at Mainz in 1400. The coming festival will then take place on Gutenberg's five hundredth birth year. What we do know is that the first examples of good printing were produced in Mainz. It was from the Gutenberg press in Mainz, that came the "Mazarin Bible." The claims of Jansen, surnamed Coster, will, of course, be shown. This claim, it should be borne in mind, was advanced thirty years after the death of Gutenberg. The evidence is positive that Gutenberg's first attempts were made at Strassburg in or about 1434, and afterward at Mainz. Gutenberg died in 1468, and some eight years after William Caxton set up his press in "the precincts of Westminster Abbey." As on the occasion of the festival a "Gutenberg Museum" is to be founded, in the library shelves will be placed the innumerable volumes which have appeared so far discussing the claims of Gutenberg, Coster, and others.

Richard Doddridge Blackmore.

Died 20th January, 1900.

A strong, calm, steadfast, single-hearted soul,
Sincere as Truth, and tender like a maid,
He lived as one whom nothing could persuade
From reticence and manly self-control.
Insight, and humor, and the rhythmic roll
Of antique lore, his fertile fancies array'd,
And with their various eloquence array'd
His sterling English, pure and clean and whole.

Fair Nature mourns him now, as well she may
So apt a pupil and so close a friend;
But what of us, who through his lifelong day
Knew him at home, and loved him to the end?
One thing we know: that Love's transcendent name
Is link'd with his, and with his honor'd fame.

CHATEAUBRIAND.

Anniversary of His Death as Celebrated Last Year in France—Some Account of His Last Years.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
Eliot Gregory.

While sketching last Spring with a group of painters on the Brittany coast our model, a Carcalaise peasant girl, slim and vigorous as a figure by Jean Goujon, broke a long silence by asking:

"Who's going to the Châteaubriand celebration at Saint Malo to-morrow? I hear it's to be fine."

One of our number, curious to learn just what idea the great writer's name evoked in her brain, asked:

"Who was Châteaubriand?"

"I don't know exactly," replied the maiden, "but I think he was a saint!"

The fête referred to was the fiftieth anniversary of Châteaubriand's death, an event celebrated with much pomp in his native city, where speeches were made, essays read, and Millet's noble statue of the writer was crowned. This work of art, by the bye, had waited many long years to see the daylight, Napoleon III. refusing to subscribe when the project was first started, upon which the servile courtiers let the matter drop, until the old Duc de Noailles, President of the society of "Gens de Lettres" and heir to Châteaubriand's seat in the Institute, revived the scheme and pushed it to a successful termination.

The dead are not quickly forgotten in provincial France, where illustrious sons are long mourned and honored. Saint Malo on this occasion fêted the memory of "Un Aine de Bretagne," whose name should be of especial interest to our American ears, and the little city still recalls with pride that it was through her quaint streets and along her crenulated walls that the greatest author of the century wandered dreaming boyish dreams.

There would seem to be but little in common between young America and the walled and moated French town, vegetating amid memories and traditions on the Brittany coast. Yet a curious and lasting tie binds that city to our land.

First and alone among the writers of his day, Châteaubriand perceived while still a youth that literary work must be a study from life, and determined that his "Epopee of Man" if it was to be composed at all should be drawn from nature. The knowledge that his palette lacked the colors required for the painting engaged the youth to seek them among the peoples he wished to depict.

In 1789, encouraged by Malesherbes, to whom he had confided his plan, Châteaubriand crossed the Atlantic and settled near New Orleans with the double purpose of writing an Indian romance and locating the much-discussed water passage to the Pacific, in which even the explorer Cook believed.

The fabulous strait eluded his search, (for the best of reasons,) but Châteaubriand returned to France three years later with that astonishing study of our native tribes "Atala" in his portfolio, every word of the romance having been written on the banks of the Mississippi, in the wigwams of the Natchez Indians.

A second voyage (the precursor of many others to this continent) was delayed by the Terror, which robbed Châteaubriand of his father and a brother, a loss which changed the youth's ideas and his destiny. For twenty years he was a wanderer, returning to France from time to time to edit some masterpieces, and drifting away again to the strange lands he loved.

The Bourbon restoration drew Châteaubriand back to his country and into the whirlpool of politics. Few great writers of that day escaped the folly of trying to govern their fellows. In politics, however, he found only disillusion and fatigue, his lack of conviction subjecting him to the reproach of insincerity. It certainly is true that his convictions were vacillating and unstable and caused him to oscillate between contending factions. He never hesitated, however, before a generous and perilous action. Legitimist and Socialist alternately, Châteaubriand was a Royalist who believed only in a republic. Theoretically a Socialist, he later proclaimed his devotion to the Duchess de Berry, and braved imprisonment and danger by writing: "Madame, your son is my King."

One day his friend M. de Mole found Châteaubriand reading and asked him the name of the book.

"I am reading Lamenais, the atheist," answered the writer, "and his pages smell of the stake. But he's in prison, so I'm hesitating whether to visit him or not!"

"Do not forget," answered M. de Mole, "that you are the author of 'Le Genie du Christianisme'!"

"You are right," said Châteaubriand. "I will not go." But two days after, unable to resist his first impulse, the aged writer, visited the renegade priest.

[illegible]

teaubriand, like Lamartine, longed at one time for success as a dramatist—a curious weakness in men who had the world for a stage. Here again disappointment awaited him. When the servant he had sent to Paris from Versailles to report the reception of his tragedy returned, Châteaubriand questioned him eagerly.

"It's a success," answered the valet. "The public are shouting with laughter!"

The author already knew that a crowd mocks the noblest plans when they fail, and must have asked himself sadly, "Why write a tragedy? I could have earned those hisses in politics." Yet his political aim, like his drama, was conceived with eyes on the stars.

Henri Heine offers an explanation of the failure of this modern Don Quixote: "He shot at his enemies with pearls instead of using the good vulgar leaden bullets that kill."

Emile Augier, on one memorable occasion, acclaimed Victor Hugo "The Father." It may be said of Châteaubriand that he is "The Grandfather" of all modern French literature.

During the one evening it was my privilege to pass in Hugo's society the conversation turned on Châteaubriand. The aged poet told us of his pride, when the author of "Atala" had baptized him "L'Enfant Sublime," a phrase, he added, laughing, which had inspired many tender letters from women who longed to fondle the "Sublime Youth."

"Châteaubriand," continued Hugo, "stood on the threshold of this century and stamped it with his seal. The literary generations that have followed are all his children. Gustave Flaubert, the De Goncours, Alphonse Daudet, studied and formed their style on the inimitable prose of his 'Mémoires d'Outre Tombe,' the most exquisite work, perhaps, in all the French language. The works of Châteaubriand," Hugo added, "are as dead as the readers they charmed, but his influence is a living factor in the bookmaking of our day, and will last as long as the French tongue is spoken or read."

When these "Memoires From Beyond the Tomb" first appeared in the "Presse" they were a failure, although edited by Emile de Girardin and prefaced by Monselet, the public of that day thinking them long drawn and dull.

Not even the much-expected memoirs of Talleyrand were a greater disillusion. Yet what regal prose Châteaubriand's is! The portrait of Talleyrand himself, and the sketch of Fouche—what masterpieces! And all the volume on Napoleon—what incomparable writing!

Toward the end of 1833, Châteaubriand wrote to Béranger:

"My memoirs will soon be complete. They are the supreme effort of my life. Once my signature is affixed to their last page, I shall write no more, but shall pass the few years that may remain to me in this world with my arms crossed, watching my countrymen, from whom I no longer hope anything. The people and their rulers are equally corrupt, liberty and tyranny equally to be feared. The one thing that amuses is to see clever men continuing to take events seriously. Can they not see that we are standing around the deathbed of a world? Do they not realize that they themselves are but patients in a hospital?"

In spite of this mournful pessimism, however, the writers cherished one belief. His noble ship had still one compass—faith in the power of literature to raise and emancipate mankind. Châteaubriand and Béranger loved each other, and were much together during the reign of Louis Philippe. The aristocrat found in the ballad writer his ideal of democracy. The popular poet reverenced in his friend a picturesque past, and still honored the politician who in 1830 inspired one of his verses, which he quoted to Châteaubriand:

Va, sers le peuple, en butte à leurs bravades,
Ce peuple humain, des grands talents épis,
Qui t'emportait, vainquer aux barricades,
Comme un trophée, entre ses bras meurtris!

"Ah!" murmured Châteaubriand, "that was the supreme moment of my existence. Alas! There is little left of my greatness, I have lost my credit in heaven as well as on earth, or I would pray."

A letter written by Béranger two months before his friend's death is singularly touching:

"I fear that our great man has not many days to live, yet we can do nothing for him. His death will be but the passing of a shadow; the flame of life has long since gone out. How heartbreaking it is to watch the decay of a genius. His deathbed is watched by another ruin. The once radiant Mme. Récamier (now seventy and blind) weeps because she is powerless to relieve the sufferings of her illustrious invalid. It seems to me, of all the follies that we mortals commit, none is so fatal as the error of outliving ourselves! Am I wrong?"

Has pen ever traced a sadder picture?—two [illegible] who had loved [illegible] sionately in the heyday of life, watching side by side while the relentless years destroy their idols! Thilémon and Baucis are poetic and smiling shadows of which the picture Béranger draws seems a cruel caricature.

In those lonely latter years Châteaubriand's brains were as empty as the silent apartment in the Rue du Hameau, where death came, closing first one door and then a second. The Abbé Deguerry of the Madeleine, who carried extreme unction to the dying author, was obliged to cross all Paris, scared and swollen by the barricades of 1848.

"This is the last revolt I shall see," murmured the author of the "Essay on Revolutions," "but you, my poor Abbé, will witness many more." Deguerry tells us how, as he stood watching for Châteaubriand's last breath a street organ, under the open window, ground out a popular air in the Spring twilight,

"Combien j'ai adouci souvenance."

Did Châteaubriand hear the music? Did the familiar air bring back in its cadence the memory of far-away days? Oh, irony of existence! To have been one of the great in the world, Minister, Ambassador, and acclaimed author to have coerced Kings, dominated revolutions, to have united one's name forever with fame, and when asked, "What is your profession?" by the Judge at the bar, had the supreme pride to answer, "Journalist." And then to survive it all, to lose all faith in the world, and the next, die, while the trembling notes of a street organ recall that the best and tenderest memories are gathered around an obscure childhood!

Although not the "saint" that our Cancalaise model supposed, his body was ever the prey of rending passions, and his rudderless soul tossed to the end on a sea of doubt, Châteaubriand, a man in the largest sense of that word, may still take his place in the "calendar" of his country.

His tomb on the "Grand Bé" Rock, in Saint Malo's Harbor, (his mortuary Longwood,) may yet become the Mecca for literary pilgrimages, for he added his personal note to the gamut in which humanity has sung its grief.

ELIOT GREGORY.

Neglect of Poets and Poetry.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It seems to me that we of this busy century do not sufficiently value poets and their work; perhaps it is only that we do not really know what they are. Truth, beauty, and harmony are poetry; he who obtains from the particular fact the general truth is a poet. He chooses the most vital in life and says in a line the thought we ourselves could not say as clearly in pages.

Is it not seldom that the average person has in his circle of friends one who cares for poetry? To be fond of it used to be almost a synonym for sentimentality, in the eyes of the materialistic world, or, perhaps, its appreciation was owned to be an accomplishment, but a useless one. If the love for poetry is not indigenous to the human mind, it should be imported into it, that the mind may not pine for sympathy and be sterile of the production of ideas through lack of cultivation when the means to satisfy so many cravings are so near to hand.

Turn to your neglected shelf of poetry and find there undreamed-of beauty, and you whose shelf is not neglected, teach some brother the alphabet of the muse. Choose for him from among the bewildering store of jewels until he be able to choose for himself; for there are people, you know, who, having suffered from poverty the greater part of their lives, are utterly at a loss to know how to spend, what to do with, suddenly acquired riches. Years ago I read a German story of a peasant, who having unconsciously rendered some service to his King, was given a bar of gold as a reward, also a decoration in the shape of a cross, set with precious stones. To his little grandchild, pleased with the glittering diamonds, this was given as a plaything. The bar of gold he used in the place of a brick to keep his door open. One day a traveling monk, passing the cottage, saw, through the open door, the child with the cross in its hands. In his haste to examine this singular toy, he fell over the gold bar.

"What riches are these to be found in a peasant's hut?" he exclaimed, as he sought the grandfather.

"Ach, Gott in Himmel!" cried the astonished peasant, when the value of the gift was explained to him. "And I have been almost starving!"

Be to your fellow-being what that monk was to the peasant, for I am sure most of us, as regards poetry, have only peasant knowledge. Introduce him to the poets, and no doubt only an introduction will be necessary. Explain to him the value of the riches already in his possession. If your peasant cannot follow the rapid flights of intuition and prophetic insight into the soul, the heart of things, with Browning, perhaps the artistic Tennyson, believing progress in life is only made slowly, step by step, would be more helpful. Or if Tennyson, the careful evolutionist, be too much on the side of law and order, there is the revolutionist Shelley, the democratic Burns, or the unconventional Walt Whitman. There are Wordsworth, who sang of nature; Whittier, the champion of the oppressed, the poet of the people, and Longfellow, who, unlike Browning, who often tires us with his depths and hidden meanings, interprets with singular clearness and simplicity the world's noble thoughts. Then we are thrilled by the organ tones of Milton, astonished at the versatility of Byron, charmed with the musical lyrics of Poe, and we marvel at the brilliant Coleridge. Keats, the bard of beauty, the "poet's poet," who recalls to us the classic Greeks, is dear to all who know him, while Shakespeare—but we might go on indefinitely in our own language without mentioning the masterpieces of other countries. When a nation is sufficiently advanced in civilization it inevitably expresses itself in song.

Spread the gospel of poetry that we may not be punished by our limitations. And you, poor peasants who have no monk, I am sorry for you.

If any are inclined to disagree with me—if they consider the love of this muse more prevalent than I have said—let them only pity me because I have not more appreciative acquaintances.

GEORGES [illegible]

Orange, N. J., Feb. 14, 1900.

ROBERT S. HAWKER.

Verses by the Celebrated "Vicar of Morwenstow," Cornwall.

In a respectably attractive and cloth-clad volume appears the collected poems of Robert Stephen Hawker, who was for forty years Vicar of Morwenstow, a remote and solitary parish in Cornwall, and "Parson Wild-Goose,"

"By Tre, Pol, and Pen, ye may know the Cornishmen,"

and the equally familiar,

"And shall Trelawny die?
Here's twenty thousand Cornishmen
Will see the reason why!"

have long been familiar even to those of us in America who were ignorant of their author's name. Those who are victims to Eugene Field's well-known disease—antilogitis—will remember how invariably all mention of Mr. Hawker's volumes of verse listed in English catalogues is followed by "rare," "extremely scarce," or other words to that effect, which in part would seem to estimate the importance the present volume must assume for these lovers of Mr. Hawker's verse who are not fortunate enough to possess these volumes in their original form.

Mr. Hawker's first volume appeared in 1833; the last book to come out in his own lifetime being a collected edition, the first so issued, which bears the date 1879. Mr. Hawker also printed many of his poems as leaflets for private distribution and sent a number to magazines and other periodicals, so that the editor of the present volume had considerable difficulty in making a complete compilation, as well as in preparing his bibliography, which includes such contributions to periodicals, and the leaflets, in addition to the seventeen volumes which were issued during Mr. Hawker's lifetime, all of which are fully collated.

Two biographies of the Vicar of Morwenstow have been issued, one by the Rev. Frederick Lee and the second by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, the latter of which, in a revised and enlarged edition, is among the Winter issues of Methuen & Co. That the editor of the present volume, Mr. Alfred Wallis, thinks neither quite adequate is shown by the following extract from a short memoir prefixed by Mr. Wallis to the present volume:

> A biography of this remarkable man, whose strong individuality and mental powers are impressed indelibly upon his poetical works, is a desideratum. His poems, it is true, speak for him in a language that is entirely his own, • • • but Mr. Hawker's life history is one that is full of interest. • • • As a priest of the Church of England he was honest, conscientious, and sincere; as a man, just and upright in all his dealings with mankind, and as a poet, few writers of our own day can equal him.

Mr. Hawker was born at Plymouth, in 1803, his father being a doctor who afterward took orders and was for many years Vicar of Stratton, in North Cornwall. His aunt, Mrs. Hodgson, sent him to various schools, the boy being at Cheltenham Grammar School when at sixteen his first volume of verse, "Tendrils; by Reuben," made its appearance. From Cheltenham young Hawker went to Oxford, and entered Pembroke College in 1823; but his aunt dying and his father being unable to pay his college expenses, a change became necessary. However, his difficulties were finally solved by his marriage to a young woman who was many years his senior, but who was well educated, in full sympathy with his ambitions, and also possessed of the necessary means to enable him to finish his education.

During the long vacation of 1826 Mr. Hawker wrote the famous "Song of the Western Men," known also as the "Trelawny Ballad," while sitting "under a stag-horned oak in Sir Beville Granville's walk in Stowe wood." In 1827 he gained the Newdigate prize, with the poem of "Pompeii," which, bringing him to the notice of the Bishop of Exeter, led to his obtaining the living of Morwenstow, after a short curateship at North Hamerton, in Devonshire.

Mr. Hawker's life was a very happy and successful one, his first great trouble being the death of his wife, in 1863, which, after an interval, was followed by a second and equally happy marriage. For the poet side of his character, Mr. Hawker's own volume best speaks. A few selections, however, may be added to show the beauty of his verse, which may be roughly divided into two classes—those with a strong religious feeling, and those which are not only intensely patriotic, but strongly colored by his love for Cornwall.

But Mr. Hawker is most interesting as the perfect type of the country vicar, whose first aim was to do his lifework to the best of his ability, in any and all circumstances, only devoting himself to verse as an occasional relaxation; Mr. Hawker's first duty being to the poor of his parish, to whom he stood in the relation of friend as well as priest; to the burial of the shipwrecked dead, whose bodies came ashore so frequently on that wild coast; to helping the survivors of such wrecks, besides fulfilling all the manifold duties of the ordinary clergyman's life. Mr. Wallis adds:

> Concerning the man himself, there can only be one opinion. His contemporaries agree unanimously in praising his strong human sympathies; his beautiful unselfishness, displayed unconsciously in all his actions; his never-failing charity toward all who, dead or living, needed his aid; his deep devotion to his Master, and his strict observance of the line of duty which, in all honor and honesty, he had marked out early in life for his own guidance, and which he followed to the very end. These were his traits of personal character; they were in keeping with the spirit of his life and work as a priest of the Church of England, and with the tone of his poetical writings.

Some years a minister of nearly 30 years, in the full power of his intellectual and moral energies, he was suddenly removed from the midst of his people, and from the scene of the very attractive labors and triumphs of Morwenstow, the living of which, as well as a comfortable rectory-house, were built from Mr. Hawker's private means. The book will be found of much interest, containing the last work of another distinguished Cornishman, Charles Tennyson Turner, brother of the late Laureate.

When Sir Jonathan Trelawny, one of the seven Bishops who defied James II., was thrown into the Tower of Cornwall arose and marched on London to demand his liberation.

THE SONG OF THE WESTERN MEN.

A good sword and a trusty hand!
A merry heart and true!
King James's men shall understand
What Cornish lads can do!

And have they fix'd the where and when?
And shall Trelawny die?
Here's twenty thousand Cornishmen
Will see the reason why!

Out spake their Captain brave and bold,
A merry wight was he;
"If London Tower was Michael's hold,
We'll set Trelawny free!

"We'll cross the Tamar, land to land,
The Severn is no stay—
All side by side, and hand to hand,
And who shall bid us nay?

• • • • • • •

"Trelawny he's in keep and hold,
Trelawny he may die,
But here's twenty thousand Cornish bold
Will see the reason why!"

THE VINE.

Hearken! There is in old Morwenna's shrine,
(A lonely sanctuary of the Saxon days,
Reared by the Severn Sea for prayer and praise,)
Amid the carved work of the roof, a vine;
Its root is where the eastern sunbeams fall,
First in the chancel, then along the wall
Slowly it travels on, a leafy line,
With here and there a cluster and anon
More and more grapes, until the growth hath gone,
Through arch and aisle. Hearken! and heed the sign.
Seek at the altar side in steadfast root,
Mark well the branches, count the Summer fruit;
So let a meek and faithful heart be thine,
And gather from that tree a parable divine.

DUTY DONE.

Wild is the Vale of Tidna; bleak and bare
The rugged rocks that stand in silence there;
And one small brook, with meek and quiet song,
Glides, like a dream, those nameless banks along;
Yet might these waters if their tales were told,
A doctrine teach—a mystery unfold;
Far, far away that river's place of birth,
'Mid weeds and waving flowers, its native earth;
Onward it came, and gathering as it passed,
Grew from a fountain to a stream at last;
Until, to strength increased, to manhood grown,
It turned the upper and the nether stone!
A duteous course the faithful water ran,
The vassal of the mighty master, man.
Their aim achieved—their lowly duty done,
Thenceforward, on the rushing waters run,
And, at the last, with patient lapse they glide
To ocean's shore and mingle with the tide.
Be this, my soul, a parable to thee,
Thus make thy courses, and so meet the sea!

SIR BEVILLE—THE GATE SONG OF STOWE.

Arise! and away! for the King and the land;
Farewell to the couch and the pillow;
With spear in the rest, and with rein in the hand,
Let us rush on the foe like a billow.

Call the hind from the plow and the herd from the fold,
Bid the wassailer cease from his revel;
And ride for old Stowe, where the banner's unrolled
For the cause of King Charles and Sir Beville.

Trevanion is up and Godolphin is nigh,
And Harris of Hayne's o'er the river;
From Lundy to Looe, "One and All!" is the cry,
And the King and Sir Beville forever!

Ay! by Tre, Pol, and Pen, ye may know the Cornishmen,
'Mid the names and the nobles of Devon:
But if truth to the King be a signal, why, then,
Ye can find out the Granville in heaven.

Ride! ride! with red spur, there is death in delay,
'Tis a race for dear life with the devil:
If dark Cromwell prevail, and the King must give way,
This earth is no place for Sir Beville.

So at Stamford he fought, and at Lansdown he fell,
But vain were the visions he cherished:
For the great Cornish heart that the King loved so well
In the grave of the Granville it perished.

Kipling's Verses.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I write to take exceptions to what Miss Irene Carter says in regard to "Kipling's Verses," in your issue of Feb. 10, 1900, and I hope you may be able to find space for this in your valuable paper.

First of all, I do not believe that any one can admire Kipling's verses to a certain extent, because they are heart poems, and the feelings of the heart cannot be diversified. I realize that Kipling is not academic, but finding nothing low or vulgar in his verses, I fail to see that he is "extremely slangy," although his language may be unauthorized. As to Kipling's bombastic proclivities, can you tell me of anything less turgid or freer from vain ostentation than his charming little poem "Mandalay"? How many people reading any one's poems once or twice would feel that they had found a friend? How many people, after meeting a certain individual once or twice, would perceive the friend? I dare say very few, for these are sensations that only time and contact can bring about. I venture that the majority of Kipling's admirers will be found among the mature, the cultured, those of the individuate school of criticism, rather than with "school girls and boys" whose opinions are as yet informed.

Kipling is great and Kipling's poetry will live.

J. MACDONALD STONE.

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 12, 1900.

*THE POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT STEPHEN HAWKER, M. A.—Sometime Vicar of Morwenstow, Cornwall. Edited from the original manuscripts and annotated copies. With prefatory notice and bibliography, by Alfred Wallis. London and New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head. 1899 $2.

THEODORE BEZA

Early Church Reformer of the Life and Work of Calvin's Confidant.

In studying the school in which Woodrow Wilson played an important part, the "Princeton" of Cornwall holds its charm, as those studies brought about his lasting influence. So in the England, France, and Spain of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries the marvelous story connected in the divine of Christ, it is not to be certain but that in the two last centuries mentioned the other hemisphere arising would take place to-day. The Reformed Church of Geneva, of which Beza was the champion, has more than one blot on its escutcheon. Bigotry was by no means its predominant trait.

Theodore Beza's family name was De Besse. He sprang from an old Burgundian stock. He was born in the town of Vezelay in 1519. The De Besses were a well-to-do family, having many rich pickings derived from the Church. The boy was brought up a Catholic. The turning point in Beza's career was when he was sent to a school at Orleans, the master of which was Melchior Wolmar. Beza styled the day when he entered Wolmar's school the 15th of December, 1528, "as his second nativity."

It is interesting to learn that in the same school was another student, Jean Calvin, who had come to Orleans to acquire a knowledge of Greek. Calvin was ten years older than Beza. "The disparity of their ages may have well kept apart the young man of twenty-two and the boy of twelve, but the elder no less than the younger imbibed the views of their common teacher." After some four years Wolmar left Orleans and Beza returned to his home, having become fairly proficient in Latin and Greek. It had been his father's intention that his son should become an advocate. The lad had no liking for the law. "He began to devote a considerable, possibly the greater, part of his time to polite letters, and found a singular delight in both Greek and Latin authors." His taste ran in the direction of poetry. This poetical gift was of great value to Beza in his after life. Prof. Baird writes something which will be novel to many, and it is that "the battle psalm of the Huguenots, so well adapted to be sung on the charge, as it was so often during the course of two centuries, was not from the pen of the facile and timid Clement Marot, but from the pen of Theodore Beza, his more resolute and more convinced collaborator in the preparation of the Huguenot psalter."

Studying at Orleans, Beza took his degree as licentiate in law. Two of Beza's uncles were living in Paris. One of them, an abbé, was possessed of ample means derived from Church benefices. In those days it was not necessary for a man to be attached to the clergy in order to enjoy ecclesiastical benefices. Beza could have had a large income from the Church had he so willed it. He was twenty-four when he went to Paris. He tells us that if he had had his own way he would have gone to Wolmar, in Germany. Still declining a professional career, he devoted himself to the study of the old classical poets. About this time he contracted a secret marriage. Prof. Baird writes:

> Beza had not taken the first step toward becoming a priest. He had never assumed the vows that condemn to a life of celibacy. Yet, in accordance with an abuse against which complaints had certainly been numerous enough, but which no complaints had been potent enough to eradicate, he was enjoying, although a layman, the income of more than one ecclesiastical foundation. He was flattered by the hope of obtaining still greater resources of the same kind in future. There were many other favorites of fortune that found themselves in a similar situation. The world was so used to the sight of laymen fattening upon the Church's pastures that the unthinking were not even greatly startled when the intruder was the most unfit of men for the discharge of sacred functions, possibly as unblushing in the immorality of his life as the libertine Abbé de Brantôme of a later period. They were shocked only when the lay abbot married and shut himself off from the possibility of ever becoming a clergyman.

When Beza was twenty-eight or twenty-nine appeared the fruit of his particular studies, his "Juvenilia." It was a collection of poems dedicated to Wolmar. These effusions were in the style of the day. They treated of love. Twelve years afterward Beza wrote a work of an entirely different character, which he also dedicated to Wolmar. This was the "Confessions of the Christian Faith." The somewhat free character of "Juvenilia" has always been held up to scorn by the opponents of the Reformation. The author of the volume under notice writes:

> In sum it may be safely said that poems which were read and admired by the cultured throughout France would never have met with censure or produced controversy had it not been that their author, subsequently to their publication and many years later than their composition, was converted to other and worthier views of life and its greater objects. They belong to a stage of Beza's life with which he had completely broken, when, under the sway of strong religious convictions, he turned his steps toward Switzerland; and, so far from seeking a life of quiet and self-indulgence, deliberately renounced a future of ease for the prospect of comparative poverty, of conflict, and of peril.

It may have been a violent attack of sickness which brought about Beza's conversion some short time after the publication of his "Juvenilia." From that time on he devoted his services to the cause of the Reformation. Accompanied by his wife, he went to Geneva, and arrived there in 1548. The enemies of Beza have declared that it was "an enforced flight of a villain unwhipped of justice, rendered necessary by flagitious crimes committed." These serious

*THEODORE BEZA. THE COUNSELLOR OF THE FRENCH REFORMATION. 1519-1605. By Prof. Henry Martyn Baird. Professor in the New York University. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Most deplorable, indeed, is the error of Beza, both because of the perverted view he presented of the duty of the Christian Church to appeal to the State for aid in the conflict with heresy, and because of the equally disastrous notion he entertained of the duty of the Christian ruler to punish, even with death, the crime of active dissent from the Church's tenets.

As Calvin's coadjutor, Beza became rector of the University of Geneva. In 1561 he went to France. He took part in the famous Colloquy of Poissy. There was an enormous amount of talk, which ended in nothing. Then as now men disputed over the symbolism found in all religions, and Beza's disputants were just as clever in forcing conclusions as was Beza. Kings, Queens, Princes, and Cardinals were very tricky personages in the time of the Reformation. Religion and politics have always been combined. Little good came from all these presentations of religions. There was the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1571. Calvin's death took place in 1564. Beza was his successor. In 1565 he made the most notable of his contributions to Biblical science, the Greek text of the New Testament. It was to Beza, as has been said before, that the French are indebted for the translation of the Psalms. This work he began in 1551 and finished it in 1562.

Up to this date the psalms in the vernacular had been almost uniformly proscribed by Church and State. The singing of them by the common people was taken as a sure sign of heresy. It is true that there was a short period in the reign of Francis I. when they seemed to be in high favor at Court. Charmed by the rhythm, or by the music to which they were sung, the monarch and the nobles of his suite were pleased to adopt certain psalms as their favorite melodies, quite regardless of the religious sentiment expressed.

Edition after edition of these psalms followed. "No other book of the period, not the most fascinating of romances, had such a surprising circulation." What these psalms did was singularly to advance the cause of the Reformation. In that African struggle of to-day many a man of Dutch and French origin sings these Beza psalms. Between Henry IV. and Beza there always was a kindly feeling. Honored for his long years of service, Beza died in 1605.

A fairly difficult topic has been treated by Prof. Baird in a thoroughly sensible manner, and, certainly for the first time at least by an American author, the claims of Theodore Beza, as one of the most conspicuous characters of the Reformation are carefully presented.

The Perils of an Heiress.*

"We can't all be Biddles," fixes somewhat the atmosphere of Mr. Richard Henry Savage's romance, the title of which is "Captain Landon." There is the splendid Miss Hawthorne, who enjoys a "pyramidical position." Rawdon Clark is the bad man. He appreciates what is a "solid Philadelphia fortune," and wants to appropriate it. The villain is abetted by an American artist, "who smears pictures." There is an Italian who joins in the plot. Clark's object is to force the young person from the banks of the Schuylkill to marry him. It is in Rome that the action takes place. Capt. Landon has left the army suddenly, and has been appointed Consul in Rome. Miss Hawthorne is taking a drive in a hack outside of the city. She is attacked by brigands. Capt. Landon rescues her. Next she slips down and dislocates her ankle. It is the Captain who picks her up. Misfortune never comes alone. Landon falls ill with the Roman fever. The wicked Clark tries his best to besmirch the character of the gallant Captain, but does not succeed. What is the mystery about Capt. Landon is made more or less clear. Then he folds the young lady of the "pyramidical position" to his heart, and the conclusion is welcomed.

*CAPTAIN LANDON. A STORY OF MODERN ROME. By Richard Henry Savage. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co. $1.

1900

TWO PROTESTS.

I.—Against Historical Novels.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Considered from an educational standpoint, novels—the best of them—are of little worth. Most of us who read them, read for recreation or amusement, or that we may discuss the "latest novel" with our "dear society friends." Can we not educate ourselves to the standard where historical or biographical facts, put before us in the most pleasing manner, furnish sufficient mental recreation? Take, for example, Parkman's histories, Washington Irving's "Mahomet," "Conquest of Spain," "Moorish Chronicles," and "Conquest of Granada," or any of the American Statesmen Series, edited by John T. Morse, Jr.; "James Russell Lowell and His Friends," by Edward Everett Hale, and "The Life and Letters of John Greenleaf Whittier," by Pickard. Such books, aside from the real pleasure which they give, at their close bestow a benediction in the sense of duty done and time well spent.

If from earlier association and training in a lighter class of literature such books fail to interest or give real pleasure to the readers, then let them at least select those novels which will do the least harm.

Reading works of fiction, pure and simple, though we gain little knowledge thereby, can do no harm to a well-balanced mind. We know that they are purely the product of the imagination, and the truth is not in them. On the other hand, we have the "historical novels," of which, as Richard Le Gallienne says, "I'm heartily sick."

One of the arguments which your society friend will advance in favor of this most dangerous class of literature is that "it is an easy way to acquire historical facts." These are the people who should especially avoid this kind of reading. No one who is not as familiar with the history of the time of which the novel treats as he is with his A B C's should attempt to "sort out" facts of history from fiction—the true from the false.

This sort of novel may be compared to an imaginative picture with a real background, in which the product of the imagination being the chief object, its worth overestimated by the artist assumes undue proportions. To those who recognize the background and can see that it is the artist's ideal that is out of proportion, no real harm is done except the momentary shock to the senses at the lack of symmetry in the work as a whole. But the real danger is to those who from lack of familiarity fail to recognize the background, and, taking the imaginative product as the standard, in comparison the true details of the picture sink into insignificance, and a lasting wrong impression of the work as a whole is produced.

So with the historical novels. To those who are thoroughly familiar with the historical facts no harm is done, except the temporary mental friction of this singlar mixture of fact and fiction. But to those not thoroughly conversant with the history, the unembellished true statements fall into insignificance beside the beautiful portrait of the chief element of the novel, which only existed in the mind of the author, and distorted truths or absolutely fictitious statements will be accepted and remembered as "facts of history."

Take for examples "Hugh Wynne," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, and "The Seats of the Mighty," by Gilbert Parker, both fair examples of their kind—but oh, what a kind! The former, even as a work of fiction, has only the redeeming characters of "Jack" and "Hugh" to commend itself to us. What a character of American womanhood Darthea is to be set before the young ladies and girls of our country as a type of woman whose reward is a good husband and happy home! Would we like our daughters, our sisters, our wives to be of the "stamp" of Darthea? And would we expect them to be rewarded for such conduct by a happy home and good husband? I think not. And we will trust to the good judgment of the American people that the "Quaker type," as set forth in his Mr. and Mrs. Wynne, will not live long in the memory of his readers. Mrs. Wynne, while a "good mother" was a poor Quaker. And Mr. Wynne falls far short of the type of Quaker as I have known him, or as Whittier describes him in "The Quaker of the Olden Time."

But to return, for I did not mean to comment on "Hugh Wynne" only as a historical novel. Does it not seem almost like sacrilege to have Washington and Wolfe, whom we have learned to love and admire, taking part in scenes which never occurred, and words quoted verbatim which they never uttered? Let us look at a few of the absurd historical facts (?) we gain by reading these two books: That André (a true Englishman in every sense) was a traitor at heart or a coward in allowing a known "rebel spy" to escape; that Washington's chief consideration in commissioning officers or advancing their rank was a financial one—we would hate to believe this of Washington; that the men who rendered the greatest service to this country in its fight for freedom were Washington, "Jack" Hamilton, Hugh Wynne, and Wayne; that the war between the British colonies and France was brought on in revenge for the failure of a certain gentleman to deliver to an adventuress of the French Court—who practically ruled the throne—certain compromising papers which were in his possession.

What a wonderful conglomeration of stuff! And yet these are only a few of the many historical facts (?) which may be acquired in this "easy way." And this [illegible]

coming when it will be as difficult to separate the facts of history from flights of the imagination or myths of the time as it was in the records of ancient Greece?

It is said that we are returning to many of the traits, customs, and usages of our ancestors. Let us hope that the increase of "historical novels" is not an indication of a like retrogression in literature.

Let us also hope that that most rational physician in this day of rational medicine, and a man of undoubted literary ability, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, will not again find it necessary to resort to that placebo of literature, the historical novel, to relieve the popular clamor. AN ICONOCLAST.

Lansingburg, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1900.

II.—Against Mr. Garland's Pictures of Western Farm Life.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you allow a Western farmer's wife to enter a word of protest against the pictures of life on a Western farm drawn by Hamlin Garland? I have not read a great many of them, nor do I wish to do so, but I have read enough of them and of the reviews of his stories in your columns and in the columns of other magazines to know the effect they produce on those to whom Western farm life is unfamiliar. "Depressing," "dreary as his own prairies," "the slaving, drudging life of the farmer's wife," "the utter despair of it all," &c. are a few quotations from some of these reviews written by reviewers who know nothing whatever of the subject in question. In "Boy Life on the Prairie," Mr. Garland, I think, represents himself in the boy Lincoln, who paid the penalty for a day's pleasure by days of "headache, nausea, and misery," (I have not the sketches at hand to refer to, but that is about what he says.) I think it must have grown with his growth, and resulted in a sort of mental sick headache that makes him take a distorted and jaundiced view of life as it surrounds him. His stories may be true to his point of view, but they are not representative of life on a Western farm—even a Western farm with a mortgage on it. Let me quote the words of a writer in The Outlook on the Northern farm, which, in this case, means also the Western farm: "For women as well as men the farm gives the training in self-reliance and self-respect upon which the development of democracy rests. Nowhere else have I found conditions so hopeful. There are hardships enough, due to debt, low prices, excessive railroad rates, &c., but the forces that deeply affect the character of the people are in a wonderful degree working together for good."

Those are the views of an unprejudiced outsider. My own views are those of a twenty years' experience from the inside. I live in what is probably the most cosmopolitan of States, and I have seen farmers and farmers' wives from every Western State, and in not one case have I seen the unhappiness depicted by Mr. Garland, and I believe if he would tell the story exactly as he knows it, he would say the same, but of course the story of quiet every-day happiness would not sell as do his harrowing tales in which his Eastern readers delight. As for the prairies being "dreary," I wish you could find one prairie dweller "to the manner born" who would agree to that epithet being applied to them. And one view of a sunrise on a prairie would convince the most skeptical that that adjective was the last to be applicable. I am not the only farmer's wife who objects to the false position we are made to assume in such stories as I refer to. I have heard other intelligent women express their indignation thereat in no measured terms. I have no doubt Western farmers would do the same only they do not take the trouble to read them. The American Agriculturist has gathered some statistics about farmers' boys in college which I wish I could quote entire, but one item I will quote: "Leaving out some large city colleges, the total number of students is 52,000, of which 21,000 are from farmers' homes or a percentage of 40.2. This percentage varies in different sections, being only 29.1 in New England and 45.8 in the Far West." "In no other nation will such a condition be found. It is a wonderful tribute to the general intelligence of our American farmers' families, and to the high hopes and deep aspirations of their sons and daughters." This does not look as though the homes from which those boys come, and the girls are certainly not behind them, are homes of "utter despair," "dreariness," and "depression."

I know from my own observation that farmers' daughters come home from college, take up again the life that is represented as a life of slavish drudgery, and are certainly as happy as the average wife and mother in cities and towns. Perhaps you will think a plain farmer's wife is very presuming thus to criticise a popular author and his reviewers, but it seems to me that we have posed long enough as victims of a hard fate and claimants of the pity and sympathy of you folk in the East, and it is about time some one called a halt, and I thought I would try, though I know I am not able to do the subject justice. I will conclude my letter in the words of the same writer I have already quoted: "From the being finds the American farm has been the stronghold of the forces making for American freedom, and its position is to-day being further strengthened for the struggle of the future."

MRS. ELEANOR K. HOWELL.

Coats, Kan., Feb. 10, 1900.

John Ruskin.

Quenched is the lamp, ev'n in its flickering dear.
We miss the light; we would not have him here;
No carping littlenesses lift their head
Where he is, 'mid the great unjealous dead.

[illegible]

NOW READY

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD

By the Author of "Prisoners of Hope"

MARY JOHNSTON

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HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.
BOSTON NEW YORK

Blok's History of the Dutch.*

Prof. Blok, in the preface to the second volume of his "History of the People of the Netherlands," modestly expresses a hope that it "may meet the same kind reception as the first." There is every reason to believe that this hope will be realized and that the expectation raised by the first volume will not be disappointed. Seldom has the imprint of the Knickerbocker Press been put upon a work more satisfactory in all respects than this.

The first part, tracing the infancy of the communities composing the Netherlands down to the rise and power of the local house of Hainaut, and the opening years of the fifteenth century, left the reader with his appetite whetted for a continuation of the same feast. The full stores of material which the author has had access to from his Chair of Dutch History in the University of Leyden have yielded a result of great value to the student and of engrossing interest to the lay reader.

That virile race that lived on the border of the North Sea from Friesland to Flanders has been blessed by having as its historians men of unusual ability, which is perhaps only another way of noting the well-known principle that constrains rivers to flow near large cities. The volume in hand takes up the story of the gradual centralization of Burgundian power, commencing, in the first chapter, with the romantic and dramatic story of the troubled reign of the Countess Jacqueline, daughter of William VI., last Duke of Hainaut. From the time that unfortunate Princess assumed the Government of the States that had owned her father's sway, the encroachment of the Burgundian was constant and at last overwhelming. The shrewdness, bravery, and persistence of Jacqueline, coupled with her misfortunes, have made her a favorite heroine for centuries.

The narrative follows the successive surrender of independent principalities, the conquest of Gueiders, of Utrecht, and of Friesland; the stirring kaleidoscopic years when the segregated States of Northern Europe were shaping under the steady impulse of an imperial destiny into the realm that acknowledged Charles V. and Philip II. as its overlords. Only Liege resisted successfully the power of the invader and the craft of the intriguer.

It is more than forty years since John Lothrop Motley harvested from these same fields. Prof. Blok elaborates what to Motley was mere prefatory material, and even where the earlier and the later writer have traversed the same ground, the purpose and results of each are distinct. It is as though a geologist and botanist, or an expert in wheat and a landscape painter, had in turn surveyed the same acres. Motley looked for the beginnings of that spirit of liberty which finally culminated in the Dutch Republic. He traced the paths of liberty and deplored the obstacles over which the States of the Netherlands approached their elevation to power. The later writer devotes his attention to those causes and the successive steps by which one after another of the provinces was absorbed into the Burgundian body, and is particularly attentive to the social, ecclesiastical, and commercial conditions of the people under its Princes.

When the consolidation of States under an Imperial Government was completed certain reforms were made possible, "in universal government, finance, justice, and lawgiving." "The ancient legal customs were studied, old papers, and traditions handed down by word of month were put into a permanent form, even though there was a disinclination to trust any of the ancient documents in Brussels. This codification was often affected by the Roman law, which the Netherland jurists of the sixteenth century had learned from the universities. Legal science in the Netherlands dates from these times; * * * the admirable criminal 'ordinances' of 1570 all originated in this school and form a creditable monument to Netherland learning."

The rise and eminence of art, letters, and science, under the "fostering prosperity of the Netherland cities," and "the brilliancy of the Burgundian Court," form the last and not the least interesting chapter in this work.

Throughout its four hundred pages the translator, Ruth Putnam, has proved herself fully equal to accomplishing alone the labor which in the previous volume she divided with Oscar Eisenstadt. In style and clarity of expression the translation is admirable. The Messrs. Putnam's Sons have added to the excellent typography of the work a useful genealogical table of the sovereign houses of Holland, Flanders, Brabant, &c., and a good map of those countries.

The Writers of Young France.*

This book, with its curious pretensions, recalls a sentence written long ago by Mr. James about Charles Baudelaire. "What the poet wished, doubtless," said Mr. James, "was to seem to be always in the poetic attitude: what the reader really sees is a gentleman in a painful-looking posture, staring very hard at a mass of things from which, more intelligently, we avert our heads." Mr. Thompson has not only undeniable talent as a writer, but a considerable store of desirable information concerning the interesting men of whom he writes; his true genius, however, lies in his unerring scent for the vulgar, trivial, and repellant side of his subject. His process is the opposite of gilding refined gold. What he is trying for, he says, is to show us in their habit as they live, or did live, the men of Young France—"Verlaine hobbling to his café in the Boul' Mich', Mallarmé jogging by in his donkey cart, Eekhoud fondling his rabbit, or it may be Signoret, impossibly young, promenading his pale soul in the Autumnal valleys of Versailles." What he really shows us is in the main his own rather superficial conception of their work, especially of its more corrupt aspects, supplemented by absolutely commonplace and unimportant personal details that have not even the virtue of carrying conviction to the mind of the reader. How can we believe so innocent a statement that Maeterlinck wears a hat "pitifully small and round" when Mr. Thompson solemnly assures us in the same breath that he gets into a tramcar "thinking of his soul."

Concerning the aristocracy of souls, Mr. Thompson has certain well-defined opinions. American literature, he says, is largely an expression of the peasant soul—"these educated peasants, who go shrinkingly, like trained dogs, through the novels of Mr. Howells; these timid folk that expose their arid little souls to Miss Wilkins; these scented and soapy figures that leap through the paper hoops of 'society' fiction—they are all proletarians. They belong to the race of the labor-loosened knees and the crooked hands. American literature is the creation and expression of the gray race." "There are two races of men," he further reflects; "and the one is beautiful, luxurious, heroic, cruel, ravished by the splendid banality of life; the other is gray, patient, drowsy, dutiful, the race of pitiful men." In order, we suppose, to establish his claim to belong to the former race and show himself "ravished by the splendid banality of life," he writes trickily of religion, love, and art with an air of insincere profanity that is entirely his own and quite beyond the achievement of the growsy, gray men who are of his country, if not of his class. His favorite words and phrases in themselves indicate an intellectual elevation not to be appreciated by the ordinary mind. "Quotidien," "vagrom," "secular eyes," "etiolate," "caduque," "zygomatic muscles," "cerebral men," "fiant women"—these are the symbols of an aristocratic style, made more piquant and vivid by the use of the flexible French idiom literally translated. Mr. Thompson is not, however, all style, splendor, and banality. We come unexpectedly upon areas of pure sanity in his work and upon passages, some of them translations, some of them appreciations, of singular charm and beauty. The little study of the minor poet Francis Jammes is thoroughly delightful, and that of Jules Renard has humor, sprightliness, grace, delicacy, everything but simplicity. He also points the way to brief excursions into modern French literature that will make a joyous holiday for those who take them. It is in his most ambitious moments that he is most discouraging. His Verlaine, for example, is a hideously repulsive travesty of the pathetic and far from ignoble figure that appears to us across the pages of George Moore. Nothing in the chapter indicates the complicated processes of that poetic intelligence save a couple of stanzas quoted from the small division of his verse that is "strewn on the crisp winds of the morning, smelling of mint and of thyme."

As an effort at being fundamentally un-American, Mr. Thompson's book is triumphantly successful, but we shall hope that after he is better adjusted to his artificial atmosphere he will be able to spare more time for the development of his worthier talents and do some one little book that is worth the doing—a feat of which we believe him entirely capable. The illustrations of the present book are chiefly portraits of the men "appreciated," and some of them are admirable. Mr. Sterner's drawing of Stuart Merrill shows an uncharacteristic version of his ordinarily gentle and mannerly art that is new to us.

*FRENCH PORTRAITS. Being Appreciations of the Writers of Young France. By Jaques Thompson. [illegible] Boston: [illegible]

*THE HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE [illegible] By Prof. P. J. Blok. [illegible] Translated [illegible] Ruth Putnam. [illegible] G. P. Putnam's Sons.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR READERS.

Questions and Answers.

Readers are reminded of the necessity for inclosing their full names and addresses with letters intended for this department of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. Our mails are now heavily freighted with "questions and answers." We are glad to get them, and shall welcome all that our readers are pleased to send—all, that is, that are not trivial.

Fred M. Fortes, 209 Bowery, New York City: "Kindly tell me something about George Alfred Henty, the English author, and also some of his latest books."

He was born at Trumpington, Cambridge, Dec. 8, 1832, and was educated at Westminster and at Caius College, Cambridge. For some years he was connected with the army in the Purveyor's Department, later was engaged in mining operations in Italy, and in 1855 became special correspondent of The London Standard. He was through the Austro-Italian, Franco-German, and Turco-Servian wars, the Abyssinian and Ashanti expeditions, was with Garibaldi in the Tyrol, &c. He has written many popular novels, and about 100 books for boys, with whom he is a special favorite. Among his recent books are the following: "The Queen's Cup," Appleton, 50 cents; "At Aboukir and Acre," Scribner, $1.50; "Both Sides of the Border," Scribner, $1.50; "Jack Archer," Scribner, $1; "Under Wellington's Command," Scribner, $1.50; "Won By the Sword," Scribner, $1.50; "Among Malay Pirates," Burt, $1; "Brahmin's Treasure," Lippincott, $1.50; "Friends, Though Divided," Burt, $1; "No Surrender," Scribner, $1.50; "One of the Twenty-eighth," Burt, $1; "Out on the Pampas," Burt, $1; "A Roving Commission," Scribner, $1.50; "Sturdy and Strong," Burt, $1; "The Young Franc-tireurs," Burt, $1; "The Young Midshipman," Burt, $1. With G. M. Fenn he has written "New Book of Stories for Boys," Dutton, $1.50.

B. C. Robertson, Riverton, N. J.: "Will you inform me of the origin of the quotation, 'Between the devil and the deep sea'?"

It is an equivalent for the old classic saying "between Scylla and Charybdis." It was used by Col. Munro in his "Expedition with Mackay's Regiment," 1637. In an engagement at Werben, between the forces of Gustavus Adolphus and the Austrians, Munro, serving on the Swedish side, found his men exposed to the fire of Swedish gunners who had not given their pieces the proper elevation. In his own phrase, they were "betwixt the devil and the deep sea."

Mrs. W. A. Ashly, Richmond, Va.: "What is the origin of 'O. K.'?"

This popular American abbreviation, meaning "All right," goes back to Andrew Jackson's days. When he was Judge of the Nashville Court it is said that many of the documents were indorsed "O. R." meaning "Order recorded." During the Presidential campaign of 1828 Jackson's supposed illiteracy was the stock in trade of his Whig opponents. Seba Smith, the humorist, in his "Major Jack Downing" papers, started the story that Jackson indorsed his papers "O. K." under the impression that they formed the initials of "Oil Korrect." The Democrats did not deny the charge, and adopted the letters "O. K." as a sort of party cry, and fastened them on their banners.

Dr. E. S. Lamdin, 126 North Broadway, Baltimore, Md.: "I recently bought a book called 'Droll Stories,' said to be a translation of 'Contes Drolatiques,' by Balzac. It is issued by a reputable London publishing house and it contains illustrations by Gustave Doré that are evidently authentic, but in none of the bibliographies of Balzac's works can I find the slightest reference to it."

The book is Balzac's. It first appeared in Paris in 1832.

Miss Elsie Rothfeld: "Where can I find a review of 'The Jessamy Bride,' by F. Frankfort Moore?"

A review of "The Jessamy Bride" was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 5, 1897. We have one copy, which we shall be glad to send upon receipt of address.

Kelwin Gray, Louisville, Ky.: "Will you kindly let your readers know in a future issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW what becomes of the vast number of books received by newspapers and weekly journals for review? Also, how extracts are made from books and periodicals; are they clipped, or copied out for the printer? As compositors will not accept anything written on both sides of the paper how does a literary editor reprint both sides of a book or magazine page he wishes to quote? And if he uses a second copy do the publishers of the book or magazine furnish it gratis as they do the first? I trust you won't consider these questions impertinent, for they are ones that have often been asked by men and women (of each other) who are interested in literary matters, but who have never soiled their fingers with printers' ink. Let me thank you for publishing a weekly supplement that is appreciated in even so dark and bloody a State as Kentucky."

Our correspondent's request implies a laudable desire to enlarge his store of knowledge. Many of these books—and they number close to 3,000 volumes a year in the office of THE SATURDAY REVIEW—find their way, eventually, into the second-hand book stores. They are seldom cut. Extracts are usually copied—sometimes with a pen and sometimes with a typewriter. In the case of periodicals and advance sheets of books, the typesetting can often be done from the printed pages. Here an exception is made in the matter of copy on one side only, the printer being instructed to turn over the sheet and continue composition on the back.

"J. S.," Elmhurst, N. Y.: "Where can I get a book written by Mr. Grady on the civil war?"

H. C. Hodgins & Co., Atlanta, Ga., publish, at $2.25, the "Life and Labors of H. W. Grady; His Speeches, Writings," &c.

A. L. Sargent, Medford, Mass.: "The lines beginning, 'There are a number of us creep into this world to eat and sleep,' &c., which Joshua W. Crosby, 122 West Twelfth Street, New York City, asked for, were attributed to Isaac Watts in his 'Household Library of Poetry and Song.'"

"Writer," New York City: "Can you give me the name and address of a reliable literary agent or 'middleman'?"

Paul R. Reynolds, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, and the Authors' Agency, Townsend Building, Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street.

Michael Harvey 30 Montgomery Street, New York City: "Who wrote the poem containing this stanza:

> Der noble Ritter Hugo
> Von Schwillenraufenstein
> Rode out mit sphear and helmet
> Und he coom to de panks of de Rhine, &c.

Charles Follen Adams, ("Yacob Strauss.")

H. Carey Blanchard, Baddeck, Nova Scotia: "Please give me a sketch of H. G. Wells."

He was born in Bromley, Kent, Sept. 21, 1866. He was educated privately and at the Royal College of Science. Publications: "Select Conversations With an Uncle," 1895; "The Time Machine," 1895; "The Stolen Bacillus, and Other Stories," 1895; "The Wonderful Visit," 1895; "The Island of Dr. Moreau," 1896; "The Wheels of Chance," 1896; "The Plattner Story, and Others," 1897; "Certain Personal Matters," (essays) 1897; "The Invisible Man," 1897; "The War of the Worlds," 1898; "When the Sleeper Wakes," 1899; "Tales of Space and Time," 1899; "Love and Mr. Lewisham," 1900.

U. S. Jarvis, Long Lake, N. Y.: "Some time ago 'Poetry Reader' asked for a poem beginning thus:

> Do you remember that bright sunny morn,
> So long ago, when you and I first met?
> You may remember, sweetheart, that the corn
> Was yellow, and the mignonette
> Upon your breast was clinging still with dew.

This poem was first published in the 'Scottish Nights,' and afterward in the 'Album of the Scottish Poets.' The author is William Cockburn Johnstone, in whose 'Poetic Fancies' the poem is also published, and may be had from 'The Scottish Labor Society of Glasgow.'"

Laura P. Smith, Warren, Ohio: "Where can I find these lines, quoted in Stedman's 'Nature and Elements of Poetry'?

> Then the oars of Ithaca dip so
> Silently into the sea
> That they wake not and Calypso,
> And the hero wanders free!" &c.

They are from the second stanza of Mortimer Collins's "The Ivory Gate," given by Stedman in his "Victorian Anthology." Page 316.

"F. C. T.," Salisbury, N. C.: "Where can I obtain Mrs. Oliphant's 'Beleaguered City'?

It can probably be obtained through the Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, who published it in England in 1889, at 3s. 6d.

Wanted and to Exchange.

It is still necessary to remind readers who send letters for this department of THE SATURDAY REVIEW that their full names and addresses should be given. We are pleased to note the wide interest taken in the department and are glad always to receive our readers' letters, but their contributions should be brief and should deal with books of value and interest. Most letters do this already, but some do not.

John Stumer, 44 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.: "I have for sale cheap a complete set of The Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office."

John Beet, 1,239 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I will exchange bound volumes of London Pictorial World and Illustrated London News, 1882 and 1883, first-class condition, for bound volumes of Review of Reviews, Literary Digest, Public Opinion, or similar publications."

"G. H. S.," Post Office Box 1,915, New York City: "I have 'French Revolution,' two volumes, new, by Carlyle, which I will exchange for any books of Charles Dickens, such as 'The Village Coquette,' 1836; 'David Copperfield,' 1850, or 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' or any others of Dickens."

T. C. Callicot, 142 Elm Street, Albany, N. Y.: "I want Part III. of the 'Promptorium Parvulorum,' edited by Albert Way; published by the Camden Society, London, 1865."

J. C. Parsons, 321 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I wish to purchase a copy of 'The Wilderness,' a novel by Dr. Bird of Philadelphia, published about 1823. Please state price, or I will exchange for a copy of 'The Diary of Jacob Hiltzheimer of Philadelphia.'"

J. M. Raymond, 133 Fulton Street, New York City: "I will sell Audubon's original edition of 'Quadrupeds,' two volumes, plates, three volumes, text; also Audubon's 'Birds,' one volume plates and five volumes text, all bound in Russian calf."

I. Gaddis, 868 Columbus Avenue, New York City: "I have a book, 'Quakerism, Not Christianity; or Reasons for Renouncing,' &c., by Samuel H. Cox, D. D., 1833. Will exchange for anything relating to the theatre before 1870."

George J. Cook, 487 Broadway, New York City: "I have for sale the following books: 'Niles's Weekly Register,' twelve volumes, Nos. 38 to 50 complete, from September, 1830, to September, 1836, published in Baltimore, giving a complete record of political affairs during six years of the Administration of President Jackson, bound in half calf; 'The Rebellion Record,' volumes I. to XI. and supplement, complete, bound in half calf; 'Documentary History of New York,' four volumes; Ireland's 'Records of the New York Stage,' two volumes, octavo, in half calf. All in fine condition."

John N. Baylor, Brandywine Post Office, Caroline County, Va.: "I offer the following books at what they cost me: Scott's 'Life of Napoleon,' Philadelphia, 1838, three volumes, cloth, $3; another edition of Scott's 'Napoleon,' 1840, three volumes, steel engraving of Napoleon, $4.50; Shakespeare's 'Dramatic Works,' Harper's edition, two volumes, cloth, $4; Byron's 'Poetical Works,' Philadelphia, Porter & Coates, illustrated, cloth, $3; Byron's 'Works,' Boston, 1854, handsome calf, $6; 'Gold Mining on the Yukon River,' just published, cloth, $2; Henning's 'Elementary Lessons on the Violin,' Boston, Elias Howe, $1."

"J. M. Lovely," St. Thomas's College, Brookland, D. C.: "I would like to obtain a second-hand copy of Bartlett's 'Familiar Quotations.'"

Appeals to Readers.

E. Griffen, 105 Westervelt Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.: "Will some one kindly tell me the title of a collection of short stories in which 'One Story Is Good Till Another Is Told' appears? Also, the name of the publisher of the collection?"

L. Benlow, Greensborough, N. C.: "I am anxious to find a poem called 'To the Unattainable,' beginning:

> "'Dear, how many the songs I sing to you,
> Woven of dream stuffs, pleasure, and pain.
> All the songs of my life I sing to you,
> And you hear and answer again.'

"Is it by Nesbit, and where can it be found? Can any one tell me where I can secure a translation of Camoen's 'Sweetest Eyes Were Ever Seen'?"

Miss Mary Granger, 140 West Eleventh Street, New York City: "Dr. van Dyke, in a sermon preached Dec. 31, 1899, used the following quotation, which, he said, was from J. R. Lowell. I cannot find it in his works: 'I find great comfort in my trust in God, but I fancy sometimes that He must be greatly amused at some of our acts. However, I am convinced that He would not let us handle the matchbox so carelessly if He did not know that the framework of the universe is fire-proof.'"

Miss Belle Fowler, 241 West Twenty-third Street, New York City: "In which of Mrs. Charles's works do the following lines occur:

> "'The Master's work may make weary feet,
> But it leaves the spirit glad'?"

The Rev. William H. Walker, Jr., Treadwell, N. Y.: "How can I secure the poem that relates the story of how a famous violinist played charming music after all the strings but one upon his instrument had been broken?"

"J. S.," Box 97 Elmhurst, N. Y.: "Will you kindly tell me where I can obtain the vocal piece of music, 'The Faded Coat of Blue,' also the book 'Little Jaky'? The book is a true story of a blind boy who came from Germany."

William Walcher, 676 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I would like to find a poem containing these lines:

> "'A chieftain to the Highlands bound
> Cries "Boatman, do not tarry,
> And I'll give thee a silver pound
> To row me o'er the ferry'?"

A WORD WITH CRITICS.

Kate Sanborn Willing to Give Arguments, but Not Brains, Too.*

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

After recovering somewhat from the shock of finding myself a "storm centre" I experience pleasurable sensations. It is some years since I have received such marked attention from men. Nothing is so encouraging as intelligent criticism, but the criticism of blunders which exist only in the imagination of the critic, inquiries grounded on vacuity of thought, and startled exclamations of astonishment—these are not sufficient helpfully to reveal the complainant's complaint. My carefully prepared list of women (supposably witty) was taken from my volume on the "Wit of Women," and every name has been fortified by quotations proving their claim to the honor. This list has received most eccentric attention. One person wonders that Miss Holley was ignored. His amazement is unnecessary. In fact, she was given the place of honor, as the only professedly humorous woman I happened to recall. Another smiles indulgently at my placing Charlotte Brontë next Mrs. Barrows. No mention was made of Miss Brontë or the gloom of the old Haworth churchyard. When this error was noticed the author of it replied in an airy and patronizing manner, more manner than manners, that he did not have the names by him, but he would substitute the name of George Eliot, who would do just as well, and we would "go on as if nothing had happened." Continuing, then, as if nothing had happened, I advance the novel theory that an alphabetical arrangement of names must be orderly, and has not been considered until now a test of critical acumen or skill in literary grouping. Lincoln and Landon (Ell) would appear under the same letter, if thus assorted, as American humorists. A directory might as fairly be accused where Abou-ben-Adhem's name would not lead all the rest, but would be preceded by that of Aaron Aarons. As for the humor of Mrs. Barrows, those who have not read her merry stories, sketches, poems, and impromptu trifles revealing her gift of writing exquisite nonsense ought not to judge. One little bit of off-hand fun she sent to a niece of Bryant's with two peanut owls. The aged and rather solemn poet was heartily amused and he regarded it as humorous.

> When great Minerva chose the owl,
> That bird of solemn phiz;
> That truly awful-looking fowl,
> To represent her wis-
> Dom, little recked the goddess of
> The time when she would howl
> To see a peanut set on end and called Minerva's Owl.

Another wisehead thinks my allusion to Hood irrelevant. I answered a questioner further up the line who said that no women were constantly humorous, but would wander into pathos or bathos. I suggested that it was well known that humor in either sex was closely allied to other qualities and often combined with uncommon seriousness of purpose in life work. Women have too keen a sense of the ludicrous to wish to expand an occasional cause for smiling into a chronic and Cheshire cat grin.

Another has not heard of two-thirds of the names given. Can't help that. Still another argues that I have assiduously scraped together all the names of women authors for the last two thousand years—or was it two hundred? That proves nothing but his ignorance of women's literary voluminosity or their achievements in bookmaking.

A courteous carpist (No. 27) accuses me playfully of lying and unconscious stultification. I had no desire to set the lovely Lucretia on her head, and in front of a meeting house. The irreverent tableau is his own. I did not number her among clowns and mountebanks. On the contrary, I complimented her sense of humor, as evinced often in home life. As when she entered a room where her husband and his brother Richard were sitting, both remarkable for their taciturnity and reticence, saying: "I thought you must both be here; it was so still."

Preachers have been proverbially witty (out of the pulpit.) The best definition of wit and the longest was written by an English divine; Moody and Drummond, Beecher and Spurgeon, Sydney Smith and Dean Swift, also Dean Hole—but I beg pardon, that has no connection with our theme.

No. 13 is so unlucky as to have found no wit in Ouida. Her epigrams are fine, and an epigram is a difficult achievement. She was included on account of these epigrams:

"A pipe is a pocket philosopher, a truer one than Socrates, for it never asks questions. Socrates must have been very tiresome when one thinks of it."

"Dinna ye meddle, Tam; its never no good a-threshin' tother folks' corn; ye allays gits the flail agin yer own eye somehow."

"Epigrams are the salts of life; but they wither up the grasses of foolishness, and naturally the grasses hate to be sprinkled therewith."

"A man is never so honest as when he speaks well of himself. Men are always optimists when they look inward, and pessimists when they look around them."

"Boredom is the ill-natured pebble that always will get into the golden slipper of the pilgrim of pleasure."

"Calumny is the homage of our contemporaries, as some South Sea Islanders spit on those they honor."

"Men are always like Horace," said the Princess. "They admire rural life, but they remain for all that with Augustus."

"If the Venus de Medici could be animated into life, women would only remark that her waist was large."

And so on—true wit is in every line.

Susan B. Anthony represents the elderly spinster witty to the last; as quick at retort and repartee now as when thirty years ago Horace Greeley said to her in his sprouting traits, "The ballot and the bullet go together. You women say you want to vote; and are you ready to fight, too?" "Yes, Mr. Greeley, we are ready to fight at the point of the goose quill—the way you always have."

Finally, incongruous and impossible as it seems, Hannah More was once young, gay, handsome, and esteemed witty by such judges as Garrick, Sheridan, Horace Walpole, and her ardent admirer, Dr. Johnson. She could always put the old bear into a good-humored mood with her bright sallies and her quick retorts. By quick sallies I do not refer to her adoring sister Sally. Both of her sisters are allowed to have written humorous letters. Thanks. That adds two to my list. Hannah used to be placed next Johnson at dinners where he was depended upon to talk, as she had the power to draw out his best monologues and put him in good humor. He honored her with several pet names, as "child," "dearest," and "little fool"; this last having more real tenderness in it. Describing a tea at Sir Joshua Reynolds's the sister writes:

Dr. Johnson and Hannah were both in remarkably high spirits. I never heard her say so many good things. You would have imagined we had been at some comedy had you heard our peals of laughter. They indeed tried which could pepper the highest, and it is not clear to me that the lexicographer was the highest seasoner.

This woman had no Boswell to crouch at her feet and take notes. But some good things have been recorded, as:

I used to wonder why people should be so fond of the society of their physician, till I recollected he is the only person with whom one dares to talk continually of one's self without interruption, contradiction, or censure.

There are only two bad things in this world, sin and bile.

In the present conflict with the Boors, this is my ultimatum. I am too busy preparing a Primer of Women's Wit, and a second volume on the same subject, to waste time in explanations. Dr. Johnson said under similar circumstances: "It is my business to give you arguments, not to give you brains." He also said, "I hate a fool."

"Nothing personal intended."

KATE SANBORN.

Montclair, N. J., Feb. 15, 1900.

*Several other letters on this topic have been received, but THE SATURDAY REVIEW must now devote itself to its real vocation, (pursuit of women humorists has been an avocation,) which is the interests of literature and art.

Hopes to Be There to See the Fun.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

This impression that seems to have taken possession of man in general in regard to the lack of a sense of humor in women appeals to my sense of the ridiculous very strongly, and only goes to prove man's undue confidence in himself and lack of discrimination in regard to women. When he says woman has no sense of humor he pays her the most graceful compliment possible. As a general thing, men do not appreciate a keen and dainty wit—that refined humor which women so often possess, and especially do women enjoy those dear, deluded men who, knowing all things, have nothing to learn and yet with all their wisdom do not quite grasp the situation. It reminds me of an old gentleman I once knew who was very stiff and stately. His wife saw two young women making fun of him and said to him: "Why, Richard, my dear, those two were imitating your walk and manner, and were laughing at you." "Laughing at me, my dear," he said. "Pooh! Ridiculous! You must be insane. Nobody ever laughs at me." Poor old gentleman, he couldn't see what those young women were up to any more than the average man can see how much sense of humor the average woman is possessed of. Perhaps in the twentieth century he may find out. May I be there to see the fun.

ELEANORE.

Wainscott, L. I., Feb. 12, 1900.

The "Cynic's" Prompt, but Brief Response.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

So far from thinking that women have no sense of humor, to me all women are not only humorous, but the never-ending sources of humor in man.

I think in all this melancholy world there is no more mirth-provoking sight than a horde of women in fantastic attire flocking to a matinée of a Saturday afternoon.

To me there is something irresistibly funny in a large number of women collected together for any purpose, from a fashionable funeral to a 5 o'clock "function."

I shall always think myself a public benefactor in my slight though earnest effort to show how humorous women are when they try to be serious. What is humor but a keen sense of the incongruous?

New York, Feb. 10, 1900. CYNIC.

How to Understand American Novels.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have a theory, which may not be original, that to understand and appreciate American novels one must have lived in various States and in different sections of our country and to come into contact with "all sorts and conditions of men." To me David Harum is a real person, as are all the other characters in the book. Those people whose supersensitive ears and delicate susceptibilities do not allow them to enjoy really good music, because of some unimportant fault they detect in the performer's execution, are to be pitied. I have a similar feeling toward the critics of certain books. "David Harum" is not a great book, as some one has said; neither is it didactic, but it is interesting and amusing, and can be read when one is not in a cheerful mood. If there is an inartistic hiatus between the different "stories," the ordinary reader probably fails to notice the lacunae, or, noticing, they do not detract

from his interest in the book. "David Harum" is, probably, sufficiently well written for everybody but a few young professors of rhetoric.

I sympathize somewhat with Mr. Newbury about Victor Hugo. I never could quite understand why a part of the literary world should be so enthusiastic over his writings. I had supposed, however, that my lack of appreciation was owing to the non-development of some quarter section of my cerebrum. The French novels I have read, omitting Balzac's, have rubbed against and brought to the surface all my latent inherited Anglo-Saxon axletree prejudices; and, in addition, Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" is painful and night-marish.

I should like to know since when California schoolgirls have become anaemic. Mr. Newbury writes "pallid," which suggests anaemia. In the days when school children and others were allowed to ride free from neighboring towns to Oakland Point and return and boys and girls played tag through the moving trains, and boys hung out of the windows or jumped off and on the cars when in motion, and the older girls and boys sat on the back seats and flirted over the higher mathematics without a thought of Victor Hugo, if they ever heard of him, I venture to write that a rosier or healthier lot of school children could not be found anywhere. And now it seems, deprived by legislation, of the privilege of risking life and limbs the girls of the succeeding generation or generations have become anaemic and read Victor Hugo, or read Victor Hugo and become anaemic.

ERSTWHILE CALIFORNIAN.

New York, Jan. 25, 1900.

Mr. Markham's Poem as Another Would Have Had It.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

No poem of recent years has been the subject of so much praise and dispraise, perhaps, as "The Man with the Hoe." The poem evinces vigor and a felicity of language, and for these qualities will hold an enviable place in the realm of poetry.

The painting which is the theme of the poem portrays a type of man in appearance and aspect frequently seen in the fields in France, but certainly not the highest average type. Nor does the painting itself impress one pleasantly, by reason of the ugly figure and stupid, staring face. Millet probably did not intend that it should represent the personification of the farm hand in general, but took his subject as he happened to find it—one that then suited his mood and served his purpose of expression. The painting per se is admired not on account of the particular subject, but from the fact that it withstands the tests as a piece of color and technique.

The defect, if defect there be, in Mr. Markham's poem is the fact that he holds up to the gaze this man in the painting as an ideal impersonation of the farm laborer type generally. In this respect the poem is not only disappointing, but loses half of its charm, for a poem can never rise to the highest level as poetry unless its basic principle be Truth. In portraying the man as "stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox," and sans "light within his brain," the poet allows his Pegasus to soar too high into the vague realms of space, losing thereby the germ essence, Truth. For clearly a man so absolutely devoid of the elements which are possessed by the lowest order of the human race would not have mind enough to hoe his row, even in an open, boundless field. Thus the portrayal seems distorted and artificial. To imply that the yeomanry of the country are on the level of the plane of the man delineated in Millet's painting, as Mr. Markham would seem to imply, creates a revulsion in the finer sensibilities, and largely detracts from the grandeur of the composition. If he had drawn a moral lesson, or certain comparisons, for instance, by illustrating the superiority of the most ordinary field hand over silly idlers, incapables, and the man of pampered pride, who drift from day to day, despising manual labor, he would doubtless have better satisfied common sense.

I may perhaps better illustrate my meaning, and be pardoned for doing so, by subjoining a poem, however defective in construction and rhythm, somewhat on those lines:

Divinely blessed with patience and content,
He leans upon his hoe and renders thanks—
Thanks for the boon of Nature's melody,
While contemplation soars on heavenly wings—
And thankful for the gracious gifts of God.
He is a lord, this true man with the hoe,
All hopeful as he turns the fruitful glebe;
A bounteous harvest will his labor yield.
Imbued with Truth, holding Progression's plow,
He turns the furrow that doth turn the world.
Honor to all who live by honest toil,
And bliss eternal to him who tills the soil.

As labor is ordained the lot of all,
Not he who hath but who hath not the hoe,
Deserves commiseration of mankind,
'Tis pitiful, when man with willing hands,
Skilled in his art or trade, whether it be
With generous heart and brain, seeks honest work
And cannot find it over this broad land.
This is the man who merits the esteem—
Whose anguish'd cry ascends from earth to heaven,
And must command the Nation's filial care.
For those who would should find on Labor's plane
Work, and for it a just requital gain.

Alas, the pamper'd man who disdains work!
Who, void of independence of the soul,
Bewails his lot yet sinks from manly toil.
O false, O artificial man, who dull'd
The native spark of manhood in your brain?
O loving father, mother, can it be
That you in him such vanity instill'd?
A worthless, weakly parasite, he drifts
From pangs of pride to abject nothingness,
And harbors in his heart a tortuous sting.
Alas, the man whom Progress doth deplore
And men and angels hate forevermore.

JOHN FREEMAN BAKER.

New York, Jan. 29, 1900.

Light on Machiavelli Sought.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The object of this letter is not only to re-echo the compliments which all your readers in bounden duty must pay, but to start an interesting controversy, if need be, or at all events to obtain some enlightenment from one or more contributors as to a certain perplexing figure in Florentine and Italian history. I refer to Machiavelli, whose character I do not ever recollect to have seen analyzed in the columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. What manner of man was he, and wherefore did he write the "Prince"? In a word, do we (on the verge of the twentieth century) really understand the man, and treat his works fairly?

It is necessary to glance for a moment at the page of history to refresh our memories with the facts. We find that he was born in 1469, was the son of a jurisconsult in moderate circumstances, and was well trained in Latin and Italian literature, though ignorant of Greek. He entered the public service in 1494, and was Secretary to the Dieci di Libertà e Pace from 1498 to 1512, when the Medici was restored. His chief employments were of a diplomatic order, and he undertook with unmistakable ardor the organization of Florentine militia. He appears to have been greatly impressed with, and influenced by the life of Cæsar Borgia who used men as stepping-stones to promotion; and he associated with Piero Soderini, the Gonfalonier. The peace of Italy was at this time seriously threatened by the contention for its possession of France and Spain; and, when the republican government, established in 1494, came to a sudden termination, Machiavelli was ruined, banished, and tortured for his alleged complicity in a plot against the Medici. He retired, and wrote the "Prince" in 1513, dying fourteen years later, after having composed comedies and various other literary works. These are, shortly, the main features of his career.

As a side light we must notice the doings of Savonarola, the pious monk of San Marco and contemporary of the author of the "Prince." Soon after Machiavelli entered public service, Savonarola rose to be chief leader in Florence. With a sweeping hand he wrought moral reforms and opposed the degraded Papacy, but was ultimately tortured and burned, (on May 23, 1498,) and his attempts at setting up a commonwealth of which Christ was to be the only monarch seemed to have failed. Meanwhile Machiavelli could not have omitted to mark the transitory nature of his fellow-reformer's success, and must accordingly have bethought him of how otherwise Italy could be freed from her invaders. Apparently incapable of a religious reformation, she could, he perhaps imagined, realize liberty through the agency of the wicked sway of a Borgia or some sixteenth century Napoleon, which would ultimately lead to the re-establishment of morality and happy and prosperous citizenship.

Now, as to the "Prince," which would appear to have been intended to promote this object, we must believe that in dedicating it to the Medici he was only, as he himself practically confessed, bidding for employment. That it was written for the purpose of leading Lorenzo de' Medici to his ruin, we cannot suppose; nor, (as is sometimes urged) that it is a piece of irony from cover to cover; for Machiavelli's other works contain similar immoral doctrines. Neither do I suppose the readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW are going to acquiesce with Macaulay's explanation that the Italian was only the exponent of the ideas of his age, "whose only fault was that, having adopted some of the maxims then generally received, he arranged them more luminously and expressed them more forcibly than any other writer." To conclude, then—as we suppose the work to have been written with a definite aim of some sort or other and to be not merely "a handbook of priestcraft"—I am inclined personally to believe that it was undertaken from a patriotic desire to free Italy from foreign invaders, no matter at what cost.

But I really do not know exactly what to make of Machiavelli, though doubtless some of your readers will be able among them to throw some light on this difficult subject; and it would, at all events, be very interesting to see how the Italian politician has or has not stood the test of ages; and (as I hope) to have his character, like that of Oliver Cromwell, a little less besmirched by the majority of the men of State and of letters.

HERBERT HUNT LANGLEY.

Bedford, England, Jan. 22, 1900.

Bunyan's Mr. Badman.*

The twelve drawings illustrating Bunyan's sad history of "Mr. Badman" are by George and Louis Rhead, who, together with Frederick Rhead, illustrated Scribner's sumptuous edition of "Pilgrim's Progress," which appeared year before last. "Mr. Badman" is not nearly so well known as its great predecessor in allegory, and a reprint of it in this attractive form will serve to freshen the popular impression of the rough life of England in the days of Charles II. The figure of the hero is quite as solid and convincing if not as pleasing as that of Christian. Mr. Froude says of it in the preface to the present edition, reprinted from the English Men of Letters Series: "The wicked man's career is not brought to the abrupt or sensational issues so much in favor with ordinary didactic tale writers. Such issues are the exception, not the rule, and the edifying story loses its effect when the reader turns from it to actual life and perceives that the majority are not punished in any such way. Bunyan conceals nothing, assumes nothing, and exaggerates nothing. He makes his bad man sharp and shrewd. He allows sharpness and shrewdness to bring him the rewards which such qualities in fact command. Badman is successful, he is powerful, he enjoys all the pleasures which money can buy; his bad wife helps him to ruin, but otherwise he is not unhappy, and he dies in peace. Bunyan has made him a brute, because such men do become brutes. It is the real punishment of brutal and selfish habits. There the figure stands, a picture of a man in the rank of English life with which Bunyan was most familiar, traveling along the primrose path to the everlasting bonfire, as the way to Immanuel's Land was through the Slough of Despond and the Valley of the Shadow of Death. Pleasures are to be found among the primroses, such pleasures as a brute can be gratified by. Yet the reader feels that even if there was no bonfire, he would still prefer to be with Christian."

As a work of decorative art this volume is not nearly as successful as the "Pilgrim's Progress." The cover, in strong contrast to the beautiful cover of the latter, is unpleasant in color and clumsy in design. The drawings are interesting, but they lack the vitality of the earlier work, and the "villain" type is rendered repulsively without the redeeming virtue of strong workmanship. On the other hand, the appearance of the page seems to us to gain greatly by the omission of the border, which was so marked a feature of the "Pilgrim's Progress." The little reprints of drawings from the first edition lend variety and serve also to show how conscientiously the modern designers have striven after an effect in harmony with the text and with the style of illustration then in vogue.

*THE LIFE AND DEATH OF MR. BADMAN. By John Bunyan, Author of the Pilgrim's Progress. Illustrated by the Brothers Rhead. New York: C. S. Scribner's Sons. 1900.

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FEB

BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis has just passed through London on his way to South Africa. He staid in an old-fashioned hotel near St. James's, where the reporters of the London papers sought him out in order to learn how America stood on the war question. Mr. Davis related some of his experiences during the recent Spanish-American war, and talked so intelligently on "individual marksmanship," "open order firing," and "the uselessness of bayonet charges in modern warfare," that the London reporters were astonished. They even accepted without question his dictum when he said: "This war will teach your soldiers that it is just as foolish to think one can overcome the engines of modern warfare by mere personal daring."

Mr. F. Marion Crawford will probably take steamer for Italy about Feb. 24. He will carry back to his home in Sorrento a certain marine document which is possessed by no other amateur yachtsman. This is a certificate issued by the local United States Marine Board which permits Mr. Crawford to command any ship on any ocean. To obtain the paper the author passed a severe examination. This is entirely distinct from the not uncommon certificate possessed by yachtsmen which enables them to command their own yachts on any ocean. From the wording of Mr. Crawford's certificate it appears that about the only craft afloat that the bearer of it cannot command are men-of-war and Transatlantic liners. Concerning Mr. Crawford's latest romantic novel, "Via Crucis," which will shortly enter upon its one hundredth thousand, it is rumored that a well-known playwright is preparing it in the form of a great spectacular drama for the stage.

S. R. Crockett's latest romance, which will shortly be issued under the title of "The Isle of Winds, a Tale of Scotland," by the Doubleday & McClure Company, was not sent to the publishers under its present title. The author called it "Little Anna Mark." The publishers tried hard to make the title fit the tale, which is a graphic panorama of horrors. At length they appealed to the author, saying that they very much feared that, owing to the title, the book might find rank in many juvenile libraries when it was hardly of a character to invite youthful consideration. Mr. Crockett wrote back that this was an epoch of contrasts, and that he thought he would follow the fashion by making the title of his book as unlike the story itself as possible. Naturally the wisdom of the publishers finally prevailed.

The mascot of the Wisconsin State University is a bulldog. The syndicate of students that claims to own him has named him after Paul Leicester Ford's novel of New York political and social life, "The Honorable Peter Stirling." Of course, he is called Peter for short; nevertheless, it is said that he will make no response to strangers, at least not in an amiable way, unless his full title be given him. Although only a dog, he is as near his namesake in the book as possible—he is stanch to his friends, but never drops an enemy when he has once seized him.

Mr. Jesse Lynch Williams, who has been associated with Scribner's Magazine for several years, has decided to devote himself entirely to original work. For this purpose he will shortly make his home in Princeton, N. J., where, in addition to his literary work, he will assume editorial control of an academic journal addressed to the alumni of the Princeton University. Mr. Williams, by his "Stolen Story, and Other Newspaper Stories," revealed a new phase of an old field, which, it is to be hoped, he will now follow with more zeal than his position at Scribner's allowed him. All his work is delightfully free from conventionality.

Although most of the reviewers who have had anything to say concerning Mr. Howells's new novel, "Their Silver Wedding Journey," receive the principal characters as old friends first met with in "Their Wedding Journey," yet, as far as we have been able to discover, no one has mentioned the fact that the two charming persons who play the leading rôles are also to be met with in Mr. Howells's other novels, "A Hazard of New Fortunes," "The Shadow of a Dream," and "An Open-eyed Conspiracy." And it may be added that there are few writers of mature fiction who thus have the temerity to bring back as middle-aged, conservative travelers the hero and heroine whom they introduced as bride and bridegroom; there are fewer, still, perhaps, who would seek for themes, and make them interesting, at the different stages of a quiet, sober married life of twenty-five years. Yet Mr. Howells has done this, and no one has yet attempted to proclaim his failure.

The London publishers of J. S. Bloch's "The Future of War" have just issued an edition bound in khaki. As far back as November the book was purchased in large quantities in London, and sent to South Africa. The discovery has just been made that the Boers have been using it as a military text book. A volume has just been published by Gale & Polden of London, which is being generally read in the British Army. This is Col. Baden-Powell's book on scouting. The Colonel, who is cooped up in Mafeking, received his proofs, corrected them, and returned them through the Boer lines. They successfully made transit. The book is now in its fiftieth thousand. One chapter was actually written after the siege of Mafeking began. There is a touch of pathos in the publisher's announcement

[illegible]

What Agnes Repplier Brown (Mrs. Charles Henry Brent) has a new book in press at D. Appleton & Co.'s. It will be called "The Immortal Garland." This is not, as some may suppose a biography, of the Hamlet of that name; it is a novel of New York and the country, in which the author sketches phases of literary and dramatic careers. In short, it is a character study. Several years ago Miss Brown made her début in literature as a contributor to St. Nicholas. Later she wrote an American historical novel; then came "Sir Mark," a romance of the Old World and the New, and later on, just after the Spanish-American war, an interesting satire upon Spain's secret service, entitled, "A Cosmopolitan Comedy."

It is said that certain London publishers will attempt the revival in the near future of embroidered bindings. This style was much in vogue among editions de luxe in the middle of the seventeenth century. Today certain elegant works are bound in this way by Florentine publishers. Elsewhere there is scarcely a survival of the style. The experiment to be attempted in London will doubtless be followed with no small interest by book lovers the world over.

It is in these words, the significance of which must appear strange to English minds, that L'Echo de Paris makes the announcement that on the completion in its columns of Kipling's "The Finest Story in the World," it will give a translation of a well-known novel by Thomas Hardy:

Immédiatement après la "Plus Belle Histoire Du Monde," de Rudyard Kipling, nous commencerons la publication de:

"Tess d'Urberville"

par

Thomas Hardy

Est l'histoire infiniment touchante, suave et tragique d'une jeune paysanne issue d'une très ancienne et très aristocratique famille de l'Angleterre tombé peu à peu dans l'indigence et l'oubli.

A certain personal interest attaches to "The Garden of Eden," by Blanche Willis Howard, which Charles Scribner's Sons will publish in the Spring. Like this author's "Dionysius, the Weaver's Heart's Dearest," the forthcoming book is also a posthumous work. Moreover, it is stated that the latter was written several years ago and put away. One explanation of this action is that the novel contains certain passages which Mme. Von Teuffel had written in frankly autobiographical spirit. In any case, competent judges who have perused the manuscript affirm that scenes both of American and Continental life are set forth with all the charm of intimacy and sincerity.

A new author has laid the action of a novel in the locality made famous by Mr. Hall Caine. This Manx tale is related by Norma Lorimer, and will be published early in March by D. Appleton & Co. Admirers of "The Manxman," "The Deemster," and "The Christian" may be curious to learn what use Miss Lorimer has made of the picturesque scenes of the Isle of Man and its peculiarly human inhabitants. Her book will be called "Mirry Ann."

The home strategist, who sits near his comfortable fire and thinks what he would have done for the relief of Ladysmith, may, perhaps, acquire additional knowledge, did he read the "History of the Franco-German War," written by German officers and translated by Gen. Maurice. In looking over the lists of those killed in action, it is evident, that the German officers never spared their own lives. It has yet to be seen whether the loss of life among the Englishmen in command in Africa is larger, proportionately, than that of the Germans when fighting the French. One fine trait of the German is that he will acknowledge his errors. According to the German War Office there were several gross blunders committed at Vionville. The German losses were terribly heavy, because there had been imperfect reconnoitring. That is a clever expression of Moltke's: "In war one has to deal with probabilities, and the most probable is that the enemy will do the right thing." With a loss of nearly 60,000 men on the German side at Vionville, Gravelotte, and St. Privat, it is declared that Prince Frederick Charles was never for a moment cast down. If he had been, which probably he was, nobody ever knew it. Familiarity with human slaughter must make a man callous. A General with his peculiar professional ideas does not look at carnage in the abstract, but at the general results. The question to him is one of the proportion of the killed.

Sir Wemyss Reid, in his excellent memoir of Lord Playfair, draws a pleasing picture of Nahant, where Playfair and his wife spent many Summers. In the old days it was the Summer residence of Prescott, the historian; of Longfellow, Motley, and Agassiz. These men naturally drew to it many friends of distinction from all parts of the United States as well as from Europe. "When Playfair was at Nahant, he enjoyed the society of Longfellow and Oliver Wendell Holmes." Longfellow delighted in Nahant, and its beauty inspired him. The intercourse between Playfair and Longfellow was constant. With Mrs. Agassiz, Playfair was on terms of intimate friendship.

Much that is senseless gossip follows an author when he is alive, and more, after he is dead. There seems to be no truth in the story that Blackmore hawked around "Lorna Doone" before finding a publisher. It was a joke of his own about the popularity [illegible] of "Lorna Doone" [illegible] to read in The London Times some letters signed "R. D. Blackmore." The topics treated were [illegible] Blackmore defended eminent peers. He admitted that Continental peers were nice to look at, but were poor as to taste and not to be compared with the English fruit.

The editor of The London Truth has his troubles. He asks: "What am I to do with the hundredweights of books sent me? Publishers never can expect that I can read them." The editor employs a reviewer. This critic is represented to be an original, inasmuch as he will not write a notice of a book unless he has read it. Mr. Labouchère says that this reviewer declines reading the London Directory or "Burke's Peerage" unless he is paid a double salary. The editor thus concludes: "All the rest of my staff have more than enough to occupy the few hours per week which they can be prevailed upon to devote to the serious business of life. The result is that if I want the books noticed I find I have got to do it myself."

ITEMS OF THE DAY.

Dodd, Mead & Co. Go Up Town.

The publishers Dodd, Mead & Co. may now be found in their new building, pleasantly situated and elaborately fitted up, at Thirty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. This firm makes a specialty of fine and rare literature, and it has for several years been its conviction that uppar Fifth Avenue was gradually becoming more desirable than any other section of the city for the better class of retail business, and that the completion of the library and other improvements which are inevitable in the near future will render its pre-eminence steadily more evident. The special department of fine bookselling, referred to above, will be greatly expanded by Dodd, Mead & Co. at their new place Here the finest specimens of mediaeval and modern bookmaking are displayed in appropriate surroundings. The lower floor of the new building resembles, in fact, a bazaar of rare objects for interior decoration, rather than a bookseller's shop. Mahogany cases line the walls and heavy pieces of furniture are scattered about in artistic negligence. In the rear are the publishing offices, and on the floor above are the offices of The Bookman and "The International Cyclopaedia." It all forms a strange, yet not unpleasant, contrast to the book stores of, say, only ten years ago.

"David Harum" in Figures.

"David Harum" is now selling in its 425th thousand. To print that number of copies 5,000 pounds of ink have been consumed, about 1,900 miles of thread have been used in the binding, and 5,865 reams of paper, weighing 87 pounds a ream, have been used. The 425,000 copies of the book represent 2,032,500 papermaker's sheets, each measuring 30½ by 41 inches. If placed end to end the books would extend over a horizontal route for about fifty miles. If placed one upon the other they would make a tower seven miles high. And so the interesting axioms might be multiplied. But perhaps the greatest achievement is the part played by the plates from which the book is being printed. Only one set has been used to print the 425,000 copies. Over a year ago, when certain signs indicated that "David Harum" was fast winning an extraordinary popularity, a second set of electrotype plates was cast, to be used in case of emergency; but so well has the printer done his work that this set has not as yet been pressed into service.

The Vale Press Shakespeare.

John Lane of the Bodley Head has become the American agent for the new edition of "The Plays of Shakespeare," which will shortly be issued by the famous Vale Press. The work will be printed upon handmade paper and from new types, which will be used for no other work until the edition is completed. The text has been edited by Mr. T. S. Moore, who edited the Vale Press editions of "Shakespeare's Sonnets" and "The Passionate Pilgrim," now out of print. It will be conservative in its tendencies, being based upon the early folio editions, though the results of modern research will be recognized, and, as a matter of practical convenience, the plays will be printed in modern spelling. Each play will be issued in a single demi 8vo volume, bound in cloth and stamped in blind from a design by Mr. Ricketts. Only 310 sets of the Vale Shakespeare will be printed. While no attempt will be made to illustrate the plays, an entirely new scheme of decoration has been prepared for them, including borders and half-borders cut in brass and on wood from Mr. Ricketts's designs. The paper, which will be specially prepared by Messrs. Arnold, will bear a new Vale watermark—a mermaid.

One Author's First Novel.

Preparations are being made to bring out John Uri Lloyd's first novel, "Stringtown on the Pike," under the most favorable auspices. It will first appear as a serial in The Bookman, that periodical which gave such a telling start to "Janice Meredith." The first chapters will first see light in the March number. Mr. Lloyd was born in Western New York, and while a youth removed to Cincinnati, where he became a clerk in a drug store. As he grew older he turned his knowledge of chemistry to other account, and became the author of a number of technical works connected with his chosen profession. His "Etidorpha," a sort of scientific romance, privately printed in Cincinnati, has passed through twelve editions, a remarkable achievement for a private venture in literature. "Stringtown on the Pike" was written by the author for his own satisfaction and with no expec-

Books for Literary Workers.

The Macmillan Company is publishing a series of books which will particularly appeal to authors and students of literature. These are in no sense "textbooks," but are written for the general taste. Three are "Makers of Literature," by George Edward Woodberry; "The Evolution of the English Novel," by Francis Henry Stoddard, and Mr. Frederic Harrison's "Tennyson, Ruskin, Mill, and Other Literary Estimates." These will be followed in the course of the year by "The Clergy in American Life and Letters" by the Rev. Daniel Dulaney Addison; "The Knickerbockers," by the Rev. Henry Van Dyke; "The American Historical Novel," by Paul Leicester Ford, and "Southern Humorists," by John Kendrick Bangs.

"The Black Wolf's Breed."

Apparently, "When Knighthood Was in Flower" is not the only literary prize that has recently been captured by the Bowen-Merrill Company. Harris Dickon's new historical romance, published by this house only a few weeks ago, is now selling in its twelfth thousand. This is a fascinating tale of Old and New France, and the scene is laid in the reign of Louis XIV. The story is well written in an autobiographical style in good imitation of the age in which the events recounted are supposed to have taken place. The illustrations, which are historically correct—the work of C. M. Relyea—have been conceived with much force and vigor. Mr. Dickon is a young Vicksburg lawyer, and "The Black Wolf's Breed" is his first sustained flight in fiction. The strange contrast of scenes—the Court of France, the Indian encampments in the wilds of Louisiana—offer the author abundant opportunity to employ a picturesque, vivid pen. It is the same with the characters, who appear, and disappear, and reappear again—courtiers, adventurers, knights and ladies, Indian braves and squaws. It is a broad canvas, but the proportions of the foreground and the perspective are carefully and artistically handled. In these days, when real life seems so full of romance, people are strangely drawn toward these books of romance, history, and adventure. Evidently "The Black Wolf's Breed" has started upon a long and successful career.

Quite a novelty in publishers' catalogues has just been issued for the benefit of special customers by D. Appleton & Co. It is a brochure printed in rubricated style on heavy paper, containing the list of the subscription books published by this house. There is an elaborate descriptive text and appropriate illustrations, consisting of views and portraits. Such a brochure should be found convenient for all possessors of valuable private as well as public libraries.

The Appletons in the recently issued volume, one of their series of "The World's Great Books," containing the "Imitation of Christ," by à Kempis, the "Maxims" of Rochefaucauld, and the "Thoughts" of Pascal, secured the service of Bishop John F. Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal Church in writing an introduction to each of the works forming this unique trinity of classics. In these introductions the Bishop, through his facile pen, has given us a fine combination of biographic, critical, and bibliographical material in his usual luminous style.

A new volume of poems, entitled "Moods and Other Verse," by Edward Robeson Taylor, will shortly be published by Elder & Shepard of San Francisco.

John Lane is publishing to-day "Outside the Garden," by Helen Milman, with artistic text illustrations by E. H. New; "The Judgment of Helen," a new novel by Thomas Cobb; "The Realist," by Herbert Flowerdew, and "The Man's Cause," a novel by Ellen Napier Lefroy.

Among the G. W. Dillingham Company's latest and shortly forthcoming books are "The Veil Withdrawn," a thrilling detective story by Berton J. Maddux; "Beverly Osgood; or, When the Great City Is Awake," by Jane Valentine; "The Stateroom Opposite," by Arthur Henry Veysey, and "Miss Hogg, the American Heiress," by Mrs. V. C. Jones.

"British Canada," the third volume in the British Empire Series, will come from the press of the Funk & Wagnalls Company early in the Spring. To it the leading colonial authorities have contributed interesting articles on the history, people, resources, and Government of the Dominion of Canada. The cordial reception accorded the first two voumes, "British Africa" and "British India," added to the fact that Canada is of present and growing interest to Americans, should insure a hearty welcome for the forthcoming volume.

Among the more important Spring announcements of the New Amsterdam Book Company is the issue of the Minerva Library, to be published jointly with Messrs. Ward, Lock & Co. of London. The selections will include biographics, novels, essays, poetry, science, and the drama. The initial work of the series will be a beautifully illustrated reprint of Dr. David Livingstone's "Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa." The second volume will be Darwin's "Researches During the Voyage of H. M. S. Beagle," and this work will be followed by "The Life of Thomas Arnold, D. D.," the famous Headmaster of Rugby School, by Arthur P. Stanley, Dean of Westminster. Both these books will also be elaborately illustrated.

A new volume in the Columbian Historical Novels Series will shortly be presented by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, under the

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title of "Cuba Libre." The author is John R. Musick, who has taken his theme, as may be inferred by the title, from incidents in Cuba's struggle for liberty and the Spanish-American war.

John Jay Chapman's new political text book for voters as well as for legislators, to say nothing of reformers, will shortly be published by Charles Scribner's Sons under the title of "Practical Agitation."

Brentano's have in press "Written in Red," a story of a Boston detective, by G. H. Montague.

Meyer Brothers & Co., the American agents of the Paris publication Le Rire, announce that they have secured a few more copies of the famous number by Willette, containing the caricature of Queen Victoria and the British Army.

"Politics and Administration: A Study in Government," by Frank J. Goodnow, of Columbia University, will be immediately published by The Macmillan Company.

The Bowen-Merrill Company announces that the paper has just been purchased which will furnish 25,000 copies of "When Knighthood was in Flower," thus completing a quarter of a million copies of Mr. Major's book.

A few copies of the Bibliography of Beardsley's drawings, compiled by A. Gallatin, remain unsold at the publishers, A. Wessels & Co. A notice of this work appeared in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 27.

"The Growth of Our Foreign Policy" is the title of a paper which ex-Secretary of State Olney will contribute to the March Atlantic.

George F. Cram, the map publisher of Chicago, has just started a monthly magazine which will be called "Cram's Magazine." It will be devoted to history, geography, and current topics of the day. The editors are Israel Smith Clare and Dr. Eugene Murray-Aaron.

Benjamin Paul Blood, whose poem "The Lion of the Nile," published in Scribner's recently, attracted some attention, will have some new verses in the March number which bear the title of "Late."

Albert Stickney's "The Transvaal Out-Look," a frankly pro-Boer work, will shortly be presented by Dodd, Mead & Co. with five new and instructive maps. It is thus divided: Military, Political Contingencies, Probable Outcome.

"Red Pottage" is now selling at the rate of 1,300 copies a day. In the twelve weeks since the date of issue, eight editions have been printed.

A. T. Quiller Couch's new novel "The Ship of Stars," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, starts upon its second edition with a growing daily sale.

Difference in hero worship is amusingly represented by Mr. Mitman in the reminiscences of his father, the Dean of St. Paul's. Carlyle and Froude were together. Looking at Froude, Carlyle said, but not very loud: "There is a man who tries to whitewash and excuse a tyrant. You cannot improve them, and you cannot alter them, by telling soft lies about them. They are cruel, wicked men, and God lets them gang their ain gait." The Dean, who was rather inclined toward mischief, begged Carlyle to repeat what he had said, adding, however, this: "Listen, Froude, listen. Here is Mr. Carlyle denouncing you for making Henry VIII. a hero and a great King. Won't you remind him of Frederick the Great?" Carlyle looked provoked for a short time and then roared with laughter.

Mr. M. H. Spellman, whose recent book on Thackeray's "Contributions to Punch" has attracted much attention, has now in preparation two books, "The Art Life of G. F. Watts" and "Artist Life in London," for completion this year. A third, on John Ruskin, is just published by Cassell & Co. of London and is to be issued in America by the Messrs. Lippincott. He is also engaged on an essay on "The Portraits of Chaucer," for the Royal Society of Literature (in connection with the quincentenary this year), and another, "The National Gallery and Its Rearrangement," for the Nineteenth Century; besides one on "Punch and the American Girl," for Scribner's Magazine. He has a series of articles in preparation for his own Magazine of Art and many other papers besides.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—The recent excitement over Kipling's alleged authorship of "David Harum" reached the boiling point in Philadelphia, partly because Edward Bok of The Ladies' Home Journal was involved in the story, and partly because Julian Hawthorne, who is now practically on the staff of The Philadelphia North American, helped to keep the ball rolling by declaring that he was the holder of the stakes—an enormous amount—in the alleged wager of "Noisy Waistcoat" fame. It is all over now, and even the most serious of Philadelphians are beginning to realise that it was a huge hoax. Your correspondent, however, is in a position to indicate for the first time authoritatively the original perpetrator of the yarn, the distinguished Kansan, William Allen White, who is convicted out of his own mouth, inasmuch as he has confessed in a recent letter to Mr. Bok that he "did it."

The Lippincotts are glad to be able to announce now the immediate republication of several of the books which were destroyed in the fire of November, and which have been in great demand since. A new

stranger than either truth or fiction; F. Opper's "Mother Goose," and Sydney George Fisher's "The True William Penn" may be mentioned, as well as "Bohemian Paris of To-day," which has been greatly sought after, and Miss Anne H. Wharton's "Salons Colonial and Republican," the entire edition of which was destroyed in the fire.

George Barrie & Sons' edition of Balzac has achieved a wonderful success, the consensus of literary opinion as to the translation—and especially with regard to the illustrations, which are all by French artists and which therefore reflect accurately the life and atmosphere of which Balzac wrote—that it surpasses any other known edition. A new enterprise upon which the Messrs. Barrie are engaged is an edition of Hogarth which will challenge comparison with any similar work ever issued. The Barries have arranged to make a considerable display at the Paris Exposition, where they will illustrate to the world the rapid strides which are being made in American typography and bookbinding.

The Ladies' Home Journal will shortly commence the publication of a new series of Kipling stories. They are animal stories and are said to be grotesquely humorous.

NOTES FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—It has been asserted that the great success of "David Harum" may be ascribed to the coincidence of its plot with the business man's clear understanding. If this be the case, "God's Rebel," by Mr. Hulbert Fuller, the author of "Vivian of Virginia," should be much more widely read, for its plot and incidents are within the apprehension, not only of all business men, but of all manufacturers, railway shareholders, railway hands, and mechanics, and are of interest to all of them. The bones upon which it puts flesh and blood may be found in Mr. Henry Demarest Lloyd's "Wealth and Commonwealth," and one of the stories contained in that treasury of evil chronicles, the story of Samuel Van Sychel, who "wanted to make oil," is transferred bodily to its pages. The author does not content himself with setting forth the case of the manufacturer, but shows how the net of wrongdoing and greed is set for the feet for the man of learning, professor, physician, or clergyman, and how hardly shall any one of them live without in some way joining right hand to right hand with the oppressor. The book was written and copyrighted before the appearance of Miss Sherwood's admirable "Henry Worthington, Idealist," although published so much later, and its central figure is apparently the same, but its scope is much wider, the "department store" being only one of its topics. Also, its author writes with more feeling, and at times barely avoids bitterness. His weak point is his lack of perception that Christianity is on his side in the contest between the individual and organized greed, and his apparent agreement with the invectives against Christianity poured forth by some of his characters.

Regarded purely as art, the story is very imperfect, being overladen with argument, and containing much that is painful, but is as logical as Aristotle could ask, and the movement of the wheel of life is as discernible in it as in Mr. Ruskin's favorite, "The Abbot." True, the movement is swifter, for the action is more brief, the end more sudden, but trusts and other monopolies do not wait twenty years for the fullness of time to bring in events, but strike men once and strike no more. The publishers of "God's Rebel" are Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. The latest Beacon Biograph, "Thomas Paine," by Mr. Ellery Sedgwick, sets its subject in a new light, as far as the general reader is concerned, for Mr. Moncure D. Conway's great biography has not removed the impression of earlier "Lives" written with the intention of crushing Paine. Mr. Conway, too, having been all his life in opposition to a State Church, is inclined to be a partisan advocate, and Mr. Sedgwick is determined to be nothing of the sort. If, in the end, he be inclined to praise Paine overmuch, it is from gratitude for his services to the infant Republic, services which incline any American to forget his later errors, and to forget also that his services were rendered rather from love of abstract liberty than from affection for the Republic. In his case, as in the case of John Paul Jones, "nothing but deeds remain," the deeds for which Washington was grateful and Congress generous.

Mr. Richard Hovey's "Taliesin," to be published this week, continues the story of Lancelot and Guenevere begun in "The Quest of Merlin," and carried on by "The Marriage of Guenevere" and "The Birth of Galahad." Percival's search for the Holy Grail occupies about half the act, of the other, Taliesin and the Lady of the Lake are the chief characters. Those who have read the three earlier books know that the legend of Mr. Hovey is not Tennyson's, but is informed with pantheism and mysticism unknown alike to the ancient Briton and the Laureate. These books are to be published by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co.

Mr. Richard Olney's Atlantic paper on "The Growth of Our Foreign Policy" opens the March number of the magazine. It prophesies the consequence of our new foreign relations will be for the best.

"It will import, if not for us, for coming generations, a larger knowledge of the earth and its diverse peoples; a familiarity with problems world-wide in their bearings; the abatement of racial prejudices; in short, such enlarged mental and moral vision as is ascribed to the Roman citizen in the memorable saying that, being a man, nothing human was foreign to him."

He thinks that as we are handicapped with the Philippines, our need of friendship is imperative, as our hold upon them without her would be likely to prove precarious, perhaps altogether unstable, and personally, he seems undismayed by the prospect; and speaks of the people of Great Britain and our own as making "one family, whose internal differences should not prevent a united front against the world outside." Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson's article on "Our Political Horizon" considers "The New Development of Our Socialism" rather depressingly. Among the articles now already

A seat at the theatre costs $2.00, and only one person can occupy it. A good novel costs little more than half this sum, and it may be enjoyed by twenty persons, besides being a valuable addition to one's library,—whereas seat coupons are only good to throw away.

Moral: Good novels are a better investment than theatre tickets. If you want to spend several evenings in pleasant reading or to make a welcome present to a friend you cannot do better than to buy Egerton Castle's "The Light of Scarthey" (fourth edition), "The Market Place," by Harold Frederic, (28th thousand), or "Tekla," by Robert Barr, (35th thousand).

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BOOKS.—Bartlett's, 33 East 22d St. Books bought. Few Oriental rugs just came in will sell cheap.

The "Train Fever" Dream.

From Longman's.

Herein we find ourselves about to go a journey, but one of the bags or boxes inexplicably declines to get itself packed, in spite of all the best endeavors of self and servants. It is like the waking experience of all those of us who are occasionally, but not often enough to make the process easy and familiar, obliged to pack for ourselves—the experience that whenever we strap up the last vehicle for luggage we immediately find another suit of clothes demanding to be packed—a suit of whose existence there was no previous sign. In dreams it is not only a suit, but a whole portmanteau load, that will not get itself packed. As fast as one thing is put in another is created to be put in after it, and after the whole pile has reached the roof it is found that some

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1900

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The death of Mr. Ruskin had been regarded for several years as an event which might be expected to occur at any moment. He was a very old man; he was in feeble health, and his constitution had always been weak. Naturally he fell an easy victim to influenza.

I am old enough to remember the days when Ruskin was looked upon as the absolute authority in all matters of art. Whatever he told us concerning painting, sculpture, and architecture we implicitly believed. The few who timidly suggested that Ruskin might possibly not be infallible were scorned as stupid Philistines. We gave up all our previous beliefs. We consented to look upon Claude and Correggio as little better than impostors. We pretended to believe that Turner was the only perfect landscape painter that the world had ever known. We abhorred the Renaissance and all its works, and pitied Raphael as a man who might have been a great artist if he had been an evangelical Protestant.

It seems strange as we look back to the days of the Ruskinian despotism that no one saw the contradictory and illogical nature of Ruskin's teachings. He decided that no man could be a great painter or architect who was not a devout Christian. He loved the pictures of the early Venetians, and therefore decided that they were deeply religious men. Then he reversed his reasoning, and asserted that because Bellini and Cima and Carpaccio were devout, all their paintings were necessarily good. At the same time he exalted above all other painters Turner, a man of the worst habits. His method of classifying all artists as either supremely great or infamously bad, never seemed to us to be ridiculous and hysterical. Whatever Ruskin said must be true, and if at times his sayings were hard to us we nevertheless accepted them reverently.

Long before his death Ruskin had utterly lost his following. His theories of art were almost unanimously derided by artists of every nation. Turner was no longer regarded as the only great landscape painter, and men did not hesitate to say that what Ruskin had called his perfection of coloring was due to the fact that in his later years Turner was color blind. Gothic architecture, which Ruskin had told us was the only architecture, went out of fashion, and Renaissance once more became a favorite type; although Ruskin had plainly told us that if any man tolerated anything pertaining to the Renaissance, he should without doubt perish utterly.

And yet in certain things Ruskin will undoubtedly be a permanent influence. He was the first to show us the supreme greatness of Tintoretto. He virtually discovered Carpaccio, who had never previously been regarded as a consummate master. He made us see, as we had never seen before, the glory of Gothic and the beauty of Romanesque, and though we no longer believe that a cabman's shelter should be modeled after the Amiens Cathedral, or that a greengrocers' shop should be Romanesque, what was true in Ruskin's teachings as to architecture will necessarily endure.

Indeed, Ruskin was vastly more sane in his theories of architecture than in his theories of painting. The chapter in "The Stones of Venice" on the origin of Gothic is probably the truest of all his writings. He did not succeed in abolishing Renaissance architecture, but he certainly did succeed in modifying it; so that some of its worst faults, such as its profusion of useless and meaningless pediments, are not to be found in English buildings of the last twenty years. We may be right in believing, say, one-third of what he wrote of architecture, but we can hardly believe more than a tenth of what he wrote of painting.

As to his political and economic theories they were at once rejected by all men, except those born with a tendency to fanaticism. There will always be a small party of impracticable enthusiasts who will worship Ruskin as the prophet of a new political economy, but upon the world at large the influence of his politico-economic writings will be absolutely nil.

But the charm of Ruskin's rhetoric will never fade. It is a delight to read his musical sentences, even when they tell us that railways are irreligious, and manufactories are immoral, and Renaissance architecture utterly vile and bestial. Also the memory of Ruskin's pure and unselfish life will remain as a precious inheritance among all English-speaking people. He was one of the glories of the century; and though he thought that his life was a failure because his theories were rejected, his strengthening and purifying influence on the souls of countless men and women made his life a magnificent success. He had long ago abandoned the narrow, puritanical creed in which he had been reared, but he died with a true faith in immortality, and in the infinite goodness of God.

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In the same paper which announced the death of Mr. Ruskin was the sad news of the deaths of Mr. Blackmore, the novelist, and Mr. G. W. Steevens, the journalist. Mr. Blackmore made one brilliant success as a novel writer. His "Lorna Doone" made him famous, and secured a fair sale for all his subsequent books, but he never repeated his one great success. I never could see the vast superiority of "Lorna Doone" to certain of his other novels. Indeed, I have always preferred the "Maid of Exer" to any of Blackmore's books; but in that respect I presume that few of his admirers will agree with me. He was a most industrious and painstaking writer, and fully deserved all the popularity that he gained. He was personally little in evidence in London. He loved his garden, and many of his neighbors knew him only as a market-gardener.

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Mr. G. W. Steevens had made a reputation as a vivid and picturesque descriptive writer only three or four years ago. We were still regarding him as a man full of promise, when his untimely death in South Africa made us vividly realize our loss. He was unquestionably the best of newspaper correspondents, with the solitary exception of Kipling. He could see and could describe. He saw in a moment what duller men could see only in an hour, and he could describe with the fidelity of the camera and the brilliancy of a great colorist. He lived within a mile or so of my own home, in the ancient house called Merton Abbey, formerly the residence of Lady Hamilton. The house is known by most people as Nelson's house—the reason of which is obvious. Near to Merton Abbey is the house where De Foe is said to have written "Robinson Crusoe." True, it has been conclusively proved that De Foe never lived in the house, but that does not seem to affect the vitality of the legend. The lovely Surrey lanes, the paradise of cyclists, are all around Merton Abbey, but he who knew them so well died in squalid, fever-stricken, battle-torn Ladysmith.

***

Kipling is generally supposed to have gone to the Cape in order to write letters for The Times. He went solely in search of a warm climate. After his illness of last year he was forbidden by the doctors to spend another Winter in England, and he would have left England some time ago had he not been detained by a tedious attack of influenza. Probably he will write a few letters, but he has not gone to the Cape as a correspondent.

***

The third number—or third volume, as the publishers prefer to call it—of The Anglo-Saxon Review contains a notable, though hardly "timely," article on Lucretius, by W. H. Mallock. Also "War Memories" by Stephen Crane, an article on "Spain" by Señor Moret y Prendergast, a valuable article by Spenser Wilkinson "On the Art of Going to War," and some twenty other contributions, nearly all of which are readable, and several of which are conspicuously able. It is rather the best number that has yet appeared.

***

Marie Corelli is to publish a new novel in the Spring, and a subtle enemy, posing as a friend, suggests in one of the weekly papers that critics should forget Miss Corelli's dislike of them, and should review the book strictly on its merits. This is, indeed, bitter, and shows a malignant and revengeful spirit.

W. L. ALDEN.

Mommsen's Dislike of the English.

To be considered rather in the light of a literary event than otherwise, is a communication of Prof. Theodor Mommsen's, which appears in The North American Review of this month. The article, entitled "German Feeling Toward England and America," is the response of Mommsen to a series of questions addressed to him by Mr. Sidney Whitman. The author of "Römische Geschichte" is very far from being complimentary to the English. He displays a decided hostility to them. Once on a time, he writes, he had a decided penchant for the Englishman, but now "the illusions have vanished." He thinks that there are "radical defects" in the English system. He believes that England tramples "on nations subjugated and despised." The change of feeling toward Englishmen, he is satisfied, they have brought about themselves.

Once on a time "many a London tailor has been admired in Germany as a living lord." Germans have dropped their admiration. The English have done their best to get hated in Germany, and they have been successful. What particularly angers Mommsen are the reports about Germans, as mercenaries in the service of the Boers. As a conclusion, Mommsen writes, "As far as I know, every German is at heart with the Boers, and not because their cousinship is a little closer than the English, but partly because the hate against your countrymen has reached fearful and, I must add, unjust dimensions."

Prof. Mommsen is good enough to write very nicely about the United States. He pays a well-merited compliment to Carl Schurz. He favors the Monroe doctrine. He looks, as far as we are concerned, for a new order of things, created by the breaking up of China "and the consequences of the Spanish-American war." He declares himself to be our well-wisher, but says he is no prophet. There is a great bitterness in Mommsen's expression of opinion, which will not be relished by English readers. It must be borne in mind that Theodor Mommsen was born some two years after the battle of Waterloo.

Literary Tastes and Aversions.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have been much interested in two letters which you have recently published concerning literary tastes and aversions. One is by a correspondent who signs himself "Omega," the other comes from Mr. Archer Duncan.

I admire the candor of both correspondents as well as their courage in maintaining that their tastes are good. Will you not let me follow their lead and confess deficiencies similar to theirs?

I have never been a good novel reader. Thackeray and Scott were to me acquired tastes, and Dickens is a taste which I seem to have outgrown. Victor Hugo I have hitherto found unutterably dull. Balzac, who to many is the greatest of all novelists, is an uncertain quantity with me. I thoroughly enjoyed "Eugénie Grandet," and was thoroughly bored by "Père Goriot"—in fact was unable to finish it. "César Birotteau" I thought a good, but by no means an astonishing, performance. "Ursule Mirouet," the novel now on my table, I expect to admire. The novelist whom I think I have most thoroughly enjoyed is George Eliot. Why is it, by the way, that so few critics dwell upon the humor of this wonderful writer? To me it is one of her most characteristic charms, and there are few creations in literature that have amused me more than Mr. Brooke, Mrs. Poyser, or Aunt Glegg.

H. B. HINCKLEY.

Northampton, Mass., Feb. 3, 1900.

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Corporation Finance.

A Study of the Principles and Methods of the Management of the Finances of Corporations in the United States, with special reference to the valuation of corporation securities. By THOMAS L. GREENE, Manager of the Audit Co. 8vo, $1.25.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
February 3, 1899.

DEAR SIR, This is the second year that I have used your little book on Corporation Finance with my class in modern economic history. It has proved a very instructive text.

(Signed) CARL C. PLEHN,
Associate Professor of Finance.

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(Charles the Great.) The Hero of Two Nations. By H. W. CARLESS DAVIS, All Souls', Oxford. *Heroes of the Nations, No. 27.* Fully illustrated. 12°, $1.50. *(Nearly ready.)*

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The Merging of East and West in Universal History. By BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, President of the University of California. *Heroes of the Nations, No. 26.* Fully illustrated. 12mo, $1.50.

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IF YOU KNOW ANY ONE who is fond of Poetry, tell them to write for a free specimen copy of the monthly *Magazine of Poetry, New York City.*

"Bonnie Marie Hamilton."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Last week, in a review of Mgr. Seton's book upon the house of Seton, that fine stanza of the ballad, "The Queen's Marie"—

Yestreen the Queen had four Maries,
The night she'll hae but three;
There was Marie Seaton and Marie Beaton
And Marie Carmichael and me,

was slightly misquoted, with the comment that "the 'me' of the ballad must have been Mary Livingston, as she was one of the four."

Now, the balladist specifically names his heroine "Bonny Marie Hamilton," and Marie Hamilton she will therefore ever remain, in spite of what historians may prove. Sir Walter Scott, annotating the ballad in the minstrelsy of the Scottish border, wherein it was first published, quotes a story from Knox's "History of the Reformation" regarding "Mary Livingston," one of the Queen's attendants, upon whose tragedy the ballad may well have been founded. He further quotes Keith to the effect that when the Queen embarked at Dunbarton for France, with her went "four young virgins, all of the name of Mary, viz., Livingston, Fleming, Seatoun, and Beatoun." Sir Walter adds, however, that because of the ravages of time, death, and matrimony, there must have been frequent recruits to the corps, and cites verses of an old Court poet referring to other of the Queen's Maries. Incidentally, the Lady Mary Fleming, one of the four, is the heroine of Scott's romance, "The Abbot."

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

New York, Jan. 2, 1900.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Snow, then clearing and colder; northwest gales.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,635. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1900.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

LONDON FEARS A TRAP FOR ROBERTS

Cannot Understand the Small Resistance to Gen. French.

BULLER IS NOW LAUGHED AT

Story of His Blundering in 1898 Manoeuvres Recalled.

Rosebery Not Likely to Return to Power—A Fault in Indian Administration — Public Sorry Cecil Rhodes Was Not Captured.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Scriptural phrase, to "rejoice with trembling," fitly expresses our first attitude toward the news of the relief of Kimberley. So many times have loudly trumpeted tales of magnificent triumphs been followed by reluctantly admitted disasters that we hesitate now to accept telegrams even from Lord Roberts as full statements of the facts in their latest development.

However, the country would indeed be more ter pered than it is by dread were it not ready to believe that the old man now in command is no gasometer. He is not only an experienced, daring soldier, but a man capable of weighing his words.

On the other hand, solid grounds for our doubts lie in the facility with which Gen. French's flying column was allowed to penetrate into Kimberley without resistance, for he was practically unopposed. Also, we have no definite knowledge of what has become of the Boer Army. To-day's messages speak of 10,000 men under Cronje flying before the pursuing British, and with their stores lost, but this must be nonsense, because it is improbable that half such a number has been anywhere near the Modder River or Kimberley this last month. Until Roberts appeared on the scene, it must not be forgotten, our troops lay idle, merely eating their supplies. No effective forays were made, nor any reconnoissances worth anything, and at last, ten days ago, some press messages were allowed to escape the censor telling us that fewer men appeared to be in the Magersfontein trenches, the inference drawn being that Cronje had taken his men away to press Kimberley. Almost simultaneously, however, came the news that the Boer forces operating around Colesberg in Cape Colony had been largely increased, and that was soon followed by descriptions of the British retreat from there, which is still in progress.

I am not a military critic, as I have told you before, but I do know something about the climatic conditions prevailing in South Africa at this season of the year, and something also about the characteristics of and modes of warfare practiced by the Dutch.

***

PROBABLE BOER TACTICS.

Presuming upon this slender knowledge, I have from the first considered it unlikely that the Orange Free State farmers would attempt to stand up to a great army of well disciplined troops. If the advance of these troops could only be delayed until the dry season had fairly set in, (as it has been,) then all that would be necessary for the Free Staters and their allies in the south to do would be to leave the British troops to flounder about among the burning sand hills and valleys and the great, frequently waterless desert, and devote all their energies to preying upon the British lines of communication.

It seems to me that the events around Kimberley point to this forecast of the Boer tactics as being not far from a correct one. The burghers have no lives to throw away in pitched battles, particularly when largely outnumbered, as they would be by the force under Roberts—a force at its striking point probably amounting at least to 20,000 men. When, therefore, the commander of the Boer Army saw British troops being hurried up into the sunparched and overheated sandy region forming so much of the Orange Free State he would probably slip away with the bulk of his men, his artillery, and all hat he could conveniently carry off of his supplies, either eastward towards Bloemfontein or southward to attack the long British line of communication.

On this interpretation the relief of Kimberley does not mean much, and our victory gives no scope for great rejoicing.

I am bound to state, however, that no journal published in London and coming under my eyes has given any such interpretation as this of the Free Staters' tactics or intentions, and you must put your own value upon it. All I insist upon is that during the dry season, now fully entered upon, the more British troops there are in the interior of South Africa, the greater is the danger of their perishing from hunger and thirst.

***

RHODES NOW HATED.

Before passing from this subject I may note the curious change that has taken place in the public estimation of the Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes. When the news of Gen. French's successful dash first spread over the town yesterday it was common enough to hear people say, amid their mutual congratulations over the event, that the only thing they regretted was that the Boers did not capture "that beast Rhodes." In other words it is now beginning to be recognized, even by the strongest partisans of the war, that it is to this man's schemes more than to anything else that we owe the dangers now threatening our empire, not only in South Africa, but at other points.

***

BULLER "THE FERRYMAN."

As for Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, we have almost forgotten him these last few days, and have got sufficiently over the terrible disappointments his failures produced to be able to joke about them. The nimble wits of the Stock Exchange have nicknamed him "The Ferryman," and "Sir Reverse Buller."

The old tale of Buller's wonderful blundering in the Autumn manoeuvres of 1898 has also been revived and put into circulation. It is related with gusto how he was then put in command of an army corps, and ordered to locate the enemy and beat him. Up to the time limit given he had never even discovered the said enemy.

This was notorious at the time, yet such is the power of press puffery that the poor man was sent out to South Africa amid universal plaudits, and with a ready-made reputation as a great military commander. I feel sorry for him, and think he really has been somewhat hardly used, having received a task that even a first-rate military genius might have failed in.

***

SURGEONS' BIG SALARIES.

It may be interesting just to mention another little circumstance. The celebrated Army Surgeons—sent out also with great drum beating and trumpet blowing calling attention to their unselfish patriotism—have in reality consented to serve their country at the gentle fee of £5,000 a year each. The ordinary Army Surgeons, men probably more expert and competent for the work they have to do, receive £25 to £40 a year.

The fact is that this war has been regarded by our brave, but somewhat brainless aristocrats as a sporting expedition on a gigantic scale, and, as they are risking their lives now and then with the true old British dogged courage, they have insisted upon being attended to by the highest men in the surgical profession, at great expense to the nation.

By and by we shall have some pretty rows in Parliament over this, but at present Parliament does not know quite what to do with itself. The political position is slowly changing, but on the surface all goes well with the Government.

***

THE ARMY REFORM PLAN.

This week the Government played what many would call a low down trick on the opposition, when laying before the House of Commons the demand for £13,000,000 toward the cost of the war. Everybody expected that a debate on the causes and conduct of the war, as well as upon the intentions of the Government when it is over, would arise upon this motion.

Nothing of the kind happened. The Parliamentary Secretary for War discoursed at length about army reform, and used the opportunity to lay on the table some fantastic proposals designed to increase the strength of the regular army by 100,000 or 150,000 men, with guns galore. Those who opposed the war were thus completely outflanked, and the discussion went off into the ill-smelling, marshy ground surrounding the War Office.

As for the Government plan, it is admitted to be ridiculous by most of the Ministry's supporters. Perhaps these tactics indicated a fear of the light, but they were temporarily successful, and produced confusion in the ranks of the Opposition.

***

LORD ROSEBERY'S SPEECH.

It was not in the Commons, however, that the most curious episode of the week took place, but in the Lords. There on Thursday afternoon Lord Rosebery turned up and delivered what he may have thought to be a rousing calls to arms, on the ground that the British Empire is in danger, danger everywhere, with ne'er a man to shoot. He shouted, gesticulated, made a tremendous noise, and nobody paid the slightest attention to him.

Lord Salisbury, when he replied to the comments of other members of the House ignored the harangue of his predecessor in the Premiership altogether, making no allusion to it, either direct or indirect. Probably no politician of Lord Rosebery's standing ever before received such a deliberate snub from the head of any Government.

I cannot help thinking it was well deserved. My sympathies are with Lord Salisbury, not only in this particular matter, but in many others, where he has to stand between the promptings of his own heart and conscience and the imperious exigencies of the situation into which he has been driven.

What Lord Rosebery's motive was for making this fustian speech, in a tone so utterly falsetto as to cause it to fall flat everywhere throughout the country, I cannot imagine, unless he thought to conciliate that portion of the Conservative Party—and it is a large one—clamorous for military conscription. He knows, of course, that the old Tories and the young imperialists are at one on this question, because their objection to the epaulets and rosewater and a month's holiday to serve one's country, forming the War Office patchwork scheme, is that it altogether shirks the mention of compulsory service.

***

"A BORN INTRIGUER."

If this were the motive Lord Rosebery obeyed he overshot his mark and failed utterly, as I am bound to say he generally does when bidding for political support. A more ineffective and dangerous leader no political party could possibly have. He is a born intriguer, working his way by underhand channels into positions of authority that he is not fitted for. He became Prime Minister through an intrigue, and was no sooner exalted to that position than intrigues began to surround him and his colleagues which led to his being ousted from a post he was really incapable of filling, and had no business ever to be asked to fill. It has been so at all times. A year ago he was sprung upon the Eighty Club as its President when there was no time left in which to organize any opposition.

It follows from this kind of campaigning by surprises that opposition invariably does arise, and presently turns the usurper out. Lord Rosebery is always resigning or being dropped from some honorary post or other, and becomes more and more an Ishmaelite in politics. Yet a considerable section of our press sounds his praises, and some papers lately have been bellowing their loudest that he should be called into the Ministry, as an ardent imperialist to supersede Lord Salisbury I am no Tory, but were such a thing contemplated none would protest more loudly against such a substitution than the thousands of plain folk of my way of thinking.

***

LIBERALS WANT A LEADER.

You will find as time goes on that Rosebery's chances of returning to power decrease every year. No party will have him, least of all the Liberal Party, now sighing for a leader who can lead.

It is really lamentable, the present position of this once dominant party. There are excellent men in its front ranks, and its nominal leader, "Sir Henry C. B.," as he is familiarly called, is a shrewd Scotchman with a turn for a certain dry kind of humor. But neither he nor any of his active colleagues possesses the power of electrifying men and stimulating consciences. Their speeches, therefore, produce extremely little effect, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman himself seems totally deficient in the tactful skill and dash requisite to reanimate and bring again into harmony a party that has been split into fragments, and almost destroyed as an effective force in politics, through the success of Rosebery's intrigue to gain the Premiership when Mr. Gladstone resigned.

***

RUSSIA TO OCCUPY HERAT.

I have left no space in which to talk about foreign politics this week, and there is little to talk about. We are most days treated to some new story of Russian intrigue and advances in Asia, or about French "pinpricking" in Egypt, but I am unable to say quite what they mean, except at one point.

It must be held as established on reliable evidence that Russia has quietly been collecting considerable arms, and, it is said, 20,000 men, (but we may perhaps halve the number,) at Khusk, which is a place within about fifty miles of Herat. Such a body of troops cannot long stay there. Herat will be occupied, and after that we may expect alarms about India to follow each other in quick succession.

***

INDIAN RELIEF DISTRIBUTION.

Meantime, poor India continues to sink deeper and deeper into hunger and misery. I had a long talk this week with Sir William Wedderburn, an old Indian civilian of a type all too rare now, who made it his life's work when in the Government service to understand the Hindus and to govern them in sympathy instead of by the bullying which is too much our present imperialist fashion. He said that India was loyal enough, but that its poverty was unquestionably increasing and that the Government agencies for effecting famine relief were in many places defective, from our pernicious habit of conducting all business with the natives through unworthy agents. Low-class village policemen, Sir William said, Under Magistrates, native servants, and so on are the go-betweens, or executives, of the British officials' orders, and are frequently the most ruthless of village tyrants. Money given to them for charity is often misappropriated, either by being quietly stolen or distributed only to those who win the favor of these underlings. It will ultimately be fatal to us if we do not in all domestic matters of this kind seek to give employment to the wealthier and educated natives, as the old Mohammedan rulers of India invariably did.

***

ANOTHER FAMINE FUND.

The Mansion House Relief Fund has now started with a bold advertisement, and subscriptions are slowly coming in. Many other kinds of help, though, will be required, and particularly in the direction of supplies to native charitable agencies, because of the immense numbers of the hungry in States not under our direct rule.

We have, therefore, started a fund for this purpose, to be distributed through English and native sources, not official; but directly in touch with the starvation in the afflicted districts. It is most particularly to be spent in replacing the cattle lost in tens of thousands through the drought. From this fund, whatever it may amount to, not one farthing will be deducted either for advertisements, for management, or for the cost of distribution. A. J. W.

Famine Relief Fund in Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.—The Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, presided to-day at a meeting inaugurating a famine fund, at which the leading Maharajahs and British officials were present. The announcement that the Queen had opened the fund with £1,000 was enthusiastically cheered, whereupon the Maharajah of Darbhanga contributed £7,500, the British India Company £5,000, Lord Curzon £1,000, and other subscriptions raised the total to £50,000.

GRAF WALDERSEE AGROUND.

The Hamburg-American Liner Sticks Fast in the Bay and Waits for High Tide.

The Hamburg-American steamer Graf Waldersee started out for Hamburg yesterday afternoon in the blinding snow storm, but in going out she grounded at Buoy 7, northeast of the Southwest Spit, and not far from the junction of the Swash and Main channels.

There are no rocks in the neighborhood, but the company ordered three tugs to go down the bay to pull the steamer off, two of them being the Fulder and the Manila. The captains of the tugs, however, did not care to go down, and said that the steamer was in no danger whatever and would easily float off at high tide.

The Government steamer Ordnest, that plies between this city and the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, came in in the evening and reported having seen the Graf Waldersee still aground. The captain of the Ordnest said he had no doubt that the steamer would get off at high tide without any damage.

The thick snow prevented anything being seen last night from Sandy Hook, and it was not known whether or not the liner floated off with the high tide. At 10:26 last night the gale appeared to be at its height down the bay, the wind blowing at the rate of over 52 miles an hour from the northeast. It was snowing hard and a high sea was running.

HUNTING JERSEY CALVES.

Attempt to Recapture Mr. Delafield's Herd in Ulster Not a Success.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The residents in and about the little country village of Stone Ridge have been hunting a herd of Jersey calves through the woodland for the past few days hoping to catch some of the calves before they perish from the cold. The calves are owned by Mr. Delafield of New York City, who owns a magnificent country estate at Stone Ridge, near the country home of Francis H. Leggett, also of New York City.

Over a month ago the calves strayed from the farm, and quickly becoming acquainted with the herds of deer that roam at will about the woodland in this part of Ulster County, learned to jump fences and to enjoy life in the woods, untrammeled by restrictions.

A few days ago it was decided to try to secure the stray animals and a hunt was organized. A score of the residents of Stone Ridge gave chase to the herd of valuable Jerseys, finally locating them and then trying to capture them by lassoing. The idea, however, failed to work successfully, for after five of the calves were lassoed and tied to a tree, while the hunters went after the rest of the herd, they ran about the trees until the ropes became taut and they were choked to death.

Three other calves when lassoed made a rush at their captors, butted them in the stomach, and then, after kicking them severely, escaped with the lassoes about their necks. The ten or twelve others in the herd escaped. In the course of the hunt one of the hunters managed to lasso a young and pretty fawn which had strayed from the mother doe. When he released it from captivity afterward it bounded away in search of the herd and its attendant herd of calves.

Another attempt is to be made on Monday to capture the recreant calves, as it is feared they will perish of the cold.

The First Railway in the World to adopt for all its cars the Pintsch Light is the New York Central. This line has Pintsch Light in its sleeping and parlor cars, its coaches, baggage cars, and mail cars, contributing in this, as in all other things, to the comfort and safety of its patrons.—Adv.

Two Magnificent Trains To Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and the Southwest, leave Grand Central Station every day by the New York Central-Big Four Route, at 1:00 and 9:20 P. M. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

Southern Railway for all points South. New York Office, 271 or 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

Only Line One Night Out to Port Tampa, Palm Beach, Miami. Commencing Feb. 18th, Penn. R. R. Train 8:55 A. M. as above. Accommodates also all Florida resorts. Other trains, Florida Special, 12:25, and Express, 9:25 P. M. Apply Atlantic Coast Line, 229 Broadway.—Adv.

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Golf, Hunting, Fishing at Tampa Bay and Florida West Coast Hotels. Through train service—Plant System, 290 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

WOMAN ACCUSES ASYLUM DOCTOR

Charges Conspiracy in Commitment and Ill-Treatment.

HER ESCAPE BY A WINDOW

Names Husband as Co-Defendant—Sues Dr. Barnes of Stamford for $50,000—His Statement.

Many serious charges are made against Dr. Frank H. Barnes, proprietor and medical director of Grey Towers, an asylum near Stamford, Conn., by Mrs. Madeline Miller in a suit for $50,000 damages on account of alleged abuses which she has instituted against him in the Supreme Court, and in which she names her husband, Eugene D. Miller, a bookkeeper for Park & Tilford, as co-defendant, asserting that it was through a conspiracy between him and Dr. Barnes that she was incarcerated in the asylum, although she had never suffered from any mental or nervous disease.

Mrs. Miller, in her complaint, declares that late in October last her husband brought her a telegram stating that her brother, William J. Shaw, had been fatally injured in a railroad collision at Riverside, Conn., and asking her to come to him at once. They were then living in Flushing, and she started at once without her supper, Mr. Miller accompanying her. It was dark when they reached Riverside, but a carriage was waiting, which her husband told her would take them to the hospital. At last they drove up before a great structure, and Miller went in, reappearing a few minutes later with Dr. Barnes and two keepers. He told her that her brother was waiting to see her, and she descended from the carriage and followed the doctor and his employes inside. The door closed and locked behind her, and the men told her she must stay there. She called for her husband, and was told that he was already on his way to New York, and that it was by his orders that she was confined.

Then Mrs. Miller says she was forcibly undressed, a night robe was placed upon her, and an attempt was made to give her a hypodermic injection. She was placed in close confinement, she says, with a number of lunatics and subjected to their taunts, and was compelled to witness many unpleasant sights.

A few days after her incarceration, Mrs. Miller says, Dr. Barnes came to her and, under threats of putting her in a straitjacket in solitary confinement, compelled her to sign an instrument the purport of which she did not know but which she has since learned was a self-commitment to the institution.

Mrs. Miller charges that Dr. Barnes obliged her to perform various acts for the entertainment of himself and his family, and at night kept her in a room, the door of which was locked and the windows nailed down, and that he paid no regard to her frequent demands to be released. On the night of Nov. 2 she heard that he had gone to the theatre with his assistants, when she wrenched a hook from the wall, drew out the nails from the window with it, and leaped out two stories to the ground. She received injuries to the spine, legs, feet, and one hip, but was able to drag herself to the home of an acquaintance in Stamford, three miles away, reaching there at 12:30 o'clock A. M. Her friend took her in, and, after nursing her for a day and a half, helped her over the Connecticut State line and to this city, where she was safe from pursuit.

Mrs. Miller charges that her husband entered into this alleged conspiracy in order to dethrone her reason so that he could secure a divorce from her, if not to cause her death. She says she owned the equity in their home in Flushing and the furniture, valued in all at $5,600. She is represented by Lawyer David M. Neuberger of 256 Broadway, and the papers have been served.

Dr. Barnes yesterday admitted some of the circumstances detailed in the complaint, but said he proposed to defend the suit on its merits and was confident of a complete vindication whenever it came to trial. He has placed his interests in the hands of State Attorney Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut, who lives in Stamford. Dr. Barnes alleged that Mrs. Miller was received as an alcoholic patient, and while not insane, was in sore need of such treatment as the institution affords, although had she not escaped, she would have been discharged as cured in two months at most. Her coming, he said, had been arranged for by Mr. Miller's parents, who are private patients of his, and who live in Springdale, Conn. Mr. Miller had told him, he alleged, that his wife had on several occasions threatened his life, and once had thrown a lamp at him.

Dr. Barnes denied all knowledge of the alleged bogus telegram, and said that he was in New York the night Mrs. Miller reached Grey Towers, and she was, therefore, received by his brother, who was then the Supervisor of the asylum. He saw her the following day, when she appeared to be in a very nervous condition. He produced the commitment paper, and asked her to sign it, but used no threats, he alleged, to induce her to do so, other than to tell her that if she refused he would take her before a Probate Judge, to be committed by him. The only witness to the signing, he said, was Miss McLean, a nurse in the institution, who is now in Canada.

Mrs. Miller, Dr. Barnes alleged, often admitted that she was a victim of the alcohol habit, and discussed her case with him. So far from being closely confined, he said, she indulged in long strolls about the grounds in company with a nurse, and at her own request he had allowed her to come to his family apartments and use the piano. This was the only ground he could think of for her charge that she had been compelled to act as an entertainer. Mrs. Miller, he said, had appeared happy and contented, and seemed to wish for nothing more than to return to her home and husband. She had the freedom of a long hall at night, he said, and her window was not nailed down.

There was no doubt of Mrs. Miller having jumped out of the widow, Dr. Barnes said, for her footprints were found the next morning in a pile of soft earth thrown from an excavation near the building, and one of her gloves was found. She had fallen about fourteen feet, he said, and it was fortunate she had not come down a few feet to either side, for in one case she would have struck a heap of cobblestones, and in the other would have fallen to the bottom of the open ditch.

Grey Towers is composed of four buildings, three for patients, and one for administration purposes. The institution will accommodate about forty inmates, and is always well filled. The buildings are on high ground, and are surrounded by spacious lawns. The institution was incorporated eight years ago as the Darien Home and Dr. Barnes has been its proprietor for the last four years. He said that many of his former patients, some of them well-known residents of New York, when they heard of the impending lawsuit, had volunteered to testify to the good treatment they had received at the institution.

$5,000 FOR A GREAT TOE.

Damages Awarded for the Loss of That Member.

A jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday awarded $5,000 to a man for the loss of the great toe of his right foot. The case was that of John Doyle of 192 Hudson Avenue against the City of New York and the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. Doyle was riding on a truck on Myrtle Avenue, when it was obliged to turn out of the tracks to make way for a car of the defendant company. In turning out, the wheels of the truck sank into a hole in the pavement, a hogshead of ale on the truck tilted, and in righting itself came down on Doyle's great toe, which had to be amputated.

CLARK DEFENDS HIMSELF

The Montana Senator Denies All Charges of Bribery.

ADMITS SPENDING HIS MONEY

Says the Campaign Against Daly Cost $115,000, but that It Was All Used Legitimately.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Senator Clark of Montana was on the witness stand before the Senate Committee on Elections for about four hours to-day, and when the committee adjourned for the day only his examination in chief had been completed, leaving his cross-examination for next Monday. His testimony related solely to the charges made against him in connection with his election by the Legislature of Montana to the United States Senate during its sitting last Winter.

He denied explicitly and categorically all the charges of the use of money by himself, or with his connivance or consent, to corrupt members of the Legislature in his behalf, contradicting many of the statements made by witnesses for the prosecution. He admitted, however, having paid out an aggregate of about $115,000 during the campaign, but said this expenditure was for legitimate purposes only. The large outlay was due to the fact, he said, that he had contracted to pay all the expenses of a campaign against Mr. Daly's rule in the State, and he had gone into the compact to that end because he considered Mr. Daly's rule tyrannical and opposed to the best interests of the State.

Before the committee began its work, the word went around that Senator Clark himself was to take the stand. The Senator was not present, however, when the committee was called to order, and Justice Piggott of the Montana Supreme Court was recalled to make some additions to his testimony. He said, among other things, that he and Justice Hunt had consulted as to the wisdom of a criminal proceeding against Dr. Tracey on account of his advances toward Mr. Hunt in connection with the Wellcome disbarment case. He said their consultation had been more a matter of speculation than anything else, and that both seemed to concur that the situation did not call for such action, as they thought Dr. Tracey was more sinned against than sinning.

While Justice Piggott was testifying Mr. Clark came into the room.

CLARK ON THE STAND.

Mr. Clark's appearance caused a ripple of interest throughout the room. After being sworn, the Senator took his seat quietly and Mr. Faulkner immediately began his questions, the first of which brought out the facts concerning Mr. Clark's career, political and otherwise, in Montana.

He said he had resided in Montana since 1863, most of the time in Butte, and had been engaged in many occupations, the principal of which were merchandising, banking, mining, and the reduction of ores. He said he had taken an active part in politics, especially for the past fifteen years.

Coming to his campaign of 1899, he said he had interested it the solicitation of a number of friends "who had asked me to help them organize the State against what was called the Daly power, which I agreed to do with their aid and assistance." He then referred to the preliminary meeting of his friends, the particulars of which were related by Gov. Hauser, in which he made the agreement above related by agreeing to pay all the expenses if the others would do the organizing and perform the work necessary in the campaign.

FIGHT COST $115,000.

Senator Clark said he had at the preliminary meeting with his friends in Helena agreed to enter the campaign to wrest the power from Daly, but not with the understanding that he would be a Senatorial candidate. That conclusion had come later. He said that all told he had spent about $115,000 in the campaign. There were four different contributions, a preliminary one of $35,000, then $20,000, then $40,000, and then $20,500.

He denied explicitly all the statements made by Whiteside, Mark Hewitt, and others connecting him with corrupt methods in securing his election to the Senate, saying that so far as he knew no money had been used corruptly in his behalf.

Mr. Clark said at this preliminary meeting he had stated distinctly that he would not be a candidate for the Senate, and that he had not changed his mind until after the election of the Legislature.

"Did you, in accordance with your agreement with your friends at that meeting, make any contributions to the campaign fund?" Mr. Faulkner asked.

"Yes, Sir," was the reply. "Some days after this meeting I gave the amount which it had been estimated would be necessary to begin with. That amount was $35,000. The second contribution was made in October, and amounted to $20,000. In November I contributed $40,000, and after I was elected I gave my son, C. W. Clark, a check for about $20,500 to pay expenses incurred during the sitting of the Legislature in Helena. Upon leaving the city I had told my son to stay there and settle up all bills that had been incurred. Upon his returning to Butte he gave me a statement showing disbursements amounting to about this sum. These four contributions were all that were made by me in connection with that campaign."

Explaining to Senator Hoar, Mr. Clark said that the first contribution of $35,000 was necessary in organizing for the legislative campaign, a great deal of money being required to get voters registered and to get them to the polls.

"Did you ever," asked Mr. Faulkner, "directly or indirectly make any money or other unsolicited contributions to secure the vote of any member of the Legislature for you for United States Senator?"

"No, Sir. I never did," responded the witness, holding himself erect and looking directly at his interrogator.

"Do you know of your own personal knowledge of any money being used to corruptly influence votes in your behalf?" was the next question.

To this the Senator replied: "I do not. There were plenty of rumors about the expenditure of money, but I have no personal knowledge of anything of that kind having been done."

DENIES MINISTER'S STORY.

Mr. Faulkner asked Mr. Clark concerning his acquaintance with the Rev. B. E. H. Warren, the Methodist minister who testified for the prosecution. Mr. Clark said Mr. Warren had come to him during the Senatorial contest, expressing great interest in his campaign, and had told him that there was a member of the Legislature whose name he did not mention, whose vote could be had for Mr. Clark.

"I told him," said Mr. Clark, "that that would be nice, and that I would like to have the vote. Mr. Warren then said that to get the vote would require some money. I told him," Mr. Clark went on, "that I did not expect to secure any votes as the result of a pecuniary consideration."

After that Mr. Warren had asked him for a contribution for his church, and had asked him to send the check, if he gave one at all, to him personally. He had promised to do this, and had afterward sent him a check for $100 for the church, making it payable to Mr. Warren personally. He had never had more conversations than this with Mr. Warren, and he pronounced as absolutely false the statement made by Warren that he (Clark) had urged him afterward to get for him the vote for the member he had spoken of. Referring to Mr. Warren's statement that his sons had been discharged from employment at Clark's instance, Mr. Clark said he did not know that Warren had any sons.

Speaking of his relations with the witness Cason, Mr. Clark said Cason had brought a letter of introduction from his brother-in-law. Cason had told him that Representative Marcys (Rep.) was a warm friend of his, and that he (Cason) believed he could be of benefit to him in getting Mr. Marcy's vote. Mr. Clark said that afterward when he found that he could not be elected by Democratic votes he sent for Cason and asked him to use his influence with Marcys. After seeing Marcys Cason told him that he had found that member very friendly to him, (Clark.) He then told Mr. Cason to go to his son or some one else and get money to pay his expenses to Helena and back.

The next day he met Mr. Marcys and told him he was obliged to him. That was the extent of his conversation with Mr. Marcys.

"It is absolutely false that I held up my hand indicating that Marcys could have ten thousand dollars for his vote, as Cason testified, nor did I by any movement or word of lip indicate that I expected him to secure a vote for me for a corrupt consideration," said Mr. Clark.

Speaking of the Republican votes cast for him, Mr. Clark said he had told all Republican members of the Legislature that he would not accept their votes if they would insure his election unless he could get a majority of the Republican caucus. His reason was that to accept fewer than a majority of the caucus would subject them to accusation of accepting bribes.

"There was so much scandal at the time," he said, "that I thought it right to protect them. I wanted to have the election beyond reproach, and I did not want to compromise any of those people."

PAID OFF NO MORTGAGE.

The letters to and from Dr. Ector were then taken up. Explaining one of his letters to the doctor, he said he thought the matter related to Representative Woods, and Mr. Bickford was looking after that matter. Hence the expression in his letter that "that matter was left entirely in the hands of Mr. Bickford." He had not known that Mr. Woods was in debt, as that subject had never been brought to his attention. He had expected that Mr. Bickford would look after Mr. Woods's vote. He had had no personal interview with Mr. Woods until after the legislative election.

"Mr. Bickford," Mr. Clark said, in reply to a question from Senator Hoar, "was the only one I knew well in Mr. Woods's locality, and I would naturally turn the matter over to him. He had no authority to act for me except in a legitimate way. All I expected was that he should hold Woods in line and prevent the people by whom he was surrounded, who were unfriendly to me, from getting Woods away from me. He was authorized to use only persuasive means, and was not authorized to use any money. I had nothing improper in my mind, and I had no reason to suppose that Mr. Bickford had anything improper in his mind."

He knew nothing, he said, of the indebtedness on Woods's ranch which it was proposed should be carried for him. "Nothing was said to me by any living person which would lead me to suspect or suppose that such a condition existed," he said.

It was a surprise to him when the details of the transaction for the relief of Woods's mortgage by his son and Mr. Bickford were brought out in the testimony.

Questioned closely upon Mr. Bickford's taking $7,000 to Missoula to lift Woods's mortgage, Mr. Clark repeated that he had not at the time known anything about it. He had not known that his son had given the money to Bickford until the matter was brought out in the testimony here.

"Did your son have access to your accounts, so that he could have given Mr. Bickford that amount of money in your interest?" asked Mr. Hoar.

"The son is a man of wealth himself," said Mr. Faulkner.

"Let the witness answer," said Senator Chandler.

Mr. Clark said: "My son had drawn checks on my account, but he did not do so in this case. He could easily have drawn this amount of money on his own account."

Mr. Clark again asserted that no one had authority to pay anything but incidental expenses on his account, saying, "They had no authority to pay out money for any other than fair and legitimate purposes."

After the examination in chief the committee adjourned until Monday.

NO PROFIT IN SPIDER SILK.

Main Difficulty Is the Desire of the Insects to Devour Each Other.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Spiders are silkmakers, but it has been settled to the satisfaction of the agricultural experts of the Government that they do not produce silk of commercial value.

Consul Plumacher of Maracaibo late in December reported that large silk-spinning spiders are found in the palm trees of Venezuela. Among other things, he stated that some of the spiders produce white silk and others yellow silk, and that this silk had been reported to have been made into handkerchiefs. These statements were investigated by the Department of Agriculture.

The entomologist now answers the inquiry caused by Consul Plumacher's report by saying that silk produced in this way cannot be made valuable commercially, because of the troublesome necessity of keeping the spiders separated to prevent their devouring each other. Their food being insects, this also involves considerable difficulty in supplying them.

Attempts to utilize the silk of a Madagascar spider of the same species some years ago resulted in the discovery that the product was more expensive than ordinary silk.

COLIMA BELCHING FLAME.

Mexican Volcano Again in Eruption, Lava Pouring Into the Valley.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Feb. 17.—A dispatch from Guadalajara, Mexico, says that Colima volcano is again in a state of eruption. Flames and molten lava are pouring from the mouth of the crater. The sight is magnificent at night and can be seen for over 100 miles.

The lava is pouring down the sides of the mountain, and fears are felt that it will destroy property in the valley below.

BLAMES WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

Gov. Pennoyer Says His Volubility Defeated His Party.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 17.—Ex-Gov. Sylvester Pennoyer to-day gave out the following statement regarding the financial bill which has been passed by the Senate:

"I hold Col. Bryan really responsible for the law. If he had not artfully captured the nomination four years ago with his carefully prepared speech, either Bland, Teller, or Stevenson would probably have been nominated and elected. Bryan defeated himself and his party by his volubility, and the party's defeat then permits a gold standard law now. In all time only one man has been endowed with sufficient power to defeat the enemy with a jawbone."

HORSESHOE IN THE SLOT.

Brought a Cable Car to a Sudden Stop and Blocked Two Lines.

On the Lexington Avenue cable line at Twenty-ninth Street last night, at about 7:30 o'clock, Car No. 44, which was crowded, stopped at the near side of Twenty-ninth Street going uptown. When the gripman took the cable to go ahead the car bounded forward, but a second later it came to a sudden stop, which threw the passengers into a heap and the gripman was almost tossed from the car. Car No. 38 was close behind, and the gripman just managed to prevent a collision.

The passengers, thinking there had been a collision with another car, rushed for the door. No one knew what had happened until the gripman examined the slot and found wedged in it a large horseshoe. The passengers got off the car and pushed it back. So firmly was the iron shoe wedged in the slot that it required half an hour to get it out. Meanwhile the Twenty-ninth Street cross-town line was blocked, and the string of Lexington Avenue north-bound cars extended back to Twenty-third Street.

New York and Florida Limited, the popular train to Florida. Leaves New York daily, except Sunday, 12:40 noon for St. Augustine, via Pennsylvania and Southern Ry. Finest train in the world. Two other fast trains 3:25 P. M. and 12:10 night. Perfect dining and sleeping car service on all trains. New York Offices, 271 or 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

Write Southern Railway for copy of "Winter Homes in the South." New York Office, 271 or 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

WOULD BUILD THE NICARAGUA CANAL

House Committee Says No Nation Has Right to Object.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY

Referred to Canal to be Built When Agreement Was Made.

In Reporting Favorably the Committee Asserts the United States Has the Power to Control Waterway and Build Fortifications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Chairman Hepburn of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to-day submitted the report of the committee in favor of the Hepburn bill for constructing the Nicaragua Canal. The report says, in part:

"If the provisions of the bill can be carried out, the United States will within a few years (from six to eight) be in full ownership and control of a waterway connecting the oceans that it can defend, and that it can use in the interests of its navy and its merchant marine as wisdom may dictate.

"There seems to be but little doubt that the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica will give their consent for the construction of this great work. These States are friendly disposed toward our Government and our people, and have interests connected with it that are in proportion to wealth and population even greater than ours

COST AND REVENUES

"It is true," continues the report, "that the estimates of cost are variable, ranging as they do from less that $40,000,000 to a possible $145,000,000. It is, however, proper to say that the size and character of the canal estimated for are as variable as is the cost. The earliest estimates were for a canal suited to the ships of the time. The later estimates are for ships of this time. Fifteen feet depth and fifty feet width were the size of the earlier project. Thirty feet depth and 150 feet width are the dimensions of the later proposed canal.

"Your committee suggests, in discussing the cash remuneration that will come to the United States from the ownership of this canal, estimates only can be made, and there has been great difference of opinion expressed by persons who have come before the committee as witnesses, and by writers on this subject as to the extent of the use that would be made of the canal by the shipping of the world. One gentleman has said that, in his judgment, not more than 300,000 tons would pass through the canal annually. Another has said that 11,000,000 tons would pass through the canal. Gentlemen connected with the Maritime Canal Company gave it as their opinion that 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of tonnage would be the amount that would pass through the canal annually. Of course we have the right to assume that whatever the amount be, it would be an increasing amount from year to year.

"At present $1.55 per ton is the toll charged for the use of the Suez Canal. If that rate was the rate charged at the Nicaragua Canal, and 4,000,000 be the tonnage passing through it, an aggregate sum of more than $6,000,000 would be the receipts. It is estimated that the cost of maintaining and operating the canal would be $1,000,000 annually. If the United States borrowed the money to invest in the enterprise, this sum would pay the annual interest, the cost of maintaining and operating, and leave a surplus of more than $1,000,000. And with the increasing tonnage we might reasonably hope for such accumulations of surplus, as would in a few years fully reimburse the Government for its outlay.

"Or if it should be the policy to use the canal to stimulate the building up of our merchant marine it could be made a most powerful factor. A British vessel trading from any port in Great Britain to Hongkong, chartering a six-thousand-ton vessel and using the Suez Canal, must pay as tolls a sum in excess of $18,000 dollars for the round voyage. His American rival trading from New York to Hongkong using the Nicaragua Canal free of toll because he used a vessel made in an American shipyard out of American material, and by American labor, and loaded with American merchandise, would possess marked advantage—advantages so marked as to make it his interest to stimulate American shipbuilding.

"It is this kind of a canal—that may be used in this way—discriminating in favor of our merchants and our shipbuilders, and our labor (if such should be the policy of the Government)—that your committee is anxious to secure.

AMERICA'S RIGHTS.

"It is cla

the fact that fifty years ago the United States and Great Britain entered into an alliance to secure the building of the Nicaragua Canal. Any person who dispassionately studies carefully that treaty must come to the conclusion that the primary stipulations in the Clayton-Bulwer convention looked to the immediate building of a canal under the influences that might be exerted by the two Governments, rather than to a prohibition of either to build it."

After quoting the treaty, the report goes on:

"No one can read that article without concluding that the Nicaragua Canal contemplated was an undertaking early to be completed through the kindly aid of the two Governments. Great Britain has allowed fifty years to elapse without any movement on her part to carry out the provisions of that article. It has been a dead letter from the day the treaty was signed to the present moment. And the provisions of the first article were agreed to necessarily in connection with the seventh, that neither Government shall have exclusive control over said ship canal, being the ship canal that was provided for in the seventh article, and which the two nations were to use their friendly offices in immediately securing.

"But suppose this is not true and that we are bound, as was Great Britain bound, not to secure the Nicaragua Canal. This Nicaragua Canal can properly be described in other words by calling it the 'Short Route to the East.' And then, properly paraphrasing the sentence, 'Great Britain and the United States bind themselves not to secure as against the other the short route to the ast.'"

THE SUEZ CANAL.

"In 1850 the Nicaragua route was the only 'short route to the East' that any man had in his thoughts, and the spirit of the agreement was that Great Britain would not secure the short route to the East without the consent and co-operation of the United States. But in violation of the spirit of the contract Great Britain has through her control over the Suez Canal secured for herself a short route to the East, one that is on her territory as completely for all practical purposes as though it were on the soil of Ireland; one that is completely under the control of her guns at Gibraltar and the islands in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, and yet we are blandly told that, notwithstanding the failure on her part to observe the letter of the seventh article and the spirit of the first article, we are bound by a treaty of alliance entered into fifty years ago.

"The last fifty years have wrought a remarkable change in our relations to a waterway crossing the Isthmus. Eighteen hundred and fifty was only four years removed from our first occupation of California. It was only four years later than the passage of the first party of emigrants from the Mississippi River under the protection of a military force to Oregon. It was but two years after the cession of large landed interests on the Pacific Coast from Mexico. It was only three years after settlement of the disputed boundary of our Northwest Pacific possessions. In 1850 not more than 10,000 innabitants were on the Pacific Coast.

"Even the most solemnly enacted statutes must give way to the demands of the later generations when it is found that their provisions are harmful to the public welfare. And we know of no other form of enactment, having sanctity above law and Constitution, that the overwhelming needs of the people may not with consistency and morality demand the repeal of."

In this connection the report quotes Prof. Lawrence in "Principles of International Law," where he discusses the extent to which treaties are binding. The report then proceeds:

TREATY CONSIDERED VOID.

"But we think it safe to say that neither the United States nor Great Britain has continuously regarded the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as in force. In 1868 the United States and Nicaragua exchanged ratifications of a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation. It gives to the United States the right to send its forces into Nicaragua to defend the citizens of the United States and their property, the property in contemplation being the Nicaragua Canal. The use of a military force always implies the right to establish fortifications for defensive purposes.

"Now, is it possible that the United States would at that early day—only seventeen years after the negotiation of the Clayton-Bulwer convention—have secured from Nicaragua the right thus to use her military forces if the authorities had not believed that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was abrogated? But again, at an earlier period—1860—Great Britain herself concluded a treaty with the State of Nicaragua in which there was an article almost identical with Article 16, above quoted. This was eight years before our treaty with Nicaragua. Will it be contended that Great Britain had the right to secure from Nicaragua an agreement that she might enter with her military forces the territory of Nicaragua and use her military forces for the defense of her people and her property, including the right to build such fortications as might be needed for her military forces, and yet the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty be in force?

"It is doubtless true that in 1850 Great Britain and the United States contemplated the speedy completion of the Nicaragua Canal. They proposed to have joint interests, by joint contributions, to it. But the possibilities of a Suez Canal, that followed years after 1850, dawned upon the maritime world and changed the interests of Great Britain. She no longer desired the Nicaragua route for her own uses. She directed her conduct with reference to the new condition, yet still uses this ghost of a dead treaty to frighten the people of the United States from securing the great advantages certain to flow to us from the successful completion of this great undertaking."

FATHER CHARGES HYPNOTISM.

Oscar F. Alden of Malden, Mass., Searches for Missing Daughter— An Elopement Alleged.

Oscar F. Alden of Malden, Mass., registered at the Putnam House under the name of G. H. Woodbury, is looking for his eighteen-year-old daughter, who disappeared from home on Feb. 6. Her name is Annie Winifred Alden, and she is reputed to be of great beauty.

On the same night that the girl left her home a young married man, William S. M. Rideout, also disappeared, as alleged, and it is asserted that the two eloped. Within a few days after his departure Rideout's wife was taken to an insane asylum as a result of brooding over the matter, and the girl's family has been distracted with grief. For more than a week they refrained from instituting a search through the police authorities, hoping that their suspicions might prove untrue and that the girl might turn up again.

An accident brought Mr. Alden to New York. A young man from Malden, who had been on a visit here, told him three days ago that he had seen Miss Alden in Madison Square Park with a man who, he asserted, answered Rideout's description. Relying on this information, the father came here on Friday and immediately reported his trouble at Police Headquarters, whence a general alarm was sent out. Later on a private detective agency was employed to take up the search.

Mr. Alden describes his daughter as having brown hair and blue eyes, weighing 130 pounds, and being five feet tall. She left home at 6:30 o'clock in the evening of Feb. 6, saying good night to her father and that she was about to visit a friend. She wore a black plush jacket, a muff of like material, a brown hat with a black dove on top, red gloves, dark green plaid skirt, and russet shoes. She had just come from the office of The Malden Daily News, where she was a bookkeeper.

Rideout was head shipkeeper in the Charlestown Navy Yard, his father being Inspector of the Boston Custom House. The young man is alleged to have had very little money in his possession, so Mr. Alden thinks he will certainly hear from his daughter before long, whether the police find her or not.

Mr. Alden deals in real estate and builds houses upon his own land for renting purposes. He has two daughters, both of whom he declares to have always been dutiful and good.

"And they are still," he adds. "Winnie is a good girl, and she is simply forced into this disgrace by Rideout, who has the stronger will, and hypnotizes her to do whatever he wishes. He has been visiting my house for a long time, but I never suspected anything wrong. It is all his fault, and when I find him I'll nail him.

"The police here will hold him until I can have him extradited by the Massachusetts authorities, who will send him to the penitentiary for ten years."

Gov. Tanner Slightly Better.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—Gov. Tanner was reported to be a little better tonight, although he can leave his bed only for a short time, and is very weak. He is able to take only liquid nourishment.

GEN. CRONJE IS IN FULL RETREAT

With 10,000 Men Is Going in the Direction of Bloemfontein.

PURSUED BY KELLY-KENNY

British Casualties in Fighting at Jacobsdal Slight.

Boers Claim They Have Captured Great Booty and Many Prisoners— British Admit Losing a Convoy.

JACOBSDAL, Friday, Feb. 16—via Modder River.—Gen. Cronje, with 10,000 men, is in full retreat toward Bloemfontein. Gen. Kelly-Kenny is fighting a rear guard action and harassing the retreat.

The Boers are reported to be leaving Spytfontein, going in a northwesterly direction.

The Boers captured a large convoy as a result of yesterday's fighting at Riet River.

The British casualties were comparatively slight, in view of the tremendous bombardment.

Gen. French's division was enthusiastically welcomed at Kimberley. The officers dined at the club last evening.

The news of the entry into Kimberley has greatly cheered the troops, who are working splendidly.

PRETORIA, Feb. 16.—It appears from further reports of yesterday's fighting at Jacobsdal that two thousand British troops got through the Federal position at Modder River and entered Kimberley.

The Federals intercepted the rear guard of the British and captured great booty, many oxen, and a number of prisoners.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Following is the text of a dispatch from Lord Roberts to the War Office:

"JACOBSDAL, Feb. 17—5:30 A. M.—Gen. Kelly-Kenny's brigade captured yesterday seventy-eight wagons laden with stores, two wagons of Mauser rifles, eight boxes of shells, ten barrels of explosives, and a large quantity of stores, all belonging to Cronje's laager, which was still being shelled by our artillery when Kitchener dispatched his messenger."

Gen. Roberts later reported the British casualties during the fighting at Jacobsdal as follows: One killed, fourteen wounded, and three missing.

The Chronicle's second edition this morning has the following dispatch from Watervaal Drift, dated Feb. 16, morning:

"Lord Roberts, with the Sixth and Seventh Divisions and the cavalry division, in marching to relieve Kimberley, rendezvoused at Enslin, and then marched toward the Free State. The Sixth Division crossed the Riet River at Watervaal Drift, and marched along the right bank. The Boers showed fight, and we had several casualties. The division then marched on to Jacobsdal. The cavalry captured Brown's Drift, on the left flank of the Boers' main position.

"Both columns are now marching north parallel with each other.

"The British captured many prisoners, but their casualties were slight."

The Chronicle also has the following dispatch from Wegedlies, undated, via Modder River, Feb. 16, morning:

"Gen. Kelly-Kenny, with the Sixth Division, has entered Jacobsdal. The Boers made a feeble attempt to hold the eastern ridges, but were outflanked by the mounted infantry and retired. There were few British casualties.

"The division then evacuated Jacobsdal, marching north in the track of French's cavalry, which crossed the Modder River and engaged the enemy, who retired with heavy losses.

"The Seventh Division crossed the Riet River east of Koffyfontein and drove the enemy before it.

"Gen. Tucker is now on Gen. Kelly-Kenny's right, and probably will effect a junction with his force. The enemy is retiring north. The Ninth Division, under Gen. Colville, is in the rear of the Sixth Division. The enemy so far has made no determined stand.

"We have captured thousands of stock."

THE PLAN TO TRAP CRONJE.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Spenser Wilkinson, the military expert, reviewing the situation in South Africa at midnight, says:

"Lord Roberts has begun his campaign by striking at the principal Boer force in the western theatre of war—that of Commandant Cronje, covering the siege of Kimberley.

"In a little over three weeks Lord Roberts had completed the organization of his force. He then quietly massed some 50,000 men, four infantry divisions and a cavalry division, near the selected point, reaching Modder River station on Friday, Feb. 9. He must have put his troops in motion with the least possible delay, for on Monday the action began. It was an attempt to turn the Boer position by a march around its left, or eastern, flank.

"On Monday Gen. French's cavalry seized the passages of the Riet River, southeast of Jacobsdal, and were at once followed up by two infantry divisions. On Tuesday the cavalry moved north and seized the crossings of the Modder River, the infantry following at their heels. On Thursday, when one division of infantry was on the Modder and the other close behind it, between the two rivers, the cavalry moved forward toward Kimberley, dispersed the besiegers from the southeastern front, and opened connection with the town.

"The same day the troops from the old camp at Modder River Station opened communication with Jacobsdal, which had already been taken. Thus Lord Roberts had a semi-circle around the Boer position of Magersfontein, from Kimberley in the north to Modder River Station on the south, and possibly the line was prolonged from Modder River Station to the northwest so that Gen. French might hope by passing through Kimberley to complete the circle, and thus enable Lord Roberts to envelop and capture Cronje's whole force.

"This was the result hoped for. The plan was brilliantly conceived and vigorously executed but Cronje has been able to evade the blow. When Gen. French reached Kimberley it was found that Cronje, with the bulk of his force, had moved off toward Bloemfontein, apparently by the Boshof road, or by a shorter route along the north bank of the Modder. The laagers and stores abandoned and the convoy captured prove that Cronje left in haste; and one of Gen. Kelly-Kenny's brigades was last reported as pursuing and engaging the Boer rear guard. Gen. Kitchener is superintending the pursuit, which may be effective.

"Of the First and Ninth Divisions no mention has been made in the telegrams, and the inference is that a part of the design is as yet undisclosed. Possibly their function is to complete the circuit on the west. Perhaps, too, a force is making to the eastward south of the Modder River to intercept Cronje, though, as the mounted Boers cover thirty miles a day, no infantry can catch them. A part of the Boer force may have retreated to the northwest toward Barkly, and will no doubt be pursued.

"There can be no doubt that Kimberley is relieved, and that the railway will soon be reopened. This is a success, but the more valuable result—the destruction of a part of the Boer army—has not been secured. It cannot be said in the circumstances that this is attributable to weakness in British generalship, which seems to have been excellent.

"There are disquieting features in the news. The capture by Boers, said to have come from Colesberg, of a large British convoy may diminish the mobility of the British force, and is a proof of the judgment and energy of the Boer leaders. The vigorous attack on the British post at Rensburg shows that the Boers mean to reply to Lord Roberts's advance by striking at his communications.

"Until the issue of the operations around Kimberley is fully known, it is useless to speculate upon the next move of Lord Roberts. The fact that Kimberley has been relieved, and that Cronje has had to make a hasty retreat, are to the good side of the account, but the fact that Cronje has not, at any rate up to the date of the latest telegrams I have seen, been well beaten in a fight is a disappointment.

"The opinion is widespread that the invasion of the Free State will bring the Boer Army, or at least the Free State contingent, out of Natal. Upon this point I am less sanguine than most of the English observers, even those whose judgment most deserves confidence, but the news of Roberts's advance will encourage White and his men to prolong their defense."

THE TAKING OF JACOBSDAL.

Inhabitants Friendly to the British, and Say the Free Staters Are Weary of the War.

JACOBSDAL, Feb. 15.—Lord Roberts's troops to-day entered this town, which has been in possession of the British since yesterday.

The utmost order prevails. Military police patrol the streets, but not a stick of furniture, not even an apple from the trees, has been taken. A sentry is placed before each store, and the soldiers are allowed to enter and purchase what they require. Everything is so peaceful that the inhabitants express the utmost surprise, as it had been diligently reported that the British occupation meant instant looting.

Judging from the conversation of the inhabitants, the Free State is weary of the war. It is openly said that President Steyn betrayed the people. When the latter became satisfied there was no truth in the stories of the looting proclivities of the British, the townspeople welcomed the troops as friends.

Since the battle of Modder River the town has not been garrisoned, but has merely been used as a hospital depot. When the Boers fired on the British on Wednesday the townspeople protested. Although the British shelling yesterday considerably frightened the women the shells were only directed at a ridge beyond the town, which was intrenched.

The large German Hospital remains in beautiful order. It is clean and sanitary, and the wounded of both sides are equally well tended.

A correspondent talked with a number of the Boer wounded, and they all acknowledged that the British movements had nonplussed the burgher commanders. Even now, it is added, they are under the impression that the sole object was the capture of Jacobsdal. When informed of the relief of Kimberley, they were at first incredulous, and then astounded.

The landdrost remains in the town.

News has reached here that the Boers are leaving Magersfontein and are returning in disorganized masses to their farms. The invasion of the Free State has undoubtedly struck a hard blow, which may result in the defection of large numbers of the Free Staters.

French and Kekewich Promoted.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Queen has promoted Gen. French to be a Major General. Heretofore he has only ranked as a Colonel in the army, with the local rank of Lieutenant General. Lieut. Col. Kekewich has been promoted to be a Colonel for services in the defense of Kimberley.

American Attache at Jacobsdal.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper publishes a dispatch dated at Jacobsdal, Feb. 16, stating that the American and Austrian Attachés are at that place.

BULLER AGAIN FIGHTING.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The War Office made the usual statement at midnight that it had no news, but at about the same time came dispatches from Durban, dated late Saturday evening, giving reports of renewed fighting on the Tugela, where the censor stopped all telegrams.

Arrivals at Durban from the Tugela say that important operations are progressing, and that fighting has occurred daily since last Monday. In these engagements the British casualties have been comparatively light.

According to these unconfirmed reports, Gen. Buller had reoccupied Baalkrants and the Boers retreated in the direction of the Free State.

In the meantime, wounded officers and men are arriving daily at Durban and are placed aboard the four hospital ships now there.

BURGHERS ATTACK GATACRE.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A special dispatch from Sterkstroom, dated to-day, says the Boers, with artillery, commenced an attack early this morning on Molteno, near that place, occupied by troops commanded by Gen. Gatacre.

DRAWN FIGHT AT DORDRECHT.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A special dispatch from Bird's River reports a drawn fight between Brabant's Horse and the Boers at Dordrecht on Feb. 16. The engagement lasted eight hours, until darkness set in.

The British loss was eight killed and four wounded. The Boer casualties are unknown. The latter had burned the grass around the position, so that the British khaki uniform showed up distinctly against the black background.

After the fight, the dispatch says, the British entered Dordrecht, but went away later.

BRITISH ATTACK VAAL KRANTZ P

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A dispatch to The Evening News from Lorenzo Marques, dated to-day, says that from Boer sources it is reported that the British are attacking the Boer position at Vaal Krantz, and that the Boers are still holding the position.

This report is probably identical with the bombardment of Blaauwkrantz, announced yesterday.

THE RETREAT FROM RENSBURG.

Part of the Two Missing Companies Arrive at Arundel.

ARUNDEL, Feb. 16.—The retirement of the British from Rensburg was most orderly. The railway had withdrawn the stores on the previous day, and the baggage waggons started before the evacuation took place.

A part of the two companies of the Wiltshire Regiment which were missing, and the members of which were presumably asleep after having been on outpost duty, has since arrived here. The other members of the two companies have probably been taken prisoners.

Reinforcements Reach Arundel.

ARUNDEL, Feb. 16.—All quiet to-day. No Boers about. The British outposts are guarding the railroad. Reinforcements have arrived.

REJOICING IN CAPE COLONY.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Dispatches from Cape Town announce that enthusiastic demonstrations followed the announcement of the relief of Kimberley. Government House was surrounded by huge crowds, and the British High Commissioner and Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, received an ovation.

The house which Lord Roberts occupied on his arrival at Cape Town was similarly fêted, there were parades through the city, cheering for "Bobs," flag-flying and hostile demonstrations outside the newspaper offices sympathetic to the Boers and before the residences of Ministers supposed to be in sympathy with the Burghers.

The relief of Kimberley was similarly celebrated in other towns of Cape Colony.

PORT ELIZABETH, Feb. 17.—The news of the relief of Kimberley was received here with great enthusiasm, and a scene of excitement ensued. All available bunting was displayed, though some German firms refrained from taking part in the demonstration, one German flatly refusing to join in the general rejoicing, and a prominent citizen obtained a Union Jack and hoisted it over the German's premises.

Toronto Congratulates War Office.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The War Office is highly pleased at the receipt of cabled congratulations on the relief of Kimberley from the Mayor of Toronto, Canada, in behalf of the corporation and citizens of that city.

Boers' Advance Stayed.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Dispatches from Zululand received at Durban say the country is quieting down, thanks to the appearance of a flying column. The Boers seem nervous and uncertain, and have stayed their advance.

CANNOT CABLE KIMBERLEY YET.

The Commercial Cable Company yesterday morning sent out the following notice:

"The British Post Office request us to cancel yesterday's notice in regard to Kimberley. There is no telegraphic communication with Kimberley at present."

A similar notice was issued by the Central Cable Office of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company also cancels its notice issued on Friday in regard to telegraphic communication with Kimberley being restored.

MEDIATION SUGGESTED?

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The London correspondent of the Figaro says he learns that President McKinley recently sounded Lord Pauncefote with a view to ascertaining how an offer of mediation in the Transvaal difficulty on the part of the United States would be received, and that the English reply was that such an offer, made officially, would be considered as an unfriendly act.

QUEEN VISITS THE WOUNDED.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Queen's personal interest in the men fighting her battles is being constantly illustrated by her visits to Netley Hospital and the private houses where lie officers and men who were wounded in South Africa.

A few days ago her Majesty stood godmother to the child of a Major's widow, whose husband was killed at Elandslaagte, and she has now summoned to Osborne Bugler Dunn, aged fifteen, of the First Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was the first to cross the Tugela River, though the men of the regiment tried to keep him back.

While running with the soldiers, holding his bugle in his right hand, Dunn sounded the "advance." A bullet struck his arm, and the bugle fell. He stayed immediately lifted it up with his left hand and repeated the call. He was brought to Netley Hospital, and was visited there by Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg, who asked the boy what he would like the Queen to do for him. He replied:

"I hope her Majesty will send me back to the front. I'm to have a medal and three bars, because I was in three engagements. My father has only two bars to his medal."

The lad's father, a Sergeant, returned to the front this week, having recovered from his wound.

On his arrival at Portsmouth young Dunn was carried on the shoulders of the populace.

THE "GENTLEMEN RANKERS."

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The first unit of the Special Corps of Yeomanry, called the Duke of Cambridge's Own, left London this morning to embark at Southampton for South Africa.

The force is composed entirely of men of good social position. Lord Abinger wears Corporal's stripes, while Lord Ailesbury's son is a trooper. Each man had to pay £120 for the privilege of joining, the money going to purchase their outfits, while their pay is donated to the fund for the relief of the widows and children of soldiers killed.

Immense crowds cheered the "Gentlmen Rankers," as they are termed, on their way to the station, and the train started amid remarkable scenes of enthusiasm.

DAVITT GOING TO AFRICA.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Michael Davitt, who resigned his seat in the House of Commons as a protest against Great Britain's policy toward the Transvaal, starts for South Africa next week. In an interview to-day he said:

"My resolve to go to South Africa has absolutely no political significance, but my doctor ordered a change of climate, and I am going where everybody's thoughts are centred, to see and learn what every one wants to know about the unequal struggle which has been going on since October. No matter how the struggle ends, it will raise the biggest international problems of this century in Europe, while the varying fortunes of the combatants are certain to exercise a marked influence on the Presidential election in America.

"Whether as a victor or as vanquished, Britain is about to face a momentous crisis, the political outcome of which may radically affect the whole fabric of her empire. I intend to visit Cape Colony and the Transvaal and learn the real facts regarding the racial fight between the British and Afrikanders. The final issue of the war will have to be fought out in the Transvaal, and I hope to reach there before the great old President of the heroic little republic launches the blow which is to 'stagger humanity.'"

LEYDS TO VISIT THE POPE.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A special dispatch from Brussels says that Dr. Leyds refuses to talk to press representatives regarding affairs in South Africa, further than to say that his confidence is still absolute, and that he does not fear an invasion of the Free State, the burghers in that republic being armed and prepared to resist the British.

Dr. Leyds has telegraphed to the Pope, asking an audience of his Holiness, which will be accorded. It is certain, however, that he will not be received by King Humbert.

TO CARE FOR BRITISH WOUNDED.

Movement in This Country to Organize a Hospital Corps.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—A movement has been started among the English-born citizens of the United States to organize a hospital corps similar to that raised by the Irish societies recently, and to send it to the Transvaal to care for the wounded British soldiers.

The matter was brought up at the regular meeting of the Society of the Sons and Daughters of the British Empire held to-night, and the society entered heartily into the work. The scheme started with the society of the Sons of St. George, which has a large membership in all parts of the United States.

It is proposed to enlist and equip a corps exactly similar to the one which recently left Chicago for South Africa to aid the Boers. It is hoped to get the corps ready for service within the next six weeks.

The Boston British Aid Fund.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Boston subscribers have sent £1,000 to the Transvaal fund, and Frederick Warren, Jr., Treasurer of the British South African Patriotic Fund, has received a letter from the Lord Mayor of London, acknowledging the receipt of the installment.

OPINION IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The South African war news and reports of the occurrences in the British Parliament are greedily read here and commented upon. A number of the leading German papers to-day still affect to believe that the relief of Kimberley is only a ruse by which the Boers have led the British into a trap, as at Spion Kop.

Generally speaking, the German newspaper comment now lacks the bitterness of tone toward the British which was noticeable until recently. A number of papers, however, especially the Agrarian and Pan-German, insist that the war must continue until Great Britain's complete military collapse is laid bare before the world, thus preventing her for a century to come from interfering in South Africa, and leaving the white population of low German stock lords there.

At the Foreign Office these day dreams are ridiculed. The Foreign Office does not doubt the relief of Kimberley, and considers it a great moral success for Great Britain.

Will Corroborate Mr. Macrum.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17. — Charles Grote, formerly a Superintendent of Mines in the Transvaal, who returned to this country after the breaking out of the war for the reason, as he states, that he could not get his American papers owing to the interference by the British with ex-Consul Macrum's mail, will leave here for Washington to-morrow to meet Mr. Macrum, and to testify before a Congressional committee should his testimony be desired.

HEAVY GUNS OF THE BOERS.

More than 220 Pieces of the Most Approved Modern Design Purchased Since 1894.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The correspondent of a news agency, writing from Durban, speaks with apparent knowledge of the Boer armament, and the way it was obtained, as follows:

"The expenditure of the Transvaal Government for artillery during the past four years is shown with startling bluntness in a document that has been brought here from Pretoria. It was issued some time before the opening of the war for the private information of the members of the Volksraad.

"In 1894 the Boers gave their first large order for heavy guns, and then they expended £100,000 with Krupp of Germany and about £100,000 with an Austrian firm for small arms. The Krupp guns were delivered in 1895, and included two of what was then the largest pattern for a gun in the world. These guns are 48 feet in length, weigh 120 tons, throw a shell weighing 2,300 pounds, and require 904 pounds of powder for each discharge. One of these enormous weapons has been dragged to the hills overlooking Ladysmith, the labor necessary to accomplish this feat having been prodigious. The other is on the fortifications defending Pretoria, where is awaits the approach of the British in their coming attack on the capital. Both are amply provided with ammunition, which, in addition to the great steel and iron shells, consists of shrapnel, holding 3,000 balls, weighing three and one-half ounces each. Its bore is 15.38 inches, and all these attributes have enabled this gun to make Ladysmith a most uncomfortable spot during the past several weeks.

"In 1895 another £100,000 was expended with Krupp, and a number of field guns of long range were obtained, as were also several mountain and bush guns, these being especially adapted to the hilly country and the hot climate of the Transvaal. But it was in 1896 that the Boers contracted for the guns that have thus far in the war done them the most effective service. It was at this time that they made their first purchase of six cannon manufactured at Creusot, and so satisfied were the Boer officers with them that eighteen have been added to the Transvaal armament since that date. One of the many effective features of this gun is the clever arrangement of springs and brakes that reduces the recoil materially and brings the gun back to its former position within two seconds after being discharged. This gives greater velocity to the projectile and increases the range. The velocity is over 1,800 feet at the muzzle, and the carrying distance is a trifle under five miles, this remarkable result being obtained from a charge of less than two pounds of powder, and from a gun weighing only 3,400 pounds. Eight shots may be fired each minute without heating the metal, and every gun goes into action provided with 144 rounds of ammunition. There is a sufficient quantity of ammunition for these particular guns to keep them in active service for the next two years.

"During 1897-8 and a portion of 1899 the Boers continued to strengthen their artillery arm, and also to fortify many of the hills along the frontier. In this period they bought forty-eight rapid-fire Schneider-Canet fourteen-and-a-half-pounders, that throw a shrapnel containing 234 bullets. Five batteries of eight rapid-fire Maxims each are being used against Mafeking and Ladysmith. The Boers also provided themselves with four batteries of twelve-pound quick-firing Vickers-Maxim guns, with a range extending up to 5,000 yards. They have, in addition, four guns with a range of 12,000 yards. Two of these are said to be mounted on the hills at either side of the narrow pass that leads from Natal into the Transvaal; another is overlooking Ladysmith, and the fourth protects Pretoria.

"In all, the Boers have between 220 and 230 heavy guns and field pieces, every individual gun being of the latest design and with the latest improvements, and the entire number superior in nearly every way to those possessed by the British."

GEN. HUTTON ON THE ETRURIA.

He Commanded the Canadian Militia, and Is Bound for South Africa.

The Cunard liner Etruria that was laid up in this port for five weeks sailed yesterday morning for Liverpool. On the last trip over a flaw was discovered in the shaft, and a new section of shaft had to be brought over from England.

Among the passengers who sailed by the Etruria were Major Gen. E. P. H. Hutton and wife. Gen. Hutton has just resigned his post as General commanding the militia in Canada. He said that he could not talk about his plans until he had reported to the War Office in London. While he had studied the situation in Africa, he said, his observations had been confined to what he had read or had heard indirectly from there, so that he was not in a position to discuss the matter. However, he had no doubt that England would ultimately win.

After reporting to the War Office, Gen. Hutton went on to say, he would go at once to South Africa. He knew just what he would have to do there, as he was acting under secret orders, but he was not at liberty to talk about his plans.

In regard to the reported relief of Kimberley, Gen. Hutton remarked that he did not think that the relief of that place amounted to a great deal. There might be another change there, for a few men could not hold a town.

He knew that the Canadian troops in South Africa would do well, for he had been in command of them for a year and a half, and knew that they were made of the proper stuff. Gen. Hutton has been through two campaigns in South Africa, and is well acquainted with that country.

BOERS' EARLY PREPARATIONS.

Fortifications Built Five Years Ago— Many Foreigners in the Boer Army.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 16.—Mrs. Fannie T. Achdoff, whose husband is a merchant in South Africa, is now visiting friends in Waterville, Me., and in Benton, her native place, after an absence of twenty years, and she brings some interesting information concerning the Boers and the war. Her husband, who is a German and friendly to the Boers, is now somewhere in the vicinity of Colesburg, from which place his last letter was dated. Mrs. Achdoff says:

"My husband is interested in general stores all through South Africa, and so, of course, I have kept myself well informed regarding the condition of things there. I have spent nearly fifteen years of my life among the people who are now fighting the British, and have traveled over every railroad south of the northern boundary of the Transvaal. We have known of the immense work of fortifying the natural avenues north from Cape Town. These preparations have been in progress for the past five years, and no one knew it any better than the British, yet they never tried to obtain any plans of the forts, resting secure on the theory that British arms will always prevail anywhere. They have found out their mistake by this time.

"The hills north of Colenso were fortified at least five years ago, to my certain knowledge. It was a common thing for large parties of excursionists to go down from Ladysmith to visit the scene of operations looking to the future national defense. I have been over the very scene of the trenches and gunpits that held back Buller recently. I made the trip on horseback, for the fun of it, as many other people did.

"Yet with all this open preparation on the part of the Boers, under the very noses of the British garrisons, and for the avowed purpose of preventing the possibility of another British invasion, the British were entirely ignorant of the plans of the fortifications when the war broke out. If the British stick to the war, the Boers will be obliged to give up for the lack of supplies, and I believe that had the British allowed their besieged garrisons to surrender and blockaded the thoroughfares to the Transvaal, they might have won without much loss, except of time. But the British thought they were going to get through those almost impregnable hills and whip the Boers as easily as they could do upon the open veldt.

"I have read much about the Boer being born with a rifle in his hand and brought up on horseback, but in all my experience there I never heard of any remarkable rifle shooting or any expert riding on the part of the Boers. As a matter of fact, I found them to be a remarkably slow people, and it was generally believed that they would do anything rather than fight. During my last stay in Johannesburg the impression seemed to be very prevalent that the war would come before the year 1900. That was two years ago. It was then stated openly, among the British as well as among people of other nationalities, that "by that time (1900) we will be able to give the British a stand-off." There also seemed to be a fear that President Krüger, who is a very old man, would not be able to keep his people in the army, as there are so many who don't care which nation controls so long as they are left alone to work their farms and cattle ranches and simply exist. That may sound strange, but it is true.

"My husband wrote to me just before the war broke out that the main hope of the Boers was that the British would try to come into the Transvaal to the relief of the garrisons that were to receive the first attentions of the Boers. I remember that in that letter he said: 'If the British should try to come into the Transvaal by the regular routes to Ladysmith and Kimberley, which will, naturally, be the places first descended upon by Krüger's men, they will be stopped by a wall of heavy ordnance as impossible to penetrate as the rock of Gibraltar itself. There is plenty of help coming, in case of war, from sources that have for many years stirred the natives to hostility to the British; in fact, should war come, Great Britain will find herself confronted here with some of the best military genius of Europe.'

"I think that my husband's prophecy has proved true. I guess everybody is satisfied by this time that the British are not fighting Boer genius alone. My husband has indicated to me that there has been a fear that Great Britain would succeed in stopping the importation of breadstuffs into the Transvaal, for, as he says, if that were to be done it would be all up with the Boers in a few months. You must understand that the Boer Army is made up from the farming population, and that, consequently, there are few at home to do the farming now. Products spoil in that part of the world much quicker than in this country. One thing you may rest assured of—the Boers would never have gone into this war, either for love of President Krüger or for love of country, had not other nations, through crafty representatives, urged them on. This talk about the Boers fighting for independence sounds well to Americans, but in South Africa it is a very different thing, as you will learn when this war has closed. The Boers are fighting the British more because they have been told by other nations that they have a grievance than because they really think so.

"Talk about the Boers struggling for independence! Do you suppose there will ever be any independence or freedom in that land until there is religious freedom? President Krüger has said many times, and on one occasion I myself heard him say it: 'I will not allow a Catholic in the Transvaal.' Some of the Irish Catholics in this country who have been talking of going to help the Boers fight in order to get a rap at the English would better think twice before going or they may be sent to join those Irish heroes who died on the fields of Modder River, Magersfontein, Colenso, Colesburg, and all along the route of Buller's army to the relief of Ladysmith. Krüger is a King more than he is the President of a republic.

"You can count the Boer Generals on the fingers of one hand, and then get too many by three, but you find now and then a Boer who is known as a 'commando.' The principal officers of that army—those who are the big guns—are all foreigners. When the Transvaal Republic is bankrupt and there is no more chance of fighting the British, these men will return to the watering places of Europe and brag of what they did to the British in South Africa."

Irish-American Hospital Project.

Miss Ettie Fitzgerald Palmer, former President of the Shamrock Circle, which was active for the Unionist cause in the general Parliamentary elections of 1892 and 1895, is in this city in the interest of the establishment by Irish-Americans of an Irish-American Hospital at the base of operations in South Africa for invalided British soldiers. Miss Palmer, who is now at the Hotel Savoy, has issued a circular addressed to Irish-Americans throughout the United States, setting forth her project. She suggests that the various cities wishing to take part in the movement should appoint local committees, to be represented in the General Executive Committee in New York. The cost of the proposed hospital, for 100 beds, she estimates at from $60,000 to $70,000. A field hospital and convalescent home, it is also suggested, might be added as the fund increases.

A WAR DICTIONARY.

Words You See Daily in the Telegrams, and What They Mean.

From The London Mail.

The following list will be found useful by readers of the war news. The pronunciation of the more difficult words is given:

Aapies River (Arpies)—Runs through Pretoria into the Limpopo.
Afrikander.—A white man born in South Africa, of European stock.
Berg.—A mountain.
Bethulie (Beth-ooly).—Town in the Orange Free State.
Biltong.—Boer provender. Dried meat.
Boer.—A peasant.
Burgher.—Males over sixteen years old possessing the franchise.
Commandant.—Commander.
Commando.—A body of Boers.
Commandeer.—To mobolize; to requisition.
Dam.—An artificial lake.
Disselboom.—Pole of an ox wagon.
Donga.—A water hole or deep ditch.
Dop.—Boer brandy.
Dopper.—The Puritanical-Lutheran Boer.
Dorp.—A village.
Drift.—A ford.
Etshowe (Etsh-owy).—Camp in Zululand. Residence of Commissioner.
Field Cornet.—A magistrate with certain military powers.
Fontein.—A spring.
Gaberones (Gab-ber-oons).—Very important native town, ninety miles north of Mafeking.
Geldenhuis (Geld-den-hise). — Formerly member of the Volksraad for Johannesburg.
Griqualand West (Greek-a-ladn).—District of Kimberley diamond mines.
Kantoor (Kantore).—Rocky mining valley near Barberton, in Transvaal.
Klip.—A stone.
Kloof.—A ravine.
Komati Poort (Ko-marty-poort).—Bordertown Transvaal and Portuguese territory.
Kopje.—A hillock.
Kraal.—A cattle pound, or collection of native huts.
Krantz.—A cleft between hills.
Laager.—A Boer camp.
Mealies.—Indian corn; staple food of natives, and much grown and used by the Boers for bread, &c.
Nek.—The saddle connecting two hills.
Oorlog.—War.
Palapswe, (Pal-larp-sway.)—Very large native town in Bechuanaland. Chief Khama's headquarters.
Pan.—A sheet of water.
Pont.—A ferry.
Poort.—A pass between or over the mountains.
Ramathlabama, (Ray-math-lay-barmer.)—Near Mafeking; British camp.
Rooinek.—Literally red neck. Boer term for English soldiers.
Schuin's Hoogte, (Skeins-Hoog-tay.)—Hill in Natal; just over the Transvaal border. Battle in war of 1881.
Sluit.—A dry ditch.
Spruit.—A small stream.
Taal.—Boer low-Dutch language.
Trek.—Traveling by ox wagon.
Uitlander.—A non-burgher of the Transvaal.
Veldt.—The South African prairie.
Veldt-Cornet.—See Field Cornet.
Vereeniging. (Fur-reny-ging.)—First station on the Transvaal side of the Vaal River. Custom House.
Vierkleur.—The four-colored Boer flag, red, white, blue, and green.
Vlei.—A small lake.
Voorlooper.—The boy leading the first span of ox team.
Voortrekker.—The older generation of Boers who took part in the Great Trek of 1837.
Zarp.—A Boer policeman.
Zoutspansberg. (Zoot-pans-berg.)—Very large northern district of Transvaal. Highly mineralized.

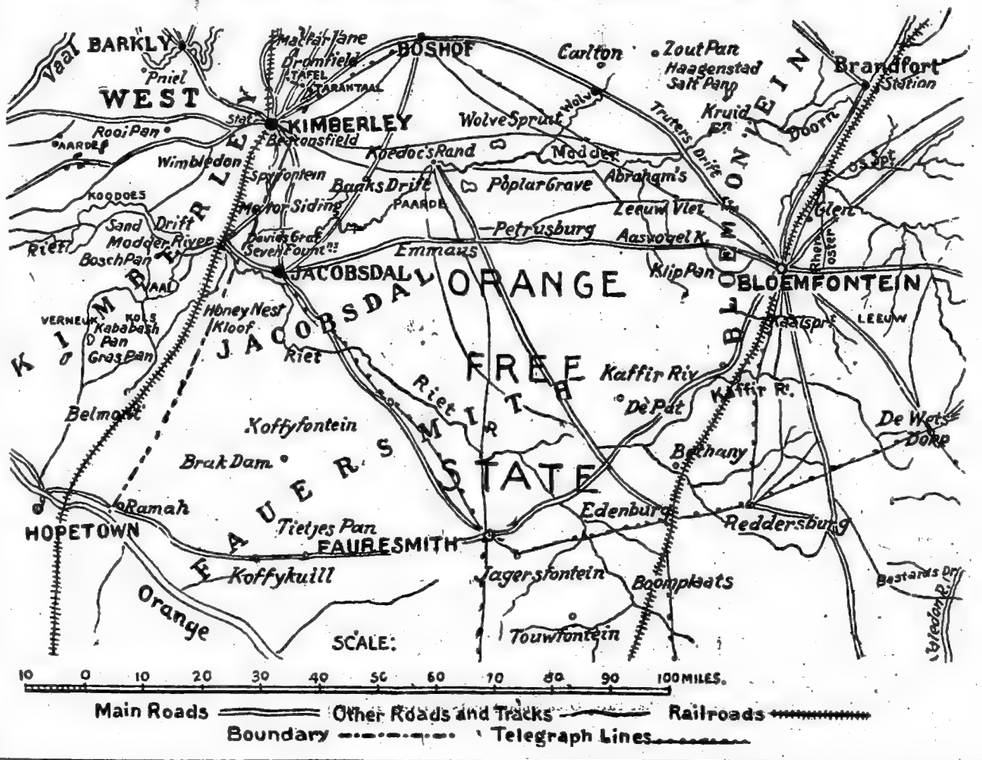

MOLINEUX APPEAL SERVED

Notice That Stays His Execution Sent to Sing Sing.

HIS MOTHER AT THE PRISON

Family May Reside Near Him Until the Case Is Decided—Points to be Raised by His Lawyers.

The notice of appeal from the judgment in the case of the People against Roland B. Molineux was received by Warden Johnson at Sing Sing yesterday. It was forwarded to the Warden by Clerk Carroll of the Court of General Sessions, and acts as a stay of execution.

It is understood that the members of Molineux's family intend to make their residence in Sing Sing while he is confined in the State Prison, in order that they may be able to see him frequently without the necessity of a railway journey. When Gen. Molineux was in Sing Sing on Friday he asked Warden Johnson if there was any place in the vicinity of the prison where he could obtain accommodation. He said he desired to be near his son in case he should be needed at any time.

The first member of the prisoner's family to visit him in his new place of confinement was his mother, who went to Sing Sing yesterday for that purpose. When she arrived at the prison the Warden conducted her to the condemned cells. Molineux was sitting on his cot when he heard her voice. He jumped up and started to walk to her, but the heavy screen hanging outside the cell caught his eye and he stopped. Mother and son had a long talk. No other member of his family called during the day.

Molineux awoke early yesterday morning, and after greeting his keeper cheerfully said he had passed a comfortable night. At 6:45 he arose and had breakfast, which he ate with relish. The meal consisted of fried eggs, hashed brown potatoes, bread, and coffee. Prison Physician Irvine, while making his morning rounds in the death house, called at Molineux's cell and had a short interview with him. The physician found Molineux in good physical condition. Molineux asked what privileges he would have for exercise. He was informed that he would be allowed to exercise half an hour each day in the corridor outside of his cell. This is a passageway about 40 feet long, between the two rows of steel cells. He was not long in taking advantage of this privilege, and for half an hour he paced rapidly up and down the corridor.

Head Keeper Connaughton and Warden Johnson visited Molineux yesterday. To Warden Johnson Molineux expressed his satisfaction with his cell, and then he asked if he would be permitted to receive the daily papers. The Warden told him it was against the rules, but offered to let him have any book in the prison library. Molineux was also told that he would be permitted to write as often as he pleased and to receive letters every day, though all his mail would be examined. The only book he called for during the day was an arithmetic, which he studied for some time after the departure of his mother. He spent the greater part of the day and evening conversing with his keepers.

GROUNDS OF THE APPEAL.

Bartow S. Weeks and George Gordon Battle, the attorneys for Molineux, are actively engaged in the preparation of the case to be submitted to the Court of Appeals, and yesterday outlined to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES some of the points that will form the basis of their appeal. The rulings of Recorder Goff allowing the prosecution to introduce testimony tending to connect the defendant with the death of Barnet will form a leading point, but there are other alleged errors made by the trial court which will be made quite as prominent in the argument for a new trial, among them being the questioning by the Recorder of Mamie Melando, formerly an employe of the color works of which Molineux was Superintendent, and of Nicholas Heckmann, who testified that the defendant was the man who rented a letter box from him in the name of Barnet.

On the trial, after Mr. Osborne had concluded his direct and redirect examinations and Mr. Weeks had cross-examined Miss Melando, the Recorder took up her examination and proceeded with it at great length. Mr. Weeks took an exception to this entire line of questioning by the Recorder, claiming that the Court had brought out matter entirely collateral, and he said also that had Mr. Osborne asked the same questions he would have objected to them.

In connection with this, the attitude of the trial Judge will also form one of the bases of appeal. The case of Bolte against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, in which the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court recently handed down a decision ordering a new trial, will be cited as a case in point. In that case Justice P. Henry Dugro, who presided at the trial, questioned the witnesses on the stand at great length, and this, with the Appellate Division's opinion of his attitude at the trial, brought about a reversal. In the Molineux case, while Miss Melando was on the stand, Recorder Goff made almost the same claim in regard to his right to examine her as did Justice Dugro in the Bolte case. The opinion of the Appellate Division on this point says:

"When the counsel for the defendant expostulated with the Court for assuming the examination of these witnesses to the extent to which it was done, he was told that the right of the Court to ask questions was absolute, and that a Judge had the right to do so whenever he believed that the interests of justice and the circumstances of the case required it. This statement may be true, but yet it is possible for a Judge to deprive a party of a fair trial, even without intending to do so, by unfairly undertaking the conduct of the case for one party or the other, when such conduct results, or may result, in a plain exhibition to the jury of his opinions in respect to the case."

ATTITUDE OF THE RECORDER.

What the appellant in the Molineux case claims to be the evident impression or opinion of the Judge, it being claimed that in this case it was clearly against the defendant, is also illustrated in the Bolte case. It will be claimed that this attitude of the Recorder was made manifest in the examination by him of Heckmann, when he impressed upon the witness the solemnity of his oath, after Mr. Weeks had asserted that he had completely discredited him. It is urged that this point is also covered in the Bolte case by the opinion of the Court, which says:

"Every one who is at all familiar with the conduct of jury trials knows that the jury are largely influenced in their conclusion upon the case by what they believe to be the impression or the opinion of the Judge. They obtain this belief not only from what the Judge says in his instructions, but from his appearance, his manner, the remarks which he makes in his rulings, and generally from what they infer to be his opinions in respect to the parties and the case.

"So far as this impression of the jury is received while the Judge confines himself strictly to the performance of the duty that is imposed upon him it is probably unavoidable, and, indeed, a thing to be desired, but the examination of witnesses is a more appropriate function of counsel, and as it is no part of the duties of a Judge to enter upon and conduct an extended examination of a witness, and thereby put himself in the place of the counsel who should perform that duty, the inference which the jury necessarily draw from seeing the Court in that position must be unfavorable to the person against whom the examination proceeds, and it is quite likely to result in injustice instead of bringing about a fair and impartial consideration of the case by the jury, which is the thing to be sought."

In indorsing the opinion of the other Justices in the Bolte case, Justice Patterson took it is claimed, the same ground that Mr. Weeks did concerning the Court's examination of the witnesses named, when he said:

"I concur in the result, on the ground that some of the questions put by the Court and objected to by the defendant's counsel were such as, had they been asked by the plaintiff's counsel and allowed, the exceptions would have been good."

THE BARBERI CASE CITED.

It will also be claimed that the Recorder in his charge exceeded his judicial rights. The same contention was made in the appeal from the judgment in the Barberi case, at which Recorder Goff presided, and formed one of the grounds for the reversal. In that case Justice Vann of the Court Appeals, writing the opinion, in which all concurred, said:

"A careful examination of the whole charge leaves the impression, from its general tone and entire structure, that the learned trial court, in the elaborate discussion of the facts and statement of the law, in many important particulars passed a line which marked the limits of the judicial function.

"In a recent case, the highest court of the land (the United States Supreme Court) concluded the review of a judgment of conviction for a capital offense, where the proceedings upon the trial and the substance of the charge were much more moderate and exempt from objection than in the case at bar, with the following pertinent remarks, which are applicable here: 'When the charge of the trial Judge takes the form of an animated argument, the liability is great that the propositions of law may become interrupted by digression, and so intermingled with inferences springing from forensic ardor, that the jury is left without proper instructions, their appropriate province of dealing with the facts invaded, and errors intervene which the pursuit of a different course would have avoided.' (Allison v. U. S., 160 U. S., 203.)"

Mr. Battle said yesterday that there was an enormous amount of work entailed in the preparation of the case for the higher court. The entire record of nearly 8,500 pages, and containing nearly 2,250,000 words, must be reduced to narrative form, and where objections and exceptions have been taken the matter must be given verbatim. The papers then will be submitted to the District Attorney, and where there is a disagreement as to the facts each side will print its own version. The papers finally will be signed by the Recorder and printed. This work will not be completed until long after the time set for the execution, March 26.

WINTER IN THE TENDERLOIN.

Sleighbells' Conjuring Power Arouses the Spirit of Fun in Happy Theatre Party.

The sound of sleighbells mingled with the exclamations of disgust as willful little snowflakes found their way down coat collars on Broadway in the Tenderloin district last night. It came from somewhere down by the ferries. Its tinkling note drew the residents of the side streets through which it passed to their windows. A little girl leaning far out of the window cried:

"Oh, mamma, there's Santa Claus. He's a little late, but then, you know, he's from Jersey."

As the sleigh passed out into the brightly lighted side streets centring about the Broadway of the Tenderloin its occupants were made out to be a young man and a young woman well wrapped in furs. They didn't seem at all disconcerted at the reception they got from the Broadway theatregoers. From Thirty-third Street, where they turned into Broadway, their jingling progress was heartily cheered.

"Hurrah for Winter and country life!" a young man shouted on the sidewalk, accompanied by a party of young people.

The girl in the sleigh smiled a little, and her escort looked straight ahead. Suddenly reminded of the pleasures long foregone, the man who had cheered grabbed his nearest friend, rolling him in the nearest snowbank.

"Wash his face good and hard, Fred," called a young woman with them.

The youth's face was washed to the joy of a big crowd that gathered. The crowd, however, misunderstood the situation.

"Soak him; that's right; bang him again, hard. He's bigger than you are," yelled the crowd.

The young man was up and having his clothes brushed by one of the young women, when Policeman Wallersen of the Tenderloin precinct came running up.

"What's the matter here?" he demanded.

"Only a recollection of country life," laughed the girl. Then the party passed into Weber & Fields's.

The sleigh continued on down its applauded path as far as Twenty-ninth Street, where it turned sharply to the river, its merry jingling faintly receding. The Tenderloin listened until the last note had faded into the distance and then went about its business.

SLEIGHING ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Exciting Races for the Magnums of Champagne—Active Preparations for Sport To-day.

For the first time this season there was sleighing on the Speedway yesterday afternoon, and frequenters of the famous drive who have been waiting for this opportunity all Winter took full advantage of it, fearing that the white blanket might disappear before morning. By noon there was a fairly good covering on the ground, but the snow was so light that the steel runners cut through it. An hour later, however, there was good going.

One of the first to appear on Seventh Avenue was John Quinn, driving a roan horse hooked to a cutter. He started down the avenue at a lively clip, with the sleigh bells jingling merrily. Near One Hundred and Sixth Street Mr. Quinn heard sleigh bells behind him, and, not caring to lose the magnum of champagne offered by the proprietor of McGown's Pass Tavern to the first driver to arrive from the north and south, whipped up his horse, and then began an exciting race for the tavern. The stranger behind him was game, and was in a fair way of overhauling his opponent when the entrance to the Park was reached. Mr. Quinn's horse, however, was a better hill climber than the stranger's, and he arrived at the tavern and had filed his claim for the bottle before his opponent pulled up at the door. A few minutes later Mr. M. Monheimer, driving a mare hooked to a racing cutter, arrived and claimed the prize for the first arrival from the south.

Mr. Quinn, after warming up a bit, turned his rig about and started in quest of another bottle, which he knew was waiting at The Club, at the north end of the Speedway for the first arrival. He had a clear road up Seventh Avenue, but as he reached the entrance to the Speedway he saw a rig ahead of him. It was occupied by Christopher Peters, who had a fast little mare. The race between the two lasted the whole length of the Speedway, and on several occasions it looked as though Mr. Quinn would land two magnums. The last quarter was a hard one, and in this Mr. Peters's mare showed her speed and arrived at The Club steps first at exactly 3 o'clock. Half an hour later H. H. Hollis arrived from the north and claimed the coveted bottle.

The bottles at The Abbey, One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street and Fort Washington Road, were won by Dr. J. C. Fagan, driving Sir Kenneth, from the south and John B. Powell of Inwood, driving Miss Bertha, from the north. The bottle for the ladies at The Abbey was won by Mrs. H. H. Hollis, who had an exciting race with a woman friend. The Casino bottle in Central Park was captured by J. J. Eppinger, driving a gray team.

In each case the rule is that there must be sleighing for twenty-four hours after the bottle is claimed, otherwise it is not presented.

Among others out on the road were Mr. Samuel Martin, driving Charlie Wilkes, 2:12½; A. J. Seymour, driving a team of blacks, and E. C. Hunter, behind a roan horse.

There is every prospect of a big day on the Speedway to-day, as great preparations were being made last evening for the sport. Cutters were overhauled, and the horses' shoes were being sharpened and made ready for the snow.

DEATH OF AIME DUPONT.

He Was a Well-known and Successful Photographer.

Aime Dupont, one of the best-known photographers in this city, died Friday at his home, 123 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. He had been ill for some time, but his death was unexpected.

Mr. Dupont was born in France fifty-one years ago. He came to America when still a young man, and became a photographer. He achieved success almost from the start. His studio was at 574 Fifth Avenue.

FIRE IN THIRD AVENUE CAR.

It Breaks Out Under the Floor, and Later Flames Shoot Up from the Slot.

Two accidents on the Third Avenue Railroad's main line, happening in close succession to each other and to the same car, created a small panic last night, frightening fifty or more people.

Trolley Car No. 70,270, going down town, had just crossed the Metropolitan's crosstown track at Third Avenue and East Twenty-eighth Street, when there was a sharp report and flames began to dart through the floor and out along the track in every direction. A dozen passengers, half of them women, jumped from their seats, screaming and trying to leap from the windows. Before the conductor could disconnect the two wires that had caused the trouble the car was completely disabled, and had to be pushed along by Car No. 3,434, to which the passengers were transferred.

Just as Twenty-third Street was reached flames began to shoot from the wires under the slot, almost enveloping the two cars, to a height of four or five feet, and there was a rush for the doors. The blaze extended for about twenty feet along the track and lasted for nearly ten minutes, after which the two cars continued their trip.

CITY COVERED BY A HEAVY FALL OF SNOW

Nearly Ten Inches Deep Last Night and Still Coming Down.

SLIGHT DELAYS OF TRAFFIC

Cars Running on All Lines, but Not on Schedule Time—Street Cleaning Department Ready.

The snowstorm which struck this city yesterday covers almost the entire eastern part of the United States north of Tennessee, and comes within a few days of a year after the principal storm of last year. But the one of last year, for purposes of practical consideration, may be said to have covered over a week, for it did little else than snow from Feb. 5 to Feb. 14, 1899, with interruptions only of sufficient duration for the Street Cleaning Department to get one fall in hand when another came upon it in most discouraging persistency and overwhelming quantity. The first snowstorm of this year worthy the name finds the department with a clean slate, so far as its snow removing fund is concerned, and ready to grapple with the task set for it.

The storm is the same announced as central over the West Gulf region Thursday and over Georgia on Friday. Yesterday morning found it off Hatteras, and last night it was central off Atlantic City, where the glass stood at 29.50. Fully half its area was at sea, and many craft are expected to arrive late in consequence. Some of the steamers due yesterday failed to arrive, including the American liner St. Louis. It was thought, however, that she might be hidden in the thickness off the Hook.

Back of the storm to the west was a cold wave, the Weather Bureau reported, with high northwest winds, and in anticipation of this northwest storm signals were set all along the coast yesterday. The wind here was blowing from the northeast, giving a dampness to the snow, which made a hard bed for itself, while the wind was strong enough to whistle around the big buildings with a weird song and to dust the newfalling snow in eddying gusts and drifts which gave it an uneven depth and made its quantity difficult to guess.

OVER NINE INCHES OF SNOW.

The snow began to fall here at 1 o'clock in the morning and continued with but two breaks, between 6 and 8 A. M., all day, slowly at times and at others very rapidly. Only eight-tenths of an inch had fallen at 8 o'clock in the morning. At 2:30 P. M. the fall measured 2½ inches; at 8 P. M. it measured 8.9 inches, having been falling for some time at the rate of an inch an hour, and at 10:30 P. M. the Weather Bureau reported that its final measurement for the night showed a fall of 9.5 inches.

Night brought with it no let-up in the storm. The theatres suffered considerably, the attendance being small in every house in town. Speculators were glad to sell at ridicuously low prices. Midnight found the storm still apparently at its height, with no indication of cessation.

The temperature remained nearly stationary most of the day. At 8 A. M. it was 26 degrees, at 3 P. M. it was 25 degrees, and at 10:30 P. M. it was 21 degrees. The highest for the day was 27 degrees at 10 A. M., and the lowest before noon, 24 degrees, at 4 A. M. The wind, light in the early morning, grew constantly stronger, and in the middle of the afternoon blew thirty miles an hour, falling again and getting around into the north, whence it brought a chilling breath, shown in the falling temperature.

That the day was a half holiday was doubtless a source of gratification to many who would have found getting about under the ordinary demands of business somewhat difficult. There was just a suggestion of the so-called blizzards of other years, but it was not a blizzard. While reports from the country showed a heavier fall of snow than that along the coast, the troubles caused by the storm were not here of a very serious nature. The telegraph companies reported no interruptions of traffic, and the electric street car lines met with a minimum of delay. There were occasional delays, but these were generally not serious, though suburbanites found cause for grumbling on some of the trolley lines. The compressed-air cars on the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street lines also experienced difficulty.

Ferry traffic was slow, but not interrupted. There was, however, an embargo on shipping, and owing to the thickness of the atmosphere no vessels came in or went out of the harbor for the better part of the day. The Cunard Line steamer Campania got in in the morning, and the Etruria got out, but the steamer Graf Waldersee, which attempted to go to sea in the afternoon, got out of the channel and grounded.

DELAYS ON RAILROAD LINES.

The Pennsylvania Railroad met with some delay in certain branches of its service, Southern and Southwestern trains being from thirty to fifty minutes late. This was mainly due to the conditions west of Philadelphia. Minor delays were reported on the other roads.

Owing to the dampness of the atmosphere the smoke of the city was driven down with the snow, limiting the outlook generally to half a block. This was the cause of occasional slow going on the elevated roads, but did not affect the surface roads. As it was the first test this Winter of the now extensively introduced sub-trolley system on surface lines, the effects on these roads were noted with interest. It was reported that they did much better than did the Fourth Avenue road last Winter, because of the improved sweepers now employed, which at frequent intervals during the day enlivened the Winter scene with their rush, and brush, and whirr.

The Third Avenue system kept twelve of these machines constantly running and there was hardly a moment at any part of the road when their deep-toned gongs could not be heard. These sweepers are of the latest pattern and received their first severe test in this storm. Their brooms are driven by independent motors instead of by gearing from the axles, as was the case with the old cable sweepers, and whenever they struck a drift the machine could be stopped and the brushes kept whirling until the roadway beneath them was polished bright as a ballroom floor. Nevertheless one of the officials remarked that when fifteen or twenty tons of pig iron were loaded upon the cables sweepers the same result was accomplished and without stopping. The snow and water drove into the slots at frogs and switches and caused short circuits and burn-outs when the plows of the cars touched them, and these were the principal causes of such delays as occurred.

SCENES IN DOWN-TOWN STREETS.

In the down-town streets, particularly in narrow thoroughfares like Nassau Street, the efforts of pedestrians to battle against the elements yesterday afternoon formed a continuous performance of a most amusing character—to those who viewed it from indoors. Those out of doors had all they could do in attending to their own safety and dignity, and were unable to spare any attention to the plight of other people. On the whole, it is doubtful if a genuine blizzard could have produced more general discomfort. The wind seemed to come from every quarter, blowing the snow into one's eyes in whatever direction one was walking, and the surfaces of the streets were only a little less slippery than is the lake in Central Park when the red ball is up.

A stout gentleman made his way northward on Nassau Street, with the most elaborate precautions. He had evidently come to grief once, and had made up his mind that the experience should not be repeated. His progress was necessarily slow, since he put each foot to the ground as though he were not sure whether a twenty-foot hole were not there instead. He proceeded in this manner as far as Fulton Street. At that point a young woman and an elderly man were just about to turn into Nassau Street.

Right at the corner the woman shot forward as though out of the mouth of a cannon, and struck the careful man full amidships. He went down like a ninepin, but the collision saved the woman from falling, in the same way as a billiard ball stops after giving the momentum to another ball. Fortunately, the capsized pedestrian was not seriously damaged, except as to his feelings. In the latter direction it is hard to say how he could have been more badly hurt. He picked himself up, glared savagely at his innocent assailant, and made his way into a doorway nearby. There he staid until he sighted a small boy on the other side of the street.

"Boy," he cried, "I'll give you half a dollar if you'll get me a cab."

The boy started on the errand, but whether he succeeded the observer did not remain long enough to find out.

Many of the stores down town usually keep open until a late hour on Saturday evening, but they were nearly all closed early yesterday except the shoe stores, which all did a rushing business in rubbers. Even the newsboys found that it was useless for them to attempt to make any sales. Two solitary little chaps remained at the corner of Wall Street and Broadway, but not to sell papers. They had discovered that a far more profitable field of industry was the running after hats which had been disassociated from the heads to which they belonged, and they earned many quarters from belated business men, who were afraid to run after their own property.

The horses had a hard time of it. They were continually slipping, and it was usually a long and difficult task to get them on their feet again. A pair attached to a truck fell together at Maiden Lane and Nassau Street at about 3 o'clock, and it was half an hour before the trouble was over.

ACCIDENTS AND DISTRESS.

A remarkable feature of the day was the great number of accidents due to falls. The ambulances of the various hospitals were kept busy attending to such cases. At Bellevue Hospital, so numerous were the cases from this and other causes, the storm driving in many sufferers from various ills, that the place was taxed.

The diagnoses showed that the chief ailments were grip and bronchial affections, with accidents filling up the surgical wards.

Superintendent O'Rourke said that one of the boats of the Charity Department would have to be run up to the island today to relieve the hospital. The boats are not run on Sunday usually, but the hospital will have to be relieved in some way. Other hospitals in the city, Mr. O'Rourke said, might take some of the patients.

Two horses were attached to all the ambulances that left the hospital, and there were numerous calls during the evening. The cases at night were chiefly of persons hurt by slipping on the sidewalks or crossings. The ambulances made fairly good time. More than a score of cases taken to the various hospitals were of broken bones.

An unknown female child about fifteen days old was found in the hallway of 982 Eighth Avenue suffering from the cold. The child was wrapped in a muslin dress and two yards of white flannel.

Policeman McGrane took her to Bellevue Hospital in a patrol wagon. There were no marks of identification. The child was blue from the cold, but the surgeons made the infant comfortable after a time, and they said she would live.

The snow drove a large number of destitute persons to the City Lodging House on First Avenue last night. Over 360 men and women were cared for with the usual bank, hot coffee, and a bed, and others were sent to the Charities Department Building, foot of East Twenty-sixth Street. Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor Blair reported a great number of applications for coal and provisions.

With the storm came an appeal yesterday from the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The fact that the Winter heretofore had not been very severe has tended to make apathetic public sympathy, and it is hoped now that an immediate response will enable the association to extend its good offices to as many as possible of the needy. Robert Shaw Minturn is Treasurer, and should be addressed at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

STREET CLEANING PLANS.

Though new in his position, Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle was not distressed at the prospect presented by the big snowfall. He expressed himself as having the utmost confidence that the department would be able to cope with the task set it, though the contractor upon whom the work mainly devolves after the snowfall amounts to three inches is a new and untried concern in snow removal.

If less than three inches of snow falls it devolves upon the department to remove it with its own force. But immediately the fall exceeds this the law provides for the services of a contractor. The contractor is the Uvalde Asphalt Company, which has between 600 and 700 carts of its own available for the work.

Mr. Nagle's hope lay entirely in the fact that both the department's and the contractor's work would be under the direction of the same trained men as have been in charge of the work during a number of years, from Deputy Commissioner Gibson down. The work of snow removal is under the immediate charge of Superintendent Bradish, who has Assistant Superintendent Keller to aid him, while the General Superintendent for the contractor is F. B. Sargent, with George M. Silverberg for assistant. Both of those last named held similar positions under the former contractor.

Preparations were begun early in November by the contracting company, headquarters being established in each of the fourteen districts into which the city is divided by the Department of Street Cleaning, in charge of Assistant Superintendents, and arrangements made with men and cart owners for service in case of storm, all men being assigned for duty in case of call to the district in which they lived or that to which they could be most conveniently summoned. Mr. Silverberg said yesterday that the entire force could be summoned in twenty minutes, the total number of men for shoveling being 4,000, and the total number of carts 2,800.

Commissioner Nagle was up and stirring early yesterday, and as soon as it became evident that the snowfall would exceed three inches he placed himself in communication with the contractors. He found them equally alert.

It was decided, however, that with the snow still falling and a holiday before them, it would be the wisest course to wait until this morning before commencing removal, as otherwise it would be presumably a matter of going over the ground twice. Furthermore, it was realized that the work could proceed much more expeditiously when the streets were clear of traffic.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORK.

For the cleaning of down-town sidewalks it was decided that a part of the department's force should be set to work last night. Deputy Commissioner Gibson took charge of the lower part of the city, and, while no snow was carted away, culverts were cleared, crossings kept passable in the more used streets, such as those leading to ferries, and spaces cleaned ten feet in diameter about fire hydrants. The regular force of the department, numbering 4,000 men, of whom 2,000 are sweepers employed in Manhattan and the Bronx, will be kept at this kind of work in the various districts of the city all day.

The sweeping machines were also set at work last night on lower Broadway, getting the snow cleared up as much as possible, so that the contractor could get to work on the carting in that section as early as possible this morning. It was expected that during the day and to-night the snow would be removed from Broadway from the Battery to Fifty-ninth Street and from all of the main cross streets, including those leading to the ferries, and good headway made on the other north and south thoroughfares on which there is heavy traffic. The carting in Manhattan will begin at 6 o'clock this morning.

Fifth Avenue will not be left for the sleighers this year. What with the automobiles and the amount of business which has centred on the avenue, it has been decided best to get the snow out of the way. Fifty dumping places have been assigned by the Department of Docks and Ferries.

The work offered by the city through its contractor must be of great benefit to many laborers, while enabling the cart owners to turn a pretty penny. The city pays the contractor 35 cents for each cubic yard of snow removed. The cartmen carry one and a half cubic yards in a single load and twice that in the larger trucks. They are paid 32 cents for taking away a single load and twice that for the larger ones. The contractor therefore gets 52½ cents for a single load and pays 32 cents for its removal. Out of the difference he pays his shovelers, foremen, and staff and makes his own profit. The shovelers get $2 a day.

RECORDS OF TWO WINTERS.

For comparison with last year's snow record, the following figures were obtained yesterday from the local Weather Bureau. The first snowfall of the Winter of 1898-9 was on Nov. 24, 1898, when 1.5 inches fell. This was followed by the storm of Nov. 26 and 27, when 8.8 inches fell, and on the 30th 3.7 inches more arrived. The fall for the month was 14 inches. During the following month of December but 1.1 inches fell. Another storm, commencing Dec. 31 and continuing over New Year's Day, of 1899, brought a fall of 5.1 inches. The total for January was 6.1 inches. Another storm on Jan. 31 and Feb. 1 was accompanied by a fall of 3.1 inches.

Then came a series of storms which made the fall for February of last year a record breaker for a period covering several years. On Feb. 5, 1.6 inches fell; on the 7th, 3 inches; on the 8th, 5.6 inches; on the 10th, 5 inches; on the 13th, 9.3 inches, and on the 14th, 1.2 inches, the total for the month being 27.5 inches. The preceding record February was that of 1894, with a fall of 37.9 inches. In the February of 1893 the fall was 32 inches.

This Winter's record has been a monotonous repetition of "traces" or nothing. When so little snow falls at any given time that no measurement can be taken it is called by the weather man a "trace." In November, 1899, there was only a trace during the month. In December there was .2 of an inch. In January there was .8 of an inch, and this month nothing before this storm save a trace on Feb. 6.

NO SHELTER FOR PASSENGERS.

Many Travelers on Up-Town Lines Stand in the Storm While Waiting for Cars.

Residents of the Bronx who were compelled to transfer to cross-town or other lines last night had a disagreeable time of it. At points where no waiting rooms were provided the passengers stood in the driving snow with no other protection than the cornice of a building. Delays ranging from ten minutes to half an hour caused some of the passengers to lose all patience and many shivering groups were enlivened by gibes mingled with denunciations directed at the railway, the snow, and their luck in general.

The greatest discomfort was experienced at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue, where crosstown cars were scheduled to run on a headway of eleven minutes. No shelter was provided at this point. Many remained in the elevated railroad station until their car came in sight. Others sought the shelter of saloons and of cabs standing at the corner.

At West Farms the passengers occupied a waiting room a short distance from the corner. Three lines meet at this point—the Boston Avenue, Tremont, and Mount Vernon and Tremont. Though all of them pass the door of the waiting room they do not stop until they reach the corner, 400 feet beyond. This compelled the passengers to walk some distance in the snow to the cars, and also caused many to miss their cars because they failed to see them until they had left the junction.

At One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, where the Fordham and West Farms lines cross the avenue, travel was heavier than at other points, and a convenient waiting room enabled all to find shelter from the storm.

At Jerome and Burnside Avenues a confectionery store served as a waiting room, and the small number of passengers were easily accommodated there.

The officials of the road expressed themselves as being grateful that the storm came after the suburbanites had reached their homes, as none of the waiting rooms is able to hold the crowds that are usually gathered at these points.

BRONX RESIDENTS' TROUBLES.

Many Early Homegoers Escaped Delay That Came Later.

The fact that the storm struck the city on a Saturday enabled thousands of suburbanites living in the Bronx to reach home before the snow seriously interfered with traffic. By 4 o'clock, when the trolley lines commenced to have difficulty in running, the daily rush was fairly over. By that hour none of the lines was attempting to run on schedule time. Delays became frequent, and passengers were stalled in some cases half an hour.

Progress was slow on all of the lines, but up to a late hour no line had become tied up.

The Mount Vernon line had the greatest difficulty in running its cars. The usual headway of ten minutes was at first lengthened to twenty minutes, and after 9 o'clock cars were dispatched at intervals of thirty minutes. An hour longer than usual was consumed in making trips. Travel was light, however, during the evening.

Of the cross-town roads the greatest sufferers were the Boston Road, Jerome Avenue, Tremont, Fordham, and West Farms lines. Cars are scheduled to run at intervals of three minutes on these roads, but none of them could keep cars running at that rate. Occasionally cars arrived at the junctions in bunches.

The snowplows were at work on all of the lines, and had no difficulty in clearing the way. They continued to run all night on account of the high wind that built up drifts almost as rapidly as they could be dispersed.

BROOKLYN TRAVEL IMPEDED.

Delays on Trolley and Elevated Electric Lines—New Scheme for the Removal of Snow.

The Brooklyn suburbanite had a trying time in reaching home from business last night, between the heavy snowstorm and Brooklyn's erratic transit system. While the storm did not tie up the trolley and elevated lines, it caused many tedious delays and rendered travel, particularly in the outlying sections, slow and difficult.

The railroad company had sweepers at work all day, but it was impossible to keep the tracks clear of snow, and the cars made slow progress. The trouble was not confined to the suburban lines, blocks and delays being of frequent occurrence on the roads in the central districts of the borough. This was especially the case late last night, and a continuation of the snowfall promised more serious difficulties this morning.

The storm had the effect of diverting much of the regular surface traffic to the elevated lines, and the trains on these roads were uncomfortably crowded as a result. Nor did the travelers on the elevated roads escape all of the inconveniences and vexations which befell the trolley riders. So far as the trains drawn by steam engines were concerned, there was little cause for complaint, but the always eccentric motor cars spluttered and fussed and balked in a way that threatened serious consequences to passengers troubled with heart disease. This was the first real snowstorm which the motor cars in Brooklyn had had to contend with since their introduction in that borough.

While none of the cars broke down or blew up or took fire, their general behavior was not such as to improve the faith of the Brooklyn traveling public in them. The chief difficulty was the slipperiness of the tracks. In pulling out from a station or in ascending a grade their progress was usually accompanied by a startling display of electrical pyrotechnics. Nervous passengers were kept in a state of uneasiness until they reached their stations, but although the motor cars exhibited some new eccentricities, no accidents were reported.

In Brooklyn to-day a new scheme for the removal of snow from the streets will be tried for the first time. Contractor John F. Mallie will put into use a number of large flat trolley cars. These cars will be run slowly along the busiest thoroughfares while gangs of men shovel snow into them. Each car will hold many cartloads of snow. When the cars have been filled they will be run to convenient dumping places. It is claimed that this scheme will greatly facilitate the work of removing the snow from the streets.

Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Quinn said yesterday afternoon that he was fully prepared for the work of removing the snow.

No Block on Long Island Road.

At the office of the Long Island Railroad, in Long Island City, last night, it was said the company was having no trouble with its trains, the plows being able to keep the tracks clear in all parts of the island, owing to the crisp lightness of the snow. There was some delay in running a few trains, it was said, but nothing as compared to the big storm of a year ago.

DELAY IN STATEN ISLAND.

Heavy Snow Conquers the Trolley Roads and Ties Them Up.

Staten Island was almost snowbound shortly after midnight. The trolley roads early in the evening had sweepers out, but they were not able to cope with the snow. At 9 o'clock the regular schedule had been reduced one-half, and this number was scaled down to a few at a late hour.

The Shore Line of the Staten Island Electric Company at 10 o'clock had three cars running, but two hours later these were taken off. The Midland Line, which runs through the country districts, and is twenty-two miles long, was in bad shape as early as 9 o'clock, and completely tied up three hours later. The electric lights on the island were of very little use, as the trolley roads took most of the current. The lights were on land off continually, and candles, lamps, and gas were in general use.

An electric car was stalled on the St. George hill and abandoned.

The Rapid Transit Road succeeded in running trains up to within a few minutes of schedule time.

ICE GORGES AT ALBANY.

Water Still High and Cold Weather Will Increase Suffering.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—With three ice gorges stretching from bank to bank below the city and a long period of zero weather in prospect, it will be several days before Albany is free from the high water. The freshet has fallen so slowly that the difference in the height of the water from one hour to another has been hardly perceptible.

The cold weather will increase the damage and suffering which the flood has wrought, and will cause no end of inconvenience by filling the streets and houses with ice.

HEAVY SNOW IN NEW ENGLAND.

Storm Severe in Southeastern Section—Shipping in Danger.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—After nearly six weeks of soft, moist weather, Southeastern New England is to-night locked in Winter's embrace, with a northeast snowstorm raging along the sand shores of Nantucket and Cape Cod, as well as throughout Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the greater part of Massachusetts.

Despite the ample warning of the Weather Bureau yesterday, a dozen or more schooners were caught under the Elbow of Cape Cod, south of Chatham, this afternoon, but as that is a comparatively safe place, they may succeed in riding out the approaching gale, provided it does not reach hurricane force. There is comparatively little interruption in railroad traffic or telegraphic communication.

THE STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Heavy Fall of Snow Impedes Traffic at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The heaviest snowstorm since the blizzard of last year and the first genuine fall of this season has been in progress in Pennsylvania since last night. The storm came up the Atlantic coast and arrived here at 10 o'clock, since which time about ten inches of snow have fallen. The temperature averaged from 22 to 25 degrees, but at a late hour to-night began to fall, with every indication of much colder weather to-morrow.

The storm was particularly fierce at the Delaware Breakwater. The wind blew thirty-five miles an hour, and the snow was impenetrable. No vessels ventured outside the breakwater. In the outlying districts of the city railway traffic was impeded and trains arrived here behind schedule time. Throughout the State the fall of snow varied from two to ten and a half inches.

At a late hour to-night the force of the storm had been spent, and the barometer began to fall, indicating a cessation by morning.

Texas Suffers from Cold Wave.

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 17.—A cold wave is doing considerable damage in the coast country to truck farming and fruit. Strawberry shipments will be three weeks late and the crop cut in half. The cabbage crop is also affected. One negro is reported to have been frozen to death in Burleson County.

SPRING, 1900.

Imperial HATS THE BEST AND MOST Stylish FOR Ladies and Gentlemen.

B. Altman & Co

Spring Dress Fabrics.

Colored Dress Goods Dept.

Exclusive designs in high-class materials for early Spring wear, consisting of Veilings, Crepes, Bareges, Canvas and Etamine Effects. Embroidered Robes of Veilings and Etamines. Tailor Suitings, Homespuns and Cheviot Mixtures.

Monday, February 19th,

4,500 yards of Gypsy Crepe,

48 inches wide, large variety of evening and street shades, Regularly $1.10 per yd., at 75c.

Black Silk Dept.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT IS SHOWN OF RICH BLACK SILKS AND SATINS, REPRESENTING THE LATEST PARISIAN IDEAS.

Monday, February 19th.

Important offering of IMPORTED PLAIN BLACK DRESS SILKS (Drap de France),

Value $2.50 to $3.00, . . at $1.58

Value 3.25 to 3.75, . . at 1.78

White Goods Dept.

An exceptional line is displayed of Dimities, Nainsooks, Swisses, Tuckings, etc.; Mercerized Piques, in white and solid colors, also a very large variety of Embroidered Plumetis and Batistes, for Shirt Waists and Summer Evening Dresses.

Monday, February 19th.

10,000 Yds of Checked White Dimities, Regular price 22c., at 16c Yd.

(Rear of Rotunda.)

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St., and Sixth Avenue.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS
238 5TH AVE. WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
A Remarkable Event.
A FAMOUS COLLECTION OF
19 Thoroughbred
Japanese Spaniels,
FROM THE KENNELS OF
LADY MORI, KIOTO, JAPAN,
WILL BE ON EXHIBITION AT
The Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms, 238 Fifth Ave.,
MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,
Feb. 19, 20

WILLIAM H. CLARK DEAD

He Was Corporation Counsel Under Mayors Grant and Gilroy.

BUILT EMPIRE CITY TRACK

Made a Fortune in Real Estate and in Speculation in Wall Street—Recently Met Reverses.

William Henry Clark, Corporation Counsel for this city during the administrations of Mayors Grant and Gilroy, wealthy turfman, and until recently one of the powers in Tammany Hall, and considered one of its brightest minds, died early yesterday morning at his residence, 152 West Seventy-sixth Street. His death, following so closely on a rumor that he was wrecked mentally and financially, came as a surprise to even his closest friends, for the rumors of his mental and financial troubles were promptly denied on Friday by his brother, and his physician, Robert W. Taylor, who both declared that Mr. Clark was suffering only from a slight illness and that he would be able to go to business in a few days. He had been ill for several weeks at Lakewood, N. J., and came back to this city a week ago with his wife, a sister of Police Commissioner John B. Sexton, and their two sons, William Grant and Edmund, aged respectively eleven and nine years. He had a slight attack of bronchitis, but he had been subject to the same thing for several years, and neither his friends nor the members of his family considered his illness dangerous.

Mr. Clark, who had been unnerved by the report that had spread about his mental and financial condition, suffered a relapse on Friday night, and in the absence of Dr. Taylor, Dr. Cyrus A. Edson was called in. He found Mr. Clark in a semi-conscious state, somewhat delirious, and suffering from congestion of the lungs, which resulted in oedema of the lungs and caused his death. Dr. Edson was unable to help the patient, and the members of the family were summoned to the dying man's bedside. He died yesterday at 6:30 A. M. without having regained full consciousness.

The funeral will be held on Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock and the burial will be in Calvary Cemetery. A requiem mass will be celebrated in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventieth Street and Broadway, before the body is taken to the cemetery.

Few of Mr. Clark's close friends knew until Friday that he was ill. He had been missing from his usual haunts for several weeks, but his absence did not occasion any comment, and even the Superintendent of his race track, ex-Senator Frank P. Treanor, who was his business partner, was much astonished when he heard of Mr. Clark's death.

HIS PROMINENCE IN TAMMANY HALL.

Mr. Clark was considered one of the most brilliant men in Tammany Hall, and although for some time past he had not been strictly within the inner councils of the organization because of his close friendship with ex-Mayors Grant and Gilroy, he was nevertheless looked upon with some favor. His brother-in-law, Police Commissioner Sexton, was considered one of the closest men in the organization to Richard Croker, and that fact gave Mr. Clark a foothold. With Gilroy, Grant, and others he refused to be guided blindly by Mr. Croker, and he was outspoken at times in his denunciation of the latter's methods.

His rise into prominence first through politics and then through a series of successful speculations was a meteoric one, and was accomplished within a few years. It left him two years ago the possessor of a fortune estimated at between $500,000 and $1,000,000; the owner of a luxurious home containing a noted collection of paintings; the proprietor of a racing establishment that produced last year's winner of the Brooklyn Handicap—Banastar—and the proprietor of a plan to build for New Yorkers the finest trotting track in America. This latter project, like most of the others he attempted, was realized, for last Summer the Empire City track, between White Plains and Yonkers, opened with a successful meeting that brought together the fastest trotters and pacers in the country.

Mr. Clark was born in Newark, N. J., on Nov. 29, 1855, and was educated in the public schools of that city. After his graduation he was sent to a private institution, and then he began a struggle for existence. His parents were in only moderate circumstances, and the young man came to this city to work in the law office of James M. Chapman while he studied law.

Leaving the office of Mr. Chapman, he entered that of Bourke Cockran, and to that association his friends attribute a large part of his brilliant career. Mr. Clark was admitted to the bar in 1882, and in the following year he formed a partnership with Mr. Cockran under the firm name of Cockran & Clark. The partnership continued until the election of Sheriff Davidson, when Mr. Clark was chosen to transact that official's legal business. Hugh J. Grant succeeded Sheriff Davidson, and Mr. Clark was retained by him. More than 900 suits were brought against Sheriff Grant, and Mr. Clark defended all except one of these successfully. He went further than defending the suits, for while Sheriff's counsel he framed a number of bills exempting the office of Sheriff from much of the responsibility formerly resting on it. Mr. Clark at this time also was prominent in securing the passage of the Prison Debtor's act, which made it unlawful to imprison a person for debt for a period of over six months.

MADE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

As Sheriff's counsel, Mr. Clark came to be regarded as an expert on corporation law, and when Sheriff Grant became Mayor he promptly appointed Mr. Clark Corporation Counsel, and Mayor Gilroy continued him in that office. Mr. Clark, with Bourke Cockran, also assisted in the defense of Jacob Sharp and Kerr, who were indicted for complicity in the old Broadway Railroad franchise bribery.

While counsel to the corporation, Mr. Clark made a number of shrewd real estate investments that netted him considerable money, and still on the floodtide of prosperity, he added to this by his speculations in Wall Street. He made money rapidly, for he was a plucky as well as a lucky speculator, and when he retired from office he was credited with being a very wealthy man.

A lover of the horse and of art, he became a patron of the turf, and he placed in his residence valuable paintings. He owned some of the finest roadsters in New York, and was popular with horsemen as well as politicians, and he was regarded with favor in Tammany Hall until Grant and Gilroy were swung out from the inner councils of that organization.

In the old days, while he was Corporation Counsel, Mr. Clark earned a reputation as a bon vivant, and he was usually the leading spirit in all the places where his companions congregated. His wit and good fellowship was the life of the party of horsemen and politicians that used to gather at Hollywood, N. J., and he numbered among his friends and admirers there Frederick Gebhard, Hugh J. Grant, J. B. Haggin and his son, Ben; Ali Haggin; the late August Belmont, and "Smiling" John Kelly, Davy Johnson, Edgar Murphy, A. J. Cassatt, Lucien O. Appleby, Senator Grady, Marcus Daly, Richard Croker, and the late John A. Morris.

HIS CAREER ON THE TURF.

Up to three years ago Mr. Clark, while devoted to the thoroughbred, had contented himself with owning only road horses. But he was lucky in almost every venture he went into, and he decided to own a racing stable. He began a few years ago, and, as usual, he met with success from the start. He got together a good string of horses, among them The Rose, Acushla, Banastar, and Muskadine, and his colors were frequently seen in front. He was more successful than most men are in racing, for occasionally on days when the Tammany crowd was at the track in full force one of Mr. Clark's horses would win at long odds, and the full Tammany delegation, including Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, and the other leaders, would take big sums from the bookmakers. He won the Brooklyn Handicap with Banastar last year, gaining what many men spend years and fortunes in seeking unsuccessfully, and before the season closed he realized his greatest dream—that of giving to New York one of the greatest trotting tracks in the country. To build this track it took a large part of Mr. Clark's available fortune and considerable of his friends' money, for the cost was far in excess of what it was originally planned it should be.

The turning point in Mr. Clark's fortunes came last June, when, in the Suburban, for which he was made favorite, Banastar was left at the post. It was Mr. Clark's dearest wish to win the two big racing events of the year with Banastar, and thus accomplish what no turfman has yet done. But Jockey Maher, to whom Mr. Clark paid $10,000 a year, had the favorite's head turned the wrong way when the flag fell. A succession of reverses from that time, when he lost the Suburban, followed Mr. Clark. He went to Saratoga, where he lost $40,000 in one night in roulette and faro, and before the racing season at the Spa closed he had left $100,000 in the clubhouses there.

Bills were due from contractors and others, and almost all of Mr. Clark's money was tied up in the Empire City track. The purses were not paid for the Summer meeting at his track, in spite of the fact that the meeting had been a successful one, and the owners of the winners showed considerable dissatisfaction.

Then Brooklyn Rapid Transit and other stocks, it is said, which once made him a lot of money, cost him considerable early in the Winter.

The one thing that would help Mr. Clark out was to secure dates for a running meeting at his Empire City track. He had planned to use the track for both running and trotting meetings, and his application for running dates is now before The Jockey Club. It is said that the Empire City track will get an allotment of fifteen days in September, and, in that case, the meeting will probably be held, for Mr. Clark's brother, Edward, will manage the estate.

Mr. Clark proposed to get into racing on an extensive scale again this season, for his horses were entered in most of the big stakes. Banaster was nominated for both the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps, and was third in the assignment of weights in each of them. Under the rules of racing the nominations become void upon the death of the owner, and so Banastar will not be a starter. Mr. Clark engaged Matt Allen, at a salary of $10,000 a year and a percentage of the stable's winnings, to train his horses, and the latter had a number of promising two-year-olds in his charge.

JEROME BUCK'S CONDITION.

It Changes for the Worse—The Crisis Not Yet Reached.

The condition of Jerome Buck, the lawyer who has been lying ill from pneumonia at St. Luke's Hospital, changed for the worse yesterday, and some anxiety is felt as to the outcome.

The physicians at the hospital last night would not say when they thought that the crisis would be reached.

NEW WITNESS IN FAIR CASE.

A Californian Will Swear the Senator Spoke of Marriage Contract.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—Sensation follows sensation in the Craven-Fair litigation. On the very heels of Justice of the Peace Simpton's somersault and flat denial of his original story that he had performed a marriage ceremony between the late Senator Fair and Mrs. Nettie Craven, comes the announcement that Mrs. Craven is prepared to produce a witness who will testify that the dead millionaire was introduced to him by Mrs. Craven as her husband, upon which occasion the Senator admitted the existence of a marriage contract.

The new factor in the case is Ben F. Lamborn, City Clerk of Alameda, a man of prominence and standing in the community. The attorneys for the Fair estate do not attempt to assail his integrity, but claim that they will show that he is mistaken in his assertions.

FIGHT WITH CHINESE PIRATES.

Steam Launch from a British Gunboat Has a Lively Encounter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—According to news brought by the Coptic, pirates are causing much trouble in Chinese waters. The Government seems powerless to stop their depredations.

In the early part of last month the crew of a steam launch from the British gunboat Tweed, stationed near Chutou Shang, China, had a lively fight with pirates, who are known as the "Order of the Red Flag." Several pirates were killed and a number wounded. One British bluejacket was shot through the chest.

Other fights have been reported near Canton, and merchant vessels' boats have been attacked and robbed.

FORD LAW DECISION AWAITED.

The City May Lose Taxes on $80,000,000 of Real Estate of Corporations.

If the contentions of the railroads and other corporations in their suits filed against the State Board of Taxation to have the Ford franchise tax law declared unconstitutional are upheld, New York City may lose a round sum of money. About $80,000,000 in assessments on real estate of these corporations was not included in this year's books of the local tax department. When asked yesterday if the city would lose the taxes on this sum if the question is decided in favor of the corporations, President Feitner of the Tax Board said:

"I suppose so, but, so far as we can see now, it depends ultimately upon what the Legislature may do to correct that condition, and it is likely that a bill to settle the question of the city's right to make these assessments itself will be introduced. The approximate loss to the city on this $80,000,000, if the bill is declared unconstitutional, depends upon the rate. Roughly speaking, the loss would be at the rate of 2.4 per cent. on the $80,000,000."

Mr. Feitner was asked about the belief that seems to exist in some quarters that the city neglected to place the assessments on its books, but would still be protected in case the corporations are successful. He said this was absurd, and that the Commissioners had no alternative except to do as they had done in the matter.

"The bill provides," said he, "that the State board shall make the assessment and not we. That's plain enough. Under the Ford bill the amount that would come to the city, if the courts sustain the act, would be about thirteen-fourteenths of the total. Our powers were limited in the matter because the bill went into effect in October, 1899, and of course in the assessments for 1900 we acted in compliance with the provisions of the act."

Mr. Feitner added, however, that to protect the city the board placed the real estate of the corporations affected on the books at a merely nominal value and could raise the valuation at any time up to May 2, the returns from the State Tax Board coming in ten days before April 30. Just how this protection will work will depend upon the outcome of the suits. The city at any rate must await the handing down of the decision before the Assessors can know where they stand.

Illinois Insurance Licenses Revoked.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—The Insurance Superintendent has revoked the licenses of the following companies for failure to comply with the laws of Illinois: American Fire Insurance Company, Baltimore; Ben Franklin Insurance Company, Allegeheny, Penn.; Howard Fire Insurance Company, Baltimore; Insurance Company of the State of New York, New York City; Manufacturers and Merchants' Insurance Company, Pittsburg; National Fire Insurance Company, Baltimore; Saginaw Valley Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Saginaw, Mich.; Teutonia Insurance Company, Allegheny, Penn.; Washington Assurance Company, New York, and Atlas Mutual Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.

John P. Madden Reported Married.

The friends of John P. Madden, the Democratic leader of Long Island City, were surprised yesterday by a report that Mr. Madden was married before he started for Colorado several weeks ago. According to the story, Mr. Madden married Miss Agnes J. Kane. Miss Kane is a daughter of James D. Kane, a wealthy citizen of Scio, N. Y. Mr. Madden left this city several weeks ago to visit the home of his parents, in Scio, and from there he was to go to Colorado for his health. About the same time, it is reported, Miss Kane left Scio for a visit in Kansas City, where it is said the couple are now staying.

Sailor Dies from Exposure at Sea.

Sidney Davis, a seaman on board the British bark Lovisa, that arrived from Santos on Jan. 15, died yesterday morning from pneumonia and exhaustion brought on by cold and exposure at sea. The Lovisa is detained at Quarantine under the regulations in relation to the bubonic plague. Davis had no symptoms of infectious disease. He was a native of England.

Bishop Gilbert to Preach.

Bishop Gilbert of Minnesota will preach in Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, today.

SECRET SOCIETIES AT YALE.

Workings of the System of Selection Which the Seniors Are Endeavoring to Abolish.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 17.—The agitation of the sophomore society question among the Yale undergraduates that has come to a head this week marks what is probably the first step toward a solution of a problem that has stirred Yale student circles for over a decade.

Society life at Yale in the academical department is divided closely on class lines. In this department there are no university organizations, and as each class moves on the societies belonging to that year are passed over to successors. In the Scientific School all of the societies are for the entire course, and men who are elected in freshman year remain members and share in the life of the club during their stay in the school. Scientific societies own commodious and handsome society buildings, and the members live together during their course, and mix with each other regardless of class distinctions.

On the college side, however, the society buildings are mere meeting rooms, where the members gather on regular nights, and where literary exercises serve to fill in the time. The academic societies are hardly social to any very great extent, except as they foster cliques and small circles of friends, and even then the closest chums and roommates may belong to different societies.

All of the society buildings are mysteriously constructed edifices, with strange inscriptions over the doors and with no windows, and have excited the derision of visitors from other institutions for years. The Yale system is in fact entirely different from that of any other university in the East. Its strength lies solely on its secret and mysterious side, and in this respect is unlike that of any other university in the country.

Society life at Yale is now entirely different from that of twenty or even fifteen years ago. Then there was no settled advance from one year's social organizations to another. To-day Yale's social life is strictly graded, and a man advances from year to year. There are no freshman societies—they were abolished years ago—but freshman year members are chosen for the sophomore societies. There are three of these—Kappa Psi, Eta Phi, and He Boule—and each takes in seventeen men, fifteen of them chosen from each incoming sophomore class in May of freshman year, and two later in October of sophomore year by Kappa Psi, and the whole membership chosen in May of freshman year by the remaining two.

In junior year there are four societies—D. K. E., Alpha Delta Phi, Psi Upsilon and Zeta Psi. There is a combined membership of 135 men in these four societies. The three first named have a joint arrangement whereby the available men are divided up equally, and each has a full membership of thirty-five men. Zeta Psi is not in the agreement, nor do any sophomore society men go there. Senior year has three societies, each with a selected membership of fifteen men. These three—Skull and Bones, Scroll and Key, and Wolf's Head—are the acme of all social success on the Yale campus, and stand for the best there is in the system.

As the social scheme stands at present society elections at Yale are dependent to a very large degree on what success a man may have had in his year previous. Thus for instance, as is natural, the entire seventeen of the sophomore society go into the junior, so that when the fifty-one men are chosen in freshman year for the sophomore societies each of them is assured of being taken into the junior fold.

The sophomore societies are made up for the great part of men who have succeeded at some large "prep." school, and they are looked upon as natural successors to senior year honors. The assertion has been made, and not without justification, that the secret societies of Andover, St. Paul's, and the other large "prep." schools absolutely control the senior year societies at Yale, and this claim is based on very good facts and figures. The sophomore societies are made up by each succeeding class from among the incoming sophomores with very little knowledge of the men in the lower class or what qualifications they may have. It is perfectly natural that the leaders of the large "prep." schools coming to Yale in a body should elect their friends at Andover or St. Paul's to succeed them in the sophomore societies, and that these men in turn should elect their friends. This is carried through the entire course, with the result that the senior societies are in very large measure made up of these same cliques.

This system leaves out altogether the strong men and the bright men who may come from other schools to Yale, and who come without friends to assist them. Such men have to struggle all their course for a recognition that comes without effort to the other men.

It is this result of the system that is causing Yale men to look about for a way by which the system can be improved and something done to put all Yale men on an equality in their fight for social honors.

STOLEN JEWELRY RECOVERED.

Property of Francis B. Riggs Found in Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 17.—The police authorities to-day gave into the custody of a detective from Newport, R. I., Mary Dean, forty-eight years old, a laundress, who is accused of having stolen articles valued at $1,000, the property of Francis B. Riggs of New York, from L. E. Clery's cottage where Mr. Riggs was a guest last September. All the property had been bequeathed to Mr. Riggs by Robert Goelet, and was highly prized on that account.

William Hackley was arrested here for drunkenness yesterday. When he was searched at the police station a gold watch of unusual value was found, and he confessed that he had stolen it from Mary Dean, his aunt. The woman was found at a hotel, and after being taken to Police Headquarters, the police say, she admitted that she had stolen the jewelry. She gave up a fur boa in which nearly all the missing property had been concealed. It is believed that the other articles will be recovered.

MOTOR VEHICLE CORPORATION.

New Jersey Company a Consolidation of Several Western Concerns.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 17.—The Consolidated Motor Vehicle Company, which recorded articles of incorporation with the County Clerk yesterday, was formed, it is said, for the purpose of consolidating several Western motor vehicle companies. A statement to this effect was made to-day by James B. Dill, President of the New Jersey Registration and Trust Company, who appears as counsel for the Consolidated Company. The new concern was incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000,000.

It was also intimated by Mr. Dill that the incorporation of the Consolidated Company and that of the Shelby Steel Tubing Company, which was incorporated a few days ago, was not entirely disconnected. He intimated that the manufacture of automobiles and bicycles was practically controlled by the Shelby Company, as the latter has almost a monopoly of the manufacture of tubing for these vehicles. The Shelby Company has a capital stock of $15,000,000. Mr. Dill denied that the Consolidated Company was the completion of a project for the merging of all the companies engaged in the manufacture of automobiles and bicycles.

Negro Lynched in South Carolina.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 17.—Will Burts, colored, was lynched to-day near Basket Hills, eight miles north of Aiken. Burts was hanged to a tree and riddled with bullets. He was captured last night after having attempted to assault Mrs. C. L. Weeks, a planter's wife. Burts confessed his guilt.

Two Boys Found Dead in a Closet.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17.—Thomas Parsons and Jacob Dull, aged about thirteen years each, were found dead in a closet of the Metropolitan Hotel at Millville, Penn., late last night, death having been caused by asphyxiation. The door was locked, and it is supposed they were unable to open it.

Boy Drowned While Skating.

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Oscar N. Howland, the twelve-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Orrin P. Howland of Owasco, was drowned while skating on Owasco Lake, two miles from this city, this morning. The body was recovered in about six feet of water about five rods from the shore.

Boston Teacher Beaten and Robbed.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—George A. Smith was arraigned before Judge Burke in the Municipal Court here to-day charged with assault and battery and highway robbery on Jacob Lehmann, a High School teacher, on Boston Common last night. He was held in $2,000 bail for a hearing on Feb. 21.

Your Ready-to-Wear

Costume may save you money, may emancipate you from devoting time to your personal appearance, (in fittings,) but there is a similarity of style, a lack of individuality—one suiting looks very like another. Our drafts are positively individual designs; they are yours, and yours exclusively, and at nominal prices.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

JEWISH RELIGIOUS DECADENCE.

The Rev. Dr. Gries Attributes It to Lack of Interest and of Proper Instruction.

The Rev. Dr. Moses J. Gries of Cleveland preached yesterday morning at the Temple Emanu-El. His sermon was mainly devoted to a discussion of religious decadence among the younger generation of Jews, who, he says, are neither deeply interested in matters of worship nor properly instructed in the Jewish belief.

"Some Jews," remarked Dr. Gries, "fear danger to the Jewish faith from without, from a spirit of anti-Semitism that either exists already in this country or may come in through foreign influence. But I say that the danger is internal. What we should fear is the disintegration of our own unanimity of religious thought.

"The Jewish faith should be a world-religion, but it has now become narrowed to the Hebrew race. Yet there are many Hebrews who are not Jews. To be true to our faith we must observe the rule of human brotherhood, of charity and love of the poor."

As a lesson to people who shun the degraded and poverty ridden, the speaker related this story: A young artist once wished to depict a perfectly innocent face. He searched for a model through the whole world and at last found a little child whose face he considered the embodiment of absolute purity. Years afterward he conceived the desire of putting on canvas the vilest human countenance in existence, so that he might place the two pictures side by side for a contrast. After searching long he saw a face that seemed to answer the requirement, and forthwith painted it. As he painted, certain lines revived his memory of long ago, and he suddenly realized that the second face was the same as the first.

"So it is in life," exclaimed Dr. Gries. "Whenever we see a fellow human being reduced to degradation by crime or misfortune we should remember that he has an immortal soul and that long ago that soul was reflected in the innocent face of childhood."

In the course of the sermon Dr. Gries made the following allusion to the Dewey arch:

"Centuries ago the Arch of Titus was erected to commemorate the great Roman Emperor's victory over the Jews. To-day the people of our race see an imitation of that monument on the streets of this city, and even hang pictures of it upon the walls of their homes."

MYSTERIOUS "DR. ROWLAND."

Man Fished from River May Be Identical with "Dr. G. E. Grant."

Deputy United States Marshal Frederick Bernhard is trying to determine whether "Dr. Harry Rowland," the man who was found clinging to cakes of ice in the ferry slip at the foot of Cortlandt Street, North River, two weeks ago, is not the "Dr. George Edgar Grant, Staff Surgeon of her Majesty's ship Talbot," whose queer visits to various transatlantic liners during the past month have been the subject of investigation. When dragged half-frozen from the river "Rowland" merely gave his name and said that he was surgeon of the Red Star liner Fingelhurst. He refused to say how he got in the water, and left for Jersey City as soon as his clothes were dried. It was found that there is no steamer named the Fingelhurst, the man appeared to be about thirty-two years old and had red hair.

The "Dr. Grant" whose movements are being investigated by the United States authorities was first heard of through a peculiar visit to the North German Lloyd liner Lahn late in January. He told Dr. Fischer of the Lahn that he had just come from the British warship Talbot, which was lying off Tompkinsville, and asked Dr. Fischer to mail two letters for him, one to "Miss MacLisby" at Bangor, Me., and the other to "Dr. Mary McLeod," at St. John, N. B., when the Lahn reached Southampton. This Dr. Fischer promised to do, but afterward, becoming suspicious, he sent the letters to Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General, asking him that they be returned to Dr. Grant aboard the Talbot. Then it was learned that the Talbot had not been in this port since 1898, when Lord Herschel's body was taken to England.

"Dr. Grant" has since visited several liners, always with the same story of being staff surgeon of the Talbot, anchored off Tompkinsville. The man's residence has not yet been ascertained.

COACH COMPANY FAILS.

Abbott-Downing Company of Concord, N. H., Assigns.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 17.—The Abbott-Downing Company, manufacturers of coaches, carriages, and wagons, with salesrooms and repair shops at 114 to 120 West Thirtieth Street, New York City, and at 52 Oliver Street, Boston, made an assignment to-day to Gerald Wyman of Boston and Abbott Treadwell of Concord. The liabilities are $200,000 and the assets are $600,000.

The company was established in 1826. The capital is $400,000. The assignees will continue the business. They express their confidence of being able to satisfy all the creditors.

Neither the assignees nor the stockholders give any reason for the assignment. The company employs about 200 hands and has a good run of orders. Its officers are: President—Lewis Downing, Jr.; Treasurer—Gerald Wyman; Directors—Lewis Downing, Jr., Abbott Treadwell, Samuel C. Eastman, Henry Robinson, and Gerald Wyman.

The company's return to the Secretary of State in 1898 showed the capital to be $400,000, fully paid in; debts due to the corporation, $132,432.67; debts due from the corporation, $211,956.44; assets of corporation, $611,956.44.

MAN ATTACKS SICK WOMAN.

Enters Her Room at Union Hill and Beats and Robs Her.

At noon yesterday an unknown man entered the home of Mrs. Philip Smith of 143 Callo Street, Union Hill, and, after severely beating her, robbed her. Mrs. Smith lives on the third floor of the house she occupies. Mrs. Hahn occupies the floor below her. Mrs. Smith had been confined to her bed for two weeks and Mrs. Hahn was attending her.

Mrs. Hahn left the sick woman's room for a short time, and shortly afterward a man entered. Picking up a slat from the floor, he struck Mrs. Smith, at the same time threatening to kill her if she called for assistance. Mrs. Smith was too weak to rise or resist and the burglar removed her diamond earrings from her ears. Then he ransacked the room, finding $12 in bills. After warning the frightened woman not to summon assistance, the intruder escaped. Mrs. Hahn upon her return found Mrs. Smith unconscious. A doctor was called and the woman, after being restored to consciousness, told of the robbery.

The police were notified. They think the robber was a man who called at the house early in the morning. He said he was a water inspector and had been sent to examine the pipes in the house.

"Three-Fingered Jack's" Last Crime.

TOMBSTONE, Arizona, Feb. 17.—One of the train robbers who held up the New Mexico and Arizona train at Fairbanks Thursday night has been found in a dying condition at Sycamore Springs, nine miles from Tombstone. The man is John Dunlap, alias "Three-Fingered Jack." He received in the abdomen the full charge of a shotgun fired by the Wells-Fargo messenger. Dunlap's three accomplices are being pursued by a Sheriff's posse. The trail leads in the direction of the Cochise stronghold, in the Dragoon Mountains. It is expected all three will be apprehended or killed in twenty-four hours.

NEW TELEPHONE SERVICE

Knickerbocker Company in Open Competition with Bell System.

Two Exchanges Are at Work for Subscribers—Col. Eckert on Reduced Rates and Plans.

The Knickerbocker Telephone Company has started in actual and open competition to the Bell telephone system. Exchanges have been established and the names of subscribers are on file. The exchanges now doing business are at 119 East Twenty-third Street and 416 to 422 Broome Street. The President of the company, Col. W. H. Eckert, is one of the pioneers in the telephone business. He organized and perfected the Bell system in Cincinnati in 1878. He came to New York in 1882, and for eight years had charge of the system in this city. He said last night:

"We have been working hard to get our system in active operation as soon as possible. The fact that streets cannot be opened during the Winter months has caused us to delay much work. As it is we have two exchanges open and within thirty days we will have our connections complete to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and within sixty days we will have the line through to Yonkers. At the same time we are working in Queens borough and Staten Island. We will start work in Brooklyn next week, and by August we will have the system completed for all the boroughs of Greater New York.

"It is the first time in the history of the independent telephone movement in this city that actual opposition to the Bell system has been started. The new system is a part of the Telephone, Telegraph, and Cable Company of America, which is developing local plants all over the United States, as well as establishing long distance lines. As soon as our local exchanges are complete we will be in direct connection with Boston and other cities.

"I do not care to say just where our local exchanges will be located, but I will say that the Broome Street exchange will be the finest in the world. We will occupy the whole building, and our executive offices will be located there as well as the central exchange. Our rates will be 60 per cent. below those of the system now in vogue. In other words, for 40 per cent of the price paid now we will give the same service. Our reduction in rates is not made because we are 'the poor man's friend,' but because our experience has taught us that a good profit on our investments can be made at the rates we propose to establish.

"Unlimited service on our lines will cost $120 a year, and that means communication with all boroughs. The rates of the present company are $240 a year, with an extra toll for service to Staten Island, Brooklyn, and some parts of the Bronx. For residences our unlimited service will be $80 a year, while the present company charges $70 a year for 600 messages. There will be a proportionate reduction in long distance rates. One of the main features of our service will be that each ccustomer gets a direct wire, instead of having four or more on a line as under the present system.

"Every part of our equipment will be of the best, and this fact has in some instances caused delay. In the city our system will be all underground and each cable contains 400 metallic conductors, which are sufficient for 400 subscribers. We are putting in a perfected central energy system, which is a great improvement over the one now in use. Our system does away with the uncomfortable buzzing in the ear which is the result of the present system when the receiver is lifted from the hook and placed to the ear. As a rule, I have not talked about our company in comparison with the old Bell system, as we are simply working on our merits and expect to furnish a complete telephone system at a reasonable price.

"We already have a large number of subscribers, not 10,000, as has been stated, but enough to begin business with. Our solicitors are out every day getting more names.

NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Its Constitutionality Attacked in a Suit Brought by the Hanover National Bank.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 17.—Suit has been filed in the Federal court here by the Hanover National Bank of New York attacking the Constitutionality of the National bankruptcy law.

It is asserted that the act vetoes the Federal Constitution in that it is not uniform and equally applicable to all citizens. The objection on this ground is that the act denies voluntary bankruptcy to corporations that are citizens of their respective States as much as ordinary citizens, while permitting all other citizens to go into voluntary bankruptcy, and also denies the right to proceed in involuntary bankruptcy against wage-earners or persons engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, while allowing involuntary proceedings against all other citizens, whether persons or corporations.

It is also alleged that the act is not uniform, as guaranteed by the Constitution, because it allows exemptions to debtors in varying amounts, according to the law of the State of the domicile of such debtor. It is expected that the case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

LOTOS CLUB MEETING.

Nominating Committee Chosen After Some Discussion.

Despite the storm nearly 300 members of the Lotos Club gathered at the clubhouse last night to take part in the selection of a Nominating Committee.

Recently opposition, said to be engineered by Bronson Howard, Harrison Grey Fiske, and others, developed against the administration of Frank R. Lawrence, Chester S. Lord, and the other officers. It was contended that the ballot should be more secret, and that the affairs of the club should be conducted more carefully. Mr. Howard supported this idea.

Gen. Charles H. I. Collis opposed the idea, said the organization was in no sense political, and that a secret ballot was not necessary.

Then Walter S. Logan, the acting Secretary, Mr. Lord being ill at his home, was instructed to cast one ballot for the following Nominating Committee: Morgan J. O'Brien, A. L. Northrup, W. H. Bradley, Andrew Little, George H. Walbridge, E. W. Bloomingdale, and William C. Davis. The committee was empowered to fill vacancies.

It is understood that the present officers, in the main at least, will be renominated.

LECTURE ON AUTOMOBILES.

The Steam, Electric, and Petroleum Vehicles Compared.

"The Development of the Automobile" was the subject of a lecture that brought about seventy-five enthusiastic devotees of electrical engineering to the rooms of the American Institute, at 19 and 21 West Forty-fourth Street, last night. The speaker was R. E. Fless, and his discourse was illustrated by thirty stereopticon views that showed machines that are the vogue in European cities.

"The automobile to-day," he said, "is divided into three classes, those propelled by steam, electricity, and petroleum. They all have their points of excellence. The best record for speed is credited to the electric machine, which has made a speed for a short distance at the rate of sixty-three miles an hour.

"As a matter of record, the electric machine has proved to be best for city streets and over level roads, for short distances the petroleum or gasoline motor is best for ordinary runs in the country where there is some uneven ground to be covered, while steam is the choice where heavy work is to be done."

"The automobile first came into prominence in France in 1894, during which year the first race was run. England became interested two years later, and the following year (1897) the 'auto' was introduced in this country. Since that time it has made great strides.

"The interest reached its zenith last year in both Europe and America. There are 7,000 owners of horseless vehicles in Europe to-day, 5,000 of whom are in France. In Paris alone there are 600 manufacturers and more than 900 dealers. In this country it is not so far advanced, although popular interest is increasing."

The lecturer enumerated among the advantages of automobiles that they occupy less space in front of a store in the shopping districts, and give more reliable service in heavy weather than can be attained in any other way.

B. Altman & Co.

Ladies' Underwear.

On Monday, February 19th.

A very desirable selection of garments, newly made up, will be placed on sale to-morrow (Monday) at the following attractive prices:

$1.35	$1.85	$2.25
$2.65	$3.50	$3.90

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St. and Sixth Avenue.

$100,000 FOR H. H. VREELAND.

Big Check His Valentine from the Metropolitan Street Railway Syndicate.

The members of the syndicate that controls the destinies of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company put their heads together one day early last week, and determined to draw on their personal bank accounts with the view of making a present to H. H. Vreeland, President of the company, that would show him how they appreciated his work. The result was that Mr. Vreeland received as a valentine, on the day sacred to the saint who presides over love tokens, a check for $100,000.

Mr. Vreeland will not talk about the matter, but Henry D. Macdona of counsel for the company is authority for the foregoing statement: "The matter really ought not to create any comment," said Mr. Macdona. "Mr. Vreeland has had birthdays and other celebrations, and things of this kind have frequently happened. Mr. Vreeland's abilities in various lines are frequently utilized by the gentlemen who comprise the syndicate, and as Mr. Vreeland is under no salary obligations to them they took this manner of returning the favors."

Point is given to this recognition of Mr. Vreeland's ability by the announcement made yesterday of the results of his operation of the Metropolitan Street Railway system for the first fifteen days of February of this year as compared with the same period of 1899. These results were obtained under the same track mileage in each instance and under electric operation for both years. The statement shows that from Feb. 1 to Feb. 15, both inclusive, the receipts of the company were $411,515.40 for 1899, and for the same period of this year $571,053.95, a net increase of $159,538.55.

POST OFFICE IN CHINATOWN.

The Celestials No Longer Have to Go to Worth Street—Difficulties in Delivering Letters to Them.

Chinatown now has a Post Office. It was established last Thursday at 1 Mott Street. It is not a full-fledged office, as there will be no collection for or delivery from it, but it will give the citizens of that section a convenient opportunity of registering letters and buying money orders and stamps, which is really all that is desired.

This boon was granted to the Chinamen by the Post Office Department only after a long series of memorials, deputations, conferences, and representations, carried on between Postmaster Van Cott, the Mayor of Chinatown, the Celestial substitutes for "Vox Populi," "Veritas," "Tax Payer," and "Fair Play," and other dignitaries of the Mott Street district.

The new sub-station is known as No. 133, and the patient, official in charge of it is Theodore Frelinghuysen Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin is not a first-class Chinese linguist, but confesses to having a dangerous smattering of that language. His middle name, furthermore, has about it a vague suggestion of Chinese tea, which, it is hoped, may lead his customers to trust him. He is assisted by Edward J. Granville and Julius Rothschild, both of whom are said to have a speaking acquaintance with the Chinese language and are, furthermore, noted for unlimited patience. It is they who will wrestle with the careless and indistinct handwriting of buried Chinese merchants. Superscriptions suggesting nothing but the wearisome wanderings of an erratic fly walking over paper after having been rescued from an ink well, will be referred as a last resort to the joss house near by, where arrangements have been made for the care of desperate cases.

Heretofore the residents of Chinatown have been forced to patronize Sub-Station No. 23, at 180 Worth Street, which is some distance removed from the centre of Mongolian activity. The new sub-station is a branch of the International Banking and Trust Company, of which Mr. Baldwin is manager, and he will, in addition to his Post Office duties, try and find time to do a little banking.

The collection and delivery of mails in the district will still be done by carriers from the General Post Office. The new sub-station, it is said, will in nowise lighten the burden of the carriers who have labored through Chinatown for years.

Letter Carrier James Campora, who has circulated through the district for eight years, affected cheerfulness in discussing yesterday the life he leads. He is a well-preserved man, considering his years of struggle with Chinese addresses. Beneath an air of assumed nonchalance can be detected a spirit of ineffable weariness, such as might be found in a man who spent his life searching for the proverbial needle in a haystack.

"Oh, it ain't so bad," said Campora, "when you get used to it. In the first place the Chinamen, who by the way are great writers of letters, always try to put the address on in English and Chinese. Those who write from China have generally had the addressed envelopes sent to them. On the other hand, the Chinamen who write to each other from different parts of the city or State always address the letters in both languages. One great trouble, however, is that there are so many Chinamen of one name. This came very near driving me crazy at first. I might start out with a bag full of letters, about 300 of which would be addressed to Ah Fong or One Lung. One house might have two dozen Chong Lings in it. For a time I used to wander around trying to get some Chinaman to claim a letter. Sometimes I got desperate and used to beg some pigtail to take a letter off my hands. Nowadays I just take all the letters addressed to a house to the storekeeper on the first floor, and he gets rid of 'em somehow.

"Along around the Chinese New Year is the heaviest season for us. In that season about every Chinaman on earth tries to send a New Year's card

AMENITIES IN THE HOUSE

Cannon Speaks of Sulzer's Vice Presidential Aspirations.

HE CALLS TAMMANY A TRUST

Says the New York Congressman Must Jump Every Time Tammany Pulls the String.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Representative Sulzer has been indorsed by Representative Cannon (Rep., Ill.) as a candidate for Vice President on the ticket with W. J. Bryan. This indorsement was extended to-day in a very brief speech in the House of Representatives, which has been spoken of by those who heard it as quite the most artistic utterance that ever dropped from Mr. Cannon's lips.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was under discussion. The debate roved all over the political field, and Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.) seized the opportunity to criticise the treatment in Ohio of ex-Attorney General Monett, who has made himself prominent by prosecuting the trusts.

Mr. Sulzer listened impatiently to this discussion, and when he found opportunity to take the floor he ventured to add his approval of Monett to that offered by Fitzgerald. Then he expressed some opinions about Ohio, which led Mr. Grosvenor to explain and incidentally to assert that Republican States had been foremost in providing anti-trust legislation.

With great earnestness of manner Sulzer followed Mr. Grosvenor's defense of the Republican Party by referring to Mark Hanna as a man who is a whipper-in of the G. O. P.—a man who runs his party by brutal dictation.

"In 1896," said Mr. Sulzer, "Mark Hanna marched down Wall Street from Trinity Church to the ferry with his hands stretched out like this, [illustrating,] one hand on the right side and one on the left."

Mr. Shattuc, (Rep., Ohio)—Which side did he have his left hand on?"

The laughter that followed did not abash Mr. Sulzer. He went on to assert that "as Mark Hanna walked down Wall Street every National banker welcomed him in, and every banker gave him most freely and most bountifully out of the treasuries of the National banks."

SULZER AGAINST TRUSTS.

Mr. Sulzer then continued in a very impassioned strain to decry the National banks and to hope that Ohio would elect many Democrats as the result of the profound dissatisfaction of the people with the administration of affairs by the Republican Party.

After directing attention to the recent anti-trust conference held in Chicago, he declared that the trusts were not only doing irreparable injury, but were doing it through the backing of a Republican Administration.

"The Administration is responsible for the trusts," said he. "It stands sponsor for them and refuses to do anything to suppress them. The greatest of all these trusts is the money trust, and the conference at Chicago unanimously condemned the gigantic iniquity.

"I desire to say to the gentleman (Grosvenor) that the Chairman of that conference was a former Attorney General of Ohio, Mr. Monnett, who was turned down by the Republican boss, Mark Hanna, because he had the courage of his convictions and instituted action against the Standard Oil Company. If the Attorney General of the United States was honest enough to do his duty every trust in the country would be broken, and if Mr. Monnett had been backed by his party the Standard Oil monopoly would now be out of business."

Mr. Sulzer dared the Republicans to pass the Financial bill. It would be a signal to the American people to rise up and put in the White House that "peerless statesman and man of irreproachable character, William J. Bryan."

GROSVENOR REPLIES

Mr. Grosvenor replied in a humorous vein, adverting to Mr. Sulzer's aspirations to the Vice Presidency, and saying that after Mr. Sulzer had been "hippodroming about the country" he had come back to Washington loaded down with a lot of "political garbage." In answer to a question of Mr. Sulzer, he said that Mr. Monnett had not been renominated for Attorney General of Ohio because he had already served two terms and stepped aside in response to an unwritten law of Ohio Republicans. He referred to Mr. Monnett as a "very bright young man," and declared that Senator Hanna had not had the slightest thing to do with what Mr. Sulzer had termed Mr. Monnett's "turning down."

The Ohioan paid a tribute to Attorney General Griggs, declaring that "a better lawyer and a clearer-headed administrator of justice had never been known in the Department of Justice."

This went on for some time. The Democrats applauded liberally, and the Republicans laughed immoderately and almost continuously. Mr. Cannon, evidently wearied with listening to Mr. Sulzer's speeches, arose and was recognized.

"Mr. Chairman," said he, "I mostly wanted to rise for a moment to ask if the object that is near to the heart of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Sulzer) and of us all has not received sufficient attention perhaps for one day, so that we might progress with our bills?"

Mr. Sulzer—Oh, the gentleman agrees with me, Mr. Chairman!

Mr. Cannon—I am not exactly on all fours with the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Grosvenor,) I must confess to more sympathy than he has with the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Sulzer.) Perhaps the gentleman from Ohio is not informed about the operation of a great trust. I am in it. The gentleman from New York, (Mr. Sulzer,) who last addressed the House, is in it. He is trying to get all that side of the House in it, and I am trying to get all this side of the House in it, because it is absolutely patent that it would be a great combination.

TAMMANY AS A TRUST.

"Here is the gentleman from New York, who was created to look like the great commoner from Kentucky. The great commoner from Kentucky, dead and gone, has been reincarnated, so that we have my friend from New York as a foundation to go upon the ticket, to save the country, to save the party, to save the world. He comes, you know, from Tammany, and Tammany made him, and he jumps when Tammany pulls the string, and he has a tolerably hard road to travel. He has wicked colleagues who were created by Tammany, who did not vote with him on the "infernal, outrageous, evil-begotten, damnable" bill, and they have handicapped him in part because while he jumps when Tammany pulls the string and takes much for granted in getting upon this National ticket with Mr. Bryan, he is handicapped by these gentlemen, and it is necessary for him to talk two or three times here, and to go to Chicago, to convince you gentlemen who are not in harmony with this wicked bill that he is not to blame for what his colleagues from New York City did.

"And it was necessary for him to go to Ohio, that is in the trust, to talk about trusts. Why, this is the one trust, perhaps, that ought not to come under the Sherman law or under the New York law. It is a great trust. It assembles here in the House, it runs over to New York, it journeys about with Bryan, it goes out to Chicago, with Altgeld and Weaver and Mrs. Gougar, and they resolute, you know, and he bears the resolution down.

"Well, now that is not necessary, because he ought to go on the ticket. I am for him on the ticket. [Applause and laughter on the Republican side.] He and I have agreed about it. We are working to the same end, and I appeal to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Grosvenor) never again to interrupt the operation of this agreement."

Mr. Grosvenor—I promise that I never will.

Mr. Cannon—Now, having made great progress, and having got in the Congressional Record the sayings of that wise, nonpartisan body that met at Chicago, where my friend shone across the continent and the seas like a beacon in the storm, battling for the rights of humanity and of all the people, I think we have done enough for one day, and next Monday, immediately after the reading of the Journal, I will stand by the gentleman in a demand for an hour, and will hold up his arms in carrying out our agreement. But I think now it would not be apt to go on much longer to-day, because we had better do a little public business to fool the people.

The civil service appropriation, which was stricken out of the Appropriation bill in the Committee of the Whole, was restored in the House by a vote of 77 to 123.

FINANCIAL BILL CONFERENCE.

Points of Difference Discussed, but No Agreement Reached.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The conferrees of the Senate and the House met this morning to take up the Currency bill, and continued to consider it until 5 o'clock this afternoon. The members are silent about the particulars, but privately they agree that the meeting was satisfactory and the spirit on both sides was reasonable. A rule of secrecy as binding as that which holds Senators against revelation of executive sessions is supposed to guard conferrees in charge of business between the two houses.

It may be said that, while the conferrees did not reach any conflict, it became evident that there were differences to be smoothed over between the two houses. The Senate has not discussed some of the House bill provisions, but has confined its talk to the provisions of its own bill, which it had substituted for the House bill, and so avoided it and its peculiarities. In conference the attention of the representatives of the Senate have been asked to points of the House bill which the House conferrees regard as worthy of close inspection.

Already the Senate conferrees have been invited to say something about the proposition of the House for preventing the reissue of greenbacks except when reissued for gold. The President stands with the House in having suggested this, but the Senate provided that when notes are redeemed they shall be used to maintain a gold reserve of $150,000,000 by exchanging the notes for gold coin in the general fund of the Treasury, leaving the notes to be again paid out. The House supporters of the Currency bill think that this will keep up in a measure the endless chain long complained of.

The House provision of a separate division of redemption and issue did not attract attention in the Senate, and it is believed by the Senate conferrees will not be pressed very persistently in the conference. That is not the opinion of the House conferrees at the present stage, the point not yet having been discussed in the conference.

The Senate conferrees are determined, if possible, to hold on to the refunding provisions of the Senate bill, which were peculiar to the Senate bill. Senators Allison and Aldrich both insist that this is one of the most important features of the Senate bill. If the Treasury had wanted it, it is assumed the House caucus would have included it in the bill prepared by it. The origin of this provision is not easy to ascertain. Mr. Aldrich has always been ready to talk about it as one of the most desirable provisions of the measure.

It is the opinion of one of the conferrees that a report will be made to the two houses before the end of next week. On both sides it is admitted that it is yet too early to promise what points, if any, will be eliminated.

Congested Condition of "Soo" Canal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The House River and Harbor Committee gave a hearing to-day to those interested in the connecting waters between Lakes Superior and Huron. Col. Lydecker, United States engineer, explained the congested condition of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. There were two or three blockades last Summer, he said, which entailed a loss to shipping of $1,000,000. He favored the deepening of one of the shallow connecting channels for temporary use until a new lock could be constructed. Col. Lydecker also discussed the advisability either of doubling the width of the present St. Clair Flats channel or of making a new channel, thus giving one channel for the up traffic and another for the down.

House to Honor Bland's Memory.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The House agreed to-day to set apart Saturday, April 7, to pay tribute to the life and public services of the late Representative R. P. Bland of Missouri.

Children of the Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The National Society of the Children of the American Revolution opened its fifth annual convention here to-day. Delegates from New York, Dakota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Ohio, Connecticut, and many other States were present. The meeting was opened by prayer by the Chaplain, Mrs. Tennis H. Hamlin. Mrs. David Lathrop, the National President, made a stirring address of welcome.

President Invited to Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Col. F. C. Hopkins of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, called on the President to-day and invited him to attend the banquet to be given here by the Empire State Society to the National Society on May 1. The President said he would consider the matter.

New Postmaster for Cheshire.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—S. E. Nott was to-day appointed Postmaster at Cheshire, N. Y. The office is of the fourth class.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. John Simpson, Deputy Quartermaster General is ordered to proceed from Atlanta to Jacksonville, Fla., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

A board of officers is appointed to meet in Washington as soon as practicable, at the call of the President thereof for the examination of persons designated for appointment as Paymasters in the United States Army. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Lieut. Col. George W. Baird, Major Walter Reed, Major James C. Merrill, Major Thomas T. Knox, Inspector General; First Lieut. Winfield S. Overton, Seventh Artillery, Recorder.

Capt. John L. Phillips, Assistant Surgeon, now on temporary duty at Governors Island, will report on March 6 to Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Major William R. Hall, Surgeon, is detailed as President of the board of medical officers convened Jan. 18.

The boards of officers appointed Feb. 12 for examination of cadets for the Military Academy will meet on Feb. 28, instead of Feb. 20.

Navy.

Lieut. J. K. Robison is detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to the Marblehead for line duty only.

Assistant Paymaster W. T. Camp is ordered to report to the commander in chief of the Asiatic Station for duty on the Petrel.

Lieut. Commander R. I. Reid is detached from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Feb 28, and assigned to duty at the navy yard at New York.

Lieut. G. E. Burd is detached from the navy yard, New York, and assigned to temporary engineering duty on the Pensacola, then to the Asiatic Station for engineer duty only.

Ensign L. C. Richardson is detached from the Philadelphia and assigned to the Abarenda.

Naval Cadet J. T. Bowers is detached from the Iowa and assigned to the Abarenda.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Machias has sailed from San Juan for Pensacola.

The Essex has arrived at San Juan.

The transport Indiana is scheduled to sail for Manila next Saturday.

The transport Sherman, with regular mail and a number of army passengers on board, sailed to-day from San Francisco for the Philippines.

ST. LOUIS ASKS FOR $6,000,000.

Proposition to Celebrate the Louisiana Purchase in 1903.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—St. Louis is here asking for a little appropriation of six millions of dollars. It proposes to celebrate, in 1903, the anniversary of the Louisiana purchase, and it wants a guarantee that the exposition it desires to hold shall be a successful one in scope and large proportions. There is some reluctance on the part of Congress to say that St. Louis shall have the money with which to begin its show. Expositions are not altogether popular in Congress, and none has yet asked for quite so large a gift as this one, although there is some sort of assurance that St. Louis will repay the loan out of the revenues of the show.

It seems that Speaker Henderson has ascertained that the appropriations are likely to reach $700,000,000 at this session, and he does not think that these figures justify Congress in adding to the sum the $6,000,000 needed by St. Louis. The St. Louis men said what St. Louis asked was a very small part of the aggregate. This made no difference to Speaker Henderson. The reply was made that his State, Iowa, was part of the original Louisiana purchase which was to be celebrated by the exposition, and he should be for it.

If he was not, he might feel it politically hereafter. To this, General Henderson simply said he would "take care of that." It is the expectation now that the bill will not be reported to the House this session. As the exposition is set for the year 1903 there is time hereafter for a reconsideration of the matter, and the friends of the exposition say the present set-back is not the end of their hopes.

STEINWAY SECRETS OUT

Wife of George Divorced and Remarried Before His Death.

Facts Exposed in Her Suit to Enforce an Agreement Made by William Steinway.

The fact that Mrs. Ottilie C. Steinway, widow of George Steinway, a son of the late William Steinway, the piano manufacturer, had obtained a divorce from her husband and remarried before his death, in 1898, only became public yesterday, when a motion was argued before Justice Russell in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Steinway, now Mrs. Recknagel, is trying to compel the executors of her father-in-law's estate to pay her $7,500 a year under an agreement made with her by the late William Steinway in 1896.

Mrs. Recknagel, through her attorney, R. Burnham Moffat, alleges in her suit that she was married to George Steinway of Great Neck, L. I., on April 17, 1888, and lived with him until September 3, 1895. They had three children—Ottilie, Clara Beatrice, and Gertrude Margaret. Mrs. Recknagel alleges that on June 24, 1896, William Steinway, father of George, by a deed of gift arranged to provide for the care of the children. She was to get $6,000 a year for three years, and then $7,500 a year until the youngest child should become of age, in 1913. She claims that there is now owing her under this agreement $14,625, which the executors of the estate refuse to pay her.

She has accordingly entered the action against Charles H. Steinway, Frederick T. Steinway, Louis Von Bernuth, and Paula Von Bernuth, executors under the will of William Steinway, and August Roesler and Louis Von Bernuth, as trustees under the agreement made by William Steinway with her. The trustees, who were named by William Steinway, refused to aid her in the action against the executors, so she joined them as defendants. August Roesler was her father. He died a week ago.

The agreement on which she is suing is in part as follows: "Whereas, the said George Steinway, owing to certain weaknesses, infirmities, and habits, is unable to support his wife and support and educate his children, and as William Steinway is desirous of maintaining her and her children in a manner proper with their position, and his desires that they shall be maintained, supported, and educated under the guidance and direction of their mother, then the $6,000 for three years is to be paid her, and $7,500 from thenceforward." The agreement permitted George Steinway to see the children once each month at their home or some convenient place. In the event of Mrs. Steinway's death, the trustees named by William Steinway were to take charge of the children.

The case came up yesterday on a demurrer filed by the defendants. G. W. Cotterill, counsel for the executors, said that the agreement called for the payment of $130,000 during a period of eighteen years, and that as yet Mrs. Recknagel had made no statement as to the expenditures which had been made for the children, and therefore she was debarred from making any claim. He said that it appeared from the papers that Mrs. George Steinway had been divorced and remarried, and the defendants were entitled to know when, where, and how she obtained her decree and what evidence, if any, she had submitted by reason of which the decree was granted. Mr. Cotterill contended that William Steinway had promised the $130,000 entirely as a gratuity, and that the transaction was an act of extraordinary generosity on his part.

Justice Russell overruled the demurrer, holding that the contract was founded upon a sufficient consideration, and that Mrs. Steinway had a right to compel her husband to provide for her and her children. "The payment of the annuity," said the Justice, "was the source of her power to take care of herself and her children. With the wisdom of this family arrangement, the court can do nothing. William Steinway made the situation of his son, the wife, his grandchildren, and his own means to provide for the exigencies apparent."

This decision will force the case to be tried on its merits. The lawyers in the case declined to talk about the situation. Charles H. Steinway, one of the executors, said:

"It would hardly be fair to say anything now about the case, as it would be prejudging matters before they came up for trial. I have not seen the widow of George Steinway for some time. I do not know whom she married or when or where she obtained her divorce from George."

It was learned that the defense of the executors will be that William Steinway made provision for his daughter-in-law and grandchildren under the belief that his son had no property out of which their support could be derived. When George died, in 1898, he left considerable property, and ample provision for the children was made. If Mrs. Recknagel should receive the amount provided under the agreement with William Steinway, she would be getting more than he had contemplated giving her for the children.

The surviving members of the Steinway family have not been on intimate terms with Mrs. Recknagel for several years and knew nothing of her movements or of the fact of her remarriage until she instituted the present action. It is understood that she obtained her divorce in a Western State.

SENATOR HANNA'S SON TO MARRY

His Second Wife to be Mrs. Daisy Gordon De Maude.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 17. — Preparations have been completed for the marriage here Monday of Daniel R. Hanna, a son of Senator Hanna, and Mrs. Daisy Gordon De Maude, the granddaughter of the late William J. Gordon, one of the richest men in Cleveland. Mrs. De Maude is the divorced wife of an Englishman, to whom she was married four years ago. May Harrington Hanna recently obtained a divorce from Daniel R. Hanna on the ground of extreme cruelty.

All the members of the Hanna family are in Washington. There is no sign that they are coming home to attend the ceremony. Mrs. Gordon, the mother of Mrs. De Maude, arrived in the city to-day and will be one of the guests. William Gordon, a brother of Mrs. De Maude, announced to-day that the marriage would take place Monday.

NEEDS A NEW ELEVATOR.

Washington Monument Apparatus Has Carried 1,789,688 Persons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Since the completion of the Washington Monument 1,789,688 persons have been to the top of the structure, most of them by means of the steam elevator that was used, even before visitors were admitted, to carry materials to the workmen. The engine at the monument is reported by Col. Bingham to be nearly worn out with incessant day work since 1888.

The engine and elevator are perfectly safe, but Col. Bingham says he wants $26,000 to spend in providing an electric elevator. Not long ago the steam engine was found to be leaky, and a stop for about two weeks was necessary to put it in repair.

As there is always some solicitude on the part of visitors about using an elevator lifting its burden 500 feet, an examination of all parts of the machinery is made daily before the elevator begins its half-hourly trips, and the managers are assured of its absolute security. Congress will be asked to make the necessary appropriation.

Buyers' Association Entertainment.

The Buyers' Association, a dry-goods men's organization, announces that Gov. Roosevelt has promised to be present at its annual entertainment on Feb. 21, at Sherry's. A bali is to follow the entertainment, at which, it is said, well-known professional artists will perform. Among them, it is said, will be Lillian Russell and Sydney Drew. Congressman Littauer and Assemblyman Fallows will be present.

Skat Players in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 17.—Nearly one thousand skat players are attending the third annual skat congress, which opened to-night at the Deutscher Club. Six hundred and forty players started the festivities about 10 o'clock to-night at 100 tables, and played until a very late hour. The congress closes Monday night with a "kommers."

PENNSYLVANIA'S MOVE.

Steps Taken to Issue $9,000,000 Car Trust Bonds—Buys 100,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Shares.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Preliminary steps have just been taken by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company looking to the issue of 3½ per cent. Car Trust certificates to the value of $9,000,000.

In railroad circles this bond issue is believed to be of much greater importance than appears upon its face. In short, it is positively asserted that the move is closely connected with the expansion of Pennsylvania influence, and the control of new organizations, notably the Baltimore and Ohio and the Chesapeake and Ohio lines.

In this connection it is pointed out that the recent issue of new stock to the value of $13,000,000, which it was commonly supposed was for equipment purposes, in reality was used, together with much of the surplus earnings, to increase the Pennsylvania holdings in these companies. That portion of the programme having been carried out successfully, it has developed that the rolling stock of the Pennsylvania is not equal to the increased demand of traffic, and it is therefore announced that the issue of the Car Trust bonds has been found necessary in order that the carrying capacity of the road might be brought up to date.

The announcement this afternoon that the Pennsylvania Company has purchased 100,000 shares of the Chesapeake and Ohio stock furnishes a further indication of the object of the recent increase in stock, and also emphasizes the necessity of the car bond issue.

KANSAS CITY TO COAST.

Arthur E. Stillwell Now Proposes a Railway System 1,800 Miles Long.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 17.—Arthur E. Stillwell, promoter and former President of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, is the moving spirit in an ambitious railroad scheme that was announced here to-day. His plan contemplates a new international railway system 1,800 miles in length, stretching from Kansas City to the Gulf of California.

The Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway Company was incorporated in Kansas to-day, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000. The incorporators include Mr. Stillwell, J. W. Hirst of Omaha, President of the Linseed Oil Trust; Dr. W. S. Woods and W. A. Rule, Kansas City bankers; J. C. Fox and E. W Snyder, Leavenworth, Kan., capitalists; Herman Kuhn, London, England; Mr. Witherbee of Detroit, and several Western capitalists. Through the corporation thus formed it is hoped to capitalize the scheme. The plan contemplates a railroad from Kansas City through Topeka and Wichita, Kan., through El Reno, O. T., and through Northwestern and Western Texas, between the Santa Fé and Rock Island lines to a point on the Rio Grande about 200 miles south and east of El Paso, thence southwest to Chihuahua, Mexico.

At Chihuahua, connection is proposed with a line now being built to the southwest, its ultimate terminus to be Topolobampo, on the Gulf of California. Of this line 160 miles is already constructed. Mr. Witherbee, the Detroit member of the corporation formed to-day, holds the concessions from the Mexican Government under which the work is progressing.

Mr. Stillwell proposes to incorporate the several lines into one great system. In view of his success in promoting the Pittsburg and Gulf during the early nineties, he believes the prospect feasible.

KELLY ESTATE GETS ROAD.

Litigation Over East and West Railroad of Alabama Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 17.—It was stated to-day on the very best authority that the long-standing litigation over the east and west railroad of Alabama has been settled and that the property will now pass into the hands of the estate of the late Eugene Kelly of New York, by agreement of all parties and without a cloud on the title.

It was further stated that the road will be extended from its western terminus at Pell City to Birmingham, a distance of thirty miles, and will make connections on the east end at Cartersville, Ga., with the Seaboard Air Line. Terminal connections at Birmingham are to be secured through the Birmingham belt. Negotiations for the purchase are now pending.

The completion of the extensions, &c., will establish another trunk line from Birmingham to the East. The plan is in accord with the original purpose of Mr. Kelly himself, and was about to be accomplished by him when he died

SUPPOSED SUICIDE AT NIAGARA.

Farewell Message from Buffalo Man Found on Bridge Railing.

BUFFALO, Feb. 17.—Charles W. Ralph, thirty-three years old, married, and employed as a druggist by Hubbard & Co. of this city, is believed to have committed suicide some time last night by leaping into the rapids of the Niagara from the bridge between Goat and Luna Islands.

Frank Childs, a Niagara Falls hack driver, to-day found a letter pinned to the railing of the bridge and addressed to Mrs. C. W. Ralph, 33 Ferguson Street, Buffalo. Mrs. Ralph received it by messenger late to-night. Inside the envelope was a note written on a street car transfer reading:

"Going over the falls; I am powerless; my heart aches, but I cannot help it.

"CHARLIE."

Mrs. Ralph says her husband was a victim of the cocaine habit, and when suffering from the drug desired death.

MORE TIME FOR RAMAPO REPLY.

Action on Dissolution Proceedings Deferred by Supreme Court.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—A motion was made to-day by the Ramapo Water Company, through its counsel, Herbert R. Limburger of New York City, before Justice Chester of the Supreme Court, to extend the time of the Ramapo Water Company to answer the complaint in the action brought by W. R. Hearst, to dissolve the company, until after the determination by the Appellate Division of the appeal taken by the Ramapo Company from the judgment overruling the demurrer. Senator Hill, the complainant's counsel, strenuously opposed the motion, asserting that it was merely an attempt to delay matters, and that the company ought to be forced to answer at once. He said it would be a good thing to end the company's existence so quickly.

Justice Chester signed an order extending the time of the Ramapo Company to answer the complaint until ten days after the determination by the Appellate Division.

MR. LIMBURGER ON RAMAPO.

Company's Attorney Tells of His Interview with Gov. Roosevelt.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Herbert R. Limburger of New York City, counsel for the Ramapo Water Company, who yesterday had an interview with Gov. Roosevelt, said to-day of the matters pertaining to New York's water supply:

"The Governor showed great interest in the entire question, and promised careful consideration. I urged that it would be a great wrong to the City of New York to enact any law which would absolutely prevent the city from buying any water from private corporations. I cited instances in the past when Brooklyn and other cities were compelled by the scarcity of water to enter into such contract upon the shortest notice, and I pointed out the situation that would exist if such a condition again confronted the city and the latter had no authority to secure water from private corporations.

"The Governor seemed much impressed with these views, which he saw were not at all inconsistent with the policy of municipal ownership. While he would not express any definite views upon the subject, I belive that I convinced the Governor that the laws of 1895 did not grant the Ramapo Water Company any power that it did not possess under the general laws.

"With regard to the Fallows bill, Gov. Roosevelt gave me the impression of being adverse to any legislation which would tend to increase the powers of the Municipal Assembly or to impose upon it any duties additional.

"I also explained the three bills of Mr. Demarest's, which are claimed to have been introduced solely to protect the poor citizens of Rockland County from the rapacious greed of the Ramapo Water Company, while the proposed contract with the City of New York expressly declares that the water is not to be taken from Rockland County, but from Ulster and Greene Counties."

MILWAUKEE MEN SANGUINE.

The Cream City Almost Sure of the Democratic Convention—Kansas City's Chances Fading.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Forty-eight hours in advance of the arrival of the 100 boomers from Milwaukee, everything looks so much as if the Democratic Convention would go to that city that their visit seems unnecessary, and their traveling expenses a waste of money. Admittedly they have no serious rival, except in Kansas City, and that city does not seem to be making a great effort. There is not a Kansas City boomer in town, nor has there been, while Milwaukee delegates have been in Washington for more than a month.

Practically the only question remaining now is whether Milwaukee can produce the $100,000 which is said to have been subscribed. It is supposed to be in the hands of E. C. Wall, the Democratic National Committeeman for Wisconsin, at the Raleigh Hotel. Kansas City will not make any attempt to raise this amount, and the most that she will do is to call her opponent's hand and make sure that the cards are there. If Milwaukee really has the $100,000 the convention will go to the Cream City. Evidence will have to be given, however. Warned by the painful experiences which the Republican Committee is having with the guarantee fund offered by Philadelphia, the Democratic Committee will insist on having the cash exhibited.

A delegation will arrive from Kansas City next Wednesday, the day before the meeting of the National Committee. It will take up quarters in the Raleigh and make the best fight possible for the Missouri town.

Ex-Gov. Peck and Mayor Rose of Milwaukee visited John R. McLean to-day. After leaving Mr. McLean they seemed convinced that Cincinnati was not in the race and that they had only to reckon with Kansas City. It is reported that the Milwaukee men will favor the selection of Columbus, Ohio, for the Democratic National headquarters. Mr. Wall said to-day that National Committeemen from fifteen States have arrived in Washington, and that a large majority of them have already declared their intention of voting for Milwaukee.

ALABAMA SENATE RACE.

Morgan Gains Three Votes Over Johnston in Yesterday's Primaries.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 17.—Democratic primaries for United States Senator were held in Walker, in the northern part of the State, and Dale County, in the southeastern part, to-day. Senator John T. Morgan carried Walker, and Tom Long, who ran for the legislator in his name, is nominated. The Johnston candidate was distanced.

In Dale County ex-Congressman Oates had his own way, getting the member of the lower house and the county's vote in this State Senatorial district. As the supporters of Oates are for Morgan as second choice, the result of to-day's primary as between Morgan and Johnston is the addition of three votes to Morgan's list. The remaining fifty-two counties will act on April 14. Morgan is considerably ahead of Johnston, but the latter maintains a splendid organization, and declares he will fight each inch of the ground.

MR. BRYAN IN FLORIDA.

Insists 16 to 1 Is the Only Relief for Common People—Will Hunt Turkeys.

BROOKSVILLE, Fla., Feb. 17.—On his arrival here to-day William J. Bryan was met by a large crowd, which gave him a rousing welcome. He was at once driven to the home of his cousin, Judge Jennings, where an informal reception was held.

At noon a barbecue was served in the Court House Square, after which Mr. Bryan was escorted to a stand, from which he addressed the people at length. He affirmed his undying faith in free silver, advocated the adoption of the income tax, denounced trusts and imperialism, and declared for the freedom of the Filipinos. He was especially emphatic in his statements as to the silver question, and closed by saying that the old issue of 16 to 1 was the only relief in store for the common people. His speech aroused much enthusiasm.

Mr. Bryan will remain here until Tuesday, and will probably take part in a turkey hunt before leaving this section.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S CHANCES.

Politicians Discuss the Probability of His Renomination.

Politicians about the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday discussed the attitude of the Republican organization toward Gov. Roosevelt. There being no formal conference of Senator Platt and other leaders, there were few topics to occupy their attention.

It was freely predicted, though with what basis of authority was not disclosed, that Gov. Rosevelt's nomination was not a certainty, the resolutions adopted by the Republican County Committee to the contrary notwithstanding.

HAFFEN WINS IN THE BRONX.

Borough President to Lead Tammany in the Thirty-fifth District.

After a conference which took place at Tammany Hall yesterday the warring elements in the Tammany organization of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District agreed to bury their grievances and sign a lasting truce. As a consequence, Louis F. Haffen, the President of the Borough of the Bronx, will become the leader of the district in succession to the late Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney, and Senator Robert H. Mitchell, who was Mr. Haffen's rival for the place, will content himself with a place in the ranks.

The conference was held at the suggestion of John F. Carroll, to whom each of the rival factions had appealed for recognition. Mr. Mitchell's friends, who were the followers of Mr. McCartney, were in control of the organization, but the Haffen men felt that inasmuch as Mr. Haffen was the district leader prior to 1897 and had given way to Mr. McCartney in the interest of party harmony, the place should revert to him. Each side was represented by a committee of seven men at the conference, and all the points at issue were thoroughly discussed by John P. Hennessey for the Haffen faction and Assistant Corporation Counsel Arthur C. Butts for the Mitchell men. Finally Mr. Carroll was called in, and at his suggestion that a compromise be effected, Mr. Mitchell gave way. There will be no contest at the March primaries, and Mr. Haffen will be permitted to take the leadership without dispute at the primaries in September.

The Haffen faction had planned to begin its campaign at a meeting in Morrisania Hall to-morrow evening. It was announced yesterday that the meeting would be held anyway, but that it would be a ratication of the action of the conferrees and not the starting point of a campaign.

OFFICES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Senator Scott's Novel Reasons for Being an Expansionist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The West Virginians have an association here, and last night the association dined at Willard's Hotel, a large company being present. There was speechmaking, and in one of the speeches Senator Elkins was nominated for Vice President, as the running mate of McKinley, the suggestion being received with tumultuous cheering.

But the most vociferous cheers were called forth by Senator Scott, who declared before he became Commissioner of Internal Revenue that he would not accept the position until the President had abolished some of the civil service rules to enable him to make appointments as he saw fit.

In his speech last night Senator Scott explained his position on the expansion question. He is in favor of it. He understands that there are some 1,200 islands in the Philippine group, and to govern them would require the services of something like 1,200 Governors, 1,200 clerks and other officers in proportionate numbers. When the time came to fill these places he hoped to be able to secure a place for each citizen of West Virginia.

Plate Glass Plant Burned.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 17.—The building of the Northwestern branch of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company was destroyed by fire to-night. The loss on the building was $25,000. The loss to the trust, of which the Pittsburg company is a part, is estimated at $100,000.

THE BIG STORE BY ITSELF ACITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Our New Spring Dress Goods Are Now on Sale.

Nine out of ten women will want a Henrietta, a Broadcloth or a Homespun for their new spring suits, because New York women will insist on the newest and best, and these cloths will be the proper thing for fashionable spring suits. Fortunately for you and for us these are the very goods for which we placed heavy orders before prices advanced, and we are now able to offer them to you at twenty-five per cent. less than you can buy them for elsewhere.

Special offerings in the Dress Goods Dept. for Monday are as follows:

Lot 1. —MIXED SUITINGS—Highly colored checks and plaid-back golf cloths, in a charming array of new spring shades, at, per yard . . . 39c

Lot 2. —COATING SERGE, in all the new street shades, sponged and shrunk, all wool, at, per yard . . . 48c

Lot 3. —ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT, sponged and shrunk, in all the new street shades, at, per yard . . . 49c

Lot 4. —GRANITE CLOTHS, 50 inches wide, all wool, in two shades of gray, also in castor, reseda, cornflower, etc., at, per yard . . . 98c

Black Goods. Ask to be directed to our new Black Dress Goods Department, situated on the 19th Street side of the store, where you will have the benefit of the clear northern light in making your selection.

Lot 6. —CAMEL'S HAIR HOMESPUN, 40 inches wide, sponged and shrunk; regularly worth 50c. a yard, here to-morrow. . . . 29c

Lot 7. —HENRIETTA, 45 inches wide, a beautiful jet black, all wool, silk finish, at, per yard . . . 75c

Lot 8. —BLACK CHEVIOT SERGE, all wool, sponged and shrunk, at, per yard . . . 48c

Lot 9. —CAMEL'S HAIR CHEVIOT, a rich, glossy black, sponged and shrunk, 52 inches wide, at, per yard . . . 85c

Lot 10. —BLACK BROADCLOTH, 52 inches wide, the $1.25 per yard quality, at . . . 98c

Lot 11. —BLACK CHEVIOT, 1¼ yards wide, all wool, sponged and shrunk, at, per yard . . . 75c

Introductory Sale of Women's Tailor-Made Suits.

We ordered to be made especially for this sale 500 suits of homespuns and black cheviots, in four new and beautiful styles, namely:

THE DOUBLE-BREASTED ETON STYLE.
THE FLY-FRONT JACKET STYLE.
THE DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT STYLE.
THE SINGLE-BREASTED TIGHT-FITTING STYLE.

All of them having the very latest proper skirt and the very best workmanship. Colors are black, blue, brown, mode and all the fashionable grays; the price will be—for Monday . . . 8.90

Girls' Sailor Suits.

A special event for Monday, February 19th.

300 Girls' nobby SAILOR SUITS, of extra good quality, double Warp Cheviot—Serge, in blue, brown and wine colors, with large sailor collar and trimmed with Soutache braid, unquestioned $5.00 value, at . . . 3.75

Women's Skirts.

A Special Sale for Monday, February 19th.

1,000 Women's good quality HOMESPUN SKIRTS, in Oxford, light, medium and dark gray, as well as blue and brown, with Taffeta silk applique in scroll effects, thoroughly well made and perfectly shaped, at . . . 2.90

Phenomenal Sale of Diamond Brooches.

Notwithstanding the rising market on diamonds, we will offer tomorrow a special stock of 100 Diamond Brooches at a discount of fifty per cent. There's an endless variety of choice and elegant styles from which to make a selection—from the handsome lace work to the pearl set and enamel sunburst with a beautiful diamond in the centre—and they are "all gems of the first water." It's an unequaled opportunity. Will you neglect it?

DIAMOND BROOCHES that were $32.00, now offered at . . . 16.00
DIAMOND BROOCHES that were $21.50, now offered at . . . 11.75
DIAMOND BROOCHES that were $14.50, now offered at . . . 7.25
DIAMOND BROOCHES that were $24.00, now offered at . . . 12.00
DIAMOND BROOCHES that were $9.00, now offered at . . . 4.75
CHIN

REAL ESTATE MEN DINE

Board of Brokers Discusses the Subject of Taxation.

Democrats' Part in Franchise Tax Law —Views on Mortgage Taxation— Railroad Commission Attacked.

The fourth annual dinner of the Real Estate Board of Brokers was held last night at the Hotel Manhattan. Covers were laid for 140 and but few places were vacant.

President John F. Doyle presided, and seated with him at the speakers' table were Thomas J. Creamer, Assistant Corporation Counsel; John P. Leo, President of the Builders' League; Lawson Purdy, Secretary of the Tax Reform Association; Charles E. Sprague, President of the Union Dime Savings Bank; James L. Wells, Joseph C. Levi, and S. Stamwood Menken. The general subject for discussion was taxation.

Before introducing any of the speakers the President reviewed the work of the board for the year just past, spoke of the efforts to secure an equalization of taxation on real estate, personal property, and corporations, and declared that if the Real Estate Board of Brokers had been in existence twenty years ago the existing inequality of taxation would not prevail. He also said that Gov. Roosevelt was to be commended for his support of the Franchise Tax bill and that if the bill presented by the joint legislative committee was not all that could be desired it was at least a step in the right direction.

Mr. Creamer, the next speaker, referred to the Franchise Tax law passed by the last Legislature as a great thing for real estate, and urged that all the credit for it should not be given to the Republican Party. "When the bill came up," he said, "I communicated with a certain gentleman, who, no matter what his faults, no matter how responsible he may be for defects in the City Government, has the welfare of the city at heart.

"Over the long distance telephone I asked him how he stood on the bill. He replied, 'Will it help real estate?' I told him it would, and he authorized me to notify the Assemblyman of his party that he was for it, and twenty-five out of the twenty-seven Democrats voted for it. Despite all that was done by the combined untaxed corporate power of the State of New York this measure, equally creditable to both parties, was passed."

"One day," Mr. Creamer said, "I asked the President of a railroad company where he paid his taxes. He replied, 'In Albany.' Examination showed that many corporations pleaded in Albany that they paid taxes in New York, and in New York pleaded that they paid taxes in Albany. Investigation showed that they payed in neither place. That statement published in a morning paper started a movement that resulted in the State Railroad Commission, now a creature of the corporations it was originally organized for the purpose of controlling."

In conclusion, he declared that all property, not real estate alone, should be taxed, and that no person should be taxed beyond his ability to pay. That theory of taxation properly carried out, he said, would reduce the rate to a bagatelle.

Charles E. Sprague, the next speaker, declared that the proposition to tax mortgages was grossly unjust. A taxation of mortgages, he held, would only be just should another law be passed compelling all owners of real estate to mortgage their property for at least 60 per cent. of its value.

John P. Leo took an opposite view, and said that a tax on mortgages would bring out the fellows who swore off taxes, and relieve many of them of the necessity of committing perjury annually. Mr. Leo could see no reason why deposit and savings banks should escape taxation.

"The Stranahan bill," said Mr. Purdy, the last speaker, "together with present fixed sources of State revenue, will, if passed, produce over twenty-eight million dollars. This means a surplus of six millions, and a surplus means extravagance of the worst kind. Connecticut and New Jersey are considering a return to the old system of a direct tax levy on counties because of the State extravagance engendered by a treasury overflowing with the product of specific taxes.

"The reduction of the tax on banks is good, but the imposition of a tax of 1 per cent. on moneyed capital without deduction for debts is a dangerous provision.

"This bill assumes to tax securities, but it assumes to do what is impossible. It can confiscate, but it cannot tax. If valid it will confiscate $100,000,000 of the capital value of the bonds affected by the tax. The burden will fall wholly upon present owners and subsequent purchasers will never pay any tax at all.

"The trust companies are made tax collectors, and if they do the work they must call in from all parts of the world two millions of bonds and stamp every bond and about a hundred million coupons.

"Some think the Legislature cannot force the trust companies to be tax collectors, and it is certain that they only will be forced after long and costly litigation.

"If the bill is valid, we gain the abolition of equalization, but at what a frightful cost of disturbance to business conditions, an immense burden imposed upon borrowers, and an incentive to State extravagance of which we cannot see the end.

"All that is good in this bill is to be found in Senator Elsberg's bill, which abolishes the Board of Equalization and provides for an apportionment of the State tax in the proportion that the total taxes laid in each county, except State and school taxes, bear to the gross amount of such taxes laid in all the counties during the preceding year. By this method economy is rewarded and extravagance is punished."

MR. PHELPS OUT OF DANGER.

Ex-Minister to England Is Slowly Regaining His Strength.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 17.—After a week of continued, though slow, improvement, the Hon. E. J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, who had a most severe attack of pneumonia, is now regarded as practically out of danger.

His illness left him so weak that it has been a hard struggle for him to rally, but it is apparent that the crisis has passed, and that he is regaining strength.

Coal Mine Foreman Murdered.

NOBLESTOWN, Penn., Feb. 17.—James Rudge, mine foreman of the National Coal Company Works, was shot and instantly killed to-day by George McMurray, Jr., a former employe of the company. McMurray quit several months ago because of an injury received in the mine. When Rudge informed him to-day that his place had been filled by another, McMurray drew a revolver and shot the foreman through the heart.

New Alabama Iron Ore Company.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 17.—A special to The Age-Herald from Anniston says the Tredegar-Brown Ore and Mining Company was organized here to-day, with $100,000 capital. J. W. Comer of Savannah is President and Treasurer, and H. H. Comos of Anniston is Vice President and General Manager. The company has purchased iron ore properties near Jacksonville, Ala., and will mine and ship ore.

Illinois Decision Affecting Wages.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Judge Clifford of the Circuit Court to-day rendered a decision holding that wages accruing after the filing of a creditor's bill cannot be reached by the bill. In deciding the case, Judge Clifford said: "Plaintiff can only get what the defendant has at the time of filing the bill. At law such accrued wages cannot be reached by garnishment proceedings, and the analogy holds in equity in the case of a creditor's bill."

Indians Die from Wood Alcohol.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 17.—Some of a band of Cree Indians camped nearby came to the city to get a quantity of alcohol. By mistake they were given wood alcohol. Three of the band, two bucks and a squaw, drank it. They all died in great agony.

Gov. Roosevelt's Instructor Beaten.

BROCKTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—At the City Theatre to-night Harvey Parker of this city defeated Michael J. Dwyer of Baltimore, the well-known wrestling instructor of Gov. Roosevelt of New York, in two straight falls.

FIRE IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Two Stores in "The Monitor Row" Damaged—Snow Hinders the Firemen.

Fire broke out in the basement of the one-story building at 897 Fifth Avenue, occupied by Max Williams, a dealer in engravings and etchings, at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

Some difficulty was experienced by the Fire Department on account of the snow, and the fire had spread to the adjoining store, also a one-story building occupied by the Naphtha Renovating Company, before a stream was turned on.

The fire reached the ground floor at the rear of both stores before it was gotten under control. The stock in the art store was also badly damaged by water. The extent of the loss is not known.

The fire this morning is the fourth which has occurred within two weeks in that neighborhood. Both stores were part of a row of one-story frame buildings, known as "the Monitor Stores," which have long been an eyesore to the residents of the neighboring dwellings. It is said that frequent attempts have been made to buy the row by persons owning property in the vicinity, but without avail.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

GEN. MEXIA'S WILL BROKEN.

Beneficiaries Cut Out Except Amada Mexia of Paterson, N. J., and Ynez Mexia of Mexico.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 17.—The jury in Judge Eckford's court brought in a verdict this evening breaking the will of the late Gen. L. A. Mexia, the Mexican soldier and statesman. The estate is valued at more than a million dollars. The point on which the jury based its verdict was one entirely of fact that Gen. Mexia made his will on July 30, 1896, under undue influence.

The effect of the verdict, if it stands in the upper court, is to cut out everybody except Amada Mexia of Paterson, N. J., and Ynez Mexia of the City of Mexico from consideration of heirship, and they will have to prove in the courts which is the legal heir of Gen. Mexia.

This will come as a result of the determination of which was Gen. Mexia's legal wife, Mary Coleman Gray of Paterson, N. J., by a common law marriage in New York July 30, 1867, or Sarah R. Ramsey, by a church marriage ceremony in New Jersey Sept. 15, 1868. Amada was born of the common law marriage Sept. 1, 1869, Ynez was born of the church marriage May 20, 1870.

ALL QUIET IN KENTUCKY.

Situation May Change, However, When Democratic Legislators Come to Frankfort To-morrow.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 17.—The adjournment of the Democratic Legislature at Louisville to-day to meet here Monday revives interest in the political contest and promises to end the quiet which has prevailed during the last few days. There are more Democratic members in the city to-night than have been here together at any one time since they adjourned and went to Cincinnati, Louisville, and other points to avoid being arrested by the militia and taken to London, where the Republican Legislature was meeting.

But few of the leaders arrived to-night, but those who are here say that the sessions at Frankfort will continue as long as there is no collision between them and Gov. Taylor's soldiers.

No definite understanding has been reached between the Democrats and Republicans of the Senate whether Lieut. Gov. Marshall, Republican, or President pro tem. Carter, Democrat, shall preside, but the decision of the Democrats to return to Frankfort is generally construed as indicating that there is no danger of a serious clash over the chair.

Col. James Andrew Scott, one of the Democratic attorneys in the contest cases and a devoted friend of William Goebel, is preparing a defense of the Goebel election law, which will be issued next week. It will be in the nature of an address to the country, setting forth the provisions of the law and correcting what Mr. Scott thinks is a false impression with many people as to its import and workings.

The Democratic attorneys representing Gov. Beckham will hold a conference to-morrow to decide on a proposition to be submitted to a conference between them and Gov. Taylor's attorneys Monday concerning an agreed case involving all the issues arising from the three injunction suits growing out of the contests over the State offices.

Legislators Thank Gov. Roosevelt.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 17.—The Republican House to-day adopted a resolution extending thanks "to that gallant soldier and patrotic statesman, Gov. Roosevelt, for words of cheer to Gov. Taylor."

BRAM MAY GO FREE.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—Thomas M. Bram, the mate of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, who in July, 1896, murdered Capt. Nash and his wife and the second mate of that vessel and who is now serving a life sentence, may soon be set at liberty, not because of any newly discovered evidence, but because of the lapse of a law.

Bram's counsel, J. E. Cotter and A. P. French of this city, it is alleged, propose to attempt the venture. Bram has already had two trials, the United States Supreme Court having set aside the first verdict of guilty on the ground that the defendant's alleged "confession," admitted in evidence, was made after arrest, and therefore under duress.

Bram's second trial occurred in March, 1898, and Judge Colt instructed the jury that they might, under the new United States law passed in the preceding January, find Bram guilty, but without capital punishment.

This was exactly the verdict brought in, and Bram is now serving a life sentence. Bram's counsel claimed, however, and they still claim, that the trial was unconstitutional, in that Bram was found guilty under a law which had not been existent at the time of the alleged offense.

The United States authorities feared that defendant's counsel would again appeal to the Supreme Court, and up to a very recent period kept the witnesses for the prosecution under arrest in order that, if Bram should be set free, they might put him on trial under the remaining indictments.

Now that the witnesses are scattered and probably cannot be gathered together again, it is said that counsel will sue for a writ of habeas corpus from the United States Supreme Court. If they are successful Bram would be set free. If he were then rearrested and put on trial under the remaining indictments, his lawyers would argue that the murders on the Fuller were committed at a time when the old law was in force, but that the new law repeals the old.

TO COMBINE ARMOUR PLANTS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—The Tribune to-morrow will say:

"Armour & Co. will be made a corporation within a few days. All the great packing interests and factories of the firm will be included in the corporation. The capitalization has not been announced, but it is said it will be about $20,000,000. The grain business of the firm of Armour & Co. will not be taken into the corporation. The interests to be included are the packing house and closely allied plants, the glue factory, the soap factory, the hair factory, and the car factories.

The business of Armour & Co. has heretofore been carried on as a partnership. The recent death of Philip D. Armour, Jr., and the illness of Philip D. Armour, the founder and head of the firm, are said to have supplied the reasons for deciding to put the business into a stock company.

Mr. Witherbee's Concession.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 17.—Sidney A. Witherbee, who holds the right of way for the Mexican branch of the proposed new international railway system, has a concession of $10,000,000 from the Mexican Government to aid in its construction. The Mexican Government also agreed to allow all materials used in the construction of the road to come into the country free of duty, and the road is to be exempt from taxation for a number of years. Mr. Witherbee announces that a new line of transpacific steamers will run in connection with the road. Topolobampo will be the connecting point for steamers. Mr. Witherbee's concession provides that no other road can strike the harbor without a right of way from the new company.

DEFENSE OF MAFEKING

Baden-Powell's Precautionary Measures—How the Seventy-fourth Lost a Gun—Transport Service.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The mails from South Africa bring many interesting details of the war, among them a series of letters from Col. Baden-Powell to his relatives, extracts of which are published in an illustrated weekly. The defender of Mafeking writes:

"Here I sit in my bombproof bureau writing these letters. Around me is telephonic communication with each one of my outposts. At each of these outposts a telescope keeps constant watch on the Boer outposts and guns. As soon as it is seen which way their fire is about to be directed the wire communications are set to work, and a bell, with which each defensive quarter is provided, clangs in that part of the town where the shell is about to fall, and all in the open at once go to ground like rabbits. Generally speaking, most of us, unless duty takes us out, keep pretty close during the day, but we come out, and take the air at night. The Boers usually finish pounding us toward evening, or just send us a few shells before the sun goes down."

Baden-Powell has effectually swept Mafeking clear of all suspected traitors. Those who are not outside now are closely shut up in particularly strong quarters, where, he says: "I have forty Fenian prisoners, including the late Station Master at Mafeking, all of whom," he goes on to say, "were rather more than suspected of treasonable correspondence with the enemy."

The paper goes on to say: "One dark night a few weeks ago a Kafir stole away from the outposts of the little, beleaguered township. With the subtle instinct of these children of the veldt, which has been lost to civilized men, he made his way through the network of incircling trenches and laagers, and set his face to the north and Buluwayo. He carried a couple of assegais, a few mealies, and a pipe.

"The latter may have seemed of little importance, but in the stem of that pipe lay the message from the cheerful, confident chief, which, after a journey to Delagoa Bay, gives to us at home these interesting details of the resistance offered by the town to the guns of the Boer siege.

"He tells us how, even at Mafeking, before war came to them, people were ready to underestimate the character of the hostilities likely to ensue, and poohpooched the necessity of making any special provision against Boer artillery. But Baden-Powell was not the man to be swayed by such ostrich-like counsel. He set about marking out the line of his exterior defense works, and at once directed the construction of ample shell-proof cover against the guns which at that time seemed so chimerical to the people of Mafeking.

Baden-Powell tells how he converted the cellars of several houses into safe retreats, and by means of banking huge mounds of earth immediately overhead they rendered good service to the garrison and inhabitants on the day when the Boer artillery began to rain shot and shell on the little town. But the perfect, machine-like system which holds sway at Mafeking is perhaps the most interesting fact about the siege.

One of the men of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, who was in charge of the gun that was lost at the Stormberg engagement, writes to his father in Newcastle from Sterksstroom, Jan. 9, as follows:

"We left the camp about 3,000 strong under Gen. Gatacre, and reached Stormberg Hill about 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Under the hill the infantry opened out, but all of a sudden the Boers let us have it with Mausers. We were surprised in a trap, and well we knew it. The artillery of ours, which was in battery column at close intervals, wheeled into line along the plain southwest of Stormberg Hill to take up position under the enemy's fire, and it was during that movement that the gun I was in charge of got stuck in a ditch.

"There we were left; it was awful maddening. But the moment the enemy saw the position we were in they turned their fire on us. In a few shots they wounded my three drivers, and all the while, under heavy fire, myself and the gunners were working with might and main to get the gun out, but it was all to no purpose. For twenty minutes the Boers pounded us, and in that time all the six were killed. I must say that both the drivers and the gunners acted splendidly. Of the eight of us not a man left his horse until Major Lowrie ordered us away.

"Major Lowrie, who has already got the D. S. O. at the risk of his life, galloped across the line of fire with spare horses to try and save the gun, but it was no good. Then he said to our party, 'Men, you have done your best, and done it bravely, too; leave your gun; it cannot be saved.' This we did, but we did it sulkily, thinking the Boers would meet us again with our own gun. That is the true story of how the Seventy-fourth lost their gun."

The correspondent of The Times at Queenstown, Gen. Gatacre's base of supplies, deals with the situation, and more especially the raising of the colonial forces. He says:

"The great loss of life due to frontal attacks on the enemy and the lack of sufficient cavalry has caused a sudden and enormous demand for mounted irregulars. Regiment after regiment is being authorized, and in each case, so far, their value in the field has been proved. In no country in the world, probably, but South Africa would three or four weeks' training of cavalry or mounted infantry recruits be sufficient to turn out serviceable forces, but in South Africa it has been done successfully time after time. The Imperial Light Horse did. Indeed, have a somewhat longer period of training before their glorious baptism of fire at Elandslaagte. A general ability to ride and shoot, with a stiffening of experienced hands, who have seen service in one of the numerous native wars, explains the ease with which so many corps are rendered effective fighting forces in such short time."

Regarding the London "bus" horse in warfare, the same correspondent makes this comment:

"The field artillery at present is horsed to the extent of from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent. with London omnibus horses, and these appear to be doing very well—indeed, are said in their class to be superior to the animal usually provided, as regards both endurance and strength, while there is no appreciable difference in speed."

Commenting upon the transport problem, he writes:

"It has been truly said that an army fights on its belly—a fact that some of our Generals at times overlook—and in the matter of keeping man and horse supplied with food the ox-wagon transport plays a great part in South Africa. True it is that so far during this campaign the railways have done all of this, but when the Free State is reached the ox will be called upon. Meanwhile at the various camps all over the country the ox transport is being utilized for all sorts of useful purposes, such as removal of stores to outposts, carriage of firewood, and daily camp necessities.

"In the Cape Colony alone a contract was concluded with Julius Weil to supply 700 wagons, each with a span of 16 oxen. Though originally the idea had been to allocate these in equal proportions between three advancing columns, the exigencies of the campaign have resulted in one-third being sent to De Aar, which supplies Naauw Poort, Arundel, and Orange River forces, as called upon, while the balance of about 470 wagons is retained at Sterkstroom and Queenstown.

"In addition to the wagon contract, another was concluded for a practically unlimited number of small spans of oxen, to be used in military carts and wagons. The Imperial Government learned several valuable lessons in the Zulu war, and one of these was to contract for such transport and not to purchase. The service is at once more efficient, and in the end is undoubtedly more economical.

"The large transport camps at De Aar, Sterkstroom and Queenstown, well repay visits, and should be good object lessons to those in charge of the imperial mule transport, whose camps cannot be spoken of in very high terms. These latter, however, it must be admitted, have to deal with servants less amenable to discipline. The mule drivers and leaders are all Cape boys, while the ox drivers and leaders are Kafirs or Hottentots, who very speedily learn to obey a firm and just master."

Canadians Fought at Jacobsdal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—A cable dispatch to The Star dated Jacobsdal, Feb. 15, says the Royal Canadian Regiment had a show in the operations which have resulted in the occupation of Jacobsdal by the British forces. The Canadians were in the Ninth Division, and participated in the attack.

Blizzard in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17.—Snow has fallen quite steadily here and throughout the State to-day. It now lies on the ground here to a depth of about four inches. Woodstock reports a fall of twenty inches. At Heathsville, Northumberland County, a regular blizzard is said to be prevailing.

COMBINE TO WIN RACES.

Plan Is to Gather Fastest Harness Horses in One Stable Under Control of One Man.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 17.—Announcement was made here to-day of the plans for the campaign of the grand trotting circuit the coming season of the largest stable of horses with the best records ever gathered in the history of the turf. It is practically a combine to win all the big prizes on the circuit.

The best-known of the horses are Searchlight, 2:03¼, and Joe Patchen, 2:01½; the celebrated pacers, Tommy Britton, 2:08, and Cresceus, 2:07½. Other leading horses in the stable will be Indiana, 2:06½; Weed Wilkes, 2:10½; Dan Q., 2.07½; Palm Leaf, 2:19¼; Kaiser, 2:13½, and three green trotters and three green pacers. Searchlight and Joe Patchen will be matched in a series of races, as will also Tommy Britton and Cresceus.

The entire stable will be in charge of Ed Mills of Boston, who gave Star Pointer his mark of 1:59¼. Mills is now in the West closing a deal for Kaiser. The first meeting at which the four stallions will be entered will be the Pittsburg Independence Day races. Patchen was recently sold for $18,000, Tommy Britton for $20,000, and Cresceus for $16,000. The entire stable will be gathered by Mills, who will take them to McCoy's track at Kirkwood, Del., for the preparatory work.

When the Grand Circuit opens, three special cars will transport the horses to every trotting meeting on the route from the opening to the close. As Star Pointer, the greatest pacer in harness, is in bad condition, this combine will control the four fastest horses now in harness, and match races between them will form a feature of the campaign. Every horse in the stable is in sound health, and traveling fast. W. H. McCarthy of New York City has been engaged as chief driver.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The scores made by the teams in the Wholesale Drug Trade Association at Reid's alleys yesterday afternoon were below the tournament average. Parke, Davis & Co. made the best showing and won two games. Seabury & Johnson also scored a double victory. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Merck & Co.—Darius, 148; Douth, 164; Urbach, 118; Robertson, 112; Heins, 155. Total, 697.
General Chemical Company—Ackerson, 134; Gore, 102; Bissell, 135; Jorger, 115; Norman, 149. Total, 635.

SECOND GAME.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Mariager, 164; Doran, 168; Blake, 164; Brunn, 196; Carr, 148. Total, 840.
General Chemical Company—Ackerson, 153; Gore, 189; Bissell, 170; Joerger, 100; Norman, 132. Total, 694.

THIRD GAME.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Mariager, 136; Doran, 175; Blake, 184; Brunn, 165; Carr, 173. Total, 803.
Merck & Co.—Darius, 137; Douth, 105; Urbach, 151; Robertson, 162; Heins, 157. Total, 712.

FOURTH GAME.

Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 154; Withers, 130; Scrimshaw, 132; Caughey, 156; Judge, 189. Total, 761.
National Lead Company—Kemble, 145; Saunders, 131; C. E. Meek, 150; Sidford, 134; R. P. Meek, 154. Total, 714.

FIFTH GAME.

Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 139; Withers, 129; Scrimshaw, 150; Caughey, 137; Judge, 150. Total, 705.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company—Klahre, 124; Hamann, 160; Bode, 121; Furgang, 131; Malsch, 146. Total, 682.

SIXTH GAME.

National Lead Company—Kemble, 184; Saunders, 147; C. E. Meek, 116; Sidford, 181; R. P. Meek, 122. Total, 750.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company—Klahre, 114; Hamann, 187; Bode, 115; Furgang, 142; Malsch, 141. Total, 699.

The Underwriters' team won two games easily in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Underwriters—Stone, 160; Bock, 126; Smith, 91; Rasmussen, 140; Block, 160. Total, 677.
Alliance—Quackenbush, 136; Lindsay, 114; Jones, 101; Brooks, 103; Weed, 106. Total, 560.

SECOND GAME.

Underwriters—Stone, 148; Bock, 125; Enderly, 146; Rasmussen, 145; Block, 202. Total, 766.
Germania—Huethwohl, 125; Michels, 94; Ruykhaver, 188; Hohnel, 155; Barber, 124. Total, 686.

THIRD GAME.

Germania—Huethwohl, 135; Michels, 141; Ruykhaver, 140; Hohnel, 119; Barber, 135. Total, 670.
Alliance—Quackenbush, 128; Lindsay, 93; Jones, 137; Brooks, 90; Weed, 166. Total, 620.

The National Park Bank team adjed two more victories to its credit in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Mount Morris—McKeever, 133; Wendell, 149; Benedict, 130; Simpson, 172; Gross, 157. Total, 74.
Eleventh Ward—Mehling, 153; Ewing, 120; Nestell, 132; Turner, 108; Williamson, 144. Total, 660.

SECOND GAME.

National Park—Iseman, 173, Burke, 140; Block, 104; Davidson, 184; Wylie, 153. Total, 804.
Eleventh Ward—Mehling, 128; Ewing, 101; Nestell, 124; Turner, 103; Williamson, 141. Total, 597.

THIRD GAME.

National Park—Iseman, 148; Burke, 175; Block, 113; Davidson, 175; Wylie, 159. Total, 770.
Mount Morris—McKeever, 152; Wendell, 128; Benedict, 141; Simpson, 157; Gross, 168. Total, 744.

The Metropolitan Bowling Club won two games last night in the Carruthers' National tournament at the Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn. In the last game, between De Long and the Metropolitan team, the latter won by ten pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

De Long—Blake, 142; Coolidge, 158; Hodgson, 134; Schumann, 132; Haff, 161. Total, 727.
Pontiac—I. Washburn, 121; Norris, 106; Boemermann, 163; Steinbrucker, 100; S. Washburn, 129. Total, 619.

SECOND GAME.

Metropolitan—Meyer, 145; Starr, 178; Fisher, 161; Lenly, 165; Arnold, 155. Total, 804.
Pontiac—I. Washburn, 153; Norris, 161; Boemermann, 177; Steinbrucker, 154; S. Washburn, 138. Total, 783.

THIRD GAME.

Metropolitan—Meyer, 164; Starr, 106; Fisher, 169; Lenly, 197; Arnold, 165. Total, 792.
De Long—Blake, 152; Coolidge, 137; Hodgson, 155; Schumann, 173; Haff, 165. Total, 782.

The Manhattan Bowling Club had no trouble in defeating the Annex team in the Twenty-sixth Ward tournament of Brooklyn at Haller's alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Manhattan—Conute, 140; Batch, 127; T. Haller, 172; G. Haller, 162; Allen, 169. Total, 770.
Annex—Kamer, 125; Brokesen, 117; Lutz, 137; Phiesen, 163; Iring, 175. Total, 717.

SECOND GAME.

Manhattan—Conute, 188; Batch, 170; T. Haller, 148; G. Haller, 173; Allen, 175. Total, 854.
Annex—Kamer, 135; Brokesen, 137; Lutz, 123; Phiesen, 154; Iring, 169. Total, 718.

TO WIDEN FIFTH AVENUE.

Suggestion to Move the "Stoop Line" Back Fifteen Feet.

A suggestion that Fifth Avenue be widened is being discussed with interest by architects and real estate men. It is proposed that the fifteen feet on each side of the street now allowed for courtyards be added to the roadway. If this were done the thoroughfare, with its additional thirty feet of width, would be wide enough for all classes of vehicles. The space now occupied by courtyards and stoops is not the property of the house owners. The yards exist in consequence of an old ordinance of the Common Council granting to the owners of lots permission to inclose fifteen feet in front of them with open railings. This permission has been taken to mean that the "stoop line" may be brought to the outside line of the inclosed space.

In spite, however, of the fact that the scheme of doing away with the "stoop line" is practicable, and would immensely improve Fifth Avenue, architects do not agree with the contention that the change could be made with little expense. At the office of McKim, Mead & White a member of the firm said that the abolition of the stoops would mean in most cases the practical rebuilding of the houses. "The entrance halls of all houses with stoops," it was stated, "are on the first floor. Were the stoops to be taken away it would be necessary not only to rebuild the staircases, but to raise the ceilings of the basements, since few householders would care to have low entrance halls. The scheme is a good one. It would make Fifth Avenue a splendid street, as wide as most of the finest thoroughfares of European capitals. But it would cost a tremendous amount of money—just how much it would be impossible to say without very careful calculation."

At the office of Collins & Collins, the real estate firm of 509 Fifth Avenue, it was said that the idea was not a new one, but that the great outlay which it would entail had stood in the way of its serious consideration. It would, it was added, mean the virtual rebuilding of the older buildings on Fifth Avenue.

VARDON DEFEATS SMITH

English Golf Champion Wins Game at St. Augustine.

ALSO BREAKS A RECORD

American Champion's Work in the First Half Left Him Too Far Behind to Win.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 17.—With heavy clouds for a start, the day looked anything but promising, but there was a large gallery gathered on the links of the Country Club to-day when Harry Vardon, the British champion, defeated our champion Willie Smith, by 2 up and 1 to play. Every one was expecting great things from both. Some thought it would be a walkaway, while others thought Smith would put up the best fight of his life with one chance of winning.

The crowd was plainly in sympathy with Smith, and he had a strong second in Low, who acted as caddy. P. F. Shurmeier of St. Paul acted as referee, and Dave Findlay managed the crowd.

Both players started off with long drives. Vardon overdrove the ball and landed in the marsh beyond, but according to local rules was allowed to lift the ball without penalties. They halved the hole in four. Smith reached the second green, with fine cleek shot, but rimming the cup missed his put and the hole was halved. Smith pulled his drive on the short hole, which is 158 yards, and fell in the marsh, but recovered beautifully on his second and captured the hole in three to four, making him one ahead. Both made long drives from the tower. Vardon reached the green on his second and Smith the far edge. In coming back each missed the hole by a few inches and rolled on. Hole halved in four. By superior mashie ploying, Smith landed dead on the fifth green in two. Vardon's run-up approach was caught by the grass and just reached the border of the green, when Smith missed by a narrow margin, and the hole was halved in five, leaving him still one up. On the sixth they got good drives, but Smith topped his brassie shot, but it ran through the opening in the bunker in a straight line for the hole and landed twenty yards away. It took him five to hole out to Vardon's four. This made them even all. Vardon made brilliant approaches on the seventh and eighth. He was one up on the seventh and leading for the first time. Smith rimmed the cup again on the eighth, but gave the hole to Vardon in four to five.

Both made fine approaches on the ninth, and each missed a short put, thereby halving the hole in four. Vardon was two up at the end of the ninth hole.

Smith did brilliant work with midiron on the eleventh, and succeeded in scoring the hole with a good 5, reducing Vardon's lead to 2 up. This gave Smith the honor on the short hole, where he pulled as before, but he managed to pull off a good half in three. Vardon got a fine drive off 225 yards from the tower and ran directly over the cup on his iron shot. Smith touched the cup on his third, but lost the hole in 4 to 3, making Vardon 3 up.

On the fourteenth, after good drives, Smith scalfed his brassie badly, but laid his cleek shot dead on the green. Vardon sliced his iron shot, but holed out in 5. Vardon 4 up and 4 to play. On the fifteenth Smith, now playing an up-hill game, just missed his put and had Vardon stymie, thus halving the hole in five. The sixteenth and seventeenth are the hardest holes of all. Vardon reached the green in three, but Smith did the same, and they holed out in 5. Smith's worst luck came on the seventeenth, where he got a good drive, but topped his approach and fell in the bunkers. It cost him 6 to hole out to Vardon's 3, Vardon now being 5 up.

At the eighteenth the wind sliced their drives, and they landed seventy-five yards to the right. Both were on the green in two, but Vardon made a phenomenal put of twenty feet, and stood 6 up at the end of the eighteen holes.

Afternoon play started at 3 o'clock. The weather had turned cold, and wraps of every description were in order. The players had cold fingers, but Smith, at least, was not hampered by the change in the temperature, for he put a far better game than in the morning, and it looked many times as though he would win out. In fact a breath of wind on his seventeenth would have tied the game, but a man cannot play against luck.

Vardon won the first hole in 3 to 4, making him 7 up. Smith got the second in 3 to 5, reducing Vardon's lead to 6 up. On the third Vardon fell short of the green. Smith got within five feet of the tee with his iron. Each missed the next put, and Vardon was still 6 up. From the tower Vardon made another splendid drive, of 210 yards, closely followed by Smith. Both were on the green in 2, and halved the hole in 4. Drives were good from the fifth, but Vardon pulled his cleek shot, getting on the green in 3; he missed a long put and lost the hole to Smith, in 6 to 5. Vardon was now 4 up. The sixth was halved in 5. Smith won the seventh, making Vardon now 3 up.

After this Vardon became overanxious. On the eighth Smith drove into the bunker, but was allowed to take the ball out without penalty, and pulled off a half in four, Vardon still 3 up. Vardon played to the right of the ninth green, and ran into the green with his second, but Smith got a better position. Vardon tried to hole out a twenty-foot put, but failed, and the hole was halved in four. The tenth went to Vardon, and made him again 4 up. The eleventh was halved in four.

On the short hole Smith landed within six feet of the hole and holed out in three to Vardon's four. Vardon three up. The wind was blowing a gale when the men reached the thirteenth hole. They drove great balls, and Smith made a brilliant approach, but was only able to halve the hole in four. Smith had bad luck on the fourteenth, for after a splendid drive he foozled his approach. Although Vardon missed a three-foot put, he secured a hole in 5 to 6, and Vardon was again 4 up, this time 4 to play.

It was uphill work for Smith. He made a long drive on the fifteenth, followed by a beautiful approach, and took the hole in four to five. Vardon now dormie three. It cost Vardon six to hole out the sixteenth to Smith's five. Vardon dormie two. After the seventeenth drive they fell within a few feet of each other. Smith overapproached, however, and in coming back actually hung on the cup. The breath of wind in the right direction would have holed the ball, but as it was Vardon scored two up and one to go.

During the morning Vardon broke the eighteen hole record by one stroke, lowering the record seventy-two made by George Low last Sunday to seventy-one, and he equalled the nine hole record made by Smith last Monday.

BOARD OF EDUCATION'S HOME.

Dedication Ceremonies to be Held on Feb. 22.

The dedication ceremonies of the new building of the Board of Education, at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, will be begun at 3 o'clock P. M. on Feb. 22. Under the leadership of Dr. Frank Damrosch a chorus composed of 100 school children from all the boroughs will render a number of appropriate songs, and the band from Public School No. 6 is also expected to participate. The Chairman of the Building Committee, Richard H. Adams, will deliver the building to President Joseph J. Little, who, in turn, will deliver it to Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Council, as representative of the city. Mr. Guggenheimer will make an address of acceptance. The other speakers will be United States Commissioner W. T. Harris, State Superintendent of Instruction Charles R. Skinner, St. Clair McKelway, ex-President Knox, and City Superintendent Maxwell.

A souvenir programme is being prepared. It will contain pictures of the new building, the old building at Grand and Elm Streets, as it looks to-day and as it looked when first opened; the first public school, a modern steel construction school building, the first school society building, the tablet of dedication, and the seal of the board. A banquet, probably at the Savoy Hotel, will bring the dedication ceremonies to an end.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland; Senator Thomas H. Carter, Montana; C. I. Hood, Lowell, Mass.; C. A. Secor, St. Paul.

HOLLAND—Frank Kayser, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Frank J. Lambert, London; Gen. Julian J. Estey, Brattleborough, Vt.; Col. Thomas Ward, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington.

GRAND—Capt. R. N. Steadman, United States Army; Lieut. C. N. Jones, United States Army; H. F. Hodges, United States Army.

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BOXING AND WRESTLING.

Slugging and Several Knockouts at the Amateur Athletic Union Tournament.

There was slugging a-plenty at the National championship boxing and wrestling tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union, which was continued at the Broadway Athletic Club last night. About 3,000 persons were present.

Owing to the number of entries the finals in nearly all the boxing and in two of the wrestling contests were not reached, and will be held to-morrow night.

Max Wiley of the Rochester Athletic Club last night easily won the semi-final bout in the 145 pound class from Fred Lugenbuhl of New York. Twenty minutes later Wiley won the final bout and championship in the 135 pound class from C. Larhem of the Pastime Athletic Club. It took Wiley just forty-two seconds to score a fall, which he accomplished by picking up his opponent and bringing him down on the mat head-first, and none too gently.

William Nelson won the 105-pound championship from G. Mehnert, scoring a fall in less than a minute. A moment before the bout was decided Mehnert had a good hold, but Nelson suddenly wriggled to one side and like a flash secured a body hold and had both of Mehnert's shoulders touching the mat.

The boxing programme last night began with a bout in the 158-pound

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE'S COLONIES

Many Believe a Rebellion Is in Progress in Martinique.

The Bad News Is Counteracted in Paris by Knowledge of the Defeat of Rabah.

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PARIS, Feb. 17.—Colonial interests now furnish a topic which for the moment attracts more attention than the covert intentions of other nations as to the world's map, or England's present entanglement. This week brought important news from one of France's oldest colonies and from her newst—Martinique and the Soudan—a serious upheaval in the first case, but the happier intelligence of a victory for French arms from the latter. The disagreeable effect caused by the first was counterbalanced by the pleasant nature of the Soudan advices.

According to dispatches received from Martinique by members of the Chamber of Deputies, nothing short of a rebellion is in progress there, due to maladministration, while, on the other hand, the official reports attribute the trouble entirely to labor agitation, and take the most hopeful view of prospects for an early settlement of the trouble. Nevertheless, M. Dubard, the Inspector General of the Colonies, who goes to Martinique to investigate the situation, will sail on board a French cruiser, and it has also been decided to send reinforcements of mounted infantry to the island.

An unpleasant feature of the comments of the French press on the situation in Martinique was an attempt by a sensational journal to embroil America in the matter by accusing her of secretly fomenting the insurrection in order to eventually assert herself with a view to taking the islands from France. This paper declared that colored emissaries paid by the United States had been working for years past to undermine French influence in Martinique, but the movement had taken an acute form since the American acquisition of Puerto Rico. Not only Martinique, but Guadeloupe also, it asserted, has been a field for these secret agents.

The object of this journal in thus attacking America was obviously an underhand drive at the Government, which it sought to represent as neglecting colonial interests for the sake of devoting attention to the campaign against the army and the Church.

That these assaults on America have in no wise emanated from the Government is shown by the fact that at the Ministry of Colonies the statement was authorized that the Government utterly repudiated these allegations, for which, so far as it was aware, there was absolutely no foundation.

M. Duquesnay, the Deputy from Martinique, who has been the leading adversary of the Government in the Chamber in the debates on Martinique, and who is bitterly opposed to the present island administration, said:

"I am kept fully informed of events in Martinique, and I have never heard of any such machinations on the part of American emissaries, and I do not believe such reports. The only possible ground for them was the recent visit made by an American cruiser to the shores of Martinique for the purpose of taking soundings, but we attach no political importance whatever to this."

The satisfaction with which the crushing defeat of Rabah, the Soudan chief, was greeted in France was heightened by the fact that it partakes of a nature of a revenge for the massacre of the advance party under Lieut. Bretonnet of the now victorious Gentil expedition, which was perpetrated by Rabah about six months ago. The most important consequences, it is predicted, will result from Gentil's defeat of Rabah, but only on the condition that he is immediately reinforced so as to enable him to follow up the victory and capture Rabah, or at least utterly destroy any remaining influence.

GERMANY SUFFERS LOSSES.

Her Colonies Prove to be Unproductive and a Burden to the Mother Country.

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BERLIN, Feb. 17.—Colonial matters engrossed the attention of the Reichstag this week, the debate unmistakably showing the unprofitable state of the colonies hitherto, even in the case of the most promising, like the Cameroons. It likewise showed the growing appropriations, with stationary or diminishing exports and imports.

Official reports demonstrate that famine and sickness in German East Africa have devastated that colony. In the district of Tanga, for example, within the year 1899, the population has been diminished from 123,308 to 61,328, owing to famine, leprosy, smallpox, and typhoid fever. The conditions of the whole colony appear appalling.

The trade of this colony, which is thrice the size of Germany, is insignificant and mostly with British India, while the cost to Germany is five-fold the whole trade. The reports from the other colonies are not much better.

The Cologne Volks-Zeitung says the railroad projects for the colonies now adopted amount to 200,000,000 marks, while, on the other hand, German trade with the British colonies amounts to 500,000,000 marks, without entailing a cent of expense.

It cannot be denied that the sentiment is growing and obtaining in a large part of the nation that other methods than those employed are needed to make the German colonies a success. It was significant that, during the several days' debate in the Reichstag, the Government remained on the defensive. Thus the colonial debate has in no way strengthened the chances of the Naval bill. Dr. Barth, the Freisinnige leader, however, believes the bill will pass, though the situation is muddled, owing to the uncertainty of the Centre's position. Dr. Lieber, the Centre leader, is dangerously ill, and there is nobody in authority in the party with whom the Government and the other parties can negotiate. Some are pulling one way and others are pulling another way.

The chances of the Department House Tax bill are not unfavorable, though the Left, in the Diet, is against it, and the Right deems it does not go far enough.

QUIET IN MARTINIQUE.

Rioters Are Arrested for Interfering with Workmen.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Feb. 17.—The situation now is somewhat quieter, but several arrests have been made of strikers for interfering with the men at work.

Commercial transactions have been suspended at St. Pierre and Fort de France as a result of the absence of the weekly pay, amounting to about 300,000f., which, under ordinary circumstances, would be due to the workmen.

PRESIDENT LOUBET DECORATED.

Receives the Highest Order of the Turkish Empire.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The Sultan's Envoy, Munir Bey, presented President Loubet today with the insignia and Grand Cordon of the Order of Nichamimtiaz, the highest decoration in the Turkish Empire, which the Sultan sent by Munir.

The Envoy and his suite were conveyed in great state from their hotel to the Elysée Palace in the President's equipages and were received by a Guard of Honor in the courtyard of the Elysée, a band playing the Turkish anthem. The President, surrounded by his Ministers, awaited the Envoy in the Ambassadors' Hall.

Munir Bey handed President Loubet the insignia, with a few words of good will from the Sultan, to which President Loubet replied, expressing his appreciation of the honor. A luncheon followed.

Considerable importance is attached in political circles to the bestowal of the order because this same order was previously bestowed upon Emperor William, and the Sultan's action is interpreted as indicating his desire to show that France enjoys equal prestige with Germany at the Ottoman Court. Much satisfaction, consequently, prevails here.

The Lucania Meets Stormy Weather.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—The Cunard Line steamer Lucania, Capt. McKay, from New York Feb. 10, arrived here to-day. She passed Queenstown at 12:45 this morning without communicating, owing to boisterous weather.

GOSSIP FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Brazil Continues to Burn Her Money—Figures of November Imports—New Republic Wins at War.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 19.—On Saturday, Jan. 14, notes of the value of 1,000,000 milreis were burned, according to the terms of the funding loan of June 15, 1898; on acount of the loan made to the Bank of Brazil, another million was destroyed, and at the same time 1,000 bonds of the public debt of the value of 1,000 milreis each were consigned to the fire. The amount of paper money that the Brazilian Government has resolved to burn in 1900 is 60,000,000, besides 20,000,000 of bonds.

According to the Custom House Bulletin of Rio de Janeiro, for the month of November, 1899, published Jan. 1, 1900, we find that the goods imported from foreign countries amounted to the sum of 17,698,384 milreis, which at 12 pence would give the value in English money 884,920, as follows: From Great Britain, 7,816,408 milreis; Argentine Republic, 2,064,525 milreis; France, 1,954,864 milreis; Germany, 1,774,670 milreis; United States 963,530 milreis; Portugal, 618,477 milreis; Uruguay, 749,642 milreis; Belgium, 609,718 milreis; Italy, 561,225 milreis; Spain, 215,261 milreis; Chile, 95,447 milreis; all other countries 74,531 milreis.

On the 15th the Government received the news that Galvez, President of the new Republic of Acre, had captured all the Bolivian troops sent to put down the rebel government. He also captured the commission sent to take charge of the Government, and succeeded in capturing eight or ten vessels that were trading on the Upper Amazon. Telegrams received on the 13th and 14th state that Galvez had armed two swift steamers, captured on the Upper Amazon, as cruisers, and is resolved to defend his new Government against the Bolivians. Some, however, seem to think that the Brazilian State of Amazona is backing him.

The bubonic plague as it has appeared in Brazil has been, so far, only sporadic. The cases at Santos have been twenty to twenty-five, at Sao Paulo twelve to fifteen, and at Rio de Janeiro, as far as known, only four. There have been about half a dozen at other places.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN RIO.

Vehicle Drivers' Strike Nearly Became a Revolt—Five Persons Killed.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 19.—The Government was warned on Jan. 12 and again on the following day that the drivers and others employed on the various kinds of vehicles in this city were about to strike on account of the new law regulating street cars, carriages, &c. A monarchist and clerical paper took an attitude practically inciting to disorder, affirming that the new regulations would oblige each driver to file at Police Headquarters his photograph and a bond of $2,000.

These new regulations have been in the hands of the police since Dec. 9, 1899, but their provisions have been withheld from the public, and, ignorant and incited, about 25,000 drivers and carriers began a strike. Several thousand strikers stopped all traffic in the central and western portions of the city. After tearing up rails, smashing trains, stoning carriages, whose drivers were threatened with death, the numerous groups resolved to form in front of the President's palace.

The mob assembled, crying "Long live the monarchy! Death to the Republic!" Finally a small picket of cavalry charged them with drawn sabres. Later the Government sent large detachments of troops and rapid-firing guns, and the trouble was over.

On the 16th the principal train lines were partially running, each one carrying a policeman or soldier. During the days of the 15th, 16th, and part of the 17th over 6,000 troops were under arms, occupying points of the city considered most dangerous, about the gas works, water works, aqueduct, &c.

Before peace was restored five persons were killed, twenty-three were severely wounded, and over forty slightly hurt. Over 200 arrests were made. Ten electric cars and a great number of street cars were smashed. One bridge was destroyed, and all business was suspended for two days. Steamers that should have left Rio on the 17th nd 18th were delayed several days.

Argentina to Honor Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 12.—Dr. Campos Salles, President of Brazil, will leave Rio Janeiro in April to pay a visit to Gen. Rocca, President of the Argentine Republic. He will be accompanied by several of his Ministers, a brilliant staff, general officers, and several well-known civilians. Buenos Ayres will be splendidly decorated for the occasion. There will be a grand Venetian fête on the Tigre. A review of a large body of troops will be held in the Hippodrome at Belgrano, with sham battles. There will be exercises of infantry and artillery at the Campo of Manoeuvres, three grand balls, with banquets at the Jockey Club, Club Progresso, and President's Palace, and a naval review.

COL. JOUAUST RETIRED.

Presided at Dreyfus's Trial—Wishes to be Forgotten.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Col. Jouaust, President of the Dreyfus court martial, and who, it was currently asserted, voted contrary to public expectation for the acquittal of Dreyfus, was placed on the retired list this week. An interviewer asked him whether, now that he was relieved from his military oath, he would satisfy public curiosity by stating how he recorded his vote. "No," he replied, "and I wish to be entirely forgotten. Let me enjoy tranquillity in the remaining years of my life. My only wish is to devote myself to bicycling and gardening."

Britain May Draft Naval Reserves.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 17.—The papers prepared for the meeting of the Colonial Legislature on Monday show the names of nearly 1,200 fishermen enrolled for the Naval Reserves. It is expected that when a regular session of the Legislature begins, in April, the British Government's plans to give practical effect to this scheme will be ready for submission to the Legislature. Well-informed authorities expect that a number of the reserves will be drafted into warships next Spring when these vessels reach the coast for fishery protection service.

Winston Churchill's First Novel Out.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Winston Churchill's first novel, "Savrola," was published this week, and has been tolerably well reviewed. The young war correspondent has depicted the political intrigue and revolution in the imaginary Republic of Laurania, throwing in much fighting and many epigrams and political maxims, the latter evidently gathered from his experience in England.

Regnier Sails for America.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Henri Regnier, one of the leading poets of the young school, sailed on La Normandie to-day to deliver a course of lectures at Harvard and other American universities on contemporary French poetry. He hopes to bring back with him material for a series of essays on American life.

Josiah Quincy Married at London.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Josiah Quincy, former Mayor of Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Tyler were married to-day in St. George's Church, Hanover Square. James R. Carter, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, was the best man. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador; Henry White, First Secretary of the United States Embassy, and all the members of the embassy were present.

British Squadron at Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 17.—The squadron of British warships commanded by Vice Admiral Sir Frederick G. D. Bedford arrived here to-day and was greeted with enthusiasm. A number of fêtes have been arranged in honor of the officers and crews, and the officers and crew of the United States auxiliary cruiser Scorpion have been invited to participate.

Unionist Elected to Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Parliamentary by-election in the Newark Division of Nottinghamshire, yesterday to replace Charles William Sydney, Viscount Newark, (Conservative,) who has succeeded to the peerage, resulted in a victory for Sir Charles Warren, Unionist, by a majority of 2,201. At the last election Viscount Newark was unopposed.

RUSSIA'S PLANS IN ASIA

Movement of Troops to Afghanistan a Problem.

Great Britain Must Be Satisfied with the Assurance that It Has No Significance.

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LONDON, Feb. 17.—What is known in Great Britain as the Central-Asian peril once more obscures the pacific international aspect of affairs. As viewed by the man in the street, the definite news shows that in spite of denials, Russia has advanced a strong force within striking distance of Herat, and whether she intends this as a distinct demonstration against Afghanistan or merely as a blind to draw off attention from or ultimately assist her objects in the Persian Gulf, is merely a matter of surmise.

Whatever all this really means, a large portion of the British public and press is devoting serious attention to that time-worn bugbear, the menacing shadow of the Bear. Though Lord Salisbury refused to discuss the question in the House of Lords, British Government officials express opinions, which, in the main, are those of Lord Salisbury, upon this latest development.

But, first of all, it will be well to say that no action has yet been taken or decided on by the British. Weeks ago the report of a Russian advance was circulated, and when questioned on the subject the Russian Ambassador assured his dear friends in Downing Street that the reports were exaggerated. It was nothing but annual manoeuvres, he explained, and, least of all, was it intended as a menace. In fact, it was so belittled by this diplomat that the British officials had no other alternative but to believe the reports were practically untrue, especially as Russia, in conjunction with every other European power, had a few weeks previous formally assured Lord Salisbury that she had not the faintest intention of profiting by Great Britain's embarrassment in South Africa by pressing outstanding claims or interfering in any way.

News from Central Asia trickles into England slowly, but this week there came from many sources information showing that Russia's Ambassador had, to put it mildly, misled Lord Salisbury, and the Foreign Office Wednesday last had to bring itself up with a sharp turn to the realization that the Central Asian situation demanded immediate attention. Yet what form such attention will take constitutes a dilemma, on the horns of which the British Government is still perched. Details of the proceedings on the borders of Afghanistan are still lacking, and are likely to be so for some time. A high official said within a day or two:

"If we politely suggest to the Russian Ambassador that a further explanation is in order we are sure to get the same friendly assurances that it does no amount to anything. If we address a formal, stringent protest to St. Petersburg we deliberately cast doubt on Russia's practically spontaneous declaration of friendship and non-interference. It is possible the latter is what the Americans call a "bluff." But we have to be very sure of our facts before proceeding on such a basis. The Ameer is not ill, in spite of all the alarming reports. I suppose he will die some day, and there will possibly be great disorder. But until this occurs I fail to see what Russia can effect.

"If the movement is as important as represented, I think it far likelier that she intends to make a demonstration of the strength that might be brought to bear upon some minor concessions to be asked for by Russia hereafter."

The opinion of this official and those of the majority of persons accurately informed is that Russia's move is merely one of the finer points of the diplomatic game, and that she has no more idea of forcing a war with Great Britain than she has of forcing a war upon the United States. So, while it appears that international relations are really not threatened with any serious break, it also appears that Russia is likely to get whatever she asks for, within reasonable diplomacy, in the near future.

Nothing is more patent from the conversation of the Cabinet Ministers and officials, than the desire to conciliate and not to overvalue minor concessions. However, it must not be inferred that Great Britain intends to allow herself to be bullied into granting anything asked for, and it is interesting to note in this connection that the channel squadron, consisting of eight battleships and other craft, is due in the neighborhood of Gibraltar Feb. 26.

The renewed naval activity has had almost as much to do with the return of National confidence as Lord Roberts's evident grasp of the campaign. While the nation is still looking askance at the new military programme introduced this week, there is genuine gratification at learning that the reports that hundreds of thousands of tons of Welsh smokeless coal had been bought for a foreign nation are untrue. There is no substitute for that "breath of empire." It is almost as important as smokeless powder, and were the supply to be seriously diminished it would affect Great Britain's power of defense tremendously.

The navy's activity is also evidenced in its progress with wireless telegraphy. Experiments will shortly be made to ascertain whether it is possible to communicate by this means between ships and balloons. The importance of such a test, in ascertaining the whereabouts of an enemy and countless other points of warfare, cannot be overestimated.

SOCIAL GAYETIES AT BERLIN.

Court Festivities Are Suspended, but Entertainments Are Many.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The Court Marshals here say that though the official Court mourning is now over, no ball nor other large Court festivities will be given during the balance of the season, and the Carnival Ball, arranged for Feb. 27, will be omitted, all out of respect for the Empress's mother. This, however, does not hinder circles close to the Court from giving balls, dinners, and musicales.

Wednesday there was a ball given by the Master of the Ceremonies, Baron von Knesebeck; the President of the Reichstag, Count von Ballestraem, gives a large dinner, Feb. 23, to the members of the Reichstag, the members of the Bundesrath, and the Cabinet Ministers; the Reichsbank President, Herr Koch, entertained a distinguished tworcore Thursday; Count von Hochberg, the Royal Theatre intendant, gave a dinner for twenty Wednesday, among the guests being the Minister of the Royal House, von Wedel; Princes von Schoenborn, Stolberg, and Wied and Counts von Harrach, Westpalen, Arnim, and Hoyos, and War Minister von Gossler, give dinners during the coming week.

The reception of the United States Ambassador, Andrew J. White, and Mrs. White on Washington's Birthday will occur if Mr. White recovers in time, and a hop at the Kaiserhof will follow. Mr. White to-day had sufficiently recovered to sit up.

Influenza in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Paris has not escaped the grip, which has been so prevalent in Europe this season. President Loubet has been one of its victims, and Mme. Bernhardt has been obliged to abandon a performance and return tickets to the audience. She was absent from the stage only two days, however. Several times the operas have been postponed on account of the indisposition of the artists. The unseasonable character of the Winter has aided the progress of the ailment.

Theatre Prices in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—An effort to secure an organized increase in theatre prices during the exposition has brought an outcry from the press, which vigorously denounces the proposal and calls attention to the fact that sufficient demands have already been made upon the pockets of theatregoers in the form of the fees which it is the practice to demand here.

Lord Russell's Son Married.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Miss Mary Ritchie, daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Thomson Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, was married to the Hon. Frank Russell, son of Lord Russell of Killowen, at Brompton Oratory, this afternoon.

More Finlanders Sail for Canada.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—Six hundred Finlanders sailed from here to-day for Canada, making about 8,000 who have emigrated during the past six months.

PUERTO RICO'S PLIGHT.

Immediate Action by Congress for Relief of Crop Situation Demanded.—Exports and Imports.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Feb. 17.—Several of the leading merchants of San Juan unanimously express the opinion that immediate Congressional action is absolutely essential to the interests of the island. They say that the crops are immovable, the proposed duty on sugar and tobacco, under the Foraker bill, being prohibitive.

There are now 3,300,000 pounds of tobacco ready for shipment, and by August there will be 5,000,000 pounds. The best price obtainable for tobacco in New York, under the half-dollar duty, is $1.85. There has been a small coffee crop owing to the hurricane, and sugar cannot pay the duty imposed, the planters holding their products and awaiting the action of Congress.

There is no money to plant new crops or to pay laborers, thousands of whom are on the point of starvation, being unable to obtain work. The estates are idle and bankers refuse to advance funds on account of the extension of mortgages. The planters are desperate, and the people discouraged. They demand absolute free trade and authority for the island to contract a loan to pay immediate expenses, and for the relief of the planters.

The local press expresses the opinion that the conditions of the island were better during the darkest days of the Spanish régime.

The Foraker bill would be acceptable without the duty, the merchants being willing to pay a revenue tax in lieu of the tariff, which would relieve the planters.

The customs statement issued on Feb. 16 shows that the total imports at the Port of San Juan from Oct. 18, 1898, to Dec. 31, 1899, were $5,841,264; subject to duty, $4,544,387; duty collected, $775,333. America contributed $2,064,134; Spain, $1,473,352. England, Germany, and France follow in the order named. The leading importations were: Rice, $455,182; flour, $233,358; shoes, $211,186, with fish, meat, and iron next.

The exports for the same period were $2,836,031. Of these America took $768,355; Spain, $731,866, with France and Germany following. The exportations were: Coffee, $1,267,802; animals, $416,841; sugar, $400,486, and tobacco, $278,442.

THE FRICK-CARNEGIE SUIT.

Both Sides Preparing for the Coming Struggle in Court—C. P. Huntington Denies a Report.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 17.—The acceptance of service by attorneys for the defendants in the Frick-Carnegie equity suit clears the way for the actual beginning of the fight in the courts between the two steel kings. The recognized adherents of each are doing all in their power to marshal their respective forces for the contest, and consultations on campaign plans are being held night and day.

The fifteen days allowed for filing an answer to the suit date from yesterday. It probably will be filed before the expiration of the time limit, however, as the counsel for Mr. Carnegie say all the papers will be ready when he returns to Pittsburg, which will be early in the week beginning Feb. 25. Immediately after Mr. Carnegie reaches Pittsburg he will go over the papers with his attorneys, affix his signature wherever required, and no time will be lost in filing the defense.

The defense, it is said, will be in the nature of a general denial of the allegations of Mr. Frick as to Mr. Carnegie's malevolent intent, and a strong contention that the "iron-clad" contract still lexists and is as effective and binding as it was under the old firm of Carnegie Brothers & Co.

In reference to the report from Philadelphia, published in yesterday's TIMES, that H. C. Frick intended to go into the manufacture of armor plate on a scale equal to the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies, and that he would be joined by Collis P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific, Mr. Huntington said yesterday: "I know nothing whatever of Mr. Frick's plans, but I do know that I am in no way associated with him in this talked-of enterprise. In fact, the first I heard of the project was through the newspapers."

Mr. Huntington also said that there was no authority for coupling his name with any plan to erect a large shipbuilding plant on the Hudson or elsewhere.

CONTRACT FROM GLASGOW.

Pittsburg Concern to Supply American Structural Steel Abroad.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 17.—The Glasgow Tramway and Street Railway Company of Glasgow, Scotland, has awarded to the Riter-Conley Manufacturing Company of this city, a contract for structural iron and plate work amounting to 1,300 tons of shipment, and involving over $100,000.

The work on the material for this large contract is now under way at the works here, and the Pittsburg concern expects to start work in Glasgow in April. The awarding of the contract is a distinct victory for the American manufacturer over the British.

ELBRIDGE T. GERRY ACCUSED.

State Board of Charities Charges Him with Circulating False Statements Regarding It.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The State Board of Charities issued a statement to-day in which it accuses Elbridge T. Gerry with privately circulating on the letterheads of the "New York State Convention of the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty" false and misleading statements concerning the State board's action.

The circular, the board alleges, seeks to alarm the charitable institutions of the State into opposition to pending legislation by pretending that the State Board of Charities is seeking to increase the authority it has heretofore exercised over such institutions generally.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Senator Depew and his niece, Miss Paulding, gave a dinner to-night for young people. The guests of honor were Miss Grace McKinley and Miss Barber, the nieces of the President. Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Legare, Mr. and Mrs. Blair Lee, Miss McMillan, Miss Louise Foraker, Miss Cassini, niece of the Russian Ambassador; Miss Merriam, Miss Rochester, Miss Hagner, Miss Hagaman, Miss Helen Patten, Miss McKenna, Miss Bates, Mr. Von Bohlen, Mr. Humphreys Owen, Mr. Puledo, Baron Herman, Capt. Charles McCawley, Mr. Edie, Mr. Frederick Evans, Mr. McPherson, Mr. Sibert, and Mr. Rogers.

The German Ambassador entertained at dinner in honor of the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, the dinner of twenty-four covers being followed by an informal musicale to which a dozen additional guests were asked.

The Mexican Ambassador and Madame Azpiroz entertained this evening at their first formal dinner party, the company being invited to meet the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay. The Spanish Minister and Duchess d'Arcos and Mr. and Mrs. David Jayne Hill were among the guests.

The British Embassy was the scene of another large dinner party for young people this evening, when, in the absence of Lord and Lady Pauncefote, Miss Maude Pauncefote presided. The company included two dozen guests in uniform, who are here to attend the wedding of their son and Miss Lillian Pauncefote next Saturday. Among the guests were Miss Margaret Astor Chanler and Miss Ernst of New York, and Miss Elizabeth Kean, sister of the Senator from New Jersey.

Mrs. Hitchcock Rents Cliff Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 17.—Winthrop Chanler's cottage, on the Cliffs, has been rented by Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock of New York. The place, which is known as Cliff Farm, will be occupied by Mrs. Hitchcock during the coming season.

Entertained Her Little Friends.

Marjorie Lee Swainson, the daughter of David Y. Swainson, entertained a number of her little friends Tuesday afternoon with games and dancing at her home, 49 West Seventy-third Street, in honor of her ninth birthday.

Bal Poudre at Waldorf-Astoria.

A bal poudré will be given on Wednesday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the Messiah Home for Little Children, at Mott Haven.

CLOTHES HINTS FOR MEN.

Just about this time, when it is technically neither Spring nor yet Winter, but that period which the French have expressed as "between the seasons," it is rather difficult to give any positive information for the coming season. The tailors will tell you that their goods are passing through the Custom House, and the latest English information is apt to concern the khaki and mourning, neither of which has an intense interest in this country. All of Spring is suggested by the haberdashers, whose windows just at present are gay with shirting. Here and there, there are a few new things for country life, but none of them actual novelties.

This Summer the English flannels will again have precedence over other cloths. For short, stout men there is nothing so becoming as a suit of dark blue, green, or even black flannel, with a small herringbone stripe pattern, while the tall and angular chap looks very well in soft grays and drabs. These flannel suits will be made in the sack style and very easy fitting. The coats will be single-breasted, and the waistcoats either single or double. Whether those famous khaki waistcoats which just now seem to be worn somewhat in England will be popular in America this Spring remains to be seen. We had our tussle with khaki some time ago, and I do not think that many of our young men want to be reminded of the Cuban campaign or the days at Montauk and in transports. However, "Fashion" says that the West End tailors are making fancy waistcoats of khaki color, with flat gilt buttons. These are being worn with frock coats, and they look very well on some men. A Fifth Avenue firm exhibited some of these waistcoats the other day in a show window. The trouble with his importation was that the double-breasted buttons described almost an X, and very few men care to have this arrangement. It was popular in clothes of very cheap makes last Summer.

The patent-leather shoe has had an eclipse in England. In this country one sticks to the walking buttoned boot of this kind, although one does see more blacking boots now than formerly. The blacking boot is worn almost entirely for every day. All the boots of the year have rounded toes and very thick soles, and are made on the English model. The patent-leather pump, with bow of black ribbon, is also disappearing, men wearing with evening clothes a plain patent-leather Oxford, or, again a patent leather with cloth top. Black silk or lisle thread socks, which were always a part of evening dress, have now been succeeded in a great measure by those of fancy shades and colors. Vivid scarlet hose or striking combinations are, of course, in poor taste. One of the dancing men last week was exhibiting with great pride his hose to some other men. They were silk of a very dark red shade, shot with green and gold and ribbed. The shades were all very dark and were changeable in certain lights, the gold tint appearing with the olive green like bronze. Such hose would cost in New York from $6 to $10 a pair, according to the location of the shop. They are luxuries, not necessities.

The handkerchiefs which are most popular are plain white with a narrow hem. Although one sees creations in colors, in blues, in Madras, and all species of "effects," they are not in good taste. In fact the rule always will be that a gentleman should dress in such a manner that it is impossible to tell at a glance the cut of his clothes, or even their color, and it is only by observing him carefully that you are able to arrive at any distinguishing or original traits. Thus the most democratic of uniforms are evening clothes. They level all ranks, and the universal adoption of plain black with white shirt and white tie gives every man the same chance of appearing to advantage in society. And this brings me to the repeating of some hints which have recently read in a London fashion journal concerning the dress shirt. The one trouble about the dress shirt is that it will on occasions bulge. All sorts of remedies have been suggested. The little strap of linen to be fastened to the drawers was at one time thought to be a preventive, but it has turned out in many cases a snare and delusion. In the first place a shirt which fits the wearer should never bulge. Many men are accustomed to buy their shirts ready made, and sometimes a bachelor who goes out a great deal has arrived at his apartments to find that the laundry has not been fetched home, and he rushes out and invests in a shirt for evening wear. As a rule, he only tells the salesman the number of collar he wears and he imagines that the shirt will fit him. Usually these shirts, fresh from the shop, are very stiffly done up, and he has an extremely hard time to get the buttons through and he finds that the shirt front is mussed a bit. Then, again, during the evening, as he sits down, the bosom of the shirt will rise up like the breast of a pigeon. He then becomes melancholy and morose for the remainder of the evening.

The reason of the bulging is because the shirt front is either too wide or too long. The English writer insists that the rule should be that the utmost width of the dress front should be in proportion to a quarter of the net chest measurement, less half an inch. The shoulders should be comfortably fitted and the slope or curve correctly designed to follow the "line of comfort" around the neck. The length of front should be made so that it cannot be pushed up by the trouser band when sitting or stooping, and a margin of two, or, better still, three inches, should be left between the top of trouser band and the bottom of the front, when the wearer is in a standing position. The waistband of dress trousers should not reach upward beyond the umbilical line of the abdomen when standing. The yoke of the shoulders should fit like a glove.

It would be difficult, perhaps, to apply these principles to ready-made shirts, and yet there are many men who can be fitted with a ready-made shirt as nicely as with one which is made for them. In the matter of evening shirts, it will be found that if they are made to order they will be less liable to bulge. I would not advise a man to invest $58 a dozen for evening shirts. This is the price asked by the ultra-fashionable haberdashers and shirtmarkers, and these shirts will last a lifetime. Good shirts, however, can be had as low as $12 for a half dozen. If in an emergency the shirt should bulge when putting it on, bend it or fold it at the end of the bosom. With the rather high-cut evening waistcoats this bend will not be seen, and it almost always insures a good fit even to a shirt bought at a shop at the last moment. The man who dresses in the evening or who may be suddenly called on to go out, when evening dressing is not a daily rule, should each morning before he leaves his room look over his white evening shirts, arrange one with buttons, studs, &c., and take out his evening clothes and put them all on a chair or on the bed, if it has been made up. Then when he comes home everything will be ready. If he does not need them that evening, he will possibly the next. This is one of the little acts of valeting that many men have to do for themselves. A man who can afford a valet must insist that each evening his evening clothes be laid out. As a rule, in clubs and households where valets are maintained, the "man" lays out on the bed evening clothes—shirt, two ties, one white and the other black, and two coats, one full evening and the dinner jacket. At the foot of the bed are the patent-leather shoes, which must be kept in trees—you can get excellent trees of jointed wood for $1, which are made so as to fit in any shoe and fashioned like the human foot. Thus you will have no trouble at all when you come home in a hurry.

It has been conceded of late that evening shirts made without attached collars are more practical than those to which collars are attached. The latter are very "smart," but they are very difficult to do up, and the laundress will ruin them. A collar should be one-half inch larger than the shirt. A 16 shirt takes a 16½ collar.

If you are attending a not very black shirt buttons or black sleeve links. White is as much mourning as black. Women in the deepest mourning wear pearl earrings, and this jewel is considered one of the emblems of woe. If you have pearl shirt buttons wear them, and you can wear with your Ascot black tie in afternoon dress a pearl stickpin. White enamel is also mourning, and you have the choice therefore between it and pearls. Not even when in the deepest mourning should a man wear a black tie with evening dress. Black ties are worn only with dinner jacket. White is as much mourning as black, and if you feel able to go out in society you can certainly dress as other men. At home for the evening you wear the dinner jacket and black tie. While on the subject of mourning let me give you a few last hints. For the afternoon wear a large, flat, black scarf or a black four-in-hand. This can be either of silk or of satin, but the narrow silk four-in-hands are smarter. The black should be plain and not figured. In England it is not now considered essential to wear a mourning hatband, but it is done in this country. For black derby hats it should be half the height of the hat. For black top or silk hats, one-quarter. The high weeds are only worn by widowers, and even not generally in this country. In London dark gray suede gloves, with broad, black seams, are mourning, and there are also some excellent thick black gloves of dogskin which are sold at $3 a pair, and which last a very long time. Black bordered handkerchiefs, black bordered notepaper, and black bordered visiting cards are not now used by men, who write most of their letters at the clubs, and who shed their tears on plain white cambric or linen. By no means have a black band put around the sleeve of a gray overcoat. This is servants' mourning, and it is conspicuous and hideous and means nothing.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Maunsell Van Rensselaer

The Rev. Maunsell Van Rensselaer, D. D., LL. D., of this city died after a short illness yesterday morning at Lakewood, N. J., where he was temporarily residing.

Dr. Van Rensselaer was born in Albany, N. Y., on April 15, 1819. He was a son of John S. Van Rensselaer of that city, and a grandson of Killien K. Van Rensselaer, being in direct line of descent from the founder of the Van Rensselaer family in this country. He was educated at the Albany Academy and at Union College. In 1838 he was graduated from the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city. He was admitted to holy orders on June 27, 1841. In 1859 he became President of Deveaux College, Niagara City, N. Y., and in 1872 he was elected President of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. He resigned the Presidency of the last-named institution in 1876 and went to Europe with his family. During the last years of his life he made his home at 22 St. Nicholas Place, this city. Dr. Van Rensselaer received the degree of D. D. from Hobart College in 1860 and the degree of LL. D. from Union College in 1874. He leaves a widow, a daughter and two sons, and eleven grandchildren.

Jacob Foster Oakley.

Jacob Foster Oakley died yesterday at 204 West Seventy-eighth Street. He was born near Hempstead, L. I., March 24, 1807. Though ninety-two years old, he had never been ill until a few days ago, when he contracted bronchitis, and this caused his death. Mr. Oakley spent his Winters in New York, but had always maintained a country home near the place of his birth. He never engaged in any business or profession, but was prominent in the early politics of this city. Though a life-long Democrat he never affiliated with any of the local organizations of the party. He served a term many years ago as City Assessor, and was at one time President of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Oakley was a member of the committee which received Kossuth and gave him the freedom of the city when the Hungarian patriot visited this country in 1851 as the Nation's guest. He leaves four children—three daughters and a son. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock at St. Matthew's Church, in West Eighty-fourth Street. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

William Van Wart, Sr.

William Van Wart, Sr., died Friday from old age at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Sager, 102 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, in his ninety-second year. He was born in Tarrytown, N. Y., and was one of the oldest residents of the town of Sing Sing, and an old member of the Sing Sing Methodist Episcopal Church. About eight years ago he came to this city. The funeral will be held this afternoon at the home of his daughter.

A. P. Hotaling Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—A. P. Hotaling, a well-known capitalist of this city, is dead from heart disease. Mr. Hotaling, who was a native of New York, was seventy-three years old. He leaves an estate worth between $7,000,000 and $10,000,000. His wife and two sons survive him.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES E. BROWN, President of the Bank of Yarmouth, at Halifax, N. S., died yesterday at his home in Milton.

CHARLES G. BARNES, a prominent citizen of Canajoharie, and a former merchant, died yesterday. He was eighty-three years old. He was President of the Canajoharie National Bank for many years.

LEVI WAGNER, formerly freight agent of the New York Central Railroad at Palatine Bridge, and a brother-in-law of the late Senator Wagner, died yesterday at his home in Canajoharie. He was eighty-three years old.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, a prominent manufacturer and banker, of Stafford Springs, Conn., died yesterday from Bright's disease. He was fifty-two years old. He leaves a wife and one son. Mr. Smith was a member of the firm of Smith & Cooley, extensive manufacturers of woolens and shoddies.

The Rev. JOHN S. DAVENPORT died yesterday at his home, in Hartford, Conn. He was graduated from Yale in 1833. Mr. Davenport originally entered the ministry of the Congregational Church, but afterward took orders in the Episcopal Church. In 1864 he became identified with the Catholic Apostolic Church, and died in that communion. He was the author of a work entitled "Christian Unity." He leaves two sons and three daughters. He was ninety-two years old.

Judge RICHARD A. BUCKNER, one of the best known lawyers of the Kentucky bar, died last night at his home in Lexington. He was eighty-seven years old. He was an intense Union man during the civil war, and did much to keep Kent

FOR PSYCHICAL RESEARCH

Prof. Hyslop Wants to Raise a Fund of $50,000.

Thorough Scientific Investigation, He Says, May Modify the Whole Theory of Insanity.

An appeal to the public for $50,000 will shortly be made by the Society for Psychical Research, which purposes to devote the money to investigating the phenomena of hallucinations, coincidences, apparitions, automatisms, &c.

Dr. James H. Hyslop, Professor of Logic at Columbia University, who is deeply interested in the success of this appeal, explained yesterday that thorough and scientific investigation of these phenomena was calculated to modify the whole theory of insanity, and that the community at large would consequently be benefited.

"Insane asylums," said he, "are full of interesting cases. If hallucinations, apparitions, automatisms, dowsings, and things of this sort were studied in this country with as much care as Pierre Janet has bestowed upon them in France, there would be a chance of discovering a cure for certain forms of insanity. It would not apply to acute mania, or melancholia, or epileptic insanity, but it would apply to some forms of mental insanity which are based upon hallucinations. Many persons are put in asylums who in reality are sane and merely have psychical peculiarities.

"If we could get coincidental phenomena in connection with the brain that would suggest hallucinations, it would modify the whole theory of insanity.

"If insanity lies on the borderland of any stage of future existence, we ought not to treat it from the materialistic point of view. It is worth while ransacking the insane asylums to establish the truth of this alone.

"The work which the Society for Psychical Research has in view would require the employment of trained observers and experimenters, and it would take years to bring all these phenomena and data into unity so that any definite scientific conclusion could be reached. There are records of apparitions that I know of, but that I cannot utilize because I have neither the necessary time nor the means.

"And automatism is an apparition that recalls some past experience of the individual that he does not recognize. Automatisms frequently occur at automatic-writing séances. They sometimes occur during the manifestations of Mrs. Piper, the medium employed by the Society for Psychical Research.

"There is only one man in this country engaged in the investigation of automatisms and phenomena of this sort. He is Boris-sidis, a foreigner, educated at Harvard University, and who has been long enough in the United States to be considered an American."

In answer to a question, Prof. Hyslop said that all communicators in the spirit world have the theory that there are degrees of existence in the life beyond the tomb. They never speak of a lower degree than their own, but they do not speak of higher states with which they communicate. They also seem to indicate a future existence on other planets. The best communicators are those who have recently died, from which it is concluded that it is the lowest sphere of spirit life which keeps in touch with the earth.

Prof. Hyslop admitted that there had been a falling away from the Society for Psychical Research. Some of these, he explained, had dropped out because they considered that the society was getting too scientific and not spiritualistic enough, while others had complained that it was getting too spiritualistic and not scientific enough.

A "SPARROWS' LODGING HOUSE."

Thousands of the Birds Rest Nightly on an Old Tree in Harlem.

"The Sparrows' Lodging House" is the name by which an old tree located on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, just west of Third Avenue, is known to Harlemites. The tree is a landmark, and is the sole survivor of a row that formerly lined both sides of the street, when it was nothing more than a lane and Harlem was but a sleepy little village in the suburbs of New York. It has earned this title by reason of the fact that it gives shelter to thousands of sparrows.

Hardly a person passes but that stops and looks at the remarkable sight the tree offers, for the birds are so numerous that after they have placed their heads under their wings and huddled close to the branches and twigs for the night they look as though they were part and parcel of the tree. In fact, one would think they were chestnut burrs or pine cones. This mistake has been frequently made by strangers who pass by and see the hundreds of gray balls slinging to the boughs in the glare of an arc light which stands within a few feet of the tree. But this idea would be quickly dispelled were the same persons to pass the tree about dusk, when the little gray balls are transformed into pert little sparrows, whose chirping and chattering can be heard for a half block away.

During the day the tree is practically deserted. Where the occupants go is a mystery, but toward evening they begin to gather, and between 6 and 8 o'clock one would be led to believe that a pitched battle was in progress between two rival feathered flocks. In fact, there have been several very lively contests, with the result that feathers flew thick and fast. One of these battles occurred the other evening about dusk, when a flock of sparrows suddenly swooped down and took possession of the upper branches of the tree. Those in possession immediately started to drive the intruders away, and for a few minutes a nip-and-tuck fight unequaled in the history of "The Sparrows' Lodging House" was waged. Finally, reinforcements, which had apparently been sent for, arrived, and the enemy, being outnumbered two to one, were soon driven off and the rightful owners again rested in peace.

Storekeepers and residents in the vicinity point the tree out as a curiosity. It is an awful temptation to the youngster with the beanshooter, for with one shot he could bag a dozen birds; but the tree as well as its occupants is jealously guarded, and woe to the small boy who is caught poaching.

SOLD CHILD FOR A DOLLAR.

The Price Paid by a Clergyman to Rescue a Little Girl.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Bessie Titsworth, six years old, now an inmate of St. Christopher's Home, in this place, was sold by her parents to the Rev. W. R. Neff of the Port Jervis Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of $1. The child is to be brought up in the institution. Her purchaser rescued her yesterday from a miserable existence with her father and stepmother in Milford, Penn.

Bessie's father is about eighty years old. His first wife died several years ago, leaving him with a family of grown-up daughters, some of whom are married. A few years ago the old man took as a second wife a young woman. When the Rev. Mr. Neff learned that Bessie was being harshly treated and improperly trained he sought to gain possession of the child, but the parents at first refused to surrender her. All other means failing, the minister offered a money consideration. A bargain was struck, and for the sum of $1 the Titsworths relinquished all right and claim to the child.

TRACKMAN HIT BY TRAIN.

After Holding on to the Bumper, He Falls Under the Engine.

Frank Deboe of 518 East New York Avenue, Brooklyn, a trackman employed on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, was struck by a train while cleaning snow from the switch at Greene and Grand Avenues during the snowstorm at 8:30 o'clock last night.

The noise of the train's approach was deadened by the snow, and the flying flakes prevented the engineer from seeing the man, or Deboe from seeing the approaching train lights. As he was struck Deboe grasped the forward bumper of the engine and was dragged 150 feet to the Greene Avenue station. Just before the train came to a stop his grasp loosened, and he fell under the engine. When taken out by the trainmen it was found that his left arm was broken and his skull slightly fractured. At St. John's Hospital, to which he was removed, it was found that he had also received internal injuries. He will probably die.

PECKHAM ON MORTGAGE TAX.

Points Out Why the Proposed Law Must Fail, and Suggests a "Perfect and Complete" Substitute.

Wheeler H. Peckham has addressed an open letter to the Joint Committee on Taxation of the Legislature, in which he calls attention to some points on the proposed mortgage tax. He says, in part:

"The report of the joint committee states the fact that all efforts to tax personal property have been a failure. It fails to point out, however, what is unquestionably the fact, that the kind of so-called personal property which is not reached or taxed is securities, and that personal property which is not securities can without difficulty be reached and taxed. The great and always efficient reason why they cannot be reached and taxed is that the statute law calling them property is in conflict with the economic law, which says that they are not property, but merely title deeds, as it were, and the representation of property, which property itself is taxed.

"They—i. e., securities—cannot be effectively taxed because any tax on them must be paid out of the interest, and what that interest shall be, i. e., at what rate, depends on the money market, i. e., the capital market of the world, and cannot be controlled by statute. In other words, notwithstanding the statute law, so completely is the statute law obliterated by the economical law that all who have given the matter attention, including the special committee, now admit that securities practically escape taxation.

"As a matter of fact, all taxes levied on a community must be paid out of profits or income. Even that is stating the fact too narrowly. The taxes must not only be paid out of income, but they must leave a certain fairly liberal proportion of the income for the owner. Otherwise there would be an end of the political organization, by revolution or otherwise.

"You may find new avenues or means to get at that source or fund, some more and some less expensive and productive, but you can never find any new or other source or fund, and whether you adopt one or another means to get at the fund, the fund itself is exhausted, and no more can be got from it when the limit of what of its income the public will contribute is reached. Let me illustrate by taking an imaginary concrete case:

"Say that there are no taxes and the Central Railroad Company, doing a certain business and having mortgages about to become due, makes new bonds and a mortgage to secure them. How will it divide its income between its labor, its creditors, and its stockholders? Surely there is no other way than by convention or agreement. If capital is scarce a larger share will go to the lender; if labor is scarce a larger share will go to it; the balance will go to the stockholder, and whether it is more or less will depend on whether the enterprise is a success or a failure. Whatever either gets must, however, come out of the income. However divided, the income is the source or fund, and the only source or fund out of which any one can be paid. If the income is insufficient, the enterprise is a failure and will be abandoned or reorganized.

"Now suppose taxes are imposed, no matter how or upon which of the above parties—laborers, creditors, or stockholders, or upon the company itself. Taxes are a first lien. They must be paid out of that income, for there is no other source or fund to pay them. The certain effect is to diminish the income by just the amount of the taxes. On whom will that diminution fall, or, in other words, how will the balance left of income after payment of taxes be divided? Is there any other way than there was before, i. e., by convention or agreement? And will they not agree precisely in the way they would have agreed were there no tax? That is according to the economical law of supply and demand.

"It thus would not make the slightest difference so far as those interested in the railroad are concerned on whom in the first instance the tax was laid. It would be paid out of the railroad income and what was left divided according to the economical law of supply and demand.

"Take again the Central Railroad. The present law enables it to escape taxation on a large portion of its property. It owes certain bonds the proceeds of the sale of which have been used, say, in the purchase of cars, machinery, or other personal property. It offsets its bonded debt against this personal property on the statutory theory that the bondholder pays a tax on his bonds. We know that he does not. We know that so long as the bondholder is out of the State you cannot even pretend to make him pay it, and we know that by the ruling rate of interest, the market price of the bonds, and the average tax rate that it is an unthinkable proposition that the bondholder pays any tax.

"First-class bonds sell in this market on very little, if any, over a 3 per cent. basis. The tax rate is, say, 2½ per cent., leaving the bondholder one-half of 1 per cent. for interest. The result is that the actual personal property represented by these bonds escapes taxation, because of the fatuous persistence of the average legislator in refusing to recognize the existence of the economical law that scurities cannot be taxed because the rate of interest paid on them is conventional and is agreed upon on the basis that they shall not be taxed and that the interest will be paid free from tax.

"That the great borrowers fully understand this is shown in their recent contracts. The New York Central, the Lake Shore, the Northern Pacific, the Union Pacific, and many other great railroad corporations have recently funded or refunded their corporate debts, and at greatly reduced rates of interest. Every one of them provides in its mortgage that if the bondholder is taxed and the corporation directed to deduct the tax from the interest the corporation will pay the tax and will not deduct it from the interest, but will pay the interest in full.

"The same thing will of course be done by every individual borrower and lender. The tax will be added in the rate of interest, and the rate will depend upon the economic law of demand and supply. The more certain you make the collection of the tax from the lender the more certain you make it that the tax will be added to the rate of interest. All effort then on the part of the State to apportion a tax between borrower and lender is cerain to be futile. The tax must be paid out of the profit made by the borrower, and the net current rate of interest must be paid to the lender or he will not lend.

"But why should you thus select mortgages for your legislation? If the taxes on mortgages should be reduced to one-half of 1 per cent., why not on all other bonds? Is there any reason for a distinction? Should not relief be given equally to all? Enact a law repealing the definition of personal property so as to exclude securities; repeal all right to deduct debts, and you have immediately as perfect and complete a general property tax law as can be conceived.

"No person or corporation can be taxed except for what he has. If he has borrowed, he has the use and the profit from the use of the borrowed capital, and he pays the lowest possible interest for it which the market allows, as the lender has no cause to provide in the rate for a tax. The tax then is simple, inexpensive to collect, and almost, if not quite, impossible to evade.

"How far actual personal property—not securities—should be exempted or how it should be taxed is another question—depending upon quite different considerations —e. g., cost of collection, opportunity of evasion, &c. The sole effect of such a law would be the elimination of the gross injustice and wrong to the owners of the 3 per cent. of personal property now taxed and the collection directly from the owners of actual property which contributes to production of the tax which directly or indirectly they must always pay."

Church May Buy Jewish Temple.

There is every reason to believe that in a short time the Emmanuel Lutheran Church Society, whose edifice, at Driggs Avenue and South Fifth Street, Williamsburg, is to be torn down for the purposes of the New East River Bridge, will make an offer for the property of the Temple Beth-Elohim, in Keap Street, near Division Avenue. Emmanuel Church, with the parsonage adjoining, is valued at $80,000, and the society has had a committee at work for several months looking for another edifice or site. Temple Beth-Elohim is situated in just such a section of the Eastern District as the Emmanuel Society desires. Its property is worth $85,000, and it has been in the market for about three years.

Manufacturing Plants for Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 17.—There is a rumor here that the American Tin Plate Company and the National Steel Company, which in a few days will move their offices from Chicago to New York, are going to build extensive plants in the southern section of this city, near the Broad Street freight yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Options have been obtained on a large tract of land in that section in the interests, it is believed, of the two companies named.

THE CHARMS OF LAKEWOOD

Place of Perpetual Sundays and Ideal Spot for Repose.

Much Frequented by Couples of the Golden Wedding Age—Rocking Chairs and Sun Corridors.

Lakewood is a place of perpetual Sundays. The trees sing hymns, and even the white sand paths through the pine forests look as if they had put on their Sunday garments. The bicyclists on the street have to new comers the appearance of wicked city Sunday bicyclists, and the women patrons of the drug store soda fountains look as if they were breaking commandments. This is perhaps one of the reasons that Lakewood is a favorite resort of nice old couples, and a clever man says that all the bridal apartments in the town are occupied by nice old ladies and gentlemen off on their golden wedding journeys.

That is perhaps not exactly the case, but it is surprising what a large number of elderly people make up the pleasure and health seeking population. There is one old gentleman, however, a devoted husband to a sweet-faced woman, who says that the Sundaylike repose of Lakewood has nothing to do with its charms. He was talking about it the other day when he and his wife were taking one of their daily constitutionals along the Lake Drive. It was just sunset, and the conditions were idyllic. The sun was soft and red in the West. The air was soft and balmy, and yet there was an exhilarating quality in it that made the mere sensation of living a delight. On one of the benches down near the lake a couple of young people were sitting, entirely engrossed in each other.

"It is all the atmosphere," exclaimed the man looking down at the two who were entirely unconscious of any one near them. "I would be willing to wager there will be an engagement there. They talk about the Bermudas having a climate of perpetual Springtime, when the young man's fancy is always turning to thoughts of love. I don't care to go far from home, and I know what this air will do. A young man's fancy is a will-o'-the-wisp, anyway; it is the obdurate hearts of the girls which need softening."

There is a little romance which partially explains the fancy of this old gentleman of the golden wedding-day period for Lakewood. His wife was, when he fell in love with her, a charming girl, a belle and a beauty, and either not certain of her feelings or unwilling to reveal them. Her future husband lost his heart, but the maiden could not be prevailed upon to accept it. Then there was what would now be called a house party at the house of an aunt of the young woman in Jersey, where she speedily capitulated and it may or may not have been the effect of the atmosphere. The couple have been going to Lakewood for a number of years now, and this old gentleman persits that the climatic conditions are the same as those where he had such a pleasant experience so many years and that the place offers great attractions for all true lovers.

It is for the repose, however—decidedly not for any love-promoting qualities in the air—that a New York society woman keeps her three daughters as much of the time as possible in Lakewood during the Winter, making flying trips back and forth, so as to be in the city for most of the social functions, and spending the greater number of Sundays resting. A society woman who goes up for a week or so to recuperate, perhaps with the aid of baths or water treatment of some kind, goes back to the city with the complexion of a girl of sixteen.

There is one thing in Lakewood which would be called characteristic of the Nation rather than of the place. The big rocking chairs that nearly fill the large hall of the Lakewood Hotel are distinctly American, though few Americans have seen so many at one time. All sorts and conditions of people sit in them and rock. The men like best the short-rockered chairs, and give a short, quick rock; the older women give a long, slow sweep to the rocker, while the younger women move more quickly, coming down abruptly on the small, high-heeled boots that every other woman wears in the house now.

There is another feature of that same hotel that every householder would do well to mark and inwardly determine to copy whenever it is possible. This is the green outside blinds. There is no other feature of a house, aside from the absolute necessities of light and heat, so conducive to comfort. In the advancing civilization of cities the outside blinds have had to go, but there have never been shutters, Venetian blinds or any window attachments that have satisfactorily taken their places. They temper the heat of the sun and keep the room dark, at the same time admitting air at night. Civilization will take a forward step when it returns again to the outside blind.

One of the accepted features of Lakewood is the sun parlor and corridor. Every one knows the virtues of the sun and the delightful possibilities of sitting in its strong rays protected by walls of glass in all kinds of weather, but these are not all the charms. A softly lighted sun corridor is a delightful place in which to promenade in the evening.

"My dear," said a punctilious and careful mamma once to her daughter, "in promenading or sitting out in the evening always remember to keep well within the rays of the electric lights."

And with a quarter of a mile of sun corridor it is always possible to keep in range of the light and also entirely out of hearing.

DIVORCE IN MEXICO.

The Republic, by a Recent Decision, Does Not Recognize Divorces Granted in the United States.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 17.—The laws of Mexico have always been strict in regard to marriages and divorces. Recently a case has been decided in this city which attracted attention on account of the plaintiff's prominence in society and the legal points involved. In fact, the Civil Court found it necessary to establish a precedent, as no case of the same character has been tried in the republic.

In 1895 an American citizen, Edgar Joseph Hahn of St. Louis, married a young Mexican lady, Senorita Par Diez Barroso. The wedding was a society event and some of the chief dignitaries of the land were present. Mutual disillusionment and a separation followed, a baby girl being left with the mother. The lady in the case is the plaintiff, and, it is said, she desires to marry again.

The rules of the Roman Catholic Church do not permit a divorcé to marry. The question of one desiring to do so was not to be considered by the Church, and there was no civil law to cover the case. The laws of reform make a civil ceremony necessary to a legal marriage. As Roman Catholics consider marriage a sacrament, both civil and religious rites are the rule and the former taking place first. In case of annulment of the marriage contract new vows may be taken.

The plaintiff in question claimed to have discovered after her marriage that her husband had a wife living, from whom he was divorced. Therefore, as her Church did not allow her to marry a divorced man—or him to marry her—she prayed that the contract be declared null and void. This, it is said, the Church was ready to do, but, a civil ceremony being necessary, it fell to the court to decide her real status, and it has taken several months to reach a decision, as it felt the responsibility of establishing a law which, in view of the steady growth of foreign colonies in the republic, may be frequently tested.

If the man had no right to marry, the lady's situation was a peculiar one—though she chose to accept it, if thereby she is allowed to make a new marriage. Fourth Civil Judge Jesus F. Uriate decided the marriage to be null and void, owing to a prior union on the man's part, though he had been divorced from his wife in the United States, where it was a lawful act for him to marry again. As he had acted in good faith in his Mexican marriage, no action against him was taken and each party had its own costs to pay.

Thus it is clear that, while Mexico recognizes a foreign marriage, she does not recognize a divorce secured in any country as giving a right to marry again within her limits.

The status of the child did not come before the court, it having died a few months ago.

The consensus of opinion among Americans seems to be that Mexico, through her courts, has taken a wise step in endeavoring to preserve the sanctity of the marriage vow.

BILL TO LICENSE BARBERS.

Rumors that Brennan's Brooklyn Experiences Prompted Revenge—Opinions of Some Artists.

The all-absorbing topic in the barbers' shops of the city yesterday was a paragraph in the newspapers announcing briefly that Assemblyman Brennan's bill licensing barbers and providing for a State Board of Examiners, with an amendment that the applicant for a certificate must be examined within thirty days after making application, had been reported favorably in the Assembly.

So vast and inviting was the field of conjecture regarding the possible effects of the measure and the identity of its author and so generally was this field invaded that a great army of customers suffered keenly, and there was a run on court plaster. Casualties were reported from widely scattered districts.

From Adolph Heckler's emporium on Beekman Street it was reported that one man had his mustache shaved off by mistake. At Giuseppe Montalla's parlors, on West Fourteenth Street, a patron had his face bathed with hair auxiliator by an absent-minded artist. At other places patrons asking for shaves got partial hair cuts, dry shampoos, &c., or vice versa. No one in the tonsorial business seemed to know who Mr. Brennan is or what element was backing him in his measure. It was rumored that he represented a Brooklyn district, and from this it was argued by several Manhattan partisans that the Assemblyman after submitting to a Brooklyn barber had instituted the measure solely to protect his life. Others insinuated that, goaded to madness, he had rushed his bill into the Assembly in a spirit of personal revenge. The Barbers' Union, it was thought, might have secured the framing of the bill in order to corner the first-class talent, but several members of the union seen yesterday said that the organization had no hand in it.

It was admitted, however, by many barbers, and fervently concurred in by all customers, that the bill on the whole was a good thing. It was pointed out that with such a law a certain safeguard was thrown about the public. Hereafter, if a man should have a pet mole or other growth other than hair deftly sliced from his face or the back of his neck by an overconfident artist he will not be forced to remain content with apologies, alum, and court plaster, but may take steps to have the offender's license revoked. A tonsorial manipulator with a license to retain, it is claimed, will not be likely in a moment of absent-mindedness to carve his initials on his customer's countenance. It is thought that it will be conducive to a spirit of confidence and calm in the breast of a patron to know that the vicinity of his epiglottis is being toyed with by a man who has performed before the State Board of Tonsorial Inspectors. The youth with the straggling mustache will no longer be likely to have this adornment ruthlessly mowed down by an unobservant barber.

The barbers who favor the bill have even more practical reasons. They say that it will do away with a vast horde of unsuccessful house painters, indigent clam diggers, bricklayers, tailors, dog trainers, and others who have invaded the tonsorial field. It is these ambitious butchers, it is claimed, who are responsible for much of the bloodshed and general carnage that is starving the profession to-day. The alum trust, it is said, is fattening in the wake of this element, while the tonsorial virtuoso is working at reduced wages.

The few opponents of the bill found yesterday had only one serious objection to offer. They thought the bill was discriminating. They wanted to know why barbers should be taxed for a license while butchers, sawmill men, house painters, and artisans of other allied trades should be allowed to ply their calling unfettered by licenses. Some of these objectors, it transpired, had an idea that Mr. Brennan was an expert barber by profession and would seek by means of public provisions in his bill to foster some particular school of hair cutting and beard trimming at the expense of followers of other schools. All these objections were tentative, however, and it was generally conceded that the bill should pass. Nearly every one of the leading artists who employ understudies spoke enthusiastically of the measure.

Signor Mc Galante of Grand Street, when seen yesterday, said he had not heard of the introduction of the Brennan bill, but indorsed it fully. It was, he said, one of several measures for the public good which he had in mind when he ran for Assemblyman last Autumn.

"Eet wan verra gooda ting, maka no mistake," said Signor Galante, pausing in the midst of a shave and grasping the nose of his customer firmly. "I hava dat same bill upps ma sleeve las' year, whena da peep' throw me down hard ata de poli. Me getta de bum barber now, and for why? Anny man taka de razor and shave a litta bit. De customer no getta killed, and de bum sell out de peanutta stand and open a barber shop. What for we letta dees peep' in de biz? Dis Brennan bill maka da plenta biz for de artiste. Oh, yes, we elect de State Barber Commish all right. We needa wan man for dees deestric'. Eef day elec' me I pledga ma word to maka da clean sweep. I giva da license to artists and putta da fakirs outa commish verra queeck, you bet."

At the parlors of August Lehman, on Vesey Street, the veteran proprietor, known as "August the Reticent," was induced to discuss the bill for a couple of hours.

"Der bill as I haf yet seen has not to me eggsplanationed itself quite slrettly," said Mr. Lehman, "but its profisions is so far explaitationed is of a feasibility."

As might be expected, the officials of the Moler Barbers' College, at Third Street and the Bowery, were vastly pleased at the idea of licensing barbers. Prof. F. D. Moler, President of that institution, and also the holder of the chair of applied design in the whiskers department, said yesterday: "I know nothing of Mr. Brennan's bill except what I have read in the newspapers. It is undoubtedly a move in the right direction, however. The effect of such a law will be to replace the tonsorial art on that high plane whence it has descended in recent years. Why cannot we fill our hair-cutting parlors with artists of the highest type, bring about a renaissance in the art that will far outshine in its results the work of the masters of the old school?

"The law will hurt no one except the amateur bunglers and old men who have stood still while their art progressed. These old men cannot keep pace with the new methods. They persist, for instance, in using oil on the hair, a practice long out of date. They adhere to the antiquated powder puff for a patron's face, when cake magnesia applied with a towel has been de rigeur for years. In running over a face for the second time they cannot see why a dampened towel should be used instead of the long discarded dampened sponge. Hair cutting and beard trimming of the period in all their perplexing varieties are far beyond them. They must go. Likewise the bungler who knows nothing but to scrape and clip. His work is to a tonsorial symphony of to-day as the grinding of a hand organ is to a nocturne by Paderewski. Such a law has been in effect in Minnesota for two years and works perfectly."

It is feared that the Brennan bill will create consternation in the country districts where the village barber, in addition to his tonsorial work, raises garden vegetables and does carpenter work.

CHANGE AT KOSTER & BIAL'S.

Nelson Roberts Retires Temporarily—Charles F. Salisbury Acting Manager.

Nelson Roberts, manager of Koster & Bials' Music Hall, who has been suffering severely from a nervous trouble, has been compelled to retire temporarily, by advice of his physician. Charles F. Salisbury, who has been at various times manager of the Columbia Theatre in St. Louis, the Exposition Hall in Milwaukee, and the Salisbury Stock Company, has been appointed acting manager during Mr. Roberts's retirement. Mr. Salisbury took charge last night. His management will not affect the personnel of the staff nor the arrangements for the productions announced as forthcoming at Koster & Bial's.

Columbia Students in Comic Opera.

Next week the students of Columbia University will present the comic opera "The Governor's Vrouw" at the Carnegie Lyceum. There will be a performance every evening and matinées on Thursday and Saturday. The play was written by Henry Sydnor Harrison and Melville Henry Cane and the music by John Erskine. The plot is laid in New Amsterdam in 1642. The cast will be as follows: Wilhelmus Kieft, S. J. Block; Diedrich Knickerbocker, G. N. W. Kelley; Anthony Van Corlear, H. T. Spence; Jacobus Van Corlear, Maurice Kricke; Ver Planck, C. W. Osborn; Ten Broeck, S. M. Ross; Feiching Fox, W. C. De Mille; Chilblained Eagle, E. L. Tinker; Ebenezer Cheatham, W. R. J. Plantin; Hiram Carver, H. S. Harrington; the Goed Vrouw Kieft, H. R. Dennis; Katrinka Kieft, G. Matthew; Anneke Schuyler, J. S. Bühler.

New Yorker to Marry a Chicagoan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—The County Clerk today issued a marriage license to Labell L. Warshauer of New York and Selma Rothschild of this city.

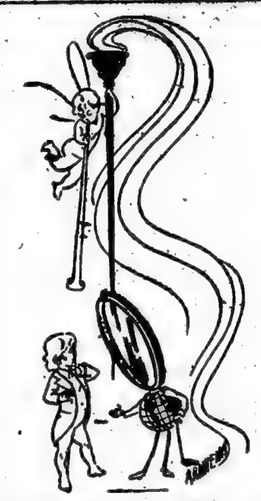

The light of publicity shows where we stand—first and foremost. You can come here with confidence; we have been making clothes for many years—and making them well. Special inducements. A great number of our $25.00 suitings reduced to $20.00, $7.00 trouserings reduced to $5.00.

Don't lose sight of our full dress or Tuxedos at $30.00, silk lined throughout. Other tailors would charge more than double for exactly the same. Money back if you think otherwise.

ARNHEIM,

OUR ONLY STORE,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

"NIC" THE BARBER AGAIN!

Has Already Begun Work for the Next Campaign—Persuades Friends to Move Into His District.

"When da peop' t'ink Nic hav-a da heart lik-a da chick', mak-a da beeg mistak'!"

So declared Signor "Nic" Galante, the barber statesman, in his Grand Street shop last night, when he announced himself still in politics, and busily engaged "in da preparat' da nex' campeen."

Ever since the Italian barber of the brush and mug emblem was beaten last Fall in his fight against Leon Sanders for Assemblyman from the Twelfth District, wherein he furnished barrels of fun for Poverty Hollow, that worthy has been forming ambitious plans. "Nic" is yet on last year's platform, free ice, free coal, free beer, but no free shaves. He is in politics to stay. It came about a day or two ago that "Nic" has for weeks been spending his Sunday evenings inducing his Italian friends in and near Mulberry Street to move into his district in time for the next campaign. Politics is the one consuming passion of the barber's life. He is ready to talk politics in business hours or out, all the time.

"Ah, det's eet, da cup an' da brush," said "Nic" last evening, his razor poised over a lathered customer. "Da cup an' da brush will wave him high up da next Fall sisson. For why, you say? Ah, for why, I say? For da' better luck next time. Choe Schulum, he tell-a me, he say, 'Nic you ain't no dead one. You get on da tick' nex' year an' give-a da boys da beeg run for da mon'.' Ah-e, det's eet.

"For what I run da Fall sisson? Choe Schulum father, he say t' me, he say, 'Nic, I put up two, tree hunder' dollar, you get on da teeck' nex' time, 'n we mak-a what-a you call da, da—da, bayonet; ah-e, yes, yes, det's eet, da opponent, look lik-a da monk.' He say dot.

"'Ah, what I mak-a da run for again?" repeated "Nic," making a dive at the impatient customer's face. "What I mak-a da run for when I get-a da leeckin' from Leon? Some da boys, da say t' me, da say, '"Nic," you want t' be a Congeressman da Unitted States? Go 'gainst Meest' Bradley.' Choe Schulum he say t' me, he say, 'You no mak-a da better Congeressman dan dees Bradley, you one beeg sucker, no flood-a da mark-a.' Stay on Grand Street. You no more can wear-a da plug hat.'

"Da plug hat," "Nic" laboriously explained, "det I wear da las' campeen when Leon Sanders get 'lect. You know dees Leon? Leon he go t' Albanay Januar' 1, 'n he don't open hees mout' seence. How I know? I read da pape'. Da don't say no-seeng 'bout Leon doin' noteeng. I mak-a da bet' 'Sembly-man dan Leon. Ah-e you bet. Choe Scully say eef Nic evair get t'da 'Sembly he wak-a da boys up. I jus' soon go da Congeress or maybe get 'lect Aiderman, all same t' Nic. I got-a wha' you call da politic' bee in my plug hat. Ah-e!" Whereat "Nic" laughed at his own joke, and called "Nex" as his customer arose.

"You lik-a da politic'?" asked "Nic." "Politic' da beeges' ting da world, bigger t'ing dan da spiech I mak-a from da stages Kost' & Bial's few wiks 'go, da same spich I giv-a da boys from da cart-tail las' Fall sisson."

Down in the Italian district around Mulberry Street many of the Italian residents regard Signor Galante as the coming statesman. From his experience in the Fall campaign, "Nic" has come to realize that a vote for him in Chicago or Canada, or even across the Bowery outside of his own district, does not count. So in order to circumvent the more experienced politicians he is already seriously at work inducing as many Italians as he can to move over into his district. Several families have actually moved. Every Sunday night finds him over in some Italian restaurant, buying old-country wine and in other ways gaining converts for future use. In this he is helped by his seven faithful barbers, all anxious for office under him.

"'I say t' my countrymen, 'n da Irish, also, no mat' det I go da Congeress, da 'Sembly, or I be da Ald'man da Ceety Hall Park, I get-a da free ice da Summer sisson, da free coal da Winter sisson. I push-a does beels when I get 'lect.

"So you watch-a Nic da barb. I get-a da petit' da tree hunder names, mak-a da great troub', you see.

"'Ah, da great interes' da National politic," went on the Signor, jabbing a brush on a fresh victim, "'n I say t' Meest' Bryan when he spiches een dees ceety again: 'I'm for you firs, 'n Richr' da Crok' nex'. Nic for da free silver lik-a yourself. I lik-a da gold monay, too, but da gold monay too expense', eets da monay for da reech man, 'n not-a for da poor man. 'N I tell-a Meest' Bryan I mak-a da vote for heem, he mak-a da vote for Nic. I—

"Ah-e Meest' Bryan not in my deest'! Nevair. Well, I say: 'Meest' Bryan, I mak-a da spich for you, 'n you mak-a da spich for Nic.' I got seven hunder' six'-two vote promise alreaday, feefty barb' 'n Choe Schulum."

WIFE ASKS $5,000 DAMAGES.

Norwalk Woman Alleges that Her Husband's Affections Were Stolen.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 17.—Suit has been brought by Mrs. E. H. Beers of Norwalk and Bethel against Mrs. Almira White of Stamford for $5,000 damages for the alleged alienation of the affections of Mrs. Beers's husband. Stock owned by Mrs. White in the Citizens' Savings Bank of Stamford, has been attached. Beers is a traveling salesman. Mrs. White is a widow. It is said that Beers eloped with Mrs. White, and that later they had a marriage service performed.

They were found in New London, and Beers was arrested, but escaped by jumping from a second-story window. He was again taken into custody at New Haven, but escaped in the tunnel at Norwalk by leaping from the train in the darkness. Mrs. Beers has three children, and is in frail health. She is in destitute circumstances.

Oyster Bay Hotel Burned.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Feb. 17.—The Franklin Hotel, situated near the shore here, was destroyed by fire at noon to-day. The loss is $6,000. At one time it was thought that the Columbia Hotel, which is close to the burned building, would also be consumed, but the prompt work of the firemen saved the structure.

Rothenberg & Co.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Formerly LUDWIG BROS.

34, 36, 38, 40, 42 WEST 14TH ST.

(Running Through to 13th St.: One Block.)

Money Refunded on Any Unsatisfactory Purchase.

SECOND WEEK OF OUR

Great Reduction Sale.

WONDERFUL VALUES. SPLENDID GOODS.

The items here outlined give only a faint idea of the great values on sale here this week. They must be seen to be appreciated.

We took stock last week. Then we started to clean out most of the left-overs to make room for the new arrivals. Many excellent lots are still here with many showings of new goods.

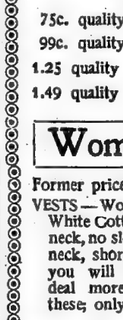

AT ½ PRICE FIVE THOUSAND UMBRELLAS

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

We were fortunate to secure a big stock of high-grade Umbrellas from a maker of the finest goods, at prices way below manufacturing cost.

Umbrellas, good quality Gloria, 24, 26 and 28 inches, best Paragon frame, natural woodhandles, sterling silver trimmed, also horn and Dresden effects, worth $1.50, as low as . . . 75c

1.98 Umbrellas, 26 and 28 inch, best quality piece-dyed Taffeta Silk, the latest European and domestic handles, sterling silver deposit, Alaska horn, genuine Congo and long Dresden handles; worth $4.00, as low as . . . 1.98

98c Umbrellas, for Women and Men, fast black quality Gloria and Carolina, large variety of handles, such as Arabian Congo, Genuine Dresden, French Horn, &c., worth up to at least $2.00, as low as . 98c

Striking Reductions in Lawns, Dimities, Linings and Bed Spreads.

PERCALES, 36 inch, 12½c. quality, yard . . . 7½c

SATEEN, black and white checked, 15c. quality, yard . . . 8½c

NAINSOOK, fine white, 36 inch, 12½c. quality, yard . . . 6¾c

WHITE PIQUE, the usual 18c. quality, yard . . . 12½c

VICTORIA LAWN, very fine, 40 inch, 18c. quality, yard . . . 9c

DIMITIES, 2,000 yards, 10c. quality, yard . . . 5c

Linings.

SILESIAS, SPUN-GLASS SILK, PERCALINES, ORIENTAL SILK, BLACK SHRUNK CANVAS, in lengths from 2 to 6 yds.; regularly sold from 12½c. to 19c. yard, at only . 7c

Bed Spreads for full sized Beds:
75c. quality at 59c
99c. quality at 79c
1.25 quality at 89c
1.49 quality at 1.00

Laces, Embroideries

at only a part of their worth. Read description of items; consider prices.

Oriental and Venice LACES and BANDINGS, both ecru and white, a special offering, at, yd. 9c

Black Renaissance ALL-OVERS, 22 inches, yard, 98c., 79c., and 69c

Black MERCERIZED NETS, 22 inches, yard, 1.98, 1.69, 1.19 to 79c

Black JETTED NETS, 27 inches, yd., 4.98, 3.98, 2.98, 1.98, to 98c

Black CHANTILLY NETS, 45 inches, in neatest designs, yd., 1.49, 1.39, 1.10, 98c. to . 79c

Fine CAMBRIC TUCKINGS, cluster and revere effects, 69c., 59c., 49c, and 39c

Fine Lawn and Val. inserted TUCKINGS, special, yd. . . 69c

Fine Cambric and Nainsook BANDINGS, numberless designs, yd. 10c

Wide Flouncing EMBROIDERY, open-work effect, yd. 25c. and 19c

Women's Underwear for Early Seasons.

Former prices considered, and present standards of value, this offering is wonderful.

VESTS—Women's Ribbed White Cotton Vests, low neck, no sleeves, also low neck, short sleeve; soon you will pay a great deal more for these; only . 10c

VESTS—Women's ribbed fine Egyptian cotton Vests, low neck, sleeveless, in plain and Richelieu ribs, silk taped neck and arms; only . . . 12½c

STOCKINGS—Women's fancy cotton stockings in fast black, navy and tan, a decided novelty in a printed sprig effect, regularly 19c; only . . . 15c

MILLER CASE IN BANKRUPTCY.

Attorneys for Franklin Syndicate Depositors Hope to Find the Hiding Place of $600,000.

Belfer & Flash of Brooklyn, attorneys for the petitioning creditors of William F. Miller, and their counsel, Francis A. McClosky, also of Brooklyn, are confident that in the bankruptcy proceedings against Miller many of the mysteries of the Franklin Syndicate will be explained. They will have subpoenas issued to-morrow for every one who is thought to know anything of the Miller case. Miller himself will be subpoenaed and forced to testify regarding what was done with the money taken in by the syndicate.

Mr. Belfer said yesterday afternoon that they had found upon investigation that there was $900,000 taken in by Mi

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2ND MONTH.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
☞No Wednesday Matinée This Week.
"ANOTHER EMPIRE SUCCESS."
CHARLES FROHMAN.
"A success."—Herald.
Charles Frohman's EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY
In the Season's Greatest Comedy,
BROTHER OFFICERS
"Another Empire success."—Mail and Express.
Wednesday Matinées Resumed for Balance of Season Next Week.
MATINEES THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE Broadway and 44th St.
LAST TWO WEEKS
OF MISS ADAMS'S 8 WEEKS' ENGAGEMENT.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
☞No Wednesday Matinée This Week.
*.*Wednesday Matinée Next Week.
"A TRIUMPH FOR PURITY IN THEATRICALS."—HERALD.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS
IN J. M. BARRIE'S COMEDY,
THE LITTLE MINISTER
"MISS ADAMS'S ART IS UNIMPEACHABLE."—HERALD.
Editorial in Evening Journal: "Miss Adams's theatre is packed. Men and women are glad that they took their daughters there. They go again and again."
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
*.*No Wednesday Matinée This Week.
☞Wednesday Matinée Next Week.
Tuesday, March 6, Daniel Frohman will present James K. Hackett in "The Pride of Jennico."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8. Matinées, 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
18TH CROWDED WEEK.
XTRA MATINEE THURSDAY.
Charles Frohman Presents
William Gillette
In his new four-act drama,
SHERLOCK HOLMES
Seats one month in advance.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
☞THEATRE CLOSED MONDAY & TUESDAY
NIGHTS FOR REHEARSALS.
NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING
Curtain Rises at 7:40 Sharp.
THE MODERN SPECTACLE.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
HIS $40,000 PRODUCTION
of the
Great Drury Lane (London) DRAMATIC SUCCESS,
HEARTS ARE TRUMPS
Written by Cecil Raleigh.
Presented as produced by Arthur Collins at the
Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London,
with a
GREAT IMPORTANT CAST,
which will include Amelia Bingham, May Buckley, Sara Perry, Eleanor Morretti, Jessie Busley, Fiorence Robinson, Marion Gardiner, E. M. Holland, Edwin Arden, S. Miller Kent, Sidney Herbert, Grant Stewart, William Cullington, Arthur De Milne, &c.
IN THE PRODUCTION
there will be more than
300 PEOPLE.
Matinee Washington's Birthday.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat. 2:15
THIRD WEEK.
"Its success was an argument for the purity of the drama."—World.
"Play realized highest expectations.—An extraordinary cast."—Journal.
THE AMBASSADOR
CAST INCLUDES MARY MANNERING, HILDA SPONG, ELIZABETH TYREE, RHODA CAMERON, MRS. WALCOT, ETHEL HORNICK, ALISON SKIPWORTH, BEATRICE MORGAN, JOHN MASON, CHARLES WALCOT, WM. COURTENAY, EDWARD MORGAN.
*.*Extra Matinée Washington's Birthday.

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
DIRECTION DAN'L FROHMAN, at CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
4 COURSES EXACTLY ALIKE. 5 Thurs. Mornings. 5 " Evenings. 5 Friday Afternoons. 5 " Evenings.
MANILA, Mch. 8 at 11 & 8:15.
JAPAN, Mch. 9 " 3 & 8:15.
PARIS, Mch. 15 at 11 & 8:15.
GRAND CANON, Mch. 16 " 3 & 8:15.
MOKI LAND. Apr. 22 at 11 & 8:15.
COURSE TICKETS, $4 & $3, ON SALE FEB. 26.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love.
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.
ON MONDAY, FEB. 26,
(now sailing on steamship Teutonic,)
CHARLES FROHMAN'S
LONDON COMEDIANS,
including SEYMOUR HICKS, FANNY BROUGH, HERBERT STANDING, CHAS. KEMBLE, C. P. LITTLE, AND ELLALINE TERRISS,
presenting
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.
*.*SEATS READY.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
3RD WEEK
OH WHAT FUN!
OH WHAT ROARS!
LAUGHS BY THE TON!
CROWDED TO THE DOORS!
Charles Frohman's Latest Farce Novelty,
"Talkabout The Girl from Maxim's, Coralie & Co. in a Peacherina."—Evg. World. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS
☞No Wednesday Matinée This Week.
Gets more laughs than any farce ever presented in New York.
MATINEES THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

Koster & Bial's
Special Matinée Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22.
A REMARKABLE BILL.
Henri French, Ida Fuller, The Olifans, Truly Shattuck, Arthur Nelstone & Minnie Abbey, Mignani Family, Young America Quintet, Brothers Bright, Stanley & Wilson, Lydia Hall.
TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT. BENT BROS.' FAMOUS 9TH REG'T BAND. BEST SEATS $1
The Great Lafayette, Fougere, Digby Bell, Theresa Vaughn, Willis P. Sweatham, Press Eldridge, J. Aldrich Libbey, Juliette Gilmore, Irene Jerome, Young America Quintet.
NEARLY READY. "THE REGATTA GIRL" and "PROGRESS."

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. CAMILLA URSO, DIGBY BELL
Daisy Lovering & Co., Maxwell & Simpson, Moving Pictures, Pete Baker, Others.
Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. FLO. IRWIN,
Polly Holmes, M'v'g Pic's, 4 Colbys, "Fonner," others.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW TO-DAY
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES.
ROBERTS KITCHENER BULLER | Boer and British Heroes at the Transvaal. | JOUBERT CRONJE KRUGER
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS and ORCHESTRA
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
GEN. LAWTON'S LAST STAND
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
MILDRED and ROUCLERE
The Wonderful Illusionists
Commence Monday, Feb. 26.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St., One Block East Grand Central Depot. Mats. at 2.
SECOND YEAR. MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY. Evgs., 8:15.
SECOND YEAR. HENRY V. DONNELLY
SECOND YEAR. STOCK
SECOND YEAR. CO.
THIS WEEK. **DIPLOMACY.**
An English version of Sardou's "Dora." By Mr. Clement Scott and B. C. Stephenson.
EVENING PRICES 25-35-50 EVENING PRICES
☞SUBSCRIBERS' SEATS RESERVED EACH WEEK WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

5th Av. THEATRE BROADWAY AND 28TH STREET.
EDWIN KNOWLES, Sole Manager.
Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
XTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S B'DAY.
LAST WEEK **MLLE. FIFI.**
MONDAY, FEB. 26,
Modjeska, 18T WEEK: Mon., Tues. & Wed. Evgs., "Mary Stuart"; Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Evgs., "Marie Antoinette"; Wed. Mat., "Much Ado About Nothing", Sat. Mat., "The Ladies' Battle."
Assisted by John E. Kellerd.
SEATS ON SALE TO-MORROW.

THE NEW YORK---TO-NIGHT
Immense Vaudeville CONCERT POPULAR PRICES. Adm. 50c.
To-morrow (Mond.) eve. & Wed. & Sat. Mats. 600
BROADWAY TO TOKIO People.
Special Matinée Washington's Birthday.
Sunday Eve. next, Feb. 25th, at the NEW YORK THEATRE **BENEFIT** Performance under the auspices of the **ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA.**

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evg's. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
F. Ziegfeld, Jr., Presents 4TH MONTH.
Anna Held ENTIRE ORCH. AT ALL MATS., FAM. CIRCLE, RESERVED, $1.50 50c.
with Chas. A. Bigelow, in Smith & De Koven's "Anna Held is the magnet that draws the town."—Ev'g. Sun.
PAPA'S WIFE.
MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

AMERICAN 42nd ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th AVE.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MAT. FEB. 22.
MASCOT.
All-Star Cast—Misses Cissie Loftus, Maude Lillian Berri, Gertrude Quinlan. Messrs. Delamotte, Moulan, Elder, Meyers, at every performance. And the
REMARKABLE CHORUS OF 60.
Eves 8:15. **25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00** Nothing Higher.
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2:15. 1,100 Res. seats, 25c.
Next Week—Verdi's RIGOLETTO (in English.)

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Mat. Thurs. & Sat.
3rd & Last WEEK. the greatest comedy hit:
ALS ICH WIEDERKAM
Sequel to "At the White Horse Tavern."
Extra Mat. Thursday, Feb. 22.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thurs., & Sat.
POSITIVELY LAST THREE WEEKS.
☞EXTRA MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
HOLIDAY MATINEE THURSDAY.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN
MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE.
H. V. ESMOND'S EXQUISITE PLAY.
Seats now on sale for balance of Mr. Goodwin-Miss Elliott's engagement, which terminates Sat., March 10th.

BIJOU Commencing Wed. Ev., Feb. 21.
Special Mat. Washington's Birthday.
Wm. A. Brady & Jos. R. Grismer present for the first time a merry jingle entitled,
"AUNT HANNAH."
Interpreted by
Frederick Hallen, Bobby Gaylor, John E. Bunney, Budd Ross, Kirtland Calhoun, Chas. W. Butler, Louise Hilton, Maude Morrison, Nellie Burbank, M. Zabelle, Molly Fuller, Agnes Findlay, Caro Gorden Leigh, Belle Bucklin, Louise Lebman, Lethe Collins, Harriet Kendal, Anna Williamson, Catherine Douglas, Catherine Powell.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 8th av. & 23d St. Matinees Wed. and Sat.
AUGUSTUS PITOU.....Lessees and Manager.
JACOB LITT'S MAGNIFICENT SPECTACULAR PRODUCTION. Special Washington's Birthday Mat., Feb. 22.
IN OLD KENTUCKY LAURA BURT as Madge.
PRICES. POPULAR | WEDNESDAY MATINEE. | 25c. & 50c.

KEITH'S
14th St., bet. Broadway & 4th Av.
Continuous performance. 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. Begins 9:30 A. M.
MR. & MRS. SIDNEY DREW
in a New Comedy, "Love Will Find a Way."
THORNE & CARLETON
in the Lively Farce, "The Intruder."
MARION MANOLA, DOLAN & LENHARR, CONROY & McDONOLD, BLANCHE RING, BIOGRAPH.....ALL NEW VIEWS

CASINO! GEO. W. LEDERER, Manager.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE!
THE PRINCESS CHIC
Extra Matinee Thurs., Wash. B'day.
IN PREPARATION—Geo. W. Lederer's production of H. B. Smith's new work, The Casino Girl.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Chas. E. Evans Proprietor.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Washington's Birthday.
The best farce in town.—Telegraph.
DAVID BELASCO'S **NAUGHTY ANTHONY** MERRIER THAN EVER—Herald.
The greatest cast ever seen in modern comedy.—Eve. Sun.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. EVE. 8:15.
Special Matinée Washington's Birthday.
HENRY MILLER
IN THE ONLY WAY.
Feb. 26—Andrew Mack in The Last of the Rohans.

Weber & Fields' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. Mat. Tues., Thu. & Fri. No Mat. Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARY FIDGETY

3D AVE. THEATRE. Matinee Monday.
Drama, "THE STOWAWAY."

HAMMERSTEIN'S **VICTORIA** 14TH ST. 10C. TO ALL.
Evenings at 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT THURSDAY, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger and B.D. Stevens Present
Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper
Chris and the Wonderful Lamp
Sousa's Music. Book by Glen MacDonough.
CAST AND ENSEMBLE OF 100.
Under Stage Direction of Ben Teal.
Mats. Sat. Mat. Prices, 50c., 75c., $1.00.
MONDAY, FEB. 26TH,
MAM'SELLE AWKINS
WITH
JOSEPHINE HALL.
By The ALFRED E. AARONS Musical Comedy Co.
SEATS ON SALE COMMENCING TO-MORROW.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. and B'way. Ev'gs at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mat. at 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
ALL ROADS LEAD TO THE BROADWAY.
EXTRA MAT. NEXT THURSDAY, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
FOURTH MONTH.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION GEN. LEW WALLACE'S
BEN-HUR
Arranged for the stage by WILLIAM YOUNG.
Music by EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY.
Under Stage Direction of BEN TEAL.
Out-of-Town Mail Orders, Accompanied by Check or Postal Order, Will Receive Prompt Attention.

THE DEWEY 14th St. Between 3d & 4th Aves. TO-NIGHT GALA BILL.
DOLLIE MESTAYER & CO., SMITH & CAMPBELL, FRED NIBLO, McWATTERS & TYSON, CASINO COMEDY FOUR, NELLIE WATERS, CLEORGE SISTERS, BARRETT & LEARNED, POLLY HAZEL, THE DEWEY-SCOPE, Robert Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow (Mon.) Mat. & All Week.
NEW BROADWAY BURLESQUERS
McAVOY & MAY, "LA FAFALLA."

WALLACK'S
CROWDED HOUSES!
"A TRIUMPH."—HERALD.
MATINEES WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AND SATURDAY.
NETHERSOLE
as FANNY LE GRAND in
SAPHO.
*.*SEATS SECURED ONE MONTH AHEAD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
"WAY DOWN EAST."
PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Evenings at 8:10.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3:30
Major J. B. Pond Announces the Third Lecture of the Series by **ERNEST SETON THOMPSON**
"Wild Animals I Have Met."
Reserved Seats, $1.00. Children Half Price.

Mendelssohn Hall, Tuesday Aft., Feb. 20, 3 P. M.
PIANO RECITAL.
MR. W. H. BARBER.
PRELUDES, MAZOURKAS AND ETUDES.
Res. Seats $1 and $1.50 at Schuberth's.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10C. TO ALL.
POPULAR FAMILY RESORT. $1 Show for 10c.
LATEST AND GREATEST ATTRACTIONS.
XTRA BILL WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
Commencing 9:30 A. M. American and Foreign Novelties. Change of Bill in Every Department.

Introduction to American Public of the Wonderful TOKIO JAPANESE ACROBATS,
Male and Female Performers from the Mikado's Imperial Entertainers at Tokio. 20 others.
Little Cuba, Midget Horse; smallest perfectly formed horse; 32 inches in height.
Zip, Barnum's "What Is It?" The Great Missing Link; Sig. Ghent's Trained Birds, Nonpareil Musical Four, Captain Fisher, tattooed wonder; Allen's Punch, Lottie, orang.
Theatre, 2 Co.'s. 20 Stars. Continuous Show. Ada Jones, Fred Roberts, 2 Owls, Anna Belle, Yetta Peters, Edison's Projectoscope, Commody & Hyland, The Connors, Brothers Brooks.
SUNDAY CONCERTS. SPECIAL BILL.
Coming—March 5, World's Wonder—LALLOO.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB
24th Annual
DOG SHOW
Madison Square Garden
Feb. 20, 21, 22 and 23.
OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M.

TO-NIGHT'S GRAND CONCERT
WILLIS P. SWEATNAM, Agnes Proctor and Stewart Braddock, Jenny Eddy Trio, Maude Nugent, THREE RACKETS, Others.
MAT. WED. & SAT. HURTIG & SEAMON'S, 125th St. WEST. NEXT WEEK
MAUDE NUGENT, CANFIELD & CARLTON, JACKSONS, JAMES J. MORTON, HERBERT & CARON, LILLIAN BURKHART & CO. Rob't Hilliard & Co. Others

SEATS
FOR THE BIG
BANJO CONCERT,
CHICKERING HALL,
THURSDAY, EVEN'G, FEB'Y 22D.
FOR SALE AT
J. H. PHIPPS, Mgr., 138 5th Av., and CHICKERING HALL.

14TH ST. THEATRE, near 6th Av. Mat. Sat. & SPECIAL MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. (Wednesday Matinée Omitted This Week.)
LAST TWO WEEKS OF
MR. CHAUNCEY **OLCOTT**
in A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE.
Hear Mr. Olcott sing Tosti's latest, My Dreams.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Thursday, March 1, at 3.
DE PACHMANN
IN
—CHOPIN—
PRELUDES, MAZOURKAS AND ETUDES.
Res. Seats $1 and $1.50 at Schuberth's.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
SPECIAL NOTICE—Mme. Eames and M. Van Dyck have recovered from their recent indisposition, and will positively appear.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
NINTH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
SOLOISTS: MMES. EMMA EAMES and SCHUMANN-HEINK, MM. VAN DYCK, CAMPANARI, and PLANCON.
Entire Opera Orchestra; Conductor, Mancinelli.
Monday Ev'g, Feb. 19, at 8, LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Nordica and Sembrich; MM. Perotti, Plancon, Scotti, and Ed. de Reszke.
Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 20, at 8:30 precisely, First performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Marie Brema, Susan Strong, Fevny, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bars, Fredericks, Mühlmann, Pringle, H. Devries, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 21, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Plancon.
Thur. Ev'g, Feb. 22, at 7 precisely, second performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Pevny, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bouton, Mollie Kellogg, Broadfoot, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 23, at 8, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, and Salignac.
Sat. Mat. Feb. 24, at 2, L'AFRICAINE. Mmes. Nordica and Clementine De Vere; MM. Scotti, Ed. de Reszke, Plançon, and Cornubert. (début.)
Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 24, at 8, at Popular Prices, AIDA. Mmes. Emma Eames and Olitzka; MM. Perotti, Plançon, and Campanari.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wed. Aft., Feb'y 21, at 3:30.
Programme.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
CHERUBINI, Overture Anacreon; MOZART, Aria from "Il Re Pastore." (Violin Obligato, Mr. Franz Kneisel); SCHUBERT, Unfinished Symphony in B minor; BELLINI, Casta Diva from "Norma"; BRAHMS, Hungarian Dances, Nos. 1, 2 and 6. Soloist:
Madame Sembrich
Thurs. Eve., Feb'y 22, at 8:15.
Programme.
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
BERLIOZ, Overture "King Lear"; MENDELSSOHN, Violin Concerto; CESAR FRANCK, "Les Eolides," (first time); BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 5.
Soloist:
Miss Leonora Jackson
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. MR. GEORGE **GROSSMITH** IN FIVE
HUMOROUS AND MUSICAL RECITALS.
February 21 and 23 at 8:15.
February 24 at 3:15.
"Awful Bores"
And Humorous and Musical Selections.
February 27 at 8:15.
February 28 at 3:15.
"The Trials of an Entertainer"
And Humorous and Musical Selections.
Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's 23 Union Sq.

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People
With Explanation by
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Fourth Concert, Sat. Aft., Feb. 24, at 2:30, AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist.....Mme. SZUMOWSKA
Programme: Prelude to "Lohengrin," WAGNER; Air and Gavotte, BACH; Overture, "Robespierre," LITTOLFF.
Tickets now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL
Monday Evening, Feb. 26, at 8:15.
Pittsburgh Orchestra
Victor Herbert, Conductor. Soloist, Sara Anderson
Seats, 75c. to $1.50. Boxes, $12 & $15. On sale at Schuberth's, Tyson's, Ruliman's, and box office.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 26, at 3 o'Clock.
LUDWIG BREITNER'S
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
MR. GUSTAVE HINRICHS..CONDUCTOR
(Boxes seating seven) $15.00 each; seats $1.50 and $2.00 each; GENERAL ADMISSION $1.00.
For sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Sq.

WEBER PIANOS
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

HARVARD TO HELP CUBA

Free Summer School Course for 1,000 Cuban Teachers.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S OFFER

Afterward the Cubans May Make a Tour of American Cities—Gen. Wood Pleased.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—In a cable dispatch received to-day by Mr. Alexis E. Frye, Superintendent of Schools, President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University has offered to provide, free of charge, for 1,000 Cuban teachers during six weeks of the Summer at the Harvard Summer School for Teachers.

Several weeks ago Mr. Frye proposed to Governor General Wood that an endeavor be made to obtain permission for the teachers to atend the Summer school. The plan was carefully discussed at the Havana Harvard Club and a communication was sent to Harvard's President in reference to the matter.

This morning President Eliot's reply was received. Mr. Frye and Mr. Ernest Lee Conant notified Gen. Wood, who was greatly pleased, as he believes that the advantages to be gained for all concerned will be enormous, and will have a most beneficial effect on the cause of education in the island. It is believed that arrangements can be made to send the teachers to the United States on board of transports.

In addition to the six weeks at Harvard, Mr. Frye contemplates that another six weeks shall be utilized in visiting every city of importance, from Maine to California. He believes that the railroads will render assistance, and that, probably, the municipalities will invite the teachers to be their guests during their stay. He says that if the plan can be accomplished he will consider one of the greatest problems of the Cuban situation as settled.

Gen. Wood told Mr. Frye that he could rely upon his active support regarding the transportation of the teachers to Boston, adding that if transports were unavailable for this service he would charter a steamer, considering the expense for such a purpose a legitimate charge on the island revenues.

Mr. Frye hopes that during the trip of the teachers over the continent they will receive invitations to visit Columbia University, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Chicago, the University of Michigan, and other similar institutions. He says the only difficulty will be to keep the number within a thousand and that every teacher he has yet seen is enthusiastic on the subject of the trip. He believes that applications from over two thousand will be received.

Several teachers in Havana who have been interviewed on the subject say they believe Mr. Frye's plan, if carried out, will be one of the best things ever done in the interest of the island; that Cuba's future is mainly in the hands of the generation now attending school; that the instruction they receive will be what will secure the future welfare of the island, and that the three months' education proposed for the teachers cannot fail to do a vast amount of good.

Private Commits Suicide in Havana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Gen. Wood, commanding at Havana, to-day reported to the Adjutant General the death by suicide at Havana, Jan. 21, of Private Martin Erickson of the Hospital Corps.

NEW ARMY BILL PRESENTED.

Measure Gives the Adjutant General the Rank of Major General.

WASHINGTON, Feb 17.—Representative Hull of Iowa, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, has introduced a bill giving the Adjutant General of the army the rank of Major General. It also provides for one Chaplain for each regiment, regular and volunteer, and for the appointment of a Major General retired from those who served with credit in the war with Spain, not above the rank of Brigadier General.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN MANILA.

Forty-two Cases and Thirty-two Deaths Reported—A Rigid Sanitary System Adopted.

MANILA, Feb. 17.—Out of a total of 51 cases of suspected bubonic plague reported, 42 proved genuine, and 32 deaths resulted, half of them being those of Chinamen. There were 12 cases during the last week, mostly within the walled city, and a hundred Inspectors, under the superintendence of a health officer, Major Edie, are enforcing the sanitary regulations. Thirty of the Inspectors are Chinamen, who have been furnished by the Chinese merchants.

The Health Department census shows the population of Manila is about 190,000, including 31,000 Chinese.

INSANITY IN THE ARMY.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin Finds that Reports Have Been Exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin recently ordered an investigation of the reports that 250 demented soldiers had been sent across the continent in the last three months for treatment at the Government Hospital for the Insane, near this city, and that more than 200 more soldiers were expected to arrive at San Francisco soon from Manila.

He had just received a report on the subject showing that the stories were exaggerated. A statement of the commitments of enlisted men to the Government Hospital for the Insane by the Secretary of War from May 1, 1898, up to the present time, covering practically the entire period from the outbreak of the Spanish war, shows as follows: Admitted to the hospital—Regular army, 134; State volunteers, 70; United States volunteers, 10; ex-soldiers committed, 9, a total of 223 men. Of this number there have since recovered and been discharged: Regular army, 68; State volunteers, 54; United States volunteers, 6; ex-soldier, 1; a total of 129. There are now under treatment at the hospital: Regular army, 66; State volunteers, 16; United States volunteers, 4, and ex-soldiers, 8, a total of 94 military patients.

Of the total number treated at the hospital, only 37 men served in the Philippines, and of these 11 have been discharged as cured. There was not one insane patient among nearly 270 invalid soldiers just brought home from the Philippines on the hospital ship Missouri.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Gen. Otis to-day reported the following casualties among the troops:

Killed—Thirty-ninth Infantry, Jan. 13, Lipa, Luzon, B, James C. Ryan; Feb. 3, Bagbag, Province Batanzas, Luzon, K, Albert Votrie; Sixt Infantry, Feb. 4, Antique, Panay, L, George H. Schuchard.

Wounded—Fourth Cavalry, Feb. 7, Magdalena, Luzon, A, Ross G. Miller, left hand, severe; C, Horace N. Monroe, thorax, severe; Thirty-eighth Infantry, Jan. 21, Saeriva Tayabas, Luzon, L, Reuben C. Hieronymus, right thigh, severe; Thirty-second Infantry, Jan. 2, Dinahupijan, Luzon, D, Claude J. Pearson, right hand, moderate; Thirty-third Infantry, Jan. 24, Doniglay, Luzon, Sergt. Major Robert E. Welson, right gluteal region, slight.

DAMAGES CASE DECISION.

Connecticut Supreme Court's New Ruling Regarding Accidental Deaths.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 17.—The Supreme Court of Connecticut rendered a decision this week of great importance to railroad companies, corporations, and employes, giving a new interpretation of the statute which provides for nominal damages of $100 in case of instantaneous death due to the carelessness or negligence of others. Persons who have been injured in railroad accidents, and who have sued the companies, have always received heavier damages when obtaining a verdict, than the relatives or friends of those who have been killed have been able to secure because of the "instantaneous death" clause.

The decision now given by the Supreme Court sets aside the verdict of the Superior Court awarding the administrator of the estate of a man named Davis, who was employed by the Southern New England Telephone Company, and who was killed by electricity, the $100 under the clause. The Court says that there was error in holding that inasmuch as death was instantaneous with the shock of electricity which caused it the plaintiff is entitled to nominal damages only.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

"Die Meistersinger" in the Afternoon and "La Traviata" for the Evening Performance.

The usual two performances at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday were diversified in style. In the afternoon Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" was performed and in the evening Verdi's "La Traviata" was sung. This was a decided contrast in styles, but of course it was one noted by a very few. The audience at the afternoon performance was a large one, while that in the evening showed the effects of determined depravity on the part of the weather. Those who were deterred by the storm from attending the performance of "La Traviata" missed a genuine treat. The Violetta was Mme. Nordica, who gave the audience rare delight. Her interpretation of the operatic Camille was in every respect admirable. Not only was she in superb voice, but she sang with a range of expression and a plenitude of tonal power and beauty which made every measure of her music eloquent. To this beautiful vocal presentment she added a dramatic interpretation consistent in all its details, just in its conception, and touching in its pathos.

It is no experiment for Mme. Nordica, the Brünhilde and Isolde of the Wagner music drama, to sing Violetta. The part is the oldest in her répertoire, and it is because she began her career in the school which teaches the treatment of such parts that she is now able to sing the music of Wagner so notably. Her Violetta now has gained in breadth and power from the dramatic skill and power acquired in the study of the most complex dramatic rôles of our time. In her early days Mme. Nordica never sang "ah, fors o lui" with such breadth, such full-blooded eloquence as she gave to it last night. And the facile ornamentation of her "Sempre libera" has gained in subtle significance. She was the dazzling woman of the world in the first act—the woman who knows and can feel. In the other acts she was a woman in the experience of suffering. It was a notably fine performance, and those who were present will long remember it.

M. Salignac was a competent Alfredo, and Signor Camparari was a good Germont. The other members of the cast have so little to do in the opera that comment on their work is unnecessary. The chorus disported itself joyously in the two festal scenes, and the orchestra behaved itself well. Signor Mancinelli conducted with the required skill.

The matinée performance of "Die Meistersinger" did not differ in any essential respect from the previous representation of the same work. The cast was the same except that M. Bars sang David instead of Mr. Breuer, who is presumably still on the sick list. It may be said that the Hans Sachs of Mr. Van Dooy showed some slight changes for the better. His treatment of the dialogue with Beckmesser in the second act, was much lighter. It was still deficient in expression of the largeness of Sachs's nature, but it was humorous in intent instead of irate, as it was before. In the first scene of the third act he was excellent. There, indeed, he showed us Sachs the thinker, the seeker after artistic truth, and there was a mellowness in his work which was wanting in the first performance.

Mme. Gadski was the Eva, and made her final appearance for the season. She starts to-morrow for the Pacific Coast with Mr. Damrosch's company. Her performance yesterday was entirely creditable to her, and she leaves pleasant memories behind her. Mme. Schumann-Heink repeated her admirable impersonation of Magdalena, and Mr. Friedrichs was once again an excellent Beckmesser. Mr. Dippel, who was again the Walther, was not in good voice, and did not sing the rôle as well as he can. M. Bars, who replaced Mr. Breuer as David, gave a creditable performance, showing an unexpected appreciation of the histrionic opportunities of the part. The chorus was about as good as it usually is. The orchestra played excellently, and Mr. Paur conducted with skill and authority.

MME. MODJESKA'S ENGAGEMENT.

Clinton Stuart Has Written a New Comedy, "Our Absentees."

The series of productions of Shakespearean and other plays in which Mme. Modjeska is to be seen at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, beginning Monday, Feb. 26, will begin with a revival of "Mary Stuart." The new play, "Marie Antoinette," by Clinton Stuart, will be presented for the first time on Thursday evening, March 1. It was intended originally to open the engagement in this city with the new play, but the first three nights will be devoted to the opening attraction in order to allow time for thorough rehearsals of the large force of supernumeraries who are employed in "Marie Antoinette." John E. Kellard will appear as the Earl of Leicester in "Mary Stuart" and as Louis XVI. in "Marie Antoinette." At the Wednesday matinée in the first week "Much Ado About Nothing" will be given and "The Ladies' Bottle" for the Saturday matinée. In the latter performance Miss Cissie Loftus will be seen as Leonie and Mme. Modjeska will play the rôle of Countess d'Antreval.

Clinton Stuart, the author of Mme. Modjeska's new piece, "Marie Antoinette," has completed a new play, which is written on a modern subject and called "Our Absentees." It is a comedy which deals with characters who pass from Washington to Paris and Aix-les-Baine and thence to Coronada Beach in Southern California.

TICKET SCALPERS IN PARIS.

Theatregoers Are Annoyed by Sidewalk Speculators.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Theatregoers in Paris have been so annoyed by the class of ticket scalpers such as frequent the entrances to so many American places of amusement that a crusade has been organized against this practice. The police made a raid this week, and arrested several ticket vendors on the ground of interfering with traffic, and fines and imprisonment were imposed upon them.

The existence of this evil in Paris is mainly due to the number of tickets allotted authors nightly, who sell them to agents and the latter greatly annoy the public at the theatre entrances. The police intend to break up this practice.

Actors' Fund Vaudeville Benefit.

Arrangements are being made for the Actors' Fund vaudeville benefit, which is to be given at the New York Theatre and another theatre, yet to be designated, on Sunday evening, Feb. 25. Among those who have recently volunteered their services are George Holland, Marie Wainwright, Robert Hilliard, Marie Dressler, Lafayette, Etta Butler, and many other artists of equal merit. It has been decided to retain the regular prices of the theatres where the entertainments are to take place.

Opera House Attaches Give a Supper.

After the performance at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, the attachés of the Maurice Grau Opera Company employed in the front of the house retired to the Knickerbocker Hotel, and there gave Toney M. Benadiba, one of their companions, a farewell supper, at which many complimentary speeches were made. Mr. Benadiba accompanies Commissioner General Ferdinand Peck to the Paris Exposition, where he will serve as personal interpreter to the commission. Mr. Peck and his family will sail for Paris on

ACCOUNTANTS OPPOSE BILL

The Jenks Act Would Create an Audit Trust, They Say.

Individual Experts Expect to be Driven Out of the Business If Required to Give Bonds.

Serious objection is raised by public accountants to what is known as the Jenks bill, or the New York Business Companies' act, introduced on Friday by Senator Brackett, which provides for the incorporation and regulation of business companies. The bill was prepared after several conferences with Gov. Roosevelt, who approves it. What the objectors call the "little joker" in the bill is a clause which the accountants assert was "sneaked" into the bill, and which they declare, if the bill goes through as drawn, will result in the closing of their offices by driving them out of business. It is aimed, they say, directly at them, and while the power behind it does not publicly appear, they assert that it was introduced in the interest of an audit company. The objectionable clause is as follows:

"Each corporation shall have one or more Auditors, who shall be chosen by the stockholders at their annual meeting, and who shall not be a Director. An Auditor of a corporation of more than a million dollars capital must be a person or a corporation whose responsibility is secured by a bond of $100,000. The bond of Auditors of companies with less than a million dollars capital shall be 10 per cent. of the capital stock. This provision regarding bonds may be waived by the written consent of every shareholder. Corporations having $500,000 capital or over must appoint a general counsel. A stockholder shall be entitled at any time to information regarding salaries paid by the corporation, together with a statement of all contracts or agreements in which any officer of the corporation may be interested, either as a contracting party with the corporation or as an officer or stockholder in any other company."

One public accountant, who has been in business in this city for years, and who is known throughout the State as an expert in his line, was not slow in saying yesterday afternoon that the point of the bill is to divert all business in his line into the hands of a local audit company, the bill being drawn expressly for that purpose. He pointed out that, inasmuch as a separate accountant works by himself, and as he never handles any money, he naturally objects to furnishing a bond. This requirement, he said, would necessitate paying 1 per cent. on whatever bond might be required. The result would be that a public accountant would be so seriously handicapped that he would find himself out of business. The expense of bonds required of him would be practically prohibitory.

"It is easy to see the drift of the clause in the bill," he went on, "which provides that a corporation shall have one or more auditors. The corporation would be enabled to employ an accountant, say, for $15 and charge $50 for the work done. We shall not be able to do business if the bill goes through in its present shape."

One of the best known of the public accountants of the city in explaining the objections to the clause, said that in 1896 a law was passed regulating the profession of public accountants, under Chapter 312 of the laws of that year. The Regents are empowered to issue certificates to those who pass satisfactory examinations, one of the principal qualifications being the educational, (equivalent to the forty-eight counts of an academic diploma,) that being necessary before the applicant for a certificate can enter for the final examinations. Another essential qualification is the moral character of the applicant. It is prescribed in the act, he went on to say, that a certificate may be revoked for cause, after a hearing before the Regents.

"At present," said he, "there are 140 certified public accountants. Several years ago a similar bill to this was introduced, which would have vested in corporations all the powers of a certified public accountant, but the bill died in committee.

"Now this bill, as drawn, can be favorable only to an audit company incorporated under the laws of this State, with a capital of $100,000. The Board of Directors consists of leading bankers who are interested in a number of corporations, including surety companies. Taking up and examining this clause, we find that the specific objection to it is this: A corporation, being a lifeless body, cannot itself make an examination. The examination must be made by qualified individuals. Certified public accountants have been utilized by a large audit company, the security to the company being the certified public accountant's certificate, which would be forfeited if his accounting was in any way false.

"The passage of the act would mean a trust formed in one audit company, the heads of which would be the capitalists and the employes the laborers, who would have to work for the corporation or close up their offices. As the Directors of an audit company must necessarily be representative business men, who are interested in outside corporations, they would prefer to conduct their business with their own audit company, with no likelihood of criticism on the part of the auditor. Now, I will give you an instance. Less than a year ago an audit company reported on two surface car lines, the purpose of which was to float bonds. Seven days after the publication of prospectuses inviting offers for stock the enterprise went into the hands of a receiver.

"This clause has evidently been sneaked in and it seems to me that Gov. Roosevelt has been hoodwinked. I do not believe that he will favor the bill in its present shape when he comes to understand its exact purport. It is plain enough to any one who is conversant with accounts that as an audit company is composed of Directors of banks, they are not competent to audit accounts."

POSTAL CLERKS' GRIEVANCE.

Complain that They Have to Work Overtime Every Day.

The clerks in the Second Division at the General Post Office have little prospect for immediate relief from working overtime. There are 600 clerks in this division, and nearly all of them are complaining that they have had to do extra work every day this month. Their regular time is eight hours each day, yet on only one day during the present month have they come anywhere near their regular schedule, and that was on Lincoln's Birthday, when they had only a few minutes' overtime. Letter carriers, on the other hand, are punished for working longer than eight hours, and after many of the carriers' names on the reports are the words: "Suspended one day for working overtime." The overtime work of the clerks for the present month, as shown by the time clocks in the Second Division, has been as follows:

Feb. 1, 1 hour; Feb. 2, 1 hour; Feb. 3, 2 hours; Feb. 4, 1½ hours; Feb. 5, 1 hour; Feb. 6, 1 hour; Feb. 7, 15 minutes; Feb. 8, ½ hour; Feb. 9, 1 hour; Feb. 10, 1½ hours; Feb. 12, a few minutes; Feb. 13, 1 hour; Feb. 14, 1 hour; Feb. 15, ½ hour; Feb. 16, 1½ hours.

The clerks are working an average of one hour overtime every day. This represents 600 hours of labor. Under the rules of the department, that eight hours constitute a day's labor, it would require seventy-five additional clerks to reduce the working time of the present force to the regulation hours. Postmaster Van Cott yesterday said:

"It is true that the clerks in the Second Division are working overtime, and it cannot be helped under present conditions. We have a liberal appropriation for clerks, and have all the men we can use in the present cramped quarters in the basement of the General Post Office. The place is very unhealthy, and we have an average of nine men off duty from each tour who are ill from the effects of working in the basement, which is damp and stuffy.

"When we get the new up-town Post Office it will aid us materially, and then the overtime may be done away with. As it is, whenever we can do so, we try to make up the overtime to the clerks by allowing them to leave earlier on days when the work is light."

The clerks do not draw much comfort from the promise that overtime will cease when the new Post Office is built. They say that it will take at least two years to do this, and in meanwhile they will have to continue under the present system.

New Jersey Railroad Incorporated.

The Ridgefield and Teaneck Railway Company was organized at the Register and Transfer Company's office, Jersey City, yesterday. The incorporators are James Young of Jersey City, Armitage Matthews of Manhattan, and George E. Spencer of Brooklyn. The capital stock is $500,000. The road will run through what is known as the Overpeck Creek section of Bergen County, and will intersect the trolley line running from Fort Lee to Bogota.

WANT A CHANGE OF OFFICERS.

Rival Tickets for the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The regular ticket of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, which is headed by Robert B. Roosevelt, is to be met by an opposition ticket headed by Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn. The annual meeting for the election of officers will be held on Tuesday evening at Sherry's. Although the contest is somewhat unusual, it is in strict accordance with the constitution, and there is no personal feeling in the matter.

The opposition ticket was put up by a committee composed of William R. Ellis, Richard C. Jackson, Brigham Hall, Josiah C. Pumpelly, Donald McLean, Ethan Allen, and James Gordon Henry. The reason assigned for the presentation of a second ticket is dissatisfaction with the financial methods of the old administration. Speaking on the subject yesterday, Mr. Ellis, who heads the opposition, said:

"The second ticket was put in the field because a number of the members were not satisfied with the economy practiced by the old officers. Two years ago the balance in the treasury was $4,415, and now it has dwindled to $1,800. As an instance of the extravagance which we reprehend, they got out a costly year book. The membership is only 1,145, and 2,500 books were printed, and we now have a surplus of 1,400 which are useless. The expenses of the Secretary's office last year were $2,100. This seems too much. There's a telephone there—what need have we for that? But there are no politics, personalities, or bad feelings in our movement. It is simply a desire for a change in policy. We have put up an entirely new ticket, so that no one could say that any particular persons had been singled out for our approbation or disapproval."

Mr. Roosevelt says that there is no ill-feeling between him and Gen. King and that the whole question is one of policy.

NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY BILL.

Mayor Van Wyck Does Not Object to Increase in Cost, but Does Not Want the Act Mandatory.

Mayor Van Wyck gave a hearing yesterday on the bill which recently passed the Legislature authorizing an increase in the cost of the New York Public Library, which will be built at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. By the terms of the original act the cost of the building was limited to $2,000,000, but this sum is deemed by the Trustees of the library to be insufficient, owing to the increased cost of building materials. George L. Rives, John C. Cadwallader, and Lewis Cass Ledyard appeared for the Library Trustees and urged the Mayor to approve of the measure.

The Mayor expressed himself as being in favor of carrying out the original plans, even if in so doing it should become necessary to exceed the limit placed upon the cost, but he objected to a mandatory act that would compel the Board of Estimate to appropriate any amount of money that the Trustees of the library might demand.

"I don't understand the bill to be mandatory in that way," said Mr. Cadwallader.

"I have read the bill," the Mayor said, "and I am afraid it is mandatory. I am in favor of following the original plans for this building, and I think it would be false economy if we didn't. Should the bill be mandatory, you can have it amended, so as to give the Board of Estimate discretion in making appropriations.

"One reason why I am loath to pronounce the present bill mandatory is that the present Chairman of the Cities Committee in the Senate is exceptionally careful. Mr. Stranahan is a Republican, but that does not prevent him from being one of the best Chairmen the Cities Committee has ever had. By his care and insistence that all bills providing for appropriations be so drawn that the Board of Estimate shall have discretion he has saved the city millions of dollars. I will examine the present bill more carefully before giving a final opinion, and will let you know what I determine."

STATE LIBRARY REPORT.

Free Circulation During the Year 1899 Reached 7,395,527 Volumes.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The State Library annual report shows that reports for 1899 have been received from 985 libraries, of which 431 are free for lending, and that 491,964 volumes have been added in a year, making the total for the State 5,846,519, the free circulating libraries having 1,979,319 volumes.

The free circulation reached 7,395,527 volumes, averaging 20,262 a day and 1,135 for each 1,000 population. Of the free libraries all but 34 are now under State supervision. The State sent out 536 traveling libraries during the year.

The free lending libraries of New York, including all boroughs, contain 697,356 volumes. Their circulation during the year was 3,791,567.

WANTS DIVORCE REOPENED.

Mrs. Brown Denies Charges and Says She Was Not Served.

Alfred H. Brown of Jersey City was granted a divorce from Ada Brown by a decree filed at Trenton on Friday last. The divorce was granted on statutory grounds, three co-respondents being named. They were J. Jones, H. Copbey, and J. W. Carroll. Mrs. Brown, who resides in New York with her two children, a boy and a girl, made no defense. She appeared in Jersey City yesterday and retained William M. Klink to apply to Chancellor McGill to have the case reopened. She says she was never notified of the suit, and Mr. Klink says the record shows that the notice to the defendant was made by publication.

Mrs. Brown denies that she ever knew any of the co-respondents named or ever met them. She says her husband is secretary to G. R. Blanchard of the Railroad Joint Commission in New York, and receives a salary of $200 a month. She will therefore ask for alimony and counsel fee. Mr. Klink said he would make his application to Chancellor McGill to-morrow.

BIG RESTAURANT COMPANY.

Childs and Dennett to Combine with Capital of Millions.

The Childs Unique Dairy Company, Elsworth Childs, and A. W. Dennett, who control many restaurants, are to combine their concerns and form a joint organization with a capital stock of from $7,500,000 to $10,000,000. All the details have not been perfected.

The three concerns now operate about fifty eating houses in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, and elsewhere, and it is the intention of the organizers of the new company to greatly enlarge business, so that one or more restaurants controlled by the company shall be in operation in every city of any importance from Maine to California, and from New York to the Gulf of Mexico. In all the very large cities central kitchens will be established, from which the branch houses will be supplied.

PROPERTY TO BE DEVELOPED.

Owners of a Block of Brooklyn Real Estate Form a Company.

The owners of the large tract of property bounded by Douglass Street, Schenectady Avenue, Albany Avenue, and the old city line, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of Brooklyn, have organized a company for the purpose of extensively improving the property and placing it in the market. The tract is valued at about $1,250,000. It is to be restricted so that none except detached houses can be erected on the plots to be mapped out. The Directors of the company, the name of which has not yet been decided upon, are to be Eugene G. Blackford, Frederick W. Rowe, J. Hull Browning, Benjamin Wright, Benjamin J. Sturgis, C. G. Levison, Charles T. Corwin, Dr. Andrew H. Smith, and George Genet.

Turf Guide for 1899.

Better late than never to come at all was the appearance yesterday of the second volume of Goodwin's Official Turf Guide for the racing season of 1899, for which horsemen have been waiting for some time. It completes the record of 310 race meetings and over 7,200 races run during the year, a form table, scale of weights, table of winning jockeys, important sales of the year, track records, performance of American horses in England, and the customary tables that every follower of racing needs to have at hand. A treatise on handicapping and betting is added to the volume, in which the secrets of the handicappers' methods are revealed. The book can be had of the Goodwin Brothers, 1,440 Broadway, the publishers.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

DEPLORABLE STATE OF THE KITCHENS OF PARISIAN HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.—Prior to July, 1894, the kitchens of Paris eating houses were under Government surveillance. A Ministerial circular then declared restaurants to be entitled to the same privileges as private houses, and the surveillance was abolished. In December, 1897, rumors of the filth of most of these kitchens became so prevalent that the Société Française d'Hygiène appointed a commission to inquire into the matter. The result of the investigation was recently published in Le Journal d'Hygiène; it is considered particularly important owing to the fact that within a few months Paris will be crowded with visitors.

These kitchens are invariably in the basement; they have nothing that could be called ventilation; the ceilings are usually less than 8 feet from the floors, many of them, being below the street sewers, are drained by cesspools. The kitchens are very small in area, and into them are crowded the larder, the hot stoves, and the cooks, with their assistants. The temperature was often found to register as high as 140 to 160 degrees Fahrenheit. In this torrid, stifling atmosphere men and women work from 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night, with only short intervals for eating, but none for repose. An abnormal mortality among cooks is thus promoted, most of the deaths being caused from tuberculosis and gastro-hepatitis.

It is estimated by Le Journal d'Hygiène that the number of cooks employed in Paris restaurants is about 20,000, of whom 8,000 are males and 12,000 females. The death rate per annum is estimated at 298 per 1,000, or about double the mortality of the adult population of Paris. The report deals in detail and at great length with the conditions found in these practically underground kitchens. Many of the revelations are unprintable. It declares that for the sake of the poor people chiefly concerned, and then in the interests of the immense number of visitors to Paris, who naturally are obliged for the most part to frequent hotels and restaurants, it is imperatively necessary that remedial measures for a radical reform of the crying evil should be forthwith devised. For, it is pointed out, the same factors which are responsible for the terrible conditions maintained in these kitchens must also react disadvantageously on the food prepared.

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HOW RUSSIA'S MANOEUVRES ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER WERE REVEALED.—Last Thursday a cable dispatch from St. Petersburg via London announced the concentration of 20,000 Russian troops at Kushk, on the Afghan frontier. This is not the only recent demonstration made in that direction. It may be recalled that about three months ago considerable apprehension was felt in London on account of Russia's military experiment of sending two battalions from Tiflis to Kushk, which is within five miles of the Afghan frontier. It seems that the Russian Government had every intention to keep the move secret. The news of it, however, was spread over Europe through the Caucus of Tiflis, the editor of which, M. Welitschko, has just been taken to St. Petersburg, where he will be tried on the charge of "revealing military secrets to possible enemies of the empire." It is believed that he will be sent to Siberia. The publication of the Caucus has already been suspended.

So much importance has been attached to this "experiment" in mobilization by Russia that a few details concerning Kushk may be found interesting. It is not true that this place is a mere trading post, the terminus of the Tiflis-Kushk railway, as has generally been believed. In reality it is a military fort, situated only 100 versts (65 miles) from Herat. And the fact has not yet been made generally known that on the occasion of the recent manoeuvres a few companies of Cossacks made a flying trip from the fortress to within a mile of Herat, the round trip occupying thirty hours on horseback.

Kushk, owing to its situation on a high plateau, and the extent of its recently erected fortifications, is believed in St. Petersburg to be impregnable. Approach to the place by strangers is impossible. It is related that about six months ago an Englishman attempted to visit the fortifications under the disguise of a tinker. He was discovered and escorted by the police to European Russia. Later, another Englishman came from India through Afghanistan, and pretended to be a peasant and Mohammedan, but his well-kept hands betrayed him, and two Cossacks conducted him to Meshed. Kushk is said to be full of fever, from which the Russian troops suffer severely.

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MENELEK WILL NOT VISIT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The French Commissioners of the Paris Exposition have been informed by Menelek's Minister of State, M. Ilg, who is now in Zurich, that he has received word from his master, the Negus of Abyssinia, that he (Menelek) has abandoned his intention to visit the Exposition, as he is much occupied with the construction of the railway from Jibouti to Harrar. It has frequently been stated by the French press that a very close rapprochement between France and Abyssinia had been brought about, which would certainly find expression in a treaty during the expected sojourn of Menelek in Paris.

The Zurich correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt recently secured an interview with Minister Ilg in which some revelations were made concerning the much disputed relations existing between the Negus and Great Britain. In the first place the Minister declared that there was not the least particle of truth in the allegations that had emanated from Paris and Rome that Menelek was preparing to arm and deal Britain a blow in Egypt. At the very beginning of the Transvaal War influence was brought to bear on Menelek to lay claim to certain territories in the Nile Valley. He, however, declared that he was not disposed to stab his friends in the back. The Tageblatt asserts that an extraordinary British mission arrived secretly in Abyssinia in the middle of November last, and was received with great honor by the Negus. Important conferences took place between the mission and the Negus and Minister Ilg. The outcome of the meetings so pleased Menelek that he loaded the British envoy with gifts for Queen Victoria. British influence, the correspondent of the Tageblatt declares, is increasing in Abyssinia, and French and Russian diplomatists are correspondingly discomfited.

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RECRUITS FOR THE BOERS STILL PASS THROUGH LORENZO MARQUES.—According to mail advices from Delagoa Bay the recent declaration of the Lisbon Government that no aid should reach the Transvaal through Portuguese East Africa has proved to be absolutely ineffective, particularly in regard to restraining foreigners who are bent on enlisting in the Boer Army. Every steamer brings from thirty to fifty Germans and Frenchmen who bear properly indorsed passports from the Transvaal Consuls in Berlin or Paris which are immediately indorsed by the Transvaal Consul in Lorenzo Marques.

Recently the Portuguese Governor General, acting under orders from Lisbon, attempted to stop a party of Frenchmen from continuing their journey. They appealed to their Consul in Lorenzo Marques, who pointed out to the Governor General that every member of the party besides having a properly indorsed passport bore documents issued under Article 21 of the French Civil Code, pledging the bearer not to enlist in a foreign army under penalty of the loss of French citizenship. The French Consul protested that, in the event of a further refusal to allow the party to complete its journey, the Portuguese Government would be held liable in damages for a breach of international law. As the Governor General had previously signed the passports for the men, he was forced to admit the validity of the Consul's contention, with the result that the men were allowed to depart by rail for Pretoria. It is said that many of the Consuls in Lorenzo Marques sign passports on the mere assurance of the applicants that they are going to the Transvaal on private business. Nearly all the travelers are in riding costume, and many of them betray military bearing.

Alleged Green Goods Operators Free.

Frank Brooks, Charles Jackson, and Thomas Gilbert, with their women companions, Lilly Walker and Ingeborg Lie, who were arrested on Wednesday at the headquarters of an alleged gang of green-goods operators, at 35 and 37 Frankfort Street, were discharged yesterday morning by Magistrate Cornell in the Centre Street Police Court. The circulars which Capt. Vredenburgh found in their possession had been turned over to the District Attorney's office, and it was announced there that there was not sufficient evidence against the prisoners to warrant holding them. Chief Inspector Ashe of the Post Office Department appeared in the police court, and said that, although a careful search had been made, no evidence could be found that the green-goods circulars had been sent through the mails.

WAR POLICY UPHELD BY CHAMBERLAIN

Text of His Defensive Speech in the House of Commons.

SAYS WAR WAS A NECESSITY

A Statesman's Explanation That Places England Well Before the World.

From The London Times, Feb. 6.

Mr. Chamberlain, who was received with loud Ministerial cheers, said:

"Every man who addresses the House in this debate must form his own judgment of what it is fitting and useful and patriotic to say on such an occasion, at such a time, and in such an assembly. The right honorable gentleman who has just sat down has no doubt formed his own standard. I can only say that I think to-morrow the country will differ from that standard. [Cheers.] What is the situation? We have reached a critical stage of the war. The situation is undoubtedly serious, although I hesitate to adopt the extreme language of some speakers. [Hear, hear.] I do not believe that the country is in danger. [Cheers.] I think such a phrase is excessive, and I think it is unwise to give to others the opportunity of quoting us when we depreciate ourselves. [Hear, hear.] But undoubtedly there is sorrow in many homes. [Irish cheers.] Do you suppose that not all of us are sensible of it? [Cheers.] There is anxiety in all our hearts, and there is, above all, in the mind of the people an overwhelming desire that every nerve shall be strained to bring this war to a triumphant conclusion. [Loud cheers.] The country is in need of guidance and of encouragement [Opposition ironical cheers]—from this House, not from one party alone. [Cheers.] The country asks from all of us a recognition of past mistakes [Opposition cheers] and reassurance as to the future. [Opposition cheers.] The attitude of the country has been admirable. [Cheers.] It has extorted the approval even of the most hostile critics. Throughout it has shown no desire to find scapegoats, whether among Generals or among Ministers. [Hear, hear.]

"It has shown that it expects all of us to work together, with a single mind, to discover the causes of our mistakes, to find out the remedy, to profit by those mistakes, and to co-operate heartily, without regard to persons or to parties, in securing the end which we all have in view. [Cheers.] That is the situation, and what is the message that the right honorable gentleman brings to his countrymen? Whom is he addressing to-night? This House? Yes; but what besides? He is addressing all those who have suffered in this war, all who have suffered in this country, all who have suffered in our colonies in Africa, in the Cape and in Natal, where the greatest sufferings have been loyally and readily endured in the confidence that this country will see the matter to the end. [Loud cheers.] And he is also addressing those spectators abroad to whom he referred in his closing passages. And to them what does he say? He enters upon a critical examination, characteristic in this, that it omits almost everything that we think of importance, and that preceded this war—and with what object? In order to indicate to all these people that the war is an immoral war, [Opposition cheers,] an unjust war, [Opposition cheers,] that all these sacrifices have been thrown away, that the splendid offers and assistance given to us by our colonies have been futile and wasted, even if they have not been absolutely injurious; and he finds arguments for those who gloat over the misfortunes of the country. That is his role. He has embarked on a personal and historical retrospect of the situation and of the events which led up to and accompanied the Majuba Convention. Unlike those of his colleagues at that time who still remain alive, he not only offers justification, which perhaps may well be offered, for the course which was then taken, but in the light of all that has happened since he gives us to understand that if he had influence and power he would do the same thing again. [Cheers.] And in the middle of this war, while its fortunes are still hanging in the balance, that is the future which he offers to the people of this country and to our colonial fellow-citizens. [Loud cheers.]

"One more remark I must make about the speech of the right honorable gentleman, because he thought it appropriate in this debate and to this particular occasion to refer back to the committee of inquiry into the raid, which was closed by his suggestion about three years ago, [cheers,] and to a speech which I made at that time, which also is now three years old, in order to base upon that a suggestion that that committee should be reopened. All I say with regard to that to-night is that the matter is down for consideration on the motion of the honorable member for Merthyr, and when that comes forward I will say whatever I may think it necessary to say upon the subject. [Hear, hear.] The right honorable gentleman will forgive me if, to-night, at any rate, I fail to follow him, because I think I have a higher and a more important duty. [Cheers.] How shall I deal with these criticisms against the policy of the Government previous to the commencement of the war? I might leave honorable and right honorable gentlemen opposite to answer one another. I might leave the honorable and learned gentleman, the member for South Shields, to answer the honorable and learned gentleman, the member for Dumfries. [Hear, hear.] I might leave the honorable Baronet, the member for Berwick, to answer the right honorable gentleman who has just sat down. [Hear, hear.] I might refer to the fact that those honorable gentlemen who have taken this critical view of the proceedings of the Government have not added one atom, one iota, one new fact, or one new argument or suggestion to what they said at great length, and to which we replied at equal length, in the short session of October last. [Cheers.] And why are we now, after this House has decided, after the country has decided, again to be dragged into that issue when we have still more important and urgent matters to discuss? [Cheers.] But, although I am not inclined to any repetition, although I refuse absolutely to be drawn into a discussion of petty details, [cheers,] I do not feel that those who are the losers by this war, those especially who have lost in person or friends or relatives, are entitled to have it insisted upon again and again, whenever the question is raised, that this war is just and necessary. [Loud Ministerial cheers, and laughter from the Irish benches.]

THE WAR SHOULD BE JUDGED BROADLY.

"I want the House for a few minutes to look at the matter broadly—not to stop to consider the shreds and patches of the subject, but the general drift of events and the general current of policy. [Hear, hear.] We have to watch the river as it flows to the sea, and not to waste time in paddling in the eddies, which seem to, but do not, delay its course. [Hear, hear.] Speaking from that point of view, I say that the issues between Boer and Briton, between this country and the South African Republics, are great issues, are real issues, are not technical issues; that they do not stand upon the trivialities of debate, and are not to be considered as if it were a civil case in a civil court. [Cheers.] The right honorable gentleman, I will do him the justice to say, said that these issues cannot be discussed, as they are sought to be discussed by the terms of this amendment, by confining yourselves strictly to the year 1895, when this Government became responsible for South African affairs. [Hear, hear.] No, Sir, these issues existed. The root causes of this disagreement were there long before 1895, even before 1881. The raid, the Bloemfontein conference, the franchise question—all these are not, as the right honorable gentleman appears to think they are, causes. They are only incidents and consequences of the disagreement which has been going on for a long time. [Hear, hear.] This difference, this vital difference, did not begin with Majuba, but it was intensified by the policy of Majuba. That, I think, most of us, who, as the right honorable gentleman says I was, were personally and particularly responsible for that policy—even we are unable to resist the evidence of history, the evidence of all that has passed since. [Hear, hear.]

"We cannot fail to see that, as a policy, the policy of magnanimity was a mistake. [Cheers.] What happened? The right honorable gentleman jumped from Majuba to the raid, I think, and he omitted all the intervening time. Why, before the ink of the Majuba Convention was dry the Boers began to try and break that convention. [Cheers.] Why, Sir, the whole history of our relations is history of this continual effort to get out of the obligations which they had accepted and which were the conditions of the magnanimity to which I have referred. How otherwise could it be when you think of the facts? Mr. Gladstone was not unfriendly to the Boers. Mr. Gladstone was the head of the Government which made the Majuba Convention; and yet, within three years of the signing of that convention, Mr. Gladstone was obliged to take all those terrible risks upon which the right honorable gentleman who has just sat down dilated—the risk of civil war, the risk of Dutch opposition, the risk of serious armament and cost to this country—and to send a military expedition to force and compel the Boers to observe the conditions of the Majuba Convention. [Hear, hear.] That is only one illustration. What happened in the time of the late Government? What happened when Lord Loch went to Pretoria? The history of that proceeding has never been written, and perhaps never will be. But it is well known that affairs at that time were in a most critical position, and that military movements were taking place in consequence. I come down later. Well, after the raid, and when we had been in office only a few months, there arose the question of the drifts. What happened then? We were advised and urged to send an ultimatum which must have led to war, if President Krüger had not given way. We were urged and advised and pressed to send it—by whom? By the Cape Government, [cheers,] in which Mr. Schreiner, the present Prime Minister, was then Attorney General, and, not merely a consenting party, but an advising party. [Cheers.]

Mr. MacNeill—Hear, hear, hear.

Mr. Chamberlain—"The honorable gentleman opposite will excuse me on this occasion if I think the subject is too grave to give him the notice which no doubt he expects. [Laughter and cheers.] I have referred to the drifts.

ORIGIN OF THE FRANCHISE DEMAND.

"I want to refer to another incident which also occurred in the time of the late Government to which I myself attach very considerable importance. I refer to that admirable dispatch of Lord Ripon's, a portion of which has been published in the Blue Book with his consent. I may be told that that dispatch was not sent. No; and if I wished to make a controversial point I should ask, 'Why it was sent to Lord Loch, the High Commissioner, and why he was afterward told to withhold it?' But that is not necessary for my purpose. What I want to point out is that the late Government, just before we came into office, had found that it was necessary and right, in spite of the limitations of the convention, to interest themselves in the affairs of the Transvaal. [Cheers.] And I want to point out that their remedy for the difficulties which then existed and which I found confronting me when I came into office was a five years' franchise. [Cheers.] That was the remedy which we borrowed from our predecessors in office, and which I suppose was good enough in their hands, although it is condemned in ours. [Cheers.] I think I have stated enough to show that the difficulties between ourselves and the Transvaal were not the work of one Government. Indeed, I should not myself say they are the work of any Government. [Hear, hear!] They are inherent in the circumstances; in the great difference which exists between Boer character and British character; between Boer civilization and British civilization, and between Boer education and British education. [Cheers.] There you will find the root cause of all that has happened. What has been the Boer policy? I am not talking of conspiracy; but what has been the Boer aspiration from first to last? It has been to get rid of every shred and vestige of British supremacy, and substitute for it a Boer supremacy. [Cheers.] I do not say that at all times, or from the first, the Boers contemplated that this was to be obtained by force of arms, although they have never shrunk, in my opinion, from indicating that they were ready when the proper time came to resort to arms. But what the Boers hoped for was that what they could not get from the Government they would get from the Opposition. I am not speaking now of the present Opposition.

"But if any Government had the courage to meet their assaults on the convention the Boers trusted to the working of our party politics to give them the victory in the end. [Hear, hear!] And this must also be remarked. It was a contest for supremacy; but for what kind of supremacy? The supremacy of the Boers means, as we know, the inferiority of every other race. [Cheers and Nationalist cries of "No!"] Our supremacy, so far as we have been able to use it, has been used and will be used in order to secure the equality of the white races and justice for the black. [Cheers.] Well, Sir, there was the issue. It was a contest for supremacy, dating back I know not for how many years, and for a different kind of civilization. That issue had got to be tried; that battle had got to be fought; one or other party had to give way if peace was to be preserved. Does not the House think now that in this matter we may perhaps have drifted too long? [Cheers.] It is easy to be wise after the event. But our hesitation—again I am speaking of no particular Government and of no particular period—has had the effect, year by year, of strengthening the determination and the power of the Boers to resist us. [Hear, hear.] When we came into office we felt very quickly that a solution must be found. [Cheers.] Things could not go on with a rapid and daily increase in the hostility between the two races. That was the worst feature of the situation—the growing feeling of dissatisfaction and irritation between peoples who ought to have lived amicably together, and who had, as a rule, previously done so. The time had come when in some way or other this long-standing difference must be settled. We believed then and we hoped to the last that a peaceful settlement could be attained. We hoped that when President Krüger saw how little it was we asked, and how determined we were to have it, he would give way.

HE SUBMITS TO ALL PROPER BLAME.

"I take all the blame that the House considers is due for such a belief. If you say that our preparations were not sufficient, that we had not enough troops there when war broke out, that we had not a sufficiently large force there for defensive action, that no doubt is due to the fact that we hoped for peace, that we were determined to exhaust every means for securing peace, and to do nothing that we thought would seriously endanger it. You may blame us, and perhaps rightly, that throughout this business we have been too anxious for peace. [Hear, hear.] But no impartial man, no man who knows the facts, can truly and properly blame us for having been too eager for war. [Cheers.] Our efforts were fruitless. Our objects were reasonable. They were the same objects that the late Government had. Our demands were moderate even to inefficiency. They were the same demands that right honorable gentlemen opposite were prepared to make. The possibility of a settlement was open up to the last moment before the ultimatum was delivered; and the breach did not come from us. What more would you have had us do? What more would any friend of peace have had us do? There is only one alternative course to the one we pursued, and that is suggested in the speeches of some at least of the honorable gentlemen opposite. What they say is this: 'When you prayed, when you begged, when you supplicated we were with you; we even looked on without opposition when you pressed, when you urged, when you insisted. But there we stopped. You may do all this, but you must not compel by force.

"The moment it appeared that President Krüger was not to be moved by your supplications, was not frightened by your insistence, at that moment you should have retired from the scene, you should have scuttled, you should have surrendered the interests for which you are the trustees—the interests not of the nation alone, but of the empire. [Cheers and Opposition laughter.] A good deal has been said in this debate about Dutch opinion. I think the leader of the Opposition said something—I do not know whether he referred to the Colonial Office, or Sir Alfred Milner, or the Government—but he said something about the coolness between ourselves and the representatives of Dutch opinion. I know of no coolness except so far as that arises necessarily from differences of opinion. But I will say this about the Dutch. I appreciate, as every one must do, most heartily and sincerely the difficulties in which our loyal Dutch fellow-subjects have found themselves placed in this situation. [Cheers.] Their loyalty is more precious than ordinary loyalty, because of the strain upon them, because of the ties of race, and in some cases the ties of blood, which unite them with those who are now the enemies of the British Crown. I feel all that—I make all allowances for them. But I wish in return that right honorable gentlemen opposite—and the leader of the Opposition is a great offender in this respect—would not ignore the loyal British. [Cheers.] If their opinion is taken, we are told they were the authors of the raid, and, I suppose, that they would have come home to reside in Park Lane. No, Sir, those whom we have consulted, whose opinion we value, are those who are now giving of their property, giving of their children, giving their persons, in order to aid her Majesty in this conflict. [Cheers.] The strain and stress of war has been upon these men in Natal and Cape Colony, and they are bitterly injured and hurt by the neglect which is shown toward their views and by the sneers to which they are occasionally subjected. [Cheers.]

THE WAR JUST, RIGHTEOUS, NECESSARY.

"Now, Sir, I say this is my proposition. The war is a just, a righteous, and a necessary war. [Cheers, and Nationalist cries of "No, no."] The opinion of the Irish Nationalist members in this matter is nothing. [Nationalist laughter.] Their situation is exceptional, and, therefore, I do not appeal to them. I appeal to the party opposite, and I ask them do they say that this war is just, is necessary, is righteous? [Cheers and some Opposition cries of "No."] We know that they are divided. [Laughter.] I venture on the opinion that those among them—I am speaking now entirely of what I may call the British members—who take the view that the war is unjust, unrighteous, are in a majority on that side of the House. [An honorable member on the Ministerial benches: "You mean minority."] No, [Opposition cheers,] I mean a majority; and it is a thing to which I think we should not shut our eyes, and which I regard as a matter of great gravity. Sir, it is only because the majority of the Liberal Party hold that opinion that they put before the House such an amendment as this; when you deplore the want of judgment, the want of foresight, and the want of knowledge you imply, if you do not say it in so many words, that the war might have been prevented [Nationalist cheers] if those qualities had been possessed by her Majesty's Government—in the same degree in which they are possessed by the Opposition. [Laughter.] Yes, but a war that could be prevented is an unnecessary war, and I am not here to argue that an unnecessary war can ever be a just one. [Opposition cheers.] But, Sir, that being the case, I proceed to ask a question. Why have not these gentlemen who entertain these views the courage of their convictions? Why do they not vote against the war? They have no business to vote for this amendment, any one of them. [Nationalist cheers.] They should vote for the amendment of the honorable gentlemen from Ireland, which is to follow the present one; they should vote for the immediate commencement of negotiations with a view to peace. [Nationalist cheers.] That is the only consistent and logical course. Instead of which, what they are doing is to vote that this war is unjust, unrighteous, and unnecessary, and then to vote for its vigorous prosecution. [Loud cheers.]

"Well, but what about the minority, those whom I fear are a minority on the other side, those who agree with us that the war is just and was inevitable? I do not suppose that, any more than we, they thought always that the war was inevitable. I take it that, like us, having regard to what has happened, having regard to the proof, the evidence that we have been daily increasing as to the enormous preparations of the Boers, the evidence of a carefully prepared plan for the invasion of British colonies, the propaganda which we know has been going on among the Dutch subjects of her Majesty, having regard to the conduct of the negotiations, having regard to the delivery of the ultimatum, and the invasion and annexation of British territory, having regard to the terms of the manifestoes that have been issued by the two Presidents—I take it that they feel, as we feel now, that the war could not have been avoided, except by an absolute surrender on the part of Great Britain of all those things to which we attach importance. [Cheers.] Then, believing as you do that the war was inevitable, how can you vote for an amendment which says that the war ought to have been avoided? What an inconsistent position; how unworthy of those honorable and right honorable gentlemen who appear to me to be in the position of accepting something to which they are utterly opposed because they are allowed to vote for something else with which they hope to agree. A policy of that kind is said to unite the party, [Ministerial laughter;] well, it may unite the party, but it serves in the face of Europe to throw doubt upon the union of the kingdom. [Cheers.] I do not suppose that the country is at all interested in the logical position of statesmen on the other side, ["Hear, hear."] I believe, as I have already said, that the one thing which is in their minds is their desire to be assured that the war shall be vigorously prosecuted, and that the results shall be commensurate with the sacrifices which have been made. [Cheers.] We have suffered checks, we have made mistakes; I am not anxious to dispute the blame. Let the Government bear the brunt of it until, at all events, the time is come, under happier auspices, when we can see how far that blame is to be apportioned between the system and those who have to administer it. In the meantime, blame us, by all means. What is urgent is to retrieve those checks and to repair those mistakes. [Cheers.] As to what we are doing in that respect I must refer again to that admirable speech by my honorable friend the Under Secretary for War. [Cheers,] which I am glad to hear from the right honorable gentleman opposite, excited as much admiration for its manner and ability on the other side of the House as it gave pleasure to his personal and political friends on this side. ["Hear, hear."]

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NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

"If good, honest reform is intended in the affairs of the Sixty-ninth Regiment," said an officer conversant with its affairs, "the military authorities will not stop with the disbandment of Company F, commanded by Capt. Griffin, but will go further and take other heroic measures. But, mark my words, they won't do it, for political reasons. The affairs of the Sixty-ninth are virtually controlled by two well-known politicians, whose names I will not mention at this time. Through them the Colonel can have mostly anything he wants. You can't blame the Colonel for using this power, but you can blame a system which allows it. This same power was even exerted on the War Department, especially at the time the regiment was ordered home to be mustered out of the United States service during the Spanish war. The War Department issued orders the Colonel did not like. He objected. The department called him down in plain language. The Colonel appealed to the powers political and the War Department politely gave way. These are facts beyond dispute."

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The recent convention of the National Guard Association of New York was one of the most successful in its history, and the attendance was unusualy large. An officer who kept tab on the more important work of proposed amendments to the laws which govern the guard makes note of the following:

"The Code Committee recommended that Section 52 of the Military Code be amended in a way that changes the requirements of eligibility of appointees for staff officers, of officers below the grade of Brigadier General, except Judge Advocates, medical officers, veterinary surgeons, and chaplains, by requiring service of one year, instead of one year immediately preceding their appointment. The recommendation was adopted. Another recommendation which was adopted provides that Section 157 of the code be amended so as to raise the allowance for light batteries and troops from $1,500 to $2,000, and permits its expenditure for the maintenance and keep of horses owned by organizations, as well as for mounted drills and parades."

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"The committee also reported that it recommended that the association disapprove the following proposed amendments: To Section 137, 'Control of Armories,' proposing to strike out the words 'commanding an organization,' on the second and third lines of the section. Its purpose is to empower general officers and field officers of regiments and battalions composed of separate companies who occupy quarters in an armory to appoint the employes therein. Also an amendment to Section 140, (Compensation of Employes in Armories,' raising the maximum compensation of laborers in armories to $2 a day. The committee reported that it disapproved of this amendment for the reason that, in view of the constant and strenuous efforts which are continually being made to make the expenses of the maintenance of armories a State instead of a county charge, it is inadvisable to increase the expenses of such maintenance any more than is absolutely necessary. The committee also recommended that the association disapprove a proposed amendment to Section 30, increasing the number of duty Sergeants to five, and providing that the First Sergeant shall be detailed from the duty Sergeants, instead of being warranted as such.

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"The committee made an adverse report on a proposed amendment to Section 157, providing an annual allowance of $100 to each company, troop, or battery, part of a regiment, battalion, or squadron, to be used at the discretion of the commanding officer of the company, subject to the approval of the brigade commander and the Adjutant General. The report of the Code Committee finally was adopted as printed.

"A report of the Executive Committee was adopted containing an amendment to Section 2 of Article III. of the Constitution, providing for a Code Committee to be composed of one member from each brigade, one from the Naval Reserve, and one from the artillery arm of the service.

"Col. Morris of the Ninth Regiment, New York, provoked a long discussion when he moved that it was the sense of the convention that field musicians be recognized for long and faithful service on an equal basis with all other members of the Guard. The motion was lost by a vote of 42 to 46.

"A resolution was adopted that overtures be made by the National Guard Association of the State of New York to the National Guards of other States, through the Adjutant Generals of the respective States, to form a general or United States National Guard Association, to the end that the views and sentiments of the active National Guard may be represented in all inter-State conventions."

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The one hundred and fourteenth annual review of the Eighth Regiment, Col. Jarvis, will be held at the armory next Thursday night. The Eighth is the oldest regimental organization of State troops in the United States. The special features of the evening will be the shortness of the ceremonies and the length of the dancing.

Capt. George L. Wentworth has been elected Treasurer of the regiment. He has been connected with the regiment for over twenty-five years. The Board of Officers has appointed a committee to prepare engrossed resolutions to be presented to the family of the late Major Arnold. The committee consists of Lieut. Col. Ridabock, Capt. Sauvan, Capt. Melville, Sergt. Major Acker, and ex-Capt. Young. The following officers have been awarded ten-year long-service: Capt. Henry Melville, Lieut. M. G. Hatfield, Quartermaster Sergt. Wheeler, Private James F. Tracy, Private Victor Le Pointe. Eugene Mielkiewiez has been elected First Lieutenant of C. He served in the First Regiment, New York Volunteer Engineers, in the Spanish war, seeing duty in Puerto Rico. In the regimental games with Columbia College there will be a National Guard championship pursuit race for bicycle riders. The mess dinner of the officers was held last night at the Hotel Marlborough. Ex-officers of the Eighth were the only guests.

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The First Battalion of the Twelfth Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Setter, will hold a review and parade in the armory next Wednesday night. The companies composing this battalion are C. D. F. and I. The surgeons of the regiment have been very busy during the past week in examining new recruits, and have passed no less than seventy-five men. The bicycle meet of the regiment will take place next Saturday night in the armory, and a very large entry list, which includes many well-known riders, will insure some exciting sport.

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An election for a Second Lieutenant in Troop 1 of Squadron A will be held at the armory to-morrow night.

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Major Gen. Roe will review the Thirteenth Regiment on Monday evening, Feb. 26, instead of Wednesday evening, Feb. 28, as at first determined.

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The following civil officers have been elected in Company B, Twelfth Regiment, for 1900: Treasurer—First Sergt. C. M. Smith; Financial Secretary—Sergt. C. T. Ott; Recording Secretary—Private H. A. Konninger; Finance Committee—Lieut. J. M. Knapp, Corparal G. Winkler, Private H. F. Kruse; Armory Committee—Quartermaster Sergt W. J. Gilleland, Corporal J. L. Sands, Privates L. Denecke, G. Diem, J. Beierlein, R. E. A. Landauer, H. T. Holt, C. Matthias, and W. Trostel; Rifle Committee—Corporal D. J. Coughlan, Corporal H. M. Ahrens, Privates F. P. Keller, A. B. Van Heusen, and J. Alexander; Athletic Committee—Corporal Regetzki, Privates E. Alexander and O. Dooling; Membership Committee—Lieut. Benkhard, Sergts. D. W. Sands and C. T. Ott, Privates J. McCormack, Griffin, A. Nice, C. Hain, F. Groth, G. Weippert, W. Nelson, J. Weis; Recruiting Committee—Sergt. C. T. Ott, Corporal J. L. Sands, Corporal C. Matthias, Privates L. Denecke, A. P. Hassler, W. Nelson, F. P. Keller, J. Griffin, O. Dooling, and J. McCormack; Inspectors Small Arms Practice—Private A. B. Van Heusen and J. Alexander.

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The Forty-seventh Regiment, at its review by Gen. McLeer last Wednesday night, paraded two battalions with four companies in the first and five in the second, equalized into commands of sixteen files front. On the whole, the regiment made a creditable appearance, but in both the review and parade the distances were very faulty, owing to the carelessness of the guides, and the manual was somewhat ragged. The regiment is progressing, however, and should before long be fully up to its old standard. There are quite a number of vacancies among the line officers to be filled. The members of Company K have decided to hold a reception at the armory on March 14.

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In the Twenty-second Regiment, Sergt H. L. Conklin, Jr., of Company A has been appointed Battalion Sergeant Major. Second Lieut. R. W. Schussler, who was recently elected in Company A, has passed the Brigade Board. Company K will shoot in competition for the class match in the armory next Tuesday night.

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The protest in connection with the elections for field officers held in the Seventy-first Regiment entered a short time since are in the hands of the Attorney General, who will make a report of his decision to the Governor.

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In the Ninth Regiment the following battalion drills have been ordered: First Battalion, Feb. 20 and March 6; Second Battalion, Feb. 23 and March 15. Col. Morris has ordered a regimental drill for Feb. 28. Company K will elect a Second Lieutenant to-morrow night. Under the energetic recruiting methods of Lieuts. Healy and Lyon Company E is now second in membership in the regiment, being surpassed by Company G alone, and the young officers are confident of soon being at the head of the list. They have been highly complimented by Col. Morris for their energy.

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Recent promotions among non-commissioned officers of the Seventh Regiment are as follows: First Sergeants—John A. Olsen, Company G; J. Augustus Barnard, Company K; Edward C. Robinson, Company C; Sergeants—William D. Stewart, Company I; William H. Evans, Company G; Frank A. Reed, Company G; Blair S. Williams, Company K; Francis X. O'Connor, Company C; George R. Martin, Company H; Acosta Nichols, Company K; Corporals—Arthur Coppell, Company I; James S. Gross, Company B; Vernon C. Brown, Company I; Charles R. Swords, Company K; Arthur S. Walcott, Company K; Charles H. Turner, Company F; Samuel J. Mack, Company F; William N. Croxton, Company G; Bayard Dominick, Jr., Company K; Arthur Balthasar, Company C; Roger T. Dodd, Company G; Charles W. Kirby, Company E; John W. Remer, Company E.

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Ten companies of twenty file front was the parade strength of the Twenty-third Regiment at the review by Gen. Roe on Feb. 10. For the review Major Case commended the regiment, Major Stokes the First Battalion, and Capt. Wells the Second. In the evening parade Major Stokes was in command of the regiment, Capt. Wells of the First Battalion, and Capt. Silkman of the Second. The command made a very creditable display

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In the Seventy-first Regiment recruiting is fair, and particularly satisfactory in the standard of the prospective members. Corp. D. G. Wager of Company E and Corp. James M. Hutchinson of Company F have been appointed Sergeants. Company K gave a representation of camp life at an entertainment at Ebling's Casino Friday evening. Company K belonged to the Third Battalion of the Seventy-first and was commanded by Capt. Frank Keck. The quartet of Company B rendered camp songs and Fanciulli's Band played.

Among the visitors to the armory on Tuesday evening was Samuel B. Bogart, who formerly belonged to Company H. He served with the regiment in Cuba, and then joined the Thirteenth Regiment, U. S. A. He was sent to the United States with a number of insane soldiers as guard, and took occasion to visit his old comrades, by whom he was received with much warmth.

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The review of the First Naval Battalion by Adjt. Gen. E. A. Hoffman last Friday night at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory was a great success. The division showed up in good strength. The review was under the command of Lieut. Commander W. B. Franklin. It was the first review of the battalion in an armory for some nine years.

The review was followed by the presentation of expert sharpshooter, marksmen, and 100 per cent. medals, and the awarding of the Naval Brigade Prize, which was won by the following team: Lieut. R. Raynor, Ensign W. E. Carver, Ensign R. T. Maguire, Ensign R. T. Low, Boatswain's Mates H. D. Rogers and G. Lawyer, Gunner's Mate E. V. Stebbins, Gun Captains E. De Kay, E. Crawford, and M. C. Boyd, and Seamen W. J. Buzzini, H. Slack, A. E. Colegate, E. Clark, and A. B. Hubbell.

Prizes for proficiency with great guns were won by Gun Captains E. C. De Kay, M. C. Boyd, and Seaman W. J. Buzzini. Prizes for State figure of merit were won by the Second and First Divisions. The prize for proficiency in secondary battery was won for the Second Division by the following team: Gunner's Mate E. V. Stebbins, Gun Captains E. C. De Kay and E. Crawford.

The Second Division carried off the honors of the evening, winning the first prize for State figure of merit, secondary battery prize, and qualified the largest number of experts, sharpshooters, and marksmen, as well as having the largest number of men on the Naval Brigade team. Dancing followed the presentation.

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The commissioned officers of the First Naval Battalion tendered a dinner to Adjt. Gen. E. A. Hoffman on board the New Hampshire last Friday evening. Covers were laid for forty. Among the guests were Col. Story and Lieut. Col. Thurston, Col. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. Wilson of the Second Battery, Capt. Miller and Staff of the Naval Brigade, Commander Forshew and staff of the Second Battalion, and several other well-known officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia.

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Major General Roe will review the Second Battery, Brevet Major Wilson, at the armory March 15. The members of the battery will visit the Fifth Avenue Theatre tomorrow night. An elaborate vaudeville entertainment has been arranged for at the armory next Saturday night, the performers all being colored, and a cake walk will conclude the entertainment.

NINTH REGIMENT DRILLS.

The Activity of Col. Morris Causes Dissatisfaction Among Officers.

Some officers and men of the Ninth Regiment are criticising Col. William F. Morris, the commander, for his methods in conducting drills in the regiment. They assert that in endeavoring to increase the drill efficiency of the regiment Col. Morris in person has been conducting the drills of all the regimental bodies, from the Drum Corps to the Hospital Corps and the band. It is declared that he goes so far as to push officers and men into position when they do not get there fast enough.

According to competent military critics, this is just the kind of Colonel the Ninth has needed for a long time. Some of the officers, however, do not take kindly to the Colonel's plain talk, especially a few who hold their commissions by a slender thread. These consider the action of the Colonel discourteous to them.

At one of the battalion drills last week Col. Morris thought Battalion Adjutant McGrath needed a little coaching, and, rushing over to him, placed him in proper position. Accounts differ as to just how the Colonel managed this. McGrath is a small man. Some say the Adjutant was frightened by the Colonel. Others say the Colonel merely placed his hand on his shoulder to put him in place, while others say the heavy frame of the Colonel fell against the featherweight Adjutant like a battering ram. All agree, however, that the Adjutant for a brief period spun around like a top.

Col. Morris, when seen yesterday, said: "I am surprised to learn that there should be any dissatisfaction expressed at my conduct of drills, and do not know why there should be any. I have to perform my duties, and am held responsible by superior authority, and, likewise, I hold my subordinates responsible. If any officer does not like service in the Ninth, or feels unable to perform the required duties, he can always resign, but I am not aware of any one at present that feels that way. I consider the regiment in very good shape, and progressing, and that is all I care to say on the matter."

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt said: "Col. Morris is an excellent commander, and is perfectly right in calling down any officer that needs it. The days of incompetent officers in the Guard are gone. I'll have none in my brigade if I know it. I commend Col. Morris for his work."

RUSSIA'S AGGRESSIVE POLICY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES has for years possessed one characteristic which distinguishes it from any other New York paper, in the extended and thorough treatment it gives to topics which are of world-wide rather than of local interest; and the editorial page corresponds in this respect with the news columns. Of such a character was your recent editorial on "Russia in Persia," which, while not containing ideas absolutely new, was still, as a reminder, sufficiently startling when to those who are watching the signs of the times. It is astonishing how little interest seems to be taken in the ultimate object of Russia's aggressive policy. For over 200 years she has been quietly but persistently absorbing parts of Asia, until she now occupies one-third of that continent, while one-sixth of all the land of our globe belongs to the Czar. Russian advance has sometimes been checked for a short time, but never wholly stopped, and the only nation which has attempted to oppose her is England, with the short-sighted, vacillating policy and the disastrous results shown by your editorial. Besides Asia, Russia hungers for Turkey in Europe; does she also seek to devour the rest of the earth, even to our continent and Capt. Leary's kingdom? Will history repeat itself and Russia become the all-dominant Roman Empire of modern times?

Russian civilization is totally different from that of Western nations, in which the State exists for the individual; it is more akin to the civilization of Rome, where the individual existed only for the State. Russia's tenacity of purpose is also Roman, for it is easy to gather from her history that from the time of Peter the Great there has been in the mind of every successive Czar a fixed policy, each step of which has been systematically planned and carefully concealed until the time of its consummation, and has then been carried out, in spite of all opposition, by diplomacy if possible, by war if necessary; and the Russians are truly Roman in the obstinacy with which they return to the attack after each defeat, and will listen to no arrangement of which they cannot dictate the terms. And Russia's purpose itself is the same as was Rome's—world dominion—to which, with Roman forethought, she makes every square mile of added territory and all her internal improvements subservient. Her railroads are built not in the interests of commerce, but along such routes as will be most useful to the army in quickly transporting troops between strategic points. She is primarily a military nation, and her autocratic Government, while not conducive to progress, is the strongest possible for offensive warfare, which it has been said cannot be successfully carried on by a debating society. It is true that Russia has not of late been fortunate in her wars with civilized nations, but this has probably been because she has not cared to put forth her whole strength, and thus show her real purpose before the time was ripe; and by a show of yielding, she has still in time gained her end through diplomacy, the failure to gain possession of Constantinople furnishing perhaps the only exception.

But ancient Rome was overthrown by the barbarians, and there are 800,000,000 barbarians in Asia. It is true that these are now no match for a civilized nation, but that is because they are asleep and unconscious of their strength. Japan furnishes an example of the vigor which may be shown by a semi-barbarous people, which has just awakened from a restful sleep of a few centuries. Wealth and military science are the advantages of civilization, but individual fighting capacity increases in inverse ratio to the degree of restraint which civilization imposes upon the natural pugnacity of human beings. A man will overcome a boy by means of superior strength and science, as the Britons ought in the end to overcome the Boers, but the superior natural fighting ability is still with the boy and the people of inferior civilization, because the disposition and habits of both are less refined away from pure and simple human nature which prompts one to fight. Let Russia continue her aggressions until a world war ensues, and then let Asia's "teeming millions," aroused by the commotion, join in the fray when the civilized contestants are about exhausted, and the result will be chaos. And if this appears to any one like mere nonsense, let him think it over and watch and wait.

JOSEPH N. FOLWELL, Jr.
New York, Feb. 14, 1900.

MEANS TO BRING TRADE HERE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with deep interest your able editorial in to-day's issues of THE TIMES under the caption of "A Symptom of Crippled Commerce," and venture just a thought or two. The astute mind that undertook the formation of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company was in a position to clearly see and accurately gauge the causes for the decline in New York's grain export trade, and no one was better able than he to have turned the tide of that trade New Yorkward again. When a corporation with a capital of $30,000,000 is dependent very largely upon a large volume of grain trade, for it to do nothing to assure to itself an increase of that trade is the most shortsighted folly.

Had the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company constructed a capacious elevator of its own at Buffalo to handle its business, and had it constructed floating grain elevators at this port for its business to supplement its facilities, it could then, with its own fleets of canalboats, have utilized the Erie Canal and its terminals and connections for the accommodation of an increased and prosperous trade.

Had it also established a flour warehouse at Buffalo, and a similar one in New York on Manhattan Island, it could unquestionably have very largely added to the business of the company in Brooklyn. Refrigerator warehouse accommodations might well have been supplied at each end of the canal, in a modest way at the beginning, much to the ultimate profit of the company, if these were supplemented with needed accommodations of like character in canalboats. As to the refrigerator part of my suggestion, I am less insistent than as to the others, but it is worthy of thought.

I do not make these suggestions merely for the purpose of pointing out "what might have been," but more for the purpose of what may yet be. I offer them in all seriousness to the committee of bondholders of the company which is now undertaking its reorganization.

With its own grain elevator and warehouse at Buffalo, with its own elevators in this port, and with the free canal between, together with the invaluable connections of those largely interested in the affairs of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the latter may yet be made all the valuable property and more than its original projectors hoped it would be. Besides this, while thus putting its own affairs on a secure and profitable foundation, the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company is in a position to confer a boon upon New York for which commissions may have worked in vain, namely, the revival of its commerce. If it accomplishes this in even a modest degree, and solely to its own immediate profit, we may be sure the company will win and receive the hearty commendation of all of those interested in the preservation and promotion of the commercial welfare of this great port and State.

I wish to add that the institution of these supplementary aids to the facilities of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company need not and should not await the further improvement or enlargement of the Erie Canal, but should be given consideration with a view to its immediate undertaking.

A. R. SMITH.
New York, Feb. 12, 1900.

The Electrical Review.

The Electrical Review, which is issued from THE TIMES Building, presented its initial number of the New Year in new type, enlarged size, and of more attractive appearance than ever. It claims to be the pioneer electrical weekly in America; from the first it has been an excellent newspaper.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Ave., Junction Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SWISS PLUMETIS,
29 Cts. Per Yard, Instead of 65 Cts.

A large collection of Plumetis, direct from Switzerland—foreign printed as well as foreign woven and embroidered—beautiful designs and colorings, pretty and dainty effects, suggestive of Spring and Summer—regular 65 ct. goods, at **29** cts. per yard. A very rare opportunity.

Special Counter, near main aisle.

Fancy Silk Specials.

Regence Satin Travers, and other fancy Silks, in all the evening shades of lavender, helio, maize, reseda, Nile, corn, cream, pink, fuschia, silver and turquoise—especially suitable for Waists and Spring dresses, **65** cts. per yard; value $1.00.

75 Ct. Henrietta for 58 Cts.

All wool Henriettas, 45 inches wide, in every desirable coloring, including evening shades. This material is particularly fashionable now, and the beautiful tints it is dyed in make it an ideal fabric for the style of frocks now in vogue for house or street wear.

A Black Goods Bargain.

One case of all wool English Rain Serge, extra heavy weight, strong and warranted to wear well, regular 75 cts. goods, at **55** cts. per yard.

Rare Lining Offer.

Five cases of Black Percaline, 38 inches wide, full beetle finish, very fine, usually sells at 20 cts., reduced to **12** cts. per yard.

Scotch Flannel.
40 Ct. Quality for 25 Cts.

2,000 yards of Scotch Flannel—ordered by us before the advance in wool—a favorite material for shirt waists, wrappers, dressing sacques, house robes and children's school dresses, also men's outing shirts and pajamas—all warranted fast colors—at **25 cts.** per yard instead of 40 cts.

Main Floor, center aisle.

Ladies' Suits for Monday.

Suits of black Cheviot and gray, brown and blue Homespun—fly front jacket, silk lined skirt, inverted or box pleat, percaline lined—**$10** instead of $17.50.

Homespun Suits, extra fine material, gray, brown, blue and black—tight-fitting or fly front jacket, Taffeta lined, and skirt with inverted pleat. Percaline lined—**$15** instead of $25.

Also a special lot of Ladies' Jackets, were $20 to $25, reduced to **$10.**

Black Satin and colored Taffeta Waists, **$2.50** to **$6.50**; were $7.50 to $16.50.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

Rare Values in Dress Skirts.
A Saving of 25 to 33 1-3 per cent.

We place on sale to-morrow 2,000 Dress Skirts representing the latest fashions at prices from a quarter to a third less than they will command in a few weeks. There is not a new idea in skirt making that is not introduced in the collection and the Skirts are well tailored and finished in an up-to-date manner. The materials are pebble cheviots, diagonal tailor serges, venetian cloths, black broadcloth and taffeta silks. We cannot describe them all, space forbids, but we list a few:

Spring weight Pebble Cheviot Skirt, percaline lined, single box plaited back, tailor stitched seams.....$8.50

Fine black Cheviot Skirt, single box plait in back, black taffeta lined, velvet bound $9.95

Black taffeta Skirt, applique front and back of black cloth, percaline lined, single box plaited back, velvet bound $7.95

Black taffeta Skirt, trimmed with nine rows of shirred ribbon, lined with mercerized percaline $13.50

Black taffeta Skirt, trimmed with 3 inch ruffle down front and around flounce; flounce of knife pleated silk taffeta, 9 inches deep, lined with mercerized percaline $17.75

Diagonal cheviot, single box plaited back, percaline lined, velvet bound....$2.95

Skirt of black cheviot, single box plait in back, 3 rows of stitched taffeta around bottom, percaline lined and velvet bound $3.95

Black Venetian cloth Skirt, single box plaited back, percaline lined, velvet bound $3.95

Fine black cheviot Skirt, percaline lined with the new fan back, tight at the waist and four plaits rolled, forming a fan, stitched seams, velvet bound.$5.50

Ladies' broadcloth Skirt, single box plaited back, tailor stitched seam in front, percaline lined and velvet bound.$4.95

Black Broadcloth Skirt, fan back, appliqued taffeta down front, percaline lined, velvet bound.....$5.75

Skirt of ladies' cloth, single box plaited back, appliqued back and front of black taffeta, percaline lined, velvet bound $6.50

Black Broadcloth Skirt, single box plaited back, with the new plaited effect from the knee down, stitched seams, percaline lined and velvet bound.$6.50

More of the Hosiery Sale.

The sale of Hosiery for Men, Women and Children still goes on. It has been a great sale, even exceeding our own large expectations; but we had bought so largely that the tremendous selling could not consume our stock.

Prices have been so low that the thought of a sale of odds and ends—broken sizes—might have been justified. But that's a mistake.

This is a great stock and the prices are low simply because our contracts were made long ago before values went up, and the benefit is yours as well as ours.

Here is to-morrow's list:

Women's Stockings.

Women's fast black cotton Stockings, double heel, sole and toe.....12c

Women's fast black and split sole cotton, also black lisle threads, also a very fine quality tan and slate cotton.....18c

Women's fast black and split sole cotton, also plain Richelieu and fancy ribbed lisle thread Stockings.....24c

Women's fast black openwork and lace ankle lisle thread Stockings.....39c

Children's Stockings.

Children's fast black ribbed cotton Stockings, double knee, sole and toe.....9c

Children's fast black fine ribbed cotton Stockings, double knee, heel and toe, 2 pairs for 25c

Children's fast black ribbed and plain cotton Stockings, double knee, heel and toe 18c

Men's Socks.

Men's fast black cotton Socks, double heel, sole and toe.....9c

Men's natural wool, also black and split sole cotton Socks, double heel and toe, 15c

Men's fast black and split sole cotton Socks, double sole, heel and toe....18c

Main, front, right.

Unexcelled Upholstery Values.

Large saving on seasonable goods is the order of the day in our upholstery store, and the items listed below are in almost every case priced under present manufacturer's cost.

Lace Curtains.

300 pairs of white Nottingham Lace Curtains at less than manufacturers' prices, reproductions of Renaissance, Tamboured and Brussels Curtains,
$3.25 quality, at.....$2.24 pair
$2.25 quality, at.....$1.59 pair

Colored Cross Striped Curtains.

Colored cross striped snow flake Curtains for door and window curtains, special, $1.19 pair

Ruffled Curtains.

600 pairs Ruffled Curtains, excellent effects for cottage or French sash curtain use. This line of Curtains are all very special values.
White striped Scrim Ruffled Curtains, 36 inch wide and 3 yards long..49c. pair
White plain Swiss Ruffled Curtains, 10 inches wide and 3 yards long.59c. pair
Colored figured Ruffled Curtains, assorted colors, new, effective designs, 40 inches wide and 3 yards long.....69c. pair

Heavy Curtains or Portieres.

Heavy cotton derby Curtains for portieres or windows, heavy throw over fringe—good designs, assorted colors, $3.50 quality, at.....$2.48 pair

Sofa Cushions.

Sofa Cushions covered with damasks, $2.75 quality, at.....$1.69 each

Furniture Covering.

Fine assortment of 50 inch imported Furniture Coverings, in cotton, cotton and silk, and all silk damask, at less than manufacturer's prices.
Tapestries, value $1.50, at.....74c. yd
Tapestries, value $2.00, at.....98c. yd
Tapestries, value $3.50, at.....$1.49 yd
50 inch American made silk repp ground Tapestry, with chintz designs, in assorted colors, excellent for wear and very effective, $2.25 quality, at $1.79 a yd
A variety of Squares for chair seats and pillow tops, excellent value, at 10c., 19c., 29c., 39c., 49c. each
200 doz. of fine Opaque Window shades, with imported lace trimming, on spring rollers, assorted tints, size 36 inch by 72 inch, ready to hang, 60c. quality, at 29c. each

Oriental Art Rooms.

A variety of cozy corner materials at greatly reduced prices.
Silk Phulkaries Curtains, $13.50 quality, at .....$9.48 each
Gagra Skirts with glass ornaments worked with silk, $6.50 quality, at $3.98 each
Punjab Print and Merut Curtains that were $3.50 and $4.00 each, go at $1.19 each

Third floor, front.

GOOD NEWS IN SHOES.
WOMEN'S OXFORD TIES.

Two unusual Shoe offers in the Shoe Store to-morrow, one for men, the other for women. Specials from a Shoe Store that cover every range of leather footgear that is as perfect as it is possible to make it.

The women's opportunity is concerned with a thousand pairs of new Spring style Oxfords. They are made of black vici kid; with welted, extension soles, military heels and kid or patent leather tips. Medium round toe last, the sort that's sensible as well as fashionable, in sizes 2½ to 8, widths AA to E, a regular $2.50 tie, for.$1.85

MEN'S SHOES, $1.48.

The Men's Shoe chance involves 250 pairs of tan and black Shoes from our regular $2.50 to $3.50 lines. The sizes are broken; that's why prices are cut. About two-thirds of the Shoes are tans of medium weight. The black Shoes are heavy, almost all of them calf lined, with extension soles. All sizes in the lot, but not all sizes in any one style. All widths from A to E . . $1.48

Second floor, New Building.

Silk Petticoats.

50 Silk Petticoats, made of one of the best grades of changeable and plain silks, with Spanish flounce having nine rows of cords $3.98

Petticoats made of imported mercerized sateen with graduated accordion plaited ruffle, honeycomb effect, finished with ruching, in all the new Spring shades, value $4.00, at. . . $2.98

Second floor.

MANY PRETTY RIBBONS.

Our ribbon news is never dull reading and this week the story from the Ribbon Store tells of particularly good values.

Novelty Ribbons, 1¼ inches wide, in two patterns. One is a corded taffeta and the other a taffeta and gauze effect in several color combinations. They're very pretty and useful as neck and hair ribbons. Half priced, at 5c. a yard

Black Taffeta Ribbon, very fine quality, with double rows of hemstitching on each edge; 3⅛ and 3⅝ inches wide, a third under value, at 19c. and 25c. a yard

Two handsome patterns of imported Novelty Ribbons. One is a combination of taffeta and satin in stripe effects, with hemstitched edge. The other is all taffeta with a crinkled stripe a half inch wide on each edge and hemstitching on each side of the stripes. Both are the soft, lustrous kind now in vogue. 29c. a yard

A splendid quality of Mousseline Taffeta, six inches wide, in all the staple colors, plenty of white and cream among them, is to go at half price because of a slight imperfection that no one but a critic and expert could detect...29c. a yard

Last on the list for to-morrow comes the new weave, "Taffeta Regence," 5 inches wide, in a full assortment of staple and fancy shades, including the new pastel colorings. You can find it nowhere else in Brooklyn. Here at 29c. a yard

Main, centre, left.

SATIN PULLEY BELTS.

The Pulley Belt is the popular belt nowadays, and these of black satin are more than ordinarily attractive. Mounted with steel, gilt and oxidized buckles, bodice shaped in the back, in a large variety of designs. They are excellent value at 94c. To-morrow they will be marked . . . . . 47c.

Main floor, front.

SPORTING GOODS.

An Important Improvement

in Dunlop Tires has been made. It consists of a flap of fabric fastened to one edge of the outer cover. When the tire is in position this flap extends across the rim, affording an artificial bed in which the tube may lie without danger of being punctured by protruding spoke ends.

Over 100 manufacturers are supplying Dunlop Tires on their wheels—certainly a strong endorsement.

Booklet of any dealer or of us.

The American Dunlop Tire Co.,
Bellaville, N. J. Chicago, Ill
Distributors for New York City.
C. B. BARKER & CO.

The World's Greatest Musicians Use the

WISSNER

PIANOS—indorse them and express a decided preference for them.

Sold on conditions to meet the most prudent buyers.

A few Wissner Upright and Grand Pianos, slightly used, At reductions.

27 Second Hand

UPRIGHT PIANOS

Mostly Good Makers,
$85 to $145.

A Few Uprights of Unknown Makes . . . $65
Full Size Square, $45 up.

The Famous

LECKERLING PIANOS

ON EASY PAYMENTS.

BROOKLYN: Fulton & Flatbush Ave.
JERSEY CITY: 80 Montgomery St.
NEW YORK: 25 East 14th St.
NEWARK: 611 Broad St.

Special Repair Department at Our Factories: 1068 to 1088 Atlantic Ave.

OPEN EVENINGS.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.
J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613 Main.
This advertisement appears Sundays only.

His Masterpiece.

Visitor—Oh, what a lovely carpet! Was it expensive?

Mrs. Newrich—Yes, indeed! It is the finest Mr. Brussels ever wove.—Chicago News.

CAMERA SEASON COMING.

We have a surprise in store for those who wish to have a camera at very low cost.

We have just received a shipment of Eastman Cameras at the unprecedented price of $1.00, so that every father can make his boy happy at small expense.

The films will be furnished at the very low cost of 15c. per dozen.

We can supply everything photographic and at prices which will satisfy you.

We are most conveniently located for all amateur photographers and are glad to give them any assistance which expert knowledge can suggest.

Scientific developing and artistic printing are the essential qualities of photographic success.

We will do the work for you in a manner which will command admiration.

LEMAIRE OPERA AND FIELD GLASSES.

We submit prices which will appeal to all buyers and cordially invite examination of the goods.

Mounted in Pearl, Dresden, Aluminum and Black Leather, with or without handles.
$3.00, formerly $5.00. 9.00, formerly 16.00.
4.50, formerly 8.00. 25.00, formerly 40.00.
6.00, formerly 10.00. 40.00, formerly 75.00.
60.00, formerly 90.00.
STERLING AND OXIDIZED SILVER LORGNETTES.
$3.50, formerly $6.00. 6.00, formerly 10.00.
5.00, formerly 9.00. 7.50, formerly 12.00.
10.00, formerly 15.00.
SOLID 14K. GOLD LORGNETTES.
$30.00, formerly $45.00. 35.00, formerly 50.00.
37.50, formerly 55.00.

CORRECT EYESIGHT INSURED.

The Lens-Locked Screw is one of the most popular successes in optical work.

It makes the eyeglass absolutely firm and imparts great comfort and correct vision.

We can adjust the Lens-Locked Screw to any pair of eyeglasses at very moderate cost; no extra charge made when we adjust them to a new pair of eyeglasses.

W. T. Georgen
OPTICIAN,
32 EAST 23D ST., N. Y.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—30 bright young girls to learn flowermaking; $3 per week paid until proficient. La Vake, Haskell & Co., 747 Broadway.

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced nurse, American or English preferred, to take charge of a child nine months old. Apply Tuesday morning between 10 and 12 o'clock at 993 5th Av.

WANTED—Women to do plain sewing at home; $1.50 per day; four months' work guaranteed; send stamped, addressed envelope for particulars. R. W. Hutton & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—50 experienced rose and flower makers; steady position; good wages. La Vake, Haskell & Co., 747 Broadway.

WANTED—A first-class waitress; must have personal references. Call, Monday, between 10:30 and 12:30 P. M., at 13 East 71st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—In an optical factory, a competent foreman to take entire charge of rimless eyeglass department; must be thoroughly qualified in the working of gold and gold filled materials, and accustomed to the use of modern materials, methods. Answer, giving experience, age and references, U. S., Box 151, Times.

WANTED—First-class specialty salesman; must be well recommended. Inquire 142 Chambers St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress; city or country. 146 E. 43d St.; no cards.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook; private family; best city references. K. M., Box 2, 530 6th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker wants work by the day; $2; perfect fitter; fancy waist remodeling; street, evening gowns; newest skirts. 980 6th Av., third flat.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—As visiting governess or companion; by refined German lady; experienced vocal and piano teacher; also French; best references. 331 West 51st St.

GOVERNESS.—Speaks fluently French, German, and English; to children. G. G. D., 223 E. 79th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By French person as kitchenmaid in restaurant or hotel; sleep home; good references. K., 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid; hairdresser and dressmaker; all kinds of family sewing; in Christian family; highest references. H. H., Box 357, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—Or assist with light chamberwork; best city reference from last employer. M. L., Box 351, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Protestant girl as maid and seamstress; best city references. 301 West 44th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French seamstress; good dressmaker; out by the day; good references. K. A., 177 West 26th St.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG WIDOW WOMAN SPEAKING SEVeral languages, from Paris, wishes to go abroad in Miss Ward's with a family; best city references; no salary; no seasickness. C. A., 111 E. 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—first-class; Swiss; single; willing and obliging; last employer may be seen; good references. Herman, 36 Johnson Av., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—Swiss; first-class in every respect; single; last employer can be seen. Butler, 203 East 48th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Medium size; single; English; age 32; disengaged through employer disposing of horses; 12 years' excellent city reference; willing and obliging. J. D., 300 West 22d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—I am open for an engagement March 1; have had a large experience; can come well recommended from my present employer, whom I have served for ten years. Elliott, 54 Dey St.

GARDENER.—By a Sotchman; married; no small children; thoroughly understands all branches of the business; good reference. P. O. Box 190, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

GARDENER.—On gentleman's place; greenhouses, gardening, farming stock; English; married; good references. R. K., Babylon, L. I.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—As second man where three are kept; age, 28; height, 5 feet 10; thorough English trained; two years' reference from Boston family. A. H. R., Box 133 Times Office.

Miscellaneous.

SWISS-FRENCH IN PRIVATE FAMILY; BEST references. Mrs. Francfort, 352 7th Av.

YOUNG IRISHMAN WISHES POSITION IN private family; can milk and drive; single; good reference from England. J. Hughes, 256 East 80th St.

YOUNG COUPLE; GARDENER, USEFUL MAN; wife chambermaid, good seamstress; best references. A., 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

YOUNG MAN WISHES SITUATION IN OFfice; can use typewriter; best reference; $6. D. C., Box 161, Times Office.

YOUNG MAN, AMERICAN, WOULD LIKE position at anything. William McClaverty, 90 Madison St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 346 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

CORNELL CREW PROSPECTS.

Training at Ithaca Has Been More Rigorous Than in Several Years —Forty Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Feb. 17.—Cornell called out her crew candidates earlier and the training has been carried on with more rigor this Winter than for several seasons. The navy authorities at Ithaca are beginning to appreciate the fact that Cornell's long series of victories at Poughkeepsie, Saratoga, and New London previous to 1898 will not maintain her reputation forever if an occasional victory is not thrown in to refresh the memories of her enemies.

Freshman candidates have usually been called for at the close of the Christmas recess and put to work to learn the rudiments of the Courtney stroke. This year, however, the most promising freshmen have had the advantage of three months' experience on the water. This not only gives the youngsters a great start, but it leaves the "Old Man" comparatively free to devote his attention to the 'Varsity boats. Candidates for the latter were called out Jan. 15, nearly a month sooner than has been customary. It was felt that last year's crew was not trained up to the strain of a hard four-mile race, and Courtney proposes to leave no stone unturned this Spring in his efforts to correct the error.

There are about forty candidates for the 'Varsity boat, and the 130 freshmen that started out have been cut down half. While a slight drawback to the work of the crews has occurred in the illness of Courtney, Capt. Dalzell has kept the men steadily at work. He has been assisted by "Freddy" Colson, who steered many Cornell crews to victory.

There are three places in this year's 'Varsity crew left vacant by the graduation of the class of '99, and there should be little doubt of their being satisfactorily filled from a choice of thirty-odd candidates. The boat will probably be stroked again by Robbins, 1901, who can set a good pace and an even stroke. None of the blame attaching to last June's defeat is attributed to Robbins, but rather to two of the men behind him, who gave out in trying to follow the pace the little stroke was obliged to set in order to keep up with the six-footers from Wisconsin.

Francis, 1902, who stroked the freshman boat to victory at Poughkeepsie last Spring, is perhaps the most likely of the new 'Varsity candidates. He is at present stroking the 1902 combination, which is rowing intact as a second 'Varsity boat, and will be used with little, if any, change, to row Pennsylvania in the second crew race at Philadelphia on Decoration Day. There is nothing in the agreement between Cornell and Pennsylvania which will prevent Francis from being put into the 'Varsity boat after his race at Philadelphia.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

The Nine to Meet Larger Colleges—Track and Gymnastic Teams.

The New York University baseball team will this year meet Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Columbia, and a number of the other large colleges. The candidates have already begun to practice in the gymnasium.

The track team will also be active this season, and the men are training hard for the contests. Manager MacCracken has announced the following dates:

Feb. 21—Fourth all-round preliminary contest.
March 8—Fifth all-round preliminary contest.
March 10—Thirteenth Regiment relay races.
March 14—Sixth all-round preliminary contest.
March 30—Final all-round championship contest.
April 28—Philadelphia relay races.
May 5—Dual meet with Lehigh University at South Bethlehem.
May 12—Dual meet with Hamilton College at Clinton, N. Y.
May 19—Dual meet with Lafayette College at Easton.
May 26—Intercollegiate games.

Manager De La Mater of the gymnastic team has completed arrangements for a dual meet with Lafayette College at Easton on March 3. The other dates are:

March 9—Dual meet with Lehigh University at University Heights.
March 23—Intercollegiate contest.
March 30—All-round college championship.

The team will also give an exhibition at the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn next month.

The hockey team has shown great improvement and is expected to make an even better showing during the remainder of the season. The personnel of the team is: Capt. McClintock, Murray, Kahrs, and Oates, forwards; Eston, cover point; Adey, point, and Heath, goal.

THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

Drills by Sailors and Competitions in Signal Service Work.

Rapid progress is being made in the preparations for the annual military tournament, to be held at the Madison Square Garden during the week beginning March 26, under the direction of the Military Athletic League. There will be the usual cavalry and infantry exhibitions and drills by sailors from the warships, and a competition in Signal Service work between two rival corps will be features of the tournament. Athletic contests will precede the military exhibitions every evening, and matinées, which will be exclusively military, have been arranged for Wednesday and Saturday, under the direction of a special committee, composed of Gen. George Moore Smith, Major David Wilson, and Thomas S. Brennan.

The tournament will open with a review by Gov. Roosevelt, and on the different evenings the troops, it is expected, will be reviewed by Admiral Dewey, Gen. Miles, and Gen. Merritt. Many of the officers who took part in the former tournaments are now in service in the Philippines and Puerto Rico, but others have been found to take their places. All entries for athletic contests must be in the hands of Capt. J. J. Dixon, at the Second Battery Armory, by March 17 to be considered.

PHILADELPHIA IS READY.

Backers of New Baseball Association Willing to Come In.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The promoters of the proposed American Association baseball club in this city to-day received a dispatch from Capt. Anson in response to the one sent him to Chicago last night, in which the Philadelphia representatives stated that McGraw had acted hastily and that this city was prepared to furnish $40,000 to prepare the way for association baseball in this city.

Anson's dispatch to-day stated that if such was the case to forward $5,000 at once to Secretary-Treasurer Peterson. This, the local managers say they will not do until the Circuit Committee, which was appointed to secure the eighth club, has reported to that effect, and they wired Anson accordingly.

Under the terms proposed at the Chicago meeting of all the association representatives, the individual cities were given nine days in which to deposit the $5,000, and six of these days were given to the Circuit Committee to secure the eighth city. The nine days do not expire until next Thursday, and the representatives from this city announce that if the Circuit Committee reports to-day or any other day that the eighth club has been secured this city's $5,000 will be forthcoming.

Woman Buys a Baseball Franchise.

DETROIT, Feb. 17.—Mrs. Mary Hamilton Vanderbeck, divorced wife of the owner of the Detroit franchise in the American League, this afternoon became owner of the baseball properties at Bennett Park and the club's franchise. Mrs. Vanderbeck bought in the property at a sale held to satisfy the divorce decree against Vanderbeck, which included an order for payment of alimony amounting, with costs, to $8,000. Her bid was $9,500. It is not yet known who will manage the club. President Johnson was present at the sale.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—Tanfaran results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; purse. Boundlee, 107 pounds, (Bullman,) 2 to 5, won; Gusto, 107, (Vittatoe,) 20 to 1, second; Mountebank, 104, (Morgan,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Tamale, For Freedom, and The Scot also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a furlong; selling; hurdle. Lomo, 147 pounds, (Dingley,) 4 to 1, won; Durwad, 140, (Johnson,) 30 to 1, second; Rio Chico, 133, (Glover,) 6 to 5, third. Time—2:06. Iidra, Monita, Reno, and Granger also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a half; selling. Tom Calvert, 101 pounds, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, won; Tom Cromwell, 105, (Vittatoe,) 12 to 1, second; Cora, 100, (Henry,) 7 to 1, third. Time—2:37. Sardonic, the 1 to 4 favorite, left at the post.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; handicap. Geyser, 121 pounds, (Spencer,) even; won; Zoroaster, 115, (Henry,) 7 to 5, second; Advance Guard, 107, (Spencer,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:47¼. Dr. Sheppard and Malay also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Peace, 105 pounds, (Henry,) 6 to 5, won; Afghan, 107, (Spencer,) 6 to 1, second; Merry Boy, 111, (Buchanan,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:17. St. Cuthbert, Gold Baron, and Matt Hogan also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; purse. Hard Knot, 107 pounds, (Hennessy,) 2 to 1, won; Moscorito, 106, (Bullman,) even, second; Morinel, Sallie Goodwin, Musculado, and Polka also ran.

AQUATIC SPORTS ARRANGED.

Events Scheduled for the Sportsman's Show at Madison Square Garden Next Month.

Aquatic sports in the Sportsman's Show will attract a greater amount of interest this year than ever before, and Madison Square Garden from March 1 to 17 will be the Mecca toward which all the ambitious aspirants for natatorial laureis will make pilgrimages. Water polo will be a feature, and the crack Duquesne team from Pittsburg, who won this tournament last season, will again compete. The men are already in training, and a letter received by a well known athlete a few days ago states that their team will be stronger than ever. The stellar game of the series will be when the Duquesne and Homestead teams, both of Pittsburg, come together. Local teams will represent the New York and Knickerbocker Athletic Clubs, and several of the boat clubs along the Harlem River.

The programme of swimming events has been arranged by William B. Curtis, ycleptt "Father Bill" by the younger generation of athletes and he will officiate as referee in the various events. The principal competitions will be as follows:

Thursday, March 1.—Fifty-yard race, open only to pupils in schools which are members of the New York and Long Island Interscholastic Athletic Associations; fifty-yard candle race and water polo, open only to teams from recognized boat clubs, (trial bouts.)

Friday, March 2.—Fifty-yard race, open only to pupils in the public schools of Greater New York; water polo continued and fifty-yard tub race.

Saturday, March 3.—100-yard race, open only to Police Department, Fire Department, and employes of the Post Office in Greater New York; twenty-five-yard race, with feet and hands tied, and water polo, (final bouts.)

Monday, March 5.—400-yard race, championship of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, (trial heats;) swimming on back and water polo, championship of the Metropolitan Association, (trial bouts.)

Tuesday, March 6.—Twenty-five-yard race, championship of the Metropolitan Association; final heat in 440-yard race, and relay race, championship of the Metropolitan Association, (trial heats.)

Wednesday, March 7.—200-yard race, championship of the Metropolitan Association; relay race, open only to teams of American colleges and universities, (trial heats;) water polo, (final bouts.)

Thursday, March 8.—Fifty-yard race, championship of the Metropolitan Association; water polo, open to teams of American colleges and universities, (trial bouts;) fifty-yard night shirt and cigar race.

Friday, March 9.—150-yard race, championship of the Metropolitan Association; diving, championship of the Metropolitan Association; relay race, (final heat.)

Saturday, March 10.—100-yard race, championship of the Metropolitan Association; fifty-yard, egg and spoon race; water polo, (final bout.)

Monday, March 12—Half-mile championship of America, trial heats; relay race, open to teams from all colleges, universities, athletic and boat clubs; 50 yards, novices; 75 yards, hurdle race.

Tuesday, March 13—Fifty yards, championship of America; half-mile, final heat; 150 yards, apple race; relay race, final heats.

Wednesday, March 14—Quarter-mile, championship of America, trial heats; 50 yards, swimming on back; 50 yards, silk hat and umbrella race; relay race, heats for second prize, if necessary.

Thursday, March 15—Water polo, open to teams of all colleges, universities, amateur athletic and boat clubs; 75 yards, championship of America; plunging, championship of America; quarter-mile race, (final heat.)

Friday, March 16—220 yards, championship of America; 50 yards, clothes race; water polo, final heat, and 75-yard race for novices.

Saturday, March 17—125 yards, championship of America; water polo, games for second place if necessary; 100 yards, for all who have competed and won no prize in this show.

In addition to the above competitions there will be exhibitions of fencing, swimming, and diving by experts every afternoon and evening. The tank this year will be in the same place as last year, but its borders will be strewn with leaves, and the effect will be that of the natural borders of a lake.

Indians at Sportsman's Shows.

An attraction at the Sportsman's Fair, which will open in Boston on Wednesday, will be a company of Iroquois Indians, who will later appear at the Sportsman's Show in this city. These Indians will start from Montreal to-morrow, and will be in charge of L. O. Armstrong, head of the sporting department of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Most of the Indians are from the reservation at Caughnawaga, but among the others will be Chief Bugwujiinene and two sons, Ojibeways; Chief Bezildon and one Indian of the Algonquins, the Commandant of the Nipissings and his wife, and Assalama Gaulkeya, with his wife and two sons, representing the Milicetes of New Brunswick.

LACROSSE GROWS IN FAVOR.

The Game Being Taken Up by Many Colleges and Athletic Clubs.

The Canadian game of lacrosse is growing in favor in this country, and the sport is being taken up by many of the colleges and athletic clubs. When the game was first introduced it became quite popular in New York and Philadelphia. Some of the rich clubs imported Canadian players. It was declared when this was resorted to that a few Canadians on a team would have taught the game to Americans, and thus raised the standard of the sport, but the all-Canadian teams defeated the Americans so easily that interest declined.

The game, however, is now developing on National lines, since it has been taken up by the best sportsmen in the country. The Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association was first organized with Johns Hopkins University, Lehigh University, Swartmore College, Stevens Institute, and Rutgers College as members. During the past two years, however, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Cornell Universities have taken up the game, and this year will have strong teams in the field.

Lacrosse is played in the Spring and early Summer, and among college men will fill a want among those who are not good ball players or track athletes. The playing rules are brief. Eleven men compose a team, and the object of the game is to throw the ball between goal posts at the end of the field. Each player is armed with a stick shaped something like an elongated tennis racket. A small rubber ball is used, which with practice can be thrown 100 yards by a player. There is no offside rule in the game, such as in hockey. This makes the play very complicated at times. Each man has a certain position to play and an opponent to watch and play against. The remarkable speed and accuracy with which the ball can be thrown and the importance of having a team of good runners make the game interesting to watch, particularly during close plays and mix-ups. There is an ever-changing scene of action because of the distance the ball can be thrown.

George W. Orton, the Canadian expert, says about the game:

"The requirements of the game develop speed of eye and hand, mental activity, and the courage so necessary in life. Football is well known to all lovers of American sports, but lacrosse is not. Lacrosse and hockey, the two Canadian games, are both gaining ground in this country. Football players will find the same elements in lacrosse as are to be found in football. I predict that in the near future the college enthusiast will be absorbed in football during the Fall, hockey during the Winter, and lacrosse in the Spring and early Summer."

Columbia's Lacrosse Team.

The Columbia University lacrosse team has been organized and has gone into training. There is considerable good material from which to draw and the team is expected to be a strong one. The more promising candidates are Burt, Bandler, Brower, Bigelow, Baldwin, Covert, Gierschen, Caldwell, Lindsay, Boyd, Koffka, Eyer, Morrison, De la Fuenti, Strothmeyer, Schrimper, Hays, Hoguet, Peckard, O'Dwyer, Gunther, C. C. Smith, Schererin, Wells, Neidlinger, Rosenblatt, Hutton, Morrill, Coggesshall, Stewart, and Goodman. The following schedule has been arranged by Manager Dickinson: April 21, Johns Hopkins; May 5, Hobart; May 6, Cornell; May 12, University of Pennsylvania, and May 19, Harvard.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLISTS.

The League of American Wheelmen, at its annual meeting in Philadelphia by an almost unanimous vote decided to give up its control of racing, and the league will now turn its entire attention to regaining its lost membership, which decreased nearly 50,000 during the past fourteen months because the control of racing was not abolished. It only required about five minutes to accomplish the task of wiping out the racing question. This leaves the National Cycling Association the controlling power over racing, which it has shown itself to be capable of handling.

***

The unanimous election of Conway W. Sams of Baltimore as President of the League of American Wheelmen was not unexpected. Mr. Sams stepped into the field only after George R. Bidwell, Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, had declined to run for office. The new President has always been opposed to racing, and his views on wheelmen's rights and good roads received the hearty support of the delegates at the meeting. The present officials of the league will start out at once to build up the organization by taking up the important legislation at hand, that of good roads and sidepaths and other wheelmen's rights.

At the meeting a resolution was passed and a committee appointed to bring about the passage of the $5,000,000 appropriation bill for good roads, which has been presented by Senator Penrose and Congressman Graham.

***

The American Bicycle Company has made plans for the erection of a bicycle building at the Paris Exposition. It will be devoted to the exhibition of American machines. About 200 models will be shown. Among the special features will be an exhibition showing various parts at different stages of their production, and the operations through which they pass before they are completed and ready for assembling into the bicycle.

***

A Chicago man is working on two new tires that will attract attention if his latest device can be brought to a practical test. His plan is to prevent a total collapse of the tire in cases of punctures. In one tire air pockets are arranged on each side; in the other three small inner tubes are arranged within the tire; each is independent of the other, and it is claimed that a puncture in one will not affect the others.

***

On Washington's Birthday many of the cycle dealers will furnish music and refreshments. One dealer has decided to have "Charley" Murphy ride exhibitions on the home trainer during the day. In some cases souvenirs will be given. All will have experts on hand to explain the construction of the various models. Indeed, every dealer will have his own bicycle show.

***

American bicycle racers who are going abroad this year to compete at the Paris Exposition will, according to Arthur A. Zimmerman, the former champion, find the game a hard one. He says that there will be so many entries in the various events that five and six heats in a single race will have to be ridden by each rider. "I do not believe," says Zimmerman, "that other than the best riders should go abroad for any class of races, and I would advise all to remain in America until a few weeks before the international championships, so that they will arrive just in time for the races, stay over the exposition races in September, and then return to America."

BASEBALL NOTES.

Whatever doubt there was about the reduction of the circuit of the National League and American Baseball Clubs to eight cities has in a measure been removed by the action of the Washington Clubs in selling eight of its best players to other teams in the League. It is pointed out by other club owners that J. Earl Wagner, President of the Washington Club, would not take the chance of bringing down the wrath of the Washington enthusiasts by selling the team's best players unless he were assured that there was to be no League club in Washington.

The League does not now expect any trouble with the Baltimore Club, and the latter is expected to comply with the League's desire to take a franchise in the Eastern League. Washington is also booked to take a franchise in the Eastern League.

With an eight-club circuit now almost an assured fact, it is not likely that the Circuit Committee will hold a special meeting this week, as was expected. The National League will as usual hold its Spring, or schedule, meeting the latter part of this month. The Circuit Committee, which has practically completed its work, will meet the day before, and everything will be adjusted without much delay.

***

Of the Washington players disposed of Boston secured "Buck" Freeman, the champion home-run hitter of the League, and Pitcher Dineen. Second Baseman Padden and Outfielder Slagle will become members of the Chicago team. John O'Brien has been sold to St. Louis, and McGann, the big first baseman, will play with the Pittsburgs. According to reports from Washington "Win." Mercer will wear a New York uniform. The Washington Club must have realized a handsome sum through the sale of these players. Some place the figure at $25,000. It is not definitely known whether the League will pay the Washington Club to withdraw, but even if this is not done the club by securing a franchise in another league free of charge has, taken all together, done better than it could have expected had the League offered a price for the players and franchise.

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Now that McGraw of Baltimore has declared himself out of the new association scheme, there is every reason to believe that this latest league is a myth after all. As was expected, the necessary capital failed to materialize among the organizers of the new association. McGraw has signified his intention to sign with the Baltimore Club, but some stipulations must be made or the best third baseman that ever played baseball will not sign. McGraw will not play anywhere else but in Baltimore. This much he has declared time and time again, and he means it, too, apparently.

If the Baltimore Club enters the Eastern League, McGraw would be the right man to take charge of such a team. His ability to build up a team would enable him to take a lot of minor league players and develop a strong Eastern League team. The best of the present Baltimore players are booked to be sold when the eight-club circuit is completed, and, as in the case of the Washirgton Club, the Baltimore Club could easily realize $25,000 through the sale of these players, and then secure a franchise in the Eastern League for the asking of it. The latter is worth, according to estimates by baseball men, about $15,000.

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"Gene" De Montreville, the Baltimore second baseman, made a statement a few days ago that is regarded as another strong tip that the National League Circuit will be reduced to eight clubs. In the contract signed by De Montreville is a clause that he consents to be transferred to the Brooklyn Club in case the Baltimore Club is dropped. This is taken to mean that De Montreville will play second or third base in Brooklyn this season, probably third base in place of Casey.

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A reduction to eight clubs will mean a great deal for local baseball enthusiasts. Andrew Freedman, President of the New York Club, declared last December that when syndicate baseball was abolished and an eight-club circuit organized local patrons could count on having the strongest team that the management could possibly secure. "Buck" Ewing has been practically signed to manage the team, and he is to have full power to secure the necessary players. The pitching department will be strengthened, and it is not unlikely that Meekin and Rusie will be again in the team. Manager Selee of Boston is said to be willing to dispose of Meekin, not because he has passed his usefulness as a pitcher, but because the Boston Club has seven other pitchers. The case of Rusie is still unsettled, but it would not be a very great surprise if Ewing were to succeed in bringing about a settlement of the question of salary, which was the cause of Rusie's retirement for last season. There has been some talk of the New York Club securing Herman Long of Boston to play short stop, in which event Davis would be moved around to third base.

MAY AMEND FOOTBALL RULES.

Yale Wants Giving Advice to Players from Side Lines Forbidden.

There is likely to be a meeting of the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee in the near future, and some changes in the present rules may be made.

Yale is taking the initiative in a movement to have a rule passed which will eliminate coaching and the imparting of advice to players from the side lines. To bring this about a rule is suggested which will confine all coaches and players and every one except those actually engaged in the game to the grand stand. Yale suggested such a rule a year ago, but since the Yale-Princeton game last Fall, when it was alleged that a player rushed on the field from the side lines with instructions which were practically instrumental in giving Princeton its victory, every effort will be made to have a rule passed that will prevent a repetition of anything of this kind.

A proposed change which Yale men expect will come up for legislation this year is in regard to the use of the old twenty-yard rule to retain possession of the ball. Yale resurrected this rule in the game at Cambridge last Fall, much to Harvard's surprise. The object of doing this was to keep possession of the ball well up in Harvard's territory and await a chance of getting through the line for a touch-down.

Yale coaches declare that there was no intention to delay the game by the use of this rule. It was shown, however, that a team might resort to such a method to delay a game, and it is very likely that this question will receive some consideration from the Rules Committee.

YALE-HARVARD HOCKEY.

First Game to be Played Feb. 26 at St. Nicholas Rink, This City.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 17.—Definite announcement has been made that the first Yale-Harvard hockey game will be played on Feb. 26 at St. Nicholas Rink, New York City, under the auspices of the Yale and Harvard graduate clubs of New York.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Southern Classification Committee Practically Completes Its Work and Members Return Home.

The Southern Classification Committee met again yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria and completed its work, with the exception of the specific changes suggested by the Merchants' Association in the classification of certain articles. This part of the work will be taken up at the regular meeting at Atlanta next Wednesday, when the Merchants' Association will have filed a detailed statement of the changes desired.

At the meeting yesterday the sub-committee on bills of lading made its report, which was approved by the General Committee. The new form of bill of lading which was adopted by the committee will be uniformly used by all of the forty-two Southern railway and steamship lines that are interested in the committee. The new bill of lading is substantially the same as that used by the Trunk Line Association. It will contain an acceptance clause, but the use of this clause will be optional, and will not affect New York shippers. The new form of a uniform bill of lading will be incorporated in the new classification, No. 27.

The committee also did away with the released-rate feature of Classification No. 26, and merely made the classification subject to conditions of the standard bills of lading. In this respect also the practice will be substantially the same as that of the Trunk Line Association.

The 30 per cent. difference in rates, of which the shippers complained especially, has been changed to a 20 per cent. rate, which is the same as that of the Trunk Line classification.

In short, the committee has already acceded to almost every request of the shippers, and the dispatch with which it has cleared up the matters under complaint has earned for it the highest commendation of the interested merchants.

P. H. McGovern, the Chairman of the committee, and a majority of the members left yesterday for their Southern homes.

Pennsylvania Road's Line at Newark.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will shortly complete the cut-off around Newark, on which work was begun several years ago. The new line will be used for fast and through freight. The pressure on the main line through Newark has become so great that this cut has become a necessity. It is expected that it will greatly relieve the main road. A well-known railroad man said in this connection yesterday that the Pennsylvania was almost choked with freight, all its sidings being jammed with cars awaiting transportation.

MINERS' WAGES ADVANCED.

Second Increase in the Kanawha Coal Field Within a Year.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Feb. 17.—At a meeting to-day between the Scale Committee of the West Virginia Miners' Association and Kanawha coal operators it was decided to advance the price of mining 6¼ cents a ton on screened coal and 5 cents a ton on gas or soft coal. The new scale takes effect March 1.

This is the second advance made in this district since April, 1899, and it covers advances recently made at the Indianapolis convention, which are to be effective April 1 in competitive fields.

Meeting of Mount St. Vincent Alumnae

A meeting of the Mount St. Vincent Alumnae Association was held at the Convent of the Blessed Sacrament, in West Seventy-ninth Street, yesterday. The annual reports were submitted, and the constitution was amended. The Dante Study Club of the Mount St. Vincent Alumnae was formed. It is to meet monthly and study the poet in the original. The Seton Guild, a charitable organization, for the purpose of aiding the poor in hospitals, reported some generous gifts from its members. After the meeting refreshments were served and there was a social hour.

Memorial Services for Miss Willard.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Special memorial services in commemoration of the second anniversary of the death of Frances E. Willard were held to-day in every city of the world where there are branches of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. A largely attended meeting was held here in Willard Hall, presided over by Mrs. M. B. Carse, under the auspices of the Chicago Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Miss Gould Entertains Students.

Those students of New York University who have been the recipients of the Gould scholarships were the guests of Miss Helen M. Gould, at a theatre party at the Broadway Theatre, yesterday afternoon. Among those present were A. A. Northrop, C. G. Scudder, C. A. Taylor, E. B. McKillip, A. L. Wilcox, F. W. Wilkinson, J. V. Allaben, M. C. Allaben, R. B. Craft, and F. Young.

Telephone Exchange Transfer.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 17.—The Independent Telephone Exchange of this city has been transferred to the Grand Rapids Citizens' Telephone Company, the leading independent company of the State. While the price is not given, it is understood that the Lansing stockholders exchanged their stock in the local company for an equal amount of stock in the consolidated company.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...6:49	Sun sets...5:39	Moon rises..9:49	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:42	Gov. Isl'd...9:59	H. Gate...11:55
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:09	Gov. Isl'd..10:29	H. Gate.....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) FEB. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 20.

Adler, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21.

Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	.....	9:30 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 23.

Cienfuegos, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24.

Themis, Belize	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tordenskjold, Progreso	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver." Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 23, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Japan, which arrived at Tacoma per steamer St. Irene, are due in New York Feb. 19.

Also that the mails from Hongkong of Jan. 20; Shanghai, Jan. 24; Yokohama, Jan. 31, and Honolulu, Feb. 9, which arrived at San Francisco by the steamer Coptic, are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Feb. 21.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) FEB. 18.

Astoria, Glasgow, Feb. 6.
Athesia, Hamburg, Jan. 25.
British Queen, Antwerp, Feb. 4.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Feb. 14.
Eastern Prince, St. Lucia, Feb. 8.
El Rio, New Orleans, Feb. 12.
Hildur, Curacao, Jan. 30.
Hindoo, Hull, Feb. 2.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Feb. 14.
La Touraine, Havre, Feb. 10.
Manhasset, Dundee, Feb. 3.
Mesaba, London, Feb. 8.
Michigan, London, Feb. 4.
Mora, Huelva, Feb. 1.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Feb. 15.
Nordby, Hamburg, Jan. 21.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Feb. 5.
Planet Mercury, Dundee, Jan. 27.
Sobralense, Para, Feb. 6.
St. Louis, Southampton, Feb. 10.
Thomas Anderson, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.

MONDAY, FEB. 19.

Bettor, Rotterdam, Feb. 3.
European, London, Feb

ATTACK BY NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Mob from Fort Bliss Makes Desperate Assault on El Paso (Texas) Police Station—Two Killed.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 17.—A mob of negro soldiers from Fort Bliss, members of Company E, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, attacked the city police station at 5 o'clock this morning, with the object of releasing two of their comrades who had been arrested yesterday. Police Officer Stewart and one negro were killed.

Yesterday the police locked up a Corporal for being drunk and disorderly. Later another drunken soldier was arrested. Comrades of the prisoners carried the news to the post. A rescue party, armed with Krag-Jorgensens, was organized, and just before daylight a descent was made on the police station.

Two of the soldiers, rifles in hand, entered the building and demanded of Officer Stewart, the only man on duty, the surrender of their comrades. Stewart ordered the men out of the station, and they opened fire on him. Jailer Richard Blacker, roused by the shots, sprang out of bed and started for the office, pistol in hand. As soon as he appeared in the doorway one of the soldiers opened fire on him. Blacker dropped to his knees, and at his first shot the negro staggered and ran out, closely followed by his companion. The negroes broke into a run for the fort. A trail of blood leading from the station was followed, and half a block away the body of a negro, shot through the breast was found. A rifle and traces of blood indicated that another of the negroes was wounded.

Officers pursued the fleeing soldiers, but were unable to make any arrests. The detachment stationed at Fort Bliss is Company E, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry.

Sheriff Boone and the Chief of Police have demanded the surrender of a man they charge with participating in the shooting. The commandant has given assurances of all possible assistance in bringing the guilty men to justice. It is thought there will be no further trouble, but all members of the police force have been mounted and armed with rifles.

Feeling is strongly against the soldiers, and many citizens have offered their services to the civil authorities.

STUDENT SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Shooting Followed Effigy Burning at Ohio Wesleyan University.

DELAWARE, Ohio, Feb. 17.—Frank P. Brown, a student of Ohio Wesleyan University, was shot from ambush late last night. The bullet struck him in the neck. It is not known who fired the shot.

Twenty-five members of the sophomore class arranged to burn an effigy of the freshmen class last night. They started a big fire near the young women's seminary. When they were requested to stop by Prof. Austin, the Dean, some one in hiding fired a pistol five times. No one was injured at that time.

VALENTINE'S LIFE INSURANCE.

Middlesex County Bank Receiver Sues for Premiums Paid.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 17.—Edward S. Campbell, receiver of the Middlesex County Bank, has brought suit against two insurance companies for the premiums paid to them by George M. Valentine, who was sent to prison for wrecking the bank. Valentine and his wife and the Mutual Life and Metropolitan Life Insurance Companies of New York are made defendants. The action is brought on the ground that Valentine paid the premiums on policies written by the two companies out of money which he took from the bank, and, as each of the policies has a paid-up value, the bank, it is claimed, is entitled to those values. It is also contended that the policies were a voluntary conveyance to Mrs. Valentine, the cashier's wife, as beneficiary, and as such the bank is entitled to an order restraining the delivery of the policies to Valentine or the paying to him of their surrender values. On these grounds the companies are made defendants.

It is claimed that from 1892 until the bank failed Valentine had been taking the funds of the bank to keep up the premiums, until he had paid $3,389.50. The policies amount to $65,000—$40,000 in the Mutual Life and $25,000 in the Metropolitan.

Dumping of Ashes in the Chesapeake.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A large delegation of vessel owners from Maryland and Virginia called upon Secretary Root and Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers at the War Department, to-day to secure their assistance in having modified the law prohibiting the dumping of ashes in Chesapeake Bay. The delegation said their business is seriously hampered by the interpretation of the law. They desire certain specified limits within which the dumping of ashes may be permitted.

Liquor Dealer Decisions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Commissioner Wilson of the Internal Revenue Bureau has ruled that a person holding special tax stamps as a rectifier and retail liquor dealer is not required to pay a special tax as a wholesale liquor dealer for transferring packages of spirits from his possession as a rectifier into his possession as a retail liquor dealer. The Commissioner also holds that the special tax of a liquor dealer is not required to be paid for the sale of wood alcohol unmixed with any other alcoholic liquor.

A New Lodge of Odd Fellows.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Grand Master Henry V. Borst of Amsterdam and staff last evening instituted Johnstown Lodge, No. 908, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having the largest initial membership of any lodge ever instituted in the State. Delegations were present from Amsterdam, Gloversville, and other places. After the exercises a banquet was held.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business Enlivened by More Buying on Upper Fifth Avenue.

VACANT PROPERTY A FEATURE

Latest Sales by Brokers—Holidays Break Up Two Weeks at Auction—List of This Week's Offerings.

Several significant transactions involving vacant property have done much to enliven what has been otherwise a rather uninteresting week. Business has been of creditable volume, but of that conventional character which reveals no new tendencies in the market and which admits of little comment.

Buying on Upper Fifth Avenue continued with the purchase of both corners at One Hundred and Ninth Street by Charles L. Tiffany, and the opinion is more freely expressed than ever that there is a well-defined scheme being carried into execution by a group of wealthy men to control the avenue between One Hundredth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets, and general interest in the scheme grows with each successive sale. Competent judges were slow to believe that Maurice Untermyer received $150,000 for his four lots at the north corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, although there is no reason to discredit Mr. Untermyer's statement that the price was very close to that figure.

Indeed, many stories are going the rounds about the fabulous prices that have been paid for some of the plots and block fronts north of One Hundredth Street, and even taking reported figures with a grain of salt, the conservative element finds difficulty in reconciling such high values with any future that can now be foreseen for that part of the avenue.

Within the year nearly every corner on the avenue north of One Hundred and Second Street, with the exception of the Gebhard Block, from One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, has changed hands, and it is not unlikely that the latter property may soon be added to the list. Several offers have recently been made for it, and, while it is known to be held at a high figure, it is not, perhaps, beyond the ideas of those who have recently made prices in that section.

The other vacant property deal which added materially to the week's business was the purchase by Flake & Dowling of the block front on the north side of One Hundred and First Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue. It is in one of the most rapidly developing sections of the west side, and with the demand for sites in that neighborhood among builders, a quick resale of the plot may be expected.

The sale of the northwest corner of Twenty-second Street and Fifth Avenue to Boehm & Coon doubtless paves the way for another new building in the Lower Fifth Avenue business district, although a member of the purchasing firm, when questioned on this point, referred with something of a satisfied air to the fact that the present five-story structure on the corner is bringing in $15,000 a year, and said that he did not know yet what would be done with the property.

The perennial rumor which has as its theme the Knox property at Broadway and Fulton Street again put in an appearance last week. The rumor had a slightly more stable foundation than usual in that James J. Coogan is said to have secured an option on the property at $650,000. The option is for a long period, however, and Mr. Coogan's projected improvement of the corner—a twenty-story building—need not be looked for at any early date.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Terence Farley's Sons have sold to William Thorne the new five-story American basement dwelling 24 East Fiftieth Street, 30 by 100.5.

L. J. Phillips & Co., in conjunction with Paul Mayer, have sold for Kempner Brothers, to Isaac Mayer, for improvement, the plot 100 by 125 at the southwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

John A. Gwynne has bought from the estate of William D. Whiting the four-story dwelling 25 East Seventy-fifth Street, 21 by 81.10.

Thomas Nevins has sold to Camille Weidenfeld, for about $73,000, the four-story dwelling 3 East Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.5.

Mrs. Ambrose Knapp has sold to Samuel C. Baum the two five-story flats 316 and 318 East Ninety-fourth Street, each 25 by 100, taking in exchange the four-story flat 215 East Seventy-first Street.

John Armstrong has sold for Henry Meyering the four-story stone-front flat 346 East Eighty-fifth Street, 26.8 by 102.2.

William M. Ryan has leased for ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant to the Siebert Company the six-story store and loft building 91 to 97 Horatio Street. The lease is for a term of ten years, and the aggregate rental is $92,500.

The Auction Room.

Two successive weeks each with a holiday interruption have temporarily taken the life out of the auction market. The sale of 18 West Fifty-third Street in partition on Tuesday occasioned good competition, and was finally sold to W. W. & T. M. Hall for $87,000. Several flats and vacant parcels on Second Avenue and Avenue A, in the Seventies, sold by Auctioneer Meyer on Friday, brought out the east side professional contingent in force, and the entire offering was readily disposed of.

Auctioneers' announcements of coming sales as yet show little of importance. The next Eno estate sale is awaited with interest, but recent inquiry failed to elicit anything definite as to the date of the offering or the properties to be put up. No. 591 Broadway, extending through to Mercer Street, is included in a partition offering scheduled for March 7, and the beginning of court proceedings for the division of the Bradish Johnson estate is preliminary to a sale which will rank second only to the Eno offerings among auction events of recent years. The attorneys having the Johnson matter in hand say, however, that the proceedings are liable to be long drawn out, and it is a safe prediction that it will be many months before these properties make their appearance in the Trinity Building Salesroom.

The attractive spots in this week's schedule are not particularly noticeable. Auctioneer Smyth will, on Tuesday, a peculiar little building, 25 by 25, at 18 Burling Slip, and, by assignee's orders, 41 West Twenty-fourth Street and 61 and 63 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. Peter F. Meyer will sell 62 Vesey Street on the same day to satisfy a judgment of about $38,000.

There were recorded last week 238 mortgages, for $3,832,595, of which 69, for $662,987, were at 5 per cent.; 102, for $1,404,918, were at more, and 67, for $1,765,690, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 256 mortgages, for $5,138,924, of which 78, for $1,301,750, were at 5 per cent.; 86, for $1,259,101, were at more, and 92, for $2,577,093, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, FEB. 19.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles N. Harris, referee, Twelfth Avenue, east side, 41.5 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, runs north on Twelfth Avenue, 84.6, by east 100 by south 99.11 to the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, by west 12.10 by north 19.10 by northwest 98.10, one-story frame store, and vacant. Due on judgment, $14,612.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Rufus B. Cowing, referee, Tenth Street, Wakefield, south side, 330 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 20 by 114, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,782.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, 965 Jackson Avenue, west side, 272.1 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 18 by 75, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $1,415.

TUESDAY, FEB. 20.—By Philip A. Smyth, sale by order of the assignee, Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, 41 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 262.6 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 20.10 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 18 Burling Slip, west side, 63.2 feet south of Water Street, 25.3 by 24.7 by 25 by 24.9, five-story brick building, covering the lot.

By Philip A. Smyth, sale by order of the assignee, Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, 61 and 63 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 313.4 feet west of Fourth Avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob S. Van Wyck, referee, 62 Vesey Street, north side, 42 feet east of West Broadway, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $38,061.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Frank W. Dickinson, referee, 104 East Fifty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, 25.5 by 81.11 the longer dimension on the street, four-story brick flat with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Otto Horwitz, referee, 318 West Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 220.6 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 17.2 by 100.5, leasehold, three-story stone-front dwelling; 362 West Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 140 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, leasehold, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,125.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 77 Perry Street, north side, between Bleecker and West Fourth Streets, 25 by 95, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 125 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,824.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 858 Ninth Avenue, east side, 49.4 feet south of Fifty-sixth Street, 25.4 by 70, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $26,882.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 66 to 70 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 75 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $13,149; subject to other mortgages for $30,500.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, south side, the block front between Crotona and Beaumont Avenues, 120 on the street by 90 on Crotona Avenue by 92.4 on Beaumont Avenue, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,028.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Peter E. Olney, referee, 1,772 Madison Avenue, west side, 60 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 20.5 by 110, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,416.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, George E. Kent, referee, 798 Washington Street, west side, 10.10 feet south of Horatio Street, 19.6 by 80.10 by 19.11 by 69.11, three-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $6,819.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur H. Van Brunt, referee, 127, 129, and 131 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 300 feet west of Lenox Avenue, each 33.3 by 99.11, three five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $33,150.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Nelson Smith, referee, 511 West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 145 feet east of Audubon Avenue, 25 by 95, five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $15,234.

FRIDAY, FEB. 23.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 533 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 425 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $10,825.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Edwin A. Jones, referee, 966 and 968 Westchester Avenue, south side, 119.7 feet west of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 60 by 98.4 by 52.3 by 83, two four-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,605; subject to other mortgages for $27,185.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 11 East Seventy-third Street, north side, 200.6 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 16.6 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Subject to a mortgage for $25,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 1,514 to 1,520 Brook Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 by 100.10 by 100 by 100.9, four four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $80,890; subject to another mortgage for $18,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 563 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 246.9 feet east of Broadway, 18 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,062.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 544 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 763.10 feet west of Broadway, 18.8 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,296.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William G. Bates, referee. One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 100 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $16,891.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 329 to 335 East Sixtieth Street, for a five-story brick stable, 100 by 95; American Ice Company of 131 East Twenty-third Street, owner; John A. Sinclair, architect; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 85 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling and stable, 50 by 25; Detrick Sandwehr, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Seventh Street, north side, 267 feet east of Avenue C, Unionport, for two two-story frame dwellings, 18.10 by 58; M. & L. Schoemmell, owners; Gustave Schwarz, architect; cost, $7,000.

Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 400 feet north of West End Avenue, for three five-story brick dwellings, 17 and 16 by 56; Peter Wagner of 215 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $54,000.

Alterations.

Jerome Street, 400 feet southeast of White Plains Road, to a two-story frame dwelling; Rex Palmer, owner; J. Belt, architect; cost, $100.

No. 344 East Fifty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Mary Smith, premises, owner; Julius Spindler, architect; cost, $500.

No. 179 East Broadway, to a five-story-and-basement brick tenement and store; Martha Kempner, owner; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $350.

No. 850 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick flat; John Slater, owner; W. F. Wallace, architect; cost, $50.

No. 26 East Twentieth Street, to four-story-and-basement brick offices and salesrooms; Robert R. Roosevelt, owner; cost, $1,500.

Sixtieth Street, northwest corner of Broadway, to a one and two story brick concert hall; C. E. Appleby of 35 Liberty Street, owner; Stein, Cohen & Roth, architects; cost, $7,500.

Wallace Building Transferred.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company took title yesterday to the thirteen-story Wallace Building, at 56 and 58 Pine Street, running through to 24 and 26 Cedar Street. The property is transferred by Howard I. Dohrman for a nominal consideration. The revenue stamps on the document amounted to only $52. The transfer is without special importance, being simply the delayed recording of a deed incidental to the $5,000,000 trade made about two years ago, in which the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was interested and which involved the German-American Building, the Beard Building, the Wallace Building, and the building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Howard Street.

New Music Hall on Upper Broadway.

The bicycle academy at the southeast corner of Broadway and Sixtieth Street will soon be converted into a music hall. The building is owned by C. E. Appleby, who has filed plans for the necessary alterations. The work will cost $7,500. The Columbia Musical Company has a lease of the premises and will operate the music hall. The alterations will consist of putting in a gallery and fireproofing all the exposed woodwork to conform with the building laws.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Feb. 17.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 75 ft n of Minerva Pl, 50x100; James McGrady to Isabella M. Curran 1

BROOK AV, 917-919, w s, 54x67.2x54.3x62.3; Samuel Hoffman to William F. McLaughlin 29,000

COLUMBIA ST, 122, e s, 20x100; Samuel Schwartz to Annie Schwartz 1

GERMAN PL, s e corner of 163th St, 25x86.2x25x87.5; Joseph D. Jennings to Agnes Noble 1

JACKSON AV, e s, 125 ft s of Home St, 50x87.6; William Shillaber, Jr., Trustee, to William Crockett 5,000

JACKSON AV, e s, 175 ft s of Home St, 100x87.6; William Shillaber, Jr., Trustee, to Lewis A. Cushman 10,000

JACKSON AV, s e corner of Home St, 125x87.6; William Shillaber, Jr., Trustee, to William Crockett 13,800

LENOX AV, s w corner of 116th St, 25.11x100; William Wetterer to Simon E. Bernheimer and another 100

MADISON AV, 1,674, w s, 25x85; Jacob Lederer and another to Peter Flood 1

PINE ST, n s, 125.5 ft e of William St, 46.5x134.11 to Cedar St x irregular; Howard I. Dohrman to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company 1

TINTON AV, 1,006, s e corner of 163th St, 100x25; Sarah McLaughlin to Samuel Hoffman 35,000

1ST AV, n w corner of 118th St, 25x75; 118th St, n s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x50; Amanda Wolff to Agnes T. Diamond 1

24TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Clarence S. Elebash to Henry J. Schreiber ..... Val. Consid.

58TH ST, n s, 146.5 ft w of Avenue A, 20x100.4; Gustav A. Muller, to R. J. Moller, ½ part 100

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 50x100.8; Kate C. Brown to A. E. Pelham 100

97TH ST, 151 and 153 East, 54x100.11; Lexington Av, 681 to 685, e s, 60x72; 3d Av, 946-948, s w corner of 57th St, 50.5x95; 118th St, n s, 140 w of 4th Av, widened, 50x100.11; 8th Av, n w corner of 118th St, 50.6x100; Madison Av, 709, e s, 20x125; Daniel Hennessy to Jane A. Hennessy 1

111TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Rudolph J. Muller to Gustav A. Muller, ½ part 100

132D ST, 32 West, 25x99.11; Samuel Friedberg to J. M. Aguero 100

123D ST, 322 East, 19.4x100.8x19.2x100.11; Joaquin M. Aguero to Samuel Friedberg 100

123D ST, 338 East, 16.8x100.11; Joaquin M. Aguero to Samuel Friedberg 100

140TH ST, 516 West, 15x99.11; J. Carlyle Raymond to Nelson T. Parker 1

159TH ST, 541 West, 15.3x99.11; Thomas J. Kelly and another to Michael Feeney 100

Recorded Leases.

ALEXANDER, Sarah, and another to Bessie Uhr and another; Henry St, 322, 5 years $2,100

MAIBRUNN, Morris L. to August W. Klein; Amsterdam Av, 360, 5 years 1,376-1,476

Recorded Mortgages.

ARMSTRONG, George, to Theodore Armstrong; Webster Av, e s, 100 ft s of Southern Boulevard, leasehold, 1 year $3,000

HUBERT, Conrad, to Pauline Rapp; 233 East 13th St; 35 and 37 Ridge St, and 145 Broome St, ½ part; also 3d Av, s w corner of 66th St, leasehold, 1 year 5,000

CONDON, Mary E., to Belle S. Dawson; 118th St, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 3 years 3,500

CUSHMAN, Lewis A., to William Shillaber, Jr., trustee; Jackson Av, e s, 175 ft s of Home St, 3 years 7,500

CROCKETT, William, to William Schillaber, Jr., trustee, &c.; Jackson Av, s e corner of Home St, 3 years 10,200

CROCKETT, William, to William Schillaber, trustee, &c.; Jackson Av, e s, 125 ft s of Home St, 3 years 3,750

DIAMOND, Agnes T., to Amanda Wolff; 1st Av, n w corner of 118th St, 3 years.. 18,000

DIAMOND, Agnes T., to Amanda Wolff; 118th St, n s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years.. 7,000

DOHERTY, Mary A., to Richard Walbaer; Westchester Av, n s, 75.1 ft n e of Intervale Av, 2 years 1,500

ETTINGER, Raphael and Jennie, to Caecilie Ettinger; 88th St, n s, 312.2 ft e of 4th Av, 2 months 3,000

HORNE, Louther S., to Laurie L. Levey; Prospect Av, s e corner of 165th St, 2 months 3,000

KRAKOWER, Tobias, to David Friedman; 83d St, n s, 289.2 ft e of Park Av, 2 years 3,000

KRAKOWER, Tobias, to Nathan Peyser; 83d St, n s, 289.2 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 2,500

KRAKOWER, Tobias, to Isaac Wasserzug; 83d St, n s, 289.2 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 2,500

LUBELSKY, David, and wife to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 9th Av, w s, 49.4 ft n of 24th St, 3 years 10,000

McCALLUM, John and Lee, to Ambrose K. Ely; 537 to 541 West 24th St, 1 year. 6,000

O'NEIL to O'NEILL, Mary, to Clarence C. Ferris; road from Post Road from New York to Albany, at intersection of Old Post Road, 6 years 750

PELHAM, Alphonso E., to the Savings Bank of Utica; 253 and 255 West 95th St, 5 years 80,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 8 Livingston Place; also Livingston Place, s e corner of 16th St, demand 20,000

RAGGIO, John B., to Nicholas Damiano; 165th St, n e s, 131 ft n w of Washington Av, old line, secures material 750

SALZMAN, Henry J., and Louis Freitag to Augusta E. Kuntz; Ford St, s s, 125 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years 4,000

SCHREIBER, Henry J. to Clarence S. Elebash; 24th St, n s, 425 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 4,000

SOHM, John, to Eleanor Shearwood; Westchester Av, s s, 162.6 ft w of Eagle Av, 1 year 400

SPAULDING, Robert H., to the Savings Bank of Utica; 27th St, n s, 225 ft w of 4th Av, 5 years 100,000

STAYEY, Ernest N., to Matilda W. Brower; 109th St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 1 year 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DELANEY, Elizabeth, to James J. Phelan. $312

DELANEY, Elizabeth, to James J. Phelan. 312

FORSCHNER, Margarethe, to George Forschner and another ..... Nom.

GORDON, Louis, and others to Charlotte Hastorf 3,500

HERRMANN, Edwin, to Sarah M. Bernstein 1,200

LATHERS, Richard, trustee, to Richard Lathers, Jr., and another, trustees, &c., assigns 2 mortgages ..... Nom.

Completely Furnished
Four Room Flats
AT
$125.00,
ON EXHIBITION IN OUR SHOW ROOMS.

CASH OR CREDIT

84TH ST. "L" STATION AT CORNER.

A Few of Our Many **BARGAINS.**

HAVING JUST FINISHED STOCKTAKING AND IN ORDER TO REDUCE OUR SURPLUS STOCK WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS;

Brussels Carpets, ... 39c.

Parlor Suites, 16.75
8-Piece Parlor Suites in Satin Damask or Yellow Cherry frames. Others from $18.98 to $125.00.

Morris Chairs, 3.98
with oak or mahogany finish frames and upholstered cushions. We carry a complete line of these chairs.

Enamelled Beds, 3.98
with brass trimmings; all sizes; extra strong. We have others up to $25.00.

Ranges, 4.75
well made and saves coal. All kinds of ranges and gas stoves at popular prices.

Side Boards, 8.98
in oak polished, with plate mirror; worth $15.00. A handsome line ranging in price to $75.00.

Chiffoniers, 4.75
in oak or mahogany finish, 5 drawers, brass trimmings polished. A complete stock from $4.75 to $22.50.

J. BAUMANN & BRO.
1479, 1481, 1483 **3d Ave.,** at 84th Street.

One Dollar a Week OPENS AN ACCOUNT.

OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

SONN, Hyman and Henry, to Henry S. Herrman 16,759

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the North River Savings Bank. 28,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 346, 347, 348, and 349; William Kr-Fertig & Co. against Emory F. Dodson, owner; Emory F. Dodson & Co., contractors 5,900

INTERVALE AV, e s, at w s of Barretto St, gore, 97.11x—x92.4; Tosci & Paduta against William Phelan, owner and contractor 425

JEROME AV, e s, 25 ft n of 176th St, 100x100; the Contractors' Supply Company against Burton H. Smith, owner; John J. Toohey, contractor 27

MONROE ST, s s, 75 ft w of Jackson St, 50.1x87.6; Charles A. Meyer & Son against Louis Kohn, owner and contractor 15

PARK AV, n e corner of 170th St, 25x100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr. against Thomas J. Fanning, owner; Sheehy & Heney, contractors $158

7TH ST, 249; Reinhardt Brothers against Louis Frankenthaler, owner and contractor 550

15TH ST, 212 to 216 East; Bernard Brindze against Rudolph Hilbrand, owner and contractor 738

21ST ST, 223 West; the Richmond Stove Company against — Dodd, owner; Blake & Williams, contractors 151

69TH ST, 537 to 551 East; John Laimbeer, Jr., against the Hammond Typewriter Company, owner and contractor, (correction lien) 14,894

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

67TH ST, n s, between Amsterdam and West End Avs; William H. Flitner, with Thomas A. Woods, 12 payments $12,000

Lis Pendens.

BLEECKER ST, n w corner of Charles St, 21.4x70; Charles G. Sloane against Della Barmore and others; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Murphy & Metcalf.

PARK AV, 15; Philip Duffy against Edmund C. Converse and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. De Hart Brower.

PARCELS 1 to 79, 81 to 105, and 125 to 137 on revised map of the Glean Homestead, Westchester; German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company against Theresa Lynch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Unangst.

3D AV, n e corner of Wendover Av, 37x100; Franklin Levinstein against Thomas M. Smith and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Erdman, Levy & Mayer.

4TH ST, 25 East, with strip 0.6x62.2 adjoining on e side; Elias Kempner against Marinus Willett and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Manne.

68TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.5; Rebecca Morgan against Rudolph A. Umbach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davenport & Bull.

126TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 54x100.11, two actions; Henry Herrmann against Arthur Gorsch and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Herrmann.

132D ST, n s, 135 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Mortimer Smith against Moses Strauss and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Salter & Steinkamp.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

RICHARD G. BRENACK.—Judge McCarthy of the City Court has appointed Benjamin F. Feiner receiver in supplementary proceedings for Richard G. Brenack on the application of the Hartig Standard Gas Engine Company.

STREETON & LOWRY.—Judgment for $3,578 was entered by default yesterday against John B. Streeton and Wheaton S. Lowry, who formerly conducted the firm of Streeton & Lowry, real estate agents, at 149 Broadway, in favor of Lizzie J. Taylor, on three notes, made in April, 1895. An execution was issued to the Sheriff.

F. G. OTTO & SONS.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received an attachment against F. G. Otto & Sons, incorporated, manufacturers of music boxes, in Jersey City, for $2,512 in favor of Thomas G. Patterson for merchandise. It was obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation. Gustave Otto, the President of the company, who did business as M. J. Paillard & Co. at 680 Broadway, this city, made an individual assignment on the 13th inst.

HYDE & GLOAD MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an execution for $7,060 against the Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company, whose office is at 1,123 Broadway, in favor of the Bank of New Amsterdam, for balance due on a note of the company, dated Oct. 13, 1899, for $7,500, to the order of Frank Hyde, payable three months from date. Mr. Hyde is the President of the company, and the judgment was also taken against him by the bank. The company manufactures slate mantels, tiles, &c., at 1,593 Broadway, Brooklyn, and made an assignment in Kings County on Friday. The business was started in 1884, and the company had a capital stock of $20,000.

Out of Town.

ACHESON M. MANNING.—The Sheriff has received another attachment against Acheson M. Manning of Philadelphia for $1,016 in favor of Benedict Brothers for shirts sold to him at Baltimore. The attachment was served on insurance companies here.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN KLIPPER.—John Klipper, residing at 104 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,066 and no assets. There are sixty creditors. He was formerly in the wholesale jewelry business at 41 Maiden Lane, and failed in December, 1894.

THEOPHILE and NELLIE E. EUPHRAT.—Theophile Euphrat of Rowayton, Conn., late of New York, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,064.60, and assets $50, claimed to be exempt. Nellie E. Euphrat of Rowayton has also filed a petition in bankruptcy. Her liabilities are $3,000, unsecured, and assets $100, claimed to be exempt.

CORTLANDT H. AND MARY E. VAN RENSSELAER.—Cortlandt H. Van Rensselaer and Mary E. Van Rensselaer, residing at 142 West Eleventh Street, who have been partners engaged in farming at Seneca Falls, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,530 and no assets. Nearly all the debts were contracted at Seneca Falls in 1890, and there are twenty-seven creditors, principally for merchandise. There is due Herman Toveshof of this city $306 for rent, for which a judgment was obtained on Jan. 25, 1897.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMER, or AMEER, Alfred S.—Henry L. Sandford and another $162

BROUWER-ANCHER, Gerard P.—B. J. Rice 88

BRIGGS, Wilmer A., and Frank T. Woods—Charles B. Appleby and others, trustees 118

BOLL, George E.—John Burke and others 409

BOHLMAN, Herman J.—D. S. Olmstead 225

BANNON, James—Jacob Ruppert, costs 114

BLOUNT, Frederick R., and Albert T. Otto—Charles G. Campbell 338

BUDDIN, Augusta—Theodore E. Constant 105

CAMPBELL, Joseph N., and Lewis P. Lasher—George R. Sutherland 291

CARNEY, John J.—H. Clausen & Son Brewing Company 344

COUCH, Thomas—C. Frazier and another 1,527

CIRRITO, Joseph—Passaic National Bank 591

EPIFAMA, Luigi—A. Rossi 82

FRICKEL, Otto J.—E. Jacobs 175

GLEASON, Willis—F. Wigker 289

HYDE, Frank, and Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company—The Bank of New Amsterdam 7,000

HAFER, Artie—H. Clausen & Son Manufacturing Company 344

LORD, James B., and John P. O'Brien—City Trust Company of New York 1,462

LOWRY, Wheaton S., and John B. Streeton—L. J. Taylor 3,578

RHANE, Richard H.—Charles A. Tatum and others 133

RYAN, Cornelius and Patrick—James Kearney 326

ROSENSTEIN, Moses—A. Prince 139

SILLERY, Robert—Adam Hahue 25

SIMONSON, Stephen W.—William G. Smith and another 152

SIMONSON, Stephen W.—William G. Smith 2,371

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Charles Clark, costs 28

R. MOMAND COMPANY—Marks Adjustable Chair Company 377

CASINA LAND COMPANY—Hans Petersen 467

THE CHARLES F. KRAMRISCH COMpany—David Levy 458

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Boussingault Medicine Company of Rochester; capital, $20,000. Directors—M. E. Brittingham of New York City and W. Martin Jones and W. Martin Jones, Jr., of Rochester.

Excelsior Bottling Company of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—Henry C. Boschen, Frank Neumuller, Thomas B. Gale, John H. Muller, and Frederick D. Pricke of New York City.

The Rossow Midget Specialty Company of New York City, to conduct theatrical performances; capital, $2,000. Directors—Herman Rossow, Charles Rossow, and George M. Henmann of New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 17.—The Momand Light Company of New York City was incorporated here to-day to furnish light, heat, and power. Capital, $100,000.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GEO. R. READ
OFFERS FOR SALE

ON MURRAY HILL.
An exceptional opportunity to secure a full-width house in perfect order, and thoroughly modern in every detail.

SEVENTY-SECOND ST

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Marked Success of the Opponents to Woman Suffrage.

A STORY OF TWO FINGER RINGS

Washington's Bowery a Blot on the City—Tenacity of Incapable Government Clerks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Only those courageous "remonstrants" who participated in the recent appearance at the Capitol of the women who faced organized numbers to protest against universal suffrage can fully appreciate the determination required to make such an opposition either comfortable or effective. Yet the success of the representatives of opposition to woman suffrage was remarkable, and the effectiveness of their opposition remains to be ascertained. The women who came here to be heard against the proposed amendment to the Constitution had made no arrangement to be heard at the same time the suffragists were to have hearings. The suffragists were entitled to claim all the time allotted to them. They could have kept out their opponents by prolonging their speeches. Or they might have resorted to the expedient of excluding their opponents until the committees had adjourned. None of the anti-suffragists was trained in the quality of "push" that has been acquired by some of their antagonists during the forty-two years that it has been inculcating the idea that women must vote. But the opposition were determined; they were not at all bothered by consideration of what obstacles might be thrown in the way. They were admonished of the importance of formality when on reaching the Marble Room of the Senate they were stopped by the doorkeepers. Miss Anthony quite astonished and charmed them by letting down the bars and insisting upon their having front seats, with a sort of "poor things" tenderness that quite took away the breath of the women who do not want to vote. Over at the House Judiciary Committee the tenderness was lacking. The ladies against the ballot for women were there encountered by women who meant business and did not intend to throw away an opportunity to keep down the voice of the opposition. By continuing the session of the committee the hearing was prolonged beyond the time allotted to the suffragists. That afforded opportunity not only for the arguments of Mrs. George and Miss Bissell, but for a calm and kindly argumentative speech from Mrs. Rossiter Johnson, and the anti-suffragists went away rejoicing that with their small force—nine women all told—they had been able to move so rapidly that parts of the delegation had been employed to attack suffrage in both committees of the Congress having that subject under jurisdiction.

***

If the anti-suffragists returned to their homes a little more elated than their antagonists, it was only natural. The advocates of woman suffrage have from year to year for a great many years appeared before both houses of Congress to plead for universal suffrage. In order to make it convenient to do so at the same time that the annual convention of woman suffragists was held, the rule has been for many years to hold the convention in Washington. It usually occupies an entire week, and on one of the days of that week two delegations go to the Capitol, one to the Senate and one to the House, to report and to ask for an amendment to the Constitution. In all that time the greatest progress made was in the year when the Senate passed the proposed amendment, and it died in the House. That was a record in favor of the reform for which so much had been done. In all that time, however, when Miss Anthony and the women who have labored with her have gone to the Capitol to advocate suffrage for women, there has been no woman to protest against the thing for which they pleaded. Not until this year of 1900 was that voice heard. The suffragists were not altogether taken by surprise. Circulars preceded the coming of the opponents of suffrage for women. Gossip anticipated them. In the preliminary gatherings of the suffragists the opponents of suffrage were discussed, generally without harshness, but sometimes with rather immaterial references to "society women" who had no conception of public duty and no use for larger opportunity. Others suggested a welcome to the opposition as an indication of the appreciation by the suffragists of the importance to which the suffrage cause had developed. If the suffragists are glad to meet with opposition in committee, they are different from all other promoters of legislation here. With all other legislative propositions it is regarded as advantageous to meet with no opposition. The suffragists may now discover a reason not before discovered for the failure of a favorable report. Reluctant men may agree with the anti-suffragists that they represent the majority that must be respected.

***

Indian Agent Logan of Browning, Mont., told a night or two ago of an interesting experience he had while out in the far Northwest. His father, Capt. William Logan, was killed in a fight with the Nez Percés at Big Hole, twenty-three years ago. When his body was recovered, the little finger on the left hand had been cut off at the second joint, and two rings worn on that finger had been removed. Two years afterward his son, now the Indian Agent, came across a Blackfoot Indian who wore a seal ring. Upon examination it was found to be one of the rings worn by Capt. Logan. The Blackfoot who had it had obtained it from another Indian, who, in a fight, had killed the Nez Percé who wore it, and had removed it by chopping off his victim's finger, just as Capt. Logan's finger had been amputated. Twenty-two years after the battle in which these rings were captured, a squaw at the Browning Agency attracted the attention of Agent Logan by a ring worn on her finger. It was a plain gold band, on one side of which was a Maltese cross in red enamel, and on the other side the square and compass engraved. It was his father's second ring. The squaw who wore it had traded some pelts for it and knew nothing of its history. Agent Logan traded it into his own hands, and now wears the seal ring on his third finger and the Masonic ring on his watch chain. He will not venture to try either ring on the little finger. Recalling the rude method adopted to get them off of two fingers, he prefers to try one on another finger, just to change the programme in case an envious person desires to obtain it without his consent.

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There is a "Bowery" in Washington, but its fame does not extend beyond this city. What is locally known as the "Bowery" is that part of Pennsylvania Avenue nearest to the Capitol, and immediately west of the entrance to the grounds about the Capitol building. Almost without exception the buildings along this part of Pennsylvania Avenue are occupied by the cheapest of eating and drinking houses, minor hotels, cobblers, and such modest industries. A little further west, after the Botanical Garden has been passed, the characteristics of the Bowery prevail on both sides of the avenue. In addition to cheap hotels, there are Chinese laundries and Chinese groceries and restaurants, some of them doing a thriving business in almost a wholesale way. On the north side, however, it is the district of competitive lodging houses, where the transient visitor may obtain lodgings at almost any price. "Capital whiskey, 25 cents a pint," and "Coffee, 3 cents a cup," are signs that may be seen in close company with others announcing "Lodging, 25 and 50 cents." Now and then an uninviting "freak show" camps along this section of the avenue, and invites the curious by means of a loud organ. Business does not appear to thrive. There is no reason apparent why it should, and many signs of "For rent" seem to prove the decadence of the Bowery. The police officers say that it is only a name. Gambling formerly prospered in the Bowery, but now even crap shooters in neighboring alleys are wary of the bluecoats. This is a part of the avenue that would be rescued from squalor if the plan of erecting public buildings only on the south side were adopted and the north side confined to business. Now it is a blot on the city.

***

When Mr. Hemenway of Indiana referred a few days ago in the House discussion of the Legislative bill to the tenacity with which incapable and worthless clerks adhere to the Government service like so many barnacles, obstructors of progress rather than aids to business, he touched upon a fact that every head of a department has discovered, and which they admit they are helpless to correct. Something has been written about government by clerks, and heads of departments can be named who will verify the assertion that it is impossible to get rid of persons not flagrant and boisterous violaters of rules. Illustrations of this fact, deplorable and often intolerable as the condition is found to be, have been given repeatedly. Strangely enough, it is also asserted that the most worthless clerks seem to have the greatest "influence." Discharge one of them and the office in which he is a subordinate will be thronged for days and weeks with the men who back the offender. Every technicality is brought up to secure restoration, and when restoration is accomplished the clerk who has overruled the head of the department is a law unto himself, and the head is ruined forever for all purposes of discipline. The effect of the "bullyragging" of heads of departments and divisions is that the industrious, efficient clerks are obliged to work harder and keep up the record of the office for efficiency. Only the assertion of the most unusual force of character by a division chief or even a Cabinet officer can subdue such defiance and obtain for the Government that service which it certainly pays liberally and pays promptly for and without reserve. It is so now, and it has been so under all Administrations. New men at the head sometimes secure a few months of reform. Then the machine runs as it did before. A very capable officer, who has an important work to perform in getting up a great deal of statistical matter, declared to the writer a day or two ago that there was not 50 per cent. of efficiency in his office.

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The United States steamer Dolphin, under the command of Lieut. Commander W. H. H. Southerland, is at the navy yard after having made a quick trip to the mouth of the Orinoco River on a sounding errand. During the three months the vessel was away it cruised or drifted while the officers and men sounded something like 480 square miles of approaches to the mouth of the river, the charts being very untrustworthy, because of the constant shifting of bars. There was no visiting of attractive harbors, but an unceasing repetition of dreary days at sea, with a line of coast just visible most of the time. The men at work were on board launches or a lighter, and sometimes it was not certain, owing to bad weather, that the sounding party that went out in the morning would return at night. Many slight accidents occurred, some escapes from grounding in shallow waters were recorded, and the ship came back with what Commander Southerland considers a very excellent record of work. He reported that there is water only on the Orinoco bar for vessels drawing twelve feet. He did not enter the river.

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A few years ago the announcement that Jones of Nevada was to speak on silver would have drawn such an audience to the galleries of the Senate that not the half of those who desired to enter could find places. The announcement was usually made with enough margin of time for arrangement as to afford the privileged the opportunity to get tickets. On Wednesday Jones of Nevada spoke on the Currency bill. He followed the old style, which was not that of an impassioned orator, so full of his subject that he just overflowed with the inspiration of it. He merely read his opinions about silver and gold from a rather large package of typewritten sheets, in a voice untrained for the platform and without a touch of passion. It was as good a speech, in manner, as any that Jones had ever delivered. It was a great deal like all the other speeches he has delivered. The difference was in the audience. The galleries were not crowded; they were not even full; for the interest in free silver and his reasons for it have apparently lost their charm. He read his essay and stopped; and when he had finished it had been nothing but the prolonged reading by a commonplace reader of arguments that once stirred multitudes and now move few.

E. G. D.

LEGAL NOTES.

BENEFICIARY IN A WILL UNIDENTIFIED.—Sarah D. Wheeler, a maiden lady of upward of seventy years of age, who resided on a farm in Saratoga County, and nearly all her life spent her Winters in Saratoga Springs, by her will, made in 1894, gave her residuary estate to the "Home Missionary Society," adding to the bequest, "I mean the Methodist Home Missionary Society." The "Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," although not cited, voluntarily appeared before the Surrogate upon the proceedings for the probate of the will, claiming to be the beneficiary named. Considerable testimony was given tending to show decedent's interest in the Free Methodist Church of Saratoga Springs. The Surrogate found that there was for ten or twelve years last past a society, unincorporated, known in common parlance as the Home Missionary Society, connected with the Free Methodist Church of Saratoga Springs." The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the Third Appellate Division, which sustained the decree of the Surrogate admitting the will, adjudging that the Missionary Society was not the beneficiary named in it, and that the devise failed for uncertainty of the legatee. The Court holds, on the opinion of Justice Landon below, that the testimony thus given was competent for the purpose of identifying the residuary legatee.

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PUSHED FROM A TRAIN.—The judgment for $8,537 secured in the Supreme Court, in Oneida County, by John Darwin Barrett on the second trial of his suit against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company was lately affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department. The plaintiff claimed that on June 3, 1893, he was on board one of the New York Central freight trains seeking to make a passage from Rome to Utica, and that as he was about to alight from the train the conductor placed his hand upon his shoulder and pushed him so that he was precipitated to the ground and struck a pile of rails, receiving injuries necessitating the amputation of his right arm, besides permanently laming him. The Court held, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Hardin, that the evidence authorized the submission to the jury of the question whether the alleged wrongful act of the conductor was the proximate cause of the injuries. Where two juries had credited the version given by Barrett, the Appellate Division considered that it should not interfere with a verdict in his favor, and that on the evidence the verdict was not excessive. The verdict on the first trial, in October, 1894, was for $7,500. The judgment on that verdict was reversed by the Court of Appeals, by a divided court, because of an erroneous ruling made upon the trial.

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STATEMENTS IN APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed a judgment awarded two years ago to Margaret and Catherine Egan, infant children of Michael Egan, in their suit to recover the amount of a policy of insurance issued upon their father's life by the Supreme Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion. In the statement made by the decedent in his application, in July, 1896, for the insurance, he declared upon his honor "that the statements I have made or shall make herein, and subscribe hereto, are each and every one of them true to the best of my knowledge and belief. * * * I do hereby consent and agree that any untrue or fraudulent statement made above, or to the medical examiner, or any concealment of facts by me in this application, or my suspension or expulsion from or voluntarily severing my connection with this Legion, shall forfeit the rights of myself and my family or dependents to all benefits and privileges therein." The court holds, affirming the decision of the Appellate Division of the Second Department, that this statement did not constitute a warranty of the truthfulness of the representations contained in it; and, where the applicant had not been guilty of any fraud, representations as to his age made by him according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and believed by him to be true, although in fact false, did not constitute a defense to a claim for the amount of the policy.

Austrian Ball's Attractions.

A feature of the annual Austrian ball to be held at the Grand Central Palace on Wednesday will be the awarding of a prize offered to the girl who succeeds in proposing, being accepted, married with the accompaniment of kiss and ring, and divorced the greatest number of times during the festivities. The men will have the option of refusing proposals at the cost of a nominal fine at the hands of the burgomaster, who will turn these contributions over to the general charity fund. The record of marriages and divorces established by the prize winner of a similar contest at last year's ball was 104.

THE TUNNEL HOLD-UP CASE

Bribery Charges Taken Up by the Manufacturers' Association.

Municipal Assemblymen from Brooklyn to Move the Franchise Be Taken Out of Committee's Hands.

The charges made by Edward F. Linton, Secretary of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission, that certain members of the Railroad Committee of the Municipal Assembly were holding up the franchise for the New York and Long Island Terminal Railway Company's tunnel under the East River with the object of obtaining money, were taken up on Friday night by the Manufacturers' Association of New York, whose Board of Directors held a conference in Brooklyn with these members of the Municipal Assembly from Brooklyn: Councilmen French and Leich and Aldermen Downing, Holler, Murphy, McInnes, Siebeck, Wacker, and Wirth.

At this conference it was decided that one of these men in each body will on Tuesday move for the discharge of the Railroad Committee from consideration of the franchise resolution. All the Assemblymen present agreed to give their support to this motion.

That such motion will prevail is not believed by any one familiar with the procedure in the Municipal Assembly. To relieve a committee from consideration of an ordinance or resolution is regarded as a slap at the committee, and on very few occasions has it been done. If the entire Brooklyn delegation in the Board of Aldermen were to present a strong front they would obtain the assistance of the Republican members of Manhattan, and in this way there would be a bare possibility that the motion might be adopted. In the Council, however, it is entirely different. Several of the most influential men from Brooklyn, Queens, and Manhattan are on the Railroad Committee, and it is doubted if it would be possible to get such a motion to a vote.

Those members of both branches who were present at the conference, however, expressed their willingness to make the effort and declared themselves as being strongly in favor of having the ordinance passed or killed on its merits.

Mr. Linton attended a meeting of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission yesterday morning, and his statements that the ordinance was being held up in order to squeeze money out of the company was discussed. None of the members of the commission felt that Mr. Linton had exercised much tact in making his charges, but it was the general impression that they were well founded. The commission discussed the bill, which, failing favorable action by the Municipal Assembly, will be introduced in the Legislature to bring about relief, but it was said after the meeting that so many difficulties had been encountered in preparing the measure that nothing definite regarding its provisions could be given out.

Mr. Linton reiterated after the meeting his offer to lead a band of citizens to the City Hall to make a demonstration in behalf of the franchise. He said:

"It has been said that while I offered to lead a body of men into the halls of our local legislature to demand action on this application, I did not call for volunteers. I do now call for volunteers, but they must be men of responsibility. I have no desire to lead an unreasoning mob.

"History furnishes many instances of men making just and righteous demands from governing powers, and history shows that they have got them in many cases. In some cases they were denied. Our own history shows an instance in which the people were denied when our forefathers demanded representation in the English Parliament. We also have a parliament in this city that is denying the rights of the people in this tunnel application. It remains to be seen whether this demand is to be enforced or not. There will be no force used if they do their duty to the people."

MORE CLAIMS AGAINST CITY.

Total Filed Under Prevailing Rate of Wages Law Now $810,000—The Coler-Whalen Controversy.

Claims aggregating $20,000, under the prevailing rate of wages law, were filed in the office of the Controller yesterday. This brings the total of such claims filed since Feb. 1 up to about $810,000.

Controller Coler yesterday promised to add to the literature of his contention with Corporation Counsel Whalen in regard to the latter's confessions of judgment, and Mr. Whalen threatened to make public the correspondence which, he said, would show that his department had acted entirely in the best interests of the city, and that the Controller, on the other hand, had caused the city to expend a great deal of money in litigation because of his failure to settle claims filed with him. Neither, however, kept his threat.

Mr. Coler confined himself to telling over again the story of the O'Brien & Clark case, in which judgment was confessed by Corporation Counsel Scott without the consent of Controller Fitch. Mr. Whalen contented himself with saying that he did not care to air his quarrel through the newspapers any further, and that if he did see fit to make public any correspondence he may have had with Mr. Coler, it would not be done until the Controller had said something new.

The Controller gave out a statement showing the letter which he had written to the Corporation Counsel in February of last year in relation to the city's claim against the Manhattan Railway Company for percentages. In this letter Mr. Coler raised the question of the city's claim being barred by the statute of limitation, because the law department had not begun suit.

In the Corporation Counsel's reply, which Mr. Coler also gave out, it was stated that Mr. Whalen had made an effort to negotiate with Julien T. Davies, counsel for the Manhattan Railway Company, for an agreement upon the facts relevant to the case as left by the decision of the Court of Appeals, so as to shorten the litigation. Mr. Davies, Mr. Whalen wrote, had promised to take the papers on appeal and confer with the city's law department as to methods of procedure. Owing to Mr. Davies's engagements, however, and the great press of business incident to consolidation, it had been impossible to have this conference.

Mr. Coler said yesterday that the Corporation Counsel was evidently not averse to letting this claim be barred by the statute of limitations, as the six-year period will expire in June next.

Mr. Coler insisted yesterday that he was actuated by a desire to correct what he called the injustice to the city of having the power to confess judgments in any amount vested in the Corporation Counsel alone. So far as the prevailing rate of wages law is concerned, he said, that was merely an instance, and he had himself no desire to prevent laboring men from earning the wages ordinarily paid to men in their craft. It was, however, unjust to the city that these men should be paid for work done years ago when labor was practically a drug in the market, at the rates which prevail now when labor is in great demand.

The entire matter, he said, was one of principle, and it was the principle that had been maintained for years by the head of the city's finance department.

FIRE ENGINE WRECKED.

Strikes a Car Track and Topples Over—Company Men Bruised.

Fire Engine No. 57 took a hard tumble while on its way to a small fire at 301 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The engine shot around the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street into Eighth Avenue, slid rapidly across the slippery asphalt, struck the car track sidewise, then toppled over. The horses were thrown on their backs, and broke the harness in their wild efforts to regain their feet.

Joseph Wagner, the driver of the engine, saved himself from injury by leaping from his seat as the engine toppled. Samuel Best, the Captain of the company, and Henry Conboy, the engineer, were standing on the ashpan. Best was thrown to the pavement and received slight contusions about the head and shoulders. Wagner and Conboy received a few slight bruises. One wheel of the engine was smashed, the smokestack battered, and some of the nickel work and pipes bent, but the damage was not as great as was expected by those who saw it go over. The engine did not proceed to the fire, which was confined to the basement, with a loss of $50.

Stern Brothers

direct attention to their
Exceptionally Large Importations of the

Highest Class Paris Lingerie

including Silk, Nainsook and Lawn Negligees,
Matinees; Dressing Sacques and Petticoats;
Silk, Cashmere, Albatross and Flannel Haoris, Kimonas, and Liseuses;
Linen, Batiste and Nainsook Chemises,
Corset Covers, Gowns and Pantalons.

among which will be found many new and exclusive creations not heretofore shown
and in addition will offer to-morrow some very desirable styles of

Night Robes, at $4.50 & $5.50
Chemises, " $2.50 & $3.50
Corset Covers, " $1.75 & $2.45
Drawers, " $2.45 & $3.25
Silk Dressing Sacques, " $7.50 & $9.50

Very Much Below Prevailing Prices

Special Sale of
Ladies' House Gowns

Cashmere, at $3.95 & $6.50
Regular value $6.00 to $10.00

India Silk, at $8.75
elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbon,
Real value $13.50

Silk Departments
To-morrow, Monday,

4500 Yds.
Japanese Corded Wash Silks and Printed Satin Liberty, at 45c

4800 Yds. Novelty Silks,
Plain and Broken Checks,
Lace Striped and Fancy Taffetas,
Printed Cashmere Satin Liberty, at 73c

3500 Yds.
Imported Black Taffetas, at 58c & 69c

Later Importations of High-Class
Foreign Dress Fabrics

Crepes Araignee, Eolienne, Embroidered Veilings,
Silk Striped Crepes, Mistral Etamine, in the latest colorings and effects,
Novelties in English and Scotch Mixtures and Plaids;
French Embroidered Robes;

And
5000 Yds. Imported Henrietta Cloths
in all the newest shades, 42 and 44 inches wide, at, 63c yd.

Largely augmented lines of
Ladies' Shirt Waists

Tailor-made Waists
of Imported Corded Madras, Scotch Ginghams,
Striped, Checked and Plain Colored Linens

Dress Waists
of Hemstitched, Embroidered and Lace All-Overs;
Plain and Colored Tucked Lawns, Dotted Swisses and Batistes

And in addition will offer
115 Doz. White Lawn Waists,
entire front hemstitched, with box-plaited back,
Also of Corded Striped Madras, at 93c

Misses' and Girls' Wash Dresses

High Neck, Guimpe and Outing Suits, 4 to 16 years, at $1.45, 2.75 & 3.95
Heretofore $2.95 to $9.75

Children's Dresses
of Ginghams, Lawns and Piques, 1 to 4 years, at 95c, $1.23, $1.95

Special Values in
Lace and Muslin Curtains

600 Prs, Muslin Curtains
Dotted and Figured, with deep fluted ruffle, per pair, $1.05, 1.35, 1.65
Bobbinet Curtains, deep ruffle, lace insertion and edge, " " $2.45, 2.95, 3.50
Renaissance Lace Curtains, " " $7.75, 9.75, 13.50

West Twenty-Third Street

MINING STOCK LITIGATION.

Failing to Get Interest in Greene Copper Company, Mr. Addicks and Others Ask Damages.

William C. Greene, who organized the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, has two suits for heavy damages on his hands as well as litigation seeking the appointment of a receiver for the Cobre Grande Copper Company, an auxiliary concern in which the Greene Company claims to control a majority of the stock.

It is conceded on both sides that J. Edward Addicks of Delaware offered $800,000 for a controlling interest in the Greene Company, and that the offer was accepted, but differences arose over the terms of settlement, and Mr. Greene declared the matter off, Mr. Addicks protesting.

Through his attorneys, Stern & Rushmore of Wall Street, Mr. Addicks has commenced proceedings to recover damages for alleged breach of contract, but as the papers have not been served the amount claimed is not known.

Samuel Newhouse, George E. Armstrong, Samuel Untermyer, and Senator William A. Clark also claim to have had an option on 250,000 shares of the stock for $900,000, but the proceedings fell through, and as Newhouse and his associates claim, through the acts of Mr. Greene. Acting for them, Marcus Stein has secured an injunction from Justice Truax restraining Mr. Greene from otherwise disposing of the stock. They have also begun a suit, claiming $1,000,000 damages for breach of contract.

Walter T. Logan of Logan, Demond & Harby of 27 William Street, counsel for Mr. Greene, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"The suits do not alarm us. Certain gentlemen did make certain propositions, but as we claim, did not live up to the terms, and Mr. Greene closed his negotiations. They say there has been a breach of contract and we deny it.

"With reference to the Cobre Grande Company the application for the appointment of a receiver amounts to nothing. Mr. Greene and his associates only want the affairs wound up. The Cobre Grande Company has no connection with the Greene Consolidated Copper Company except that the latter claims to own a majority of the stock in the former.

"We have won all the suits in Mexico questioning our titles to the property, and I candidly believe we shall win the rest. Ours must be a good property when so many people want large portions of it. But they won't get it, and they won't get damages."

Both mining properties in dispute are situated in the State of Sonora, Mexico.

PLATT GIVES UP HOPE.

Fisheries Commissioners Who Displeased Gov. Roosevelt Must Go.

Owing to the serious illness of his wife Senator Thomas C. Platt hastily returned to Washington yesterday morning, and the proposed formal conference with Chairman Odell and others was not held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Prior to his departure, however, Senator Platt had a talk with Mr. Odell, and as a result of that conversation it was said that the organization would make no further attempt to save the members of the present Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission who have displeased Gov. Roosevelt. He long ago announced his intention to be rid of them.

These Commissioners are Barnet H. Davis of Palmyra, William R. Weed of Potsdam, Charles H. Babcock of Rochester, Edward Thompson of Northport, and Hendrick S. Holden of Syracuse. The members of the commission receive a salary of $2,500 per annum, with $800 for expenses, while the President is paid $500 more.

There is a possibility that, through the influence of Superintendent Hendricks of the Insurance Department, Mr. Holden will be spared, but it is confidently predicted that the other Commissioners will be superseded by J. Bayard Backus of New York, W. T. O'Neil of Franklin, Percy E. Lansdowne of Erie, and ex-Senator Higbie of Suffolk.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

SILKS, GRENADINES, CREPES.

Just received and will be shown for the first time to-morrow:

Lyons Foulards and India Silks, graceful styles, exclusive patterns, an infinite selection to choose from, widths 24 and 27 inches; prices - - - - 59c., 69c., 85c. and $1.00 yard.

The new weave French Crepe, Mignon, Pastel and scarce colorings, width 42 inches; price - - - $1.45 yard.

45-inch Black Satin Figured Silk Grenadine, 15 styles, at - - - - - - - - - - - - 89c. yard.
Are good value for a new importation.

Black Silk Grenadine, very sheer and bright, hard twisted silk, 45 inches wide - - - - - - $1.10 yard.

24-inch Lyons Crepe de Chene, White, Colors and Black, value $1.25, at - - - - - - - - - 85c. yard.

The steamer La Gascogne brought us lately some very high class Grenadine, checks, satin stripes and shirred designs that are very effective, 45 inches wide, from - - - - - - - $1.25 to $2.35 yard.

Broadway, Eighth & Ninth Streets.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Lyons Silks.

Rich Fancy Crèpes,
Broché, Metéor and Empire Crèpe.
Printed and Enlevage Crèpe.

White Silks for Wedding Gowns
Cachemir and Fancy Squares
for
Waists.
Printed Foulards, Soft Satins.
Rich Panne Velvets.

Broadway & 19th Street.

WATERS PIANOS

A Beautiful New **Waters Grand Upright Piano,** 7 1-3 octaves, 3-stringed, full iron frame, repeating action, ivory keys, 3 pedals, **very rich, deep tone, with fine singing quality,** and containing all the latest improvements, for

$225

cash, or **$250** on installments; only **$10** down and **$7 per month.** Stool, cover, tuning and delivery FREE.

We also offer a new, large size, 7 1-3 octave 3-stringed **Chester Piano,**

$180

cash, or **$200,** payable **$10** down and **$5** per month. This is a reliable, well-made piano, fully warranted and the best value ever offered for the money.

Don't fail to examine our pianos, or send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

Beautiful Emerald, weighing 14 carats, fine color and full of life, surrounded with 14 choice diamonds, as ladies' brooch, $6,000. Extraordinarily low. Inspection invited. LINDO BROS., Broadway and 29th St., opposite Gilsey House.

RAPID TRANSIT SITUATION:

Plans of Chief Engineer Parsons—Contractor McDonald to Obtain Another Extension.

The sub-committee of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, comprising Alexander E. Orr, Chairman; Controller Coler, and Commissioner Charles Stewart Smith, met yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce to receive suggestions from Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons in reference to the working force of assistant engineers, inspectors, bookkeepers, and other employes on the tunnel. Mr. Parsons presented a plan which undoubtedly will be approved by the full board. The plan was not made public, but probably will be this week.

Mr. Orr received a letter yesterday from August Belmont saying that Mr. McDonald might need a few more days after Tuesday, his latest time limit, in which to qualify. Mr. Belmont explained that the sureties were ready, but that it would take a little more time to arrange the technical details of the undertaking. Mr. Orr said that if Mr. McDonald wanted a brief extension there could be no objection to giving it to him. Just how much time will be needed has not been determined, but Albert B. Boardman, one of the board's counsel, said that a week at the outside would undoubtedly be sufficient. He added that the additional delay would be wanted in order to prove the papers and close up the legal details. "It takes time," said he, "to arrange all the details in such a big undertaking. Mr. McDonald has undoubtedly bridged all the difficulties in getting his bonds, and is safe in that direction."

The articles of incorporation of the Belmont company, it is expected, will be filed to-morrow, and there is a possibility that the contract will be filed on Wednesday, but it is more likely that this important detail will be delayed some days longer. The names of the subscribers to the stock of the company are still withheld. An intimation was abroad yesterday that all of the names of stockholders would not be known even when the certificate was filed.

A meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission will be called for to-morrow or Tuesday.

Doctor your Cold with a docteor's prescription. That's JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

CARPETS.

We offer a line of
Best Body Brussels,
Of the Oldest and Most Celebrated Makes,
at **95c.** the yard.

SPECIAL SALE (This Week)
Antique Oriental RUGS,
comprising Shirvans, Daghestans, Kazaks, Karabahs, and Irans; sizes averaging 3 ft. 10 in. by 10 ft., at the uniform price of
$18 each.
Actual value from $35 to $40.
Some very choice pieces at **$27** each.

In addition, a large collection of
Hall and Stair Strips, single and in pairs to match,
Ranging from 3 ft. Wide to 20 ft. in Length.
This is the finest line of ANTIQUES ever exhibited in this city.
CONNOISSEURS ARE INVITED TO INSPECT!
Also a great assortment of
CHENILLE AND SMYRNA RUGS,
A Manufacturer's samples, in carpet sizes, principally (9x12 ft.) slightly shop worn, to close out at **$17** each,
worth double.
WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
OUR SANITARY AMERICAN **Floor Mattings,**
Especially adapted for Hotels and Summer Residences; Artistic and Very Durable.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FRENCH EMPIRE DESIGNS.

A style decidedly the outgrowth of the French Revolution. A Parisian of that period said: "We have changed everything; freedom now consolidated, France has restored the pure taste for the antique." Whence came the symbols of Napoleon; the laurel wreath with its ribbon—torches, lances, Phrygian caps of liberty, winged figures, sphinxes and claw feet.

What are these but history wrought into beauty? Trace them to-day in our modern motifs—a bureau surmounted by the cap of liberty, a great chair carved with flying figures, a table with massive claw feet speak of the Napoleonic influence. For history wrought in furniture you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23rd ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 18th STREET

MAY BE HELD FOR A RANSOM.

Money Asked for the Return of a Missing Staten Island Man.

Moses J. Van Name of Heberton Avenue, Port Richmond, who disappeared from the home of his son-in-law, William J. Sloane, on the morning of Jan. 8, has not yet been found. Mr. Sloane at various times has heard rumors that the old man has been seen in different parts of Staten Island, but he as yet has been unable to locate him.

Mr. Sloane said yesterday that it was his impression that his father-in-law was still alive, and that some one was caring for him, thinking that he would offer a reward for him. Mr. Sloane said that he had been approached and asked what he would give if the old man should be brought home. He mentioned a certain sum, and was told that his father-in-law would be home inside of three days. Up to last night he had heard nothing more. Mr. Sloane would not say how large a reward he had offered.

Mr. Stubbs to Give a Lecture.

G. Edward Stubbs, instructor in music in the New York General Theological Seminary, will lecture at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock for the benefit of the infirmary at St. Gabriel's, Peekskill, on "Landmarks of Early Musical History." Among the patrons of the affair are the Very Rev. E. A. Hoffman, the Right Rev. George Worthington, the Right Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, and the Rev. D. Parker Morgan.

Sunday
February 18-1900

Daily, 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 15-28

CHICAGO LABOR SITUATION

Thirty Thousand Men, at Low Estimate, Out of Work.

SENATE FIGHT VERY BITTER

Tullom-Tanner Contest the Most Sensational in Years—Anti-Trust Conference a Disappointment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—A conservative estimate of the number of men now out of employment in this city places the amount at 30,000. Of these about 7,000 were locked out a week ago to-day by the building contractors. This stopped work in every part of the city where building was going on. A few large structures in process of erection in the business portion of Chicago were the sole exceptions. In these work continued, the men being paid double rates for their labor. The contractors claimed that about 700 men continued to work of their own free will and in spite of the acts of the others, but this number, if it really existed, was cut in half this week by the defection of the Independent Division of the Building Trades Council, which it was thought would remain loyal to the contractors. It decided to stand by its brethren on the outside, however, and the men who are now at work are entirely non-union.

As yet no trouble of a serious nature has occurred, but with the midwinter weather just begun it is likely that the sufferings of the men may drive them to acts of violence soon. The differences of the piano makers and others, who have been on strike for several months, have not yet been adjusted, in spite of the best efforts of Mr. Gompers and other mediators to bring employers and men together. Only one firm capitulated to the workers' demands. All the others still stand out, and two large houses talk seriously of moving from the city. One has about decided to locate at Aurora or Rockford, in this State, and the other is negotiating with the town of Springfield, Ohio, with a view to removal there. Labor troubles have already driven several millions of capital from Chicago and helped to build up the industry and wealth of other places.

Hammond, Ind., just across the State line, has fully a score of manufacturing concerns which formerly made their homes here, but which have felt compelled to move away largely because of the trouble made for them by the labor unions. Some removals, however, were caused by fancied excessive taxation unaccompanied by the proper return of benefit from the municipality. The same is true of Aurora, Rockford, Geneva, Elgin, and many other towns in this neighborhood. In such places concerns often receive fine bonuses in cash or lands, often accompanied by a rebate of taxes for a fixed term of years, largely depending on the extent of the enterprise and the number of hands it employs.

In the meantime almost nothing has been done in Chicago to bring labor and its employers to a better understanding of their responsibilities. There is a State Board of Arbitration, but it cannot be said to be a grand success. Neither side appears to trust to it or to any other would-be mediator. None of the numberless societies organized for the amelioration of human affairs has turned its attention to the subject, and yet each year sees the problem grow more serious and the breach between the parties yawn still wider.

THE ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE.

Great disappointment was felt that the Anti-Trust Convention of this week should have found its culmination in the passage of a resolution favoring the free coinage of silver. To most people who watched the convention gather and who had genuine hopes that out of the babel there might come some concert of action along practical lines for the restraint of illegal combinations of trade, it seemed humiliating that the meeting should degenerate into a mere advance side show of a political campaign. Those responsible for the action taken restrained themselves until the last day, and cunningly sprung their bomb in such a way that the delegates who were not gathered there for political purposes were taken unawares.

NOVEL EXPERIMENT IN EVANGELISM.

For the past two months there has been going on in this city an experiment in evangelism which will, many believe, solve the problem of what to do with several of the old church edifices in the business portion of the city. These buildings have practically been abandoned by congregations which have moved further up town. They are usually in localities which have become undesirable for residences because of the encroachments of the saloon, the cheap dancing place, the minor hotel, and the little shop. One of these buildings was formerly occupied by the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. About two months ago two young men not unknown to evangelical work obtained permission to make an innovation in the form of evening service held there. Since its abandonment as a church it has been used for mission purposes by these men and others with only indifferent success. Plan after plan was tried, but still the right people failed to come.

The young men—they are the Rev. G. B. Cleworth and H. F. Ward—determined to introduce an experiment of an up-to-date character. It was nothing less than a serial story on a Biblical subject, to be read from the pulpit each Sabbath night. They chose the story of Simon Peter. Each wrote a chapter alternately. The tale relates the experiences of Simon Peter as set forth by Scripture and tradition, but into it the moderns did not hesitate to put the language of to-day wherever colloquialisms would make the hearers understand better than the ancient phraseology would. They advertised the new departure extensively, and were rewarded on the first night by an attendance of seventy-five. After three chapters had been read on three Sundays, some one presented to them a very large and fine stereopticon, with colored slides representing scenes of the very story they were reading.

Then they alternated, one reading and the other working the slides, the positions being reversed on the following Sunday. The attendance rose to 650 and continued at that figure until about the present time. The reading is followed by a short service lasting fifteen minutes. Seventeen new members have been added to the church, and from the regularity with which many attend it is likely that this number may be greatly increased. The experiment has attracted wide attention, and Mr. Ward has been called to New York to explain there his methods, the idea being to begin a similar series if the plan is approved. The two evangelists propose to follow the Biblical narrative with a story of modern times carrying a strong moral sentiment yet appealing to the class of people who attend. Both Messrs. Ward and Cleworth are graduates of the Northwestern University and are members of the University Settlement. Besides his work here, Mr. Ward has labored in London, Salt Lake City, and other places.

TAXING THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

The city will make another attempt to compel the telegraph companies to pay a tax for the privileges they enjoy on and under the streets. An ordinance has been drafted. It is proposed to fix the rate of compensation according to the space used by the conduits and poles. In the past, when similar attempts have been made, the companies have fallen back upon their charters obtained from the Federal Government, and they have claimed that city streets were included in the general term of public highways over which permission had been granted to establish post roads and telegraph lines. Lately, however, the corporations have been compelled to admit that conditions have been changed, and that the question of municipal subways has changed their status. The threat of a stiff ordinance has compelled the companies' attorneys to see the matter in another light, and they even consented to meet a sub-committee of the Council to adjust the terms of the proposed tax.

CULLOM-TANNER FIGHT IS BITTER.

The fight for Senator Cullom's seat, which is going on between the present holder and Gov. Tanner, completely overshadows the rather colorless competition for the Governorship among the Republicans. Gov. Tanner has thus far demonstrated that his hold on the State machine of his party is that of a master and that "Uncle Shelby," as the senior Senator is called by some of his friends, will have to exert all his efforts, in certain parts of the State at least, to secure an indorsement. It is twenty years since a Senatorial campaign developed such bitterness in the Republican ranks, and although the fight has thus far been confined to two counties only, it has been fiercely waged.

Gov. Tanner knows that, having relinquished his mortgage on his present position, he must win the Senatorial fight or retire from politics forever. He knows, too, how fickle are political promises of future aid made by men whom one benefits by such relinquishment. He realizes that he is "up against the real thing," and he is accordingly making the fight of his life. The struggle in Sangamon County has been particularly bitter and both contestants claim the delegation. The fight will undoubtedly be carried into nearly every county of the State.

DEMOCRATS NOT WITHOUT HOPE.

The contest is not without interest to the Democrats, and there are some who believe that if the Republican fight does not soon prove one-sided the Democrats may yet control the Assembly and elect a Senator. Through their country press they are already advising the nomination of first-class men to the Legislature. Their idea is to take advantage of close Senatorial districts, of which there is a surprising number in Southern Illinois, where the Tanner and Cullom factions may each nominate a man for the Legislature. With a popular candidate in the field the Democrats hope to win against the divided force of the enemy, and that, too, in districts which are heavily Republican.

R. B. P.

Horner's Furniture.

All The New Ideas.

This is what our stock presents all the time—all the new designs and creations of the Furniture world as they are produced.

With the approach of Spring, the incoming of new goods will be of daily occurrence from now on. But whether just from the factories or a short time in stock, our collection will be found the most attractive in the city, both from its variety, newness and price inducements—in suites as well as single pieces—from the plainest to the richest manufactured.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Grocers and bakers in the vicinity of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street have been made the victims of a cheap "flim-flam" game during the past two weeks that has caused them no end of annoyance. The operator is an Italian woman, always very poorly dressed, carrying in her arms what appears to be a half-starved child. Pinched with poverty, too, the woman seems to be. She comes in and decides after much hesitancy to take a can of baked beans or something of that sort that costs about a quarter of a dollar. After much hesitancy, and as if she could not afford the extravagance, she produces a pocketbook with a single five-dollar bill in it. This bill is changed, the package is taken, and the woman starts to leave the store. She hesitates at the door, and finally returns and tells the clerk she has decided that she cannot afford to take the luxury and asks that it be taken back and the money returned to her. Then she proffers the change she has received, and asks for the five-dollar bill. The clerk takes the change to find that there is but $3.75 in the bundle. When he asks for the other dollar the woman protests that it is all the change she has been given, and that she has not another cent on earth. All of this takes place when the store is well filled with customers. The clerk, of course, protests that the woman received the right change, and declines to give her the five-dollar bill until the missing dollar is produced. Then there is a scene, an appeal to the customers, tears and protestations against the "robbery of a poor woman with a dying child," and all that sort of thing. If the proprietor is about he gives the woman her five-dollar bill, and gets her out of the place as quickly as possible, for every other customer looks on him as a man who is trying to "do" a poor woman out of a dollar. He stands the loss rather than make a fuss, have his business interfered with, and the impression get about that he would victimize a poor woman. Then the Italian goes on to the next store and goes through the same operation from beginning to end. There is no mystery about the thing to those familiar with the games of mendicants. The woman simply slipped the missing dollar into a capacious pocket on the other side of her dress while on the way to the door preparatory to the farce of asking for the taking back of the purchase and the return of her money.

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"Why don't we have the woman arrested? I'll explain by giving you a leaf out of my experience," said one of the victims of the game, who had been done out of $2 instead of the usual $1. "One afternoon I came into the store just behind a big darky, and I saw the fellow slip from the show window into his pocket a package of soda that was worth but 5 cents. I slipped back of the counter and sold the fellow what he wanted, a trifle that was worth another nickel. He offered me a nickel, and I asked for 10 cents, adding that he owed that amount for the package he had slipped into his pocket. He told me he had stolen nothing, and after a lot of fuss I finally went around and took the stuff out of his overcoat pocket, just where I had seen him slip it. He made an awful roar, and said he had just bought it at an Eighth Avenue store. But I made him give it up in spite of the fact that a lot of customers were inclined to side with the darky, and thought me a ruffian for making such a fuss over a five-cent package of soda. Two days later a shyster lawyer whom the negro had employed brought suit against me for defamation of character, and even though I won my case and proved that the darky had stolen the package from me, it cost me $34 before I got through with the case. Now I find it is cheaper to be 'done' by one of these flim-flammers for a dollar or two once in a while than to have to get into the courts to establish the fact that I have been swindled rather than that I am a swindler. This is one of the things a merchant has to put up with, or else he will lose the trade of some who happen to be witness to a bit of a fuss when he is trying to prevent himself from being robbed. The flim-flammers know this as well as I do, and that fact is a part of their stock in trade. They are sure of the sympathies of the crowd as against me, and they work it for all it is worth."

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Over their Scotch high balls two college chums were chatting about their offspring. "By the way, Bob," said one of them, "did we have analytical geometry in our course when you and I were at college? My youngster stumped me completely yesterday when he came home and told me he wanted some help about his analytical geometry. I've been so immersed in Sugar and Traction, in Steel and Grangers, since I've been on the Street that I didn't recognize analytical geometry when the lad asked me about it, and I had to confess I was a bit shy. What is the confounded thing, anyway? I don't seem to remember having heard anything about it when I was at college. Tell me, old chap, is it one of the new-fangled things they are teaching or did we have a fling at it?"

The M. A. thus addressed took an unusually long swig at his glass, and after several moments' thought shook his head as he answered: "Somehow the name seems familiar, but I swear I shouldn't recognize it if it came into this room. You'll have to come again with something easier, if you want me to answer it. I haven't a speaking acquaintance with the party. Pump the kid and find out what it is all about, for it rather interests me."

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That housewarming at Frederick G. Bourne's place, out at Sayville, L. I., last week," remarked one of the guests, "served to emphasize the fact that the people of New York have taken to country life in earnest, and that the erection of these elegant country homes up the Hudson, over in Jersey, and out on Long Island will be the fads of men of vast wealth for years to come. Comforts of a home such as vast wealth entitles one to cannot be had in the restricted quarters of a city home. There isn't room to spread out sufficiently, except at a cost that even the wealthiest do not care to go to. You can entertain a thousand times more comfortably and a deal more satisfactorily at a country place than you can in town, and the guests can have a far better time in every way. Take Bourne's place as a sample of what I mean. He has built a mansion out there with 150 rooms in it, and where each visitor has a suite of rooms at his disposal if he cares for it. He can be as isolated as he cares to be, and yet be right at hand for all the amusement he wants. There is room for anything the host fancies in the way of entertainment, and he will get a vast deal more of satisfaction out of the million and a half dollars I am told the place cost than for a similar expenditure in town. His place has about a mile of shore front on Great South Bay. There are drives and walks handsomely laid out that will afford pleasure to the man tired of the brick and granite of the city and longing for a sight of trees, flowers, meadows, grass that actually grows, streams that positively run water, and fish that will rise to a fly. Inside the house there are all the comforts one can get in the city in the way of light and heat, and all that sort of thing, and there is also a magnificent pipe organ that I am told cost Bourne $20,000. Such homes are ideals, and it is a good thing for Americans that they have at last discovered the fact in earnest, and are following the example of the English in making their actual home life that which they live at just such magnificent country places as this, and a score of others out on the island that have been built within the past decade. That country life means better health, clearer brains, and a general benefit to mankind."

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Society is rather put to it to find novelties in the way of entertainment occasionally. Perhaps the latest venture in that line was an after-the-opera luncheon given the other night in one of the lunch wagons that stands near Herald Square. The hostess was a lively young woman, who had seen the lunch wagons near the Yale campus when she was at New Haven for the Junior Promenade a week or two ago. Students had told her of the jolly larks they had had in the wagon, which they know as "The in the wagon, which is known as "The Yale Kennel Club," and where the chief attraction of the limited bill of fare is the "boiled dog," as the students term the hot frankfurter. All the men of this young ladies' party were Yale men, and all the girls had heard of the "Kennel" at New Haven. So there was a supper for them at the lunch wagon, with frankfurters, sauerkraut, schmierkase, pretzels, rye bread, and such other rather unusual operasupper delicacies as the menu afforded, winding up with a revel in pie and doughnuts. Participants say the affair was a "jolly lark," though the party rather interfered with the midnight lunch of the regular patrons of the establishment.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

OUR FULL NEW SILK STOCKS READY.

A very inefficient introduction to a most remarkable Silk collection—pre-eminent in size, scope and exceptionally low prices. These stocks, ordered long before silk prices soared to their present height, carry every advantage of early buying—unhurried production; best permanent printings; distinctive designs, newest colorings and the reliability we insist upon as the foremost consideration.

We display a magnificent assortment of Printed Satins and Twills, with many novelties in Lace Taffetas.

IN CONJUNCTION ARE THESE SPECIALS:

Crepe Regence, all silk, full complement of evening shades 67c

Black Satin Duchesse, 20 inches wide, all silk, excellent quality, per yard 59c

Black Imported Taffetas, 20 inches wide, a good quality, per yard 57c

27 inch Black Taffetas, a superior quality, at, per yard 69c

NOTABLE WAIST SELLING.

The best posted buying community in America takes our new styles fast as they appear. "Why" is obvious! Our closely watched, well-bought lines exclude intruders without class, elegance or fabric merit—our great values do their own persuading. Hence, we can now make practically new lots throughout—and leave earlier offerings far behind.

Taffeta Silk Waists, tucked backs and fronts, new dress sleeves—colors and black $3.89

Novelty and plain Taffeta Waists, variety of attractive, new stripe effects; also black $5.75

Novelty Taffeta and plain Satin Waists, corded and plain, varied and exclusive array of tints, tucked and hemstitched effects $7.50

Brilliantine Waists, black only, tucked and corded $1.98

French Flannel Waists, newest spring shades and dot novelties $3.98

SMART SPRING WASH FABRICS.

The perennial French Organdy, in new, soft finish, comes back to high favor, with the subtle mistiness of pastel tints or blends of deeper colorings, with effective figures, dots and styles no words can paint. They complete the sheer light family of embroidered Swiss, Tissues, Brilliantines and Mulls.

A SPECIAL.

Organdies and Organdy Carreaux, dainty, ethereal printings by the leading French house;—French through and through in weave, and new Persian, stripe and scroll designs. Some are last year's styles, but 35c. and 48c. values, all at

15c.

COSTUMES, high in Fashion's favor, of Silk, Nett, Lace and Cloth; also, the correct new Tailor Gowns.

Individuality is the goal sought, and we make it certain. This dress elegance, while fairly costly (to confine styles to a favored few), costs only what effectiveness well earns—and fullest value goes with each masterpiece.

EXAMPLES IN TAILOR-MADE ECONOMY.

Handsome Suits of Venetian and Cheviot, the work of competent men tailors, in Eton Coat and new Skirts, are easily worth $26.50—Monday $22.50

Elegant Suits of fine Camel's Hair Cheviot, tight fitting and loose fronts, lined throughout with silk. Give the mode and finish of cut to order suits $27.50

Every Day New Golf Capes Swell our Stocks.

The imported and domestic combine to make a unique showing.

One instance:

Fine Tailored Capes, several different styles—$8.50 value $6.25

THE NEW SKIRTS ARE WELL VARIED.

Usually around this date Skirt styles settle down to one marked form. This season permits much more choice—any one of half a dozen effects is right.

Skirts of Cheviot and Homespun, single box pleated back, good sweep, our regular $7.50 new skirt, for $5.75

Skirts of Pebble Cheviot, extra choice, novelty pleated back—also of fine Venetian, in tunic effect, with stitched silk and inverted pleat back—choice $8.75

Skirts of Broadcloth and fine Serges, flaring and trimmed with stitched taffeta, There's nothing newer $13.50

19th Street Sixth Avenue 20th Street

W. C. WHITNEY'S NEW HOME.

A Beautiful Example of the Decorative Work of the Italian Renaissance.

When the members of the Board of Trustees of the Museum of Natural History dined last Monday evening at the home of William C. Whitney, 871 Fifth Avenue, a house which in the beauty and costliness of its interior decoration is almost without a rival in this country was thrown open for the first time to others besides Mr. Whitney's close personal friends. In some respects, indeed, the house is unique. While the homes of wealthy men in this and other cities have been beautifully ornamented, usually the decorations have been in one of the French styles, or else different rooms have been treated in different styles. With the single exception of the ballroom, Mr. Whitney's house is a consistent example of the art of one period—that of the Italian Renaissance.

It is hardly necessary to add that to decorate an interior in this style is far more difficult and costly than if one of the more usual styles be chosen. When, as in the case of Mr. Whitney's home, the decorations are all original antiques, the task becomes impossible except by means of the employment of a great amount of money and time, together with knowledge and cultivated taste. None of these requisites was lacking in the adornment of 871 Fifth Avenue, and the result is that Mr. Whitney has as near an approach to a Venetian or Florentine palace of the days of Leonardo da Vinci and Michel Angelo as it is possible to obtain.

The general scheme of decoration was the work of Stanford White, who also advised Mr. Whitney with regard to the purchase of the art treasures with which the house is filled.

It is impossible in a limited space to describe the rooms adequately. There is hardly a modern piece of work to be found anywhere, except the floors, while each detail is the most perfect of its kind that it was possible to find. The chimneypieces, for instance, are nearly all elaborate works in marble from old Italian palaces; the hangings are from similar sources; the ceilings of several rooms have been taken bodily from famous buildings in Europe, and the furniture and much of the woodwork are of a like character.

The principal hall is approached by the entrance on Sixty-eighth Street. A portrait of Charles I., by Van Dyck, hangs at one side of a short flight of steps, and a religious piece by Lorenzo Costa on the other. Between them is a splendid silver hanging lamp, a masterpiece of old Italian craftmanship. One of the finest of the many splendid cassone which Mr. Whitney owns is in the hall. It is painted in a style which strongly resembles that of Pinturicchio, and is in as good condition as when it was made some 500 years ago. The portières and other draperies of the hall are of old figured velvet, the general color scheme being red and white.

To the right of the hall is the dining room. Nearly all the wall space of this room is covered with sixteenth century Italian wall paintings. The chimney piece is a magnificent specimen of its kind, while the great bronze firedogs are said to be the finest in America.

On the other side of the hall is the library. The bookcases and paneling are of old oak carved with an elaborateness of detail found in none except the work of Renaissance workmen, and another splendid cassone is a prominent object on account of the rich contrast it presents to the dark tones of the oak.

At the rear of the library is a salon. This apartment has not yet been completed, but it is already evident that it will be one of the most gorgeous in the house, the walls being entirely covered with rich figured crimson velvet.

The ballroom is reached by a corridor leading from the rear of the hall behind the dining room. The corridor itself is noticeable, the walls being paneled with inlaid woods in quaint design and of very old workmanship. The ballroom is pure Louis XIV. The walls are entirely covered with paneling in high relief, which was once in the chateau of Phoebus d'Albert, near Bordeaux. In the time of Louis Philippe these panelings were taken to a house in Paris, and from there they were brought to this country. Every scrap of furniture in the room is also of the Louis XIV. period, the ceiling and floor being the only modern portions of the apartment.

Between the dining room and ballroom is a conservatory, in which are a number of marbles brought from an Italian garden. The rooms in the basement of the house, particularly the lower hall, are equally worthy of notice, and have been decorated with as much care as the rooms on the main floor.

Mr. Whitney said yesterday that he selected the style of the Italian Renaissance for his home because, although the French styles were beautiful, he had never seen an apartment decorated in that manner in which he felt that he would care to live.

MR. SANGREE GOES TO PRETORIA.

Allen Sangree, a newspaper writer of this city, left yesterday for Pretoria. He is commissioned by an English magazine to prepare a series of articles on the condition of affairs in the South African Republic and also by the Macmillan Publishing Company to obtain from President Krüger material for a book giving the history of the Transvaal's contention with Great Britain.

Mr. Sangree, who was formerly Secretary to the United States Consul at Cape Town, obtained two years ago from President Krüger the only interview that had been given by him up to that time to a newspaper man for publication in the newspapers. He is accompanied by George W. Rogers, an artist, who will illustrate the projected publications.

AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY SHOW.

The First Exhibition of the Kind Held in This City.

An exhibition of roses, the first National show of the American Rose Society, will be held in the Eden Musée Winter Garden on March 27, 28, and 29. The American Rose Society is of recent origin, and was organized to extend the cultivation of "the sweetest blossom, of Spring the fairest flower."

The coming exhibition will be the first of its kind held in this city. A number of prominent women have signified their approval of it by becoming patronesses. Among these are Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Mrs. Charles De Rham, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Henry G. Marquand, Mrs. Thomas Newbold, Mrs. Lucius Sergent, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. William Alexander, Mrs. Carl Stoeckel, Mrs. Astor, Miss Callender, Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Mrs. Geraud Foster, Mrs. Gerald Hoyt, Mrs. L. P. Morton, Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Mrs. George Von Meyer, Miss Newbold, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Edward Wharton, Mrs. D. F. Egleston, Mrs. T. H. Mason, and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald.

History of American Horses.

Quite surpassing anything of the sort heretofore published is the historical edition of The Tuff, Field and Farm, issued on Friday. Walt McDougall designed the cover, with its sort of Aubrey Beardsley, high-school horse and female rider. Inside the cover is a feast of good things for horsemen. There are excellent half-tone pictures of horses of about every type used for pleasure, driving, or riding, many of which are owned in the city; portraits of well-known horsemen, living and dead, making altogether a picture gallery of unusual excellence and value. The reading matter is on a par with the pictures, and includes excellent and concise histories of the development of the light-harness racer, by Walter T. Chester, than whom there is no better authority, and of the thoroughbred, by Robert S. Nevill. Something like a hundred pages fairly bristle with matter of interest to horse lovers, the whole making as interesting a number of a horse paper as has been printed.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Time Again Brings 'Round STOCK TAKING

a twice yearly event to be prepared for.

THAT NOW MEANS

Final closing of Winter Goods

and

ABSOLUTE CLEARANCE OF

Surplus stock and small lots.

THERE WILL BE BARGAINS

Wash Dress Fabrics

Customers come here confident of finding great assortments, and experience has taught them that the finest as well as the popular qualities are here found at lower prices than elsewhere....The great quantities we buy and sell make it possible for us to buy and sell as we do.

Fine Fancy Dimities—polka dots—fancy figures and fancy stripes; worth .15..... 9¾

Finest Irish Dimities—dainty colorings and designs..... .18

Fancy French Organdies—new trellis stripes and plaids with warp printed flower designs..... .39

French Satin Stripe Batistes—finest texture—choicest French printings..... .35

Plisse Stripe Organdies—exquisite flower effects in rose pink and violet shades..... .33

Choice Novelties in Black Organdies with sprays of wild flowers in natural colors—finest French goods.... .29

Finest French Sateens—Foulard, Mosaic, stripe and flower designs—Black, Navy and colors—High silk lustre..... .29

Black Brocade Sateens—mercerized—which gives all the gloss and richness of silk—absolutely fast dye—also solid colors..... .29
To-day's importation cost would make price, .39

Black and Navy Sateens with neat figures or polka dots—very fine twill and very desirable styles—our regular 21 cent quality—we will sell 300 pieces at..... .15

Fine French Ginghams—Corded and Knotted effects, also overshot loop effects—charming colorings of Pink, Mauve, Rose, Black and other shades..... .32

French Pineapple Grenadines—White with Buff, Light Blue, Pink and Mauve silk ribbon stripes—very attractive..... .49

Extra fine Zephyrs—stripes and Plaids, with emb'd bars—all desirable colors—32 inches wide..... .24

Pure Linen Ginghams—one of the season's most sought-for novelties—shine like silk—wear like iron—Stripes, Checks and fancy effects—make the very prettiest and coolest of dresses and waists—32 inches..... .32

Imported Poplin Ginghams—Novelty Cord Checks, particularly pretty for Children's dresses—unusually wide, full 38 inch—they are worth 35 cents—we offer this lot at..... .19

Plain Colored Organdies—fancy shades for Evening dresses extra fine quality..... .12½
Don't judge by the price—cannot be duplicated to-day to sell for less than 17 cents.

Lining Batistes—for thin Dress Materials—in every shade that's made, from palest cream to deepest crimson—all the newest tints—40 inch.. .14

Distinctly fashionable are, and will be

Silk Foulards and Indias

Our stock is new and contains a fine variety at prices extremely moderate for such qualities and good styles. Favorite colorings are Blue, Violet, Brown and the pastel shades—white figures predominate, although many are of contrasting colors.

23 inch Foulards—12 styles..... .69
24 inch Foulards—10 styles..... .79
24 inch Foulards—15 styles..... .98
23 inch Fig'd Indias—12 styles..... .59
27 inch Fig'd Indias—14 styles..... .75

Impressive Evidence of How We Now Sell Dress Goods

is furnished by these quotations:

	Value.	Now.
All Wool Flannels—all colors...	.49	.29
Fancy Checks and Mixtures—also Shepherd Checks.....	.45	.29
Tailor Suitings—fancy checks and large and small plaids—new Spring colorings.....	.59	.39
Fancy Check Cheviots.....	.69	.49
Cashmeres—all shades.....	.39	.29
Two-toned Granites—all shades.	.98	.69
52-inch All Wool Tailor Cloths..	.89	.65
50-inch All Wool "Finnetta"..$1.10		.89
44-inch Black Mohair Sicilians—high lustre.....	.75	.59
50-inch All Wool Black Cheviots—steam sponged and shrunken....	.98	.69
All Wool Albatross—pastel shades.....	.49 and	.69

FANCY WOOL CHALLIES,
Large variety of new designs—worth 48 cents.....here .29
This purchase was a happy hit . . . . we bought at great concessions—the loss is not ours—the gain is yours . . . . . Everybody knows washing and wearing qualities of these pretty fabrics—and their desirability for Summer wear.

Ladies' Dresses and Waists

Do not make error of thinking that reduced prices are for undesirable garments and poor styles—Every item in this list is thoroughly up to date, the majority having been bought within past few weeks.

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS
Crépons, Coverts, Serge and Cloth—Black, Brown, Navy and Gray—stitched or with braid trim or silk bands or appliques,
were 7.98 to 29.98 Now 3.98 to 11.98
were 2.98 and 3.98 Now 1.98

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS
New English Snowflake Mixtures—light and dark gray.....5.98

FINE RAINY-DAY SKIRTS
Double face Cloth—deep tailor stitched panel and hem—real value 11.98.....5.98

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At the Play and With the Players

A visit of German players with a repertory of German plays, "advanced" and otherwise, is a novel incident of the London theatrical season, and one discovers a note in some of the voluminous printed comment on the proceedings of the troupe of our old acquaintance, Herr Junkermann, which sounds like an echo of the past. It used to be common here for the newspapers to unfavorably compare the work of the ordinary actors in visiting French and German troupes with that of the rank and file of our own actors. The reason was, generally, that the reviews of foreign plays were written by gentlemen who knew more about the foreign languages than they knew about plays and acting. A knowledge of the language in which a play is given may be fairly set down as a necessity for one who would write in criticism of its performance, but a familiarity with plays and a comprehension of the limitations and possibilities of the art of acting are even more essential. Men who lead studious and secluded lives between their homes and the quiet of some old-fashioned club, especially if they be of the literary calling, are apt to regard the theatre of their own time and place as trivial and worthless, for that it is an amusement of the multitude, and also because they have small leisure to give to it. Horatius Flaccus, in the peaceful retirement of his Sabine farm, found the Augustan theatre given over to the vanity of the actors.

Yet men of this very sort when, occasionally, they are tempted to the theatre, because of their impressible minds and their imaginative gift, are the most susceptible to its influence, and are prone to regard the entertainment they happen to hit upon as exceptional as their own presence at any theatrical entertainment. Witness Matthew Arnold's extraordinary rhapsody about Henry Arthur Jones's very ordinary "Saints and Sinners" and some of the things Mr. Howells has written about stage plays.

Who was the venerable scholar who placed himself on record, in a letter published by his literary executors or in some periodical, as believing a certain Mr. Denzil, who acted Manfred in London in our grandfathers' youth, to be the greatest actor since Kemble? I have forgotten the name of the enthusiast, though I remember his praise, but undoubtedly he had strolled in to see Denzil, strong in the belief that the English drama had gone to the dogs since he had stopped supporting it, and fell easily under the influence of the acted play. And clearly Mr. Denzil, though perhaps a worthy and earnest man, was not a great actor at all.

It used to be quite the custom to employ writers unfamiliar with theatricals to do foreign plays, especially if the regular theatre sharp were otherwise employed, and the result was apt to be unalloyed praise of the foreign actors coupled with irrelevant abuse of domestic comedians founded on ignorance of their work and a settled conviction that the Anglo-Saxon theatre was not fit for the entertainment of man or beast. Latterly, however, with the extraordinary increase of public interest in everything theatrical and the employment on metropolitan newspapers of small armies of writers, especially to cater to it, that reproach against theatrical criticism, even of the occasional sort, has been generally removed; whatever may be their faults the chroniclers of theatrical incidents in this city now know the theatre of the present hour, though a few of them may think it originated about the time of their birth, and that it gains greatly from their influence and assistance.

In London, where foreign players not French do not often appear, the scientific and literary departments of some of the newspapers seem to have been drawn upon for students of the German language to "cover" the German plays, as if the most cursory knowledge of the language, coupled with a good working knowledge of the stage and the drift of European theatricals, would not serve better than the profoundest German scholarship associated with ignorance of the existing theatre. Wherefore one finds in one of the "notices" this surprising statement: "Upon the whole, however, the company deserves the close attention of our professional actors, who will find in the methods of their German brethren a perfect ease and appropriateness of gesture, great clearness of diction, and above all a delightful naturalness both of demeanor and of utterance which is in marked contrast to the distressing staginess still so common in our theatrical rank and file, and, indeed, in their leaders themselves."

What practiced theatregoer could possibly say that, in this hour? The tendency of the English-speaking stage is to underact rather than overact. Indeed, so accustomed have we, who go to the theatre much, become to "suppressed" or "repressed" passion and a straining after "naturalness," that when an actor like Miss Millward gives a scene its full histrionic value, and Mr. Goodwin plays well up to his situations in the last act of "When We Were Twenty-one," it seems almost like a revival of a lost art.

The German players are apt to be overmethodical, to dwell tediously on unessential details, to overelaborate the illustrative business. In the course of a German performance of ordinary domestic comedy there will be more positively unessential doings on the stage with coffee pots and jugs of beer and napkins than have been common on the English-speaking stage since Mrs. Kendal was young. I fancy there is too little rather than too much of all this sort of thing, and particularly of the dramatic expression of emotion, in the English and American theatres.

I should not care to be taken, in these few words, as defending our own players or abusing the German stage. Much good comes to us out of the German theatre along with much that is quite valueless and untranslatable. We have long had in this metropolis a well-established and profitable German playhouse where the classics are performed commendably, where Herr Junkermann, Herr Kainz, Herr Barnay, Frau Sorma, Herr Sonnenthal, and other famous actors of Berlin, Munich, and Vienna have appeared. There is a great deal of merit in all its work, but to me it always seems that its best influence lies in the personality and artistic equipment of its manager, Heinrich Conried, who is easily the foremost artist among American theatrical managers, and, with his catholic taste, his quick appreciation, and his skill as a stage manager, would be doing more valuable work in this time and place if he had sole control of a playhouse in which the English language could be spoken and English and American plays produced.

As for the German actors, in spite of the compliments showered upon them, they seem to be far from happy. All over Germany they are complaining, like so many artisans, of hard work and poor pay. Most of the important playhouses in Germany and Austria are subsidized, and throughout the German Empire a code of stage laws prevails and actors are forced to accept these laws or starve. They are calling for a union of actors against directors and bureaucrats, and in time they may get some relief. This sort of thing, however, does not affect the artistic quality of their work, nor is it particularly interesting, except to the German actors themselves and the directors and Government officers they are fighting.

The only theatrical incident of last week was a special afternoon performance at the Garrick Theatre of "His Excellency, the Governor," which served to give a slight fillip to the public interest in Ethel Barrymore, who, artistically speaking, may best be described as a brilliant actress of the future. She has the talent, the good looks, the taking personality due to the daughter of Maurice Barrymore and Georgina Drew, the niece of John Drew, and the granddaughter of Louisa Drew. As Stella de Gex Miss Barrymore is not unpleasingly girlish and droll, and scarcely suggests the irresistible enchantress, but in such rôles of comedy doubtless she will positively triumph some day.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

A NEW PICTORIAL PLAY

Something About "Hearts Are Trumps," Cecil Raleigh's Melodrama.

The important new play of this week will be "Hearts Are Trumps," the last new Drury Lane melodrama, the successor on the stage of the big London playhouse of "The Great Ruby." Cecil Raleigh wrote it, and it was produced last September, and held the stage until it was ousted by the big Christmas "annual," the pantomime of "Jack and the Beanstalk."

Scenically, it is perhaps the most elaborate of all that series of cartoon plays since "The Sporting Duchess." Mr. Charles Frohman, who will produce the play in this country, with the identical pictorial and mechanical equipment of Drury Lane, announces that more than 300 men and women will be employed in the performace before and behind the scenes, and that the production will represent an outlay, first and last, of $40,000. The two most elaborate scenes depict the stage of a great London music hall during a performance and an avalanche in the Swiss Alps.

The play is in four acts, and these are subdivided into many tableaus. There are more than thirty speaking characters. The first scene is the hall at Oak Dene, a country mansion, occupied by Lady Winifred Crosby, a fashionable woman, who is hard pressed by creditors. Here the audience learns that Michael Wain, a rough, honest Australian, has gone to England to wreak revenge on the persecutors of his dead brother. He holds a claim on the Oak Dene estate. Lady Winifred is a daring gambler and the leader of a "rapid set." She has a supposed niece, Dora Woodberry, whom she loves dearly. She has fallen into the clutches of an objectionable money lender, Leopold Kolditz, who advances money to her on the security of a policy he holds on Dora's life.

In Act I. Lady Winifred, having lost heavily at cards, forces Dora to the table in the hope that an unsophisticated young player may have luck. Dora is suddenly accused of cheating, and a row ensues, and the act ends with the expulsion of Lady Winifred and her niece from their home by Michael Wain. The next act begins during a fête in the botanical gardens. Dora and her adorned pony carriage win a prize, and she is shown as the heroine of a little romance, her two suitors being the Rev. John Thorold and Basil Gillespie, a young artist. Thorold is the favored one. The scene shifts to Basil's studio.

To the studio has come a wealthy brewer, the Earl of Burford, to have a sitting for a portrait. The Earl has been mixed up with a music hall artist, Maude St. Trevor, who formerly had been Gillespie's model. She comes to the studio also, attended by a photographer and the requisite mechanism for securing cinematograph pictures. She induces the Earl to accompany her in a dance, and while in action the two are photographed in a series of situations. Leopold Kolditz is another visitor to the studio, and Dora yet another. The Earl makes advances to the girl, who, in a moment of passion, slaps his face and leaves the place. In following her to the door, the Earl overturns a large canvas, and finds on it a picture of the head of the girl. The painter is in money difficulties.

The Earl offers Gillespie a large sum of money provided he will paint Dora's portrait as he (the Earl) wishes it. In a moment of weakness Gillespie yields on condition that the painting shall not be seen by others. Then follows a scene of the Royal Academy. The sensation of the hour is a fine painting—a full-length nude figure of a lovely girl. The people crowd around this picture, which is unseen by the principal characters of the play as they enter. But it is soon seen by the friends of Lady Winifred. Dora and her lover enter unconscious of the state of affairs, but are "cut" on all sides. It is the Countess of Fairfield who brings matters to a climax. She calls Lady Winifred to the painting. To her horror Lady Winifred sees that the full-length nude figure is Dora. She cuts the canvas, ruining the painting, and then declares to the throng that Dora is her daughter.

Lady Winifred is tricked by Kolditz in buying out a millinery establishment, the Maison Phrynette, in Bond Street, which is bankrupt, and she finds herself in the hands of an army of creditors. Kolditz, learning that nearly all her money is gone, deserts her and casts about for a plan to realize on Dora's life insurance policy. On the stage of the big Frivolity Music Hall the cinematograph reveals life-sized figures of the hondrable Earl and little Miss St. Trevor doing their dance, to the delight of a huge crowd. Dora is visiting Miss St. Trevor in her dressing room and is induced to make her "first appearance" on a stage "to fill a vacancy and to earn some money for her mother." This act, misinterpreted, leads to a misunderstanding between mother and daughter and makes Dora the easy victim of Kolditz's murderous scheme. As a companion to Mrs. Angerstein, a tool of Kolditz, Dora goes to Switzerland. Kolditz has sent telegrams to Dora, worded as if from her mother, and has destroyed all letters the girl had written. So Dora is content. The scene is an inn, and here Kolditz, after giving Mrs. Angerstein a dose of chloral in her coffee, secures the guides and arranges to take Dora to see the sunrise. The next scene is a majestic view of the Alps. Down the right is an ascending path, guided by handrail, to the first peak. Down the left is a view of the towering mountain. Between the two is a valley. From this valley Kolditz and his companions are seen working their way up the side of the mountain.

Having reached the halting place, Kolditz sends away the guide for his brandy flask and gives him a cigar to present to the other guide, who, having sprained his ankle, has been left in the valley. Kolditz and his victim are alone. Nothing fearing, Dora is about to proceed higher, when Gillespie makes his appearance down the path from above, and, after intimating that he mistrusts Kolditz, volunteers to accompany them. The young artist is troubled for his infamous work and anxious to save Dora from peril.

Upon reaching the next halting place, Dora lets fall a spray of edelweiss. Gillespie attempts to recover it, and slips. As he finds himself going slowly but surely to the edge of the cliff that overhangs the valley below, he sees that Kolditz, who is standing on the ledge above, has unfastened the guide-rope from his waist and is loosely holding it in his hand. "For the love of heaven," cries Gillespie, "fasten the rope around you again—you can never hold it—or we shall be lost!"

But Kolditz, with pale face and staring eyes, pays no heed. Gillespie nears the edge, pulling with him Dora. With one final effort he tries to save himself, and, finding it hopeless, hangs over the valley. With a stifled voice he cries:

"Only one life—yours shall be saved!" and he cuts the rope above him and falls.

Then are cries heard, and on the opposite side are seen Thorold, Michael, Lady Winifred, and guides. Dora is near to death when Thorold lets himself go, and, held up by the rope, rescues her.

Not a minute too soon, a muffled roar is heard, loose stones are seen falling down the side where Kolditz is still standing, then he loses ground, and slipping down falls into the vast space beneath. The roar increases until it becomes deafening, and down the side of the mountain sweeps the terrible avalanche, leaving destruction and death behind it. But Dora and her lover, and her mother and Michael Wain, are saved.

The cast at the Garden Theatre will include Amelia Bingham as Lady Winifred, May Buckley as Dora, Jessie Busley as Maude St. Trevor, E. M. Holland as Kolditz, Miller Kent as Basil Gillespie, Sidney Herbert as Michael Wain, Edwin Arden as the Earl of Burford, and Florence Robinson, Eleanor Moretti, Sara Perry, Marion Gardinier, Grant Stewart, William Cullington, Nora Dunblane, and many others.

The same evening, Wednesday, has been selected, for some inscrutable reason, for the first performance of a new musical farce called "Aunt Hannah" at the Bijou Theatre, where the long engagement of May Irwin was closed last night. Matthew J. Royal, whoever he may be, wrote the prose part of this farce; Clay Greene wrote the verses of the songs, and A. B. Sloane composed the music. W. A. Brady and Joseph R. Grismer join hands in producing it.

The company includes Agnes Findlay, Frederick Hallan, Molly Fuller, Robert Gaylor, Charles W. Butler, Belle Bucklin, John H. Bunney, and Caro Gordon Leigh. The scene is Irvington-on-the-Hudson, and the supposed time of action is only a few hours. The plot is of the order of that of "Hotel Topsy Turvy." Good old Aunt Hannah starts for the city, and her wicked nephew, Jack, has a high old time in her absence—the high old time being, as usual, a variety show. Then the aunt returns unexpectedly.

DRESSES IN "THE AMBASSADOR"

Some one has said there was a bevy of beauty on the stage in "The Ambassador" at Daly's. "Fourteen or sixteen women on the stage and not an ugly face among them." That has not really anything to do with gowns, but it makes some difference as to their appearance. The charming little pink house gown of Miss Spong's, with its applications of lace, embroidered roses, each with a jewel in the centre, is charming, but many people would not consider it more beautiful and it could not be more becoming than the green silk evening gown in which Miss Spong is particularly lovely.

There are large and striking effects in most of the gowns in this play which are attractive. In this green gown there are the green paillettes massed around the lower edge of the skirt in a broad band, from which they rise in points all around the skirt nearly to the waist. There is no effect of paillettes in the trimming, but of a solid mass of brilliant dark green. The bodice has the same effect, the paillettes of the dark green massed around the waist like a corselet, and from there rising in slender points to the edge of the decolletage, which is edged with pale green tulle, which extends across the arm, while straps of dark green jewels form straps across the shoulder and around the neck and give an exceedingly good effect to the head in the hair.

Mrs. Walcot has a beautiful gown of pink satin, with a delightful piece of point lace forming the front and sides, and passing under the long train of pink satin at the back. The most unique of Miss Tyree's gowns is one which is interesting, particularly from a fashion standpoint, as it utilizes one of the materials which is to be worn this Summer. It is a white grenadine made up over plaited chiffon. It has a charmingly effective trimming of white panne velvet put on in small pieces, which give a good result without appearing heavy. The panne velvet makes a sort of narrow panel up the front, irregular lines of the velvet on either side, with large square dots of it at intervals in the centre. There is a similar trimming around the edge of the skirt, and the bodice is a combination of panne on the grenadine with lace.

SOME CHARACTERISTIC GOWNS.

Miss Tyree's evening gown in which she conquers the cold-hearted "Bill" is a beautiful shade of pale blue chiffon, the lower edge a broad band of ribbon embroidery and tiny pink roses on lace. In the front the lace runs up in narrow points nearly to the waist, giving the effect of a front panel. There are two inconsiderable points in the back of the skirt, breaking the straight lines of the trimming. The skirt has a double box plait down the back. The bodice has a jacket effect of ribbon and the tiny pink roses on lace, and there are roses on one shoulder.

Miss Alison Skipworth wears some striking gowns that are very handsome. The warmth of auburn hair is a great help in the wearing of gowns and the selection of good colors. The material of one of the first gowns she wears is perhaps the handsomest worn on the stage. It is of a silver gray panne velvet brocaded with large clusters of flowers in white. It is made simply and effectively. The waist is perfectly plain, blousing a little back and front, a turn-down collar of the material is scalloped and stitched with many rows of stitching. It is cut low at the throat and a chemisette of closely plaited chiffon with a standing collar is set in. The sleeves are finished the whole length with a scallop of the same like the collar, and there are smaller scallops at the wrist. The skirt is perfectly plain with the exception of a stitched scalloped band running lengthwise of the front and simulating an opening.

The evening gown, which is also striking, is a wonderful affair, entirely of steel and black metal, with becoming black illusion around the neck. The white gown, with the black lace jacket, which Miss Cameron wears as the Princess is attractive. It is of white crepe de chine laid in side plaits tapering in at the waist and open at the lower edge, each plait facing the front and leaving an opening for a panel effect, which is strapped across with velvet ribbons, fastened with small, square rhinestone buckles. This effect is carried up on the waist at the opening left by the lace jacket, which is in bold design, with long sleeves fitting in to the figure, and in general outlines something like a man's swallow-tail coat.

Another very charming gown is the one of gun metal chiffon. A stylish gown in a dull shade has a certain character that the bright colors do not have. This gun metal gown is delightfully effective. It is splashed with sunbursts of dull paillettes, with diamond centres. A big sunburst on the front, another on the back of the bodice, another on the front of the skirt, and so on. There is a charming gown of tan shades, worn by Miss Hornich, with a charming hat of puffed ecru, chiffon golden asters, and black tulle, and a muff to match made of big puffs and folds of the chiffon, with folds of black tulle and golden asters pendent. The whole effect of this costume was spoiled on the first night by a couple of deep red roses that were pinned to the muff. The symphony of color was put out of tune by them, and though there may have been a pleasant sentiment in connection with the roses, it was not worth the discordant note.

WHAT MISS MANNERING WEARS.

And Miss Mannering and her gowns are always charming together, and there is no exception in "The Ambassador." Both her gowns are simple in the simplicity of present styles, delicate effects produced by the most elaborate work, and fine materials. The first gown is of blue chiffon, a warm, deep blue, the skirt made of tiny hand-made tucks, finished at the lower edge with a flounce headed with a puff. The bodice is a mass of more tiny hand-made tucks, and the sleeves are tucked across. The feature of this little gown is the quaint jacket of scrim and Maltese lace. It is a prettily shaped little jacket, but hanging straight, not fitting into the figure, and the sleeves reach only to the elbow. The scrim part of the front of the jacket meets in points on the bust, and on either side on the scrim are heavily embroidered roses, and more of these flowers ornament the plain piece of scrim which forms the back. With the coarse Maltese lace above and below, the effect is very pretty. The hat which goes with this of leghorn, with great mull roses and a blue plume over the face.

The last-act gown of jewel-set brilliants and crystal beads is beautiful and so elaborate in the workmanship that it hardly seems wearable. The pattern of the ornamentation is all original, worked by hand with the jewels and beads, solid bands of the beads being sewed on the net in places, and the net is so fine and soft that it hardly seems able to bear the weight of the trimmings. It is a charming gown, and Miss Mannering is very charming in it.

LADY BEAUDEVERE TALKS

Miss Hilda Spong's Views of the Stage and Her Early Experiences in Australia.

It is a real pleasure to hear Miss Hilda Spong touch the keys when she goes to the piano to play the accompaniment of the little French song she sings in "The Ambassador." The incidental music in plays sometimes has an uncertain and unaccustomed sound, but there is no doubt in the minds of the audience in listening to this little play that Miss Spong has played before. She has, as a matter of fact, for music is one of the accomplishments which she keeps up, among other things, and she has the reputation of being a very industrious young woman, as the women who do good work on the stage usually are.

She is able to play and sing as much as she pleases, for she has solved the problem of living in New York by having a home of her own, a charming little—not so very little—apartment up town, where she and her companion in housekeeping enjoy as much of a domestic life as they have time for, and study or play or sing exactly as they please, under the shadow of their own vine and fig tree. They schedule their own menus—quite elaborate course dinners sometimes, just for the fun of it is to order the things in the shops—revel in a leisure day when they go to the dry goods stores and lay in domestic supplies and call their abode, which is of not such long standing that it has become an old story, "The Flat," in a delightful third-personish way, as if it was an admired, respected, beloved, and not altogether familiar animal, something as if they had suddenly acquired as a pet a lovely white elephant which must be treated with deference as well as affection.

"We have taken it already furnished," says Miss Spong, speaking of The Flat, "but by and by I shall have my own furniture from London, and that will be so much better. My surroundings are so much to me. Perhaps I am too industrious for my own good," she went on in answer to a question. "I am busy always. I keep up my music because I love it so much. I don't know as I shall ever need to use it on the stage, but it is a great pleasure to me. Then I sing to keep my voice clear, and study always. I buy every paper that comes out now to get news of the war, and when it is bad I cry over it so. I have two cousins in Africa. Then I read most of the books of the day and I keep up with my old Shakespearean parts; go over some of them every day, just as I think they ought to be. Studying constantly keeps one's mind clear, so that all kinds of work are easy.

THE ACTRESS AND HER ART.

"I never like to sit down and study a part I am learning at first. The first time I read it over I get my impression of it, and that is seldom changed. Then I read it over three or four times at rehearsals, and, after looking it over a little at home, I know it, for I learn very easily. Studying constantly is a great help in every way.

"I had a very good experience in Australia, for I traveled all over that country and in New Zealand, in something like a regular stock company, where I played all kinds of parts in repertory. There was comedy, then melodrama and Shakespeare, and then back again to comedy—six or seven different parts sometimes within five weeks. I starred, too, in different plays—'The Unequal Match,' 'Galatea,' 'As You Like It,' and Pinero's 'Money Spinner.' It was an education such as the old school actors had, and it is not always possible to get it. It is a splendid training.

"Comedy is refining. Everything that is done in a comedy part must be done so delicately, the meaning of every word brought out with such care. Then melodrama is broadening. Everything in melodramatic parts has to be done with a sweep in a large way, and Shakespearean parts you learn to speak clearly and distinctly. My first long run was in London, where I played three months in 'The Duchess of Coolgardie,' then seven months in 'The Two Little Vagabonds,' and in 'Trelawny' for two years. I was the first Imogen Parrott. You learn repose in a long run that you might not get in playing a greater variety of parts, but the difficulty is to give an even performance all the year round.

"But every single night in a play you learn something. I learned in melodrama how by a slight motion it was possible to change the trend of the people's thought. Often in love scenes in a melodrama the people will get to laughing a little, but by just the slightest movement of the head or the hand you can distract their attention. Only a very little thing and they forget why they were laughing and you have them again. The great thing is to be in touch with your audience.

"I have a great belief in my intuitions. I can tell the minute I go on the stage whether the audience is going to like me or not. There were two nights in 'Wheels Within Wheels' that I felt the audience was not with me. It is like having a great board up between you and them. I have never had the feeling so strongly as I have with my American audiences in the last two comedies, 'Trelawny' and 'Wheels Within Wheels.' The American audiences have been very lovely to me, but on those few times I felt so strongly that they were not with me. It makes you act badly. You are anxious to get off the stage.

"Some one has said recently that good Health was a great thing in an actress, and it must be. You must have a grasp on your audience, and it is only natural that a woman who is perfectly well and strong and healthy should have more power than one who is feeble and delicate. I suppose all actresses are more or less nervous. I don't suppose they could act unless they were. What is magnetism but that nervousness which gives you the power to keep yourself up to act? Acting is a great nervous strain; it is a constant strain, and first nights are terrible. I don't believe an actress could keep up her work if she did not have a long time to rest each year.

HER EARLIEST EXPERIENCES.

"It is strange," said Miss Spong, taking a flying trip to Australia again, "that in the first part I ever played I wore a crinoline." The part of Imogen Parrott, which Miss Spong created in London, and through which she came to America to take the part in 'Trelawny,' was a character with a crinoline.

"Yes, I wore crinoline and a white wig," she went on. "It was the part of the little masquerade girl in 'Josie's Sweetheart,' and had five lines and a laugh. A laugh is considered hard, but I found I got on beautifully with it, and I have been laughing ever since. I always like to have a play with plenty of laugh in it. I love comedy. It is the first laugh that people think is hard, but after that, once you learn to laugh on the stage, it is no trouble.

"I was only a little girl then—I wasn't fourteen. I used to go behind the scenes of the theatre in Sydney and take tea with Fanny Brough, and there I suppose I became stage struck. I was very anxious to go on the stage and my family did not wish me to, but after a great deal of persuasion my father consented to let me try it once. He thought that after one experience I would be tired of it. I went on in the company of Brough and Dion Boucicault, the younger. In one of the lines of my part I had to pick up the cassock of a clergyman and ask with a laugh: 'What's this, darling?'

"Then we went to Melbourne and they were afraid people would take offense at those words. I am sure I couldn't see anything wrong about them—but they thought people would not like them, so they cut them out, and it nearly broke my heart. But that was my first experience in having lines cut and I have gone right straight having them cut ever since. It is a great trouble to have lines cut out and scenes transposed after you have once learned them. It is more difficult to remember. And it is difficult, too, to get the reading of a part and then have to change your idea of it.

"In Melbourne, in that first part of mine, I got a 'notice.' I had one whole line all to myself in the paper and I keep it now. My mother has it. I don't keep any of my notices myself. I send them all on to my mother, and she made a book, and she has all my notices in it and all my pictures, everything that is written about me, and she takes it around with her wherever she goes.

"Yes, I was born in London, but I went to Australia when I was twelve years old. I was really brought up in Australia and I like it so much. The people are so nice and everything about it is delightful.

"The year after my first part I staid at home and studied—for one reason there was nothing for me to do on the stage—but I was just as anxious to play as before. I had a governess that year and studied regularly and took up music and dancing, and James Cathcart taught me how to fence.

"The next part I had was in Robertson's 'School,' and I had the part of the youngest school girl. By the middle of the year I was playing the part of the biggest school girl, and by the end of the year I was playing the leading part of Bella. That was the way I got on, and after that I played nothing but juvenile leads.

"I did not have any trouble in getting on the stage, for my father was the scenic artist at the theatre, and Mrs. Brough put me on at first. No, I don't think I showed any talent, though I had taken prizes at school for poetry and used to take part in the school entertainments. I think they put me on to please my father.

"I was a particularly ugly child at that time. My father used to say that I would never get on with such an ugly face and squeaky voice. I think that was one reason he didn't want me to go on the stage in the first place. My voice troubled me for a long time. I used to have essays and books sent me by the people in front, saying they had seen my performance from the front and were sorry that I didn't know how to manage my voice. Oh, the people of Australia are delightful. They were awfully sweet and kind to me. I love every gum tree and every stone in Australia. No one would ever have any trouble in getting along on the stage there if he had any talent at all, for people appreciate it. You go entirely on your merits in Australia.

"By reading different books and watching other people, hard work and practicing constantly, and trying always to get the lower notes I soon got my voice under control, and I find now that I can fill any theatre that I care to. I traveled all over Australia, playing in repertoire in the different towns, and all through New Zealand, and that was delightful.

"When I went to England I didn't think of playing there. I went principally to see the different actors, but I hadn't been there three days before I had an engagement to play in an Australian play. They thought it would be rather nice to put an Australian actress in it. A cousin had asked me when I first arrived why I didn't go on the stage there, but I said there would be no chance. I know an Australian play, he said, and I will give you a note to John Coleman at the Drury Lane.' I went there and they wrote to Mr. Boucicault, who was then in England, to ask if he thought I would be able to take the part they were to put me in, and then they engaged me within three days after I reached England, and as soon as I could rehearse the part I was playing in it. Then they offered me a three years' engagement, but I didn't feel that I could accept that. I went to 'The Two Little Vagabonds' next, and from there to 'Trelawny'; then Mr. Frohman saw me and I came to America."

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

The droll love scene in the last act of "The Ambassador" between Gwen Marleaze and Sir William Beaudevere may recall to some playgoers the scientific lovemaking in "Judah," Henry Arthur Jones's play, in which May Brookyn and E. W. Gardiner acted so well when Mr. Willard produced "Judah" at Wallack's (then Palmer's) Theatre in 1891. Sophie Jopp, as the daughter of a scientific man and a student of science herself, regarded merely sentimental love with derision and contempt. Juxon Prail, a rising young scientist, had no use at all for romance. The courting of these eminently practical and sane persons was quite free from fervor and poetry. In the last act of "The Ambassador" Sir William is "thrown over" by Juliet Gainsborough, with whom he had foolishly permitted himself to fall in love, and resumes his entirely unsentimental attentions to Lady Gwendolene. "Gwen," he says, "perhaps in two, or three, possibly four years' time we may marry, you and I, and gather a circle of the very wisest people round us and exert the best influence on society." Poor Gwen yearns for just a trifle more rapture, but on the whole he and she are well-mated. Mr. Morgan and Miss Tyree get all that could be got out of this scene without caricaturing it.

In the forthcoming tour of Ada Rehan, which begins in Baltimore March 12, George Clarke will play Petruchio in "The Taming of the Shrew," Jaques in "As You Like It," Sparkish in "The Country Girl," and Sir Oliver Surface in "The School for Scandal." This will be his first appearance as Sir Oliver, but he has, in his long career, acted every other male character in Sheridan's great comedy. Mr. Clarke has been an actor nearly forty-four years, at least, and he began proudly as young Titus in Payne's "Brutus; or, The Fall of Tarquin," but he did not have the good luck to get many such important rôles in his novitiate. Lady Sneerwell's servant or Joseph Surface's man were parts more in his line. When he was cast for Snake he felt that he was getting along. He was still in his teens when Old Rowley fell to his lot, but was beginning to be known as an actor when they cast him for Trip or Careless, according to the whim of the stage manager. He was often the Sir Benjamin Backbite and less frequently the Crabtree of Saturday night casts of "The School for Scandal" in the old stock days, and once or twice, when they were playing from what old Sol Smith used to call the "Dublin" (doubling) edition, he went on, too, for Moses. He was a lively Charles Surface at Wallack's in 1870-71 and at the little Fifth Avenue Theatre in 1872, taking up the rôle of the likable roisterer again at the second Fifth Avenue Theatre in 1874-5. In the revival of "The School for Scandal" at Daly's in 1891 he was Joseph, and he held that rôle in every repetition of the play until Mr. Daly's last season, when Mr. Clarke was cast for Sir Peter Teazle.

Sir Henry Irving will be in Chicago this week, and so will William H. Crane, while Mrs. Fiske will begin a month's engagement in the same city as Rebecca Sharp. Viola Allen will act Glory Quayle in Norfolk, Richmond, and Atlanta on her way to New Orleans; Julia Arthur will present "More Than Queen" in Detroit, and John Drew will act in "The Tyranny of Tears" in Boston. James K. Hackett will be in Buffalo and Edward Sothern in Washington, D. C. Julia Marlowe will do some nice "one-night stands" in Connecticut and Massachusetts prior to beginning the run of Fitch's "Barbara Frietchie" in Boston. Mme. Modjeska will act in Pennsylvania towns and Otis Skinner in North Dakota, Winnipeg, and Minnesota.

The stock company system having been re-established in a humble but sensible way in many of the cities, it follows naturally that the old custom of stars traveling with supporting companies and playing in the stock theatres should be revived, too. Neil Burgess has been acting Abigail Prue in "The County Fair" in some of the stock theatres, and the experiment seems to have been successful. Of course, this system will be confined to theatricals at low prices. It can be made comparatively inexpensive. The "combination" system will still be in existence for elaborate and high-priced productions. But the chief artistic value of the revival of the stock system will be in the practical training young actors may thus secure.

"The Greatest Thing in the World," the four-act drama by Harriet Ford and Mrs. De Mille, in which Mrs. Le Moyne is now appearing as a star, relates to contemporary life in this country. Virginia Bryant, a comely widow, is the mother of two sons, one of age and dissipated, the other a cadet at Annapolis. To save the dissipated one from shame at a ball, where he appears the worse for wine, she herself assumes hilarity she does not feel, and to save him from prosecution for forging his brother Harold's name she offers to marry her persistent suitor, the younger son's guardian. However, neither the prosecution nor the mistaken marriage comes to pass, and the widow saves her erring son, reunites him with the sweetheart who has rejected him for his folly, and gains herself for a second husband the man of her choice. The romance of the middle-aged man has lately been made popular on the stage by Pinero, Jones, Grundy, Haddon Chambers, and other dramatists, having Wyndham, John Drew, Willard, and Alexander for their interpreters. These new dramatists seem to have a chance, with Mrs. Le Moyne as their interpreter, to popularize the romance of the middle-aged woman. The cast of "The Greatest Thing in the World" includes Robert Edeson as the dissipated Cecil Bryant, Walter Thomas as Harold, Henry Jewett as the amorous but stern guardian, Frederick de Belleville as the widow's favored suitor, and Katharine Grey as the sweetheart of Cecil.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will again be three matinées of "Way Down East" this week.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—"Als Ich Wiederkam ("When I Returned") will enter into the third week of its engagement.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Sapho" continues to crowd the theatre. An extra matinée will be given on Washington's Birthday.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"In Old Kentucky," a popular play with west side theatregoers, will be presented to-morrow evening.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"Coralie & Co., Dressmakers," is doing so well that Charles Frohman proposes to present it in London early next season.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Mlle. Fifi" will terminate its engagement next Saturday night. There will be a special matinée on Washington's Birthday.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—No amount of competition affects the success of Anna Held, as "Papa's Wife." A holiday matinée will be given on Washington's Birthday.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"Broadway to Tokio" continues to fill the theatre. Changes in its special features are frequent. The regular Sunday night entertainment will be given.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—The last performances of "The Surprises of Love" will be given this week. When the company concludes its engagement, it will go to the principal cities.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Ben-Hur" begins its fourth month to-morrow evening. The attendance is as large as ever. A special matinée will be given Thursday afternoon, Washington's Birthday.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"Diplomacy," a dramatization of Sardou's "Dora," by Clement Scott and B. C. Stephenson, will be the offering of the Donnelly stock company this week.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Nat C. Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott are in the last three weeks of their run in "When We Were Twenty-One." Large and enthusiastic audiences are present at every performance.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"Brother Officers" is now in its second month, and continues to draw audiences that tax the capacity of the theatre. This week there will be no Wednesday matinée, a Washington's Birthday matinée being given instead.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—To-morrow evening's performance ushers in the last two weeks of Chauncey Olcott's engagement in "A Romance of Athlone." A special holiday matinée will be given on Washington's Birthday.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—The programme this week will begin with a burletta entitled "Conology," followed by a skit called "The Queen of the Opium Palace." Interspersed throughout the performance will be introduced a number of specialties.

GARRICK THEATRE.—William Gillette is well on his way toward the one hundred and fiftieth performance of "Sherlock Holmes." Mr. Gillette will give two matinées of the play this week, the extra matinée being given on Washington's Birthday.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—"Chris and the Wonderful Lamp" ends its engagement next Saturday evening. A new drinking song will be introduced to-morrow evening by Mr. Sykes, and a special matinée will be given next Thursday afternoon.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Ambassador" enters on its third week. The splendid cast, the sumptuous costuming, the fine scenery, and the splendid qualities of John Oliver Hobbes's society play have made the entertainment an attractive one to the patrons of this theatre.

DEWEY THEATRE.—"On the Bench" is the title of the farcical afterpiece which the New Broadway Burlesquers will present this week. The olio which precedes it will introduce Gilbert and Goldie, Lew Wells, the Carlin Sisters, Emma Carus, Frobel and Ruge, and McAvoy and May.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—The stars to be presented by the management this week are Digby Bell, in his monologue work; Camilla Urso, the violiniste; Daisy Lovering, in a comedietta called "Jimmie's Marie"; Maxwell and Simpson, Mlle. Ani, Pete Baker, Linton and McIntyre, Tiddlewinks and Dugan.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Flo Irwin will be seen in her farce comedy entitled "The Gay Miss Con." Other features will be Milton and Dollie Nobles, in their comedietta "A Blue Grass Widow"; the Four Colbys, Bonner, the educated horse; Pollie Holmes, C. W. Littlefield, the Carmen Sisters, and the Ahearns.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Miss Maude Adams will to-morrow night begin the last performances of "The Little Minister," terminating her engagement, which began six weeks ago, in two weeks from then. The regular Wednesday matinée will be omitted, and an afternoon performance given instead on Thursday.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Henry Miller plays an engagement in "The Only Way," Freeman Willis's adaptation of Charles Dickens's novel "A Tale of Two Cities." Since his last appearance in this city, Mr. Miller has made a tour of the principal Western cities. The production will be the same as seen at the Garden Theatre.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—A return to straight vaudeville will begin with to-morrow evening's performance, which has twelve specialties on the programme, including Henri French, Ida Fuller, the Olifans, Truly Shattuck, Arthur Nelstone and Minnie Abbey, Mignani Family, Young American Quintette, Bright Brothers, and Stanley and Wilson.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—The management has found it impossible to produce its new burlesque on "Sapho" before March 1, and that date has been settled upon for the initial appearance of May Robson as a member of the stock company. Pending the new skit, "Whirl-i-Gig" and "Barbara Fidgety" continue to amuse. An extra matinée will be given on Washington's Birthday.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The leading features of the bill offered to the patrons of this house will be Robert Hilliard, in the sketch "The Littlest Girl," and Lillian Burkhardt, who will be seen in several of her clever sketches. James J. Morton, Herbert and Caron, Maud Nugent, Canfield and Carlton, Etta Tilson,

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

She was a pretty little girl in the street car and there was a look of ineffable content upon her face, for she had been shopping with her mamma and one of the purchases had been a little red balloon upon the end of a long stick, which she carried in her hand. She waved the balloon over her head now and again, she made passes with it in front of her, and she lowered it to the floor so that for a moment it was entirely out of her view. It was at one of these latter times that there was suddenly a sharp report, which caused the pasengers to look suddenly out of the window to see what had happened as the little girl raised her pretty toy in sight again.

But, alas! Such a sight! Instead of the pretty balloon there had been a minute before there was a shapeless little piece of red skin hanging loosely at the end of a long stick, and over the little girl's face spread such a disconsolate look of wonder and amazement that not a passenger in the car who saw it could help smiling. Every one was sorry, and still the expression on the child's face of hopeless discomfiture, her mouth drawn up and her eyes fixed on that little red bit on the end of the stick, was irresistibly funny. But it was not a comedy to the child; it was a real tragedy.

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"I shall never forget my first lesson in hotel manners," says a woman. "I was quite a young girl, and my life had not included staying at hotels, until I went to spend a few days with a friend of my own age, who had traveled a great deal, and whose family life was spent largely in hotels. We had entered the big hotel dining room with a dignified functionary bowing at the door, but, as I had never seen him before, it never occurred to me that I should notice him.

"'Why,' said my friend, in shocked tones as we passed on, 'you didn't bow to him. You must always bow to the head waiter.'

"I have never been into a hotel dining room since, I think, without remembering that remark as I bow to the head waiter."

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"To make friends in hotels or boarding houses is not often a wise thing to do, but there are certain courtesies that should not be omitted. I remember, during that same visit, the mother of my friend giving her a little lesson also upon hotel etiquette. 'My dear,' she said, 'I noticed you did not speak to Mrs. Blank this morning. Her rooms are so near ours that we meet her constantly, and you should always speak to her.'"

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"Their hotel life was different from that of the occasional traveler, for their Winters they always spent in one large hotel. I think their greatest delight at the table during this time was the home-made bread which was brought to them frequently by housekeeping friends. They kept it in their rooms, and at every meal it was taken to the table wrapped in a napkin, and it was a special favor to any one who was treated to a slice of it."

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"I thought that was just a yarn when I read in THE TIMES Sunday that story of a child who was taken to be baptized by the Irish servant, and then baptized again when she was older," says an unbelieving man, "but I spoke to my wife about it, and she happened to know of a case almost identically the same, so I have come to the conclusion that it is a common practice for people to have double baptisms." All of which makes quite a moral tale, for it goes to show the beneficent influence a good wife has upon a properly brought up husband.

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The girls at the boarding school the other day tried an old trick with new success. It had all been arranged beforehand that each girl at a given signal should with a more or less violent bend of her head exclaim either ish, ash, or osh, those insignificant little syllables being arranged in sequence among them, from the first row of girls back to the last, every three girls saying them, the first "ish," the second "ash," and the third "osh," and so around the room. The experiment had never been tried in the school before, but even without a rehearsal it was the best kind of a success. At the given signal each girl, who had her head held a little back, brought it forward, exclaiming at the same time her ish, ash, or osh, and the reverberations of a tremendous sneeze sounded through the rooms. Of course no one could complain. In the changeable weather of New York every girl in the room might naturally have taken cold, and that they should all chance to sneeze at once was a coincidence. Only as a breach of etiquette could it be condemned, for it is most inelegant to sneeze, and it is only in the solitude of one's own room that it may be indulged with propriety.

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People are worried about other people's trials when the tried ones have no thought for them themselves. Now, women, ever since there have been street cars, have been getting on and off just as they happened to please, and, some way or another, they have always landed safely, and yet, because they do not alight in the way most people—that is to say, most masculine people—consider in a line with car gravitation, columns have been written about it. It is too bad to give people all this extra brain work, in a land of brain and nerve strain, for it is probable that women will continue to get on and off just as they please to the end of time, and do it safely. One poor, troubled man has solved the problem—if it was anything of a problem that women choose to do as they please—by saying that women are inveterately right-handed, and this is the cause of their defect. They must take hold of the rail with the right hand, which gets them off wrong. Women cannot be judged on the same grounds as men, for they travel so differently. In the first place, women have nothing to speak of in the way of pockets, and the things they would naturally carry in pockets, if they have them, they carry in their hands. Then, in addition to the things that it may be necessary to carry, there are the things that for one reason or another the woman feels she must carry. There is not one man in fifty who will carry in his hands anything larger than a newspaper, and that he usually tucks in his pockets. There is not one woman in fifty who does not have half a dozen things more or less to carry. There is her handkerchief and purse in the first place. Then ten to one she will have a muff; every second or third woman, particularly among the working women, has a book; a large proportion have anywhere from one to half a dozen bundles; every third woman has a child or two, and minus children, bundles, muffs, umbrellas, purses, and handkerchiefs; every respectable woman has her skirts to manage to keep them away from the microbes, another way in which she is a source of worry to the careful man. And she really can't help having skirts to manage in getting off cars. Even the shortest skirt she can wear with man's consent must be raised or it will trail on the steps. Women are handicapped, and they are not to be judged by ordinary standards. Let a man try getting off the cars himself under the same conditions and he would be quite sure to meet with an accident. But it would be great fun to see him try. A man in long skirts with a bundle or two, a child or two, a muff, an umbrella, and a purse! Poor man! Poor man! But woman loves him too much to wish him to try it. It is more fun to hear him scold.

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However, one of the car companies in Brooklyn is about to give the Brooklyn women a lesson. For a month or more it has had a sign up in the cars saying that "in this space" it is to have a picture of women getting off the car in the right and the wrong way, and it adds: "Be careful how you get off the car, or you may find yourself in the picture." They have had just such pictures as this will probably be in some of the Staten Island cars for some time past, a beautiful woman getting off the cars in the proper way and a frowsy creature getting off in the wrong way. The costumes of the two examples, even that of the beautiful woman, were very old-fashioned some time ago, and the picture may not have done as much good on this account. No one will ever know whether they ever have done any good or not. The list of casualties will not be affected by them, because there are no casualties.

It is said that the reason the Brooklyn line of cars has not yet put up the pictures of the representative women getting on and getting off the car is because they have realized that the matter of costume is a serious one. The artists to whom has been given the serious task of representing the patronesses of the cars feel that they must have gowns that are at once up to date and that will not go out of fashion immediately. Then there are such a variety of skirts at present that whether a side-plaited skirt or a box-plaited one, or one with panels and a flounce, would be the most acceptable is a matter of great moment. There is a question of putting the matter to vote among the patronesses of the cars, but there comes in the trouble of accepting the majority vote. Even the minority vote would be a large one, and if the majority voted for side plaits for the woman-who-knows-how-to-get-on-the-car-correctly, and it should be used, the minority wouldn't like it if the box plaits for which they voted were used for a costume for the woman-who-gets-off-the-car-incorrectly, and it would be worse if they were not used at all. There is no knowing how an offended number of the minority might get off the car after a trouble of this kind, and that might mean any number of damage suits to the company. Some women are so spiteful that they wouldn't mind inconveniencing the company to any extent if their wishes were not respected. So that is where the matter stands now, and in the meantime passengers are watching that sign with interest and an intense desire to know whose are the portraits that are to appear.

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A woman who has a boarding house had a funny experience the other day. She has two houses and they are connected through the basement. She was in the basement of one house when a disreputable-looking woman came to the door and told a sad tale of her great need, which was at that minute 5 cents for carfare to get home, where she must be at the shortest notice possible. It was probable that the story was not true, but 5 cents would not do the beggar any serious harm and it was given. Then the donor crossed over to the other house on the inside just in time to hear the bell of that house ring and to go to the door. Standing outside was a miserable-looking woman, who began immediately:

"Oh, Ma'am, for pity's sake, will you give me 5 cents for carfare to get home to me poor children that I've left since early morn—" she stopped there abruptly, for by that time her eyes had traveled upward to the face of the woman to whom she was speaking. It was the same one who had given her 5 cents two minutes before, and she turned and went off without another word.

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The woman who accepts an invitation to go riding in an automobile cannot make engagements for that day, for she is never quite certain when she may return. There are some fine roads on the outskirts of Brooklyn and the horseless carriages frequently get around there. There was one on Fifteenth Street that had just come up from the Boulevard the other day. It was a handsome automobile and the man and woman with it were handsomely dressed. The automobile had stopped to rest and the man was endeavoring to learn the reason why. A number of other people were also interested. A man in a carriage had stopped, a grocer's wagon was drawn up near by, and a few people were standing around. It was one of those snapping cold days, too cold for the lookers-on to stop long, but the automobile was unmoved by the temperature.

The woman inside was sitting immovable, looking off calmly into vacancy as if the one thing in life which pleased her was to be gazing at the scenery around Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn. The man knew his automobile, it was evident, but despite his good clothes he had the appearance of an engineer. He had thrown off both his over and under coats, had his shirtsleeves rolled up, his arms were black and greasy, and he was hard at work. No one offered help. The horsemen take a sincere delight in meeting a resting automobile. If there had been a horse and this trouble, any number of people would have offered assistance, but an automobile will not run away—that is, it may not—and no one cared to help, if they knew how.

Another automobile stopped to rest the other day on Seventy-third Street, Brooklyn. That is a new country just being built up, and the carriage was at least a block from the nearest house and further from shops or livery stables. The man had started out to get help of some kind, while the woman passenger was walking up and down the damp street, evidently not caring to stay in her coach without the driver, and, being more socially inclined than the other woman, was allowing herself to be interviewed by a group of the omnipresent grocer boys who had gathered around. Any engagements she had she knew must be indefinitely postponed.

"I wanted to ask the man if he had met with an accident," said a man who drove by, "but he looked so unamiable I thought I had better not. I knew he would not get very cordial assistance from the livery stables, for they have their own opinions of automobiles, and they are not favorable."

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They always do the most delightfully original things in England, and English women never stop at anything to promote affairs in which they are interested. A young woman of Shrewsbury has just now organized a dog brigade to collect money for the war fund. All women who own dogs of any kind are asked to assist, and those who will not collect themselves are asked to loan their dogs for two days. One day they will be taken around the streets to collect money, and another day they will take the houses by districts to go around and make calls and ask for money. There is at least one good thing about it, it will give many too much loved pets needed exercise. It would be even more valuable in New York than in England.

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Philadelphia is being aroused to the idea that there is something that she needs which she has not, and that is the convenient and much abused flathouse. She finds that her nice little disconnected houses are all that they should be for the people who can go to them, but that for the people who want the environments of the city at moderate expense there is nothing like the flat. It is delightful to have the flat looked upon as something to be attained, or as anything but a necessary evil.

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"If you will only pack things in small boxes," says the woman who knows how to move, "you will have the men who move you in a comparatively beatific state of mind. Books, for instance. It is strange, but every woman who has books to move immediately gets the biggest box she can find for them. Books are heavy any way, and big boxes are liable to break with their weight, and it is almost impossible to move them. They will fit just as well into small, square boxes in which packages of starch or oatmeal have come, and they will pack into the moving van better and the men can handle great numbers of them with little trouble."

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She was having trouble with her eyes, which, while they would not be permanently affected, was for the moment serious and painful and required frequent visits and treatment from an expert physician, who charged the enormous prices which his valuable services were worth. Of course one must have one's eyes looked after, at any price, but the woman, who had no money to waste, groaned audibly at the expense. She groaned also at the intense pain she was undergoing, and sometimes the groans were so mixed up that it was hard to tell one from the other. One day she had been receiving treatment and was suffering so much that the doctor said, sympathetically and half apologetically:

"This is hurting you so much, Miss Blank, would you mind taking a little whisky? I think it would do you good."

"No," she almost sobbed; "no, I don't mind the whisky. If I had been a man this pain would have driven me to drink long ago. But will it—will it go on the bill?"

But it was not to go on the bill and she took the whisky with a feeling of relief, mental and physical.

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Mrs. Le Moyne wears in her play a couple of handsome necklaces which she prizes not only for their beauty, but for the associations. While Mrs. Kendal was in New York Mrs. Le Moyne gave a little dinner for her, and at this dinner Mrs. Kendal made her a present of the necklaces, which she now numbers among her treasures.

FEMININE FRILLS.

Shades of gray are charming in the new woolen materials which are to be seen for the new gowns. There are all sorts of pretty grenadine-like materials, similar to those worn in the sixties—loosely woven materials, but with body enough to drape excellently. Some of them are to be seen with pretty satin stripes, some with little embroidered figures, the small bow knots that never seem to grow old.

⁂

With the thought of the war in almost everything done nowadays in England, the bonbon boxes of silver are no longer used to hold various small bonbons, but are filled with "meat lozenges." They are fitted for the pocket, and are supposed to be just the thing for the soldier boy in time of need.

⁂

Pretty little handkerchiefs with a pattern woven in them somewhat after the way patterns are woven in damask for the table are now coming in. There are little bow knots, for instance, at intervals through the body of the handkerchief, and the table-linen effect is most noticeable in a damask-like band around the edge, and in which the pattern is set at regular intervals, as in a border.

⁂

Most of the shoppers from the big shops who purchase French lingerie are now abroad getting up the new stock, and, this being just about between seasons, it is a good time for bargains in pretty underwear. There are many women who consider underwear their one extravagance. They do not care so much about their outside garments, but there is a certain delightful daintiness in wearing the prettiest and most attractive clothes out of sight. They feel that they dress for themselves, and it gives a certain feeling of self-respect and special pleasure. These women never dare to go near the underwear counters in the big shops when the contents of their purses are at a low ebb, for they simply cannot resist the pretty things displayed.

⁂

The drapery effect around the shoulders obtains in many things, especially where yokes are worn. Below the yoke of the opera cape soft material or lace is draped entirely around the shoulders, and in tea gowns the same effect is used with good results.

⁂

Not every woman would like or would look well in an Empire wedding gown, but the gowns themselves are charming. One has a puffed yoke and sleeves, while from under the arms two broad pieces of lace are brought and fasten a little to the left of the bust, the ends hanging in soft folds to the lower edge of the skirt. This gown is finished without a collar at the throat, the top of the puffed yoke fitting snug, with a cord set in.

⁂

Long Empire coats which have an air of distinction are kilt-plaited in the skirt and have little jacket effects. In one of these the jacket differs from the skirt, being heavily embroidered, as are the sleeves. The back of the jacket is cut up a little in the centre, and comes down in long points in the front.

⁂

Much tulle is to be used with straw this coming season, and many hats will be made in alternate rows of straw and tulle. A great deal of tucked taffeta will also be used, as it has been during the Winter. The milliners are groaning because Easter comes so late this year. Very few women wear the old-time "Easter bonnet" to church on Easter day; it is not smart to do so, but at the same time Easter is the bonnet season, and its being late or early makes the Spring millinery late or early. In good weather many of the smart women are out of town over Easter.

⁂

Talking of fees for house servants, in Germany the servants expect tips from dinner and ball guests—"Trinkgelt," the same as the French "pourboire." There is a servant question in Germany, and the servants are taking largely to the factories because, as people who know say, the housefrau is given by law too much authority over her maids to please them.

⁂

The old housewives were economical, and if history tells the truth they knew much better than their descendants how to make the best use of everything. Now they say that the grandmothers always dried their orange peel and had a few pieces to place on the kindling when building a fire, and with this aid the fuel ignited much more quickly. They could not have been very old-time grandmothers, if they had a surplus of orange peel to dry in this way. It is not so many years ago that oranges were a luxury. However, if the peel is good, we have enough of it now with which to experiment.

⁂

Chiffon with embroidered edges, the embroidery done in dull silk, is one of the most sombre of fabrics, and it is used much for mourning bonnets and muffs, edges for wraps, &c.

⁂

A pretty pastel pink gown with a bolero of ecru lace with a high collar and long sleeves has a fichu drapery in soft folds around the shoulders and upper parts of the arms, and meeting without ends in front. The gown is princess fitting, perfectly plain over the hips and half way down the skirt, making a short round overskirt effect, and is draped with more of the mousseline, brought up in soft folds over the hips to the back in a fluffy knot, from where it hangs in long ends. The upper part of the front of the gown is not covered by the mousseline, which is only a narrow folded drapery, matching that around the shoulders.

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THINGS TO SEE IN HAVANA

Bad Hotel Accommodations—Better Quarters in Suburbs.

IN AND NEAR MORRO CASTLE

Impressions While Entering the Harbor—Colon Cemetery and Its American Graves.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 12.—On every side, in whatever direction we turn, there are tourists by the thousands—old people, with gray hair, on whom Time has set his mark for many years, and whose traveling reminds one of the story of the old priest who was met touring the Alps. In response to the query as to why at his time of life he was so far from home, he replied that he had always remained near the place where he was born until within a few months, when he had had a dream which led him to travel. He dreamed that God asked him why he had never visited many beautiful bits of scenery which He had made to be enjoyed. Then there are tourists in the prime of life, young people, and children with their parents.

Cuba seems a way station between New York and Mexico, a good place in which to rest and recover from the effects of sea travel. And yet with all of these visitors, Havana, a city of 300,000 inhabitants, has not a single hotel which meets the requirements of a first-class hostelry. She has hotels which charge first-class prices—two of them—and one may pay the rate, $5 a day, and feel that he ought to receive first-class accommodations, but he does not get them. One of these in particular would never impress one as being high-class—that is, from its furnishings, dingy stairs, dark halls, tiny parlor. But one could stand all of these surroundings were the inner man satisfied, but the worst feature is the table, which is miserable. Both of these hotels overlook the Prado, and, for Havana, have an exceptionally pleasant outlook.

Every one who comes here wonders why some enterprising American does not erect a good hotel, and several locations are pointed out as being especially desirable for such a purpose, but on second thought no one thinks it wonderful that this is not done. American capitalists as well as other capitalists hesitate to invest their money when the Government is in a process of change. There are some other hotels, but those who are unacclimated think twice before registering in them. There are some boarding houses, too, if one would seek them out, but for the same reason one usually passes them by. Certainly, the exterior of a Havana house is not apt to attract one.

As one enters the harbor, especially if the time happens to be the sunset hour, the sight is a beautiful one, and takes one back to the days when he pored over a history of ancient Rome and studied the accompanying pictures—the city of white, blue, and pink buildings, all low in height, lying on the low land and surrounded by hills capped by forts, which two years ago were bristling with hostile guns. As the ship comes through the narrow entrance to the harbor, under the guidance of the harbor pilot, past the lighthouse of Morro Castle, by the shipping at the wharves, by the vessels and foreign warships, by the wreck of the Maine, guarded night and day lest relic hunters carry off the last bit of the precious masts, and on to anchor in the quiet waters of this harbor, at once the worst and best in the world, the spell grows, until the passenger can almost believe that he has gone back centuries.

The city looks beautiful also from the crest of any of the surrounding hills, all of which command a view of the entrance to the harbor, and are sufficiently near that entrance for guns to make it inconvenient for hostile ships to enter in time of war.

But from a near view the city has little claim to beauty. The streets are narrow, most of them of such width that two vehicles with difficulty pass each other; the houses and stores are crowded against the sidewalks, with no yard whatever. One would not expect this in stores, but a plot of green in front of a house is usually an attractive feature. Houses and shops are next each other on all the streets, with the exception of one or two which are devoted to business. There seems no portion which is distinctly a residence section. Handsome apartments are over the most ordinary shops. But while there is no yard in front, there is often a court within, where a fountain and tropical flowers and plants delight the eye. Many town houses are built after the English fashion, with the drawing room on the second floor.

In the suburbs the houses are built more on the American fashion, with yards, (they are called gardens here,) in which grow tropical plants and flowers that would do credit to many a Northern botanical garden.

To return to the subject of tourists. If I were one—knowing what I now do about Havana and its suburbs—I would not stop in the city, but would go to one of the suburbs, preferably Vedado, which is only about three or four miles out and is easily accessible by the tramway line, which runs every half hour, at a cost of 10 cents Spanish for a trip. Located in one of the pleasant boarding houses, one would see Havana to the best advantage and have no fear of sickness.

Havana, as the capital and stronghold of the Spaniards, is full of historic interest, and so, indeed, is the whole island. The Americans here are often asked to suggest a number of places of the most interest in and about the city, and we usually say about the same thing. Morro Castle is very likely mentioned first. After crossing the harbor in one of the little Government boats, the drive up the hill is made in an ambulance, if it happens to be there or if it has been ordered. Before entering either Morro or Cabanas it is necessary to have a pass from the commanding officer. So the sightseer must go to the office for this, and it is unlucky for him if the commanding officer is away from the post and the pass has not been asked for beforehand.

No one lives in either Morro or Cabanas now; last Summer troops did, and as a result there are several—eleven, I believe—mounds in the Colon Cemetery under which rest as many victims of yellow fever. The troops which guard the fortifications sleep in the wooden barracks outside.

In going through the forts we tell our friends to be sure to notice the big Spanish coats-of-arms over the gate leading to the inmost part of Cabanas, and, after the moats and drawbridge have been crossed, to notice the "dead line," which is a line along the wall where prisoners were shot; it is at the height of the heart, and aim was taken at it. The view of the harbor, too, is very pretty from the porch of the house formerly used as officers' quarters by the Spaniards. This was formerly the military prison, and many and many Cubans have been confined and shot or tortured within its walls for the crime of being a Cuban. The gun which fires all salutes is on the parapet. After Morro and Cabanas are seen La Principe Castle is the next fortification which demands attention. It is on the crest of a high hill just on the edge of the city, of which it commands a splendid view, and, indeed, from its walls can be seen the sea and country for miles around and its guns could sweep a circle with a large radius. No troops are quartered here, but a guard is stationed over it, for all the Quartermaster stores of the island are kept within its walls. This fortification can almost be reached by street cars, which run to the foot of the hill, up which a winding road leads to the crest.

Further out along the road is the Colon Cemetery, one of the most beautiful of cemeteries. Its handsome section is not as extensive as is Greenwood, but its beauty makes up for its lack of size. The main avenue leads to a little chapel where masses are said for the dead. Most of the bodies are laid either in vaults above ground or in stone-lined graves, over which a marble slab is placed.

The victims of the Maine were buried after the American manner, and flowers were put on their graves and planted there also. The space from which their bodies were taken when the Texas took them North is just a grass-covered plot now. Not far distant is the section where those that die in the Military Hospital are laid. A certain sadness is unavoidable at the thought of the men who died in a foreign land and were buried away from their friends and home. Little wooden slabs at the head tell their story. The osario, or bone pit, in another part of the cemetery, is not now an eyesore as it was. The bones do not lie exposed to the sun, for earth has been thrown over them.

But while few changes have been made the dead are still buried in the same way. The poor carry the caskets on their shoulders, running along through the cemetery as fast as they can go with their burden. Those who can afford it are buried with all of the pomp and ceremony which obtained of old; the horses with their gay trapping, the hearse driver and his companion in their court costume of scarlet or some other bright color, and the whole procession of carriages moving along as though the occasion were a gala one. A woman is never seen going to a funeral; she goes to the house, but only men go to the cemetery. And in this connection I might speak of the age of people here. They die younger than they do in the North, and it is very exceptional for any one to reach the age of eighty.

The Venta waterworks, far back of the city among the hills, are beautifully situated, and one feels repaid for the long rough drive necessary to reach them. Few tourists visit them, I think, because of the distance. It is at least a two hours' drive each way. The pumps which force the water through the city are very near the city and are ten miles from the source of supply. The Spaniards are responsible for this water system.

There are a number of other sights—the Prado on Sunday, the beach at Marianoa, a pineapple plantation, &c., but one will not feel that his visit has been in vain if he sees the more prominent places.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

MRS. CATT'S INSPIRATION.

Saw, as a Newspaper Woman, the Discrimination Against Her Sex in the Business World.

The new President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman Catt, is a bright, clever Western woman, young, possessed of first-rate executive ability, clear headed, a brilliant and magnetic speaker, and with the personal qualities valuable in a leader.

Mrs. Catt is a native of Iowa, but was connected with one of the San Francisco newspapers when she first became interested in woman suffrage. Business women in the West were at that time underpaid for the same work done by men. It was generally known that they were not earning enough money to support themselves, and they were subject, as a class, to insult. All of this trouble Mrs. Catt concluded was due to their disenfranchisement. It was then that she began her work for the "cause," to raise, as she said, the "standard of money and morality."

Mrs. Catt has done valuable work for woman suffrage in different parts of the West. She was the chief worker in the campaign in Colorado, where she made a tour of the State, organizing county committees, raising money, and interesting people.

As the wife of George W. Catt of New York for the last few years, Mrs. Catt has made her home at Bensonhurst. In 1894, when a strong campaign was begun by the suffrage workers of New York State to have the word "male" stricken from the electoral article of the State Constitution, a campaign which aroused all classes of women as nothing has before or since, to action for or against the suffrage cause, Mrs. Catt was one of the most convincing speakers. She addressed many meetings, speaking sometimes both afternoon and evening. Since her residence in New York she has been closely allied with the suffrage work here. She is a temperate as well as enthusiastic worker. Speaking of women in political offices in connection with universal suffrage, Mrs. Catt once said:

"The time is not ripe for women to hold political office. Perhaps some time if a woman happens to be better fitted for a position than a man she may. The struggle for woman suffrage is not made with the idea of women holding office. It is not in the nature of things that she should to any extent."

Mrs. Catt also believes that the husbands of the women workers for suffrage are interested in their work, and says she has never known a "hen-pecked" husband among them.

Church News and Notes.

Countess Adeline Schimmelmann and the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon will speak at an evangelistic meeting in Carnegie Hall this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell will preside.

Prof. G. T. S. Seabury will preach this morning in St. Ambrose's Church, Prince and Thompson Streets. In the evening the rector, the Rev. Stephen Innes, will speak on "Heroes."

Prof. John B. De Motte will speak in the West Side Auditorium, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, this afternoon on "The Harp of the Senses," and to-morrow evening on "The Secret of Character Building."

The Rev. John Dooly, formerly pastor of the Broome Street Tabernacle, but now pastor of a Congregational church at Monterey, Mass., will preach this morning and evening in the Spring Street Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters will preach this morning and evening in the Bloomingdale Church. This afternoon he will speak in the Ninth Regiment Armory on "How to Abolish Poverty." Justice Gildersleeve is also announced as a speaker.

The Actors' Church Alliance will hold its fifth regular service in the Amphion Theatre, Brooklyn, this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Darlington will conduct the service. Addresses will be made by the Revs. Walter E. Bentley, Gilbert A. Shaw, Howard W. Ennis, and Sydney H. Cox, and by F. F. Mackay.

The Rev. Dr. D. S. Mackay will speak this evening in the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church on "The Man Without the Wedding Garment, and the Problem of Those Who Make Light of Religion." He will also preach at the morning service, and in the afternoon will deliver the annual sermon at the Washington commemoration service by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

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At 20.00—LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS, of superior Venetian, Covert and Homespun cloths; Jackets in Eton, Reefer or Fly-buttoned effect, lined with best quality Taffeta silk.

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At 6.75—LADIES' SEPARATE SKIRTS of excellent quality Cheviot Serge, finished with fan plaits at seams, or single or twin box-plait back.

At 4.98—LADIES' SEPARATE SKIRTS of fine quality Cheviot Serge, stitched seams, made in new flare effect, single or double box-plait back.

At 5.98—LADIES' SILK WAISTS, all over tucking, or of hemstitched silk with tucks, in all the new Spring shades.

At 7.50—LADIES' SILK WAISTS of handsome imported striped or embroidered silk; also of plain Taffeta in tucked bodice effect.

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An advance showing of everything that is stylish and new for the coming season—a most interesting collection with these special price inducements for MONDAY and TUESDAY:

25 PCS. PURE DYE BLACK TAFFETA SILK in a superior quality, regularly 75c. per yd., at 59c

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3,000 YDS. JAPANESE CORDED WASH SILKS, an endless variety of styles, regularly 50c. per yd., at . . . 39c

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50 PCS. ALL WOOL OXFORD HOMESPUNS, in all the new spring colorings, 50 inches wide, regularly 98c per yd., 79c

20 PCS. STORM PROOF BLACK CHEVIOTS, 46 inches wide, sponged and shrunk, regularly 85c. per yd., at . . 65c

1,000 YDS. PURE BLACK ENGLISH MOHAIR SICILIANS, 45 inches wide, extra heavy quality, regularly 69c. per yd. 49c

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MONDAY and TUESDAY we pass hundreds of pairs of Curtains over to you at prices that cannot exist again this season—many at about one-half the usual prices.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS in white or ecru, exact reproductions of the real lace designs,
Worth $2.00, $2.75, $3.00, $3.75 pr.
At $1.25, $1.65, $1.95, $2.50 pr.

MUSLIN CURTAINS, full size, with dotted or figured centres and fluted edge, regularly $1.25 per pr., at . . 89c

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, with fine net centres, with handsome heavy borders,
Worth $3.25, $4.50, $5.75, $6.75 pr.
At $2.25, $3.50, $4.25, $5.00 pr.

COLORED CROSS STRIPE GRENADINE CURTAINS, in all the newest color effects, regularly $2.00 per pr., at 1.50

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Also New Spring Styles in Neckwear.

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which solves the problem of hygienic underdress, and eliminates some of the most difficult details of housekeeping.
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KOTEDSILK
an absolutely unshrinkable fabric which retains its silken softness to the end and is enjoyed by those who cannot wear wool.
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WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

Themes and Topics In the Musical World

Again the week in music is dull, and there is not much for the reviewer to say at its end. Perhaps it may be not unedifying to comment on the production at the Casino of "Princess Chic." The writer of this department of THE NEW YORK TIMES is an ardent lover of good operetta, but if the truth must be told—and this is the place for it—he suffers most of the time from disappointed affection. He is in the predicament of the young person who in the days of our youth used to sing "No one to love, none to caress." He must confess that he went to the Casino on Monday evening last without any hope that he was going to find an object for his devotion. The name of the author of the book of "The Ameer" did not inspire him with confidence. And he came away with the same old feeling of weariness. It was not worth while to treat the thing seriously. To do so would be like butting one's head against a stone wall. The public which goes to the Casino does not take anything seriously; why should the critic? No one will pay any attention to him if he does.

But at the end of the week it seems worth while to comment on one or two of the radical weaknesses of "Princess Chic," because they may serve to point a moral if not to adorn a tale. The main fault of the libretto is that the plot is really serious. Now a good operetta should not have a serious book. None of them have had them, and to this is due in a large measure their success. The first result of a serious plot is that the comedians in the cast are put to one side. They become mere accessories, and at times they are not even those. Such is the case in "Princess Chic." If, for example, the part played by Mr. Richard Golden were cut out, the operetta could go on just as well. The story could be told without his aid. He is there simply because the author felt that some one must supply a little buffoonery in order to keep the audience in the theatre. The same thing is true of the other comedy parts in this operetta. They are not essential to the development of the plot.

Now see the results of this. In the first place it makes it impossible to bring about any comic situations. And in the second place it makes it impossible to write comic dialogue. You cannot put sparkling or witty speeches into the mouths of people who are in such deadly earnest as Charles the Bold in this operetta. This gentleman is the leading personage in a melodrama, and if he is to speak naturally he must speak melodramatic language.

Look for a moment at the really good comic operettas and note the difference. How would it do to cut out the Prince of Piombino in "The Mascot"? What would be the result of cutting out Gen. Ollendorf in "The Beggar Student"? How would "Robin Hood" get along without the Sheriff of Nottingham? The most casual observer of theatrical construction can see that these personages are essential to the stories of the operettas in which they appear. Not only are they essential, but they stand in the very centre of the action. The humor of the operettas is natural and effective because it flows from them spontaneously. And it is just this point which writers like Kirk La Shelle entirely miss. It seems curious that they should do so, because they have only to turn to the drama to see how the thing should be done. The book of a good operetta should be a good comedy without consideration of the music. The music should be an aid and an addition to the general effect, but the play should be able to stand without it. "Die Fledermaus," for instance, would go without the music.

But in these days it is pretty hard for a good operetta to find its way before the public. I am not aware that many good books are going begging, but if there are any in the market that will be their fate. The men who are in the business of producing operettas are not the men who can tell a good book from a bad one. In fact, they are all so ill-fitted for their task that poor books are more likely to secure production than good ones. There is a theory among these operetta managers that a really fine piece of work is too good for the public. Considering the fact that neither "Die Meistersinger" nor "The Mikado" is too good for this public, that assertion can have but one meaning. It means that the artistic operetta books are too good for the managers, and because they cannot appreciate them they think the public cannot. In plain truth a really fine operetta book cannot get as far as the public, because there is no manager in the operetta business capable of understanding its merits. If it has first been produced on the other side of the Atlantic and scored a success our operetta managers cannot work the cable fast enough in trying to secure the American rights. But we have no D'Oyly Carte here.

It is a great pity that we have not. Much talk and a quantity of good ink are expended in trying to demonstrate how much good for art the Castle Square Company at the American Theatre does, and I for one have no objection to such argument. But there is no question that quite as much might be done toward the refinement of the public taste by the maintenance of a theatre devoted to the production of artistic operetta. Such a theatre would have to be under the management of a man of musical and literary culture, capable of perceiving the merits of work like that of Gilbert and Sullivan without its first having received the stamp of British approval. This theatre would need a competent stock company of operetta performers, and a pretty chorus that could also sing. It would have to be in the possession of a conductor of high musical skill and humorous fancy. And it would require a stage manager who did not measure the pictorial value of a situation by the opportunities it afforded for setting-up exercises.

An operetta theatre properly managed could be made the resort of the refined and the fashionable people of the town, as the Standard Theatre was in the happy days of "Pinafore," "Patience," and "Iolanthe." There is room for such a theatre in this town. But if any manager now in the business undertakes to establish it he will treat us to the rapturous spectacle of his chief comedian falling down a pair of "slippery day" stairs, his prima donna dressed in tights and singing a "coon" song, and his chorus doing an Amazonian march in the last act. And we are just a little tired of all that.

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The first concert of the Bach Singers on Tuesday night aroused a good deal of curiosity. Many persons naturally wondered what was to be the nature of the work of the new organization. Its purposes had not been, it must be confessed, very clearly set forth in the advance announcements of its concerts. That it was to present some of the less familiar compositions of Bach was admitted, but that it was to try to set them before us in a manner as near to that of the time of the composer as possible was not so clear. And this is just the part of the attempt that is likely to bring confusion. It seems, as far as we are able to discern, that there is no one of the Bach singers who is capable of deciding just how the music of Bach was performed in Bach's day. Certain it is that this is one of the subjects on which the authorities are undecided.

Even the great work of Dr. Spitta does not altogether clear up the matter, and just how the gentlemen who preside over the destinies of the Bach Singers and write their instructive programme notes are going to settle the thing is what no one knows. In one matter the concert of last Tuesday evening did reproduce a known condition of the days of Bach, and that was in the proportion of instruments to singers. The choir of the Thomas Church, in which the cantatas for New Year's were performed, was a small one, while instrumental players were plenty. Furthermore, the proportion had grown up as a matter of custom. It is to the mind of a modern music lover a matter of course that the choral voices should predominate and the instrumentalists accompany, and therefore be subservient. But such was not the case in the days when the cultivation of choral singing was in its glory. In the sixteenth century the choral works of the masters had risen to heights of tremendous influence, in spite of the fact that they were often sung by four voices, a single voice to each part, though usually there were more than this number. So hard is the death of a custom that these small choruses continued to be the rule even after Legrenzi and other composers of the Roman Church had enriched the orchestra employed in the sanctuary. Small choruses continued to be used in the seventeenth and even in the eighteenth century, when the orchestra had reached the full proportions of the symphonic combinations of Mozart and Haydn.

In Bach's time the orchestra usually outnumbered the singers by at least a third. We are told that in the Neue Kirche under Gerlach there were only four singers and ten instrumentalists. And Spitta records that Bach, in his memorial of Aug. 23, 1730, fixed the number of singers at twelve and that of the orchestra and organist at eighteen. Handel's oratorios were performed in the same way in the early days. The chorus used by Handel himself in England was smaller than the orchestra. In the performance of the "Messiah" under Hiller, in the Domkirche of Berlin in 1786, the chorus numbered 118 and the orchestra 186. It may be well to recall the fact that this orchestra was not constituted as one of the same number would be in these days, and that this is a matter to be taken into consideration. Hiller's orchestra consisted of 38 first, 39 second violins, 18 violas, 23 'cellos, 15 double basses, 10 bassoons, 12 oboes, 12 flutes, 8 horns, 6 trumpets, 2 trombones, drums, organ, and harpsichord.

The orchestra used by Mr. Björkstén in his initial concert was not so far out of the way, then, as it may have seemed to the uninformed observer. The proportion of strings was nearly right, and the wood wind might have been increased without any injury to the general effect. The horns were too obstreperous and the trumpets were wretchedly played. The organ continuo was mismanaged by Mr. Herman Hans Wetzler in a manner which spoke volumes for that young gentleman's unfamiliarity with the traditions of Bach. It was not at all surprising that the same young man made an orchestral transcription of an organ sonata. This work was quite the opposite of the domestic cat, in that it was both harmful and unnecessary.

Personally I was glad to hear the choruses of the New Year's cantata and the "Tonet ihr Pauken." These things throw light on the methods and the thought of Bach. It is interesting to find the most profound of all composers doing precisely the same thing that Rossini did, in using music composed for one thing to set another afterward. The music of the drama per musica, as its composer called it, was used in large part for the Christmas oratorio. But after all this was not a remarkable thing. The drama per musica was an occasional piece. There was no reason why it should ever be performed a second time, while the mood of the music was entirely suited to the rejoicings of the Christmas season. So Bach, who seems to have put a good deal of himself into the drama per musica, naturally desiring to save the music, rescued it by using it over for the setting of parts of the Christmas oratorio.

The singing of the Bach Singers will stand a good deal of improvement. Probably no one knows that better than the conductor, who naturally did not expect to accomplish his whole purpose in the first concert. There is earnestness in the work of the singers, and the conductor is an enthusiast on the subject of Bach's music. But every one concerned in this laudable enterprise will find it necessary to devote much time to the study of the authoritative writers on the subject of Bach and the music of his day. There are many problems to be settled, and while it is not likely that the new society will settle them, it must decide for itself what line it will pursue when it approaches the debatable ground. The existence of a society devoted to the performance of the music of Bach will do a great deal of good, if its labors are judiciously carried on, but I must confess that I see much trouble in the path of the organization in its early days. Indeed, it seems to me that almost at the outset it will have to confront the necessity of admitting some music of other composers to the programmes, or at least of occasionally giving some of the less severe and more familiar compositions of Bach himself. The concert of Tuesday night suffered from being too much of one mood. The audience would have been very glad to hear the familiar gavotte from the violin sonata instead of the orchestration of Mr. Wetzler, I think. However, let us be glad that there is to be an earnest effort to push the music of Bach and not look too eagerly for shortcomings in the methods.

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"Lugt, Schwestern!
Die Weckerin lacht in den Grund!"

From afar the fickle and gruesome dwarf sees the glimmer of the Rhine gold through the streams of the flickering waters. The fish-tailed women swim in the lustrous depths and the orchestra throbs with the excess of liquid tones. The trilogy of the wonderful Richard looms on the verge of the week, and the ecstatic Wagnerite prepares to sit in peace beside the innocent child who never learned how to listen to Donizetti, and who enjoys her "Tristan" as spontaneously as her mother before her enjoyed her "Lucrezia Borgia." After the fatuous fizzles of the recent past the bedraggling with the mire of a cheap conceit of masterpieces sacred to the interpretation of genius, it will be a blessed relief to turn to the performance of the music dramas in which the personality of the singers will sink to second place and the mighty mind of the master will come to the fore.

The casts look noble on paper. If every one is in good condition there will be results of importance. There will be some interest, too, in observing the methods of Mr. Paur in dealing with the trilogy as a whole. There are persons who do not like Mr. Paur because he dominates the performances of the Wagner dramas, but perhaps they will find consolation in his domination of the trilogy performances. At any rate, he knows the scores and he knows what he wishes. That is more than can be said of all the men who have sat in the chair of state at the Metropolitan Opera House.

It will be a pleasure once more to witness the wonderful interpretation of Loge by that intellectual artist Ernest van Dyck. Would that Heaven had made him a singer! But then he would be so great that there would be nothing in the language eloquent enough to describe him. But go, all ye disbelievers in the power of brains on the stage, and see what this man accomplishes in opera in spite of the fact that he is not a singer. There is a lesson in this man's doings for the young and instruction for the old. He wields a potent influence when he is on the stage, and it is worth while to study the source of it.

And there will be others. There will be Van Rooy as Wotan, and that is worth going far to see and hear. And there will be Lillian Nordica's Brünnhilde. This, too, is a work of art of the highest type. Bravo! At last the opera becomes interesting, while hitherto it has been so chiefly when Calvé sang for us. Ah, Calvé! Bon voyage; and leave your rheumatism in the South. You don't need it; and we do need you.

W. J. HENDERSON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY.—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY.—"Les Huguenots," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
"La Mascot," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.—W. H. Barber, piano recital, Mendelsshon Hall, 8 P. M.
Women's String Orchestra, Astoria, 3:30 P. M.
"Das Rheingold," Metropolitan Opera House, 8:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
"Tannhauser," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY.—"Die Walkuere," Metropolitan Opera House, 7 P. M.
Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY.—"Il Barbiere di Siviglia," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY.—Young People's Symphony Concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
"L'Africaine," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
"Aida," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

The week at the Metropolitan Opera House will be one of great activity owing to the beginning of the Wagner cycle or extra nights. The announcements are as follows:

Monday evening, at 8—"Les Huguenots." Mmes. Nordica and Sembrich, MM. Dippel, Plancon, Illy, and Edouard de Reszke.

Tuesday evening, at 8:30, precisely—First performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen, "Das Rheingold." Mmes. Marie Brema, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bars, Friederichs, Muhlmann, Pringle, H. Devries, Breuer, and Van Rooy; conductor, Paur.

Wednesday evening, at 8—"Tannhauser." Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Plancon.

Thursday evening, at 7, precisely—Second performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen, "Die Walküre." Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Pevny, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bouton, Molka-Kellogg, Broadfoot, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy; conductor, Paur.

Friday evening, at 8—"Il Barbiere di Siviglia. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari, Edouard de Reszke, and Salignac.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

The programme for the regular weekly concert at the Opera House to-night is as follows:

Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
"Ganymed".....Louis V. Saar
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
"Eri Tu," ("Ballo in Maschera").....Verdi
Sig. Campanari.
Shell Song from "Ero e Leandro"....Mancinelli
Mme. Emma Eames.
"Am Stillen Heerd," (Die Meistersinger).Wagner
M. Van Dyck.
Duet, "Le Crucifix".....Faure
Mme. Emma Eames and M. Plançon.
"Espana".....Chabrier
Suite from "L'Arlesienne".....Bizet
Duet, "Mirelle".....Gounod
Mme. Emma Eames and M. Van Dyck.
"Gloria a Te".....Buzzi-Peccia
Sig. Campanari.
Prologue, "Ero e Leandro".....Mancinelli
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
March, "Le Reine de Saba".....Gounod

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

"The Mascot" will be sung at the American Theatre next week, when, in addition to the regular Wednesday and Saturday matinées, a special performance will be given on the afternoon of Washington's Birthday, Thursday, Feb. 22. Audran's merry and melodius work has never been previously given here by the Castle Square Opera Company, although elsewhere the presentation has ranked as one of the organization's best achievements in light opera. "The Mascot" is another of the old school of comic operas which has stood the test of time. It is as potent in popular appeal to-day as when it first found universal favor. The adventures of Bettina, the turkey keeper, believed to be a mascot, or hearth angel, are familiar to all operagoers, who will welcome the opportunity to again enjoy this romantic story, with its ingenious and humorous complications and fanciful wit, told to an accompaniment of graceful melody. Miss Cissie Loftus has been specially engaged to impersonate the coyly rural Bettina, and the American operatic début of the talented mimic will undoubtedly prove to be one of the interesting events of the season. It is confidently expected that Miss Loftus will score a repetition of the triumph won by her several years ago in London in a somewhat similar rôle—that of the Goose Girl in "The Children of the King." Maude Lillian Berri as Pianetta, Mme. Delamotte as Pippo, Frank Moulan as Lorenzo, Clipton Elder as Frederic, and Charles Meyers as Rocco will, with Miss Loftus, constitute an all-star cast. The "Remarkable Chorus of Sixty" will figure as peasants, hunters, soldiers, maids-in-waiting, and pages. The fête at the palace of Prince Lorenzo will be made the occasion of a spectacular display in the matter of scenery, accessories, and costumes. Verdi's "Rigoletto" is underlined for presentation during the week of Feb. 26.

—MR. BARBER'S RECITAL.

Mr. William H. Barber announces a piano recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock. The programme:

Gavotte, in B flat major.....Handel
Fantasie, in D minor.....Mozart
Prelude, from Op. 10.....MacDowell
Wedding Day, from Op. 65.....Grieg
"Heaven, Rest My Soul".....Lassen-Liszt
Barcarolle, in A minor.....Rubinstein
Prelude, in C sharp minor.....Rachmaninoff
Romance, from the E minor concerto, (Arranged by Hermann Scholtz.)
Valse, in C sharp minor.....Chopin
Impromptu, in F sharp major.....
Ballade, in A flat major.....
Isolden's Liebestod.....Wagner-Liszt
Intermezzo, Op. 5.....Stavenhagen
Hungarian Rhapsodie, No. 13.....Liszt

THE BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Following the programmes for the two concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestral, at Carnegie Hall:

Wednesday Afternoon, Feb. 21, 1900.
Overture, "Anacreon".....Cherubini
Aria from "Il Re Pastore".....Mozart
Violin, Mr. Franz Kneisel.
Unfinished symphony in B minor.....Schubert
Casta Diva from "Norma".....Bellini
Hungarian Dances Nos. 1, 2, and 6.....Brahms
Soloist, Mme. Sembrich.

Thursday Evening, Feb. 22, 1900.
Overture to "King Lear," in C major, Op. 4...Berlioz
Concerto for violin, in E minor, Op. 64.....Mendelssohn
"Les Eolides," (first time).....Cesar Franck
Symphony No. 8, in F major, Op. 93...Beethoven
Soloist, Miss Leonora Jackson.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERT.

The fourth symphony concert for young people will be given in Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon next at 2:30 o'clock. Students of the piano will have the opportunity of hearing Mme. Antoinette Szumowska, an artist seldom heard in New York. Mr. Frank Damrosch will explain the three orchestral numbers on the programme.

Prelude to "Lohengrin".....Wagner
Piano soli:
Pastorale, }
Capriccio, } .....Scarlatti
Mme. Antoinette Szumowska.
Air and Gavotte.....Bach
Piano soli:
Nocturne C minor, }
Valse, } .....Chopin
En Route .....Godard
Mme. Antoinette Szumowska.
Overture, "Robespierre".....Litolff

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Miss Katherine Ruth Heymann will give a musical matinée at Sherry's Thursday, March 1, at 2 P. M., under the patronage of Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mrs. Charles Healy Ditson, Mrs. Alexander Hollander, and Mme. Stengel-Sembrich. Miss Heymann will be assisted by Mr. Leo Schultz and Mr. David Mannes.

Mme. Sembrich has arranged for her song recital at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday, March 13, a chronological programme. The first part will be devoted to old Italian, French, and English songs; the second to modern Italian and French; the third to the modern German composers, and the fourth to Russian and Polish song writers.

Miss Marie Brema was originally cast to sing the part of Brunhilde in the forthcoming production of "Die Walküre," which is to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on the 22d. Important concerts, the dates of which could not be changed, prevented her singing her favorite rôle at this performance.

At the second Pittsburg Orchestra concert in New York on Monday, Feb. 26, Victor Herbert's latest orchestral work, entitled "Suite Romantique," Opus 31, will have a first performance in New York. The work was completed only last month, and its initial hearing was in Pittsburg under Mr. Herbert's baton on the evening of Feb. 2. Its four movements are respectively entitled Visions, Aubade, Triomphe d'Amour, and Fête Nuptiale. The soloist at this concert will be Miss Sara Anderson, soprano, who will make her first concert appearance in New York City. Miss Anderson is the daughter of the contralto so popular in New York concert rooms twenty years ago. The ticket sale for this concert begins Monday, Feb. 19.

The Women's String Orchestra will give its second concert of the season under the direction of Mr. Carl V. Lachmund at the Waldorf-Astoria next Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. An adagio for clarinet and string orchestra, composed by Richard Wagner, will be given, this being the first time the composition comes to a hearing in New York. The soloists of the concert will be Miss Elizabeth Blamer, soprano; Miss Grace Preston, alto, and Miss Emma Pilat, violinist.

Bach's mass in B minor, now in course of rehearsal for the Oratorio Society's next concert, ranks among the stupendous achievements of the famous composer, and will be looked forward to with the greater interest in that the work has not been given previously in this city. The B minor mass was written at the time when Bach held the post of cantor at the Thomas Schule in Leipsic, and when he was furthermore engaged in fulfilling innumerable duties as organist and musical director to the two principal churches of the city. It was at this period that the five passions and the most inspiring of the cantatas were produced. The form of worship in the Leipsic churches, as in those of neighboring towns, was closely allied to that of the Church of Rome. Bach therefore sought to compose one of his most important works in the B minor mass, including it in a group of five masses, used in a fragmentary manner at church services. It was customary to introduce the kyrie, gloria, and credo on Sundays and on holy days, the sanctus being reserved for the chief festivals. In Germany the leading choral societies of to-day have come to regard the B minor mass as a test of the true musical qualities, experience, and technical ability that can only belong to organizations of the highest order. That the Oratorio Society's production will command respect and is entitled to support from the music lovers of this community cannot be called in question.

MR. CHADWICK'S "ADONAIS."

A New Elegiac Overture by the Talented American.

George W. Chadwick's "Adonais," an elegiac overture, was recently produced by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. W. F. Apthorp wrote of it in The Boston Transcript as follows:

"Mr. Chadwick's new overture, written in memory of his friend Frank Fay Marshall, who died in 1897, shows the composer in a somewhat new light. It is the most modern in spirit of anything I know from his pen. Hitherto Mr. Chadwick has adhered pretty strictly to the classic forms—at least, as strictly as Brahms—and his works have been redolent of the spirit of those forms. His 'Melpomene' overture, for instance, is nothing if not classic. That he has shown perfect freedom in the classic vein, that his inventiveness and expression have not been in the least trammeled by the forms he chose to work in, is only to his credit; it shows him to have been in perfect sympathy with the forms, that his adopting them was a case of natural selection, not a mere copying of classic models. And now, in this 'Adonais,' the form he chooses is an equally natural expression of the more modern spirit in which the work is conceived. He has outgrown the classic idea, his time for being modern has come, and he follows the new instinct with complete willingness and frankness.

"In this matter of form, it is important to distinguish between the mere scheme of a form and its essential character, the spirit in which it is treated. As far as mere formal scheme and plan go, the form of the 'Adonais' is virtually the same as that of his older overtures. There is still a first part, a middle part of free fantasia, and a recapitulation followed by a free code. The [illegible] omits repeating his first theme at the beginning of the recapitulation is not, in itself, new; if I remember aright there is the same omission in the 'Melpomene' as there certainly is in Brahms's tragic overture. This omission is not unclassic per se. But, if the scheme is practically the same, the spirit and treatment are different; both are essentially modern and romantic. The very character of the thematic material in the 'Adonais' is modern, in sharp contrast to the classic reserve shown in the 'Melpomene'; the expression is more outspoken, more purely emotional and dramatic. When his second theme comes in—in an entirely new tempo, as it does in the first movement of Tschaikowsky's Pathetic Symphony—there is something more than the classic change of mood; there is what corresponds to an actual change of scene, so to speak, (in the dramatic sense,) the formal unity is broken, and much more effectively than it would have been had there been no second theme at all, or by any other mere irregularity. Remember, I say only that the formal unity is broken; for there is no lack of inner coherence, the second theme itself is based upon a figure that appeared earlier in the overture, and is no interloper; it is in no sense merely episodic. But here we have essentially modern and romantic musical development, not the old classic structure.

"As for the extremely beautiful and soulful second theme, is it unfortunate or not that its initial phrase is, note for note, the same as that ever-recurring cry of 'Ach! Isolde!' (not in the text, but in the orchestra,) that pervades parts of the third act of 'Tristan'? Is it unfortunate or not that the ear is prepared for recognizing this reminiscence by the augmented sixth harmonies in the slow introduction? There can be no charge of plagiarism here; for neither Wagner nor any one else can claim a figure of but three notes as indefeasibly his own, and Wagner has no copyright on the augmented sixth. Both figure and chord (which, by the way, do not go together, but belong to different parts of the overture) have probably been used a thousand times by composers; there is no more plagiarism in using them again than there would be in an author's using the word 'and' or the expression 'sunlit heights.' Still, the coincidence leads one to feel that there is a certain Wagnerish flavor to some passages in the 'Adonais'; one feels that all in it would not have been just so had Wagner never existed.

"To me the 'Adonais' is exceedingly beautiful, noble, profoundly expressive. I am particularly delighted that at the last hearing, I could not always find my hearings in it. It is only the weak work that is understood at a flash; the strong, profound, and original work takes time to soak in. After a single hearing, I understand this 'Adonais' no more completely than I did Tschaikowsky's 'Pathétique,' the prelude to 'Tristan,' or Beethoven's Eighth Symphony. But I have an inkling that it is splendid music, all the same."

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD

According to London Truth, "an absurd report has got into print that the Directors are contemplating the abandonment of the opera season at Covent Garden this year. The rumor is news at any rate to the Covent Garden authorities. The whole of the dress boxes, as usual, have long ago been sold out for the season, and numerous engagements have been made and have officially been announced. It is not true, as has been suggested, that there is a clause in these contracts rendering them null in case of war; and, indeed, the doctrine of la force majeure—which we happily have not been obliged to enforce within living memory—applies by custom in operatic matters only to invasion and the demise of the Crown. The opera season, as has already been announced, will commence on Monday, May 7, and will continue till nearly the end of July. Between this and then, of course, plenty of things may happen, but they are much more likely to improve than to cast any gloom over the London season, so far at any rate as opera is concerned. It is hoped, indeed, that one of the big events of the season will be a gala representation. There was a State performance at the Royal Opera in the midst of the Crimean war—namely, on April 19, 1855."

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A sensational report was circulated in the German newspapers the other day to the effect that the Wagner Theater at Baireuth had been examined by State Inspectors and condemned as unsafe. Official information from Baireuth stamps the report as a pure invention. No State Inspectors have been the theatre, but it is carefully examined every year by the Baireuth officials and has always been found in sound condition, though it was built a quarter of a century ago, and intended to be merely a temporary makeshift for the monumental theatre Wagner intended to build somewhere if he could collect the funds.

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The death is announced of Ludwig Bussler, the esteemed theorist, and musical critic of the Berlin National Zeitung. From among his numerous works may be mentioned "Musikalische Elementarlehre," (1867,) of which a third edition was published in 1882; "Kontrapunkt u. Fugue im freien Tonsatz," (1878,) and "Lexikon der Harmonie," (1888.) From 1879 Bussler was teacher of theory at the Stern Conservatorium. He was the son of the painter and author R. Bussler, and was born at Berlin in 1838.

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Two characteristic and hitherto unknown letters, written by Dr. Hans Bülow when a lad of eighteen, have recently been published in the Wiener Tagblatt. From these letters, written in racy style, it can be seen that the boy was father to the man. The first, dated 1848, was written to his friend Bunde from Leipsic, whither young Bülow had gone to study law. He has something to say about counterpoint, which to him seems a "fearfully dull business," ("ein fürchterlich ledernes Ding.") The second letter was written four years later. Bülow, on Wagner's recommendation, had been appointed Conductor at the St. Gallen Theatre, but he fell out with the Director, and consequently was dismissed, whereupon Bülow wrote to him a letter witty, if not over wise.

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Le Ménestrel of Jan. 28 states that a cycle of Gluck's operas, including "Armide," is to be given at the Berlin Opera House. It would be well if something of a similar kind were inaugurated here in London, for, with the exception of the revival of "Orphée," which was not of long duration, that composer's stage works are completely ignored.

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According to the Musikalisches Wochenblatt, Herr Moriz Rosenthal, at his last recital at Vienna, on Jan. 12, achieved extraordinary success. He played at a Leipsic Philharmonic concert on Jan. 16, and at a recital of his own in that city on Jan. 19, and created an equal sensation. He is announced to give recitals at St. James's Hall on Feb. 23 and March 9.

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The Leipsic Signale of Jan. 20 states that Mascagni has dedicated his new opera, "The Masks," to be produced at the Costanzi Theatre, Rome, in March or April, to himself. The dedication is said to run thus: "To myself, with the highest esteem and unvarying affection." There is talk of this work being produced simultaneously at La Scala, Milan.

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The death is announced at Venice of Count Giuseppe Contin di Castelseprio, the founder of the Liceo Benedetto Marcello, on which he spent a great part of his fortune. He studied the violin under Mayseder, and as an amateur displayed remarkable talent.

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During the forthcoming season of the London Philharmonic Society new orchestral works may be expected from Mr. S. Coleridge Taylor, Mr. Granville Bantock, Mr. Handel Thorley, and Mr. Otto Manns, nephew of the eminent conductor at Sydenham. The society does well thus to encourage the young English school, always assuming that assistance is warranted by talent, as, of course, it is in the cases above named. Amateurs are also told to expect one or more compositions for orchestra from the famous pen or Antonin Dvorak. A la bonne heure! Dvorak has been resting on his oars of late, and it is high time for him to pull ahead again. Another new work, once before promised, but not performed owing to causes beyond the society's control, is F. H. Cowen's "Concert Piece" for pianoforte and orchestra. This will be played, as was at first intended, by Mr. Paderewski, for whom, in fact, it was written. The famous Pole is one of several pianists engaged to appear before the concerts come to an end, among them being Mme. Carreno, Mr. Von Dohnanyi, Mr. F. Lamond, and Mr. Rosenthal. In truth, a goodly company, with two giants.

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The programme of the first London Philharmonic concert will contain Tschaikowsky's "Pathetic" symphony—a work so often played all over the country that, in the opinion of many, it would benefit by a little rest. That may conceivably be the case, but allowance should be made when the society which originally introduced it to Londoners desires to repeat it. But there is more to say on this point. It is said on the authority of Mr. Berger, the society's honorable Secretary, that the now popular symphony was written for the institution which he represents. Here are his words: "Tschaikowsky's so-called 'Pathetic' symphony was composed for us, and the composer was on the point of starting for England to conduct it at our concert of Feb. 28, 1894, when he was stricken down. This society produced the work on that date, and, in consequence of its immediate acceptance by the public, repeated it at the next following concert." Mr. Berger adds, logically enough, "The credit of having produced the work, therefore, belongs to us and not to others."

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Felix Weingartner, the celebrated Wagnerian conductor, has, as every one will regret to hear, broken down in health. For some little time past he has been touring through Germany with the Kaim Orchestra, from Munich, playing in a different town nearly every night. It is supposed that the hard work made him ill, and, at any rate, it seems that at a recent concert at Mayence he had to retire from the hall, and the audience had their money back. The breakdown is, however, likely to be only temporary, and the doctors hope that after a short rest and holiday Herr Weingartner will be able to resume his duties.

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That popular composer, M. Charles Lecocq, the evolver of "Madame Angot's Daughter," "The Little Duke," and other sparkling productions, has won his case against his divorced wife in the Paris Appeal Court. In the winding-up of the affairs of community, according to the French term, between the divorced pair, the official liquidator accorded to M. Lecocq the full and undivided right over all the musical productions composed by him during his married existence. Madame Lecocq, through her legal representatives, opposed this, and the Tribuna of First Instance acknowledged her right as co-proprietor to the extent of half of the comic operas or other works of music produced by her husband since the marriage. The composer, on his side, maintained that his wife was only entitled to share the proceeds or profits of his productions until the divorce, and that subsequently she had no claim whatever on the works, or the income or revenue accruing from the same. The Appeal Court took this view of the case, and decided that literary and artistic property is completely regulated by special laws, which place it outside the ordinary rule of common law, and are derived from a bill passed in 1798, attributing to authors full right over their works during their lifetime.

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Already we are beginning to hear (from London) of the enormous success made in this city by an English lecturer on singing. Mr. Joseph Bennett says in The London Telegraph: "Mr. W. Shakespeare appears to have been meeting with great success during the course of his lecture tour in America. His subject, as may be imagined, is 'The Art of Singing.' How he deals with it is described by an American critic: 'He tells simply what he wishes to say, and then illustrates it with some figure of speech, or snatch of song, or bodily attitude, or gesture, that precisely conveys the idea. His intellectual precision is comparable only to the exactness of vocal attack, which makes his songs delightful to hear.' This is high praise, and, I doubt not, well deserved." In view of Mr. Shakespeare's complete failure in New York, this is cheerful.

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The Spring concert season in London will commence at the Crystal Palace on the 24th inst., and will close with Mr. Manns's annual benefit on April 7, when the popular conductor will have completed forty-four years of service at Sydenham. At the opening concert, Mme. Carreno will play, and a new contralto scena, entitled "Cleopatra," by Miss Frances Allitsen, composed expressly for Miss Clara Butt, will be sung by that lady. On March 3, M. César Thomson will play, and a new symphonic poem, by Mr. Josef Holbrooke, based upon Edgar Allan Poe's "The Raven," will be produced. Mr. William Henry Bell's symphony, entitled "Walt Whitman," will be performed for the first time in public on March 10. The classical and the modern repertory will likewise freely be drawn upon, the programmes including symphonies or concertos by Beethoven, Schubert, Bach, Grieg, Brahms, Mendelssohn, Rubinstein, and Tschaikowsky. Mr. Santley will sing on March 17, and on the following Saturday Herr Moriz Rosenthal will play one of Beethoven's concertos. Altogether, the scheme is full of interest.

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A discussion is now in progress concerning the pitch of the organ being built for the new Colston Hall, Bristol. No doubt the singers, particularly the sopranos and tenors, will prefer the low pitch; but the difficulty has arisen that nearly all the orchestral players of the West of England still use the high pitch. The matter is, we understand, to be left to the decision of a committee, with Mr. Riseley as musical adviser.

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Sir Augustus Harris, by the way, once settled the pitch question in his own offhand fashion. A famous prima donna of his opera company came to him complaining that the piano used for vocal rehearsals was too high, and asking that it might be lowered. "Certainly," replied Drurioianus, with a bow. "Herr Forsyth, have a couple of inches sawn off the legs of this piano."

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The Rev. W. A. Houston Collison is again the winner (for the second time in succession) of the prize offered by the committee of the Irish Feis for the best cantata for the Belfast Festival. The work chosen is entitled "The Game of Chess," and is for soloists, chorus, and orchestra. Dr. Collison, who is now acting as assistant curate of St. Tudy, North Cornwall, may be recollected as the musician who thirteen years ago started a series of Saturday evening concerts at St. James's Hall, London. At that time he was a Dublin organist and had already gained considerable success in the Irish capital as a pianist, and as the founder of the Saturday popular concerts in Leinster Hall.

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The Purcell Operatic Society, under the conductorship of Mr. M. F. Shaw and the stage management of Mr. Gordon Craig, hopes to make a start next month with a representation at the Hampstead Conservatoire of "Dido and Aeneas," under much the same conditions as obtained at "Mr. Josiah Priest's Boarding School at Chelsey for Young Gentlewomen," where the work was first produced in 1680. The orchestra will be similar to that used by Purcell, and there will be a chorus of about forty voices. If the experiment succeeds, operas by Arne and Handel may follow.

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It appears that the number of students at the Guildhall School of Music has during the past year or two fallen off, and the number of new pupils for the Spring term is nearly 30 per cent. less than in the analogous period of 1896. Accordingly a report has been presented on the subject to the Court of Common Council, and the recommendation has been made that the entrance fees of pupils shall be lowered and the fees of the professors slightly increased. As the school, we believe, now more than pays its way, there should be no difficulty in adopting both suggestions. The number of students even now exceeds 3,000.

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It has been stated in the Vossische Zeitung that there was found among Millioecker's papers a completed comic opera, entitled "The Star of the North." It is also said that of the fortune of 300,000 florins which he left a considerable portion was deeded to funds for needy musicians.

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The London Musical Times relates that once in Ireland, on the day following the performance of "Martha," Mme. Rudersdorff, the prima donna of the company, received a letter from the Mayor of the town in which he protested against the office of a Sheriff being made fun of in the opera. Mme. Rudersdorff, in reply, wrote to his worship to the effect that the opera had been played in hundreds of cities, and that no such remonstrance had ever been heard of before. Thereupon the Mayor, wearing his chain of office, called upon Rudersdorff to say that neither he nor any one in authority had written the letter. In fact, it turned out to be a hoax, as the protest was sent as a practical joke by Charles Durand, one of the company.

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The Paris exhibition authorities are studying the details of a scheme for promoting a series of open-air concerts, to be organized on lines that will render them quite unique. The author of the project, M. Parès, the bandmaster of the Republican Guards, proposes to constitute a vast orchestra, numbering some 4,000 executants, and composed of military bands and of the bands of the various private musical societies. This giant orchestra is to be massed on the new bridge over the Seine, the Pont Alexandre III., which connects the central portion of the exhibition grounds on each side of the river. It will play twice a month from 9 to 11 in the evening. A special feature of the band will be a great number of trumpets—at least 400 is the figure proposed. The regiment of musicians will be under the direction of between 40 and 50 chefs d'orchestre, superintended by M. Parès in person. The bâtons of the chefs d'orchestre are to be rendered luminous by the aid of acetylene or electricity. If this scheme had originated in the United States it would be ridicul

Some Happenings in Good Society.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Mr. and Mrs. Luis Onatavia, (Mrs. Nellie Hastings Jerome,) Feb. 17, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Cary, (Mrs. Morell, Miss Nellie Bostwick,) Feb. 21, 1898.

As Lent comes unusually late this year, the anniversaries of weddings that can be recalled this and the coming Sunday are few. As a rule, the season has closed in past years before this date, and Lenten marriages have never been fashionable.

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Ten days more and the curtain will fall on another Winter season. The past week has been livelier and more filled with incident than could be anticipated last Sunday, for there have been many small affairs, which have kept people interested, and one or two novel events, particularly the tea concert at Sherry's on Tuesday afternoon. This was not only a personal triumph for Mrs. De Bathe, (Mrs. Langtry,) who organized and managed it, but had the splendid financial result of $7,000 for the American Hospital Ship Maine Fund.

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Whatever may be the opinion as to the good judgment or good taste of the American women of prominence who lent their names as patronesses to this affair, who attended it, or who spent money at it, and none of whom have in any way been seemingly interested in the raising of funds for the widows and children of our soldiers killed in Cuba and in the Philippines, it would seem to be both unfair and unjust to asperse the motives or malign the character of the woman who organized it. There has been a great deal too much of this personal abuse of Mrs. De Bathe, some of which would appear to have been actuated by spite, and it has had the natural effect of producing sympathy for her and unquestionably increased the attendance and receipts at her concert.

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The social side of Tuesday afternoon's affair was an amusing and interesting one. While Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Fish, and a few other prominent women were not present, almost all of the other women numbered in the very fashionable set were in attendance, and appeared to hugely enjoy the opportunity of seeing and talking to their sisters of the stage at close range. There was a very small attendance of men, a fact which has not been noticed by most of those who commented on the concert, and those who were present were, with few exceptions, not known to or in the society world of New York. New York men are not yet accustomed to the methods of the fair holders of London bazaars, and politely resent the system of highway robbery sanctioned there by remaining away when they have reason to believe that such methods are to be copied here. The many wild and weird stories as to the presence at Sherry's of disreputable characters, the suggestions as to disorderly behavior, the marvelous tales of the threatened revenge of a society wine agent, of the tricking of a well-known actress into appearing despite her wish to the contrary, &c., are all probably figments of reportorial and theatrical imagination. It is not, however, likely, although the affair was a decent and orderly one, and successful financially, as said above, that it will soon be repeated in New York for the same object. It is suggested that a bazaar to provide a fund for living incomes for the widows and children of officers and soldiers killed in Philippines and Cuba and for Cuban orphans might possibly be a success. New York society evidently needs to learn the exceeding truth of the hackneyed old axiom, "Charity begins at home."

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give at her residence, 25 East Seventy-eighth Street, to-morrow evening, a large dinner and musicale. At the latter the chief artists will be Mr. Mackenzie Gordon and Mr. Maurice Farkoa. It is also reported that Mr. Leo Stern, the 'cellist, will play, and that the band of darky minstrels so much in vogue at Newport last Summer will sing "coon" songs. This will probably be Mrs. Fish's last entertainment of the season, as she will very shortly leave for the South with a party of friends on a trip of several weeks. This trip, as usual, will be made in Mr. Fish's private car.

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Mrs. Julien T. Davis of 17 West Ninth Street will give to-morrow evening a dinner of twenty covers in honor of her eldest daughter, Miss Ethel Davies. Mrs. Davies's dinner of Thursday was in honor of her brother, Mr. Frederick Townsend Martin, who had just returned from a long trip abroad.

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With this week the Winter season in New York practically ends. The incidents remaining on the social calendar are mostly "odds and ends," last meetings of dancing classes, a few dinners, days and receptions. Only one large entertainment, and that a bal poudré for a charitable purpose, will be given this coming week. There are hints of splendid entertainments in preparation at various country houses and some notable affairs for local and other charities to be given after Lent. Mr. Howard Constable, as usual, will give his annual dance on Mi-Carême, and there are whispers of an original entertainment being planned by the Misses Hewitt. But the season is over and the last few days have witnessed and the next few days will witness a number of farewells, as one by one the fashionable women leave New York and seek brighter scenes.

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So much has been said from time to time in this column concerning the peculiar aspects of the season which has passed that there is not much left for the final epitaph. In many respects it has been dull, but in others very gay. The gayety has been almost entirely confined to one or more sets, and this division is all the more marked as the years go on. No longer can this very wealthy set be called the "Exclusives," the "Howling Howling Swells," or the "Four Hundred." All these terms are trite, provincial, and vulgar. The wealthy set which dominates New York society is that which assembles at Newport every Summer. Many of these people have country seats elsewhere, and are frequently identified with Tuxedo, with the Upper Hudson, with Hempstead and Meadow Brook, and even with far-off Bar Harbor. But at some time in the Summer all of them can be found at Newport, and consequently the title of the Newport set is the best which can be applied to them. Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, the Vanderbilts, and latterly Mrs. George Gould and Mrs. John R. Drexel may be said to constitute a trust or syndicate —everything is on the co-operative plan these days—which governs social amusements in this town. Just as the theatres of New York are controlled by a combination, are the great fortunes banded together for a social common interest. There are, it is true, dissensions within this company, but its leaders and members stand together when there arises any question of great social import. There was evidence of this at the Langtry "Thé Chantant" last Tuesday. Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. Drexel, Mrs. Burden, and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., were there, to be sure, but the rest of the women before mentioned, as if by common consent, were not present.

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The younger people not of this set, but belonging to the Southampton and other scattered coteries, have also banded together and formed a number of dancing classes, which have been so successful that the plans and dates for those to be held in the coming Winter are now being arranged. The Junior Cotillion has been the meeting place of those who summer at Lenox and other New England fashionable resorts, and under the management of Mrs. Arthur Dodge has been very successful. The first Assembly was an enjoyable ball, and the second was slow. Mrs. Astor's reception or ball was the only private affair of the kind of the Winter. Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Gerry, and Mrs. Fulton Cutting all gave cotillions for the "set," but even the dance given at Sherry's by Mrs. John R. Drexel was hardly in the nature of a ball.

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Conditions with the Newport set will not soon change. Each residence has its ballroom, and dinners and musicales and suppers after the opera, to which fifty or sixty people are asked, are concluded with a dance, and sometimes with a cotillion. These and small cotillions given for just the same set of people will possibly constitute the entertainments of the future. New York is too large to-day for a private ball of any scope, and when Mrs. Astor, who sticks to old conditions, ceases to entertain, the day of such diversions will have passed away.

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In the meantime, there has been a modeling of conditions so as to resemble as much as possible the London season, without its drawing rooms and levees, and its social political assemblages, which are given yearly by such hostesses as the Duchess of Devonshire and a few other great ladies. There has been a tendency in New York to cultivate and perhaps patronize a little the theatrical element. Strange as it may seem, the fashion taken from New York, and now so prevalent both in London and Paris, of dining and supping at restaurants, has been rather put aside this Winter. Although Sherry's, Delmonico's, and the Astoria have been crowded evening after evening, the fashionable element has not been very conspicuous, and at best, with the exception of certain people who seem to be fixtures at these places, few familiar faces were recognised. The "rag time" has been done to death, and even the vaudeville has begun to be tiresome. However, it is necessary to have rapid changes of entertainment, and, as a rule, each large affair of the season was a continuous performance. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish began her famous vaudeville evening with a dinner; Mrs. George Gould began her musicale with a dinner, and ended her famous theatricals at Georgean Court with a cotillion. Mrs. Jules Reynal recently gave a matinée luncheon to a number of young girls, sent carriages to their residences for them, gave them an elaborate luncheon at the Astoria, presented them with pretty favors and great bunches of violets, took them to the opera, and then sent them home in carriages. This made almost a continuous performance for an afternoon, and it is such entertaining on this lavish scale which has been more or less the vogue this season. People must be amused continually, like children, and they are easily bored, and new toys must be provided.

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The statement made in this column that it would be a Gould season has come to pass. Mrs. George Gould, assisted by the timely arrival of the picturesque Castellanes, has secured as firm a foundation in society as the saints of the Lord would wish in Paradise. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, through her husband's family and through the marriage of her sister to Willie K. Vanderbilt, Jr., passed the "pearly" portals some time ago, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, until recent years a very retiring young matron, has suddenly blossomed out in her new home as a "leader" of great originality and force, and has been for two years among the elect—a position which she could have always occupied by reason of birth and family prestige. An admirer of the Drexels has exclaimed that "New York does not know as yet how to appreciate them. They must be acquired like a taste for olives." Mrs. John R. Drexel has taken pattern by Mrs. Astor, and has maintained a most conservative attitude. She was one of the chosen at the first dinner given by Mrs. Astor, and ever since that feast she has elected to conduct a silent but successful campaign.

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One element about which little has been said has played quite an important part in the amusements of New York society. It is the recently developed passion for high play which is prevalent in many of the great country houses. To win large amounts at a sitting of bridge whist or poker, or even roulette, is quite frequent, and the midnight scene as depicted in Mr. Grundy's "Degenerates" is familiar and quite a true picture of some recent happenings in good society. There has also unfortunately, in certain drawing rooms and among certain cliques, been introduced a freedom of speech which is somewhat coarse and which brings manners back to the standard of the days detested by Smollett, Fielding, and Sir John Vanbrugh. It is considered very "smart" to be able to tell a story a little bit off color or to profess a knowledge of some of the aspects of life depicted in some of the current plays. Young girls are allowed absolute latitude as to going to these plays, and when matrons who organize theatre clubs pick out the entertainments for "les jeunes filles," there is sounded a decided note of protest. But all this is a study of manners and possibly only a passing fad of the time.

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Lent, which will begin in ten days, will have its quota of entertainments, such as meetings of the different bowling, Badminton, and riding clubs and sewing societies. The Knickerbocker Bowling Club, of which J. Hooker Hamersley is President, meets on March 1. The Afternoon Badminton Club has had two meetings already, and the Evening Badminton Club will begin its sessions next week. The sewing classes organized by Miss Clark, Miss Leary, the "O. N.," and the Helping Hand will all begin their regular sessions in March. One feature of Lent this year will be the comparative absence of lectures and conferences. Besides the French talks of Prof. Wisner, there is little of this kind of intellectual amusement promised. The performances of the Wagner Cycle at the Metropolitan Opera will attract the largest gathering of fashionable people. Perhaps the absence of many lectures will be looked upon as a boon. The request for the purchase of tickets for these affairs in former years grew to be a veritable nuisance.

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Already many pleasure trips to the South and country-house parties are being planned. For this week, which has its holiday on Washington's Birthday, Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan have a number of people asked to pass a few days with them. Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt is at her home, at Hyde Park, on the Hudson, and Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan and Mrs. Smith Hadden are at Hempstead. The George Vanderbilts have a house full at Biltmore, and the registers at Palm Beach and St. Augustine show that there is and that there will be a decided tide of travel from New York to Florida this Spring.

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For its annual entertainment on March 14 in the Astoria ballroom the managers of the Decorative Art Society have planned a novel afternoon and evening entertainment. This entertainment will be made up of a Kipling afternoon and a Kirmess will fill the evening. It is proposed to illustrate the growth in literary acquirement and expression of Kipling by recitations and songs by E. A. Stahlsmidt, Francis Rogers, and other interpreters of the poet and author and by the acting for the first time on the stage of two of the famous Gadsby stories. Tea will be served in the Astor Gallery after the affair. The projected Kirmess will be the first held in New York after a lapse of fifteen or sixteen years. It will, therefore, be a novel diversion to the younger people in society. Many prominent young men and women will take part in the dances, costumed in various National garbs. A Kirmess in the large ballroom of the Astoria should be a beautiful spectacle.

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The entertainment which has been arranged for Shrove Tuesday evening, Feb. 27, by Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. James Benkard, and a number of other fashionable women, is creating much interest and promises to be the most artistic of many given in the Astoria ballroom this Winter. It will consist of a series of twelve tableaux taken from Charles Dana Gibson's "The Education of Mr. Pipp." No. 1 will be "The Trip Abroad," No. 2 "On Dry Land," No. 3, "At the Dressmaker's," No. 4, "At the Ambassador's," No. 5, "While in Paris," No. 6, "Mr. Pipp Enlarges His Acquaintance." No. 7, "The Next Morning." No. 8, "The Missing Jewels." No. 9, "Mr. Pipp Loses His Temper." No. 10, "The Presentation at Court," in which the stage officials will be garbed in the dress of the Court of St. James. No. 11, "Just Before Leaving England," and No. 12, "A Double Wedding." Those who will appear in the tableaux will be well-known women and men in society. The statement that Mrs. Charles F. Roe will take the part of Mrs. Pipp is premature, as nothing will be decided before to-morrow afternoon, when there will be a meeting of the patronesses. The proceeds of the affair will be given to a local charity. The committee from whom tickets can be purchased are Mrs. James Benkard, 125 East Twenty-fourth Street; Mrs. H. R. Duval, 26 West Twenty-first Street; Mrs. H. B Hollins, Plaza Hotel; Mrs. Charles F. Roe, 35 East Thirty-seventh Street; Mrs. Duncan Wood, 58 West Fifty-first Street, and Mrs. Richard Irvin, 10 West Forty-third Street.

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The Friday Evening Badminton Club will hold its meetings in the new armory of the Berkeley Lyceum, 25 East Forty-ninth Street, on Friday evenings during Lent, beginning March 2. The club has a large membership. Much interest is shown in trying to win the numerous and beautiful prizes offered by the club. The patronesses of the club are Mesdames Edward R. Biddle, Henry L. Burnett, Benjamin S. Church, George Crocker, Lewis Livingston Delafield, Joseph Drexel, George R. Schieffelin, Alexander D. Shaw, Joseph C. Willetts, and Thomas S. Young, Jr. The Executive Committee is made up of Charles Du Pont Coudert, René A. De Russy, Philip Kearny, George Lawrence Myers, E. Gibert Schermerhorn, Paul G. Thebaud, and George Gray Ward, Jr.

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The Women's String Orchestra Society will give the second of its two concerts of the present season at the Astoria on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 20. This is the fourth season of this society, of which Miss Breese is President and Mme. Camilla Urso honorary President, and which numbers among its Vice Presidents Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Miss Elizabeth Remsen, and Mrs. W. E. Shepard, and among its associate members the best-known music lovers in New York. The active members, who are all professionals, number 22 violins, 6 violas, 5 'cellos, 3 basses, and 2 harpists. The associate membership is limited to 300.

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Mrs. Daniel P. Ingraham will give a reception and musicale at her apartments in the Strathmore, Broadway and Fifty-second Street, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 24. Mrs. Ingraham will be assisted in receiving by her daughter, Mrs. William Fisher Ruse.

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Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton will give her usual Lenten course of lectures in the small ballroom of the Waldorf Hotel. Miss Morton's lectures this year will be on the Romance of French History, and will be four in number. They will be delivered on Tuesday mornings, March 6, 13, 20, and 27. Miss Morton has the usual long list of patronesses, headed by Mrs. Astor and closing with Mrs. Orme Wilson. The subjects of her papers will be as follows: First paper, "Catherine de Medici and the Valois Court"; second paper, "Richelieu and the Days of Louis XIII."; third paper, "Josephine Bonaparte; the Directory, Consulate, and Empire"; fourth paper, "The King of Rome and a Glance at Marie Louise."

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The dates, subjects, and places for the lectures to be given by Dr. Lumholtz and Prof. Cushing, under the auspices of Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Godkin, Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, and others, are as follows: I. "Among the Cannibals," by Dr. Lumholtz, at the residence of Mrs. Henry Draper, 271 Madison Avenue, March 13; II. "The Cave Dwellers of To-day in America," Wednesday, March 21, at the residence of Mrs. William H. Osborne, 32 Park Avenue; III. "The Symbolism of the Zuni Indians," Wednesday, March 28, at the residence of Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, 250 Fifth Avenue; IV. "Life Among the Zuni Indians," by Prof. Cushing, April 4, at Mrs. Henry Holt's; V. "Zuni Folklore and Myth," Tuesday, April 10, at the residence of Mrs. Seth Barton French, 15 West Fifty-seventh Street; VI. "The Jewels of Life," Wednesday, April 18, at Sherry's. The lectures will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

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The closing season brings several weddings of interest and importance. It has had comparatively few of these interesting events. On Feb. 20 will come the wedding of Mr. Ernest Krause and Miss Sarah Crandall Wiltse, daughter of Capt. Gilbert S. Wiltse, United States Navy, who first raised the American flag at Honolulu, at St. Thomas's Church. This will be an evening wedding, almost a novelty nowadays in New York, the brides of the present day preferring to be married at noon, as is the English custom, or in the afternoon. The bridesmaids at this wedding will be Miss Rosa C. Vincent, Miss Frances Mills, Miss Portia Willis, and Miss Maud Knapp. Miss Annie S. Mills, sister of the bride, will be the maid of honor. O. Heinz will be the best man, and the ushers are to be Messrs. George L. Deggener, William M. Crowe, A. Wendt, Hermann C. Fleiman, Dean Milliken Spaulding, and Dr. L. E. Henneberger, United States Navy.

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Mr. Harry T. Weekes and Miss Lillie Loring Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Waldo Smith of this city, will be married on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, in this city. The bride will have only three attendants, her niece, Miss Ella Smith Johns, Miss Jean Redfern, and Miss Marjorie Redfern.

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On Wednesday, Feb. 21, Mr. Leonard Stuart Robinson Hopkins and Miss Margaret Macdonald Barstow of 17 East Thirty-first Street will be married in St. Thomas's Church. Mr. Arthur Herzog and Miss Frances Eckman, whose engagement was announced in this column last Sunday, will be married very quietly at the residence of the bride's parents, 49 East Eighty-second Street, on March 6.

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As has already been announced in this column, the wedding of Mr. John Magee Ellsworth and Miss Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, daughter of Mr. Stephen Van Rensselaer, which will be celebrated in Grace Church Chantry at noon on Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 27, will be a very quiet one, owing to the recent death of Mrs. John G. Heckscher, the bride's aunt by marriage. Miss Matilde Van Rensselaer and Miss Georgianna Wilmerding will be the bridesmaids and Mr. John Magee, Mr. Ellsworth's cousin, will be his best man.

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On Feb. 27 Mr. Eugene Lentilhon and Miss Florence Bergh-Brown will be married at the Church of the Heavenly Rest by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan. Miss Mollie Holden will be the maid of honor, Mr. Edward D. Lentilhon his brother's best man, and the ushers will be Messrs. H. R. Whitney, Jr., A. W. S. Cochrane, A. Maclay Pentz, and Richard King. Instead of the usual bouquet, Miss Brown will carry a muff of daisies, with a chain of the same flowers.

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The few guests from New York who were invited to the wedding of Mr. Richard Trimble and Miss Cora Randolph, which was celebrated at the residence of Mr. Edmund D. Randolph, Brookwood, near Mount St. Vincent, on Wednesday afternoon last, witnessed an unusually beautiful and charmingly arranged ceremony, and have not yet ceased talking of the taste and skill with which the simple ceremony and the reception that followed were conducted. The guests arrived at the house about 3 o'clock, and as soon as they had assembled in the drawing room the bride entered, on the arm of her father, met the bridegroom, and the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix performed the ceremony. Mrs. Trimble, who is a brunette and who strikingly resembles her sister, Mrs. Francis Egerton Webb, made a rarely beautiful bride. She wore a gown of white satin trimmed with point lace, and her veil was also of point lace. Her little niece, Miss Laura Webb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Egerton Webb, was her only attendant. Mr. Walter Trimble was the bridegroom's best man. Among the guests who attended both the ceremony and the reception which followed were Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. John B. Trevor, Miss Emily Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Parkman Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Egerton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste P. Montant, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Iselin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hyde, Mrs. William Dare Morgan, Mrs. Trimble, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Marshall J. Dodge, Mrs. Earle Dodge, Miss Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dale Appleton, Miss Euretta Kernochan, Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Miss Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. John McG. Woodbury, Dr. and Mrs. Richard H. Derby, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Woolsey, Peter Marié, R. Cambridge Livingston, and G. Creighton Webb. The special train with guests from this city returned at 5 o'clock.

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As already announced in these columns, Mr. James Lowell Putnam, son of Mr. George Putnam of Boston, will be married to Miss Eleanor Jay Robinson on April 4, at the residence of the bride, 23 Washington Square North. There will be no bridesmaids, Miss Augusta Robinson will be her sister's maid of honor. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix.

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The prizes for the most amusing and original make-ups at the bal de tête given by the Misses Holt on Tuesday evening last, a full account of which was given in these columns on Wednesday morning last, were awarded to Miss Ethel Stebbins as a Turkish woman and Miss Julia Pierson as Brunhilde, and to Mr. Edmund Schider as Svengali and Mr. George A. Morrison as a Sultan. Some of the best make-ups were those of Miss Winifred Holt as Queen Elizabeth, Miss Edith Gould as a Frenchwoman of the end of the eighteenth century, Miss Isham as a Dutch girl, Miss Edith Holt as Mary Queen of Scots, Miss Van Winkle as a Dresden sheperdess, Miss Janet de Kay as King Charles II., Miss Alice Van Doren Ripley as a girl of Holland, and Mr. Chesley Richardson as an Italian officer.

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Wakehurst, the Newport villa of Mr. James J. Van Alen, and to which extensive improvements have been made, is now almost ready to receive its owner, who expects to spend next Summer there and introduce his second daughter. The green and oak ballroom has had an addition built to it and the banquet room has also been enlarged. An elaborate system of electric lighting has been introduced. At the ball which Mr. Van Alen is to give to introduce his second daughter the temporary canvas ballroom, imported from England a few years ago, will be used.

⁂

It is said at Newport that the papers transferring the Keene lot on Bellevue Avenue, owned by the Alfred Smith estate, to Mrs. Richard Gambrill (Miss Van Nest) have not been signed, Mrs. Gambrill having learned that the deed contained a provision preventing her building a stable on the lot without the consent of the owners of adjoining property. Failing to obtain the permission of these owners for the building of a stable, it is reported that Mrs. Gambrill has declined to accept the deed, and the sale is off. Mrs. Gambrill has, however, leased a cottage at Newport for the next season.

⁂

There is great joy among the boatmen at Newport over the announcement that Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, after an absence of two years, is to be there the coming Summer and will revive the famous Kat Bote Klub. Miss Leary, who is to resume her place in social life at Newport the coming Summer, is having her villa on Mill Street decorated and rearranged.

⁂

As the interest in opera and the opera singers wanes perceptibly in New York, it waxes in New Orleans, where the opera has been more successful than for many years past. On a recent night the "Chanteuse Legere" of the company there, Mme. Madier de Mortjan, who was born in New Orleans, was given a tremendous benefit. The operagoers, in response to a circular issued by Mr. John W. Phillips, subscribed a large amount, with which was purchased a turquoise and diamond ring and a diamond sunburst, which were presented to Mme. de Mortjan, together with numerous other presents from friends and admirers and gorgeous floral tributes. After the benefit Mr. "Rat" Irby, who has the handsomest bachelor apartments in New Orleans, and who has been giving a series of weekly musicales there through the Winter, gave a supper in honor of Mme. de Mortjan in his Dutch parlor. Among his guests were M. Bonnard, the tenor of the troupe; M. le Breton, the French Vice Consul; M. and Mme. Fernand May, and Mr. and Mrs. John W. Phillips.

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Friday afternoon Mr. "Rat" Irby again gave a musicale in his apartments, and among his guests were Dr. William May and Mrs. May of Washington and Mrs. Nisbet. The dance recently given in New Orleans by Mr. Morgan Whitney was a great success. The feature of the evening was a pickaninny dance given by Mrs. Thompson (Miss Kitty Cheatham) and Mr. Arnott. Most of the guests went with blackened faces. Miss Mary Mathews and Miss Alice Buckner personated a city and a plantation darky respectively; Miss Noble, an old street darky selling pralines, and Mrs. Jurez a Creole nurse. Miss Lily Violet also did her part well. Mr. and Mrs. Henry May of Washington are to be in New Orleans during the carnival as the guests of Mr. George Agat and Mr. T. Burnett Baldwin will visit Mr. William May.

⁂

Rome is not wildly gay for the American colony, as Mrs. Draper is not fond of entertaining en masse, and other prominent Americans there are none. Mrs. Harriman and the Princess Brancaccio, born Field, have both been in mourning the past two years. The Princess Brancaccio gave a large musicale quite recently, and Mrs. Draper a large afternoon reception. This is the first she has given in a long time, which is a matter of regret, as her beautiful apartment in the Piombino Palace is so well suited for entertaining, and contains the finest private ballroom in Rome. Mrs. Draper has also given a diplomatic dinner, at which were present the Russian, Turkish, and Belgian Ambassadors, with their respective wives; Miss Smith Clift, in a Paris gown of white silk covered with heavy hand embroidery; the Comtesse Gianotti, Mrs. Van Rensselaer and her daughter, Mr. Parsons, Comte Prinoli, and M. de Hipert, French Military Attaché. The table decorations were most elaborate.

⁂

The last American girl to become engaged in Rome is Miss Lowry-Edwards, whose marriage is to be celebrated the last of April. Her fiancé is Baron Robert Melvil de Carnbee of Holland.

⁂

The Palm Garden of the Grand Hotel is the meeting place par excellence in Rome at 5 o'clock, when the band plays. The rooms are then taxed to the limit of their capacity with informal tea parties of all nationalities. Among those noticed there recently were Pietro Mascagni, the Prince Strozzi, who was on from Florence for a short time; Mrs. William Renshaw and Robert Garrett of Baltimore, Mrs. Marie, Mrs. MacCreery, who has a beautiful apartment in the Piombino Palace; the Astor Bristeds, Mrs. Worthington, Mr. John King, Mr. Howard Butler, Mr. Alfred Pell, and Mr. and Mrs. Warner Miller.

⁂

The younger set have had two dances recently, one given at the Hotel Royal by Miss Holmes of Washington, the other being the fourth meeting of Mrs. Vedder's dancing class.

⁂

In Paris the weather is the chief topic of conversation, as the fourth week of cold and rain is drawing to a close. Every one has left Paris who could do so. Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCurdy passed through en route to the Riviera; also George Ritchie of New York. Mrs. Belmont and the Duchess were seen at Doucet's the other day, the latter looking very well in red cloth and lovely sables. Also the Princess Cantacuzene, Mrs. Belmont and the Duchess were at the Bristol and the Cantacuzenes at the Ritz. Grey Griswold is also in Paris. La grippe has run rampant over the Continent and carried consternation with it. The bad weather in Paris was responsible for the long list of victims, but in Italy it seems to have been even worse, for no reason at all. In Turin the opera has had to be given up for several nights, as most of the company were ill, and in Rome there is talk of closing the schools, not so much on account of infection as for lack of teachers. Apropos of the opera, Puccini's "Tosca" is still playing to packed houses, although some critics are saying that the music lacks originality and much resembles "Manon." William Waldorf Astor at last accounts was at Marseilles en route for Palermo on his yacht Catania.

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The departure of Mrs. Astor on Wednesday for Europe has already been announced. Mrs. Astor's plans are about the same every year. After a short stay in England she will go to Paris, where she has an apartment on the Avenue des Champs Elysées. From there she will take a short journey to the Riviera; but will remain a greater part of her time in the gay capital, which after all is about the most pleasant place to be this Winter. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will join her sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., at Nice. The Duchess of Marlborough and her mother, as already announced, will be at Rome, where are and will be also Mrs. James Kernochan, Mrs. Levi P. Morton and her daughter, Mrs. Marion Crawford, Miss Elizabeth Smith Clift, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, and the Prince and Princess Cantacuzene. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., will go to Nice and will arrive there in time for the carnival, which promises to be unusually brilliant this year.

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The stay of Col. Astor and Mrs. John Jacob Astor in the Engadine is drawing to a close. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lawrence are to meet them, and they will pass a short time on the Riviera and perhaps go to Egypt as originally intended, if the alarming stories concerning the plague are proved untrue. These rumors have caused great consternation in Cairo and on the Riviera itself. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson and Miss Bronson have been in Paris, as were also last week Mr. and Mrs. Clement Moore. Mrs. Frederick Neilson and Miss Kathleen Neilson were in the same city. Although there are no entertainments of much importance in Paris there are numerous little dinners and excursions, and Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet, Mrs. "Pius" Moore, Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe, and others of a little American set are constantly giving entertainments or making trips somewhere.

⁂

After the tableaux so much exploited for so long a time, organized by Mrs. Arthur Paget, there has been a general scattering of London society. London is dismal in the extreme, and there is a want of men in the different country houses and in the hunting section. Lady Randolph Churchill, who was to have returned from the Cape, is to remain in South Africa some time longer, as her second son has been wounded.

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Living at Cape Town has become frightfully expensive, and London society is represented there almost en masse. In London itself the drawing rooms, says one witty correspondent, are converted into worsted emporiums, and every woman is knitting or crocheting with feverish haste, while her sole topic of conservation is the latest news from the war. Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mr. and Mrs. Delancey Kane, Mr. James Van Alen and the Misses Van Alen are all living near the Quorn Hunt. Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Mackay are passing the Winter at Leamington, and have been frequently entertained by Lady Warwick at Warwick Castle. The Bradley Martins, with Lady Craven, are back in London for a short time. Mr. Frederick Marlin arrived in New York a few days ago. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, who were the guests of Mrs. Arthur James at a large house party, went to London for Mrs. Paget's tableaux, in which Mrs. Drexel took a part. Mr. and Mrs. Ismay, (Miss Constance Schieffelin,) who were married a few weeks ago, are still on their bridal trip, although Mr. Ismay expects daily to be called to the front. Capt. and Mrs. Charles Coventry (Miss Lilly Whitehouse) are living for the present at Capt. Whitehouse's country seat, while he has gone over to the Engadine. Mrs. Arthur Paget is shortly to leave England for the Riviera.

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Society, which had come in town in London for Mrs. Paget's tableaux, remained for the most part for the wedding of Miss Enid Wilson, the beautiful daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson, and Lord Chesterfield, which took place on Thursday. Miss Muriel Wilson, her cousin, who was over here for the yacht race, will go to Egypt for the remainder of the Winter.

⁂

Mrs. Samuel Sloan will give a novel afternoon entertainment at her residence, 7 East Thirty-eighth Street, under the management of Arthur E. Strahlschmidt, early in March. There will be Kipling recitations and Japanese stories, by Mr. Strahlschmidt; new songs, by Mr. Heinrich Meyn, and O-naml-lillie will perform a unique Japanese dance. The proceeds of the afternoon will go to a deserving West End charity.

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The dates of the Fortnightly Dances for next season are given as Dec. 4 and 18, 1900, and Jan. 8 and 22, Feb. 5 and 19, 1901. These dances will be held, as during the past four seasons, at the Astoria.

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A letter received in the Friday mail, and dated at St. Moritz, Feb. 6, gives some interesting news, much of which is about the Astors, who this Winter even more than last have taken quite a prominent part in the gayeties of that resort.

"A very pretty dance and cotillion, organized by Col. John Jacob Astor and the Baron De Forest, was given at the Palace Hotel on Friday evening. It was feared at first that the ball might not be a success, for many handsome favors that had been ordered from Paris had been sent the wrong way and were stuck on the top of the Fluela Pass. But there were enough and to spare of all sorts of pretty things, and the flowers were charming.

"The cotillion was preceded by some six or seven dances, and was capitally led by Mrs. Astor and the Baron De Forest, who worked hard from start to finish and succeeded in giving everybody a good time. The band was good, the supper provided by Herr Caspar Badrutt, who with his two sons was on the spot helping everybody, was excellent, and all who were present thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

"While all the people of the Palace had a bright welcome for their visitors, I must especially mention Mrs. Astor, who looked very handsome and who was helpful to everybody. Her friend Miss Iselin assisted her in the cotillion, and the Baron De Forest and Mr. Astor had an eye to the comfort of all present. Among those present were Mlle. de Tuyll, the Hon. A. and Lloyd Anstruther, Mrs. Main, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson Ross, Mrs. Payne and Miss Payne, and Mr. Holland and Miss Marjorie Holland."

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At the Hotel Bavier there was an ice carnival. The approaches to the hotel were decorated with flags, and from 3 to 4 o'clock the scene was a gay and animated one. Among those who did wonderful things on the ice were Mrs. J. J. Astor and Mr. Pugh. Tea was served at dark, when it became too cold to skate. Last Sunday there was tobogganing on the Cresta Road. The ladies, however, did not turn out until Monday. Mrs. Astor is in surprising form, and will compete for the Ladies' Silver Bowl. Her antagonist is Mrs. Maclaren, who won the bowl last year. Mrs. Astor will give another bowl for the competition. Among the American arrivals are Mrs. E. C. Fitch of Boston and Miss May Fitch, who were here last Summer. Mr. and Mrs. van Lennep of Holland, also well known in New York, have just reached here, and will be at the Kulm for several weeks.

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The "rush" dinner, which has been so popular here, has been introduced in London with success. Lady Charles Beresford gave one of fifty covers just previous to her husband's departure for Malta, and there was music afterward. Mr. William Waldorf Astor has been at Malta for several days.

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Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and Mr. Winfield Hoyt are here and there on the Riviera. They have been to Monte Carlo, and also to Cannes, where they lunched at the Golf Club a few days ago. Mr. Eugene Higgins is cruising with a party of friends.

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Among those who have received arrived at Cairo are Mrs. George R. Blanchard, Mrs. and Miss Leverich, who are at the Grand Continental; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Wales, and Mrs. Pullman.

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One of the events of to-morrow afternoon will be the song recital of Heinrich Meyn in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria. It is under fashionable patronage, and, as Mr. Meyn has sung at several of the large musicales, the fashionable world will be very well represented.

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Among the smaller entertainments arranged for the coming week will be a dinner, followed by a musicale, to be given to-morrow evening by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and a dinner for young people to be given on Wednesday by Mrs. Frederic Gallatin. On Washington's Birthday Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Conkling will give a large dinner at the Metropolitan Club Annex. At this club will take place on the same day the annual reception.

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The engagement of Miss Minnie Louise Hermance to Mr. Luther Wesley Spear of Springfield, Mass., is reported. Miss Hermance is a daughter of Mrs. Louise Hermance and a distant connection of the Vanderbilts.

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Among the dinners to be given on Monday evening is one by Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Livingston Delafield for their daughters. Eighteen covers will be laid. The table will be decorated with pink roses. Among the guests will be Miss Sloane, Miss Van Winkle, Miss Florence Bates, Miss Helen Peabody, Miss Ethel Dubois, Miss Martha Townsend, and the Messrs. Ludlow, Schroeder, Seymour Perkins, Frederic Hoppin, Greenough Carter, Nelson Lloyd, Joseph Delafield, and John Ross Delafield.

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On Tuesday there will be a ball at the Gramatan Inn. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes last Monday chaperoned there a birthday party in honor of Miss Mildred Stokes. Among the guests were Miss Marion Whitaker, Miss Rosina Hoyt, Miss Mary Gardiner, Miss Breyer, and Messrs. Kenneth Robinson, Schuyler Schieffelin, John Delafield, Louis Slade, John Thorn, Jr., Albert Fairfax, and Harry Fisher.

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The fifth De Coverley dance at Sherry's last night was largely attended. It was the last of the dances scheduled, but an extra dance has been decided upon, and will take place after Lent

What Times Readers Think of the Molineux Verdict.

THE MOLINEUX VERDICT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your splendid editorial to-day on the verdict found by the jury in the Molineux case speaks in the cause of right, justice, and a due administration of the law. If the verdict in this case can stand, then the whole fabric of what has been looked upon as the criminal procedure and jurisprudence of this and every other civilized country has been destroyed.

That verdict was the most outrageous finding ever delivered up into a court of justice in the name of justice. I speak not of the guilt or innocence of the defendant, only of the legal aspect of the case; he may be guilty or he may be innocent. Viewed in the light of the law, not only has the defendant in this case been illegally condemned, but also the law of the land has been ignored, transgressed, and wantonly disregarded, and that justice which is assured to all has been denied him. Justice denied, I say; yet only for the moment.

I make this prediction: Your Court of Appeals will reverse that judgment upon the record alone, without argument by counsel, and its opinion will point out the great wrong that has been done in language so clear, so strong, so unmistakable, and so emphatic that no men will ever again dare ignore it.

I am not ignorant of this whole case. I heard in open court the most of it, and I read with great care the reports of it as published in every daily newspaper in New York City. It is said that intelligence and fitness is the standard by which this jury was considered and accepted. God grant that no more such "fitness and intelligence" may ever again enter a jury box. I may say the public is united in its scorn and contempt for the finding of these twelve men, and men speak of their verdict only to condemn it. My individual opinion is so harsh in denunciation of it and that jury that it is unfit thereby for your publication. That twelve such men could be found in New York City is the most surprising thing in this whole case.

I write these, my views, because the question involved, by reason of the great wrong done, not alone to this defendant, but as against law and justice, is so important and momentous that all men should speak out. This verdict is not law and justice; it is an inhuman outrage perpetrated in the name of law and justice.

ALEXANDER C. YOUNG.
Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 13, 1900.

One Effect of the Verdict.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial, "A Dangerous Finding," should be sent to every man eligible to be a juror.

If any one can be sent to the electric chair on such evidence as given in the Molineux trial, then no one can feel safe from arrest and conviction.

The most valuable clue in the case, the bottle holder; Miss Miller swears was not purchased by Molineux. Then can any one believe that the prisoner, in order to compass the death of an enemy, would send to a perfectly healthy man a medicine he of all others was least likely to take? Whoever sent that package never sent it for the purpose of killing Cornish; and Molineux had no motive to kill either Mrs. Adams or her daughter. As for Barnet, his physician swore that he died of diphtheria. His word ought to be worth something. Paid experts should never be the means of conviction. I know none of the parties and am not interested on that account. That verdict amazed me so I am taking strychnia to ward off an attack of nervous prostration. If an autopsy should be held on me in case of sudden death, I hope no one will be accused of poisoning me.

M. C.
New York, Feb. 12, 1900.

A STAND FOR JUSTICE AND RIGHT

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of your valuable paper I noticed your article on the Molineux verdict and was glad to see you take the stand for justice and right. It may be a fact that many people think him guilty, but the evidence produced to the court was not sufficient to convict any one, as there was more than reasonable doubt, which the defendant is entitled to. To my mind, the prosecution utterly failed to prove its case, and this makes it all the more remarkable when we consider the verdict was rendered by twelve intelligent men. Why has Mr. Osborne failed? First, because Emma Miller who sold the bottleholder, positively swore that Molineux did not buy it; therefore, if he sent it to Cornish he must have had an accomplice, but the accomplice was neither produced nor found. Then, again, the letter-box man swore that Molineux did not rent that letter box in the name of Cornish. Is not this enough to give any intelligent man a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the defendant? Let me go further. He was convicted by one little scrap of handwriting over which even experts disagree, and Carvalho, the greatest of experts, said that Molineux did not write the poison address. A pen expert made a demonstration of his ability to copy signatures a few days ago, and it was marvelous to see the most difficult handwriting copied perfectly, and even my own signature I failed to identify. It is dangerous—it is criminal to take a man's life with such evidence; and if such an outrage is allowed it will prove that none of us is safe from the malice and meanness of others. If is time to call a halt, as the matter is more serious than most of us think it is. There is no question in my mind but that Molineux is innocent and that the guilty party is not far away. It seems so strange that Molineux could have bought the silver holder to match Mrs. Adams's silverware. No, it is some one closer to Mrs. Adams than Molineux; some one who was acquainted with the silver in the house. In this article I wish I could view the evidence all through, but as time and space will not permit, I trust your paper will continue its fight for a just cause.

E. S. W.
New York, Feb. 13, 1900.

The Burden on the Defendant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of Monday upon the Molineux verdict voices the opinion of nine out of every ten who carefully considered the testimony.

While the jury were intelligent men, they seem to have concluded that a prisoner to escape the penalty must prove his innocence. They lost sight of the rule that a chain of circumstances to be conclusive must have perfect every important link; that any such link missing is fatal.

Independent of the expert testimony, there was but little if any proof that would not fit many men. It would seem that the State realized its chain was weak and in parts utterly unreliable, else why should it seek at rash expense the country over every expert willing to testify against the defendant? Dreyfus was convicted by like methods. Paid witnesses generally testify according to the wishes of their employer. But, however honest they may be, their positive testimony in so many cases has proved wrong. Lawyers have come to consider expert testimony as to handwriting utterly unreliable. The law as it now stands bears hard upon the prisoner. The District Attorney and the Judge, regarded by the jury as honest and fair exponents of the facts and the law, having the last say, may if they so desire in a close case convict nearly every time. The prisoner, deemed innocent, in all fairness should have the benefit of the last argument: It is to be hoped that the exceptions, several of which seem to be good, will prevail in the Court of Appeals. "Better that a thousand guilty should escape than that one innocent should suffer such a fate."

ANDREW J. PROVOST.
New York, Feb. 13, 1900.

THE JURORS AS SOLE JUDGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I will venture to say that none of those who are said to have been shocked by the Molineux verdict suffered as acutely as have the readers of THE TIMES from the perusal of your editorials of the 12th and 13th insts. We have been led to always look for good taste, and generally for fairness, in THE TIMES's discussion of public questions. In the articles alluded to, however, it is impossible to find either one or the other, for in them the writer entirely loses sight of the fact that the jurors are the sole judges of the credibility of a witness. They had a right, therefore, to disbelieve the testimony of the witness who had sold the bottle holder. Had I been one of the jury I would have accepted this testimony with great reserve, or have rejected it altogether. This, however, makes no difference, for, whatever your opinion or mine may be, they had a perfect right to reject it if they saw fit. There are many who were surprised, it is true, at the verdict, but their surprise was agreeable, since they had feared that one or two venal, obstinate, or illogical members of the jury might cause a failure of justice by standing out for acquittal.

With regard to the handwriting, you seem to entirely neglect or ignore the fact that the jurors themselves were furnished with copies of all the handwriting exhibits, and that each one, therefore, was in a position to form an opinion upon that feature of the trial, independent f the handwriting experts. Apart from all these considerations, you should remember that the defendant, now a convict, is not a poor, defenceless being, but a man supplied with the best legal advisers; that the case will be appealed, and that it may finally come to retrial.

Is it proper, then, that you should wield your influence toward making such a trial an impossibility by prejudging it? As a matter of fact, I know that I am one of many who believe that the jurors, from close attention to all the testimony, were in a position to give a fair and just verdict, and that they did so. We rejoice to know that so dastardly a crime seems near to retribution. The conviction of the poisoner is at all times difficult, and in this instance it was especially so from the prominence and popularity of the malefactor's father. It was impossible for the prosecution to get at several witnesses whose testimony would have been equally effective against the defendant, if guilty, or for him if innocent. In conclusion, I will say that I have no acquaintance with any of the parties in the action, nor with any member of the jury, and that I have been impelled to write this protest through my appreciation of the great influence of THE TIMES for good or bad. Let THE TIMES at least leave the further consideration of the Molineux case until a final decision shall have been reached to the courts, where it belongs.

New York, Feb. 13, 1900. S. S. J.

Criticism of the Verdict.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The world certainly ought to grow better, wiser, and improve as it grows older. From the late trial and the verdict that has been rendered, and the criticisms that are so freely given, we might now make a grand step of improvement in criminal trials. It is very evident that the jury is an old-fashioned and useless affair, and that it is unable to give true judgment of the case that is tried before it. It is true that jurors give their time and undivided attention to the case through long days or weeks, hear every word, see the exhibits, observe closely the witnesses face to face, and can judge of their truthfulness by that indefinable expression of the human face, eye, and manner; listen to the Judge's charge, wherein he directs them to give the accused the benefit of any doubt that they may have. But, in spite of all this, what do they really know, in comparison with the general public, the editors, (even our "old reliable" NEW YORK TIMES included,) the penny-a-liners, the old and young ladies, and the thousand others that spend fifteen minutes or so reading a greatly condensed account of the trial, and then so freely give their opinions of the verdict and of their belief in the innocence of the accused? It is plain that we need a reformation. The jury should go; should be abolished, and save the trouble and expense of selecting good, true, and unbiased men. Away with them! Try the case in the newspapers, and let every one have hi say. Until that happy time comes juries will continue to bring in those old-fashioned verdicts, founded on the law and evidence, and all we can do is to find fault.

E. J. STERLING.
Brooklyn, Feb. 14, 1900.

JURORS AND THEIR OBLIGATIONS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While usually inclined to agree with you in the attitude you take on public questions, I nevertheless maintain the privilege of criticising you when I have reason to think that your conception of these questions is wrong, or that you are prejudiced in the way you handle them. The Molineux case is one in point. I venture to say that the writer of the editorials in yesterday's and to-day's issues referring to the Molineux case was not present at the trial of this case, but based his remarks upon the printed reports published in the daily papers. I, too, was not present at any of the sessions of the court, and was as much surprised as any one at the verdict; but that simply proves that reading the printed reports of a criminal case is a different proposition from following in court the testimony of the witnesses and their demeanor. What in the conduct of the prisoner may have seemed to me proof of the innocence of his mind may strike the jury as a want of moral sense. For example, the papers are full of Molineux's splendid nerve, and to many doubtless it has seemed that no guilty man could hold his head up during such a trial as he has had. On the other hand, and as alleged by Osborne, the lives of some men are such that their moral perception becomes dulled, and it may be that the jury considered that this "nerve" was nothing but an inability to understand the value of human life and the importance of the stake involved, which would not be incompatible with a carelessness of the life of another. I do not say that this was the case with the Molineux jury; I know nothing about their impressions of the different personages before them, except what can be gathered from their verdict. But it is quite possible that these two views can be taken of that one incident, and it is not only possible, but probable, that the jury got an entirely different impression from that which those received who merely read the testimony and details of the trial from the papers.

It is known that the jury in this case was a carefully selected one. It may be doubted if any other man on trial for his life ever had a more intelligent or conscientious jury, and I think it is fair to say that the impressions which they received upon the trial were produced on men who recognized the sanctity of their oath, and who gave as honest an account of those impressions as any other twelve men could have done. As for the legal side of the question, I differ from you in the matter of "reasonable doubt." Expert evidence is not altogether discredited, even in a court of law; and a paid witness is not for that reason a false witness. A "reasonable doubt" might have been injected into this case by other expert evidence introduced by the defense combating that of the prosecution; but it must be remembered that no such evidence was produced, and the prosecution's witnesses were not refuted. If it could be predicated that expert evidence was not really evidence at all, then your assumption would be correct, that the State failed to prove its case, but the Court, in receiving expert evidence, thereby sanctioned it and gave it to the consideration of the jury.

Now, the value of expert evidence is an entirely different matter, and depends upon the faith which the jury puts in the experts themselves, and this, again, is something upon which a jury is a better judge than any person who merely reads the reports of the trial. Indeed, it is their special province, as the Court always instructs them, to weigh the evidence, give credence to what a witness has said if they believe him and discard it if they do not believe him. Apparently, the jury in this case believed some, at least, of the witnesses for the State, and if they did so believe them it was their duty to find as they did—against the defendant.

A. R.
New York, Feb. 13, 1900.

Objects to Favoritism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your "Weeks" inspired editorials are a direct attack on our present jury system. Before their verdict they were "a magnificent spectacle of American intelligence." Now they are a "simpering lot of imbeciles." The defendant's counsel gravely announced, "His fate is in your hands, gentlemen." It seems this is an error. The jury have little to do with his fate. It's the Court of Appeals that is to be the real jury. Why not try an indicted man at once before the Court of Appeals and thus save the time and expense of juries and minor courts? I am not a jurist, but the recent case appeals to me in this way: Some one killed the woman; the prosecutor arrays a lot of circumstantial evidence to show that the defendant was the murderer, and the defendant does not deny that he was the man. Is it not therefore natural for the jury to find him guilty? By the way, there are a good many just as worthy men in the Tombs who need exercise as well as Molineux. Why are they not given an hour each morning out in the yard?

N. O. FAVORITES.
New York, Feb. 13, 1900.

THE MOLINEUX JURY'S FINDING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue voices the public feeling on the Molineux case perfectly. I have yet to hear one person who thinks the verdict was justified. Beyond that reasonable doubt which it is the jury-man's duty to allow, and owing to the publication in full of the testimony, the public is as competent to judge as the jury—perhaps more so—as to the intrinsic worth of the evidence, because uninfluenced by the personality of the witnesses or of the attorneys, or of the defendant.

Indicted for the murder of Mrs. Adams, this defendant was tried for the murder of Barnet. So far as the preponderance of testimony is concerned, and it is more than evident, that with the Barnet testimony eliminated, this defendant could never have been convicted. With this error the Court of Appeals will deal, and doubtless very summarily and decisively.

Looking the case over, one sees that the only shred of evidence connecting Roland B. Molineux with this murder is that of the handwriting experts. If any one doubts this, let him look over the field and try to find some other connection.

First as to motive—the flimsiest kind was advanced.

Second, as to the possession of the bottle-holder—absolutely no connection established.

Third, as to the mailing of the package—that the defendant could not have mailed it.

Fourth, as to the receipt of the package by mail—the unsupported testimony of one man—the acknowledged enemy of the defendant.

In short, absolutely nothing connects this defendant with the deed except the testimony of the experts that he wrote the address.

Yet, in spite of the Recorder's charge that they must not convict on that evidence alone; in spite of the fact that every intelligent man knows that to offset the testimony of the prosecution's experts, an equal number could have been had to testify to the contrary; in short, that such testimony is absolutely worthless—as it is only a question of "per diem"—they did convict.

Of course it can be seen now what an error on the defense's part it was not to do this, merely to show how easily such testimony can be procured, and yet the defense was fully justified in refusing to believe that twelve supposedly intelligent man could convict on such flimsy testimony.

A word concerning the Recorder's advice to the jury to maintain silence as to the proceedings in the jury room. With all due respect to the Court, never was worse advice given. There is or should be nothing secret about jury room proceedings. And the public who employ Judges and Prosecutors and jurymen want no such secrecy. If the system of trial by jury is a good system it has no reason to fear the light, and the public have a right to know how men entertaining a reasonable doubt which they are sworn to give the defendant the benefit of, which they held after hearing all the testimony—how such a doubt can be overcome by anything their fellow-jurors may say. It is inconceivable to the writer how a juror leaving the box with that doubt can be induced afterward to condemn a man to death on the strength of fellow-jurors' arguments. Certainly the mind that can be so persuaded is unfit to sit in judgment on a matter of life and death, or for that matter on any other question, so long as the testimony is meant to govern the result, and not the eloquence, sophistry or false and misleading statements made by attorneys and others.

As you say, we may have our opinion of the guilt or innocence of this defendant; but of the methods by which he has been convicted we also have our opinion, and that a very decided one.

There are one or two features of this case pertaining to its chief witness which the public will never understand satisfactorily, provided a fair share of intelligence is granted to that witness.

First, how any intelligent being could be willing to take the contents of a bottle coming to him under such circumstances, or allow others to do it, especially in view of the fact that it was common rumor that a fellow club member had been poisoned in a similar manner.

Second—Why any intelligent really innocent man who sees before him dying a victim of its contents should be not only willing but seemingly anxious to drink of the same concoction.

ALEX DOYLE.
New York, Feb. 13, 1900.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AND CRIME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Mr. Russell Headley's interesting paper on "Capital Punishment as a Deterrent of Crime," published in a recent issue of your journal, the writer shows that the law providing capital punishment "in practice is not enforced at all," and he thereupon concludes that "the fearful increase in the crime of murder cannot with any show of logic be therefore laid to the fact of the existence on the statute books of the present law."

As to which it seems to me that Mr. Headley tumbles to a fallacy—his fallacy being that a law is not to be held responsible for the result flowing from the very character of the punishment which it provides. To illustrate: If the law provides the death penalty for all chicken stealers, and if juries refuse to convict simply because they are unwilling to punish the crime of chicken theft with death; and if, because of the non-enforcement of the law the crime of chicken thieving increases, is it not evident that the law is responsible for the increase in the crime, the extreme penalty provided being part of the law? Is it necessary to show that this is virtually the situation with reference to the capital punishment laws of the country? It seems to me the parallelism is obvious.

The other day I had a brief conversation with one of the most distinguished of the jurists of Rhode Island and a Justice of the Supreme Court of that State. He said he would never assent to the condemnation for a capital crime on the testimony of handwriting, and that only, and that sooner than prescribe the death penalty under such circumstances he would resign from the bench. "But," he added, "you can't tell what juries will do," to which proposition people generally will assent. The remark, let me add, was made with reference to the Molineux case.

MARSHAL H. BRIGHT.
Tarrytown, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1900.

Fact and Supposition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Both of your editorials on the Molineux verdict have brought forth remarks of approval from fair-thinking men on all sides. That such a jury could render such a verdict on the evidence presented seems more of a wonder the longer one thinks of it. "Montclair," however, has brought himself to think that because the twelve men thought they knew Molineux bought the silver holder, wrote the address, and mailed the package, he must have done so. "Montclair" does not need proof to establish these suppositions as facts! Was the jury made up of "Montclairs"? While I would not criticise the jury in the case, I am quite sure the great majority of those who have closely followed the testimony will want to see or hear further evidence before they follow "Montclair's" lead.

When the prosecution proves the facts mentioned in the editorial in Tuesday's TIMES we will be ready to say that "beyond all reasonable doubt the prisoner is guilty"—not before.

THE TIMES's editorials are strong pleas for justice, and in striking contrast with those in some of our "yellow journals."

F. E. CLARK.
New York, Feb. 14, 1900.

UNEXPECTED VERDICTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of the issue of the 13th inst., commenting on certain phases of the Molineux trial, is expressive of a common sentiment which possesses the minds of a large portion of the intelligent people of this city in regard to the outcome of that case. It has not only been the observation, but the experience of many of the legal profession, that jurors in the trial of causes, while capable, logical, and practical in their business affairs, oftentimes, when sitting as a jury, seem to have left their reasoning faculties and business acumen at their offices or at their homes. Some incident extraneous to the testimony during the trial of a cause frequently influences their minds and leads to unexpected verdicts. They conscientiously believe that they are honestly discharging their sworn duty. In the case of Molineux the jury was influenced, it would seem, in their verdict of guilty by the fact that the defense rested their case without putting in or offering any testimony in behalf of the accused. The jurors erroneously accepted this course of the defense as an admission that the defendant had no defense to the charge against him.

The late Emory A. Storrs of Chicago related to me some time before his decease an incident of a like character which occurred in a cause he was trying in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, in which he was attorney for the plaintiff, where the jury in the case astonished Court and counsel by its verdict. The action was on promissory notes involving a large sum of money; a defense of the failure of consideration had been interposed for the purpose of delay. On the trial a jury was impaneled and sworn; Storrs introduced the notes in evidence offered no other testimony and rested his case; the defense endeavored to introduce evidence of the failure of consideration, but absolutely failed. The attorney for the defendant desired to sum up the case to the jury, and the Court permitted him to do so. When he had finished, the plaintiff's case being so clear and undisturbed by any testimony of the defense, Storrs declined to occupy the time of the court with an unnecessary address to the jury. The jury thereupon was directed to retire, and soon thereafter returned and, to the amazement of the Court and plaintiff's counsel, rendered a verdict for the defendant.

After the Judge had recovered from his astonishment, he said to Mr. Storrs, "The Court will relieve you from the predicament in which you are now placed by the verdict of the jury; the verdict is set aside, and now a new trial granted." After the discharge of the jury from further consideration of the case the amusing part of the trial occurred. Mr. Storrs asked the jurors how it was that they arrived at such a verdict; they replied: "Why, when you did not offer any further testimony and refused to sum up your side of the cause, after the defense had done so, we considered that it was an admission by you, and that you so considered, that you had lost your case, and in view of that we brought in a verdict for the defendant, believing that the right thing to do."

Juries sometimes ignore the testimony of witnesses and even documentary evidence introduced on the trial of a cause, and forgetting the obligation imposed by their oaths they have taken "to well and truly try the issues of a cause and a true verdict render according to the law and evidence," and surrender their judgment to the baneful influence of prejudice.

Apropos of this statement, it is related of the Hon. Robert C. Grier, twenty-four years an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, that at one time during his judicial career, while holding court in Pennsylvania, an action of ejectment to recover possession of a farm was tried before him with a jury; that the defendant in the cause was an unpopular man, and that the community in which he resided was deeply prejudiced against him.

Although on the trial he fully and completely established his title and his right to retain possession of the premises, the jury, on retiring, wholly disregarding the testimony in the case and the instruction of the Judge, came into the court, to its very great surprise, with a verdict for the plaintiff. Judge Grier, after a moment's deliberation, said to the clerk, "Record the verdict; now enter on the record, verdict set aside, and a new trial granted." And then, turning to the jury, he remarked, "In this court it takes thirteen men to rob a man of his farm; the jury are now discharged." The jury in the Molineux trial is not the first in the history of trials by jury in this county to mistake the bearing of the testimony in a cause in which they have been impaneled, but it is probably the first to find a man guilty of murder on the unsafe and unsatisfactory testimony of experts on handwriting.

JOHN A. GROW.
New York, Feb. 15, 1900.

Failure of the Prosecution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is seldom that I feel warranted to question the disposal of a case whose sequel has for it capital punishment. In the case of the People vs. Molineux, however, I cannot refrain from voicing my utter abhorrence at the finding. In no wise has the guilt of the convicted been proved, and the verdict, unless it be reversed, will establish a precedent whose dangers to subsequent trials cannot now be fully estimated. Motive in itself does not establish crime enacted, however circumstantial the lay may be, without corroborative testimony essential to fit the case in point and bearing out in unrefutable conclusion the contended specific charge. The prosecution in this case has failed lamentably, and rested content with adduced motive only, and relied for conviction on questionable rulings in re. Barnet testimony and a worse peroration of invective, substances both foreign to the inimical case. The Appellate Court, ignoring all public clamor of presumed guilt, will no doubt put the question to a strictly legal test and order a new trial.

VERITAS.
Brooklyn, Feb. 14, 1900.

THE WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your symposium of Molineux critics who have been so opposite and clearly biased in each of their views seem to regard only the handwriting evidence as the real cause of conviction of the defendant in this case.

To me, and it is only fair to admit that I should not ever care to assume the responsibility which was placed on the jurors in this case, it seems to me that, as Mr. Osborne has repeatedly said, the circumstances exclusive of the handwriting are the convincing factors in the case, and the handwriting is merely corroborative. Every one, even Mr. Carvalho, the defendant's expert, admit that it is clear and certain that one man wrote all the letters signed "Cornish" and "Barnet." This it is not necessary to have proved by experts, but merely by contents. Then the nature of the poison by which Mrs. Adams and Barnet were murdered is sufficient to join the two as the result of the same person's thought. Therefore it is clear that one person committed both crimes.

The prosecution then, by wonderful detective work, discovered all the numerous facts in which were centred the motive for the first crime. The conclusions reached by this circumstantial evidence alone led some to believe that the defendant could be convicted of Barnet's murder if the Adams case failed. The life led by the defendant during this period must also have had great weight with the jury in making their conclusions. Far be it from me to cast stones, but nevertheless the fact has come to light and must be reckoned in. The motive was clearly shown. Then it is reasonable to believe that in the mind of the murderer, who was successful in his first undertaking, the second crime was so simple and needed so slight provocation that with slight motive he attempted his second and unsuccessful attack on Cornish. This evidence so far is wholly outside of handwriting evidence. Then the contradictions of the defendant at the various cross-examinations. The absolutely false statements about the three-crescent paper and the connection of it with the defendant is the strongest evidence possible of some crookedness somewhere.

Finally, the action of the defendant's counsel in not putting him on the stand to be cross-examined by the District Attorney showed a very weak-kneed policy of the defense. The moral support of the handwriting expert, Carvalho, was thus made negative. Let any one place himself in the defendant's position and think how anxious they would be to testify and undergo any amount of cross-examination instead of throwing all the obstacles possible in the way of justice. If the defendant in this case were innocent, he and his counsel would assist the District Attorney with all their power to find the guilty person. If the defendant was innocent, every bit of handwriting, every bit of testimony, every bit of circumstantial evidence of the defendant would have been welcomed. One's moral conviction of the man is based on these facts, and the three crescents clinch it, together with the corroborative evidence of the experts. Thus the double murderer has been brought up in his career, as one might term it, of dastardly and subtle crime.

LEX.
New York, Feb. 18, 1900.

Should Abide by the Verdict.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does it not seem, if we are to uphold the custom of trial by jury at all, that we should all take as final and just the decision of the jury in the Molineux case? If ever a jury was selected with the most scrupulous care on the part of both parties to the case; if ever the personal character and knowledge of every member of such a body were closely scrutinized, this was the case with the twelve men who have just been released from their long and constant attendance in the Recorder's court. These men, the picked ones from many hundreds, listened to every word and watched every movement of all the actors in the drama, and came speedily and unanimously to the conclusion which we have read.

Of course we all draw our own conclusions and form our own opinions from what evidence comes to us, but I maintain that in this case we are bound to abide unquestioningly to the deliberate decision of these twelve good men and true.

E. L. KELLY.
New York, Feb. 14, 1900.

AN OUT-OF-TOWN OPINION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Desiring to have my communication temperate in tone, I have waited four days before expressing a written opinion upon the Molineux jury's work. Thousands of thinking men—men who do not usually follow murder trials, but on account of the prominence of the convicted man's connections and personality have carefully studied the case, faithfully reported, almost verbatim, by at least a few papers, free from personal contact, hypnotic influence and other forms of bias—are horried and transfixed by the jury's verdict. Immediately after the several jurymen had reached their homes one of them is reported to have stated that the handwriting evidence was the main thing which convicted Molineux. In an interview with the prosecuting attorney your reporter quotes him in Monday's paper as stating that "the importance of the handwriting that has figured in the case has been greatly overrated both by the press and by the public. The handwriting was merely corroborative of the other evidence." From THE TIMES's news account, in its issue of Tuesday, it appears that the defendant's senior counsel believed that the jury "would disregard the handwriting evidence." Here we see the learned counsel on both sides of the case of a similar mind on a point which at least one juror has acknowledged publicly weighed more than all else in convicting the prisoner! A jury drawn from the common people would never have brought in such a verdict, and it is due the American people to be apprised of what occult means were employed by the jury to arrive at the conclusion they did in view of the character of the evidence submitted. When the testimony offered in this case is impartially considered, it is monstrous that a man's life should be taken by it by the votes of twelve sane men. All over the country a wave of condemnation against the iniquitous verdict will rise and swell till its proportions compel Molineux's guilt proved "beyond a reasonable doubt" or the prisoner given his liberty. Everywhere details of the case have reached, ten of thousands will interest themselves in the man who stands unjustly convicted if ever individual did. And was ever such an exhibition of coarse brutality and shamelessness witnessed as the fiction of the man, Gibbs, alleging Molineux's expressed preference of electrocution as a form of death, and the readiness of servile and mercenary newspapers to print the exudations of the vile creature? By the way, has it ever occurred to any one that the man receiving the poison may have purposely sent it to himself? His past history and connections are bad, and his instincts low. Then, how about the poison having been sent to him by some person unknown either to himself or Molineux, to injure the latter? Could not corrosion or chemical change in the seltzer powder have produced a poison akin to cyanide of mercury? Were professional ethics responsible for the close relations between the one to whom the poison was mailed and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre not being ventilated? At one time Mr. Osborne was reported to have said with much emphasis and confidence that the evidence of Miss Miller, who would recognize Molineux as the purchaser of the bottle holder, would be the principal testimony of value to the jury in convicting. But Miss Miller testified that Molineux was not the purchaser. Your editorial covering this point in Tuesday's paper is convincing and admirable. The verdict brought in by the Molineux jury will live in history as the most bungling miscarriage of justice in the annals of jurisprudence. The more this sinful verdict is discussed the sooner is the light of truth likely to be brought out. Sons of parents of distinction are often dissolute, excessively addicted to the liquor habit, have intrigues with women, &c., but it is inconceivable that a man of Molineux's intelligence, culture, and antecedents could have plotted with the criminal cunning he has been convicted of.

R. MONROE TAYLOR.
Allentown, Penn., Feb. 14, 1900.

The Verdict Was Just.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot agree with your conclusions as regards the Molineux verdict in your editorial under date of Feb. 13, entitled, "A Dangerous Finding." To me it has the flavor of belittling the judgment of one of the most intelligent juries ever paneled to sit throughout a murder case, as well as censuring the work of an honest prosecutor. From hundreds of talesmen called the gentlemen that composed this jury were accepted with satisfaction by both the defense and the prosecutors to hear the testimony and render an impartial verdict. The verdict has been rendered, and I heartily agree with the decision. How any sane person, after following the case step by step from its opening to its end, could reach any other conclusion, is, indeed, beyond my reasoning.

As to the evidence produced, we have, first, the sworn testimony of nearly a dozen experts on handwritings—men whose tried ability had caused them to be employed upon some of the greatest forgery cases of the nineteenth century. They swore that the hand of Molineux wrote the address on the fatal wrapper, as did the other letters in quest of certain remedies. If a dozen men, professional in their line, all agree that the handwriting was that of Molineux, does it not look reasonably clear on this point?

What, too, of the testimony of Mary Melando—a friend and employe of Molineux—who was compelled very reluctantly on her part to take the stand as a witness for the State? She admitted that Molineux had in his possession the tri-crescent blue paper, which was a most prominent feature in the case, and which Molineux had sworn at the inquest he had never seen, and on which was penned the celebrated Burns letter, which, from the force of circumstances, was compelled to admit being the author of later on.

There also was the testimony of Koch and Heckmann, who swore that Molineux was the person who rented the private letter boxes of them. That Miss Miller did not recognize Molineux as the man who had purchased the silver holder from her does not positively clear him on that point, for what about the false beard? Could he not seek to disguise himself in order to make detection less easy? There was a man, by name Zeller, an employe and friend of Molineux, whom under no strategy could the State get into the court. Why did he keep in the background when he knew he was wanted? Did not it tend to point in a way to Molineux's guilt? And, too, as Mr. Osborne said: "No innocent or heart-feeling man would stoop to laugh and sneer when so grave a charge rested over his head, and especially when the death agonies of two people were being described."

Mr. Osborne and the jury are deserving of great praise. The former for his unswerving duty and the latter for their just decision, in which I firmly believe nine-tenths of the public fully concur. It is only by such persevering work and verdicts that the home, society, and life will be safeguarded against crime.

In the words of Mr. Osborne: "For a jury to render any other verdict than that of guilty would be as much as saying to the criminal, 'Go forth and do it as often as you like,' law can produce no evidence to find you guilty."

When we censure the verdict of an intelligent jury and fail to resign ourselves to its decision our courts at once become a farce and should be abolished.

EDWARD ELMORE BROCK.
New York, Feb. 16, 1900.

PREPONDERANCE OF EVIDENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the verdict in the Molineux case I am at a loss to understand how under the sun a body of so-called intelligent men could possibly have rendered such a verdict, and I for my part would not wish to be classed with that standard of intelligence. Beyond the testimony of the opinions of the experts, which were opinions and not facts, and paid for at that, there was not a scintilla of testimony on which they could base the verdict that they rendered.

The prosecution could not even prove that the silver bottle holder was ever bought by the defendant or that he ever bought or had any bromo seltzer. It was stated that he could have made cyanide, but it was never proved that he did make or ever had any, and what he could do does not prove that he did so.

There was no preponderance of testimony in regard to anything beyond the opinions of the paid experts, and, if such testimony is to be accepted as facts, no man's life or reputation can be exempted from all classes of blackmail. It was but a short time ago that all the nations of the world, and ours more than any other were crying of the injustice done to Dreyfus by France through the same kind of testimony, and the papers of this city with one accord asserted that no man should be condemned on such testimony, given by handwriting experts.

Let the detective force of New York find the man who bought the bottleholder and prove it, and they will then have the one that sent the poison package; but do not, as that unjust court-martial of France did, let us condemn a man to death on such testimony as experts' opinions, and which the Appellate Court of New York has decided is a "purchasable commodity."

JUSTITIAE.
New York, Feb. 14, 1900.

A Woman Says It Is Brutal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The strange anomaly is presented to us to-day of a man sentenced to death for the murder of a woman whom he never knew, and of whose very existence he was ignorant. Presumably, according to the theory of the prosecution, Roland Molineux intended to murder the recipient of a mysterious package, who actually did poison, accidentally, as it is claimed, the woman for whose death Molineux is held responsible. This theory, expressed and reiterated by an adroit advocate, reinforced by a not too impartial Judge, and accepted by a credulous jury, has sent a man to the death cell, blighted the happiness of a hitherto peculiarly peaceful family, and menaced, albeit this seems not generally understood, the liberties of us all. For the prolonged trial, of which the spectacular drama has gone on before us for many days and weeks, was, with its irrelevant and inconsequent testimony, its hired witnesses, and its brutal violation of common courtesy to woman, such a travesty and burlesque of justice as one seldom sees. Were there no other reprehensible feature, the shameful lack of chivalry which was shown by the public prosecutor in his repeated attacks on the wife of the accused should arrest the attention of every woman. God forbid that this unpardonable brutality should become a precedent! The one knightly personage present was a shackled prisoner, and, handicapped as he was, his effort to protect the woman he had sworn to love and honor was not only pathetic, but inconceivably touching.

Another equally repulsive thing was the appeal to the meretricious, the sham spirit of democracy, which four times called upon the jury to treat this well-born prisoner as if he were "a common son of the soil." Declamation, oratory of the spread-eagle sort, and a determination, not even veiled, to win a professional triumph at any cost, were shown in this remarkable and most unjust trial by the people's attorney, and to-day, as a probably innocent man lies under his doom, we, the people, are likely to be made participes criminis in another murder. For the real murderer of Katherine J. Adams is somewhere at large, ready to plot another clever crime, and a proof that justice is blind is strikingly afforded.

R. E. T.
Brooklyn, Feb. 16, 1900.

WHY VERDICT IS CONDEMNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The quality and temper of your editorial of the 12th inst. on "The Molineux Verdict" and your leader in the next issue must have found instant indorsement by your readers. You say the entire community was shocked. Corroboration of that statement is at every man's elbow. Every careful reader of the testimony and the previous legal proceedings could scarcely credit the news. The defendant appealed "to the country." If that appeal had really been "to the country" instead of to its representatives—the jury—how differently he would have fared! Yet this was an intelligent jury! So distinguished and so characterized! But although they were in a better position to know the facts than the outside world, it is evident that they caught the coloring as well as the naked facts, for the courtroom audience echoed the views of the country at large. Cornish, when told of the verdict, says in imitation of the familiar invocation style of the public prosecutor, "My God! Is that true? Are you sure?" and verifies the rumor at the nearest telephone. Weeks is so cocksure that he puts in no defense. Thus acts the Courthouse audience as opposed to the jury.

We cannot conceive how the learned Recorder ever admitted the Barnet testimony. It is inconceivable how the Court could have been so misled. When it is recalled that by reason of this testimony Judge Williams quashed the first indictment, and when yet again it is remembered that the District Attorney most sedulously avoided introducing any of this testimony before the final Grand Jury, resorting to the cheap and reprehensible trick of introducing alongside the Molineux case the Barnet case, under the pseudonym of the People vs. John Doe, we repeat that, considering all this, it is scarcely to be believed that the learned Recorder could have been uninformed on the law and could have been so misled. And now Judge Fursman, in the Welsh case, confirms the rule.

And what was this extraordinary verdict founded on?

First, the story of Heckmann, the impeached, the all but convict.

Second, the story of the experts.

Two marvelous lines of testimony for founding a verdict upon! What bulwarks for a case! Will they be accorded a prominent place by the Appeals tribunal? Most assuredly! But their distinction will lie not in their strength, but rather in their pitiful, despicable meanness and leanness of any force or merit whatsoever. Circumstantial evidence is dangerous at best—but couple the circumstantial with the expert testimony and we have two of the least valued classes of evidence known to the law placed on a pinnacle of legal eminence by a duped Judge and jury, and a man is made to die for it. Who wants to trust his life to a court of justice where such principles are favored? The Court of Appeals in the famous elevated railway litigation has stamped expert testimony as being of the very lowest order of proof, and no proof of itself.

The public are not so deeply interested in this trial because of sympathy for the defendant, but because their own lives and liberties are threatened if a man can be thus railroaded to his death by an ambitious, unscrupulous public prosecutor, assisted by the powerful machinery of his own office, and with the conscienceless and servile Detective Bureau at his beck. Think of what this trial is reputed to have cost this county already! The enormous sum of $175,000. The murmurings of the taxpayer are beginning to be heard at this squandering of the public money, when it is evident

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

There have been a variety of plans devised, of all degrees of reasonableness, for saving the Palisades from destruction, none of which seems, so far, to have been an unqualified success.

Possibly one reason for this state of affairs lies in the fact that the basis upon which most of them rest is that some legislation should be adopted which will prevent the owners of the rocks in question from selling them at their market value. There does not seem to be any great degree of eagerness in the people who wish to save this bit of landscape to compensate the rock cutters for their financial loss.

The following humble suggestion might do something toward saving a portion of this bit of Hudson River beauty. From about opposite Fort Washington as far north as Alpine, on the Jersey shore of the Hudson River, that part of land which lies between the Hudson and the Palisades is pretty nearly valueless for agricultural purposes. The only use to which it has ever been put, except for quarry purposes, is that of shad fishing stations, which are unoccupied during the greater portion of the year.

If a large number of the population of this city who go out of town every year for periods of time running from two weeks to three months, at considerable expense to themselves, would buy or lease small holds along the water front, extending back to the Palisades, they would secure a Summer home away from the heat and dust of the city, where cool nights can always be counted upon, and practically free from intrusion by the tramp. It would be easy enough to row across the river every night and morning, returning to and from business, and the habitations themselves could consist of everything from a canvas tent to a plain or nicely finished cottage.

There are plenty of springs of water, lots of wood, and good bathing, and small docks for boat landings could be made at very little expense. This territory is pretty heavily wooded in places, and the shade of the Palisades always renders it cool in the afternoon. It would be an easy matter to secure supplies from Elmwood or Yonkers, and a number of residents, by clubbing together, could purchase or hire a naphtha launch for crossing the river to the railroad stations on the eastern bank when the weather is too unpleasant to permit the use of small boats. The small expense which would be involved in building on the land, which could be cheaply secured, either by rent or on leasehold, would allow one to live in this territory from early Summer until late Fall at considerably less expense than would be involved in a month at any Summer resort.

It has always been a wonder to me that cuters, who go such a great distance to camp in out-of-the-way places, have failed to see the advantages of this bit of country lying so near New York City.

The purchase of the property along the river front, including the face of the Palisades themselves, would pretty effectually prevent the quarry industry setting northward. The owners of the property would receive some compensation for withholding the destroying hand, and a large number of people of moderate means would be supplied with country residences where they might enjoy themselves.

There are a few people that have adopted this plan during the last couple of years. All seem to be having a pretty good time for the amount of their investment, and there is no reason why many more should not follow their example. Of course, it is rather early in the season to talk of matters of this kind, but it will give those who like the idea a chance to do some figuring and estimating, and also pick out desirable sites before the hot weather is upon us.

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In the catalogue of a prominent arms manufacturing firm is the illustration of a man sitting in an easy chair before an open fire regarding in fond admiration a collection of shotguns, rifles, and pistols which decorate the front of the chimney piece. This is a very pretty picture, but surely these manufacturers should know that it would be an awful example for any possessor of firearms to follow. For, while there is nothing in the way of decoration more pleasing to a sportsman than the arms of the chase, there is nothing which will cause firearms to more rapidly deteriorate in value than this senseless exposure of them to rust, dust, and dirt.

No matter how dry or warm the room may be kept there is always some degree of moisture in the atmosphere, and the change of temperature will cause this to condense in the bores, or, even if these be plugged, damage will be done to the exterior of the barrel and the metal mountings.

Except when in actual use all firearms should be carefully wrapped up. Either a chamois skin cover for the barrels and stock, or a case lined with natural fleece to retain its original oil, is about the best thing. If the possessor persists in having his arsenal where he can continually see it, or show it to his friends, one of the gun cabinets which are now made with glass doors and with felt padded racks is about the next best thing to be had.

I want to emphasize the fact that more rifles and pistol barrels are destroyed every year by following out this decorative idea than are damaged by actual use, either in the field or at the range. Because one passes an oiled or a vaselined rag through the bore of the barrel does not by any means guarantee that rust will not follow. A high temperature will melt these lubricants and cause them to run, leaving some parts of the metal exposed, and then look out for trouble. If a man must string a lot of weapons around his room it will be a piece of economy to go to some second-hand dealer and buy a cheap lot of relics whose days of usefulness have passed. These will do to set off the walls of a room, and when the usual cheerful idiot comes around and snaps the hammers there is not likely to be so much damage done, unless, indeed, as sometimes happens, there are old charges in the weapons, in which case it is hoped that the cheerful idiot will get the full benefit of the ensuing disaster.

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It seems that the trade have decided that the opening of the bicycle season shall commence with Washington's Birthday, but really it looks as if the trade is going to have precious little to say about it. Year by year cyclists are using their wheels more and more throughout the entire season, and even snow now fails to entirely stop the enthusiastic wheelman from taking an occasional spin.

Up above the Harlem it would seem that the Board of Highways has during the last couple of seasons been very erratic in its proceedings. A number of old roads that have been used by wheelmen, and should always have been kept in good repair, have been allowed to get in a most disgraceful condition, while new roads have been most industriously cut through where there was absolutely no need or call for them for a long while yet to come.

The High Bridge Road, from Jerome Avenue to Sedgwick Avenue, is a slough of despond that would have caused the hero of Pilgrim's Progress to have immediately turned back on his tracks and given over any idea of ever arriving at the Celestial City. Jerome Avenue itself from St. James Street to the King's Bridge Road is a combination of mud, temporary trolley tracks, and sewer openings, calculated to excuse profanity in allopathic quantities from the unfortunate who tries to ride it on a wheel. If the energetic contractor who started to lay a sewer through that avenue considerably over a year ago continues to live, it is probable that some time during the coming decade Jerome Avenue will be in a condition to be fit for traffic. This, however, is an optimistic hope of the future.

The old Croton Aqueduct, which used to make such a nice ride, has been torn to bits between the King's Bridge Road and the Mosholu Parkway. This was a matter of necessity, but it does certainly seem that some arrangement might have been made by which the two avenues named might have had at least one side of their roadways kept in a passable condition while the work was going on.

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There will be so many chainless wheels in use during the coming year that a better opportunity will be given than ever to compare their merits with those of the chain-driven machines. As far as any degree of speed or ease of locomotion is concerned, the honors appear to be about even. The chainless gearing is so thoroughly protected from dust and moisture that it takes considerably less time to clean a wheel of this description than the older pattern. Against this advantage, however, may be quoted the fact that a change of gear is much more easily and economically made in the chained wheel, in which it is usually an easy matter to put a new rim on the outside of the large sprocket wheel when it is desired to raise the gear.

A wheelman of this city, who spent the greater part of last season down on the Jersey seacoast, figured out—on account of the level roads there—that his wheel could stand a much higher gearing than that which he had been in the habit of using over the hilly roads of this section. He made the change, and then found to his disgust that the strong breezes, which swept up and down the shore, were about as difficult to ride against as climbing a hill would have been, and, as he expressed himself, no matter what way the wind blew in the morning, it was sure to blow so as to be directly in your face when you started to return, so he took off his outside sprocket rim, with its increased number of teeth, and substituted his original gearing, which he found much more comfortable.

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Every year finds a new lot of bicycle saddles in the market, and some wheelmen buy them at the rate of two or three each season, try them for a few days, and decide that they don't like them.

The trouble is that a saddle, like a new pair of shoes, requires a certain amount of "breaking in" before it becomes comfortable. There is one wheelman in this city who has got a dozen of the prettiest and most expensive makes, which, after trying for a few times, he discarded in favor of the dilapidated concern with which he commenced riding several seasons ago. The desire of the cyclist to try new saddles, and his tendency to discard them after a few rides, has been taken advantage of by a firm in this city who makes a business of trading saddles in good condition for others of about the same cash value, and their profit, which comes from a fee which is paid to boot on the trade, is sufficient to make their business fairly profitable.

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It begins to look as if the unattached trap shooters of this vicinity would at last have a first-class shooting ground with club accommodations. The Interstate Park at Queens, L. I., will be open to shooters after March 19, and from that date there will probably be a good deal of powder burned in that vicinity.

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It is funny how fashions change in guns. A few years ago we were shooting at the traps ten bore arms of nine and one-half pounds weight, made with a good deal of drop to the stock and fitted with pistol grips. To-day the fancy is for the twelve-gauge straight stocked weapon with very little drop and weighing about seven and one-half to eight pounds. I notice, however, that the gunmakers who used to charge us $5 extra for the pistol grip, forgot to make the same reduction when this feature is omitted.

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The rise in price of ammunition has caused some growling among the users of that commodity, but many of us remember when we used to pay $4.50 and $5 a hundred for black powder cartridges and soft shot. In those days the gunner, whose means forced him to study economy, used brass shells and loaded his own cartridges. The wad or a brass shell had a happy and persistent habit of working loose, and many gunners invested in patent cartridge belts fitted to carry the ammunition bottom side up, so that the weight of the shot would not loosen the wad.

It was considered a proper precaution in those days, in cases where both barrels were not shot, to examine the cartridge that remained in the unfired barrel, to make sure that the shock of explosion had not jarred the top wad out into the bore of the gun. This was an occurrence which, while not common was always possible, and did not tend toward increasing the comfort of a wise shooter who wanted to use both barrels for a right and left.

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"There are not so very many ejectors sold at the present time," said a prominent gun dealer the other day. "You see, the ejector was only a fad for the most part, and its chief merit was that the user did not soil his fingers in extracting cartridges. The time saved in the extraction of the cartridges is generally more than offset by the increased effort required to break down the gun. Besides this disadvantage, the ejector is very liable to get out of order, and is never at its best with any but cartridge cases with a brass reinforcement extending nearly a third the distance of the shell's length."

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There is a 30.30 rifle of standard make in this city that may be had at considerably less than the retail price, and there is nothing wrong with it either. Its present owner had been using a twenty-two repeater for a couple of seasons, and made up his mind that something a little larger would be more suitable to his size and weight. He did not know a great deal about rifles in general or the 30.30 in particular, but some one told him that it was a nice cartridge to use, and he accordingly bought a rifle of that calibre and took it up to Connecticut to shoot squirrels, hawks, crows, and barn doors.

He commenced operations on the latter variety of game, to which he had first affixed a piece of white paper.

He gave so much attention to his efforts to get on the target that he had fired a dozen or more shots before he paid any attention to the performance of the arm as to penetration. Then he discovered that his bullets were going through the door, through the opposite side of the barn, and also through a water barrel standing outside of the edifice. Just how many other things, inanimate and otherwise, he was puncturing he did not remain to ascertain, but packed his grip and left that neighborhood before bills for damages to the surrounding townships reached him. He now expresses himself as being extremely thankful that he did not commence his experiments on cats in his back yard.

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Of the people run down every year by cyclists, the pedestrian, in a very large percentage of cases, is responsible for the accidents, and a number deserve pretty nearly the amount of injuries which they sustain. This may sound brutal, but, nevertheless, it is undoubtedly true. The roadway was made for wagons and other wheeled vehicles, and people wishing to cross the same could, in nine cases out of ten, just as conveniently use the crossings as to cut across in the middle of a block, or at any other place where the impulse seems to strike them to do so.

Just watch a crowd of people, particularly women, who have just alighted from a trolley car. They stand in a nice, loose group, blocking up the entire roadway, while they make their proverbial fifteen minutes farewells to each other, and then when a cyclist rings his bell, just to announce that he is coming, and will look out for them, they will immediately proceed to scatter to all points of the compass, and the only reason they don't scatter in more directions is that the fourth dimension has not yet been discovered.

As soon as pedestrians understand that the ring of a bicycle bell does not mean to get out of the way, but simply to stand still and let the cyclist do the dodging, the less number of high-grade wheels will be wrecked by coming in collision with people who had no right to get in the way.

Every once and awhile there is a pathetic sob from some paper about a poor, innocent little boy who was run down by a reckless rider. The chances are that the little fiend was trying to see just how close he could go to that rider without actually causing a catastrophe.

Of course, the scorcher who rides with his nose wearing the enamel off the crossbar of the wheel, and tries to see what an unpaced record he can make, is responsible for many accidents, but the pedestrians themselves are, in a majority of cases, the ones who are in fault, and, unfortunately, the people get all the sympathy. Nobody ever thinks of what it costs to have a wheel repaired after one of these collisions, but there is a great amount of sympathy expended on the individual who, walking along the road with his chin in the air studying the clouds, has caused all the trouble.

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Many bicyclists are using bronze finished bells, made in imitation of snakes, tortoises, and other reptiles of pleasing appearance, decorated with colored glass eyes.

It is a good scheme in purchasing one of these to take a knife blade, needle, or some other sharp instrument, and pry out their optics, fill the cavities which they occupied with some cement made for use on china or glass, and, while it is still soft, press the eyes back in their sockets. This precaution will prevent their eyes literally bulging out of their heads after the first few strokes of the bell.

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In contrast with the spirit displayed by many small Long Island towns in collecting a large proportion of the money needed for their local government from the unwary wheelman who is caught riding on a side path, it is cheerful to contemplate the spirit displayed by the inhabitants of the Jersey towns, from the Highlands of Navesink all the way down the coast. Everybody rides on side paths if the side paths are better than the roadway, and, if there is an asphalted sidewalk, why so much the better for the wheelman. The pedestrian always cheerfully gives the wheelman the right of way on sidewalks, and, what strikes a New Yorker as a particularly pleasant novelty, is always rewarded by the pleasant "thank you" from the rider.

Possibly this state of affairs may be explained to a certain extent by the fact that most of the natives in this section ride wheels themselves, and the man who steps aside on the narrow sidewalks to let you pass does so with the full expectation that some one else will favor him in a like manner when he is awheel.

E. T. KEYSER.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

Arthur D. Prince of the Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club is building an eighteen-foot open sloop at his home, Glen Cove, L. I. The new boat will be christened Quoc, and will be raced extensively during the coming season. Mr. Prince has been unusually successful as a racer of small boats. He designed and built the boat which won the "Bouncer" Cup offered by Thomas Clapham at the Sea Cliff Club's regatta. Mr. Prince won nine first prizes out of ten starts last season.

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Edward R. Ladew's steam yacht Columbia is cruising among the West Indies. She cleared from Jacksonville for Havana a week ago.

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The following officers have been elected for the year 1900 by the Stamford Yacht Club: Commodore—Frederick M. Hoyt; Vice Commodore—Walton Ferguson; Rear Commodore—John T. Williams; Secretary and Treasurer—Charles H. Leeds; Fleet Surgeon—Frederick Schavoir; Measurer—Frank Wardwell; Chaplain—the Rev. Richard H. H. Vail; Directors—Henry K. McHarg, Schuyler Merritt, Albert C. Hall, Edward C. Hoyt, George H. Hoyt, James D. Smith, E. E. Bruggerhoff, Stewart W. Smith, Alfred S. Pitt, and Howard C. Smith.

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Edward Burgess's yawl Jeannette has been sold to a Rochester yachtsman. She will be equipped with an auxiliary engine before being placed in commission this Spring.

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The thirty-five-footer Katonah, which was designed by A. Cary Smith of this city for F. L. Ames of Boston, has been sold to the Messrs. Williams of the Baltimore Yacht Club, and will be raced there during the coming season.

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Alfred Peats of this city has placed an order with B. B. Crowninshield, the Boston designer, for a thirty-footer. The new boat will be seen in the various races on Long Island Sound this Summer. Crowninshield has also completed the designs for a raceabout for Johnston de Forest of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

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C. D. Mower is at work on plans for lengthening Oscar M. Lipton's steam yacht Lauretta. Mr. Lipton contemplates cutting the craft in two, adding twenty feet amidships, and changing the power to an ordinary steam engine instead of the gas engine of last season.

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Sir Thomas Lipton is cruising in the Mediterranean on his big steam yacht Erin. Other members of the New York Yacht Club who are cruising along the shores of Italy and Southern France are Eugene Higgins in the Varuna, and William Waldorf Astor, whose private signal floats from the 608-ton steam yacht Catania, which he has chartered from the Duke of Sutherland.

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The seventy-footer which was launched at Bristol a short time ago was lowered into the water without a name being painted on her stern—something of an innovation in the ceremonies usually attendant on the entry of a pleasure craft into her element.

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C. H. Foote of Crown Point, N. Y., has placed an order with the Herreshoffs for a small racer, which will be used during the Summer on Lake Champlain.

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There are three steam yachts of over 100 tons now under construction on the Clyde, two of which are for Americans. The larger of these is the Lysistrata, which Messrs. Denny & Coy of Dumbarton are building for former Commodore James Gordon Bennett of the New York Yacht Club, from designs by George L. Watson.

The Lysistrata will be one of the largest yachts in the world, and will have some peculiar features in both design and rig. She will have but one mast, and that a short one, to be used only for signalling. She will have a straight stem and will measure 285 feet on the water line. She will have liberal beam, about 39 feet at its widest part, with a molded depth of 24 feet 2 inches. She was designed for a sea speed of 17 knots under natural draught.

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The Margarita, also from the board of George L. Watson, being built for Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia at Greenock, is scarcely less interesting than the leviathan that will fly Commodore Bennett's colors. She is 323 feet over all, while a long clipper bow and after overhang makes her water line 272 feet, just 13 feet shorter than the Lysistrata. She is less beamy than Mr. Bennett's boat, measuring only 36 feet 7 inches, and she floats at a draught of 16 feet 8 inches. She is being built with a continuous double bottom, and her fittings will be as elaborate and sumptuous as money can pay for or ingenuity suggest.

THE YACHTSMEN'S CLUB.

Success of Organization Formed Last Week Already Assured.

The Yachtsmen's Club of the City of New York, which has been one of the principal topics of interest among those who go down to the sea in ships for pleasure for more than two years, became a real organization last week, and started on the road to prosperity under the most auspicious circumstances.

The meeting at which the organization became permanent was held on Tuesday night, at the Royalton, in West Forty-third Street. The following officers for the year were elected: President—Oliver E. Cromwell of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club; Vice President—Hazen L. Hoyt, Larchmont Yacht Club; Treasurer—Philip G. Sanford, Atlantic Yacht Club; Secretary—Charles T. Pierce, Riverside Yacht Club; Trustees to serve three years—Edward M. MacLellan, Manhassett Bay Yacht Club, and Frank B. Jones, New York Yacht Club; Trustees to serve two years—Newbury D. Lawton, Atlantic Yacht Club, and Charles P. Tower, New Rochelle Yacht Club; Trustees to serve one year—Hazen L. Hoyt, Larchmont Yacht Club, and Ward Dickson, Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club.

The following committees were chosen; House Committee—Edward M. MacLellan and Alfred Peats; Membership Committee—Charles P. Tower, Edward Kinney and Robert Jacob; Committee on Lines and Models—Frank B. Jones, C. D. Mower, and William P. Stephens; Entertainment Committee—Hazen L. Hoyt and T. A. Ireland; Library and Art Committee—Ward Dickson, Charles Preger and Thomas Fleming Day; Law Committee—Newbury D. Lawton and one other whose name will be presented at a later date.

The club has secured a suite of apartments on the first floor of the Royalton. It consists of five rooms, handsomely furnished. The suite has a private entrance and a spacious lobby, with most of the conveniences of a large clubhouse.

It is expected that the majority of clubs will hereafter hold their annual meetings in the new clubrooms, and will also give their mess dinners and annual banquets there. Arrangements have been made with the management of the house to serve meals to members in the clubrooms, as well as to assume control of the various club functions that will occur from time to time, thus doing away with the necessity of the club hiring a steward and a staff of waiters and cooks.

The original nineteen members who formed the preliminary organization were present at the meeting and the names of eighty applicants for membership were favorably acted upon, giving the club a nucleus of ninety-nine charter members. These represent the American, Atlantic, Bridgeport, Harlam, Horseshoe Harbor, Hempstead Harbor, Huguenot, Indian Harbor, Knickerbocker, Larchmont, Manhassett Bay, New Rochelle, New York, Riverside, Sachem's Head, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, and Stamford Yacht Clubs as resident members, while the applications for non-resident membership brings the actual number of those enrolled considerably over 200.

The dues for resident membership have been fixed at $20 a year, and those for non-resident membership one-half that amount. Candidates for membership must be members of a recognized yacht club. Those who reside within fifty miles of New York only are eligible for resident membership.

46-FOOTERS TO BE BUILT.

Two Racers of That Size Already Ordered from the Herreshoffs.

Late reports from Bristol show that the forty-six-foot racing class will be revived during the coming Summer, but with an up-to-date fleet of craft vastly different from the Gloriana and other crack cutters of a decade ago. The Herreshoff Company has already received commissions for two vessels of this size which, when completed, will be enrolled in the New York Yacht Club. It is probable that a third order will be placed this week. It was admitted in the house of the New York Yacht Club that there would be a fleet of two or three of these boats that would be raced extensively during the Summer, but the names of the owners could not be learned.

The work of construction has already been begun on one of the new class, and the lead keel was molded more than a week ago. Differing from the Gloriana, the new boats will be of composite build, with steel frames and wood planking. It is rumored that the first two boats ordered are for Herman B. Duryea and T. R. Havemeyer.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

There is every prospect of the First Bohemian Boat Club entering a senior eight-oared crew for the Harlem River, Middle States, and National regattas that, with the exception of one or two men who have quit rowing, will be the same as the famous eight which rowed under the club's colors in 1894 and carried off the honors in about every event of importance they entered. Capt. Chrastil has six of the 1894 crew already at work on machines, and he will take his old position in the bow. Two good men will have to be found to fill the vacant seats, but Capt. Chrastil says he has plenty of material to pick from, but that the men who are selected must expect to do some very hard training and put in at least two hours a day in the boat.

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There is not a club along the Harlem River whose membership is not increasing steadily, and old oarsmen predict that the coming season will be a record breaker in rowing circles. At the last meeting of the Harlem Rowing Club about a dozen new members were elected, and the same can be said of the Metropolitans and the Atalantas, while several clubs have about reached their limit.

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Capt. Jack Smith of the Nassau Boat Club has completed two handsome racing gigs for the club, which give promise of great speed. The boats are remarkable for their fine lines and for unusual lightness combined with strength.

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The fact that there is a trip to the Paris Exposition, with all expenses paid, and an entry in the International regatta on the Seine, to go to the winning crews in the senior eight, senior four, and senior single events of the 1900 National regatta, to be rowed on the Harlem River, has aroused great interest among the rowing organizations throughout the country, and there is likely to be a very large crop of crews in each of the races. This will make it necessary to row a series of heats, which will result in obtaining the very best crews for the finals, thereby avoiding any flukes or chance races, each and every crew putting forth its best efforts, so that the crews that do win will win solely on their merits.

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Great interest is centred in the senior single-event of the National regatta. There are several dark horses to be entered, the most noted of which is Rumohr, the Canadian sculler who carried off the association championship in last year's National. Edward Hanlan Ten Eyck, the champion, has been in training all Winter, and is said to be in the very best condition at the present time. Rumohr, who will row under the colors of the Harlem Rowing Club during the coming season, is believed by many to be about the only man in the country who can give Ten Eyck a hard race. There is a story going the rounds to the effect that the Pennsylvania Barge Club has a man who will give a good account of himself in this event.

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The Nassau Boat Club expects to boat their four-oared crew which made such an excellent record for themselves last season by winning every event but one they entered, early this year. The men have been at work on the machines for several weeks past.

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Charles K. Deutsch, proprietor of the Speedway Inn, which the National Committee of Amateur Oarsmen will probably make its headquarters during the National regatta on the Harlem River, is making preparations to have a ferry run from the east to the west shore of the Harlem for the accommodation of the oarsmen. He also intends to erect a platform that will accommodate several thousand people, and from which a view of the entire course can be obtained.

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The following Chairmen of local committees have been appointed to take charge of the details of the National regatta: Fred Vilmar, Nassau Boat Club, Ways and Means; J. F. Buckley, Wyanoke Boat Club, Secretary; Theodore Van Raden, Atalanta Boat Club, Course; Fred R. Fottmeyer, National Association, Reception; James Pilkington, Harlem Rowing Club, Regatta.

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A meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association has been called for this afternoon at the Nonpareil Rowing Club's boathouse, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and the Harlem River, at 3 P. M. Reports will be received from various committees, and any action deemed necessary to advance the interests of the National regatta will be taken.

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The annual ball of the First Bohemian Boat Club, held last week, was a brilliant success, both socially and financially. It is estimated that about $800 will be added to the club's funds. This amount will probably be used to purchase a new cedar eight-oared shell for the use of the club's senior eight-oared crew. Negotiations are now in progress between the club and Frank Ruddock, the Harlem boat builder, for a craft of this class.

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The Union Boat Club, at its next regular meeting, will take formal action upon the death of Commissioner James McCartney, who was one of the charter members of the club. At one time Mr. McCartney was well known in rowing circles, being an expert sculler and sweep oarsman. He was President of the club for one term, and served in various other minor offices.

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Olin J. Stephens of the Nassau Boat Club is having a new double shell built for his own use.

OFFER BY THE K. A. C.

Plan to Admit Members of the Harlem River Rowing Clubs.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club, to encourage aquatic sports such as swimming and water polo during the Winter months, is arranging a plan whereby all members of the Harlem River rowing clubs will be admitted to membership in the club without paying the usual initiation fee. The proposition will be made to the different clubs, and may culminate finally in many of the clubs on the Harlem River joining the Knickerbocker in a body.

Under this plan the members of the various rowing clubs could take their preliminary work during the early months of the season in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club gymnasium. There is now a movement on foot to secure a large boathouse on the Harlem River.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

Business Methods in Vardon's Visit to This Country.

BIG EVENT FOR NASSAU CLUB

Metropolitan Championship Will Be Played There in April—Golf Troubles on Staten Island.

Golfers have noticed during the last two or three years the gradual growth of the system among business houses to employ prominent professionals to advertise their golf goods. The professional who has made a reputation no longer has to rely upon the uncertain employment by a regular club, but, taking advantage of the competition of rival firms, has better chances of securing a more comfortable berth. Golfers can recall several instances of this state of affairs, and it is well known that more than one amateur has been asked to lend his name to a particular brand of golf clubs. Fortunately for the amateur standing of the game, the names of prominent amateurs have not yet been stamped upon the implements of the sport. Yet in lawn tennis the precedent can be found, for in the palmy days of that sport the racquets which were supposed to possess the best playing qualities bore the names of the champions of the country.

There is a good deal in the name, it must be confessed, and a novice in any sport is powerfully moved to try the same kind of implements that have carried the leaders in that game to triumphant victories. When Willie Park, Jr., came over here to establish a golf business, his clubs acquired considerable popularity. He had twice been the open champion of Great Britain, and golfers who could not make much progress fondly believed that the Park clubs would pave the way to success. There is no reason why the Park clubs are not as good now as ever, but the name is practically forgotten, yet a sure bet might be made that should Park win the championship again his clubs would be found in many a bag that now knows them not.

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The Vardon club will soon be on the market. The great player himself has been widely advertised ever since he arrived here, and the business use of his golfing reputation is surely worth considerable to any firm that deals largely in golf goods. That value is clearly seen, since Vardon is now here in the employ of a sporting goods firm, and will travel throughout the country in their interests for the better part of the year. Vardon will return to England in May to play in the coming open championship of Great Britain early in June, and after that he will return to America. The query naturally arises, If he should fail to win the championship again, would the value of his name upon a club be as great as it probably is at this time? Vardon seems to be sure winner, for his golf is marvelous, and it is a treat that he can be seen on our links, but the uncertainties of the game are well known by every man who has tried to play.

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No secret is made of the business end of Vardon's visit, and a Chicago paper recently made the following comment:

"It is admitted that Vardon is a great golfer—probably the greatest the world has ever seen—but his visit seems to be surrounded by circumstances which indicate that it has been undertaken, not for love of the game, but for advertising purposes, not by Vardon, but by the promoters who induced him to make the trip."

Time alone will show whether this advertising feature will diminish Vardon's popularity among the various clubs. In most cases, it is safe to say, this feature will hardly be noticed. It will be Vardon's golf that the members want to see, and they will use their own judgment about buying his clubs. But the drawback under the present arrangement is that Vardon cannot be invited as the guest of a club, as was Willie Park. He is practically in the hands of his agents, as many of our foreign lecturers have been under the management of Major Pond. As from $200 to $250—it has been stated that the latter is Vardon's price for an exhibition—is asked, the champion will really be inaccessible to many clubs.

A representative of the firm by which Vardon is employed is now traveling with him in Florida, and several good contests have been arranged, as a large number of able professionals are now on the Southern links. A significant fact in Vardon's game at the Laurence Harbor Club last week was that he did not use the clubs brought over by him, but a duplicate set of his own, recently turned out from the factory of the firm that is going to make the Vardon club. The champion will not be seen in this locality again until April, for he will make an extensive tour through the South and will visit the Palmetto links at Aiken, S. C., on his way North.

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Metropolitan golfers now have the last week of April to look forward to with interest, as the committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association has fixed upon Tuesday, April 24, as the beginning of the annual championship tournament. The contest will continue through the week and it is probable that thirty-two players will be allowed to qualify in the medal play round instead of sixteen as last year. The Nassau Country Club links at Glen Cove will be the scene of action. The course is an excellent one of eighteen holes and the clubhouse is situated within a few hundred feet of the railway station. The place is convenient of access, the accommodations are ample, and the golf should be of as high a character as was the case last year at Garden City. A new handicap list will be issued before the tournament.

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It will be disappointing to many golfers who would like to see the National championship played this year at Garden City to learn that the new hotel to take the place of the one burned last season has not yet been begun. If the championship does go there it is not likely that the hotel would be ready for occupancy even in the Fall.

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Of the five colleges comprising the Intercollegiate Golf Association, only two, Yale and Princeton, have had what might be called permanent links. Harvard, Columbia, and the University of Pennsylvania have had to do their golfing where they could make the best arrangements, and frequently the location has been changed from year to year. Harvard has been compelled to change two or three times, and the golf club there is now engaged in another hunt for grounds where their members may soon get in practice in expectation of winning future championships. The links used last year were near Cambridge, but plans have been made to sell the property. There is a possibility that they may be used to some extent this season, but the college golfers do not feel like expending money in improvements that in a short time must be entirely abandoned.

Three available places for permanent college links have been found in Waverly, and one in Lexington, and a definite action will soon be taken regarding the engagement of one of them. This uncertainty is a detriment to college golf, for considerable money is expended each year for which there is nothing to show at the expiration of a few months. Last year the members of the Harvard Golf Club, about 150, paid $20 each for maintaining the links, while two years ago they enjoyed the privileges of a course that cost them only $5 apiece. The season promises to be an active one at Harvard, and a number of local matches are being arranged.

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The Columbia golfers recently made an arrangement with the Westchester Golf Club to use the latter's links on certain days of the week. The University of Pennsylvania will continue to use the links of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, the agreement made last year having been renewed for another season. The Pennsylvania students are preparing for a more active career in golf than they ever had before. Besides matches with other colleges, it is planned to hold a team match between professors and instructors, on the one hand, and students on the other. Such a contest might give the students an opportunity to teach a thing or two to their instructors.

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Charles Kendall Adams, President of the University of Wisconsin, is a member of a new golf club known as the Maple Bluff Golf Club, in Madison, Wis. Its course was laid out a few days ago by one of Chicago's best experts, Herbert Tweedie. The students of the university have shown considerable interest in the game for over a year, and some of their future games will probably be played on the Maple Bluff links.

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The Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove, L. I., and the Midlothian Country Club, near Chicago, have recently been elected to associate membership in the United States Golf Association. They were formerly allied members, but the change places them in line, under the limitations of the constitution, for National championship competitions. The Midlothian Club is one of seven applicants for the open event, and it was necessary to become an associate member before its request could even be considered at the coming meeting of the association. Seven clubs were admitted to allied membership: Town and Country Club, Colorado Springs; Fall River Golf Club, Fall River, Mass.; Yountakah Country Club, Nutley, N. J.; Columbia Golf Club, Washington, D. C.; Lake Geneva Country Club, near Chicago; Edgewood Golf Club, Swissvale, Penn.; St. David's Golf Club, Pennsylvania.

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The Connecticut State Golf League has fixed upon the Wee Burn Golf Club, at Noroton as the place for the State championship competition, to be held in July. Seventeen clubs are now in the association. John M. Young of the Brooklawn Club, Bridgeport, is the new President and Hawley L. Williams of Wee Burn Secretary and Treasurer. T. L. Cheney holds the Connecticut golf championship at present.

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Golf on Staten Island has experienced some hard blows recently. The assignment of the Staten Island Cricket Club occasions some uncertainty as to the use of the new Fox Hills links this Summer, while the Harbor Hill Golf Club recently lost its clubhouse by fire. The building was barely a year old, and many members lost all of their golf equipment. A special meeting has been called for Wednesday evening at the Staten Island Club, St. George, to discuss plans for securing a new house, and some changes may be made regarding membership and dues.

Capt. Vincent Hochmeyer has issued the new set of local rules, and he fearlessly issues a call to all members to let him know if they do not like them. One rule is likely to meet with opposition, but it is beyond the limit of the club to change it. This stipulates that balls played over the fences to the right of the seventh and eighth holes must not be recovered. The player incurring this penalty, particularly if the misdirected ball be a new one of the forty-cent variety, possibly fifty now, with the increase in price, will be strongly inclined to break the rule. Over the fences at these points are private property, and the club has been notified several times that no trespassing will be allowed. It is said that the owner of one of the tabooed sections is a member of the club, and the tale has been told that his find of golf balls often keeps him going for a week or more. Temporary quarters for the members are now provided in the old clubhouse and in the new caddie shed. When the affairs of the Cricket Club are wound up the golfing element may form a new club on the Fox Hills links.

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While golf at Philadelphia has been ambitiously fostered by all the country and cricket clubs, the game has always been localized there. This has occasioned considerable criticism lately against that system, and efforts are being made to have the Quaker golfers brace up this season, give one or two open tournaments, (it wouldn't do to ask for more at the start,) and invite golfers who know little, if anything, about Philadelphia to go down there and play on the links. J. Wilmer Biddle, one of the few natives who occasionally ventures into the Metropolitan tournaments, has recently said on this subject:

"I am strongly in favor of open tournaments to be given by our local clubs, and think that this has not been done enough in the past. Philadelphia golf is entirely too local. If open tournaments were given more by our clubs, it would bring an entirely new set of players among us, and give us a chance to judge how our best home players compare with the cracks around New York, Boston, and elsewhere. I am quite sure this is the reason why a great many of the best amateurs of the country have never visited the golf courses of Philadelphia, as they have had no inducement."

Mr. Biddle gets at the truth of the matter, and he is supported by Francis H. Bohlen, Charles P. Lineaweaver, George D. Fowle, and a few others who are known beyond their town limits. Whether the clubs will take the same view of the subject remains to be seen. The Philadelphia golf element is considerably agitated over the vital question as to how its team matches shall be conducted this Summer. Some want to limit the teams to four or eight players, while others claim that every member of the club who desires to play should have the chance to do so. The Philadelphia Cricket Club will hold the important individual championship of that city this season.

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Very little has been heard during the Winter of the Deal Beach golf course, but it has been open all the season and well patronized. A crowd of golfers went down for an informal tournament on Lincoln Day. Extra holes are being added, and in the Spring there will be a grand circuit of 27 holes to play over.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

It Will Be the Greatest Trap Shooting Tourney of the Year—Programme of Events.

The programme of the Inter-State Trap Shooters' Association for the Grand American Handicap of 1900 and its accompanying minor contests at the traps is completed and will be sent out during the current week. The handicap of 1900 is the eighth one shot under the auspices of the association and will be decided on the new grounds at Inter-State Park, Queens, Long Island. Edward Banks has charge of the entries and will again be the chief compiler of scores.

From 1893, the year in which the Grand American was inaugurated, the event has steadily grown in importance until it has become the most important trap shooting tournament in America, and probably in the entire world. The first Grand American was held at Dexter Park, L. I., and there were but twenty-one entries. In the following year fifty-four shooters entered, the event being held again on the Dexter Park grounds. In 1895 the tourney was shot at Willard Park, Paterson, and the entries numbered sixty-one.

In 1896 Elkwood Park, N. J., was chosen as the scene of the great event. The big Casino had not then been built, and the shoot was held under the most adverse conditions, especially as to weather. There were 109 entries, 104 of whom competed in the tournament. During the Fall of 1896 the famous clover leaf set of traps was laid out at Elkwood Park, from designs by Edward Gibbs Murphy and Walter Murphy, both noted wing shots. The Casino was also built that Fall, and the success of the Grand American Handicap was assured. The event was held at Elkwood for the three following years, and the number of entries increased each year. In 1897 there were 146 entries and 135 competitors, in 1898 the lists showed 207 entries and 197 shooters, and last year there were 278 entries and 262 shooters.

After the handicap had been decided last year, it was determined that the three sets of traps there were inadequate, the greatest difficulty having been experienced in completing the contest within the required time. Four sets of traps will be used in deciding the event this year, and a handsome trophy will be given to the winner to commemorate his victory and the moneys will be divided under the high gun system, the same as has been in vogue in previous competitions.

The purse will be divided in accordance with the number of entries received, the three high guns receiving, respectively, $600, $500, and $400. By the method of division of the remainder of the moneys, three places are created for every ten entries over sixty. It is not possible for fourth money to exceed that awarded to the third man, and the cash will be divided by an elaborate system in a manner that is fair to all.

The Handicap Committee, with a single exception, is the same as that which arranged the allowances last year,

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THE BOER RETREAT.

The falling back of the Boers, without any serious resistance, and apparently without firing a shot more than they were forced to fire, is, to the general public, perhaps the most striking feature of Lord ROBERTS's advance. But a little study will make it entirely intelligible, without any reflection upon the capacity of the Boer commander. Such a reflection is not lightly to be made. It is to be borne in mind that the Boers who are now falling back upon Bloemfontein, if not beyond Bloemfontein, are the same soldiers who defeated METHUEN and GATACRE, and under the same commanders. But METHUEN had perhaps 12,000 men and GATACRE two-thirds of that number. Lord ROBERTS's force consists of a division of cavalry and horse artillery, and two infantry divisions to follow, not counting Lord METHUEN's force, probably in all very nearly 50,000 men. This is two-thirds of all the Boer forces which can possibly be under arms, according to the official British estimates, and perhaps three times as many as were available in this field of action.

If the British could have been induced again, as they were under Lord METHUEN, to attack even this force in its own chosen position, it would probably have awaited the onset with confidence. But even Lord METHUEN would hardly have repeated the onset nor Lord ROBERTS have delivered it once. Whether the Boers were lured out of their strong place by the first raid to the westward or forced out of it by the advance of FRENCH threatening to divide their force, they certainly abandoned it. And it became untenable in any case from the moment the British advance was made to suit the British and not the Boers. They are now forced to acquiesce in the relief of Kimberley as an incident of the British advance and to seek a position in which the British shall be forced to attack them at a disadvantage.

Instead of this retreat, hurried as it was, being a proof of the incapacity of the Boer commander, it was an additional proof of his capacity, even though the necessity for making it was in part forced through his having been tricked by his adversary. To recognize promptly, and without the recognition having been forced upon him by a bloody defeat, the limitation of his own powers, was a piece of sound judgment on the part of a General whose series of unbroken successes was thus shown not to have turned his head, nor induced him to tackle enterprises beyond his strength. Men are too precious to the Boers to risk the waste of them. And the Boer policy is evidently the Fabian policy pursued by WASHINGTON, the policy of husbanding their resources and not risking an engagement in which their superiority in position does not offset their inferiority in numbers.

BLACKMAILING A RAILROAD.

One of the greatest political scandals since the days of TWEED is believed to lurk in the financial affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad. Politicians have for years fed upon this traction property, which at one time promised to be a rival in earning capacity to the great Metropolitan Street Railway.—The World.

This charge we believe to be true and capable of proof. The Third Avenue Railroad Company is a victim of a change in the fashion of corruption. TWEED and his fellow-thieves used to steal the taxpayers' money. They took it directly out of the City Treasury by various fraudulent methods, and divided up the plunder among themselves according to an agreed-on percentage. Our corrupt officials and rulers nowadays never or rarely put their hands into the Treasurer's till. Plain stealing is dangerous. Accordingly, they levy blackmail on private or semi-public corporations. They love money and are bound to have it, a great deal of it. They cannot all get money by honest means, at least not more than day wages, and few of them are willing to wait for the slow returns of reputable business. Blackmail is quick, and to them easy.

It has been repeatedly charged that the powers that control Tammany and the City Government compelled the Third Avenue Railroad to reject the bid of one contractor for changing its motive power and accept the bid of a Tammany contractor at a higher price. The road lost money by the operation, of course, but the management evidently thought it would be cheaper in the end to yield to the blackmailers than to defy them.

There is where the managers of the company made a terrible blunder. It is true that the Tammany Government had the power to "hold up" any contractor not of its own selection and to delay the work by imposing burdensome conditions as to opening streets and granting permits necessary to its prosecution. But it is obvious that exposure of the blackmailers, not compliance with their demands, was the wise and right course for the company. Publicity ruins the business of a blackmailer. When the men of Tammany commanded the Third Avenue Railroad Company to employ their own high-priced contractor the management should have sent for the reporters of all the newspapers and given the story to the people of the city. If the blackmailers had then had the hardihood to attempt to interfere with the work and delay it, more requisitions for reporters and more publicity would have been the appropriate remedy. It is foolish to be afraid of a thief who will drop his kit of tools and run like a deer if you turn the light on his face.

Of course a corporation that has asked and received illegitimate favors from the Tammany Government is hardly in a position to adopt this policy. Publicity is a game two can play at. If a company has paid bribe money to secure needed privileges its management would hesitate to send for the reporters. But a corporation that walks straight itself can make the Tammany crew walk straight.

If the troubles of the Third Avenue Company are in any degree due to the extortions of Tammany the managers of the company must feel that to that extent they have brought their losses on themselves. Regrets are useless, but there would still be virtue in publicity.

CONGRESSMEN AND THE MERIT SYSTEM.

Why do the Congressmen like to vote to strike out the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission in Committee of the Whole, where no record is made of their votes, and then, as soon as the record is to be taken, vote to put the appropriation in again?

On the face of it this is a cowardly and a stupid proceeding. It deceives no one. The office seekers who would like to see their Congressman vote to abolish the merit system are in this way informed that he has the will but not the courage. The decent men who want the merit system retained and extended, and who wish their Congressman to vote in that sense, are also informed that he would gladly go against their wishes if he dared to. On both hands the Congressman is understood as a sneak, without the courage of either duty or appetite. And though the country at large pays little attention to such weak and silly performances, the Congressman guilty of them must know that his fellow-members cannot help despising his conduct. It is hard to see in it anything but a manifestation of puerile spite.

The fact is that the merit system receives the admiration and support of fair-minded citizens in pretty close proportion to the degree that they really know about it and understand it. Its only opponents are the office seekers and the office brokers, in Congress and out of it, both of which classes make their living from the spoils system, that is, from the taxpayers. Many Congressmen are dependent on these classes for their nomination, but they are also dependent on decent citizens for their election. They like to please the former as much as they can without too greatly offending the latter. For what shall it profit a Congressman if he gain the applause of all the heelers in his district and lose his majority at the polls? Mr. MUDD of Maryland, who moved to strike out the appropriation, probably feels that he has a safe district, and is not under the painful necessity of pandering to the better element. But even he may be mistaken. There is no State in the Union where the civil service reformers are more aggressive, practical, untiring, or oftener successful than in Maryland. Each party there is much torn by faction fights, and the reformers have never lost an opportunity of hitting a spoils-monger's head whenever one of these fights on either side has left him exposed. And though not so closely organized in all cases, the reformers have a substantial influence in other States. The enemies of the merit system must not flatter themselves that they can indulge with entire impunity in such disgraceful tactics as those of Friday.

THE BONNER "COLLECTION."

The manners and ideals of America are not favorable to the endurance of collections. Within a very short time we have seen the results of long years of effort and of much expenditure scattered from the auction room to the remotest parts of our not inconsiderable territory. In some cases the return in money has been in fair proportion to the original cost, in others it has been almost ludicrously small. Where the collection has been one of works of art, its value at the time of sale is within a reasonable limit in direct ratio to the intelligent individuality with which it has been formed. If it has been made in obedience to the dictate of fashion, with little of the personal delight of the collector as the motive for collecting, it has suffered the fate of passé bonnets, and furnished the material for an aesthetic bargain counter only. One has but to trace the history of the Daly collection, the Evans collection, the Clarke collection, and the Hilton collection to understand what is the difference in the lasting value of objects bought in these differing ways. But, after all, however carefully and sincerely such things are gathered, it remains true, as a rule, that the personal enjoyment of their owners is about the only entirely secure return that can be counted on from them. As for perpetuating them in their integrity as a collection, for that purpose the museum seems the only home open to them.

The last week has seen the sale of another sort of collection, in which there was no thought of anything but the pleasure of the owner, and in which that purpose was attained with a thoroughness and with a skill worthy of all praise. When the horses belonging to the late Mr. BONNER were put on the market the prices they brought were of course much less than those he paid for them, but they were, as the former prices had been, fairly related to the earning power of the animals or to the demand for them by men who knew how to get pleasure from them. It was the latter consideration that was dominant with Mr. BONNER. In the best sense of the oft-used and often-abused word, he loved horses. With him the sentiment was both manly and gentlemanly. It was unmixed with the passion for gambling, for he did not race his horses for money or seek or give the opportunity to wager on them. It had not even the alloy of David Harum's joy in a trade, much less in a sharp trade. For a horse that would do what he wished and was in appearance and disposition what he desired he was ready to pay whatever price was necessary, as the true lover of pictures is, with little reference to what might afterward be the selling price.

The genuineness and fineness of his love for horses was shown in the care he took of them. He did not stop with providing them with the best attendants and servants he could secure. He made himself the master of the art of horse keeping. He studied their habits, needs, the diseases to which they are subject, their hygienic and sanitary requirements, as faithfully and intelligently as he studied the problem of the success of his paper. He won the affection of his horses, and could generally do more with them and get more out of them than any professional. He was their intimate companion, and in the mutual understanding he established with them was much of the true and constant reward he got for all his pains with them. Nor was his love of the horse confined to his own. We have known him take the most practical and helpful interest in the case of perfect strangers who applied to him for advice where he believed the applicant was inspired by the same feeling as his own. He was entitled to a prouder distinction than the old Greek one of "Tamer of Horses." He was, as we have said, in the best sense a lover of horses. Thus it happens that when the remnant of his fine collection was sold, reserving only the noble old Maud S., his heirs could feel that Mr. BONNER'S investment had already given a rich return of the kind he himself sought.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

It is undoubtedly a piece of good news that the Chamber of Commerce is about to erect a building for its own use. The Chamber is the oldest commercial institution in the city, if not in the country, and the most influential and dignified. Without question there is a lack of dignity in such an institution's occupying quarters as a tenant in the building of another commercial institution. It ought to have a building of its own, and it is satisfactory to learn that it means to build one.

But it is not quite so satisfactory to learn that some members of the Chamber, at least, contemplate its erection of a building in which, although it is the landlord, it shall also be but one of a number of tenants. Is there not a lack of dignity in such an institution's letting lodgings, so to speak, in order to save or diminish its own rent? We have all just been admiring the courage of the National City Bank in at once saving an architectural monument for the city and providing the most dignified and conspicuous quarters for itself by acquiring for its own use the Custom House, about to be abandoned as such. That building was erected sixty years ago, when New York had but a fraction of its present population, and a still smaller fraction of its present wealth, at what was then a huge and would even yet be a heavy cost, to be a home for a commercial institution, the Merchants' Exchange. Such subordinate apartments as occurred in it that could be rented were kept in strict subordination to the architectural scheme of the building, and were not permitted to interfere in the least with the expression of its main purpose. And what New Yorker sensitive to such things can have failed, in passing the new Clearing House, to admire the manner in which the owner has vindicated its own dignity as a financial institution by erecting a building for its own use, and to regret even the slight subtraction from that dignity involved in admitting a single tenant? Certain rooms may, as in the Custom House, accrue as actual or conceivable accessories of a monumental building, and even be let without spoiling the monumental expression of the pile. But they must be strictly subordinate and accessory to the main purpose. The Produce Exchange is most grievously injured as an architectural work by the marks it bears of a conflict between the purpose of housing a commercial institution and the purpose of making money by letting some tiers of offices. The architect in such a case deserves only commiseration. But it is not altogether commiseration that his clients deserve.

The Produce Exchange, luckily for itself, was erected before the introduction of the "skeleton construction." Otherwise there is no telling to what fantastic heights it might have been carried or how completely the "institution" might have been swamped by the "investment." The new construction lends itself to great atrocities in that way, when it finds an institution willing to have it so lent. There is, in fact, a distinct lack of dignity about the construction itself for any purposes but those of bare utility. And things have already come to such a pass that, so far from height being a sign of distinction of the purpose of an edifice, lowness is rather such a sign, and, as in the case of the Clearing House, distinguishes an institution from a merely money-making enterprise. A court in Illinois has, we believe, decided that a National bank cannot lawfully, under pretense of providing quarters for itself, go into the real estate business and put up a building in which its own premises are only an incident. What the powers of the Chamber of Commerce may be under its charter we do not pretend to know. But we are quite clear that it would consult its own dignity and the embellishment of the city if it decided to put up a building strictly for its own use, in which any rentable apartments that might occur should be both really and obviously incidental to the chief purpose of the structure.

PROF. SUMNER'S VIEWS ON MARRIAGE.

Prof. SUMNER did not say to the Yale seniors, as he was at first reported to have said, that 90 per cent. of the marriages of the present day turn out unhappily. It was not happiness in marriage, but the ideal of marriage, he said, that was not realized in more than 10 per cent. of unions. That is a very different thing. A marriage may be a happy one and yet fall far short of the ideal of the husband and wife. Here is what the professor said in his lecture:

> In the strictest sense, marriage is an ideal that has never been realized. Vicissitudes act on and change the married pair and not more than 10 per cent. of them realize their ideal of marriage. That is to say, not more than 10 per cent. of married people, looking back at the end of their lives, can honestly say they have realized all the happiness and all the ideals with which they began married life.

Put in that way the utterance will command general assent. But if a professor of sociology should venture to say that 90 per cent. of marriages were unhappy, every woman and all careful men would be moved to ask him how he knew. He would be put upon his proofs at once. We think, however, that if Prof. SUMNER had said that the ideal of marriage failed of realization in 100 per cent. of the unions of the present time or of any time he would not have found himself in conflict with the general opinion.

The ideal of marriage which is cherished by young persons of a romantic and imaginative temperament about to marry is much too lovely and rapturous to be completely realized in this work-a-day world. The ideal present in both their minds is what the novel writers call unalloyed happiness, and no human being in any state ever enjoys that impossible blessing. To realize the ideal it would be necessary that the man and woman should live together through their natural lives without any quarrel, tiff, misunderstanding, cross word or look, or ill-natured thought about each other. Now, while it is universally admitted that woman without male provocations would be a being of angelic and continuous sweetness, man, in his ascent from the tadpole or wiggler, has not yet rid himself of his peccant nature and probably ineradicable habit of being occasionally a brute. Woman simply can't endure him without the relief of telling him now and then that if she had known what a savage he was she would have declined his offer and accepted some other one of the aspirants for her hand. The husband replies with an infuriating grin, of course, and the ideal of marriage suffers irreparable damage. Sensible married folks get to consider these little incidents as a part of the business, and while they may not exactly look forward to them with real pleasure, they are apt to get uneasy and think something is up if the interval of harmony is unreasonably prolonged.

The ideal of the unromantic male clod is less difficult, but just as impossible. He wants three meals a day and the animal comforts of a home. But his consort, as much of a clod as himself, is naturally incapable of attending to his needs with unfailing precision. So the ideal of the clod is smashed as irretrievably and as surely as that of the ecstatic and spoony dreamer. It is all right—at any rate, it isn't anything to make a fuss about in sociological lectures to college students; and Prof. SUMNER evidently didn't make much fuss about it.

THE NEGRO AND HIS MUSIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of Feb. 13, under the heading "Heard About Town," I noticed with much interest comments upon the negro of to-day and the old-time plantation melodies. The maker of these comments, a member of the Loyal Legion, evidently does not understand the nature of this music, nor does he seem to understand why the philanthropy and benevolence of the North established missionary schools in the South. He states that he heard the Fisk jubilee singers recently in one of the city churches and was never more disappointed in his life than at the result. He objects to the singers' trained voices, and has an idea that it is essential for those who attempt to sing these songs and sing them correctly to have voices void of culture and that the singers themselves be of the ante-bellum type.

At Fisk University, where we make a study of negro melody, collect all we can find, and produce them by voice, we have found out that no degree of education of the negro himself, nor cultivation of his voice, can harm the real worth of these plantation songs. On the contrary, these things help in their effectiveness.

The gentleman also alludes to the "swing" of the singers. This minstrel performance is what some people like about the singing of this music, but it simply evokes laughter, while on the other hand it destroys the spirit of the song. No grotesque gymnastics can do anything save degrade what is to all thinking negroes, with the faintest spark of self-respect, sacred.

If that member of the Loyal Legion could sometimes be in the meetings where the Fisk jubilee singers render these songs in the spirit of true devotion, (as they ought always to be sung,) and see the tears, hear the sobs, and see people converted from sin under their influence, he would have quite another tale to tell.

He says, too, that "Lew Dockstader with his face blacked knows more of the way in which those old campmeeting tunes should be sung than do any of the jubilee singers of to-day." I should like to say that the minute Mr. Dockstader or any other comedian sings these songs as they ought to be sung, he'll break up his minstrel and turn the fragments into a religious meeting, for there is not one word or sentiment in all plantation songs that is not purely devotional and strictly religious; and the songs heard in minstrel shows are no more negro songs than the white man with his face blacked is a negro.

We get our songs from our parents and grandparents, who are still living, and even now tell us of the days before the war, and the present company of Fisk jubilee singers was trained by the same persons who helped train the original company of which the gentleman speaks so favorably. So there must be a mistake in the statement that the negro of to-day knows nothing of how these songs were sung. They are sung to-day in the South by the same people who sang them in the days when he was "campaigning in the South."

Then, again, he seems to lament that all the "nigger" is being educated out of us. For this very purpose were these missionary schools planted in the South, and for this very purpose, I think, the best blood of the North was poured out upon the battlefields of the South; for this very purpose the South itself is supporting a magnificent system of free schools.

It is the "nigger" in us that hurts us, the South, and the whole country, and if the schools are educating this out of us philanthropy has not been in vain, nor has this gentleman's campaigning, nor the free schools of the South.

JOHN W. WORK,
Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
New York, Feb. 15, 1900.

BRYAN'S METHOD OF ATTACK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The habitual practice of Mr. Bryan of attacking his political opponents and their views on current issues in broad, general terms is hardly justified by the acknowledged rules of serious, logical argument. His persistent condemnation of "trusts" and "corporations" never deals with the real, structural character of these especial objects of his oratorical vituperation.

His speeches have never indicated that he knew the legal requirements that have to be complied with to incorporate a company under the statutes of our various States. He purposely creates, for forensic effect, an entirely erroneous idea of what a corporation actually is. It is doubtful if he could be persuaded to quote in public the definition of a corporation contained in State vs. the Standard Oil, (49 Ohio State Rep.,) wherein the Court held that a corporation was an association of individuals acting under a common designation, and endowed by the policy of the State with the capacity of acting in several respects as an individual.

This definition would not be sufficiently tensifying for Mr. Bryan's purpose. He likes the word corporation. He abides by the old common law conception that a corporation is an entity totally and absolutely distinct from its membership. Were Mr. Bryan absolutely fearless in his attacks on corporations he would explain to his auditors in greater detail that a corporation really is. His point of survey of a corporation is never that of a lawyer or a business man wishing to avoid partnership liabilities or promote an enterprise; it is invariably that of a destructive politician. If he should tell his various audiences of the procedure requisite for incorporation, the requirements with reference to stockholders, the regulations regarding reports imposed by the statutes of our States, and the taxation exacted, not to mention the penalties for violations, his sweeping indictments against corporations would be leveled to the basis they actually merit.

Mr. Bryan should try to incorporate a company some day. The paternalism of the State in which he incorporates will surprise him. He would soon realize that a body of human beings acting lawfully under a corporate name for the carrying on of a legitimate business enterprise is not necessarily an association of robbers or lawbreakers.

A. PARKER NEVIN.
New York, Feb. 10, 1900.

THE PUERTO RICAN TARIFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We hear so much in relation to free trade and low tariff with Puerto Rico. Let us look for a moment what the result would be should we adopt the one-fourth tariff duties.

Take spirits, i. e., Puerto Rico rum. Under the Dingley bill the tariff is $2.25 per gallon. One-fourth of this is 56½ cents per gallon, while the tax on native spirits is $1.10 per gallon, almost 100 per cent. higher. Under uniform Constitutional tax laws Puerto Rico rum would pay $1.10 per gallon. Tobacco would pay in a raw state from 8¾ to 68¾ cents per pound, while cigars would pay $1.12½ per pound and 6¼ per cent. ad valorem.

You will see that the spirits duty is so much lower than our internal tax that it would pay the Spirit Trust to distill their entire product in future in Puerto Rico and have a tax of nearly 100 per cent. in their favor. I admit the problem is quite a serious one, but it is one of the penalties of "expansion." When the Congress gets through debating this question, there can be but one result, and that is free trade! When this occurs, and it is in my opinion only a matter of time, the impetus in the three staples only of sugar, tobacco, and spirits will cause such an industrial revolution that Cuba will be compelled to vote for annexation to the United States or be commercially ruined.

Haiti and Santo Domingo will be compelled to follow suit, and we shall get all these islands without the outlay of a dollar or the firing of a gun.

EDWARD L. GRAEF.
Brooklyn, Feb. 15, 1900.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to thank you for the exceedingly able editorial which appeared in yesterday's TIMES on the woman suffrage movement.

The women that are opposing the suffrage movement are doing a very important work in a very noble and self-sacrificing spirit. The very reasons that make these women opponents to the extension of the suffrage also make them shrink from the publicity which is forced upon them. Their standard of conduct, their ideals of womanliness, render the usual methods of the "platform woman" entirely repugnant to them, yet they overcome their personal preferences because they realize that it is time for the "protesting woman" really to protest. Therefore, for some time past they have been quietly organizing committees throughout the country, and appearing before various State Legislatures and recently before Congress, all in the difficult task of voicing the sentiment of conservative womanhood. Successful as their efforts have been, dignified, temperate under severe provocation, impressive, always womanly, yet their work is rendered peculiarly difficult because it is not receiving the widespread support—financial and moral—that it would did not the average conservative woman regard the "woman's rights movement" either as a mere impossible nightmare or as a huge joke. Her distaste of the whole question is so great, she stands in such dread of what it might be permitted to call the "organization microbe," that she shrinks from banding together with other women even to stop its further ravages.

I should like nothing better than that the woman suffragists should appear to be on the very verge of gaining their point, for I should like the average conservative woman to become badly enough scared to consent to label herself—and there is not a the slightest doubt how she would do it. If the danger point really were reached, she would arise and utter a cry of protest that would be heard from one end of the land to the other; it would no longer be possible for the woman suffragists to continue jauntily to asume the full responsibility of speaking for their sisters.

Meanwhile, until this fateful moment shall arrive, the small body of women that are guarding the interests of the home-staying woman, and, as I truly believe, the best interests of the human race, will continue to work patiently and loyally, with a fine courage in standing for that side of the question which permits of few grandiloquent phrases, of very little "spread-eagleism," and of resounding eloquence none at all.

ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.
New York, Feb. 16, 1900.

PROF. HYSLOP'S EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial page in THE TIMES of this morning contains some personal remarks regarding myself which entitle me to a word of slight correction. I do not complain of being considered as a fool, as I had to expect this and was distinctly prepared for it, especially by those who had never spent five minutes' time and study to the questions involved. But I should also have expected that a man who wants to be taken as very intelligent and who arrogates the right to dispense such strong judgments on those who have given more than five minutes to it would at least represent the facts as they are in the report, which he asserts he read so carefully. Let me quote what the writer says:

"Prof. Hyslop's credulity is simply limitless. He is told that in an unnamed year a child died of a fever. He admits it. The spirit ventures further and mentions typhoid fever. The professor says no. The spirit tries again—scarlet fever. Right! Wonderful!" &c.

Just compare this with THE TIMES's own report of the day previous and with the facts of the case and see who is "scientific."

(1) I was not told that in an unnamed year a child died. (2) I was not told even that a child died. (3) THE TIMES's own report does not say this. (4) THE TIMES's reporter does not state what I said about the person named. (5) I did not say in my talk that I did not know the year myself, because I did know it at the time. (6) I stated that both the name and relationship of the person were given to me. (7) I neither admitted at the sitting nor said in my speech that I admitted the statement about the fever. The written record at the time and moment of the statement at the sitting shows that I did not, and this record was made by another person present. (8) The "spirit" did not venture further on that line, as the writer says, trying to indicate suggestion on my part and fishing on the part of the "medium." (9) THE TIMES's report does not say that I said so. (10) THE TIMES does not state correctly what I did say, as I was repeating exactly what is in my record. (11) I did not say no to the statement of the "communicator," as the writer says I did. (12) THE TIMES's own report does not say that I said it. The statement is a pure fabrication of the writer. (13) The "spirit" did not try again at any guessing, as the writer rather implied that it did. (14) I did not say that it tried again. (15) THE TIMES's report does not say that I said it. (16) The writer quotes only the first sitting, and does not indicate either all or the most important incidents in connection with the one fact that he tries to notice. He omits four of those indicated by THE TIMES's own report. (17) He does not mention any of the facts of the other sittings, containing 150 far more important incidents. (18) I stated carefully to the audience that, in spite of the correctness of the facts in the first sitting, including all and many more than those indicated by my critic, I had attached no evidential value to them for either telepathy or spiritism. Fortunately for the critic THE TIMES's reporter did not mention this fact.

Now I am charged as not desiring "to apply scientific methods in the conduct of my experiments." Let me ask if, then, it is scientific to show so much ignorance of THE TIMES's own report? Is it scientific to fabricate statements and tell the public that I said them? Is this the way the writer does his "critical reading"? Is it scientific to insinuate that a man is a fool for rejecting as valueless the very things that my critic discredits? It seems that wisdom is on the side of accepting them! Is it scientific to form any opinions whatever from a report of 1,600 words taken from an address which the reporter says was delivered at the rate of 300 words a minute for two hours, making 36,000 words? Could not an intelligent man allow for an omission of 34,400 words in the account? Probably he would like to teach my classes something on scientific method and ethics also.

JAMES H. HYSLOP.
Columbia University, New York, Feb. 15, 1900.

SPIRITUAL INVESTIGATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Supplementing your query as to the educational value of spiritual investigations, I beg to suggest that a careful, impartial "comparative" exposition showing the differences in psychological conditions imposed or required by the psychologists, under which many arrive at the same or similar conclusions by totally opposite methods, might perhaps prove of interest and permit of possible practical deductions in determining at times between fraud, fact, fiction, and fancy.

Having in a small way managed Washington Irving Bishop under singular circumstances, also a number of sincere Spiritualists—the phenomenal Annie Abbott and a number of others—whose professions outran their performance, I am led to believe that an interesting field for study, reference, and entertainment might be developed by collecting, analyzing, and classifying the various sorts of "psychists," tracing the types of persons engaged in the work, their motives, results, and other matters pertaining, from which statistics may be compiled, and from all of which a broader idea may be gathered than is obtained from the individual experiences of any single person under certain or uncertain influences. To be a college professor is merely proof of an accumulated learning in prescribed lines of sufficient volume to "get the job," but does not necessarily endow him with a larger share of "horse sense" than is allotted to others. PLATO.
New York, Feb. 14, 1900.

NUTRIMENT IN WHITE FLOUR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is the flour of whole wheat good food? No, it is not; but I see in your issue of yesterday, under "The Science of Eating Well," the following: "Starchy foods and plenty of bread are good for tall, thin people if they take sufficient exercise to digest them." And further on I find the following: "It is almost unnecessary to say that whole wheat flour and gluten bread ought to displace that of fine white flour as a standard article of diet."

Now, it is well known that starch is a poor food, for the reason that it is not soluble in water except at a high temperature, and hence does not assimilate with the blood. But the fact is that more than two-thirds of a whole grain of wheat is pure starch, and the finest white flour ever made in this country had and has yet very little starch in it; getting rid of the starch has been the cause of much litigation, and has cost millers of this country many thousands of dollars.

In 1878 I was employed by the National Millers' Association as an expert to investigate and report fully on their "new process" of milling, as a suit had been brought under a reissued patent against the owners of the then largest mill at Minneapolis, Minn. I went out there in March, and as we have so mild a Winter here I may say that on that entire trip of ten days I did not require an overcoat or see any snow. Well, I made a diagram of the various steps used in their "new process" of milling, the chief object being to get rid of the starch, and secure the gluten in the wheat, by suitable mechanism.

Gluten, both from meat and vegetables, is the best food for man, and during my investigations I learned that the "new process" originated in Hungary, but the starch was separated by hand in sieves, the grain having first been broken to pieces in a mill, but not ground, as had been and is yet the custom in this country, at one operation, where the whole of the wheat is used for flour or for "shredding," so the first step in making the "new process" flour, which is very white, is (after the grain has been cleaned) to crack it or mash it slightly by a pair of stones or by rolls, and then "knock the starch out of it" in a rolling wire screen; then reduce the outer parts where the gluten is, and subject the meal to winding and screening, and so continue the operation by several reductions until our best and finest flour is made.

The starch is generally used for crackers, &c., and can easily be known by dipping them in a cup of hot water, which dissolves them very slowly. These crackers ought never to be given to the sick or to those of weak digestion. Bread of the best white flour will dissolve almost instantly, even when three or four days old, and when it is so hard that it has to be broken with a hammer. There is no better food for anyone, either sick or well.

JOHN BOYD ELLIOT, M. D.
New York, Feb. 12, 1900.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two questions that might be argued concerning the Hay-Pauncefote treaty I have not yet seen brought up.

First—Would it be more to our ultimate advantage to open the canal to the armed vessels of every nation at war, including ourselves, or to close it?

Second—Will our assumption of control of the canal involve liability for damages arising from injury to a war vessel passing through the canal, or from delay to commerce due to injury to the canal itself through the act of an irresponsible individual in time of war?

In favor of the proposition to close the canal might be stated the strong probability that the war use of the canal by our own or any other navy would be limited to the time preceding a declaration of war; the fact that the three-mile neutrality limit might allow a "second wind" to a whipped European foe, still dangerous; the fact that the use of the canal during war would be all to the advantage of small-navied nations, among which America will not stand very long; the fact that free passage would subtract from our strategic advantages in the Pacific and vastly increase the exposure of our Pacific Coast line.

Aside, however, from the naval or military standpoint, I would call attention to the fact that the well-nigh certain dynamiting of the canal locks to prevent the passage of a belligerent man-of-war would be a serious blow to the commerce of every nation. The interests of commerce, at least, would be furthered by closing the canal to belligerents. But, in my opinion, there exists a still stronger argument in favor of this. The unquestionable cloud on our title to the Monroe doctrine caused by the present treaty would, in comparison to the difficulty of maintaining neutrality conditions, be much thinned out by the simple exclusion of belligerents. The fact that we ourselves could not use the canal when engaged in war, for our navy would have no bearing on the Monroe doctrine, except, to be sure, as this would, in effect, be the result of an agreement with one or more European powers regarding American affairs not connected with ownership. The "cloud" would still be there, but so attenuated that there would be no excuse for constant naval demonstrations of an advanced Diedrichs type. The supervision of Europe could no doubt be limited to the presence of one or more representatives on land at each end of the canal.

The second question I suggested at the beginning of the letter I submit to the international lawyers.

In conclusion, I give, in all modesty, my opinion that Mr. Hay has lost a most rare opportunity to secure the friendly abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, thus leaving our country free to act as a future crisis might demand.

GEORGE THEODORE TYLER.
New York, Feb. 13, 1900.

WHERE THE CEDAR IS FOUND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of your usually correct paper I read with some interest your criticism on Prof. Markham's ode on "Abraham Lincoln," in which you contend that the "American cedar habitually keeps to the low ground," and intimate that possibly Prof. Markham is endeavoring to establish a similarity between himself and Longfellow by reading foreign classics instead of personal study of nature.

Taking a deep interest in nature, and having for a number of years lived among the American cedars of the Southwest, I beg leave to differ with you. On the slopes of the great tableland of Texas—Llano Estacado—you will find no other tree worth mentioning besides the cedar, and the few mountains in Texas are studded with them. In New Mexico on the "foothills" of the Rockies the cedar holds as conspicuous a place as any other tree. This is also true in many parts of Colorado, and it is possible that the same may be said of California. Prof. Markham's former home. In fact, according to my observation, the cedar inhabits the hills, rather than the low grounds, and growing thus Prof. Markham is, I think, justified in saying "Kingly cedar."

Is it not possible that you are mistaken in the criticism of Prof. Markham's poem?

AMERICAN CEDAR.
New York, Feb. 14, 1900.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an illustration of the capability of the Congressional Solons who compose the House committee having in charge the Shipping bill, I clip from the printed testimony a few paragraphs from a colloquy between one of them and Mr. Peabody, a British ship owner:

> Mr. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts—What is the difference in the cost of freight in the business; what classes of business do you find it profitable to send across the water in wooden ships?
>
> Mr. Peabody—Wooden ships are growing more out of favor than they have been at any time before. They have just raised the insurance rate upon sailing wooden ships one-eighth and sometimes one-quarter of 1 per cent. So it makes a disadvantage to them, but heretofore there has been very little discrimination between the iron and the wooden ships. That discrimination is increasing now.
>
> Mr. Fitzgerald—Have you studied this bill so as to be able to give any opinion on the question of whether this bill would not drive them out of the business entirely? Is it not true that they could only make three or four voyages where a steel ship can make twelve or thirteen voyages, and would not that drive the wooden ships out of the business?

Upon the same principle that a steel ship would make about three or four voyages to one of the wooden ship, Mr. Fitzgerald would argue that a one-quart tin can would hold as much water as a gallon measure of wood.

JOHN CODMAN.
Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 12, 1900.

Annoyance to Pedestrians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to call the attention of THE TIMES to several unpleasant features of life in the metropolis which ought to be abolished. First, the careless disregard of those who sweep the sidewalks in front of stores late in the morning, not only stirring up great clouds of dust and microbes for us to breathe, but often spattering muddy water on our clothes, or else obliging us to make a wide détour to avoid the same. Very frequently it is a foul doormat that is banged against a lamp-post, fairly smothering us with its accumulations. Why such nuisances are suffered to continue I cannot understand. There ought to be an ordinance compelling shopkeepers and others to do their sweeping before 7 A. M., as in Paris, where to shake even a dusting cloth out of a front window after this hour is punishable by a fine of 20f.

Another quite unnecessary nuisance is the placing of covers of coal holes right in the centre of the sidewalk, and so high above the surface of the walk as to make them a source of danger to pedestrians, especially at night on insufficiently lighted streets.

D. BENTON.
New York, Feb. 15, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Artist's Concession.

Rich Lady—Can I engage you to paint a portrait of my poodle, Mr. Dabbs?

Mr. Dabbs—Certainly, madam, if you will hold it in your lap.—Chicago Record.

Gives Heed to Example.

Mummsec—I notice that you stick to one kind of wine when you dine at Chamblay's, and never touch any of the others.

Brutwin—Neither does the butler.—Boston Transcript.

It Talked.

"Your people seemed to give most of their applause to that man Billingsly. It struck me that he was the poorest speaker of the lot."

"Yes, but he gave us $20,000 last year."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Business Acumen.

The Clerk—By the way, I see the Anti-Superstition League opens its meeting to-morrow.

The Boss—Is that so? Mark those twelve-dollar overcoats up to $13 in big figures and stick 'em in the window.—Indianapolis Press.

Awed by the Big Words.

"A man can't help pausing in this busy life to be astonished at the wonders of science," remarked the reflective person.

"Yes," answered the flippant friend. "I never will get over being surprised at how they managed to get up some of those words of five and six syllables."—Washington Star.

TRUTH AND FALSEHOOD.

From The Kansas City Independent.

List to a tale well worth the ear
Of all who wit and sense admire—
Invented—it is very clear—
Some ages prior to Matthew Prior.

Falsehood and Truth "upon a time,"
One day in June's delicious weather,
('Twas in a distant age and clime,)
Like sisters, took a walk together.

On, on their merry way they took,
Through fragrant wood and verdant meadow,
To where a beech beside a brook
Invited rest beneath its shadow.

There, sitting in the pleasant shade,
Upon the margin's grassy matting,
(A velvet cushion ready made,)
The young companions fell to chatting.

Now, when in voluble discourse
On this and that their tongues were running,
As habit bids each speaks, perforce,
The one is frank, the other cunning.

Falsehood at length, impatient grown
With scandals of her own creation,
Said, "Since we two are quite alone,
And nicely screened from observation,

"Suppose in this delightful rill,
While all around is so propitious,
We take a bath!" Said Truth, "I will—
A bath, I'm sure, will be delicious!"

At this her robe she cast aside,
And in the stream that ran before her
She plunged—like Ocean's happy bride—
As naked as her mother bore her!

Falsehood at leisure now undressed,
Put off her robes her limbs that hamper,
And having donned Truth's snowy vest,
Ran off as fast as she could scamper.

Since then the subtle maid, in sooth,
Expert in lies and shrewd evasions,
Has borne the honest name of Truth,
And wears her clothes on all occasions.

While Truth, disdaining to appear
In Falsehood's petticoat and bodice,
Still braves all eyes from year to year,
As naked as a marble goddess.

What Kind of Canal Improvement There Should Be.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By THOMAS P. FOWLER,

President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company.

THE natural laws which govern transportation problems are as inexorable as the law of gravitation. The produce of the West and Southwest will continue to follow the short rail routes to tidewater, whether $60,000,000 or $600,000,000 is ultimately expended upon the canals of New York State. It is for this simple reason that Galveston, New Orleans, and other Gulf ports have been gradually building up and increasing their export trade. The United States Government has been and is still engaged in expending vast amounts upon the improvement of harbors, the construction of breakwaters, and in the deepening of the channels at those places. Vessels having large carrying capacity are loaded at wharves on to which freight trains are run alongside, discharging their freight expeditiously and cheaply, directly into the holds of such ships. The producing centres nearest the Gulf ports will continue to send their surplus products via those ports, and so it is, and will continue to be, with Newport News, Norfolk, and other Atlantic seaports.

The cotton and other produce of the Southern States will seek the shortest rail route to the point of shipment, and cannot be diverted to New York via Buffalo, no matter what amount of money may hereafter be expended upon canals between the Great Lakes and the Hudson River.

The grain and merchandise of the Northwest can, I believe, be held for export through the Port of New York, much more securely by the construction of a ship canal around the Niagara escarpment. Such a canal would render useful Charlotte, Sodus Bay, Oswego, and many other Lake Ontario ports within a much shorter rail distance from the Hudson River and New York City than Buffalo is.

By reason of the Falls of Niagara, all of the great lake traffic is now necessarily focused at one spot on Lake Erie, creating a congestion which enhances the value of dock property and makes of Buffalo an expensive and overcrowded terminal point.

The Niagara Canal would open up more than 150 miles of additional coast line on Lake Ontario, along the northern border of New York State, and would reduce the rail distance between the lakes and Hudson River tidewater points from 150 to 200 miles.

If it is true, as the Canal Commission claims, that transportation by water is cheaper than rail transportation now is, or ever can be, such a route would do more to shorten the rail haul and lower the cost than would the enlargement of the canals. Larger boats and greater loads would follow the lake route than could be cared for in the Erie Canals, even if enlarged for barges of much greater capacity than those now in use. The Port of New York would retain her supremacy at considerably less cost and with much more certainty through the construction of a Niagara ship canal. The very principles which govern the diversion of trade to the Southern and Gulf ports, namely, the short rail routes, would then apply to the City of New York.

The cost of transferring freight from large vessels to trains of freight cars should not be greater than the cost of transfer from such vessels to canal barges. Improved methods of handling are also gradually reducing the cost of transfer. The question of ample room and the value of terminal property occupied also enter into the matter of cost very largely. Freight could no doubt be handled much cheaper at Oswego and other Lake Ontario ports than is possible at Buffalo where every available foot of dock property has either already been occupied or is in demand at high valuations.

The development of Montreal as an exporting point is almost entirely due to the possession and control of the Welland Canal by the Dominion of Canada, without which the canals at Sault Ste. Marie and the Great St. Lawrence waterway would be of practically little value, so far at least as her growing export trade is concerned.

The failure of our Government to construct a Niagara ship canal within its own borders is deserving of censure. Under certain conditions, such a waterway for armored ships would be invaluable for the protection of the cities and towns located on the great lakes.

The work should be a National one, as the benefits derived would be shared to the fullest extent by the people of the West and Northwest, but New York State could better afford to pay the entire cost than to expend $60,000,000 more on the Erie Canal.

The line has been repeatedly surveyed, and plans, details, and specifications for the proposed ship canal, including improved hydraulic locks, are in the possession of the United States Government.

The route favored by the United States engineers is known as the Lockport and Olcott, or Eighteen-Mile Creek Route, and the estimated cost several years ago was $23,000,000.

It is difficult to understand why a people who pride themselves upon their ingenuity and enterprise should be willing year after year to pay tolls to Canada upon every pound of freight passing between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario in American vessels, even viewing with indifference the unavailing efforts of a few earnest men to induce the United States Government to create an independent waterway within American boundary lines.

Time and again has it been shown that the tonnage passing through the "Soo" Canal far exceeds the entire tonnage of the Suez Canal. In 1890 the tonnage floated through the "Soo" Canal exceeded 9,000,000 tons, about 4,500,000 tons having been east-bound.

The provision of twenty feet of water in the new Sault Ste. Marie lock makes possible the employment of vessels carrying from 6,000 to 8,000 tons.

Ten years ago it was shown by carefully prepared statistics that the lake business passing through the Detroit River was more than 36,000,000 tons of freight, or 10,000,000 of tons more than the total tonnage of all ocean and Gulf ports of the entire coast line of the United States.

It has been urged that a great ship canal around the Niagara escarpment would benefit still further the St. Lawrence River route, but tolls would regulate that business for Canada, as Canada now regulates it for us. Equal tolls might be charged and rebated upon all produce shipped through the Port of New York, as is now said to be done via Montreal, or no tolls whatever need be charged upon produce and freights sent forward through American shipping points.

Economy in railway transportation is arrived at by handling the largest possible tonnage at the lowest possible cost. Solid roadbeds, lower grades, heavier rails, stronger bridges, larger cars, and more powerful locomotives are the factors now uppermost in the minds of the motive power and engineering departments of all railways, while the transportation people are devoting their time and attention to the loading of cars and filling out of trains to their fullest capacity. Can it be claimed that all that can be has been accomplished in this direction? Surely not. These conditions, while elementary in their character, have only recently been forced upon the officials of transportation companies by lower and constantly decreasing rate conditions. Much has been done to lower the transportation cost within the last twenty years, but I believe that even much more will be accomplished within the next decade.

The question for our State authorities to consider is not the freight capacity and canal requirements of mere barges, for the volume of traffic moved governs the cost of moving it, whether by water or by rail. They should provide facilities for great lake freight steamers, such as would enable them to make frequent trips and discharge great cargoes within the shortest possible time at the nearest available rail points to tidewater, for trans-shipment by ocean steamships to the ever increasing markets of the world.

This country is not only the granary of the world, but it has become the iron foundry of both hemispheres, and will within a few years meet the world's demand for coals, to say nothing of manufactures which, established on the solid basis of cheap fuel and raw materials, are bound in ever increasing volume to seek and to find markets abroad.

It will be said that these are the views of one who favors the railroads, and of one railway in particular. I admit that the welfare and prosperity of railroads generally, and of one railroad in particular, are matters of much importance to me. Were I pleading the cause of the little company with which I happen to be connected, I would, however, go further and show that the rail distance from Oswego to Cornwall, which may be considered a New York Harbor point, is but 271 miles. The proposed Niagara ship canal would throw open to vessels of large tonnage capacity a deep waterway from Duluth to New York Harbor, with less than 300 miles rail haul within the entire distance. But, taking a broader view of the situation, such a canal would open the way for large vessels to other ports than Oswego and to a number of other railway lines. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the New York Central, the Lehigh Valley, Erie, and other companies now have lines terminating at points on Lake Ontario, all of which would be available and would become more valuable properties if the Niagara ship canal were constructed.

It cannot be claimed that these views are in any way original. There died at Oswego a few years ago an old man who was termed "visionary" by the polite, and by some others a "crank." His was the voice of one crying in the wilderness "from the ocean to the lakes." He was mainly instrumental in building the old Oswego Midland Railroad, now known as the Ontario and Western. At that time, unfortunately, the questions of grades and curvature did not receive the attention of railroad engineers, which the economic side of the transportation problems and much lower rates have since made so vitally important.

The Hon. De Witt C. Littlejohn was no doubt a disappointed man, but he was not entirely visionary; he possessed unbounded energy, and he had the utmost faith in a brilliant future for his State and country. In some respects he was a great man; in all his motives and acts I believe him to have been an honest one. I think it may truthfully be said that he never profited personally by reason of the public undertakings with which his name was prominently associated. The last time I saw him was at his simple home in Oswego a few months before his death. He then expressed his firm belief in the future of his city, the supremacy of his State, and of New York City as the great metropolis of our country. "When that Niagara ship canal is built, and it will be," said he, "this State will ever be the Empire State, New York City will be secure in her commercial prominence, and my own town will be an important port on the great highway leading from the 'ocean to the lakes.'"

THOMAS P. FOWLER.

Taxes That Will Promote Economy

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Lawson Purdy,

Secretary of the New York Tax Reform Association.

The method of apportioning the State tax provided by the Elsberg bill, is in principle much the same as that underlying the taxation of incomes, and is not; therefore, entirely new. But its application to the income of political divisions, I believe, is new. To understand the Elsberg bill it is necessary to understand the present method of apportioning the State tax and the serious objections to that method. Under existing law the State tax is levied on the assessed value of property throughout the State. But many years ago it was found that local assessors undervalued property so that the residents of their own tax district would pay less State tax. To obviate this a State Board of Equalization was provided whose duty it is to visit the several counties of the State and ascertain the proportion which the assessed value of real estate in each county bears to the true value; they then equalize these valuations by increasing those that are below the average and decreasing those above the average. This process is regarded by many with great suspicion, and no doubt political influence has at times affected the decisions of the State Board of Equalization. I believe they have generally endeavored to do the work faithfully, but however faithfully it is performed there always will be dissatisfaction with the result.

The Elsberg bill provides that the State tax shall be apportioned to the several counties in the proportion that the total taxes, laid in each county, except school and State taxes, bear to the gross amount of such taxes laid in all the counties during the preceding year. The Board of Equalization becomes a Board of Apportionment with purely ministerial functions. Their duty consists merely in making an arithmetical calculation and certifying the result to the State Controller.

In order that the Board of Apportionment shall have the necessary data, the bill provides that a duplicate of every tax roll must be sent to the State Board of Tax Commissioners, and provides further that no warrant for the collection of taxes shall be valid unless a receipt for the assessment roll is annexed thereto, signed by the Secretary of the board.

Other methods of rendering unnecessary the process of equalization have been tried in the States of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and New Jersey. In these States the revenue for the State is derived from subjects of taxation different from those taxed for local purposes, and the State taxes are unvarying in rate. The result has been in some years a much larger revenue than was necessary, and in other years a deficiency of revenue. When the revenue was excessive, great extravagance in State Government has resulted, and there is now on foot a strong movement both in Connecticut and New Jersey to return to the old method of levying a part of the State tax, at a variable rate, on property values throughout the State, so that the taxpayers may directly feel the tax and check wasteful expenditure.

I think it is safe to say that specific taxes which do not rise and fall as necessity for revenue requires invariably produce extravagance, and extravagance is one of the dangers to which attention has been forcibly called by the officials of this and other States during the last few years. Controller Roberts and Controller Morgan have pointed out the enormous increase during the last decade in the appropriations for our own State Government, and the increase has been no less alarming in the large cities of the State.

The method of apportionment provided by the Elsberg bill has the great merit of doing away entirely with the friction of equalization without any of the dangers which attend the raising of large State revenue by specific taxes. In fact, the apportionment according to county income will have a strong tendency to encourage economy in both State and local Government. If any county is extravagant it will be obliged to pay more State tax, and if it is economical it will pay less State tax; if the State is extravagant every county will pay more and every taxpayer will know just how much more, and just exactly upon whom the responsibility for the increase lies. The bill has the further merit that it withdraws no property from liability to local taxation.

It seems that a correct principle underlies this method of apportionment, for it is a well-known fact that as cities grow in size the necessity for revenue increases, and, at the same time the ability to pay taxes increases. An apportionment in accordance with income will place a slightly heavier burden upon cities than upon the rural districts, and the tendency of legislation indicates that this is believed to be just.

If this method of apportioning the State tax finds favor it can easily be extended to county revenues, so that each county will apportion the revenue for county and State purposes among the several towns within that county by the same rule, and thus the equalization of town values, which is now productive of as much friction as the equalization of county values, will also be abolished. If this is done every town will directly control the amount that it shall be required to pay for town, county, and State purposes. If the town is economical it will pay less county tax and less State tax, and if it is extravagant it will pay more county tax and more State tax, as well as heavier taxes for its own purposes.

We stand sorely in need of some natural check to governmental extravagance, and that check this bill seems to provide by rewarding economy and punishing extravagance.

The Elsberg method of apportioning State taxes removes every obstacle to a grant by the Legislature of power to local authorities to determine the classes of property upon which local taxes shall be levied. The bill therefore grants the power of local option in taxation to Boards of Supervisors and to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York. Nothing need be said here as to the principle of home rule in taxation, for it has long been advocated by the New York Tax Reform Association and by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The West End Association, one of the oldest associations of real estate owners in the City of New York, recommends this bill for four reasons, which I think are sound:

First—Equalization is abolished with all its attendant evils.

Second—Economy in local government is rewarded by a decrease in State taxes.

Third—Responsibility for extravagance is definitely fixed.

Fourth—The taxation or non-taxation of mortgages will be determined by local sentiment.

LAWSON PURDY.

Intrigues of the Powers While Great Britain Is at War.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By WALTER LITTLEFIELD,

Author of "The Truth About Dreyfus."

DETERRED only by the sea strength of Great Britain from attempting armed intervention in the South African struggle, Germany, Russia, and France are diligently pursuing a campaign of diplomatic aggression in Western, Central, and Southern Asia. In China their very natural curiosity in regard to the Anglo-American conception of the "open door" and the eternal enigma of Chinese political intrigue have caused them to pause. But in Africa, the present seat of the militant force of the British Empire, France in the Soudan is, under the guise of "national defense," attempting to counteract the effect of Kitchener's victories in the Nile Valley. Further south Germany is manoeuvring against the Congo State to form a permanent barrier between British Soudan and a possible British empire in South Africa. Some of these things must have been foreseen by the British Government. It is equally evident that most of them were ignored in their inception. The time has not yet arrived to say how many of them are errors of British statesmanship. All seem to be the results of the inadequacy of British diplomacy, while the physical and mental energy of England has been concentrated upon that vast zone of infinite and mysterious promise extending from Cape Town to Cairo. Nor can it be accurately determined at this time how far these diplomatic lapses will be outweighed by the ultimate accomplishment of the stupendous task that Great Britain has undertaken to perform. Their present importance, however, is emphasized by the prolongation of the South African war and the growing contempt in Continental Europe for the British army. The annihilation of England's African policy would probably turn some of them into imperial calamities.

It has for several years been a real or feigned characteristic trait of British diplomacy to betray surprise at the occurrence of the inevitable. Surprise was shown when the announcement was made a couple of months ago that Germany had secured valuable concessions in Asia Minor. The same surprise was manifested recently when the fact was made known that Russia had proved her way clear and positive to a port on the Persian Gulf. In a few weeks, possibly in a few days, the same extraordinary surprise will doubtless be expressed when it is learned that France has ingratiated herself in Siam in a way tending toward the destruction of British interests in Eastern India. The manoeuvres of France and Germany in Eastern and Central Africa may prevail or come to naught with the result of the war in the south. The issue of the Asiatic contingencies is not perhaps so dependent.

In November, 1898, the Russian naval force in the Persian Gulf was doubled. No adequate explanation was vouchsafed for this move. Warnings then began to appear in the press of Calcutta and Bombay that British interests in Central Asia were being placed in jeopardy. On the heels of these announcements the British Government was officially informed, April 30, 1899, that a Russian mission, under the authorization of the Shah, had departed from Kars to arrange for the extension of the Tiflis-Kars railway to Bander Abbas on the Persian Gulf, and that a Russian mining syndicate had obtained the Shah's signature to a concession which gave it the lease for seventy years of the whole of the North Persian province of Azerbaizan. More important still was the authoritative communication that negotiations were being pressed by Russia for the prolongation of Russia's Teheran Railway monopoly to the year 1911—a consummation that has now been actually achieved.

Downing Street stirred itself leisurely to a short-sighted and inadequate inquiry. The Persian Legation, inspired from St. Petersburg, made a general denial, although it deigned to admit that the Shah had declared himself willing to grant the proposed prolongation for ten years, yet nothing definite had been decided in regard to Bander Abbas, as Russia had her hands fettered financially by the building of the Trans-Siberian Railway. The Shah himself secretly informed a British agent that he had no idea of allowing Persia to become "a mere appendage of the relentless Muscovite." Thereupon her Majesty's Government allowed it to be semi-officially proclaimed that "there is a general feeling that the danger of Russian aggression is still remote; but meanwhile it is considered advisable to strengthen British influence in Southern Persia." It was then that Sir Richard Temple, lecturing before the Royal United Service Institution in London, declared that there was absolutely no reason to doubt "Russia's aggressive policy in Persia," and he formally warned his Government that if Russia were allowed to secure a foothold on the gulf "we should have an enemy on our flank at one of our most important lines of communication."

This was ten months ago. It was then really believed in London that Russia, being actually at the limit of her financial resources, her impotency in Persia was sufficiently demonstrated. And yet in the following August we find M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, engaged at St. Petersburg in negotiations with the Czar's Minister of Finance, M. de Witte, the object of which, so long concealed, has just come to light in the funding of the Russian-Persian loan. Then, too, on Sept. 4, 1899, a road, undoubtedly under Russian auspices, was thrown open from Resht, a Persian city eighteen miles southeast of Enzeli, the Persian port on the Caspian Sea, to Teheran. At the same time Russia began an extensive reorganization of her military forces in Central Asia, a task with which she is still conspicuously occupied.

The inactivity of the British Government in Asiatic affairs last year has recently been explained by the fact that it had received friendly intimation from Berlin of Germany's designs in Asia Minor, and that the execution of these designs, while in no way compromising the policy of Downing Street, would, nevertheless, tend to divert Russia's attention from Persia. The lameness of this explanation is not only made obvious in the light of subsequent events, but its German phase should have caused its frankness to be doubted at the outset. The British Vice Consul in Constantinople had demonstrated repeatedly the distressing decline of British trade in the Levant, just as the reports of the German Government had shown the natural growth of German trade in that section. But the most significant item of all was apparently overlooked in London: Germany had imported from Persia in 1898 goods to the value of 1,376,000 marks, or 603,000 marks more than in the previous year, while German exports to Persia had reached half that amount with the same proportional gain over 1897.

Moreover, there were plenty of indications to show that any rivalry that might arise between Russia and Germany in Asia Minor, instead of diverting the attention of the former from Persia would stimulate her to increased action in that direction. The Russian Transcaspian Observer of April 2, 1899, contained a long article which showed how the Russo-German rivalry actually operated. Here is a passage from it:

We must be before the Germans on the Persian Gulf. Our main line must run from the Caspian to Teheran, Ispahan, Yezd, Kerman, Bampur, and the Coast of Persian Baluchistan; from the main line a branch might be made to the Persian Gulf.

And later on, when Germany's actual policy in Asia Minor became definitely defined through the Bagdad concession obtained from the Turkish Government, the Novosti of St. Petersburg again revealed the real tendency of the rivalry by declaring that "it is to be hoped that we shall not wait until the Germans undertake in Persia what they have already achieved in Asia Minor." The war cloud which had been gathering in South Africa at length burst and the British Government instantly saw how the Bagdad "episode" might be turned to account for improving confidence at home. It allowed it to be presumed by Englishmen that the railway concession was nothing more nor less than a confirmation of an agreement between Great Britain and Germany by which the former was to have a free hand in Africa and the latter in Asia Minor. This explanation, true or false, was quite naturally gratifying to the British Nation, which arose with expectancy to the occasion and for weeks awaited with bated breath the landing of British troops at Delagoa Bay. As time passed and the status of Delagoa was not changed, the extraordinary weakness of British diplomacy became gradually revealed to the statesmen in St. Petersburg.

At length Russia acted. Not as had been confidently expected in the direction of the Anatolian frontier. Her first move was toward Afghanistan. For more than fifteen years statesmen in India had foretold this move. For at least a year it had been imminent. Yet, through all this period of revelation Downing Street remained apparently oblivious alike to the fears of the Indian Government and the warnings of returned travelers. When provoked to make explanations it dealt out to the British public the same specious semi-official notes which had so well allayed fear on former and similar occasions. The Times of India of early January, 1899, contained an illuminating article on the designs of Russia on the Afghan frontier. It led off with this important news:

The Merv-Kushk extension is now complete. The head of the Russian railway is now only five miles from the Afghan border.

It was, moreover, pointed out that Kushk, which had heretofore been regarded as simply a Russian trading post, was in reality a well-nigh impregnable fortress. All this meant nothing less than that Russia could dispatch a large body of troops by rail to within less than 100 miles of Herat, while the Indian railway terminus was over 200 miles away from that point. Continuing The Times declared:

This is an item of intelligence the importance of which cannot be overrated, yet so far as the public press at home is concerned scarcely any notice has been taken of it.

In October last Russia made an armed demonstration along the line of the newly-completed railway, with a view to see how large a body of troops could be concentrated at Kushk within reasonable time. We are now informed that the operation has been repeated; that 20,000 Russian troops have been concentrated at Kushk. There is some reason to doubt this. There was one British statesman who had not allowed the South African affair to blind his eyes to the danger in other directions. Possibly he had more excuse for being alive to the particular danger that threatened India than had the gentlemen in Downing Street, for he was the Viceroy of the Queen. It was from St. Petersburg that London first heard, as a sequel to Russia's manoeuvres on the Afghan border, that the Khan of Kelat had ceded the district of Nushki to Lord Curzon for a perpetual quit rent of 9,000 rupees. Nushki lies in the northern part of Baluchistan, on the Afghan frontier. Thus it will be seen that Lord Curzon had not hesitated to live up to the traditions of British diplomacy in India, even though these traditions had of late become somewhat out of fashion in London, where the "new diplomacy" of the Secretary of State for the Colonies had dazzled the masses and deluded minds of reputed intelligence. Lord Curzon had undertaken to fight Russia with her own weapons. Later advices show that he has determined to build a railway in the south as an offset against the trans-Caspian line in the north. The Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, which was first to inform the English people, if not the British Government, on this point, deigned to compliment the Viceroy on his diplomatic stroke although it refused to see in it more than a "commercial" victory, and added:

The importance of this new acquisition for England lies in the fact that the territory through which the recently opened and highly promising trade route from India to Persia leads is now in English hands.

The "balance" which the Viceroy had actually effected was not lost sight of by the German War Office. Its partial significance Col. Count York von Wortenburg recently explained in a paper read before a department of the General Staff in Berlin. The Count pointed out that the Russian occupation of Herat, which a large body of Cossacks riding from the fortress of Kushk could invest in a very few hours, would be followed by the seizure of Kandahar by the Indian troops; there would then ensue a struggle for the possession of Kabul, the outcome of which would principally depend on the attitude of the Ameer. If Russia were defeated the situation would simply be placed in statu quo. Should Russia gain Kabul India would be seriously threatened. But Col. von Wortenburg did not impart the information, possibly he did not know it, that Lord Curzon had already negotiated with the ruler of Afghanistan an offensive and defensive treaty which, even more than the Nushki grant, caused the Muscovite to suspend operation on the Afghan border, for a time at least. The Russian Government then turned its attention toward Persia, whence the confirmation of the news of a year ago has not been slow in coming.

And what has happened in Persia is quite likely to be repeated in Siam, with France as the victorious nation. There is, step for step, a remarkable resemblance between the two cases. Not quite a year ago rumors emanated from Paris that M. Doumer, then Governor General of the French possessions in Indo-China, had secured from the Siamese Government the grant of the Province of Luang Prabang, together with valuable commercial concessions, in return for the evacuation of Chantaboon and the Neutral Zone. There is scarcely any doubt that a treaty to this effect was negotiated, yet when it came up for examination before the statesmen of the Quai d'Orsay, these gentlemen, already humiliated by the Fashoda fiasco, repudiated it. M. Doumer has since resigned in shame and disgust. To be sure, the present French Government is passively friendly to the people across the Channel, but Anglophobia is rampant in France, and one cannot tell at what moment or along what lines the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry may be forced to make concessions to the popular will, if only to preserve itself in its own work of national reconstruction. Obviously, encouraged by Russia's success in Persia, what would be more natural, did internal pressure demand it, than for the French Government to proclaim the success of France in Siam? It is, indeed, Russian encouragement which alone would give real, although possibly brief, importance to the proclamation. Ultimately, the importance would pass away with the attempt of France to establish her notoriously inefficient colonial system throughout the ceded territory. Nevertheless, the interim might be fraught with grave complications.

Turn now to Africa. By the convention of Paris signed in June, 1898 not only were the demarkations of that large Western sphere, which has recently become the British Crown colony of Nigeria, greatly modified, but the hitherto disputed hinterlands were for the most part surrendered to French control, while French influence was acknowledged as supreme over a vast belt extending from Senegal and Timbuctoo to the Egyptian Soudan. Later, by the "Tripolitan agreement" French influence was also recognized throughout the extent of the Sahara hinterland of the North African States, and on the desert contiguous to Egypt and extending as far south as the northern confines of the Congo State. Thus, including the already existing French possessions on the north, the west, and the south, French jurisdiction became practically supreme throughout broad belts of land which almost entirely embrace the great African desert. Of course, it may be said that much of this land has so far been all but impenetrable, and that more is still unreclaimed desert waste. Still who can tell how long this condition will prevail? Already the Flamant mission from Algiers to Salah has succeeded in placing the tricolor at many important points. Even as I write the cable dispatches announce the defeat of Rabah, the "African Napoleon," by a French force, which opens the way between the French Congo and Lake Tchad. The results of the Marchand mission west of Fashoda, are by no means insignificant, notwithstanding the humiliating end of his journey. How long will the French Government remain oblivious to the attempts of private yet patriotic enterprise to make the sands of the Sahara available for railroad beds? Probably many years. But with the opening of the forests and the reclaiming of the desert the time will have arrived when France would be enabled "to throw 10,000 or 12,000 Algerian troops upon the English Colonies in West Africa, or on the path followed by Marchand in the direction of the Nile. "For," declares Le Matin which has recently dispatched a surveying mission to the French Soudan, "it is by the onslaught of our Piou-Pious that we shall reply to the insults of England's sailors. It is on terra firma that we should beat the Queen's ships." Who can say that ere the Union Jack floats over Pretoria a great French empire in Equatorial Africa shall not have been reared, made possible through French adventurers, modern engineering skill, and the shortsightedness of British diplomacy?

Nor has the German Government, while outwardly maintaining a strictly neutral face, been loath to take diplomatic advantage of England's present straits. At this moment in Berlin the Kaiser's Foreign Office is finding a ready cat's-paw in the King of the Belgians to make a new delimitation of the Congo-German territory in East Africa which will place a certain necessary portion of the projected Cape to Cairo railroad route in German hands. Such action is absolutely contrary to the terms of the treaty of Nov. 8, 1884, which distinctly says that no delimitation of the Congo State territory shall be made without the consent of the treaty powers. So far no remonstrance has been sent forth from Downing Street.

Of course a British victory in South Africa would go far toward remedying the results of foreign diplomatic aggression in other parts of the continent. In strong contrast to the apparent mistakes of British diplomacy here and in Asia we find the lines of the original African policy, north and south, rigidly maintained. No diplomatic quibble, no armed demonstration, has caused the British Government to swerve a hair's breadth from its design of reclaiming the Egyptian Soudan to civilization. And further southward, from Fashoda to Uganda, British missions have fought, and are still fighting, against ages of tropical obstruction. With a slow, ponderous, unswerving, and crushing zeal, that has brooked neither delay nor interference, the British policy in the north has been made to prevail. The same unrelenting lines have been marked out in South Africa. So far powerful influences have sought to divert them or to render them naught. The task of establishing "the supremacy of the British empire in South Africa" has assumed prodigious proportions. The cost of life and treasure has become enormous. What sacrifices has not the British Government called upon the English people to endure! How freely have these sacrifices been made! But will the world be the better off for it all? British prestige, political and commercial, stands tottering in various parts of the empire. The multiplying defeats of British arms seem for some to prophesy a most stupendous failure. Fate seems ready to rear herself in resentment against the extension of civilization in this way and by these means. Has the whole gigantic undertaking been vitally wrong from its inception? Are the British soldiers who are pouring out their blood upon the veldts of South Africa really patriots of a great civilizing cause, or are they mere victims of a terrible moral mistake? Are the men who close up the depleted ranks never to have any other cry in their hearts than "Ave, Britannia! morituræ salutant?" The answer has not yet come.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

The Philanthropy That Pays.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By E. R. L. GOULD,

President City and Suburban Homes Company.

THE remarkable exhibition of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, now on view in the building at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, amply justifies the oft-reiterated statement that in many vital respects there is no large city in the world where the decent poor have so poor a chance to live decently as in New York. The fearful overcrowding on space, which gives the most densely crowded regions of the city a record doubly as high as any European city possesses, viz., about 1,000 to the acre, to less than 500 to the acre for the most crowded spot in Europe, was brought out by the Glider Tenement House Commission in 1895. But statistics leave a faint impression of the reality of things—one needs to go to the exhibition and see the model of an existing block, and that, too, by no means the most overcrowded block in New York City, to realize the human packing which obtains among us. This block was selected not because it represents the worst, but simply the most varied conditions of a tenement neighborhood. Within its bounds one finds the rear tenement with a fair amount of space separating it from the front building, also the rear tenement placed pretty close to the front building. There are tenement structures side by side having the miserable little light shafts provided in the ordinary dumbbell pattern, but oftener the half of this slit given by one owner has been refused by another, so that a blank wall faces this small indentation two or three feet wide. There are other tenements where neither of the owners provided for the light shaft, so that with the exception of the rooms facing the street and the rear court no light whatever was available. No vivid imagination is required to see the wretched inadequacy of the present requirements for light and air which the present tenement house law prescribes when once a view of this block is had.

In respect, therefore, of overcrowding on space, of totally inadequate light and ventilation of interior rooms, of dark halls and corridors, and of poor protection against fire, New York's tenement house population is worse off than any similar class of dwellers whose rents bear the same proportion to income in any other city of the civilized world. I make this assertion deliberately and after having personally observed housing conditions in all of the large cities of Europe west of Russia and north of Spain, and in the United States.

The housing question is the most fundamental of social problems which relate to environment. The dictum of the late Cardinal Manning, "Domestic life creates a nation," is absolutely sound. The corollary is also true—namely, that the lack of domestic life will unmake a nation. The home is the character unit of society, and where there is little or no opportunity for the free play of influences which make for health, happiness, and virtue we must expect social degeneration and decay. Inspect the charts of the whole tenement region of the city as displayed at the tenement house exhibition and note the formidable part played by bad housing in the generation of social ills. Great cities are the danger points of modern civilization, and any city which leaves to a great part of its inhabitants inadequate facilities for the true development of domestic life must fight the deteriorating forces of civilization at tremendous cost.

I have elsewhere summarized some of the evils of bad living environment. Perhaps a repetition in this connection may not be out of place, as they bear out in the main the teachings of the charts already referred to. Urban geography and urban sociology reveal the fact that physical, moral, and social evils bear the closest relation to bad housing. Let us dwell first on the physical side. Good health means earning power, and, as workingmen lead more or less of a hand-to-mouth existence, any loss of earning power is a serious matter. Lord Beaconsfield aptly voiced this truth in an address delivered at the opening of some new blocks of improved tenements in London. "The health of the people," said he, "is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and their power depend." Few realize the loss of productive energy through sickness brought on by bad living environment. Sir James Paget, the distinguished physician, estimates that the loss inflicted upon English wage-earners amounts to fully $15,000,000 annually. He refers to a purely preventable loss. Some years ago the London health authorities instituted inquiries in certain congested neighborhoods to estimate the value of labor lost in a year, not by sickness, but from sheer exhaustion induced by unfavorable surroundings. It was found that, upon the lowest average, every workingman lost about twenty days annually from this cause. One might go on multiplying instances, but it is not necessary to enforce the argument by cumulative citation.

Then, too, there is the great question of drunkenness. How absurd to suppose that immoderate liquor-drinking can be suppressed as long as people are left to live in houses where lack of elementary sanitation saps vitality, while noisomeness and unattractiveness impel a search for outside relief. While I am not fond of seeking for cause and effect in conjunctions of circumstances, yet I am bound to believe that the sequel to the massing of saloons in low neighborhoods where the worst housing conditions exist is more than a simple coincidence. It occurs too often to be only that. The most congested districts of New York are also the regal domains of liquordom. Some years ago the Church Temperance Society published a chart showing that 148 saloons were all located within a space 514 yards long by 375 yards wide. St. Giles Ward in Edinburgh contains 127 drinking places to 234 shops where food is sold. We have a fair index to patronage, however, in the rental of the latter, amounting to only 80 per cent. of the rental of the former. This ward contains one-eleventh of the population of the city, but it furnishes one-third of its total crime. Notwithstanding that 17½ per cent. of its area is made up of parks, the death rate is 40 per cent. higher than for the whole city. Glasgow's famous District 14 contains 43 public houses to 104 premises for food supply. Again, the rental of the former exceeds the latter. This district "consumes more life than it produces." It entails enormous burdens upon public and private charity. It contributes liberally to almshouses and prisons.

Then there is the moral side. Promiscuity in human beehives, rendering independence and isolation of the family impossible, is a serious drawback. What may we legitimately expect from such conditions? Not only can there be no development of true domestic life, but every member of the family from earliest childhood becomes a prey to those forces which drag down, a stranger to those which uplift. Unwholesome sights and sounds fix themselves in the memories of children ere infancy is really passed. The exuberance of youth, finding no possibility of expression inside the home, is poisoned by the philosophy of the streets. Boys, while yet of tender age, are introduced to viciousness and petty crime. Young girls from their earliest teens engage in an almost hopeless struggle for moral preservation. Mothers, instead of finding wifehood and motherhood the sweetest of all human relations, become oppressed to hopelessness, soured into ill-feeling or brutalized into a state of callous indifference. There is everywhere, in fact, a distinct lowering, if not an absolute loss, of moral tone. Death rates are after all but a feeble index to the drawbacks of congested tenement life. There is no death so sad as the death of virtue, the breaking down of ideals, the deadening of lofty desire in the soul.

I need not further describe the dark side of the home surroundings of the masses in the congested quarters of a modern city. Vivid portrayals from the pens of keen observers and masters of expression exist in sufficient numbers to arouse any slumbering conscience. If people would only read these things, and verify with their eyes what has been described, we should advance much more rapidly toward improved conditions.

The housing question is not a problem of charity or philanthropy, but of business. Will improved housing pay? The most effective answer lies in an appeal to experience, and this experience sounds no uncertain key.

Not so very long ago it became my duty to visit European and American cities and carefully investigate and report upon the degrees of success which had attended private and corporate effort in the direction of improved housing. The results of this inquiry showed that of the $100,000,000 at that time invested 88 per cent., or, in round numbers, $88,000,000, was earning a commercial profit; 6 per cent., that is, $6,000,000, was returning a savings bank rate of interest, and only $6,000,000 out of the whole $100,000,000 was invested less profitably.

The splendid efforts of Mr. Alfred T. White and his associates in Brooklyn, begun about thirty years ago, have uniformly been rewarded to the extent of between 5 and 6 per cent. per annum. The Improved Dwellings Association of New York City, founded by such gentlemen as Mr. W. Bayard Cutting, its President; Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, the Messrs. Seligman, and the late Messrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. W. Astor, J. W. Drexel, and Amos E. Eno, has distributed to its shareholders 5 per cent. per annum during the seventeen years of its activity and accumulated a fair-sized surplus. The splendid beneficence of Mr. D. O. Mills, in his model lodging houses for men, dealing with a somewhat different problem, although vitally connected with improved housing, demonstrates how closely philanthropy and sound business can be united. The City and Suburban Homes Company, the newest and largest of New York's improved housing enterprises, has been able to earn fully 5 per cent. upon its improved tenements. The reason why all these enterprises have realized a fair commercial return is simple. The best sanitary principles have been considered in the construction of buildings. The use of good materials, perfect systems of drainage, abundance of light, air, and water; avoidance of dark rooms and passages; wide, clean, and airy halls and stairways; private water closets for every family within its own apartment, even in two-room apartments, and in the case of the City and Suburban Homes Company's buildings, especially, the most liberal provision of hot water, baths, laundry facilities, and steam heat, furnish a degree of healthfulness, comfort, and convenience which tenants recruited from among the plain people of the city fully appreciate and steadily patronize. The principles of business competition obtain in this matter as elsewhere. The more desirable thing secures the greater favor and operates to elevate the standard of housing in the immediate neighborhood.

The City and Suburban Homes Company, notwithstanding its extremely liberal provisions for sanitary convenience and comfort, has not found it necessary to go beyond ordinary rentals. The rentals in its West Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Street buildings, where apartments are not equipped with steam heat and gas ranges, average about 93 cents per room per week. In its newest buildings, on First Avenue, from Sixty-fourth to Sixty-fifth Street, where apartments have both steam heat and gas ranges in addition to the accessories already mentioned, rentals average about $1 per room per week.

In London a census made a few years ago showed that upward of 160,000 people were living in model tenement houses, of whom 40,000 were housed by purely philanthropic organizations like the Peabody and Guinness Trusts, which limit their returns to 3 per cent., and 120,000 in buildings owned by purely commercial corporations. The Artisans', Laborers', and General Dwellings Company, the largest of these, with a capital of about $13,000,000, pays steadily 4½ per cent. upon its preference and 5 per cent. upon its common stock. The Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, founded by Sir Sidney Waterlow, pays regularly 5 per cent. upon its share capital, and makes annually a handsome addition to surplus account. The Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes, the oldest of London's improved housing organizations, pays 4¼ per cent. The East End Dwellings Company and the Tenement Dwellings Company each pays 5 per cent. per annum. The Rosemount Association for Providing Dwellings for the Working People of Edinburgh earns 6 per cent.; the Co-operative Building Association of Dresden, Germany, and the Savings and Building Society of Hanover, Germany, each pays 4 per cent.; the Amsterdam Association for Building Laborers' Dwellings, Amsterdam, Holland, and the Society for Improving the Condition of the Working Classes of the same city, and the St.

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BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK. Investment Securities. Foreign Exchange. Loans made against approved collateral. Interest allowed on deposits. LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Sutro Bros. & Co., BANKERS, 56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Negotiate Security Issues of Railroad, Street Railway, Gas, Electric, and other Companies, and transact a General Banking Business. Investment Securities. Private wire connection to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City. Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges. H. F. Bachman & Co., Philadelphia.

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DOUGLAS & JONES, Members New York Stock Exchange. ESTABLISHED 1886. 24 Broad St., New York City. STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN. Daily Market Letter on Application. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus, BANKERS, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK. Investment Securities. Orders Executed for Bonds and Stocks for cash or on margin. Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

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SIMON BORG & CO., BANKERS. No. 20 Nassau St., New York. INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

P. J. Goodhart & Co., Dealers in Bank & Trust Co. Stocks. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. 38 WALL STREET.

ALFRED BURROWS & CO., BANKERS and BROKERS, Empire Building, 71 Broadway. BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.

COPPER NEW COMPANY JUST ORGANIZED. GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR AND MAKE MONEY. WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS. COPPERFIELD MINING CO., 346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N.Y. 10 WALL STREET. Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000. OFFICERS: George W. Ely, President. Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, Vice Presidents. Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary. John H. Allen, Ass't Secretary.

MORTON TRUST CO. 38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK. Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000. LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't. JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Pres't. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty. DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

WE HAVE INSIDE INFORMATION with regard to several good gold and copper stocks, which can be bought cheap. THE KENDRICK PROMOTION CO., Denver, Col. Highest references.

FINANCIAL.

THE SHARES OF THE

International Zinc Co., Ltd.,

Yield present investors 14 per cent. on their cost, 85 cents per share. (Par value $1.00, full-paid and non-assessable.) Dividends are payable monthly. Earnings certified to as correct by the well-known Chartered Accountants BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., 45 & 47 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 409 The Rookery, Chicago.

A.— ESTABLISHED 1869.

GRIGGS & CARLETON, Appraisers and Business Negotiators, 189 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. (Refer to Banks throughout United States.) We beg to offer to our clients and the non-speculative investment public $150,000 PREF'D 6% STOCK, PAR VALUE $25, of the **CARLISLE SILK MAN'FG CO.,** of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, At 75% ($18.75 Per Share). The Capital Stock of the Carlisle Silk Manufacturing Company, organized under laws of New Jersey, is $350,000, divided as follows: $225,000 Preferred Cumulative 6% Stock, $125,000 COMMON STOCK. An annual amount is carried into the Sinking Fund to enable the extinguishment of the Preferred Stock in 1910. The high standing in the trade of the Carlisle Silk Manufacturing Company in making Silk yarns and thread—a technical art which comparatively few Concerns attain—created a demand for its products which has gradually reached a point far exceeding the capacity of its present mill supply in Carlisle. The Company is now compelled to build another mill. It is for this purpose only that the Company sells its Preferred Stock. The business is exceptionally safe. The Company carries no raw or manufactured yarns and thread of its own, but receives the raw silk from the weavers and makers of every article in existence into which silk enters, turns it into yarns or thread for so much per pound, and ships the finished product back to its owners. It is a hard cash business, with security always in hand. The business and mechanical heads of the Company stand in the front rank, and have their personal means entirely invested in the business. We have made a detailed personal investigation of their affairs, property, etc., etc., and feel thoroughly authorized in commending this Stock to all careful investors. Full particulars furnished at our office or by mail on request.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO. 46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. Capital & Surplus.....$3,000,000 CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President. WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest. OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN Asst. Secretary. TRUSTEES: Chas. S. Fairchild, Edward Uhl, Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert, James J. Hill, B. Aymar Sands, Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling, Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall, Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb, James Stillman, James A. Blair, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns, M. C. D. Borden, Edm. D. Randolph, Jno. G. McCullough, Aldace F. Walter. This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent. Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances. BOND DEPARTMENT. CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

LAFAYETTE GAS COMPANY. FORT WAYNE GAS COMPANY. OHIO & INDIANA GAS COMPANY. LOGANSPORT & WABASH VALLEY GAS COMPANY. INDIANA NATURAL & ILLUMINATING GAS COMPANY.

At a meeting of Directors of the first four companies above mentioned, held on February 15th, 1900, the Treasurer was authorized to purchase in the open market, for redemption and cancellation, $10,000, par value, of the Mortgage Bonds of the Lafayette Gas Company, and $15,000, par value of the Mortgage Bonds of each of the said other three Companies, at the lowest price at which the said bonds might be offered for sale. Offers to sell the whole or any part of the said bonds will be received by the undersigned, at 45 Broadway, New York City, Room 96, at any time prior to February 24th, 1900. In case of several offers at the same price, the right to apportion or reject the same is reserved. Out of $50,000 par value of Bonds of the Indiana Natural & Illuminating Gas Company, held in its treasury for betterments, $10,000, par value, have been cancelled, by order of the Board of Directors. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer. New York, February 15, 1900.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Reading Company, Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the company (after providing for the Sinking Fund five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage) a dividend of ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the company, to be paid March 8, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 19, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1900. READING COMPANY, By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1900. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 19, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1900. On March 8, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same period of record on their books when closed as above. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Co., New York, February 15, 1900. The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable on March 1 to the stockholders of record February 17th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from February 19th to February 28th, inclusive. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Consolidated Gas Co. of New York, No. 4 Irving Place. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. New York, February 8th, 1900. Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York will be held on the 9th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of said Company, No. 4 Irving Place, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its Capital Stock from thirty-nine million and seventy-eight thousand dollars, ($39,078,000,) consisting of three hundred and ninety thousand seven hundred and eighty shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, to fifty-four million five hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred dollars, ($54,595,200,) to consist of five hundred and forty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-two shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, and to take such other action as may be appropriate and lawful for such meeting, in respect to the issue and disposition of the increase of such Capital Stock, if the same shall be authorized. SAMUEL SLOAN, JAMES STILLMAN, GEO. F. BAKER, WM. ROCKEFELLER, M. TAYLOR PYNE, JOHN P. HUGGINS, F. AUG. SCHERMERHORN, H. E. GAWTRY, A majority of the Trustees. The transfer books of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York will be closed on February 27th, at 3 P. M., and reopened March 10th, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

Standard Gas Light Deposits.

The Protective Committee of the Standard Gas Light Company is meeting with success in its project to get absolute control of a majority of the stock. Authority was given yesterday for the statement that such a majority had been deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company. Holders of other shares who are unwilling to sell their stock have signified their intention to come into the pool, so far as the voting power goes.

THE THIRD AVENUE'S DEBTS.

Creditors' Protective Committee Awaits the Result of Edward Lauterbach's Negotiations.

The committee formed to protect the interests of the holders of claims against the Third Avenue Railroad Company has not yet agreed upon a definite mode of procedure. It was officially stated on its behalf yesterday that it might not be necessary to deposit these claims with one of the trust companies concerned. Nor will such a radical step as an effort to bring about a reorganization be taken unless the committee becomes convinced that the Directors of the road cannot unaided extricate it from its present financial difficulties. The formation of the committee is simply a precautionary step, and does not mean that peremptory action will be taken to secure the payment of the claims.

It is admitted that the reason for the organization of the committee was the announcement that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and their syndicate had definitely dropped negotiations for funding the floating debt. Their offer, although its terms were by no means exceptionally easy, seemed to Wall Street to furnish to the Third Avenue Company one good way of escape from its financial slough of despond. The declaration that this way, at least, was permanently blocked made the situation appear alarming to many. The road now represents a capitalization of about $16,000,000, a noteworthy portion of which is said to have been wasted in the payments for contracts which politicians made an opportunity for "bleeding" the concern. The number of men employed to oversee construction work along the road when the motor power was changed has excited a good deal of comment in financial circles. This capital stock aforesaid has to carry a total burden of at least $33,000,000 worth of debt, or more than double the amount of the capitalization. Of this sum some $13,000,000 is funded debt, and the rest is in urgent need of being cared for.

Mr. Lauterbach, counsel for the road, is now engaged in negotiations with a banking house. If this or any other house closes with the road, a plan being agreed to which appears as feasible as that of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the contracts are actually signed, the claim holders' Protective Committee will, of course, acquiesce, as that will mean full value given them for their money. If the prospect seems favorable for such a desired result, it is safe to say that they will refrain from interfering as long as a fair chance of success remains.

The Central Trust Company, the Mercantile Trust Company, the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, the National City Bank, and the National Union Bank are the chief claim holders involved. Their holdings of notes amount, it is said, to $17,000,000. The Mutual Life Association, which formerly had a claim against the company, is believed to have been paid in full.

A story was published yesterday to the effect that a difference of opinion as to dividends caused the break with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. This has been frequently denied before, and a denial of it was emphatically reiterated at the office of Edward Lauterbach yesterday.

ENTIRE BOND ISSUE BOUGHT.

C. H. White & Co. Get $1,250,000 in Railroad Securities.

DETROIT, Feb. 17.—C. H. White & Co., New York bankers, to-day purchased the entire $1,250,000 bond issue of the Detroit, Rochester, Rome, and Lake Orion Electric Railroad. The transfer includes the bonds now issued and owned by John Winter, Frank C. Andrews, and Oliver H. Lau, and the remainder of the bonds, when issued, on the continuation of the system from Oxford to Flint.

The American Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago will act as Trustees of the bonds in connection with the Guarantee Trust Company of New York.

New Stock Exchange in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 17.—Articles of incorporation for the Portland Mill Stock Exchange, have been filed. The capital stock is $10,000. It is announced that the Exchange will commence business as soon as officers are elected and permanent quarters secured.

German Bank Opened in Brazil.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 17.—A German bank has been established at Manaos, capital of the State of Amazonas, with a capital of 20,000,000 milreis. German Consuls have been named for every city and large town in Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, and Uruguay.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Moscow Fire Insurance Company of Russia has been admitted to Colorado.

The British America Assurance Company of Toronto has been admitted to Texas.

George R. Webb has been appointed special agent of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company for the State of Kansas.

Chicago advices state that Donald, Good & Penny have been appointed Minnesota State agents of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London.

A meeting of the plate glass insurance companies, which are members of the local rating compact, will probably be held this week to consider the situation created by the notice given by the Maryland Casualty Company of its intention to retire from the compact at the expiration of thirty days. Officials of the other companies say that the disruption of the compact is not expected.

James H. Brewster, whose appointment as United States manager of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh and the Lion Fire Insurance Company of London, to succeed Martin Bennett, who died in December, has been regarded as certain by local fire underwriters for several weeks, has been formally appointed, and last Thursday he sailed on his return to this country. Mr. Brewster was appointed assistant manager of the Scottish Union and National and the Lion by Mr. Bennett in 1880.

There were reports in circulation in some of the fire insurance offices at the close of business yesterday affecting the metropolitan agencies of two Philadelphia companies, and the intentions of two foreign companies in regard to their possible entrance into New York State within the next few weeks. It was stated that the decision of one of the foreign companies would depend largely upon its ability to obtain a certain number of subscriptions to its capital stock in this city, so that the entire $500,000 deposit, which is required for the admission to this State of foreign fire insurance corporations, would not have to be drawn from the home office of the company.

The resignation by President Hugo Schumann of the Germania Fire Insurance Company of his membership in the General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five, which was announced in insurance circles yesterday, excited considerable comment, and many local underwriters regard it as an unfortunate occurrence, so far as the future success of the committee is concerned. This view was taken by several influential underwriters, who have contended since the organization of this committee last month that any series of measures which may be drafted as a remedy for the bad condition of the fire insurance business must, to be effective, be drawn on lines which will not seriously conflict with the interests of the larger non-board companies.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The stock market lacks spirit. Stock Exchange transactions are small, reaching only about half the totals which were averaged this time last year. For reasons undisclosed there seems to be uncertainty as to the future of money market conditions, and this tends to restrain activity, even induces some selling of securities. Yesterday's bank statement exhibited a decrease in surplus reserves, with a vast expansion in loans, about 100 per cent. greater than the increase in deposits. Revenue collections by the Government have withdrawn some funds, making the net showing of remittances from the West appear less than they really are. All Wall Street is mystified by the tremendous transactions reflected in the loan item of the Clearing House statement, and a variety of explanatory theories are given circulation, not one of them having even the mereat guesswork for support. So extraordinary are some financial undertakings now in course of development that it is altogether a waste of time and energy to make calculations as to the extent to which such factors operate as influences upon local banking conditions. What is chiefly clear, however, is that almost uniformly impending developments are on that side which represents business benefit.

Of important events during the week the passage by the United States Senate of the Currency bill was foremost; yet Wall Street has actually been in such a stupor that no influence whatever was exerted by the vote, which under ordinary circumstances could have been depended upon for far-reaching influences. The bill now goes to a conference, which will probably require but little time in concluding an agreement which will result in a financial enactment along lines satisfactory to those interests seeking benefits.

The present Congress is unique in that practically no legislation whatever is threatened against what Wall Street calls "business interests." Some plans for legislation along lines which might have had favorable stock market effect are apparently modified, however—the Shipping Subsidy bill, for example, seeming to be sidetracked. It is noteworthy, though, that corporation beneficiaries under such a bill are evidently counting upon ultimate success, however much temporary postponement may appear. Mr. C. P. Huntington is adding heavily to the tonnage of the Pacific Mail fleet, and the same policy is operating elsewhere. Some Wall Street interests with close Washington connections think it may not be good politics to push the Shipping Subsidy bill before election, supporters of the measure saying frankly that for political reasons they can see advantages in waiving the vote for a few months.

Coincidently there is interest and significance in the fact that anti-corporation laws, recently so much foreshadowed, are not appearing in anything like their prophesied abundance in State Legislatures. Anti-trust legislation may before election day cut conspicuous figure in public consideration, but aside from Mr. Bryan's personal vehemence little agitation of the sort goes on, the country at large not seeming to have quite as acute views on the subject, indeed, as have Wall Street speculators who were buyers in the industrial buoyancy of last Summer.

Business activity proceeds. In few instances is there any slackening. In the iron and steel quarter actual improvement is of record, despite all the forecasts that have been preparing Wall Street for shrinkage. Iron trade authorities are expectant of largely increased foreign trade during the next few months.

In the coal trade there are export developments which put past records behind, and optimists are not without some basis for the enthusiastic belief that we may become controlling in coal as well as in iron and steel markets throughout the world.

International balances of trade still mount in our favor, but this will be a year in which our expenditures abroad will probably be bigger than ever hitherto, and net balances may not be as substantial as they were last year and the year before—at least, conservative bankers are so estimating.

Not much is heard just now of gold shipments. Dispatches reporting some British successes in South Africa have natural financial effect at London and at New York. Bankers with foreign connections are less apprehensive of British drafts upon us. England's war loan is still unannounced, and as long as there is uncertainty as to what will be its size so long international money markets must be sensitive. So much has the financial public been impressed both here and abroad by preparations for that loan that when finally consols are offered it is not unlikely to be disclosed that loan market effects have been discounted, and that, instead of sudden hurtful tightness, there may be an end to what has been regarded as a threatening element.

One effect to be kept in mind in this connection is that no small proportion of the money which Great Britain disburses, for which the impending loan will stand, represents payments for American commodities.

The lawsuit in which the stupendous profits of the Carnegie iron and steel plant are disclosed has not been without influence upon Wall Street sentiment—in fact, the effect has been shown in a variety of ways. The speculative element has grown enthusiastic over the extraordinary figures of profit quoted by Mr. Carnegie's partner, and they who trade upon the Stock Exchange in the industrial list make much of the showing, taking the Carnegie figures as a basis on which to bull every iron and steel making property. A rather different view is taken by conservative observers, who apprehend that the taxpayers of the United States are hardly likely indefinitely to continue a policy so fattening to capital at the public's expense; and they who see this side of the subject seem rather inclined to the view that iron making profit possibilities are likely to be lessened by Mr. Frick's disclosures. This, though, is for the future. The immediately operating fact is that practically every iron and steel plant in the country is having opportunity to pile up net earnings now beyond every past calculation; and this evidence is so clear that it seems anomalous that hardly any one of the iron and steel stocks listed on the Stock Exchange sells as high as its par value—the average being below half of the par value.

It is unfortunate that some intruding incidents are disturbing the general financial situation—incidents like that of the Third Avenue Street Railroad's collapse of credit. Out of its embarrassments it may be that the Third Avenue company is eventually to come stronger than it has been, more attractive to investors than hitherto it has seemed to be. But under any circumstances such limping examples are now the exception, not the rule. Generally, conditions are healthful and the business outlook favorable.

SATURDAY.

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 17	180,503
To date this year	16,583,717
Corresponding date last year	33,962,303

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 17	$1,169,700
To date this year	$79,563,100
Corresponding date last year	$205,562,160

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Cleve., L. & W.	½	U. S. Rubber pf	⅝
Erie Tel. & Tel.	2⅞	West. Union Tel.	⅝
Iowa Central	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	Den. & Rio Grande	½
Am. Ice	⅞	Federal Steel	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	⅞	Federal Steel pf	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	1¾	Glucose Sugar	1
Am. Steel H. pf	½	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	1	Met. Street Railway	1¾
Am. S. & W. pf	½	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Tin Plate	⅞	National Biscuit	½
Am. Tin Plate pf	1	National Steel	1½
Am. Tobacco	½	Nat. Steel pf	1¾
At., T. & S. F.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Pacific Mail	2
Balt. & Ohio pf	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅞	Rep. Steel	⅝
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Texas Pacific L. Tr.	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2	Third Avenue	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	½		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Declined.

Mexican Central 1st, income 1

There were no advances.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued shortly before the close of business was not as favorable as had been generally expected, the surplus reserves decreasing more than $3,880,000, legal tenders, $1,028,000, and specie, $1,296,100, while deposits increased only $6,231,200. On the other hand, notwithstanding the comparatively small volume of speculation during the week, the loan item showed an increase of no less than $13,684,200—an item so large that Wall Street was again as much mystified over it as it was on the preceding Saturday, when the loan increase was one of the largest on record for any single week in Wall Street.

Bankers who discuss the matter say that the increase is due to large mercantile borrowing, business in all parts of the country being so good that much money is required to carry it on. On the other hand, there are people who refuse to accept this explanation as altogether trustworthy or indicative of the true state of affairs, and as sustaining these skeptical ones it is pointed out that the volume of business is no larger now than it has been for some months.

Another explanation offered for the increase is that part of it is due to shifting of loans from trust companies to banks, for various reasons.

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The Street had anticipated an unfavorable statement, and in consequence traders sold the market early in the day. When, later, the statement appeared and proved to be even more unfavorable than was expected, further selling took place, though in the last fifteen minutes a slight rally was apparent. The market, however, was generally weak.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$734,419,200	$758,611,000	$646,915,200
Deposits	821,018,100	897,172,300	738,560,600
Circulation	17,296,800	14,512,300	13,778,100
Specie	163,733,500	202,135,300	116,833,800
Legal tenders	65,536,700	56,531,600	93,494,800
Total resv.	$229,270,200	$258,666,900	$210,328,600
Res. required	205,254,525	224,293,075	184,640,150
Surp. reserve	$24,015,675	$34,373,825	$25,688,450

PREDICTING HIGHER RATES.

The present remarkably easy money—many millions having last week been lent on call at 2 per cent.—has served to draw particular attention to the condition of the money market and to the outlook for the future. Talks with a number of bank Presidents reveal the fact that, if expectations are realized, the present low rates will not long continue. Without an exception, bankers agree that rates will shortly work higher, and that any one who hopes for a continuation of 2 per cent. call money and 4 or 4½ per cent. time will be disappointed. Herewith are presented a number of views, some of the bankers declining to talk for publication:

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President Parmly of the Phoenix National Bank—There is very little to the money situation at present other than that it is not a healthy sign that money should be so low. When money is profitably and productively employed, it is never so cheap. However, time money is not what in the strictest sense of the word may be termed low. It merely is easy. To be sure, call rates are very low, but unless business is to be stagnant, I think they will go higher, and time money also.

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President Van Norden of the National Bank of North America—I think rates will work a little closer gradually, until toward the end of March or the 1st of April they will be strong again. The present rates are simply due to the law of supply and demand.

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President Mason of the Bank of New York—What is there to say of the situation? Certainly I don't know what the future will bring forth. Of course we should prefer higher rates than 2 per cent.—that goes without saying. The one hopeful sign is that time money is already working higher. We are now getting a half per cent. better for time money than we got a week ago.

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Vice President McGarrah of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank—We may have a little tightening up in rates later on, but I look for nothing that is unhealthy. The present rates seem to be what we usually have after the January disbursements. Of course there is a great deal of Government money yet in the National banks, and it is difficult to give any accurate forecast until the Government's policy is determined and things on the other side in respect to South Africa are definitely settled.

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An official of the Fourth National Bank said: "Naturally as Spring approaches the demand for money from business and other interests increases and I think we shall see higher rates. To my mind the present rate of 2 per cent. for demand money is altogether too low for a healthy condition."

LUMBER TRADE ACTIVITY.

Activity in the lumber trade continues. Though higher prices prevail, building operations have been little interfered with, and interviews with large lumber dealers show clearly not only that the general trade is in a very excellent condition, but that the prospects for continued activity are most promising.

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Inquiries Are Phenomenal.

E. A. Landon, New York manager of the Chicago Lumber Company, discussing the matter, says:

"The lumber trade is in a very healthy condition. There are a great many inquiries for large timbers—in fact, they are simply phenomenal and have never been exceeded—and prices are firm and advancing. At present, it is true, there is what may be called a lull, because dealers are clearing up their old last year's cargoes and are making room for new material. In my opinion the market is going to have one of the largest businesses in its history, and there is no reason why present values should not be maintained, and, in the case of heavy timber, advanced. We have advanced our prices very materially in the last two weeks.

"It is a fact that heavy timber is at present very difficult to get, and inasmuch as from this time on until April the rainy season in the South prevails, this difficulty will increase, because wet and soft roads are anything but satisfactory for the hauling of heavy loads.

"Inasmuch as we handle more yellow pine than probably any other company in the United States, I think I can speak with some knowledge on the subject when I say not only that I see no diminution in the demand, but rather an increase. For instance, for car-building purposes the demand is very great, and the higher prices have not interfered one whit with building. The railroads were not prepared for the extraordinarily increased business, and they simply have to get more cars. At the present moment we have a number of inquiries from some of the largest car-manufacturing institutions in the country.

"As a matter of fact, I can sum the situation up, especially concerning large timber, by saying that it is not a question either of demand or of price. It is only a matter of being able to supply the material. We either get the price we ask or we don't sell. And the same with all other lumber companies.

"I may say, in conclusion, that the building of the tunnel for the underground railway will be a great thing for the lumber trade of this city. It will mean that millions upon millions of feet will be used for planking, scaffolding, staying, &c., and it will almost certainly deplete the yards here."

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In a Much Better Position.

A. C. Wood, manager for Dexter Hunter, whose mills are in Jacksonville, Fla., and who also handles the cut of the Blackwater Lumber Company of Davis, West Va., says:

"The outlook is that we shall have good business for six months to come at any rate, and at present prices. As to what will happen after that, all I can say is that it will depend on business conditions then.

"Prices on hemlock were advanced the first of the year about $1 a thousand, but on yellow pine there has been little change for sixty or ninety days, and I don't look for much change for five or six months yet. The trade generally is in a very much better position than it was a year or a year and a half ago, and, as far as I can see, there is no reason why it shouldn't continue on its good way. I believe, however, that prices are as high as it is healthy for them to go at present.

"To a certain extent, too, these high prices are interfering with building operations—that is to say, with speculative building—building, in other words, of a kind that is undertaken in the hope or expectation that at its conclusion the houses built may be rented or sold. With regular contract work, however, there has been little or no interference. In other words, people are not building what they don't need."

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Big Demand for Dressed Lumber.

An official of the Cummer Lumber Company, with mills in Florida, Virginia, and Michigan, says:

"You can say that the lumber business is in a very prosperous condition. The mills have all they can handle in every line. The demand for dressed lumber is very encouraging, and I think far ahead of what it has been at this season for a number of years."

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The Metropolitan Market.

Discussing the position of the metropolitan lumber market, the current number of The Lumber Trade Journal, just issued, says:

"A great many of the yards, and, as a matter of fact, the larger part of them, have purchased large stocks, and are pretty well filled up to the limit, and this, in the face of the usual Winter dullness, also contributes greatly to the small demand. There are quite a number of the retailers in the market here who complain that they are unable to get lumber, but, upon going into details with them, we find that their inability to procure stock is more from the fact that they are unwilling to pay the market prices than from stocks being scarce. What they mean is that they cannot get lumber at the prices at which they desire to purchase it, but they, one and all, admit that if they are willing to pay the market prices they can get all the lumber they want. These same firms claim that if they pay the high prices which are asked by the wholesalers they will not allow them to make a profit, but this opinion, of course, is not held generally. Many of the yards, as noted above, have gone ahead and made big purchases at the prevailing prices, and have done so without any hesitation, firmly believing that prices were going to be higher before they were lower; and, judging from all reports, this is certainly going to be the case, and those firms which are holding off from buying with the idea that prices are going to decline are going to realize their mistake before long.

"As to how building operations are going to open up in the Spring, there are very few among the trade who will volunteer to make any predictions, as they claim that it is a little early to come to any definite conclusion, but the general trend of opinion is that business is going to be good.

"Many of the trade report collections as extremely slow at the present time, brought about mainly by the fact that the banks have cut down their line of discounts to a large degree, and this has had a tendency to make collections slow all along the line."

ONE PRESIDENT'S TESTIMONY.

As further evidence of the generally excellent condition of the railroads of the country, this statement, made by one of the best-known railroad Presidents of the country in a letter to Mr. John H. Davis, is significant:

"Everything is favorable in the West. Railway business continues as large and profitable as ever, and there are so far no signs of any let-up."

Commenting on this statement, and the market generally, Mr. Davis says: "As a matter of fact, this is the kind of news I hear from every quarter and from every business man. Apparently the business of the country could not be in a healthier condition. One of the striking evidences of this is the remarkable power of absorption of investments. The public, having plenty of money, is steadily taking floating stocks off the market."

HOW THE WEST FARES.

A. J. Adams of San Francisco, discussing business conditions in the West, says:

"Times could not be much better with us, while, so far as the outlook is concerned, I believe we on the Pacific slope have more to look forward to than any place in the country. The opening up of the Philippines and the further development of the gold fields cannot fail to work incalculable benefit to us, and will mean a large development of trade and the putting of much more money into circulation. Of course the East will benefit also, as much of the machinery and manufactured goods going into the gold fields will come from Eastern sources."

NO GAS COMPANY PURCHASE.

The affairs of the People's Gas Company continue to engage more or less attention in Wall Street. Yesterday it was reported from Chicago that the company purposed to buy out the Ogden Company, which is becoming more active in its opposition, supported by Standard Oil interests, but this report was promptly denied by people connected with the Ogden Company.

ST. PAUL'S GOOD EARNINGS.

One of the favorable statements of earnings put out by the railroads yesterday was that of St. Paul, which for the second week of February showed an increase of $83,000 over the same week last year. From July 1 the earnings have been $27,160,000 and the increase $2,651,500.

REFINERIES TO REOPEN.

The only new development in the sugar situation yesterday was the announcement that all the refineries of the trust would reopen for business on Monday. It is understood the company has gotten rid of a great part of its surplus stock since the refineries closed. There was an unconfirmed report that prices would also be advanced early this week.

TO RETIRE PREFERRED STOCK.

In connection with the reported intention of the American Steel and Wire Company to retire $5,000,000 of the preferred stock of the company at par, it is said that proxies representing from two-thirds to three-fourths of the voting power have been secured. The matter will come up for consideration at the annual meeting in a few days.

TRUST COMPANY QUOTATIONS.

The following table, compiled for THE NEW YORK TIMES by William J. Wollman, shows the present bid and asked prices of New York and Brooklyn trust companies and also the investor's yield figured on the bid price:

	Bid.	Asked.	Yield Investor.
Atlantic Trust Co	190	205	--
American Surety Co	...	215	..
Bankers' Trust Co	192	199	..
Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co	300	330	2.67
Brooklyn Trust	400		4.00
Central	2100	2200	2.86
Central Realty B. & Trust	250	300	..
City	325	..	..
Continental	380	..	1.58
Colonial		400	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1400	1450	2.14
Fidelity & Dep. Co., Maryland	400	450	2.59
Fifth Avenue Trust	425	500	..
Flatbush Trust	160	..	..
Franklin Trust	300	325	3.33
German-American R. E.	30	40	..
Guaranty	600	660	2.00
Hamilton	250	..	3.60
Int. Banking & Trust	125	150	..
Kings County Trust	350	400	2.86
Knickerbocker Trust	380	..	1.84
Lawyers' Surety	..	110	..
Lawyers' Title Ins. Co	150	--	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	--	4.00
Manhattan Trust	350	--	1.43
Manufacturers' Trust Co	310	--	3.23
Mercantile	775	--	2.58
Metropolitan	400	450	2.50
Morton	410	..	..
National Surety Co	130	..	7.69
Nassau	188	200	3.19
North American Trust	152½	157	3.29
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1400

at Alice sold at .70, 1,000 Alamo at .18, 500 Bullion at .04, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.45, 2,000 Cosmos at .01, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .16½, 2,000 Golden Age at .05, 300 Leadville at .08, 100 Justice a'pd at .08, 1,500 Pharmacist at .14, 800 Phoenix at .10@.11, and 500 Work at .35.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.60	Quicksilver	1.75
Adams Consol.	.12	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Belcher	.15	Savage	.08
Best & Belcher	.30	Sierra Nevada	.43
Breece	1.50	Standard	2.60
Bruns. Consol.	.25	Small Hopes	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Union Consol.	.20
Chollar	.15	Utah	.05
Crown Point	.05	Victor	1.00
Chrysolite	.05	Yellow Jacket	.12
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.30	Argentum Juanita	.18
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Alamo	.16½
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02½	Anaconda	.39
Com. T. Co scrip	.04	Crip. Ck. Cons.	.16
Crescent	.15	Creede & Cr. Ck.	.10
Cataipa	.15	Croesus	.01
Deadwood Terra	.55	Golden Fleece	.28
Daly	1.50	Isabella	1.30
Eureka Consol.	.14	Mollie Gibson	.22
Father De Smet	.08	Mount Rosa	.66
Gould & Curry	.10	Pharmacist	.12½
Homestake	50.00	Portland	2.30
Horn Silver	1.10	Specimen	.09
Iron Silver	.63	Union	.46
Kingston & Pemb.	.35	Work	.35
La Crosse	.14	Damon	.26
Leadville Con	.07	Elkton	1.15
Little Chief	.16½	Findlay	.12½
Mexican	.38	Garfield	.18½
Moulton	.25	Jackpot	.57
Ontario	8.00	Pinnacle	.23
Ophir	.50	Tornado	.50
Occidental	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.17.25
Plymouth	.14	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15.00
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15.00
Potosi	.21	Grey Forge	.15.00

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Erie Telephone was the one feature to-day, and 1,900 shares changed hands in the two hours, with an advance in price from 107½ to 110½, at which it closed. Calumet and Hecla was back 5 to 765, with Cochiti off ⅝ at 10, but the latter rallied to 10½. Utah Mining was up 1⅛ at 31, United States Oil went off ⅛ at 18½; Tri-mountain was up ⅞ at 7⅞; Baltic ½ lower, at 20½; Arcadian ¼ lower, at 16⅜; Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western 4s were ½ lower, at 92; Amalgamated Copper ⅝ lower, at 93¾; Massachusetts Electric ½ lower, at 28, and preferred ½ lower, at 78½; Gas and Coke yielded ½ to 20, but rallied ¼ until the 5s went up ½ to 73; Planters' Compress was 1 lower, at 25.

At the local Clearing House this morning the quoted rate between banks was still 4 per cent., with very little business. New York funds sold at 15 and 12½ cents discount.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5	5½	Old Colony	3½	4
Allouez	3	3¼	Old Domin	19½	20
Arcadian	10½	18	Osceola	75	76½
Arnold	5½	6½	Parrot	44½	45
Ash Bed	.50	1	Pioneer	1⅝	1¾
Atlantic	23	24	Quincy	140	143
Baltic	20½	21	Rhode Island	4¼	4⅝
B. & C.	.17	.20	Santa Fé	6½	7
Bost. & M.	275	280	Santa Ysabel	21½	31¼
Butte & Bos.	68	70	Shoe	31¼	32
Cal. & Hec.	765	770	Tamarack	192	195
Centennial	18	18½	Utah Cons.	30	31
Franklin	15	15½	Washington	1½	1¼
Humboldt	.50	1	White Knob	17	20
Isle Royale	26		Winona	3	
Mohawk	14	15	Wolverine	41½	42

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.		240	Fitchburg pf.	124½	125
Bost. & Low.	241		N. Y. & N. E. Gs	110½	
Bost. & Me.	198	199	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	115	
Bost. & Pr.		300	N. Y. & N. E. 5s	115	
Bost. Elev.	121½	122½	West End	92½	93
Cent. Mass.		13	West End pf.	01	63
Cent. M. pf.	60	65			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	336	339	N. Eng. Tel.	135	140
Chi. Stk. Y.	133	135	U. S. Oil	18½	19
Dom. Coal	41½	42½	Westinghouse Electric		43¼
Dom. C pf.	117		Westinghouse Elect. pf.	01	63
Erie Tel.	110				
Mex Tele.	3				

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—National Steel common opened at 50, dropped to 48⅞, and closed at 49¾. Aside from this there was not the change of a point in the whole list, and business was very light. Cash secured Biscuit preferred at 93, as against 95 for the regular stock.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
400 Linseed	15¼	14⅞	15
565 Linseed pf	58⅜	58½	58½
50 Tin Plate pf	83	83	83
50 Chicago Brewing	2	2	2
10 Union Traction pf	77	76½	77
8 Diamond Match	126	126	126
175 Met. Elev. pf	81½	81	81¼
1,111 National Biscuit	37¼	36½	36½
150 Nat. Biscuit pf	93	93	93
10 Nat. Biscuit pf., cash	95	95	95
5 National Carbon	21	21	21
410 National Steel	50	48⅞	49¾
100 Shelby Steel Tube	20	20	20
55 West Chicago	110¾	110½	110½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.02	.01
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.22	.21
Best & Belcher	.37	.34
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.39	.37
Challenge Con	.18	.20
Chollar	.20	.19
Confidence	.77	.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.07	.07
Gould & Curry	.15	.14
Hale & Norcross	.30	.30
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.07	.07
Kentucky Con	.02	.01
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.24	.21
Occidental Con	.11	.11
Ophir	.58	.55
Overman	.09	.09
Potosi	.28	.26
Savage	.13	.11
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.37	.36
Standard	2.50	2.50
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.09	.08
Union Con	.26	.24
Utah Con	.06	.07
Yellow Jacket	.17	.16
Silver bars	59¾	59¾
Mexican dollars	48@48⅛	48@48⅛
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 17.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	37½	37¾	37⅞	38⅛
Alamo	16	17⅛	16	17
Anaconda	40	41	41½	42½
Anchoria	90	94	90	94
Argentum	18	18½	18	19
Bankers'	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
Battle	34	35	34⅜	34⅝
Blue Bell	12	13	12	13
Coin	285	295	285	290
Columbine	20	20½	19⅞	20⅞
Consolidated	17	17½	16⅞	17
Damon	27	27½	27⅜	27½
Elkton	120	120½	120	120½
El Paso	34⅝	35	33½	33½
Findlay	13	14	13½	13⅝
Fleece	25	30	25	30
Garfield	16¼	16½	16	16½
Gibson	25	27	25	27
Gould	34½	35	35	35⅜
Isabella	131½	132	131	131¾
Independence	59	60	58⅝	59
Jackpot	60⅞	61½	60½	61
King	100	100½	98	101
Moon Anchor	66	67	65½	66
Matos	25½	25¾	25½	26
National	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
Ophir	55	60	55	60
Pharmacist Con.	12⅞	13⅜	13	13¼
Pinnacle	25	26	25	25⅜
Portland	235½	236	237	238¼
Raven	82	83½	83	83½
Rawlings	28	30	28	30
Rosa	72¼	73	71	72½
Sovereign	11⅜	11¾	10⅞	11
Tornado	53⅞	54¾	54	54½
Union	48	48⅛	48⅛	48⅝
Vindicator	158	165	158	161
Work	34½	35	34⅝	35
Zenobia	19½	20	19¼	20¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$294,357,202
Gold reserve	222,969,642
Net silver	10,854,706
United States notes in the Treasury	13,305,017
Treasury notes of 1890	2,115,967
Total receipts this day	2,312,451
Total receipts this month	27,840,997
Total receipts this year	360,846,657
Total expenditures this day	1,890,000
Total expenditures this month	24,260,000
Total expenditures this year	327,195,130
Deposits in National banks	111,822,016
Silver bullion	102,998
National banknotes received for redemption	430,030
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	833,977
Customs	934,251
Miscellaneous	544,232

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities the most active trading appeared just at the close, when a sharp advance in Distilling of America attracted attention to that issue. In the rest of the market very little occurred that was of particular interest, and the course of prices, which showed some little irregularity, brought about few changes of importance. Industrial stocks, as on the previous day, were those that received most attention, while the rest of the market was traded in in extremely limited amount. In Standard Oil and one or two other issues that were not traded in to a further extent than a few shares, substantial net gains were recorded, but as a whole the list remained at about Friday's closing figures. The trading on the closing day of the week was in keeping with the course of the market during its earlier days, a few issues being actively traded in, while the majority of stocks were left much to themselves. When circumstances favored, prices seemed to advance easily, and here and there demand for particular issues was large, but the waiting policy that the public seems to have been following for some time past has not yet been abandoned to any large extent. Seemingly a good deal of confidence is felt as to the course the market is likely to follow in the near future, and upon further developments in dividend matters, but thus far buying continues to be on a rather small scale. Exceptions to this are found in a few issues that particular causes tend to make active, and the disposition seems to be to extend purchases rather than to enter upon liquidations.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA, the most active issue in yesterday's market, as well as the most prominent, by reason of the sharp advance which occurred in the common stock, was the only issue that attracted attention throughout the morning. After remaining around 8 most of the day, the common stock at the close jumped suddenly a full point, and closed at 8¾ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. The highest sale for the day was made at 9, where 100 shares changed hands. In the preferred stock, in which transactions were larger than in the common, sales were made as high as 30, and the issue closed at 29¾ bid, a three-quarter point advance over Friday's final figure. Nothing new affecting the company's affairs was heard during the day, but better feeling seemed to prevail in regard to the stock, and apparently the statements of the management of the company regarding its safe financial status and the prosperous condition of its business had done much to bring about better inquiry for the stock of the Distilling Company of America.

NATIONAL TUBE common sold up fractionally, and ended the day with a quarter point gain, at 50¼ bid. There was very little trading in the preferred stock, which showed no net change from the previous day's closing bid.

NATIONAL SALT was in good demand, and closed with substantial net gains in both the common and preferred stocks. The larger net gain was recorded in the former, which closed at 48 bid, against 47 bid on the previous day. A net gain of half a point was made in the preferred stock, which closed at 77½ bid.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of only 100 shares, and sold at 93¾. This figure, which showed an advance of three-eighths of a point over Friday's final bid, was bid for the stock at the close.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common sold at 26½, and later the bid advanced half a point. At the close 27 was bid, and no stock was offered near that figure. Supply of this issue as well as of the preferred stock has recently become very small, and brokers with buying orders report it difficult to procure stock anywhere near present prices.

BAY STATE GAS sold to the extent of about 2,000 shares, at 1¾. It closed with an eighth loss, at 1⅝ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅞
New Amsterdam	27	
New Amsterdam pf.	45	47
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96	96½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	28	30
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	74¾	77
American Bicycle	19	20
American Bicycle pf.	49	50
American Bicycle bonds		92½
American Chicle	54½	58
American Chicle pf.	80	87
American Woolen	23½	24
American Woolen pf.	81	81½
Cast-Iron Pipe	9	9½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	45½	47
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	13½	15
Distilling Company of America	8¾	9
Distilling Company of America pf.	29¾	30
Empire Steel	20	23
Empire Steel pf.	60	63
Electric Axle Light & Power	3¾	4¼
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf.		35
Havana Commercial	16½	18
Havana Commercial pf.	58	59½
International Pump	17	18½
International Pump pf.	64	65½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	28½	30
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.	87	89
National Gramophone	48	50
National Salt	48	48½
National Salt pf.	77½	79
National Tube	50¼	50½
National Tube pf.	93	93½
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86½	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93¾	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	82	84
Sloss-Sheffield	30	31
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	70	72
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	524	525
Telegraph, Telephone & Cable of A.	1	5½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93¾	94½
American Air Power	45	50
Arizona Lead	11½	11⅝
Asphalt Company of America	12½	13
British Columbia Copper	9½	10½
California Copper	3½	4¼
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub.	108¾	109½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	49	54
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	18	22
General Carriage	6¾	7
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2⅝
Kansas City, P. & G., (new)	42	43½
Kansas City, P. & G. 5s, (new)	67¾	68¾
Little Tiger Gold Mining	44	48
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	98¾	99½
New York Transportation	8¾	9¼
New England Transportation	6¾	6¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21¾	22
Pittsburg Coal	22¾	23¼
Pittsburg Coal pf.	82½	83
St. Louis subs, full paid, ex div.	118	119
St. Louis Consolidated	295	
St. Louis pf.	80	
Retsof	26	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power		16
Superior & Boston Copper		3-16
Tennessee Copper	14½	15
Trust Company of America	190	195
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26½	27
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	62	63

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	287	289
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	84½
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	66	68
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av 2d	88	89
Nassau Electric 4s	90	92
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	26½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf.	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	28	29
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	116½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	116	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	110½
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	26	28
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	71
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	105¾	106½
Consolidated Gas of Newark		58
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.		103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21⅜	28½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	106½	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	76	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	18	20
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70¼	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Feb. 17, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15¼	15⅝	500	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ½
63	63½	375	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	63	63½	63	63¼	.....
33⅜	34	80	American Cotton Oil	34	34	34	34	.....
26½	31	45	American District Tel.	29	29	27½	27½	— .....
43½	44	445	American Ice Co.	44¾	44¾	43	43½	— ⅞
15	15½	210	American Linseed Co.	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ¼
58⅜	58⅝	340	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	58¾	58¾	58½	58⅝	.....
6	8	100	American Malting Co.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
25¼	26¼	525	Am. Malting Co. pf.	25	25¼	25	25½	+ ⅛
41	41½	310	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	41	41	41	41	— ⅛
90½	90⅝	500	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	— ⅞
45½	45⅝	960	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	47	47	45½	45½	— 1½
84½	84⅝	250	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	84⅜	84⅝	84½	84½	— ¼
57½	57⅝	16,145	Am. Steel & Wire	58½	58¾	57½	57⅝	— 1
93⅝	93⅞	385	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	93¼	93¾	93½	93¼	— ½
112½	112⅝	13,650	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	113½	113⅝	112¼	112½	— 1⅛
33	34½	320	American Tin Plate	34¼	34¼	34	34⅛	— ⅞
82⅝	83	250	Am. Tin Plate pf.	83	83	83	83	— 1
108½	109	13,615	American Tobacco	109	109	108¾	108¾	— ½
44⅝	45	1,400	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44¾	44¾	44½	44⅝	— ½
20⅝	20⅝	2,700	At., T. & S. F.	21	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
63½	63¼	4,920	At., T. & S. F. pf.	63⅜	63⅜	63	63¼	— ⅜
62⅜	62⅞	3,785	Baltimore & Ohio	63¼	63¼	62⅜	62⅞	— ⅛
78½	78¾	2,750	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79	79	78¾	78¼	— ⅝
72⅝	72½	16,890	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅛	72⅝	— ⅛
147½	150	50	Brooklyn Union Gas	149	149	149	149	.....
12½	13½	10	Brunswick City	13	13	13	13	.....
91	93	50	Buff., R. & P. pf.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	.....
48¼	49	250	Canada Southern	48⅝	49	48⅝	49	.....
20¼	29½	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	29¼	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
124⅝	124½	2,540	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	124⅝	124⅝	124½	124½	— ⅜
13½	13¾	400	Chicago Great Western	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	.....
39¾	40	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	40	40	40	40	— ⅞
16⅞	17	1,800	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
46	48	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48½	— 1½
122½	122⅝	4,725	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	122⅝	122⅝	122¼	122½	— ⅝
158	161	20	Chicago & Northw.	159½	159½	159½	159½	.....
108	108⅛	610	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108¼	108¼	108⅛	108⅛	— ⅜
10½	11½	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	11	11	11	11	— 1
60	60½	50	C., C., C. & St. L.	60¼	60½	60½	60¼	.....
106	108	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	106	106	106	— 2
21⅞	22	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	22	22	22	22	+ ½
57½	58½	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	57	57	57	57	+ ½
45¼	45½	1,850	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	45¼	45¼	44⅝	45¼	— ½
9⅝	10¼	200	Colorado Midland	10⅝	10⅝	10	10	.....
26½	27	500	Col. Midland pf.	27	27	27	27	— ⅜
5¼	5⅝	100	Colorado Southern	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
193¾	193¾	1,700	Consolidated Gas	193	193½	193	193½	.....
32½	32⅝	1,485	Continental Tobac. Co.	32½	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
84½	84⅝	270	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	84⅜	84½	84½	84½	— ½
115	116⅜	300	Delaware & Hudson	116	116	115¼	115¾	+ ½
180½	181⅜	2,490	Del., Lack. & West.	180⅜	182	180⅜	181	+ ½
19⅝	19⅝	200	Denver & R. G.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
14½	15	500	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	14⅜	14¾	14¾	14⅜	— ¼
12¾	12⅞	10	Erie	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¼	.....
38⅝	39	200	Erie 1st pf.	38⅜	38⅜	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅜
19½	20½	100	Erie 2d pf.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	.....
111	...	620	Erie Tel. & Tel.	109	111	109	111	+ 2⅛
47⅜	48	200	Evans. & T. H.	47½	47½	47½	47½	+ ¼
54⅝	54⅞	5,320	Federal Steel	55⅜	55⅜	54½	54⅝	— 1
74	74½	1,900	Federal Steel pf.	75½	75½	73	74½	— 1½
127⅜	128	500	General Electric	127½	127⅜	127½	127⅜	— ¼
54½	55¼	397	Glucose Sugar Ref.	56½	56½	55	55	— 1
158	160	177	Great Northern pf.	159	159	158½	159	.....
111	112⅜	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅝	— ⅛
63	63⅜	200	Hocking Valley pf.	63½	63¼	63¼	63⅜	— ⅜
113½	114	1,000	Illinois Central	114	114	114	114	.....
68¾	69	100	International Paper pf.	69	69	69	69	.....
14	14½	1,480	Iowa Central	14½	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
52½	53½	10	Iowa Central pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	.....
13¾	14	100	Kanawha & Michigan.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
83	85	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	84½	85	84½	85	.....
80⅞	81¼	1,250	Louisville & Nashville	81	81	80¾	81	— ⅛
98	98¼	5,170	Manhattan El	98½	98½	97⅜	98	— ⅝
176¾	177	1,405	Met. Street Railway	177¾	177¾	176⅛	176½	— 1⅞
12	12¼	100	Mexican Central	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
32¼	32½	250	Mk., Kan., & Texas pf.	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	— ¼
46¾	46¼	3,645	Missouri Pacific	46¾	46¾	46⅛	46	— ⅛
36½	37	380	National Biscuit Co.	37	37	37	36¾	— ½
24⅝	24¾	100	National Lead Co.	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
105¼	106½	170	National Lead Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	— ⅛
48⅝	49	8,980	National Steel Co.	50¾	50½	48½	48½	— 1¼
95½	97	885	National Steel Co. pf.	97	97	95¼	95¼	— 1⅛
133¾	134	800	New York Central	134¼	134¼	134	134	— ½
23½	23⅝	240	N. Y., Ont. & Western.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
28¾	29	1,880	Norfolk & Western	28¾	28¾	28½	28¾	— ¼
72⅞	73¼	880	Norfolk & Western pf.	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	.....
14¼	14⅜	1,410	North American	14¼	14¼	14	14¼	— ⅛
52⅞	53	1,330	Northern Pacific	53¼	53¼	52⅞	53	+ ¼
74½	74⅝	1,200	Northern Pacific pf.	74⅝	74⅝	74	74¼	— ⅜
8⅞	9¼	500	Ontario Mining	9	9	9	9	.....
37⅞	38¼	4,760	Pacific Mail	38	38	35½	36	— 2
134½	134⅝	2,350	Pennsylvania R. R.	134⅞	134⅞	134	134⅝	— ⅛
104½	104⅝	3,420	People's Gas, Chicago.	105	105	104¼	104¼	— 1⅛
2¼	2¼	150	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
88½	87¾	510	Pressed Steel Car pf.	87	87¾	87	87¼	— ⅛
56¼	56⅝	2,040	Reading 1st pf.	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56¼	.....
28⅜	29	360	Reading 2d pf.	28⅜	28¾	28¾	28½	+ ¼
24	24½	3,120	Republic Iron & Steel.	24⅛	24⅜	23¾	24	— ⅜
68¼	68¾	200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¼	— ⅜
10⅜	10⅝	150	St. L. & San Fran.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
68	70	20	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68½	.....
34⅜	35¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
27½	28	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	27⅞	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
38¾	38⅞	2,690	Southern Pacific	39	39	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	12¼	700	Southern Railway	12	12	11⅝

banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,868,775
Jan. 20	24,185,075	34,693,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,522,025	35,609,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,075	34,373,825	25,688,450

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$24,015,675	1895	$33,513,425
1899	34,373,825	1894	73,556,325
1898	25,688,450	1893	13,605,900
1897	55,665,950	1892	30,857,350
1896	28,627,050	1891	15,373,025

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
1,100	Am. Steel & W	58¾	58¾	57⅝	57⅝
15,730	Am. Sug. Ref	113½	113⅝	112	112⅝
70	A., T. & S. F	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
630	A., T. & S. F. pf	63¼	63¼	63⅝	63¼
1,560	Am. Tobacco	109	109½	108⅜	108⅜
20	Balt. & Ohio	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
180	Bay State Gas	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8,570	Brooklyn R. T	72⅝	72⅝	72¼	72¼
2,280	C., B. & Q	124¾	124¾	124⅝	124⅝
1,490	C., M. & St. P	122¾	122¾	122⅛	122⅛
20	C., R. I. & P	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
230	Col. Fuel & I	45	45	45	45
480	Cont. Tobacco	32	32⅝	32	32⅛
1,560	Federal Steel	55¾	55¾	54⅞	54⅞
40	Fed. Steel pf	73	74	73	74
10	Louis. & Nash	80⅞	80⅞	80⅝	80⅝
520	Manhattan	98⅜	98⅜	97⅝	98
20	M., K. & T. pf	32½	32½	32½	32½
360	Mo. Pacific	46⅜	46⅜	45⅞	46
30	N. Y., O. & W	24	24	24	24
100	Norf. & West	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝
50	North American	14	14	14	14
80	N. Y. Pacific	53	53⅛	53	53⅛
20	N. Pacific pf	73½	73½	73½	73½
250	Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾	36	37½
480	People's Gas	104½	104½	104⅛	104⅝
130	Reading 1st pf	56	56⅝	56	56⅝
10	Republic Steel	24	24	24	24
130	Southern Pacific	38⅝	39	38⅝	39
10	Southern Ry	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
180	Tenn. Coal & I	99	99	97⅜	98
320	Third Avenue	96¾	97⅜	96⅜	97
370	Union Pacific	39	40¾	39	40¾
10	Union Pacific pf	76½	76½	76½	76½
680	U. S. Leather	16⅝	16¾	16	16¼
10	Western Union	84½	84½	84½	84½
10	Wabash pf	20½	20½	20½	20½

$2,630

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$6,000	Am. Gas 5s	96	96¼	96	96¼
10,000	Mo. Pacific 6s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
5,000	Wis. Central 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾

$21,000

LIQUOR TAX LICENSE BONDS.

Surety Companies Talk of Forming a Combination to Raise Rates on Liquor Dealers.

It is said on good authority that a combination is being formed by the various surety companies in order to raise the rates at which bonds are given to holders of liquor tax certificates. While nothing definite has yet been decided upon, it is generally understood that the surety companies feel that things cannot go on longer as they have been doing. The companies claim that they are losing a great deal of money through this class of business, and that either the present rate cutting will have to be abolished or some other means of obtaining bonds be found by the saloon men.

For some time after the Raines law went into effect, on March 23, 1896, the greater part of the bond business was done by two companies—the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, known as the "Platt company," and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, also of Maryland, of which Andrew Freedman is the resident Vice President and manager. Various other companies also wrote bonds, but not to the same extent as the two mentioned. The rate at that time for each bonds was $15.

Within the last year the rate has dropped to $10, and even lower. It is said that one company offers to supply the bonds at $8 each. The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland now takes far less of this class of business than formerly, and is making no attempt to obtain more. Indeed, it is learned that some of the officers are in favor of discontinuing altogether the issuance of liquor tax bonds, and the company may not be included in the proposed agreement. Should the proposed agreement between the companies be consummated, the rate will not only be raised to at least $20, but the conditions under which the bonds are granted will be made so much more stringent that the companies will run but a very small chance of loss.

Meanwhile, the liquor dealers are considerably alarmed over the prospect, as it is expected that many of them will find it very difficult to satisfy the conditions under which bonds are to be given under the agreement. The suggested terms are that no bond shall be given without satisfactory indemnity by the applicant or his brewer, unless the former has had a continuous certificate ever since the Raines law went into effect.

George Junior Republic Concert.

Managers of the George Junior Republic are desirous of erecting a New York cottage on the republic grounds at Freeville. For the purpose of raising money to aid the project, a concert will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of Feb. 27 by the Motinschard Quartet and the Columbia University Mandolin Club. Tickets can be procured at the Waldorf-Astoria or from Miss Edith H. White, 210 West Fifty-ninth Street.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.43
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.08⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08 11-16
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K., prime	.44
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05⅝
Pork, mess	11.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	6.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 63¾@67½c; No. 2 red, 70¾@71½c; No. 2 corn, 33¾c; No. 2 yellow, 33½@33¾c; No. 2 oats, 23¼@23½c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 25¾c; No. 2 barley, 39@43c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.66; prime timothy seed, $2.50@2.52½; mess pork, per bbl, $9.05@$10.90; lard, per 100 lb, $5.80@$5.92½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.90@$6.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6@$6.05; sugars, cutloaf, $6.05; granulated, $5.49; clover, contract grade, $8.35@$8.40.

COTTON.—Selling for profits was an important factor of yesterday's market for cotton. The opening call developed a weak feeling at a decline of 2@8 points. The subsequent course of the market was characterized by some irregularity. There were a few feeble rallies on covering, but the prevailing sentiment, so far as the local trade was concerned, was inclined to be bearish on the idea that a widely scattered and heavy long interest was a menace to any further substantial improvement until after a period of liquidation to clarify the market of weak holdings. Foreign demand was not much in evidence. In fact, there was some selling reported for English account. Wall Street and other investment interests also sold more or less cotton. This encouraged the local contingent to be more aggressive on the bear side of the account. But while the movement of the local market was bearish, as a rule, the Southern spot markets were holding their own, and the statistical situation also remained quite as bullish as ever, the visible supply being 3,568,901 bales, against 3,632,364 last week. The market closed with the tone very steady, at a net decline of 1@5 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February				8.67@8.69
March	8.62	8.66	8.62	8.65@8.66
April	8.63	8.65	8.61	8.65@8.66
May	8.54	8.59	8.54	8.56@8.59
June	8.54	8.57	8.52	8.57@8.58
July	8.55	8.57	8.55	8.58@8.59
August	8.41	8.47	8.41	8.46@8.47
September	7.82	7.87	7.82	7.85@7.86
October	7.62	7.65	7.62	7.63@7.64
November	7.51	7.51	7.51	7.51@7.52
December	7.53	7.53	7.52	7.51@7.52
January	7.54	7.55	7.54	7.53@7.54

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 10,000 bales; American, 4,000 bales; middling upland, 5 1-16d; futures opened barely steady at 2-64d decline; closed quiet at 3@3¾-64d net decline; February 4.61d; February-March, 4.57½b; March-April, 4.54½@; April-May, 4.50½b; May-June, 4.47½@; June-July, 4.44½b; July-August, 4.43@; August-September, 4.36¾b; September-October, 4.20½@; October-November, 4.11½; November-December, 4.06b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	74⅝	74 13-16	74 11-16	74¾
July	74 7-16	74½	74 7-16	74½
Corn—				
May	40¾	40⅝	40¼	40⅜
July	40 15-16	41⅛	40 15-16	41⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	68⅜	68 7-16	68¼	68¼
July	69	69	68⅝	68⅝
Corn—				
May	34⅝	35	34⅝	34⅝
July	35⅛	35 7-16	35	35
Oats—				
May	23⅜	23 13-16	23¾	23¾
July	22¾	22 13-16	22¼	22½

BREADSTUFFS. — WHEAT — Operations in the local wheat market were confined principally to scalping orders, and prices varied only a fraction all day. A downward tendency of prices, manifested first at the opening, was checked only by unexpected firmness in corn. Short sellers hastily withdrew upon seeing corn advance, and for the remainder of the regular session wheat held fairly steady at opening figures, which were 1c under Friday night. Last prices were ⅛@⅜c net lower, the near months showing greatest weakness in the absence of export trade. Foreign markets attracted some selling by coming ¼@½d lower from Liverpool and 10@20 points off at Paris. This was supplemented by various reports of snow and rising temperatures in the West. Commission local circles at the close of the week still had a bullish tinge, but was cautious because of recent declines. Visible supply figures, it is expected, will be a stand-off Monday.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 17.—Close:. Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, February, 65¼c; May, 65¾c; July, 66⅝@66⅞c. On track: No. 1 hard, 66⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 65¼c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c.

DULUTH, Feb. 17.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67⅞c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66⅜c; May, 67⅞c; July, 69c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c; No. 3 Spring, 60¾c. Oats, 23½@24c. Corn, 32½c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 17.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67¼c; No. 2 Northern, 65½@65¾c. Rye—No. 1, 58@58½c. Barley—No. 2, 45¾c; sample, 37@42c.

CORN—No. 2 closed at 42¼c, elevator and delivered, and 43c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 29¼c; No. 3, 28¾c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track mixed, 29@30½c; track white, 31½@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 65½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 65c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 60@61c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43¼@47c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 51@55c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—55c, cost, insurance, and freight, track.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.40@3.55; Winter patents, $3.65@3.85; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.05; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; extra, No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $17@$17.75 per ton, to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $1.50@$1.60. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. Corn meal—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. Bag meal—Fine white and yellow, 90c@$1; coarse, 80@83c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50@$16.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy crop, $15.50; oil meal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 17.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.75@$11.50; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $11.75@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$13; packet, $10.50@$12; extra India mess, $20@$22; beef hams, $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180-lb, 6⅝c; 160-lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½c; 10-lb, 7@7¼c; 12-lb, 6¾c; 14-lb, 6½c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10½c; Western, greens, 9¾c; city greens, 9¼@9⅝c. TALLOW—City, 5⅝c; country, 5¼@5⅝c. LARD—$6.30; city lard, $5.95; refined lard, South America, $6.80; Continent, $6.60; Brazil, kegs, 8c; compound, city, 6@6⅜c; Western, 6@6¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard, stearine, 7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 49s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 37s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 33s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 36s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 36s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 35s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 39s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 33s 6d. Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 31s; American refined, in pails, 33s. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese—American finest, white, 59s; American finest, colored, 61s. Tallow—Prime city, 29s; Australian, in London, 29s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, May-August, 22s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed Oil, 24s 6d.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazil coffee futures was a small one and generally weak. The opening call showed a decline of 5@10 points, with transactions limited to 1,000 bags. Subsequent business showed a general lack of outside speculative interest, with the local traders inclined to hesitate or to even up their accounts for a fresh look at the situation. There was no material change in the statistical situation. The cables, as a whole, were not regarded as encouraging, nor was the action of the local spot market satisfactory. The later phases of the market were generally featureless, with the close quiet at a net decline of 5@15 points. Total sales were 8,750 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open	High.	Low.	Close.
February				7.15@7.25
March	7.20	7.20	7.15	7.15@7.20
April				7.15@7.25
May	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.20@7.25
June				7.20@7.30
July				7.25@7.30
August	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.30@7.35
September	7.40	7.40	7.35	7.35@7.40
October	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.40@7.45
November				7.40@7.50
December	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50@7.55
January				7.50@7.60

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9$600; receipts, 8,000 bags; stock, 450,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened ¼ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¼ pfennig advance; sales, 12,000 bags. Havre—Market opened quiet at ⅛f advance; at 12 M., declined ⅛f; at 3 P. M., unchanged; at 4:30 P. M., further declined ⅛f; sales, 23,000 bags; January, 46,50; February, 44.25; March, 44.25; April, 44.50; May, 44 75; June, 45; July, 45.25; August, 45.50; September, 45.75; October, 46; November, 46.25; December, 46.50. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 10$625; exchange, 7 15-16d; receipts, 12,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nothing; stock, 133,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 4c; molasses, 3 13-16c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.25; tin, $30.95; Exchange, lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.62½.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed oil, prime crude, barrels, 34c; prime Summer yellow, 38@38½c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 38@39c; prime white, 38c; prime Winter yellow, 39@40c. Linseed. American, raw, 55@57c; American, boiled, 58@59c; Calcutta, raw, 68c; lard oil, 50@52c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $3.80. Spirits of turpentine, 54@56c. Resin, common to good, strained, $1.70; E, $1.75@$1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $2.10; I, $2.25; K, $2.40; M, $2.80; N, $3.10; W G, $3.75; W W, $4.10.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 17.—Spirits of turpentine, 54c. Resin, A, B, C, and D, $1.40; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.65; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.25; M, $2.90; N, $2.75; W G, $3.50; W W, $3.65.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 17.—Spirits of turpentine, 53½@54c. Resin, $1.40@$1.45. Crude turpentine, $2@$3.25. Tar, $1.30.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 17.—Turpentine, 53c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—No trading. CALVES—Common to good veals, $5@$8.25; barnyard calves, $3.50@$4.25; city-dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $5; medium to choice lambs, $7@$7.90; Canada lambs, $7.25. HOGS—No trading.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 2,603.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Feb. 13th, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,639,107.83
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		903.99
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		14,700.00
Stocks, securities, &c		3,635,547.39
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		351,496.28
Due from State banks and bankers		15,167.03
Checks and other cash items		32,576.59
Exchanges for Clearing House		528,943.77
Notes of other National banks		128,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,586.63
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,005,043	
Legal-tender notes	200,200	2,205,243.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r (5 % of circulation)		11,250.00
Total		$12,064,523.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	700,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	180,129.84
National bank notes outstanding	219,200.00
Due to other National banks	426,429.83
Due to State banks and bankers	202,942.58
Dividends unpaid	780.00
Individual deposits subject to check	9,071,934.31
Demand certificates of deposit	5,634.32
Certified checks	36,294.89
Cashier's checks outstanding	11,177.04
United States deposits	250,000.00
Total	$12,064,523.41

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, THOMAS L. JAMES, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOMAS L. JAMES, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of February, 1900. A. LANSING BAIRD, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
NOAH DAVIS,
M. C. D. BORDEN,
E. V. W. ROSSITER,
} Directors.

[NO. 1,250.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Feb. 13, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$10,487,062.34
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2.74
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		519,140.58
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		545,796.92
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		310,787.84
Due from State banks and bankers		34,355.44
Checks and other cash items		487,964.65
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,320,958.37
Notes of other National banks		5,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		808.10
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,777,014	
Legal-tender notes	265,000	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	440,000	3,482,014.00
Total		$18,249,891.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,187,826.30
Due to other National banks	4,322,841.44
Due to State banks and bankers	890,645.66
Dividends unpaid	4,700.50
Individual deposits subject to check	7,554,511.86
Demand certificates of deposit	21,286.72
Certified checks	981,444.33
Cashier's checks outstanding	286,234.57
Total	$18,249,891.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss:
I, GRANVILLE W. GARTH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of February, 1900. C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
Correct—Attest:
A. E. ORR,
CHAS. H. ISHAM,
LOWELL LINCOLN,
} Directors.

[No. 3,700.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, February 13, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$27,144,369.12
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		7,194.40
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		2,040,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		275,612.84
Stocks, securities, &c		459,213.69
Other real estate and mortgages owned		644,275.98
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,243,416.16
Due from State banks and bankers		48,168.19
Checks and other cash items		15,729.84
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,254,654.03
Notes of other National banks		5,565.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		325.58
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$7,208,361.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,670,000.00	9,168,361.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		207,000.00
Total		$44,566,128.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,390,254.68
National bank notes outstanding	44,987.50
Due to other National banks	$10,562,183.59
Due to State banks and bankers	8,288,085.25
Dividends unpaid	5,182.76
Individual deposits subject to check	17,123,726.16
Demand certificates of deposit	134,051.19
Certified checks	1,609,574.51
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,191,698.88
United States deposits	2,069,370.91
	40,980,874.25
Total	$44,566,126.43

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. A. SMITH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. A. SMITH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of February, 1900. IRA HARRIS, Notary Public, Kings Co., N. Y. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
C. LEDYARD BLAIR,
THOS. H. HUBBARD,
V. P. SNYDER,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
Of the City of New York,
at N. Y. City, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 13th, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,106,428.30
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		38.31
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		149,784.62
Other real estate and mortgages owned		84,410.19
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		279,105.95
Due from State banks and bankers		14,823.62
Checks and other cash items		50,771.85
Exchanges for Clearing House		520,639.53
Notes of other National banks		10,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		11,045.35
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,554,930.00	
Legal-tender notes	521,535.00	2,076,465.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$9,356,317.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	800,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	215,771.88
National bank notes outstanding	44,550.00
Due to other National banks	$617,533.10
Due to State banks and bankers	100,543.57
Individual deposits subject to check	7,281,016.02
Demand certificates of deposit	19,567.50
Certified checks	60,042.28
Cashier's checks outstanding	17,292.77
	8,095,995.84
Total	$9,356,317.72

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, RUEL W. POOR, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. W. POOR, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of February, 1900. OWEN WARD, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
C. W. MORSE,
ROBT. DUNLAP,
H. F. MORSE,
} Directors.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Merchants National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.

February 13, 1900.

RESOURCES

Investments		$9,330,373.51
Due from Banks	$753,734.08	
Cash and Reserve	2,822,606.44	3,576,340.52
		$12,906,714.03

LIABILITIES

Capital	$600,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	399,676.65
Deposits	11,378,437.38
Circulation	528,600
	$12,906,714.03

HARTMAN BAKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Feb. 13, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$15,622,175.02
Overdrafts		326.03
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,250,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		248,765.66
Stocks, securities, etc		840,156.04
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		637,684.16
Other real estate and mortgages owned		32,206.28
Due from National banks	$1,490,047.05	
Due from State banks and bankers	284,825.97	
Checks and other cash items	38,026.84	
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,726,616.53	
Notes of other National banks	50,632.60	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	190.87	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,978,720	
Legal-tender notes	1,142,548	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	90,000	
	4,211,286.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r, (5% of circulation)	56,250.00	
Due from U. S. Treas'r, other than 5% redemption fund	10,880.00	
	8,877,735.28	
Total		$28,504,048.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	551,591.05
National bank notes outstanding	1,067,200.00
Dividends unpaid	17,588.00
Due to other National banks	$13,102,754.38
Due to State banks and bankers	4,068,977.71
Individual deposits subject to check	4,967,974.50
Demand certificates of deposit	81,161.30
Certified checks	734,409.84
Cashier's checks outstanding	146,891.67
United States deposits	997,500.00
	24,117,669.40
United States bond acc't	750,000.00
Total	$28,504,048.45

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GILSON S. WHITSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. S. WHITSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of February, 1900.
A. S. HOUGHTON, Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
GEORGE B. CARHART,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
OLIVER S. CARTER,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
at the close of business Feb. 13, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,201,178.31
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		62.67
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		110,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		10,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c		52,632.50
Furniture and fixtures		4,800.00
Real estate owned		10,000.00
Due from National banks	$244,354.76	
Due from State banks and bankers	13,432.29	
Checks and other cash items	9,037.04	
Exchanges for Clearing House	251,255.55	
Notes of other National banks	15,000.00	
Nickels and cents	592.39	
Specie	415,952.50	
Legal-tender notes	361,459.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas., (5% of circulation)	4,050.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, (other than 5% fund)	10,000.00	
	1,326,033.53	
Total		$3,715,207.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	36,184.50
Dividends unpaid	72.00
National bank notes outstanding	99,000.00
Due to other National banks	$823,306.08
Due to State banks and bankers	121,636.57
Individual deposits subject to check	2,375,615.51
Demand certificates of deposit	27,182.00
Certified checks	77,595.89
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,614.46
	3,229,950.51
Total	$3,715,207.01

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 17th day of February, 1900. F. M. BURGER, Notary Public No. 261.
Correct—Attest:
JAMES ROWLAND,
WM. J. MERRALL,
JAMES M. DONALD,
} Directors.

[No. 1,804.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 13th, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$19,630,379.06
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		70,852.94
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		5,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		713,750.00
Stocks, securities, &c		1,704,322.95
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		546,556.74
Other real estate and mortgages owned		47,411.03
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		118,301.24
Checks and other cash items		15,083.34
Exchanges for Clearing House		262,940.84
Notes of other National banks		70,367.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,609.40
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$827,626.25	
Legal-tender notes	110,801.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	100,000.00	
	1,038,427.25	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	2,250.00	
Total		$4,743,643.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Translated from Goethe.

SEA-STILLNESS.

"Tiefe Stille herrscht im Wasser."

Stillness deep the sea is folding;
Motionless extends the main,
Vexed the sailor stands, beholding
Lengths of calm-encompassed plain,

From no side no stir advances;
Awful silence dread as death.
In those vast and far expanses
Not a billow heaves a breath.

FIRST LOSS.

"Ach, wer bringt die schonen Tage."

Ah! those days beyond renewing—
Days, the prime of Love and lovely,
Who can bring one instant only
Of those golden days again!

Still my wounds I foster lonely,
Still with sorrow sit, pursuing
Withered bliss and living pain.

Ah! those days beyond renewing
Who can bring them back again!
—W. SICHEL, in The Saturday Review.

How American Ministers Are to Dress.

From Chambers's Journal.

The first envoy of the United States was Benjamin Franklin, master printer. He presented himself at the splendid Court of Louis XVI. at Versailles. On this occasion the French King was wearing a coat embroidered with diamonds; the diamonds on the coat alone were valued at £40,000. His courtiers were attired in the same luxurious fashion. Franklin appeared in his Sunday best, a brown homespun cutaway, something like our evening dress with the swallow tails cut off, brown smalls reaching to the knees, a white kerseymere waistcoat, rough woolen stockings, a pair of thick-soled shoes with silver buckles, old-fashioned frill, fob, &c.

A suggestion, worthy of American conception, has been made that the Ambassadorial dress of the American Ministers should be a replica of that which Franklin wore on his first appearance at Versailles. The only people that have any objections to raise are the Ministers who will have to wear the dress if the idea is adopted. They imagine they will be too much like walking advertisements. Another suggestion, due to the war fever, is that all American Ambassadors should wear the uniform of a General of the United States Army. Not only are America's representatives to have the dress, they are to have the rank of General, with all the rights, dignities, and privileges thereto appertaining; this, perhaps, is one of those little things that help to show the trend of American feeling.

The London House in Queen Bess's Time.

The Bishop of London in The Cornhill Magazine.

As regards the average houses in London at that time, they were built without foundations, and were cold and damp. The first sign of growing prosperity and the consequent desire for greater comfort was a rapid increase in chimneys and the provision of fireplaces. The rooms were low and ill-lighted, notwithstanding the fact that glass now replaced horn or lattice work in the windows. An Italian visitor exclaims: "O wretched windows which cannot open by day nor shut by night!" The staircases were dark and narrow, the apartments "sorry and ill-connected." The ceilings were of plaster, often with a very beautiful design molded upon it. The walls were either wainscoted, or more commonly were left rough and masked with "tapestry, arras, or painted cloth," which was hung a little distance from the wall to avoid the damp, and so formed a convenient hiding-place in case of necessity, and was always a receptacle for dust and dirt. The floors were strewn with sand, or more generally with rushes. Unless these were frequently removed they became another harbor for dirt, especially in the dining room, where bones were thrown to the dogs beneath the table. There was no regard for what we consider sanitary precautions; and it is no wonder that the plague in some form or other was endemic. Sensitive persons carried with them something fragrant which they might smell when their noses were too powerfully attacked by unpleasant odors.

Fighting Winter Fires.

Jacob A. Riis in The Century.

What Col. Roosevelt said of his Rough Riders after the fight in the trenches before Santiago, that it is the test of men's nerve to have them roused up at 3 o'clock in the morning, hungry and cold, to fight an enemy attacking in the dark, and then have them all run the same way, forward, is true of the firemen as well, and, like the Rough Riders, they never failed when the test came. The firemen going to the front at the tap of the bell, no less surely to grapple with lurking death than the men who faced Mauser bullets, but with none of the incidents of glorious war, the flag, the hurrah, and all the things that fire a soldier's heart, to urge them on—clinging half naked with numb fingers to the ladders as best they can while trying to put on their stiff and frozen garments—is one of the sights that make one proud of being a man. To see them in action, dripping icicles from helmet and coat, high up on the ladder, perhaps incased in solid ice and frozen to the rungs, yet holding the stream as steady to its work as if the spray from the nozzle did not fall upon them in showers of stinging hail, is very apt to make a man devoutly thankful that it is not his lot to fight fires in Winter.

It is only a couple of Winters since, at the burning of a South Street warehouse, two pipemen had to be chopped from their ladder with axes, so thick was the armor of ice that had formed about and upon them while they worked.

Finland.

From The Saturday Review.

Even since 1886 the exports and imports of Finland have increased from 170,000,000 marks to 331,000,000 marks, and it is interesting to observe that one-fourth of this trade is with Great Britain. The educational development of the country is equally noteworthy. Schools of all kinds abound, and the apex of the educational pyramid is formed by a well-equipped university with 2,000 students. As newspaper readers the young Finns can be compared only to the Americans. Helsingfors with 77,000 inhabitants surpasses in dignity and beauty many European cities of much larger size. Intercommunication is being rapidly extended, and the industrial output has more than doubled during the last thirteen years. Moreover, coupled with this commercial capacity is an artistic instinct rarely found so widely diffused. Finland has given to the world poets, painters, sculptors, explorers, surgeons, and philologists, whose names are known, and whose works are appreciated by every educated community. This is the people, whom Nicholas II. by his manifesto of Feb. 3, (15,) 1899, issued in defiance of the solemnly plighted word of himself and of his ancestors, has delivered into the hands of the officials at St. Petersburg to be reduced to the level of the Russian mujik, by the severest form of conscription known in Europe, by heavily increased taxation, and by every form of petty persecution that uniiers can devise. Is it surprising to read that "Helsingfors is almost like a city in the occupation of a hostile force?"

Some Political Problems.

From The Forum.

We dread and hate military government per se, but we do not object to its application in Cuba, the Philippines, and Hawaii. It makes a great difference who is the governor and who the governed. We do not want any despots over ourselves; but it is a horse of another color if we are the despots and somebody else is the subject. We go to war to dislodge the military despotism of Spain, and we apply the same method ourselves, without any remonstrance from the very people who grew red in the face denouncing Spanish methods of government. We are terribly afraid that the army might be used to put down strikes among us; but where there is no politics at issue, we praise the summary way in which the recent strike was put down by military power in Havana. It was lauded by papers that would gee and haw about the maxims of prudence in this country, with a wonderful air of wisdom and impartiality. Everywhere the press praises the present Government of Cuba, though it does not ask the consent of the governed, which is the axiom of all our home reasoning. The government of the Territories in our midst involves no appeal to the popular vote, and we raise no remonstrance; in fact we rather like it. But if you only call a province a State, it is a very different thing to use such power as governs areas without such a name. We hate the Czar of Russia, but we love the political "boss" and the walking delegate. The blessed name of democracy is too sacred to be taken in vain; but the President has more power than the monarch of England, and is less responsible.

The Doctrines and Covenants of the Mormon Church.

From The New Lippincott.

"The Revelation has been read from this pulpit many times," continued Brother Brigham, "but it seems necessary to repeat it again and again for the guidance of this wayward people. We believe in the principles spoken of in the Revelation. Many others are of the same mind, and walk accordingly; still others have criticised the Church for teaching and practicing the ordinance of celestial marriage. It will now be seen of all men that we were justified in everything that we have done and sanctioned. For this Revelation saith, as pertaining to the law of the priesthood, 'If any man espouse a virgin and desire to espouse another, and the first gives her consent, and if he espouse the second, and they are virgins, and have vowed to no other man, then is he justified. He cannot commit adultery, for they are given unto him; for he cannot commit adultery with that that belongeth unto him and to none else. And if he have ten virgins given unto him by this law, he cannot commit adultery, for they belong to him, and they are given unto him. Therefore is he justified.'

"Now, I ask you again carefully to note that before reading the extract from this sacred Revelation, I read you from the equally sacred book of Doctrines and Covenants that whosoever shall speak when moved upon by the Holy Ghost, shall be the will, the mind, the word, and the power of the Lord. But I must explain to you, my children, that this passage means that when any one shall so speak in this church, having first been endowed with grace as a high priest in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, then shall his word be the same as God's word. Therefore, when I say unto any man that it is good for him to enter into the celestial marriage state, he need have no fear. Moreover, he may feel that I, his father in the Church and the representative of his Heavenly Father, know what is best for him, and he will act accordingly."

The Early Semitic Religion.

Prof. C. H. Toy in The International Monthly.

Of the Semitic civilization, the oldest known to us is the Babylonian, which is already well developed when we first meet it in historical records. The large mass of Babylonian and Assyrian religious material has been carefully worked up and clearly presented by Prof. Jastrow, who describes in detail the deities, myths and legends, epic poetry, magical formulas, prayers and hymns, and the temples and cult. Unfortunately there are almost no records of popular religious customs, but Prof. Jastrow has subjected the old poems to a searching analysis, and extracted from them not a little material bearing on early ideas; there is enough to show that crude, savage conceptions lay at the bottom of this old faith, which later advances to the very verge of ethical monotheism. It appears also that there is the usual Semitic vagueness in the persons of the gods; no one of them differs much from the others. The Israelitish religion also is known to us only in a relatively mature form; its history is sketched by Profs. Budde and Cheyne from the entrance of the Israelites into Canaan to the second century B. C.

In the earlier period the principal problem is the origin of the Israelite cult of Yahweh; Prof. Budde, in agreement with many recent scholars, derives it from the Midianites, with whom, he holds, Israel entered into alliance, the natural condition of which was the adoption of their religion. He sees evidence in the Old Testament that it required several centuries to establish Yahwism firmly in Israel, (for example, Elijah's visit to Horeb, and the fact that we do not find proper names compounded with Yah till Saul's time.) In the postexilic period historical details are almost entirely lacking till the latter part of the fourth century B. C.; Prof. Cheyne seeks to restore the history of the time from the literature, (especially Isaiah, Job, Proverbs, Psalms,) with the general result that this period, which used to be regarded as a blank, is found to be full of intellectual and spiritual life.

A Gray Day.

Within the woodland's sombre depth
A faint, sweet note awakes and dies;
And sadly through the swaying boughs
The west wind on its mission sighs;
While cloudy billows northward roll
Across the low, gray skies.

The sounds that made the woodland gay
Awhile—as if with grief—are mute;
The linnet has no heart to sing,
And silent is the blackbird's flute;
Nought stirs save that faint note of song
And sad Aeolian lute.
—SAM WOOD in Chambers's Journal.

American Tea.

From Self-Culture.

The only tea factory in the United States is located at Pinehurst, near Summerville, S. C. The picking of the leaf requires care and discrimination. The growing tea plant throws out from its branches tender, bright shoots frequently during the season. These new shoots constitute a "flush," and trained pickers must be at hand, at each successive flush, who are practiced in the art of nipping off the leaves. Only the tip of the shoot and the most tender leaves are taken. If only the tender, unexpanded leaf bud at the end of the shoot is picked, the tea is called "flowery pekoe." If the first leaf, almost as tender as the bud, is added, it makes "orange pekoe." If the second leaf, slightly firmer, goes in, it becomes simply "pekoe" tea. The addition of the next two leaves on the stem makes "first" and "second" "souchong."

After the leaves are weighed they are carried to the lofts, where they are spread over the clean, polished floor to be wilted. As soon as the leaves are withered to the right degree, which occurs in about six hours, they are put into the tea roller. This machine is run by steam and works with an oscillatory motion. It is of glistening copper, burnished inside and out until it shines like gold. During the rolling, which lasts about thirty minutes, the sap escapes and is spread all over the surface of the rolled leaf in a way favorable to the action of oxygen in the next stage—oxidation. When the leaf is released from the rolling machine it is found that a good deal of it is formed into balls varying from two to four inches in diameter, which must be broken up. After being broken the leaf is spread on trays well moistened, and is then left to oxidize or ferment.

The most important chemical transformation is that which takes place during the process of fermentation. It is absolutely necessary to check the fermentation at its first stage, which is done by firing. After fermentation the leaf is subjected to a hot blast by being put through a drying or firing machine. This action arrests the oxidation at just the right stage. The tea is dried at the same time and turns black. As soon as it is cool the tea is sorted, weighed, and packed in air-tight boxes.

John Bright.

From Blackwood.

Mr. Bright was one of the great figures of this period, as he was of the earlier which ended with the death of Palmerston. It is not necessary to add to what I have already said about his eloquence. He was always very greatly in earnest. I recollect his once saying something or other in the Quaker vein, and Palmerston, in replying, referred to him as the "reverend gentleman!" There was no love lost between the two. But Mr. Bright was in earnest about everything. His keenness in voting for the union, and in upholding it in all matters and not merely in the Irish question, was extraordinary. He was a very simple man. I remember once going up stairs with him after dinner, and he said to me, "Who's that man with the legs?" "That's a Dean," I answered. He was aware that it wasn't a Bishop, but he was a man who wouldn't know the differences and distinctions of that kind.

When Gladstone Sat for Millais.

From "The Life of Millais," by J. G. Millais.

Gladstone proved to be not only an ideal sitter, but a most entertaining and charming companion. Instead of keeping silence, as other great men are apt to do, in face of a struggle such as that in which he was so soon to engage, he entered freely into conversation on the various topics of the day; and when, a little later, we were all assembled at luncheon, he astonished us beyond measure by the extent of his learning on subjects commonly attractive only to the specialist. His reading and his memory were alike amazing.

To my father he talked eagerly about the early Italian and Florentine painters, betraying an intimate knowledge of the men, the times they lived in, their works, and where these were now to be found. Then, as might happen, the latest bon mot from the clubs would suddenly flash across his mind, or we would be treated to a disquisition on fish and the art of capturing them; or, finding that my mother was interested in early Scottish history, (a subject on which he had made a special study,) he would pour forth to her from the font of his knowledge, setting her right in the pleasantest manner on various points of interest. Music, sport, science, art, were all taken up in turn, as he addressed himself to one or other of us; and singularly winning was the deferential tone he assumed, even when speaking to the youngest man at the table. A redhot Tory, who was dying to tackle him on a leading political topic, was so carried away with the charm of his conversation that he left the room without even mentioning the subject.

Her Mother.

I cannot think of her as one of His
Exquisite angels, fair, and very wise
In all the many ways of perfect bliss,
Treading the flowered fields of Paradise.

Nay, she is still the little child that knew
No thing beyond my arm's warm tenderness,
That spoke no word, my little child who drew
My love by very strength of helplessness.

Lord, when before the doorway of Thy house,
A timid, new-born soul, I, trembling, stand,
Let her not come with glory on her brows,
A fair, strong angel, bearing Thy command;

But let mine own, my child, look up at me
With the same eyes that need me, crave me, and
Draw me across Thy threshold tenderly
With her own hand—her little, tender hand.
—THEODOSIA PICKERING GARRISON in Harper's Bazar.

A Dashing Cavalry Leader.

From To-Day.

There is a story told of little Col. N. of the Bengal Cavalry, who has just arrived in South Africa. He is a perfectly expert swordsman, and holds the belief, gathered from Hodson, of Hodson's Horse, that an inch or an inch and a half of cold steel just below the breastbone is quite sufficient to paralyze any opponent, even if he is half way through a cut. During the Afghan campaign, when a body of troopers were retrieving their guns, two squadrons of his regiment were covering the retreat. It was an open field, and little Col. N. wanted badly to have a smack at somebody. To his great delight one of the chiefs of the Afghan army advanced. N. went out to meet him, with the new sword that Thurkill has made expressly for him lying across his horse's neck. He sat tight awaiting the onslaught of the Afghan leader, who came dashing down upon him, whirling his sword round his head. When he arrived within a few paces, he curbed his horse in and looked at the immovable figure waiting for him, then suddenly thrust his hand into one of the enormous boots he was wearing. "I can play at that game as quick as you can," cried N., in Pushtoo, drawing a pistol from his holster; "let's fight it out clean." To his astonishment the Afghan chief drew out a huge dog whip, and flogging his horse with it, galloped back for all he was worth, amid the jeers of his men. N. disgustedly returned his sword and rejoined the others. "I was always given to understand," he remarked subsequently, "that these men had some 'gip' in them, but nowadays you can't get a show anywhere."

The Ostrich Hunter.

From "Sport in Somaliland," by Count Joseph Polacki.

A man of the Midgans had his dwelling near our camp, and was occupied specially in hunting, who was named Boni. He dwelt in a small zariba, a few yards in diameter, its roof being the heavens above, while its walls were made of thorns thickly piled up to a considerable height. Being without family he lived alone with a single camel, which carried a stock of water from Aware, fifteen miles away, every two or three weeks, this camel and a tame ostrich forming his whole property. He employed the ostrich, which he caught when a chick and tamed, to decoy his wild brethren, whose valuable plumes he devoted himself specially to obtaining. His mode of capture was somewhat after this style: In spots visited by these gigantic birds he was accustomed to place himself in concealment before daylight and let loose his tame ostrich in the jungle. On meeting its wild relatives the latter would join, and when all were feeding in company it would generally bring them to the place where the Midgan lay waiting for his victim. I had not an opportunity of seeing the plan in execution, but Boni himself explained all, at the same time showing us his tame ostrich. Previous to our visit Boni had never beheld a white man in his life, and he looked at us with curiosity, wondering at various trifles we showed him, and marveling at our weapons and the method of using them.

Gambling Houses in London.

From The Saturday Review.

There were in 1724 in London alone thirty-five well-known gambling houses. Nearly all our most respectable West End clubs were originally gambling houses, as the Cocoa Tree, which is still flourishing as a club at No. 64 St. James's Street. One night late in the last century there was a cast at hazard the difference of which was £180,000. That present pink of perfection, "White's," was perhaps the most appalling gambling hell in Europe. "The young men of the age," says Walpole, "lose there £10,000, £15,000, £20,000, in an evening." The play at this club was only for rouleaux of £50 each, and generally there was £10,000 in gold on the table. The gamesters began by pulling off their embroidered clothes, and put on frieze garments or turned their coats inside out for luck. They put on pieces of leather to save their lace ruffles, and to guard their eyes from the light and to prevent tumbling their hair wore high-crowned straw hats with broad brims, and sometimes masks to conceal their emotions. Almack's afterward was known as the Goose Tree Club—a rather significant name—and Pitt was one of its most constant frequenters, and there met his adherents. Gibbon was also a member, when the club was still Almack's—which, indeed, was the name of its founder and original proprietor.

The Adornment of an Arab Girl.

From "Southern Arabia," by the late T. Bent and Mrs. T. Bent.

Arab girls before they enter the harem and take the veil are a curious sight to behold. Their bodies and face are dyed a bright yellow with turmeric. On this ground they paint black lines, with antimony, over their eyes; the fashionable color for the nose is red; green spots adorn the cheeks, and the general aspect is grotesque beyond description.

In a Military Hospital.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

A class of orderlies had been carefully instructed by a medical officer on the subject of enteric fever. The instruction was rather over their heads, and much time was wasted in trying to explain the origin of enteric from a specific germ. On going over the subject the following week, the class was asked: "What did you learn about germs?" No answer. "Well, what are germs?" Much scratching of well-oiled heads, and solemn silence. "Come now, what are germs?" Answer: "Them things wot you ketches wen you gits to bed at night."

An orderly who came up for training announced himself as a person of much experience. "Ah've seen a deal of sickness in my time. You see Ah nursed me father a matter o' seven years—'ee 'ad a ferocious liver." (? Cirrhosis of liver.)

The orderly is not without his ideals and his ambitions. "W'en I leaves the army and gits 'ome, I'm a-going to set up in the medical line." "Why, are you going to be a doctor?" "No, not that, but the nixt thing to it(!) I'm a-going to 'ave a little shop in the pills and ointment line, and I'd make a rare good thing out of it if it wasn't for these yere alchemists wot picks to pieces all a pore chap sells." Unfortunately, this man did not live to open the little shop of his dreams, for he was killed while serving with the Tirah Field Force.

Soldiers and Religion.

From The Quiver.

The number of English soldiers who could truthfully be called religious may not be a large one, but they compare not unfavorably with civilians of the same class. Being young and healthy, they are not disposed to think of the problems of life; and they have peculiar temptations, arising from the fact that they are taken away early from home influences, are nearly all unmarried, have a considerable amount of pocket money, and a good deal of idle time on their hands. When, however, soldiers do give their hearts to the great Captain Jesus Christ, they are among the strongest and most consistent of His followers. They are braced up by the many temptations to which they are exposed, and they must be in earnest, for humbug and hypocritical profession could not conceal themselves from the somewhat fierce criticisms of a barrack room. And I think that I never spoke to one of these religious soldiers without his attributing his first inclination toward the right way to good home influences. Even when they had fallen below their own wishes, they think back regretfully upon the opportunities they have lost. I remember one poor fellow, to whom I talked in the punishment cells at Devonport, saying to me when I suggested the advisability of his turning over a new leaf, "Yes, Sir; I know that I ought to be good, for my mother is cook to General Booth!"

Dogs on English Monumental Brasses.

From The Athenaeum.

The most frequent animal represented is the dog, which, as the personification of fidelity, is to be seen on many brasses to ladies. At Deerhurst is an interesting example of a dog which is shown as a supporter of the feet of Lady Cassey. It is evidently a favorite dog, for beneath is its name "Terri." The only other known instance is on a brass formerly at Ingham, Norfolk, where the pet's name is recorded "Jakke." The dogs are often found lying on the ladies' skirts as lapdogs, and looking up into the face of their mistresses. A collar of bells is represented round the neck, and the bells are curiously like the bells used for a similar purpose at the present day.

The Orguinette.

From "The Lewis Carroll Picture Book."

On Saturday Isa had a music lesson, and learned to play on an American orguinette. It is not a very difficult instrument to play, as you have only to turn a handle round and round; so she did it nicely. You put a long piece of paper in, and it goes through the machine, and the holes in the paper make different notes play. They put one in wrong end first, and had a tune backward, and soon found themselves in the day before yesterday. So they dared not go on, for fear of making Isa so young she would not be able to talk.

Fit the Food to the Physical Task.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

Feats of strength require a diet in accordance with the needs—that is, prolonged or otherwise. If you want to perform for a short time the greatest possible amount of muscular labor, as in playing a game of ball, rowing, running, bicycling, lifting, or accomplishing any unusual feat of strength requiring an extraordinary effort, always select a diet rich in proteine. If, on the other hand, you want to take a great amount of steady exercise daily, or perform a great amount of uniformly heavy work every day, but at no time of a very intense character, you should partake of a diet containing little proteine, but rich in carbohydrates—that is, starches and fats.

An Apple Eater.

From Chambers's Journal.

During a visit to the south of England a gentleman was met with who related a unique and most interesting experience in dietetics. It was that for the last three years he had lived on one meal a day, and that meal was composed chiefly of apples! Further astonishment was evoked by his reply to my question as to what he drank, when he stated that the juices of the apples supplied him with all the moisture or drink he needed; this, he claimed, was of the purest kind, being in reality water distilled by nature, and flavored with the pleasant aroma of the apple. He partook of his one meal about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, stating what he felt satisfied him, the meal occupying him from twenty minutes to half an hour. He looked the picture of healthful manhood, and is engaged daily in literary work.

Gen. von Hartmann.

From "The Franco-German War."

It was a heart-stirring thought for me that I had been present at the battle of Waterloo in 1815, and that I had in 1870-71 led an army corps against the enemy, on the 6th of August, in my seventy-sixth year; that I had remained on horseback for fully seventeen hours, at Fröschweiler, Reichshofen, and Niederbronn, and had had no food all day except a piece of the privates' black bread. I was enabled to do this by the great cause for which I fought. On my jubilee day, on the 1st of December, all the cherished reminiscences of the campaign, of the kindness and hearty sympathy which was shown me in every quarter, and especially by the Crown Prince, came back to me and found expression in words of heart-stirring joy and deep gratitude. The wreath of laurel which my most gracious master sent me at Chatenay, by his Excellency Gen. Blumenthal, lies in my room, on a vase made by Benvenuto Cellini, and the Prince's honor-conferring words, carefully framed, are hung up near it. I thank the Almighty for this beautiful evening of my life, and my prayer is that it may in no way be embittered.

The Military Problem in South Africa.

Gen. O. O. Howard in The North American Review.

The British will be constantly reinforced, while the Boers are already at their best in numbers, in morale, and in supplies. Gen. Winfield Scott, in 1861, by opening his hand and slowly closing it, showed how the Confederacy was to be conquered. We tried to keep many armies going, all at the same time, from the outer to the inner circle, of which Richmond was the centre; but ultimate success came to the Union forces by so combining armies as to greatly outnumber the enemy on some important line, and then defeat him in battle all along that line. Kimberley should be the Nashville, Kronstad the Atlanta, and Johannesburg the Appomattox of the South African war.

Points d'Angleterre Lace.

From The Spectator.

Louis XIV., by the advice of his Minister, Colbert, encouraged lacemaking in France. The Venetians, who had hitherto monopolized the art, issued decrees forbidding their craftsmen to leave the republic under heavy penalties, but in spite of this the "points de France" soon equaled the "points de Venise." The origin of the name "points d'Angleterre" is curious. In 1662 the English Parliament forbade the import of foreign lace, but flax grown in England was not fine enough for the best lace, for which there was a great demand at the Court of Charles II., so the merchants "bought up the choicest laces of the Brussels market, smuggled them over to England, and sold them under the name of 'points d'Angleterre.'"

"When the Birds Go North Again."

Oh, every year hath its Winter,
And every year hath its rain—
But a day is always coming
When the birds go North again;

When new leaves swell in the forest,
And grass springs green on the plain,
And the alder's veins turn crimson—
And the birds go North again.

Oh, every heart hath its sorrow,
And every heart hath its pain—
But a day is always coming
When the birds go North again.

'Tis the sweetest thing to remember
If courage be on the wane,
When the cold dark days are over—
Why, the birds go North again.
ELLA HIGGINSON in "Nature Pictures by American Poets."

Our Monuments.

John Ruskin in "A Joy for Ever."

It is, of course, the duty of all good economists and kind persons to prove that respect for the dead is not really shown by laying great stones on them to tell us where they are laid, but by remembering where they are laid without a stone to help us; trusting them to the sacred grass and saddened flowers, and, still more, that respect and love are shown to them, not by great monuments to them which we build with our hands, but by letting the monuments stand which they built by their own.

The Duties of a Missionary in Africa.

From "In Dwarf Land and Cannibal Country," A. B. Lloyd.

He is a teacher, but he must also be a builder, for houses, cattle pens, stores, and outhouses have to be constructed by the missionary. He must also be a doctor of medicine and a dentist; he must dose the sick natives, who will trust him implicitly to cure them of even leprosy, and he must be able to draw the most solidly rooted molar that ever grew in the skull of a black man. More than this, he must be his own cobbler, and when his boots wear out he must be able to resole them with good understandings, and must be content sometimes with nothing but a few French nails and a piece of cowhide with which to accomplish it. His own socks he must darn, and keep his temper while he does it. * * * He must be his own carpenter and house decorator, as well as furniture maker. * * * But he must also be his own lawyer, accountant, and bookkeeper, and when the currency takes the form of cowrie shells, as it does in Uganda, (where 300 tiny cowries make a shilling,) it is not easy to keep the accounts right. He must marry and divorce, give judgments, and baptize. He must be gardener, cook, and dairymaid; grow his own food and look after his live stock. In addition to all this, he is the parish minister to help and comfort all who come to him.

The Eternity of Art.

Secure the honey-cell,
The spider's web is strong;
A song—there's none can tell—
It may live long and long.

For laggard hours or fleet
May bring no harm to art;
Once sweet, forever sweet,
Life holds it to her heart.
—JOHN VANCE CHENEY in The Atlantic.

Why Oom Paul Is to be Admired.

From Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

None of the rights of the Uitlanders are safeguarded. Homes are invaded and searched on the slightest pretext, the accounts of business houses are examined and tribute levied arbitrarily. Before the development of the mines the Transvaal was bankrupt. To defray his traveling expenses to London and return a few years ago Krüger had to resort to a forced loan upon a foreign banking firm in Pretoria. The first arrivals of Europeans were, accordingly, warmly welcomed by the political Boers, for this incoming of capital and energy saved the country from collapse. As soon as enough mining area was disposed of to make the Government rich, Oom Paul and his henchmen set about to discourage further immigration. He knew that the mine owners had invested vast fortunes in preparing to develop their properties, and that they could not afford to abandon their projects. Government monopolies were accordingly started, competition was throttled, and excessive rates fixed on commodities indispensable to a mining camp, such as dynamite and whisky. Upon all articles which the Government does not supply by monopoly it has established an exorbitant import duty. The avowed purpose has been to freeze out all but the heavy investors, and to tax these to the limit.

Hardly a cent of the prolific revenue gained by these high-handed proceedings has been expended upon Johannesburg, whose affairs are, in the main, administered from Pretoria.

The sanitary condition of Johannesburg is a horror; its streets are foul and unpaved, and, as very few of the Boers live in the metropolis, the typhoid epidemics that frequently devastate Johannesburg are contemptuously ignored by the Government. Anything that thins out the Uitlander population is hailed by the Boers as a friendly interposition of Providence in behalf of the Transvaal. The water supply is inadequate, and what there is is contaminated. A petition signed by 40,000 residents of Johannesburg praying for municipal improvements was presented to Oom Paul during my residence there. The President sipped his black coffee, puffed his great pipe, spat excessively into a huge porcelain dish, and laughed immoderately. "If the Philistines do not like the land of my people, let them depart in peace," was his only reply.

In reality, the Transvaal is no more of a republic than Turkey, Dahomey, or Baluchistan. Oom Paul could, without violating the spirit of the Grondwet, change his title to Sultan, Khan, Ameer, or Maharaja.

Early History of the Steam Engine.

From The Daily Courant, July 24, 1721.

"Whereas, an Engine to raise Water by Fire, commonly called Savery's Engine requires double the Quantity of Fuel that it ought to do, and besides is liable to burst or break in the using: This is to certify the public that a Remedy is found for both these Faults, and a Scheme for the same has been laid before Persons of Eminence as well as Skill, who have so far approved it as to sign a Certificate that they are of opinion it will fully answer the Author's Design for the Public good: Yet the said Certificate being produced before the Patentees of this Engine, they have wholly slighted the same, and demand that the whole Scheme be laid open without Reserve before Mathematicians (or rather Workmen) of their own, and of far inferior Note to those who had judged of it before, and that the Author rely wholly upon the Event, and upon their Generosity for his Reward. Now this will appear an Hazard both to himself and the Publick, these Patentees having no Fund for Tryals, nor for assigning a Reward, and besides having left Leases of their Engines for many Years are wholly regardless whether the same be improved or not. This is therefore to invite those who have purchased such Leases, or are Proprietors of such Mines where this Engine is or may be useful, to meet at St. Paul's Coffee House on Tuesdays & Fridays between the Hours of four & seven in the Evening where they will be informed more fully of these Matters, and of some others it may concern them to know."

Old Maxims Reversed.

I.

We're reversing old maxims of late, or
We're getting exceedingly near it.
To heroes in action we cater,
And this is the way that you hear it:
"He that taketh a city is greater
Than he who just ruleth his spirit."

II.

"Oh, make the most of what you yet may spend,"
So Omar wrote, "before your life shall end."
"Oh, spend the most of what you yet may make,"
Seems more the version that our youth would take.
—BEATRICE HANSCOM in The Century.

The Sword of State.

From Chambers's Journal.

The office of sword bearer at the time of George III. was a valuable one, the last holder of the post purchasing it, giving £7,000 for the office, which he could have sold for £9,000, "but was prevented by the corporation," who made it a gift place. Besides apartments in the Old Bailey and other privileges, the sword bearer derived emolument from granting admission to two galleries during the sessions.

Apropos of the sword of state, we learn elsewhere, with regard to the coronation of her Majesty, that "the Queen, riding up and going to the altar, offers the sword there in the scabbard, delivering it to the Archbishop, who places it on the altar; the Queen then returns and sits down in King Edward's chair, and the lord who first received the sword offereth the office of it, and having thus redeemed it, receiveth it from off the altar by the Dean of Westminster, and draweth it out of the scabbard, and carries it naked before her Majesty during the rest of the solemnity." Lord Melbourne was the sword bearer at the last coronation, and the price of the redemption of the sword was, as was always customary, one hundred shillings.

Magersfontein.

Julian Ralph in Collier's Weekly.

What the British are employing they used at Omdurman, but that was not a war or a battle; it was primarily a triumph of organization ending in a slaughter. The genius at Omdurman was with the British and the bravery was with the dervishes. But here the British are in the place of the dervishes, except that they as well as the Boers have the latest appliances. When we got to Magersfontein we saw what this means. To be sure, we sent our Highland Brigade forward in pitch-black night, in quarter-column formation, and suddenly the earth cracked open and from the rift, six miles long, there was spewed a hell's tempest of rifle fire such as not even the Scotch could stand before. The principal event of the battle was that awful trap, surprise, and carnage. But the moral of the situation is not affected by that, because, had we marched in frontal attack upon that position in broad daylight we could not have taken it. England has not got infantry enough to take it. Germany's immense forces of infantry could have done it, but it would have been accomplished at such a fearful cost of life that no sober General with the fear of his God and his Emperor in his heart would have ever given the command to "rush" the Boer position.

The old military schoolbooks teach that to capture men in a strong intrenchment requires three times as many men on the open ground. That, however, was written before the days of smokeless powder and magazine rifles. To-day it would probably require eight or ten times as strong an attacking force to carry such trenches. The moral of this situation at Magersfontein is, then, that if modern men take up such a position the attacking force must turn it—must flank it or surround it. If this is impossible, then what must they do? Hammer their swords into plowshares, apparently, carry olive branches instead of rifles, and go home and look after the babies. I do not say that Methuen could or could not have circumvented the Boers at Magersfontein. I am under martial law and a promise not to criticise. I am one of those crippled, gagged, and bound creatures—a war correspondent under modern censorship.

The Big Horn.

From Game and Life in the Far West. By Baillie Grahman.

Among the wonderful stories of the big horn that are current, the most absurd is that of their pitching themselves headlong down precipices, striking the sharp rocks with their horns, and thereby breaking their fall. Frémont (a great explorer) is, alas! one of the first to start this ridiculous rumor in the account of his travels, (1842,) when describing the "mountain goat," as he calls the big horn. He says that "the use of those huge horns seems to be to protect the animal's head in pitching down precipices to avoid pursuing wolves." How history does repeat herself! Pietro Cirneo, the fifteenth century chronicler of Corsica, says that the mouffion throw themselves down precipices head first, and break the fall by their horns.

The Common Run of Dreams.

From Longman's.

There is 1. The falling dream—you are falling over a precipice or down the stairs.

2. The flying dream—the dream that you can fly.

3. The dream of more or less inadequate toilet—that you are not properly clothed.

4. The dream of not being able to get away from some beast, or injurious person or thing, that is pursuing you.

5. The dream of being drawn irresistibly to some dangerous place, such as a fire.

6. The dream that some darling wish has been gratified.

7. The dream of being about to go on a journey, and being unable to get your things into your trunks, &c.

The Former Corvee in Egypt.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Forced labor was a grievous hardship to the husbandman. Many now alive recollect the time when the overland mail was carried from Alexandria to the Red Sea in wagons, dragged by the natives impressed under the system of forced labor, known as La Corvée. The fellah was called away from his farm at the high flood of the Nile, just the time when his watchfulness and labor were most required for the care of his own crop, and caprice and mismanagement exposed him to many outrages. Lord Cromer discovered that a yearly expenditure of £400,000 would enable the Government to pay for the labor required on public works and to provide for the security of the embankments along the river without resource to this surviving form of slavery. To get the money was the struggle of years, but since 1890 labor employed in public works is paid for in cash except during the brief period of high Nile, when the old system is still available. During the high flood of last year 20,000 men were called into requisition, and Lord Cromer tells us "each year progress is made in the direction of diminishing the number of Nile watchmen unnecessarily called out. * * * The men are placed on the banks at the points where they are really wanted, and are no longer distributed indiscriminately along the whole length of the Nile bank."

Smoking Stunts the Growth of Boys.

In The Ladies' Home Journal.

Whatever difference of opinion there may be upon the advisability of smoking for men, there is none as to its pernicious effect upon boys. It affects the action of the heart and reduces the capacity of the lungs. Young men who are being trained for athletics are not permitted to smoke by their trainers because, as they say, "It is bad for the wind." The argument that will appeal most forcibly to your boy is that smoking will stunt his growth. It has been proved that youthful smokers are shorter and weigh less than their comrades who do not smoke. Cigarettes are particularly injurious. Nicotine, the active principle of tobacco, is said by chemists to be next to prussic acid, the most rapidly fatal poison known. The tender tissues of a growing boy cannot absorb even a very small quantity of it without most injurious results.

The Cider Cellars.

From Blackwood.

We have seen Lord Hopetoun come into the Cider Cellars at 2 o'clock in the morning to listen to such well-known moral songs as "Sam Hall" or "Joe Muggins," while at the same table would be the lawyer's clerk described by Dickens, who "goes half-price to the Adelphi, dissipates majestically at the Cider Cellars afterwards, and is a dirty caricature of the fashion which expired six months ago." As for the supper, there was more variety at the Cellars. I remember in particular the salmi of wild duck one used to get there. Ye gods, how good it was! If we remember right, at Evans's the menu was limited to steaks, chops, and kidneys, and here might be seen Buckstone, Sergeant Ballantyne, poor Frank Talfourd, Billy Hale, Albert Smith, and other birds of the same feather, it being considered almost as great a privilege to sit at "the Sergeant's" table as it was to be admitted to another Sergeant's room by the sleek Mr. Mallard.

At the Cider Cellars Col. Newcome, who remembered it a very different kind of place, volunteered to sing "Wapping Old Stairs," which was listened to quite respectfully. Private individuals were allowed to sing at either place if they chose, and I remember a literary gentleman of Scottish extraction striking up "Bonnie Dundee" at Evans's, which he sang at the top of his voice to a tune of his own, to the great amusement of the whole room.

Nativity Plays.

From The Contemporary Review.

Nativity interludes and plays existed before the time of St. Francis; the first extant regular drama performed at Christmas belongs to the precious manuscript of the Abbey of Saint-Benoît-sur-Loire, and it is one of the earliest specimens of a modern drama (as distinguished from mere dialogues) which we possess. Hrotswitha's imitations of Terence alone preceded it. The Saint-

OPPORTUNITIES IN SAMOA

Plenty of Chance for American Enterprise in Islands.

PAGO PAGO THE REAL PRIZE

Safety of the Harbor and Its Location on Line Between Honolulu and Auckland Gives It Immense Importance.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Jan. 20.—The latest intelligence from Samoa indicates that a fortnight ago affairs were quiet in the Samoan Islands. Sufficient time, however, has not elapsed to enable one to judge definitely as to the results of German annexation. It is considered better that one power should govern in Samoa than that three powers should misgovern, the tripartite control by England, America, and Germany having been a miserable failure from the beginning. It would have been preferable, of course, to the bulk of the natives and white population, as well as to the whole of the Antipodean colonies, had England or America taken over the group.

Under tripartite control, there was practically no government, and no security for persons or property outside the municipality of Apia. The land laws were altogether unsuited to encourage settlement, as no white man could purchase a freehold or lease for a longer period than forty years. This prevented any extension of plantations in Samoa, for no one would plant permanent trees when they could only claim them for so short a period. Germany has made up its mind to encourage settlement there, and the officials promise that equal opportunities will be given to Germans, Americans, and Englishmen.

Mr. A. Weaver, Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, is at present negotiating for the purchase of 10,000 acres of land, with the idea of establishing plantations of cocoa, vanilla, and rubber. The advantages that Samoa offers for the growth of tropical and semi-tropical products are considerable. The climate is healthy, the soil fertile, and all the islands are well watered. Cocoa grown in Samoa commands the highest price of any in the English and American markets. Mr. W. Blacklock, American Vice Consul for the Samoan Islands, who is at present on a visit to New Zealand, speaking of the prospects of English and American traders under the German Government, says that if the spirit of the new arrangement is adhered to, there is every chance for these traders improving their position. The Anglo-German arrangement gives equal trading rights to all people, and all the Americans and Englishmen require is an open field and no favor. It will, of course, be the duty of England and America to see that the treaty rights giving equal trading facilities to their subjects in Samoa are maintained, and if this be done there need be no fear of British or American business men being crowded out of positions they have already won in that part of the Pacific.

Mr. Blacklock thinks that Germany is scarcely likely to attempt to make a military station at Apia. The place is utterly unsuitable for defense, and it would be impossible to make Apia a good or safe harbor. In possessing Pago Pago, America possesses the military key to the Samoan Islands. The harbor is one of the best in the Pacific, and can be made almost impregnable. On that account, therefore, America has secured the most valuable prize out of the Anglo-German arrangement. Mr. Blacklock thinks there is a strong probability of Pago Pago becoming a port of call for the Oceanic Steamship Company. Tutuila, in which Pago Pago is situated, is more directly in the steamer track between Honolulu and Auckland than Apia, and the safety of the harbor and the fact that steamers could go alongside the wharf now in course of construction by the United States Government gives the place an immense advantage.

Pago Pago can be entered in any weather and by the largest steamers afloat. The place is really a better distributing centre than Apia for Samoa and the neighboring islands, and would do away with the delay and expense of lighterage and storage, to say nothing of damage to goods on lighters by rain and sea water. There are extensive works going on at Pago Pago. The American Government is putting up the second largest coal shed in the world there. It is capable of holding 10,000 tons of coal. It is to be connected with deep water by a steel wharf, so that steamers can discharge direct.

Mr. Blacklock does not express a very encouraging opinion regarding the prospects of peace between the natives and Germans. Mataafa and his thirteen chiefs, known so long as the Provisional Government, certainly believed they were going to rule Samoa, and in this belief they had been upheld by German recognition; and the support which German officials gave to Mataafa and his chiefs, even when they were in opposition to the English and Americans, was one of the things which had caused the latter people to speak so strongly against Germans during the late war.

There was scarcely an Englishman or American but felt angry with the Germans for supporting Mataafa at such a time, and it is hardly likely, says Mr. Blacklock, that Mataafa and his people, after fighting for the rights of the Provisional Government against England and America, will quietly submit to the annexation of the Islands by Germany. The latter power, of course, will have a free hand in putting down any disturbance, but it is not likely Germany will be able to avoid serious conflicts with the Samoans, for the Samoans still believe they own their own country, and Mataafa and his chiefs still believe they are the rightful governors of it. Conflicts of this kind will not affect or trouble America, so far as her possession of Tutuila is concerned, and in all respects, therefore, America comes out best in the international arrangement.

AMERICAN WARSHIP AT AUCKLAND.

The American warship Aberenda reached Auckland a few days ago, and is likely to remain there for a fortnight or so. Her officers are making inquiries as to the resources of the colony, and their welcome has been of the most cordial description. There happened to be no Cabinet Minister in that city at the time of the Aberenda's arrival, but the Premier has telegraphed to the American Consul, Mr. Dillingham, conveying a cordial welcome to the officers and crew on behalf of the people of New Zealand. Instructions have also been given to the various Government officials in Auckland to assist the officers in every way, and free railway passes over the colony's railways have been placed at their disposal. It is very gratifying to note that not a single opportunity is omitted by the colonies of showing their friendship to people from America, and if the Aberenda comes down to Wellington her officers will be lionized in this city and will have all the courtesies of the Government House extended to them.

The Earl and Countess of Ranfurly are noted for their hospitality to all official representatives of other nations and distinguished visitors generally, and the officers and crew of the Aberenda will be made a good deal of if they visit the capital city. Mr. Weaver, whose name has been already mentioned in connection with American enterprise at Samoa, has brought his yacht Norma to Auckland, on her present cruise around the world. She has already traveled 41,490 miles, her last voyage being from Apia to Auckland, during which she had to be hove to in a hurricane for several days. The Norma will be overhauled at Auckland, and in the meantime Mr. Weaver will make a trip to America and England.

AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION TO ENGLAND.

Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has communicated with the Australian Governments, requesting them to send a delegation to England to confer with him upon the passage of the bill in the Imperial Parliament, which is to grant the new Constitution to Federated Australia. Before the receipt of Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch, the Victorian Government had already determined upon sending home Mr. Alfred Deakin, one of Australia's most prominent statesmen and orators. Mr. Deakin is well known in America, for some years ago he made a special official visit to that country for the purpose of inquiring into American methods connected with the administration of public affairs, land settlement, trade, irrigation, and so on, and he journeyed also to India in a like capacity. Mr. Deakin has been a strenuous advocate of federation ever since the initiation of the movement, and his fitness as one of Australia's delegates to London is universally admitted.

The two other delegates will probably be Mr. Barton, another eminent statesman from New South Wales, and Mr. Kingston, the ex-Premier of South Australia. The Australian Premiers will hold a conference to decide upon Mr. Deakin's colleagues, as well as to discuss what amount of salary is to be paid to the new Governor General and the salaries of the Governors of the federating colonies, which will thereafter be known as States under the Commonwealth. It is not anticipated that there will be any serious opposition to the passage of the bill in the Imperial Parliament, but at the same time it is considered advisable that a delegation should be present at Westminster to afford her Majesty's Ministers the fullest information upon the subject and to safeguard the rights of the federating colonies in the matter of self-government on all questions which do not conflict with Great Britain's foreign relations or external policy.

The colonies, however, will claim a free hand in fiscal subjects and the right to manage their own internal affairs as may seem best to them, without dictation from the Imperial Government. Home rule has really been in existence throughout the Australian colonies ever since representative institutions were conferred upon them, and that system has worked with remarkable smoothness and without any serious friction between them and the mother land. Its continuance is what they desire and what they will take care is provided for in the bill which Mr. Chamberlain has promised to submit to Parliament in the beginning of next month. The colonies are all strong in their loyalty and attachment to the Empire, and it is believed that federation will strengthen the tie. At the same time, the colonies would not consent to any outside interference with their own local affairs, nor would they agree to any proposal to give them direct representation in the Imperial Parliament. It is for this reason that the movement for imperial federation has fallen so flat in the colonies, where the proposal is now regarded as outside the range of practical politics. They will be true and loyal to the Empire so long as they are allowed to work out their own destiny in accordance with conditions which are altogether different from those existing in a country sixteen thousand miles away.

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

The past year has closed with a good record throughout the Australian colonies and New Zealand, and it will be interesting to American shippers and manufacturers to learn that commercial soundness prevails everywhere. Of all the colonies, New Zealand shows the greatest amount of prosperity. Looking back upon the past year and comparing it with its predecessor, the advance which has been made both in the volume of trade and in the value of merchandise is remarkable. The general prosperity of the colony, the increase in manufacturing, and the steady progression of the farming industry have all contributed to increase the volume of business; while the larger demand which naturally follows in the wake of general prosperity has brought about an improvement in the prices of most commodities. Iron and hardware goods have been most affected in value; the advance in iron, tin, copper, spelter, and other original materials has affected all lines of which they form components, and a comparison of price lists of twelve months ago with those of to-day will show that in nearly all cases a most marked advance has taken place during the year just closed.

The import trade, especially of goods from America, shows a rapid increase, and values generally are firm, with an upward tendency. The output of gold is increasing at an astonishing rate, owing mainly to the marvelous development of the gold-dredging industry. The spending power of the people was never so great as it is now, and by this month's mail very extensive orders are going out to American firms in all lines of imports from that country, and this year's operations are expected by firms importing from America to vastly exceed those of 1899.

SYDNEY'S AMERICAN CONSUL.

Col. Bell, the American Consul at Sydney, New South Wales, in a letter to the press, accepts blame for shipping a smallpox compatriot on the Moana. The man wrote to Col. Bell asking him to interview the Board of Health with a view to shortening his detention in quarantine. The man explained that he had been vaccinated before leaving the Transvaal and also on the 3d of last month in Sydney. He had his passage money to San Francisco, but not sufficient to stay in Sydney until the departure of the next American steamer. Col. Bell placed these statements before the board and asked it to inquire. He suggested that if the man's statements were found true there could be no danger in allowing him to leave. The board replied that it would allow the man to leave provided he went direct from quarantine aboard the Moana at the Heads. After arranging with the Board of Health Col. Bell dined with the Captain of the Moana and explained the case. The latter said it was all right provided he was not detained.

Col. Bell admits he may have done the Moana's Captain an injustice. Col. Bell's careless manner and the Captain's confidence in him may have caused the Captain to regard the matter as of minor importance, and he may have been led to understand that Col. Bell had seen the Union Steamship Company on the subject. The foregoing is Col. Bell's explanation of a matter which raised considerable alarm, and now the strictest quarantine regulations are enforced at all New Zealand and Australian ports with regard to all vessels calling at Honolulu in order to guard against the introduction of smallpox and the bubonic plague J. G. G.

HOSPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Charles Lanier, 17 Nassau Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the collection now in progress:

Brick Church, Presbyterian.	$957	George C. Rand	50
Mercantile Exch'ge.	806	William S. Gurnee	50
Wine and Spirit Trade	550	Intercession, Episcopal	31
Order B'nai B'rith Lodges	137	R. G. Dun & Co.	25
All Souls' Church, Episcopal	122	David Lydig	25
Transfiguration, Episcopal	60	James Pyle & Sons	25
C. G. Gunther's Sons	50	Eagle Pencil Co.	25
John H. Bloodgood	50	Watson, Porter, Giles & C.	15
Le Grand B. Cannon	50	Fredk. W. Stevens	10
		Willson, Adams & Co.	10
		Smith, Baker & Co.	10

FROM THE CLOTHING TRADE.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.	$100	Albert Robertson	25
Rogers, Peet & Co.	100	H. Kratzenstein	25
Alfred Benjamin & Co. and employes	100	M. Sampter, Sons & Co.	25
S. Stein & Co.	100	Sykes Bros. & Co.	25
J. W. Goddard & Sons	100	Hornthal, Benjamin & Reim	15
E. H. Van Ingen & Co.	100	H. Kuhn & Sons	10
Fechheimer, Fishel & Co.	100	S. J. Nathan, Son & Co.	10
David Marks & Sons	50	Francis Carlson	10
Holzman Brothers	50	J. Patterson & Co.	10
A. Freidlander & Co.	50	Hermon W. Pratt	10
Bierman, Heidelberg & Co.	50	Hammerslough & Co.	10
F. B. Q. Clothing Co. and employes	50	Wolcott, Goodman & Co.	10
Cohn, Goldman & Co.	50	Ivan, Frank & Co.	10
L. Lippmann & Sons	25	Wronker & Weil	10
Newborg, Rosenberg & Co.	25	Heller, Rothschild & Lang	10
Schleestein, Cohn & Co.	25	Crawford & Quigley	10
Bendet Isaacs	25	M. & L. F. Rothschild	10
M. Rock	25	Rosenbaum & Son	10
		H. B. Rosenthal & Co.	10
		In smaller amounts	68

Mrs. James Speyer, 257 Madison Avenue, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the association, reports the following additional contributions of the Woman's Fund:

Oswald Ottendorfer	$10	Mrs. A.M. Sherwood	10
Robert G. Dun	5	Mrs. Samuel Keyser	10
Mrs. I. N. Seligman	25	Miss Feuchtwanger	10
Mrs. Simon Borg	25	Mrs. Lee Jones	10
Miss Mary Carey	25	Mrs. N. D. Smith	10
Mrs. E.J. De Coppet	25	Mrs. F. M. Bacon, Jr.	10
Mrs. S. B. French	25	Mrs. W. C. Gulliver	5
Mrs. Philip B. Niles	20	Mme. M. Nerhaeren	5
Mrs. W. N. Crane	10	Mrs. Ferris J. Meigs	5
Mrs. Samuel Sachs	10	Mrs. I. Blumenthal	5
Miss Eleanor De G. Cuyler	10	Mrs. Eben Stevens	5
Mrs. C.H. Berryman	10	Mrs. B. Robinson	5
Mrs. W. Alexander	10	Mrs. A. F. Hyde	5
Mrs. P. R. Pyne, Jr.	10	Mrs. C. Bishop	5
Mrs. Archibald A. Hutchinson	10	Miss Davenport	5
Mrs. H. L. Wardwell	10	Mrs. C. Sooysmith	5
Mrs. F. J. Goodhart	10	Mrs. Maurice M. Sternberger	5
		Mrs. James Stillman	5

Aid Wanted for Children.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $80 wherewith to pay board in the country for two children under ten suffering from incipient tuberculosis of the lungs. Their removal from their tenement house surroundings to fresh and health giving air will doubtless, it is believed, effect a cure, as the disease has not yet taken a firm hold upon them. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be duly and publicly acknowledged.

Greenpoint Church Anniversary.

The thirtieth anniversary of the organization of the Union Avenue Baptist Church Society will be celebrated to-day and the three days following. The Church is in Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint. To-day's exercises will open with a prayer meeting at 10 o'clock, followed by a service at 10:30. The sermon will be preached by the pastor, the Rev. A. B. MacLaurin. In the afternoon the Sunday school will hold special services. In the evening the sermon will again be preached by the pastor, his subject being "The Kingship of Self-Control."

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carlsbad Pine Cone Soap.

The following letter from the makers in Austria is interesting:

KLAPKA & POLTZ,
Karlsbad, Austria.
Karlsbad, den February 1, 1900.
Messrs. Frederick Loeser & Co.,
Brooklyn.

Dear Sirs: We beg to again assure you that you are our sole Agents in the United States for our celebrated Pine Cone Soap. No one else can obtain it from us direct. We have had many demands in Europe for quantities, but have in every case refused the goods.

The parties you mention must buy their soap in small quantities at retail for the sole purpose of attempting to spoil the article in America. We are, Dear Sirs, yours very truly,
KLAPKA & POLTZ.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Millinery Forerunners.

Our thoroughly reorganized millinery store, new building, second floor, is commencing to put on a cheery, Spring-like appearance. The department itself will be found the most convenient and tasteful that money and thoroughly up-to-date methods can make it. Everything in it new, Artists, Goods and Fixtures. At last we feel that we will show Millinery which will not be excelled in any city. Three of our people have just returned from Paris, so that every day something new will be shown. To-morrow we have some pretty things in new Paris flowers, new chiffon, taffeta and straw hats. And then an exceedingly attractive lot of simply trimmed hats and toques for immediate wear.

Truth In Merchandise.

It has been said that "The headlong bias to utility will let no talent lie in a napkin—if possible, will teach spiders to weave silk stockings." But any new achievement that's not apprenticed to truth will fail in real service to you. The power of performance is often exceeded in the promise. You are naturally more critical about the things you wear than you are about the surroundings where you buy them. Though we are constantly making great enlargements and betterments to our store, all with the object of making your visits here more pleasant, more convenient, more comfortable, we will never permit them to weave an illusion about the merchandise itself. The merchandise is what always has and always will stamp the character of this store. It always bears the impress of quality, the complex product of the principle of verity, the result of originality and genuineness. Merchandise faithfully sought in every market of the world and therefore the most novel and interesting. Merchandise gathered by honest experts and therefore worthy of every respect. Merchandise straight to you from the makers and therefore at the very lowest prices. The very facts without subterfuges, equivocations and exaggerations, and thus the success of this store is gained by your appreciation of them.

More of Those Collars and Cuffs.

6 Collars for 25c.--Men's and Boys'.
3 Pairs of Cuffs for 25c.--Men's and Boys'.

Second Floor. Take Revolving Stairway. Not sent C. O. D.

Our big sale of Collars and Cuffs last Monday was really a wonderful success. The second lot has now arrived in time for to-morrow and will be even more appreciated, for the collars we sold last week have already advertised themselves. These are the same kinds, qualities and sizes, only not quite so many of them—25,000 of the collars and 4,200 pairs of the cuffs. Several reasons for the unexampled price. A very large maker, in readjusting his stock and wishing to drop certain lines and styles, has included them with little lots of excess orders given by different stores in the United States. Then there are some that the laundryman was a little careless in finishing or some little detail was neglected that prevented them passing the keen eyes of the examiners as letter perfect. There is really nothing wrong with any of them to detract from their wearing qualities or appearance, and they include all the newest shapes.

25,000 men's and boys' collars, sizes 12 to 19 1-2 inch neck, the smaller size suitable for women's wear; worth the regular way 12 1-2 cents each or more. We offer them all to-morrow at 6 for 25 cents. None less than 6 sold. As many sixes as you wish.

4,200 pairs of men's and boys' cuffs, sizes 8 to 11 1-2 inches. Regular 20c. and 25c. qualities at 3 pairs for 25 cents.

The "Loeser" Special, the best 50c. shirt made. Unlaundered, of Utica nonpareil muslin, bosom of 1800 pure Irish linen—hand-made button hole at neck-band—and the finish, workmanship and size of the usual dollar shirt, sizes 13½ to 18 inch neck, 50 cents.

50 CENT SHIRTS, 35 CENTS—Men's Unlaundered Shirts of splendid muslin and good linen bosom, 45c. and 50c. qualities, 35 cents.

65 CENT NIGHT SHIRTS, 45 CENTS—Muslin and Domet flannels, the muslin plain white or fancy trimmed. Made as big as a dollar one and finished as nicely, at present prices they are worth 59c. and 65c., all sizes, 14 to 19 inch, 45 cents.

$1.98 for Women's $3.00 Shoes.

There are four styles of these Shoes, without an equal at their price in shape, shoe making or serviceableness. They will give you a pleasant and economical visit to our shoe store to-morrow.

Russian colt skin lace Shoes, full round toes, broad extension soles, $1.98, instead of $3.00.

Kangaroo top kid foxed and tipped button Shoes, full round toes, broad extension soles, $1.98, instead of $3.00.

Same as above with patent leather tips, $1.98, instead of $3.00.

All glace kid button Shoes, kid tips, medium round toes, extension soles, $1.98, instead of $3.00.

6,000 Quires of Writing Paper,

5c. a Quire, Instead of 12 to 18c.

Not sent C. O. D.

Not an ordinary lot of job paper, but a choice lot made for a special order, and bought at a price to give you an unusual opportunity. As compared with any other papers offered at low prices they are as gold to tin. White and cream linen in two weights, white and azure woven line, pure white Angora finish, all made in the following fashionable sizes: Dainty Billet Octavo and Victoria at 5c. a quire. Envelopes to match 5c. a package. These papers were made to sell at 12 to 18c. a quire, according to size.

New Arrivals in Boys' Clothing.

Suits at $3.98, Regular $4.98 and $5.98 Kinds.

The newest and best Suits for boys are shown here first. We know you will enjoy examining this lot of medium and light weight Suits, dark and light shades, blue and black and pretty plaids and mixtures, new and stylish, double breasted and for boys from 7 to 16 years old. The trousers have double seat and knees.

KNEE TROUSERS 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.50 AND $2.00—This is a lot of 580 pairs of Knee Trousers, for Boys of 3 to 16 years old. They are made from the ends of good all-wool cloths, and thus the price is exceedingly low. Plaids, mixtures, blue, black, serges, and cheviots, English corduroy, drab and brown. Also the balance of our Bicycle and Golf Trousers, all at 98c a pair.

FLANNEL BLOUSES 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.39—Made from splendid, all-wool flannel, blue, red and brown, sailor collars, braided or plain. Just the thing for house wear. Sizes, 3 to 8 years.

Economical Housefurnishing Store.

Low Prices for To-morrow.

A series of attractive booths in which numberless practical demonstrations are shown add an unusual air of activity as interesting as a World's Fair. Really, it is a place where you may spend hours of thorough enjoyment. It would take a cumbersome volume to catalogue what is here, even outside the regular, up-to-date houseware.

SNOW SHOVELS at 15c.

CLOTHES HAMPERS, barrel shape, 50c.

WASH BOARDS, family size, 5c.

THE "CRYSTAL" WASH BOARDS, made of solid glass, 38c.

NURSERY CLOTHES BARS, 39c.

CEDAR PAILS, brass hoops, 27c.

STABLE PAILS, electric hoops, 26c.

WOOD FIBRE PAILS, 15c.

GALVANIZED WATER PAILS, 10-quart, 9c.

GALVANIZED CHAMBER PAILS in assorted sizes, but slightly handled, 15c.

GARBAGE CAN, with cover, 38c.

GARBAGE CAN, with hinged cover, 69c.

GALVANIZED ASH CANS, full size, $1.48.

GALVANIZED ASH CANS, extra quality, $2.25.

IRON HAM BOILERS, porcelain or tin lined, value $1.10; sale price, 75c.

COAL HODS, japanned, with funnel, slightly handled, choice 15c.

COAL HODS, made by Kreamer, the strongest Hod made, 50c.

MRS. POTTS'S IRONS, complete, 65c.

OLD-FASHIONED SAD IRONS, 5 pounds, 12c.; 6 pounds, 15c.; 7 pounds, 19c.

OLD-FASHIONED ROASTING Pans, any size, while they last, 5c.

Kitchen Chairs, hardwood, with perforated wood seats, $1.65.

Kitchen Tables, with round or square drop leaves, $1.98.

Clothes Wringers, the Universal, Keystone or Novelty Wringers, all warranted for 3 years; to-morrow your choice, $1.78.

Dustpans, japanned, 4c.

A SMALL LOT OF GREY ENAMELED Spoons, Skimmers, Ladles, Cups, Pie Plates, while they last, your choice, 5c.

WASH BOILERS, "New England" shape, 95c.

CLOTHES LINE, 50-foot length, good quality cotton, slightly soiled, 5c.

ACORN SOAP, made by Lautz Bros., while 100 cases last, 20 cakes for 25c.

ECONOMIC TOILET PAPER, best tissue, 5 rolls for 25c.

"Loeser" Sewing Machines at $13.98

These Machines are made for people who want a thoroughly reliable Machine at a fair price. Double the price asked for the "Loeser" will not buy you a better running Machine. It is guaranteed for five years, guaranteed for service and satisfaction. Our sale price for to-morrow will be $13.98.

Instruction given free at your residence.

Go Carts at $1.50 and $4.98—

We have about 30 Go Carts all told which we will clear out to-morrow in two lots.

Lot No. 1 consists of hardwood Go Carts made very strong with steel springs and wheels, while they last, $1.50.

Lot No. 2 consists of some fancy body Go Carts, mostly recliners, made and finished elaborately. While they last, $4.98.

Bissell's Carpet Sweepers—

Standard or Challenge Sweepers, japanned and nickel finish, $1.45.

Popular or Economy Sweepers, 65c.

Grand Rapids Sweepers, $2.50.

"Excelsior" Coal Ranges—

are the most perfect Ranges on the market, there is no waste of effort to keep a fire going, no waste of labor, no waste of fuel—because they are scientifically constructed; for to-morrow we offer two sizes at $11.98.

More Important Silk News.

Black Silks again hold the place of honor to-morrow and well have they earned it after last week's selling. We continue the second week of our annual sale of, Black Silks with the most popular Silks of the sale at prices that are more than popular. For instance:

Black Taffetas—39c., 49c., 59c., 69c., 79c. instead of 50c. to $1.00.

Guaranteed Black Taffetas—89c., "Winterthur;" $1.00, "Olympia."

Black Corded and Fancy Stripes—79c. instead of $1.25.

Reversible Black Peau de Soie—79c. instead of $1.10, and other qualities 89c. to $2.00, regularly worth $1.25 to $3.00.

27-inch Black Satin Duchesse—$1.25 instead of $1.75; other qualities 69c. to $1.50.

24-inch Black Dress Taffetas—79c. instead of $1.00. Quality for the price cannot be equalled in Greater New York.

24-inch Black Crepe Meteor—$1.00 instead of $1.75. Slightly imperfect, but nothing to hurt.

About Printed Foulard Silks.

The fact of navy and white Foulards having been worn in the past necessitates a change, and we have anticipated your wishes by importing a large and exclusive variety of other combinations and effects of Reseda, Castor, Violet, Automobile, Fuchsia, Old Rose, Blouet, etc., at

59c., 69c., 75c., 89c. and $1.00 a yard.

Our navy and white styles have been selected with even more than usual care.

5,000 yards Fancy Silks 79c. instead of $1.25.

Just right for costumes, waists, skirts, and many of them better for linings than plain Taffetas.

New Book 81c. "To Have and To Hold," by Mary Johnston. No mail orders filled.

Comfortable Blankets and Comfortables. 2d Floor.

Our Blanket Department is thoroughly equipped for your convenience. The best facilities for showing bed coverings on the beds and cribs themselves, so that any effect or size can be seen at a glance.

White Cotton Blankets, medium weight, 69c. pair instead of 89c.; $1.10 pair instead of $1.50.

Counterpanes, Marseilles Patterns, 89c. each instead of $1.25.

Counterpanes with Fringe for brass bedsteads, $1.39 each instead of $1.75.

Marseilles Counterpanes, slightly soiled, $1.75 each instead of $2.50.

The Loeser Standard Wool Blankets, made of fine California Wool, single bed size, $4.50 pair instead of $5.50.

Double bed size, $5.50 pair instead of $7.00.

Good quality Wool Blanket, wide silk binding, $3.75 pair instead of $4.75.

New Styles in Spring Fabrics. Second Floor.

Who would have thought that such pretty things could have been designed, mapped out and woven into fabrics to wear? And every day brings new surprises and adds to the newness of our assortment of spring fashions.

COLORED DRESS GOODS—

AT 98c. TO $1.50—For early spring wear, handsome rough-finish fabrics in Camel's Hair, Zibelines, Cheviots, Tweeds and Reversible Suitings.

AT 75c. UP TO $2.50—Smooth-finish materials, in Broadcloths, Venetians, Satin Cloth, Henriettas, Poplins, Drap d'Etes and Lansdowns.

AT $1.00 UP TO $3.00 A YARD—Ultra fashionable summer fabrics in Wool Batiste, Veilings, Silk and Wool Crepe de Chines, Crepe Granadas, Sicilians and Crepons, as well as many novel weaves impossible to describe.

AT 69c., REDUCED FROM 89c.—54-inch All-Wool Cheviot Plaids, handsome designs and heavy weight, particularly adapted for skirts.

AT 79c., REGULAR $1.00—50-inch All-Wool Plain Cheviot, stylish rough finish and thoroughly sponged and shrunk, in two shades of navy.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.25—54-inch All-Wool "Glengarn Tweeds" in perfectly combined Scotch designs, grays, browns, Oxfords and fancy mixtures.

BLACK DRESS GOODS—

In staple goods at specially low prices we offer the following:

AT 59c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—44-inch All-Wool "Drap de Paris," a heavy weight spring suiting.

AT 65c. INSTEAD OF 85c.—45-inch All-Wool Pebble Cheviot, a rough finish, handsome fabric in the newest weave.

AT 79c., REGULAR $1.00—48-inch All-Wool Camel's Hair Cheviot, latest long hair finish and heavy weight.

COTTON DRESS GOODS—

AT 15c., REGULAR 19c.—32-inch Corded Madras, new stripes and checks, in clear, strong colorings.

AT 19c.—32-inch "Royal Fabric" Woven Corded Zephyrs, in rich color effects, for shirt waists.

AT 29c., REGULAR 35c.—32-inch Silk Finish Novelty Zephyrs, in rich satin stripes and plaids, very rich and effective.

A Sale of Housekeeping Linens.

The choosing, the selecting and the bringing of the Linens direct from the looms means that you buy linens in this store for about the price the usual store pays for them. We have made a special preparation for this Linen Sale to-morrow, and have prices that will astonish everybody.

Good quality of Silver Bleached Damask, 29c. instead of 35c.

Extra Heavy Cream Damask, 70 inches wide, 45c. yard instead of 59c.

Extra Heavy and Fine Cream Damask, in the newest designs, $1.00 instead of $1.25.

Good quality Bleach Damask, 49c. instead of 59c.

Fine quality Bleached Damask, 59c. instead of 69c.

Special lot of Fine Bleached Damask, 70 inches wide, 95c. yard instead of $1.15.

Bleached Napkins, all pure linen, 18 inches square, 98c. dozen.

Silver Bleached Napkins, 20 inches square, $1.00 instead of $1.15; 20 inches square, $1.09 instead of $1.25; 24-inch napkins, $1.59 instead of $1.89.

Extra Heavy Napkins, 23 inches square, $1.79 instead of $1.85.

Extra Fine Quality 20 inch Napkins, $1.98 dozen instead of $2.50.

Kitchen Towelling, twilled crash, 9c. yard instead of 11c.

Glass Towelling, 24 inches wide, 11c. yard instead of 14c.

Huckaback Towels, large size, 12½c. instead of 15c.

Damask Linen Towels, white and colored border, pure linen, 25c. each instead of 31c.

Muslins, Cambrics, Lawns.

Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 6c. yard instead of 8c.

Unbleached Muslin, 42 inches wide, extra good, 9c. yard instead of 11½c.

Unbleached Sheeting, 2¼ yards wide, regular 24c. quality for 20c. yard.

Bleached Muslin, yard wide, regular 9c. quality for 7c.

White Persian Lawn, 33 inches wide, very fine and sheer quality, 9c. yard instead of 12½c.

Sheets and Pillow Cases. Section B.

Sheets made of good quality standard muslin. Hand torn and laundered, ready for use.

1½x2½ yards	37c.,	instead of	45c.
1¾x2½	"	42c.,	"	49c.
2 x2½	"	45c.,	"	50c.
2¼x2½	"	50c.,	"	59c.
2½x2½	"	55c.,	"	65c.

Pillow Cases made of good quality muslin at prices less than cost of muslin by the yard; 45x36, 9c. and 12½c. each. Regular 12c. and 15c. qualities.

Best quality twilled Sheeting, heaviest sheeting made.

2¼ yards wide	25c.,	instead of	35c.
2½	"	27c.,	"	37½c.
2¾	"	29c.,	"	42c.

Rugs for Very Little.

The most fastidious Rug fanciers will be pleased with the designs and colorings of these New Rugs just arrived. And the most alert Rug buyer will be only too ready to profit by the prices.

John Bromley & Sons' Smyrna Rugs:

6 ft. 0 in. by 9 ft. 0 in.,	$5.95
7 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in.,	8.75
9 ft. 0 in. by 12 ft. 0 in.,	11.95

How is this for best quality All Wool Extra Super Ingrain Art Squares, 7 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft., for $4.10 each.

Forty beautiful Antique Kazaks, thick, silky kind, sizes from 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. 6 ft. to 8 ft. long, $22.50 and $27.50, regularly worth from $30.00 to $45.00.

200 Carpet Rugs, all the popular sizes, at half price.

Dressing Sacques.

Even more comfortable than they look; prettily and tastefully made.

AT $3.98 INSTEAD OF $5.00 TO $8.00—A sample lot of China Silk Dressing Sacques, in light blue, pink and lavender; elaborately trimmed with lace; sizes 34, 36 and 38 only.

AT 98c. REGULAR $1.59—Scotch Flannel Dressing Sacques, in Spring weight, in dainty checks and stripes; silk crochet edge all around, also on collar and sleeve; ribbon at neck.

Articles for the Toilet. Section C, none sent C. O. D.

Borax Toilet Soap—large cakes, 2c.

English Lavender Soap—box of 3 cakes, 5c.

Cardinal Rose—Frangipane and English Violet Soaps, box of 3 cakes, 10c.

Baby Soap, perfectly pure—box of 3 cakes, 7c.

Pure White Castile Soap—large pressed cakes, 5c.

Pure Olive Oil Soap—large bar, 8c.
" " " 4 pound bars, 29c.

Perfumed Soaps—Florida Water—Heliotrope—J. Club—Lilac and Lavender—at 4c. cake.

An assorted lot of fine imported Tooth Brushes at 10c. and 15c., regular 15c. to 25c.

Hair Brushes, all pure bristles—polished wood back—at 19c. instead of 25c.

Hair Brushes—solid wood backs, extra stiff bristles—assorted sizes, at 49c. instead of 69c. and 75c.

New Colored Petticoats.

Style about them, too, even though they are Petticoats—and the prices you will find very much less than the regular.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59—Genuine Mercerized Petticoats in black and colors; umbrella shape; deep flounce; corded.

AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $2.98—Mercerized Petticoats; some with three and four ruffles; others with accordion pleated flounce.

AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $3.98—Mercerized Petticoats in black and colors, made with deep accordion pleated flounce; ruching above.

AT $3.98; REGULAR $4.98—Silk Moreen Petticoats, in black, green, purple, light grey and automobile. Umbrella shape, with 12-inch accordion pleated flounce.

Another Dress Trimming Offer.

Last Monday we had an extraordinarily good lot of Jet Gimps and Passementeries at prices that sold them all out by noon. The balance of our purchase, which is all that can be had at the price, has now arrived and are yours to-morrow at the same very low prices. Fresh new goods that will be a delight to the wearer. Here they are:

AT 5c. YARD INSTEAD OF 15c. TO 25c.—Fine Cut Jet Gimps, all new, fresh goods; ten patterns.

AT 17c. INSTEAD OF 50c. AND 75.—Black Silk Sectional Passementeries, two to three inches wide, twelve different designs.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Partly cloudy; winds northwesterly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,636. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1900.—Ten Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller has begun another advance toward Ladysmith. His troops have captured Hussar Hill, near Chieveley, and an attack is to be made on Hlangwane Hill. The pursuit of the Boers under Cronje by Gen. Kelly-Kenny continues. The British have captured over 100 wagons. The skirmishing at Dordrecht resulted in the defeat of the Boers. Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation to the Free Staters to cease from further hostility. Ex-Consul Macrum repeats his charges against British officials, and has gone to Washington to be on hand. Two elephants ran amuck in the Crystal Palace, London, yesterday and killed a keeper. Incendiary fires continue in Martinique.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Two colored men who had drifted down the Hudson from Yonkers on an ice floe were rescued by the Fort Lee ferryboat George Washington.

A conference on trusts opened last evening in Cooper Union under the auspices of the People's Institute, to be continued every evening this week.

The total snowfall of the storm which ended yesterday morning was 10.9 inches. Little trouble was experienced by the railroads. The work of street cleaning was prosecuted vigorously, and a new record in the removal of snow was claimed by Commissioner Nagle.

Page 4.

The Central Federated Union yesterday attacked Controller Coler for his alleged opposition to the prevailing rate of wages law.

Page 5.

The correspondence between August Belmont and Henry Watterson, defining the attitude of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in the Kentucky election, was made public.

Page 7.

A class of modern plays and the managers who produce them were condemned at a meeting of the Actors' Church Alliance.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

SEWALL TALKS EXPANSION.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 18.—Arthur Sewall, candidate for Vice President on the Democratic ticket in 1896, arrived at the St. Charles Hotel last night. Before he leaves this part of the country he will hold conferences with the party leaders and with William Jennings Bryan. Col. Bryan is now in Florida, and this morning Mr. Sewall got into telegraphic communication with him for the purpose of arranging a meeting. The object of this conference between the two Democratic heavyweights is to talk over the political situation and probably an understanding will be reached with reference to the coming campaign.

Just what subjects will be brought up Mr. Sewall declined to say because the time was an inopportune one and he did not care to discuss publicly matters which were yet undecided. Mr. Sewall, however, said that if the Democrats stood by the Chicago platform there would be a fair chance of victory. Col. Bryan, he said, would most surely be the nominee of the party; of this there was not the slightest doubt. Asked if he would accept the nomination for the Vice Presidency if it were tendered him, Mr. Sewall said that he was not a candidate. Speaking of the great issues which will come before the Democrats Mr. Sewall said:

"First we must stand by the Chicago platform. Then we must have an anti-trust plank of no uncertain tenor. The silver issue will of course be a prominent plank in the platform. The matter of expansion in so far as the retention of the Philippines is concerned should not lead the party into the error of declaring against expansion without reservation. I think every voter in this country is against imperialism, but I do not think there are many who would consent to the taking down of the United States flag in the islands. To hold the islands does not mean that we have become imperialists, for we do not intend to make colonies of them. If that were the case I would, of course, be opposed to retention under all circumstances.

"If, however, we give the people of the Philippine Islands the kind of Government this Nation guarantees to all of its people, and this will surely be the case, then it would be unwise for the Democratic Party to declare against holding these new possessions. I know that Mr. Bryan entertains some very strong views on the subject of holding the Philippines, but I hardly think he will insist on the adoption of a plank which would mean the taking down of our flag there. But these matters are premature."

JOSEPH COWEN DEAD.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Joseph Cowen, proprietor of The Newcastle Chronicle, and member of Parliament from 1873 to 1886, died to-day.

Mr. Cowen was the eldest son of Sir Joseph Cowen, and succeeded his father in the Parliamentary representation of Newcastle. He was born July 9, 1831, and early in life contracted close friendships with Mazzini, Garibaldi, Kossuth, Herzen, and other political exiles. He was unceasing in his advocacy of the cause of oppressed European nationalities, and to aid their propaganda he established a private press, at which their revolutionary manifestos were printed, to be smuggled later into Italy, Hungary, and Poland.

In home politics Mr. Cowen was a Democrat; in foreign affairs an imperialist. He disregarded conventional party ties, and, although a Radical, supported the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield. While in Parliament he always acted independently.

SENATOR ELKINS GETS A FALL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Senator Elkins of West Virginia fell on the icy sidewalk near the Capitol yesterday afternoon. He was bruised considerably and somewhat shaken up. He was about his room to-day, and the attending physician says his condition is not serious.

Carnegie's Nephew to Marry.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 18.—Andrew Carnegie, Jr., second son of Mrs. Lucy Carnegie and a nephew of Andrew Carnegie, will on Wednesday be married to Miss Bertha Sherlock of Cincinnati. The bride is the fourth daughter of the late Thomas and Nancy Sherlock. Owing to the recent death of the bride's mother, the wedding, which will take place in Calvary Church, Cincinnati, will be private. Andrew Carnegie will come North with Mrs. Carnegie and her family in a special car. Andrew Carnegie, Jr., is now with his mother at her Winter home near Fernandina, Fla.

Plead Guilty of Robbing Mr. Riggs.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 18.—Mary Dennen, who was laundress at the apartment house where Francis B. Riggs stopped last Summer and where he was robbed of his jewelry, including the gold watch presented to him by the late Robert Goelet, has pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny and was remanded for the coming term of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court. In default of $500 bail she was committed to the Newport County Jail. It came to light this morning that in the same drawer from which the jewelry was stolen was about $1,200 in bills which the woman in her haste overlooked.

New York to Palm Beach, Miami, and Tampa
without change via Pennsylvania and Southern Railways. The popular route to Florida. New York Office 271 or 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

SNOW QUICKLY OVERCOME

Little Trouble Experienced by the Transportation Lines.

CLEANING THE CITY STREETS

New Record Claimed by Commissioner Nagle—Snow Removed on Trolley Cars in Brooklyn.

The snowstorm which held sway over New York on Saturday ended at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when the total fall measured 10.9 inches. This city and the territory immediately adjacent seems to have caught the brunt of the storm in this part of the country, as above Peekskill the snowfall did not exceed two or three inches.

Very little trouble was experienced by the railroads on account of the storm, and, except on a few suburban lines, traffic was restored to normal conditions early yesterday morning. Mail and passengers, except from the West, arrived on time throughout the day. A few Western trains were from one to three hours' late. The local street car service was as good as on other days after the early morning hours. The Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies and the telephone companies reported that their wires had not suffered from the storm. This was due to the fact that the snow did not cling to the wires and bear them down. All the wires were reported yesterday to be in good working condition.

THE STREET CLEANERS' TASK.

Commissioner Nagle started out at 5 o'clock yesterday morning to tackle his first snowstorm since assuming direction of the Street Cleaning Department. The Commissioner spent the day in driving about the city, and with his Chief Deputy, Capt. Gibson, and a small army of assistants, kept close watch of the work of the Uvalde Asphalt Company, which this year for the first time has the contract for removing snow from the streets in Manhattan and the Bronx. Before night many thousand loads of snow had been removed, and dumped into the East and North Rivers. The main thoroughfares had been pretty generally cleaned up, and substantial inroads had been made upon the less important streets in different sections of the town.

The great drawback yesterday was the want of carts. Plenty of men were on hand, and although whole cohorts who were registered on the contractor's books did not apply for work, no serious inconvenience seemed to be experienced in this regard. With respect to wagons and trucks the situation was different. Carts and trucks numbering up into the thousands more than were actually employed could have been used. As it was, something over 2,000 carts carried snow from various streets to the dumps all the way from the Battery to One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.

Of the men employed the Uvalde Company had 3,200 out during the day. Commissioner Nagle employed his forces principally from the Battery to the Bronx in sweeping the crossings and gutters clear, and heaping up the snow in huge piles around the ferries. The "white wings" numbered about 2,000 men. The cessation of the storm about daybreak made a great difference to the workers, making their task much easier than it would have been otherwise.

42,000 LOADS REMOVED.

Notwithstanding the cry for carts, Commissioner Nagle and Superintendent Sergeant, who is in charge of the Uvalde Company's contract, asserted last night that a new record had been made in removing snow from the city streets. "Up to 9 o'clock," said Mr. Sergeant, "42,000 loads of snow had been removed. This is a record-breaker. The men were divided into forty-eight gangs in eleven districts, some of the districts being divided into subdistricts.

"We have been able to break the record because we paid better wages. There is no politics in this work. We have aimed to get the best men. The company has given me plenty of financial leeway, and we have results to show for it.

Mr. Sergeant was loud in his praise of Commissioner Nagle. "He was everywhere," he said. "He had on big rubber boots and old clothes, and he jumped in and ordered men about in a hustling manner. He knows his business. When he saw work to be done in some particular section he ordered the gangs to do it. He was spattered with mud, and some of the men, thought he was a foreman. I had great respect for Col. Waring, but I will tell you that Commissioner Nagle is going to have the streets of this city cleaned as they never were cleaned before. This is my judgment on the manner in which the Commissioner worked to-day. I believe he would have pitched in and gone to shoveling himself if he had thought it necessary."

On Feb. 11 of last year Inspector Brodish said that the snow removed on the Thursday previous amounted to 36,550 loads, which he considered a very good performance. One noticeable fact in reference to the snow removed yesterday was that a large number of the wagons in service carried very small loads to the dumps, which would account in a measure for the high figures in loads removed.

PRINCIPAL STREETS CLEANED.

George M. Silverberg, assistant to Mr. Sergeant, said that only about 800 men of the company's forces were at work last night and these on the down-town streets. He said that the work of removing snow was not started until about 5 A. M. "The closest attention," said he, "has been paid to the main thoroughfares. By to-morrow morning Broadway will probably be clear from Bowling Green at least to Forty-second Street; Fifth Avenue, from Washington Park to Central Park; most of Sixth Avenue; the heavy traffic crosstown streets, such as One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, Fifty-ninth, Forty-second, and Twenty-third; the ferry streets, like Fulton, Cortlandt, and Liberty, and many of the cross streets in the down-town district, where business traffic is heaviest. In West and South Streets we expect to have most of the snow out of the way in the busiest portions."

Before nightfall yesterday the snow had been removed from the principal ferry streets, part of Grand Street was clear, Broadway nearly up to Fourteenth Street, large sections in Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and down town in Nassau Street, Maiden Lane, and Wall Street. Fulton Street was not touched save by street car snowplows until nearly night. With very few exceptions the streets on the lower east side suffered. The sweepers were forced to contend with a thick coating of ice on many of the business streets after the snow was removed, and this will necessitate going over them a second time with pick and shovel. Smooth-shod horses have a lot of trouble in store to-day, and blacksmiths will reap one of their periodical harvests.

The greatest need of carts was experienced in the second street cleaning district. This is one of the largest and most important in the city. It comprises part of the lower east side, extending as far north as Seventh Street. Only ninety carts were in use yesterday in this district, and most of the streets were neglected. It is expected that from 6,000 to 7,000 men and 3,000 or more carts will be employed to-day in the fourteen districts of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Commissioner Nagle, with a streak of smut on his nose and with his overcoat covered with mud, was about the headquarters of the Snow Cleaning Department last night. "I am going to stay down town to-night to see that the snow is removed," he said. "We did a big thing to-day. We broke all records. I am going to stay at the Astor House, and there will be some tall hustling done before morning."

THE WORK IN BROOKLYN.

The Street Cleaning Bureau in Brooklyn covered itself with glory. Not in years had the streets of Brooklyn been cleared of snow so quickly as they were yesterday.

For the first time the local railroad companies took personal charge of the work of clearing certain streets. Heretofore they have been taxed a certain percentage of the amount paid to contractors for removing the snow, but this year Deputy Commissioner Quinn decided to try the plan of having the companies assume some of the responsibility. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had 1,500 men at work, and used 50 flat trolley cars in removing the snow. This was the first time that these cars had been used in Brooklyn for this purpose, and the idea proved most successful. Each of the cars will h .d eighteen cubic yards of snow. They were run in trains of three, and after being filled were taken to the company's pier at the foot of Fifty-eighth Street, South Brooklyn, where the snow was dumped into the bay. Besides the cars, the company also had a number of carts in use.

John F. Maillie, who has the contract for removing snow from Brooklyn's streets, was somewhat handicapped by the lack of men. He had 1,000 at work, but needed many more. He will try to obtain 1,500 additional men to-day to complete the work. Contractor Maillie had 500 carts in use yesterday, carting away the snow. Deputy Commissioner Quinn expects to complete the work of clearing the streets to-day.

SHIPPING EMBARGO ENDS.

The effect of the storm of Saturday, which raged off Sandy Hook with even greater violence than on shore, was apparent yesterday from the number of belated steamships which crept into port in the morning after having been forced to grope around outside the Hook all night unable to feel their way in the blinding clouds of snow. Among those which came up was the American liner St. Louis, which had been sighted off Fire Island through the snow at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Throughout the night she was groping about in the vicinity of the Hook. Twice she passed in the Hook, but went back again. Early in the morning she was riding near the lightship, with her port anchor out. A swell lifted the vessel, her anchor chain parted, and the anchor was lost.

The French liner La Touraine, from Havre, also had to lie off shore until morning. The vessel had a troublesome time getting into her dock. In the ice-choked river she got broadside on against the end of the pier. The starboard anchor, which had been hanging against the side since leaving Quarantine, was in danger of catching in the pier, and her officers dropped it. The vessel was backed clear of the pier, and then went in on the south side of it. The anchor dragged and began to tear the end of the pier, so the chain was paid out. The vessel worked her way in along the south side of the pier with the anchor chain rattling out of her starboard hawse pipe around the bow and along the side between the ship and the dock back to the anchor at the pierhead. Longshoremen laughed outright at this bungling work, and all the officers and crew of the vessel, as well as the agents of the line, swore fervently in French.

The wind drove large quantities of ice into all the steamer and ferry slips, but it was soft, and did not interfere greatly with shipping. The Staten Island ferryboat Northfield, on her 1 o'clock trip from Whitehall Street, was making the St. George slip yesterday morning in a blinding snowstorm when the tide swung her around so that instead of entering the slip she banged her nose against the bulkhead. The force with which she struck broke some of the seats in the cabin from their fastenings, and threw passengers who were on their feet to the floor, while some who were sitting were hurled across the cabin. Several panes of glass were broken. The boat will have to be laid up for repairs. There were few persons on the boat at the time.

The Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee, which went aground in the lower bay Saturday during the snowstorm, went out to sea early yesterday morning. The tugs Pulver, Milliard, and America, which went down early in the morning to render her assistance, found that she was off. She got off with the tide during the night. She passed out the Hook at 8:06 A. M. It was said that the vessel had sustained no damage.

BARGE CREWS MAY BE FROZEN.

Two Vessels Anchored Off Cape Henlopen Show No Signs of Life.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Tales of suffering among the crews of vessels imprisoned in the ice of the Lower Delaware and exposed to all the fury of the storm and extreme cold were brought into port to-day. Many craft were safely anchored, but their sailors were without protection.

Near the point of Cape Henlopen the barges Hamilton and R. R. Thomas were anchored on Saturday morning by the tug Walter Luckenbach, which had them in tow from Norfolk for Boston. It is feared that their crews have frozen to death.

The Hamilton sprung a leak and in momentary lulls in the storm she could be seen sinking lower and lower in the water. Both barges dragged, and when night came no one expected to see them on the following morning. Shortly after daybreak to-day when the storm had somewhat modulated, no sign of life could be discerned on the vessels.

No signals were displayed, and not a trace of smoke could be observed coming from their galley pipes. So high was the sea that to approach them was impossible, and to-night again closed down with nothing learned of the unfortunate men who were compelled to weather the storm in their exposed cabins.

Each barge carries a crew of four men. The tug Luckenbach will go to their assistance as soon as the weather permits.

X RAY CURE FOR CANCER.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—After suffering from cancer of the face for twenty-five years Dr. J. M. Selfridge, founder of Fabiola Hospital, Oakland, believes he has been almost completely cured by the X-ray. Last October Dr. Selfridge began experimenting with the X-ray in conjunction with his son, Dr. C. M. Selfridge, and Dr. N. H. Chamberlain. So successful have been the trials that numbers of other sufferers have taken the same remedy and have met with astonishing relief. As far as the trial has gone it seems a check has been discovered for the disease.

Dr. Selfridge was led to begin the experiments by noting the powerful irritating effect of the ray on healthy skin. He conceived the idea that the ray might dry up and heal cancerous tissue. He made a face mask of thin sheets of lead, allowing only a small aperture over the cancer. He was placed on the operating table and his face covered with the mask, the cancerous wound only being exposed to the action of the ray.

The beneficial results were noted at once, and since then the cancer began to dry up. Now it is entirely healed, only a scar remaining to show where the sore was.

SHAFTER ON PHILIPPINES.

BUFFALO, Feb. 18.—Major Gen. William R. Shafter was the guest of Col. Dougherty, at Fort Porter, to-day, while returning to San Francisco. Interviewed on the Philippine situation, he said: "I regard the insurrection as broken. So far as the Tagals are concerned, the insurrection is practically ended. As to what may occur among the other tribes of people over there, I cannot say."

"How long will a garrison be necessary in the Philippines?" was asked.

"Forever," he replied, "and by forever I mean during your lifetime and mine. Troops must be there for years to come. We have garrisons in this country, and certainly garrisons will be needed there."

Gen. Shafter leaves for San Fracisco to-morrow.

The First Railway in the World
to adopt for all its cars the Pintsch Light is the New York Central. This line has Pintsch Light in its sleeping and parlor cars, its coaches, baggage cars, and mail cars, contributing in this, as in all other things, to the comfort and safety of its patrons.—Adv.

WOMAN FIGHTS BURGLARS

Her Silver Saved by Her Long and Plucky Struggle.

Janitor Stabs One with a File and the Police Capture Him—The Other Escapes.

When Mrs. Marie Dellia, forty years old, returned to her apartment in the five-story building at 131 West Twenty-eighth Street last night, after visiting friends, she was surprised to find the outside door unlocked. The house had been entered by burglars severals times within the last year, and Mrs. Dellia at once concluded that her home had been robbed. She rushed in to see what had been taken. Her arrival was so unexpected that two burglars in a bed chamber who had opened the door were taken by surprise. Mrs. Dellia was equally surprised, but instead of running for a policeman, she bravely attacked the nearest of the two men.

The man had on a long overcoat, the pockets of which were bulging with several silver pieces taken from the sideboard, dresser, &c. The men tried to get out, but Mrs. Dellia seized the fellow with the overcoat and clung to him desperately. The second burglar attacked her with a short club that he carried, and raining blows on her head tried to break her hold. The first man had by this time dragged the woman in the hallway. She held on and screamed at the top of her voice.

Charles Metzer, the janitor, heard Mrs. Dellia calling, and seizing a small file from his table, ran to her rescue. As he reached the first floor one of the burglars dashed by him and escaped. A moment later the second one, who had managed to shake Mrs. Dellia's grip after fighting all the way down one flight of stairs, attempted to get by.

The janitor barred the door and drawing his daggerlike weapon he warned the burglar not to try to pass. The burglar made a dash for the door. The janitor jumped aside and as the burglar passed him thrust the file into his left side. The man ran toward Seventh Avenue, where he was overtaken by Policeman Cook of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. He was taken to the station and locked up. The police recognized him as John Kennedy, thirty-four years old, of 365 Ninth Avenue, an ex-saloon keeper in that neighborhood. Some of the stolen property was found in his pockets.

Two hours after Kennedy had been locked up the doorman heard him groaning in his cell, and upon investigation found him almost unconscious. He was hurriedly examined, and then it was found that he had been stabbed. He was weak from loss of blood. A surgeon from the New York Hospital dressed the wound, and expressed the opinion that it was serious.

The police then went to the house and Janitor Metzer admitted that he had stabbed the man with the file. He was not arrested.

Mrs. Dellia was painfully bruised about the head and face, but indignantly declined to allow an ambulance to be sent for. She is a Frenchwoman, and speaks English with difficulty. She was grateful to the "gendarme," as she called Policeman Cook. But as to sending for a surgeon, that she would not hear of. Janitor Metzer said that she made a plucky fight. She declared that the janitor was "a real hero."

NEW WOMEN'S COLLEGE ASSURED

Work on a $300,000 Building at Brentwood to Begin Soon.

BRENTWOOD, L. I., Feb. 18.—The proposed women's college to be established at this place, and which will be known as St. Joseph's in the Pines, is now assured. The plans are being prepared and the building will cost at least $300,000. The ground will be broken March 19, St. Joseph's Day.

The Hotel Astral Building, which is the property of the sisterhood, will be used as a sisters' home in connection with the college. The St. Josepn's Academy at Flushing will be discontinued as a school, and will be used as a novitiate, and the mothers' house of the order in the United States.

Class rooms and dormitories in the new college building will provide accommodations for several hundred young women, and the college curriculum will be brought up to the highest standard.

PRICE OF EGGS ADVANCES.

Goes Up 2 Cents Per Dozen in Chicago on Account of Cold Snap.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—To-morrow the price of eggs will advance 2 cents. The cold snap and the snow have saved a declining market and given the Chicago cold storage firms some slight comfort. They have lost thousands of dollars this Winter, owing to the mildness of the weather and the manner in which the simple hen has kept on laying eggs and thus made the fresh article plentiful in the city market.

Prices for fresh eggs have ranged from 13 to 15 cents, and for cold storage eggs 8 to 9 cents. Within the last thirty days there have been 700,000 cases of eggs in Chicago.

These cases held 252,000,000, or 126 eggs for every man, woman, and child, in the city, or if the population of the United States is 80,000,000. three eggs and a fraction for every human being in this country. This was the supply in Chicago without taking into consideration the supply in New York City and elsewhere. This quantity was about 60 per cent. of all the marketable eggs in the United States during January.

GEN. GRANT'S DAUGHTER ILL.

It was reported yesterday that Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris was dangerously ill in a hospital in this city. Inquiry last night at the home of her mother, Mrs. U. S. Grant, in Washington, elicited the information that Mrs. Sartoris is not in a hospital, but in a private house in this city. She has been ill and has not yet quite recovered, but it was learned last night that she is very much improved.

AMERICAN MILL FOR MEXICO.

Reported that $10,000,000 Syndicate Will Build Steel Plant.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Monterey, Mexico, says: "An American syndicate, with a capital of $10,00,000, will immediately begin the construction of an immense steel plant in this city. The plans for the concern have been completed, and the ground purchased for locating the buildings. An abundance of high-grade iron ore and coal is within easy shipping distance.

"The plant will make a specialty of manufacturing steel rails, and will be the first industry of the kind to be established in Mexico. It will give employment to about 4,000 men in the different departments when they are in operation. Several American capitalists in Monterey are heavy stockholders in the enterprise."

Miss Hopkins's Sealskin Seized.

NIAGARA FALLS, Feb. 18.—Customs officers to-day seized a sealskin coat, the property of Miss Mary Hopkins, a young woman en route from Toronto to New York. It was found in a sleeping-car berth occupied by Miss Hopkins on a Grand Trunk train. She made a statement to the effect that it was an old garment which she had repaired at Toronto. Miss Hopkins was allowed to proceed to New York, but the coat was retained by the customs officers pending investigation.

Five States in Five Hours.
The "Royal Limited," beautiful, swift, and sure. Leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street, daily 3 P. M., arrives Washington 8 P. M. Exquisite Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

A CONFERENCE ON TRUSTS

Exhaustive Discussion Under the Auspices of People's Institute.

THEIR BENEFITS AND EVILS

Dr. Heber Newton Attacks Carnegie Company and Standard Oil—Mr. Markham Reads a Poem.

A "Conference on Trusts" that will continue every evening this week, and in the course of which the question in all its phases will be discussed, opened last night under the auspices of the People's Institute, in the hall of Cooper Union, which was filled to the doors. "The Ethical Basis of Industrial Organization" was the particular phase before the meeting, and it was dealt with by President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, and John J. Foote.

A feature of the evening was the reading of his recently published poem, "The End of the Century," by Edwin Markham, who in response to urgent demand, also recited his famous verses, "The Man with the Hoe." "The End of the Century," which has been published in Lippincott's Magazine, was regarded as peculiarly appropriate to the occasion and evoked prolonged applause. It was as follows:

THE END OF THE CENTURY.

We know at last the Future is secure:
God is descending from Eternity,
And all things, good and evil, build the road,
Yea, down in the thick of things, the men of greed
Are thumping the inhospitable clay.
By wondrous toils the men without the Dream,
Led onward by a something unawares,
Are laying the foundations of the Dream,
The Kingdom of Fraternity foretold.
Be still, O Soul, the Future is secure!
For one is knocking at the gate of life,
The Social Man, the ruler of the sphere.
And in his brain he bears the Golden Law,
And in his heart a music—in his feet
The free unselfish service of the State.
Hasten, O men, make ready with glad hands
Chapels of worship, chambers of repose,
Spread the white table of Fraternity,
The high joy falters till the Great Guest comes.

—[Copyright, Edwin Markham.]

Mr. Markham prefaced the recitation of "The Man with the Hoe" by remarking: "I do not need to say that the man with the hoe is the type of industrial oppression, a type that, I think, will some day disappear from the earth."

President Faunce's address was an argument for true fraternity among men. He took as representative of the body social the man with the hoe, the man with the pen, the man with the purse, and the man with the idea.

PRESIDENT FAUNCE'S ADDRESS.

"The man with the hoe," said he, "has been immortalized by Millet. Is the man in the picture thus ungainly and repulsive because of forced labor or because he is incapable of doing any other kind of labor? We cannot fully interpret Millet's thought, but this we do know: that the value of the hoe depends on the man behind it. Hoeing must always be done, by somebody, but it must be done by a man who knows how others have done their hoeing.

"One of the most cheering signs of the times is the interest men are taking in the individual toiler. Society has sometimes put the poorhouse at the end of the road when it should have placed fair homes and good schools at the beginning."

The man with the pen, President Faunce pointed out, is just as great a toiler as the man with the hoe. The term "workingman" has no meaning if it is applied to the French tiller of the soil and refused to Sir Walter Scott, Robert Louis Stevenson, John Ruskin, Lincoln, Emerson, and Whittier. The term applies with equal force to the man with the pen in the newspaper office and the counting house.

The man with the purse, said the speaker, must perforce be either a blessing or a curse. If he hoards his wealth in mere social indifference he is a mere parasite on the community. If he uses it as the means of production he is a blessing to his fellows.

"Next we have the man with an idea," he went on. "A man's work is valuable in proportion as it is mixed with ideas. Nothing in this world is quite so useless as labor without thought. Unintelligent labor simply damages the raw material and defaces the beauty of the world.

"The purse and hoe and pen may work together in unity. We are realizing to-day not simply independence, but interdependence. Brotherhood does not mean physical or mental or social or financial equality. Indeed, the power of the social organism lies in the variety of the units composing it. The real equality we desire is the equality of opportunity, so that every man born into the world shall have a chance for self-realization. An opportunity to realize one's highest and noblest self—this is the real equality that the world is seeking."

DR. HEBER NEWTON'S PAPER.

Dr. Heber Newton was unable to be present, but sent his paper, which was read by Charles Sprague Smith. It was an argument for the regulation and control of trusts by the State.

"The mediaeval system of regulation of the business world by great guilds," wrote Dr. Newton, "broke down by its own weight. Then followed an era, in the eighteenth century, of pure individualism, of almost unchecked competition. This in turn has been breaking down of its own weight. Its evils have been so many and so grave that some remedy has become necessary.

"In the natural movement of society that remedy is appearing as a return to concentration and organization and regulation of the business world. Labor organizes. Capital organizes. Capital is organizing faster and further than labor. Within a few years we have the monster developments of the corporation and the trust, as we see them on every hand.

"This view of the development of the trust indicates a substantial service to be rendered by this organization of capital. Such service is plain to every thoughtful person. The evils of competition are done away with. The regulation of production is assured. There need not be hereafter oversupply, as we call it, followed by the clogging of the industrial system, stagnation, panic, hard times, &c. Great economies are possible, higher skill in management is developed. A host of beneficences are made possible.

DANGERS OF TRUSTS.

"On the other hand, great dangers attend this development, as great dangers have attended the development of earlier systems. These dangers are plain enough to every thoughtful man. Unless labor can organize on the same gigantic scale, it will be more at the mercy of capital than ever. Hosts of men will be thrown out of employment before other avenues of work are provided for them. The market being in control of few hands, prices can be forced up, at least temporarily. Taxation beyond the dream of the past can be laid by private hands upon the whole community, the entire Nation. The enormous power of aggregated capital can corrupt and debauch our City Councils, our Legislatures, and our Congress. A government within a government is growing in our midst, irresponsible, autocratic, well-nigh omnipotent—and, it must be said, too often conscienceless.

"What a revelation of the spirit of our modern corporation has been given within the past few days, in the astounding statement of the profits of the Carnegie Company last year and for the present year. A company expecting to make from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 in the current year on a capital of $25,000,000—to what extent water we do not know—asking the State to taxe the whole nation, under the guise of a tariff, that it may be able to increase the wages of its workingmen!

"No more revolting story is told in the history of the industrial world than the tale of the Standard Oil Trust, as Henry D. Lloyd has given it.

ON THE REMEDIES.

"What are the remedies? Plainly, in the first place, publicity. We can know the facts concerning these corporations—how to tax them justly, how to make their capitalization honest. Regulation will follow from publicity. That regulation and control must be vigorously assumed by the State. The end of that control is not to break down the high organization of capital, but to safeguard it from its own greed and rapacity, to humanize it and ultimately to socialize it."

Frequent and loud applause demonstrated that Dr. Newton's views were shared by the audience.

John J. Cook insisted upon the necessity of placing industry upon a moral basis which would also be a scientific basis, and as a result of which the producers of wealth would get a fair share of it.

A NEW MOVE BY FRICK.

It Is Said He Will Ask Westmoreland County (Penn.) Courts to Dissolve the Coke Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Greensburg, Penn., says:

"Attorney James S. Moorhead of the law firm of Moorhead & Head, legal representatives of the H. C. Frick Coke Company in Westmoreland County, returned late last night with the Frick attorney and Thomas Lynch, the President of the H. C. Frick Coke Company. While the lawyer will not tell of the plans of his clients it was learned from another person intimate with Mr. Moorhead that a result of the conference was the decision of H. C. Frick and his attorney to make a second move against Andrew Carnegie, and the battleground is to be in Westmoreland County.

"The courts will be asked to dissolve the H. C. Frick Coke Company and annul the coke contracts now in force with the Carnegie Steel Company.

"Thomas Lynch, the President of the company, a resident of this place, is a close friend of H. C. Frick, and he is one of the principal actors in the present proceedings. It is said that he signed the contract with the Carnegie Company under protest.

"In connection with the proceedings which it is expected will be entered this week report has it that some startling disclosures regarding the Union Supply Company may be made. That company is a Carnegie-Frick organization, owning and operating large stores in every town in the Connellsville region, where the most of the 20,000 coke workers buy their clothing and provisions. The concern has always been regarded as a great moneymaker. Mr. Frick's attack with respect to the management and profits of the great store enterprise is awaited with interest."

RESCUED FROM AN ICE FLOE.

Two Men Drifting Down to Sea from Yonkers Saved by a Fort Lee Ferryboat.

Two colored men, adrift on a cake of ice in the Hudson River, were rescued by the crew of the ferryboat George Washington of the Fort Lee Ferry, late yesterday afternoon. The two voyagers were sighted by Capt. Marcus at 5 o'clock, just as the George Washington was leaving her slip at the foot of West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. The two men, huddled beside a rowboat, which had been drawn upon a long ice floe, made feeble attempts to signal for help, but both were apparently too exhausted to shout.

The ice was moving rapidly down stream with the outflowing tide. Capt. Marcus headed the ferryboat in pursuit, and was soon near enough to throw the men a line. One of them grasped at the rope in response to the Captain's shouted directions, but the other seemed at first too benumbed by the cold to move. Shouting to the men to keep firm hold on the rope Capt. Marcus reversed the ferryboat and headed her back for the slip. As the line pulled taut, however, it became evident that the effort was too much for the men, overcome by their icy voyage. The rope slipped through their hands into the water, and the cake of ice again shot downstream with its disappointed burden.

Capt. Marcus again reversed his boat and took up the pursuit. The tide and current caught up the floe, and for a time the strip of ice seemed too much for its bulky pursuer. With the turning tide, however, the advantage reversed, and off Eightieth Street the ferryboat again came within speaking distance of the men. Under directions from the crew of the George Washington the two castaways were aroused to an effort to launch their skiff. Then, still directed from the ferryboat, they tumbled into it, barely escaping an upset, and a second line was thrown them. One of the men fastened the line to the bow of the rowboat, and it was towed back to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street by the George Washington.

When taken from the boat the men were half frozen and barely conscious. They were warmed at the ferryhouse and given stimulants. After being revived they said that they were Charles Jones and Walter Leggett of 12 Washington Street, Yonkers. The two men, who are employed in a tallow factory situated on the New Jersey shore opposite Yonkers, had crossed the river from Yonkers Saturday night in the rowboat to deliver some material at the factory. Once across the river they decided to stay all night at the factory. Late yesterday morning they attempted to recross the river, but the outflowing tide and the floating ice were too much for them. Their boat got wedged in a floe, and after vain efforts to extricate it they climbed onto the ice, and drew the boat up after them. They had been unable to attract any one's attention until opposite the Fort Lee Ferry. The men left for Yonkers by train.

RELIGION CLOSES A FACTORY.

The Owner and His Employes at Sharpstown, Md., Indulge in an Impromptu Revival Meeting.

SHARPSTOWN, Md., Feb. 18.—Owing to the results of a revival which is being held here at the Methodist Church a large basket factory had to close down Friday. Soon after 8 o'clock in the morning about thirty young women employed in the factory became enthused with religious fervor, and began to sing, pray, and shout. The men at work in another department were attracted to the scene.

The proprietor of the factory, who is a prominent Methodist, was called. He made no effort to control the girls, but told them to shout and rejoice, and he would pay them as much for this as for working. News of the unexpected demonstration spread, and so many persons visited the factory that the work was brought completely to a standstill. Probably 500 persons visited the scene. Without stopping for food or rest the services were continued until late in the afternoon, when the people went to their homes completely exhausted. A number of conversions were made.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

Little Sisters of the Poor Buy Valuable Hempstead Property.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Feb. 18.—The extensive estate of Coles Carman, on Front Street, this village, was sold on Saturday to the order of the Little Sisters of the Poor of Brooklyn, whose headquarters are on De Kalb Avenue, that borough. The purchasers will erect upon the site a convent, chapel, and home, which, when completed, will be the largest buildings of their kind on Long Island. The Carman estate covers an area of twenty-five acres, upon which are erected several buildings. The consideration has not as yet been made public. The Sisters propose to build a refuge for homeless aged women of respectability. The property is excellently located and well cared for.

No Delay at Grand Central Station.
There is a through train every hour for the West by New York Central Lines, and two-cent mileage tickets are good on each of them. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

Shortest Line to Chicago Via Pennsylvania Railroad.
No faster train or none so fine as the "Pennsylvania Limited."—Adv.

BULLER BEGINS ANOTHER ADVANCE

Occupies Hussar Hill, Five Miles North of Chieveley.

TO ATTACK HLANGWANE HILL

Burghers Around Ladysmith Show Signs of Activity.

BOERS STILL FLEEING

Gen. Kelly-Kenny Harassing the Rear of Cronje's Army as It Moves Toward Bloemfontein.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—It is reported from Chieveley, under date of Sunday, that Gen. Buller has established his headquarters on Hussar Hill. Heavy artillery firing was maintained at intervals by both sides from Wednesday until Friday. The British slowly pushed the advance, and their infantry occupied intrenched new positions in front of Hussar Hill with slight losses.

It is believed that the

astounded the enemy and thrown them into a panic. All their positions were hurriedly evacuated, and the big guns at Magersfontein and Kimberley were left behind.

"Gen. Cronje moved his transport, consisting of many hundred wagons, along a bank of kopjes north of the Modder, toward Koffyfontein. It got past our mounted infantry, but owing to weariness had to stop. Thereupon our artillery opened upon it. The main body of the Boer force kept up a running fight the whole day, vainly trying to escape.

"Each time their advance guard sought to move off our mounted infantry galloped round and checked them. We never attempted to stop their main movement, contenting ourselves with trying to check them.

"Their position at Koffyfontein is said to be very strong. They entertain a wholesome dread of 10,000 cavalry moving more quickly than they do themselves. We hope to be in Bloemfontein shortly."

The Daily News has another dispatch from the Modder River Military Camp:

"At dawn on Friday the Boers were observed moving wagons along the kopjes toward Koffyfontein. Our mounted infantry was sent out from Klip Drift, but was driven back, and the enemy's wagons passed.

"Gen. Knox's Twelfth Brigade, however, quickly attacked the enemy's main body, and severe fighting went on all day over a line which was very extended. The enemy, making a desperate attempt, finally escaped, owing to the serpentine bend of the river.

"The mounted infantry suffered from the trying flanking movement. Our force has now been reinforced."

The correspondent of The Times at Modder River wiring yesterday, says:

"Gen. Cronje's army of 10,000 men, with 1,000 wagons, is in full retreat toward Bloemfontein, hotly pursued by Gen. Kelly-Kenny. It will probably be a rear-guard fight all the way to Bloemfontein. Our cavalry has already returned from Kimberley to join the pursuit."

It is now amply confirmed that Gen. Cronje escaped. But for the unexpected delay at Dekiel's Drift, which was almost impassable for wagons, the whole Boer force would have been surrounded. The delay of one day there gave them their chance for a hasty retreat.

There is still something doubtful about the reported capture of the British convoy. According to a Daily Mail correspondent with the convoy—which consisted of 200 wagons, each loaded with 6,000 pounds of rations and of forage, and each drawn by sixteen oxen—it was unexpectedly attacked by a commando supposed to come from Colesberg. The escort, consisting of eighty Gordon Highlanders, forty men of the Army Service Corps, and a few of Kitchener's Horse, maintained a defense until the arrival of reinforcements, sustaining insignificant casualties."

The Standard's correspondent at Jacobsdal, telegraphing Thursday, Feb. 15, says:

"An attack was made yesterday upon the rear guard of our main body by a force of 1,400 Boers, who were hurried up from Colesberg. They succeeded in capturing some of our wagons, but Lord Roberts did not delay his march to retake these. There were few casualties on our side.

"The last of our supply columns arrived from Honey Nest Kloof to-day, having met with no opposition on the way."

POSSIBLE BOER PLANS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the military situation in The Morning Post to-day, says:

"Lord Methuen's army can now be used to assist the operations of Lord Roberts. Probably the march from Jacobsdal to Bloemfontein will occupy six days. The British right wing is acting on the defensive in the country south of the Orange River and is now holding its own, which is all it is required to do for the moment.

"The army of Lord Roberts, in pushing through the Free State, will probably have the effect of disturbing the Boer Army in Natal; because, if the enemy remains there, he will run the risk of being caught between the armies of Lord Roberts and Gen. Buller.

"While the two British armies are several days' marching apart, it is possible for the Boers to throw the bulk of their forces against one while acting on the defensive with the smaller body against the other. The Boer Commander in Chief must, therefore, have good reason to strengthen Gen. Cronje to the point where he might hope to check, or to delay, Lord Roberts. How far he can detach troops for this purpose depends largely upon Gen. Buller's action.

"The dispatches from Ladysmith indicate a movement among the besiegers. This may mean that they are sending reinforcements to Cronje, or that they are preparing a new assault upon Ladysmith. It is satisfactory, therefore, to hear that Gen. Buller has occupied Hussar Hill."

PROCLAMATION BY ROBERTS.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 18.—Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation to the burghers of the Orange Free State, saying that he feels it his duty to make known to all the burghers the cause of the coming of the British, as well as to do all in his power to terminate the devastation caused by the war, and that he issues the proclamation in order that, if the burghers should continue fighting, they may not do so ignorantly, but with a full knowledge of their responsibility before God for the lives lost in the campaign. The proclamation goes on to say:

"The British Government believes that the wanton and unjustifiable invasion of British territory was not committed with the general approval of the people of the Free State, with whom the British Government has lived in complete amity for so many years. It believes the responsibility to rest wholly with the Government of the Free State, acting not in the interests of the country, but under mischievous influences from without.

"Great Britain, therefore, wishes the people of the Free State to understand that it bears them no ill-will, and that, so far as is compatible with the successful conduct of the war and the re-establishment of peace, it is anxious to preserve them from the evils brought upon them by the wrongful action of their Government."

In conclusion Lord Roberts warns all burghers to desist from further acts of hostility toward Her Majesty's Government and troops, and he gives directions regarding requisitions and complaints.

BRITISH MOVED ON SCHEDULE.

JACOBSDAL, Feb. 18.—Lord Roberts's combinations for the movement of the corps dovetailed with precision, although obstacles that had not been foreseen had to be overcome.

The execution of his design began at 3 A. M., Sunday. Gen. French rode into Kimberley Thursday afternoon, just when he was due according to the Field Marshal's time table, having, in four and a half days, marched ninety miles with artillery, and having fought two small engagements.

The relief of Kimberley was accomplished with the loss of only fifty men. Twenty thousand infantry made splendid marches under a sub-tropical sun and through a duststorm to hold the position which Gen. French took.

Lord Kitchener was with Gen. Tucker's division. In consequence of his transport arrangements, the four divisions moving over the sandy veldt are fed and watered. It is hardly possible to appreciate adequately the mathematical precision with which every part of the transport department was worked, marching through the day, toiling almost sleeplessly throughout the night, victualling the army, and evolving every hour results from seeming chaos.

Everybody did what was expected of him cheerfully, though enduring great fatigue. Few slept more than three hours. The battalions, hour after hour, toiled through the heavy sand uncomplainingly; and, when, now and then, a man fell out of the ranks exhausted, he would rejoin his company later after he had rested. Some fifty or sixty were overcome by the heat and had to be sent to the rear in the backward defile of empty wagons.

The rapidity of Lord Roberts's movements away from his base has solved one of the problems, perhaps the chief problem, of the war. He and Lord Kitchener have created a mobile force, able to move in exterior lines and to outflank the Boers, themselves so wonderfully mobile.

The position of the Boer Army at Spytfontein being untenable, Gen. Cronje ordered a retreat. At the moment this dispatch is written it is uncertain whether his whole force, or only a portion, has gone toward Bloemfontein. It is possible that a part is going north of Kimberley.

It is supposed that a 29-ton gun is still in the neighborhood of Kimberley. The road from Jacobsdal to Modder Station is now open.

BOERS BEATEN AT DOMDBECHT.

BIRD'S RIVER, Feb. 17.—Gen. Brabant's horse, 2,000 strong, commenced the march from Pen Hoek Thursday morning over a trackless veldt and through a mountainous and difficult country.

Early on Friday they were fired upon, and the firing continued all day and well into the night, the British clearing the Boers out of successive positions under a terrific rifle fire lasting eight hours.

Toward midnight Friday the British forced the Boers at the point of the bayonet out of their last position, an important one overlooking Dordrecht. The artillery duel was continued to-day.

The British casualties were eight killed, including Capt. Crallan and Lieut. Chandler, and eight wounded.

The British captured some prisoners and a quantity of forage and provisions.

BOER KINDNESS TO WOUNDED.

ARUNDEL, Feb. 17.—Capt. Longhurst of the British Medical Corps spent a night at Hebkirk's Farm, attending the wounded Australians. He says that the enemy were remarkably kind to the wounded, provided them with mattresses, and gave them all the eggs they had.

The Boer Commander and Capt. Longhurst found that they had mutual friends in London and were soon on the best terms. The Boers and the British wounded fraternized. Noticing that the bandoliers of the enemy were filled with soft-nosed bullets, one of our men said, "You ought not to bring such things to fire at us." The Boer replied, "We must use whatever we can get."

This particular Boer contingent had come from the northern district of the Transvaal, where the Boers are used to hunting big game along the Limpopo. The men had obtained their ammunition for that purpose. One Briton, whose thigh had been shattered, replied to this explanation: "Well, I wish you had been kind enough to shoot me lower down."

After the retirement of the British forces the Boers held a prayer meeting and thanked Heaven for their successes. Then they separated into small parties and moved to their various outposts, chanting hymns as they went.

Capt. Longhurst says that he was much impressed by their considerate treatment of the British wounded.

MACRUM REPEATS CHARGES.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 18.—Charles E. Macrum, ex-United States Consul at Pretoria, South Africa, left for Washington to-night. Before leaving he said: "I do not withdraw a word of my charges against the British officials in South Africa. If I am called upon I am prepared at any time to testify to them and furnish evidence of their truthfulness."

Mr. Macrum is evidently delighted over the effect of his statement, made public last week, and says that, although he is not acquainted with Congressman Wheeler of Kentucky, who introduced a resolution in the House, asking for an investigation of his case, he will call upon him to-morrow or next day.

The ex-Consul says he is not going to Washington on any special mission, but wants to be on the ground to give his testimony should it be needed.

ALLEGED FRENCH SHIPMENTS.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The sensational newspapers of Paris publish a story with regard to a sub-chief of one of the bureaus of the Ministry of Marine named Philipp, who is said to have been detected in an offer to furnish Great Britain information relating to the freighting of vessels for the Transvaal in French ports. It is alleged that in the letter containing his proposal he asked 25,000f. in return for the information. It is also alleged that the letter was seized on the strength of information given through Dr. Leyds, whereupon M. Philipp absconded.

The Nationalist journals insinuate that he received timely warning from the French Government, and was thus enabled to escape to England.

Dr. Leyds, however, denies the part attributed to him in the affair, and the British Embassy has issued a formal repudiation of any relations, direct or indirect, with Philipp.

According to the Journal des Débats, Philipp has gone to the United States, where he lived formerly, and where, it is said, he became a bankrupt as the result of his unfortunate management of his business as a picture dealer.

The method by which he was trapped recalls the Dreyfus affair. He received a letter inviting him to meet a veiled lady, as in the notorious case of Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam, at a well-known boulevard café. Here, according to the story, he indiscreetly revealed his designs to the veiled lady, who immediately informed the Departmental Commission, which promptly proceeded to investigate. Before action could be taken, however, the man escaped.

AMERICAN CARGO SEIZED.

PORT ELIZABETH, Feb. 18.—The British steamer Sabine, Capt. Taylor, from New York, Jan. 4, with a miscellaneous cargo, has been seized by the British gunboat Thrush and brought to Delagoa Bay, on suspicion of having on board articles contraband of war.

Before the Sabine sailed from New York it was rumored that she had on board a large quantity of provisions, arms, and ammunition, army blankets, and general supplies, but no confirmation of the rumor could be obtained. The vessel was cleared for Delagoa Bay.

Rosebery's Correction.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Lord Rosebery writes to The Times expressing his regrets that in his recent speech he forgot to mention the "singular instance of open friendliness displayed by Italy" during the present war. He says:

"I mean the declaration made on behalf of the Italian Government by the statesman who bears the honored name of Visconti-Venosta. I regret that I did not recall it, for it is memorable and should be remembered."

Channel Squadron to Remain.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—It is announced that the Channel Squadron, instead of going to Gibraltar, has been ordered to remain in British waters until March.

No Mediation Offer Made.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The British Embassy, upon inquiry being made to-night, authorized the statement that there was no truth whatever in the story contained in the Paris dispatches that President McKinley had sounded Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador here, to ascertain how an offer of mediation in the Transvaal difficulty on the part of the United States would be received by Great Britain.

Another Cargo of Mules.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—The Montezuma sailed to-day for Cape Town, Africa, with 1,550 mules and a lot of foodstuffs.

Canadians Reach Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 17.—The British steamer Laurentian, Capt. Nunan, which sailed from Halifax Jan. 21 with the first artillery section of the second Canadian contingent of troops for service against the Boers, arrived at this port to-day. The troops were welcomed by Major John Hanbury-Williams, Military Secretary to the Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, on behalf of his Excellency.

Great Rivalry to Enlist.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 18.—Major Bliss of the Northwest Mounted Police is quoted in Circle City advices received to-day as relating that intense rivalry exists among men on the force to secure leave to compete for enlistment in the British Columbian contingents organized for South Africa warfare. He instanced the case of a Sergeant of Police who desired to doff his stripes and take the place of a police private who had secured enlistment in the Strathcona Horse, and to give the recruit $500 for the privilege of substitution. The ratio of police officials volunteering to those selected is given by Major Bliss as 30 to 1.

Caught in Trap, Died Fighting.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A dispatch to The Times from Naauwpoort, describing the retirement to Arundel, draws attention to the devotion of twenty men of the Victoria Mounted Rifles, who were caught in a trap and died to a man, fighting to the last.

Boers Get Powder Through Swaziland.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from the Swaziland border, dated Feb. 16, says: "The Boer agent at Bremersdorp, Swaziland, has been maintaining regular communication with Delagoa Bay, via Swaziland. Two coolie carriers have been bearing sacks, supposed to contain salt, through Tongaland. On examination it was found that the sacks contained gunpowder.

GRUBER'S POEM "ISOLATION."

What Inspired the "Poet Laureate of the Twenty-first District" to Write It.

Friends of Col. Abraham Gruber, the Republican leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, explained yesterday whence Col. Gruber derived the inspiration for his poem "Isolation," which he read for the first time at a meeting held in the district last Friday night. The poem was addressed to President Quigg of the Republican County Committee, and according to Col. Gruber's friends, Mr. Quigg himself furnished the idea which the district leader carried out in his poetical effort.

Several weeks ago, Mr. Gruber's friends said, at a meeting of the Assembly District Committeee, a resolution was adopted at the suggestion of Frederick E. Wood, a member of the committee, indorsing Mr. Gruber and pledging him its support in his fight for the leadership against George C. Austin. On the day following this meeting, President Quigg, who had read the newspaper reports of the affair, sent for Mr. Wood, when this colloquy took place:

Mr. Quigg—Mr. Wood, the election of Mr. Gruber as district leader means the isolation of the district.

Mr. Wood—But we're going to beat Mr. Austin.

Mr. Quigg—That's all right; but the district will be isolated.

Mr. Wood—But you don't know how badly we're going to beat Mr. Austin. We will have ten votes to his one.

Mr. Quigg—The isolation will be complete no matter what the vote is.

The discussion was continued in this way for some time. Mr. Wood insisting on the ease with which Mr. Gruber would defeat Mr. Austin and Mr. Quigg dwelling on the isolation of the district which would ensue if this came to pass. Finally Mr. Wood departed and told Mr. Gruber what had happened. With that theme ringing in his ears, Col. Gruber decided to write a sonnet on "Isolation" and dedicate it to Mr. Quigg.

The laurels which Mr. Gruber won by his contribution to the polemical literature of the day threaten to interfere seriously with his happiness. Already he has received requests from a majority of the election district Captains for new efforts in the same line, and he fears that if he fills all these demands he will not have time to attend to his business or carry on the more serious work of his canvass. So far he has not made any promises, and he said yesterday that the next poem he writes will have to be unloaded on a waiting world unheralded in the newspapers.

"When I said that I intended to write my last poem," Mr. Gruber said, "I was only joking. My remark got into the papers, however, and I had to make it good. It only took twelve minutes to write the poem, and whether or not it is good poetry, it is some consolation to know that it was an easy job and consumed but little time."

One of Mr. Gruber's friends yesterday hailed him as the "Poet Laureate of the Twenty-first District," and expressed the hope that he would make further contributions of a similar nature.

"If Larry ate another poem like that," said Mr. Gruber, with a grim smile, "he'd have a serious case of indigestion, poor fellow."

MEXICANS DEFEAT MAYAS.

Their Country Little Known but Very Rich.

OAXACA, Mexico, Feb. 18.—Gen. Bravo's force of Government troops has driven back the Maya Indians and taken possession of several important towns that were occupied by the rebels during the week. The country occupied by the Mayas is little known to the outside world. Its natural riches are great. An army officer with Gen. Bravo's troops writes as follows of the country:

"All this vast territory which is now being reconquered contains fabulous wealth and an exuberant fertility of soil. Its forests are extensive and have all the valuable woods. The whole country is well watered. There is an abundance of game and singing birds. Deer and mountain turkeys are here by the thousands. The Yucatecos, living in Balize, are only waiting to see the war ended, and then they will rush for these splendid new fields."

FIRE ALARM IN TENEMENTS.

Occupants Prepared to Leave Their Homes Near a Burning Building.

Three alarms were turned in early yesterday morning for a fire, which originated on the second floor of the five-story building 1,376 Third Avenue, occupied wholly by business firms. The snow delayed the arrival of the fire engines, and by the time the first detachment of firemen reached the scene the flames had made considerable headway.

On either side of the building are two large tenement houses. The inmates of these buildings were awakened by the noise made by the fire apparatus and dressed themselves preparatory to leaving their homes. The flames, however, were quickly extinguished by the firemen and no one in the tenements was forced to leave.

Howe & Hutton, bakers, and owners of the building, occupied the first floor and basement. Charles Hood, cigarmaker, occupied the second floor; the Lowenstein Cigar Company, the third floor, and the Columbia Cigar Company the fourth and fifth floors. About $8,000 damage was done to the building and its occupants.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy, winds northwesterly.

The cold wave which overspread the Middle and West Gulf States Friday night extended over the South Atlantic States and Florida Saturday night, carrying the temperature to 18 degrees at Jacksonville, to 28 degrees at Tampa, and to 38 degrees at Jupiter yesterday morning. Warning of the approach of this cold wave was telegraphed to Florida and through Atlantic States Friday morning, and on Saturday morning warnings of freezing weather Saturday night as far South as Tampa were given the widest possible distribution afforded by the telegraph, telephone, and mail services of Florida.

The storm which was central off the New Jersey coast Saturday night moved northeastward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, its passage being followed by clearing weather and northwesterly gales along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts.

The temperature has risen generally west of the Alleghanies and has fallen along the Atlantic Coast, the most marked fall being noted over the extreme South Atlantic States. Rain has fallen in the Middle and North Pacific Coasts districts, and snow is reported in the extreme Northwest and on the lower lakes; elsewhere fair weather prevails. During to-day and to-night the temperature will moderate slowly in the Southern States and Florida, and generally from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. In the West and Northwest the weather will become cloudy, with snow or rain in the Northwestern States and in the Northern Rocky Mountain Districts. The weather will continue to moderate over the Southern and Eastern districts to-morrow, with probably rain in areas in the central valleys and the Southern States, and rain or snow in the lake regions and the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

In the Middle and North Atlantic States to-morrow will be warmer, with increasing cloudiness, and possibly rain or snow. Along the New England coast northwesterly winds will diminish in force. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast northwesterly winds will become variable and shift to southerly. Storm signals are displayed from Boston to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	35	20	22
6 A. M.	31	19	21
9 A. M.	32	18	20
12 M.	39	21	26
3 P. M.	37	24	26
6 P. M.	40	22	24
9 P. M.	41	18	22
12 P. M.	34	17	20

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 258 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	23°
Weather Bureau	19°
Corresponding date 1899	32°
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	34

The maximum temperature yesterday was 24 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 18 degrees at 9 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 64 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 77 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. read 29.66 and at 8 P. M. 29.82.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher

IMPORTED CLOCKS.
We are showing many new designs in Brazilian Onyx Mantel Clocks, with Candelabras to match, from $24.00 to $60.00.
French Traveling Clocks from $6.00 to $40.00; Crystal Clocks, from $25.00 to $60.00.
A. Frankfield & Co.
Jewelers and Importers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

BROKE PROMISE TO WED?

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 18.—President Samuel Strong of the Free Coinage Mining Company of Cripple Creek was joined in marriage on the 6th inst. to Miss Regina Neville of Altman, Cripple Creek district. Just after the marriage ceremony he was served with papers in a breach of promise suit brought by Miss Vance of a neighboring town. She asks $250,000 damages. To-day Miss Nellie Lewis of Pasadena, now in Colorado Springs, brought suit for $200,000 damages on the same grounds.

The defendant is thirty-eight years old. He located the famous Strong Mine, near Victor, and has been a prominent character from the beginning of Cripple Creek history.

RIOT ON THE EAST SIDE.

Blood flowed in East Twenty-fifth Street last night when a dozen Italians and half as many Irishmen, with a few Germans, engaged in a general fight over some trifling issue. It was necessary to summon the East Twenty-second Street police reserves to restore order and several Bellevue Hospital physicians were kept busy for an hour sewing up scalp wounds and prospecting for fractured skulls.

The trouble started in the saloon kept by John McChecucio, an Italian, at 320 East Twenty-fifth Street, but the participants quickly made their way to the street. Some had knives, some razors, and others stilettos, while an occasional revolver flashed under the electric lights. Several carried billiard cues, which were used with almost deadly effect.

James Kearns twenty-four years old, of 72 South Eighth Street, was stabbed in the neck by Mike Langeloto, twenty-six years old, an Italian barber, of 320 East Twenty-fifth Street. Langeloto was standing over Kearns with an uplifted dagger, apparently about to murder him, when three men from 319 East Twenty-fifth Street interfered. They were George and Carl Gustauer and their father Christopher. One of them seized Langeloto's uplifted arm while the others wrenched the knife from him. Several of Langeloto's friends closed in on the father and his two sons and were rapidly getting the best of them when Mrs. Gustauer, the mother of the boys, ran screaming to their aid. So fiercely did she attack the Italian's friends that they turned their attention to her.

Andrew Palmer, twenty-one years old, a laborer, of 311 East Twenty-fourth Street, known as "The American Guinea," struck her a heavy blow with a billiard cue, breaking it and felling the woman to the street unconscious and bleeding. The assault on their mother enraged the two Gustauer boys, and they had knocked down half a dozen of the Italians and were easily masters of the situation when the police arrived.

Kearns and Mrs. Gustauer were taken to Bellevue, and after their wounds were dressed they were sent home. Later others supposed to be of the rioters called and had minor wounds dressed.

The police searched the tenements and arrested Langeloto and Palmer, who were found hiding under beds, and the proprietor of the saloon. McChecucio was charged with violating the excise law and the others with felonious assault. Kearns was allowed to go.

WOODRUFF'S WESTERN TRIP.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff will start either this evening or to-morrow morning on his tour of the West, which, his friends say, is for the purpose of proving to Senator Hanna that he is an available candidate for the Vice Presidency. Mrs. Woodruff and a couple of friends will accompany the Lieutenant Governor on his travels.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Woodruff will speak at the dinner of the Michigan Club, in Detroit. On Thursday he will be the guest of honor at the Washington Birthday dinner of the Union League Club of Chicago, and on Saturday he will take luncheon with the members of the Marquette Club of that city. The Hamilton Club of Chicago will entertain Mr. Woodruff at a dinner on Saturday evening.

SNOWBALLS HIS LOVE SIGNALS.

Ernst Ordemann, a liquor dealer, living at 60 West Twenty-fourth Street, appeared at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night as a complainant against Edward A. Cox, a bartender, living on Lexington Avenue, near Twenty-fourth Street.

"This man, Sergeant," said Mr. Ordemann, "has been annoying me for some time. He rings the door bell and gets my family out at all hours of the night. He's in love with my servant girl, and came to the house to-night to see her. When I wouldn't let him in he wanted me to take a letter to her. I'm no letter carrier, and gave him to understand so. Then he tried to get the fruit vendor on the corner to take his love missives in. When that wouldn't work, he threw snowballs at the window of the servant girl's room and broke it."

"I didn't mean no harm," pleaded Cox. "If you'll cancel this I'll agree not to bother you any more—'pon my word and honor."

Cox was locked up.

Harvard's University Club.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 18.—The Harvard Crimson has taken a vote of the students in college upon the question whether the new University Club shall be located on the Warren property, at the corner of Quincy and Harvard Streets. Out of 1,090 men who expressed an opinion 650 voted for the Warren proposition. The result of this expression probably will lead the Building Committee to pursue its original plans and build on the location the students favor. If the majority of the students had opposed this site the committee would have made an effort to secure other property.

A Social Museum for Chicago.

Special to The New York Times:

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—University of Chicago professors and others interested in sociological work in Chicago met in Walker Museum at the university last night to discuss the advisability of founding a social museum in this city after the plan of the Outlook Tower in Edinburgh, the Musée Sociale in Paris, and the Urania Museum of Berlin. A commission was appointed to investigate the matter further.

Avon Hotel at Newark Burned.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 18.—The Avon Hotel, in Fourteenth Street, this city, was destroyed this evening by fire caused by the explosion of a lamp. The firemen were delayed by the drifted snow, and when they reached the hotel the flames were beyond control. There were only a few guests at the hotel, and they succeeded in getting out in safety.

St. Louis Brings College Delegates.

Sir Charles Arthur Roe and G. B. Finch, who come to this country to attend the ceremonies attending the opening of the Law Building of the University of Pennsylvania Wednesday, arrived here on the St. Louis yesterday. They will be the guests of the university. They departed at once for Philadelphia. Sir Arthur Roe represents Oxford, and his companion Cambridge.

Lectures on Italian Cities.

Prof. William H. Goodyear, Curator of the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, has been invited to deliver a course of six lectures on Italian cities at the Berkeley Lyceum. The first lecture, on "Ruins and Relics of Pompeii," illustrated with stereopticon views, will be given on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

Minneapolis Church Free of Debt.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 18.—Wesley Church, the largest Methodist Church in the city, is free from debt. At the morning service to-day, in response to the urgings of the pastor, the Rev. James S. Montgomery, the congregation contributed in ninety minutes a total of $23,600, sufficient to more than pay the indebtedness.

DULL DAY FOR MOLINEUX

His First Sunday in the Condemned Cell at Sing Sing.

MANY LETTERS TO HIS FATHER

Expressions of Sympathy Which He Cannot Publish—Forgery to Swindle the Rev. Dr. Morgan.

Roland B. Molineux spent his first Sunday in the death house at Sing Sing Prison without any consolation from members of his family or friends, for the rules of the prison forbid all Sunday visits to those condemned to death, except in the case of those who are to be executed during the week, who may see their relatives and spiritual advisers on their last Sunday on earth.

Molineux passed the day, as did his companions in the condemned cells, smoking, reading, and reclining on his bed. He partook of a substantial dinner of roast beef, potatoes, and bread and butter. The men under sentence of death do not attend services in the chapel with the other prisoners, and are thus deprived even of this little break in the monotony of a Sunday in prison.

While Molineux was passing the day in this dreary fashion, George Gordon Battle was hard at work at his office at 100 Broadway on the narrative of the testimony at the trial, which will be presented to the Court of Appeals and form the basis of the argument for a new trial. It will take about a month to write this synopsis of the evidence, Mr. Battle said last night, and it will probably be May before the case on appeal is printed and settled by Recorder Goff.

As soon as this last formality has been complied with the case will be ready for the higher court, and Mr. Battle hopes it will be argued some time in May or June, when, in case of the reversal which both he and Mr. Weeks so confidently expect, Molineux will be brought back to the Tombs and again resume the status of a man innocent in the eyes of the law.

Mr. Battle denounced the statement of Assistant District Attorney Osborne that Gen. Molineux was convinced of the guilt of his son as cruel. "He could not have understood the import of his words when he wrote them," he said. Mr. Battle said that, while there was now little need for consultation with the condemned young man, either he or Mr. Weeks would go to see him at least once every week.

Gen. Molineux, at his home, 117 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, said yesterday that he had received a great many letters of sympathy which referred to the editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES on his son's conviction. "Many were from prominent persons," he said, "and I should like to make the contents of some of them public if I did not feel that I was bound to treat them as personal."

The Brooklyn home is about to be broken up, at least temporarily. "I am going to send our ladies to the country for their health's sake in a few days," said Gen. Molineux, "but I do not wish to say where they are going." Mr. Battle telephoned to the Florence Hotel at Tarrytown late Saturday night for accommodations for Gen. Molineux, but was unable to make a permanent arrangement in the absence of the proprietor.

Tarrytown is six miles south of Sing Sing, and, being within easy driving distance, the condemned man's relatives would be able to visit him as often as the prison rules allow.

It was learned yesterday that certain mail matter addressed to "H. C. Barnet" at Nicholas A. Heckmann's place, 257 West Forty-second Street, is still held at the General Post Office, the private letter boxes which Mr. Heckmann rented having come under the Government embargo on that kind of business.

Mr. Heckmann received a postal card notification of the arrival of this mail on Jan. 29 and is in a quandary what to do about it, since the real Barnet is dead and the false one, according to Heckmann's testimony, is in the death house at Sing Sing. He says he notified Detective McCaffrey as soon as the postal card was received, but has not heard from him in regard to the matter. Mr. Battle, however, said that he had little doubt that Mr. Osborne had already seen the letter or letters if he desired to do so.

It appears that the farewell visit which the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan paid to Molineux on the eve of his departure for Sing Sing was brought about by a petty swindler. Dr. Morgan, who is the rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and who married Molineux and Blanche Chesebrough, was in the church Thursday afternoon, when a well-dressed young man, clean shaven, and soft of speech handed him the following note:

Feb. 15.

Dear Doctor: If it would not seem like an imposition, I would be pleased to have you call upon me this afternoon. It is my last day in the Tombs, and there is something I would like to speak to you about before I leave.

Father was over this morning, and my wife will probably be over this afternoon or in the morning.

I more than appreciate the kindly sentiment and wishes that I receive from all, and it is very encouraging. I sincerely hope you will find it within your power to call to-day.

Doctor, kindly recompense the young man for delivering this message, and I will have father refund it to you.

Trusting to see you this afternoon, I remain, yours very sincerely,

ROLAND B. MOLINEUX.

Dr. Morgan gave the stranger a half dollar. Then he proceeded to the Tombs and saw Molineux, who denounced the note as a forgery, and was very much annoyed about it, fearing that it might have some significance that he could not see, but he finally accepted Dr. Morgan's idea that the note was written for the sake of getting a fee for the messenger.

The handwriting was not at all like Molineux's, Dr. Morgan said last night that he had read recently of a fellow who answers "lost" advertisements. He gives his intended victim a letter stating that the property has been recovered by an honest person, who will surrender it on proof of ownership. This, too, generally brings a substantial fee to the messenger. He believes this is the same man who duped him.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. C. Alvarado, London; Ferdinand Peck, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—Joseph Hays, Cleveland.

MANHATTAN—C. P. Silsby, Seneca Falls; Thomas Moffatt, Cape Town, South Africa.

SAVOY—Baroness de Pallandt, London.

HOLLAND—James Brockmire, St. Louis.

GRAND—W. E. Bressley, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. S. T. Hauser, Montana; ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, domestics; 51 Leonard Street.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Rosenbaum, hosiery, gloves, and handkerchiefs; Mrs. L. A. Behr, ladies' wear; 538 West Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; F. S. Hill, house furnishing goods; 56 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Friedman, Loth & M., Grand Rapids, Mich.; M. Rosenbaum, hosiery and gloves; Miss P. Berry, ladies' wear; Herald Square Hotel.

Moses, M., Brother & Co., Scranton, Penn.; B. Moses, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Plant, J. D., Son & Co., Danbury, Conn.; H. D. Plant, dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. P. Hess, millinery and ribbons; Mrs. E. Jack, millinery; 14 Lispenard Street; Hoffman House.

Goetter, S. J., Montgomery, Ala.; L. J. Goetter, millinery and ribbons; 22 Howard Street; Hoffman House.

Crawford, D. & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss L. Ringstorff, infants' cloaks and ladies' wear; Miss M. Barry, corsets; Miss E. Myers, fancy goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. A. Callahan, ribbons; W. A. Kilburn, upholstery goods; 448 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; S. F. Goldberg, domestics; A. L. Goldberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; R. S. Whittion, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Sutton, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Stewart Dry Goods Co., Louisville, Ky.; George V. Post, silks; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Wightman, D. A., Rochester, N. Y.; notions; Miss E. Fox, ladies' wear; Hotel Cadillac.

Ferguson, McKinney Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; C. Eilbrocht, notions and fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Liener, A., Washington, D. C.; W. J. McGuinness, upholstery goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Shillito, John, Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Burman, dress goods and silks; 346 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

McKinney & Dills, Parkersburg, West Va.; J. P. Reger, dry goods; W. McKinney, notions and cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Smith, O. M., & Co., Flint, Mich.; O. M. Smith, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. A. Clairmont, domestics and linens; W. L. Shaw, dress goods; 631 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Le Boutillier & Simpson Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. C. Kane, dress goods and cloths; G. E. Given, silks and velvets; Hotel Albert.

Hayden Bros., Omaha, Neb.; P. J. Johnson, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio, silks and velvets; E. E. Beall, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Meyenberg, art and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Beall Brothers & Co., Gallipolis, Ohio; W. P. Beall, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Small, William, & Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; William Small, domestics, linens, and white goods; L. Vanderschmidt, dress goods, cloaks, millinery, and ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. Colfer, white goods, 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. Hynes, laces and embroideries, 115 Worth Street; Union Square Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, dry goods, furs, upholstery goods, and carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; S. S. McIntosh, dry goods; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; Miss M. E. Cole, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Horned, Bergner & Von Mour

ATTACK ON THE BIBLE

Dr. Savage Calls the Account of the Fall Immoral.

He Declares that Cruel, Barbaric Men Invented "Everlasting Hell"—Reference to Revivalists.

Dr. Minot J. Savage preached last evening at the Church of the Messiah on "The Kind of Salvation the World Needs." In part he said:

"The theologies of the world have been intellectual attempts to account for the existence of different kinds of evil, and they have been schemes or plans for the deliverance of mankind from these evils. This statement is universally true.

"Now, every little while the quiet peace of the churches is disturbed by some zealous people who wish to rouse them to engage in saving men. A curious condition of affairs! Churches organized for the very purpose of saving men from the wrath of God, need to be stirred, stimulated, prayed with, preached at, roused on every hand to make them care. And there are certain men called revivalists, who travel over the country to wake up the churches.

"Certain of these revivalists have attacked by name us Unitarians because it seemed to them that we specially stood in the way of the world being saved. And Unitarians and liberal orthodox persons of other denominations have been very indignant, and have refused to join in this work. And yet Drs. Robertson, Broughton, and Dixon were perfectly right and unquestioningly logical in their position. If men are under the wrath and curse of God and are going straight to eternal pain unless they comply with the conditions of the Catholic or Protestant Church, what ought the people in these churches to be doing? What do you think of the man who really believes this who is interested in fast horses—cares to have the finest trotting stables in the country? What do you think of a woman who really believes this who devotes her life to parties and balls, and operas and social successes? What do you think of men and women whose main object in life is to make money, accumulate works of art, delight themselves with literature, and with music? What do you think of orthodox church members by the thousand who seem never to think of it nor care, but devote themselves to everything else but the saving of human souls?

"When Dr. Broughton and Dr. Dixon say that Unitarianism is standing in the way of human salvation they are right—if that is the one condition of human salvation—if that is really the state of affairs.

"Now, is there any reason to believe in the story of the Garden of Eden, the talking serpent, Eve's eating an apple and getting Adam to share it with her, of God's being angry with them on account of it, and casting them out of the garden and so establishing a relation between them and their unborn children, that every man, woman, and child in all the future history of the world should be corrupt and worthy of eternal death?

"There is absolutely not one particle of proof on the face of the earth that any such thing is true. In the light of our higher ideals, of ethics, of right and wrong, such doctrine as this is hideously immoral. The doctrine of the fall of man in Adam and his condemnation to eternal death on that account, is one of the most immoral, unjust abominations that ever entered into the brain of man; and for those who love the Nazarene as I do, it is worth while to note that Jesus never said anything about it, did not seem to know it. It is curious if He did know it that He did not mention it, and it is curious if the old prophets knew it that they should never mention it.

"In fact, we know to-day that it is a Babylonian, a Persian fable, borrowed by Jews as late as the time of their captivity; it is not even early Hebrew in its origin, and there is absolutely not one particle of truth or evidence on which to rest it.

"The belief that God came down and was incarnated in man and suffered and died and went to hell to save men is philosophical speculation first taking its shape in the Nicene Creed. The Church Fathers did not believe it so far as we can find out; we know that many of them did not; there is no reason to suppose that the apostles themselves believed it—Paul certainly did not. And there is the best reason in all the world for supposing that Jesus did not believe it.

"Everlasting hell, the thing men are to be saved from, is nothing more nor less than the product of imaginative and barbaric and cruel men. It is an infamous libel on God; it is an infamous libel on humanity to say that the worst man who ever lived could by any possibility deserve it. And here again there is not a particle of evidence adducible on the face of the whole earth that any such thing is true. The only way by which people accept these views is by denying the authority of their brains, and saying flatly that reason is out of court; that it is Church tradition, and that they accept it on faith. It is believing because somebody else believed a good while ago, and why he believed or who he was nobody knows.

"Man does not need to be saved in the theological sense of that word, for he has never been lost. Man must needs be saved from ignorance. In the next place, we need to be saved from fear, from superstition; fear of that horror of God that paralyzes the intellect and makes it impossible for a man freely to think and seek after truth. One of the worst things the world has ever known since time began is this assumption of infallibility.

"Those who believe in God and who believe He is love and not hate, believe Him incapable of the idiocy as well as the immorality of the creation and the fall story and all that falls therefrom."

ROBBED NEAR HIS HOME.

Brooklyn Man Loses His Money and Spectacles—An Arrest.

Frederick W. Weissenbach of 117 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, was assaulted and robbed of $15 and a pair of gold eye glasses early yesterday morning while returning to his home from a visit to friends in Manhattan. When Weissenbach was within a few yards of his home two men suddenly sprang out from the basement of a house on South Eighth Street, near Berry Street. One of them knocked him down, and while lying on the snow on the sidewalk the two took his money and his glasses. Weissenbach's cries were heard by his eighteen-year-old son Frank, who ran into the street in time to see his father's assailants running away. The police arrested Edward Kelly, twenty-six years old, of 32 Nostrand Avenue, who was identified by Weissenbach as one of the men who had assaulted and robbed him, while young Weissenbach identified the man as one of the two he had seen running away.

FIRE ENGINES IN DRIFTS.

Caught and Held in the Snow While a House Was Destroyed.

Several Brooklyn fire engines, in attempting to get to a fire at New Utrecht and Lott Avenues yesterday afternoon, got stuck in snow drifts and the burning building was destroyed before they could be pulled out of the snow. The fire occurred in the cellar of a two-story frame house owned and occupied by Jeffrey Britt. It was caused by an overheated furnace, and was discovered by Mrs. Britt. An alarm was sent in, but no firemen appeared for a long time. Finally two engine tenders put in an appearance, but no engines. The firemen attached to the tenders did what they could to save the building, but they could do little without the engines. The house was destroyed, involving a loss of about $7,000.

A policeman, in the meantime, had organized himself into a searching party and started off on a hunt for the missing engines. He found them both stuck hard and fast in the drifts on the road half a mile away.

Runaway Sleigh Horse Killed.

George W. Floyd, who lives on Fordham Heights, went sleighing yesterday with a friend. When on Jerome Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, the horse attached to the sleigh took fright and ran away. Both Mr. Floyd and his friend were thrown out but were not hurt. After the horse had run half a mile it dashed into a fence. The animal's leg was broken, and it had to be killed by a policeman.

Against Liquor in the Colonies.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 18.—At a meeting held to-night in the Oakland M. E. Church by the East End Civic League under the auspices of the National Reform Bureau of Washington, strong resolutions were adopted condemning as a crime against civilization the exportation of American whiskey and beer to Hawaii and our other newly acquired territories. The officers of the league were authorized to petition both Houses of Congress to re-enact the anti-canteen law.

FIRE IN CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Handsome Apartment and Furnishings Ruined—Loss $25,000.

The apartments occupied by Bird M. Robinson, on the fourth floor of the handsome seven-story apartment house at 482 Central Park West, were ruined, together with their furnishings, by fire at midnight last night. The flames burned through to the fifth floor apartment, but it was not occupied. The loss is placed at $25,000.

The fire was discovered by Albert Klypert, who lives on the top floor. He gave the alarm and the tenants were all taken out in safety. Two alarms were sent in. The fire was controlled after an hour's work, and most of the tenants were able to return to their rooms.

DOG FIGHTS A POLICEMAN.

Canine Wrongly Thought to be "Mad" Shot After Fierce Struggle in a Back Yard.

"Hey, Mister, dere's er mad dog chewin' holes in people down in Twelfth Avenue," declared an excited small boy, bursting into the Parkville Police Station, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. "Yer'd better send er cop down-ter shoot him."

The Sergeant detailed Patrolman Charles Stokum to kill the dog, and the boy led the policeman to a grocery store on Twelfth Avenue, near Fortieth Street. In front of the place was a crowd of men and boys.

"Where's the ki-yi?" asked Stokum.

"He's in der back yard, tied to er post," volunteered an urchin.

Stokum went around to the rear and looked over the fence. There was the dog, sure enough, and he was tied to a post. The dog was a big, ugly looking mongrel. Stokum started to climb over the fence, and the brute growled fiercely.

"Oh, you'll stop growling when I get through with you," remarked the policeman grimly.

He dropped down inside and advanced on the dog. Stokum saw that the dog was tied, but failed to take note of the length of the rope. The dog's captors had secured him with a clothes line and given him the play of about twenty feet of it. When Stokum got within a dozen feet of the dog it suddenly rushed forward and sprang upon him. The gamins on the fence yelled with glee, but there was anything but fun in it for Stokum.

The dog fought fiercely, and the policeman struggled about the yard with the brute until he finally got his revolver from his pocket and sent a bullet into the animal's brain. Stokum came out of the fight with a badly lacerated hand, the dog having bitten him twice.

After it was all over it was learned that the dog was not mad, but merely vicious.

DEAF AND DUMB HOME BURNED.

Gallaudet Institution, Near Poughkeepsie, Destroyed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 18.—The Gallaudet Home for the Deaf and Dumb, situated about seven miles south of this city, was destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock to-night. The twenty-six inmates were safely rescued and taken to a farmhouse a quarter of a mile away. The fire started in the southwestern portion of the building, and the origin is unknown. The loss is about $45,000, which is covered by insurance.

The Gallaudet home, a substantial brick and stone building, was founded in 1885 by the Episcopal Church mission. The grounds covered an area of 156 acres, situated on the New Hamburg road, near the river. Two years ago an addition was made to the home at a cost of $20,000.

MESSENGER BOYS PUZZLED.

Riley on Three Stoops and They Couldn't Understand It.

The district messenger boys who play craps in the vicinity of West Thirty-fifth Street are convinced of the ubiquity of at least one human being; and that man is John T. Riley, who enjoys the somewhat unusual privilege of living in three connecting houses, 43, 45, and 47 West Thirty-fifth Street.

A few days ago Riley, on coming home to luncheon, was somewhat annoyed to find a group of messenger boys playing their favorite game on the front steps of his boarding place.

"Come boys, you're blocking up the steps, and I shall have to ask you to move on," said Riley. The youngsters grabbed up their pennies and stationed themselves on the steps of the next house, whereupon Riley thought he'd have a little fun.

A moment later he appeared at the door of the next house. "I thought I told you fellows to move on," he exclaimed, trying to look stern. The boys recovered sufficiently from their surprise to obey the mandate before Riley had gone within. As he had hoped, they took possession of the next stoop.

For the third time Riley appeared before their astonished gaze. "I say, are you chaps going to mind me?" he shouted in stentorian tones. By this time the boys were in the centre of the street.

"Say, Boss," cried out the ringleader, "wot I want t' know is, do you live in de whole block?"

ACCUSED OF UXORICIDE.

A Maryland Man Is Charged with Poisoning His Wife.

FREDERICK, Md., Feb. 18.—Daniel Smith, a farmer of Wolfesville, Frederick County, was arrested to-day, charged with causing the death of his wife, Malinda Smith, by administering poison to her. The woman, who was sixty-five years of age, died Wednesday night. Smith, who is three years her senior, had frequently quarreled with her.

It is stated that on Wednesday Smith requested his wife to prepare a pudding for dinner. After eating heartily of the meal the woman went to visit her daughter, a Mrs. Case, who lives near the Smith farm. Soon after arriving there she was attacked with nausea and vomiting, but was unable to account for her illness. She told Mrs. Case the circumstance about the pudding and remembered that her husband had not eaten of it. The authorities began an investigation, which resulted in the arrest of Smith to-day. When brought to jail Smith, who is stooped with age, wept bitterly, but claimed to be innocent of the crime. The State's Attorney has ordered a hearing for Tuesday. The body of Mrs. Smith will be exhumed and an autopsy held in the mean time.

FOUND DYING IN THE ROAD.

Woman, with Wound in Her Head, Picked Up Near Webster, Mass.

WEBSTER, Mass., Feb. 18.—In a large pool of blood, the almost lifeless body of Miss Katherine Booth, twenty-nine years of age, was found at 7 o'clock this morning on a lonely road about one and a half miles from Webster Centre. The woman was unconscious when found, and died soon after, without being able to make known the cause of her condition. On her forehead was a large wound, made by some sharp instrument, which had penetrated the skull. It is stated that Miss Booth had on several occasions had her life threatened.

The authorities have to-day made a searching investigation of the case, and everything indicates that the woman lost her life through violence and exposure. Nothing can be definitely ascertained, however, until Medical Examiner Bradford of Southbridge views the remains.

The dead woman was a weaver in the cotton mills at North Webster and lived in the family of George Scarborough, his house being not more than 100 feet from the spot where she was found. She returned from work last night as usual, and after supper left the house to go to town. That was the last seen of her by the Scarboroughs.

Fewer Soldiers' Home Trustees.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Gov. Roosevelt and Attorney General Davies have under consideration the drafting of a bill which will provide for the reorganization of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath. Under its provisions the membership of the present board will be reduced from eleven to nine by eliminating the Governor and Attorney General as members ex officio. Either Senator Sherwood or Assemblyman Platt, in whose district the home is located, will probably introduce the bill during the week.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Puerto Rico Tariff Debate Opens in the House To-day—Senate Will Discuss Colonial Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The House tomorrow will enter upon the consideration of the Puerto Rico Tariff bill, and the debate upon it promises to be memorable in the history of this Congress. The vital question at issue in the bill is whether that clause of the Constitution providing for equality of impost and excise taxes throughout United States territory extends over the island of Puerto Rico, and in this is involved, perhaps, the determination of the future status and government of our new possessions.

The Republicans, in framing the bill, have proceeded upon the theory that the Constitution and its immunities do not extend over Puerto Rico. The Democrats are solidly arrayed upon the other side, and in committee they were joined by one Republican, Mr. McCall, (Mass.) Among the other Republicans who take the same view is Mr. Littlefield, (Me.,) who succeeded the late Mr. Dingley. He won his spurs in the debate upon the Roberts case, and is already considered one of the most powerful debaters in the House.

The support of these two prominent Republicans has raised some hopes in the opposition that they may be able to defeat the bill, although this hardly seems probable at the present time. Both sides are preparing for a royal struggle. Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the majority, will open in support of the bill. He will be followed by Mr. Richardson, the minority leader. Mr. Bailey of Texas will close for the minority. The debate will continue throughout the week and the vote will be taken on the following Monday.

The attention of the Senate this week will be given largely to the relations of the United States to its insular possessions. The bill providing a form of government for the Hawaiian Islands has right of way, and if it should be so fortunate as to be finally acted upon before the close of the week, the Puerto Rican bill under the agreement made in the Republican caucus last week will be immediately taken up.

The probabilities are that the Hawaiian bill will be debated at considerable length, and that many amendments will be offered to it. On this account, and because it may be made the basis of more or less general talk on the question of the policy to be pursued toward the new possessions, considerable time probably will be necessary to the final disposal of the bill.

All admit the urgency of legislation giving the Hawaiians a government, but there are some points on which there are radical differences of opinion, and these will have to be fought out. The most important of these is the question as to whether the commercial intercourse between the United States and the islands shall be under a tariff or under the free trade system allowed between the States of the Union. The bill provides for free trade, but several of the Senators under the leadership of Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) are making an effort to secure radical amendment in this respect.

Senator Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) in charge of the bill, will resist, and he will be supported by some Republicans and nearly all the Democratic members. Practically the same fight will be made on the Puerto Rican bill.

On Wednesday Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) will deliver a prepared speech on the Philippine situation, dealing with the whole insular question. Senator Kenney (Dem., Del.,) also will deliver a set speech on the Philippine question on Tuesday.

It is quite possible that the conference report on the Currency bill will be brought in during the week, and if so, everything else will be laid aside for its consideration. A very short debate is expected over this report when made. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill may be considered during the week. Thursday eulogies will be delivered on the late Senator Hayward of Nebraska.

"THE SALOON PROBLEM."

Temperance Advocates Criticised and Remedies Suggested by the Rev. Robert Erskine Ely.

"The Saloon Problem" was the subject of a discourse delivered yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Robert Erskine Ely at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. Mr. Ely pointed out that it was not so much its inherent difficulty, or indolence on the part of reformers, that was responsible for the slow progress in solving the problem, but rather a failure to understand it. He charged some temperance advocates with a an absolute abuse, if not an intentional misuse, of statistics.

"We now realize," said he, "that while the consumption of liquors is increasing, the use of alcohol is decreasing. As compared with sixty years ago, the people are drinking much less of the distilled liquors, about the same quantity of wines, and about twelve times as much beer and lighter drinks. The drink habit, roughly speaking, causes about one-quarter of the poverty, about one-half of the crime, and is one of the greatest enemies of the home.

As indicating the extent of the liquor business, Mr. Ely gave the following figures: "The annual revenue received by the Government amounts to $153,000,000; the capital invested in wholesale and retail liquor concerns is $960,000,000; the employers and employes in the business and their families number 1,800,000." The speaker asserted that prohibition by the State had clearly failed in this country, though local option was a good measure wherever it could be made operative. Continuing, he said: "If one will judge by practical results and not from abstract moral ideals, the most hopeful line of legislative effort at present is in the direction of State monopoly, or the Gothenberg system, as it is called."

Mr. Ely divided saloons into five classes—the "gin mill," the business, the social, the political, and the sporting saloon. The social saloon class was by far the most numerous and important, he said. This type was properly called the "workman's club," and the only remedy for it was competition. He knew of but one instance where a coffee saloon had settled down beside a liquor saloon and eventually driven it out of business. "Such a saloon," said he, "must have five characteristics. First, there must be absolute liberty in respect to speech, attitude, and habits. You must expect the customers to smoke and swear all they want to. In the second place, it must be run by an attractive personality, and in this respect an ex-saloon keeper would do infinitely better than the most devoted and intelligent philanthropist. In the third place, it must provide cheap and tempting food and drink, quickly and neatly served. There must not be the slightest suggestion of philanthropy about the place. Everything must be done on a business basis, and the patrons must be made to feel it. Lastly, your coffee saloon, if it is to be a success, must be completely democratic, and independence and cheerfulness must be in the air."

Mr. Ely was optimistic concerning the future, and said all the economic conditions of the present time were making for sobriety. In conclusion, he said: "There is in New York at this present moment ability enough and character enough to reduce the saloon business to amazingly small proportions if that ability and character were only properly directed."

FATAL SHOOTING IN IOWA.

Young Man Kills Father of Girl He Visited.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Feb. 18.—Leslie Eastburn, aged twenty-one, shot Jaspar Sutton, an aged citizen of Bloomfield, to-day, three bullets penetrating Sutton's abdomen and causing almost instant death.

Eastburn called at Sutton's home to take Sutton's eighteen-year-old daughter Alice to church. The father met Eastburn at the door and ordered him away. An altercation ensued, and Sutton followed Eastburn to the road. Finally weapons were drawn by both men. Eastburn fired first, the older man failing before he could raise his weapon. Eastburn gave himself up, going into Sutton's home and consoling the daughter until an officer arrived. The shooting caused much excitement, many people who were en route to church having witnessed the duel.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst Ill.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, on account of a severe cold, was not able to preach yesterday at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. He has been ill for a week. It was said yesterday afternoon at his home that he was recovering, and would soon be able to resume his regular duties.

Annual Exhibition
TIFFANY STUDIOS
Will be continued on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, February 19, 20, 21.
Hours of exhibition 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
The workrooms of the various departments will also be open to the visitor, from 2 to 4 P. M.
333 to 341 4th Ave.,
between 24th and 25th Sts.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

The Arlington National League completed its schedule last Friday night. The Bleeckers won the championship, with a record of 23 victories and 5 defeats. The tie for second place will be decided on Wednesday night. The following tables show the standing of the clubs in the various tournaments:

ARLINGTON NATIONAL—COMPLETE.

	W.	L.	H.S.		W.	L.	H.S.
Bleecker	23	5	888	M. M. & M.	12	16	887
Alco	21	7	880	Straggler	11	15	830
Gotham	21	7	883	Manhatta	10	16	840
Oradell	21	7	873	Linwood	9	19	805
Edison	20	8	913	Homestead	7	19	817
Welcome	19	9	884	Black Bass	6	22	783
Glendale	14	14	855	Amity	1	27	722
Holschen	12	16	799				

UNITED BOWLING CLUBS—SECTION 1.

Doppel Eiche	5	0	832	Clio	2	4	840
Rosedale	4	0	909	Grove Hill	1	2	793
Morningside	2	1	878	Golden Rod	1	2	878
Oriental	3	1	861	Spartan	2	5	813
Fidelia	2	1	830	Monarch	0	2	819
Lotus	4	2	920	Larnstaeder	0	2	779
Riverdale	1	1	812	Woodlawn	0	5	698

UNITED BOWLING CLUBS—SECTION 2.

Owl	7	1	914	Defender	2	4	811
Cyclone	5	1	822	Gotham	1	5	831
Orchard	6	2	949	Manhatta	1	3	782
Welcome	4	2	901	Navahoe	1	3	718
W. S. Apollo	5	3	837	Aurania	1	5	764
Bleecker	4	4	836	Oerell	0	2	755
Occident	4	4	860	Black Bass	0	4	711
Glendale	1	1	781				

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM.

Philadelphia	15	3	949	Welcome	10	10	838
East N. Y.	16	4	960	Atlantic	10	10	816
J. F. Price	17	5	967	W. Irving	10	12	825
Fraternity	17	5	888	Fulton	8	12	880
Gilbert	15	5	958	Brooklyn	8	12	875
Bedford	15	5	910	Brevoort	8	14	879
Fort Greene	16	6	911	Nassau	7	13	883
Bushwick	15	7	915	De Forest	7	13	866
De Witt Clinton	15	7	899	Commonw'th	6	12	862
				Iolanthe	5	17	922
Leffert	13	8	892	Alert	5	17	868
Fern	13	9	882	Oxford	3	17	818
De Long	11	9	880	Ridgewood	1	17	815
Burnside	11	9	868	Gramercy	1	17	790
Long Island	11	11	957				

HARLEM NAVY TOURNAMENT.

Nonpareil	2	0	849	Wyanoke	1	1	841
Dauntless	2	0	788	Bohemian	1	1	801
Lone Star	2	0	722	Harlem	0	2	770
Friendship	2	2	832	Metropolitan	0	2	567
Nassau	2	2	813				

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF NEW YORK

Riverside	5	0	916	Morris	4	3	880
Royal Arcan.	4	1	918	Century	2	2	849
Harlem	4	2	897	Rowling Gr.	1	6	834
Pontiac	4	3	927	Madison	0	7	792

COLUMBIA THREE-MEN TEAM TOURNAMENT.

Owl	2	0	535	New York	1	1	479
Columbia	2	0	505	Empire	1	1	477
Empire City	2	0	518	Knick'bocker	1	1	521
Standard	2	0	499	Village	1	1	494
Dolamo	2	1	525	Amsterdam	1	1	520
Lotus	2	1	480	Doolittle	1	3	488
Corinthian	2	2	490	Morningside	0	2	532
Bunch	2	2	479	Colonial	0	2	448
Riverdale	1	1	550	Gramercy	0	2	442
Oriental	1	1	502	Century W.	0	4	509
Enterprise	1	1	485				

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Metropolitan	11	1	968	Washington	6	6	918
Corinthian	10	2	941	Morningside	7	5	926
Knick. A. C.	11	5	921	Cline Co.	4	4	922
Empire	9	5	927	N. Y. A. C.	3	5	868
Roseville A.	10	6	912	Pontiac Wh.	5	7	933
America	10	6	925	Oriental	3	11	967
Golden Rod	6	4	880	Imperial	4	12	938
Fidelia	8	6	1017	Lotus	1	7	916
Berkeley	10	8	904	Phoenix	1	9	847
Doolittle	9	9	947	Harlem Rep. Club	1	13	818
Riverdale	7	7	920				

Bowling Tournament Games To-day.

North Side National—Corinthian, Empire, Belvidere.

National—Pontiac Wheelmen, Morningside, Golden Rod.

United Bowling Clubs, Section No. 1—Navahoe, Glendale, Oerell.

Columbia League—Columbia, Enterprise, Gramercy.

Harlem Navy—Metropolitan, Bohemian, Nonpariel.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Welcome, Oxford, East New York.

Brooklyn Interclub League—Knickerbocker vs. Carleton; Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Crescent; Aurora Grata vs. Columbian; Lincoln vs. Hanover.

Carruthers Brooklyn National—Reinecke, Arlington, Echo.

Durham to Race in the East.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Feb. 18.—H. B. Durham has announced that he will race in the East this season. His good filly Merito is not engaged in the Oaks event in the West, and will be trained especially for competing with the youngsters of her age on The Jockey Club tracks. She is a filly of much merit. Bon Jour, Romanoff, Mayme, M. M., and the other members of the string are in fine fettle.

TO WASHINGTON'S MEMORY.

Service for Sons of the Revolution—Political Trickery Condemned.

A service commemorative of the birth of Washington was held at the Collegiate Reformed Church yesterday afternoon by the Sons of the Revolution. It was the tenth service of its kind. It was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and the Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus, the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, the Rev. Dr. William N. Dunnell, the Rev. Dr. H. B. Chapin, the Rev. Joshua Reynolds, the Rev. Edward Octavus Flagg, and the Rev. Frank Landon Humphreys.

The service comprised prayers and thanksgiving especially prepared for the occasion. The chancel and walls of the church were draped with large and small flags, many of them of Revolutionary times. Admission was by card and every seat was occupied. Twenty-eight members of the society acted as an Aisle Committee, and parts of the church were reserved for guests from organizations of the same nature as the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

The service began with a procession of the invited guests and the members of the society, headed by the clergy, up the main aisle to the chancel. A prayer for the President of the United States was offered, a special thanksgiving, and a collect for the Sons of the Revolution.

The Rev. Dr. Mackay was the preacher. He contrasted the leadership of Washington with the conduct of the political "bosses" of the day. In this connection he said:

"A century ago the pagan idea was a demand that knocked from without and Washington disarmed the hand. But to-day this pagan idea of authority has become a demand from within—the political leader content to accept with complacency the title of 'boss,' lords it over his followers and holds them in subjection with a hand as strong as that of any Eastern despot. It is indeed this heathen conception of leadership—authority basing itself on power, despotic power in public life—that constitutes one of the greatest perils of our time; when for instance the leader of any political party can so manipulate his followers that his word, apart from any question of public expediency or principle, shall be final or irrevocable, then that man or his associates are exercising an authority in the teeth of Christ's teachings.

"Washington served his country by his devotion to a high ideal of public duty. All honor to this man, alone in his supreme grandeur in American history."

Appeal for a Southern Family.

The Charity Organization Society renews its appeal for $50 wherewith to pay for transportation to the South of the furniture of a family which originally came from there, their food on the way, and sufficient to keep them till they get settled. The following contributions for this purpose are gratefully acknowledged: "J. L. E.," $5; "G. D. S.," $2; R. A. Harrat, J. Gould's Son & Co., and Cash, $1 each. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be duly and publicly acknowledged.

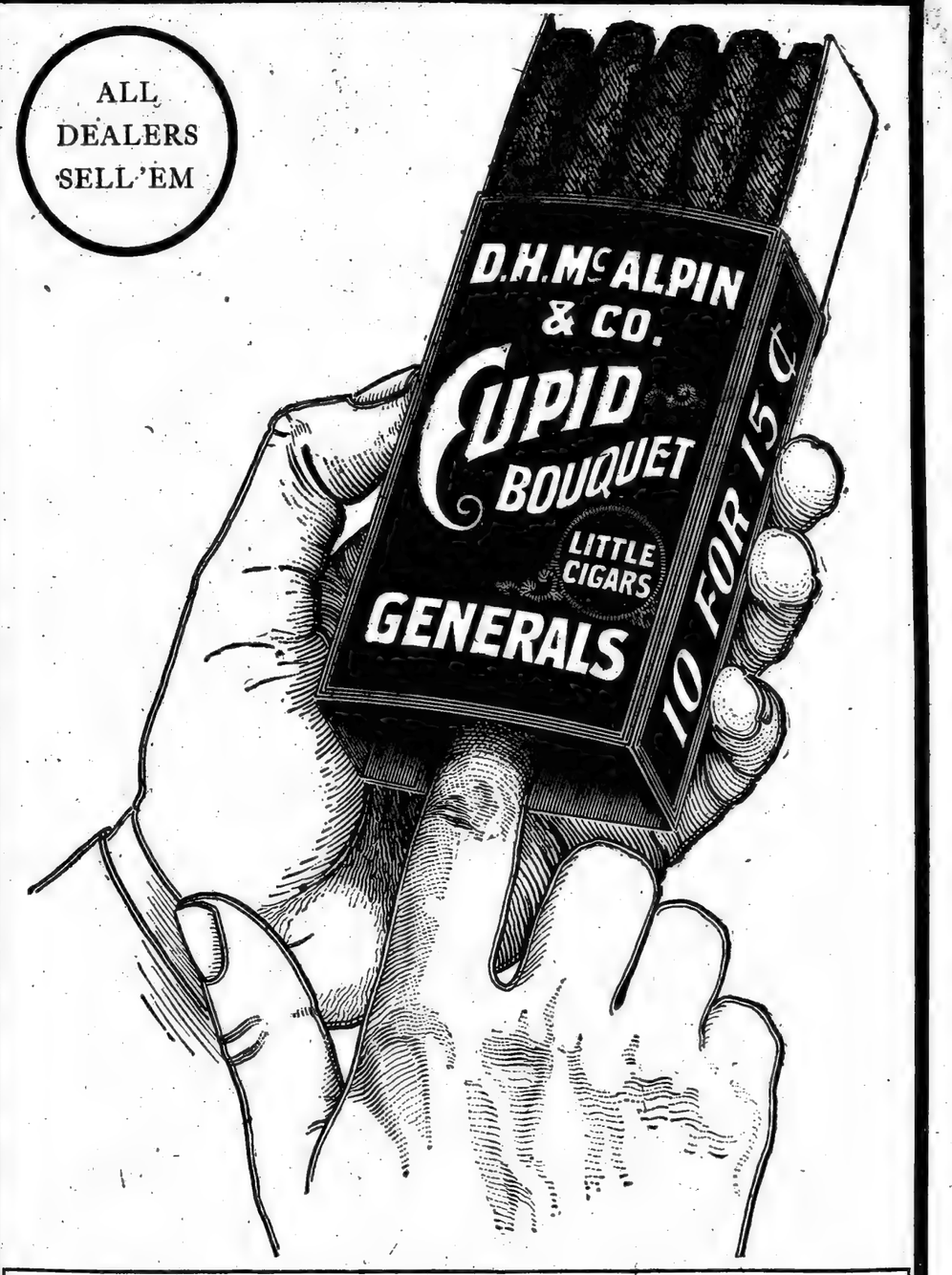

The Big Little Cigar—10 for 15c.
Smaller Size—10 in a Tin Box 10c.
D. H. McALPIN & CO., NEW YORK

A THIEF OF THE FAGIN TYPE.

"Yellow Simon" Had Small Boys to Aid Him in His Work of Robbing Children.

Samuel Schwab, known on the east side as "Yellow Simon," was a prisoner yesterday morning in the Essex Market Police Court. His mode of operations is much the same as that of Fagin, whom Dickens portrayed as the typical London thief of his time. Schwab does not work alone, but has had a half dozen small boys to find victims for him. The game he has worked most often has been to have a well-dressed small boy inveigled into a hallway by one of his subordinates. Then Schwab would follow the pair in and rob the youth of his overcoat. Children wearing eyeglasses have been a favorite prey for Schwab and his gang, for the glasses could be taken with little trouble and easily disposed of. The police say the boy or girl who objected to being robbed was slapped into submission.

Schwab and his young associates have found the vicinity of public schools the best places for their work, and they have been so successful that within the last few months the number of complaints made in east side police stations has been at least thirty. A small boy went into the Eldridge Street Station Saturday afternoon and told the Sergeant that the "overcoat thief" had just gone by. Detectives Nesbitt and Lorigan were sent after him, and from the description they had no trouble in finding Schwab at Rivington and Chrystie Streets. He had a small overcoat tucked under his own so that it would not be seen.

Soon after the officers had left the station house the mother of Abraham Stern, eight years old, of 64 Monroe Street, reported that a man had taken her son into the hallway of 101 Chrystie Street and stolen his overcoat. The boy had to make his way home in the storm without his coat. The description given of the thief answered to the repeated descriptions the police had received of Schwab, and the coat found on him was young Stern's. Schwab told Magistrate Mayo that the coat was given him by another man, but young Stern pointed him out as the thief. He was held for examination.

A $25,000 Fire in Spring Street.

A fire yesterday afternoon caused damage to the five-story building and contents at 83 Spring Street to the extent of $25,000. The building is occupied by business firms. The fire started on the fourth floor and spread to the floor above. Both floors were occupied by the Reliable Clothing Manufacturing Company. The flames spread so rapidly that Chief Croker caused a second alarm to be turned in. Much of the damage was caused by smoke and water.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:48	Sun sets...5:40	Moon rises...10:49

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:15	Gov. Isl'd...10:49	H. Gate...12:25
F. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:45	Gov. Isl'd...11:04	H. Gate...12:51

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 19.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Prins Frederik Hendrik, Haiti ..... 10:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 20.

Adler, Haiti ..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
El Cid, New Orleans ..... 3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen ..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra 11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Wordsworth, La Plata.. 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21.

Astoria, Glasgow ..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp ..... 10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool ..... 6:00 A. M. 9:30 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton. 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 23.

Cienfuegos, Santiago ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Progreso ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24.

Them's, Belize ..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Tordenskjold, Progreso... 11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 22d, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Japan, which arrived at Tacoma per steamer St. Irene, are due in New York Feb. 19.

Also that the mails from Hongkong of Jan. 20; Shanghai, Jan. 24; Yokohama, Jan. 31, and Honolulu, Feb. 9, which arrived at San Francisco by the steamer Coptic, are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Feb. 21.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 19.

Athesis, Hamburg, Jan. 25.
Bettor, Rotterdam, Feb. 3.
British Queen, Antwerp, Feb. 4.
European, London, Feb. 8.
Gottfried Scheurer, Gibraltar, Feb. 4.
Hildur, Curacao, Jan. 30.
Hindoo, Hull, Feb. 2.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Feb. 14.
L. S. Holmblad, Copenhagen, Feb. 3.
Mesaba, London, Feb. 8.
Mora, Huelva, Feb. 3.
Nordby, Hamburg, Jan. 21.
Planet Mercury, Dundee, Jan. 27.
Thomas Anderson, Gibraltar, Feb. 3.

TUESDAY, FEB. 20.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Feb. 13.
El Monte, New Orleans, Feb. 15.
Friesland, Antwerp, Feb. 10.
Lamparas, Galveston, Feb.

A Notable Sale of Time-pieces

THIS is a most remarkable merchandise movement. New in the annals of watch and clock selling. A quite unwarranted transaction from the trade stand-point to-day.

Let Watches illustrate:

During the holiday rush, watch manufacturers offered all sorts of prices and could not get movements to sell their cases. The supply was exhausted—the scarcity continues—prices have gone up everywhere. We have been gathering these watches for a year, else this sale would be impossible; for with prices going up, we now offer

More than Eight Hundred Guaranteed Watches at about a Quarter below their Worth

And the story of Clocks is still stronger—variety and reductions still greater—clocks of every sort, for every corner of home and office—

More than Twenty-five Hundred Guaranteed Clocks—many at Half, none less than One-third Off Regular Prices

These watches and clocks are all regular lines and made to sell at full prices—not hurried together for this occasion; but carefully constructed, and perfect in every detail.

Clocks—

French porcelain clocks, fine movements; some with gilt trimmings, $7.50, $12.50, $15, $16, $18.

French porcelain clocks, mostly Delft decorations, $2.50, $3.75 and $5.

American bronze clocks, in gilt and Japanese finish, $5.50 and $6.25.

American porcelain clocks, $4.50 and $5.

American enamel clocks, $3.50 to $4.50.

American porcelain Boudoir clocks, with floral and Delft decorations, $1 to $1.90.

American gilt Boudoir clocks, plain or enameled, some with jeweled dials, $1.25, $1.40, $1.50, $2.25, $2.50 and $2.85. Very dainty patterns.

Clocks—

Cuckoo clocks at prices never known before—$4, $5, $5.50, $6, $6.25, $6.75, $7 to $22. Worth double and more.

Nickel alarm clocks—called dollar clocks; sold regularly by us for 85c; now at 65c each.

There are also some hundreds of nickel-case watches included with the clocks—guaranteed time-keepers—for men who do not wish to carry their gold watches to work. Or they will make the boy happy and punctual.

With clock-winders, 75c

Stem winders, 95c.

Men's Watches—

Men's gun-metal watches, with Elgin movements, $8.75.

Men's silveroid watches, open face, Elgin movements, extra heavy cases, $4.75.

Men's silver watches, some Elgin, some Waltham movements, $6.50, $7, $8, $8.50. Silver cases, inlaid with gold, $10.50.

Men's filled watches, hunting case and open face, Elgin movements, $7, $7.75, $10, $11.25, $11.50, $12, $12.75, $13.50, $15.75 and $16.

Men's solid gold open-face Elgin watches, $13.75 and $15.50.

Men's Watches—

Men's 14-k. gold watches, hunting case and open-face, Elgin movements, $21, $22, $23, $25 to $61.

Women's Watches—

Gun-metal Chatelaine watches—very dainty indeed—$3, $3.50, $8.50, $9.

Solid gold watches, some open face, some hunting case; Swiss movements, $8.50, $13.50, $13.75, $16.25, $18.75, $20.50.

Women's silver watches, some open face, some hunting case, $4.75, $5, $5.50, $6.25, $10.

Enameled Chatelaine watches, Swiss movements, $10.

Women's Watches—

Solid gold open-face watches, Elgin movements, $11.25.

14-karat gold watches, Waltham movements, $18. $20, $21.50, $22.50.

Women's filled watches, $5.75.

Boys' Watches—

Boys' silver open-face watches, Swiss movements, $3.50; hunting case, $4.25.

Boys' silveroid watches, open-face, Elgin movements, $5.

Boys' silver watches, open-face, Waltham movements, $6.50.

Boys' filled watches, open-face, Elgin movements, $8.50.

Every Watch and Clock in this sale guaranteed and kept in repair, without charge, for one year.

Book-Cases and Fancy Tables We could talk of more and bigger reductions in furniture if the market was full of bargains—if makers had surplus stocks and goods were hard to sell.

But prices are up; furniture is selling faster than it can be made; the supply narrows every day, and makers are not fools. Still we have these excellent pieces much under old low prices.

Book-Cases—

$8 instead of $12—Twelve golden oak combination book-cases with desks; cupboard beneath; beveled mirror above.

$9.50 instead of $13.50—Five golden oak combination book-cases with desks; 4 shelves; cupboard beneath; closet with mirror door above.

$10, instead of $14.50—Ten golden oak combination book-cases with desks; 4 shelves; cupboard beneath; fancy shaped mirror above.

$16, instead of $22.50—Four golden oak combination book-cases with desks; 3 large drawers in base; desk with small compartment for books above.

$18, instead of $27.50—Three oak combination book-cases with desks; 3 drawers in base; desk and cabinet for books in top.

Tables—

$12, instead of $19.50—Mahogany parlor table; twisted legs; shelf beneath.

$14, instead of $18.50—Mahogany finished tea table; brass trimmed.

$16, instead of $20—Mahogany work table; drop sides; one draw.

$20, instead of $30—Mahogany parlor table; inlaid with fancy woods.

$20, instead of $30—Quartered oak table; double twisted column base.

$30, instead of $40—Mahogany table; empire design; shelf beneath.

Fourth Floor.

Bed Coverings Just a half dozen items. But we're willing to have the large stock of bed clothing judged by them. The qualities are thoroughly good—better than their prices usually buy:

$1 each—White crocheted bedspreads; full size; Marseilles patterns.

$1 each—Silkoline comfortables; filled with clean white cotton.

$2.25 a pair—Blankets of white wool on cotton warp; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.

$3.50 a pair—Blankets of white wool, with just enough cotton to give extra durability; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs.

$3.75 each—Down quilt of pure odorless goose down; sateen covering, figured on both sides.

$5 a pair—Blankets of white wool on spool cotton warp; 76x86 in.; 7¼ lbs.

Third floor.

Another Duo of Women's Dresses and Dry Goods.

Figuratively we need the earth for the display of our stocks. Last week's visitors know the Exhibit made here of Organdies and Organdie Dresses. To-day just as beautiful and just as numerous. But where? Retired for lack of room. They'll come out again for the asking.

To-day the show changes. Up from the Rotunda, rich with novelty, come the last concrete thoughts of French Textile Art. Just a few selections. They indicate the character of the great assembly of dress goods that here awaits the spring demand. For a day or two they join the latest costumes in a composite duet of coming style.

The stuffs: Fourteen varieties of wool plaids with bourette overplaids, pastel colors, at $1.50. Twelve others, bolder patterns, at $2. Robes of open figures, in Point d'Esprit combined with silk mousseline; others of grenadine with applique, others of lightest barege with Swiss embroidered applique. Just that and nothing more. If description was level with the stuffs, you'd say "exaggerated bosh." Come and see, then describe them yourself. We'd prefer that your friends would say "bosh" to you than have you say "bosh" to us.

The Costumes: Here's one. Rhenish Prussian stone drab cloth—delicate, delightful, dainty. Self decorations cover it, only the applied cloth has white edges. Style! Well, lots of it. Others—whole dresses. Brussels lace over white taffeta with neck piece of ecru point de Venise. Black spangled net over black taffeta with pink plush bow-knot on the waist. Black figured lace over black taffeta with pale blue net neck piece. All black laces but no duplicates.

Three-quarter Coats of automobile cut—all black. One of black silk covered with black net upon which are applique embroidered decorations of star fishes and scrolls. Another of cloth overlaid with lace net and dashed with lace. Any questions? Ask the Coats.

When we advertise in Volapük we may be able to put our store news into adequate words—for our present uses English has gone into the hands of a receiver. That's the reason we skip Capes, Eton Jackets, Short Box Coats. Why all this? Simply to have you know clearly that in Dress and Dresses Goods the Wanamaker's of the coming spring is not the Wanamaker's of last year.

The Youth of Old Furniture Perhaps you have some precious old furniture—family heirlooms that are a bit too shabby for use! Perhaps you have some furniture that is too much worn to be nice, and is too good to discard! Perhaps your eyes are tired with looking too long at some furniture in which you have lost interest!

In either case consult our Upholstery Store. In its organization is a shop that is a hospital for old furniture. It treats every case successfully. For coverings you make your own selections.

The chief point is this: It is now the dull season. We have a lot of good workmen whom we want to keep employed. For the next two weeks we'll work without profit.

You will save money
Our men will have work
Our organization will not be broken

if you give us your orders for reupholstering now. Remember. The Upholstery Store, not the Furniture Store. Third floor.

Fine French Half Hose We think we're first with our showing. And yet not too early. Inquiries as to when we expected the new goods have been frequent. This shipment represents our buyer's collection of the best, latest designs of the French makers, together with many patterns and color combinations he himself originated. Many designs are in only 6 to 12 pair lots—exclusiveness, if you wish.

Mostly in lisle thread at 75c to $2.25. At $1.50, the best assortment—about 26 patterns, in 82 color combinations.

At $5, half hose of pure silk; lavender, cardinal or dark blue grounds, with contrasting vertical stripes. Broadway.

Holiday Candies Hollow handled hatchets to fill with goodies for boys and girls who don't tell stories, 4c, 5c, up to 30c.

Hatchets trimmed with cherries, 20c and 30c.
Boxes trimmed with cherries, 15c and 20c.
Logs of wood, with hatchet and cherries, 30c, 40c, 50c.
Busts of Washington, 4c, 8c, 20c.
Sprays of cherries for favors, 8c each.
All sorts of ice cups, in red, white and blue, 5c, 10c, 25c. Basement.

Black Silk Waists New, crisp, stylish, low-priced. Of good black taffeta, and made properly. Entire body, tops of sleeves, and the detachable collar are covered with fine rows of neat cording; tailor finish; correctly fitting. $5 is the very moderate price. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Embroideries They're the new styles, though you'd not think it on learning the price. 8c and 12½c a yard—much under prevailing figures. All hand-machine work on fine nainsook, cambric and Swiss muslins. Quantities are not large. Good choosing for early comers.

Men's Suits and Trousers to Order Made to your measure for about the price of ready-made.

A clean-up of winter stuffs brings the chance to learn for little how well we make men's clothes.

Men's sack coat suits of neat fancy cheviots and worsteds, with all the style of cut and fit that cost $25 to $35 earlier in the season, made to your measure, and fit guaranteed, for **$20 a suit.**

Also about a hundred patterns of worsted Trouserings, that have been up to $10; made to order for

$6.50 a pair

Men's Ulsters The only coat for a storm—did you discover your need on Saturday?

See the big comfortable fellows we are showing to-day—stylish, too; and no more expensive than you wish.

Of black all-wool frieze, $12.
Of Oxford gray cheviot or frieze, $15.
Of blue chinchilla, $18.
Of black or Oxford mixed rough beaver, $25.
Of black Montagnac, $35.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Muslin Underwear—Average Half Price

It's clean-up time in the Little French Store and the Muslin Underwear Store. The soiled, the mussed, the odds and ends are all to go in a jiffy.

Women need no explanation of the opportunities of the early morning hours. Not a hurt that the tub and iron will not cure.

At a special counter on Ninth street side, these—

Petticoats, with deep umbrella ruffle, trimmed with embroidery or lace, and plaits above—50c from $1.
75c from $1.25 to $2.

Night Gowns, trimmed with embroidery or lace—38c from 50c, 50c from $1, 75c from $1.50.

Chemises, of muslin, trimmed with embroidery—25c from 35c and 50c.

Corset Covers at 8c—3 to a buyer.

Muslin Drawers at 10c—3 to a buyer.

Wrappers, of flannelette—our entire stock in the dark colors, is to be cleared out to make room for new sorts—not all sizes in any one sort—not a big lot in all—

$1 from $1.75 to $2.75
65c from $1 to $1.50

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Waists, of mercerized cotton, and flannelette—

50c from 95c and $1

These in the Little French Store—

Fine and dainty French-made undergarments—all the work done by hand; some trimmed with lace, others with embroidery, some hand-embroidered on goods. Many exquisite pieces—perhaps you loved their prettiness, but checked your desire for possession because of the prices.

Now they are soiled and mussed and **prices are cut in two;** but laundering will make them as dainty as ever. New prices:

Night Gowns, $4.50 to $9
Chemises, $4.75 to $9
Combination Chemises, $5 to $9
Drawers, $5.50 to $8.50
Corset Covers, 75c to $6
Long Petticoats, $5.50 to $17.50

All worth double.

Shoes for rough weather, cold weather, wet weather, fine weather—for men, women and children—**a third to a half off regular prices;** in our Bargain Shoe Store on Fifth Floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

INSANE PERSONS IN CUBA.

Gen. Wood Will Be Asked to Change Existing Regulations.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—Señor Tamayo, Secretary of Government, says that, according to the present law, before a man is sent to a lunatic asylum he must be restrained for three months and kept under the supervision of a doctor, who, at the end of that time, decides whether the suspect is or is not insane.

In the case of poor persons who are compelled to undergo the probationary confinement, the place of detention, according to Señor Tamayo, is not a proper habitat. Should the patient prove violent, he is put into stocks, and the treatment is altogether very harsh. At present more than 200 persons are in such places of detention. If at the end of three months, the doctors pronounce recovery unlikely, all will be sent to the island Asylum at Mazorra.

Señor Tamayo will submit to Gen. Wood for approval an order directing that all insane suspects be sent to Mazorra for the probation. There they will receive proper treatment.

Philippine Commission Incomplete.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The President has not yet selected all the members of the Philippine Commission which Judge Taft is to head. The name of John J. Vertrees of Nashville, Tenn., has been mentioned to the President as a Southern representative on the commission, but the statement that he has been offered a place is erroneous.

Murder at Noble, Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

OLNEY, Ill., Feb. 18.—Frank Goebel was stabbed last night and instantly killed by Winfield Patterson, near Noble, this county. The two had been on bad terms for some time, and, meeting at a country store, began quarreling. Patterson struck Goebel in the breast with a knife with such force that the blade penetrated his heart. Patterson is nineteen years of age. Goebel was twenty-three years old.

Butter Men Meet in the West.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—A special train of Pullman cars left to-night for Lincoln, Neb., bearing the butter makers of the East to the eighth annual convention of the National Butter Makers' Association. The delegations were from Chicago, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Altogether 250 persons occupied the train.

WOMAN IMMIGRANT HELD.

Authorities Charge that Wilhelmina Sells Is a Foreign Criminal.

The Immigration Boarding Officer yesterday brought to the Barge Office Wilhelmina Sells, a steerage passenger on the steamship Phoenicia. The woman was detained on information received by the authorities that she is none other than Mrs. Katherine Hannweber, a woman notorious on the Continent. Mrs. Hannweber, according to the authorities, has been convicted of crime fifty times.

Mrs. Sells, who is past middle age, denies that she is Mrs. Hannweber, or that she was ever in trouble with the police. In spite of her protests she spent the night on Ellis Island, and will be examined by the Board of Special Inquiry to-day.

Gold Hunters in a New Field.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 18.—The steamer Jess, which arrived to-day from Skagway, brings a report that most of the gold hunters who started from Dawson to Cape Nome, are making a cut-off to the recently found diggings on the Koycku.

ASSAULT MAY CAUSE DEATH.

Objection to Snowballing Led to a Blow with a Shovel.

John Bacis, twenty-five years old, a Greek cigarette maker living at 73 Roosevelt Street, was assaulted by a crowd of young men yesterday afternoon and is likely to die of his injuries. Bacis was taken to Hudson Street Hospital with a fractured skull.

The young men were snowballing when Bacis left his apartments to go for a can of beer. On his return home he was snowballed by them, and afterward they took the beer from him, drank it, and threw the can away. Bacis interposed few objections to his rough treatment. Going into the house and obtaining another can, he again started toward a neighboring saloon. The young men, who had been snowballing every pedestrian that passed, again picked him out as a mark. This time he objected and tried to defend himself. John Brady, twenty-two years old, better known in the neighborhood as "Lefty," hit Bacis over the head with a shovel, felling him to the sidewalk and fracturing his skull. The crowd then ran away.

Joseph Lentimo, the housekeeper of 73 Roosevelt Street, was cleaning the sidewalk at the time of the assault. He went to the Oak Street Station and notified the police. Policeman Ayres sent an ambulance call to Hudson Street Hospital, and Bacis was taken there. Detectives Snydecker, Allen, and Hahn of the Oak Street Station later arrested Brady in a poolroom at the corner of the Bowery and Catharine Street. He lives at 1 Oak Street. He was taken to Hudson Street Hospital, but the injured man was unconscious and consequently unable to identify him. The detectives also arrested Patrick McCarthy, known to be a companion of Brady, who refused to give his residence. It is expected that other arrests will be made.

Flag for Home for the Blind.

An American flag, 12 by 20 feet, will be presented by U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., to the Brooklyn Industrial Home for the Blind, on Gates Avenue, near Tompkins Avenue, on Washington's Birthday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Col. Alexander S. Bacon will make the presentation address. In connection with the presentation exercises, there will be an exhibition of the work done by the blind inmates.

Steamer Sinks, Two Negroes Lost.

ROSEDALE, Miss., Feb. 18.—The steamer New Mattie of Memphis sprung a leak and sank near the mouth of White River last night. Two negro deckhands were drowned. The general merchandise portion of the cargo is a total loss.

LABOR ATTACKS MR. COLER

Will Fight for Rights Under the Law Regulating Wages.

TO APPEAL TO THE MAYOR

Puerto Ricans Address the Central Federated Union on Alleged Wrongs of Workingmen There.

The expected attack upon Controller Coler by labor organizations for his alleged opposition to the enforcement of the labor law in regard to the payment of the prevailing rate of wages to men employed on public works was made yesterday at the meeting of the Central Federated Union.

Delegate O'Connell of the Progressive Varnishers' Union asked for the indorsement of a bill amending the prevailing rate of wages law so that employers who violate it shall be fined not less than $100 and not more than $500 for each violation.

This request was referred to the Law and Legislative Committee, and then the delegate of the Eccentric Firemen's Union offered a resolution denouncing the conduct of "a man named Coler" for opposing the prevailing rate of wages law. The resolution said, in effect, that the law had been passed by the Legislature in 1894, and therefore the workingmen's claims under it were legal. The workingmen were not raiders on the treasury, but were only getting what they had been robbed of for years by the city officials.

Delegate Patrick J. McNulty of the Street Cleaners said: "Labor is criticised for seeking its rights. The street cleaners worked overtime to-day in shoveling snow, and will have to bring suits against the city to pay them what they have earned. In 1892 and 1893 they got $90,000. We are not looters of the treasury. No one has a right to interfere with the prevailing rate of wages law, and we are ready to spend our last dollar to obtain our rights."

Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan Musicians said it was unfair to criticise Corporation Counsel Whalen for his interpretation of the prevailing rate of wages law. That law was mandatory and fair, and he moved that a committee be appointed to call on the Mayor and ask him to call a special meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate money to pay the claims of workingmen under the prevailing rate of wages law.

Delegate Timothy Healey of the Eccentric Firemen's Union said that his organization had recently secured $45,000 in judgments against the Departments of Bridges and Correction in Manhattan and against the Charities Department in Brooklyn. He went on to say:

"Controller Coler is playing to the galleries, and he wants to be Mayor. He wants to pull the wool over people's eyes so that they won't see the stealing going on somewhere else."

Delegate Philip Kelly, a Tammany man, argued that Controller Coler had no sympathy with workingmen and was only looking after his own interests.

The motion to appoint a committee to see the Mayor was adopted, and Delegates Johnson, Archibald, McNulty, and Edward Hanna were appointed as such committee.

Santiago Iglesias and Eduardo Condé, the delegates from the Central Labor Federation of Puerto Rico, called and received a warm welcome. They said that the workingmen in Puerto Rico were not treated like their brethren in the United States. In fact, they were worse off than they had been under Spain. If they could not get a State Government the Puerto Ricans wanted a Territorial Government and to have a stop put to militarism. They needed public schools badly, and the delegates asked the Central Federated Union to write to President McKinley urging him to do what he could to improve the condition of the workingmen of Puerto Rico.

"Under Spanish rule," said one of the Puerto Rican delegates, "no unions were allowed, but when the United States came into possession unions were allowed in one city. In the agricultural districts wages were $1 per day, but Gen. Davis established the 25 cents a day rate. Several strikes followed, and then Gen. Davis declared that the strikers were riotous and suppressed the strikes. Workingmen in Puerto Rico are taxed $1 per head to support the Government, but they are not allowed to vote."

Delegate James P. Archibald made a vigorous speech against the alleged bad treatment of workingmen in the island and criticised the newspapers for not agitating the matter. He added: "Every movement of Castellane, whose millions were made by the hard work of American workingmen, was recorded in the newspapers, but of the wrongs of the Puerto Rican workingmen hardly any notice is taken."

Delegate Joseph Barondess said that no good would result from asking the President to act. He continued:

"What will you or can you do for the Puerto Ricans? What will you do for the hero Aguinaldo? You will pass resolutions and ask Brother McKinley to do what is right. You might as well ask the devil to do what is right. Brother McKinley is not there to do us any favors, but at the next election you will go and vote for him again instead of supporting representatives of labor. If there were a strong labor party here, like the German Democracy, Brother McKinley would hasten to do us favors."

After some further discussion a committee was appointed to agitate further betterment of the conditions of the Puerto Rican workingmen and to ask the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor to send organizers to Puerto Rico.

The Agitation Committee consists of Timothy J. Daly, Joseph Barondess, Daniel S. Jacobs, George Washington Jones, P. J. McNulty, James P. Archibald, Morris Brown, Charles Wilson, Richard Cooney, Philip Kelly, and J. Bueno.

The meeting indorsed Senator Ford's bill providing for the firemen working in two platoons, one ten and the other fourteen hours a day.

Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan Musicians announced that next week he would move to suspend the Letter Carriers' Union because they had employed for their ball a Knights of Labor band that was not represented in the Central Federated Union.

SOCIAL PROGRESS LEAGUE.

Rival of Federated Union Organized—Demands Many Reforms.

The Social Progress League, a rival of the Central Federated Union, was organized yesterday at 214 East Forty-first Street, with Edward Thimme as Chairman. Only a few persons were present.

A constitution was adopted demanding a reduction of carfares to 3 cents, the immediate building of public halls in all the Assembly districts, municipal self-government, local option in taxation; that city officials be made responsible for the enforcement of all laws, sanitary inspection of barbers' shops, factories, bakeries, drug stores, workshops, and tenement houses, public ownership and operation of street railroads, and gas and electric plants. The right of suffrage for all citizens, irrespective of sex, was also demanded.

CHILDREN SAW ROBBERY.

Two Men Held After Being Identified by Them.

Dina and Josephine Koeth are sisters. They are five and seven years old, respectively, and live at 420 East Forty-eighth Street. They were the principal witnesses against John Ward, twenty-eight years old, of 626 Third Avenue, and Joseph Finn, twenty-five years old, of 342 East Forty-ninth Street, at the Yorkville Court yesterday. Ward and Finn were arrested on Saturday afternoon by Detective Macauley of the East Fifty-first Street Station for a burglary committed on Thursday night at Valentine Moeslein's metal works, 420 and 422 East Forty-eighth Street. The burglars got away with metal worth $100.

The children saw the burglars at work, and it was on their description that Macauley captured the prisoners. When they saw the men in court they said: "That's them."

Magistrate Zeller held the prisoners in $1,000 bail for further examination to-morrow.

Chicagoans Going to New Orleans.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The Cook County Democracy has decided to make a New Orleans trip to see the Mardi Gras and help the Louisiana Democrats in their State election. More than seventy-five members have signified their intention of going, and it is expected that 125 marchers will make the trip. The special train will leave Chicago at 1:30 o'clock next Saturday afternoon, arriving at New Orleans at 6 o'clock Sunday evening. Three days will be spent in New Orleans, the marchers leaving there Wednesday night.

If your trousers are "down at the heels," how about a new pair? We can fix you up from $4.00 to $5.00. Special sale of imported cheviots and fancy worsteds, checks and stripes. Suit to order, $20.00. Former price, $25.00.

Full dress and Tuxedo, made from English and German drape, silk lined throughout, $30.00. These suits can't be duplicated elsewhere under $75.00. Money back if you think otherwise.

ARNHEIM,
OUR ONLY STORE,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Established 1854.

GABLER

PIANOS.

To Rent or for Sale on Easy Terms.
214 to 224 EAST 22D STREET.

THE OPERA PIANO.

New and elegant designs, also several slightly used
WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.

Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

EXCURSIONS.

WASHINGTON. Pleasant Three-Day Trip, by Royal Blue Line, Thurs., February 22. Hotel and Traveling Expenses included.

$12..... According to $14.50
Hotel

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY,

Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough Academic and Commercial Course; open all year; terms moderate. Address Bro. AUGUST, Westchester, N. Y.

A SPECIAL OFFER.—Until Sept. 1st students will be received at our new DOWNTOWN SCHOOL at a reduced rate. Apply Walworth Stenographic Institute, 20-33 West 42d Street. Uptown School, Walworth Business and Stenographic Institute, 108-110 E. 125th Street.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

The PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
101 EAST 23d STREET, NEW YORK (Corner 4th Ave)
Founded 1858 by S. S. Packard. Nearly 20,000 students prepared for business.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

CAPE NOME AND GOLOVIN BAY, Alaska Gold Mines. Fortunes to be made. Information and maps concerning the above will be given by EDWARD F. HENZEL, Postal Telegraph Building, Room 205.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced nurse, American or English preferred, to take charge of a child nine months old. Apply Tuesday morning between 10 and 12 o'clock at 938 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and assist with waiting; willing and obliging; two years' city reference; no cards. McCormick, 136 West 52d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—As visiting governess or companion; by refined German lady; experienced vocal and piano teacher; also French; best references. 331 West 51st St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Protestant girl as maid and seamstress; best city references. 301 West 44th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By Protestant girl, Scotch, as nurse for one child; is a neat sewer. 302 West 31st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—first-class; Swiss; single; willing and obliging; last employer may be seen; good references. Herman, 36 Johnson Av., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—Swiss; first-class in every respect; single; last employer can be seen. Butler, 208 East 48th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and SUPERINTENDENT.—Any person requiring a gardener and Superintendent on the estate can hear of a good one; references. P. H. Haynes, Bristol, R. I.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman; married; no small children; thoroughly understands all branches of the business; good reference. P. O. Box 190, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

OPERA SINGERS IN CONCERT.

Programme Rendered Without Change at the Metropolitan.

The cloud of indisposition which lately has been hovering over the Metropolitan Opera House lifted yesterday and allowed the regular Sunday evening programme to come off as advertised.

The soloists last night were Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink, M. Van Dyck, Signor Campanari, and M. Plançon. Signor Mancinelli conducted, and came in for a share of the applause elicited by the interpretations of the Shell Song and the prologue from his "Ero e Leandro," given respectively by Mmes. Eames and Schumann-Heink.

Perhaps the most applauded number on the programme was the duet, "Le Crucifix," (Faure,) sung by Mme. Eames and M. Plançon. A duet from Gounod's "Mireille" was sung by Mme. Eames and M. Van Dyck. This tenor also sang "Am stillen Heerd," from "Die Meistersinger." Besides the Mancinelli number Mme. Schumann-Heink sang Louis V. Saar's "Ganymed." Signor Campanari was heard in "Eri tu," from the "Ballo in Maschera," (Verdi,) and Buzzi-Peccia's "Gloria a Te." The orchestral numbers included a suite in four parts from Bizet's "L'Arlésienne" and closed with the march in Gounod's "La Reine de Saba."

Window Glass Blowers Strike.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Feb. 18.—The window light blowers employed in the glass works here will not go to work to-morrow morning and the fires are being drawn. The blowers demanded $8 a day when working on double thick glass and $6 a day on single thickness. Their demands were refused and they decided to strike. About 200 men are affected.

DEMOCRATS AT FRANKFORT

Kentucky Legislature Will Meet To-day—Matter of Senate's Presiding Officer May Cause Trouble.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 18.—Many of the Democratic legislators returned here to-night and numerous conferences were in progress during the evening relating to the political programme to-morrow, when the Democratic and Republican branches of the Legislature will meet together for the first time since the assassination of Goebel.

The question of whether Lieut. Gov. Marshall, Republican, or President pro tem. Carter, Democrat, will preside in the Senate to-morrow is as wide open to-night as ever. The Democratic leaders say Senator Carter will preside. Lieut. Gov. Marshall is not here to-night, but before leaving the city last night he stated positively that he would return Monday and insist on his right to preside, and the Republican leaders assert positively to-night that he will preside. Neither side goes further than these bare statements.

The question of reopening the contest over the Governorship by presenting resolutions in both houses ratifying the action taken by the Democratic legislators on two occasions declaring Goebel Governor was favorably discussed by some of the Democratic members to-night. They say this would not be a concession that the former proceedings were illegal, but would probably put an end to the controversy sooner.

The matter has not been decided on officially, but a majority of the members who are outspoken on the matter express themselves as opposed to reopening the matter in any form. They will abide by the decision of the party managers, however, and there may be some reference to it in the session of the Legislature to-morrow.

Gov. Taylor went to church to-day without a military escort, and spent the remainder of the day at the Mansion with his family.

Mr. Beckham returned to the city to-night with the Democratic legislators and will have his headquarters at the Capitol Hotel. Justus and Arthur Goebel, brothers of the late Democratic Governor, also returned, and will remain here till the body of their dead brother is finally buried. The body still lies in the little chapel in the cemetery, the relatives having been slow to determine the exact spot of burial.

WATTERSON-BELMONT LETTERS

Attitude of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in the Kentucky Election Defined.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 18.—Milton H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, has given out the correspondence between Henry Watterson and August Belmont concerning the attitude of the Louisville and Nashville in the Kentucky election. The correspondence, to which frequent allusion has been made recently, notably by Mr. Watterson in an editorial in The Courier Journal, is voluminous. Mr. Smith was authorized to make it public in a long telegram from Mr. Belmont, dated New York, Feb. 15, in which he says:

Persistent allusions to the correspondence of Col. Watterson and myself of July last and a tendency to misrepresent its supposed contents compel me to authorize the publication by you of the entire correspondence as well as the minutes of the meeting of the board of the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company, a copy of which was sent to Col. Watterson at that time. I felt reluctant without Col. Watterson's consent to publish the letter of a gentleman in Col. Watterson's position and for whom I have always entertained a personal regard, containing the bald statement made before the actual campaign had barely begun, that the election was not to be "left to chance," which meant, of course, that the will of the people was not to determine the result of the contest. Coming from him, recognized as he was then and has since proved himself to be, an influential supporter of Mr. Goebel, such a statement was well calculated to alarm all vested interests in Kentucky, to which Mr. Goebel and his adherents were known to be hostile, the property confided to my supervision being especially singled out by them for assault and destruction, if their public utterances during the past campaign and since are to be taken as an index.

The letter from Henry Watterson, dated Louisville, June 30, 1899, and addressed to Mr. Belmont, is in part as follows:

As your personal friend, and as a friend of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, I venture to write you this letter. In my judgment the local administration of the road is entering upon a course which, if it does not tend to destroy the property, will greatly burden and impair it.

The Democratic State ticket just nominated will certainly be elected. Under the operation of the Goebel law the result is not left to chance. In its purpose to beat Goebel the Louisville and Nashville managers have already expended large sums of money in futile attempts. To do this they have not only made themselves responsible for two unpopular and uninfluential newspapers, but they have set up as their visible and accredited representative a man by the name of Whallen.

The issue as it now stands is the Democratic Party versus the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and on that issue the road could not win even if its newspaper supports were handled with capacity and discretion. But they are not so handled. They are the merest partisan concerns without circulation or influence, conducted apparently with no other purpose than to abuse The Courier Journal. In my judgment the situation is both momentous and critical and ought to arrest the serious attention of those who control the policy of the road.

The extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, which was held at the company's office, 121 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, July 11, 1899, refers to and includes the letter of Henry Watterson and recites a set of resolutions adopted, which are, in part, as follows:

Resolved, That the management will not enter the field of politics, nor aid or injure any candidate of any party for the purpose of shaping or controlling party action. When, however, any individual or political party attacks and seeks to injure the property intrusted to its care, and to deny to it its proper rights by inciting a hostile sentiment among the people it serves, and threatens to cripple and harass its operations, and thus impair its ability and its efficiency in the performance of its proper and lawful rights and duties, the company will avail itself of all proper and lawful means to protect its interests by an appeal to the great body of the people on whom it relies for protection as it does for patronage.

Resolved, That in view of the threatened injury to the company's interest the management is hereby authorized and instructed to adopt such proper and lawful measures as promise to protect the interests of the company, and to that end is instructed to appeal to the people of Kentucky, whom it has so long served and with whose interests it has been and is so intimately identified, for protection from its avowed enemies, and as such, this board believes, the enemies of the best interests of the State.

The correspondence concludes with a letter from August Belmont to Henry Watterson, dated New York, July 11, 1899, inclosing a copy of the resolutions referred to, and expressing regret that "at this critical juncture the columns of The Courier Journal are not available and that we are therefore compelled to rely upon others."

GOING AFTER THE CONVENTION.

The Milwaukee Delegation Departs for Washington.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 18.—A delegation of about 100 boomers, including prominent politicians from Racine, Waukesha, Fond du Lac, and other Wisconsin cities, left Milwaukee for Washington on a special train. The delegation will work hard to secure the Democratic National Convention for Milwaukee. Badges worn by the delegates consist of an aluminium disk, with a picture of the Exposition Building on one side and of Milwaukee Bay on the other and bearing the inscription: "Convention Hall, Milwaukee," and "A Souvenir of the Cream City, Milwaukee Bay."

The fastening consists of a gilt bar surmounted by a badger from which depends a piece of red ribbon inscribed, in gilt letters, "National Democratic Convention, Milwaukee, 1900."

Chairman Joseph G. Donnelly of the Milwaukee Executive Committee carries with him a large quantity of documentary evidence, setting forth the various facilities claimed for Milwaukee in the handling of big gatherings.

THINKS KANSAS CITY MAY WIN.

Opinion of National Committeeman Allen W. Clarke.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 18.—Allen W. Clarke of the National Democratic Convention passed through Indianapolis to-day en route to Washington to attend the meeting of the committee which is to be held this week. When asked where he thought the National Convention would be held, he said:

"The contest is between Kansas City and Milwaukee, and from present indications one of these cities will get it. Kansas City is putting up a strong fight for it, and the trend of sentiment at the present time seems to be in that direction. It may be, however, that some other city will be sprung when the committee meets and whether one of those mentioned will be successful."

"What date do you think will be selected for holding the convention?"

"I am confident the convention will be held early. Of course, I only know the feeling among the members of the National Committee in regard to the matter, and they are of the opinion the convention should be held at an early date. I feel almost safe in saying that the convention will be held at Kansas City June 6."

POPULISTS MEET TO-DAY.

Middle of the Road Men Desire No Fusion—Want to Nominate Bryan Before Democrats Do.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 18.—Not to exceed forty of the expected attendance of 150 members of the Populist National Committee had reached the city to-night for the meeting to-morrow to decide on a place and a date for the next National Convention. Senator Marion Butler, Chairman of the committee, with Senator Allen of Nebraska, arrived in the early evening from Washington and Secretary Edgerton of Denver came on a night train. The committee will meet at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in Representatives' Hall, in the State Capitol. Three cities—Cincinnati, Kansas City, and Sioux Falls, S. D.—are working for the convention. Chairman Butler said to-night he believed the committee would complete its work to-morrow.

"Will the Populists go ahead independent of the proposition for fusion on W. J. Bryan?" was asked of Senator Butler to-night.

In reply he said he could not speak for the whole committee or tell its probable action. He admitted there was a possibility that the committee would name no date, but would empower him as Chairman to name both date and place following the decision of the Democrats.

Mr. Butler said it was well known there were differences among the committeemen as to the question of fusion, but he declined to express his individual opinion or forecast the outcome. His admission that the committee might postpone action was regarded as significant by the pronounced middle-of-the-roaders, who announced that they would fight any proposition looking to anything other than an independent Populist ticket.

Members of the middle-of-the-road faction declare that Bryan is the logical candidate of both parties, but they prefer to first name him and let the Democrats follow if they wish. The name of Judge Caldwell of Little Rock, Ark., as a Vice Presidential possibility was frequently and favorably mentioned among the committeemen of both factions.

AGED COUPLE DIE TOGETHER.

Husband and Wife Pass Away Almost at the Same Time.

Ludwig Schmidt, eighty-five years old, died in Bellevue Hospital late Saturday night. Pneumonia and a general breaking down incidental to old age caused his death. Within a few hours, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, his wife Louisa, eighty-four years old, died in an adjoining ward from similar causes.

They were admitted to the hospital on Feb. 14 from the mission conducted in East Thirteenth Street, near First Avenue, by Grace Church, in charge of the Rev. Dr. George H. Bottome.

Dr. Bottome said that he had found the old couple in destitute circumstances about two years ago, and had cared for them at the mission until they became ill. He knew they could get better treatment at Bellevue than in the mission, and reluctantly sent them there. He said the old man was a cabinetmaker of rare skill, and until the advent of modern machinery had been able to make a comfortable living. Of late years, however, there was little demand for the work he had to offer.

At the mission the old people tried hard to do something to repay their friends, but could do little. Dr. Bottome said they had endeared themselves to all the mission people, and all were sorry to hear of their death. He will have them buried at the mission's expense.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Women's Skirts.

$12.99.

An old-fashioned Skirt handicaps any woman—unless she is very clever and magnetic. Even then a nobby Skirt has its weight. These are right in every way except price—too cheap.

Black Cheviot, latest "flounce" effect, trimmed with plain and stitched taffeta bands, lined with percaline, $12.99.

Women's Suits.

$18.67.

Women's Suits, mode and gray Mixed Venetian cloth, new model double-breasted Eton Jacket, revers faced with satin, lined with colored taffeta silk; gored Skirt with double-plaited back, pointed bodice, lined with percaline, $18.67. All the style and grace of $30.00 Suits.

Household Linens.

We see to it that our Linen department is in sympathetic touch with every part of the home—kitchen, dining room, chamber, bath—everything from crash to sheets. Linen here means flax—not a mongrel of tow or cotton with a little of the real fibre. To this goodness and completeness we add low prices—and nothing else need be said:

All-linen Hemmed Huck Towels, 19x38 in., 15c.

Hemstitched Huck Towels, damask border, 23x42, 24c.

Hemstitched Momie Bureau Scarfs, 17x72 in., 42c.

Cream Table Damask, extra heavy, 72 in., value 70c., 56c.

Full-bleached Double Table Damask, extra heavy, handsome patterns, 68 in., 79c.

Hemstitched Open-work Damask Tea Cloths, value $1.00; at 79c.

Fringed Table Sets, colored border, including one cloth and one dozen napkins, size 8x12, $2.24; size 8x10, $1.99.

Women's Shirt Waists.

To inform you that Shirt Waists are a la mode would be an unprovoked and unmitigated assumption that you are ignorant of current fashions. Every woman is familiar with the secure position Shirt Waists hold in the dress economy of the period. They are too firmly and sensibly intrenched in popular favor to require arguments. Hints of prices—suggestions of bargains—are more to your liking. For instance:—

Made of sheer white lawn, front trimmed with six and back with three clusters of hemstitched tucks, value $1.50; price 99c.

Made of finest quality French percale, all the newest and most-wanted patterns, value $1.50; our price 99c.

Made of elegant imported madras, including the very choicest effects, value $2.00; our price $1.24.

Finer qualities and novelties—$1.74, $2.49, $3.79, $4.74, $5.79—ranging gradually up to $14.74.

Black Dress Goods.

Thinking of Black Goods? Difficult to fix your choice? These English Crepons should simplify the matter—end your indecision. They represent elegance and art. You couldn't select anything more in harmony with textile fashion—or more attractively priced.

Eight handsome designs, value $1.50; price $1.24.
Seven handsome designs, value $1.75; price $1.49.
Nine handsome designs, value $2.00; price $1.59.

Figured Mohair, eight choice designs, bright and shimmery, imported to sell at 75c.; our price while they last 49c

English Mohair Brilliantine, fast black, highly finished, 45 inches wide, real value 75c. per yard; our price 54c

Colored Dress Goods for Spring.

Look at this fabric and you'll immediately decide that a new dress is needed—or maybe just a skirt. It is Cheviot Homespun—one of the stunningest, sturdiest, most eligible weaves we've seen for general knockabout wear. Every thread pure wool—magnificently, solidly woven and thoroughly shrunk. A complete line of spring colors, including seven shades of gray, 58 inches wide, real value $1.50; our price 98c.

Granite Cloth, manufactured expressly for us; very stylish, serviceable, desirable. Thirty colors to choose from; 45 in. wide, value 80c.; our price . . 69c

Satin-finished French Broadcloth; silky, mellow, surpassingly good. Forty shades, including the exquisite pastel tints, 50 to 52 in., value $2.00; at $1.49

Pretty and Serviceable Cottons.

Printed Dimities, thirty distinct styles—five tints of each. Patterns that baffle efforts to describe them. How could set words and colorless expressions convey such dainty beauty to your mind? Eyesight alone can do them justice. Hard to distinguish them from the imported kind, sold elsewhere at 14c.; here 12c.

Fancy Madras Cloth—eighteen pretty effects in stripes. Soft but odd color blendings. One, for example, half-inch blue stripe, quarter-inch white stripe, tiny white cord; another quarter-inch white stripe, double row old rose chain stripe—broche effect. Seventeen others. Fine for shirts and waists, 32 in. wide; our price 16c

French Percale. When those original over-sea artists sublimated plain, ordinary Percale and evolved these rich stuffs they should have applied a new name to them. Fifty designs and colorings have just reached our counters. Incomparable for waists and shirts, sold elsewhere at 35c.; our price 24c.

Imported Printed Organdies. Do you know Koechlin, Baumgartner & Co.? They are the Paris selling agents for the best French mills. These are from that source. Billows of filmy, ethereal folds—Alsatian fancies—Lorraine flowers give them grace; the same quality sold elsewhere at 45c. and 50c.; our price 24c

Furniture—in Annex.

A long sale for a short month. This is not the winding up. The event is approaching its zenith. Less advertising—larger values. Our process of ratiocination makes any other conclusion impossible. These prove the premise.

Oak Dining Chairs, cane seat, high braced back, heavy rungs, 74c.

Parlor Chairs, inlaid mahogany-veneered frames, highly polished, value $8.50; at $4.49.

Parlor Arm Chairs, inlaid mahogany-veneered frames, finely polished, value $12.50; at $5.99.

Parlor Sofas, inlaid mahogany-veneered frames, handsomely polished, covered with satin damask, value $18.50; at $10.99.

Three-piece Parlor Suits, inlaid mahogany-veneered frames, upholstered spring seats, covered with satin damask in your choice of several colors, $14.99.

Three-piece Parlor Suits, inlaid mahogany-veneered frames, upholstered spring seats, covered with satin damask in your choice of several colors, value $38.00; at $24.99.

Agate Kitchen Ware.

We don't handle "seconds." That statement is repeated for the sake of emphasis. Imperfect Gray Steel Enamelled Ware is harmful to health. Careful housewives discard such utensils when they show the first blemish. Not a flaw in any of ours, and prices are often less than others ask for the damaged kind.

Gray Steel Enamelled Preserving Kettles, five-quart size, 18c.

Gray Steel Enamelled Covered Saucepans, three-quart size, 19c.

Gray Steel Enamelled Dresden Saucepans, four-quart size, 24c.

Gray Steel Enamelled Covered Buckets, four-quart size, 18c.

Gray Steel Enamelled Dishpans, 14-quart size, 31c.

Gray Steel Enamelled Milk or Rice Boilers, two-quart size, 34c.

Gray Steel Enamelled Tea Kettles, 7-inch size, 39c.

Cut Jet Trimmings at Cut Prices.

Seventy-two hundred yards handsome Cut Jet Trimmings. An impending change in the personnel of a large and important importing house made reduction imperative. Enforced stock reduction invariably means price reduction. The clearance was expedited by sacrificing the goods. The fact that Cut Jet is prominently in vogue could not change the result. They had to go quick—and are here. Six lots.

Lot 1. Narrow Edging, worth 20c.; at . . . 10c.
Lot 2. Wider Edging, worth 25c.; at . . . 15c.
Lot 3. Van Dyke Points, worth 50c.; at . . . 19c.
Lot 4. Guimps and Bands, worth 65c.; at . . 29c.
Lot 5. Very Wide Bands, worth $1.00; at . . 49c.
Lot 6. Very Wide Guimps, worth $1.50; at . 69c.

A Cut Glass Sale.

Our regular prices are far and away below what others ask. Regular prices on over two thousand pieces are now marked down. The goods involved are odd patterns, broken dozens, and discontinued designs that must get out to make room for new ones. In many instances there is only one of a kind. Frequently the reduced price is just half what others charge for similar qualities. A few specimen quotations follow.

Salt and Pepper Shakers, cuttings in ten styles, sterling silver tops 49c

Oil Cruets, handsomely cut necks and lapidary stoppers; our price. 69c

Bon-bon Dishes, very large variety of brilliant cuttings; price only 98c

Water Carafes, necks effectively cut, star bottoms; choice . $1.97

Decanters, quart sizes, tall and squat shapes; choice . $2.97

Celery Trays, pretty shell shape, cut all over, reduced to $2.97

Horse Radish Jars, sterling silver top and mounting . $2.87

Sugars and Creams, new cuttings, sterling silver mountings each $3.47

Fruit, Salad and Berry Bowls, nine inches in diameter . $3.97

Claret Pitchers, full size, rich cuttings, silver mounted . $4.97

The list is all too brief—lack of space forces wide skips—not a word for Pitchers, Butter Dishes, Cheese Dishes, Olive Dishes, Tankards, Loving Cups and the like. But they are here just the same—conspicuous in the brilliant bargain groups.

Carpets—In Annex.

Tapestry Carpets, desirable patterns and colorings, just fifteen different styles, regular 60c. quality, at 44c.

Smith's Axminster Carpets, excellent designs and color schemes, regular $1.20 quality at 86c.

Bigelow's Axminster Carpets—only twelve patterns, regular $2.00 quality at $1.49.

Rugs made of carpet remnants—borders that match. Big values at our regular prices for the carpet—but we have reduced them a third. Sizes range from 6x8 ft. to 12x14 ft.

Axminster Rugs.

Woven in one piece. Choice qualities, artistic designs and the mellowest of color combinings. Sizes, 9x12 ft. and 6x9 ft.:—

$9.98 for $14.00 Rugs.
$19.98 for $30.00 Rugs.

China Dinner Sets.

Macy's China offerings! Always supreme—always unequalled. Values are described seriously, succinctly—pleasingly. The result is unchallenged—giving color of truth to the rhetorical dogma that metaphor, or simile, may be made to strengthen an argument, as well as to embellish a description.

We are never undersold—NEVER. That's the crystalization—the essence—the sum of the specific elements which sustain our logic and leadership.

Carlsbad China Dinner Sets, from our own works, distinctive and charming decorations, every piece gilt, complete including soup tureen, $13.87.

Limoges China Dinner Sets, the decorations, take the form of pretty and graceful French floral studies, gilt handles, 102 pieces, $14.63.

Haviland's China Dinner Sets, assorted decorations, stippled gilt handles, our regular prices are considerably below the ones quoted elsewhere as "remarkable."

Others ask $25.00; our price $16.49.
Others ask $35.00; our price $22.47.

Quadruple Plated Ware.

Three thousand pieces in this lot. All stamped with name of maker—a name that represents obligations. Qualities and shapes that are beyond criticism—prices with the true bargain ring.

Fruit Bowls, neat frames, with Bohemian glass bowl, three styles, none of them worth less than $3.50; at $1.49, $1.58 and $2.24.

Large Chocolate Pots, new design, highly burnished, value $3.75; at $1.98.

Bread Trays, rich rococo borders, beautifully burnished, value $2.00; at $1.13.

Crumb Trays and Scrapers, fancily engraved, rich rococo and beaded designs, at $1.14.

Tea Sets, including teapot, sugar bowl, cream bowl and waste bowl, satin finished, richly engraved, value $6.00; our price $3.98.

Ferneries, pretty filigree borders, separate lining for growing plants, at $2.21.

Soup Tureens, highly burnished, colonial design, value, $5.50; at $3.54.

Baking Dishes, burnished cover, separate fireproof lining, at $2.21.

Knives, Forks and Spoons.

A repetition of the values advertised two weeks ago. Each article is warranted standard quality. Mismatched lines help bring the prices so low. A Silverware chance without parallel.

Teaspoons, set of six, 37c.
Tablespoons, set of six, 98c.
Dinner Forks, set of six, 94c.
Fruit Knives, set of six, 89c.
Dinner Knives, set of six, $1.29.
Carving Sets, each $2.23.
Fish Forks, each 49c. and 88c.
Butter Knives, each 19c.
Cake Knives, each 49c.
Fish Knives, each 88c.
Crumb Knives, each 88c.
Cream Ladles, each 29c.
Oyster Ladles, each 82c.
Soup Ladles, each 98c.
Berry Spoons, each 49c.
Sugar Shells, each 19c.
Sugar Tongs, each 46c.
Child's Knife, Fork and Spoon, 49c.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

THERE ARE 21 RAILROAD STATIONS WITHIN THREE MILES OF THE CENTRE OF BEAUTIFUL

HACKENSACK, NEW JERSEY.

We offer choice home sites on high ground at a special figure. AT LEAST investigate before going elsewhere to locate. If you value good neighbors, best train service (72 trains daily), outdoor sports, including fine boating, and HEALTH—study up about Hackensack. SEND FOR OUR BOOKLET, OR (MUCH BETTER) COME OUT AND CALL ON

HACKENSACK LAND COMPANY, 116 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.

HOUSES FOR SALE; OR FOR RENT AT $20 TO $30 MONTHLY.
WILL BUILD TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles N. Harris, referee, Twelfth Avenue, east side, 41.5 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, runs north on Twelfth Avenue 58.6 by east 100 by south 98.11 to the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street by west 12.10 by north 19.10 by northwest 98.10, one-story frame store and vacant. Due on judgment, $14,612.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., referee, Tenth Street, Wakefield, south side, 330 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 114, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,782.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, 985 Jackson Avenue, west side, 272.1 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 18 by 75, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $1,415.

REAL ESTATE.

The Unknowable in Real Estate Titles

The wife of T. F. became insane and was committed to an asylum. He thereupon married again, presuming that he had a right so to do. He sold and mortgaged much property, his new wife joining in the mortgages. He then died and the real widow sued for her dower rights.

No amount of acu eness, knowledge or experience in an examiner can protect purchaser or mortgagee against such defects in title.

Title Insurance Is the Only Safeguard.

Insure in the Oldest, Strongest, and Best.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS - - $5,000,000

146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Furnishes careful appraisements of real estate at regular rates. Apply to Bureau of Investment, 37 Liberty St.

GET LIST OF REAL ESTATE AGENTS having property for sale or rent along the lines of the Erie Railroad, Northern R. R. of N. J., New Jersey & New York R. R., and New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R., together with map of suburban districts, time tables, rates of fare, etc., at Erie Railroad ticket offices, 957 and 401 Broadway, New York, and 331 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

To Close an Estate.

The handsome four-story brick and brownstone house 104 West 73d St.; just put in perfect order. Inquire on premises between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD HIRSH and Henry Hirsh, plaintiffs, against JOHN WELCKER and Mary Welcker, his wife, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on February 9, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninety-second Street with the westerly side of Lexington Avenue; running thence southerly, along the westerly side of Lexington Avenue, seventy-eight feet eight and one-half inches; thence westerly parallel with the southerly side of Ninety-second Street sixty-three feet and four inches; thence northerly parallel with the westerly side of Lexington Avenue twenty-two feet; thence easterly, again parallel with the southerly side of Ninety-second Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence northerly and parallel with the westerly side of Lexington Avenue, fifty-six feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Ninety-second Street; thence easterly, along the southerly side of Ninety-second Street, thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises will be sold subject to the covenants and restrictions in respect to the character and use of the buildings to be erected upon said premises contained in a certain deed made to the plaintiffs herein by George Ehret and others, dated April 17, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 60 of Section 5 of Conveyances, (Block Series,) Page 309, on April 20, 1899, and in a deed made by the plaintiffs and Flora Hirsh, the wife of the plaintiff Edward Hirsh, to the defendant John Welcker, dated April 26, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 62 of Conveyances, (Block Series,) Page 30, on April 27, 1899.

Dated New York, February 15, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y.

92d Street.

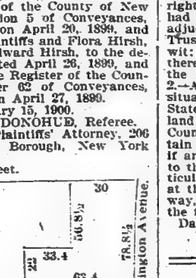

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $53,705.74, with interest thereon from January 31, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $365.39, with interest from February 9, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $372.06 and interest, together with any water rents imposed on the premises for the year 1899, amount not fixed.

Dated New York, February 15, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

f19-2aw3wM&F&m12

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
By order of Frederick B. Schenck, Esq., Executor of the estate of Wm. P. St. John, Deceased.
121 EAST 34TH STREET.

Four-story basement and cellar brownstone private dwelling; size, 22.9x68.9.

Messrs. Brownell & Patterson, Att'ys for Executor, 71 Wall St.

Maps and further particulars of Att'y or Auctioneer, 66 Liberty St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM HENRY CARPENTER, plaintiff, against CHARLES B. WHITE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fourteenth day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-second (72nd) Street, distant eighty-five (85) feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue and the northerly side of Seventy-second (72nd) Street, running thence northerly parallel with said avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-second (72nd) and Seventy-third (73rd) Streets; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-one (21) feet; thence southerly parallel with said avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the northerly side of Seventy-second (72nd) Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventy-second (72nd) Street, twenty-one (21) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the number one hundred and seven (107) West Seventy-second (72nd) Street.

Dated New York, February 15, 1900.

ARTHUR TRUAX, Referee.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Plaintiff, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 107 West Seventy-second Street.

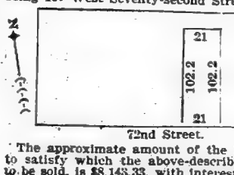

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,143.33, with interest thereon from the fifth day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $328.70, with interest from February 15, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $973.45, and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $35,000, together with interest thereon from November 15, 1899, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, February 15, 1900.

ARTHUR TRUAX, Referee.

f19-2aw3wM&F&m12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD OPPENHEIMER and ISAAC METZGER, plaintiffs, against MAX SCHAEF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action on February 9, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant three hundred and four feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Fifth Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and running thence northerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence, westerly, along said centre line, fifty-four feet; thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, fifty-four feet to the point or place of beginning. And that the said premises will be sold subject to a certain agreement in respect to the erection as a party wall of the easterly wall of the most easterly of the buildings erected upon said premises made between the defendant Max Schaef, of the one part, and the defendant Max Goldstein, of the other part, and consented to by the plaintiffs to this action, dated April 27, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 46 of Section 6 of Conveyances (Block Series,) Page 410, on April 28, 1899.

Dated New York, February 15th, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

112th Street.

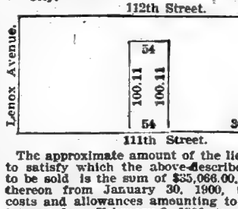

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $35,066.00, with interest thereon from January 30, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.05, with interest from February 9, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $409.26 and interest, and any water rents imposed on the premises for the year 1899, amount not fixed.

Dated New York, February 15th, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

f19-2aw3wM&F&mch12

LEGAL SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE HEYMAN, Bankrupt. No. 660.

Notice is hereby given that Moses J. Strook, Trustee in bankruptcy in this proceeding, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, on the 26th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest which the said bankrupt had on the 5th day of May, 1899, the date of his adjudication in bankruptcy, and which the said Trustee now has, in the following property, to wit: 1.—All that certain lot, with the building thereon, known as No. 188 West 18th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. 2.—A certain lot or tract of land or orange grove, situate, lying, and being in the County of Polk, State of Florida. 3.—Certain lots or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in North Moriches, County of Suffolk, State of New York. 4.—Certain uncollected accounts, and any other property, if any, not heretofore disposed of, and belonging to the estate or the said bankrupt. Further particulars of the foregoing property may be had at the office of the said Trustee, No. 320 Broadway, City of New York, or from the auctioneer at the time and place of sale.

Dated New York, February 5th, 1900.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY.

New York City, Feb. 6th, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Feb. 27th, 1900, at 11 A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 20 to 27, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. PARMLY, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ENGLEWOOD—HIGHWOOD—TENAFLY

Houses for sale and to let. Land for building. H. WEATHERBY & CO., 271 Broadway, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRENCH, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matilda French, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 135 West 44th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1900.

CHARLES T. FRENCH, LOUIS FRENCH, Executors.

ja29-law6mM

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SOPHIA SCHRAG, Carl Schrag, Rosa Flochman, Clara Schrag, Julius Schrag, Edward Schrag, and Albertina Schrag, and to all persons interested in the estate of PHILIP SCHRAG, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 23d day of March, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of J. Eberhard Faber, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testim

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 19, 1900.

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THE CURRENCY BILLS IN CONFERENCE.

The differences in the currency bills of the House and the Senate now in conference committee are considerable, though the main purpose is the same in both.

The chief difference, and the one as to which the House conferrees will be justified in insisting on the provisions of their own bill, relates to declaration of the gold standard, and the effect given to it. In both bills "the standard unit of value" is defined as being "the dollar of 25 8-10 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine." The House bill, however, uses the following words: "All interest-bearing obligations of the United States for the payment of money, now existing or hereafter to be entered into and all United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the law of July 14, 1890, shall be deemed and held to be payable in the gold coin of the United States as defined in Section 1 of this act, and all other obligations, public or private, shall be performed in accordance with the standard established in said section." The Senate bill, on the other hand, only says, after defining the unit of value as above: "And all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard, and United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, when presented to the Treasury for redemption shall be redeemed in gold coin of such standard." It will be seen that the House bill is more comprehensive and definite. It covers all existing and future interest-bearing obligations of the United States and distinctly establishes the gold standard for all other obligations, public or private. It is clearly the better.

The next important difference in the two bills is as to the provisions for maintaining the gold standard. The House creates a Bureau of Issue and Redemption, with a special fund equal to one-fourth of all the outstanding United States notes and Treasury notes. The Senate creates a special fund of $150,000,000. So far the two are substantially alike, with the advantage somewhat with the Senate. The House provides that when the special fund is impaired the Secretary "is authorized to issue and sell, whenever it is necessary to the maintenance of said reserve fund, bonds," which are described. The Senate provides that if at any time the gold coin in the reserve fund "shall fall below $150,000,000, then it shall be his [the Secretary's] duty to restore and maintain the same" by the issue of bonds, as in the House bill. Here again the advantage is somewhat with the Senate bill. There is, however, in the House bill this definite and important provision, which is not in the Senate bill at all: "The Secretary is authorized and required to use said reserve fund in maintaining at all times the parity and equal value of every dollar issued or coined by the Government; and if at any time the Secretary of the Treasury deems it necessary, in order to maintain the parity and equal value of all the money of the United States, he may at his discretion exchange gold coin for any other money issued or coined by the United States. The notes and certificates so redeemed or exchanged shall be held in and constitute a part of said redemption fund, and shall not be withdrawn therefrom or disbursed except in exchange for an equivalent amount of the coin in which said notes or certificates were redeemed or exchanged."

In plain English this means that the gold standard is to be maintained, if necessary, by paying out gold for silver dollars or silver certificates, and also that the endless chain is to be broken by forbidding the reissue of United States notes or Treasury notes when redeemed except in exchange for gold. Of course this is far more conclusive, practical, direct, and straightforward than either the present dubious arrangement or the one provided in the Senate bill. The provision for cutting the endless chain is the one proposed time and again by the President, and if he is in earnest about it he ought to be able to secure its adoption in conference. The only really effective way to "maintain the parity and equal value of every dollar issued or coined by the Government," as declared by the law, is to exchange every such dollar for gold on demand. As a matter of fact there is very little probability that the exchange would be demanded if it were perfectly certain that it could be had. The further issue of silver and notes having been stopped, the amount outstanding can readily be used in actual trade at all times, and they would be so used if there were no possible doubt about their parity with the standard of value.

The only remaining difference in the two bills is the inclusion in the Senate bill of the refunding provision. That we regard as unnecessary, wasteful, and unsound in its effect on the problem of banking currency. But if the House can obtain the better provisions of its own bill as to the maintenance of the gold standard in exchange for the allowance of the refunding provision of the Senate, it would be a good bargain. The country can richly afford to throw away a few millions in interest—though it ought not to be necessary—in order to secure the plain, effectual establishment of the gold standard made certain by the House bill.

BAD POLICY AND BAD MANNERS.

WORDSWORTH, deploring the decay of England's higher aspirations, prayed that MILTON might—

> raise us up, return to us again,
> And give us manners, virtue, freedom, power.

That we have equal need of some uplifting Milton at Washington will be admitted by all judicious men after reading the disgraceful and pettifogging report of the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce in support of the Hepburn bill for constructing the Nicaragua Canal. About everything that WORDSWORTH in his famous sonnet mourned as lacking in the English character in his time is wanting in this report. It is not able, but weak; not convincing, but provocative of distrust of its authors and their cause; it is not a reasoned argument in support of a wise and safe policy, but a swashbuckling declaration that we will do what we please, and if other powers don't like it they may go hang; and, finally, its tone is as ill-mannered as its declarations of policy are unwise.

It is easy to declare the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be no longer of binding force. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN argued with much greater ability and more civility that the first seven articles of that treaty applied only to the concession of 1849, long since extinct, and that the eighth section had no application to the Nicaragua project. A plausible case can be made out, and has been made out, as a mere matter of diplomatic correspondence, but Great Britain has never been convinced, and so long as she declined to consider the treaty dead we had no recourse save to repudiate it and say that we should no longer be bound by its provisions. That course would be utterly unworthy of a great nation so long as any other possible adjustment of the difference could be found. But if the repudiation of the treaty would have been disgraceful fifteen years ago, what must be said of it now, when the State Department has not only formally recognized the validity of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by negotiating amendments to it, but has prepared an honorable and friendly settlement of the questions in dispute with Great Britain?

This Hepburn report is worthy of the darkest days of the rage for high and higher protection. It is immeasurably worse in principle than the Hanna-Payne shipping bill, for it proposes, not merely that we shall give money bounties to encourage American shipping, but that we shall spend more than a hundred millions of dollars and involve ourselves in serious international differences for the sake of acquiring such complete control of the canal that we shall be able to let our own ships use it free of tolls, collecting from foreign commerce the entire revenue. It seems to be the opinion of the authors of this report that one of the principal elements of value in the canal would be its utility in "building up our merchant marine." And they apparently have no idea that a schedule of rates that lets American ships pass free of charge, while exacting full tolls from foreign vessels, would provoke the indignant protests of the civilized world. No private company could afford to "deadhead" its largest customer. Only a canal built by Government money could be run on that plan, and it is unlikely that Constitutional authority could be found for investing the public funds in an enterprise, not for the benefit of commerce, but of a particular industry, and so managed as to create large annual deficits.

We have not the patience to examine the arguments by which the positions taken in this report are supported. They are contemptible and pettifogging; they are a humiliation to every American who cares for his country and wishes to respect its institutions, including Congress. It is particularly humiliating at this time, when the project of a treaty with Great Britain has been negotiated and is before the Senate, to see in a formal report from a committee of the other house of Congress language about Great Britain's policy toward us that is rough, uncivil, and more appropriate to a stump speech before an audience of Fenians than to a State paper.

A NEW PRINCIPLE IN TAXATION.

The method of the Elsberg Tax bill is at once simple and ingenious. The authors of the bill have contrived by two short amendments to the tax laws to open the way to important reforms that most students of taxation have held to be desirable. They do away entirely with the flagrant scandal of equalization of assessments between the counties by the State board appointed for that purpose; and they provide for local option in taxation, not only by permitting each county to determine for itself what classes of property shall be taxed, but also to control within reasonable limits what proportion of the burden of State taxes shall be borne by the property of its citizens.

The principle by which apportionment is substituted for equalization is new and interesting. The effect of it is to make each county contribute to the State tax fund in proportion to its tax levy for local purposes. If a county raises and spends a great deal of money at home its State tax will be high. If it lives soberly on a small tax levy the State will ask for less. The matter is within its own control.

By an amendment to Section 173 of the tax law the State Board of Equalization is transformed into a Board of Apportionment. The assessment roll of every county in the State is laid before this board, and it apportions the levy as here provided:

> The board shall apportion the taxes on the assessed value of property, for the general purposes of the State in the ratio of the gross amount of taxes for all purposes (except State and school purposes) laid in each county in proportion to all the counties, on assessed values of property, during the tax year immediately preceding the imposition of such State taxes.

The one sure reform promised by this amendment is the abolition of the annual ceremony of robbing the cities for the benefit of the rural counties. The Board of Apportionment will have no discretionary powers. It has merely to do a sum in proportion. All reasonable persons will agree that this is a reform of substantial benefit. The principle of enabling each county to determine by its ratio of local taxation this year whether its taxes for State purposes shall be low or high next year has the manifest advantage of being automatic. It calls for no arbitrary interference by State officers with local methods. It leaves no county any pretext or occasion to complain of the burden of its taxes paid to the State.

Take Oswego County as an example. In the year 1897 the total tax levied in that county, exclusive of the State tax and the school tax, was $495,898. The State tax was $65,397. If at the end of the year the county had complained of the burden of its State taxes the remedy, under the Elsberg bill, would lie in its own hands. By curtailing its own expenditures locally, and thus reducing the amount of its county, city, town, village, and highway taxes it could secure a proportional abatement of its State tax for the next year.

This is a new kind of local option, and it offers a certain deliverance from the depredations of the old Board of Equalization, while at the same time giving the counties a measure of control over their State taxes. It tends to economy in expenditure, and that is unquestionably a virtue. Whether it would tempt the rural counties to a mean and niggardly policy in respect to public improvements in order to shift as much as possible of the State taxes upon the cities may be a question, but it is not a very serious one, we think.

It is evident that a county that, through an outburst of local pride in costly improvements or through some great disaster calling for large outlay for new bridges, highways, or the payment of damages for property destroyed in riots, was obliged to raise extraordinary sums of money for local purposes would incur the penalty of a substantial increase in its State taxes for no corresponding benefit. That is, its local love of expensive public works or its misfortunes, though bearing no relation to the necessities of the State, would increase the State levy. This looks too much like a penalty, and is not easily reconciled with principles of justice in taxation. It remains true, however, that except for compulsory expenditures due to some great disaster, the county would have the matter in its control. If it spent money extravagantly for local purposes it would do so with the full understanding that its prodigality involved higher State taxes.

Of course, this is not a general scheme of tax reform. It provides a remedy for only one or two of the evils of the present system. But in the section which empowers the local Tax Assessors in each county "to prescribe the class or classes of property upon which all taxes shall be imposed and from which the same shall be collected" there is the promise and potency of the beginning of reform. Under that authority Supervisors or Boards of Estimate and Apportionment could tax mortgages of all kinds, thus trying the experiment proposed in the Stranahan bill; they could give up altogether the futile attempt to reach personal property and put the taxes on real estate, either with or without regard to improvements; or they could pursue the present policy of attempting to tax all kinds of property with such devices for making false principles yield just results as their genius might devise. The Elsberg bill is a much more worthy attempt at tax reform than the Stranahan bill, which seems to be about to succumb under the weight of its own defects and the attacks it has provoked from many important interests. The chief virtue of the Stranahan bill is its provision for doing away with the equalization farce. The Elsberg bill does that and also opens the way to local application of sound principles.

The Council of the Legion of Honor has just decided what has been deemed a most important question to all wearers of the cross. Mark Twain has said somewhere "few escape it." It is not curious, perhaps, that M. DEROULEDE, who was recently sentenced to banishment for ten years for attempting to overthrow the Government, is not among the "few." It became necessary to determine whether this gentleman was still worthy to wear the red ribbon. The Council has decided that he is still "sans peur et sans reproche," and that his name should not be stricken from the list of the Chevaliers. We are informed that the Council was moved to this decision from the fact that M. DEROULEDE'S "sentence is not a dishonoring one," and that his degradation has not been pronounced by the judicial authorities." It is a pity that the wholesome influence of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry has not as yet penetrated the seclusion in which the Council evidently abides. Just two years ago the Council tore the cross from the breast of EMILE ZOLA. ZOLA had attacked the honor of certain Generals with considerable success. DEROULEDE failed in his attempt to make a traitor of one of them. Suppose that ZOLA had lost and DEROULEDE had won, what then would the Council have done?

As we predicted would be the case, the House of Representatives has restored the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission which had been stricken out in Committee of the Whole. There was no debate and no apology was offered for the exhibition of cowardice and spite in the committee. It is to be noted, however, that there were still 77 votes against the appropriation and only 123 in its favor. That was enough for immediate purposes, but it is shameful that so many votes can be had at this late day openly in support of the spoils system. It is an evil augury of the future of civil government in our new possessions.

It begins to look as if Mr. QUAY would have to manage to get the Legislature of Pennsylvania to elect him as Senator if he expects to get a seat in the body which he cannot be said to have honored. He is not confident that he can do this, and his friends in his own State are talking of his withdrawal as a candidate if the Senate will "vindicate" him by seating him on the Governor's appointment. But the only vindication that can be of any value to him is before a jury, and that he is in no hurry to challenge.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some of Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER'S superserviceable friends, in the South and elsewhere, are doing their best—or worst—to turn the energetic and cheerful veteran of two wars into a mere "man with a grievance." The rôle they are preparing for him to play on his arrival home might have attractions for a warrior of another stamp, but we are confident that Gen. WHEELER will neither assume a part so incongruous with his record nor be grateful to those who have assumed his willingness to abandon his dignity and self-respect. He may even be inclined to resent the assumption, and, if he does, his anger will be particularly fierce against The Memphis Commercial-Appeal, which has just made, nominally in the General's interest, the most amazing of charges against Gen. OTIS. "There is not wanting evidence," declares the Memphis paper, with impressive solemnity, "to prove that Gen. OTIS sought to have Gen. WHEELER captured by the insurgents. He was given a handful of men to defend a small town called Santa Rita, and this place was attacked eleven nights in succession by a vastly superior force, and no effort was made by OTIS to aid the beleaguered city in driving off the insurgents. Had Gen. WHEELER been taken prisoner there would have been joy in the Otis camp, where the gallant ex-Confederate cavalryman is hated because of his known fighting qualities." What The Commercial-Appeal's "evidence" is it does not tell and we do not pretend to know, but certainly the facts it records fail to "prove" its theory that there was a plot to have Gen. WHEELER captured by the Filipinos. It may or it may not have been a kindly act to station a man so distinguished in an out-of-the-way village, but obviously he could not have beaten off eleven attacks if the force under his command had not been of sufficient size to hold the place. The same article says that it was "after preventing a runaway by SHAFTER and scoring a victory at San Juan" that Gen. WHEELER was sent to the Philippines. Most certainly the General himself would never put it that way.

—It is fortunate in one respect, though unfortunate in several others, that we printed Saturday morning our gently sarcastic comments on the prophetic powers displayed by Harper's Weekly in picturing Broadway piled deep with snow. Our prompt realization and expression of the lack of harmony between the picture and the street enabled ourselves and perhaps a few of our readers to enjoy a harmless joke at the expense of a contemporary, and this pleasure would have been lost by delay. That is the fortunate part of the episode. The unfortunate part of it is the fact that though we had on Friday the issue of Harper's Weekly containing the picture criticised, it was dated Saturday, and before Saturday was over a snowstorm severe enough to bear out almost every one of the picture's details had descended upon the city. So, after all, the man who drew and the men who published "A Winter's Night on Broadway" were not betrayed by the almanac, they really were prophets of remarkable accuracy, and our own remarks about the weather prospects for the rest of the season must be numbered among the things it were better to have left unsaid. However, it's a nuisance to be always right, and an occasional opportunity to make a frank apology is not to be despised or lamented. Just because the joke is now on us, instead of on our estimable neighbor, does not detract at all from its excellence. As we said before, the picture is a good one, and even if we were in the wrong we bear no grudge against anybody whomsoever. If that isn't virtue and magnanimity, what is?

—Much and fierce indignation is expressed by dozens and dozens of our exchanges because certain prominent citizens of Indianapolis, after failing in an effort to raise money for the erection in that city of a Lawton Monument, have proposed that a part of the fund collected for Mrs. LAWTON be used for that purpose. Of course, the suggestion is an outrageous one, considered abstractly, and of course it could easily be proved that the people capable of making it are as destitute of common honesty as they are of common decency, but take a philosophical view of the matter, and it becomes at once amusing and instructive. Note the light it casts on the possibilities latent in the Hoosier brand of humanity. What couldn't men do who could calmly and seriously advise, or rather demand, that money set aside by others for a definite and clearly understood purpose should be used to save Indianapolis from the trouble and expense of proving its own patriotism and generosity? Isn't it well worth while to get information about the depths? Surely there is none lower than those which are revealed by this proposition from Indiana, and the persons from whom the revelations come really deserve a sort of gratitude. Now that they have been seen they are entirely harmless. It is said that they have secured the promise of backing from influential politicians in Washington, and it is even hinted that the schemers may work upon the feelings of Mrs. LAWTON and so succeed in robbing her of part of her little fortune, but this is all nonsense. That she will suitably mark her heroic husband's grave needs no assertion, but if Indianapolis wants to honor itself by honoring the most eminent victim of the anti-imperialists, the American people will see to it that Indianapolis pays for its monument out of its own pocket. All apprehensions may safely be dismissed. There will be no malversation of the sacred fund, for the whole of Washington would not hold "influential politicians" enough to bring it about.

—In the current issue of The New York Freeman's Journal of which the Rev. L. A. LAMBERT, LL. D., is the editor in chief, there is an article headed, "Harvard Bars Catholics." The first sentence in the article reads: "Catholic educators are stirred up over the refusal of Harvard University to admit graduates of Catholic colleges to the Harvard Law School." Here is the last sentence: "Harvard refused to admit graduates of Boston College, a Jesuit institution of high reputation." Between the two sentences there are four paragraphs, not a word in any one of which tends in the slightest degree to explain what Harvard really did or to remove from the minds of readers of The Freeman's Journal the absolutely false impression which the beginning and the end of the article, and its heading, will naturally create. This is journalism of an extremely peculiar sort—of a sort deemed injudicious by some editors who do not write "Rev." before their names or "LL. D." after them. Of course Harvard does not bar Catholics, and of course it has not refused to admit them to its Law School or any other department of the university. Dr. LAMBERT knows the facts as well as any one of the millions of newspaper readers in the United States, and yet—but the mystery is beyond us; we will not attempt its solution.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a bill forbidding the sale of cocaine except on the prescription of a physician.

* * *

Objection was made to the "Citizens'" ticket for local officers in a township in Chester County, Penn., that it was nominated on Sunday and consequently was illegal.

* * *

Thomas R. Bard, the new United States Senator from California, was nominated, The Oakland Enquirer declares, "without money, without a machine, and without railroad aid."

* * *

The patriotic people of Charlestown, Mass., confidently expect to have the Liberty Bell from Independence Hall, Philadelphia, as one of the features of their parade on the 17th of June.

* * *

A marriage license bill was killed in the South Carolina State Senate without debate and without division. It is therefore as easy as ever to get married in the Palmetto State. But if divorce is sought for there, then comes difficulty.

* * *

It is claimed that Jonathan G. Leinbach of Reading, Penn., was the first delegate elected to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia. He was chosen last year to represent the Berks-Lehigh district. He is a manufacturer.

* * *

A letter carrier in Chicago who, as alleged, incited two small boys to engage in a fight in which one of them, seven years old, was so badly injured that he had to be taken to a hospital for treatment, has been sued by the small boy's mother for $10,000 damages.

* * *

The Pittsburg Post says that a Lehigh Valley Railroad train drawn by a single engine a few days ago consisted of thirty-three steel cars of 100,000 pounds capacity and thirty-seven of the 80,000-pound capacity wooden cars, each loaded to its full capacity with anthracite coal. The total weight of the seventy cars was 4,567 net tons.

* * *

Many of the Republicans of the Massachusetts Tenth District, which includes a part of Boston, are hoping to have ex-Gov. Roger Wolcott as their candidate for Congressman next Fall. He is not a resident of the district, but that need not make trouble. Dr. William Everett represented one Massachusetts district while residing in another.

* * *

Boston car conductors are noted for their courtesy to passengers, and generally it brings its own reward. But the other night a passenger who asked a conductor to help him on with his coat" on the back platform took advantage of the kind compliance to pick the conductor's pocket. Happily, he was apprehended and arraigned.

* * *

The Manila (Philippine Islands) Times prints a summary of the reports of the municipal schools received by Superintendent Anderson, and showing the attendance of pupils in the month of November last, from which it appears that there was a gratifying gain of thirty-two girls and thirty-one boys, a compared with the attendance in October, the total being 4,849.

NUGGETS.

At a Safe Distance.

"Dick Dabbs is going to teach portrait-painting by mail."

"That's all right; you've seen his portraits, haven't you?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Commonplace Heroes.

"In every family there are two kinds of heroes."

"Who are they?"

"Those who go to a doctor when they get sick and those who won't."—Indianapolis Journal.

Better Time for the Baby's Efforts.

Grinder—What! asleep at your desk, Sir, and work so pressing!

Meekly—Excuse me, Sir; baby kept me awake all night.

Grinder—Then you should have brought it with you to the office.—Brooklyn Life.

Church's Most Pressing Needs.

Mrs. De Silke—I wish to give a memorial of some kind to the church, in memory of a relative. What would you suggest?

Struggling Pastor—A—er—an appropriately decorated — er — new church furnace, madam, and a—a few tons of coal.—New York Weekly.

Aspiration.

Customer—So the "Guaranteed Giddiness Cure Company" is going to do business in Paris during the exposition? Where will you locate?

Manager—Well, we would like to engage room space on top of the Eiffel Tower.—Chicago News.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

From The St. Louis Post-Despatch.

Around this land no man should roam
With discontented mind,
For every class a fitting home
With greatest ease can find.

The writers all should go to Penn.,
The debtors flock to O.,
And Col. would be for colored men
A paradise, I know.

The mining class would find in Ore.,
A chance to raise the wind,
And as you may have guessed before,
The rich should go to Ind.

Religious folk should go to Mass.,
And bunko men to Conn.,
And lovers who would win a lass
Should find a home in Mon.

The bachelors should go to Miss.,
I'm sure you will agree,
And every maiden who reads this
Should take a train for Me.

There is a home for farmer men
In Idaho, b'gosh,
And money for the broke in Tenn.,
And room for tramps in Wash.

The sick should be at home in Ill.,
And drinking men in Kan.,
While Ark., no doubt, with joy would fill
The ancient river man.

All other persons, near and far,
Whate'er their age or sex is,
Who are not suited where they are,
Will find there's room in Texas.

OPPOSE WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Mrs. H. K. Johnson Tells Why She and Others Deem It Useless.

BRINGS NO REAL PROGRESS

Improvement of Woman's Lot During the Last Fifty Years Not the Work of the Suffragists.

A statement has been issued by Mrs. Helen Kendrick Johnson, head of the Committee of Anti-Woman Suffragists which recently went to Washington to present their views, giving reasons against the further extension of the suffrage movement. Mrs. Johnson says:

"The suffrage movement is more than fifty years old, and has therefore run parallel with the progress of women which has marked this era. Suffragists declared that much of this progress is due to the woman suffrage movement, which opponents of such suffrage deny, because they believe that the principles and results of the suffrage agitation are at variance with any true advancement either of women or of the State. Evidence that woman suffrage is not deemed progressive is seen in the following facts:

"In making up their reviews of the year's progress the public prints make no mention of the successes of woman suffrage.

"The States where woman has made most progress are those in which woman-suffrage bills have been most steadily and decisively defeated.

"There has been slight, if any, improvement in the laws of the States where women vote, due to the fact of that vote, and in some ways the progress of those States is behind that of other States.

"If the suffrage movement were to disband to-day and no woman ever vote, not a single great interest would suffer. None of woman's wide philanthropies would be harmed, the women's colleges would be unaffected, the professions would continue to give diplomas to qualified women, tradesmen would still employ women, good laws would not be repealed and bad laws would be no more likely to be framed, literature would not suffer, homes would be no less secure, woman's civic work would not cease, nor would there be any more disposition than there is to-day to remove to a State where woman still had 'freedom.' (It is interesting to note that there has never been such a migration of women to the suffrage States as to overburden the population.)

"The suffrage movement is to-day allied with co-education as against woman's higher education in colleges of her own, with 'isms' as against tried principles, with prohibition as against temperance, with Mormonism as against separation of Church or State, with Socialism as against representative government, with radical labor movements as against the best organized and unorganized efforts of wage-earning men and women, with 'economic independence' and the co-operative household as against family life and home.

"Higher education for woman has been the special mark of her progress in this era, but the men and women who founded her colleges received neither inspiration nor aid from suffrage workers, who strove chiefly to 'break down the sex barrier in education,' and directed their efforts to the advocacy of co-education rather than to the establishment of the higher education.

"Enlightened discussions of great public questions of public policy should be called out by the suffrage idea, but there are none on record. For example, divorce for several causes was the first legislation demanded by the suffragists, and to-day their standing committee on the 'divorce reform' demands joint legislative action by women, concerning divorce, but makes no suggestion as to the value or trend of such action.

"Nor do they give intelligent reasons for such bills as the one so long urged by them, asking that the wife should have separate earnings and a valuation placed upon her labor in the household. It is most fortunate that no amount of such pressure has made American legislators look upon marriage as a business copartnership or consider that progress required them to place wives in the attitude of hired servants to their husbands.

"Education as well as religious decency received a blow from these professed friends of woman's progress when the authoritative members of the association issued the 'Woman's Bible.'

"The hollowness of suffrage claims to be progressive may be further judged by the fact that no writings concerning the condition or needs of the public schools have been published by those who were using school suffrage as a stepping stone to political advance. Suffrage agitation has secured school suffrage for women in twenty-five States, but it has not succeeded in inducing any great number of women to go to the polls and vote on school matters. On the contrary, the unwise pressure brought to bear on Legislatures and public officials by suffrage workers has hindered the natural progress of women in connection with non-political public school work. The small, fluctuating, and sometimes manipulated school suffrage vote is proving of little advantage and an expense, and therefore in two States, Connecticut and Ohio, its abolition has been proposed. School suffrage bills have been defeated in five States during the past three years, and a bill making women eligible as School Trustees was defeated in Kentucky in 1897, and one requiring that at least one-third of the members of Boards of Education appointed by Mayors should be women was defeated in New York in 1899.

"Suffrage leaders claim that the change in laws, making them more favorable to women, is largely owing to their demands, but this can be distinctly disproved. In their published history the leaders say that one of the causes that led to their movement was 'the discussion in several of the State Legislatures of property questions in regard to married women,' showing that this agitation preceded the work of the suffrage organization. The suffrage movement began in 1848; but in 1844 Rhode Island had passed such laws, and Connecticut, Massachusetts, Texas, and New York passed such laws in 1848-9. In 1881 the suffrage leaders in New York inquired, 'who was responsible for the Married Woman's Property Rights bill, and whether any debates had preceded it?' To which the Hon. George Geddes replied that Judge Fine was responsible, and that there were no debates, and but one petition, which he (Mr. Geddes) presented from personal friends. Mr. Geddes added: 'We all felt that the laws regulating married women's as well as married men's rights demanded careful revision and adaptation to our times and our civilization.' In 1850-52 Alabama and Maine passed similar laws. In 1853 New Hampshire, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Iowa made radical changes. In 1849 Ohio, Maine, Indiana, and Missouri had passed laws giving to married women the right to their own earnings.

"The New York State Suffrage Association reports that during twenty-two years it had urged but three bills relating to anything but suffrage, and that those three did not originate with them. Twenty-one suffrage bills were defeated. Of these suffrage bills, three refer to school matters, of which two were lost.

"The professions were not open to women through suffrage agitation. Already, when that movement began, a dozen women were studying medicine in this country, and the medical missionary was the pioneer. Here, again, it was co-education, not education, that suffrage leaders urged. As to the ministry, two of the early suffrage leaders were preachers.

"In 1851 Mrs. Stanton wrote to a suffrage convention: 'The trades and professions are all open to us.' Mrs. Dall said: 'I do not believe any one in this room has an idea of the avenues already open to woman. Make her equal before the law, and wages will adjust themselves. To-day women are equal before the law, but wages have not become equal. Meantime, the self-respecting workingwoman shows plainly that she does not want the ballot.'

"The life of modern scientific investigation is embraced in the period of which we speak, and its powerful voice is uttered against putting woman in man's place. Sex antagonism is the cornerstone of the suffrage movement, while sex harmony is the foundation of woman's progress seen in the light of science and Christian civilization."

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS' REPLY.

Answer Arguments Made Before Congressional Committees and Contend for Right to Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The following statement has been sent out by the National Woman Suffrage Association in reply to the arguments presented by the anti-suffragists at the Congressional hearing recently given before the suffrage committees in the House and Senate:

With entire respect for the good intentions of the anti-suffragists, we believe that all their objections are founded upon ideas which are today either obsolete or obsolescent.

The arguments made by them before the Congressional Committee fall under three main heads—the military objection, the objection from prophecy, and the objection that women do not want to vote.

The military objection is perhaps the weakest of the three, since in not one of the forty-five States of the Union is any man's right to vote made dependent on his ability to bear arms. Secretary of the Navy Long says: "Imagine arguing with a sober face against any man whose brains are reduced to such a minimum that he solemnly asserts a woman should not vote because she cannot fight. In the first place, she can fight; in the second, men are largely exempt from military service; and in the third, there is not the remotest relation between firing a musket and casting a ballot."

All men over forty-five years of age are exempt from military service, yet they vote. Doctors, lawyers, ministers, and about twenty other classes of men are exempt from jury duty, yet they vote. Military statistics taken during our civil war show that out of every 1,000 lawyers in the prime of life examined for military service, 544 were found to be physically disqualified; of doctors, 670; of journalists, 740, and of preachers, 974. Whenever suffrage is limited to men who are able and willing to perform military, police, and jury duty, a fair argument may be made for debarring women on this ground. But as long as the old, the infirm, the halt, the lame, and the blind among men are freely admitted to the ballot box, some better reason must be found for excluding women than the fact that they do not fight.

The anti-suffragists at the hearing prophesied that the inevitable result of equal suffrage would be the neglect of homes and children, and a variety of other disasters. This is no longer a question of theory. Women are now voting throughout a considerable part of the English-speaking world. In Ireland, more than 100,000 women, both married and single, can vote for all officers except members of Parliament, and Lord Mayor Tallon of Dublin says that they do it "without any loss of either dignity or domesticity." In England more than 200,000 women have municipal suffrage, and Gladstone acknowledged that they had exercised it "without detriment, and with great advantage." In New Zealand, 109,461 women registered to vote at the first election after they had obtained the full ballot. In Australia, Canada, and five of our own Western States, women have the suffrage; in some of them they have had it for a generation.

The only evidence offered at the hearing to show that equal suffrage had worked badly in any of these places was three letters from two men and one woman in Colorado. The woman in question (Mrs. Vail) was the chief opponent of equal suffrage in Colorado before it was granted, and she is of the same opinion still. On the other hand, in Colorado and all the other places where equal suffrage is in operation under normal conditions, the most esteemed and distinguished men and women testify in large numbers that the results are good, and that none of the predicted disasters have happened.

The officers of the Anti-suffrage Association say that the majority of women do not wish to vote. The majority of women are indifferent on the question. Of those who take any lively interest in the subject either way, the great majority are in favor. This has been conclusively demonstrated wherever the matter has been brought to a test. For the last quarter of a century in New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Illinois, Iowa—in short, in every State where petitions for suffrage and remonstrances against it have been sent in, the petitioners have always outnumbered the remonstrants at least five to one, and often fifty or a hundred to one. The so-called referendum in Massachusetts on which Thomas Russell dwelt at the hearing, proved the same thing by an official count. On that occasion 22,200 women voted for suffrage and only 861 voted against it.

An influential Man Suffrage Association of which Mr. Russell was Treasurer flooded the State with large posters urging women to vote no. Yet in 238 of the 322 towns of Massachusetts not one woman voted in the negative. Every question submitted to the vote of men is decided by the majority of those who care enough about the matter to express themselves upon it. The antis charged the suffrage cause with being "a minority movement." Their own movement is that of a much smaller minority.

The indifference of the mass of women is claimed as proof that the granting of suffrage would be wrong. George William Curtis said that "the assertion that when a majority of women ask for equal political rights they will be granted is a confession that there is no conclusive reason against their sharing them. And, if that be so, how can their admission rightfully depend upon the majority? Why should the woman who does not care to vote prevent the voting of her neighbor who does? Why should a hundred girls who are content to be dolls and do what Mrs. Grundy expects prejudice the choice of a single one who wishes to be a woman and do what her conscience requires?"

It is a simple historical fact that every improvement thus far made in the condition of women has been secured, not by a general demand from the majority of women, but by the arguments and entreaties of a persistent few. In each case the advocates of progress have had to contend not merely with the conservatism of men, but with the indifference of women, and often with active opposition from some of them.

When a man is first employed a saleswoman, the men boycotted his store, and the women remonstrated earnestly with him on the sin of which he was guilty in placing a young woman in a position of such publicity as behind a counter. When Lucy Stone tried to secure for married women the right to their own property, women asked, with scorn, "Do you think I would give myself where I would not give my property?" When Elizabeth Blackwell began to study medicine the women at her boarding-house refused to speak to her, and women passing her on the streets would hold their skirts aside so as not to touch her. Mary Lyons's first efforts for the higher education of women were received with infinite ridicule, not only by the mass of men, but by the mass of women as well.

In Eastern countries, where women are shut up in zenanas and forbidden to walk the streets unveiled, the women themselves are among the strongest upholders of these traditional restrictions, which they have been taught to think add to their dignity. The Chinese lady is as proud of her small feet as any American "anti" is of her political disabilities. Pundita Ramabi tells us that the idea of education of girls is so unpopular with the majority of Hindoo women that when a progressive Hindoo proposes to educate his little daughter, it is not uncommon for the women of his family to threaten to drown themselves.

All this merely shows that human nature is conservative, and that it is fully as conservative in women as in men. The persons who take a strong interest in any reform are always comparatively few, and they are habitually regarded with disfavor even by those whom the proposed reform is to benefit.

Many changes for the better have been made during the last half century in the laws, written and unwritten, relating to women. Everybody approves of these changes now, because they have become accomplished facts. But not one of them would have been made to this day if it had been necessary to wait till the majority of women asked for it. The change now under discussion is to be judged on its merits. In the light of history the indifference of most women and the opposition of a few must be taken as a matter of course. It has no more rational significance now than it has had in regard to each previous step of women's progress.

The statement is signed by Susan B. Anthony, President; the Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Vice President at Large; Rachel Foster Avery, Corresponding Secretary; Alice Stone Blackwell, Recording Secretary; Harriet Taylor Upton, Treasurer, and Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Auditor.

FREE SONS OF ISRAEL.

Executive Committee of the United States Grand Lodge in Session—Order's Patriotic Record.

The Executive Committee of the United States Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel held a long session yesterday at its headquarters, 791 Lexington Avenue. Among those present were Julius Harburger, Grand Master; Solomon Hoffheimer, First Deputy Grand Master; M. S. Meyerhoff of Philadelphia, Second Deputy Grand Master; Adolph Pike, Third Deputy Grand Master, of Chicago, Ill., I. H. Goldsmith, Grand Secretary; Louis Frankenthaler, Grand Treasurer; William A. Gans, Chairman Committee on Endowment.

Grand Master Harburger in his annual message said, in part:

"The affairs of the order have been progressing peacefully and harmony prevails throughout our entire jurisdiction. The payments to widows and orphans and beneficiaries from the endowment fund, which up to this time have aggregated the sum of $6,418,000, have been a source of immeasurable good.

"Our Jewish-Americans are loyally, devotedly, patriotically attached to our Republic, and, whether they favor or disagree with the annexation theory, they always have in mind that this is the greatest country to them on the face of the earth, where they have achieved renown and success, and where our co-religionists have shed their blood to maintain and foster the glorious record of a Union which has always been victorious in all the wars since the Declaration of Independence.

"Not only are we fraternal, but in time of need we stand as a unit as Americans to protect every conceivable interest of our country. Our country always, in time of peace or in war—this is the watchword of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, in its aim, in its perpetuity. In its past it taught, in the present it teaches, and in the future it will teach, the true essence of Americanism, and no fraternal organization in its fifty years of usefulness to the widows and orphans, to its members, and to its country can be compared with ours in its inestimable work for the cause of humanity and in the country which to them has been the only land of milk and honey the wide world over."

At the conclusion of Grand Master Harburger's message the transaction of the business affairs of the order was entered upon and continued during the remainder of the meeting.

Suit Against a Landlord.

A Chicago woman has sued her landlord and his agent for $100,000 damages because a placard stating that she must pay her rent within five days or vacate was posted upon the door of her apartment. She charges that the display of the notice injured her credit, prejudiced her good name for prompt payment of

FRANCE AND THE BRITISH

Sir Edmund Monson's Departure Creates Excitement.

POLITICAL REFORM AGITATED

Many Desire a Change in Method of Electing Deputies—Alfred Stevens's Pictures Exhibited.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—There has been some diplomatic excitement here because the British Ambassador has suddenly left Paris and gone to San Remo for his health instead of to one of the French watering places on the Riviera. The whole question is a curious muddle of misunderstandings. First of all the British Embassy seems to have imagined that the French Government in conferring the decoration of the Legion of Honor on M. Léandre, the well-known caricaturist, was inflicting a slight upon Great Britain. The notion seems to have prevailed among certain members of the British diplomatic staff here that M. Léandre was the author of a very offensive lampoon on the Queen which appeared in a foolish and hitherto unknown little sheet called La Caricature. But this was not the case. The designer of the very rude drawing in question is a perfectly obscure individual. A very outrageous attack upon the English appeared in a special supplement of the Rire, but the artist in this case was Willette and not Léandre. Every crowned head in Europe has been caricatured by Léandre, whose method is too mechanical to make his work particularly obnoxious.

However, the long and short of it is that M. Léandre has obtained a very unmerited advertisement, and that the British Ambassador has gone to Italy for a fortnight's rest. Sir Edmund Monson always has to go to the Riviera for a more or less lengthy stay every year. He does so by his doctor's orders. He has suffered for a very long time from neuralgic pains which affect the whole of his right side, and it is probably owing to this that, like so many neuralgic patients, his hair became quite white when only a middle-aged man. Being an invalid and suffering from his nerves, it is conceivable that he should object to being the witness at every step he takes in Paris of the obscenities directed against the Queen which are hung up in all the newspaper kiosks and to hearing the ceaseless din of falsehoods about English military operations with which the boulevards echo.

But there is no reason to suppose that the relations between the British Embassy and the French Government are less cordial than usual. Every member of the French Ministry has been the victim of the unbridled passion of the French for caricature.

The drawing of the Queen which has been most objected to I remember seeing nine years ago with Gen. Boulanger as its central figure and in a similar attitude. Jules Ferry was shamefully caricatured, and it would be difficult to imagine what the French have not written or drawn on the subject of Germany and the Germans. As has already been stated, the French Ministry is by no means ill-disposed toward England; it is only the French mob which is so passionately Anglophobe.

POLITICAL REFORMS.

M. Charles Benoist expresses the feelings of a large portion of the French electorate when he demands that the republic should be placed on an entirely new political basis. A caricaturist hits off the situation happily enough in the Journal Amusant this week with two starving, half-clad figures, shuffling along a frozen street in a deserted suburb, one of which is saying to the other: "And what has the Government done for real estate during the past twenty years?"

The revision of the Constitution is the favorite fad of nine French politicians out of ten, whether amateurs or professionals. A committee of the new republic has now been formed, and, with M. Alfred Rambaud in the chair, its chief spokesman, M. Charles Benoist, has given a brilliant lecture on what he calls the "organization of the democracy."

We all knew, of course, ever since Gambetta announced it, that French Cabinets were mainly composed of ex-veterinary surgeons. M. Benoist, however, supplies some welcome statistics. Out of 11,500,000 electors, 5,000,000 subsist on agriculture, but of 589 Deputies in the Chamber elected in 1893, only 38 could pass for agriculturists. Another 4,000,000 electors live by industry, but only 49 Deputies are engaged in industrial pursuits. There are 1,500,000 electors who depend on commerce, but not more than 30 Deputies are commercial men. On the other hand, 400,000 electors belong to the different liberal professions, while in the Chamber there are 298 Deputies who are barristers, doctors, professors, or journalists—"barristers without briefs," adds M. Benoist, "doctors without patients, journalists without journals, and professors without pupils."

"Here is the 'real plot,'" cries M. Benoist, "and one which is a hundred times more dangerous than that unfolded before the High Court. Worse than reactionary, Caesarism or clerical agitation is the monopolizing of politics by mediocrities, the formation within the true country of a sort of illegal-extra-legal country, which has no idea of what France is and confounds the republic with itself, diminishing it to its own size, reducing it to its own level."

To prevent a wall of contempt being raised between the political world and an honest and healthy nation, M. Benoist proposes to reform universal suffrage. Each group of electors, agriculturists, manufacturers, landowners, and tradesmen, should elect one of themselves to Parliament. The President of the republic should be chosen by the Councils General, the Ministers should be elected outside of Parliament, and there should be a Supreme Court to safeguard the Constitution as in the United States. Finally, M. Benoist, who is a witty critic, even if his proposed reforms are somewhat Utopian, urged his hearers to prefer a living republic to dead Republicans. The rôle of Republicans was not that of eternal guardians of a cemetery.

BOMB AT CASSAGNAC'S WINDOW.

The Anarchists have just placed a bomb outside the windows of the apartment in the Boulevard Malesherbes occupied by M. Paul de Cassagnac. A courageous policeman put out the fuse with his hands so that no explosion resulted. The infernal machine was filled with rifle and revolver bullets, and might have proved fatal to a passer-by had it exploded, though it would not have done much damage to the house or its occupants. M. de Cassagnac is at a loss to understand why he should have been selected as the victim of such an outrage. He thinks it is perhaps due to the fact that he is a landed proprietor. More probably, however, there is a political motive.

M. de Cassagnac is one of the most scurrilous writers in the French press. His attitude in the Dreyfus case was very ambiguous. He was first in Dreyfus's favor, and then, when the prisoner's innocence became plain, to please the clericals, he took the opposite side. Paul de Cassagnac is a Creole with a very strong intermixture of black blood. His complexion is of the kind known in Jamaica and elsewhere as "snuff and butter." He has many of the characteristics of the half-breed. Savagery is one of them, and though he has fought a number of duels, notably with Rochefort, it is a question whether there is not a strong streak of Capt. Bobadil about him. He is the typical matamore. It was he who proposed that the Boers would do well to hang all their English prisoners. His political sympathies are with the Boers; but the racial sympathies of this champion of the French monarchy and the Church are, of course, with the Kafirs.

THE STEVENS EXHIBITION.

The great artistic event of the week has been the exhibition of Alfred Stevens's collected works at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Poor old Stevens is now too much of an invalid to work, and though his son Leopold is a clever painter, the financial situation of the great Belgian master has of late years been getting sadly involved. An exhibition of a living painter's works at the Ecole des Beaux Arts is without precedent, and, therefore, constitutes a very high distinction. In the preface to the catalogue of this exhibition Comte Robert de Montesquiou characterizes Stevens as the "sonnetist of painting, concentrating harmoniously on exquisite panels all the reflected lights of mirrors and satins, lacquers and enamels, eyes and gems." The exhibition, however, shows us Stevens's limitations. On canvas after canvas there is the same fair haired Belgian woman picking up the eternal billet doux from the floor or gazing with tear-shot eyes at the blackedged lettre de faire part.

We follow this rather melancholy figure—melancholy because her life is a strange tragedy of emptiness—through all its phases of "returning from" or "starting for the ball," "happy maternity," and becraped "widowhood," of clandestine love, of "souvenirs and regrets," and being the woman who seems to have haunted the painter all his life, she appears to him and to us in all the varied fashions of the past fifty years. Her age remains ever the same, about thirty-five, and there is a chronic touch of biliousness in her somewhat pasty complexion. This is because she is always overdressed and lives in expensive apartments, which are overcarpeted and overcurtained. In the early works she wears an enormous blonde chignon, and the flat-fronted polonaise jacket of the period. Later on she done a cashmere shawl, and finally the bustle of fifteen years ago. Being always in the height of the fashion, such as it was, she has a certain historical interest, which will probably survive the tragedy of her various poses and expressions. It is in landscape and as a painter of the sea that Stevens reaches the highest artistic standard.

REJANE IN A NEW PLAY.

Mme. Réjane has made her reappearance at the Vaudeville in a three-act comedy by M. Pierre Wolff, entitled, "Le Beguin." The word "beguin" is slang for a special kind of affection, and it is this sentiment which Mme. Yvonne Derive (Mme. Réjane) is suddenly smitten with in favor of a handsome young man named Henri Didier. The young lady is loved by a wealthy and elderly personage, whom she values on account of the presents he makes her, and also by the solemn young man of French comedy, Paul Renaud, whose passion is deep and lasting. The essence of a "beguin" is to be ephemeral.

In the end, of course, the "beguin" yields to the solid and solemn devotion of Paul Renaud. With her arms round Paul's neck, Mme. Réjane in a triumph of delicate histrionic emotion, whispers to him: "I never really loved any but you." The dialogue of the three acts is extremely witty, though its moral renders it difficult of adaptation to the English stage. It gave Mme. Réjane an excellent opportunity of exhibiting her talent in a rôle and a psychological atmosphere which is particularly her own.

R. S.

TERRORS OF INDIAN FAMINE.

Missionary at Vadala Says the Condition of the People on Relief Works Is Beyond Description.

A letter from the Rev. Edward Fairbank, missionary of the American board at Vadala, India, dated Jan. 12, 1900, gives some particulars of the famine in India. It is as follows:

"Here at Vadala, and within three miles of us, there are 8,000 persons on the relief works. It was only two weeks ago that there were less than 3,000. People are flocking to these camps by the hundreds. The overseer of the works told me Monday that he took on 900 that day. These facts alone will show that the stress is rapidly growing extreme.

"The conditions of the people on the relief works is far beyond description. Three years ago, at Sholapur, at the end of the famine I saw less wretchedness and emaciation than I see here to-day at the beginning of the famine. People have not recovered from the last famine. They have nothing in their houses to pawn but a few brass vessels that they have been able to buy since that famine. These brass dishes are now being pawned by those who come into the relief works. It is their last resort to keep their bodies and souls together before they get relief from the Government paymasters. The merchants here and in the near villages have cartloads on cartloads of brass dishes.

"There is great suffering from the cold in the nights of these Winter days. The people are not only clothesless, but almost ragless. The wretchedness is terrible. But still worse is the emaciation. Living skeletons in abundance are in evidence on every side. The Village Clerk tells me that many children are dying in the camps—too far gone to recover. Many men and women have also died here. The only reason given is lack of food. Last night a man died in the camp who, they say, had not had anything to eat for three days.

"This famine is undoubtedly far more severe in these parts than that of 1876 or that of 1896. One of the worst features is the lack of water. Rivers usually flowing full at this time are dry beds of sand. Wells that have never failed before in the memory of any one living have not a drop of water in them. The well that waters our garden and has never failed since my father came here, almost forty-five years ago, is dry. The village well, that was supposed to have a large living spring, has nothing in it now. Our little town is, however, well off in the matter of water as compared with most of the towns and villages in these parts.

"Government officers tell me that the Indian Government looks with the greatest apprehension on the famine. It already feels unable to cope with it, so great are its dimensions and proportions at the very opening, and without any doubt for nine months more the famine must rage.

"Undoubtedly private philanthropy must supply great help in this famine, far greater than in the last famine, if millions in these and other parts of India are to be saved from starvation."

ELEPHANTS RUN AMUCK.

Two Animals Kill Their Keeper at Crystal Palace, London.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—An exciting scene took place at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, this afternoon. Two large elephants belonging to the circus ran amuck, killed their keeper, and gored another man. There was a terrible panic in the audience attending the concert in the palace.

One animal was captured after great damage to property. The other escaped through the grounds, but was captured late this evening in the suburb of Beckenham.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALASIA.

German Manufacturers Are Making Efforts to Extend Theirs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—American trade with Australasia has been steadily on the increase for years, and shows every promise of further improvement, but that it cannot be increased, or even retained, without an effort is pointed out in a report just made by J. F. Monaghan, United States Consul at Chemnitz, who notes some facts about German enterprise and push for progress in the Australian markets.

The German manufacturers have come to the conclusion that if they would continue to make progress in the future as they have done in the last twenty years in their export trade, they can no longer depend on the sample and display rooms in Berlin, Frankfort, Leipsic, Hamburg, and other large cities of the empire. They believe—and here belief is based on practical knowledge—they must, to hold their trade, transplant their sample and display rooms from German cities to the countries in which they intend to do business.

The manufacturers of the Grand Duchy of Weimar, with the Grand Duke at their head, have taken up this question, and are about to establish a sample room in Sydney, N. S. W. It is claimed by the men at the head of the movement that it is impossible for any one concern to carry on this undertaking alone; that different industries must combine and make the burden as light as possible. The Bavarian commercial and industrial chambers have made a close study of this enterprise and the opportunities offered in the Australian market, and have come to the conclusion that the best way to develop their industries is to join the Weimar manufacturers.

The exporters have found by close study that the principal wants of Australia are all kinds of machines, lamps, brushes, gloves, shoes, glassware, (including optical goods,) photographic supplies, musical instruments of all kinds, paints and oils, candles, agricultural machines and instruments, furniture of all kinds, and beers.

Incendiary Fires in Martinique.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Feb. 18.—Last night three plantations—the Bellevue, the Ressource, and the Bagatelle—were the scenes of incendiary fires. Armed Custom House officers have been sent from St. Pierre to Trinité, in consequence of threats made against the residence of M. Perrinel. Considerable damage has been done by rioters in that locality.

To Fight American Commerce.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—It is announced from Belgium that a society organized to fight American monopoly will send delegations to the United States, Russia, and Roumania to ascertain the conditions of direct import.

Electric Power on a German Road.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The South German Railway Company has decided to introduce electricity on all branch lines.

HAUPTMANN'S PLAY A FAILURE.

"Schluck und Jan," the German Writer's Latest Effort, Greeted with Hisses in Berlin.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The first performance of a play by Gerhart Hauptmann always constitutes an important event in Berlin theatrical life. Tickets sell for as much as six times the ordinary price, the Berlin women, contrary to their custom, indulge in elegant toilettes, and the newspapers devote columns to interviews with "Gerhart Shakespeare," as the poet is ironically styled by his literary enemies.

In regard to "Schluck und Jan," performed on Saturady at the Deutsches Theater, Hauptmann has told the interviewers that this "farce in five acts" had been written to while away time between the intervals of work on the dramas "Der Arme Heinrich" and "Wieland der Schmied," which he has on the stocks. He added that the poem would never have seen the footlights had not Director Otto Brahm begged to be allowed to stage it. It was really written for the poet's own amusement, not for the public.

Notwithstanding Hauptmann's apologetic description of the work nobody expected that the experienced playwright would present to the public such a theatrical abortion as "Schluck und Jan" proved to be. After the fourth act, when the failure of the "farce" was patent to all unprejudiced spectators, hisses and murmurs were heard from several parts of the house. The Hauptmann clique, or claque, retorted with volleys of applause, but their salvos only served to increase the irritation of the disappointed public. By coming before the curtain when the clique summoned him Hauptmann rendered himself somewhat ridiculous.

The theme of the play is the ancient fable of the vagabond who wakes up in a Prince's bed, and is persuaded that he is himself a Prince. Hauptmann's severest critics say it has never been turned to such poor account as now. The Hauptmann enthusiasts, unable to deny that as a stage piece the work is an utter failure, say that it is a great poem, of which the lesson is that life is a dream and dreams are life.

The book was published to-day and a hurried perusal is convincing that, when read, the work loses much of the monotony which (apart from the second act) permeates it as a play.

After a prologue the curtain rises on a hunting party, where we see in a Watteau-like setting, the handsome young Prince with his pretty mistress and his witty friend. Outside the castle the party encounters two jolly, lazy, good-for-nothing vagabonds, who hate work, adore strong drink, and talk Silesian dialect. One, Jan, is unconscious from intoxication, while his comrade Schluck is but half-drunk. Karl, the Prince's humorous friend, suggests that great fun could be obtained by putting the dead-drunk Jan to sleep in the Prince's bed, persuading him that he is the real Prince when he awakens, and that his recollections of life as a vagabond are but the memories of a dream.

The plan is put into execution. Schluck is prevailed upon to join in the scheme, and when his friend Jan is already reveling half-crazy by his change of circumstances, to don female attire and play the rôle of the Princess to Jan's Prince. This point exercised a decisive influence on the reception of Hauptmann's "farce" by the audience of Saturday.

Recollections of "Charley's Aunt" caused everybody to believe that Schluck's masquerading as a woman would cause incidents which must force laughter from all. It was only after there could be no doubt that Hauptmann would not utilize the farcical possibilities thus afforded that people ceased yawning to begin hissing and murmuring. The meeting between the metamorphosed Jan and his bearded Princess Schluck, instead of being burlesque and causing laughter, led people to wonder what reason Hauptmann had for introducing the incident.

Jan, who on awakening had gradually been persuaded, against his better judgment, to believe that he was no Silesian vagabond, but a Prince, becomes furious when his old friend Schluck is presented to him as his Princess. He is quieted with a sleeping draught, and when he awakens he is again lying outside the castle, dressed in his own rags and tatters.

Finally he goes with Schluck to the liquor saloon where, under the influence of alcoholic vapors he will be intermittently afflicted with the delusion that he is still a Prince.

The play with which most of the critics compare Hauptmann's "farce" is "Jeppe vom Berge," by Holberg, a Dane, whose work was produced in 1722. This author relates that his comedy—since classic—did not please at the first performance because the cast did not harmonize properly. Whatever the ultimate fate of Hauptmann's new play it cannot be said that the performers were to blame for Saturday's fiasco.

AN EXPOSITION FOR NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nine years hence—in 1909—will occur the three hundredth anniversary of the first visit to this locality of Hendrik Hudson. Why should not so interesting an occasion be honored in some adequate and appropriate manner?

If this idea were favored, there would be abundant time to prepare for an international exposition upon a scale commensurate with the dignity of the occasion. Paris has reaped golden harvests from similar enterprises and brought to her gates the tribute of the nations. Why should not New York profit in like manner? These great expositions stimulate heroic endeavor in every line of business and municipal activity; they build the fires which generate the steam for the epoch-making effort of a city and century; they reveal the almost unsuspected capacity to do more than petty routine things, and they not only add a new ring to the growth of the tree, but test and strengthen every fibre. What Paris has done New York should surpass. The owner of the Shamrock and his English friends learned a lesson of American resources in New York Harbor. So did Spain—in another.

Such an exposition should add a noticeable percentage of increase to the population and property valuation of this city and to the income of a vast number of our citizens. It may not be the highest motive to appeal to, but—it "pays to advertise," for a city as well as a firm. The World's Fair at Chicago, in 1893, was a wonderful success, notwithstanding the financial panic of that year and at least five serious and far-reaching mistakes which were made. These mistakes should be, and could be, all avoided. They resulted from not realizing the controlling importance of certain things until it was too late. Pardon me if I briefly refer to them:

1. Unfinished until half over.—It was several weeks after the opening before the exposition was fully ready, and the knowledge of this incompleteness led the majority of people to postpone their visit until the last two months. This dilatoriness was almost suicidal. Every exhibit and feature should have been in perfect order at the hour of opening on the first day.

2. High transportation rates.—The making of rates to and from Chicago was left to a committee of railway officials, who decided to do—nothing. The people, however, expected and waited for the usual concession of excursion rates, which was not granted until the concluding weeks of the exposition.

3. Extortionate charges.—An incalculable damage was inflicted upon the exposition during the opening months by the widespread belief—founded partly on fact—that visitors of moderate means would be at the mercy of a boarding house combination. It was not until scores of these places had failed from lack of patronage and passed into the hands of those who substituted reasonable prices that people began to go to Chicago in large numbers. Had the management—which was spending millions—more quickly appreciated the serious nature of this matter, and by threat of competition compelled a reasonable rate to be established from the outset, much of this difficulty might have been avoided.

4. A costly monopoly.—The exclusive photographing privilege was given to one firm, thus putting a multitude of newspapers, magazines, and amateur photographers under such vexatious restrictions as to reduce their much-needed co-operation to the minimum. It was a costly monopoly—for the exposition. The World's Fair was profusely illustrated after it was nearly over, but not at the outset, when such pictures would have done it a world of good.

5. Advertising.—Had the money which was expended in unsuccessful features—such as the Music Hall—been devoted to liberal advertising in the press of the country the expostion would have secured a much larger and earlier patronage. It was believed by the management that newspapers would be compelled by reason of the exposition's commanding importance to publish, as news, all that would be needed, without other recognition of the press than a pass for admission. This expectation was only realized in part.

If, therefore, the World's Fair was a magnificent success—which it was, in spite of the panic and in spite of the mistakes—what may not be the possibilities of 1909 at New York?

W. H. B.

New York, Feb. 17, 1900.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE PROGRAMME OF CONCILIATION DOES NOT THRIVE IN AUSTRIA.—Mail advices from Vienna are that the chances for a favorable conciliation between the Germans and the Czechs are not so favorable as they appeared to be a few weeks ago, when the details of the compromise policy of Dr. von Körber, the new Austrian Premier, were published in these columns. The first meetings of the nationality conference, which, it was hoped, would bring about a compromise between the two nationalities, are said to have been far from encouraging. At the very outset the Bohemian feudal nobility raised difficulties by refusing to indorse the declaration made at the sitting by the Young Czechs. In some quarters it is asserted that this lack of frankness by the Bohemians is merely a matter of form; but no papers speak as encouragingly of a compromise as they generally did when Dr. von Körber first announced his programme.

During the few months in which a pacifying conduct has been maintained by all parties, it has gradually been revealed that not only have the promoters of a Pan-Germanic Federation completely lost the support of official Germany, owing to their radical views, but the Czechs can now no longer count on the moral support of Russia. The Czechs, like the Poles, are Roman Catholics, and their conduct has been severely condemned by the Russian Orthodox Church; besides this, official Russia has recently ceased to interest herself even in regard to the Orthodox Slavs of the Balkan Peninsula. This, it is pointed out, simply reduces the question to a purely internal affair, and it is now realized for the first time, it is said, that the party which would permit compromise would at the same moment suffer severe defeat. It is against such a contingency that each party appears ready to renew its old aggressive policy.

In Hungary, too, the result of the conference is awaited with the greatest interest. It is pointed out in Budapest that the feud of nationalities is contagious, and, should it spread to Hungary, it would, in the opinion of the Magyar statesmen, be far more serious than in Austria. It is also declared that should the negotiations for compromise which have just begun in Vienna fall through, it could scarcely fail to indefinitely postpone the day of the much-desired Austro-Hungarian agreement.

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PRAISE FOR MR. CHAMBERLAIN FROM ITALY.—The recent debates in the British Parliament concerning the war in South Africa have aroused keen interest in the constantly augmenting ranks of the Anglophile press of Italy. The recent speech of Mr. Chamberlain, delivered in the House of Commons, has called forth more comment generally than the address of any other British Minister in recent years. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is felt, even by those who have been most ready to entertain malevolent accusations, to have proved himself worthier than his censors and to have completely vindicated the Transvaal policy of his Government.

La Tribuna di Roma, although the Anglophile pioneer in Italy, has been no supporter of Mr. Chamberlain personally, yet this paper says of him, apropos of his speech: "Even from the simple telegraphic summary, one feels that Mr. Chamberlain has revealed himself truly as the man of his time, or, better still, the man of the situation. History will say whether England had better have bowed her head to the Boer pretensions. To-day it is certain that, whatever the errors of the Ministry, whether the war was just or unjust, it imposed itself as a necessity if England was to have freedom of movement in South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain's merit lies in having proclaimed this fact and in having raised the banner of imperialism high above party strife."

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FURTHER STEPS TOWARD AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.—It is reported in Melbourne on the eve of the departure of the colonial delegates for London that the Premiers of the five colonies party to the proposed Commonwealth have received an intimation from Mr. Chamberlain's office that an amendment to the Commonwealth bill would be acceptable, requiring the subdivision of West Australia for the purpose of elections to the Federal Senate. It is also understood that an amendment concerning the Western Australian tariff is insisted on by the Imperial Colonial Office.

It is provided in the bill that Western Australia may impose duties for five years upon goods from the eastern colonies, reducing the same yearly by 20 per cent., until they are extinguished, when the federal tariff is to come into operation. It is understood to be the desire of Western Australia that this clause shall be exercised and that the colony, provided the existing duties are not exceeded, shall have fiscal freedom for five years, with a reciprocal right to the eastern colonies to tax Western Australian goods. It is even said in official circles in Melbourne that without this concession it is unlikely that Western Australia will become an original State of the projected Commonwealth. The Colonial Office would do away with this clause entirely, or so qualify it that it would not interfere with the adoption of the federal tariff at an earlier date.

The question of an inter-colonial railway connecting Western Australia and South Australia, which at one time threatened to prolong colonial debate on the Commonwealth bill, has been settled by a mutual agreement between the Premiers of the respective colonies.

***

SLAVERY IN GERMAN AFRICA.—Advices from Berlin are that the German Government is about to take extraordinary methods for the suppression of not only the slave trade that still thrives in the German African colony, but the deplorable custom of usury in human beings that prevails there. For this purpose both the military and police forces in the Cameroons have been considerably augmented.

It may be recalled that a few years ago the well-known traveler, Herr Krause, made a report on the subject to the Reichstag. In 1892 the German Government instructed Herr Bohner, President of the Bible Mission in the Cameroons, to present his views as to the best way of suppressing slavery and the slave trade in the colony, which he has since done. According to an article by Herr Bohner, recently published in The African, the monthly record of the Protestant African Unions, slavery and the slave trade will exist so long as the merchants in the interior can receive from their business friends on the coast, in exchange for each of their slaves, wares to the value of from 50 to 100 marks. The agriculturists on the coast and the traders there are very glad to obtain laborers at such a low price. Touching upon the worst phase of the traffic, Herr Bohner says:

"Besides this slave trade, there also exists in the colony a frightful kind of usury in human beings, which is carried on especially by a black named Camwood. This man lends money to a head of a family who is in pecuniary straits, receiving one or more slaves as security for the loan. The debtor must promise to pay for the keep of every such slave a daily sum of 50 pfennigs. He must solemnly declare that he has lost all right to the slaves, if his debt is not paid within a definite and generally very short time. The natives usually conceal such transactions from Europeans."

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WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN DECLARED TO BE INEVITABLE.—M. Paul de Cassagnac, the well-known journalist and Bonapartist politician, has just contributed to L'Autorité of Paris an elaborate article in which he declares that war with Great Britain is only a question of a few years, perhaps months, and advises France how she may best be prepared to defend herself. The English, he says, will have their war with France just as, thanks to Chamberlain, they have their war with the Transvaal.

"England," he explains, "has every interest in annihilating one of the maritime powers of Europe before the Russian and German fleets have been increased, for if she were to wait, in spite of all her efforts she would risk being weaker than a coalition of the Russian and German fleets. This coalition must then be destroyed before it is ripe, and that is what England is seriously contemplating, and therein consists a redoubtable peril for us, which can only be avoided if the Government, under the pressure of public opinion, at once begins the construction of a hundred submarine boats."

He points out that the present scheme for the increase of the French navy and the reorganization of the coast defenses requires eight years. That is much too long a time, he says, as a war between France and England will certainly take place before its expiration. The Russian alliance he thinks would be of little use to France in case of such a war, for the Czar's navy would not have had time to augment. The present safety of France lies, therefore, in the immediate creation of a formidable fleet of submarine boats.

MODERN STAGE ATTACKED.

Plays and Methods Condemned at a Meeting of the Actors' Church Alliance.

The Actors' Church Alliance held its first mass meeting in Brooklyn yesterday in the Amphion Theatre on Bedford Avenue. The theatre was packed to the doors with church people and clergymen of all denominations. There were addresses by actors as well as clergymen, and the audience heard a defense of the actors and actresses of to-day and a severe denunciation of a class of modern plays and the managers by whom they have been produced.

The meeting opened with religious exercises, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Darlington, rector of Christ Church, who was assisted by the full vested male choir of the church. F. F. Mackay, the President of the alliance, who presided, in his introductory remarks said that the actor's profession was degenerating through the power of money. "The love of art and the love of money cannot go together," said Mr. Mackay. "This country was visited by distinguished artists up to thirty years ago. Then came the era of money grabbers, and in place of art came the presentation of immoral plays. Instead of the stage being the great educator, as it ought to be, and as such moving along with the Church, the theatre has been lowered. Actors have been driven into fourteen performances a week by speculators. I hold that compelling them to work on Sundays is slavery. Remember that they do not get paid for it, and would not do it if they could help it. Our fight now is for liberty."

The Rev. Walter E. Bentley, vicar of St. James's Chapel, Manhattan, who was the next speaker, said: "If the stage is bad it is not the fault of the stage people. You could realize this if you knew the heart-breaking trials of the members of the profession. These people, who have the ambition to rise in their art, are made subservient to the managers, who insist upon playing for the benefit of the box office. This practice has degraded the art. It is responsible for the deplorable condition of our drama."

The Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis said that if the public would speak its mind there would be an end to the condition of the drama of to-day. "The dramatic profession, the actors, and the actresses are to-day," said he, "the most misunderstood and the most grossly abused people in the world. If you see plays on the stage which are immoral, vulgar and defiling, don't blame the players. You must blame yourself. Let us boycott them and the question is solved."

DR. HILLIS ASSAILS THE STAGE.

He Speaks of an Actress's Work as a Degrading Exhibition.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, in his sermon at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening, again referred to depravity on the stage. He said:

"We hear a great deal about the elevation of the drama. It has become, not a great exposition of intellect and parables filled with tremendous meaning, tending to uplift the moral nature of man, but has come to a degrading exhibition by one who has lost the last vestige of womanhood, with all her faculties strained in an attempt to gratify the sensual in men and women. The stage is filled with all manner of parasites that appeal to the eye and to the passions. Without sufficient intellect to interpret Shakespeare or the other masters, it would be better for actors to stop and go to blacking boots. This would be more honest."

TWO ARRESTS IN PARIS.

M. and Mme. Multier Held Upon the Latter's Son's Charges.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—M. Cochefort, Chief of the Detective Department, has made two arrests calculated to create considerable sensation in Parisian society. The arrested persons are M. and Mme. Multier, who reside on the Avenue des Champs Elysées. Mme. Multier was formerly the wife of Baron Hertel, a rich Berlin banker, who died in 1875, leaving his fortune to his son, then four years of age. The Baroness in 1879 was married to M. Multier, who is a Magistrate at Lille.

The son, upon attaining his majority in 1892, demanded an accounting from his mother, which was rendered him; but he has since discovered that he was entitled to receive much more. Yesterday the detective awaited the arrival of M. and Mme. Multier at the Gare du Nord from Lille, followed them, and made the arrest at their Paris residence.

A TABERNACLE PROJECT.

One May Be Erected in Brooklyn for Interdenominational Worship.

A public meeting was held in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon to bring before the public the purpose of building an immense tabernacle and auditorium for interdenominational worship. The idea was first suggested by the late Dwight L. Moody, and has been taken up by the Rev. Arthur C. Dixon, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn. The speakers at yesterday's meeting were the Rev. Mr. Dixon, the Countess Schimmelmann of Denmark, and the Rev. Dr. J. Burrell.

It is planned to erect the tabernacle in Brooklyn about five years hence, by which time it is hoped sufficient funds will have been raised to pay for it. The site in view is the corner of South Portland Avenue and Hanson Place, but this may be purchased by the Board of Education for a high school site, in which case another will be selected. According to the plan there will be an auditorium for evangelistic meetings, capable of seating 3,000 persons. A feature of the plan is a roof auditorium, to accommodate about 1,500 persons, intended for Bible conferences, evangelistic meetings, and denominational conventions in the Summer months.

Cards were issued at yesterday's meeting for subscriptions which will run until March 1, 1905. By that time the amount necessary is expected to be realized. The subscriptions are to be sent to the Treasurer, Frank R. Wyckoff, 18 West Twenty-third Street.

THREE CHURCH FESTIVALS.

Anniversaries of Lutheran, Methodist, and Baptist Churches, in Brooklyn.

Anniversary services were held in three Brooklyn churches yesterday. They were the Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran, Driggs Avenue and South Fifth Street; the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal, on South Second Street, near Roebling, and the Union Avenue Baptist Church, on Manhattan, near Meserole Avenue. The Immanuel Church society celebrated its twenty-fifth, the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal its ninety-fourth, and the Union Avenue Baptist Church its thirtieth anniversary. The pulpits of the three churches were covered with palms, ferns, and choice cut flowers.

At the anniversary service of the Immanuel Church the Rev. P. Beyer, the pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, preached a jubilee and the Rev. A. E. Frey, the pastor of St. Mark's Church, a historical sermon. At the afternoon service there was a jubilee service for the Sunday school children. In the evening the Rev. Henry Stechholz of Paterson, N. J., and the Rev. W. Fischer of Danbury, Conn., made addresses.

At the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church Bishop E. G. Andrews preached the sermon.

At the Union Avenue Baptist Church the pastor, the Rev. A. B. MacLaurin, preached at both the morning and evening services. The celebration will continue until Wednesday night.

To the Memory of Soldiers.

It was announced at Christ Episcopal Church, on Bedford Avenue, near Clymer Street, Brooklyn, yesterday that a bronze memorial tablet, the gift of the members of the parish and the Forty-seventh Regiment, would be unveiled in that church with impressive services on the evening of March 1, to commemorate the members of the latter regiment who lost their lives during the Spanish war. It is now being erected on the south side of the church. The services on the night of the event will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, rector of the church, and Chaplain of the Veteran Association of the Forty-seventh Regiment. The tablet will be presented to the church by Gen. J. V. Meserole, the first Colonel of the regiment, in behalf of the Veterans' Association. The principal address will be made by Rear Admiral Philip.

New York Curate Called to Norwalk.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 18.—At a special meeting of St. Paul's parish the Rev. James Morris Coerr, curate of St. James's Church, New York, was invited to serve as rector at a salary of $4,500 a year, to succeed the Rev. S. B. Pond, who accepted a call to Chicago.

MAN MAY LIVE FOREVER.

Paul Tyner Says We Will Soon Be Able to Prolong Life and Retain Youth Indefinitely.

In a lecture before the Metaphysical Alliance of New York last night, Paul Tyner declared the day to be not far distant when man would be able to prolong his life indefinitely, and at the same time retain all the vigor of youth. The subject of his lecture was "Bodily Immortality."

Mr. Tyner referred to the experiments of Prof. Metchnikoff of the Pasteur Institute, in the use of serum of animals to prolong life, and said the professor had already begun to demonstrate its powers. He also expressed faith in the statement of Nicola Tesla, that he had discovered an elixir of youth through the application of currents of electricity.

"The real secret of life, however," said he, "should be approached from its psychological side instead of merely from its physical side. The dread of death is the cause of most of the sorrow, and suffering and disease, and even of death itself. We shall attain eternal life most surely by being ourselves. To be ourselves most truly we will seek and find every day a deeper and larger sense of life. We will be forced into the ever-increasing life-thought by familiarizing our bodies with that particular form of life outside the body which the body most largely reflects only because it is that which the body most largely contains."

In suggesting practical means for attaining this state of mind, Mr. Tyner said: "Sit in the sunshine, walk in it, bathe in it. In Summer let our naked bodies reflect and be reflected in the sun, baring it to the open air, by the brookside or seashore, or in wooded glade. In Winter let us spend much time in a solarium on top of the house. If we have not solaria at home and cannot afford to build one, let us club together and build. When we must wear clothing let it be loose and light."

STORM DELAYS A CRUSADE.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 18.—The great anti-saloon crusade in this town, which was to have started to-day, fell flat. It was not the fault of the Anti-Saloon League, or the ministers it sent here, but the storm. It was too uncomfortable underfoot to-day for large church attendance, and as a result the audiences were slim. The crusaders sent here were Prof. T. B. Birch of Irving College, Pennsylvania; the Rev. Harvey Wood of Paterson, the Rev. E. C. Diniwiddie of Washington, D. C., and several divinity students from Princeton. All spoke warmly, and those who were out to hear them regretted there were so many absentees. Temperance sermons were preached in six churches. The present plan is to repeat the crusade next Sunday.

There seems to be an undercurrent of feeling here that in selecting Hackensack as one of the first places to start the crusade the league has acted unwisely. It is stated, however, that Hackensack was selected because it is the intention of the league to awaken interest in the more law-abiding towns first so as to gain strength before attacking those of worse repute.

Many Hackensack people fear the impression will go abroad that Hackensack is so lax in its Sunday law observance that the league felt called upon to try and bring about a reform.

MR. ILLINGWORTH'S CHARGES.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 18.—John Illingworth, who was recently defeated in an action brought by him in Chancery to recover stock of the Atha & Illingworth Steel Company worth $10,000, which he had given as part payment on Prudential stock worth $70,000, has not given up the fight.

Illingworth has now begun suit to recover $13,500, which represents the difference paid for the Prudential stock by him to the persons who had it transferred to him. They are Julius S. Ripple, Samuel D. Davitt, and William S. Dement, brokers. They were the defendants in the former suit. In the present suit Illingworth charges conspiracy.

Illingworth alleges that he authorized Davitt to purchase 100 shares of Prudential stock at not over $700 per share. Of the purchase money, $10,000 was to be paid in Atha & Illingworth stock. Ripple and Dement, who received the new $3863 per share from the estate which owned it, transferred it to Illingworth through Davitt. They cleared $13,500 on the deal, and it is alleged divided up the money. They deny this charge of conspiracy.

SHORTER HOURS FOR FIREMEN.

A hearing will be given in Albany, Wednes

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $10,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
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Loans made against approved collateral.
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Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital	$1,000,000
Surplus and profits	$1,425,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	D. O. Mills,
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William L. Bull,	J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas,	Geo. Henry Warren,
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John T. Terry,	Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
	George Coppell.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF ($1.50) per share on the Common Stock of this Company have been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after April 2d, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business February 28th, 1900.

The Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. February 28th, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 26th, 1900.

Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank dividend orders can be had on application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, February 13th, 1900.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. and an extra dividend of one per cent. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Thursday, March 1st, 1900.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

New York and Hoboken Ferry Company.
Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 13th, 1900.

A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 1st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business February 20th, 1900. The transfer books will close February 20th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen March 2d, 1900, at 10 A. M.

C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 20th, 1900.

The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 27th, 1900, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mtge. 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Wednesday, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due March 1, 1900, and will open March 1 at 10 A. M.

C. E. POTTS, Treas.
Richmond, Va., Feb. 17th, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

SHARES ADVANCE FEB. 24TH TO $1.00.

Purchasers at present price,

85c. Per Share,

secure 14% on their investment and the regular monthly dividend, payable March 1st to all shareholders of record Feb. 24th.

Applications for stock at 85c. per share **must bear date** not later than Saturday, Feb. 24th, 1900.

Such applications, accompanied by remittance, will be received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.,
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
89 State St., Boston.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

COMPARATIVE CONDITION
OF THE
TRADESMENS NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA.
Compiled from reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency.

RESOURCES.

	February 4, 1899.	February 13, 1900.
Loans and discounts	$2,400,694.61	$2,735,818.47
U. S. bonds, (par)	555,000.00	274,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds	16,447.82	22,894.92
Stocks, securities, &c.	415,731.02	497,345.35
Furniture and fixtures	17,420.50	17,420.50
Real estate and mortgages	49,924.25	750.00
Due from banks and bankers	675,128.90	519,748.52
Due from reserve agents	732,180.70	635,726.28
Cash and exchanges for Clearing House	846,338.15	1,320,585.39
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	15,077.50	2,250.00
	$5,723,943.54	$6,027,549.73

LIABILITIES.

	February 4, 1899.	February 13, 1900.
Capital	$500,000.00	$500,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	250,057.57	351,468.13
Circulating notes	301,500.00	45,000.00
Deposits, individual	3,188,303.73	3,076,847.26
Deposits, banks and bankers	1,260,482.24	1,840,159.34
Deposits, U. S. Government	214,000.00	214,000.00
Unpaid dividends		75.00
	$5,723,943.54	$6,027,549.73
Amount added to undivided profits during year		$100,810.56
Dividends paid (six per cent.)		30,000.00
Total net profits for year		$130,810.56

R. S. HUBBARD, Cashier.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.

CAPITAL,	$2,000,000
SURPLUS,	$3,500,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

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ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. & Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman,	Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	Harry Payne Whitney.

LONDON BRANCH,
32 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

Bankers,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.
LEVI P. MORTON.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL	$2,000,000
SURPLUS	1,000,000

Fiscal Agent for the United States in Cuba.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT has reliable agents in all cities and towns of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland; also Mexico, Central and South America, and is prepared to give prompt attention to the collection of legacies, management of estates, special payments, etc., in those countries.

OFFICERS.

Alvah Trowbridge	President
Heman Dowd	Vice-President
Stanley L. Conklin	Secretary
Francis C. Prest	Assistant Secretary

DIRECTORS.

Alvah Trowbridge,	Luis Suarez Galban,
John G. Carlisle,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
Charlton T. Lewis,	Roland R. Conklin,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	Wager Swayne,
James B. Dill,	James S. Kuhn,
Hugh Kelly,	Arnold Marcus,
Charles W. Drake,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Heman Dowd,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	L. Carbajal,
	Marques de Pinar del Rio.

To the Holders of the Unfunded Debt
OF THE
Third Ave. R. R. Co.

The undersigned having been requested by the holders of a large amount of the unfunded debt of the Third Avenue Railroad Company to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests invite all holders of said debt to communicate at once with them or their Secretary with a view to mutual protection.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
President Central Trust Co.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
President Mercantile Trust Co.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.,
President Old Colony Trust Co.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary.
No. 120 Broadway.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
New York, February 17, 1900.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

To the Creditors of
Harper & Brothers:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the agreement dated December 20, 1899, the Committee have prepared and adopted a plan and agreement of reorganization, and have filed the same with the State Trust Company.

Creditors who have not deposited their claims with the State Trust Company may, until further notice, become parties to the plan and agreement by depositing their claims with the State Trust Company in the manner provided in the Agreement of Reorganization.

Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained from the State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City.

New York, February 17, 1900.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, Chairman.
WILLIAM A. NASH,
STEPHEN BAKER,
WILLIAM M. LAFFAN,
AUGUSTINE J. SMITH,
Committee.

HIRAM B. BERRY, Secretary.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
STATE TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway, Depositary.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-four thousand four hundred and eleven 88-100 dollars ($54,411.88.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 28th day of February, 1900.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.

ASHBEL P. FITCH	President.
WILLIAM B. LEUPP, Vice-President.	WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.	HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.	LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
New York, February 10, 1900.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York is called, and will be held, at its banking office, No. 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 15th day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the following purposes:

(1) To authorize the increase of the capital stock of the National Bank of Commerce in New York to $10,000,000, by the issue of 50,000 additional shares of the par value of $100 each, to be used for the purpose of acquiring the assets and business of the National Union Bank of New York, as proposed in the Directors' Circular of January 20.

(2) To provide that the number of the Board of Directors shall be not less than nine nor more than nineteen, as from time to time the By-Laws may prescribe.

This meeting has been called, and this notice is given, by order of the Board of Directors, and upon the written requisition of more than 1,000 shareholders of the Bank, holding in the aggregate more than two-thirds of all the existing shares of the National Bank of Commerce in New York.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting Notice.
OFFICE OF THE
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall Street.
New York, January 23, 1900.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before such meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, in Parsons, Kansas, on the 5th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock M.

Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 2d and until the morning of April 7th next.

By order of the Directors, such meeting is also called to act upon, authorize and ratify the purchase by this Company of the railroad and franchises of the Kansas City, Eldorado & Southern Railway Company, extending from Walker, Missouri, a station on the main line of this Company, to Eldorado Springs, Missouri, a distance of fourteen miles, and to authorize the taking of the steps necessary to carry the same into effect.

S. HALLINE, Secretary.
H. C. ROUSE, President.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
February 5th, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on the 21st day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 10th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 22d instant.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of Stockholders of the Ferdinand Hirsch Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of counsel to the Company, Messrs. Jones & Govin, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1900, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The transfer books will be closed the 12th day of February and reopened on the 27th day of February, 1900.

RUDOLPH LUDWIG, Secretary.
Dated, February 12th, 1900.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Feb. 1st, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee, on Tuesday, March 13th, 1900, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Feb. 20th, 1900, and opened on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900. JOHN F. FLETCHER, Jr., Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of John Anderson & Co. for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 114 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open one hour. The transfer books will close on the 13th February and open on the 21st February.

HENRY A. THOMAS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and the annual election of Directors for the Sprague Hospital Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company, 33 West 42d Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, February 20th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M.

W. A. PRICE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 1,376.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Feb. 13, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,431,256.01
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		231,078.33
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National Banks, (not reserve agents)		1,122,835.80
Due from State banks and bankers		116 8 95.80
Checks and other cash items		62,153.53
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,065,695.69
Notes of other National banks		22,800.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		262.47
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.		
Specie	$2,542,341.47	
Legal-tender notes	1,145,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	150,000.00	
		4,137,341.47
Total		$21,855,487.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	644,153.27
Due to other National banks	$7,197,768.38
Due to State banks and bankers	4,089,768.99
Dividends unpaid	731.50
Individual deposits subject to check	6,727,793.94
Demand certificates of deposit	844.00
Certified checks	672,480.71
Cashier's checks outstanding	101,946.74
	18,711,334.26
Total	$21,855,487.53

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of February, 1900. C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public, Kings County.

Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest.
JOHN A. STEWART
DONALD MACKAY
E. A. BRINCKERHOFF, } Directors.

[No. 1,231.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Feb. 13, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$23,689,217.63
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,516.24
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		55,500.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		880,368.00
Due from State banks and bankers		43,702.10
Checks and other cash items		63,978.23
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,286,308.87
Notes of other National banks		13,185.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		280.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$5,042,700.00	
Legal-tender notes	437,534.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders.	500,000.00	
		5,980,234.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		6,000.00
Total		$34,272,542.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	900,676.55
National bank notes outstanding	42,860.00
State bank notes outstanding	6,682.00
Due to other National banks	11,281,789.02
Due to State banks and bankers	4,575,641.30
Dividends unpaid	12,501.00
Individual deposits subject to check	10,295,700.74
Demand certificates of deposit	75,900.00
Certified checks	527,119.25
Cashier's checks outstanding	54,672.35
Total	$34,272,542.21

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of February, 1900.

CHARLES H. BECKER, Notary Public, Kings County.

Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
E. H. PERKINS, JR.,
JAMES R. PLUM,
EDWARD C. RICE, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 13, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,522,778.54
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		246.55
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		6,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		187,219.20
Banking house		450,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		5,000.00
Due from other National banks	$250,210.49	
Due from State banks and bankers	20,752.51	
Checks and other cash items	8,002.86	
Exchanges for Clearing House	313,575.66	
Bills of other National banks	3,860.00	
Fractional currency, including nickels	699.37	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	444,920.00	
Legal-tender notes	128,551.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250.00	
		1,172,812.89
Total		$4,394,057.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	150,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	31,683.04
National bank notes outstanding	44,300.00
Due to other National banks	$761,330.99
Due to State banks and bankers	419,509.37
Dividends unpaid	76.00
Individual deposits subject to check	2,131,738.64
Demand certificates of deposit	350.00
Certified checks	103,526.53
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,042.61
	3,418,074.14
Total	$4,394,057.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss:
I, H. H. NAZRO, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of February, 1900. F. W. ELLIOTT, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN K. CILLEY,
A. F. LIBBY,
A. C. HALL, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 13th, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$41,003,434.74
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		35,463.81
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		519,519.65
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,064,250.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		34,125.23
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,901,903.54
Due from State banks and bankers		244,127.21
Checks and other cash items		32,908.32
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,610,273.92
Notes of other National banks		3,900.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		5,004.33
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$14,234,176.20	
Legal-tender notes	2,503,530.00	
		16,757,706.20
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		24,000.00
Total		$68,288,866.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	893,391.36
National bank notes outstanding	44,437.50
Due to other National banks	$21,916,395.10
Due to State banks and bankers	8,119,832.54
Dividends unpaid	2,756.00
Individual deposits subject to check	31,066,548.18
Demand certificates of deposit	31,852.63
Certified checks	1,563,909.85
Cashier's checks outstanding	137,943.77
	62,899,038.00
Liabilities other than those above stated: Tax reserve	12,000.00
Total	$68,288,866.95

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of February, 1900.

W. A. MAIN, Notary Public, Kings Co., Cert. filed in N. Y.

Correct—Attest:
W. ROCKHILL POTTS,
JOS. T. MOORE,
RICHARD DELAFIELD, } Directors.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and the annual election of Directors for the Sprague Apparatus Company, will be held at the office of the Company, 33 West 42d Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, February 20th, 1900, at 12 o'clock A. M.

W. A. PRICE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 687.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 13, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,579,370.46
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,071.46
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		140,000.88
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		700,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		254,541.39
Due from State banks and bankers		12,368.50
Checks and other cash items		208,954.11
Exchanges for Clearing House		693,774.85
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		197.50
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,120,833.00	
Legal tender notes	252,915.00	
		1,373,748.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		13,876.52
Total		$8,933,754.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	611,120.29
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$1,294,179.28
Due to State banks and bankers	17,900.41
Dividends unpaid	2,947.50
Individual deposits subject to check	4,960,458.36
Demand certificates of deposit	688.00
Certified checks	95,067.99
Cashier's checks outstanding	6,323.53
	6,277,625.07
Total	$8,933,754.36

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES J. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of February, 1900.

LINCOLN A. STUART, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
GEORGE C. CLARKE,
AARON ADAMS,
RICHARD B. KELLY, } Directors.

[No. 1,196.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 13, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,634,150.99
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		85.19
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		40,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		621,796.13
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		350,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		7,300.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		222,316.93
Due from State banks and bankers		28,179.49
Checks and other cash items		9,524.63
Exchanges for Clearing House		567,380.81
Notes of other National banks		9,250.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		365.19
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$624,845.63	
Legal tender notes	278,323.00	
		903,168.63
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		22,500.00
Total		$5,916,057.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000.00
Surplus fund	400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	78,188.43
National bank notes outstanding	422,487.50
Due to other National banks	409,105.71
Due to State banks and bankers	545,100.81
Dividends unpaid	2,092.00
Individual deposits subject to check	3,265,983.60
Demand certificates of deposit	24,441.57
Certified checks	168,638.37
Total	$5,916,057.99

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of February, 1900.

CHARLES F. AUKAMP, Notary Public Kings Co.

Certificate filed in N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
WM. C. STURGES,
JNO. T. WILLETS,
N. F. PALMER, } Directors.

[No. 1,105.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 13, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$899,561.29
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		37.35
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		302,388.78
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		136,980.31
Due from State banks and bankers		4,376.29
Checks and other cash items		4,152.32
Exchanges for Clearing House		131,014.87
Notes of other National banks		734.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		418.33
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$334,624.50	
Legal tender notes	79,723.00	
		434,347.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$2,066,261.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	102,445.04
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Dividends unpaid	5,310.06
Individual deposits subject to check	1,581,417.41
Demand certificates of deposit	139.26
Certified checks	31,948.37
Total	$2,066,261.04

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of February, 1900.

SAMUEL A. SWART, Notary Public, Westchester County. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
DAVID BANKS,
DAVID BANKS, Jr.
RAYMOND JENKINS, } Directors.

[No. 5,112.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE ASTOR NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Feb. 13, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,825,871.62
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2.34
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		300,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		780,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		33,648.50
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,192,089.28
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		138,613.73
Due from State banks and bankers		754.16
Checks and other cash items		15,410.63
Exchanges for Clearing House		178,585.94
Notes of other National banks		9,725.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		570.50
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$729,660.98	
Legal-tender notes	57,545.00	787,205.98
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		7,620.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		14,000.00
Total		$5,284,097.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$350,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and

of $6,231,200, and an increase in circulation of $270,600.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Feb. 17, 1900.	Feb.10, 1900.	Feb.11,'99.
Loans	$734,419,200	$720,735,000	$758,611,000
Specie	163,733,500	165,029,600	202,135,300
Legal tenders	65,536,700	66,564,700	56,531,600
Net deposits	821,018,100	814,780,900	897,172,300
Circulation	17,296,800	17,026,200	14,512,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Feb. 17, 1900.	Feb.10, 1900.	Feb.11,'99.
Specie	$163,733,500	$165,029,600	$202,135,300
Legal tenders	65,536,700	66,564,700	56,531,600
Total reserve	$229,270,200	$231,594,300	$258,666,900
Reserve req'd against dep.	205,254,525	203,695,725	224,293,075
Surplus of reserve above legal req'rements	$24,015,675	$27,897,575	$34,373,825

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$36,530,375	$23,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,988,775
Jan. 20	24,185,075	34,697,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,699,450
Feb. 3	29,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,025
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,373,825	25,688,450

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$24,015,675	1895	$33,513,425
1899	34,373,825	1894	14,536,925
1898	25,688,450	1893	13,005,900
1897	35,665,950	1892	30,857,350
1896	28,627,050	1891	15,373,025

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@2½ per cent., closing on Saturday at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £227,016 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 46.59, became 46.93 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 275,000f gold and 1,550,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84 for sixty days, 4.87½@$4.87⅝ for demand, $4.83¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83⅛@$4.84¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.16⅞ for short; reichsmarks at 94 5 16@94⅜ and 95; guilders at 40 1-16 and 40 5-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount, Boston—12½@15c discount, San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25@$1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—50c discount.

MONEY AND TRADE IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—A leading official of the Reichsbank, who was interviewed today regarding the financial situation, said:

"Recent events prove that private discount here has been kept artificially low. When there was a difference between the official and the private rate [only] 5 per cent., discounts remained heavy at the Reichsbank, which would have been impossible if the private rate had represented the actual condition of the market. The rise of the market last week proves that it was artificial. Moreover, in the London open market the rate is kept artificially low, to prepare the market for the war loans. The Reichsbank does not contemplate a reduction in the rate at present, but there may be one before March 1.

"The high rates of foreign exchange are to be explained in connection with the expected British loan, but especially through the transit of Russian gold to London, by way of Germany, which began in December. This is not yet exhausted. Some gold went to England recently, and more must follow."

The statement of the Reichsbank yesterday showed the normal improvement, but discounts remain 137,000,000 marks above last year's figures.

Speculation during the week was somewhat checked by the Saxony coal strike and the fear that this will extend into Westphalia, where the operatives have demanded an eight-hour day and the non-export of German coal to Austria.

Imperial and Prussian 3 per cents. declined all the week, upon the rumor of renewed loans, a rumor which the Boerse firmly believes, despite official denials. The financial press points out that the banks will demand much harder terms for loans than they demanded a year ago.

Private investors continue to prefer industrials and coals. The situation is described by United States Consul General Mason as "offering an extraordinary opportunity to American exporters." Prices in many places have recently doubled, and English coal is being shipped to Bohemia, via Germany.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company announces that it will pay interest due on its general mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds on and after March 10.

Statements as to the condition of the following National banks will be found in another column: Ninth, Broadway, Leather Manufacturers', Astor, Importers and Traders', East River, Shoe and Leather, Tradesmen's, and Park of New York City; Bank of North America, Fourth Street, Mechanics', Corn Exchange, and Penn National of Philadelphia; First National of Staten Island; National Newark Banking Company of Newark; First National of Jersey City, and Commercial National of Chicago.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Feb. 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Government cases.

11612—Horstmann vs. Hedden.
12106—Same vs. Magone.
12173—Same vs. Hedden.
12583—Horstmann vs. Erhardt.
10604—Horstmann vs. Erhardt.
17365—Horstmann vs. Erhardt.
18024—Horstmann vs. Erhardt.
17727—Gluman vs. Erhardt.
18333—Moss vs. Robertson.
14900—Holt vs. Erhardt.
8781—Obertheuffer vs. Robertson.
11863—Mueller vs. Magone.
11876—Mueller vs. Hedden.

Customs appeals. (Appraisers' cases.)

2789—Tiffany vs. U. S.
2270—L. Strauss & Sons vs. S.
2273—Wilhelm & Graef vs. U. S.
1360—J. Hamburger & Co. vs. U. S.
2130—E. S. Jaffray vs. U. S.
2211—M. Kirshberger & Co. vs. U. S.
2350—A. Kraut vs. U. S.
2382—U. S. vs. Wicke & Heer.
2554—Hardt & Lindgens vs. U. S.
2472—Brill vs. U. S.
1051—U. S. vs. Mudde & Westermann.
1052—U. S. vs. Mudde & Westermann.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 60 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

32—International Nav. Co. vs. B. & F. Marine Ins. Co.
32—Same vs. Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.
29—Law vs. tug A. W. Booth.
56—Hansen vs. S. S. George Farwell.
68—Anchor Line vs. tug E. N. Brown.
69—Jacobson vs. barge El Dorado.
70—Same vs. barge C. H. Douglas.
71—May vs. City of New-York.
72—Anderson vs. lighter Johanna.
42—N. J. D. & Trans. Co. vs. Morse Iron Works.
50—Fillmore vs. Hughes.
30—So. Shields SS. Co. vs. Forbes & Son.
44—Beasley vs. tug Vigilant.
76—Dempsey vs. tug Protector.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Court.—Truax, P. J.; Dugro and Scott, JJ.—Calendar for February term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—O'Connor vs. Hennessy.
2—Gilbert vs. Heinrich.
3—In re Feilheimer.
4—Bergoffen vs. City of New York.
5—Strong vs. Wilson.
6—In re Nelson Av. Bank vs. Lange.
7—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank vs. Newhall.
8—Phelan vs. Newhall.
9—In re Hall.
10—Scheig vs. Foran.
11—Green vs. Mosler Safe Co.
12—In re Ind. Co-op. B. & L. Assn.
13—In re Building & Loan Assn.
14—Strauss vs. Casey Machine & Supply Co.
15—Seymour vs. Davis.
16—Wimpfheimer vs. Caesar.
17—Brennan vs. Hamilton.
18—In re Riverside Park Extension.
19—Whitman vs. Bailey.
20—Conklin vs. Blair.
21—Webb vs. Haag.
22—Reich vs. Cochran.
23—Baxter vs. Bormann.
24—Rosenthal vs. Smith.
25—Whitney vs. Graff.
26—Downs vs. Rose.
27—Mercedes vs. Kane.
28—Smith vs. Smith.
29—Robertson vs. Rockland Cemetery Imp. Co.
30—Robertson vs. Whiten.
31—Robertson vs. Stener.
32—Deen vs. Coler.
33—Heatley vs. Heatley.
34—Gardner vs. Nulleson.
35—People, &c., vs. Sass.
36—Ayer vs. Gill.
37—Lesser vs. Taffet.
38—In re Welde.
39—Slocum vs. Abrahams.
40—In re Entrekin.
41—Diehl vs. Silverson.
42—Green vs. Union Steel Chair Co.
43—Press Pub. Co. vs. W. C. Loftus Co.
44—In re Eveleth.
45—German Sav. Bank vs. Moore.
46—Weiss vs. B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R.
47—In re Grand Boulevard, &c., Concourse.
48—Gibbons vs. McKettrick.
49—Rouse vs. Haas.
50—Michaelis vs. Towne.
51—In re Foehrenbach Company.
52—Lesser vs. Taffet.
53—Addison vs. Enoch.
54—In re Sands.
55—Kingsland vs. Hooper.
56—Vornberger & Co. vs. Levy.
57—Gillette vs. Gillette.
58—Elias vs. Elias.
59—Addison vs. Enoch.
60—Vanderpoel vs. Thornton.
61—Trus., &c., Protestant Episcopal Church vs. Kane.
62—Weed vs. Thompson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Waldo vs. Rhinelander.
2—Helliker vs. Helliker.
3—Huntley vs. Huntley. Demurrers.
1212—Wilcox vs. Equitable Life Assur. Society.
1222—Glaser vs. Glaser.
1235—Murray vs. Williams.
1244—Laidlaw vs. Stimson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

3755—Morley vs. Castor.
2134—McGill vs. Newbrik.
3721—Stein vs. Duheny.
4074—Tracy vs. Frey.
818—Tracy vs. Kircher.
819—Same vs. Dolan.
820—Same vs. Falvey.
1338—Boskowitz vs. Stimmel.
3113—McGuire vs. Bloomingdale.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4526.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated Railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Gray for the People.

1—Ernest M. Welch. Pleading.
1—Philip Feigenbaum.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial.

12150—Atlantic Trust Co. vs. Thompson.
12387—Howells vs. Stroock.
10159—White vs. City of New York.
11973—People, &c., vs. Packer.
12423—Becker vs. Schatz.
12816—Manheim vs. Levy.
12702—Well vs. Lane.
12841—Clohin vs. Millard.
12850—Raegener vs. Hartfield.
12689—Same vs. Peterson
12959—Same vs. Campbell.
12701—Eaves vs. Shubert
12616—Vermont Marble Co. vs. Hartwell.
12779—C. H. Duryea Co. vs. Martin.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

Inquest, 3962—Brett vs. Brett.
1856—Levene vs. Mayor, &c.
4819—Hawkins vs. Mayor, &c.
1270—Ryan vs. same.
4820—Same vs. same.
3133—Nat. Revere Bank of Boston vs. Nat. Bank of the Republic
2903⅛—Pennachio vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6557—Faccini vs. Cagliostro.
2129—Gilbert vs. Warren
5017—Hannigan vs. Oswald.
6008—Melchers vs. Fitter
8828—Stewart vs. Ferguson.
4714—Hughes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12556—Montgomery vs. Bloomingdale.
3519—Clune vs. Blackhall.
3497—Kantrowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3979—Gearty vs. Mayor, &c.
4602—Sullivan vs. same.
5349—Zinke vs. Vetter.
4976—Cagney vs. Hennessy.
4913—Campbell vs. Brock's Com. Agency.
5462—Michaelis vs. Sperry Flour Co.
4394—Gilliland vs. Ward.
2264—Burroughs vs. Stephens.
6315—Solomons vs. Siegler.
1858—Madden vs. Maffay.
5622—Weeks vs. Manges
4567—Martin vs. Patterson.
1381—Hoerle vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
6712—Miller vs. Belfeld.
1488—Kaufman vs. Mayor, &c.
4650—Johnson vs. Chatterton.
1419—Importers' & T. Nat. Bank vs. Meyers.
1450—Barker vs. Garfield Nat. Bank.
3395—Black vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

5921—Levene vs. Clark.
5307—Rouse vs. Haas.

Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

4551—Mains vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
4552—Same vs. same.

Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and XI. for trial.

Inquest.
4665½—Marco vs. Di Santillis.
6147—Collis vs. Press Pub. Co.
4854—Steinhart vs. Bingham.
3501—Severn vs. Sendheim.
2154—Seltzer vs. Union Ry. Co.
5409—Arrigoni vs. Press Pub. Co.
5088—Nat. Exhibition Co. vs. Crane.
753—Sabiston vs. Dietz.
4840—Sparling vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4892—McCarthy vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
4922—Hall vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
403—Taylor vs. Thompson.
4716—Rothstein vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4742—Seidman vs. same.
2275—Newgass vs. Singheimer.
841—A. Blum, Jr., Sons vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
4011—Frank Brewing Co. vs. Bishop.
9852—Valentine vs. Healy.
1501—Lynch vs. Leach.
2965—Cram vs. Cohen.
1011—Arello vs. Aaron.
2863—Bloomington Min. Co. vs. Brooklyn Hygienic Ice Co.
2706—Sacco vs. Union Railway Co.
2079—Bennett vs. Pancoast.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII. and X. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

4672—Townsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor, in the County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

William Lauterschlager, Roger O'Connor, Max Rauss, William Knorr, Lizzetta Binninger, Frederick Ross, Michael Connolly, Sophia Beaudet. At 11 A. M. Maria Jaeger.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1549—William Cullen.
1498—Matthew F. Harney.
1547—Julius Meyer.
1516—Johanna B. Widmayer.
1532—Ann Pearson.
1534—Michael Redmond.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3877—McGinness vs. Man. Delivery Co.
1104—Crockett vs. Dempsey.
1788—Rice vs. Met. St. Ry.
1809—Wheeler vs. Met. St. Ry.
2029—Welch vs. Met. St. Railway.
1250—Salewitz vs. Fox.
2883—Toal vs. Soher.
929—Hanson vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1245—Rooney vs. 42d St., &c., R. R.
1047—Collins Jute Co. vs. Kent.
2043—Mandel vs. Met. St. Ry.
307—Conroy vs. Heartt.
2019—Pernich vs. Rosenberg.
628—Grogan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3902½—12th Ward Bank vs. Rogers.
2042—Byrne vs. Walker.
4030¾—Moore vs. Bernstein.
1232—Leow vs. Con. Gas
2052—Sheahan vs. Mc-Loan.

1518—Petrone vs. Italia.
896—Rosenberg vs. Av. R. R.
2051—Wagner vs. Union Railway.
995—Diamond vs. Man. Railway.
966—Robert Graves Co. vs. Oppenheim.
1504—Spaulding vs. Goldsmith.
82—Hirt vs. Vincent.
3227—Heller vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1842—Sandheim vs. Lippman.
3028—Schleifstein vs. 3d Av. R. R.
8229—Elstein vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Pittsmons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

470—Kannard vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2246—Ryan vs. Ottenburg.
700—Rittmaster vs. Brady.
2244—Gebauer vs. Etwell
2248—Cohen vs. Uhlein.
2246—Ward vs. Met. St. Ry.
2247—Bickman vs. Galligan.
1182—Louis vs. Salvin.
1774—Benart vs. Marks.
2151—Pallery vs. Glickstein.
2248—Tilden vs. Myers.
2249—D. Mayer Brew. Co. vs. Bergen.
2139—Chambers vs. Rapid Safety Filter Co.
2250—Herbert vs. Met. St. Ry.
1179—Webber vs. Engel.
2241—Jacobs vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2251—Gay vs. Humphrey
2242—Lewis vs. Schmahl.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—Henry M. Birnbaum.
2—Harry Williams.
3—Henry Mathews.
4—Thomas Kane.
5—Frank Smith.
6—Sarah C. Keith.
7—William Dickman.
8—John Walsh.
George McCormack.
9—Joseph Lauffman.
10—Marie Pfister.
11—Louis Farano.
12—Charles Hastings.
13—Michael Short.
14—Chris. Haire.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gordon for the People.

1—Charles Hernandez.
2—Robert McMahon.
3—Joseph Blanco.
4—Otto Fisher.
5—Adolph Muspickel.
6—John Evans.
7—Dominico Chinnento.
8—James J. Sullivan.
9—Louisa King.
10—Charles Howard.
11—James Kiernan.
John Gallagher.
John Toohill.
12—Alexander Levy.
13—Joseph F. Manning.
14—David Kettle.
15—William J. Colemas.
16—Abraham Roggin.
17—Louis Rosenverg.
18—Charles Riley.
19—Joseph A. Beasley.
Leon Muchtnick.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Herrman, and Carr for the People.

1—Simon Tarantin.
2—Joseph Loufe.
John Loufe.
3—Edward Barry.
4—Henry Kopperman.
5—Fred Freese.
6—Charles McCarthy.
William McGonigle.
7—Judah P. Schisinsky, indicted as Gilbert Mantell.
8—Julius Rudner.
9—Thomas Ryan.
William Sanfort.
10—Isadore Distillator.
11—Joseph Gomer.
12—Peter Gretchen.
13—Pasquale Cargone.
14—Richard Auld.
Anthony Madden.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Klinge vs. Klingler—Charles Donohue, Hidden vs. Fane—Augustus H. Vanderpoel, Kroehle vs. Doctor—Thomas F. Donnelly.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Frederich Krauss vs. Minnie Mendlowitz—Samuson H. Weinhandler.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Smith, J.

550—Schuim vs. Schum.
568—B'lyn Lumber Co. vs. Hahn.
546—Nunez vs. Stapleton.
569—Van Brunt vs. Ferron'et al.
486—Hoeker vs. Figner.
213—Von Raven vs. Von Raven, &c.
238—Hoey et al., executors, vs. Reese.
547—Truslow vs. Doremus.
326—Logan vs. Johannot
357—Mendenhall vs. Halstead.
472—Ashley vs. Lehmann.
344—Grandinetti vs. Fazziano.
534—Rachlin et al. vs. Goetz.
514—Serpico vs. Hartmann.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Marean, J.; Part II.—Mattice, J.; Part III.—Jenks, J.; Part IV.—Keogh, J.; Part V.—Chester, J.

736—Hickman vs. Nassau Electric R. R.
2401—Hoye vs. Flynn et al.
1640—Walsh vs. Degnon-McLean Construction Co.
1506—Robinson vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2383—Jones vs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co.
2372—Elders vs. Meurer.
3072—Miles vs. Press Publishing Co.
864—Mehrle vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
1604—Page vs. Anderson.
1771—Welsh vs. Ferguson.
2578—Kennedy vs. Vassar, Jr., et al.
2986—Duffy vs. Nassau R. R.
3009—Nolan vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3003—Montesi vs. Press Pub. Co.
2400—Cody vs. Hart.
3193—Danforth vs.
2222—Conway vs. Benedek.
3015—Feeley vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
335—Harrington vs. City of Brooklyn
3176—Bernsee vs. Weinberg.
1668—Carroll vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2707—House vs. City of Mount Vernon.
2385—Peck vs. Met. St. Ry.
3382—McCartin vs. Mersereau Mfg. Co.
3158—Nichols vs. Knapp
808—Steiger vs. Well.
3737—Hennessy vs. B. H. R. R.
2701—Jagel vs. Haviland
3406—Hornung vs. B'k'n Heights R. R.
4790—Brainerd vs. Nassau R. R.
716—Partridge vs. Nassau R. R.
2606—Flinn vs. B'klyn Warehouse Co.
1960—Devaney vs. Degnon-McLean Co.
816—Ricca vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5172—Droste vs. Palmer.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon this call.

1417—Lawless vs. Long Island R. R.
2217—Moloney vs. Clayton.
1243—Murray vs. Nassau R. R.
824—Geis vs. City of Brooklyn.
1599—Ziegrebe vs. Union Railway.
2745—Cullan vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3288—Leonard vs. same.
1798—Ehrim vs. same.
3149—Callan vs. Pugh.
2116—Blakeley vs. Nassau R. R.
2955—Drivers vs. Waiters, &c.
2909—Brady vs. Ostergreen.
4136—Jennings vs. Donlon.
1629—Angley vs. Nassau R. R.
1106—Sullivan vs. Draycott.
1046—Temme vs. Nassau Electric R. R.
2200—Kohler vs. Nassau Electric R. R.
786—Hamil vs. B. H. R. R.
166—Lyons, Jr., vs. B. H. R. R.
2190—Dwyer vs. Logan.
1947—Quinn vs. Third Av. R. R.
1687—Boetzel vs. B. H. R. R.
1690—Freeland vs. Abraham.
3281—Pommerans vs. Huber Brewery.
1004—Smith vs. City of Brooklyn.
5176—Fogarty vs. Bogert.
3139—Nugent vs. Brooklyn Union El. R. R.
2301—Halliday vs. B. H. R. R.
2321—Allan vs. Mouquin-Offerman Coal Co.
2660—McGannon vs. Degnon-McLean Co.
5044—Price vs. B. H. R. R.
4830—Lustig vs. Bordan Condensed Milk Co.
5126—Robertson vs. McCarty.
1797—Rowe vs. Martin.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Frank Lewis.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—John Quinn, William Conley, William Martin, Fred W. Emmers, Joseph Goodstein, Stephen Jasarusso, Salvatore Bonayura, Louis Cohen, Joseph Cohen.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The will of George S. Hamilton, Catharine Wheeler, William H. Ladier, Balthaser Stremble, John W. Heinmuller, John C. Mount, Louis Gebhardt, John McNally, Annie Donnelly.(Feb. 26.) Bridget Murray, Louise C. E. Nelson, Catharina Ruth, William Maher, Elizabeth Cappa, John Hauloscher, Daniel W. McClain, and Alfred B. Pittard. The accounting of Julia Senior. Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 21—The will of John Cullen.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Feb. 19, 1900.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Garretson, J., Calendar called at 10 A. M.

1—Sharkey vs. Peters et al.
3—Cordy vs. Mazwell et al.
32—Bannon vs. City of New York.
37—Quinn vs. City of New York.
38—Murphy vs. City of New York.
168—Horak vs. City of New York.
5—Berghaus vs. Dreher
6—Hillmeyer vs. Hillmeyer.
8—Sandiford vs. Town of Hempstead.
9—New York Expanded Metal Co. vs. New York Sugar Refining Co.
10—Rogers vs. the Ocean Elec. R. R. Co.
11—Wiedeman vs. New York & Rockaway Beach R. R. Co.
36—Foley vs. City of New York.
18—Reilly vs. Provost.
16—Astoria Heights Land Co. vs. City of New York.
20—Richardson vs. Ryan.
23—Ambrosio vs. Prendergast.
24—Jamaica Water Supply Co. vs. Keating.
27—Loder vs. Lindstrom.
31—Gourlits vs. Thomas.
33—Rumeske vs. Ricket.
34—Merget vs. Merget.
37—Roeder vs. Weber.
4—Butler, as receiver, vs. Swackhamer.
22—Buscoman vs. City of New York.
24—Slattery vs. City of New York.
25—Pennocke vs. City of New York.
39—Jackson vs. heirs at law of James Jackson, deceased.
40—Cornell vs. Maneiski
41—Stearns vs. Frye.
42—Bechensky vs. Stotsky.
43—Bossert vs. Schwalbold.
44—Campbell vs. Scott.
45—Wood vs. Healy.
47—Walter vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
48—Monfort vs. City of New York.
49—Curtis vs. Priefer.
50—Monfort vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R. Co.
51—Kassner vs. Kassner
52—Mechanics' & Traders' Bank vs. Stimmel.
53—Spencer vs. Hewlett
54—Delicio vs. Davison.
55—Pennel vs. Newburgh Electric R. R. Co.
56—Assured Building Loan Assn. vs. Normoyle.
57—Grassman vs. Prendergast.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FOLEY, JOANNA C.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Jeremiah Joseph Foley, if living, and if dead, his legal representatives; Honora Casey, William Courtney, if living, and if dead, his legal representatives; St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, in the City of New York; St. Francis Hospital, Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, in the City of New York; Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, of the City of New York; St. Vincent de Paul Society, in the City of New York; The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, in the City of New York; The American Surety Company of New York; and to all persons interested in the estate of JOANNA C. FOLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Addison Thomas and Ronald Thomas, as trustees for Peter Lorillard Ronalds under the will of Maria D. L. Ronalds, deceased, the petitioners herein, should not be permitted to resign and be discharged from further liability as trustees of said trust, and why their account of capital should not be judicially settled, passed, and allowed, and why such further order or direction should not be made in the premises as justice may require; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEORGE A. LAVELLE, Attorney for Administratrix, C. T. A., 35 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York. f19-18w7w*&ap2

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL JACOBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Attorney, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1899.

EDWIN A. JACOBY,
GEORGE W. JACOBY, } Executors.
JOHN C. F. JACOBY,

FRY, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FRY, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Horwitz & Samuels, their attorneys, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1899. MARY FRY, Executrix. ISAAC FRY Executor. HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway.

HEARN, EDWIN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN R. HEARN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of King & Jessup, their attorneys, No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. HEARNE and WILLIAM H. HEARN, Executors. KING & JESSUP, Attorneys for Executors, 50 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RONALDS, MARIA D. L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ALFRED R. CONKLING, as trustee; Peter Lorillard Ronalds, Mary Frances Ronalds, Lucie F. Ritch, Peter Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., Reginald Ronalds, Catherine d'Anglemont, Henri d'Anglemont, Blanche d'Anglemont, Houston Addison Thomas, Ronald Thomas, the younger of that name; Ida Leonora Thomas, Alfred R. Conkling, Gabriel R. Lee Conkling, Lorillard Conkling, Howard Conkling, Laura R. Conkling, George Lorillard Ronalds, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New York, as guardian of the estate of Ida Leonora Thomas, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Addison Thomas and Ronald Thomas, as trustees for Peter Lorillard Ronalds under the will of Maria D. L. Ronalds, deceased, the petitioners herein, should not be permitted to resign and be discharged from further liability as trustees of said trust, and why their account of capital should not be judicially settled, passed, and allowed, and why such further order or direction should not be made in the premises as justice may require; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

18-1aw6wM&f19

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS GELLES, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Gelles of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Morris Gelles was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 17th,

KING WINTER'S CARNIVAL

The City Filled with the Music of Laughter and Sleighbells.

Throngs of Merrymakers in the Park and on the Avenues and the Speedway.

King Winter, after the storm and stress of Saturday, made of yesterday a glorious holiday, in celebration of his conquest of New York. The battlefield of the elements was covered for the day by a mantle of snow, while the sun, shining down from the clearest of skies, furnished the diamonds and sapphires and a wealth of other icy jewels for the royal decorations, and the music was laughter and the tinkling of sleighbells.

It was truly a white day for sleighing. The first real carnival of the season was at its height along the residence streets, in the parks, and on the drives, and even in the thoroughfares leading through the districts inhabited by the very poor thousands of youthful celebrators on sled and improvised toboggan made a glorious day of it.

Central Park was gorgeously arrayed for the occasion and presented a scene of wonderful beauty. The snow, which at first had fallen lightly, had frozen fast to every twig. In the sunshine yesterday the Park had the appearance of a forest of silver trees. The wind had carried the snow hither and thither and piled it about tree trunks and over the bare shrubbery in many quaint and fantastic forms, as if in sport. The great stretches of open spaces presented broad plains of glittering white, over which great armies of children with sleds were playing all day long. Innumerable Spion Kops were improvised and desperately defended by youthful Boer armies against equally valiant British warriors.

The drifting of late Saturday night had made some bare spots in the Park drives, but these had been filled in in many instances, and the sleighing was of the best. Through the Eighth Avenue and Fifth Avenue entrances on Fifty-ninth Street there was constantly flowing in and out a gorgeous stream of sleighs, from the single cutters to showy four-seated affairs, filled with fur coated and capped men and women and merry children. They began arriving in the early forenoon, and continued until late at night. There were some magnificent turnouts, with wonderful carving and silver ornaments which caused wonder and admiration among the wistful crowds of onlookers, but there were many hundreds more of plain sleighs, whose occupants seemed to be getting even more fun out of it than the more fashionable ones. Some of the narrower drives were congested slightly at times by the swiftly gliding streams of sleighs, but the mounted policemen stationed along the way said that accidents were unusually few and none of importance had occurred. Runaways, it was said, had been entirely lacking.

For the thousands of sleighs there seemed to be millions of bells chiming in a tinkling chorus. The entire Park seemed to thrill with the silvery music. The majority of the sleighs seemed to be on the road running from the Circle, but the road to McGowan's Pass Tavern was also thronged. Fifth Avenue was alive with the sleighers, there being more equipages on that thoroughfare than had been seen before for years. Nearly every well-known horse lover of society was to be seen during the day in a sleigh of greater or less attractiveness. Thousands of sightseers lined that thoroughfare during the afternoon to see the gay throngs speed by. The homeless wanderers, to whom the snow means only added misery and destitution, flitted along the edges of the gorgeous streams of sleighs and reaped a comfortable harvest of coppers from their happy brothers and sisters.

Riverside Drive was another splendid stretch for sleighing, and was thronged throughout the day, as were also Jerome Avenue and all the other up-town thoroughfares to which the overworked Street Cleaning Department had not extended its operations. When the sun went down and darkness came, the throngs of winged vehicles seemed to increase, until throughout the whole upper portions of the city the air vibrated with the tinkle of the bells.

The Street Cleaning Department cleaned the snow off the streets around Central Park, and on Fifty-ninth Street, west of Sixth Avenue the slippery asphalt caused considerable trouble. Many horses fell as they passed from the snow on to the clean street. They were brought to their feet, however, without much trouble. On some of the drives sleighs were upset now and then and their occupants thrown headlong into the snow. The white carpet caught them safely, however, and no damage whatever was done.

Another day of sunshine and street cleaners will end the carnival.

SLEIGHING ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Picturesque Scene, but Conditions Not Favorable for Brushes.

There was plenty of sleighing yesterday on the Speedway, but the going was not as good as it might have been, owing to the fact that the snow was very light, and had not been packed enough to prevent the steel runners from cutting through it. But there was plenty of snow, and the only two bare spots on the entire drive from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to Dyckman Street were under Washington and High Bridges, where the bridges had sheltered the roadway and the wind had swept it bare. These spots were quickly covered with loose snow.

The scene along the drive was picturesque. From the high bluff on the west side overhanging the sidewalk were huge icicles wrought into fantastic shapes, while floating in the river were snow-covered cakes of ice. The drivers were muffled in furs, and the jinging of the sleigh bells made merry music, while the cheery shouts of the drivers could be heard for blocks away in the clear, cold atmosphere. By noon the sun had done much toward laying the snow, and this, combined with the work of the horses' hoofs, made pretty good going. Although many drivers were tempted to have a brush, the conditions were such that they were unable to do so, much to their disappointment, as many wagers had been laid for brushes to be decided with the first good sleighing.

The afternoon crowd began to arrive shortly after 2 o'clock, and from then on until dusk there was a steady procession going back and forth. The Speedway Inn and The Club were the regular stopping places. At the latter place Christopher Peters, who captured the magnum of wine for arriving at the hotel first from the south Saturday afternoon, received his prize, as did W. H. Holiss, who was the first to arrive from the north.

Among those noticed on the drive were J. C. Atwood, driving a team of cobs; Dr. J. C. Fagan, driving Sir Kenneth, with which on Saturday he captured the coveted magnum at The Abbey; John B. Powell, driving Miss Bertha; Samuel Martin, driving Charlie Wilkes; Charles Weiland, behand a black mare; Capt. McDonald, driving a team; Michael Duff, driving John J.; B. Kerns, driving his black gelding, Drex; Alexander Maynard, behind Brandywine; P. Ryan, driving Edgewood and mate; J. J. Baxter, behind Brownie; John J. Quinn, behind Lutie, and Charles P. Packard, driving the brown gelding Paul.

MANY BROOKLYN DRIVERS OUT.

Ocean Parkway's Annual Race for the Magnum of Champagne.

When Brooklyn goes driving, whether it be on wheels or runners, it heads for Ocean Parkway, and thither it went yesterday. From Prospect Park to the sea the sleigh bell's tinkle was in the ear and the swift flash of polished steel runners in the eye. It was one of the biggest sleighriding days in the history of Brooklyn's famous speedway, and one that made glad the heart of the road-house man.

The race for the magnum of champagne waiting for the first sleigh to reach Bader's was won by William M. Clark. Mr. Clark, however, had no easy time of it. He was hard pressed by Capt. Austin Allen, and won out by only a small margin.

While Ocean Parkway was thronged all day, Brooklynites did not confine their sleigh riding to this driveway. Eastern Parkway, Twenty-second Avenue, Bedford Avenue, and Jamaica Avenue were also alive with speeding sleighs. Not a few drivers ventured out as far as the fine, hard roads about Jamaica, where the sleighing was perfect.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Hope you'll come and see our new quarters, Warren Street and Broadway.

Takes but a jiffy to see a good deal. The express elevator makes three floors as one.

Mud, rain, slush or snow deal death blows to trousers, no matter how carefully you may nurse them.

Are yours sick?

Trousers that will blend with almost any coat and waistcoat; $4.50 to $12.

We waterproof your feet for $5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

CARPETS
We offer a line of
Best Body Brussels,
Of the Oldest and Most Celebrated Makes,
at 95c. the yard.
SPECIAL SALE OF
CHENILLE AND SMYRNA RUGS,
A Manufacturer's samples, in carpet sizes, principally (9x12 ft.) slightly shop worn, to close
out at $17 each.
Worth double.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

VICOMTE CASTELLANE HERE.

Declares that Count Boni de Castellane Will Surely Call M. de Rodays to Account.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the French Line steamship La Touraine were Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Castellane. The Vicomte is a fifth cousin of Count Boni de Castellane. He is engaged in selling champagne, and it is in order to increase his sales that he has come to this country. Incidentally he and his wife will visit friends here. They will remain in the United States about six weeks.

Vicomte Castellane, when seen on the pier, said that he did not come over bearing messages for Count Boni de Castellane, as had been hinted in some quarters. "In fact," said the Vicomte, "I hardly expected to see him. My cousin and myself, however, are the best of friends. I see him frequently on the other side. There is no trouble between us as to which branch of the Castellane family is the rightful possessor of the title. There are in the family three Marquises, sixteen Counts, and one Vicomte. I am the Vicomte. My father, who is in Paris, is the head of the family."

Speaking of the trouble between Count Boni de Castellane and M. de Rodays, the editor of the Paris Figaro, the Vicomte said:

"If Boni says he will break the editor's bones he will assuredly do so. De Rodays is what you would call a bad man, but he is not brave. He will not fight a duel. My cousin is right when he says that man will not fight. Before leaving Paris I spoke to one of the subordinates on the Figaro about the story regarding the Count, and he said that de Rodays only was responsible for the report. He further said that he did not believe in attacks of that character. You may be sure that there will be trouble when my cousin reaches Paris."

The Vicomte is about the same age as the Count and of the same general appearance. He has been here before and knows America well. His wife is a Frenchwoman. The couple went from the steamer to the home of Mrs. Colton, 537 West End Avenue.

FRENCH IMMIGRANTS HELD.

Two Women Charged With Attempting to Enter After Deportation.

Two Frenchwomen, one much older than the other, were brought to the Church Street Police Station last evening by Policeman Ganley, who is detailed at the Barge Office, and United States Immigration Officer P. E. Miller. They are charged with having again attempted to enter at this country after having been deported. They gave their names as Felecia Beaume, thirty-six years old, and Leontine L. Simons, nineteen, both of Paris, France.

The elder woman was arrested by Officer Miller last Thursday night, between Vanceville, Me., and St. Johns, N. B., on a train, and the younger one Officer Miller took into custody the next night on another train. They both held tickets for Boston, Mass., where they claimed they were going to visit friends. Officer Miller had been telegraphed to by the Washington authorities, and was ordered to arrest them. The women were deported on Jan. 8 last.

The elder woman was expensively dressed. Matron Green, at the police station, found among her effects a number of addresses. Among them was that of J. V. Finn, who, she averred, was in the shipping department of Jordan, Marsh & Co. of Boston, whom she claimed as her friend. She had $50 in money. The younger woman had not a cent.

Officer Miller stated that the women had come to Halifax by a steamer of the Beaver Line, and had then separated and taken trains a day apart.

Some French poetry, which the matron was not disposed to translate, was found in their possession.

Officer Miller said last night that the women would be again deported to-day.

DEATH FROM YELLOW FEVER.

Captain of Prince Liner Buried at Sea —Vessel in Quarantine.

When the Prince Line steamer Asiatic Prince arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning from Santos Chief Officer Campe reported the death of Capt. Woodhouse from yellow fever on Feb. 3. The Captain was buried at sea on the same date, and Chief Officer Campe took command and brought the vessel into port. The Asiatic Prince will be detained at Quarantine for disinfection. She will discharge her cargo into lighters in the upper bay.

Capt. Woodhouse was fifty-two years of age, and left a family in Liverpool. He was well known at this port, and was formerly Captain of one of the steamers of the Anchor Line's Mediterranean fleet.

Naval Post Joins National Body.

Gloucester Naval Post No. 1 was mustered into the Army of Spanish War Veterans Saturday night at its headquarters, Second Avenue and Eighty-third Street, by Capt. Champe Andrews, formerly of the Fourth Tennessee Infantry. The post will be known hereafter as Gloucester Command No. 17, A. S. W. V. P. A. Meehan, formerly of the auxiliary cruiser Gloucester, is the Captain of the command. The muster-in was followed by a dinner and the admission of a number of new members.

Sale of
Irish Linens.

To close out odds and ends left over from our January sale, we make these extremely low prices.

Table Cloths,
2x2½ yards,
$2.75 each.

Napkins, dinner size,
$3.65 dozen,
value $5.00.

Hemstitched Lunch Cloths,
2x2 yards,
$2.95 each.

Hemstitched Damask Scarfs,
18x36, 75c. each, (value $1.00)
18x45, 90c. " (value $1.25)

Hemstitched Huck Towels,
fine quality and large size,
35c. each,
value $6.00 dozen.

Huck Towels,
hemmed, Damask border,
25c. each,
value $4.00 dozen.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

IN BEAUTY'S REALM.

Orientals, past masters in the art of beautiful effects, are inseparable from their gorgeous rugs; and we Occidentals have not been slow to take lessons of them. In hallways, in the drawing-room, library or dining-room, a well chosen rug is like the proverbial golden apple in the picture of silver. Special lot of
GUENDJIS, $8.25,
averaging 5 x 3.6 ft.

BOKHARAS, (including many rare pieces,)
averaging 4.6 x 3.3 ft., $14.50.
(Value $20.00 to $30.00.)

To have your furniture designs characteristic of the chaste and elegant of what is most sacred in the artistic conception, and to have them at factory prices, you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

BURGLARS WORKED IN STORM.

Policeman's Caution Rewarded by Capture of Man on Roof.

The frequent occurrence of burglaries on the east side of late caused Patrolman Hauptman of the Eldridge Street Station to exercise extraordinary caution yesterday morning after midnight, and he was well rewarded. At 2 o'clock he passed Broome Street, on Essex Street, and when in the middle of the block retraced his steps. Peering into the saloon of Israel Missalman, at 78 Essex Street, he saw a man crouching under the bar. The man saw the policeman, and ran out of the side door into the hall. That was the way he had entered the place. After getting into the hall, Hauptman could see him make for the stairway. The man gained the roof and started to come down the fire-escape on the side of the building, which is separated from the Engel Building by an archway five feet wide.

When on a level with the third floor of the Engel house, the man reached over the area and pried open a window. Then he gained the hall of the Engel house, but he had aroused John Leipziger, Engel's brother-in-law, by prying open the window. A number of bottles that were on the ledge were thrown down, and they rolled the length of a stairway. This brought Leipziger out of bed, with a revolver in his hand. After getting in the hall, he could see the skylight open, and he climbed to the roof. There was a man standing in the snow, with his hands in his overcoat pockets.

There were a number of policemen surrounding the house by this time, and Leipziger ran down to tell them that their man was on the roof. Officer Hauptman went up and arrested him.

Missalman made a search of his place, and found that $20 and his overcoat had been taken. When the alleged burglar was taken to the station house, he was found to have a "jimmy," a thirty-eight-calibre revolver, a diamond ring, and $80 in bills. None of the stolen property was found on him, and the police say a confederate got away with it. The man described himself as Lewis Stern, eighteen years old, of 55 Forsyth Street. He told the police that he had been at a ball and was intoxicated when he was put into the place.

Magistrate Mayo later held him in $1,000 for examination to-day.

DIED IN A STREET CAR.

Second Avenue Conductor's Discovery at the End of the Route.

An unknown Italian died on a Second Avenue car yesterday afternoon, somewhere between the City Hall and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, the end of the route. The fact that he was dead was not discovered by the conductor until he reached the terminus of the line. The conductor said he was not sure, but believed the man got on at the Brooklyn Bridge. The body was taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station and afterward sent to the Morgue.

The only thing found in the pockets of the dead man was a real estate circular printed in Italian and headed "Bogart Heights." The address "M. Vetrera, agent, top floor, 179 Mulberry Street," was on it. The police went to that number, but no person there had any idea as to the identity of the man.

ARCHBISHOP KEANE HERE.

Seeking Aid for the Catholic University at Washington.

Archbishop Keane, the head of the Catholic University at Washington, preached at St. Agnes's Church, East Forty-third Street, yesterday morning. The Archbishop, whose special mission to the city is to raise money for the Endowment Fund of the university, preached on that subject, the lesson for the day being, "Sowing the Seed." Father Leonard of St. Agnes's Parish was the communicant.

Archbishop Keane, who will return to Washington to-day, explained that the object of his work is to raise $1,000,000 to endow the professorships in the University of Washington. Already, he said, nearly one-half of the professorships are endowed, but a large fund is needed to endow the rest and insure the permanent endowment of all. He said that with subscriptions and assurances he could already count on several hundred thousand dollars.

Special! At O'Neill's To-Day! | Special! At O'Neill's To-Day! | Special! At O'Neill's To-Day! | Special! At O'Neill's To-Day!

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Another Big Furniture Sale!

IT BEGINS THIS MORNING and will eclipse even the one we held three weeks ago, when we sold furniture of Reliable make for far less money than any other house in the city—Less even than the Factory Cost of it. Our last sale was held for the purpose of closing out certain lines of goods on our third floor, and we made prices that quickly accomplished our object—prices that astounded even the trade. This time we want to accomplish a like purpose on our Fourth Floor, or, in other words, reduce our stock to a minimum, closing out a large and varied assortment of

Pedestals, Cabinets, Parlor Tables, Library Tables, Card Tables, Dressing Tables, Parlor and Library Desks, Parlor Suites, Davenport Sofas, Gilt Chairs, Morris Chairs, Cheval Glasses, Tabourettes, and Fancy Furniture of Every Description.

In order to do this promptly *we have Cut Prices from a Third to a Half*, and in addition to this great sacrifice we will allow purchasers *To-Day and Tuesday*

An Additional Ten Per Cent. Reduction on the Price Ticket of Every Piece of Furniture Bought on the Fourth Floor.

These are, it is needless to say, goods of reliable make and guaranteed to be delivered in perfect condition. A glance at the following prices will tell you that this is a most Phenomenal Offering, and that the goods will go like wildfire, so be on hand early if you wish to avail yourself of this extraordinary opportunity.

LADIES' WRITING DESKS of Oak 2.98
LADIES' WRITING DESKS of Oak, Maple or Mahogany 3.98
FANCY ROCKERS, Antique Oak and Mahogany Finish 3.98
CLOTHES TREES, Oak or Mahogany Finish 65c

CENTRE TABLES in Oak and Mahogany Finish 1.25
MORRIS CHAIRS, Strong and Heavy, Extra Fine Cushions . . . 9.98 and 11.98
TABOURETTES in a Great Number of Designs and in All Woods . . . 1.95

A Most Extraordinary Offering of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets and Bed Spreads!

We have grouped for sale this morning on our third floor another big lot of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets, etc., all of them goods of superior quality, and will sell them at the lowest prices ever made by any house in the City of New York, wholesale or retail—just a hint.

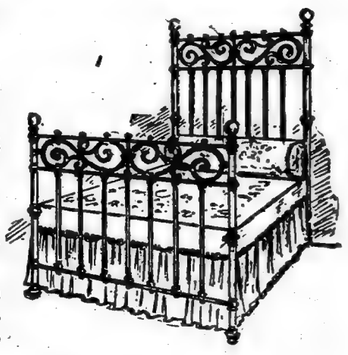

WHITE ENAMEL BEDS WITH BRASS TRIMMINGS, all full size, formerly 5.00 to 7.50, a limited quantity only, and all sold as they stand on the floor . . . . . 2.25 each.
WHITE ENAMEL BEDS, in all sizes, from single to double, and actually worth 7.50, marked for this sale . . . . . 2.98 each.
WHITE ENAMEL HARD BAKED IRON BEDS, WITH BRASS TRIMMINGS, RAILS and SPINDLES, straight or curved rails; formerly 12.00, for this sale 5.98

Mattresses!

GOOD 40-POUND ALL HAIR MATTRESSES, in one or two parts, any size; regular value 10.00 . . . . . 5.98
MIXED HAIR MATTRESSES, long or short, made in best tickings, one or two parts, any size; regular value 16.00 . . 8.48
PURE SOFT HAIR MATTRESSES, made in plain or sateen ticks, full 40-lb. weight and warranted, one or two parts; regular price 25.00, for this sale 13.98
A COMPLETE LINE OF BOLSTERS AND SPRINGS, WOVEN WIRE COTS AND DIVANS at equally Low Prices.

Blankets! Bed Spreads!

Now is the time to secure a Bargain! We place on sale this morning:
FIVE HUNDRED PAIRS OF BLANKETS!
Comprising Eastern Wool and California, all slightly soiled through being in our show windows,
AT LESS THAN COST!
1,000 CROCHET AND MARSEILLES BED SPREADS; worth from 75c. to 3.98, at . . . . . 59c. to 2.25 each.
A FULL LINE OF LIGHT WEIGHT COMFORTABLES AND SUMMER BLANKETS, at unusually Low Prices.

Lace Curtains! Portieres! Table Covers! THE GREATEST OFFERING OF THE SEASON!

As the quantity of each of the following goods is limited, we advise you to be on hand early if you wish to avail yourself of this special offer, for we know the entire lot will be closed out very quickly.

RUFFLED CURTAINS, in Muslin . . . . . 98c. and 1.48 pair.
RUFFLED CURTAINS, in BOBINET, with Lace Insertions and Edges . . 1.69 pair.
A special lot of MANUFACTURER'S ODD STRIPS, in all grades of NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS . . . . . 15c., 25c., 49c., and 69c. each.
Also 1,500 pairs FINE NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, Brussels and Renaissance effects, actually worth 4.00 and 5.00 pair . . . 1.98 and 2.98 pair.

Also Equally Attractive Values in Table Covers.

A special lot of ARMURE, DERBY, TAPESTRY and ORIENTAL BAGDAD PORTIERES, heavily fringed top and bottom, worth 3.00 to 5.00 per strip . . . . . 1.35, 1.49 and 1.69 each
REVERSIBLE REP and ORIENTAL TAPESTRY PORTIERES, in all the popular colors, worth from 7.50 to 15.00 pair. For this sale . . . . . 4.35, 4.98, 5.48 and 5.98 pair
MERCERIZED, DERBY and SPUN SILK PORTIERES, all reversible and heavily fringed, regular prices 15.00 to 25.00. For this sale . . . . . 7.69, 9.98 and 10.98
HEAVY OTTOMAN PORTIERES, Rope Edge and Renaissance Woven Borders. Brown, Olive and Blue shades to choose from, worth 15.00 pair . 8.48 pair

☞ All Cash Purchases (except Sewing Machines and Bicycles) delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

FLAMES IN "THE MANSION."

Relic of Old New York in Jay Street Threatened.

In Jay Street there is a house numbered 45, which has long been known as "The Mansion." It is two stories in height, with dormer windows, and a brownstone stoop. It would be noticeable anywhere, but now that it is hemmed in between tall business houses it looks decidedly out of place. It has stood there for close upon seventy years, ever since the locality was one of residences instead of stores. It has been for rent a long time.

The police have taken a special interest in "The Mansion," possibly because there is no structure like it in the bounds of the precinct, and each policeman who gets the post always is very careful to try the doors and see that they are locked.

Patrolman Perkins had the post last night, and as he walked up the brownstone steps to the door, he glanced at the upper windows and saw a thin line of smoke curling along the house wall. In less than five minutes after that the firemen had arrived in response to an alarm, and the house door was broken in.

The flooring of the upper floor was found burning, and the flames were getting a good headway. The firemen made short work of the fire. The damage was less than $100. Boys got into the house and built a fire in sport, the police believe.

AMUSEMENTS.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LAST WEEK M'LLE FIFI
Xtra Mat. Washington's Birthday.
COM. NEXT MONDAY. SEATS NOW ON SALE. MODJESKA.
Mon., Tues. & Wed. Evgs., "Mary Stuart"; Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Evgs., "Marie Antoinette"; Wed. Mat., "Much Ado About Nothing"; Sat. Mat., "The Ladies' Battle."

The New York Broadway to Tokio. Broadway, 44-45 St. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Extra Mat. Washington's Birthday.
SUNDAY EVEG. NEXT, FEB. 25TH, AT THE NEW YORK THEATRE BENEFIT Performance under the auspices of the ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA.

Koster & Bial's
Henri French, Ida Fuller, The Olifans, TrulySHattuck, Arthur Nelstone & MinnieAbbey, ors. Mats. Wed., Washington's Birthday & Sat. Gen. Adm. 50c.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. New Broadway Burlesquers. "McAVOY & MAY, LA FA FALLA."

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. MR. & MRS. SIDNEY DREW, THORNE & CARLETON, MARION MANOLA, BLANCHE RING, DOLAN & LENHARR, CONROY & McDONALD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. 5TH MONTH. "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:10.

AMERICAN, 42d & 8th Ave—Castle Sq. Op. Co. Special Mat. Washington's Birthday, Thurs., Feb. 22. Cissie Loftus, Berri, Quinlan, Delamotte, Moulan, Elder. MASCOT
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. NEXT WEEK—Rigoletto.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. NO WEDNESDAY MATINEE THIS WEEK. MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's CriterionTheatre, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:20 Matinées Thursday and Saturday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS IN THE LITTLE MINISTER.
XTRA WEDNESDAY MATINEE NEXT WEEK.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEE THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
WM. GILLETTE in his new play, SHERLOCK HOLMES.

MADISON SQ. Theatre. B'way & 24th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEE THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Theatre closed To-night and To-morrow for rehearsals. WEDNESDAY EVE. AT 7:40 SHARP. FIRST MATINEE THURSDAY AT 2.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS. The Great Drury Lane London Dramatic Success.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, THURSDAY MORNING, Feby. 22d, at 11 A. M., CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY. ERNEST SETON THOMPSON, "PERSONALITY OF WILD ANIMALS." 100 Illustrations. Come One! Come All! Reserved Seats, $1.00. Children, 50 Cents.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. THIS AFTERNOON at 3:30. Major J. B. Pond announces the third lecture of the series by ERNEST SETON THOMPSON, "Wild Animals I Have Met." Reserved Seats, $1.00. Children, Half Price.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42st., B'w'y & 7th av. LAST WEEK. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP. MONDAY EV'G. FEB. 26. MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS WITH JOSEPHINE HALL.

CASINO! LAST WEEK But One! THE PRINCESS CHIC! XTRA MAT. THURS. Washington's Birthday.

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Special Matinée Washington's Birthday. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.
MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Weber & Fields' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. Mat. Tues., Thu. & Fri. No Sat. Mat. WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—DIPLOMACY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Ext. Mat. Thurs., (Washington's B'thday) IN OLD KENTUCKY

Irving Place Theatre. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. LAST WEEK. "ALS ICH WIEDERKAM." Sequel to "At the White Horse Tavern."

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. ..... At 8:30. Daniel Frohman ..... Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat. 2:15.
THIRD WEEK.
"Its success was an argument for the purity of the drama."—World.
"Play realized highest expectations.—An extraordinary cast."—Journal.
THE AMBASSADOR
CAST INCLUDES MARY MANNERING, HILDA SPONG, ELIZABETH TYREE, RHODA CAMERON, MRS. WALCOT, ETHEL HORNICK, ALISON SKIPWORTH, BEATRICE MORGAN, JOHN MASON, CHARLES WALCOT, WM. COURTENAY, EDWARD MORGAN.
*** Extra Matinée Washington's Birthday.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. ..... at 8:30. Daniel Frohman ..... Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.
ON MONDAY, FEB. 26, (now sailing on steamship Teutonic,)
CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDIANS,
including SEYMOUR HICKS, FANNY BROUGH, HERBERT STANDING, CHAS. KEMBLE, C. P. LITTLE, AND ELLALINE TERRISS, presenting
My Daughter-in-Law.
*** SEATS READY.

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
DIRECTION DAN'L FROHMAN, at CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
4 COURSES EXACTLY ALIKE. 5 Thurs. Mornings. 5 " Evenings. 5 Friday Afternoons. 5 " Evenings.
MANILA, Mch. 8 at 11 & 8:15.
JAPAN, Mch. 9 " 3 & 8:15.
PARIS, Mch. 15 at 11 & 8:15.
GRAND CANON, Mch. 16 " 3 & 8:15.
MOKI LAND, Apr. 22 at 11 & 8:15. 23 " 3 & 8:15. 29 at 11 & 8:15. 30 " 3 & 8:15. 5 at 11 & 8:15. 6 " 3 & 8:15.
COURSE TICKETS, $4 & $3. ON SALE FEB. 26.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB
24th Annual
DOG SHOW
Madison Square Garden,
FEB. 20, 21, 22 AND 23.
OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. DIGBY BELL
15c., 25c., 50c. CAMILLA URSO, Daisy Lovering & Co., Maxwell & Simpson, Moving Pictures, Pete Baker, and Others.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. FLO. IRWIN,
15c., 25c., 50c. Milton & Dollie Nobles, Polly Holmes, M'r'g Pic's, 4 Colbys, "Bonner," others

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Mat. Washn's B'day & Sat. at 2.
"A TRIUMPH."—HERALD.
OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-night, at 8, LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Nordica and Sembrich; MM. Perotti, Plancon, Scotti, and Ed. de Reszke.
Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 20, at 8:30 precisely, First performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Marie Brema, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bars, Fredericks, Muhlmann, Pringle, H. Devries, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 21, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Plancon.
Thur. Ev'g, Feb. 22, at 7 precisely, second performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelunger—DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Revny, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bouton, Molka Kellogg, Broadfoot, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 23, at 8, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, and Salignac.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 24, at 2, L'AFRICAINE. Mmes. Nordica and Clementine De Vere; MM. Scotti, Ed. de Reszke, Plançon, and Cornubert, (début.)
Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 24th, at 8, at Popular Prices, AIDA. Mmes. Emma Eames and Olitzka; MM. Perotti, Plançon, and Campanari.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH IN FIVE HUMOROUS AND MUSICAL RECITALS.
February 21 and 23 at 8:15,
February 24 at 3:15,
"Awful Bores"
And Humorous and Musical Selections.
February 27 at 8:15,
February 28 at 3:15,
"The Trials of an Entertainer"
And Humorous and Musical Selections.
Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor.
Wed. Aft., Feb. 21, Mme. Sembrich
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 22, Leonora Jackson
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

KNICKERBOCKER. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT EXTRA MATINEE Wednesday, 2:15. When We Were Twenty-one.
Special Matinée WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mat. Saturday. (Wednesday Matinée omitted this week.) SPECIAL MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. Last 2 Weeks of Mr. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "A Romance of Athlone."

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Wed. Sat. & W'ton's B'day Mats. DAVID BELASCO'S Naughty Anthony

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. HENRY MILLER In THE ONLY WAY. Ev., 8:15. Sat. Mat.
SPECIAL MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. 10c. to All. Japanese Acrobats, Midget Horse, Missing Link.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Feb. 17..	1,713,535
Same week last year.....	3,423,718
To date this year.....	16,583,891
Corresponding date last year.	33,962,393
Bonds for the week.....	$10,677,100
Same week last year.....	$20,407,800
To date this year.....	$79,563,100
Corresponding date last year.	$205,562,160

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½; at three months, 4; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco.	1¼	Iowa Central.	2½
Am. Tobacco pf.	4	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1
B. & O.	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	1¼
B. & O. pf.	1½	Pennsylvania.	1¾
Canadian Pacific.	2	Penn. sub. rects.	2⅝
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	1	Rio Gr. West.	4⅞
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	1	Penn. Coal & I.	2½
Clev., Lor. & W. pf.	3	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	1⅝
Col. Midland pf.	1	West. Union Tel.	1½
Del., Lack. & West.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Foundry.	1	Glucose Sugar Ref.	2
Am. Car & F. pf.	1½	International Paper.	1⅛
Am. Malting pf.	2½	International Silver.	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	Iowa Central pf.	1½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1	Knickerbocker Ice.	8
Am Steel Hoop.	1	Met. Street Ry.	1⅞
Brunswick City	1	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1
Chi. Gt. West., pf., B	1	National Biscuit	1½
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	1½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	National Lead	2
Chi. & N'w'n.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake.	3½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	2	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	4
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½	Pacific Mail	8
Chi. Term. Tran. pf.	2	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2	Third Avenue	3¼
Continental Tobacco.	1⅝	U. S. Rubber.	5
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	7½
		Wis. Cent. pf.	2½

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & N. W. ext. 4s.	1	Manhattan 4s.	1
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s.	1⅝	M. & St. L. con. 5s.	1⅝
Cleve. & Mah. Valley 1st	1	Minn. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	1⅝
Col. Mid. 2-4s.	1	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	1½
Col. Mid. 1st 4s.	1½	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s.	5
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	5⅞	People's Gas, Chi. con. 6s.	1
Eliz., L. & B. S. 1st 5s.	1	Rio Grande West. 4s.	1
Elgin, Joliet & E. 1st.	1¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d. Class B.	1
Evans. & T. H. gen.	1	St. P., M. & M., Dakota ext. 6s.	1
E., T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1½	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st. t. r.	2½
Kanawha & Mich. 4s.	1	W. N. Y. & Penn. Inc.	1⅛
Lake Erie & W. 1st.	2		

Bonds Declined.

E'klyn W. & W. 5s.	1½	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	1
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s.	1	N. Y. Ont. & W. ref. 4s	1¼
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951.	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	4
Int. & G. N. 2d.	1½	Stand. R. & T. Inc.	2
N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s	1½	Wabash 2d.	1

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 17, total transactions included 1,713,535 shares of stock, $10,266,300 bonds, including $382,300 Government and $28,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS.

	Feb. 18, '99.	Feb. 17, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	3,425,718	1,713,535	1,710,183
Mining	6,200	500	5,700

BONDS.

	Feb. 18, '99.	Feb. 17, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$20,248,800	$10,266,300	$9,982,500
State	28,500	*28,500	
Government	159,000	382,300	*224,300

*Increase.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

MONEY SCARCITY INCREASES

When Demand for Gold for South Africa Begins Bank of England Rate Will Rise Above 4 Per Cent.—News of Relief of Kimberley Had Little Effect on Stock Market.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Feb. 18.—There is nothing at all unusual in the advance of money rates at this time of the year on the London market. It began a little earlier this year, that is all. We started last week with short supplies of floating credits, and brokers have been unable to release themselves entirely from the Bank of England since it has not lent much more than £500,000 all told, but the scarcity outside is daily becoming greater. So both discount and money rates have crept up, until bill brokers mostly refuse to work at under 3⅞ per cent., and bankers can get 3½ per cent. on money lent for seven days.

This week the pinch will be greater still, unless the Government succeeds tomorrow in obtaining power to disburse the £13,000,000 war loan now sanctioned. Until this happens taxes must continue accumulating in the hands of the Bank of England, causing the open market increased inconvenience, since it can only obtain the use of its own money, so to say, by borrowing it from the bank, which will charge 4 per cent. as the minimum.

Add to this temporary cause of disturbance the doubts regarding the effect of a further increase in the Government's floating debt, and the source of the present tension in the market is fully accounted for.

Business remains quiet, and the supplies of bills from abroad moderate. Even from the United States, I am told, the arrivals of mercantile paper were not so heavy last week, and in domestic business everything flows along in the usual channels. We are busy, but not in a manner appearing to require extraordinary support from the bankers; that, at least, is what they all tell me.

Suppose, however, that the Government decides to issue the whole of the present installment of war expenditure in the form of floating debt, and, further, that part of the proceeds of the sale of Treasury or Exchequer bills has to be exported in gold, the whole attitude of the market must instantly change. The Government had to ship £200,000 in gold to the Cape last Friday, and people wonder whether this is the beginning of a new export demand from that point. Such a demand is bound to arise, and the moment it is certainly upon us the bank rate will not stay at 4 per cent.

Generally the end of March brings deliverance from scarcity in free credits, the product of tax gathering, and two or three months of easy money follow, but no such calm period can be expected this Spring. We may have slackness for a day or two, but the permanent course of the market must from now on be in the direction of higher rates.

Abroad all markets except Paris are still slightly above us, and should we have to go up, they are sure to follow us.

Our stock markets creep along under light commitments, and are so much out of heart that the successful operations around Kimberley for its deliverance produced no excitement nor any sustained advance in prices. The public simply refuses to gamble, and the main business consists in dealings between markets. Last Thursday Paris held our exchange down by force of its selling, and it sold all day Friday likewise.

As for your stocks, our public simply pays no attention to them whatever. I have been telling everybody that in my opinion a great advance in most of them is quite possible, maybe probable. This view is generally assented to, yet on the balance you must still be importing stock. Occasional small excitements are developed around Norfolks, Baltimores, or something else, and London figures as a buyer on the balance. Then, a day or two after, it sells far more than it bought.

Thus the market must continue to fluctuate until the preoccupation about South Africa is sufficiently removed to allow us to give our minds to losing money on the Stock Exchange. Then, if we have any energy or money left, and if you meanwhile can keep prices sailing upward, we may make things hum a bit.

People here are beginning to recognize that your copper monopoly geniuses are too rich and strong for our consumers. Circumstances favor them. Thanks to the extraordinary outbreak of military and naval preparations, as if for a world-devouring Armageddon, every branch of the metal trade is extremely prosperous the world over, and profits are splendid. Therefore the present price of copper is not felt as much of a hardship.

I now more and more frequently hear some such remark as: "After all, those Yankee fellows are shrewd, and know how to work the business by not putting the price of copper to an excessive height."

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 19.

Barney & Smith Car Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Chestnut Hill Railroad—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
Iowa Central Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
National Biscuit Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Reading Company—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
United Shoe Machinery Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.

American Cereal Company—Dividend payable.
American Steel and Wire Company—Annual and special meeting.
Boston and Montana Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Alton Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Books close.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Consolidated Rubber Tire Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad—Dividend payable.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Annual meeting.
Denver Gas and Electric Company—Dividend payable.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Books close.
Hartford and Connecticut Western Railroad—Books close.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
John Anderson Company—Annual meeting.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad, Chicago—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York and Hoboken Ferry Company—Books close.
Niles-Biment-Pond Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Philadelphia Company—Dividend payable to holders of preferred this date.
Pittsburg Brewing Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Standard Consolidated Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Third Avenue Railroad—Books close.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.

Asphalt Company of America—Books close for annual meeting.
Consolidated Coal Company of Maryland—Annual meeting.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Books close for dividend on second preferred.

Friday, Feb. 23.

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company—Annual meeting.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.

Saturday, Feb. 24.

American Linseed Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis—Books close.
National Lead Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Northern Pennsylvania Railroad.—Dividend payable.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Chic. & A. subs.	2½	Nat. Salt pf.	1¼
Distilling of Am.	1½	New Amst. Gas.	3
Dist. of Am. pf.	5½	New Amst. Gas pf.	2½
National Salt	2½	Standard Oil.	14

Declines.

Am. Agricul. Chem.	2	Havana Com.	1
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	1¼	Havana Com. pf.	1
Am. Bicycle	1	Inter. Pump pf.	1
Am. Woolen	1	New Amst. Gas 5s.	1½
Am. Woolen pf.	1½	Otis Elevator	3

A considerable decrease in the number of transactions as compared with the previous week occurred in the market for outside securities during the week just ended, and with the smaller amount of business came a good deal of irregularity in prices. Conditions, in so far as anything new appeared in them, were not unfavorable, but a pause seemed to be taken after ten days of activity more marked than any that the curb had seen since the large trading coincident with the sharp declines that occurred about the middle of December last. It seemed

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Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 17, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Feb. 17. Bid.	Closing Sat., Feb. 17. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Feb. 17, 1,713,535.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Feb. 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 17, 1900.
114 January 6.	114 January 6.	115	117	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA	115½	115¾	113½	115¾	111	50
18 Feburary 7.	12½ January 15.	15¼	15⅝	— ¼	American Car & Foundry Co.	29,000,000	..	..	..	16¼	16⅝	15½	15½	...	2,646
66 February 6.	59 January 23.	63	63½	— 1½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	29,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	63¾	64	63	63½	1,193	1,193
35⅝ February 7.	32½ January 17.	33¾	34	— ¾	American Cotton Oil.	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	34¾	34¾	34	34	37	1,060
94½ January 23.	90 January 8.	94	94½	..	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	94	94	94	94	91¾	230
33½ January 22.	24⅞ January 4.	26½	31	..	American District Telegraph.	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	SA	29	29	27½	27½	...	45
148 February 7.	145 January 18.	146	149	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	148	148	148	148	141½	120
44⅜ February 17.	33½ January 15.	43½	44	+ ⅞	American Ice Co.	22,939,100	Feb. 15, 1900.	1	Q	42⅜	44¾	42⅜	43½	...	4,343
78½ February 3.	72½ January 5.	75½	78½	— ½	American Ice Co. pf.	12,440,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	77	77	76½	76½	...	250
16¼ February 6.	12⅜ January 4.	15	15⅛	— ⅛	American Linseed Co.	16,750,000	..	..	..	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	...	2,831
60 February 5.	52⅜ January 11.	58⅜	58⅝	+ ⅜	American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	58⅜	59⅜	58½	58½	...	2,091
7⅜ January 2.	5½ January 18.	6	6⅛	— ⅛	American Malting Co.	14,500,000	..	..	..	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	32	1,463
31½ January 2.	25 February 17.	25½	26¼	— 2¼	American Malting Co. pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	28	28	25	25½	84	1,235
43⅞ February 6.	35½ January 2.	41	41½	— 1	American Smelting & Refining Co.	27,000,000	..	..	..	42	42½	41	41	...	3,303
92 February 5.	86 January 2.	90¼	90⅝	— 1	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	27,000,000	Jan. 6, 1900.	1¾	Q	91⅜	92	91	91	...	3,385
4 February 15.	3 February 13.	3	4	— 2	American Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,983,300	..	..	..	3	4	3	3⅞	13½	350
50½ February 6.	41½ January 17.	45¼	45⅝	— 1	American Steel Hoop Co.	10,000,000	..	..	..	47	48½	45½	45½	...	7,740
86 February 6.	80 January 23.	84½	84⅜	— ⅝	American Steel Hoop Co. pf.	14,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	85	85	84½	84¾	...	1,580
59⅜ February 15.	45¼ January 15.	57½	57⅝	+ ⅛	American Steel & Wire Co.	50,000,000	..	..	..	57½	59⅜	57½	57½	49½	76,215
95 February 1.	80 January 15.	93⅜	93⅝	+ ¼	American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	93⅞	94	93½	93½	83½	4,265
137½ January 4.	108¼ February 6.	112⅝	112⅞	+ 1⅜	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	Q	110⅝	114½	108⅜	112½	135¾	175,770
115 January 10.	111 January 11.	113	114	+ ⅛	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	113½	113½	113½	113½	113	250
95 February 1.	92¼ January 18.	94	97	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	98	98	95¾	95¾	100½	44
36⅝ February 7.	27⅞ January 20.	33	34½	..	American Tin Plate.	28,000,000	..	..	..	34	35	34	34½	37⅝	1,005
84 February 16.	80½ January 12.	82¾	83	+ ½	American Tin Plate pf.	18,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	84	84	83	83	93	649
111½ February 14.	94½ January 12.	108½	109	+ 1¼	American Tobacco	54,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	108	111½	108	108⅝	153	168,010
140 February 15.	136 February 10.	135¾	140	+ 4	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	2	Q	140	140	140	140	135	100
46½ February 8.	38 January 8.	44⅝	45	+ ⅞	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	½	SA	45	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	...	4,035
47 February 10.	41 January 3.	44	45½	..	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	..	..	..	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	...	10
21⅝ February 7.	18⅜ January 8.	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	102,100,000	..	..	..	21	21¼	20⅜	20⅝	23½	10,540
64⅞ February 7.	58¼ January 11.	63½	63¾	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	114,199,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	63	64½	63	63½	63½	36,945
64⅞ February 14.	55¼ January 8.	62⅜	62⅞	+ 1½	Baltimore & Ohio.	42,500,000	..	..	..	62	64⅞	62	62⅞	57	48,787
79⅝ February 16.	72⅜ January 9.	78½	78⅝	+ 1½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	59,227,000	..	..	..	77⅝	79⅞	77⅝	78½	77⅜	45,060
77 January 31.	66¼ January 12.	72⅜	72½	— ½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	45,000,000	..	..	..	73	75⅞	72½	72⅝	94	62,293
151 February 2.	140 January 2.	147½	150	— ½	Brooklyn Union Gas.	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	148	148	147½	147½	140	230
16⅝ January 25.	11⅜ January 8.	12¾	13½	— 1	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement.	5,000,000	..	..	..	13⅝	13⅝	11¾	12	15½	610
98¼ February 1.	97½ January 31.	91.	90	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	3	SA	95⅞	95⅞	95¾	95⅝	...	50
50⅜ January 5.	48½ January 2.	48½	49	— ⅛	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	SA	49	49	48⅜	49	80½	425
90⅜ February 13.	90⅜ January 4.	96½	90	+ 2	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. '99.	2	SA	99½	99⅜	99	99	90½	2,410
31⅞ January 2.	25⅜ January 30.	25⅝	20½	— ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio.	60,533,400	Oct. 25, '99.	1	Q	20½	20⅞	20¼	20½	28⅞	6,405
127 February 7.	115¾ January 10.	124⅞	124⅞	..	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	98,258,900	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	124½	126⅞	124½	124½	147½	20,300

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 17, 1900.—Continued.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat. Feb. 17. Bid.	Closing Sat. Feb. 17. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Cap'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Feb. 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 17, 1900.
94 February 16.	88 January 31.	92¼	95	+ ⅜	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	$6,197,500	Jan. 2, 1900.	2	SA	91¼	94	91¼	94	67	700
124 January 5.	120 January 17.	...	...	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	9,859,700	Jan. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	122	123	122	123	113½	150
14½ February 6.	11⅝ January 11.	13½	13⅝	− ⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,254,880	.....	..	..	13⅝	14	13⅝	13¾	16½	3,610
77⅞ January 31.	73 January 11.	76½	77⅛	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western pf. A	11,871,800	Jan. 31, 1900.	2½	SA	76⅝	77⅞	76⅝	77⅞	68	310
41½ January 31.	35⅝ January 6.	39⅝	40	− 1	Chicago Great Western pf., B	7,489,100	.....	..	..	40⅞	40⅞	40	40	34½	300
89 February 1.	85 January 12.	87½	89¼	− 1¼	Chicago Great Western deb.	16,776,500	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	91¼	100
17¼ January 3.	14 January 15.	16¾	17	− ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	..	16½	17	16½	16¾	10	2,150
49¾ January 31.	45½ January 24.	46	48	− 1¼	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	March 20, '99.	1	..	48½	48½	48½	48½	45	100
125½ February 7.	116½ January 10.	122½	122⅝	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,351,600	Oct. 21, '99.	2½	SA	122⅝	124¼	122¼	122½	131½	27,870
173½ January 3.	169½ January 15.	171½	172	− ⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	38,305,400	Oct. 21, '99.	2½	SA	172	172	171¾	171¾	180½	225
164½ January 3.	156 January 11.	158	161	− 1½	Chicago & Northwestern	33,116,300	Jan. 5, 1900.	3	SA	163¼	163¾	160¼	160½	151	450
111⅛ February 7.	104½ January 9.	108	103½	+ ⅞	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	106⅝	109⅜	106⅛	106⅞	120½	9,979
128¼ January 31.	116 February 15.	115	117	− 2	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	21,406,200	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	A	116	116	116	116	94	150
173 February 14.	172 February 8.	170	180	+ 1	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf	11,646,800	Aug. 21, '99.	3½	SA	172	173	172	173	173	330
13½ February 10.	9 January 10.	10⅝	11½	− 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	..	..	11½	11	11	15⅜	300
39 February 7.	32 January 16.	35	39½	− 2	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf	17,000,000	.....	..	..	35	36	34⅜	36	40	1,505
65 January 5.	60½ January 11.	60	60½	+ ½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	25,000,000	Aug. '93.	1½	..	61⅜	62	61	61	60½	2,635
109½ January 5.	106 February 17.	106	108	− 2	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	106	106	106	106	...	100
22 February 17.	14½ January 10.	21½	22	+ 1	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	3,000,000	.....	..	..	21½	22	21½	22	12	300
57 February 17.	46 January 2.	57½	58½	+ 3	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct., '96.	1¼	..	54½	57	54	57	...	815
48¼ February 6.	40½ January 8.	45¼	45½	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	..	46	47½	44¾	45¼	34½	9,225
131½ January 17.	121 January 27.	125	126¾	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	8	..	125	125	125	125	94⅝	202
10¾ February 14.	9 January 4.	9¾	10¾	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	..	10¼	10¾	10	10	7	1,750
27¼ February 14.	21 January 5.	26½	27	+ 1	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,850	.....	..	..	26½	27½	26½	27	...	1,933
6 January 5.	5¼ January 29.	5½	5⅝	..	Colorado Southern	30,995,000	.....	..	..	5½	5⅞	5½	5¼	7¼	4,906
44½ January 24.	39 January 8.	43¼	43½	+ ½	Colorado Southern 1st pf	8,500,000	Feb. 14, 1900.	2	..	43¼	43½	43¼	43½	54	480
16¼ February 13.	14½ January 6.	15½	16	+ ½	Colorado Southern 2d pf	8,500,000	.....	..	..	15½	16¼	15½	16	22	1,500
18¼ January 31.	15 January 8.	16	18	− ⅝	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	..	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17½	...	200
•183 January 17.	•168 February 14.	160	...	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	12⅞	Q	170	170	168	168	...	83
50 February 16.	50 February 16.	45	...	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	2	A	50	50	50	50	...	200
199 January 3.	180½ January 16.	193¾	193⅝	− ⅜	Consolidated Gas	39,078,500	Dec. 15, '99.	1	Q	193¾	196	193	193½	206¼	8,780
38 January 3.	30½ January 16.	32½	32⅝	− 1⅜	Continental Tobacco Co.	48,845,700	.....	..	..	34½	35⅜	32⅛	32⅜	...	25,217
89½ January 3.	83½ January 11.	84½	84⅞	− 1¼	Continental Tobacco Co. pf	43,845,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	85⅝	86	84	84½	...	5,036
119 January 3.	113 January 8.	115	116⅞	+ ¼	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¼	Q	115	116	115	115¼	113½	500
182 February 17.	173¾ January 30.	180½	181⅝	+ 4	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	1⅝	Q	179	182	179	181	160½	3,555
20½ February 8.	16⅝ January 10.	19⅝	19⅜	− ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	..	19⅝	19⅞	19¼	19¼	23¼	6,440
73¼ February 7.	66½ January 10.	71¼	72	− ½	Denver & Rio Grande pf	23,650,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	72¼	72½	72	72	75⅞	5,830
16¼ February 7.	13½ January 15.	15	16	− ¼	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	..	15	15	15	15	19½	100
6 January 6.	4⅝ January 12.	5	5¼	+ ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	4	1,275
15 February 15.	12⅜ February 3.	14½	15	+ 1⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	10,000,000	.....	..	..	13½	15	13½	14⅝	11⅜	2,920
13¼ February 9.	11⅜ January 9.	12½	12¾	− ¼	**Erie**	112,232,700	.....	..	..	13	13½	12⅝	12⅝	15	470
38¼ February 9.	31½ January 9.	36¾	37	+ ⅛	Erie 1st pf	42,244,000	.....	..	..	37⅛	37⅝	36½	36⅝	30¾	4,317
20⅜ February 9.	15⅜ January 10.	19½	20¼	+ ½	Erie 2d pf	16,000,000	.....	..	..	20	20¼	19⅜	19⅜	21	800
111 February 17.	101 January 3.	111	...	+ ½	Erie Tel. & Tel	5,000,000	Jan. 8, 1900.	1¼	Q	109¼	111	108	111	...	1,070
48¼ February 5.	40¼ January 5.	47¾	48	..	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Oct. 19, '99.	2	..	47¼	47½	46¾	47½	39	1,150
57⅜ February 6.	47⅜ January 11.	54⅝	54⅞	− ⅝	**Federal Steel**	46,484,300	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¾	..	55½	56⅞	54½	54⅝	51½	42,117
77½ February 6.	70⅜ January 10.	74	74½	− ⅝	Federal Steel pf	53,261,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	3	..	75½	76½	73	74¼	87⅞	5,735
15 January 29.	15 January 29.	...	...	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	..	15	15	15	15	22	200
129½ February 5.	120 January 10.	127⅜	128	+ ⅝	**General Electric Co.**	18,276,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	127	128	127	127⅞	112½	1,425
58½ February 5.	47 January 2.	54½	55¼	− 2	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	24,027,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	Q	57¼	57½	55	55	69	4,064
101⅝ February 1.	98 January 2.	100	101	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf	12,619,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1⅝	Q	100¼	100¼	100	100	107	150
174½ January 3.	158 February 2.	158	159	− ½	Great Northern pf	89,409,700	Feb. 1, 1900.	1⅝	Q	159	159½	159	159	182	931
5⅝ February 15.	5½ February 3.	...	...	..	Great Northern pf, rights	.....	.....	..	..	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	...	7,280
115½ January 11.	112⅝ February 17.	111	112⅝	− ⅛	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	107¼	130
34⅝ February 7.	30½ January 10.	33½	34½	+ ⅜	Hocking Valley	9,150,700	.....	..	..	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	...	793
63⅝ February 15.	58 January 8.	63	63¾	+ ⅜	Hocking Valley pf	11,453,700	Jan. 10, 1900.	1½	..	63	63⅜	63	63⅜	...	1,699
114½ January 25.	110⅜ January 9.	113½	114	..	**Illinois Central**	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	2½	SA	113	114⅜	113	114	117⅜	5,445
•100¼ February 13.	•99 January 26.	97	102	..	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	2	SA	100½	100½	100	100	...	25
25½ January 3.	22¾ February 15.	22¼	23¼	− 1½	International Paper Co.	17,442,900	July 1 '99.	1	..	24	24	22¾	22⅞	61	1,573
70½ February 6.	65 January 9.	68¾	69	− ½	International Paper Co. pf	22,539,700	Jan. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	69	69½	68	69	89¼	1,323
10⅝ January 25.	8½ February 16.	8⅝	9	− 1½	International Silver	10,000,000	.....	..	..	9	9	8¼	8½	33	400
14½ February 17.	11⅞ January 12.	14	14¼	+ 2½	Iowa Central	8,488,800	.....	..	..	12⅜	14¼	12	14¼	12	5,850
55¼ February 7.	48 January 10.	52½	53½	− 1½	Iowa Central of	5,671,600	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	SA	54	54	52½	52½	48⅝	840
13⅞ February 8.	10 January 2.	13¾	14	..	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	..	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	..	255
9¼ February 6.	7⅞ January 31.	...	...	..	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf tr. r	21,061,100	.....	..	..	8	8	8	8	16½	863
40 February 13.	30 January 2.	30	40	− 3	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1	Q	40	40	35	35	62½	250
66 February 6.	66 February 6.	64	70	..	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago) pf	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	3	SA	66	66	66	66	83½	100
80 January 5.	73 February 7.	76	78	..	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1½	SA	79	79	79	79	54	10
100 January 4.	96 January 11.	98	101	..	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '99.	2½	SA	100½	100½	100¼	100½	97	70
27 January 2.	20⅝ February 16.	20¼	22	..	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,600	.....	..	..	21	21	20¼	20⅜	21	350
87 January 2.	83¾ February 2.	83	85	..	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	..	84½	85	84½	85	60	200
82½ February 7.	77⅞ January 9.	80⅞	81½	+ ⅛	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Feb. 10, 1900.	2	SA	81	82	80¾	81	65½	9,890
75 February 16.	75 February 16.	72½	...	..	**Maryland Coal pf**	1,876,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	2	SA	75	75	75	75	...	200
101 February 14.	90⅝ January 16.	98	98¼	+ ¾	Manhattan Elevated	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1	Q	98	101	97⅝	98	111	54,686
182 February 13.	159½ January 15.	176¼	177	− 1⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	179½	182	176⅛	176⅛	244½	22,701
29 February 15.	24½ January 29.	28	29	+ 1	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,000,000	.....	..	..	28	29	28	28½	...	1,642
82⅜ February 14.	81¼ February 15.	81	81½	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf	9,000,000	.....	..	..	82¼	82½	81½	81½	...	705
13⅛ February 13.	10⅜ January 8.	12	12¼	..	Mexican Central	38,000,000	.....	..	..	12½	13⅛	12	12	7	2,865
4⅝ February 13.	3⅜ January 4.	4½	4¼	+ ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	..	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4¼	...	4,615
65⅛ February 5.	58 January 12.	62½	63½	− ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	..	64	64	63	63½	47½	530
96 February 2.	90¾ January 12.	93	95	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	95¼	95¾	95¼	95½	82½	116
10⅝ February 10	10 January 5.	10½	11	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	54,950,000	.....	..	..	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	14⅜	100
34⅞ February 6.	31¼ January 11.	32¼	32½	− 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	13,000,000	.....	..	..	33½	33⅝	32¼	32¼	39	3,230
47⅞ February 14.	38⅜ January 11.	46	46¼	+ ⅛	Missouri Pacific	47,597,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	46	47⅞	45⅞	46	46¼	31,105
47 February 8.	39 January 12.	44	44½	− ⅛	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	45	45	44	44½	40½	410
40¼ February 7.	35 January 9.	36¼	37	− 1½	**National Biscuit Co.**	29,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1	Q	38	38	36¾	36¾	51½	1,670
96 February 17.	90½ January 2.	92½	93½	− 1⅝	National Biscuit Co. pf	23,000,000	Nov. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	95	95	94½	94½	106½	272
28¼ February 5.	24½ February 17.	24¾	24¾	− 2	National Lead Co.	14,905,400	March 1, '98.	1	A	27¼	27¼	24½	24½	36	2,060
106 January 31.	104¾ January 10.	105¾	107½	..	National Lead Co. pf	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	106	106	106	106	114½	400
53½ February 6.	40 January 26.	48⅝	49	− ½	National Steel Co.	32,000,000	.....	..	..	50	51½	48½	48½	...	27,871
97 February 6.	92 January 9.	95½	97	− ¾	National Steel Co. pf	26,000,000	Dec. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	96¼	97	95¼	95¼	...	2,255
119¾ January 2.	113 January 6.	117	118	− ½	New Jersey Central	27,055,800	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	117	117	116½	116½	104⅞	345
138 January 3.	125 January 6.	130	134	− 3½	New York Air Brake	6,250,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	130	132¼	130	131	143⅜	315
138 January 5.	131¼ January 2.	133¾	134	− ½	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	135⅝	135⅞	134	134	139¾	10,000
13⅜ February 7.	12½ January 2.	12½	13½	− ⅝	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	..	13	13	12¾	12¾	...	200
83 January 31.	79 February 13.	70	79	− 4	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	March, 98.	2	..	79	79	79	79	70	100
36 February 7.	32 January 2.	32	38	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	..	..	36	36	36	36	34	700
25½ February 7.	20¾ January 10.	23½	23⅝	− ¼	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	..	24¼	24½	23½	23½	22⅜	6,545
30 February 6.	22⅜ January 10.	28⅜	29	+ ¼	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	..	29	29⅞	28½	28⅝	19½	23,423
75 February 8.	67 January 8.	72⅜	73¼	+ 1¼	Norfolk & Western pf	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '99.	2	SA	72¼	73⅞	72½	73⅜	66⅜	12,380
15½ January 4.	13⅜ January 23.	14	14⅝	..	North American	39,776,300	.....	..	..	14½	14⅜	14	14¼	8¼	4,220
54½ January 2.	50½ January 11.	52⅞	53	..	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 5, 1900.	1½	SA	53½	54	52⅞	53	34⅜	16,611
76¼ February 6.	72½ January 8.	74½	74⅜	− ⅛	Northern Pacific pf	75,000,000	Dec. 5, '99.	1	Q	75	75	74	74¼	80⅛	4,417
9 February 2.	7⅜ January 4.	8¾	9½	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	30c	Q	9	9	9	9	...	500
53 January 2.	50 January 13.	51	52	+ ⅞	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	..	51⅞	52⅜	51⅞	51⅞	48½	1,990
66¾ January 2.	64¾ January 10.	64½	66	− ¼	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,014,400	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	Q	65	65	65	65	...	100
47¼ January 2.	35½ February 17.	35⅞	36¼	− 5	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	SA	41½	42	35¼	36	51¾	24,838
136⅝ February 14.	128½ January 12.	134½	134⅝	+ 1⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,393,250	Nov. 20, '99.	2½	SA	134	136¼	133⅞	134⅝	135¾	89,563
133⅜ February 14.	127½ January 23.	132	...	+ 2⅜	Pennsylvania sub. receipts	.....	.....	..	..	131	135¾	131	133⅜	...	967
109⅜ February 6.	100½ January 11.	104½	104½	− 1½	People's Gas, Chicago	28,668,800	Nov. 25, '99.	1½	Q	107	108⅞	104¼	104½	115⅞	15,802
3¼ January 2.	2½ February 8.	2⅞	2¼	− ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3,400,000	.....	..	..	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	1⅝	730
80½ January 2.	65 January 30.	68	71	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100	.....	..	..	68	68	63¾	63	70⅜	30
188 February 16.	188 February 16.	186	...	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	188	188	188	188	...	100
58¾ January 17.	55⅝ January 26.	55½	56½	+ ⅜	Pressed Steel Car Co.	12,500,000	Feb. 9, 1900.	1¼	Q	56	57¼	56	56½	...	1,740
88½ January 17.	83½ January 9.	86½	87½	− ¼	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	12,500,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	87	87¼	87	87½	...	710
189⅞ January 19.	187 January 10.	187½	189	+ ⅝	Pullman Company	74,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	Q	189½	189⅞	189	189⅞	161¾	925
2 February 14.	2 February 14.	2	2½	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	..	2	2	2	2	...	100
19 January 2.	17⅛ January 16.	18	18¾	+ ¼	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	..	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18¼	23¾	1,040
58½ February 6.	49 January 9.	56¼	56½	+ ½	Reading 1st pf	28,000,000	.....	..	..	56½	57	56½	56¾	61	7,610
30 February 6.	26 January 9.	28⅜	29	+ ⅛	Reading 2d pf	42,000,000	.....	..	..	28⅝	28⅞	28⅜	28½	33	960
27½ February 6.	19⅜ January 15.	24	24¼	− ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	27,352,000	.....	..	..	23	25⅞	23¾	24	...	9,323
70¾ February 6.	64¾ January 18.	68⅞	68¾	+ ¼	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf	20,852,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾	...	940
49¾ February 13.	43¼ January 27.	46	50	+ 4¾	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 5, '99.	1	..	49½	49¾	49¼	49¾	41½	300
88 February 2.	80 January 16.	87	90	..	Rio Grande Western pf	6,800,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	86	90	88	90	76	103
16½ February 5.	15½ February 8.	15	16	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf**	3,500,000	.....	..	..	15½	15½	15½	15½	...	100
11 January 31.	9 January 15.	10⅜	10¾	− ½	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,445,330	.....	..	..	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10½	12⅜	350
70 January 3.	68 January 25.	68	70	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	5,000,000	Jan. 6, 1900.	1	SA	69	69	68½	68½	73⅜	30
37 February 5.	32½ January 5.	34⅜	35¼	− ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	14,335,700	Sept. 1, '99.	1	SA	35½	35⅝	35	35¼	41⅝	1,090
12½ January 22.	9½ January 9.	10½	12	..	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	..	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10⅜	10
29¼ February 6.	23½ January 10.	27¼	28	+ ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern pf	20,000,000	.....	..	..	27⅜	28	27½	27½	30¾	1,300
40½ February 6.	35½ January 8.	38⅜	38½	+ ⅜	Southern Pacific	193,892,100	.....	..	..	38	39⅝	38⅜	38⅝	40⅜	32,140
12⅝ February 7.	11 January 8.	11¾	12¼	+ ⅛	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	..	11⅜	12½	11¾	11⅝	13½	3,377
57½ February 6.	51⅞ January 8.	56½	57	+ ½	Southern Railway pf	60,000,000	Oct. 4, '99.	1	..	56⅜	57⅝	56½	56½	50⅜	6,499
10¼ January 4.	8 February 15.	8	8½	− ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	..	8⅝	8⅝	8	8⅜	11⅞	880
104 February 2.	78¾ January 11.	98¼	99⅜	+ 2½	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	..	97¼	102½	96½	98¼	43½	24,056
17½ February 14.	14⅜ January 10.	16½	16⅞	− ⅛	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	..	16½	17½	16⅜	16⅝	22¼	4,410
15¾ February 16.	11½ January 17.	14⅞	15	+ 1⅜	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	..	13¼	15⅜	13¼	14⅝	14	5,050
135½ January 3.	96 February 2.	97	97¼	− 3¼	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	Q	100½	103⅝	96	97	191½	106,704
68½ January 24.	64½ February 16.	62½	65	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	1½	..	64½	66¼	64½	66¼	69¾	500
25 February 7.	20¼ January 29.	22⅞	23½	− ⅝	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	16,000,000	.....	..	..	23⅜	23⅜	23½	23½	...	250
77⅜ February 2.	73½ January 9.	75⅜	76	..	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	11,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	77½	78	77⅜	78	...	141
51¼ February 14.	44⅜ January 10.	49⅞	50¼	+ ⅛	Union Pacific	94,301,400	.....	..	..	50¼	51¾	49⅝	50	48⅛	95,590
77½ February 7.	73½ January 8.	76⅛	76⅜	+ ¼	Union Pacific pf	98,249,700	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	76⅞	77¼	76¼	76¼	81	9,959
47½ January 16.	47 February 17.	46	47½	..	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	SA	47⅛	47⅛	47	47	55	335
19 January 3.	15¼ January 8.	16⅛	16⅝	− ⅜	United States Leather Co.	61,500,900	.....	..	..	17	17⅛	16	16¼	7	48,565
77 January 3.	72½ January 10.	73½	75⅞	− ⅜	United States Leather Co. pf	60,999,900	Jan. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	76⅛	76½	75	75½	72	5,010
44 January 2.	30 February 16.	32⅜	33	5	United States Rubber Co.	23,666,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1	Q	37	37¼	30	33	52¾	13,873
104¾ January 3.	93¾ February 16.	94½	95½	− 7¼	United States Rubber Co. pf	23,525,500	Jan. 31, 1900.	2	Q	101¼	101¼	93¾	94¾	118	5,611
7¾ January 2.	6⅝ February 1.	6⅝	7½	− ¼	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	..	7⅜	7⅜	7	7	8½	355
21¾ January 2.	19⅜ January 10.	20⅜	20¾	− ¼	Wabash pf	24,000,000	.....	..	..	21	21¼	20½	20½	23½	1,740
123½ January 24.	123½ January 24.	124	128	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	3	SA	129	129	128	128	126	80
88½ January 5.	82½ February 10.	84	84½	+ 1½	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	83	85	83	84¼	95	4,085
11½ February 7.	9¼ January 11.	10¼	10⅝	− ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....	..	..	11	11	10¼	10⅝	...	11,690
54½ January 3.	52 January 2.	53½	53¾	− ¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	2,500,000	.....	..	..	53¾	54½	53½	54	...	1,189
29¼ January 3.	26 January 20.	27	27

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 17, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Feb. 17. $10,677,100

	Week Ending Feb. 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
Adams Express 4s	105	105	104½	105	8
American Cotton Oil 8s	102⅛	102½	102⅛	102½	12
American Tobacco scrip	100⅞	100⅞	100	100	*13
Ann Arbor 4s	92½	93	92½	93⅜	11
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100⅞	101⅛	100⅜	100¾	302½
Atchison, T. & S. F. gen. 4s, registered	99	99	99	99	1
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	83	83	82	82½	273½
Austin & Northwest 5s	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	24
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	8
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95	95¼	94⅜	95	285½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100⅝	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞	145
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89¾	89¾	89½	89⅜	390
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Middle Div. 3½s	89¾	89¾	89⅜	89⅜	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	106¼	106½	106¼	106½	3
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	95¾	96	95	96	69
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116	116	116	116	14
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	76½	76½	75	75	75
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	3
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	11
Canada Southern 2d 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	19
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	90	90	89½	89½	76
Central of New Jersey conv. 7s	110	110	110	110	11
Central of New Jersey general 5s	124	124	124	124	24
Central Pacific 3½s	83⅞	83⅞	83½	83⅜	93
Central Pacific 1st 4s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	133
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	98	98½	98	98½	109
Ches. & Ohio, R. & A. 1st con. 4s	102	102	102	102	6
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	120	120	120	120	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	104	104	104	104	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy debenture 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	10
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	111½	111¾	111½	111⅜	30
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	112½	112½	112½	112½	18
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	14
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	114	114	114	114	6
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	2
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	108	108½	108	108½	11
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Mineral Pt. Div. 5s	111⅛	111⅛	111¼	111⅛	1
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. Div. 5s	120½	120¼	120¼	120⅜	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Iowa & Dakota ext. 6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1
C., M. & St. P., La Crosa & Davenport 5s	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. South. 5s	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	1
Chicago & Northwestern general 3½s	100½	100½	100⅜	100⅜	10
Chicago & Northwestern extended 4s	110	110	110	110	25
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	106	106⅛	105⅞	106	212
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 3½s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	5
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	93½	93⅞	92½	92½	14
C., C., C. & St. L., Wab. & Mich. Div. 4s	95½	95½	95½	95¼	1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	103	103	102	102	6
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	95⅞	96	95½	95½	22
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley 5s	130	130	130	130	8
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100½	100⅝	100½	100½	27
Colorado Coal & Iron Development 5s	58	58	58	58	1
Colorado Midland 2-4s	68¾	70¾	68¾	69⅜	435
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	73	74½	73	74	76
Colorado & Southern 4s	84½	84½	83½	84	13
Delaware & Hudson 1st, Penn. Div. 7s	148	148	148	148	7
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99	99½	98⅝	99⅛	12
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	96½	97	96½	97	52
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	22	28¾	23	27⅞	559
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	78	78	78	78	16
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	110	110	110	110	1
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	118½	118¾	118⅛	118½	22
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	101½	101½	101½	101½	5
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	12
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	103	103	103	103	7
Erie prior lien 4s	90⅜	90⅜	90¼	90⅜	29
Erie general lien 4s	71	71⅜	71	71	171
Erie 1st consol. 7s	141	141	141	141	16
Erie 1st extended 4s	117	117	117	117½	40
Erie 3d extended 4½s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	2
Evansville & Indiana consol. 6s	100	104	100	103½	22
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	108	108½	108	108½	19
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	8
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	71½	71½	71¼	71½	52
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	102	102	101½	101½	30
General Electric debenture 5s	117	117	117	117	5
Green Bay & Western debenture, II	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	22
Hocking Valley 4½s	99¾	99¾	99½	99½	59
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	86	86	86	86	10
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	114	114	114	114	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	104	104	104	104	2
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	101	101	101	101	3
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	92	92⅞	92	92½	10½
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	61¾	61⅞	61½	61½	12
International Paper Co. 6s	106	106	106	106	10
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	87½	88	87½	88	14
Kansas City & Pacific 4s	76½	76½	76½	76½	4
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. rects.	73	73	71¾	71¾	288
Kentucky Central 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	11
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	2
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120½	121½	120½	121½	6
Lake Shore 3½s	110½	110½	110½	110½	5
Lake Shore 2d 7s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	3
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	109	109	109	109	7
Long Dock 6s	139¼	139¼	139¼	139¼	5
Long Island unified 4s	85	85	85	85	22
Long Island Ferry 4½s	97½	97½	97½	97½	4
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis consol. 5s, tr. r.	69	69½	69	69½	46
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99	99	99	99	5
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	102⅝	103½	102½	103½	82
Metropolitan Elevated 6s	116	116	116	116	4
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	117⅜	117⅜	117½	117½	45
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	96	96¼	95¾	95½	31
Mexican Central 1st income	26⅝	26⅞	25¼	25½	376
Mexican Central 2d income	12¼	12¾	12¼	12⅜	139
Mexican International consol. 4s	87⅜	87⅞	87½	87⅜	31
Mexican Northern 1st 6s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Michigan Central consol. 7s	109¾	109¼	109¼	109¼	4
Mil., L. S. & West. ext. & imp. 5s	123	123	123	123	3
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	97⅜	98⅞	97½	98⅞	127
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	113½	114	113½	114	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	91½	91¾	91	91½	65½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	66½	66½	65½	65½	73
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	93	93	92½	92⅞	27
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	93	93½	93	93½	20
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	98¼	98¾	98½	98⅝	88
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	114½	114½	114½	114½	5
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	92	92	92	92	48
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117½	16
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	86¼	87	86½	86½	49
Mohawk & Malone 1st 4s	107	107	107	107	5
Morris & Essex 7s, 1901	107½	107½	107½	107½	15
Mutual Union Telegraph 6s	112	112	112	112	3
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	129	129	129	129	13
New York Central 1st 7s	110	110	110	110	4
New York Central extended 4s	102¾	102¾	102⅝	102⅝	2
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	96¾	96¾	96½	96½	20
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	99	99	97½	97½	84
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	108	108½	108	108	29
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P., pur. money 4s	93	94¼	92⅞	93½	464
N. Y. Gas, Elec. Light, Heat & Power 5s	105	110	105	110	156
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs. 4s	188	188	188	188	6
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	106	106½	106	106¼	3
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	94¾	94⅞	94½	94⅝	106
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	68¾	67	66⅝	66⅝	23
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104¼	104⅝	103⅝	103⅝	98
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, reg	103¼	104	103½	104	6
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	118	118	118	118	14
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	101⅜	102	101¼	102	47
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	114¾	115¼	114¼	114½	57
Oregon Short Line 6s	127¼	127½	127¼	127½	25
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	107½	108⅛	107½	108¼	25
Panama 1st 4½s	105	105	105	105	4
People's Gas & Coke Co. of Chi. 2d gtd. 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2
People's Gas & Coke Co. of Chi. 1st con. 6s	126¾	127	126¾	127	3
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	87¾	88	87¾	88	40
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	116	116	116	116	15
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	115⅝	116	115⅝	116	10
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago 1st 7s	137	137	137	137	1½
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago 3d 7s	134	134	134	134	19
Reading general 4s	85¾	85¾	85	85	213
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	121	121	121	121	3
Rio Grande Western 4s	96½	97½	96½	97½	54
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 8s	129½	129½	129½	129½	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¾	44
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	81¼	82	81¼	81⅝	78

BONDS.	Week Ending Feb. 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	123	123	123	123	6
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	109¼	109½	109¼	109¼	18
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class C	112½	112½	112½	112½	12
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	86⅝	87¾	86⅝	86⅝	41
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	59½	60	59⅜	59⅜	300
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	121¼	121¼	121⅛	121⅛	13
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba con. 4½s	115¼	115⅝	115½	115⅝	25
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	11
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	130	130¼	130	130¼	9
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	79½	79½	79	79¼	57
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	95	95	95	95	5
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	105	105	104½	104½	20
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	83½	84¼	83¾	84	440½
Southern Pac. of Cal. consol. 6s, stamped	107	107¼	106⅜	107¼	40
Southern Railway 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108¼	108¼	67
Standard Rope & Twine income	21	21	20	20	53
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	79½	79½	79½	79½	2
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	110	110	110	110	2
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104	104	103¼	103¼	37
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	13
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	84	84	84	84	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	119½	123½	119½	121¼	420
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104½	261½
Wabash 1st 5s	117	117⅜	117	117½	12
Wabash 2d 5s	100	100	98½	98½	22
Wabash debenture, Series B	37¾	37¾	36½	36¾	514
West Shore 4s	114	114½	114	114¼	3
West Shore 4s, registered	113	113	113	113	2½
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	15
Western New York & Pennsylvania income	29½	29½	29	29	36
Western Union collateral trust 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	4
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91	91⅝	99
Total sales					$10,296,300

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 17, 1900.

United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134½	134⅝	134½	134½	204
United States 4s, 1907, registered	134¼	134½	134¼	134¼	2½
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	115	115½	115	115½	166
United States 3s, coupon	109⅜	109½	109⅜	109⅜	3
United States 3s, small	109¾	109¾	109¾	109⅜	*68
Total sales					$382,300

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 17, 1900.

Tennessee settlement 3s	95	95	95	95	9
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	86	86	86	86	19½
Total sales					$28,500
Grand total					$10,677,100

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered					102	Dec. 2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	115¼	Feb. 3	114	Jan. 3	115	Feb. 8
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	115¾	Feb. 17	114	Jan. 2	115¾	Feb. 17
United States 4s, 1925, registered	134½	Feb. 16	123⅛	Jan. 19	134¼	Feb. 16
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134⅜	Feb. 8	133⅜	Jan. 2	134½	Feb. 16
United States 5s, registered	113¼	Feb. 3	112⅜	Jan. 19	112⅜	Feb. 7
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113⅜	Jan. 25	113¼	Jan. 15	113⅜	Jan. 29
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	110⅜	Jan. 6	109¼	Feb. 1	109¼	Feb. 16
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	110¼	Jan. 3	109	Feb. 7	109⅜	Feb. 17
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109⅜	Jan. 6	109¼	Jan. 2	109⅜	Jan. 13

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	111	Jan. 17	105½	Jan. 8	111	Jan. 17
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s					110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					103½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s					97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	95	Feb. 5	94	Jan. 17	95	Feb. 14
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts					5⅝	Dec. 21
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	86	Jan. 24	85	Jan. 5	86	Feb. 15

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 17th day of February, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$274,805,986.05		
Gold bullion	134,653,615.57		
		$409,459,601.62	
Outstanding gold certificates	$211,293,770.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	24,803,820.00		
		186,489,950.00	
			*$222,969,642.62
Standard silver dollars		$408,777,620.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$406,080,584.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	7,957,680.00		
		398,122,824.00	
			10,654,796.00
Silver bullion		.....	102,908.74
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$8,923,140.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	78,703,140.00		
		$87,626,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	87,626,280.00	
United States notes		$28,905,017.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$16,350,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	660,000.00		
		15,690,000.00	
			13,305,017.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$2,115,967.00		
National bank notes	4,464,851.17		
Fractional silver coin	5,108,087.04		
Fractional currency	84.90		
Minor coin	494,109.30		
Deposits in National banks	111,822,016.81		
Bonds and interest paid	3,479,850.89		
		$127,484,967.11	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,645,868.90		
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,220,366.37		
Disbursing officers' balances	54,535,065.50		
Post Office Department account	5,343,920.39		
Miscellaneous items	3,414,997.52		
		80,160,218.68	
			47,324,748.43
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$294,357,202.79

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$934,251.07	$13,142,309.79	$149,127,059.87
Internal revenue	833,977.37	13,063,331.73	138,144,433.72
Miscellaneous	544,222.50	1,635,335.71	23,375,163.48
Total receipts	$2,312,451.14	$27,840,997.23	$300,646,657.07
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	210,000.00	5,360,000.00	69,634,396.94
War	400,000.00	5,455,000.00	94,677,863.89
Navy	250,000.00	3,090,000.00	36,328,394.91
Indians	30,000.00	480,000.00	6,402,091.61
Pensions	900,000.00	8,275,000.00	91,178,908.76
Interest	200,000.00	1,800,000.00	28,073,483.59
Total expenditures	$1,980,000.00	$24,260,000.00	$327,195,139.70
Excess of receipts over expenditures	332,451.14	3,580,997.23	33,451,517.37
Receipts last year—			
Customs	1,633,390.83	9,534,668.98	123,872,240.71
Internal revenue	1,174,528.61	10,923,848.24	170,300,044.70
Receipts from all sources last year	2,885,164.30	21,305,394.77	309,230,124.35
Expenditures last year	3,024,000.00	27,182,000.00	407,786,802.81
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890		382,182.50	9,784,055.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	66,172.50	1,240,843.00	10,019,586.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$545,199,107.00	$103,090,730.00	$648,289,837.00
This fiscal year	9,744,491.00	3,594,353.00	13,338,854.00
This month	697,320.00	88,401.00	785,721.00
This day	39,474.00	29,868.00	69,342.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Feb. 17, 1900.

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask.
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928...M N*	103⅝	Feb 8	102⅜	Feb 6	102⅜	Feb 8	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995..Q J	94	Jan 28	90	Jan 8	92½	Feb 17	92½	96
At., Top & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995..A O*	101½	Feb 3	98½	Jan 4	100¾	Feb 17	100½	100¾
Do registered.....A O*	98	Feb 14	98	Feb 14	98	Feb 14	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995.....Nov	83¾	Feb 7	75½	Jan 10	82¼	Feb 17	82	82½
Do do registered.....Nov	..	....	..	....	79¾	De 11, 99	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brook. imp. g. 5s, 1934.*J J	..	....	..	....	110	Ja 20, 99	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	95⅞	Feb 6	92½	Jan 10	95	Feb 17	95	95⅛
Do g. 4s, 1948.....A O	101	Feb 6	97½	Jan 9	100⅞	Feb 17	100⅜	100⅝
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	90¼	Jan 23	87	Jan 8	89⅝	Feb 17	89½	90
Do P.Jc.& M.Div.1st g.4½s,1925.M N	89⅝	Feb 15	89⅝	Feb 15	89⅝	Feb 15	88	90
W., Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1930..*A O	..	....	..	....	105¾	Oct., 95	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.....*F A	..	....	..	....	104½	July, 92	105	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930...M S	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 5, 99	..	..
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945.....A O*	106½	Feb 16	103½	Jan 18	106½	Feb 16	106	..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941...J J*	..	....	..	....	116	No 27, 98	..	..
B.,Q.Co.& S. con.gtd.g.5s,Jul.1941.MN	103½	Feb 7	101	Jan 29	103¾	Feb 7	102	105
Brook. Union El. 1st g. 4-5s,1950.*F A	97	Jan 25	92½	Jan 4	96	Feb 17	95	96
Brunswick & West. 1st g. 4s,1938..*J J	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937..M S*	110½	Jan 25	100	Jan 18	110¾	Jan 25	110½	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921...*F A	..	....	..	....	120	Sep 1, 99	..	127
Do con. 1st g 6s, 1922.....J D*	..	....	..	....	126¼	No 20, 98	127	..
Clearf & Man. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943.*J J	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	No 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	107¾	Feb 7	101¾	Jan 18	107¾	Feb 13	107½	..
Do con 1st 5s, 1934.....*A O	116½	Feb 8	113	Jan 19	116½	Feb 8	115	..
Do do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	110½	Feb 4,00	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. F. & N.W.1st g.5s,1921..A O*	..	....	..	....	105	Jan 6, 99	..	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908.....*J J	107¼	Jan 31	105¼	Jan 3	107	Feb 15	106½	107½
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	100½	Jan 24	107½	Jan 18	109¼	Feb 15	109¼	109⅝
Do o registered.....*M S	..	....	..	....	109	Jé 30, 97	..	..
Cen. Br. U. P 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J D	88¾	Jan 31	87⅛	Jan 5	88¾	Jan 31	88	..
Cen.R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937..*M N	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov.,1945.F A	120	Jan 15	120	Jan 15	120	Jan 15	118	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	91	Jan 2	89	Jan 11	89¼	Feb 17	89	90
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	..	....	..	....	97½	Oct 23,99	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov,1945.Oct 1	35	Jan 2	33⅜	Feb 7	33⅝	Feb 7	32½	34
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945.Oct 1	10¼	Jan 19	9¼	Jan 3	10¼	Jan 19	9¼	11
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945.Oct 1	5¾	Jan 12	4½	Jan 5	5¾	Jan 12	4½	6
Do 3. & N Div. 1st 5s, 1946..*J J	..	....	..	....	96	De 27, 99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947.*J J	..	....	..	....	102	Jne 29,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.....*J J	..	....	..	....	99	July 6,98	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	110	Feb 15	110	Feb 15	110	Feb 15	108	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N	..	....	..	....	112½	Mr 20,99	..	..
Do gen. 5s, 1987.....J J*	125	Jan 29	117½	Jan 3	124	Feb 16	..	..
Do do registered.....Q J	110	Jan 27	116	Jan 10	119	Jan 27	119½	..
Leh. & Wil.C.con.as.7s,July,1900.Q M	103	Jan 22	98	Jan 11	100	Feb 8	..	..
Do 5s, 1942.....M N*	103	Feb 2	100½	Jan 6	103	Feb 9	103	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.....J J*	114	Jan 15	113	Jan 9	114	Feb 2	114	116½
Ches & O g 6s, Ser. A, July,1908.A O	115½	Jan 27	115½	Jan 26	115¾	Jan 27	..	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	119	Jan 30	118	Jan 13	119	Jan 30	..	119¼
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	119⅛	Feb 9	115	Jan 5	119½	Feb 9	119½	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	117	Jne 2, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	98½	Feb 15	95½	Jan 2	98¼	Feb 17	98	..
Do dc registered.....*M S	..	....	..	....	97⅞	Au 30,99	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989..*J J	103	Jan 30	101	Jan 8	102	Feb 16	101	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	99	Jan 9	99	Jan 9	99	Jan 9	..	99
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....J J*	..	....	..	....	99	Jan 9	..	..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941..*M S	..	....	..	....	95¼	My 27,98	..	..
Eliz., Lex & B. S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	103	Feb 14	101	Jan 2	101¼	Ap 29,99	..	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	..	....	..	....	103	Feb 16	103	104
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	100	Jne 12,99	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1900.....M N*	..	....	..	....	103¾	Oct 2, 99	..	..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f.,1912..A O*	..	....	..	....	106¾	Fe 24, 99	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	112¾	Feb 14	110½	Jan 3	112¾	Feb 15	112¼	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	101½	Jan 15	101½	Jan 15	101½	Jan 15	102	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	111	Jan 19	108½	Jan 10	110¾	Feb 15	..	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	120¾	Jan 18	120¼	Jan 18	120½	Jan 18	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	..	....	..	....	118⅞	Sep 20,99	115	..
Do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	105¾	Feb 14	103	Jan 5	105½	Feb 14	105	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	102	Jan 2	100½	Feb 2	100½	Feb 2	100½	100¾
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	..	102
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905...A O*	..	....	..	....	105	Au 9, 99	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	104¾	Feb 9	100¾	Jan 3	104	Feb 15	..	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	111¾	Feb 15	108¾	Jan 2	111¾	Feb 15	111¼	112
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	111¾	Jne 2, 99	..	..
Han. & St. Jo con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	..	....	..	....	120	No 17, 99	120½	..
Chi. & S. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	113¾	Jan 26	113¾	Jan 26	113¾	Jan 26	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1034.....A O*	138	Jan 25	136	Jan 10	138	Jan 25	..	139
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	114	Jan 31	112	Jan 2	114	Feb 13	112½	114
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	103¾	No 13,98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	..	....	..	....	107	De 16, 99	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910..J J*	113	Jan 24	113	Jan 24	113	Jan 24	112	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947.....J J*	100	Jan 31	100	Jan 31	100	Feb 13	..	..
Dd ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	113	Jan 27	111½	Jan 12	113	Feb 6	..	115
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
C.,M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902.J J*	167	Jan 10	167	Jan 10	167	Jan 10	167¼	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	167½	Jan 29	166¼	Jan 12	167½	Feb 1	167¼	..
Do con 7s, 1903.....*J J	167½	Jan 25	166½	Jan 25	167⅝	Feb 9	167¼	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	167¼	Feb 16	166	Jan 17	167⅛	Feb 16	167¼	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	..	....	..	....	129½	De 22, 99	118¾	..
Do 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919.....J J*	117⅝	Feb 14	117⅜	Feb 14	117⅝	Feb 14	117½	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119¾	Feb 6	117⅜	Jan 6	119¾	Feb 6	119	120
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.....*J J	127¾	Jan 29	127¾	Jan 29	127¾	Jan 29	126½	129
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	110¾	Jan 20	110¾	Jan 20	110¾	Jan 20	109	..
Do Ch. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119	Jan 26	118¾	Jan 5	119	Jan 26	119½	120½
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	120¾	Feb 6	118	Jan 2	120¾	Feb 16	120¼	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926..J J*	121¼	Jan 30	121	Jan 26	121¼	Jan 30	120¼	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910.....J J*	111¾	Feb 16	111¾	Feb 16	111¾	Feb 16	110¾	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	117¾	Jan 23	117¾	Jan 23	117¾	Jan 23	118¾	120½
Do Wis., Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921.J J*	117¾	Jan 13	117	Jan 3	117¾	Jan 16	119	120⅛
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	114¾	Feb 14	112⅜	Jan 16	114¾	Feb 14	113¾	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924..*J J	137½	Jan 26	137½	Jan 26	137½	Jul 18,99	132	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916...*J J	114¾	Feb 16	110¼	Jan 2	114¾	Feb 16	114	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May,1989..J J	111¾	Feb 9	109	Jan 10	111¾	Feb 9	111	..
Do do registered.....Q J	..	....	..	....	105¼	Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & N 1st, main line 6s, 1910..M S	119	Jan 9	118	Jan 12	118	Jan 12	119	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	120	..
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915.....Q F	140¼	Feb 3	140¼	Feb 5	141	Feb 6	141	..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	109	Jan 9	109	Jan 9	109	Jan 11	110½	..
Do do registered.....J D*	110	Jan 22	108¾	Jan 6	110	Jan 24	110½	..
Do-sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	..	....	..	....	120	Sep 7, 99	..	..
Do do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	116	Jne 14,99	..	..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	110	Feb 10	109	Jan 6	110	Feb 10	..	..
Do do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	103¾	Mr 28,99	..	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	121¼	Feb 2	118⅝	Jan 12	121¼	Feb 2	120½	121½
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	119¾	De 27, 98	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	108¼	Feb 16	107	Jan 3	108¼	Feb 16	..	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	105	De 26, 99	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O15	117	Feb 5	116¼	Feb 5	116¾	Feb 7	116	118¼
Do do registered.....A O15	..	....	..	....	117¾	Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926....F A15	110	Feb 14	108¼	Jan 23	110	Feb 14	..	..
Do do registered.....F A15	..	....	..	....	106½	No 13,99	..	..
Do gen g 3½s, 1987.....M N*	110¼	Feb 13	105¼	Jan 9	110¼	Feb 13	..	110
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	103	No 10,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901..J J*	..	....	..	....	107¾	Ma 26,98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907.M S*	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	..	....	..	....	117½	Fe 8, 99	..	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909.*M S	..	....	..	....	110	No 9, 99	109	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.....*M S	..	....	..	....	114½	Au 28, 99	..	..
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900.....A O*	..	....	..	....	103	No 10,99	..	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921.....*M N	139½	Feb 10	138	Feb 8	139½	Feb 10	138	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do ext. & imp. s. fd. 5s, 1920..*F A	125	Jan 25	122¾	Feb 8	123	Feb 14	122	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.....J J*	..	....	..	....	140	De 13, 99	140	..
Do Ash'and Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S	..	....	..	....	140½	De 3, 99	130	..
Do inc nes, 1911.....*M N	..	....	..	....	112	No 13, 99	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	132	Jan 29	130	Jan 26	132	Jan 29	..	134
Do reg stered.....J J*	131	Jan 29	127	Jan 8	130½	Jan 29	..	..
Do ge n. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	106½	Feb 6	103¾	Jan 8	106	Feb 17	106⅛	106¼
Do do registered.....*J J	105¾	Feb 1	105¾	Feb 1	105¾	Feb 1	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905.*J J	..	....	..	....	98	Sep 21,99	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	85	De 7, 99	..	..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	93½	My 18,99	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	113½	Feb 16	113	Jan 20	113½	Feb 16	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930..*J D	135	Feb 9	131	Jan 8	135	Feb 9	135	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918..*M N	135	Feb 9	132	Jan 2	135	Feb 9	134	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..J J	130½	Feb 16	127	Jan 10	130½	Feb 16	130	..
North Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	..	....	..	....	140	Mr 23, 99	..	140
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	95	Jan 12	92½	Jan 20	92½	Feb 15	..	..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s,1919.M N*	..	....	..	....	106	Oct 4, 99	105	108
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	129	Feb 6	118	Jan 29	120	Feb 6	..	..
Chi & W. Mich. 5s, 1921,coup.off...J D*	..	....	..	....	100	Oct 28,99	..	..
Choc. Okla. & G. gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1919.J J	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	..	..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A O*	..	....	..	....	120	Au 10,99	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	..	....	..	....	103¾	Mr 13,97	..	..
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941.*M N	113½	Jan 5	113½	Jan 5	113½	Jan 5	110	115
City & Sub. R. Balt. 1st g. 5s,1922.*J D	..	....	..	....	106¾	April, 95	..	..
C., C., C & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993.*J D	96¾	Jan 22	94	Jan 2	96½	Feb 17	95½	96
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....*J J	..	....	..	....	97	Jne 20,99	..	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st cl.g.4s,1990..M N*	103	Feb 14	101½	Jan 8	102	Feb 16	101½	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	99	May 4,99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.M S*	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val Div. 1st g.4s,1940.J J*	..	....	..	....	88	No 22,93	..	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	95½	Feb 14	93	Jan 18	95¾	Feb 14	..	..
C.,I., S. L. & C. 1st g.4s,Au.,1936.Q F	..	....	..	....	104½	Au 28, 99	..	..
Do con 6s, 1920.....*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 98	..	..
C., San. & Clev. con. 1st g.6s,1928.*J J	..	....	..	....	118¾	Jne 14,99	..	..
Ind., Ill.m. & W. 1st ref. 5s, 1960...J J	..	....	..	....	103¾	De 13, 99	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	88	Feb 7	84½	Jan 4	88	Feb 15	87½	88¼
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	29½	Feb 6	25	Jan 8	28¾	Feb 7	..	..
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	..	....	..	....	138½	Jul 6, 99	..	..
Do gen con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	136¾	Jan 30	130	Jan 15	136¾	Jan 30	131¼	..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	..	....	..	....	102½	No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I. 1901.*A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 10, 99	..	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933.....A O*	107½	Feb 7	106	Jan 29	107½	Feb 7	108	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	129	Feb 16	128	Jan 5	130	Feb 16	..	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947.....J J*	70¾	Feb 14	68	Jan 4	69½	Feb 15	69	69¾
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	74¼	Feb 16	71½	Jan 2	74	Feb 16	74	74½
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929.....*F A	86	Jan 29	83	Jan 4	84	Feb 16	83½	84¼
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943..*A O	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 96	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907.....M S*	..	....	..	....	126¼	Jne 15,99	126	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906...A O*	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914....*M N	142	Jan 26	136	Jan 4	142	Jan 26	..	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	107½	Feb 13	107½	Jan 26	107½	Feb 13	107	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	139	Jan 5	139	Jan 5	139	Jan 11	140	..
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	140	Oct 28,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack & W. 1st 6s, 1921..*J J	136	Jan 12	136	Jan 12	136	Jan 12	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	..	....	..	....	122	Sep 15,99	..	..
Do to term. & imp. 4s, 1923.....*M N	..	....	..	....	108¾	Jne 30,99	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.....M S*	..	....	..	....	108	Au 1, 98	..	..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.M S*	148	Feb 13	148	Feb 13	148	Feb 13	145	..
Do registered.....M S*	..	....	..	....	143	May 4,97	..	..
Alb & Sus. 1st con. gtd.7s,1906.*A O	..	....	..	....	120½	Ap 21, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	122	Jne 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	115	Jan 12	115	Jan 12	115	Jan 12	114	..
Do do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	113	De 12, 99	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921...*M N	..	....	..	....	154	Sep 7, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	141	May 6,98	..	..
Den. Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s,1933.A O	..	....	..	....	102	Ja 24, 99	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900.....M N*	102¾	Jan 19	102½	Jan 6	102¾	Jan 27	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.....*J J	99½	Feb 5	96¼	Jan 4	99½	Feb 14	..	..
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	..	....	..	....	108	No 27,99	..	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928...A D	104½	Feb 7	101¾	Jan 10	104½	Feb 16	106	..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s,1917.M N*	..	....	..	....	108	Ap 27,99	..	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	78	Jan 11	76¼	Jan 8	78	Feb 17	77	70
Det..Mack. & Mar. ld.gt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	28¾	Feb 16	19	Jan 8	27½	Feb 17	27½	28
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.....A O*	..	....	..	....	108¾	De 30, 99	..	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1923.*J J	..	....	..	....	92¼	Fe 11, 98	..	..
Dul. So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937...*J J	112	Jan 29	110	Feb 16	110	Feb 16	110	112
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	111½	Feb 10	107½	Jan 9	111½	Feb 16	111	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	118	Jan 24	117	Jan 15	117¾	Feb 14	116½	118½
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	110½	Jan 4	110½	Jan 4	110⅜	Jan 4	120	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	115¼	Feb 14	113¾	Jan 5	115½	Feb 14	115	118
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	..	....	..	....	118½	No 15, 98	120	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....A D	..	....	..	....	106½	Ap 14, 99	107	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	142	Jan 22	138	Jan 12	141	Feb 15	..	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	..	....	..	....	143	De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	130¼	Feb 15	130	Jan 5	130¼	Feb 15	..	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 6, 99	..	..
Jefferson 1st g'd. g. 5s, Jan.,1909.A O	..	....	..	....	106	De 2, 99	106	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982..*M N	116¼	Feb 9	114	Feb 5	116¼	Feb 14	..	..
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D.& R.1st c.6s,1013.J J*	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	..	..
N. Y. & Gwood L.gtd.g.5s,1946.*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 27,98	103½	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds.,1996..*J J	90¾	Jan 25	88	Jan 10	90⅝	Feb 17	90	90¼
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	93¼	My 25,99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996.*J J	71½	Feb 7	67	Jan 3	71	Feb 16	70¾	71
N.Y.Sus. & W. 1st ref. g.5s,1937.J J	109	Jan 3	107¼	Jan 3	108	Feb 10	108¼	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	..	....	..	....	92½	Au 25, 98	..	93
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	97½	Feb 6	92	Jan 3	97½	Feb 6	..	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	108½	Jan 3	103¾	Jan 3	108½	Jan 3	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942..J D	105	Jan 8	104	Jan 4	104½	Feb 17	104½	106
Midland R of N. J. 1st g.6s,1910.*A O	117	Jan 15	116½	Jan 25	116¾	Jan 25	..	..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933.*F A	..	....	..	....	65	No 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	124¼	Feb 7	124¼	Feb 7	124½	Feb 7	123½	124
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	108¾	Feb 17	103	Jan 2	108½	Feb 17	108	109
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923.....A O	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g.5s,1930..*A O	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., 91	100	..
Ev. & Ind 1st con.gtd.g.6s,1926..*J J	104	Feb 16	100	Feb 16	103½	Feb 16	102	105
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920.A O*	122	Jan 27	120	Jan 17	122	Feb 6	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	103	Jan 15	102	Jan 12	102½	Jan 22	..	..
Do Pt Huron D. 1st g. 5s,1939..*A O	108	Jan 24	105	Jan 18	107½	Feb 14	..	104
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918..J J*	..	....	..	....	101	Mr 20,99	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	..	....	..	....	89½	May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s,1941..J J	..	....	..	....	105	Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g.4-6s,1921.J D*	74¾	J

1900

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Mil. Elec. Ry & L. con. g.5s,1926.*F A	..	....	..	....	106	Oct 27,99	..	..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990..*J D	92½	Feb 9	88½	Jan 9	91½	Feb 17	91	91¼
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990.....F A	69¼	Jan 31	65½	Feb 17	65½	Feb 17	65¾	66¼
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944.....M N*	95⅜	Jan 4	92	Feb 9	93½	Feb 16	92	94
M.,K. & T. of T.1st gtd.g.5s,1942.M S*	93	Jan 26	91	Jan 1	92⅞	Feb 16	92	92½
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.....F A*	77	Jan 3	76½	Feb 13	76½	Feb 13	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd.g.5s,1940.M N*	..	....	..	....	94	De 8, 99	..	..
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s,1906.*M N	..	....	..	....	100⅜	No 22,99	..	..
Sher.,Shr & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943.*J D	95¼	Feb 2	92¼	Jan 27	95	Feb 7	93	95
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942.*A O	104	Jan 31	102½	Jan 3	104	Feb 14	102½	..
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920....M N*	117¼	Feb 7	114⅞	Jan 13	117¼	Feb 15	117	117½
Do 3d 7s, 1906.....M N*	115	Feb 7	114½	Feb 17	114½	Feb 17	112½	..
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917...M S	98¾	Feb 15	94	Jan 2	98⅝	Feb 17	98½	99
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920.....F A*	94	Jan 11	91	Feb 2	92	Feb 14	91¾	92¼
Pa., R. of M. 1st ext.g.4s,1938..F A*	105¾	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 6	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938.....J J*	..	....	..	....	110	No 11, 99	..	..
St. L. & I.M.gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.*A O	112	Jan 23	109¼	Jan 8	111¼	Feb 17	111½	..
Do do gtd. g. 5s, 1931.....*A O	110⅛	Feb 7	110	Jan 23	110¼	Feb 7	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929.J J*	82	Feb 8	77¾	Jan 3	81⅜	Feb 16	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.....J D*	125	Jan 23	124	Jan 3	125	Jan 24	..	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....Q J	..	....	..	....	121⅜	Jne 30,99	120¼	124
Do gen. g 4s, 1938.....M S*	87	Feb 16	83	Jan 8	86½	Feb 17	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1947..*F A	107	Jan 9	107	Jan 9	107	Jan 9	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st, 1913. J J*	129	Jan 30	126	Jan 8	129	Feb 17	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Sep 12,99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	107	Feb 7	104⅞	Jan 6	106	Feb 10	105	106
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917.....*J J	..	....	..	....	111	De 20, 99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Ala.*J J	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br., 1923...*J J	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915.A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	110	Feb 9	109	Jan 4	110	Feb 16	109⅜	..
Do registered.....*J J	110	Feb 9	110	Feb 9	110	Feb 9	109⅜	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	107⅜	Jan 23	107	Jan 12	107⅜	Jan 23	107⅛	..
Do do registered.....M S*	107⅜	Feb 1	107⅛	Feb 1	107⅜	Feb 1	107⅛	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904.....M S*	..	....	..	....	108¾	Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	..	....	..	....	103⅜	Jne 26,99	102⅜	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	103¾	Fe 25, 98	102¾	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905.*M N	102¾	Feb 13	101	Jan 11	102¾	Feb 13	..	..
Do do registered.....*M N	102⅜	....	..	....	102⅜	Au 1, 99	102⅜	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	109¼	Jan 15	109	Jan 2	109	Jan 23	109	110
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112½	Ap 14, 99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998.*F A	97⅞	Jan 26	95¾	Feb 1	96¾	Feb 14	..	97¾
Do do registered.....*F A	..	....	..	....	96	De 12, 99	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g.3½s,1998.*F A	99	Jan 27	97	Jan 2	97½	Feb 17	..	..
Do do registered.....*F A	97	Jan 10	95½	Jan 24	96	Feb 10	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	114¼	Feb 9	110	Jan 2	114¼	Feb 14	112	114
Do registered.....*J J	113	Feb 14	109	Jan 4	113	Feb 14	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 5	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C.1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A,1940.J J	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900.....*M N	102	Jan 29	101¼	Jan 5	102	Jan 29	102¼	..
Do registered.....*M N	102½	Feb 9	101⅞	Jan 29	102½	Feb 9	102¼	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	..	..
R. W. & O.en.1st ext.5s,July,1922.A O	129½	Feb 13	125½	Jan 6	129½	Feb 13	129½	130
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 13, 99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	..	....	..	....	107	Au 13,98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	107	Jan 18	106¾	Feb 8	107	Feb 16	106¾	107½
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927..A O*	..	....	..	....	123	Jul 14,99	122	124
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	121	Jan 13	121	Jan 13	121	Jan 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	101½	Feb 1	100⅞	Jan 4	101½	Feb 1	101¾	..
Do do registered, 1900.....Q J*	101½	Feb 1	100⅜	Jan 2	101½	Feb 7	101¾	..
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	113½	Feb 13	112⅜	Jan 19	113½	Feb 13	112½	..
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	113½	Feb 10	112½	Jan 10	113½	Feb 10	112½	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	110½	Jan 24	109½	Jan 6	110½	Feb 14	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	109¼	De 4, 99	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S, 1901..*A O	..	....	..	....	108¾	De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934...J J*	..	....	..	....	122¾	No 3, 99	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902..*M N	109¼	Feb 9	108¾	Jan 3	109¼	Feb 16	109	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	103¾	Feb 8	103¼	Feb 8	103¾	Feb 8	103	..
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	..	....	..	....	122	Fe 25, 98	121	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	..	....	..	....	120	No 20, 99	125	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	..	....	..	....	127	De 2, 99	125	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	104	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937...A O*	108¼	Feb 14	104¼	Jan 3	108	Feb 16	107¼	..
Do registered.....A O*	103½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903.*J D	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	188	Jan 27	185¾	Jan 5	188	Feb 15	..	..
Do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	187	Nc 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....A O*	..	....	..	....	185	Au 26,99	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	..	....	..	....	128	De 27, 99	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	111¾	118
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	..	....	..	....	113	Jul 29,99	109¾	113¼
N.Y.,O. & W. ref.1st g.4s,June,1992.M S	107½	Feb 10	102	Jan 10	109½	Feb 17	106¼	107
Do 4s reg., $5,000 only.....M S	..	....	..	....	101¼	No 30,98	..	..
Nor. Pa. Ry. gen. 1.g.1st g.6s,1921.*J J	..	....	..	....	119½	Ap 12, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112	Jul 20,98	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923..*F A	..	....	..	....	131½	My 15,99	..	135
Do registered certificates.....Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jul 28,99	..	..
N. P. Ry p.ln.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	104⅝	Feb 7	102½	Jan 2	103¾	Feb 17	103¾	104
Do registered.....Q J	104	Feb 17	103	Jan 8	104	Feb 17	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.....Q F	67¼	Jan 31	65	Jan 10	66½	Feb 17	66⅜	66⅞
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	66	Sep 21,99	..	..
Wash. Cen 1st g 4s, Mch.,1948...Q M	..	....	..	....	93	My 11,99	..	80½
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933...J J*	118⅜	Feb 8	118	Jan. 5	118	Feb 14	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	110	Jan 15	110	Jan 15	110	Jan 29	111	112½
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931....*M N	120	Jan 2	120	Jan 2	120	Jan 2	..	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932....*A O	..	....	..	....	128	De 1, 99	..	..
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	..	....	..	....	117½	Au 30,98	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	103	..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989.M N*	99¼	Jan 26	95	Feb 14	95	Feb 14	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con.g.4s,1996..A O*	94⅝	Feb 7	90½	Jan 3	94⅜	Feb 17	..	..
Ohio Riv.R.R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 24,99	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	95	Feb 1	95	Feb 1	95	Feb 1	93	96
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901.....J J*	70	Feb 1	60	Jan 5	70	Feb 1	..	..
Pac. Const Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J D	108¼	Feb 16	104¼	Jan 6	108⅝	Feb 16	107¾	108
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	105	Jan 16	105	Jan 16	105	Feb 14	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921....J J*	112½	Jan 11	111½	Jan 10	112½	Jan 11	..	..
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937.M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944.*M S	..	....	..	....	115½	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Clev & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935. .	111	Feb 6	109	Jan 12	111	Feb 6	111	113
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf. 1st 6s, 1920..*J J	100	Jan 18	100	Jan 18	100	Jan 23	100½	..
Do Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do E. Div.T.Co.cfs.1st 6s,1920.M S*	99½	Feb 3	99½	Jan 22	99	Feb 5	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.....M N*	..	....	..	....	17	My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. pd....	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	..	..
Pec. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb.,1921..Q F	..	....	..	....	126	Ap 28, 99	123	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	..	....	..	....	96	De 9, 99	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 28,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 28,98	..	..
P.,C.,C. & S. L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940.A O*	116	Feb 13	114	Jan 9	116	Feb 13	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	116	Feb 13	113½	Jan 12	115¾	Feb 13	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	..	....	..	....	113	No 23, 98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945..M N*	..	....	..	....	107	De 5, 99	..	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	105½	Ap 13, 99	..	..
Do registered, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	105¾	Ap 23, 97	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	137	Feb 15	135	Jan 12	137	Feb 15	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	..	....	..	....	139	No 16,99	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	134	Feb 15	134	Feb 15	134	Feb 15	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932.A O*	..	....	..	....	119½	Oct 4, 99	120	..
C. & P. con. skg. fd. 7s, 1900...M N*	103	Jan 5	102	Jan 12	102	Jan 12	..	..
P. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A,1942.*J J	117¼	Feb 2	117¼	Feb 2	117½	Feb 2	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.J J*	108	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942...*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	..	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928.A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 1. 6s, 1932..J J*	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 24,99	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	113½	Jan 16	113½	Jan 16	113½	Jan 16	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	..	....	..	....	93	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	100	Jan 25	99¾	Jan 18	100	Jan 29	100	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....	100½	Jan 26	99⅛	Jan 11	100	Jan 29	100	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	88	Feb 7	83	Jan 9	85	Feb 17	84½	85
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84¾	De 6, 99	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939...J J*	97½	Feb 15	94½	Jan 4	97½	Feb 17	97¼	97½
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. L. g.4s,1917.A O	..	....	..	....	98	Jne 27,99	84	..
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939.J D*	..	....	..	....	105	No 10, 99	..	..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940...J J*	..	....	..	....	74½	De 15, 99	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947..*J J	84¾	Jan 18	82	Jan 3	83	Feb 2	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906.M N*	..	....	..	....	110	No 15,99	112	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	113¼	Feb 15	111¼	Jan 30	112½	Feb 18	112	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	113	Feb 8	111½	Jan 31	113	Feb 8	112	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919. F A*	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	123	Feb 7	123	Feb 7	123	Feb 13	123	123½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	109½	Feb 17	106	Jan 4	106½	Feb 17	109¼	109½
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 3, 99	..	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996....J J*	84	Feb 6	79	Jan 8	84	Feb 6	81	83
Do Southw. Div. g 5s, 1947.....A O*	..	....	..	....	99¾	De 18, 99	..	..
Do Cert. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929..*A O	..	....	..	....	92¾	De 13, 99	94½	95
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd.cts.,1989.M N*	91	Jan 25	86½	Jan 9	89½	Feb 16	89¼	89¾
Do 2d g. 4s, inc.bd.cts., Nov., 1989.J J	60¾	Feb 6	53⅜	Jan 10	59¾	Feb 17	59⅜	60
St. P. City Ry Co. cn.g.5s,1937..*J J15	112	Feb 7	112	Feb 7	112	Feb 7	..	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	..	....	..	....	120	Fe 8, 99	117¾	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	..	....	..	....	110¼	De 5, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	98¼	Feb 1	98	Jan 13	98¼	Feb 1	..	98½
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909...A O*	119½	Feb 7	119¾	Feb 7	119¾	Feb 7	..	121¾
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	121¼	Feb 16	119¾	Jan 6	121¼	Feb 16	119¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	141¾	Feb 10	137	Jan 3	141¾	Feb 10	140⅝	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	137⅜	Fe 23, 99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	115⅝	Feb 10	112¾	Jan 2	115¾	Feb 14	115	..
Do do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937...*J D	104½	Jan 24	102¼	Jan 2	104¼	Feb 16	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104	Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	122½	Ja 13, 98	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937...J J*	120¼	Jan 10	120¼	Jan 10	120¾	Jan 10	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.....J J*	..	....	..	....	118	De 7, 99	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 6s, 1908.*A O	..	....	..	....	108	De 9, 99	..	..
Wis. & Minn. P. 1st g. 5s, 1938...*J D	..	....	..	....	120	Ap 11, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 25, 98	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S*	..	....	..	....	106⅝	No 20,99	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112⅜	Oct 2, 99	..	..
Sa. Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934..A O*	126½	Jan 13	125½	Jan 3	126¾	Jan 13	125	..
D. 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*A O	..	....	..	....	112	Mr 17,99	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J*	..	....	..	....	104⅞	Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col.,Aug.,1949.J D	84½	Feb 16	80	Jan 9	84	Feb 17	83¾	84
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	85	No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949..F A*	100¾	Jan 23	97⅜	Jan 11	98⅜	Feb 17	98⅝	98⅝
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug.,1929.J D	84⅝	Feb 6	81	Jan 9	83¾	Feb 17	83½	83¾
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910...F A*	..	....	..	....	108	Oct 17,99	107	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....J J*	..	....	..	....	109½	No 4, 99	..	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931..*M N	102¾	Jan 31	101	Jan 4	101½	Feb 17	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N.7s,1903.J J	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937.....J J*	110¼	Jan 9	110	Jan 29	110	Jan 29	110	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912...A O*	..	....	..	....	110½	De 26, 99	110	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921...*A O	86	Feb 17	83¾	Jan 9	86	Feb 17	84	86
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	..	....	..	....	134	No 22, 99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J*	..	....	..	....	99	De 27, 99	100	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd.g.4s,1943..*J J	90	Feb. 6	75	Jan 9	79¼	Feb 16	..	..
Tex. & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	..	....	..	....	116	De 14,98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912.M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 17, 97	111	..
Do con g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	104¼	Feb 3	101	Jan 2	103¾	Feb 17	..	..
S.P.of Ari.gtd.1st g.6s Mch,1909-10.J J	110⅜	Jan 4	110	Jan 2	110	Feb 15	110	113
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A,1905.*A O	..	....	..	....	107	No 1, 99	108	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937....M N*	105½	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	107½	Feb 16	104½	Jan 10	107½	Feb 16	107¼	108
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941.J J*	97¾	Feb 6	95	Jan 4	97½	Feb 16	..	..
So. Pac of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911..*J J	..	....	..	....	113⅜	No 23,98	..	..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924.M N*	..	....	..	....	103⅞	De 27, 99	105	110
Nor R. & Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.*J J	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....J J	..	....	..	....	106	Au 23,99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994...J J*	108¾	Feb 6	106	Jan 8	108¼	Feb 17	108¼	108½
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	98	Oct 31,98	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996.J J	..	....	..	....	108¾	Au 14, 99	108	..
E. Tenn. recr. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	108½	Jan 10	108½	Jan 10	108½	Jan 10	..	..
Ala Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17,97	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	101½	Feb 9	101½	Feb 9	101½	Feb 17	..	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930.....J J*	111½	Jan 16	111½	Jan 16	115½	Jan 16	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	118½	Feb 17	114	Jan 2	118½	Feb 17	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	122½	Feb 10	119¼	Jan 16	122½	Feb 10	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	121	Jan 18	118	Jan 13	119½	Feb 9	119	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915...*J J	114½	Feb 9	113½	Jan 2	121	Feb 14	..	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	116⅜	117¼
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	..	....	..	....	105	De 12, 99	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*M N	110	Jan 15	109	Jan 8	110	Jan 15	110	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936.....*M N	110	Jan 18	108	Jan 4	110	Jan 18	110	..
Do serial, Series D.....*A O*	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 13,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E.....*A O	..	....	..	....	100	Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924.*F A	..	....	..	....	90	Fe 23, 99	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914...J J*	114½	Jan 10	114½	Jan 10	114¾	Jan 10	..	..
So. Car & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919..*M N	105	Jan 3	102	Jan 15	104½	Feb 17	105	..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950....J J	100⅝	Feb 16	99⅜	Jan 10	100⅝	Feb 16	100½	100¾
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939.A O*	..	....	..	....	113	Oct 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944.....F A*	..	....	..	....	111⅜	No 3, 99	..	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930...A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	..	..
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 6s,1905.*M S	..	....	..	....	107	No 2, 99	106	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000.....*J D	114	Feb 5	111	Jan 3	113¾	Feb 17	..	115¾
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000....Mar	..	....	..	....	50	Oct 27,99	..	..
Do do Trust certificates.....	..	....	..	....	51¼	No 20,99	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	125	Jan 15	123½	Jan 29	123¾	Feb 3	123	126
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935...J J*	107½	Feb 7	105	Jan 8	107½	Feb 7	..	..
Do gen. mtge. 5

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

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to be felt that conditions warranted a substantial betterment in prices, at least in some quarters of the market, and apparently efforts were made to accumulate stock in the anticipation of sharp rises in the near future. When last week business became less active in the curb market, little disposition was shown to liquidate holdings, which indicated apparently that those who recently were buyers of stock were content to await further improvement in prices before endeavoring to realize profits on their purchases.

Little news of importance was had during the week to affect the course of prices, but, though particular items of a favorable character were few in number, practically no news likely to produce unfavorable results came to hand. The public appears still to be waiting further developments, in the matter of dividends in particular, and meanwhile prices, while advancing here and there, and in some cases even showing very substantial net gains, generally remain firm and little changed. The scarcity of stock was in several cases shown by substantial advances on very few transactions. Under present conditions improvement in prices seems much more likely than any considerable falling off from quoted figures. The feeling is that a number of stocks in the list are at present selling considerably below the figures which they may be expected to reach when more definite information as to earnings is had, and the correctness of this belief seems to be borne out by such actual news as comes to hand in regard to the conditions affecting the various stocks and the probabilities in regard to their earnings. When reports are made it generally appears that earnings have been very large and dividends on preferred stocks at least seem assured. During the previous week copper stocks attracted more attention than any other section of the list, and in nearly all of these large net gains were recorded. Last week these particular issues, although retaining much of their recent advances, were traded in to much less extent and yielded the place of prominence to the industrial stocks. Several of these, including Distilling of America, ended the week with large net gains as the result of demand larger than any that has showed for them recently.

In the Distilling stocks trading was most active at the close of the week, and the larger part of the advance in these issues was recorded on the two closing days. Very active trading occurred in Distilling of America preferred, and on transactions aggregating a number of thousand of shares this issue sold up to 30 and closed for the week at 29¾ bid, a net gain of 5¼ points. Less active trading in the common stock brought about an advance to 9 and a net gain of 1¼ points. Increase in the demand for these issues was in some quarters attributed to the better feeling in regard to the stock which resulted from a number of private investigations of the company's affairs which were made within the past few weeks. Recent unfavorable rumors in regard to the company's condition led, it is said, to a number of investigations by persons interested in the stock and who had become alarmed at the various unfavorable reports. The management of the company stated that these investigations into the company's condition invariably resulted in greater confidence in the ability of the company to meet all its obligations and to earn a fair return on its capital. It is said that there is no doubt of the ability of the company to earn the regular dividend on the preferred stock, although thus far no intimation has been had as to the time when dividends will be begun. It is said that no plan for distribution on the stock is likely to be considered for some months to come. Rumor has it that the report of the committee engaged in looking into the company's condition, which probably will not be ready for the stockholders for some weeks to come, will show that the dividend on the preferred stock is assured, and in view of this the present price of the stock is by many considered very low. An officer of the company stated that at the price which recently prevailed for the preferred stock this issue represented no more than the cash and other quick assets of the company. The Kentucky business is said to be particularly good, and it is thought that the earnings of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company alone will be sufficient to provide for the dividend on Distilling of America preferred.

Among the other industrial stocks that were in good demand were National Tube, National Salt, Standard Oil, and several other issues which ended the week with substantial net gains. Trading in these issues was not in very large amount, and in some of them the course of prices somewhat irregular, although the figures showed the net gains referred to. In this group, however, were several stocks, among them American Agricultural Chemical and Otis Elevator, which ended the week with substantial losses, which in one or two cases amounted to as much as 2 points. These issues were very dull, and none of these rather large declines were accompanied by active trading.

Amalgamated Copper, after fluctuating sharply over a range of about 3 points, closed practically unchanged at 93¾ bid, the final figure on the previous Saturday having been 93⅝. In the other copper stocks very few transactions were made, and in most of them closing bids were somewhat below the figures recorded the previous week after a short period of unusual activity.

New Amsterdam Gas ended the week with a substantial net gain in both issues of the stock, while the bonds declined over a point. Trading in the stock was very limited, owing to the very small offerings. Brokers were unable to fill buying orders owing to scarcity of floating stock, and the advances were made on transactions averaging little more than one or two hundred shares a day. The common stock advanced 3 points net, from 24 to 27, and the preferred stock closed with a net gain of 2½ points, at 45 bid.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	440	..
American Exchange	182½	187½
Astor	500	..
Bowery	283	300
Broadway	235	250
Butchers & Drovers'	85	90
Central	175	185
Chase	425	..
Chatham	309	310
Chemical	3000	4100
Citizens'	145	155
City, new stock	290	300
Colonial	250	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	275	..
Continental	130	..
Corn Exchange	340	..
East River	130	..
Fifth National	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2400	..
First	3250	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Fourth	172	178
Gallatin	400	..
Gansevoort	..	70
German Exchange	230	260
Garfield	1000	..
German-American	120	..
Germania	325	..
Greenwich	155	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	875	725
Hide & Leather	115	..
Home	120	140
Importers & Traders'	529	530
Irving	172½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	225	250
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	775	825
Manhattan	255	275
Market & Fulton	215	240
Mechanics'	104	..
Mechanics & Traders'	90	110
Mercantile	190	..
Merchants'	170	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	415	440
Mount Morris	200	..
Mutual	140	..
National Union	500	..
Nassau	160	..
New Amsterdam	500	..
New York	240	255
New York County	1500	..
Ninth	85	90
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	210
Oriental	190	200
Pacific	170	..
Park	430	460
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	..
Plaza	475	..
Produce Exchange	120	130
Republic	200	215
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	275	..
Second	550	..
Seventh	170	..
Shoe & Leather	97	102
State of New York	128	..
Twelfth Ward	115	..
Union Square	210	..
Western National	335	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	210	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	195	205
Bankers'	190	195
Brooklyn	390	..
Central	2100	2250
Central Realty Bond and Trust	250	..
Continental	375	..
City	325	..
Colonial	..	400
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1400	1450
Fifth Avenue	400	500
Franklin	300	325
Guaranty	600	700
Hamilton	270	..
International B. & T.	..	140
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	375	..
Manhattan	350	..
Manufacturers'	310	..
Mercantile	775	..
Metropolitan	400	450
Morton	400	..
Nassau	188	200
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1400	1450
N. Y. Security & Trust	760	..
North American	150	160
Produce Exchange	115	125
Real Estate	300	..
State	400	..
Title Guaranty & T.	385	..
Trust Company of America	190	195
Union	1400	1450
U. S. Mortgage Trust	500	530
United States	1575	..
Washington Trust	300	..
Williamsburg	190	200

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	22½	25
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	88	90
N. Y. & Hoboken F.	69	71
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	92	93½
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	90	99
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	105⅝	107
Union Ferry	87	88½
Union Ferry bonds	98	100

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	110	118
Commonwealth	90	105
Continental	530	..
Eagle	230	240
Empire City	85	90
German-American	505	515
Germania	285	300
Globe & Rutgers	60	80
Greenwich	165	175
Hamilton	100	106
Hanover	155	165
Home	215	225
Kings County	150	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	160	170
North River	140	147
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	110	120
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	180
Stuyvesant	90	..
United States	120	125
Westchester	200	..
Williamsburg City	420	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	113	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	109
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	100	100½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	100	102
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	227	229
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	115	117
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	109	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	108	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	180
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	100	102
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	83	86
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	115	135
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	117
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	98	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	108	111
42d St. & Grand St.	390	410
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	88	89
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	83	84½
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	100	112
Nassau Electric 4s	90	92
New Orleans Trac. com.	27	28
New Orleans Trac. pf.	100	102
Ninth Avenue	195	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	28	29
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	86	89
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	19¾	20½
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
Second Avenue stock	200	201
Second Ave 1st m. 5s	107	108
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	117
Sixth Avenue stock	208	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	111	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	395	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	113	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113¾	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	109	111
Worcester Traction common	25	26
Worcester Traction pf.	103	105

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	93¾	94⅛
Am. Agricultural Chem.	26	30
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	74¾	77
American Air Power	45	50
American Bank Note	47	50
American Bicycle	16	19
American Bicycle pf.	49	50
American Bicycle bonds	..	92½
American Press Association	70	80
American Type Founders	51	53
American Woolen Goods	23	..
American Woolen Goods pf.	81	81½
Arizona Lead	11⅜	11¾
Asphalt of America	12½	13
Barney & Smith Car	15	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	99	105
Barney & Smith Car bonds	103	106
British Columbia Copper	9½	10½
Central & South American Tel.	105	105½
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	345	360
Chicago & Alton subscrips.	108¾	100¼
Chicago & Alton 3s (new)	93	98
Consolidated Fireworks	10	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	70	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	8	10
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	41	45
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	79	81
Distilling Company of America	8¾	9
Distilling Co. of America pf.	29¾	30
Electric Axle Light and Power	3¾	4¼
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf.	..	35
Electric Vehicle	40	44
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	100
Electro-Pneumatic	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	18	22
General Chemical	59	65
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Havana Commercial	16½	18
Havana Commercial pf.	58	59½
Illinois Transportation	2¾	2¾
International Pump	17	18½
International Pump pf.	64	65½
Lorillard pf.	100	102
Markeen Copper	5	7
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	210
National Gramophone	47	52
National Salt	48	48½
National Salt pf.	77½	79
National Tube	50¼	50½
National Tube pf.	93	93½
New England Transportation	6	6¼
New York Transportation	8¾	9¼
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	165	180
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86	89
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	21¼	22
Procter & Gamble	380	400
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93¾	94½
Rubber Goods	30	31
Rubber Goods pf.	82	84
Singer Manufacturing	650	750
Sloss-Sheffield	30	31
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	70	72
Standard Coupler	38	40
Standard Oil	524	525
Storage Power	14	15
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Swift & Co.	100	101
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	106
Tennessee Copper	14½	15
Texas Pacific Coal	70	..
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	107	..
Union Typewriter	30	32
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
United Shoe Machinery	30	32
United Shoe Machinery pf.	23	23½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	⅝
Virginia Coal, Iron & C.	26½	27
Virginia C., I. & C. 5s, 1949	62	63
Westinghouse Air Brake	390	410
Worthington Pump pf.	106	107

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	2¼	2½
Buffalo City	4	6½
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	69	71
Central Union 5s, 1927	103	103½
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	104	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas bonds	76	79
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	100	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	103	105
Madison (Wis.)	77	80
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	280	300
New Amsterdam	27	..
New Amsterdam pf.	45	47
New Amsterdam	96	96½
N. E. Gas & Coke	19	21
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	70½	71½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. con 5s, 1945	103	106
Ohio & Indiana consolidated	38	40
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	52	56
Standard (New York)	115	125
Standard pf.	135	150
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	..	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	85	90
Western (Milwaukee)	98	99½
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	102	105

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Feb. 15, 1900	£35,743,231	.....
Feb. 16, 1899	33,998,330	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Feb 15, 1900	76,013,328	£45,688,385
Feb. 16, 1899	72,992,028	47,969,883
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Feb. 15, 1900	27,331,000	14,079,000
Feb. 16, 1899	25,983,000	14,931,000
RUSSIA.		
Feb. 15, 1900	83,364,000	5,889,000
Feb. 16, 1899	99,410,000	4,359,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Feb. 15, 1900	37,630,000	9,015,000
Feb. 16, 1899	29,823,000	10,370,000
SPAIN.		
Feb. 15, 1900	13,690,000	14,743,000
Feb. 16, 1899	11,079,000	8,915,000
ITALY.		
Feb. 15, 1900	15,412,000	1,506,000
Feb. 16, 1899	15,029,000	2,344,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Feb. 15, 1900	5,067,000	5,071,000
Feb. 16, 1899	4,314,000	6,800,000
BELGIUM.		
Feb. 15, 1900	2,972,000	1,486,000
Feb. 16, 1899	3,154,000	1,577,000
Total for week	£297,332,589	£98,357,385
Total preceding week	297,838,254	98,347,518
Corresponding date last year	298,782,358	97,265,883

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Feb. 17	$925,315,975	$45,246,144
Feb. 10	1,108,832,069	43,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,052,652	59,007,580
Jan. 27	972,111,857	49,416,899
Jan. 20	1,005,176,062	56,908,365
Jan. 13	1,097,626,402	58,654,898
*Jan. 6	1,146,108,226	62,735,507
*Dec. 30	980,062,695	46,539,980
Dec. 23	1,428,395,843	58,302,736
Dec. 16	1,349,644,028	51,807,123
Dec. 9	1,114,066,435	45,117,036
*Dec. 2	1,439,136,961	46,067,791
Nov. 25	1,086,762,288	53,682,106
Nov. 18	1,263,834,533	55,800,585
*Nov. 11	1,061,754,797	37,124,068
Nov. 4	1,284,286,145	54,074,678
Oct. 28	1,099,629,146	54,975,280
Oct. 21	1,202,533,092	56,923,993
Oct. 14	1,165,902,485	53,231,186
Oct. 7	1,450,652,633	66,504,730
*Sept. 30	749,234,101	38,614,303
Sept. 23	1,350,038,235	58,354,915
Sept. 16	1,098,748,238	43,451,021
†Sept. 9	886,526,474	43,742,432
Sept. 2	933,854,272	53,235,980
Aug. 26	972,668,143	41,737,804
Aug. 19	965,519,703	40,330,721
Aug. 12	993,780,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,029,869,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,085	57,845,039
July 22	980,471,913	55,532,502
July 15	1,196,866,402	63,965,319
*July 8	1,026,944,953	64,469,370
July 1	1,165,838,116	66,853,468
June 24	945,785,533	52,452,896
June 17	1,137,462,946	66,004,470
June 10	1,039,268,504	56,814,127
*June 3	984,342,988	56,274,997
May 27	1,231,015,611	69,939,059
May 20	1,245,202,959	69,801,513
May 13	1,294,383,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,439,472,985	72,052,491
April 29	1,201,119,369	67,732,635
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,583
April 15	1,424,346,235	82,334,464
April 8	1,553,060,041	77,373,938
April 1	1,283,830,167	60,915,694
March 25	1,247,937,065	74,448,286
March 18	1,216,522,759	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,870,337	76,573,626
March 4	1,362,050,599	74,090,291
*Feb. 25	1,173,231,495	50,387,272
*Feb. 18	903,777,922	50,387,272

*Five days. †Four days.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—There was little doing last week on the Stock Exchange in Americans, although prices were better all around for the week, closing, however, below the best. Among the declines were Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, which fell ¾ point; New York Central and Hudson River, ½; Union Pacific, ½; Pennsylvania, ½; Reading firsts, ½; Southern Pacific, ½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ¼, and Baltimore and Ohio, ⅛.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 16, 1900	$10,992,773
Week ended Feb. 17, 1899	8,709,341
From Jan. 1, 1900	74,029,730
From Jan. 1, 1899	67,035,335

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 13, 1900	$9,631,143
Week ended Feb. 14, 1899	7,618,664
From Jan. 1, 1900	67,070,682
From Jan. 1, 1899	60,490,551

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 16, 1900	$11,017
Week ended Feb. 17, 1899	823,001
From Jan. 1, 1900	680,078
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,699,457

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 16, 1900	$281,587
Week ended Feb. 17, 1899	11,000
From Jan. 1, 1900	6,002,868
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,704,000

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 16, 1900	$270,570
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,322,190

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 17, 1899	$817,001
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,905,

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 16, 1900	$38,029
Week ended Feb. 17, 1899	58,348
From Jan. 1, 1900	470,690
From Jan. 1, 1899	416,400

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 16, 1900	$795,870
Week ended Feb. 17, 1899	1,000,886
From Jan. 1, 1900	6,331,627
From Jan. 1, 1899	6,931,784

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 16, 1900	$757,841
Week ended Feb. 17, 1899	942,538
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,854,937
Week ended Jan. 1, 1899	6,515,384

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 16, 1900	$49,046
Week ended Feb. 17, 1899	886,949
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,150,368
From Jan. 1, 1899	4,115,857

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 16, 1900	$1,077,457
Week ended Feb. 17, 1899	1,011,886
From Jan. 1, 1900	12,336,495
From Jan. 1, 1899	8,723,784

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 16, 1900	$1,028,411
From Jan. 1, 1900	11,176,127
Week ended Feb. 17, 1899	124,937
From Jan. 1, 1899	4,609,927

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 18.—Last week's market was strong in cotton and on old engagements. But the new business was below the week's output. Large Indian and Chinese orders were offered, but very few at acceptable prices. Other outlets were quiet. Producers were confident, but buyers were somewhat diffident. This summarizes the general position.

Yarns were quiet, with a hand-to-mouth business, although prices were firm and rather dearer. The home trade showed a fair distribution of goods.

Rouen reports great activity and a general advance on the whole week. Mulhouse describes the business in finished goods as excellent. Advices from Southern Germany say that the spindles and looms will have full employment for several months, the demand exceeding the supply, especially in bleaching and finishing cloths. Prices are profitable.

Gladbach reports an active demand. The syndicate has advanced the price of yarn thrice during the last ten days.

Russian reports are unsatisfactory.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase, 85,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 2,271,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 4,231,000 pesetas.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Feb. 17. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Sus**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900 3½	--	.....	--	.....	*210	Oct. 13, 1899
140	160	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899 4	--	.....	--	.....	145	Dec. 27, 1899
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf	3,984,300	....	--	.....	--	.....	*24	Oct. 10, 1899
16½	17	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	*15	Jan. 19	*15	Jan. 19	*15	Jan. 19, 1900
--	--	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,704,000	Sept. 6, 1899 3	--	.....	--	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Jan., 1900 1	--	.....	--	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	Jan., 1900 2	--	.....	--	.....	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B	5,000,000	....	--	.....	--	.....	21	Feb. 15, 1899
50	55	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	6,000,000	....	57½	Jan. 31	55	Jan. 30	57½	Jan. 31, 1900
122	130	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	*119	Jan. 10	*119	Jan. 10	*119	Jan. 10, 1900
..	95	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 ¾	--	.....	--	.....	93	Dec. 8, 1899
--	--	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	--	.....	--	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
--	--	Chicago & Alton	18,784,000	Dec. 2, 1899 3	--	.....	--	.....	171	Apr. 5, 1899
--	--	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Dec. 27, 1899 2½	--	.....	--	.....	*198½	Feb. 15, 1899
..	39¼	Chicago Consol. Traction	15,000,000	....	39¾	Jan. 15	37½	Jan. 2	39	Feb. 5, 1900
--	..	Chi. & Northwestern pf	22,380,900	Jan. 5, 1900 1¾	140½	Feb. 6	138	Jan. 4	195¾	Feb. 7, 1900
--	--	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
--	--	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
184	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1899 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*183¾	Oct. 25, 1899
1¾	2	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	....	1½	Jan. 8	1½	Jan. 8	1½	Jan. 8, 1900
2½	--	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	2½	Dec. 2, 1899
..	--	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	535,700	....	--	.....	--	.....	30	June 9, 1899
95	--	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	--	.....	--	.....	110	June 20, 1899
..	--	Detroit City Gas	2,044,300	Nov. 15, 1899 2½	--	.....	--	.....	97½	Dec. 26, 1899
375	400	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1900 3¾	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20, 1900
91½	93	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1899 2½	92½	Jan. 31	90	Jan. 24	92½	Jan. 31, 1900
--	--	**Ft. Worth & Rio Grande**	3,108,100	....	--	.....	--	.....	21½	Oct. 21, 1899
--	--	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	Jan., 1900 1½	--	.....	--	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
--	--	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2½	--	.....	--	.....	*45	Nov. 3, 1899
--	--	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1900 1½	--	.....	--	.....	*101	June 6, 1899
--	--	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,500	Feb. 1, 1900 1½	--	.....	--	.....	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
--	--	Harlem	8,038,650	Jan. 2, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	*390	Apr. 12, 1899
--	--	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Jan. 25, 1900 50c	--	.....	--	.....	*105	May 20, 1899
75	--	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Jan. 25, 1900 50c	*70	Jan. 22	65	Feb. 6	65	Feb. 6, 1900
3	4	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	3¾	Dec. 22, 1899
15	17	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899 ½	16	Feb. 2	15	Feb. 2	15	Jan. 20, 1900
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	7½	Nov. 9, 1899
194	210	**Lake Shore**	49,466,500	Jan. 20, 1900 3½	*200	Jan. 6	*197	Jan. 6	*200	Jan. 6, 1900
50	54	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896 1	55	Jan. 30	47½	Jan. 4	50½	Feb. 6, 1900
7	12	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....	6¼	Jan. 30	6¼	Jan. 30	6¼	Jan. 30, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 30, 1899 5	..	.....	..	.....	*152	May 31, 1899
108	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1900 2	*112	Feb. 3	*104	Jan. 18	*112	Feb. 3, 1900
15½	16½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	14,000,000	....	17½	Jan. 3	15	Jan. 2	16½	Feb. 6, 1900
50	52	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	7,000,000	....	55	Jan. 20	52	Feb. 5	52	Feb. 6, 1900
184½	186½	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1900 3½	183½	Jan. 13	183½	Jan. 13	*183½	Feb. 6, 1900
--	--	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*62	Dec. 15, 1899
--	--	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	3½	June 9, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs	.....	....	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10, 1900
36	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 2	..	.....	..	.....	36	Oct. 27, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
131	132½	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan., 1900 1¼	130	Feb. 2	130	Feb. 2	130	Feb. 2, 1900
212	216	N. Y., N. H. & H	53,305,900	Dec. 30, 1899 2	214	Jan. 10	213	Jan. 2	214	Feb. 9, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1900 1	--	.....	..	.....	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	*7	Nov. 6, 1899
--	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	17,384,300	July 2, 1898 ..	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
--	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	2,245,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
83	88	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1900 1¼	87½	Jan. 4	85	Jan. 9	*85½	Feb. 7, 1900
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1899 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110	June 26, 1899
390	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	*375	June 17, 1899
6	6½	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	6½	Jan. 23	5½	Jan. 17	6½	Feb. 9, 1900
..	--	Père Marquette	10,145,500	....	20½	Jan. 31	20	Jan. 29	20¼	Jan. 31, 1900
..	--	Père Marquette pf	10,162,200	....	55½	Jan. 31	55¼	Jan. 31	55¼	Jan. 31, 1900
--	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	*117	May 16, 1899
87	95	Pitts., C. C. & St. L. pf	22,049,200	Feb. 14, 1900 2	94	Jan. 6	90½	Jan. 2	*89	Feb. 1, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	Jan., 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	Pitts. & West. pf., t. r., 25c. pd.	.....	....	15	Jan. 2	14½	Jan. 3	14½	Jan. 8, 1900
8	10	**Quicksilver** pf	4,231,300	May 15, 1899 ½	10	Jan. 4	10	Jan. 4	10	Jan. 4, 1900
190	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 4	--	.....	--	.....	*200¼	Dec. 11, 1899
130	..	Rome, Watertown, & Ogdens	10,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1¼	*134	Jan. 30	*130	Feb. 3	*130	Feb. 7, 1900
6	6½	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	....	6½	Jan. 4	6	Jan. 15	6	Feb. 16, 1900
--	47	St. J. & Grand Island 1st pf	5,491,000	Jan. 31, 1900 2	49⅞	Jan. 2	49¾	Jan. 2	*47	Jan. 2, 1900
..	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,682,200	July 5, 1887 3	56	Jan. 3	50⅝	Jan. 17	51	Jan. 17, 1900
..	..	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,099,600	Sept., 1899 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*104	Dec. 26, 1899
59¾	60⅜	Silver bullion certs	.....	....	59½	Jan. 16	59½	Jan. 16	59½	Jan. 16, 1900
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Sept. 30, 1899 1	..	.....	..	.....	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	July 1, 1899 3	..	.....	..	.....	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	Jan., 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
--	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 1	*160	Feb. 2	*155	Jan. 5	*100	Feb. 2, 1900
--	..	Texas Central	2,640,400	....	..	.....	..	.....	10	July 13, 1897
--	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899 4	..	.....	..	.....	*10½	Feb. 5, 1897
20	25	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	..	.....	..	.....	24	Nov. 20, 1899
40	50	Tol. & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	45	Dec. 2, 1899
8	..	Tol., Peoria & Western	4,075,900	....	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 23, 1900
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf	5,805,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	5	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	2,682,200	Jan. 1, 1900 1¾	139	Jan. 31	136	Jan. 2	139	Feb. 7, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 ½	..	.....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1900 2½	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272½	Jan. 17, 1900
..	20	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	*12	Nov. 21, 1899
14	35	U. S. Flour Milling pf	5,000,000	....	*15	Feb. 6	*15	Feb. 6	15	Feb. 6, 1900
160	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 1, 1899 3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1½	--	.....	--	.....	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,096	....	--	.....	--	.....	*68	Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1899 3	--	.....	--	.....	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute pf, Harlem, Long Island, Morris and Essex, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Kingston and Pembroke, and Pittsburg and Western preferred, the par value of each of which is $50. New Central Coal is $20 par, American Coal $25 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Baltimore & Ohio pf	$3	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 3
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Feb. 28	Mch. 6
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	3	Mch. 1	Feb. 8	Feb. 20
Canadian Pacific	3	Apr. 2	Mch. 9	Apr. 5
Canadian Pacific pf	2	Apr. 2	Feb. 27	Apr. 5
Chestnut Hill (quarter)	1¼	Mch. 5	Holders of record	Feb. 10
Chicago & Alton	1¾	Mch. 1	Feb. 20	Mch. 2
Chicago & Alton pf	1¾	Mch. 1	Feb. 20	Mch. 2
Chic., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1½	Mch. 15	Feb. 20	Mch. 1
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha (annual)	5	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
C. St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com	1½	Feb. 9	Mch. 1	Mch. 2
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 1	Feb. 10	Mch. 2
Del. & Bound Brook (quarter)	2	Feb. 20	Holders of record	Feb. 9
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¼	Mch. 15	Feb. 28	Mch. 16
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf	2¾	Mch. 1	Feb. 20	Mch. 2
Grand Trunk 1st pf	4	.....	.....	.....
Grand Trunk 2d pf	3½	.....	.....	.....
Hartford & Conn. Western	1	Feb. 28	Feb. 20	Feb. 28
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	2½	Mch. 1	Jan. 31	Feb. 23
Iowa Central pf	1½	Mch. 1	Feb. 19	Mch. 2
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Mch. 2	Feb. 17	Mch. 3
Mexican Northern (extra)	¼	Mch. 2	Feb. 17	Mch. 3
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5	Mch. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 10
Norfolk & West. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Feb. 23	Feb. 9	Feb. 23
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Mch. 5	Feb. 7	Feb. 17
North. Pennsylvania (quarter)	2	Feb. 24	Feb. 14	Feb. 20
Reading 1st pf	1¼	Mch. 8	Feb. 19	Mch. 9
St. L. & San F. 2d pf. (semi-annual)	1	Mch. 3	Feb. 21	Mch. 4
St. P. & Duluth pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Mch. 1	Feb. 6	Mch. 1
Union Pacific com. (semi-annual)	1¼	Apr. 2	Feb. 28	Mch. 26
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 2	Feb. 28	Mch. 26

STREET RAILWAYS.

Cin., Newport & Covington pf	½	May 1	Apr. 24	May 2
Met. West Side El. Chi. pf	2½	Feb. 28	Feb. 20	Mch. 1
Philadelphia Co. (Pittsburg) pf	2½	Mch. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 20
Third Av., N. Y. (quarter)	1	Feb. 28	Feb. 20	Mch. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Cereal (quarter)	2	Feb. 20	Feb. 5	Feb. 21
American Coal	4	Mch. 1	Feb. 17	Mar. 2
American Coal (extra)	1	Mch. 1	Feb. 17	Mar. 2
American Linseed pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 15	Feb. 24	Mch. 16
Am. Steel & Wire common (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 10	Apr. 3
Andover Iron Co	$2	Mch. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 14
Barney & Smith Car pf. (quarter)	2	Mch. 1	Feb. 19	Mch. 2
Bethlehem Steel (quarter)	50c	Mch. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 15
Boston & Montana Mining (quarter)	$5	Feb. 20	Jan. 25	Feb. 8
Boston & Montana Mining (extra)	$3	Feb. 20	Jan. 25	Feb. 8
Consol. Rubber Tire pf. (quarter)	1¼	Mch. 1	Feb. 20	Mch. 2
Denver Gas & Electric	1¼	Feb. 20	Feb. 9	Feb. 20
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Mch. 12	Mch. 3	Mch. 13
Federal Steel	2½	Mch. 20	Mch. 10	Mch. 20
General Chemical Co. common (quarter)	1	Mch. 1	.....	.....
Glucose Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1½	Mch. 1	Feb. 20	Mch. 1
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 1	Feb. 20	Mch. 1
International Silver pf	1¾	Apr. 1	Mch. 1	Mch. 23
Homestake Mining (month)	25c.	Feb. 26	Feb. 20	Feb. 26
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c.	Feb. 26	Feb. 20	Feb. 26
Laclede Gas Light Co	2	Mch. 15	Feb. 24	Mch. 16
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	Apr. 16	Apr. 9	Apr. 16
National Biscuit pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 28	Feb. 19	Feb. 28
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 24	Mar. 16
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry (quarter)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Mar. 2
Niles-Bement-Pond pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 20	Feb. 10	Feb. 21
Ohio & Indiana Cen. Nat. & Ill. Gas (quarter)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 17	Mar. 1
Park Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 17	Mar. 1
People's Gas L. & Coke Co. of Chicago (quarter)	1½	Feb. 25	Feb. 16	Feb. 26
Pepperill Mfg. Co. (extra)	$10	Mch. 1	Stock of record	Jan. 20
Pittsburg Brewing (quarter)	1	Feb. 20	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
Pittsburg Brewing pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 20	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
Standard Consol. Mining	10c	Feb. 20	Feb. 7	Feb. 20
Standard Oil (quarter)	20	Mch. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 15
U. S. Cast I. Pipe & F. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 1	Feb. 9	Mch. 2
U. S. Envelope pf	$1.75	Mch. 1	Feb. 15	Mch. 2
Welsbach Commercial pf. (quarter)	1..	Mar. 10	Feb. 28	Mar. 11
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 20	Feb. 12	Feb. 21

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama & Bicksburg	.....	.....	Mar. 19	Special
American Steel & Wire Co	.....	.....	Feb. 20	Ann'l & Spe'l
Asphalt Co. of America	Feb. 21	Mar. 15	Mar. 14	Annual
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	Mch. 15	Mch. 15	Mch. 14	Annual
Bonanza Development Co	Feb. 10	Mar. 14	Mar. 14	Annual
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse	.....	.....	Feb. 28	Annual
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone	.....	.....	Feb. 23	Annual
Commercial Cable Co	Feb. 21	Mch. 7	Mch. 5	Annual
Consolidation Coal Co? (Maryland)	Feb. 10	Feb. 22	Feb. 21	Annual
Consolidated Gas	Feb. 27	Mar. 10	Mar. 9	Special
Del., Lack. & Western	Jan. 31	Feb. 21	Feb. 20	Annual
Eugene P. Feyser Co	.....	.....	Mch. 6	Annual
Ferdinand Hirsch Co	Feb. 12	Feb. 27	Feb. 26	Annual
Florida Central & Peninsular	Feb. 16	Mar. 3	Mar. 1	Annual
Havana Commercial Co	Feb. 9	Mch. 6	Mch. 5	Annual
International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico	.....	.....	Mch. 13	General
John Anderson & Co	Feb. 13	Feb. 21	Feb. 20	Annual
Mexican National	.....	.....	Mar. 19	A. & B. bdhldrs
Mo., Kansas & Texas	Mch. 2	Apr. 7	Apr. 5	Annual
Missouri Pacific	Mch. 30	Mch. 14	Mch. 13	Annual
National Bank of Commerce	.....	.....	Mar. 15	Special
National Steel Company	.....	.....	Mar. 20	Annual
New Amsterdam Gas	Feb. 6	Mch. 2	Mch. 1	Annual
Northern Central	.....	.....	Feb. 23	Annual
St. L., Iron Mt. & Southern	Jan. 30	Mch. 14	Mch. 13	Annual
Southern Bell Telephone	Feb. 19	Feb. 24	Feb. 23	Annual
Stuyvesant Insurance Company	.....	.....	Mar. 1	Annual
Texas Pacific Coal Company	Feb. 13	Feb. 23	Feb. 21	Annual
Tenn. Coal, Iron & Railroad	Feb. 20	Mch. 14	Mch. 13	Annual
United Agency Co	.....	.....	Mch. 13	Annual
United Shoe Machinery Co	Feb. 13	Feb. 19	Feb. 19	Annual
U. S. Stm. S. S. B. & U. Ass'n	.....	.....	Mar. 13	Annual

FEB 1900

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,

ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

OFFICERS:

JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND G. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Ford Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kuhne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtis,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quistard.
W. Seward Webb.	

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 13, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,728,980.33
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	6,093.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	175,197.50
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	490,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	377,426.23
Due from State banks and bankers	24,173.12
Checks and other cash items	24,031.81
Exchanges for Clearing House	726,872.25
Notes of other National banks	3,165.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	2,321.24
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie $745,978.00; Legal tender notes 213,799.00	959,777.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250.00
Total	$6,571,704.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	108,500.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	86,441.37
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other National banks	612,256.03
Due to State banks and bankers	161,432.90
Dividends unpaid	231.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,278,892.70
Demand certificates of deposit	17,724.07
Certified checks	82,116.23
Cashier's checks outstanding	167,731.02
Other deposits	5,357.77
Total	$6,571,704.08

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOHN I. COLE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of February, 1900. E. J. ANTHONY, Notary Public, Kings Co., No. 8. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN R. HEGEMAN, WM. C. HORN, JOHN A. HILTNER, } Directors.

The Corn Exchange Bank,

William and Beaver Sts., New York.

WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus	$2,000,000.00
Deposits	$6,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St.	Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave.	Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,

Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

E. H. GAY & CO.

New Bedford, Middleboro & Brockton Street Railway
20-YEAR 5% GOLD BONDS.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; westerly winds shifting to easterly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,637. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firmer.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 43⅜c; cash cotton, 8⅞c.

LEGISLATURE.—Gov. Roosevelt, it is declared at Albany, is opposed to the Ramapo Company and will send a special message on the subject to the Legislature unless action is taken soon. The Assembly last night passed the Fallows bill rearranging school teachers' salaries in this city. The Senate returned the Allds Tax bill to the Assembly with amendments, and the measure will go to a conference committee. The Lewis bill, to repeal the Horton law permitting boxing contests, was referred to the Senate Codes Committee.—Page 9.

CONGRESS.—The Puerto Rico tariff bill was the subject of debate in the House yesterday. Mr. Payne of New York presented the bill and argued for its passage, contending that the Constitution did not apply to the island, and therefore Congress had the right to legislate and impose a schedule of tariffs. Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, opposed the imposition of a tariff, maintaining that Puerto Rico was a part of the United States, and that legislation fixing a tax would be an act of imperialism. In the Senate Senator Cullom (Ill.) urged the passage of the bill providing for a government for Hawaii, but contended for a suffrage hedged in by property qualifications. The House passed a bill abolishing the one-sixth and one-eighth barrels of beer. A bill affecting promotions in the army was introduced in the House.—Page 5.

FOREIGN—A member of the British Government told H. W. Lucy last night that Gen. Cronje was hopelessly surrounded. The War Office has not at present issued any official report to this effect, but admits that it has received very good news from Gen. Roberts. It is believed that Gen. French is only waiting reinforcements to give battle to Cronje's army. Gen. Buller has succeeded in occupying Hlangwana Hill, a position of the utmost strategical importance. It is now thought that he can recapture the railway, and that Ladysmith can be relieved this week. From Kimberley comes a report that Mafeking has been relieved. The Transvaal is sending troops to help the Free Staters. The authorities of the latter State have issued an order calling upon all citizens under sixty years of age to bear arms. In the House of Commons yesterday the Government admitted that the reports of the large increase in the number of Russian troops in Central Asia were true. Albert Vickers, head of the Vickers-Maxim firm, said yesterday at London that Signor Silvela, Premier of Spain, lied when he said that his firm or Great Britain had aided Spain in the war with the United States. Twenty-four sailors were drowned in wrecks off the Spanish coast. Ambassador Choate was the guest of honor at the Authors' Club dinner in London last night. Many deaths in Berlin are due to the grip. Ambassador White is recovering. Cardinal Ledochowski is dangerously ill at Rome.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

A hot fight is being waged between Milwaukee and Kansas City to secure the Democratic National Convention.

It is reported that the steamer Antillia, which constituted the entire navy of Haiti, has been wrecked near Fortunate Island.

The Rapid Transit Subway Company was incorporated with a capital of $6,000,000, and a final extension was granted to Contractor McDonald, conditional upon the signing of the contract Saturday and the closing up of the preliminaries to actual work.

The tug Nathan Hale, towing the barge Marion Chappell, came into port yesterday and reported the loss on Sunday of the barge Oakland, which parted her hawser in a fierce storm off Absecom, N. J., Sunday morning, and went down with her crew of four men.

Page 3.

Good progress was made yesterday in removing the snow from the streets, 103,000 loads having been removed by 6 P. M. Commissioner Nagle expects all the streets to be cleaned by to-night.

Page 4.

The hearing on the charges preferred by the City Club against the District Attorney, Asa Bird Gardiner, opened yesterday before Ansley Wilcox, the State Commissioner appointed by Gov. Roosevelt.

Page 5.

Mr. Richardson, Democratic leader in the House, yesterday introduced two resolutions aimed at the Sugar Trust. One proposes prohibition of inter-State transportation of sugar until the profits of the American Sugar Refining Company are reduced to 4 per cent. The second resolution provides for the free admission of sugar from the colonies.

Page 8.

The two Mrs. Molineuxs yesterday took up their residence in Sing Sing and visited Roland B. Molineux in the State Prison, spending two hours talking with him.

Page 14.

A committee appointed by the Central Federated Union called upon the Mayor yesterday and made formal protest against the attitude which, it is alleged, the Controller has assumed in opposition to the prevailing rate of wages law.

William S. M. Rideout, who eloped with Winifred Alden of Malden, Mass., and who was captured in Brooklyn, will be extradited and held in New Jersey, where he married the girl, on the charge of bigamy brought by her father.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 13.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 8.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

PHILADELPHIA'S HEALTH.

General Alarm Over the Increase of Typhoid, Due to the Germ-Laden Schuylkill Water.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—More and more serious becomes the health situation in Philadelphia, menaced as it is by the dark-colored, foul-smelling, germ-laden Schuylkill water, which a million and a quarter persons are forced to use. There is extreme danger that the typhoid fever epidemic is increasing in proportion, and there is general alarm. Several new cases were reported yesterday.

Aroused by the indignation which exists among the citizens, the city officials are making every effort to improve the condition of the water by allowing it to remain in the reservoir for sedimentation. But it is confessed that this practice is almost impossible, inasmuch as the pumping capacity of all water stations is 225,856,000 gallons, and the daily consumption exceeds 230,000,000.

Director of Public Works Haddock, discussing the city's water supply, said to-day:

"After a freshet the water usually clears itself in a day or so. In this case the rain covered several days, and so stirred up the coal dust and mud that the water had no chance to clear. The pumping capacity of all the stations is 225,856,000 gallons a day, but when it is taken into consideration that the average daily consumption of water exceeds 230,000,000 gallons, it can easily be seen that there is not much opportunity for storage."

Acting Chief of the Water Bureau Hand procured several samples of polluted Schuylkill water to-day. The samples were regarded as "improved" over those procured last week. The difference was in color. The water last week was black from coal dust. This week it is reddish brown. According to the analysis made the water contains an alarming excess of disease germs and filth.

The First Railway in the World

to adopt for all its cars the Pintsch Light is the New York Central. This line has Pintsch Light in its sleeping and parlor cars, its coaches, baggage cars, and mail cars, contributing in this, as in all other things, to the comfort and safety of its patrons.—Adv.

TUNNEL COMPANY IS INCORPORATED

Articles Filed at Albany Place Capital at $6,000,000.

A FINAL EXTENSION GRANTED

The Contract to be Signed Saturday and the Preliminaries to Actual Work Closed Up.

The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, formed by August Belmont & Co., as the promoting organization of the tunnel to be built by John B. McDonald, filed articles of incorporation at Albany yesterday with a capital of $6,000,000. This and a further extension of time to Mr. McDonald, granted by the Board of Rapid Transit Commission during the afternoon, were the important developments yesterday toward the actual construction of the underground railroad. Favorable action in the extension of an additional ten days was taken on condition that the contract will be signed on Saturday, and thus all the financial preliminaries as a prerequisite to actual work closed up. Although the board adjourned until next Monday, the contract will probably be signed at the Rapid Transit Board rooms Saturday morning, and the $1,000,000 cash deposit will be delivered by certified check to Controller Coler at his office.

In addition to the filing of the articles of incorporation at Albany, which were presented by H. S. Wardner of Strong, Cadwalader & Co., the usual form was followed by a similar filing of the document at the County Clerk's office in this city. The articles show that all the capital stock of the company is common. It is divided into 60,000 shares of $100 each. Not all of the stockholders are known. The certificate states, however, that 100 shares each are owned by August Belmont, Charles T. Barney, John B. McDonald, Walter G. Oakman, and William A. Read. It gives the names of the Directors, who are August Belmont, William H. Baldwin, Jr., and James Jourdan of Brooklyn; Gardner N. Lane of Cambridge, Mass.; Charles T. Barney, George Coppell, E. Mora Davidson, Andrew Freedman, Walter G. Oakman, John Pierce, William A. Read, George W. Young, and Cornelius Vanderbilt of this borough.

According to the best information obtainable, the additional subscribers to the company's $6,000,000 stock number not more than ten, and for some reason their names are as carefully guarded as were those of the published stockholders and Directors before the certificate was filed yesterday.

Of the names given, Charles T. Barney is President and a Director of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, Andrew Freedman is resident Director of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, and will act as a representative in the company of the four surety companies that are to take $1,000,000 of the $5,000,000 construction bond; Walter G. Oakman and W. H. Baldwin, Jr., are prominent factors in the Long Island Railroad Company, the former being a Director and Mr. Baldwin the President of the company. Mr. Oakman was recently elected a Director of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which has traffic arrangements with the Long Island Company. He is also President of the Guaranty Trust Company. Gen. James Jourdan represents important financial interests, principally as President of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, and also of the New Amsterdam Gas Company. Gen. Jourdan has been for a long time prominently identified with the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, and was its President when it was taken over by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. As August Belmont is a Director in both the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the Long Island Railroad Companies, it will be seen that Brooklyn Traction interests in the tunnel company are unusually strong.

Of the other Directors, Gardiner M. Lane is a member of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston, and was the practical man in the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railroad under Charles Francis Adams. William A. Read is connected with the firm of Vermilye & Co.; George Coppell is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad; George W. Young is President of the United States Mortgage Trust Company, and E. Mora Davidson is of the firm of August Belmont & Co. John Pierce is a contractor, and is at present engaged in the erection of the new Hall of Records.

The charter of the promoting company provides that it shall build, equip, and operate railroads only in New York. Its interests, however, will probably not be limited to the present tunnel. In fact, the scheme is said to be far more comprehensive than that. Other tunnels are to be built under New York and under the North and East Rivers. These will include the suggested extension to the Battery from City Hall Park, to South Brooklyn, and to Staten Island. The statement was made yesterday in Wall Street that when Mr. Belmont concluded to back Mr. McDonald he had in view great financial interests in underground roads yet to be built, and which will doubtless be built and operated within the next few years. That the Subway Company hopes to obtain some of these proposed extensions as the gigantic plans of underground transit in New York are gradually unfolded, there is confidently believed to be no doubt.

The action of the Commissioners in granting an additional ten days to Mr. McDonald was taken upon the receipt of the following letter which Mr. McDonald sent to Mr. Orr yesterday:

"The extension which you granted to me for the execution of the contract for the construction of the rapid transit railroad will expire to-morrow. I am compelled to ask you for a further extension of time, and suggest that it be made for an additional ten days. The incorporation of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company took place at Albany to-day. I am informed that the first Board of Directors will meet for organization to-morrow, and the first instalment of 20 per cent. of the stock will be in the hands of August Belmont & Co. to-morrow. I have executed my obligation to August Belmont & Co., and they are now and at any time prepared to pay the $1,000,000 required to be deposited with the Controller.

"All papers, I understand, are ready for execution, and the contract might be signed on Wednesday, were it not that I am informed that Mr. Shepard is obliged to be out of town. Thursday being a holiday, the contract cannot be executed then, and Friday would not be convenient. I therefore do not see how the contract can be signed before Saturday, and I am assured by counsel and August Belmont & Co. that that appears to them the latest date that we need count upon.

"This is to inform you fully of the condition of affairs and the reason why I ask for further extension."

Mr. McDonald repeated his former declaration yesteray after the meeting of the board that when the contract was signed he would need the full thirty days in which to prepare for the task before him.

The Washington Heights Progressive Association has sent to each of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, and to Mayor Van Wyck, Controller Coler, and Corporation Counsel Whalen a resolution of thanks for their work in bringing about the construction of the rapid transit tunnel. The resolution is signed by Christian Trinks, President.

YALE FORESTRY SCHOOL.

President Hadley's Project Made Possible by Four Donors.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19.—Yale University has received from donors, who wish the amount and their names withheld, a substantial gift, sufficient to enable the college authorities to establish a School of Forestry, according to plans which have been outlined by President Hadley.

The gift will be utilized in connection with the handsome residential property on Prospect Hill, left by the late Prof. O. C. Marsh for the establishment of a School of Botany.

PREPARING TO FIGHT FRICK.

Individual Action of Some of Carnegie's Co-Defendants in the Suit May Complicate Matters.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 19.—It is expected that this will be an important week in the Frick-Carnegie controversy. Word, it is said, has been received from Andrew Carnegie, at the Carnegie Steel Company's offices, that he will be in Pittsburg this week. He is expected to personally oversee the final preparation of the answer to Mr. Frick's bill of particulars, and make the last corrections to it before the paper is filed. This will probably be done a few days after Mr. Carnegie's return.

After the filing of the answer, judging from the talk now indulged in, the case will be rushed. It is generally expected that no matter which way the decisions of the lower courts go, the suit will be appealed, first to the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, and then to the higher courts.

The Commercial Gazette is authority for the statement that Mr. Carnegie has been informed by a telegram from the Carnegie Steel Company's offices that Messrs. Phipps, Lovejoy, and Curry had refused to join with the other defendants in accepting service of the H. C. Frick bill in equity and that each of these had employed individual counsel in the matter. This move, the attorneys of Mr. Carnegie regard as somewhat peculiar, as they feel the answer of these defendants would be entirely different from the others.

An acknowledgment by these defendants to the suit that some or all of the allegations set forth in Mr. Frick's bill are true, and consequently they offered no defense, would certainly complicate matters considerably, and would greatly add to the difficulty of unraveling the equities of the celebrated case.

Chandler, McGill & Cunningham entered their appearance in Common Pleas Court, No. 1, to-day for H. M. Curry in the equity suit brought by H. C. Frick against Andrew Carnegie and other members of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. This gives all the defendants representation on the record.

The Post to-morrow will say:

"Henry C. Frick, in order to correct false reports concerning suits he is supposed to be about to enter against the Carnegie Steel Company in behalf of the Frick Coke Company, to-day authorized a statement in which he denies in the most positive and emphatic terms all reports of contemplated litigation of that character. He says he has not and will not enter any lawsuit, bill in equity, or bring any other legal proceedings in connection with the business contracts or other affairs of the Frick Coke Company; that he never had any intention of so doing, nor is he interested either directly or indirectly in any movement of that kind. Furthermore, he has no knowledge that any such action is to be taken, and is positive the reports to that effect are canards in the fullest acceptation of the term."

It is surmised, however, that in the answers of H. H. Curry and F. T. F. Lovejoy to the Frick suit against the Carnegie Steel Company, the question of the relations of that company with the Frick Coke Company will be exploited. This would so extend the original bill as to allow testimony concerning the affairs of the coke company.

In Mr. Frick's petition to the court he points out with emphasis the fact that Messrs. Phipps, Curry, Lovejoy, and possibly other members of the partnership are opposed to Mr. Carnegie's course and showed their opposition by refusing to sign any paper acquiescing in the transfer of Mr. Frick's interest at the six-million-dollar rate fixed by Mr. Carnegie.

Carnegie Starts for Pittsburg.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Feb. 19.—Andrew Carnegie, accompanied by one of his lawyers, passed through here this morning from Dungenness, en route to Pittsburg. He declined to discuss any phase of the Frick suit.

NICARAGUA CANAL REPORT.

British Official Says Mr. Hepburn's Argument that Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Was Abrogated Is Wrong.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Hepburn Nicaragua Canal report, maintaining that Great Britain nullified the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty by securing control of the Suez route to the Far East, is not taken seriously here. The views of the British Government on the subject were expressed by a high official, who said:

"Officially, of course, it is not necessary to consider any such argument, as Washington has already recognized that the treaty has not been abrogated by the fact that they have requested a modification of it. Apart from this, Mr. Hepburn's argument is illogical and far-fetched. The Cabinet would have stoutly denied that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was either abrogated or lapsed, had any such contention been raised. But it was not, and, of course, we cannot now recognize any such argument.

"We are watching with interest the progress of the Nicaragua matter in the United States, though nothing more has been done diplomatically. We have given our consent, and we are simply waiting for the decision of Congress."

In view of the probability that the United States will construct the canal and that American capital will, in consequence, flow into Nicaragua and Costa Rica, there has been considerable dealing on the Stock Exchange recently in Costa Rican bonds.

MR. HAY ADVISES DELAY.

Suggests that Nicaragua Treaty Be Temporarily Laid Aside.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—There was nothing new in the report circulated at the Capitol that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was to be delayed. Since it was submitted, and immediately after a disposition was manifested to discuss it with what seemed to the Department of State a gross indifference to its provisions and a neglect to observe the advantages to be obtained by agreeing to the construction and maintenance of a neutral canal, members of the House and the Senate who have talked with Secretary Hay have heard about the advice given by the Secretary to Senator Davis of the Foreign Relations Committee.

That advice was to lay aside the treaty for consideration by the Senate and the country in the light of such discussion as could be brought to bear to show whether the treaty is good or bad. Senator Davis agreed that the advice was good, although he had no doubt that the treaty could be approved if it was desired to bring it to a vote at once.

FROST DAMAGES FRUIT TREES.

Fires Have Been Kept Burning in Groves All Over Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 19.—Fruit men here are apprehensive that Saturday's and Sunday's cold weather has hurt orange and other fruit trees. At Milton, Fla., on Saturday there was a fall of snow, with the thermometer at 25. On Sunday morning in Jacksonville the thermometer was 16 above zero.

Thousands of fires were kept burning on Saturday night, all day Sunday, and last night in groves all over Florida in efforts to save the trees. The trees, as a rule, were in good condition to withstand a frost, and this fact may prevent serious damage, but the effect of the cold cannot be ascertained till warm weather comes.

Truck growers will lose heavily all through the State.

Freezing temperature was reported to-day as far south as Tampa.

ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 19.—The thermometer registered 25 degrees here on Saturday night. Practically all tender vegetables are destroyed. The strawberry crop has suffered somewhat. The orange, peach, and pineapple output will be shortened, but the extent of the damage will not be known until warmer weather comes.

COTTON BROKER'S SON AND CLERK ACCUSED

John Collins Robbed of from $40,000 to $60,000.

CONFIDENTIAL MAN ARRESTED

Oscar Collins, on Whom Suspicion Rests, Missing—Explains Recent Announcement of Firm's Suspension.

Eugene Monaghan, who for many years has been confidential bookkeeper for the firm of John Collins & Son, cotton brokers, of 27 William Street, is locked up in the Tombs charged with stealing from $40,000 to $60,000 from his employers. Oscar Collins, a son of John Collins, who was employed as a clerk in his father's office, has been missing since Thursday, and is suspected by his father and his brother, John J. Collins, of having been implicated with the bookkeeper in the alleged robbery.

The story told by Collins and his eldest son in connection with the arrest of Monaghan will explain to a certain extent the conduct of the elder Collins on Feb. 9, when he had the announcement of his failure posted up in the Cotton Exchange and denied it a few hours later.

Monaghan is twenty-five years old and lives with his father, mother, and two brothers at 1,153 Park Avenue. He was taken into the employ of Collins & Co. eleven years ago, as an errand boy, and rose gradually until he became confidential bookkeeper and was implicity trusted by Mr. Collins and his eldest son, John J. Collins, who is his partner in the firm. For some time Monaghan has had full power of attorney to act for his firm in buying or selling stock on the Cotton Exchange. As alleged in the charges formulated against him he has abused this privilege by speculating on his own account and charging his losses to the firm, but clearing any gains he made through other brokers. For a long time all the bookkeeping of the firm had been left implicitly to his care and neither of the partners knew exactly how the books balanced until some weeks ago.

FIRST HINT OF WRONG.

Mr. Collins on Feb. 6 received a number of calls for margins. This surprised him very much, as he had considered that his financial standing was very secure indeed. He thought that the calls had been sent in through some mistake, but when several more were received he ordered his eldest son to look over the books.

An investigation showed that the firm was on the verge of a failure, and John Collins reported this fact to his father.

"All right," said the father; "go and post the notice of my failure on the Cotton Exchange."

A conference with his wife and younger sons at his residence at 163 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, caused Mr. Collins to reconsider this decision, and he came over to Manhattan himself a few hours later and had the report of his failure contradicted. He refused to give any explanation of his action beyond saying that he had not failed and did not intend to fail. The next day the books of the firm were thoroughly examined.

According to the statements of John J. Collins, the examination showed that scarcely any entries had been made in the books since last July, and that in consequence there were practically no books to be examined. Monaghan was asked for an explanation, and promised to give it in a few days. The confidence which Collins has placed in him was so great that time was granted to him in which to make his explanation. Mr. Collins says that his bookkeeper kept putting him off from day to day until last Thursday, when he notified the police of the Old Slip Station. Monaghan learned of this in some unexplained manner and disappeared. Oscar Collins had disappeared a few days before.

OSCAR COLLINS SUSPECTED.

Oscar Collins, who is twenty-four years old, and the second of three sons, worked as a clerk in Collins's office. He was employed in no confidential capacity, and beyond his alleged sudden disappearance and the suspicions of his father and brother, there is nothing, the police state, to indicate that he was implicated with Monaghan.

John J. Collins, however, insists that his suspicions that his brother has been engaged in wrongdoing are correct. "I believe that he has been mixed up in this business," he said, "although there is little to indicate it. There was no necessity for Monaghan to have taken him into his confidence, as he had full power of attorney, and my brother was only a clerk. I think that my brother is in Providence, R. I., as Monaghan told my father that he had gone there. We are searching for him, and expect to locate him soon."

Detectives Mitchell and Turley of the Old Slip Station traced Monaghan to his home last Friday, and have been shadowing him ever since.

John J. Collins alleges that a man who introduced himself as Monaghan's brother came to his father's office and said that his brother was anxious to make a clean breast of all his transactions. Mr. Collins promised to forgive Monaghan everything and the brother went off saying that he would bring him back with him in an hour. He did not return, however, and Monaghan was arrested on South Street by the detectives later in the day.

A paper showing that he had made a transaction in cotton on Jan. 30 and lost $350 by it was found in Monaghan's pocket, together with $1.47 in change.

"Charge him with the theft of that money," said Mr. Collins in the Centre Street Police Court, where the prisoner was arraigned. "He paid that loss out of my money."

On this charge Monaghan was held for examination in $8,000 bail. He is a well-dressed, good-looking young man and appeared to be in good humor, but refused to talk about his arrest.

CHARGES AGAINST MONAGHAN.

Both Collins and his son said that Monaghan paid all his losses out of the firm's bank account. In proof of their assertion they exhibited a check book full of stubs which represented the large amount of money Monaghan had spent, as alleged. It was, they declared, his custom to draw out checks, which Mr. Collins signed without question. These checks were placed under an account called "Speculation and Future," but, according to Mr. Collins, the money went to pay the bookkeeper's losses on the Cotton Exchange. The books of the firm are said to be in such a chaotic condition that it is impossible to say how much the firm has lost. Mr. Collins, however, says that he can make a rough guess at it by computing the amount of money he has sunk in his business in the last year. He says that this amounts to somewhere between $40,000 and $60,000.

Mr. Collins adds that, in spite of his losses, he is still able to meet all his engagements and does not owe a dollar anywhere.

GIRL SAVES BABY'S LIFE.

Indiana Heroine Who Threw Child from Track May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 19.—Miss Ethel Smock, a pretty girl of this town, may pay with her life for a deed of heroism performed this afternoon.

Miss Smock was approaching the railway tracks, when a woman wheeling a baby carriage containing a child attempted to cross the rails in front of an on-coming train. The woman did not realize her peril until the baby buggy was on the track. Then, panic stricken, she screamed for aid.

Miss Smock ran to the rescue. She pushed the woman to one side of the track and threw the carriage and its little passenger out of the way. She had no time to save herself, and the locomotive struck the girl, hurling her several feet and seriously injuring her.

FOUR MEN REPORTED LOST

The Oakland Said to Have Sunk Off Absecom in a Fierce Gale.

TUG AND TOW IN HEAVY SEAS

The Nathan Hale and Marion Chappell Make Port, but the Other Barge Parted Her Hawser.

The tug Nathan Hale of the Thames Towboat Company of New London, Conn., came into port yesterday afternoon with the barge Marion Chappell. Both vessels showed the effects of having been in a terrible storm, and Capt. Stevens of the Hale reported the loss of the barge Oakland, which parted her hawser and sank with her crew of four men off Absecom Light at 5 o'clock Sunday morning.

It was rumored among shipping men last night that the Oakland had been sighted adrift off Barnegat yesterday afternoon and had later been towed into a Jersey port. This rumor, though it could not be verified, was generally credited, as it was pointed out that the barge was a large and stanch craft and capable of weathering very heavy seas.

The Hale, with the Marion Chappell and the Oakland, loaded with coal, left Norfolk, Va., Friday morning for Providence, and within a few hours ran into the storm. After a battle of twenty-four hours with wind and sea, the Oakland sank.

The tug Nathan Hale reached her wharf in Jersey City shortly after noon yesterday. Capt. Henry W. Stevens went to the local office and reported, after which he went to bed thoroughly exhausted, having been on his feet almost continuously since Saturday. Charles E. Reynolds, the Chief Engineer, was left in charge, and when seen last night, made this statement.

"We left Norfolk, Va., on Friday morning, having in tow the barges Marion Chappell and Oakland. The Chappell was towed by a hawser attached to the Hale, and the Oakland by a hawser fastened to the Chappell. Both were loaded with coal, and each had a crew of four men. We had fine weather until noon on Friday, when a snow storm set in with a northeast wind. The snow was so thick that we could not see either barge. At midnight on Friday the storm lightened a little and we could see the lights of Abescom on the Jersey Coast. After that the storm became a blizzard and the barges were again shut from sight.

"Saturday morning the wind became a gale, and we were obliged to put the Hale's head into the wind and run off shore. The waves ran as high as a house, and broke over the Hale, sweeping everything movable on the decks. This continued all day Saturday and Saturday night. At 6 o'clock Sunday morning the snow was not so thick, and we could see that the barge Oakland was gone. Whether she had simply parted her hawser and gone adrift or had sunk we did not know, nor had we any chance to make inquiry. We knew we would have all we could do to save the Hale and the Chappell.

"I stood at the throttle for thirty hours, not daring to leave my post for a moment. The wind then shifted to the west, but still blew a gale, and all we could do was to head the Hale into the wind. At 7 o'clock Sunday night we again made Absecom Lights. Then Capt. Stevens noticed that the Chappell was steering wild. He signaled to Capt. Bedford Reed to steer in the Hale's wake. He blew four whistles, signifying that he was in distress.

"As the wind had then abated a little, we swung around abreast of the Chappell, and Capt. Reed shouted that his steering gear was broken, and he could do no better. We asked him what had become of the Oakland, and he answered that she had sprung a leak, and that at 5 o'clock that morning she had parted her hawser and had gone down, with all on board.

"We then ran to the Scotland Lightship, where we signaled for help. The tug Arnot came to our aid. She fastened a hawser to the Chappell's stern, and so kept her in line in our wake, and we made our way to port. We left the Chappell anchored on the flats below Liberty Island. She is a new barge and stanch, which is all that saved her. Her decks are strained so badly that the planks are loosened, and nothing is left on her decks." Engineer Reynolds said he did not know the names of any of the men lost on the Oakland.

The lost barge was of 2,000 tons and was owned by the Pomeroy Coal Company of Providence. She was formerly a three-masted ship and was looked upon as a stanch craft. She carried 3,000 tons of coal for the Pomeroy Coal Company and was formerly commanded by Capt. William Hinks of Norfolk, Va. It could not be learned definitely last night whether or not Capt. Hinks still commanded her. The remainder of her crew live in Norfolk.

DIED AS AN AGNOSTIC.

The Marquis of Queensberry Wanted No "Mummeries or Tomfooleries" at His Grave.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A codicil to the will of the Marquis of Queensberry, who died Feb. 1, made the following provisions:

"At my death I wish to be cremated, and direct that my ashes be placed in the earth uninclosed—earth to earth, ashes to ashes—in any spot convenient that I have loved.

"I particularly request that no Christian mummeries or tomfooleries be performed at the grave, but that I be buried as an Agnostic. If it should be a comfort to any one, there is a plenty of friends who would come to say a few words of common sense.

"No monument will be required, nor any procession, as the ashes can be carried in a man's hand. If the places I mention to my son should be inconvenient for burial, then any place would suffice where the stars shall ever shed their light, and the sun shall gild each rising morn."

CRIPPLE CREEK DIVIDENDS.

February Record Shows Great Increase—Will Reach $700,000.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 19.—The dividend record of Cripple Creek public companies for February will reach $700,000. In February, 1899, it was $200,250. For January the record was $314,000, making for the first two months of 1900 a total of $960,367. For the corresponding period of last year the total was $504,250. The total for last year was $4,449,492. Proportionately the 1900 record will reach $7,000,000 or more. The total for the first six months of 1899 was $1,067,250, or only $96,883 more than for the first six weeks of 1900.

The record for February in detail is as follows: Stratton's Independence, Limited, $488,000; Portland, $60,000; Strong, $25,000; Gold Coin, $20,000; Lillie, Limited, $11,367; Golden Cycle, $10,000; Consolidated Mines, $10,000; Raven, $10,000; Creston Leasing, $7,000; Modoc, $5,000; total, $646,367. Stratton's Independence pays $488,000 quarterly and the Lillie $11,367 monthly.

FOWL KILLED WITH NEEDLES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 19.—The Phoebus police promise a sensation in connection with the preliminary hearing of W. J. Garland, charged with murdering his aged wife by sticking a hatpin or needle through her heart.

They claim to have discovered that Garland made a number of experiments with fowl and small animals before the death of his wife, sticking needles through their hearts and watching the effect upon them with interest. This will be brought out in the testimony to-morrow.

Limited Train—No Excess Fare.

Every day in the year to St. Louis by New York Central's fast Southwestern Limited. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

HAITIAN NAVY SUNK.

Consisted of One Ship, Reported Wrecked Off Fortunate Island—Was Coming North for Repairs.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 19.—According to a story told to Deputy Collector Charles F. Leeds at the Customs Office to-day, the whole Haitian Navy has gone to the bottom. The story was told by Capt. Montell, who arrived with the steamer Antillia of the Bahamas Steamship Line with a cargo of 400 tons of logwood for the Stamford Manufacturing Company.

Capt. Montell states that the Haitian Navy was made up of one vessel, and as it was necessary to send the lone man-of-war to the United States for repairs, arrangements were made to carry a cargo both coming and returning. The steamer, however, met with a mishap near Fortunate Island, north of Cuba, and was totally wrecked on a reef. The cargo was landed by the natives on the island in rowboats, and finally brought to its destination by the Antillia, which was sent from Haiti.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A Fight for It Between Milwaukee and Kansas City—Delegation from Former Place Confident.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Democratic Convention fight is to be really a fight, after all. An unexpected display of vigor by Kansas City has dissipated the talk of a walk-over for Milwaukee, and both sides say that between now and the meeting of the Democratic National Committee on Thursday there will be an exciting struggle. Milwaukee is still confident, however, and the Wisconsin men say they do not see how they can be beaten. The very fact that Kansas City is making a serious fight at all leads them to believe that she has something up her sleeve, and their ignorance of its nature is the only thing that qualifies their predictions of victory.

Whatever this may be, it is not an attempt to outbid Milwaukee. The guarantee fund of $100,000 which Milwaukee has raised cannot be apprcached by Kansas City. It is stated that Kansas City attempted to raise $100,000, but only succeeded in getting $50,000 subscribed, and that was largely conditional on the raising of the whole amount. E. C. Wall, the National Committeeman from Wisconsin, said to-night that if the committee wanted him to do so he could give them a draft on Milwaukee for the amount. It is certified by several bank Presidents and leading merchants of the city.

"There is no Philadelphia business about this," said James Stover of Milwaukee. "The committee can see our money whenever they want to."

The Kansas City men arrived to-night instead of Wednesday, as had been announced, and shortly afterward the main body of the Milwaukee delegation arrived. The two cities now have adjoining headquarters at the Raleigh. The Milwaukee headquarters consist of three rooms, while Kansas City has a room in the corner, at the end of the corridor, and one has to pass the flamboyant Milwaukee signs to reach it. The Milwaukee delegation consists of 76 men, who, with those who have been arriving in small squads for several days, make up a total of over 100. Kansas City has between 30 and 40 on the ground, headed by J. Swafford and Fred W. Fleming. Their principal card is ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri, who is now at the Shoreham.

The Milwaukee men do not underestimate the strength of Kansas City and talk of it respectfully, but say they do not see how they can lose, with the pledges they have already obtained. Kansas City's chief reliance is on the number of her hotels. Milwaukee admits that they are superior in numbers, but claims to have more large hotels and a greater number of neighboring cities and towns with hotel accommodations. Both cities seem to think they have Col. Bryan's favor, though it is impossible to find that he has said anything except that either would be satisfactory to him.

A story was published this afternoon that Kansas City had raised $75,000, and that this was to be given to the Democratic Committee without restriction as to its use, while Milwaukee's $100,000 was limited to expenses, and could not be used for campaign purposes. When Mr. Fleming heard of this story, he characterized it as "hot air." Kansas City has not raised any such fund, and would certainly not give it as a campaign contribution.

POLITICS IN LOUISIANA.

Republicans and Populists May Unite to Defeat Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—The Republicans and Populists of Louisiana are now arranging a compromise by which the vote of the disaffected Democrats of the State may be controlled in the State campaign May next.

The regular Democrats are controlled by Murphy J. Foster, the present Governor, who intends going to the United States Senate on the expiration of Senator Caffery's term. Foster's tactics have caused many heretofore stanch Democrats to kick over the traces, and the combination now under way, which has in view running State Senator D. W. Piper for Governor as an independent Democratic candidate, has every chance to win. This would very likely mean a Republican or Populist United States Senator to succeed Caffery.

The Democracy of Louisiana is regarded as in considerable danger.

A CONSCIENCE-SMITTEN FELON.

Confesses to Murder After Six Years—His Story Verified.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Feb. 19.—Leopold Rowe, who is now serving a sentence in the Reading Penitentiary for threatening arson, confessed this afternoon that he murdered a man near Campbellstown, Lebanon County, Penn., about six years ago. Rowe, who is fifty-two years of age and a foreigner, recently showed that something was worrying him.

The phantom of his victim was haunting him during his lonely confinement, and to-day when asked what was troubling him, Rowe confessed to Warden Newcomet and Prison Watchman Edwin Koch that he and a companion named Yackey had waylaid a handsomely dressed stranger near Campbellstown and asked him for money. The stranger refused, and Rowe shot him, and then the pair dragged the body into a field. The shot had not killed their victim, so Rowe beat him to death with a club. They searched the body, finding $50 in cash, and hid it under a rye shock.

Inquiry at Lebanon this afternoon showed that on July 10, 1893, Edward H. Bachman, a harvester employed on the farm of S. F. Mengle, near Campbellstown, found the body of a man under a rye shock. The features were distorted and the body had evidently lain there for three days. The dead man had on a pair of trousers, a vest, and a shirt. His coat was found two miles away. There were two bullet holes in the head, and the scalp was badly lacerated. The man was about thirty years of age and fully six feet tall. The remains were buried at the County Home.

Fire at Southern Pines.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 19.—Southern Pines, the Winter resort forty miles from here, had a twenty-thousand-dollar fire early this morning. The Alfa Hotel, with all its contents, was destroyed. The thirty guests escaped, but saved little of their property. A bank, the Post Office, and a public hall were in the building. The mail was saved, as were also the bank's books.

Otto Huber Seriously Ill.

Otto Huber, the brewer, of Brooklyn, is seriously ill at the Hotel Margaret in that borough with a complication of pneumonia and kidney trouble. His condition last night was reported as critical.

BRITISH SUCCEED AT TWO POINTS

Cronje Surrounded, and Hlangwane Hill Taken.

BULLER'S GREAT CHANCE

He Ought to Relieve Ladysmith This Week.

WAR OFFICE RETICENT

**But It Is Admit

commands the flank of the Boer defenses at Colenso. A successful advance and the recapture of the railway may be expected."

A dispatch from Chieveley, dated yesterday morning, is as follows:

"The Boers' line of fortresses is broken. The British have achieved a decided success in capturing the enemy's position on Monte Christo.

"The Boers, however, effectively executed a retreat, removing their guns and convoy wagons.

"The British had comparatively few casualties."

A cablegram from Durban, dated Feb. 19, says:

"The bombardment of the Boer position on Hlangwaka Hill was continuous yesterday, and fighting is still proceeding at 6 o'clock this evening.

"It is said that the British have captured a hundred prisoners."

According to a dispatch, originating at Pretoria, sent from Lorenzo Marques, to The Daily Mail, the Boers are expecting a big battle on the Tugela.

At 3 P. M. yesterday the War Office gave out the following dispatch from Sir Redvers Buller:

"CHIEVELEY CAMP, Feb. 19.—I yesterday moved around the enemy's flank. The Queen's, who had bivouacked on the northern slope of Cingolo, crossed the neck and, supported by the rest of the Second Brigade, under Hildyard, assaulted and took the southern end of Monte Christo.

"The Fourth Brigade, on the left, or western, slope, and the Welsh Fusiliers, supported by the rest of the Sixth Brigade, assaulted the eastern flank of the enemy's position, while the Second Brigade cavalry on the extreme right watched the eastern slopes of Monte Christo and drove back those of the enemy attempting to escape there from our artillery fire.

"Assaulted by heavy artillery fire on their front and flank and attacked on their flank and rear, the enemy made but slight resistance, and, abandoning their strong position, were driven across the Tugela.

"I have taken several camps, a wagon load of ammunition, several wagons of stores and supplies, and a few prisoners.

"The weather has been intensely hot, and the ground traversed was exceedingly difficult, but the energy and dash of the troops have been very pleasant to see. They have all done splendidly. The work of the Irregular cavalry, the Queen's, the Scots Fusiliers, and the Rifle Brigade was perhaps most noticeable, while the excellent practice of the artillery and naval guns and the steadiness of the gunners, under at times very accurate fire, were remarkable. The accurate fire of the naval guns from Chieveley was of great assistance.

"Our casualties are not, I think, many."

Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the military situation in The Morning Post, dwells upon the importance of the operations of Sir Redvers Buller, and says:

"Now is Gen. Buller's great chance. Now is the time to throw himself with all his might into the task before him, and to hit hard without counting losses too closely. He will then probably defeat the Boers and relieve Ladysmith this week. Failing that, he will, at any rate, prevent them from sending reinforcements to the Free State.

"From the comparative ease of the operations so far, however, it looks as though the Natal Boers had sent reinforcements to Gen. Cronje, who may be delaying a fight by retreating until those reinforcements shall have had time to reach him."

In conclusion Mr. Wilkinson reiterates his statement that victories are more important than positions and adds:

"No doubt Lord Roberts has done the best, but the essential thing still is to destroy the Boer army."

Dr. Leyds, at Brussels, says the Free State troops who were besieging Ladysmith have withdrawn in order to defend their homes. In this way he accounts for Gen. Buller's success against the weakened forces. He will forego his projected trip to Rome, he says, because of decisive events now taking place in the theatre of war.

METHUEN ENTERS KIMBERLEY.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing on Sunday, says:

"Lord Methuen's force, I learn, has arrived at Kimberley, having got through from Magersfontein without fighting."

BRABANT ENTERS DORDRECHT.

STERKSTROM CAMP, Feb. 18.—The Boers are retiring. Gen. Brabant's forces are now entering Dordrecht.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In Cape Colony Gen. Brabant seems to be successfully clearing the road for the advance of Gen. Gatacre.

The only official news is a dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Jacobsdal, 11:40 P. M., Sunday, confirming the press announcements regarding Gen. Brabant's movements.

MAFEKING RELIEVED?

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 19.—At Kimberley a report is current that Mafeking has been relieved.

It is added that the Boers are trying to conceal the information.

THE ATTACK ON RENSBURG.

LORENZO MARQUES, Feb. 19.—A correspondent who was with the Boer forces in the attack upon Rensburg gives further particulars regarding the capture of the Wiltshires. He says:

"Commandant Peller, who arrived first, found two companies of the Wiltshires, and began attacking in the open. Soon after he was joined by a body of Free Staters, and together they drove the British back from the neighboring kopjes, capturing all but three.

"It is impossible to say exactly how many of the British were killed and wounded, but of the 200 Wiltshires 142 were captured, and of these 44 were wounded.

"The suffering of the wounded from heat and thirst was intense. The burghers did their best to alleviate this, and many of the wounded were carried in blankets to Rensburg Siding.

"At Reitfontein the British rear guard began shelling, thus compelling the Federals to leave the wounded in order to repulse the attack. A Federal Krupp gun replied effectively to the British cannonade.

"The Boers lost two killed and four wounded. They now occupy all the Rensburg position formerly occupied by the British, whose rear guard is at Reitfontein, with the Federals close up."

According to advices from Pretoria, the Boers claim that seventy of the Wiltshires were killed, and that thirty wagons, with forage and provisions, were captured, but no ammunition.

THE ARMING OF NATIVES.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In the debate on the army vote to-day, John Dillon protested against the threatened employment of natives in the hostilities.

George Wyndham, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, in replying, said:

"The Government is doing its best, in circumstances of great difficulty, to prevent any such horrible occurrence, but if the Boers attack any other nation, we are not going to prevent that nation from defending itself."

BRITISH NEED MORE HORSES.

LONDON, Feb 20.—The Standard's correspondent at Modder River, under date of Sunday, Feb. 18, wires as follows:

"The magnificent success of the plan of campaign of Lord Roberts must be ascribed in great part, after full credit has been given for careful and brilliant strategy, to the extreme mobility of the newly organized forces employed; but this mobility has to be paid for. It involves a great expenditure in horses. Those of the Boers, for instance, are nearly finished. If we are to retain our advantage there must be an unstinted drawing upon every possible source of supply throughout the empire. Otherwise we shall soon be without enough horses of the suitable kind to furnish the necessary remounts.

"The infantry under Lord Roberts have done some marvelous marching, mostly at night. Their pluck and endurance have gone very far toward insuring the safety and success of the cavalry operations."

TRANSVAAL AIDS FREE STATE.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 19.—Dispatches from Maseru say that large forces are being sent from the Transvaal to the Free State under prominent Generals. It is also said that the Free State is making desperate efforts to collect an army to face the British at Koffyfontein.

An official proclamation orders out all males between the ages of sixteen and sixty, and enthusiasts declare that every one up to the age of one hundred must go.

Typhoid fever is said to be playing havoc among the Boers at Colesberg.

NOMINATE A BOER LEADER.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—John O'Donnell and Major John McBride, the latter commanding the Irish Brigade in the Boer Army, were to-day nominated to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for South Mayo, caused by the resignation, on Oct. 26, 1899, of Michael Davitt, Irish Nationalist. Mr. Davitt resigned as a protest against the Boer war. At the last election in South Mayo he was returned unopposed.

The Globe, this afternoon, declares that if Major McBride is qualified for election to Parliament, he is also liable to be shot as a traitor as soon as captured, as only British subjects are eligible for election to the House of Commons.

COMMONS PASS ARMY MEASURE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In the course of the discussion of the report of the Committee of Supply on the vote for the addition of 120,000 men for the army, William Redmond, (Irish Nationalist,) opposed the measure on the ground that the Government's proposals were largely of a permanent character. He denounced the scheme as a "miserable makeshift."

Michael Joseph Flavin, Nationalist, member for North Kerry, moved to reduce the vote of £13,000,000 by £12,000,000.

Various other Irish members raised protests, from different points of view, against the war. John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, declared that the principal European nations were against Great Britain in this war, and that the great mass of public opinion in the United States was in the same direction [Ministerial cries of "No! No!"]

Mr. Flavin's motion was rejected by 235 votes to 31, and the report was finally adopted by 164 votes against 32.

THE MEDIATION STORY.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Inquiries made in official circles here fully confirm the dispatches from Washington to the effect that there is no truth whatever in the story contained in Paris dispatches that President McKinley had sounded the British Ambassador to ascertain how an offer of mediation in the South African war on the part of the United States would be received by Great Britain.

The impression prevails in the highest official circles here that Secretary Hay understands that Great Britain would not for a moment consider any such proposition, and he is not looked upon as likely to waste time in futile efforts.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The London correspondent of the Figaro says this morning:

"I maintain that what I asserted relative to the discreet, and even secret, overtures made by President McKinley to Lord Pauncefote was true. My only qualification is that the step taken was not official."

THE SEIZURE OF THE SABINE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—No details have yet been received by the British Government in reference to the seizure of the British steamer Sabine, Capt. Taylor, from New York Jan. 4 with a miscellaneous cargo.

As reported from Port Elizabeth yesterday, she was captured by the British gunboat Thrush, and brought to Delagoa Bay, on suspicion of having contraband of war on board.

It is stated officially that if the Sabine carries an American cargo she will probably have to undergo the same process to which the steamer Mashona was subjected by the Prize Court, and, if no contraband is found on her, she will be handed back to her owners. The Foreign Office officials say that in the event of American interests being involved every consideration will be shown to the owners of the cargo.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN ASIA.

British Government Admits that the Number of Russian Troops Has Been Largely Increased.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Some attention was given to the Central-Asian question in the House of Commons yesterday. Various inquiries elicited from the Government the statement that it was aware that the number of Russian troops had been largely increased in Central Asia. It was added, however, that the friendly treaty relations between Great Britain and the Amir of Afghanistan had not changed.

Great Britain, it was further asserted, had agreed to the establishment of a Russian Consulate at Bombay, and, if a Consul were appointed, Great Britain had the right to appoint a Consul at Tiflis, Russian Trans-Caucasia.

The Daily Chronicle, in a rather alarmist editorial to-day regarding Russian designs on the Afghan frontier, after reciting what is known of the position of affairs there, says:

"Both parties in Parliament have repeatedly asseverated that the very next step—that to Herat—means war. There is no doubt that Russia could take Herat tomorrow if she liked. England would need a month to reach the same objective. The only barrier between Russia and her prey is a moral one."

The Daily Chronicle then pictures India's means of defense, concluding that Russia would probably not attempt to seize India.

DENY SEEKING ALLIANCES.

British Officials Say that No Diplomatic or Other Advances Were Made to America or Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—It is stated officially and emphatically that Great Britain has never at any time made any diplomatic or other advances for an alliance with the United States or Germany. So far as this statement refers to the United States it is fully confirmed at the United States Embassy, and hopes are expressed that the false report will some day die a natural death.

In consequence of Lord Rosebery's speech cabled references to such alliances continue to appear in the British newspapers, though the view is taken here that Lord Rosebery referred to Joseph Chamberlain's alliance speech rather than to any secret negotiations, since his words were "public overtures last December."

THINK MACRUM'S STORY UNTRUE.

British Officials Say It Is Very Unlikely Letters Were Opened.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—No action has yet been taken by the British Government in regard to the allegations made by Charles E. Macrum, the former United States Consul at Pretoria, nor has United States Ambassador Choate received any instructions to make inquiries in connection with the matter.

The British officials declare that it is extremely improbable that Consular letters were opened at Durban, as alleged.

The cabled rumors that Mr. Choate might be recalled in order to show the United States Government's resentment against the treatment received by Consul Macrum at the hands of British officials are declared at the United States Embassy to be utterly ridiculous.

MACRUM RESOLUTION PASSED.

House Adopts Mr. Wheeler's Motion Calling for Information.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House today adopted the Wheeler resolution calling upon the State Department for information as to the truth of the charges made by Mr. Macrum, ex-Consul at Pretoria, concerning the opening of his mail by the British authorities.

Queen Gives a Bugle to Dunn.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Bugler Dunn, the fifteen-year-old member of the First Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was the first to cross the Tugela River, and who was shot in the right arm while running with the soldiers and sounding the "Advance," saw the Queen at Osborne this morning. Her Majesty presented a handsome silver-mounted bugle, suitably inscribed, to him. The Queen gave the lad a motherly welcome, and expressed her hope that he would have a successful career in the army.

British Give Up Pretorius.

ARUNDEL, Feb. 18.—Commandant Pretorius, who was captured by the British at Elanslaagte, and three other Boer prisoners were handed over to the Boers from Arundel to-day. A messenger, under a flag of truce, had previously arranged the programme. The prisoners had a cordial interview with Gen. Clements, and were then taken in an ambulance half way to the Boer camp.

To Request Colonies' Opinions.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, George Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, declared that the Government proposed to invite an expression of opinion from the Colonial Governments regarding the reorganization of the forces of the empire and kindred questions.

German Interest in War News.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The latest news from South Africa is regarded here as of the greatest importance. The Berliner Tageblatt says that the war is doubtless now in the decisive stage, and this view is shared by most of the German newspapers. The Agrarian organs continue to affect to believe that the Boers have permitted the British to penetrate the Free State only to annihilate them later on.

Bounty Offered to Reservists.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—An army order issued to-night invites the reservists to rejoin the colors for a year, for home defense, and offers £22 bounty to those who do so.

WAR'S EFFECT ON STOCKS.

Mr. Gage Says Neither American Nor British Securities Would Suffer Even Should Boers Win.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—"American securities will not suffer appreciably from the Boer war, no matter what setbacks the British forces may receive," said Secretary of the Treasury Gage to-day. "The same, indeed, may be said of English securities. The financial condition of England is recognized by financiers as so strong that every demand for the prosecution of the war can easily be met. Already the needs of England in the way of gold and the possibilities of the selling of American stocks by London, are definitely known, and the financial situation in this country is therefore perfectly stable and proof against perturbations.

"England has plenty of capital to carry on the war, and that fact is generally acknowledged by financiers. This is the explanation of the little disturbance which reports of victories or defeats in the Transvaal have had in London and in New York.

"At the very start there were, as is well known, panicky conditions when a Boer victory was rumored. The reason of that was that the financial conditions were not well understood by men on 'Change, and especially by those interested in securities.

"The natural effect of the declaration of war was to raise questions as to what English stockholders would do, what American securities they would sell, how much gold they would want, and where they would get it, and what the opinion of other financiers in regard to these questions would be, but very quickly the conditions became defined, so that they could be fairly and properly measured and the general disturbances of the market as quickly disappeared. Therefore, while in the early stages the war had considerable effect, now matters seem adjusted to the receipt of any news from the front."

"What would the result on the markets be if the English in South Africa were generally driven back?" Mr. Gage was asked.

"There would be no serious disturbance even then," answered Mr. Gage.

WAR BUILDING A NATION.

George W. Van Siclen, American Treasurer of the fund for the widows and orphans of the Boers, has just received the following official letter:

"The Hague, Jan. 31, 1900.

"Mr. George W. Van Siclen, New York.

"Sir: I have no objection to reply to your question whether there is any truth in the rumors spread in England pretending that the Free Staters are abandoning the Transvaalers, and are giving up fighting or intend to do so.

"These rumors are altogether false.

"On the contrary. The Jameson raid had already brought the two republics together, as it had shown the designs of the present British administration as regards the independence of the two South African Republics. And now this war is making one nation of the two States and brothers of their burghers, who before were treating each other as cousins.

"The Free State has done its very utmost to avert war, by its inward policy, by its policy toward Great Britain, now and in the past, and by its policy with regard to our sister republic. We have not made war nor even taken up a spiteful attitude after the Basutos had been armed against us in spite of the treaties, nor after the British took their country when we at last, after fourteen years of struggle against their never-ceasing raids, had subdued them; nor after the apportionment by England of our diamond fields, now, when arbitration about the rightful ownership of them was refused by England; nor on account of any of our bitter grievances against England so clearly explained by our Chief Justice de Villiers in the Nineteenth Century of March, 1897. For we desired peace. We desired to co-operate with the English to the benefit of South Africa.

"But it has all proved of no avail. Independence has been forced upon us, when the Basutos proved too powerful for the British Colonial Government, who first had made them strong, and now that we have made out of a wilderness a flourishing, civilized progressing State, our independence is at stake. For our republican treaties are only being considered of any value, as far as they give rights to England, and a new institution of international law is being invented, that of paramountcy, which applied to Europe, would make Russia paramount over Great Britain.

"The policy of the present British administration has exasperated my people, the most peaceful in the world. There was, and is, no choice; my people have to fight or to die. For our independence is dearer to us than our life.

"This war is doing just the reverse of what the English intended it to attain, instead of crushing the Afrikanders, it is building up out of two States one federated Transvaal Free State, or Orange Republic, strong by its unity and strong by the common suffering so terrible and undeserved.

"I am, Sir, yours faithfully, the Envoy Extraordinary of the Orange Free State.

"Dr. HENDRIK MULLER."

EDWIN FORREST MAYO DEAD.

QUEBEC, Feb. Edwin Forrest Mayo of the "Pudd'nhead Wilson" company dropped dead in the Château Frontenac at 2 o'clock this morning, Mr. Mayo and his wife were stopping at the Frontenac.

Mr. Mayo was chatting with Edwin Varney, the manager of the Academy of Music, until about 2 o'clock. When Varney started to take his leave, Mr. Mayo arose to see him out, and suddenly fell back in his chair. He bled profusely from the mouth, and was dead before a doctor who was called could get to the hotel.

Mr. Mayo was the only son of Frank Mayo, the actor, who died in the latter part of June, 1897, the other child being Miss Eleanor Mayo, the wife of Col. James Elverson, Jr., son of the proprietor of The Philadelphia Inquirer. He has been identified with the stage since his childhood, when he was seen on the stage quite frequently. When he arrived at the age of eighteen years, his father took him into his company to play younger rôles in "Davy Crockett" and "Nordeck." He continued with this organization until David Belasco offered him a position in "The Heart of Maryland" company, which he accepted, playing the part of the Sergeant with Mrs. Leslie Carter. This engagement was his last appearance in New York. While the company was on a tour the sudden death of his father compelled him to sever his connection with the company, remaining off the stage the balance of the season. The following year he resumed his career on the stage, playing his father's rôles in "Nordeck," "Davy Crockett," and "Pudd'nhead Wilson," confining his tours to cities not visited by the elder Mayo. His decease was very similar to the death of his father, who died suddenly from heart disease, while on the way from Denver to Omaha with his company.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; westerly winds, shifting to easterly.

The weather has moderated in the central, southern, and eastern districts, and fair weather has prevailed from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast. Minimum temperatures of the cold wave which has prevailed in the Southern States during the last two days were reached in Northern Florida Sunday morning, when 18 degrees was reported at Jacksonville and 28 degrees at Tampa, and in Southern Florida yesterday morning, when 32 degrees was reached at Jupiter and 52 degrees at Key West.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	34	16	19
6 A. M.	35	15	18
9 A. M.	36	16	22
12 M.	37	20	25
3 P. M.	40	24	28
6 P. M.	39	24	24
9 P. M.	37	21	23
12 P. M.	35	20	22

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	22½
Weather Bureau	19½
Corresponding date 1899	36½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	33

The maximum temperature was 26 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 14 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 19 and at 8 P. M. 65. The barometer registered 29.90 at 8 A. M. and 30.06 at 8 P. M.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

HOMESICK LAD OUT WEST

Arthur Magnet Refuses to Live with His Foster Mother.

Sent to San Francisco by Gerry Society, He Longs for New York Again.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Arthur Magnet, a young lad who about a month ago caused the arrest of his guardian, Dr. Thelberg, in New York for cruelty, arrived here last night. His passage to the Pacific Coast was paid by the Gerry society, and Dr. Thelberg gave him ten dollars for traveling expenses. Mrs. Frazee, who took care of him for ten years, was eagerly waiting for him, and took the boy to her house. He was terribly homesick and declared to-day that he could not remain with Mrs. Frazee. The result will probably be that some charitable society here will return him to New York, where he declares he can easily make his living. His action in refusing to remain with his foster mother, Mrs. Frazee, will be a great blow to her, and may unhinge her mind. She has saved money for years, and has made a will leaving it to Arthur, but he now asserts that he does not want her money, as he cannot live with her. She is old, very eccentric, and lives in squalid rooms, and the boy, who has been used to comfortable quarters, is greatly distressed. It is pathetic to see the woman, who has slaved and become a miser to provide money for this boy, disappointed in her hopes of keeping him.

Arthur Magnet, through the Gerry Society, had Dr. John Thelberg, a blind practitioner, of 26 West Thirty-fourth Street, arrested on Jan. 22, on a charge of assault. At that time the boy was accompanied by Mrs. Barton of 317 West Thirtieth Street, with whom he boarded, and both asserted that the doctor had broken a stout cane over the boy's back and legs.

Magnet at first said that the doctor was his father, but afterward stated that he was not sure of this. He said, however, that six years ago, while he was living with Mrs. Arthur Frazee in San Francisco, Dr. Thelberg called there, and, after exhibiting certain papers, took him away to New York. He was sent to school, and he said that his guardian insisted continually that he go to sea, but he claimed that he was unable to stand a seafaring life and ran away.

Dr. Thelberg denied that he was the boy's father, and said that he had been a close friend of the elder Magnet when he was alive. He said he insisted on the boy's going to sea because his father had been a sea Captain. Dr. Thelberg met the boy's father in San Francisco when he (Thelberg) was a chemist in the employ of a sugar refinery there. He lost his sight from an explosion following some chemical experiments. He refused to tell anything else about the boy and when held under bail for assault, waived examination.

To a correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES in San Francisco Mrs. Frazee told a pathetic story of how she had lived in the same house for six years in the hope that her foster son would some day return to her.

In the police court the boy, when asked if he would like to return to Mrs. Frazee, said that it was his fondest wish, and that he had endured all the alleged hardship in the hope that he could some time accumulate enough money to get to San Francisco.

REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETS.

Vacancies in Executive Committee Filled—Resolutions on Legislation.

There was a large attendance last night at the stated meeting of the Republican Club, when many important matters were considered. Ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott presided.

M. C. Adams, Leopold Stern, Dr. E. F. Brush, and Capt. Henry Melville were chosen to fill vacancies on the Executive Committee. John Sabine Smith, who declared he was not a candidate, was pitted against Mr. Melville, and was beaten.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted urging the passage by the Legislature and approval by the Governor of the Lewis bill, repealing the Horton boxing law; opposing the Martin bill repealing the law regulating the registration of inmates of lodging houses and favoring the proposed amendments to the city charter relative to the administration of the public schools.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:05 A. M.—482 and 485 Central Park West; Bird and Robinson; damage, $25,000.

1:05 A. M.—481 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Aribant; damage slight.

5:35 A. M.—114 to 130 West Fifty-first Street; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage, $75,000.

10:20 A. M.—665 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street; Thomas Carr; damage, $35.

10:45 A. M.—104 Delancey Street; Louis Salensky; damage, $10.

10:50 A. M.—471 Pearl Street; James Mead; damage, $100.

11:45 A. M.—1,860 Boston Avenue; David Jackson; damage slight.

11:45 A. M.—154 Ridge Street; Jennie Falb; damage, $10.

1:45 P. M.—434 West Fifty-sixth Street; unknown; damage, $50.

2:10 P. M.—222 East Eighty-sixth Street; John Male; damage, $10.

4:00 P. M.—168 Church Street; Jackson Brothers; damage, $50.

5:10 P. M.—80 Suffolk Street; unknown; damage slight.

5:15 P. M.—246 Eighth Avenue; B. T. Smith; damage, $15.

6:30 P. M.—140 William Street; A. C. Cabriske; damage, $5.

8:45 P. M.—Thirty-fifth Street and North River; New York Central Railroad and W. J. Hoffman; damage, $10,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Robert C. Pruyn, Albany; E. G. Buckner, Owensborough, Ky.

CAMBRIDGE—R. G. Fessenden, Boston.

HOLLAND—Medill McCormick, Chicago; B. F. Dillingham, Honolulu; Col. William G. Rice, Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-United States Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse.

MANHATTAN—The Rev. George A. Strong, Brockton, Mass.; W. Cameron Forbes, Boston.

ASTOR—Capt. Corbin da Grace, Brazilian Navy.

MURRAY HILL—Ex-Mayor J. H. Manning, Albany.

ALBEMARLE—Engineer C. R. Roelker, United States Navy; State Senator Frank M. Higgins, Olean.

HOFFMAN—Jockey J. Reiff, London.

GILSEY—W. H. Young, Spokane; ex-Mayor John Boyd Thacher, Albany; William McDermott, Salt Lake City.

IMPERIAL—Senator W. E. Mason, Illinois.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 19.—A five-story brick building at 46 Harrison Street, used as a stable by Gibbons & Pinkett, Armour & Co.'s agents, was destroyed by fire to-day. Forty horses perished. The loss is $50,000, covered by insurance.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The rear portion of the Crocker Saw Factory was burned to-day. The damage was heavy. The New York Central Storage and Elevator Company's buildings were slightly damaged.

ENFIELD, Mass., Feb. 19.—Five business blocks were burned this morning, with a loss of about $40,000. The blocks were owned by C. D. Haskell, E. & W. F. Howe, H. H. Barlow, C. W. Felton, and I. N. Baster.

PAWTUCKET R. I., Feb. 19.—The old Ingraham Mill, on the east bank of the Pawtucket, near the East Providence line, was destroyed by fire this morning, entailing a loss of about $140,000 to the Charlton Manufacturing Company, the occupants.

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

Senate Democrats Ratify Their Action in Declaring Goebel Governor—Carter and Marshall Clash.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 19.—The impression that the contest over the Governorship will not be ended till it is fought to a finish in the courts is not lessened by the action taken by the Democratic Senators in their session to-day ratifying their former action by which Senator Goebel was declared Governor.

The Republicans who spoke for Gov. Taylor said that he would not recognize as legal the proceedings taken to-day, and which, it is anticipated, will be duplicated in the House to-morrow, but has told them that he looks upon these proceedings as illegal, and will not quit the fight until the whole matter is passed upon in the court of last resort.

Gov. Taylor's position is that, the former proceedings being void, the ratification today gives them no legal vitality; that the legal presiding officer, Lieut. Gov. Marshall, had declared the session adjourned when the vote in question was taken, and that the vote should have been taken by yeas and nays, as in the case of a bill or joint resolution.

Negotiations to settle the conflict between Lieut. Gov. Marshall and Senator Carter over the chair in the Senate went on again this afternoon, but no agreement has been reached so far. There is talk among the Democratic Senators to-night of voting on the ratification resolutions to-morrow in the Senate by yeas and nays. These resolutions to-day received the support of twenty-one Senators, two more than a quorum.

The Democrats had a session of the Senate at 9 o'clock with President pro tem. Carter presiding, and adjourned to meet again at 10:30. The Republicans adjourned Saturday to meet at 11 o'clock, and the Democrats adopted this move to get possession of the chamber first. The Senate convened at 10:30 o'clock, both Carter and Marshall presiding. The Republicans, recognizing Marshall, adjourned after prayer, and, led by Lieut. Gov. Marshall, left the hall. The Democratic Senators, recognizing President pro tem. Carter, paid no attention to the Republican proceedings and continued in session.

After the Republicans left the Democrats adopted a motion by Senator Allen of Lexington to ratify and reaffirm the former action of the Senate by which Goebel was declared Governor. This prevailed on a viva voce vote, nobody making a demand for the yeas and nays. Senator Triplett, anti-Goebel Democrat, voted with the Democrats for the purpose of making a quorum.

The House convened at noon, Speaker Trimble presiding. Mr. Hickman (Dem.) demanded a roll call to ascertain the presence of a quorum. The Republicans did not answer to their names, and only 53 out of the 60 Democrats were present. The contest matter was not taken up.

Suspects Taken to Frankfort.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 19.—Harlan Whittaker and James Sutton, suspected of connection with the assassination of Gov. Goebel, were taken to Frankfort this afternoon. They were handcuffed and shackled together. Sutton seemed undisturbed over the removal to Frankfort, but Whittaker betrayed anxiety and expressed apprehension that he would not be given protection by the officers there.

MR. MURPHY AS A HARMONIZER.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy came up to-night from New York and talked with a few of his friends before going to his home, in Troy. Democratic politicians say that Mr. Murphy has recently talked with the party leaders in Kings County and has made an effort to put an end to the factional differences existing there between Hugh McLaughlin and State Senator Coffey.

According to some of his friends Mr. Murphy wants to restore harmony in the ranks of the Kings County Democracy in order to preserve an unbroken front in the coming Presidential campaign. Mr. Murphy is reported to favor a truce between the McLaughlin-Coffey forces, and the friends of the latter assert that as a result of Mr. Murphy's good offices, Senator Coffey will be renominated next Fall for the Senate.

Mr. Murphy is also interested in the Herrick-Bowe fight in this county, and it is said that he will probably succeed in restoring harmony in Albany. Mr. Murphy is credited with a desire to be one of the delegates at large from this State to the next Democratic National Convention.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. L. Heugge, millinery, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Miller Brothers, Chattancoga, Tenn.; J. D. Varnell, shoes; Colonnade Hotel.

Smith, Bridgman & Co., Flint, Mich.; W. O. Smith, carpets and shoes; St. Denis Hotel.

Hanson, C. B., & Co., Gallipolis, Ohio; C. B. Hanson, notions and furnishing goods; Miss M. Summers, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Murray, Blanchard, Young & Co., Providence, R. I.; H. A. Young, stationery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. A. Heckert, crockery, 396 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Huthnance & Rountree, Macon, Ga.; E. D. Huthnance, notions and furnishing goods; Continental Hotel.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. P. Donahoe, domestics and wash goods, 115 Worth Street.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; H. C. O'Neil, housefurnishing goods, 56 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Houston, notions, 104 Worth Street.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; P. Caspary, millinery; 450 Broome Street; Holland House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. S. Applegate, furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. H. Augert, leather goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Siefert, L. D., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; P. N. Siefert, millinery and ribbons; Belvedere House.

Lahr, Bacon & Co., The, Evansville, Ind.; Miss Becker, cloaks and suits; 62 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Jones Brothers, Jackson, Miss.; R. E. Kennington, notions and furnishing goods; 654 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel

Strauss, L. & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; G. W. Bennett, dress goods; 196 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. Mcrrisey, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. W. Nevin, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Bee Hive, The, Columbus, Ga.; L. Lowenberg, dry goods; 513 Broadway.

Kinnane Brothers, Springfield, Ohio; E. Kinnane, cloaks, suits, and waists; M. T. Feakin, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Marshall Dry Goods Company, Marshall, Texas; C. H. Ray, dry goods; 513 Broadway.

Levich, S., & Co., Onawa, Iowa; S. Levich, dry goods; 513 Broadway.

Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Clark, carpets, white goods, and upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Falan, dress goods; 55 Franklin Street.

Strauss Brothers & Miller, Cleveland, Ohio; I. Strauss, notions and furnishing goods; 376 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss K. Maloney, millinery; Miss A. Mansfield, ladies' and infants' wear; 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Cromwell, domestics; 104 Worth Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. A. Parrott, millinery; Mr. Brydon, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; T. Moffitt, hosiery; 57 White Street.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, furs; Hotel Albert.

Schipper & Block Co., Peoria, Ill.; F. L. Block, dry goods; W. Schwantzer, furnishing goods and laces; C. Mesberoth, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Schroeder, M., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; M. Schuderer, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. B. Grant, dry goods; R. M. Wallace, notions; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bausher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, dress goods, cloaks, and notions; Miss A. Brown, millinery; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. B. Witter, dry goods; 236 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Trankla, Charles, & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. Trankla, general buyer; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gordon & Ferguson, St. Paul, Minn.; O. W. Gordon, hats and caps; Holland House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods and linings; F. E. Mack, doinestics, linens, and white goods; W. W. Everett, housefurnishing goods, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions, 62 Franklin Street.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; Miss R. Colman, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs, 539 Broadway, St. Denis Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; A. H. Bichley, laces; 377 Broadway.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Walsh, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway.

Thompson, M. F., Binghamton, N. Y.; dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Powers, hosiery; 115 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mendelson, Bloom & Co., Houston, Texas; J. Bloom, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

May Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio; P. J. Dolt, furnishing goods, laces, white goods; E. C.

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD

Plan to Fund Its Floating Debt Officially Announced.

A MORTGAGE OF $25,000,000

James R. Keene's Connection with the Road—Metropolitan Does Not Want the Property.

The floating debt of the Third Avenue Railroad, it was officially announced yesterday, is to be funded. There is much speculation in Wall Street as to whether or not the negotiations for the funding of this $20,000,000 of notes (held mainly by financial institutions) are to come to naught, as did those in which Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were interested, or are to progress till contracts are actually signed. The counsel for the road reports progress.

While those in charge of the interests of the road absolutely refuse to discuss their plans, it has been learned that they intend to fund the debt in a mortgage bond issue, although it has hitherto been the policy of the Third Avenue to avoid funded debt unless compelled to assume it. But, it is pointed out, new hands have taken up the reins of control. James R. Keene became interested in it some time ago when Henry Hart had to part with some of his holdings, and his voice is now prominent in the counsels of the company. It is planned to issue a mortgage of $25,000,000 and use $5,000,000 of it to extinguish the present first mortgage on the old Third Avenue road proper, and the other $20,000,000 to pay off the floating debt. These bonds are to be offered to the stockholders at par, or, if need be, as low as 90, it is said. Of course if they were sold at 90 a portion of the floating debt would remain to be cared for in another way. If the stockholders cannot take them the promoters of the plan are positive, it is said, of being able to place them with a prominent banking house, or syndicate headed by such a house. This project must yet be ratified by the Directors, if it is to go through, and it may be altered. But it is what those who are directing affairs on behalf of the road now have in mind.

The connection of James R. Keene with the road is said to be substantially this: At the time of the panic, last December, Henry Hart was in need of financial aid, it is said, and there was danger that his holdings of 52,000 shares of Third Avenue stock would be dumped upon the market in his effort to realize money, thereby depressing the market value of the security most undesirably. A syndicate was formed to avert this catastrophe, or, as it was put then, "to protect Mr. Hart's interests in case of an accident, such as his death." Of this syndicate, Mr. Keene was a prominent member. It bought $3,000,000 of the stock at par, though the stock was then selling 20 points above that figure, and advanced Mr. Hart $2,000,000 in addition, taking as collateral 20,000 more shares. The interest on this loan was 6 per cent., and besides this the syndicate had a call on this stock at 125, good for a year. J. S. Bache & Co. handled the deal for the syndicate, it is said, and most of the stock sold by Mr. Hart now stands, it is believed, in their name, though they are also credited with having sold some of it in the open market.

MR. KEENE'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Keene made this statement yesterday for publication.

"I have loaned some money on Third Avenue stock at par, but I never bought or sold 100 shares of it in my life. The stock at par is different from what it was at 240. The company's indebtedness, I admit, is somewhat greater than I believed at the time I advanced the money."

The fact that Mr. Keene was interested in the negotiations centring about Third Avenue has been for some time common talk in the Street, and it is now alleged that the speculative public has been a good deal at sea in believing that the Standard Oil interests were in it. Mr. Keene's connection with the affair was not news to the protective committee of Third Avenue noteholders, and it will not influence their action particularly, it is said. All they want is to get their claims paid, and they are disposed to rest on their oars, they say, as long as the chance of getting paid is fairly good. Meanwhile a goodly number of claimholders have put themselves in touch with the committee. No definite plan has been adopted as yet, it is said, and the claimholders are not, therefore, expressing themselves as either willing or unwilling to submit their interests to the committe. They are simply waiting to see what will be done, they say.

In connection with the current statement that Mr. Curtiss, the new Third Avenue Treasurer, does not really represent Standard Oil at all, a report is going the rounds to the effect that John Beaver, the old Treasurer, never resigned at all. Mr. Curtiss's name, it is said, was sent to the Third Avenue Directors, when the syndicate in which Mr. Keene figured bought the Hart stock, and the Third Avenue Directors hastened to elect him without taking the trouble to first get the resignation of the man who held the office. Mr. Beaver quietly acquiesced and took the post of Auditor and Assistant Treasurer, it is said without ever troubling to resign the old place.

Thomas F. Ryan issued this statement yesterday:

"The intimation that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, or any one connected with its management or control, proposes to take any part in the affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad Company is absolutely false, and those who helped spread the story know it to be so."

MR. VREELAND'S DENIAL.

H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Company, also made a statement last night concerning the report that his company was interested in the purchase of the Third Avenue Railroad.

"I have been persistently denying," he said, "for the past five years statements that we had bought, or would ultimately buy, the control of the Third Avenue Railroad. Notwithstanding these repeated denials, the story is again revived, and the persistence of it seems to have convinced a number of people that there is some truth in it. Since the last revival I have been approached by personal friends and business men who are interested in that property, most of them, as they tell me, because they have been led to believe that we would ultimately take it over. I think it is due to them and the public generally to add to my present formal denial of this report the reasons why we do not intend to acquire any interest in the Third Avenue property.

"We do not purchase roads the net earnings of which are not sufficient to pay the interest on their debt, nor have we ever bought a property that gave no prospect of future development. The ownership of a fully developed railroad, doing all the business for which it has facilities, and that must earn the interest, before stock dividends are to be thought of, on a debt of over $30,000,000, at which figures the bankers place the company's engagements, is not attractive.

ON THIRD AVENUE DEVELOPMENT.

"The Third Avenue property is fully developed and has been for the past six years, its recent change from cable to electric traction being only an effort to reduce the cost of operation. Its future growth depends upon the development of its local lines elsewhere than on Third Avenue. In all the franchises that we acquired, improved, and merged into the Metropolitan system the development has been unprecedented and is still going on.

"In examining the various railway properties in New York prior to perfecting plans for converting our own lines to electrical traction and having in mind the future growth of the transportation business on Manhattan Island, the territory to which we have restricted ourselves, I made up my mind that neither the roads now constituting what is called the Third Avenue system nor the Third Avenue line itself was necessary to our development, and I have never had any reason to alter that opinion, which recent events have proved was amply justified. To the east and west of the main line itself and only a block distance we parallel it from the Harlem River south, and elsewhere we are on parallel streets distributing universal transfers over the whole system."

Senator Lodge's Mother Dead.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Mrs. Annie E. Lodge, mother of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, died at her Beacon Street home, in this city, today. She was seventy-nine years of age. Death was caused by heart failure. Mrs. Lodge had been a sufferer from heart trouble for some time. She was the daughter of Henry Cabot and the granddaughter of George Cabot. Her husband, John Ellerton Lodge, died in September, 1862. Mrs. Lodge is survived by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Mrs. George Abbott James.

Standard Gas Light Company.

The Protective Committee of the Standard Gas Light Company has extended for a brief but indefinite period the time in which those stockholders wishing to enter its agreement may do so by depositing their stock with the Mercantile Trust Company. This is done to enable certain blocks of stock coming to this city from a distance to enter the agreement. The committee has now a majority control of the stock.

THE STEINWAY DIVORCE.

Mr. Recknagel Makes a Statement—Conflicts with William Steinway's Deed of Gift.

A discrepancy involving the date of Mrs. Recknagel's divorce from the late George Steinway appears as between a statement made yesterday by Carl L. Recknagel, Jr., the former Mrs Steinway's second husband, and allegations in papers filed by Mrs. Recknagel in her suit to compel the executors of the estate of William Steinway to pay her $7,500 a year. This is alleged to be in pursuance of an agreement made with her late father-in-law after the separation from her first husband.

Mr. Recknagel, who is a coffee broker at 112 Wall Street, said that his wife obtained a divorce from George Steinway in Dakota during the Summer of 1895, and that he had married Mrs. Steinway in the following December. The wedding took place at St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder performing the ceremony. According to Mr. Recknagel the wedding was public and announcements appeared in the papers. William Steinway was invited and sent a wedding gift.

The deed of gift filed in the suit by Mrs. Recknagel, by which William Steinway, as alleged, agreed to give her an aggregate sum of $130,000 for the support and education of her three children, is dated June 24, 1896, and is made to her not as Mrs. Recknagel, but as Ottilie C. Steinway, wife of George Steinway.

Regarding the statement made in court Saturday by counsel for the executors that they had no legal knowledge of Mrs. Steinway's divorce and remarriage, and their request that they be informed of the facts, Mr. Recknagel said:

"I am surprised at any such demands. Our friends, and, I believe, the Steinways, knew all about the wedding, and they surely knew of the divorce, as William Steinway was always in sympathy with my wife over her separation from George Steinway."

Charles H. Steinway and Louis Von Bernuth, two of the executors under the will of William Steinway, said yesterday afternoon that they had not known when or where Mrs. Recknagel had obtained a divorce from George Steinway, and while they had heard of her marriage to Mr. Recknagel they did not know when or where it had taken place.

"TOM" GOULD IS DEAD.

End of a Man Notorious in His Day as a Keeper of Places of Ill-Repute.

Tom Gould, once one of the notorious characters of New York, died at his home, at 712 Ninth Avenue, Sunday night, from paralysis. This last was the third stroke that he had sustained in a year. Just before his death Father Roach of the Church of the Sacred Heart, in West Fifty-first Street, administered the last rites of the Church. Gould was forty-seven years old.

Tom Gould was born in this city, and in early life was a prizefighter. Even as a young man he was associated with persons of ill-repute, and about eighteen years ago he began business as a divekeeper in West Thirty-first Street, between Sixth Avenue and Broadway, at the time that Captain, afterward Inspector, Williams first gave the district the appellation of "the Tenderloin," a name which it has since borne. When he ran the Sans Souci he was a handsome man of his type, big chested, lithe limbed, and noted for a flowing blonde mustache. He had the reputation then of being well off and liberal with his money, and his resort, surrounded by places run by "Shang" Draper and others of his class, was a rendezvous of some of the worst characters in New York.

When these places were wiped out Gould drifted about for a while, and became the reputed manager of several other like resorts. The police closed him up repeatedly, and he finally opened a dive worse than his others in the basement at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. This prospered until Woogan, the ostensible manager of the place, was killed there, when the police closed it up. Gould then attempted to run a saloon on Twenty-fourth Street, near Sixth Avenue, but this did not last long, his creditors and the police descending upon him at about the same time. After that the ex-divekeeper went rapidly to ruin.

He was arrested in a civil action, and after examination in supplementary proceedings, was put in Ludlow Street Jail, from which he obtained his release on the plea that he was a consumptive, and had but a short time to live. He tried his hand at the old business of divekeeping after that and complained that the police persecuted him, and would not let him even conduct a respectable place. However this might have been, the authorities declared that they never associated Tom Gould with respectability, and the places with which he was connected had short shrift.

In November last, Lieut. Adam Crane of the Salvation Army announced that Gould had experienced a change of heart and would work for the saving of souls as an humble member of the Salvation Army. Crane, who had known Gould for years, met him on the street, and overtures made by the Lieutenant resulted in the announcement from Gould that he would forsake the world and become a worker in the ranks of the Salvationists. Gould is said to have gone to Chicago with Mr. Crane, and he did disappear from Broadway for a while, but he soon returned, looking more down at the heel than ever. He had been ill for several months, forgotten by all of his old associates. The funeral will take place on Thursday, and interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

SLEIGHS OUT IN FORCE.

Ideal Conditions for the Sport Crowd the Park Drives and the Speedway.

New Yorkers have had so few opportunities in the last five years to indulge in sleighing within the city that the frozen white roads in Central Park, upper Seventh Avenue, and the Speedway brought out every one who could get a sleigh yesterday. It was an ideal day for sleighing, for while there was sunshine a-plenty the temperature was low enough to prevent it from melting the snow, and the result was that the roads were in perfect condition for enjoyable sport. The snow was packed hard by the constant beating of the horses' hoofs and the smooth steel runners, and the old road drivers who have not missed an opportunity to go sleighing for years pronounced the conditions for the sport yesterday the best within their memories.

Thousands of sleighs of all styles and ages took part in the endless procession that spun along through the Park from early morning until nightfall, and even after sundown the gentle patter of hoofs, mingling with the noisy, joyous jingling of bells, told that the sport was still in progress. Almost every owner of a fast horse was out for a spin on the Speedway. They drove usually in small light cutters that seemed to skim over the white roads, but some of the fastest horses out pulled sorry-looking vehicles, out of keeping with the style and speed of the horses. Sleighs were at a premium. The liverymen were deluged early in the day with orders for them, and few of them were able to supply a tenth of the demand. The few who did have them asked and received from $15 to $25 for the use of them during the day.

An un-town liveryman who had to turn away applicants every hour, explained that there has been so little sleighing in New York for some years past that the liverymen cannot afford to hold sleighs. They take up a lot of room and are used so seldom that it does not pay to keep them, and when numbers of them are kept on hand rust and dust destroy them.

While the cutters and fast horses predominated there were still many family sleighs seen in the Park. In the fast division, with Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt behind Ben Hur, 2:04; Alexander Newberger with Smilax, William Cahill with The Queen, Deputy County Clerk George Fahrbach with Blonde, John J. Quinn behind Lutie, William Durland with Brunette, J. W. Cornish with the wagon champion David B., 2:09¼, and W. L. Rose, with Island Belle, 2:16¼.

CLEANING UP THE SNOW

Good Progress Made in Removing It from the Streets.

Over 100,000 Loads Carted Away by the Contractor—The Work to be Finished by To-night.

The work of removing the snow from the city streets was pushed yesterday with great success, and Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle said that he expected to have the streets cleared up by to-night. More loads of snow were removed than on the day before. The number was 46,995. On Sunday there were 42,000 loads, and this was increased to 56,000 loads by 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The total up to 6 o'clock last night was therefore, in round numbers, 103,000 loads.

How much in cubic yards this amounts to will not be known until the contractor turns over the brass checks received at the dumps. One check is given for each single load which consists of one and a half cubic yards, but many of the loads carry double and treble this, and so while the number of loads is tallied by the district section foremen and is therefore known, the amount of snow is not recorded until the checks are presented as vouchers. This check system insures the taking of the snow to the dumps instead of to some side street, as was said to have been the case sometimes in the past, when checks were given to the drivers when they had filled a cart and started for the dump.

No man who wanted to work and was able to was turned away yesterday. Superintendent Sargent of the Uvalde Asphalt Company, which has the contract, said that he had 4,000 men at work all day and 3,500 carts. The carts made on an average sixteen trips. This was a smaller average than on Sunday, when the streets were free from traffic.

Commissioner Nagle spent the day driving about town and getting the greatest possible number of men at work. He said that in the Fifth Avenue district he had put 150 men at work, having practically picked them up in the streets. Deputy Commissioner Gibson was equally busy, as were Superintendent of Snow Removal Bradish and his assistant, J. L. Keller. The men work in shifts of eight hours each and receive $2 each.

Superintendent Bradish said last night that they had pretty well cleared up the up-town section, above Twenty-second Street, on the west side, and above Sixth Street, on the east side. Fifth Avenue, Sixth, Seventh, below Central Park; Eighth, in the lower business section, and in the Harlem section, Third, parts of Second, and Fourth Avenues, and all of Broadway were clear, as were all of the ferry streets and the broad cross streets up to Harlem.

A night shift of about 2,000 men was put at work last night in the east side tenement district down town, the wholesale dry goods district, and the Washington Market and Wall Street districts. It was expected to have the Wall Street district cleared by this morning. The lower east side has been the one in which the cart men have sought work last because of the long haul. They were compelled to go there last night, however. The railroads did some of the work of removing snow, but the quantity is not a matter of record at the department. They cleaned parts of Canal, Eleventh, and Twenty-third Streets and parts of Second and Third Avenues. Where the street car companies did the work, it was complained that it had been carelessly done, and Superintendent Bradish made it a matter of report.

Complaint was made to Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Quinn of Brooklyn yesterday that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had not properly cleared away the snow from the streets assigned to it. That part of the work done by the railroad company, it was said, had been performed in so careless and indifferent a manner that most of the streets would have to be cleaned over again.

"I will see that the railroad people go back over the streets they have not properly cleaned," said Commissioner Quinn yesterday afternoon. "The work seems to have been done in a haphazard fashion. The railroad agreed to clean certain streets, and I will see that they are cleaned."

The work of clearing the snow from the streets of Brooklyn went on rapidly yesterday and Commissioner Quinn said that he expected that it would be completed by to-night.

THE POOR SUFFER LITTLE.

Few Applications for Aid—Work Made for Many by the Snow.

It sounded somewhat paradoxical when Mr. Ayres of the Charity Organization Society remarked yesterday that the snowstorm was a benefit to many poor. It is nevertheless true, continued Mr. Ayres, because many of the unemployed poor have been able to secure work in shoveling snow and thus afford their families some relief. A good many people were temporarily thrown out of work by the storm, but these have some money on hand and can tide over for a few days. There are a good many other poor who have suffered, but there was only a small increase of applications for relief yesterday over the numbers that applied before the storm arrived. The storm was of so short duration that it has not seriously added to the burdens of the poor. Most of the additional applications have been for coal.

"We have had only ten applications for relief to-day," said George Blair, Superintendent of the Department of Outdoor Poor of the Public Charities Department, yesterday, "and last year the applicants ran up into the thousand. Of course, this storm was not anywhere like last year's blizzard, but there are also many more people who are working this year."

The worst case of distress that came under the notice of Superintendent Blair was that of Mrs. Anderson, who, with three children, was found almost starving and freezing in the basement of 65 West One Hundredth Street.

There were about thirty new cases of influenza and pneumonia in Bellevue Hospital yesterday, and the patients were sent to the Island. At the dispensary about forty people came to be treated for pulmonary troubles.

SNOW FALLS NEAR SANTIAGO.

It Is Seen There for the First Time in Thirty Years.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Feb. 19.—To-day has been the coldest recorded here, the temperature being 58 degrees Fahrenheit in the city this morning. In the mountains ten miles off the temperature was 40 degrees. Mount San Piedra, twenty miles to the northeast, with an altitude of 6,000 feet, is covered with snow. Old residents say that thirty years ago snow fell in the mountains, but none has been observed since then until to-day.

The Juragua Mining Company's railroad system ran an excursion train this afternoon to a point where Mount San Piedra could plainly be seen, and hundreds of Cubans then saw snow for the first time.

The temperature in Havana to-day was 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

A SHEPHERD DOG SAVES HIM.

The Animal Finds Its Master in a Snow Drift and Summons Help.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 19.—Timothy J. Smith, who lives between Morris Plains and Littleton, came to Morristown on Saturday evening to make some purchases. He started to walk home, and about 10 o'clock when he had nearly reached home, he was overcome by exhaustion and cold and fell unconscious.

Gyp, a shepherd dog belonging to him, found Smith lying in a snow-drift. The dog ran back to the house and by barking and whining alarmed other members of the household and led them to the spot where Smith was lying. Smith's hands and ears had been badly frozen, and he was revived with difficulty.

Two Men Killed by Exposure.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 19.—Two men died from exposure resulting from the storm of Saturday night. P. L. McCarthy, a farmer, living near this place, in returning home late Saturday night, fell into a big snowbank, where he was found Sunday morning, his body frozen stiff. James Applegate of Millstone, near New Brunswick, was also overcome on his way home Saturday night, and his legs were badly frozen. He was sent to the hospital, where both legs were amputated. He died to-day.

THE MANUFACTURERS' SOCIETY

United Action on East River Tunnel Urged—Bill Providing for Stamped Food Cans Denounced.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Manufacturers' Society, held in its building at 198 Montague Street, Brooklyn, last night, the matter of the franchise of the New York and Long Island Terminal Company to construct a tunnel under the East River received consideration. The report of the Board of Directors stated that a conference was held by the members of the Board and the Brooklyn members of the Municipal Assembly on Friday last, when all parties conceded the necessity for prompt action, and the latter agreed that a motion would be made by representatives in both branches of the Municipal Assembly for the discharge of the Railroad Committee from further consideration of the application of the company for the franchise.

The report said that it is confidently expected that through the united efforts of the Brooklyn members action will be secured on the subject which so vitally interests the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

The report of the association's Committee on Bridges and Tunnels, signed by William McCarroll, said that persistent and emphatic action on the part of those interested in this great public improvement was still necessary and that in the future they would and must be successful. When the report came up for adoption C. N. Chadwick moved that the association refer the matter to its Board of Directors, with power, if they deemed it necessary, to call a mass meeting of citizens to be held in the Academy of Music, and thus force action on the franchise. This met with enthusiastic response and was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Legislation, through its Chairman, Frank Harvey Field, presented a resolution denouncing the bill pending in the Assembly which provides that every can manufactured and which is to contain foods of any kind shall be stamped with the date of the manufacture thereon, and shall also be liable to a tax of 1½ cents on every can so stamped, and providing also that a tax of 10 cents shall be imposed on every can not so stamped, the person in whose possession such unstamped cans are found to be liable for the tax.

Mr. Field said that this would almost double the price of stamped cans, and that, while the bill was introduced in the interest of pure food, the persons who were interested had gone about it the wrong way. He said that there were 63,000,000 cans manufactured yearly in this State, of which 20,000,000 were made in this city alone. Such a bill, if not declared unconstitutional, would drive the entire industry out of the State, and it would only be necessary for a can maker to set his factory up in New Jersey to escape the tax. The report was unanimously adopted and the committee instructed to work for the defeat of the bill.

Similar action was taken in the Eight Hour Law bill now pending before Congress.

It was announced that an art exhibition would be held in the association's rooms on March 15, 16, and 17 next.

After the meeting James C. Monaghan, United States Consul to Chemnitz, Germany, delivered an address to the association on "America Abroad," in which he said that the time had come for the United States to go out and get a good place in the world's markets before the best places were taken by the rivals of the Republic, notably Germany, England, and France.

THE NATURALIZATION CASES.

Judge Thomas Exonerates Commissioners Morle and Gilkes.

Justice Edward B. Thomas, sitting in the United States District Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday declared Commissioners Richard P. Morle and Percy G. P. Gilkes blameless of alleged naturalization irregularities, in connection with which the Federal Grand Jury handed up a presentment on Feb. 6.

Judge Thomas replied to this presentment from the bench, reading from a document which was ordered to be placed on record as part of the proceedings of the court. He explained the large number of naturalizations taking place in Brooklyn as due particularly to the fact that during July and a part of August last year the Judge of that district was the only one before whom applicants could appear. He exonerated Major Morle and Mr. Gilkes from the inference of the Federal Grand Jury that they were connected with persons engaged in unlawful naturalizations, and, addressing Major Morle directly, assured him of confidence in his honor and capacity.

Noah Tebbetts said that for himself and in behalf of other members of the bar practicing in the United States courts, he wished to thank the Judge for the kindly manner in which he had commended the work of Commissioner Morle and his assistants.

Ex-Judge Reynolds also spoke on the same lines.

WORLD'S MISSION CONFERENCE.

$50,000 Needed for Expenses—Protestant Ministers Asked to Aid.

According to estimates of the Finance Committee of the coming Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, which were presented at the various ministers' meetings yesterday, the total expenses of the conference will be about $50,000, from which at least $10,000 may be deducted, on account of income from the sale of reports. The items of expense are estimated as follows:

Publications, $12,500; entertainment of delegates and general hospitalities, $12,000; general expenses, $10,000; halls and music, $6,000; missionary exhibit, $5,000, and contingent expenses, $5,000.

Charles M. Jesup spoke at the Methodist ministers' meeting, Frank Harvey Field at the Presbyterian meeting, Mornay Williams at the Congregational meeting, W. Henry Grant at the Baptist meeting, and Francis Louis Slade addressed the ministers of the Reformed Church. All the ministers were urged to place the financial needs of the conference prominently before their congregations, and it was pointed out that after the London conference of 1888 there had been a remarkable and immediate increase in giving for foreign missions. In the year of the conference British gifts for this purpose were $4,666,780, and in 1890 they had increased to $6,457,435, and it is hoped that one result of the coming conference will be to similarly stimulate American interest in the foreign mission cause.

At each of the meetings the ministers evinced the deepest interest, and promised their cordial co-operation. Eight thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars has already been subscribed, and enough more guaranteed to bring the total up to $20,000.

The conference, which is the third of its kind, will meet in this city from April 21 to May 1, and will represent Protestant missionary societies and Protestant missions of the whole world. The officers are: Ex-President Harrison, Honorary President; the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, Chairman; the Rev. Dr. Henry N. Cobb, Chairman of the Executive Committee; the Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin, Secretary, and W. Henry Grant, Assistant Secretary. Frederick B. Schenck, President of the Mercantile National Bank, is Chairman of the Finance Committee, and George Foster Peabody of Spencer Trask & Co. is Treasurer.

FIRE IN CABLE-CAR HOUSE.

Metropolitan Company's Loss on Sixth Avenue Building, $75,000.

One of the buildings occupying the entire block from Sixth to Seventh Avenue and from Fiftieth to Fifty-first Street, which are used by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, was the scene of a lively fire yesterday morning. The building in which the fire occurred was about the middle of the block between the avenues and ran from one street to another. It is a four-story brick structure used as a room for cars that are laid up or are in need of repair and for paint and carpenter's shops.

The fire started in a repair shop of the electrical division, on the second floor of the Fifty-first Street end of the building, and was first seen by Patrolman Conway, who sent out an alarm and then notified the railroad men. With Starters Edwards and O'Brien, who were at work turning out the Sixth Avenue cars, the policeman ran to the floor where the fire was, and found that two cars were in flames. Battalion Chief Binns, who came with the first engine, ordered his men to drag hose to the Fiftieth Street side of the building, as the smoke on the other side was so thick the firemen could not work to advantage. The men had to drag their hose through winding passageways, which delayed them and made necessary the sending out of a second alarm.

Chief Croker responded to the second alarm and turned in a third. The firemen after half an hour's hard fight succeeded in subduing the flames, having prevented them from spreading beyond the second floor. There were 200 cars on the floor. Three of them were destroyed and about forty much damaged. The loss will reach $75,000.

The fire is believed to have been caused by a poorly insulated electric wire.

INSURANCE.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Members:

Your careful attention is asked to the itemized financial statement which accompanies this report.

Each succeeding year brings to the conduct of our affairs its own varying elements both of difficulty and of advantage, growing out of those general conditions which affect the outcome of the several lines of action which collectively make up our business operations.

The notable adverse elements encountered in 1899 were the remaining depression in real estate following the panic of 1893, with comparatively small demand, with fewer sales than foreclosures still, something of an increase in the expense account for the care and repair of foreclosed properties, rents still below the normal scale, a very low average rate of interest throughout the year, affecting a considerable volume of investments, and, in the late months of the year, owing to the disturbances growing out of the former speculative financing of many corporate interests abruptly checked by events in Europe and South Africa, a decline in the market values of securities of the highest grade. Such a decline does not affect the intrinsic value of nor the income from these securities. But, being compelled by law to show each year the market values of stocks and bonds, marking them up when they rise in price and marking down when they fall, the process makes that item of our assets and that factor in our surplus vary arbitrarily from year to year. Perhaps a fair index of the character of our holdings of this class of securities is the fact that on a cost of $22,881,457.49, there was a shrinkage in market value January 1, 1900, as against January 1, 1899, of only $195,429; less than 1 per cent. of their cost, but making both our assets and surplus less by the sum named than they would be had the market prices remained unchanged.

Happily, all the other incidents of the year's experience have not only been favorable, but some of them give hopeful promise for the future.

As for many years past, the proportion of lapses and surrenders has been very small. The company has not been put to heavy expense under the present unfortunate and unnecessary conditions of competition, to replace a large loss of old business from those causes. Without any change in standard or method, it has further increased its business in force by $2,353,636, and its premium income by $164,528.85, and its net or ledger assets by $570,811.40. This increase, though not strikingly great, is thoroughly healthy. It has not been procured at a cost which has to come out of our old policy-holders through a reduction in their dividend and a consequent increased cash payment by them.

While the mortality in 1899 was somewhat larger than that in 1898 it was far within that expected by the mortality table, and made a saving of $523,287.

The savings from greater interest earnings and smaller expenses than are provided for in our calculations of premiums and reserves and from other sources, while not as large as in some former years, have been sufficient to warrant a return of surplus during the present year on the same scale as for several years past.

Surplus as a Protection.

For some years past the savings from interest, expenses, mortality, and otherwise, have slightly exceeded the amount annually returned to policy-holders. We have felt that our first duty to them in dealing with the surplus, was to sufficiently fortify the company against every foreseen contingency. These contigencies we have kept constantly in mind and have tried to duly estimate and guard against their possible effect. They relate principally to the outcome of foreclosed real estate, possible depreciation of other assets, a temporary high death rate, an unusual expense account, and a more or less protracted period of low interest rates. While our foreclosed real estate has in the past, taken as a whole, shown itself to be worth more than its cost, and we know no reason to apprehend any different experience in the future, we realize that while we may expect a profit in many cases, in many others we must expect, as we have already had, more or less loss. We cannot act upon anticipations of profits. We must wait till they are made. But possible losses we must provide against, whether on real estate, or on other assets, or from excessive death losses or any unusual necessary expenditure. Against serious disturbance to the steady course of business from any or all of these causes an ample surplus is the only sufficient safeguard. But this is not its only high function.

Steadying Effect of Surplus on Dividends.

The membership of The Connecticut Mutual consists very largely of those who have been led to value life insurance as a protection to the family; and consequently, they regard it as a matter of absolute personal duty. In this sober view of its true use and imperative importance, they realize how necessary it is to them that its cost should be made as small as possible, in order that for every dollar they can expend for it, their families may get as large a protection as possible. This is the end to which The Connecticut Mutual shapes every plan and method, and in part, that its members may carry on their policies with the greatest ease and certainty, it seeks to give them not only the lowest practicable cost each year, but a steady low scale of cost. In returning its surplus to its members, it long ago adopted a scale of distribution which takes due and full account of its average mortality, expenses, interest, and other sources of saving. When its experience has been a little more favorable than that average, instead of slightly increasing the scale of division for that year, and so using up the small excess of earnings over the average, and having to drop the next year perhaps to a lower scale, it has deemed it far more useful to its members and of far greater assistance to them in the long run in keeping their policies in force, to lay aside any such little excess again to the day, certain to come, when the pendulum will swing the other way and there will be less surplus saved; the accumulated gains of the past can then be used for a time at least, to still maintain the same scale of dividend and the same low rate of cost, until, perhaps, a return of more favorable conditions restores the former earning capacity, or, until the less favorable conditions have become so evidently permanent that a new and lower scale of distribution becomes a measure of prudence or of necessity.

It is for both these purposes—for fortifying the company's financial condition against any foreseen possible adversity, and for continuing as long as possible a steady scale of increasing dividends and consequent decreasing cost—that The Connecticut Mutual has carefully husbanded the resources from its savings over and above an average scale. The wisdom of this course appears under the conditions of the last two years, when, from an unusual, and we hope, only a temporary, fall in interest earnings, no excess of surplus above the average has been made, and when, but for such former accumulations, a lower scale of division might have become already necessary.

It is unsafe to prophesy. It is impossible to make promises. It is wrong to encourage hopes that may easily be defeated by causes beyond our control. But we are very glad that, for the present at least, while many others have found it necessary to reduce dividends, our course in the past enables us to maintain the same scale; and we are not without hope that a favorable change in conditions may come in time to render any reduction by this company unnecessary for some time to come. We shall do all in our power to that end. But whatever conditions may arise, they will be frankly met and you will be fully advised of their effect.

Commissioner's Examination.

Every four years the Insurance Commissioner of Connecticut is required by law to examine every company chartered by the State, verifying its accounts and assets and scrutinizing the conduct of its business. This company was so examined during the past year.

The only point of doubt was as to the present value of our foreclosed real estate. From his appraisals the Commissioner estimated the present value at $495,156 less than this real estate has cost on our books. The difficulty of getting a reliable appraisal in a dull market may be illustrated by the fact that one parcel was appraised at $45,000; half of it has since been sold for $45,000 cash, for less which increase the value of the remainder. We have several pieces, some very valuable, which now cost us nothing. They are what remain after selling enough to more than return the cost of the parcels of which they were a part. None of these were appraised. Many pieces on which we may reasonably expect some gain were not appraised; some on which we may lose were not appraised. The question therefore presented itself: What account, if any, should be taken of the shrinkage so estimated by the Commissioner?

A leaf from our own experience in these matters may be instructive: In 1879 the Commissioner made an examination and appraisal of every piece of property foreclosed or likely to be foreclosed. These properties cost us $12,597,998. The Commissioner valued them at only $10,638,870; a shrinkage of $1,959,128. Out of this we have since sold for $9,218,216.74, what cost us $7,788,759.68, but which the Commissioner valued at only $6,679,499.42; that is, we got $1,429,457.06 more than the property cost, and $2,538,717.32 more than the Commissioner's valuation. That the remainder of those properties will sell at equal advantage we do not expect. While some will make a gain, some are certain to make more or less of a loss from causes of depreciation that occurred long ago. On the other hand, the properties foreclosed since 1893 ought not to suffer any very heavy shrinkage. We do not know why, as a whole, they are not worth their cost.

We carry our foreclosed real estate on our books at its original cost. We cannot tell what it is worth until we sell it. Having always had proven reasons for believing it worth its cost as a whole, we have never by appraisals anticipated either gain or loss. We have taken each as it came. We could not in justice to ourselves mark some pieces down to an appraisal without marking others up to an appraisal. This would cause annual changes in book values based on mere changing opinion instead of the actual investments, with a constant temptation at least to mark up rather than down. Our present method we do not deem it wise to change.

But, in order to give fair recognition to the fact of a probable loss on some of the foreclosed properties and the uncertain amount of gain on others, and, in view of our ample surplus, the office of which, in part, is to protect us against such a contingency, we have decided to add 50 per cent. to the shrinkage estimated by the Commissioner, making a sum in round numbers of $750,000, and, for the present, carry that as a memorandum liability under the title of "Contingent Real Estate Depreciation Account." It does not affect the actual value of our property. Providing against a possible loss which cannot be measured till it comes, does not cause a loss. This, leaves our accounts undisturbed, while it relieves our surplus of what might otherwise, in view of the Commissioner's estimate, be regarded as possible padding with uncertain values. So long as it is deemed expedient to carry this item of provisional liability, the balance of it, deducting any losses made on sales, will be shown each year.

The Amount of Surplus.

The surplus, December 31, 1899, was $7,208,341.59 by our own standard of solvency, which is much higher than the legal standard, the latter being based on the assumption of earning 4 per cent. annual interest. On all business written since April 1, 1882, we calculate our liability on the assumption of earning only 3 per cent. interest. This makes our reserve liability higher and our surplus lower by $2,104,703, than they would be were that basis based on the legal 4 per cent. standard, in which case the surplus would stand at $9,313,044.59. For greater future safety, the company voluntarily carries a reserve $2,104,703 greater than that required on business based on the legal standard.

Real Estate Sales.

During 1899 we sold for $640,640.33, foreclosed properties that had cost $551,949.40. On some of the pieces there was a loss of $13,230.95; on the rest there was a gain of $101,930.88, leaving a net gain of $88,680.93. It was throughout a dull year for real estate.

To December 31, 1899, the net gains on real estate sales from year to year aggregated $1,808,135.44.

Property Purchased.

The present home office of the company was built thirty years ago, with little anticipation in plan and accommodation for the great increase in the work of coming years, in which we have long been put to great inconvenience and disadvantage. An opportunity offered to buy an adjoining piece of land well suited to connect with the present building. We shall probably improve it during the year by a plain but substantial and thoroughly modern office building, giving us needed space and convenience, and to tenants attractive business quarters.

The Signs of the Times.

It is with no little satisfaction that we note in some of our competitors the dawn of a long-deferred recognition of the vital importance of some of those things which The Connecticut Mutual has all along insisted were essential to safety, essential to the just interpretation and administration of the mutual principle, and essential to the best and permanent welfare of those beneficiaries for whom alone life insurance is designed, and for whom it should have a single eye.

Others Adopting the Connecticut Mutual's Interest Assumption.

The judgment which led us eighteen years ago to anticipate the great fall in interest rates and to provide against its effect by then assuming a 3 per cent. rate, was decried as a counsel of timidity and weakness. That assumption has given us incomparable strength, with great advantage to the business based on the 3 per cent. rate, and without cost to the older 4 per cent. business; and the relations between the two have been self-adjusting. The day foreseen having come, most of the companies are forced to change their assumption, and some of the largest find themselves with a vast amount of business on the 4 per cent. basis, about which there is an appearance of anxiety, for the 4 per cent. reserves on it are being reinforced by heavy appropriations thereto from surpluses accumulated from, and supposed to be held for future division among the various Tontine or Investment schemes.

Growing Alarm at the Expense Account.

One of the strangest developments in life insurance in the last twenty-five years has been the increase in its expense account. While that of every other enterprise and industry has been studiously watched and pruned at every possible point, and its reduction has been a prime and permanent aim of management, not only as a means of greater profit to the business but as a necessity in meeting competition by greater cheapness, the expense account in life insurance has gone the other way. The competition has not been by way of lessening cost, secured by prudence and economy. Those companies have secured and are *securing the most new business which have made their insurance cost their policy-holders most, and are making it cost most to-day.* The attractions they advertise to the general public are not those methods of close, economical management which produce the best results to the family at the least cost to the premium payer—the most real protection for the least money—but their enormous increase of the amount at risk. And to secure this increase the attraction they offer to the individual is not the simplest and most complete

The Wanamaker Store

Because it isn't, it IS=== Wanamaker's Paradox

WANAMAKER'S of to-day is not the Wanamaker's of last year, last fall, last spring. And you know *it is* the real Wanamaker's because *it is not* a last year's store. "The mill will not run with the water that has passed." The best modern retailing cannot be done on goods and ideas that are even a season old. At this point we and Our Public are *en rapport.* And that's just why Our Public treats us so well by making our business grow so rapidly.

View days for tailor-made suits and costumes. Handsomest creations from America's leading makers. Stylish street suits, fancy costumes of silk, net and cloth; separate skirts, Eton jackets, box and top coats, evening capes, golf capes and golf jackets. A very comprehensive—a most stylish collection.

Second floor, Broadway front.

Men's Shirts—A Short Story If any man skips this he makes a blunder. It's all about shirts. Shirts at One Dollar or at Twelve. Wanamaker's Men's Furnishing Goods are sold at Ninth street and Broadway. Handy. Slip in at the door. Slip out again—costs but little time.

The shirt man aims high. High enough to give more shirt value for **One Dollar** than you can find elsewhere. A variety of five styles and five sleeve lengths. Bodies are of fine muslin—and ample. Skimped patterns make big profits on low-priced shirts. But they would lose sales for us—we are building a regular business. At One Dollar and One Dollar-and-a-Half we keep lines of shirts that will give absolutely the best return possible at the respective prices.

Strict novelties at Two Dollars. French percale that gives wonderful printing effects—21 varieties. Bosoms and cuffs in contrast with bodies. Every man who would know the latest shirt thoughts should see them. At One Dollar, Shirts of fancy American Percale—styles exclusively here.

Shirts to order. Standard white—cotton bodies, linen bosoms, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3. All linen, $5. All silk, $12. Fancy Shirtings of every sort. If seeking a headache examine them all. We have enough complimentary testimonials to the superiority of our shirts to make a patent medicine man green with envy.

Many men of taste and style are having Dress Shirts made with bodies of fancy silk and bosoms of white linen. Novel, stylish. Broadway and Ninth

The Sale of Clocks and Watches

The Main Aisle held a fine show of tempting tellers of time yesterday. The variety is almost as great to-day, for we couldn't get near all of the twenty-five hundred on display.

Never were such pretty, fully guaranteed clocks sold for so little.

There are cuckoo clocks, onyx and porcelain mantel clocks, very dainty and very decorative gilt and porcelain boudoir clocks. Of many only one of a kind.

Prices one-third to one-half less than regular

More striking news was the reduction sale of watches, with movements scarce and prices going up. This sale is possible because we began a year ago. Not old styles; but the newest. The thin model if you wish, and many in the now popular gun-metal. Variety so broad that you may choose what you will.

Clocks—

French porcelain clocks, $3.75 to $18.
American bronze clocks, $5.50 and $6.25.
American porcelain clocks, $4.50 and $5.
American enamel clocks, $3.50 to $4.50.
Porcelain Boudoir clocks, 95c to $1.90.
Cuckoo Clocks, $4 to $22; worth double.
Nickel alarm clocks, 65c each.
Main or Tenth street aisles.

Women's Watches—

Gun-metal Chatelaine watches, $3 to $9.
Solid gold watches, some open face, some hunting case; Swiss movements, $8.50, $13.50, $16.25, $18.75, $20.50.
Women's silver watches, $4.75 to $10.
Enameled Chatelaine watches, $10.
14-karat gold watches, $20 to $22.50.
Women's filled watches, $5.75.
Broadway and Tenth street.

Men's Watches—

Gun-metal watches, Elgin movements, $8.75.
Silveroid watches, open face, $4.75.
Silver watches, $6.50 to $8.50. Silver cases, inlaid with gold, $10.50.
Men's filled watches, hunting case and open face, Elgin movements, $7 to $16.
Men's 14-k. gold watches, hunting case and open-face, Elgin movements, $22 to $61.

Boys' Watches—

Boys' silver open-face watches, Swiss movements, $3.50; hunting case, $4.25.
Boys' silveroid watches, open-face, $5.
Boys' silver watches, open-face, $6.50.
Boys' filled watches, open-face, $8.50.
Broadway and Tenth street.

The Shoe Sale

The bargains grow better in spots, as we clean out ends of sorts. Variety is freshened by newcomers for men, women and children.

And this bargain for those who get here early enough to share it:

Women's $2 to $3 Shoes at 90c a pair.

About seven hundred pairs—a clean-up lot. The shoes are rubbed and sizes are broken—odds and ends from last week's selling; but no real hurts, no mis-mated shoes. Most all sizes in the lot somewhere. A fine bargain if you find a fit. 90c a pair.

Women's Leggings, 15c, 30c, 35c—Originally $1 to $3. Tan, gray, blue, black. Canvas, leather, cloth and stockinet. Some for children, too.

Still good variety in other lots of Shoes—

Women's Shoes, $1.35, $1.70, $2, $2.35.
Children's Shoes, 45c, 75c, 85c, 95c, $1.15.
Men's Shoes, $1.60, $1.90, $2.30, $2.65.

All worth a half more to double these prices.

Fifth floor.

Flags to Float for Washington Fling your colors to the breeze on Thursday, for the man who did most to give birth to both flag and country. Many sorts of flags and all the needfuls. These sizes and prices, of best standard bunting:

3 x 5 ft., $1.50	8 x 12 ft., $4.80
4 x 6 ft., $1.75	8 x 15 ft., $6.75
5 x 8 ft., $2.65	12 x 18 ft., $8.85
6 x 9 ft., $3.20	12 x 20 ft., $11.15
6 x 10 ft., $3.90	15 x 24 ft., $15.90

Basement.

New Ribbons===Under Price

Fifteen thousand yards of the new spring Ribbons—fine, and fresh from the factory—became ours at less than a reasonable outlay. A bit is added to their prices, just a fair commission for handling them, and they're passed along to you. 15,000 yards is only a small quantity, to us. There's more importance in these figures that represent the savings—

5c to 14c a yard below the market

Best double-faced satin ribbons in 8 widths, at 12c to 72c a yard.
Taffeta Lumineuse, solid shades, in 8 widths, at 15c to 22c—value fully a third more.
Some with corded edge, 3½ in. wide, at 22c a yard.
Taffetas in lace effects in 2 widths, at 28c a yard.

A particularly good collection of most fancy taffetas, at 18c a yard.
Your choice of ribbon will be neatly tied in a bow, if you wish it.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM.

Annual Reports—Minute on the Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt—Election of Officers.

The annual report of the Metropolitan Museum of Art was presented at the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the museum yesterday afternoon. Henry G. Marquand, President of the museum, presided, and the following Trustees were present: William E. Dodge, D. O. Mills, John Crosby Brown, E. D. Adams, Heber R. Bishop, John Bigelow, J. S. Kennedy, Salem H. Wales, F. W. Rhinelander, William L. Andrews, and Hiram Hitchcock, with Gen. L. P. Di Cesnola, the Director.

The report of the Treasurer for the year 1899 showed the receipts for administration to be $146,013.76. The expenses of administration were $128,155.55, and $7,285.27 was expended on the purchase of art objects. There was a cash balance on Dec. 31 of $5,572.94. The report of the Finance Committee showed an increase in the invested funds of $25,000.

The Trustees, in their report, say that the closing of the Eighty-second Street entrance to the museum on account of the building of the new wing, which necessitates visitors going several blocks out of the way in order to reach the southern entrance, has resulted in many people who intended to visit the institution giving up the attempt to reach it. Nevertheless the number of visitors last year exceeded that of the previous year by 28,662, the total number recorded by the turnstiles being 546,060.

The report contained the following paragraph relating to the late Cornelius Vanderbilt:

"The Trustees, in concluding their report of the year 1899, record with deep sorrow the death on the 12th day of September of their late associate, Cornelius Vanderbilt. He was elected a Trustee in 1879, appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee in 1883, and elected Chairman of the Executive Committee in 1884, and during that whole period he was never absent from a meeting while in the city. He gave his personal attention to the responsible duties of his positions with clear, intelligent appreciation of the importance of those duties, and with the warmest interest in whatever concerned the good of the institution. His gifts, great as was their value to our collections of works of art, were exceeded in value by his judicious, constant, and unwearying services in building up the museum from youth to its present power among American institutions."

The gifts to the museum during 1899 far exceeded those of the previous year, and included the sum of $20,000 to increase the Dodge Fund. The Trustees say they had hoped that the new wing would be ready for work on the interior this Winter, but the prolonged strike made it impossible to finish the roof before the cold weather set in. The interior work cannot, therefore, be begun for some time.

The annual election of officers of the museum was also held yesterday. The ticket recommended by the Nominating Committee was unanimously elected, as follows:

Three Trustees for the Term Ending February, 1907—William L. Andrews, James A. Garland, Edward D. Adams.

One Trustee to Fill the Vacancy Caused by the Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt—Elihu Root.

Officers of the corporation for the year 1900: President—Henry G. Marquand; First Vice President—F. W. Rhinelander; Second Vice President—Daniel Huntington; Treasurer—Hiram Hitchcock; Secretary—L. P. Di Cesnola.

Executive Committee for 1900—William E. Dodge, William L. Andrews, Salem H. Wales, D. O. Mills, Samuel P. Avery, James A. Garland, Charles Stewart Smith, and John S. Kennedy, and the officers ex officio.

Auditing Committee for 1900—John Crosby Brown, Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, Edward D. Adams.

MATE BURKE, LIFE SAVER.

Rescues a Deckhand from the Ice-Filled River.

A brave rescue of a man from the East River was made yesterday by the mate of the Corrections Department boat William L. Strong, who jumped into the river, covered as it is with broken bits of ice, and pulled a deckhand to the dock, where both were taken ashore. The rescued man is Thomas Daly, fifty-nine years old, who was not seriously hurt by the fall into the water. His rescuer is Michael Burke.

The Strong was just pulling out from the dock of the Charities Department at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street. Daly was outside the railing at the stern of the boat, and in casting off the line he slipped on the ice which had formed on the woodwork, and fell overboard.

Mate Burke was standing on the hurricane deck of the boat, and he at once threw off his hat, and without hesitating jumped into the water. Ice in small and big pieces was floating on the surface, but Burke made a safe dive and came up near the man, who was not able to make much of an effort in his own behalf. Burke caught the man, and with some powerful strokes he got him to the edge of the dock. A line was thrown to them and Daly was pulled out of the water and then Burke. Daly was carried into the office on the dock and put to bed in a cot. He was examined by a Bellevue surgeon. Burke went back to the boat and dried his clothing, after which he went to work.

Burke has saved three lives in the last two years.

ARMOURS TO INCORPORATE.

Their Interests to be Consolidated in One Company—Possible Effect of the Brackett Bill.

It was learned yesterday that Armour & Co. are to be incorporated in the State of Illinois. They will consolidate all their industries in one corporation, which will be capitalized at either $20,000,000 or $25,000,000, all common stock. There will be no bond issue. Chicago will remain the headquarters of the firm. The stock will not for the present be listed on any Stock Exchange, and will simply be held by the interests now controlling the property.

The reason that the State of Illinois was selected instead of New Jersey or Delaware, both of which are popular with prospective incorporators and one of which many thought would certainly be chosen, is because the Illinois corporation laws, while not particularly easy toward domestic companies, are very unfavorable to foreign ones. So that if Armour & Co. became incorporated outside of Illinois it might be at certain disadvantages in that State. If the bill just introduced in the Senate by Senator Brackett providing for the regulating of corporations becomes a law Armour & Co. may take advantage of that provision of it which enables a foreign corporation to become domestic here by complying with the regulations affecting all domestic corporations under the act.

This provision, incorporated in Section 26 of the bill, is regarded by James B. Dill, whose legal career has been closely associated with the formation of many corporations, as being particularly important. Speaking of it yesterday he said:

"There is $400,000,000 worth of capital in foreign corporations looking at that measure and considering entering this State—becoming domestic corporations—if it passes. It would mean for one thing doing away with the possibility of attachment of property for debt, as foreign corporations. Should this $400,000,000 worth of capital come into this State it would mean easily a yearly revenue of $10,000,000 to the State through taxes. But this capital is waiting to see what the legislators will do and what the press will do. Yellow journals and bad laws keep a good deal of capital out of the State. And, let me say, we are willing to pay our full share of taxes, at the same rate as individuals, but we are not willing to pay bribes. It isn't what we have to pay at the tax office, but what we have to pay on the way up there that we object to. The politicians know how to bleed corporations at the personal tax end as well as at the real estate tax end."

A LAD MISSING FROM HOME.

His Parents Think He Has Gone to Texas to Become a Cowboy.

Edward Winkelman was considered one of the brightest pupils in his class at the public school in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He was the pride of his parents, who live at 243 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and of his uncle, Commissioner of Jurors Charles Welde. Eddie is fifteen years old, but appears to be three years older. He is industrious, and on Saturdays he earned money and had $116 in a bank.

He did not return home from school on Wednesday, and Mrs. Winkelman made a fruitless search of the neighborhood. She remembered that a boy somewhat older than Eddie had been telling him tales of the life of cowboys in Texas. She found that his bankbook was missing, and that he had drawn his money out of the bank. His parents now think that he has gone to Texas with the intention of becoming a cowboy. Since her son's disappearance Eddie's mother has slept and eaten little, and is almost frantic with grief. His father, who was formerly interpreter in the Harlem Police Court, has notified the authorities in Texas, with the hope that they will "round up" the venturesome lad.

Driver and Surgeon Censured.

The jury empaneled by Coroner Zucca yesterday to inquire into the circumstances of Mrs. Margaret Flood, who died in the New York Hospital on Wednesday, Feb. 7, from injuries received the day previous by being knocked down by a New York Hospital ambulance at Sixth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, returned two verdicts, one censuring the ambulance driver, Timothy F. Judge, for not exercising more care, and the other censuring Dr. Clark, the ambulance surgeon, for not making a thorough examination of the woman before removing her to the ward. The woman was fifty-two years old, and lived with her sons and daughters at 249 Waverley Place.

Competition for West Point Place.

Congressman Riordan of the Eighth District of New York has arranged for a competitive examination for the appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, which he controls. It will be held on Friday morning, in Grammar School No. 1, at Catharine, Henry, and Oliver Streets, and will be conducted by Joseph Wade, Principal of the school, and Brother Arcadius, Director of St. James's Parochial School. After a physical examination by a physician, there will be tests in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and United States history. Applicants must reside in the Eighth Congressional District.

MR. GARDINER NOW FACES HIS ACCUSERS

Hearing of City Club's Charges Before Commissioner Wilcox.

COURT RECORD IN EVIDENCE

District Attorney's Counsel Calls the Proceedings Persecution—Amended Answer of the Defense Attacked.

The hearing of the charges preferred by the City Club against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner began yesterday before Ansley Wilcox, the Commissioner appointed by the Governor for the purpose. Attorney General Davies, who is, officially, the prosecutor of the charges, was represented by his deputy, John H. Coyne, and Horace E. Deming and Arthur F. Cosby. The latter are members of the City Club, and have been appointed as special assistant deputies to take part in the case. Samuel Untermyer and Senator Thomas F. Grady appeared for Col. Gardiner. The greater part of the day was devoted to the placing in evidence of court records which will form a basis for the testimony to be adduced later. This feature of the case was not concluded when the hearing was adjourned at 4:30 o'clock yesterday, and it will be resumed to-day. The proceedings yesterday were marked by frequent clashes between counsel.

Col. Gardiner was not present at the opening of the session, though he appeared an hour later and remained until the recess and returned after more than half of the afternoon session was over. His absence was noted by Mr. Untermyer as being due to his official duties. Throughout the day a number of Col. Gardiner's assistants came in from time to time and remained for a few minutes, with the exception of Henry W. Unger, who remained throughout as the representative of Col. Gardiner's office and coached Mr. Untermyer wherever it seemed to be necessary. Among the other men in the room during the day were the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, who was largely instrumental in drawing up the charges against the District Attorney; ex-Assemblyman Mazet, James W. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club, and a number of other members of the club, besides several of Col. Gardiner's friends.

Mr. Deming opened by objecting to the amended answer to the charges which the defense had filed on the ground that it was irrelevant and untruthful. To this Mr. Untermyer rejoined with an objection to Mr. Deming's appearance unless it could be shown that he had been sworn in as an assistant Deputy Attorney General. Mr. Coyne retorted that as a Deputy Attorney General he had a right to engage counsel, and had done so, and that he would assume full responsibility for Mr. Deming's action in the case. Commissioner Wilcox ruled in Mr. Coyne's favor and the case went on quietly until Mr. Untermyer objected to the mode of procedure as being wasteful of time. He argued that the charges practically declare that everything done in Col. Gardiner's administration afforded grounds for his removal. Mr. Untermyer demanded to know what part of the specifications the prosecution purposed proving, and Mr. Deming responded that it was not his intention to take up the 2,000 dismissed indictments in detail, but to treat them generally. He wanted to be fair, he said, and would give the defense every possible opportunity.

"Now are you satisfied?" the Commissioner asked, addressing Mr. Untermyer.

"Not entirely," was the reply. "I don't believe this promise of fair play. This is a persecution, pure and simple, and for partisan purposes."

Henry Welsh, Deputy Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, was then called as the first witness. He explained the clerical methods in vogue in his office, and was about to reply to the question "How many indictments were filed in your office between Jan. 1, 1898, to June 15, 1899?" when Mr. Untermyer interrupted with an objection. The Commissioner admitted the question, and Mr. Welsh replied that there were 4,871 indictments in the time specified, aside from those for violations of the excise law. He had written statements showing the disposition of these cases. Of the total number of indicted, 2,046 persons pleaded guilty, 598 were convicted, and 881 were acquitted.

William M. Fuller, Clerk of the Special Sessions Court, was called and asked about the number of cases transferred from that court to General Sessions in the period between Jan. 1, 1898, and June 14 last. There were 1,265 such cases, of which 583 were liquor cases, he said. When asked by Mr. Deming how many offenders against the liquor tax law had been convicted in that period, Mr. Fuller was about to reply, when Mr. Untermyer interposed an objection, saying that the question was immaterial. He then asked the witness if he did not know that the District Attorney consistently opposed the transfer of liquor cases to General Sessions.

"That's too much for me," was the reply.

Mr. Untermyer insisted on a more definite answer.

"That is hardly the right way to obtain that information," the Commissioner suggested.

"Does the Court object to it?" Mr. Untermyer asked.

"No," said Mr. Wilcox. "I don't object, but you have heard him say he did not know, and that should be enough."

"All right," Mr. Untermyer replied. "These charges accuse the District Attorney of taking cases up to General Sessions, when, as a matter of fact, that power is only in the upper court. We want to show that such a charge is willfully, deliberately, and thoroughly false."

Clerk Welsh of General Sessions was recalled after the noon intermission, and was asked to prepare a list showing indictments transferred to his court from Special Sessions. While he was on the stand Mr. Deming offered in evidence a list of indictments dismissed since Col. Gardiner's incumbency, and the defense made no objection. It was developed in the course of the questioning of Mr. Welsh that the reasons for dismissal were indorsed on each indictment or attached to it. This led Mr. Untermyer to remark that parts of papers had been missing since they had gone to the Mazet committee. Mr. Welsh said that that was not true of any indictments involved in the present investigation.

Mr. Deming then called for the indictment in the case of Ida Allen, charged with keeping a disorderly house, and began questioning Mr. Welsh about a memorandum written on the indictment. This memorandum was an "O. K." signed by T. F. Byrne, Assistant District Attorney, to the application for a transfer to General Sessions. Mr. Untermyer objected that the witness was not competent to pass on Mr. Byrne's signature. As the Commissioner took a similar view, Mr. Deming asked the counsel for the defense if he would admit it to be Mr. Byrne's writing. Mr. Untermyer declined to make such an admission.

The witness finally showed by the indorsements that Judge McMahon had dismissed the indictment, on recommendation of Assistant District Attorney McClelland, because "the defendant, Ida Allen, has married and is now leading a reputable life." It was further shown that the prisoner had offered as bondsman William Nelson, to which Mr. Untermyer retorted by showing that bail was furnished in a police court before one of Mayor Strong's appointees.

Mr. Untermyer previously had agreed to the admission of about 2,000 indictments as evidence, but in the discussion of the indorsements in the Allen case he objected that all indorsements must not be taken as admitted evidence unless particularized by the Attorney General. He had special reference to indorsements showing adjournments, which, he said, had been made the subject of a part of the charges. The Commissioner declared that he would assume no wrongdoing on the part of the District Attorney because a case had been frequently adjourned.

"Then," Mr. Untermyer replied, "the prosecution can withdraw at any time. Unless they prove their case by inference they will never prove it."

The witness declared that in the twenty-one years of his experience in General Sessions no paper had ever been tampered with, and that marks of no kind were put on them, except by those authorized to do so. At this point the hearing was adjourned until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Ebenezer B. Ball Recovering.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Ebenezer Burgess Ball, a great-grandnephew of George Washington, is reported to be recovering from an attack of paralysis. He is eighty-three years old. It is expected that he will be able to go out as soon as the weather becomes milder.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"How easy it is to forget history," remarked the man who keeps posted on the events of early New York days, as well as upon the things of the present. "Probably not one in a thousand citizens recognized in the recent sale of the house at 63 Prince Street, the old residence of President Monroe when he retired from the White House after his eight years of service as President. He died there on July 4, 1831. The house is just a block east of Broadway, and looks much the same as it did when it was the residence of President Monroe, only more dilapidated. One still sees the Colonial columns and fluted arch over the doorway, looking now like soiled bits of cast-off finery. Part of the house is the headquarters of a furrier, and I am told that a few years ago it was a billiard table factory, and later a Viennese and then a Hungarian restaurant. The house has suffered badly through its changes, and before another year has closed every vestige of it will be gone. It is somewhat pathetic to think of the last years of President Monroe as being spent practically upon the bounty of his friends, his fortune having gone at the end of his active political life. He lived in the Prince Street house with his daughter, Mrs. Samuel L. Gouverneur, whose husband, a man of wealth and high standing in the social life of the city, was Postmaster when Monroe came to live with them. President Monroe was buried in the old cemetery on Second Street, but in 1858 his body was removed to the Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Va."

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The Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars in this State are having a little difficulty in arranging dates for future historical celebrations. Both selected June 6 for their big event of the year. The Colonial War people are going to place a bronze tablet on the old fort at Ticonderoga, and the Sons were going to meet at the old Nathan Hale schoolhouse at East Haddam, Conn., and present it to the Connecticut Sons of the Revolution. June 6 is the anniversary of Hale's birthday, but as several members had arranged to attend the Ticonderoga exercises it is probable that the Sons will give way and take some other day. The Sons of the Revolution have just secured the schoolhouse at East Haddam, where the martyr spy first taught after leaving Yale. It will now be preserved for posterity, and when the patriotic exercises take place there the little house will be turned over to the Connecticut Society for future keeping.

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Brooklyn people are suffering from a new sort of "bunko game" that has been devised by a party of small sharpers. It is the habit of many families in that borough to buy their vegetables and farm produce from men who have or pretend to have farms in the outlying districts. So the Brooklynite is forever boasting of the fresh vegetables, the rich milk, right from the cow; new-laid eggs, and all that sort of thing that are a part of his daily table luxuries. Now servants who purchase fresh eggs are not always up to the tricks of the egg trade, and to this fact is due the success of this petty swindle that has been annoying the lovers of fresh eggs over there. A couple of sharpers buy limed eggs that are nearly at the end of their usefulness in the New York markets. Then, arraying themselves as farmers and driving what appears to be a farm wagon covered with Long Island mud, the sharpers go from house to house hawking their fresh-laid eggs, and disposing of them at fancy prices in the districts where the wealthiest of Brooklyn's residents make their homes. The scheme has worked admirably for the sharpers, but there is a lot of complaint down town among the brokers and bankers who sleep across the river, that their breakfast eggs have taken on an unusually stale flavor of late and are rarely fit to eat. Perhaps this explanation of how they are being taken in by a couple of New York fakirs will help to explain the mystery of the sudden degeneracy in the product of the Long Island hens. The game has been going on for about two weeks now, and complaints to the "farmers" as to the poor quality of their eggs has become so frequent that the swindlers will soon drop the game, as it no longer pays.

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"Probably no one but a German would ever have invented the thing, and now that he has invented it not even a German could tell to what use it could be put." So commented the buyer for a big department store in search of novelties. The thing commented on appeared to be an umbrella, tight rolled, and looking like other umbrellas with natural wood handles, except that there was no ferrule at the tip. It turned out to be a cigar holder, for a silver cap on the handle end unscrewed, and there was a place for the butt of the cigar. Through the rod of the umbrella was a tube, and the thing was smoked by pulling at what turned out to be a mouthpiece at the tip. A more ungainly thing for the purposes of a cigar holder could hardly be devised, and it was useless as an umbrella, for that part of it was a "fake." Yet somebody in Germany manufactures them, and a Chambers Street dealer has had a lot shipped to him for sale. Why any one should buy one is a mystery, and what he would do with it after the purchase is an even greater one.

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"Lawyer Charles D. Evans, who died recently at his home in Stuyvesant Avenue," said a member of an amateur theatrical society of Brooklyn yesterday, "was the first one to suggest that Edith Kingdon, now Mrs. George Gould, should go on the professional stage. He was greatly interested in amateur theatricals, and was one of the founders of the Continental Dramatic Society, afterward the Avonian, which became the leading amateur society of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and was a formidable rival of the Amaranth Society. He aided that veteran amateur actor, Ida H. Moore, in his presentation of Shylock, and on a number of occasions appeared with Edith Kingdon in plays given by amateurs. It was to her mother he made the suggestion that Miss Kingdon should become a professional actress. His suggestion was acted upon, and not long afterward she appeared as a member of Augustin Daly's company. Mr. Evans, although born on Manhattan Island, practiced his profession as a lawyer in Brooklyn for forty years."

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"If there is one man more disgusting than that one who spits on the elevated station stairs," vehemently asserted a woman yesterday to a companion, "it is the one of which that man opposite is a type." That one referred to had just taken a clean white handkerchief from his pocket, carefully brushed his patent-leather shoes with it, in order to remove some specks of dust and dirt, and then returned his handkerchief to his pocket, after first perfunctorily wiping his nose on the same handkerchief. "A man who does that sort of thing offends me even more than the man who hawks and spits, for the latter has the possible excuse of the chronic catarrh or bronchitis, with which so many are afflicted in this climate. As a rule, the man who brushes his shoes with his handkerchief is well-dressed, even carefully so, and appears as if he should know what belongs to decency and good breeding. It is a case of neatness at one end, gone wrong at the other. How a man can become a victim of such a disgusting neatness, without a thought of the uses to which he later puts his handkerchief, is utterly beyond comprehension. Yet it is a thing that one may see done almost every day in the week, and by men who look as if they ought to know better."

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One of the advertising sights of Broadway is an Arabian who sits in a show window apparently at work weaving a rug. He has been there for a year or more, at intervals at least, always wearing the same picturesque dress, and fussing about with the same bundle of brightly colored threads. Two women were watching him yesterday when a third, an acquaintance of the others, joined the group. After the usual exchange of greetings and small talk, the new-comer asked: "Has the Arabian made any progress on his rug?" "Had you noticed it also?" was the Yankee sort of response to the query. Then she added: "Not an advance. He is still pretending to be at work at the same spot he was at work at a year ago this time. I stop every time I pass here to see if he has done anything yet, and it seems to me that he is still at work at the same spot that he was a year ago when I first noticed him in the window. My belief is that he is a fraud, and that he knows no more about weaving Persian rugs than I do. He has been at work at that same corner every time I have seen him." And then the trio went on their way laughingly.

54th Annual Statement of the **CONNECTICUT MUTUAL** Life Insurance Company Of Hartford, Conn.

NET ASSETS, January 1, 1899		$61,807,067.63
RECEIVED IN 1899.		
For Premiums	$4,032,559.23	
For Interest and Rents	2,989,047.28	
For balance, Profit and Loss	86,150.70	
		8,007,757.31
		$69,814,824.94
DISBURSED IN 1899.		
For claims by death, matured endowments, and annuities	$4,323,361.90	
Surplus returned to policy-holders	1,265,334.14	
Lapsed and Surrendered Policies	532,667.53	
TOTAL TO POLICY-HOLDERS		$6,121,363.57
Commissions to Agents, Salaries, Medical Examiners' Fees, Printing, Advertising, Legal, Real Estate, all other Expenses	921,644.12	
TAXES	393,738.22	
		7,436,945.91
BALANCE NET ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1899		$62,377,878.03
SCHEDULE OF ASSETS.		
Loans upon Real Estate, first lien		$26,192,657.64
Loans upon Stocks and Bonds		2,300.00
Premium Notes on Policies in force		829,945.23
Cost of Real Estate owned by the Company		11,611,937.33
Cost of Bonds		22,407,953.33
Cost of Bank and Railroad Stocks		473,504.16
Cash in Banks		850,217.83
Bills receivable		5,061.63
		$62,379,577.15
Less Agents' Credit Balances		1,698.22
		$62,377,878.93
ADD		
Interest due and accrued	$983,777.38	
Rents due and accrued	16,805.02	
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost	870,526.57	
Net uncollected and deferred premiums	340,013.34	
	$2,211,122.31	
Less Bills Receivable	5,061.63	
		$2,206,060.68
GROSS ASSETS, December 31, 1899		$64,583,939.61
LIABILITIES:		
Amount required to reinsure all outstanding Policies, net, Company's standard	$55,828,853.00	
All other liabilities	1,546,745.02	
		$57,375,598.02
SURPLUS, (including contingent real estate depreciation mem. account, $750,000.00)		$7,208,341.59
Ratio of expenses of management to receipts in 1899		11.51 per cent.
Policies in force Dec. 31, 1899, 67,649		
Insuring		$160,432,483.00

JACOB L. GREENE, President.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Vice Prest.
HERBERT H. WHITE, Secretary.
DANIEL H. WELLS, Actuary.
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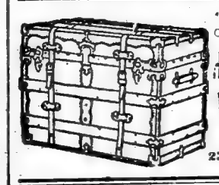

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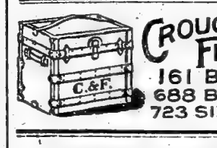

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PUERTO RICO BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE

The Republicans Contend for a 25 Per Cent. Tariff.

DEMOCRATS FOR FREE TRADE

Richardson of Tennessee Leads the Opposition.

Asserts that the Constitution Extends Over the Island and the Levying of Duties Is an Act of Imperialism.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The debate upon the Puerto Rican Tariff bill, which is to continue throughout the week, and possibly longer, opened in the House to-day. Interest in the bill is intense among the members on both sides, and there is urgent demand for time.

There are many Republicans who have not yet been convinced that the imposition of duties against Puerto Rico is necessary, but as in the case of two who personally have admitted in private conversation that they have been persuaded to drop their convictions to secure the bill, it is regarded as probable that the Republican opposition will be removed and that the bill will pass with a small majority.

Democrats who are subject to the instructions of States that desire protection against Puerto Rico may assist the Republicans to pass the bill by voting for it or by remaining away when their votes might increase the difficulty of getting the bill over to the Senate.

Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the majority, refused to-day to agree that a vote should be taken upon a substitute to be offered by the minority. This substitute, which has not yet been framed, will be in substance the bill originally introduced by Mr. Payne, providing for free trade with Puerto Rico by the extension of the customs and revenue laws of the United States over the island.

The debate to-day lacked exciting features. It was in the nature of a long-range bombardment before the clash of the contending forces in battle. Mr. Payne opened with a general argument in support of the bill, going largely into the material side of the situation which the bill is designed to relieve.

Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader, joined issues upon the power of Congress to enact the proposed legislation, and Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania backed up Mr. Payne with a Constitutional and legal argument. All three were listened to with close attention.

The bill was brought before the House by Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) floor leader of the majority, who moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole to consider it. Pending that motion Mr. Payne offered to make an agreement by which general debate should close on Saturday next, the bill to be taken up under the five-minute rule on Monday next, and the final vote to be taken at 2 o'clock.

Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.,) asked if such an arrangement would preclude a vote upon the bill originally introduced by Mr. Payne for free trade with Puerto Rico, which was in line with recommendations of the President in his annual message.

Mr. Payne replied that that was a matter for the House and the committee to decide.

Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) the minority leader, insisted that there should be a definite understanding that the minority could offer a substitute. To this Mr. Payne declined to agree.

MR. PAYNE'S ARGUMENT.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, with all questions relating to the close of the debate open. Mr. Payne opened the debate with a carefully prepared argument in support of the measure. In the course of his speech he said:

"An incident of the late war with Spain was the invasion of Puerto Rico. From the moment that the American army set its foot on Puerto Rican soil, the people seemed to receive them in demonstrations of joy, and the flag of the United States was received with delight. Whatever differences there may have been as to the policy of annexing the Philippine Islands, I know of no opposition anywhere to the annexation of this gem of the Antilles.

"This bill by its terms relates only to the Island of Puerto Rico. It cannot be taken as a precedent of any legislative action in reference to the Philippine Islands when the present insurrection shall have been overcome, except in so far as we assert in it our view of our power under the American Constitution.

"All agree that the first and most important duty we owe to the people of Puerto Rico is to open up markets for them. In no other way can we allay the feeling of discontent likely to arise among a people who have realized so little in the change from Spanish oppression of 400 years to the prosperity and liberty which follow the American flag.

"The original bill introduced on the 19th day of January last provided that the customs laws of the United States and the Internal Revenue laws be extended to Puerto Rico. The idea was to give the producer of sugar the free entrance of this staple into the United States, saving a duty of over $30 a ton. Under that bill the duty saved upon tobacco would be 35 cents per pound for the main portion of the crop, and for the wrappers $1.85 per pound.

THE SUBSTITUTE.

"After consultation with Gen. Davis, the present Military Governor, who has made careful study of the conditions in Puerto Rico, it was found that this action would not produce sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the Government. He estimated that not more than a million dollars could be collected from both customs duties and internal revenue tax. This sum would not pay the bare expenses of the Government, without appropriating a dollar for the public schools or roads. The substitute was then brought forward, which imposes a duty equal to our own tariff upon all articles imported from abroad, other than those of the United States, into Puerto Rico, and a duty equal to 25 per centum of the rates of our own tariff laws on all articles imported into Puerto Rico from the United States or from Puerto Rico into the United States.

"The best estimates that can be obtained show that this will produce a revenue of $1,750,000 from customs duties, which, added to the internal revenues of the island, will produce $2,500,000, a sum sufficient to pay all the expenses of the Government, including the Postal Service, and also $325,000 for the public schools.

"The total estimate of Gen. Davis for the expenditures is $1,950,000. The original bill, therefore, it would seem, means a bankrupt Treasury, the substitute a surplus of $500,000, which will meet some of the pressing needs for the establishment of common schools.

"The remission of 75 per centum of the duties on sugar and tobacco which are now paid, means an annual increase of income to these people of $2,300,000. This means the lifting of a mortgage from many a small plantation, better wages for the laborers, more money in circulation, and greater general prosperity. It means hope instead of despair. It means encouragement to the other agriculturists who will be stimulated by the prosperity of their neighbors to restore their own broken fortunes.

BENEFITS OF THE BILL.

"That the income under this bill will increase from year to year there can be no doubt; that it will restore prosperity and give new life and enterprise to the people of this island is equally true. This will open up new channels for direct taxation without proving a burden to the people, and the time will not be far distant when public improvements all over the island will be complete, and a schoolhouse established in every community beneath the folds of the American flag.

"Nor will this bill injure any interests in the United States. With sugar at 25 per cent. of the present duties, the beet sugar industry will still grow and prosper—40,000 tons a year ago and 100,000 tons this year. It is destined in the near future to supply the place of all we import. As I had occasion to say in closing the debate on the conference report on the Dingley bill, with a beet sugar factory in every Congressional district, it will solve the question of the Sugar Trust.

"Nor does the American tobacco grower fear the importation of this 4,000,000 pounds of tobacco. It will furnish a new market for the wrapper which he produces, and will bring him gain instead of loss. We believe that the best interests of the people of Puerto Rico and the best interests of the people of the United States are both subserved in this bill.

CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS.

"But our Constitutional power is questioned. I do not purpose to go into a discussion of the dictum of the Supreme Court on any decision bearing on this question. I find no case where the question was directly involved on which is decisive.

"It is now universally conceded that we have the power to acquire territory by conquest or by treaty. I find no limit in the Constitution to this power.

"In respect to Puerto Rico we are not hampered by treaty stipulations or by any act of Congress. There has been no law extending the Constitution over the island. In this it differs from the status of every formerly acquired territory. We have absolute power. This was claimed in the debate on the Louisiana case, and this contention prevailed. This principle was affirmed by Webster, Story, and Benton and a long line of statesmen and jurists.

"But now the opposition say this is imperialism. You are but echoing the cry of the opposition of a hundred years ago. Still the majority moved on, and the American people approved their course. The Territory of Louisiana in the plenary powers given to the President survived and flourished until 1812, when part of it was organized into the Territory of Missouri, with a Legislature at that late day composed of a Legislative Council appointed by the President and an Assembly elected by the people. Here again we had imperialism, but the fathers wisely waited until this people were fit for self-government before they extended the limitations and the privileges of the Constitution to them.

"The same is true of the Territory of Florida. Only a year and a half ago Congress by a two-thirds vote in the House and a two-thirds vote in the Senate annexed Hawaii by an act modeled after the Florida and Louisiana acts. The debate was strong and furious, but, according to my recollection, no gentleman in the opposition raised the cry of imperialism against the manner in which Congress asserted the right to its absolute power to provide any sort of government for this new Territory. Nor is there danger in all this. Congress, representing the American people, is never swift to put the power of government into the hands of any people of the territory belonging to the United States.

"As for the people of Puerto Rico, I would move as fast as their own good will will warrant. Pass this bill, which even the gentleman from Massachusetts (McCall) admits is a well-considered measure from a fiscal standpoint, and gives them better markets and abundant revenue. Do not tie down their destinies to the whim of 90 per cent. of the illiterate or to the caprice of the 10 per cent. of the educated, who have known no government except Spanish misrule. Keep them all in leading strings until you have educated them up to the full stature of American manhood, and then crown them with the glory of American citizenship. In the meantime give them all the rights accorded to our own people under the Constitution consistent with their best interests and happiness.

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

"What shall we do with the Philippines? First, stamp out insurrection and restore law and order. Then investigate and legislate with caution, always remembering their welfare and our own. If in the meantime the Supreme Court should declare that your interpretation of the Constitution is right, which I do not for a moment believe, then our task will be fraught with the greatest difficulty.

"But I believe that American statesmanship will in that event work out the problem to the elevation of the Filipino and the glory of our country. If we prove to be right in our contention, our task will be far easier. It will be safe to trust the American people and their representatives. We will teach them the principles of the American Constitution.

"In the meantime we will not ourselves forget those principles in our dealings with them. Our constant aim shall be to elevate them, and whether we incorporate them finally into our system, or send them forth among the nations of the world, we will vouchsafe to them the blessings of liberty.

"Wherever our flag goes up, it shall not come down without having first guaranteed under its folds the blessings of civilization, of liberty, and of sovereign citizenship."

RICHARDSON IN OPPOSITION.

Mr. Payne spoke an hour and a half. The Republicans gave him a demonstration when he finished.

Mr. Richardson, the leader of the minority, made the opening speech in opposition to the measure. "I am not an alarmist," said he, "but in my judgment the pending bill is more dangerous to the liberties of the people of this Republic than any measure before seriously presented to the American Congress. It will prove more far-reaching in its provisions and disastrous in the results that must of necessity follow if it should be enacted into law than any act ever passed by Congress.

"These statements are broad, I confess, but that they are true I do most solemnly assert as the result of my best and most deliberate judgment.

"The bill is framed upon the idea and assumption that Congress enters upon the government of Puerto Rico unrestrained by the provisions of the Constitution. This we deny. Those of us who oppose this measure, I believe, without exception maintain that the bill cannot be enacted into law without a total disregard and violation of not simply the spirit, but the express letter, of the Constitution.

"The Louisiana territory, Florida, Texas, California, New Mexico, Oregon, and Alaska have all been acquired under our Constitution without a jar or strain to any of its wise and beneficent provisions and without any demand for its amendment. Every foot of this vast domain was acquired and annexed under Democratic President.

CALLS IT IMPERIALISM.

"The Democratic Party has always favored proper expansion. Those of us opposing this measure are not basing our opposition to it on the ground that it is a measure for expansion. This is not a measure of expansion. Whether the Constitution of the United States is extended to the Island of Puerto Rico ex-proprio vigore or not, it must be admitted that when we enter upon legislation for the island, as Congress will do if it passes this bill, that question will be put at rest and the territory will then be a part of us.

"The control of the President and of the military will have ceased, and the expansion as to the island will have been completed. Legislation by Congress for the island at once makes it a part of the United States.

"If this bill passes, it must follow that it is then a part of the United States. This being true, the proposition which this bill carries for unequal taxation of the island as a portion of the United States is the baldest form of imperialism. The opposition to this bill plants itself upon this ground. The measure is imperialism itself. In the former acquisitions to which I have referred no such measure as the pending one was ever proposed, or deemed necessary. This effort therefore clearly marks the dividing line between all former acquisitions and that of Puerto Rico, if it be conceded that the enactment of the proposed bill into law is required.

"Can we not in conformity to former rules and regulations and laws which controlled us in annexations of territory do so now without violating our organic law? If not, the argument, to my mind, is strong and perhaps unanswerable that such annexations should not be made. They will cost us more if this be necessary than they can ever be worth.

"This is a tax measure. The power to tax is the power to destroy. All taxes are burdens to be borne. They are borne without murmur and without complaint, no matter how high they may be and onerous they are, if they are only equal and uniform in their burden. Under our beloved Government, with a Constitution approaching perfection, all its blessing fall, share and share alike, on all its citizens everywhere, and all its burdens, great and small, are laid equally on the people.

"The wisest clause in it, perhaps, is that one which declares that all taxes shall be uniform throughout the United States. When they are unequal the complaints will be loud and long and will eventually rend us and destroy the Government."

SAYS DUTY IS PLAIN.

Mr. Richardson then proceeded with an exhaustive legal argument to prove that the Constitution extended over our new possessions, quoting numerous decisions of the Supreme Court in support of his contention.

"But even if it be conceded that Congress has the power to legislate in accordance with the provisions of the pending bill," he continued, "then the exercise of such power would be unwise. If we pass this bill, it will be an act of bad faith toward the people of Puerto Rico.

"We are told that the inhabitants of that island welcomed Gen. Miles and the armies of the United States, in July, 1898, when they invaded their territory and struck down the power of Spain. This they did because they were assured and confidently believed that as the tyrannous shackles of Spain were stricken from them they were to be admitted to the immunities and blessings of our liberal institutions, as well as our enlightened civilization. We are told our soldiers were hailed as redeemers. Why? It was because of the alluring promises held out to the inhabitants of the island by the United States.

"I know it is in the power of discretion of the House to pass measures directly contrary to the decisions of the Supreme Court, and also in open disregard of the advice of the Chief Executive, nevertheless I feel it is my duty before such action is taken to bring to the minds and attention of members the decisions of the court and the advice of the President. I shall not assume that if gentlemen are reckless enough to disregard the former that they will the latter.

"We have been fully informed as to the painful conditions of the people in Puerto Rico by the President, by the testimony of officers of the Government who have been there, and by the evidence of numerous witnesses who have testified as to these conditions before several committees of this body.

"Shall we not, then, do our plain duty? Let us vote down this most dangerous bill. I am proud to be able to say that in my opinion when the roll is called on its passage not a solitary Democratic vote in this chamber will be recorded in its favor. All will stand by the Union and the Constitution. We revere that instrument because, while it is not perfect, for human perfection has never yet been attained, it is the best ever devised by the brain and intellect of man. It has been the hope and the stay of our people for more than a hundred years."

DALZELL DEFENDS THE BILL.

Mr. Richardson spoke over an hour. He was several times interrupted by applause from his side of the House. This applause was especially vigorous when he said that every Democratic vote would be cast against the bill.

When he concluded Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) second ranking majority member of the Ways and Means Committee, took the floor. He made a close legal and Constitutional argument in support of the contention of the majority that the Constitution did not extend over our new possessions.

"By the treaty with Spain," said Mr. Dalzell, "we acquired the islands constituting the Philippines and Puerto Rico. Attempting now for the first time to legislate for one of these new possessions we are told we must be governed by one fixed, unvarying system, and that the system which applies to the United States, itself."

Taking up the contentions that upon the acquisition of new territory the Constitution is extended thereto ex proprio vigore, Mr. Dalzell cited the case of the American Insurance Company vs. Canter, in which Whipple and Webster met this very argument in the case of Florida. Much argument was used in that case to show that the Constitution and laws of the United States were per se in force in Florida, and that the inhabitants were citizens of the United States. Webster and Whipple asked how the Constitution became of force in Florida. Was it by the act of cession? Was there any principle in the law of nations which upon the act of cession or conquest gives to the ceded or conquered country a right to participate in the privileges of the Constitution of the parent country?

FLORIDA A PARALLEL CASE.

"The usages of nations from the period of Grecian colonization to the present moment," said Mr. Dalzell, "were precisely the reverse. Such a right never was asserted. The Constitution was established by the people of the United States for the United States. It provides for the future admission of countries into the Union and expressly confers upon Congress the power of governing them as territories until they are admitted as States. If the Constitution was in force in Florida, why was it not represented in Congress? Why was it necessary to pass an act of Congress extending several of the laws of the United States to Florida? Why did Congress designate particular laws, such as the Crimes act, the Slave Trade and Revenue acts, and introduce them as laws into Florida?

"Why enumerate particular rights secured to the people of the United States if the inhabitants of Florida were entitled to them on the act of cession?

"If this reasoning be not correct, then it being impossible to govern these possessions as the United States is governed, we must either have a Constitutional amendment, abandon the islands, or let the President govern them. The same limitation that applies to Congress applies to the President."

Mr. Dalzell expressed his opposition to free trade with Puerto Rico at this time. If we must have free trade with Puerto Rico we must with the Philippines. These might mean the planting of immense areas of sugar and tobacco. The low wages paid would be a menace to the labor in the country.

Turning to the question of the consent of the governed, Mr. Dalzell asserted that in a representative republic the right to govern did not depend on the consent of the governed. The method of government prescribed by the principles of Anglican liberty as practiced in the United States would be grotesque in the Philippine Islands, and would bring to their people no advantage. They would be in point of fact impossible of exercise.

"The guarantees of liberty," he concluded, "do not exist alone in the Constitution of the United States. They do not depend upon the great instrument for their strength and perpetuity. They would continue to live and flourish if that Constitution were annihilated. They are the indestructible heritage of humanity."

The House, after Mr. Dalzell concluded, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to private pension legislation.

Nothing was accomplished at the night session. Mr. Talbert of South Carolina made the point of no quorum and blocked proceedings. The House remained in session until 10 o'clock in the hope of getting a quorum and then adjourned.

Puerto Rican Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Senator Fairbanks to-day introduced an amendment to the Puerto Rican Government bill extending the immigration laws of the United States to that island.

New York Republican Opposes Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Representative Tompkins (Rep., N. Y.,) to-day announced his purpose to vote against the pending Puerto Rico Tariff bill, as he holds the island should be given the same rights as the States or Territories.

RUNAWAY IN BROOKLYN.

Two Men Thrown Out of a Sleigh—The Horse Killed.

A runaway down the steep slope of Bedford Avenue from the Eastern Parkway to Bergen Street, Brooklyn, caused great excitement among the sleighers in that neighborhood at 9 o'clock last night.

A trotter attached to a cutter sleigh, driven by John McGarry of 1,183 Bedford Avenue, took fright when turned from the Eastern Parkway into Bedford Avenue. He dashed down the deep descent and soon became unmanageable. McGarry and his companion, Harry McArthur of 168 Putnam Avenue, were thrown from the sleigh and the horse continued at full speed, narrowly escaping collision with the many other sleighs in the roadway at the time.

At Bergen Street the frightened animal dashed squarely into trolley car No. 164 of the Marcy Avenue line. The horse was killed instantly and the passengers of the trolley car badly shaken up. None, however, was hurt. McGarry and McArthur both escaped injury.

Pharmacists Take Action.

At a meeting of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, held last night at the College of Pharmacy, 115 West Sixty-eighth Street, the Wilcox bill, now pending in the Legislature, which requires that all poisonous mixtures sold in quantities of less than eight ounces be put in a bottle of special design, was protested against as imposing an unnecessary expense upon the trade and public. The Gale bill, which provides that only registered pharmacists should open or conduct a store or the department of a store for retailing poisons, medicines, or proprietary medicines, was indorsed in resolutions. The latter bill is aimed particularly at department stores, where, it is alleged, unskilled girls are employed at salaries from $4 to $7 a week to sell the articles.

J. Edward Simmons to Go South.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, was laid up last week by an attack of influenza. He was at the bank yesterday and said that he had not been kept away so long from business by illness in twenty years. Mr. Simmons, on Feb. 28, will start for Florida and will pass several weeks of rest and health seeking at the Royal Poinciana, Palm Beach.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY

Under Proposed New Law One-third Would Be Made by Selection.

CHANGES IN PRESENT SYSTEM

Secretary Root's Plan Is Designed to Make Army Regulations Conform to the Navy's.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Secretary of War has sent to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Military Committees a draft of a bill that the department claims greatly strengthens the military system and remedies defects developed during the Spanish-American war. The bill was introduced in the House to-day by Chairman Hull.

A chief feature of the legislation asked for provides for one-third of the promotions to be made by selection. This is to enable the President to reward especially gallant and meritorious services. It recognizes both length and special fitness of service, and its author claims that its provisions are so guarded that only the most deserving shall receive recognition and in no case be the creatures of personal or political intervention.

The bill gives the President control of the tenure of office of the heads of staff departments, and he can, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, make a new head of a department at any time when in his judgment the efficiency of the service would be increased thereby, the officer relieved being transferred to the retired list.

This places the army staff on about the same footing as the heads of the navy staff departments. The only immediate result under this provision would be the probable retirement of Gen. Eagan, Commissary General, now undergoing suspension. In the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's departments there will be no further appointments, but by detail from the next lower grade of the line for a tour of four years.

Officials say this will give a large number of experienced staff officers to meet future requirements and the emergencies of active service. These selections, too, are to be made on recommendations of boards of officers appointed to ascertain the records and fitness of officers for these details. The Quartermaster's, subsistence, and ordnance departments and Signal Corps are also to be filled in like manner.

None of these provisions for details in any way interferes with the tenure of officers now in the regular staff departments, or with their promotions as now provided by law. They will, however, serve one year in five with such branch of the line as the Secretary of War may designate.

The reorganization of the artillery, the only change proposed in the line of the army, is based on advanced ideas that are largely in use in other countries and is called for by the present system of seacoast defenses. It insures the care of the heavy ordnance and full training of officers and men to handle these guns in active service.

The office of Post Chaplain is abolished and one provided for each regiment of the line of the army, regular and volunteer. The Chaplain's rank and pay are made those of a Captain mounted.

The proposed increase of the artillery will be made by distribution of men from other arms of the service and will not increase the strength of the service.

A CIVILIAN RESERVE LIST.

Mr. Root Wants to Keep Track of Available Army Material.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Secretary Root has turned over to Gen. Ludlow his plan to secure the creation of a reserve list of persons in civil life who are fully equipped for instant military service. Gen. Ludlow has been instructed to work out the details of the plan, in order that the War Department may be enabled to submit a tangible operative scheme for the approval of Congress, which body must supply certain legislation.

The Secretary is very much in earnest in pursuing this project, and is fully satisfied as to its practicability. Briefly stated, his purpose is to have the military schools and colleges of the country brought into close touch with the regular army. The work of officers detailed as instructors in these institutions is to be watched, and a progress roll of the pupils under their instruction is to be kept.

President Wheeler of the University of California was at the War Department to-day, and talked over this phase of the project with Secretary Root.

After the boys go out into civil life it is intended that they shall be kept track of. If they go into the National Guard they will be given opportunity for special courses of military study and thrown as much as possible into the military atmosphere; and the result of all this is expected to be that, in time of war or emergency necessitating the sudden increase of the army, there will be a long roll of available men for appointment.

CHANGES IN THE SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—By direction of the President, the following changes have been made in the authorized enlisted strength of certain organizations of the regular army:

Signal Corps—Increased from 720 to 800 enlisted men, organized as follows: One hundred and thirty first-class Sergeants, 220 Sergeants, 70 Corporals, 310 first-class privates, 62 second-class privates, and 8 cooks.

Commissary Sergeants—Increased from 100 to 165.

Companies of Infantry Other Than Those Serving in the Philippine Islands—Reduced to 109 enlisted men each, (86 privates.)

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The retirement from active service, Feb. 17, of Chaplain John H. Macomber, by operation of law, is announced.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert C. Macy is relieved from further duty in the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe and will proceed to his home, Mobile, Ala., and on arrival report by letter to the Surgeon General of the Army for annulment of his contract.

Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, Tenth Infantry, is relieved from further duty at Governors Island pertaining to the settlement of his accounts with the Subsistence Department and upon the expiration of his present sick leave will proceed to join his company at Fort Crook, Neb.

Major Charles A. Booth, Sixth Infantry, (promoted from Captain, Seventh Infantry, subject to examination,) will report by letter to Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, Fifth Artillery, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, for instructions relating to his examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Silas A. Wolf, Fourth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the Board of Survey appointed Nov. 22, 1899, vice Capt. Stephen O'Conner, Twenty-third Infantry, and First Lieut. Edgar T. Collins, Eighth Infantry, who are relieved.

Lieut. Col. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, Eleventh Infantry, is appointed Treasurer of the Island of Puerto Rico, and will relieve Major James A. Buchanan, Fifteenth Infantry, of the duties of that position.

Transfers—Major James E. Macklin, from the Twenty-fourth Infantry to the Eleventh Infantry; Major John C. Dent, from the Eleventh Infantry to the Twenty-fourth Infantry; Capt. Robert Alexander, from the Fourteenth Infantry to the Eleventh Infantry, Company D; Capt. Hiram McL. Powell, from the Eleventh Infantry to the Fourteenth Infantry, Company H; Capt. Charles Crawford, from the Fifth Infantry to the Twentieth Infantry, Company D; Capt. Charles C. Clark, from the Twentieth Infantry to the Fifth Infantry, Company I; Capt. Charles B. Hagadorn, from the Twelfth Infantry to the Twenty-third Infantry; Capt. George W. Kirkman, from the Twenty-third Infantry to the Twelfth Infantry, Company B; First Lieut. Edward W. Perkins, from the First Infantry to the Eighth Infantry, Company A; First Lieut. Harry R. Campbell, from the Eighth Infantry to the First Infantry, Company L. Major Dent and Capt. Crawford will join the regiments to which they are transferred.

The following named officers are relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, and will proceed to San Francisco and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General for further orders: Capt. Vernon A. Caldwell, Seventh Infantry; First Lieut. Campbell E. Babcock, Seventh Infantry; First Lieut. George H. Knox, Seventh Infantry.

Navy.

Lieut. William Truxtun is detached from the recruiting rendezvous at Detroit and ordered to duty on the Franklin at the navy yard, Norfolk.

Joseph A. Murphy is appointed Assistant Surgeon.

H. T. Wright is commissioned Pay Director from Dec. 23, 1899.

S. R. Colhoun is commissioned Pay Inspector from Dec. 23, 1899.

J. J. Cheatham is commissioned Paymaster from Dec. 23, 1899.

M. McM. Ramsay is commissioned Paymaster from Nov. 12, 1899.

Lieut. Commander B. A. Fiske is to proceed home and wait orders.

The following persons have been appointed Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps: Yandell Foote, California; C. T. Wescott, Jr., Maryland; Sidney W. Brewster, Michigan; Paul E. Chamberlin, Virginia; Douglas C. McDougal, California; Albert N. Brunzell, Idaho; Presley N. Rixey, Virginia; T. Edward Backstrom, Mississippi, and R. E. Sawyer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Lancaster has arrived at Cienfuegos.

The Porter has sailed from Norfolk for Annapolis.

The Vixen has arrived at St. Thomas.

The North Atlantic Squadron will not visit Matanzas, as was expected, but is scheduled to arrive at Galveston about April 20 to assist in the anniversary celebration of the battle of San Jacinto.

The Montgomery sailed yesterday from Montevideo for Buenos Ayres, towing the Wilmington, which is going to the latter port to have a new shaft put in.

The Marcellus has arrived at Key West.

The Vixen has sailed from St. Thomas for Culebra.

The Dolphin, which has been lying at the Washington Navy Yard for a month, is to be made ready for sea in a fortnight, to take the Naval Committee of Congress on a tour of inspection of the Atlantic Coast Navy Yards.

BILL TO BENEFIT BREWERS.

House Passes Measure to Abolish Sixth and Eighth Barrels—Mr. Sulzer Asks for More.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In the House to-day Mr. Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, moved the passage under suspension of the rules of the bill reported from that committee to amend Sections 3,339 and 3,341 of the Revised Statutes, relating to internal revenue tax on fermented liquors.

The purpose of the bill, Mr. Dolliver said, was to abolish the smaller packages of beer, or sixth and one-eighth barrels. The bill, he said, was asked for by the brewing interests of the country. It would in nowise affect the revenue.

Mr. Fletcher (Rep., Minn.,) offered an amendment providing that the bill shall not go into effect until July 1, 1900.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) said he favored the bill, but that it was merely a sop to the brewers. What they really wanted was the abolition of the war taxes. He thought the war revenue law should be repealed. The Republicans, he said, had promised to do that when the war was over, but they had made no move in that direction. He challenged the leaders on the other side to say when they proposed to repeal that law, which is used to pile up money in the Treasury to be loaned without interest to pet National banks.

Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.,) declared that the Republicans were using the war taxes to eke out the deficiencies caused by the Dingley law, which, he said, had proved a lamentable failure. The Republicans jeered this remark, and continued to jeer when Mr. Terry said that the Republicans dare not abolish their policy of criminal aggression in the Philippines because of the secret understanding with Great Britain, and that for the same reason they dare not offer a word of sympathy to the two republics struggling for liberty in South Africa.

Mr. Otjen, (Rep., Wis.,) Mr. Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.,) and Mr. Babcock (Rep., Wis.,) urged the passage of the bill in justice to the brewers. The latter said that the brewers were carrying the greatest tax burden in this country, paying $72,000,000 of taxes, and were entitled to consideration.

Mr. Bartlett (Dem., Ga.,) said the humble were asking relief from the war taxes, and they should be listened to as well as the rich association of brewers, who paid heavy campaign contributions. The bill was passed without division.

SUGAR TRUST ATTACKED.

Drastic Measures Against It Urged in the House—Mr. Richardson's Views.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Representative Richardson of Tennessee, the minority leader of the House, after consultation with some of his Democratic colleagues, to-day introduced two resolutions aimed at the Sugar Trust. The first is as follows:

Whereas, The prices of sugars have recently several times been advanced, manufacturers in each instance having agreed upon the same price per pound, which is prima facie evidence that a trust or combination exists for the purpose of destroying competition in order that enormous profits may be realized, the American Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey having for many years paid 12 per cent. annually in dividends upon $36,968,000 of common stock; therefore,

Resolved, That sugars manufactured by the said American Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey and all other manufacturers in this country shall, after six months from the passage of this act, be prohibited by the Interstate Commerce Commission from being transported, in any manner whatsoever, from one State to another until the said commission are satisfied that sugars offered for inter-State transportation have not yielded a profit to the manufacturers thereof of more than 4 per cent. in excess of the cost of the same, which shall be ascertained in such manner as the said commission in its discretion may determine.

The second resolution provides that, whereas, a monopoly exists among sugar manufacturers, and in consequence enormous profits are being realized; therefore

Resolved, That from and after the passage of this resolution all kinds of sugars, molasses, and everything entering into the manufacture of sugars shall be admitted free of duty from Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Richardson, speaking of these resolutions, said: "The Inter-State Commerce Commission, under the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court in the Addyston Pipe and Steel Company and the E. C. Knight Company cases, has the power to refuse inter-State transportation to sugars and other manufactured articles which produce enormous profits through monopolistic control, until the profits on such goods have been brought within fair and reasonable limits, and when the necessities of life are involved, as in sugars, if not in all other manufactured articles controlled by monopolies, public sentiment will sustain the commission in the exercise of such power.

"In order, however, through a specific governmental enactment, to make it mandatory for the said commission to exercise that power, I have offered this non-partisan resolution."

NATIONAL GUARD EXPENSES.

State to be Reimbursed for Money Spent for Staff Officers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Tracewell, the Controller of the Treasury, has decided that reimbursement can legally be made to the State of New York for the pay and other expenses of staff officers of the National Guard who were not presented for muster into the volunteer army, and for subsistence and other expenses paid to an officer of the regular army of the United States detailed for duty with the New York National Guard.

It is also held that reasonable costs and expenses incurred by said officers, and paid by the Governor of any State while the officers were aiding in raising the volunteer army, can legally be reimbursed, whether the officers themselves were or were not accepted into the volunteer army.

GRISSOM WITHDRAWS HIS SUIT.

Action Against His Father-in-Law for Alienating Mrs. Grissom's Affections Settled Out of Court.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 19.—Arthur Grissom, a New York poet and journalist, to-day dismissed his suit for $110,000 damages against his father-in-law, Dr. W. S. Woods, President of the National Bank of Commerce, for alienating the affections of his wife and for breach of contract. The terms of settlement are said to include the payment to Mr. Grissom of $30,000, while Mrs. Grissom is allowed to obtain a divorce, to resume her maiden name, and the custody of the two-year-old child.

Mrs. Grissom filed her suit for divorce this morning, and a decree was granted to her within a few hours' time.

All concerned are well known in society and literary circles here and in New York. The marriage of Mr. Grisson and Miss Woods was romantic. She and her mother went to New York in 1895 to prepare her trousseau for her marriage to a wealthy young Missourian. Mr. Grissom and Miss Woods met, a feeling of mutual regard was awakened, and they were married hastily at the Little Church Around the Corner.

On Dec. 9 last Grissom filed a suit here against Woods for $100,000 damaging, alleging that the latter had persistently worked to set his daughter against her husband, and had finally succeeded. Another suit for $10,000 for breach of contract was filed, Grissom alleging that Dr. Woods had agreed to pay him to leave New York and come to Kansas City and write books.

Mrs. Grissom and her baby are with her mother in San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Grissom left here for New York on Saturday night.

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Here's an anomaly—a direct deviation from the regular rule accepted by retailers. The muslin in these shirts has advanced—so has the linen. If we followed the usual plan our prices would be increased. But we don't follow the usual plan. We cannot promise to maintain current rates after the present stock has been sold. Men, and women who buy for men, should not miss their share of to-day's offerings.

28c. for Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, bodies made of good heavy muslin, three-ply linen "set in" bosoms, reinforced front and back, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, collar button protector on back of neckband and tie tape; cut full size in body, well sewed and perfect fitting; sizes up to 18 inches, different sleeve lengths.

38c. for Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, bodies made of Utica muslin, three-ply 1700 count linen "set in" bosoms, handworked buttonholes in neckband, reinforced front and back, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, collar button protector on back of neckband and tie tape; sizes up to 18 inches; open back, and open back and front.

48c. for Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, bodies of Utica Nonpareil or New York Mills muslin, three-ply 1900 count pure linen bosoms, handworked buttonholes in neckband, reinforced back and front, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, collar button protector on back of neckband and tie tape; sizes up to 18 inches; open back, and open back and front, short and regular bosoms.

68c. for Men's Unlaundered Shirts, made in our own factory of Utica Nonpareil muslin, three-ply solid linen bosoms, all modern improvements, handworked button and eyelet holes, linen neck and wristbands, open back, sizes up to 18 in. We have manufactured and sold this shirt for over twenty years, always bettering and strengthening it whenever possible; competition has never approached it.

94c. for Men's Laundered Shirts, made in our own factory of fine percale in a variety of desirable patterns, attached cuffs, some with two pairs detached cuffs, sizes 14 to 18 inches.

HAWAII IN THE SENATE

Bill Providing for Method of Government Discussed.

Mr. Cullom (Ill.) Argues for a Property Qualification for Voters to Protect White Residents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—While Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) was explaining to-day to the Senate the bill for the government of the Hawaiian Islands and was speaking particularly on the provision for property and intelligence qualifications for voters he was interrupted by questions which led him to say that an educational qualification for voters was a necessity.

"Otherwise," said Mr. Cullom, "the natives, who are in the majority, might get the notion that they could run the Government and might proceed to do so."

"Then, as I understand the Senator," broke in Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) with a twinkle in his lone eye, "he wants an educational qualification so as to protect the property and rights of the small minority of whites in the islands against the ignorance of the large majority of colored people."

Mr. Cullom saw what would come next if he answered this question affirmatively and said that he could not tell what Mr. Tillman was capable of understanding.

"The provision in the bill was necessary," broke in Mr. Tillman, before he could pass on, "to prevent ignorance and vice from controlling intelligence and property?"

"The committee took everything into consideration that they could," replied Mr. Cullom, "and they believe that the provisions in this bill are necessary."

"I hope," interrupted Mr. Tillman, "that the Senator does not think I am opposed to preventing ignorance and vice from controlling intelligence and property."

Mr. Cullom intimated with some asperity that it was immaterial to him what Mr. Tillman thought, and was trying to go on when the Senator from South Carolina read the Fifteenth Amendment to him and asked him if he considered that it applied to Kanakas.

"The bill," replied Mr. Cullom, "has no provision against any race. It simply provides property qualifications in addition to the intelligence qualification."

Mr. Tillman, having made his point that there was an inconsistency between the Republican view of subject races in the Southern States and in Hawaii, grinned and allowed Mr. Cullom to proceed.

Althopgh Mr. Cullom nominally had the floor during the whole time allotted for consideration of the bill, his was a composite speech, in which his own remarks formed but a small part of the whole. He was continually interrupted with long discussions, and the greatest inter

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IS HE BIG ENOUGH?

The President has come to the parting of the ways with respect to the dogma of Protection. His position upon it has changed amazingly within the last four years. Then he tried his best, so long as he could with safety and even a little longer, to make upon that superannuated warhorse his campaign for the Presidency. While everybody else was thinking about the currency, he kept on talking about the tariff. Even when it was clearly shown to him that from every point of view, including the campaign fund point of view, it was the gold standard and not the tariff that was the winning issue, he clung with a simple and pathetic fondness to the belief of his childhood. His conservatism denoted adherence rather to a religious dogma than to a political opinion, and amounted to what EMERSON describes as an intellectual "prehensility of tail." The campaign was half over before he could be induced to give the slightest aid and comfort to those voters who desired to support him as the hesitating and reluctant candidate of sound money, but who were disgusted by the thought that their votes would be counted for McKinleyism and Dingleyism.

Even after he had been elected so clearly and unmistakably without reference to the tariff, he could not prevent himself from keeping on talking about it as the source and fountain of our National prosperity, and even acting, against the clear interests of the country, in obedience to his belief. "I was born in the wilderness of Christianity," said the eighteenth century freethinker, "and some of the briers still hang about me." It was doubtless due to his pathetic delusion about the sacrosanctity of the tariff, ably played upon by the Russian representative at Washington, that we owe the abandonment of our clear National interest by the Administration when Great Britain made her stand in defense of our interest as well as her own. "If we join the demand for the open door in China," we can imagine the President saying, "what shall we say for ourselves when it comes to a demand for an open door in the United States?" And so Mr. DAY issued that amazing announcement that the interests of the United States were not concerned in the controversy between the powers in China, which Mr. HAY, two years later, had so much trouble to undo and won so valuable a diplomatic victory by undoing.

And then came the war and the consequent expansion, and the President had to recognize the great truth that circumstances alter cases, and to make the fatal admission that the tariff was made for man and not man for the tariff, that Protection was not a sacrosanct dogma, but a human invention, subject to error and liable to change. There was no citizen of the Union upon whom a greater mass of evidence would have had to be brought to bear to induce this change of heart, and to make him confess by actions that he had been, in point of fact, "a Bourbon suckled in a creed outworn." It would have been asking too much of him to confess it in words, but he has confessed it by silence as well as by actions. He has found it practicable to write a message to Congress without paying the once sacred tariff the cold tribute of a passing glance, and he has found it practicable to recommend taking down the tariff fence altogether between these States and the island of Puerto Rico.

It may be that the quarter of the Dingley rates proposed to be charged upon imports to Puerto Rico and exports from it will meet the immediate commercial needs of the island as well as the abolition of the tariff altogether as to that island. But the President has committed himself to the advocacy of the latter course. Any temporary relief he may secure for himself by yielding to Protectionist pressure will be at the cost of far greater trouble to him and to his successors. Sugar from the Philippines must not be permitted to come into competition with Hawaiian sugar. It must not be permitted to come into competition with Louisiana sugar. It must not be permitted to endanger the success of the experiments of any experimental agriculturist who is fiddling with beets in Nebraska or sorghum in Iowa or maple sap in Vermont. The President has gone far enough now to show that he recognizes that the Protectionist jig is up. It was ended by the results of the war with Spain. The question raised now is for him not a question of brains, but a question of backbone. Has he the courage to act upon his own intellectual perceptions? Does he think that this is a convenient season to advocate the strengthening of the Protectionist wall? Does he think the American people will continue to recognize as an infant "mewling in the nurse's arms" the Carnegie works, competing with its rivals the world over on equal terms, and dividing 100 per cent. a year of profits? Does he think they will listen with patience to that other infant, the shipbuilding industry, squalling in one breath that it can build ships, as it can, in competition with all the world, and whining in the next that, in addition to a protection of absolute and avowed exclusion of the competing product, it shall be stayed with subsidies and comforted with bounties? Does he think they will stand the infamous Hepburn report which proposes that we shall avow ourselves the enemies of commerce and of the human race by managing a great ocean highway as our private lane and taxing the ships of all the world in order to pay the cost of carrying our own ships through free of charge? To yield now, by backing down from the stand he has taken in respect to Puerto Rico, were to deprive himself of the power of resisting any one of these ridiculous or disgraceful things. It were to prove the truth of BURKE'S saying that "a great empire and little minds go ill together." It makes a difference to all of us, and it makes a great difference to the President himself whether in this crisis he shows the courage of his perceptions, the strength to insist that, the moment we became a world power, we bound ourselves to cast aside the swaddling clothes of our industrial childhood.

PUBLICITY AND STATE REGULATION.

We wish all the advocates of the legislative restriction of trusts and monopolies would discuss the matter with the candor and open-mindedness that characterized Dr. HEBER NEWTON'S paper, read at the Cooper Union conference of the People's Institute on Sunday evening. The anti-trust crusade, especially among the Populists, has taken on the character of a denial of the right to do business. The attacks have been undiscriminating; the rapacious combinations have been heedlessly confounded with others from which the public has had no injury, but only good; and quack nostrums of State Socialism have been prescribed instead of remedies which an intelligent community would be willing to apply.

The Rev. Dr. NEWTON has studied his subject more thoughtfully. He does not rashly fly in the face of nature. The recent great development of corporation interests is due to the working of evolutionary forces in business. It is not a manifestation of man's natural depravity, but of man's natural desire to better his condition. The most that the People's Institute or Dr. NEWTON or the State has to do about it is to take action that will prevent the man who wants to better his own condition from using unfair means that will make his neighbor's condition worse. Within that limit every sensible student of the abuses of corporate privilege believes that business should be unhampered. The individual and the corporation should have freedom of action so long as they do not abuse the rights they enjoy. Dr. NEWTON'S view is broad enough to enable him to see that not all trusts are monsters:

> Within a few years we have the monster developments of the corporation and the trust, as we see them on every hand.
>
> This view of the development of the trust indicates a substantial service to be rendered by this organization of capital. Such service is plain to every thoughtful person. The evils of competition are done away with. The regulation of production is assured. There need not be hereafter oversupply, as we call it, followed by the clogging of the industrial system, stagnation, panic, hard times, &c. Great economies are possible, higher skill in management is developed. A host of beneficences are made possible.
>
> On the other hand, great dangers attend this development, as great dangers have attended the development of earlier systems. * * * The market being in control of few hands, prices can be forced up, at least temporarily. Taxation beyond the dream of the past can be laid by private hands upon the whole community, the entire Nation. The enormous power of aggregated capital can corrupt and debauch our City Councils, our Legislatures, and our Congress. A government within a government is growing in our midst—irresponsible, autocratic, well-nigh omnipotent, and, it must be said, too often conscienceless.
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> What a revelation of the spirit of our modern corporation has been given within the past few days in the astounding statement of the profits of the Carnegie Company last year and for the present year! A company expecting to make from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 in the current year on a capital of $25,000,000—to what extent water we do not know—asking the State to tax the whole Nation, under the guise of a tariff, that it may be able to increase the wages of its workingmen!

Down in Texas the remedies for abuses of corporate privileges are prohibition and destruction of trusts. Here are Dr. NEWTON'S suggestions:

> What are the remedies? Plainly, in the first place, publicity. We can know the facts concerning these corporations—how to tax them justly, how to make their capitalization honest. Regulation will follow from publicity. That regulation and control must be vigorously assumed by the State. The end of that control is not to break down the high organization of capital, but to safeguard it from its own greed and rapacity.

The rule of publicity thoroughly applied and enforced would doubtless protect the public from all but the minor and negligible abuses of trust management. Every State has laws providing for some degree of publicity in corporation affairs, but they are uniformly ineffective. Either they are unintelligently drawn and easily evaded, or the State authorities are content with a perfunctory compliance. Corporations that are essentially private in their nature are permitted to file obscure and misleading statements that do not show whether they are doing business in a lawful manner or are solvent, and corporations performing quasi-public functions, like gas companies, railroads, and telegraph and telephone companies, have thus far baffled all attempts of the lawmakers to obtain in the public interest such an insight into their affairs as would answer the question whether, under the privilege and protection of a charter granted by the State, they were pursuing a career of depredation. No gas company will tell the Secretary of State or any committee of the Legislature what it costs to make gas, yet the answer to that question is fundamental if any effort is to be made to protect the consumers of gas against extortion. No railroad will make a truthful exhibit of its schedules of freight charges, for such an exhibit would reveal its rebates, differentials, and other tricks for giving one customer an unfair advantage over his competitors. Yet this is notoriously one of the most outrageous and harmful abuses of the privilege of a public charter that is perpetrated in the country. It lies at the foundation of some of the gravest of the trust evils.

Those who would apply the remedy of publicity must not undertake their task without some understanding of its great difficulties. They must not go so far as to attempt to strip the veil of privacy from business altogether, for a Commonwealth made up of business men and dependent for its prosperity upon the successful prosecution of business would not permit such a statute to be enacted, or to be enforced if it were enacted. On the other hand they must provide a way of access to the facts which the public or those having a legitimate interest need to know for their adequate protection. The line must be drawn somewhere between the limit of impudent concealment observed to-day and the limit of wanton and inquisitorial meddling which would delight the Socialists but make business impossible. Probably the law could go pretty far without harm to any legitimate interests. The banks are about the most delicate and sensitive of our industrial institutions, yet they willingly and with manifest advantage submit to examination and a high degree of publicity. If the Sugar Trust cannot submit to a similar turning on of the light, one of two things might be alleged—either that it was carrying on a business of extortion which publicity would destroy, or that it was badly managed and would suffer in credit if the incapacity of its managers was known. In either case publicity is obviously the true remedy.

It must be remembered that publicity is by no means a new remedy. It has been tried in the past. We are trying it now. But we have as yet discovered no way to make it effectual. New ingredients of greater efficacy must be found. That is the task of the legislative defenders of society against the power of concentrated capital. The remedy will be found. We should be in a very ill-balanced condition indeed if the tendency toward combination of capital should continue unchecked with no compensating development of safeguards. The law of nature is the law of business, because it controls man, who is the active agent in all business. And nature does not permit things to go all awry and one-sided.

THE NEW BROOM.

Commissioner NAGLE of the Street Cleaning Department had to face a severe test of the capacity and organization of the force of which he has so recently taken charge, in the ten inches of snow that fell during Saturday and well into Sunday morning. He has found that the department was in very good working order, and the results that it has been able to produce within thirty-six hours after the storm ceased are on the whole extremely satisfactory.

If the work is compared with that of the department under Col. WARING at the outset of his administration, the fair conclusion is that substantially the same results have been attained, and in this fact there is much that is instructive and encouraging. Compared with the best work done under like conditions before Col. WARING took hold, both what he did and what has just been done is far superior, and this fact is still more instructive and encouraging. It is undoubtedly true that the personal achievement of Col. WARING, taking the department in the condition in which he found it, organizing it on sound business principles, as it had never before been organized, devising and applying methods that were novel in the public service, was more considerable than that of Commissioner NAGLE. But that kind of comparison, though entirely just and not without its interest and value, is not at the present time the most intelligent or useful result of a study of the situation. What, it seems to us, is more pertinent and informing is the consideration of the way in which the sound business principles followed by Col. WARING have benefited the city in this recent trying experience, and of the lesson which even Tammany may and possibly will draw from the facts.

For it will not be denied that Mr. NAGLE'S predecessor tried very hard and with a good deal of success to maintain the department in the state of efficiency to which Col. WARING had brought it, and that this involved the refusal to make it the mere reservoir of patronage that it had been. Mr. MCCARTNEY was not able in all respects to keep up the standard, but he kept it very much higher than it had ever been before WARING'S time. To-day the efficiency of the force in its mass and in its staff is practically measured by the degree to which employment for fitness and not for party favor has been continued. So that it is a question that Mr. NAGLE, as a practical man, is bound to ask himself, how far he would have been able to make the showing of which he is entitled to be proud, if he had had the time and the disposition to change the methods of the department and to reintroduce the patronage practices that prevailed in former times, and which Commissioner MCCARTNEY had much trouble to resist. We do not at all wish to intimate that the personal energy and activity of Mr. NAGLE have not had their effect and value in the recent achievement. No system can be worked by a lazy or stupid man as well as by an industrious and clever one, such as Mr. NAGLE has shown himself to be. Nor do we wish to assert that it was Mr. NAGLE'S intention to make a clean sweep in the department and reopen the patronage trough which was at one time its most conspicuous feature. Some of his Tammany friends believed this of him, but their belief is not evidence. What we do wish to point out with all the clearness possible and to insist on, is that Mr. NAGLE has had and has given to the city continuing proof of the real value of business methods in street cleaning. And the one fact that stands out in the history of Tammany management of the affairs of the city is that the only department in which the work is found to be strikingly and surprisingly good is the one in which the merit system has been preserved most nearly in its integrity, and in which the system of political patronage has had the least swing.

KEEP WATCH OF IT.

The Merchants' Association is trying to take one of the kinks out of the city charter. It has caused a bill to be introduced in the Assembly. Its scope and purpose are very clearly set forth in this extract from a memorial prepared by the association:

> The powers of the City of New York to condemn water rights for the purpose of obtaining a water supply for the city are contained in Section 472 of the present charter of the City of New York. By the provisions of this section the city is forbidden "to acquire or to extinguish the property rights of any person or corporation in or to any water rights that, at the time of the initiation of the proceedings for condemnation, were in whole or in part devoted to the supply of the water works of the people of any other city, town, or village of the State, or to the supply and distribution of water to the people thereof."
>
> It will be seen that the letter of this act precludes the City of New York from taking by condemnation any of the surplus waters of any watershed which is devoted, even in small part, to the water supply of any other city, town, or village of the State, but it does not preclude the City of New York from purchasing the waters belonging to such rights from private companies which already have, by statute, the right to acquire and sell such waters. Therefore the prohibition against the City of New York of Section 472 does not protect the sources of an increased water supply of other cities, towns, and villages throughout the State. The necessary result of this section, if construed strictly in accordance with its letter, will be to force the City of New York to contract with some private company for the supply of water which even at present is urgently needed for one or more of its boroughs.
>
> The purpose of Assembly Bill No. 759 is to enlarge the powers of New York to condemn water rights so as to permit the city to take the surplus of any watershed which is not actually used and necessary for the supply of the water works of the people of any other city, town, or village of the State.

The bill is now in the hands of the Committee on Cities. It is opposed by the friends and beneficiaries of the Ramapo job. The members of the Committee on Cities are no doubt keenly alive to the interests of this great city. They would not consciously betray their trust, of course. But some of the Ramapo men are uncommonly persuasive talkers. They proved that by the influence they exerted over our local statesmen. It might happen that their arguments at Albany would mislead the Committee on Cities to such a lamentable degree that the amending bill would not get reported. Some of the great powers in State politics, even, might attempt to persuade the committee not to do its duty.

As a favor to the Committee on Cities, therefore, and with a view to give it strength to resist the enticements of the Ramapo schemers, it would be well for the people of the city to keep an eye on Assembly Bill 759, and on the committee. The bill ought to be reported with the recommendation that it pass. If it is not so reported, we ought to know the reason why.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Enforced military service has, of course, no lack of defenders in lands like Germany and France, where the national safety depends, or in Government circles is supposed to depend, on the possession of a great body of well-trained soldiers, and in such countries, too, the supporters of the system are fond of asserting that it is a good one for other than strictly military reasons—that it is by no means the necessary evil its less cautious advocates often admit it to be. Against the argument that a large standing army withdraws a multitude of citizens from productive industry, these thorpugh-going believers in conscription are wont to balance the moral and physical improvement of the conscript, due to discipline and regular habits. The sincerity of such arguments has always been suspected in countries where resort to compulsory service has been regarded as the last desperate resort in a national crisis, and therefore it is more than slightly surprising to find two journals like The London Lancet and The New York Medical Review calling attention to the benefits to be derived from subjecting all male citizens to a period of military training. The Lancet replying to the objection that in Great Britain conscription would seriously injure trade declares that Germany has managed to hold her own and something more in the industrial field, despite the incubus of her army, and in so far as the physique and general health of her population are concerned has greatly profited by conscription. The Medical Review seconds its English contemporary in maintaining that two or three years of healthy army life, at the age when favorable sanitary conditions are especially needed, would do much toward overcoming the admitted deterioration caused by uninterrupted labor in crowded cities. This sort of talk is calculated to produce keen agony in the peace-at-any-price party, and it may confidently be expected that they will see in it the beginnings of a vile conspiracy against constitutional government in England and America.

—According to a dispatch from Pittsburg, the amiable MACRUM is delighted with the effect produced by his charges. If this is so, the young man is to be congratulated, for it shows that he is one of the fortunate persons who are easily pleased. So far as we have noticed, intrinsic importance has been ascribed to his tale only by a few papers with an entirely indiscriminating appetite for sensations and by a few people to whom any accusation against an English official is necessarily true. All other papers and all other people have found it harder than ever, now that Mr. MACRUM has attempted an explanation of his flight from Pretoria, to credit him either with good judgment or commendable intentions. His statement was unsatisfactory alike in matter and method. Admitting all his assertions—and several of them are lamentably in need of proof, while others are obviously inaccurate or grotesquely irrelevant—he has failed to make out his case. His chatter about a "secret alliance" is merest nonsense, since a secret alliance would be no alliance at all, and as for the opening of his letters, if it occurred as he said, his only duty was to report the violation of privilege at the first convenient opportunity and leave further action to the Department of State. The real trouble with Mr. MACRUM was that he found his obligation to strict neutrality a burden, because, in the circumstances, strict neutrality on his part, while it did not hurt the Boers, was of appreciable assistance to certain Englishmen. Had things been the other way, he would have been entirely content with Pretoria as a place of prolonged abode.

Mr. ARTHUR SEWALL, sometime candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, always had the reputation of being a serious-minded man, and therefore the tendency toward humor which he manifested when interviewed in New Orleans the other day is the more surprising. In reply to the question whether he again aspired to the Vice Presidency, Mr. SEWALL answered neither yes nor no, but began to talk the most terrible heterodoxy in regard to the Philippines—most terrible, that is, from the standpoint of his former partner in politics and of the American Aguinaldians who, with many grimaces, are preparing to support that partner in his second advance upon the White House. "I think," said the Maine shipbuilder, "that every voter in this country is against imperialism, but I do not think there are many who would consent to the taking down of the United States flag in the islands. To hold the islands does not mean that we have become imperialists." Doesn't it, indeed! Just let Mr. SEWALL ask The Springfield Republican whether it does or not. And how remorselessly cruel to the Anti-Imperialist League was his assertion that they haven't a single opponent in the whole country, or at least not one with a vote. It is hard to tell whether or not these remarks of Mr. SEWALL'S take him out of the list of Mr. BRYAN'S possible running mates. On the face of them they do, but when one remembers the deep mystery that overhung the Maine man's previous selection, doubts begin to rise in the mind. He was acceptable before, though the treatment of sailors on his ships was notoriously harsh; perhaps he will be acceptable now, though he sees no imperialism to fight and is an avowed and unblushing expansionist.

RAILROAD FAVORS TO IRON MASTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The net profits in 1899 of a certain corporation engaged in the manufacture of steel and iron are said to have exceeded $21,000,000, and they are expected to reach $42,000,000 in the current year, 1900. Concerning that corporation, Mr. Abram S. Hewittt is quoted in your issue of this morning as saying that it makes nearly one-half of the steel manufactured in this country.

Of the 13,620,703 tons of pig iron produced in the United States in 1899, it is safe to say that much more than 10,000,000 tons were manufactured into steel. As the corporation referred to makes both steel and iron, we may safely estimate its output at over 5,000,000 tons.

Of ore, fuel, flux, and the other supplies needed in and about the works, it takes fully three tons of material to produce one tone of finished product.

The average haul on all the railroads of the United States is 130 miles; that on the materials used in making iron and steel and on those products is doubtless longer. But with these figures we may estimate the railroad transportation done for that one corporation as follows:

	Tons.
Finished product of steel and iron.	5,000,000
Materials of various kinds.....	15,000,000
Total	20,000,000

This, when hauled 130 miles, amounts to 2,600,000,000 ton miles of railroad transportation.

A difference of 1 mill per ton per mile in the railroad freights paid thereon would amount to two million six hundred thousand dollars ($2,600,000) annually.

While there is no reason to suspect that the corporation referred to paid any lower rates than its competitors did, it occurs to me that its enormous profits, and those of the other iron masters, are, and have been, largely due to the railroads hauling freight for them, and for the public generally, below cost.

What else can account for the fact that in 1894 and 1895 while these gentlemen, and the iron masters generally, were not only making handsome dividends, but rapidly re-equipping their plants with new and costly appliances, the railroads of the United States found it necessary to reduce the number of their employees from 873,602 to 779,608, say by over 10 per cent., and that of their cars available for freight service by 9,050, and why was it that on June 30, 1894, there were in the hands of receivers 40,818 miles of railroad, or nearly one-quarter of all in the United States (176,602)? These bankrupt railroads represented an investment of over $2,500,000,000.

STUYVESANT FISH.

New York, Feb. 17, 1900.

THE AFRICAN DIAMOND MINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It appears to me that Mr. Moreton Frewen is inaccurate, not to say unfair, in his criticism of Dr. Eaton's sermon on the South African war. He says: "Dr. Eaton is apparently not aware that the African diamond mines are in our Cape Colony."

Mr. Frewen must be aware that they were not in "our Cape Colony" when they were discovered, and on this point the following remarks of Mr. Froude may be interesting: "The ink on the treaty of Aliwal North was scarcely dry when diamonds were discovered in large quantities in a district which we had ourselves treated as part of the Orange territory, before our first withdrawal, and which had ever since been administered by Orange Free State magistrates. There was a rush of diggers from all parts of the country. There was a genuine fear that the Boers would be unable to control the flock of vultures which was gathering over so rich a prey. There was a notion also that the finest diamond mine in the world ought not to be lost to the British Empire. It was discovered that the country in which it lay was not part of the Free State at all, and that it belonged to a Griqua chief named Waterboer. * * * The Boers were accused of having robbed him. He appealed for help, and in an evil hour we lent ourselves to an aggression for which there was no excuse. * * * The Dutch were expelled. They did not resist, but they yielded under protest to superior forces, and from that day no Boer in South Africa has been able to trust to English promise! The manner in which we acted or allowed our representatives to act was insolent in its cynicism. We had gone in as the champions of the oppressed Waterboer. We gave Waterboer and his Griquas a tenth of the territory. We kept the rest and all that was valuable for ourselves. What could the Dutch have done worse? A treaty but a few months' old was staring us in the face. Even if Waterboer's title had been as good as his friends pretended, we had pledged ourselves to meddle no more in such matters, in language as plain as words could make it. Our conduct would have been less entirely intolerable if we had rested simply on superior strength—if we had told the Boers simply that we must have the diamond mines and intended to take them; but we poisoned the wound, and we justified our action by posing before the world as the protectors of the rights of native tribes whom we accuse them of having wronged."

Mr. Frewen says: "The idea that England has gone to war to grab gold mines is absurd"; and yet no one could read his array of facts and figures without being impressed with the idea that the main grievance of the Outlanders is the proportion of the mine product which is taken by the Boers in the shape of taxation. He would find it no easy task to demonstrate that these taxes are raised "at the expense of the industry of the Outlanders." It is notorious that the average wages and salaries of these same Outlanders are, when compared with the cost of living, as great if not greater than in any place in the world. They would be little, if any, greater if no taxes whatever were collected. The result would be an increase in the enormous dividends already paid. The taxes are not levied upon industry, but upon the gold in the rocks, and they are not sufficient to prevent the payment of liberal wages and of immense dividends upon the capital actually invested. The larger the proportion of the product which the Boer rulers can obtain for the State without interfering with the efficient working of the mines, the greater the credit they deserve.

If they should succeed in making every family in their land comfortable and prosperous they ought to be recognized as the ablest and wisest tax collectors that the world has ever seen.

The Transvaal is not the only country in which a large proportion of the inhabitants are unfranchised foreigners. Probably three-fourths of the miners in the Klondike are United States citizens; yet no one has suggested that we ought to go to war with England unless they are allowed to rule that district. JOHN C. WILSON.

Washington, Feb. 18, 1900.

A PUERTO RICAN TARIFF VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Feb. 15, in your editorial headed "Low Tariff and Free Trade," you say: "What we would like to have is some exposition from an authoritative source of the practical difference between one-quarter of the Dingley tariff and no tariff at all." The undersigned, who represents the agriculturists of Puerto Rico, came here to present to the President and to Congress the needs of his country.

This imposing a tariff is a matter of principle. Puerto Rico aspires, and with right, to the protection of and all the privileges accorded by the American Constitution, and desires this not alone because it is just, but because of promises made by Gen. Miles in his proclamation addressed to the natives of the island. Gen. Miles said: "I have not come to make war against Puerto Rico, but against the Spanish Government, and Puerto Rico under the American flag will enjoy the same privileges and the same immunities as the citizens of the different States and Territories of the Union." Puerto Rico received the American Army with open arms.

Never, not even during the worst conditions of the past, has the situation been so critical as at present in the island. The population has been decimated by hunger, while many are being pauperized; 90 per cent. of the coffee plantations are in ruins, all due to the absence of credit, the small guarantee a military government always offers, and because of the effects of the cyclone in August. In our island the circulating medium is inadequate, (for approximately 1,000,000 inhabitants there is only in circulation 5,000,000 pesos, equal to $3,000,000,) hence the value of plantations is almost nominal. The greater part of these plantations, almost all belonging to natives, are mortgaged. These mortgages represent about 12 per cent. of the properties' value, and these loans have been made at from 12 to 24 per cent., with the obligation of paying in produce the interest thereon. Can all these problems be solved with the one-quarter Dingley tariff? Impossible.

If but a thousandth part of said tariff were exacted the difficulties still remain. This critical situation will be solved for the island by a civil government similar to that existing in the Territories of the United States. Then only will there be in Puerto Rico a stable government, and one with sufficient guarantees that American capital will be invested there; and a loan may be negotiated, which loan should not be less than $16,000,000, in view of the fact that the total value of properties there is $160,000,000, (according to the opinion of Gen. Davis, at present Governor of the island.) The island has no debt whatsoever. This loan will serve not only to build up the ruined plantations, but will be needed for public works and to advance public education.

The fear is expressed that without a tariff Puerto Rico will not be able to pay its running expenses. The island under Spanish rule not only paid the expenses of its own Government, but in addition contributed to Spain nearly $3,000,000 toward the maintenance of the army, navy, clergy, &c. Puerto Rico counts on defraying its expenses by a direct tax, instead of by the indirect tax of the customs. No matter how prohibitive the United States tariff, certain articles will always be imported by Puerto Rico from abroad. We wish that all the receipts from the customs go to the United States Treasury.

We aspire to the Territorial Government, and we have confidence that we will obtain it, since in this the honor of the American people is at stake. As a result we will be an integral part under the Constitution of the United States, a question of greater moment to Puerto Rico than that haggling over cents that now exists. If we admit that Congress can impose a special tariff, we are establishing a precedent which may lead to each successive Congress changing or adding to such a tariff, and this being dependent on the will of Congress, would leave us with no stable Government and no reliable basis on which to negotiate loans or arrange business contracts. We require a civil Government on a reliable basis, so that we may with confidence begin the rehabilitation of our island. E. GONZALEZ.

Washington, Feb. 17, 1900.

Gifts for Hospital Ship Maine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of a recent very widely press exploited "Thé" at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel for the purpose of raising money with which to assist in the maintenance of the improperly so-called "American hospital ship Maine," purchased and equipped in England by natives and Anglo-Americans for service in the infamous attempt to suppress the Boer Republic, I would like to inquire as to when, where, and in what amount any English money was donated to assist the work of the citizens of these United States of raising funds for the care and medical attention of the brave soldier boys who flocked to our standard when the Government called for their aid in exterminating the Spanish rule in the Western Hemisphere? I have yet to learn of the first English farthing that has ever been subscribed to that object or any other in this country! To use a vulgarism, (very expressive, however,) have we not been guilty of a good deal of "slopping over" in our subserviency to England and English methods? AN AMERICAN.

New York, Feb. 16, 1900.

British Aid for American Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should feel greatly obliged to you or any reader of THE TIMES for any information as to how much money Englishmen and Englishwomen have contributed for the maintenance of a hospital ship for the relief of American soldiers in the Cuban and Philippine campaigns. How many concerts were given in London for such a relief fund?

I look for information. Excuse my ignorance. F. DE CLOT.

New York, Feb. 14, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Not Often on Checks.

There is a man in Somerville who is so contrary that when he has to write $1,000,000 he always begins with the unit cipher and writes it backward.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Evidently Not One of Them.

Willie—Pa, what's a p-h-i-l-a-n-t-h-r-o-p-i-s-t?

Pa—My son, he is a man who spends his time inducing other people to spend their money for charity.—Philadelphia Press.

Dream of His Youth Dispelled.

"What an unhappy expression young Higby has."

"All his life he has looked forward to the time when his mother would lean on him in her declining years; but she has got to be one of those new women and won't lean."—Indianapolis Journal.

Versatility.

Athletic Applicant—Do you need a strong man?

Manager (of a dime museum)—No, I have one. But I'd give $75 a week for a good living skeleton.

Athletic Applicant—All right. I can train down to it in a month.—Chicago Tribune.

A CUNNEL OF THE BLUE GRASS.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A cunnel of the Blue Grass
Lay groaning on his cot,
There was lots of woman's nursing,
There were juleps cool or hot;
And a pistol lay beside him
As he tossed and tumbled there,
With the handle quite inviting
For his fingers long and spare.

Then there came a pale reporter,
Who beheld the ready gun,
As it caught the shining splendor
Of the glory of the sun;
And he paused and mutely wondered
O'er the wherefore and the why,
Till the proud and haughty cunnel
Caught the question in his eye.

Feebly then he raised the weapon,
And he rattled as he said:
"Sah, a cunnel of th' Blue Grass
Is a gentleman when dead;
So I hang fas' to mah gun, Sah"—
Here his pulses ceased to beat—
"'Cause I don't know whar I'm goin'—
An' I don't know who I'll meet!"

CHOATE, GUEST OF HONOR

Attends Dinner of the Authors' Club at London.

Speaks of the Benefits Derived by Great Britain from Capt. Mahan's Teachings.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—There was a large attendance this evening at the Authors' Club dinner, where the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, was the guest of honor. Among those present were James Bryce, Sir George Lewis, Anthony Hope Hawkins, and J. R. Carter of the United States Embassy.

Gilbert Parker, who presided, when proposing the health of Mr. Choate, dwelt upon the debt British authors owed to American readers and to the American Government for "a voluntary act of justice in passing the copyright law," a sentiment which was heartily cheered.

Mr. Choate, in the course of a somewhat elaborate response, attributed the great reading capacity of the American people to their system of general education at the expense of the State and to the public library system, which, since its establishment in Boston, under the auspices of Harvard, in 1638, had grown to great proportions throughout the United States.

He went on to speak of the eminent service the authors of both countries were rendering to each other. In this connection he referred particularly to the works of Capt. Mahan and Mr. Bryce, the latter of whom, he said, had produced a work on American institutions in "The American Commonwealth," which was without an equal. Mr. Choate added that Mr. Bryce had found the Americans ready to remedy their faults. He pointed out that, just as Great Britain had profited by Capt. Mahan's teachings, so had the Americans by those of Mr. Bryce.

In concluding Mr. Choate characterized the British people as "a people united for the common prosperity of all," and added that a striking example of this spirit of unity had been displayed before the world within the last few months.

Mr. Bryce, in responding to the toast to "Our Guests," said:

"One consolation for the little differences which arose between England and America in 1775 is the character of the Ministers and Ambassadors whom the United States have sent to England. I am convinced that each one brings more friendship and good feeling from the American people than his predecessor, a feeling which the people of Great Britain reciprocate in the warmest possible manner."

Morley Roberts, proposing the health of Gilbert Parker, said he regarded Mr. Parker not as the Ambassador, perhaps, but certainly as the Consul General of Canadian literature. He caused much enthusiasm by alluding to the debt Great Britain owes Canada and her other colonies for their services in the present emergency.

Mr. Parker spoke in response of the right and justice of England's cause, and emphasized the fact that Canada had been the first to foster and to promote the imperial movement.

SAYS SILVELA LIED.

Head of the Vickers-Maxim Company Asserts Great Britain Did Not Aid Spain in the War.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A special dispatch from Madrid saying that Premier Silvela recently declared in the Senate that previous to the war with the United States the British Government consented to let Spain have 8,500 shells which were being manufactured for her at the Maxim factory at Placentia meets with vigorous denial in London. Albert Vickers, head of the Vickers-Maxim firm said:

"Señor Silvela lied. There is not a word of truth in this allegation that England helped Spain to fight the United States. In the first place, the factory at Placentia is a branch of our concern, built at the request of Spain, because that country wanted ammunition of home manufacture. It is under the Spanish Government's control, and there never was a shell manufactured there for sale in England, or in any country except Spain, where a law against the export of ammunition exists."

Señor Silvela is further quoted as saying that Spain, not having used the shells, allowed them to be returned to the British Government, and that he did not consider the latter step a violation of neutrality. This transaction Mr. Vickers also denied.

Inquiries made at the Foreign Office show that no papers exist dealing with any such transaction. But Lord Salisbury took the matter up personally, instituting inquiries in the various departments, with the view of issuing a denial should it be proved that Señor Silvela had been correctly quoted. These inquiries of the Premier resulted in an official statement being made, to the effect that the British Government never entered into any such transaction and that if the Vickers-Maxim Company undertook it the concern did so without the knowledge of the Government.

GRIP RAGES IN BERLIN.

Many Deaths Are Due to the Disease—Ambassador White Better.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Within the last few days the grip has been gaining in virulence. There were forty deaths due to the disease during the week that ended Feb. 10. Last week there were 87, in addition to 133 deaths from complications of the disorder.

Among the victims is Princess Louise of Anhalt, who succumbed to the malady. Arnold Boecklin, the Swiss painter, is dangerously ill, and Count von Bülow is still confined to his bed. Ambassador White, however, has almost entirely recovered.

GERMANY'S COAL FAMINE.

Scarcity of Fuel Increases—American Coal at Hamburg.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The coal famine is spreading throughout Germany; and the strike is spreading with it. In addition to the Zwickau district, where the number of strikers is rapidly growing, the districts of Halle and Kattowitz show similar conditions.

The Berliner Tageblatt welcomes the news of the arrival at Hamburg of a cargo of American anthracite coal, declaring that any measures calculated to relieve the German coal famine are worthy of commendation.

TO USE FORCE IN CHINA?

German Bishop Will Advise Powers to Unite for Protection.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Bishop von Anzer of South Shan-tung, the well-known German missionary, has arrived at Rome, and after an audience with the Pope will come to Berlin. His presence is connected with the renewal of Chinese revolts in the sphere of German interests in China.

He will report to the Pope that the imminent dangers now threatening the Catholic missions in China are due partly to the aggressive policy of Europe toward China since 1897, and partly to the anti-foreignism to the Dowager Empress.

The aim of Bishop von Anzer is to induce all the European Governments interested to join in an attempt to convince the Peking Government of the necessity of suppressing all combinations and demonstrations directed against foreigners, and, if necessary, to enforce this jointly.

His report in Rome and Berlin will be the first authentic account of recent events in China. Emperor William attaches great importance to Bishop von Anzer's counsels.

WRECKS ON SPANISH COAST.

Twenty-four Seamen Drowned—Eight Vessels Reported Missing.

SANTANDER, Spain, Feb. 19.—Gales are causing a number of shipping disasters on the north coast of Spain. Three small vessels have been wrecked near here and twenty-four seamen drowned. Eight other vessels are missing. Two coasting ships with crews totaling forty-eight men are reported to have foundered off Gijon.

No British Raid in Brazil.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The officials of the British Foreign Office deny the cabled reports that the Brazilian Minister here has protested against a British raid into Amazonas territory. They add that nothing is known here of any such raid.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

"Les Huguenots" at the Opera with a Fine Cast.

Cissie Loftus as Bettina in "The Mascot" at the American Theatre—News and Gossip of the Stage.

Meyerbeer's most popular opera, "Les Huguenots," was brought forward at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the first time this season. Custom has familiarized the public with the French title of the opera, but as it was sung last evening in Italian it should have been announced as "Gli Ugonotti." Lest offense should be given to those extremely sensitive persons to whom censure of anything Meyerbeerian is as the sting of a wasp to a small boy, let it be said at once that the fame of the composer rests with justice on the great duet in the last act. This splendid piece of writing is one of the best ornaments of lyric art and it demonstrates beyond doubt that he had talent of the first order. This being admitted, we may be forgiven for remarking that it is a pity that Meyerbeer's artistic powers were not as closely allied at all other times with the achievement of that theatrical effect without which life was a blank to him. "Les Huguenots" contains a great many blazing headlines, set up for flutes, clarinets, or violas, but without subsequent stories to justify them. Perhaps this may be called yellow opera, and, like other things yclept yellow, it delights many.

Those who went to hear Meyerbeer's work last night found the speculators conducting a bargain sale in front of the house, and discovered the cause in the usual red sign of marked-down goods at the lobby doors. It was announced on the sign that owing to the continued indisposition of Mme. Sembrich the Queen would be sung by Mme. Clementine de Vere. While this substitution was not the one which worked injury to the general effect of the performance, it was that which induced many to refrain from attending the entertainment, and the audience was not a large one. Another change in the cast was advertised in yesterday morning's papers. Mr. Dippel was to have sung Raoul, but Mr. Perotti was substituted for him. This change, it must be confessed, did not work for the good of the ensemble.

Mr. Perotti was in very poor voice. Perhaps he has sung too much of late. At any rate, he seemed to be tired, and his voice refused to sustain tones. He struggled manfully, though the contract, but his efforts were anything but pleasing to the audience. Mme. de Vere, on the other hand, was a thoroughly acceptable Marguerite di Valois. Her voice was clear and silvery in its bell-like tones, and she sang the florid music with admirable flexibility of execution. Her phrasing was good, and she gained much applause from the audience.

The other members of the cast, with the exception of Signor Scotti, were old friends. Mme. Nordica was once more the Valentine. It is generally conceded that this is one of her best parts. Her performance of it is so familiar that it seems hardly necessary to make extended comment upon it. Yet it is only just to revert once more to the noble artistic conscientiousness with which this honest singer does all her work. She always gives an audience her best, slighting nothing, whether she be singing the threadbare measures of Verdi's Leonora or the more congenial "Hojotoho" of the laughing Valkyr—as she is always, so she was last night, and it was a comfort to hear her.

M. Edouard de Reszke was once again the stalwart and sonorous Marcel, with whom all operagoers are familiar. He sang with plenty of tone, and that is the fundamental requisite for success in the rôle. Then there was M. Plançon, whose St. Bris is, as Robert Louis Stevenson said of the Sieur de Maletroit, "the pink of venerable sweetness." M. Plançon was in excellent vocal state last night and acquitted himself with resonant and paternal dignity in the most trying situations of his arduous task. The Urbano was Mme. Mantelli, and for her there must be a record of warm praise. She sang "Nobil Signor" so excellently as to cause wonder at her subsequent omission of "Ah, no, no, no."

Signor Scotti is an artist too well equipped in voice, temperament, appearance, and intelligence to do anything but succeed with so advantageous a rôle as De Nevers. He was happy in his impersonation and commanded a full share of the applause. The minor rôles, it must be confessed, were but shabbily treated, but the ballet capered joyously and the chorus delighted at the appropriateness of its native tongue, almost sang in tune. The orchestra did its work tolerably, except at times, and Signor Mancinelli conducted ably.

CISSIE LOFTUS AS BETTINA.

"The Mascot" Well Performed at the American Theatre.

Cissie Loftus, the mimic of the music halls, who has been announced lately to do many things, and has done very little, appeared at the American Theatre last night with members of the Castle Square Opera Company in Audran's tuneful and familiar operetta, "The Mascot," which was suitably mounted and was, as a whole, very well sung. Frank Moulan was a Lorenzo with a whole bag full of the old comic tricks, Clinton Elder a comely and tuneful Frederick, Milo Delamotte a capable Pippo, Charles Meyers an acceptable Rocco, and Maude Lillian Berri a handsome and satisfying Fiametta. The chorus sang admirably.

In the rôle associated with so many of the famous singers of the operetta stage Miss Loftus was of course inadequate. Who could have expected otherwise? She has no sufficient voice for the music, and her histrionic ability is slight, hardly appreciable. She is stiff and awkward in the dances. A sort of quaintly childish manner was the only charm of her performance of Bettina, and this was chiefly noticeable in the "Gobble" duet, and made that the most nearly attractive of her musical numbers. But even there her voice and histrionism were sadly inadequate. The persons who have been "booming" Miss Loftus have much to answer for. Still Bettina is only one rôle in Audran's operetta, which ought to draw well all the week.

At Koster & Bial's.

Koster & Bial's returned to a programme of vaudeville last evening after a fortnight's run of "Around New York in Eighty Minutes." The audience was unusually large and apparently welcomed the change, for even the minor acts of the performance were received with enthusiastic applause. The Mignani family, who can evoke music from almost anything, appeared in a new musical sketch, the scene of which was laid in a barber's shop. Music was conjured up from shaving mugs, razors, and other articles of tonsorial artists. Miss Ida Fuller presented some beautiful pictures in light and color by her illuminated dances. Four boys and a girl, calling themselves the "Young American Quintette," sang a number of Bowery songs and negro melodies. Brothers Bright gave several graceful acrobatic feats of strength. Among other features of the programme were Henri French, the comic juggler; the four Olifans, Harry C. Stanley, and Doris Wilson.

At the Murray Hill Theatre.

The members of the Donnelly stock company, at the Murray Hill Theatre, have achieved another distinct success this week in the production of "Diplomacy," the four-act play from M. Sardou's "Dora." There were large audiences at both performances yesterday, and they saw some of the best dramatic work of the season. Thomas L. Coleman, in the character of Count Orloff, does some of his best work, and is ably seconded by Walter Allen as Baron Stein. Mrs. Thomas Barry as Marquise de Rio Zales and Grace Huntington make their parts thoroughly interesting. Ralph Stewart, Charles D. Waldron, Dorothy Donnelly, and Virginia Donner also do excellent work.

CRUSADE AGAINST "SAPHO."

The Women of Elizabeth Protest Against Its Production There.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 19.—Some four hundred and fifty members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Civic Federation to-day made the life of Mayor Mack a burden in their protestations against the production of the drama "Sapho," billed at Jacobs's Theatre the 23d inst. and at the Lyceum Theatre March 3. They declared in a long petition that the play was positively vulgar and immoral, and would greatly injure the morals of the city if allowed to appear upon the stage of either theatre, and that the advertising of the coming of the performance in the daily press was felony compounded, and that unless the Mayor put his foot down at once and prohibited the performance the direst misfortune would be his.

The women besieged the City Hall all day with numerous petitions from the members of several organizations, who all declare that the play is not fit to be seen, and that it must not be presented in Elizabeth.

Mayor Mack was at a loss to know what all the fuss was about. None of the women would admit having seen the play, and the Mayor insisted that he could not condemn a performance on hearsay evidence, but would leave it to Chief of Police Tenny and City Attorney J. C. Connelly to go to the play, and if it was improper it would have to stop at once.

The women then went their way, but declared that they would have detectives at both houses, and if the production was as immoral as they were led to believe they would lodge a complaint against the managers and cause their arrest instantly.

THE POLICE AT WALLACK'S.

Inspector Thompson and Four Detectives Watch the Play "Sapho."

Inspector Thompson and four Central Office detectives occupied seats in Wallack's Theatre last night and watched the production of "Sapho" by Olga Nethersole. The officers left the theatre after each act and returned as soon as the curtain was raised. It was rumored in the theatre that the manager of the theatre would be arrested.

When asked concerning the rumor, Inspector Thompson said his presence at the theatre had no significance whatever. He said that he had dropped into the playhouse as he has been in the habit of doing for some time. It was said that the Inspector had a stenographer with him.

Marcus Mayer, Miss Nethersole's manager, at the conclusion of the performance said that he did not expect any police interference.

OPERAGOERS COMPLAIN.

Late-Comers Break Into the Waiting Line of Ticket Purchasers.

Vigorous complaint has been made recently to the Metropolitan Opera House management of the way late-comers break into a waiting line of purchasers of tickets. When the box office was opened last Friday morning for the sale of tickets for the Nibelungen Cycle, over 250 people were standing in line, stretching some distance down Broadway. New arrivals, it is said, more than once wedged their way into positions near the head of the line, to the indignation of those behind.

Miss Ellen Kuhn Mahan, in a letter to Frank W. Sanger, manager of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, states that on that particular occasion "there were, to my certain knowledge, two (I was told to be careful, as there were many others) most flagrant cases of usurping positions in the line close to the box office. One woman especially we had watched for some time trying to work her way in, and finally one of us went up to the man selling libretti and told him. He said he could do nothing about it. To those of us who had waited our turn for three hours, and of whom it would not be an exaggeration to say we were tired, it was exasperating, to say the least."

Mr. Sanger, in speaking of the matter yesterday, said:

"I've received dozens of these complaints, but the fact is, in nine cases out of ten, the person who usurps a place in the line is exchanging with some one whom he has paid to keep that place. A messenger boy is frequently given 50 cents to hold a position until he is near the ticket window. If the women or men will allow a late-comer to step in immediately in front of them, they have only themselves to blame. The person who usurps a place has to wedge his way in front of some one, and if he is allowed to do it we can't interfere. The Opera House management has really nothing to do with the control of a waiting line of purchasers, anyway."

RABBI'S DAUGHTER AN ACTRESS.

Miss Helene Wintner Playing in "The Toll Gate Inn" Company.

Miss Helene Wintner, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Leopold Wintner of the Synagogue Beth Elohim, in Keap Street, Brooklyn, is now a professional actress. Since last Thursday she has been playing the part of leading lady in "The Toll Gate Inn," a romantic drama, at the Metropolitan Theatre in Minneapolis, and will appear before a New York audience for the first time at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in April.

The news that Miss Wintner has decided to enter the ranks of the professionals was received with great surprise among her friends in Brooklyn, where she has been known for some time as a popular amateur actress. She is twenty-two years old. She is a graduate of Barnard College and the Pratt Art School. She also studied art for a year in Paris. For the last two years she has been a member of the Amaranth Club, the leading amateur dramatic society of Brooklyn, and has appeared frequently in its Shakespearean presentations.

Miss Wintner's father has been bitterly opposed for a long time to her adoption of the stage as a profession, but finally gave his consent to her becoming a member of "The Toll Gate Inn" company.

BROKERS SUE W. H. CRANE.

Minneapolis Firm Seeks to Recover Price of D., L. and W. Holdings.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Notice of a suit to recover $3,000, said to be due in stock deals, was served to-day on William H. Crane, the actor, now playing at a Chicago theatre. The plaintiffs in the case are L. T. and H. P. Watson, stock brokers at Minneapolis. The brokers declare that Actor Crane owes them $2,261 and interest for purchasing and selling 200 shares of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company stock last October. The case probably will not come up for trial for several months.

Theatres and Music Halls.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—The burletta, entitled, "Coonology," followed by the sketch, "The Queen of the Opium Palace," and a number of vaudeville specialties, furnishes the bill for this week.

EDEN MUSEE.—Two elaborate wax figures were added to the wax group "The Rulers of the World" at the Musee yesterday. They represent King Alphonso of Spain and Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. Hourly exhibitions of the cinematograph pictures are shown.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The new Broadway Burlesquers offered as their attraction for this week "On the Bench," a skit made up of many farcical incidents of a local nature on court rules and procedure. In the olio were McAvoy and May, the Carlin sisters, Lew Wells, Frobel and Ruge, and Emma Carus.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—An entertaining bill is offered, headed by the Tokio Royal Acrobats, Little Cuba, the small horse, Zip, Capt. Fisher, the tattooed man; Allen's Punch and Judy show, and others are to be seen in the curio hall. The theatre contains an excellent double company of vaudeville talent.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—A splendid comedy programme was offered yesterday, with Flo Irwin and Walter Hawley in the sketch, "The Gay Miss Con"; Milton and Dollie Nobles in "A Blue Grass Widow," Four Musical Colbys, Bonner, the educated horse; Pollie Holmes and C. W. Littlefield, constituting the bill.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Digby Bell entertained his audience for a quarter of an hour with an interesting monologue, and Camilla Urso rendered several violin selections. Other specialties were Daisy Lovering in a farce, "Jimmy's Marle"; Maxwell and Simpson, Linton and McIntyre, Mlle. Ani, Pete Baker, and the kalatechnoscope pictures.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—An audience that practically filled the theatre turned out last night to witness the first performance in Harlem of Henry Miller's virile characterization of the dissipated but lovable hero in "The Only Way," an adaptation of Charles Dickens's novel, "A Tale of Two Cities." J. H. Stoddard as Mr. Lorry, Henry Weaver, Jr., as Ernest Defarge, and Byron Douglass as Charles Darney, repeated their earlier impersonation of these rôles in this city.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Robert Hilliard in his sketch, "The Littlest Girl," was well received, as was Lillian Burkhardt. Miss Burkhardt's clever sketch was received with more success than at her recent appearance in the vaudeville houses down town. James J. Morton, Herbert and Caron, Maud Nugent, Canfield and Carlton, Etta Tilson, the Jacksons, and Bennett and Kessner, made their usual hits.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew were the headliners, and they presented their new farce, "Love Will Find the Way." John T. Thorne and Grace Carleton were also seen in a sketch called "The Intruder." The other specialties on the bill were Marion Manola, Dolan and Lenhar, Conroy and McDonald, Blanche Ring, Smith and Cook, Dolph and Susie Levino, De Haven and Male, and Grollus and St. Alva.

TENEMENT REFORM URGED.

Mr. Veiller Says Social Evils Arise Because People Do Not Have Decent Homes.

The first of the series of conferences on the tenement house problem planned for each evening of this week by the Charity Organization Society, was held last evening at the Tenement House Exhibition, 404 Fifth Avenue. The conference was addressed by Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the Tenement House Committee of the society, on "The Exhibition and Its Meaning." W. Bayard Cutting, who was expected to preside, was absent, because of illness.

Mr. Veiller, after briefly reviewing the development of the agitation for better tenements, beginning with the worst types of New York tenements in 1864, outlined the hygienic disadvantages of the tall, "double-decker" tenement house of pretentious appearance, dark halls, narrow airshaft, and bad plumbing.

He said that in the last ten years speculators had put up 15,000 bad tenements. New York, he said, is backward in learning that in other cities model tenements had been made to yield a dividend of from 5 per cent. to 7 per cent., and have been in existence in London for fifty years.

"In the first place," he said, "we need to secure wise and proper legislation to stop the erection of bad types of tenements. Secondly, we must do what we can to further the erection of model tenements, not as a charity or work of philanthropy, but as a business enterprise, which is reasonably sure to return 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. on the investment.

"The management of tenement property is just as important as the wise planning of its construction. A capable manager must be obtained, just as in the case of a railroad. The tenement must not be left to the care of an irresponsible housekeeper.

"Why cannot philanthropic persons compete with speculative builders? More can be done in this way than by building model tenements for permanent management by a construction company which has to be formed. Before any way out of the present problem can be found many more people in New York must care how the tenement-house people live.

"The saloon problem, at its basis, is created by the tenement-house problem, and most of the social evils in our large cities are due to the fact that people do not have decent homes."

Mr. Veiller then described the conditions prevailing in the tenements in which four families live on each floor, and where bad men and women and respectable people have to exist under the same roof. He dwelt upon the influences upon children of what they see and hear in the halls and the air shaft. "If the clergymen of this city," he said, "are true to their light, they must take up tenement-house reform."

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

First Meeting in the New Hall—Dr. Maxwell Called Upon to Explain Again.

The Central Board of Education held its first meeting in the new hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, last evening. All of the nineteen members were present, except Horace E. Dresser of Brooklyn, who is ill. The new members in attendance were President P. J. White of the Queens School Board, President William J. Cole of the Richmond School Board, and Commissioners Arthur S. Somers and John Greene of the Brooklyn School Board.

Joseph J. Little and Charles E. Robertson were unanimously elected President and Vice President.

The School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx was authorized to put the old Hall of Education, on Grand Street, in proper condition for use as a high school.

On motion of Commissioner Van Hoesen, City Superintendent Maxwell was called upon to explain why he had refused to grant a Principal's license to teach in all the boroughs to Joseph D. Reardon, when he had granted it to another teacher, Miss Pierce, their cases being similar. Dr. Maxwell, who was present, said nothing. His explanation will be given in writing. Reardon received a Principal's license for Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, but not for Manhattan and the Bronx. Dr. Maxwell says that this was because he did not fulfill the requirements of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx, which are higher than those for the other boroughs. Dr. Maxwell says that Reardon's ability is not questioned, but that he had not had the necessary experience. Reardon's claim is that he took the prescribed course in pedagogy, but that Dr. Maxwell would not allow it on the ground that Reardon continued to teach while taking his pedagogy course. The case is one which has created considerable talk.

The board decided to meet arrears in the salary schedules for 1899 of the School Boards of Queens and Richmond by transferring unexpended balances of $162,847.61 from the special school fund to the general school fund.

The special committee on legislation, appointed at a previous meeting, reported in favor of amendments to the charter making the President's term of office extend from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 of each year, organizing the board as soon after the first of each year as possible, authorizing the School Boards of Queens and Richmond, in case of the illness or disability of their Presidents, to elect other members to represent them in the Central Board, and giving the Central Board the power to fix the terms of office of all employes not fixed by the charter. This last amendment is the outcome of Secretary Palmer's injunction suit to prevent his removal by the board. The amendments were referred back to the committee for corrections.

At the conclusion of the Central Board's meeting, the Trustees of the City and Normal Colleges organized by re-electing Joseph J. Little President. Upon motion of Commissioner Davis it was decided to ask the Corporation Counsel to institute condemnation proceedings against the owners of all remaining parcels of ground in the plot selected for the site of the City College, with whom the Building Committee had been unable to agree as to a satisfactory price for the land.

YACHT CLUB PROPERTY SOLD.

Morse Iron Works to Have a Larger Plant Below Bay Ridge.

The Morse Iron Works and Dry Dock Company has purchased the old Atlantic Yacht Club property on the water front below Bay Ridge. The purchase price is said to be $300,000. The property extends from First Avenue to the bay and from Fifty-fifth Street to Fifty-seventh Street. Extending out 700 feet is a bulkhead basis.

The title to the property, it was said yesterday, will be taken about April 15, when work will immediately be begun for the construction of a dry dock capable of taking the largest ship afloat. The company will move its plant from the present location at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street to the newly acquired property, where it will be greatly enlarged.

STUDENTS TREAD THE BOARDS.

"The Governor's Vrouw" Given at Carnegie Lyceum by Columbia Men.

The first performance of "The Governor's Vrouw" by Columbia University students was given at the Carnegie Lyceum last night. The play will be repeated every night this week, with matinees Thursday and Saturday.

The scene is laid in old Knickerbocker New York, in the days of good Gov. Wilhelmus Kieft. Burghers, Indians, traders, and fat Dutch girls are among the rôles taken by the students.

While considerable ability was shown in all of the parts, it was as young and beautiful girls that the students shone especially bright. Indeed, such dazzling complexions and showy arms and necks were displayed that it was suspected that some of the young women from Barnard College had been smuggled in to take the rôles.

Miss Berry Is Now Sister Cecilia.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—In the presence of a large number of relatives and friends, Miss Mary Cecille Berry, twenty-seven years old, daughter of Richard A Berry of Bedford Park, New York, renounced the world at the Carmelite Convent, Roxbury, to-day, and took the final vows, or black veil, of the order. Miss Berry, who will be known as Sister Cecilia of the Blessed Trinity, took the white veil Feb. 7, 1899.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The last full week of the season proper which opened yesterday promises to be more than mildly gay. The day of the ball is over, but there are many dinners, musicales, luncheons, and other smaller entertainments. Dinner giving is to-day the recognized form of entertainment, and there are cards out for various affairs of this kind for almost every evening during March and even into April and up to Holy Week. Among the dinners of last evening were those given by Mrs. Joseph Stickney, 874 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Maturin Livingston Delafield, for her daughters, the Misses Delafield, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, the latter followed by a musicale. Receptions were given by Mrs. Harry Kingsley of 208 Madison Avenue and by Mrs. Oswald Jackson of 550 Park Avenue. The opera was socially brilliant, with one of the most fashionable audiences of the season.

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The last Fortnightly before Lent will be danced this evening at the Astoria. At Gramatan Inn there will be a dance, to which a number of people from town will go, and among other entertainments will be a large dinner to be given by Mrs. E. H. Harriman of No. 1 East Fifty-fifth Street and a reception by Mrs. George L. Gillespie of 49 East Fifty-third Street.

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The only substantial fall of snow New York has had this Winter brought out the lovers of sleighing in great force yesterday, and Upper Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue to Forty-second Street, and Central Park saw a constant procession of handsomely appointed sleighs filled with men and women clothed in furs and heavy Winter wraps all day and evening. The Russian sleighs, which are now the most in vogue, were numerous, and the gayly be-tasseled horses gave a note of color to the scene. The jingle of sleigh bells has been an unwonted sound for over a year, and the air was musical with their silvery tintinnabulations. Among those who enjoyed the sleighing carnival were Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Cutting, and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Cary.

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To-day will bring the weddings of Mr. Ernest Krause and Miss Sarah Crandall Wiltse, daughter of Commander Gilbert Wiltse, U. S. N., at St. Thomas's Church this evening, and of Mr. Ledyard Hopkins and Miss Margaret M. Barstow, daughter of Dr. J. Whitney Barstow, in the same church this afternoon. The first of these weddings will have a naval atmosphere, for the bride is the daughter of one of the most popular Captains in the navy, and all the naval officials from the Brooklyn yard and those in or near New York will be present with members of their families. Mr. Harry T. Weeks, son of Mr. Henry Weeks of Bayside, L. I., and Miss Lillie Loring Smith, daughter of Mr. J. Waldo Smith, will be married at Mr. Smith's residence, No. 316 West Forty-sixth Street, this afternoon.

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The Women's String Orchestra Society will give its second concert of the series at the Astoria this afternoon; Mrs. E. H. G. Harriman will give a large dinner at No. 1 East Fifty-fifth Street, and Mrs. F. J. de Peyster one of eighteen covers for her daughters, Misses Augusta and Frances de Peyster. The largest reception of the afternoon will be given by Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley at her residence, No. 1,030 Fifth Avenue.

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Mrs. Joseph Stickney will give a dinner dance at her residence, 874 Fifth Avenue, on the evening of Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 27. Mrs. Julian T. Davies of 17 West Ninth Street will give a large reception and musicale at her residence on the afternoon of Friday, Feb. 23. Miss Putnam, the harpist, will play. Miss de Forest and Miss Callender will give to-night another of their Tuesday evenings with music at their apartment in the Tiffany Building.

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The Lahn, which sails to-day for Southampton, has booked, among other passengers, Col. Alexander Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gruner, Edward H. Parks, Lieut. D. Phillipoff, and Lieut. L. Phillipoff and Mrs. Phillipoff.

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The following men and women will personate the characters in the tableaux representing "The Education of Mr. Pipp," to be produced at the Astoria on Shrove Tuesday for the benefit of a charity: Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. Pipp; Mr. Percy Walton, Mr. Pipp; the Misses Alice Babcock and Miss Ella Guthrie, the Misses Pipp, and Messrs. Sydney Smith and Duncan Wood, Jr., Courier and Young Englishman. Others who will take part are the Misses Vail, Miss Edith Evans, Miss Nellie Rogers, Miss Ethel Hitchcock, the Messes Emmet, Miss Bartlett, Miss Josephine Roe, Miss Warren, and the Messrs. Gordon Douglas, Vail Stebbins Herman Kinnicutt, Walter Wood, Hanson Duval, Raymond Duval, Gerald Benkard, and Harry Benkard. The first rehearsal of the tableaux will take place on Friday.

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Mrs. Maturin Delafield, Sr., of 475 Fifth Avenue, gave last evening at her residence a dinner for her younger daughters, the Misses Maisie and Harriet Delafield. The guests were Miss Helen Peabody, Miss Ethel Du Bois, Miss Martha Townsend, Miss Sloane, Miss Van Winkle, and the Messrs. Goelet Schroeder, Frederic Hoffman, Nelson Lloyd, Seymour Perkins, Greenough Carter, Joseph Delafield, John R. Delafield, and Mr. Ludlow. Pink roses were used for the table decorations.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave last evening at her residence, 25 East Seventy-eighth Street, a large dinner, which was followed by music. This dinner was in the nature of a farewell one, as Mr. and Mrs. Fish will in a few days start on their annual trip South, with a party of friends, in Mr. Fish's private car. After dinner Mr. Maurice Farkoa sang and recited, giving, among other selections, his famous laughing song, Tosti's "Ninon," and also his new cake-walk song. Mr. Farkoa repeated many of the songs he rendered last week at Mrs. Gerry's. Mr. Mackenzie Gordon also sang, and the trio of colored men whose singing was a feature of the season last Summer at Newport rendered their takine "coon" songs, of which the Newport set in New York society seemingly never tires.

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Mrs. Joseph Stickney of 874 Fifth Avenue gave last evening a dinner of twenty-two covers, which was followed, as are almost all the formal dinners of the season, by some vaudeville features. Mrs. Henry S. Kingsley of 208 Madison Avenue gave a reception yesterday afternoon, at which appeared Mr. Maurice Farkoa and the same trio of colored men who sang at Mrs. Fish's in the evening.

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Mrs. Julian T. Davies gave last evening at her residence, 17 West Ninth Street, a dinner for her eldest daughter, Miss Ethel Davies. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Thayer Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Julian T. Davies, Jr., Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Miss Laura Swan, Miss Elsie Clapp, Miss Maud Curtis, Miss Mary Gardiner, Miss Mary Anderson of Albany, and the Messrs. Frederick Townsend Martin, Charles Oswald, Leggett Hunt, Herman Kinnicutt, John Rogers, Nelson Burr, and E. D. M. Rowland. American Beauty roses formed the table decorations.

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The musical recital given yesterday morning at Sherry's by Miss Sallie Frothingham Akers was well attended and proved decidedly successful. Austin Dobson's "Good Night, Babette," the music by Liza Lehmann, was charmingly sung in costume by Miss Akers and Mrs. R. S. Pigott. A programme of songs, including "La Belle du Roi," "D'une Prison," by Hahn; "The Blue Bell," "Parting," and "Broken," by Pigott; "Avis à la Bergère," "Ye Fauns and Dryads," and a duet, "La Princesse Neige," by Miss Akers and Miss Chapman, was then rendered. Among those present were Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. E. D. Adams, Mrs. H. C. Valentine, Mrs. John A. Mitchell, Miss Clarke, Miss Hastings, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs. George C. Riggs, (Kate Douglas Wiggin,) Mrs. Royce, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Sara Anderson, Miss Katherine Fish, Mr. Victor Belgel, and Mr. Heinrich Meyn. Another recital will be given at the same place and hour, 11:15, next Monday morning, when Miss Akers will be assisted by Mr. Meyn and "The Singing Girls."

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It was reported yesterday that a cablegram had been received from Paris announcing the engagement there of Miss Fanny Reed, sister of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, to Dr. Clark, a popular American physician long resident in Paris. Miss Reed holds such a prominent position in the American colony in Paris and is so well known here that this report excited much interest, although not generally credited.

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The junior ball of Barnard College will take place to-morrow evening. Among the patronesses this year are Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Mrs. Alfred Meyer, Mrs. William Ward Hervy, and Mrs. George L. Beer. The Ball Committee is composed of the following members of the class of 1901: Miss Elsa G. Bergen, Miss Pauline Hamilton Dederer, Miss Hilda E. Josephthal, Miss Janet Gordon Studdiford, and Miss Marian Goodale Townsend.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kelso Cassatt of Philadelphia have returned from their honeymoon trip to Florida and are temporarily at the residence of Mrs. Cassatt's mother, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, in Philadelphia. Among recent arrivals of New Yorkers in St. Augustine are Mr. and Mrs. William V. Brokaw, J. W. Gould Brokaw, and Clifford Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown and children, and Mr. and Mrs. John M. Shaw. At the new Colonial Hotel at Nassau are, among other New Yorkers, Dr. J. C. Ayer and Mr. and Mrs. D. Crawford Clark. At the old Royal Victoria Hotel are Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Childs, Mrs. Delos McCurdy, Andrew J. Onderdonk, and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lewis. At Jekyl Island there have recently arrived Mrs. H. S. Borden, Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, Sr., Miss Bliss, Frederic Baker, and Gordon McKay.

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Correspondents writing from San Francisco are authority for the statement that Mrs. Edgar B. Carroll will reside in New York and will entertain extensively here next Winter. Mrs. Carroll is the sister of Mrs. George Crocker. She visited Mrs. Crocker a short time ago. The same authority discusses the debut of another member of the Crocker family, the daughter of Mrs. Gillie by her first marriage. This young woman is in charge of her grandmother, Mrs. E. B. Crocker, and is said to be a beautiful girl. She will inherit a large fortune, and may be one of the débutantes in New York next Winter, where, like Miss Mary Crocker, she will be the guest of her various aunts and cousins.

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Quite a number of the representatives of the Gordon and Smythe family have gone on to Cleveland for the marriage of Mrs. de Maude and Mr. Hanna, which takes place to-day. Mrs. de Maude is not the only daughter of Mrs Gordon. There is a younger daughter not yet out, and there are five, and not three, sons. The eldest son married Miss Beverley Robinson of Staten Island.

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Mr. William K. Vanderbilt has been entertaining his daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough, at Nice. The Duchess was last week at the Hotel de Grande Bretagne. Nice is filling up slowly, but it is not as gay as Cannes. Mr. James Gordon Bennett with a large party has been cruising on his new steam yacht Sereda which was at Beaulieu last week. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet were expected at Nice for the carnival. Among those recently registered at Monte Carlo were Mr. H. Bell, New York; the Marquis de Chasseloup-Loubat, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. I. Seligman, and Mr. R. Pratt.

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At other places on the Riviera are the following Americans: At St. Raphael, Mrs. George Lunt, Mrs. Harold Peck; at Ajaccio, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Higginson of Boston; at San Remo, Mrs. Jaffray and Mr. and Mrs. Ryerson Martin of Chicago, and at Cannes, Mr. and Mrs. Clark-Gordon, Miss Dodge, Miss Woodward and Mrs. Edward King.

Le Courrier des Etrangers of Nice states that Mr. William K. Vanderbilt is living on his steam yacht Valiant. Mr. Vanderbilt his yacht Valiant. Among other arrivals at Nice from Jan. 4 to Feb. 5 were Mr. P. H. Cooper, Mrs. and Miss Crosby, Mr. E. Longworth, Mr. and Mrs. George B. McLellan, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Weld. The Battle of Flowers will take place on Thursday. The grand cortége of the carnival took place yesterday, and next Sunday there will be the Battle of the Confetti.

A BACHELORS' TEA.

A bachelors' tea was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ullman, 254 West Eighty-ninth Street, by Messrs. Frederic Allison and Harry H. Ullmann, assisted by the Misses Tessie Toube and Mary Grosvenor Potter and Mrs. Charles Loring Hastings, who presided at the tables. Mrs. Louis Ullmann and Mrs. Alexander Douglas Cambell were the chaperones. The house was decorated with palms and the dining room with daffodils and red carnations. Among those present were Miss Eva Josephi, Miss Birdie Goldstein, Miss Hattie Rosenbaum, Miss Antoinette de Pinna, Miss Ada de Pinna, Miss Beatrice Sprague, Miss Anna Bussert, Miss Florence Cornell, Miss Grace Oakley, the Misses Kirski, Cornell, Gildersleeve, Praeger, Mrs. Leo Herzig, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sax, Messrs. Leo de Pinna, Joseph Rosenbaum, Albert Stern, Simon Stern, Herbert Celler, Alfred Lenz, Frank L. Nugent, Harry Curtis, J. Monroe Graham, William Allen, James Allen, Nathan Cohn, Franklyn M. Wise, Robert Mitchell, George L. Mitchell, John Hart, and Maximillan Kahn. An impromptu musicale was also given, in which the Misses Tessie Toube, Hattie Rosenbaum, and Anna Bussert participated.

MISS WHEELER ENGAGED.

General's Daughter Will Wed Lieut. Fiscus, Nineteenth Infantry.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—The announcement of the engagement of Lieut. W. W. Fiscus, Jr., Nineteenth United States Infantry, now stationed in the Philippines, to Miss Annie Wheeler, the youngest daughter of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, has just been received by the Lieutenant's sister, Dr. Blanche F. Greaves of this city.

Lieut. Fiscus served through the Santiago campaign, and shortly after the surrender of Santiago was stricken with typhoid fever and was brought with other sufferers to New York. His life was despaired of, but he pulled through and accompanied his regiment to the Philippines. The transport which carried Lieut. Fiscus to the Philippines also had as passengers Gen. Wheeler and his daughter, who was going out as an army nurse. Miss Wheeler and her father are now on their way to the United States on the transport Warren.

The marriage will take place as soon as Lieut. Fiscus can obtain leave of absence from duty in the Philippines.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Miss Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture, was the hostess at a dance to-night in honor of Miss Grace McKinley and Miss Barber. Mrs. Root, wife of the Secretary of War, received with the young hostess, who also was assisted by Mrs. David Jayne Hill, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State. The company was composed almost entirely of young people of the Administration families and the dancing men of the Diplomatic Corps.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, the Solicitor General and Mrs. Richards, and Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse all entertained large dinner companies to-night.

REVOLUTION DAUGHTERS MEET.

Mrs. Manning of New York Addresses Their Ninth Continental Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Every State in the Union was represented in the audience that filled the Grand Opera House to-night when the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution began its ninth Continental Congress. Mrs. Daniel Manning of New York, the President General of the National Society, called the Congress to order and Mrs. Betty McGuire Smoot of Virginia delivered the invocation.

Mrs. Manning, in her address of welcome, referred to the Nation's new responsibilities, reviewed the patriotic work of the various chapters throughout the year, and again urged efforts in behalf of the proposed Continental Hall.

The response was made by Mrs. Robert Emery Park, the State Regent for Georgia, who spoke of the desirability for recruiting the ranks of the Daughters, whose mission was eminently an educational one. She warned her hearers to beware of the unrest that follows war, and greed that follows gain, and said that, while fulfilling our destiny and civilizing the world, we should forbear throttling a single cry for freedom.

Cardinal Ledochowski Very Ill.

ROME, Feb. 19.—Cardinal Mieczyslaw Ledochowski, Prefect of the Congregation de Propaganda Fide, is dangerously ill. Grave anxiety is felt concerning him.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Benjamin S. Lovell.

Col. Benjamin S. Lovell, President of the John P. Lovell Arms Company of Boston, and well known throughout the New England States, died at his home, at Weymouth, Mass., yesterday afternoon. Col. Lovell was born in Weymouth, July 10, 1844. He enlisted in Company A, Forty-second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, in 1862, and served during the remainder of the civil war. He was a delegate to four National Republican Conventions, and

MOLINEUX SEES HIS WIFE

She and His Mother Visit Him at Sing Sing.

They Take Up Their Residence Near the State Prison—The Condemned Man's Cheerful Demeanor.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Roland B. Molineux awakened in good spirits this morning and spent a cheerful day, being visited by his mother and his wife, who spent two hours talking to him. When Molineux arose he greeted the night keepers pleasantly, and when the day keepers came on duty he spoke to both of them, and later he told Principal Keeper Connaughton that he felt first rate and talked cheerfully with the Rev. George W. Sanderson, the prison chaplain.

Principal Keeper Connaughton says Molineux is the most buoyant and contented prisoner who has ever entered the death house. Half a dozen of last month's magazines have been sent to Molineux from the prison library. He wanted to have the daily papers, but this is against the rules.

Molineux said he missed his cigarettes. These are forbidden in the death house. Tobacco is furnished to the men in the death house and they smoke it in corncob pipes. Several letters were received by Molineux. One was from either his mother or his wife. They were all read to him by Chaplain Sanderson, as is the case with all letters for men in the death house.

The two Mrs. Molineux arrived in Sing Sing shortly after 11 o'clock. They had two trunks with them, which were taken to the home of Henry G. Miller, at 157 Spring Street, where they have engaged rooms. This attended to, the two women entered a sleigh and were driven to the prison. After a short talk with Warden Johnson they were conducted by him down the stairs to the office of Principal Keeper Connaughton. There they waited while the principal keeper went alone to the death house to prepare for their visit. He informed Molineux who wished to see him. The cloth curtains were then drawn before the other cells in the death house. In front of Molineux's cell the wire grating was lowered. The cloth curtains before the other cells prevented any of the prisoners except Molineux seeing who was in the room. The wire grating in front of his cell prevented either of the women from getting within three feet of the door. The meshes are too close to allow a hand or arm to pass through. When all was ready Principal Keeper Connaughton went back to his office to conduct the women to the death house. He led them thence by way of the dark cell room, a gruesome and dismal route, but preferable to the route that would bring them in contact with prisoners.

On reaching the door of the death house, young Mrs. Molineux, who had been following next to the keeper, stepped aside and allowed the mother to enter first. The younger woman followed immediately afterward. Both looked about the room. The arrangement had been explained to them, and they understood when they saw nothing but curtains and a single cell. Before they entered Lavery, the guard, had taken his seat in front of the cell, so as to be always between the condemned man and his visitors. Chairs were furnished the women, and, after greeting the son and husband with cheerful words, they sat down. The screen prevented even a handshake. The women remained two hours talking to the prisoner through the screen and bars and over the head of the guard.

Just before 2 o'clock they left the death house, and went at once to Mr. Miller's house, which is a half mile from the river, on the east side of the street, and looks out upon the Hudson. No view of the prison or of any of its buildings can be had from the house. The wife and the mother of Molineux have the whole second floor. There are no other boarders in the house. Mr. Miller is a retired drug merchant of New York.

Both the Mrs. Molineux refused to see any one this evening. The present plan is for Gen. Molineux to remain in New York or Brooklyn, so that he can be easily reached by the lawyers.

Molineux's mother and wife cannot visit him every day, as the regulations now in force at the prison prohibit any relative of a condemned person seeing him more frequently than twice a week. This, however, will not prevent one of the family from visiting Molineux daily.

YELLOW FEVER SHIP IN PORT.

The Taormina at Quarantine—One Case Aboard—Laden with Coffee.

The steamer Taormina of the Sloman Line, which arrived in port yesterday from Santos, reported that Fireman R. F. Philipsen, twenty-nine years old, had died on board from yellow fever on Monday and was buried at sea.

The Taormina was detained at Quarantine for disinfection. Later in the day the Health officers discovered that Rudolph Schmidt, another fireman on the steamer, was suffering from yellow fever, and he was hurriedly removed to Swinburne Island for treatment.

The Taormina brings 34,100 bags of coffee, which, according to the officials of the Board of Health, will be sent through the regular process of fumigation and roasting before it can be sent to dealers.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The February meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-morrow.

An adjourned meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has been called for to-day. A report from the Committee on Form is expected.

The annual meeting of the Underwriters' Salvage Company for the election of a Board of Directors to serve during the coming year will be held March 6.

The Chicago fire insurance agency firm of Fred. S. James & Co. has been incorporated as a stock company, with a capital of $160,000. The partners of the agency are F. S. James, George W. Blossom, W. D. Marsh, H. Darlington, E. W. Herrick, and J. S. Phillips.

The insurance on the building at 83 Spring Street, which was considerably damaged by fire Sunday, was distributed as follows: Pennsylvania, $15,000; German-American, $10,000; Scottish Union and National, $10,000. On rents, Providence-Washington, $4,500. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

The insurance on the property of Max Williams, at 397 Fifth Avenue, which was considerably damaged by fire Sunday morning, was distributed as follows: Liverpool and London and Globe, $7,500; Home, $3,000; American of New York, $3,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $2,000. Baird & Newmark will adjust the loss.

The insurance on the apartment house at 485 Central Park West, which was damaged by fire early yesterday morning, was placed in the names of Bird M. Robinson and Fielder C. Slingluff, as Trustees of the Baltimore Building and Loan Association, and was distributed as follows: London and Lancashire, $50,000; Scottish Union and National, $35,000; Pennsylvania, $30,000; Fire Association, $30,000; Springfield, $30,000; Continental, $10,000.

The fire insurance rate situation in Chicago is exciting much local comment, because of the continued inaction of the agents who have large brokerage interests in that city, and have so far used their influence to check any disposition on the part of the companies to force up rates, because the fire losses and other expenses incurred in their Chicago business for 1899 are so disproportionately large, when compared with the aggregate premium receipts. Many of the companies are continuing their recently adopted policy of rejecting many risks sent in by Chicago agents, on the ground that the stipulated rates are inadequate. This same policy, which has also been followed in respect to Cleveland, Ohio, is now being applied by a few companies to St. Louis also, and may be extended to other excepted cities in the territory of the Western Union. The question of rates and commissions in these excepted cities is being considered by a sub-committee of the General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five, whose next meeting will be held on Feb. 27.

O'Keefe's Assailant Sentenced.

Michael Farrell, an Italian saloon keeper of 2,340 Second Avenue, who shot Policeman O'Keefe of the East One Hundred and Sixth Street Station, destroying his eyesight, last September, was sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing yesterday, by Judge Cowing, in the Court of General Sessions. Farrell was convicted of assault in the first degree on Friday. The sentence he received is the maximum for his offense. His wife, who had been in the courtroom throughout the trial, became hysterical when the sentence was pronounced, and it was necessary to have her carried out.

LEGAL NOTES.

EMINENT DOMAIN.—The City of Syracuse was authorized by the Legislature some years ago to draw water from Skaneateles Lake, upon condition that it would erect a dam of sufficient height to impound all the waters of the lake and would acquire or extinguish all the water rights appurtenant to property abutting on its outlet. In a condemnation proceeding brought by the city against Richard M. Stacey and others to extinguish water-power rights upon the outlet of the lake, which were liable to be affected by the proposed storage of water, a decision in favor of the city was lately affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Third Department. The Court holds, by Justice Adams, that the proper measure of the damage suffered by the riparian proprietors on the outlet is the difference in the market value of their property with the water rights and without them. Evidence of the profits earned by the proprietors in their business was held not to be competent on the question of damages, as the profits of any particular business depend upon a variety of circumstances not connected with the value of the property used. These proprietors, it was held, have no title to the corpus of the water or any right to permanently retain, withhold, or divert it, and consequently were not entitled to damages for property actually appropriated by the city.

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CONTRACT FOR VESSEL.—The Cowles Engineering Company contracted in March, 1893, to construct a steamer for the Inter-State Steamboat Company for $50,000, the work to be completed by Aug. 22. If the steamer should not be completed within two months after that date, the Inter-State Company might accept or reject her upon completion, receiving $100 a day as damages, if accepted, and the money paid on the contract, if rejected. The steamer was not completed on Aug. 22, at which time $42,500 had been paid. Eight days later the Cowles Company made a general assignment. About Oct. 15 the Inter-State Company took possession of the steamer, towed her into another jurisdiction, and completed the work of construction. Frederick B. Vandegrift, to whom the Inter-State Company assigned its claim, brought an action to recover damages from the Cowles Engineering Company, Vaulx Carter, its assignee, and Thomas F. Nevins and William Tumbridge, who gave a bond for the faithful performance of the contract. The complaint was dismissed at Trial Term of the Supreme Court in this city, but the Appellate Division directed a reversal and new trial. The Court of Appeals, on further appeal, has reversed the Appellate Division by a vote of four to three, and affirmed the judgment of the trial court. Judge Martin, who gave the opinion, which is concurred in by Chief Judge Parker and Judges Haight and Vann, holds that by the terms of the contract the time for completion of the steamer was extended for the two months, subject to the payment of the penalties prescribed; that the failure to complete within the stipulated time did not give the Inter-State Company a right of action upon the agreement, or upon the bond to secure its performance, where it took possession of the boat in its uncompleted state, before the expiration of the time of performance, and it did not appear that completion within the time would have been impossible if it had not interfered. The assignment for creditors, it was held, did not operate as a rescission or termination of the contract—which involved no personal relations or confidence between the parties or the exercise of personal skill or science—and it contained no restriction on assignment, although the assignment did not expressly authorize the assignee to complete the assignor's contract or continue its business. That the assignee would have completed the contract but for the interference of the other parties, would be presumed where the completion of the work would have been to the interest of the estate. As the amount to be forfeited for delay in completion was to be deducted from the "final demand" it could not be recovered, a final demand having never been made because of a breach of the contract. Judge Bartlett gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Judges Gray and O'Brien.

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CUSTODY OF FUNDS OF VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.—The controversy between the members of an association of women in Sullivan County, in this State, formed to raise money for the erection of a soldiers' monument, as to who was entitled to the custody of $776.66 subscribed for that purpose, was recently passed upon by the Court of Appeals. On Sept. 14, 1892, the Ladies' Sullivan County Soldiers' Monument Association was organized by seven women, who met at the house of one of their number and elected Mrs. Niven President, Mrs. Bush as one of several Vice Presidents, and Mrs. Roosa Secretary and Treasurer. The membership fee was fixed at $1, and all women in the county were invited to become members. In January, 1893, after about fifteen meetings, at which all was harmonious, had been held, the membership had increased to seventy-eight, and the fund in question had been raised and was in the hands of the Treasurer. A proposition at this meeting to proceed to incorporate the association was declared out of order by the President, and Mrs. Bush, the Vice President, to whom the matter was turned over, put the motion, and it was carried by a vote of 27 to 7. Then Mrs. Niven and Mrs. Roosa, with five other members, after a motion to adjourn had been made and lost, left the meeting and never returned. A President and Secretary pro tempore having been appointed, an adjournment was had to Jan. 17, when Mrs. Thornton was elected Secretary in place of Mrs. Roosa. Two weeks later, at a meeting of thirty-one members, Mrs. Niven and Mrs. Roosa were removed from office and the association's name was changed to the Sullivan County Ladies' Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association. Mrs. Jennie M. Ostrom was elected President, and Mrs. Decker chosen Treasurer, to fill the vacancies. Soon after, Mrs. Ostrom, as President, by authority of the association, brought a suit against Mary C. Wright, to whom Mrs. Roosa had turned over the funds, to recover them, and all books and papers pertaining to the office of Secretary and Treasurer. Mrs. Niven and those who withdrew with her, including others who subsequently joined with them, held meetings and assumed to do business in the name of the association, claiming that they were the original society. After the suit was begun, Mrs. Wright, by direction of these women, paid the money, which she had received from Mrs. Roosa, toward the erection of a monument on the village green in Monticello. Judgment given in favor of the plaintiff on the trial, which was sustained by the Third Appellate Division, has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Judge Martin dissenting. Judge Vann, giving the opinion, said the controlling question was whether the trial court could properly draw the inference from the facts, that Mrs. Ostrom was President of the association when the suit was begun. The court decides that as the association, in the absence of rules, had the right to elect such officers as it chose, and change them as often as it chose, Mrs. Niven had no lasting title to the office of President and could hold it only during the pleasure of the association. It was held to be no defense to the action that the fund sought to be recovered had been applied by the former officers of the association to the general purpose for which it was organized, since the majority was entitled to control. Mrs. Wright, having died after the trial, but before the decision, the action was continued against Jennie L. Greene as Mrs. Wright's executrix.

Fire Line Badges Called In.

Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday sent out notices to the holders of fire-line badges, informing them that the privileges granted of admittance within the fire lines at fires had been revoked, to take effect on March 15. It was found that nearly 2,000 of these badges had been issued, and the fire lines at every large fire were besieged by persons who had no right within and whose presence interfered with the work of the firemen. The police force was directed to take up the badges on and after that date. The badges issued to newspapers will not be called in until the new badges are ready in the early part of April. Commissioner Scannell said that the privileges of the fire lines hereafter would be restricted to those who have business at fires.

No New Rebellion in Venezuela.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 19.—The Government and press protest against reports published in the United States, asserting that a new revolution has broken out in Venezuela. An indignation meeting was held here yesterday.

CLARK AGAIN A WITNESS

Denies All Knowledge of Bribery Before Senate Committee.

MOTIVES WERE NOT SELFISH

Says He Spent $139,000 for His Party—Dr. Tracey Offered Bribe to Test Judge Hunt's Integrity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator Clark of Montana to-day was again a witness before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. He necessarily went over much of the ground covered by him in his testimony Saturday. He was cross-examined by Mr. Campbell, and insisted that he had spent no money for corrupt purposes during the Montana Senatorial campaign. He gave a detailed statement of expenditures for political purposes during the Legislative and Senatorial contests, which footed up, as Senator Turley announced, $139,000.

The Senator said in addition to these sums he had made Messrs. Wellcome, McDermott, and E. C. Day each a present of $5,000, but he did not consider these donations in the nature of political expenditures. All these men had given a great deal of time to promoting his interests and he had been very glad to make the presents. None of them had expected pay and no money had been given them on their personal account until after the Senatorial election.

Mr. Clark said it had not occurred to him that the large sums he had contributed would be used illegitimately. "I am sure," he said, "that in the Senatorial contest no money was spent to influence votes illegitimately. If you knew," addressing Mr Campbell, "the conditions existing in Montana you would not marvel at the necessity for the heavy outlay.

"The election was for the purpose of overthrowing the one-man power of Mr. Daly and this could not be done with any meagre sum. Everything was conducted in such a high-handed manner that nobody could expect to receive recognition unless he bent the knee or crawled in the dust to those people. If I thought that the despotism was to continue I should tremble for the future and would not want my family to remain there."

He had, he said, personally seen men in Butte paid money for their votes in 1898.

"Did you prosecute them?" asked Senator Chandler.

"I did not," was the reply. "It was useless to do so as the Anaconda Company owned the political machinery. To ask to have a man arrested would have been as useless as to try to buck up against a cyclone."

Referring to $5,000 given Davidson on Nov. 23, Mr. Clark declared that the money was expended in the State campaign and before he had decided to be a candidate.

"My motive was far higher than that of promoting my own candidacy," said Mr. Clark. "The movement was intended to control the State in the interests of pure Democracy."

"You were bound to purify politics whatever the cost?" suggested Senator Burrows.

"I do not look at it in that light at all," replied the witness.

Another interesting witness to-day was Dr. Tracey, family physician of Justice Hunt of the Montana Supreme Court. The doctor's testimony related to the charge that he had attempted to bribe the court so that it would throw out the Wellcome disbarment case.

In all essential details except that his recollection was that $50,000, and not $100,000; was the amount mentioned by him as the price the Justice could get for having the Wellcome disbarment case thrown out of the Supreme Court of the State, he corroborated the testimony given last week by Justice Hunt. He said, however, that his motive in offering a bribe was simply to test Justice Hunt's ability to withstand the corrupting influence of money. He had received no funds from any source to pay the bribe suggested, and had been promised none for that purpose.

The doctor said he had told Judge Hunt of the arrival in Helena of a special train and said he told the Judge that there was a party there that would give $50,000 if he would dismiss the Wellcome disbarment case. The Judge promptly said that he could not consider such a proposition and left. He had also seen Judge Hunt later in the afternoon at the latter's own home and had renewed the suggestion of the forenoon. He said he had told the Judge of the rumors that he was under Mr. Daly's influence and that the latter would insure his re-election. The witness then said he had told the Judge that if he could decently do so he would like to see him get the money to be had out of the case.

The Judge had refused at both times to entertain the proposition, as he had at a subsequent interview three or four weeks later.

Dr. Tracey said he had never had authority from any one to make a proposition of bribery to Mr. Hunt, but he had not told the Judge of this circumstance until he was notified that Judge Hunt was to be summoned to Washington. He had then told the Judge that he had no $50,000 or $100,000 to offer him and no authority from any one to make such an offer.

Referring to his interviews with Attorney General Nolan, the witness said that when he spoke to that gentleman about the Wellcome case, the latter replied: "I've got 'em over a barrel."

"I told him," said the witness, "that he'd better get $100,000 out of the business, destroy his stenographic notes, and get out of the business. He seemed to feel pretty good over it," continued the witness, "and I took it that he thought it a good idea. It was all pure 'josh,' and he knew it was."

After a second interview the Attorney General had given him half a dozen ducks and the next day had sent him a piece of venison.

Asked from whom the suggestion came that he should approach Judge Hunt as he had done, Dr. Tracey replied: "It came from no person. I had known him for ten years and admired him more than any other man in the State. My only motive was to test his official integrity and to find out whether he was all right. I had heard rumors that he was identified with the Daly people, and there were many rumors unpleasantly involving his name. I wanted to know about that."

"Then," suggested Senator Chandler, "you went deliberately to work to test the virtue of your friend as a Judge?"

"I did," was the reply, "and I am very sorry for it." Continuing, he said that he had expected a more indignant protest at the first interview than he had received.

Asked what "party" he had meant to refer to when he had told Judge Hunt that he could get $50,000 or $100,000 out of the case, the witness said he "did not mean anybody."

"Then you told him what was not true?"

"I did. I might as well have told him that he could get $1,000,000."

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE.

The 54th Annual Report—Its Premium Receipts Over $200,000,000.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company has issued to its members its fifty-fourth annual report. The report shows that during the fifty-four years of its work it has received for premiums $206,556,005.50, the receipts for interest and rents, with balance of profit and loss, bringing the total receipts up to $300,442,958.75. It has paid death claims of $101,182,628.75, endowments and annuities of $14,564,547.19, for surrendered policies, $25,588,571.76; and for dividends, $59,789,273.04. There has been a total return to policy holders or their beneficiaries of 97.37 of the entire premium received. On Jan. 1, 1900, the total assets were $64,583,-939.61.

What has been returned to policy holders or their beneficiaries and what is held for the protection of present policy holders amounts to 127.57 per cent. of the total premiums received. The expenses aggregated $20,922,682.83, the average expense rate having been 8.9 per cent.

Joint Passenger Committee Meets.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The Chicago Eastbound Joint Passenger Committee was formally launched to-day. Local representatives of fourteen roads, operating in Eastern territory, became members of the new organization, whose chief objects are to keep rates in good condition and to make it unpleasant for violators of agreements. W. W. Picking of the Baltimore and Ohio was elected Chairman for six months, and R. E. Pepper, stenographer for the Central Passenger Association, was named as the first Secretary.

PUSHING THE SUBSIDY BILL.

Effort Is Being Made to Have It Reported to the House—It Meets Opposition in Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—It may not be true that political considerations are to secure for the Hanna-Payne Subsidy bill the record of a report and perhaps the compliment of an effort to bring the measure to a vote, but it is true that the sponsors for the bill in the Senate and the House are endeavoring to bring the bill to a vote in the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and that they hope to succeed.

The members of the committee who have been opposed to the bill are Minor, (Rep., Wis.,) Fordney, (Rep., Mich.,) Stevens, (Rep., Minn.,) and Jones, (Rep., Washington.) Three of them are understood to be not opposed to artificial assistance of the merchant marine, but Minor is said by the subsidy men of the committee to be opposed to the entire bill.

It was evident this morning that efforts were to be made to move the bill along, in spite of the ascertained purpose of the Senate to postpone passage of it until next session. A conference of the House Republican members had been called, and when it met there were present not only the members of the committee, but Clement H. Griscom of the International Steamship Company; Dennis Clyde of the Clyde Line, and Commissioner of Navigation E. T. Chamberlain.

When this conference was over it was declared by persons that attended it that only one Committeeman seemed determined not to accept the amendments offered as correcting the shortcomings of the bill, but that the other three members who have been opposing it had expressed themselves as ready to vote for it if the amendments proposed to equalize the benefits between fast and slow steamers were accepted. Opposition had been manifested in consequence of the discrimination against slow vessels, and the shipping men offered to have the bill amended so as to substitute the Lloyds classification of A1, A2 in place of that suggested by the original bill.

The shipping men say that as it is now proposed to amend the bill the advantage will be with the slow steamers and not with the fast, and that one result of the adoption of the modified bill will be the limitation of steamers desiring to benefit by the measure to those of not over 17 knots an hour.

While it is not certain that the hitherto obstinate members of the House Committee have decided to accept the concessions made by their associates, it was determined that to-morrow they shall have a chance to ascertain from the Senate Commerce Committee what that body will do toward inserting in the Senate bill the terms proposed to put in the House bill to adapt it to the wishes of the minority of the Republican members.

That an extraordinary effort is to be made to get the bill out of committee is admitted by many members of the House, and it is openly discussed as a political necessity. The vote for it in the House would not be so easily obtained as a report. A place for the bill would have to be provided by a rule from the Committee on Rules, and there is grave doubt expressed as to whether the committee will do that.

From many quarters comes the rumor that a short session is favored at the White House. That the session is to be finished, if possible, before June 1. The list of important bills that must be passed, including those for Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and perhaps the Philippines, to say nothing of the appropriation bills, and the ponderous bill for Alaska, will more than fill up the time between now and July 1, without assigning any long period to discussing the Subsidy bill, with the chance that, when called up, it might not secure a majority of the House.

NO CURRENCY BILL REPORT.

Senate Conferrees Make No Concessions and Insist on Preservation of the Refunding Clause.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Progress was made to-day toward agreement of the conferrees of the Senate and the House on the Currency bill. To-night it is ascertained that the House conferrees made the offer to the members from the Senate to accept the refunding provision of the Senate bill if the Senate conferrees will take the House declaration of its purpose to assure the maintenance of the parity.

The friends of currency reform are confident that a good bill will be reported from the Conference Committee before the end of the week. Those who have been most interested in the legislation for years trust that the language of the House bill may be retained.

The Senate is determined to hold on to the refunding part of its bill. It is evident, too, that it will not willingly accept the provision for the bureau of issue and redemption in the Treasury.

Assistant Treasurer Jordan appeared before the conferrees of the Republican side to-day and made a statement touching the administrative parts of the measure, and Treasurer Roberts was also heard, his remarks being directed against the proposition to establish a bureau of issue and redemption, on the ground that it would make necessary the reorganization of the force in the Treasurer's office.

Those qualified observers who have heard of this objection to the new bureau say that it is not a strong objection. It is true, they say, that to establish the bureau would require a rearrangement of the force, but the gain would more than compensate for the trouble and even for the employment of an additional force to carry out the plan.

It is ascertained that the course of the Senate conferrees was taken to-day evidently with the intention to prove to the House conferrees that many of the provisions of the House bill could not be carried into effect and that the House had not fully considered all of the possible effects to be produced by its bill.

The members of the Senate on the Conference Committee are conscious that they have obtained an advantage over the House in having passed their bill as a substitute for the bill of the House. The report of the conferrees must be an agreement or a failure to agree, the House bill can cut no figure. The form of the bill will continue to be chiefly that of the Senate, and the report will be one or no agreement of the House to the bill of the Senate, possibly with some amendments agreed to by the Senate.

As to the refunding provisions of the Senate bill, Senator Aldrich says that he is responsible for them, that they were not inserted at the request of anybody else, and that they received the approval of Senator Allison and other Republicans on the Finance Committee. Mr. Aldrich says that if there is to be any refunding it should be provided for now. If it is not provided for by this Congress there is no certainty that it will be possible to carry a refunding plan through the Fifty-seventh Congress.

MR. GAGE ON THE CONFERENCE.

Thinks a New Measure Will Contain the Refunding Clause.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Speaking to-night of the probable outcome of the financial legislation now pending before Congress, Secretary of the Treasury Gage said: "The legislation desired will very probably come. The two bills which have been passed by the House and Senate are well known. In all probability a harmonious measure will be agreed upon, and a bill will be worked out which both houses will pass. It will probably contain the Senate provisions as to refunding."

As to the Treasury surplus, Mr. Gage said that the Government was not taking up much money to speak of now, and that if the Refunding act was made a law it would use up a large part of the surplus.

Old Negro Government Employe Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Benjamin Harris, who died yesterday in this city, at the age of seventy-eight, was one of the oldest colored employes of the Government. He was one of the slaves who drove coaches conveying soldiers to Virginia to put down the John Brown raid. He was then the property of David Clayton. After the war he was employed in the Washington Navy Yard, but was soon transferred to the Bureau of Equipment as a messenger. He remained in that post in the Navy Department until his death.

President Takes a Sleigh Ride.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Among those who took advantage of the snow to go sleigh riding to-day were the President and Mrs. McKinley. This is the first opportunity they have had to do this since the snowstorm of last February, which was the first time they had a sleigh ride since the Administration was inaugurated. They were out more than half an hour, Mrs. McKinley being closely wrapped to save her from the cold.

THE CONFERENCE ON TRUSTS.

Lively Interest in the Discussion of the Evolution of Industrial Combinations.

"The Evolution of Industrial Combination" was the subject discussed by the People's Institute last night at the conference on trusts in Cooper Union. The meeting was the second of a series to be held this week, at which all phases of industrial combination will be discussed. About 1,500 persons listened to the arguments, and many of them showed their deep interest in the subject by the questions they propounded to the speakers. Prof. Richmond Mayo-Smith of Columbia University opened the discussion. He spoke in favor of business combination. He said it was not probable that a few individuals could stop progress or could veto the voice of the people, and that it behooved the people not to be frightened and bow their heads over the mention of the word "trust." He believed that the trust was a perfectly natural business evolution, and that the history of the last 100 years was a history of the concentration of industry.

James B. Dill, a lawyer, who has had much to do with handling the legal end of trust organizations, followed Prof. Mayo-Smith. In part, Mr. Dill said:

"There is more danger in unthinking attacks on capital than there is in capital itself. Public opinion is more powerful than anything else on earth. You cannot pass any law that capital cannot find brains and capital to defeat unless public opinion is in favor of and back of the law.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dill's speech the audience was invited to ask him questions. Nearly half of those present arose at the same time, and each man tried to make his own question heard above that of the others. Finally, when order was restored, a few persons asked questions, which were answered briefly.

Robert Erskine Ely, President of Prospect Union, Cambridge, Mass., was the first anti-trust speaker. His speech was made up of a number of epigrammatic sentences expressing his views. He said, among other things:

"The American people seem to have gone trust crazy. A trust is a small body of men surrounded by water. In this world there are some knaves and more fools. Certain classes of trusts are organized by knaves and the fools buy the stock. Some men try to make money by buying water and selling it at a higher price. It is the purchaser that creates the supply of anything. Purchasers of dishonest securities cause them to come into being. I do not care about the general denunciation of anything, not even the devil. He has one virtue—he is industrious. If trusts have done nothing more for us they have shown us what can be done by combination instead of competition."

The subject for discussion to-night will be "The Economic Effects of Industrial Combination."

PARIS COMMISSIONERS DINE.

Entertained by Ferdinand W. Peck at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Commissioner General Peck gave a dinner last night at the Waldorf-Astoria in honor of the Commissioners to the Paris Exposition recently named by the President. The appointments having been made so recently and the Commissioner General being obliged to sail to-morrow for Paris, it was impossible for some of the Commissioners to accept.

The following were present: Louis Stern of New York, Thomas F. Walsh of Colorado, H. M. Putney of New Hampshire, Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, William R. Thornton of Virginia, and Charles A. Collier of Georgia.

The Commissioner General stated in his informal remarks that he desired to know the Commissioners, and would be glad to extend to them every courtesy and elevate their positions in every manner within his power.

Speaking of the work of the United States Commission and the exposition, Commissioner General Peck said: "Our labors on this side of the ocean are in a large degree completed. During the past eighteen months the heads of our departments have traversed the country from San Francisco to Boston, visiting all the larger cities with a view to selecting the best that can be found in every field of industry. These exhibits are now being assembled at the ports of shipment.

"In all of the eighteen groups of the French classification we have endeavored to secure in our American sections the best that our country affords, and every inch of space has been provided for. We believe that even in fine arts, where our people do not claim supremacy, we shall make a showing which will impress the critics of foreign countries.

"We shall have 7,500 exhibitors, which is ten times as many as were in the American sections in Vienna in 1873, six times as many as were at Paris in 1889, and three times as many as France had at Chicago in 1893. I would prefer not to speak of comparisons with other nations in 1900 at present, though I am confident we shall excel in number of exhibitors, and we hope to stand creditably with them in quality. We have had headquarters at Chicago, New York, Washington, Albany, and Paris.

"The offices of the United States Commission in New York and Chicago will be kept open indefinitely to give information to exhibitors and the public generally. Capt. A. H. Matton will remain in New York at the United States Commission offices, 120 Broadway, until about the date of the opening of the Exposition, Saturday, April 14. The Paris offices of the United States Commission are at 20 Avenue Rapp.

CRANE SENDS FOR PRISONER.

Has the Colored Janitor of an Alleged Gambling Club Taken Up Town So He Can Accept His Bail.

An alleged club, which went under the name of the "99" Club, and which occupied rooms on the second floor of the office building, 36 Pine Street, was closed up late yesterday afternoon, and several wagon loads of gambling material were taken to the Old Slip Police Station by Anthony Comstock, aided by Court Officer Edward O'Connor.

A colored man, who said he was a janitor, and gave his name as Harry Moore, thirty-three years old, of 105 West Twenty-sixth Street, was the only person found in the place. He was afraid that he would have to pass the night in a cell, but at about 10:30 o'clock last night Magistrate Crane telephoned to Acting Sergt. Wilbur of the Old Slip Police Station, asking that the prisoner be sent to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station.

To this unusual request the Acting Sergeant demurred until he could communicate with Police Headquarters. Capt. Stephenson, who was in command at Police Headquarters, gave his consent, "to oblige the Magistrate."

Moore was then taken to the up-town station named and admitted to bail by the Magistrate.

Magistrate Crane gave as his reason for not coming down to admit the man to bail the fact that he lived near the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, and did not want to take the time necessary to go way down town.

OBJECTED TO THE BIBLE.

He Kept His Son Out of School Because He Heard of Religion There.

Carl S. Bitner, steward of the Arbeiter Bildung Verein von Nord New York, who lives above the rooms of the society at 547 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, declared that he was an atheist, and didn't want his children to learn "nonsensical ideas about things that do not exist," when arraigned before Magistrate Duel in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday on a charge of preventing his twelve years old son, Carl, from attending the public schools. The boy had been missing from Public School No. 62 since Dec. 8.

Efforts had been made to compel Bitner to send his son to school, but he refused, saying that this was the third time he had been compelled to take his children out of the school because the teachers had insisted on religious instruction. He was arrested by Truant Officer Ketcham of the Public School Department.

Magistrate Duel ordered Bitner to return the boy to school, and said if he did not he would have him arrested again. Bitner promised that he would send the boy, but when seen later said that he would let his son remain in school only upon the promise of the School Board that he should be excused whenever the Scriptures were to be read or whenever the teacher was going to talk about the Deity.

WRIT ISSUED FOR MILLER.

Ordered to Testify in Bankruptcy Proceedings—Paper to be Served on Sheriff Walton To-day.

A writ of habeas corpus will be served this morning on Sheriff Walton of Kings County ordering him to present William F. Miller before Referee Augustus J. Koehler at the United States District Courtroom, in Brooklyn, to-morrow morning to give evidence in the bankruptcy proceedings brought by Belfer & Flash of Brooklyn, attorneys for the creditors of the Franklin Syndicate. Attorney House, one of Miller's lawyers, said yesterday that Miller could not be forced to give evidence in the bankruptcy proceedings because it might tend to incriminate him in the State case now pending against him. Messrs. Belfer & Flash and their counsel, F. A. McCloskey, say that Miller will have to submit to an examination or put himself in contempt of court. The examination of Miller, if allowed to go on, is expected to occupy two or three days.

The attorneys for the creditors have a large amount of the Franklin Syndicate's mail. It is asserted by Miller's friends that the latter is now penniless. They say that the funds of the Franklin Syndicate were deposited in a Boston bank, and that Schlesinger withdrew the money when the syndicate collapsed and fled to Europe with it. The attorneys for the creditors, however, have in their possession numerous letters to Miller from L. Powers, who managed the Boston branch of the syndicate, in which Powers speaks of sending money at various times and in various sums to be deposited in New York and Brooklyn.

The examination of witnesses before the Grand Jury in the Franklin Syndicate investigation was continued yesterday. About twenty depositors and a former employe of the check department of the syndicate were examined. It is said that the former employe stated that Schlesinger dominated Miller and all others connected with the syndicate, and was himself controlled by a woman who appeared to be about thirty-five years old, and who was accustomed to accompany Schlesinger. It is alleged that it was disclosed in the Grand Jury room that nearly all of the twenty attachés of the check department had authority to sign checks for the payment of interest on deposits. The checks thus issued were made payable on the Franklin Syndicate. The witness failed to identify one of the cash books of the syndicate.

MR. PULITZER'S NEW HOME.

Leases the Mansion of Henry T. Sloane, 3 East Seventy-second Street.

Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of The New York World, has leased the mansion of Henry T. Sloane, 3 East Seventy-second Street, to replace his own home, 10 East Fifty-fifth Street, which was totally destroyed by fire during the holiday season, two women losing their lives in the flames. The Sloane house is four stories high and has a frontage of eighty feet in Seventy-second Street, just off of Fifth Avenue. It is built in the style of the French Renaissance, of light-colored granite, with white marble trimmings, and is by many considered to be one of the handsomest of all the newer New York residences. A magnificent ballroom is one of its principal features.

This is the house that was transferred by Mr. Sloane to his former wife, who is now Mrs. Perry Belmont, Oct. 29, 1898, just about a month before their separation, and she retransferred it to him at the time of her marriage, which immediately followed the divorce which Mr. Sloane obtained from her.

The value of the property is $450,000, and Mr. Pulitzer is to pay a rental of $17,500 a year. Since the fire Mr. Pulitzer and his family have made their home at the Hotel Netherland.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

WANT DRAWBRIDGES CLOSED.

Commuters Ask Right of Way for Trains During Rush Hours.

At the Board of Trade rooms in Newark yesterday Col. J. W. Barlow of the United States Corps of Engineers gave a hearing to representatives of the Pennsylvania, Erie, Jersey Central, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads, and to citizens of New Jersey suburban towns on the question of facilitating railroad traffic over the drawbridges crossing the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, by closing them during the busy morning and evening hours.

Under present conditions it frequently happens that three or four trains are delayed by the opening of these bridges at a time when commuters are returning from or going to their places of business in this city. The river traffic is insignificant as compared with the constantly increasing traffic on the railroads, and in view of this fact numerous petitions have been circulated and signed by citizens of the Oranges, Passaic, Paterson, and other towns, asking that the drawbridges be closed between the hours of 7 and 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 and 7 P. M.

Col. Barlow will make a report and submit it for a decision to the War Department.

RAILWAYS TO CONSOLIDATE.

Bennington and Rutland Will Control the Rutland Road.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 19.—It is announced that the negotiations which have been in progress for some time past for a closer alliance between the Rutland Railroad Company and the Bennington and Rutland Railway Company have resulted in the latter passing into the control of the former company and the transfer and virtual consolidation will soon be consummated.

This step brings the railroad system of Western Vermont into closer affiliation with the New York Central, for doubtless the Rutland, with the completion of its Rutland Canadian, will proceed to obtain trackage rights or other privileges over the Fitchburg to Troy, and on to Albany. This eliminates the Washington County Road as a threatening factor. This road was for some years owned and operated by the late T. W. Park.

THE MILWAUKEE SOUTHWESTERN.

James McNaught in the West—Various Reasons for the Delay.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 19.—Col. James McNaught of New York is here. In connection with Senator Warner Miller, he expects to provide the capital which is to be used in building the Milwaukee Southwestern Railroad.

Although the County Board has ordered an election to be held in order to allow the people to vote on the proposition to issue $800,000 worth of bonds in aid of the new railroad, the election has not been called yet. Some say that the company's $300,000 bond must be put up before it can be held. Others say that the delay is due to politics, and still others want to throw the whole scheme overboard. John W. Wegner expects that the County Board will again call

ANTI-RAMAPO MEASURES

Gov. Roosevelt Declared to be Against the Company.

MAY WRITE SPECIAL MESSAGE

Assemblyman Who Has Talked with the Governor Says He Will Do So Unless Legislature Acts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Those who favor the passage of some sort of legislation to prevent the Ramapo Company from making a contract with the City of New York are determined that a bill of some kind shall be passed at the present session of the Legislature. They are working hard to accomplish their object and appear confident that they will be successful, although it has been rumored that the Republican organization was opposed to any anti-Ramapo legislation.

It is reported to-night that Gov. Roosevelt has expressed himself to various members of the Legislature that he favors the proposed anti-Ramapo legislation, and will aid any effort to insure its passage. The Governor is said to desire the enactment of a law which will make it impossible for the Ramapo Company to make a contract with the Municipal Government in New York after the adjournment of the Legislature.

One Assemblyman who discussed the matter with the Governor said to-night that if the Legislature did not take the initiative soon, Gov. Roosevelt would send a special message to the Legislature, calling for the passage of a bill.

RAMAPO RESOLUTION.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Mr. Wheeler of Cattaraugus in the house this evening introduced a resolution that the Mayor and Controller of New York City be requested to transmit to the Legislature their views as to whether they deem it in the interest of the City of New York that a contract should be made with the Ramapo Water Company or any other private water company, and their judgment as to what bills should be passed to guard the interests of New York City in regard to its water supply.

Mr. McKeown of Kings gave notice that he desired to debate the resolution, and it went over, under the rules.

TAX LAW DISAGREEMENT.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The tax law proposed by Assemblyman Allds, which has passed the lower house, was to-night returned to that body with several amendments inserted by the Senate Finance Committee. Mr. Allds promptly moved that the amendments be non-concurred in and asked for the appointment of a committee of conference.

The only material amendment made by the Senate committee was in the limitation of the expenses of the State Tax Commissioners. The present salary of each of these officers is $3,500 per year. Under the Allds bill it was proposed to limit their salaries and expenses to $11,500 per year.

The Senate committee divided the bill into separate measures, one an amendment to the general law and the other dealing solely with the question of salaries and expenses. Under this amendment the salary and expenses of each Commissioner is limited to $7,500 instead of $11,500.

The non-concurrence of the Assembly to these amendments will be reported back to the Senate to-morrow and a conference committee of both houses appointed.

BROOKLYN TRANSFER BILL.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Senator Coffey to-night introduced a bill providing that no street surface or elevated railroad company operated within the Borough of Brooklyn and the City of New York shall charge any person more than 5 cents for a continuous passage from any point owned or operated by the company, and that transfers shall be given on demand.

A violation of the act is deemed a misdemeanor.

TWO MORE GAS BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Assemblyman Sanders of New York to-night introduced a bill providing for a reduction of the price of illuminating gas in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx to 75 cents per 1,000 feet. The inspection of the quality of the gas furnished is placed under the supervision of the Commissioner of Public Improvements.

Assemblyman Juengst of Kings introduced a bill providing that the price for gas per thousand feet, or fraction thereof, in New York City shall be uniform.

TEACHERS' PAY BILL PASSED.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Mr. Fallows's bill to rearrange the salaries of the school teachers of Greater New York passed the Assembly to-night without debate.

The bill fixes a minimum salary of $644 for a woman teacher for the first year, with a yearly increase of $44 each successive year for fifteen years. For male teachers the minimum for the first year is $900, and a yearly increase for fifteen years of $110.

TO BRIDGE THE EAST RIVER.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Senator Ford to-night introduced a bill authorizing the New York Connecting Railroad Company to construct its bridge across the East River upon the line of its railroad to be used for railroad purposes only at or near Hell Gate.

The time for the commencement of the construction shall be on or before the first day of September next, and it must be completed within five years.

HORTON LAW REPEAL BILL.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—In the Senate to-night the Lewis bill repealing the Horton law, which permits limited round glove contests, was handed down.

Senator Parsons asked that the bill be ordered to a third reading. Senator Foley objected, and the bill was referred to the Codes Committee.

KINGS HALL OF RECORDS.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Extensive improvements to the Hall of Records in Kings are provided for in a bill to-night introduced by Senator Marshall.

The bill proposes an extension to provide additional rooms for the Surrogate, Register, County Clerk, and Commissioner of Records, and authorizes the Controller in the sum of $500,000 to provide the funds necessary.

TO BUY HAMILTON GRANGE.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—An appropriation of $50,000 for the purpose of acquiring Hamilton Grange by the State as a memorial building is proposed in a bill to-night introduced by Senator Ford. It directs the State Controller to acquire title in the name of the State to the building originally erected by Alexander Hamilton as a residence, and also to acquire title to a plot of land on the westerly side of Convent Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets, in New York City, to include the remains of the "thirteen trees" originally planted by Alexander Hamilton to commemorate the original thirteen States. The act provides for the appointment of a board of nine Trustees by the Governor, three of them to be selected by him from the membership of the Alexander Hamilton Post, No. 182, G. A. R., of New York. These Trustees are authorized to remove the Hamilton Grange to the plot which contains the "thirteen trees." They are also authorized to collect by gift all personal relics which belonged to Alexander Hamilton and to care for them at the Grange.

CITY CLUB'S ELECTION BILL.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Senator Elsberg to-night introduced a proposed amendment to the election law which has so long been advocated by the City Club of New York.

The bill proposes a substitution of the mass form of ballot, which prescribes a grouping of the offices to be voted for instead of the party columns provided for in the present law, and also prescribes a detailed form of tally-sheet, which, it is claimed, will afford more accurate returns and greater security in contested elections.

Assemblyman Fallows introduced the same bill in the House.

TO AMEND INSURANCE LAW.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Senator Ford to-night introduced a bill amending the insurance law so as to enable assessment life insurance associations to reorganize as regular mutual companies. The bill is intended to open the way for the reincorporation of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

"This amendment is introduced," said Senator Ford, "to enable assessment life insurance associations to reorganize as regular mutual companies, like the New York Life or Mutual Life. At present the law permits them to organize as regular companies, provided that they put up capital stock, or it permits them to reorganize as stipulated premium companies, and then permits stipulated premium companies to reorganize as regular mutual companies.

"This last year two assessment societies in New York became regular companies, but one of them turned over its business to persons who were willing to put up $100,000 stock capital, and the other first became a stipulated premium company and then a regular mutual company.

"It is considered very desirable to get the assessment companies reorganized and put on a permanent basis. In Massachusetts a law permitting them to become regular mutual companies was passed last year, and every one of the associations in the State save one has reincorporated. The present law of New York requiring a mutual company to turn its assets over to stockholders in order to reincorporate or else to accomplish by indirection what the law does not permit it to do directly is certainly unfair. When the company is comparatively small perhaps the guaranty of $100,000 capital may be an equivalent for the value of the assets turned over, but there are several associations as to which this would not be the case.

"The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association Superintendent Payn a few months ago found to be solvent and with a surplus of about $1,000,000. It would be disgraceful to compel members of this company to turn that $1,000,000 of surplus over to stockholders to get the alleged benefit of a guaranty of $100,000. Such a capital would add nothing to the company's strength; it already has $100,000 on deposit with the State department, and it ought to be entitled to incorporate as a mutual company.

"No doubt as a result of the enactment of this amendment, all the existing companies will reincorporate within a year or two. The provisions for the valuation of the policies of these companies are similar to those in the Massachusetts law. These provisions were agreed upon with Actuary Paterson of the Insurance Department before the bill was presented."

For a Brooklyn-Built Warship.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—In the Assembly to-night Mr. Wilson of Kings introduced a concurrent resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to have one of the new vessels ordered by the Government built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, if compatible with public interest. The resolution was adopted and went to the Senate, where it went over until to-morrow.

Barren Island Nuisance Bill Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Mr. Doughty's bill to abate the bone-burning and other nuisances on Barren Island passed the Assembly to-night after a short debate. Eight votes were recorded against it.

For Local Option in Cities.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Senator Ambler to-night introduced a proposed amendment to the liquor tax law providing local option shall be applicable to election districts in cities the same as in towns.

Fish and Game Bill Signed.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed Senator Brown's bill for the general revision of the State Fish and Game Code.

BILLS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The Assembly to-night passed the following bills:

Mr. COLLEY—Prohibiting the construction of railroads on the Pelham road in Pelham Manor and in New Rochelle.

Mr. RITTENBERG—For the relief of Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City.

Mr. HENRY—For the preservation of trees and vegetation in the City of New York.

Mr. SLOANE—Authorizing Yonkers to vacate and cancel certain assessments.

Senator WILCOX—Amending the poor law so as to include deceased Spanish-American war veterans in the list of those buried at the expense of the county.

BILLS INTRODUCED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-night:

Assembly.

Mr. WEEKES—Extending the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to the custody of the person and the care of the property of a person addicted to the use of opium or other narcotics.

Mr. WEEKES—Providing for a State charitable institution for persons who overindulge in alcoholic stimulants, opium, or other narcotics.

Mr. DOUGHTY—To prevent the operation of surface, elevated, or steam railroads upon, under, or across any streets or highways in the Fifth Ward of Queens.

Mr. METCALFE—Providing that no devices other than rakes and tongs operated by hand only shall be used in taking oysters or clams from natural growth oyster beds in Arthur Kill, or in Staten Island Sound, or tributaries thereto.

Mr. FALLOWS—Authorizing the Mayor to designate two official papers each in Queens, Richmond, and the Bronx.

Senate.

Senator PLUNKITT—To exempt the Board of Health of cities of the first-class from the law requiring that all departments of State and Municipal Governments shall purchase supplies from the State prisons.

Senator COGGESHALL—Amending the labor law to prohibit the employment of workmen by any person doing work for the State or a municipality for more than eight hours a day, except in cases of great emergency.

Senator COGGESHALL—Making it a misdemeanor for any person to interfere with any factory.

Senator BRACKETT—For the appointment of eleven additional forest, fish, and game protectors, two from the counties east of the Hudson, between Washington County and Long Island Sound.

Senator MACKEY—Making the preferences allowed under the civil service law to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors applicable to veterans of the Spanish-American War.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S PLANS.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Gov. Roosevelt will leave for New York City at 9:25 A. M. Wednesday. In the evening he will attend the banquet of the Harvard Club of New York City and that of the New York Press Club.

On Thursday morning he will go to Buffalo, where he will review the Sixty-fifth Regiment and attend a dinner to be given by the Saturn Club. On Friday he will return to this city.

DOG SHOW OPENS TO-DAY.

With more than 2,000 canine candidates for blue ribbons to be judged, the annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club will begin in Madison Square Garden this morning at 9 o'clock and continue until Friday. The show this year will be the largest and most important, both in point of numbers and general excellence of the dogs exhibited, that has ever been held in this country.

From early yesterday morning until long after midnight the receiving clerk was kept busy, and at that hour there remained a score of exhibits yet to be heard from. James Mortimer, the Secretary of the club, said that the cause of the delay was the recent snowstorm and that the shippers who sent dogs from the West had all reported delays along the route.

An important feature of the show in past years has been the many fine animals that have been sent over from Europe to compete. The classes in which the chief importations have been noticed this year are bulldogs and bull terriers. Frank H. Croker and Richard Croker, Jr., are the owners of the kennel, and their dogs are fine specimens. They will, however, be put in classes against the champions of last season, as well as a lot of splendid youngsters that have been bred in this country.

The largest single exhibit comes from the Swiss Mountain Kennels of Philadelphia, and includes thirty-two entries. Among them are field spaniels, cocker spaniels, Skye terriers Pomeranians, Blenheim spaniels, and ruby spaniels. The sporting spaniel classes have the largest number of contestants, and the judges must inspect 201 of them before the ribbons are awarded.

Among the best-known exhibitors this year are Frank J. Gould, with St. Bernards; John L. Arden and Guy Standing, with bull terriers; W. Gould Brokaw, with pointers: T. D. N. Cardeza of Philadelphia, with Great Danes; J. Pierpont Morgan, with collies; W. G. Rockefeller and J. L. Kernochan, with beagles; Miss Amy C. Gillig, with French bulldogs, and L. & W. Rutherford, with fox terriers.

SAFETY DEVICE STOPS A CAR.

Passengers in a Waldorf-Astoria Elevator Shaken Up and Kept Some Minutes in the Shaft.

About a dozen passengers had an unpleasant experience in an elevator on the Waldorf side of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. The car was descending rapidly when it came to a sudden standstill between the first and second floors, giving those in it quite a shaking up. None was injured or thrown down by the shock, but the car remained where it had stopped for ten minutes or more until men from the engine room had readjusted the safety device which had brought it to such a sudden halt.

The elevator is operated by electricity, and one report was that a fuse had burned out on the motor, causing the car to fall, and to the passengers it seemed as if they had dropped at least two stories.

Manager Thomas last evening said that the incident was of so little importance that it had not been reported to him at the time. He denied that there had been any mishap to the machinery, and said that no fuse had burned out. It is impossible for the elevators of the Waldorf-Astoria to drop even one foot, he said, for if they increase their speed even to the least degree beyond their regular running rate heavy springs are released by a governor on the bottom of the car and fly out and, catching in the sides of the shaft, bring the car to an instant standstill, holding it fast wherever it may be until they can be restored to their regular position, which is done by means of powerful screws. This device, he said, is favored above all others by insurance companies, and it is the practice in the hotel when new men are employed to start them running the elevators too fast, in order to make them familiar with the working of the contrivance, and if often happens that the springs are automatically released when there are passengers in the cars.

"We are always glad when the springs fly out," said Mr. Thomas, "for we know then that our guests are perfectly safe in the elevators."

It was explained that when the cars are stopped in this way while descending the cables continue to slacken until the driving machinery is stopped, and it is then necessary to signal to the engineer to reverse the drum and draw the cable taut again before the car can be released, and this is one of the causes of delay. Passengers in the car that was stopped yesterday refused to give their names.

HANNA-MAUDE WEDDING.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19.—Dan R. Hanna, son of Senator M. A. Hanna, was married this afternoon to Mrs. Daisy Gordon Maude at the residence of the bride's father, in Glenville, a suburb of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. M. Riale, former pastor of the Glenville Presbyterian Church. Only a few of the immediate relatives of the contracting parties were present.

The couple stood under a beautiful canopy of roses and smilax. The bride wore a plain gown of pure white silk. She wore no veil and carried no flowers. The house was handsomely decorated with palms and flowers. The bride is twenty-six years old, and the bridegroom thirty-three.

New Company Buys Shipping Plant.

GREENPORT, L. I., Feb. 19.—A stock company with a large capital has been organized to purchase and operate the plant of the Greenport Basin and Construction Company. Articles of incorporation will be filed under the laws of New Jersey. T. W. Brigham, Charles P. Brigham, and F. M. Hoyt will be the incorporators. The new company has obtained additional property and a new basin, and another set of steam railways will be put in. The yards will be enlarged and the company will enter into active competition with the other yacht-building firms. It is said that the establishment of iron works for the construction of large iron vessels is contemplated by the new owners of the plant.

INDOOR TENNIS TOURNEY.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19.—Yale's representatives in the National indoor tennis tournament of the United States, which will be held at the Seventh Regiment Armory, in New York City, from Wednesday until Saturday, Feb. 21 to 24, will be H. H. Hackett, 1900, and J. A. Allen, 1900, S.

Hackett won the championship of Maine at Sorrento last year, and with Allen the Western doubles championship at Chicago. Allen is the champion of the university and a strong player.

RACING DATES ANNOUNCED.

At a meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club yesterday afternoon the following schedule of racing dates for the season of 1900 was announced:

Washington Jockey Club, Spring meeting, April 2 to April 14; Queens County Jockey Club, Spring meeting, April 16 to May 4; Westchester Racing Association, Spring meeting, May 5 to May 25; Brooklyn Jockey Club, Spring meeting, May 26 to June 15; Coney Island Jockey Club, Summer meeting, June 16 to July 4; Brighton Beach Racing Association, July 5 to Aug. 8; Saratoga Association, Aug. 9 to Sept. 7; Coney Island Jockey Club, Autumn meeting, Aug. 25 to Sept. 8; Brooklyn Jockey Club, Autumn meeting, Sept. 10 to Sept. 29; Westchester Racing Association, Autumn meeting, Oct. 1 to Oct. 20; Empire City Jockey Club, Oct. 22 to Nov. 3; Queens County Jockey Club, Autumn meeting, Nov. 5 to Nov. 15; Washington Jockey Club, Autumn meeting, Nov. 17 to Nov. 30.

On the recommendation of the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, the bay gelding Fifield and the bay horse Oaklawn were reinstated for steeplechases and hurdle races.

Blooded Horse Sale at Lexington.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 19.—The annual midwinter sale of blooded stock by Woodard & Shanklin will begin to-morrow at Tattersall's. Five hundred head of trotters and 200 head of thoroughbreds are to be offered and good prices are expected. Buyers from various sections of the country are coming in to-day. The trotting sale will be held during the day and the thoroughbreds at night. Fred S. Wilkes, 2:11¾, and scores of trotters with fast records will be offered.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Tanforan results:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Vesuvian, 107 pounds, (Spencer,) 7 to 10, won; Mountebank, 104, (Powell,) 6 to 1, second; Bandora, 102, (T. Walsh,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:16½. Aborigine, Artilla, Mission, Laborga, Upper Crust, Ralene, Maydine, and Sam Dannebaum also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Nine-sixteenths of a mile; purse; for two-year-olds. M. F. Tarpey, 105 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 7, won; Scotch Belle, 108, (Vittatoe,) 6 to 1, second; On Time, 100, (Henry,) 12 to 1, third. Time—0:57¾. Fred Mount, Girly Ducat, and Carlochina also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Hard Knot, 103 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 6 to 1, won; Harry Thoburn, 105, (Henry,) 10 to 1, second; Potente, 111, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:42½. Scotch Plaid, Tipmast, and Daisy F. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Captive, 107 pounds, (Ross,) 3 to 1, won; Espirando, 104, (Vittatoe,) 10 to 1, second; Mortgage, 97, (Phelan,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:15¼. Ricardo, The Wooer, Hiram Johnson, Loch Katrine, Red Cherry, Uterp, Lew Zara, and Heartless also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Espionage, 99 pounds, (J. Martin,) 4 to 1, won; Perseus, 103, (Bullman,) 12 to 1, second; Facade, 98, (Henry,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. White Fern, Meadowthorp, Bishop Reed, and Dogtown also ran. Wyoming and Castake left at the post.

SIXTH RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Sybaris, 108 pounds, (Jenkins,) 4 to 5, won; Montallade, 108, (T. Walsh,) 2 to 1, second; Sister Alice, 106, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:09. Formella, Rosalabra, Antioch, and Yaruba also ran.

New York Baseball Player Signs.

The New York Baseball Club yesterday received the signed contract of Pitcher Charles Gettig to play with the team this season. Nine players have signed thus far. Arrangements are being made to take the players South for the annual Spring practice. The team trained at Charleston, S. C., last year, and it is not unlikely that the same place will be selected again this year.

Will Meet Columbia at Football.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—John C. Bell, Chairman of the University of Pennsylvania Football Committee, to-day announced that a game had been arranged between Pennsylvania and Columbia University to be played on either Oct. 13 or Oct. 20. This is the first football game ever arranged between the two universities, and may lead to a series of contests.

Sharkey Whips Jeffords.

DETROIT, Feb. 19.—Tom Sharkey to-night knocked out Jim Jeffords, the California aspirant for heavyweight honors, in the second round of what was to have been a ten-round bout. The men had fought two minutes and six seconds in the second round when the knockout was delivered.

WILEY WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Remarkable Record Made by Rochester Man in the A. A. U. Boxing and Wrestling Tourney.

The final bouts in the boxing and wrestling championship tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at the Broadway Athletic Club last night furnished excellent exhibitions by the best amateurs in this country and Canada. In wrestling Max Wiley of the Rochester Athletic Club earned a reputation at this tournament that no amateur has ever made before. He weighs 135 pounds, but is so clever that he entered in the 145 and 158 pound classes, and in both he won the championship easily.

The boxing last night, as was expected, furnished some interesting exhibitions. Only the best men in each class were left after three nights of competition.

The summaries follow:

WRESTLING.

145-Pound Class.—Final Bout—Max Wiley, Rochester A. C., defeated J. L. Cluney, Union Settlement A. C.

115-Pound Class.—Final Bout—Joseph Renzland, St. George A. C., defeated N. Lewis, Norwegian Turn Verein.

158-Pound Class.—Final Bout—Max Wiley, Rochester A. C., defeated A. Mellinger, St. Bartholomew A. C.

BOXING.

105-Pound Class.—Semi-finals—S. Bruns, Pastime A. C., made R. Appel, New West Side A. C., quit in one minute. Henry Kinney, New West Side A. C., defeated James Stone, Avonia A. C. W. Cullen, Union Settlement A. C., defeated E. Lovell, Star A. C. Thomas Killalio defeated J. Dempsey, Pastime A. C. H. Kinney, New West Side A. C., defeated S. Bruns, Pastime A. C.

145-Pound Class.—Semi-finals—J. J. Dukelow, Rochester A. C., defeated J. Donnelly, Union Settlement A. C. J. J. Dukelow, Rochester A. C., defeated J. Leavy, Pastime A. C.

115-Pound Class.—Semi-final Bout—B. J. Diamond, Union Settlement A. C., defeated W. Montgomery, Wyanoke F. C.; J. Laurel, New West Side A. C., defeated D. Douglas, Pastime A. C.

125-Pound Class.—Semi-final—John T. Scholes, Jr., Don Rowing Club, Toronto, Canada, defeated M. O'Brien, Union Settlement A. C.; W. Cullen, Union Settlement A. C., defeated A. T. Killalio, Union Settlement A. C.

158-Pound Class.—Semi-final—J. Williams, Pastime A. C., defeated A. Padrucco, St. Bartholomew A. C.

135-Pound Class.—Semi-final—J. Hopkins, Union Settlement A. C., defeated J. J. Swartz, New West Side A. C.

158-Pound Class.—Final bout—William Rodenbach, New West Side A. C., defeated J. Williams, Pastime A. C.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Two scores of over 900 were bowled by the Morningside team in the National League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. In the first game, with a score of 907, the Morningsides defeated the Pontiac Wheelmen, and in the third game the Morningsides won again, defeating the Golden Rods by a score of 902 to 836. Demmler of the Morningsides bowled a score of 232 in the first game, the best showing of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Cluch, 193; Stearn, 152; Kessler, 182; Dumbie, 181; MacLellan, 172. Total, 870.

Morningside—Demmler, 232; Madden, 175; Doncourt, 155; Eiche, 184; Klingelhoffer, 160. Total, 907.

SECOND GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Clinch, 169; Stearn, 138; Kessler, 223; Dumbie, 183; MacLellan, 223. Total, 936.

Golden Rod—Eckstein, 122; Dormagen, 141; Herbert, 140; Meyer, 105; Eck, 161. Total, 669.

THIRD GAME.

Morningside—Demmler, 179; Madden, 208; Doncourt, 169; Eiche, 166; Klingelhoffer, 180. Total, 902.

Golden Rod—Eckstein, 154; Dormagen, 150; Herbert, 180; Meyer, 181; Eck, 171. Total, 836.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club will not figure in the competition for the championship of the Harlem Navy if the work of its team at the Harlem Palace last night is to be considered. In two games the team bowled scores under the 600 mark. The Nonpareils won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bohemian B. C.—Bokorny, 111; Servitus, 149; Torck, 162; Varvich, 137; Forst, 155. Total, 714.

Metropolitan R. C.—Chicherio, 77; Johnson, 138; Murphy, 133; Morris, 70; Springmeyer, 113. Total, 568.

SECOND GAME.

Nonpareil B. C.—Botts, 176; Pike, 189; Kelly, 160; Raymond, 193; Hunken, 148. Total, 866.

Metropolitan R. C.—Chicherio, 69; Johnson, 114; Murphy, 127; Morris, 92; Springmeyer, 111. Total, 513.

THIRD GAME.

Nonpareil B. C.—Botts, 184; Pike, 146; Kelly, 131; Raymond, 171; Hunken, 192. Total, 824.

Bohemian B. C.—Servitus, 134; Bokorny, 150; Turck, 139; Varvich, 160; Forst, 183. Total, 766.

Games were bowled in two sections of the United Bowling Clubs' tournament last night. In Section No. 2, at the Arcade alleys, the Oerells won two games. The Norddeutscher Club scored a double victory in Section No. 3, at the Germania alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME—SECTION NO. 2.

Glendale—Laine, 173; Kreater, 183; Lehr, 125; Schwager, 131; Schneider, 151. Total, 763.

Navahoe—Bohmke, 152; Homeyer, 103; Frey, 178; Coe, 144; H. Vogt, 137. Total, 714.

SECOND GAME.

Oerell—Helmers, 156; Otten, 157; Hamerling, 147; Monsees, 156; Schultz, 186. Total, 802.

Navahoe—Bohmke, 169; Homeyer, 120; Frey, 164; Coe, 118; H. Vogt, 156. Total, 727.

THIRD GAME.

Oerell—Helmers, 130; Otten, 217; Hamerling, 145; Monsees, 158; Schultz, 193. Total, 843.

Glendale—Laine, 134; Kreater, 163; Lehr, 161; Schwager, 136, Schneider, 168. Total, 792.

FIRST GAME—SECTION NO. 3.

Norddeutscher—Wiehmann, 183; Evers, 123; Schutte, 99; Marshausen, 127; Banz, 160. Total, 692.

Cannon—Koch, 122; Grell, 91; Tietjen, 119; Blessing, 112; Klump, 128. Total, 572.

SECOND GAME.

Eclipse—Barber 157; Weissner, 96; Eckert, 100; Timmons, 132; Thompson, 158. Total, 643.

Cannon—Koch, 128; Crokell, 143; Tietjen, 129; Blessing, 134; Klump, 98. Total, 632.

THIRD GAME.

Norddeutscher—Wiehmann, 187; Evers, 143; Schutte, 140; Marshausen, 160; Banz, 163. Total, 802.

Eclipse—Barber, 164; Tweer, 161; Eckert, 105; Timmons, 133; Thompson, 154. Total, 717.

The Echo Bowling Club won two games last night in the Carruthers Brooklyn National tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Arlington—Arps, 174; Boemermann, 181; Harms, 155; Meyer, 157; Remple, 144. Total, 811.

Reinecke—Wickern, 170; Kruse, 175; Wulpern, 172; Meyer, 152; Emmer, 132. Total, 817.

SECOND GAME.

Reinecke—Wickern, 116; Kruse, 230; Wulpern, 179; Meyer, 151; Emmer, 145. Total, 812.

Echo—Sellers, 133; Lounsbury, 134; McNeil, 156; Bannister, 128; Wells, 139. Total, 740.

THIRD GAME.

Echo—Sellers, 164; Lounsbury, 162; McNeil, 145; Bannister, 163; Wells, 181. Total, 815.

Arlington—Arps, 170; Boemermann, 134; Harms, 167; Meyer, 142; Remple, 177. Total, 790.

East New York Council easily defeated Welcome and Oxford Councils last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament at Trainor's alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Welcome Council—H. Wyant, 147; F. Wyant, 156; Grosch, 128; Hummel, 180; Peters, 118. Total, 709.

Oxford Council—Carman, 155; Codat, 90; Zinsser, 96; Baden, 159; Thompson, 134. Total, 635.

SECOND GAME.

East New York Council—A. Keifer, 155; Senior, 155; G. Moore, 215; W. Moore, 205; C. Keifer, 181. Total, 911.

Welcome Council—H. Wyant, 127; F. Wyant, 168; Grosch, 181; Hummel, 170; Peters, 138. Total, 784.

THIRD GAME.

East New York Council—A. Keifer, 147; Senior, 163; G. Moore, 200; W. Moore, 168; C. Keifer, 180. Total, 858.

Oxford Council—Carman, 124; Codat, 98; Zinsser, 140; Baden, 114; Thompson, 153. Total, 648.

Bowling Tournament Games To-day.

North Side National League—Central, Gotham, Orchard.

United Bowling Clubs, Section No. 2—Aurora, Manhatta, Occident.

Fire Insurance League—American, Greenwich, Home.

Bank Clerks' League—Kountze Brothers, Chase National, No. 2, Sub-Treasury.

Columbia League—Amsterdam, Empire, New York Council.

Athletic League—Columbia vs. Jersey City, Knickerbocker vs. North End.

Harlem Navy—Harlem, Nassau, Dauntless.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Brooklyn, Philadelphos, De Long.

Brooklyn Arlington Ladies' Tournament—Monarch No. 1, Unter Uns, Clio.

Carruthers' Brooklyn National—Imperial, Kings County, Pontiac.

Arlington National—Holschen, M. M. M., Straggler.

Yonkers Wins at Curling.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Feb. 19.—The annual curling matches for the district medal and the Crawford Cup between Utica and Yonkers, which were played here to-day, both resulted in favor of Utica, the former by 30 points to 25, and the latter by 39 to 36.

GOLF AT PALM BEACH.

Thirty-two Qualify in Tournament for Secretary's Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 19.—The annual golf tournament for the Secretary's Cups and championship of Florida commenced this morning. Of the sixty entries the following thirty-six qualified:

H. M. Forrest, 164; M. R. Wright, 182; G. E. Kenny, 182; C. Hamilton, 155; H. C. Colby, 170; S. Maddock 185; J. Trevelli, 182; A. W. Black, 182; L. Taylor, 182; W. F. Hatton, 200; T. D. Hooper, 197; H. Fenne, 189; T. L. Schumler, 187; C. L. Tappin, 186; F. E. Snow, 196; D. A. Loring, Jr., 193; H. H. Benedict, 197; W. H. Davis, 199; M. E. Work, 188; R. B. McGarty, 197; St. John Wood, 195; C. E. Green, 194; N. E. Reynal, 202; S. Carpenter, 193; F. E. Howe, 199; T. S. Napier, 201; H. B. Day, 209; H. Suydam, 208; R. K. Roor, 212; E. Cluett, 213; C. E. Barnard, 212; L. Leake, 208; H. R. Rea, 214; H. E. Brokaw, 208; J. W. Johnson, 204; L. H. Battlefield, 209; A. E. Harding, 215; A. H. Revell, 216; J. B. Russell, 222.

The first sixteen qualified for the championship cup, the second sixteen for the consolation.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

STATEN ISLAND CRICKET AND BASEBALL CLUB.—Judgment for $569 was entered yesterday against the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club, in favor of Herman A. Geist, for cigars which he sold to the club. The judgment was obtained in the City Court here.

JOSEPH A. GARGIULO.—Judgment for $10,405 was entered yesterday against Joseph A. Gargiulo, in favor of Austin H. Watson, for the balance due on money loaned and advanced from July 9, 1896, to May 8, 1899. Mr. Gargiulo was served with the summons at the railroad station at Port Chester.

HENRY THOESEN.—Charles H. Daniels has been appointed receiver of the assets of Henry Thoesen, deceased, formerly a dealer in furniture at Third Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, who made an assignment Oct. 6, 1893, to George Solomon, by Judge Leventritt of the Supreme Court, on the application of Gen. S. F. Kneeland, attorney for the H. B. Claflin Company, a judgment creditor for $12,519. Gen. Kneeland stated that Mr. Solomon has acted as assignee since the assignment and has about $25,000 in his possession. One of the grounds for the appointment of the receiver was that judgments have been entered against Mr. Solomon. The schedules of Mr. Thoesen's assignment showed liabilities of $113,000.

DAVID BRADLEY LEE.—Deficiency judgment for $44,692 was docketed yesterday against David Bradley Lee, in favor of Henry De Forest Weeks, as trustee of Charles F. Wetmore, J. Frederick Schenck, and Edward J. Berwind, growing out of the foreclosure sale of a quarter interest of Mr. Lee in the property 27 Union Square.

Out of Town.

PULSIFER, COOK & CO.—The firm of Pulsifer, Cook & Co., paper dealers, of Boston, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of their creditors to Messrs. Hales W. Suter and Thomas H. Keenan. The failure was caused principally by the recent closing of the Globe National Bank of Boston. Mr. Suter, one of the assignees, states that he is unable to give any idea of the assets and liabilities at present.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

PETER OTTO.—Peter Otto, residing at Mount Kisco, N. Y., and employed at 2,712 Third Avenue, this city, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,567 and no assets.

RAPHAEL AIZENMAN.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Le Roy S. Gove receiver of the assets of Raphael Aizenman, manufacturer of albums at 100 Grand Street.

JACOB REICH.—Jacob Reich, agent for Frances Reich, at 32 East Ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $26,161 and no assets. He was formerly a partner in the firm of Horowitz & Co., who dissolved in 1893.

EDWARD J. RICHARDS.—Edward J. Richards of Yonkers has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $2,380 and assets consisting of lots in Yonkers Park valued at $29,800, mortgaged for $17,300, debts due him of $44, and cash in bank, 84 cents.

JACOB AND MOSES BERNSTEIN.—Jacob and Moses Bernstein, composing the firm of J. Bernstein & Brother formerly manufacturers of furs at 3 West Third Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,375 and no assets. They failed on Nov. 1, 1897.

THOMAS J. KENNEDY.—Thomas J. Kennedy of 2,013 Lexington Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,001 and no assets. He has been in the liquor line for the past ten years, and had saloons at 2,357 Second Avenue, 2,376 Third Avenue, and 2,180 Third Avenue.

JOSEPH AND LOUIS MAGNUS.—Joseph and Louis Magnus, who composed the firm of Joseph Magnus & Brother, dealers in tobacco and cigars at 1,214 Third Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,290 and no assets. They went out of business four years ago.

SIEGFRIED H. MAY.—Siegfried H. May of 160 West Eighty-fourth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $134,730 and no assets. He was formerly a partner in the firm of S. H. May & Co., wholesale liquor dealers at 1,200 Warren Street, who made an assignment Jan. 21, 1887. Of the liabilities $650 are personal debts and the balance, $134,080, are on firm account. Edward Marum, the other partner, filed a petition in bankruptcy Feb. 3, 1899, and has received his discharge.

VASA E. STOLBRAND.—Vasa E. Stolbrand of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, employed there as a mathematical instructor and commandant of cadets, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $4,532 and no available assets. He has mathematical instruments worth $250 and military uniforms used by him in the service of the United States Army worth $250, for all of which he claims exemption. The debts were contracted principally at Auburn, Aurora, and Syracuse in 1896 to 1898, and the most of them are for military uniforms, equipment, goods, books, groceries, &c.

NATIONAL SHEAR COMPANY.—Schedules of the National Shear Company (the Shear Trust) of Newark, whose office was formerly at 200 Broadway, show liabilities $299,002 and assets $296,243, consisting of real estate, $82,500; stock in trade, $107,251 (nominal value $321,753); machinery at Fremont, Ohio, and Newark, N. J., $65,000; outstanding accounts, $60,000; cash on hand, $325 and in bank, $1,167. The real estate is at Newark, $35,000; Fremont, $25,000, and Elyria, Ohio, $2,500. Among the creditors are the J. C. Pearson Company of Boston, $94,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
70 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities
Orders Executed for Bonds and Stocks for cash or on margin.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

JOHN ZEEMAN & CO.
MEMBERS N.Y. CON. STOCK EXCHANGE
66 B'way, Manhattan Life Bldg., N. Y.
EXECUTE ORDERS IN
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN & COTTON
FOR INVESTMENT OR MARGIN
COMM. 1-16.
Market letter on application.
SEPARATE LADIES' DEPT.
TELEPHONE 1305 CORTLANDT.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
57 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

C. W. MORGAN & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y.
Commission 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,440 Broadway, near 40th St.
32 Broadway.
Phila.: Drexel Bldg., 5th and Chestnut.
PRIVATE WIRES.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices,
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made October 1, 1892, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-12, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest, having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-12 Certificates of Interest:

Z-12 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 24 to 84, Series Z-12, aggregating $10,-600, and agreement dated October 1, 1892, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made January 27, 1891, between The Ohio Falls Car Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-7, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-7 Certificates of Interest:

Z-7 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 12 to 45, Series Z-7, aggregating $162,-964.39, and agreement dated January 27, 1891, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1890, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-5, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-5 Certificates of Interest:

Z-5 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company, Lease Warrants Nos. 31 to 139, Series Z-5, aggregating $548,-633.56, and agreement dated November 1, 1890, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1890, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-3, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-3 Certificates of Interest.

Z-3 CERTIFICATES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos 32 to 124, Series Z-3, aggregating $18,-003.76, and agreement dated November 1, 1890, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1890, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series B-192, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest, having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said B-192 Certificates of Interest.

B-192 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 38 to 124, Series B-192, aggregating $47,-157.61, and agreement dated November 1, 1890, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN CONTROLLING A large amount of stock business desires partnership with a member of the New York Stock Exchange, or in an established house. COMMISSION, Box 118 Times Office.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, Feb. 21s, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., Public Administrator.)
$1,000 The German Liederkranz (N. Y.) 1st 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., redeemable 1902, due 1917.
(By order of Executors.)
20 shs. Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé R. R. Prefd.
100 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co.
200 shs. Atch., Top. & Santa Fé R. R. common.
100 shs. Southern R'way Co. common.
100 shs. American Spirits Manfg. Co. common.
40 shs. American Spirits Manfg. Co. prf.
200 shs. Wabash R. R. Co. pref.
50 shs. National Lead Co.
50 shs. Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co.
150 shs. Chic. Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.
100 shs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
$1,000 American Spirits Manfg. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bond, 1915.
$3,000 Rochester Gas & Electric Co. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., Regstd., 1912.
$5,000 Metropolitan Street R'way Genl. Mtge. and Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Regstd. Bonds, 1997.
3 shs. Home Life Ins. Co.
3 shs. New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
25 shs. New York, New Haven, & Hartford R. R.
10 shs. Union Pac. R. R. common.
500 shs. Erie R. R. common.
90 shs Bedford Riding Academy, B'klyn.
500 shs. Trinity Mining Co. of Galena, Lander Co., Nev.
400 shs. Excelsior Water & Mining Co. of Nevada.
30 shs. Schermerhorn Bank of B'klyn.
(By order of Trustee.)
255 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
$6,000 Knoxville Water Co., 6% Bds., 1912.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shs. American Grocery Co. 1st Pfd.
40 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
50 shs. Pacific Bank.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
100 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
30 shs. 23d Street R'way Co.
703 shs. Consumers' Gas Co., Newburg, N. Y.
100 shs. Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Pfd.
150 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
25 shs. People's Trust Co., B'klyn.
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co., B'klyn.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
10 shs. Liberty Silk Co., 8% Prefd.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
25 shs. The Audit Co. of N. Y. Pfd.
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
25 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Western National Bank.
10 shs. Liberty Silk Co., 8% Pfd.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
50 shs. Hanover Fire Insurance Co.
100 shs. United States Manfg. Co. 6% Pfd.
10 shs. Traders' Fire Insurance Co.
121 shs. 9th National Bank.
5 shs. Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
$5,000 National Conduit & Cable Co. 20-year Bds., 1917.
10 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
15 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. Burlington, Cedar Rap. & Northern R. R.
$3,000 Niagara Falls Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.
$1,000 Lotos Club (N. Y.) 6 p. c. Bds., 1902.
5,500 shs. The Pittsburg Co. of Penn., (Hypd.)
$5,000 Union Water Co. 1st Mtge. and Coll. Trust 6 p. c. 30-year Bds., 1923, (Hypd.)
$9,000 Crystal Water Co. of Edgewater, S. I., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$10,000 Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
15 shs. Ninth Natl. Bank.
6 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
6 shs. Ninth Natl. Bank.
8 shs. Trenton Potteries Co. Pfd.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
65 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
5 shs. City Trust Co.
100 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
15 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
10 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Association.
112 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
200 shs. Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
20 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
5 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
$10,000 Western Carolina Bank, Asheville, N. C., 5 p. c. Receiver's Ctfs., 28 p. c. paid.
$700 Harlem Club 5 p. c. 2d Mtge. Bds., 1900.
50 shs. United States Flour Milling Co. common.
30 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$25,000 Washington Traction & Elec. Co. 4½ p. c. Bds.
20 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
100 shs. Nash., Chat. & St. Louis R. R. common.
6 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
25 shs. Home Insurance Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
$27,000 Lou., New Albany & Chicago R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
20 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
$1,000 Lotos Club 6 p. c. Mtge. Bd., 1902.
$5,000 Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & No. West. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
50 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
13 shs. North American Trust Co.
18 shs. Natl. City Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
TUESDAY, FEB. 20, 1900, AT 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$10,000 Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking R. R. Co. General Mortgage, 4 per cent. Bonds (Trust Co. Receipt.)
2 shares Kentucky Coal, Iron and Development Co., Limited, $100 each.
100 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
5,500 shares Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. Co., common, $100 each.
1,000 shares Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. Co., preferred, $100 each.
By order of Marie Grosse, Executrix of Edward Grosse, deceased.
22 shares Hollis Real Estate Co., $100 each.
All the right, title, and interest of Edward Grosse in and to 30 shares Hollis Real Estate Co., pledged as collateral security for the payment of a note of $2,000.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR, ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING, HENRY E. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK, C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER, S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN, WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD, EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER, GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN. FRANK JAY GOULD.

LAFAYETTE GAS COMPANY.
FORT WAYNE GAS COMPANY.
OHIO & INDIANA GAS COMPANY.
LOGANSPORT & WABASH VALLEY GAS COMPANY.
INDIANA NATURAL & ILLUMINATING GAS COMPANY.

At a meeting of Directors of the first four companies above mentioned, held on February 15th, 1900, the Treasurer was authorized to purchase in the open market, for redemption and cancellation, $10,000, par value, of the Mortgage Bonds of the Lafayette Gas Company, and $15,000, par value of the Mortgage Bonds of each of the said other three Companies, at the lowest price at which the said bonds might be offered for sale. Offers to sell the whole or any part of the said bonds will accordingly be received by the undersigned, at 45 Broadway, New York City, Room 96, at any time prior to February 24th, 1900. In case of several offers at the same price, the right to apportion or reject the same is reserved.

Out of $50,000 par value of Bonds of the Indiana Natural & Illuminating Gas Company, held in its treasury for betterments, $10,000, par value, have been cancelled, by order of the Board of Directors. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.
New York, February 15, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

Referring to the Committee's advertisement, dated February 1, 1900, Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company may be deposited with the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 59 CEDAR STREET, under the terms of the preliminary agreement dated February 1, 1900, up to and including February 28, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
HENRY A. REDFIELD,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, N. Y.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
New York, February 16, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended December 31, 1899, a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid April 2, 1900, to the Stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on March 15, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on March 15, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. April 3, 1900.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.,
By C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

New York February 16th, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company will close in New York at 3 P. M. on March 15, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on April 3, 1900.

On April 2, 1900, The Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute at their office, 2 Wall Street, New York City, the above dividend of TWO PER CENT. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

SPEYER & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of the Reading Company.
Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the company (after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage) a dividend of ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the company, to be paid March 8, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 19, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1900.

READING COMPANY,
By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 19, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1900.

On March 8, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same period of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.

A quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.75) per share on the PREFERRED STOCK, and a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.75) per share on the COMMON STOCK of this Company have been declared, payable at the Assistant Treasurer's office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after March 1, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business February 20, 1900.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. February 20, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 3, 1900.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Ass't Treasurer.

American Linseed Company,
100 William Street, New York, Feb. 14, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held to-day, the 4th quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. was declared on the preferred stock, payable by check from Chicago, March 15th, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books, 3 o'clock P. M. Feb. 24. Both Common and Preferred Transfer Books will close Feb. 24 and reopen March 16.

No discharge warrants will be issued after the 21st inst. G. E. HIGHLEY, Secretary.

Saint Paul and Duluth R. R. Co.
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 30.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Feby. 7, 1900.

A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 1, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Tuesday, Feby. 6, 1900, at the o'clock, P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1900.

F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mtge. 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Wednesday, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due March 1, 1900, and will open March 1 at 10 A. M.

C. E. POTTS, Treas.
Richmond, Va., Feb. 17th, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
Office of
Norfolk & Southern Railroad Co.
Norfolk, Va., February 16, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company, for election of nine Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Norfolk, Va., on Thursday, the 1st, 1900, at 9 A. M. Transfer books will be closed February 24th and reopened on [illegible] 1900. CLARENCE M[illegible]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—At meeting of the Executive Committee, held February 19, 1900, it was Resolved, That, for the purpose of a meeting of the stockholders duly called in accordance with the by-laws of the Company, to be held on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900, the transfer books of the Company be closed at [illegible] o'clock P. M. of business on February 20th instant, and be opened on the morning of March [illegible]

A. R. BREWER, [illegible]
N. Y., February 19th, 1900.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Windmill Electric [illegible] will be held at the office of the Company, [illegible] Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, [illegible] 1900, at 12 o'clock. G. W. MA[illegible] Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Certificate No. 023,[illegible] shares Chicago & Northwestern R[illegible] Company common stock in name of Est[illegible] C. Whittemore. All persons are c[illegible] against negotiating same, as application [illegible] been made to the company for a new c[illegible] Executor.

Feb'y 19, 1900

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend has been [illegible] by the American Linseed Company.

Statements as to the [illegible] of the following National banks will be [illegible] another column: Union, Liberty, Shoe [illegible]r, Nassau, Hide and Leather, Mercan[illegible], Bank of North America, Phenix, C[illegible]k of Commerce, Butchers and Dro[illegible] Gallatin, of New York, and the First[illegible] Brooklyn.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 19	337,346
To date this year	16,921,063
Corresponding date last year	35,200,101

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 19	$2,010,500
To date this year	$81,573,600
Corresponding date last year	$208,428,160

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2¼ @2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop	½	Gen. Elect	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	1¼	Hock. Val. pf	1
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	½	Iowa Cent. pf	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf	1½	Met. W. S. El., C.	½
B'klyn R. T.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Brunswick	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅞	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅞
Chi., Ind. & L.	1¼	Nor. & West.	2
Chi., L. & L. pf.	1½	Northern Pacific	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & P.	½	St. L. S. W.	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	3	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¼
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Cont. Tobacco	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	Third Avenue	1¼
Del., L. & W.	3½	Union Pacific	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	⅞	U. S. Rubber	¾
Erie Tel. & Tel.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Evans. & T. H.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Can. South	½	Minn. & St. L.	1¼
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	Pennsylvania	½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1	Standard R. & T.	⅝
Glucose Sugar	½	West. Un. Tel.	¾
Int. Paper pf.	½	Wis. Central	¾

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mob. & Ohio new 6s	2½	Scioto Valley & New Eng. 4s	4

Bonds Declined.

C. & E. Ill. con. 6s	1	N. Y. G., El. L., H. & P. 5s	1
Det., M. & M. J. g. 3½s	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1
Ev. & T. H. gen	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Yesterday's stock market was not broader than those which reflected the dullness of last week. In only two or three instances was there any notable activity whatever, even the trading in Sugar and Tobacco trusts falling below 25,000 shares apiece. Norfolk and Western common, in point of trading, was the most conspicuous feature of the day; it rose over 2 points on transactions passing 40,000 shares. Wall Street has it that the Norfolk and Western property is passing into the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad. A sufficient warrant, however, for the strength of the stock shows in the extraordinary earnings which the property, ever since its reorganization, has been piling up. Every one of the bituminous coal producing and carrying companies is able to make money now, which is true, indeed, of every branch of the coal trade—as advance figures of the Lackawanna Road disclose, and as figures about to be issued by the Jersey Central will make plain. The American coal business is revolutionized. Not merely is home consumption passing former records, but there enters the new forceful element of a foreign market ready to take consignments on a tremendous scale.

Coal trade improvement is, however, but keeping pace with the phenomenal betterment of the iron trade. All the iron and steel stocks are in better form now than since any of the newer ones began to get Wall Street quotation. Official forecasts of plans whereby one of the new iron properties (the American Steel and Wire Company) is to apply a portion of its enormous earnings to the retirement of $10,000,000 of its preferred shares have current significant importance. A record approaching aught like this has hitherto not been known in American corporation annals.

A memorandum issued in Wall Street yesterday gave official estimates of the earnings of the newer group of iron and steel corporations, and every property cited presents figures simply phenomenal.

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Wall Street devoted much attention yesterday to continuing consideration of Third Avenue Street Railroad affairs. The fact, some time ago announced in Wall Street, that James R. Keene had acquired a substantial interest in Third Avenue's capital stock was newly discussed, and there came from Metropolitan Street Railway authorities emphatic denials of the representation that there are or have been any negotiations upon the part of friends of that property looking to the acquisition of the Third Avenue system. Millionaire interests are at stake. Wall Street gossips are much confused. Many emphatic statements get into conflict—while, meantime, almost every professional trader on the New York Stock Exchange affects to believe that there must before long be further severe recessions in Third Avenue's [illegible] ket quotations, there being [illegible] denial whatsoever of the [illegible] $17,000,000 to $30,000 [illegible] is needed to [illegible]

WHY [illegible] REDEMPTION [illegible] IS PREFERRED.

[FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

It is evident that the bankers and financiers of the city have given little attention to the differences between the redemption plans of the two Currency bills now in the hands of the conference committee at Washington. They have felt so much gratification that both the House and Senate bills provided for the maintenance and security of the gold standard that they have troubled themselves little about the details of the means by which it was to be done, assuming that in either case they would be effectual. Everything else in the two measures has been regarded as of minor importance. When, however the matter is brought to the attention of practical financiers, they do not hesitate to express their preference for the redemption features of the House bill, though there is only one point upon which they are at all strenuous.

As a rule they consider the separate Division of Issue and Redemption provided for in the House bill a desirable thing, because it will separate all the records, accounts, and operations relating to the issue and redemption of Government notes and certificates from those relating to revenues and expenditures, making clear the broad distinction between the two functions of the Treasury Department and making easier their independent performance. This is regarded as a point of safety in the future currency policy. As to whether it is better to maintain a reserve of 25 per cent. of the liabilities against which it is held or a specific fund of $150,000,000 of gold coin, which is considerably more than 25 per cent. of the present volume of Government notes and the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver, it is not easy to obtain definite opinions, because it is generally regarded with indifference. One suggestion in favor of the percentage plan is that if Congress should hereafter take a notion to increase the volume of Government notes, the redemption fund would advance automatically, in proportion.

But the one point of difference upon which real stress is laid is that affecting the reissue of notes or certificates once redeemed or exchanged. The provision of the House bill, that they shall be held in the reserve fund and not again withdrawn or paid out "except in exchange for an equivalent amount of the coin in which said notes or certificates were redeemed or exchanged," is regarded as of essential importance. While this provision would not contract the volume of Government notes, it would virtually put those redeemed upon the same footing as gold certificates, and would prevent their use for the mere purpose of drawing gold out of the National Treasury, while the Senate plan would leave the "endless chain" to be worked again, if conditions should recur which would make it a profitable operation. There is not much apprehension that this would happen after the gold standard had been securely established, but it is deemed desirable to guard against the possible contingency.

Under the terms of the Senate bill, notes redeemed would be exchanged for "any gold coin in the general fund of the Treasury," as a means of replenishing the reserve fund. That would put them at once in a position to be paid out again, and the process of redemption from the reserve fund and of drawing gold from the general fund could be kept up as long as there was any gold to draw. The process would be set agoing whenever there was any motive or inducement for it, and it could be used to force an issue of bonds for making up deficiencies in the reserve. There may not be much peril in this, with the gold standard once recognized and assured, but it is felt to be safer and better to make the redemption process and the fund provided for its security quite independent of the operations of the Treasury as the receiving and disbursing agency of the Government.

New York, Feb. 19, 1900. A. K. F.

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS.

The steel and iron stocks, under the leadership of Tennessee Coal and Iron and American Steel and Wire, were generally strong yesterday. Tennessee Coal's advance of 1¾ points was on further excellent trade developments and renewed talk that favorable action in respect to dividends might be taken at the annual meeting of the company in the course of a few weeks.

In connection with the advance in American Steel and Wire, it is said that a bull pool has been formed that is working for much higher prices. It is also stated that at to-day's meeting of the company the stockholders will authorize the retirement of from $5,000,000 to $9,000,000 of the preferred stock. From Duluth it is reported that at the same meeting steps will be taken to absorb the American Mining Company, the American Steamship Company, and the American Coke Company of Pennsylvania, with a capital of $1,000,000 each. It is understood that these companies are already practically under the control of the Steel and Wire Company.

Federal Steel's strength was on the report that the forthcoming statement of the company will show enormous earnings; while Republic Iron and Steel advanced on the information from Chicago that for the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1900, the company has a surplus on hand of $2,110,000.

Relative to American Steel Hoop comes the announcement that President Guthrie is to start to-morrow for Europe in order to look over the European market with a view to extending the company's business.

AMERICAN TOBACCO STRONG.

American Tobacco showed marked strength yesterday afternoon on what was considered good buying, the quotation making a net advance for the day of 1⅜ points on sales of 24,000 shares. Dispatches from the South quoted insiders of American Tobacco there as having received information from their New York associates that the dividend on the common stock of the company is to be increased from 6 to 8 per cent. Earnings are said to surpass all expectations.

A report that Continental Tobacco will in a day or two raise the price of all its plug tobaccos 1 cent a pound caused buying in that stock.

NOTABLE RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Some phenomenal figures were presented in the statements of earnings put out by a number of the railroads yesterday. Louisville and Nashville, for instance, showed an increase in earnings in the second week of February of $186,300, with a total of $531,-200. Missouri Pacific in the same week bettered itself by $116,000, with total earnings of $480,000; the Wabash increased its earnings in the same time $70,900, while Norfolk and Western gained $133,800—an increase of practically 100 per cent. over the same week last year.

PACIFIC MAIL'S POSITION.

Pacific Mail was stronger yesterday than it was on either Friday or Saturday,

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A good deal of irregularity showed in yesterday's market for outside securities. Most of the stocks traded in, to a large extent, were strong and ended the day with substantial net gains, while among the stocks less actively dealt in were a number in which closing quotations showed considerable recession from Saturday's final bids. The industrial stocks remained the most prominent, while the copper stocks, that attracted so much attention a short while since, remained as at the close of last week, almost entirely neglected. Amalgamated copper was traded to the extent of only 200 shares. Business was in larger amount than the average daily transactions of last week, but trading was not well distributed. Distilling of America, National Tube, and one or two other issues supplied about three-fourths of the total for the day. For the most part traders worked on the bull side of the market and helped the advance in some issues, but few issues were active enough to attract the attention of traders.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was strong and sold to the extent of several hundred shares at 27, which was Saturday's closing bid. More stock came into the market than was offered any day last week, but it was well taken, and the stock offered at the close seemed to be put in the market in the interest of the persons desirous of buying more of the stock. In the preferred stock sales were made as high as 47, and this issue closed at 46¾ bid, a net gain of 1¾ points. As far as reported no trades were made in the bonds, which remained at 96 bid.

NATIONAL TUBE common was very active and strong. On sales of several thousand shares it sold up to 52½ and ended the day at 52 bid, a net gain of 1¾ points. Large demand was had for the stock throughout the day, and some of the transactions covered large lots. Just at the close a block of 1,000 shares sold at 52½. Less activity was shown by the preferred stock, which, after advancing and reacting fractionally, closed unchanged at 93 bid.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was by far the most active stock in yesterday's market and one of the strongest. Many thousand shares of the stock changed hands, and at the close both the common and preferred issues showed a net gain for the day, notwithstanding very free offerings of the stock. The common stock sold at the opening up to 9½, but under selling pressure dropped back to 9, where most of the transactions of the day were made. It closed at 8¾ bid, a net gain of an eighth of a point. A much more substantial advance was recorded in the preferred stock, which sold up to 32 and closed at 31 bid, against 29¾ bid on Saturday. Plans are under consideration for the cancellation of the common and preferred stock which still remains in the treasury of the company, and, although no official action on the matter has yet been taken, it is believed in well-informed quarters that there is no doubt of the plan being carried to completion. Rumor had it that it was also proposed to cancel the $5,000,000 of bonds of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, the issue of which was recently authorized and which is held in the treasury of the company, but it can be stated on the authority of an officer of the company that no such plan has been considered.

STANDARD OIL, on sales of about 200 shares, sold up to 533, and closed at 532 bid, a net gain of 8 points.

NATIONAL GRAMOPHONE, on the sale of a few small lots, sold up to 55, an advance of about 7 points over last week's price. Better demand for the stock was attributed to the excellent condition of the company's business, as shown by the report issued after the close of the market on Saturday. The statement of the company's earnings for the ten months ended Dec. 31 last showed that dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. had been paid and that during that period, after allowing for doubtful and bad accounts, there was added to the surplus account over $80,000, equal to 10 per cent. of the capital stock of the company.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	13	15
New Amsterdam	26½	27
New Amsterdam pf	46¾	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with. interest	96	96½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	28	30
American Agricultural Chemical pf	75	77
American Bicycle	16	17
American Bicycle pf	47	48
American Bicycle bonds	88	90
American Chicle	54½	58
American Chicle pf	87	90
American Woolen	23	23⅝
American Woolen pf	81	81½
Cast-Iron Pipe	8⅜	9½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	45½	46
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	12	14
D'stilling Company of America	8¾	9
Distilling Company of America pf	31½	32
Empire Steel	20	23
Empire Steel pf	60	65
Electric Axle Light & Power	3¾	4½
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf	33	36
Havana Commercial	16	18
Havana Commercial pf	58	59½
International Pump	16½	17½
International Pump pf	64	65
Nat. Enameling & Stamp		29½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	89
National Gramophone	50	55
National Salt	47½	49
National Salt pf	77½	79
National Tube	52¾	52½
National Tube pf	93	93½
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86½	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf	93¾	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg	29¾	30½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	83	84
Sloss-Sheffield	30	31
Sloss-Sheffield pf	69	71
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	532	534
Telegraph, Telephone & Cable of A.	1	5½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93¾	94½
American Air Power	45	50
Arizona Lead	11½	13½
Asphalt Company of America	12½	13
British Columbia Copper	8½	10
California Copper	3¾	4¼
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	108¾	109½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	43	48
Electric Vehicle pf	70	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	18	22
General Carriage	6½	6¾
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2¾
Kansas City, P. & G. 5s, pf., (new)	42	42½
Kansas City, P. & G. 5s, (new)	67¾	68¾
Little Tiger Gold Mining	43	46
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	98¾	99¼
New York Transportation	8½	9
New England Transportation	6	6¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21⅝	23
Pittsburg Coal	22⅜	23¼
Pittsburg Coal pf	82½	83
St. Louis subs. full paid, ex div	116½	117½
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf	80	..
St. Louis 4s	90	92
Retsof	26	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power		14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	5-16
Tennessee Copper	14	14¼
Trust Company of America	192	195
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26½	27
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	62	63

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	237	239
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	84½
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	65
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av 2d	88	89
Nassau Electric 4s	90	92
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	26½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	28	29
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 1st, p. c. 1st	118	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	116	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	110½
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	25	28
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	71
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	105¾	106½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21½	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¾	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	76	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	18	20
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70¼	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54½	56
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf	140	148
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	98
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	98	99½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	25
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	69	71
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	37	38½
Union Ferry bonds	99½	100¾

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	8	10
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	41	45
Cramps' Shipyard	78	79
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97	100
Lorillard Company	117	118
Lorillard Company pf	100	102
Standard Coupler	39½	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	48	..
Union Typewriter	30	32
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	128
Worthington Pump pf	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	107	108
Iron, Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in February showed increases:

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	$11,009
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	20,699
Canadian Pacific	55,000
Central of Georgia	30,231
Chicago Great Western	23,780
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	20,868
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	16,723
Denver & Rio Grande	43,400
Evansville & Indianapolis	11
Evansville & Terre Haute	7,060
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	640
Kanawha & Michigan	5,000
Louisville & Nashville	186,345
Mexican Central	47,537
Mexican National	30,331
Missouri Pacific	116,000
—Central Branch	3,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2,071
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	43,352
New York, Ontario & Western	24,435
Norfolk & Western	133,858
Ohio River	3,473
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2,736
Rio Grande Southern	1,152
St. Louis & San Francisco	39,192
St. Louis Southwestern	33,500
Texas & Pacific	57,450
Toledo & Ohio Central	18,946
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1,716
Total increase, 29 roads	$900,124
Increase previously reported	210,806
Total increase, 38 roads	$1,170,930

No decreases so far reported.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Feb. 19, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	117	35	Adams Express	115⅞	115⅞	115½	115½	.....
15	15½	1,135	Am. Car & Fdy. Co	15	15½	15	15⅜	— ⅛
63	63½	232	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	63½	63¾	63½	63¼	.....
33¾	34	410	American Cotton Oil	34	34	34	34	.....
94	94½	225	Am. Cotton Oil pf	94	94	94	94	.....
146	148	14	American Express	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼	.....
43⅜	43¾	963	American Ice Co	44⅛	44⅜	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅜
15½	15¾	200	American Linseed Co	15	15½	15	15⅛	.....
58⅜	59⅛	600	Am. Linseed Co. pf	58½	58⅝	58¼	58⅜	+ ¼
5⅜	6	200	Am. Malting Co	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¾	.....
25¼	25½	625	Am. Malting Co. pf	26	26	25⅜	25¼	— ¼
41¼	41½	1,085	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	41½	41½	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅛
90	91	258	Am. Sm. & R. Co. pf	90½	90⅝	90¼	90⅜	— ¼
46¼	46½	1,080	Am. Steel Hoop Co	46¼	46¼	45½	46	+ ½
84½	84⅝	130	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ¼
58¾	58⅞	9,080	Am. Steel & Wire	57⅝	58⅞	57½	58¾	+ 1⅛
93½	93¾	1,073	Am. Steel & Wire pf	93¾	94	93¼	93⅝	+ ⅛
113	113⅛	25,700	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	113	113⅞	112⅛	113⅛	+ ½
..	..	20	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	112¾	114½	112¾	114½	.....
..	34⅜	410	American Tin Plate	34	34½	33½	34½	+ ⅝
82	83	10	Am. Tin Plate pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	.....
110	110¼	24,415	American Tobacco	108¾	110⅝	108⅝	110½	+ 1⅝
45⅛	45¼	710	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45⅛	45⅞	44⅞	45⅞	+ ⅜
20⅝	20⅞	1,865	Atch., Top. & S. F.	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
63⅝	63½	12,360	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	63¼	63½	62¾	63⅜	+ ¼
62⅜	62¾	11,515	Baltimore & Ohio	63	63	62	62⅝	— ¼
79⅜	79¾	10,490	Baltimore & Ohio pf	79⅛	79½	79⅛	79½	+ 1⅛
73⅛	73⅜	11,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tr	72¾	73⅜	72¾	73¼	+ ½
147	149	10	Brooklyn Union Gas	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	.....
11½	12¼	100	Brunswick City	12½	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
48	48½	100	Canada Southern	48½	48¼	48⅛	48½	— ⅛
28⅝	29⅛	4,070	Chesapeake & Ohio	29¼	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅛
125⅜	125¾	6,520	Chic., Bur. & Quincy	124⅝	125⅞	124	125⅜	+ ⅞
13⅞	14	1,330	Chicago Great West	13½	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
76⅜	77	200	Chic. Gt. W. pf., A	76¼	76⅞	76¼	76⅝	+ ¼
87½	88	300	Chic. Great West. deb.	87	87½	86⅞	87½	+ ⅛
17⅛	18	2,245	Chic., Ind. & Louis	17	18	17	18	+1¼
50	50¼	980	Chic., Ind. & L. pf	49	50	49	50	+1¼
123	123¼	5,125	Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	122¼	123¼	121⅞	123⅛	+ ⅞
171¾	172¼	260	Chic., M. & St. P. pf	172	172	172	172	+ ⅞
160	162	250	Chicago & Northwest	162	162	162	162	+1½
197½	199	100	Chicago & Northw. pf	198¾	198¾	198¾	198¾	+ ½
108½	108¾	1,696	Chic., R. I. & Pac	108	108¾	107¾	108⅝	+ ½
11	11¼	234	Chic. Term. Tr	11	11	11	11	.....
35	36	130	Chic. Term. Tr. pf	35	35	35	35	.....
60¾	61¼	410	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	60½	61	60½	61	.....
22½	23	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	22	22	22	22	.....
60	61	625	Cleve., L. & W. pf	58½	60	58½	60	+3
45⅜	45½	1,410	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45½	45½	45	45¼	.....
9⅜	10¼	300	Colorado Midland	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
26¾	27	254	Col. Midland pf	26¾	27	26¾	27	.....
5¼	5¾	100	Colorado Southern	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
43⅛	43½	250	Col. Southern 1st pf	43	43¼	43	43⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	15	50	Col. Southern 2d pf	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	.....
18¼	18½	1,320	Col. & Hock. Coal & I	17½	18½	17½	18½	+1
193	193¾	1,155	Consolidated Gas	193	194	193	194	+ ⅞
32¾	33	2,335	Continental Tob. Co	32¼	33¼	32¼	33	+ ⅛
84	85	525	Continental T. Co. pf	84½	85	84½	85	.....
184⅜	184⅝	2,600	Del., Lack. & West	182	184½	182	184½	+ ⅛
193	194	100	Denver & Rio Grande	191½	194½	191½	194½	+ ⅞
72⅝	72¾	1,200	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	72	72¾	72	72¾	+ ⅛
6⅝	6⅞	2,200	Dul., S. S. & At	6¼	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅛
15⅜	16	1,100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	15	16	15	15¾	.....
12⅜	12⅝	200	Erie	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
36¾	37¼	534	Erie 1st pf	36¾	37	36¾	37	+ ¼
118	120	1,660	Erie Tel. & Tel	112	119	112	119	+8
47⅜	48	310	Evans. & T. H	48	48	48	48	+ ½
54⅜	54⅞	4,760	Federal Steel	55⅜	55⅝	54¼	54⅞	+ ½
74¼	74⅝	1,270	Federal Steel pf	74	74½	74	74½	+ ¼
128⅝	129	2,260	General Electric	128	129½	128	128⅞	+ ⅛
54¼	54⅝	350	Glucose Sugar Ref	54⅜	54⅝	54½	54½	.....
100	101	200	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	100	100	100	100	.....
..	..	6,341	Gt. North. pf., rights	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	.....
111	112¾	50	H. B. Claflin Co	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	.....
34⅞	35	680	Hocking Valley	34⅜	34⅝	34½	34½	.....
63¾	64	1,380	Hocking Valley pf	63¾	64½	63¾	64½	.....
113⅜	114¼	50	Illinois Central	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	.....
22¾	23	10	Internat. Paper	23	23	23	23	.....
68	68½	100	Internat. Paper pf	68½	68½	68¼	68½	— ⅛
8	9	100	International Silver	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
14	14⅜	1,040	Iowa Central	14¼	14¼	14	14¼	— ⅛
51	52	100	Iowa Central pf., x. d.	51½	51½	51½	51½	.....
13½	14	400	Kanawha & Michigan	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
12⅝	14	210	K. C., P. & G. 1st in.pd.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	.....
76⅞	78	260	Lacledе Gas	77	77	77	77	.....
93¼	93⅞	3,590	Louisv. & Nashville	89¾	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅛
98¾	98¾	3,740	Manhattan Con.	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛	.....
177½	177⅝	2,310	Met. St. Railway	176	177⅝	175⅝	177½	+ ⅛
28⅜	29½	690	Met. W. S. El., Chi	28½	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
12¼	12⅝	469	Mexican Central	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
..	..	200	Mexican Nat. certfs	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
62¼	63	100	Minn. & St. Louis	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ¼
32½	33	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	32	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
40	40⅜	2,200	Missouri Pacific	40	40⅜	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
36⅞	37¼	200	National Biscuit Co	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	24⅞	310	National Lead Co	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
48¾	49	3,700	National Steel Co.	48¼	49½	48	48⅞	+ ⅜
95¾	96	135	National Steel Co. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅛
134¾	134⅞	900	New York Central	133⅝	134½	133⅝	134	+ ⅛
24⅜	24½	5,600	N. Y., Ont. & West	23⅝	24⅜	23½	24⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	30⅝	44,880	Norfolk & Western	29	31	29	30⅜	+ ⅛
73¾	74	2,200	Norfolk & Western pf	73⅜	74½	73⅜	73⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	14⅞	250	North American	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
53⅜	53¾	3,085	Northern Pacific	53	53½	52½	53⅝	+ ⅛
74¼	74½	100	Northern Pacific pf	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	.....
7	8	150	Ontario Mining	9	9	8½	8½	.....
35⅞	36¼	4,965	Pacific Mail	35½	36⅛	35⅜	36	.....
134½	134⅝	5,140	Pennsylvania R. R.	134½	134½	133¾	134¾	+ ⅛
104	104⅛	7,141	People's Gas, Chicago	104¼	104⅝	103	104⅛	.....
21¾	21⅞	635	Peoria, Dec. & Evans	21¾	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
55⅞	56½	20	Pressed Steel Car	56⅜	56⅝	56⅜	56¾	.....
86½	87	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	87½	87½	87¼	87¼	.....
18⅝	18¾	531	Reading	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
54⅜	55	5,400	Reading 1st pf., ex d	54⅜	55	53⅝	55	+ ⅜
28	28	200	Reading 2d pf	28	28	28	28	.....
23⅝	24	1,375	Republic Iron & Steel	23⅜	24½	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅛
68¾	69	400	Republic Iron & St. pf.	68¾	69	68¾	69	+ ⅛
49½	50	700	Rio Grande West	49½	50	49¼	50	+ ⅛
6	6	100	St. Joseph & Gr. I	6	6	6	6	.....
42	42	200	St. Jo. & Gr. I. 1st pf	42	42	42	42	.....
35	35	300	St. L. & San Fr. 2d pf.	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
11	12	1,300	St. Louis Southwest	11	12	11	12	+ ⅛
28	29	4,600	St. Louis Southw. pf	28	29¼	27¾	28¾	+1¼
9⅝	10⅜	300	St. Paul & Duluth pf	9¾	10⅜	9¾	9¾	.....
38⅝	39	6,095	Southern Pacific	38¾	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
12	12⅛	1,510	Southern Railway	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
57¾	57¾	2,650	Southern Railway pf	57	57⅝	56½	57¼	+ ⅝
8	8½	130	Standard Rope & T	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
99¼	100	1,950	Tenn. Coal & Iron	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99¼	+1¼
16⅞	17	800	Texas Pacific	16⅞	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
14½	15	200	Texas Pacific Land Tr	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
97¼	98¾	14,170	Third Avenue	97¼	98¾	96½	98½	+1¼
76	76	110	Un'on Bag & P. Co. pf	76	77¼	76	77¼	.....
50⅜	50¼	12,905	Union Pacific	50	50⅝	49¾	50¼	+ ⅛
76	76¼	2,475	Union Pacific pf	76	76½	76	76⅝	+ ⅛
46	48	110	U. S. Express	47	47	47	47	.....
16	16⅛	2,970	U. S. Leather	16	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
75⅝	75⅞	204	U. S. Leather pf	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+ ⅛
53¾	54	1,255	U. S. Rubber	53½	54½	52⅞	53¾	+ ⅜
95¾	97¼	150	U. S. Rubber pf	96	96	96	96	+1¼
20¾	21	10	Wabash pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	.....
84	84¾	845	West. Union Tel	84	84	83¾	83⅝	— ⅜
10¾	10⅞	1,660	Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10⅜	.....
53⅜	54	370	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	53⅜	53¾	53⅜	53⅞	— ⅛
27	27½	110	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
18	19	260	Wisconsin Central	18¾	18¾	18½	18½	— ¾
Total		337,346						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891-1903	..	..
3s, r., 1918-1908	109¾	..
3s, c., 1918-1908	109¾	..
3s, 1918, sm.	109	110
4s, r., 1907-1915	116	116
4s, c., 1907-1915	116	116
4s, r., 1925-1934	135¼	135¾
4s, c., 1925-1934	135¼	135¾
5s, r., 1904-1913	114	114
5s, c., 1904-1913	114	114
D. C. 3-65s	118	..
Alb. & Sus.	195	..
Am. C.	140	160
A. D. Tel	26½	31
A. I. Co. pf.	74½	78
Am. Sp. M.	2½	3
Am. T. & C.	94	97
Am. Tob. pf.	135¼	143
Ann Arbor	16½	17
Ann Arb. pf.	44	45½
B. A. L. pf.	106	..
B., R. & P.	50	55
B. C. R. & N.	122	130
Can. Pac.	98⅞	99⅛
Cap. Tract.	95	98
C. C.	39¼	39½
C. & E. Ill.	94	94½
C. & E. Ill. pf.	122	..
C. G. W. pf.	..	..
C. I.	39½	40
C. St. P., M. & O.	115	117
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	170	180
C. C., C. & St. L.	106	108
Cleve. & P.	184	..
C. C. & I. D.	1½	2
C. C. & I. D. pf.	2¼	..
C. F. & I. pf.	125	125½
Com. Cable.	160	..
Consol. Coal.	45	..
Del. & Hud.	115½	116½
D. M. & Ft. D.	15	16
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	25	40
Eighth Av.	375	400
Erie 2d pf.	19½	19¾
Ev. & T. H. pf.	91¼	93
Gt. Nor. pf.	157	159
Homestake	70	75
Ill. C.	1. 1. pf	107	102
Jacket & Con.	175	..
K. & D. M.	3	4
K. & D. M. pf.	15	17
K. I. Chi.	30	38
K. I. C., pf.	60	68
Lac. G. pf.	98	101
L. E. & W.	20¼	22
L. E. & W. pf.	83½	85
Lake Shore	194	210
Long Island	50	54
Mah. C. R.	150	200
M. C. R. pf.	103	..
Man. Beach	7	12
Md. Coal pf.	70

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup 8,000 ..... 109¾
U S 4s, coup, 1907 28,000 ..... 115¾
Virginia Fund Debt 2-3s 15,000@20F 86½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 5,000 ..... 100⅝ 27,000 ..... 100⅝ 8,000 ..... 100⅝ 25,000 ..... 100⅝ 5,000 ..... 100¾
Adjustment 4s 1,000 ..... 82½ 11,000 ..... 82¼ 4,000 ..... 82⅜ 1,000 ..... 82¼ 10,000 ..... 82¼ 59,000 82
Aus & N W'n 1st 5s 3,000 98
Balt & Ohio 3½s 42,000 ..... 95 1,000 ..... 95½ 60,000 95
Balt & Ohio 4s 30,000 ..... 100⅜ 5,000 ..... 100⅝ 39,000 ..... 100¾ 1,000 ..... 100⅜ 1,000 ..... 100¾ 3,000 ..... 100⅝
Balt & Ohio, S W'n Div 3½s 10,000 ..... 89¼ 15,000 ..... 89⅜ 20,000 ..... 89½
B'klyn Rap T 5s 1,000 ..... 106½ 24,000 106
B'klyn Un Elev 1st 5,000 ..... 95¼
B'klyn W & W H 5s 5,000 75
Canada So 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 106¾
Cent of Ga con 5s 5,000 ..... 89½ 6,000 89
Cent Pac gtd 4s 5,000 ..... 98¼ 5,000 ..... 98⅜ 35,000 ..... 98½ 55,000 ..... 98⅝ 65,000 ..... 98¾
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 1,000 ..... 83½
Ches & Ohio con 5s 15,000 ..... 119⅜ 7,000 ..... 119½
Ches & O gen 4½s 12,000 ..... 98½
Chi, R & Q con 7s 5,000 ..... 112⅝
Chi, B & Q, Ill Div 3½s 20,000 104
Denver Div 4s 15,000 ..... 100⅜
Chi & E Ill con 6s 15,000 137
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 3,000 114
Chi, Ind & Louisv refunding 6s 4,000 100
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A 5,000 ..... 111⅛
C & P W Div 5s 2,000 ..... 120⅜
Chi & N'w'n gold 7s, registered 2,000 ..... 110¼
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 5,000 ..... 105¾ 50,000 106
Chi, St L & N O 1st gold 3½s 3,000 103
C, C C & St L gen 4s 2,000 ..... 93½ 4,000 ..... 95¼
Col Coal & Iron 6s 1,000 ..... 100⅜
Col Midland 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 73 6,000 ..... 73¾
Col & South 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 84 10,000 ..... 83¾ 10,000 ..... 84 2,000 ..... 83¾ 3,000 ..... 83¼
Detroit City Gas 5s 14,000 97
Det, M & M 1st g 3½s 10,000 ..... 87 10,000 ..... 26½ 5,000 ..... 26⅝
Det & Mack 1st gold 4s 3,000 78
East Tenn, Va & Ga Div 5s 1,000 ..... 114¾
Erie 1st con 4s 25,000 ..... 90¼ 3,000 ..... 89¾
Erie 1st gen 4s 5,000 71
Evans & T H 1st gen 5s 4,000 ..... 108 1,000 ..... 107¾
Ft Worth & D C 1st 1,000 ..... 121 5,000 ..... 121¼
Montana Ext 4s 1,000 104
Scioto Val & N E 4s 1,000 99
South Pacific 4s 5,000 ..... 83¾ 30,000 ..... 83⅞
So Pac of Cal con 5s, stamped 12,000 ..... 107½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 27,000 ..... 108 20,000 ..... 107½
Standard R & T 6s 1,000 79
Tex & N O con 5s 5,000 ..... 78½ 20,000 ..... 103⅝
Third Avenue 1st 5s 2,000 123
Tol, St L & K C 1st, tr co ctfs 3,000 ..... 120⅜
Union Pac 1st 4s 14,000 ..... 104⅝ 26,000 ..... 104¾ 12,000 ..... 104¾ 1,000 ..... 104¼
Wabash 2d 5s 2,000 ..... 98½
West Shore gtd 4s 3,000 ..... 113¾
Registered 5,000 113
W U Tel col tr 5s 10,000 113

Total sales $2,010,500

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	921	921	921
2d week Feb.	$131,297	$119,688	126,474
From July 1	4,546,513	4,445,476	3,102,745

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

Mileage	472	338	338
2d week Feb.	94,859	65,180	64,714
From July 1	2,800,697	2,433,767	2,312,482

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

Mileage	6,952	6,678	6,678
2d week Feb.	501,000	446,000	375,000
From Jan. 1	3,138,448	2,738,448	2,433,000

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

Mileage	1,540	1,524	.....
2d week Feb.	136,269	106,038	.....
From July 1	3,990,405	3,894,870	.....

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

Mileage	930	930	930
2d week Feb.	121,517	95,737	102,002
From July 1	4,161,385	3,593,506	3,375,017

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

Mileage	547	537	535
2d week Feb.	70,043	49,175	55,782
From July 1	2,616,838	2,130,130	2,118,636

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—

Mileage	192	192	192
2d week Feb.	40,243	23,520	.....
From July 1	1,239,439	966,550	.....

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage	1,673	1,673	1,666
2d week Feb.	165,000	121,600	.....
From July 1	6,309,700	5,713,500	.....

EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—

Mileage	146	146	156
2d week Feb.	5,165	5,153	5,607
From July 1	234,690	219,549	217,257

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—

Mileage	174	167	167
2d week Feb.	26,731	19,671	22,874
From July 1	919,879	802,765	735,368

FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage	453	453	453
2d week Feb.	6,493	5,853	.....
From Jan 1	43,446	57,424	.....

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—

Mileage	172	172	172
2d week Feb.	13,249	8,240	.....
From Jan. 1	89,918	67,408	.....

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

Mileage	2,988	2,988	2,985
2d week Feb.	331,235	344,890	435,790
From July 1	17,347,039	14,586,006	13,751,912

MEXICAN CENTRAL—

Mileage	2,010	2,010	2,010
2d week Feb.	326,306	278,709	267,208
From Jan. 1	2,160,386	1,754,160	1,583,193

MEXICAN NATIONAL—

Mileage	1,266	1,219	1,219
2d week Feb.	132,491	122,169	119,057
From Jan. 1	886,382	787,416	694,109

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	367	366	366
2d week July	41,028	37,057	35,897
From July 1	1,829,998	1,492,426	1,462,528

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

Mileage	2,208	2,197	2,197
2d week Feb.	232,344	188,992	213,374
From July 1	8,801,425	8,249,890	8,482,503

MISSOURI PACIFIC—

Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
2d week Feb.	480,000	364,000	437,000
From Jan. 1	3,265,820	2,389,457	2,982,149
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week Feb.	19,000	16,000	18,000
From Jan. 1	131,190	124,385	147,194

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—

Mileage	481	481	477
2d week Feb.	70,583	55,148	65,724
From July 1	3,202,824	2,551,289	2,590,858

NORFOLK & WESTERN—

Mileage	1,551	1,561	1,561
2d week Feb.	273,390	159,522	214,040
From July 1	8,624,372	7,217,967	7,050,826

OHIO RIVER—

Mileage	224	224	224
2d week Feb.	19,855	16,382	15,928
From Jan. 1	134,982	107,104	103,331

PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—

Mileage	254	254	254
2d week Feb.	15,527	12,791	16,475
From Jan. 1	119,594	95,669	99,014

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Feb.	8,811	7,659	7,617
From Jan. 1	333,591	317,936	262,209

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—

Mileage	1,385	1,385	1,162
2d week Feb.	152,362	113,170	129,760
From July 1	4,971,637	4,456,806	4,331,231

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

Mileage	1,258	1,258	1,223
2d week Feb.	118,300	84,900	104,441
From July 1	3,050,016	3,028,496	3,567,412

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

Mileage	1,492	1,492	1,492
2d week Feb.	134,453	129,003	159,793
From July 1	1,065,078	983,825	1,018,968

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—

Mileage	371	371	371
2d week Feb.	44,134	25,188	.....
From July 1	1,434,672	1,188,381	.....

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY—

Mileage	451	451	451
2d week Feb.	31,573	29,537	.....
From July 1	1,280,606	1,385,301	.....

FULTON STREET RAILWAY for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	10,812	11,434	*622
Operating ex	10,378	8,260	2,118
Net earnings	434	3,174	*2,740
Other income	63	63	.....
Total income	497	3,237	*2,740
Charges	5,414	5,436	*22
Deficit	4,917	2,199	2,718

TWENTY-EIGHTH AND TWENTY-NINTH ST. Ry. for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	46,920	34,879	12,041
Operating ex	34,770	16,777	17,993
Net earnings	12,150	18,102	*5,952
Other income	62	62	.....
Total income	12,212	18,164	*5,952
Charges	21,215	20,673	542
Deficit	9,003	2,509	6,494

Miscellaneous Earnings.

THE ERIE TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$3,676,399	$2,818,477	$857,922
Expense	2,362,237	1,997,671	364,562
Net earnings	1,314,162	820,802	493,359
Prop. ex. to gross.	64¼	70	.....

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.01	.02
Alpha Con	.03	.02
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.21	.22
Best & Belcher	.35	.37
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.18	.39
Challenge Con	.18	.18
Chollar	.18	.20
Confidence	.75	.75
Con. Cal. & Va	1.45	1.40
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.07	.07
Gould & Curry	.15	.15
Hale & Norcross	.30	.30
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.06	.07
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.22	.24
Occidental Con	.11	.11
Ophir	.55	.58
Overman	.09	.09
Potosi	.26	.28
Savage	.11	.12
Sag Belcher	.02	.01
Sierra Nevada	.37	.37
Standard	2.50	2.50
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.09	.08
Union Con	.24	.26
Utah Con	.07	.06
Yellow Jacket	.17	.17
Silver Bars	59¾	59¾
Mexican dollars	48@48½	48@48½
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	37½	37¾	37½	37¾
Alamo	16¾	17¼	16	17¼
Anaconda	39	39¼	40	41
Anchoria	90	94	90	91
Argentum	19½	21	18	18½
Bankers'	16¾	16¾	15¾	16¾
Battle	54	54¾	74	75
Blue Bell	12	13	12	13
Coin	260	270	285	295
Columbine	19¾	21	20	20¾
Consolidated	17¾	17¾	17	17¼
Damon	27¾	28	27	27¾
Elkton	120½	121¼	120	120¾
El Paso	34½	34¾	34¾	35
Findlay	13¾	13¾	13	14
Fleece	25	30	25	30
Garfield	16	16½	16¼	16½
Gibson	24½	25	25	27
Gould	30	35	34½	35
Isabella	130	131	131½	132
Independence	63	63¾	59	60
Jackpot	61	61½	60¾	61½
King	100	101½	160	100½
Moon Anchor	63½	66	66	67
Matoa	24	26½	25	26½
National	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Ophir	55	60	55	60
Pharmacist Con	13	13¾	13¾	14
Pinnacle	25	25¾	25	26
Portland	237	240	235½	239
Raven	82	83½	82	83½
Rawlings	29	30	28	30
Rosa	76½	77	75¾	77
Sovereign	123	125	112	114
Temong	52¾	53	.....	.....
Tornado	54½	55	53¾	54¼
Union	48¼	48¾	48	48½
Vindicator	157	160	158	165
Work	34½	34¾	34¾	35
Zenobia	19½	20	19½	20

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In view of the wars in which England and the United States are engaged, the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has decided to withdraw the acceptance of the invitation of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce to a banquet, which was to have been held in London in the coming Summer, and suggest that it be held in 1901. The invitation was received last May and was acted upon at the next monthly meeting of the New York Chamber, when expressions of good will were forwarded to the prospective hosts and the belief expressed that the banquet would be looked forward to and cherished as another harbinger of continued peace.

The letter now addressed to Albert Sandeman, President of the London Chamber of Commerce, and signed by President Morris K. Jesup and other officers of the New York Chamber, announces the action taken in the following words:

"The Executive Committee of this Chamber, having given full consideration to the most appropriate and convenient date for the proposed banquet, and having arrived at the conclusion that, in view of the state of the public mind and the preoccupation of the people with the military operations of both countries, have thought it wise to ask your permission to fix the date during the Spring or Summer months of the year 1901, trusting that the skies at that time will be brighter and peace and good will may prevail."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Standard Shoe Company of Saugerties; capital, $4,000. Directors—Ada Finger, J. Gilbert Finger, and Benjamin F. Finger, Saugerties.

Romer Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—John P. Romer, John C. Romer, Lewis Romer, and Henry L. Menninger, Brooklyn.

Bergen-Monagle Company of Brooklyn, to deal in groceries; capital, $10,000. Directors—James C. Monagle, E. A. Bergen, and Alonze C. Monagle, Brooklyn.

United American Iron and Steel Company of Albany; capital, $25,000. Directors—Moses I. Frank, David H. Friedman, and William E. Friedman, Albany.

Lengert Wagon Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—William J. Channiel, Philadelphia; Joseph Hunkel, New York; Leland H. Brown, Mt. Vernon.

New York Dispatch and Delivery Company of New York City; capital, $12,900. Directors—Allen N. Spence and Herbert Reeves, Brooklyn; Bradford W. Hitchcock, New York City.

Joshua Rogers's Son Company of Brooklyn, to deal in merchandise; capital, $10,000. Directors—Joshua H. Rogers, Oscar W. Hamilton, Julia W. Rogers, and Margaret D. Hamilton, Brooklyn.

Anderson Company of Buffalo, to deal in furniture, dry goods, groceries, and merchandise; capital, $100,000. Directors—William R. Anderson, Charles L. Anderson, and L. W. Drake, Buffalo.

St. Lawrence International Electric Company of Alexandria and Clayton; capital, $20,000. Directors—F. L. Hall, Clayton; W. E. Miller, William W. Avery, J. S. Keeler, William Levare, A. A. Levare, and N. A. Haughton, Alexandria Bay.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

The American Sash and Door Company, capital $6,000,000, of which $2,500,000 is preferred, with 7 per cent. cumulative dividends. The company is authorized to manufacture doors, sashes, blinds, &c. The incorporators are: H. K. Wood, M. F. Baldwin, and K. K. McLaren, all of Jersey City.

The Paterson Consolidated Ice Company; capital $600,000. The incorporators are: P. H. Hopper, Phineas Bridge, A. A. Henderson, Thomas Alyea, Catherine Geyer, all of Paterson.

The New York Fireproof Wood Company, capital $1,000,000, to manufacture fireproof wood. The incorporators are James C. Young, James R. Owens, and Bushnell Danforth, all of Jersey City.

The James S. Kirk Company, capital $3,000,000, to manufacture and deal in soap and perfumes. One-half of the capital stock is to be preferred, with 8 per cent. cumulative dividends. The incorporators are Howard K. Wood, Millard Baldwin, and K. K. McLaren, all of Jersey City.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Riverside Drive and Claremont Avenue Lots Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Sonn Brothers have sold the plot running through from Riverside Drive to Claremont Avenue, 337 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 50 by 200.

William A. White & Sons have sold for J. J. and H. T. Reubell, to Bernard Golden, the property 109 Cherry Street.

J. Pollatschek has sold for Francis M. Jencks the plot 125 by 100 on the south side of Ninety-seventh Street, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, to a builder, who will erect thereon two seven-story apartment houses from plans by S. D. Cohen.

Frank R. Houghton and H. H. Dreyer have sold for the McLean estate and Edward Schell, to Charles Lowen, the plot of six lots at the northwest corner of Old Broadway and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

Joseph Levy & Son have just carried out a trade of the two five-story flats 307 and 309 West Twenty-fourth Street, just completed by John D. Karst, Jr., for a part of the Atlantic Casino grounds, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, together with the property 250 West Fifty-fourth Street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for a client, to Charles M. Rosenthal, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 380 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 80 by 100.

John R. Davidson has sold for John M. Baldwin, for about $23,000, the five-story single flat 88 West One Hundred and Third Street.

Hallahan & Ahearn, who recently sold the Hartley apartment house at One Hundred and Eighth Street and Central Park West, filed plans yesterday for a structure of similar character, seven stories in height, to be erected on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue, on a plot 75 by 100.11. The architect is G. M. Robinson.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

Tenth Street, Wakefield, south side, 330 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 114, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary Stewart..... $2,500

985 Jackson Avenue, 18 by 75, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to John King 2,525

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, sale by order of the assignee, Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, 41 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 262.6 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 20.10 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 18 Burling Slip, west side, 63.2 feet south of Water Street, 25.3 by 24.7 by 25 by 24.9, five-story brick building, covering the lot.

By Philip A. Smyth, sale by order of the assignee, Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, 61 and 63 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 213.4 feet west of Fourth Avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob S. Van Wyck, referee, 62 Vesey Street, north side, 42 feet east of West Broadway, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $38,061.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Frank W. Dickinson, referee, 104 East Fifty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, 25.5 by 60, the longer dimension on the street, four-story brick flat with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Otto Horwitz, referee, 818 West Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 220.6 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 17.2 by 100.5, leasehold, three-story stone-front dwelling; 302 West Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 140 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, leasehold, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,125.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 77 Perry Street, north side, between Bleecker and West Fourth Streets, 25 by 95, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 125 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,828.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 858 Ninth Avenue, east side, 49.4 feet south of Fifty-sixth Street, 25.4 by 70, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $26,882.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Depot Place, south side, 75 feet west of Sedgwick Avenue, High Bridge, 25 by 64.7, for a four-story brick dwelling and office; A. H. Greer, of 214 Broadway, owner; Walker & Morris, architects; cost, $11,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 75 by 90.11; Hallahan & Ahearn, owners; G. M. Robinson of 39 Hancock Place, architect; cost, $200,000.

Eighteenth Avenue, north side, 50 feet east of Fifth Street, Wakefield, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 25; A. W. Herche of 53 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; F. Le Meire, architect; cost, $1,400.

Alterations.

No. 133 West Fifty-third Street, to a three-story brick stable; T. J. Drummond, premises, owner and architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Feb. 19.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 41.11 ft s of 178th St, 20x95; Lillie T. Govan and another, executors and trustees, and another to the Deane Realty Company 1,100

AUDUBON AV, e s, 41.11 ft s of 178th St, 20x95; the Deane Realty Company to Andrew Nelson 1

AUDUBON AV, w s, 35.10 ft n of 184th St, 18x60; Max Marx to Louis A. Queen 100

BARKER AV, e s, 200 ft s of Elizabeth St, 25x125; Patrick Ryan to Elizabeth Meikle 800

BROADWAY, n e corner of 162d St, 15.5x104.1x102.11, gore; Jacob D. Butler to New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb 7,500

BROADWAY, 371, 25x150; Samuel A. Wood and wife to Ida Noble 1

BROOK AV, 923, w s, 25x60x25x58.4; Thomas Mulhase to Annie J. Daly 10,000

BOULEVARD, e s, 24.11 ft s of 149th St, 50x100; Louis A. Queen to M. J. Dowd.. Exch

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 108th St, 100.11x100; Richard U. Greenlach and wife to Samuel W. Swezey 1

CROTONA AV, e s, 75 ft n of Lebanon St, 50x100; Nelson Smith, Jr., to Elise Leib. 1

DECATUR AV, s w corner of Mosholu Parkway, 371.6x irreg x 95.5 to Hull Av x n 122.7 to Parkway x e 246.9; George H. Hart, referee, to James Everard 8,700

EAGLE AV, n e corner of 161st St, 100x100; Stephen G. Thomas and another to Ernst Heidtmann 100

FORDHAM AV, w s, 193.1 ft s of former Morris St, runs e 3.5 to w s of 3d Av x s 27x w 3.4 to Fordham Av x n 27; William F. Taylor and another, heirs of William A. Taylor, to Ida L. Goerck.. 1

FOX ST, w s, 129 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; George F. Muller to Johanna F. Muller 3,000

FREEMAN ST, n s, 100 ft w of Chisholm St, runs n 126.8x n w 17.7x s w 121x s 97.3 to Freeman x e 100; Emily Strang, widow, and others to Eugene H. Hammond 6,550

HUDSON ST, 532, 20.7x102.7x21.11x92.5; Catherine M. Scott to Ida Scott ..... Gift

HUDSON ST, 2205, s s, 22.10x70x22.9x70; Fanny E. McVickar, widow, and others to James Pyle 18,500

LEXINGTON AV, 1,054, s w corner of 75th St, 17.2x79.6; Franklin Bien, referee, to Eagle Savings and Loan Company.... 10,000

LOT 315, Block N, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to August Hoffmann 1

LOT 429, map of Washingtonville, 40.6x 121.6x—x123; Isaac N. Mills, referee, to Ida and Francesco Perito 2,151

MAITLAND AV, s s, 300 ft w of Mapes Av, 25x147.3x27x137; Anna M. Fackner to John H. Miller 100

MONROE ST, 62, s s, 25.5x92; Barnett Levy to Augustus L. Appelles 20,500

PAYNE ST, e s, 606.3 ft n of Bayard St, 18.9x157; Joseph D. Jennings to John F. Steeves 400

PROSPECT AV, w s, 25 ft n of 156th St, 50x100; W. De Lancey Ward and another to F. Guy Meres 6,000

ROAD from Fordham to West Farms, s w s, Lots 83 and 102, map of South Belmont, 55.2x186.3' to Garden Av, x50x 219.7; Denis Mullin to Dennis W. Moran

UNION AV, e s, 241.8 ft n of Kelly St, 16.8x95; Annie J. Daly to Thomas Mulhase 6,000

2D AV, 128, e s, 26x125; Benedict A. Klein to Joseph L. Buttenwieser 1

3D AV, e s, 52.11 ft n of 178th St, new line, 50.3x247.10x50.2x239.9; George Biermessar, executor, &c., and others to City

3D AV, s e corner of Wendover Av, 34.5 x100x32.5x100; Samuel Green to Emma Kramer 100

Real Estate Company 14,000

5TH AV, n s, Lot 608, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Horace S. Bennett to Mary Gillings 1,600

8TH AV, 404, 25x100; Albert L. David to Joseph Goodman 1

9TH PL, s s, 100 ft e of Flower St, 50x 100; Fortunata Savarese to Maria Maucione 1

9TH ST, s s, 293 ft e of Avenue D, 50x 93.11; John B. Roach and another, executors, &c., to Emeline Roach 15,000

9TH ST, s s, 268 ft e of Avenue D, 25x 93.11; John B. Roach and another, executors, &c., to Stephen W. Roach 7,500

9TH ST, s s, 243 ft e of Avenue D, 25x 93.11; John B. Roach and another, executors, &c., to John Roach 7,500

14TH ST, s s, 130.6 ft w of Avenue D, 50.2x109; Samuel Henry to Margaret C. Law ..... Exch.

18TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 0.8x 92; Ferdinand S. Ferguson to Francis M. Carpenter 1,950

38TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Mary T. Barry and others to Ludwig Heck and another 15,500

39TH ST, 131 East, 18x83; Marie C. Smith to Charles W. Trusdow 17,000

50TH ST, 300 East, 21x80; Benjamin S. Lowenstein to Morris Rose 34,000

57TH ST, 49 to 53 West, 60.7x100.5x70x 100; Francis C. Cantine, Referee, to Stella Bethel 183,000

58TH ST, 218 East, 20x100.5; William Kiene to Minna Kiene 1

74TH ST, 39 East; 161 East 52d St; also 6 lots in block bounded by Avenue A and 1st Av, 53d and 54th Sts, and property out of town, &c., all title; Walter M. Stone and another to J. J. Rauer..... 9,000

75TH ST, 168 to 176 East, 90x102.2; George W. Walmuth to Daniel E. Seybel. 10

75TH ST, 168 to 176 East, 90x102.2; David McClure and another, trustees, to George W. Walmuth 53,000

91ST ST, 138 West, 26.10x100.8; Frank Koch to Elizabeth Koch 100

120TH ST, 36 West, 18.4x100.11; Twelfth Ward Bank to Albert E. Thomson..... 200

126TH ST, n w corner of Manhattan St, runs w 197.2 to Phineas St x n e 90.11x s e 175.1; John McSweeney to Coralie A. Dumahaut 75,000

127TH ST, 8 East, 20x99.11; Joseph Hemershlag to Eugene Johnson 100

142D ST, n s, 230 ft w of Boulevard, 15x 99.11; Samuel Danowits to C. W. Withey Exch

161ST ST, n s, 209.10 ft e of Boulevard, 18x99.11; Franklyn Paddock, referee, to New York Life Insurance Company.... 13,800

161ST ST, n s, 283.8 ft e of Boulevard, 17.11x99.11; Franklyn Paddock, referee, to New York Life Insurance Company.. 13,800

175TH ST, widened, s s, 34.5 ft w of Bathgate Av, widened, 35x103.6; Margaret J. Babson to Fermene G. Fairchild..... 1

175TH ST, widened, s s, 34.5 ft w of Bathgate Av, widened, 35x103.6; Kate L. Watkins, devisee, &c., to Margaret J. Babson, quit claim..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ARRICO, Carlo A., and another to Salvatore Sanicola and another; 13th St, 432 East, 5 years 1,080

AZOY, Anastasio M., to Martin C. Dowd; 9th Av, 68, n e corner of 15th St, 4 years $2,000

DOWNEY, John, to Anthony Kimbel and another; 5th Av, 398, 5 years..... 10,280

FITZSIMONS, Johanna, to John Crouse; Broadway, 2,781, 5 years..... $900-1,500

FRAZEE, Mary E. T., to Emanuel Frey; 8th Av, 647, 6 years..... $2,240

G. ROBITZEK & BROTHER to A. Gowdy & Co.; Concord Av, s e corner of 152d St, 5 years 1,200

KERR, Robert, to Mark Tuck and another; Pell St, n e, 223.2 ft w of Bowery, 73.10x91x irregular, 3 years..... 7,800

LIVINGSTON, Ruth, to Huyler's, (a corporation;) Broadway, 863, 10 years..... 9,500

M. GROSS & SONS to William Sterr; 8th St, 4 years 1,800

McGUIRE, James F., to Frank Hillman; Rutgers St, 73, 3 years..... 900

REILLY, James, to Rose Scheurer; 1st Av, 2,018, 4½ years..... 1,824

Recorded Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Adolph, to Charles S. Ward; Summit Av, e s, 100 ft s of 162d St, 3 years 4,500

BETHEL, Stella, to Raymond S. White; 49 to 53 West 57th St, 3 years..... 175,000

BETHEL, Stella, to Gertrude A. Cutter; 49 to 53 West 57th St, 3 years..... 25,000

BUCH, Eliza A. L., and others to James Dater; 44th St, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, leasehold, 2 years 5,000

DE FOREST, Lockwood, to Albert G. King, trustee; 10th St, n s, 173.6 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 20,000

DOWD, Michael J., to Sarah Friedlander; Broadway, e s, 24.11 ft s of 149th St, 1 year..... 14,000

DUMAHAUT, Coralie A., to John McSweeney; 126th St, n w corner of Manhattan St, 4 months..... 11,200

EBELING, Henry, to George Ehret; 285 South St, saloon lease, demand..... 3,000

FAIRCHILD, Fermene G., to Susan Bray, administratrix; 175th St., s s, widened, 345.5 ft w of Bathgate Av, widened, 3 years 4,500

FEETER, Margaret C. and Jacob W., to Helen A. Hand, individually and as guardian; South St, n w corner of Old Slip, ½ part, 3 years..... 7,500

FERGUSON, Ferdinand S., Sr., to Francis M. Carpenter; 18th St, n

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, Feb. 20.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Government cases.
1860—J. Hamburger & Co. vs. U. S.
2775—Meyer & Lange vs. U. S.
2776—Reiss & Brady vs. U. S.
2410—Downing vs. U. S.
2890—Downing vs. U. S.
2705—Waddell vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Motions in bankruptcy.
In re C. F. Loudenberger.
In re N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
In re Morris Becker.
In re Nicholas Simpson.
In re Louis Combremont
In re Frank T. Neely.
In re Graefsky & Shapiro.
In re Jule Stein.
In re Solomon Bamberger.
In re Marco Gainy.
In re Jacob Kaempfer.
In re Man. SS. Co.
In re Purdy & Wyatt.
In re Jacob Lewis.
In re Cohen & Smith.
In re J. V. Schaefer & Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.
77—Pollion vs. Poillon.
46—Snead vs. Bonnoil.
81—Manne vs. Carlson.
20—Curran vs. Flammer.
52—Fidelity & Casualty Co. vs. Wells.
13—Kinoy vs. Greenberg.
67—Robinson vs. Vaughan.
42—Leland vs. Hearn.
47—Hammel vs. Washburn.
84—Havana City Ry. vs. Ceballos.
86—Same vs. Am. Indies Co.
74—Powell vs. F. C. Linde Co.
75—Same vs. same.
27—Quin vs. Baird.
62—Schnaier vs. Nathan

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Court.—True, P. J.; Dugro and Scott, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Appeal from a judgment of City Court.
17—Chambers vs. Goldklang.
Appeals from the Municipal Court.
22—Rosenstein vs. Cohn.
26—Lamuro vs. Hagerty.
27—Dunican vs. Kapelansky.
53—Eckerson vs. Ellis.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Treadwell vs. United Verde Copper Co.
2—Albany Venetian Bldg. Co. vs. Ludlow.
3—In re Thomson.
4—In re Beerhing & Co.
5—Warren vs. Reilly.
6—First National Bank of Col. vs. Ullman.
7—In re Angelo.
8—In re Lutt.
9—Hudson vs. Spicer.
10—Mason vs. United Press of Ill.
11—Dalton vs. Dalton.
12—Turke vs. Balles.
13—Henell vs. Hall.
14—Ostrander vs. Ostrander.
15—Levine vs. Am. Wooten Co.
16—Lyman vs. Johle.
17—Elias vs. Eligs.
18—Noonan vs. Palmer.
19—In re 149th St.
20—In re Lott.
21—Sprague Nat. Bank vs. Connolly.
22—Lawrence vs. Jones.
23—Hub vs. North German Lloyd.
24—British Empire T. M. Co. vs. Loewenstein.
25—Maretta W. Howard.
26—Edward Lynch.
27—Henry Stern.
28—John J. Abernethy.
29—Eugene L. Froment.
30—Maria D. L. Ronalds.
31—Hannah C. Schuyler.
32—Robert Butler.
33—John J. Olynn.
34—Timothy A. Barns.
35—Andrew Bernheim.
36—Robert L. Godby.
37—Emilio Del Piro.
25—Beekman vs. Bennett.
1245—Stanton vs. Press Pub. Co.
1210—Deshong vs. City of New York.
Preferred causes.
4696—Kling vs. Colonial Bank.
4607—M. E. Church Home vs. Sigmond.
4678—Cal. Wine Assn. vs. Feltner.
4650—Embury vs. Norris

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1—In re East 138th St.
2—In re Public Place at 138th St.
3—In re Armory Board site.
4—In re School site, 66th St.
Demurrers.
1246—Composite Type Bar Co. vs. Broth.
1213—Bedlow vs. Stillwell.
1225—Nat. Broadway Bank vs. Railroad Equipment Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
3155—Morley vs. Carter.
3721—Stein vs. Dutheuil.
819—Tracey vs. Dolan.
2276—Episcopo vs. May-or, &c.
1338—Boskowitz vs. Stimmel.
3113—McGuire vs. Bloomingdale.
4095—Paul vs. City of New York.
2810—Rush vs. Coler.
3788—Schnaier vs. Hebrew Infant Asylum.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4526.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Gray for the People.
1—Ernest M. Welch.
2—Pietro Pulice.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes. Cases will be sent from th's calendar to Part XII. for trial.
12856—John vs. Rauch.
12699—Bloomingdale vs. Hoffman.
12903—Lawyers' Surety Co. vs. Bernhard.
12645—Unterberg vs. Fidelity & Deposit Co.
12725—Prisby vs. Benjamin.
12923—Stumpf vs. Sire.
12796—Bernhelmer vs. Kasten.
10952—Roeber vs. Fitzsimmons.
12924—Klinke vs. Herr.
12800—Coughlin vs.
12832—Maas vs. Hartley.
12822—Kelly vs. Kelly.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.
2903½—Pennachio vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3495—Kantrowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4602—Sullivan vs. same.
4976—Cagney vs. Hennessy.
1488—Kaufman vs. Mayor, &c.
1419—Importers' & Nat. Bank vs. Meyers.
1856—Levene vs. Mayor, &c.
1270—Ryan vs. same.
3133—Nat. Revere Bank of Boston vs. Nat. Bank of the Republic
6557—Faccini vs. Cogliostro.
4714—Hughes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7168.
1245—Stanton vs. Press Pub. Co.
1210—Deshong vs. City of New York.
Preferred causes.
4696—Kling vs. Colonial Bank.
4607—M. E. Church Home vs. Sigmond.
4678—Cal. Wine Assn. vs. Feltner.
4650—Embury vs. Norris
1245—Stanton vs. Press Pub. Co.
1210—Deshong vs. City of New York.
Preferred causes.
4696—Kling vs. Colonial Bank.
4607—M. E. Church Home vs. Sigmond.
4678—Cal. Wine Assn. vs. Feltner.
4650—Embury vs. Norris

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gordon for the People.
1—George Forzley.
2—Thomas Hughes.
3—Louis Bose.
4—John L. Martin.
5—Joseph F. Manning.
6—Gabriel Santore.
7—John Carrara.
John Gardella.
8—Carl Shideler.
9—Aaron Frank.
Jacques Frank.
10—John McGrath.
11—John Fitzpatrick.
12—Mamie Mischan.
13—Dominico Chinmento

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.
4137—Dresin vs. Feinberg.
3814—Neiman vs. Dallmeyer.
4030—Hough vs. 5th Av. Bank.
4153—Hymes vs. Soule.
4130—Burral vs. Graham
4054—Marcus vs. Mishkind.
2362—Gerient vs. Stevens
2930—Amsdell vs. Shuhafer.
4128—Stadholz vs. Mut. Life Assn.
4003—Treanor vs. Mapes-Reeves Con. Co.
4200—Spitelnick vs. Green.
4085—Knoche vs. Hilgers
4139—Geron vs. Adee.
Equity and non-jury case.
332—Cosgrove vs. Carlin.
Highest number reached in regular call, 2261.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Blumenthal for the People.
1—Richard Steen.
2—William F. Stewart.
3—Walter Johnson.
James Fallon.
4—Isidore Sattler.
5—Daniel Mullen, otherwise called Joseph Daniels.
6—Harry Kernal.
7—Louis Spiegel.
8—John Baylor, alias John Smith.
9—William Murray.
10—Ethel Ryan.
James Daly.
11—Fred. Dempsey.
Abraham Jordan.
John Cunningham.
12—Etta Gore.
Annie St. Clair.
13—William Herbert.
Charles Marsh.
14—Frank Sweeney.
15—Giovanni E. Ragone.
Pleadings.
1—Emily Bedell.
Lottie Davis.
Samuel Raymond.
Paul R. Reynolds.
Melville B. Burton.
Samuel Dokter.
Philip Simmons.
2—Joseph Kelly.
Harry Davids.
3—George Du Bois.
4—George Schneider.
Charles McCaffrey.
Peter McElroy.
5—Patrick Ryan.
George Sitler.
Michael McCann.
Thaddeus Rowan.
6—Paul Steiner.
Charles Conroy.
William Burns.
John Brolesch.
7—Harry Cohen.
8—Thomas Murphy.
John Lee.
Patrick Madden.
9—Alice Jenkins.
10—Alfred Bickart.
11—Edward Barrett.
12—Harry Emmerson.
13—Henry Levy.
14—Louis Cardello.
15—Daniel P. Peterson.
16—Joseph Rose.
17—Edward C. Hines.
18—William A. Levy.
19—Caspar A. Baden.
20—Max Blum.
21—Edward McDonnell.
22—Harry Black.
23—Frederick Schlientz.
24—William J. Hughes.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.
1—Frank Basso.
Leopold Vanet.
2—Nellie Murray.
3—Edward Joyce.
4—Joseph Lauffman.
5—Patrick Shea.
6—James Bedford.
7—Patrick Brady.
Martin Young.
8—William Walker.
9—Louis Manias.
10—David Wasser.
11—Carmini Sacomano.
12—Antonio Schiavone.
13—Philip Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gordon for the People.
1—George Forzley.
2—Thomas Hughes.
3—Louis Bose.
4—John L. Martin.
5—Joseph F. Manning.
6—Gabriel Santore.
7—John Carrara.
John Gardella.
8—Carl Shideler.
9—Aaron Frank.
Jacques Frank.
10—John McGrath.
11—John Fitzpatrick.
12—Mamie Mischan.
13—Dominico Chinmento

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Herrman, and Carr for the People.
1—August Moenich.
2—John Gallagher.
Joseph Slavin.
3—Lillie Smith.
4—Henry Oesterlicher.
5—Robert Worm.
6—Thomas J. Kiernan.
7—Anton Rosner.
8—Matthew Ballogh.
9—John Beckman.
10—Pietro Lorsi.
11—Ernest Schlieper.
12—John F. O'Connor.
13—Charles Berry.
14—David Harris.
15—Walter Talcott.
16—Frank Jamkow.
17—Louis Farano.
18—Ida Mason.
19—Peter Gretchen.
20—Judah P. Schlisinsky.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Gilbert vs. Prior—Thomas F. Donnelly.
Anderson vs. Baker—Franklin Bien.
Larned vs. Callahan—James Kearney.
De Luze vs. Forster—John H. Rogan.
Matter of Sands—Silas B. Browne.
Press Publishing Company vs. W. C. Loftus & Co.—John H. Rogan.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Wysong vs. Heyman—Frederick Spiegelberg.
Richardson vs. Emmett—George L. Rives.
Sinsheimer vs. Sinsheimer—Marx E. Harby.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Geissenhainer vs. Hinton—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—H. B. Claflin Company vs. George Solomon et al.—Charles H. Daniels.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Sacharize Isear vs. Annie Petchaft, et al.—James J. Nealis.
Trustees, &c., of the Parochial Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York vs. William S. Kane et al.—John H. Iselin.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Pleadings Calendar—Smith, J.
For Inquest.
559—Little vs. Morton et al.
General calendar.
357—Mendenhall vs. Halstead.
416—Beers vs. Michaelis et al.
532—Homyer vs. Homyer
561—Prestera vs. Boucher.
540—MacIver vs. MacIver.
240—Hamilton Trust Co. vs. Wilkes et al.
515—Potter vs. Ferdon et al.
525—Philcox vs. Philcox.
103—Rourke vs. Lewis et al.
539—Maher vs. Maher.
549—Brantor vs. Brantor

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Marean, J.; Part II.—Mattice, J.; Part III.—Jenks, J.; Part IV.—Keogh, J.; Part V.—Chester, J.
2379—Elders vs. Meurer.
3072—Miles vs. Press Publishing Co.
864—Mehrle vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
2578—Kennedy vs. Vassar, Jr., et al.
5172—Droste vs. Palmer.
2232—Conway vs. Benedek.
3015—Feeley vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
385—Harrington vs. City of Brooklyn.
3175—Bernsee vs. Weinberg.
1663—Carroll vs. B'klyn Heig s R. R.
2707—House vs. City of Mount Vernon.
2385—Peck vs. Met. St. Ry.
3262—McCartin vs. Mersereau Mfg. Co.
898—Steiger vs. Well.
2701—Jagel vs. Haviland
4790—Brainerd vs. Nassau R. R.
715—Partridge vs. Nassau R. R.
2605—Flinn vs. B'klyn Warehouse Co.
1969—Devaney vs. Degnon-McLean Co.
315—Ricca vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1417—Lawless vs. Long Island R. R.
2217—Boloney vs. Clayton.
1245—Murray vs. Nassau R. R.
824—Geis vs. City of Brooklyn.
1599—Zingrebe vs. Union Railway.
2745—Cullan vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3288—Leonard vs. same.
1799—Estrim vs. same.
3149—Callan vs. Pugh.
2116—Blakeley vs. Nassau R. R.
2909—Brady vs. Ostergreen.
4136—Jennings vs. Donlon.
1629—Angley vs. Nassau R. R.
1106—Sullivan vs. Draycott.
1046—Temme vs. Nassau Electric R. R.
2200—Kohlar vs. Nassau Electric R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon this call.
766—Hamil vs. B. H. R. R.
4165—Lyons, Jr., vs. B. H. R. R.
2190—Dwyer vs. Logan.
1947—Quinn vs. Third Av. R. R.
1637—Boetzel vs. B. H. R. R.
1699—Dreeland vs. Abraham.
3281—Pommeranz vs. Huber Brewery.
1004—Smith vs. City of Brooklyn.
5176—Fogarty vs. Bogart.
3189—Nugent vs. Brooklyn Union El. R. H.
2301—Halliday vs. B. H. R. R.
4725—Tappan vs. B. H. R. R.
2689—McGannon vs. Degnon-McLean Co.
5044—Price vs. B. H. R. R.
4839—Lustig vs. Borden Condensed Milk Co.
5126—Robertson vs. McCarty.
1707—Rowe vs. Martin.
3306—Szezechwick vs. Palmer.
2599—Congress Brewery vs. Stucker.
1445—Swain vs. B'klyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co.
2086—Hays vs. Manheim
2413—Jewett vs. Union Ferry Co.
819—Browne vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
576—Same vs. Hamburg Bremen Fire Ins. Co.
580—Same vs. Norwich Fire Ins. Co.
2277—Banker vs. Worthen
1116—Smith vs. City of Brooklyn.
3437—Alst vs. Tilyou et al.
2937—Anderson vs. Anderson.
1506—Harned vs. Holweg.
2502—Smith vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co.
2684—De Kremen vs. Met. St. R. R.
2056—Burns vs. Nassau R. R.
1134—Quinn vs. Entwistle Co. et al.
1776—Davenport, ex., vs. Comstock.
3058—Ercola vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3155—Dougherty vs. Un. R. R. Co. of N. Y.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Frank Lewis.
COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Gera Baw, Frank Maspeta, Consetta Muscarila, Thomas Conlin, Thomas McCarthy, Charles Martin, Emil Kreyer, Oscar Meyer.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Sabina Hefnstadt, William S. Collin, Georgiana McKay Donnelly, Bertha E. Baker, Henrig Freese, Herman Wichert, and Theodore F. Suydam. The accounting of William Gorden. The estate of David Barnett. Revocation of probate of Rebecca Gedney. The transfer tax of Rebecca Gedney.
Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 17—Will of John C. Fallon.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
20—Richardson vs. Ryan.
37—Roeder vs. Weber.
41—Stearns vs. Frye.
42—Bechensky vs. Stolsky.
48—Monfort vs. City of New York.
49—Curtis vs. Prisfer.
50—Monfort vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R. Co.
51—Kassner vs. Kassner
54—Delicie vs. Davison.
57—Grassman vs. Prendergast.

The following causes, being on the calendar for the first time, will be held for the day, if answered ready:
55—Wood vs. Wood.
59—Hellefeler, vs. Schafer et al.
60—Cornell vs. Manelski and others.
61—Stearns vs. Frye.
62—Hughes vs. Hughes.
63—Curtis vs. Prisfer.
64—N. Y. & Sub. Co-operative B. & L. Assn. vs. Darling & ano.
65—Dreyer vs. Tuttle & Sons.
66—Westcott vs. Rehert.
67—Birdseye, as trustee, vs. Schilling et al.
68—Martin vs. Darmstadt & another.
69—Nevad vs. City of New York.
70—Farquhar vs. Wisconsin Con. Milk Co.
71—Degnan vs. Rehrel.
72—The Village of College Point vs. Rausch et al.
73—Van Sicien vs. City of New York.
74—Mandel vs. Partan & another.
75—Zimmermann vs. Rosenberger et al.
76—Reilly vs. Porcher.
77—L. I. Savings & Investment Assn. vs. Bagley et al.
78—Spiegel vs. Spiegel.
79—Schauer vs. Schauer.
80—Parry vs. Roach et al.
81—Bonni vs. Bacheler.
82—Wannemacher vs. Kolb.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY DEWHURST, plaintiff, against CATHARINE BIGLEY and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street with the easterly side of Seventh Avenue, running thence southerly along the easterly side of Seventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches, more or less, to the northerly line of Lot 24, known and distinguished on map entitled "Map showing a division of the estate of Thomas A. Emmet, deceased," and which map is filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, as map number 114; thence easterly and parallel with Forty-ninth Street, and along the northerly line of said Lot 24 on said map of Thomas A. Emmet, as aforesaid, one hundred feet; thence northerly, and parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred feet five inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.
Pursuant to the direction of said judgment, the said premises will be sold as one entire parcel.
Dated New York February 10th, 1900.
BENJAMIN A. JACKSON, Referee.
E. R. THOMPSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 38 Park Row, New York City; THOMAS HOOKER, Attorney for Defendant Bigley and others, 4 Warren Street, New York City; HERMAN VOGEL, Attorney for Defendant Dewhurst and others, 38 Park Row, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street and avenue numbers being 729, 731, 733, 735, and 737 Seventh Avenue, and 156, 158, 160, and 162 West 49th Street.

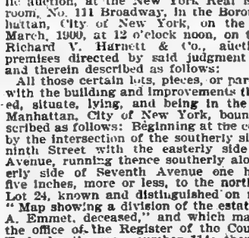

The said premises will be sold subject to leases to three of the present tenents, which will expire on the 1st day of May, 1900, and to tenancies from month to month of the other tenants of portions of said premises.
Dated New York, February 10, 1900.
BENJAMIN A. JACKSON, Referee.
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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS ABRAHAM, Bankrupt.—No. 2,157.
To the creditors of Morris Abraham of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Morris Abranam was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Feb. 17th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JAMES FANTO, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,185.
To the creditors of James Fanto, County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said James Fanto was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 19th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY NATHAN, Bankrupt.—No. 2,161.
To the creditors of Henry Nathan, of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Henry Nathan, of the City of New York, County and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the first day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Feb. 9th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CORTLANDT H. VAN RENSSELAER and MARY E. VAN RENSSELAER, individually and as partners, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,198.
To the creditors of Cortlandt H. Van Rensselaer and Mary E. Van Rensselaer, individually and as partners, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Cortlandt H. Van Rensselaer and Mary E. Van Rensselaer were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 19th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 621.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—CHARLES G. HORTON, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Charles G. Horton, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 5th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 19, 1900.

NO. 2,190.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN F. MOORE, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of John F. Moore, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said John F. Moore was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, Referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 19th, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BELLA METZGER, JULIUS I. METZGER, and OTTO I. METZGER, as executors, &c., of Martin Metzger, deceased, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR E. MOORE and Annie Moore, his wife; John R. Storer, and August Sense, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, or piece, or parcel of land situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eighth Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, seventy-five feet to the point of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less.
The said premises will be sold subject to two mortgage liens thereon, having priority over plaintiffs' lien or claim herein; one on which there is unpaid the principal sum of $18,500, with interest thereon from June 1st, 1899, and the other on which there is unpaid the principal sum of $12,000, with interest thereon from July 10th, 1899, as set forth in the judgment aforesaid.—Dated New York, January 27th, 1900.
SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

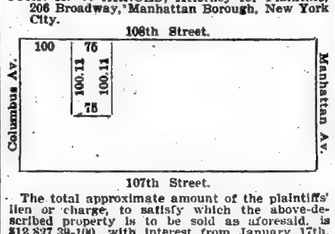

The total approximate amount of the plaintiffs' lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold as aforesaid, is $12,827.39-100, with interest from January 17th, 1900, and with costs and allowances amounting to $322 10-100 and interest thereon from January 26th, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $251.16-100, with interest from August 4th, 1899.—Dated New York, January 11th, 1900. SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.
ja30-2aw3wM&F&f20

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY T. MULVEY, formerly Mary T. Reilly, plaintiff, against CHARLES H. REILLY, as sole surviving executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Thomas O'Reilly, deceased; Thomas J. Reilly, Anna H. De Noielle, and Mary Gray, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, or piece, or parcel of land situated in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 60th Street, distant 100 feet westerly from the point of intersection of the southerly side of 60th Street with the westerly side of First Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 59th and 60th Streets; running thence westerly along said centre line of the block 20 feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall 100 feet and 5 inches, and thence easterly along the southerly side of 60th Street 20 feet to the point or place of beginning, and known as No. 348 East 60th Street.—Dated New York, February 19th, 1900.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
FERNANDO SOLINGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 231 Broadway, New York City.

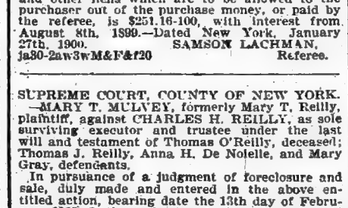

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is ($11,272.33) eleven thousand two hundred seventy-two and 33-100 dollars, with interest thereon from 13th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to ($894.11) eight hundred ninety-four and 11-100 dollars, with interest from February 17th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one thousand and thirty-two dollars ($1,032) and interest.—Dated New York, February 19th, 1900. EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
f20-2aw8wTu&F&mh14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY W. POST, plaintiff, against NICHOLAS D. KENDALL and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots of land, with the improvements thereon, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and numbered two hundred and thirteen and two hundred and fourteen respectively, on a map on file in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, entitled, "Map of a tract of land formerly belonging to Charles Henry Hall, Esq., deceased, situated at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York," and taken together are bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; running thence northerly along the westerly line of Fifth Avenue forty-nine feet and eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street one hundred and ten feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue forty-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line one hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 19, 1900.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.
EDWARD V. THORNALL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 149 Broadway, New York City, (Manhattan.)
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is 2,178 and 2,180 Fifth Avenue:

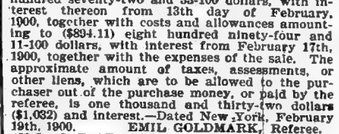

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,354 86-100, with interest thereon from the 17th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $313 92-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,339 41-100 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to two mortgages aggregating $67,500.00, and interest.—Dated New York, 19th day of February, 1900.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.
f20-2aw8wTu&F&m18

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS ABRAHAM, Bankrupt.—No. 2,157.
To the creditors of Morris Abraham of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Morris Abranam was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Feb. 17th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JAMES FANTO, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,185.
To the creditors of James Fanto, County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said James Fanto was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 19th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankru

"Dainty," "sweet," "cunning," "jaunty."

No, we don't say it—we let the ladies and the suits speak for themselves. They represent the newest and best in boys' wash suits, at comparatively tiny prices; $1.25 to $5.

The straw hats made to go with them don't play second fiddle even to such suits. They come in every shape—over 100 styles; $1.25 to $4.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

LABOR APPEALS TO MAYOR

Protest Against Controller's Attitude on the Wages Question.

MAYOR BLAMES PREDECESSOR

Says the Remedy Lies in Legislation Sanctioning Bond Issue—Mr. Whalen Attacks Coler.

A committee of five representatives of the Central Federated Union called upon Mayor Van Wyck yesterday to protest, as they said, against the attitude assumed by Controller Coler in reference to the payment of claims under the prevailing rate of wages law. The delegation was composed of Philip Kelly, James P. Archibald, Edward Hanna, Eugene Johnson, and Patrick McNulty. The Mayor assured his callers that the city authorities were willing to abide by the law, and declared that 75 per cent. of the claims had been forced upon this administration because the administration of Mayor Strong had refused to pay them.

Mr. Kelly, who acted as spokesman, in presenting the protest, said:

"We have been sent down by the Central Federated Union to protest in a vigorous manner against the attitude assumed by Controller Coler. The law regarding the prevailing rate of wages is on the statutes, and the Appellate Court has decided it was constitutional, and we think it unjust on his part to compel men to engage lawyers and take the cases into court to recover wages. If the law is not constitutional in his opinion, there is only one way to remedy it, and that is the way that he should go about it—have it repealed by the Legislature.

"The law was enacted by the representatives of the people in the Senate and Assembly, both Democrats and Republicans, and we think it unjust on Mr. Coler's part to use his efforts in trying to set aside the law. When workingmen perform labor for the city or State they are certainly entitled to pay, and they do not ask any more than they would receive from a private individual. We look upon Mr. Coler's action as being in favor of holding up the wages of the workingmen. They are compelled to seek legal advice, and in some cases are compelled to lose 50 per cent. of the amount of their claims."

THE MAYOR'S REPLY.

The Mayor listened attentively while Mr. Kelly was speaking, and when the latter had finished he said:

"In 1894 this act was adopted and signed by the Governor and became a law, which provided that cities and the State in the employment of labor should pay the prevailing rate of wages of that particular character in the locality where the work was done, and the courts, of course, have held that that law was constitutional and binding upon the City and State Government. Most of these claims accrued during the administration of Mayor Strong. The various departments refused to pay the prevailing rate and fixed their own rate of wages, and now these actions are being brought against the city and this burden is falling upon the present City Government.

"That they are entitled to recover there is no doubt in the world, and of course the city is liable if it did not pay the prevailing rate of wages. I understand these claims amount to over $1,000,000 for work done during the administration of Mayor Strong, and that actions are now being brought for the difference between what was paid and what they contend, and is a fact, was the prevailing rate of wages at that time; but you do the Controller an injustice to some extent, because the law is well settled that the Controller only has the right to settle claims before suit is begun, and after action is begun the matter passes into the hands of the Corporation Counsel.

"There is no fund to pay these claims provided by the budget, and we have no authority to issue revenue bonds or long-term bonds for the purpose of raising a fund to settle these claims. Of course, we can always settle claims where they go to judgment, but the amount was so much more than was anticipated that the judgment fund may be exhausted, and we will have to issue revenue bonds and pay when suit is brought. The Corporation Counsel can investigate the claim and see what the prevailing rate of wages was and confess judgment for that amount, and then that can be collected, but to-day there is no authority by which the Controller could pay those claims until suit is begun, and from that moment jurisdiction passes to the Corporation Counsel.

"As I understand, the Corporation Counsel has prepared a bill which provides for the issue of $1,000,000 of bonds, so that a fund may be created, and then the Controller can settle these claims without litigation. The only chance that the laboring people have to have these claims settled before action is brought is to have a fund provided. We cannot do that. This bill that the Corporation Counsel has prepared authorizes the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to raise $1,000,000 by the issue of revenue bonds, and that fund is to be available to pay these claims. If the past administration had paid only one-tenth of the prevailing rate of wages, we would have to pay the other nine-tenths. Seventy-five per cent. of these claims accrued prior to this administration."

"That is not the spirit the Controller has shown," said Mr. Archibald. "He appears to be hostile to the claims of honest laboring men."

"I don't know anything about the Controller's spirit," the Mayor interjected.

LABOR ASKS NO FAVORS.

"We object to being placed in the position of asking favors. We only want our rights respected," said Mr. Archibald. "The Controller not only refuses to pay these claims, but he is even quoted as criticising the Corporation Counsel for offering judgment so that the men can get their money."

"I am not here to defend either the Corporation Counsel or the Controller," the Mayor remarked. "I do know, however, that a man who talks a great deal often gets misquoted."

"The great trouble, Mr. Mayor," Mr. Kelly declared, "is that these men can command little money, if any, so that when they want to press their claims they must agree to give lawyers 25 to 50 per cent. of the money due them to have their cases properly presented."

"Well," said the Mayor, "the only way I can see to straighten these matters out is for you to urge the passage of Senator Grady's bill, to which I have referred. Then the Controller can settle these claims without necessitating the beginning of suits and the consequent loss to the claimants."

The delegation then withdrew after expressing the hope that they could have an opportunity to go before the Legislature and advocate the passage of the bill.

Claims aggregating $151,600 were filed under the law yesterday. James J. Fitzgerald, a lawyer, of 206 Broadway, filed in one batch 161 claims of employes of the Dock Department, amounting in all to over $148,000.

THE CONTROLLER CRITICISED.

Corporation Counsel Whalen last night issued a statement in which he said in part:

"Mr. Coler has made so many statements and talked so much and so differently at different times that it is difficult to know whether he has been at any one time correctly quoted. If half the statements attributed to him are correctly presented in the newspapers, then he certainly is a very foolish young man, for his assertions are at variance with the facts. The labor laws have all been passed by the Legislature of the State of New York. They apply to the rest of the State as well as to the City of New York.

"All honest claims that are now being filed under this law and the decisions of the Appellate Division can be settled and paid by the Controller, and should be settled and paid without putting the claimant to the expense of a suit. If such a course had been pursued there would be no necessity for claimants hiring lawyers to collect their claims, and giving to those lawyers what is honestly due to themselves—in some cases 25 per cent., and in most cases 50 per cent. of their claims.

"It is no excuse for the Controller to say that he is without funds. He should have provided himself with them. Had he brought the matter before the Board of Estimate he undoubtedly would have obtained the money out of which he could have paid all honest and legal claims against the city. His statement that these labor claims are a raid on the City Treasury is a foolish and stupid statement to make. If he is opposed to the payment of these claims, his remedy would be to try and have the labor laws repealed."

MR. SCANNELL'S DENIALS.

Has No Candidate for Post of Deputy Fire Chief—Why Chief Bonner Retired.

Stories published yesterday on the contest for the position of Deputy Chief of the Fire Department, made vacant by the death of Benjamin A. Gicquel, but temporarily filled by the Bennett medalist and Chief of Battalion Thomas J. Ahearn, told of keen rivalry between Chief Thomas Lally of the Fifth Battalion and other candidates for the position. It was asserted that Commissioner John J. Scannell had cognizance of an eligible list that resulted from examination of candidates by Civil Service Examiners which presented them in this order of merit: Thomas J. Ahearn, John Cashman, Twelfth Battalion; John Binns, Eighth Battalion; Thomas Lally, C. W. Kruger, First Battalion; Richard Callaghan, Second Battalion; Peter Short, Fourteenth Battalion.

Commissioner Scannell's candidate was stated to be Chief Ahearn. It was explained that while Chief Lally passed a creditable examination on technical knowledge and qualifications as a fireman his relegation to fourth place was due to a demerit mark on his record which came of a charge made by ex-Chief Bonner that he failed to handle a fire properly. The list was spoken of as not yet certified to Commissioner Scannell, and it was asserted that Chief Lally was invoking all the influence he possessed to secure a better rating, as fourth place on the list gave him no chance of the coveted position.

Commissioner Scannell read the stories carefully last evening, and said:

"As to the existence of a list such as is spoken of I have no knowledge. I have no candidate for the vacancy in the position of Deputy Chief. As to Ahearn, he is one of the greatest firemen we ever had. I don't believe in the talk about influencing the Civil Service Board. I have none with it. I wish I had. I'd soon promote some good men. I may be able to do this if the bill introduced by Senator Plunkitt becomes a law. It provides that for meritorious services, such as life saving, members of the force may be promoted from one grade to another without civil service examination, just as soldiers on the field of battle receive recognition.

"I see that it is stated that Chief Lally did not enter the lists for Deputy Chief two years ago against Edward F. Croker, the present Chief, because he had been promised the position of Chief to succeed Hugh Bonner. If he had such promise it was not from me.

"The story of legislation to get Bonner out as over sixty years old is nonsense. Do you know that I could have retired Chief Bonner at any time without any such law by merely submitting him to an examination by a physician. He could not have passed it. He wanted to be retired in 1894. He finally retired to please his wife, who let him have no peace after the burning of the Windsor Hotel."

SHE IS KATHARINE HANNWEBER

Sworn on a Crucifix, the German Woman Crook Admits Her Identity.

Katherine Hannweber, the notorious woman crook of Bonn, Germany, who arrived at the Barge Office on the steamer Phoenicia on Saturday under the name of Mrs. Wilhelmina Sell, yesterday admitted her identity before the Board of Special Examiners, and will be deported.

Mrs. Hannweber is said to have run the gamut of crime in Europe and to have celebrated her fiftieth arrest and conviction.

When taken before the Board of Special Inquiry yesterday, she stoutly denied that she was other than Mrs. Sell, a portly, middle-aged woman of the thrifty peasant class. She readily took oath on the Bible that she was not Mrs. Hannweber and had never committed a crime in her life.

Later in the day Adam Hoffman, who said he lived in this city, came to the Barge Office and positively identified the woman as Katherine Hannweber, whom he had known as a girl in Europe. Notwithstanding this identification, the woman adhered to her oath that she was not the woman named.

The Board of Special Inquiry was not satisfied, and, procuring a crucifix, asked the woman to swear that she was not Mrs. Hannweber. At this she broke down and admitted her identity. She said, however, that she had been convicted only five times and for petty crimes. When asked if she had run a fence in Germany she said that she had not, but that her husband keeps one now.

She said she came to America to escape testifying in an assault case which involved a relative of Hoffman, the man who identified her. She will be deported at once.

SILK.

Foreign and Domestic.

50,000 yards, Foulards and Satin Liberty.
Spring Exhibition,—showing latest design, and colors, 24 and 27 inches wide.

Floral, conventional, stripe, dot, Persian, and the new "Embroider Soutache," exclusive designs,—white or black and numerous shades of blue, pink, red, grey, green, heliotrope, and pastel tinted grounds,—or colors on white ground.

55 cents to $2.25 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

Men's Furnishing Dep't.

CRAVATS.

Heavy, English Silk Squares Rich colors and handsome Oriental designs. Novelty "box" or "mat" weaves. Tied as Ascots, Imperials and "once over,"

85 cents each;
Formerly $1.50 to $3.00

150 Dozen. Tecks, Puffs, Four-in-Hands, Imperials and Batwings. Formerly 50 cents.

25 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SALE OF RUGS.

Basement Salesroom.

Heavy Smyrna Rugs,—fine quality,—handsome designs.

18 x 34	inches,	.75
21 x 45	"	$1.25
26 x 54	"	1.50
30 x 60	"	1.85
4 x 7	feet,	4.50
6 x 9	"	9.75
9 x 12	"	12.50

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

ELOPING GIRL REPENTANT

Rideout, Captured in Brooklyn, Will Face Bigamy Charge.

THE NEW JERSEY MARRIAGE

Mr. Alden Again Declares His Daughter Was Hypnotized—Rideout Made Her Shovel Snow.

William S. M. Rideout, whose father has been Inspector in the Boston Custom House for nearly thirty years, is locked up in the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn, under the technical charges of vagrancy and disorderly conduct. The real cause of his detention is alleged bigamy, and it is probable that he will be removed within a few days to Hoboken, where he is charged with having contracted a second marriage on Feb. 11.

Oscar F. Alden of Malden, Mass., came here last Thursday in search of his eighteen-year-old daughter, Winifred. As Rideout, who was well known to his daughter, had left Malden on the night of her disappearance, Alden became convinced that they had eloped. He told his suspicions at Police Headquarters, and also employed a private detective agency, besides scouring the streets on his own account. Yesterday morning at 1:30 o'clock the search concluded at 525 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, where Rideout was found, occupying the position of janitor in an apartment house. Central Office Detectives Stransky and Barnes made the arrest. With Rideout was found Winifred Alden.

When Rideout was brought before Magistrate Bigelow in the Adams Street Police Court, later in the morning, he was held on the charges stated. In answer to a question from the Magistrate, he admitted that he had married the girl over a week ago, and that he had another wife now living, but, as he declared the second marriage to have taken place in New Jersey, his commitment to prison in this State could not be made on that ground.

From the account given by Rideout and by his companion, it was discovered that they arrived here on Feb. 7. On the previous evening Miss Alden left home under the pretext of visiting a friend, and later went to a theatre in Boston with Rideout. They took supper in a restaurant afterward, and he then persuaded her to come to New York. She says now that she was drugged during the supper, and declares that she could not help doing whatever he demanded.

After reaching here they rented rooms at 269 West Eleventh Street, where they remained for some days. On Sunday, the 11th, he took her to Hoboken, and they were married by the Rev. W. C. Richmond, pastor of the First Baptist Church there. In response to questions asked by the minister, Rideout gave his age as twenty-seven and the girl's as twenty-one, naming the Eleventh Street house as his address. He said they had known each other two years. Two dollars was handed to Dr. Richmond as a fee, the groom declaring that he had no more, but the minister gave it back to the bride as a wedding present, and invited the couple to come to his church on the following Saturday evening.

They appeared at that time, and were introduced to various members of the congregation. A few days later Rideout appeared with a request that Dr. Richmond lend him $1.50, which he received, together with enough car and ferry fares to bring him and his wife to church on the next Sunday. In the meanwhile members of the church sent gifts in the form of baskets of food to 269 West Eleventh Street, and the minister looked around to find work for the young man.

The janitorship at 525 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, was obtained by Rideout on Friday, and on the next day he resigned the place to go to a better one that his Hoboken friend had promised him. All the while he was keeping a close watch on the girl, who wanted to go home. She was not allowed to read a newspaper or to go on the streets alone, and he forced her to shovel snow off the stoop and sidewalks from daybreak to 10 o'clock on Saturday. As a result of this exposure she is now ill.

When accounts of Mr. Alden's search for his daughter began to appear in the newspapers, Dr. Richmond telephoned to Police Headquarters and to the father, who has been staying at the Putnam House, saying that Rideout could be found at the Brooklyn apartment house. This was Sunday afternoon. When the officers knocked at Rideout's door at an hour after midnight, he refused them admittance, but an entry was finally effected by means of a ruse of Detective Stransky, who said he had come to see a sick man in the house. Miss Alden had just retired, but made ready to go out gladly when she was told that her father was waiting for her. To Stransky she declared that she loved Rideout, although she wished to go home again.

A Police Magistrate's warrant will be obtained to-day in Hoboken to insure the detention of Rideout long enough for extradition papers to be taken out, after which he will be prosecuted for bigamy under the laws of New Jersey.

According to Mr. Alden's statement, Rideout was married eight or ten years ago in Saginaw, Mich., to a Miss Bernthall, who is now insane in an asylum in Richville, Mich. Her commitment to the asylum gives as the cause of insanity, he says, the recent absconding of her husband. The alleged bigamist is twenty-eight years old, was formerly head shipkeeper in the Charlestown Navy Yard, and has a child six years old.

Mr. Alden is a builder and real estate agent. His daughter is very repentant, and has been entirely forgiven by her father, who says she never did anything wrong, but was hypnotized by Rideout.

Mr. Alden and his daughter will remain here until arrangements for Rideout's extradition have been completed.

Aid for Hungarian Widow.

THE TIMES yesterday transmitted $2 from E. H. to the Charity Organization Society for the benefit of a Hungarian widow with six children.

Vantine's
ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

Send for the free Vantine Catalogue: "About an Oriental Store." Cover in three colors.

Third Floor.

An Incomparable Collection of

TURKISH AND PERSIAN CARPETS

At Greatly Lowered Prices.

The Turkish Carpets:

Size in Feet.	Colors.	Formerly.	Now.
6.8 x 11.5,	Blue and Pink	$62.00	$50.00
8.3 x 11.7,	Green and Terra Cotta	78.00	58.00
10.7 x 9.6,	Green and Green	80.00	65.00
8.10 x 12,	Cream and Terra Cotta	85.00	68.00
8.11 x 12.6,	Terra Cotta and Blue	88.00	70.00
9 x 12.4,	Red and Blue	90.00	72.00
9.2 x 15.4,	Green and Terra Cotta	115.00	90.00
12 x 11.9,	Terra Cotta and Blue	130.00	92.00
11.2 x 14.2,	Green and Terra Cotta	110.00	95.00
10 x 12.4,	Green and Pink	125.00	100.00
10.6 x 16,	Terra Cotta and Blue	120.00	100.00
11.7 x 16,	Red and Blue	150.00	125.00
11.4 x 17.9,	Terra Cotta and Blue	165.00	130.00
11.4 x 18.7,	Blue and Terra Cotta	170.00	135.00

Persian Carpets:

Size in Feet.		Size in Feet.	
8.9 x 10.5,	now $50.00	10.9 x 14.2,	now $75.00
9 x 10.8,	now 58.00	11.10 x 14.7,	now 80.00
10.2 x 14.5,	now 65.00	10.8 x 14.3,	now 70.00
10.9 x 14.7,	now 70.00		

Lace.

8000 yards. Insertion and Edges. Heavy Point de Venise. New designs in Point Alencon. Fine Chantilly and Applique.

Insertions are in "ribbon," "scalloped," or irregular floral designs,—¾ inch to 4 inches wide.
Edges,—"all over" handsome patterns,—including the deep Vandyke points, or mounted on fine net,—3 to 10 inches wide.
Suitable for Summer Gowns,—or Reception and Evening Toilettes.

15, 25, 45, 60 and 75 cents per yard;
Value 30 cents to $1.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

SAYS MR. GRAY COERCED HIM.

A Witness in the Welch Case Flatly Repudiates His Confession and Says He Was Compelled to Sign It.

Henry Irving Schoen, a seventeen-year-old boy, living at 315 East Forty-ninth Street, one of the witnesses in the trial of Lawyer Ernest M. Welch on the charge of subornation of perjury, which is going on before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, said on the stand yesterday that he had been coerced by Assistant District Attorney Gerald Hull Gray on Nov. 15, 1898, into signing a statement in which he admitted having perjured himself.

Schoen testified that he had seen the accident on Oct. 22, 1896, in which Jacob Lacs had been run over and injured by a wagon owned by the Everard Brewery Company. In the civil suit Schoen testified that when the accident occurred the driver of the wagon was reading a book and leaving the care of his horses to a boy who was on the seat beside him.

In the trial yesterday Assistant District Attorney McIntyre submitted an affidavit in which Schoen denied that he had noticed the driver at all, and said that he had testified falsely according to a statement read to him by Mr. Welch.

"Now," said Mr. McIntyre, exhibiting a typewritten paper, "didn't you sign this paper and say that everything in it was true?"

"I don't know what's in that paper," said the witness.

"Isn't that your signature at the bottom?" said the District Attorney.

"Yes," said Schoen, "but what is written there isn't true."

Mr. McIntyre read each paragraph of the affidavit. Schoen said that the whole affidavit was false.

"Do you mean to say, then," said Mr. McIntyre, "that you swore falsely to all these statements?"

"Yes," said the witness, "because I had to do it. I was locked in Assistant District Attorney Gray's office from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon the day that I signed that affidavit. I had to sign it for fear of being locked up. A policeman was looking in the door every few minutes, and I thought that he would arrest me if I didn't sign the statement. When I started to tell Mr. Gray the truth he jumped up and called me a liar, so I had to do what he told me."

When Schoen left the stand Justice Fursman ordered that he be held to await the action of the District Attorney. The statement which he said he had been forced to sign is witnessed by Andrew Lang, a Commissioner of Deeds attached to the District Attorney's office.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Case.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was the only witness examined yesterday by the special Grand Jury which is inquiring into the alleged slanders against the company. It was said that Mr. Sheehan laid the books of the Rapid Transit Company before the jurors and that the time spent yesterday was consumed in an examination of them. Several of the jurors had expressed a wish to know definitely what the financial standing of the Rapid Transit Company is, in order that they might know what truth, if any, there was in the rumors.

AMUSEMENTS.

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People

with explanation by
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Fourth Concert Sat. Aft., Feb. 24, at 2:30, AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist.....Mdlle. Szumowska
Tickets now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

WESMINSTER KENNEL CLUB
24TH ANNUAL
DOG SHOW
Madison Square Garden,
Feb. 20, 21, 22, & 23. Open 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.

AMERICAN 42d & 8th Ave—Castle Sq. Op. Co. Special Mat. Thurs., Feb. 22. Cissie Loftus, Berri, Quinlan, Delamotte, Moulan, Elder. MASCOT. Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. NEXT WEEK—Rigoletto.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Wednesday Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS, Mat.—100th Performance. BEN-HUR

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
The new society play in 4 acts by John Oliver Hobbes, with the full strength of Daniel Frohman's Stock Company.
THE AMBASSADOR
EXTRA MATINEE ON THURSDAY, 2:15.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
*.*NEXT MONDAY, CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDY COMPANY, (including Seymour Hicks, Fanny Brough, Herbert Standing, Chas. Kemble, C. P. Little, and Ellaline Terriss,) in "MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW."
*.*SEATS READY.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. DIGBY BELL
15c., 25c., 50c. CAMILLA URSO, Daisy Lovering & Co., Maxwell & Simpson, Moving Pictures, Pete Baker, and Others.
Washington's Birthday—Open 9:30 A. M.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. FLO. IRWIN,
15c., 25c., 50c. Milton & Dollie Nobles Polly Holmes, M'y'gPic's, 4 Colbys, "Bonner," others
Washington's Birthday—Open 12 Noon.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LAST WEEK M'LLE FIFI
Xtra Mat. Washington's Birthday.
Next Monday, MODJESKA, Supported by Seats now on sale. John E. Kellerd.
Mon., Tu. & Wed. Evs., Mary Stuart; Thu., Fri. & Sat. Evs., Marie Antoinette; Wed. Mat., Much Ado About Nothing; Sat. Mat., The Ladies' Battle.

KNICKERBOCKER. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
N. C. GOODWIN
MAXINE ELLIOTT
EXTRA MATINEE Wednesday, 2:15. When We Were Twenty-one.
Special Matinée WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Keith's Vaudeville
Henri French, Ida Fuller, The Olifans, TrulyShattuck, Arthur Nelstone & MinnieAbbey, ors. Mats. Wed., Wash'n B'day & Sat. Gen. Adm. 50c.

BIJOU TO-MORROW EVENING, FEB. 21: (Special Mat. Washington's Birthday)
FIRST TIME AUNT HANNAH Great Company of farceurs.

Murray HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—DIPLOMACY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Cotton Dress Goods.

Novelty Fabrics for Spring.
Mercerized Canvas,—serpentine weaves.
Vestings for Tailor Gowns.
Fine Linen stuffs. Printed Pongee and Cotton Foulard. Voile Ondulé. Plain and embroidered Batiste. Nainsook tucked and striped with Lace insertion.
Satin striped Dimities,—plain colors, or with exquisite floral designs on white and colored grounds,—and fine embroidered Swiss,—latest novelty patterns,

50 cents per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Imparts Energy
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
When vitality and nerve force have become impaired by illness its value is wonderful. Induces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

WEBER PIANOS
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Birds Mate now; singer, according to voice, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; female, $1.00. Manchester Coppy singer, $10.00; female, $6.00. Norwich gold, singer, $5.00; female, $2.00. Holden's New Book on Birds; all about mating, food, cages, and how to keep bird singing, with price list, birds and cages by mail, 25 cts., stamps. Pocket monkeys, Angora cats. G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mendelssohn Hall, Monday Afternoon, Feb. 26 at 3 o'clk. Direction Victor Thrane. Knabe Piano Used. Res. seats $1.50 & $1 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
FIFTH AND LAST Piano Recital by Hambourg Prior to Pacific Coast Tour.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. NO WEDNESDAY MATINEE THIS WEEK. MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY. Evenings, 8:30. BROTHER OFFICERS. Matinées, 2:15.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées Thursday and Saturday at 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS | THE LITTLE MINISTER. XTRA WEDNESDAY MATINEE NEXT WEEK.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEE THURSDAY AND SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE in his new play, SHERLOCK HOLMES.

MADISON SQ. Theatre. B'way & 24th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEE THURSDAY AND SATURDAY. The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Theatre closed To-night for rehearsal. TO-MORROW EVE. AT 7:40 SHARP. FIRST MATINEE THURSDAY AT 2. Charles Frohman's HEARTS ARE TRUMPS. $40,000 Production, The Great Drury Lane London Dramatic Success.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. New Broadway Burlesquers. "McAVOY & MAY, LA FA FALLA."

Weber & Fields' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. Mat. Tues., Thu. & Fri. No Sat. Mat. WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY. Ev., 8:15. Sat. Mat. SPECIAL MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Ext. Mat. Thurs., (Washington's B'thday) IN OLD KENTUCKY

Irving Place Theatre. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. LAST WEEK. "ALS ICH WIEDERKAM." Sequel to "At the White Horse Tavern."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Wed., Sat., & Thursday Mats. DAVID BELASCO'S Naughty Anthony

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. 10c. to All. Japanese Acrobats, Midget Horse, Missing Link.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, at 8:30 precisely, First performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Marie Brema, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bars, Frederichs, Muhlmann, Pringle, H. Devries, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 21, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Plançon.
Thur. Ev'g, Feb. 22, at 7 precisely, second performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Pevny, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bouton, Molka-Kellogg, Broadfoot, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 23, at 8, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mma. Sembrich; MM. Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, and Salignac.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 24, at 2, L'AFRICAINE. Mmes. Nordica and Clementine De Vere; MM. Scotti, Ed. de Reszke, Plançon, and Cornubert. (debut.)
Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 24th, at 8, at Popular Prices, AIDA. Mmes. Emma Eames and Olitzka; MM. Perotti, Plançon, and Campanari.
Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 25, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Suzanne Adams and Zélie de Lussan; Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Scotti, Bars, Ocellier, and Plancon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor.
Wed. Aft., Feb. 21, Mme. Sembrich
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 22, Leonora Jackson
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM,
THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 22, at 11 A. M.
CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY.
ERNEST SETON THOMPSON.
"PERSONALITY OF WILD ANIMALS."
100 Illustrations. Come One! Come All!
Reserved Seats, $1.00. Children, 50c. Cents.

The New York Broadway to Tokio. Broadway, 44-45 St. Evegs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Extra Mat. Washington's Birthday.
SUNDAY EVEG. NEXT, FEB. 25TH, AT THE NEW YORK THEATRE. BENEFIT the auspices of the ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA LAST WEEK. 42d., B'w'y & 7th av. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
IRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
MONDAY EV'G. FEB. 26. MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS WITH JOSEPHINE HALL.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mat. Saturday. (Wednesday Matinée omitted this week.)
SPECIAL MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. Last 2 Weeks of Mr. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "A Romance of Athlone."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. 5TH MONTH. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:10.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. MR. & MRS. SIDNEY DREW, THORNE & CARLETON, MARION MANOLA, BLANCHE RING, DOLAN & LENHART, CONROY & McDONALD.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Mat. Washn's B'day & Sat. at 2.
"A TRIUMPH."—HERALD.
OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO.

CASINO! LAST WEEK But One! XTRA MAT. THE PRINCESS CHIC! THURS. Washington's Birthday.

MANHATTAN ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE. Theatre, 33d & B'y. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Warmer, with rain or snow, winds southwesterly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,638. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.
Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅞c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 43⅜c.; cash cotton, 8⅞c.

CONGRESS.—Three speeches were made in the House yesterday on the Puerto Rican Tariff bill. Mr. Newlands (Sil., Nev.,) argued for free trade, as did Mr. Swanson, (Dem., Va.,) while Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) spoke for a 25 per cent. tariff. It is said the chances of the bill are somewhat "slim," as twelve Republicans are against the imposition of duties. In the Senate Mr. Kenney argued against the retention of the Philippines. Several amendments to the Hawaiian Government bill were offered, among them one extending the contract-labor law to the islands.—Page 5.

LEGISLATURE.—A bill to reorganize the New York City School Department has been prepared by the sub-committee of the Senate Cities Committee, and will be introduced in a few days. The Charter Revision bill, providing for fifteen Commissioners, was advanced to third reading in the Assembly yesterday. Francis B. Thurber opposed the Donnelly Municipal Gas bill for New York City before the Senate Cities Committee. The Assembly Game Laws Committee gave a hearing on the Maher bill to prohibit net fishing within ten miles of this city. At a hearing before the Senate Cities Committee on the Ford Street Cleaning bill, a long protest to the measure from Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle was presented.—Page 9.

FOREIGN.—Buller's troops entered Colenso with but feeble opposition from the Boers. It is feared that the latter have gone to reinforce Gen. Cronje, and that Gen. Roberts will find himself opposed by an army as large as his own. The Queen has appealed to old soldiers to aid in the home defense. The House of Commons refused to reopen the inquiry into the Jameson raid by a vote of 286 to 152. Mr. Chamberlain replied to bitter attacks made upon him. In the House of Lords an amended Militia Ballot act was voted down, 69 to 42. Report has it that Servia and Bulgaria are going to war. The German Minister for War yesterday said in the Reichstag that the calibre of the army rifle should not be reduced. The report that Germany will build a cable to China is officially confirmed. Trouble continues in Martinique.—Pages 2 and 6.

Page 1.

By the failure of the Armstrong & Bolton Company to carry out their contract to equip the Tombs Prison with steam heat and electric lighting plants, owing to the great increase in the cost of material, the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company is liable for about $75,000.

Mrs. Enoch Stevenson lost her life in vainly trying to save her two sons who fell through the ice on a mill pond at Cape May Court House, N. J., yesterday. Her husband was rescued by a neighbor.—Page 1.

Cornelius Vanderbilt yesterday stated that he represented only his own interests in the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, and not his father-in-law, Richard T. Wilson, or the Vanderbilt family, or the New York Central. It was said that he may be active in the construction of the tunnel. The construction company yesterday elected officers. It is denied that the presence of Long Island Railroad men in the construction company is more than a coincidence.

A statement was issued yesterday that those who have had charge of the funding of the debt of the Third Avenue Railroad had secured $25,500,000 from bankers and others, and that the holders of a majority of the stock will lease and operate the road, guaranteeing 4 per cent. dividends. The statement was made and denied that the Metropolitan had sought to secure tract-labor law to the islands.—Page 5.

Page 2.

The New York County Woman's Christian Temperance Union held a twelve hours' session and passed a resolution calling on Queen Victoria to end the war in South Africa.

Page 3.

The balance sheets to Dec. 31, 1899, of the American Steel and Wire Company, read at the annual meeting yesterday, showed the net profits to be over $12,000,000.

In an address at Chicago Secretary of the Treasury Gage pointed out the marvelous development of this country in the past thirty years; he saw only prosperity ahead.—Page 3.

There will be two Populist National Conventions, one at Sioux Falls, S. D., and the other at Cincinnati, both to be held May 9.

Page 4.

The hearing of the City Club's charges against District Attorney Gardiner was continued yesterday.

Louise M. Clayton, wife of Congressman Clayton of Brooklyn, has brought suit against him for a separation.

Page 5.

"Economical Effects of Industrial Combination" was discussed at the People's Institute Conference on Trusts at Cooper Union.

Page 7.

William F. Lyons, who styled himself the Guarantee and Investment Company and offered 10 per cent. per week to investors, was arrested yesterday.

William F. Miller of the Franklin Syndicate is alleged to have said in an interview in the Raymond Street (Brooklyn) Jail that he had never been in Canada.

Page 8.

The Dog Show opened yesterday in the Madison Square Garden and prize winners in several classes were picked out by Miss A. H. Whitney and L. P. C. Astley.

Page 14.

Justice Fursman yesterday rebuked the Special Grand Jury which is investigating the Brooklyn Rapid Transit slander charges, and directed the jury to hold two sessions a day, and to dispose of the case.

The Municipal Assembly yesterday defeated a resolution to relieve the Committee of Railroads of the consideration of the East River tunnel franchise and showed hostility to the plan. An application for a franchise for another East River tunnel was received.

Amusements.—Page 6 and 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 8.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Mr. Hepburn's Efforts to Have a Date Set for Consideration Defeated by Messrs. Cannon and Payne.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—In the House to-day Mr. Hepburn (Iowa) attempted to secure an agreement to take up the Nicaraguan Canal bill. He asked unanimous consent that it be taken up two weeks from to-day. Mr. Richardson asked if there was anything in the bill which recognized the existence of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

"There is not," replied Mr. Hepburn. "The bill provides for absolute ownership."

Mr. Cannon, (Ill.,) Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, said he was not prepared to agree at this time to the consideration of the bill. "There is no objection on this side," observed Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Hepburn offered to make the date a week from to-day, but Mr. Cannon still dissented.

Later in the day Mr. Hepburn again tried to reach an agreement for the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill on March 6. Mr. Payne (New York) objected.

Mr. Hepburn then introduced a resolution for the consideration of the bill on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 5 and 6. The resolution provides that at 5 o'clock on the latter day the previous question shall be considered as ordered. The resolution went to the Committee on Rules.

The First Railway in the World to adopt for all its cars the Pintsch Light is the New York Central. This line has Pintsch Light in its sleeping and parlor cars, its coaches, baggage cars, and mail cars, contributing in this, as in all other things, to the comfort and safety of its patrons.—Adv.

VANDERBILT'S PART IN TUNNEL COMPANY

Cornelius Represents Only His Own Interests.

MAY BE ACTIVE IN THE WORK

His Presence in the Directory Not Indicative of an Alliance with the New York Central.

Cornelius Vanderbilt made several statements last evening to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES at his Fifth Avenue home in regard to his membership in the Board of Directors of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, which are important in that they dispose of various stories in relation to interests that Mr. Vanderbilt has been credited with representing in the board.

Mr. Vanderbilt asserted that in the board he represents solely his own interests. He denied that his father-in-law, Richard T. Wilson, was associated with his interests in the company. He also stated that there was no foundation for an inference that in the board of the company he represented "Vanderbilt interests" other than his own personal ones. This denial sets aside the impression that Cornelius Vanderbilt represented in the board Vanderbilt interests, in their collective sense, that might have a bearing on underground rapid transit plans and perhaps result in important changes—among them a New York Central and underground rapid transit alliance. Mr. Vanderbilt was extremely unwilling to talk about his association with the construction company, but he intimated that shortly he might talk freely on the subject.

Mr. Vanderbilt was asked at the outset:

"In view of the importance the public attaches to your association with the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company and the stories that have for basis the fact that you are a Director of it, a statement from you would be of value. Do you care to say anything on the subject?"

"I really do not care," Mr. Vanderbilt replied, "to discuss the matter at all. I would rather nothing be said. I do not see that I have any such importance."

MR. WILSON NOT IN THE COMPANY.

"One story, Mr. Vanderbilt, is that you went into the construction company as a Director in the interest of your father-in-law, Richard T. Wilson, who is said to be interested in the rapid transit scheme."

"I do not care to discuss this, but it is not the fact. Mr. Wilson is not identified with me in the company."

"Another story, Mr. Vanderbilt, is that in the Board of Directors you represent what are known as the Vanderbilt interests and—"

"While I must decline to talk any more about this, I will say that there is no foundation for any such inference. In the Board of Directors I represent solely my own interests and no others.

"But I had rather nothing be said on the subject. Presently I may talk fully about it. I really do not know why I am so important. I should think that other members of the board would be more interesting."

Mr. Vanderbilt declined to entertain any more questions about his relations to the construction company or the rapid transit scheme. He was asked "Is this your first corporation?" and replied "Yes—but I may shortly be interested in others."

MAY BE ACTIVE IN CONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Vanderbilt is a general favorite at the Grand Central Station, and anything that he is interested in is widely discussed. His association with the construction company excited great interest because of rumors that have been current for months that the Vanderbilts" would be bidders for the rapid transit contract, or interested in it, or would in some way or another ally the Central system with it. The story that Cornelius Vanderbilt went into the Directorate of the construction company as a representative of Vanderbilt interests was rejected as not warranted by fact by the higher officers of the Central system. None would talk to be quoted, but one of the most important of them, by reason of his associations with the senior members of the Vanderbilt family, said:

"'The Vanderbilts' are not in rapid transit, and Cornelius Vanderbilt does not represent them in the construction company. I look at it in this way: Cornelius Vanderbilt was regarded as a valuable acquisition to the board because of his name—this has great value. Then he is a mechanical genius and has studied rapid transit tunnel problems. I would not be surprised to see him active in some way in the construction of the tunnel, while I should be surprised if he put much money, if any, into the company's treasury in purchase of stock, beyond what is necessary for him to qualify as a Director.

IN HIS GRANDFATHER'S FOOTSTEPS.

"In interesting himself in rapid transit Cornelius Vanderbilt follows in the footsteps of his grandfather, the Commodore. Had the first Cornelius had his own way he would have built and equipped and presented to this city an underground railway that would have cost $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. The Commodore was vastly interested in the scheme to have an underground road that, starting from the City Hall Park, would have gone by way of Centre, Park, and Bayard Streets to the Bowery, and thence to Forty-second Street. It was killed by the opposition of business people and house owners in the Bowery and by the panic of 1873. Mayor Hewitt advocated the scheme and the Legislature passed an act to incorporate the New York City Rapid Transit Company and to authorize it to construct and operate an underground railway. Cornelius Vanderbilt and such persons as he might associate with him were authorized to carry out the plan, and the articles of association were signed Oct. 1, 1871. Had the plan been carried out the rapid transit service would without doubt have been auxiliary to the Central's system. Several other plans were laid aside, that of the Commodore being favored as backed by interests having 'cohesion,' which, freely translated, means money."

TUNNEL COMPANY ELECTION.

John B. McDonald's Plan of Sub-Letting Contracts—Long Island Railroad Men in Directory.

The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, formed by August Belmont, to build the tunnel, met in Mr. Belmont's office yesterday and elected officers. Mr. Belmont was chosen President, Walter G. Oakman Vice President, Frederick Evans Secretary, and William C. Emmet Treasurer. Mr. Evans was private secretary to Vice President Hobart and Mr. Emmet was formerly an employe in the Controller's office in this city. The offices of the subway company will be in the Park Row Building. These are now being made ready for occupancy.

Everything else being in readiness, the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners is now awaiting the signing of the contract, which will take place in the rooms of the commission, at 320 Broadway, on Saturday morning.

John B. McDonald, the contractor of the tunnel, speaking yesterday of the sub-contracts, said that instead of advertising for bids he had decided to send invitations to well-known contractors to bid on the work within a few days after he had signed the contract. For convenience, Mr. McDonald has divided the road into fifteen sections. Each contractor may bid on one or more sections up to a certain number. It is Mr. McDonald's intention to apportion to the several contractors the work that they are best fitted for. For instance, a man who has made a specialty of river tunneling will get that part of the tunnel, another may get rock cutting, and so on.

"In fact," said Mr. McDonald, "my idea is to apportion the sections in a way that will result in securing the best men on the work they are most familiar with, so that the tunnel can be cut with the greatest speed possible. I am going ahead as rapidly as I am able, now that the financial end of the enterprise is about to be closed up. As I have said before, it will take about thirty days before the actual work of construction will be started."

The many rumors floating around that the presence of several Directors of the Long Island Railroad Company in the subway company meant more or less of a business connection between the two railroads brought forth the statement yesterday from President Baldwin that it was simply a coincidence.

"The Long Island Railroad Company," said he, "has not the remotest connection with the rapid transit railroad. I was selected as a Director of the company because I have for years studied the subject of rapid transit and am much interested in it."

"While no one familiar with the subject even suspects that the Long Island Railroad, as a corporation, has or will have any voice in the running of trains in the tunnel," said a railroad man yesterday, "I venture to say that the presence of Mr. Belmont, Mr. Oakman, and President Baldwin in the Directorate of the subway company is more than a mere coincidence. Mr. Belmont, of course, formed the company, and this remark applies more to Messrs. Oakman and Baldwin. It is understood, of course, that all the acts of the company that operates trains in the tunnel are subject to ratification by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. And so it will be that whatever future connection there may be in the interchange of traffic between the New York Central or the Long Island Railroad with the Manhattan tunnel must be first scrutinized by the board. As such connections would be of manifest advantage to the public, it is not at all surprising that New York Central and Long Island Railroad interests are now represented in the new subway company. It may be 'just a coincidence,' but I think it is more than that."

The applications coming in to President Orr for places are becoming more numerous every day. Mr. Orr has no power to appoint assistant engineers, bookkeepers, and other employes.

"I wish the newspapers would assist me in this matter," said he yesterday. "I have no appointive power, since no one can be placed on the staff without first having passed a civil service examination, and I would very much like to have this fact generally known."

PULLMAN MARITAL TROUBLES.

George M. and His Wife Would Be Legally Separated If Money Matters Could Be Adjusted.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Whether she should have $400,000 or agree to take an annuity of less than $3,000 is keeping George M. Pullman and his wife from asking the courts to sever their marital ties. It is promised soon, however, that some agreement will be reached, and it is said that George M. Pullman will lead from the altar as his wife Mrs. Blanche Bowers, who was Miss Barrett, while Mrs. Pullman will again be Lynn Fernald.

For nearly a year Mr. and Mrs. Pullman have lived apart. Young Pullman has been in the East, returning recently from White Plains, N. Y., while his wife was at Newport. To-day she is with her parents here.

Miss Barrett, as she was two years ago, was one of the leading lights of the fashionable Servis Club Sept. 16, 1898, when young Pullman and Miss Fernald were married, Miss Barrett suddenly followed the example. She married an actor.

There is a matter of $400,000 that is preventing the separation," a friend of the Pullman family said to-day. "The main adviser of the Pullman family is not willing that so much money should be turned over to Mrs. Pullman. A matter of $2,500 a year, he believes, is plenty, and I know that they are willing to settle at this price."

WORK FOR THE CONVENTION.

Washington Is Overrun with Milwaukee Boomers—They Say They Are Sure to Win.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Men wearing big red badges, inscribed "A Bright Spot," are seen in all the principal streets and hotel corridors northwest of the Capitol. They are from Milwaukee, and to-night every one of them is as hoarse as a crow. They have been talking about the superior attractions of their city as a site for the Democratic Convention until only those with powerful lungs can speak above a whisper. The result of their labors is already apparent, they say, and they claim to have the convention to a certainty. Ex-Mayor Peter J. Somers said to-night that the National Committee at present stands 36 to 14 in favor of Milwaukee.

The Kansas City men are not so pervasive, and it is hard to find them. Some one has described the Kansas City movement as a "gum shoe campaign." They hold executive sessions frequently in their headquarters at the Raleigh, and then send out determined detachments of boomers. They give no figures and decline to believe that either side has a majority as yet. Both sides say that it is a fair stand-up fight, to be fought out, aside from Milwaukee's certified check inducement, simply on the comparative merits of the cities.

The Milwaukee headquarters have overflowed the Raleigh, and the Wisconsin men now have a large detachment at the Metropolitan, which is a favorite hotel with Western and Southern Democrats. The main headquarters are at the Raleigh, across the hall from the room in which the National Committee will meet on Thursday.

Sergeant at Arms James Oliver of the Democratic National Committee arrived here to-day to arrange for the meeting of the committee.

T. L. WOODRUFF'S CHANCES.

C. A. Hess Says C. N. Bliss May Be Named for Vice President.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Charles A. Hess, Republican leader in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District in New York, was here to-day to attend to some private business. Mr. Hess expressed the belief that the delegates to the Republican National Convention from the Twelfth Congressional District would be Cornelius N. Bliss and himself. He added that, while nothing definite had been decided, he did not think that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff would be the choice of the Republican organization for the Vice Presidential nomination.

"I do not think," said he, "that Mr. Woodruff's candidacy is regarded seriously. The convention will not be held for four months yet, and there is plenty of time to pick out a candidate. It would not surprise me much if Mr. Bliss is named finally, although I have seen it stated that he did not want it."

Will Send Books to Guam Garrison.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 20.—It has been requested that all Yale students who have books or magazines that can be spared should leave them at the Co-operative Store before Saturday, when a box will be sent on behalf of the university to the Island of Guam for the use of the garrison there. Two of the officers stationed there are Yale graduates, and they earnestly desire the books. One of the chief drawbacks to life there is the lack of reading matter, they say, and it is hoped that this want may be speedily filled.

President Hadley to Speak Here.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 20.—President Hadley will speak at the annual banquet of the Harvard Club in New York Saturday.

Only Line One Night Out to Port Tampa, Palm Beach, Miami.
Penn. R. R. Train 8:55 A. M. as above. Accommodates also all Florida resorts. Other trains. Florida Special, 12:25 P. M., and Express, 9:25 P. M. Apply Atlantic Coast Line, 229 Broadway.—Adv.

TOMBS CONTRACT COSTLY

Rise in Price of Material Forced Armstrong & Bolton Co. Out.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company Liable for About $75,000 as Result of Failure.

Through the sharp advance in the price of structural work, electric wiring, and iron, and the consequent failure of the Armstrong & Bolton Company, which had the contract to equip the new Tombs with steam heating and other apparatus, the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company stands in a fair way to lose about $75,000, the sum in which it acted as surety for the Armstrong & Bolton Company. The guaranty company is liable for the difference between the original contract price and the actual cost of the work. It appears now that this difference will reach between $70,000 and $80,000.

The contract price under which the Armstrong & Bolton Company undertook the work was $93,350. For this sum the company agreed to equip the Tombs with a high and low pressure steam plant, electric lighting, dynamos, and elevator and kitchen furnishings. The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company acted as the company's surety to the extent of $75,000. Since the undertaking of the work a year ago, the price of nearly all the material to be used advanced in price from 80 to 100 per cent. For some months past it has been patent to the trade generally that by no possible means could the cost of the work be brought within the contract figure. Indeed, each additional week has brought with it additional advances in the price of materials, and even of labor, which made it apparent that the cost would make the contracting company a heavy loser in the deal.

A little over a month ago, Jan. 17, the Armstrong & Bolton Company made an assignment. It was said the low contract under which it was fitting up the Tombs was the chief cause for the failure. It was recalled that at the time the contract was let the bid of the Armstrong & Bolton Company was $15,000 below that of the next lowest bidder, and that some of the contractors bid as high as $135,000.

As a result of the assignment, it fell upon the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, of which Andrew Freedman is Vice President and one of the Directors, to see that the contract was fulfilled. Two weeks ago the guaranty company instructed Horgan & Slattery, the architects of the Tombs, to advertise for bids to complete the work. While the bids have not yet been made public, it is known that none of them come within $60,000 of the original contract figure, $93,350. In fact, the bids range all the way from $160,000 to $190,000. According to these figures, the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company is in danger of losing the entire amount of its surety, $75,000. The work already done by the Armstrong & Bolton Company in the Tombs does not amount in value to more than $800.

Among the steam heating contractors there has been for a number of days considerable speculation as to the course the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company would pursue. In view of the fact that so little work had been done in fulfilling the contract, it was thought the Department of Correction might release the guaranty company from its obligation. In this case, the Correction Department would have to advertise for bids for the entire work.

In regard to the great advance in the price of all classes of materials the contract calls for, a well-known steam-heating contractor said yesterday:

"There is scarcely an article in the Tombs contract which is not higher than it was a year ago. The structural work, such as steam pipes, electric wiring, &c., has about doubled in price. The contract calls for radiators and electric lights, which are equally as high. Ranges will have to be supplied among the kitchen furnishings and in the laundry, of course, a full equipment of washing tubs will have to be installed, with the other furnishings. All these are very high in price.

"I have just submitted a contract for the completion of the work, and figuring not over 5 per cent above the actual cost of the different materials it has been simply impossible to get the bid below $160,000. At the time the Armstrong & Bolton Company agreed to do the work for $93,350 the opinion was general among the trade that the figure was too low, and none of us had any idea the contractors would make a cent out of it."

At the office of Horgan & Slattery it was said yesterday that no announcement of the figures of the new bids would be made for several days.

"You can say this," said Mr. Horgan, "that the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company is responsible for the completion of the work, and nothing has been done to free them of their obligation. Yes, the bids are a great deal higher than the original contract price. They are now in the hands of the guaranty company, and we are waiting for the company to take action on them."

Andrew Freedman of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company was asked last night what action his company would take in the matter. "I have nothing to say about it," he said. "I can't tell you what we will do." He declined also to give the figures of the new bids.

MOTHER AND SONS DROWNED.

She Fell Through the Ice in Trying to Save Them—Father Rescued Just in Time.

CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE, N. J., Feb. 20.—Mrs. Enoch Stevenson lost her life this afternoon at Eldoro in a vain effort to save her two sons from drowning in a mill pond. In trying to rescue them her husband had a narrow escape from death.

The boys, who were ten and thirteen years of age, were playing upon the ice, when it gave way, and they went down. Their mother witnessed the accident, and rushed screaming upon the ice, which again gave way, and she also disappeared. Mr. Stevenson had heard her screams, and in turn rushed to the rescue. He stretched himself at full length on the ice, and reached out to grasp hold of his wife, who had come up again, but the treacherous crust would not bear his weight, and he also plunged in. The two boys had by this time sunk for the last time. Their mother floundered about for a few moments, and then finally disappeared. The father managed to hold on to the edge of the ice until a neighbor on a raft broke a channel and reached him.

Mr. Stevenson became unconscious after being lifted out, but was revived. He is almost insane with grief, and it is feared that he may yet die from the shock. The bodies of Mrs. Stevenson and the two boys have not been recovered.

$750,000 FOR AUTOMOBILES.

New York Company Places Contracts with Amesbury Manufacturers.

Special to The New York Times.

AMESBURY, Mass., Feb. 20.—A representative of a New York automobile company was here to-day and placed with local carriage manufacturers probably the largest order ever received by them. The contracts signed by the manufacturers call for the delivery of from 20 to 30 carriage bodies every day for one year. The bodies are of various styles, and are to be shipped all finished and ready to be affixed to the gear parts.

As the price of the bodies range from $100 to $150, it is thought that the total amount of the orders will reach nearly $750,000. The representative of the firm has forwarded the contracts to New York for approval.

Most Superb Day Train in the World. The "Royal Limited" leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street, daily 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

THIRD AVENUE DEBT FLOATED BY BANKERS

Majority Stockholders to Lease and Operate Line.

WILL GUARANTEE DIVIDENDS

The Metropolitan Said to Have Sought to Gain Control of the Road—This Flatly Denied.

The men who have charge of the arrangements for funding the debt of the Third Avenue Railroad issued a statement yesterday, after a conference in the office of J. S. Bache & Co., the firm which acted as the brokers in the recent transaction by which James R. Keene and others bought a large block of the Third Avenue stock sold by Henry Hart.

They announced that they had agreed with a banking syndicate and others to secure $28,500,000 for the needs of the company, and that holders of a majority of the stock had decided to form a corporation to lease the road on terms which would insure dividends on the stock.

They also said that within the last thirty days J. Pierpont Morgan has offered to lease the Third Avenue on the behalf of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, guaranteeing in perpetuity a 4 per cent. dividend on the Third Avenue stock. This last assertion was flatly denied by Mr. Morgan. William C. Whitney also said it was absolutely without foundation, as did another prominent Director of the Metropolitan, who would not permit the use of his name.

The statement was made by William H. Curtiss, the newly elected Treasurer of the Third Avenue Road, after consultation with James R. Keene and others interested in the control of the road, and Mr. Keene also made a statement on his own behalf. That given out by Mr. Curtiss is as follows:

"As Chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose by the Board of Directors, I have entered into an agreement with a syndicate of eminent bankers, including two very large international banking houses, and under the terms of the agreement the bankers will furnish to the company the sum of $21,000,000 at 5 per cent. I have also entered into an agreement with other parties who will furnish to the company the sum of $7,000,000 additional.

"The terms upon which these arrangements have been made are, in my opinion, very advantageous to the company. Persons owning a majority of the capital stock of the company have decided to form a corporation which shall lease the properties of the Third Avenue Railroad Company in perpetuity, and at an annual rental sufficient to pay its fixed charges, and in addition thereto dividends upon its stock on a scale beginning at 4 per cent. immediately, and reaching 5 per cent. per annum at the end of four years and continuing at that rate thereafter. In this connection the stockholders of the Third Avenue Company will acquire certain very valuable rights. The leasing company will deposit with a trust company satisfactory to the Third Avenue Company a sum in excess of $4,000,000 in cash, which shall stand as a guarantee fund for the payment of the dividends.

SOUGHT BY THE METROPOLITAN.

"Messrs. Ryan and Vreeland of the Metropolitan Company, in almost all of to-day's papers published a statement to the effect that the Metropolitan does not want the Third Avenue, and has never considered the question of taking it over. This statement surprises me very much, because within the past thirty days Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan personally offered to me to take up and fully reorganize the finances of the Third Avenue Company on condition that the stockholders would consent to a lease to the Metropolitan on terms which would guarantee to the stockholders 4 per cent. per annum in perpetuity."

Mr. Curtiss when questioned about his statement refused to go into further details. A good deal of speculation was indulged in on the Street as to who the bankers referred to might be and why their names were not given out in order to stop the decline of the stock, which suffered severely in the market yesterday, closing at 93 ex dividend, a net loss of 4¼, after an erratic day's trading. Mr. Curtiss positively refused to name the banking houses in the syndicate.

"Have negotiations been completed all except the signing of the contracts?" he was asked.

"The terms have all been agreed on," said he.

In speaking of the lease proposition he said: "Mr. Morgan offered to lease the road for the Metropolitan on the basis of a 4 per cent. dividend on our stock, if our stockholders would consent."

DENIALS BY MORGAN AND WHITNEY.

When Mr. Curtiss's statement was shown last night to J. P. Morgan, with a request for comment from him as to the declaration that he had offered to lease the road, he read it and replied: "It is not true."

The statement was also shown to William C. Whitney. He looked it over carefully, and then said:

"It is absolutely without foundation. We have never considered any proposition to do anything that would commit us to paying anything on the Third Avenue stock. Mr. Morgan may have talked the matter over with them. I don't believe he ever made any such proposition as this. Certainly no one was authorized to do it in behalf of the Metropolitan.

"We have been approached in the matter by pretty nearly everybody connected with the Third Avenue, and have refused to take the matter up. We were unwilling to assume any commitments to pay anything at all on the stock."

The Messrs. Wormser went not many hours ago to Mr. Whitney and his friends in Metropolitan and offered them 65,000 shares of Third Avenue stock at a price considerably below the market price. The offer was refused. Mr. Whitney declined to discuss the incident last night. "I do not feel like talking about negotiations which may be regarded as confidential," said he.

Daniel McMahon of Naughton & Co., the contractors, who installed the electric equipment of the Third Avenue Road, was at the conference in the office of J. S. Bache & Co., but he said that he was ignorant as to the make-up of the financing syndicate. The Creditors' Protective Committee for the road have a plan for the safeguarding of the interests of the claimholders. It is said, but will hold it in abeyance until it is seen whether the negotiations for financing the debt will end in success.

EXPECTS ROAD TO PAY WELL.

Mr. Keene had this to say yesterday:

"I am the holder of a large amount of the capital stock of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, a portion of which is in my hands on advances that I have made to the party owning it for a very long period of time, and thoroughly secured. The right to vote on any proposition for the pledged stock, in connection with any plan to place the company on a sound basis, has been delegated to me by the party to whom I have loaned the money. I have, therefore, in sympathy with his interest as well as in consideration for my own, given the weight of this interest to any project or scheme that would benefit the company.

"I have taken great pains to inform myself respecting the value of the property of the company, its present difficulties and its future prospects, and, after the most thorough investigation, I am satisfied that the Third Avenue Railroad Company will emerge in a few months, when the full construction of its lines will be completed, into one of the best paying properties in the United States of America.

"Whatever may be the proposed plan for an acceptable reorganization of the company, it will have my earnest and thorough support."

John E. Parsons, who is a Director of Third Avenue, was seen last night relative to the statement of Mr. Curtiss as to the proposition to lease the road. "I have not taken any active part," he said, "in the Third Avenue matter. Mr. Curtiss did say at one time that he had parties who would make a perpetual dividend guarantee to the stockholders. Mr. Lauterbach at one time reported a proposition from Mr. Morgan which the Directors accredited to the Metropolitan Company. All that I know is that Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. had an examination made and that as a result of it they were willing to finance the road. Since then the parties who have acquired or represent Mr. Hart's interests have made various proposals. About them I have no knowledge beyond the fact of the proposals being made."

Various rumors were current about Third Avenue in Wall Street yesterday. Among them was one that the road would dispose of its Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue branch. Col. W. N. Amory, the Secretary, emphatically denied this.

"I wish also to deny," said he, "a published interview I see accredited to John Beaver, our present Assistant Treasurer and Auditor, in which he is made to say that he never resigned the post of Treasurer, now held by Mr. Curtiss. I have seen Mr. Beaver, and can tell you that he never said any such thing.

"The facts are these: Mr. Lauterbach secured Mr. Beaver's resignation over the telephone, and was authorized to present it at the Directors' meeting, where resolutions were passed praising Mr. Beaver's thirty-five years of faithful service. He continues exactly his old duties, at the same salary, but under a new title. Mr. Curtiss's position as Treasurer is not a salaried one at all. He simply represents certain interests in the company."

Mr. Curtiss said yesterday, in response to a question, that he was a personal friend of Mr. Keene. He was formerly the secretary of William G. Rockefeller, Jr. The report that there was hostility in the present negotiations between Mr. Keene and J. S. Bache & Co. was authoritatively denied at the offices of the firm.

ANOTHER WAR IN EUROPE?

It Is Said that Servia and Bulgaria Are Contemplating Hostilities and Massing Troops.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Vienna correspondent of The Standard says:

"Strange rumors are afloat in Vienna, and still stranger things are undoubtedly occurring. Rumors point to impending hostilities between Bulgaria and Servia. There is no doubt that both are massing troops on the frontiers.

"It looks impossible, however, that a war should occur because neither country possesses the necessary financial sinews, and neither Russia nor Austria would sanction such an outbreak."

OBJECT TO MRS. LANGTRY.

Philadelphia Women Refuse to Take Part in Entertainment with Her.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Wilfred Powell, the wife of the English Consul at Philadelphia, has the British soldiers' benefit in charge. She was to have been aided by several Philadelphia women prominent in society. At the concert to be given at the Broad Street Theatre on the 26th inst., Mrs. Langtry is to appear, and recite Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar."

Mrs. C. C. Harrison and other members of the Four Hundred, at a meeting of the Acorn Club, composed of the city's best society, to-day severely condemned Mrs. Langtry, and refused to lend their names to an entertainment in which she participated.

TAILOR DIES IN A THEATRE.

Had Delivered Some Costumes and Was About to Enter the Balcony.

Joseph Eitelberg, seventy years old, a tailor living at 1,680 Lexington Avenue and employed in Proctor's Pleasure Palace, at Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, died in that playhouse last night from heart disease.

Eitelberg visited the theatre to deliver some costumes. He was accompanied by his little granddaughter, Elsie. The man had turned the costumes over and was returning from behind the scenes, when he met the manager of the house and stopped to talk with him. The little girl proceeded into the balcony and watched the performance.

After a short time Eitelberg started to join his granddaughter in the balcony and had nearly reached the stairway when he fell. The stage hands carried him into a parlor, and Dr. Whitmyre responded to a call to Flower Hospital. Eitelberg died, however, before the physician's arrival.

GOLD FINDS IN TEXAS.

Wonderful Discoveries Reported Among the Chispa Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 20.—Discoveries of gold of wonderful richness have just been made in the Chispa Mountains in Brewster County, and there is great excitement over the results of assays that have been made.

R. H. Russell, a mining expert, went to the new district to investigate. He writes that the ore rivals in richness and extent the New Almaden fields of California.

Prospectors are rushing to the locality. Over 300 claims have been already located.

MISHAP TO PRINCE OF WALES.

His Hat Smashed by Lord Wemyss Gesticulating in Debate.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—During the debate in the House of Lords yesterday on the proposed Militia Ballot act Lord Wemyss, in a sweeping gesture, brought his hand down on the top of the hat of the Prince of Wales, who sat just below him on the cross benches.

There was a general titter; but the Prince was quite unmoved, and Lord Wemyss, in the fine manner of old courtesy, apologized.

CHICAGO WATER POWER BONDS.

Money to be Used in Connection with the Drainage Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The City Council has passed an ordinance authorizing the Controller to issue 4 per cent. city bonds to the amount of not more than $2,500,000 for the purpose of procuring money with which to develop the water power expected to be generated by the drainage canal at Lockport.

The ordinance was introduced by Alderman Butler, Chairman of the special committee which has had the matter in charge. In reply to questions as to the need of haste he said private capital was waiting to obtain a lease of the power at a higher rate than the city had agreed to pay, and if the latter did not take advantage of the offer of the drainage Trustees at once the private capitalists would do so.

The offer to the city was at the rate of $4 a horse power a year at the wheel, while the individuals bidding would pay $6.

Capt. Crook's Widow a Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Crook, widow of Capt. Crook, brother of the famous Indian fighter, died to-day, at her late home in Tadmore, from the bullet wound in the right side of her head, which she inflicted on Saturday with her own hand. She never regained consciousness. No cause for the deed has as yet been assigned.

Free Scholarships for Yale Men.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 20.—A plan has recently been formulated among graduates of Yale residing in and around Philadelphia to offer two scholarships of $600 every year to needy students from Philadelphia who are taking a course at Yale. At present the amount raised is sufficient for two scholarships of $300, and it is expected that the desired amount will be collected before long.

Short Line to California.
Several hours can be saved by taking the New York Central to San Francisco or Los Angeles. Consult our ticket agents.—adv.

BOERS GATHERING TO FIGHT ROBERTS

Buller Seizes Colenso With Little Opposition.

HE MAY TAKE LADYSMITH

Apparently the Boers There Are Going to Cronje's Aid.

ROBERTS NEEDS MEN

Likely to Encounter an Army Equal to His Own.

Cronje's Force in Retreat, Fighting Stubbornly All the Way—The Queen Asks Old Soldiers to Aid in the Home Defense.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Boers are leaving all the positions held by them on British territory and are concentrating for the defense of their own. Sir Redvers Bu

in the fighting at Hussar Hill, Monte Cristo Hill, and other places from Feb. 15 to Feb. 18 were: Killed, Capt. T. H. Burney and 13 men; wounded, 6 officers and 184 men.

FIGHT AT HUSSAR HILL.

The following dispatch, dated Feb. 19, has been received from Duroan:

"There was continuous fighting yesterday (Sunday) from the British positions on Gun Hill and Hussar Hill. The troops advanced from the former toward Monte Cristo. There was a heavy bombardment with three 4.7-inch guns and the 100-pounder siege gun, supported by infantry, against the Boer position on Hlangwana Hill, which adjoins Monte Cristo and is regarded as the key to Grobler's Kloof.

"The firing was particularly active from Hussar Hill, on the strong Boer intrenchments at the extreme end of Hlangwana Hill. These intrenchments were strengthened with sand bags. The firing still continued at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

"During the day the gun 'Lady Randolph' came on an armored train from the direction of Colenso.

"It is reported that we have captured over 100 prisoners.

"The naval gun knocked out the Long Tom on Hlangwana Hill at the first shot, for which Gen. Buller especially complimented the gunners.

"Hlangwana Hill lies between two bends of the Tugela River. The Boers have erected a bridge between Hlangwana and the northern bank of the river.

"While Gen. Buller is continuing his movement on the extreme right, and has made every disposition for the defense of his position to the left and south of the Tugela by maintaining there a force adequate for that purpose, isolated parties of Boers sometimes cross the river. There is much sniping."

CRONJE FIGHTING IN RETREAT.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Sunday, thus describes Gen. Cronje's retreat with the Boers at Magersfontein on learning of Gen. French's success:

"On Thursday at midnight, headed by Gen. Cronje, 5,000 Boers, with their heavy guns and ox wagons, evacuated the Magersfontein lines. At dawn on Friday the retreating Boer army was seen from the British naval gun station on Klip Drift Kopje trekking eastward across the British front, at a distance of 5,000 yards. Our guns opened upon them, and a force of mounted infantry, crossing the river, made a dashing charge in the attempt to cut off the head of the enemy's column. But in half an hour their whole force had gained shelter under a line of kopjes.

"Meanwhile two of our batteries had come up, and the Oxford Buffs, West Ridings, and Gloucesters Our infantry crossed the drift, and for three hours were engaged with the enemy, while our batteries shelled his position. The mounted infantry kept hard at work.

"Unable to withstand our galling shell fire, the enemy retired, disputing every inch of the way, and took up a second position on the kopjes to the eastward. It was a magnificent spectacle to see the Boer Army thus at bay. Their rear guard, 2,000 strong, fought us, while the main body trecked further east, and then brought their guns into action, while the rear guard retired.

"The action lasted through the day. Our infantry fought splendidly; but the enemy held his ground under the continued bombardment. Later on the Boer commander ventured on a bold stroke. Leaving 2,000 of his men under cover, he withdrew the rest from his main position and headed for Klip Kraal Drift, six miles to the east.

"This movement was soon discovered. Our mounted infantry came back across the drift and marched along the south bank to endeavor to head off the enemy. When they reached the neighborhood of Klip Kraal Drift, night had fallen; and half the Boers were already across to the south side. Our mounted infantry harassed their movements.

"Meanwhile, the Boer rear guard, having covered the crossing of the main body, retired slowly and successfully passed the Drift. The rear guard fought desperately, and as it fell back to the river it was harassed on the flank and rear by the British.

"Having thus passed the Modder under cover of darkness, the Boers trekked througout the night in the direction of Bloemfontein. Gen. Kelly-Kenny, with the Sixth Division, pursued them at daylight, Gen. MacDonald, with the Highlanders, following him. Macdonald reached Klip Kraal Drift by forced marches Sunday. Gen. Kelly-Kenny, moving from Klip Kraal Drift, was endeavoring to outflank the enemy and to cut them off from Bloemfontein, so as to drive them back into Gen. Macdonald's hands. When I left the front Gen. Kelly-Kenny had not come up with the enemy."

The War Office has issued a dispatch from Lord Roberts, the main importance of which is the fact that it is dated Paardeberg, 7:05 P. M., Monday. Paardeberg is thirty miles east of Jacobsdal. The dispatch announces that the railroad to Kimberley is open, and that Gen. Methuen will proceed there with reinforcements forthwith, and that large supplies will be forwarded to the town.

The War Office announces the following casualties among officers during the relief of Kimberley:

Killed—Lieut. A. E. Hesketh, Sixteenth Lancers; Lieut. the Hon. W. McClintock Bunbury, Second Dragoons.

Wounded—Capt. F. R. Gordon and Lieut. P. F. Brassey, Ninth Lancers; Capt. G. E. Tuson, Sixteenth Lancers; Lieuts. R. I. Fordyce and W. Long, Second Dragoons; Lieut. H. M. Durand, Ninth Lancers.

The list of casualties again demonstrates that a number of mere boys are serving in South Africa. Lieut. the Hon. W. McClintock-Bunbury was the eldest son and heir of Lord Rathdonnell. He was born in 1878. Lieut. H. M. Durand was born in 1876. He is the heir of Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, British Minister at Teheran, Persia. Lieut. W. Long was born in 1879. He is the heir of Right Hon. Walter Long, President of the Board of Agriculture.

KIMBERLEY, Feb. 18.—The country is all free around Kimberley. The Boers have evacuated Dronfield, Saltpan, Spytfontein, and Scholtz Nek. One of their twelve-pounders, with ammunition, was captured, as was also their laager at Dronfield, which was abandoned on Friday night.

Rails are being laid to Modder River. Several herds of cattle have been captured.

Cecil Rhodes is in excellent spirits.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 19.—Repairs to the railway have sufficiently advanced to enable the dispatch to-night of the first train to Kimberley, laden with coal. After that the military requirements will be the first consideration. It is expected that passengers will start on Wednesday or Thursday.

Boer Force at Stormberg.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—According to a special dispatch from Tarkastad, a refugee, who has arrived there says the Boers are 6,000 strong at Stormberg, but that at Burghersdorp they have only a small town guard.

THE ENTRY INTO KIMBERLEY.

MODDER RIVER, Feb. 19.—Although the rapid march of Gen. French's division was marked by a number of conflicts, his actual entry into Kimberley was unopposed. When the British were still eight miles off the Signaling Corps intercepted a heliograph message from the beleaguered garrison to Modder River, saying:

"The Boers are shelling the town."

The advancing column replied: "This is Gen Frenoh, coming to the relief of Kimberley."

The garrison was incredulous, believing that the message was a Boer ruse, and flashed the query:

"What regiment are you?"

The reply satisfied the defenders of Kimberley that the anxiously awaited succor was at hand, and a few hours later Gen. French, at the head of a column, made a triumphant entry into the place, the people surrounding the troops and intermingling with them, cheering wildly, grasping the soldiers' hands, waving flags, hats, and handkerchiefs, and exhibiting in a hundred ways the intensity of their joy.

The inhabitants had been on short rations for some time, eating horseflesh and living in burrows under heaps of mine refuse. Diminishing rations were served out daily at 11 o'clock in the market square, under the shell fire of the enemy, whose guns opened on the square whenever the inhabitants assembled. No horse food was left.

Throughout the siege Cecil Rhodes provided the natives with work and food, and thus kept them quiet.

The miles of convoy bearing provisions for the relief column and the town, slowly winding its way across the plain in the direction of Kimberley, was the gladdest sight which greeted the eyes of the besieged for four months.

Gen. French's march was so rapid and the heat so intense that many of his horses died of exhaustion.

At the crossing of the Modder River the Boers bolted, leaving their tents, guns, oxen, wagons, and large quantities of ammunition in the hands of the British. Moving northward, the Boers again attempted to stem the advance, but Gen. French turned their flank and reached his goal with insignificant losses.

After a night's rest at Kimberley, Gen. French's column pursued the Boers to Brontveldt, surrounded the kopjes on which they were posted, and shelled them till nightfall, when the Boers fled, leaving many dead.

Gen. Cronje left a gun, his tents, food, and clothes at Magersfontein.

A dispatch to The Standard from Modder River, dated Feb. 19, and describing the relief of Kimberley, says that the maker of the gun christened "Long Cecil" at the De Beers workshop was in America named George Labram. He was afterward killed by a Boer shell, which fell in his room at the Grand Hotel.

BOER CAPTURE OF 180 WAGONS.

CRADOCK, Cape Colony, Feb. 20.—Details have arrived here with respect to the capture of the British convoy at Riet River. It appears that the wagons were laagered near the drift, and that the convoy was attacked by 1,800 Boers, with four guns. The shelling continued all day.

One hundred and eighty wagons were captured, containing provisions and forage. Half the drivers and leaders were killed or are missing.

A correspondent of The Standard confirms the report that the escort with the British convoy at the Riet River was reinforced and made an unsuccessful attempt to attack the Boers in the rear. He says that Lord Roberts then ordered the wagons to be abandoned.

PLUMER'S MEN REPULSED.

BULAWAYO, Feb. 12.—Col. Plumer sent Major Bird with 200 Colonials to attempt the capture of the Boer 12-pounder on a kopje near Crocodile Pools.

Major Bird met with such a terrific rifle and shell fire that he considered the position too strong and ordered a retirement.

Col. the Hon. H. F. White was slightly wounded, Major Straker was severely wounded, nineteen privates were wounded, and Capt. Samson French and nine men are missing.

BOER DEFENSIVE WEAK.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The Militair Wochenblatt, in the course of an article by a high officer of the General Staff, attempting to disprove the view that the Boer successes have been due to their tactical defensive, says:

"On the contrary, the recent Boer successes prove the inefficiency of their defensive, since an energetic offensive would in like circumstances have released the Boer corps guarding the defeated corps of Gen. Buller, Lord Methuen, and Gen. White for delivering a crushing blow to the British.

"Without such a bold offensive, the Boers will never again win a decisive victory or accomplish more than a half-measure of success."

The writer then reviews in detail the engagements in South Africa and makes out a strong case for his contentions.

APPEAL TO OLD SOLDIERS

The Queen Asks Them to Serve Once More in Place of Those Absent.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Queen, through her private secretary, Sir Arthur John Bigge, has sent the following letter to the Commander in Chief of the forces, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley:

"Osborne, Feb. 17.

"My Dear Lord Wolseley: As so large a proportion of the army is now in South Africa, the Queen fully realizes that necessary measures must be adopted for home defense. Her Majesty is advised that it would be possible to raise for a year an efficient force from her old soldiers who have already served as officers, non-commissioned officers, or privates, and, confident in their devotion to the country and loyalty to her throne, the Queen appeals to them to serve her once more in place of those who, for a time, side by side with the peoples of her colonies, are nobly resisting the invasion of her South African possessions. Her Majesty has signified her pleasure that these battalions shall be designated the Royal Reserve Battalions of her army.

"ARTHUR BIGGE."

Prior to leaving Osborne House this morning on her return to Windsor the Queen inspected the Fourth Battalion of the Lincolnshire Militia. Her Majesty announced with a gratified smile that good news had been received this morning from the seat of war. Another account says the Queen specified that the good news was from Ladysmith.

DISCLAIMER FROM GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The Foreign Office watches with solicitude the growing anti-German sentiment in Great Britain. The truth is that Germany since the outbreak of the war in South Africa has maintained the strictest neutrality. No responsible German statesman or official has hitherto expressed Anglophobe sentiments.

It may also be asserted positively that Emperor William has, on several occasions, spoken in a spirit of decided friendliness toward the British. True, the German press is inclined to be anti-British, as are also the masses of the people, but—the Foreign Office points out—this is a spontaneous outburst for which the German Government cannot be held responsible.

The Foreign Office denies that there is any justification for the statement in Parliament of William St. John Brodrick, the British Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, particularly for the assertion that Germany harbors schemes against the independence of the Netherlands.

The Berliner Post to-night contains an inspired article setting forth the foregoing in detail.

CHANCE FOR AMERICAN TRADE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Consul General Stowe at Cape Town reports to the State Department great activity there in the way of trade. Cape Bay is crowded with vessels, as many as eighty or ninety being there at one time. He urges American manufacturers to seize the opportunity to introduce their goods, saying that goods of all sorts, taken by the Boer army from the British colonies, will have to be replaced. The Consul General warns American manufacturers against accepting orders and holding them back in the fear of non-payment, as such action may seriously affect future business.

Macrum Made No Official Complaint.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The State Department has completed the preparation of the reply to be made to the House resolution in regard to the allegation that ex-Consul Macrum's mail had been opened by the British censor at Cape Town. The answer will be sent to the House to-morrow by the President. It will show in brief that the department has no official knowledge that there was any interference with the ex-Consul's mail, as he made no complaint to the department on the subject.

Gen. Hutton's Resignation.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—In the House of Commons to-day, replying to an inquiry as to the reasons for the resignation of Major Gen. Hutton, the commander of the Canadian Militia, George Wyndham, the Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, said that Gen. Hutton had been given employment in South Africa, for which he had long been anxious.

Peace Meeting Broken Up.

LEICESTER, England, Feb. 20.—An attempt to hold a "stop-the-war" meeting here to-night was a fiasco. Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner, husband of Olive Schreiner, was on the list of speakers. The proceedings broke up in disorder.

Peace Meeting Was Peaceful.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A peace meeting was held this evening under the auspices of the Liberal and Radical Club, at Bethnal Green, London. The hall was decorated with the Transvaal colors. Thirty policemen were present. There was no interference with the proceedings. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the war in South Africa as unjust.

Boers Order Shells from France.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—According to a dispatch from Rennes, a factory there has received an order from the Transvaal Government for 150,000 artillery shells.

UNDER GROUND IN MAFEKING.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Mafeking dated Feb. 9, says:

"All business here is being conducted under ground. The resident Commissioner has sumptuous apartments in a subterranean 'bomb-proof.'

"The Cape police have a large hall with a piano. The Mafeking Hotel dining room seats forty. All these have been dug out and are impervious to shells."

JAMES STINSON BANKRUPT.

Chicago Man Consents to Appointment of a Receiver.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The United States Circuit Court has appointed H. S. Bright receiver for the property of James Stinson, engaged in the banking business in Canada. Stinson is said to be hopelessly insolvent.

The action was taken on the petition of Rufus B. Smith of Madison, Wis., who holds a claim for $5,072 against the defendant. Feb. 14 Stinson made a promissory note for this amount upon which judgment was confessed, but when the execution was served it was returned unsatisfied. The defendant consented to the appointment of the receiver. It is said that he owes $800,000.

SPRINKLERS DO MUCH DAMAGE.

Automatic Apparatus Puts Out Fire—Flood Costs About $100,000.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 20.—There was a slight fire in the shoe factory of Thayer, Maguire & Field here during last night, which the automatic sprinklers in the place put out, but the signal system failing to work, the water was not turned off until a foreman reached the factory this morning and found everything flooded. The damage by water is estimated at $100,000.

The fire was on the top floor. That floor and every one below it was submerged to the depth of several inches, and it was found necessary to bore holes and let the water flow to the basement, where hundreds of pairs of finished shoes were destroyed and many machines were drenched.

$100,000 Loss from Sprinkler.

BUFFALO, Feb. 20.—Fire on the sixth floor of the Caxton Block, in the business centre of Buffalo, to-night caused insignificant loss, but the water damage will amount to over $100,000. The twenty-five offices in the building were drenched by the sprinkler system. The loss to the Buffalo Envelope Company is about $35,000, and the other heavy losers are The Buffalo Review, A. T. Brown, printer; Hubb & Howe, paper dealers; the American Type Foundry Company, and Frederick Winch, mackintosh manufacturer.

PHILADELPHIA'S ELECTION.

At Midnight Republicans Were Sure of Ten of Sixteen Magistrates.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—To-day's election brought out a heavy vote for a Spring election. The feature that excited the greatest interest was the election of sixteen committing Magistrates. The Municipal League made an effort to defeat the candidates of the Republicans and Democrats.

At midnight the returns indicate the election of the ten Republican candidates, and that the contest for the other six is very close between the Democratic and Municipal League nominees. Of the latter Ladner, Eisenbrown, Jermon, and O'Brien run far ahead of their colleagues. O'Brien, being on both tickets, is certainly elected.

POLICE CHIEF FALLS DEAD.

Head of the Newport (Ky.) Force Dies at His Desk.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—Chief of Police Charles Schilling of Newport, Ky., fell dead in his office at the Newport Police Headquarters a few minutes after 2 o'clock this afternoon. He was at work at his desk when he suddenly placed his hand to his mouth in a vain effort to keep back the blood which evidently came from a hemorrhage of the lungs.

The officer struggled to his feet and fell dead into the arms of Court House Janitor Diskin, who had rushed to the Chief's assistance. Physicians were at once called, but the Chief was beyond all human aid. Father McNeerney, who had been sent for, arrived a few minutes later, and at once left for the Schilling home to break the news to the widow.

WENT TO WED AN ACTOR.

New York Girl Became a Thespian's Bride at New London.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 20.—Joseph L. Treacy, leading man with Daniel Sully in "The Parish Priest," which was played at the Lyceum last night, was married before the performance to Miss Vera Markille, who came from New York in the afternoon. A Justice of the Peace performed the ceremony in his dingy office. The only witnesses were a member of the company and the lawyer's clerks.

The bride said she was twenty-one years of age and resided in New York. Her mother is Mrs. Eleanor Markille. The bridegroom is twenty-six years of age, and his home is in Chicago. Both young people were reticent concerning their affairs, and showed no disposition to answer questions, excepting those required by law.

In the evening Mrs. Treacy witnessed the performance, in which her husband plays a part. This morning the couple departed with the company without any one learning why they chose such an unconventional manner of getting married.

INJURED BEFORE BIRTH.

Mother Sued for $50,000 Damages to Unborn Babe.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The State Supreme Court at Springfield has handed down a decision in one of the most peculiar cases ever decided by that body. It was the case of Thomas Edwin Allaire, an infant, against St. Luke's Hospital and St. Luke's Free Hospital of Chicago, in which it was sought to recover damages sustained by the plaintiff previous to his birth. Ada A. Allaire, the mother of the child, brought the suit, which was for $50,000

Shortly before the birth of the child the mother was in St. Luke's Hospital, and while being transferred from one floor to another her left leg was caught in the elevator and crushed. When her child was born his left foot, left side, and left leg were paralyzed and deformed. The mother settled with the hospital authorities on her own account, and then brought the suit for the child.

A general demurrer to the declaration was sustained by the Supreme Court on the ground that at the time of the accident the child could not be credited as a separate being, capable of sustaining an action independent of the mother.

"If an action can be maintained," the Court says, "it necessarily follows that an infant may maintain an action against its own mother for pre-natal injuries."

Depew to Lecture on Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The annual lecture on George Washington will be given to-morrow in the assembly room, McMahon Hall, of the Catholic University. The lecturer this year will be Senator Depew.

CHAMBERLAIN SUPPORTED

House of Commons Refuses to Look Into Jameson Raid.

MOTION REJECTED, 286 TO 152

Colonial Secretary Replies to Bitter Attacks Upon Him, but Will Not Allow New Inquiry.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The House of Commons yesterday was crowded everywhere when David Alfred Thomas, Liberal, member for Merthyr Tydvil, rose to move the reopening of the inquiry into the origin and circumstances of the Jameson raid. Among those present in the Diplomatic Gallery was the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate.

Mr. Thomas disclaimed any personal animosity against Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, but, he continued, the inconclusive nature of the first inquiry had created widespread dissatisfaction, which, Mr. Thomas asserted, had deepened the indignation at the disclosures of the Continental newspapers, impugning the impartiality of the committee. Continuing, he said it was in the interests of the nation and the character and reputation of the House of Commons and of Mr. Chamberlain that there should be a full and searching inquiry. Mr. Thomas further asserted that the previous inquiry was a farce and that the fresh facts adduced in the correspondence published by the Independance Belge were strong grounds for a fresh inquiry.

Samuel Thomas Evans, Liberal, member for the Middle Division of Glamorganshire, seconded the motion. In so doing he argued that there were strong grounds for suspecting that the Colonial Office and Mr. Chamberlain had prior knowledge of the events leading to the raid.

Continuing, Mr. Evans said it was a question whether the authors of the raid had sufficient power or influence to prevent a majority of the House of Commons from having the opportunity of getting a committee of inquiry appointed.

Here Mr. Chamberlain interjected:

"I do not understand what the member means by the last sentence."

Mr. Evans replied that he thought every one else in the House understood the suggestion that there were influences which might be worked to prevent the Government from asking for the reappointment of a committee. Ministerial cries of "What influences?" followed this remark.

Mr. Evans, proceeding, said that if the investigations of the committee had been more exhaustive, it might have arrived at a different conclusion. The conduct of Mr. Chamberlain previous to the inquiry, according to the speaker, aroused suspicions of complicity, and ought to be explained, as ought also Mr. Chamberlain's "extraordinary declaration after the inquiry, that Mr. Rhodes's personal honor was not affected." He also said that a letter since published showed there was something to withhold.

CHAMBERLAIN REPLIES.

Mr. Chamberlain, amid profound attention, said there was absolutely nothing in what had happened since 1897 which could possibly be raised as ground for a second inquiry. He then proceeded to review the whole history of the committee, and repeated his previous declaration, especially referring to the Hawkesley telegrams. He ridiculed the grounds advanced for a new inquiry, and explained that Mr. Rhodes was charged with two distinct offenses. He was accused, first, of conspiring to bring about the raid, on which he was found guilty and condemned in the strongest terms by the committee The Colonial Secretary blamed him as severely as anybody. The other charge was that he acted from sordid motives, with the object of promoting speculation and raising the values of his property. This was an abominable charge, which should not have been made. Of that Mr. Rhodes was absolutely guiltless.

Another ground upon which an inquiry was asked was of the "precious collection of documents" published by the Independence Belge, which had been offered for sale to various London papers, which "would not touch them with tongs," and at last, he added, they "found a customer in a friend of the Boers, who contrived to transmit them to Dr. Leyds, who paid, or promised to pay, £100, and they were then communicated to the Independence Belge.

"There is nothing in these documents, from first to last," continued the Colonial Secretary, who then dissected most of the documents, pointing out that they afforded no ground for charges against the Colonial Office. He then said:

"If this matter had not been complicated by political matters and personal animosities, no man in this House would have said there was a shadow of ground for such an inquiry. The object of these personal attacks is to prevent me from participating in the Transvaal settlement." He added that the honorable members opposite did not want an inquiry. They want an execution," he added. "Let them do their worst. I am perfectly ready. I rely upon the good sense and generosity of the House and country. The attack will recoil upon those who made it."

Mr. Chamberlain complained that at one time he felt bitterly against such insinuations, which those repeating them did not dare to assert they believed should be brought against me after twenty-four years' membership in the House of Commons." Continuing, he said he was not hopeful that anything he or the House could say would silence his foreign critics, but no one in Great Britain for whose good opinion he cared would be affected by the charges. The manner of conducting the business of the committee and the closing of the inquiry, he declared, were both carried out as suggested by Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, who certainly did not desire to shield any one in the Colonial Office.

Mr. Chamberlain further declared, as to the telegrams exchanged between Mr. Rhodes and his agent, that they were sent confidentially, and he returned them, saying he had no objection to their publication. Since June 6, 1896, he had not seen the telegrams, which were produced and examined by the committee. As to the letters, Mr. Chamberlain said, they were stolen from Mr. Hawkesley's desk, and Dr. Leyds offered to buy them. They contained nothing unknown to the committee.

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Chamberlain was heartily cheered by the Ministerialists.

RHODES THE GUILTY MAN.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, who was an active member of the Parliamentary committee which inquired into the Jameson raid, followed Mr. Chamberlain. He said:

"On the very face of it, the former committee's report did not find that there had been a full inquiry, as, indeed, there had not been. The suspicions against the Colonial Office were not the work of political adversaries, but rather of men who, for their own objects, stuck at nothing in the way of mendacity, forgery, and fraud. The authors of these suspicions were the agents of Cecil Rhodes. To cover their own guilt they sought to assert the complicity of the Colonial Office. Dr. Jameson told Sir John Willoughby, a man of unquestioned honor, that the Government was behind the raid, and Dr. Jameson has not denied it."

Mr. Chamberlain: "Yes, he has."

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt continued: "The insurrection was promoted by the foulest frauds. Was there ever anything so abominable as the Rhodes telegram to Jameson, two days before the raid, putting it into his mouth to lie about the objects of the raid? When the Colonial Secretary, after the raid, asked for an inspection of the telegrams, Hawkesley wrote back that this was unnecessary, as the Colonial Secretary knew all.

"Therefore suspicions were set afloat by the agents of Rhodes, but then there was no suggestion that they were covered by the complicity of the Colonial Office. That is what I want to have shown up. I want the transactions of these men brought to light. Rhodes has deceived everybody. The raid was made by gold and lies."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who defended the committee's proceedings, said he feared the speech of the Colonial Secretary would not tend to lessen public suspicion. H appealed to the Government to allow the inquiry to be reopened, declaring that it would be a great relief to show to the world that the British Government and people had no part in the "iniquitous folly of 1895."

Arthur J. Balfour, the Government leader, stigmatized the motion of Mr. Thomas as "a personal attack on the Colonial Secretary, which will recoil on his opponents."

The House then rejected the motion to reopen the inquiry by a vote of 286 against 152.

The attack upon Mr. Chamberlain by the Radicals was furious enough, but lacked strength, owing to the fact that it was not shared by the Liberal leaders. Mr. Evans's speech was one of the most brilliant of the session.

Mr. Chamberlain was almost unnecessarily fierce, for he had only to drive a wedge into the divided ranks of the Opposition. When Sir William Vernon-Harcourt practically acquitted Mr. Chamberlain, the whole interest went out of the debate.

In the ladies' gallery were Mrs. and Miss Chamberlain, Lady Vernon-Harcourt, Miss Balfour, Mrs. Bryce, Mrs. Lecky, Mrs. Labouchère, and other prominent women.

The division was mainly on party lines.

MILITIA BALLOT VOTED DOWN.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—In the House of Lords, during the discussion yesterday of the motion of the Earl of Wemyss favoring an amended Militia Ballot act, Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, said he thought it would be inexpedient to have recourse to the militia ballot except in the case of a complete failure of the voluntary system.

The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council, expressed similar opinions, adding that the present emergency did not call for the "recent hysterical appeals" of Lord Rosebery, nor for a mobilization of the fleet.

The Earl of Kimberley supported the contention of Lord Lansdowne.

Lord Rosebery, Lord Dunraven, and Lord Northbrook, with others, supported the proposal of Lord Wemyss.

The Marquis of Salisbury opposed the motion. He said there was not the slightest chance of passing such a bill without angry and acrimonious debate and without a public discussion of those dangers to which Lord Rosebery thought the country exposed. He asked if the House thought that would be advantageous.

"Suppose the bill were to pass," said the Premier, "and the ballot were to prove unsuccessful. It would give abroad an impression of defenselessness, thus adding to the many dangers enumerated by the noble Lord, (the Earl of Rosebery.) If the ballot were introduced, it would be impossible to stop short of conscription.

"It has been suggested that the ballot would have the effect of driving men into the ranks of the volunteers. I rather suspect that it would drive them to emigrate to transatlantic countries where their own language and religion prevail and where there is no ballot of that sort to frighten them. I prefer not to run the risk of awaking unaccustomed emotions at a time when it is necessary that the nation should work in harmony."

The House of Lords rejected the motion of Lord Wemyss by a vote of 69 to 42.

There were great expectations regarding the debates in both houses, but the spectators were disappointed. A brilliant audience assembled in the House of Lords, including the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Cambridge, and a large number of peeresses. It was evident that another startling speech from Lord Rosebery was looked for.

Everybody sat patiently through a dull speech by Lord Wemyss, lasting an hour. The debate continued in an uninteresting strain. Lord Rosebery spoke only about ten minutes, in a scornful manner referring to the Government and to Lord Lansdowne for a weak and vacillating policy, but not making any new points.

MATCHES CAUSE CHILD'S DEATH.

Two-Year-Old Boy Fatally Burned During Mother's Absence.

Two-year-old Gustave Schultz and his ten-year-old brother Carl of 461 Brook Avenue were locked in the kitchen last night when their mother went out to get some provisions for their evening meal. The boys got a box of matches and were amusing themselves, when the smaller boy's clothing caught fire.

Neighbors heard his screams and broke the door in to help the boys. They found Carl bravely trying to save his little brother and disregarding his own danger. The fire was extinguished, but not until the little boy was fatally burned. He died within a few minutes. Carl's hands and face were also painfully burned. The mother of the boys was so greatly affected by the accident that it is feared she will become insane.

POLICE AGAIN SEE "SAPHO."

Chief Devery and Magistrate Crane Discuss the Play in the Theatre.

Chief Deverv, Inspector Thompson, and several detectives from the Central Office were present at the performance of "Sapho" last night at Wallacks. They did not interfere with the production. The fact that the police stood in the rear of the house and declined the proffered seats gave the situation an ominous appearance, and the rumor that the performance was to be stopped and arrests made found much credence in the audience.

At the end of the third act Chief Devery gathered up a bunch of a score of more programmes and carefully stowed them away in his pockets.

After the audience had left the theatre Chief Devery and Inspector Thompson held a conference in the theatre lobby with Magistrate Crane of the Jefferson Market Court, who had evidently been there by appointment. They were then joined by Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly.

Chief Devery said he had "nothing to say." Magistrate Crane said his appearance at the theatre was not prearranged, but was "a mere coincidence." The other officials were equally reticent.

SUES A PARIS HOTEL.

A Boston Lawyer Wants 25,000f. Found by His Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—E. W. Burdett, a well-known lawyer of this city, is plaintiff in the courts of France in a suit to recover 25,000f. from the Grand Hotel, Paris.

In 1894, when Mr. Burdett and his wife were guests at the hotel, Mrs. Burdett found a package wrapped in brown paper containing the amount mentioned. The money was turned over to the hotel for restitution to the owner, and the finder was informed that the owner had appeared and claimed the money. Later Mr. Burdett became suspicious. He was convinced that the money had never been delivered, and sued the hotel for the reason that as between the hotel and the finder, Mrs. Burdett, it was Mr. Burdett's belief, had the greater right to the money.

Mr. Burdett's belief, from what he has learned, is that the rightful owner of the money is a resident of Odessa, and he had correspondence with him, and when he met him in Paris in 1898, Mr. Burdett said to him: "I don't want the money. I simply brought suit to prevent the hotel from keeping it. Now, I will gladly turn the suit over to you if you will pay the expense I have incurred, and come to an agreement with my Consul."

The young man went away and consulted a lawyer. The next time they met the young man said he was advised that he (Burdett) had no claim, and that he would not hold any further intercourse with him in the matter. Then Mr. Burdett ordered the case pushed vigorously.

Caffery Named for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—United States Senator Donelson Caffery was nominated for Governor by the Republican State Central Committee to-day after a conference with the Populists. Caffery has always been considered a good Democrat, but recently openly opposed the regular Democratic Party of Louisiana because of Gov. Foster's control of it. It is thought Caffery can poll a good Democratic vote.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Goes West.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff started yesterday afternoon on his Western trip. Prior to his departure he said that he would make a speech in Detroit, and that to-morrow night he would speak before the Union League Club at Chicago, and he might make addresses at other places. He declined to discuss the Vice Presidency.

Bryan and Sewall to Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—Arthur Sewall, who has been here several days, left for Atlanta to-night, where he will have a conference with Col. Bryan. They will talk over the political situation. Mr. Sewall says he is not a candidate for Vice President, but does not deny he would accept if the nomination should be tendered him.

Houses Damaged by Fire in Tremont.

Fire which started at 709 Tremont Avenue, a paint and hardware store, kept by Table & Shaw, spread to the feed store kept by Falstan & Ranstock, around the corner, at 4,208, 4,210, and 4,212 Park Avenue, and did damage estimated at $3,000. All were frame buildings.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MEMORIAL TO THE QUEEN

New York County W. C. T. U. Discusses Anglo-Boer War.

TWELVE-HOUR SESSION HELD

English Barmaids and the Suppression of Immoral Plays Also Receive Attention.

For twelve long hours, with an occasional recess for food and well-earned rest, the New York County Woman's Christian Temperance Union yesterday discussed in solemn conclave various weighty problems of world-wide interest. The war in the Transvaal, English barmaids and their habits, and the advisability of suppressing the drama of "Sapho" received their share of consideration, besides all the usual questions relating directly to wines and winebibbers.

After much discussion, embracing every phase of polemic strategy and international complications, the convention placed itself on record as opposed to the present war in South Africa, and a resolution was unanimously passed expressing views to that effect. Mrs. Choate, wife of the United States Ambassador, will be asked to present to Queen Victoria the resolution, which reads:

"Resolved, That the New York County Woman's Christian Temperance Union stands with our National Superintendent of Peace and Arbitration, Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey; that we rejoice that the 3,000 women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States have made an appeal for arbitration to Queen Victoria through the wife of our Ambassador; that she has been the bearer to the Queen of the unison of our prayers that the South African war may be settled by arbitration, which is a higher tribunal than war and bloodshed."

From war the subject veered to society. The resolutions which were last week passed against Mrs. Langtry's "The," and which announced that society women of New York were to serve as barmaids, were read by Dr. Phoebe J. B. Wait amid great applause. "Those resolutions," cried Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, "caused us to wake up last Tuesday morning and find ourselves the most famous organization in New York."

Dr. Laura M. Wright read a paper on English temperance workers, incidentally describing the barmaids, whose pernicious presence in this country the Union claims to have averted. "Drink is common over there," said the speaker. "English ladies of high degree drink heavily; it is part of their daily life, and there is more of it every year.

"I saw many barmaids when I was in England recently. I expected to find them degraded, but they are just a hout the girl waiters, and claim they are treated with more respect than in other kinds of positions. Then they have the custom of a hundred years behind them, and it will take a long time to get rid of them."

During the course of her talk, Dr. Wright stated that the British Woman's Temperance Association was a very lax organization, deriving what little energy it possesses from American anti-liquor advocates. Two English women in the audience took exception to this, declaring emphatically that the work in the old country was as good as that one here. They also contradicted an assertion of Dr. Wright's that barmaids were not looked down upon by reputable people. After a dispute of some length, it developed that the speaker, Dr. Wright, had written her address after a short stay in an English mining community; that she had not even stopped in London, but had come back to America after studying the social life of the whole United Kingdom during a few weeks' visit to one semi-rural district. On learning this, the excitement subsided, and the convention continued in unruffled quiet for a quarter of an hour.

As the result of many speeches, reports, and prospective resolutions, it was decided to send to Mayor Van Wyck a petition for the uprooting of Miss Nethersole's much-talked-of play, "Sapho." The suppression of the play is asked on the ground that it is "a menace to public morals, especially of the young; an outrage upon public decency, and a nuisance clearly prohibited by Section 385 of the Penal Code." To the petition are signed the names of all the officers and most of the members of the Union. The movement is under the pilotage of Mrs. E. D. Martin, who represents the National Temperance Union in the capacity of "Superintendent of Work for the Promotion of Purity in Literature and Art."

An address on "Non-Alcoholic Medication" was listened to by the convention with an interest that terminated in gasps of surprise, when the speaker declared that the official organ of the union was printing an advertisement of a beverage containing 25 per cent. of alcohol. She named a certain sarsaparilla. Although the advertisement in question has been a source of much revenue to the publication, it is said that steps will at once be taken for its suppression. Investigations recently made have proved to the members that root beer is also an intoxicating mixture, as well as several other drinks hitherto considered harmless, so they have been placed on the tabooed list.

Another shock disturbed the convention at the close of the session. Dr. Margaret Stewart read the last paper, on the subject "Heredity and Regeneration," in the course of which she said:

"We have had the Christian religion for 1,900 years, but a Christian marriage is yet to come."

This was incidental to a psychological treatise on original sin and the bondage of woman from Adam's time until to-day. Since that time marital relations, according to Dr. Stewart, have been based upon sin. Regeneration, she asserted, will come only when the wife equals her husband in family, Church, and State.

NO TIDINGS OF THE OAKLAND.

The Barge, with Four Men Aboard, Believed to Have Been Lost.

There was no report yesterday of the coal barge Oakland, which broke adrift from the tug Nathan Hale in a furious storm off Absecom on Sunday morning. It is feared that the barge and her crew of four men went to the bottom, as was reported by the Captain of

MR. GAGE ON THE OUTLOOK

Secretary of the Treasury Sees Only Prosperity Ahead.

A MARVELOUS DEVELOPMENT

Growth of This Country in Thirty Years Never Equaled by Any Other Nation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage was the guest of honor at a dinner given this evening in the Auditorium by the National Association of Merchants and Travelers. More than 300 members of the organization and invited guests were present. There was no formal programme of toasts, and the feature of the evening was an address by Mr. Gage on "The Outlook."

Secretary Gage spoke from the viewpoint that the only proper way to estimate the future is in the light of the past, and his address was devoted largely to the progress made by this country from 1870 to 1899, a period illustrating "the most marvelous development ever achieved by any nation within so short a period of time." He pointed out that in that period the population doubled, rising from 38,558,000 to over 76,000,000. The money expended for instruction in public schools rose from $37,732,556 in 1870 to $123,909,412 in 1899, an increase of 227 per cent. The number of newspapers and periodicals was 5,871 in 1870 and 21,178 in 1899, an increase of 261 per cent. The receipts of the Post Office Department grew from $19,742,239 to $95,021,384, an increase of 380 per cent., while telegrams sent increased from 9,157,646 to 76,085,175, a growth of 739 per cent., while population increased 100 per cent.

Continuing, Mr. Gage gave figures for the growth of commerce, showing an increase in carrying trade of 253 per cent., with a reduction in cost of transportation from 1.94 cents per ton-mile in 1870 to 75-100 cent in 1899. The growth in manufactures, Mr. Gage said, is but measured by comparing the quantities of material used. He continued as follows:

> The cotton mills in the United States in 1870 used 857,000 bales of domestic cotton for manufacturing, while in 1899 they took 3,632,000 bales—an increase of 324 per cent. The raw silk imported for use in our silk manufacturing establishments amounted in 1870 to but 583,389 pounds, and by 1899 had grown to 11,226,849 pounds, an increase of 1825 per cent., while the imports of crude rubber for use in manufacturing increased from 9,524,098 pounds in 1870 to 51,-903,006 pounds in 1899—a growth of 431 per cent. The production of pig iron increased from 1,665,179 tons in 1870 to 11,773,934 tons in 1898—an increase of 607 per cent., while the product of 1899 is estimated as likely to reach 14,000,000 tons. The growth in steel production has been even greater, having been in 4870 but 68,750 tons and in 1898 8,932,857 tons—an increase of 12,893 per cent. Imports of iron and steel manufactures, which in 1870 were $32,605,454, and in 1880, $71,266,699, had by 1899 fallen to $12,100,-440 in value—a decrease of 83 per cent., while our exports of iron and steel manufactures had risen from $11,002,202 in 1870 to $93,716,031 in the fiscal year 1899—an increase of 752 per cent. In coal, which enters so largely into not only manufacturing but into the comforts and necessities of every-day life, we now rival Great Britain, formerly the world's greatest coal producer. The increase since 1870 has been from 32,863,000 tons in that year to 196,405,953 tons in 1898—a growth of 498 per cent. In petroleum, the growth has been from 185,000,000 gallons in 1870 to 2,325,000,000 in 1898—an increase of over 1,100 per cent. Perhaps the most striking evidence of the growth of our manufacturing industries is found in the fact that the exports of manufactures have increased from $68,279,764 in 1870 to $338,667,794 in the fiscal year 1899—an increase of 396 per cent., while our manufactures are meantime so completely supplying the home market that imports of manufactures are for the first time actually less than exports of manufactures.
>
> Considering our foreign commerce as a whole, the developments have been equally gratifying. Exports have increased from $392,771,768 in 1870 to $1,227,023,302 in the fiscal year 1899—an increase of 212 per cent., while population was increasing 100 per cent.; while imports have during that period increased but 60 per cent., the total for 1870 being $435,958,408, and for 1899 $697,-148,489.
>
> The only dark spot on this record of the Nation's progress is our failure in the carrying trade upon the high seas. This record must, and will be, improved. Political considerations compel a solution of the shipping question. Our people, our lawmakers, our President, appreciate that our industrial independence will not be established, our geographical possibilities will not be realized, our National aspirations will not be satisfied until we can record as signal successes in the most highly organized line of modern activity, international navigation, as in agriculture, manufactures, and transportation within our own confines.
>
> In general, the whole line of industries is marching out of the old century and into the threshold of the new with steady and determined tread. Railway statistics show that the total freight carried one mile in 1898 exceeded by 25,998,402,390 tons the total freight carried one mile in 1895. These figures are inconceivable. Twenty-five billion tons one mile means 25,000,000 tons 1,000 miles, or 50,000,000 tons 500 miles, or 100,000,000 tons 250 miles. Even these figures are too large for us to comprehend the magnitude of the growth of commerce from 1895 to 1898, but comparing them with the preceding five-year period, 1890 to 1895, we find that the latter year showed an increase of only 7,374,785,667 tons over 1890, and thus we know that the 25,000,000,000 increase from 1895 to 1898 represents an almost fabulous development. The comparisons shown suggests innumerable remunerative activities, for the inconceivable quantities of freight carried represent in large degree the product and the effort of some 25,000,000 of people engaged in all gainful occupations, of whom some 17,000,000 are wage earners.
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> It is proper to note also that there has been a marked increase in the amount of money in circulation in that period, 1895 to 1899. The total increase in the circulating medium is $302,103,448, of which more than $200,000,000 is in gold. The year 1899 showed the largest increase over 1898 of any—$172,717,203. The per capita circulation in 1899 was $2.07 greater than in 1895, as against an increase of only 11 cents per capita from 1890 to 1895.
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> In all that has been shown it will be seen that our industrial development has far outstripped our increase in population, which means that we have attacked our natural resources fiercely, and may naturally lead us to the inquiry as to what will be the results of increasing population and a decreasing supply of materials upon which to work.
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> Two-thirds of the continental area of the United States lies west of the Mississippi River. To-day this vast area, is inhabited by only 21,000,000 people, while this one-third of our area which lies to the east of that river is inhabited by 55,-000,000.
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> I have been at some pains to secure what may be regarded as fairly accurate estimates of the growth of our population during the next century, for not long ago when I had the pleasure of speaking in Chicago, I quoted an Englishman, who predicted that by 1950 the United States would be a Nation of 250,000,000 people.
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> That estimate is probably too high. Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, now Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, has demonstrated mathematically the law of growth of population in the United States. His figures, under the operation of such law, have been found to be nearly accurate with regard to the population in the census years of the past, and, according to the same law, the population of the United States in 1950 will be 190,000,000, while at the end of the century, in the year 2000, the population will be 385,000,000. There is no occasion to worry about a decreasing supply of coal or the destruction of the forests. The generations that are to come after us will build on the economies that we and those who have gone before us have discovered.
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> The summary I have presented is an eloquent and convincing witness to an unparalleled progress in all the material factors which make for National progress and general prosperity. Looking backward in this moment, there appears to have been a continuous movement upward from low to higher and securer conditions. We know, however, that the progress has not been uninterrupted. The road over which we have come has had its dangers and its difficulties. Social discontents and industrial reaction have marked the way, and often the advancing column has been obliged to camp by the wayside to readjust its broken lines. We have but lately reformed our lines after a most disastrous period, and we are now enjoying a forward movement, the like of which finds no parallel in our history.
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> A movement once inaugurated in the social, industrial, or commercial world will continue unless interfered with by opposing or obstructing influences. But, as in physical nature, so in the social state, there are frictions and obstructive forces. They are many in number, and diversified in kind—misapplication of energy, by which overproduction in one field of activity breaks the power and ratio of exchangeability between it and other fields of industry; the misuse or overuse of that powerful instrument known as credit; instability in the money system, by which prices of goods, the rewards of labor, and the value of future contracts are governed; internal dissensions, chief among developing hatreds within the social state; the loss of confidence by man in man, for this confidence of man in man is the very foundation stone upon which all civilized society rests. Faithlessness in the individual, the betrayal of fiduciary trusts, and crimes, both against property but against the social order as well. Not less criminal in their nature are the efforts of those who, moved by political ambition, or in the gratification of base desires, seek by calumny to destroy the confidence of the people in each other, and thus put suspicion and distrust in that field where confidence and good will ought to grow.
>
> These are only some of the obstructive influences which hinder the march of society forward. But in spite of them, the advance has been grand and inspiring. The dawn of the next century brings into view a nobler and a fairer world than has yet been revealed to the sons of men. Education is more universal, the powers of the mind greatly enlarged, the average of virtue higher; the sense of human brotherhood greater, war and cruelty more horrible in their aspects, industry more inviting, and peace more charming. Those of us who are permitted to march in column over that imaginary line which separates the two centuries may well take heart of hope and enter upon its undisclosed mystery with faith in God, and faith in man, determined each for himself that he will nobly strive to meet as a man and a citizen of the republic the high career to which a kind destiny calls us.

A number of the members of the association were called upon for short talks by Lafayette McMillan, General Chairman of the organization.

TWO POPULIST CONVENTIONS.

Middle-of-the-Road Men Will Meet at Cincinnati and Fusion Element at Sioux Falls May 9

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 20.—There will be two Populist National Conventions. The Middle-of-the-Road element, which yesterday bolted, decided to meet at Cincinnati May 9, and to-day the remaining Populists in session fixed on the same date for a convention in Sioux Falls, S. D.

Representation is based on the vote for Gen. J. B. Weaver for President in 1892, or, if any candidate for State office has since polled a larger vote, that vote shall be the basis. Two delegates at large are given each State.

This was the decision reached in a somewhat extended but harmonious meeting of the fusion wing of the National Committee, which concluded this afternoon. The feature of the meeting was the unanimity with which the members accepted and indorsed the declaration of Senator Allen of Nebraska that William J. Bryan will be the candidate of both the Populist and Democratic Parties and the coupling with his name that of Judge Henry Caldwell of Arkansas as the logical and most promising Vice Presidential possibility.

Senator Allen went so far as to say that he had positive knowledge that if Judge Caldwell were nominated by the Populists as Mr. Bryan's running mate he would be acceptable to the Democrats and the fusion National ticket would be Bryan and Caldwell. He spoke at length in favor of harmony and for the naming of a date by the whole committee.

"Bryan will be the nominee of both Democrats and Populists," said he, "and the question of date makes little difference anyhow."

Three cities, Kansas City, Sioux Falls, and Indianapolis, presented claims for the convention, and each was granted unlimited time to set forth its respective advantages.

Chairman Butler, in a statement made at the conclusion of the meeting, said he had no regrets for his decision of yesterday which led to the bolt of the Middle-of-the-Road men.

"It was a bolt here or at the convention," said Senator Butler, "and we preferred that the disturbers show their hands early in the fight."

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS MEET.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 20.—The Democratic members of the two houses of the Legislature met in joint session at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and by a vote of 74 to 2 ratified the former proceedings by which William Goebel was declared Governor, and J. C. W. Beckham Lieutenant Governor, and through which Beckham, since the death of Goebel, claims title to the office of Governor.

The Republican members of the Legislature remained away from the joint session, having decided in caucus not to attend. The Senate had adopted the resolutions yesterday and the House to-day, and the adoption of them by the joint assembly, from the Democratic standpoint, puts the finishing touches, as to its action, on the contests.

In the session of the joint assembly Senator Triplett and Representative Grider voted against the ratification resolutions. Mr. Grider in explanation of his vote said he had hoped that there would be a full and fair investigation of the contests and that he hoped to be able to vote with the Democrats, but he could not satisfy his own conscience and do so in this matter. Mr. Orr declined to vote. He said he had voted with the Democrats in their former action and did not think ratification of those former proceedings necessary now.

At noon the Republican Senate, presided over by Lieut. Gov. Marshall, convened, but only remained in session five minutes.

AUSTIN-GRUBER CONTEST.

Bitterness Between the Republican Factions in the Twenty-first Assembly District.

George C. Austin, who is contesting, with Abraham Gruber, the Republican leadership of the Twenty-first Assembly District, yesterday sent out a largely signed circular in which he attacks Mr. Gruber's Republicanism. The letter also states that the friends of Mr. Austin will hold one or more meetings each week until the March primaries. The circular repeats the charge that Mr. Gruber opposes President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt.

Mr. Gruber was conferring with his election district Captains at Wainwright Hall, on West One Hundredth Street, when a TIMES reporter called his attention to the circular.

"It is the same old story," remarked Mr. Gruber, "and is mainly false from beginning to end. They know that I am a Republican. At the recent meeting of the County Committee Quigg and his henchmen were so afraid that I intended springing a Roosevelt resolution that Alexander T. Mason offered one indorsing the Governor, which was adopted. I shall pay no attention to their attacks.

"We are arranging our tickets for the primaries and none but members of the old guard will be placed on the tickets."

Alderman Matthews, who was with Mr. Gruber said: "The story that Platt and Quigg are not behind the movement to oust Gruber is all moonshine. As long ago as last October, when Quigg wanted me to withdraw from the Aldermanic race in favor of a Democrat, he told me I should have to take sides with or against Gruber. I have taken my stand and we will win out easily."

In an interview Francis W. Jones, Chairman of the General Election District Committee, organized in opposition to Gruber, says: "We believe that the Republicans of the district are not to be influenced by doggerel, cheap witticisms, or personal abuse toward any one who happens to differ with Mr. Gruber or with whom he happens to differ, but will vote at the March primaries on Mr. Gruber alone and on his record as a leader as established by his own course."

PRIMARIES IN KINGS.

The Kings County Republican General Committee met last night, and fixed the dates for the primaries for the election of delegates to the Assembly, Congressional, and State Conventions.

The Assembly and Congressional primaries will be held on March 27, and that for the election of delegates to the State Convention on March 30. The Congressional Convention will be held on April 2.

The committee adopted resolutions indorsing proposed amendments to the primary law, the bill providing for the separation of the Board of Elections from the Police Department, the bill making the county offices of Kings County salaried, the bill providing for one Commissioner of Jurors in Kings County instead of two, and the measure for the creation of a Commissioner to build bridges and tunnels between Brooklyn and Manhattan and Queens and Manhattan.

A resolution indorsing the administration of Gov. Roosevelt and favoring his renomination was also adopted.

WEST SIDE REPUBLICAN CLUB.

At a meeting of the West Side Republican Club last night the following ticket to be supported at the election next month was nominated: President—John Proctor Clarke; First Vice President—Julius H. Seymour; Second Vice President—John Elderkin; Third Vice President—John C. Coleman; Treasurer—A. M. Slauson; Secretaries—W. Quick and J. H. Tuttle.

Twenty-one new members were elected. It is said that at an early day the constitution of the club will be so amended as to permit of the election of any male of the age of eighteen years.

A special committee was appointed to prepare a report on the Puerto Rican tariff, to be submitted at a meeting to be held next Tuesday.

Columbian Club Dinner To-night.

The Columbian Club, the Tammany organization of the Twelfth Assembly District, of which City Clerk P. J. Scully is President, will give a beefsteak dinner and vaudeville entertainment to-night at 434 Grand Street. Aldermen James J. Smith will be in charge of the affair, and he will have as his assistants Coroner Bausch, Heman Pfluin, John F. Breen, George Woods, and William Quinn.

A New Atlantic City Express, via Jersey Central, 136 Miles in 3¾ Hours.

Special train of parlor cars and vestibuled coaches leaves foot of Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M., South Ferry 3:25 P. M., arriving Atlantic City at 6:45 P. M. Northward, leaves Atlantic City 2:10 P. M., arriving New York 5:25 P. M. Tickets are good to stop over at Lakewood.—Adv.

MORE BIG STEEL PROFITS

American Steel and Wire Company Makes Over $12,000,000.

Directors Chosen and the Certificate of Organization Amended at the Annual Meeting.

The American Steel and Wire Company held its annual meeting yesterday at the New Jersey Corporations Trust Company's office, Grand and Greene Streets, Jersey City. J. W. Gates, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The balance sheet to Dec. 31, 1899, was read by the Secretary. It showed the assets to be $106,161,947.78, and the liabilities $93,999,418.05, leaving a net profit of $12,-162,529.73. Of this amount $2,100,000 had been set apart for dividends. At the election, which followed, 328,795 shares of preferred and 374,257 shares of common stock were voted. These Directors were chosen: Thomas Dolan, Leslie D. Ward, James Hopkins, John A. Drake, and C. T. Boynton.

By unanimous vote, the stockholders decided to amend the certificate of organization so as to confer upon the company these powers:

To engage in and carry on in all respects the business of buying, acquiring, selling, operating, and using mines and mining products of every kind and character.

To engage in and carry on the business of constructing, buying, selling, leasing, and operating railroads, wharfs, piers, and kindred business and enterprises.

To engage in and carry on and conduct the business of buying, selling, leasing, and operating steamships and other methods of water transportation, and any and all business incident to and connected therewith.

To guarantee the payment and assume the obligations of other corporations, persons, and firms.

To redeem, retire, or otherwise acquire and cancel preferred stock of this company, as by the laws of the State of New Jersey provided and permitted.

To have the Board of Directors fix the working capital of this company, in conformity with the present by-laws of the company.

To have the Board of Directors elect an Executive Committee possessing the powers of the board, in conformity with the present by-laws of the company.

To have the Board of Directors enabled to declare and pay dividends on the common stock of the company quarterly, out of the surplus or net earnings of the current dividend year, during such current dividend year.

It was announced that the Directors would meet in New York to declare the dividend provided for from the profits.

NEW CLAIMS FOR $142,000.

Basket Maker Wants $4,420 Under Prevailing Rate of Wages Law.

Claims aggregating $142,000 were filed yesterday in the Department of Finance for differences in wages under the prevailing rate law. Alden & Carpenter appear as attorneys in one batch which amounts to $117,000.

Among the claims filed was that of James Kennedy, basket maker in the Charities Department, who demands $4,420, which, he says, represents the difference between what he got at $25 a month and the prevailing rate, which he claims is $3 a day. The time for which claim is made is 2,040 days.

TO SAVE OLD MANOR HOUSE.

Plan to Raise $100,000 to Purchase Yonkers Historic Building.

A movement is on foot at Yonkers to save the historic old Manor House, now the City Hall, the place where Mary Philipse resided when courted by George Washington, and which was erected in 1682. The present movement came about as the result of a proposition to alter the building by putting a wing on the west side to be used by the Aldermen for a committee room, there being need for increased accommodations. The Yonkers Historical Society has objected to the proposition, and the Daughters of the Revolution regard it as little short of sacrilege to alter the building.

The proposition is to raise $100,000 for the purchase of the property, and two men who do not want their names used have agreed to give $5,000 each for this purpose. In case the Manor House is sold a new City Hall will be built by the City of Yonkers.

SAMUEL GOMPERS HERE.

He Returns from Cuba, Where He Helped to Settle a Strike.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, returned from Havana yesterday by the steamship Mexico. He said that his visit to Havana was in no sense an official one. Some seven weeks ago he was injured in a trolley car collision in Washington, and two weeks ago he went to Cuba for his health. He was well received both in Havana and Matanzas, where he conferred with representatives of organized labor, and of many employers. For five weeks prior to his arrival, 14,000 Cuban and Spanish cigarmakers had been on strike, and he helped to settle the strike to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Gompers said he would go on to Washington on Friday, and in the meantime he would stay with his son. He could not, however, be found at nearly midnight, and neither his son nor prominent representatives of the American Federation of Labor had even heard of his arrival.

ST. LAWRENCE CLUB DINNER.

Tenth Annual Gathering of Alumni at the St. Denis.

The St. Lawrence Club held its tenth annual dinner at the St. Denis Hotel last night. About 150 persons were present. The guest of honor was the Rev. Dr. Almon Gunnison, who in November last assumed the Presidency of St. Lawrence University, at Canton, N. Y. Dr. Gunnison was for nineteen years pastor of All Souls' Universalist Church, Brooklyn, and for ten years was pastor of the First Universalist Church, at Worcester, Mass.

Ex-District Attorney Foster L. Backus of Brooklyn presided at the dinner. Among those present were Col. E. C. James, Delos McCurdy, Gen. E. A. Merritt, President of the Board of Trustees; Gen. N. M. Curtis, Gen. Lester Willson of Montana, the Rev. John Coleman Adams, Egbert L. Buck, Walter B. Gunnison, A. B. Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank; William H. Kimbell, President of the Seventh National Bank; J. Earl Knox, President of the Union League Club, Brooklyn; Herbert F. Gunnison, and Richard C. Ellsworth. The Rev. Augusta J. Chapin of Yonkers pronounced the invocation, and addresses were made by Mr. Foster, Dr. Gunnison, Gen. Merritt, L. P. Hale, Miss Emma C. Robinson, Matthew D. Quinn, and Col. E. C. James.

DISPUTE OVER A BURIAL.

Relatives Say Soldier's Body Was Interred While They Hunted for It.

Morris Cohen, a former resident of Hoboken, and a veteran of the Philippine war, who was a Sergeant in the regular army, was buried in Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Sunday. None of his relatives was at the funeral. They claim the body was taken from the Wells-Fargo Express Company without their knowledge or consent. They say they were not even notified of its arrival in Jersey City and spent $9 telegraphing all over the country trying to locate the body, while it was lying in the express office at the Erie station in Jersey City.

Joseph Casper of the Congregation Moses Montefiore had charge of the funeral. He said that Harry Cohen, the dead man's brother, authorized him to take charge of the funeral. He did so, but later, because they were unable to place the body in the new synagogue, it not being complete, Harry Cohen told him that the family would take charge of the funeral themselves. In the meantime the body arrived, and was sent to Coroner Hoffman's undertaking establishment in Hoboken. Mr. Casper says that after waiting several hours without hearing from any member of the family they proceeded with the funeral as originally planned.

After the coffin had been lowered into the grave two brothers of the dead man arrived and there was an exciting scene. As the coffin was already in the grave they decided not to disturb it, but Henry Pinkopsky, the dead man's brother-in-law, threatens legal proceedings.

Life, Vitality & Shrewdness

is what produces mercantile supremacy. Our stock is bright and pleasing to view. Every one is welcome. No one demands a statement of your wants or a reason for your presence, yet the careful attention of every one is at your command.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; W. T. Tobin, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; T. H. Ryan, hosiery; 335 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Pearre Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Fisher, domestics and dress goods; Gilsey House.
Rurode Dry Goods Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; C. M. Mills, china; Hotel Cadillac.
Livingston Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; J. B. Livingston, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar, San Francisco, Cal.; B. T. Scott, dry goods; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Whitehill, I., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; H. Whitehill, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; W. Le Baron, ladies and infants' wear and corsets; Herald Square Hotel.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. D. Yott, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, cloaks and suits, wash goods, and ribbons; Miss M. Wurzburger, millinery; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; A. G. Rollins, silks and ribbons; H. Gray, linens and white goods; W. E. Scott, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Fletcher, small wares; 480 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. I. Belcher, jewelry; 8 Greene Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Frank, M. W., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; M. W. Frank, piece goods; Stuart House.
Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Smith, hosiery and underwear; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.
Goldsmith, Joseph, Feiss & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; I. Joseph, woolens; Holland House.
Rolman & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Rollman, cloaks, suits, and furnishing goods; 447 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Stover, Marshall & Wintree, Lynchburg, Va.; Y. P. Marshall, hats; Hotel Cadillac.
Brill Brothers, Greenville, Miss.; S. Brill, clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.
Regenstein, J., Atlanta, Ga.; M. Regenstein, millinery; 706 Broadway; St. Cloud Hotel.
Hagerdorn, J., & Co., Natchez, Miss.; J. Hagerdorn, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Peck, B. J., Dry Goods Company, Lewiston, Me.; M. J. Fox, cloaks and suits; B. Peck, general buyer; Everett House.
Silver, M. T. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. T. Silver, woolens; Hoffman House.
Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; A. J. Marcuse, piece goods, 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.
Glimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; O. Greenwald, domestics, 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; G. Bub, house furnishing goods, 400 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; B. H. Stautter, furnishing goods; E. Holcomb, dress goods and silks, 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; C. E. Farrington, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Westminster Hotel.
Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. Armour, cloaks and waists; Miss J. M. Clark, white goods and laces; Westminster Hotel.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. B. Innes, dress goods; Mary E. Innes, millinery; 2 Walker Street.
Donaldson, L. S., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Storke, millinery; 2 Walker Street.
Divek, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottstown, Penn.; C. G. W. Miller, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, notions and fancy goods; Broadway House.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss McCarthy, millinery; 115 Worth Street.
Grant & Holmes, Ellenville, N. Y.; W. N. Grant, dry goods; G. B. Holmes, notions; G. E. Hoornbeck, fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Heilbrun, M. A., & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Heilbrun, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. D. E. Lorimer, umbrellas; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Vendome.
Hagerdorn & Merz, Westpoint, Ga.; P. Hagerdorn, dry goods; A. L. Merz, notions; Hotel Vendome.
Lyman Russell, Albany, N. Y.; shirts; Murray Hill Hotel.
White, R. H., Company Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, misses' and children's cloaks; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac; P. J. Reilly, ribbons; F. A. Gordon, dress goods; G. H. Macomber, Murray Hill Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Sterling, Welch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. O. Martin, silks; Hotel Albert.
Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; B. Bradley, domestics and millinery; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; G. H. Kelly, millinery and ribbons; 57 White Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. H. Smith, notions and carpets; Hotel Cadillac.
Heyneman & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. H. Heyneman, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss F. Gruber, laces; 79 Grand Street.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss M. Walker, millinery; 2 Walker Street.
"Fair, The," Cincinnati, Ohio; A. J. Snell, millinery; 43 Leonard Street.
Hechschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Kohn, toilet articles; Miss B. Lewisohn, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Sutton, R. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. M. Sutton, domestics; W. F. Sutton, dress goods; Gilsey House.
Fox, G. & Co., Hartford, Conn.; I. Stern, fancy goods; I. J. Mack, laces; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Herzog, L., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Block, millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Stuart House.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. W. Neal, furniture; Murray Hill Hotel.
Herman Brothers, Lindaue & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; W. Herman, clothing and woolens; Hoffman House.
Reeves, J. S., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Reeves, notions and fancy goods; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Heer Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; T. X. Heer, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Wallenstein & Cohn, Wichita, Kan.; C. G. Cohn, notions and cloaks, 256 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Froshin, J., Atlanta, Ga.; notions and furnishing goods, 403 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.
Farwell, J. V., Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. R. Flett, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.
Bareford & Lawson, Louisville, Ky.; C. H. Bareford, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Washaum Company, The, Macon, Ga.; S. Josephson, clothing, 93 Franklin Street; Rossmore Hotel.
Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods, 487 Broadway; Morton House.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. P. Dalzell, dress goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Sterling, Welch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. H. Cramer, upholstery goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
"Frankel's," Des Moines, Iowa; G. Robinson, laces and leather goods, 396 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. Ruffridge, laces and embroideries; Hotel Imperial.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; O. Harrison, hosiery, gloves, fancy goods, furnishing goods, &c.; 341 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. Gimbel, dry goods; L. Gimbel, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. E. Moekbee, shoes; W. Davies, furnishing goods; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Haynie, linens and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; K. Mark, laces and millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Jones & Andette, Jamestown, N. Y.; E. F. Jones, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kahlenberg, George H. Co., Richmond, Ind.; D. H. Knollenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; E. N. Stoner, cloaks and suits; P. T. Watt, notions and furnishing goods; 57 White Street.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Shapiro, J., Pittsburg, Penn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Lingee Brothers, Laconia, N. H.; O. O. Longee, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bittner, Hunsicker & Co. Allentown, Penn.; T. Bittner, cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fahy-Shantz Dry Goods Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. E. McLoughlin, cloaks and suits; Miss O'Shaughnessy, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Watrous & Perkins Brothers, Waverly, N. Y.; W. L. Watrous, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. F. Marks, cloaks, suits, and muslin underwear; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Hornschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Rohr, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Kirkland, H. A., Detroit, Mich.; J. A. Gleeson, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. O. Williams, books and stationery; L. Smith, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

Child Burned to Death.

Max Cohen, four years old, was fatally burned yesterday in his parents' apartments, on the second floor of the tenement house, 157 McKibben Street, Williamsburg. The child had been left alone by his mother, Mrs. Sarah Cohen, while she went to visit a neighbor. He lighted a piece of paper at the kitchen stove and so set himself afire. He died in St. Catharine's Hospital.

SHERIFF'S JURY AT DINNER

Third Panel Holds Its Annual Function at the Savoy.

Expansion, Silver, and Boer War Barred from Speeches—Dr. Schulman on Morals and Money.

Justice David McAdam presided at the annual dinner of the third panel of the Sheriff's jury which was held last evening at the Hotel Savoy. The banquet room was handsomely decorated with smilax and pink roses. Sheriff William F. Grell sat at the right of Justice McAdam and John B. Stanchfield on his left, and the other guests seated at the dais table were Justice James A. O'Gorman, Justice James Fitzgerald, Justice H. A. Gildersleeve, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, Job E. Hedges, Judge Rufus B. Cowing, Justice James M. Fitzsimons, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, President Bernard J. York of the Police Board, and President James J. Coogan of the Borough of Manhattan.

The first toast, "Our Country and Our Flag," was drunk standing, and was followed by the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Justice McAdam prefaced his introduction of the speakers by saying, "This is an American jury, and to-night we are not to hear anything about imperialism and expansion, gold and silver, or anything either British or Boerish, or anything else that can cause a disagreement in this jury." He then called upon Sheriff Grell, who expressed his appreciation of the occasion.

Job E. Hedges, who was then introduced, said: "This evening is the crowning moment of my ambitious life. I haven't any particular thanks to offer, because I asked to be invited to speak. My only further ambition would be the Supreme Court bench, and I have no immediate prospect of getting there. A few obstacles exist, namely, a few hundred thousand voters, unintelligent and unwise, who don't understand a real thing when they see it.

"I don't believe the courts and the police force will ever be able to successfully grapple with the 'Sapho' problem. If this jury should pass upon the morals of the town and shut all of the theatres, then that would be something worth doing."

The Rev. Dr. Schulman talked about the connection between money and morals. He said, in part: "A man's nature is seen in his money transactions. A man whose profits appears to be $20,000,000 a year recently made an address on the blessings of poverty, and there was a subtle irony about that address. The fact that a poor boy has to hustle may help him to be industrious, but I cannot agree that poverty is a blessing, or that poor people are necessarily virtuous. Rich and poor alike have temptations. To make money requires a certain mental genius, and to spend money requires a certain moral genius. When money corrupts morals, morals have a way of avenging themselves on money.

"Creeds separate, wealth makes classes, and social position divides, but one thing binds all men together, regardless of race or creed, and that is the desire for justice."

John B. Stanchfield made a witty speech from the point of view of the visitor from the woodland portion of the State. The dinner was concluded by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Among those present at the dinner were Justice Bischoff, Judge Blanchard, Emil A. Boas, James H. Breslin, Jacob A. Cantor, John F. Carroll, Fire Chief Edward F. Croker, Justice Dugro, ex-Sheriff Dunn, Justice Foster, William J. Fransioli, Andrew Freedman, Register Isaac Fromme, Recorder Goff, Maurice F. Holahan, District Attorney Gardiner, John W. Keller, Justice Leventritt, J. Pierpont Morgan, Edward E. McCall, Judge Newburger, William Rockefeller, Judge Schuchman, County Clerk Sohmer, John W. Vrooman, and ex-Judge Weide.

IGNORANT OF SON'S SHAME.

Mother Dies Without Learning Her Son Is a Felon.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Mary Newitt, the mother of ex-United States District Attorney Newitt, who is now serving a two years' sentence for conspiracy in the recent counterfeiting case, died yesterday. As a result of the care of her family, she was kept in absolute ignorance of her son's shame.

Since Newitt's incarceration in the penitentiary Mrs. Newitt had been in weekly receipt of letters from her son purporting to come from Chicago and describing to her the pleasures and successes of his life there. She believ

Store closed all day to-morrow--Washington's Birthday.

Double Duty To-day

THIS hint for a moment's extra thought over the coffee. Is there anything forgotten that will be needed for to-morrow?

Visitors to the city will find a broad Wanamaker welcome awaiting them—no solicitation to buy; but much temptation, as we shall not deny. The Art Gallery on the Fifth Floor—a rest-place with refined enjoyment. Then women universally enjoy the second floor displays of dress—kaleidoscopic daily changes of the crisp and stylishly new in costumes, suits and wraps.

The things needed for holiday wear come to the front---to be promptly served to-day.

New Spring Overcoats With weather favorable, Washington's Birthday is the accepted time to initiate the spring overcoat. A particularly dressy lot came in yesterday.

Made of all-wool black unfinished worsted, silk-lined and faced to edge. Good clothiers might fairly ask $20 for them. A special arrangement brings these for

fifteen dollars

As handsome as made-to-order coats for double. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Scarfs—The Newest These are the vogue among London's best dressed men to-day. Their maker is famous in the English metropolis, but his product each season is confined almost exclusively to the use of his countrymen. A Wanamaker buyer was fortunate in securing a good collection of the best patterns, from which this lot is made. They are shaped to tie in either the once-over-Ascot style or as a four-in-hand. An absolutely correct and handsome scarf. Price $1.50.

Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

Lace Curtains Several small quantities are repriced, a full third below value, to close. The goods are perfect in every respect. Styles are all desirable. Among the lots, these as specimen values:

Antique lace curtains, with scrim centers, at $3.25 to $5.25, instead of $4.75 to $8.50.
Cluny lace curtains, with scrim centers, at $5 to $9; were $7.50 to $13.50.
Crete curtains, in stained glass effects, for library and dining-room draperies, at $5 to $10.50; were $7.50 to $16.
Brussels Sash Curtains at $3 to $12, instead of $4.25 to $18.
Irish Point Sash Curtains; white and ivory, at $1.75 to $6.75, instead of $2.50 to $10.
Tamboured Muslin Sash Curtains at $1 to $3, instead of $1.50 to $5.50.

Third floor.

Flags "Lives there a man with soul so dead—", not in New York, certainly.

Flags of the best standard bunting; these sizes and prices:

3 x 5 ft.,	$1.50	8 x 12 ft.,	$4.80
4 x 6 ft.,	$1.75	8 x 15 ft.,	$6.75.
5 x 8 ft.,	$2.65	12 x 18 ft.,	$8.85.
6 x 9 ft.,	$3.20	12 x 20 ft.,	$11.15
6 x 10 ft.,	$3.90	15 x 24 ft.,	$15.90.

Basement.

Clocks and Watches--an Innovation

New York never had a sale like this before. Some of you were perhaps a little incredulous—couldn't quite believe that every watch and clock in so big a lot could have individual merit.

You who know us better know that only worthy time-pieces could get into this store—little as the price might be. For further assurance we give you the broad Wanamaker guarantee to keep clock or watch bought regularly, or at a bargain, in repair for one year without charge.

Clocks one-third to one-half off
Watches a quarter under price

Wide variety of new and handsome sorts. These prices:

Clocks—
French porcelain clocks, $3.75 to $18.
American porcelain clocks, $4.50 and $5.
American enamel clocks, $3.50 to $4.50.
Porcelain Boudoir clocks, 95c to $1.90.
Cuckoo Clocks, $4 to $22; worth double.
Nickel alarm clocks, 65c each.

Main or Tenth street aisles.

Women's Watches—
Gun-metal Chatelaine watches, $3 to $9.
Solid gold watches, some open face, some hunting case; Swiss movements, $8.50, $13.50, $16.25, $18.75, $20.50.
Women's silver watches, $4.75 to $10.
Enameled Chatelaine watches, $10.
14-karat gold watches, $22.50.
Women's filled watches, $5.75.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Men's Watches—
Gun-metal watches, Elgin movements, $8.75.
Silveroid watches, open face, $4.75.
Silver watches, $6.50 to $8.50. Silver cases, inlaid with gold, $10.50.
Men's filled watches, hunting case and open face, Elgin movements, $7 to $16.
Men's 14-k. gold watches, hunting case and open-face, Elgin movements, $22 to $61.

Boys' Watches—
Boys' silver open-face watches, Swiss movements, $3.50; hunting-case, $4.25.
Boys' silveroid watches, open-face, $5.
Boys' silver watches, open-face, $6.50.
Boys' filled watches, open-face, $8.50.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Important Shoe News

Perhaps you want new shoes and good shoes for the holiday. All good sorts in the regular shoe store; and these excellent shoes in the Fifth Floor Bargain Store.

Women's $4 and $5 Boots at $2.65—Odd lots from our regular stock—you know how good they must be.

Men's Enamel Shoes worth $4, at $2.65—Good shapes, good shoes—good variety of sizes.

Children's Shoes, 45c, 75c, 85c, 95c and $1.15—Worth a half more. And many other prices at reductions equally great. Fifth floor.

Corsets—Spring Models The new Lillians lead the way; but the retinue includes best corsets from both sides of the ocean.

The graceful girdles, now so popular, the straight front—all that fashion, shapeliness and comfort have designed.

The show of new styles is ready to-day. A word of these:

Lillian corsets of coutil, with real whalebones, bias cut, perfect model; trimmed top and bottom with lace and ribbon. $5.50.
Same in silk-figured batiste, $10.
Dainty short I. C. Corsets, in white, pink or blue; low bust, short over hips, $4.50.
The silver flax girdle, washable, $3.

Warm Petticoats Some of these are 35c each — cheap enough. They're warm, well made petticoats of striped flanelette, with umbrella ruffle and yoke band. Some, edged with torchon lace, are 50c. Others at 85c and $1.25.

Knit petticoats, in good solid colors, various pretty styles, at 65c to $1.75.

Universal Food Chopper Chops almost anything—cooked or raw meat, vegetables or fruits, coarse or fine, without mashing. Three sizes, $1.35, $1.75, $2.25.

Demonstration in Basement.

Two Hints of Dress Goods Two sorts from a store-ful—a show that we are so proud of that we shall have more and more to tell every day. These are new with a snap to their prices:

At 37½c instead of 50c—
Mixed Suitings in fourteen stylish color-plays in gray and tan—every thread wool and 36 inches wide. They should jump out in a jiffy.

At 50c instead of 75c—
A thousand yards of all-silk black Grenadine, 22 inches wide, fast woven, will not slip in seams—a pretty mesh of the plain sort. Rare goods at half a dollar.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Little Girls' Dresses This is a most carefully selected gathering of spring dresses for the wee women of 1 to 4 years. They're neat, worthy, attractive—none of them ridiculously elaborate nor yet severely plain—just *tasteful*. A wide choice, and the prices are all moderate.

85c—Dresses of gingham in small checks; yoke with 3 insertions; embroidered at neck and sleeves.
$1—Of striped percale; large sailor collar and tie of white duck;
$1.75—Guimpe dress of striped percale; pique collar trimmed with bands of percale.
$2—Of striped galatea; full blouse effect with large collar; trimmed with bands in plain colors.
$3—Guimpe dress of figured dimity; waist with large lace-trimmed ruffles; also ribbon trimmed.
$3—Of navy blue flannel; braid trimmed; large red collar.
$4.75—Of serge; large collar, trimmed with 9 rows of white braid.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Candies and Favors New Glace Fruit has just arrived from France. Assorted conserved fruits of highest character—cherries, too.

Five-pound box for $1.50.

Hatchets for favors, 4c and 10c.
Hatchets, to fill with candy, 10c, 20c, 30c.
Busts of Washington—favors—3c, 5c, 15c.
Sprays of cherries, 8c.
Boxes with button of Washington's bust and bunch of cherries, 20c.
Tree stumps, with hatchet, 30c.
Red, white and blue cases, 5c, 10c. 25c.

Basement.

Pretty New Ribbons All the wanted widths, in all the newest colorings, and all 'way below the market prices. Excellent choosing still, particularly in the 18c line of fancy corded taffetas.

All neatly tied for you, if you wish, in the style of bow you like best. Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

WIFE SUES COL. CLAYTON

Wants a Separation from the Congressman from Brooklyn.

Alleges Unkind Treatment and Non-Support—He Makes General Denial and Files Counter Charges.

Louise M. Clayton, wife of Congressman Bertram T. Clayton of Brooklyn, has begun an action in the Supreme Court, that borough, for a separation from her husband, charging unkind treatment and non-support. Yesterday her attorney, William D. Gaylor, moved before Justice Dickey for $30 a week alimony and $150 counsel fee. Justice Dickey took the papers and reserved his decision.

Mrs. Clayton is the daughter of William B. Brasher, a retired oilcloth manufacturer. She was married to Congressman Clayton twelve years ago. He was at that time an officer in the United States Army. Congressman Clayton was Captain of Troop C of Brooklyn in Puerto Rico during the Spanish war, and is now Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn. He was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket a year ago last Fall.

Lawyer Gaylor, in making the motion for alimony and counsel fee yesterday, said that Mrs. Clayton was now an invalid at Tarrytown.

Mrs. Clayton alleges that after her marriage to the plaintiff her father allowed her $2,000 a year. She gave part of the money to the defendant every month, although, as she alleges, he neglected and abused her. In 1892 the defendant was discharged by his father-in-law, in whose employ he had been, but her father, she says, continued to allow her $2,000 a year. Mrs. Clayton declares that they removed to Flatbush, where she had to give up all social pleasures and act as cook, nurse, and chambermaid, while her husband "was posing as a soldier and a public character."

The plaintiff alleges in her affidavit that Col. Clayton has been constantly brutal and abusive to her during the past seven years. She gave up all her social life and was tied down to an existence that practically was that of a general house servant. She says that after her husband was elected to Congress her father curtailed her allowance to $1,000 for her personal expenses, declaring that he thought the Congressman was in a position to support his wife and family; whereupon, she alleges, her husband became more and more bitter and abusive toward her and seemed to exert all possible pressure to force her to leave him.

The affidavit of Mrs. Clayton says that during the last seven years she has handed to defendant more than $12,000 received by her as an allowance from her father, and during all of this time she has not had for personal expenses more than $1,000. It also says that the defendant has taken plaintiff's two children, William B. Clayton, eleven years old, and Bertram Tracy Clayton, four years old, without the State of New York and has sent them to his relatives in the State of Alabama. He refuses to allow the plaintiff to care for them or to have any intercourse with them whatever.

Col. Clayton, in an affidavit, replying to his wife's charges, makes a general denial. He alleges that his wife was extremely extravagant and incurred large debts. He says that he paid two-thirds of his salary to the plaintiff for household expenses, and having no means of his own to pay the debts of his wife which she was constantly incurring, he was forced to advertise in the papers warning merchants that he would not be responsible for any debts she contracted. He says that he arranged to have her visit his parents in Alabama. "While there," he continues, "she obtained money on the credit of my brother upon false representations, met men clandestinely, writing and receiving letters from them, and, in short, created such scandal that my family was obliged to send her away in the latter part of February, 1893. She then came back to New York, but I was at a loss to know what to do with her."

After his return from the war, he says, he was taken ill with typhoid fever and went to a hospital. Upon his recovery he went to his home, but found that his wife had become addicted to the use of liquor, and that the children were in constant terror of her. Things got so bad, he says, that his life was most miserable, and that after a consultation with her father it was decided to send her to an asylum for inebriates, one being selected by her father's physician.

Col. Clayton denies that he ever struck his wife or was cruel to her in any way.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Republicans Divided on the Proposed Abolition of Spring Elections—Hearing on Palisades Bill.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 20.—The Senate this morning passed the House bill authorizing the Mayor of New Brunswick to appoint Commissioners to revise the ward lines of that city. The Democratic Board of Aldermen had refused to carry out last year's act for the redistricting of the city, and this bill puts the matter in Republican hands.

The Assembly passed the House bill requiring the first meeting of corporations formed under the laws of this State to be held in their registered offices in New Jersey.

A number of Republican leaders of Essex County, headed by Major Lentz, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, were at the State House endeavoring to secure support for the Anti-Spring Election bill, which has been drafted but not yet introduced. Assemblyman Lewis of Passaic and several Essex County Assemblymen have declined to introduce the measure. The House Republicans held a caucus on the proposed abolishing of Spring elections, but took no action. The caucus seemed to be evenly divided on the advisability of passing the bill.

The House Judiciary Committee gave a hearing on the bill presented by the Palisades Commission to provide for a commission which shall have power to condemn and acquire land for the preservation of the Palisades. The members of the commission and a large number of property owners along the Palisades were at the meeting. Some objections were made by the property owners to certain provisions of the bill, and a conference will be held by the commission and these property owners to adjust these differences.

Gov. Voorhees has offered to Peter V. Voorhees of Camden the appointment of Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Judge Nixon as one of the Circuit Court Judges.

The two houses adjourned until this morning, when short sessions will be held previous to the Hobart memorial services in the Assembly Chamber.

ACCUSED BY HIS PARENTS.

A Son of Major James D. Ludlam Held to Answer His Father's Charges.

Herbert J. Ludlam, a son of Major James D. Ludlam, was a prisoner in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, charged with disorderly conduct late Monday night, on the complaint of his father and brother. The three met at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. There was a discussion, and Herbert began abusing his father and brother in a manner that drew a crowd. The father started to walk away, but the son followed and continued his tirade until the Major called Policeman O'Hare and had the young man arrested.

At the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station Major Ludlam told the Sergeant that his son, who lived at 538 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, had fallen into bad habits, and that last Saturday night, while under the influence of liquor had turned his wife and child out in the snow, threatening to kill them if they returned. He also said that all efforts to reform the young man had proved futile, and that he squandered whatever money he got.

The boy's mother appeared against him in court. He denied all the charges made against him by his father. He asked for an examination and a chance to produce witnesses. This was granted by the Court, and the prisoner was held in $200 bail for examination next Tuesday morning.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

COURT TO TRY A FILIPINO.

A Military Commission Will Sit in Judgment on a Bandit at Calamba To-day.

MANILA, Feb. 20.—A military commission meets at Calamba to-morrow to try a Filipino member of the guerrilla band which attacked a squad of Americans Feb. 2, killing a Corporal. The charges are murder and assault with intent to kill. The case is important as foreshadowing the policy of treating guerrillas as bandits.

It is supposed that one reason which has hitherto deterred the American authorities from adopting this policy is that the insurgents have more than fifty American prisoners and may retaliate, although a few of them were captured while fighting.

TAFT AND ROOT CONFER.

Discuss the Work of the New Philippine Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Judge Taft, President of the Philippine Commission, had a long conference with Secretary Root at the War Department to-day regarding the proposed work of the commission. It is expected that the commission will be completely organized in the near future, and that it will start for Manila about April 1.

Only two members of the commission have been appointed so far, viz., Judge Taft and Prof. Worcester of the original commission. Col. Denby of the old commission, who was also invited to serve on the new commission, has declined the offer. As the commission will consist of five members it remains for the President to appoint three others. He has several men in mind, and will announce his selection in a day or two.

DADY MAKES A PROTEST.

He Will Go to Court to Enforce His Havana Contract.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—Michael J. Dady, through his attorneys, has filed a long letter with Gen. Wood, in the course of which he says, regarding his alleged contract, that he wishes only such rights as are his under the Spanish law. He desires to do the work at the price proposed, on the ground that he was the most favorable bidder, and he denies the power of Gen. Ludlow to disregard the prior proceedings of the municipality in the matter.

A refusal to recognize his rights, he says, would lead to a long controversy in the courts of Cuba and in the United States Congress, the effect of which would be to impair the credit of Havana, to prevent the sale of municipal bonds for improvements, to prolong for years existing unsanitary conditions, and to make impracticable any large immediate expenditure of money for the employment of the working classes of the city.

DENVER MINER DIES HERE.

Thomas C. Johns Was Frequently a Guest at the Hoffman House.

Thomas C. Johns, a miner from Denver, who was a frequent guest at the Hoffman House, died in the alcoholic ward in Bellevue Hospital yesterday. He left the hotel on Feb. 5, after being there five weeks, and did not say where he was going.

Assistant Manager Morrison of the Hoffman said that little was known at the hotel about the dead man. It was believed, however, that he was a man of family and of some means. Manager John P. Caddagan, whom Johns had spoken of at the hospital as a friend, was out last night, and Mr. Morrison said that their relations were only those of guest and host.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Gen. Otis today cabled the War Department the following list of casualties:

Deaths, malarial fever, Jan. 2, Arlington Mayse, H, Twenty-second Infantry; Feb. 10, Willis McMath, Corporal, G, Forty-fifth Infantry; Feb. 12, Azariah Herron, K, Thirty-eighth Infantry.

Drowned, Jan. 15, Albert L. Perry, A, Thirty-second Infantry, bathing Rio Grande Florida Blanco; Feb. 14, John Magnusen, band, Thirty-fourth Infantry, bathing, Rio Grande, Cabanatuan, Luzon; Feb. 15, Joseph F. Carnes, F, Thirty-fourth Infantry, Rio Agno, near San Nicholas, accidental; Feb. 9, Daniel P. Jenkins, M, Twenty-second Infantry, gunshot; Jan. 29, William Crawford, Corporal, K, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Angeles, Luzon, fell on dagger worn by him; gun shot in action Jan. 27, Amos O'Neil, F, Thirty-ninth Infantry; heat prostration, Feb. 9, Frederick Hegwein, H, Twenty-seventh Infantry; pneumonia, Feb. 11, John P. Hill, C, Twenty-ninth Infantry; variola, Feb. 5, Peter McGuyer D, Forty-fourth Infantry; Feb. 12, Cyrus E. Brittain, A, Thirty-sixth Infantry; dysentery, Feb. 14, Andrew Anderson, H, Thirty-fifth Infantry; Carl Nessel, C, Fourth Cavalry; typhoid fever, Feb. 16, Clarence Van Berger, Corporal, B, Thirty-seventh Infantry.

TROUBLE OVER CONFESSION.

The Vestry Objecting to the Practice the Rector Resigns, but Agrees to Stay.

Some time ago the Rev. Percival Pyle, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, at Ocean and Pearsall Avenues, in the Greenville district of Jersey City, made an effort, so some of his parishioners allege, to promote the practice of auricular confession in the parish. Many members were opposed to the practice and threatened to leave the parish if it was not discontinued.

At a vestry meeting held on Saturday night Mr. Pyle was notified that unless he at once abandoned auricular confession the Treasurer would be ordered not to pay his salary. Mr. Pyle at once sent his resignation to Bishop Starkey. The Bishop sent for Mr. Pyle and they had a conference yesterday. The result was that the rector agreed to withdraw his resignation and not to seek to enforce confession.

In talking of the matter Mr. Pyle said he had never undertaken to enforce auricular confession, but had merely heard the confessions of those who came to him voluntarily.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM H. CLARK.

Many Former Political Associates Attend the Church Service.

The funeral of William H. Clark was held yesterday morning from the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, West Seventy-first Street. The Rev. Father Matthew A. Taylor, rector of the church, conducted the solemn requiem service at the church, after a formal service at the family home, at 152 West Seventy-sixth Street. The honorary pall bearers were former Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, former Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, W. Bourke Cockran, Henry M. McCone, John J. Adams, and James J. Martin.

At the service at the church many members of Tammany Hall, in which organization Mr. Clark had always been more or less prominent, were present. About twenty-five members of the Colonial Club also attended in a body. Among the more prominent Tammany members present were former Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Police Commissioner John B. Sexton, who was a brother-in-law of Mr. Clark; Sheriff William F. Grell, Tax Commissioner Thomas L. Feitner, and Commissioners John L. Shea and Thomas S. Kearny. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

SITE FOR NEW FIRE COMPANY.

Chief Croker Selects Property in West Ninety-fifth Street.

Chief Croker has recommended that a site in West Ninety-fifth Street, between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues, be purchased by the city for the location of an engine company. The property selected is three blocks north of the site chosen for a company several months ago, and which recently was abandoned on account of a protest from the residents of the neighborhood.

While Chief Croker is not as well satisfied with the new location as he was with the one in West Ninety-second Street, the necessity for fire protection in that district has compelled the department to begin proceedings at once for the location of a company on the west side of Central Park. It will probably be a year before the new company is organized. To provide against an emergency in the district, Chief Croker has reorganized Hook and Ladder Company No. 22, at West Ninety-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue as a double truck company. The company went into service yesterday.

Memorial Gateway to Yale Men.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 20.—Announcement was made yesterday by the committee in charge that the class of 1896, Yale, will shortly erect a memorial gateway on the Yale campus to Gerard Brayton Ives of New York City, a Rough Rider, who died in New York after a long illness at Tampa, Fla., of typhoid fever, and Lieut. Ward Cheney of Hartford. Lieut. Cheney was a son of Col. Cheney of South Manchester and met his death in action at Imus, in the Philippines.

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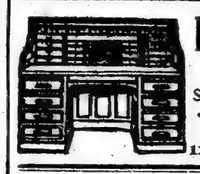

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MAJOR STRONG AND THE 69TH.

Charges May Be Preferred Against Capt. Griffin, and Companies B and E May Be Disbanded.

The result to the Sixty-ninth Regiment of the visit Monday night of Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, Inspector of the Fifth Brigade, is the subject of considerable conjecture among members of the National Guard.

The object of Major Strong's visit was formally to disband Company F, commanded by Capt. Anthony J. Griffin. Not only did the company officers fail to appear, but Company B, whose regular drill night is Monday, was also caught napping, all the commissioned officers being absent, and only sixteen men out of sixty-one being present at drill.

Company F had been ordered by Col. Duffy to assemble for disbandment at 8 o'clock. Major Strong arrived at the armory with an orderly soon after 8 o'clock. There were no staff or line officers on hand to meet him. Finding headquarters bare, the Major went into the room of Company F, where he thought he would find Capt. Griffin. Only a few men of the company were sitting disconsolately about the room. They did not know where their officers were.

Then the Major went above to the drill room, and found Company B with only sixteen men, being drilled by First Sergt. Conor. After ordering the roll of Company B called and commenting on the attendance he again went below. No officers from Company F had yet arrived, and the Brigade Inspector left the armory.

Major Strong has prepared a report for superior headquarters which, it is said, may result in charges being preferred against Capt. Griffin for disobedience of orders and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. It is also said that Companies B and E may be recommended for disbandment because of lax attendance.

Capt. Griffin, when seen yesterday, admitted that he had not reported at the armory Monday night. "I have a perfectly good defense," he said, "for my absence, and it will be forthcoming at the proper time. I cannot discuss the matter."

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GARDINER INQUIRY CASE

District Attorney Listens to the City Club's Charges.

His Counsel Seeks to Show that Responsibility for Dismissal of Cases Rested with the Judge.

District Attorney Gardiner was on hand all day yesterday at the hearing of the charges against him made by the City Club, before Commissioner Wilcox, in Part 12 of the Supreme Court. A number of his assistants, including Assistant District Attorney Unger, were present, and Mr. Untermyer of his counsel looked after his case throughout the day. Senator Grady did not put in an appearance. Deputy Attorney General Coyne took no part in the case, though present. Horace E. Deming conducted the examination, assisted by Fulton McMahon. Arthur F. Cosby and E. L. Heydecker of the City Club committee were on hand. Ex-Assemblyman Mazet attended the morning session.

The day was again devoted to the cases of dismissed indictments and transfers of cases from the Court of Special Sessions to General Sessions, involving action by the Grand Jury. Some forty cases were represented in the papers of indictment and their indorsements which were submitted to the Deputy Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, Henry Welsh, for identification, the only witness of the day. The proceedings were a repetition in kind of those of the day before and brought out nothing of a startling nature.

Attention was called by Mr. Deming to the various stamps as indicating the many adjournments of the cases, but Mr. Untermyer raised the point that it was not shown that the adjournments were secured at the instance of the District Attorney. Furthermore, it was said that the papers were stamped every time they were taken out of the hands of the clerks.

The Eggleston bucket shop case was taken up again, and it was stated that the recommendation for dismissal was due to the fact that it had been impossible to get a conviction in any of the bucket shop cases. Another case, that of Kate Stack, charged with illegally keeping a lying-in hospital, was referred to. The defendant had been fined $25 after pleading guilty, but discharged on her own recognizance. The Gerry Society was the original complainant in the case. In the case of Mary E. Watson, accused of shoplifting, her employers had asked for her discharge, testifying that they had lost nothing by her alleged pilferings.

Mr. Untermyer asked what Judge had discharged her. Mr. Welsh, reading the indorsement, said that Judge Cowing had done so.

Mr. Untermyer's way of asking the question was this: "Who was the wicked Judge who dismissed the indictment?" The deputy clerk, after answering the question, said that he did not wish to appear as testifying that a wicked Judge had done it.

Case after case brought up by Mr. Deming was similarly treated by Mr. Untermyer, who asked what Judge had acted, and on the name being mentioned, he would remark: "Ah! Judge So-and-So!" or "Ah! Judge So-and-So of the Supreme Court!"

In the case of Clara Freedman, charged with keeping a disorderly house, it was Judge Newburger who had dismissed the case, and Mr. Untermyer, in asking the name of the Judge, said: "Who was the Judge who condoned this case?" Throughout Mr. Untermyer put his questions with a view of showing that the Judge rather than the District Attorney was the one who was responsible.

The cases thereafter offered were to show that the District Attorney had either consented or had not objected to the transfer of cases from Special Sessions to General Sessions. Most of the papers offered were designed to show the District Attorney's tacit consent at least to this method of procedure. Mr. Untermyer said that he wished in this matter to show that the present District Attorney more than any other had striven against this disposal of cases, and he wished to offer in evidence a brief submitted to the Judges on this question a month after taking office, protesting against it.

Some of the Judges, however, had held that the defendants had a right to trial by jury, and one Judge of General Sessions had held that it was purely a matter within the discretion of the Judge of the higher court whether or not such a defendant should be entitled to such a transfer of his case.

Mr. Deming explained at length the jurisdiction of the Court of Special Sessions in excise cases, and this brought out from Mr. Untermyer, who was coached by Mr. Gardiner and his assistants, that no case of this character had been transferred with the consent of the District Attorney's office. There was a written order against it in the office. Many of the papers were marked "O. K." Mr. Deming remarked, but it was explained that this mark of the Assistant District Attorneys referred only to the form of certificate. Mr. Deming brought out that this mark was made before the cases had been submitted to the court, showing that the District Attorney had not opposed the motion to dismiss, but it was said in reply that, having made a general protest in advance to the transfers, the District Attorney had regarded it as hopeless to make protest against each individual case.

Commissioner Wilcox suggested, in order to save time, that instead of going over each case at the hearing, an abstract should be made of all the cases which the prosecution wished to cite, and that the lawyers should agree among themselves as to their correctness. This was agreed to, and the hearing went over until 10:30 A. M. to-day.

CITY CLUB INVESTIGATION.

Charges Against Justice Fitzgerald to be Pushed by Mr. Peckham.

Wheeler H. Peckham intends to push the charges he made against Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court as a result of the Justice's action in appointing John F. Carroll as receiver of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, instead of ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, who was agreed upon by the attorneys interested in the action.

At a meeting of the City Club several weeks ago Mr. Peckham, as President, was delegated to name the committee which would investigate Justice Fitzgerald's action. The fact that there had been no public announcement of the names of the committee gave an impression that the charges would be dropped. Yesterday, however, a conference of leading members of the club was held in Mr. Peckham's office, and it was decided to go ahead with the work.

The conference lasted for several hours, but Mr. Peckham declined to give any details of the meeting, or to say whether the committee of investigation had been named.

RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. McKinley Greets Daughters of the American Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The members of the Ninth Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution were received by the President this afternoon. Nearly 900 persons attended the reception, each one being given a personal greeting by the President.

The report of the Committee on Credentials, presented to the Congress to-day by Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard of Virginia, showed the membership of the National society to be 31,192. Every State and Territory is represented.

YALE'S SOPHOMORE SOCIETIES.

The Faculty Consents to Abolition of Evil Complained Of.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 20.—The Yale Faculty has consented to the petition of the senior class asking for the abolition of the sophomore societies, and, while no formal vote has been announced, the leaders of the movement have been advised that the Faculty prefers to have the students settle among themselves, if possible, this purely undergraduate difficulty.

The promoters of the abolition movement have announced that they are willing to give the societies a chance to remedy the alleged evil in the social system of Yale, but ask the Faculty to table the petition, so that its signers may revive the agitation if a satisfactory social revolution is not devised and carried out.

MOTHER AND BABY MISSING.

Nothing Seen of Mrs. Mary Koppmeyer Since Last Friday.

A general alarm has been sent out from Police Headquarters for Mrs. Mary Koppmeyer, twenty-two years old, of 882 Forest Avenue, who disappeared with her five months' old baby boy last Friday evening. Since that time the woman's husband, William Hoppmeyer, who is a bartender, has been searching for her, but as yet has discovered no trace of her.

For several weeks prior to Mrs. Koppmeyer's disappearance her young sister, Annie Luchman, eighteen years old, had been visiting at the house. On Friday evening Mrs. Koppmeyer and her sister, accompanied by the child, left the house, and since that time neither Mrs. Koppmeyer nor her child has been seen. Monday evening Miss Luchman called at the house to see the husband, but he was out hunting for his wife. It is believed that the girl knows the whereabouts of her sister.

Nebraska Burglars Get $7,000.

MEAD, Neb., Feb. 20.—Lee Johnson sold his hardware store yesterday and received cash in payment amounting to a little over $7,000. Burglars last night got the entire amount from his trousers pocket. Bloodhounds have been put on the trail.

Woman's Suffrage Bill Defeated.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—The House to-day had its annual debate on woman's suffrage, resulting in the defeat of the proposition, 124 to 32, a larger majority than for many years.

PUERTO RICO MAY HAVE FREE TRADE

Decided Opposition to Payne's Bill Among Republicans.

LEADERS A LITTLE NERVOUS

Party Pressure May Be Brought to Bear on Objectors.

McCall, (Mass.,) Littlefield, (Me.,) and Tompkins (N. Y.) Have Announced Their Intention of Voting Against The Bill—Debate Goes On.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20. — While the House of Representatives was engaged today in discussing the Puerto Rican Tariff bill the Republican members were a little nervous and much more interested in the talk of the smoking rooms and corridors concerning the possibility that the Ways and Means Committee might suffer a defeat when the bill came to a vote.

Opposition to the bill exists, and the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and the President are held in some share responsible for it. Mr. Payne offered a bill to grant free trade to Puerto Rico. It carried out the recommendations of the President and Secretary of War Root. The President has allowed it to be understood that he believes that it will be to the advantage of Puerto Rico to submit to the 25 per cent. of the Dingley tariff on products of Puerto Rico sent to the United States and to pay the 25 per cent. on United States products imported into the island.

Mr. Dolliver (Iowa) is one of the converted Republicans, and he insists that it will be more humane to tax Puerto Rico in the way proposed and not to inflict the internal taxes upon the people than it would be to extend free trade to them and subject them to heavy internal revenue charges. Without disrespect to the President he insists that the President was mistaken and that he has discovered and admitted the fact.

THE BILL'S OPPONENTS.

Lists of Republicans who are said to be determined to vote against the bill have been mentioned from day to day, with occasional changes. The list always starts with McCall of Massachusetts. He is against the bill because the President advised free trade. Others mentioned to-day are Powers of Vermont, Littlefield of Maine, Stevens of Minnesota, Bromwell of Ohio, Loud of California, Crumpacker of Indiana, Heatwole of Minnesota, Dick of Iowa, Jones and Cushman of Washington, Lorimer of Illinois, Weeks of Michigan, Tompkins of New York, Tongue of Oregon, and Hamilton of Michigan.

During the day there was some talk of calling a caucus to "round up" the opposition. Upon inquiry it is found that no caucus has been seriously thought of, and if the spirit that animates the Republican opponents of the measure is regarded it is not probable that the expedient of a caucus will be resorted to to drive them in.

On the other hand, the Democrats are waking up to the fact that members on their side of the House may vote for the bill. Protected interests in Democratic districts are insisting that it is better to impose some tariff against Puerto Rico than to let its products come in without tax, and they insist that their representatives shall do the best thing possible to protect sugar and tobacco against Puerto Rico and its cheap labor. So while Loud of California may vote against the bill because it does not sufficiently tax Puerto Rico, the Louisiana delegation may supply two votes, and possibly will give six votes rather than permit the chance of a free trade bill to grow. Wilson (Silver Rep., Idaho,) is also quoted as admitting his intention to vote for the bill.

PRESSURE BROUGHT TO BEAR.

It is said that strong tobacco influences have been brought to bear on the New York delegation to secure the passage of the bill if New York Democratic votes can assure its passage. As the discussion is to run at least a week, and may be permitted to run as long as two weeks, the expectation of the Republicans, who are committed to the bill, is that the men now described as "insurgents" will be prevailed upon to drop their convictions and to contribute to give the bill a strong majority. Some of the Republican Representatives who are outspoken against the bill frankly admit that they may be "dragooned" into voting for it.

"It takes an immense amount of backbone to stand out against party pressure," said one of them, "and I can't tell now how I shall vote. I am opposed to the bill, however, and think it is a bad one."

The one thing that might stiffen the backbone of such Congressmen would be the repetition of the threat made to-day to whip them into shape by a caucus. "They had better not try that," said this same Representative.

Mr. Littlefield of Maine will certainly vote against the bill, and cannot be intimidated by any amount of party pressure. He will make a speech against it. Mr. Tompkins of New York yesterday said he would vote against it. Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana, Mr. Powers of Vermont, and Mr. Stevens of Minnesota said to-night that they had not yet decided how they were going to vote. Mr. Stevens has been quoted as against the bill, but he said he had come to no conclusion about it. Mr. Crumpacker said that his present impression of it was unfavorable, but that he was not able to say what his ultimate conclusion would be.

Three speeches were made on the bill to-day. Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) spoke in support of the bill and Mr. Newlands (Silver, Nev.,) and Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.,) in opposition to it. All three speakers are members of the Ways and Means Committee.

NEWLANDS FOR FREE TRADE.

The debate was opened by Mr. Newlands, who in the course of his speech said:

"As the result of a humanitarian war, inaugurated not for conquest but to free Cuba from Spain's oppression, the United States finds itself in the qualified possession of Cuba, in the unqualified possession of Puerto Rico, and in the disputed possession of the Philippines. All these islands are today under the military power of the United States Government. Congress is now called upon to act, and the questions are:

"First—What duty and good morals require of us regarding these islands.

"Second—What self-interest prompts us to do, and,

"Third—What our Constitutional power is regarding these islands.

"Every phase of obligation, duty, and right which could be presented to us by any conquest or cession of territory thus is presented to us in the three classes of acquisitions thus secured."

As to Puerto Rico, Mr. Newlands said that there existed no complications unless they were created by the maladministration of Congress.

"Its area is small," said Mr. Newlands; "its people can be easily absorbed; they are ready, willing, and eager to share with us the benefits and the burdens of our Government. Their industrial competition will not be serious, even though they were taken inside of the tariff wall.

"Doubtless the disposition of the dominant party is to establish there a Territorial form of government, and extend our Constitution and our laws to them. Their fear is that a precedent will be established controlling our action regarding the Philippines later on; such action, embracing not simply one island near our coast, easily governed, its people friendly and peaceful, but embracing an archipelago of 1,700 islands, 7,000 miles distant, of divers races, speaking different languages, having different customs, and ranging all the way from absolute barbarism to semi-civilization.

REPUBLICANS AT FAULT.

"It is evident, therefore, so far as Puerto Rico is concerned, whatever present objections there might be upon the part of the dominant party to establishing freedom of trade between that island and the Union, such trade would not be long deferred. Aside from the importance of the Constitutional questions raised by a discriminating tariff, which doubtless would be only temporary, it is evident that both of the political parties of the country are now in substantial agreement that Puerto Rico should become a part of the Union."

Mr. Newlands said, however, that the Republicans were losing sight of the possibility that the unrest and dissatisfaction created by inequality of laws might make our problem of government in Puerto Rico much more difficult than it now seemed. Whether these islands were to be regarded as dependencies or territories, freedom of trade, freedom of migration, and equality of right and burden must be established, for otherwise each community discriminated against would regard itself as the victim of prejudice or self-interest.

"The dominant party is desirous of preventing freedom of migration and free trade between this country and the Philippine Islands. There is but one way to accomplish this under the Constitution, and that is to declare that they did not belong to the United States and that the sovereignty of the United States would be exercised in these islands only for their pacification and the establishment of a stable government and the final establishment of independent self-government in the islands.

"Duty, interest, and Constitutional obligations all point to this as the correct course with reference to the Philippines. As to Puerto Rico, our duty is to immediately incorporate that island in the Union as a Territory, with all its rights and privileges under the Constitution and laws of this country.

"Equality of right and equality of burden will render them satisfied with our scheme of government, and contented with a condition of tutelage which will ultimately lead to representation in the Federal Union, while discrimination, inequality of right, and inequality of burden will create neverending irritation and opposition that will render a peaceable condition of tutelage impossible."

HOPKINS ARGUES FOR TARIFF.

Mr. Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) who is also a member of the Ways and Means Committee, then took the floor in support of the bill, speaking, in part, as follows:

"Under this bill the question is presented as to whether Puerto Rico and the Philippines, under the treaty of peace with Spain, became integral parts of the United States, or whether they can be treated as territory, and separate and distinct customs and internal revenue laws imposed there from those levied, collected, and paid in the United States.

"This issue is of paramount importance to the people of this country. The peace treaty was a great triumph for American diplomacy and American statesmanship. No self-respecting American, no lover of his country, ambitious for its future on land and sea can for a moment think of the Philippines, with their future possibilities, being turned over to the grasping ambition and avarice of European nations who are to-day attempting to absorb the greater part of the Asiatic and Oriental trade from America.

"Those islands became ours. The people approve the President's course, and history will vindicate it. I believe the Constitution of the United States is broad enough and elastic enough to enable us to control the inhabitants of these islands and give them a larger liberty and a higher civilization than they have heretofore enjoyed without impairing in the least the integrity of our domestic institutions or entailing upon our people additional taxation.

"As to what our relations are with the islands, men honestly differ. I have given very careful thought to the subject, and, speaking for myself alone, I am entirely clear that those islands and Puerto Rico under the treaty have become the property of the United States and not a part of it, and that Congress has the power to make such disposition of them as it may deem for the best interests of the people of this country and the inhabitants of the islands."

Mr. Hopkins then proceeded to discuss the constitutional question involved, quoting liberally from the decisions of the Supreme Court, the speeches of Webster, Benton, and Calhoun.

"If my contention," he continued, "be true that these islands are only property of the United States, and that the inhabitants can acquire only such rights as we may give, then it follows that we can have separate customs revenue and navigation laws for those islands.

EXPANSION AND LABOR.

"The enemies of National expansion have created in their imaginations a bogy man, and with him are trying to frighten the laboring people of this country. They are assuming that the people of distant tropical climes will come to the cold regions of the North to drive out our laboring men with cheap labor. A more groundless argument was never urged. It is almost fantastical.

"There is not a Malay in this country today, and there will not be 100 years from now. Why? Because they prefer to stay in their own country. We can provide them with a system of government adapted not only to their conditions from a climatic standpoint, but to their political development. We will start them on an era of progress unknown in their history. While this is being done we must have a stable government there, and an army sufficiently large to police the islands and drive out freebooters.

"I am tired of the cry of 'imperialism.' Our duty is clear. We must fearlessly and conscientiously provide for the great emergency that has been placed upon us by this war with Spain. Let us discharge our duty with a firmness and intrepidity that characterized the action of our fathers when the dark cloud of civil war overhung our National horizon and the people of to-day will assuredly approve our conduct as did the people of a generation ago approve the conduct of President Lincoln and his advisers when they were exercising every power of the Constitution for the maintenance of the Union and the integrity of the Republic."

MR. SWANSON'S ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Swanson, (Dem., Va.,) another member of the Ways and Means Committee, followed Mr. Hopkins. He began his argument by stating that the President, in his message, had announced that it was "our plain duty" to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico, and quoted the reasons and conditions given by the President that made this duty imperative.

Mr. Swanson said that the conditions in Puerto Rico had not changed, yet the Republican Party had, since this message, entirely changed its policy in dealing with this matter, and, he said, it was solely on account of political exigencies. He discussed the injustice of legislating for the people of Puerto Rico on account of political conditions here, and denounced the doctrine upon which the bill was founded.

He said that the Republican Party was sponsor for government by injunction in the United States, and that it now proposed a new doctrine—government without the Constitution. He said that if Congress should govern the territories and new possessions without the Constitutional limitations it would create a Congressional despotism precisely similar to that claimed by Great Britain at the time of the Revolutionary War, that the power claimed to enact this bill is precisely the power that was claimed by the British Parliament for the enactment of the Stamp act. He said:

"Every person who votes for this bill announces himself a follower of George III."

INJUSTICE TO PUERTO RICO.

Mr. Swanson proceeded to argue on the injustice of Congress fixing the terms upon which the Puerto Ricans should sell their goods in this country and at the same time the terms upon which they must purchase from this country. This power, he said, had been and always would be abused. The intention of this bill, he asserted, was to force all of the leaf tobacco to be exported here for manufacture and thereby paralyze the manufacturing industries of the island. He then argued on the injustice of permitting the 300,000 tons of sugar in Hawaii to be admitted free of duty, while at the same time the bill imposes a heavy customs duty upon the 60,000 tons of sugar from Puerto Rico The difference in this treatment, he said, resulted from the fact that the sugar interest of Hawaii was owned by a few millionaires, while that of Puerto Rico was owned by several thousand small farmers.

"The present bill," he said, "denying as it does to the inhabitants of all territories and new possessions any of the rights of citizens and imposing heavy penalties on them, will have a tendency to give new life to the insurrection in the Philippine Islands and make the inhabitants have little faith in receiving justice from this country.

"If this new doctrine—that the Constitution does not extend to the new possessions—prevails, there can be no expansion, for no people will willingly unite with us when they are told that they are to be absolute chattels of a Congressional despotism."

In closing Mr. Swanson said: "The passage of the pending bill will end the history of the Republic and open the history of the empire. It destroys Constitutional government and creates a Congressional despotism."

THE CURRENCY CONFERENCE.

It Is Said Committees Will Agree on a Bill This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON Feb. 20.—Not since the Currency bill went into conference have the conferees been so secretive as they are to-night. Both Senate and House members declare that the conference has made progress, and that it certainly expects to agree. As to the points upon which agreement has been reached, and the differences upon which it is difficult to reach an agreement, not one of the conferees has been found willing to talk. H. H. Hanna, who is still here, waiting for the conferees to complete their work, says he looks for a report with an agreement before the end of the week. It might come to-morrow. He says he is in the dark as to the nature of the agreement to be made, but is assured that there will be an agreement.

THE DEBATE ON HAWAII.

Contract Labor Done Away with by the Adoption of a Resolution Offered by Senator Hoar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—A large part of the Senate debate on the Hawaiian bill today was devoted to the question of abolishing slavery in the islands. That description was applied by Mr. Teller to the system of contract labor in vogue there, and this view seemed to be concurred in by most of the Senators, to judge by the way in which they vied with one another in offering stringent provisions against it. One amendment after another was found to be not strong enough, until Senator Hoar succeeded in producing one sufficiently comprehensive, and it was passed:

"Provided that no proceedings shall be maintained for the specific performance of any contract heretofore or hereafter entered into for personal labor or service, and there shall be no criminal proceedings for the breach thereof."

It was stated that the Hawaiians, in anticipation of such action, have been making all the contracts possible in advance. Their foresight will go for nothing, for all their contracts for Asiatic serfs are now nullified.

The Senate is making rapid progress with the bill, and it will undoubtedly be acted upon very soon. A number of amendments have been offered, most of which have passed, and everything is being done to push the bill through. Senator Cullom, who has charge of the measure, accepts most of the amendments that are offered.

During the debate to-day Senator Tillman characterized the Hawaiian Government as an oligarchy, and demanded that "a little Americanism be injected into it."

The feature of the contract labor law which attracted most attention in to-day's debate was the punishment of runaway laborers. "They are punished by imprisonment and scourging," said Mr. Tillman. The only Senator who opposed the Hoar amendment was Senator Hale of Maine, who held the floor for a long time in an argument against it. He warned the Senate that it was going too fast. Colonial government was something of which Americans have had no experience, and he deprecated sweeping legislation on "questions which may hereafter arise to plague us." He thought that a provision against proceedings for specific performance of any sort of personal service, whether by contract or not, was dangerous. Senator Hoar told him that it was the law of every State in the Union.

Considerable discussion was aroused by an amendment offered by Senator Hale, providing that the Governor of Hawaii must be a resident. It was then Mr. Tillman called the Hawaiian Government an oligarchy. Mr. Hale's amendment was defeated.

An amendment offered by Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) providing that no bonds should be issued or indebtedness incurred without the approval of the President of the United States was agreed to.

Mr. Spooner offered an amendment striking out the section providing that the Supreme Court of the Territory should be the judge of the election of members of the Hawaiian Legislature, and conferring upon each branch of the Legislature the power to determine the qualifications of its members. After some discussion it was adopted.

PHILIPPINES IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Kenney Contends that the Islands Should Be Turned Over to the Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—In a speech before the Senate to-day Mr. Kenney (Dem., Del.,) argued against the retention of the Philippines, and urged that the Filipinos should have independence, under the protection of the United States. In the course of his speech he said:

"I am one of those Senators who voted for the ratification of the treaty of Paris, believing that ratification meant the end of the war we had commenced for humanity's sake, and that the $20,000,000 awarded Spain was the act not only of a magnanimous victor, but as well a tribute placed on liberty's altar by a people who knew the value of freedom. Of the influences which moved members of this Senate to vote for the treaty the most powerful were the desire to end the war and commence the work of liberty and freedom in those far-off islands.

"I believe that there are Senators to-day who are supporting the policy of the Administration who at the time of the vote on the peace treaty never dreamed that now they would be advocating territorial and foreign policies for this Government which are as strange to its institutions and traditions as they are unjust and iniquitous. But under the lash and spur of party policy and expediency they have wheeled into line, and now stand ready, not merely as passive agents, but as active workers, to consummate that which must then have been the hidden purposes of persons who dared not that the light of public discussion should shine on their nefarious schemes.

"I hold that the title and possession of the Philippine Archipelago having been nerfected in the United States, and no matter whether by treaty or by force of arms, there is left but one of two courses open to this Government as to their disposition. The one is that they be retained as a Territory, with the ultimate and certain purpose of admission as a State or States into the Union; the other, that they be given to the people of the islands themselves, to be erected into a republic as free as ours, and so under the guidance and protection of the United States.

"That the first course is impossible there can be little doubt, when we take into consideration the character of the people and understand the great differences which exist between them and the people of the United States. Imagination cannot be invoked so wild as to contemplate an addition to our present Statehood of the State of the Philippines.

"We have in honor left us but the latter course—to give the islands back into the hands of their own people, and in doing this we must be satisfied that there is in them and their leader, Aguinaldo, fitness and ability for self-government.

"We should now and at once say to those brave men of the Pacific, 'Our war with you is not for conquest, but that peace in the islands may be restored; and so soon as peace does come American duty and honor will be the American policy, and the freedom and independence of the Philippine Islands, guaranteed, if need be, for all time by American arms.'"

SUBSIDY BILL MAY BE REPORTED.

It Is Said Objecting Republicans Have Been Won Over.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Great expectations had been formed yesterday by the Subsidy Ship bill advocates, based upon the promise that the four "kicking" members of Gen. Grosvenor's Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries were to go into conference to-day with the Senate Committee on Commerce to attempt to agree with that body as to the sort of bill the four will permit the Republicans of the House to consider.

For some reason not ascertained the conference did not take place this morning, but after diligent work the promoters of the bill and of harmony succeeded in arranging a conference for to-night at the house of Senator Hanna. Three of the men who have been quoted several times as opposed to the bill were present. These were Stevens of Minnesota, Minor of Wisconsin, and Jones of Washington. Fordney of Michigan was not present.

It is understood the hitherto opposing Republicans were argued out of their attitude of opposition, and report has it that the announcement was made in the conference that the absent one, Fordney of Michigan, was prepared to support the bill as it is to be amended.

Bill Against the Paper Trust.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Representative Richardson of Tennessee to-day introduced in the House a resolution aimed at the Paper Trust on the lines of his resolution of yesterday against the Sugar Trust. It prohibits the transportation of wood pulp and printing paper suitable for the printing of newspapers, periodicals, or books after six months until the Inter-State Commerce Commission is satisfied that such articles have not yielded to the manufacturers thereof a profit of more than 4 per cent.

ANOTHER TALK ON TRUSTS

W. H. Baldwin, Jr., and Prof. Taussig Discuss Combinations.

Economic Effects of the Concentration of Interests Presented at Cooper Union.

The Conference on Trusts before the People's Institute, in co-operation with the Cooper Union, was continued last night in the hall of the union, when "The Economic Effects of Industrial Combination" formed the topic for discussion. There was a large attendance, and the addresses were followed with great interest. Charles Sprague Smith presided, and announced that the Directors had decided at a meeting last night to form a deaf and dumb club, which would have its first meeting next Monday night, when addresses would be made by deaf-mutes, and other spoken addresses would be translated to the members.

The first speaker on the economic questions involved in industrial combinations was W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad, who elucidated the meaning of the term "trust." In the first place, he said, a trust was a combination of capital in order to purchase raw material; secondly, to pay a high rate of wages, and thirdly, to sell at a lower price than could be offered by any smaller combination of capital. That, said Mr. Baldwin, was the only kind of trust either economic or political that could survive public opinion or the final analysis of the great question of trusts.

Mr. Baldwin drew a parallel between the rate of wages paid in the times of small railroads, when the average was $60 a month, and the present rate, as certified to by Mr. Arthur, of $150 to $225 a month for engineers working from seven to eight hours a day, which latter result, he said, was only possible under the combination of railroad interests and economies of operation that could be brought about under no other conditions. Mr. Baldwin gave it as his opinion that the onward current toward combinations could not be stopped, and that the aim must be to control the trust and to guide it along so as to make it serve for the common good.

Prof. F. W. Taussig of Harvard University drew the distinction between public service industries and industrial combinations, taking the ground in opposition to Bourke Cockran that there were such things as partial monopolies. He said that it was characteristic of smaller combinations that they were under single management and under the watchful eye of the man whose pocket was affected by the methods employed. The test of the large combinations, he said, was whether they could survive under hired management, and he contended that some of the alleged advantages of combinations on a large scale were illusory. He defended a telephone monopoly and said that several competing systems would work as great harm as if there were several postal systems. He said that cities could regulate such monopolies when franchises were to be granted.

Prof. Taussig said that neither the protective tariff, railway conditions that gave advantages to large shippers, nor the reckless offering of corporate privileges in some States was singly to blame for present conditions, but that all together were in a large measure responsible. Mere prohibition, he said, could accomplish nothing. It led only to legislative hair-splitting and evasion, yet this was the path that the United States and the various States had followed with conspicuous failure. He cautioned patience, quiet, the belief in the ultimate triumph of right, and every effort to improve the machinery of Government and legislation as the remedies that would work out the general welfare.

Addresses were also made by John R. Dunlap, editor of The India Rubber World; C. Kirchoff, editor of The Iron Age, and John S. Crosby, the latter of whom said that the sole business of the Government was to establish justice and not to lend its powers for private purposes. In arraigning Wall Street and stock gambling, Mr. Crosby said that the Government was responsible for the worst form of gambling, that of stocks, while it often sought to stop boys from shooting craps.

The next meeting will be held to-morrow night, when the political and social side of the question will be discussed by Prof. J. B. Clark of Columbia University, Prof. George Gunton, Byron W. Holt, Secretary of the Reform Club Committee, and A. W. Otis.

A New Dry Dock for New York.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs continued its work upon the Naval Appropriation bill today. The committee has practically decided to place in the bill a provision for two new dry docks to cost $1,250,000 each, one at New York and one at Norfolk, Va.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

NAVY.—To be Assistant Paymaster, Ray Spear of Washington. To be a Colonel in the Marine Corps, Lieut. Col. William S. Muse. To be Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps, Yandell Foote, California; Douglas C. McDougal, California; A. N. Brunzell, Idaho; C. T. Wescott, Jr., Maryland; Sidney W. Brewster, Michigan; T. E. Backstrom, Mississippi; Paul E. Chamberlin, Virginia; P. H. Rixey, Virginia.

VOLUNTEER ARMY.—Major J. A. Buchanan, Fifteenth Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Puerto Rico Regiment.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. James Rockwell, Jr., and First Lieut. George Montgomery, Ordnance Department, will report to Major Clarence E. Dutton, Ordnance Department, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, Feb. 19, at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion, and upon completion thereof will return to their respective stations.

Second Lieut. Edgar H. Yule, Company L, Second Infantry, will proceed to Governors Island and report to the commanding General for further orders.

A board of officers, to consist of Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, (Seventh Artillery,) Lieut. Col. William H. Carter, (Assistant Adjutant General,) is appointed to meet at the War Department, Feb. 26, for the purpose of considering regulations with a view to the establishment of a war college for the army.

Capt. Francis R. Shunk, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty with Company A, Battalion of Engineers, Department of the Pacific, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability, and will proceed to Fort Totten, New York, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with the battalion of engineers, and at the United States Engineers' School by letter to the Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

Major Gonzales S. Bingham, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed from Schuylkill Arsenal to Washington on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department and relating to his duties as Chief Quartermaster, Department of Alaska.

Second Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, Jr., is transferred from the Fifteenth Infantry to the Sixteenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Edwin A. Hickman, First Cavalry, is transferred from Troop G to Troop M of that regiment.

The board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, May 12, 1899, for the examination of officers of the Ordnance Department to determine their fitness for promotion is dissolved.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, March 1, for the examination of such officers of the Ordnance Department as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major Clarence E. Dutton, Ordnance Department; Major John G. Butler, Ordnance Department; Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon; Major Frank Heath, Ordnance Department; Capt. William Stephenson, Assistant Surgeon.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, Feb. 26 for the examination of Private Ferdinand W. Fonda, Troop E, Third Cavalry, for promotion to the grade of Second Lieutenant. Detail: Major George G. Greenough, Seventh Artillery; Capt. William C. Borden, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Montgomery M. Macomb, Seventh Artillery; Capt. Edward L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. John B. McDonald, Third Cavalry; First Lieut. Clint C. Hearn, Seventh Artillery, Recorder.

Lieut. Col. Clarence R. Edwards, Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, Captain, Tenth Infantry,) who was on the staff of Gen. Lawton at the time of his death, and who accompanied Gen. Lawton's body to this country, has been appointed Chief of the Divisions of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department.

Navy.

Lieut. M. M. Taylor is detached from the navy yard, Washington, and ordered to the Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco Feb. 27.

Assistant Surgeon Karl Ohneborg is ordered to temporary duty at the Naval Academy.

Lieut. W. H. Allderdice is detached from the Dolphin, with sick leave for three months.

Lieut. B. F. Hutchison is detached from the Independence and ordered home and to wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The first-class battleship Kearsarge was placed in commission to-day at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company's yard, Capt A. M. Folger assumed command.

The torpedo boat Craven, built at the Bath Iron Works, will go out for speed trial to-morrow if conditions are favorable.

The Texas is at Key West.

The Wilmington has arrived at Ensenada.

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Telephone Number 3060 18th st. Connects direct with this dep't. When you buy by the gallon we furnish jug free.

Finch's Golden Wedding Whiskey, eight years old, aged in wood, rich and mellow, usually sold at $4 per gallon, our price this sale, gallon, $2.94; bottle, 64c.

One Star Rye Whiskey; gallon, $3.98; bottle, 97c.

Old Crow Whiskey, five years old; gallon, $3.24; bottle, 78c.

Monogram Rye Whiskey, eight years old; gallon, $5.38; bottle, $1.23.

Pale Ale, Robin Hood Brand, never sold at wholesale in 100 dozen lots for less than $1.20 per dozen; every bottle guaranteed sound and in perfect condition; our price per dozen, 94c.

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Medoc, case pints, $5.49; case quarts, $4.49,

St. Estephe, case pints, $6.49; case quarts, $5.49.

St. Julien, case pints, $7.49; case quarts, $6.49.

Pontet Canet, case pints, $10.99; case quarts, $9.98.

Sauternes, case pints, $8.24; case quarts, $7.24.

Haut Sauternes, case pints, $10.98; case quarts, $9.98.

California Wines.

Red Star Brand, guaranteed absolutely pure, selected old wine, the product of the choicest grapes grown.

Claret, case quarts, $2.86; gallon, 89c.

Zinfandel, case quarts, $3.46; gallon, $1.19.

Burgundy, case quarts, $4.18; gallon, $1.44.

Sauternes, case quarts, $4.99.

Champagnes.

George d'Orbel—Our special importation, equal in quality to other imported wines extensively advertised and sold at 50 per cent. more.

Red Seal, case pints, $19.99; case quarts, $18.49.

Red Seal, half pints, 4 dozen, $21.49.

Champagne Grand Duke, extra dry, made by French process, four years in bottle, case 24 pints, $14.24; case 12 quarts, $12.24.

Imperial Champagne, case 24 pints, $7.74; case 12 quarts, $6.74; case 48 half pints, $9.99.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NEW HAVEN ROAD'S YARD.

Will Permit the Handling of Over 600 Freight Cars.

The new freight yard which the New Haven Road is to build on a recently acquired piece of land near Poquonoc, on the Shore Line Division, will be used as one of the principal points for distribution for east and west bound freight. Tracks will be laid to permit the handling of over 600 cars.

Through freight to Boston and points on the Old Colony system over the Shore Line will be run into the new yard, and then made up into through trains. This will do away with the switching and breaking up of trains at New London, and the frequently resulting congestion of freight traffic.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL'S RATES.

Road's Policy May Break Up the Joint Passenger Committee.

It is now stated that the Michigan Central will not abandon its present policy of accepting a reduced rate on business from lines west of Chicago. This refusal may result in breaking up the Joint Passenger Committee, which was only organized a few months ago, especially as the Lake Shore is said to have intimated that it would not refuse business at a similar rate from the same Western railroads.

The rate which the Michigan Central now accepts, it is said, is practically a differential rate, and is in violation of the joint passenger agreement, by which standard lines agreed not to accept less than their full share on business from any connecting line, on condition that the differential lines would cease to pay commissions.

The matter is being discussed freely by passenger men along Broadway, and the general opinion seems to be that a settlement of the difficulty can only be reached by action of the Presidents of the different roads.

LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN COMBINE.

Changes in Personnel Incident to Consolidation with Lake Shore.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 20.—W. H. Newman, President; P. S. Blodgett, General Superintendent; G. T. Grammer, Traffic Manager; T. H. Greene, Purchasing Agent, and E. A. Handy, Chief Engineer of the Lake Shore, came here to-day to meet General Manager Bradbury of the Lake Erie and Western, and after they had held a meeting the first steps toward the consolidation in the operation of the two roads was taken.

At the meeting this afternoon, P. S. Blodgett was appointed General Superintendent of the Lake Erie and Western, succeeding D. S. Hill. Mr. Hill resigned as General Superintendent, a position he has held many years. The resignation of C. H. Percy as chief engineer of the Lake Erie and Western was accepted, and E. A. Handy, chief engineer of the Lake Shore, takes his place. G. T. Grammer was appointed General Traffic Manager of the Lake Erie and Western. C. E. Daly will remain as General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Lake Erie and Western. Samuel B. Sweet will remain as General Freight Agent, he and Mr. Daly reporting to Mr. Grammer.

LONG ISLAND TRAIN SNOWBOUND

Wind Blew a Drift Into a Cut Near Mineola and Delayed Traffic.

MINEOLA, L. I., Feb. 20.—One hundred passengers were stalled by a snow blockade on the Long Island Railroad in a cut about a mile east of Mineola last night. It was totally unexpected. The road had been cleared on Sunday and used on Monday morning. The east-bound train leaving Long Island City for the Port Jefferson branch in the evening struck a drift five or six feet in depth that had been blown into the cut by the high wind, and was brought to a stop. The locomotive was unable to move either way.

Word was telegraphed to Long Island City, and the big rotary snowplow and two locomotives came, in charge of Superintendent W. F. Potter. After two or three hours of tugging by the engines, the cars were pulled out and run back to Mineola station. The locomotive got off the track, and a wrecking train had to be sent for. The engine was righted some time later. A large gang of Italians finished shoveling through that portion of the drift opposite the train shortly after 1 o'clock, and the snowplow then cleared the way to Hicksville. East-bound train No. 117, following No. 149, the first one stalled, was stopped at Mineola at about 7:45 P. M. by the blockade, and the cars of both trains were made up into one train, and, drawn by two locomotives, reached Smithtown about 3 o'clock this morning.

Havana Weather Moderates.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—For several days the weather has been unusually cold for Havana. At 12 o'clock last night the temperature had fallen to 53 degrees. During the cool spell overcoats have been much in evidence, and the fact that few houses could keep up fires except for cooking purposes made matters unpleasant. Numerous cases of grip have been reported. At noon to-day, however, the weather began to moderate, and at 3 o'clock this afternoon the temperature was 72 degrees.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 5th to 6th Ave.

National Flags.

3x5 ft.	$1.39	6x9 ft.	$2.99	8x15 ft.	$6.54
4x6 ft.	1.54	6x10 ft.	3.74	12x18 ft.	8.49
5x8 ft.	2.49	8x12 ft.	4.64	12x20 ft.	10.99

Cotton Bunting Flags, colors warranted, mounted on 6 ft. pole with halyard; size 32x48 in.; at 49c.

Ribbon Bargains.

1,500 yards French Millinery and Neck Ribbon—extra fine quality—soft finish—high lustre—all the newest Spring colors, including white, cream and black, 5 inches wide.

Also 900 yards rich grade Black Taffeta Ribbon, with two rows of dainty hemstitching on each edge, 5 inches wide.

Actual value of these Ribbons as sold elsewhere, 65c. per yard; our price, 28c.

Scissors.

Scissors, warranted fine quality, 4 to 6½ in. long, value 35c.; our price, 19c.

Manicure and Nail Scissors, reduced from 59c to 39c.

Belts.

Double-faced Satin Ribbon Belts—cinch style—handsome steel buckle, value 74c., at 47c.

Children's Dresses.

White Lawn, pointed and square shaped yokes; sleeves, belt and yoke trimmed with embroidery inserting, full skirt, finished with deep hem, sizes 4 to 14 years, at $1.31.

White Lawn round yoke formed of all-over lace; collar, sleeves and yoke trimmed with lace-edged lawn ruffle, full skirt, sizes 4 to 14 years, at $1.96.

White Lawn, yoke formed of tucks; collar, sleeves, belt and yoke trimmed with embroidery, full skirt, sizes 4 to 14 years, at $2.93.

White Organdie, yoke and collar formed of all-over lace; trimmed with lace inserting, edging and organdie ruffle, white lawn underslip, sizes 4 to 14 years, at $5.21.

Large assortment of one and two-piece White Organdie Dresses, trimmed in various pretty styles, suitable for confirmation ceremonies, at prices ranging from $2.93 to $26.67.

Women's Wrappers.

Lawn and Calico Wrappers, variety of styles, well made and carefully finished, 75c. and 85c. value; our price, 49c. and 59c.

Flannelette, Calico and Lawn Wrappers, scores of pretty patterns, $1.00 and $1.25 values; our price, 69c. and 79c.

Women's Shirt Waists.

Percale Shirt Waists, fine quality, French yoke back, 75c. value; our price 49c.

Gingham Shirt Waists, plain colors, checked and striped effects, 90c. value; our price 49c.

Women's Hosiery.

Fast black cotton Hose, all-black or unbleached split feet, double soles, heels and toes, at 19c.

Lisle thread and fine cotton Hose, black boots with fancy striped uppers or striped all over; also fast black ingrain lisle thread Hose, plain and Richelieu ribbed, double heels and toes, 35c. to 45c. value; our price, 24c.

Men's Hosiery.

Cotton Half Hose, fancy stripes, all black, black with embroidered fronts, black with unbleached split soles, fancy stripes, plain tan, slates and cadet, all have double soles, heels and toes, 19c.

Cotton and lisle thread Half Hose, solid colors, fancy stripes, embroidered fronts and extracted polka dots, double heels and toes, 24c.

Watches.

Women's Gun metal Watches, advertised elsewhere as a special bargain at $3.00; our regular price is and has always been $2.81.

Boys' Silver Watches, engine turned or engraved cases, hunting and open faced, American movements, $5.41 and $5.61.

Women's Solid Gold Watches, 10 kt., engine turned or engraved cases, fine Swiss lever movements, at $12.72.

Boys' Silver Watches, advertised elsewhere as a special bargain at $3.50; our regular price is and has always been $3.38.

Men's Gun Metal Watches, Waltham or Elgin movement, advertised elsewhere as a special bargain at $8.75; our regular price is and has always been $6.99.

Grocery Specials.

Telephone No. 3060-18th St.

H. & E. Standard Quality Granulated Sugar, 5 lbs. in linen bag, this sale 24c.

Puerto Rico Coffee, finest quality cultivated, roasted and ground fresh daily, per pound, 24c.

Soups—Mohawk Brand, made by one of the largest manufacturers of high grade soups, Chicken, Oxtail, Mock Turtle, Consomme

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE PUERTO RICAN QUESTION.

We are sure all our readers who desire to be right on the Puerto Rican question will share the obligations we are glad to confess to the delegates from Puerto Rico. As they remind us, we expressed a desire, the other day, for an authoritative exposition, from the view of Puerto Rican interests, of the difference between the establishment of free trade with Puerto Rican and the establishment of a tariff of one-fourth of the existing rates. Their reply to this appeal is full and explicit and satisfactory. It ought, we think, to be decisive of the question now before the House of Representatives. The only way in which the force of it can be broken is by showing that the signers do not represent their countrymen, or else by showing that they do not understand their own interests. No attempt at either demonstration has as yet been made.

It is not disputed that the lowering of duties on our imports from the island will make a market for everything they raise. It would be as much to their advantage over all their competitors as if their products were quite free, with the important exception that the duties must be deducted from the prices received by the grower and shipper. As to the imports of Puerto Rico, the four principal articles, in their order, are rice, fish, meat, and lard, and flour. Upon these we have reduced the specific rates of the tariff to ad valorem. One-fourth of the Dingley rates would come, on rice, to half a cent a pound, or, upon the lowest grade, 25 per cent. On fish, of the kind which is the staple food of the West Indies, the duty of three-sixteenths of a cent a pound would be not far from 5 per cent. On bacon the duty would be about 20 per cent., on salt pork about 6¼, on lard about 8 per cent. On flour the duty is fixed at 25 per cent. ad valorem, and 6¼ is therefore what the islanders would have to pay.

If we are to provide a revenue for Puerto Rico from customs, it seems clear that we must derive it from taxes on food. The other imports do not amount to enough to enable a revenue to be derived from them, do not amount to half a million altogether. And if we are to tax food at all, it must also be admitted that the taxation proposed by the bill of the Ways and Means Committee is moderate, excepting only that on rice, which is the most important article of all and the staple food of the people. That such an article should be taxed 25 per cent. is plainly monstrous and intolerable. The pretext for throwing overboard the President's recommendation and the bill which the Committee of Ways and Means had based upon it, is the necessity of providing a revenue for the island. Gen. DAVIS, whose good-will toward the Puerto Ricans is not in question, is quoted as a witness to this necessity. But he is not quoted as a witness to the necessity of raising a revenue by taxing the food of the islanders, and by taxing their chief article of food up to a quarter of its full value. We do not believe he can be quoted in that behalf. The fact is that no horizontal reduction of the Dingley rates can make a suitable revenue tariff for Puerto Rico, any more than it could make a suitable revenue tariff for the United States. At any rate, here are representative Puerto Ricans, who are presumably as much alive to the necessity of a revenue for its corporate necessities as the members of the House, forcibly protesting against the proposition to raise a revenue in the manner proposed in the House.

If Puerto Rico does not need a revenue more than she needs untaxed food, then every presentable argument against free trade vanishes at once, and every shred of defense for the Ways and Means substitute for the proposition of the President and the Secretary of War. We purposely abstain from complicating the discussion of this question of justice and policy with the discussion of the question of Constitutional right. "I am not inquiring," said BURKE, "whether you have a right to make your people miserable, but whether it is not your interest to make them happy." We may have a right to colonize on the Spanish plan and make as dismal a failure of it as Spain has made. We surely have a right to colonize on the British plan and make as brilliant a success of it as Great Britain has made. But there is one argument, employed by the delegates upon the question of right, which goes to the question of expediency. That is their suggestion that free trade is likely to be accepted as a permanency if once enacted. On the other hand, a special tariff for Puerto Rico, assuming that Congress has the power to pass it, carries no assurance of permanency. It is a standing temptation to the tariff tinkers of Congress. The interests of Puerto Rico and the human rights of the Puerto Ricans would become the football of contests in which they had no part. What would they be good for, as inhabitants of an American possession, if they tamely acquiesced in the decision of Congress as to the precise amount of special taxation they should bear, without any pretense of representation?

The fact is that everybody engaged in this attempt to evade the plain duty which the President has pointed out toward these unfortunate people who deserve so particularly well of us must be ashamed of himself. That consciousness will be quickened and sharpened by the plain and manly protest of the representatives of Puerto Rico. They point out that the special taxation that an attempt is now making to impose upon them is a breach of the faith of the United States, pledged to them by Gen. MILES, without one word of denial from any person in authority, and endeavored to be made good by the President, in the recommendation which members of his own party are seeking to evade. We repeat that everybody engaged in this business, from Mr. PAYNE down, knows that he is engaged in a dirty piece of business, and knows it better now that the people concerned have rejected the bribes that were offered to them in lieu of the fulfillment of the National promises. If the President were now strongly to repeat his recommendation, so that there could be no doubt where he stood, we believe that shame and fear would kill the bill for breaking faith with Puerto Rico. At any rate, the President himself would clear his own skirts and would stand before the country in a far more respectable light than that in which he must otherwise present himself, even as a politician, much more as a faithful public officer, and most of all as a man.

THE LAW AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Judge PHILLIPS's decision against The Associated Press is of public interest in two aspects. It declares, in the first place, that the corporation known as The Associated Press is powerless to make contracts in restraint of trade, which is a proposition not to be disputed. It declares, furthermore, that The Associated Press is a common carrier, and as such cannot lawfuly limit its news service to its own members and clients, but must sell its news without discrimination to all newspapers that wish to purchase it. Obedience to the mandate of the decision upon the first point involves no serious hardship for the corporation, and that decision presents no considerations of great public interest or novelty. The Court's ruling upon the second point, if it was in fact a substantive part of the decision and not a side remark upon a matter not before it, will most seriously affect The Associated Press, the value of its franchise as a corporation, the value of the franchises it conveys to its members, its relations to the public and to a very large number of the newspapers it serves with news dispatches. It seems not unlikely that intending to prevent the establishment of what is erroneously called a monopoly in news, the Court has unwittingly laid down principles of law that will have an effect precisely the opposite of that it desired.

The Chicago Inter Ocean, a stockholder and member of The Associated Press, bought and received news from The New York Sun, notwithstanding a by-law of the corporation and a clause in The Inter Ocean's contract prohibiting the purchase of news from sources declared by The Associated Press to be "antagonistic." The Sun had been so declared. Refusing to obey the by-law of prohibition, The Inter Ocean was punished by the total discontinuance of its service of news from The Associated Press. In its action to compel a restoration of the service The Inter Ocean set up the complaint that The Associated Press "had been able to control the business of buying and accumulating news in Chicago and selling the same, and has thus created itself an exclusive monopoly in that business." Its bill was dismissed for want of equity, and the dismissal was sustained on appeal. The Supreme Court of Illinois, in the opinion delivered by Judge PHILLIPS, now overrules the lower courts and directs the Circuit Court of Cook County to enter the decree as prayed for by The Inter Ocean.

On this point the opinion is given in the language here quoted:

> The by-law of the appellee corporation above referred to is not required for corporate purposes nor included within the purposes of the creation of that corporation. To enforce the provisions of the contract and this by-law could enable the appellee to designate the character of the news that should be published, and whether true or false, there could be no check on it by publising news from other sources. Appellee would be powerful in the creation of a monopoly in its favor, and could dictate the character of news it would furnish and could prejudice the interests of the public. Such a power was never contemplated in its creation and is hostile to the public interest. That by-law tends to restrict competition because it prevents its members from purchasing news from any other source than from itself. It seeks to except from publication by any of its members news procured from any other corporation or source which it declared antagonistic to itself. Its tendency, therefore, is to create a monopoly in its own favor and to prevent its members from procuring news from others engaged in the same character of work, and such provision is illegal and void.

The Associated Press was incorporated in Illinois in 1892. The objects of the corporation were:

> To buy, gather, and accumulate information and news; to vend, supply, distribute, and publish the same; to purchase, erect, lease, operate, and sell telegraph and telephone lines and other means of transmitting news; to publish periodicals; to make and deal in periodicals and other goods, wares, and merchandise.

The corporation has never, in fact, engaged in any other business than the purchase, collection, and distribution of news. It has never operated telegraph lines or performed any of the other functions of a common carrier, as that term is usually understood. Nevertheless, the Court holds:

> The organization of such a method of gathering information and news from so wide an extent of territory as is done by the appellee corporation, and the dissemination of that news, requires the expenditure of vast sums of money. It reaches out to the various parts of the United States, where its agents gather news which is wired to it, and through it such news is received by the various important newspapers of the country. Scarcely any newspaper could organize and conduct the means of gathering the information that is centred in an association of the character of the appellee because of the enormous expense, and no paper could be regarded as a newspaper of the day unless it had access to and published the reports from such an association as appellee. For news gathered from all parts of the country the various newspapers are almost solely dependent on such an association, and if they are prohibited from publishing it or its use is refused to them, their character as newspapers is destroyed and they would soon become practically worthless publications. The Associated Press, from the time of its organization and establishment in business, sold its news reports to various newspapers which became members, and the publication of that news became of vast importance to the public, so that the public interest is attached to the dissemination of that news. The manner in which that corporation has used its franchise has charged its business with a public interest. It has devoted its property to a public use, and has, in effect, granted to the public such an interest in it as that it must submit to be controlled by the public for the common good, to the extent of the interest it has thus created in the public in its private property. The sole purpose for which news was gathered was that the same should be sold, and all newspaper publishers desiring to purchase such news for publication are entitled to purchase the same without discrimination against them.

The stockholders of The Associated Press have never supposed that they were doing business as a common carrier. In the first place, the business is not conducted for profit. Its shares are not bought and sold. The largest amount of stock held by any one newspaper or person is eight shares of the par value of $50, or in the case of a newspaper having a morning and evening edition, sixteen shares. In effect, the corporation is a device for saving expense. A certain number of newspapers agree that, instead of maintaining each a separate office or bureau in American and foreign cities and collecting their news by individual effort and at individual cost, they will establish one such agency at each news point; from these many agencies the news is collected at one or more convenient points, and is thence distributed to the members and clients of The Associated Press. The cost of the service is equitably assessed upon the beneficiaries and no provision is made for dividends or surplus earnings. It is to be presumed that the Court was well aware of the fact that the concern is not run for profit; and it is to be noted that the fact of its mutual and non-profit-earning nature did not restrain the Court from holding that it is a common carrier, impressed with a public function, subject to public control and bound to sell its news and furnish its service to all applicants.

If this ruling grew out of the other by such inexorable logic that it must be held to be of equal binding force and not an obiter dictum its effect will be to destroy The Associated Press as it now exists. Under one name or another and in one form or another the corporate agency established by the newspapers of the country for their convenience and advantage has had an honorable career and has "done some service to the State." It now serves practically the entire press of the country. It spends something like $2,000,000 a year for gathering news, and the fruits of its expenditure are every morning laid before the people of every town and city in the country that supports a daily newspaper. Seventy-five millions of people are every day supplied by it with their knowledge of events at home and abroad. It is a recognized organ of publicity. If the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, a committee of Congress, the head of a political party, or a candidate for high office desires to communicate information or views upon a particular question to the people of the country, The Associated Press is the chosen channel of conveyance. It diligently strives to be accurate and fair. It is bound by its very nature to be non-partisan and impartial. It has no opinions of its own, it deals only in facts and the opinions of others that are of public interest. It has the confidence of the public it serves. It is a great National institution, fairly to be compared, we suppose, to the railroads and the telegraph and telephone companies. This comparison was plainly present to the mind of the Court. Whether the essential differences that distinguish The Associated Press from profit-earning semi-public corporations were also considered in the preparation of the opinion is open to some doubt. However that may be, and whether this opinion shall stand or fall, its probable consequences, or at least the effects it tends to produce, are of profound interest.

THE TIMES has no knowledge of what action The Associated Press will take or what policy it will pursue, but we think it must be apparent to every intelligent person who will take the trouble to think about the matter that if the primary effect contemplated by this decision is produced, that is, if demands are made upon The Associated Press all over the country for its news service for newly established journals or for existing journals not now receiving its dispatches, and if under Judge PHILLIPS's decision it finds itself compelled to sell its service to all comers, then a secondary result will presently appear. The large and rich newspapers of the country, discontinuing The Associated Press service, and perhaps dissolving the corporation, will make an agreement among themselves for an exchange of news. The newspapers of New York will supply their news to the newspapers of Chicago in consideration of a like service of Chicago news from the press of that city. One newspaper in New York will collect the news obtainable in London, another will attend to the Continent of Europe, a third will take care of the Orient, and a fourth will look out for Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Central and South America; and all this news will go into the common pool. In addition, of course, each newspaper will maintain its own special news service as now. This news establishment for the common supply will necessarily be tremendously costly. No newspaper in any small city, indeed none but the largest and richest newspapers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco, would have the ability and the resources to join in the agreement and secure its priceless advantages. The small papers would not be able to do their share in the collection and furnishing of news to their associates. The consequence would be that instead of receiving the news of the entire world every day, as they now do from The Associated Press at the trifling cost of from $25 to $50 a week, they would have to expend a great deal more money for a narrow, local, meagre, and comparatively worthless news service.

We doubt if Judge PHILLIPS had in mind these necessary consequences of his opinion.

The fundamental error of the decision, if it is erroneous, is the delusion that there can be a monopoly in news. News is produced by an incident, event, action, or utterance. The Associated Press enjoys only the common use of news. After its reporters have gathered information about a railroad accident or a railroad reorganization the news is not destroyed, nor is its source dried up. The reporter of a rival association is perfectly free to obtain and impart the same information. The news in the particular form in which it has been gathered and written up by the reporter of The Associated Press is its own property. It has supposed that it had a monopoly of that for the use and benefit of its members because it has been procured by the expenditure of its own money and labor. The Court says that the sale cannot be limited to its own members, but must be open to all comers. This principle, if it be sound and prevailing, would defeat the purpose of a multitude of organizations for mutual benefit. Its immediate effect would be to deprive the franchise of The Associated Press of all value, and as that franchise is the sole valuable asset of a great many newspapers not now conducted at a profit, it would appear that in another respect than those we have pointed out this anti-monopoly decision may prove to be a calamity to the very interests it was intended to protect.

THE MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY'S ASHES.

We are not aware of the circumstances in which the codicil to the will of the late Marquis of QUEENSBERRY came to be published. It may have been in consequence of the record being open to the inspection of the reporters, or it may have been in accord with the wishes of the dead man or of his heirs. It has a distinct trace of the author's desire for publicity, for his directions as to the disposal of his remains are accompanied by rhetoric hardly required to make his directions intelligible and are couched in a tone of contempt toward a great body of the noble Marquis's survivors that would not seem appropriate in a communication intended only for the eyes of his own family. It will perhaps have no influence on the esteem in which the departed gentleman is to be held, for his reputation was pretty well fixed before his death, but the publication of the queer codicil is nevertheless, we think, unfortunate.

None, we imagine, will have less sympathy with the spirit of the Marquis as shown in the following words than the sincere agnostics:

> I particularly request that no Christian mummeries or tomfooleries be performed at the grave, but that I be buried as an agnostic. If it should be a comfort to any one, there is a plenty of friends who would come to say a few words of common sense.

So far as we are acquainted with the sentiments of those who may be termed agnostics they take no pleasure in insulting the vast number of people with whom they cannot agree. Indeed, the denunciation of the forms and ceremonies connected with death as "Christian mummeries and tomfooleries" is in itself curiously inconsistent with the attitude of mind that the agnostic finds himself compelled to take. It is practically an assumption of knowledge that the Christian view of death and of what follows death is erroneous. We had always supposed, on the contrary, that the most the conscientious agnostic could say on this subject was that he did not know. There is a wide difference between saying that I do not know my neighbor's belief to be true and saying that I know that it is not true. The former position may be held with sincerity and with entire respect for the intellectual rights of others as well as for one's own. The latter, however sincere, certainly rests on an assumption of possible infallibility that is utterly opposed to the central and essential thought of intelligent agnosticism.

There is another phase of the happily unusual directions left by the Marquis of QUEENSBERRY that it is worth while to note. "I wish," he says, "to be cremated." He will have no vain distinction made between his body and a possible spirit: it is not the body, but the very self, that is to be consigned to the furnace. Then he adds: "I direct that my ashes be placed in the earth uninclosed—'earth to earth, ashes to ashes'—in any spot convenient that I have loved."

The curious thing about this injunction is that a man, at the time healthy and presumably "of a sound and disposing mind," who is convinced of the nothingness of the future beyond death, and desires to emphasize his belief by providing that all he considers indestructible in himself shall be exposed "uninclosed" to the disintegrating forces of the soil, should include in his direction that most solemn and in its place most tender sentence of the burial service of the Church of England. It is as if he would deny in death the mighty hope of which in that service the sentence is in part symbolic. Surely to the sober mind such velleities of skeptical bigotry are painful.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A reader, who has evidently devoted considerable, though as evidently not quite enough, attention to the subject, is troubled because THE TIMES and, as he admits, a majority of the newspaper press, prefer to spell the name of our new possession "Puero Rico" rather than "Porto Rico." He declares that this is a blunder, and supports his opinion by several assertions, some of them true. The emphasis of first place in his list he gives to the assertion that "Porto Rico" is English. As a matter of fact, it is Portuguese, if one looks at the two words merely as words, while as an appellation for the island it is English only in the sense that in other days many eminent but decidedly careless writers and speakers of English were content to accept as the correct pronunciation of a Spanish name that which came easiest to illiterate sailors. Then our correspondent bears down hard on the argument that "Porto Rico" appears in the official English version of the treaty by which we acquired the island, and has recently been used in other official documents by the President of the United States, several members of his Cabinet, "and by Government officers generally." This we cannot deny, and neither can we deny that the prolonged employment of the absurd term by the makers and executors of our laws and those naturally following their example would force us to recognize as English what we now hold to be simply jargon. We still have the Board of Geographical Names on our side, and until that useful and learned body gives up the fight we purpose sticking to our colors. As final objections to "Puerto Rico" its opponent says that the so-called Anglo-Saxon version of the name is easily pronounced, looks as well as the other in print, is commendable as excluding an alien word from American laws, language, and literature, and emphasizes the changed political status of the island. We are impressed by none of these items except the reference to alien words. That is at least amusing. If our friend will read the dictionary over two or three times he may reach the conclusion that it is late in the day to draw a line against etymological foreigners.

—While in Kansas City recently, Mr. BRYAN—W. J.—made the impressive declaration, "I am not willing to admit the Filipinos as citizens, and I do not believe that a republic can have subjects." The remark was highly characteristic in that its implied definitions were all wrong and its obvious assumptions all false. The implication was that hitherto the United States has had no "subjects," while, as a matter of fact, it has had them from the very beginning of its history as a Republic. A magazine article by Dr. EUGENE MURRAY-AARON points out, first, that the natives of this country and its naturalized foreigners are all subjects of the Federal Government, and, second, that many of our inhabitants are "subjects" in the sense that Mr. BRYAN probably ascribes to the word—that is, are forced to obey laws with the making of which they have nothing to do. The Indians come in this category, as did the negroes while they were slaves, and as they still do in the States where the great majority of them are practically disfranchised. Then it is well to consider the case of the population of the District of Columbia. They have rather less voice in their own government than has been offered the Filipinos by the Administration, with the approval of all the wicked "imperialists." And yet a republic cannot have subjects! If that is so, this is not now and never has been a republic—a claim that even the American Tagals would hardly venture to make.

THE PUERTO RICAN TARIFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The undersigned, delegates from Puerto Rico, charged with the duty of representing before Congress its material and political needs, have noticed in your issue of yesterday the very reasonable request you make for "some exposition from an authoritative source of the practical difference between one-quarter of the Dingley tariff and no tariff at all" as affecting Puerto Rico.

We most cordially recognize and warmly appreciate the genuine friendship and service THE TIMES has rendered the cause and interests of our devastated island. It is a great pleasure, therefore, to respond, as we promptly do, to your appeal for the desired information, as follows:

Briefly stated, the principal, "practical difference(s) between one-quarter of the Dingley tariff and no tariff at all," for which you very properly call, are these:

(a) To give to Puerto Rico free commerce with the United States, or, as THE TIMES puts it, "no tariff at all," would necessarily be a recognition, so far as it goes, that the island is, as we claim—and as we believe the "plain people" of the United States intend—an integral part of the United States, and not an appanage or "property" only.

It goes without saying, that free commerce could only be extended to territory admittedly a part of the United States in some form, and hence our claim for "no tariff at all" is, in this respect, a vital one, and with us a matter of principle, which our self-respect will never permit us to abandon. This is, of course, a distinctly political consideration, though it has, and not very remotely, an important commercial significance.

(b) "No tariff at all," if extended as it should be, not only to commerce with the United States, but also to that with her dependencies, including Cuba, would restore to us some of our best markets, of which the United States has arbitrarily, and, as we think, most unjustly, deprived us. There can be no equity in ruining Puerto Rico—which is by cession part and parcel of the territory of the United States, and is entitled to every protection and fostering aid that can be given—for the benefit of Cuba, which is not such part of the United States by treaty, may never be, and has no such claim upon the United States as our own. The prohibitive duty which the United States has, for the sole protection and benefit of Cuba, placed upon our tobacco and other products going into that island, which has been our principal market for them, has been ruinous to us, and cannot be justified. Free commerce would, if extended as suggested, restore this market, or its equivalent, which, of course, the substitution of "one-quarter of the Dingley tariff" would not effect.

"No tariff at all" means, above all else, cheap and ample food for our people—now starving. The horizontal application of "25 per cent." of the Dingley schedules, to our food supplies, which come chiefly, and ought to come wholly, from the United States—breadstuffs, beef, and hog products, fish, &c.—would mean to place this duty on many articles of food now coming into the island "free," which would be a refinement of cruelty, while to place it on any food supply will be a hardship and most unwise. It has never been the policy of the United States to tax the necessities of life, least of all the food supply of its people. Why should it begin now, and with us?

We give the following list of articles of food supplies, now admitted to Puerto Rico "free," which, under the imposition of the "25 per cent. tariff" would pay duty, and any duty upon the food of a starving people approaches cruelty:

Flour would have to pay 6¼ per cent. ad valorem.
Rice would have to pay one-half a cent per pound.
Codfish would have to pay about one-quarter of a cent per pound.
Pork would have to pay one-half cent per pound.
Bacon would have to pay 1¼ cents per pound.
Cornmeal would have to pay 5 cents per bushel.
Fresh beef would have to pay one-half cent per pound.
Mutton would have to pay one-half cent per pound.

Among the food articles not on the "free" list, but which ought to be, and under free commerce, of course, would be, are the following, and the list could be considerably extended. They are mostly articles of large consumption by the poorer classes:

Beans would have to pay 6¼ cents per fifty pounds.
Corned beef would have to pay 6¼ per cent. ad valorem.
Crackers would have to pay about 9 per cent. ad valorem.
Canned goods would have to pay an average of about 10 per cent. ad valorem.

While butter, cheese, oil, &c., all carry heavy ad valorem duties, but ought to carry "no tariff at all."

Among the other articles (not food supplies) which are now upon the "free" list, and as promotive of industries and development in the island ought to be, but which would, under the "25 per cent." proposition, be thus much burdened, are:

Bags for sugar.
Shooks.
Rough lumber
Agricultural implements.
Machinery,
Trees, shrubs, seeds, and
School furniture.

It would clearly be unwise to levy any duties upon any articles of United States manufacture which will help to rapidly develop and build up the island and its resources and industries. Helped to its feet by free commerce with the States, the island will not only soon re-establish its former remarkable productiveness and prosperity, but will be a large buyer in the markets of the United States. Even "one-quarter of the Dingley tariff" would often be prohibitive of purchases in the American markets, and would compel them to be made in those of Europe, to the disadvantage of both the island and the United States.

It is astonishing to us that the manufacturers, farmers, and stock growers of the United States do not perceive that free commerce with Puerto Rico means much more to them than to us. Machinery, implements and construction materials of all kinds, hardware, carriages, harness, leather and cotton goods, drugs and chemicals, and an infinite variety of manufactures, all breadstuffs, and food supplies of every kind, including dairy products and "canned goods," will come to us from the United States if we have free commerce, though a large part of these commodities have always come to Puerto Rico from Europe, and some of them would continue to do so under "one-quarter of the Dingley tariff." It is self-evident that the lower the tariff the more we should buy, which means profit to the seller and development to us, while our people would be permitted by the lower cost of commodities to them to reap the distinctive advantages of better living, greater development, and a larger life.

(d) "No tariff at all" means that with the large increase of shipping that free commerce would surely send to the island, "American bottoms" for the carriage of our exports would be available at reasonable rates, while under the present, or the proposed "25 per cent." tariff, we should have as at present only so few American ships that freight rates would be, in them, as they are now, prohibitive.

The present extension of the "coastwise shipping laws" to us, instead of benefiting us, works a grievous hardship, which free commerce would remove, as above indicated. By these laws we are now compelled to employ only "American bottoms," which, being few in number in our harbors, and having by the laws a monopoly of our carrying trade, unreasonably advance their freights, while scores of small craft which now come to us with cargoes from other countries, (which ought to be bought of the United States,) unable to get return cargoes, because we are forbidden to utilize them, would be glad to accept low rates, or would at least, by healthy competition, reduce the exorbitant rates charged by American shipmasters under the advantages they hold. Verily, our anomalous relations to the United States have imposed upon us thus far many and strange hardships, with few compensating benefits. Free commerce would remove this shipping anomaly, which, of course, the "25 per cent. tariff" would in no way ameliorate.

(e) Free commerce—i. e., "no tariff at all"—once ours, is not likely to be withdrawn, although we observe with dismay that Congress claims the power even to discriminatingly tax the exports and imports of its territories, because they are not a part of the "United States," as provided in Section 8, First Article of the Constitution. We will, however, take all the chances of that kind, if permitted to do so. One of the worst features of the "25 per cent. tariff"—prejudicial as we have shown the end of the drama Mr. Van Dyck dominated the performance, and he kept the interest of the audience at a high pitch. It must be confessed that a good deal might be added to the effectiveness of Mr. Van Dyck's Loge if he could give the full vocal value to such passages as the proclamation of "Welses Wonne und Werth."

An unfamiliar member of the cast was Mr. Fritz Friedrichs, who was the Alberich. He disclosed an unexpected volume and depth of voice, and his impersonation was one of much power and impressiveness. To be sure, he cannot be called a good singer, but he manages the Wagnerian declamation with much skill. Another unfamiliar member of the cast was Miss Susan Strong, who was a buxom Freia, suffering from fatty degeneration of the voice. Yet she showed an understanding of the requirements of her part and did not seriously injure the general results.

Mme. Marie Brema made her first appearance this season, singing Fricka. Her luscious voice was heard to admirable advantage in the part. It is one which prevents her from revealing the vices of her style and brings into play her highest vocal merits. She was a fine picture and her action was particularly graceful. Mr. Van Rooy was most excellent as Wotan. He has never given a more impressive performance of the part here than he did last night. This is all that it is necessary to say to convey to operagoers an idea of what he did.

Mr. Breuer was a capital Mime. The giants were well represented by Messrs. Mühlmann and Pringle, though the latter was suffering from a cold and could sing only in half voice. The Rhine maidens were fairly well sung by Mmes. Perry, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink, and the latter was a fine Erda. The orchestra played superbly and Mr. Paur conducted with splendid skill.

Claim Against Augustin Daly's Estate.

Hamilton Odell has been appointed referee to investigate a claim presented by Frank V. Strauss & Co., as assignee of William J. Moffatt, against the estate of the late Augustin Daly. Moffatt claims $23,500 for breach of contract.

MORE FIRES IN MARTINIQUE.

French Cruiser Returns to St. Pierre to Quell Trouble.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Feb. 20 (Via Haitian Cable.)—There were two more incendiary fires at La Trinité last night.

It was announced yesterday that work would be resumed, but only a quarter of the number of workmen were present. There are rumors of trouble near St. Pierre, and the French cruiser Troude, which returned from Le Marin this morning, started back for St. Pierre immediately.

Germans Discuss Army Rifles.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—In the Reichstag today, in discussing the question of armament, Gen. von Gosser, Minister for War, said he did not believe a further reduction in the calibre of the army rifle would be feasible, adding that the seven millimeter Mauser used by the Boers in South Africa had already been demonstrated to be too small, bullets of that calibre not fairly disabling the adversary and inflicting a wound that healed too quickly. He remarked that during the Spanish-American war a similar experience was had, because the Spanish Mausers were of too small a calibre.

France Awaits America's Action.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The Customs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to-day considered the reciprocity treaty with the United States and decided to adjourn the examination of the document until it had obtained from the Government precise indications respecting the intentions of the United States Senate.

Trouble in Jamaica's Legislature.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 20.—There is excitement here over the political crisis. The elected members of the Legislature, as a protest against the subversion of the Constitution, left the Chamber in a body. Additional official members were then introduced and sworn, marking the re-establishment of Crown government.

Progress in Pacific Cable Project.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—In answer to a question in the House of Commons to-day in regard to the Pacific cable, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, replied that he understood that the deliberations of the committee having the matter in charge would soon be completed.

A German Cable to China.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The German Foreign Office confirms the report that Germany intends laying a cable to Kiao-Chou, and later extending this to the Carolines, and connecting the German cable with the American Philippines cable.

The Shah to Visit Europe.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Mouzaffer-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, will arrive here during April from St. Petersburg. From Berlin he will go to The Hague and Brussels, and then to the Paris Exposition, ultimately returning home by way of Berlin and Vienna.

Chinese Emperor Looks Worn.

PEKING, Feb. 20.—The Emperor received the Diplomatic Corps in audience yesterday. He is described as looking extremely ill and worn. The Dowager Empress was not present.

THE NIBELUNG'S RING.

Beginning of the Wagner Cycle at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The prologue of Wagner's trilogy, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the first time this season. The performance was the beginning of a presentation of the cycle of four dramas in its entirety. Such a presentation has become, it seems, a fixture of the seasons at the Metropolitan, though for reasons best known to the manager it is not included in the performances of the regular subscription series. No doubt this is in accordance with the wishes of the fashionable element, which is probably not yet inclined to take its opera so seriously as is necessary to a full enjoyment of the Nibelung trilogy and its prologue. There is a special public for these dramas, and that it is a numerous one was demonstrated by the size of the audience last night.

It is now a month over eleven years since the prologue to the trilogy was presented for the first time in the United States at the Metropolitan Opera House, and in that period the advance in public appreciation of the Wagnerian drama has been very large. "Das Rheingold," the first of the four dramas, is the least popular of the four, but this is an element which remains in the background when the series is offered in its entirety and without cuts. While the devotional spirit that is noticeable at Baireuth cannot be reproduced here any more than the completeness of presentation that is found in the home of the Wagner cult, there are, nevertheless, a sufficient enthusiasm and earnestness of artistic undertaking here to make the replica of Wagnerdom impressive. The presentation of the Nibelung series uncut is a worthy undertaking, for only so can this creation of a singular genius be rightly appreciated, and Mr. Grau's company contains enough of the real Baireuth aggregation to give the whole thing an air of genuineness.

It would, perhaps, be more charitable to look upon last night's performance as a dress rehearsal for the second round of performances; yet such consideration should hardly be expected, for the cycle has already been given in Philadelphia, to which New York has on several other occasions this season yielded the precedence. Charity was demanded last night chiefly for the stage management. There was a good deal of awkwardness in the handling of the scenery, and the gentleman who operates the lights indulged in his customary fits and starts. The sun which shone on Walhalla rose by jerks, and there were other evidences of disturbances of the solar system. The movements of the Rhine maidens were neither sure nor graceful. Aside from these defects, the performance was pictorially the same as it was last season.

The principals did not seem to fall fully into the swing of the performance until the entrance of the flitting Loge. Then, indeed, the keynote of excellence was struck and the others began to vibrate in accord with it. The Loge was again Mr. Ernest Van Dyck, who is unrivaled in this part. Such a subtly carried out presentation of a wonderful conception is seldom seen. In intellectuality this is a finer creation than Edwin Booth's Iago, while in marvelous variety of significant details of vocal inflection, facial expression, and action one cannot find its compeer except in some of the impersonations of Mansfield or Coquelin. From the moment of his entrance till the end of the drama Mr. Van Dyck dominated the performance and he kept the interest of the audience at a high pitch. It must be confessed that a good deal might be added to the effectiveness of Mr. Van Dyck's Loge if he could give the full vocal value to such passages as the proclamation of "Welses Wonne und Werth."

NUGGETS.

A Warning.

Do not drop careless remarks. They cannot be picked up, but you may be.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

No Longer a Mystery.

"I have discovered that Bunks is thoroughly unreliable."

"Then you know just what you can rely on."—Chicago Record.

Exception Proves the Rule.

"Whisky," said the temperance lecturer, "will destroy everything there is in a man."

"Yes," replied the unregenerate, "except his thirst."—Philadelphia Record.

Calm Resignation.

"Is Brown happy in his marriage?"

"Well, I think if Brown were to see Mrs. Brown to-day for the first time he wouldn't even ask for an introduction. Still, he doesn't complain."—Harlem Life.

THE COMMON THINGS OF LIFE.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

The common things of life, they give
To art its highest sway;
The things that in the life we live
Are with us every day.
And never wrought the dreamer yet
Whose work true honor brings
But that his fabric's base was set
Firm on life's common things.

For these dear things to eyes that see
Not common are nor plain;
Beauty to its supreme degree
Lives in their homely grain.
And when God's sweet-toned seraph band
Creation's mystery sings,
It tells how sea and sky and land
Were made life's common things.

MILLER NEVER IN CANADA

Alleged Statement by the Syndicate Man Last Night.

INTERVIEW IN BROOKLYN JAIL

Said to Have Declared that He Was Being Persecuted—Habeas Corpus Writ Served.

William F. Miller, the Napoleonic young financier of the Franklin Syndicate, who is in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, is alleged to have denied late yesterday afternoon that he had been in Canada. Miller is claimed to have made a declaration to this effect to a Brooklyn newspaper man, who gained access to him by accompanying, as a witness, a lawyer who visited the jail to serve papers on the 520 per cent. operator.

The lawyer in question is Samuel J. Flash of Belfer & Flash, attorneys for certain creditors of the Franklin Syndicate, who have petitioned to have Miller declared a bankrupt under the laws of the United States.

Justice Edward B. Thomas, in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday signed an order in habeas corpus directing Sheriff Walton to produce William F. Miller before August J. Koehler, referee in bankruptcy, at 10 o'clock this morning for examination in the application made by the syndicate's creditors. The application for the writ of habeas corpus was made by Francis A. McClusky, counsel for Belfer & Flash.

Mr. Flash, accompanied by a newspaper man as a witness, visited the jail late yesterday afternoon to serve the writ on Sheriff Walton. He also attempted to serve papers on Miller. The lawyer and the reporter went together to the money mill man's cell.

"Are you William F. Miller?", asked Lawyer Flash.

"What if I am?" returned Miller, through the bars.

"Well, I have a few papers that I would like to give you," explained the lawyer.

"I don't want any papers," replied Miller. "You will have to see my lawyers. I refuse to have anything to say to you."

Miller refused to take the papers, and Flash went away to look for Sheriff Walton. The reporter, who remained at Miller's cell, quickly took advantage of the opportunity to question the prisoner.

"Were you really in Canada, Miller?" he asked.

"Anybody with any common sense ought to know that I was not," Miller is alleged to have replied.

"Then where were you arrested?"

"Well," it is claimed he answered, "that is more than I can say. I do want to say, however, that since I have been connected with this enterprise I have been pounded like a football by the police, the lawyers, and the reporters."

Miller's mother, who had called at the jail to see her son, appeared at this interesting stage of the conversation, and it was broken off.

Mr. Flash returned with the Sheriff, whom he requested to open the cell door, that he might serve the papers on the prisoner. This the Sheriff refused to do, and the lawyer dropped the papers through the bars. Miller kicked them into a corner.

While the Sheriff has been ordered to produce Miller before the referee, it is said that the prisoner will not be removed from his custody, the attorneys believing it a good thing to have dual control over the financier. Miller will, however, be brought under the Federal authority whenever necessary to facilitate the adjustment of the bankruptcy proceedings.

Belfer & Flash say that before they get through with the investigation they may summon Chief of Police Devery, Capt. Reynolds, and Capt. Lees to testify. If they are called, the attorneys say, Devery will be asked why he characterized Reynolds's report of his arrest of Miller as "dopey." Reynolds will be asked where he obtained the information which led to Miller's arrest, if he had any money invested in the syndicate, or if any of his men were investors, to his knowledge. Capt. Lees, who was in command of the precinct in which the money mill was located, will be asked how long the syndicate had been running, what steps he took to close it up, and if he or any of his men had any financial interest in the concern.

TRIED TO EMULATE MILLER.

Lyons Offered 10 Per Cent. a Week to Investors, and Was Arrested.

William F. Lyons, forty-five years old, President, Secretary, and Board of Directors at one time of the Guarantee Investment Company, who offered 10 per cent. a week to investors, was arrested by Detective Sergeant Doran in the office of the company, Room 509 of the Fulton Building, 130 Fulton Street, yesterday.

Lyons, like Miller of Franklin Syndicate fame, lived in Brooklyn, and for some time has conducted in the same office what he called a turf information bureau. Lately he changed it into the Guarantee Investment Company, and after sending out a lot of circulars offering 10 per cent. a week, he got six customers who invested small sums with him. He had not been able to branch out as a Napoleon of finance before the police descended upon him.

The names of his dupes were found in a book Lyons carried, which also showed that he had invested the money intrusted to him on horse races, and that he was $4 ahead. On one door of the room occupied by him was the name of the company, and on the other "President's Office," but they both led into the same apartment.

Detective Doran, when he arraigned Lyons in the Centre Street Police Court, charged him in a short affidavit with larceny and a violation of the banking laws, and he was held in $2,000 bail for a hearing tomorrow.

"Syndicate" Agnew Pays His Fine.

John G. Agnew, the manager of the Washington Syndicate, in Greenpoint, a concern similar to Miller's Franklin Syndicate, was released yesterday from the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn. Agnew was convicted recently in the Court of Special Sessions of violating the banking law, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $500. At the time of his conviction he was unable to pay the fine, but yesterday he succeeded in raising the money.

STATEN ISLAND'S SMOKE EVIL.

Bill for Its Abatement Approved at a Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Staten Island was held in the Bank Building at St. George last night to express approval of the bill introduced by Congressman Muller, which has for its object the abatement of the smoke nuisance on the north shore of Staten Island. The smoke and fumes come from the works of the Standard Oil Company and the Orford Chemical Company on Constable Hook, New Jersey. From St. George to Livingston, it is alleged, the smoke at times is so dense that it is a detriment to what is otherwise said to be the best business and resident section of Staten Island.

The meeting, which was called by the Chamber of Commerce, was presided over by John M. Pendleton. The resolution of approval was adopted unanimously. It had been expected that there would be a strong opposition to the resolution, as both the Standard Oil Company and the Orford Chemical Company had distributed circulars setting forth the number of Staten Islanders employed in the works of the two companies. The only opposition at the meeting, however, came from eight men from the Orford works. A committee will go to Washington to urge the passage of the bill.

BOY BANISHED FOR TWO YEARS.

Massachusetts Court Imposes Sentence for Forgery.

CLINTON, Mass., Feb. 20.—Arthur Payne, a fifteen-year-old lad, was sentenced to be banished from the State for two years in the District Court here to-day, after having pleaded guilty to a charge of forging a check.

Agent Walker of the State Board of Charities recommended that the case be placed on file, on condition that Payne leave the State within ten days and not return for two years. The arrangement was satisfactory to all concerned, and the Court pronounced sentence. The lad's father will take him to California to remain with friends until the period of his banishment expires.

At the end of the two years, if he comes back to Massachusetts, the boy will be placed in charge of a probation officer.

TREASURERS' CLUB BENEFIT.

To be Held at Wallack's Theatre Next Sunday Night.

The Treasurers' Club of America, an organization composed of the Treasurers of the various theatres of this city, will give its annual entertainment for the benefit of its relief fund at Wallack's Theatre next Sunday evening.

Among those who have thus far volunteered their services are Mlle. Fougere, Miss Cheridah Simpson, Miss Truly Shattuck, De Veux and De Veaux, musical comiques; Crankshaw, the coin manipulator; the Carmen sisters, banjoists; Fields and Ward, monologists; Samuel Siegel, mandolin virtuoso; José Van Der Berg, oboe soloist; Peter F. Baker, German comedian; Stephans and Taylor, in a sketch entitled "Mrs. Smith's Baby"; Miss Belle Stewart, comedienne; Burkhardt and Adler, character comedians; Miss Polly Holmes, Irish comedienne; Jake Schaefer, rag-time pianist, and the American vitograph.

"The Great Ruby" Company.

Managers Rosenquest and Brennan have completed the cast for "The Great Ruby," which will be presented at the Fourteenth Street Theatre March 19. The list of names includes Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman, Marie Henderson, Ola Humphrey, Charlotte Deane, Annie Buckley, Beatrice Vaughn, Theo Carew, Lucille Wyman, Dolores Lettani, Grace Handsell, John T. Sullivan, Louis Massen, Cuyler Hastings, Robert Rogers, Robert Guppo, George Heath, Victor M. de Silke, William Hazeltine, Charles Chappelle, Walter Howard, and George Anderson.

To Make a Study of "Sapho."

Weber & Fields have decided to give no matinée next Saturday, as it is the desire of the management to have their stock company see the performance of Miss Nethersole in "Sapho" in order that they may have an opportunity to study the various characters they are to travesty in the forthcoming burlesque of the Clyde Fitch play. A few days ago Weber & Fields offered to defray all the expenses if Miss Nethersole would give a special matinée, but her physician absolutely forbade her playing in more than the regular performances.

"Mam'selle 'Awkins" Next Week.

The first production of the new musical comedy "Mam'selle 'Awkins," by Richard Carle and Herman Perlet, will be given next Monday evening at the Victoria Music Hall. Miss Josephine Hall will play the title rôle, and Etienne Giradot will also be seen in a leading part. The remainder of the company includes Richard Carle, George C. Boniface, Jr., Charles Danby, Marguerite Sylva, Mamie Gilroy, Mrs. McKee Rankin, the Beaumont sisters, Hattie Delaro, and Georgia Carhart.

"Aunt Hannah" Ready To-morrow.

The opening performance of the musical farce comedy "Aunt Hannah," which was to have been given to-night at the Bijou Theatre, has been postponed until to-morrow afternoon, the Washington's Birthday matinée. There are still some rough spots in the chorus, and it was decided late last night to take additional time for rehearsals before its public presentation.

Irving Place Theatre's Friday Bill.

The Irving Place Theatre Stock Company will present on Friday night "Im Weissen Roess'l," ("At the White Horse Tavern,") instead of its sequel, "Als ich Wiederkam," ("When I Returned,") which was the attraction announced for all performances this week.

NO ONE VISITS MOLINEUX.

His Father Arrives at Sing Sing and Is Expected to See His Son in the Death House To-day.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Roland B. Molineux received no visitors to-day in his cell in the death house. His mother and wife, who called yesterday, can visit him only once more this week, under the prison rules. Any relative of a condemned person is not allowed to visit the condemned cells oftener than twice a week.

Molineux's mother and wife spent most of the day in their rooms, at the home of Mrs. Henry C. Miller, at 157 Spring Street. They refused to see newspaper men and declined to give out any statement relative to the case of young Molineux. In the afternoon they took a short walk, but did not come into the village.

Warden Johnson said he did not know when Gen. Molineux or Mr. Weeks or Mr. Battle would visit Molineux. He said they were likely to come at any time. Molineux was anxiously waiting for his lawyers to bring extracts from the testimony which were to be used in the application for a new trial. The condemned man believes he can materially aid his lawyers in preparing the points to be used in the argument before the Court of Appeals.

In his mail to-day Molineux received several letters from religious cranks. All Molineux's mail is opened by Chaplain Sanderson before it is passed over to Molineux. While the Chaplain was in conversation with Molineux to-day, the latter told the Chaplain that he was a Presbyterian, and not an Episcopalian, as had been reported.

Molineux spends much of his time reading magazines and smoking a corncob pipe. Gen. Molineux arrived in Sing Sing at 4 o'clock, but did not go to the prison. He went to the house where his wife and daughter-in-law are staying. He will probably visit his son to-morrow. He declined to talk.

SCENE IN THE DEATH HOUSE.

Ferraro Screams and Becomes Violent When Told that He Must Die.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 20.—There was an exciting scene in the death house at the prison here this afternoon when Antonio Ferraro was told that he must die next week. All the men in the cages were unnerved, and Molineux became much agitated. He was pale and drawn about the face when it was over. Dr. Kennedy is said to have been so upset that he could hardly stand.

Antonio Ferraro is to die for the murder of Lucius Mussaccio on Sept. 4, 1898. In the death house he is regarded as the most vicious and uncontrollable person who has ever been in it. He has a violent temper and flares up at the slightest cause. Ferraro's case was decided against him in the court of last resort, and Warden Johnson left it to an Italian priest from New York who visits the condemned man to tell him. The priest came to-day and informed Ferraro that he must expect to die at any time after Sunday midnight.

The moment Ferraro heard this he began screaming, and for the best part of half an hour he rushed about the cell screaming and moaning, and was most violent. Finally the priest managed to calm him somewhat, and Ferraro sat upon the edge of his cot and moaned.

Warden Johnson fears a scene when Ferraro is led to the death chamber. It is expected that the Warden will follow the usual course and send Ferraro to the chair before noon on Monday.

DR. WALKER ON MOLINEUX.

Declares Him Innocent and Says Cornish Is an "Infamous Falsifier."

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Dr. Mary Walker, in the course of an argument to-day before the Assembly Codes Committee on Mr. Maher's bill to abolish capital punishment, spoke particularly of the Molineux case, declaring Molineux to be innocent and denouncing Harry Cornish as an infamous falsifier.

She offered to furnish the committee with a new bill, in case it failed to accept the Maher bill, which would provide that persons convicted of murder on circumstantial evidence should be imprisoned for life.

Gold Fever in Pennsylvania.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 20.—It is reported here that gold fever in its most virulent form is raging near Genesee, Penn. Prospecting has been going on for some time and pay dirt, it is asserted, has been developed. A shaft has been sunk in a hill that rises 500 feet above Ellsbury Creek on the line of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, not more than twelve miles from Wellsville.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"A. and B."—In two-handed pinochle, when either player correctly announces that he has scored 1,000 points, he is out. In a three-handed game, the same is true, except that in case the dealer's score is 990 and he turns a dix, he cannot score that ten points to count him out unless he takes a trick. In no other case is it necessary for a player to take a trick after his meld and count reach 1,000.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The closing days of the season are busier than were their predecessors. Yesterday was filled with incidents and events, and to-day will be equally as crowded. There were several weddings celebrated yesterday, the stories of which will be found in another column, and to-day will bring, among others, the wedding of Mr. Leonard S. R. Hopkins and Miss Margaret Macdonald Barstow at St. Thomas's Church this afternoon. The bal poudre at the Astoria in aid of the Messiah Home for Children will be an event of the evening. The dinner to be given by Mrs. Frederick Gallatin will be the largest of the evening. Among the receptions this afternoon will be those of Mrs. Francis Stern Palmer, (Miss Beatrix Bennett,) at 70 East Seventy-seventh Street; Mrs. Gustav Edward Kissel, 15 East Sixteenth Street, and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones and Miss Louise L. Jones, at 116 West Seventy-second Street.

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The opening of the annual Dog Show at the Madison Square Garden yesterday made an agreeable meeting place for the members of the gay world, and there were many familiar faces and forms to be seen in the Garden both afternoon and evening. So many well-known men and women are this year exhibitors that the social attendance promises to be larger than ever before. Messrs. Clarence Mackay, Louis Rutherford, Pierre Lorillard, J. Pierpont Morgan, Oliver Ames, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., W. C. Codman, Gouverneur M. Carnochan, and George N. Shelps have special exhibits. The attendance on Washington's Birthday will probably be very large.

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Mrs. Edward H. Harriman of 1 East Fifty-fifth Street gave a small dinner for young people last evening, and there was a fairly fashionable attendance at the opera, where the first performance in the Wagner cycle, that of "Das Rheingold," was given. The Astor Gallery of the Astoria Hotel was crowded at the second concert of the Women's String Orchestra Society. The soloists were Miss Blamer, the soprano, who sang Bamberg's "Nymphs et Sylvains"; Miss Preston, the contralto, who sang "Love's Lullaby," by Goring Thomas, and Maude V. White's "Spring Has Come"; Miss Emma Pilat, the violinist, who was heard to advantage in an adagio from Opus 34, by Ries, and Bruch's "Swedish Dances," and Mr. Carl Dientsbach, the clarinettist, who rendered charmingly an air from Massenet. The programme was rather a lighter one than usual, and the orchestra played with much delicacy Volkmann's Allegro Moderato, and Waltzer from Serenade in F, Opus 63; a polonaise by Herbert, a selection by Jansen, an adaptation of an American negro melody, and an ode from Suite Opus 7 of Buys. Mr. Lachmund conducted, and Mr. William J. Falk was the accompanist. The date of the third concert has been changed to April 19 at Mendelssohn Hall.

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The St. Louis, which sails for Southampton to-day, has booked, among other passengers, Mrs. Astor and companion, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Butler, Mr. F. D. Carley, father of Mrs. Oliver Harrimon, Jr., and Mr. Charles A. Coolidge; Mr. and Mrs. Ruger Donoho, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hays, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Hurlburt, Mr. and Mrs. Fredinand W. Peck and two children of Chicago, and Lieut. H. C. Poundstone, United States Navy, of Washington. Mrs. Astor, who is in better health than for a year past, sails on her annual trip, leaving, however, some weeks earlier than usual. Mrs. Grant is going over to visit her daughter, the Princess Cantacuzene, at the latter's Russian home, and, if the Government will permit, may go on to Manila to see her husband, Gen. Grant. Mr. and Mrs. Harriman are bound for Nice, where they will join Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., and will cruise with him on the Valiant.

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The Oceanic, which sails to-day for Liverpool, has comparatively few New York names on her list. There are booked to sail on her, among others, Mr. R. Churchill, Mr. C. H. Farnam, Mr. A. A. Fowler, Mr. Lyon Gardiner, Miss Gardiner, Mr. Alexander S. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. H. Grosvenor Hutchins, Mrs. Philip Niles, Mr. C. K. Paddock and the Misses Paddock, Mr. W. W. Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. John Boyd Thacher, Mr. W. T. Ware, Mr. Alexander Ware, and Mr. J. Louis Webb. The Teutonic, due to-day from Liverpool, is said to be bringing, among others, Mr. Alison V. Armour and Mr. George Armour of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred L. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Hicks, Miss Helen G. Lawrence, and Charles W. Lamb.

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Mme. Calvé is greatly enjoying Palm Beach, Fla., where she is at present, and is an object of the greatest interest and curiosity to the Winter tourists in Florida, who are beginning to arrive in numbers at Palm Beach, and most of whom are from the West. A private letter received yesterday from Palm Beach says that the prima donna has been so stared at that she will probably accept the invitation of the owners of the finest residence at Palm Beach and will be their guest during the rest of her stay in Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache left in their private car for Palm Beach last night, taking with them as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Richard, Count de Garets, and a number of foreigners who are visiting here. They expect to be absent about ten days, and will probably visit Nassau before their return.

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An entertainment for the benefit of those most deserving women, the Little Sisters of the Assumption, who visit and nurse the poor sick in their homes, and care for poor children, will be given at the residence of Mrs. Oscar Livingston, 108 East Thirtieth Street, next Monday afternoon, Feb. 26. A most attractive musical programme has been arranged. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, Mrs. Hugo de Fritsch, Mrs. Gen. Wheeler, Mrs. Kingsley, Miss Sarah Lee, Miss Lynch, and Miss Leontine Marie, from all of whom tickets, which are $5, may be procured.

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Mr. Ludwig Breitner, who is called by his admirers the Paderewski of France, will give at the Astoria on Monday afternoon, Feb. 26, an orchestral concert. Among Mr. Breitner's patronesses are the Mesdames Robert Abbe, Charles T. Barney, James Lawrence Breese, Henry L. Burnett, E. Cornelius Benedict, Henry Draper, Julien Davies, W. H. Draper, Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., H. D. Gibson, H. G. Hayden, John Henry Hammond, Frank Seymour Hastings, George Hoffman, James Harriman, Gilbert E. Jones, Jules A. Montant, V. Everit Macy, Trenor Park, W. A. Perry, J. W. Pinchot, Laura G. Post, Reynal, John Sloane, Henry M. Sanders, Howard Van Sinderen, Charles H. Stebbins, Edward Winslow, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Louis L. Stanton, George B. De Forest, Walter Damrosch, John Dymley Prince, and James L. Barclay.

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Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster gave at her residence, 7 East Forty-second Street, a dinner for her daughters, Miss Augusta and Miss Frances de Peyster. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, (Miss Kingsland,) Miss Nellie Clarkson, Miss Frances Pell, Miss Carrie White, Miss Mazie Delafield, Miss Rita Barbey, and the Messrs. Schuyler Schieffelin, Thomas Kearny, Cecil Landale, Seymour Perkins, Edward Crosby, and Vanzo Post. The table was decorated with ferns and pink tulips.

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Miss Callender and Miss De Forest gave another of their series of informal Tuesday evenings with music at their apartment, in the Tiffany Building, last night. The programme was arranged as usual by Mr. Victor Harris, who was also the accompanist, and was as follows:

1. Two movements from Quintet, Opus 81, (Onslow;) quintet of wind instruments, Mr. Charles Kurth, flute; Mr. Joseph Eller, oboe; Mr. Karl Reinecke, clarinet; Mr. Fedor Bernhardi, bassoon; Mr. Herman Dutschke, horn.
2. 'Cello solos, (a) "Au Bord du Ruisseau," (Fischer,) (b) Mazourka, (Popper,) Mlle. Elsa Ruegger.
3. Quintets, (a) slow waltz, (Volkmann,) (b) serenade, Opus 3, (Herbert.) Quintet of wind instruments.
4. Songs, (a) "Le Vallon," (Gounod,) (b) "Le Lazzarone," (Ferrari,) M. Pol Plançon.
5. Oboe solo, "Ave Maria," (Schubert,) Mr. Eller and quartet.
6. 'Cello solos, (a) "Abendlied," (Schumann,) (b) "Melodie," (Massenet,) (c) Tarantelle, (Popper,) Mlle. Elsa Ruegger.
7. Songs, (a) "Au Pays Bleu," (Chaminade,) (b) "Chanson à Boire Antique," (Saint-Saëns,) (c) "Le Flibustier," (A. Georges,) M. Pol Plançon.
8. Allegro, (Onslow,) quintet of wind instruments.

Next Tuesday will bring the last of these formal musicales, which have been such a feature of the season.

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The large reception given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, at her residence, 1,030 Fifth Avenue, was in the nature of a housewarming, as it was the first large affair given since Mr. and Mrs. Hamersley moved into their new house, about a year ago. Mrs. Hamersley, who received in the Louis Quinze room, was assisted by her sister, Mrs. Charles D. Stickney; Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean, Mrs. George Miller, Mrs. R. O. Chisholm, Miss Helen de Peyster, and Miss Helen Dudley. Mrs. Hamersley wore a gown of white liberty crêpe, the sleeves and the waist trimming being of rare old lace. Her ornaments were turquoises and diamonds, being some of the old French crown jewels. The house, which has a frontage of 125 feet on the street, is admirably planned for entertaining. Lander's Orchestra, which played during the afternoon, was stationed in the large foyer hall, in an alcove to the right of the entrance, and this alcove was screened by a mass of palms and ferns. The table decorations were of pink roses. Cut flowers were placed about the rooms. Between 2,000 and 3,000 invitations were sent out for this reception to Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore, as well as New York.

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The cable brought the news of the death of Richard Irvin Burden in London yesterday. Mr. Burden was the second son of Mr. James A. Burden and a nephew of the late Richard Irvin. He had been suffering from penumonia and appendicitis in London, and his condition last month was so critical that his younger brother, James A. Burden, Jr., who married Miss Florence Adele Sloane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, went abroad to give the patient his personal attention. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden will sail to-day on the Oceanic and go directly to London.

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The last of the Fortnightly dances for the season was held last night in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria Hotel. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield and several of the other patronesses received. The cotillion was led by Mrs. Russell Landale, and the favors were fancy bags, leghorn hats trimmed with flowers, sashes with orders, and boutonnières for the men. The dance was a large one, and there were many guests, among whom were Mr. Charles Skidmore, Miss Angelica Crosby, Mr. Tito Tuscani, Mr. Robbert F. Welsh, Mrs. Carl Schefer, Miss Evans, Mr. F. H. Simmons, Miss Margaret Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Sellar, Miss Rita Salvage, Mr. Everett Crawford, Mr. Charles S. Inslee, Mrs. Dix, Mrs. Frederick F. Funstan, Miss Florence R. Wright, Mr. Eugene Alexander, Mrs. Higginson, Mr. Drake, Mr. Edward S. Thurston, Miss Clementina Kellogg, Miss Julia L. Delafield, Miss Florence Waring, Mrs. Edward L. Keyes, Mrs. Maclay, Miss Rita Hungerford, Miss Crosby, Miss Mary Henderson, Mr. Murray Coggeshall, Miss Adriania Whittemore, Mr. Vail Stebbins, Mrs. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Francke, Mr. William C. Cammann, Mr. Howard Stade, and Mrs. Russell Grace. Others of the dancers were Miss Georgette Kidd, Miss Louise Gallatin, Miss Mabel Fanshawe, Miss Mary Beekman, Miss Josephine Atterbury, Miss Amy Olyphant, Miss Catherine McClure, Miss Emma Boardman, Miss Florence Cragin, Miss Mildred Dix, and the Messrs. H. S. Kip, G. S. Nichols, Jr., Jaffray, Gibbs, Clarkson, Cameron, Robert Hoe, Delafield, and De Courcy Ireland. The dates for the Fortnightlies as announced in this column last Sunday for the season 1900-1 are Dec. 4 and 18, Jan. 8 and 22, and Feb. 5 and 19. They will be held next season, as for the past four, in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria.

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The musicale given at Georgian Court, Lakewood, by Mrs. George J. Gould on Sunday night last was not a large one. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Greta Pomeroy, and other New Yorkers, to the number of perhaps twenty, formed the party. Mr. Maurice Farkoa sang and recited. The whole affair was simple and informal. Mrs. Gould is said to be planning a Mi-Carême entertainment at Lakewood, for which she is to bring over from Paris Maurice Boucher and his famous marionettes. Mrs. Gould came up from Lakewood on Monday with Mrs. Fish and her other New York guests, and was present Monday evening at Mrs. Fish's dinner and musicale. Mr. Myron W. Whitney, Jr., and the darky singers of "coon" songs did not appear at Mrs. Fish's, as had been expected, but Mackenzie Gordon sang and Maurice Farkoa rendered some of his specialties, varying his comic and amusing songs and recitations with a Greek song in the original Greek. After the dinner and musicale there was informal dancing. Among Mrs. Fish's guests not already announced were Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and the Messrs. Creighton Webb, Norman Whitehouse, Madison Grant, and Samuel P. Blagden, Jr.

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The Hon. Mrs. Herbert Eaton and her sister, Miss French, have been in Paris en route for the Riviera. They were at the Hotel Vendome last week. Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt had arrived in Paris at the same time. The ball in aid of the Mansion House Fund, at Nice, which was organized by Lady Harris, Lady Johnson, Mrs. Harold Van Buren, Mrs. Blacker-Douglass, and Mrs. Prodgers, was a great success. All the English and American colony attended in full force. Dancing took place in the salons of the Hotel Continental, which, together with the excellent orchestra, were given free of charge by the proprietor of the hotel. The cotillion was led by Mrs. Blacker-Douglass and Count Williamow. Among the entertainments recently given at Cannes was a dinner at the Villa Sans-Gene by Mrs. Douglas Grant. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. James Low Harriman, Mrs. Tennent, the Baron de Baude, and Mlle. de Baude. On Tuesday the Count and Countess de Labrosse gave a dinner, at which Mr. J. Choate, Jr., Prince Nicholas of Nassau, and Mr. and Mrs. Barlow-Webb were present. Mrs. Winslow has been entertaining on her launch the Kitty, and Mr. William K. Vanderbilt has been one of her guests. At the golf links Mr. J. Choate, Jr., was beaten by an English girl, Miss Whigam. The Count de la Revellier, accompanied by Messrs. Duval, Iselin, and Raymond, arrived at the Hotel Windsor last week from Paris, having made the trip in an automobile.

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Mrs. Calvin Brice will pass the Winter in Santa Barbara, Cal., where she has taken a house. The Misses Brice will be with her a part of the time.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget will leave very shortly for the Riviera. Her daughter will accompany her. Lady Lassex will also leave London for the Riviera. There are to be during the carnival, which beings this week, many small entertainments and a series of match games at the golfing links at Cannes.

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There is very little change in the condition of the Duchess of Manchester. She is still very ill and utterly prostrated by the death of her daughter. The Duke of Manchester is with her at present.

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The Misses Leiter have arrived at Cairo, where they will pass the Winter. Miss Leiter went over some weeks ago to join them. They will return to this country, and not go back to India. Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore were in Egypt at last accounts, and apartments had been engaged at Cairo for Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson and Miss Bronson.

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Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., and the Misses Iselin will, after their season at St. Moritz, return to Paris, where they are to take a house for the exposition.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NEWS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root gave a dinner party this evening at their Rhode Island Avenue home, entertaining the Russian Ambassador, Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, Senators Aldrich, Depew, and Kean, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Mrs George B. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry May, Miss Paulding, and Miss Root.

The members of the Bachelors' Cotillion gave their third and last ball of the season to-night at the National Rifles Armory. Mrs. John Davis received the guests for the committee. The ball was the best of the season, and the cotillion of 100 couples was led by Richard Merrick.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Weeks—Smith.

Mr. Harry T. Weeks, son of Mr. Henry Weeks of Bayside, L. I., and Miss Lily Loring Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Waldo Smith of 313 West Forty-sixth Street, were married yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock at the residence of the bride's father. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. B. C. Warren of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, under a bower of palms and ferns. Three little flower girls, Miss Ella Smith Johns, a niece of the bride, and the Misses Marjorie and Jean Warren Redfern, carried baskets of pink and white roses. The bride's gown was of white satin trimmed in point lace, and she wore a veil of the same material, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Mr. Weeks's best man was Dr. Frank P. Leadley. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Carmichael, Miss Florence Carmichael, Miss Myra Paisley, Miss Sadie Smith, Mr. Wilmot Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John Smith Sills, and Mr. James Smith.

Fisher—Warren.

Mr. Harris B. Fisher and Miss Madeleine Warren, daughter of Dr. John Sydney Warren of 150 West Forty-eighth Street, were married at 8 o'clock last evening at the Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle. Miss Warren entered the church on her father's arm. She wore a gown of white satin veiled with lace and chiffon. Her veil was of white lace, and she carried a bouquet of white rosebuds. The maid of honor, Miss Ethel L. McLean, wore a gown of white Renaissance lace over white satin, and carried a bouquet of pink buds. The bridesmaids were Miss Agnes Patton of Philadelphia, Miss Eleanor C. Lewis of Castle Point, Hoboken; Miss Mabelle Canning of Yonkers, and Miss Daisy Spraker of this city. They wore gowns of pink chiffon over pink satin, and carried pink roses. Mr. Fisher's best man was Mr. Arthur L. Doremus, and the ushers were Dr. C. D. Van Wagenen and the Messrs. Thomas C. Havens, Alfred H. Alsel, William G. Bosworth, and Edward C. Warren, a brother of the bride. A reception at the house of the bride's father followed the ceremony.

Krause—Wiltse.

Mr. Ernest Krause and Miss Sarah Crandall Wiltse, daughter of the late Capt. Gilbert C. Wiltse, United States Navy, were married at 8 o'clock last evening in St. Thomas's Church. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown. Miss Wiltse entered the church on the arm of her brother, Mr. Franklin S. Wiltse. She wore a gown of white satin with trimmings of duchesse lace, her veil of point lace. She also wore a collar of pearls. Miss Anne S. Wiltse, a sister of the bride was the maid of honor. She wore a gown of white liberty silk, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were Miss Frances Mills, Miss Rosa C. Vincent of Washington, cousins of the bride; Miss Portia Willis and Miss Maud L. Knapp. They wore pink liberty silk gowns and carried pink roses. The best man was Mr. Otto C. Heinze, and the ushers were Dr. L. C. Heinneberger, United States Navy, and the Messrs. George L. Degener, William M Crowe, Hermann C. Fleitman, D. M. Spaulding, and A. Wendt. A small reception for relatives and intimate friends only was held at the residence of the bride's mother, 42 East Fifty-third Street, after the ceremony. The bride's father, the late Capt. Wiltse, raised the American flag at Honolulu.

Balfour—Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 20.—Miss Edith R. Wilson of Edinburgh, Scotland, whose arrival in New York last Wednesday on the Oceanic in company with the Pauncefote party gave rise to the rumor that she was to be bridesmaid at the Pauncefote wedding in Washington next week, became a bride to-day at the home of Lyndon H. Stevens, resident director of the Trinidad Trading and Shipping Company at Greenwich. The bridegroom was Peter Balfour, son of the late Dr. Balfour, who was an eminent surgeon connected with the Edinburgh University. He is connected with the Trinidad Company.

A dozen friends of the bridegroom, all New York business men, were the only guests, it being the bride's request that the wedding be quiet. The Rev. Robert L. Jackson, the Greenwich Presbyterian clergyman, officiated.

The bride wore a dark-blue traveling gown and carried white roses. Miss Emily Stevens, attired in white, was maid of honor, and James Butler of New York was best man.

Marriage Announcement a Surprise.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 20.—When the announcement was made yesterday of the marriage on Aug. 9, 1899, of Miss Agnes Chapman, daughter of Mrs. H. W. Chapman, of 11 Elm Street, to R. Marshall Dowie of 7 Elm Street, it was a complete surprise to their friends and relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Dowie have been friends from childhood, and they had been keeping company for a long time. Why they were married secretly they do not say.

WILLIAM H. BEARD DEAD.

He Was a Well-Known Painter of Humorous Pictures of Animals.

William H. Beard, famous as a painter of animals, died from apoplexy last night at 11:53 o'clock at his home, at 54 West Tenth Street. His illness began Jan. 27. There were with him when the end came his son, Wolcott Le Claire Beard, the writer, and his wife. They are the only surviving members of the family.

Mr. Beard's condition changed for the worse at noon Monday. Despite his physician's efforts, he sank steadily, and was in a comatose condition for hours before death. He had not been conscious since late in the afternoon.

William Holbrook Beard's specialty was the painting of humorous pictures of animals. Many of his pictures have been widely copied and are well-known in Europe. He was born in Painesville, Ohio, on April 13, 1825. He showed an aptitude for sketching when a little boy, and early decided to devote himself to art. In 1857 he visited Europe, studied one Summer in Dusseldorf, and sketched in Italy, Switzerland, and France, and in 1861 settled in this city. Two years later he married the daughter of Thomas Le Claire, the portrait painter. In 1862 he was elected a member of the National Academy.

He has published collections of his sketches under the title "Humor in Animals," and a textbook entitled "Action in Art." Among his best known pictures are "The Dancing Bear," "Naughty Cub," "Pets on a Spree," "The Wreckers," "Horse Market in Brittany," "Worn Out," "Lo, the Poor Indian," "March of Silenus," "Runaway Match," "Justice Must Be Done," "Voices of the Night," "Spreading the Alarm," "In the Glen," "Cattle upon a Thousand Hills," "The Eavesdropper," "Bulls and Bears," "The Power of Death," "The Four Seasons," "Overboard," "The Spirit of the Storm," "Coming of Day," "The Four Elements," "Witches' Night," "Passing of Ages," "Shades of the Druids," and "The Speech of Welcome," (bears.)

It is related of Mr. Beard that some years ago, when he was painting a buffalo, a manufacturer of toilet oils came to him and asked him to design a label for his bottles of "bear's oil." Beard agreed to do so, and, suspecting the genuineness of the "bear's oil," produced a design of a huge black bear angrily hugging a hog and squeezing from it a stream of lard oil which ran into a trough labeled "bear's oil." The manufacturer failed to see the humor of it and refused to accept the design.

DEATH OF ANDREW HORN.

Andrew Horn, the well-known saloon keeper at 75 Park Row, died suddenly from heart failure yesterday afternoon at the home of a friend at 44 Elizabeth Street.

Mr. Horn had been in bad health for

CHAMPION VARDON BEATEN

Bernard Nicholls Defeats the English Golfer in Florida.

Wins by Five Up and Four to Play—Vardon Made No Hole in the Second Round.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Feb. 20.—One of the surprises of the year came to-day when Bernard Nicholls of the Philadelphia Country Club defeated Harry Vardon, the British golf champion, five up and four to play. Every one asked "How do you account for that?"

Playing on the soft sand instead of on the greens as before probably made a difference in the games of both contestants. The course is new and cannot compare with the links at St. Augustine in any particular. However, it must have been equally difficult for Nicholls as for Vardon, and he played a splendid game. The local club presented each player with $50 at the conclusion of the match as an expression of their regard for good golf.

The play over thirty-six holes started this morning at 10:30 o'clock with two fine drives from each. Nicholls overran the green with his iron shot, while Vardon pitched his mashie twelve feet from the hole. After overrunning the hole, Nicholls pulled out and secured a five to Vardon's four. On the second Vardon got a fine 200-yard carry. Nicholls pulled, and on his second went over the green to the woods. He brought the ball on to fair grounds without penalty and approached dead. Vardon's mashie carried him near the hole, but he was only able to halve it in four.

Vardon drove into the woods on the third, and gave up the hole without playing. His strokes estimated at five to Nicholls's four. Nicholls drove to the left of the green, while Vardon got a long straight ball on the fourth, and was on the green in two. Nicholls was short on his approach and missed his put, the hole going to Vardon in three to five. On the fifth he got into the hummock land again, but dropped on fair green without penalty. When putting, Vardon's ball touched the hole without going in, so Nicholls got a half in four.

Both got terrific drives of 200 yards on the sixth. They holed out in four each. Vardon pulled his seventh drive, and fell in the railway track. After chopping the ball out, he again holed out in four. The next two were halved, and Vardon was one up at the end of the first nine. Five of the following nine were halved, but on the fifteenth, after driving a long ball, Nicholls scuffed his iron shot badly. This gave the hole to Vardon, four to five.

Both drove superb balls on the sixteenth, and Vardon approached with a wrist shot dead. He holed out in three to four and scored three up. Nicholls got the best direction on the seventeenth drive, and was over the green in two, but got a beautiful put and halved in four. Short putting lost the eighteenth for Nicholls, and Vardon scored four up.

As Nicholls was to leave for Asheville on the 4:30 o'clock train, the afternoon play commenced at 2 o'clock. Both got good drives and were on the green in two, with regulation two puts out. On the second drive Vardon pulled, but recovered by a pretty approach. However, it cost him six to play out, and Nicholls captured the hole in four. By a brilliant twenty-foot put Nicholls got the third with a three to Vardon's four. Nicholls landed behind a stump after a long drive on the fourth, but he picked his ball out with an iron and fell dead on the green. Vardon got within a few inches of hole on his approach but missed, and the hole was halved in four. Nicholls was now two up.

Nicholls got a short drive on the fifth and Vardon pulled, but his cleek put him on the green, and the hole was halved in five. After long drives of 200 yards they landed side by side, but were over the sixth green with iron shots. In coming back Nicholls made a phenomenal put of twenty-five yards from the fair green and holed out in three to four.

Vardon was unfortunate in driving out of bounds on the seventh, and it cost him three holes out, the hole going to Nicholls in four to five. On the eighth Vardon went into the pond and by lifting lost a stroke. Nicholls went into the brush, and as he was allowed to lift without penalty, he won the hole in four to six. The ninth went to him also, as Vardon missed his put.

This made Nicholls two up. He made this round in 34 to 42 by Vardon. Vardon did not get a single hole in the afternoon. The tenth and eleventh went to Nicholls, and the twelfth and thirteenth were halved. On the fourteenth Vardon foozled his approach and Nicholls scored a great victory by making five up and four to play.

Columbia Athletes to Go to Paris.

J. B. Smith, Captain of the Columbia University track team, made the announcement yesterday that Columbia will probably be represented by her best athletes at the Olympian games to be held at the Paris Exposition. Capt. Smith said that the team will not number more than five, but will undoubtedly make a good showing. Among those who will form it will be Maxwell W. Long, who holds the intercollegiate record of 0:49 2-5 for the quarter mile; Marshall, the half-miler, if his form continues to improve, and Stephen Barker, the hurdler.

Triple Collegiate Athletic Meet.

BERKELEY, Cal., Feb. 20.—The athletic management of Cornell University has proposed by telegraph a triple meet between the University of California, Columbia University, and Cornell in New York on May 12. It will be impossible for California to give Columbia and Cornell the date proposed, as a meet with Princeton is arranged for that day, but a later day may be fixed. A telegram from Harvard states that its athletic team cannot meet the Californians this Spring.

SMALLPOX IN NEW ROCHELLE.

An Isolation Hospital Erected to Receive the Patients To-day.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 20.—There are two cases of smallpox in New Rochelle. As a result the Board of Education has closed the schools and the Board of Health yesterday purchased an acre of land just outside the city and to-day carpenters were at work erecting an isolation hospital, to which the two patients will be removed some time to-morrow. Three other cases are expected to develop to-morrow. Both the sick persons are negroes. They are Mrs. Charles Groce and a man named Bazelley Flowers.

Mrs. Groce and Flowers were two of a party of five negroes who two weeks ago went to Mount Vernon and visited John Brown of that city, who was sick at the time. The day following the visit Brown was found to have smallpox and Coroner Banning of Mount Vernon notified Health Officer George A. Peck of this city, who found the five persons and had them vaccinated.

Mrs. Groce called upon Dr. S. M. Raymon on Sunday, and he at once saw that she had smallpox. She was taken to a house in Pugsley Hollow. Another house was rented, and to it the four others were taken. Five hours afterward Flowers developed smallpox, and he was then taken to the house where Mrs. Groce was. Dr. G. S. Emberson is in charge of the patients.

VALUE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

At the meeting of the Quill Club, held at the Hotel Manhattan last evening, Dr. James Hulme Canfield, Librarian of Columbia University, and J. Norris Wing, Superintendent of the New York Free Public Libraries, spoke on the subject of "Public Libraries." Dr. Canfield remarked that the average school life of the average American boy is four and sixty-five one-hundredth years; the average boy or girl does not get beyond fractions in the public schools. "That," said he, "is a very small foundation on which we are undertaking to erect a magnificent temple of law, justice, and morals. To supply that deficiency is why the public library exists."

Mr. Wing spoke of the good that was being done among the poorer classes of this city through the instrumentality of the public library. He said that in New York State there are about 5,000,000 volumes; and of those more than 3,000,000 are circulated in this city.

Former Real Estate Broker Dead.

Robert Patten, a retired real estate broker, died yesterday morning at his home, at 251 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, from acute gastritis. Mr. Patten was forty-five years old, and was unmarried. He was a member of the Manhattan Republican Club.

DISEASES IN TENEMENTS.

Their Dangers Discussed at the Tenement House Exhibition—State Sanitarium Bill Supported.

Danger to the community from tuberculous diseases emanating from the tenements was the principal subject considered at the second of a series of conferences on the tenement problem at 404 Fifth Avenue last evening. Mrs. C. R. Lowell of the Charity Organization Society, which is conducting the Tenement House Exhibition there, presided, and there was a fairly large attendance.

Edward T. Devine, Secretary of the society, was to have been the first speaker, but was kept away by illness. Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the Tenement House Committee of the society, took his place and called attention to the need of more parks and playgrounds in the crowded sections of the city. With a map, he showed that there are only four small parks south of Fourteenth Street, and spoke on a plan to provide sixteen such parks in this district, the proposed sites for which have been laid before the municipal authorities.

Dr. S. A. Knopf, who has written much on the subject, then delivered a paper on "The Tenements and Tuberculosis."

"The cases are far more numerous than those that are reported to the Board of Health," he said. "The tuberculosis invalid who is up and supporting his family perhaps is the greatest danger to the community. It is an endemic disease of the tenement house. The toxic property expelled during the process of expectoration settles on the walls. Chemistry has not yet been able to fix its composition, but its effects we well know. Some very prosaic people call this the smell of humanity—the smell of poverty. Call it the smell of ignorance and greed."

He described three visits to patients in tenements as though he were taking his hearers with him. "We ascend the stairs, rear or front, it make but little difference, for there is probably a consumptive on each floor," he said, and instanced a healthy family inoculated by living in rooms which had been occupied by a consumptive two years before. Dr. Knopf favored more sanitariums as a remedy, but said the greatest factor in solving the tuberculosis problem will be the proper housing of the people.

"So long as the present laws governing the building of tenements exist," he continued, "so long will special hospitals be only daily recipients of cases created anew. I do not fear but that before long we will have a State sanitarium for incipient cases. With modern tenement houses and modern tenement house management the danger of infection from tuberculosis would be reduced to a minimum, and the same can be said of any other contagious disease."

I. N. Phelps Stokes then described a playground at Hester and Essex Streets which is proposed by the Outdoor Recreation League, and Frank Tucker, general agent for the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, continued the discussion.

Mr. Tucker said that the Senate committee failed to report the bill to establish a State sanitarium for incipient tuberculosis in the Adirondacks last year because it involved too great an expense.

"During the past year," he went on, "the son of one of the most prominent members of the Senate has been stricken and one prominent member of the State Board of Charities has died, and the bill is receiving much more attention this year than last."

Mr. Tucker then presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the bill making the appropriation of $200,000 to establish a State sanitarium for the treatment of incipient tuberculosis should receive the careful and favorable attention of the State Finance Committee and be furthered in its passage through the Legislature.

Dr. O. A. White, owner of a number of tenements, then said that it was better to improve the condition of the poor in their homes than to extend parks and hospitals, and recommended as a new charity the establishment of an institution to shelter temporarily those who are suddenly evicted. No action was taken on Dr. White's proposition, and the meeting adjourned.

TO PROTECT THE FORESTS.

The Board of Trade Wants a Single-Headed Commission.

The Special Committee on Forestry of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation has issued a circular urging the abolition by the present Legislature of the State Fisheries, Game, and Forestry Commission, and the substitution of a single-headed commission appointed by and responsible to the Governor.

"The necessity for this change," says the circular, "has been making itself more and more evident from year to year, finding its expression formerly in the violation or evasion of the forest laws, and at present of the Constitutional provision for the protection of the woodlands belonging to the State."

After reciting the history of the present form of administration, the conclusion is drawn that "the mismanagement and inefficiency which have marked the successive commissions have been due in a large degree to a divided responsibility, and that this element of inherent and fatal weakness can only be eliminated by the appointment of a single-headed commission made responsible to the Governor, as suggested in his message."

The Special Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation has drawn up a bill embodying this change. It provides for the appointment by the Governor of a Superintendent of Forests, Fish, and Games and the appointment by the Superintendent of three deputies, each an expert in his particular field, to be known as the State Fish Culturist, Supervisor of Marine Fisheries, and State Forester.

TO PROHIBIT NET FISHING.

Hearing on the Bill to Improve Sport Near This City.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The Committee on Game Laws of the Assembly this afternoon gave a hearing on Mr. Maher's bill to prohibit the taking of fish with nets within ten miles of New York City.

J. F. Milliken, representing the Protective League of Salt Water Fishermen, appeared to favor the bill. He declared that the using of nets had drawn all the good fish away from New York Harbor and that the fish that were caught were not fit to be eaten.

John Woolverton of Long Island opposed the measure, as did also Senator Davis. Both alleged that there was not enough of fish caught in nets to supply their wants, let alone to fish with hooks and lines. The committee took the bill under advisement.

WESTERN MILLS COMBINE.

Thirty-five Chicago Sash and Door Makers Will Join in a New Company.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The American Sash and Door Company, a new corporation, with a capital stock of $6,000,000, of which $2,500,000 is preferred and $3,500,000 common, has been organized under the laws of New Jersey. The company was formed for the purpose of acquiring the sash, door, and interior finishing mills in Chicago, and of the forty-five plants sought, thirty-two are to be included in the new corporation.

The stock probably will be listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange. Of the preferred stock, $2,000,000 in par value and an equal amount of common stock, the organizers say, are used for the acquisition of properties. The remaining $500,000 of preferred stock and $1,500,000 of common are used for expenses of organization, working capital, and developing the business.

YOUNG MAN TAKES HIS LIFE.

Disappointment in Love Said to Have Led Him to Suicide.

Disappointment in love is supposed to have been the reason for the suicide of Henry Dorsch, eighteen years old, who took carbolic acid last night in the street at Columbus Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street and died in a short time.

The young man lived with his father, Henry G. Dorsch, a census enumerator, at 782 Amsterdam Avenue. He was in love with a young woman whose name is said to have been Kare. He left home early last night to meet her, and it is said found her in a rival's company. He secured a quantity of acid and drank the poison.

Fire in New Haven Jail.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 20.—A fire in the chair department of the county jail early this morning damaged property to the extent of several thousand dollars. The Frankfort Chair Company, the contractors, will be the heaviest losers. There are 246 prisoners in jail, and the fire was the occasion of much boisterous demonstration. The prisoners were, however, in no danger.

DOG SHOW AT THE GARDEN

Features of Yesterday's Judging of the Exhibits.

Prize Winners Picked Out by Miss A. H. Whitney and L. P. C. Astley at the Madison Square Garden.

Society didn't go to the dogs to any great extent yesterday, though the dogs were ready to receive it at Madison Square Garden. The day was devoted to judging the animals in the seven inclosures in the middle third of the Garden, and many persons gathered about the breast-high railings and picked the work of the judges to pieces as fast as the decisions were rendered in the several classes. L. P. C. Astley, an English judge, had the bulk of the hardest work to do and naturally came in for the biggest amount of criticism.

Astley and Miss A. H. Whitney had the posts of honor in the judging rings on the south side of the Garden. Miss Whitney, who judges big St. Bernards and Newfoundlands, began her work early in the morning and kept it up until well in the afternoon, with the assistance of Walker Breese Smith.

Miss Whitney comes from Massachusetts and has been judging St. Bernards for a decade or more. She was dressed in a costume of dark blue [illegible] stuff, the skirt of walking length [illegible] plaits. The jacket was of the same material with black corded silk, turnover collar, and revers, worn over a shirt waist of white stuff heavily figured with dark blue, with a stiff collar of the same material and a long black lace tie. Her bonnet was of black velvet spangled with jet and with a straw-colored pompon or chou.

Miss Whitney is methodical and business-like in her work. Dogs seem to take to her as naturally as she takes to them, and behaved themselves with the utmost propriety while she looked them over, occasionally clucked at them with a queer little noise made by pressing her lips together and drawing in her breath. Book and pencil in hand, she went among them, eyed them critically, asked a question or two of an attendant, and had them put through their paces. Then, her mind made up, Mr. Smith would drop the monocle from his right eye, Lester Wallack fashion, and look in her book to help her find the number, and she would smile as though he had relieved her every trouble in this life.

Astley, the imported judge, worked differently. He is a roly-poly sort of an Englishman who looks like the German brownie of Palmer Cox's early work. His clothes were English, however, decidedly so. Trousers and sack coat were of a sort of salt and pepper cloth, and his waistcoat of such a vivid scarlet as would precipitate a riot in the Fourth Ward. When he judges he stands on a little platform in the centre of the inclosure. Dogs and attendants are lined up about him. He whistles softly to himself, and at intervals gives orders that a dog be taken from the ring until he has sifted the lot down to manageable dimensions. Then he whistles "The Absent-Minded Beggar," while he looks over the remaining lot, rarely going near one of the animals. Whistling ceases only when he stops to ask the number of a dog and makes a mark in his notebook. His judging is done wholly with the eye, which was probably the reason why he gave first prize to a dog in one of the bloodhound classes that has its ears set on its head askew instead of in the usual fashion. When Astley looks the whole lot over he closes his note book with a snap, says "Take 'em away," goes over to a seat at a table in the corner, and tells his clerk what numbers to chalk up on the blackboard as winners in the class. That was the way he worked all day yesterday. He will do it again to-day.

The lap dogs live in glass houses during the show, and women in charge of them work combs and brushes through the fur coats of the pets, and the owners swarm about and swap yarns about their pets.

The north side of the Garden has the bull terrier display, and the rest of the dogs are benched on the main floor. There don't appear to be so many of them as there were a year ago. But the managers say there are more, and that the apparent falling off in numbers is due to the fact that there are fewer big dogs and more small ones, so that they may be benched more compactly.

Last evening Magnus Schult, who calls himself "Colonel" instead of "Professor," showed his troupe of performing Great Danes in one of the rings. They do a lot of difficult and interesting feats, and will repeat them daily at 4:30 and 9 P. M. as long as the show lasts.

LEXINGTON'S HORSE SALE.

King Vasco Brings $4,100 at Auction—Seventy-seven Head Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 20.—The midwinter sale of trotting horses began here to-day at Tattersall's. Scores of turfmen and breeders from all sections of the country were present and the demand for good horses was great.

Among the buyers present were J. D. Creighton, Omaha, Neb.; J. C. Linneman, Lima, Ohio; J. R. Wood, Providence, R. I.; C. W. Williams, Galesburg, Ill.; John Reamer, Philadelphia; W. H. Curry, Eaton, Penn.; E. A. Van Wagener, J. E. Bathgate of New Jersey, Charles Tanner and Vance Nicols, Cleveland; Henry Eckert, Reading, Penn.; A. B. Cummings, Harrisburg, Penn.; Emmerson Cochran, Portland, Me., and many others.

The top price was paid for the four-year-old bay colt, King Vasco, owned by J. R. Bascomb, for which George Leavitt of Boston had offered $6,000 six weeks ago. The youngster brought $4,100, going to A. B. Cummings of Harrisburg, Penn., who bought him for Henry Eckert of Reading. The best sales were:

King Vasco, b. c., 4, by Vasco, dam by The King; A. B. Cummings, Harrisburg, Penn. $4,100

Lizzie S., 2:11¼, blk. m., 7 years, by American Boy, dam by Duster; Sterling R. Holt, Indianapolis, Ind. 1,100

Preisa, 2:20½, b. m., 7 years, by Expedition, 2:15¾, dam by Belmont; Bowerman Brothers 425

Mollie Rose, br. m., 6 years, by Cyclone, 2:22½, dam by Twilight; W. Webber 400

Bulalie, ch. m., 6 years, by Jay Bird, dam by Vasco; C. C. Harris 210

Porto Rico, b. c., 4 years, by Ponce de Leon, dam by Mambrino; Charles Vaa Meter, Louisville 400

Lizzie R., b. f., 2 years, by Gambetta Wilkes, dam by Norton's Hambletonian; J. C. Graddy, Versailles 610

Gold Rug, b. g., 5 years, by Hambletonian-Mambrino, dam by Woodmansee; Tom Dillenger, Portland, Ind. 525

An average of $248 was realized for the seventy-seven head sold to-day.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—Tanforan results:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, half mile, purse, Intrada, 115 pounds, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, won; On Time, 115, (Henry,) 3 to 1, second; Artena, 115, (Hennessy,) 7 to 10, third. Time—0:51¼. Forbes, Briton, Floranthe, Lilly Simpson, Countess Clara, and Follow Me also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs, purse, Geyser, 112 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 6, won; Time Maker, 115, (T. Burns,) 3½ to 1, second; Dr. Marks, 112, (T. Walsh,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:28¾. Three starters.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, mile and a half. Chimura, 103 pounds, (Bullman,) 1 to 2, won; Tom Calvert, 103, Kittatoe, 3 to 5, second; Anchored, 101, (J. Daly,) 30 to 1 third. Time—2:41. Three starters.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Boundlee, 103 pounds, (Bullman,) 1 to 2, won; Genua, 106, (Phelan,) 3 to 1, second; Mary Kinsella, 103, (Vittatoe,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Gold Bug, Tizona, Modwena, Yaruba, and Jael also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Don Quixote, 109 pounds, (Spencer,) 6 to 5, won; Tallac, 104, (Henry,) 25 to 1, second; Torsina, 107, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:16¼. Miss Reel, Fashion Plate, Nora Ives, Melvin Burnham, Los Prietos, Durward, and San Augustine also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs, purse. Wallenstein, 109 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 3, won; Aborigine, 109, (H. Shields,) 30 to 1, second; Monteagle, 109, (Henry,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:30½. Jolly Britton, Sunello, and Tamale also ran.

Hockey Championship Game To-night.

An amateur hockey championship game will take place in the St. Nicholas Rink this evening between teams representing the Hockey Club of New York and the Brooklyn Skating Club. On Friday the intercollegiate match between Brown and Columbia will be played and Saturday evening Princeton University and Brown will play.

Van Cortlandt Links Closed.

The golf links at Van Cortlandt Park are closed to the public, and will remain closed until about April 10 for necessary repairs and improvements. Notice will be given of the reopening.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The second team of the Chase National Bank won its first game in the Bank Clerks' League, defeating the Kountze Brothers' team at Reid's alleys last night by a score of 665 to 635. The United States Sub-Treasury team also defeated Kountze Brothers, and then won a game from the Chase National Bank bowlers. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Kountze Brothers—Farrington, 165; Warner, 121; Schnude, 82; Loomis, 110; Schmitt, 157. Total, 635.

Chase National, No. 2—Barber, 119; Baldwin, 116; Tornipont, 161; Demarest, 142; Jones, 127. Total, 665.

SECOND GAME.

Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 162; Yates, 122; Oakley, 132; Copeland, 163; Jenkins, 150. Total, 729.

Kountze Brothers—Farrington, 199; Warner, 112; Schnude, 106; Loomis, 136; Schmitt, 125. Total, 678.

THIRD GAME.

Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 145; Yates, 145; Oakley, 145; Copeland, 139; Jenkins, 168. Total, 742.

Chase National, No. 2—Barber, 139; Baldwin, 126; Tornipont, 134; Demarest, 122; Jones, 126. Total, 647.

The American, the Greenwich, and the Home Company teams each won and lost a game in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night. Greenwich made the best score of the night—798—in the third game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

American—Brown, 134; Williams, 119; Bint, 187; Froggart, 133; Stuart, 171. Total, 744.

Greenwich—Falkland, 143; Lefferts, 141; Fleming, 147; Graftius, 133; Van Saun, 162. Total, 726.

SECOND GAME.

Home—De Rossett, 157; Breninger, 140; Doughty, 126; Crooks, 130; Darby, 175. Total, 728.

American—Brown, 145; Williams, 91; Bint, 165; Froggart, 125; Stuart, 136. Total, 662.

THIRD GAME.

Greenwich—Falkland, 172; Lefferts, 165; Fleming, 123; Graftius, 176; Van Saun, 162. Total, 798.

Home—De Rossett, 119; Breninger, 127; Doughty, 114; Crooks, 131; Darby, 147. Total, 636.

The Orchards and Centrals were the winners in the North Side National League last night, the former winning two games. The Gothams were beaten in two games through the unsteady work of Morris and Hare. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Gotham—Hare, 119; Buthelmess, 164; Morris, 142; Cantrell, 153; Elterich, 130. Total, 708.

Central—Holl, 142; Kuehn, 185; Behlmer, 161; Seher, 169; Schilling, 174. Total, 831.

SECOND GAME.

Gotham—Buthelmess, 144; Morris, 140; Hare, 115; Cantrell, 181; Elterich, 177. Total, 757.

Orchard—Ochs, 151; Lankenau, 141; Steffens, 161; Schroeder, 132; Wilckens, 190. Total, 775.

THIRD GAME.

Orchard—Ochs, 124; Lankenau, 204; Steffens, 175; Schroeder, 158; Wilckens, 171. Total, 832.

Central—Holl, 151; Kuehn, 146; Behlmer, 201; Seher, 136; Schilling, 161. Total, 792.

Games were bowled in two sections of the United Bowling Clubs' tournament last night. In Section No. 1 at the Germania the crack Oriental team furnished a surprise by losing a game to the Lamstadter team. The Auranias forfeited two games in Section No. 2 at the Arcade alleys. The Accidents defeated the Manhatta team. Elter of the Accidents made 234, the best score of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME—SECTION NO. 1.

Oriental—Mitchell, 153; Miller, 86; Kreynberg, 171; Gillhaus, 213; Stumpfel, 175. Total, 798.

Golden Rod—Eckstein, 208; Schroeder, 177; Yost, 166; Dormagen, 162. Total, 713.

SECOND GAME.

Golden Rod—Eckstein, 164; Schroeder, 162; Yost, 174; Dormagen, 130; Starr, (nine frames,) 181. Total, 851.

Lamstadter—Hahn, 148; Pfeifer, 132; Wichmann, 156; Fickenstedt, 123; Rothermel, 145. Total, 704.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 164; Kreynberg, 120; Dent, 167; Gillhaus, 160; Stumpfel, 171. Total, 782.

Lamstadter—Hahn, 160; Pfeifer, 171; Wichman, 153; Fickenstedt, 172; Rothermel, 161. Total, 817.

FIRST GAME—SECTION NO. 2.

Manahatta—Zimmermann, 127; Thode, 157; Daly, 198; Steinmetz, 119; Witt, 156. Total, 759.

Aurania forfeited.

SECOND GAME.

Accident—Walter, 150; Elter, 179; Acker, 109; Hoch, 121; Braun, 190. Total, 755.

Aurania forfeited.

THIRD GAME.

Accident—Walter, 189; Elter, 234; Acker, 116; Hoch, 183; Braun, 114. Total, 840.

Manahatta—Zimmermann, 166; Thode, 129; Daly, 191; Steinmetz, 117; Witt, 130. Total, 733.

In the Ladies' Arlington National tournament of Brooklyn yesterday the Monarch No. 1 team won from Unter Uns and the Clio teams by large scores. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Monarch No. 1—Mrs. Connolly, 170; Mrs. Lubsen, 118; Mrs. Adicks, 133; Mrs. Kuck, 149; Miss Cordes, 117. Total, 687.

Unter Uns—Mrs. Byles, 123; Mrs. Schoenirerk, 88; Mrs. Choellier, 76; Mrs. Phretzschner, 94; Mrs. Barnett, 115. Total, 496.

SECOND GAME.

Unter Uns—Mrs. Byles, 106; Mrs. Schoenirerk, 141; Mrs. Choellier, 71; Mrs. Phretzschner, 141; Mrs. Barnett, 108. Total, 567.

Clio—Mrs. Steitz, 115; Mrs. Radenhousen, 80; Mrs. Jacob, 126; Mrs. Kofler, 99; Mrs. Jud, 99. Total, 522.

THIRD GAME.

Monarch No. 1—Mrs. Connolly, 153; Mrs. Lubsen, 92; Mrs. Adicks, 127; Mrs. Kuck, 137; Miss Cordes, 147. Total, 656.

Clio—Mrs. Steitz, 123; Mrs. Rodenhausen, 95; Mrs. Jacob, 91; Mrs. Kofler, 144; Mrs. Jud, 137. Total, 590.

The Imperials won two games last night in the Carruthers Brooklyn National tournament at the Elephant Club alleys. In the first game, against the Kings County Wheelmen, they won by three pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Imperials—Cardes, 181; Davis, 188; Meyer, 174; Jackson, 117; Thyne, 185. Total, 845.

Kings County Wheelmen—Courtney, 125; Morrison, 167; Twiddy, 181; Miles, 169; Cornish, 190. Total, 832.

SECOND GAME.

Kings County Wheelmen—Courtney, 164; Morrison, 129; Twiddy, 126; Miles, 141; Cornish, 223. Total, 782.

Pontiac Bowling Club—I. Washburn, 177; Norris, 152; Boemermann, 139; S. Washburn, 132; Gardiner, 123. Total, 723.

THIRD GAME.

Imperials—Cardes, 179; Davis, 172; Meyer, 162; Jackson, 126; Thyne, 188. Total, 827.

Pontiac Bowling Club—I. Washburn, 145; Norris, 134; Boemermann, 178; S. Washburn, 148; Gardiner, 136. Total, 741.

The Amsterdams, with scores of 528 and 525, won two games last night in the Columbia three-men team tournament. They defeated the Empires in the first and the New York Council team in the third. The latter was beaten by the Empires. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Amsterdam—Smith, 179; Steezes, 175; MacLellan, 174. Total, 528.

Empires—Linden, 180; Staff, 151; Helles, 172. Total, 503.

SECOND GAME.

Empires—Linden, 178; Staff, 179; Helles, 197. Total, 554.

New York Council—Zauble, 158; Snover, 124; Gruninger, 143. Total, 452.

THIRD GAME.

Amsterdam—Smith, 161; Steezes, 165; MacLellan, 199. Total, 525.

New York Council—Zauble, 171; Snover, 148; Gruninger, 137. Total, 456.

In the Harlem Navy tournament at the Palace alleys, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, last night the Harlem Rowing Club defeated the Nassau and Dauntless teams. The latter lost two games, being beaten by the Nassaus. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Harlem—Nagle, 166; Pilkington, 155; Byrnes, 150; Moore, 154; Olsson, 180. Total, 805.

Nassau—Palmer, 121; Vilmer, 145; Moore, 141; Thees, 179; Hotaling, 177. Total, 763.

SECOND GAME.

Nassau—Moore, 179; Vilmer, 152; Palmer, 180; Thees, 179; Hotaling, 184. Total, 874.

Dauntless—Duberry, 142; Instone, 139; Henderson, 187; Vanderbaget, 143; Clinch, 172. Total, 783.

THIRD GAME.

Harlem—Nagle, 161; Pilkington, 143; Byrnes, 151; Moore, 194; Olsson, 171. Total, 820.

Dauntless—Duberry, 136; Instone, 176; Henderson, 155; Vanderbaget, 157; Clinch, 176. Total, 800.

The Philadelphos Council won from De Long and Brooklyn Councils last evening in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament at Trainor's alleys. Jenkins of Philadelphos Council rolled 212 in the last game, practically winning the game for his team. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 168; Medicus, 202; Vandekar 165; Biershenk, 141; Jenkins, 167. Total, 842.

Brooklyn Council—Tabor, 134; Murray, 130; Spencer, 124; Clark, 154; Halloran, 180. Total, 722.

SECOND GAME.

De Long Council—Blake, 186; Schumann, 151; Herx, 154; Haff, 170; Landman, 150. Total, 811.

Brooklyn Council—Tabor, 117; Murray, 161; Spencer, 139; Clark, 135; Halloran, 170. Total, 722.

THIRD GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 183; Medicus, 125; Vandekar, 174; Biershenk, 178; Jenkins, 212. Total, 872.

De Long Council—Blake, 170; Schumann, 197; Herx, 175; Haff, 178; Landman, 138.—Total, 858.

Bowling Tournament Games To-day.

Associated Cycling Clubs of New York—Century, Riverside, Royal Arcanum.

Archdiocesan Union—Holy Cross No. 1, Holy Cross No. 2, Cathedral.

Morning Newspaper League—The Bulletin vs. The Journal.

North Side National—Borough, Pontiac Wheelmen, North New York.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Long Island Council, Bedford Council, Commonwealth Council, Carruthers' National—Empire, Pontiac, Spartan.

GOLF AT PALM BEACH.

Play for the Secretary's Cups Continues—Semi-Finals Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 20.—In the match for the Championship Cup to-day H. Fenn beat H. M. Forrest, 2 up and 1 to play; C. Hamilton beat C. B. Cory, 1 up; S. Maddock beat J. L. Taylor, 1 up on 19 holes; B. Schurmier beat W. H. Davis, 3 up and 2 to play; M. R. Wright beat A. W. Black, 4 up and 3 to play; G. F. Kenny beat C. L. Tappin, 5 up and 3 to play; S. Carpenter beat M. C. Work, 1 up on 19 holes; H. Colby beat J. Trevelll, 2 up and 1 to play.

Semi-Finals—C. Hamilton beat H. Fenn, 2 up and 1 to play; B. Schurmier beat S. Maddock, 5 up and 4 to play; M. R. Wright beat H. Colby, 1 up on 19 holes; L. F. Kenny beat S. Carpenter, 1 up.

The Consolation Cup play resulted as follows: N. C. Reynal beat W. T. Patton, 5 up and 4 to play; H. B. Day beat D. A. Loring, Jr., 1 up; H. H. Benedict beat L. S. Navier, 2 up and 1 to play; Dr. John Wood beat J. W. Johnson, 3 up and 2 to play; H. E. Brokaw beat E. C. Green, 1 up on 19 holes; Q. E. Snow beat F. E. Howe, 2 up and 3 to play; T. D. Hooper beat H. Suydam, 7 up and 6 to play.

Indoor Tennis Tournament.

The National championship indoor tennis tournament will open this afternoon at the Seventh Regiment Armory, the matches in singles beginning at 2 o'clock. Twenty-four entries have been received. The strongest of these are J. C. Davidson, the Southern champion; E. P. Fischer, the Metropolitan champion; J. P. Paret, winner of last year's all-comers at Newport; Calhoun Cragin, champion of the Seventh Regiment; J. A. Allen, champion of Yale; B. C. Wright of Harvard; C. M. Bostwick of the West Side Tennis Club, and H. A. Tallant, the veteran Harvard player. The drawings for the singles were made by the committee last night, but the entries for doubles will not close until to-day.

Yale Leads at Hockey.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 20.—The standing of the teams in the Intercollegiate Hockey League is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Yale	3	0	1,000
Columbia	2	1	666
Brown	0	2	000
Princeton	0	2	000

Yale and Columbia have each three more games to play, and Brown and Princeton four. The game has excited more interest than ever before at Yale.

Suburban Entries Withdrawn.

James R. Keene's Toddy (94 pounds) and W. C. Whitney's De Lacy (93 pounds) have been declared out of the Suburban Handicap.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ROBERT STOBO.—Deputy Sheriff Radley received an execution yesterday for $14,727 against Robert Stobo of 214 West Seventy-ninth Street in favor of Fowler Brothers, Limited. He was formerly a provision broker.

RIVERSIDE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Judge Smyth of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order dissolving the Riverside Building and Loan Association of 950 Amsterdam Avenue, and appointed Eugene L. Lockwood permanent receiver.

CHARLES T. PARKER.—Judgment for $20,129 was entered yesterday against Charles T. Parker of 46 East Thirty-fourth Street in favor of the Traders' National Bank of San Antonio, Texas, it being a revival of a judgment obtained against him on Jan. 23, 1889, for $12,365.

UNITED FUEL GAS GENERATOR COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell has received an execution for $3,873 against the United Fuel Gas Generator Company, formerly at 17 Cedar Street, in favor of William M. Parker, on an assigned claim from Byron A. Beal for salary as Treasurer of the company in 1897, money advanced, and goods sold to the company.

THOMAS H. BELL AND GEORGE H. GROTH.—Judge Leventritt of the Supreme Court has appointed William J. Brown receiver of rents of property on Third Avenue, near Boston Road, in a suit brought against Thomas H. Bell and George H. Groth, builders, by the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company to foreclose a mortgage of $85,000 made by Bell & Groth and recorded May 11, 1899, on which the interest due Dec. 1 last was not paid.

E. F. DODSON & CO.—Emory F. Dodson, doing business as E. F. Dodson & Co., builders, at 1,133 Broadway, called a meeting of his creditors yesterday at the office of Thompson & Koss, 256 Broadway. Mr. Dodson has been constructing four large apartment houses at 346 to 340 Central Park West, and in the past few days mechanics' liens aggregating $37,888 have been filed against the property. The largest liens are in favor of Farley & Loetscher of Dubuque, Iowa, $20,928; W. H. Fertig, $5,900; Browne & Donald, $4,935; John C. Orr & Co., $2,533. Mr. Dodson values the property at $360,000, mortgaged for $225,000, leaving an equity of $135,000. The liabilities are stated to be about $65,000. It was proposed to the meeting that Mr. Dodson turn over the property to a trustee to handle it for the creditors, which was generally acceptable. A committee consisting of Mr. Loetscher, W. H. Fertig, and A. S. Ritchie was appointed to draw up the plan for placing the property in the hands of a trustee. Mr. Dodson has been in the building line for twenty-five years at Chicago, Minneapolis, and Atlanta, and in this city for about three years.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

C. WESLEY TOMPKINS.—C. Wesley Tompkins of Peekskill has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $2,645 and no assets. He was formerly

TO REORGANIZE SCHOOLS

Bill Drawn Remodeling New York City System.

TAKES BEST IN OTHER BILLS

Executive Features of the Ford Measure and Parts of Other School Bills Are Included—Schedule of Salaries.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Cities has at last completed the draft of a bill reorganizing the School Department of the City of New York, which was submitted to the full committee to-night, and will be reported to the Senate in a few days. The bill embraces the executive features of the Ford bill and takes in some of the provisions of other bills.

The bill provides that the general school fund shall consist of all moneys raised for the payment of salaries of the borough and Associate Superintendents and all other members of the supervising and the teaching staff throughout all the boroughs, in accordance with a schedule to be provided. The special school fund shall contain and embrace all moneys raised for educational purposes not comprised in the general school fund.

The general fund is to be raised for the city at large by a tax of four mills, apportioned among the several boroughs by the Board of Education. The money thus raised shall be paid over to the Board of Education by the Controller from time to time in such sums as shall be required, not exceeding one-twelfth part in any one month of the total amount appropriated or available for the year.

In July of each year the School Board shall transmit to the Board of Education an estimate in detail of the moneys needed for the purposes of the general school fund within the territory under its jurisdiction during the next succeeding calendar year.

The Board of Education shall have power, in its discretion, to amend or reduce these estimates, and thereupon shall submit, together with a written memorandum of any such amendment or reduction so made by the Board of Education and the reason for making the same, an estimate for the entire school system of the city to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Any amendment to or reduction of the estimate of any School Board which shall be made by the Board of Education shall not preclude the right of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to restore to its original form such estimate.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall appropriate for the general school fund for the year 1901, and annually, for each year thereafter, an amount equivalent to not less than four mills on every dollar of assessed valuation of the real and personal estate in the city, liable to taxations, inclusive of so much of the State school moneys apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the payment of teachers' wages as is actually paid into the said general school fund.

The sub-committee had arranged a salaries schedule, and had gone to the trouble of having it put in printed form, but in some way a wrong one had got into the printer's hands, the committee having had several under consideration.

The bill provides for recognition of services of teachers outside of New York City by providing that a certificate made by the City Superintendent of Schools that any member of the supervising and the teaching staff, prior to appointment in any of the boroughs of the City of New York, has had experience equivalent to a certain numbers of years of experience in the public schools of the City of New York, shall entitle the holder of such certificate to pay in accordance with the schedule of minimum salaries.

No salary now paid to any member of the supervising and the teaching staff in the city shall be reduced by the operation of the bill, nor shall it be so construed as to establish different individual equal annual increments, but the equal annual increment for each class or gradation of the supervising and the teaching staff shall be uniform throughout each class or gradation, and each shall at once receive all the emolument in accordance with the schedule of minimum salaries to which such teacher is entitled by reason of experience and of grade of class taught.

To provide the necessary funds for carrying into effect the provisions of the law for the calendar year 1900, in case the unexpended balances shall not be sufficient, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is authorized to direct the issue of revenue bonds sufficient to provide for any deficiency of funds that shall still exist. The Borough and Associate Superintendent and all other members of the supervising and the teaching staff shall receive pay for 1900 in conformity with the provisions of the section precisely as the section had been in effect on Jan. 1, 1900, and, for such purpose, this section is declared to be retroactive to Jan. 1

The minimum salary at the expiration of fifteen years for a regular woman teacher, it is understood is to be $1,200, and the maximum $1,500. The minimum salary to be paid to any female teacher is $600. The minimum salary to be paid to any male teacher after twelve years of service is $2,100, and the maximum is $2,280, while the minimum male salary is $900.

CHARTER REVISION BILL.

Measure for a Commission of Fifteen Advanced to Third Reading in the Assembly Yesterday.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The Fallows bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of fifteen to inquire into the local Government of New York City and the charter and suggest legislation thereon was advanced in the Assembly this morning to third reading.

When the bill came up Mr. Hyman moved to strike out the enacting clause, but the motion was later withdrawn. Mr. Green of New York spoke against the bill.

FORD STREET CLEANING BILL.

Delegation of Labor Men Favor the Measure at Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—At a hearing on Senator Ford's street cleaning bill for New York City before the Senate Cities Committee to-day, Deputy Commissioner Gibson of the Street Cleaning Department of New York City opposed the measure for Commissioner Nagle, who was unable to be in attendance.

Attorney M. Linn Bruce of the Knights of Labor assemblies of New York, Assemblyman James E. Smith, Patrick J. McNulty, representing the street cleaning organization; Patrick Dailey of the Central Labor Union of New York, and President McMahon of the Knights of Labor of the State favored the measure.

Attorney M. Linn Bruce, in speaking for the bill, said that the amendments embodied in the bill were put there for the men who sweep the streets. Three of those amendments, he said, were of the greatest importance—first, allowing the men pro rata pay for work on Sundays; second, eight hours a day to constitute a day's labor; third, an opportunity to be given a hearing and to be represented by counsel upon charges likely to result in dismissal.

Deputy Commissioner Gibson presented a long list of objections to the bill from Commissioner of Street Cleaning Nagle, who was unable to be present. Commissioner Nagle said, among other things, that the laboring men of the Street Cleaning Department are already in a condition far superior to that which they could expect under private employers, having practically a life employment at a fixed annual salary, which they receive whether the weather permits them to work or not.

"To apply the eight-hour clause to laborers who work by the day at so much per day, who may be idle during considerable portions of the year, is well enough," said Commissioner Nagle, "but is it just to the taxpayers to confer upon the laboring man of the department the advantages of an annual salary and also the advantages of laborers hired by the day, but without the disadvantages of the latter class. That is what this bill attempts to do by this eight-hour provision.

"As the law stands now the Commissioner cannot ordinarily hire men except through the regular channels of the Civil Service Commission, but in case of a snowfall or other emergency any number of men may be hired (for not more than three days at a time) in whatever may be the speediest way. Now, what are these emergencies? One is a sudden and overwhelming snowfall. Is it right to tie up the Commissioner's hands in the face of such an emergency and still hold him responsible to accomplish what this bill would make impossible?"

In reference to the provision of the bill providing for hearings for the men, Commissioner Nagle said: "Why should the law of the Street Cleaning Department go beyond the requirements of the civil service law? If this provision should become law it would turn the office of the Street Cleaning Department into a trial court, in which all the small lawyers of the town would bring forward every possible technicality of the law of evidence."

FRANCHISE TAX LAW.

Amendment Introduced Indicating that Tax Commissioners Intend to Assess Tax This Year.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Mr. Degraw of Kings to-day introduced a proposed amendment to the tax law relating to special franchises as real property which was prepared by the Tax Commissioners and has been approved by Gov. Roosevelt. This bill indicates the declared intention of the Commissioners to assess the tax in New York, Rochester, Buffalo, and possibly in Gloversville, Ithaca, and Jamestown, this year, whether or not the Legislature makes the necessary appropriation for the work of investigation this year. The amendment relates to the final statement of the State Board of Tax Commissioners, and provides as follows:

After the time fixed for hearing complaints the Commissioners shall determine the valuation of the special franchises, and shall file with the City or Town Clerk a written statement of each special franchise assessed. Such statement shall be filed within thirty days next preceding July 1 in each year, and with the clerks of cities within the thirty days before the date set opposite the name of each city in the schedule.

In New York City such statement shall be filed with the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

The following is the schedules of dates for filing of assessments: Rochester, Ithaca, Gloversville, Jamestown, and Buffalo, April 1; New York City and Auburn, May 1; Corning, Oswego, Schenectady, and Hornellsville, June 1; North Tonawanda, Olean, Cohoes, Dunkirk, Rome, Elmira, Utica, Little Falls, Niagara Falls, Newburg, Amsterdam, Geneva, Johnstown, Syracuse, Ogdensburg, Troy, Watertown, Lockport, Poughkeepsie, Watervliet, Kingston, Hudson, Binghamton, and Middletown, on July 1, and New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, Yonkers, Albany, and Rensselaer on Oct. 1.

Each Clerk shall, within five days after the receipt by him of the statement of assessment of a special franchise, deliver a copy to the Assessors. The valuation of every special franchise, as fixed, shall be entered in the proper column of the assessment roll and become part thereof with the same force and effect as if such assessment had been originally made by the Assessors. The valuation so fixed by the State Board shall be the assessed valuation on which all taxes based on such special franchise in the city, town, or village for State, municipal, school, or highway purposes shall be levied during the next ensuing year.

JUSTICES' ELECTION EXPENSES.

James W. Pryor of the City Club Argues for Davis Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—James W. Pryor of the City Club of New York appeared before the Assembly Judiciary Committee to-day to urge favorable action on Mr. Davis's bill prohibiting Justices of the Supreme Court from contributing money for election purposes.

Mr. Pryor quoted testimony taken before the Mazet committee to show that amounts contributed by Justices ranged from $5,000 to $20,000, and that the largest amounts contributed were from candidates who were sure of their election. This only went to show, he argued, that in reality these Justices were buying their nominations.

The members of the committee are believed to be unfavorably disposed to the bill.

MUNICIPAL GAS MEASURE.

Bill Would Add to Tammany's Intrenchments, Says Mr. Thurber.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Francis B. Thurber of New York appeared in opposition to Senator Donnelly's Municipal Gas bill before the Senate Cities Committee to-day. He said he appeared as a citizen and a gas consumer. He said he did not believe the bill would be to the public interest, either as regards price and quality of the gas or as regards good government.

"The present gas situation in New York is exceptional," said Mr. Thurber, "owing to a war in prices between great corporations, which has brought down the price of gas to a point about one-half of the average ruling elsewhere, and which those best informed believe is far below the actual cost of manufacture and distribution. The average price in New York during the last three years, quality considered, compared favorably with that of other great cities, both in this and other countries.

"The value of gas depends upon its lighting power, and this in New York is higher than in any other large city. Gas consumers in New York have no reason to find fault with one-dollar gas of the average candle power furnished, and we can better afford to pay this price than to add another line of intrenchments to the political position of Tammany Hall, which would be the effect of enacting this bill for the municipal ownership and operation of our gas supply. It would also be a step toward the Socialist's dream of the public ownership of everything, which we are not yet ready for in this country."

ANTI-GERRY SOCIETY BILL.

Mr. Gerry Opposes Inspection by State Board of Charities.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Commodore Gerry appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly this afternoon in opposition to Mr. Stewart's bill, which amends the membership corporation law so as to place the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children under the same provision as other charitable institutions.

Mr. Gerry maintained that his society was different from other State charitable institutions, and therefore should not be subjected to inspection by the State Board of Charities. In regard to making reports, the Gerry society did so to the Legislature, and the society's accounts were always open to inspection by the City Controller. There had been no complaints, no shortage, no debts, and the society was solvent, he declared.

BARREN ISLAND NUISANCE.

Officials Say It Would Be Impossible to Carry Out Bill's Provisions.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The Senate Cities Committee gave a hearing to-day on the Wagner bill, to do away with the Barren Island nuisance.

C. C. Mead of New York declared it would be impossible physically to carry out the provisions of the law. He admitted that the bill's passage would forestall the making of additional contracts.

Capt. F. M. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, claimed the bill does not give time enough to suggest another method for the disposal of the garbage.

TO ENFORCE ELECTIONS LAW.

Measure Introduced to Compel Obedience to Superintendent's Subpoenas.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Senator Elsberg to-day introduced a proposed amendment to the bill creating the office of Superintendent of Elections in New York City, providing that any person refusing to obey a subpoena attested in the name of the Superintendent, or who shall refuse to testify under oath before him or his chief deputy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not less than $250 or by imprisonment for not less than three months.

Any person who shall make a false statement under oath before the State Superintendent or his chief deputy shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Bill to Give Free Instruction at New York University.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—According to a bill today introduced by Senator Ford, the New York American Veterinary College, a department of New York University, is to be adopted as the State veterinary college for the eastern portion of the State. The sum of $25,000 is appropriated and provision made for a similar appropriation to be made annually hereafter.

No tuition fee shall be required of a student, who for a year or more before admission to the college shall have lived east of a line drawn from Port Jervis to Utica, and thence to Ogdensburg.

RAQUETTE LAKE RAILWAY.

Bill to Allow Its Operation Amended and Advanced in Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The Assembly to-day amended and then advanced to third reading Mr. Bedell's Raquette Lake Bill, permitting the Raquette Lake Railway Company, in Herkimer and Hamilton Counties, to operate a steam railway, the power to be generated by oil. A motion was made to strike out the enacting clause, and Mr. Trainor attacked the bill. He charged that the bill was a scheme to evade the control of the State Railroad Commission and the mileage-book law.

"If this bill should be passed the company could charge 5 cents a mile," asserted Mr. Trainor. "Nobody is deceived by this bill, which C. P. Huntington wants, and it ought to be kicked out of this chamber."

Mr. Bedell said that at present, in order to reach Raquette Lake from Fulton Chain it costs $10. If a steam road should be permitted the fare to those points would be reduced to $1. Mr. Allds explained that the steamboat companies control the Raquette Lake traffic. The motion to "strike out" was lost, 45 to 60. An amendment by Mr. McKeown, that the fare shall not exceed 2 cents a mile, was adopted.

CANAL IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The $62,000,000 to be Distributed as Bonded Debt on All Counties.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The Assembly Canal Committee and the Governor have been apprised by the Attorney General and other legal authorities that it will be unconstitutional to levy a tax for canal improvements on certain counties bordering on the canal. It is pointed out that the Constitution limits the bonded indebtedness of a municipality, and that a distribution of the proposed indebtedness for canal improvements would violate it.

The Canal Bill will provide, therefore, for $62,000,000 to be distributed as a State bonded indebtedness upon all counties.

It is stated to-night by those close to the majority leaders that there is little prospect that the bill will pass this session and possibly that the bill may not be introduced at all.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES BILL.

Assembly Votes to Legalize Those Held in Queens and Richmond Before Consolidation.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Mr. Wissel's bill legalizing the certificates held by the school teachers of Queens and Richmond prior to the Consolidation act, was passed by the Assembly to-day. Mr. Cooley tried to have the bill killed.

Mr. Trainor, in defending the bill, said that it was about time that the wings of City Superintendent of Schools Maxwell were clipped.

For Another Brooklyn Park.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Senator Coffey to-day introduced a bill for a park to be located in Brooklyn in the territory beginning at First Avenue and Fifty-first Street, 700 feet to Second Avenue, thence south along Second Avenue to the north side of Fifty-sixth Street, thence west along Fifty-sixth Street to the east side of First Avenue, thence north along First Avenue to the place of beginning.

Would Exempt ex-Legislators.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Assemblyman Hasenflug of Kings to-day introduced an amendment to the civil service law, which provides that any person who has served in the Legislature for a term of two years or more shall be exempt from civil service examination and eligible to permanent appointment in the State service.

Popular Election of Senators.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The resolution adopted by the Pennsylvania Legislature that United States Senators be elected by popular vote was referred to the Assembly Judiciary Committee to-day.

For Exchange of Springfield Rifles.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Senator Ford's resolution asking Congress to direct the exchange of the Springfield rifles now in use by the National Guard for the rifles now used by the regular army of the United States was passed by the Senate to-day.

Bill to Protect Song Birds.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Mr. Hallock's bill making it a misdemeanor to sell any part of a song bird will be reported favorably to-morrow.

To Exempt Cooper Union from Tax.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—An act to release Cooper Union from assessments for the paving of Third Avenue was to-day introduced by Senator Elsberg.

For Liquor-Selling on Pullman Cars.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The Assembly to-day passed Mr. Apgar's bill permitting the Pullman Palace Car Company to secure a liquor tax certificate in this State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

Senate.

Senator GRANEY—Authorizing the Water Commissioners of White Plains to sell water to persons outside the village.

Senator FORD—Amending the banking law to provide that trust companies may have thirty instead of twenty-four Directors.

Senator D. F. DAVIS—Exempting from taxation the property of medical societies in cities of the first class.

Assembly.

Mr. McMILLAN—Providing for the furnishing of life-saving apparatus and appliances along the shores or banks of waters within the boundaries of cities, towns, and villages.

Mr. PRICE—Making it unlawful for any person to injure or destroy any tree or vegetation originally cultivated for ornamental purposes in or upon any highway, road, lane, &c.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Senate yesterday passed Senator Davis's bill amending the banking law relative to changing the number of Directors.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the Governor's nominations of Charles S. Jenkins and Howard Thornton as Trustees of the Washington Headquarters at Newburg.

Assemblyman Green's bill providing for the relief of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James of New York City from taxation was passed by the Senate yesterday.

The concurrent resolution of the Assembly that Secretary of Navy Long have one of the new warships built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was passed by the Senate yesterday.

Senators Higgins, Brown, and Grady will represent the Senate on the joint conference to consider the Assembly bill appropriating moneys for carrying out the provisions of the franchise tax law.

Assemblyman Stevens yesterday introduced a bill providing for the appointment by the State Fish and Game Commission of eleven additional game protectors. This is in line with Gov. Roosevelt's recommendations.

Gov. Roosevelt, who was reported as favoring the Coggeshall eight-hour law amendment bill providing for abrogation of contract if a contractor breaks the law, and an increase of fine for such violation, said yesterday he had never heard of the bill.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.67⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.43⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.08⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅜
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05 7-16
Pork, mess	11.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06⅝
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 61@63c; No. 2 red, 70@71c; No. 2 corn, 34c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34½c; No. 2 oats, 25½@25⅝c; No. 2 white, 27½c; No. 3 white, 25@28c; No. 2 barley, 35@44c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $2.40@$2.45; mess pork, per barrel, $9.90@$10.25; lard, per 100 lb, $5.07½@5.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.85@$6.05; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6⅝@6¾c; sugars, cuts and unchanged.

COTTON.—Business in cotton futures was rather slack. It was a waiting market. The opening call developed an easy feeling at a decline of 5@8 points, cables being disappointing and port receipts full. Later cables coming better, gave an upward impulse to the market in connection with the fact that actual receipts were running a little less than estimated, while interior stocks showed losses. The market commenced to react on local covering and advanced 4@6 points, on the more active positions, from the lowest level, without showing much energy in the way of further outside support. It was chiefly a local market. The extraordinary statistical situation led the local contingent to be very conservative in their treatment of the old crop and first two months of the new crop positions, the possibility of a vacuum in the meantime being recognized. Generally speaking, the trade halted betwixt two opinions, and the volume of transactions was small, representing, for the most part, a local business and a weak undertone. Selling in the afternoon was deterred by the loss in interior stocks, while receipts, though still large, fell a little below popular estimates at the ports. At the lowest point of the session prices showed a decline of 3@10 points. At the close the market was quiet and steady at the lowest point. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 8⅝c; Mobile, 8⅝c; Savannah, 8 9-16c; Charleston, 8⅝c; Wilmington, 8¼c; Norfolk, 8 13-16c; Baltimore, 8¾c; Augusta, 8⅞@8 13-16c; Memphis, 8¼c; St. Louis, 8¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	..	..	..	8.00@8.62
March	8.55	8.61	8.55	8.59@8.60
April	8.56	8.62	8.56	8.61@8.62
May	8.53	8.57	8.52	8.54@8.55
June	8.56	8.56	8.52	8.53@8.54
July	8.53	8.57	8.51	8.54@8.55
August	8.38	8.42	8.37	8.40@ ..
September	7.75	7.76	7.73	7.72@7.73
October	7.53	7.53	7.48	7.48@7.49
November	7.40	7.41	7.38	7.38@7.39
December	7.40	7.42	7.38	7.38@7.39
January	7.40	7.42	7.40	7.39@7.40

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—Spot Cotton—Moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 20,000 bales; American, 20,000 bales; middling upland, 5d. Futures opened barely steady at 1-64d decline; closed steady, net ¼-64d lower to ½-64d higher; February, 4.58@4.59b; February-March, 4.56½d; March-April, 4.52½d; April-May, 4.49d; May-June, 4.46b; June-July, 4.44d; July-August, 4.42d; August-September, 4.38d; September-October, 4.19½d; October-November, 4.10½b; November-December, 4.06d. Manchester—Yarns quiet and unchanged; cloths quiet and steady.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Feb. 20.—There is a moderate demand for wool, together with a continual call for quarter-blood domestics. Territory wools as a whole have not been called for so much, although there are buyers in plenty that would take head if they could find lots which they think are bargains. Fleece wools are nominal, but no indication of weakness is shown. The following are the quotations for leading wools: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—X and above, 33@34c; XX and XX and above, 35@36c; delaine, 38@40c; No. 1 combing, 38@39c; No. 2 combing, 38@39c; coarse and braid, 33@34c. Michigan, Wisconsin, &c.—X Michigan, 27@28c; No. 1 Michigan, combing, 35@36c; No. 1 Michigan, combing, 35@36c; coarse and braid, 31@33c; X New York and New Hampshire, 37c; Michigan, delaine, 34@35c. Unwashed medium, &c.—Kentucky and Indiana quarter-bloods, combing, 28@29c; three-eighths-blood, combing, 29@30c; Missouri quarter-blood, combing, 27@28c; Missouri three-eighths-blood, combing, 27@28c; braid, combing, 24@25c; lake and Georgia, 24@25c. Territory wools—Montana and Dakota—Fine medium, and fine, 22@24c; scoured, 62@65c; staple, 68@70c; Utah and Wyoming, fine medium and fine, 19@22c; scoured, 60@63c; staple, 65@68c; Idaho, fine medium and fine, 18@21c; scoured, 60@63c; medium and fine, 20@22c; scoured, 47@52c. Australian—Scoured basis, spot prices—Combing superfine, 93@95c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	74½	74¾	74½	74⅞
July	74⅜	74⅞	73⅞	74
Corn—				
May	41 1-16	41 1-16	40½	40⅝
July	..	..	..	41⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	68¼	68¼	67 13-16	68
July	68¼	68⅝	68 7-16	68⅛
Corn—				
May	35⅞	35¼	35	35⅛
July	35⅞	35⅞	35 7-16	35½
Oats—				
May	23 11-16	23 11-16	23⅜	23½
July	22¾	22¾	22⅜	22½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The controlling feature in wheat yesterday, so far as the New York market was concerned, was a reported cut of ½c in rates between the West and seaboard points. In adjusting this difference the local market broke sharply after the opening, and cash handlers sold a good deal of wheat during the forenoon. Later the markets moved together in a downward direction closing rather weak here at ½@¾c net decline. Only a few periods of steadiness occurred during the day. Discouraged over the market outlook abroad and more liberal receipts at interior points, the bull element withdrew all support from the market and turned its attention to corn at Chicago. Short accounts were put out moderately, the trade being careful to keep operations well in hand on that side of the market because of Thursday's holiday, which will not be duplicated in the foreign markets. The most important decline on the other side yesterday was in Paris wheat and flour, which lost 10@25 points. Liverpool closed unchanged to ⅛d net lower, and Antwerp was ¼d higher. The export business, however, was a disappointment as only 17 loads were reported at the close. In the future market foreign houses took but little interest on either side. Northwest receipts amounted to 472 cars, compared with 479 cars last year, and it is expected that they will continue liberal for some time to come, it being the season for tax collections.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 20.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67½@68¼c; No. 2 Northern, 65@65¾c. Rye—No. 1, 57½c. Barley, No. 2, 45½@46c; sample, 35@46c.

DULUTH, Feb. 20.—Wheat—No. 2 hard, cash, 67¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66¼c; May, 67¾c; July, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c; No. 3 Spring, 60¼c. Oats—23½@24c. Corn—32⅞c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 20.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, February, 65c; May, 65¼c; July, 66⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, 65c; No. 2 Northern, 63c.

CORN—No. 2, 42½c for both elevator and delivered, and 43¼c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed 29c; No. 3, 28½c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 31c; track, mixed, 29@30c; track, white, 31½@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE—No 1 Western, 62c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 62½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 57@58c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43@46½c, New York; malting, 50@54c, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.80@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.85; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.05; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$2.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $17@$17.75 per ton, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.50@$1.60. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. CORNMEAL—Steady; unrotated, Kiln dried, $2.15@$2.25 as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 90c@$1; coarse, 80@85c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $16.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50@$16.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city feed, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $15.50; all meal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 20.—Flour, first patents, $3.67@$3.75; second patents, $3.35@$3.45; first clears, $2.65@$2.75; second clears, $2.15. Bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.75@$11.50; family, $13@$13.50; shore clear, $11.75@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$13; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $20@$22; beef hams, $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½c; 10 lb, 7¼@7½c; 12 lb, 6¾@6¾c; 14 lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10½c; Western greens, 9¾c; city greens, 9¼@9½c. TALLOW—City, 5⅜@5½c; country, 5¼@6¾c. LARD—$6.35; city lard, $5.95; refined lard, South America, $6.80; Continent, $6.60; Brazil, kegs, $8; compound city, 6@6¼c; Western, 6@6¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city leard stearine, 7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 36s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 33s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 33s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 35s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 38s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 33s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 31s; American refined, in pails, 33s. Butter—Finest and good, United States, nominal. Cheese—American, finest white, 59s 6d; American, finest colored, 62s.

Turpentine—Spirits, 41s 3d. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed oil, 24s 9d.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazil coffee futures was narrow, both as to the volume of transactions and the scope of changes. The market opened quiet, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower, and subsequent changes were unimportant. The general temper of the market was feeble, cables being unsatisfactory both from Europe and Brazil. In the afternoon the tendency was downward, and the market closed barely steady at a net decline of 5@10 points. Total sales, 3,750 bags. Very liberal warehouse deliveries in the United States gave encouragement to holders in connection with the comparative steadiness of spot Brazilian supplies in the open market.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	..	..	..	7.10@7.20
March	..	..	..	7.10@7.15
April	..	..	..	7.15@7.20
May	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.15@7.20
June	..	..	..	7.20@7.25
July	..	..	..	7.20@7.30
August	..	..	..	7.25@7.30
September	7.40	7.40	7.35	7.30@7.35
October	..	..	..	7.35@7.40
November	..	..	..	7.40@7.45
December	7.55	7.55	7.50	7.45@7.55
January	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.50@7.60

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9@9½; receipts, 13,000 bags, two days; stock, 450,067 bags. Hamburg—Market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., not unchanged to ⅛ pfennig lower; sales, 14,000 bags. Havre—Market opened ⅛f higher to ⅛f lower; at 12 M. unchanged; at 3 P. M., ¼f higher; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 92,000 bags. January, 47c; February, 45.50; March, 45.25; April, 45.50; May, 45.75; June, 45.75; July, 45.75; August, 46; September, 46.25; October, 46.50; November, 46.75; December, 47. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 10@25; exchange, 8d; receipts, 10,000 bags, two days; cleared for the United States, 4,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nothing; stock, 155,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 4c; molasses, 3 13-16c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.70; steel rails, $36; pig iron, warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.25; tin, $31.40; exchange lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.02½; broker's price for lead, $4.72½, and for spelter, $4.02½.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.00, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 34c; prime Summer yellow, 37½@38c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 39@39c; prime white, 38c; prime Winter yellow, 39@40c. Linseed—American raw, 50@57c; American, boiled, 58@59c; Calcutta, raw, 68c; lard oil, 50@52c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar regulars, $1.50; tar oil, barrels, $3.90. Spirits of turpentine, 55½@56c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.75; E, $1.80; F, $1.90; G, $2; H, $2.15; I, $2.25; K, $2.40; M, $2.80; N, $3.10; W G, $3.75; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 20.—Spirits of turpentine, 53½@54c. Resin, $1.40@$1.45. Crude turpentine, $2@$2.25. Tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 20.—Spirits of turpentine, 54c. Resin, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 20.—Turpentine, 55c. Resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—There was no trading. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.75; Southern calves, $4; city-dressed veals, 10@13c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra wethers, $6@$6.25; fair sheep, $5.12½; lambs, $6.50@$7.75; culls, $6. HOGS—$5.25@$5.40.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, Feb. 21.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Motions in bankruptcy.

1938—In re Kronich.
2073—In re Harper Bros.
1660—In re Robinson & Campbell. Discharges.
1695—Fanny Ralkin.
1732—Samuel Horwitz.
1947—W. S. Gillespie.
1895—Maria Bergman.
1886—George S. White.
1935—Meyer Danenbaum.
1642—Samuel Cashman.
1566—Florence M. Fox.
1957—Edwin Hotz.
1982—Isaac Hoffman.
1931—Joseph Caputa.
1980—William Ezekiel Baird.
1900—William J. Lieli.
1911—Edson L. Clark.
1917—Morris Bloch.
1335—Moritz Tolk.
1867—Horace Moody.
1640—George C. Taylor.
1997—Joseph Newwitter.
1338—Horgan & Slattery.
1980—Ignatz Adler.
1751—Adolph Hoffstadt.
1979—John Theiberg.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

27—Quin vs. Baird.
62—Schnaier vs. Nathan
64—Ganz vs. Lancaster.
17—Dempsey vs. 3d Av. R. R.
40—Midgley vs. Long Island R. R.
49—Cooper vs. Hills Brothers Co.
37—Lorch vs. Lorch.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Court.—Truax, P. J.; Dugro and Scott, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Appeals from the Municipal Court.

17—Hitt vs. Simon.
21—N. Y. Telephone Co. vs. Towns.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Horner vs. Smith.
2—Barstow & Co. vs. Muhlern & Co.
3—Rhinelander vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
4—Doyle vs. Doyle.
5—Bergoffen vs. City of New York.
6—Reich vs. Cochran.
7—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Forster.
8—Same vs. Muhlker.
9—Rosenzweig vs. Wood.
10—Shephard vs. Shephard.
11—Lenehan vs. College of St. Francis Xavier
12—In re E. 173d St.
13—In re Walton Av.
14—Blackburn vs. Robinson.
15—Stephens vs. Meriden Britannia Co.
16—Chevra Mesrash Anchei, &c., vs. Chevra.
17—Conolly vs. Delaney.
18—In re Higgins.
19—Galante vs. Galante.
20—In re Toop.
21—In re East River Mill & Lumber Co.
22—In re Ratcliffe.
23—Eggeling vs. Allen.
24—Schulze vs. Moore.
25—In re Millemann.
26—McGean vs. Gilon.
27

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
20 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	20,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Broadway Branch.	Astor Place Bank.
Broadway & Spring St.	Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank.	Queens County Bank.
72d St & Columbus Ave.	Borough of Queens.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.
BONDS.
18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
2 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.
Henry A. Glassford, William H. Allen, Jr.
Ezra Lincoln, William Watson Caswell.

E. MILLIKEN & CO.,
60 Broadway, New York.
MEMBERS N. Y. CONS. STOCK EXCHANGE.
EXCELLENT FACILITIES FOR TRADING IN FRACTIONAL LOTS OF STOCKS AT MARKET PRICES ON 3 TO 5 PER CENT. MARGIN.
Commission, 1-16.
MARKET LETTER
on application. Correspondence solicited.
PHONE, 1219 CORTLAND.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

ALFRED BURROWS & CO.,
BANKERS and BROKERS,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-four thousand four hundred and eleven 88-100 dollars ($54,411.88.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 28th day of February, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

National Cash Register Company

7% PREFERRED STOCK

To facilitate the settlement of an estate we are able to offer, subject to prior sale and change in price, **2,000 shares 7% preferred stock** of the above Company: par value of $100 per share. The capitalization of the National Cash Register Company is as follows:

Common Stock	**$4,000,000**
Preferred Stock—authorized	**1,000,000**
" " outstanding	**800,000**

Preferred shares are preferred both as to assets and dividends.

The plant of this company is located at Dayton, Ohio. The business was started some eighteen years ago, on a comparatively small capital, and has increased to the present large proportions without interruption. In March, 1899, the business was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capitalization as above. The business of this corporation is the manufacturing of cash registers, autographic registers, and similar devices.

Before interesting ourselves in this matter we made a most careful personal examination of the plant, and have on file at our office various data, reports, etc., all of which may be examined by any intending purchaser. It is claimed that the plant of this company is the most complete and unique example of co-operative manufacturing which to-day exists in the United States. In our opinion this statement is thoroughly warranted, in view of the present condition of the company's plant, its methods of doing business, and its prospects.

The actual sales for the last four years have been as follows:

1896	$2,130,482
1897	2,534,397
1898	2,815,322
1899 (11 months)	3,626,790

The net profits of this company, above charges of every kind, for the years ending December 31, 1898 and 1899, are reported to us by officials of the company as follows:

1898	$395,158
1899	590,135

The dividend requirements on the Preferred Stock outstanding are $56,000 per annum, the above net earnings for 1899 being over ten times this amount.

Price 110, returning 6⅜%

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS
19 MILK STREET BOSTON, MASS.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

SHARES ADVANCE FEB. 24TH TO $1.00.

Purchasers at present price,

85c. Per Share,

secure **14%** on their investment and the regular monthly dividend, payable March 1st to all shareholders of record Feb. 24th.

Applications for stock at 85c. per share **must bear date** not later than Saturday, Feb. 24th, 1900.

Such applications, accompanied by remittance, will be received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.,
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
89 State St., Boston.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds
AND
Preferred & Common Stock
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Company.

Your attention is called to the Plan of Reorganization, dated January 29, and the advertisement of your committee, dated February 2, 1900. Said Bonds and Stocks may be deposited with the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, New York City, up to and including **February 20, 1900.**

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

SAMUEL THOMAS, Chairman.
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
BRAYTON IVES,
WM. LANMAN BULL,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
Reorganization Committee.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary,
209 Produce Exchange Bldg., New York City.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
26 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000

LEVI P. MORTON.....President
EDWARD J. BERWIND..Vice-President.
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary

DIRECTORS.

James W. Alexander,	James N. Jarvie,
John Jacob Astor,	Aug. D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker,	Joseph Larocque,
Edward J. Berwind,	D. O. Mills,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Henry M. Flagler,	Richard A. McCurdy,
G. G. Haven,	W. G. Oakman,
Jos. C. Hendrix,	John Sloane,
Abram S. Hewitt,	William C. Whitney,
	A. Wolff.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman,
Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie,
Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1899.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMmissioners, under the C., L., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1899, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 695, 489, 346, 49, 1083, 1036, and 544 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1900, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

DIVIDENDS.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey.

The Rookery, Chicago, Il., January 29, 1900.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Common Stock of the American Steel and Wire Company that dividends aggregating 7 per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company have been declared, as follows:

To the holders of such Common Stock of record March 19th, 1900, 1¾ per cent., (or one-fourth of said above-mentioned 7 per cent.,) payable April 2d, 1900. Transfer Books close March 19th, reopening April 3d.

To holders of such Common Stock of record June 18th, 1900, 1¾ per cent., (or one-fourth of said above-mentioned 7 per cent.,) payable July 2d. Transfer Books close June 18th, reopening July 3d.

To holders of such Common Stock of record Sept. 17th, 1900, 1¾ per cent., (or one-fourth of said above-mentioned 7 per cent.,) payable October 2d, 1900. Transfer Books close Sept. 17th, reopening October 3d.

To holders of such Common Stock of record Dec. 17th, 1900, 1¾ per cent., (or one-fourth of said above-mentioned 7 per cent.,) payable Jan. 2, 1901. Transfer Books close Dec. 17th, 1900, reopening Jan. 3, 1901.

C. S. ROBERTS, Secretary.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York,
February 20th, 1900.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 3.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the company, payable April 2d, 1900, at the office of the company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on March 15th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until April 3d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey.

No. 71 B'way, N. Y., February 20, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 2, 1900, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at tht close of business upon March 19, 1900.

For the purpose of paying the said dividend, the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed upon March 19, 1900, and reopened on April 3, 1900.

F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

American Linseed Company,
100 William Street, New York, Feb. 14, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held to-day, the 4th quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. was declared on the preferred stock, payable by check from Chicago, March 15th, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books, 3 o'clock P. M. Feb. 24. Both Common and Preferred Transfer Books will close Feb. 24 and reopen March 16.

No discharge warrants will be issued after the 21st inst. G. E. HIGHLEY, Secretary.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
New York, January 31, 1900.

The Board of Directors has declared on the Adjustment Preferred Stock a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after February 23, 1900, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders as registered at the close of business February 9, 1900.

The transfer books for Adjustment Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. February 9, 1900, until 10 o'clock A. M. February 23, 1900. A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, February 13th, 1900.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. and an extra dividend of one per cent. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Thursday, March 1st, 1900.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY,
Secretary.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.

40 Wall Street, New York, Feb. 8th, 1900.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, payable March 10, 1900, to stockholders of record, at the close of business Feb. 28th. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from March 1st to March 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Co.,
New York, February 15, 1900.

The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable on March 1 to the stockholders of record February 17th, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed from February 19th to February 28th, inclusive.
A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 26th, 1900.

The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 27th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mtge. 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Wednesday, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due March 1, 1900, and will open March 1 at 10 A. M.
C. E. POTTS, Treas.
Richmond, Va., Feb. 17th, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
February 5th, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on the 21st day of February, at 12 o'clock noon

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 10th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 22d instant.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

American Linseed Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at 12 o'clock noon the second Tuesday in April, at the office of the Company, Hudson Co. Bank Building, No. 243 Washington St., Jersey City, New Jersey, for the election of twelve (12) Directors for the ensuing year to succeed those whose terms expire, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting.

Stockholders of record February 24th will be entitled to vote.
G. E. HIGHLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Arizona & Utah Railway Company will be held at the company's office, No. 31 Nassau Street, March 14, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Stock transfer books closed March 3d, reopened March 17th, 1900.
New York, Feb. 21, 1900.
CHAS. E. MORRIS, Secretary.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Generic Remedy Company of Morristown; capital, $1,000. Directors—Edmund Kingsland, Leonora Hooker, and J. Hypkin Brown, Morristown.

The Household Hoisting Apparatus Company of New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Carl Herzog, Fred E. Herzog, and Frank L. Martin, Brooklyn.

Consumers' Park Hotel Company of Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Peter Ciancilmisco, F. W. Mattocks, and Theodore N. Ripson, New York City.

S. W. Woolsey & Son Company of Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Edward McGarvey, George W. Vail, William H. Smith, William B. Gay, and Frederick Meyer, Brooklyn.

The Barnard School for Boys of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—William L. Hazen, New York; Francis A. Winslow, Yonkers; Theodore E. Lyon, Montclair, N. J.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 20.—The Co-operation Building Plan Association, composed of New York architects, was chartered at Dover to-day to make architectural plans for houses and other buildings; capital, $100,000.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 20	342,010
To date this year	17,263,073
Corresponding date last year	36,145,743

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 20	$1,796,500
To date this year	$83,370,100
Corresponding date last year	$212,407,160

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2¼ @3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Met. St. Ry.	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	½	N. J. Central	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	N. Y., O. & W.	⅝
Cleve., L. & W.	¼	Pacific Mail	1
Cont. Tobacco	½	Pennsylvania	¾
Cont. Tob. pf.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	1¾
Del. & Hudson	1½	St. L. S. W.	½
Del., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	2½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Int. Silver	¾	Wabash pf.	¾
Long Island	3¾	Wis. Cent. pf.	1¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref.	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅞	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Consol. Gas	2	N. Y. Air Brake	6
Del., L. & W.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅝
Erie Tel. & Tel.	¾	Rio Grande Western	1½
General Electric	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅝
Glucose Sugar	½	Stand. R. & T.	½
Gt. Paper	⅝	Third Avenue	4¼
Iowa Central pf.	½		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Laclede Gas 5s	1	L. & N. coll. tr. 5s.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	1½	Morris & Essex 1st.	1
Knick. Ice 1st	3		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

In yesterday's security market there figured few elements beyond the transactions of speculators on the outlook for fractional profits. Two or three groups of traders tried to lift a variety of stocks; some others, more or less numerous, were intent upon marking down quotations; the net result reflected pretty fairly the calibre of the "operators" at work.

Two or three important corporation meetings were held, and some recorded results were of consequence. The Lackawanna Railroad showed a recovery from last year's big deficit in the establishment of a $1,500,000 surplus for contrast. Jersey Central's figures—not made public until after Stock Exchange business was over—were similarly inspiriting. The Steel and Wire Company's annual meeting presented results even beyond what enthusiastic insiders have been promising; and there was, indeed, in the news of the day—including British South African successes—not one factor of discouragement.

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To some extent hesitancy shows in investment quarters over apparent uncertainty as to what may be the policy of railway managers as to maintenance of rates. Some of the roads are making charges against competitors, alleging unfair methods. Rate-cutting has very generally been regarded in Wall Street as one of the past arts—there being a general disposition to believe that the bigger railroads of the country would fairly and strictly abide by the terms of traffic agreements. To proceed otherwise is to challenge suspicion.

It may be instructively helpful for the railroad managers of to-day to recall an incident that fifteen years or so ago occurred in Southwestern Railway affairs. The Missouri Pacific, the Atchison, the Rock Island and other great properties handling business in the Southwest, joined in a mutual compact wherein rates were fixed; and of a sudden it was disclosed that the traffic representative of Mr. Jay Gould had been adding vastly to his system's earnings by a surreptitious rebating policy. The evidence was plain, and Mr. Gould's attention was directed to it. A good many things have been said about Jay Gould which official biographers have not much elaborated; but in this especial instance what happened was altogether to Mr. Gould's credit. He recognized the proofs of broken faith, and forthwith dismissed his employe. And the sequel was what? Not recrimination, not counter charges, not movements in a new disturbing campaign of any sort—what happened was that Wall Street (speculators and investors alike) hastened to display confidence; and a buoyant security market was developed.

It will not be fruitful of good effects for the railway managers of to-day to be any less determined and fair than was Jay Gould a decade or more ago.

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Third Avenue Street Railway affairs had still further sensationalism attached to them yesterday. The stock sold for a lower price than recorded since the panic times of 1893, when insiders went begging for rescue all over Wall Street. Many foolish tales get circulation now. Third Avenue's distresses are being made the basis for curious stock jobbery.

John D. Rockefeller and William Rockefeller are being misrepresented as having become responsible for the property. Neither of them has put a single cent into it for investment. Banks in which they are interested do figure in the long list of creditors.

A former employe of the Standard Oil Company is associated with this street railroad—upon his own personal account merely; and this relationship has actually led to the removal of his name from the Standard Oil pay roll. The entire Standard Oil representation has been a pretense and a fake.

It is unfortunate that the affairs of a great property can be so put into tangles and troubles by the conscienceless methods of people affecting friendliness. Brokers hereto profiting by commissions from millionaires identified with the Metropolitan Company have been trying to induce consideration of proposals to take over the Third Avenue property on a basis which represents sacrifices simply apalling. Dismissed from the service of former employers, these brokers have been ambitiously aiming to re-establish themselves in profit-making patronage by offers to barter the control of Third Avenue, but relatively low as are the figures they have quoted, the Metropolitan's controllers have refused utterly to consider what has been tendered.

It is all a pitiful story, this of the Third Avenue—a great property is despoiled, private fortunes are extinguished, actual assessments upon investments are inevitable; and in the face of it all pretentious speculators have loaded up with stock which must be marketed at some price, and, it may be, at any price.

It can be stated upon authority unimpeachible that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is not in any Third Avenue syndicate. He has made no proposition to control the property. He has not offered to lend the $30,000,000 or more which the company's exigencies demand. He has absolutely not one thing to do with it.

"MONEYED CAPITAL IN THE HANDS OF INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS."

[FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

There is one provision in the taxation bill of the joint committee of the Legislature which has attracted little attention, but which some of the capitalists regard as of serious consequence. It declares that "moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of this State" shall be taxed annually 1 per cent. by the authorities of the city or town in which the citizens reside and that "the owner thereof shall not be allowed any deduction for debt." The object of this provision is plain enough, but its practical effect is not so clear.

The Federal statute relating to National banks declares that their capital shall not be taxed by State authority, but that their shares of stock "may be included in the valuation of the personal property of the owners in assessing the taxes imposed by authority of the State in which the association is located," provided that their taxation "shall not be at a higher rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens." The first law in this State taxing bank shares, passed in 1866, was interpreted as not allowing any deduction for debt, and it was held to be invalid by the Supreme Court of the United States on that account. Accordingly the new law, which is still in force, specifically declares that bank shares shall be included in the assessment of personal property, but not at a higher rate than other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens, and that deduction for debt shall be allowed.

The framers of the pending bill, in providing for a tax of 1 per cent. on bank shares for State purposes, undertook to guard against the prohibition of the Federal statute by making "moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens" taxable locally at the same rate, without deduction for debt. Otherwise their scheme might be pronounced null and void. But what would be the practical effect of this provision? "Moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens" is nominally subject to taxation at the full rate now, but through the loophole of debt deduction it almost wholly escapes, and the collection of 1 per cent. upon it would make a very serious difference in the results of personal taxation. Bank men say that there is no doubt that cash on deposit is moneyed capital in the hands of the individual citizens who deposit it, but under this provision it would be subject to assessment for taxes, however much of it might be borrowed money.

But cash in banks or trust companies or in safe-deposit vaults and the capital of private bankers are not the only forms of "moneyed capital." One of the first decisions of the Supreme Court affecting the taxation of National banks declared the assessment of bank shares in a Pennsylvania county a violation of the Federal statute because under the State law the bonds of railroads incorporated in the State, the shares of stock in any institution liable to pay a tax to the State Treasury, and all mortgages were exempted from the county tax which was levied upon the bank shares. This implies that all such forms of investment as railroad bonds, shares in joint stock corporations, and mortgages are to be regarded as moneyed capital in the hands of the individual citizens who hold them, and are to be taxed at no lower rate than the shares of National banks. If this is the case, this little preliminary safeguard of the Stranahan-Allds taxation bill may prove to be a matter of considerable importance.

New York, Feb. 20, 1900. A. K. F.

ANTHRACITE PROSPERITY.

Two coal roads—the Lackawanna and the Jersey Central—yesterday issued their annual statements, and in each case the showing was exceptionally good—phenomenal, in fact.

In place of a deficit of over a half million, shown in the previous year, Lackawanna reports a surplus of $1,607,173—an increase for the year of no less a sum than $2,116,908, the earnings being equivalent to substantially 13 per cent. on the stock.

In the case of Jersey Central the earnings for the year aggregated $15,591,198, as against $13,187,270 for the year 1898, an increase of $2,403,927 in gross and $1,127,291 in net earnings, as compared with the preceding year.

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Lackawanna's statement shows as follows—and the increase in the coal department earnings is particularly worthy of note:

Earnings—		
From transportation of coal	$9,407,795.89	‡$494,870.23
From transportation of miscellaneous freight	6,300,149.41	•194,494.42
From transportation of passengers	3,951,051.13	•449,343.01
From transportation of mail	122,806.89	‡42.75
From transportation of express	364,480.88	•24,827.49
From transportation of milk	482,138.79	‡23,744.76
From miscellaneous sources	696,699.45	‡993,228.89
Total earnings	$21,325,122.44	$843,221.71
Expenses—		
For maintenance of way of structures	$1,881,130.75	‡$15,500.67
For maintenance of equipment	2,654,759.55	•$13,215.73
For conducting transportation	6,870,584.14	‡2,024,449.25
For general expenses	329,014.23	•19,975.53
Total expenses	$11,735,488.69	$1,706,758.87
Net earnings from operation	9,589,633.75	•$863,537.16
Less taxes	835,721.10	‡582.98
Balance	$8,753,912.65	$864,120.14
Add for miscellaneous income—		
Interest on investments	$104,650.00	‡166,080.00
Dividends on stocks	195,777.00	‡13,583.25
Interest, discount, and exchange	24,486.94	•182,048.68
Miscellaneous rentals	5,125.00	‡625.00
Coal department earnings	904,172.64	•2,630,266.36
Premium on stocks and bonds sold	232,142.22	‡41,707.64
Sale of siding	15,000.00	•14,995.00
Total	$1,481,333.80	
Total income	$10,235,266.45	
Less charges—		
Interest on bonds	$214,690.00	
Rentals leased lines	5,177,299.50	‡14,250.09
Advances to leased lines in previous years	479,221.61	•479,221.61
Sundry old accounts charged off	922,882.33	•887,554.43
Total charges	$6,794,093.44	•$1,366,776.04
Total net income	3,441,173.01	•2,116,908.85
Less 7 per cent. dividends on stock	1,834,000.00	
Balance surplus	$1,607,173.01	•$2,116,908.85

•Increase. ‡Decrease.

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The items dealing with the traffic of the road show:

Coal Traffic—Total tons (gross) transported 6,731,353, increase 87,951; number of tons carried one mile 994,815,755, increase 62,741,170; average distance carried 147 miles, increase 7; average rate earned per ton $1.39, decrease .097c.; average rate per ton per mile .946c., decrease .116.

Merchandise Traffic—Total tons (net) transported 5,877,154, increase 344,718; number of tons carried one mile 926,503,533, increase 32,872,797; average distance carried 157 miles, decrease 3; average rate earned per ton $1.10, decrease .031c.; average rate per ton per mile .679c., decrease .004c.

All Freight Traffic—•Miles run by freight trains, 3,794,047; •earnings per freight train mile, $2.35; •average train load: revenue freight tons, 302.8.

Passenger Traffic—Total number of passengers carried 12,969,893, increase 1,151,675; number of passengers carried one mile 260,274,836, increase 26,633,087; average distance carried 20 miles, increase .292; average receipts per passenger 30.45c., increase .831; average rate per passenger per mile 1.518c., increase .013; •miles run by passenger trains, 2,428,861; •earnings per passenger train mile, including mail and express, $1.02.

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•The figures for these items are only for the last six months of the year, the statistics of train mileage, &c., prior to July 1, 1900, being incomplete and inaccurate. For the same reason no comparison can be made with the previous year.

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The condensed general balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1899, is as follows:

ASSETS.

Cost of road	$17,323,008.42	
Cost of equipment	8,114,201.37	
Other permanent investments	7,657,328.78	
		$33,094,538.57
Stocks in treasury	2,756,787.00	
Bonds in treasury	2,236,563.24	
		4,993,350.24
Advances to leased roads	1,304,848.84	
Advances to controlled roads	457,230.36	
		1,762,079.20
Advances on coal to be delivered		1,419,001.85
Coal on hand		2,484,568.48
Material, fuel, and other supplies		991,424.27
Cash		3,108,060.61
Bills receivable		93,160.56
Due from agents, conductors, &c.		450,637.01
Coal bills and sundry accounts due		2,038,018.31
Suspense account		113,841.63
Total		$50,529,700.70

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$26,200,000.00
Consolidated mortgage bonds of 1907	3,067,000.00
Rentals accrued—not due	1,612,779.29
Interest accrued—not due	71,563.33
Past due dividends, interest, and rentals	124,311.63
Del., Lack. & West. dividend, payable Jan. 20	458,501.52
Audited vouchers	997,411.86
Audited pay rolls	991,772.84
Accrued taxes—not due	436,307.85
Mortgages on real estate	62,073.90
Due to companies and individuals	240,046.58
Reserve for improvements	767,229.20
Profit and loss surplus	15,500,762.71
Total	$50,529,700.70

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At the meeting of the company held during the day President W. H. Truesdale was re-elected. Other officials chosen were: Secretary and Treasurer—Fred F. Chambers; Managers—Eugene Higgins, William W. Astor, William Rockefeller, Henry A. C. Taylor, J. Rogers Maxwell, George F. Baker, James Stillman, Frank Work, Hamilton McK. Twombly, Harris C. Fahnestock, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, M. Taylor Pyne, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Samuel Sloan. Mr. Sloan replaces John I. Blair.

A successor to Vice President Holden, resigned, will be chosen on Friday. The Chairman of the Board of Managers will also be chosen on that day.

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Discussing the Lackawanna's annual statement, President Truesdale said yesterday: "I think it will be found that the statement is a very satisfactory one. Further than that I do not care to say until our meeting of Directors on Friday, when my report will be submitted.

"As to the outlook for the future, I think it is decidedly bright. Of course the railroads this year will have to pay higher wages and more for their material and supplies, while rates will not increase in proportion. Indeed, every advance made by the railroads is being vigorously fought. For that reason earnings may not show as great increases as they should, but on the whole the future looks most promising."

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Jersey Central's Figures.

The income account for the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, of the Jersey Central is as follows:

Gross earnings		$15,591,198.59
Operating expenses and taxes		9,344,949.48
Net earnings		$6,246,249.11
Income from investments:		
Revenue from stocks, bonds, loans, and real estate, &c., including 2¾ per cent. on Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company consolidated bonds, $175,835		658,288.03
Total		$6,904,537.14
FIXED CHARGES.		
Interest on bonded and other debt	$2,881,490.35	
Rentals under leases of the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad and other lines	1,960,698.33	
	4,842,188.68	
Surplus for the year		$2,062,348.46
DIVIDENDS.		
Against the surplus there is chargeable for dividends on the capital stock, declared, for the quarters ending March, June, and September, of 1 per cent. each, and for the quarter ending December of 1¼ per cent.		1,104,483.58
Cash surplus credited to profit and loss account		$957,864.98

For the month of January of the present year gross earnings increased $210,856 and net $146,189, the total net for the month being $556,037.

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In his annual report President Maxwell of the Jersey Central calls attention to the fact that the operating expenses, as heretofore, cover all expenditures for repairs and also include expenditures for renewals of bridges, buildings, and wharves, substitution of heavier rails and other construction.

Attention is also called to the fact that there have been added to equipment during the year 25 freight locomotives, 6 passenger locomotives, 10 passenger coaches, 5 combination cars, 2,500 coal cars of 80,000

to pay dividends on common stock out of earnings of each current year. The amendment to the certificate of incorporation permitting such payment is therefore offered."

CLOSER RELATIONS EVIDENT.

The closer relations between Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio—the latter road now controlled by the Pennsylvania, while much stock of the former is now said to be held also by the Pennsylvania—are shortly to be impressed more forcibly upon the public. On Monday next representatives of the two roads will meet in Richmond, Va., when grain rates will be discussed and the future policy of the roads in this respect decided. Inasmuch as these and other soft coal roads have already come to a very satisfactory and amicable understanding concerning coal-carrying rates—the advances decided upon assuring much larger earnings to the roads—it is not unlikely that arrangements equally satisfactory to the two systems will be come to in the grain-carrying line.

Baltimore and Ohio interests were said to be buying Norfolk stocks yesterday.

SUGAR'S UPS AND DOWNS.

Sugar Trust common stock was weak in the early trading yesterday, because of the proposed legislation at Washington in respect to the company. The result was that the quotation fell off nearly two points, but later in the day, on private advices from Washington that there was little likelihood of the success of the contemplated legislation, the stock advanced somewhat.

During the day there was not a little trading in the dividend, the selling being on a basis of 1% per cent. quarterly, which would signify a reduction of last year's dividend of 12 per cent. to 7 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL.

It is announced that the American Cotton Oil Company has received many offers to take the whole amount of bonds which will be needed to refund the $3,668,000 debenture eights maturing next November. It it stated, however, that the Directors of the company have as yet taken no action. They feel that it may be preferable to allow present holders to take the new bonds if they desire. The favored plan is an issue of $3,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds of the same nature as the present ones, which could command a small premium. The saving in interest, including paying off the odd $68,000 in cash, would be $110,440 a year.

SOME SUBSTANTIAL EARNINGS.

The strength of Southern Railway yesterday was on the reported increased earnings of the company, which showed a gain for the second week of February, as compared with the same week last year, of $194,700. The total earnings for the week were $626,600. From July 1 the earnings have been $19,741,100, and the increase $2,239,800.

MANY NEW ORDERS.

American Car and Foundry was firm yesterday, on the verification of the report that the company had just received several large orders whose value totaled many thousands of dollars. Among these are 1,200 cars for the Texas and Pacific Railroad, 300 cars for the Vandalia Railroad, and 2,185,000 pounds of special forging.

COAL STOCKS STRONG.

The coal stocks all showed strength yesterday, following upon the publication of the Lackawanna's statement—the Jersey Central's not having been issued until after the close of the day's business. Delaware and Hudson advanced 1½, Reading first preferred 1¾, and Jersey Central ½. Lackawanna, singularly enough, marked a decline of a half point at the close of the day's business—due principally to realizing. At one time it had scored an advance of 1½ points.

PACIFIC MAIL'S ACTIVITY.

The strength of Pacific Mail yesterday was on the report of renewed efforts at Washington to pass the Ship Subsidy bill. Inside interests on the Street seemed to take a more favorable view of the situation.

TENNESSEE COAL'S STRENGTH.

There was continued good buying of Tennessee Coal and Iron yesterday. During the day it was reported that the company had received a number of large orders from New England, while it was also said that one large bid had come from the Pacific Coast.

WABASH DEBENTURES.

In relation to reports that Wabash Directors would probably take action in a short time in the matter of paying something on the debenture B bonds, it is now said that there is little probability of any action being taken until the actual earnings for the fiscal year are known, which will not be before June.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Estimates that the dividends of the Cripple Creek region for February will amount to $700,000, as compared with $290,250 in February, 1899, being the largest amount ever declared in a single month.

Decision of the stockholders of the Exploration Syndicate to change the corporate name to The Exploration Company of New York.

Conference between the Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio officials to be held in Richmond next Monday to equalize grain rates so as to satisfy the demands of shippers at Norfolk and other Atlantic coast points.

Decrease of $605,530 in the surplus reserve of the outside banks, as shown by their weekly statement.

Shipments of flour, grain, and provisions eastbound from Chicago last week broke all records, amounting to 212,312 tons, compared with 154,806 tons for the preceding week and 101,110 tons last year.

Announcement by the American Car and Foundry Company that it has just received orders for 1,200 cars for the Texas and Pacific Railroad and 300 cars for the Vandalia Railroad, 56,000 feet of cast iron water pipe, and 2,185,000 pounds of special forging.

Adoption by the stockholders of the American Steel and Wire Company of the proposed amendments to the articles of incorporation which permit the company to build and operate railroads and enlarge its powers of operation in other directions.

Philadelphia advices that the demand for coal is one of the greatest in the trade's history, and that for the first time on record the United States has become an exporter of coal to Europe.

American Cotton Oil Company in receipt of many offers to take the whole amount of bonds which will be needed to refund the $3,068,000 debenture 8s maturing next November.

Increase of $4,890,425 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $3,701,390, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Another dull day with renewed tendency to weakness was the record on the Cotton Exchange yesterday. Cotton opened 3 to 8 points off on poor Liverpool advices, and closed 3 to 10 points off. The trading amounted to only about 200,000 bales. Receipts were 34,252 bales, as against 45,005 of a week previous, and 15,994 of a year previous.

Coffee was dull and lost from 5 to 10 points, opening unchanged to 5 points off, and declining in the course of 13,750 bags trading. Sunday's and Monday's receipts amounted to 32,000 bags.

Wheat shared a tendency to weakness on the Produce Exchange, a movement started by lower cables. May wheat closed at 74¼ cents bid. Corn was fairly firm. Oats were steady and dull.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

These securities, among others, were sold at auction by Richard V. Harnett & Co. at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday: One hundred shares National Bank of Commerce, 282½; $10,000 Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, 4%. A quantity of lease warrants of the Iron Car Equipment Company were bid in by the Atlantic Trust Company, trustee, for $21,500.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2¼@3 per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4¼@5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $202,493,347; balances, $8,728,077; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $691,491.

Money on call in London, 3¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅛; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.83½@$4.84⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.10⅝@5.10⅜ less 1-16 and 5.16⅛@5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95 1-16; guilders, 40 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15@12½c discount. Chicago—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 22½c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—On the Stock Exchange to-day American railway shares moved steadily upward from the start, with Norfolk and Western stocks showing the most strength. The closing was firm and the demand fair.

Consols, for money, 100 11-16; consols, for the account, 100 13-16; Canadian Pacific, 101¼; Erie, 13½; Erie first preferred, 38⅛; Illinois Central, 117; Union Pacific preferred, 78½; St. Paul, 120¼; New York Central, 137⅜; Pennsylvania, 60; Reading, 9½; Northern Pacific preferred, 76½; Atchison, 21⅝; Louisville, 84⅝; Grand Trunk, 8⅝; Anaconda, 9⅜.

Bar silver steady at 27½d per ounce.

Money, 3¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

American eagles, 76s 4d.

Rand mines, 35¾.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £89,000. Gold premiums were quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 20.25; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.27½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—On the Bourse to-day prices were firm and animated, the bears hastening to cover. This was prompted by an advance in Brazilian securities, which were in strong demand on the rumor that the Franco-Brazilian Governments were on the eve of an understanding respecting the duty on coffee. Turks advanced considerably. Rio Tintos were maintained. Kafirs were actively bought, finishing at top prices. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 95c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 69.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day, being encouraged by London advices. Spanish fours were harder, owing to Paris advices. Canadian Pacifics and Americans were maintained. Locals, especially mine shares, were in strong demand. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅝ per cent.

MADRID, Feb. 20.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 76.55. Gold was quoted at 20.70.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 20.—Attention is pretty well taken up for the moment with Erie Telephone and its yet-to-be-explained advance to 119. The stock sold off to-day to 116, rallied to 117, and held at about that figure. A 6 per cent. dividend, absorption by the Western Union, and a dozen other rumors are afloat regarding Erie. To-day's best jump was made by White Knob, which crossed 30 on what was said to be New York buying, based upon private advices from the mine. Bingham crossed 11 on the report of a rich strike. Boston Elevated continued to go lower. Bell Telephone advanced to 338, then fell away 3 points. Fitchburg held well, although there was more talk of no lease. Mexican 4s sold at 77.

At the Clearing House to-day money loaned between banks at 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at 15c and 12½c discount. Call money is quoted in a few special cases as low as 3 per cent., but the most of it is loaned at 3½ and 4 per cent. In mercantile paper, some of the very choicest grades still sell at 4 per cent. The bulk of business, however, is at 4½ per cent., and names not generally known sell as high as 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5	5½	O. Dominion	19½	20½
Allouez	2¾	3¼	Osceola	75	76
Arcadian	16½	17½	Parrot	44¼	45
Arnold	5½	6	Pioneer	1⅛	2
Ash Bed	.50	1	Quincy	140	145
Atlantic	22	24	R. Island	4½	5
Baltic	22½	23	Santa Fé	5¾	6⅛
B. & C. C.	12½	17½	Santa Ysabel	2¼	2½
Bos. & Mont.	275	278	Shoe	33	33¾
Butte & Bos.	65	70	Tamarack	192	195
C. & Hecla	769	770	Utah Con	31	32
Centennial	18	18½	Washington	1½	1½
Franklin	15	15¾	White Knob	29	..
Isle Royale	25¼	26½	Winona	3	4
Mohawk	144½	145	Wolverine	41	42
Old Colony	3½	3¾			

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	235	240	Fitchburg pf.	125	125½
Boston & L.	241	..	N. Y. & N. E.		
Boston & Me.	199	200	E. 6s	111	112
Boston & P.	..	300	N. Y. & N. H.		
Boston Elev.	120	..	E. 7s	115½	..
Bos. Gas 5s	80	..	West End	92½	93
C. Mass. pf.	60	65			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	325	328	Erie Tel	117¼	117½
C. stk. Yds.	135	..	Mex. Tele	2½	2⅝
Dom. Coal	41½	..	U. S. Oil	1⅛	1½
D. Coal pf.	117	..	West. Elec.	43	44

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—In a light and scattered market National Carbon preferred, which opened at 84 and closed at 85, was the only stock showing a point's difference. Metropolitan Elevated preferred ex-dividend sold sparingly at 78¾ to 79⅜, and the common stock at 29.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
648	Linseed	15⅝	15¼	15¼
400	Linseed pf.	89	88⅜	88⅜
60	Radiator	49½	49½	49½
50	Diamond Match	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜
50	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	75½	75½	75½
10	Metropolitan "L"	29	29	29
87	Met. "L" pf., ex div.	79⅜	78¾	78¾
340	National Biscuit	37½	37	37¼
15	National Biscuit pf.	93	92¾	92¾
1,150	National Steel	49½	49	49
110	National Carbon	20½	20	20
180	National Carbon pf.	87	84	85
25	Shelby Steel Tube	21¾	21¼	21¼
78	South Side "L"	99	99	99
668	West Chicago	110¾	110½	110½

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $14,521,568, against $9,631,143 in the preceding week and $10,820,178 in the corresponding period of last year. From Jan. 1, $81,591,650, against $71,310,729 in the same period last year.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$295,332,212
Gold reserve	223,500,450
Net silver	10,052,640
United States notes in the Treasury	13,281,040
Treasury notes of 1890	2,029,090
Total receipts this day	1,081,279
Total receipts this month	31,230,004
Total receipts this year	364,035,663
Total expenditures this day	1,390,009
Total expenditures this month	27,720,003
Total expenditures this year	330,655,139
Deposits in National banks	111,660,488
Silver bullion	102,659
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	301,087
Government receipts:	
From customs	667,936
Internal revenue	372,927
Miscellaneous	40,305

Chain Combination in Hand.

The Standard Chain Works Company promoters are to meet in this city on Tuesday, it is said, to perfect their consolidation. The company was recently incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of $30,000,000, and the following concerns are believed to be identified with the amalgamation it is putting through: Lebanon Chain Works Company, Lebanon; Baker Chain and Wagon Iron Manufacturing Company, Allegheny; P. Hayden Saddlery Hardware Company, Columbus, Ohio; Bower & Mallery Company, Carlisle; Garland Chain Company, Rankin Station, Penn.; J. C. Schmidt & Co., York, Penn.; Fall City Chain Works, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Franz Krein Chain Company, St. Mary's Ohio, and Franz Krein Manufacturing Company, Marion, Ohio.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The irregularity that marked the beginning of the week in the market for outside securities continued yesterday. Among the net changes for the day were a number of declines, while relatively few issues closed higher than on Monday. Transactions were not in large amount, except in two or three issues, chief of which was National Tube. The statement of earnings issued by this company was practically the only item of news of any importance that came to hand during the day. Prices were in few cases influenced by special causes, and some of the day's declines were merely the reactions that followed recent sharp advances such as that in Distilling preferred. Apart from the trading in National Tube, the market presented very little of interest, and in the majority of issues transactions were in very small amount.

NATIONAL TUBE was very active and strong on the report of the company's earnings issued during the day, together with the announcement of the declaration of the third quarterly dividend on the preferred stock. This issue was in demand throughout the day, but no disposition was shown to bid up for the stock, and no large advance was recorded. At the close, after relatively little trading, it showed a net gain of a quarter of a point, the final bid being 93¼. It was in the common stock that was had the most active trading, and in which the greater irregularity appeared. Early in the day it sold up to 53⅜, then dropped back to 51¾, and later sold up to 53⅜. It reacted a little just before the close, and ended the day at 53⅛ bid, a net gain of 1⅛ points. In some quarters it seemed to have been expected that some distribution would be made on the common stock, and the reaction after the opening advance was attributed to the fact that no action on the common stock dividend had been taken at the Directors' meeting. In well informed circles, however, it was not thought that the common stock would be apportioned any dividend at this time, and the decline that resulted from the selling referred to was quickly regained. Transactions for the day amounted to several thousand shares. The statement issued by the officers of the company showed that for the period from July 1 to Dec. 31 last, after paying two dividends of 1¾ per cent. each on the preferred stock, over $6,000,000 was left applicable to dividends on the common stock. This showing was even better than had been anticipated. In the report it was stated that the physical condition of the plants was excellent, and that the business of the company was in every way satisfactory. The foreign trade was stated to be constantly growing, and particular reference was made to contracts recently made for supplying a city in Mexico with a system of steel piping. The company has on hand sufficient fuel purchased at old prices to run its plants for the next four months, and has made advantageous contracts for all raw materials for a year thereafter. The officers estimate the company's cash assets at $18,000,000, of which $5,500,000 is held in actual cash.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was fairly active, but relatively poor demand was had for the stock, and both issues ended the day with substantial net losses. After selling as high as 32, the preferred stock declined to 30, and closed at 29¾ bid, a net loss of 1¼ points. A net loss of nearly a point was recorded in the common stock, which was offered down to 8½, and closed at 8 bid.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, on transactions in about 500 shares, sold down to 93½, and closed at 93 bid, a net loss of seven-eighths of a point. Little attention was given to the copper stocks, and, except in Amalgamated, there was practically no trading in the issues of this group.

ST. LOUIS subscriptions were weak early in the day, and sold as low as 114. Better demand appeared in the afternoon, and the price recovered to 115. They closed at 114½ bid, a net loss of 2 points.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS showed very little activity except in the bonds, which were in good demand. They sold up to 97½, and closed at 97 bid, gaining 1 point for the day.

AMERICAN BICYCLE common sold at 15, and lost 2 points net, and the preferred stock changed hands at 44, losing 3 points.

NASSAU ELECTRIC is advanced about 2 points. They closed at 92½ bid

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅞
New Amsterdam	26½	27
New Amsterdam pf.	46⅞	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	97½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	26⅞	27½
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	75	77
American Bicycle	14	16
American Bicycle pf.	44	46
American Bicycle bonds	88	90
American Chicle	54½	58
American Chicle pf.	80	87
American Woolen	21½	22½
American Woolen pf.	81	81½
Cast-Iron Pipe	8½	9
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	40	45½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11	13
Distilling Company of America	8	8½
Distilling Company of America pf.	29¾	30½
Empire Steel	20	28
Empire Steel pf.	60	65
Electric Axle Light & Power	3¾	4½
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf.	..	35
Havana Commercial	16	18
Havana Commercial pf.	58	59½
International Pump	16½	17½
International Pump pf.	64	65
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	..	29½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.	87	89
National Gramophone	50	53
National Salt	47½	49
National Salt pf.	77½	79
National Tube	53½	53¾
National Tube pf.	93½	93¾
Otis Elevator	29	29⅛
Otis Elevator pf.	86½	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93⅞	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29½	30½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	81½	83
Sloss-Sheffield	28½	29½
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	69	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	532	534
Telegraph, Telephone & Cable of A.	1	5½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93	93½
American Air Power	45	50
Arizona Gas bonds	11¼	13
Asphalt Company of America	12⅜	13
British Columbia Copper	8½	10
California Copper	3¾	4½
Central Fireworks	14	16
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub.	103¾	106½
Chicago & Alton 3s (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	..	44
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	100
Fleischmann Co. assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	18	22
General Carriage	..	6¾
Illinois Transportation	..	2½
Kansas City, P. & G. pf., (new)	42	42½
Kansas City, P. & G. 5s, (new)	67¾	68½
Little Tiger Gold Mining	40	43
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	98⅜	99¼
New York Transportation	8	9
New England Transportation	6	6¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21¾	23
Pittsburg Coal	22¾	23¼
Pittsburg Coal pf.	82½	83
St. Louis subs. full paid, ex div.	114½	117
St. Louis common	22	..
St. Louis 1st pf.	80	..
St. Louis 4s	90	91
Retsof	26	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	..	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	14	14¼
Trust Company of America	102	105
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	20½	27
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	62	63

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	239
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	403
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	84½
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av 2d	88	89
Nassau Electric 4s	92¾	93
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	20½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf.	90	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	28	29
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	1	3
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	110½
United Traction bonds	112½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	25	26
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	71
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	105¾	106½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	23¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	76	78
Essex & Hudson Gas	85	93

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	117	30	Adams Express	117	117	116	116	.....
15½	16	210	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
63	64	129	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	63	63	63	63	− ¼
33½	34	200	American Cotton Oil	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	− ¼
94	95	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	94	94	94	94	.....
43⅜	44	812	American Ice Co.	44¼	44¼	43½	44⅛	+ ½
74½	78½	55	Am. Ice Co. pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	.....
15⅞	15⅞	567	American Linseed Co.	15¼	15¼	15	15	− ⅛
58⅝	59	320	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	59	59	58⅝	58⅝	.....
5¾	6	100	Am. Malting Co.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	.....
25	25½	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	25½	25½	25	25	− ¼
40¾	41	912	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	40½	41½	40¼	41	− ⅛
90	90¾	20	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	.....
46⅞	47¼	910	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	46½	47¼	46½	47	+1
84½	84¾	125	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	84½	84½	84¼	84¼	− ¼
58⅞	59½	12,870	American Steel & Wire	58¾	59⅜	58¾	58¾	.....
93½	93¾	1,230	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	93⅞	95⅞	93⅜	93⅝	− ⅛
112¼	112⅝	20,286	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	113	113	111⅞	112¼	− ⅞
112	114	110	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113	113	111¾	111¾	.....
34¼	35	710	American Tin Plate	34	34¼	34	34½	.....
109½	109¾	13,610	American Tobacco	110¼	110⅝	109¼	109½	− ⅜
135	143	110	American Tobacco pf.	140	141	140	141	.....
45⅝	45½	560	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45¾	45¾	45½	45½	.....
20⅝	20⅞	3,110	At., T. & S. F.	20⅞	21	20⅝	20¾	.....
63¾	63⅞	5,435	At., T. & S. F. pf.	63⅝	63⅞	63¼	63¾	+ ⅛
62⅜	62⅝	14,550	Baltimore & Ohio	63	63¼	62½	62⅝	.....
79⅝	79⅞	10,318	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79½	80¼	79½	79⅞	+ ¼
73⅛	73⅜	4,820	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73⅝	73¾	72⅜	73¼	.....
147	149	35	Brooklyn Union Gas	144½	148	144½	148	.....
47	49	25	Canada Southern	49	49	49	49	.....
98¾	99	100	Canadian Pacific	99	99	99	99	.....
20⅜	20½	780	Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20⅝	.....
123⅞	124⅛	3,310	Chi., Bur. & Q., ex div.	124¼	124½	124	124	+ ⅛
13⅞	14	920	Chicago Great West.	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
86	87½	200	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	85⅞	86⅞	85⅞	86⅞	− ⅛
18½	18⅝	1,550	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	17⅝	18½	17⅜	18½	+ ½
51	51½	500	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	50½	51	50½	51	+1
123¼	123¾	4,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	123½	123⅝	123	123⅛	.....
171½	172¼	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172	172	172	172	.....
..	..	150	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	199¼	199¼	199¼	199¼	+ ½
108¼	108⅝	1,010	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108⅝	108⅝	108¼	108¼	− ⅝
11	11⅞	50	Chi. Term. Trans.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	.....
35¼	39	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36	36	36	36	+1
60½	61¼	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	61	61	61	61	.....
22¼	22⅞	133	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
45⅞	45⅞	700	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	45¾	45¾	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
9½	10¼	100	Colorado Midland	10	10	10	10	− ⅛
26½	27¼	435	Colorado Midland pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	− ¼
5⅞	6¾	300	Colorado Southern	5⅞	6	5½	5½	.....
15⅜	16¼	900	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16	16	16	16	.....
14	18½	350	Col. & H. C. & I.	18½	18½	18½	18½	.....
192	193½	245	Consolidated Gas	193	193	192	192	−2
33¼	33½	2,770	Con. Tobacco Co.	32½	34	32¼	33¼	+ ½
85¼	86	2,010	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	84½	86	84½	85¾	+ ¾
115½	116⅜	100	Delaware & Hudson	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	+1½
183½	184	2,130	Del., Lack. & West.	184½	186	184	184	− ½
19⅜	19⅝	300	Denver & Rio Grande.	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
72⅜	72¾	1,010	Denver & R. G. pf.	72⅝	72½	72⅜	72½	+ ⅛
6	6¼	550	Dul., S. S. & At.	6⅛	6¼	5⅞	6	− ⅛
16	16½	1,650	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	16	16⅝	16	16½	+ ⅛
12⅜	13	310	Erie	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
37½	37⅝	3,405	Erie 1st pf.	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
19¼	20	3,410	Erie 2d pf.	19¼	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
118	..	450	Erie Tel. & Tel.	118¾	118¾	118¼	118¼	− ½
47⅜	48	100	Evans. & T. H.	48	48	48	48	.....
55¼	55½	5,155	Federal Steel	55¼	55½	55⅛	55¼	+ ⅜
74½	75	325	Federal Steel pf	74¼	74½	74¼	74½	.....
127¾	128	400	General Electric	128¼	128⅝	128	128	− ⅛
53½	54½	300	Glucose Sugar Ref.	54½	54½	54	54	− ½
100½	101	50	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	.....
157	159	59 705	Great Northern pf.	159¼	159¾	158¾	159	.....
..	..	300	Great Nor. pf., rights.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	.....
34¾	35	500	Hocking Valley	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	− ⅛
64	64¼	510	Hocking Valley pf.	64	64⅜	64	64	− ⅛
113¾	114	110	Illinois Central	114½	114½	114¼	114¼	+ ¼
22	23	200	International Paper	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	− ⅝
68	68½	10	International Paper pf.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	.....
8¾	9¼	160	International Silver	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s		Louisv & Nashv coll trust 4s	
500	104¼	20,000	98⅜
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Coll trust 5s	
15,000	92½	7,000	106⅛
Atch, Top & San Fé general 4s		Metropol St gen 5s	
10,000	100⅝	10,000	118
10,000	100⅞	38,000	117½
10,000	100⅝	Mex Intern con 4s	
5,000	100⅞	11,000	87⅛
1,000	100⅝	Mil, L S & W ext 5s	
1,000	100⅝	4,000	123½
8,000	100⅝	Minn & St Louis 1st & refunding 4s	
Adjustment 4s		5,000	89
8,000	82¼	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	
15,000	82½	500	91⅞
Aus & Norwn 1st 5s		5,000	91¼
10,000	98	19,000	91
Baltimore & Ohio 4s		Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s	
16,000	100⅝	500	67
25,000	100½	6,000	65½
50,000	100⅝	5,000	65
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s		10,000	65¼
12,000	94⅞	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	
500	95	1,000	93
Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Div, 3½s		1,000	92¾
5,000	89½	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
B'klyn Un Elev 1st		7,000	117½
5,000	95¾	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
Canada So 1st 5s		5,000	92
5,000	107	Mobile & Birm pr ln 5s	
Central of Ga con 5s		1,000	110¼
11,000	89	Morris & Essex 1st 7s	
16,000	88⅜	2,000	134
2,000	88⅞	6,000	141
2,000	89	N Y Central & Hud River deb 5s, 1884-1904	
Central of N J gen 5s		8,000	107⅞
9,000	122½	N Y Central & Hud Riv, Lake Sh col 3½s	
Central Pacific gtd 4s		6,000	97½
14,000	98⅝	4,000	97
52,000	98½	N Y, Chi & St L 4s	
50,000	83¾	4,000	108⅛
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		N Y Gas & Elec L, H & P purchase money 4s	
37,000	98⅛	6,000	93
Ches & Ohio con 5s		20,000	92⅞
4,000	119½	N Y Gas & Elec L, H & P col tr 5s	
Chi, I & L 2-2 deb 5s		10,000	109¾
1,000	110¼	N Y, Ont & Wes ref 4s	
9,000	110½	3,000	107
Chi, Bur & Quincy, Illinois Div, 3½s		Norfolk & Wesn con 4s	
5,000	104	3,000	94⅜
Chi, Bur & Quincy, Nebras ext 4s		10,000	94½
2,000	111¾	10,000	94⅝
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		North'n Pacific 4s	
5,000	114	4,000	103⅜
Chi, Mil & St Paul, C & P W Div, 5s		50,000	104
7,000	120¼	2,000	103⅞
Chi & Northwestern con 7s		500	104½
11,000	141¼	2,000	103½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		Oregon R & N con 4s	
20,000	106	1,000	101⅞
Chi, St Paul, M & O 6s		Oregon S Line 1st 6s	
5,000	135	3,000	127¼
Cleve, C, Chi & St L gen 4s		2,000	127⅜
5,000	95¼	Pacific Coast 1st 5s	
Col Mid 1st 2-4s		1,000	107⅝
25,000	69⅛	2,000	108
Col & South 1st 4s		Peoria & East 1st 4s	
3,000	83	20,000	87¾
Den & Rio Grande con 4s		Peoria & East Inc 4s	
2,000	99	5,000	28½
5,000	98¼	Reading gen 4s	
1,000	98½	5,000	85
Detroit City Gas 5s		5,000	84⅝
1,000	97	7,000	85
Des Moines Un 1st 5s		5,000	84⅞
5,000	109	22,000	85
Det, M & M 1 gen 3½s		Rio Grande We's 1st 4s	
15,000	26⅜	3,000	97
30,000	26	St L Ir Mt gen 5s	
10,000	25½	1,000	111⅞
10,000	26	15,000	111⅛
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 1st 5s		7,000	111
5,000	118½	11,000	111⅛
Erie 1st gen 4s		St L & San Fran 4s	
5,000	71	20,000	84
Evan & Terre Haute 1st gen 5s		St L & San Fran gen 5s	
15,000	108	1,000	109¼
Ft Worth & D C 1st		St L Southw'n 1st 4s	
4,000	71¼	20,000	89⅞
25,000	71¾	24,000	90
5,000	71¼	9,000	90⅛
1,000	71¼	13,000	90
Ft Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s		10,000	90¼
3,000	58½	5,000	90⅛
Galv, Har & San Antonio, Mex & P Div, 5s		St Louis Southw'n 2d 4s	
9,000	101¾	10,000	60⅞
Green Bay & Wes'n deb. ctfs A		10,000	60⅝
3,000	54	6,000	60¾
Green Bay & Wes'n deb. ctfs B		12,000	60⅜
10,000	7¼	10,000	60⅜
1,000	7½	26,000	60⅞
26,000	7¼	31,000	61
Illinois Central 4s, 1953		St Paul, Min & Man, Dakota ext 6s	
10,000	104	1,000	121¼
Kansas City, P & Gulf 1st Trust Co, ctfs		So Carolina & Ga 1st 5s	
63,000	72½	1,000	104½
15,000	72¾	3,000	104½
10,000	72¾	Southern Pacific 4s	
42,000	72⅜	5,000	83⅞
10,000	72⅝	25,000	83¾
4,000	72¾	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
15,000	72⅝	12,000	107⅞
30,000	72¾	Tex & N O con 5s	
Kentucky Central 4s		10,000	103⅜
5,000	96¼	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Knoxv & Ohio 1st 6s		3,000	113¼
1,000	120¼	Toledo, St L & Kan City 1st, Trust Co ctfs	
Kn'bocker Ice 1st		10,000	121⅛
9,000	92	11,000	121
Laclede Gas Light of St Louis 1st 5s		Union Pacific 1st 4s	
1,000	109	9,000	104½
Lake Shore & M So 3½s		3,000	104⅝
2,000	110¼	Utah Central 1st 4s	
3,000	110	1,000	85
Louisv, Evans & St L'uis Con 1st con 5s Trust Co ctfs		Wabash 2d 5s	
35,000	69½	5,000	98½
5,000	69¾	Wabash deb, Ser B	
30,000	69¼	70,000	37½
Mex Centl 2d inc		5,000	37¾
1,000	12	5,000	37⅜
Met W S, E Chi 4s		1,000	37½
5,000	96	West Shore gtd 4s	
Total sales	$1,796,500	11,000	113½
		Wis Central 1st 4s	
		4,000	91
		4,000	90⅞
		3,000	91

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.02	.01
Alpha Con	.02	.03
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.20	.21
Best & Belcher	.35	.35
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.38	.38
Challenge Con	.18	.18
Chollar	.18	.18
Confidence	.75	.75
Con Cal. & Va	1.35	1.45
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.07	.07
Gould & Curry	.14	.15
Hale & Norcross	.30	.30
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.19	.22
Occidental Con	.12	.11
Ophir	.53	.55
Overman	.10	.09
Potosi	.25	.26
Savage	.11	.11
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.35	.37
Standard	2.40	2.50
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.08	.09
Union Con	.23	.24
Utah Con	.19	.07
Yellow Jacket	.17	.17
Silver bars	59⅞	59⅝
Mexican dollars	48@48½	48@48½
Drafts, sight	15	15
Telegraph	17½	17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday		Monday	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	38	38½	37½	37¾
Alamo	16	17¼	16⅜	17½
Anaconda	41½	42¼	39	39¼
Anchoria	90	94	90	94
Argentine	19¾	21	19¾	21
Bankers'	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞
Battle	33⅜	34½	34	34⅜
Blue Bell	12½	13½	12	13
Colo Springs	285½	300	280	270
Columbine	19½	20	19¾	21
Consolidated	20	20½	17⅜	17⅞
Damon	27½	27⅞	27⅞	28
Elkton	121¼	121⅞	120½	121½
El Paso	33⅜	33⅞	38½	84½
Findlay	13¼	13½	13	13¼
Fleece	28	31	26	30
Garfield	16⅜	17	16	16½
Gibson	25	28	24½	25
Gould	35⅜	36	35	36
Isabella	130	130	131	131
Independence	68⅜	69	63	68⅜
Jackpot	59⅜	60½	61	61½
King	100	100½	100	101½
Moon Anchor	65¼	65¾	63½	66
Matoa	25	26	25	26¼
National	11¾	12	11¾	11¾
Ophir	59	60	55	60
Pharmacist Con	13	13¼	13	13⅜
Pinnacle	25⅝	25¾	25	25⅝
Portland	237	239	237	240
Raven	82	84	82	83½
Rawlins	28	28½	29	30
Rosa	74½	75	73½	75
Sovereign	13⅜	13¼	12¾	12⅞
Temonj	50	54	51	53¼
Tornado	55	55¾	54½	55
Union	48¼	48⅝	48¼	48½
Vindicator	167	162	157	160
Work	34	34½	34½	34¾
Zenobia		19¾	19½	20

Independence declared one cent dividend. Stratton bought 960,000 shares Temonj for 35 cents a share.

MRS. SEAMAN'S WILL AGAIN.

J. W. Drake, Claiming to be Next of Kin, Begins a New Contest for a Share of the Estate.

Another effort will be made to break the will of Mrs. Anna Drake Seaman. The contest involves about $2,000,000 worth of real estate. This time James W. Drake has started the contest by bringing an action for the partition of the estate on the grounds that he is next of kin.

Mrs. Seaman died in March, 1388, and ever since then there has been more or less litigation over her estate. She lived in a marble residence on King's Bridge Road, near Two Hundred and Third Street, and was somewhat of a recluse.

She owned property in Market, Monroe, Hamilton, Cherry, Water, Division, and Montgomery Streets. By her will she gave the greater portion of the property to Lawrence Drake, a first cousin, and the balance to thirty-six other relatives.

When the will was offered for probate it was admitted, and 145 relatives who had not been mentioned in the will carried the case to the Supreme Court, claiming that Mrs. Seaman was not in the mental condition competent to make a will. The case went against them, and they had to pay the costs, with $2,000 extra allowance to the heirs and their counsel. Joseph H. Choate was the principal counsel in this contest.

In the present action the heirs under the will have asked the new contestant to file a bill of particulars, and their motion has been granted by Justice Leventritt.

SUIT AGAINST SENATOR CLARK.

Prof. Treadwell Seeks to Have United Verde Copper Sale Set Aside.

Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, whose seat is now being contested in the United States Senate, and the United Verde Copper Company occupied the attention of Justice Smyth in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Prof. George A. Treadwell, one of the original promoters of the mine, who is trying to have the sale of the property set aside, by his attorney, Charles M. Demond, yesterday asked permission to file a supplemental complaint. Mr. Demond said that Prof. Treadwell obtained an injunction against the sale of the property, which was dissolved and the sale made before the Appellate Division could sustain the original injunction.

Henry G. Atwater, counsel for Senator Clark, opposed the application. He said:

"Prof. Treadwell had full notice of the plan of reorganization, and he was invited to join in the plan. He was the only stockholder who refused to do so. After the sale of the property the plaintiff, who held 673 shares of the stock, surrendered 600 shares. A woman, who was a typewriter in Prof. Treadwell's counsel's office, went to the office of the copper company with an assignment of the 600 shares and surrendered them. An equal number of shares in the new corporation are now ready and awaiting Prof. Treadwell's order."

"Prof. Treadwell did not assign the 600 shares!" exclaimed Mr. Demond. "He sold them. His affidavit sets forth that fact."

"I deny," replied Mr. Atwater, "that the plaintiff sold his 600 shares, unless he sold $200,000 worth of stock to a woman employed as a typewriter in the office of his attorney, or unless there are women employed in the attorney's office who have $200,000 to invest in stocks.

"The plaintiff must stand on the issue he raised in his original complaint, that Senator Clark had threatened to deprive him of his stock and his interest in the old company."

Justice Smyth reserved his decision on the motion.

Dr. J. A. Irwin's Reception.

Dr. J. A. Irwin, President of the British Schools and Universities Club, gave a reception to the members of the club and other friends at his home, 14 East Twenty-ninth Street, last evening. There were about 150 present, among them being the Rev. Dr. Patton, President of Princeton University; the Rev. Dr. Whitnege, President Georgetown University; Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General; D. Botassi, the Greek Consul General; Whitelaw Reid, Major Gen Wesley Merritt, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, Admiral H. Erben, Sir Roderick W. Cameron, Gen. Lloyd Bryce, C. Clive Bayley, the British Consul; Capt. Passow of the steamer St. Louis, R. B. Roosevelt, Thomas G. Shearman, Senator Beveridge, Dr. George Shrady, and Dr. Cyrus Edson.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The February meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held today.

R. B. Esler has been appointed special agent of the Prussian National Insurance Company for Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange, at its meeting yesterday, adopted a form in regard to cold storage risks and referred back to the Committee on Form its recommendation in regard to certain powers of the Arbitration Committee. A letter was read on the floor of the meeting from Judge Ernest Hall, as counsel for the brokerage firm of I. Tanenbaum, Son & Co., relative to the present form of application to be signed by persons desiring brokerage licenses. Several members of the Exchange after the meeting declined to give the exact tenor of the letter, or to state what disposition had been made of it. Mr. Tanenbaum also refused to talk about the contents of the letter. The Exchange meeting was adjourned until next Tuesday.

Vice President George D. Eldridge of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association stated yesterday that if the bill introduced at Albany Monday night by Senator Ford, and providing for the reorganization of assessment life insurance associations as regular mutual companies, becomes a law, the Mutual Reserve will undoubtedly be reincorporated as an old line company. The association, he said, had been heading in this direction for several years, and would be likely to avail itself of the opportunity to become an old line company, provided the control of the company would remain in the hands of the policy holders, as would be possible under the terms of the proposed measure.

Chicago advices state that local fire insurance managers and agents are strongly disposed to resent the criticism of New York underwriters as to the indisposition to advance Chicago fire insurance rates, because of the severe fire losses in that city last year. Local underwriters, however, say that the criticism should not be resented, now that New York rates have been increased. The General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five is expected to have some influence upon managers in Chicago and elsewhere. The declination of President Schuman of the Germania Fire Insurance Company to serve on that committee still excites some comment, as the promoters of the committee desired that its membership should include all of the more important interests.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 122 Nassau Street Sold—Deals in Vacant Property on Upper West Side—Auction Sales.

Ruland & Whiting have sold for Martha M. Weyman to an investor the four-story building 122 Nassau Street, on a lot about 20 by 80. This is one of the small buildings on the easterly side of Nassau Street, between the Vanderbilt Building and the new Morton Building. It is about 115 feet south of Beekman Street, and is separated from the Vanderbilt Building by another four-story structure on a twenty-foot lot.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the estate of Edward J. King the plot at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, 70.11 by 100.

Alexander Walker has sold the plot at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 118.5 on the avenue by 141.11 on the street by 100.11 by 70.11. The buyer is said to be a builder, who will erect on the corner a modern apartment house. This plot is the northerly half of the block front recently taken by M. Walker from Morris K. Jesup in part payment for the Forres apartment house, at Eighty-first Street and Broadway.

Rusher & Babcock have sold for James Livingston to a builder the plot of ten lots, running through from One Hundred and Fortieth Street to One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 130 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Dr. W. Duncan McKim to Dr. Hiram N. Vineberg the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 751 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of Sixty-fifth Street.

The announcement by the executors of the Eno estate that the Fifth Avenue Hotel will be sold at auction in April "if it is not disposed of before that time by private sale" has given rise to various rumors, including the time-honored one that John Wanamaker is the prospective buyer of the property. There is no foundation for such talk, and interviews with the Eno executors and their attorneys do not indicate that the sale of the Fifth Avenue Hotel by private contract is among the probabilities. The date of the auction sale has not yet been fixed.

F. K. Pendleton has sold to Lowenfeld & Prager the three-story tenement 406 East Eleventh Street, 25 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

41 West Twenty-fourth Street, 20.10 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; sale by order of the assignee, to Robert P. Sobel $25,000

61 and 63 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, each 16.8 by 100.11, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings; sale by order of the assignee, to M. F. Schwanton 15,600

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

62 Vesey Street, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front building; foreclosure sale, to Lilian E. Volhart $9,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

318 West Fifty-fifth Street, 17.2 by 100.5, leasehold, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Arthur L. Levy. 1,700

362 West Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5, leasehold, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Arthur L. Levy. 1,600

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 125 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James T. Barry 3,100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 66 to 70 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 75 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $13,149; subject to other mortgages for $30,500.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, south side, the block front between Crotona and Beaumont Avenues, 120 on the street by 90 on Crotona Avenue by 92.4 on Beaumont Avenue, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,026.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 1,772 Madison Avenue, west side, 60 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 20.5 by 110, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,416.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, George E. Kent, referee, 798 Washington Street, west side, 19.10 feet south of Horatio Street, 19.6 by 69.10 by 19.11 by 69.11, three-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $6,819.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur H. Van Brunt, referee, 127, 129, and 131 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 300 feet west of Lenox Avenue, each 33.3 by 99.11, three five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $33,150.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Nelson Smith, referee, 511 West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 145 feet east of Audubon Avenue, 25 by 95, five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $15,234.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 525 to 531 Fifty-seventh Street, for a fence and retaining wall; Conrad Stein, owner; James J. F. Gavigan, architect; cost, $300.

Garfield Street, west side, 130 feet north of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling; 20 by 35; John De Bose, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $3,500.

Eastern Boulevard, southeast corner of Westchester Creek, for a two-story frame stable, 25 by 22; G. Robitsek & Brothers, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Fourteenth Street, northeast corner of Irving Place, to a four-story brick theatre; Gilmore & Tompkins, premises, owners; J. B. McElfatrick & Son, architects; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway, to a five-story brick factory and store; Jacob Hecht, owner; J. C. Hoes & Sons, builders; cost, $150.

No. 43 Spring Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Michael Lopp of 214 Mulberry Street, owner; cost, $440.

No. 594 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Mary M. Bensel, owner; cost, $100.

No. 2,076 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Mary Thompson, premises, owner; S. D. Cohen, architect; cost, $1,000.

Vesey Street, southwest corner of Church Street, to a five-story brick store and loft building; Greenwood estate, owner; William E. Bloodgood, architect; cost, $1,250.

Elm Street, northwest corner of Broome Street, to an eight-story brick and stone warehouse; John J. Astor, owner; Escher & Evans, architects; cost, $600.

No. 546 Broadway, to a four-story brick store and offices; Elizabeth C. Stokes of 72 Worth Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Rider Avenue, to a three-story brick factory; Carman Gilmore of 296 Mott Avenue, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $50.

No. 627 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, to a three-story frame tenement; Mary Murray, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $300.

No. 162 West Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick restaurant; C. E. Rector of Seventieth Street and Broadway, owner; James & Taylor, architects; cost, $350.

One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 50 feet east of First Avenue, to a one-story brick store; Charles Kaiser, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $75.

No. 394 Fourth Avenue, to a four-story brick store; Elbridge T. Gerry, owner; cost, $1,000.

No. 335 East Fourth Street, to a three-story and basement brick tenement; Samuel Greenfeld of 320 East Fourth Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $500.

No. 29 West Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. W. Astor, owner; John Downey, architect; cost, $4,000.

Broadway, northwest corner of Forty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick factory; J. S. Sutphen of 160 West Seventy-second Street, owner; G. M. Walgrove, architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 97 and 99 Greene Street, to a six-story brick store; D. L. Einstein, owner; A. E. Watkins, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 57.11 ft s of 165th St, 30x100; Joseph Koch, referee, to Daniel Dillon $24,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 87.11 ft s of 165th St, 30x100; Joseph Koch, referee, to Daniel Dillon 29,100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 146th St, 25x100; Philippine Bornemann to Robert W. Goldman 1

AUDUBON AV, e s, 21.11 ft s of 178th St, 20x95; Audubon Av e s, 61.11 ft s of 178th St, 20x95.2x26.1x95; Henrietta Williams to A. Nelson 1

BRADHURST AV, e s, 52.11 ft n of 143d St, 26.5x——x26; Mayer Goldstein to Morris Goldberg, quit claim 1

BRACKEN AV, w s, 150 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Michael and Margaret Crowley. 425

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 75 ft w of Marmion Av, 16.8x100; John L. Oberly to Florence D. Kellogg 1

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 91.8 ft w of Marmion Av, 16.8x100; John L. Oberly to Florence D Kellogg 1

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 108.4 ft w of Marmion Av, 16.8x100; John L. Oberly to Florence D Kellogg 1

FORDHAM AV, w s, 108.2 ft s of Marble St, 54x——x54x100; John P. Wenninger to L. Napoleon Levy 1

INTERIOR LOT, begins 435 ft w of 8th Av, at centre of block between 17th and 18th Sts, runs w 25x s 16.6x n e — to beginning; Joseph Duncan to William Sieling, all title, quit claim 1

INTERIOR LOT, begins 435 ft w of 8th Av, at centre of block between 17th and 18th Sts, runs w 25x s 16.6x n e — to beginning; Edwin P. Kirby to William Sieling, all title, quit claim 1

INTERIOR LOT, begins 435 ft w of 8th Av, at centre of block between 17th and 18th Sts, runs w 25x s 16.6x n e — to beginning; Mary L. D. Putnam to William Sieling, all title, quit claim 1

LEROY ST, 21, 25x90; Charles Meier to Elias Kempner 1

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 87th St, 100.8x35.2; Simon Adler to Joseph Hahn. 100

LOT 114, Block C, map of Mapes estate; Augustus F. Way to Mary A. Goggin. 1

LOT 46, map of property estate of Philip M. Lydig, 24th Ward; Edward J. McLaughlin to Ellen McLaughlin 100

RIDGE ST, 50, e s, 25x100; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Henry Schwarzer 14,550

SHERIFF ST, e s, 100 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Adolf Mandel to Jennie Kamsler. 1

VALENTINE AV, e s, 516.6 ft n of 180th St, new lines, 25x90; Sarah E. J. Squires to Augusta Ericsson 1

WASHINGTON AV, n s, 132 ft e of 175th St, 30x150; John Sullivan and others to Catharine Sullivan 1

WOODRUFF AV, n s, 179.2 ft w of Boston Road, being Lot 1 map of A. P. Woodruff, West Farms; also Elm St, e s, part of Lot 25 map of heirs of Thomas E. Walker, 24th Ward; Julia E. Weaver to John C. Weaver 1

3D AV, e s, 389.10 ft n of 174th St, 100x100x98.11x100; Maximilian Morgenthau to Charles Wagner, Jr. 100

3D AV, e s, 389.10 ft n of 174th St, 100 x100x98.11x100; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Maximilian Morgenthau 11,500

5TH AV, s e corner of 17th St, runs s 116.10 to alley and s w 20x n w 54.2x w —x n w 60 to avenue x n 22.8; Henry Corn, individually and as surviving partner, to Rosella Corn 1

8TH AV, w s, 73.8 ft s of 11th St, 25.1x100; Mabel E. Thain to Stefano Greco, ½ part 1

7TH ST, 72 East, 25x90.10; Marcus A. Adler to Samuel Goldenberg $7,000

20TH ST, 11 West, 20.9x12; Mayer S. Auerbach to Estelle G. Spitzer 100

44TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 15x 49.11, being a vault in front of premises; the Llewellyn Chambers, a corporation, to Marietta B. Bellows 1

52D ST, 416 East, 16x100.5; Josephine F. Hentze and others to Dora Haft 1

53D ST, 413 West, 50x109.5; Joseph Hahn to Simon Adler 100

64TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of 9th Av, 20x 100.5; 64th St, n s, 115 ft w of 9th Av, 19x100.5; 64th St, n s, 318 ft e of Amsterdam Ave, 18x100.5; 64th St, n s, 336 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; James B. Potter and others to John Addison 1

77TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, &c., to the City of New York 33,500

81ST ST, s s, 206.6 ft e of 1st Av, 75x102.2; Pamela C. Stratton to Christian Hammel 51,500

87TH ST, s s, 130 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Nathan Mayer to William R. Johnston 1

87TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.8; Nathan Mayer to William R. Johnston 1

91ST ST, S West; 25x100.8; Martin C. Monaghan to Agnes J. Tucker 100

112TH ST, 226 West, 17x100.11; Samuel and Morris Vollman to Jaldore Isaac 100

113TH ST, 138 West, 72x100.11; William J. Nichlas to Israel Lebowitz 1

113TH ST, 136 West, 27x100.11; William J. Nicklas to Israel Lebowitz 1

14TH ST, 77 East, 25x100.11; Twelfth Ward Bank to John Byrnes 17,750

116TH ST, 208 West, 27.6x100.11; John T. Gallagher to Peter Doelger 36,500

118TH ST, n s, 260 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.10; Elise Smith to Irving G. Clark .. 1

127TH ST, 8 East, 20x99.11; Eugene Johnson to Albert Ennis 1

129TH ST, n s, 481.3 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x 99.11; Minnie T. Shelton to Agnes Kane. 15,000

130TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; George W. Osthoff to Richard H. L. Osthoff 1

132D ST, s s, 75 ft w of Park Av, 25x 99.11; Annie Wirth to Anna Ulrich 1

140TH ST, 515 West, 15x99.11; David Stewart to Bertha E. Andrews 1

144TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Clifton Av, 50x100; Morris O. Cohen to Nathan Schlessel 1

147TH ST, 543 West, 17x99.11; Mary I. and John H. May to Mary W. Williams. 1

159TH ST, n s, 98 ft w of Courtlandt Av, new line, 50x101; Henry W. Gilbert to Philip Euler 100

160TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Courtlandt Av, new line, 50x99; Abraham A. Joseph, referee, to Philip Euler 22,000

Recorded Leases.

DOYLE, Michael J., to Edward Hanson; Greenwich St, 20, 3 years $1,500

GOLDBERG, Morris, to Henry Nelson; Bradhurst Av, 24, 1 year 1,500

GROH, Louise, to John Kelly; Columbus Av, 860, s w corner of 102d St, 5 years ..... 1,620 to 1,800

HEIDGERD, Anna F., and others, by agent, to Anthony Fisciattomo; Grand St, 227, 3 years 420

ROOSEVELT, James R., and others, trustees, to Emilio Buch; 44th St, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5, 20 years 700

WANE, Frederick W., to Louis Levy; 3d Av, 860, n w corner of 102d St, 5 years ..... 1,500 to 1,650

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKER, Henry, to William L. Condit and others, trustees, &c.; Boston Road, new line, s e s, 50 ft n e of 169th St, and 6 adjoining lots, (seven mortgages,) 3 years, exchange 16,500

ACKER, Henry, to William L. Condit and others, trustees, &c.; Union Av, new line, w s, 113.8 ft s of Boston Road, 3 years 13,000

ACKER, Henry, to William L. Condit and others, trustees, &c.; Union Av, new line, 138.8 ft s of Boston Road, 3 years. 13,000

ADDISON, John, to American Missionary Association; 64th St, n s, 115 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 16,000

ADDISON, John, to American Missionary Association; 64th St, n s, 95 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 16,500

ADDISON, John, to James B. Potter and others, executors, &c.; 64th St, n s, 318 ft e of Amsterdam Av, ½ year 12,500

ADDISON, John, to James B. Potter and others, executors, &c.; 64th St, n s, 336 ft e of Amsterdam Av, ½ year 12,500

ALIESCH, Peter, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,467 1st Av, 3 years... 12,000

BRAENDER, Philip, to German Savings Bank; 116th St, s s, 155 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 20,000

BROGAN, Martha, to John Van Dolsen; Courtlandt Av, e s, 50 ft s of 160th St, ½ year 2,000

CAMPBELL, Anna M., to Mary F. Hoe; 83d St, n s, 83 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year.. 2,000

CRAM, John S., and another, trustees, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Madison Av, n w corner of 133th St, 1 year.. 60,000

CRAWFORD, George, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 73d St, s s, 207 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 24,000

CORN, Rosella and Henry, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 95 5th Av, 3 years 230,000

DILLON, Daniel, to German Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, w s, 57.11 ft s of 165th St, 1 year 24,000

DILLON, Daniel, to German Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, w s,

LEGAL NOTICES.

{Ten Cent Revenue}
{Stamp Cancelled.}

EDMUND AND CHARLES RANDOLPH.
CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

We, the persons whose names are severally undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify:

1. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is EDMUND & CHARLES RANDOLPH.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is Stock and Bond Brokerage, and the principal place of business of said partnership shall be situated in the State and City of New York, Manhattan Borough, in the County of New York.

3. That the names of all the respective general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence are:

EDMUND RANDOLPH,
New York City, N. Y.
FREDERIC CLINTON DEVEAU,
New York City, N. Y.
BARTMAN K. EVANS,
New York City, N. Y.
MARION STORY,
Portchester, N. Y.

4 That the amount of capital stock which MARION STORY, special partner, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.)

5 That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the ninth day of January, 1900, and the period at which it will terminate is the second day of January, 1901.

Made and severally signed at the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, this ninth day of January, 1900.

EDMUND RANDOLPH, [L. S.]
FREDERIC C. DEVEAU, [L. S.]
HARTMAN K. EVANS, [L. S.]
MARION STORY. [L. S.]

In the Presence of
EDWARD A. FRESHMAN,
Witness as to all.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this ninth day of January, 1900, before me personally came EDMUND RANDOLPH, FREDERIC CLINTON DEVEAU, HARTMAN K. EVANS, and MARION STORY, known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same. EDWARD A. FRESHMAN,
Notary Public.

[Notarial Seal.] New York County.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Edmund Randolph being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate; that the sum specified in said certificate to have been contributed by Marion Story, the special partner, to the common stock of said partnership has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.

EDMUND RANDOLPH.

Sworn to before me this ninth day of January, 1900. EDWARD A. FRESHMAN,
Notary Public.

[Notarial Seal.] New York County.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that THE FIGGE SLAUGHTERING COMPANY, LIMITED, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office, on this ninth day of February, 1900, papers for a voluntary dissolution of such corporation, under Section 57 of the stock corporation law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this ninth day of February, one thousand nine hundred. J. B. H. MONGIN,
Deputy Secretary of State.

[Seal.]

(10c. revenue stamp duly cancelled.)

The foregoing copy of certificate of the Secretary of State is published by order of the Board of Directors of The Figge Slaughtering Company, Limited. CHARLES HUTWELKER,
Sec'y.

OFFICE OF
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY.

New York City, Feb. 6th, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Feb. 27th, 1900, at 11 A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 20 to 27, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WALTER, GERTRUDE C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CORNELIA B. BARCLAY, Mary C. Biddle, Gertrude I. Babcock, Walter L. Cochran, Elizabeth B. W. Whitman, William S. Walter, Ross S. Walter, Bessie Bowditch Walter, William P. Walter, a first cousin of deceased, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Lucy Walter, daughter of William P. Walter, who was a first cousin of deceased, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained by petitioner, or, if William P. Walter or Lucy Walter be dead, then to the widow of William P. Walter, if any, and to the husband of Lucy Walter, if any, and to their heirs and next of kin, if any, whose names, ages, residence, or whereabouts cannot by diligence inquiry be ascertained by petitioner, the heirs and next of kin of GERTRUDE C. WALTER, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, WALTER S. KEMEYS of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Gertrude C. Walter, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 11th day of April, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

[L. S.]

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Petitioner, 291 Broadway, New York City, New York. f21-1aw5wW.

BAILEY DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William Benner, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. E. BAILEY, WILLIAM H. FROST, Executors, WILLIS BENNER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6mW

COX, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA COX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April next. Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1899. ISABELLA VACHE COX, Executrix. MARY ELIZA COX, Executrix. WM. H. HOPKINS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

o18-1aw6mW

FRIES, JOHN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHARLES FRIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jno. Alex. Beall, their attorney, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of May, 1900.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. LOUISA FRIES, LOUIS A. RODENSTEIN, Executors. JNO. ALEX. BEALL, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. o25-1aw6mW

GIGLIO, SILVESTRO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRO GIGLIO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1900. EVIDENCE GIGLIO, Executrix. ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Executrix, 93 Nassau Street, New York City.

j24-1aw6mW

HAINES, HARRIET A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent,—To Rebecca Rylie, Pemelia Snedeker, Emma Heerbrandt, Jennie Hilton, Ida Rassendieck Brunner, Ada Kassendieck, Emma Lansing, John Hawkins, Mary Hawkins Westerfield, George Hawkins, William Hawkins, Clara Hawkins, Addaline Pullis, Emeline Fountain, and Henrietta Tracy, the heirs and next of kin of Harriet A. Haines, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Simeon W. O'Donnel of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Harriet A. Haines, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 8th day of March, one thousand nine hundred at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

f17-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COWMAN, EDWARD D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. COWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1900. GEORGE G. CARTER, MATTHEW V. B. SCHRYVER, Executors. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for the Executors, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. ff-1aw6mW

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator. DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Att'ys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N.Y. s27-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ISABELLA J. M. HAYDON, plaintiff, against SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made in the above entitled action, on the 26th day of January, 1900, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 29th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, Frank W. Dickinson, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:00 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Fifty-fifth Street with the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue; running thence eastwardly, along the southerly line of Fifty-fifth Street, sixty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Fourth (now Park) Avenue, twenty-five feet and five inches; thence westwardly, parallel with Fifty-fifth Street, sixty feet to the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue; and thence northwardly along the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, twenty-five feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known by the street Number one hundred and four East Fifty-fifth Street, New York City.

Dated New York, January 29th, 1900.

FRANK W. DICKINSON, Referee.

WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 271 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

55th Street.

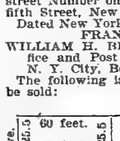

The property will be sold subject to a certain lease of the store floor of said premises held by the firm of Harpe & Grassmuck, expiring October 1st, 1900, and subject to a certain lease of the third floor, held by one William Penney, expiring May 1st, 1900.

All taxes, assessments, and water rates, which are liens or incumbrances on the premises above described at the time of the sale thereof, will be paid by the referee, or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price.

Dated New York, January 29th, 1900.

FRANK W. DICKINSON, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to March 1st, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, February 20th, 1900.

FRANK W. DICKINSON, Referee.

WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDITH N. WHARTON, plaintiff, against GUIDETTA CAVINATO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of March, 1900, at 12:00 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, lying in Section 7, Block Number 2,043, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street with the easterly side of Bradhurst Avenue; thence running northerly along the said easterly side of Bradhurst Avenue twenty-seven feet eight and seven-eighths inches to a point opposite the centre of a party wall lying partly on the premises herein described and partly on the premises adjoining thereon on the northerly side thereof; thence eastwardly on a line parallel or nearly so with the said One Hundred and Forty-second Street and part of the distance through the centre of said party wall sixty-one feet ten and three-quarters inches; thence southwardly twenty-seven feet eleven and one-half inches to a point on the said northerly side of said One Hundred and Forty-second Street distant sixty-four feet and eleven inches easterly from the said corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Bradhurst Avenue, and thence westwardly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street sixty-four feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Diagram of said property: Street Nos. 2 Bradhurst Avenue, 317 West 142d Street:

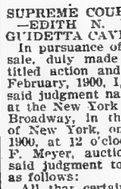

Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold, $23,603.61, with interest thereon from February 14th, 1900; expenses of action, $611.49, with interest from February 15th, 1900, and expenses of sale. Approximate amount of taxes, &c., to be paid by referee, $889.57 and interest.

Dated New York, February 20th, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. fe21-2aw3wW&F&mh14

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY T. FOLSOM, plaintiff, against JOSEPH MANDELBAUM et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by McVickar & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of East Ninety-seventh Street, at a point distant four hundred and sixty feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Third Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-seventh Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 21st, 1900.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

FREDERICK S. WAIT, attorney for plaintiff, No. 10 Wall Street, New York City.

Street number of this property is 232 East 97th Street:

97th Street.

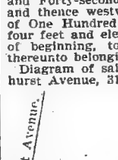

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold is $11,036 66-100 with interest thereon from 1st day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $334 71-100, with interest from February 16th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $742 3-100 and interest.

Dated New York, February 21st, 1900.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

f21-2aw3wW&F&mh20

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MINNIE HARDER, plaintiff, against NEW YORK REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING IMPROVEMENT COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, dated May 19th, 1893, as amended by an order made and entered therein, dated February 7th, 1900, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on the 8th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, being part of the land of the said Glorvina R. Hoffman, described as follows:

Commencing on the northerly side of Forty-second Street distant eighty-three feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of Forty-second Street, twenty-one feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line twenty-one feet, and thence southerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Forty-second Street, the place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, described as follows: Commencing on the northerly side of Forty-second Street, distant sixty-two feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of the Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of Forty-second Street twenty-one feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line twenty-one feet, and thence southerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Forty-second Street, the place of beginning.

Together with all, and singular, the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said defendant, the New York Real Estate and Building Improvement Company, of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indentures of lease and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein contained, and contained, subject nevertheless to the rents, covenants, conditions, and provisions in the said indentures of lease mentioned.—Dated New York, February 13th, 1900.— LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

SANBORN & SANBORN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold; the street numbers are respectively 57 and 59 West 42d Street.

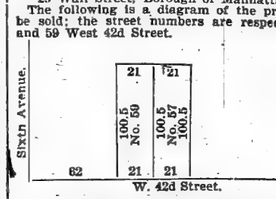

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above leasehold is to be sold, is $31,634.87, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $917.74 upon the first parcel, (No. 57,) and $868.14 upon the second parcel, (No. 59.)—Dated New York, February 13th, 1900.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

f14-2aw3wW&F&mr7

SULLIVAN STREET.—The Supreme Court, County of New York.—OLIVER W. BUCKINGHAM, as substituted trustee of the trusts created in and by the last will and testament of John Walton, deceased, plaintiff, against SARAH JANE WIGTON, individually and as executrix, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Sullivan Street distant thirty-nine (39) feet and nine (9) inches southwardly from the southeasterly corner of Prince and Sullivan Streets, and running thence eastwardly and parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Sullivan Street twenty (20) feet and seven (7) inches; thence westwardly and parallel with Prince Street three (3) feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Sullivan Street seven (7) feet; thence westwardly and parallel with Prince Street ten (10) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Sullivan Street seven (7) feet; thence westwardly and parallel with Prince Street sixty-two (62) feet to the easterly side of Sullivan Street, and thence southwardly along the easterly side of Sullivan Street twenty (20) feet and seven (7) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 13, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 7 Nassau Street, New York City.

Prince Street.

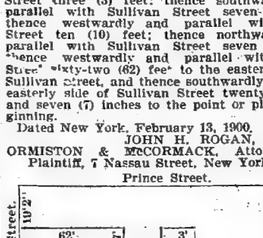

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is two thousand five hundred and twenty-six and four one-hundredth dollars, ($2,526.04,) with interest thereon from the 7th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to two hundred and fifty-six and sixty-four one-hundredths dollars ($226.64,) with interest thereon from the 10th day of February, 1900, together with the expenses of sale.

Dated New York, February 13, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

f14-2aw3wW&F&Mh7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DAVID GRAHAM, as executor and trustee, &c., plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM E. GOOD et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, shall sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on the 21st day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Street, distant nineteen feet and ten inches southerly from the southwest corner of Washington and Horatio Streets; and running thence westerly on a line at right angles with Washington Street, sixty-nine feet ten and three-quarters inches; thence southerly along a line parallel with Washington Street nineteen feet eleven inches, thence easterly on a line at right angles with Washington Street, sixty-nine feet eleven inches to the westerly side of Washington Street aforesaid, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Washington Street nineteen feet six and a half inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less; and being the same premises conveyed to Catharine Keys by Thomas J. McKee and Annie W., his wife, by deed dated July 19, 1877, and recorded July 20, 1877, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in liber 1,430 of Conveyances, Page 298, of which premises said Catharine Keys died seized on or about June 17, 1881, and which premises are now known as Number 798 Washington Street, New York City.

Dated New York, January 29, 1900.

GEORGE E. KENT, Referee.

JOHN M. HARRINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number is 798 Washington Street:

Horatio Street

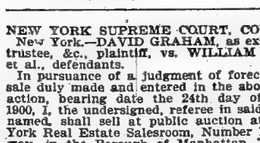

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold is $6,803.12, with interest thereon from January 23d, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $315.71, with interest from January 24th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money is $661.60, and interest.

Dated New York, January 29, 1900.

GEORGE E. KENT, Referee.

ja30-2aw3wTu&Th&f21

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WILLITS, GEORGE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE S. WILLITS, late of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost and Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of January, 1900. MAUDE H. WILLITS, Executrix. CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mW&jly11

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EVERETT L. BARNARD, plaintiff, against AARON HUNTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 9th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel, at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, now at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

First—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, known as No. 1,508 of said ward and No. 2 Fourth Avenue and as No. 14 on the map of the property of the children of Mrs. D. Langdon made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, April, 1854, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Lot No. 13, as laid down upon said map, and running thence westerly on the line of Lot No. 13 one hundred and two feet six inches and a half inches, thence southerly parallel with Lafayette Place twenty-three feet to the northerly line of Lot No. 15 on said map; thence easterly on the northerly line of Lot 15 one hundred and thirty feet nine inches to the westerly line of Fourth Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly line of Fourth Avenue twenty-four feet and five inches to the place of beginning. The said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage thereon for $25,000 and interest from the 1st day of October, 1899, at five per cent. per annum, the said mortgage being now due.

Second—All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on the northerly side of East 103d Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 103d Street distant one hundred and eighty feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence northwardly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly, parallel with 103d Street, sixty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of 103d Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly side of 103d Street sixty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street Nos. 159 and 161 East 103d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the said premises will be sold subject, the portion thereof known and designated as No. 159 East 103d Street, to a mortgage thereon for $10,000, with interest thereon at five per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January, 1900, and which mortgage is now past due; and subject, the portion thereof known and designated as No. 161 East 103d Street, to a mortgage thereon for $10,000, at five per cent. per annum, with interest thereon from the 1st day of January, 1900, and which mortgage is now past due.

The said premises, Nos. 159 and 161 East 103d Street, will be sold separately. The said premises known by the street number 159 East 103d Street is more particularly described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on the northerly side of East 103d Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 103d Street, distant two hundred and ten feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly, parallel with 103d Street, thirty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to 103d Street, and thence eastwardly, along said street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.

The said premises known as No. 161 East 103d Street is more particularly described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on the northerly side of East 103d Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 103d Street distant one hundred and eighty feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly, parallel with 103d Street, thirty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to 103d Street, and thence eastwardly along said street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

ROBERTSONS & HARMON, attorneys for plaintiff, 32 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2 Fourth Avenue:—

Astor Place.

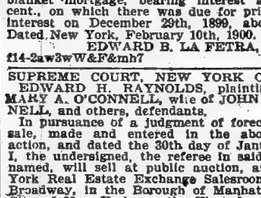

McGraw Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $328.00, with interest thereon, from the 29th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to about $105, with interest from December 29th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $10 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject as follows: The more northerly lot, subject to a first mortgage, bearing interest at six per cent., on which there was due for principal and interest on December 29th, 1899, about $1,850; the more southerly lot, subject to a first mortgage, bearing interest at six per cent., on which there was due for principal and interest on December 29th, 1899, about $1,848, and both lots, subject to a blanket mortgage, bearing interest at six per cent., on which there was due for principal and interest on December 29th, 1899, about $417.—Dated New York, February 10th, 1900.

EDWARD B. LA FETRA, Referee.

f14-2aw3wW&F&mh7

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDWARD H. RAYNOLDS, plaintiff, against MARY A. O'CONNELL, wife of JOHN J. O'CONNELL, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 30th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the First day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, distant seventy-three (73) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with the said Fifth Avenue fifty (50) feet; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, thirty-seven (37) feet; thence southerly parallel with the said Fifth Avenue fifty (50) feet to said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of said street thirty-seven (37) feet to the point or place of beginning, subject, however, to the covenants against nuisances, if any, recorded in Liber 373 of Conveyances, Page 544. Dated New York, February 14, 1900.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

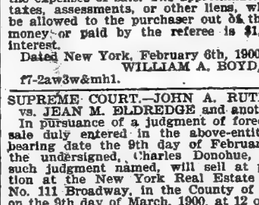

Said premises are known by the street number as 3 East 129th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,416, with interest thereon from February 7th, together with costs and allowances amounting to about $315, besides the expenses of sale and the taxes for the year 1899, amounting to the sum of $248.04, with interest.

Dated New York, February 14, 1900.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JAMES McCLENAHAN, as President of The Mutual Bank, and The Mutual Bank, plaintiffs, against ROBERT A. GREACEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, running thence westerly along One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street one hundred and twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet; and eleven

THE EAST RIVER TUNNEL

Hostility Shown by the Municipal Assembly.

A Resolution to Relieve the Committee on Railroads of Consideration of the Franchise Defeated.

By an ancient trick, which has apparently lost none of its strength by reason of its age, the Municipal Assembly yesterday defeated the efforts of the advocates of the Long Island tunnel plan to relieve the joint Committee on Railroads from consideration of the application for a franchise, and, moreover, did it in such a way as to indicate its hostility to the plan. Several members explained that they voted as they did to express their resentment at the charges of corruption made against them by Edward F. Linton, Secretary of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission, while others said that they opposed the franchise because they wanted to safeguard the city's interests. After the action had been taken, Councilman Oakley, Chairman of the joint committee, announced that the committee would meet on Friday and would undoubtedly agree to report the application at the meeting of the Municipal Assembly on Tuesday next.

After a conference with the Directors of the Manufacturers' Association of New York last Friday, Councilman Leich and Alderman McInnes agreed to introduce at yesterday's meeting a resolution relieving the Railroad Committee from further consideration of the franchise ordinance and to press the matter to a vote. The opponents of the plan saw in this move an effort to discredit them, so they resolved to defeat its object by having introduced by their adherents resolutions of the same tenor, with the intention of voting them down.

Accordingly, shortly after the Board of Aldermen was called to order, Mr. Murphy (Dem., Brooklyn,) jumped to his feet and began a speech about the necessity for a tunnel between the two boroughs. He had proceeded only a short time when he was called down by Mr. McCall, the Democratic leader, who demanded to know what he was talking about. Mr. Murphy then recollected that he had not obtained unanimous consent to offer a resolution at a time when such measures were in order. He asked for consent and got it, and then put the resolution in.

The pent-up eloquence of the fifty-odd Aldermen in the chamber made itself felt, and President Woods was besieged by a dozen members, each of whom felt that it was his duty to himself, his family, his colleagues, and his constituents, he ought to give voice to his views.

Alderman McCall was the first to obtain recognition, and he protested that the application for the tunnel franchise had been in committee for only five weeks, whereas it often happened that other important measures had been investigated for months before being deemed worthy of report. He deprecated the threats of outsiders to come to the City Hall with guns and thought the committee ought to have plenty of time to debate on the matter.

Alderman Wafer opposed the resolution, saying: "This tunnel would impede the extension of the rapid transit system from the City Hall to the Battery, and thence to South Brooklyn."

Alderman McInnes wanted the committee discharged, because it had neglected its duty in a matter of the gravest importance. He had been ready to offer a similar resolution, he said, but he would vote for any resolution to the same effect, whether it were offered in good faith or not.

Alderman Goodman (Rep., Manhattan,) made a long speech, in which, after stating that he thought a report was overdue, he said: "I denounce the policy of individuals who make charges of ulterior motives on the part of Aldermen and Councilmen. I will not be coerced, blackmailed, or labeled into doing anything. In a long experience I've noticed that those who advocate measures at public hearings are always interested in a pecuniary way in such projects. Let us hurl back the cruel accusation and show that we are not afraid to do our duty."

Up to this point Alderman Bridges had remained in his seat, but he was fidgeting about to such an extent that his colleagues knew that he had a speech to deliver. As Mr. Goodman sat down, Mr. Bridges launched his philippic, in which he said that he was not in favor of hasty action, because he knew that "no member of this board can repeat word for word the document under consideration." Continuing, Mr. Bridges said: "These people have an agent who goes around doing their talking for them. His name is Mr. Linton, and he went into bankruptcy. I warn this here Mr. Linton that if he comes here with a band of armed men to shoot Aldermen, he'll find a lot of his creditors here to shoot him."

Mr. Tobin moved to instruct the committee to report within a month. This was amended by Mr. McInnes to require a report in a week, and ultimately Alderman Wafer had the resolution laid on the table by a vote of 37 to 16.

In the Council Mr. Leich was about to offer a similar resolution, when he was forestalled by Mr. Doyle, who obtained consent for the introduction of his resolution before the usual time. Mr. Leich tried to substitute his resolution, but was ruled out of order by Chairman Oakley, and then Mr. Doyle, who was being coached by Mr. Cassidy, the principal opponent of the franchise, offered to withdraw his resolution. Mr. Leich disdainfully declined to accept this courtesy, and then Mr. Cassidy spoke at some length against the resolution, which he said ought to be permitted to remain in committee longer.

Mr. Leich attacked the committee vigorously, and declared that politicians were responsible for the delay. After Mr. Francisco had said that the backers of the tunnel scheme were trying to club the Council for stock-booming purposes, Mr. Oakley pleaded for more time for the committee, saying that it would meet on Friday and report within a short time. When the vote was taken, there were three men in favor and nineteen against the resolution.

The opponents of the franchise in both houses expressed their gratification at the success of their trick, and it was freely stated that if the resolution were reported it would meet with further delay on the floor of both houses.

ANOTHER TUNNEL SCHEME.

Application Made for a Franchise from Brooklyn to Manhattan.

Application for a franchise was made to the Municipal Assembly by the Terminal Railroad and Tunnel Company, to build and operate a tunnel and railroad connecting the Borough of Brooklyn with the Borough of Manhattan. The application was signed by Henry L. Goodwin, President of the company.

The tunnel, as outlined in the application, is to start at about the junction of Lincoln Place and Flatbush Avenue, in Brooklyn; strike the East River under the piers of the Brooklyn Bridge, and emerge on the Manhattan side near New Chambers and Reade Streets. It is to connect with the rapid transit tunnel in Manhattan at Centre Street. It is then proposed to run a loop from this junction with the rapid transit tunnel down Park Row, through City Hall Park and Mail Street to Park Place and Broadway; thence down Park Place to West Street and to the North River.

A public hearing will be given on the application on March 19 at 2 P. M.

MR. GREGG'S STORE REOPENED.

His Brother Robert Resumes the Business and Is Paying Off Debts.

Joshua Gregg, who made an assignment of his furniture business in Sixth Avenue about two weeks ago, has gone to the Adirondacks for his health. Robert Gregg, his brother, who arranged to assume all the obligations of the business, has taken possession of the store, and yesterday opened it up under his own name. He has already paid off about $15,000 worth of the indebtedness incurred by Joshua Gregg, and expects to have all claims settled within thirty days.

Robert Gregg founded the present business forty-four years ago. He retired and sold his interests to his brother, Joshua, whose unfortunate illness precipitated the present complications. As soon as Robert Gregg heard of the assignment he made arrangements to settle all claims, and he expects to remain in active business for some time.

Rev. Mr. Homans to Go to Whitestone.

The Rev. Rockland T. Homans, curate of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, has given notice that he has decided to accept the call of the Episcopal Church at Whitestone, L. I., and will assume his new duties on Feb. 28. Mr. Homans is a son of the late Rev. James E. Homans, who was rector of Christ Church, this borough, for some years.

Quality

It is the high quality of Royal Baking Powder that has established its great and world-wide reputation.

Every housewife knows she can rely upon it; that it makes the bread and biscuit more delicious and wholesome—always the finest that can be baked.

It is economy and every way better to use the Royal, whose work is always certain, never experimental.

Never experiment with so important an article as the human food

There are many imitation baking powders, made from alum. They may cost less per pound, but their use is at the cost of health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

MISS MORGAN'S WILL PROBATED.—The will of Miss Annie Taylor Morgan, who lost her life at the Windsor Hotel fire, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Thomas. The main ground of contest was that there was no proof of the death of the testatrix. The Surrogate decides that the evidence of her death, though circumstantial, was entirely sufficient. He reviews the evidence, which shows that she parted from her hairdresser about twenty minutes past one o'clock in the afternoon, and declared that she then intended to return to the hotel, and, later, to go to the opera. She was subsequently seen in house attire on the ground floor of the hotel by two of the clerks and by a guest, where she procured cash for a check and then went toward the elevator leading to her room, on the sixth floor. She was seen when leaving the dining room, on the second floor, at about a quarter after two o'clock, and then went to the elevator and rang the bell. She called at the room of a friend on the sixth floor within less than an hour before the beginning of the fire. The fire became known at about 3 o'clock, and raged furiously in the upper floors in the vicinity of her room. In forty minutes after the first warning the walls of the building began to fall, preceded by the destruction of everything consumable in it. No person who was known to have been on the sixth floor at the time of the first alarm was shown to have escaped, and the remains of the victims were so completely consumed as to be incapable of identification. From the time of the fire until now no friend of the testatrix has seen her or heard from her. Only one witness, the Surrogate said, was willing to express an opinion that the testatrix was insane. The evidence on that ponit amounted to little except to establish that the deceased woman was sensitive, was at times more inclined to social gossip than at others, and did not always make public the reasons for electing to cut short an intimacy.

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IRRELEVANT EVIDENCE TO AROUSE THE JURY'S SYMPATHY.—George Lipp, a stone cutter, while engaged on Aug. 11, 1896, on the top of a building in process of construction in West Eighteenth and West Nineteenth Streets, as an extension to Benjamin Altman's store on Sixth Avenue, was fatally scalded by water which had collected in an exhaust pipe connected with elevator pumps, which were being installed in the building, in connection with elevators, by Otis Brothers & Co., the contractors. The accident occurred because William Jurgensen, the Superintendent of the contractors, without inquiring or observing whether certain drip valves, designed to free the exhaust pipe from water, were open, turned steam into the elevator pumps to increase their action, and the steam in turn finally drove the water in the exhaust pipe out on the roof. George Lipp left no wife or children. To Philip Lipp, his father and sole next of kin, in his action as administrator to recover damages for his son's death, was awarded a verdict for $5,000. This judgment was affirmed by the Appellate Division of the First Department in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, Justice Ingraham dissenting, on the ground that the finding of the jury that Jurgensen increased the pressure of steam without examining the valves to see whether the drips from the pumps were open or not, was unsupported by the evidence. The Court of Appeals has now directed a reversal and decided, in an opinion by Chief Justice Parker, that the trial Court erred in permitting the plaintiff to prove the number and pecuniary conditions of his children and grandchildren, none of them being the next of kin of the deceased. The apparent purpose and probable effect of this evidence being to arouse the sympathies of the jury by calling their attention to the opportunities which the plaintiff would have of making a charitable disposition of moneys not needed for his personal use, the judgment should not, the Court said, be allowed to stand.

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CLAIM UPON A LIFE INSURANCE FUND.—John Addison recovered judgment in the Supreme Court in this city in his suit against Rosa Enoch and others and Leopold Redelsheimer, as President of the Grand Lodge, District No. 1, Order Kesher Shel Barzel, a benevolent association, to enforce an equitable lien claimed by him upon $450 due to Rosa Enoch from the association, payable upon the death of her husband, Edward Enoch. Redelsheimer admitted the liability of the lodge, and paid the amount called for into court, whereupon the action was discontinued as to him. On Jan. 23, 1889, Rosa and Joseph E. Enoch executed an instrument promising to pay this money, on the death of Edward Enoch, to the order of A. Wolfson, the plaintiff's assignor. The Appellate Division of the First Department has reversed the judgment and dismissed the complaint. The Court held, by Justice Ingraham, that the agreement was not sufficient to create either an equitable lien upon the property or to operate as an assignment of it; and no consideration was shown for the instrument. Justice McLaughlin gave a dissenting opinion, holding that the real issue to be tried under the stipulation entered into by counsel on the trial was as to whether there was any consideration for the promise of defendants, and that therefore whether the plaintiff had an equitable lien upon the fund or an equitable assignment of it were immaterial questions. Testimony given that prior to the making of the instrument Wolfson indorsed a note for Edward Enoch for $450, which was discounted and subsequently paid by Wolfson, was not disputed. Justice McLaughlin said, nor the fact of the execution and delivery of the instrument and its non-payment.

Changes in the Academy of Music.

Alterations to the Academy of Music, plans for which have just been filed, will consist of enlarging the second balcony and putting in a new double stairway. Architects J. B. McElfatrick & Son estimate the cost of the improvements at $5,000.

REBUKES THE GRAND JURY

Justice Fursman Says Longer Sessions Must Be Held.

He Wants the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Slander Charges Disposed Of and No Excuses Made.

The Special Grand Jury for February, in charge of Deputy Attorney General John Proctor Clarke, was rebuked yesterday by Justice Fursman of the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court. The jurors were told plainly to devote more time to the investigation of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company charges.

The jury has been holding only one session each day, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. Yesterday two witnesses were examined. David M. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, was called to tell who was the author of a certain manuscript document, which is in the possession of the Grand Jury. He remained before the Grand Jury for nearly an hour. Then Miss Mamie Foresfer, a typewriter in the employ of a Wall Street broker, was called. She had scarcely gone inside the jury room when a message was received from Justice Fursman saying that he wished to see the jurors in his courtroom.

After the jurors had taken their seats in the court, Foreman Bloomingdale arose and said:

"Many members of the jury have business to attend to in the morning, and we have decided to hold our sessions in the afternoon."

"I am very glad to hear that you have decided to make a change," said the Justice, "as I have called you before me to speak to you on that very subject. I have heard that you have been working only about two hours each day in your official capacity. There must be a change. Another jury has been unable to dispose of the matter into which you are investigating on account of insufficient time. I don't want to hear anything of the kind from you. You must perform the public duty imposed upon you. You have had every opportunity to get to the bottom of the case, and I don't want you to come in here at the end of the month and tell me that you have not sufficient time for its consideration.

"Hereafter no jury of mine shall hold shorter sessions than the court of which it is a part. After this you will go into session at 10:30 A. M., adjourn from 1 until 2 P. M., and then hold an afternoon session until 4 o'clock."

The Grand Jurors sat staring at the Justice until he adjourned the court. Then they filed out in silence, and gathered around the Deputy Attorney General, all talking at once. Mr. Clarke's efforts to quiet them were at first unavailing, but he finally succeeded in soothing their ruffled feelings, and leading them back to the Grand Jury room.

TO ABOLISH "SWEAT SHOPS."

Meeting in the Interests of the "White Label" Movement.

A meeting was held yesterday in the assembly hall of the United Charities Building, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, which was an outgrowth of the agitation of the New York Consumers' League, which is endeavoring to abolish all "sweat-shop" work by using a "protective label" such as is put on union-made goods. The meeting was under the direction of the Women's Auxiliary of the Charity Organization Society. Miss Kate Bond presided.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, the President of the New York Consumers' League, spoke on "The Power and Responsibility of the Buyer," arguing that it is the buyer who is responsible for the character of goods that are manufactured, and that if women would restrict their purchases of clothing to goods made on the premises of the merchant the evils of the sweat-shop system would be abolished. There are now nearly forty large stores, she said, which use the "white label" of the league.

Mrs. Florence Kelly said that the "white label" is a guarantee of what are considered minimum requirements—namely, that goods shall be made on the premises, that little children shall not be employed, and that the laws of the State shall be obeyed. In answer to a question, Mrs. Kelly said that "the factory laws of New York are as good as those of Massachusetts, but in Massachusetts they are enforced, and here they are not."

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, speaking on "How Can the Public Co-operate With the Conscientious Manufacturer and Merchant?" said: "There is such a thing as a public education in selfishness. The maintenance of a perfectly insane tariff is the means to this end. Now, I am not a free-trader; neither am I a pirate. But there is something wrong about the protection of infant industries that are in their second childhood." [Laughter.]

SAMUEL R. WEED INJURED.

He Snaps a Tendon in His Leg by Falling on a Sidewalk.

Samuel R. Weed, the senior member of the insurance agency and brokerage firm of Weed & Kennedy, when leaving the Park Avenue Hotel to go down town yesterday morning, slipped and fell on the sidewalk, sustaining a serious injury.

One of the tendons in his right leg, just above the kneecap, was snapped in two, and Mr. Weed is now confined to his room at the hotel.

Doctor your Cold with a doctor's prescription. That's JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ERNEST M. WELCH'S TRIAL.

Justice Fursman Rebukes Attorney for Reiterating Questions to the Defendant.

Lawyer Ernest M. Welch, who is on trial for subornation of perjury before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, went on the stand yesterday in his own defense. His testimony was a complete denial of the charges made against him. Assistant District Attorney Gerald Hull Gray conducted the cross-examination, and in his anxiety to throw doubt on some of Welch's statements went over the ground of his testimony several times. After he had asked a question which had been answered three times previously Justice Fursman interrupted him.

"What's the use of asking that question again?" he said. "I have heard the same answer to it from this witness several times. Here you have a witness who is opposed to you and a clever lawyer. You can't make any progress by reiterating questions which he has already answered. You are helping the defense at present, and I tell you now that I won't listen to it any longer."

Mr. Gray continued his cross-examination on different lines. Besides Welch himself, Samuel Samuels, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Lacs, in whose suit he is charged with suborning perjury, and Edward Miller, a clerk in his office, were examined yesterday. Henry Irving Schoen, who accused Assistant District Attorney Gray on Monday of coercing him to sign a false statement, appeared in the courtroom yesterday. District Attorney McIntyre says Schoen is under strict surveillance and will probably be arrested at the close of the trial.

REYNOLDS MURDER REPORT.

Elmira Colored Girl Denies Statement Attributed to Her.

Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau has investigated a report that Ida Jackson, a colored servant girl in Elmira, had said that a negro had murdered Dolly Reynolds in the Grand Hotel in August, 1896, for which crime Dr. Kennedy is now under sentence of death in Sing Sing Prison. The Jackson girl has made an affidavit in which she denied that made such a statement, and the police have dropped the subject.

Police Captain James K. Price, who was in command of the Tenderloin Precinct at the time of the murder, said: "It is about time to hear from Kennedy's appeal, and this may be a case of a drowning man clutching at a straw. There are now three men under sentence of death through the efforts of the police under my command, and yet, if I had the power, I would not kill one of them. Let them live lives of remorse, I say. The Commandment, 'Thou shalt not kill,' which has come down the centuries from Mount Sinai, applies as well to courts as to individuals."

BOYS' DEATH AN ACCIDENT.

Coroner's Jury Passes on Closet Mystery Janitor Exonerated.

The jury impaneled by Coroner Zucca held an inquest yesterday afternoon into the causes of the death of Charles B. Beirne and Harry Loeffler, the boys who disappeared last August, and whose decomposed bodies were found some days ago, by two plumbers in a closet of an empty house at 108 Edgecombe Avenue. The jury found that the death of the boys was the result of an accident and completely exonerated Cornelius Ahearn, who was janitor of the house at the time they disappeared, and who has been held in $1,000 bail since the discovery of the bodies.

About ten witnesses were examined. Among them were the plumbers who discovered the bodies, Ahearn himself, two detectives, and the parents and playmates of the boys. As a result of their testimony, the jury, after deliberating for three minutes, discharged Ahearn.

Shirt Waist Dep't.
Second Floor.

Mercerized Sea-Island Cotton Waists,—fine silk finish,—check or shot weave,—early Spring weight. Washable. $5.00 each.

Sheer, tucked Madras Waists. Latest "shirt" sleeves. $2.50 each.

Lawn, Madras, Linens, Cheviot, Madapolam, Oxford Cloth—Shirt-waists. Taffetas, Chiffon, Mousseline, Ribbon, Embroidered Silk and Novelty Fabrics,—Evening Bodices.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

There are men who use a knife and fork indiscriminately; but on that account, the knife is not tabooed. Undoubtedly the "Tuxedo" has been mis-used; that's no reason why it should lose caste.

To-day it's more popular than ever.

Tuxedo coats $16 to $27. Evening dress suits $30 to $50. White waistcoats $4 to $6. Dress shirts; shirt studs; silk hose; pumps; white gloves; opera or silk hat—all the dress requirements for man or boy.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
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Special Sale of
Fine Carpets.
324 rolls last season's patterns.
Plush Wilton,
$1.00.
Wilton Velvet,
85 cts.
Domestic Axminster,
75 cts.
Together with a lot of large sized
Persian and Turkish Rugs,
$60 to $95.
Less than cost to import.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Just to help you sleep—
100 dozen
Imported Cheviot Pajamas,
the celebrated "Montauk" make—
$1.95 a Suit.
(value $3.00).
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Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

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SPRING & SUMMER
WASH FABRICS.
A choice selection, 100 styles, (stripes and checks,) in Piques, Cordettes, Percales, Madras, and Ginghams.
12½c. to 15c. yard.
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IS THE BEST FLOOR CLOTH
FOR OFFICES.
1,319-1,321 BROADWAY,
HERALD SQUARE.

Wm Vogel & Son
Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings.
Everything for Men's Attire.
Broadway and Houston St.

Birds Mate now; singer, according to voice, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; female, $1.00. Manchester Coppy singer, $10.00; female, $6.00. Norwich gold, singer, $5.00; female, $2.00. Holden's New Book on Birds; all about mating, food, care, and how to keep bird singing, with price list, birds and cages by mail, 25 cts., stamps. Pocket monkeys, Angora cats. C. R. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., N. Y.

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TEA SERVICES, PUNCH BOWLS, VASES, TRAYS, JEWEL BOXES, FINGER BOWLS
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Precious Stones in the barbaric designs of Eastern Gold and Silver
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COLONIAL FURNISHINGS.
"Methinks we see thee, as in olden time, Simple in garb, majestic and serene."
Colonial furniture inspires patriotism. Ofttimes a big chest or easy settle floods the memory with such personages as Washington, Schuyler, Franklin, Warren, and scores of other noble sires, who laid the foundation of this great country.
Ancestral honor is strongly rooted here, and as a nation we love to foster it with designs we daily look upon, such as mahogany sideboards, highboys, hall chests, and stately clocks, four-posters and cheek chairs.
To own designs which will inspire patriotism, you must
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
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FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Plancon.
Thur. Ev'g, Feb. 22, at 7 precisely, second performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Pevny, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bouton, Molka-Kellogg, Broadfoot, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 23, at 8, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, and Salignac.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 24, at 2, L'AFRICAINE. Mmes. Nordica and Clementine De Vere; MM. Scotti, Ed. de Reszke, Plançon, and Cornubert, (début.)
Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 24th, at 8, at Popular Prices, AIDA. Mmes. Emma Eames and Olitzka; MM. Perotti, Plançon, and Campanari.
Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 25, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Suzanne Adams and Zélie de Lussan; Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Scottl, Bars, Ocellier, and Plancon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon. Ev'g, Feb. 26, at 8. LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari and Saligiac.
Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 27, at 7 precisely, third performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Nordica, Suzanne, Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 28, at 8, Mozart's Opera, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Emma Eames, Suzanne Adams, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszké, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari.
Thurs. Ev'g, Mar. 1, at 6:45 precisely, first performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Olitzka, Pevney, Molka-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszké. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, March 2, at 8, Wagner's Opera, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Ed. de Reszké.
WEBER PIANO USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
The new society play in 4 acts by John Oliver Hobbes, with the full strength of Daniel Frohman's Stock Company.
THE AMBASSADOR
EXTRA MATINEE ON THURSDAY, 2:15.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
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The Surprises of Love
***NEXT MONDAY, CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDY COMPANY, (including Seymour Hicks, Fanny Brough, Herbert Standing, Chas. Kemble, C. P. Little, and Ellaline Terriss,) in "MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW."
***SEATS READY.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15
LAST WEEK M'LLE FIFI
Xtra Mat. Washington's Birthday.
NEXT MONDAY, MODJESKA, Supported by John E. Kellerd.
Mon., Tu. & Wed. Evs. & Wed. Mat., Mary Stuart; Thu., Fri., & Sat. Evs., Marie Antoinette; Sat. Mat., The Ladies' Battle. Seats on sale.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM,
THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 22, at 11,
ERNEST SETON THOMPSON.
"PERSONALITY OF WILD ANIMALS."
100 Illustrations. Reserved seats, $1.00. Children, 50 Cents. J. B. POND, Manager.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
MR. & MRS. SIDNEY DREW.
THORNE & CARLETON,
MARION MANOLA, DOLAN & LENHARR,
BLANCHE RING, CONROY & McDONALD,
W'SHINGT'N'S B'THDAY, Doors open 9:30 A.M.

KNICKERBOCKER. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
N. C. GOODWIN MATINEE
MAXINE ELLIOTT TO-DAY, 2:15.
When We Were Twenty-one.
***HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-MORROW.

Koster & Bial's
Henri French, Ida Fuller, The Olifans, TrulyShattuck, Arthur Nelstone & Minnie Abbey, ors.
Mats. To-day, Wash'n B'day & Sat. Gen. Adm. 50c.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. DUBY BELL
15c., 25c., 50c. CAMILLA URSO,
Daisy Lovering & Co., Maxwell & Simpson, Moving Pictures, Pete Baker, and Others.
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15c, 25, 50c. Anderson, Appleton & Co.
Polly Holmes, M'v'gPic's, 4 Colbys, "Bonner," others
Washington's Birthday—Open 12 Noon.

AMERICAN 42d & 8th Ave—Castle Sq. Op. Co.
Mat. To-day & Thurs., Feb. 22.
Cissie Loftus, Berri, Quinlan, Delamotte, Moulan, Elder. MASCOT
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. NEXT WEEK—Rigoletto.

Weber & Fields' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. No Matinée This Saturday.
WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. To-day, Thur., & Saturday Mats. DAVID BELASCO'S Naughty Anthony

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. IN OLD KENTUCKY Mat. To-day. 25c. and 50c. Ext. Mat. Thurs., (Washington's B'thday)

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. 10c. to All. Japanese Acrobats, Midget Horse, Missing Link.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
This (Wed.) Aft. at 2:30.
Programme.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
CHERUBINI, Overture Anacreon; MOZART, Aria from "Il Re Pastore," (Violin Obligato, Mr. Franz Kneisel); SCHUBERT, Unfinished Symphony in B minor; BELLINI, Casta Diva from "Norma"; BRAHMS, Hungarian Dances, Nos. 1, 2 and 6. Soloist:
Madame Sembrich
Thurs. Evg., Feb'y 22, at 8:15.
Programme.
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
BERLIOZ, Overture "King Lear"; MENDELSSOHN, Violin Concerto; CESAR FRANCK, "Les Eolides," (first time); BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 8.
Soloist:
Miss Leonora Jackson
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at reg. prices. Adm. 50c.

SPECIAL—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
Last Stand of the Gallant Lawton.
EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX. New Groups, Extra Attractions To-day.
CINEMATOGRAPH.
British and Boer War.
Neapolitan Troubadours & Orchestra.
Open 10:30 in the morning.

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WEST 66TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.
CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH.
Hockey Club of N. Y. vs. Brooklyn S. C.
To-night at 8:15 o'clock.
Admission 50 cts. Skates Free.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. MR. GEORGE
GROSSMITH
First Humorous and Musical Recital.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

Mendelssohn Hall, Monday Afternoon, Feb 26 at 3 o'clk.
FIFTH AND LAST Piano Recital by Hambourg
Prior to Pacific Coast Tour.
Direction Victor Thrane
Knabe Piano Used.
Res. seats $1.50 & $1 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB
24TH ANNUAL
DOG SHOW
Madison Square Garden,
Feb. 20, 21, 22, & 23. Open 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.

The New York Broadway to Tokio. Broadway, 44-45 St. Evegs. at 8:10. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT Extra Mat. Washington's Birthday.
ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA. Annual Vaudeville Benefit.
An enormous programme of star acts.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA LAST WEEK.
42st., B'w'y & 7th av. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
MONDAY EV'G. FEB. 26. MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS WITH JOSEPHINE HALL.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
NO WEDNESDAY MATINEE THIS WEEK.
MATINEES TO-MORROW AND SATURDAY.
Evenings, 8:30. BROTHER OFFICERS.
Matinées, 2:15.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:20
Matinées Thursday and Saturday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS | THE LITTLE MINISTER.
XTRA WEDNESDAY MATINEE NEXT WEEK.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way.
Evgs. 8. Matinées, 2:15.
MATINEE TO-MORROW AND SATURDAY.
WM. GILLETTE in his new play, SHERLOCK HOLMES.

MADISON SQ. Theatre. B'way & 24th St.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
MATINEE TO-MORROW AND SATURDAY.
The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av.
TO-NIGHT AT 7:40 SHARP.
FIRST MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2
Charles Frohman's HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.
$40,000 Production. The Great Drury Lane London Dramatic Success.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way.
Evs. at 8. Mats Wed. & Sat., 2.
MATINEE TO-DAY—100th Performance
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y
Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.
MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

CASINO! LAST WEEK But One!
THE PRINCESS CHIC! XTRA MAT. TMRRW. Washington's Birthday.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8.
Mat. Washn's B'day & Sat. at 2.
"A TRIUMPH."—HERALD.
OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av.
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James J. Morton, Herbert & Caron, Maud Nugent.
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THE DEWEY East 14th St.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
New Broadway Burlesquers.
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Special Matinée Washington's Birthd.
TO-NIGHT
AUNT HANNAH Great Company of farceurs.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
5TH MONTH. "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:10

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mat. Saturday.
(Wednesday Matinée omitted this week.)
SPECIAL MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
Last 2 Weeks of Mr. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "A Romance of Athlone."

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY. Ev., 8:15. Sat. Mat.
SPECIAL MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Murray HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—DIPLOMACY.

Irving Place Theatre. Mat. Thurs. & Sat.
LAST WEEK. "ALS ICH WIEDERKAM."
Sequel to "At the White Horse Tavern."

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow, winds easterly shifting to northwesterly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,639. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York? Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42¾c; cash cotton, 8⅞c.

LEGISLATURE.—The Senate and Assembly Committees on Taxation yesterday gave a final hearing on the mortgage tax bill. Several bankers favored the measure. The Judiciary Committees of both houses gave a hearing on the anti-Gerry Society bills, Commodore Gerry fighting vigorously against the measures. The State Board of Charities agreed to withdraw its claim for "general supervision," declaring all that it desires is "visitation and inspection." Senator Stranahan has introduced a bill to amend the liquor tax law, embodying recommendations of the State Superintendent of Excise, and Senator Malby introduced a measure favored by Superintendent McCullagh, to provide more severe penalties for election law violations. —Page 5.

CONGRESS.—The Republicans will hold a conference on the Puerto Rican tariff bill Saturday. Opposition to the bill develops more strength, and it is possible the measure will be modified before going to a vote. It is said some Democrats favor it in its present form. Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ohio,) yesterday spoke in opposition. In the Senate the debate on Hawaii continued. Senator Penrose gave notice that he would call up the Quay case to-day.—Pages 1 and 4.

FOREIGN.—The Boers are leaving Natal and apparently gathering in force to oppose Gen. Roberts's advance. It is reported that Cronje is surrounded at Paardeberg and fighting stubbornly. Gen. Cronje's report on the fight on Sunday morning shows very small Boer losses. Many Canadians were killed at the Modder River. Gen. Roberts reports a list of casualties at Paardeberg. Secretary of State Hay, in his reply to the House resolution of inquiry, said that the department knew of no violation of mails such as was charged by ex-Consul Macrum, and that no secret treaty exists. It is announced on authority that no attempt at mediation has been made by this country. It is charged that the Hawkesley letters in regard to the Jameson raid were bought by Dr. Clark, M. P. A fire at Alaquines, Spain, has destroyed 320 houses, and threatens to wipe out the town. Henry Duff Traill, British newspaper man and author, died yesterday in London. The new German Meat Inspection bill bars canned, corned, and pickled meat, and makes former restrictions more severe. The German Government was defeated in the Reichstag yesterday. Dr. Charles Piazzi Smyth, former Astronomer Royal for Scotland, is dead. C. A. Otis of New York became insane while on board the Saale, and was taken to an asylum at Milton, England. An appeal has been made to the King of the Belgians to put a stop to a reign of terror prevailing in the Congo Free State. Representations are to be made to Ambassador Choate.—Pages 1 and 3.

Page 1.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff spoke at the Michigan Club, Detroit, complimenting ex-Secretary Alger.

Senator Depew discussed woman and her abilities before the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The men in charge of the taking up of the floating debt of the Third Avenue Railroad Company were reticent yesterday as to the progress of their plans. In addition to the funded debt of $13,000,000, the liabilities of the company were estimated yesterday at $30,000,000. Jacob Fleischhauer yesterday said that he had never heard that any stock of the Manhattanville line had been purchased by Third Avenue interests at less than $110 a share.

Page 3.

Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, the author of the Keeley cure, died at Los Angeles from heart disease.

Miss Olga Nethersole, with her leading man and her manager, and the lessee of Wallack's Theatre, was arrested yesterday on the charge of outraging public morals and decency by the rendition of Clyde Fitch's dramatization of "Sapho." The play was given as usual last night, and the hearing will be held to-morrow.

Page 4.

The opponents in committee of the Hanna-Payne Subsidy bill introduced a measure of their own.

It is reported from Washington that Milwaukee's chances of securing the Democratic National Convention are not so good as they were.

Attorneys representing the parties to the Gubernatorial contest in Kentucky have signed an agreement providing for a speedy trial of the pending injunction suits.

Page 11.

Daniel I. Bradley is in the lead in the contest for the amateur championship of America at live birds, which was begun yesterday at the Carteret Gun Club, at Garden City, and will be finished to-day.

Page 12.

The investigation in the matter of the City Club's' charges against District Attorney Gardiner was continued before Commissioner Wilcox in the Supreme Court, Part XII., yesterday.

The controversy between the Corporation Counsel and the Controller over the payment of claims under the prevailing rate of wages law was renewed yesterday, the Corporation Counsel demanding from the Controller his reasons for refusing to settle the claims.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
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Markets.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 4.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

SPAIN CLAIMS ISLANDS.

United States Gives Up Caygayen, Sulu, and Cibutu as Being Without the Treaty Boundary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Upon representations of the Spanish Government to the effect that some of the islands south of the Philippine Archipelago which had been taken possession of by the United States gunboats were really the property of Spain, the authorities of the State Department have examined the charts and concluded to direct the withdrawal of our claims to the Islands of Caygayen, Sulu, and Cibutu, all of which lie without the boundary lines laid down by the treaty of Paris.

CASE OF ARTHUR MAGNET.

Boy Starts to Walk from San Francisco to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 21.—Arthur Magnet, the fifteen-year-old boy who caused his guardian, Dr. Thelberg, to be arrested in New York City, and who was sent here to his foster mother, Mrs. Frazee, started to walk back to New York yesterday.

The boy was sent here by the Gerry society of New York, although the San Francisco Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children had sent two letters to the New York society strongly advising against sending the boy here, because Mrs. Frazee, who wished to care for the lad, was almost an imbecile.

When young Magnet reached here he would not live with Mrs. Frazee, and yesterday he secretly left the city and started to walk back East. He reached Pinole, twenty-four miles from here, where some kind-hearted people gave him shelter. He had only 10 cents in his pockets, but was confident he could reach New York all right. He said he disliked San Francisco, and preferred to live in New York.

"I haven't yet figured out how long it will take me to walk back," said the boy, "but I don't care, and the experience of walking is not half bad, anyway."

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Is the purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

CALL TO CONFER ON PUERTO RICO

Republicans Will Meet to Discuss the Tariff Measure.

THE BILL MAY BE CHANGED

Depends On the Strength the Opposition Develops.

Bromwell (Rep., Ohio) Speaks Against the Bill—Some Democrats Are Said to Favor It in Its Present Form.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—For the first time in the debate upon the Puerto Rico Tariff bill the voice of a Republican was to-day raised against the measure. Mr. Bromwell (Ohio) spoke against the bill. He opposed it on the ground of policy and not of constitutionality. His hostility, however, was not absolute, and he announced his intention of voting for it if the substitute failed. The other speakers to-day were Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.,) and Mr. Long (Rep., Kan.,) for the bill, and Mr. Henry (Dem., Texas,) against it.

A "conference" not a caucus, is on foot to be held on Saturday by the House Republicans, and Representative Tawney, who keeps track of members, has telegraphed all absentees to be here on that day.

The use of the word conference instead of caucus is significant, and is explained in two ways. A caucus would be expected to bind all those who participated in it. A conference would be merely a gathering of members to consider whether a certain course is advisable or not, and those who participated would not be bound to abide by the decision of a majority.

BILL MAY BE MODIFIED.

The occasion for this unusual gathering is the danger to the bill. Although the advocates of the Ways and Means bill insist that the opposition is less than it has been represented and that it will melt away when the time to vote arrives, there are many members on the Republican side who have not spoken out yet who are as determined as Representative McCall and Representative Littlefield and twelve others.

The Ways and Means Committee realizes that it did not take into account the possible effect of the action of Mr. Payne in accepting the advice of the President and introducing a free trade bill, and then the embarrassment that was sure to follow his abandonment of free trade. Both factions insist that the President is on their side.

A conference is expected to show just the strength of the free-trade side. If it is ascertained that the number of Republicans who wish to vote for free trade with Puerto Rico is too large to be ignored, it is not at all improbable that modifications will be made in the bill, or that the original bill of Mr. Payne, which the Democrats are willing to take as a substitute for the bill before the House, may have to be allowed to go through.

The only Democrat who is outspoken in his advocacy of the bill is Mr. Davey, (La.) He represents one of the largest sugar-cane districts in the South. Some others, including Mr. Meyer and Mr. Broussard, (La.,) Mr. Devries, (Cal.,) Mr. Davies and Mr. Sparkman, (Fla.,) are said to be in the doubtful column, but the Democratic whip says that only Mr. Davey and Mr. Sibley (Penn.) will vote for it. Mr. Wilson of Idaho, a Silver Republican, is also said to be inclined to vote for the bill.

Some of the Republican opponents of the bill who dislike to go on record believe that the way out of the dilemma in which they find themselves is to vote to recommit the measure. On account of the pressure for time the debate hereafter will begin at 11 o'clock, and there will be night sessions Thursday and Friday.

PAY'S SUPPORT OF THE BILL.

Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.,) was the first speaker to-day. He supported the bill in an extended argument. He is the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, and has devoted himself closely to the legal and Constitutional phases of the controversy over the broad question as to whether new territory was a part of the United States in a political sense.

He denied that any act of the President or Congress could extend the Constitution as a Constitution over a Territory while it remained a Territory. The immunities of the Constitution could be extended, but not the Constitution itself. The Constitution covered only the States of the Union.

Neither could a Territory, Mr. Ray argued, be created a State without the consent of the people thereof. The privileges of the Constitution could not be conferred or extended to an inch of territory outside the union of States until the people of the territory had been heard from.

In the language of the Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court, Puerto Rico and the Philippines were the property of the United States, to be legislated for as Congress chose.

REPUBLICAN IN OPPOSITION.

Mr. Bromwell (Ohio) was the first Republican to oppose the bill upon the floor. Occupying a place in the centre aisle, he stated his position:

"It is never an agreeable thing," he began, "to take an active stand in opposition to one's political associates. It is much easier to drift with them and yield personal views and support the recommendation of the majority of the committee controlled by his party. In minor matters I have, upon numberless occasions, yielded my personal preferences. But, in a matter of so great moment as the present measure, which will shape the future policy not alone of the Republican Party, but of the Nation; which will establish precedents to control the future, dealing with questions of right and equity in our treatment of those under the protection of our flag, I, for one, believe that every member upon his solemn honor should decide for himself and cast his vote as his conscience dictates.

"It is a duty he owes to himself and to his party that he should not assist in the commission of an error which may affect its future domination in the Government and to his country that it may stand as the exponent of all that is just and honorable in its treatment of its citizens. Therefore, as a result of much careful and conscientious thought, I rise to-day to oppose a portion of the report of the Ways and Means Committee and express my preference for the bill as originally introduced by the gentleman from New York." (Payne.)

Continuing, Mr. Bromwell said he did not doubt the power of Congress to enact this legislation, but he did not agree with its justice or equity. The original bill proposed to establish free trade with Puerto Rico, and was in accordance with the recommendations of the President, Secretary of War, and others familiar with the conditions and necessities of the people of the island.

He announced that he would support the substitute if it was offered, and if defeated, rather than not have any legislation, he should vote for the pending measure. This announcement drew a round of applause from the Republican side. It created some surprise upon the Democratic side, where it was understood that Mr. Bromwell intended to oppose the bill outright.

THE PRESIDENT'S DUTY.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) arose to interrupt Mr. Bromwell. The latter refused to yield.

"I presume the gentleman who is about to interrupt me," said he, "is prepared to say, as I am informed he has said to others, that the President is in favor of this bill. I do not dispute it, but I say that no longer ago than day before yesterday a reporter of one of the great Republican papers of this country was sent to the President by his paper for the purpose of ascertaining the view of the President. The paper wanted to support the Presidential policy. It wanted to know whether it should continue editorially to support the position the President had taken in his message; and the reporter of that paper was assured at that time that the President was of the same opinion still, and the paper should go on as it had been doing.

"Now, if the President since his message to Congress in December has obtained information which shows that conditions are different to-day from what they were then, it is a solemn duty that he owes to Congress that he should communicate that additional information to us that we should not be dependent upon conversations and interviews of individual members of this House with the Chief Executive for the information upon which we as an executive body are to act.

"The Constitution provides that the President shall give to Congress such recommendations as he may think proper for the information of the members in the proper discharge of our duties. Let the President send a message to this House, let him say to us: 'Conditions are different to-day in Puerto Rico from what they were in December.' Let him say, 'I have additional information that I did not have when I wrote my message in December,' and the recommendation of the President will receive at the hands of every member of this House, and I am sure, speaking for myself, that it will receive at my hands, all that consideration that is due to every conscientious and honest Chief Executive of this country.

"But we get no such information at first hand. It comes to us through half a dozen channels, and we are advised that if we will call personally upon the President he will assure us that he wants to vote for this bill. As I said at the beginning of my remarks, if we cannot get the bill that was originally introduced in this House, if we cannot have what the President recommended to us as an absolute necessity for the people of the Island of Puerto Rico, I, for one, am willing to take half a loaf rather than no bread.

"I merely want to say this, however, and I say it with all due respect to the committee, that if the Committee on Ways and Means in this House had taken its Republican colleagues into its confidence when this great measure was under consideration, there might not have been the same opposition to the bill that there is to-day.

"The only conclusion that I can reach is that the opposition which has been made by certain interests in this country has been powerful enough for this committee to change their minds."

In conclusion Mr. Bromwell said: "If merely for the purpose of proclaiming your right to legislate as you choose, you deem it necessary to make any distinction in the tariff laws of the two countries, let it be shown by a modification of the internal revenue laws which shall relieve, rather than increase, the burdens of the islands.

"This means much for the Puerto Ricans. If they are not treated fairly, if they conceive the idea that they are being treated no better than they were under Spanish rule; if they look with suspicion upon our professions of friendship they will be ready to cast off their allegiance and join our foes whenever opportunity offers. A monarchical Government may well claim 'might makes right,' but how much more noble would it be for this great, free and liberty-loving Republic to adopt the motto: 'Right is mighty and must prevail.'"

CALLS THE BILL "DAMNABLE."

Mr. Henry (Texas) followed in opposition to the bill which he said was more damnable than the laws enacted by the British Parliament against the people who inhabited the thirteen colonies prior to 1776. He asserted his belief that when the President recommended free trade with Puerto Rico he knew the people of that island were entitled to all the rights under the Constitution with which the people of the United States were endowed. Neither did he believe the President had changed his mind no matter what statements might be made on the other side.

He charged that the change of base had occurred to appease the sugar and tobacco interests of this country which feared the effect of free imports from Puerto Rico.

Mr. Henry said the tobacco and sugar interests of various sections had been before the Insular Committee in support of this bill. "Some of them," said he "came from my own State, but I'd see them damned before I would yield the ground upon which my ancestors achieved their independence. Long may the Republic live and speedily administer death to the spirit of imperialism."

LONG DEFENDS THE MEASURE.

Mr. Long, (Kan.,) a member of the Ways and Means Committee, closed the debate for the day with a speech in favor of the bill. He said he was a supporter of the Administration, and he would not knowingly oppose the wishes of the President. The Ways and Means Committee had carefully considered the President's recommendation and had framed a bill to raise revenue for the island. It was a political question, and must be met now.

Puerto Rico, he said, was prostrate. Relief could come only by the authorization of a loan, a direct appropriation out of the United States Treasury, or the enactment of a law to raise revenue. The committee considered that the last method was preferable.

Mr. Long said in conclusion: "The acquisition of Puerto Rico and the Philippines has made it possible for this country in the second century of its existence to extend its trade into foreign lands and become a power on the sea, as it now is upon the land. To do this, however, we must make tariffs for Puerto Rico and the Philippines suitable to their conditions. If this cannot be done they will be a burden, not a benefit.

"The nations of the world have been assured that we favor an 'open door' policy in the Philippines, and treaties are being made to establish the same policy in China. This policy does not mean free trade in the Philippines, but it means that the goods and ships of all nations shall be admitted on an equality with those of the United States. But if the minority is right we can do nothing except extend the customs and revenue laws to the islands, and absolute free trade is the result.

"Spain, under the treaty for ten years, can take her goods and merchandise there free. Only there we would be powerless to place a tariff upon her goods coming from those islands into the United States. On the fate of this bill depends the future policy of the Administration in relation with our Philippines and the Far East."

TARIFF ON PUERTO RICAN GOODS.

Suit to Restrain Collector Bidwell from Exacting Duties.

Papers in the suit to restrain Collector of Customs Bidwell from exacting duties on Puerto Rican goods will, it is stated, be served on the Collector to-morrow, and the motion will be heard on March 2.

The action was brought by the firm of A. S. Lascelles & Co. of this city, who are large dealers in Puerto Rican products. The contention of this firm is that Puerto Rico is a part of the territory of the United States, and not a foreign country, in the meaning of the law, and that the Collector ought to be compelled to repay the duties collected from merchants on Puerto Rican imports, and amounting to nearly $500,000.

Charles Henry Butler, attorney for A. S. Lascelles & Co., declared yesterday that it is not a question of the power of Congress to regulate the territories of the United States, and in so doing, to place a tariff on Puerto Rican trade.

"There are many members of Congress," he said, "who to-day are voting for the 25 per cent. bill because they are taking 75 per cent. off, and they have been advised that until the bill passed full duties must be paid, while, if there was no duty, they would no more vote to put 25 per cent. on than they would to put a tariff between Alaska and other ports."

Senate Amendments to the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Senator Culberson of Texas to-day gave notice of two amendments he will propose to the Puerto Rican bill. One of these provides for free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States proper. The other gives the native Puerto Ricans the same right to choose whether they will become citizens of the United States that the Paris treaty confers upon residents who may have been born in the Spanish peninsula.

Against Puerto Rican Tariff.

Many of the cotton brokers are emphatically opposed to the idea of establishing custom duties between this country and Puerto Rico. A petition protesting against it has been circulated among members of the Cotton Exchange, and has obtained many signatures. It will be presented to the Senate.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Is the purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

WOODRUFF SPEAKS IN DETROIT.

Compliments ex-Secretary Alger—Is Greeted as a Vice Presidential Possibility.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Feb. 21.—Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff of New York was a notable figure to-day in the fifteenth annual gathering of the Michigan Club. He attended several receptions held in the afternoon, including one at ex-Secretary Alger's home. This evening he spoke at the club's banquet. He is greatly pleased by the attentions he has received from the Michigan politicians, and particularly by the reception he received at the banquet, where he was spoken of as a Vice Presidential possibility.

The toastmaster in introducing Mr. Woodruff said:

"The Republican Party believes in young men. They were in at the founding of the party; they have been in it since, and to them the party still turns with confidence and hope. The Michigan Club has been in the habit of nominating Presidential candidates, [alluding to speeches before the club by Harrison, McKinley, &c.] Surrounded as I am here by Governors and would-be Governors and other candidates, I am inclined to think that lightning might easily strike a Vice Presidential candidate here as well.

"When in the next National Convention the question is asked, 'Whom does New York want to name for Vice President?' because as New York goes so goes the Union, will they not turn to that stalwart pair of New York leaders and bring forth the name of Timothy L. Woodruff?"

A storm of applause greeted this reference to the guest of the club, and it was several minutes before Mr. Woodruff could be heard.

The chief interest for the Michigan auditors in Mr. Woodruff's speech was in his introductory remarks, which were as follows:

Born and educated in New England, for twenty years identified with the business interests of New York, nevertheless, to me the State of Michigan is and ever will be hallowed ground, for my maternal grandfather—whose full name I bear—lighted the first fire kindled on the site of yonder City of Pontiac. With his father and three companions nearly three generations ago he founded the first settlement beyond the frontier post of Detroit, which was then only an opening in an uninhabited wilderness. These pioneers, of Pilgrim lineage, departed from their native Connecticut upon this great undertaking with no other assets than probity, pluck, and perseverance. In their journey westward they spent in 1807 Central New York the frontier; five years later they found Western New York the frontier, and six years later, passing up Lake St. Clair and the Clinton River, they found themselves beyond the zone of civilization in the primeval forest of this vast peninsula, and there this little band of early American expansionists planted the seeds of New England character for the propagation of that mighty power which the people of Michigan have since exerted in the progress of the Republic.

Grateful for the courtesy extended in your generous invitation, I am glad to be here for many reasons. Michigan is among my earliest impressions. How well I remember as a boy having heard my father state many times that the principles enunciated at the beginning of the Republican Party as a National organization beneath the oaks of Jackson in the State of Michigan in the year 1854 impelled him, then a Representative in Congress, to cast his fortune with the party of free speech, free soil, and free men. Thus under Michigan inspiration was I born a Republican.

Since coming into your State I have been deeply impressed with the thought that after a year of preparation the paramount power among the nations of the earth—an empire upon which the sun never sets—has not yet as many men under arms as were put in the field, fully equipped, in less than three months by Michigan's Secretary of War for the United States. What would have been your answer two years ago had you then been asked which would be sooner accomplished, the triumph of the Kingdom of Great Britain over the Republic of South Africa or that of the Republic of the United States over the Kingdom of Spain? In this connection it is a fact worth remembering that more trained soldiers of Spain surrendered to the Michigan commander on the Island of Cuba than there are Boers in the combined commandoes facing the armies of Great Britain.

Mr. Woodruff's complimentary reference to Gen. Alger was echoed in a speech by Gen. H. V. Boynton, who said:

It fell to the lot of a distinguished member of this club (Gen. Alger) to assemble and organize an army of a quarter of a million soldiers. It was my privilege to stand partially behind the scenes and obtain many clear views of the masterful work of our President and his Secretary of War while this gigantic task rushed on to its speedy and wonderful accomplishment.

It is a matter of keen satisfaction to stand before this audience of Michigan patriots, and, from personal knowledge, denounce these charges of inefficiency and neglect, with which the sensational press aroused and misled the country, as baseless, cruel, and diabolical.

There is nothing which drew the country closer to Washington than the dignity, silence, and patience with which he endured the slander and abuse to which even he was subjected. Your own honored Secretary, following this great example, bore his unjust burdens with a manliness which has already commanded the Nation's respect. When truth in regard to war management shall have driven falsehood into merited oblivion the verdict of history for him is sure to be "Well done."

Gov. Nash of Ohio, Gov. Pingree of Michigan, Gov. Shaw of Iowa also made addresses.

MAN AND WIFE BOTH DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

COS COB, Conn., Feb. 21.—After forty-one years of married life, the wife of John Van Nostrand died Monday of pneumonia. To-night Mr. Van Nostrand died. Saturday there will be a double funeral from the Miannis Methodist Church, and the bodies of both will be laid side by side in a Long Island cemetery.

For many years Mr. Van Nostrand was known to be more than eccentric. A half century ago he built the house in which he died, but finished only two rooms, allowing the scaffolding to remain about the outside so as to avoid payment of taxes, until about five years ago, when it blew down.

It is currently reported that Van Nostrand left a large amount of money hoarded away, notwithstanding the fact he was dependent upon his brother for support. This brother, a wealthy brewer, would each month send a check, and Van Nostrand, after retaining the checks for a year or two, would cash them. Where the money is no one knows.

$10,000 FOR ONE WORD.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Because of an alleged error of one word in a telegraphic message Silberman Brothers have brought suit against the Western Union Telegraph Company for $10,000 damages.

The plaintiffs, wool dealers, had been negotiating with a merchant in Oregon for the purchase of 85,000 pounds of wool, and the deal had proceeded so far that it was agreed between the parties that the wool was to be sold to them.

Silberman Brothers wired the Oregon merchant that their representative would see him Tuesday to approve the deal. The message, they assert, was changed to read Thursday. In consequence of the change Silberman Brother complain that they lost the profits which would have accrued from the transaction, as the merchant sold the wool elsewhere after the time set in the telegram had passed.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Is the purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

THE HARVARD CLUB GREETS BIG MEN

President Hadley of Yale Meets with Marked Applause.

GOV. ROOSEVELT A GUEST

Secretary Long Refers to His University Days—President Eliot Describes Progress at Harvard.

The thirty-fourth annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New York City was given at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening, about 300 members of the club and guests being present. The dinner was notable among these annual gatherings for more than one reason.

It would hardly be true to say that as much enthusiasm for Yale was shown as for Harvard, but the display of cordiality for the former institution was such as to cause remark from several of the speakers. Possibly the presence of President Hadley of Yale was the reason for this, but it was generally regarded as an evidence that the last traces of bitter rivalry between the two great universities have disappeared.

Another circumstance which made the occasion noteworthy was the unveiling of two splendid portraits, by John S. Sargent. One is of James C. Carter and the other of Ambassador Choate. Both have served terms as Presidents of the club, and the portraits were ordered from Mr. Sargent by the club about three years ago.

He had not been able to execute them until recently, and they arrived just in time to be unveiled last evening. They have never been exhibited, even at a foreign gallery, and both pictures are regarded as among the most powerfully handled and effective that Mr. Sargent has ever executed. They are also both excellent as portraits.

The President of the club, Edmund Wetmore, presided at the dinner, and with him at the head table were Gov. Roosevelt, President Eliot of Harvard, President Hadley of Yale, Secretary of the Navy Long, the Japanese Minister to the United States, Jutaro Komura; the Rev. Dr. Prescott Evarts, James C. Carter, Albert Stickney, Francis C. Huntington, Edward C. Martin, nd Samuel Hill.

THE PROGRESS OF HARVARD.

After the dinner the Chairman, in the course of an introductory speech, said that when Harvard men met together as on the present occasion, it was one of those rare times when self-praise was allowable. He then alluded to the famous men whom the university has given to the United States, and went on to speak of the progress made by Harvard between the years 1800 and 1900. It was, he declared, to the honor of the older institutions of learning in this country that they had kept abreast of the demands of the times; that they developed character in such a way as to enable men to meet the stress and strain of modern life.

College men to-day were not eminent alone in scholarship, in literature, and in science, but also in the strife of competition in every calling. The college man had shown himself equal to every duty placed before him.

After the Chairman's speech every one stood while "Fair Harvard" was sung, and afterward the college yell was given with a vim that has never been excelled, even on a football field.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S ADDRESS.

President Eliot was received with great applause, and the college yell was repeated in his honor. He began by saying that last year was the most prosperous in all respects that Harvard had ever experienced. He might, he added, be asked what he meant by prosperity.

In the ordinary acceptance of the term the year was the best on record—in money and gifts received, and in the number of students. But after all, that was not what he really meant by prosperity. He meant that the intellectual and spiritual interests of the university had grown.

"How," asked the speaker, "have I any evidence to prove that this is so? I find the evidence in just such an assembly as this. Next Saturday I am going to attend another gathering of the same kind in Chicago, and, as in the case here, I shall see representatives of all professions and industries, men of force in all the activities of the Nation. Also I shall see public servants of conspicuous merit. That is what I mean when I say that Harvard is 'prosperous,' and all the other universities are, shall I say following, its lead?

"With us here to-night is the President of Yale. (Loud applause.) I am glad to have the opportunity of bidding him welcome to a position like none other in the world—that of the head of a leading American university. It may be permissible to say that I welcome him to a chase that may be a long one. [Laughter.] During the first half of this century Harvard pursued the stern chase of Yale, but in the second half Harvard got ahead."

President Eliot then went on to refer to the progress that Harvard had made in recent years. He referred to the fact that it has only become possible within the last few months for an undergraduate to study economics there through four successive years, and added that to-day there was no principal study which could not be studied in the same way.

The speaker then went on to refer to the fact that there is now a Harvard Club in Havana, of which the President is Gov. Gen. Wood, while sitting near him (President Eliot) was a representative of the Empire of Japan, a member of the Harvard Club of Tokio.

He went on to speak of the Harvard men who have recently been members of important international commissions, and of others who are at the head of great industrial corporations and trust companies.

CHEERS FOR PRESIDENT HADLEY.

The next speaker was President Hadley of Yale, who was greeted with prolonged applause. After thanking those present for the welcome given to him he said that it was a source of great pleasure to him to feel that in the future Harvard and Yale would be on terms of friendship, and he believed that the present good feeling was sure to increase.

He was glad to acknowledge that in many ways the friendship of Harvard had counted for the good of Yale. He welcomed everything that President Eliot had said about the good of Harvard. It was not the loss of Yale, but the gain of Yale, and every other institution of learning.

Dr. Hadley concluded by proposing a toast. He said that those present had already saluted Dr. Eliot as head of Harvard, but he was too large a man even for Harvard. He asked those present to drink Dr. Eliot's health as a man who by his work and example had given every American institution the right to rejoice in what he had accomplished.

The toast was drunk amid tremendous applause. The chairman then introduced Secretary Long, who received a most cordial welcome.

In the course of an address that was frequently interrupted with applause, Mr. Long said that he believed a gathering such as the present one should be an occasion for good cheer and fellowship, not for the preaching of sermons—especially sermons on the decadence of public men and the ruin of public affairs. He remarked that he almost wished that speaking at such times was as thoroughly discredited as silver was at present.

SECRETARY LONG'S MEMORIES.

Passing on to speak of his own life at Harvard, Mr. Long remarked that he could not help thinking the years when he was a young man to have been the golden age of the Republic. They were the result of 200 years of homogeneous New England life, of exquisite rural life that the country would never see again, when a foreigner was as scarce as a cocoanut.

It was a great thing to have lived in that time, before the civil war began that period of expansion which had been going on ever since, relentless as the flowing tide.

"There is," added Mr. Long, "a tide in the affairs of countries as well as of men. We can no more hold a college or a country to the old limitations than we can hold the wind. The expansion going on in college life is such that the expansion going on in the territory of the United States is insignificant compared with it."

After referring to the Harvard Club in Havana and declaring that "Dr., Col., Gen., Gov. Wood may be the coming man," the speaker went on to say: "There is no doubt that in a few years, in some pillared hall in far off Manila, the dusky native-born Filipino will lead the cheering for his college and his country and thank God that he lives under the Stars and Stripes. [Great applause.]

IDEALS IN PUBLIC LIFE.

"I remember," went on Mr. Long, "that a short time ago President Hadley made a speech in which he spoke of the need for higher ideals in public life. A few days afterward Puck had a cartoon picturing three political bosses, and asking what kind of ideals they were. You [the speaker turned to Gov. Roosevelt] were not one of them. [Loud laughter.] The criticism was just, and you can't rub it in too often, but it ignores the fact that there already are ideals in public life. Why do not people talk of the medicine men and their quackery, or of the lawyers and their plundering, or of the pulpit and its hypocrisy, or of the newspapers and their yellow streaks? You cannot judge a public man by his worst acts. Look at the face of your own Governor, who is a Rough Rider only over abuses. His principles are such that he would rather be right than be Vice President. [Laughter.]

"There are no men who have a stronger sense of public duty than public men as a body. I speak not only of my own side. I honor the leader of the Democrats, for instance, whom nothing can swerve from his conviction that free silver is necessary, though I hope he will be buried under a million votes."

A poem on "The Strenuous Life," written for the occasion by Edward S. Martin, was recited by him.

GOV. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS.

Gov. Roosevelt was the next speaker. In the course of a short address he referred to Judge Taft, who has been appointed by President McKinley head of the new Philippine Commission, saying that all who knew Judge Taft felt that he came closer than almost any other public man to combining the ideal and the practical in a way that must produce the highest type of public servant.

The Governor, continuing, said: "I am especially indebted to Harvard men, and it is natural that I should like to speak to them. President Eliot has often given valuable advice to me. I want him to come to Albany soon and see how the wheels go round. As both an honest and intelligent man, I want him to see the men I have appointed and know all that I have done and left undone in my term of office.

"Mr. Long said this was not a time to preach. I don't want to preach, but if I did I would refer to the Eighth and Ninth Commandments. The first applies to politicians, and the other to the critics of politicians. The second class may not be more noxious than the first, but they are even meaner."

DEPEW DISCUSSES WOMAN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Senators Depew and Carter made addresses this evening before the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Senator Depew said he knew of nothing in the recent development of social organizations which had done so much for patriotism, for history, and for love of country as the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution. He would rather have had an ancestor at Bunker Hill or Yorktown or in one of the other battles of the Revolution than to inherit millions. The Senator declared that the women of to-day are different from those of a hundred years ago.

"I do not believe," he continued, "that all this preaching against woman's activity has any foundation in fact or in theory. I believe that any public thing a man can do a woman can do equally well. A distinguished prelate has recently remarked that women should stay at home, but what does a distinguished prelate know about woman? A professor of economy has said that 90 per cent. of marriages are a failure. I don't believe it. Such remarks usually come from old maids or divorcees, and fortunately are very few in number. I am a firm believer in women, whether in the home or in the arena of public affairs, and she has abundantly demonstrated her ability to care for herself."

Senator Carter believed that the Revolution marked the most notable event in the history of mankind. He added:

"The men who fought that war spoke for all men and for all times. The Government that resulted from it was the expression of the pent-up feelings of humanity. Peoples came from all over the world and passed into the common mass. There were Germans, and Frenchmen, and Anglo-Saxons, and the children of other lands, but they were fused together and there sprang up a new race, the greatest in the history of all the world—the American people."

ENGINEER FOOLED BY LIGHTS.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 21.—Peaseley Messer of Terre Haute and Hugo Pfennig, engineer and fireman of a fast freight train on the Vandalia, were victims of a peculiar mistake last night. They had charge of the second section of Train 27, which left here at 9:10 o'clock.

As the train approached Bridgeport, Messer suddenly reversed the lever, applied the air brakes, and told Pfennig to jump. Pfennig obeyed the order without question, and was followed by Messer. The train finally came to a standstill. Pfennig escaped with bruises and a fracture of his right arm. Messer was picked up unconscious and remained in that condition all night, but he will live. To-day he is unable to account for the accident.

Mrs. Messer says that from Messer's disconnected statements she believed he thought he saw the lights of another train ahead and jumped, thinking that a collision was inevitable. The train stopped near the station in Bridgeport and railroad men think that Messer miscalculated the distance and mistook the station lights for those of another train.

The head brakeman was in the engine cab, but did not jump. He said he failed to see any obstruction on the track and declined to take the chances.

TO MR. HOBART'S MEMORY.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 21.—About 2,000 citizens of New Jersey to-day attended the memorial session of the State Legislature in honor of the late Vice President of the United States, Garret A. Hobart. President William M. Johnson of the State Senate presided. In addition to the members of the Legislature and their guests, Gov. Voorhees and the Judges of the Supreme Court attended the services. The only decorations were the National colors and an embankment of plants. The Rev. Dr. David Magie, pastor of Mr. Hobart's church in Paterson, delivered the opening prayer. The memorial oration was delivered by Attorney General John W. Griggs. He said in part:

"For all time it will be his fame to have first raised the office of Vice President to that dignity and importance in our National system which it was intended by the fathers to possess. Instead of being a mere alternate, with no function and no influence except as the mechanical mouthpiece of the Senate's action and the living suggestion of possible calamity to the Chief Executive, Mr. Hobart gave to the office a power and influence of its own which was a revelation to the country.

"And to the President himself he became a beloved friend, an adviser and helper in the administration of the Government of incalculable value, connecting in a most unique way the Executive with the councils of the legislative branch of the Government, to the mutual profit and the better understanding of both."

The First Railway in the World to adopt for all its cars the Pintsch Light is the New York Central. This line has Pintsch Light in its sleeping and parlor cars, its coaches, baggage cars, and mail cars, contributing in this, as in all other things, to the comfort and safety of its patrons.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Is the purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

BOER ARMY IS LEAVING NATAL

Joubert, It Is Said, Ordered General Concentration.

TO RAISE SIEGE OF LADYSMITH

Gen. Buller May Enter the Town This Week.

THE TUGELA CROSSED

The Fifth Division Makes the Passage on Pontoons and Drives Back Boer Guard—Cronje Reported Surrounded.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The Tageblatt publishes a special dispatch from Brussels which says the Transvaal Legation there announces that all the Boers are evacuating Natal, their positions in that colony being no longer tenable.

Gen. Joubert, it is added, has ordered the concentration of all the available forces to oppose Lord Roberts.

The siege of Ladysmith, it is further announced, will be raised, and it is expected Gen. Buller will enter the town at the end of the week.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The War Office has received the following from

ously and expect to capture the whole force."

LONDON, Feb. 22.—It is considered strange that, when sending his casualties, Lord Roberts gives no information as to the result of the fighting. If he has sent such a report, the War Office is withholding it.

Moreover, nothing is known as to what took place Monday, Tuesday, and yesterday. This absence of details from Lord Roberts's dispatch, contrasted with his rather full narratives during the first part of his operations, produces uneasiness among military observers.

All the comment in the morning newspapers, both editorial and critical, is threaded with the disturbing suggestion that, despite hard fighting, Gen. Cronje has been able to beat off his pursuers, has escaped, and is being reinforced by rail from Ladysmith and by forces on foot and horseback from Northern Cape Colony, as well as the late beleaguers of Kimberley.

As the correspondents with Lord Roberts are silent, the telegrams from Boer sources receive some countenance. The latter aver that Gen. Cronje, while the British were endeavoring to surround him between Paardeberg and Koodoosrand, received reinforcements from Dewet, and that together the Boer commanders fought the British to a standstill.

However all this may be, public opinion here will not be reassured until the War Office issues explicit statements of successes, which, of course, would clear away the gathering doubts respecting the uninterrupted success of Lord Roberts's forward movement. No one doubts his ultimate success, but there is a fear of temporary disappointment, and that a lot of hard fighting is yet ahead of the British.

Lord Roberts's list of forty-nine killed and wounded officers, including two Generals, in the engagements up to Sunday evening causes anxiety, especially as in the officers' list neither the losses of the Welsh and Essex Regiments nor those of the mounted infantry are included. This is about the number that fell at Colenso, where the non-commissioned officers and men brought the total losses to 800.

Many distinguished persons, on the way home from the theatres and clubs, called at the War Office to inquire for news. The ladies' lobby was open until midnight. The arrival at the War Office of several prominent officials after 11 gave substance to a report that important information from Lord Roberts had been received; but an announcement was soon forthcoming that no further bulletins would be posted during the night.

The Times says editorially:

"The silence of Lord Roberts is susceptible of more interpretations than one, but it certainly indicates that the serious operations in which he is engaged are not yet complete.

"Our correspondent at Lorenzo Marques mentions a serious report, which may be another version of the Boer story regarding Gen. Dewet that comes from Pretoria, or of the capture of the Riet River convoy. If two events have occurred it would be a curious coincidence."

The report referred to is as follows:

"According to a Boer account, Gen. Dewet claims to have captured, in an attack upon the rear guard of Gen. French's column, 180 wagons of provisions and ammunition, 2,800 oxen, and 58 men.

BOER REPORTS OF FIGHTING.

PRETORIA, Feb. 19.—A portion of an official report from Gen. Cronje, dated Sunday, Feb. 18, has been given out. It is as follows:

"Yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, while removing the laager near Scholtz Nek, we were attacked by the British. The fight lasted until 7:30 in the evening. Although on the whole the British were driven back, they each time renewed the attack.

"The loss to the British must have been considerable. Thus far the Boer loss has been eight killed and twelve wounded.

"This morning the British shelled us with cannon. Chief Commandant Ferreira's force was too small to stop the cavalry from entering Kimberley."

Official reports have been received as follows:

Commandant Steyn says that Saturday, Feb. 17, and Sunday, Feb. 18, near Koodoosrand, he fought the British, who tried to encompass Gen. Cronje's laager, and drove them off. They fought until late Sunday evening. The Boers had one man killed and one wounded and captured booty and twenty-one horses and mules.

Gen. Dewet says that on Sunday afternoon he arrived between Paardeberg and Koodoosrand, in which direction there has been heavy firing since morning. He stormed several kopjes, which the British vacated, leaving their dead and wounded and forty prisoners in the hands of the Boers, who captured the kopjes. The Boer loss was two men killed and four wounded. The fight lasted until late in the evening.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Feb. 20, announces that Commandant Ferreira was killed Feb. 19, adding that his death was believed to be the result of an accident.

The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, dated Feb. 21:

"Boer newspapers, dated Feb. 19, report that Gen. Dewet won a 'brilliant victory' over the British troops at Modder River.

"Gen. Dutoit reports being defeated by the British cavalry column which got into Kimberley. He retreated to Riverton, sixteen miles north of Kimberley, with all his guns lost and seven men killed.

"According to the same papers Gen. Cronje succeeded in getting through a message to Koffyfontein with the news that he is holding all his positions, and that the Boer cordon is around Kimberley again.

"The Boers expect a general engagement on the Tugela. All is quiet in Ladysmith."

ROBERTS REPORTS LOSSES.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Office from Lord Roberts:

PAARDEBERG, Tuesday, Feb. 20.—Between Feb. 16 and Feb. 18, Major Gen. Knox was wounded, Major Gen. Hector MacDonald severely wounded, and Lieut. Col. Aldworth was killed.

"Other officers killed were Capts. Wardlaw and Newbury of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and Lieuts. McLure of the Seaforth Highlanders, Courtenay of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Siordet and Neave of the Yorkshire Regiment, and Bright and Ball-Acton of the Oxford Light Infantry."

Then follows a list of wounded officers, including Col. Bowles of the Yorkshire Regiment, Col. Carthew-Yorstoun of the Black Watch, (Royal Highlanders,) Capt. H. M. Arnold, (dangerously,) and Lieut. J. C. Mason, (since dead,) both of the Canadians.

In the Highland Brigade sixteen officers were wounded, including Major the Hon. H. E. Maxwell of the Black Watch, (Royal Highlanders,) brother of Lord Farnham, and Lieut. Akers-Douglas of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, son of the Right Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, First Commissioner of Works.

Lieut. Col. Aldworth commanded the Second Battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and had rendered distinguished service. Major Gen. Knox commands the Thirteenth Brigade of the Sixth Division.

These casualties occurred in fighting near Paardeberg.

There is no more famous soldier in the British armies in South Africa than "Fighting Mac," by which name Gen. Hector Archibald MacDonald is known. He is one of the two or three British Generals who have risen from the ranks. A typical Highlander, he enlisted when nineteen years old in the Gordon Highlanders, and eight years afterward he was a commissioned officer. He was among those who fought at Majuba Hill, but not even the terrible hail of bullets that made the bravest of the Highlanders flee for their lives could move him. He continued fighting, with his back to a boulder, and when the Boers came up fired at them until all his ammunition was spent. By what seemed a miracle he was not hit, and when he no longer had a bullet left he knocked down a burgher with his fists. Another burgher had his rifle sighted, ready to shoot MacDonald, but a third interfered. "No," he said, "this is a brave man. Let us capture him." And so "Fighting Mac" was spared. As a field officer MacDonald chiefly distinguished himself in the battle of Omdurman. He was, after Lord Kitchener, the hero of that fight, and many say that his watchfulness, resource, and energy saved the day for the British and Egyptians. He is now forty-seven years old.

Lieut. Col. W. Aldworth, D. S. O., (Companion of the Distinguished Service Order,) was born at Carrigtwohill, Ireland, and was the eldest son of Col. Robert Aldworth, J. P., of County Cork. He joined the Bedfordshire Regiment in 1874, passed the Staff College in 1894, joined the Burmese expeditionary force in 1885, the Isazai Expedition in 1892, and the Chitral relief force in 1895; was at the storming of the Nakaland and in the action near Khar; was with the Tirah expeditionary force in 1897-8, and took part in the action at the Sumpagha Pass, the action at the Arhango Pass, the operations against the Khani Khel Chamkanis, and the operations in the Bazar Valley.

MANY CANADIANS KILLED.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 21.—The Globe issues a special edition this morning with the following list of casualties in the Canadian contingent at Modder River.

"MODDER RIVER, Feb. 20.—The Canadian contingent participated in Sunday's battle. We forded the Modder after a night march and were engaged the whole day. The casualties were:

Western Men Killed—Scott, Maundrel, Jackson, Summers, and Todd. Wounded—Arnold, Leach, Nelbergal, Leomann, Duncafe, Andrews, R. Nixon, R. Smiles, C. Thompson, and McKenzie.

London Men Killed—Donegan, R. Smith, W. White, Mason (Captain of Toronto.) Wounded—Threeves, Sippie, Power, J. Smith, Tourenette, Paddon, Brough, Green, McLaren, Cerelyea, Day, Wheatcroft, and Kingwall. Missing—Adams, and Burns.

Toronto Men Killed—Findlay, Manlon. Wounded—Stewart, Usher, Kennedy, Sutton, McGiverin, Watt, Van Der Water, and McLaughlan.

Ottawa Men Killed—Lewis, Jackson, and G. Burns. Wounded—Thompson, Clark, Laird, MacAulay, Bradshaw, Coleman, Gibson, and Ritchie.

Montreal Men Killed—Goodfellow, Lester, Berrie, and McQueen. Wounded—Moore, Gorman, P. Thomp, McIver, A. Shaw, Turner, Roberts, and McGill.

Quebec Men Killed—Brunswick, Taylor, and McCrary. Wounded—Hunter, Scott, Larne, Hadon, McLaughlin, Waye, Gifford, and J. Johnson.

Halifax Men Wounded—Swan, Adams, E. McCallum, and Robertson.

The following sick were captured at Waterval Drift: Cobold, London; Wood, Warn, Ottawa; Pabmore, Quebec; Dorsennes, Halifax, and Walsh, Drakey. Died at Orange River, Moore, London.

MOURNING IN CANADA.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House to-day made a brief reference to the bereavement which has entered so many homes in Canada. Canada, he said, was proud of her sons in their baptism of fire. The country mourned their loss. Sir Charles Tupper agreed with all the Premier had said.

The following dispatch was sent this evening to Col. Otter by the first Minister:

"I desire to convey to you and your men the grateful thanks of the Government and Parliament of the Dominion for the gallantry displayed on the battlefield. Canada warmly appreciates the sacrifice made by her sons for the honor of the empire. The wounded have our sympathy and our prayers for speedy recovery. Those who have given up their lives will ever be held in remembrance by a grateful people.

WILFRID LAURIER."

Nearly all the principal buildings in the city are flying their flags at half mast.

MORE CANADIANS SAIL.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 21.—The last detachment of the second Canadian contingent for South Africa, consisting of more than 600 officers and men and nearly the same number of horses, sailed from Halifax Harbor this afternoon. The detachment paraded at the armories and was inspected by Minister of Militia Borden, Lord William Seymour, Gov. Sir M. B. Daly, and Col. Irving, District Commanding Officer. After the inspection the men were addressed by Gov. Lord Seymour and Gov. Sir M. B. Daly.

From the armories to the dockyard the route of the march was lined by a crowd of civilians. Ladies entered the departing soldiers, and on Barrington Street confectionery and fruits were showered on them. The display of flags and bunting along the line of march gave the city a holiday appearance.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 21.—The following cable dispatch was received by Lord Minto this morning:

"London, Feb. 20.—Her Majesty the Queen appreciates the enthusiastic loyalty of Canada and wishes the troops godspeed and a safe return. CHAMBERLAIN."

This dispatch doubtless refers to the departure of the second Canadian contingent from Halifax.

THE WAR HARDLY BEGUN.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"It is of the very gravest importance that the British public should not be carried away by the recent successes into a belief that the war is practically over. Nothing could be more fatal to a satisfactory prosecution of the war, and above all to a satisfactory settlement of the whole country after the war, than any relaxation of military activity, any stoppage of reinforcements, any temporizing or bargaining with the Free State or the Transvaal through mistaken ideas of magnanimity toward an assumedly beaten foe.

"The highest authorities and the soundest opinion here say that the war has really only just begun in earnest. Indeed, they say that the real struggle will only begin when the present military operations end.

"I have the best reasons for asserting that an attempt is likely to be made by Boer supporters in the Colony to force easy terms for the Free Staters, now or soon, by holding out a threat of a Dutch rising in the Colony.

"Any idea of leaving the Free State its independence would be fatal to British interests. The British people must not deceive themselves into thinking that it is now only a walk-over. They have to deal with a foe most dangerously subtle and powerful in methods and ways that it would not be politic to discuss publicly.

"There should be no halting in sending out troops. A quarter of a million of British troops will be none too many. The more we have, and the sooner they are here, the quicker will be the end of the war, and the surer will be the settlement that is to mean justice to every one, Dutch and British alike, and lasting peace and certain prosperity to South Africa."

A dispatch to The Times from Cradock, dated Feb. 19, says:

"It is believed here that all danger of a colonial rising is at an end."

PRISONERS SHIELD FOR WOMEN.

LORENZO MARQUES, Feb. 20.—An official report received from Col. Baden-Powell of the occurrences in Mafeking up to Feb. 3 concludes as follows:

"Gen. Snyman, in reply to a letter complaining of the deliberate shelling of the women's and children's laager, offered no excuse or apology, and, by a transparent falsehood, admits that he ordered the shelling. I have told him that I have now established temporary premises for Boer prisoners in the women's laager and hospital in order to protect them from deliberate shelling."

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Daily Mail prints the following dispatch from Mafeking, dated Feb. 20:

"The houses in the women's laager are riddled with bullets, notwithstanding the Boer promises. A woman who was standing with a suckling child was shot through the breast while among 400 women and children. An explosive ninety-four-pounder shell burst in the laager, a piece fixing itself in the spine of a nine-year-old boy. The explosive used caused blood-poisoning, and he lingered several days in agony."

Boers Warned by Watchdogs.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Further details of the attack made by Col. Plumer's forces on the Boer position defended by a 12-pounder near Crocodile Pools, not far from Gaberones, show that, as the British were struggling up the hill in the dark, through a net of barbed wire, they alarmed the Boer watchdogs, who gave tongue. The Boers opened fire, and the British charged, but the Boers exploded dynamite mines, doing much damage, and the British retreated.

Inquiry Into Seizures.

LORENZO MARQUES, Feb. 20.—United States Consul W. Stanley Hollis has sent a circular letter to merchants here, stating that he is instructed to inquire into the recent seizures of merchandise from New York. He requests information as to the actual ownership of the goods, the reasons given for the seizures, and other matters pertinent to the subject, and says that he is prepared to receive the sworn declarations of the parties interested.

TROUBLE ON THE CONGO.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—On Oct. 13 of last year W. M. Morrison of the American Presbyterian Mission, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., forwarded documents confirming the stories of a reign of terror in the Free State and of events which "may lead to international representations," to the King of the Belgians. The importance of the documents is that, for the first time, the evidence offered is derived from credible sources, from an eyewitness. Mr. Morrison says:

"On hearing these reports, we decided that one of our missionaries, the Rev. Mr. Sheppard, should investigate; and his report more than confirmed the worst rumors."

Mr. Morrison then gives Mr. Sheppard's story, which has been published, and adds:

"Such outrages have been going on, no doubt, all over the State. An iniquitous tribute system, by which great quantities of rubber and ivory are obtained, is the primary cause. Enormous tributes are demanded; the people are either unable or unwilling to pay these; and they are 'punished,' as the State calls it. In reality, it is all only slave raiding and plundering.

"This very night some State officers are on the road near here. Within a radius of seventy-five miles from Lenio there are more than 40,000 persons sleeping in forests, without shelter, in the rainy season. The people are afraid to stay in the villages when the Free State officials are near."

The Colonial Office was asked whether Great Britain could exert her influence to prevent the continuance of these conditions; but Mr. Chamberlain replied:

"It is not usual to make representations to, or charges against, a friendly sovereign, without better authority than a statement in an American newspaper."

"Representations will now be made to United States Ambassador Choate on the subject, as well as to the King of the Belgians.

Kimberley Open for Cable Messages.

Telegrams for Kimberley can now be accepted at senders' risk, according to an announcement of the Commercial Cable Company.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY RIVAL.

Opposition to the Combine Being Formed—Electric Contractors Preparing to Fight Newcomer.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 21.—The Post to-morrow will say: "One gigantic combine is to fight another in the electric supply business. Contractors, who have taken work for the business of the year, have taken steps to protect themselves against the combination of supply houses, now forming in New York. If the combine in the metropolis meets with success, it will have to combat one of the strongest organizations of capital and skilled labor that the world ever knew.

"In all the leading cities of the country associations of the contractors have been organized. These associations have made contracts with the skilled workmen, and a compact has been made that will make itself felt. Pittsburg figures prominently in the proceedings.

"The association of electrical contractors of Western Pennsylvania is about ready to organize, and a meeting will be held in this city within the next ten days. A National organization is asked for by a circular that is ready to be mailed to all of the contractors of the United States and Canada.

"As has been published in the telegraphic dispatches of The Post, the supply men are about ready to do business on a combination basis. The building boom is on, and a big advance in prices is expected. The contractors have made their contracts with the builders and with their workmen at fixed prices, and an advance in supplies will cause a loss of money to many."

BANKRUPTCY LAW DECISION.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Indiana has just rendered an important decision under the bankruptcy law. The Columbus Electric Company, being a creditor for $14,000 of the Fort Wayne Electric Company, received on Dec. 9 three notes for that indebtedness, payable in thirty, sixty, and ninety days. The first note, maturing on Jan. 11, payment of $2,500 on account was made. At that time the debtor was insolvent, but the creditor did not know it. A few days afterward the Fort Wayne Electric Company was adjudged a bankrupt.

The Columbus Electric Company thereupon tried to prove its claim for the balance of the indebtedness. It was contended on behalf of the objecting parties that inasmuch as it had received $2,500 such payment was, in fact, a preference, and that under Section 57, Sub-Division G, of the act, it would have to return this sum of money to the Trustee before it could be allowed to prove the balance of its claim. The District Court of Indiana sustained this contention, and the proof of debt was barred out.

The Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed this action, holding that, notwithstanding the other provisions of the bankruptcy act (Section 60, A and B,) to the effect that a preference cannot be recovered for the benefit of the estate unless it be shown that the creditor receiving the preference had reasonable cause to believe a preference was intended, nevertheless it only applied to an action brought by a trustee for the recovery back of the property and moneys received by the creditor. In the language of the opinion, it is the fundamental principle of the bankruptcy law that equality is equity, and the creditor in this case to prove his claim must surrender the preference he has received.

"Under this decision," says Lawyer A. Blumenstiel, "any and all payments made by insolvent debtors to their creditors within four months of the filing of a petition in bankruptcy will prevent such creditors from proving the balance of their claim unless they return the payments received during that period. Merchants in all cases must receive payments during the period mentioned subject to losing the balance of their claim or of not sharing in any dividend that may be declared on bankrupt estates. Such a result will paralyze business transactions that are done upon credit. It calls for an immediate amendment of the bankrupt law in that respect if not for an entire repeal of the act."

HEAVY DAMAGES AWARDED.

A verdict for $18,000 was awarded yesterday afternoon in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to Mrs. Johanna Hickman, in her action against the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, for damages for injuries received by being struck by a car on the defendant's line at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-first Street, in July, 1896.

The suit has been tried four times. In the first suit Mrs. Hickman got a verdict for $8,000. It was reversed by the Appellate Division, and a new trial ordered. On the second trial the complaint was dismissed. Counsel for the plaintiff appealed, and the Appellate Division reversed the order. Mrs. Hickman's husband some time ago got a verdict for $1,500 for loss of his wife's services.

New Yale Editors Elected.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 21.—The junior class of Yale to-night elected the following Board of Editors of The Yale Literary Magazine: Ray Morris of New Haven, son of the late Gov. Luzon B. Morris; O. M. Wiard of New Britain, Conn.; P. T. Gilbert of New Haven; R. Kingsley of New Rochelle, N. Y., and W. G. D. Morhan of New York City.

Berlin's Washington's Birthday Ball.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—A ball and supper were given this evening at the Kaiserhof in honor of Washington's Birthday. About 200 Americans attended, among them United States Ambassador White and Mrs. White.

Answer to a Correspondent.

INQUIRER—Five years' residence is necessary for naturalization. A person who arrived here on Dec. 19, 1895, and who declared his intention of becoming a citizen—usually referred to as "taking out first papers"—may receive his certificate of naturalization on Dec. 19, 1900. He cannot vote at the coming Presidential election.

SECRETARY HAY'S ANSWER

State Department Knows of No Violation of Macrum's Mail.

NO SECRET ALLIANCE EXISTS

Such an Agreement Is Impossible Under the Constitution—Denial Applies to All Nations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The answer of the State Department to the House resolution calling for information regarding certain charges made by ex-Consul Macrum was transmitted to the House to-day by the President. The document is signed by Secretary Hay, and after reciting the resolution says:

"Answering the first part of the resolution: The Department of State has been in regular communication by mail and telegraph with Charles E. Macrum, late Consul of the United States at Pretoria, South African Republic, since his entrance upon the duties of the office. Communications made to him have been answered, and the execution of instructions sent has been reported by him. His dispatches to the department, forwarded through the Consulate at Lorenzo Marques, have, during that time, been regularly received.

"The only instance of complaint in respect to the transit of the mails for Lorenzo Marques and Pretoria was in November last, when a temporary stoppage of the mails occurred at Cape Town, against which Mr. Macrum and the Consul at Lorenzo Marques protested. Arrangements were made for the prompt delivery of the Consular mails to the United States Consul General at Cape Town, by whom the mail for Mr. Hollis and Mr. Macrum was forwarded to Lorenzo Marques.

"The delay lasted but a few days, and has not recurred, so far as the department is advised. After that time the department's mail for Lorenzo Marques and Pretoria was sent by a neutral route, which it appears was known and open to Mr. Macrum and Mr. Hollis as early as Nov. 16 last. No obstacle, therefore, is here known to have existed since then to Mr. Macrum's unhampered correspondence with the Department of State.

"At no time while at his post did Mr. Macrum report to the department any instance of violation by opening or otherwise of his official mail by the British censor at Durban or by any person or persons whatsoever, there or elsewhere. Neither has he so reported since he left Pretoria, although having the amplest opportunity to do so by mail while on the way home, and in person when he reported to the department upon his return.

"Answering the second part of the aforesaid resolution, the undersigned, Secretary of State, has the honor to say that there is no truth in the charge that a secret alliance exists between the Republic of the United States and the Empire of Great Britain; that no form of secret alliance is possible under the Constitution of the United States, inasmuch as treaties require the advice and consent of the Senate; and, finally, that no secret alliance, convention, arrangement, or understanding exists between the United States and any other nation.

"JOHN HAY.

"Department of State, Feb. 20, 1900."

The President's message conveying the report of the Secretary of State gave a categorical answer to the questions embodied in the resolution, and did not refer to the action of the department in relation to the matter. It has since been given out at the State Department that inquiries set on foot immediately after the publication of Macrum's first statement, developed the fact that the British Government had no knowledge of any interference with the correspondence of the United States Consulate at Pretoria, and the additional fact that if such interference had taken place it was contrary to instructions.

NO AMERICAN MEDIATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—In view of the persistent circulation of the rumor that the Government of the United States has reached an agreement with the German Government, through its representative here, Baron von Holleben, to intervene between the combatants in South Africa, a statement of the present position of the Government in this matter has been secured from the highest authority. This is to the effect that there has been absolutely no agreement reached between Secretary Hay and Baron von Holleben on the subject, nor has there been any discusssion of the propriety of joint mediation between the British and the Boers; nor has the United States Government undertaken or contemplated any intervention on its own account.

There has been no time before or since the outbreak of the present war that the President would not have, with the greatest readiness, exercised his good offices in favor of peace if that could have been accomplished without what he regarded as an unwarrantable breach of international law and the proprieties. His present position is said to be precisely as stated in the following sentence, extracted from his annual message to Congress:

We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of our direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kindly expression of the hope of the American people that war might be averted, good offices would have been gladly tendered.

It will be noted that the keynote of the President's statement may be found in the plural form he uses; the invitation to mediate must come from both parties; a single invitation is not a sufficient warrant for interference, in his view.

THE HAWKESLEY LETTERS.

Charged that They Were Bought by Dr. G. B. Clark, M. P., from Clerk Who Stole Them.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon says the stolen Hawkesley letters, which Mr. Chamberlain yesterday evening referred to in the House of Commons as having been sold to Dr. Leyds for £100, "were purchased from the thief, for what sum we do not know, by no less a personage than Dr. Clark, M. P." The paper adds that it presumes Dr. Clark transferred the letters to Dr. Leyds.

The facts of the case are these: The letters were stolen by a confidential clerk in 1897. Last month, subsequent to their publication by the Independance Belge, Bouchier A. Hawkesley, solicitor to the Chartered Company and to Cecil Rhodes, wrote to the Colonial Office announcing the theft, and adding a statement that the clerk, who had since been dismissed, had sold them at the end of last year to Dr. Gavin Brown Clark of the House of Commons for a sum which he (Mr. Hawkesley) understood had not yet been paid.

Gavin Brown Clark, M. D., Radical, is member of Parliament for Caithness. He was Consul General of the South African Republic prior to 1891, and has written pamphlets on the land question, South Africa, India, and some social questions: He was born in Scotland in 1846 and educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and King's College, London.

DEATH OF JEROME BUCK.

He Was Well Known as a Lawyer, Writer, and Lecturer.

Jerome Buck, the lawyer, who broke down two weeks ago from worry and went to St. Luke's Hospital, died there shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Buck was born in Philadelphia May 18, 1837, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1856. After a few years' practice in Philadelphia he came to New York.

During the earlier years of his law practice he was a prolific writer of both prose and poetry for magazines and newspapers. He was also known as a public lecturer, and as an after-dinner speaker. Mr. Buck was a member of the Social Reform Club of this city. He was regarded as an expert on real estate law. A widow survives him.

THE THIRD AVENUE DEBT

Reticence as to the Progress of the Funding Scheme.

$30,000,000 Said to be Needed to Take Up the Floating Liabilities—Rumors as to the Road's Affairs.

The men in charge of the negotiations for taking up the floating debt of the Third Avenue Railroad Company were reticent yesterday as to the progress of their plans. They declined to give the names of the bankers concerned and they had no comment to offer on the denials made by J. P. Morgan and William C. Whitney of Mr. Curtiss's statement that Mr. Morgan had offered to lease the Third Avenue on behalf of the Metropolitan. These denials were supplemented yesterday by a statement from Thomas F. Ryan, who said:

"As to Mr. Curtiss's statement that Mr. Morgan offered to procure a guaranty of the Third Avenue stock by the Metropolitan Company, I think Mr. Morgan has effectually exploded that fairy story. I see he is quoted in a morning paper as saying: 'It is not true.'"

"Do you know who the bankers are who are said to constitute the new syndicate to finance the Third Avenue property?" he was asked.

"I do not. I saw in a morning paper a list of the names of men who, it is said, attended a meeting Tuesday for the purpose of formulating plans."

The list referred to by Mr. Ryan comprised the names of J. Overton Paine, who was said to represent Consolidated Exchange interests, and D. Lamar, representing the new interests.

The banking firm which has the negotiations in hand and is considering the organization of a syndicate to take up the matter is Vermilye & Co. William A. Read of that firm has the affair in charge, and yesterday when asked how negotiations were progressing to finance the road, he replied: "I have nothing to say." F. W. Whitridge, the lawyer who was associated with Andrew Onderonk in the bid which he made for the rapid transit contract, was in conference with Mr. Read for a long time yesterday, and after the interview he was asked whether or not he was going to enter the syndicate.

"Well," he said, "I don't want to discuss that just now. Wait till after the holiday and something may be said."

Another man whom rumor connected with the syndicate affairs was Howard P. Frothingham, the money broker, but he declined to talk when questioned on the point.

One of the banking houses mentioned as likely to enter the syndicate is that of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., but members of the firm decline to discuss the matter. It was learned yesterday, however, that this house is simply in the position of willingness to take part if the proposition can be demonstrated to be a good business one. It was one of the houses which was to take part in the Kuhn, Loeb & Co. plan, and when the latter firm withdrew its offers all the banking firms in its syndicate, (and they comprised most of the prominent houses in the city,) of course, withdrew also.

The debt of the Third Avenue has been variously estimated. Its present capital stock is $16,000,000. Its total funded debt is over $13,000,000. Yesterday the remaining liabilities, present and in process of formation, were estimated in Wall Street as being $30,000,000. The several amounts going to make up this total were given as follows, the authority, it was said, being the report of the experts who examined the company's books on behalf of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.:

Loans from banks, trust companies, &c.	$17,000,000
Due to contractors and others for work on the railroad	5,000,000
Necessary to complete electrical equipment of the system	5,000,000
Account of the new power house	3,000,000
Total	$30,000,000

The last two items represent, it is alleged, partly present and partly future liabilities.

It is also reported that one big obligation is coming due on March 1, that it is for labor performed on the road, and that as such its non-payment might authorize the creditors' protective committee to take radical steps. A Director of the Third Avenue said yesterday: "I know of no claims which are coming due on March 1, but whenever they come due you may be sure that they will all be paid in full."

Another rumor was to the effect that an attempt might be made to enjoin the road from paying its recently declared dividend of 1 per cent., but the creditors' committee say they have no such step in mind.

There was some discussion in Wall Street yesterday as to the price paid by the Third Avenue interests for the control of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, Jacob Fleischhauer, who was Treasurer of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad before the control of the line was obtained by Third Avenue interests, said last night:

"I never heard that there was any stock of our company purchased by what was supposed to be Third Avenue interests at a rate lower than it was quoted by the Third Avenue Company in its statement of assets.

"I know that 13,000 shares, the controlling interest, were purchased at 110 and cash was paid for these shares. I sold nearly all of my holdings at the time. Recently I purchased a large block of Third Avenue stock and I am still holding it.

"I believe the franchise of this company is first class and the road ought to be profitable. The change of motive power cost entirely too much and it took too long a time to install the new system.

"The officers and Directors of the company are not to blame for this delay, but if they could have foreseen how expensive the changes would be under the contract made they might have perfected other arrangements, and thus avoided the present pressing need for money."

One of the Directors of the Metropolitan Company said in reference to the Third Avenue yesterday:

"A careful analysis of its franchises made years ago decided our company not to touch the property, but in no way to influence others regarding it. It has been our policy to decline to discuss with any one its value or characteristics. Nearly every leading banker in New York can testify to this attitude on our part. We foresaw the end of the immense capitalization and debt would bring to the property, but we refused to be in any way responsible and therefore declined to consider or discuss purchasing or leasing it."

MILWAUKEE MAY LOSE FIGHT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—To-morrow the National Democratic Committee will meet and decide whether the boisterous campaign of Milwaukee or the silent work of Kansas City is to be crowned with success. The Milwaukee men are uneasy to-night, and are not so ready with figures. They still claim that there is nothing that can prevent them from winning, but they are much more subdued in manner, and there is no more talk of a walkover.

Whether the Kansas City men win or not, they will go back to Missouri with the consciousness of having conducted one of the best campaigns on record. When they arrived here on Monday night Milwaukee appeared to have a certain grasp of the situation, and the only question was how much of a complimentary vote would be cast for other cities. Their journey appeared to be so useless that well-informed persons here said that it was simply a concession to the sentiment at home, and that the boomers themselves had no idea of turning back the overwhelming tide that had set in for Milwaukee.

Within two days the silent determined "hustlers" from Kansas City changed all that. They wasted no words and no time. No one can tell where their work has been done, but everybody can see its effect. One thing which has given them an advantage is that, whatever the rank and file of the committee have said, the leaders have been with Kansas City. Vice Chairman Stone has been one of its strongest advocates, and it is now said that Chairman Jones has declared in favor of the Missouri city.

Another thing which has weighed in favor of Kansas City is that the boomers have come here with the single purpose of getting the convention located in their city; while the Milwaukee people have had a secondary object, which is to advance the political interests of Mayor Rose. From first to last news seekers who have tried to get the facts about the convention movement have been bewildered with the persistency displayed in thrusting Mayor Rose forward. There was one word for Milwaukee and two for Rose, and observers have sometimes been in doubt whether the purpose of the boom was to locate the convention in Milwaukee or to make Mayor Rose a national figure. Within the past two days the tremendous work done by Kansas City has sobered the Cream City men and awakened them to the necessity of hard work, and the talk about Rose has dwindled, and the talk about Milwaukee has overshadowed it.

The Mayor comes up for re-election in May, but the way in which he has been pushed to the front leads to the belief that his boom is not merely local but National. It has been constantly repeated that his address before the National Committee, to which he is said to have a proxy, will make him a National figure. Whether this means a Vice Presidential boom or merely a place on the National Committee has not been disclosed. It is quite certain, however, that if Kansas City wins the convention, the political prospects of Mr. Rose will suffer.

SHARP TALK TO PHILADELPHIA.

What Chairman Said to Mayor Ashbridge About the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Mayor Ashbridge, at a meeting to-day of the Citizens' Republican National Convention Committee, of which he is Chairman, told his fellow-members of the committee that when he visited Washington last week to confer with Chairman Manley of the Republican National Committee's sub-committee, in charge of the convention arrangements, he found that the National organization was contemplating changing the place of meeting of the convention from this city to New York.

"The National Committee," said the Mayor, "was on the verge of leasing Madison Square Garden for the convention. Had this been done it would have been a lasting disgrace upon the fair fame of Philadelphia. I learned from Mr. Manley that the National Committee was greatly discouraged over the reports concerning the difficulty encountered in raising the fund of $100,000 which was guaranteed for the use of the committee, in return for the concession of allowing the convention to be held here, and that some of the leading members of the organization had come to the conclusion that it would be better to rescind its action fixing upon Philadelphia, and take the big gathering to New York.

"I told Mr. Manley," continued the Mayor, "that if such action should be taken the people of Philadelphia would regard it as a lasting and undeserved disgrace, and assured him that the $100,000 pledged would be forthcoming at the proper time."

An acknowledgment was received by mail to-day of the check sent by the Mayor for $25,000 to National Chairman Hanna, a few days ago, and the total amount of subscriptions up to date, including this $25,000, is $45,014.50.

FRANK CAMPBELL HERE.

The Democratic State Committee to Meet Next Month.

Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and member of the Democratic National Committee, was in the city for a few hours yesterday on his way to Washington. During his stay Mr. Campbell had a consultation with Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, and John F. Carroll, both of whom urged him to vote for Milwaukee as a place for holding the National Convention. Mr. Campbell assured them that he, too, favored Milwaukee, and that it was his intention to cast his vote for that city.

Mr. Campbell said that inasmuch as Mr. Carroll and other Democratic leaders would be out of the State for the next few weeks, he had decided not to call the State Committee together until after the middle of next month, probably about March 20. The State Convention, he said, would take place in the early part of April, probably in Albany, though Syracuse and Buffalo were being considered as available places.

Bernard J. York Gets a Picture.

At the annual reunion of the Carlton Club of Brooklyn, at the clubhouse, St. Mark's and Sixth Avenues, last night, President York of the Police Board, who is also President of the club, received from the members a life-size pastel portrait of himself, and photographs of the portrait were given to each of the members present as souvenirs of the occasion.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain or snow, wind easterly, shifting to northwesterly.

The storm which occupied Arkansas Tuesday night has advanced to the Middle Ohio Valley with a marked increase in strength, and has caused rain from the Lower Mississippi Valley to the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, and in the Ohio Valley and the Lower Lake region, and snow in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Western Lake region.

On the Gulf Coast high southerly winds have shifted to westerly, and high southerly winds have prevailed along the Atlantic Coast from Virginia southward. The barometer continues low on the extreme North Pacific Coast, and rain has fallen from the Northern Pacific Coast over the northern plateau region. The temperature has risen over the Eastern States and in the West and Northwest, and has fallen in the Mississippi Valley.

During to-day the Ohio Valley storm will move eastward to the Atlantic Coast, causing severe easterly shifting to northerly and northwesterly gales on the Middle and North Atlantic Coast, and high northwesterly winds on the South Atlantic Coast, with rain or snow in Middle Atlantic and New England States, and clearing and colder weather in the South Atlantic States. In the Ohio Valley and the lake regions rain or snow will be followed by clearing weather with high northwesterly winds.

From the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains the weather will be fair with moderate temperature. Fair weather will prevail in the Southern Pacific Coast districts, and rain will continue from the Northern Pacific Coast over the northern plateau region. To-morrow will be fair generally east of the Mississippi. Storm signals are displayed from Jacksonville to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIAL POLICY

The Constitutional Relations with Her Dependencies.

Sir Charles Arthur Roe Speaks at University of Pennsylvania Dedication Exercises—Justice Harlan on America.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Distinguished jurists and educators from all parts of the United States and from England to-day took part in the formal dedication of the new Law Building of the University of Pennsylvania, the ceremonies incident to which will be carried over until to-morrow, when the university formally celebrates Washington's Birthday, with Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, as chief orator.

To-day's ceremonies began with a general reception by the Society of Alumni of the Department of Law, and was followed by an inspection of the new building. The dedication exercises proper followed an hour later.

ENGLAND'S POSSESSIONS.

The evening exercises were shifted from the university to the Academy of Music, where a large public meeting was held, at which Provost Harrison presided. At this meeting Sir Charles Arthur Roe of England, who is attending the dedicatory exercises as a representative of Oxford University, made an address on "The Constitutional Relations of England and Her Dependencies." He said:

"According to the last official statistics published by the Colonial Office, the colonial empire of Great Britain—excluding Great Britain Itself and India—extended over some 9,775,000 of square miles, with an estimated population of between 23,000,000 and 24,000,000.

"The formal Constitutional relation between England and her colonies and dependencies is the same for all in the sense that all form part of the Dominion of the Crown, and are, in theory, governed by the Crown through the Colonial Secretary.

"But although the colonies and the dependencies are alike in so far as they are, in theory, governed by the Crown through the Colonial Secretary, their real government presents every variety of Constitutional relations, from complete dependence to practical independence. Apart from mere posts occupied for naval or military purposes, such as Gibraltar, Aden, Perim, and Wai-o-Wai, which are under the Admiralty or the War Office, or the Government of India, and the "Protectorates," or spheres of influence, such as Uganda, Zanzibar, the Niger coast, and the North Borneo coast, which are under the Foreign Office, there are under the Colonial Office forty distinct and, as regards each other, independent governments or administrations. Of these forty eleven are what is called "self-governing colonies," i. e., practically independent Governments with parliaments of their own. The remaining twenty-nine may be grouped as follows:

First—Without any legislative council, that is where the power of legislation is vested in the officer administering the government. These may be subdivided into:

(a)—Where the Crown has reserved to itself the power of legislating by order in council, Malta, Labuan, St. Helena.

(b)—Where it has not reserved this power, Basutoland.

Second—With legislative councils nominated by the Crown, 16.

(a)—In which the Crown has reserved the power of legislating by order in council, 15.

(b)—Where it has not reserved this power, 1.

Third—With legislative councils, partly nominated by the Crown and partly elected, 9.

(a)—In which the Crown has reserved the power of legislating by order in council, 6.

(b)—In which it has not reserved this power, 3.

"In the case of all these twenty colonies or dependencies the control of the Crown is a real control. When there is no Legislative Council, the officer administering the Government acts entirely under instruction received from home.

"With the 'self-governing' colonies the case is very different. They, too, as I have said, are in theory and by their written Constitution, so far as they have any, governed by the Crown through the Colonial Secretary. The administration is carried on in the name of a Governor appointed by the Crown, through Ministers whom he may choose and dismiss at pleasure, and he may veto the most deliberate acts of the Legislature.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

"A very erroneous idea prevails about the Government of India and its officers in matters of internal administration. It is very generally supposed that the Executive Government and its officials down even to its district officers can issue what orders they please, and that these orders have the force of law. Nothing can be further from the truth. No doubt this was the state of things under the native Governments which preceded the British, and it continues, with certain reservations, in the native States at the present day. But in British India the powers of the Government and its officers were created solely by the written law and are strictly limited by it.

"There is no royal prerogative by common law, and no inherent power in any class or any individual to rule over others. The whole population is on a footing of the most perfect legal equality, and if any one issues an order to another he must show that the power to do so was conferred on him by a certain section of a certain act, either of Parliament or the Indian Legislature, and punishment for disobedience of the order could only be inflicted by a regular court of law after a proper trial. If the Viceroy himself were to be personally assaulted by a common coolie, the latter would not, as in most Eastern countries, be led off to instant execution; he would have to be prosecuted before a Magistrate, and could only, on conviction, receive the sentence prescribed by law.

"No doubt in its inception the British Government did succeed to the powers of the Government it displaced, and its executive orders were regarded as laws. But as soon as Pitt's act of 1774 gave a definite shape to the Constitution of India the distinction was drawn between mere executive orders, and regulations by the Governor General in Council, which were drawn up in the form of statutes and were intended to be observed as laws.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

"In 1833 a Legislative Council, consisting of the Viceroy and his Executive Council, with the addition of other members, official and non-official, nominated by him, was created, and the power of legislation was transferred to it alone. Lord Macaulay went out to India as its first legal member of Council, and the Indian Penal Code, which, though it was not formally passed till 1860, was drafted by him, would, even if he had written nothing else, remain forever a monument of his genius. The Council was enlarged in 1861, and it has been further enlarged of late years, chiefly by the addition of non-official members, a few of whom are elected, or rather nominated, to the Viceroy for approval, by bodies such as the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and members have been given a right of interpellation.

"Between the Legislative Council and England the constitutional relation is that the Council has full power to legislate on all matters within the limits of British India, and the Crown, acting through the Secretary of State has merely the power to veto. It was intended that all members of the Council, official as well as non-official, should deal with all matters in a perfectly independent spirit, and that the power of veto should only be exercised in extreme cases. But as ir executive matters, there has been a tendency on the part of the Secretary of State to encroach on the powers of the Government of India. Under the cover of the power of the veto, he requires the more important measures of Government to be submitted to him for approval before the bills to give effect to them are introduced into the Council, and its official members are expected, though not to the same extent as in England, to support the bills that may thus be introduced.

"In concluding this brief sketch I cannot, in the presence of an American audience, refrain from giving expression to the thought which must often occur to most Englishmen, what would that empire have been if you had continued to form part of it? In its mere external form it would have been an empire extending over more than 15,000,000 of square miles, and containing in addition to nearly 300,000,000 British subjects of other races, a population of 130,000,000 of English-speaking freemen, and its external strength would have been greater even than its form.

"I have heard that the chief cause of our losing you was that England failed to recognize when her child was grown up. It may be that the child was so strong and vigorous, and his future in life so great, that the most judicious treatment would have failed permanently to retain him, even in a nominal dependence on his mother. If this is so, if we must have parted company some day, at any rate we need not have parted in anger.

"But time softens the bitterness of even the most serious family quarrels, and I think it may be truly said that in ours all sense of bitterness passed away a hundred years ago, and that the lesser feelings of jealousy and estrangement have gone also."

JUSTICE HARLAN'S SPEECH.

Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court also spoke. After congratulating the university he devoted his remarks to Americanism and the lack of it in certain sections and classes, saying in part:

"The time has come when we must be Americans, through and through. We have no right to turn our backs upon public affairs or to become indifferent to the fate of our institutions. Still less have we a right to enjoy the blessings and protection of this glorious land while continually saying and doing that which serves to strengthen the hands of the enemies of the Republic.

"Some people have a strange way in which to manifest their devotion to country. They rarely see in the operations of the Government anything to approve, and they never fail when the Nation is having a dispute with other peoples to say that our country is wrong and our adversaries right. And they do this even while our soldiers are in far distant lands endeavoring to maintain the rightful authority of the Nation.

"Some have not hesitated to say, in the most public manner, that those who from jungles ambush and shoot down our brave soldiers, are fighting the battles of liberty and doing only what they have a right to do, what their honor requires. These men are never happier than when attempting to persuade their fellow-citizens that America is entering upon a dark and perilous future, and that all so far accomplished for the liberty and well-being of the people will be lost if the Nation does not retrace its steps.

"For my own part, I believe that a destiny awaits America such as has never been vouchsafed to any people, and that in the working out of that destiny, under the leadings of Providence, humanity everywhere will be lifted up and power and tyranny compelled to recognize the fact that 'God is no respecter of persons,' and that He 'hath made of one blood all nations of men.'

"Let us have an abiding faith that our country will never depart from the fundamental principles of right and justice or prove recreant to the high trusts committed to it for the benefit not alone of the American people but of all men everywhere on all the earth."

The exercises were concluded with an address by G. B. Finch, A. M., representing the University of Cambridge, England.

FENCING CLUB TOURNAMENT.

Many Organizations Represented and the Honors Are Evenly Divided.

The flashing of blades in the light of old-fashioned crystal chandeliers, the musical ting of steel ringing true, the veritable "song of the sword," the rasp of foils darting along each other in thrust and parry, handsomely dressed women with eyes a-sparkle and cheeks aglow with excitement as they watched the white or black uniformed champions engaged, sometimes three couples at a time, in desperate but friendly duels, marked the third annual tournament of the International Fencing Club of New York last night at the clubhouse, 131 and 133 East Fifty-eighth Street.

The New York Turn Verein, Columbia University Fencing Club, the Fencers' Club, and the International Fencing Club were represented, and two stars in the persons of Prof. Martin Capdevielle and Prof. Ricardo E. Manrique also displayed their prowess on the rubber strip. The exponents of the showy Italian school and of the steadier, and what experts declare is the more deadly, French school were about evenly divided, as were the honors.

Columbia's reputation was well sustained by Sedley S. Ware and Wyllys Pomeroy Baxter; the New York Turn Verein was represented by P. Bezemberg, A. Eckhardt, Otto Renne, and Richard Woelffer; the Fencers' Club by Dr. G. Alfred Lawrence, and the International Fencing Club by Albert Borgia, M. A. Carreno, G. T. Conti, Edward F. Siney, P. Zappala, and E. C. de Villaverde, who acted as umpire, and fenced occasionally for recreation. G. Simonelli, an amateur, also distinguished himself in a number of bouts.

Among those present were Antonio X. Xavier, Consul General for Brazil; Julius Yela, Consul General for Guatemala; W. Teplow, Consul General for Russia; Isaac L. Smith, Consul General for Siam, and Coroner A. Zucca.

The fencing was followed by a supper and ball.

Guido Marchesi Chiericati, President of the International Fencing Club, has offered a handsome silver cup for an international foil contest, open to all comers, to be held in April. The cup was on exhibition at the club last night.

Columbia University Fencing Club is getting up a contest with the fencing club of Cornell, to be held in the Columbia gymnasium on March 2.

VICTIM OF BUNKO MEN.

Lynn Woolen Manufacturer Robbed in the Tenderloin by Means of a Swindling Game.

Frederic D. Stanley, a woolen manufacturer of Lynn, Mass., was made the victim of a new swindling game yesterday. Mr. Stanley was accosted at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street by a well-dressed young man who introduced himself as "Mr. Breed of Lynn," the cousin of a railroad President who is an intimate friend of Mr. Stanley. The two fell into conversation, and finally went together into the saloon at 54 West Twenty-fourth Street.

In the saloon the attention of both was attracted by a man who exhibited a large roll of bills, boasted that he was a "Kentucky gentleman," and told of having just lost $1,000 in a game of poker by a man who drew four cards.

"Let me show you how that was done," said young "Mr. Breed."

The man produced a pack of cards, and asked Mr. Stanley to place some money on the table. This was done, and "Mr. Breed" proceeded to shuffle the cards. At that moment a man calling himself the proprietor appeared and said that he would have no gambling in his saloon. "Mr. Breed" jumped up in apparent alarm and grasped the roll of money. While Mr. Stanley was explaining that they were not really playing cards his young acquaintance disappeared by a side door. Mr. Stanley followed, but could not overtake the man. He had carried off $35.

Detective Lockwood arrested the man who had posed as the proprietor of the saloon last night. At the Tenderloin Station, where he was locked up, the man gave the name of John Ryan, 309 First Avenue. He had in his pocket a check for $75 signed "Henry Clews & Co., per J."

BRITISH BRIG ABANDONED.

The Crew of the J. C. Hamlen, Jr., Is Landed in Algiers.

ALGIERS, Feb. 21.—The British steamer Emir, Capt. Goodwin, arrived here to-day from Norfolk with the crew of a brig supposed to be the J. C. Hamlen, Jr., from Turk's Island for Portland, Me. The shipwrecked men were taken aboard 400 miles east of Norfolk. The vessel was sinking when the men were rescued.

The British brig J. C. Hamlen, Jr., from Turk's Island for Portland, Me., was passed Feb. 12 abandoned. The vessel was apparently in good condition, except for some damage in her bows. She was laden with 23,000 bags of salt fully covered by insurance.

GERMAN ANTI-OPTION LAW.

Grain Speculation Prevented, but Legitimate Trade Hampered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—In 1896 the German Government put in force a law to prohibit speculation in grain on 'Change in Germany somewhat resembling the Anti-Option bill so strongly urged in this country a few years ago. Being called upon for a report of the workings of the German law, the State Department has procured a report from United States Consul General Frank Mason at Berlin, which is published in advance sheets of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

In brief, Mr. Mason reports that the law has had precisely the intended effect, namely, prevented speculation in grain on 'Change, but transactions still take place privately and without leaving a record. While favoring the agricultural interests to some extent the law has operated badly for Germany by throwing discredit upon legitimate trade and driving it out of the country.

The Shah Invited to Visit England.

TEHERAN, Persia, Feb. 21.—The British Minister, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, had an audience of the Shah to-day, and formally invited him to visit England.

"SAPHO" TAKEN TO COURT

Charged with Offending Public Morals and Decency.

Miss Olga Nethersole, However, Gives Her Play as Usual at Wallack's —The Hearing To-morrow.

Miss Olga Nethersole appeared at Wallack's Theatre last night in Clyde Fitch's dramatization of Daudet's novel, "Sapho," despite the fact that she had been arrested, with Hamilton Revelle, her leading man; Marcus Mayer, her manager, and Theodore Moss, lessee of Wallack's Theatre. The audience was the largest that has thus far witnessed any performance of "Sapho" since it was put on the stage over three weeks ago.

Miss Nethersole was unnerved to such an extent that it was only after a long talk with her brother, Louis Nethersole; her manager, Marcus Mayer, and Charles Burnham that she was induced to make her appearance, and then only on condition that the indulgence of the audience would be asked.

Shortly before the curtain was rung up Manager Burnham stepped before the curtain and made the following speech:

"In appearing before you this evening, I beg to ask your very kind indulgence for any perceptible nervousness that may appear in Miss Nethersole's performance. When I tell you that she has been haled into a police court upon the outrageous and contemptible complaint of a yellow newspaper of this city—whose editors claim their action is taken for morality's sake, but who are simply seeking an advertisement for their publication at her expense—I am sure the portion of the great, fair-minded American public who are present to-night will say to Miss Nethersole, 'We are with you.'"

At this the audience gave three cheers for Miss Nethersole.

In the afternoon District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorney Hennessey appeared before Magistrate Mott in the Centre Street Police Court and asked that a warrant be issued charging Miss Nethersole, Hamilton Revelle, Marcus Mayer, and Theodore Moss with a violation of Section 385 of the Penal Code, which says: "A public nuisance is that which annoys or endangers the comfort, repose, health, and safety of any considerable number of persons or offends public decency."

District Attorney Gardiner personally drew up the complaint on affidavits presented by a reporter of a morning newspaper. The information in the latter's affidavit sets forth that on last Saturday night he visited the play and the theme, he alleges, is a portrayal of the life of a dissolute woman in such a way as to offend public decency.

District Attorney Gardiner, in addressing Magistrate Mott, said:

"If your Honor please, information has come to the people to which we desire to call your attention, that a play is now being produced at Wallack's Theatre in this city known as 'Sapho.' We ask warrants to issue against the persons named in the complaint, charging the play to be offensive to public morals and decency."

When Col. Gardiner finished reading the complaint and requested that the four warrants be issued, Magistrate Mott hesitated.

"I don't know that this is just the proper course to pursue," he said, addressing the District Attorney.

"We are certainly right in demanding the suppression of an immoral play," replied Col. Gardiner.

"I don't know that it is immoral," said the Magistrate, and then he added, "Your Chief of Police says it is all right, and an Inspector of Police says the same thing. People don't have to go and see the play if they don't want to, and some people couldn't see anything but bad, anyway."

The Magistrate then signed the warrants and Col. Gardiner immediately went to his office and placed them in the hands of Detective Sergeants McNaught and Cuff, but subsequently decided to send word to the office of Howe & Hummel, Miss Nethersole's attorneys, informing them that he had secured the warrants and requesting them to produce the four persons in court.

Mr. Hummel telephoned to his clients and three-quarters of an hour later he accompanied them to the Centre Street Court, where the complaint was again read, and Magistrate Mott decided to postpone the hearing until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Arrested for Selling "Sapho."

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 21.—Two boys from New York were arrested to-day by the police of this city for selling paper editions of "Sapho." They said they sold the books in other cities and did not see the harm in selling them here. They will be held until to-morrow morning. Many people are stirred up over the announcement that "Sapho" is to be played in this city.

AUTHOR OF KEELEY CURE DEAD

Dr. Leslie E. Keeley Succumbs to Heart Disease at Los Angeles—Leaves Estate of $1,000,000.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 21.—Leslie E. Keeley, the inventor of the "Keeley cure for the liquor habit," died in this city today of heart disease. Dr. Keeley had been ill with a severe cold for two days, but nothing serious was feared from it. This morning, while going to his bathroom, he had an attack of heart failure, but recovered and later said there was nothing serious the matter with him. Dr. Westhughes, a specialist in heart diseases, was summoned, but before he reached the residence Dr. Keeley had had a second attack and died.

Dr. Keeley was sixty-eight years of age. He leaves a wife, but no children. The only heir to his estate besides his widow is his sister, who lives at Dwight, Ill., Keeley's former home. The estate is valued at $1,000,000.

The body will be taken to Dwight for interment, but as yet no arrangements for the funeral have been made. Dr. Keeley has been in Southern California two Winters.

Dr. Keeley was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1860. He was founder of the Keeley Institute system for the cure of inebriety and the use of narcotic drugs, commonly known as the gold or Keeley cure, and was President of the company bearing his name.

THE FIGHT AGAINST SHEEHAN.

New Members Received by the Horatio Seymour Club.

The Horatio Seymour Club, the anti-Sheehan Tammany organization of the Ninth Assembly District, at its meeting last night, initiated 340 new members, and determined to run an opposition ticket at the primaries next month.

Frank J. Goodwin, who aspires to the leadership of the district, said, after the meeting, that the accretions to the anti-Sheehan movement had been so large in the last few weeks that Mr. Sheehan's defeat next month and at the Fall primaries was assured.

WOMEN HELD FOR SWINDLING.

One Tells the Boston Police She Has Property Stored in Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The women who, the police say, have been systematically swindling lodging houses and restaurants for the last to years, were arrested last night and will be arraigned in court to-day. The women, who claim to be sisters, give the names of Teresa, Donaldson and Jeanette Underhill, and state their ages to be fifty and fifty-two respectively.

The plan of the women, according to the police, has been to gain possession of a room, in which they continued to live until driven out by the landlady, and they have invariably left without liquidating their debt, although declaring with tears in their eyes that their intentions were of the best. At the present time the police have a whole page of charges against them for defrauding lodging houses out of money for rooms they have occupied.

Mrs. Underhill, the elder of the two women, told Officer Paterson that she was the widow of a former well-known District Attorney, who practiced in Brooklyn, N. Y., back in the sixties. She said she was heir to a $100,000 estate in England and that she was possessed of much silver, fine linens, and diamonds, all of which were stored in Brooklyn.

The women are both slender, with dark auburn hair, and wore plain clothes when they made application for rooms, their appearance of respectability in almost every case securing them comfortable quarters.

'Who was that?' I told my fellow-passengers that that was Abraham Lincoln, the greatest man, I then believed, in the Nation. Immediately there were expressions of joy on every side. Though none had seen him before, all knew him from the reputation he had won in his debates with Douglas. One man said: 'I would not have missed it for $500.' Another said: 'And that is the great Lincoln; the man that has no equal; and yet he talks about the small things—the things the common people can understand.'"

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BEATEN.

Reichstag Repeals an Alsace-Lorraine Measure Despite the Opposition of Prince Hohenlohe.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The Government was defeated by a large majority in the Reichstag to-day on the motion of Herr Winterer to repeal the so-called "dictatorial paragraph" enforced in Alsace-Lorraine.

The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, said he could not hold out any hope of the repeal of the paragraph. It must remain in force "as a warning to the French minority, whose feelings are reflected in the resistance of the clergy of Alsace-Lorraine to the offered establishment of a theological faculty at Strasburg, although the Holy See has agreed to it."

"It is true," added Prince Hohenlohe, "that our relations with the French Government are the best conceivable, and in France also a friendly feeling prevails. But there is no guarantee for the duration of this feeling. For this reason we must not relinquish our weapons. We have acquired Alsace-Lorraine not by popular vote, but by force of arms, and we shall retain the reconquered land. This is our right."

Prince Hohenlohe further declared that if the dictatorship paragraph was allowed to lapse the Government should be given a new weapon against internal and external disturbances.

Herren Hoeffel, Grouser, Singer, and Buesing supported the motion, and after the discussion was closed the vote was taken. The Government has made no intimation of future steps. It is probable, however, the Bundesrath will kill the resolution, as Emperor William does not think the time ripe for the abolition of the paragraph.

FIRE IN A SPANISH TOWN.

320 Houses in Ataquines Destroyed—Some People Go Mad.

VALLADOLID, Spain, Feb. 21.—About 320 houses of the Town of Ataquines have been destroyed by a conflagration which, as this dispatch is filed, threatens to wipe out the place. There has been great loss of live-stock, and several of the inhabitants have gone mad as a result of their terrible experiences.

The Governor and Minister of the Interior have gone to Ataquines for the purpose of providing assistance, especially provisions. Great suffering is expected to follow.

GOES INSANE ON BOARD SHIP.

A New Yorker Taken from the Saale to an English Asylum.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—C. A. Otis, who was a passenger on the North German Lloyd steamer Saale, from New York, which touched at Southampton Feb. 14 on her way to Bremen, has become insane and has been taken to an asylum at Milton. He says he is a partner of W. F. Newell of 45 Broadway, New York City, but he cannot give a coherent account of himself.

At the office of Newell & Otis, 45 Broadway, Mr. Newell, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Otis, said yesterday that the news of the latter's mental condition came as a surprise to his family, as Mr. Otis left in apparently perfect health. He said nothing more had been learned by him beyond the mere announcement of the stricken man's condition.

Mr. Otis is unmarried and lived with his mother, at 25 West Eighty-fourth Street. He came to this city from St. Paul, Minn., three years ago, and has been in partnership with Mr Newell for a year. He is thirty-three years old, and for a number of years has been engaged in mining engineering.

TROUBLE IN FRENCH SENATE.

Senator Lecompte May Be Forced to Fight a Duel.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—There was a lively incident at to-day's session of the Senate, sitting as a high court, in the trial of Deputy Marcel-Habert, charged with inciting soldiers to insubordination at the time of the funeral of President Faure.

During the testimony of Gen. Jacquey, who eulogized M. Marcel-Habert's frank character and answered for him as a good Republican, Senator Lecompte interrupted and asked if it was not true that Gen. Jacquey had uttered threats that the Judges of the High Court should be court-martialed. The President of the Senate, M. Fallières, refused to put the question, and Senator Lecompte, amid violent protests from the Rightists, insisted upon the question being put, declaring it would enable them to decide the value of Gen. Jacquey's evidence.

Gen. Jacquey wished to speak, but the President refused to permit him to do so, whereupon, turning to Senator Lecompte, Gen. Jacquey exclaimed:

"I will attend to you!"

Senator Lecompte appealed to the President, saying: "The witness is threatening me."

The President told Gen. Jacquey to withdraw. As the General did so, he turned to Deputy Provost-Daleuney and said, significantly, "Give me M. Lecompte's address." The outcome is expected to be a duel.

HENRY DUFF TRAILL DEAD.

British Newspaper Man and Author Succumbs to Heart Disease.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Henry Duff Traill, editor of Literature and a well-known English newspaper man and author, died to-day in this city of heart disease.

Henry Duff Traill, D. C. L., was best known in this country as the editor of Literature, the weekly publication which was started by The London Times three years ago. For a considerable time after it first appeared an American edition was published by the Harpers, but this was discontinued when the firm was reorganized some time ago.

Mr. Traill was also, from 1880 to 1891, editor of The Observer, which gained greatly in circulation while he directed it. He was born at Blackheath on Aug. 14, 1842. His father was the Stipendiary Magistrate of the Greenwich and Woolwich Police Court. Young Traill was educated at the Merchant Tailors' School and at St. John's College, Oxford. His career at the university was a brilliant one. He took a first class in moderations in 1863, and a second class in science two years later. In 1869 he became a barrister of the Inner Temple, and the following year was appointed Inspector of Returns under the Education act.

From the first Mr. Traill exhibited strong leanings toward a literary career, and in 1873 he joined the staff of The Pall Mall Gazette. He was afterward connected with The Daily Telegraph and The Saturday Review. His short essays and monographs on literary and historical subjects are regarded as among the most successful works of this character written in recent years. Among them may be mentioned "Shaftesbury," "Coleridge," "William III.," "Strafford," "Lord Salisbury," and "Lord Cromer." Mr. Traill also wrote one or two volumes of poetry, and a large number of works on miscellaneous subjects.

Dr. Charles Piazzi Smyth Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Dr. Charles Piazzi Smyth, for forty-three years Astronomer Royal for Scotland, is dead.

Dr. Smyth was born at Naples in 1819. He was the second of three sons of Admiral Smyth. He was educated in England and began his astronomical service at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, in 1835. Subsequently he assisted in the remeasurement of La Caillo's South African arc of the meridian. In 1845 he was appointed to succeed Thomas Henderson in the Royal Observatory at Edinburgh as Astronomer Royal for Scotland, from which position he retired on a pension in 1888.

Household for German Crown Prince.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—Crown Prince Frederick William successfully passed his maturity examination to-day. He will now go to Potsdam, where he will receive his own household.

Dr. von Miquel Suffers a Relapse.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—Dr. von Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, after an apparent recovery from the grip, suffered a relapse and is again very ill.

THE PRESS CLUB DINNER

Gen. Miles's Talks on the Power of Newspapers.

Congressmen Shafroth and Daly, ex-Magistrate Hedges, and Gov. Roosevelt Also Speak.

The annual dinner of the Press Club, held last night at Delmonico's, was one of the most enjoyable and largely attended in the history of the organization. Covers were laid for over 300. William L. Brown presided, and with him at the guest table were Archbishop Corrigan, who invoked the bluessing; Congressman Shafroth of Colorado, the Rev. Cornelius L. Twing of Brooklyn, Edwin Markham, Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Wesley A. Merritt, Congressman Daly of New Jersey, Henry Villard, Nathan Straus, Congressman Sulzer, and Ramon Reyes Lala of the Philippines.

The banquet hall was ablaze with light and color, the National emblem being draped behind the chair of the presiding officer. The diners attended assiduously to the menu prepared for them until the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" came from the band, when the banqueters, without exception, rose to their feet and sang the National anthem.

Just before the usual speechmaking, Signor Campanari and Mlle. Zelie De Lussan of the grand opera forces sang several solos that were enthusiastically received, the sisters Hoyt sang several songs that elicited applause, notably, an imitation by Miss Helen of Edna May as the Salvation lassie in "The Belle of New York," and there were a number of whistling solos by Helene Berger.

But the surprise of the evening was furnished by Madeleine Summers of the "Ben Hur" company. This diminutive miss was borne into the banquet hall in a large box of roses. Two sturdy waiters bore the box to the main table and placed it there. There was an expectant hush on the part of the diners, and the box suddenly falling apart, Miss Summers sprang from its depths, pirouetted about in front of the guests, and was thrice encored.

Then Col. Brown arose to introduce the speakers. He said that there were no set toasts in spite of the array of orators, and he called on Gen. Miles to respond to the toast of "The Press." The General paid a tribute to the newspapers, whose influence for good or evil, he said, was one of the most potent forces in this mundane life. In its advocacy of freedom, of impartial and exact justice for all, and of the untrammeled exercise of civil government, the press, he said, had largely contributed to the grandeur, the dignity, and the glory of the republic.

"I am reminded this evening," said Gen. Miles, "of the famous toast first given at a dinner in England more than a hundred years ago 'The liberty of the press; it is the air we breathe—without it we die.' That sentiment is as true to-day as when it was uttered.

"When the liberty of our press shall be destroyed, the citadel of our freedom shall fall; when it shal have become polluted, the purity and existence of our institutions will be jeopardized; when it ceases to exert a moral influence our liberties will be short-lived; but so long as it shall be inspired by truth and noble purpose, so long will the Great Republic continue to be the beacon light of the world." [Applause.]

Congressman Shafroth of Colorado then delivered a pro-Boer address, which, he said, was made at the suggestion of Congressman Sulzer, and which was received with mixed evidence of approval and disapproval.

Following Mr. Shafroth and while the party awaited the arrival of Gov. Roosevelt speeches were made by James E. Hedges, Congressmen Daly and Sulzer, the Rev. Dr. Twing of Brooklyn, John W. Keller, Edwin Markham, and James M. Robinson.

Gov. Roosevelt did not reach the banquet hall until 12:25 A. M. He said he had learned that there are limits under which a man in public life must work. He can only do what the people say. Public opinion is the determining force, but, nevertheless, no public man can charge shortcomings to public opinion. The public man's usefulness for good depends upon the support the people give him.

The public forms its opinions of public men from what the newspapers say of them, and this placed great responsibilities in the hands of the press. He said the power of the American press for good or evil is too great to be estimated. The public has the right to compel its servants to be men of courage and decency.

The Governor said a public man "must have courage to deal with the machine on the one hand and the man with the small brain on the other."

Making reference to the public criticisms of his conferences with Senator Platt, the Governor said: "I will confer with any one that I may please, and with as many as I please. But after it is all over I will act on my own best judgment."

THE PITTSBURG AND WESTERN.

United States Court Directs Foreclosure of Mortgage Within 30 Days.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 21.—Judge Joseph Buffington, in the United States Circuit Court, signed a decree to-day directing the foreclosure of a mortgage on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad Company, held by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, unless payment is made within thirty days.

The company is burdened with the entire indebtedness arising from a bond issue amounting to $4,322,223.89. The mortgage securing this is overdue and unpaid, and foreclosure proceedings were begun in 1896. The petition to intervene was filed by A. Foster Higgins and others, preferred stockholders, who alleged part of the bond issue was illegal. Judge Buffington decided the intervention was illegal. The liability of the company is so heavy that there is little probability of its being able to avoid the sale.

On May 21, 1891, the Pittsburg and Western executed a mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company to secure a bond issue of $3,500,000 bonds, to bear 5 per cent., the last to mature May 1, 1941. Bonds amounting to $2,150,000 were sold, the remaining $1,350,000 pledged to secure an indebtedness with interest to Dec. 22, 1899, amounting to $1,345,243.65. Defendant defaulted payment of interest May 1, 1896, and no payments have since been made.

Miss Marlowe Resting in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Julia Marlowe arrived in Boston to-night to take a few days' rest before opening her engagement at the Hollis Street Theatre next Monday evening. She contracted a cold in Buffalo a week ago, and deemed it best to hurry on to Boston. She was seen at the hotel shortly after her arrival, and said she knew that her indisposition was something that a brief rest would overcome. She said that she had already arranged to appear in Bridgeport, Northampton, Springfield, and Worcester later in the season.

Lord Curzon to Visit Assam.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.—For the first time on record, a Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, is about to visit Assam, India's great tea garden. Lady Curzon will accompany him. It is understood that his object is to examine into the needs of the province regarding the tea industry. The projected visit greatly pleases the people of the province, and it is hoped it will give a great impetus to its tea industry.

Irish Evictions Decreasing.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The House rejected, by 232 to 136 votes, the second reading of the Irish Evicted Tenants bill. The Attorney General for Ireland, J. Atkinson, M. P., said the case of the evicted tenants was a fast diminishing evil which could be dealt with better by voluntary efforts than by legislation. The evictions of the past year, he added, were only 454, the lowest in thirty years.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—I. Komura, Japanese Legation, Washington; John Skelton Williams, Richmond; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army.

CAMBRIDGE—Frank D. Noyes, Washington.

HOLLAND—Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence.

FIFTH AVENUE—Albert Waterhouse, Honolulu.

ST. DENIS—Capt. C. P. Shaw, United States Navy.

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59 & 60TH STS

An Early Start in Our Ladies' Suit Department

We are transacting an immense business in our suit store anticipatory of the nearing Spring. Note these unusual offerings for Friday and Saturday.

STORE CLOSED TO-DAY.

$17.50—Ladies' Fancy Tailored Eton Suits of black cloth; jacket has high Medici collar and revers, and is lined with violet satin; skirt is handsomely appliqued with taffeta on front, and on double box-plaited back; a beautiful suit for a low price, 17.50

$11.00 — Ladies' Tailored Eton Suits, in light gray and brown homespun cheviot, double-breasted jacket, like cut, lined with finest quality colored silk romaine; the skirt has stitched double box-plaited back, best percaline lining, velvet binding; considering style, material and finish, an exceptional offering at 11.00

$14.00—Ladies' Suits, Double-breasted Eton effect, navy blue and black Imperial Cheviot; the coat has inlaid velvet collar, flaring sleeve, and is handsomely tailored, lined with finest taffeta silk; the skirt the newest shape, one side plaited, Watteau back, nearsilk lined and velvet bound; a most desirable garment and one of our leaders, at 14.00

2d Floor, 59th St. Section.

BUYERS HAVE A DINNER.

Gov. Roosevelt and Many Prominent Merchants Present.

The Buyers' Association of America, which has about 700 members, held its second annual entertainment and reception last night at Sherry's. About 1,500 persons were present, including representatives of all the large mercantile houses throughout the United States.

The most important feature of the evening was an address by Gov. Roosevelt, who was introduced by L. N. Littauer. The Governor was late in arriving, owing to his presence at the Press Club and Harvard Club dinners.

Among the prominent New York merchants present were Louis Stern, Nathan Straus, J. Crawford McCreery, Henry Siegel, Robert C. Ogden, and Lyman G. Bloomingdale.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; T. Barker, house furnishing goods; 480 Broome Street; Holland House.
Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. T. Canton, underwear; 377 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Sharpe, A. D., Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; G. W. Sharpe, notions, furnishing goods, and carpets; Morton House.
Young, Smith, Field & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; C. B. Bowden, linens and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Schultz, M., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss R. Wilczek, cloaks, ladies' and infants' wear; 406 Broadway, Grand Hotel.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods and silks; 55 White Street.
Barie, William, & Son, Saginaw, Mich.; B. J. Rockwood, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.
Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. N. Reed, millinery; 621 Broadway.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Walsh, dry goods; 115 Worth Street.
Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. L. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Rubel, A., Corinth, Miss.; clothing and shoes; Union Square Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Dusly, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; Gerard Hotel.
Oaks & Calhoun, Rochester, N. Y.; G. J. Oaks, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Nartowsky, Max, Titusville, Penn.; dry goods.
Knab, Miss M., Detroit, Mich.; millinery; Mrs. G. A. Elkore, millinery; Miss M. Knab, millinery.
Rosenthal, A., & Samis, Petoskey, Mich.; A. Rosenthal, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Donnelly, M., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Sarah C. Heister, millinery.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Chicago, Ill.; Daniel Good, notions; J. W. Hernlarman, notions; W. J. Roos, notions.
McNaughton & Co., Muncie, Ind.; C. C. Church, dry goods; Waterford Hotel.
Schwinster, William, Peoria, Ill.; dry goods.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. A. Hannan, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. A. Morgan, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Schultz, M., Lafayette, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Livingston, Abe,

PROVISIONS IN THE NEW CURRENCY BILL

Refunding Clause to Remain, but in Modified Form.

TO RECOIN UNCURRENT SILVER

Parity Is to be Maintained—It Is Asserted that Conferrees Will Agree on Measure To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Senator Aldrich of the Conference Committee on the Currency bill, was disposed to be very confident to-night that the conferrees will agree to-morrow.

"It is never safe to say there will be an agreement," said he, "until the report has been signed, but we have been making steady and fair progress to-day, and unless a great change should take place to-morrow, we shall expect to be able to say that the basis of an agreement at least has been reached. Yes, the bill will be a compromise as a matter of course. Well, the Senate has yielded pretty nearly everything. That, you know, is the way of the Senate."

Mr. Overstreet was less communicative than Mr. Aldrich, but he corroborates the report that an agreement is imminent. Other Republican members of the conference talk in the same strain. All of them are very reticent about particulars. The outlook to-night is that the Currency bill will in great measure be recast.

The conference report will, if it carries out the present intentions of the conferrees, retain the declaration of favor for an international bimetallic agreement in a modified form. The House conferrees desired to get rid of it altogether, but the Senate having put it in as a vote catcher, now refuses to reject it because such rejection will unnecessarily offend some of the Republicans who have a lingering attachment for the chimera of international bimetallism. It is also understood that the President is of the opinion that now the declaration in favor of international bimetallism having been made it would be unwise to throw it out.

The parity of all money is to be maintained under the bill by intrusting the power to the Secretary of the Treasury to uphold it, and making it his duty to do so. This will require a considerable variation from the language of both bills.

The Senate holds on to its refunding scheme. Not as it was proposed, however, for it will be provided that while the refunded bonds may run thirty years they may be redeemed at the options of the holders in fifteen years. There will be a provision in the report for the recoinage of the uncurrent silver in the Treasury. This will be a general provision to meet this difficulty, which has been met temporarily from time to time by appropriations to recoin a certain limited amount of uncurrent money.

A similar provision, general and continuing in its character, will empower the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the amount of subsidiary coin, depending upon the demand for it. To meet the requirements of trade conditions provision is to be made for a sufficient supply of small notes by taking off the limitation now imposed and permitting a larger issue of $5 notes.

The Senate will retain its provision for maintaining a gold reserve of $150,000,000. No greenbacks are to be reissued except for gold, and none of the proceeds of sales of bonds for maintaining the reserve are to be used for any other purpose.

It cannot be ascertained that there is any hope of retaining the feature of the Bureau of Issue and Redemption.

A NEW SUBSIDY BILL.

Opponents in Committee of the Hanna-Payne Measure Introduce One of Their Own.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The conference last night at the house of Senator Hanna of the three "kicking" Republicans and the Senator whose name is attached to the Ship Subsidy bill came to something, but not much. As reported last night, Stevens, Minor, and Jones, who were present, were anxious to obtain concessions, and Fordney allowed it to be understood that if he could get the bill he wanted he would vote to report the best bill the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries would prepare. When the conference closed some time after midnight about the only conclusion reached was that the men who have been complaining of the Hanna-Payne bill might introduce a measure embodying their own ideas of what should be done, and that the bill prepared by them should be considered before a report is made.

It was in reference to that invitation that Representative Minor to-day introduced a new bill in the House. It is drawn on the lines of the Hanna-Payne measure, and provides graded subsidies for speed, requires that the ship enjoying the subsidy shall carry at least 50 per cent. of a cargo on the outward voyage to realize a share of the bounty of the Government, and includes many provisions of the Hanna-Payne bill. One of them is to permit ships in foreign yards under construction on Jan. 1, 1900, and owned one-half or more by American citizens or corporations to come in under the law, with the provision that the tonnage so entered for American register shall be completed within ten years.

There is still some hope among Northwestern advocates of a subsidy who oppose the Hanna-Payne bill, that any measure which may be passed will offer some inducement to carry cargo and not invite sailings without cargo in order to secure the bounty.

Senator Davis has written a friend in the West to assure him that it will be possible to pass a bill to grant export bounties, but that if they are paid to ships of the United States they must be paid to all ships of nations having treaties with us, promising to share all bounty privileges with the nations parties to such treaties.

The advocates of the Subsidy bill are confident to-night that they will obtain a report of the bill, and that the complaining members on the Republican side will vote for it even if they cannot get everything they want.

DEBATE ON HAWAII CONTINUES.

Platt (Conn.) Offers an Amendment Regarding Naming of Judges—Tillman Objects to "Gag" Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The feature of the Senate debate on the Hawaiian bill today was a strong appeal by Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) for the maintenance, so far as possible, of the Dole Government, which he characterized as one of the most perfect systems ever invented. Senator Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) who yesterday characterized it as an oligarchy, was his principal assailant, and Mr. Morgan, after being worried by Mr. Tillman for a long time, finally shut him up by refusing to yield the floor.

The discussion was based upon amendments offered by Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) to Section 81 of the bill, providing that the President, and not the Governor of the Territory, shall appoint the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the Circuit Courts, and that the tenure of office of such appointees should be four years instead of nine years. Mr. Platt made an extended argument in support of his amendments, holding that the propositions as to the appointment of officials and the tenure of office were radically different from those incorporated in previous enabling acts for a Territory.

Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) in charge of the measure, defended the action of the committee in placing the appointments referred to in the hands of the Governor and not the President. In justification of this action, he said, the Government of Hawaii, when the territory was acquired by the United States, was one of the best republican forms of government in existence, and it was the desire of the committee to afford the people of Hawaii as full and free government as could be extended to them in the circumstances.

Mr. Morgan, in his appeal for the preservation of as much as possible of the existing government, said:

"The people of Hawaii have formed a Government which everybody concedes to be one of the best forms of government ever made. We found there a Government with no corruption, no flaw in its administration. We of the Hawaiian Commission did not understand that we went out there for the purpose of butchering that republic and uprooting its political systems, its courts."

"Are we legislating the courts out of existence?" asked Mr. Teller.

"That is my understanding," replied Mr. Morgan. "If we make them elect their Judges by popular vote we will have a lot of vagabonds on the bench there that will ruin the island."

Referring to Mr. Platt's argument, that the propositions of the bill were different from those before applied to a Territory, he said:

"That ought to make no difference. If this Government is never to do anything that it never did before we will sit down and become thoroughly stale. Whether you call it expansion or something else I am in favor of lifting up this Government and our institutions and pressing onward day by day."

Mr. Morgan instanced the case of the Five Civilized Tribes, and said we had permitted them to maintain their own governments. "Shall we not," he asked, "be as friendly to the Hawaiians as to the Indians?"

"There is no analogy," said Mr. Tillman. "The Five Civilized Tribes were a native government. The Hawaiians are run by Americans, Germans, and Englishmen, who have seized the Government and controlled the institutions which the Senator thinks so admirable."

"The Senator should disabuse his mind of the prejudices in which he revels," retorted Mr. Morgan.

"How many legal voters are there under the so-called Hawaiian Republic?" shouted Mr. Tillman. "Less than four thousand."

"We were not called upon to take a census," replied Mr. Morgan.

After the debate had continued for some time, and Mr. Tillman had repeatedly denounced the Hawaiian Government, Mr. Walcott read statistics showing that in Mr. Tillman's State in Congressional districts of from 150,000 to 200,000 population only about 4,000 votes were cast.

Mr. Tillman tried to reply, but Mr. Morgan, who held the floor, refused to yield, whereupon Mr Tillman retorted sharply: "Of course, I shall have to yield under such a gag rule, I suppose."

Without concluding, Mr. Morgan yielded the floor for an executive session, and the Senate at 4:45 o'clock P. M. adjourned.

FRANCO-AMERICAN RECIPROCITY.

Report on the Treaty Creates Rivalry in Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—To-day's executive session of the Senate developed a sharp difference of opinion between the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Finance of that body on the French reciprocity treaty.

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, reported the action of his committee favorable to the treaty, and had no sooner done so than Senator Aldrich, Chairman of the Finance Committee, moved the reference of the treaty to his committee. Senator Davis met this motion with a point of order against the present consideration of the motion, and under this motion the matter went over until the next executive session.

There was no debate, but the motion of Senator Aldrich was the result of the more or less conferring among the elements which may be designated as the opponents of the treaty. They take the position that as the treaty directly affects the tariff it should be considered by the Finance Committee, which has charge of all financial and revenue questions, and not by the Committee on Foreign Relations, which does not deal with such questions.

On the other hand, the members of the Foreign Relations Committee contend for its jurisdiction over all treaties. Senator Cullom has taken an advanced position on this point and he and others are preparing for a vigorous contest of Mr. Aldrich's motion.

TO CALL UP QUAY'S CASE.

Senator Penrose Will Ask for Consideration of the Matter To-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—An effort is to be made to get the question involving the seating of former Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, formally before the Senate for consideration.

Mr. Penrose (Penn.) gave notice that on Washington's Birthday, immediately after the reading of Washington's Farewell Address by Senator Foraker, he would call up the Senate resolution providing that "Matthew S. Quay is not entitled to take his seat in this body as a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania."

Mr. Penrose directed attention to the fact that the question involved was privileged and intimated, therefore, that it would take precedence over other matters, and it is thought he may be able to secure a vote on the taking up of the case for consideration and thus develop the Quay strength in the Senate, at least, approximately.

CHANCES OF HOUSE CANAL BILL.

Opposition of State Department Not Likely to Prevent Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Representative Cannon's refusal to permit the House to name a day for the Nicaragua Canal bill which Mr. Hepburn has reported is not regarded as certainly preventing the taking up of the bill. Mr. Cannon has never been an ardent canal man. In other Congresses he has manifested his preference for other legislation, and has sometimes put Appropriation bills in the way for the declared purpose of engaging the time and attention of the Congress in the immediate needs and burdens of the country.

There is a strong line of support in the House for the bill, both on the Republican and Democratic sides, as Mr. Richardson yesterday made plain when he intimated that there was no objection on the Democratic side to setting the day for the bill asked for by Mr. Hepburn.

The prospect of consideration and perhaps passage of the bill in the House while the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is pending in the Senate evidently annoys the Department of State, and Mr. Hay is described as showing impatience at the tactics of Mr. Hepburn. While the Department of State is not at all sure that the House will not pass the bill, there is an air of confidence about the Secretary's office, and it is explained by the assertion on the part of a prominent officer of that department that the Senate can scarcely think of passing the bill with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in its possession and unacted upon.

Canal Commission Stays at Managua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 21.—The members of the United States Canal Commission will remain here until Feb. 27. They have had several conferences with President Zelaya. All are in good health. They will go to Panama by way of Corinto.

Senate Ratifies a Samoan Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Senate, in executive session, to-day ratified the treaty between the United States, Great Britain, and Germany affecting claims growing out of the joint control of the Samoan Islands. This treaty was a separate document from the political agreement dividing the authority over the islands.

Woman Commissioner for Paris.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The House to-day adopted the Senate resolution authorizing the President to appoint one woman Commissioner to represent the United States and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the unveiling of the Statue of Lafayette at the Paris Exposition.

New York Harbor Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Representative Cummings of New York to-day introduced a bill regulating towing in New York Harbor, and defining the duties of the Supervisor of the Harbor in executing these regulations. Mr. Muller (New York) introduced a bill giving the Supervisor of the Harbor authority to regulate the smoke nuisance when it impedes navigation, obscures lighthouses, &c.

PLAN OF ARMY RETIREMENT.

War Department Project Would Affect 309 Officers Up to 1914.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A statement has been prepared by the War Department showing the number and grade of army officers who will retire for age up to the year 1914, who are affected by the proposed War Department bill for increasing the efficiency of the army, under the section which provides for the retirement with higher grade of all officers who served in the civil and Spanish wars.

The list includes three Major Generals—Miles, Merritt, and Brooke—who would retire within the next four years, with the grade of Lieutenant General. There are sixteen Brigadier Generals who would retire within the next ten years with the rank of Major General, including six officers of the line and ten staff officers.

The list also includes 76 Colonels, 73 Lieutenant Colonels, 103 Majors, 32 Captains, and 8 Chaplains, who would retire in the next higher grade, making 309 officers in all. One of the Majors would be retired in 1914, which would complete the retirement of all officers affected by the proposed bill.

The approximate cost of this plan of retirement is $181,965.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb 21.—The Oregon has arrived at Yokohama.

The Solace has sailed from Yokohama for San Francisco.

The Alliance has arrived at St. Lucia.

The Texas sailed to-day from Key West for New Orleans to participate in the Mardi Gras festivities.

The Monongahela arrived to-day at Santa Cruz, W. I.

Nominations in Volunteer Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The President to-day sent the following nominations in the volunteer army to the Senate:

Brig. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis to be Major General by brevet. Colonels to be Brigadier Generals by Brevet—Owen Summers, Harry C. Kessler, and Wilder S. Metcalf. Capt. J. F. Case to be Major by brevet. Capt. Luther B. Grady, Thirty-fifth Infantry, to be Surgeon, with rank of Major; First Lieut. John A. Metzger, Thirty-fifth Infantry, to be Assistant Surgeon, with rank of Captain; John Carling of New York to be Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, United States Volunteers, commanding the Department of Alaska, will proceed to join his temporary station, Seattle, Wash. Gen. Randall will be accompanied on this journey by Capt. Wilds P. Richardson, Eighth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Alaska, and by First Lieut. Howard R. Hickok, Ninth Cavalry, aide de camp.

Orders for Feb. 12 to Capt. James M. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon, are revoked.

First Lieut. Elmer A. Dean, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty in the Department of California and will proceed by the first available transport to Manila and report to the Commanding General for assignment to duty.

Capt. William C. Borden, Assistant Surgeon, will report March 6 to Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Navy.

Assistant Paymaster G. R. Venable is detached from the navy yard, Key West, Fla., and will continue duties at Pensacola.

Assistant Paymaster F. G. Kennard is ordered to duty at the navy yard, Key West, Fla., March 5, as Purchasing Pay Officer and General Storekeeper.

Lieut. W. H. Allerdice's order of Feb. 1, detaching him from the Dolphin and ordering him to the Asiatic Station, is revoked.

Lieut. G. E. Burd's orders of Feb. 15, detaching him from the navy yard at New York and ordering him to the Asiatic Station, are revoked.

Assistant Naval Constructor L. S. Adams is detached from the Norfolk Yard, Feb. 28, and ordered to temporary duty at the Bureau of Construction and Repair and then to duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Costa Rican Troops Move to the Frontier to Repel Invading Forces from Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A serious condition of affairs exist in Central America, as is shown by the following telegram received by the Secretary of State from Mr. Merry, the United States Minister to Costa Rica, dated at San José, Feb. 20, 1900:

"Revolutionary invasion expected from Nicaragua. Martial law declared. Troops moving to the frontier."

Owing to the large commercial and political interests, present and prospective, of the United States in the two countries named, and especially in connection with the proposed construction of the Nicaragua Canal by this country, the reported revolutionary movement is viewed with considerable apprehension by Administration officials, as it practically amounts to war between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, both of which are probably more intimately associated in the general policy of the United States than any of the other countries of the American continent.

MONTEVIDEO HARBOR PLANS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The State Department has received from United States Consul Finch, at Montevideo, full details of the vast project for the improvement of the harbor at that capital, which the Minister forwards at the instance of the Uruguayan Government, with the view of securing proposals from American engineers and constructing corporations.

The project contemplates the expenditure of $12,500,000 in gold in the immediate future, and there are large extensions of the plans held in reserve. The plans were prepared by the eminent engineer, Adolfo Guerard, and what is wanted at once is the construction of a canal, port, and outport, up to at least seven and a half meters depth; docks, moles, and breakwaters.

Proposals will be received up to July 31 next, and five sets of specifications accompany the report. The port revenues of Montevideo, amounting to a minimum of $1,500,000 gold yearly, are pledged as security for the payment of the contractors.

ASK FOR LOWER POSTAGE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A committee from the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York had a conference to-day with the Postmaster General on the subject of a reduction in ocean postage, the committee asking that the domestic rate of 2 cents for letters be adopted for foreign countries.

The Postmaster General expressed his approval of the plan and intimated that the matter would be investigated with a view to making the necessary arrangements with foreign Governments. The committee was entirely satisfied with the results of the conference, and says there is no doubt of the final adoption of the new system.

MRS. LAWTON TO GEN. CORBIN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Mrs. Lawton has made the following acknowledgment of the receipt of the home fund:

Peewee Valley, Ky., Feb. 18, 1900.

Dear Gen. Corbin: Such kindness as yours can never be repaid, and my heart is very full when I try to thank you. Words seem very poor at such a time. Will you please believe that I do appreciate it, and all my life will find comfort in the remembrance?

The universal feeling which prompted such wonderful generosity from the Nation is so beautiful to me and so dear, my gratitude is inexpressibly profound.

It has relieved the one anxious thought Henry would have had, and I do not know how to thank you or the Nation.

Believe me, with kind regards, very sincerely, MARY C. LAWTON.

INDOOR TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The lawn tennis tournament for the indoor championship of America was opened yesterday afternoon at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue. The principal match of the afternoon was that between Hackett of Yale and Tallant of Harvard. Hackett is rated as a better player on the open-air courts of the Summer tournaments, but he was no match for Tallant at indoor play. The Yale man was badly out of practice, while Tallant was in his best form. The result was the easiest kind of a victory for the Harvard man. Hackett not getting a single game in either set.

The doubles were not started yesterday, but the list closed with a number of strong teams, and play in this event will begin to-day. The matches will be continued both morning and afternoon to-day, while the semi-final and final matches in the singles are scheduled for to-morrow and Saturday.

Yesterday's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—J. P. Paret beat E. P. Fischer by default; C. E. Fennessy beat H. Follett, 6—4, 6—4; Calhoun Cragin beat Ralph Hickox, 6—2, 6—4; O. M. Bostwick beat S. H. Gillespie, 6—3, 7—5; W. B. Cragin, Jr., beat E. L. Taller, 6—2, 7—6; J. A. Allen beat C. R. Runyon by default.

First Round—W. C. Grant beat A. L. Williston, 8—6, 6—2; H. A. Tallant beat H. H. Hackett, 6—0, 6—0.

Transportation Club's Entertainment.

"Ladies' Evening" at the Transportation Club yesterday proved a successful innovation. Heretofore the rooms of the club, at the Hotel Manhattan, had been thrown open to women only on certain afternoons. There were about 250 members and guests with their wives and daughters present last night, and the rooms were well crowded. The programme consisted of instrumental music, songs, and recitations.

THE KENTUCKY SITUATION

Agreement as to the Gubernatorial Injunction Suits.

PROVIDES FOR SPEEDY TRIALS

Course of Procedure Determined by Attorneys Representing the Two Parties in Contest.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 21.—The contests over the State offices are very much simplified by an agreement entered into to-day between the attorneys for the Republicans and the Democrats in the injunction suits relating to the Governorship.

The agreement is that there shall be a speedy trial in the courts on an agreed case, involving all of the issues, the first hearing to be before Judge Emmett Field, at Louisville. The agreement is as follows:

There are now pending in the Jefferson Circuit Court two suits, entitled respectively W. S. Taylor vs. J. C. W. Beckham et al. and John Marshall vs. J. C. W. Beckham et al.; and another suit in the name of J. C. W. Beckham vs. W. S. Taylor and John Marshall is to be filed in said court. Process has been served in the first named two suits, and the defendants agree at once to enter their appearance in the last named suit. All of said suits are to be placed upon the ordinary docket and tried by the courts on the law and facts.

One answer and the subsequent pleadings in the two first named suits may be filed and applied to both cases, and they are to be consolidated; the same evidence shall be heard in all the cases, the three cases being tried and heard together.

The pleadings shall be made up Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1900, or sooner if it can be done.

The evidence shall be by depositions or record unless otherwise agreed upon, and shall be taken as soon as possible, ray within ten days from the time the pleadings are closed.

In the preparation of the said cases in the Circuit Court all parties agree in good faith to do all they can to speed the final determination of the cases on their merits, and it is hereby agreed that should any party desire to introduce in evidence the proceedings of the contest boards or of the General Assembly, such party may use as evidence copies of the transcript of such proceedings and evidence furnished to counsel by Alonzo Walker, the official stenographer for said contest boards, the necessity for having such transcripts attested or certified being hereby waived; but nothing herein shall be construed to waive any objection to the relevancy or competency of any and all evidence introduced or offered on the trial of the said cases.

When the said cause shall have been finally taken to the Court of Appeals, it is hereby agreed that all parties hereto will unite in a request to the said court to docket all cases immediately and advance them for hearings at the earliest day upon which the court can hear them. It is further agreed that on such appeal the original evidence used in the Circuit Court, if voluminous, may be taken to the Court of Appeals as part of the record on the appeal without being copied, thus saving time and cost.

Should any party after the final determination of the causes by the Court of Appeals desire a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States to review such determination it is agreed that such writ shall be immediately applied for and diligently prosecuted if secured, and that all parties to said causes will unite in an application to said Federal Supreme Court to docket and advance said causes, and to give them the earliest hearing and determination possible.

The said causes shall be tried in the Jefferson Circuit Court by Judge Emmett Field, before whom one of the said causes is now pending.

It is further agreed by the parties to the said suits that they will submit to and abide by all the orders and judgments of the courts made in said suits, reserving, however, the legal right to stay proceedings on such orders or judgments in any manner provided by law.

A case involving the recognition of the Governor of Kentucky occurred here to-day. The Franklin County jury ordered G. C. Helth, a negro, confined in the State Prison, and he was sent to the State asylum here. The negro was accompanied by an order from Gov. Beckham to return him to the penitentiary when cured. The official in charge of the asylum acting in Superintendent E. M. Wiley's absence, received the patient, but ignored Beckham's orders. The asylum is under a Superintendent appointed by Gov. Bradley during his term.

BURTON ATTACKS BRYAN.

A Kansas Republican Regards Him as the Product of Fusion.

John R. Burton of Abilene, Kan., spoke last night at the Union League Club, Brooklyn, on "Bryanism from the Standpoint of a Kansas Republican." Mr. Burton characterized "Bryanism" as "a composition of Democratic and Populistic errors, a product of fusion."

"The uniting of parties on the same candidates," said Mr. Burton, "is an unnatural and unholy alliance that has produced Bryanism. Bryanism is the mule in politics. It kicks, it brays, but it cannot boast of its ancestry, nor take pride in its posterity. Fusion is more corrupting than the outright purchase of votes, for the latter is confessedly a pollution of the ballot, while the former, under the guise of virtue, teaches that principle may be sacrificed for success.

"The great mass of unthinking Democrats see no other man than Mr. Bryan. The smaller class of thinking Democrats are powerless before him. They know he ought not to be the candidate, yet they know he will be nominated. Hence, they are apathetic, and are waiting for his second defeat, looking beyond for a reorganization of their party when Bryanism shall have passed away."

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS MEET.

The Association's Annual Session Opens at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association opened its fourteenth annual session at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. Of the 158 members 110 were in attendance. S. H. Kaufmann of Washington, D. C., presided, and W. C. Bryant of Brooklyn acted as secretary. There was an interchange of views with regard to business conditions.

Representatives were present from Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Bangor, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Duluth, Indianapolis, Jersey City, Kansas City, Los Angeles, McKeesport, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Montgomery, Newark, Oil City, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Richmond, Sacramento, St. Louis, St. Paul, Utica, and Washington.

The association will continue in session to-day.

TENNIS COMMITTEE MEETING.

Challenge Cup Accepted and Schedule of Dates Arranged.

The Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association held its annual meeting last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, President James Dwight of Boston, Secretary P. E. Presbrey of Boston, Treasurer Richard Stevens of Hoboken, Dwight T. Davis of Harvard, and O. S. Campbell of Brooklyn, being present.

The most important development of the evening was the formal acceptance of the new International Challenge Cup offered by D. F. Davis, and the announcement by President Dwight that he was in correspondence with the English lawn tennis authorities in regard to an international match for the new trophy this season. The arrangement and adoption of the official schedule for the season occupied most of the evening.

MOLINEUX'S DAY AT SING SING.

He Is Visited by His Wife, Mother, and Brother.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Roland B. Molineux was visited to-day by his mother, his wife, and his brother Cecil. They reached the prison at 10 o'clock and remained with the young man until almost 1 o'clock. This is the last visit either of the women can make to the prisoner until next week. Gen. Molineux is to visit his son to-morrow.

Mrs. R. B. Molineux carried a box of pinks to the prison, but was told that they could not be delivered to him. She also asked if he might be permitted to have certain books which he desired, and which are not in the prison library. Warden Johnson was absent, and the matter was deferred until he returns. It is thought Molineux will not be allowed to receive the books.

There are no tears or marks of sorrow about the visits of the Molineux women to the death house. They and the condemned man are cheerful and seem confident that he will before long be released from the death house under an order for a new trial. Molineux makes full use of his daily half-hour exercise in the death house corridor. Instead of simply walking up and down he goes through a regular course of athlete exercises, which brings every muscle into play.

The conduct of Antonio Ferraro, who is to die next week, has caused all the prisoners in the death house uneasiness. He spends most of his time sitting upon the edge of his cot moaning, now and then breaking out with blasphemous imprecations in Italian.

DOG SHOW'S BIG FEATURE

Brilliant Career of Hands Up, Son of Go Bang.

FOX TERRIER'S MANY PRIZES

J. Pierpont Morgan Meets Disappointment—Croker Family Come Out Well in the Awards.

There was a rather better attendance at the dog show yesterday than on the opening day, and there is still room for improvement. That will come with to-day's holiday, for Washington's Birthday always brings out a crowd. Society looks upon it as a sort of duty to show itself at the Garden annually on this anniversary. As practically all of the awards are now made, there will be a chance for intelligent comparison of the work of the judges, and that is what the truly "doggy" people in society like to indulge in.

Probably the feature of the show is the career of Hands Up. He is a fox-terrier, career of Hands Up. He is a fox terrier, erly enough called "wire-haired" in dog lingo. Hands Up would never be called handsome by any one except a lover of fox terriers. To them he is a beauty, however. He was whelped down on Staten Island in September of 1898, and is a son of the champion fox terrier of England and America, the famous Go Bang for which G. M. Carnochan paid $2,500 a couple of years ago. Go Bang was at the show, but was entered "for exhibition only." Mr. Carnochan said that was done so that his dog should not interfere with any of his get in their prize-winning careers. There are fanciers who say that Mr. Carnochan was wise not to pit his champion against this son of his. They say he is not the dog he was a year ago, when he won the championship. He certainly is changed in appearance, and his muzzle is coarser and not so trim and fine as it then was.

Being eighteen months old, Hands Up could not compete in the puppy class. But he took first prize in the novice class, then in the limit, then in the open-to all, and finally in the champion class, now known as the "winners' class." Incidentally, he also took for special prizes offered by the American Fox Terrier Club every prize that a dog could possibly win in the wire-haired fox terrier class. His owner, Reginald F. Mayhew, who "golfs" as R. F. Matthew, and is generally known as "Chapple," showed him in all these competitions, though the judge, Mr. Astley of London pinned the champion prize on the jacket of Mrs. Mayhew, who was a deeply interested spectator at the ring side when the judging was in progress.

The final triumph came in the competition for the challenge cup of $300, open to fox terriers of all breeds. Mrs. Mayhew had to show him in this class, as "Chappie" was very busy celebrating the eight previous victories of the day. Hands Up "won in a canter," as one of the horsy men at the ringside put it, and so achieved an almost unparalleled success in the history of dog shows in this country.

"What will you take for the dog," Mrs. Mayhew was asked by an intending purchaser, just before the contest for the challenge cup was called.

"He isn't for sale, for I am going to win the challenge cup with him, for I am certain he can do it."

"And if he wins the cup, what will be his price?"

"There won't be money enough in New York to induce us to part with him," responded the enthusiastic woman. "We're not so hard-pushed as to have to part with Hands Up; are we, you beauty?" she added, patting the coming champion on the head.

But no one offered her even a thousandth of the somewhat fancy price fixed for the pup. A tour of the principal shows in this country is before Hands Up this Spring, and a trip to England for a try at the big prizes to be won there is a possibility of the not very remote future.

Over in toy dog territory on the south gallery there was wild excitement yesterday afternoon when it was announced that a whole bench of Japanese spaniels had been disposed of at prices running from $275 down to $100 each, with an average for the lot of about $170. "That shows whether people take any interest in toy dogs," simpered a little woman who was fondling some of her pets released from bondage in their glass mansions for a moment.

Toy dogs, like house cats and parrots, have their uses with women who want something to coddle and snuggle and make pets of, lacking children, but men rarely have much use for any of them except pugs. Yet the Japanese spaniels had a host of male admirers among Japanese residents of the city. On both evenings they have crowded about the glass houses where they were shown and have discussed in their quiet fashion the merits of the animals which make them think of their far-away home. One party of five at the show yesterday came from Philadelphia expressly to see these dogs.

The Croker family came out very well in the awards of prizes, Richard, Jr., winning several firsts with Petramosse in the bulldog classes, to which she was eligible, while Frank H. Croker gathered in some of the ribbons for bull terriers with Fire Chief and Yorkville Belle, both taking first prizes in the puppy and novice classes for their sex, though they could not get the awards when they came in competition with older dogs in the open classes.

J. Pierpont Morgan was one of the bitterly disappointed ones among the exhibitors, and he and W. C. Whitney were around yesterday to see what the trouble was. Mr. Morgan has of late years had things about his own way in these classes, but this year his only savior for blue ribbons was the old champion Ornament, who again won first honors in both the open and the championship classes.

MAY RIVAL CEDARHURST.

Joseph S. Auerbach's Purchase of the Hewlett Property at Far Rockaway for a Summer Home.

Through the signing yesterday of the deeds of the Hewlett property at Far Rockaway, Joseph S. Auerbach of the law firm of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, this city, secures possession of 600 acres of the finest land in Nassau County. The sum paid for the property was $150,000. The land stretches along Hempstead Bay for half a mile, and consists mainly of high ground with a few acres of meadow. It is given up now to farming, and has half a dozen farm buildings on it. The property takes in the farms of Thomas W. Hewlett and George K. Hewlett, Louisa Schenck, Jane Ann Hewlett, George T. Hewlett, and the estate of Augustus J. Hewlett.

It lies in a neighborhood not often visited by Summer residents. The nearest Summer colony is Cedarhurst, three and a half miles away. Extending on the south side of the East Rockaway Road, the land stretches from Broadway to Union Avenue.

Mr. Auerbach will at once begin to build a handsome country home on his newly acquired land. He says he expects to have it finished by next Summer. It will cost about $50,000. He was asked if it was true, as reported, that he intended to form a colony there of half a dozen wealthy friends, with as many Summer residences and a parkway.

"Nothing of the kind has been thought of yet," he said, yesterday. "I am going to build a home there for myself, and conduct the property as a big farm. Later on, if some of my friends want to come down there to live during the Summer, I will be glad to have them build on my land. I can't give you any names of probable purchasers, because no one has made any arrangements with me about living there."

The impression has become general at Far Rockaway that the deal will make the place a rival of Cedarhurst.

THE SIXTY-NINTH'S TROUBLES.

Company F Asks to Have the Order of Disbandment Suspended.

Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guard, which was ordered disbanded on the ground that it had failed to keep up to the required standard of efficiency, met last night at the armory and formulated a petition, which will be sent direct to Gov. Roosevelt, asking that the order of disbandment be suspended and that the company have an opportunity to reach the efficiency required in the State service. The petition was signed by fifty-two members of the company.

When the members arrived at the armory last night they found their company room locked, by order of Col. Duffy, but secured permission to meet in Company K's room.

Capt. Griffin of Company F was not placed under military arrest last night, as had been expected, for disobedience of orders in not reporting Monday night when Major Strong came to the armory to muster out the company. It is said, however, that charges against the Captain are under consideration by the military authorities.

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1217 Broadway, bet. 29th & 30th Streets
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A. CARNEGIE, JR., MARRIED.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—The marriage of Miss Bertha Sherlock, daughter of the late Thomas and Nancy Sherlock, to Andrew Carnegie, Jr., of Pittsburg, son of Mrs. Lucy Carnegie, and nephew of Andrew Carnegie, was solemnized this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Cavalry Church of Clifton.

The rector of the church, the Rev. Edwin Small, officiated, unassisted. Owing to the recent death of the bride's mother the ceremony was very simple, and was performed in the presence of only the immediate families of the two contracting parties. The bride wore a simple gown of white taffeta embroidered silk, with a veil of tulle. She was attended by her little niece, Grace Probasco, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Probasco.

Those present were Miss F. M. Carnegie, Miss M. P. Carnegie, Mr. T. H. Carnegie, and S. M. Carnegie of Pittsburg, J. L. Fitzhugh of New York, Mrs. Ricketson and two children, and Coleman Carnegie. Of the bride's family there were present John Sherlock, Miss Annie Sherlock, Miss Hannah Sherlock, Thomas Sherlock, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Probasco. Mrs. Carnegie, the mother of the bridegroom, was not present, owing to ill health.

Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie left to-night to spend their honeymoon in Southern California.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hopkins—Barstow.

Mr. Leonard Stuart Robinson Hopkins and Miss Margaret Macdonald Barstow, daughter of Mrs. J. Whitney Barstow of 15 Gramercy Park, were married yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Wesley Brown, rector of the church. The only decorations in the church were white lilies upon the altar, and palms. The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with lace. Her veil was of lace, and she carried a prayer book. Miss Frances Barstow, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Lily and Miss Gertrude Brown, Miss Celia Willis of Newark, N. J.; Miss Mary Macdonald Ingraham of Flushing, L. I.; Miss Bessie Mitchell, and Miss Mary Holland of Brooklyn. The maid of honor and bridesmaids were gowned alike in pink crêpe de chine, with yokes of white, and wore hats of black tulle with bows of tulle under the chin. The best man was Mr. George Sargent of Elmira, N. Y., and the ushers were the Messrs. Lloyd McKim Garrison, Frank C. Huntington, James Kilbrath, Edward Cockcroft, Henry Fay, and Dr. Donald M. Barstow, a brother of the bride. A small reception at the bride's residence for intimate friends and relatives followed the ceremony. Among the guests at the wedding and the reception were Major and Mrs. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Miller, Mrs. Whitney, Mr. Archibald Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Macdonald, the Misses Mac

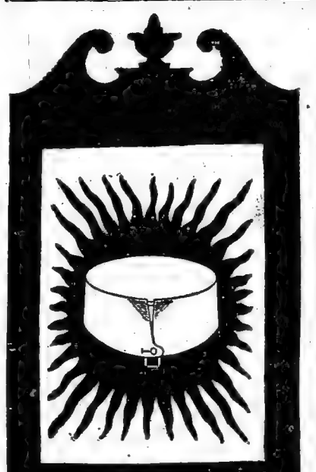

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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MORTGAGE TAX HEARING

Legislative Committees Listen to Arguments for the Measure.

BANKERS IN BILL'S BEHALF

Prof. Seligman of Columbia Declares the Proposed Tax a Great Step in Advance—The Opposition.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Senate and Assembly Committees on Tax and Retrenchment this afternoon gave a final hearing on the bill imposing a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on real estate mortgages. The arguments against the measure were along the line of argument presented at previous hearings.

Prof. E. R. Seligman of Columbia University made the principal argument for the bill, which in attempting to bring about a complete separation of local and State revenues was making the first step toward a greater reform in the future. The proposed tax, he said, was not a new tax, but merely a remission of taxation. "At present there is a tax on mortgages of over 2 per cent. which may be imposed by the local Assessors. The proposed law seeks to levy a tax of but one-half of 1 per cent. and to levy that upon all mortgages. No one knows what proportion of mortgages are taxed at present." He characterized the present method of reaching mortgages as unfair.

Prof. Seligman denied that the tax would increase the rate of interest. The exemption from local taxation would induce capitalists to invest in bonds and mortgages, and the increase in the supply without a proportionate increase in demand would tend to keep the rate as low, if not lower, then at present.

The objections of savings banks to the bill, Prof. Seligman said, were not well founded and not sufficient to imperil the bill. Less than 50 per cent. of their deposits are invested in mortgages. If, the banks were taxed it would be less than a quarter of 1 per cent., he declared. He knew of savings banks having less than 20 per cent. of their savings invested in mortgages. With regard to the corporations, there was no doubt that if the bill became a law it would put a greater burden upon them. But this, he argued, is nothing more than is imposed by other States. Prof. Seligman said he was in favor of exempting religious and charitable corporations which have money invested in bonds and mortgages."

"We must consider this bill," he said in conclusion, "in the light of existing fiscal conditions in this State. Other States are watching this State. If we settle this question now New York will be in the van of the whole Commonwealth. No problem will bring about more discontent than this problem of taxation, and it should be settled as speedily as possible. I am not here in the interests of anything other than from the point of view of tax reform and public progress which this bill will bring about."

Francis B. Thurber of the Civic Federation of New York City said he believed the bill would bring about a better condition in the present chaotic state of taxation.

Morton Hermance of Poughkeepsie, ex-Chairman of the State Board of Tax Commissioners, declared the bill was a good one for the agricultural interests of the State. "I believe," said he, "that they need assistance more than any other class in the State."

W. C. Gifford of the New York State Grange said that when the farmers understood the bill they favored it almost to a man. "I believe," said he, "that every dollar's worth of property that demands protection from the State should bear its just share of the burdens of taxation."

John Leo, representing the Builders' League of New York, expressed the opinion that money will be cheaper after the bill becomes a law.

Charles Adsit of Hornellsville, representing the State Bankers' Association, gave statistics showing that there are as many rates of interest as banks, and that the banks are paying an excessive amount of tax. "We favor the bill," said he, "although it is not quite what we want, but as the first step toward a uniform bank tax rate."

A. S. Frissell, President of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, said he was present as a Trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank, and that he considered the bill a good one.

Samuel B. Clarke, attorney for the committee which drafted the bill, claimed that the bill would not raise the rate of interest, but that it might result in lowering it. He argued against the claims of the savings banks and placed them in the category of a great trust when taken together. He read a communication from the Hon. Thomas Hitchcock of New York setting forth his views on the bill. Mr. Hitchcock said in part:

"I am at a loss to understand why these officers are so vehement in their opposition to the tax. They are merely custodians of the money placed in their care, and it is intrusted to them primarily for safe keeping, and not as an investment from which the largest possible income is to be derived. They receive their share of the benefits of the State government and would pay for it. To constitute them a privileged class is contrary to justice and to the principles of our democratic system of government."

Gilbert Barnes of New York presented two amendments exempting co-operative building and loan associations from the provisions of the bill. He opposed the bill, he said, because it did not provide for the exemption of such associations. Walter Briggs of Schenectady, ex-President of the association, also opposed the bill.

De B. Wilmot, Chairman of the Taxation Committee of the West End Association of New York, opposed the measure on behalf of that association. If the bill were passed, it would work out its own destruction. "The courts," he said, "will not permit its enforcement in the way which the bill directs." Mr. Wilmot said he was in favor of exempting mortgages from taxation altogether.

Joseph Cameron of Hornellsville offered an amendment excluding fraternal organizations which have money in their reserve fund invested in mortgages from the operation of the bill.

Marcus T. Hunn of Albany, representing the State Association of Savings Banks, took exception to the statements made by Mr. Clarke that savings banks were trusts. There was nothing in the bill providing for the taxation of mortgages, he declared. "What it does tax," said he, "are debts and obligations."

BRENNAN BARBER BILL KILLED.

Motion to Strike Out Enacting Clause Carried in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Mr. Brennan's bill to create a State Board of Examiners for barbers and providing for sanitary inspection of barber shops was beaten in the Assembly to-day. Mr. Gale of Queens moved to strike out the enacting clause, and the motion was carried, 72 to 42.

Mr. Dillon declared the bill was introduced with the purpose of giving soft positions to a favored few. It was intended to dictate who shall practice the barbering trade. Mr. Brennan said the bill was designed to protect master and journeymen barbers from cheap competition.

BROOKLYN TRANSFER BILL.

Charles A. Collins States Company's Objections—Coffey Bill Reported.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Assembly Railroads Committee to-day gave a hearing on Mr. Farrell's bill, which provides for optional transfers on all lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, including issuance of such transfer on Sundays and holidays.

Attorney Charles A. Collin of the firm of Collin & Sheehan, representing the railroad company, declared that if the company should be compelled to issue transfers, the traffic that would converge toward the Brooklyn Bridge would cause a stupendous congestion on that one line. Providing there were more bridges than at present Mr. Collin said the company would willingly issue transfers.

In the Senate the Coffey bill providing that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company shall charge but five cents and issue transfers on any of its lines, elevated or surface, for a continuous ride, was reported favorably by the Railroads Committee.

TO PUNISH ELECTION FRAUDS.

Measure Carrying Out Supt. McCullagh's Recommendations.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Senator Malby to-day introduced a bill carrying out the recommendations of Superintendent McCullagh providing more rigid penalties for crimes against the elective franchise.

Any election officer who permits the removal of ballot boxes from the polling place before the close of the polls, or refuses to receive the ballots of the district, or permits electioneering within 100 feet of the polling place, or fails to keep order within the polling place, or permits any persons other than the Inspectors in a voting booth, or permits any person other than a voter who has not voted or watcher to come within the guard-rail, or removes or permits another to remove any mark placed upon a ballot for its identification, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Any person who attempts to cause his name to be placed upon any list of voters in more than one election district, or more than once in the same district, or who attempts to register knowing that he will not be a qualified voter in the district, or who attempts to register under a false name, or gives a false residence, or any one who advises another to commit any such act, is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than five years.

Any person who knowingly harbors or conceals any other person who has falsely registered and who shall rent rooms for the purpose of unlawfully registering or voting therefrom is also guilty of a felony.

Any person convicted of a misdemeanor under this law shall for a first offense be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year and by a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $500. Any one convicted of a misdemeanor for a subsequent offense shall be deemed guilty of a felony.

TO AMEND LIQUOR LAW.

Senator Stranahan Introduces a Bill Embodying Recommendations of the State Commissioner of Excise.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Senator Stranahan to-day introduced a bill embodying amendments to the liquor tax law which were suggested by the State Commissioner of Excise, and including the Hatch bill amending Section 16 as to local option, the Apgar bill for the issuance of certificates to foreign corporations operating dining and parlor cars, and also Senator Brackett's bill providing for the refunding of erroneous excise taxes. Some of the more important provisions are:

Subdivision 7 of Section 11—To provide for enumerations by the State Commissioner of cities and villages where the population is not shown by the State or Federal census.

Section 23—The Apgar amendment, modifying the term during which a person convicted of a violation of the liquor tax law shall not traffic in liquor from five years to three, and providing that upon cancellation of a certificate for violations no new certificate shall be issued within one year.

Section 25—The Brackett amendment, to provide for a nominal fee of $15 upon the surrender of a certificate.

Section 37—To provide for filing in a County Clerk's office a certificate of excise cases dismissed by a Grand Jury in order to facilitate the payment of rebates withheld on account of pending complaints against certificate holders charged with violations.

CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—It is said to-night on excellent authority that while there will probably be no direct legislation regarding the canal improvements at this session of the Legislature, it is the plan of the Republican organization to have a legislative commission appointed to examine closely the canal question during the recess and make recommendations to the next Legislature for such legislation as may be deemed necessary. A prominent machine leader explained the situation to-night as follows:

"There is not sufficient information at hand at present for the Legislature to pass any bill for canal improvements, involving a sum of money such as will be necessary to successfully carry out the work which competent engineers have declared is absolutely necessary. A legislative committee which will give its time to a thorough investigation of the subject will be able to make a report to the next Legislature which will give that body something substantial to work on."

This plan of the Republican organization is regarded in some quarters as a direct slap at the commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt last year, and which made recommendations for canal improvements.

The bill, drafted on this report, was introduced early in the session, but it is understood that it will not be passed in accordance with the understood programme of the Republican machine to "hold up" all legislation which might raise new issues for the coming campaign.

It can be stated positively that some sort of legislation to relieve the school teachers in New York, so far as their salaries are concerned, will be passed this year. According to statements made to-night by men prominent in the Republican Party the bill likely to pass is the one framed by the Senate sub-committee of the Cities Committee.

Much opposition has developed among those who are not identified with the Republican organization against an adjournment without the consideration of measures affecting such questions as taxation and Ramapo. Indications are that they will make an effort to defeat the machine programme.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARIES.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Special Committee on School Bills of the Senate Committee on Cities has agreed upon a schedule for teachers' salaries in New York City, with the exception of the high school teachers, over which there is a division of opinion whether they shall obtain their maximum salaries in three or six years.

There shall be an equal annual increment of salary of such an amount that no kindergartner or female teacher of a girls' class other than those teaching grades of the last two years in the elementary schools shall, after fifteen years' service, receive less than $1,200 per annum, and no female teacher of a girls' class of the grades of the last two years shall, after fifteen years' service, receive less than $1,320 per annum, and no female teacher of a girls' graduation class, female first assistant or female Vice Principal shall, after ten years' service, receive less than $1,440 per annum; and no female teacher of a boys' or a mixed class shall receive less than $60 per annum more than a female teacher of a girls' class of corresponding grade and of years of service; and no female teacher in the elementary schools shall receive less than $600 per annum, nor shall the annual increment for a male teacher be less than $105; that no female head of department, or female assistant to the Principal, shall receive less than $1,600 per annum after ten years' service, and no male head of department or male assistant to the Principal shall receive less than $2,400 per annum after ten years' service.

No teacher shall receive a salary greater than that fixed for the seventh year of service until such teacher's service shall be pronounced meritorious by the Borough Board of Superintendents, and no teacher shall receive a salary greater than that fixed for the twelfth year of service until such teacher's service shall be pronounced meritorious. For the purpose of effecting such increases of salaries the Principal of a school shall have a seat in the Borough Board.

No branch Principal or woman Principal of an elementary school, having not less than twelve classes, shall receive less than $2,500 after ten years' service as such, and no male Principal of an elementary school, having not less than twelve classes, shall receive less than $3,500 per annum after ten years' service. A Principal of the school shall receive an equal annual increment of $250, provided service shall have been approved. No Principal of a high school or training school for teachers, having supervision of not less than twenty-five teachers, shall receive less than $5,000 per annum.

CHICAGO AND ALTON BONDS.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—When the order of general orders was reached to-day, Senator Krum moved the bill authorizing savings banks to invest in Chicago and Alton Railroad bonds. An amendment offered by Senator Grady, limiting the issue of bonds to the amount of the mortgage debt now upon the road, was lost. A second amendment that banks be allowed to invest in the bonds of any railroad corporation coming up to the law's requirements also was lost—19 to 25.

Another amendment by Senator Armstrong, that bonds issued be secured by a mortgage upon the whole instead of a part of the railroad, was voted down, and the bill advanced to third reading.

After the report of the Committee of the Whole, Senator Grady moved that the Senate disagree. The previous amendments were again voted down and the report was adopted.

SALARY INCREASE BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The great number of bills for the increase of salaries in New York City and for awarding claims to various citizens which have been introduced in both houses has been a matter of frequent comment. A considerable number of these were favorably reported from the Assembly Cities Committee to-day.

Among them were Mr. De Graw's bill fixing the salaries of the clerks, assistants, and stenographers in the City Magistrates' courts of Brooklyn at $2,000 per annum, and Mr. Weekes's, fixing the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court in Queens and Richmond at $7,000 a year, in the Bronx and Brooklyn at $8,000, and in Manhattan at $9,000.

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Franchise Tax Amendment.

ALBANY, Feb 21.—Senator Ford to-day introduced another amendment to the franchise tax law, which provides that the term "special franchise" shall not be deemed to include the crossing of a street, or public place, where such crossing is not at the intersection of another street, unless such crossing shall be at other than right angles for a distance of not less than 250 feet, in which case the whole of such crossing shall be deemed a special franchise. This shall not apply to any elevated railroad. The same amendment was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Bedell.

Provident Loan Association Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee will report favorably tomorrow Mr. Patton's bill placing provident loan associations under the jurisdiction of the State Banking Department and fixing the fees to be received on loans. No such corporations shall do business in any other county than that in which its principal business office is located, nor take securities upon property in any other county.

Brooklyn Magistrates' Bill Reported.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Brennan bill providing a new system for selecting City Magistrates in Brooklyn was reported favorably to-day from the Assembly Cities Committee. It provides that Police Justices in Brooklyn all retire on Jan. 1, 1902. The terms of the City Magistrates of the Second Division shall expire on Dec. 31, 1901, and their successors, who shall be elected in 1901, shall take office for six years on Jan. 1, 1902.

Drug Clerk Bill to be Reported.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Assemblyman Henry's bill regulating the working hours of pharmacists and drug clerks in New York City, as amended so as to provide that the State Factory Inspector shall appoint the Inspectors to make the sanitary inspections of the stores, will be reported favorably tomorrow by the Assembly Public Health Committee. No drug clerk shall be required to work more than seventy hours per week, and shall have one full day off in two weeks.

Common Law Marriages Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee will report to-morrow a substitute measure for Mr. Weekes's bill to abolish common-law marriages. The new bill was brought here by Judge William G. Choate of New York City, representing the State Bar Association. It is to take effect in 1901, instead of immediately. Its provisions will protect legally either contracting party to a marriage by a pretended clergyman.

Forestry Code Bill Defeated.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—In the Senate to-day Senator Brown called up the concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly giving the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission power to adopt rules and regulations that shall have the power of legislative enactment. A motion to strike out the enacting clause was carried by a vote of 23 to 9.

Will Report Trust Company Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee will report to-morrow Mr. Apgar's bill providing that a trust company may be appointed guardian, trustee, or administrator on the application of any person entitled to such appointments and in the place of such person.

Bill for Another City Park.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Assemblyman Minton to-day introduced a bill for an additional park in the Twelfth Ward of New York City. The boundaries are One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Amsterdam Avenue, and King's Bridge Road.

Anti-Hat Pin Hearing.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—All women who oppose the Phillips bill declaring hat pins over three inches long dangerous weapons will have an opportunity to be heard on the measure on Tuesday, Feb. 27, before the Assembly Codes Committee.

Coney Island Park Bill Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—In the Assembly today Mr. De Graw's Coney Island Recreation Park bill met with some opposition, but was passed by a vote of 107 to 13.

PASSED BY THE SENATE.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Senate to-day passed the following bills:

Senator MARSHALL—Amending the act relative to the Department of Parks in Brooklyn to allow the building of dwelling houses on certain streets.

Senator McCARREN—Giving the Controller of New York City control of the Wallabout Market lands in Brooklyn.

Senator FORD—Providing that summons in summary proceedings in the Municipal Courts of New York City be served by regularly appointed deputy Marshals. Yeas 27, nays 18.

Senator AMBLER—Providing a penalty for the adulteration of milk or cream.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

Assembly.

Mr. BRENNAN—Unification of the jury system in Kings, so as to do away with the dual system and provide for a single Commissioner.

Mr. COTTON—To exempt from taxation the property of medical societies in cities of the first class not exceeding $50,000, and in Kings or New York, $100,000.

Mr. DELANEY—Providing that if one-fifth of the voters of any city petition to submit to a vote the question of municipal ownership of any public utility special ballot shall be prepared and the question submitted at the next municipal election.

Mr. MARTIN—Providing that no rebate shall be allowed on the weight of a vehicle where the Supervisors require the use of tires three inches or more in width.

Mr. MEZZLER—Providing that the officers whose duty it is to purchase supplies for public institutions shall purchase only meats from animals slaughtered within the State.

Mr. SLOANE—Providing that the cost of construction of bridge approaches not exceeding 300 feet from the bridge shall be paid by that town or city in which said land is situated.

Mr. HENRY—Providing for the acquisition of forty acres of land for the Creedmoor rifle range and appropriating $20,000.

Mr. WEEKES—Compelling the Police Clerks of the City Magistrates of New York City to file with the Secretary of State a quarterly record showing the number of males and females convicted of crime, their offenses, and their sentences.

Mr. HARBURGER—Providing that any person who has practiced two years as an attorney in the United States circuit courts for New York State may be admitted to practice law in the State courts by an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court without examination.

Senate.

Senator NORTON—Allowing the construction of street surface railroads in incorporated villages in Nassau County on macadamized roads.

Senator MALBY—Authorizing the Executive Board of the American Baptist Home Mission Society to dispose of any real property owned by the society.

ASSEMBLY BILLS FAVORED.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The following bills either were reported favorably in the Assembly to-day or will be to-morrow:

Mr. HITCHCOCK—Compelling the placing of safety automatic fenders on all street surface cars in cities.

Mr. MINTON—Providing for an extra conductor on street surface cars in New York City between the hours of 8 and 11 A. M. and between 4 and 7 P. M.

Mr. DEGRAW—Repealing the law exempting from taxation ocean steamship companies whose vessels ply between the United States and any foreign port.

Mr. SANDERS—Providing for free public baths and a fully equipped gymnasium in every Senatorial district of cities of the first and second class.

Mr. HENRY—Giving the right of way on streets in New York City to the insurance patrol.

Mr. LEWIS—For a system of records of property exempt from taxation and compelling the local Assessors to certify to the State board in detail such exemptions and reasons, and compelling the State Controller to certify the entire result to the Legislature.

MR. GERRY FIGHTS BILLS

Hearing at Albany on Measures Aimed at His Society.

CLASHES WITH GEN. TRACY

State Board Decides to Withdraw "General Supervision" Claim, Declaring "Visitation" Sufficient.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The entire afternoon was devoted by the Judiciary Committee of both houses to the hearing of arguments upon the bills designed to place the Gerry Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children under the general supervision of the State Board of Charities.

Mr. Gerry made an extended argument in his own behalf, supported by De Lancey Nicoll, while John L. Cadwalader of the New York Hospital, Moreay Williams, President of the New York Juvenile Asylum, Dr. W. O. Stillman, President of the Hudson River and Mohawk Humane Society, and C. L. Jones, representing the Utica Home for the Aged, opposed the bill. Prof. George E. Canfield and Homer Folks of the State Charities Aid Association approved the principle of the bill, but thought the provisions as to the general supervision of such societies ought to be modified. Ex-Senator Henry H. Persons of the Erie County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children said the bill was entirely satisfactory to his institution.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, attorney for the State Board, said that if the Court of Appeals decision were adhered to it would result in a complete revolution of the policy of the State. Investigation had shown that if the decision were to stand it would exempt not only the Gerry society, but 663 other institutions, representing 52,000 persons, and deprive the State of all power to investigate their care.

Commodore Gerry prefaced his remarks with the assertion that this was likely to be his last appeal in behalf of the societies he represented from the persecutions of the State Board. He severely condemned the methods of the board. It was never intended that during the recess of the board's sessions any individual member should exercise all the powers of the board, yet this was what had been attempted. He protested vigorously against the power given the board to pry into the secret records of children under their care and expose them to the public through the "yellow press," as had been done in other institutions.

John L. Cadwalader protested in behalf of a number of private individuals against the powers given to the State Board to investigate private societies formed of women engaged in charitable work. Such legislation would forfeit the confidence of the people, which had made charitable work what it is. The State Board had strained the law. The Constitution gave it only the right of supervision and inspection, but it had assumed the right of management. He feared that the personal controversy between the President of the State Board and Commodore Gerry would rend to pieces every small society organized for charitable work.

Mr. Nicoll addressed himself to the legal aspects of the situation. He declared the society had been organized to enforce the laws for the suppression of crime and the protection of children. Charity was but incidental to its work. The crowning infamy of the proposed law was found in the provisions which required the approval of the State Board for the organization of any private charity, and afforded no appeal from its decision. If such legislation were to continue, charitable men would be discouraged and the diminution of charity begin.

Dr. Stillman created something of a sensation by declaring that other societies would be represented if they did not fear the vengeance and petty persecution of the State Board of Charities.

"Is it a fact that this bill would permit the inspection of such institutions as the Masonic Home?" inquired Assemblyman Green.

"We now inspect the Masonic Home and there has never been any objection to it," responded Secretary Hebbard of the Board of Charities.

"Well, there is now," rejoined Senator Mackey, "for, I have letters from Masons all over the State, including Grand Lodge officers, urging opposition to this measure."

Gen. Tracy had several spirited passages with Commodore Gerry. He insisted that the Gerry society was not a private institution but a public corporation.

"Why should he object to this bill if the hundreds of other private institutions for whom he had pleaded did not? I ask Mr. Gerry," said Gen. Tracy, "if he will accept Mr. Canfield's suggestion that the word supervision be stricken from the bill and simple visitation and inspection be provided for."

"Indeed, I will not," shouted Mr. Gerry. "I think the bill is vicious from beginning to end."

"Of course he will not," rejoined Gen. Tracy. "He wants to avoid inspection of any character." In answer to Senator Grady's suggestion that the society performed no work that would not have to be done by the police if it were not for the society Gen. Tracy declared that the societies had the power to become guardians of an infant child.

"They have not," interposed Mr. Gerry.

"Good heavens!" responded Gen. Tracy. "Will the gentleman say that with a copy of his charter before him?"

Gen. Tracy then took up the charter, when Mr. Gerry rejoined. "Except in cases where the child is on the way to a police station."

"You'll have to try again, Mr. Gerry," was Gen. Tracy's reply, as he began to read sections of the charter.

Gen. Tracy, in closing, said that the State Board would consent to the elimination of the term "general supervision." All that desired was the right of visitation and inspection of the manner of the care of the public wards.

BOARD OF CHARITIES BILLS.

Power of Visitation Favored by State

The Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association has prepared a statement of its opinion in regard to the State Board of Charities bills now pending at Albany.

The views of the association are formulated as follows: The State Board of Charities should visit and inspect all institutions and societies of a charitable nature, and should also receive annual reports from them as to their receipts and expenditures and as to the number of inmates received and discharged. Neither it nor any similar official body should be vested with any power of regulation, control, or management of private institutions or societies supported wholly by private donations, except so far as concerned the reception and retention of inmates supported by the public. The principal argument in favor of such visitation and inspection is that it is necessary to discover and correct abuses in the care of inmates and to prevent the diversion of moneys.

The vesting of power in an official State board to regulate the reception and retention of inmates to be supported at public expense in private institutions is deemed advisable because of the lack of careful discrimination in their reception and retention.

The association favors the Brackett and Fish bills so far as they relate to visitation and inspection, but is opposed to the word "supervision."

BONNER FARM TO CONTINUE.

The Bonner stock farm, at Tarrytown, is not to pass out of existence, despite the sale of all the trotters and pacers which belonged to the late Robert Bonner, except Maud S. Robert E. Bonner said yesterday: "We have decided to continue the Bonner Farm at Tarrytown. It will be managed by David Bonner, and the business will be conducted by Robert Bonner's sons as proprietors. We decided to buy a stallion whose pedigree had been established by the history of breeding to be best, and on the advice of Mr. Tipton of the Fasig-Tipton Company examined Highland Baron. We also examined Baron Review. Both are Baron Wilkes's get out of Nutwood mares, and both were purchased by us. With these two horses, and several of the get of Alfred G., Mr. Asher's Electioneer horse, we propose to conduct a breeding establishment based on the George Wilkes-Electioneer cross, which we believe is the greatest extreme speed producing combination of the day."

Highland Baron is a blood bay horse, black points, about sixteen hands high, has a four-year-old record of 2:20 and a trial of 2:22½. Baron Review is a roan horse, fifteen hands two inches high, and has a four-year-old trial of 2:18; last half in 1:06; last quarter in 32 seconds.

GOLF PLAY AT PALM BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 21.—The semi-finals for the Championship Cup were played this morning. C. Hamilton beat B. F. Schurmier 7 up and 6 to play. Mr. Wright beat G. F. Kenny 3 up and 2 to play. Wright and Hamilton played the finals in the afternoon, the latter winning by 5 up and 3 to play. For the Consolation Cup St. John Wood beat R. L. MacLeay 2 up and 3 to play.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The first and second teams of the Holy Cross Lyceum and the Cathedral Club team were the competitors in the Archdiocesan Union League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. In the first game the first team of Holy Cross easily defeated the second team. The latter, however, secured a victory in the second game, defeating the Cathedral Club. In the final game of the series the Cathedrals bowled a score of 816, and won from Holy Cross No. 1 by 76 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Holy Cross No. 1—Booth, 135; Reynolds, 167; Doran, 153; Fisher, 136; Morrisey, 195. Total, 786.

Holy Cross No. 2—Cosgrove, 134; McNamara, 119; Mallon, 101; Callahan, 114; Burke, 201. Total, 669.

SECOND GAME.

Holy Cross No. 2—Cosgrove, 159; McNamara, 126; McGurgan, 116; Callahan, 188; Burke, 149. Total, 738.

Cathedral—Feeley, 135; Smith, 142; Webb, 157; Haggerty, 125; Lyons, 149. Total, 708.

THIRD GAME.

Cathedral—Feeley, 165; Smith, 181; Webb, 148; Haggerty, 170; Lyons, 157. Total, 816.

Holy Cross No. 1—Booth, 153; Reynolds, 141; Doran, 153; Fisher, 139; Morrisey, 154. Total, 740.

The Bronxdales, Rosedales, and Morris Wheelmen each won and lost a game in the North Side National League last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bronxdale—E. Hiers, 205; Mahoney, 121; Ferber, 142; H. Hiers, 193; Balz, 148. Total, 809.

Rosedale—Bellmer, 156; Tadman, 187; Gieshen, 163; Mesloh, 119; A. Sievers, 156. Total, 781.

SECOND GAME.

Rosedale—Bellmer, 142; Tadman, 191; Gieshen, 180; Mesloh, 178; A. Sievers, 172. Total, 863.

Morris Wheelmen—Gibson, 122; Schwager, 193; O'Niel, 167; Tompson, 152; MacDonald, 189. Total, 823.

THIRD GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 166; Tompson, 174; O'Niel, 202; Schwager, 180; Gibson, 185. Total, 907.

Bronxdale—E. Hiers, 181; Mahoney, 158; Ferber, 138; H. Hiers, 175; Balz, 188. Total, 840.

The Barker Bowling Club defeated the Calumet team for the second time this season in a match game at the latter's alleys, Bridge and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Scores:

Calumets.—H. Mitchell, 170; Powell, 163; B. Swallow, 169; C. Mitchell, 118; H. Mollenhauer, 145; Talbot, 117; J. Bradell, 156; A. Swallow, 199; V. Bradell, 161; A. Mollenbauer, 122. Total 1,520.

Barkers.—Van Dyke, 153; Wells, 143; Comstock, 139; R. Powell, 190; Hubbard, 157; Eldred, 178; Pettitt, 212; B. Hunt, 169; Holliday, 142; Barker, 130. Total, 1,612.

The Alco team appeared last night at Arlington with only four men to bowl against the Gothams and Oradells for second prize in the Arlington National tournament and forfeited two games. The Captain of the Alco team refused to bowl with four men, claiming that the club had not been officially notified to send a team to compete last night. The Alco Club will protest against the ruling of the umpire, and a special meeting will probably be held to decide the protest. The game that the Oradells won from the Gothams and the forfeited game will give them second prize unless the league sustains the protest of the Alco Club, in which case another series will be bowled. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Gotham—Helles, 179; Dannefelser, 146; Bachman, 169; Setzer, 118; Schlechte, 136. Total, 738.

Oradell—Schmidt, 169; Becker, 164; Kaempf, 184; Dippel, 186; Reichard, 160. Total, 795.

SECOND GAME.

Gotham—Helles, 152; Dannefelser, 155; Bachman, 161; Setzer, 158; Schlechte, 141. Total, 767.

Alco—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 165; Becker, 133; Kaempf, 111; Dippel, 150; Reichard, 144. Total, 703.

Alco—Forfeited.

The tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York ended at the Harlem Palace, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, last night. The Riverside Wheelmen won two games and the championship. The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen won second prize. The first individual average prize was won by F. Clinch of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Riverside—Breen, 182; Gerdes, 190; Beam, 171; Klingelhoffer, 149; Arnold, 194. Total, 886.

Century—Walsh, 142; Dumble, 161; Fletcher, 133; Mulford, 195; Sauer, 142. Total, 773.

SECOND GAME.

Royal Arcanum—Clinch, 169; Doncourt, 157; Boettjer, 188; Linden, 185; Demmler, 215. Total, 914.

Century—Walsh, 190; Dumble, 169; Fletcher, 159; Mulford, 108; Sauer, 165. Total, 831.

THIRD GAME.

Riverside—Breen, 182; Gerdes, 138; Beam, 205; Klingelhoffer, 216; Arnold, 197. Total, 938.

Royal Arcanum—Clinch, 188; Doncourt, 192; Boettjer, 157; Linden, 169; Demmler, 188. Total, 894.

The Civil Service Club won a "double header" in Section No. 3 of the United Bowling Clubs' tournament at the Germania alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Civil Service—Deneke, 181; Pfoff, 110; Scheile, 169; Tritsch, 156; Budenbender, 156. Total, 763.

Expansion—R. Renck, 102; Vogel, 126; Schoch, 131; Lahr, 123; S. Renck, 133. Total, 615.

SECOND GAME.

Expansion—R. Renck, 113; Vogel, 130; Schoch, 135; Lahr, 125; S. Renck, 160. Total, 653.

City Schuetzen—Schumacher, 158; Radlaff, 103; Berger, 93; Helmers, 146; Wiltz, 135. Total, 615.

THIRD GAME.

Civil Service—Denecke, 146; Pfaff, 143; Scheile, 158; Tritsch, 158; Budenbender, 156. Total, 761.

City Schuetzen—Schumacher, 140; Radlaff, 136; Berger, 101; Helmers, 125; Wiltz, 143. Total, 645.

The Pontiac Wheelmen bowled in better form than the Empire and Spartan teams last night, and won two games in Carruther's Brooklyn National tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Koster, 165; La Forest, 158; Forge, 177; Wilckens, 133; Lehrbach, 160. Total, 793.

Empire—Howell, 141; Young, 176; Williamson, 154; Wyman, 148; Diederick, 147. Total, 766.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—Howell, 168; Young, 154; Williamson, 176; Wyman, 167; Diederick, 153. Total, 818.

Spartan—Matzen, 164; F. Gerdes, 158; Westberg, 130; Conlon, 141; Maier, 169. Total, 762.

THIRD GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Koster, 184; La Forest, 213; Farge, 166; Wilckehs, 191; Lehrbach, 178. Total, 932.

Spartan—Matzen, 159; F. Gerdes, 170; Westberg, 128; Conlon, 174; Maier, 132. Total, 763.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament at Trainor's alleys last night, the Bedford Council won from Commonwealth and the Long Island Council. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bedford Council—Burrows, 141; Lounsbery, 174; Miller, 180; Markwell, 157; Waterbery, 145. Total, 797.

Long Island Council—Egelhoff, 148; Thorn, 118; Brooks, 151; Northrup, 82; Rhoades, 130. Total, 629.

SECOND GAME.

Long Island Council—Egelhoff, 183; Thorn, 177; Bioss, 129; Rhoades, 158; Brooks, 184. Total, 823.

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TWELVE PAGES.

WHAT IS IT?

Why is it that the Committee of Ways and Means has gone back upon the recommendations of the President and the Secretary of War and the matured opinions of its own members, as embodied in a bill for the relief of Puerto Rico? What was the influence, more powerful than that of the Administration, which has induced it to bring in a bill which is not what the Puerto Ricans asked for, and which, as the protest of the Puerto Rican delegates addressed to yesterday's TIMES plainly shows, the committee vainly labors to persuade them is "equally as good"? That is the question which every member of Congress with a spark of manly independence is asking himself, and getting no satisfactory answer. That is the question which an increasing number of citizens of the United States are asking themselves in increasing indignation and are preparing to ask their representatives, their misrepresentatives, for upon this question there can be no doubt what would be the answer given by a popular election. It would be the answer demanded by what the President calls "our plain duty," by what the Secretary of War calls "justice and good faith," by what the Governor General of Puerto Rico calls "a necessity" for that island.

It is quibbling or worse to pretend that what is at stake is the Constitutional right of Congress to pass what legislation it pleases for Puerto Rico or for any other of our newly acquired territories. That right, if it exists, surely includes the right to enact free trade with them as well as to enact a protective tariff against them. Wherein does the status of Puerto Rico differ, in this respect, from the status of Hawaii, and who has yet proposed to enact a tariff against Hawaii? That question might perfectly well be expressly reserved in the bill for the relief of Puerto Rico, in order to save the Constitutional rights of Congress. Such speeches as those of Mr. HOPKINS and Mr. RAY upon this question and at this juncture are mere wind. They are worse, because it is the purpose of the speakers to prevent the doing of "our plain duty," to prevent our treating the Puerto Ricans with justice and humanity. The orators who bring up the Constitutional question for the purpose of denying relief to the islanders expose themselves to a repetition of the quotation we have already made from BURKE'S speech on "Conciliation with America": "The question with me is, not whether you have a right to render your people miserable, but whether it is not your interest to make them happy."

From the point of view of any practical protectionist the case against this mockery of a substitute offered by the Committee of Ways and Means for the measure of relief it is "our plain duty" to bestow is as weak as the case attempted to be made from the Constitutional powers of Congress is irrelevant. It is admitted that the island does not compete injuriously or threateningly with any American interest whatever. Its production is so diversified, and yet confined to such great staples, and so small in its total, as to take itself entirely out of competition, excepting with the foreign countries against which an American possession may, under our tariff policy, well demand to be protected. Nor, on the other hand, can it be said of Puerto Rico as Mr. BLAINE said of the McKinley bill, that "it will not make a market for another barrel of American flour or another pound of American pork." On the contrary, it will make all the market the island can furnish for American products, and this market will become progressively more valuable with the reciprocal freedom of exports to American ports.

What can the opposition be to this demand of "our plain duty" and of our plain interest? What can it be but the fear that when the wall of the tariff is once taken down in one place, the whole heterogeneous fabric is bound to collapse? But do the subsidy-hunters and the pap-hunters really imagine that, lest they should lose some part of their hold upon our commercial legislation, Congress will deny the just claims of the people of Puerto Rico, who have already deserved so well and suffered so grievously at our hands, and that the people of the United States will sustain Congress in that course? Already from the House of Representatives itself are rising the voices of men who will not be by party pressure dragooned into doing a National injustice. Those voices will increase in number and volume as the discussion proceeds, and as the people and their representatives see more clearly how the bill, not keeping the word of promise even to the ear, openly breaks it to the hope. We can imagine nothing more worthy of a President of the United States, nothing more worthy of him even as a skillful politician, than a strong and open advocacy of the course which he has already said that "our plain duty" requires. We can imagine nothing more short-sighted for a politician than the expectation that the people of these United States will acquiesce in the oppression of a people who hailed us as their deliverers, by forcing upon them, under the false pretense of answering their appeals for justice, a measure which is at once perfidious, stupid, greedy, cowardly, and cruel.

ENGLAND AND THE TREATY.

While our amazing HEPBURN in the House of Representatives is urging the treatment of the isthmian canal as a purely American channel for the development of American shipping, the Ministry in England is being sharply criticised for surrendering the rights secured to Great Britain in the control of such a canal under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, without obtaining any compensation in such matters as the Alaskan boundary. The ground of this criticism is that the American Government, or the legislative branch of it, will regard the gratuitous concession made to the United States as due solely to a weak and cowardly desire to win the good-will of America.

The American Senate, says The Saturday Review, "has become adept in examining the gifts that we are always ready to offer." In the view of The Saturday writer, the notion that kindly action toward the United States will awaken friendly feeling and confidence is mistaken. "The brutally logical mind of some Republicans and all Democrats" does not appreciate this appeal or respond to it. "They will say, 'You recede from your position of last year not because you love us more, but because you are involved heavily in South Africa and wish to avoid complications in America.'"

These comments on action undoubtedly intended by the British Ministry for the best and most permanent interests of the empire cannot be easy to bear. They will not be made any more agreeable by the course of the Hepburn committee and of the Senators who object to the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote convention. Look for a moment at the situation. Whatever we may now think of the practical effect of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, it is not to be denied that the stipulations agreed to by each party at the time were regarded as substantial consideration for the stipulations agreed to by the other. The agreement was mutual and equally binding on both. It has been changed at our request, and, indeed, at our urgent solicitation, after vain efforts by our Government under different Administrations to convince the Government of Great Britain that the treaty was no longer in force. Now, the rule in all such cases, in diplomacy as in private bargaining, is that an advantage granted to one party is a clear ground for a claim to advantage by the other. The principle is in the slang of the Chancelleries defined as "Do ut des," which is Latin for "give and take." In this case Great Britain gave what we asked for and asked nothing in return.

For this course her Government had two motives. One was that the canal made neutral, or, in the better phrase, "internationalized," is far better for the commerce of the world than a canal under the joint control of two powers. The other was that it is the interest of Great Britain, as it is our own, that the most friendly relations should exist between the two countries. Both of these motives are intelligent and honorable. What is the response to them on the part of the opponents of the treaty? It is in substance that this country does not concern itself with the benefit to the commerce of the world, but should disregard our obligations under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, build a canal for our own use, send our bounty-fed shipping through it free of tolls, and make the shipping of other nations pay the expenses. And with this defiance of decency goes the insult to which The Saturday Review refers, the implication that the present action of Great Britain is due to cowardice. We do not believe that anything like this response will be made by the United States Senate or Congress. We shall not believe it until our opinion of our National representatives in the two branches is much lower than it is. And if they were capable of such insensate conduct, the force of honest, fair, decent public sentiment would restrain them.

REPRESENTATIVE DRIGGS ON PENSIONS.

We are at a loss to discover, by a reading of the speech of Representative DRIGGS of the Third New York District, delivered on Thursday last, with an editorial article of THE NEW YORK TIMES as a text, the occasion for the intemperate language used to characterize that article, and none whatever for the member's several misrepresentations of it. The remarks of THE TIMES were directed to the pension attorneys who provide the Committee on Invalid Pensions with most of the work that ought to be done in the Pension Bureau, and some of which has been done in that bureau to the undoing of the pension applicant, who straightway runs to Mr. DRIGGS's committee for relief.

Mr. DRIGGS describes the remarks made by us as "one of the most outrageous attacks upon Congress, upon the representatives of the people in Congress, and upon the Committee on Invalid Pensions" that he had ever heard of, and declares that it was made and written with the purpose "to deceive and mislead the American people on the subject of pension legislation." It certainly was not misleading in asserting of most of the private bills before Congress for pensions that they were promoted by pension attorneys. Does Mr. DRIGGS desire to mislead when he asserts that "desertion bills are not considered by us"? THE TIMES did not say that they were. The Invalid Pensions Committee was not mentioned. Nor did THE TIMES say that pension attorneys appear before the Invalid Pensions Committee. There should be no quibbling about this, unless it serves Mr. DRIGGS's purpose to indulge in quibbling that is grateful to the pension attorneys. Does he not know that the mass of bills to "correct" the records of certain soldiers have been passed chiefly to put the corrected persons in the way of becoming pensioners?

Why Mr. DRIGGS should be so extremely sensitive about his committee we are at a loss to understand. He defends it from assaults that have not been made. And, unlike his associates on the committee, he has been blind to the fact that pension attorneys have swarmed about his door until Representative MAHON of Pennsylvania, a Republican, besides being a veteran, applied a gag to them recently to remonstrate against their rapacity and boldness in urging claims without shame or without patriotism.

The record of the Invalid Pensions Committee, even when it has been most liberal, proves that the private legislation for persons rejected by the Pension Bureau has indicated a grave condition of doubt in the minds of members of that committee of the justice of the claims of the applicants. The number of private applicants before the House this session is something like 3,000. It was not far from that in the last session. There was a very large number of applicants in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Yet, out of the thousands of bills urged on both houses, there were passed 217 by the Fifty-second Congress, 119 by the Fifty-third, and 693 by the Fifty-fifth. The assumption of Mr. DRIGGS that the Pension Bureau is less qualified to pass upon applications than the Invalid Pensions Committee, apparently because the committee is disposed to belittle or ignore the experience of the Pension Bureau, cannot commend itself to the private sense of the representative from the Third District. May it not be assumed, rather, that these bills that were passed by the several Congresses were "kissed" through, and that their number justifies the assumption that the Pension Bureau was right in holding on to them for investigation or in rejecting them as not showing pensionable status in the applicants?

It is unnecessary to go into Mr. DRIGGS's attempt to win admiration for local boards of pension examiners, the physicians who make out the statements purporting to show the degree of disability in the applicant said to have been found by the medical board. Mr. DRIGGS ought to know, if he does not, that it was the exhibition to the Pension Committee of the Grand Army of many of the tables of proposed ratings submitted by medical boards that convinced the committee of the impossibility of accepting without modification the recommendations made by physicians exposed, in making their reports on applicants, to the odium of the old soldiers if they did not find for them all the disabilities discoverable in examinations held when they were "feeling meanest"—a precaution they were admonished to adopt by the pension attorneys for whom Mr. DRIGGS has so warm a spot. Gen. SICKLES and his associates know that it is not at all reasonable to assume that because a board of physicians in Kokomo reports that a soldier now receiving $12 a month for disability should receive $400 for a group of disabilities identified by them, therefore the items should be added up to be allowed, or that the recommendation of the local examiners is better than the trained judgment of the Pension Bureau, even if the bureau cannot see every applicant for pension.

After reading Mr. DRIGGS's complaint of THE TIMES one might reach the conclusion that the Invalid Pensions Committee of the House would attend to the pension business much more satisfactorily than the Pension Bureau. That conclusion would be wrong. We have our doubts about the committee as a whole; but since Mr. DRIGGS has published his speech on the pension attorneys we cannot allow ourselves to have any doubt about the inadvisability of intrusting that rather heavy burden to the member from the Third New York District.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE ABOUT THE SUBWAYS?

Mr. MCDONALD, under his contract with the Rapid Transit Commissioners, will presently begin to tear up Elm Street and Fourth Avenue. He will encounter water pipes, gas pipes, and sewers. What will he do with them? Why, he will move them to one side, out of the way of the underground railway tunnel, and carefully cover them up with earth, just as he found them. This is because the law allows him to do nothing else with them. It does not require or authorize him to construct pipe galleries at the side of the tunnel to house the pipes where they would be easily accessible for repairs or alterations without any disturbance of the street surface.

It is competent for anybody now to rise in disgust and observe that the law is a fool for not making provision for pipe galleries. The remark would be true and useless. It might be said that the community is a very great fool for not attending to this matter of the subways at the same time that it digs the tunnel. But you can't call four million people fools any more than you can indict a nation—at least, it is idle to try to make so small a word "go 'round" among so many persons.

But it is a fact that the need and desirability of subways for the system of underground pipes has been under discussion in this community for more than twenty years. The stage of universal conviction was reached long ago. Everybody was perfectly sure and convinced that it was wasteful, costly, dangerous, unhealthy, stupid, and generally a nuisance to go on year after year digging up the surface of the street and disturbing traffic every time there was a gas leak to be stopped or a water tap to be inserted. We had the experience of other cities, we had the common light of intelligence, to guide and impel us to action. There is nothing further to be said on the merits, for every mind is made up. Yet when the great opportunity comes, an opportunity that in the nature of things will not come again, we do nothing. We are going to build the tunnel without the pipe galleries.

When the Metropolitan Street Railway offered to build the rapid transit road it offered also to construct pipe galleries for the use of which it was to charge a suitable rental. That offer was withdrawn, and in the plans prepared for the competitive bidding in which Mr. MCDONALD was the winner of the contract nothing was said about pipe galleries. Of course, the contractor cannot be asked to build them unless he gets compensation, either direct or in the form of a privilege to operate the galleries, in other words, to charge a rental for their use. We believe the Controller was in favor of amending the law to provide for the construction of the galleries by the city, but nothing came of the proposition.

Apparently, the tunnel will be built without any provision being made for the pipes. It is an amazingly stupid and wasteful proceeding, for some time the pipe galleries must be constructed, and at much greater cost.

The issue of warrants for the arrest of the persons concerned in the production of the indecent play of "Sapho" is a measure of protection that the officers of the law owe to public morality. They had prima facie proof that the play is indecent, for public attention has been adroitly drawn to that quality of the play. The vileness of the piece was exploited for profit. The business was somewhat overdone, apparently, for the police as well as the seekers after indecency were induced to visit the theatre, with the result that the performer and the managers have been arrested. The attitude of the woman under arrest is sufficiently impudent to create a strong presumption against her. It appears that she has the hardihood to assert that she supposed she was teaching this community a great moral lesson, that the piece is of high value as a proof that sin leads to misery and the only path to happiness is that of rectitude. This pretext is old, and it is nauseating. It can be made to cover deliberate and intended salacity for profit taking, as it is made to do in this case. It does not fool the public, it does not fool the police. Besides, what sort of a position does a teacher of moral lessons occupy when her school is shut up by police censorship?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Jersey commuters are raising again their familiar complaint against the constant interruption of their journeys between home and city by the opening of railroad drawbridges for the passage of sloops and schooners. Why action was not taken in this matter long ago it is impossible to understand. The grievance is at once ridiculous and outrageous. There was a time, of course, when it was perfectly reasonable to give water traffic the preference over land traffic, for there was much of the former and comparatively little of the latter, and a stage coach could certainly afford to give the right of way to almost anything that moved with sails. To-day conditions have changed utterly, and on our minor rivers especially it is absurd to maintain the ancient privileges of navigation. Only a well-developed sense of humor makes it possible to endure with any sort of composure the spectacle so often presented in the trans-Hudson region of half a dozen trains, each bearing several hundred people, waiting for fifteen minutes or half an hour while a man and a boy drift through a drawbridge with a load of boards or a few bushels of oysters. This abuse used to exist in all its enormity on the Harlem, but there it has been greatly mitigated by the establishment of rules regulating the river commerce and confining it to hours in the day when it will least delay the passage of trains. These rules might well be made more stringent than they are, but they do fairly well as it is, and the Jerseymen would probably be grateful for similar favors from the Government.

—New York City has so long served her own and other orators and writers as a horrible example of municipal misgovernment that the possibility of finding among her neighbors a competent understudy for the rôle has been almost ignored—which is most fortunate for the reputation, at home and abroad, of several of the neighbors. There is Philadelphia, for instance. Foreign and native critics alike are wont to assume, just because the Philadelphians have somehow established the legend of their own quiet respectability, that they would, and therefore do, conduct their public affairs with an amount of virtue and wisdom not even to be expected from New York. Yet two items of news have come from Philadelphia within the present week, both calculated to make New Yorkers wonder what tribe of savages it is that has succeeded to the heritage of the Quakers. One of the items related to the city's water supply, for many years past a recognized and constant cause of disease, every case of which was a disgrace to the city and the recent storm has so increased the ratio of filth to water in the liquid provided for the use of the Philadelphians that only the most reckless of them dare touch it. But though they are complaining rather bitterly, we have not seen that they intend to take steps toward remedying the evil. The second piece of information is that though Saturday's snowfall was as heavy in Philadelphia as in New York, not a single load of snow either has yet been or ever will be carted from the streets. It seems that Philadelphia doesn't consider it necessary to remove snow, preferring to trust to the sun and the patience of its inhabitants. This week the sun has given the patience little support, and yesterday, according to one of the local papers, every street in the city was "like an open sewer filled with dirty slush." Now, in New York, we do have good water, however fierce the storms, and even in the dark ages before WARING we knew that snow was out of place in city streets and made an energetic pretense of removing it from them. It may well be that no small part of New York's bad repute arises from its own keen appreciation of its own shortcomings, and that the usually conceded superiority of other cities results from their lack of introspective ability.

—Maryland's "Christian Scientists" are in a flutter of angry apprehension because a bill now before the State Legislature restricts the practice of medicine to duly qualified physicians and surgeons, and provides that "any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this act who shall attempt to heal, operate on, or prescribe for any ailment of another." The committee having the bill in charge gave its opponents a public hearing on Tuesday, and they assembled in impressive crowds with their paid counsel to protest against the passage of a law that would put them where they belong—among the other quacks, ignorant or vicious, who are restrained from selling infection and death to the credulous. The arguments presented were those that have been offered and answered a thousand times, and in the somewhat extensive reports of them that have reached us we notice only a single point suggestive of comment. One of the principal speakers—a certain EDWARD HAMILTON, "first reader of the First Church in Baltimore"—had the amazing and insolent audacity to assert that "the Christian Scientists do not oppose the employment of regular physicians." The utter falsity of that assertion is known to everybody who has given even a little attention to the teachings of this pestilent sect. Its leaders are never tired of denouncing the uselessness of drugs and sanitation, and are never so eloquent as when warning their dupes against the sin of trusting to the services of men and women who admit the existence of disease. If this is not opposition to doctors, what is it? But the claim is too absurd for serious consideration. As for the merits of the proposed law, we have some doubts. That it would have good effects, in that it would put an end to the activities of the "Christian Scientists," is true, but its language is perhaps dangerously comprehensive.

—Mr. CHARLES GROTE, who is described as an American of Dutch descent, has been edifying the San Francisco reporters with tales intended to support the allegations of ex-Consul MACRUM. Mr. GROTE says that he was in Pretoria when war was declared, and, though he sympathized deeply with the Boers, his first thought was to get established his status as an American citizen. "I applied to Consul MACRUM," he declares, "for a permit to remain until I could furnish the documents proving my citizenship in the United States. A cable message would have sufficed to set me right. I discovered that Consul MACRUM was isolated and quite powerless; that he was actually prevented from communicating matters of moment with the authorities at Washington. Hundreds of Americans had appealed to him, and it was almost as difficult for him to get a word to Washington by mail or cable as if Washington had been in the moon." Then follows an interesting revelation: "I told Consul MACRUM that I would have to leave for America, and he wished me godspeed and asked me when we parted to tell the circumstances under which he was laboring to the American press. He thought that as soon as the truth was known in America—as soon as it was shown that England had given insult, through its colonial officials, to the American name and authority, relief would be at hand." And that shows how careful Mr. MACRUM was to preserve an attitude of perfect neutrality. Incidentally, Mr. GROTE said that the Boers have between 115,000 and 120,000 men in the field and can never be beaten. The prophecy and the statistics go well together.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May a voice from a neighboring State avail of the columns of his daily paper to record, at this propitious moment, his abhorrence of capital punishment? That capital punishment should be tolerated in this land and age is a blot upon us all, and when we read to-day of the sentence of a fellow-man, the shock is too great to withstand. We can scarcely hope that the new century in its infancy, shall bring about the endless changes we hope for, and to expect that capital punishment shall be abolished, even in the lifetime of the youngest citizen to-day, is expecting a great deal, perhaps far too much; but to remain silent is to give consent, and consent to the execution of a fellow-man our people cannot give.

The death sentence we read to-day is in part as follows: "And that sentence is that you, ——— ———, for murder in the first degree of ——— ———, whereof you are convicted, be, and you hereby are, sentenced to the punishment of death ———. And some day within the week so appointed the said agent or Warden of the State prison of the State of New York is commanded to do execution upon you, ———, in the manner and mode prescribed by the laws of the State of New York."

Let us for a moment place ourselves in the position of the Recorder or executioner. Oh, the thought of it is horrible! Who of us could pronounce that sentence? Who of us could electrocute a fellow-man? And yet it is we ourselves who permit it to be done. It is we who vest that power and duty in others, and from which we ourselves would recoil. And shall we permit it longer? Shall we permit such a law to remain on the statutes? No, it cannot be. Our people are too kind and just. Our progress is too great.

The twelve jurymen have done their duty as they saw it. Some of us regret they saw it as they did. The Recorder has done his duty—done it as we citizens have prescribed; and the executioner is ready to do his. And what shall we do? Regret and yet not repent? Regret and yet not repeal?

May some strong and powerful voice call upon us to abolish this law—some voice that can influence the many. 'Tis in the act we hesitate. ANDREW T. MCCULLAGH.
East Orange, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

LIVE POLITICAL ISSUES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be pardonable by way of an illustration to speak of lineage and to say that I am a direct descendant of Revolutionary stock, and that on both sides of my family they were all thoroughbred, double-distilled Democrats, and their descendants have followed the same faith as conscientiously as though they were going to church. But in 1896 when Bryanism became dominant and subverted the principles of the party, we were all forced out, and accordingly cast our first Republican ballot for President McKinley. Similar instances unquestionably were the source from which the large vote was obtained that swelled his popular majority to upward of 600,000. Moreover, this same vote may be expected to continue electing Republican Presidents just so long as Bryanism, Populism, and old-fogyism dominate the Democratic Party. True, there appears to be some indication that the 16-to-1 foible may be eliminated from the next National platform, but even so, that will not save the party. The so-called anti-imperialism plank that is to be substituted therefor will be equally as mortal as "free silver," if not more so.

It should be remembered that the vote known as the younger element is the one that either party must largely depend upon for success. This element is intelligent and progressive; besides, it reads, thinks, and digests public questions for itself. Its standard for a naval hero is Dewey rather than John Paul Jones, Decatur, Perry, or Farragut, and for the army the kind of metal to be found in our intrepid Governor, Gen. Wood, and the late Gen. Lawton, together with many others of the same kind of material developed in our late unpleasantness with Spain.

In saying this, it is not because they have forgotten Bunker Hill, Lexington, the City of Mexico, Gettysburg, or Appomattox, or that they cease to honor and revere the long list of heroes whose names adorn the pages of history, but they prefer to dwell in the present and prospect in the future rather than bury themselves in the misty dreams of paleology or rust in the acrogen ages of mediaevalism.

The popular theories of government now recognized almost universally outside of the old forms now encumbering both parties may be classed as follows:

First—Great national improvements, including the building up of the army and navy commensurate with our National importance.

Second—The holding on to every foot of territory over which has been planted the emblem of American heroism and greatness.

Third—The establishment of an American government over our newly acquired territory with the same privileges that are now accorded and guaranteed to the most favored territory of the country.

Fourth—The extension of trade and commerce throughout the world up to the highest limit obtainable.

These are the leading propositions before the country. All others are incidental. The party that wins the confidence of the people as being the most likely to carry them out is the one that is going to be successful. On the other hand, should the Democratic Party shoulder Bryanism or fall back into its old ruts, the money that is necessary to carry on a contest can be put to much better use by the Dewey Arch Committee. Old-fogyism died when Cleveland went out of office and it is now too late to resurrect it. The country is on the road to prosperity, the greatest hitherto known and "damned be he who cries 'Hold! hold! enough! enough!'"

C. C. KICKOK.
New York, Feb. 13, 1900.

AN IRISH GIRL'S VIEWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am an Irish girl, and I feel I must say something in denunciation of the attitude my country men and women are taking in the conflict between Great Britain and the South African Republic. The disgraceful meetings that have taken place during the past few weeks are a slur on the Irish race, and the expressions of some of the speakers too vile to be spoken of. Especially I would call your attention to the speaker who said that he hoped the price of crape would rise in England. Monster of the lowest kind! A being to be scorned! And, if I am not mistaken, it was the same speaker who asked what England had done for civilization apart from Canada, Australia, and the West Indies. Did the said speaker forget India, the greatest problem that England has had to solve? Has she accomplished nothing there? I had the pleasure of hearing an address by a Hindoo woman given in a Harlem church a few weeks ago, and it would have enlightened our friend a little on the great work of civilization going on in that part of the world. He evidently has much to learn.

Does not the attitude of Canada, Australia, the West Indies, New Zealand, and even India, make him feel ashamed of his conduct? If not, he has no sense of shame. It makes me blush for him. He is lowering the Irish race in the eyes of the whole world, and dragging those along with him who have no desire to go. Shame on you! Why all this sympathy for Krüger? What has he done for us? He would not have us or our religion. It is not for love of him, nor his people, but for hatred of England. I am sorry for a great many of you, for you are being blindly led by agitators. Do away with your Maud Gonnes, Redmonds, Masons, Cochranes, Taggerts, and the like. They are only playing into the hands of the politicians, and using you as their tool. Can't you see it? Has it been left to one of your own countrywomen to tell you? Ask yourselves if you are acting like Christian men and women.

A word about Maud Gonne, the Irish Joan of Arc—it is a wonder that the French don't rise up at the desecration of the name of their beloved heroine. What is she doing to help the cause of Ireland? She is robbing the people of all that is noble and good in them, and giving them nothing in return. I would compare her to Ingersoll, who robbed his followers of all that enriched, ennobled, and lifted them up, and gave them nothing in return; not even hope. And Redmond. Is he advancing the cause of Ireland by his attitude? Such men and women are only drawing the cord tighter. Take a lesson from your Scotch and English brothers and sisters, who for their bravery, fortitude, calmness under such trying circumstances, their loyalty and devotion to their country, rise above you like a shining light and command the respect of the whole world, even of their enemies. But I am thankful to say that you do not represent the whole of the Irish population. We must not forget our gallant boys who are fighting by the side of their English and Scotch brothers, and are only too proud to do so. It is they who are helping Ireland, they who are doing something for their country, and are doing their best to counteract the evil that the agitators are doing, in dragging them down, soon to be the scorn of the world. We are losing the respect of the good American, (I do not mean imported prejudice,) i. e., if we ever had it. Maud Gonne, in an article in one of the papers, said she went over to the Grand Central Palace on the night of the pro-Boer meeting, and got in without being noticed, and was amazed to find the American sentiment in favor of the Boers. She said that it was an American audience; that the Irish were not conspicuous. Oh, Maud! you must surely be jollying us. I deny that there was anything American in it. It was truly an Irish meeting of the lowest order. No, no; the Americans are too broad-minded to approve of that low way of retaliation. It is not one of their characteristics to kick a man when he is down, and even if they have no great love for England, they have some gratitude left in them for a good turn done for them not so very long ago.

Oh, Irish men and women, do not lose all honor! Do you not know that you are turning even your own against you? And, were it not that I can add such men as Lord Roberts, Gatacre, French, White, Beresford, Wolseley, and a host of others to the list of my countrymen, I would be ashamed to own that I was an IRISH GIRL.
New York, Feb. 8, 1900.

ENGLISHMEN AND THE WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I most earnestly protest against the letter of Mr. Crosby's that appears in your issue of to-day regarding British opinion of the South African war, and I venture to think that had he known at the time of writing the result of the division in the House of Commons last night and the wonderful majority obtained by the Unionist candidate in the bye-election at York such a letter would never have seen the light. Think of a majority of 11 two years ago in favor of so intensely popular a candidate as Lord Charles Beresford being increased to a majority to-day of 1,430! (I hope your dyspeptic London correspondent will note that the City of York is in the North of England.)

Mr. Crosby writes of the representative men in England who are opposed to this war; why, they would not fill a Corporal's guard, comparatively speaking; of them he mentions John Morley, James Bryce, and, ye gods! "Stead"! The first two mentioned gentlemen are at present members of Parliament, but no one knows better than they that were they to have to seek re-election now neither would stand a ghost of a chance of being returned. Mr. Chamberlain's assertion that the war is "just, necessary, and righteous" is shared by the overwhelming majority of his countrymen. It will be waged to the end, when our terms will be dictated from Pretoria. When, shortly, England is paramount in fact, she will give a welcome to all and every one.

Is there another nation in the wide world whose foundation, from the commercial standpoint, rests on so high and generous a plane? H. WILLOUGHBY.
New York, Feb. 7, 1900.

THE OCEAN CARRYING TRADE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial comments on "A Sympton of Crippled Commerce"—referring to the recent failure of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company to earn and to pay the interest on its mortgage bonds, and pointing to the decrease of the commerce of the Port of New York as the primary cause of such failure—are in the nature of a timely warning to our people and their representatives at Albany, as well as at Washington, to lose no more time in taking the most energetic remedial measures for regaining this lost trade.

Speaking of timely warnings, here is another: THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday publishes a dispatch from Detroit, Mich., regarding a proposed air-line route between Georgian Bay and Atlantic tidewater, whereby the freight haul between Chicago and Liverpool would be shortened by nearly 1,000 miles.

If this item is substantially correct, and the expectations of the promoters of the project can be realized, the commerce of this as well as of all other American Atlantic ports would become still more crippled that it is now in the ratio that the commerce of Canadian ports—such as Montreal and Quebec—would increase, for we cannot hope to retain trade against such odds as 1,000 miles of shorter carriage, besides cheaper freight and terminal charges on the entire competing route.

This is a serious matter—a matter which our immense transportation interests and our great City and State cannot afford to overlook; for the successful operation of such a route to the Atlantic seaboard—if something is not done, and done quickly to counteract its advantages—means still greater inroads into the business of our trunk lines and the prosperity of our City and State. It means eventual destruction of the carrying trade of our own products on land as we have long since lost it on the sea. This is a National question; let the Nation take immediate steps to save the one and recover the other. I believe that both of these problems are generally well understood; we have only to wake up to their great importance to the continued prosperity of the country and do less talking and more work to accomplish the desired result. LEOPOLD BERNHEIMER.
New York, Feb. 12, 1900.

WHY IS HE A CHURCHGOER?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A Churchgoer," one of a deplorably large percentage of churchgoers, it is to be feared, presents himself in your issue of the 17th in a letter headed "Ministers and Their Congregations," as one who resents the right of ministers to assume the attitude of teachers or pastors toward their congregations. Such assumption he deems to be a false attitude of the ministerial mind—a false conception of the relations existing between ministers and people; that it is detrimental, impertinent, arrogant, and should be rebuked. Then this churchgoer, whose letter gives no trace of anything above genteel paganism, declares the relation between ministers and their congregations and other men to be based on their mutual merits only. Adding, however, that "clergymen are a class set apart and held to a standard of conduct which poor human nature is not equal to."

I would like to inquire of such a churchgoer:

First—Why does he go to church if Christianity has no right to teach or lead him.

Second—If teaching and leading be a false attitude of the modern representatives of the Christian Gospel, at what period did it become false and how and why?

Third—If the relation between minister and congregation be only one of mutual merit, by what means are we to ascertain this mutual merit?

Fourth—If there be a poor human nature and an ethical standard which it is unequal to, who may speak for that higher standard, and who are to be the hearers, the taught and the led ones?

Fifth—If the clergy are persons set apart, by what authority are they set apart.

Your correspondent's words breathe to me an affluence of arrogance and a poverty of spirit which I deem characteristic of the modern, commercially evoluted man.

PETER E. BURROWES.
Seventy-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, (Brooklyn, Feb. 17, 1900.

Kind Words from a Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one of those "left-over-from-the-last-century" men who never look at a Sunday newspaper on that day, nor did I even in civil war times, preferring to get my latest war news from the tone of the preacher's long prayer, but I always take your issue and carefully look it over on Monday morning, and feel anew each week that no man who wants to be up to date should fail to read its specially prepared articles upon topics which are, or should be, uppermost in men's minds—articles fresh from the pens of experts whose dicta are authoritative, and from the perusal of which one rises informed and invigorated. He who keeps a scrapbook or scrap wallet—and who does not?—will spend a busy five minutes or so in clipping certain of the most valuable data for handy reference. Then, as to the editorials—well, these are not of the "we-told-you-so" or on-the-fence order, but they hew right down to the line in so spirited a fashion that one can see the chips fly as he reads along. They may not even express the reader's opinions exactly, but they are so crisp and clean-cut that one knows just why and wherein he differs from them, which, after all, is what we most want, is it not?

CAPTAIN CUTTLE.
New York, Feb. 19, 1900.

Congressman Cushman's Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in THE TIMES of this morning a report of the Lincoln Birthday banquet of the Middlesex Club, in Boston, at which Congressman Cushman of Washington denounced Senator Hoar and Mr. Atkinson as guilty of treason.

Will that very distinguished Congressman kindly inform your readers of the difference in the present attitude of Senator Hoar and many others with that of certain British statesmen who denounced the tyranny of King George and the war for the subjugation of the American Colonies?

EDWARD M. LEES.
Westport, Conn., Feb. 13, 1900.

British Treatment of Fallen Foes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will some of your English readers, who are so fond of extolling the beautiful philanthropy of their mother country, kindly inform me when England ever showed generosity to a fallen foe—that is, when she ever stopped short of shooting or banishing the leaders and gobbling up the Government and revenues of the people? Well may it be said of those who fall before the English. Vae victis! Alas for the vanquished!
New York, Feb. 19, 1900. CANDIDE.

Bores Before Dinner Also.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent your valuable remarks about after-dinner bores permit me to say a word touching before-dinner bores, and always clergymen. His reverence is requested to say grace—"only that, and nothing more." But almost invariably he "offers a prayer," more or less long—there being no short about it—at the end of which a casual reference is, sometimes, made to the victuals. Please call attention to this, and your petitioner will ever pray, &c.
New York, Feb. 19, 1900. SUFFERER.

NUGGETS.

A Question of Advantage.

Man is distinguished from the beast by the power to speak his thoughts; the beast from the man by the power to keep its thoughts to itself.—Detroit Journal.

Gallant.

"I hope I make myself plain," said the lady, trying to explain.

"I hope not, Madam," he responded. "I would prefer that I be stupid rather than that you be plain."—Detroit Free Press.

Lucid.

"Clara, you don't accomplish anything because you waste so much time."

"I don't waste time, but there is always something I would rather do than do something else."—Chicago Record.

The Facts in the Case.

Timkins—But is your income sufficient to justify you in marrying?

Simkins—I'm afraid not.

Timkins—Then what reason have you for taking such a step?

Simkins—I have no reason at all. I'm in love.—Chicago News.

AFTER WAR THE SONG OF PEACE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

Dark drifts of clouds shut out the sky,
The air is rent with sounds of strife;
My brother marches forth to die,
Or take some fellow mortal's life—
The Peace the world has waited for
Shrinks pale behind the skirts of War!

Across the plains the ruts are deep
Where engines of destruction passed;
The blinds are drawn where orphans weep,
And blood is flowing free and fast;
The hills give back the cannon's roar;
The Song of Peace is heard no more!

My brother mocks me in his heart,
I blame him for the stand he takes;
The world Christ saved is rent apart,
And every tie that bound us breaks!
The war god shrieks, the sabre gleams,
And crimson streaks are in the streams!

But God was reigning in the sky
When David went to smite his foe;
And God is reigning still on high,
And still inspiring men below!
And when the sounds of battle cease,
And when the work of War is o'er,
Then shall the hopeful Song of Peace
Swell higher, clearer than before!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A Big Pictorial Melodrama at the Garden Theatre.

"Hearts Are Trumps" Favorably Received — Boston Symphony Orchestra—"Tannhauser" at the Opera.

"Hearts Are Trumps," the cartoon drama from the vast stage of Drury Lane Theatre, in London, was presented at the Garden Theatre last evening and held the attention of a crowded audience from before 8 o'clock until nearly midnight. There was no doubt, after the stirring scene in the picture gallery, that the play was a "go." The scene of the music hall stage with a tell-tale cinematographe made a big hit. The view of the Swiss Alps in the last act was a beautiful picture, and the avalanche was quite as blood-curdling as could be expected.

Cecil Raleigh wrote "Hearts Are Trumps," and he put a fair share of bright dialogue which hits the mark in the less showy and "sensational" scenes. The piece compares very favorably in a literary way with "The Great Ruby." Of course, there is the usual amount of "fine" writing and a few of the trite phrases of meledrama are used. The plot is complex, but not confused, and the action is all fairly intelligible. One may not understand the reason for everything that is done. Indeed, a good reason other than theatrical expediency may not always be discoverable. But the doings are all plainly to be seen, and the reasons do not matter so much.

Time was, in a simpler age, when virtue unalloyed triumphed alone in popular melodrama. But in this and other recent samples of the Drury Lane brand of picture plays the good folks are not quite like the dreadful little girl of the tiresome rhyme, "very, very good." The triumph in "Hearts Are Trumps" comes, to be sure, to an innocent and remarkably ingenuous pair of lovers, but it is shared by a handsome lady who has been too conspicuous in "the fast set," an elderly Australian who failed to remember that "Vengeance is Mine, saith the Lord," and a quite reprehensible little vulgarian of the "alls. Mr. Raleigh's play deals with fast life, with low life, and not at all with the respectable middle-class life, highly idealized, from which the melodramatists of the era of Boucicault drew their subjects.

But all folks who like melodrama will call this a good play, and it will draw great crowds. It is as interesting as the most popular romantic novel; it is crowded with spacious, smart, stirring pictures. It is admirably acted. In the rôle of the girl of the music halls Jessie Busley has made another hit—and the rôle is vastly different from any she has taken hitherto.

"Lady Winifred Crosby is impecunious, and going it pretty strong." She compels her daughter to sit at the baccarat table for her on the theory that her innocence may prove lucky. The daughter is accused of cheating, and the accusation seems to be proved, though, of course, not to the satisfaction of the spectators, who know that she is innocent. Here's a pretty kettle of fish, but this is only a beginning. Lady Winifred and her daughter are turned out of house and home by an honest but emotional avenger who believes falsehoods told about them.

The daughter's portrait appears in a Royal Academy exhibition as a startling nude. The mother slashes the picture and makes a scene. The daughter, striving to earn a little money for her mother, appears in tights on a music hall stage. The mother, from a box, makes another scene. Bless her heart, as a scene maker she is unsurpassed!

The mother borrows money on the security of a policy on her daughter's life. The villainous holder of the policy, to get his money, tries to lure the daughter to a seemingly accidental death in the Alps. He is thwarted by the penitent painter of the nude picture, who loses his own life to save the girl. The villain is killed by a casual but kindly avalanche.

Meanwhile, the caddish brewer Earl, who caused the exhibition at the Academy of the bogus nude portrait of the young lady, is trapped by the music hall singer into doing an "up-to-date" dance with her, in presence of a cinematograph picture machine, and the public exhibition at the Frivolity Music Hall of the moving pictures completes the heroine's revenge, saves the fortunes of the hall, and forms the best of the bigger scenes in "Hearts Are Trumps."

Other pictures are equally good in their less vigorous way, though the fête in the Botanical Gardens drags a little. The proceedings in the millinery establishment in Act III. are interesting and dramatic. The "fent" or "carpenter" scenes are much better than usual in plays of this kind.

The story is not harrowing, and the villain who designs the Alpine murder and is caught in his own trap is rather a comic than a serious personage in most of the play, though he has one threatening episode of a conventionally melodramatic pattern with his tool, Mrs. Darville, in the next to the last act.

The scenery is all the same as was used in the original production, and is well painted and in good condition. The costumes and appointments are elaborate and suitable. The performance moved smoothly last night, and not an actor or a stage mechanic made a noticeable slip.

Among the players, as already stated, Jessie Busley easily won the first place. She had a capital part as the slangy, boisterous little star of the Frivolity, and she denoted every trait of the character with sufficient distinctness and displayed the easy power and resource of the true dramatic artist in denoting the St. Trévor's complex emotions, first in the scene of her first encounter with a well-bred young woman in Basil's studio, second in her change of mood under the same influence in the millinery episode.

Mr. Holland as the wicked Hebrew moneylender, also has a part quite different from any he has lately acted, and he plays it with discretion, enforced humor, and all needful power. Edwin Arden is excellent as the brewer Earl, whom the gallery boys selected for their favorite villain and hissed when the characters appeared before the curtain in a manner calculated to make any actor villains feel proud. Mr. Kent is also well placed as the music artist, while Mr. John Cunningham, whose name was Philip when he played the villain in "Wheels Within Wheels," is comely and as effective as possible as the clerical lover of the young heroine.

Amelia Bingham carries the arduous rôle of Lady Winifred with ease and force, and some pleasing show of personal humor. She looks a bit too young, and perhaps is lacking somewhat in the authority and presence such a character might have. But her acting is frequently uncommonly graphic, and is certainly never inadequate.

May Buckley is as demure and dainty as possible as the innocent girl, and Eleanor Moretti is admirable, in her customary manner, as an adroit adventuress. Perhaps the fault of the play is that this woman is not quite in the picture.

Sidney Herbert as the avenger and Grant Stewart as an irritated music hall manager are both serviceable. Sara Perry, a very pretty woman, with a most agreeable voice; Marion Gardiner, and Nora Dunblane are among those who carry smaller rôles efficiently.

Lady Winifred Crosby	Amelia Bingham
Dora Woodberry	May Buckley
Marchioness of Betchworth	Florence Robinson
Countess of Fairfield	Sara Perry
Lady Dovedale	Marian Gardiner
Mrs. Darrville	Eleanor Moretti
Miss Maude St. Trevor	Jessie Busley
Mrs. Martin Bailey	Ellen Van Bentheysen
The Earl of Burford	Edwin Arden
The Rev. John Thorold	John Cuningham
Basil Desprez	MANS. Miller Kent
Leopold Kolditz	H. M. Holland
Michael Wain	Sidney Herbert
Mr. Dyson	William Cullington
Mr. Arthur Dyson	Arthur De Mille
Mr. Jewett	Grant Stewart
Mrs. Baker	Nora Dunblane
Mrs. Wilson-Trevor	Kate Robinson
Miss Betty Wilson-Trevor	Claire McDowell
Miss Peggy Wilson-Trevor	Ruby Hayes
Miss Blake	Meta Rogers
Miss Dodson	Mary Hampton
Miss Evans	Helen Rogers
Miss Montressor	Christie Neville
Miss Vesta Vokins	Etta Morris
Daisy Minto	Pauline Von Arold
Davies	Wales Winter
Mr. Freeman	W. L. Jelenko
Monsieur Fournal	Carl St. Aubyn
Captain Hope	Henry Davis

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Fourth Matinee of This Season at Carnegie Hall.

The fourth afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. There was a large audience, which went to some pains to make it clear that it was not there to hear the orchestra, but to pour out the plenitude of its worship at the feet of the soloist. This was one of the famous stars of the opera company, and wherever these stars go they draw after them a multitude of those emotional creatures whose lives are given over to the adoration of singers. It is always a joy to hear Marcella Sembrich sing, but when she puts the Boston Symphony Orchestra into the background at one of its own concerts one cannot help feeling that she is accorded a too prominent position at that time. Yet it is no fault of hers that such is the case. It is the doing of the singer-worshippers in which this town abounds.

The programme yesterday afternoon consisted of Cherubini's "Anacreon" overture, the aria "l'amero, saro Costante," from Mozart's "Il re Pastore," Schubert's unfinished symphony, the aria, "Casta Diva," from Bellini's "Norma," and Brahms's Hungarian dances, Nos. 1, 2, and 6. Mme. Sembrich sang the two arias, and it may comfort many operagoers to know that she was in excellent voice, and sang with all her familiar spirit and her unfailing perfection of art. She repeated the cabaletta of the Bellini number in response to the prolonged demand for more. Although she sang it just as well the second time as she did the first, the applause which followed the repetition was almost inaudible. A repetition seemed not to be what the audience desired; it probably wished her to sing something more than she had agreed to sing.

The orchestra was in fine fettle yesterday. The weariness which ensues upon the night travel from Baltimore to this city was not to be discerned in the playing. The precision of the attack in the Cherubini overture was splendid, and the unanimity was such that the limpid clearness of the work was revealed in all its delightful perfection. As an example of the French classic style nothing is more admirable than this overture, and it sounded most refreshing yesterday.

Schubert's unfinished symphony has had a considerable rest. It has not been heard, if we mistake not, since it was performed under the direction of Mr. Seidl at the Astoria concerts. At any rate, it came with a sense of newness yesterday afternoon, and this was increased by the charming finish of the performance. The orchestra played the familiar measures with such mellow tone, such well-knit smoothness, and such undulatory nuancing that it was a presentation long to be remembered among the many which this composition has had in this city. The Brahms dances were the only part of the programme in which the work of the orchestra was not perfectly satisfactory, and there it did seem as if a little weariness had crept into the performance. All was clear and smooth, but there was a lack of dash and brilliancy. Mr. Gericke conducted all the music yesterday sympathetically.

Tannhauser at the Opera.

This has been a "Tannhäuser" season at the Metropolitan Opera House. The opera was given for the fourth time last night, and once again there was a large audience to listen to it. To be sure, it was not as large as those which have heard the work when the interesting M. Van Dyck has been the interpreter of the title rôle, but it was an audience of sufficient size to compliment the singers who did appear in the cast. That "Tannhäuser" should thus renew its lease on public liking is to the credit of the public, for while the work is not in the most advanced style of the Wagnerian drama, there are not wanting grounds for argument that it is among its composer's greatest conceptions, and that it is one of the masterpieces of the lyric stage. It has been in general respectably given at the Metropolitan this season, though there have been, and probably always will be, the same defects in the work of the chorus as there have been in previous seasons. The other features of the performance are now so familiar that there is nothing to do save record the manner in which they came before the particular group of hearers who were present last night.

One peculiarity of the performance was that Mr. Dippel was announced as Tannhäuser and appeared. Hitherto he has appeared when some one else was announced. His interpretation of the rôle is familiar, and needs no comment. Mme. Terrina was the Elizabeth, and her performance was as beautiful and convincing histrionically and as admirable vocally as it was before. Miss Susan Strong was the Venus, and her performance was creditable. She showed understanding of the part, and sang better than she usually does. Mr. Bertram repeated his now familiar Wolfram, and M. Plançon was the same dignified Landgrave as heretofore. The other features of the presentation were the same as they have been on previous occasions.

Benefit for a College Scholarship.

A benefit performance will be given at Wallack's Theatre to-morrow afternoon under the auspices of the National Society of New England Women to found a scholarship in some New England college. The programme will include a one-act play, "The Judge," given by Odell Williams; one act from "The Lady of Lyons," by Eben Plympton; one act from "Auld Robin Gray," by Miss Maude Banks; musical selections by Nahan Franko's quartet; the forest scene from "As You Like It," by Miss Carrie Keeler, and selections by the Young American Quintet.

WRECK ON BALTIMORE & OHIO.

A Milk Train Telescopes Another—Conductor Becomes Insane.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Passenger Train No. 5 of the Baltimore and Ohio Road was telescoped by a milk train at Edgemore, Ind., twenty-one miles from here to-day. Michael Kelly, engineer on the milk train; James C. Baghitt, fireman, and the steward of the dining car were injured, but not fatally. None of the passengers was hurt.

While the débris was being cleared away John Emmert, conductor of the milk train, suddenly became insane, and after being removed to the South Chicago police station it was discovered that he had a deep cut on his head, the result of being struck by a piece of iron. Emmert was standing on the platform of the first car when the collision occurred.

OBJECT TO PESTHOUSE.

Thirty Farmers Interrupt the Building of an Isolation Hospital.

NEW ROCHELLE, Feb. 21.—The work of erecting an isolation hospital on the outskirts of the city was interrupted today by a number of excited farmers, who angrily protested against the building of a pest house on the site selected. Yesterday a number of post holes were dug, and this morning Health Commissioner Carstairs and a dozen carpenters began the work of constructing the building, but about thirty farmers appeared on the scene, and their vigorous protests caused a cessation of the work. Joseph Stonter, an old resident of the place, acted as spokesman.

Commissioner Carstairs and the carpenters went back to town, and later returned under the protection of two policemen, and resumed work. There was no further interference on the part of the farmers.

There are only two cases of smallpox, and they are not of a severe type. Three persons are under suspicion. The patients are now in a house on Harrison Street. It is proposed to remove them to the new building as soon as it is ready for their reception. The health authorities think there is little danger of smallpox becoming epidemic.

VICTORY FOR REFORM.

Philadelphia's Election a Triumph for Municipal League.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The result of yesterday's election for sixteen Magistrates is a decided victory for the candidates of the Municipal League in opposition to the regular Republican and Democratic nominees. While the Republicans elected the ten candidates they were entitled to under the law, the Municipal League elected four of the other six. These are Albert H. Ladner, William Elsenbrown, J. M. R. Jermon, and John H. O'Brien.

The Democrats refused to renominate Ladner and Elsenbrown, and Jermon, before whom ex-Senator Quay was first arraigned, was denied support by the Republicans. O'Brien was nominated by the Democrats, but pulled through by reason of indorsement by the Municipal League. The straight Democrats elected are James H. Toughill and Richard C. Lloyd.

It is claimed that thousands of votes were given to the regular Democrats by the Republican organization in the effort to defeat the Municipal League ticket.

President's Messenger in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Frank J. Thompson, Secretary of the Lafayette Monument Committee, who brings the first of the Lafayette dollars from President McKinley to President Loubet, was presented this afternoon by United States Ambassador Porter to M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the nature of his mission explained. Mr. Porter will see President Loubet later and make arrangements for the ceremony of presentation.

Retired Business Man a Suicide.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—George A. Sammett, a retired business man of this city, seventy-three years of age, committed suicide by shooting at his home at the South End today. Ill-health and fear of prolonged suffering in old age are thought to be the reasons for the act. Mr. Sammett at one time was widely known as a manufacturer of mattresses. A son survives him.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There will be a general social flight to the country to-day, although there are several notable entertainments in town, among them the annual reception and dinner at the Metropolitan Club. House parties will be given by Mrs. Pierpont Morgan at Highland Falls, by Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills at Staatsburg and Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt at Biltmore. Florida continues to be the favored place of pilgrimage, and Palm Beach is enjoying a full tide of gayety.

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Many of the country clubs will to-day keep open house, and the holiday for some years past has come to be one favored by young couples to visit the country seeking homes for the succeeding Summer. Summit and Morristown, Short Hills, and Nutley, N. J.; Garden City, Flushing, and Far Rockaway, L. I., and Staten Island and Westchester will be visited in quest of semi-rural homes, with the results that the clubs at these places will be crowded. Golf matches for the holiday at all of the suburban links have been scheduled for some time past, but the snowstorm of Saturday will probably prevent these being played.

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La Touraine, sailing to-day for Havre, has booked among other passengers Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bates, Mrs. A. Eugene Gardner, Mrs. William H. Harbeck, Mr. and Mrs. F. Schumacher, M. Jean François Raffaelli, the French artist, and Dr. William Shaw Ward and Miss Jane Shaw Ward. The American and White Star wharves were lively yesterday morning with numbers of people who went to them to wish bon voyage to friends who sailed on the St. Louis and Oceanic. Mrs. Astor's and Mr. and Mrs. Harriman's cabins on the St. Louis were filled with flowers. The people of prominence who sailed yesterday may be called the advance guard of the large contingent who within the next two months will depart for the other side, for they departed with the purpose of attending the Paris Exposition before returning home.

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The annual Washington's Birthday reception at the Metropolitan Club will take place this afternoon and will be followed by a number of dinners to be given in the restaurant. Members of the club are to-day permitted to invite as their guests to the main clubhouse not only women, but New York men who are not members. The tables are reserved for those who have applied in advance, and the restaurant, with numbers of gay parties dining to the music of an orchestra, will present a beautiful and attractive scene. This annual reception and dinner is the event of the year at the club. Among those who will give dinners there to-night will be Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Conkling, who will have eight guests, and Mr. and Mrs. John Bliss Baker.

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Mrs. Frederic Gallatin gave last evening at her residence, 670 Fifth Avenue, a dinner of eighteen covers. The guests were mostly of the younger set, friends of Mrs. Gallatin's daughter, Miss May Gallatin, and her son, Mr. Goelet Gallatin. A theatre party followed the dinner.

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A small dance to which the guests came in masks and dominos was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Florian Peixotto and Messrs. Daniel Winslow and George M. Mackintosh at 3 Washington Square. The dance, according to the invitations, which bore a portrait of a masked woman in a pink gown and red slippers, with an illustration of an old clock whose hands pointed to 9:30, with the legend that guests "will unmask at twelve of the clock," was in memory of the "Gallant Courtier" George Washington, and in honor of the birthday of Mr. Dan Winslow." This combination of notables was rather surprising, but the limited number of guests did full justice to the memory of the "immortal George" and the birthday of the less-known Mr. Winslow.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. Frederic Grosvenor Goodridge, only son of Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, and Miss Ethel Iselin, oldest daughter of Mrs. John Iselin, (Miss May Gouverneur.) Miss Iselin's brother, Mr. John Iselin, married last year Miss Caroline Goodridge, so that the two families will by this marriage become doubly related. The engagement is also announced of Mr. Elliot Wilton Lyon and Miss Sara L. Brewster, daughter of the late James D. Brewster of Elizabeth, N. J.

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Mrs. Samuel Valentine of 44 East Fifty-seventh Street will give a large dinner on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Eugene Van Rensselaer, who is at the Berkeley, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, this Winter, having leased her house, 110 East Thirtieth Street, will give a reception for Miss Mary Thorne Carpenter, whose engagement to Mr. Eugene Van Rensselaer was recently announced. Mrs. Daniel P. Ingraham will give on Saturday afternoon a tea and musicale at her apartments, in the Strathmore, Broadway and Fifty-second Street. Mrs. James H. Stebbins of 80 Madison Avenue will give the fourth and last of her "at homes" this afternoon.

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Announcements of coming departures are now being made every day. Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb will sail on April 25 for their annual Spring trip. They will be accompanied by Miss Robb and Miss Harriet Robb. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes will go abroad the latter part of April. Mrs. Richard Irvin will sail on March 13. Mr. and Mrs. James Scrymser will soon leave for the South on their special car with a party of youthful guests. Mrs. Thomas Young, Jr., will also take a party of young people South. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, accompanied by Miss Sloane and Miss Kernochan, will leave on Tuesday next for the South.

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The most unique entertainment of the Philadelphia season was given by Mr. and Mrs. Clement B. Newbold at their residence in that city on Monday night. The hosts and their guests were dressed to represent the characters of some of the most amusing illustrations that have appeared in London Punch during the past few years. Much originality and ingenuity was displayed in the costumes worn, and the result was a ballroom scene which was most attractive and amusing. A cotillion was danced after supper, led by Mr. John W. Geary and Mrs. Newbold. On Tuesday night Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel gave a "children's party," at which the guests were not of tender years, were all dressed as children under ten years of age, and carried to the affair rattles, horns, jumping jacks, and other toys. Children's games were played, and at the supper tree were served in the shape of toy rabbits, pigs, kittens, dogs, and sheep. Mr. Walter Wheeler and Miss Constance Devereaux represented "I Do" and "I Don't" respectively, and there were also present the "Heavenly Twins," "Sandwich Men," and "Filipino Beauties." Several of the women brought their pet dogs, and Mr. "Tony" Biddle his famous parrot, at which the dogs yelped and barked. The house was beautifully decorated, and Mr. Walter Wheeler led a cotillion. The second and last Assembly ball will be danced in Philadelphia to-morrow night. Among the New Yorkers who will attend are Mr. and Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster. Miss Ella de Peyster, and Mr. Louis Keller.

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The weather in New Orleans has grown milder, and the apprehension felt and expressed there with Sunday's cold wave that the carnival of this year would be spoiled like that of last, by arctic weather have been allayed. Mr. "Rat" Irby continues his series of Sunday afternoon musicales at his beautiful apartments. Mrs. George Eastwick, (Miss Celeste Stauffer,) who has been spending the Winter in New York, has returned to her native city for a visit. The carnival balls have begun, and three have already been held. Miss Nannie Grant was Queen at the "Consos" ball; Miss Druilhet, a pretty little Creole girl, was Queen of the "Elves of Oberon," and Miss Sophia Rogers of the "Mithras" ball. The carnival proper will begin on Monday, on which day Rex will arrive. The parade of "Proteus" will take place Monday afternoon, and the "Proteus" ball on Monday night. Rex will parade on Tuesday, and the "Rex" ball and that of "Comus," the most select of the carnival balls, and the most beautiful given in America, will take place on Tuesday night. The Misses Ten Eyck and Mr. "Birney" Baldwin of New York have arrived in New Orleans for the carnival.

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The junior class of Barnard College gave, last evening, a dance at the college, which was attended by about 200 guests. The rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers. A feature of the evening was a minuet danced by young people in costume. The guests were received by Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Mrs. Alfred Meyer, Mrs. George Lewis Beer, Mrs. William Ward Heroy, Mrs. H. P. Nichols, Mrs. William Maitland, Mrs. Henry C. Townsend, and Mrs. Charles H. Dederer.

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Mrs. A. C. Du Bois Wagstaff (Miss Amy Colt) of 15 West Twenty-first Street, will give, at her residence on Monday evening next, a dance in honor of her daughter, Miss Mary Wagstaff. The guests are to be the débutantes of this year, as Miss Wagstaff came out only last Autumn. There will be about ninety young people present, and the dancing will be general.

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A bal poudre was given by the managers of the Messiah Home for Children, in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria, last evening, for the benefit of the home. The young women who attended had their hair powdered, and some were in fancy dress. There was a large attendance, chiefly of the younger and dancing sets. Among the patronesses, most of whom were present, were Mrs. John Wilmerding, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Sr., Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. G. J. Gould, Mrs. John S. White, Mrs. Edward Holbrook, Mrs. Samuel Maxwell, Mrs. Henry H. Rogers, Mrs. Charles Pfizer, Jr., and Miss Leary. The Floor Committee was composed of Messrs. Frank Jay Gould, James R. Pierson, Montgomery Strong, Clifford C. Goodwin, Nathaniel Campbell, James Brett Stokes, Harry D. Mills, John Wilmerding, Edward P. Yorke, A. Muller Ury, Philip Allan Clark, William C. Cammann, Frederick L. Durland, John Eliot Shrady, Stephen Pell, L. H. Newkirk, J. S. Sykes, Stewart Deming, Robert Ludington, and Bertram Berry. The affair was both a financial and social success.

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Mrs. Robert Olyphant of 3 East Sixty-ninth Street last evening took a party of young people, including her daughter, Miss Amy Olyphant, to the theatre and afterward gave them a supper at her residence.

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The fancy dress ball to be given on Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 27, under the auspices of the National Arts Club, is a subscription ball to aid the Artist-Artisan Institute. This school of art, founded by John Ward Stimson, needs teachers in technical departments to educate the pupils in the different lines of the applied arts. By means of the ball it is hoped that a substantial sum will be added to the teachers' fund. Tickets may be obtained of Franklin G. Colby, at the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street. The ball will be given under the auspices of a number of patronesses, all prominent society women.

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There is much gayety in Rome this Winter. The American colony is the largest assembled there for years. Owing to its being the jubilee year, there will be no dances of any kind given at any of the Roman houses. Excursions, dinners, luncheons, and the inevitable carnival will make up a part of the doings of the world of fashion. Lent beginning next week will put a stop to many gayeties, but there will be religious spectacles and ceremonies, concerts, and the opera. The list of visiting Americans grows larger at each reading. Among some of those lately arrived in the Eternal City are Mr. and Mrs. H. Townsend Davis, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Ward, Miss Fraser, Col. and Mrs. E. F. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. N. Seeley, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. A. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. John B. King, Mr. Gibson Fahnestock, and Mrs. Horwitz of Baltimore.

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Prince and Princess Albert Radziwill and Miss Milmo have arrived in Paris. They are on their way south to the Riviera. Mrs. George Kinen (Miss Eustis) has returned from the south of France, and has begun again her Sunday musicales. Mrs. Goelet and Miss Goelet have determined to remain in Paris for a short time before going to the Riviera.

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Mme. de Charette has been entertaining very handsomely at Cannes. She receives every Wednesday, and has given several large dinners. Her mother, Mrs. Polk, has recovered from her severe illness, and is on the road to recovery. Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Eugene de Wolf of Bristol and their daughter, the Baroness Blanche Francisca Colt Levey de Kistelek, are at the Hotel Bristol, Cannes. In the harbor of Nice, last week, there were a number of English and American yachts, among them the Valiant and Varuna, on which last Mr. Higgins is entertaining; James Gordon Bennett's new yacht, and the Calanthe, owned by Mr. Hinckley. The owners of these yachts are cruising in the Mediterranean, and are one day at one port and one day at another. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt Sr. has made a donation of 500f. to the American church at Nice.

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Although the villas at Cannes are letting as well as ever and the Americans are coming to the support of the French watering place, there is a general outcry there against golf. The mania for golf is said to spoil the sociability of Cannes for those who are not players. The streets, promenades, and drawing rooms are deserted all day for the golf links, and Cannes is like a city of the dead. The lower part of the town, where the links are situated, has become quite fashionable, and the Grand Duke Michael has himself taken a villa there. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt are also in that part of the town, as it is very near to the Russian Church, where the wedding of Miss Wright to the Count Mercati will take place in April. It is probable that Miss Wright will join the church of her husband.

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Pau has had its disaster in the burning of Henri Ridgeway's stables, and as hunting is the great amusement there, the catastrophe is serious. There are the same entertainments at the Golf and Country Clubs, and hunt and golf breakfasts and little dances once a week are the chief amusements of the American colony there, which is headed by the Forbes Morgans, the Posts, and the Lawrences.

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The Mr. Beaumont who has gone to South Africa, and who is but one in succession from a title, was in New York some years ago as the guest of Mr. Eugene Kelly. He subsequently married Miss Fellowes, the sister of Mr. Cornelius Fellowes of this city.

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Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern gave a dinner to a party of friends at their home, 993 Fifth Avenue, Tuesday evening. The table was tastefully decorated with lilies of the valley and jack roses. A Hungarian band played during the dinner, and afterward one of the women artists of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company sang a number of musical selections, assisted by her own accompanist. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt J. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Borg, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sidenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund J. Bach, A. Wolf, Emanuel Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Stern, and Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Kugelman.

Mrs. Louis Stern will give an entertainment next Monday evening at her home to 180 young people. Dancing will begin at 9 o'clock, and at midnight supper will be served by Delmonico in the ballroom of the Stern mansion. After supper a cotillion will be danced. The entire house will be decorated and all the drawing rooms will be used as dining rooms.

Newport Cottage Sold at Auction.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Feb. 21.—The handsome cottage which was formerly owned and occupied by G. Mead Tooker, in Kay Street, was sold at auction this morning for $470, and the stable for $175. The cottage and stable, which must be removed from the premises, cost Mr. Tooker something like $70,000 to complete.

Newporters Secure Cottages.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Feb. 21.—E. Rollins Morse of Boston has purchased the John H. Davis property, including the Rhua House. The price was $45,000. Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard are here, visiting their son, who has been ill in one of the private schools. This morning they inspected several cottages, one of which they will occupy next season after their return from Europe.

Newark Engagement Announced.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 21.—The engagement of Miss Loraine E. Vanderpool, the youngest daughter of Eugene Vanderpool of 22 Washington Place, to Shepard Homans of Englewood, is announced. Homans played full back on the Princeton football teams of 1891 and 1892, and is a member of the Ivy Club of the university and also of the Seventh Regiment of the New York National Guard.

DEATH OF BENJAMIN WOOD

His Notable Career as Editor, Legislator, and Partisan.

Risked His Own Life for Law and Order in Draft Riots—Fernando Wood His Brother.

Benjamin Wood, who served three terms in Congress and once as Senator of this State, and who was editor in chief of the New York Daily News and its properties, the Tages-Nichrichten and The Sunday News, of which he was, until the Winter of 1898, a majority stockholder, died yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Wood in former years was well known to the public, and was conspicuous by his stature, flowing hair, and white mustache. Since 1898 he had been seen little in the streets of this city, as he was in Europe and Egypt for more than a year, returning last December. He was then ailing from rheumatism, and death was due to old age and a complication of ailments.

Mr. Wood was of Quaker descent, and traced his ancestry to Henry Wood, who came to America from Wales in 1616. Benjamin was the youngest of three brothers, his seniors being Henry and Fernando. The last-named was thrice elected Mayor of this city as a Democrat, and in January, 1861, recommended that this city secede and become a free city. Benjamin's Democracy was of the same zealous character. He was born at Shelbyville, Ky., Oct. 13, 1820, received a common school education, and when but a stripling had become self-supporting. As supercargo of a vessel he went to the Antilles and Central America, and saw much adventurous life as a moss gatherer in the bayous of Louisiana. Settling down to a mercantile career in this city, he studied local and National politics and accumulated a comfortable fortune. In the Presidential campaign of 1860 Mr. Wood bought The Daily News. Its influence was devoted to the interests of Stephen A. Douglas, who was earnestly supported by Mr. Wood.

In the Fall of this year Mr. Wood was elected to Congress for the Third New York District, and succeeded himself, serving from July 4, 1861, to March 3, 1865. Early in his Congressional career Mr. Wood's loyalty to the Union was questioned in Congress, but the interpellation was not pushed to an issue. The ardent Democracy of The Daily News was, however, such as to invite prompt and rigorous action by the Federal authorities, and its issue was suppressed from December, 1861, to May, 1863. When its publication was resumed its anti-war character was maintained. Mr. Wood, however, was for law and order during the draft riots, and it is related that when the office was attacked The Tribune office and afterward made a demonstration against THE NEW YORK TIMES office. Mr. Wood, revolver in hand, stood at the entrance of the business office of THE TIMES and warned the rioters to respect this property, saying: "You know that I and The Daily News have been with you for the maintenance of your rights, but it is not our right to destroy the property of our fellow-citizens."

Elected to the Senate of this State in 1866, Mr. Wood decided that this should be the last public office he would fill, but in 1880 he consented to a nomination for Congress in the Fifth District, and was elected. The Daily News changed from a morning to an evening penny newspaper, the pioneer of afternoon one-cent papers, in April, 1867, and its managers had reason to congratulate themselves on the result. It is said that the profits from the little sheet, whose capitalization was only $30,000, were enormous for nearly twenty years, and that had they been properly husbanded they would have established several large fortunes. Benjamin Wood up to November, 1898, was a majority stockholder in the property, the par value of the shares being $100. The other stockholders then were Miss Mayfield, Mr. Wood's sister-in-law; George Bartholomew, the managing editor of the paper, and Col. William Lee Brown. Nearly all the minority interest was owned by Col. Brown, who, in 1879, left Youngstown, Ohio, where he owned and published The Vindicator, and, coming to New York, purchased nearly a half interest in The Daily News from Smith Ely and George H. Purser, and became the manager and publisher of The News and Mr. Wood's business associate.

In November, 1898, Mr. Wood sold his stock to his wife, who was Miss Ida E. W. Mayfield of Louisiana. Mr. Wood continued to perform the duties of editor in chief, and received his proofs up to last Sunday. He had not been to the office of the newspaper since the Fall of 1898. The management of The News will continue it on the policy laid down by Mr. Wood, under the direction of Mrs. Wood.

Benjamin Wood's personal characteristics were agreeable. In politics he was intensely partisan. He had a wonderful memory, and on political results he was never at a loss for accurate details. As a ready reckoner and mental arithmetician few were his equal. On election days he often wagered that, given certain local results from a few districts or scattering data from any State, he would give promptly the general result from his mental calculation. Mr. Wood for many years passed nearly all of his waking hours at the Manhattan Club. He had a passion for card playing, making it his sole diversion, and many stories of his losses and winnings have been made to fit this penchant. One of them was that he staked The Daily News on the issue of a game of chance. Another, that in a game with ex-Sheriff James O'Brien the latter pocketed an amount that ran into five figures. Mr. Wood was a bon vivant, and an authority on wines and viands. He was abstemious as to liquors, but a tremendous smoker up to 1885. He often used up half a box of cigars in a day, but smoked barely half of each.

Mr. Wood is survived by his widow, Dr. Benjamin Wood, son by his first wife, and Miss Emma Wood, daughter by his second wife. It was said yesterday that Mr. Wood possessed no real estate, and that his personal property was of small value. Funeral arrangements will be made to-day.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM T. RAND, for many years a well-known railroad man, died yesterday from Bright's disease at his home in Somerville, N. J. He leaves a wife and four daughters.

LEWIS KING, an importer, at 171 Front Street, died yesterday at his home, at 253 West Eighty-eighth Street. He was a member of the Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island.

WALTER E. HEDDINGS died Tuesday at his home at 982 Madison Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Heddings was forty-two years old. In addition to being connected with the Manhattan Railway Company for many years he was for sixteen years in the legal department of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Company as head adjuster of the road. When the road was merged with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system he was made claim adjuster. He leaves a wife and one child.

CHARLES C. COMSTOCK, who represented the Fifth Michigan District in the Forty-ninth Congress as a Fusion Democrat, died at his residence in Grand Rapids, Mich., Tuesday night, from pneumonia, aged eighty-two years. Mr. Comstock, who was born in Sullivan, N. H., and was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan, in 1870, was one of the pioneer furniture manufacturers of Grand Rapids, and had amassed a large fortune.

CHARLES FRIES, a manufacturer of this city, died yesterday morning at his residence at 15 West Eighty-second Street. He was born in Bavaria in 1831, and came to this country in 1849. He settled in New York and engaged in the manufacture of chemicals. He continued in this business all his life, having his office at 92 Reade Street. Mr. Fries was sick for a year and a half. He was a member of various charitable institutions and a Director of the Quicksilver Mining Company. Surviving him are three sons and two daughters. The funeral will take place at the house at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning and the burial will be in Machpelah Cemetery.

Denver Police to Stop Gambling.

DENVER, Feb. 21.—The Fire and Police Boards to-day ordered the Chief of Police to close all gambling houses in this city. This action was taken in response to a request from the Ministerial Association. The Grand Jury, which reported last week, returned "no true bill" in all gambling cases submitted for its consideration, although a dozen gambling houses were running wide open. This aroused the newspapers and the churches, and they have since carried on a vigorous crusade against gambling and other vices.

EXPLODING BOILER'S WORK.

Brooklyn Heights Residents Alarmed and One House Damaged by Flying Steel Fragments.

A donkey engine boiler on the lighter Captain Rafferty, lying at Prentice Stores, Brooklyn, exploded yesterday and startled the residents of that portion of Brooklyn Heights overlooking the river. Besides causing alarm in the neighborhood, the explosion broke many windows, and a piece of the boiler was hurled a thousand feet, crashing through the side of the frame house at 8 Remsen Street, on the bluff.

The lighter is owned by McCallom Brothers of Greenpoint. It was lying at the dock almost opposite the foot of Remsen Street, and was loaded with empty cement barrels. The engineer was not on board at the time, it is said, and the water in the boiler was allowed to run so low that the explosion resulted.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Arizona & Utah Railway Company will be held at the company's office, No. 31 Nassau Street, March 14, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Stock transfer books closed March 3d, reopened March 17th, 1900.
New York, Feb. 21, 1900.
CHAS. E. MORRIS, Secretary.

New York, Feb. 15, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung for the election of Trustees for the next year, and all other business, will take place on Monday, March 12, 1900, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the residence of the undersigned, 150 West 59th Street.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the United States Standard Steamship Owners, Builders, and Underwriters' Association, Limited, for election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at 16 Exchange Place, New York City, on Monday, March 12th, 1900, at 2 P. M.
JAMES W. CONKLIN, Secretary.

Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
19 Liberty Street, New York, Feby. 15th, 1900.
The annual election of the Board of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 19 Liberty St., on Thursday, March 1st, 1900.
Polls open 12 M. and close 1 P. M.
A. E. MILLER, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

THE TRIPLER LIQUID AIR COMPANY.

GENERAL OFFICES, 11 BROADWAY, - NEW YORK. | WORKS AND LABORATORY, 121 WEST 89TH ST., - N. Y.

CAPITAL STOCK, 1,000,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $10.00 EACH.
FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
NO BONDS OR PREFERRED STOCK.

Officers.
CHARLES E. TRIPLER.....President
J. B. M. GROSVENOR.....Vice President
HENRY A. KIRKHAM.....Treasurer
JEROME B. LANDFIELD, JR...Secretary

Directors.
Charles E. Tripler, 40 West 77th St., N. Y.
J. B. M. Grosvenor....66 Beaver St., N. Y.
John M. Hoen.....11 Broadway, N. Y.
William A. Vincent, Rookery Bldg., Chicago
John P. Jones, U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.
Frank J. Cannon.

Transfer Agents.
International Banking & Trust Co., 140 Broadway, N. Y.

Patent Solicitors.
H. A. West.....31 Nassau St., N. Y.
Kerr, Page & Cooper 120 Broadway, N. Y.
W. A. Bartlett.....Washington, D. C.

Counsel.
Olney & Comstock....31 Nassau St., N. Y.
Goodrich, Vincent & Bradley, Rookery Bldg., Chicago.
Hudson Maxim, Henry G. Catlin, } ...Consulting Engineers

The Tripler Liquid Air Company absolutely controls all the inventions, rights, and appliances of Charles E. Tripler for the manufacture and utilization of liquid air. The priority and value of these rights constitute **A MONOPOLY OF THE FIELD,** since no other patents of practical utility have ever been granted.

The Company has a factory in operation in New York City, where Liquid Air is being manufactured in commercial quantities, and it is being used daily in leading Hospitals and for Motive Power.

NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT.

Prof. Tripler's discovery—liquid air—has therefore passed the experimental stage, and can now be profitably used everywhere for refrigeration and motive power, as well as in numerous other important lines. Its utility and practicability have been demonstrated beyond question.

Charles E. Tripler, President of this Company, is the inventor of the only practical devices for the production and utilization of liquid air on a commercial scale. He is not connected, directly or indirectly, with any other company, and is to liquid air what Thomas A. Edison is to electricity.

PRACTICAL USES.

The cost of refrigeration in the United States is estimated at **over $150,000,000 annually;** by the use of liquid air a saving of over one-half is assured.

As a simple instance, in the shipment of fruit from California, 55 gallons (500 lb.) of liquid air per car will do the work of 5 tons of ice, with dry air instead of moist air, and will save more than $130 per car in ice and its freight.

This means over a million dollars profit annually, and is but a very small fraction of the immense refrigeration and cold storage business of the country, as well as that of ocean steamships.

For motive power on land and sea, liquid air will produced as great a percentage of saving and relatively greater profits than for refrigeration.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The Directors now offer to investors one hundred thousand (100,000) shares of stock at Five Dollars ($5.00) per share for the purpose of enlarging and equipping our present overburdened plant.

This is the first and only stock of this company which has ever been offered for sale to the public. The stock is full paid and non-assessable, and the stockholders are free from all liability.

The holders of stock in this, the parent company, will share in the profits resulting from the operations of the various foreign or local sub-companies, a large portion of the stock of which will be held by this company.

ITS PROSPECTS.

Good financiers believe that this stock will soon have a cash value of many times its present price; and that the earning and dividend paying capacity of this enterprise will be equal to that of the greatest discoveries heretofore given to the world.

The personnel of the Directory assures an efficient and economical management.

Address orders for stock or requests for information to
THE TRIPLER LIQUID AIR COMPANY, 11 Broadway, New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
Ordinary General Meeting of the 13th March, 1900.
ORDER OF THE DAY.
In accordance with Article 58 of the Articles of Association, the shareholders are convened to a General Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 13th of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 11 Calle de Cadena.
The objects of the meeting are:
I. The reading of the report of the cashier of the bank, examination and approval of the account referring to the operations terminating on December 31st, 1899.
II. Distribution of profits.
III. Report of the Board on the approval of the reforms in the statutes of the bank, by the Finance Department.
IV. The nomination of nine proprietary Directors, five of the Local Board and four of the New York Board, according to the provisions of Articles 26 and 27 of the new statutes of the bank.
V. Nomination of five supplemental Directors, three of the Local Board and two of the New York Board, in accordance with the aforesaid articles.
VI. Nomination of two proprietary Commissioners or accountants, and two supplemental for the business of the present year, as provided for in Section 3, Article 63, of the statutes.
VII. Nomination of two proprietary Inspectors of Voting and two supplemental according to Section 4, Article 63.
VIII. To determine the remuneration which shall be given to the Commissioners acting at present.
In order to be present at the meeting the shareholders should deposit their shares at the offices of the Bank in this city, No. 11 Calle de Cadena, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 12th March, instant; in New York at the Agency, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, and in London at the Agency, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., 60 Old Broad Street, up to the hour and day which the agencies shall designate.
Mexico. The President,
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
New York, February 10, 1900.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York is called, and will be held at its banking office, No. 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 15th day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the following purposes:
(1) To authorize the increase of the capital stock of the National Bank of Commerce in New York to $10,000,000, by the issue of 50,000 additional shares of the par value of $100 each, to be used for the purpose of acquiring the assets and business of the National Union Bank of New York, as proposed in the Directors' Circular of January 20.
(2) To provide that the number of the Board of Directors shall be not less than nine nor more than nineteen, as from time to time the By-Laws may prescribe.
This meeting has been called, and this notice is given, by order of the Board of Directors, and upon the written requisition of more than 1,000 shareholders of the Bank, holding in the aggregate more than two-thirds of all the existing shares of the National Bank of Commerce in New York.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company.
Jackson, Miss., February 15th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 213½ Capitol Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., on Monday, March 19th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and determine the advisability of increasing the authorized capital stock of the company.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

International Zinc Co., Limited
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Joplin, Mo., Feb. 10, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company this day have declared the regular monthly dividend of 1% on the outstanding capital stock of this company, payable March 1st to shareholders of record Feb. 24th. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 24th to March 1st.
J. B. CARMICHAEL, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 11, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1, 1900, the same to be paid March 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 7, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, January 11, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.
On March 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of the Reading Company,
Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the company (after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage) a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the company, to be paid March 8, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 19, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1900.
READING COMPANY,
By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 19, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1900.
On March 8, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto at the same period of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

MUTUAL LIFE'S PARIS EXHIBIT.

Results of Mortuary Experience and Insurance Development.

The exhibit of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for the Paris Exposition of 1900 has been prepared, and was yesterday shown to the Trustees and their guests in the board room of the company. The exhibit, which will be placed in the United States Publishers' Building of the exposition, consists of charts showing the results of mortuary experience and the development of the scientific principles of life insurance, and includes statistical, historical, pictorial, and geographical charts, prepared from statistics of the mortality experience, financial growth, and business development of the Mutual Life. Luncheon was served to the Trustees and their guests.

President James W. Alexander of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who was one of the guests of the Mutual Life, spoke of the courtesy and harmony existing between the two companies, adding, "I could not say that of every one of our rivals."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The business of the Great Western Lloyds of this city has been reinsured in the Victoria-Montreal Fire Insurance Company.

The Pacific Surety Company has applied for admission to Georgia.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters, at its monthly meeting yesterday, levied an assessment of 2 per cent. on the premium receipts of the companies for the last six months of 1899, for the maintenance of the New York Fire Patrol, and another assessment of 1 per cent. for the general expenses of the board. The premium receipts for the last six months of last year aggregated about $2,700,000. Withers and Mills were elected to membership. A memorial resolution in regard to William M. Randell, Secretary to the Fire Patrol Committee, was also adopted.

The letter to the New York Fire Insurance Exchange from Judge Ernest Hall, as counsel for I. Tanenbaum, Son & Co., in regard to the new requirements as to applications for brokerage licenses, has been referred to the Arbitration Committee of the Exchange.

M. L. Duncan, Superintendent of Agencies of Weed & Kennedy's companies, has gone to Chicago, and several other fire insurance companies may send representatives to that city if the inaction in regard to rates should continue. Mr. Kennedy said yesterday that Mr. Duncan's trip is the usual annual visit. One British manager said yesterday that any decision on his part to send a representative to Chicago within the next few days would be directly related to the present rate situation in that [illegible]

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 21	425,644
To date this year	17,688,717
Corresponding date last year	37,118,157

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 21	$2,051,000
To date this year	$85,421,100
Corresponding date last year	$217,806,160

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	½	N. Y. Air Brake....	2
Am. Ice pf.....	1½	Norfolk & Western...	⅞
Am. Linseed.....	½	Reading	¾
Canada South.....	½	Read. 1st pf.....	1¾
Chi., Ind. & L.....	1½	Read. 2d pf.....	⅝
Chi., I. & L. pf.....	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Del., Lack. & West..	½	Southern Railway....	½
Erie Tel. & Tel.....	3½	Southern Ry. pf.....	1¼
Int. Paper.....	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.....	½
Mo., Kan. & T. pf...	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf....	1½
Nat. Steel pf.....	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf....	⅝
N. J. Central.....	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice.....	⅝	Missouri Pacific.....	1¼
Am. Steel Hoop.....	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.....	1⅝
Am. Steel & Wire...	½	Nat. Lead pf.....	½
Am. Tin Plate.....	½	Pennsylvania.....	⅝
Am. Tobacco.....	¾	People's Gas, Chi...	3⅝
B'klyn R. T.....	⅝	Peoria & East.....	½
B., R. & P. pf.....	1¾	Pullman Co.....	1⅝
C., B. & Q.....	⅝	Rep. Steel pf.....	½
Cont. Tobacco.....	1	Rio Grande West....	½
Cont. Tob. pf.....	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.....	½
Dul., S. S. & A.....	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron...	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf..	½	Third Avenue.....	2½
Federal Steel.....	½	Twin City R. T.....	1¾
General Electric....	1	Union Bag & Paper..	½
Glucose Sugar.....	¾	U. S. Express.....	1
Illinois Central.....	¾	U. S. Leather.....	2⅝
Met. Street Railway..	¾	Wells-Fargo Exp....	½
M. W. S. El., C., pf.	2	Wis. Cent. pf.....	½

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'way & 7th Av. con. 5s	1	C., I. & L. ref. 6s....	1
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	3	Det., M. & M. 1. g..	3½
Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s.	2	Ore. S. L. con. 5s...	1

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s..	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen..	3½
Met. El. 1st 6s.....	1	Stand. R. & T., inc..	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

"Evening up" processes over the holiday contributed some features to yesterday's security market; but the rule was dullness. Commission house transactions were unimportant; the public is evidently not yet persuaded that times are ripe for activity.

The holiday of to-day will extend probably in all practical ways through the remainder of the week.

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Two or three stocks cut conspicuous figures, but the list as a whole was uninteresting in its wearied movements. Europe sold some stocks, largely such as have lately been bought "for a turn." Important operators here seemed to be altogether idle.

In the business news of the day there was nothing unfavorable.

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Some new bear fables had circulation. Chicago "special dispatches" are abundant again, and they make free and easy use of "points" intended to be influential against market values. People's Gas of Chicago was knocked down by traders whose ammunition was such irresponsible stuff.

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Third Avenue Street Railway affairs were again conspicuously paraded. The stock fluctuated mildly compared with the wonderful output of fancy which mushroom syndicates supply.

LEATHER'S SHARP DECLINE.

Leather Trust common stock, which lately has been dull and listless, yesterday afternoon surprised the Street by becoming suddenly active—though not in a way in the least pleasing to those people who are long of the stock. Instead of advancing, as many in the Street have been confidently predicting would be the case once the stock moved at all, the quotation sharply declined nearly 3 full points, from 16¼ to 13⅜, with the closing price at 13¾—a net loss for the day of 2⅝ points.

The Street was at a loss to explain with any certainty the break, nor did inquiry among those people who are generally credited with knowledge on the subject of the company's affairs throw any light on the subject. The annual meeting of the company is to be held on Wednesday next, and the statement was made that the developments at the meeting would not be as favorable as the public lately has been led to believe. This, however, was said to have no foundation in fact; though those who denied the statement were not prepared to offer information as to what the actual developments would be.

Among the traders the theory for the decline is that some of the large interests in the stock withdrew their support for the time being, either because they had other matters to attend to, or for the reason that they wished to buy in more of the stock at lower prices.

PEOPLE'S GAS AGAIN WEAK.

People's Gas was conspicuous yesterday for its weakness, breaking below par in the afternoon and closing at a net decline of over 3½ points.

Many reasons for the decline were given, all of them coming from Chicago. One was that a bill is to be introduced in the Illinois Legislature to tax the company 3 per cent. additional to what it already pays. Another was to the effect that the company will meet with a good deal of trouble from the Ogden people, backed by Standard Oil interests; while a third had it that the City of Chicago intended to operate its own electric light plan by drainage canal power, and in so far as possible dispense with gas.

The statement made several days ago that it was now costing the People's Gas Company 18 cents more per thousand feet to manufacture gas, while the price of the gas itself remained the same, was repeated. Chicago brokers were yesterday among the sellers of the stock.

COAL STOCKS STRONG.

The general strength of the coal stocks—bituminous and anthracite—was marked yesterday. In the anthracite roads, Reading first preferred advanced 1⅜, the second preferred ⅝, and the common ¾; while Jersey Central and Lackawanna bettered themselves each a half.

In the soft coal roads Norfolk and Western and Wheeling and Lake Erie were exceptionally strong. A new high price for Norfolk common was made on trading of some 36,000 shares, the quotation going as high as 32¾, while the preferred advanced to 75. The buying was very good, and was said again to come from houses identified with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Wheeling and Lake Erie issues were also conspicuously strong. Western houses being reported as buyers. The common stock advanced ¼, the first preferred 1¼, and the second preferred ⅝.

PACIFIC MAIL'S MOVEMENT.

Pacific Mail continued firm yesterday, on what was generally supposed to be short covering. The Street heard no definite news from Washington in respect to the Ship Subsidy bill, in the early day the rumor being that there was a strong possibility of a favorable report on the measure, while later it was said matters did not look so favorable. It is openly stated, however, that some of the reports were put out for stock-jobbing purposes.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD COMPANY.

It is announced that the holders of over 90% per cent. of the stock of the Sloss Iron and Steel Company have now accepted the offer of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company for the conversion of their stock. The fractional lots making up the balance are nearly all pledged to be deposited after slight necessary delay.

HOW TOBACCO STOCKS FARED.

The tobacco stocks were weak yesterday notwithstanding the favorable trade developments. Continental Tobacco, indeed, declined in the face of the declaration of the regular 1¾ per cent. quarterly dividend on the preferred, that issue falling off ¾, while the common lost a full point. It is said that the company's recent advance in the price of tobacco will signify an increase in yearly net earnings of $1,500,000.

Further talk of an increased dividend on American Tobacco was heard.

BIG FOUR'S EARNINGS.

There was little trading in Big Four stock yesterday, and no change in the quotation, though earnings for the second week of February showed an increase of more than $66,000 as compared with the same week a year ago. Since July 1 the total earnings have been $10,531,600, and the increase $1,215,300.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

All the local traction stocks shared in the weakness of Third Avenue yesterday, Brooklyn Rapid Transit losing ⅝, Manhattan ⅜, and Metropolitan ¾. There was absolutely no news concerning any of the properties.

MONEY AND THE OUTLOOK.

Call money was again in plentiful supply yesterday, and not a few loans were made as low as 1½ per cent., though most of the day 2 per cent. was gotten. The belief, however, is that higher rates may how be expected at any time.

Vice President Hepburn of the Chase National Bank says: "I think that rates are stiffening already, and that in a short time they will work higher and to their normal condition."

SOUTHERN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Among the roads of the South which are showing phenomenal gains in earnings, the Southern Railway stands prominent. Its growth in the last few years has been by leaps and bounds. It has been operated at a full ratio of expenses to earnings, the proportion for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, having been 69.35 per cent.; in 1898, 68.74 per cent.; in 1899, 68.45 per cent., and in the first six months of the current fiscal year, 66.60 per cent. The company has expended large sums for the physical improvement of its property and the results of such a policy will go far to offset the advance in the cost of railroad supplies and material made in the latter part of last year. Travelers over the Southern Railway lines this year have noticed the large improvement in roadbed and equipment which has taken place in the last few years.

The expansion of net earnings in the last three years has been striking. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, the Southern Railway Company's net earnings reached the sum of $7,967,331, an increase over the preceding fiscal year of 21.28 per cent. and an increase of 36.80 per cent. over the 1897 fiscal year. On top of these immense gains, the net earnings of the company from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1899, (the first half of the new fiscal year,) showed a gain over the corresponding six months of the preceding year of 14.60 per cent. The gross earnings of the company from July 1, 1899, to Feb. 14, 1900, have increased a shade less than 13 per cent. The net earnings of the company for the first six months of the current fiscal year were $5,397,600. Estimating the total charges and rentals for the year at $6,500,000 (which allows for a possible increase in charges over the 1899 fiscal year of nearly $300,000,) it will be seen that the company came within $1,102,400 of earnings in six months, the charges for the twelve months. As "other income" last year was $328,470, it is safe to say that the company in seven months (July 1 to Jan. 31, 1900) will earn its interest and rentals to June 30 next. The net of the last five months of the fiscal year will be clear for the preferred stock.—New York News Bureau.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

"Aside from some sales of Bessemer pig in Pittsburg, aggregating about 20,000 tons, taken by large interests, the pig-iron markets are exceedingly quiet. Buyers of foundry iron all over the country seem determined to await developments until they commit themselves further. The majority seem quite well supplied for a considerable time to come, and they are willing to take their chances beyond that. Under the pressure there has been some weakening of prices, and in isolated instances large producers have named lower figures, particularly for the second half. It is a fact, too, that a few consumers are beginning to ask that deliveries be not pushed.

"The event of the week in steel billets has been the closing of a contract between the leading consuming interest and large steelmakers involving about 75,000 tons of steel for early delivery. Report has it that it is merely a conversion contract. In any case it relieves the pressure which has been exerted on the market lately.

"The sheet consolidation under the auspices of the Moore party secures a very large tonnage to the National Steel Company, rising as it does above 500,000 tons annually. Practically this makes this large producer and its allied interests self-contained, the tonnage of the tin plate, hoop, and steel companies being very large in the aggregate. With some rail tonnage and considerable billet tonnage in addition, the company has its capacity fairly well engaged.

"The formation of the sheet consolidation has had an immediate effect upon prices in the Central West, the territory to which the new consolidation is practically confined, although it does not even there hold undisputed sway as yet.

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"The plate trade continues weak. A lot of about 2,000 tons for the Pacific Coast has been placed in Pittsburg, and some figuring is being done for lake shipyards. It is reported that consumers have a good deal of material still due to them on old contracts.

"The reports from the structural mills continue quite encouraging. Our Chicago correspondent notes that the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad has placed an order for 5,000 tons of bridge work with an Eastern concern.

"Car builders are still coming into the market for material, and have lately placed some notably good orders for axles and special forgings.

"The rail trade is quiet, only small lots of light rails being placed with foreign buyers.

"News from the other side continues encouraging. English furnacemen have lately taken orders for pig iron for Germany for 1901 delivery at present prices.

"Copper has quieted down. Quite recently sales have been made in England at better prices than can be obtained here, when only a few months since lake copper was sold in Germany at considerably below our parity.

"The London tin speculators have given the spot market another twist.

"The spelter market is developing more and more weakness, due largely to the fact that the demand from galvanizers is disappointingly light.

"The tin plate trade is reported to be in excellent condition. One by one the idle plants are resuming work."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 10 shares of Shoe and Leather Bank stock at 102.

Erection of a new cotton mill at Camden, S. C., with a capacity of 10,000, being projected.

Directors of the Republic Iron and Steel Company to meet in this city on Monday to take action on the preferred stock dividend.

Announcement by the Reorganization Committee of the United States Flour Milling Company that the securities may be deposited with the Metropolitan Trust Company up to the close of Feb. 26.

Recently organized Delaware General Electric Railway, which will do both a freight and passenger business, expected to open up land not hitherto under cultivation because of the lack of facilities to handle the produce.

Addition of Third Avenue Railroad stock to those cleared through the Stock Exchange Clearing House Committee, beginning with contracts due Monday next.

Officials of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway making an inspection trip over the entire system.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The Cotton Exchange had another quiet day yesterday, transactions aggregating some 200,600 bales, and the market closed irregularly, February gaining 7 points net and April losing 3 points, with other quotations varying slightly one way or another from Tuesday's close. The market opened off and a trifle more than recovered its loss.

The indications are that the remarkable bull movement which cotton has recently enjoyed has come to a halt, and that important new data bearing on the crop in this country are likely to be needed before the product will exhibit further sensational developments in either direction. Henry Neill has not withdrawn his large crop estimate. How great a following this estimate still has is a matter for conjecture, though there is no doubt that it has materially decreased in the scramble to cover among Liverpool shorts some days ago. Should the trade prove to be deceived in deeming the crop some 2,000,000 bales shorter than the quantity Mr. Neill puts it at, a slump as startling as the late continued advance might be expected.

Coffee exhibited tendencies to heaviness, which awakened a larger interest among traders than the market has recently commanded. Havre was weak at first, but afterward recovered its loss. The local market opened unchanged to 10 points off, and quite failed to regain Tuesday's prices when Havre cables began to improve. It closed at 5 to 15 points off, and it was freely pointed out that the slump would have been notably worse had Havre failed to advance after its first decline. The sales at call were 4,750 bags yesterday, and the total for the day 37,250 bags. Receipts for the day, 26,000 bags, were doubtless an aid to the bears.

Wheat had a fairly steady day's trading on the Produce Exchange, but it closed weak, May being finally quoted at 74 cents bid. Export sales of wheat were 50,000 bushels only. Corn was firm throughout the day, but went off in the last half hour, chiefly because of Chicago selling. Export sales on this coast were 125,000 bushels. May corn closed at 40⅜ cents bid. Oats were dull and steady.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 1½@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $177,588,822; balances, $11,180,222; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $385,083.

Money on call in London, 3¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅞@$4.84, demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.87¾@$4.87⅞; commercial bills, $4.83½@$4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows. Francs, 5.19⅝ less 1-16 and 5.16¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95@95 1-16; guilders, 40 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-32@20c discount; Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 22½c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—American securities were inactive but had a good undertone today. Prices opened better, improved somewhat, then eased off and remained quiet. The close was dull, with little doing.

Consols for money, 101 1-16; consols for the account, 101⅛; Canadian, 101¼; Erie, 13⅜; Erie first preferred, 38⅞; Illinois Central, 117; Union Pacific preferred, 79; St. Paul, 126¼; New York Central, 137½; Pennsylvania, 69; Reading, 9⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 76½; Atchison, 21⅝; Louisville, 83; Grand Trunk, 8½; Anaconda, 9¼.

Bar silver steady at 27¾d per ounce.

Money, 3¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £5,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 29.70; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.17½.

Rand Mines, 36⅜.

Spanish 4s, 68.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4 1-16d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Business was excellent on the Bourse to-day, and there was a general advance. Foreigners were active, with the exception of Spanish 4s. Rio Tintos were firm, but quieter. De Beers were good. Kafirs were higher owing to numerous repurchases. After the close of official business on the Bourse the market on the street became easier owing to realizations. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 20c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 20½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 69.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—On the Boerse to-day local shares were dull on realizations in spite of the favorable advices received from London. International securities were maintained. Exchange on London

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market for outside securities was without particular feature, and few changes of importance resulted from the day's transactions. Prices moved irregularly—some disposition to sell resulting in a number of fractional declines, while some issues showed advances over Tuesday's bids, which in a few cases were substantial. The market was most active at the opening, but the early life soon gave place to dullness, and during most of the day very little business was transacted. Commission business was light, and as a rule traders took little part in the market. As on the first days of the week, the greater part of the day's trading was in two or three issues, and most of the list was a good deal neglected. Except in National Tube and a few other issues, trading was limited to a few hundred shares.

NATIONAL TUBE was again very active, and at the close showed further advances in both the common and preferred stocks. For some time past there has been relatively little trading in the preferred stock, which has also moved much less sharply than the common. One reason for the smaller demand for the preferred stock seems to be that the status of that issue in the matter of dividends has been generally known, whereas the earnings on the common stock was much more a matter of speculation. The company's statement of earnings issued Tuesday showing net earnings over the dividend on the preferred stock of more than $1,000,000 a month was even more favorable than expected, and served to increase the demand for the common stock. This issue yesterday sold up to 64¼, and after some fluctuation ended the day at 63⅝ bid, a net gain of half a point. Transactions amounted to several thousand shares. A net gain of a quarter of a point was recorded in the preferred stock, which closed at 93½ bid.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was traded in to the extent of only 200 or 300 shares in each issue. Sales of the common stock were made from 8⅛ to 8⅝, and the preferred stock changed hands at 20¼. The former gained an eighth of a point, closing at 8⅛ bid, while the preferred stock ended the day at 20½ bid, a net loss of a quarter of a point.

NATIONAL SALT common was in good demand, but transactions were light. It sold at 49 and closed at 48½ bid, a net gain of one point.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was weak. On sales of about 500 shares it sold off to 8¼, closing at 8 bid. None of the transportation stocks has been in demand of late, and they have been dull and weak. All of these companies hold their annual meetings early in April, and it is thought that at that time reports of the condition of the several companies will be given to the stockholders, and which will answer the present inquiries as to the amount of business the transportation companies are doing.

NORTH JERSEY STREET RAILWAY sold to the extent of 500 shares, from 28 down to 27. This is the lowest figure at which this stock has sold this year. It was reached once before early in January on the sale of a large block of the stock. It recovered fractionally from the lowest and closed at 27½ bid.

GENERAL CARRIAGE sold up to 7, where several hundred shares changed hands. It ended the day with a quarter of a point gain, at 6¾ bid.

NASSAU ELECTRIC 4s advanced to and closed at 95 bid, a gain of 2½ points. No sales of the bonds were reported.

ST. LOUIS subscriptions were in much larger demand than for several days, and made a net gain of nearly two points. They closed at 116¼ bid, against 114½ bid on Tuesday.

STANDARD OIL sold in small lots, from 530 to 532 and back to 530. It closed at 530 bid, a net loss of two points.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, on transactions in about 500 shares, sold from 94 down to 93½. It showed no change for the day, closing at 93 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	25	26½
New Amsterdam pf	46	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	97½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	27¼	28
American Agricultural Chemical pf	74½	77
American Bicycle	14	15¼
American Bicycle pf	44	46
American Bicycle bonds	..	90½
American Chicle	54½	58
American Chicle pf	86	88
American Woolen	22⅜	23
American Woolen pf	81	82
Cast-Iron Pipe	8½	9
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	45⅜	49½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11	13
Distilling Company of America	8⅛	8¼
Distilling Company of America pf	20½	30
Empire Steel	20	23
Empire Steel pf	60	63
Electric Ax.e Light & Power	3⅜	4¼
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf	..	35
Havana Commercial	16½	18
Havana Commercial pf	58	59½
International Pump	16½	17½
International Pump pf	64	65
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	..	29
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	90
National Gramophone	50	53
National Salt	48½	50
National Salt pf	77	80
National Tube	63⅜	63⅝
National Tube pf	93½	94
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86½	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf	93⅜	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg	29½	30¼
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	81½	83
Sloss-Sheffield	28½	29½
Sloss-Sheffield pf	69	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	530	532
Telegraph, Telephone & Cable of A.	1	5½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93	93½
American Air Power	41	47
Arizona Lead	11½	11¾
Asphalt Company of America	12½	13
British Columbia Copper	8½	10
California Copper	3⅝	4
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	106½	110
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	..	44
Electric Vehicle pf	70	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	22
General Carriage	6¾	7¼
Illinois Transportation	2	2½
Kansas City, P. & G. pf., (new)	42	42½
Kansas City, P. & G. 5s, (new)	67¾	68¾
Little Tiger Gold Mining	38	41
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 6s	98¾	99¼
New York Transportation	8	8¼
New England Transportation	6	6¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21⅝	23
Pittsburg Coal	22¾	23¼
Pittsburg Coal pf	82½	83
St. Louis subs, full paid, ex div.	116¾	117
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf	80	..
St. Louis 4s	90	91
Retsof	28	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	..	14
Superior & Boston Copper	..	3-16
Tennessee Copper	14	15
Trust Company of America	192	195
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26	27
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	62	63

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	239
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Cons. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	84½
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av 2d	88	89
Nassau Electric	95	..
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	26½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	27¼	28½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	75	85
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	180	200
United Traction, Providence	110	110½
United Traction Leases	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	25	26
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	71
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	105¾	106½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	..	108
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21⅜	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103¾	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	76	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	103
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	..	81
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	71	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102¾	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54½	56
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf	140	148
Standard Gas 1st pf	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	95	98
Western Gas 1st 5s with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	25
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	62	71
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	37	38½
Union Ferry bonds	99½	100¾

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	58
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	8	10
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	41	45
Cramps' Shipyard	73	79
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Lorillard Company pf	99	101
Standard Coupler	39½	41
Trenton Potteries	8	10
Trenton Potteries pf	48	..
Union Typewriter	30	32
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110¾	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington, Pump pf	109	113

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	107	108
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	103	92	76
2d week Feb.	$23,433	$21,703	$22,020
From July 1	707,959	741,537	.....
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
2d week Feb.	87,834	72,425	.....
From July 1	3 211,639	2,975,985	.....
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
2d week Feb.	312,542	245,083	260,430
From July 1	10,369,419	9,316,447	9,050,275
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week Feb.	47,703	41,021	.....
From Jan. 1	314,801	271,749	.....

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	15,591,198	13,187,270	13,212,772
Op. expenses	9,344,949	8,068,313	8,165,071
Net earnings	6,246,249	5,118,957	5,044,101
Pro. ex. to gross	59⅞	61⅛	61⅞
Other income	658,288	596,525	604,339
Total income	6,904,537	5,715,483	5,742,240
Charges	4,542,158	4,582,749	4,635,623
Balance	2,062,348	1,132,734	1,086,617
Dividend	1,104,453	899,880	899,880
Surplus	957,894	232,854	186,737

The same road reports for January—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	1,303,419	1,062,563	1,055,699
Op. expenses	747,382	682,715	646,409
Net earnings	556,037	499,848	409,290
Pro. ex. to gross	57½	62½	61

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	6,446,695	5,552,704	5,458,187
Op. expenses	3,798,323	3,424,961	3,680,413
Net earnings	2,648,372	2,127,743	1,827,774
Pro. ex. to gross	58⅞	61⅜	66½
Other income	122,981	77,726	267,476
Total income	2,771,353	2,205,469	2,095,250
Fixed charges	1,493,010	1,020,055	942,962
Surplus	1,838,343	1,285,414	1,152,288

For the year—

Gross earnings	23,613,944	20,753,682	20,207,721
Op. expenses	15,121,652	13,233,129	12,886,975
Net earnings	8,492,292	7,520,553	7,430,746
Pro. ex. to gross	56%	64%	63%
Other income	376,031	346,809	395,623
Total income	8,868,343	7,867,362	7,826,369
Charges	3,791,083	3,844,138	4,081,107
Surplus	5,057,260	4,023,224	3,655,262

LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS for January—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	52,201	41,595	35,962
Op. expenses	36,602	29,840	32,409
Net earnings	15,597	11,755	3,553
Prop. ex. to gross	70¼	71¾	90
Gross, 7 months	377,959	299,896	.....
Net, 7 months	134,328	86,082	.....

PENNSYLVANIA NORTHWESTERN for the year ended December 31—

	1899.	1898	Increase.
Gross earnings	670,239	598,641	71,598
Op. expenses	408,398	372,972	26,420
Net earnings	260,841	225,669	35,172
Charges	142,062	142,344	*382
Surplus	28,770	83,124	*54,345

*Decrease.

ROCHESTER RAILWAY for the quarter ended December 31—

Gross earnings	222,660	214,563	8,097
Op. expenses	134,280	122,218	11,241
Net earnings	88,201	91,345	*2,144
Other income	2,093	1,743	350
Total income	90,294	93,088	*2,794
Charges	73,911	73,145	766
Surplus	16,383	19,943	*3,560

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.01	.02
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Ardes	.05	.05
Belcher	.21	.20
Best & Belcher	.33	.32
Bullion	.04	.03
Caledonia	.37	.38
Challenge Con	.17	.18
Chollar	.18	.18
Confidence	.71	.75
Con. Cal & Va	1.40	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.07	.07
Gould & Curry	.14	.14
Hale & Norcross	.30	.30
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.20	.19
Occidental Con	.11	.12
Ophir	.53	.53
Overman	.10	.10
Potosi	.25	.25
Savage	.11	.11
Sag Belcher	.33	.02
Sierra Nevada	.35	.35
Standard	2.65	2.40
Syndicate	.03	.05
St. Louis	.09	.09
Union Con	.28	.23
Utah Con	.11	.19
Yellow Jacket	.16	.17

Sales—Bars 59½
Mexican Dollars ..... 48@48⅛ 48@48⅛
Drafts, sight ..... .15 .15
Telegraph ..... .17½ .17

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	37¾	38¼	38	38½
Alamo	17	17½	16	17¼
Anaconda	44¼	45	41½	42¼
Anchoria	90	94	90	94
Argentum	19½	21	19½	21
Bankers'	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Battle	34¼	34⅝	33¾	34½
Blue Bell	12	13	12½	13½
Coin	290	300	285½	300
Columbine	19¾	20½	19½	20
Consolidated	20¾	21	20	20¼
Damon	27¼	27½	27¼	27½
Elkton	121	121½	121¼	121⅝
El Paso	35⅞	36	33¾	33⅞
Findlay	13	13½	13¼	13½
Fleece	28	31	28	31
Garfield	16⅞	17	16¾	16¾
Gibson	25	28	25	28
Gould	35⅝	36	35⅝	36
Isabella	129	129½	129½	130
Independence	60	60½	63¾	64
Jackpot	60	60½	59⅝	60¼
King	100	100¼	100	100½
Moon Anchor	65	66	65¼	65½
Matoa	26	30	25	26
National	12	12½	11¾	12
Ophir	58	60	60	60
Pharmacist Con.	13¼	13½	13	13¼
Pinnacle	25¾	25⅞	25⅜	23½
Portland	237	240	237	239
Raven	83	83½	83	84
Rawlings	28	30	28	28½
Rosa	75	80	74½	75
Sovereign	12¼	12⅝	13⅛	13¼
Temonj	30	34	30	34
Tornado	55	55¼	55	55½
Union	48¾	49	48¾	48¾
Vindicator	153½	180	157	162
Work	34¾	34½	34	34½
Zenobia	16	19½	..	19½

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in February showed increases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$1,730
Cincinnati, N. Orleans & Texas P.	15,409
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	66,859
Total increase, 3 roads	$83,998
Increase previously reported	1,447,224
Total increase, 47 roads	$1,531,222
Decrease, 1 road previously reported	600
Net increase	$1,530,622

Corn Exchange Bank Merger.

The Directors of the Corn Exchange Bank met yesterday and ratified the proposition to merge with the Home Bank of Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue. Vice President Frew of the Corn Exchange Bank has conducted the negotiations, which will result in giving his bank a fifth branch, in a desirable locality. The Corn Exchange stockholders will vote on the matter on March 15.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15½	15¾	410	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	.....
63½	64	400	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
33¾	34	600	American Cotton Oil	34	34¼	34	34	+ ¼
94	95	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	94	94	94	94	.....
146	148	37	American Express	148	148¼	148	148¼	.....
43½	43¾	1,650	American Ice Co.	44	44	43	43½	− ⅝
78	78½	500	American Ice Co. pf.	78	78	78	78	+1½
59½	59⅝	825	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	59	59¼	59	59¼	+ ½
5¾	6	200	American Malting Co.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	.....
25½	25½	2.0	Am. Malting Co. pf.	25½	25⅞	25½	25½	+ ⅛
40¾	41½	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	41	41	40¾	41	.....
90	90⅝	850	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90½	90¼	90¼	90¼	− ¼
46¼	46½	529	Am. Steel Hoop Co	46⅜	46⅝	46¼	46½	− ⅛
84½	84⅝	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	84¼	84½	84¼	84½	.....
58½	58⅝	12,930	American Steel & Wire	59	59½	58⅝	58⅝	− ½
93¼	94	150	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	− ⅜
112⅜	112¾	12,640	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	112½	112⅝	111⅝	112¼	.....
93	96	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	93¼	93½	93½	93½	− ½
33½	34	1,335	American Tin Plate	34½	34¼	34	34	.....
108⅝	108¾	21,770	American Tobacco	109½	110¼	108⅝	108¾	− ¾
136	143	10	American Tobacco pf.	143	143	143	143	.....
44⅜	45	300	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45½	45½	45	45	− ⅛
20⅜	21	2,825	At., T. & S. F.	21	21	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅛
63⅜	63½	9,080	At., T. & S. F. pf.	63⅞	63⅞	63¼	63½	− ¼
62½	62⅝	3,865	Baltimore & Ohio	63	63	62⅝	62⅝	− ⅜
79½	79¾	2,795	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80	80½	79½	79⅝	− ¼
72½	72¾	3,510	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73	73	72½	72⅝	− ⅛
11½	12¼	100	Brunswick City	12½	12½	12½	12½	.....
90½	97	400	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	97¾	96½	95¾	96½	−1⅝
48¼	49	100	Canada Southern	49	49	49	49	+ ½
98¾	98⅞	800	Canadian Pacific	98⅞	98⅞	98¾	98⅞	− ⅛
29½	29⅝	3,450	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅝	29⅝	29	29½	− ¼
123¼	123¾	3,803	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	124	124	123⅜	123⅝	− ⅛
13⅜	13⅝	1,000	Chi. Gr. Western	14	14	13¾	13¾	.....
76½	77	40	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	77	77	77	77	.....
39⅝	40	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	40	40	39½	39⅝	− ⅛
87½	87¾	100	Chi. Gr. West. deb.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	.....
202	204	7,115	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	19	20½	19	20	+1½
52½	52⅝	761	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	52	53	52	52¼	+1¼
122¾	123	5,950	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	123⅝	123⅞	122½	122⅞	− ⅛
160	162	1,150	Chicago & Northw.	161⅞	162	161⅞	162	.....
108	108½	800	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108½	108½	108⅛	108⅛	− ⅛
10½	11	300	Chicago Term. Trans.	11¼	11¼	11	11	.....
60½	61	1,000	C. C., C. & St. L.	60¾	61	60	61	.....
22	23	160	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	22½	22½	22½	22½	.....
44⅞	45	2,150	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	46	46	45	45	− ⅝
125	125½	300	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	125½	125½	125	125	.....
5⅜	5⅝	200	Colorado Southern	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
43¼	44	20	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43	43	43	43	.....
15⅝	16¼	340	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16¼	16¼	16	16	.....
191	191½	610	Consolidated Gas	191½	192	191¼	191¾	− ¼
32½	33	1,550	Continental Tobac. Co.	33⅜	33⅝	32½	32½	−1
85½	86	701	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	85½	86	85	85	− ¾
116	117	850	Delaware & Hudson	116¾	117	116¼	116⅝	.....
182½	184	300	Del., Lack. & West.	182½	184½	182¼	184½	+ ½
20¼	20¼	1,710	Denver & Rio Grande	20½	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
72¾	72¾	1,850	Denver & R. G. pf.	72⅝	72⅝	72½	72⅝	+ ½
5½	5⅞	200	Dul., S. S. & At.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	− ⅛
15¾	16	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
12¾	13	800	Erie	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	.....
37¾	37¾	2,700	Erie 1st pf	38	38	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
19½	20	200	Erie 2d pf	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	− ¼
..	..	950	Erie Tel. & Tel.	119	121½	118⅝	121½	+3½
47¾	48	320	Evans. & T. H.	48	48	48	48	.....
54½	54¾	2,335	Federal Steel	55½	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	− ½
74¾	74¾	665	Federal Steel pf	74⅝	74⅞	74½	74⅞	+ ⅜
127	128	1,200	General Electric	127⅜	127⅞	127	127	−1
53	54	150	Glucose Sugar Ref.	53½	53¾	53¼	53¼	− ⅜
100	101	200	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	.....
157½	159	15	Great Northern pf.	159½	159½	159¼	159¼	.....
..	..	2,516	Great Nor. pf., rights.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
348	348¾	350	Hocking Valley	348	348	348	348¾	.....
63¾	63¾	1,285	Hocking Valley pf.	64	64⅛	63⅝	63⅝	− ⅛
113¾	113¾	400	Illinois Central	114	114	113½	113½	− ¾
22¼	23	600	International Paper	22¼	23	22¼	23	+ ¾
68	68¼	100	International Paper pf.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
13⅞	14	975	Iowa Central	14	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
12⅜	13	100	K. C., P. & G. 1st in pd.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	.....
84½	85½	440	Lake Erie & West. pf.	84⅝	85	84⅝	85	.....
53	55	200	Long Island	54	54	54	54	.....
82¾	82¾	4,190	Louisville & Nashville.	82½	82½	82¼	82¼	− ⅛
57½	57½	1,410	Manhattan El	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼	− ⅜
177¼	177½	830	Met. Street Railway	178	178¼	178	178	− ¾
28½	29½	20	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	28	28	28	28	.....
79	79½	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	−2
12	12½	210	Mexican Central	12½	12½	12½	12½	− ⅛
62¼	63	300	Mexican National	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	.....
98	98½	200	Michigan Central	98	98	98	98	.....
106	106	100	Mil. Lake Shore & West.	106	106	106	106	− ½
48¾	49¼	1,300	Milwaukee & St. Paul	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	− ½
95	96	325	Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	96	96	96	96	− ½
117½	118	840	New Jersey Central	118	118¼	118	118	+ ½
124	130	200	New York Air Brake	126	127	126	127	+2
133⅞	133¾	895	New York Central	134½	134½	133½	134	− ¼
131	132½	50	N. Y., Lack. & West.	132½	132½	132½	132½	.....
212	217	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	214	214	214	214	.....
24.825	24¾	24,825	N. Y., Ont. & West.	25¼	25½	24½	24⅝	− ¼
31⅞	32	36,603	Norfolk & Western	31¾	32⅜	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
74½	74¾	5,100	Norfolk & West. pf.	74½	75	74	74½	+ ½
53¼	53⅝	200	Northern Pacific	53½	53¼	53⅜	53⅜	− ⅛
74⅞	74¾	145	Northern Pacific pf.	74⅝	74⅞	74¾	74½	.....
8½	9	60	Ontario Mining	9	9	9	9	.....
50½	52	50	Pacific Coast	51¾	51¾	51½	51½	.....
37¼	37½	1,885	Pacific Mail	37¾	37⅞	36⅝	37	.....
134¼	134¾	5,050	Pennsylvania R. R.	134½	135	134¼	134¼	− ⅝
99	99¼	32,735	People's Gas, Chicago	102¾	103¾	98¾	99	−3⅝
6	7	300	Peoria & Eastern	6	6	6

PHILIPPINE WAR CLOSING

Gen. Bates's Luzon Expedition Will Be the Last Movement.

POLICE TO MAINTAIN ORDER

It Is Believed Gen. Otis Has Issued a Proclamation to Filipinos Outlining His Future Policy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—According to information received at the War Department from Manila, actual warfare will end with the present expedition of Gen. Bates into the two provinces at the extreme southern part of the Island of Luzon, after which military operations in the Philippines will close.

Afterward there is nothing to do but to undertake to maintain order through a police system. It is said that attention is now being given to that subject, and steps are being taken to form a thoroughly mobile, lightly armed gendarmerie, something on the order of the Canadian mounted police, to cover the islands at all points and conserve the energies of the regular troops.

The arrest of Tagala on the charge of being a guerrilla, as reported from Manila yesterday, it is said at the department, marks the initiation of another policy toward the insurgents who still remain under arms, or, rather, the development of the old policy toward the logical outcome of an unsuccessful rebellion.

As the summary punishment of guerrillas cannot be had until some action has been taken to declare the termination of the application of the rules of war, it is assumed at the War Department that Gen. Otis has already issued some kind of a proclamation or notice to the natives, warning them that, if they defy the rules of war and pursue a predatory warfare they will be treated as guerrillas when captured.

A NEW PHILIPPINE COMMISSIONER.

The President Has Practically Decided to Appoint Gen. Wright.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The President is devoting special attention to the formation of the new Philippine Commission, acting on the advice that the army has reached the end of its functions in the islands and that the time is ripe for the establishment of civil governments throughout the archipelago. It is hoped that the personnel can be completed before the end of next week.

It appears that Mr. Denby was obliged to decline reappointment as a Commissioner on account of physical inability to withstand the hard work that will be involved through the effort to visit all of the islands and set up local governments.

It is understood that the President has practically decided to appoint Gen. Luke E. Wright of Memphis, Tenn., a member of the new commission. Gen. Wright is believed to have the indorsement of Judge Taft, the President of the commission.

TO ADJUST PHILIPPINE TAXES.

The President Requests Robert P. Porter to Do the Work.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Robert P. Porter has been requested by the President and Secretary of War, as soon as a stable government has been formed in the Philippines, to do the same work in connection with the customs and internal revenue taxation in those islands that he has done in Cuba and Puerto Rico. As soon as a government is established in the Philippines it will be necessary to arrange for revenue and a workable fiscal system, and this duty will largely devolve on Mr. Porter.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Gen. Otis's latest casualty list is as follows:

Killed—Luzon, Thirty-seventh Infantry, Jan. 11, at Santo Tomas, A. L. Lincoln Miller; Jan. 21, Santiago, B. Harry E. Hosier, Corporal; Feb. 14, at Santa Cruz, Forty-second Infantry, G, John T. Larkin; G, William Schultz.

Wounded—Luzon, Thirty-seventh Infantry, Jan. 21, at Santiago, A, William Bullis, arm, severe; D, Charles Silver, head, slight; D, Harry T. Seymour, First Sergeant, hand, slight; L, Edward M. Holt, hand, slight; M, Anthony L. Schneider, forehead, slight; Thirty-ninth Infantry, Feb. 16, San Francisco, Batangas, I, Perrin L. Smith, First Lieutenant, arm, moderate; I, Napoleon D. Burgerine, Corporal, forearm, moderate; Jan. 9, at Calamba, Hiram C. Baker, Captain, ear perforated; Alfred M. Petite, First Lieutenant, legs, moderate; Forty-second Infantry, Feb. 5, at Paquil, Edmund Dubdils, Captain, shoulder, severe; H, Milton Lane, arm, slight; Feb. 4, at Pagsijah, G, John Seeberger, Corporal, face; Nineteenth Infantry, Cebu, Feb. 5, at Consolacion, K, John W. Felts, thigh, slight.

PROTEST AGAINST SBARRETTI.

Meeting at Havana Favors an Independent National Church If Other Means Fail.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—Salvador Cisneros, Marquis of Santa Lucia, first President of the Cuban Provisional Republic, presided last night at a meeting called to protest against the appointment of Mgr. Sbarretti to the Bishopric of Havana.

The meeting decided to send dispatches to Rome and Washington protesting against the appointment, and a special committee was chosen to wait upon Gen. Wood in connection with the matter.

It was decided further that in case all these methods should fail, an independent national church should be founded. Gen. Maximo Gomez, who was unable to be present, sent a letter expressing his sympathy with the movement.

GERMAN FUGITIVE ARRESTED.

Man Wanted for Many Forgeries Found Eating a Charity Meal.

After nearly two years spent in various parts of the world as a fugitive from his native land, Non Aschner, once a wealthy merchant of Guestrow, Germany, was arrested in this city yesterday by United States Deputy Marshal Bernhard on charges of extensive forgeries committed in Germany.

It is charged that on April 16, 1898, Aschner passed a forged draft for 1,000 marks on the banking house of Albert Cohen at Guestrow, and that May 15, 1898, on notes bearing the forged signature of W. Wiesenthal, he obtained 1,200 marks from the Gewerbank at Rostock and 2,500 marks from the savings bank of Necklen-Schwerin.

When arrested Aschner was penniless and in a pitiable state physically. He was found by Marshal Bernhard after a month's search among the hospitals and cheap lodging houses, eating a charity meal at 402 East Twenty-first Street. The man at first denied his identity, but later confessed. Under the alias of "Carl Frank," Aschner had first fled to France, then to Australia, and finally to America. His presence in America was first learned through the Barge Office records early in January. Aschner was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander and committed to Ludlow Street Jail to await the arrival of the extradition papers from the State Department in Washington.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	6:43	Sun sets	5:44
Moon rises	12:52		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	12:20	Gov. Isl'd	12:39
H. Gate	2:37		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	12:32	Gov. Isl'd	12:40
H. Gate	2:36		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 22.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 23.

Astoria, Scotland		10:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lombard, La Plata	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24.

Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp		
Campania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cyrene, La Plata	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Iampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Puerto Rico	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Marengo, New Castle		
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Neustria, Naples		
Phoenicia, Hamburg		12:30 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Themis, Belize	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tordenskjold, Progreso	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 23, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 22.

Aller, Bremen, Feb. 13.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, Feb. 19.
El Mar, New Orleans, Feb. 17.
Ems, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.
European, London, Feb. 8.
Ivydene, Shields, Feb. 8.
Kansas City, Savannah, Feb. 19.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Feb. 12.
Munchen, Bremen, Feb. 11.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Feb. 6.
Thomas Anderson, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Feb. 14.

FRIDAY, FEB. 23.

Colorado, Hull, Feb. 10.
Menantic, Leith, Feb. 8.
Wells City, Swansea, Feb. 9.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24.

Buffon, St. Lucia, Feb. 17.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Feb. 21.
Homer, St. Lucia, Feb. 17.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Feb. 13.
San Marcos, Galveston, Feb. 17.

SUNDAY, FEB. 25.

Alexandra, Copenhagen, Feb. 8.
La Normandie, Havre, Feb. 17.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 15.

MONDAY, FEB. 26.

Barlby, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.
Flowergate, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.
Kurrachee, Gibraltar, Feb. 3.

TUESDAY, FEB. 27.

Cevic, Liverpool, Feb. 17.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Feb. 21.
Manitou, London, Feb. 16.
Mascanomo, Antwerp, Feb. 15.
Southwark, Antwerp, Feb. 17.

Arrived.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Cox, Hull Feb. 2, via Boston 20th, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam Feb. 8, and Boulogne 9th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:25 A. M.

SS Border Knight, (Br.,) Splatt, Philadelphia Feb. 20, in ballast to Barber & Co.

SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Owen, Savanilla Feb. 6, Cartagena 8th, Port Limon 12th, and Kingston 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp Feb. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:50 A. M.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Carey, Bermuda Feb. 17, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Quarry, (Nor.,) Straube, Progreso Feb. 12, with hemp to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 A. M.

SS City of Everett, Laverge, Port Tampa Feb. 13, with phosphate rock to the Liebig Extract Company.

SS Heller, (Br.,) King, Hamburg Jan. 31, and Rotterdam Feb. 3, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Ben Corlie, (Br.,) Pearce, Batoum Jan. 12, and Algiers 23d, with mdse. to MacAndrews & Forbes; vessel to John C. Seeger. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS L. P. Holmblad, (Dan.,) Ericksen, Dantsic Jan. 25, and Copenhagen 30th, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Asphodel, (Br.,) Mattinias, Las Palmas Jan. 26, and Norfolk Feb. 20, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Andes, (Br.,) Peterson, Cape Haiti Feb. 2, Port au Prince 4th, Petit Goave 5th, Jeremie 6th, Aux Cayes 7th, Jacmel 9th, Montego Bay 12th, Savanilla 18th, Port Limon 19th, and Kingston 14th, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 A. M.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) McKenzie, Barbados Jan. 29, Martinique and Dominica Feb. 13, Antigua and St. Kitts 14th, and St. Croix 15th, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans Feb. 15, with mdse. to J. A. Van Sickle.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston Feb. 14 and Key West 17th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Winifred, Langharne, New Orleans Feb. 13, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Tennessee, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Gottfried Schenker, (Aust.,) Parovich, Trieste Jan. 18 and Fiume 24th, to Barber & Co.

SS Mora, (Br.,) from Huelva Feb. 1 and St. Michael's 5th.

SS Finance, Sukeforth, Colon Feb. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:57 P. M.

SS Nordby, (Dan.,) Larsen, Hamburg Jan. 15 and Cuxhaven 21st, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:07 P. M.

SS Cienfuegos, (Cuban,) Smith, Manzanillo Feb. 7, and Cienfuegos 13th, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Mora, (Br.,) Nicholson, Huelva Feb. 1, and St. Nichols 6th, with cork and copper ore to the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company; vessel to Bowring & Archibald.

Ship Andreta, (Br.,) Ritchie, Limerick Jan. 20, in ballast to John R. Livermore.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 21, 9:30 P. M., southeast, twenty-two miles an hour; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Wordsworth, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Oceanic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS St. Louis, for Southampton.
SS Noordland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp.
SS Advance, for Colon.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Vigilancia, for Havana, &c.
SS Comal, for Galveston.
SS Thornhill, (Br.,) for Havre, &c.
SS Cleveland, (Br.,) for Lisbon.
SS Fournel, (Fr.,) for Havre, &c.
SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.
SS Knight of St. George, (Br.,) for Adelaide, &c.

Spoken.

Ship I. F. Chapman, Capt. Thompson, from New York for San Francisco, was spoken Dec. 13 in latitude 55 south, longitude 65 west.

Bark Matador, (Ger.,) Capt. Gerdes, from New York for Liverpool, was spoken Feb. 10, in latitude 42, longitude 45.

Notice to Mariners.

POLLOCK RIP SLUE—BUOYAGE.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that, on or about April 16, 1900, the following changes will be made in the buoyage of Pollock Rip Slue:

Pollock Rip Slue North Entrance Buoy, No. 2A—A red, first-class nun, will be established, in about 26 feet of water, on the westerly side of the northern entrance to the slue, and off the northeasterly end of Bearses Shoal. Pollock Rip Shoal Beacon, SSW. ½ W.; Monomoy Point Lighthouse, WSW. ⅝ W.; Monomoy Life-Saving Station, WNW. ¾ W.; Chatham Lighthouses, N. 7-16 W.

Pollock Rip Slue Gas Buoy, red, and showing a fixed white light, will be moved to the southward and eastward and re-established in about 29 feet of water. Pollock Rip Shoal Beacon, W. ¼ S.; Monomoy Point Lighthouse, NW. by W. 15-16 W.; Monomoy Life-Saving Station, NW. ½ N.; Chatham Lighthouses, N. 1-16 W.

Pollock Rip Buoy, No. 2, a red, first-class nun, will be moved to the southward and eastward and re-established in about 32 feet of water. Chatham Lighthouses, N.; Pollock Rip Shoal Beacon and Monomoy Point Lighthouse, in range, NW. by W. 7-16 W.; Monomoy Life-Saving Station, NW. ⅞ N.

Pollock Rip Shoal Buoy, No. 4, a red, first-class nun, will be moved and re-established in about 32 feet of water. Chatham Lighthouses, N. 3-16 E.; tripod on southerly end of Monomoy Point, WNW. ⅝ W.; Monomoy Point Lighthouse, NW. by W. 3-16 W.

Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; depths are referred to mean low water.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 40, No. 137, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1899," Pages 61 and 62.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York for Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 12:35 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS New York, Capt. Roberts, from New York, arr. at Southampton to-day, passing Hurst Castle at 11:30 P. M.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York for Genoa, arr. at Naples to-day and proceeded.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from Hamburg for New York, sld. from Plymouth at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Clematis, (Br.,) Capt. Bulman, from New York for Bombay, &c., passed Malta to-day.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt Cavon, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Kvaren, (Nor.,) Capt. Kanitz, from Fernandina, via New York, for Hamburg, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Oldfitch, from New York for Santos, arr. at Pernambuco Feb. 19.

SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) Capt. Braithwaite, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro Feb. 17.

SS Abana, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Buenos Ayres, &c., for New York, sld. from St. Lucia Feb. 19.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, for New York, sld. from Naples yesterday.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, for New York, sld. from Avonmouth to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, from New York, via Naples, arr. at Genoa Feb. 17.

SS Westerniand, (Belg.,) Capt. Mills, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Feb. 19.

SS Chateau Yquem, (Fr.,) Capt. Verries, for New York, sld. from Malaga Feb. 15.

SS Flowergate, (Br.,) Capt. Barnard, from Palermo, &c., for New York, sld. from St. Michael's Feb. 16.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from this port for New York, sld. from Plymouth yesterday.

SS Craigearn, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, for New York, sld. from Leith to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York for Glasgow passed Tory Island to-day.

SS Clumberhall, (Br.,) from Calcutta for New York or Philadelphia, passed Malta to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Hawkes Bay, (Br.,) Capt. Fisherwick, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Southampton at 8 P. M. to-day.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Site Bought for New Twelve-Story Building on Maiden Lane.

PRICE WAS ABOUT $350,000

West End Avenue Apartment House Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Leopold Weil has sold for Boehm & Coon to Erasmus D. Garnsey the two old six-story buildings 51 and 53 Maiden Lane, north side, about 135 feet west of William Street. The area of the plot occupied by the buildings is about 7,000 square feet, having a frontage of 39.6 feet, a rear line of 65 feet, and a depth of 130 feet. When existing leases expire, on May 1, Mr. Garnsey will begin the erection of a twelve-story building on the plot from plans by Architects Hill & Turner.

According to Mr. Weil the property sold for about $350,000, or $50 per square foot. The only recent transaction in that neighborhood which permits a comparison of values was the purchase in February, 1895, of the small parcel—1,277 square feet—at the southwest corner of William Street and Maiden Lane by T. G. Thomas for $100,000, or $78.30 per square foot.

The seven-story limestone-front double apartment house 329 and 331 West End Avenue has been sold. The asking price for this property has been $150,000.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. A. S. Newhouse the four-story brick and stone front dwelling 169 West Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 91 by 102.2.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for James R. Steers the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 15 East Seventy-third Street, 22 by 100.

It is reported that John A. Stearn, Jr., has bought the new five-story American-basement dwelling 100 East Sixty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.

Schneider & Herter have bought from Franklin Petlit the plot of three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 200 feet east of Broadway, and will erect thereon a six-story elevator apartment house.

Charles S. Kohler & Brother have sold to Joseph Moorhead the three-story dwelling 101 Manhattan Avenue.

John P. Kirwan has leased for a term of years to the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company the store 541 Fifth Avenue, in the Lorraine apartment house, for use as a salesroom for automobiles.

Charles W. Hall has mortgaged his building at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer in the sum of $350,000. The mortgage is for five years and bears 4½ per cent. interest.

There are no sales at auction scheduled for to-day.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

66 to 70 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 75 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Bella Metzger and others..... $39,040

By William M. Ryan.

One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, south side, the block front between Crotona and Beaumont Avenues, 120 on the street by 90 on Crotona Avenue by 92.4 on Beaumont Avenue, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Thomas F. Adams..... 3,600

By William Kennelly.

1,772 Madison Avenue, 20.5 by 110, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mabel Slade..... 20,000

By Adrian H. Muller & Son.

708 Washington Street, 19.6 by 80.10 by 19.11 by 69.11, three-story brick dwelling, with extension; foreclosure sale, to R. H. Jones..... 7,800

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

127, 129, and 131 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, each 33.3 by 99.11, three five-story stone-front flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, John Terry and another, as trustees..... 90,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 65 and 67 West Forty-fifth Street, for a nine-story brick and stone hotel, 37.6 by 91; W. and F. Rafel of 106 West Eighty-seventh Street, owners; Rossiter & Wright, architects; cost, $75,000.

Mill Lane, west side, 1,000 feet south of Old Boston Road, for a three-story frame factory, 82 by 66.6; John P. Holler, owner; cost, $3,000.

No. 54 East Eleventh Street, for a ten-story brick factory, 25 by 88; Owen Costello, owner; Edward Smith of 501 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, builder; cost, $175,000.

Boscobel Avenue, west side, 162.6 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20.4 by 44; Hugo and Anna Classen, owners; C. Donges, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, southwest corner of Railroad Avenue, to a three-story frame hotel; estate of H. N. Camp, owner; Edward Ganby, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,929 to 2,933 Third Avenue, to two three-story brick and frame tenements; Benjamin Stern, owner; A. E. Davis, architect; cost, $5,000.

Second Street, south side, 400 feet east of White Plains Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; W. J. Manez, William's Bridge, owner and architect; cost, $200.

No. 122 West Twentieth Street, to a three-story and basement brick shop; Hugh O'Neill, owner; M. C. Merritt, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 81 Canal Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Morris Williamson, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $800.

No. 385 Broadway, to a five-story and basement brick store and lofts; Catherine W. Bryce of 810 Fifth Avenue, owner; Jordan & Giller, architects; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 59 and 61 Broadway, to a five-story brick and stone office building; Adams Express Company, premises, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 347 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick and stone tenement; Frederick Lantz, Jr., owner; Louis Operlein, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,100 Washington Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; F. Feldman, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,597 Broadway, to a four-story brick flat, with store; W. W. Astor, owner; John Downey, architect and builder; cost, $300.

No. 3 Sixth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; P. Smith of 746 Lexington Avenue, owner; J. J. F. Gavigan, architect; cost, $1,600.

Thirty-first Street, north side, 70 feet west of Broadway, to a two-story brick dwelling and store; Henry Hartman, owner; C. M. Youngs, architect; cost, $275.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.

BAINBRIDGE AV, n w s, 244.7 ft n e of Travers St, 25.11x40.8x50x133.7; Charles J. Coulter to Margaret McCrystal..... $100

CANNON ST, 90, 25x100; Max Cohen and another to Rosa Ellender..... 1

CHERRY ST, 93 to 97, s s, 49.4x80; Elias Feldman to Leah Stein..... 1

EDGECOMBE AV, 140 and 142, s e corner of 142d St, 50.3x76.9x50x71.3; Bernard Metzger to Nathan A. and Emma Metzger..... 11,450

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 121.7 ft s of Crotona Park South, 27.3x141x66.8x irregular; Henry White to Caroline Damm..... 1

KOSSUTH AV, s e corner of Matilda St, 50x100; William H. Lyons to J. Mortimer Bell..... 1

LORING PLACE, e s, 236.11 ft n of 181st St, 100.8x106.8x100x100.2; Henry M. MacCracken to Charles L. Tiffany..... 9,500

LOT 1, map 93 of lots in village of South Mount Vernon, 50.1x123.5x—x136.5; William H. Fowler to George McCauslan..... 1

LOT 86, map Section A, Vyse Estate; Edward H. Graham to George H. Mander, quit claim..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 81.11 ft s of 89th St, 18.9x75; Perez M. Stewart and another to Frank B. Wise..... 100

MADISON AV, s 151, n e corner of 103d St, 26.11x70; Charles Flank to George Marinus..... 100

MADISON AV, w s, 81.11 ft s of 89th St, 18.9x75; Charles Osborne to P. M. Stewart and another..... 100

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, n e corner of 116th St, 100.10x100; Elizabeth Moore to Samuel A. Wood..... 1

PARK AV, 604 and 606, 27x75; Louis Kendal to Florence W. Metzger..... 100

PARK AV WEST, w s, 392.6 ft s of 182d St, 25x97.11x25x96.11; Northern Improvement Company to Charles A. Bernhardt..... 1

PITT ST, 25, 25x100; Rosa Ellender to Max Cohen and another..... 1

PLOT 2.6 ft n of 50th St, and 100 ft w of 10th Av, runs s 2.6 to 50th St, x e 61 x n w 61.6; Mildred M. Mott to John R. Weeks..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 125 ft s of 149th St, widened 50x100; Henry Lipps, executor, &c., to Melbourne and William H. D. North..... 4,800

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 118th St, runs w 125.5x n 100.11c s 63.5 to avenue x s 118.5; Frank A. Seitz to Benjamin Mordecai..... 100

TERRACE VIEW AV, s s, at dividing line of lot 220 and lands of Isaac Dyckman, runs s 101.2x e 45.5x n 100 to Av x w 30; Adelaide A. Yeandle to Georgina A. Fairlie..... 1

TRAVERS ST, or 198th St, n s, 51 ft e of Marion Av, 25.6x85.7x25.5x84.11; Mar-Margaret McCrystal to Charles J. Coulter 100

TRINITY AV, s w corner of Cedar St, 85x52.10x85x50.1; Trinity Av, w s, 85 ft s of Cedar St, 82x100; Thomas H. Baskerville to Jacob Weill..... 100

UNION AV, 769, w s, 116.8 ft n of 156th St, 16.8x65.2x17.9x75.11; Thomas McIlvaine to Abraham Harrison..... 4,000

VAN COURTLANDT AV, s s, lots 653 and 654, map of George P. and H. E. Opdyke, 50x100; Katharine Marinus to Charles Flank..... 100

WATER ST, 103, 18.6x89.8x19.7x89.8; Augustus Bockes, executor, to William H. Bockes, 17-90 part..... 4,500

WENDOVER AV, s s, 151.7 ft e of Washington Av, 50.6x194.7x50x173.2; Etta Wolff to Abraham Hirschman..... 1

WEST END AV, w s, 82 ft n of 81st St, 20.2x100; Franklin H Ryder to Frances C. Ryder..... 1

1ST AV, 2,222, n e corner of 114th St, 28.10x85; Catharine Kehoe to Pasquale Felitti and wife..... 32,000

3D AV, s e corner of 83d St, leasehold, 22.2x80; John H. Rogan, referee, to Francis Finnertry..... 550

7TH AV, n w corner of 27th St, 34.8x68.11x34.8x68.2; 7th Av, w s, 61.8 ft n of 27th St, 27x69.9x25.3x69.5; 7th Av, w s, 34.8 ft n of 27th St, 27x69.5x27x68.11, and 27th St, n s, 68.2 ft w of 7th Av, 25x86.2x25x86.11; William A. Schley to Borough Realty Company..... 1

7TH AV, n w corner of 27th St, 34.8x68.11x34.8x68.2; 7th Av, w s, 61.8 ft n of 27th St, 27x69.9x25.3x69.5; 7th Av, w s, 34.8 ft n of 27th St, 27x69.5x27x68.11, and 27th St, n s, 68.2 ft w of 7th Av, 25x80.2 x25x86.11; Nassau Realty Company to William A. Schley..... 1

7TH ST, 114, s s, 250 ft w of Avenue A, 25x90.10; Michael Fay and others to Morris Kahn and another..... 38,400

10TH ST, s s, 330 ft w of 4th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., referee, to Mary A. Stewart..... 2,500

11TH AV, n e corner of 187th St, 75x65; Deane Realty Company to Kate M. Norton..... 1

11TH AV, n e corner of 187th St, 75x65; Gustavus L. Laurence to the Deane Realty Company..... 1

14TH ST, s e corner of Avenue D, 100x108; Unionport; Robert H. Bergman, referee, to Frank A. Munsey..... 1,650

49TH ST, s s, 156.3 ft w of 9th Av, runs w 18.9x s 100.5x e 25x n 52.2x n w 6.5x n 46.10; Jacob Hyman to Fannie M. Updike..... 1

50TH ST, 449 West, 20.11x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker and wife to Barbara C. Haffner, quit claim..... 1

50TH ST, 449 West, 20.11x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker, executor, &c., to Barbara C. Haffner..... 1

58TH ST, s s, 65 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x80.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Lillian E. Bates..... 1

61ST ST, 338 East, 28x100.5; Irving I. Kempner to Jacob Goldfiam..... 1

70TH ST, n s, 148 ft e of Avenue A, 23x69.7x25.4x73.10; Harris Goldberg to William H. Dooley..... 1

85TH ST, s s, 162.7 ft e of 4th Av, 18.1x102.3; Equitable Life Assurance Society to Jacob S. Peterson..... 1

85TH ST, n s, 100.7 ft w of Park Av, 25x102.2; Randolph Guggenheimer and another to Grace G. Elliott Little..... 1

85TH ST, n s, 135.7 ft w of Park Av, 25x102.2; Charles Gulder to G. Elliott Little..... 1

92D ST, s s, 382 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.8; Bertha Furchgott to Frances A. Hunter..... 100

106TH ST, 321 West, 18x100.11; Perez M. Stewart and another to Charles Osborne. Exch.

119TH ST, s s, 117 ft e of 7th Av, widened, 18x100.11; Anne C. Valentine to Edmand L. Cocks..... 15,000

128TH ST, n s, 403.9 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Edwin B. Bogart to John T. Hunt, quit claim..... 1

132D ST, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Etta Wolff to Annie Dramin..... 1

148TH ST, 713 and 715 East —x—; Christian Fritz to Amelia Heilmann, 1-6 part. 1

164TH ST, 755 East, 25x200; Louis Hanneman, referee, to John Lang..... 3,800

Recorded Leases.

ANDRAE, George P., to Joseph Gluecksman; 2d Av, 1,828, 5 years..... $840

BEINHAUER, Frederick W. to Bridget O'Beirne; 2d Av, 2,137, s w corner 110th St, 5 1-6 years..... 1,920

DIMOCK & FINK CO. to William P. Baker Company; Park Av, 1,940 and 1,942; n w corner of 131st St, 10 years..... 2,500

DORNBUSCH, William F., to George J. Brown; Malden Lane, 65, 5 years..... 4,500

EHRMANN, Henry, agent, to John Mihalk; 2d St, 186, 5 years..... 648

FELDMAN, John D., to Patrick Parker; 8th Av, 2,515, 5 years..... 1,080

GRASENAUER, John, to Jacob Kramer; 1st Av, 92, 4 1-6 years..... 840

HOFFBERG, Marcus, to Isaac Hirshman; Hamilton St, 12 x 2 years..... 2,050

NEWMAN, William J., to James A. McCloskey; 32d St, 377 West, 6 years..... 800

REINHARDT, Theresa, to A. S. Zinn; Broadway, 2,491 and 2,493, 2 8-12 years. 840

STARK, Isaac, to Aaron Becker; Avenue C, 11, s w corner 2d St, 5 1-12 years..... 1,000

TRAUBE, Ludwig, to Mary E. Sauer; Madison Av, 1,518, 3 years..... 1,020

Recorded Mortgages.

BANNAN, Teresa V. and Annie E., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 116th St, s s, 224.9 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year. $1,400

BEEBE, Richard, to Anna T. Sparks; 9th Av, w s, 50.2 ft s of 47th St, ¼ part and all title due 3 months after the death of Sarah A. Johnson..... 500

BERENHARDT, Charles A., to Reinhardt Schneider; Park Av West, w s, 392.6 ft s of 182d St, 3 years..... 3,000

BUSE, Bernhard, to Irving Savings Institution; Jansen Av, n s, 384 ft w from s s of Terrace View Av, 3 years..... 3,000

CHRIST, Eva V., to Felicia Livor; Lexington Av, n w corner of 56th St, 1 year. 1,500

COCKS, Edmund L., to Annie C. Valentine; 119th St, s s, 117 ft e of 7th Av, widened, 3 years..... 1,500

DINKELSPIEL, Fanny, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; Avenue B, s w corner of 2d St, 3 years..... 65,000

EAGAN, John J., and wife, to James F. Whalen; 148th St n s, 175 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 years..... 1,150

ELLENDER, Rosa, to Max Cohen and another; 90 Cannon St, installments..... 2,000

FELD, George A., to Bank for Savings, City of New York; 129th St, s s, 135 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 18,000

FELETTI, Pasquale and Nicoletta, to Catharine Kehoe; 405 East 114th St, 5 years..... 2,500

AMATEURS AT THE TRAPS

Bradley in the Lead for the Championship of America.

Eleven Men Out of Seventeen Entries Shoot at Live Birds at the Carteret Gun Club.

Daniel I. Bradley, who has been winning the lion's share of the cups that have been put up by the Carteret Gun Club this season, retired from the traps at Garden City last night in the lead for the amateur championship of America at live birds, with fifty straight kills. The contest will be finished to-day, and if Bradley continues to shoot in his present form there will be a new record for amateur marksmen in this country. His nearest opponents were "Old Reliable" Louis T. Duryea and Robert A. Welch, who retired with forty-seven kills each.

The amateur championship is second in importance only to the Grand American Handicap, and is the only contest in which the best wing shots in the country compete from the same mark. The conditions of the contest are 100 birds, entrance $100, the winner to take the Clarence Mackay Cup, valued at $250, and 40 per cent. of the entrance moneys. The other moneys to be divided among the three next highest guns, in the proportion of 25, 15, and 10 per cent., the other 10 per cent. being reserved by the club for the expense of trapping, &c.

There were seventeen entries for the contest, but only eleven men faced the traps yesterday when Referee Walker Breeze Smith of Tuxedo called them to shoot. Among the absentees were George S. McAlpin, last year's champion, and Thomas D. Hooper, the winner of the title in 1898. C. S. Guthrie, who finished second to Hooper two years ago, was among the entries, but he did not shoot. During the afternoon it was learned that he had sailed for Europe on the Oceanic.

The shooters stood on the thirty-yard mark, and Dan Bradley was the first to face the traps. He killed a right quarterer with the first barrel, but used the second for safety. He shot steadily throughout the day, and grassed his birds nicely before they had traveled far from the traps, with the exception of one right-quartering driver that he drew for his sixteenth bird. It carried the load from both barrels as far as the boundary fence, where it was gathered by the retriever. Several wagers were made on the result, and Bradley said afterward that he would buy a new silver collar for the dog to-day.

Welch lost his fifth, thirty-sixth, and forty-eighth birds, all screamers that left the traps with the speed of West Indian cyclones. Duryea, who finished second to McAlpin last year, failed to stop his eighth, twenty-third, and thirty-eighth birds. He shot a remarkably steady race throughout the day, and is expected to give Bradley a real battle for the championship to-day. Among the others Dallas Elliott of Cleveland, Harry Kirkover of Buffalo, and Charles A. Painter of Pittsburg each killed forty-six, Kirkover having a trifle the worst of the element of luck. Capt. A. W. Money was not up to his regular form, and missed eight out of his fifty. He was handicapped by a disabled gun.

The well-appointed clubhouse was crowded with enthusiastic sportsmen, who applauded the work of the contestants throughout the day. At the end of the twenty-fifth round Bradley's was the only straight score. Elliott and Kirkover had twenty-four each. Duryea and Painter were credited with twenty-three each, Stanley, Capt. Money, and Scott had grassed twenty each.

The weather throughout the day was favorable to the shooters, and although the birds were a carefully selected lot, the absence of wind made them little better than the ordinary. The tournament will be resumed to-day on the arrival of the 8:30 train from Long Island City. The scores:

	K.	M.
D. I. Bradley, Carteret Gun Club—		
22222 22222 22222 22222 22222—25	0	
22222 22222 22222 22222 22222—25	0	
Total	50	0
L. T. Duryea, Carteret Gun Club—		
20111 12220 22222 12222 22221—24	2	
22222 22122 02212 22222 22222—23	1	
Total	47	3
R. A. Welch, Carteret Gun Club—		
22122 22112 21222 22222 22221—24	1	
22222 22122 02212 22222 22222—23	2	
Total	47	3
Dallas Elliott, Cleveland—		
22222 22222 22222 22012 22222—24	1	
22220 22220 22221 22222 22222—23	3	
Total	46	4
Harry Kirkover, Buffalo—		
22222 22221 22222 22222 22222—24	1	
22222 22202 22220 11220 22222—22	3	
Total	46	4
C. A. Painter, Pittsburg—		
22222 22202 22222 22222 22222—23	2	
22220 22202 22222 22222 22222—23	2	
Total	46	4
C. H. Stanley, Cleveland—		
02222 22202 22222 22220 22222—23	2	
22222 22202 22222 22220 22202—22	4	
Total	44	6
G. S. Scott, Carteret Gun Club—		
22202 02222 11122 02222 22220—20	5	
02222 22222 21222 22222 22222—22	3	
Total	42	7
G. E. Painter, Pittsburg—		
22222 22202 22222 20120 02222—21	4	
22202 22222 22222 22202 22222—22	3	
Total	43	7
G. S. Roberts, Carteret Gun Club—		
22222 02220 21222 22222 22222—21	4	
22222 22212 22222 22202 22220—22	3	
Total	43	7
Capt. A. W. Money, Carteret Gun Club—		
21222 20212 02212 11220 22221—20	5	
21222 11222 22012 12222 22021—22	3	
Total	42	8

*Signifies dead out of bounds.

ATHLETES TO MEET HERE.

Intercollegiate Association Will Plan Spring Work.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 21.—The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Track Athletic Association will be held on Saturday evening, Feb. 24, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York. There are several minor changes in the by-laws to be voted on, and plans for the annual championship meet in the Spring will be made. The date for this meet will also be fixed. This will probably be toward the end of May, as it has been in years past.

On Friday night the Executive Committee will hold its annual meeting, and several important matters will be discussed in view of the possibilities of an English team's visit, and the Eastern trip of the University of California. Capt. Bascom Johnson, 1900, and Manager J. D. Dana will represent Yale at this meeting.

Chess Association Meeting.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the New York State Chess Association will be held to-day in the United Charities Building. There will be a business meeting, at which officers will be elected for the ensuing year, and two tournaments, one for the championship of the Empire State and a general tournament for the other players present. There will be four prizes for the championship tournament and five for the minor contest. The play will continue throughout the day.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.42¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton; middling	.05⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅜
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K., prime	.44
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05 7-16
Pork, mess	11.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06⅞
Lard, prime	6.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@68c; No. 2 red, 70@71c; No. 2 corn, 34c; No. 2 yellow, 34¼c; No. 2 oats, 23@23⅝c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 25¼@26c; No. 2 rye, 53½c; No. 2 barley, 37@45c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.00; prime timothy seed, $2.40@2.45; mess pork, per barrel, $9.90@10.85; lard, per 100 lb, $5.77½@5.82½; short ribs, sides (loose), $5.80@6.10; dry-salted shoulders (boxed), 6¼@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6@6.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, $6.05; granulated, $5.40.

COTTON.—With a holiday at hand, the local market for cotton was largely on the "evening up" basis. Cotton cables came disappointingly this morning and caused a decline of 1@7 points on the opening call, with large receipts to increase the weak feeling. Intermediate cables led to a partial recovery, but the final news from Liverpool left the local market in a very weak condition. As the later returns from the ports and the interior towns gave signs of some letting up in the movement, there was a renewal of covering by the shorts and a little buying for long account, which led to a partial recovery of the early loss. Estimates as to the amount of cotton to come into sight this week were cut down to 175,000 or 180,000 bales. This also stimulated the buying of cotton on the part of shorts, who were afraid of its effect on the English market. By the early afternoon local traders had their deals pretty well evened up, and the later phases of the market reflected a lack of interest on the part also of the more public traders until just before the close, when there was some good buying for English account. A rush to cover sent prices up sharply, and the market finished steady at a net advance of 7 points to a net decline of 3 points. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 8 9-16c; Mobile, 8⅝c; Savannah, 8 9-16c; Charleston, 8⅝c; Wilmington, 8½c; Norfolk, 8⅝c; Baltimore, 8¾c; Augusta, 8 11-16@8¾c; Memphis, 8½c; St. Louis, 8¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.07@8.08
March	8.35	8.39	8.34	8.38@8.39
April	8.54	8.57	8.54	8.56@8.60
May	8.55	8.58	8.18	8.53@8.54
June	8.50	8.52	8.47	8.52@8.53
July	8.51	8.54	8.18	8.53@8.54
August	8.36	8.41	8.34	8.39
September	7.68	7.74	7.66	7.73@7.74
October	7.44	7.51	7.44	7.50@7.51
November	7.33	7.39	7.33	7.38@7.40
December	7.34	7.41	7.33	7.39@7.39
January	7.38	7.41	7.37	7.40@7.42

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—Spot cotton, in buyers' favor; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; receipts, 9,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales; midupland, 4 31-32d; futures opened easy at 2-64 to 3-64 decline; closed quiet at 2½-3-64d net decline, February, 4.56s; February-March, 4.53b; March-April, 4.50b; April-May, 4.46½s; May-June, 4.43½s; June-July, 4.41½s; July-August, 4.39½s; August-September, 4.33½s; September-October, 4.17s; October-November, 4.08s; November-December, 4.03s. Manchester—Yarns, irregular; cloths move slowly.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Feb. 21.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: "The wool market is very dull. Manufacturers are too busy in attending to the details connected with the orders which they have received, and some of them in getting started on their lightweight samples, to pay much attention to wool. They are generally well stocked with wool. They are therefore practically out of the market. What demand there is continues to be mostly for 1-4 blood stock, both washed and unwashed, with a slightly better inquiry for 3-8 blood. Fine wools are in very limited demand. Prices of wool, except on a stock grading, 1-4 and 3-8 bloods and below, are easy, and it is possible to buy wool on terms more favorable to the purchaser than formerly. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 2,141,000 pounds domestics and 230,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 2,371,000, against a total of 4,433,000 for the previous week, and a total of 3,598,000 for the corresponding week a year ago. The sales since Jan. 1 amount to 28,225,600 pounds, against 30,107,500 pounds for the corresponding time last year."

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	74 7-16	74 7-16	73 15-16	74
July	74 3-16	74 3-16	73⅝	73⅝
September	74	74	73⅜	73⅜
Corn—				
May	40¾	40¾	40⅜	40⅜
July	..	..	..	40⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	68	68¼	67⅜	67⅝
July	68¼	68¾	68⅜	68⅝
Corn—				
May	35⅜	35½	34⅞	35
July	35¼	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛
Oats—				
May	23¾	23⅝	23¼	23¼
July	22 9-16	22 9-16	22¼	22¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Most of the speculative business transacted in wheat yesterday was of an evening-up nature among local interests. The fluctuations in prices consequently were small and unimportant throughout the day. Foreign markets were depressing, and Liverpool showed a partial ¼d decline in last cables, and the Paris markets were 25@30 points lower. Corn, also, had a declining tendency, and realizing was quite as much of a feature as it was in wheat. The Western weather situation attracted some attention at first, owing to rains all over the wheat belt, but as the late forecast predicted snow in advance of the colder weather expected, the bulls did not profit much by this influence. The Northwest sent selling orders to Chicago, and reported arrival of 504 cars, compared with 280 last year. Export operations were still very light, amounting to only 19 loads at the various ports. The market fell off quite sharply just at the close under selling by local traders who had held on all day in the hope that prices would rally enough to let them out.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 21.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67¼@68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 64@64¼c. Rye—No. 1, 57@57½c. Barley—No. 2, 45@45½c; sample, 39@44½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 21.—Wheat—In store: February, 65c; May, 65⅝c; July, 66¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 66⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 64⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 62¾c.

DULUTH, Feb. 21.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66c; May, 67¼c; July, 68¼c; No. 2 Northern, 63¼c; No. 3 Spring, 60c.

CORN—No. 2 closed 42½c for elevator, 43c for delivered, and 42¾c, free on board afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed 29¼c; No. 3, 28¾c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 31c; track mixed, 29@30¾c; track white, 31½@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 63c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 62½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 57@58c; cost, insurance, and freight, New York, 60c.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43@46½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BUCKWHEAT, 54@55c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.80@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.45@3.60; Winter patents, $3.65@3.85; Spring clears, $2.90@3.05; extra No. 1, Winter, $2.80@2.95; extra No. 2, Winter, $2.60@2.70; no grade, $17@$17.75 per ton. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.50@$1.75. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@3.60. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.15@$2.25; as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 90c@$1; coarse, 80@83c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $16.50@16.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb., $16.25@16.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $15@$18.50; city brands, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $15.50; oilmeal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 21.—Flour, first patents, $3.05@3.75; second patents, $3.35@3.45; first clears, $2.45@2.75; second clears, $2.15. Bran—In bulk, $11@$11.25.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.75@11.50; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $11.75@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$13; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $20@$22; beef hams, $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6⅝c; 160 lb, 6⅝c; pigs, 7¼c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½c; clear, 7@7¼c; 12 lb, 6¾@6¾c; 14 lb, 6½c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10½c; Western greens, 9½c; city greens, 9½@9¾. TALLOW—City, 5⅝@5¾c; country, 5¼@5⅝c. LARD—$6.26; city lard, $5.85; refined lard, South America, $6.75; Continent, $6.40; Brazil, kegs, $7.00; compound, city, 6@6¼c; Western, 6@6¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard stearine, 7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 36s; short rib, 16 to 22 lb, 35s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 36s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 35s 5d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 35s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 38s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 33s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 31s; American refined, in pails, 33s. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese—American finest, white, 60s; American finest colored, 62s. Tallow—Prime city, 29s; Australian, in London, 29s. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s 3d. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed Oil—24s 9d.

COFFEE.—Business in Brazil coffee futures was fairly active, following unsatisfactory European and Rio cables, with receipts at Rio and Santos rather heavy. On the other hand, the warehouse deliveries in this country, particularly at New York, were almost equal to the receipts at Rio and Santos, being 25,000 bags, and representing a very fair distribution of supplies in connection with a tolerably fair demand in the open market for spot coffee. Trading was principally local, and, in anticipation of the holiday, led the more cautious operators to even up their accounts. The opening call developed a barely steady feeling at unchanged prices to a decline of 10 points. Subsequent business scarcely disturbed prices from the opening basis. The market closed at about the lowest point of the session, steady in tone, the net decline being 5@15 points. Total sales were 37,250 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	..	..	..	7.00@7.10
March	7.05	7.05	7.00	7.00@7.05
April	..	..	..	7.05@7.10
May	7.15	7.15	7.10	7.10@7.15
June	..	..	..	7.10@7.15
July	7.20	7.20	7.15	7.15@7.20
August	..	..	..	7.15@7.20
September	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.20@7.25
October	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.25@7.30
November	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25@7.30
December	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.35@7.40
January	..	..	..	7.40@7.45
March	7.50	7.50	7.50	..

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9⅝00; receipts, 6,000 bags; stock, 441,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 11,000 bags. Havre—Market opened ¼f lower; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., ¼f higher; total sales, 20,000 bags. Antwerp, 47; February, 45.50; March, 45.25; April, 45.50; May, 45.75; June, 45.75; July, 45.75; August, 46; September, 46.25; October, 46.50; November, 46.75; December, 47. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 10½50; exchange, 8d; receipts, 20,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 12,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nothing; stock, 163,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝@4 7-16c; muscovado, 3 15-16@4c; molasses, 3 11-16@3¾c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingots, $16.25; tin, $31.90; exchange lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.60; brokers' price for lead, $4.72½, and for spelter, $4.60.

OILS.—Tar, regulars, $1.80; tar oil, barrels, $3.90. Spirits of turpentine, 55½@56c. Resin, common to good, strained, $1.75; E, $1.80; F, $1.90; G, $2; H, $2.15; I, $2.25; K, $2.40; M, $2.80; N, $3.10; W G, $3.75; W W, $4.10.

NAVAL STORES.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 33½@34c; prime Summer yellow, 37½@38c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 38@39c; prime white, 39c; prime Winter yellow, 39@40c. Linseed—American raw, 56@57c; American boiled, 58@59c; Calcutta, raw, 68c; lard oil, 50@52c.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 21.—Spirits of turpentine, 53½@54c. Resin, $1.40@$1.45. Crude turpentine, $2@$3.25. Tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 21.—Spirits of turpentine, 54c. Resin, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21.—Turpentine, 53c. Resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.60@$5.40; oxen, $3@$4.85; bulls, $3.25@$4.50; cows, $2.25@$4. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.50; choice, $8.60@$8.75; barnyard calves, $3.50@$4; Southern calves, $3.75; city dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.75@$4; culls, $3@$3.50; lambs, $6.50@$7.50; tops, $7.75; culls, $5@$5.50; yearlings, $6@$6.50. HOGS—$5.25@$5.40.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

TUNSTALL & Co.—Schedules of Tunstall & Co., stockbrokers, at 52 Broadway, show liabilities, $203,579; nominal assets, $57,023; actual assets, $48,774, the principal items of which are a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, $30,000, and stocks $1,480. Among the creditors are: R. B. Davis, $33,820; William A. Rodgers, $23,646; H. M. Baruch, $10,254; E. F. Cost of Cincinnati, $6,350; H. Marquand & Co., $5,127; H. Content & Co., $5,020, and Boody, McLellan & Co., $4,682.

CHARLES N. HASKELL.—Judgment for $42,235 was entered yesterday against Charles N. Haskell of 30 Broad Street, in favor of Cornelius S. Loder, on an assigned claim from the Illinois Steel Company, on a note made by Mr. Haskell for $45,859, dated June 10, 1898, payable Sept. 1, 1898, with collateral consisting of fifty bonds of the Detroit & Lima Northern Railway Company, and 625 shares of stock of the same company.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHARLES P. STARR.—Charles P. Starr, a salesman at 143 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,147 and no assets.

HARVEY A. FARRINGTON.—Harvey A. Farrington, liveryman and wagon dealer, at Napanoch, Ulster County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $2,389 and nominal assets of $1,893.

STONEWALL JACKSON WOOD.—Stonewall Jackson Wood of 93 Seventh Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,150 and no assets. The debts were contracted principally in Chicago in 1894.

ABRAHAM J. PEARL.—Abraham J. Pearl, a clerk, of 84 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $22 56 and no assets. The liabilities are principally as indorser on more than 100 notes made by various persons in 1892 and 1893.

GEORGE FRANCE.—George France, a tailor at 1982 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,627 and assets $1,068, consisting of cloth, $600; fixtures, $50, and due from two customers, $419. He began business in 1889, made an assignment in July, 1897, and settled with his creditors, it was said, at 20 cents on the dollar.

MRS. CARRIE BLUMENTHAL.—Mrs. Carrie Blumenthal, 155 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, wife of George A. Blumenthal, has also filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $23,769, of which $11,000 is secured by mortgage on real estate. The assets consist of real estate at 155 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, mortgaged for $11,000, and the equity is estimated at $3,931. There are forty-eight creditors, among them being Jacob Ruppert, $7,044.

NEW YORK CHINA, GLASS AND TOY COMPANY.—Schedules of the New York China, Glass and Toy Company of 37 and 39 Murray Street, show liabilities $120,223 and assets $134,700. Of the liabilities, $96,383 are unsecured, $22,405 are secured, $603 are for wages, and the remainder for taxes. The principal items in the assets are stock $60,476, accounts $34,775, accounts pledged $22,405; balance of accounts $3,000, and fixtures $7,068. John M. Young is a secured creditor for $17,400, and has as security accounts to the amount of $60,202. There are 125 unsecured creditors. Bonds of the company to the amount of $40,000 are included in the liabilities.

GEORGE A. BLUMENTHAL.—George A. Blumenthal of 155 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, whose place of business is care of William A. Brady at the Manhattan Theatre, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $41,545, of which $38,045 are unsecured, for materials, merchandise, notes, and borrowed money. Mr. Blumenthal was formerly manager of the Harlem Opera House. In the schedules Alfred Zucker appears as a creditor twice for $7,513 each time, and among the other creditors are George Jardine & Sons, $12,500; Leo Von Raven, $3,065; Leo Von Raven Publishing Company, $2,000; A. Doty, $1,000. Mr. Blumenthal has no assets.

CHARLES KERWAN.—Charles Kerwan of Harrison, Westchester County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with total liabilities of $674,903, of which $584,500 are secured by bond and mortgage, the value of the security being placed at $830,500, and $90,403 are unsecured for materials, &c. His assets consist of real estate valued at $263,000, mortgaged for $218,000, and the equities are estimated at $32,500. The real estate consists of apartment houses in this city at 2,000, 2,092, 2,094, and 2,096 Amsterdam Avenue, and 150 West One Hundredth Street. Mr. Kerwan has been a builder in this city for the last twelve years, and has erected many apartment houses up town. Among the unsecured creditors are: J. Bell, $8,500; Church E. Gates & Co., $7,000; Fowler & Co., $8,500; Hoagland & Robinson, $5,000; Boyle & Evarts Company, $6,500; Rawnley & Jackson, $5,000.

CHARGES AGAINST A REFEREE.

Theodor Aub Accused of Withholding a Fee—What He Says.

Charges of improper conduct against Theodor Aub, one of the referees who have acted under the Federal bankruptcy law since it became effective, in July, 1898, were filed with Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, yesterday. The complainant is Lawyer M. Lessler. He charges the referee with declining to certify a check for $200 due him for services in the Kempner case. Other charges and a request for the referee's removal were filed by Lessler.

Referee Aub said Judge Brown had taken no notice of the charges except to instruct him to file a certificate setting forth his reasons for withholding Lessler's fees. He said he would inform the Judge that the law required a lawyer to have completed his work before getting payment. He holds that Lessler has not done this, and that he is, moreover, incompetent. He accuses Lessler of seeking his removal because of personal dislike for him.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to twenty-three bankrupts, among whom are Joseph K. Emmet, the actor, whose liabilities were $17,070; Hulbert H. Warner, formerly in the patent medicine business at Rochester, liabilities, $2,319,027; Joseph Newwitter, buyer at 513 Broadway, formerly of Snitzer, Newwitter & Co. of Vicksburg, Miss., liabilities, $64,946; George C. Tyler of 1,402 Broadway, formerly a partner in the Digby Bell Opera Company, liabilities, $12,185. Arthur J. Horgan and Vincent J. Slattery, the Tammany architects, applied yesterday for their discharge, but as opposition on behalf of a creditor was made, the matter went over for two weeks.

Receiver for Rents Appointed.

Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court has appointed John Salzman receiver of the rents of 1,464 Amsterdam Avenue in a suit brought by Annie G. Smith, executrix of the estate of Roswell Smith to foreclose a mortgage of $18,500.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANABLE, Eliphalet N.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	$3,700
ALEXANDER, Isaac and Harry Rosenthal—Moses Tannenbaum	347
AARON, Louis—S. Lakow, costs	23
BLATH, Charles—D. Katzenstein	30
BERNACK, Richard G.—J. H. Fraser	122
BENJAMIN, George G.—F. H. Presby, as agent	614
BENSON, Alfred E.—The Mutual Bank	303
BRESLIN, Edward—J. H. Hoops	24
BAILEE, William J.—D. M. Koehler	306
BUTLER, John A.—Emanuel Levy and others	72
BRINKMAN, Sebastian—T. C. Wallace and others	1,158
BARNARD, Arthur W.—New York Telephone Company	51
BARCHIN, Casparie—H. Lederman	70
CLARK, Walter J.—Henrietta Clark	61
CARR, Patrick—Otto M. Eidlitz, costs	17
CLARK, William C.—H. P. Hutcheson	128
CHEW, William H., and Charles B. Hatch M. D. Barr	167
CAPUTA, Samuel—James M. Rosenthal	174
COHN, David—O. Grimmer	179
CONYNGHAM, Annie—A. A. Hirsh and others	74
DIRADOORIAN, Assadour—G. Derkirdorian, costs	127
DUANE, John—M. Reynolds Plumbers' Supply Company	111
DEFENDORF, W. Lee—John D. Blauvelt	46
DEMAREST, Frank — Equitable General Providing Company	63
ERLAND, Frank, or Francis—Anna M. Laux, by guardian, &c., costs	36
FLEMING, Wilfrid H.—Stucker & Heck Electrical Manufacturing Company	210
FIELD, Lottie A. and L. Eugene, also David Swits—Adelbert S. Nichols	233
FIELD, L. Eugene—Adelbert S. Nichols	73
FIELD, L. Eugene and Lottie A.—Adelbert S. Nichols	280
GREEN, Thomas—Equitable General Providing Company	47
GING, Ing—Henry Meyer	376
GROSS, Max—Theodore Rost	77
HARRIS, Joseph—Belle M. Chandler	103
HILGERS, William—Godfrey Knoche	360
HASKELL, Charles N. — Cornelius S. Loder	42,235
HEROLD, Mark—D. Nusbaum	123
HEIM, Emanuel M. and Jennie, also Jacob Cohn—Bendet Isaacs, costs	140
HASSBERG, Isidor — Equitable General Providing Company	34
HARVEY, James A., and Gilbert S. Syles —Travers Brothers Company	19
IRVINE, Allan A.—Henry T. Peirce	34
IVES, Frank F.—John Wrigley	78
LIGHT, Norbeet D.—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c	60
LOW, John M.—M. D. Barr	176
MITCHELL, Sylvester L.—T. P. Kane	471
MITCHELL, Sylvester L.—T. P. Kane	471
MITCHELL, Sylvester L.—T. P. Kane	471
MANGOLD, William M.—P. Weber	273
MANGOLD, William G. and Matilda—P. Weber	658
MIELER, Samuel H.—J. E. Clonin and another	420
MANNES, Isaac H.—George H. Fullencamp	92
McMAHON, John, and Andrew McDermott, executors, &c.—Henry Hoyt	347
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—De Witt C. Wheeler, Jr.	946
MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, City of Brooklyn—Tessie Stadholz	2,213
MALLEY, Anna—Equitable General Providing Company	34
MANUTO, Francesco, otherwise Francesco Mammola—Harry Lederman	79
O'DONNELL, John J.—J. Neumann	105
PISCIOTTA, Rose, and Giacomo—John Madden	317
ROEBLING, George W.—G. F. Perkins and others	104
ROSSI, Victor—R. L. De Camp and another	108
SEORTER, Fred—American Bicycle Company	111
SOLOMONS, Aaron—S. Siegler and another, costs	209
STEINHARDT, Ephraim R.—Abraham Brill, costs	23
SCHMIDT, Joseph—F. C. Mussgiller and another	42
SCHWARZ, John A.—American Brewing Company of New York	768
SMITH, Annie E.—E. R. Poerschke, costs	24
SOCIETA CILENTANA "MICHELE Magnani" di Mutuo Soccorso—C. Miglino	129
SHAKOW, Abraham—N. H. Cohen and another	63
SPEIRS, Charles—Equitable General Providing Company	29
TERRY, Wilson G., otherwise William G. —Henry T. Peirce	153
THE MAYOR, &c.—Charles J. Kenny	680
THE BRUSH ELECTRIC ILLUMINATing Company of New York—William R. Montgomery, costs	103
THE INTEREST INSURANCE CASUALTY COMpany—C. S. Somerville	3,951
ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION COMpany—Davis Provision Company, costs	45
THE STATEN ISLAND CRICKET AND Baseball Company—Acker, Merrall & Condit	2,535
THE COLORADO COAL AND IRON Company—William A. Copp	1,228
VEHICLE WHEEL COMPANY—I. Sternberger	29
VEITH, Emil—J. A. Toscani and another	167
VAN SICKLE, Emmet—A. Roseman	739
WICHELMAN, Frederick A.—Western Union Telegraph Company, costs	27
WORTS, Sarah E.—George Krumm	96
WINSLOW, Herbert H., and William R. Wilson—Percy Plunkett	237
WILLIS, Henry M.—W. F. Mohr and another	137
WAISSER, Gustav—The Gallison and Hobron Company	72
WOLTZ, John—Riverside Bank	348

STATE COURTS.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Jenness vs. Meyer—James R. Torrance. Coleman vs. Steele—Charles Putzel. United States Savings Bank vs. Vanderbeek, (two cases)—Louis Davidson. Matter of Mushlied & Haynes Piano Company—Francis C. Cantine. Cornell vs. Lawton—Solon Berrick. Lawrence vs. Siefke—M. Cleiland Milnor. Matter of Biermann—James O'Farrell.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Hoatling vs. Marsh—Chauncey S. Truax. Marsh vs. Peters—Chauncey S. Truax. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Peters—Chauncey S. Truax. Same vs. Peters—Chauncey S. Truax. Matter of Higgins—Thomas F. Donnelly. United States Trust Company vs. Muhlker—Sidney J. Cowen. Murphy vs. Sorenson—Louis Davidson.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Teets—John E. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Lowell vs. Moore—James A. Dunn.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Annie G. Smith vs. Maria A. Herter et al.—John Salzmann.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Arthur J. Cohn vs. Edward J. Hammer—Sampson H. Weinhandler.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Garretson, J. —Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

48—Monfort vs. City of New York.
1—Sharkey vs. Peters.
22—People ex rel. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co. vs. Feitner.
49—Curtis vs. Priefer.
50—Monfort vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R. Co.
51—Kassner vs. Kassner.
65—Dreyer vs. Dreyer.
66—Westcott vs. Rehert.
67—Birdseye vs. Schilling.
68—Martin vs. Darmstadt.
69—Nevad vs. City of New York.
71—Degnan vs. Rehrel.
73—Van Sicien vs. City of New York.
75—Zimmermann vs. R

WAR OF CITY OFFICIALS

Mr. Whalen Asks Why Controller Will Not Pay Claims.

QUESTIONS MR. COLER'S DATA

Says Careless Work Was Done in Reporting Prevailing Rate of Wages —The Controller's Reply.

The controversy between Corporation Counsel Whalen and Controller Coler over the payment of claims under the prevailing rates of wages law started afresh yesterday, when Mr. Whalen returned to the Controller 430 such claims, which had come to him from the Finance Department. With these returned claims a letter was sent in which the Controller was asked to give his reasons for refusing to settle them.

The Controller replied to Mr. Whalen's letter later in the day with another letter, in which he said that the claims referred to had been sent to the Law Department "in the usual course of business with request that an assistant be detailed to conduct such an examination of the claimant as is provided for under Section 149 of the charter." Continuing, the Controller in his letter said that sixteen years ago the Controller of the city received a request from the Law Department asking that all disputed claims filed in the Finance Department should be forwarded at once to the Law Department so that the latter might be prepared to defend the city's interests and that this practice has been followed to the present time.

In conclusion Mr. Coler said:

"I assume that you realize that your recent letters on this subject reverse the practice of many years' standing insisted on by your predecessors, but as it is my desire to accomplish everything that may reasonably be done to protect the city's interests, I will endeavor to comply with your request even though the labor and expense thereby incurred may be entirely wasted and nullified by the practice of confessions of judgments now prevailing to an unusual extent in your office.

"In order that I may clearly understand your desires, however, permit me to ask:

"1. Do you desire all claims to undergo examination and audit by the Department of Finance before being transmitted to the Law Department?

"2. Are you prepared to assign assistants to undertake in the office of the Department of Finance such necessary oral examinations of claimants as may be required under Section 149 of the charter in connection with the examinations undertaken by the examiners of my department?"

In a recent statement the Controller asked how the Corporation Counsel knew what the prevailing rate of wages in any particular trade was. In speaking on this point yesterday, Mr. Whalen said:

"Controller Coler must be forgetful, or else he has not complete knowledge of his own office. I have letters from the Controller, in reply to questions sent to him by me, as to the prevailing rate of wages. In those letters he tells me the result of his investigations. These letters, received in May and October, 1898, show he declared what the prevailing rates were from 1894 to and including 1897. His information showed how carelessly the work was done, because, in many instances, his report presented considerable increase over what was the prevailing rate, and what was allowed by the Corporation Counsel."

In this connection Mr. Whalen exhibited a letter dated May 21, 1898, in which he asked the Controller for information relative to the rate of wages paid in the following trades: Tinsmiths, plumbers, calkers, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, and painters, and the reply, dated June 9, 1898, and signed by Deputy Controller Daly, in which the latter inclosed the information desired. This information covered all the trades alluded to, and showed that in every one a consensus of opinion was received from several contractors in each line. The following is an example:

CARPENTERS.

1895.

Thomas Falvey paid	$4.00 per day
W. H. Luyster paid	4.00 per day
Werner & Haas paid	4.00 per day
Robert Lange paid	4.00 per day

1896.

Alfred Nugent paid	4.00 per day

1897.

John Harper paid	4.00 per day
W. J. Kirkpatrick paid	4.00 per day
W. H. Luyster paid	4.00 per day
James Power paid	4.00 per day
Vance & McGuire paid	4.00 per day

A similar communication dated Oct. 14, was received by the Corporation Counsel in which the Controller quoted the prevailing rates in other trades, as obtained by him from the Central Federated Union.

Mr. Coler contends that he is fighting, not over the claims under the prevailing rate law, but against the practice of confessions of judgment.

"The present controversy between the Corporation Counsel and myself," Mr. Coler said yesterday, "is one that has no reference to any particular class of claims. The real question at issue is whether the elective financial officer of the City of New York has any discretion or is a mere figurehead. To-day this office is entirely ignored in the settlement of claims, after they have once been refused by the Controller. All that is necessary for persons having claims against the city is to make a demand on the Controller so excessive that he is bound to refuse, and then begin suit. The whole power of settlement is lodged with an appointive officer who is under a bond of only $5,000, while the elective officer is under one of $200,000.

"The Corporation Counsel has refused over his own signature to give the Controller any information about claims that he has been asked to press in behalf of the city, notably the Manhattan Elevated and other percentage cases, some of which no doubt have become outlawed. Mr. Whalen once agreed that I should have my own counsel in this controversy, so that I could get the question directly before the courts, but later he changed his mind, and since has always sided in having many taxpayers' actions thrown out of court, and delayed a judicial determination. Hence, the only recourse is to go to the Legislature."

The claims filed yesterday under the prevailing rate law aggregated $41,534.71.

A WOMAN IN MALE ATTIRE.

She Appears in Broadway and Inquires the Way to Coontown.

The Tenderloin has a problem and a mystery on its hands. The problem is how to treat the mystery and the mystery is, of course, a woman.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a young woman, who resembles a well-known actress who takes male parts, appeared on Broadway, near Fortieth Street, clad in the evening garments usually worn by men.

"Officer, where's Coontown," she demanded of an astounded policeman. Before he could gather his dazed faculties together with an exclamation of disgust she turned and sped down Broadway, followed by a crowd, and asking the same question of many persons.

She turned down Sixth Avenue and stopped in apparent despair. Her silk hat pushed back on her head allowed her long coil of hair to show in picturesque disorder, and a curious crowd closed in about her.

"Where's Coontown? I want to go down there and raise ——" she demanded.

At this moment a young man, with a long black beard, dressed just as a well-known actor is for his part, in a messenger boy's uniform, came running from Broadway, seized the young woman by the shoulders, and called loudly for a cab.

"I want to go to Coontown," wailed the young woman.

"Madam, didn't you ring for a messenger boy to take you there?" asked the young man.

"Yes, perhaps I did," admitted the young woman.

The Tenderloin Station House was less than half a block away, but the pair got away in a cab.

Yesterday afternoon in broad daylight the young woman again appeared on Broadway in male attire, wearing a brown sack walking coat and a white alpine hat. A curious crowd followed her, and at Twenty-seventh Street she turned west from Broadway and was soon lost in the side street.

Appeal for Aid for an Old Man.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $250, wherewith to put an old man into a home. He is incapacitated by bodily infirmity from earning his support, but very eager to do as much as he can. He is heartily recommended. Any money for this case sent to the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be duly acknowledged.

SPIRITS IN A WILL CASE.

A Three-Cornered Contest Over the Estate of One of the De Forrest Sisters.

A three-cornered will contest, in which spirits, both alcoholic and ethereal, figure to a large extent, is on trial before Surrogate Thomas. The will is that made by Clara Teresa Hewitt, who at one time was quite celebrated for her beauty both here and abroad. She and her sister Agnes were known as the De Forrest sisters. They traveled extensively, and at one time had considerable wealth.

Agnes died several years ago from over-indulgence in stimulants. Teresa died last Summer, and Coroner Baush determined that alcoholism was the cause. At the time she died she lived at 236 West Forty-fifth Street, in a house left to her by her sister. The building is on the ground leased from William Waldorf Astor.

After Mrs. Hewitt's death two wills turned up. One was dated Feb. 1, 1899, and gave property worth about $30,000 to Josephine Sirenson, who had been a servant in Mrs. Hewitt's employ. The other will, dated April 19, 1899, gave the property to Fancher H. Underhill. When the latter offered the will for probate Miss Sirenson gave notice of a contest on the ground that the testatrix was mentally incompetent when she made the second will. Meanwhile twelve people claiming to be cousins and next of kin decided to contest both wills, alleging undue influence and incompetency.

Witnesses testified yesterday that Mrs. Hewitt's real name was Margaret O'Shea, and that she had taken the name of Clara De Forrest, and afterward that of Mrs. Clara Teresa Hewitt.

A Mrs. Kirk, who lived with Mrs. Hewitt, said that on some days Mrs. Hewitt consumed four quarts of whisky, and if she could not obtain the liquor she would threaten to jump out of the window. Mrs. Kirk said that often during the night Mrs. Hewitt would get out of bed and carry on an animated conversation with her dead sister. She would tell Agnes all about her troubles and bad luck. If Mrs. Kirk came into the room Mrs. Hewitt would make her sit in the corner and listen to the conversation.

The hearing will be continued Friday.

FIRE NEXT TO A SCHOOL.

Pupils Kept Intent on Their Lessons and a Panic Averted.

The 960 pupils of Public School No. 163 quietly said their lessons yesterday afternoon while the roof of a house not twenty steps away sent up flames that attracted a crowd of several hundred people. To Policeman John J. O'Connor of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station is due the credit of averting a panic.

Daniel Scanlon, who lives at 507 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, discovered flames in his attic at 1.55 o'clock and summoned O'Connor, who sent out an alarm. Engine Companies Nos. 35 and 36 and Hook and Ladder No. 14 responded. In the meantime O'Connor informed the principal of the public school next door that there was no need of dismissing the children. When the firemen arrived he told them to work quietly, which they did so successfully that the pupils of the school, with the exception of one class, did not know there was a fire in the neighborhood, and that class remained quietly in their seats.

The burned house is a frame dwelling of two floors and an attic. No cause of the fire can be discovered. The damage was $100, and the house is insured for $2,500.

LEGAL NOTES.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION SUIT SETTLED.—A settlement was effected yesterday of the suit brought against the Long Island Railroad Company by William E. Midgley for damages for alleged malicious prosecution. Mr. Midgley, who was President of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, was charged by the railroad company with grand larceny, and was arrested and held in $20,000 bail, which, after he had been some days in jail, was reduced to $10,000. He was acquitted on the trial, in April, 1896, in the General Sessions, by direction of the Court. The trial of Mr. Midgley's suit, which took place last February, before Justice Smyth, lasted three weeks, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $20,000. The record on defendant's appeal covered nearly 500 pages, besides 100 pages of exhibits. The case was on the calendar of the Appellate Division yesterday for argument of the appeal, but before it was reached the parties agreed upon terms of settlement. A part of the business of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company was the insuring of railroads against their liabilities for accidents to their employes, to passengers, and to other persons. The Long Island Railroad Company became a policy holder, paying an annual premium of $65,000. At the time the insurance company failed, in 1898, it had paid the railroad company $40,000 for losses incurred, and there were claims and suits in process of litigation for more than $100,000, for which it was liable. The prosecution against Mr. Midgley grew out of complications in reference to the insurance company's failure.

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TENANT BY THE COURTESY.—Mary E. Camp died in Brooklyn in October, 1866, leaving Calvin B. Camp, her husband, and four children. Proceedings instituted for the condemnation of her real estate by the City of Brooklyn for a public park resulted, after her death, in an award of $26,000. The husband, who was a tenant by the courtesy of his wife's estate, procured his own appointment as guardian of his children, and receipted as such guardian for the amount of the award. He appropriated the money for his own use in his business, which, for the want of funds, he was finally obliged to discontinue. He died in January, 1893, leaving a will which was probated. In a proceeding by William C. Camp, one of the children, to require Nelson Cross, the father's executor, to account, one of the defenses was that the Surrogate's Court had no jurisdiction in the matter. The Surrogate's decree awarding about $3,000 to the petitioner, which was sustained by the Second Appellate Division, has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, on the opinion of Justice Bradley below. The Court held that the Surrogate's Court, by virtue of the father's relation as guardian, had sufficient jurisdiction to require his executor to account for the award thus received by the husband. It was held that items of credit in the husband's favor appearing in an account previously rendered by him of the amount received from such award, which the petitioner put in evidence upon such accounting by the husband's executor, might be allowed by the Surrogate as prima facie proved, although they were not supported by vouchers as required by the statute.

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OBJECTIONABLE EVIDENCE TAKEN ON COMMISSION.—Robert H. Megraw, when sued by John Wanamaker, Thomas B. Wanamaker, and Robert C. Ogden, composing the firm of Hood, Bonbright & Co., doing business in Philadelphia, for $269.24, admitted that this amount was due, but counterclaimed an alleged balance due him of $1,000 on a contract of employment by plaintiffs, and demanded the difference of $730.76. Megraw's story was that he was to receive from plaintiffs a yearly salary of $4,000, beginning July 1, 1898, and an additional sum of $1,000, if he remained with them during the year, and faithfully performed his duties as assistant buyer. Though he complied with the agreement, he said, he received only $4,000 on the contract. This contract was made through Sidney W. Rice, manager and buyer of the plaintiffs' dress goods department. Thomas B. Wanamaker testified that he authorized Rice to employ Megraw for $4,000 and no more, and that he was put on the pay roll at that sum. A judgment given for defendant for his counterclaim, on the verdict of the jury, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the First Department. The testimony of Rice, which was taken upon commission and interrogatories, corroborated that of the defendant as to the terms of the employment. The interrogatories, which were objectionable in form, were not objected to in their settlement. Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion of the Court, held that the admission in evidence at the trial of answers which were responsive in form, to such interrogatories, but were abstractly objectionable because stating conclusions of the witness and not the substance of conversations, was not reversible error. Justice Barrett gave a dissenting opinion, holding that the question was whether Rice had authority to contract for more than $4,000, and that plaintiffs had a right to have Wanamaker's testimony passed upon by the jury upon its inherent merits, unaffected by Rice's incompetent deductions from an undisclosed conversation.

FIGHTING FOR GARDINER

District Attorney's Counsel Accuses Counsel for Prosecution.

In Forfeited Bail Bond Cases Mr. Untermyer Shows that Mr. Gardiner Took Action.

The investigation in the case of the charges of the City Club against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner was continued before Commissioner Wilcox yesterday in Part XII. of the Supreme Court. The examination of Fulton McMahon of counsel employed by the Attorney General by Mr. Untermyer of counsel for the District Attorney took a considerable portion of the time. Mr. Untermyer had on the preceding day said that Mr. McMahon had himself sought to have a case in which he had been interested as counsel transferred from the Court of Special Sessions to the Court of General Sessions, one of the things which was charged against the District Attorney. Mr. Deming yesterday morning, addressing Mr. Untermyer, said:

"Yesterday you made a charge against Mr. McMahon. I now ask you to prove that charge."

Mr. Untermyer said that he had not charged Mr. McMahon with wrongfully assisting in securing the transfer, but with having joined in the application for the transfer. Mr. Deming asked that Mr. McMahon be called to the stand. The case in question was one of Krakauer, a delicatessen dealer, arrested for selling on Sunday.

Mr. Untermyer asked: "Did you represent the Sabbath Society in that case?"

"I did not," replied Mr. McMahon.

"Did you call upon the District Attorney as a private citizen or as a lawyer?"

"As a lawyer."

"Representing whom?"

"Representing the Sabbath Committee."

Mr. McMahon then described the case in question, which was a test case. The Grand Jury three times refused to indict, but finally did so at the request of the defendant. On trial Judge McMahon had directed the jury to acquit.

There was a return to the Krakauer case in the afternoon session, when Mr. McMahon was again called to the stand. Mr. Untermyer said that Mr. McMahon having said that he did not submit a brief in the Krakauer case, he desired to prove the untruthfulness of the witness. "I have here," said he, "the brief prepared and presented by him and indorsed by him as a brief."

Mr. McMahon started to make an explanation, but Commissioner Wilcox advised him not to.

The Court held that the truthfulness of the witness was not material, and at the request of Mr. Untermyer the morning testimony of Mr. McMahon was stricken out.

The question of transferred cases and dismissed indictments was again taken up. Of the cases dismissed Mr. Untermyer showed that many classes of cases were prosecuted by societies, such as the Gerry Society.

There was a clash between counsel when Mr. Untermyer asked Mr. Welsh, Deputy Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, if there had not been a greater number of excise cases disposed of under Col. Gardiner than under preceding District Attorneys. The Court held that counsel for the District Attorney should confine his cross-examination to matters in evidence. Mr. Untermyer argued that he should be entitled to cross-examine the witness every time he took the stand. The decision was a qualified accession to his contention.

Most of the afternoon was given up to the consideration of forfeited bail bond cases. A batch of 212 papers was produced, and taking one at a time Mr. Deming called witnesses. In one case Mr. Untermyer brought out that the usual measures had been taken by the District Attorney to recover from bondsmen where defendants had decamped, and that it was not his fault if the Sheriff had been unable to recover.

A sample case was that of Jacob Straun, who had gone on a bond for $2,000. He had given the house 20 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, on which there was a mortgage for $20,000. The Sheriff had tried to collect, but Straun said that he had set a detective to work, and the absconder was brought back.

The hearing was adjourned over to Tuesday next.

LOWER WATER RATE ADOPTED.

It Is to be About $2 Less Than Was Proposed.

Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply gained a victory in the Board of Public Improvements yesterday when that body, after a heated discussion, adopted his, the minority, report on a uniform water rate for all the boroughs. President Holahan, Bridge Commissioner Shea, and Deputy Controller Levey opposed Mr. Dalton's report, but they were outvoted. The rate as adopted is about $2 lower than was proposed by the majority of the special committee which has had the subject under discussion for several months.

Mr. Dalton disputed the figures made by the Department of Finance, which showed a deficiency in the water account of $1,215,000 at the end of the year 1898, and made a long statement in which he urged that at the lower rate the sinking fund on water account would not be hazarded.

Mr. Levey retaliated by saying that the Department of Finance was not in error and that the law requiring water bonds to mature in twenty years made it imperative that rates should be established high enough to provide a generous sinking fund for the retirement of such bonds.

W. H. GERMAIN A SUICIDE.

Former Court Clerk Shoots Himself at Great Neck, L. I.

William H. Germain, formerly clerk of the Tenth District Court, shot and killed himself yesterday at Great Neck, L. I. He had been suffering from despondency for some time, it is said, and went to Great Neck Saturday to visit friends there. About noon yesterday he called on an acquaintance, from whom he borrowed a dollar, saying that he wanted to get shaved and had run out of change. He requested that a boy be sent to get the change. After leaving a barber's shop the boy walked a short distance with him, when Germain stopped suddenly, and, drawing a revolver, shot himself through the head.

Germain is said to have had a wife and two daughters, who reside in Brooklyn. The body was sent to Roslyn where friends of the dead man live.

COURT REBUKES DETECTIVES.

Releases Three Men Rearrested After Their First Discharge.

Magistrate Brann in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon discharged three men who were arraigned on the charge of highway robbery. The Central Office detectives who had the men in custody rearrested them as they were about to leave the courtroom. As specific charges were not given, the Magistrate took occasion to rebuke the detectives for too great zeal, which he said rendered both them and the Court liable to damages for false arrest. By his order the men were again released, although the detectives protested that the rearrests were made by order of Capt. McClusky.

The three men were John Martin, twenty-five years old, a pattern maker, of 227 West Thirty-eighth Street; Joseph Kenny, twenty-four years old, an iron worker, of Hoboken, N. J., and Joseph Martin, thirty-five years old, a molder of 44 Morris Street, all of whom, as alleged by the police, have bad records. They had been arrested on the night of Feb. 15 by three detectives, on a charge of trying to rob a man named Joseph Tallement at the corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. Tallement was intoxicated at the time, and declared that the men were his friends. He did not appear in court against them.

A New Weekly Paper in Lakewood.

The first issue of The Lakewood Independent, a new weekly newspaper established in Lakewood, N. J., by William C. Cozier, made its appearance last week. It is announced that The Independent will be strictly a local newspaper, and that its aim will be to promote the best interests of Lakewood. Its policy is described as independent in all things. The first issue consists of four pages, and its news columns are largely filled with Lakewood and general New Jersey matters. The leading editorial states that "the editor of The Independent feels that there is a field here for a wide-awake weekly, a paper which will print the news and call things by their right names."

RESCUED SINKING SCHOONER.

The Winifred Comes Into Port with the Henry R. Tilton in Tow—Mate's Story.

The Morgan Line steamer Winifred, Capt. Langhorne, from New Orleans, arrived in port yesterday, having in tow the three-masted schooner Henry R. Tilton, Capt. Cobb, from Savannah, Feb. 9, for New York, which had been picked up in a sinking condition on Tuesday morning in latitude 38.13, longitude 72.25. When the vessels passed in the Hook the schooner had settled so low that her decks were almost completely awash.

Mate Armstrong of the Winifred, in telling of the rescue, said that at 7:15 o'clock on Tuesday morning, in the position given above, the officers of the Winifred saw signals of distress hoisted on a brig. "When we hove down on her," said the mate, "she proved to be the British brig Curacao, from Macoris for New York. As we drew near we also discovered the Tilton with her ensign up, Union down, and lying low in the water, and it then appeared that the Curacao was only flying distress signals for the Tilton, having been lying by her all the previous night.

"I launched a boat, and, with four seamen, went to the schooner. The Captain said she had eight feet of water in her hold and was fast becoming waterlogged, and wanted a tow. It took three hours to get a hawser fast to her, during which time the lifeboat was dashed against the vessel's side and stove in by the heavy sea. As we proceeded to port the schooner settled rapidly, and we were barely able to get her into the harbor."

The Tilton, which carries pine lumber, was taken by a tug down the bay to Red Hook. Captain Cobb of the schooner, when seen yesterday afternoon at the office of her agents, affected to make light of the accident. "There is nothing to talk about," said the Captain, with a shrug of his shoulders. "She sprung a leak in a storm some seventy miles east of the Delaware Cape last Saturday. The crew of seven men manned the pumps for forty-eight hours, and several were exhausted. If the Winifred hadn't picked us up I suppose we should have sailed into port."

SPOIL SOPHOMORES' DINNER.

Rutgers Freshmen, Balked by Police Interference, Resort to Chemicals.

BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 21.—The Rutgers College freshmen spoiled the annual dinner of the sophomore class to-night and caused the diners to flee the banquet hall before the second course was reached.

The freshman dinner this year had been held at Plainfield, and the sophomores were unsuccessful in their attempt at interference. It is a point of honor with the sophomore class, however, to hold their dinner in this city and to defy interference. Their dinner last night was laid in the banquet room on the second floor of Wikoff's restaurant, and elaborate plans of the freshmen to prevent it miscarried. The sophomores sat down, not only with their own number intact, but with an involuntary freshman guest, who, seated in a high chair, with a bib tied under his chin, was fed with milk amid sophomore hoots.

The freshmen heard of their classmate's plight and gathered in front of the restaurant to storm the banquet room. The entrance was guarded by a squad of policemen. A freshman, whose name hereafter will be famous in the annals of his class, bethought him of another plan. A flask of sulphuretted hydrogen was procured from the college laboratory and hurled through the window into the banquet hall. It burst, and the next instant half-suffocated sophomores shot down the stairway and dropped from windows into the arms of the howling freshmen. The waiters and other occupants of the restaurant rushed gasping after them, while the sickening odor spread through open windows into the street.

When the two classes met in the street there was a "rush," in which the stifled sophomores were worsted. The police soon broke up the struggling mob, however, and, although small groups met in skirmishes several times during the night, no more mass rushes took place.

TO SUCCEED THE NEW YORK.

Battleship Kearsarge to Become the North Atlantic Flagship.

It was said at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday that the Navy Department had decided to retire the armored cruiser New York as flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron and replace her with the new battleship Kearsarge.

The New York has been the flagship of the squadron since before the war with Spain, and has seen much hard service. The reason given for the change is that the cruiser is in need of an overhauling and a "rest."

It was said that in addition to the Kearsarge, the new battleship Kentucky and the reconstructed cruiser Atlanta will be added to the North Atlantic Squadron. The New York is now in West Indian waters. She is due at Hampton Roads on March 25, and, it is expected, will come to the Brooklyn yard in April, when Admiral Farquhar will transfer his flag to the Kearsarge.

GLEASON MEN REINSTATED.

Firemen to Have Their Positions and $125,000 Back Pay.

Justice Garretson, in the Supreme Court at Long Island City, yesterday handed down a decision reinstating eighty-four Gleason men as members of the Fire Department, and requiring the city to refund them about $125,000 back pay.

These men were removed on March 17, 1898, after Mayor Gleason had been legislated out of office and Tammany Hall assumed control of the government. A month ago the suits of the firemen came before Justice Garretson, and that of Mortimer Gleason was first tried as a test case. The Court, after hearing both sides, charged the jury that the facts were admitted, and that it was only a question of law, and directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff, subject to the decision of the court on the question of law which had been raised. This was the decision handed down yesterday.

SIEFKE'S WILL CONTESTED.

Thought Every Woman His Wife and Every Man His Brother, It Is Said.

Relatives of Herman Siefke, the wealthy German, who died in Bay Ridge about a month ago and left all his property to his nephew, Herman Siefke, and his wife, are bringing suit to have the will set aside on the allegation that at the time he made his will he was already a lunatic, although that was five years before he was adjudged to be so by the court.

Henry M. Gescheidt, the lawyer for the contestants, said yesterday:

"Siefke came to this country over fifty years ago, and became an errand boy in a grocery store in which women bought gin and had it charged up against their husbands as groceries. He saved his tips and earnings and soon started a similar business for himself, in which he made money rapidly, investing it in real estate, but he contracted the gin habit, and when his wife died he imagined that every woman whom he met was his wife.

"He retired from business in 1878, and when one of his brothers died he would stop men in the street and insist that each one was his brother.

"In 1881 he employed his nephew, Herman, and Herman's wife to keep house for him. They collected the rents of his houses, which amounted to between $15,000 and $20,000 a year, and never made an accounting to any one. In 1893, on application of Siefke's brother, Henry Siefke, the Alderman, he was declared a lunatic. He died at Bay Ridge at the age of eighty-one."

The relatives who are ignored in the will are Christine Vehslage, the wife of Congressman Vehslage, who is his niece; Harry S., the son of the late Alderman Siefke, who was his brother, and two other nephews and a niece.

The case will come up on March 7 before the Surrogate's Court, in Brooklyn.

H. O'Neill & Co.'s Employes' Ball.

The annual ball of the Mutual Benefit Association of the employes of H. O'Neill & Co. will be given to-morrow evening at Lenox Lyceum, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. About 3,000 invitations have been issued thus far, many to the old patrons of the house. The proceeds go to the association's fund. Music will be furnished by Prof. Thomas Ward's orchestra. The committee of employes having the affair in charge is W. G. Thomas, Chairman; W. C. Strange, and H. A. McGorry.

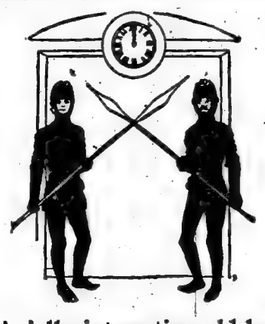

A jolly interesting old happening shuts up our stores today.

An old time grab-bag sale will open up our stores tomorrow.

'Tis a bag full of quality more than quantity.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

KILLS A CHICKEN THIEF.

Policeman Encounters a Marauder in Morrisania and Puts a Bullet Into His Heart.

Policeman Thomas Everett of the Morrisania Police Station made a reputation for himself yesterday by killing a chicken thief. It was only after a prolonged struggle, in which the thief displayed conspicuous dodging ability, that a bullet from the policeman's revolver struck him in the heart. His body was taken to the Morrisania Police Station, the authorities at the Morgue refusing to care for it.

Everett was leisurely strolling along Morris Avenue whistling to himself when suddenly excited cries were heard from the direction of N. J. Brodrick's saloon, which is at 563 Morris Avenue, and the policeman hastened thither. In a passageway between the saloon and the adjoining tenement he saw a number of men and women, apparently fighting among themselves.

Pushing his way into their midst, Everett came face to face with the chicken thief, who was holding his ground against the whole crowd. Grasping his club, the policeman rushed toward the miscreant, and the latter was soon beating a hasty retreat up the stairway. On the second floor he made a brief stand, posting himself in a corner and defying his pursuer with tooth and nail, but he was compelled to flee up the next flight of steps.

Then Everett drew his revolver and put a bullet into his opponent's heart. The thief fell dead in the corner, and before his body grew cold it was being borne to the police station, where the Sergeant, aided by a Century Dictionary and three natural histories, declared it to be the remains of a brown mink. Later it was sent to a taxidermist. Over 100 chickens recently disappeared from the neighborhood in which the thief made his last stand.

MILLER BEFORE REFEREE.

His Counsel Intimates He May Effect a Compromise with Creditors of the Franklin Syndicate.

William F. Miller was brought before Referee Koehler in the United States court in Brooklyn, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus issued on Tuesday by Judge Thomas of the United States District Court. The writ was obtained in order to force Miller to testify in the bankruptcy proceedings instituted by the creditors of the Franklin Syndicate. Miller was represented by Louis J. Vorhaus and the creditors by Francis A. McCloskey. Attorney Vorhaus offered many objections to the examination of Miller, all of which were overruled by the referee. It was then requested that the examination be deferred till Miller could file a schedule of his debts. His attorney intimated that he might effect a compromise with his creditors. Mr. Vorhaus demanded that the books of the syndicate be returned, in order that he might make out the schedule. At this point the referee adjourned the hearing till next Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

Miller's attorneys will to-day apply to Judge Thomas for an order compelling the counsel for the creditors to show cause why the order for the examination of Miller should not be set aside.

Miller denied yesterday that he had made any statement to the effect that he was not found in Montreal, as Capt. Reynolds claims he was. Chief Devery said yesterday that he still believes that Capt. Reynolds made a true report to him of Miller's arrest.

ELECTED COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

Dr. Chalmers Martin of Princeton Called to Pittsburg.

The Rev. Dr. Chalmers Martin, Assistant Professor of Hebrew in the Princeton Theological Seminary, has been elected to the Presidency of the Pennsylvania College for Women at Pittsburg. The college has 300 students.

When seen yesterday Dr. Martin said that as he was preparing a series of special lectures for the seminary students he would not be able to make his decision for several days.

Dr. Martin was graduated from Princeton University in 1879 and from the seminary in 1882. He then took the Hebrew fellowship and engaged largely in literary work. He became Professor of Hebrew in the seminary eight years ago.

CAPT. MARKS RETIRES.

The Ninth Regiment Loses Its Senior Company Commander.

Capt. Wolcott Marks, senior Captain of the Ninth Regiment, has applied for retirement on account of the pressure of business. He is the Captain of Company F, and has been with it since 1877, when he joined it as a private. He was promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant Nov. 3, 1877, Second Lieutenant Jan. 3, 1882, First Lieutenant June 11, 1885, Captain Nov. 10, 1885.

When the Spanish war broke out, Capt. Marks was assigned to the inspection of submarine cables in the harbor of this city, and for this reason could not go to the front with the regiment. He took an active part in the organization of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, of which he was made Major. Capt. Marks is a popular officer, and Col. Morris said yesterday he was sorry to lose him.

STORY OF COERCION DENIED.

Mr. Gray Contradicts the Charge of a Witness in the Welch Case.

The taking of evidence in the trial of Ernest M. Welch, who is charged with subornation of perjury in the suit of Jacob Lacs against the Everard Brewing Company, was finished yesterday before Justice Fursman, in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court. The case was adjourned until Monday, when it will go before the jury.

The first witness yesterday was Assistant District Attorney Gerald Hull Gray, who was accused by Henry Irving Schoen on Monday of having coerced him into signing a statement on Nov. 15, 1898, in which he admitted having perjured himself in the Lacs suit against the brewing company. Mr. Gray testified yesterday that he had used no force or intimidation in his dealings with Schoen, and that the latter had signed the statement of his own volition.

Assistant District Attorney Honey testified that Schoen had signed the statement of his own free will.

"I was in the room with Mr. Gray and Schoen when he signed it," he said, "and saw the whole proceeding. Schoen signed the statement willingly and without any coercion or undue persuasion. He was not locked in the District Attorney's office, either."

Andrew Lang, a Commissioner of Deeds attached to the District Attorney's office, who witnessed Schoen's statement, corroborated the evidence given by the Assistant District Attorney.

STERN BROTHERS

Special Values, To-morrow

Misses' Waists

Flannel in new colorings, Value $4.50 — at $2.95

Flannel Tucked, with bands of Taffeta Silk, Value $6.50 — at $4.50

Taffeta Silk Waists in pastel colorings, tucked and corded — $4.95 / $5.98

Value $6.50 & $8.00

Boys' Clothing

Top Coats of Oxford Cheviots and Tan Covert Cloths, 3 to 16 years, at $5.00

Russian Knickerbocker Suits of English Galateas and French Chambrays, sizes 3 to 8 years, $2.95 / $3.98

Sailor Suits of Navy Blue English Serges, sizes 3 to 12 years, at $4.95

Boys' and Girls' Shoes

Boys' & Youths' Calf Lace Shoes, sizes 13 to 2, at $2.40

" 2½ " 6, at $2.65

"Little Men's" Shoes sizes 9 to 13½ at $1.95

Children's & Misses' Kid Button Boots patent leather tips, sizes 9 to 10½ at $1.65

" 11 " 2 at $1.95

West Twenty-Third Street

REFRESHING SLEEP.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Quiets the nerves, relieves the tired and confused condition of the brain, and induces refreshing sleep.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. To-day, 2:15. The new society play in 4 acts by John Oliver Hobbes, with the full strength of Daniel Frohman's Stock Company. THE AMBASSADOR. EXTRA MATINEE THIS THURSDAY, 2:15.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS The Surprises of Love. ***NEXT MONDAY, CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDY COMPANY, (including Seymour Hicks, Fanny Brough, Herbert Standing, Chas. Kemble, C. P. Little and Elaine Ferriss.) in "MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW." ***SEATS READY.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées To-day and Saturday at 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS | THE LITTLE MINISTER. EXTRA WEDNESDAY MATINEE NEXT WEEK.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE in his new play, SHERLOCK HOLMES.

MADISON SQ. Theatre. B'way & 24th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. MATINEE TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. Evenings, 7:40. Matinées at 2. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

Neapolitan Troubadours to-night, Chickering Hall. Hear Farmer play Banjo, Chickering Hall to-night.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK M'LLE FIFI. XTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. NEXT MONDAY. MODJESKA, Assisted by John E. Kellerd. Mon., Tu. & Wed. Evs. & Wed. Mat., Mary Stuart; Thu., Fri., & Sat. Evs., Marie Antoinette; Sat. Mat., The Ladies' Battle. Seats on sale.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA LAST WEEK. 42st., B'w'y & 7th av. Mats. To-day & Sat. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées. CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP. 50c. | Admission to Promenade | 50c. MONDAY EV'G. FEB. 26. MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS WITH JOSEPHINE HALL.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM THIS MORNING, FEB. 22, AT 11. ERNEST SETON THOMPSON. "PERSONALITY OF WILD ANIMALS." 100 Illustrations. Reserved seats, $1.00. Children, 50 Cents. J. B. POND, Manager.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB 24TH ANNUAL DOG SHOW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Open Feb. 20, 21, 22, & 23, 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.

CASINO! LAST WEEK But One! XTRA MAT. THE PRINCESS CHIC! TO-DAY! Washington's Birthday.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE. MAT. TO-DAY, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

BIJOU TO-DAY, 2:15. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. —FIRST TIMES— AUNT HANNAH

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY. THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Mat. To-day & Sat. at 2. "A TRIUMPH."—HERALD. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO

ACADEM

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow, followed by clearing and colder.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,640. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

LEGISLATURE.—A special Assembly committee was appointed yesterday to investigate the reasons for a deficiency of over $400,000 in the finances of Syracuse. There is a report at Albany that this investigation is directed at Mayor McGuire, whom Tammany is said to fear as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. At a hearing by the Assembly Cities Committee on the Weekes bill to keep heavy wagons off Fifth Avenue during certain hours, a number of truckmen opposed the measure, while a representative of the express companies declared they had no objections. A subcommittee of the Assembly Public Health Committee was appointed to investigate the pure-beer problem. The Senate passed the Chicago and Albion Bond bill.—Page 4.

CONGRESS.—Some of the Republican members of the House fear that the Puerto Rican Tariff bill will not be passed, and one of those who favor it admitted yesterday that the outlook was bad. There was a long debate on the bill in the House yesterday, which was continued in the evening. Mr. McCall, the Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, who voted against the bill, gave his reasons for doing so in a lengthy speech. He declared that the proposed measure was entirely unconstitutional, as proved by frequent decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and that it was unfair to the people of Puerto Rico. Gen. Grosvenor and others spoke in favor of the bill. An agreement between the Senate and House conferrees on the Currency bill has nearly been reached, and the result of their deliberations will be reported today. The friends of Mr. Quay are losing hope that he will be seated in the Senate.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Cronje has refused to comply with a demand of Gen. Kitchener for his unconditional surrender, and announces he will fight to the death. His position is desperate. Buller's troops are advancing steadily. On Tuesday the Boers were forced from their last position south of the Tugela. It is expected that the advancing army, which is now visible from Ladysmith, will reach that place in a few days. A resolution ordering an investigation of the charges made by ex-Consul Macrum was introduced in the House. A tariff war with the United States is prophesied by the German newspapers if the amended Meat Inspection bill be passed. Stringent measures have been announced by the authorities for the suppression of the strike in Saxony. A large number of French officials were present at the banquet given by the American University Dinner Club in Paris in honor of Washington's Birthday. The day was also celebrated in Rome, Vienna, and other cities. The Pope gave his blessing yesterday in St. Peter's Church to 15,000 Italian pilgrims.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

Henry C. Miner, who had had a successful career as theatrical manager and owner of theatres, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Riverside Drive and West Seventy-sixth Street, this city.

Page 3.

At the dinner of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution last night announcement was made of the names of the young winners of prize medals for essays upon Washington as a General.

Jutaro Komura, the Japanese Minister, spoke at the annual dinner of the Southern Society at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, on the cordial relations existing between this country and Japan.

Page 5.

The Rev. Dr. G. W. F. Birch, Stated Clerk of the New York Presbytery, will appeal to the General Assembly of the Church to take action against the Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert, accused of heretical teachings as Professor of Church History in the Union Theological Seminary.

Page 8.

A. T. Dennett, the former associate of Dr. Parkhurst, was placed in an insane asylum yesterday.

The judging was completed yesterday at the Dog Show in Madison Square Garden and awards were made in thirty-four classes.

Governor General Wood will allow Cubans who became American citizens during the Spanish régime to vote at the coming elections.

Charles A. Painter of Pittsburg yesterday won the Clarence Mackay Cup and the amateur championship of America at the traps of the Carteret Gun Club. Dan Bradley and Robert A. Welch tied for second place.

A dispatch to the War Department from Gen. Otis yesterday announced the death of Capt. Samuel R. Langworthy, Thirty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, at Balinag, from malarial fever. Capt. Langworthy was a resident of California. News has been received that Ernest Kingdon of Stafford, N. Y., a private in the Fortieth Volunteer Infantry, is to be shot for sleeping at his post.

Page 9.

Gen. John McNulta, known as the "Great American Receiver," died suddenly in Washington yesterday.

The Chinese Minister, in a speech at Philadelphia, suggested the extension of the Monroe doctrine to China, and indicated measures this country should adopt with regard to the Philippines.

Page 12.

The formal presentation of the new hall of the Board of Education to the city took place yesterday.

Two Italians entered a house in the Borough of the Bronx and after binding and gagging Mrs. Matthies Wilson, made way with her savings. They were subsequently captured.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 10.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 4.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

GOV. ROOSEVELT AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 22.—Gov. Roosevelt arrived in this city at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon, addressed the Buffalo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Twentieth Century Club at 5 o'clock, dined at the Saturn Club at 6 o'clock, addressed the members of the Sixty-fifth Regiment at the State Arsenal at 8:25 o'clock, unveiled a tablet to the memory of the twenty-two members of that organization who died while in service in the Spanish-American war, and returning to the Saturn Club with the regiment as an escort, took part in the club's Washington Birthday celebration, delivering a third speech.

At 9 o'clock to-morrow morning he will be the guest of honor at a breakfast to be given him by prominent Republicans at the Iroquois; from 11 o'clock until noon he will receive the members of the Republican organization of Erie County, and at 1 o'clock he will return to Albany.

NEW ROUTE TO ATLANTIC CITY.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 22.—Atlantic City will soon have a new railway connection, which will cut the time down to less than two hours to New York. Several capitalists and railroad men in Philadelphia and New York have been quietly at work during the Winter, and now have all their plans complete, so as to put the new route into service for the coming Summer's business. By the new route the distance will be reduced to 116 miles, and express trains will cover it inside of two hours.

This route will be over the Jersey Central's tracks from New York by way of Red Bank, thence to Lakewood, and on to Whiting's Junction. From the latter place trains will be run over the Tuckerton Railway to Tuckerton, via Barnegat. From Tuckerton to Brigantine, a distance of only twelve miles, there is no railroad, but this short gap will be built by the Brigantine Railroad Company. This part of the route has already been surveyed and the rails and ties ordered, so that the work of construction will shortly proceed.

From Brigantine the line will come into Atlantic City over the Reading Railway via Pleasantville into the main station here. George H. Cook of New York is the President and projector of the new Brigantine Railroad Company, and a day or two ago he went over the new line, accompanied by the Chief Engineer of the road and the representative of a large New York banking house. The entire right of way has been secured.

SUDDEN DEATH OF HENRY C. MINER

Drug Clerk, Policeman, and Owner of Theatres.

HAD A SUCCESSFUL CAREER

Best Known Through His Bowery Houses and the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Which He Rebuilt.

Henry Clay Miner died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his home at Riverside Drive and West Seventy-sixth Street. More familiarly known as "Harry" Miner, he was in active touch with the theatrical world for years. He began life as a drug clerk, served on the police force, and during the active portion of his business life he is said to have controlled more playhouses than any other individual manager.

Mr. Miner's death was entirely unexpected by his family and friends, and was a great shock to those who had been with him only a short time before it happened.

Mr. Miner was an active member of the New York Athletic Club and was a frequent visitor at the clubhouse. He was there last week with John B. Oltmann, the broker, who came to his sudden death as he, Mr. Miner, and others were leaving after a pleasant dinner party. Mr. Miner spent Wednesday evening at the club and seemed in good health at the time.

He arose as usual yesterday morning and remained at his home during the day. Shortly before 4 o'clock in the afternoon he decided to go out driving and ordered his carriage. While he was waiting for it to be brought around to the house he ordered the butler to bring him a cup of tea. At the same time he suggested to his wife that she call her mother down to the room and have her join them.

Mrs. Miner left the room to comply with his suggestion, and as she did so Mr. Miner arose from the chair in which he was sitting and started to walk to the table on which the butler had placed the tea tray. As he moved he staggered and turned pale. Mrs. Miner returned to the room just in time to hear her husband say:

"Annie, I feel rather queer."

He then fell to the floor. This was at just ten minutes past 4 o'clock. Dr. Stephen Edson and George Rogers were called in, but Mr. Miner had died before they arrived. Father Taylor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament had been sent for, but he arrived too late to see Mr. Miner alive.

MR. MINER'S VARIED CAREER.

The career of "Harry" Miner has been marked with more variations than that of the average successful business man. He was born in this city on March 23, 1842. His father, who was born here before him, constructed the waterworks at Havana, Cuba; invented one of the first rotary printing presses, and built the first locomotive run on Long Island. His son "Harry" first attended Grammar School No. 7, in Chrystie Street, and later the American Institute School. He decided to learn the drug business and became a clerk in the store of Riker & Bersiean, now Riker & Co., of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Later he was employed in the stores of Charles Hutchings and Demas Barnes & Co. He also read medicine under his brother, Dr. Edward Miner, then President of the Brooklyn Medical College.

When the civil war broke out Mr. Miner was appointed pharmacist of the Mechanics and Artisans' Regiment, stationed on Long Island. In a short time he returned to his occupation as a drug clerk, but ill health caused him to give up the business, and then he became a member of the police force, serving for two years. Part of the time he did patrol duty in the Mercer Street precinct.

His first venture in the line leading to his future career came just after he left the police force, when he became advance agent for Prof. De Courcey, a lecturer on medical subjects. He made a success of this and in a short time he took the road for Signor Blitz, the magician and bird trainer. His next engagement was with Thayer and Noyes's circus, and then he returned to New York and started upon his career as manager and owner of theatres.

THE LONDON HIS FIRST THEATRE.

The London Theatre, on the Bowery, was his first venture, and here in the old days many people now stars on Broadway laid the foundations for their successes. The People's and Miner's Bowery Theatre were soon added to his list.

Mr. Miner originated the present vaudeville show when he started "Pat" Rooney and another show known as "The Comedy Four." Francis Wilson started on his career at one of Miner's houses in the team of Wilson and Mack, and Lillian Russell, under her maiden name of Lillian Leonard, and Pauline Hall also appeared at his Bowery houses.

Mr. Miner had an active career as manager of stars. Among those who played under his management were Mrs. James Brown Potter, Eleanor Duse, William Terriss, who was later assassinated in London; Jessie Millward, McKee Rankin, and Joseph Haworth.

At various times Mr. Miner had controlled a number of theatres, including the London, People's, Miner's Bowery, the present Third Avenue Theatre, Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre, the Brooklyn Theatre, Miner's Grand of Detroit, Mich; Miner's Newark, N. J., and the Fifth Avenue Theatre of this city.

In February, 1891, the Fifth Avenue Theatre was destroyed by fire all that remained being the present Broadway entrance. Mr. Miner at once had the present structure built. There are still five years of his lease to run of the bare walls and land which he rented from the Gilsey estate. The interior fittings are all his property. Mr. Miner now has an action pending in the courts against Weber & Fields, he claiming to have a prior lease on the property now held by them on Broadway.

For four years Mr. Miner had not been in active charge of any of his houses, leaving the management to his son, Edwin D. Miner, who looked after his Eighth Avenue and Bowery Theatres. The Fifth Avenue house is leased to Edwin Knowles; the People's to a Hebrew syndicate, and the Newark Theatre to Hyde & Behman. The other houses were disposed of at various times.

MR. MINER'S OTHER INTERESTS.

Besides his theatrical interests Mr. Miner controlled the H. C. Miner Lithographing Company, the H. C. Miner Drug Company, with two stores, one on the Bowery and the other on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He also had large railroad and mining interests, and owned considerable real estate.

In politics Mr. Miner was a Democrat and a member of the Democratic Club. Only once did he enter active political life, and that was when he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Ninth District of this city. There was some opposition to Mr. Miner, owing to the fact that he was not a resident of the district. Timothy J. Campbell was nominated as an independent Democrat and John Simpson was nominated by the Republicans. The three-cornered fight was very bitter, but it resulted in Mr. Miner's election.

"Harry" Miner organized and equipped a corps of trained nurses, made up from the leading New York hospitals, at the time of one of the terrible yellow fever scourges in the South.

He was made President of the Actors' Fund Association when it was deeply in debt, and when he withdrew from office there was $10,000 in the Treasury of the fund.

In 1864 Mr. Miner married Julia L. Moore of this city. She died in 1894. Mr. Miner married a second time in April, 1896. His second wife was Annie O'Neill, the actress. Four sons—Henry C., Jr., Edwin D., Thomas W., and George H.—are the surviving children of the first marriage. About six weeks ago a son, John Lansing, was born by his second wife.

According to the arrangements made last night the funeral will be held at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street, near the Boulevard, on Saturday morning. The body will then be placed in the family mausoleum at Greenwood Cemetery.

QUAY CASE ALMOST HOPELESS.

Likely to be Refused a Seat if a Vote Is Taken—Postponements More Probable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Mr. Quay's anxious friends have made their first attempt to feel the pulse of the Senate, and the impression among them to-night is that it does not beat very warmly for Mr. Quay. In the caucus a few days ago of the Republicans of the Senate, when an effort was made to induce the majority to mark the Quay case as one for consideration in the programme of the steering committee, and it was suggested that it was a question of the very highest privilege, affecting the composition of the body, Senator Hale admitted that it was, but in objecting to putting it on the programme intimated that if it was a privileged question the friends of Mr. Quay might try to get it up.

Senator Penrose made that effort to-day. He promises to make it again to-morrow. He may make it every day for a month without getting it up. The mere calling up of a question which has not been made an order of business does not place it before the Senate. When Mr. Penrose asks to-morrow to take up the Quay case, some other Senator may ask to have some other question taken up. The only way to reach a decision will be to take a vote. If the vote should show a majority for some other matter, the Quay case would remain on the calendar.

Senators and others who have followed the case say that if it comes to a vote it will be voted on as the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported, and that Quay will be refused his seat. The same Senators who would vote against seating Quay will vote to keep his case back, some of them because that will be easier than voting directly against him, and others because they wish to get a difficult task out of the way and give Quay a chance to be elected.

HAS "NO FEAR OF THE OUTCOME."

But Quay Admits His Friends Have Little Confidence of Success.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.—Col. M. S. Quay, speaking to-day of his contest for the Senatorship, said:

"When I left Washington I understood that Penrose and other friends would call the case up to-day, but they had not fully made up their minds about what line of action they would take. I'd like to see it settled. One excuse for delay given is that Senator Turley has not yet prepared his speech in behalf of the majority report. Perhaps they are afraid to call the case for fear the result may be humiliating to me; apparently they do not want to hurt my feelings. To be candid, it is my belief that they fear the result will not be to their liking. I am ready and willing to have the case called up at any time, and I have no fear of the outcome."

PATTI SINGS FOR WAR FUND.

Gross Receipts of the Concert Were £12,000—Immense Audience Was Present.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Mme. Patti sang this evening for the War Fund at Covent Garden, the scene of her former triumphs. The Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family were present, together with an immense audience, including many of the most distinguished persons in England.

With Alvarez she sang in a duet from "Romeo et Juliette" with undiminished sweetness and purity of tone.

Johannes Wolff and Edward Lloyd took part in the concert, the gross receipts of which were £12,000.

PLAGUE SPREADS IN HAWAII.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—The steamer American Maru, from Honolulu, brings advices that the plague has broken out in other cities of the Hawaiian group. Seven cases are reported at Kahuli and one at Hilo.

The situation at Honolulu is better. No new cases have developed.

PLUM CURED THE HICCOUGHS.

VINELAND, N. J., Feb. 22.—The life of James F. Buck, the hiccough victim of this place, has been saved by a plum after his case had been pronounced a fatal one by three physicians. The publication of the story of Mr. Buck's affliction brought many odd remedies by mail to his home. Mrs. Buck last night decided to try the plum cure as advised by a correspondent, and she gave to her husband a preserved plum. Mr. Buck has not hiccoughed since. He will recover unless there os a recurrence of the trouble. He was first attacked by the hiccoughs thirteen days ago, and is badly wasted away.

WHEELING HONORS DEWEY.

WHEELING, West Va., Feb. 22.—To-day was "Dewey Day" in Wheeling, and, in spite of rain, 25,000 to 30,000 people cheered themselves hoarse for Admiral Dewey as his carriage passed through the streets in this morning's parade. In the carriage with the Admiral rode Lieut. John S. Doddridge, who was an Ensign on the Boston in the battle of Manila Bay.

Following the parade occurred the exercises in connection with the presentation by the State of West Virginia of the Fort Henry tablet.

The only public utterance of Admiral Dewey was when he handed a presentation sword to Lieut. Doddridge. He said he felt great pleasure in participating in a ceremony in honor of a brave young officer.

To-night the Admiral was to have been the guest at a dinner of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, but, pleading weariness, he was compelled to decline. The Admiral and party left for Washington at midnight.

JERSEY TROLLEY CONSOLIDATION

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 22.—The Brunswick Traction Company, the New York and Philadelphia Traction Company, and the New Brunswick City Railway Company have been consolidated as the Somerset and Middlesex Traction Company. Gottfried Krueger of Newark is President of the company, Andrew H. Radel of Bridgeport, Conn., is Vice President, and Edward H. Radel of this city is Secretary and General Manager. The certificate of consolidation was filed yesterday with the Secretary of State of New Jersey.

The consolidation of the three companies, all of which had the same stockholders and officers, was effected in order to avoid complications and red tape in the part which the company expects to take in building a trolley line across New Jersey from New York to Philadelphia.

The New York and Philadelphia Traction Company, absorbed by the new company, holds a franchise from Bound Brook to New Brunswick on the south side of the Raritan River. The validity of this franchise has been attacked, but will, it is believed, probably hold good. The Brunswick Company has operated a line on the north bank of the river for over a year, but the south bank franchise is desirable, as the proposed route from New Brunswick to Trenton includes this road. The route will be by way of Millstone and Kingston; from the latter place to Princeton, where the Trenton-Princeton line will be connected with.

The Somerset and Middlesex Company intends to revive all of the old franchises of its progenitors. It is the only candidate for franchises in this section, and as it controls a system from Plainfield to New Brunswick and Bound Brook, if it secures franchises to Kingston and Princeton, its system will form an important link in the trans-State company.

Cleveland in a Night.

Leave New York 5:30 P. M., arrive Cleveland next morning for breakfast, by the New York Central's Lake Shore Limited. Luxurious service; no excess fare. Lighted by electricity.—Adv.

AGREEMENT ON THE CURRENCY BILL

Senate and House Conferrees to Report It Early To-day.

REFUNDING PLAN TO STAND

Modification of Proposal for Bureau of Issue and Redemption—$150,000,000 Gold Redemption Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The conferrees of the Senate and the House on the Currency bill will report an agreement to-morrow, probably before 2 o'clock.

The chances of agreement, that were last night reported to be favorable, have improved to-day, and when the conferrees adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock in the morning they had about compromised on every point except two. They still have to agree on the form of expression to be given to the bimetallic phrase that must go in the bill and as to the exact provisions to be made for the issue and redemption of notes. These amendments will affect only two sections of the bill.

The bimetallic declaration is political exclusively. It is kept in in order to make it easier for Wolcott, Carter, Shoup, and other Western Senators to explain their support of a bill for the gold standard.

For the most part the bill will be in its principal features about what was indicated in the dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES of last night. It will be a gold-standard bill, without any sort of doubt. The Senate has held on with tenacity to its definition of the gold standard, which the House did not prefer. The Senate insists that it says in brief space what the House took several paragraphs to say. The redemption of the Windom notes in silver is made compulsory. The Senate will hold on to the refunding scheme proposed in its bill, with the modification, mentioned last night, that the bonds shall not necessarily be held off for redemption for thirty years, the option being with the holder to have them redeemed in fifteen years. A reduction of the tax on circulation will go with this proposition, and circulation will be permitted to the par value of the security bonds deposited.

There has been an agreement upon the proposition to modify the ten-dollar denominational limit for paper money of all forms, excepting the silver certificates, the idea being to avoid the production of a famine in small notes. There will be a prohibition of the reduction in the number of fives below a limit to be fixed, but there is understood to be an arrangement embodied in the bill for gradually retiring Treasury notes and National bank notes of the five-dollar denomination.

In yielding to the House demand for power for the Secretary of the Treasury to recoin uncurrent silver and to increase the supply of subsidiary coin, the Senate does not consider that any material issue asserted by it has been interfered with.

While the Senate will not reject the House proposition to establish a Bureau of Issue and Redemption, it is ascertained that the bureau to be established will not be just what the House expected, and that it will be so provided for as to obviate the complete reorganization of the force in the office of the Treasury, to which the head of that office objected.

The gold redemption fund will be fixed at $150,000,000, as proposed by the Senate. The modification of it will consist in the concession to be made to the House for the Bureau of Issue and Redemption alluded to. The accounts will be kept separately from the trust funds used for redemption purposes, and the surplus, if any, of redeemed notes is to be used by the Secretary of the Treasury in the purchase of bonds issued to maintain the redemption fund.

Senator Aldrich said to-night that he expected to be able to submit the report of the conferrees to-morrow in time to leave for Providence by the afternoon train.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

Senate Finance Committee's Effort to Get Hold of the New Treaty Will Be Firmly Opposed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The prospect is that the Republicans and the Democrats of the Senate may give the Finance Committee some trouble before that committee will be permitted to get possession of the French reciprocity treaty.

Mr. Aldrich made known some time ago his determination not to allow that bill to be passed on the favorable report of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He considers it a question properly to be submitted to the Committee on Finance. Other Senators, among whom are Senator Cullom, assert that the treaty with France was made under the conditions of the Dingley law and that the only question now is whether the Senate, upon the report of a committee to which treaties may be referred, shall approve or reject it.

Most of the Senators believe that the Finance Committee, in making its contention, is trying to veil a desire to withdraw from the conditions of the tariff law which Mr. Aldrich was influential in making. That the objection to the bill is not based merely upon the report of the Foreign Relations Committee is known from the character of the criticism of it that has been made by members of the Finance Committee, who have been responsible for some of the harsh criticism of Commissioner Kasson.

This has not been approved at the Department of State or by the Administration. It was with great difficulty that France was induced to negotiate the treaty. It has been approved by the President and Committee on Foreign Relations, and the only objection to it is credited to the few interests that will be most affected by the reciprocity rates adopted. It is probable that a renewal of Mr. Aldrich's motion will be executive session.

ANNUAL SNOW FIGHT AT YALE.

Freshmen and Sophomores Battle—Two Students Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 22.—In spite of the Yale Faculty's rule against snowballing on the campus, the annual snow fight between classes came off this morning. An old Yale custom allows sophomores to wear high hats and carry canes for the first time during their college course on Washington's Birthday.

At 11 o'clock the sophomore class appeared with hats and canes and formed, 100 strong, on the green. They marched up Chapel Street, pursued by 300 students and a storm of snowballs. In front of Vanderbilt Hall they made a plucky stand, but fell back before superior numbers to their stronghold, the "fence." There the freshmen, encouraged by some upper-class men, formed and charged the sophomores in an endeavor to take the "fence." They had succeeded only partially when time was called. Although the "scrap" was of the liveliest description, the utmost good feeling prevailed. A few broken windows in Chapel Street and a black eye or two were the only ill-result. In the rush, however, the students abandoned snow and used mud until many of the men were plastered from head to foot.

The Faculty may take action.

Donald Thompson, a freshman from Allegheny City, Penn., was arrested by the police for taking part in the snowballing, and Inslee B. Green of Belvidere, N. J., another freshman, was arrested for resisting an officer. Both were released on bonds.

POLITICS IN POST OFFICE

Complaint of Discrimination at Behest of District Leaders.

A Clerk Produces Letter from Charles K. Lexow—Van Cott Denies Report—Quigg's Statement.

From time to time it has been charged by clerks in the Post Office and letter carriers that the civil service rules were being evaded in the matter of increases in salaries through the intervention of leaders of the Republican district organizations. These charges have uniformly been denied, both by Postmaster Van Cott and President Quigg of the Republican County Committee, but clerks who feel themselves aggrieved have frequently written complaining letters to the newspapers, always, however, with the proviso that their names should be suppressed, lest they should be punished by dismissal for their temerity in making public what they contend is a scandalous state of affairs in the management of the Post Office.

In a letter which was received by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday a Post Office clerk, whose name, for obvious reasons, is withheld, complained bitterly that men who have been receiving $1,100 and $1,200 a year had been promoted to the disadvantage of those who got $600 to $700, because the latter were without political backing. He also charged that this state of affairs was due to a compact entered into between the Republican county organization and Postmaster Van Cott, by which the latter was to distribute increases of salary only to such employes of his office as were recommended by district leaders.

In this letter the Post Office clerk said: "They (the clerks) work overtime and Sundays, all the year round, expecting that when Postmaster Van Cott gets his yearly appropriation from Washington, on July 1, each year, their salaries will be raised. But they don't get it, unless they have a Republican district leader behind them. A meeting of all the district leaders was called by President Quigg of the County Committee over two years ago, and it was then and there decided that under no circumstances was a man to get a raise under Mr. Van Cott unless the district leader in whose district the clerk was living should recommend him.

"Last year when Mr. Van Cott was notified from Washington of the appropriation he was to get, he sent notice to each of the district leaders to send in the names of three or four men working in the Post Office who belonged in his district and whose salaries it was desired to have raised. Although the money was not given out until July 1, everything was settled on June 15 as to who should and who should not get the increases.

"In many districts there are five or six Post Office clerks, and as the leaders could get advances for only a few, it was a natural consequence that the clerks who did the best work for their district organizations were recommended by the leaders, and those who did not got left. Some men have been raised year after year, while others, who had worked hard for years, got nothing. Men who were already getting $1,100 or $1,200 a year got a raise last year of $100 or $200, through 'pull,' while the men receiving only $600 or $700 got nothing because they had no political backing."

In support of his declarations that district leaders were potential influences in obtaining preferment for clerks who had worked for the organization, and that lists of men were sent to the Postmaster by district leaders, the writer inclosed the original copy of a letter written by himself to the leader of his district applying for aid in obtaining an increase and the reply, indorsed on the back and signed by the leader in question.

This reply is as follows:

All applications for increase of salary had to be filed previous to June 15. Your name was handed in with the rest, but, as others have been more active than you, their names stood at the head of the list, and as the department only gave me four it did not reach you.

CHARLES K. LEXOW.

Mr. Lexow's letter was not dated, but the note which brought it forth was written on July 27, 1899, and the postmark on the envelope bore the same date. In the corner of the envelope was printed the words, "Republican Club, Twenty-second Assembly District, 135 East Forty-ninth Street, New York." Mr. Lexow is the Republican leader of the Twenty-second District. Mr. Lexow could not be found yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

President Quigg, when asked whether or not any such meeting as referred to by the clerk in the letter to this newspaper had been held, replied: "Not at all. I would like to inquire how a Post Office clerk could possibly know what had taken place between me and the district leaders, or me and Postmaster Van Cott. The man who says that such a meeting was held tells a lie. As to what Mr. Lexow has done, I know nothing, but it surely is not illegal for a district leader to press the claims of members of his organization for advancement."

Postmaster Van Cott also denied that he had agreed to distribute the increases in pay at the behest of district leaders, and said that promotions had been made principally on recommendation of the heads of departments. In only a few cases, he said, had political influence availed to secure promotion, and these were not in the civil service.

FRICK-CARNEGIE TROUBLE.

Reported that Papers in Coke Contract Suit Will Be Filed To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 22.—President C. M. Schwab of the Carnegie Steel Company arrived in Pittsburg to-day from New York and was at his office all day, receiving but few callers. He declined to express any views on the equity suit brought against the company by H. C. Frick to recover $10,000,000, and the result of his conference with Andrew Carnegie in New York remains a matter of conjecture.

It was expected that some important conferences would be held on both sides of the case and developments are eagerly awaited. Mr. Carnegie has succinctly outlined all the details concerning the policy to be pursued in the suit, and the answer will probably be filed without further instructions from the steel magnate.

One of the most interesting features just at present is the contemplated suit involving the coke contract, and there is a well-grounded opinion among those more or less directly concerned that the papers will be filed to-morrow. Frick will hold aloof from this action for a time.

Little credence is placed in the report that negotiations are pending to have the coke suit dropped. No overtures have been made in this direction, and it is thought that the minority stockholders of the Frick Coke Company will be a unit in favor of prosecuting the case.

The expectations of those who anticipated Mr. Carnegie's early arrival in Pittsburg received a severe set back when Mr. Schwab came along, and it is now considered probable that several weeks may elapse before Mr. Carnegie returns and takes personal charge of his forces.

CARNEGIE GOES TO WASHINGTON.

He Declines to Discuss His Controversy with H. C. Frick.

Andrew Carnegie left for Washington yesterday afternoon to attend the Bromley-Pauncefote wedding. Prior to his departure he declined to discuss, for publication, anything about his controversy with H. C. Frick.

C. M. Schwab, President of the Carnegie Steel Company, who has been at the Waldorf-Astoria for several days, returned to Pittsburg yesterday.

Mr. Carnegie is expected in town again late to-morrow night.

The First Railway in the World

to adopt for all its cars the Pintsch Light is the New York Central. This line has Pintsch Light in its sleeping and parlor cars, its coaches, baggage cars, and mail cars, contributing in this, as in all other things, to the comfort and safety of its patrons.—Adv.

CRONJE REFUSES TO SURRENDER

Kitchener Demands that He Yield Unconditionally.

BOER POSITION DESPERATE

Fifty British Guns Pour Shells Into Their Camp.

A FIGHT TO THE DEATH

Boer Commander Sends Word He Will Not Give Up.

He May Hold Out Until Reinforcements Racing to Aid Him Appear—Buller Continues His Advance.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Daily News has the following dispatch from Modder River, dated Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 21:

"The Boer forces under Gen. Cronje are estimated at 8,000 men. At 12 o'clock he asked an armistice of twenty-four hours, which was refused. Later he sent a messenger to say that he would surrender.

"The British General sent reply, telling him to come into camp. Cronje refused, saying there had been a misunderstanding, and that he would fight to the death.

"The bombardment was then reopened; and our lyddite shells set fire to the Boer wagons. We continued shelling the laager through the night, and in the morning we resumed with Maxims and rifles, principally from the north side.

"On Sunday there was much waste of life in attacking; and the same result will be achieved without it. During Monday night seven Boers made an attempt to break through our lines; but they were captured, and their leader was killed. Four were carrying letters. It is believed that there was one other who got through.

"Other prisoners say that Gen. Cronje marched from Magersfontein here without outspanning, a distance of thirty-three miles. Had he succeeded in escaping it would have been one of the finest performances in the annals of war. The Canadians made a gallant charge at the laager, but were driven back with loss."

A dispatch from Cape Town, dated yesterday morning, says:

"In reply to Gen. Cronje's request for an armistice of twenty-four hours to allow him to bury his dead Lord Kitchener told the Boer commander that he must fight to a finish or surrender unconditionally.

"Gen. Cronje's position is reported hopeless.

"The British have occupied Barkly West.

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Gen. Cronje's request for an armistice was a mere dodge to gain time to make trenches. Lord Kitchener refused, but gave him half an hour to consider. The Boers having said that their intention had been misunderstood and that they would fight to the end, the battle was resumed."

The Times has the following from Paardeberg, dated Feb. 21:

"We have expelled 500 Boers from an isolated kopje, about a mile southeast of Gen. Cronje's laager."

LORD ROBERTS'S REPORT.

The War Office received from Lord Roberts yesterday the following message, which was delayed in transmission. It was dated Paardeberg, Feb. 21:

"Yesterday afternoon I was satisfied, by a careful reconnoissance in force of the enemy's position, that I could not assault it without very heavy loss, which I was most anxious to avoid. Accordingly I decided to bombard him with artillery and turn my attention to the enemy's reinforcements.

"The result was most satisfactory. The Boers were driven off in all directions, losing a good many killed and wounded and about fifty prisoners, who say they arrived from Ladysmith two days ago by railroad.

"They also say it was our artillery fire which caused them to abandon the kopje they were occupying. Our loss was two officers, Capt. Campbell of the Ninth Lancers and Lieut. Houston of the artillery, and four men, all slightly wounded."

A dispatch from Paardeberg, Feb. 21, says:

"Commandant Botha has been attempting to relieve Gen. Cronje. There has been severe fighting. Gen. Botha's force is scattered, with heavy losses."

Another dispatch, dated from the same place, 6:20 P. M., says:

"A Boer kopje has been captured, with fifty prisoners.

"Gen. Cronje's position is unchanged."

The War Office has issued the following from Lord Roberts:

"PAARDEBERG, Feb. 22.—Methuen reports from Kimberley that supplies of food and forage are being pushed on as fast as possible. There will be enough coal to start the De Beers Mines in ten days. By this means great misery will be alleviated. Hospital arrangements there reported perfect. He hopes Prieska and the adjoining country will soon be settled."

CRONJE'S ONLY CHANCE.

Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the military situation in The Morning Post, says:

"Lord Roberts, who was once an artillery officer, will take care that the artillery fire is properly concentrated. Prolonged shelling will compel the Boers either to hurl themselves at the British infantry in the hope of forcing their way out or to surrender.

"The best chance for Gen. Cronje would be to make a night attack, but the bayonet will serve the British at night as well as by day. There are, of course, in war all sorts of chances. A party of Boers from the north or the south might conceivably fall by surprise on some point of the investing ring, and thus gain a chance to escape for the beleaguered Boers, but the probabilities are that Gen. Cronje will be compelled to surrender, and that thus at Paardeberg will be effected the destruction of the first fraction of the Boer Army."

BOER POSITION DESPERATE.

Officially Lord Roberts wires that he has scattered the advance commandoes of the reinforcements that were striving to reach Gen. Cronje. It is regarded as singular that Lord Roberts, wiring Wednesday, should not mention the appeal for an armistice on the previous day, and also that the War Office should withhold good news, if it has any.

Without trying to reconcile even the scanty materials at hand, it seems plain that Gen. Cronje is in a bad, and even a desperate, situation, and that the British are pressing their advantage.

While the attack on Gen. Cronje proceeds, there is a race for concentration between the Boers and the British. The engagement with Gen. Cronje's 5,000 to 8,000 intrenched men is likely to become an incident in a battle between the masses. The separated fractions of the Boer power are rapidly drawing together to attack Lord Roberts.

Will Gen. Cronje be able to hold out until the Boer masses appear, or, if he does, will they then be able to succor him? The British are facing the Boers on ground where the arms, tactics, and training of the British are expected to give them the advantage.

Gen. Cronje is seemingly making his last stand. He is dying hard, hemmed in by British infantry, with shells from fifty guns falling into his camp.

On the third day of the fight the Boer chief asked for an armistice to bury his dead. "Fight to a finish or surrender unconditionally," was Lord Kitchener's reply. Cronje immediately sent back word that his request for a truce had been misunderstood, and that his determination then, as before, was to fight to the death.

The battle went on. This was the situation of Gen. Cronje Tuesday evening, as sketched in the scanty telegrams that have emerged from the semi-silence of South Africa.

The relative position of the combatants is likened to chess players, one of whom, from time to time, adds pieces to the board, while any loss to the adversary is irreplaceable.

COMMENT BY THE TIMES.

The Times says editorially:

"The fact that the Boers started to reinforce Gen. Cronje from Natal days ago is an additional reason why Lord Roberts should finish with him as promptly as possible. Small bodies of Boers, such as have already been broken up, are not very formidable, but a large body, with guns and supplies, would call for serious treatment, in which no doubt Gen. French would find congenial work.

"Lord Roberts at present has the advantage of being nearer his base than the Boers are to theirs, but that advantage will be reduced in proportion to his eastward progress, and it is important that bodies of the enemy should not hover on his right flank."

The military critic of The Times urges the continuance of efforts to send more troops to South Africa, so as to be ready for the many difficulties that must be surmounted, even after Lord Roberts has succeeded against Gen. Cronje.

DETAILS OF SUNDAY'S BATTLE.

PAARDEBERG DRIFT, Feb. 20.—Gen. Cronje's magnificent night march from Magersfontein now appears likely to end in disaster. The main body of the Boers is inclosed in a terrible death-trap. The enemy is hiding in the bed of the Modder, commanded by the British artillery, and inclosed, on the east and west, by the British infantry.

Sunday witnessed a gallant stand on the part of

the British advanced infantry was subjected to a severe musketry fire, but they had excellent cover, and the casualties were few.

The Boers had the railroad running from Colenso to Bulwana.

The British continue to discover large quantities of ammunition. The Boers are well supplied with food, and a quantity of provisions was left behind.

It is expected that further resistance will be half-hearted, and that Ladysmith will be reached in a few days.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Gen. Buller reported yesterday that his casualties, Monday, Feb. 19, were: Killed—Capt. Thorburn of the Royal Fusiliers. Wounded—Two officers and fourteen men.

The Morning Post published a dispatch from Ladysmith dated Feb. 19, which says that the bombardment continues with unusual persistency and activity from Bulwana and Blaauwbank, but is doing small damage.

The garrison is in good spirits over Gen. Roberts's success and the advance of Gen. Buller which is now visible.

Boer reports say Gen. Joubert's nerves are unstrung and that he no longer exercises the chief command.

Gen. Buller, according to a dispatch dated Wednesday, finds the Boers in positions north of the Tugela largely reinforced. This seems strange.

FRENCH OFFICERS IN BOER ARMY

PARIS, Feb. 22.—A letter from Col. De Villebois Mareuil, Gen. Joubert's Chief of Staff, to whom the Boer victory at Colenso is mainly attributed by the French papers, is published to-day. In the course of this communication the Colonel says that two of the prize court proceedings, which, it is supposed, she is now undergoing.

Regarding Delagoa Bay, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, William St. John Brodrick, declared the Government was not aware there was any evidence showing contraband had reached the Transvaal through Delagoa Bay. General allegations had been made, he added, that the local authorities were not carrying out the instructions of the Portuguese Government as completely as might be desired, but there was no proof in support of these allegations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—It is admitted by State Department officials that instructions have been given to Ambassador Choate at London to call the attention of the British Government to the seizure of the British steamer Sabine, with a cargo from New York. Secretary Hay's dispatch to the Ambassador, it is said, is not a protest, but Mr. Choate is directed to make representations to the British Government which in effect indicate that the United States regards her action as a serious trade interference.

United States Consul General Stowe, at Cape Town, under date of to-day, cables the State Department as follows:

Mashona foodstuffs released. Government buy. Consigners send invoices. STOWE.

The Mashona was one of the three vessels seized by British cruisers off the east coast of Africa, laden with foodstuffs, which it was supposed were intended for the Boers. Since Lord Salisbury's declaration some weeks ago to the effect that the Government would not sustain the legality of the seizures, the British authorities have been endeavoring to ascertain the names of the owners and value of the seized goods, with a view to settlement, either by release or purchase.

Much progress has been made in this direction, and according to the reports to the State Department, the American owners of the goods seized have expressed perfect satisfaction with the settlements made by the British Government. Foodstuffs have increased very much in value in South Africa since the consignments were made in this country, and the shippers of the goods, where they can establish the fact that they have not parted with their possession have now the opportunity to realize a profit far above any loss that might have been sustained through the detention of their goods.

The cargo of the Beatrice, one of the seized vessels, was landed at East London and turned over to the owner for private sale. In case the British Government, as indicated in Mr. Stowe's cablegram, buys the foodstuffs, it is bound by its own rules to pay an advance of at least 10 per cent. on the invoice price of the goods.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 21.—The Supreme Court has adjourned the case of the seized steamship Mashona to March 2.

FOR A MACRUM INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Representative Wheeler of Kentucky to-day introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate the truth or falsity of the charges made by Charles E. Macrum, late Consul of the United States at Pretoria, that his official or personal mail was opened, read, suppressed, or detained by the censor of the British Government at Durban, or that a telegram sent by him to the Department of State was delayed by a British censor for several weeks.

The committee, by the provisions of the resolution, shall also ascertain whether the British authorities are acquainted with the secret cipher or code used by the State Department. In order that the committee may properly carry out these instructions, it is authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths to witnesses examined.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

GAGE DISCUSSES MACRUM.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived here to-day, and is stopping at the Planters' Hotel. He came to St. Louis to speak before the Commercial Club at its banquet to-night. In an interview Secretary Gage spoke as follows of the case of ex-Consul Macrum and his charges against the English Government:

"So far as I have been able to ascertain, there is not a scintilla of evidence to support Macrum's charges. I do not believe that the officials of the English Government violated the secrecy of our communications to our accredited representative, and I think the investigation to be made will show as much.

"Of course, if Macrum can substantiate his charges, if he can show documents which will prove that his mail was tampered with, that will put the case in another light. If the investigation should reveal that state of affairs, then the Administration would demand an apology for the indignity. But I do not believe that there is the slightest possibility of such a crisis arising. As the case now stands, Macrum is not troubling the Administration. It will not give him the slightest notice until he proves his charges."

TOTAL BRITISH LOSSES, 11,208.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The War Office for the first time has given out an official compilation of the British losses. The total is 11,208 to Feb. 17. This does not include, therefore, Lord Roberts's recent losses nor the Wiltshire prisoners.

It is learned that the British losses at Koodoosrand were 700.

Three thousand fresh troops will embark for South Africa to-day.

Further Casualties at Rensburg.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—An additional list of casualties sustained by the British troops during the retreat from Rensburg Feb. 15, shows that fourteen men were killed, and that 158 members of the Wiltshire and Worcestershire Regiments are missing, the latter fact confirming the Boer reports that a number of prisoners had been captured by them.

Mr. Courtney, M. P., Refuses to Resign.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Conservatives of the Bodmin Division of Cornwall, incensed by the attitude toward the war of their representative in the House of Commons, Leonard Henry Courtney, formerly Deputy Speaker, have demanded his resignation. Mr. Courtney, however, refuses to resign. He asserts that he contested the seat on condition that he be allowed to act independently.

Mr. Courtney, who was elected on the Unionist vote, is an advanced Liberal who was opposed to Mr. Gladstone's home rule scheme. He was formerly Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, Colonial Under Secretary, and Financial Secretary for the Treasury. He recently became Chairman of the South African Conciliation Committee.

No Engagement as to Peace Terms.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the House of Lords to-day, replying to a question on the subject, the Premier, Lord Salisbury, declared that the Government had no engagement whatever with any power in respect to the course to be taken in the ultimate settlement with the Boer republics. No power, he added, had asked or suggested the entering into of any such arrangement.

To Send Out Fifty Maxims.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Artillery officers received hurry orders to-day to proceed to South Africa with fifty one-pound Maxim-Nordenfeldt guns.

THE FUTURE OF THE BOERS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—After discussing the day's news from South Africa, The Times, commenting upon Lord Salisbury's reply to Lord Teynham's question regarding the assertion that Great Britain was bound by a secret treaty with Germany, which would secure some measure of independence for the Boers, says:

"There would be no precedent for an interference, unless the Boers were crushed, even if anybody felt bold enough or strong enough to try to rob the victors under unctuous pretexts of humanity and mercy to the vanquished. Nobody, we imagine, does feel strong enough or bold enough to try, who is at the same time hostile enough to England to wish to try."

The Times then proceeds to argue that the British navy was never stronger than it is at present, adding:

"This war has given an immense experience, which will tend to make Great Britain stronger than ever before in a military sense, while the Indian troops and the colonists have evidenced their loyalty in a time of adversity, which gives additional strength.

"What Germany has achieved in the Reichsland we shall accomplish in the Boer republics. It is not enough for us to conquer the Boers. We shall not rest satisfied until they are loyal and patriotic British citizens."

Afrikanders Want Protection.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "It is reported that the Afrikander Bond Congress will not be held unless the military authorities guarantee the safety of the delegates."

BRITISH FLAG BOMBARDED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The British flag, flying over the home of Consul Capt. William Wyndham, in honor of Washington's Birthday, came near being hauled down this afternoon. A crowd of fifty or sixty young men and boys gathered about the British Consul's house, and spying the banner of Great Britain, they immediately began to throw snowballs and sticks at it. Jeering and hooting it, they continued to bombard it with missiles. The banner was becoming torn, but the crowd still hooted, and could they have reached the roof there is no doubt that the flag would have been pulled down in an instant and trampled upon.

Consul Wyndham was not home, but his wife, who heard the angry remarks of the crowd, became alarmed, and asked the janitor to take the flag down. He refused, fearing that he would be hit by the stones and snow balls. Then a call for the police was turned in, and they arrived just in time. When the youths saw them coming, they escaped, not one being captured. The bluecoats guarded the residence during the remainder of the day.

It is thought that the gang was made up chiefly of Boer sympathizers. Consul Wyndham says he will take no action, as he has stood insults before while acting as a Consul.

CECIL RHODES'S PORTRAIT.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the White Star liner Teutonic was Miss Amalia Kussner, the miniature painter, who went to South Africa last Autumn to paint the portrait of Cecil Rhodes.

Miss Kussner spent three months in Cape Town and Kimberley and managed to complete her commission in the latter city just previous to the outbreak of hostilities between the English and Boers. At one time the report spread that she was shut up in the besieged city.

Miss Kussner was exceedingly reluctant to speak of her South African experiences yesterday. Before leaving the pier, however, she graciously consented to give a brief interview, revealing some insight into the character of Cecil Rhodes. In describing the South African mining king, she compared him with the Czar of Russia, whose portrait, she said, she had painted just before going to South Africa.

"The Czar," she said, "leaves the impression of a man of peace, while Mr. Rhodes's manner and traits of character suggest pre-eminently the man of war. He is more impressive in his personality than any other public man I have ever met. He has a superabundance of vitality and his nervous force is really oppressive. His many sittings to me were such in name only, consisting of nervous pacing up and down the studio. The character of the man was exhibited in the experiences of two portrait artists to whom he sat before my arrival. One made the mistake of showing him the portrait before it was completed. He discarded it. The other agreed that painter and subject should criticise the work as it progressed. Result—another disagreement and another study discarded.

"Mr. Rhodes did not see my work until shortly before its completion. His only comment was, 'Can't you make me look a little kinder?' I insisted that a certain severity of aspect was required, and he acquiesced.

"I'm sure that he never expected that the Anglo-Boer dispute would result in hostilities. He believed to the very last that the outcome would be peaceful. He did not impress me as being an intriguer, but rather as a man who by straightforward methods would press through to success, even through a granite wall."

Speaking of the Boers, Miss Kussner said she had not seen any of their leaders, but that the people impressed her as being far below the present standard of civilization, but with a certain rugged strength of character.

Miss Kussner comes here to finish a miniature of Mrs. George Gould and her baby, which she began before going to South Africa.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SCENE OF THE GREAT BATTLE NOW IN PROGRESS.

of the Creusot representatives rendered the Boers valuable aid. One, named Grunberg, he adds, is the head of their artillery, and the other, Leon, is the head of their engineers. Leon directed the hoisting of "Long Tom" to the dizzy heights around Ladysmith, and also arranged for the victualling of the camps, which he himself located.

The writer expresses admiration for the organization and commissariat arrangements of the Boer camps. The burghers, he says, get excellent meat, bread or biscuit, coffee, rice, potatoes, and other condiments with surprising liberality. He pays a high tribute to the unsuspected military capabilities of the Boer leaders, and declares every detail of the Boer organization works like clockwork.

COMPLIMENTS TO CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 22.—Lord Minto, the Governor General, has received the following message from Lord Roberts:

Paardeberg, Feb. 22.

The Canadian Regiment has done admirable service since its arrival in South Africa. I deeply regret the heavy loss it suffered during the fight on the 18th inst., and beg you will assure the people how much we all here admire the conspicuous gallantry displayed by our Canadian comrades on that occasion.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Globe says: "The spirit in which a brave, strong nation should meet trial is admirably illustrated by the temper displayed by Canada. The war, if it has done nothing else, has killed political bitterness and mere party strife in all the colonies. The contrast between Ottawa and Westminster is painful and humiliating."

There have been many eulogistic references to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's and other Canadian speeches on the subject of the losses of the Canadians in South Africa.

The morning papers allude to the thoughtfulness of Lord Roberts in sending a dispatch to the Earl of Minto, the Canadian Governor General. The Times says:

"The splendid spirit shown in Canada, which has just received the first news of losses incurred in the cause of the empire, should serve to impel us to greater exertions."

The War Office is still without any definite information in regard to the casualties among the Canadians in South Africa referred to in Premier Laurier's speech, and the officials do not know from what source the lists were to be issued. The War Office officials deprecate any premature publication, and are inclined to doubt the details cabled here from Canada.

An arrangement exists by which the Cape Government notifies the other Colonial Governments of the casualties in their forces when the list is received at Cape Town from the Commander in Chief, thus insuring simultaneous publication in Great Britain and in the colony. This mode, evidently, was not followed, as Lord Roberts, so far, has not mentioned the Canadian losses, except in the case of two officers wounded.

The Canadian Commissioner here and the Colonial Office are in ignorance regarding the truth of the report.

CANADA FEARS FENIANS.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 22.—The Globe, which is apprehensive of a Fenian raid, says to-day:

"The officers of the local regiments deny that they have any information other than that possessed by the public regarding a Fenian movement against Canada. This information, however, has undoubtedly been communicated by the late general officer commanding some of the officers.

"Mobilization returns have, as a matter of fact, been sent out to commanding officers, calling for information as to the route of march necessary from headquarters of all units to the nearest railway stations, the time required, and the cost per man for transportation to the point of mobilization."

THE SEIZED AMERICAN GOODS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Special dispatches from Washington this morning, purported to give full details of instructions issued by Secretary Hay, telling the United States Ambassador here, Joseph H. Choate, to make representations to the British Government regarding the seizure of the British steamer Sabine, from New York Jan. 4, with a miscellaneous cargo, which was captured by the British gunboat Thrush and taken to Delagoa Bay, and to make representations that Great Britain's action is regarded as unnecessary and as seriously interfering with trade.

The United States Embassy was closed today, owing to the Washington's Birthday celebration, which may explain the statements made to representatives of the press by the Foreign Office that no representations of any kind on the subject of the Sabine have yet been made. The Foreign Office, it was added, had no further information regarding the nature of the Sabine's cargo, and does not expect any for some time to come, owing to the slowness

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

The National Committee Decides on Kansas City, July 4.

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE IGNORED

Milwaukee Secures Only Nine Votes Out of Forty-nine—Mr. Gorman Argues for a Late Date.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The next National Democratic Convention will be held at Kansas City, Mo., July 4. This was the decision of the Democratic National Committee, which met at the Hotel Raleigh today to fix the time and place of holding the convention.

The action of the committee is set forth in the following call for the convention, issued this evening:

CALL FOR THE CONVENTION.

"The National Democratic Committee, having met in the City of Washington on the twenty-second day of February, 1900, has appointed Wednesday, the fourth day of July, as the time, and chosen the City of Kansas City, Mo., as the place for holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and each Territory, Alaska, Indian Territory, and the District of Columbia, shall have six delegates.

All Democratic conservative reform citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical, and constitutional government and who favor the republic and oppose the empire, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention."

COMMITTEE'S ACTION EXPLAINED.

The vote in favor of Kansas City was due largely to the determination on the part of the committee to hold the convention in a friendly country. The talk of holding the convention earlier than the Republicans came to nothing. The leaders, either because they assumed that Bryan must be nominated early or late, or that he might be got rid of by waiting, concluded that it would be better to wait upon time than to force it.

That the campaign is to be conducted on some other issue than the financial one that made Bryan conspicuous, and that some of his followers fancied came near electing him, is generally admitted. Silver will not be a prominent issue in the next campaign.

Col Nicholas Bell of St. Louis, a strong free silver man in the last campaign, said to-night: "The financial issue has been eliminated. Our Republican friends have taken that question out of the campaign. It will be of no use to press it now, for if Bryan is elected his hands will be tied by a Republican Senate during his entire term of office. Opposition to imperialism, as distinguished from expansion, will be our rallying cry. The Democratic Party is a party of expansion; it is not a party of imperialism."

While there was no open dissatisfaction expressed with the selection of Kansas City for the convention, it does not strike Eastern Democrats as a wise or strong selection. As viewed from an economical standpoint, the National Committee made a much better bargain by selecting Kansas City than it would have made if it had accepted the offer of Milwaukee, which was discovered to be an offer "with a string." Out of the offer of Kansas City there may come a campaign fund. Milwaukee did not intend to be so generous as that.

Milwaukee was the only city which competed with Kansas City for the honor of entertaining the convention, and the poor showing she made when the vote was taken (the result being Kansas City, 40; Milwaukee, 9;) caused general surprise. The claims of the rival cities as to hotel accommodations, railroad and telegraphic facilities, were presented in open session by representatives of each, and subsequently in executive session, ex-Gov. W. J. Stone, on behalf of Kansas City, and National Committeeman E. C. Wall, on behalf of Milwaukee, explained the financial inducements which the cities they represented were willing to make. Each offered the committee $50,000.

After the committee had selected the Gate City of the West, the Kansas City boomers held a jollification meeting in their rooms at the Raleigh. Ex-Gov. Stone addressed the gathering, predicting that those who attended the convention would depart with praises upon their lips for the hospitality they had received, and that the nominee of the convention would be the victor at the polls in November.

ARGUMENT FOR KANSAS CITY.

The committee was called to order by Senator Jones, its Chairman. Every State and Territory was represented either by the National Committeemen or by proxy. There was a vacancy from the District of Columbia caused by the death of Lawrence Gardner. James L. Norris had been elected to fill this vacancy, but his election was contested, and a committee of three was appointed to report upon the contest. The committee reported in favor of Mr. Norris. It was decided to allow each city which was a candidate for the honor of entertaining the convention thirty minutes in which to present its claims. It was also decided that the speeches in favor of the two rival cities, Kansas City and Milwaukee, should be made in rotation.

James A. Reed, Prosecuting Attorney of Kansas City, made the opening speech, presenting the claims of the metropolis of the Southwest. The invitation he presented, he said, came not only from the citizens of Kansas City, but from the Democracy of Missouri. In the contest of 1896, when some of the leaders in other sections of the Union were faltering and hitherto Democratic States were staggering and weak, Missouri increased her plurality 20,000. Milwaukee, he said, was a worthy opponent, and was represented by a splendid set of worthy gentlemen, but he submitted that a comparison of her facilities with those of Kansas City would show the immeasurable superiority of the latter.

Kansas City, he pointed out, has thirty-nine lines of railroad and her telegraphic facilities are excellent. Her hotels are more than ample. Outside of the great hotels of New York, there are in Kansas City seven hotels that will rank as high as any in the United States. The committee, he said, should have the first choice of rooms at these hotels, the delegates the second choice. Hotel rates, he promised, would not be raised. Mr. Reed was especially strong in his eulogy of the convention hall, which, he said, would seat 25,000 people. He quoted Mr. Bryan as having stated that the hall could hardly be surpassed. The mention of Bryan's name drew the first applause of the meeting.

He also quoted the late Dwight L. Moody as having said that no hall in this country could equal it. This hall would be given free of charge. He appealed to the members of the committee in the name of the Democrats of Missouri to come to a stronghold of Democracy. The delegation did not come begging for the convention in the hope of carrying a doubtful State. Whether the convention went to Kansas City or not, Missouri would be true to Democracy.

When the name of New York was called Chairman Jones announced that Representative Levy of that State had announced that he desired to present New York's name, but as Mr. Levy was not present New York was passed. National Committeeman Campbell of New York said he had no knowledge that New York desired her name presented.

MILWAUKEE'S CLAIMS PRESENTED.

Mayor Rose of Milwaukee presented the claims of the Badger City. He opened with a bit of pleasantry at the expense of Mr. Reed. He was not Prosecuting Attorney of Milwaukee, he said, and therefore could not offer the convention the protection of his office. [Laughter.] However, as the Mayor of the city he would instruct the police force to prevent any of the delegates or visitors to the convention from breaking into the police station.

Mayor Rose urged the selection of Milwaukee for the great good it would do the Democracy. Missouri Democrats were entitled to all credit for their Democracy. He had lived for years in Wisconsin, where it cost something to be a Democrat. Where are the battles of the next campaign to be fought? he asked. In the East hope was vain. In the extreme West there was great danger on the issue of expansion. The votes for the next Democratic President must come from the Middle West. Eight years ago Milwaukee had asked for the convention and had said: "We could carry Wisconsin." The claims were laughed at. Yet Wisconsin was carried for Democracy. Now, although McKinley carried Wisconsin by 100,000 majority, Mayor Rose promised that the State would this year give her Electoral vote to Bryan. This announcement was greeted with applause. The same element which carried Wisconsin in 1892 was in sympathy with the Democrats now, he said. The hope of success for the Democracy this Fall lay in the German-American vote.

He was not here to say that if Milwaukee did not get the convention the State would go Republican. Wisconsin would go Democratic anyway. [Applause.] But this much was due the Democrats of Wisconsin. He pointed to the fact that one of the influential German newspapers of Wisconsin was now hostile to the Administration. With its support the Democrats could and would carry Wisconsin. "Show to the Germans," said he, "that the Democrats are opposed to imperialism and expansion and they will be with us." [Applause.]

He recalled the furor created by the speech of Representative Lentz of Ohio in Milwaukee last Fall. He said it had aroused the Germans and that now four-fifths of them were opposed to imperialism and McKinleyism. Mayor Rose then turned to the facilities of Milwaukee for accommodating the convention. In the matter of railroads, hotel capacity, and telegraphic facilities, he said that the convention had nothing to gain by going to Kansas City. Besides, Milwaukee has a Summer climate far superior to that of her rival. The determination of the convention city, he said, should not be a question of personal predilection, but of party welfare.

OTHER SPEECHES ON BOTH SIDES.

Ex-Gov. Peck of Wisconsin was the second speaker in behalf of Milwaukee. In 1892, he said, he made a funny speech before the National Committee and Milwaukee lost the convention by one vote. He proposed to take warning from that experience. He devoted his time to impressing upon the committee the necessity of propitiating the German-Americans who are now, he contended, well disposed toward the Democrats.

David Overmyer of Kansas City made the closing speech for that place. He aroused much enthusiasm by saying that platform and man were already selected by the Democracy of the whole country. Representative Cowherd of Missouri reinforced Mr. Reed's argument in favor of Kansas City. That city, he said, came not with promises of the future, but with her record of the past.

Representative Lentz of Ohio closed for Milwaukee, arguing that upon the German vote the fate of the next election would hinge. Milwaukee was the centre of German art and literature. The influence of the convention forced out through German channels from Milwaukee could not be overestimated. The Germans were in earnest, he declared; they wanted an opportunity to punish the McKinley Administration. If the committee failed to win the election next Fall it would be because they lost the opportunity to get the German vote.

The committee at 2:10 P. M. took a recess for one hour. When it reassembled it went into executive session to determine the date and place of holding the convention. The committee voted first upon the place. Ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri gave the committee some private information as to the amount of money Kansas City would furnish, and E. C. Wall made a similar statement of Milwaukee's financial offer. The vote resulted: Kansas City, 40; Milwaukee, 9. The vote upon fixing the date of the convention was: In favor of July 4, 27; June 14, 21; May 9, 1.

A speech which had a great deal of influence in fixing the date was made by ex-Senator Gorman. He said that four years ago it might have been well to hold the convention early, as the party then took a new position, one which drove many of the leaders out of the party and into temporary retirement. The organization then went into new hands, into the hands of able men, but many of whom had not been active in control of party affairs, and it took them some time to organize. Now there was a good organization. The party was ready and equipped to enter upon the campaign. The party in power should be allowed to hold its convention first, and the indictment of that party could be made as it has been in times past. Mr. McLean of Ohio also favored the later date.

A sub-committee was named to audit the accounts of the committee. Chairman Jones was authorized to appoint a sub-committee of seven to make arrangements for the convention. It is probable that Messrs. Stone of Missouri and Johnson of Kansas will be members of it.

The committee at 6:30 P. M. adjourned to meet at Kansas City July 3.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HALL.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 22.—Convention Hall, where the National Democratic Convention will be held in July next, is situated at Thirteenth and Central Streets, four blocks from the retail district of the city. It has been classed by travelers as one of the largest and most perfectly constructed auditoriums in existence.

The structure was erected at a cost of $225,000, which was raised entirely by public subscription. It occupies a piece of ground 314 by 200 feet in extent, is two stories high, and is built of native stone, cream brick, and terra cotta. The first story is of the Renaissance style of architecture, and the second story is decorated with groups and columns.

The building is of bridge construction without a column, the roof being supported by great steel girders that span its 200 feet of breadth. Its general seating arrangement is modeled somewhat upon the plan of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. The floor space is divided into arena, arena balcony, balcony and roof garden, boxes skirting the arena and the arena balcony. The stage is situated in the centre of the arena.

The total seating capacity is nearly 20,000, and with standing room, the building is capable of holding more than 22,000 people. The arena alone seats 4,000. To each side of the arena and under the first balcony are numerous committee rooms, which have their separate street entrances. The building has no stairways, the upper seatings being reached by means of inclined planes. Separate exits are used for the balconies and roof garden, and it is estimated that the hall can be emptied at the rate of 5,000 people a minute. Since its dedication, a year ago to-day, the hall has housed some of the best audiences that ever gathered under a roof in this country.

COL. BRYAN IS SATISFIED.

Selection of Kansas City Agreeable to Him—Reads Gorman's Speech.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Feb. 22.—Col. Bryan said to-night that the selection of Kansas City as the place for the Democratic National Convention was agreeable to him. He did not care to express himself regarding the date of the convention.

Col. Bryan read very carefully that part of the dispatch relating to Mr. Gorman's speech, and then reread it, appearing impressed with it.

The Elks Invite Tammany.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 22.—The Elks of Kansas City have tendered to Tammany of New York the use of their clubhouse during the Democratic National Convention. This clubhouse is one of the most beautiful fraternal clubhouses in the United States, having been the Wisconsin Building at the World's Fair in Chicago. It was taken down and removed to Kansas City, and now stands exactly as it did in Chicago. It is quite large, and the interior is finished in onyx, marble, and bronze.

Sewall to Meet Bryan To-day.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 22.—Arthur Sewall of Maine, who is here to meet Mr. Bryan, spent the day at his hotel, denying himself to all callers. Mr. Sewall has chartered an engine and car, and will leave here at 5 o'clock in the morning over the Southern Railway. The train will run down the Columbus Division until it meets the morning passenger train bringing Mr. Bryan to Atlanta. Mr. Sewall's car will then probably be attached to the regular train on its run into Atlanta, and the two leaders on the Democratic ticket of 1896 will confer en route.

Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Committee will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at noon to-day to select the place for the holding of the State Convention to elect delegates at large to the National Convention, to meet in Philadelphia in June. The impression generally prevails that New York City will be chosen, and that the convention will meet in Carnegie Hall on or about April 18.

MAN GOES OVER NIAGARA.

Believed to be John Lazarus of Mount Carmel, Penn.

NIAGARA FALLS, Feb. 22.—A man between fifty and sixty years old, supposed to be John Lazarus of Mount Carmel, Penn., jumped from the Goat Island bridge into the Upper Rapids this morning and went over the American Falls. He came here on a Lehigh Valley excursion train at noon, stopping at the United States Express office and forwarding three pocketbooks and a gold watch to Dr. J. S. Lazarus, Bloomberg, Penn.

He wrote a letter, which he dropped in a box, checked his grip and overcoat at the railway station, and walked hurriedly to Goat Island Bridge and jumped into the river. Two policemen saw him jump, and their description tallies with that of Lazarus.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS MEET.

"Eastern Conference" in Session at Philadelphia—Edward Atkinson's Letter.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—An "Eastern conference" of anti-imperialists began here to-day and will remain in session two days. The leaders say that a show of hands in Philadelphia a few months in advance of the Republican National Convention will have weight in inducing the delegates to recognize their claims.

The conference was opened this afternoon with an address by George Gluyas Mercer, President of the Philadelphia branch of the American Anti-imperialist League. Addresses were also made by the Rev. Samuel Richard Fuller and the Rev. Francis E. Abbott of Massachusetts; Talcott H. Russell of Connecticut and Dr. Montagu Leveson of Fort Hamilton, N. Y. An interesting pamphlet by ex-Senator J. B. Henderson of Missouri was read by Dr. W. A. Croffut of Washington, D. C.

Among the letters of regret was one from Edward Atkinson, in which he said:

I greatly regret that I cannot attend the Anti-Imperialist Convention of Feb. 22. I urgently impress upon you the importance of putting all the force we can into the control of the close districts, to the end that we may hold the balance of power in the next House of Representatives. I think we may ignore the Presidential question, although I confess for myself that I am beginning to think that an honest and sincere crank may be a safer man than a specious-ly pious fraud, and shall act accordingly.

About 100 persons were present at the afternoon meeting. The evening meeting was addressed by Herbert Welsh of this city and Carl Schurz of New York. The audience numbered a little over 1,000.

Sergt. Burns Hurt by Car.

Sergt. Edward Burns, attached to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, was struck by a south-bound Amsterdam Avenue trolley car at Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street last night. His left ankle was fractured and he received severe contusions of the body. The fracture was reduced at the Presbyterian Hospital and his other injuries were attended to, and he was taken to his home.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Grant Waller, Boston.

ASTOR—Judge J. M. Wilson, Washington; Congressman J. H. Ketcham, Poughkeepsie, Major John G. Davis, Havana.

BUCKINGHAM—Theodore F. Hamilton, ex-District Attorney of Saratoga County.

EMPIRE—E. Wallerstein, Albany; E. P. Guild, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. Elisha Dyer, Rhode Island; J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister, Washington.

GILSEY—Jesse Stiles, Saratoga; H. M. Buckholder, Hamilton, Ont.

GRAND—Adjt. Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

HOFFMAN—Paul Asch, Milwaukee; A. E. Stanford, Victoria, B. C.

HOLLAND—John W. Seever, Cleveland; Prof. H. S. Judson, St. Paul; Erskine M. Phelps, Chicago; D. R. Hanna, Cleveland; Count and Countess Auberet, Paris.

MANHATTAN—Prof. C. A. Bean, President of Tufts College; Blair Moody, New Haven.

MURRAY HILL—James Scott, Toronto; James J. Guerin, Montreal; John P. Dunne, Ottawa.

NETHERLAND—J. Benjamin Dwinnell, Scranton.

PLAZA—The Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Boston; Cornelius Fogarty, Watervliet; Lieut. Commander B. A. Fiske, United States Navy.

STUYVESANT—Ex-Speaker Titus Sheard, Little Falls, N. Y.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; David W. Noyes, Boston; William A. Hungerford, Washington; W. G. Conrad, Montana; the Rev. Richard Lewis Howell, Morven Park, Leesburg, Va.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. N. Hanna, notions, fancy goods, and waists; 95 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

Wheatley & Ansley, Americus, Ga.; C. L. Ansley, furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Lesher, J. H., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. A. Lesher, tailors' trimmings; Hotel Cadillac.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits.

Gubbins & Jung, Chicago, Ill.; E. Jung, laces and trimmings; Hotel Marlborough.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. Donaldson, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gross Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; A. P. Gross, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Postley, house furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; William Rettew, dry goods, &c.; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Waxelbaum Company, Macon, Ga.; E. A. Waxelbaum, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Scowcroft, John, & Sons Co., Ogden, Utah; J. Scowcroft, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Northrup, silks; Grand Hotel.

Myers Brothers, Jeffersonville, Ind.; N. Myers, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Cohen Brothers Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. Ash, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Reddon, carpets; Hoffman House.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Jones, corsets; Miss Saks, millinery; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Long, S., Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; L. W. Long, clothing; W. H. Taylor, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Youland, W. E., & Co., Biddeford, Me.; W. E. Youland, dry goods; Miss Dudley, ladies' wear; Hotel Albert.

Smith & Co., Gardner, Me.; F. Smith, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Pattel & Co., Caribou, Me.; W. Pattel, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Down, Levi, Atlantic, Iowa; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Holbrook Brothers, Hamilton, Ohio; W. G. Holbrook, cloaks and capes; Hotel Albert.

"Fair, The," Cincinnati, Ohio; C. F. Werner, jewelry; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss Rourke, ladies' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Strauss, kid gloves and umbrellas; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Strauss Brothers, Bowling Green, Ohio; J. Strauss, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Cohen Company, The, Richmond, Va.; I. Fleigenheimer, housefurnishing goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Wallenstein, D. S., Baltimore, Md.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, white goods and linens; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Guthman Brothers, Lasalle, Ill.; I. Guthman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Rhenard, D. H., Wilmington, Del.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Epstein & Alexander, Little Rock, Ark.; E. Epstein, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Frank, H., Natchez, Miss.; dry goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Ross, J., Natchez, Miss.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Jackson Brothers & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; W. D. Jackson, notions; R. T. Watts, dry goods; 415 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. C. Wasson, white goods; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, house furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Boyd, Beston, Lanyen Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. A

PUERTO RICO BILL MAY BE BEATEN

Republican Who Favors It Admits the Outlook Is Bad.

LONG DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

Mr. McCall Gives His Reasons for Opposing the Measure.

Says It Is Unconstitutional and Unfair to the Islanders — Gen. Grosvenor and Others Speak in Its Favor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—"The outlook is blue" said a Republican friend of the Puerto Rican Tariff bill to-night. "I shall be surprised if the bill does not pass," said Representative Russell of Connecticut, a member of the Ways and Means Committee. The two statements convey a very good idea of the different feelings, that prevail among Republicans. Mr. McCall, who has been sturdily opposed to the bill from the first, says to his friends that he considers the bill as beaten.

The utmost effort is being made by those having the measure in charge to assure the hesitating members that the President will be satisfied with the bill now before the House. But no more authoritative expression has been given than that furnished by Gen. Grosvenor this afternoon in the House debate. On the other hand, it is learned that Mr. Bromwell's statement that the President is determined not to disavow his language as used in the message has been found to come from a person not authorized to speak so positively for Mr. McKinley.

The opponents of the bill are using the President's utterances, as they have been made public and not publicly retracted, to great purpose, and the advocates of the bill find themselves embarrassed in consequence.

Mr. Russell gave this afternoon his explanation of the purpose in taxing the Puerto Ricans 25 per cent. of the Dingley rates. The island is now impoverished. Its ability to raise money sufficient to maintain the Government there is suspended. The small tax proposed will raise about the amount regarded as necessary by the Governor General. If this money is not raised in that way, it will be necessary to appropriate it, and to raise the money to be appropriated by taxing the people of the United States. To offer a bill or an item in a bill appropriating $1,200,000 for supporting a Government in Puerto Rico can hardly be a popular measure. The probability is that it would "raise a rumpus." The admission that we were to tax the people to keep up government in Puerto Rico might create [illegible] that we eventually might be asked to do the same thing for the Philippines. The better way, Mr. Russell thought, would be to place a small customs tax upon Puerto Rican trade, turn the receipts over to the island to maintain its government, and help the island along toward a self-supporting condition, which he believes will come soon.

Notwithstanding that there has been a good deal of remonstrance against the calling of a meeting of Republicans on Saturday, a "conference" will be held, and arrangements have been in progress for it. The word "caucus," implying a desire to tie up the opponents of the bill, is avoided. The "conference" will afford an opportunity to count heads. Upon its report will depend the passing of the bill now before the House or the substitution of the bill originally offered by Mr. Payne. After all that has been said in the House and out of it about the "doubling" of Mr. Payne, the passage of the free trade bill would, it is not unlikely, be regarded by the Democrats as a triumph for their party.

The debate on the Puerto Rican bill brought out several notable speeches in the House to-day, including one by Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, who answered a number of questions as to the attitude of the President; and others by Representative McCall of Massachusetts, the Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee who dissented from the majority report, and Representative Moody, another Massachusetts Republican, who sharply criticised the position of his colleague. Mr. McClellan (N. Y.) and Mr. Brantley (Ga.) also spoke against the bill, and Mr. Parker (N. J.) in support of it. The debate was continued at a night session.

McCLELLAN AGAINST THE BILL.

Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.,) opened the debate this morning, speaking in opposition to the bill. He argued at some length, quoting a great many decisions to prove that the position of the majority was untenable, that the inhabitants of Puerto Rico are citizens of the United States, with all the Constitutional rights of citizens, and that the Constitution extends proprio vigore over the Island of Puerto Rico, the United States only holding it in trust for the State eventually to be erected out of its territory. Continuing, Mr. McClellan said:

"The moral aspect of the case is quite as important as is the legal. It involves the good faith, the credit, and the honor of the United States. Some gentlemen distinguish between individual honor and National honor; some insist that there is one standard of honesty for the individual and no standard whatever for the Nation. Puerto Rico came to us freely of her own accord, believing that she would become a part of the United States and enjoy the blessings of our Constitution and of free intercourse with us. I find myself taking my stand with the minority in support of the President of the United States against the party that elected him to office.

"There are those of us who are fond of saying that the white man's burden lies far beyond the Summer seas, and the white man's duty requires that he bear his burden, no matter how much it may oppress him. There are those of us who in all sincerity maintain that it is the duty of this country to extend the blessings of its civilization to the people of the East. They tell us that an open door in China would increase our commerce, and that the addition of millions of pauper savages to our body politic would improve the condition of American labor. I may be conservative beyond reason, but I think I am an humble member of the great majority of the people of this country when I believe that the greatest glory of a free people is in its honor, and in its righteousness as a nation; that there is only one rule of conduct for the individual and for the Government; that the same standard of honor should govern this Congress as governs its most inconspicuous member; that our ultimate destiny will be worked out in the factories of New York, in the wheat fields of the West, and in the plantations of the South; that we must strive for happiness not in Asia but in America; that the radiance of our flag consists not in the triumphs of unnecessary foreign wars, but in the triumphs of necessary domestic peace; that the wealth of this Nation should not be expended in behalf of the selfish ambition of the few, but in the cause of the many; that the duty of the United States does not lie in the conquest of Oriental people, but in the conquest of the happiness of our own."

GROSVENOR FOR THE MEASURE.

Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) speaking in support of the bill, said that any political party or individual who took part in ratifying and supporting the treaty with Spain was estopped from opposing any of the legitimate effects of that treaty. When that treaty hung in the balance, a certain Nebraska Colonel left his regiment and came to Washington to aid in securing ratification and he did influence votes at a critical juncture. So that, Mr. Grosvenor said, if there were one man in the country who should shoulder responsibility for the treaty and its succeeding responsibilities, that man was William J. Bryan of Nebraska.

Mr. Grosvenor, continuing, said there appeared to be great sensitiveness lest the wishes of the President should not be carried out, and this sensitiveness was most apparent on the Democratic side among those not particularly active in supporting the President. The President had performed his Constitutional duty in presenting his views to Congress. Since then much official information had been submitted, showing conclusively that it was imperatively necessary to raise money for Puerto Rico in some way, in order to restore the depressed industries and institutions of the island. This information had been so conclusive that views had changed, both in the Senate and here, and the Ways and Means Committee brought forward this bill, believing it to be the best thing attainable for Puerto Rico and for this country. There was only one alternative to this tariff measure, and that was to go down in our own pockets and appropriate from the Treasury enough to sustain the island.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) at this point asked: "I understand that the gentleman holds that the President did not understand the situation at the time of his message. Now I ask him if the President understands the situation at this time?"

Mr. Grosvenor responded that he was not the mouthpiece of the President, and that Mr. Richardson's question did not correctly represent what had been said. He added:

"I think I know the President reasonably well, and speaking as an individual and knowing all things involved in the situation here now, I think that nothing would give the President greater sorrow than the defeat of this bill and the turning over of this House to the Democratic minority."

Mr. Grosvenor remarked that it was hardly to be supposed that the President at the time he made his recommendation for the relief of Puerto Rico appreciated that such a simple question would be made the text for a Constitutional issue more grave than anything since the Dred Scott case.

Taking up the broad right of Congress to deal with the subject, Mr. Grosvenor said Daniel Webster had been the first to maintain the power of Congress over new territory. And yet it remained for a Massachusetts member of the House of Representatives from Cambridge (Mr. McCall) to call this right in question.

The reference to Cambridge brought Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) to his feet with the statement that Harvard University was on the side of the Ways and Means majority.

"Who are on that side?" asked Mr. Littlefield, (Rep., Maine.)

"Prof. Langdell and Prof. Thayer of Harvard," answered Mr. Moody.

Mr. Grosvenor's discussion of the fiscal and Constitutional question was varied by good-natured political raillery with members across the aisle. When Mr. Neville (Rep., Neb.,) asked if Mr. Grosvenor expected to embalm the Filipinos along with the Declaration of Independence in the Philippines, the Ohio member answered that when the Democratic Party got through with the Filipinos it would need embalming. At another point Mr. Grosvenor created laughter by referring ironically to Aguinaldo as the "George Washington of the Philippines."

FUTURE OF NEW TERRITORY.

In closing Mr. Grosvenor said:

"But we have got the Philippines on our hands, and I will tell you what we shall tell the people of this country, my friends, if you will listen to me now. We will say we have acquired title to the Philippines and Puerto Rico. We did not go after them, but they came to us and we could not help ourselves.

"A gentleman went out into the Orient with a little more power than he had authority, and the first thing we knew he had captured the Lord only knows how many islands out there—we have never yet found out ourselves. But he took them, and we are there, and our flag is there, and we were aided in getting a perfect title to them by the Democratic Senators in Congress without any protest from anybody. We have got them, and the duty is upon us, and we are going to take care of them. We are going to make all the money out of the transaction we can by enlarging our trade with the Oriental countries, and we are going to embalm the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence upon the statute books of the Philippines just as quick as we think the time has come to do it, and we are not going to do it one minute before. If all the Democrats on God's earth go howling that we have got to do it now. [Applause and laughter on the Republican side.] We are going to do it under the persuasive influence of the Constitution, of the Declaration of Independence, of our Christian civilization. We are going to do it as rapidly as it is possible to do it, and in the meantime we propose that every attribute of the Constitution shall persuade us to treat these men with absolute fairness."

McCALL DENOUNCES THE BILL.

Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.,) followed in opposition to the bill. His speech was followed with great interest, as he was the only member of the Ways and Means majority to dissent from the majority report.

Mr. McCall said that he regretted greatly that he could not agree with his colleagues as to the pending bill, but he was compelled to dissent because it involved nothing less than the proposition that Congress, in dealing with Territories of the United States, had absolute power, unfettered by any of the limitations of the Constitution. The question was not, Does the Constitution govern Puerto Rico? but Does it govern us? Could Congress, which was the creature of the Constitution, do those things which it prohibited? Mr. McCall went on:

"A great deal of learning, and much of it irrelevant, has been expended in discussing the meaning of the term 'United States.' It is important that the term could have been employed in the Constitution in any one of three different senses, according to the context. But there is another and a broader sense which has become justly fashionable since the war of the rebellion, and that is that this Government is not merely a close corporation of States, but that it rests in the people as a whole, a body politic created by the Constitution. But the question involved is far beyond the dignity of any controversy about syntax. Our revolution was based on the idea that one community had no right to permanently levy taxes upon another community, and the prime motive which led to the establishment of the Constitution was a desire to do away with the barriers upon trade which were set up on the frontiers of each State, so that trade might be freely carried on throughout the dominion of the United States.

"As our Government is not a simple and elementary Government, but one of limited powers under a written Constitution, the power to tax and create barriers within our dominion against trade should, in view of our history before the adoption of the Constitution, be most strictly construed. The power of taxation and the method of its exercise are conferred in the same clause, and the method extends wherever the power extends. If Congress has the power to levy duties over an area comprising Territories, then the rule of uniformity applies to that same area. This is in accordance with the primary rules of construction. But the decisions of the Supreme Court put the matter above question. John Marshall, as great a jurist as ever sat upon the bench, declared in Loughborough vs. Blake that the rule of uniformity in the imposition of duties extended to the Territories.

"A fantastic theory which has been discovered by some modern jurists within eighteen months holds that this opinion of Marshall's was a mere dictum, and that the District of Columbia, in regard to which the decision was rendered, got under the Constitution by some process which made it different from a mere Territory. It is only necessary to say that in all the long line of decisions concerning the Constitutional status of the District of Columbia the court has shown its ignorance of this modern doctrine and treats the District as a vulgar Territory. A third of a century after the Loughborough case the Supreme Court again, when California became a Territory, decided that the rule of uniformity would apply to it. Here are two different decisions, a generation apart, by our highest court, each rendered when the court was composed of entirely different Justices, specifically holding that the rule of uniformity in imposts applies to Territories, and those decisions stand absolutely uncontradicted. And yet in the face of those decisions we, who have taken an oath to protect and defend the Constitution, are asked to levy duties against an American Territory.

CONGRESS BOUND BY DECISIONS.

"If Congress is not bound by these limitations against taxing unequally, it is not bound by any limitation upon its power in the Constitution. The case is conclusive so far as judicial authority is concerned, and when we regard the circumstances out of which our Government and the Constitution sprang, the words of the taxing power, the direct adjudication of their meaning, the long line of authorities which deny the existence of absolute power in Congress, it is clear that the theory of despotic power is absolutely repugnant to our institutions.

"But we are asked to pass this bill because somebody has called in question our Constitutional right to do it. But if you are going to pass any unjust measure merely to show your strength, why not begin by shearing your wolves—New Mexico, Alaska, and Arizona—instead of shearing this poor little pet lamb of Puerto Rico? Again, we are asked to pass the bill that the question can come before the Supreme Court. That question can be brought up to-day, but if you pass this bill it will go to the court with the weight that attaches to the action of the great political department of the Government. We have had one decision of the court rendered in times of great political stress, that a black man had no rights which a white man was bound to respect, and this country was deluged with blood to wash that decision from our laws. Now we are asked to lay the foundation for a moot case, with the weight of Congress behind it, and ask for another decision that the white men and the brown men of Puerto Rico are merely our chattels, and that the commonest Constitutional right secured to the meanest man that treads our soil does not belong to them, although they are under our flag. Let no act of Congress impart sanction to that idea.

"Then it is said that if this view of the Constitution prevails we cannot afford to keep the Philippines. How often might our ancestors have become alarmed over the cessions of vast territories, many times in excess of our original area, and have been fearful of the result upon their industries and their institutions? Yet the human rights secured by the Constitution have been recognized over these broad annexations, and nobody will say to-day that the whole country was not better for it.

"I think you are unduly alarmed about the effect of extending the principle of Constitutional liberty wherever our flag floats. But I say that, if we must give up either, Constitutional liberty has been preserved to us at a price in blood and treasure greater than the value of a thousand archipelagos. The ultimate solution of the Philippine problem has been reserved to us, and I have no doubt we shall solve it wisely if we call into play our sober judgment and do not obscure it with noisy rant and the fustian of declamation.

"But we are now considering the case of a territory which is a part of this Continent, admitted to be within the natural radius of our political action, and of great importance to our defense. Our victory over it was a bloodless victory. Instead of resisting us, it turned to this great power as a child turns to its mother. I do not view without concern the prospect of this Nation forever taxing the people of that Island. But if we are to tax them there is some safety in the fact that we ourselves are willing to submit to the taxes which we impose.

RESULTS OF PROPOSED LAW.

"It requires little discernment to see the danger into which a different practice would lead. We impose by this bill a certain percentage of duties upon goods passing to and fro between that island and this country. How long will it be before some powerful interest will demand that it be recognized? The representatives of such interests vote and elect members of Congress. The Puerto Ricans do not vote; they are merely our subjects. Can there be any doubt that the taxes will be levied more and more for the benefit of great interests in this country, and that that hapless people who were told by our Generals that they were to receive the glorious blessings of American liberty, and who crowned our soldiers with wreaths, will become the victims of our extortion rather than the sharers in our freedom? How was Spain treating them—selfish, heartless, cruel Spain? At the time of their deliverance they had twelve Representatives and four Senators in the Spanish Cortes, and helped to make the laws for the whole Spanish empire. They had a 10 per cent. duty upon goods passing between the two countries, and at the end of the year 1898 that duty was to disappear. They had almost complete autonomy for their own local affairs, and $1,500,000 in the Treasury.

"Look at the practical application of our proposed tariff. Upon a territory but little larger than Rhode Island there are crowded 1,000,000 people. The great question with them is the food question. Upon many articles of food our duties are high, but as we are large exporters the price is not increased to our people, but for every bag of flour and every barrel of pork that goes to Puerto Rico 25 per cent. of these high duties must be paid. Upon the importation of rice alone I am told the duties will amount to nearly $400,000 a year. Is this the feast of liberty to which we have invited those trusting people? There is no safety in departing from the Constitutional rule.

ANGLO-SAXON FAULTS.

"Remember, that if the race from which our institutions come has great virtues it has great faults as well. It may not be cruel like the Spanish race, but is it free from cupidity? Do you want an instance from its history which may show you the way you are drifting? To the west of England there rises from the sea an island larger but not more beautiful than Puerto Rico—Ireland. English statesmen taxed and legislated the linen and other great industries of Ireland almost out of existence, and her people were beggared. That system has been abandoned by England, but although to-day a British citizen in Ireland has equal rights with a British citizen in any other part of the empire, generations will fail to obliterate the bitter memories of the oppression and wrong which rankle in the hearts of the Irish people. Do you want to make Puerto Rico our Ireland?

"I say that far wiser will it be if, instead of entering upon a policy which will make her happy, sunny-hearted children, the mere chattels of this Government, we follow the humane recommendation of our President and lay the foundations of our empire deep in the hearts of those people.

"I do not care to see our flag emblazon the principle of liberty at home and tyranny abroad. I brand with all my energy this hateful notion, bred somewhere in the heathenish recesses of Asia, that one man may exercise absolute dominion over another man or one nation over another nation. That notion comports very little with my idea of American liberty. It was resisted to the last extremity by the heroes who fought at Bunker Hill and starved at Valley Forge. It fell before the gleaming sabres of our troopers at Winchester. It was shot to death by our guns at Gettysburg and Appomattox. A half million men gave up their lives that their country might stand clothed in the resplendant robes of Constitutional liberty and that we might have a Government of laws and not of men for every man beneath the shining folds of the flag. All the sweet voices of our history plead with us for that great cause to-day, and I do not believe, Sir, that this Nation will tolerate any abandonment of that principle which has made her morally, as she is physically, without a peer among the nations."

SPEECHES IN BILL'S FAVOR.

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) spoke in favor of the bill. He said he had hoped to hear his colleague (Mr. McCall) recall his assertion that this bill was a step toward the robber policy of the British in India, but he had hoped in vain. The bill, in taking off 75 per cent. of the regular duty on Puerto Rican goods conferred a privilege and advantage to the people of that island and their industries which would be a boon to any nation.

Mr. Moody declared that the majority proposed to abide by the spirit of the Constitution rather than its letter, and derided those who were guided only by a "paper Constitution."

Mr. Parker (Rep., N. J.,) made a legal argument in support of the regularity of the proposed tariff, and also urged that it would prove of substantial advantage to the island.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 P. M., when the debate continued.

Speeches were made by Mr. Wilson, (Dem., S. C.,) Mr. Lewis, (Dem., Ga.,) and Mr. Spight, (Dem., Miss.,) in opposition to the bill.

The session was without noteworthy incidents, and at 9 P. M. the House adjourned.

PUERTO RICAN TAXATION LAWS.

Prof. Hollander Appointed Special Commissioner to Revise Them.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—The announcement was made at the General Alumni banquet of the Johns Hopkins University to-night by President Gilman that Secretary of War Root had requested Dr. J. H. Hollander, Professor of Finance at the university, to go to Puerto Rico as a Special Commissioner to revise the laws relating to taxation in that island.

It is said that the Trustees of the university will grant Dr. Hollander leave of absence for such time as may be required for the proposed service, and that he will enter upon his new duties as soon as necessary arrangements are completed for the transfer of his academic duties.

Dr. Hollander was abroad in 1897 as Secretary of the Bimetallic Commission, and is well known as an authority in the science of taxation and finance.

CLARK'S SON TESTIFIES.

Tells How He Spent $138,000 in the Montana Campaign—Says His Income Is $250,000 a Year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—C. W. Clark, son of Senator Clark, was before the Clark investigating committee to-day. Mr. Clark said he had taken an active part in the Montana legislative campaign in 1898 and in the Senatorial fight following.

Mr. Clark then related in detail his connection as Treasurer with the Clark committee. He said he had received all told $118,000 from his father. Of this amount he expended about $25,000 prior to the State Convention, about $70,000 on the State campaign, and the remainder during the sitting of the Legislature. Mr. Clark read from his memoranda a detailed statement, giving the names of all persons to whom this money had been paid.

"You are a man of independent means, are you not?" asked Mr. Faulkner.

"I am."

"What is your income?"

"In the neighborhood of $250,000 a year."

This reply caused a general exclamation in the committee room, and Senator Edmunds remarked that the income tax should be revived.

Mr. Faulkner's last question in the examination in chief was: "Please tell the committee whether you have ever offered or given to any member of the Legislature any monetary or other valuable consideration with a view to influencing his vote in favor of your father for United States Senator."

"I have not—not one cent."

In response to a question by Senator Hoar, Mr. Clark placed the total expenditure in the campaign, including the $118,000 expended by him, at about $138,000.

In response to a further inquiry by Senator Hoar, Mr. Clark said he did not think a single vote had been changed by the expenditure of the money. It was deemed necessary, however, to employ men to prevent their friends in the Legislature from being intimidated by the "usual Daly methods." A large amount of the money had been expended in entertaining friends.

"What did you expect these men to do?" Mr. Hoar asked. "Were they to sleep with the members?"

"No. They were with them a great deal, however. We expected them to lobby."

"If you had the campaign to make over again, and could not be present and wanted to get some intelligent agent like Mr. Edmunds or Mr. Faulkner to conduct it for you, what instructions would you give him?"

"I would not advise him at all," was the reply, "because I would expect either of them to know what to do."

This reply brought out a laugh at Mr. Hoar's expense.

"Do you think the men who voted for your father would have done so if you had not spent any money?" asked Senator Caffery.

"I think so."

"Then why did you spend it?"

"Well, the hotels in Helena put up their charges when the Legislature is in session, and living is high."

AGAINST THE TIN PLATE TRUST.

Mr. Richardson Introduces a Resolution in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Representative Richardson of Tennessee, the Democratic floor leader, to-day introduced a resolution in regard to tin-plate trusts similar to those recently introduced in relation to trusts in sugar and paper.

The resolution states that whereas recent advances in the prices of tin plate indicate that trusts or combinations exist for the purpose of destroying competition, the products manufactured by the American Tin Plate Company and other manufacturers of tin plate shall, after six months from the passage of the resolution, be prohibited by the Inter-State Commerce Commission from being transported in any manner whatsoever from any State to another until the commission is satisfied that such products offered for transportation have not yielded a profit to the manufacturers of more than 4 per cent.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 22.—Jesse Overstreet, author of the House Financial bill, was renominated for Congress from the Seventh Indiana District by the Republican District Convention this afternoon. The nomination was by acclamation. Strong gold standard resolutions were adopted. A letter from Mr. Overstreet stating that the Republican Party is opposed to trusts was read.

In the Ninth District, Charles B. Landis, Republican, was renominated by acclamation. The convention was held at Noblesville.

In the Tenth District, E. D. Crumpacker, Republican, was renominated by acclamation at Lafayette.

For a Memorial to Gen. Grant.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The House Committee on Library to-day favorably reported a bill making an appropriation of $5,000 for the preparation of designs for a memorial to or statue of Gen. Grant, to be erected at Washington.

Oriental Trade Investigation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day authorized a favorable report upon Senator Gallinger's bill providing for the appointment of a commission to make an investigation of the trade relations between the United States and China and Japan as recommended by the President in his last annual message.

To Limit Sleeping-Car Charges.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Representative Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) has introduced a bill limiting the charges on sleeping cars to 50 cents a hundred miles for a lower berth, and 25 cents a hundred miles for an upper berth. A total charge of $1.25 for a lower and $1 for an upper berth is allowed.

NEW BROOKLYN MANSION.

C. W. Seamans to Build a Home to Cost $200,000.

Clarence W. Seamans, a member of the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, is preparing to erect in St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, a handsome private residence. The cost will exceed $200,000.

Ground for the building was purchased a year ago for about $100,000, and the plans have been drawn by Montrose W. Morris, architect, of 45 Exchange Place. In the mansion will be three stories and an attic. The extreme dimensions are 100x125 feet, including piazzas of Indiana limestone. Italian Renaissance style will be followed, solid stone being used for all exterior walls, cornices, balconies, and ornamental details. For the interior the plans are equally elaborate.

Factory Inspector Seizes Clothing.

Acting upon information that there was a case of diphtheria in the premises, Deputy State Factory Inspector J. H. Anderson and three assistants visited the tenement house 211 East Forty-third Street last night and seized a number of pairs of trousers, which had been made by Italian women. The trousers, it is said, were made for a Third Street firm. The Inspector labeled the goods "tenement made" and left them there. This morning it is proposed to secure a warrant for the arrest of members of the Third Street firm for violation, as alleged, of the factory law.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

School Shoes.

Parents who have been buying school shoes oftener than seems necessary, are invited to try the shoe we have expressly for that purpose, one that will give the most wear—most comfort—most satisfaction generally.

And the assortment of sizes we carry in shoes—as in everything else for children—enables us to fit every child correctly, which is so important to their present and future comfort.

Button or lace, calf-foxed, heavy extension solid leather soles, spring heels—sizes 8 to 10½, $2.25—11 to 2, $2.75.

Special shoes for toeing-in, bow-legs, and weak ankles—cost but little more than ordinary shoes.

60-62 West 23d St.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY DINES

The Affair a Japano-American Love Feast.

JAPANESE MINISTER SPEAKS

The Cordial Relations Existing Between This Country and the Flowery Kingdom.

The fourteenth annual banquet of the Southern Society, held at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening, resolved itself largely into a Japano-American love feast. Jutaro Komura, the Japanese Minister, was there with the Japanese Consul, Sadazuchi Uchida, and delivered a felicitous little speech on the cordial relations existing between his own country and the United States, and the only decoration, so far as bunting was concerned, and which for that reason was the more effective, was the Japanese and American flags side by side in the rear of the guest table.

Over 200 members and guests of the society were present, including John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam; John Foord, the Rev. E. H. Krans, President of the Canadian Society; George Gray Ward, President of St. George's Society; Dr. C. J. MacGuire, representing the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; Louis Wiley, President of the Society of the Genesee; Edward Owen, Commander of the Confederate Veterans' Camp; ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne, A. M. Quarrier, Hugh S. Thompson, ex-Governor of South Carolina; Percy S. Mallett, and Burton N. Harrison.

Dr. W. M. Polk, President of the society, presided. Familiar plantation airs were played by the orchestra, and between the speeches Dr. E. W. Marshall sang "My Old Kentucky Home" and "'Way Down Upon the Suwanee River," and wound up the proceedings with "Dixie," in which the assembly joined with great gusto.

President Polk proposed a toast to the President of the United States, with whom he coupled the name of George Washington, in honor of the day. It was drunk standing, to the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner."

He then introduced Minister Jutaro Komura as "persona gratissima not only to our Government but to us." The little Minister was greeted with noisy heartiness. He responded to the toast, "Japan: Her progressive and warlike people are our neighbors in the New West and our friends always and everywhere."

In his introductory remarks he paid a tribute to the memory and character of Washington, whose intense patriotism, he said, is the admiration of the Japanese Nation. Continuing, he said:

"As you all know, Japan has issued from a state of complete seclusion and established the freest intercourse with all the world. The new treaties which became operative in July last raised Japan to a position of equality with all the civilized powers. The United States was the first country to bring us into contact with the rest of the world and recognize our right to a position in the councils of the nations.

"While Japan is now able, not only to defend herself—she is indeed impregnable—but to aid others, her doors are now wide open to foreign capital and enterprise, and she welcomes especially American capital and invites American competition in all departments of industrial activity. Trade is a guarantee of peace and friendship. In the whole history of intercourse between nations, there is no instance in which relations have been marked with stricter justice than those between the United States and Japan.

"Several hundred Americans visit Japan every year. Some go there for pleasure, the majority of them for that matter, but we do not care for what reason they go so long as they spend their money there. When a Japanese comes to this country he does not spend money, because we cannot afford it. We come here to study, to study the sciences and the arts and literature.

"We study the affairs and conditions of your country, and we profit by the study in our own country. I hope the time will soon come when Americans who visit Japan will do so to study the conditions of the Japanese Government and the people, and will profit by that study."

In concluding the Japanese Minister pointed to the flags behind him and exclaimed:

"May the Stars and Stripes and the Rising Sun be found now and forever side by side." Cheers and prolonged applause marked the appreciation of this sentiment on the part of his hearers.

John Foord, the next speaker, responded in humorous vein to the toast of "That Great Conglomerate, the City of New York, of which We Are a Part."

"It has been a matter of wonder to some simple-minded people," said he, "why, with a press so nearly omniscient and infallible as we have in New York, our city government should never have quite succeeded in commanding the envy and admiration of the world.

"I am satisfied that there is a latent force somewhere in the government of this city of ours that shapes its ends quite independent of press and people; and that gives us pause no less when we think we have accomplished its redemption than when we despairingly proclaim that somebody else has effected its ruin. I have seen the city redeemed several times, and I have seen it ruined several times, but, striking a fair average of the results, I do not see that there has been very much to choose between the regime of ruin and that of redemption.

"There are some good people among us who have a very narrow conception of civic pride and who keep reminding us that New Yorkers ought to go about hanging their heads in shame because quite a considerable share of their annual contribution to the cost of the City Government is frittered away by incompetency, wastefulness, and sheer dishonesty. I dare say there was a good deal of stealing in the Government of ancient Tarsus, but that did not prevent the apostle from glorying in the fact that he was a citizen of no mean city. I feel certain that there is not in the whole world a more impressive and more highly developed single aggregate of human activity than we have in New York."

John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, spoke on "The New South—in What Used to be the Ultimate East, But Is Now Our Far Western Frontier."

After alluding to ex-Justice Van Wyck as "the one man on whom the South could unite as a Presidential candidate," and denouncing Aguinaldo and the anti-expansionist Congressmen, reading to the "open door" question, he said:

"It can now be said on the best of authority that within thirty days a most important announcement will be made to the country by the State Department in the form of a communication to Congress covering in detail the exact terms as well as the import and scope of the diplomatic notes exchanged in this matter of paramount consequence to our legitimate commercial expansion and growing moral influence in the East. It will show that—and just how—the United States single handed has accomplished in a few months what the powers of Europe, single or combined, failed to do in long years of diplomatic intercourse and strategy; that we have led the way in the attitude of nations in taking the strongest action possible for the preservation of the integrity of the Chinese Empire; and that while Great Britain and Japan have accepted without reservation America's recommendations, Russia, Germany, France, and Italy have hesitated only on the letter of the terms and not on the principle involved. [Applause.]

"This means, then, that freedom of trade as first outlined in the old Tientsin treaties is guaranteed by all the powers without discriminating duties, freight rates, and inland taxes, throughout all China."

Society of the Cincinnati Dinner.

Members of the Society of the Cincinnati, representing New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, to the number of about 100, held their annual Washington's Birthday dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Gen. William S. Stryker, President of the New Jersey Society, presided. Among the speakers were J. B. Ploda, Minister from Switzerland; Col. T. A. Dodge, William A. Nelson, John S. Wise, Paul Leicester Ford, Clarence Tomlinson, and Chaplain Chidwick United States Navy. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner read a paper on the work of the society. It has been the custom in the past for each State society to hold its dinner separately, but this year the three States combined.

Sheltering Guardian's Reception.

The annual reception of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society was held yesterday afternoon at the institution, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue. Samuel R. Levy, President of the society, welcomed the guests, numbering about a thousand, in an address which touched upon the history of the institution and its work. Superintendent L. Fauerbach also spoke. The children then entertained with a musical and literary programme.

Hunter Health Hospitality

Hunter is the well-known title of the purest type of the purest whiskey.

Hunter Rye is universally prescribed by physicians as a pure tonical stimulant when needed. Its use in moderation for health is recommended.

The fixed and uniform standard of quality of Hunter Rye, its mellow age and rich flavor, make it the favorite for the buffet and table use.

Hunter Baltimore Rye

Is The American Gentleman's Whiskey.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Reps., 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

The Society's Banquet in Honor of Washington's Memory.

MEDALS FOR PRIZE ESSAYS

Announcement of the Names of Fortunate High School Pupils Who Won Them.

In accordance with their time-honored custom, the Sons of the Revolution last night celebrated the birth of Washington by a dinner at Delmonico's, when nearly 300 of the descendants of Revolutionary notables and their guests assembled and partook of the society's hospitality. Frederick S. Tallmadge, the President of the society for many years, presided, and the toasts of the guests lauding the Father of his Country were addressed to a distinguished gathering.

The famed piper and drummer illustrating the "Spirit of '76" led the procession into the banqueting hall, which was brilliant with light and adorned with the Stars and Stripes and the Continental yellow and blue of the society. At the guests' table with President Tallmadge were Charles O. Dewey, Berthold Fernow, Col. P. S. Michie of West Point, the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, Prof. William H. Sloane of Columbia University, Everett T. Tomlinson, William Baston Hamilton, J. W. Beekman of the Society of the Colonial Wars, and John T. Terry of the Mayflower Society.

After the dinner the custom of presenting the cocked hat, emblematic of authority, to the President, was gone through with, ex-Surrogate Varnum making the address of presentation, during which he gave a history of hats. Then the members sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Before the real speechmaking began, Mr. Dewey, on behalf of the society, announced the winners of the prize essays. He said that the society had some time ago announced its intention of presenting gold, silver, and bronze medals in their order of excellence for essays written by high school scholars of the two highest grades in the State of New York on the subject "Washington as a General." The contest was closed on Jan. 1 and the committee announced its decision. The first prize was awarded to William L. Ransom of the Jamestown High School, who receives the gold medal, the silver medal went to Raymond E. Cook of the Troy High School, and the bronze medal to Howard W. Morey of the Buffalo High School. This announcement elicited great applause. Mr. Dewey then proceeded to read the first prize essay. A number of the members sought to interfere, but Mr. Dewey read the essay through, in spite of interruptions.

It was announced that the society had sent to Puerto Rico 2,000 American flags and 2,000 copies of "America," "The Star-Spangled Banner," and "Hail Columbia," translated into Spanish for use in the Washington celebration there. In acknowledgment a telegram was received from the Governor General thanking the society for its contribution and expressing the appreciation of the Governor General, the army, navy, and the citizens assembled in honor of the day.

Col. Michie spoke on "Washington's Legacy to the Army." "As an officer of the army," he said, "I feel it both an honor and a pleasure to be permitted in your presence to express my appreciation of the debt of gratitude the army owes to its first and great commander. But of the many rich legacies left us by Washington, I shall refer to but two that seem to me to bear particularly upon that branch of the public service to which I have the honor to belong. These are his unselfish patriotism and his interest in the establishment of the Military Academy."

Col. Michie delivered a eulogy on Washington, pointing to his honor, valor, and leadership, and read an extract from a letter written by Washington to Alexander Hamilton, in which the establishment and maintenance of the Military Academy were urged. "West Point," said Col. Michie, "the last legacy of Washington to the army, is justly entitled to claim the honor of being the fountain of those characteristic virtues that adorn the regular army and make it so well deserving of the confidence of the people.

"I can talk with the confidence of a record of thirty-three years in the academy. Many have fallen upon the field of battle, some near the close of a long and honorable service, and others upon the very threshold of their military career, but in their lives and in their deaths they have exemplified their devotion to the principles it is the glory and mission of West Point to inculcate—the principles for which Washington battled, the cause of freedom, which is the glorious cause of humanity."

The Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks of Calvary Church responded to the toast, "Washington and the Day We Celebrate, His Birthday." Dr. Parks commented upon the modern tendency to disparage Washington's deeds, and then proceeded to recount some of his more notable achievements. In conclusion, the speaker said:

"The one thing that marks that man out from those of the present day was his absolutely unselfish patriotism. Washington came out of public life $50,000 poorer, and that meant a good deal in those ante-millionaire days. If we can get into the service of the country men of this day willing, educated, and unselfish we can save the country."

"New Jersey in the Revolution" was responded to by Everett T. Tomlinson. The speaker compared the respective parts played by New England and New Jersey in the great struggle, and said:

"Fortunate has New England been in the men who have written the history of its heroes."

Mr. Tomlinson claimed for his State and two or three others the credit of establishing the United States Senate and paid a tribute to its late presiding officer, Garret A. Hobart.

In conclusion, Mr. Tomlinson said:

"Two States—New Jersey and South Carolina—did more than any others to bring the revolution to a successful close, and much of the greatness of that man we honor to-night was displayed in deeds which took place within the boundaries of New Jersey."

The subject of Prof. Sloane's toast was "The Battles of the Revolution, Their Civil and Political Aspect." Prof. Sloane began by relating a conversation he had during his Berlin student days with Von Moltke. The great German General in speaking of the American Revolution, said:

"Washington was

The Wanamaker Store

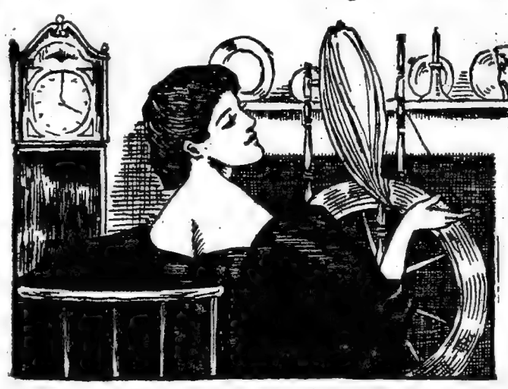

Embroideries== Handkerchiefs==

Two Important Events

TEN THOUSAND yards of Embroideries made on the hand-worked machines of St. Gall—tasteful, pretty and substantial. Just such embroideries as the makers are asking a half more than old prices for, and these are

a half off old low prices, and less

They are surplus lots that the maker wanted quick sale for—not remnants, for you can buy as much as you want, though prices are half. Edgings and insertions, on cambric, nainsook and Swiss muslin.

5c, 8c, 12½c and 15c a yard

And these Handkerchiefs for Women—of pure linen, hemstitched and embroidered—several hundred dozens of the regular 25c quality, that we bought so favorably that we will sell them

at fifteen cents each

Main Aisle counter.

Men's Cheviot Suits Just 80 suits in this lot—suits of exceptionally good cheviot, blue and black. All with double-breasted sack coats, with wool lining and satin shoulders. $18 is their value as determined by those who know values. $13.50 is their price—but only 80 suits in all.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Suits and Top-Coats This store for boys is fairly crowded with good, seasonable, reasonably priced clothing. No other kind here at any time—but these are exceptionally attractive offerings:

Here's a suit for $3.85—all-wool, navy blue, silk sewed, **extra trousers** with each suit. 7 to 16 years.

And here are blue sailor suits for smaller fellows—3 to 10 years. They're $5.50 each. Extra trousers with these, too.

Then there's a large collection of superior overcoats, of which just a few are mentioned here to-day:

$6.50—Top coats of all-wool covert cloth, sage green—the newest shade; lined with Italian cloth; velvet collar; very stylish. Very good value. 4 to 16 years.

$5—Light-weight top-coats for early spring; of all-wool Oxford gray cheviot; 4 to 16 years.

$5—All-wool whipcord in the latest coloring; 3 to 8 years.

$4—Of Oxford gray cheviot; 2½ to 7 years.

$3.50—Covert cloth, all-wool; 3 to 10 years; $4 for sizes 11 to 16 years. All modeled after the latest style top-coats for men.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Sale of Clocks and Watches

Such opportunities have not been known before—they are not likely to come again quickly. A pretty clock for parlor or boudoir costs a half or a third less than its worth, and there are savings of many dollars on very high-grade watches. Two lots in particular:

Men's 14k. Gold Watches, latest styles, fine movements, mostly Walthams, $29 to $57.

Women's 14k. Gold Hunting Case Watches, $19 to $28.50.

Add a third for their real worth. We guarantee every watch and clock in the sale.

Still a big showing of clocks in the Tenth street aisle.

Watches in the watch room, Tenth and Broadway.

Chiffonniers Never had so extensive an assortment—especially in the more popular woods; oak, maple and birch. There are 155 styles shown here to-day, including all the new designs. Also a number at greatly reduced prices—laggards from the February sale. The qualities and styles are right, and they're cheap enough—no excuse to tarry here longer.

Of those mentioned below we have a good supply of each. Their successors will be priced at least a third more. All of plain oak:

$5—32 in. long, 18 in. deep, 55 in. high; 5 long drawers; brass trimmings.

$5.50—32 in. long, 18 in. deep, 55 in. high; 3 long drawers, 2 small drawers and hat box; brass trimmings.

$7—32 in long, 17 in. deep, 66 in. high; 5 long drawers; brass trimmings; beveled mirror 12x20 in.

$9—33 in. long, 19 in. deep, 68 in. high; 5 long drawers, top drawer swell front, oval beveled plate mirror 14x24.

Fourth floor.

Bedding and Springs For a brief period we are selling 40-pound mattresses of pure gray horse hair at $16.80—a good value at the regular price, $20. In one or two parts, as desired.

At $8.50, instead of $10—Shelf springs for metal bedsteads; full size.

At $5—Woven wire springs with rubber bearings; for metal bedsteads.

$4.50—Five-pound bolsters of selected live geese feathers.

At $2.25—Pillows of same quality; 2½ lbs.

Fourth floor.

Cream Fruit Gems Tell you what they're made of, and how much. Then you'll want to know more. The finest sugar cream is thinly covered with crisp, hard candy, and deliciously flavored with pure fruit juices. 20c a pound.

An excellent grade of mixed chocolates at 20c a pound. Basement.

A Broader Bargain Store

ON THE FIFTH FLOOR

A lot of tempting sorts of goods claim a showing in the Fifth floor store to-day. They wouldn't be there unless they were worthy—these are irresistible if you have needs among them:

The Shoe Sale—

All on the Ninth street side. None but worthy shoes—most any sort you want; a third to a half less than regular. Three hints:

Women's Shoes at $1.70—
1370 pairs of black kidskin lace and button boots, with soles welted and stitched, and made on lasts designed for spring wear. Shoes no better sell regularly at $3.

Men's Shoes at $2.30—
New lot—mostly box calf and wax calf—new styles and $3.50 values.

Children's Shoes at 75c—
For small boys—spring heels; stout soles; full round toes with tips; $1.25 quality.
Others at 45c to $1.15.

Corsets

Twelve hundred pairs of imported C. P. Corsets in novelty patterns, white, pink, blue, lavender and black; cut bias, gored hips and bust; prettily trimmed with lace and ribbons—

$1.75 instead of $3.50

Nemo corsets, long waist, boned bust, two side steels; bones and steels warranted not to cut through—

95c instead of $1.50

Elite and L. R. Corsets, spoon steels, low bust, made especially for stout figures; white or drab—

at $1 a pair

All sizes in each of the three lots.

Towels—

You'll not look for reductions on towels with prices jumping up as they are: yet here are these—

At $2.50 a dozen—Bleached huckaback towels, with hemstitched ends, 20x38 in. Regularly $3.

At 25c each—Extra fine huckaback towels, soft finish; hemmed ends; 22x42 inches. Splendid value.

Turkish Bath Mats, 25c—Assorted colors, full size, made to sell for double—though we've sold them for less.

Also a lot of Remnants of Table Linen and odd Napkins at very tempting prices.

Stationery—

Business Envelopes—Good No. 1 rag quality. We bought five millions to get the price. Two sizes—
No. 6—3½x6 in. No. 6¾—3⅝x6½ in.
$1.10 a thousand

Club Vellum—Still in good supply—future lots very uncertain. Two shades, 3 sizes—
Paper, 10c a pound.
Envelopes, 15c a hundred.

New-art Lilac—Introduced from Germany last summer at a high price. This just as dainty, in square "Louise" size and oblong envelopes.
Paper, 15c a pound.
Envelopes, 25c a hundred.

New-art Gray—From the French, a soft, exquisite shade in a suede finish. Three fashionable square sizes.

One pound of paper and 100 envelopes, 60c.

Razors and Scissors—

Gem Safety Razors, of finest warranted steel: With one blade, in tin box, $1.50.
Same, in neat box of leatherette, satin lined, $1.75.
With two blades, morocco case, $2.75; three blades, $3.50; four blades, $4.25; five blades, $5; seven blades, $8.
Wanamaker Special Razors, warranted, 50c.
Warranted steel scissors, 3 to 6 in., blunt or sharp points, 35c.
Scissors in leatherette cases, 50c.
Warranted steel Scissors, 3 to 6 in., 25c.
Warranted steel Shears, 6 to 9 in., 35c.
Large Shears, 6 to 9 in., 25c.
Other cutlery goods—tempting prices on all.

Petticoats for Early Spring Attractiveness and worthiness, reinforced with inexpensiveness. Couldn't well expect more, could you? These are of mercerized fabrics—so treated that their closest resemblance to silk is surprising. Strong and durable, too. Latest spring shades. Made and trimmed in new, pretty fashion. Prices begin at $1.50 and advance in 25c steps up to $2.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Aprons and Caps These are all of white lawn. Various qualities—none that are not entitled to a place in this superior showing. Some aprons are 25c—they have deep hem and clusters of small plaits. Others are 50c—a little finer, and trimmed with embroidery. And still finer and more elaborately trimmed styles at 65c, 75c, and up to $2.75.

Maids' Caps, 10c to 35c.
Nurses' Caps, 15c to 75c.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Percale Wrappers Light, dark and medium colorings; prettily figured and neatly striped; variously trimmed in newest, most effective styles, $1 to $2.25. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White Lawn Dressing Sacques At 75c each or $5—and at plenty of prices in-between. All new styles. Some plain but very neat, some lace trimmed, some elegantly trimmed with ribbon and lace. High, square or V neck. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

IDENTIFIES ACCUSED WOMAN.

Mrs. Underhill, Held in Boston, Known by Brooklyn Lawyer.

A Boston dispatch, printed in THE TIMES yesterday, and dated from London by mistake, told of the arrest of two women charged with systematically swindling lodging houses. They gave their names as Teresa Donaldson and Jeanette Underhill, stating that their ages were fifty and fifty-two, respectively, and that the latter was the widow of an ex-District Attorney who practiced law in Brooklyn in the sixties. This woman also declared that she was the heir to an estate worth $100,000 in England, and possessed much silver, fine linen, and diamonds, all of which were stored in Brooklyn.

Investigation in Brooklyn seems to show that the prisoner calling herself Mrs. Underhill is probably the widow of Richard C. Underhill, who was Prosecuting Attorney of Kings County about forty years ago and was held to be one of the ablest lawyers of his day. Teresa Donaldson is her sister.

Richard C. Underhill was a member of the firm of Underhill, Reynolds & Ingraham. The second-named member was Judge George G. Reynolds, who now has his office at 16 Court Street. When he was told last night of the arrests made in Boston, he said:

"There is no doubt about this woman's identity as the wife of my old partner. I have known of her being in Boston for some time. She is not heir to any estate. After Underhill's death she married a man named Dyer, from whom she soon separated. Resuming her first husband's name, she lived in a house in Flatbush Avenue which had been inherited from him, and which she sold later for $32,000.

"About a year ago she disappeared from Brooklyn. I heard of her dodging lodging and board bills, and some of her husband's old friends helped her as long as they could stand it. When she left here her sister, Teresa Donaldson, went with her. There can be little doubt that they are the two women who have been arrested in Boston."

Dinner of Public School Graduates.

The graduates of Grammar School No. 77, at Eighty-sixth Street and First Avenue, gave their second annual dinner at the Hotel Marlborough last night. About seventy-five persons attended, including the Principals of many of the city schools. This annual banquet is being watched with much interest by persons connected with the public schools, and it is thought to be quite probable that the idea will be taken up by graduates of other grammar schools in the early future.

Tenement House Exhibit.

At the Tenement House Exhibit last evening, which is being held by the Charity Organization Society of this city, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, Miss Lillian D. Wold of the Nurses' Settlement read a paper on "Tenement Life," in which she objected to the term "slums," as applied to the tenement district. James B. Reynolds of the University Settlement spoke on "Organized Labor in the Tenements." The rooms will be open to the public to-day, and this evening at 8:30 John W. Keller will speak on the duty of the city to the tenement dweller, and Mrs. Roland C. Lincoln of Boston will tell how tenements may be improved by personal influence.

Mob Chases Maryland Negro.

ABERDEEN, Md., Feb. 22.—William Black, a colored man living near here, is surrounded in a swamp by a crowd of resident white farmers, and will doubtless shortly be captured and roughly handled for an assault said to have been committed by him upon a sixteen-year-old daughter of Edward Bradford. The engineer of a passing train saw a negro dragging a white girl into a thicket as his train sped past. He dropped off a note at the station, and a posse immediately started in pursuit. The rescuers were too late to prevent the assault, but found the victim and carried her home.

SYRACUSE TO BE PROBED

Legislative Committee Will Investigate $400,000 Deficiency.

AIMED AT MAYOR McGUIRE?

Tammany Said to Fear Him as Candidate for Governor—Inquiry to Begin at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Municipal Government of Syracuse is to be subjected to an investigation by a special legislative committee in order to ascertain the causes responsible for a deficiency of over $400,000 in the finances of that city. A resolution was passed to-day in the Assembly empowering Speaker Nixon to appoint a sub-committee of the Committee on Cities to go to Syracuse and make such an investigation. He named as members of the committee Mr. Kelsey of Livingston, Mr. Lewis of Monroe, Mr. Graham of Orange, and Mr. Trainor of New York.

There is said to be considerable politics behind the whole matter, and the action of the Assembly is the subject of much comment among Central New York politicians. The friends of Mayor McGuire of Syracuse openly charge that the ordering of an investigation is the result of an understanding between the Republican State machine and Tammany Hall, because the latter fears the candidacy of Mayor McGuire for the Democratic nomination for Governor next Fall. This charge is denied by both the Republican and Tammany leaders, but many up-State Democrats point to the fact that the Democratic member of the committee is Mr. Trainor, who is the recognized spokesman of Tammany Hall on the floor of the Assembly.

The deficiency in Syracuse has been steadily growing ever since Mayor McGuire took office, in 1896, according to the statements made by men conversant with municipal affairs in that city. They say that when he assumed the duties of the Mayoralty there was a surplus in the city treasury and that the budget for 1896 was $800,000. The budget for this year is $1,200,000, and there exists the deficiency named above.

Early in the session Assemblyman A. Z. Hyman, who represents one of the Syracuse districts, introduced a bill, at the request of the local authorities in Syracuse, to give power to the Municipal Government to issue bonds to the amount of the deficiency existing there. The bill was referred to the Cities Committee, and it was at the request of that committee that the investigation was ordered to-day. Chairman Kelsey contending that the Cities Committee should have information as to what caused such a deficiency before taking action on a bill such as is now before it. Mr. Trainor expressed a similar opinion, although the friends of the bill say that the New York Assemblyman favored the measure a few weeks ago.

The Republicans charge that the deficiency in Syracuse is the result of the padding of the payrolls by the Democratic officeholders in Syracuse. They say that men were placed at work during the campaigns of the past few years for political purposes only. Mayor McGuire and his subordinates deny this, and say that the expenses of the City Government have greatly increased during the time he has been at its head. They also say that there have been many local improvements which have cost much money. In answer to this the Republicans say that the principal improvements made in Syracuse during Mayor McGuire's tenure of office have been the paving of streets, which has been paid for by assessments on the property owners, and that this money did not come out of the general fund.

A prominent Tammany member, in speaking of the condition of affairs in Syracuse, said to-day: "If a deficiency existed in New York City, comparatively as great as the one in Syracuse, the local authorities down there would all be sent to prison."

Mr. Lewis of the investigating committee said that the probing would probably begin to-morrow.

FOR STATE REVENUE STAMPS.

Assemblyman Degraw Would Tax Acknowledgments, Bills, and Tickets.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Assemblyman De Graw proposes, in a bill to be introduced to-morrow, a system of revenue stamp taxation on the part of the State. The bill provides that after July 1, 1900, a State tax shall be paid as follows:

1. Upon every acknowledgment taken within the State, five cents.
2. Upon every bill rendered or for services rendered, if the amount is not more than $10, two cents, and, otherwise, five cents.
3. Upon tickets, if the price of such ticket is not more than ten cents, one-half of one cent; if more than ten and not more than fifty cents, one cent; and, otherwise, two cents.

The payment of such tax shall be evidenced by the attachment to the instrument, bill, or ticket of a revenue stamp.

CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONS.

Proposed in a Bill Introduced by Assemblyman Phillips.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Assemblyman Phillips has introduced a bill providing for the pensioning of old and faithful employes of the civil service of the State and of the various counties, cities, towns, and villages.

Persons appointed to position in such service, who have served for a period of twenty-five years, and who have reached the age of sixty years, or who have been permanently disabled while in the discharge of this duty, are to be entitled to a voluntary retirement from duty and shall receive a pension equal to one-half the sum they received while in active service.

A special application is made to veterans of the civil war. They are entitled to receive a pension after ten years' service or after becoming permanently disabled.

Boards are to be created to regulate the retirements. The pension fund is to consist of all fines and a tax of 2 per cent. of the salaries of civilian employes and 3 per cent. of the salaries of war veterans, and all unexpended balances set aside for the payment of the salaries.

THE PURE BEER PROBLEM.

Assembly Public Health Sub-Committee Appointed to Investigate It.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Assembly Committee on Public Health gave a hearing to-day on Assemblyman Stevens's bill providing for "pure beer, ale, and porter." Mr. J. P. Smith, editor of The Wine and Spirit Gazette, urged that a pure beer bill of some character be enacted. He said the beer produced in many breweries contains injurious substances.

"A proof of the fact that our modern beer contains substances which cannot be mentioned in public without condemning the whole beer industry of the country," said Mr. Smith, "is to be found in a resolution passed by the United States Brew Masters' Association only a few years ago at its annual convention in Detroit, by which the rule is laid down not to discuss the employment of preservatives in open convention. Why not? Because such discussion of trade secrets will greatly strengthen the public distrust in the purity of American beer."

At the conclusion of the hearing, a subcommittee, consisting of Assemblymen Burnett, Stevens, and Honeck, was appointed to report on the pure beer problem.

CHICAGO AND ALTON BONDS.

Senate Passes the Measure After Vain Attempts to Kill It.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Senate to-day, by a vote of 33 to 12, passed the bill of Assemblyman McEwan allowing savings banks to invest in the bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

When the bill came up Senator Grady moved that it be recommitted to the Committee on Banks and that it be amended to allow investments in the bonds of any railroad, with the conditions imposed by law. The motion was lost—11 to 34. A motion to recommit, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, was also lost.

Senator Grady said the passage of the bill would imperil the future wellbeing of the savings banks of the State. He said the people of the State would be quick to recognize the beginning of a wrong in the passage of this act, and that those who voted in favor of the measure would feel the effect of their act in the future. He declared that not a Senator on the floor would give a broker $100 with permission to invest in the bonds in which they are authorizing the savings banks to invest their millions. He said the Legislature knew nothing of the bonds upon which they were passing judgment.

Senator Humphrey said he had never ridden on a road better equipped than the Chicago and Alton Railroad. He declared it to be one of the best railroads, so far as its financial condition is concerned, having paid 7 per cent. on its stock for the last thirty years. He declared its bonds a good investment for any savings bank.

The Senators who voted in the negative on final passage were Ahearn, Armstrong, Donnelly, Douglas, Grady, La Roche, Mackey, Malby, Martin, Mitchell, Ramsperger, and Wagner.

FIFTH AVENUE BILL.

Truckmen Oppose the Measure to Keep Heavy Wagons Off—Favored by Express Companies.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Assembly Cities Committee gave a hearing to-day on Mr. Weekes's bill prohibiting trucks, excepting for delivery purposes, on Fifth Avenue, New York City, between Twenty-fifth Street and Fifty-ninth Street, between the hours of 2 and 7 P. M., from Oct. 1 to June 1.

John W. Ball submitted a protest signed by New York merchants and property owners against the bill. The measure, he said, was class legislation.

Matthew Judge, of the New York Truckmen's Association, said the bill was unwarranted interference of the rights of the citizens, and had raised a storm of indignation from all classes, except those living on Fifth Avenue. If the bill became a law, he declared, a large force of policemen would be required daily to drive the trucks off the avenue with drawn clubs.

Isaac Goldberg denounced the measure as class legislation and sarcastically called attention to the fact that the rich residents of the avenue were perfectly willing to permit the masses to use the street in their absence at the seashore or in the mountains during the Fall and Summer months.

B. E. Donnelly, a truckman, said the expense of laying the asphalt pavement on Fifth Avenue had partially been borne by the truckmen, some 1,200 in number, who paid from $3 to $5 for a yearly license.

J. E. Judge, counsel for the Truckmen's Association, said this pet scheme of a favored few to bar trucks off the avenue had been frustrated by the Municipal Assembly and now it was sought to accomplish the purpose by means of special and class legislation.

W. F. McConnell, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trade and Transportation, opposed the bill. He said the bill was directed at the business interests of the city. Almost all the food products brought into New York City came in below Twenty-third Street, and had to be carted up town, and the only available street or avenue free from surface and elevated railroads was Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Weekes, speaking for the bill, said he was willing to amend so as to permit the collection as well as the delivery of merchandise during those hours, which amendment he knew was satisfactory to the express companies. He took the ground that his bill was not a new proposition, inasmuch as Seventy-second and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets, Morningside and Riverside Drives, and the Speedway were restricted. He said that the bill was as much in the interests of the poor as it was of the rich.

James Milliken declared Fifth Avenue should be kept as a park approach, and if that was not done, then the city might as well close up the thoroughfare. He said the opposition of the truckmen, which was but half-hearted, and not a concentrated movement, had been instigated by the residents of Madison Avenue. Mr. Milliken asserted that 2 per cent. of the trucking in the city went up Fifth Avenue, and that there wasn't a truckman in New York City that didn't curse the pavement on Fifth Avenue for its asphalt. Traffic was so congested there during the business hours of the day that it was unsafe to drive along it.

W. Thompson, who said he had been a truckman, but had improved his opportunities, and now lived in a tenement on the west side, spoke for the bill. He alleged that the avenue was no place for any truck horse, as it could not get a foothold on brittle asphalt, and that the officials of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would be perfectly justified in arresting the driver for cruelty. As an illustration of how crowded Fifth Avenue is with vehicles of all sorts during the afternoon, Mr. Thompson said that it often took him fully ten minutes to cross the avenue at Forty-second Street, owing to the blockade.

H. S. Julian, General Manager of the American Express Company, said that the bill in its amended form was acceptable to his company and the other express companies.

TO AMEND PRIMARY LAW.

Bill Proposing Direct Vote for Nominations to be Introduced To-day.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Assemblyman Morgan and Senator D. F. Davis will to-morrow introduce an amendment to the primary law affecting New York City proposed by the Young Republican Club. The bill provides that nominations shall be made by the vote of enrolled members of each party; that the first and second days for registration shall be primary election days for casting nominating ballots; that the nominating election shall be conducted in the same manner as a general election; that there shall be one blanket ballot for each party, and that these ballots shall contain only such names as are required by petition, signed by not less than 1 per cent. of the total vote for the head of the party ticket at the previous election.

The bill is accompanied by a statement from the Young Republican Club declaring that the amendment is not to be taken as antagonistic to the Republican organization. It is stated that it will greatly enlarge the power of the Republican Party, especially as it will tend to reduce the independent vote, which is mostly recruited from Republican ranks.

"An open, honest contest for a nomination will not be resented at the polls as nominations are resented now when they are made by deceit and political trickery," it is asserted. Nominations made under the direct vote will be the nominations of the voters, not of the factional leaders.

"The direct vote method has already received considerable commendation from many Democratic organizations and many members of the Democratic Party who are anxious to get rid of the bosses and leaders. The effect of the direct vote nominations will be to destroy most of the power of Croker and McLaughlin and be the greatest blow which Tammany has ever received. It is well known that the power of Tammany lies in its control of nominations. Its power in this direction has been complete, the word of the leader being all that was necessary to make a nomination.

"If to all enrolled members was given the power to make nominations direct, the bosses would find it very difficult to name the candidates or to control the actions of the candidates after they were elected. The next municipal election in New York City can be won by the advocates of good government very easily if this bill should pass at this or the next session of the Legislature."

MORGAN RAMAPO BILL.

Merchants' Association Measure to be Reported for Reprinting.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The bill of Assemblyman Morgan of New York, drawn up by the Merchants' Association of that city, which aims at the designs of the Ramapo Water Company, repealing the present law, which prevents New York City from taking water from a supply used by any other city, county, town, or village, will be reported to-morrow by the Assembly Cities Committee for reprinting and recommitting.

The bill as amended gives more power to the Mayor and Controller in the making of contracts and less to the Municipal Assembly. Other minor amendments are made.

BOND ISSUE FOR CLAIMS.

Assemblyman Trainor's Bill for an Amount Not Over $1,000,000.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Assemblyman Trainor introduced a bill to-day authorizing the Controller of New York City to issue special revenue bonds in such amounts as may be necessary to provide for the payment of the lawful claims, charges, and expenses which are due and payable by New York City, the aggregate amount not to exceed $1,000,000.

Hearing on Street Cleaners' Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Ford-Egan bill regulating the salaries of the uniformed force of the New York City Street Cleaning Department, making eight hours a day's labor, and forbidding the Street Commissioner to remove a member until after a hearing, had a hearing to-day before the Assembly Cities Committee. Assemblyman Minton said street sweepers should be accorded the same privilege of a hearing on charges as the Police and Fire Departments. Others who spoke for the bill were M. Linn Bruce, Charles Wilson, P. J. McNulty, and Patrick McNulty.

Mr. Lamb Talks for the Palisades.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Fred S. Lamb, representing the New York Palisades Commission, appeared before the Senate Finance Committee to-day in favor of Senator Elsberg's bill providing that such lands along the Hudson as are necessary for the preservation of the Palisades be taken and formed into a State Park. This park is to be under the direction of a committee of ten, five appointed by the Governor of New York and five by the Governor of New Jersey.

CANAL SURVEY COMMISSION.

Reported that One Will Be Created, with an Appropriation of $200,000.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—It is rumored that a bill will be presented to the Legislature next week appropriating $200,000 for the survey of the proposed State barge canal.

The bill will provide for a commission, it is said, to be appointed by the Governor, and to consist of an army engineer and a Democrat and a Republican.

State Inspection of Salt.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Senate Committee on Public Health to-day reported favorably the Boyce bill for the inspection of all salt manufactured in the State. Senator Boyce asked that the bill be ordered to a third reading. Senator Stranahan moved that the bill go to the Finance Committee, as it provided for an expenditure by the State. Senator Boyce said the expense was borne by the manufacturers. The bill was recommitted to the Finance Committee, 20 to 15.

Public Administrator Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Assemblyman Wissel to-day introduced a bill to establish the office of Public Administrator in Queens, to hold office for six years at a salary of $5,000. Mr. Doughty introduced a bill to appoint Public Administrators in counties wherein the office of County Treasurer has been abolished. The salary is fixed at $1,800.

Final Anti-Fight Bill Hearing.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Senate Codes Committee to-day adjourned the hearing on the Lewis bill to repeal the Horton law, which permits prize fighting, until next Thursday, when the final hearing will be held. Chairman Malby received a number of telegrams from managers of athletic clubs who desired a hearing.

For a Sociological Appropriation.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Senator Mitchell has introduced a bill authorizing the Department of Parks of New York City to expend $300,000 for the portion of Bronx Park set apart for sociological purposes when the New York Sociological Society shall have raised $200,000 for the development of that portion of the park allotted to it.

Wagner Anti-Garbage Bill Reported.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Senate Cities Committee to-day favorably reported the bill of Senator Wagner, prohibiting the rendering of garbage within the Borough of Brooklyn and providing that the Board of Health may, upon application, extend the time of discontinuing the business for a period of not exceeding twelve months.

Board of Pharmacy Bill Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Mr. Henry's Board of Pharmacy bill for New York City, fixing the examination fees for licenses and providing for the keeping of a record of such licenses and for the registration of pharmacists, was passed by the Assembly to-day.

Brennan Bridge Bill Recommitted.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Brennan Bridge and Tunnel bill for New York City, on order of third reading this morning in the Assembly, was recommitted to the Commerce and Navigation Committee for technical amendments, on motion of the introducer.

Bill to Reduce Clerks' Salaries.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Assemblyman Fallows has introduced a bill reducing the salaries, from $2,000 to $1,800, of confidential clerks to the Supreme Court Justices in the Second Judicial District, not including Kings County.

Harlem Bridge to be Ninety Feet Wide

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Senator Ford has a bill providing that the bridge to be erected over the Harlem River between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets shall be ninety feet in width.

Against Civil Service.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Assemblyman J. E. Smith introduced to-day a concurrent resolution amending the State Constitution by striking therefrom the section which makes civil service compulsory.

Hearing on Educational Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Public Education Committee of the Assembly will give an extended hearing on the Educational Unification bill next Wednesday.

NEW ASSEMBLY BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. HALLOCK—To provide that any person who has unlawful possession of a part of a bird shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $25.

Mr. COOLEY—Incorporating the City of New Rochelle.

Mr. McINERNEY—Regulating telephone charges in cities of the State as follows: Cities of the first class, $85 per annum; second class, $75; third class, $48. This is the bill introduced by Mr. Cain last year.

Mr. LITCHARD—To establish a State school of clay working at Alfred University, and appropriating $5,000 therefor.

Mr. HENRY—Providing that fines collected for the selling of illegal medical instruments shall go to the medical society prosecuting the offender.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Providing that the Finance Department of New York City shall issue licenses to farmers or market gardeners, giving to the holder the right to occupy a certain space in the Ninth Ward market.

Mr. HILL—Permitting proprietors of factories, upon consent of the State Factory Inspector, to employ minors or females in their factories not more than three additional hours in any day.

Mr. HATCH—Providing that all persons over sixty years old, although qualified, are entitled to exemption as trial jurors.

Mr. McINERNEY—Providing that all actions, brought in any court of record where personal injuries have been sustained, must be tried within sixty days after such commencement of the action.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The following bills were passed in the Legislature to-day:

Senate.

Mr. LEWIS—Declaring any person who solicits money from a candidate for an elective office, as a consideration for a newspaper, guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. FORDYCE—Increasing the salaries of the Civil Service Commissioners from $2,000 to $3,000. (Yeas, 26; nays, 12.)

Senator THORNTON—Providing that women between sixteen and thirty years old, convicted for the first time, may be sent to a house of refuge or reformatory for women.

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $406,291.89 to reimburse the maintenance, salaries, and wages funds of the State hospitals and for purchasing additional lands.

Mr. RYTTENBERG—Authorizing a change of certain leases to the Mount Sinai Hospital.

Senator ELSBERG—Granting Park Commissioners jurisdiction over extensions of buildings within park limits.

Senator MARSHALL—Establishing the exterior pier head lines adjacent to the shore in Brooklyn.

Mr. LITCHARD—Providing a penalty of $50 for the first and $100 for subsequent violations of the law against furnishing watered milk to butter and cheese factories conducted on the co-operative plan.

Senator ELSBERG—Authorizing the allowance of certain claims against New York City for services rendered the Board of Education.

Senator RICE—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to examine the claim of the Woodside Water Company for water furnished to Long Island City and to adjust such claims.

Senator PLUNKITT—Providing for an additional salary of $2,000 for the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen as a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of New York City.

Assembly.

Mr. FISH—Permitting the Attorney General to bring proceedings against any corporation for any purpose whatever, other than the appointment of a receiver or the sequestration of its property, in order to procure its dissolution.

Senator MARSHALL—Amending the insurance law relative to number of Directors of insurance companies.

NEW YORK BILLS FAVORED.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Assembly Cities Committee will to-morrow report favorably these New York City bills:

Mr. BRENNAN—For a monument to Gen. Edward B. Fowler in Brooklyn.

Senator PLUNKITT—For improvements to the American Museum of Natural History in Central Park.

Mr. WISSEL—Authorizing the Board of Estimate to allow moneys due clerks who served in the Finance Department and City Magistrates' courts.

Mr. REMSEN—To improve the Hall of Records, in Kings County, for the preservation of the public records.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Dr. Mary Walker argued before the Senate Finance Committee yesterday in favor of the bill for an Adirondacks sanitarium for those afflicted with incipient consumption.

Assemblyman Minton yesterday gave notice that on next Tuesday he would move to discharge the Public Health Committee from further consideration of his anti-cigarette bill.

The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation will report favorably to-day the bill to allow the Mather Power Bridge Company to erect a power bridge over the Niagara River at Buffalo.

Senator Elsberg's bill, permitting insurance companies who have a surplus to increase their capital stock, was recommitted for a further hearing in the Assembly yesterday, on motion of Mr. Dillon.

Senator Ford's Silver Lake Park bill was on the order of third reading in the Senate yesterday, but was recommitted for a hearing next Tuesday. The bill had been amended and objections were made to the amendments. It probably will be reported favorably.

Assemblyman Doughty's contract lighting bill for Nassau County will be reported to-day by the Assembly Gas and Water Committee from Assembly for reprinting and recommittal. It has been amended so as to provide that a contract cannot be made unless by a petition signed by a majority of the residents.

GEN. MOLINEUX SEES HIS SON.

He Takes to Him Some of the Evidence Given at the Trial—Alleged Interviews Denied.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Roland B. Molineux yesterday had a visit from Gen. Molineux, his father, who arrived at the prison at 10 o'clock, bringing with him a portion of the evidence given at the trial of his son, which the prisoner has been anxious to study ever since his arrival here. What particular part of the evidence the General brought is not known, but it is believed to be the testimony given by Henry Cornish. Gen. Molineux was admitted to the office of Warden Johnson, where he handed the evidence to the Warden, who took it to the death house and gave it to young Molineux.

The Warden at first was not inclined to permit Gen. Molineux to see his son. The prisoner's mother and wife have visited him twice this week, on the second occasion being accompanied by Cecil Molineux, Roland's brother. The law says that a prisoner can be visited by relatives only twice in one week, and the Warden is inclined to take the view that Molineux's relatives should visit him together, and not make separate visits, as in the latter case he would be able to see one of his relatives every day in the week, which the Warden thinks would not be in accordance with the intent of the law. To-day, however, the Warden consented, as a special privilege, to allow the General to see his son, on the understanding that the visit must be brief. At 11 o'clock Gen. Molineux was conducted to the death house, where he had a short interview with the prisoner, the meeting being, as usual, in the presence of a keeper.

Gen. Molineux and his wife and daughter-in-law deny the alleged interviews with the two Mrs. Molineux which were published in some newspapers, and say that they were manufactured out of whole cloth.

Warden Johnson has not been notified as to when Molineux's counsel will visit the prisoner, but he thinks it probable that either Mr. Weeks or Mr. Battle will be here on Saturday next to see their client.

The Warden says that the Italian murderer, Antonio Ferraro, who made a terrible outcry when informed that the court of last resort had decided against him, has now quieted down, and the Warden thinks that the man will go to his death quietly on Monday.

Green Label.

Why?

Because it is a pure Rye Whiskey.

Because it is free from all adulteration.

Because it is mellow and palatable.

Because it is aged by time, not artificially.

The **Trimble Green Label** bottling is 10 years old.

Ask for It.

At all First-Class Dealers.

WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phil. & N. Y.
Sole Proprietors. Established 1793.

Kennedy

12 CORTLANDT ST.

1,000 Madras Shirts at 59c.

The stock of a high-class maker bought of the assignee.

Also

Madras Shirts, 98c.
" " **1.49**

New Spring patterns.

White Shirts, 68c.—elsewhere 1.00.

Evening Dress Shirts—cuffs attached, very fine linen—**1.49.**

DO YOU NEED BUILDING UP?

You may be a large eater and yet be weak and not weigh as much as you should. This is because you do not receive proper nourishment from your diet. If you wish to be strong and increase in weight, take Johann Hoff's Malt Extract with your meals. It will create good appetite, assist the proper digestion of food and cause it to be easily assimilated; you will then obtain from your diet the largest amount of nourishment.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

is not only a true nutritive tonic, but is also a food in itself.

Dr. H. B. Buterbaugh, of Indiana, Pa., writes: "Have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract with very satisfactory results. I have one patient who began to use it about six weeks ago. His weight then was 95 pounds. He now weighs 148 pounds and is strong and healthy."

Don't be misled by cheap substitutes. Get the genuine Johann Hoff's and you will not be disappointed.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TO WASHINGTON'S MEMORY

Anniversary of His Birth Ushered In by a Gale.

Later, Fair Skies and Pleasant Air Lend Propitious Aid to Holiday Celebrations.

Washington's Birthday—the one hundred and sixty-eighth anniversary—was ushered in with a snorting gale from off the ocean following a rain which had come down hard at times during the night, but had quite cleared up by the time that would-be celebrators looked out and sought for signs of a day of fair promise in the skies. The rain had not been a heavy fall, taken as a whole—less than one-twentieth of an inch—but it had cleaned up pretty well what snow the contractor had left in the streets, and with a temperature that was balmy and a sun that seemed kindly, there was about the prospect that which invited one out of doors.

In the early morning there was that terrific blow. The wind's velocity between 6 A. M. and 7 A. M. reached sixty-six miles an hour. An attempt to raise the big flag on the liberty pole in Battery Park proved abortive. Three of the park laborers who attend to this function on holidays found the wind so strong that it threatened to whip the big piece of bunting—fifty by thirty feet—into shreds. Once it was tied up with a view to breaking it out when hoisted, but it broke out prematurely and one of the men found himself in dire danger of being carried aloft. He was caught by his fellows, however, and anchored. After 8 o'clock the wind subsided rapidly and at 9:30 the flag was sent up. The Weather Bureau people said that the blow was on the inner edge of a storm that was passing. The storm was of vast extent, being central at Pittsburg in the morning. But the centre took in New York as the day advanced, and it was while within the centre that the rise in temperature, the falling of the wind, and the general balminess were experienced.

Washington's Birthday has a way of being comparatively mild and pleasant hereabouts. In ten years there has been a real snowstorm only once, and most of the Feb. 22s have been fair. In temperature, however, yesterday was almost a record breaker, varying only between 47 and 52 degrees. Last year the maximum was 50. In 1877 it was 58 degrees, but on most of the other years as far back as 1872 it was below 45, with a goodly number of the days down in the thirties. With such a day for bunting displays, the city took on a patriotic hue. Flags were displayed from the public buildings and many private ones, and shipping donned its full dress of colors along the water front.

There was the usual flag raising over the block house in Central Park, a detail of men from the Alexander Hamilton Post officiating. Another flag was unfurled from the pole which marks the scene of the Battle of Harlem Heights, and still another at the Jumel Mansion, on Washington Heights.

The most conspicuous feature of the day's observance was the general holiday aspect and the closing of business. But there were not lacking those other outward signs such as target companies with bands bound for Staten Island and other suburban points, and in the outlying villages which are included in the New York of to-day there was a turning out, too, of fire companies and other bodies. Less conspicuous to the public, but none the less general, were the many special celebrations in church and banquet hall of patriotic bodies.

PLEA FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.

Mrs. Roe to the Daughters of the Revolution.

The New York State Society Daughters of the Revolution held a reception yesterday afternoon at 226 West Fifty-eighth Street. Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Children's National Easter Festival, was present and told of their plans and the success attending their endeavors thus far. "Why," said Mrs. Willard, "as a committee we're just spoiled. We're getting all and more than we ask for. Everybody says yes to us; and if they say no they change their minds the next day."

The Daughters of the Revolution took no action upon the matter of joining in the work of the festival, but it was stated unofficially that as a society they expected to co-operate. The wife of a prominent State Militiaman who was present said that the committee had made a mistake in not enlisting the services of the State National Guard in behalf of their festival.

Mrs. Charles F. Roe, the wife of Gen. Roe, who presided during Mrs. Willard's address, afterward put in a plea for the widows of American soldiers in the Spanish war.

"While I believe," said Mrs. Roe, "in doing everything possible for the Cuban children, it seems to me that we ought not to neglect the widows and children of American soldiers killed in the Spanish war. Some wives are now in Washington trying to get pensions. I know one wife of an officer who was killed on San Juan Hill who is now obliged to take in boarders to support her family. While large sums are being raised for Cuban orphans, not one sou is being raised for the American soldier's widow."

DAY IN BROOKLYN BOROUGH.

After innumerable balls, dinners, and receptions on the eve of Washington's Birthday, Brooklyn had nevertheless reserved some events to enliven the holiday itself. Among them the parade of the Kings County Volunteer Firemen's Association was conspicuous, and hundreds of spectators witnessed the procession at all points along the line of march. Many city officials reviewed the parade from the Borough Hall. The line was formed of five divisions, the whole being led by Grand Marshal Louis L. Happ.

A general air of freedom pervaded the streets of the borough all day, only restaurants, saloons, and drug stores showing signs of business. The theatres were packed. One of the entertainments which furnished its full share of enjoyment was the holiday vaudeville performance given in the Kings County Penitentiary by the actors and actresses now playing at the Adams Street Theatre. Hyde & Behman sent a contribution in the shape of their whole orchestra.

During the afternoon a large flag was presented to the Industrial Home for the Blind, on Gates Avenue, by Grant Post No. 327, G. A. R. The members of the post, commanded by John L. Baker, were present, and an address was made by Col. Alexander S. Bacon.

CHERRY HILL'S FETE DAY.

How the Fourth Ward Observed the Anniversary of Washington's Birth—Parades and Outings.

The anniversary of the birthday of Washington was celebrated in gala style around Cherry Hill and all over the old Fourth Ward. The big features of the festival were the parades and outings and meetings of the Clyde Musketeers, the Governor Fox Association, and the New Chambers Light Guards.

During the afternoon most of the notables had gone on these outings. But they did not all go, for Cherry Hill has its independents, just like the upper west side. "Charlie" Wiltshire, who dispenses refreshments at Whelan's, did not go.

"Why," he said, "the Wideawakes are the only thing I believe in payin' sugar to walk with. You see, the swells will come back to-night in a delectable condition. Over in the Tombs they pronounce it 'drunk an' disorderly,' but that ain't right. Anyway, it's all right to celebrate, for George Washington's the greatest man that ever swung an axe. But don't forget Dewey, 'cause it's all on account of him that we believe in expansion here on the hill."

The Clyde Musketeers, who are commanded by Capt. M. J. Cassidy, made a brave showing in their blue uniforms, as they paraded from the foot of Roosevelt Street all through the old ward and up to Canal Street and the Bowery, where they took a special train for Morrisania Park. The Musketeers, 100 men strong, were kept in fine form during their marching by the combined efforts of Prof. Schneider's military band and Sergeant at Arms J. J. Maloney. On their return from the park, the organization held a meeting at Henry Meyn's, where the prizes were distributed to the crack shots, who had "won out" at the park, and beer and sandwiches were passed around, while speeches were made.

Then there was the Governor Fox Association, commanded by Capt. Hugh C. Quinlan. The "Governor Foxes" were all dressed alike in blue shirts and caps and white belts. They went to Oriental Park, and the shooting prizes, which were contended for, came from Congressman D. J. Riordon, the Patrick H. O'Connor Association, the Patrick Divver Association, and several of the social and political lights of the ward.

The "Governor Foxes," on their return to their own vines and figtrees last night, were received in a blaze of fireworks, sky rockets, roman candles, and colored fire. Their meeting was held near Oak and Oliver Streets in the building on the site of the old Washington house, which was riddled with bullets during the Revolution. The crest and coat of arms of Gen. Washington are still there, and these relics roused the enthusiasm of the "Governor Foxes" to a marked degree.

The blue shirts, pearl buttons, and caps of the New Chambers Light Guards, under Capt. Peter J. Joyce, created a sensation on the hill as they marched behind a swell band on their way to Ibert's Union Park to shoot for their prizes. The ordinary life guards were outshone, however, by their crack company, the Pioneers.

When the New Chambers Light Guards got home last night they marched into Hurley's Casino amid the discharge of skyrockets and roman candles. At the Casino an old-fashioned Cherry Hill pig roast was waiting for the hungry soldiers. The pig was a prize given by Patrick Mullins of Mott Street, and William Spillane presided. John Nolan was the Chairman, and the affair was not exactly a stag affair.

MR. WOODRUFF IN CHICAGO.

Speaks on "The East and the West" at Washington Day Banquet of the Union League Club.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Timothy L. Woodruff, Lieutenant Governor of New York, received a rousing welcome to-night when he rose at the Washington Day banquet of the Union League Club of Chicago to respond to the toast "The East and the West."

Mr. Woodruff opened his speech with a bit of pleasantry which greatly pleased his auditors. He said:

"Coming from the Eastern metropolis to address the Union League Club of the great metropolis of the West on a subject of such limitless possibilities as those embraced within the scope of the subject assigned me imposes a task as great as any to which I have ever been subjected. In the circumstances which surround my coming I should have given a different answer to the highwayman who once held up a stranger as he was about to enter the City of Chicago, demanding his money or his life. 'Go ahead,' said the stranger, 'and blow out my brains; I would rather go into Chicago without brains than without money.' Sincerely do I appreciate immunity from an experience of this character, and rejoice in having been accorded the privileges of meeting the members of the Union League Club of Chicago, whose guests are never called upon to suffer either financial or physical fracture, unless it may be the latter, and that through overindulgence in its lavish hospitality."

Discussing the intimate relations existing between the two sections of the country, Mr. Woodruff said:

"The East and the West! We of the East claim you and all of the West as the progeny of the Eastern pioneer. Out of this relationship have come all the best qualities of both sections. Every great commercial house has 'New York and Chicago' on its letterheads. Eastern capital eagerly seeks Western investments and Western capital seeks Eastern enterprises. The East and the West together are developing and concentrating the powers of the present and the potential possibilities of the future.

"When we consider the physical ease with which to-day the West can be reached from the East we grasp with corresponding mental ease the idea of present-day expansion and perceive how lacking in foresight are those who heed the cry of the anti-expansionists."

Mr. Woodruff closed with the prediction that "the great Imperial West" would be as Republican in 1900 as was the soundmoney East in 1896.

BALMY DAY FOR PROMENADERS.

The holiday gave the opportunity and the Springlike balminess in the air made improving it a necessity. The result was that the Broadway of the Tenderloin became yesterday afternoon a fashionable promenade.

Of course the number of matinées in the district had something to do with it. Not only were local New Yorkers abroad, but the citizens of all residence towns tributary were represented on Broadway by scores of their best dressed.

Among the women the occasion seemed to have been made a sort of advanced Easter. Gowns and bonnets that had apparently been prepared for April saw the light yesterday. The sombre hues of the conventional Winter garb were effectively relieved and backgrounded by the gay colorings of a more advanced season.

As the afternoon wore on the crowd of pleasure seekers was augmented. The air was full of suggestions of Spring for those who had the imagination to respond. Of course, there were no flowers or grass, but one had only to soil his boots with Broadway mud and then, with the warm sun beating on his back, stand near the open door of a florist's and the impression was made quite complete.

RECEPTION AT COLUMBIA.

Seth Low, President of Columbia University, and the Board of Trustees held a public reception yesterday afternoon. Between 9,000 and 10,000 persons attended. The guests were received in the rotunda of the Library Building.

The guests began to arrive at 2:30 o'clock, and after being received by President Low and the Trustees were shown through the buildings comprising the institution by a corps of forty-five attendants. In the Gymnasium Building a collation was served to visitors.

The most interest was centred in the Trustees' room, where the cornerstone of the original King's College, the iron crown that surmounted the cupola of the original college, and the original charter of the college were displayed.

CELEBRATIONS ABROAD.

Many French Guests at a Banquet in Paris—Receptions at Berlin, Vienna, and Rome.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The American University Dinner Club gave a banquet this evening in honor of Washington's Birthday at the Hotel Continental, which brought together many members of the American colony and a goodly number of invited guests from French official circles.

The hall was decorated with American and French flags, and there were frequent references by the speakers to the happy condition of friendship now existing between the two republics.

United States Ambassador Porter presided, and, pointing to the intertwined flags, said that they recalled "the alliance of old and the friendship of to-day."

Georges Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction, responded to the toast to "The French Universities." Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who was a member of the French delegation to the International Peace Conference at The Hague, spoke eloquently in response to "Washington in War and in Peace."

The toast to "The American Universities" brought forth a happy reply from M. Liard, Director of Education. Robert Fleury spoke of "French and American Art." Col. John Jacob Astor responded for "The United States and Expansion," and "The Paris Exposition of 1900" was ably dealt with by Prof Benjamin D. Woodward, Assistant United States Commissioner.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The United States Embassy and Consulate were closed to-day for business and were gayly decorated with American flags in honor of Washington's Birthday. Ambassador White and Mrs. White kept open house for Americans from 3 to 6 P. M. The rooms were filled. United States Consul White, from Hanover, attended the reception.

VIENNA, Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated at the United States Legation by a reception, which was attended by many Americans as well as by members of the Diplomatic Corps.

ROME, Feb. 22.—A brilliant reception was given at the United States Embassy to-day to celebrate Washington's Birthday. It was attended by many members of the American colony and by members of the Diplomatic Corps.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Sydney, N. S. W., says:

"The British warships were dressed with bunting to-day (Thursday) in honor of Washington, which was greatly gratifying to the American colony."

MAY TRY DR. M'GIFFERT

Heresy Charges to be Presented Before General Assembly.

THE PRESBYTERY CRITICISED

Dr. Birch Announces His Intention to Appeal Against Action Which He Calls Inadequate.

Announcement of an important step in the matter of the heresy charges against the Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert, Professor of Church History in the Union Theological Seminary, was made yesterday. The Rev. Dr. G. W. F. Birch, the Stated Clerk of the New York Presbytery, declared his intention to appeal the case to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. This action is taken as a direct result of the manner in which the New York Presbytery disposed of the case at its February meeting on Lincoln Day. At that time the Presbytery went on record as disavowing many of Dr. McGiffert's utterances, but agreed to take no action other than to admonish the professor in regard to his teachings. Dr. Birch's contention is that such action was entirely inadequate. He has made this the basis of his appeal to the General Assembly. According to the law of the Church all appeals must be made within ten days after the meeting of the Presbytery. The communication announcing Dr. Birch's intention was sent to the Moderator of the New York Presbytery, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, yesterday, the ninth day after the meeting. It will be read at the next Presbytery meeting, March 12.

The General Assembly, to which the case will now go, meets at St. Louis next May. Delegates will be sent from the New York Presbytery to defend its action. The decision of the General Assembly in the case will be final. It may either dismiss the charges or may order the New York Presbytery to try Dr. McGiffert.

Dr. Birch, before drawing up his appeal, wrote to Dr. McGiffert, telling him what he was about to do. He also visited Dr. McGiffert on the day he read the charges at the Presbytery meeting.

Dr. Birch declared yesterday his action was taken from a clear sense of duty. He said he never wished for any trial by the New York Presbytery. He wanted the Presbytery to investigate the charges. When the matter came up, he said, he was in favor of carrying it to the New York Synod in order to let it go to the Assembly from that body. He believed that the case ought to be brought to trial. Dr. Birch could have brought the case before the New York Synod, but as that body does not meet until next year the matter might not have come up for definite action before the Fall of 1901.

When asked if others besides himself were making the appeal, Dr. Birch said that he was the only one responsible for it. "I am doing this thing alone," he said, "and I wish it understood that my position as stated clerk of the Presbytery has nothing to do with my action."

The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, who introduced the resolution in the recent meeting of the Presbytery to quash the charges against Dr. McGiffert, said yesterday that a trial was the very thing the Presbytery wished to avoid.

"We think it possible and highly advisable," he said, "to settle this or any other heresy case without a trial. As the matter stands now, the Presbytery has disavowed most of the alleged heretical doctrines taught by Dr. McGiffert. It has passed upon him the decree of censure in the way of admonition. By this it is understood that the professor must refrain from teaching such doctrines as the ones objected to, so long as he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. This was considered quite adequate by the Presbytery as a whole, if the way the vote went counts for anything.

"No, I am not entirely surprised to hear Dr. Birch has appealed. I am sorry, though, because I think that besides being a matter of expediency, it is a matter of absolute righteousness that the case should be dropped where it is."

It was pointed out yesterday by Church people that the Briggs case was treated in much the same way as that of Dr. McGiffert has been. In that case the General Assembly ordered the New York Presbytery to put Dr. Briggs on trial. That a similar action will be taken by the General Assembly next May is openly predicted by Dr. McGiffert's opponents.

"WOGLUM" IT WILL BE.

Descendants of Jan Van Woggelum Hold a Reunion and Decide How to Spell Their Name.

A family reunion was held yesterday at the home of Mrs. Bleeker Bangs, 400 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. To it gathered the descendants of Jan Van Woggelum. There were Wogelums, Waglums, Wogloms, and Waggleums, with an occasional Wiglam thrown in, besides many others of less euphonious names.

The original Jan came from Alkmaar, Holland, in 1645. He determined on Hoboken as the garden spot of the new continent and settled there. And even now, though 250 years have sufficed to scatter his family to the four quarters of the globe, the Woggelum kin still looks upon that city as a kind of Mecca.

At the reunion were many cousins who had never known of their relationship until Mrs. Bangs delved into genealogy. Two William Woglums of Brooklyn were there, but they had never looked upon each other as kinsmen until recently. The Woglum who poured chocolate was found to be a near cousin of Miss Lucie Waglum, who handled the teapot. Both of them have lived in Brooklyn for twenty-five years without recognizing their mutual relationship.

After a couple of hours of greetings and eating—interspersed with many explanations why one spelling of the family patronymic was better than another—the meeting proceeded to business. Frank Wesley Woglum read the wills of Jan Van Woggelum and his son, curious old documents that are preserved as priceless treasures. Then there was much talking, in the course of which it developed that the Woggelum descent rejoices in the fact of their common ancestor's journey to this country aboard the Spotted Cow rather than the Mayflower. This boat contained only inhabitants of the town of Alkmaar, which was famed for its dairy products.

For many years Jan lived in Hoboken, but he was at last despoiled of his lands by the State, and moved to Staten Island. His descendants allege that this act of injustice is the cause of Hoboken's slowness and lack of progress. In Staten Island many of the family live to-day. Cornelius Van Woggelum, an officer of the Revolutionary War, is said to have built the first hotel at Gravesend and to have assisted in the construction of Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth, and Schuyler.

After much discussion, the family yesterday decided to adopt a uniform way of spelling the name. Woglum received the majority of votes, and was agreed to by representatives from New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, and other more remote regions.

Washington Memorial Not Unveiled.

A large crowd gathered at the junction of Manhattan and Morningside Avenues yesterday afternoon, expecting to witness the unveiling of the Washington-Lafayette memorial which is to be presented to the city by Charles Broadway Rouss. They were disappointed. The unveiling was postponed indefinitely several days ago. The memorial, which is of marble, represents Washington and Lafayette with clasped hands, and is a reproduction of a monument now standing in Paris.

Washington's Birthday in Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was observed generally throughout the island. The stores were closed, and at the theatre here in the afternoon patriotic addresses were delivered by Governor General Davis and Bishops Blenk and Whipple to an audience of about 2,000 persons. There was also a chorus of school children, numbering 1,000 boys and girls, accompanied by a military band.

Tablet Unveiled at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 22.—The tablet presented to the Naval Academy by the Maryland Society of the Daughters of the Revolution was unveiled in the chapel at the academy to-day. Admiral McNair and Commanders Wainwright and Hutchins, as well as many other officers and residents at the academy, were present. The tablet is dedicated to the officers, soldiers, and sailors who lost their lives during the War of the Revolution.

In Dress Goods

we present these four great special offerings for Bargain Friday—offerings which will enable any woman to get the materials for one or more handsome, stylish dresses at a very small cost as compared with the prices she would have to pay at other stores for the same goods:

Special Offering No. 1.

All-wool Check HOMESPUNS, in choice dark colors, a heavy substantial fabric, well suited for hard wear; also Plaid Black Golf Cloth, with brown face and highly colored plaid backs, for walking skirts; special for Bargain Friday, at, per yard . . . 25c

Special Offering No. 2.

An assorted lot of NOVELTIES, PLAIDS, CHECKS, &c., full quantities of some, dress lengths only of others, formerly sold at from 50c. to $1.50 per yard; special for Bargain Friday at, per yard . . . 39c

Special Offering No. 3.

BLACK HENRIETTA—A limited quantity, good dye, smooth weave, perfect finish; regularly worth 35c. a yard; special for Bargain Friday, per yard 19c

Special Offering No. 4.

BLACK STORM SERGE, sponged and shrunk, specially manufactured for us from selected stock; will wear well, and has always given entire satisfaction; here for Bargain Friday, per yard 48c

Women's Shoes.

Over 3,000 pairs of Women's Shoes came to us with a recent purchase from a leading manufacturer. They were already packed to ship to another dealer, but through some hitch the sale fell through, and we bought them at a low price for cash. Among these shoes are:

1,400 PAIRS OF WOMEN'S 14-INCH HIGH-CUT BICYCLE BOOTS, in tan and black, with stout corrugated soles, all sizes and widths, every pair worth fully $2.50, but bought by us so cheaply that we can now afford to offer them to you at, per pair, only 1.45

The balance of the purchase consists of

WOMEN'S TAN AND BLACK SHOES, in the regular height, in all sizes and several styles, worth from $2 to $3 per pair; your choice of the lot to-day for just . . . 1.45

Also, very special for Bargain Friday:

WOMEN'S TURKISH HOUSE SLIPPERS, in tan, red and black, with fancy beaded vamps, at the greatly reduced price of, per pair . . . 39c

Boys' Winter Caps.

The biggest Bargain of the season:

BOYS' CAPS—Double Band, Polo, Golf and all-woollen yarn Skating Caps, suitable for either boys or girls; caps that have sold during the season at from 30c. to 50c, apiece; now reduced for a quick clearance to . . . 10c

Clothing Clearance.

There are "Clearance Sales" going on at almost every store in town at the present time, but at no other store—big or little—can you obtain such remarkable bargains as these:

An odd lot of MEN'S SUITS, containing one, two and three suits of a kind only that have been left over from some of our best selling lines, suitable for business or semi-dress, for present wear or early spring, worsteds, cassimeres and tweed suitings—sizes 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38 only, formerly $8.75, $10, $12.50 and $15; a choice of the entire big lot to-day for only . 5.00

480 pairs of MEN'S SPLENDID BUSINESS TROUSERS, made of a choice assortment of strictly woollen fabrics, of pleasing patterns, well made and well fitting, regular $2.50 and $3.00 gradee; your choice to-day for 1.50

YOUTHS' LONG TROUSER SUITS—All that remain of our magnificent lines of youths' suits in winter and medium weights. The sizes are broken and the lines are incomplete, of course, but there are some very choice garments in the assortment, the former prices of which were $5, $6 50, $8 75 and $10.00; an unrestricted choice offered to-day at 3.00

An Odd Lot of SMALL BOYS' REEFERS AND TOP COATS, comprising Friezes, Kerseys, Boucles, Meltons and Covert Cloths; handsome outer coats for lads aged 3 to 8, the former prices of which were from $3 to $5; your choice to-day for "a clean sweep," only 1.75

Also for Bargain Friday, this very special announcement:

AN ADVANCE SALE OF BOYS' EARLY SPRING BLOUSE SUITS, made of all-wool cassimeres, in pleasing patterns, have sailor collars, prettily appointed with embroidery; actually worth $3.00 a suit; offered for to-day ONLY at 1.95

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1900.

If Economy Is Your Domestic Watchword

You will find the countersign below. Do you want to increase your earnings? Then save money by purchasing at the proper time and place. The time is to-day, the place is here—the occasion,

Bargain Friday

—made famous by its past—and we trust deservedly. You will not be disappointed if you come to The Big Store to-day—for these attractions will await you:

Corsets.

Three special lots of good corsets at three very special prices for Bargain Friday.

FLEXIBONE MOULDED CORSET, made with tempered steel throughout, warranted not to break; low bust, long over hip, colors in drab and white, fully worth $1.25; special for Bargain Friday only at . 95c

AMERICAN LADY, C. B. A LA SPIRITE, SONNETTE, and NEMO CORSETS, worth fully $1.00; special for Bargain Friday at . 75c

A SPECIAL LOT OF DOMESTIC CORSETS, in all colors, today at 49c

Cigars.

To-day's offerings will enable you to enjoy a good smoke at a small outlay, for you'll have to pay much more elsewhere for any of these goods.

VITALITY CIGARS—Our special offer closes in two more days. Take advantage of it before it is too late. We repeat it once more: 50 Vitality Cigars, regularly selling for $2.00, and also small box of 12 cigars—total of 62 Vitality Cigars for . 2.00

LUCKE'S ROLLED CIGARS, per box of 50 . 90c

10,000 SEED WRAPPER CIGARS, seed fillers, well made, box of 50, to close . . . 50c

CHILDS' CREMO CHAPPIES or VITALITY CIGARS, 7 for . . . 25c

HOFFMAN HOUSE BOUQUET or GREAT METROPOLIS CIGARS, 4 for . . 25c

LUCKE'S ROLLED CIGARS, 14 for . . . 25c

Housefurnishings.

A study of this list for Bargain Friday will amply repay you; it's full of unusual values:

DOG COLLARS, large varieties—assorted sizes, worth from 40c. to $1.00; choice to-day for . 25c

BISSELL'S CARPET SWEEPERS, our own brand, "The Columbia," regularly sold at $2.00; special to-day at . . . 1.30

IRONING BOARDS, of good, clear lumber, 3½ ft. long; here to-day at 12c

TOWEL RINGS, nickel plated, the combination kind; here to-day at 35c

KNIVES AND FORKS, with cocobola handles, set of 6 knives and forks, regularly worth $1.00; here to-day at . . . 50c

JAPANESE COFFEE OR TEA CANS, with hinged covers, holding 2 lbs. 7c

MRS. POTTS IRONS, in sets, to-day at . . . 65c

GALVANIZED PAILS of heavy stock, holding 8 qts., special to-day at 12c

WASH BOARDS of double-faced zinc, with apron protectors, special to-day at 25c

COFFEE MILLS; will grind fine or coarse; special for to-day at 18c

RETINNED DISH PANS, of medium size, special to-day at 12c

Spangled Robes.

The response to our advertisement in last Sunday's newspapers was most flattering, and our sales were very large. The quantity of these handsome robes, however, was so great that one day's selling could not exhaust the supply. The balance of the lot will therefore be offered again to-day, Bargain Friday. The earlier you come the better chance of selection, of course.

These robes are elegant and elaborate in design, come in skirt and waist effects, and are rich and handsome in appearance. And then, look at the great saving in prices:

A choice of all IMPORTED SPANGLED ROBES, worth $19.50, for . . . 6.90

A choice of all IMPORTED SPANGLED ROBES, worth $25, for 9.50

A choice of all IMPORTED SPANGLED ROBES, worth $30, for . . . 12.50

There are also a number of the finer Black and White Spangled Robes left, worth all the way from $35 to $50 apiece. These we will offer to-day at $17.50 and 20.00

Special for To-Day—At the Trimming Counter.

A big variety of BLACK ALL-OVER SPANGLED NETS at greatly reduced prices.

China and Glass.

You can save money on these special offerings for Bargain Friday—enough money to enable you to buy many other things you may want. It is therefore to your interest to buy them here and now.

TEA SET, 56 pieces, artistically decorated in natural colors, full gold traced, best thin porcelain; regularly sold at $5.00, special today at . . . 3.75

DINNER SET, 102 pieces, handsomely decorated in floral designs, natural colors, fine thin porcelain, all gold traced, new shapes; regularly sold at $15.00; special today at 9.50

CUSPIDORES, new designs, fine white English porcelain, richly decorated in colors and gold; regularly sold at 50c., your choice today at 25c

JARDINIERES and PEDESTALS, handsome raised rococo designs in assorted rich tints, the Jardiniere and Pedestal standing 24 inches high; regularly sold at $2.50, your choice to-day for . . 1.75

NIGHT LAMPS, complete with globe and best burner, in ruby and amber; imported to sell at 35c., choice for 19c

DOULTON ENGLISH PORCELAIN, handsomely decorated in enamelled colors and gold traced—PLATES, the 7-in. size, at, each 5c

CUPS AND SAUCERS, at, each . . . 10c

BAKERS, at, each . . . 25c

Furniture.

"Delays are dangerous" and sometimes costly. Don't delay the purchase of anything you may need in the furniture line, but buy it here and now. A few days more and the great *Trade Sale* will be over, and such values as these will not be obtainable here or elsewhere once this special opportunity has slipped away from you.

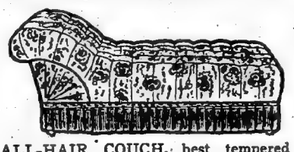

ALL-HAIR COUCH, best tempered steel springs, covered in handsome designs of Arlington and Wellington velours and corduroys, spring edge all around, heavy fringe; worth $20.00; special for Bargain Friday at 10.75

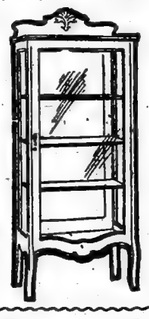

CHINA CLOSET, of golden oak, in artistic design; shaped legs, carved top, 5 ft. 3 in. high, 2 ft. 2 in. wide, well made and finished; worth $15; special for Bargain Friday at . . . 9.75

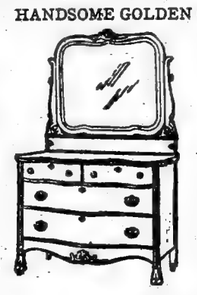

HANDSOME GOLDEN OAK DRESSER—Full swell front, 4 drawers, heavy brass handles and trimmings, handsomely carved top, with shaped French bevel mirror, 28x32 inches; fully worth $27.50; here to-day at 15.50

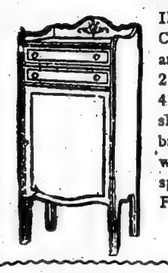

INLAID MUSIC CABINET—Mahogany finish, contains 2 large drawers and 4 compartments, has shaped legs and cast brass trimmings; well worth $14; special for Bargain Friday at . . . 8.50

Velvets

at less than Half Price! It is an imperative rule in this department of The Big Store not to carry goods over from one season to another. We will therefore offer these two unparalleled values for Bargain Friday:

SILK FACE VELVET, in the following very desirable shades: Rosepink, garnet, helio, reseda, tan, gray, golden brown, goblin blue, olive green, &c.; the regular dollar per yard quality, to-day special at 39c

BLACK VELVETEEN, 15 boxes, as lustrous and rich as the best silk velvet, 23 inches in width; our regular 75c. per yard quality, reduced for to-day's sale to 59c

In the Lace Dept.

Bargain Friday's special offerings will tell their own tale. Here they are:

VENISE ALL-OVER LACES, 20 inches wide; worth $1.25 and $1.50 a yard; special to-day at 95c

WHITE FANCY ALL-OVER NETS, 20 inches wide, in new and pretty patterns; regularly worth 49c. per yard; on sale to-day at . . . 39c

POINT DE PARIS, VALENCIENNES AND TORCHON LACES, exceptional values, the 8c. and 10c. per yard grades, offered to-day at . . . 5c

EMBROIDERIES, new patterns, in hand-made goods, 3 to 5 inches wide, to-day at half their value, per yard, 9c. and 12½c

EMBROIDERED ALL-OVER NETS; new designs in lace effects, the 50c. per yard qualities, here to-day at, per yard 35c

LADIES' STOCK COLLARS, in satin and velvet, all colors, the new pointed shape, special at, each 10c

LACE TIES, 2½ to 4 inches wide, richly embroidered, in white and ecru, special, for to-day . 25c

Dresses & Wrappers.

Bargain Friday's offerings will prove attractive to the economical woman, for they are all greatly reduced in price. Look them over for yourself:

WOMEN'S PERCALE HOUSE DRESSES—A new and complete assortment, in light and dark colors, in one and two piece styles, at prices ranging from $2.50 each down to 98c

WOMEN'S WRAPPERS—About 60 dozen, in black and navy prints, deep flounce, trimmed yoke and bretelles, neat and serviceable, worth $1.25 apiece, special for to-day, at . 98c

One lot of GINGHAM APRONS, of ample size and good quality, at, each 19c

One lot of Extra Large GINGHAM APRONS, at . . . 39c

One lot of WHITE LAWN APRONS, regularly worth 29c., special for to-day, at 19c

WOMEN'S NIGHT GOWNS, of heavy muslin, with yoke of solid tucks or tucks and insertion—only about 25 dozen in all, to be closed out Bargain Friday at, each 49c

WOMEN'S CAMBRIC DRAWERS, with hemstitched umbrella ruffle of lawn; a special lot for Bargain Friday at, each 29c

Groceries.

For PURITY and PRICES these special offerings are without an equal elsewhere:

CORN: Sugar Corn . . . 7c

Solid packed TOMATOES . . 8c

BAKED BEANS: Plain or in tomato sauce, can . . . 9c

PEACHES: Lemon Cling or Yellow Crawford Peaches, can. 18c

PEARS: Fancy Bartlett Pears, can 19c

CHERRIES: Choice white Cherries, can 22c

LETTUCE: Boston hot-house Lettuce, head 5c

ORANGES: Choice California Navel Oranges, doz. . . . 23c

TURKEYS: Choice young tom turkeys, lb . . . 12½c

FISH: Fancy Long Branch Blue Fish, per lb 7c

Choice White Fish or Lake Pickerel, lb 5c

Choice Halibut Steaks, lb . . 10c

TEA: Choice pickings, green, black or mixed Teas, exceptional cup qualities, regular 50c. grades, 3 lbs., $1.00; lb 38c

COFFEE: Combination Java, possessing that rich, full flavor, 5 lbs., $1.00; lb 22c

Wines and Liquors.

A short list of unequalled values for Bargain Friday:

COOK'S RYE WHISKEY, per gal., including jug, $1.85; per bot. 45c

PEPPER WHISKEY, per gal., including jug, $2.25; per bot. . 55c

MT. VERNON WHISKEY, per gal., including jug, $2.65; per qt. bot. 75c

MONOGRAM AND FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDDING RYE, per gal., $3.00; per qt. bot. . . . 90c

CALIFORNIA CLARET, sound and bottle ripe, per gal. 65c

Fure CALIFORNIA PORT and SHERRY, per gal., including jug 85c

Sixth Avenue, Siegel-Cooper Co. 18th & 19th Sts.

BRUTALLY BEAT HIS WIFE.

Threatened by Fellow-Tenants, Michael Newman Is Arrested.

Michael Newman, a burly Irishman, forty-three years old, of 2,029 Second Avenue, brutally assaulted his wife last night in the tenement house in which they lived. She is not expected to live. The other tenants of the building were roused to such a high state of indignation that they threatened to take the man's life, and stood in the hallways and on the stairways, armed with all sorts of improvised weapons, waiting for him to make his appearance.

At about 8 o'clock Policeman Sharkey of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was attracted to the building by cries of murder. He was directed to the rear apartment on the third story, where he was told a fight was going on. Finding the door locked, and hearing the sounds of a scuffle within, he burst open the door. On the floor lay Mrs. Newman in a badly bruised condition, while her husband stood over her kicking and beating her. He was subdued with difficulty.

An ambulance was summoned from the Harlem Hospital. It was found Mrs. Newman had had her nose broken and had received severe scalp wounds, which required several stitches each. She also received internal injuries. She was unconscious. It was some time before the policeman dared to take the man to the station house, owing to the threatening attitude of the other tenants of the house. He was locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

The woman was taken to the Harlem Hospital and is in an extremely critical condition. Dr. Mooney, who attended her, said it was scarcely possible that she would survive her injuries.

Kane Lodge Dines at the Savoy.

More than three hundred persons attended the dinner of Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M., at the Hotel Savoy last night. Covers were laid for 350. It was a most enjoyable occasion. Many prominent men belong to the lodge, including United States Senator C. M. Depew, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, and Bishop H. C. Potter.

A Good Shoshone Indian Dead.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—A special dispatch from Cheyenne, Wyoming, says that Washa-Kie, Chief of the Eastern Shoshone Indians, died in his tepee, on the Wind River Reservation, in Central Wyoming, yesterday, after a lingering illness of several months. He was ninety-three years of age. For fifty-three years he was at the head of his tribe. He was ever the friend of the white man, and rendered valuable aid to the early settlers of the West. He was a devout Christian, and by his example and teachings he brought the Shoshones up to a high standard of intelligence.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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TWELVE PAGES.

REORGANIZING THE ARMY.

The plan announced by Secretary ROOT for organizing the War College is virtually a part of his plan for reorganizing the army. The difference is that this part of the plan does not depend upon legislation, but can be carried out by an Executive order.

The general scheme of reorganization is intended to put the army in possession of a General Staff. The Spanish war was not very long, nor very bloody, nor was the issue of it at any time doubtful. But it was long enough and costly enough to develop and emphasize the chief need of our army, the need which we should have had to pay dearly for not satisfying in advance if we had had a real military power to deal with instead of Spain. That need was, in short, the need of a body which should unite and have control of all the departments of administration and supply, and should also have the task of thinking out campaigns in advance of their occurrence, and of making the dispositions indicated by such plans. For want of such a body, while the line of the army covered itself with glory, the staff was covering itself with something very different. It turned out that there were in the bureaus of the War Department half a dozen military politicians who were not amenable to military discipline, or against whom it could not be enforced, each of whom went his separate way without consultation with the other bureaus whose work was interdependent with that of his own.

To get rid of these barnacles, and to make sure that the bureaus shall neither breed nor harbor any more of them, is one of the most urgent needs of the army. This Mr. ROOT proposes to accomplish by establishing a system of rotation between the line and the staff. Under his plan it will be impossible for the barnacles to attach themselves to the bureaus, or to become politicians in place of soldiers.

The War College is, so to speak, the strategical organ of the General Staff, but it is as much a part of it, properly speaking, as the departments of administration and supply, which the Secretary proposes to organize and combine into an efficient unity. One advantage of the plan is that it may be fully carried out with an army of any size, while the nature of the organization provided is such that it will naturally lend itself to an expansion of the army whenever that may become necessary.

Doubtless the Secretary has had and availed himself of the best professional advice attainable in arranging the details of his scheme. The scheme itself is an outgrowth of the fruitful principle announced in Mr. ROOT's report, a principle that we maintain an army as a matter of preparation for war. The principle has only to be stated in order to command the assent of all thoughtful persons, but it is by no means that upon which the War Department has been managed by most of Mr. ROOT's predecessors. If the Secretary continues as he has begun, and if Congress sustains him as he deserves, he will have the satisfaction of leaving the United States Army an immensely more efficient fighting machine than he found it, and he will deserve the thanks of his countrymen.

THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

It is evident that the conferrees of the House and the Senate are approaching an agreement on the currency bill, and it looks as if the result would be, on the whole, satisfactory.

It is probable that the Senate's tub to the bimetallic whale will be accepted. It seems that the absurd declaration was really inserted to secure votes that otherwise would not have been got. There was, in plain English, a bargain, and the representatives of the Senate do not like to appear to go back on a bargain. There is no great objection to the declaration except that it is absurd. It might have some little effect in times of difficulty on foreign opinion, but it would be very slight, and we are not required to take account of it.

The refunding scheme, it appears, is also to be retained, as was likely from the first. It was a pet of Mr. ALDRICH's, and the Treasury Department, though it has never openly assumed the responsibility for it, has had a quiet desire to see it included in the law. The change proposed in it—making the bonds redeemable at the option of the holder after fifteen years—is of no great importance. The real mischief in the scheme is that the Government has no option in the payment of the bonds.

But the undesirable features of the Senate bill will not be a high price to pay if the essential features of the House bill, and especially the provision for the exchange of redeemed notes for gold only and the right to redeem silver dollars and certificates in gold, are secured.

AS TO FORTIFYING THE CANAL.

Fortifications? Why, of course not. As I understand it, the canal is to be, and should be, a neutralized commercial pathway between the two great oceans. To fortify it would simply result in making it a battle-ground in case of war. Fortifications would be enormously expensive and ought not to be erected. Our fleets will be a sufficient guarantee of the neutrality and safety of the canal in time of war as well as in peace. —Admiral GEORGE DEWEY.

During the siege of Paris by the Germans the members of the Diplomatic Corps in the besieged city, on the initiative of the Swiss Minister, M. KERN, sent a collective note to Count BISMARCK demanding that, in compliance with usage and the law of nations, their fellow-countrymen in Paris should be permitted to seek places of safety. In his reply BISMARCK enumerated the measures that had been taken to make known the consequences to the inhabitants of Paris of a prolonged military defense of the city, and expressed his views upon the policy of fortifying a great national capital:

It is incontestable that the determination, unique in modern history, to transform the capital of a great country into a fortress and to make of its environs a vast fortified camp, inclosing almost three millions of inhabitants, has placed these latter in a painful and much to be regretted situation. The responsibility for it falls exclusively upon those who have made of this capital a fortress and field of battle. At any rate, those who have chosen to fix their domicile within a fortress and of their own free will continue to reside there during the war must be prepared for the resulting inconveniences. Paris being the most important fortress in France, in which the enemy has concentrated his principal forces, which, from their fortified positions in the midst of the city's population, constantly attack the German armies by sorties and by artillery fire, no valid motive can be alleged for demanding of the German Generals that they renounce their attack upon this fortified position or that they conduct their military operations in a manner which would be inconsistent with the end sought to be attained.

GEFFCKEN, in his note to HEFFTER, says that "the bombardment of Paris was made inevitable by the fact that France had made a fortress of this great city."

When a place is fortified it becomes a natural object of attack in war. The enemy's interest compels him to attack it, and no principle of international law or any other kind of law inhibits him. The erection of fortifications is an invitation to assault. All the world understands that.

If we as a Nation are mad enough to insist upon building forts at the ports of entrance of the isthmian canal, we convert those ports and the whole canal into a great battlefield of the first war in which we may become engaged. What singular folly, what a colossal blunder, to spend millions in making the canal a place of battle, in providing for its sure destruction and the prolonged interruption of traffic, instead of establishing it forever as "a neutralized commercial pathway between the two great oceans."

The common sense of our great Admiral and his capacity for sound judgment upon big questions have prompted him to a broad-minded declaration of National policy that would silence and confound the opponents of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty if their minds were not already a prey to the ignorant and contemptible preoccupations of mediocrity.

WHAT WILL THE PRESIDENT DO ABOUT IT?

It must be becoming manifest to every man in Congress that the bill imposing a tariff on Puerto Rico is the most dangerous measure for the peace and welfare of the Republican Party that has been introduced into Congress, under the authority of a committee, for many a year. The Committee of Ways and Means has not ventured to assign any reason why, after introducing a bill to give the island free trade, it has turned about and reported a tariff. The pretexts assigned for that course are either irrelevant or disreputable. As we have shown, the principle of the right of Congress to legislate as it chooses for territories which have come to us as prize of war is not in question. Neither are any protected interests concerned, as their organ, The Tribune, had the candor to avow yesterday. And if the "principle" of protection is involved with the fate of this bill, so much the worse for the principle of protection. The protected interests of the United States could not do a worse thing for themselves than to avow that it was necessary for them that the country should treat helpless Puerto Rico with perfidy, cowardice, and cruelty.

There has been no such general agreement of the press of the country upon any other question arising out of the war as that which has been reached upon this bill. There is really no longer any dissent worth reckoning from the proposition that that is a dirty trick which the Committee of Ways and Means is trying to play upon the islanders. Even The New York Tribune, which at first took strong ground, upon protectionist principles, against allowing the Puerto Ricans free trade, has come to see how protection would suffer if such an outrage were committed in its name. Yesterday, in the article from which we have already quoted, it says:

If it be made clear beyond possibility of mistake that the products of Puerto Rico do not come into this country free of duty because the island has become part of the United States, but are Constitutionally subject to whatever duty may be imposed upon imports unless Congress sees fit to make other special provision regarding them, then the question of low duties or no duties might be left to depend on considerations of revenue.

There would probably be no objection, on either side of the House, to an express reservation in the bill of the question of the Constitutional rights of Congress. There is at least no question on any hand of the power of Congress to declare free trade with any territory, or, for that matter, with any foreign country. If the Committee of Ways and Means should bring in a bill for free trade, coupled with such a reservation, it would probably pass almost unanimously. And the committee would have reason to congratulate itself upon having escaped a situation very dangerous for the Republican Party.

But the committee can scarcely be expected to take this step in retreat of its own motion, however desirable the great and growing public indignation may make it that the retreat should be made. The man who can enable the Republican Party to retreat with the least awkwardness from an untenable position is the President of the United States. He is credited with the practice of "keeping his ear to the ground." If he has kept it there for the past week, he has been hearing some very formidable mutterings, threatening some seismic disturbances more formidable still. It is time for him to speak out. Whatever he may have said in private, his latest public utterance on this subject is the declaration in his message that it is "our plain duty" to repeal the tariff altogether as against Puerto Rico. If he should now publicly announce that nothing has occurred to alter his view of "our plain duty," he would not only earn the gratitude of the Puerto Ricans and the respect of his fellow-citizens, he would also have rendered his party a signal service by saying it from one of the hugest blunders it has ever been in danger of committing.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

Prof. F. W. TAUSSIG of Harvard has a peculiar talent for comprehensive and illuminating statement. He has rarely used it to better advantage than in an article in the current number of The Quarterly Journal of Economics, published for the university, on "The Iron Industry in the United States."

The advance in the production of iron and steel throughout the world has been very great in the last thirty years. It is probably, with the changes in manufactures, in transportation, and in building that are the result of it, the most significant and important phenomenon in the whole range of modern economic history. In 1870 the entire output of pig iron in the three principal producing countries, Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, was only a little over 9,000,000 tons. In the year 1898 the output was more than 27,000,000 tons, and the increase in the next year may be estimated at 3,000,000, bringing the total up to 30,000,000 tons. When we reflect that this means for the United States the production of an average of seven-tenths of a ton of pig iron for every adult male inhabitant of the country we can form some idea of the tremendous relative importance of the industry.

In the progress of production the United States has outstripped all competitors and has taken the leading place, which only a decade since belonged to Great Britain. Thirty years ago we produced only 1,665,000 tons, while Great Britain produced nearly 6,000,000 tons. In 1898 Great Britain had advanced only to 8,681,000 tons, while our product was nearly 12,000,000 tons, and for 1899 is estimated at 14,000,000 tons. A year ago, therefore, the increase in the product of this country was fully sevenfold, while that of Great Britain was only 50 per cent. In the same time the production of Germany had increased from a little less than 1,400,000 to a little more than 7,000,000 tons, or about fivefold. Germany has not, however, overtaken Great Britain, and still is some 40 per cent. behind the United States. Another measure of the relative progress of the country in its iron industry is found in the fact that, while the production of iron has increased sevenfold in three decades, the population has increased only twofold.

The chief cause of this marvelous advance has been the development of the iron ore beds in the Lake Superior region. Within the period of eighteen years between 1880 and 1898 the output of these beds increased from less than 2,000,000 to over 14,000,000, and in 1899 rose to over 18,000,000 tons. In 1898 their product was already seven-tenths of the total for the country. The proportion is now still greater. The immense advantage of these ores is that, while they are fitted for the Bessemer process, and so meet the heaviest demands, they exist in a form that permits them to be mined, handled, and transported almost wholly by the aid of mechanical power, with only a small expenditure of human labor, and therefore at extremely low cost. There is probably no industry in which the ingenious and extensive application of machinery has been carried so far and yielded such solid results on so large a scale.

The wonderful advance in the iron industry, however, has not been a result of new resources in raw material only. It has been also a result of very great advance in the efficiency and economy of transportation. The valuable and easily handled ores of the Lake Superior region have to be worked with the fuel of the regions far east, mainly that of Western Pennsylvania, of which Pittsburg is the centre. "Whether the ore goes to the coal," says Prof. TAUSSIG, "or the coal meets the ore half way, one or both must travel a long journey by land as well as by water. One or both must be laden and unladen several times. A carriage of 800, 900, over 1,000 miles must be achieved, with two separate hauls by rail." It is in overcoming this obstacle, which only a few years since would have been insurmountable, that the restless and indomitable energy and intellect of the American have made their most remarkable conquests.

Both in production and in transportation the splendid and fruitful results have been absolutely dependent on the vast combinations of accumulated capital and the close organization of ability of all needed sorts. Cloak it or obscure it as we will, the motive power that has made possible the achievements of the last score of years has been brain power, and the development and use of this motive power have depended on the opportunities afforded and the rewards offered by combined capital. With this have come abuses with which we shall have to deal. But we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that no such results could have been reached had not the combination of capital taken place. It by no means follows that competition has been suppressed entirely because it has been reduced to its lowest degree within large areas. The competition of each great combination continues with other combinations, and still more there is the competition of each combination for that volume of business which is alone profitable in proportion to the great cost of plant. These facts suggest, however, a phase of the subject of the growth of the iron industry with which Prof. TAUSSIG does not deal in the article we have noted. We trust that he will take it up in the near future.

THE MARKS OF A GOOD TRUST.

Definition is a good thing in an argument. If the disputants who are taking part in the great continental debate on the trusts would rant less and define more their arguments would make a better impression. It is your ignoramus that rants. Full knowledge gives the power to make statements that bear recognizable relation to facts, and in a discussion that is the only kind of statement worth listening to.

In the People's Institute discussion on Tuesday night President BALDWIN of the Long Island Railroad told his audience how to tell a good trust from a bad one. It was a first-rate statement, compact, reasoned out, true, and worth reproducing here:

In the first place, he said, a trust was a combination of capital in order to purchase raw material at the lowest price consistent with a fair profit; secondly, to pay a high rate of wages, and thirdly, to sell at a lower price than could be offered by any smaller combination of capital. That was the only kind of trust either economic or political that could survive public opinion or the final analysis of the great question of trusts.

Attorney General GRIGGS said of the other kind of trusts, the greedy ones, that they were a greater danger to the persons who invested in their securities than to the public at large. That was another true and pertinent observation.

The wicked and predatory trusts, the kind that take advantage of high tariff protection to practice extortion upon the consumer of their products, or who seek by means of railroad differentials and rebates to crush out rivals and preserve their own monopoly, must and will go down when the illegitimate props by which they are sustained are struck from under them.

The trusts that President BALDWIN describes not only do no public injury, but are essential to the continued prosperity of our manufactures and to our success in selling goods abroad. High wages will continue to be one of the unalterable conditions by which the American manufacturer is confronted. But high wages make high goods, unless compensating economies are found in other directions. It is by the combination of capital and of effort that expense is diminished, wasteful duplications cut off, low cost of material secured, and a low price to the consumer here or abroad made possible.

The trust that accomplishes these things and adds to the volume of our exports of manufactures without diminishing the wages of labor is not a public danger.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Massachusetts anti-vivisectionists are using all their influence to secure the passage by the State Legislature of a bill to render illegal practically all experiments on animals. The petitions they are circulating for signature are worded with great care and apparent moderation, and to many the object of the bill seems to be merely to prevent the infliction of unnecessary suffering, without interfering materially with the advancement of medical and surgical knowledge. Others are more observing, and some of these, instead of signing the petitions, are sending to the Boston papers letters which are much more likely to hurt "the cause" than the hundreds of names the anti-vivisectionists have secured from careless acquaintances are to do it good. Mr. FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Jr., for instance, makes clear, in a communication published in The Transcript, that, though he sympathizes with all reasonable efforts to protect animals, he will not have anything to do with a measure that takes no account of the purpose for which the pain is inflicted. After referring to the study of germ diseases and their cure, with its incidental destruction of rabbits and guinea pigs, he writes: "When I think of the immense burden of bitter suffering, both physical and moral, that would be lifted from humanity if science should learn to control the great scourges like the plague and yellow fever that rage in our new dependencies, and the far more widespread and immediate evils like typhoid fever and consumption and malaria, in a measure approaching that which has been attained with smallpox, and is being rapidly secured with diphtheria, I cannot bring myself to feel that the pathway should be seriously impeded, even to avoid the suffering of many rabbits." This is argument of a sort that will expose Mr. OLMSTED to vehement denunciation from the animal worshippers, but it is unanswerable in any other way.

—A report from Washington, apparently official, is to the extremely irritating effect that Spain has claimed and the United States has given up the two islands of Cagayan-Sulu and Sibutu, at the southeastern extremity of the Philippine Archipelago. We call this report irritating because the news, if true, again enforces reflection upon the blunder of which our Peace Commissioners were guilty when they lumbered up Article III. of the Treaty of Paris with a lot of entirely useless remarks about latitude and longitude. If the article had ceded with its first clause—"Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands"—it would have been quite long enough to express the intention of the American Commissioners and of their Government, which was to take possession of all the territory owned by Spain in the region covered by the name mentioned. But the ambition to be very definite and precise led the Commissioners astray, and, though aware that they were dealing with a part of the world that had never been accurately surveyed, they proceeded to give a lifelike imitation of a first class in geography and "bounded" the islands with nice straight lines. These looked well on small scale maps, wherein outlying islets cut a small figure or none at all, but they have already proved in practical application to be great nuisances, and it is far from impossible that in the future they may turn out to be a source of serious misunderstandings and even of real danger. The boundary, as fixed between the Philippines and Borneo, runs north through the Sibutu Pass to the latitude of Balabac Strait, and thence westward through that strait till it starts north. This, while the logical limitation of the archipelago in that direction was not, unfortunately, the actual one, and, Spain now points out the embarrassing fact that she still owns the little Island of Sibutu, which lies close to Borneo at the southern entrance to the Sulu Sea, and the little Cagayan-Sulu group, standing alone directly in the path of vessels entering that sea from the south or west. Of course Spain has no use for these islands, and, though they are of no imaginable value to the United States, we may have to buy them at Spain's price to keep some other power from utilizing them as naval stations.

—There may be an element of irreverence slightly distasteful to people of more than ordinary sensitiveness in the cartoon which appears on the first page of Harper's Weekly this week, but even they will admit, and everybody else except possibly the self-styled anti-imperialists will proclaim with delighted appreciation, that the picture is as adroit and successful a piece of irony as has been produced in many a moon. The title is "A Portrait of Washington Discovered Near Faneuil Hall," and the figure presented is that of a Chino-Malay dressed in the flowing wig, broad-skirted coat, flowered waistcoat, knee breeches, silk stockings, and buckled shoes worn by American notables at the end of the eighteenth century. This is all there is to the picture, but around it is a decorative frame with a caribou's head and some sinister, crooked knives prominent at the top, a serpent coiled around money bags at the bottom, and a varied assortment of shields, spears, and clubs at the sides. As we have already hinted, it was not entirely respectful to put the spacious garments of WASHINGTON on a meagre Tagal brigand, but it was undoubtedly funny, and even in the anniversary week the violation of the patriotic proprieties is not a serious one. The picture is more than a jest—it is at once argument and condemnation that may very possibly bring realization of error, repentance, and reformation to many in and out of Council chambers and Legislatures who have been misled by the industrious iteration of ancient phrases into a temporary forgetfulness of Things as They Are.

—It seems that Senator FORAKER and his son, who is also his clerk, had what the Senator describes as a "worrying time" while the report on Puerto Rico was passing through the Government Printing Office. The Senate committee, by a special vote, had decided that in this report the name of the island should be spelled, or rather misspelled, "Porto Rico," and the Government printers, who, like the rest of the world, were unaware that the Senators had been empowered to settle the matter, stuck obstinately to the rule laid down by the Board of Geographical Names. The printers were beaten in the end, however, and under compulsion they issued the report disfigured by the error into which the Senators had determined to fall. Mr. FORAKER says that the idea of himself and his colleague was to "anglicize the name." That is an explanation, but it is not an excuse. "Puerto Rico" didn't need anglicizing, and if it did, "Porto Rico" does not accomplish the object, for it is simply a silly and useless corruption of significant words into meaningless ones. Our geographies are already made ridiculous enough by absurdities like "Leghorn" and "Florence" and "St. Petersburg"—absurdities of which there is not the slightest hope of ever getting rid. Why should Senator FORAKER insist upon burdening us with a new one? He and other persons in lofty station can doubtless do it if they persist long enough in their ill-doing, but what possible satisfaction will they get out of the miserable victory?

—Some of the dispatches state, whether truly or not we have no knowledge, that the inventor or discoverer of the "Keeley cure" for drunkenness had for years been a believer in "Christian Science," and died while under "absent treatment" by an eminent practitioner of that grotesque system. The report is easily credible. The methods of Mr. KEELEY himself, according to the general opinion of orthodox physicians, were closely related to those of Mrs. EDDY and her followers, and, though involving the administration of drugs, owed such measure of success as they obtained to the incidental employment of what in the new therapeutics is known as "suggestion." That the measure has been considerable cannot be denied, for almost everybody is acquainted with or has heard of cases in which the Keeley treatment produced good effects. Mr. KEELEY may or may not have had a chemist's distrust of "bichloride of gold," but he probably found in the reality and size of his receipts clear proof that somehow or other he was diminishing the ravages of dipsomania. His critics told him often enough that he only revived and influenced the will of his patients. It is not at all wonderful if they convinced him at last more thoroughly than they intended, and turned him, for the healing of his own ailments, to those who abandon entirely all devices except the assertion of the power that lies in faith and desire.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of the 14th inst. you devote nearly a column and a half to an effort to prove that the enfranchisement of woman would be "a danger and an evil." If female suffrage had never been tried you might with reason oppose argument to argument against it, and the controversy might with equal reason be determined by the preponderance of argument. But as against the test of experience, argument is folly. In other words, a pound of fact is worth a ton of theory.

It may not be generally known to the opponents of equal suffrage, but it is a fact, that in Wyoming women have been on an equality with men in the exercise of the franchise since 1869. If equal suffrage would be a menace to morals and good government, as you try to persuade us in your editorial, then this fact ought to have developed during the thirty years that it has been on trial in Wyoming. But that it is not the bugaboo that you try to make out, let the following testimony and facts appear in evidence:

On the 20th of February, 1893, the House of Representatives of Wyoming unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Wyoming, That the possession and exercise of suffrage by the women of Wyoming for the past quarter of a century has wrought no harm and has done great good in many ways; that it has largely aided in banishing crime, pauperism, and vice from the State, and that without any violent and oppressive legislation; that it has secured peaceful and orderly elections, good government, and a remarkable degree of civilization and public order; and we point with pride to the facts that, after nearly twenty-five years of woman suffrage, not one county in Wyoming has a poorhouse; that our jails are almost empty, and crime, except that committed by strangers in the State, is almost unknown; and as a result of experience we urge every civilized community on earth to enfranchise its women without delay."

In reply to Hamilton Wilcox, seeking their opinions in regard to the above resolution, the Governor of the State and the Secretary of the Democratic State Committee make the following answers.

Gov. Osborne says: "Replying to your inquiry, it is quite true that I agree with the resolution passed by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Wyoming, advising the Legislatures of New York and other States to enfranchise their women. Our experience in this State for nearly twenty-five years is highly satisfactory in every way. Not one of the objections made in the East has proved true, and great good has been done in many directions by the possession of the suffrage by our women. I cordially hope that New York and other States will soon follow our example. Yours respectfully,

"JOHN E. OSBORNE,
Governor of Wyoming."

Secretary Thompson says: "Replying to your inquiry, I have to say that the result of nearly a quarter of a century's experience in this State is correctly expressed by the resolution passed unanimously by the Democratic House of Representatives of our Legislature lately, which strongly advises the Legislatures of New York and other States to enfranchise their women. Our experience in this State is favorable, and I cordially hope my fellow-Democrats in New York and elsewhere will do as our House of Representatives has advised. Yours respectfully,

"JOHN CHARLES THOMPSON,
"Secretary Democratic State Committee of Wyoming."

Scores of similar testimonials from men of all political parties prominent in official life in Wyoming might be given did space permit. And now a few statistics:

The population of the United States increased in the decade between 1880 and 1890 26.6 per cent., the population of Wyoming during the same time 127.9 per cent. But while the number of criminals in the whole United States increased 40.3 per cent.—an alarming ratio, far beyond the increase in population—notwithstanding the great increase in population, in Wyoming the number of criminals did not increase at all. In 1890 there were confined in the jails and prisons of Wyoming 74 criminals—72 men and 2 women. The census of 1890 shows the same number of criminals, 74, as against the average number of criminals in the other Western States of 645.8. This remarkable fact is the more interesting because the 74 in 1890 are all men. Wyoming being the only State in which the per cent. of criminal women has decreased, it is evident that the morals of the female portion of the population improve with the exercise of the right of suffrage.

In the face of testimony and facts like the above, argument which cannot be sustained by counter testimony and facts must be relegated to that inborn disposition of humanity to oppose new ideas, which has delayed and hindered every reform which has ever blessed mankind.

JAMES McNEILL,
Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1900.

RESULTS OF THE RAINES LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The so-called "Raines law" is probably the worst measure which has ever been enacted in this State. It was deliberately drawn with the intention of making the liquor interest directly dependent upon the political boss. The amount of revenue to be raised under its provisions was used as a pretext to blind the people to its true character. This law (?) has resulted in making it possible to obtain a drink at any hour of the day or night on any day of the week, it has plastered the State from one end to the other with innumerable bed houses of the vilest description; it has been the cause of more indiscriminate drinking than ever before, and it has made Sunday the best business day in the week for the saloon.

It might be supposed from this showing that there would be some demand that the liquor traffic should be surrounded with more rigid and restrictive conditions, but there is nothing of the kind. The pompous brewer and the truculent political boss, the parasites of the community, will be allowed to continue to fatten on the weakness of their fellow-men without let or hindrance. The grogshops will continue to turn out their annual harvest, which is already crowding the limits of the jails, reformatories, penitentiaries, State prisons, poorhouses, orphan asylums, and insane asylums, and the taxpayer will foot the bill just as he has done in the past, without a whimper.

But he is to pay another bill. The sot is a "good thing" for the politician, and he proposes to "work him for all he is worth." Therefore, there has already been, or there soon will be, introduced in the Assembly, a measure calling for the erection and maintenance of a State sanitarium or gold cure for the reformation of drunkards, to be run, of course, by a board of officers selected from the ranks of the party.

Surely this is the acme of scientific legislation. If it were not such a pathetic revelation of the weakness of our system of government, (?) one could say with the Frenchman, "It is to laugh."

New York, Feb. 21, 1900. L. R.

SYMPATHY FOR FRIEND AND FOE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES I have been reading so much intemperate language used by Boer sympathizers at pro-Boer and peace meetings, where the Irish Joan of Arc tells her hearers she has no love for the Boers, but intense hatred of the British, and the Representative from Missouri gives vent to his brutal and heartless sentiments amid thunders of applause, that I take pleasure in giving a Scotch sentiment, as expressed at the New York Caledonian Club on Tuesday evening last. A resolution was passed to raise a fund for the relief of Scottish families left destitute by the war in South Africa. A love for their native land and sympathy for the suffering were the ruling factors. Whatever opinions they may have held, not a word was spoken against the Boers. After referring to the crape episode, one member thus expressed himself:

"As men, and as true Scotchmen, our hearts are touched with sympathy at the sight of the emblem of mourning, whether it be worn on the streets of London or on the streets of Pretoria; but 'blood is thicker than water,' and, while we do not forget the sad homes in the Transvaal, our hearts are drawn toward our native land, and it is from auld Scotland that with sympathetic ear

"'We hear the widow's wail, the orphan's cry,
They weep for those who ne'er return again,
On Afric's blood-stained soil they silent lie,
On Honor's roll they're numbered with the slain.

"'Our hearts in sympathy reach o'er the sea
With kith and kin our mingling tears will flow,
Thy wandering sons, "Auld Scotia," mourn with thee,
And fain would soothe thy bitter pang of woe.'"

A CALEDONIAN.
New York, Feb. 7, 1900.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the speech of Gen. Miles at the Press Club dinner last night, wherein he said he was reminded of the famous toast first given at a dinner in England, "The liberty of the press; it is like the air we breathe—without it we die," it may not be amiss to state, it was that famous Irishman, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who eloquently enunciated the doctrine of the liberty of the press in the following memorable sentence:

"Give to Ministers a corrupt House of Commons; give them a pliant and servile House of Lords; give them the keys of the Treasury, and give me the liberty of the press, and with this mighty engine I shall overthrow the fabric of corruption and establish on its ruins the rights and privileges of the people."

D. J. PHELAN.
New York, Feb. 22, 1900.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to reply to two letters in to-day's TIMES on the contributions by American women to the hospital ship Maine. Your correspondents scornfully ask for instances of British aid for the sufferers in the Spanish-American war. I am a Scotchwoman, and I gave gladly and freely as my means permitted to the Red Cross fund, and I can certify to many generous contributions from other Britishers. At the time of the Spanish-American war numbers of my family passed the Summer abroad. Upon the Continent, and especially in France and Germany, they found the subject either ignored entirely or referred to with a sneer at "American humanity." The tone of the press toward America was identical in kind with, if less virulent in degree than, that now displayed toward Britain.

In England and Scotland the travelers found a very different spirit. While the war did not seem as big a thing there as it appeared on this side, there was a universal sympathy and appreciation of the rightfulness of American motives. I have no hesitation in affirming that, if the war had assumed proportions like those of the present conflict, British sympathy would have been expressed in pounds and shillings for aid to American wounded. With the vast majority of my people I believe absolutely in the righteousness of Britain's course and have taken pains to acquaint myself with the history of the case.

We can stand with equanimity the resolutions of hostile Boards of Aldermen. We are pleased to have Tammany declare itself our foe. The infamous speeches delivered in New York Feb. 5 call forth the grateful cry, "Thank God these are our enemies. It were shame to know them friends." But our hearts have been wounded by the attitude of many from whom we might, I think, have expected a fairer spirit.

I have heard many women denounce England as tyrannically oppressing liberty in the Transvaal who have admitted their ignorance of the facts in the case and refused to acquaint themselves with them. But we are not ungrateful to those who have shown themselves friends, such friends as I like to believe Americans and Britons are destined to be.

A SCOTCH-AMERICAN.
New York, Feb. 20, 1900.

Discovery of the Kimberley Mines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why does Mr. Wilson quote half truths in supporting Dr. Eaton? When the Kimberley mines were discovered, the necessitarian burghers of the Transvaal, without a tissue of claim beyond the gift of Providence to the elect, swooped down to shut the Free State off. But Waterboer, the Griqua, and a Kafir chief both laid claim to the district. Absolute anarchy reigned, and the contesting parties appealed to the Governor of Cape Colony as arbitrator. He awarded the district to Waterboer, but miners crowded in, seized claims promiscuously, and Waterboer begged for British protection. When the administration of the territory, which was well within the sphere of British influence, had been arranged, the Free State brought forward its claim. Rather than reopen the negotiations the Government paid $450,000 to the republic that owed its national existence to the British Colonial Office, and the Free State was well satisfied with the award. The extent and value of the Kimberley mines were not dreamed of at that time, and their exploitation has been due to private capitalists, encouraged only by the security of the British flag.

M. J. L.
New York, Feb. 20, 1900.

British Sympathy and Charity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the letter of an "American" in reference to the "Thé" at the Waldorf-Astoria for raising funds for the hospital ship Maine, and of the inquiry as to whether the first English farthing has ever been subscribed to any American object of charity, I have this to say:

It is my recollection that the English and Canadian people were the first to render substantial aid to the sufferers from the great Chicago fire. The great British heart is not behind its kin in America when a deed of generosity or charity is to be done.

This Briton was one who gave all he could to show his sympathy for the sick soldiers returning from the Spanish war by way of Montauk. That was his time. Every night, for weeks and weeks, in co-operation with a self-sacrificing band representing the committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation, the writer gave what assistance he could up to 1 o'clock in the morning in welcoming and caring for the sick soldiers. And this without other remuneration than the satisfaction of having done a humane act. Perhaps "An American" was one of us: if so, he will remember me.

There are Britons and Britons, as there are Americans and An American.

New York, Feb. 20, 1900. A BRITON.

Good Usage in Language.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thank you; just in these days of slang, mangled English, twisted street lamps, jumbled dialects, wandering apostrophies, hyphenated signs, fonts of type without umlauted ä, ö, ü, and all the ravaging herd of American bulls in foreign language fields—thank you for knowing how to spell right and so spelling Puerto Rico. That other thing has no existence, except what is based on carelessness or stupidity. Of course "Gegen Dummheit kämpfen Götter selbst vergebens," but Dummheit is not entitled to a voice in defining good usage in language or style. The only definition is: "The established usage of the best speakers and writers." May THE TIMES ever abide among these.

C. F. CUTTER.
New York, Feb. 20, 1900.

Suggestion to Aid Dewey Arch Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not think that the fund for the Naval Arch will grow very rapidly until the public knows definitely where it is to be erected. All the plans in connection with it are so hazy and vague that it will be impossible to arouse any enthusiasm over the project until the site is decided on. This should be done as soon as possible; and, once this first decisive step is taken, the public will feel interested in its growth and completion. Why would it not be a good thing to distribute collection boxes throughout the city, so that even the humblest could contribute their mite which they would not like to send otherwise, and thus have a sense of proprietorship in a beautiful work of art? It is to be hoped that something will be done at once toward this end, else we may soon be ashamed to have our Admiral visit us and see how short lived our appreciation of his deeds has been.

F. C.
New York, Feb. 19, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Looking Backward.

A colony has been formed to lead "Looking Backward" lives. It will be awkward if success turns their heads.—St. Paul Globe.

Immunity Comes High.

"What makes that new magazine cost so much?"

"I don't know; maybe they have to pay people not to write war articles for it."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Poet's Mission.

"What," she asked the man who had written a famous poem, "is your greatest pleasure in life?"

"Getting others to understand what a miserable lot they are," he replied.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Rebuttal Testimony.

The Guest—Isn't your little boy rather nervous, Mrs. Bimm?

Mrs. Bimm—No; I think not.

Little Boy—Yes, I am, ma; when people who come here stay too long it makes me wriggle around and kick my chair.—Chicago Record.

Coastwise.

"Papa," said Tommy Northside, who had been reading news from the Atlantic shore, "what kind of a steamer is a coastwise steamer?"

"A steamer wise enough to keep off the rocks along the coast," replied Mr. Northside.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A SONG OF MONEY.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

I.

It jingled, it jingled, it warmed the cold palms
Of a miser: A man singing penitent psalms
In sackcloth and ashes—bowed down to the sod,
Heard the chime of the dollars, and smiled, and thanked God.

II.

It jingled, it tingled—it flashed through the night
To a beggar who knelt near a mansion of light;
And he said: "I shall win her if life will but hold!"
And he climbed to her heart on a ladder of gold.

III.

It jingled, it tingled! A man heard the sound,
And over him gathered the darkness profound,
And he said: "There is never a God that will note."
And he strangled the life in a sleeping man's throat.

IV.

It jingled, it tingled. A woman made wild
Hushed on her mad bosom the cries of a child;
And she said: "How the black night falls hateful and cold—
And the wolf at the door would have virtue for gold!"

V.

O world, with thy splendors, thy hopes and thy fears—
Thy plenty of charity—plenty of tears,
We know there's a rainbow for every dark sky—
We know there's a love that no money can buy;
But under the rainbow what love may be lost
While the tradesmen still cavil and cast up the cost!
It's jingle and tingle in rags and in lace,
And we kneel and thank God for the light of His face.

EFFECTS OF COMBINATIONS

Many Speakers Discuss Their Political and Social Aspects.

COOPER UNION CONFERENCE

Prof. Clark Says People Are Undecided —Competition Versus State Socialism—Effects of Tariff.

"The Political and Social Effects of Industrial Combination" was the subject last evening at the fourth meeting in the series of the conference on trusts, which is being held this week at Cooper Union under the auspices of the People's Institute. The hall was filled, and Charles Sprague Smith presided over the meeting.

Prof. J. B. Clark of Columbia University, the first speaker of the evening, said that it is a remarkable fact that the people of this country are not in the least decided as to whether the trusts as a whole are good or bad, or whether in their constituent elements they have more good than bad qualities.

"There is just one type of law," he said, "which would have an excellent chance of enactment, and that is a measure to smash the trusts. We do not know exactly whether the trusts raise or lower prices, but most of us think they raise them. We do not know certainly whether the trusts increase wages or reduce them, but the majority of us think that on the whole they lower them. We can so far agree only on one thing nicely and that is to smash them. And in this state of mind we resemble the Arizona jury which, after listening to the evidence in a shooting case, brought in a verdict of this sort: 'We think the shootin' was accidental and that the man ought to be hanged, because a man with a gun ought to know what he is doing.'

TRUSTS IN PARTY POLITICS.

"The trusts," he said, "at the present time are very much in party politics, and the people have reached the first stage in the disturbance of National politics. No party which is not an anti-trust party could live just now. The politicians know that it would be detrimental to the interests of any party to adopt legislation favoring the trusts, and the most favored law among the politicians is one that, while it opposes trusts, cannot be enforced. The party that would come out in favor of trusts might get campaign contributions, but it could not get votes, and it is votes, and not contributions, that count on election night. [Applause.]

"There is," he said, "a great deal of moral earnestness among our people in their feeling against the trusts. But, suppose we say that we do not want to do with trusts, how many votes would we get? And yet that is the situation.

"We must go through a series of conditions, such as the American people have to go through with in regard to any difficult question. There is at first a lot of crude guessing. We must guess and act on the guesses, and go through a good deal of evolution in order to reach some knowledge of the trusts.

"Secondly, we must supplement what we learn in this way by such statistical and scientific knowledge as we may be able to collect, and then we must fortify this knowledge by our experience with the way in which different types of legislation work.

"The prohibitory type of anti-trust legislation does not work, and if I were the owner of a trust I would favor this action, but I would oppose discriminatory legislation, which would sweep away the monopoly power and the profits derived from this monopoly power. We are going to try experiments in attempting to get free trade, which would do away with much of this power. If the Government threw off tariff duties on trust articles, especially on articles made by trusts doing business all over the world, their monopoly power would be greatly limited. But we cannot accomplish this. We need laws that will enable these trusts to continue their immense producing power so that they may hold the large markets of the world and yet eliminate the power of monopoly." [Applause.]

Prof. Clark then declared that when this is recognized two choices will be left—State socialism on the one hand and dependence upon competition on the other. Either give these enormous properties over to the control of whatever government we may have and take our chances on what will come, or depend upon laws to preserve an open field for competitors, so that trusts cannot raise prices or discharge employes or close any of their mills. The real test as to the good of the trusts is whether they keep wages on the rising grade.

"If the trusts cannot be sustained for what they do for working humanity, they cannot be sustained at all, and we must have a condition that is a guarantee that the trusts will not close their mills or turn off their hands or advance prices, because, if they do, competitors will be able to come in and sweep away their profits." [Applause.]

Prof. George Gunton, who was the next speaker, said that it is the fashion nowadays to ascribe all the evils of the day to trusts, when the fact is that there are no trusts, but just combinations.

"For different reasons, principally legislation," he said, "the trusts have all dissolved, and in their place are large corporations. Nearly all of the laws of the last ten years have been against the trusts, because the politicians, or statesmen, if you prefer, feel the popular pulse, and they realize that it is votes that tell on election day. Ohio has legislated the Standard Oil Company out of the State. With all its interests in Ohio, that company has no political influence in that State.

"The whole political sentiment of the country is against the large corporations, but it is not fair, it is not decent to appoint a committee to investigate one company and to elect as Chairman of that committee the President of a competing company. The large corporations are not political institutions, but simply productive institutions, and are to be regarded simply as so much capital. The community has no use for capital or capitalists unless they serve the public. This can be done, in the first place, by lowering prices.

RICH MAN FORMERLY HONORED.

"The time was when the rich man in a town was followed, and if he wanted to be Mayor he was elected. But, as the capitalists advanced and became large employers, the laborers and other citizens became more suspicious that the interests of the capitalists were not theirs. The political influence of these large corporations to-day amounts to practically nothing."

This remark aroused some opposition in the audience, and some one called out, "How about our millionaire Senator?"

Prof. Gunton, after a moment's pause, said: "Oh, I suppose you mean Clark. Well, he is one of the disgraces coming from our mediocre politics, which are being exposed to-day, and he certainly could not get in if the people had to vote on him now.

"I don't believe John D. Rockefeller could be elected to be a janitor in City Hall, not because he is bad, but because he is a rich man and has been trained, so that he knows more about managing a large corporation than about running a Government.

"One of the complaints to-day is that to concentrate industry into a few large concerns will destroy individual liberty and make of the small independent producer a wage or salary earner.

"This, to my mind, is just the reverse. We make a mistake in thinking that our freedom depends upon whom we work for, instead of upon how much we get. Poverty is the only thing that gives slavery, and wealth alone brings freedom, and it is good to transfer a man from a contingent income to a stipulated and permanent income.

"The problem is to so change the workingman's condition that he will have to put less nervous energy, less time, and less labor into the work of getting his income, and devote more of that energy and time to his social expansion and individual elevation. The great force and progress of civilization should come in lessening the drudgery and responsibility involved in merely getting a living.

"The object of progress is to get business so organized that industrial depression and enforced idleness will not occur. If there is any class of people to be aided, it is that of the small business man, who cannot compete with the next step of progress. He is the man who walks the floor at night.

LARGE COMPANIES POWER FOR GOOD.

"The large corporations are the only real force that can correct the tendency to industrial depression. It is their interest to adjust their output to the scientifically predicted demand, and come so near as to keep men employed. They accomplish the permanence of employment as no small corporation ever can.

"When prices of corn are high, every farmer plants corn. Too much is grown and the prices then collapse. Then a populist party is organized to crush the trusts. Large corporations among our farmers must come, if panics among farmers are ever to disappear.

"Corporations should only be an economic power. Our duty is not to stop them, but to see that just as fast as capital increases through profits, it should be distributed as higher wages, lower prices, and taxes for public improvements."

Prof. John R. Commons stated that whether the people shall own the trusts will be determined by what else can be done with them. The conference in Chicago, he said, did not vote to smash the trusts, but to stand by the principle of "equal rights for all and special privileges to none."

"The Standard Oil Company," he said, "having been built upon railroad business, has gone into the banking business, and by controlling Government deposits is organizing a bank monopoly. Having smashed the small shippers of oil, it would now absorb the other trusts through the banks.

"The remedy is to get the Government out of the hands of the bosses, who receive the contributions of the trusts, and the method is the initiative and referendum. If we cannot own the trusts, don't smash them, but take the props from under them in order to keep them from owning us."

Byron W. Holt, secretary of the Reform Club Committee, read a paper, in which he contended that it is the monopoly behind the trusts, at which the people should aim. He denounced the Ship Subsidy bill now pending in Congress.

"Our hothouse growth of trusts," he said, "was caused by high tariff duties and artificial restrictions of trade."

He said that the Tin Plate Trust would probably never have been organized if it had not been for the profits coming from the high tariff duties on tin. He also scored the tariff duties on paper and wood pulp, which have fostered the Paper Trust at the expense of American forests, while Canada could supply all the spruce the United States needs for the production of paper.

"There are no good trusts," he said, "except in the minds of those who talk theories, and shut their eyes to facts, and there will be none until we remove the legislative temptations from them."

The last speaker was A. Walker Otis, who gave a short sketch of the history of trusts. "The two great evils of the trusts," he said, "are that they receive special favors and that they do not pay their fair share of the taxes. I don't believe that the large corporations to-day pay one-tenth of the taxes that they ought to.

"I would compel every corporation to file a sworn inventory of every article of value upon which its stock is issued, so that overcapitalization will be checked. If we rise in our might, no large corporation can crush out the liberty of any American citizen who is able to work."

TO SEND WARSHIPS TO CHINA?

Reported in Berlin that the United States Will Do So Shortly.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The United States Government purposes sending some warships into Chinese waters shortly, as the Tsung-li-Yamen does not heed the collective note sent by the United States Minister and the other powers' Ministers a fortnight ago, in which they demanded that measures be taken to insure the safety of missionaries. Germany designs sending ships for the same reason."

THE POPE AT ST. PETER'S.

Gives His Blessing to Fifteen Thousand Italian Pilgrims.

ROME, Feb. 22.—There was an impressive scene in St. Peter's Church to-day, when the Pope gave his blessing to 15,000 Italian pilgrims, who filled the vast Basilica.

The appearance of his Holiness, borne on the sedia gestatoria, evoked tremendous outbursts of enthusiasm, the air resounding with "Vivas." After praying at the high altar, the Pope, carried in St. Peter's chair, listened to the singing of anthems, in which the congregation joined. The Pontiff was then borne through the midst of the crowd and pronounced the benediction.

THE STRIKE IN SAXONY.

Stringent Measures Decided Upon by the Authorities.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The Saxon local authorities in the district affected by the strike have issued an order directing that all drinking saloons shall be closed from 10:30 P. M. to 6 A. M. The order also prohibits the holding of public meetings and dances.

At Glauchau the authorities threaten to expel foreign strikers if they do not resume work within twenty-four hours. The Socialist papers comment sharply upon these measures.

As a matter of fact the Saxon strike seems to be dying out. The situation at Halle, however, is serious. The miners there will hold a meeting on Sunday next and decide as to their course.

GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION BILL.

Tariff War with United States Prophesied If It Be Passed.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The German press today discusses the reconstructed Meat Inspection bill. The boldness of the Agrarian demands is regarded as tantamount to a high price for supporting the Naval Augmentation bill. The Freisinnige Zeitung calls the committee's decision "unheard of" and "one that challenges the United States to a tariff war." The Berliner Tageblatt remarks:

"This is the most monstrous exhibition of selfishness which the Agrarians have yet offered to the German people. They intend, through the exorbitant provisions of the bill, to involve Germany in a bitter tariff war with the United States, Austria, Denmark, and Holland."

The Government has done nothing as yet to indicate its position toward the amendments, and the Liberal press is calling for an early expression of its attitude. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung claims that the Government will reconsider its previous utterances and will accept the bill.

"Crimps" at British Consulate Here.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The question of preventing "crimps" from having access to the Shipping Department of the British Consulate at New York was again brought up in the House of Commons to-day, and the President of the Board of Trade, C. T. Ritchie, announced that he was endeavoring to arrange matters so that undesirable persons should be excluded from the Consulate.

Incendiarism in Martinique.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, Feb. 22.—Agitators, in bands of forty or fifty, are traveling about the island endeavoring to prevent the resumption of work. The night before last an incendiary fire was kindled in a canefield at François. Yesterday there was a fresh fire at La Trinité, where three lighters, each laden with thirty tons of cane, have been sunk

British Rout Chinese in Burmah.

RANGOON, British Burmah, Feb. 22.—Mr. Hertz, a British official attached to the Boundary Commission, while touring the Burmo-Chinese frontier with an escort, has engaged and routed two considerable forces of hostile Chinese, from Mien Kawug Pa, killing the leader of the Chinamen and seventy others.

New Austrian Ministers in Reichsrath.

VIENNA, Feb. 22.—The new Ministers made their first appearance in the Lower Reichsrath to-day. The Premier, Dr. Von Koerber, expressed the hope that the relations between the representatives and the Government would prove beneficial to the advancement of legislation. The Premier was cordially received.

Anti-British Riot in Syria.

BEYROOT, Syria, Feb. 22.—A mob of Mussulmans has wounded the son of the British Vice Consul at Sidon and has surrounded the Consulate. Troops have been dispatched, and the Consul-General has gone to the scene of the disturbance.

No Rupture in South America Likely.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The German Foreign Office has information that the situation between Chile and Peru and Bolivia and Argentina is less serious than has been represented by the cable accounts. It is not expected that there will be a rupture.

Eighth Regiment in Review.

The annual review and parade of the Eighth Regiment took place last night at the armory, Ninety-fifth Street and Park Avenue. The review of the regiment has been held annually on Washington's Birthday for 114 years. The organization turned out 800 strong under command of Col. James M. Jarvis. The reviewing officers were Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Major Austin, and Capt. George L. Wentworth, who represented Gov. Roosevelt. After the review Gen. Sickles congratulated Col. Jarvis upon the appearance and efficiency of the regiment. A banquet to the officers, guests, and a few friends followed.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Fourth Evening Concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

"Die Walkuere" at the Metropolitan Opera House Without Cuts—A New Musical Farce.

The fourth evening concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place last night at Carnegie Hall. The audience was precisely what one would have expected from the presence of Leonora Jackson as the solo performer. This young and immature violinist has such a strong social backing that a large and well-garbed audience was a foregone conclusion. It was also inevitable that she would be called out many times and that a determined effort would be made to secure an encore, in spite of Mr. Gericke's iron rule in regard to this matter. Cato, however, did not relax the least bit, and there was no encore number. If Miss Jackson's influential friends do not succeed in utterly destroying her, she may some day be a good violinist of the classic school. But the influences behind her are so unfailingly pernicious in all that pertains to musical art that grave fears for her future may be reasonably entertained.

She played last night the Mendelssohn concerto, which music-lovers would naturally expect to find far more nearly within her grasp than that of Brahms, essayed by her at her first appearance here. She certainly showed a clearer conception of the nature of the composition, and she played with the same assurance as before. But the performance was in most of its traits crude and amateurish. Rhythms were distorted and accentuation applied in the most injudicious manner. The young lady's tone was rough and without mellowness. The best that can be said of the performance is that the bowing was admirably free and the intonation generally correct. The most fortunate thing that could happen to Miss Jackson would be the receipt of an invitation to spend a few more years under a wise and sympathetic master. But unless there is latent somewhere in her composition a fire of temperament which has not yet blazed to the surface, greatness is far away from her.

The orchestral numbers last night were Berlioz's "King Lear" overture, César Franck's symphonic poem, "Les Eolides," and Beethoven's eighth symphony. It is unnecessary to enter into detailed comment on Mr. Gericke's interpretation or the orchestra's performance of the first and third of these works. Conducted and played as they deserving of only warm praise. The Franck work was through some misinformation announced as for the first time, but it was played here two years ago by the Chicago Orchestra, under Theodore Thomas. It may be said at this time, however, that the work did not clamor for repetition. The thematic material is of the highest possible texture and the working out consists of some nicely devised harmonic changes and orchestral coloring. But the composition as a whole is weak and invertebrate. It has no especial reason for existence. It was played with charming clearness and balance of tone.

"Die Walkure" at the Opera.

The second of the "Ring des Nibelungen" performances took place at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. "Die Walküre" was given without cuts, beginning a few minutes after 7 o'clock, and ending shortly before midnight. It was a grand night for Wagnerian enthusiasts, but there were not enough of them to fill the house. The causes of the comparatively small attendance may be left for future consideration. It is sufficient now to say that "Die Walküre" had already been heard three times this season. Last night's performance was a superb one. A high level of enthusiasm was set in the first act, and this inspired all the singers so that the drama went forward to its conclusion with magnificent vigor.

The only new member of last night's cast was Mme. Ternina, who interpreted the rôle of Sieglinde, and an interpretation in the best sense of that carelessly used term it was. Mme. Ternina sang the music in a manner so beautiful that no praise can be too warm for it. Beyond that she filled every measure with dramatic significance and bodied forth the "Brautliche Schwester" as a lovely woman of brave yet tender nature. No other such complete and convincing impersonation of the Volsung's bride has been witnessed on the stage of the Metropolitan. Even that of Lilli Lehmann was less satisfactory because too heroic in its proportions. Mme. Nordica as Brünnhilde eclipsed her previous performances in breadth of style, splendor of voice, and dramatic intensity. This is saying much, but not too much. The other principals were Mr. Van Rooy as Wotan, Mr. Van Dyck as Siegmund, Mr. Pringle as Hunding, and Mme. Schumann-Heink as Fricka. All were in good form, and worked together to produce a fine and memorable performance.

A NEW MUSICAL FARCE.

"Aunt Hannah" Contains Some Excellent Divertissements.

It seemed the newest variety of darky song and dance had reached its fullest development some time ago, and that its hour was waning, but yesterday, at the Bijou Theatre, "She's My Tiger Lily," composed by A. B. Sloane to words by Clay Greene, saved from failure a new musical farce. This divertissement is a "coon" song and dance, in which the entire company took part. The solos were sung by Frederick Hallen, Molly Fuller, Robert Gaylor, and Caro Gorden Leigh, but only the latter has a singing voice and a knowledge of the vocal art. In the dance the calcium, shining through a painted medium, threw the shadow of a big tiger lily on the stage. The melody of this thing is commonplace, like most of Mr. Sloane's music, but it has the needful swing and spirit.

This divertissement finishes the second act of a three-act farce which is stale as to plot and quite lacking in freshness of either incident or talk. Before the "Tiger Lily" nothing had hit the mark excepting a song called "When the Cat's Away the Mice Will Play," in which the soloist, a man unnamed on the house bill, had a vastly better voice than any other man in the troupe, and Miss Leigh's sentimental song, "The Old, Old Story." Miss Leigh is a graceful woman with a pleasing personality, and ought to make a place for herself in musical comedy.

In the last act the musical numbers were a topical song and "Little Bo-peep," sung by Belle Bucklin, who is also a pretty woman and a sorightly actress. In a minor rôle Louise Hilton was effective. Most of the others in the company were more or less out of the reckoning.

Aunt Hannah ..... Agnes Findlay
Jack Hammersley ..... Frederick Hallen
Mike McCarty ..... Bobby Gaylor
Grimes ..... Charles W. Butler
Jim Madden ..... Budd Ross
Martha ..... Belle Bucklin
Nora ..... Louise Lehman
Mary ..... Louise Hilton
Polly Madden ..... Molly Fuller
Grosvenor Montmorenci ..... John H. Bunny
Evelyn ..... Caro Gorden Leigh

LEO DITRICHSTEIN SUES.

Claims for Royalties on the Play "Mlle. Fifi," from Messrs. Brady and Ziegfeld.

Leo Ditrichstein the actor-playwright, has resorted to legal measures to obtain from Brady & Ziegfeld royalties which he claims are due to him on productions of his play, "Mlle. Fifi." His attorney, M. M. Schlesinger, said yesterday that he had instituted two suits against Brady & Ziegfeld in the Supreme Court. One was to recover $600 under a contract by which a road company of the defendants was to pay a royalty of $50 a week for "three-night stands," and $100 a week for more important places. The other suit is on a contract for the local "Mlle. Fifi" company, by which the defendants agree to pay a royalty of 5 per cent. on the box office receipts, for an accounting since 1899. On this contract about $500 is due to Jan. 1 last. Mr. Schlesinger said that unless the defendants came to terms he would move for a receivership and bill of discovery. He added that he had been unable to get either money or a statement for his client, whose patience was entirely exhausted. Mr. Schlesinger, in criticising the tactics of the defendants, said that he was informed that they sublet the road contract at $100 for "three-night stands," and $200 for other places, and that William A. Brady should have settled the case, as his wife, Grace George, played the title rôle in "Mlle. Fifi."

Mr. Brady was found very busy superintending the production of "Aunt Hannah" at the Bijou Theatre. He found time to say: "I've been served with no papers in any such case. We are ready to pay Mr. Ditrichstein anything that we owe him. If my memory is correct, about $200 is in dispute."

Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., at the Manhattan Theatre, said that no papers in any suit brought by Mr. Ditrichstein had been served on him. He added: "Mlle. Fifi" was not properly copyrighted. Mr. Brady attended to this. The printing of the play cost $120. This offsets what may be due on royalties. We have always been willing to pay if this was recognized, but Mr. Ditrichstein has always refused to make any concession."

"SAPHO" DRAWS CROWDS.

Miss Nethersole Warmly Greeted at Both Performances Yesterday—Hearing in the Case To-day.

Probably never in the history of Wallack's Theatre have there been such crowds seeking admission to the theatre as there were yesterday, when Miss Olga Nethersole repeated her impersonation of "Sapho." Manager Charles Burnham stated last evening that they were compelled to turn away enough people to have filled his theatre four times.

All the seats for yesterday's performances had been disposed of last Monday. When Treasurer John McKeever opened the box office window shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning there was a line of people extending around the lobby three times and out on to the sidewalk, almost to Thirtieth Street. The admission tickets for the matinée performance were disposed of in fifteen minutes' time, and the box office window was closed and a sign reading "No more money taken" was put up.

The crowd in front of the theatre blocked the sidewalk and even stopped the cable car line for fully ten minutes, until a detail of ten policemen cleared the street.

Miss Nethersole was cordially received at both performances. After every act there was a demonstration, and when the third act was ended at the evening performance the curtain had to be rung up ten times and there were cries for a speech.

Miss Nethersole, in response, asked: "Am I to understand that you are all with me?" to which voices from all parts of the house rang out, "We are!" The curtain was then lowered, and the applause continuing, it was raised again, and Miss Nethersole pleaded that she be permitted to continue with the play, and ended by saying: "With you at my back I feel that my fight is won."

This morning Miss Nethersole, Hamilton Revelle, Marcus Mayer, and Theodore Moss, against whom District Attorney Gardiner obtained warrants from Magistrate Mott, will appear in the Centre Street Police Court. It was intimated yesterday that Mr. Hummel, who will represent the defendants, will probably waive examination and allow the case to go to the Grand Jury.

Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly was busy during the entire day preparing subpoenas for witnesses, and these will include the dramatic critics of the New York City newspapers and other persons who have witnessed the performance.

LONDON COMEDIANS ARRIVE.

Charles Frohman's Company Comes to Play at the Lyceum.

The members of Charles Frohman's London Comedians company were passengers on the White Star liner Teutonic, which arrived yesterday. They include Miss Ellaline Terriss, Seymour Hicks, Herbert Standing, Miss Fanny Brough, Henry Kemble, J. L. Mackaye, and Joseph Maylon. The company closed its engagement suddenly at the Criterion Theatre in London, owing to the unsettled condition of theatrical affairs in the English metropolis, and comes to this city to appear at the Lyceum Theatre in "My Daughter-in-Law" for a limited engagement, after which it will return to London. They were met at the pier by Charles Frohman's representative, Charles Dillingham, who escorted the entire party to their hotel. They will make their first appearance at the Lyceum Theatre next Monday night.

Concert at the Waldorf-Astoria.

A concert, under the auspices of the Woman's Aid to the George Junior Republic, will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening, and the proceeds will be devoted to the erection of a New York cottage on the Republic grounds at Freeville, N. Y. The Republic is in urgent need of increased lodging room. Tickets, which are $2 each, may be had at the Waldorf-Astoria of the Treasurer, Miss Edith H. White, 210 West Fifty-ninth Street, and of the patronesses, among whom are Mrs. Reginald Barclay, Mrs. Eugene T. Bogert, Miss Grace Dodge, Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. John Markoe, Mrs. L. P. Morton, Mrs. Edward Oothout, Mrs. Jules F. Reynal, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, and Miss A. T. Van Santvoord.

RECEPTIONS IN WASHINGTON.

Daughters of the American Revolution Entertained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Senator Depew entertained the delegates to the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress from the State of New York at an afternoon reception at Corcoran House to-day. Miss Paulding, with the Senator, received the guests. The entire first floor of the spacious mansion was open to the visitors, and a collation was served in the dining room, where Mrs. O'Donnell and Miss Mabel Merriam did the honors of a beautifully appointed table.

Mrs. A. L. Barber of Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, who is occupying her Washington home for the Winter, gave a large reception this afternoon in honor of the visiting Daughters of the American Revolution. In addition to the National officers, who received with her, Mrs. Barber was assisted by Mrs. David J. Hill and Mrs. Thomas W. Cridler.

PRINCESS CANTACUZENE BETTER.

Encouraging Report from St. Petersburg—Mrs. Grant's Departure.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—The condition of Princess Cantacuzene, daughter of Gen. Frederick Dent Grant of the United States Army, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, is improved to-day.

The reason for the sudden departure of Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, whose sailing on the St. Louis on Wednesday was announced yesterday, was the receipt of a cablegram from Prince Cantacuzene, from St. Petersburg, announcing the serious illness there of the Princess Cantacuzene, formerly Miss Julia Dent Grant. Mrs. Grant was in Washington when she received this cablegram. She came immediately to this city, consulted Dr. Egbert Guernsey, who has been her family physician for some years, secured a trained nurse, a Miss Schafer, and departed with her for St. Petersburg. She should reach that city in about ten days. Miss Grant was married to Prince Cantacuzene at Beaulieu, the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, at Newport, last September. She was born in the White House in 1876, and has been called the "grand-daughter of the Republic." Miss Grant met the Prince, who was Military Attaché at the Russian Embassy at Rome, while traveling with her aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, in Italy last Winter. He at once became a devoted suitor, and their engagement quickly followed.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Jones—Husted.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 22.—Robert Gordon Jones and Miss Pauline Langley Husted, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Husted, were married at the bride's home, at Round Hill, this afternoon by the Rev. W. I. Magill.

Alden—Murray.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Ada F. Murray, widow of the editor of The Norfolk Landmark, and Henry M. Alden, editor in chief of Harper's Monthly, were married in this city to-day. The bride arrived this morning from Norfolk, accompanied by her son, Foster Murray, and his wife, and was met by Mr. Alden, who will take his wife to his home at Metuchen, N. J. Mr. Alden has been a widower for the last five years. He has three daughters, one being a teacher in the New York Woman's University. Mrs. Alden, who is twenty years the junior of her husband, has five children, the youngest being about five years.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was one of those late Winter days which brought with it a suggestion of the coming Spring. Balmy airs and golden sunlight made it almost impossible to realize, with the main streets and avenues now cleared of snow, that the country still lies under a white blanket, and this made the day peculiarly exasperating to the lovers of outdoor sports, and especially to the golfers, who, perforce, were at most of the suburban links obliged to give up all thought of their favorite pastime. In town the Avenue was thronged as if it were a Springtide Sunday, and a walk in the late morning and afternoon hours from Washington Square to Central Park showed New York's Vanity Fair at its best. Many women anticipated Easter in the adornments, if not in the color of their gowns, and some handsome costumes were seen.

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The fashionable restaurants were crowded at the luncheon and dinner hour, for as the holiday has no distinctive character, many people having abundance of leisure, were glad of the opportunity to lunch and dine out. From luncheon and dinner the majority of the fashionables went to the Garden to the annual Dog Show. A list of the well-known men and women who inspected their own or friends' pets at the show, the story of which will be found in another column, would be a condensation of the social register. The day also brought a meeting of the small and exclusive organization, the Society of the War of 1812, with a following enjoyable and informal luncheon at Delmonico's, a dinner of 250 covers of the Sons of the Revolution in the evening, also at Delmonico's, and meetings of other patriotic and historical societies.

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Several parties took advantage of the bright weather that succeeded the gloomy morning yesterday to go out to Tuxedo, Hempstead, Westchester, Baltusrol, Cedarhurst, and Dongan Hills, S. I., to lunch at the country clubs there, and as foretold in this column yesterday, many young couples visiting the suburbs selected houses for next Summer. The morning trains were consequently well filled, and although, as said above, the melting snow made outdoor sports impossible, the outing was greatly enjoyed.

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Mrs. Richard T. Wilson gave a dinner of sixteen covers last evening at her residence, 511 Fifth Avenue. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. G. G. W. Smalley, and Mr. R. T. Wilson, Jr. The table decorations were violets and pink roses.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Robison, (Miss Floyd-Jones,) Miss Margaret Robison, Miss Carrie D. Leverich, and Miss Lena Fanshawe will leave for Palm Beach to-morrow for a stay of some weeks.

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Mrs. S. R. Honey of 128 West Fifty-ninth Street gave a musicale yesterday afternoon, at which Mrs. Grenville Snelling sang, and Miss Geraldine Morgan, (violin,) Mr. Leo Taussig, ('cello,) and Miss Honey, (piano,) played. Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Jr., Miss Pierson, Mrs. H. W. Gray, Mrs. J. N. A. Griswold, and Messrs. Harner Pennington and Cope Whitehouse were among the guests.

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The second and last Assembly Ball will take place to-night in Philadelphia. It will be held as usual in the foyer of the old Academy of Music, and will be attended by a large number of out-of-town guests. The Philadelphia Times waxes sarcastic over the rumor that there is to be a change in the time-honored decorations at to-night's event. "It is said," remarks The Times, "that the mirrors that have so long graced the windows of the east wall will be dispensed with, and that the hanging baskets usually dangling at the chandeliers will likewise be laid on the shelf. These are movements sufficiently radical to cause some disquiet, but add the rumor that cheesecloth and Christmas trees are also to be eschewed, and one is forced to believe that Philadelphia society has lost her love for institutions, and has entered upon a new and most flippant era."

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The committee on the model battleship for the Easter festivities in aid of the Cuban orphans will meet at the residence of the President, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, 616 Fifth Avenue, to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. Mrs. Willard will speak, and will give an account of her recent visit to Washington and her interviews with the Secretary of War regarding the coming festival. This festival will last two weeks, and will be one of the largest and most important of its kind since the civil war. The sum of $500 has already been collected for the battleship.

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Mr. Philip Livingston while playing Badminton at the last meeting of the Saturday Badminton Club was hit in the eye by a ball. The eye was seriously injured, and for a time it was thought it could not be saved. Mr. Livingston is now improving, and danger of loss of the eye is past. Mr. Livingston was to have given a theatre party and a following supper for Miss Ella de Peyster on Wednesday night, but owing to this accident the supper was abandoned, and the party attended the play only.

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To-day will bring little of incident and few events. The last meeting of Mrs. Church's dancing class for the present season will take place at Sherry's, and Mrs. O'Conor's class will have its fourth meeting at Delmonico's. There will be a supplementary meeting of this class on April 20 at Delmonico's. Another subscription concert of the Adamowski Quartet will be given at Mrs. Joseph Stickney's residence, 874 Fifth Avenue, this afternoon, and Mrs. L. L. Delafield, Jr., of 2,104 Broadway will give a reception for Mrs. W. G. Park of Pittsburg, who was formerly a resident of New York.

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The Teutonic brought, among others, from Liverpool yesterday A. V. and T. A. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred L. Baker, J. E. Brooks, J. T. Coolidge, Jr., Miss Helen S. Lawrence, Seymour Hicks, Miss Mabel Hicks, and Wyman Worthington.

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A musicale in aid of the Boys' Club of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was given last evening at the home of Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk. The entertainment was arranged by Mr. Thomas Ambrose, who was assisted by a floor committee, whose members were Mr. Harold White, Mr. James Burnside, Mr. John Harper, Mr. Andrew Stout, Dr. Byard, Mr. Frederick Longacre, Mr. Samuel Gillespie, Mr. Frederick Cone, Mr. James Merriman, and Dr. A. E. Davis. The musical programme was rendered by Miss Maud Brevoort Fowler, violinist; Miss Emma Mueller, contralto; Mr. Harry Arnold, pianist; Mr. William C. Weeden, tenor; Mr. Robert Hosea, basso; Miss Mary Ambrose, soprano, and Mr. Walter John Hall, accompanist. The following women were patronesses: Mesdames Edward G. Andrews, John D. Archbold, L. Bolton Bangs, D. Homer Bates, Walter Bennet, Robert W. Carter, John C. Clark, Charles Cohn, Bowles Colgate, Frederick Dietz, Thomas K. Egbert, Anderson Fowler, Edwin Gould, Henry Griffen, George F. Hodgman, Richard B. Kelly, Joseph F. Knapp, Thomas Lowerre, J. Edgar Leaycraft, George B. Hodgman, Andrew Longacre, George N. McKibbin, Norman L. Munro, F. W. Otheman, Edgar Park, E. Benjamin Ramsdell, Madeline S. Rogers, George F. Shrady, A. F. Southerland, Joseph S. Stout, Robert W. Todd, D. B. Van Emburgh, James Nelson Walker, Lewis Wallace, Cyrille Carreau, and James White, and Miss Snyder, Miss McLean, Miss Roach, and Miss Ross.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, having among their guests Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and Miss Greta Pomeroy, left last night on their private car for Palm Beach, Fla. After a short stay at Palm Beach, and possibly a trip to Nassau by steamer, they will visit other points in Florida, and return home via New Orleans and the Western cities. They may go to California from New Orleans, but this is not as yet decided upon.

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Among recent arrivals at Palm Beach from New York are D. W. Wynkoop, Miss Julia Edey, Mr. William L. Edey, Mrs. F. B. Hurd, Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby and Miss Willoughby, and Mr. M. M. Shoemaker.

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The annual Washington's Birthday dinner took place at the Metropolitan Club last night, and the restaurant was crowded with members and guests, every table being taken. An orchestra furnished music during the evening, and the scene was a beautiful and attractive one. The members were limited to six guests each. Among those who gave dinners were Mr. and Mrs. John B. Baker and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Conkling. Mr. and Mrs. Conkling's guests were Mrs. Temple Merritt, Mrs. Morris, (Miss Bedloe,) Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Westervelt, and Messrs. Amos Eno and Norman Johnson.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. James L. Watson.

Dr. James L. Watson of 257 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, died in the Homeopathic Hospital in that borough yesterday of heart disease, following an attack of grip. He had been ill nine weeks. He was seventy years old.

Dr. Watson was the last surviving member of the old City Guard of Brooklyn which was merged into the Twenty-third Regiment. He was born in this city, and was graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia. He served as surgeon in the civil war, and was for some time Surgeon General of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was interested in the erection of the martyr's monument at Fort Greene, Brooklyn. He served as Vice President, and later as President, of the Society of Old Brooklynites, in which society he held the position of Corresponding Secretary at the time of his death. He was secretary of the Automatic Electric Car Lighting Company of New York. He is survived by two children. Funeral services will be held at his late residence Sunday afternoon.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ANDREW DAVIDSON, wife of Col. Andrew Davidson, Deputy State Treasurer, died yesterday at Cooperstown, N. Y.

Dr. JAMES H. SMART, President of Perdue University, died Wednesday night at his home in Lafayette, Ind. He had been in ill-health for several years as a result of overwork.

The Rev. WILLIAM H. MOTT of Centreport, L. I., died at that place Wednesday of paralysis. For nearly fifty-eight years he had been pastor of the Union Methodist Protestant Church of that village. He retired twice, and others assumed the pastorate, but they left, and he again occupied the pulpit. Ten years ago he retired permanently. Mr. Mott leaves a wife and seven children.

MARGARET RUTHERFORD THORNTON, wife of Amasa Thornton, died at her home, 76 Madison Avenue, yesterday after a brief illness. Last Thursday Mrs. Thornton was attacked with bronchitis, and two days later it developed into pneumonia. Mrs. Thornton was forty-six years old and a daughter of Robert C. Brown of St. Lawrence County, where the body will be taken after funeral services at the house at 5 o'clock P. M. to-day.

JOHN TILLOTSON WAINWRIGHT, son of the late William P. Wainwright, died yesterday at Colorado Springs, after an illness of nearly a year. Mr. Wainwright was fifty-five years old. He was well known in club circles, being a member of the Union, Calumet, American Yacht, and Military Clubs and of the Society of Colonial Wars and Sons of the Revolution. He married Miss Anna Peabody, by whom he is survived. Mr. Wainwright had been in business as a broker at 52 Broadway. His residence was at Rye, N. Y.

LEWIS C. KING, aged fifty years, died at his residence, 253 West Eighty-eighth Street, Wednesday night of pneumonia. Mr. King was well known as an importer, doing business at 171 Front Street. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio

DOG SHOW PRIZE WINNERS

Awards Made by the Judges in Thirty-four Classes.

The Madison Square Garden Crowded at the Exhibition of the Westminster Kennel Club.

The crowd that the management of the Westminster Kennel Club has been waiting for since the opening of the Dog Show put in its appearance at the Madison Square Garden yesterday. There was a crowd in the morning, a pack in the afternoon, and a crush in the evening. There was also less noise than on the first two days of the show, for the barking animals were pretty well tired out, and last evening most of them slept the sleep of sheer exhaustion.

Judging was completed in the morning, so there was no chance for late comers to see the contestants for prizes lined up in the rings. The only attraction there was a brief exhibition by a troupe of Great Danes, who did high jumping, walked a tight-rope, turned somersaults, and went through military evolutions very cleverly.

Among the early visitors were William C. Whitney, who had a fondness for the Irish terriers. Others were J. Pierpont Morgan, J. L. Kernochan, G. M. Carnochan, Congressman Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Jasper Lynch, Singleton Van Schaick, W. C. Rodman, H. K. Bloodgood, Richard Croker, Jr., Frank H. Croker, Howard Gould, Frank Jay Gould, E. Robinson Beard, W. W. Watrous, Walker Breese Smith, C. Albert Stevens, C. W. Keyes and J. Tyler Moss of Boston, Samuel Willetts, G. H. Goodaham of Montreal, H. G. Trevor, J. Lee Taller, G. Muss-Arnolt, A. Clinton Wilmerding, and a party from the Carteret Gun Club grounds, who had spent the day watching the shooting there. Well-groomed women fought their way through the crush and apparently enjoyed so much of a sight as they could get of the dogs as well as did their escorts.

Champion classes being a thing of the past, the highest honors awarded at the show are what are known as "winners' prizes." These are awarded to the best male and female in all the principal breeds and the best animal in the minor classes irrespective of sex. A reserve prize is given to the second best in each class, in case the winner should for any reason be disqualified. The following is a complete list of these championship awards:

ST. BERNARDS, Rough-coated, Male—T. J. Sherbrook's Sir Waldorf, 3 years, winner; Thomas M. Burke's Remnant, Jr., reserve. Female—T. J. Sherbrook's Lady Bryn Mawr, winner; Frank J. Gould's Marvelcroft, (champion,) reserve. Smooth-coated, male—T. J. Sherbrook's Prince Napoleon, winner; F. H. Bushnell's Le Prince, Jr., (champion,) reserve. Female—T. J. Sherbrook's Princess Alice, winner; John Keevan's Miss Barry, reserve.

MASTIFFS—Dr. C. A. Lougest's dog Black Peter, winner; same owner's Prince of Wales, reserve.

GREAT DANES, Males—T. D. M. Cardeza's Sandor Von Inn, (champion,) winner; Hudson Kennels' Lancaster, reserve. Females—T. D. M. Cardeza's Montebello Perle, winner; Mrs. Howard Galler's Thora of Millbourn, reserve.

BLOODHOUNDS—J. J. Holgate's dog Ripple Blucher, winner; R. D. Winthrop's bitch Chantress, reserve.

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUNDS, (BORZOIS.) Males—Turner & Purdy's Marksman, (champion,) winner; E. L. Kraus's Ardagan II., reserve. Females—Terra Cotta Kennels' Kyula, winner; Holroyd Kennels' Almira, reserve.

DEERHOUNDS—Katherine Delano Collier's Barcaldine, winner; John E. Thayer's Hillside Tempest, reserve.

GREYHOUNDS, Males—San Gabriel Kennels' Royal Fabric, winner; Robert Scoville's Ticonderoga, reserve. Females—Pembrooke Kennels' Gem's Beauty, winner; I. F. Denton's Betsy, reserve.

POINTERS, Males—George Jarvis's Lad of Kent, (champion,) winner; Walter Ferguson, Jr.'s, King William, reserve. Females—Frederick J. Lenoir's Urada, (champion,) winner; Westlake Pointer Kennels' Belle Westlake, reserve.

ENGLISH SETTERS, Males—Edward A. Burdette's Cincinnatus Pride, (champion,) winner; Francis G. Taylor's Knight of Elvar, reserve. Female—W. B. Wells's Selkirk Freda, winner; William S. Knott's Rosalind, reserve.

IRISH SETTERS, Males—J. S. Wall's Lord Lismore, (champion,) winner; Dr. Charles A. Gale's Ben Law, reserve. Females—Charles H. Snodgrass's Red Less II., winner; Joe Lewis's Red Rose III., reserve.

GORDON SETTERS, Males—James B. Blossom's Dee, winner; W. L. Booth's Lady Gordon's Sport, reserve. Females—Charles R. Taylor's Bell Noble, winner; John W. Graham's Lady Gordon's Rose, reserve.

FIELD SPANIELS, Males—Swiss Mountain Kennels' Endcliffe Bishop, (champion,) winner; Howard P. Kensby's Saybrook Popcorn, reserve. Females—C. T. Mead's Woolton Dagmar, winner; Swiss Mountain Kennels' Endcliffe Myrtle, (champion,) reserve.

COCKER SPANIELS, Black, Males—Howard D. Gordon's Nigger Trump, winner; Swiss Mountain Kennels' Ono, (champion,) reserve. Females—George Douglas's Topsy Fink, winner; Swiss Mountain Kennels' Sally M., reserve. Any other color, males—William P. Mayne's Romany Rye, winner; same owner's Bell Boy, reserve. Females—Same owner's Blue Bells II., (champion,) winner; same owner's Braeside Betty, reserve.

COLLIES, Rough-coated, Males—J. Pierpont Morgan's Ornament, (champion,) winner; Vena Kennels' Old Hall Admiral, reserve. Females—Geraghty & Carver's Dorothy C., winner; Henry Jarrett's Ravenstone Beauty, (champion,) reserve.

POODLES, Corded—Miss J. Titus's Carlo T., winner; S. C. Hodges's Black Prince, reserve. Curly—Miss Lucille Alger's bitch Negresse, (champion,) winner; Mrs. H. G. Trevor's dog Milo-fils, reserve.

BULLDOGS, Males—Lexington Kennels' Katerfelto, winner; George Roper's Ivel Rustic, (champion,) reserve. Females—Richard Croker, Jr.'s, Petramoose, winner; Lexington Kennels' Housewife, reserve.

BULL TERRIERS, Males—Frank T. Dole's Woodcote Wonder, (champion,) winner; W. S. and L. W. Gartner's Princeton Monarch, (champion,) reserve. Females—James Conway's Modesty, winner; John L. Arden's Silsbie L., reserve.

AIREDALE TERRIERS, Males—John L. Arden's Clonmel Marvel, winner; Hastings Kennels' Hastings Clipper, reserve. Females—Hastings Kennels' Barkerend Lillian, winner; J. J. Holgate's Llyn Betty, reserve.

BOSTON TERRIERS, Males—Sunflower Kennels' Monte, (champion,) winner; Grove Hill Kenaels' Rogue, reserve. Female—Bayside Kennels' Dolly, winner; Henry De Ford's Nancy, reserve.

FRENCH BULLDOGS, Males—Mrs. Amy C. Gillig's Dimboola, winner; George N. Phelps's Rico, (champion,) reserve. Females—Same owner's La Goulue, winner; Mrs. Amy C. Gillig's Artolnette, reserve.

BEAGLES, Males—Hempstead Beagles' Primate, winner; Windholme Kennels' Windholme's Robino II., reserve. Females—Rock Ridge Kennels' Lucy L., winner; Hempstead Beagles' Tragedy, reserve.

DACHSHUNDS, Red, Males—Dr. C. Motschenbacher's Red Spark, winner; same owner's Hansel, reserve. Females—Same owner's Iris, winner; Miss F. Eisenbiegler's Dora, reserve. Any Other Color, Males—Dr. Motschenbacher's Rodison, winner; Venlo Farm Kennels' Venlo Forever, reserve. Females—Same owner's Venlivetta, winner; same owner's Ventona, reserve.

FOX TERRIERS, Smooth, Male—Norfolk Kennels' Norfolk Veracity, (champion,) winner; E. H. Ingwerson's Vibo, reserve. Females—Norfolk Kennels' Norfolk Handicraft, (champion,) winner; Henry F. Lackman's Blue Belle II., reserve. Wire-haired, Males—R. F. Mayhew's Hands Up, winner; G. M. Carnochan's Thornfield Knockout, (champion,) reserve. Females—J. J. Holgate's Richmond Quantum, winner; H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Royston Mag, reserve.

IRISH TERRIERS, Males—J. J. Holgate's Ardie Topper, winner; George Ropers Inverness Shamrock, reserve. Females—Meadows Kennels' Red Gem, winner; J. J. Holgate's Lady Hermit, reserve.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS—Newcastle Kennels' dog Newcastle Model, winner; Mrs. C. W. Sherman's dog Roxburgh, reserve.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS—Frank H. Croker's dog Razzle, (champion,) winner; Charles Coster's bitch Fidget.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS—J. J. Holgate's Pepsimmon, winner; Ashton Kennels' Merry Module, reserve.

PUGS—T. A. Howard's dog Wallace, (champion,) winner; same owner's bitch Bessie Penrice, reserve.

POMERANIANS—Swiss Mountain Kennels' dog Nubian Rebel, winner; same owner's bitch Haughty Brunette, reserve.

TOY SPANIELS—Mrs. F. Senn's Perseverance, winner; Yetsum Kennels' Yetsam Duke, reserve.

BLENHEIM SPANIELS—Marlborough Kennels' dog Duke of Marlborough, winner; Mrs. T. Hellyer's dog Steve, reserve.

RUBY SPANIELS—Miss C. L. Darling's dog Duke, winner; same owner's bitch Lilly Langtry, reserve.

PRINCE CHARLES SPANIELS—M. Johnson's bitch Nellie, winner; Miss C. C. Whitney's bitch Queen of Spades, reserve.

JAPANESE SPANIELS—Mrs. F. Senn's Hasu, winner; same owner's Ono, reserve.

This will be the last day of the show, and a feature of the afternoon will be the judging of hunting packs of foxhounds for a cup of the value of $150. Five couples each will be shown by the Genesee Valley, Monmouth County, and possibly the Westchester County hunts. The dogs will be shown in leash accompanied by the masters of the hunt, the huntsmen, and whippers-in, all in their club uniform. It will be a decided novelty to people not familiar with the hunting field.

Bowling Tournament Games To-day.

Morning Newspaper League—THE TIMES vs. The Journal; The Herald vs. The Bulletin.

Columbia League—Standard, Gramercy, Colonial.

North Side National League—Rosedale, Bronxdale, Morris Wheelmen.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—De Witt Clinton, Gilbert, Iolanthe.

Carruthers Brooklyn National Tournament—Pin Knight, Bushwick, Pontiac B. C.

CUBAN-AMERICANS TO VOTE.

Those Who Became United States Citizens During Spanish Regime Can Resume Cuban Nationality.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Governor General Wood has decided to issue an order that persons, Cubans by birth, who renounced their nationality during the Spanish régime in order to become American citizens, but who are now ready to fulfill the required conditions, may vote at the coming elections. He points out that it is generally recognized that these men only became Americans for the purposes of self-protection, and that they now desire to resume their Cuban nationality as soon as they can legally do so.

This order will affect more than 30,000 persons, and it may result in a complete change in the constitution of political parties, although it is believed that the Cuban-Americans will be fairly scattered among the existing factions.

There has been some talk of forming a party exclusively composed of Cuban-Americans. Those who advocate this believe that such an organization could control the politics of the island, because it would hold the balance of power and would wield a powerful lever in the future. The Cuban-Americans are, for the most part, well educated, and, should such an organization be formed, it would unquestionably be exceedingly influential.

SECOND ANTI-SBARRETTI MEETING.

New Bishop of Havana May Be Isolated If Not Recalled.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The second meeting convened to organize public opposition to the assumption by Mgr. Sbarretti of the functions of Bishop of Havana, on the ground that he is a foreigner, was held last evening. It was then stated that, in consequence of the "machinations of the Jesuits," women had been induced to send Mgr. Sbarretti telegrams congratulating him upon his appointment and his forthcoming appearance here.

In view of the impossibility of preventing the arrival of Mgr. Sbarretti, it was decided to call a mass meeting, to be held in the square in front of the cathedral a week after his coming, to protest against his entrance upon his ecclesiastical duties. It was also decided that committees should be organized throughout the island to work for the "isolation" of Mgr. Sbarretti in case it should be impossible to secure his recall.

No Failures in Havana Last Year.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Señor Barona, Secretary of Finance, has issued a tabulated report of the business done in Cuban financial circles. According to this, the total operations last year amounted to $16,000,000, and there was not a single business failure registered in Havana.

CAPT. S. R. LANGWORTHY DEAD.

Californian Volunteer Succumbs to Malarial Fever at Balinag.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch was received at the War Department from Gen. Otis to-day saying that Capt. Samuel R. Langworthy, Thirty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, died at Balinag, Balucan, from pernicious remittent malarial fever, yesterday afternoon.

Capt. Langworthy was one of the oldest volunteers in point of service in the Philippines. He was a resident of California, and was appointed Captain of the Seventh California Infantry in May, 1898. He served creditably in the Philippines with that regiment until the following December, when he was honorably mustered out. Last July he was appointed a Captain in the Thirty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, and accompanied that regiment to the Philippines.

To be Shot for Sleeping at Post.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Feb. 22.—A dispatch has been received to the effect that Ernest Kingdon of Stafford, who enlisted in the Fortieth Volunteer Infantry, has been found sleeping at his post, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be shot. It is said that a number of Filipinos entered the camp while Kingdon was asleep and killed two or three American soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin said to-night that he had heard nothing of the case of Kingdon, said to have been sentenced to death in the Philippines for sleeping at his post.

CIVIL SERVICE IN PRISON.

John W. Flynn Loses His Place at Sing Sing—Lived in Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Under a ruling made by the New York State Civil Service Commission at Albany on Monday, John W. Flynn, who was appointed two weeks ago by Warden Addison Johnson of Sing Sing Prison to the position of Superintendent of the printing industry in that institution, has been obliged to step down and out.

Mr. Flynn's residence at the time of accepting the position was located across the State line in Connecticut, and the civil service rules require that one holding a position in the classified service of the State must be a resident of the State.

For some time past the printing department at the prison had been in charge of a convict printer, and there was much discontent and grumbling among the others over being bossed by one of their own class. The retirement of Mr. Flynn leaves matters as they were before. The former superintendent has reconciled the men, however, and there will be no other citizen superintendent appointed.

A.T.DENNETT IN INSANE ASYLUM

Dr. Parkhurst's Former Associate Suffers a Return of Mental Malady.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 22.—A. T. Dennett, the New York reformer and associate of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, who for some time has been living in retirement at Concord, N. H., owing to mental trouble, but who came here on business several days ago, was taken away at 2 o'clock this morning by an attendant from the insane asylum at Concord, who had been summoned on account of a return of the mania from which Mr. Dennett previously had suffered.

Mr. Dennett came here from Concord about ten days ago to sell fire extinguishers, and his trouble developed last Saturday night at a revival meeting. He grew worse until yesterday, when it became necessary to place him under restraint, and word was sent to his friends at Concord. His sister and the attendant came in response to the message.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The National championship indoor lawn tennis tournament was continued yesterday, both morning and afternoon, at the Seventh Regiment Armory. In the championship singles there was an exciting match between Beals C. Wright of Harvard and J. Parmly Paret of New York, who won the all-comers' tournament at Newport last August. The New Yorker was several times within a single stroke of the first set, but finally lost it by 8—6. A love set followed for Paret, and then another close one was won by the Harvard man. Wright had to return to Boston and defaulted to Cragin.

Yesterday's matches resulted as follows:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary round—Beals C. Wright beat Louis J. Grant, 7—5, 6—4; S. T. Skidmore beat W. A. O'Connor by default.

First round—J. C. Davidson beat H. Canfield, 6—4, 6—0; Beals C. Wright beat J. P. Paret, 8—6, 6—4; Calhoun Cragin beat C. E. Fennessy, 6—1, 6—2; O. M. Bostwick beat S. T. Skidmore, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3; J. A. Allen beat W. B. Cragin, Jr., 8—6, 6—4; A. S. Cragin beat H. E. Avery by default.

Second round—J. C. Davidson beat W. C. Grant, 6—4, 6—4; Calhoun Cragin beat B. C. Wright by default; H. A. Taliant beat A. S. Cragin by default.

Championship Doubles.—First round—Hackett and Allen beat Wright and W. B. Cragin, Jr., 6—4, 6—4; Bostwick and Taliant beat W. Grant and Taller, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3; Fennessy and Gillespie beat L. J. Grant and Canfield, 6—3, 6—4; Paret and C. Cragin beat Davidson and Williston, 7—5, 6—3.

Semi-final round—Paret and Davidson beat Fennessy and Gillespie, 7—5, defaulted.

Consolation Singles.—Preliminary round—S. T. Skidmore beat H. Canfield, 6—3, 6—2.

First round—H. H. Hackett beat H. Follett by default.

Funeral of C. E. Simms.

Funeral services over the body of Charles Edward Simms of 167 Alexander Avenue were held yesterday at the residence. The Rev. Victor Smith, pastor of the Church of the Holy Faith, officiated. Mr. Simms was seventy years old. He died Tuesday. His son is ex-Police Justice Charles E. Simms, Jr. Mr. Simms was born in Brooklyn. He was for a number of years in the wholesale provision business in Manhattan. He retired fourteen years ago. He was a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee. His widow, son, and four daughters survive him.

CUP WON AT THE TRAPS

Charles A. Painter of Pittsburg the Amateur Champion.

Bradley and Welch Tied for Second Place in the Shoot at the Carteret Gun Club.

For the first time in the history of the pigeon shooting tourney for the amateur championship of America, the title and the handsome trophy goes outside of New York and its vicinity. Charles A. Painter of Pittsburg won the title yesterday at the Carteret Gun Club's traps, on Hempstead Plains, near Garden City, with a score of 94 kills. Dan Bradley and Robert A. Welch were tied for second place, with 91 kills each. Harry Kirkover, the Buffalo expert, finished fourth, with 89, and Louis T. Duryea, who grassed 95 last year and was second to George McAlpin, retired with 87 kills. The winner, in addition to the Clarence Mackay Cup, representing the championship, captured $440 of the $1,100 sweepstakes. Bradley and Welch divided second and third moneys, $220 each; Kirkover won $110, and a like amount was kept by the Carteret Club for expense.

It was a day of surprises, and Dan Bradley, who retired Wednesday night with a clean score, and was looked upon as a sure winner, fell by the wayside in the last string of twenty-five. When Referee Walker Breese Smith called the shooters to the score yesterday, there was a cold, drizzling rain, and a brisk easterly wind blowing across the plateau, making the weather conditions particularly disagreeable, and the majority of birds right quarterers.

All the shooters killed their bye birds, with the single exception of Charlie Painter, who finally won. Bradley was again the first man to the score, and he stopped a bluebird with the speed of a locomotive, making his score fifty-one straight. G. E. Painter followed Bradley, who failed to stop a screamer that came out of No. 3 trap, and started as though he had important business in the adjoining county. The other nine contestants killed their birds. Bradley missed on the next round. His bird was a sitter that finally rose and twisted completely out of the first barrel. The second centred him fairly, but the feathered beauty was game enough to top the boundary, and was returned a lost bird, dead out of bounds. Five other experts failed in this round, the unsuccessful ones being Louis T. Duryea, R. A. Welch, Dallas Elliott, C. H. Stanley, and G. S. Roberts.

This left C. A. Painter, Kirkover, Duryea, and Welch tied for second place, each with four misses recorded against him. Painter was the first of the quartet to miss, and he joined the third division on the fifty-fifth round. At the end of the sixty-second round Bradley led Painter and Welch by two birds, with a score of sixty-two kills, and at the end of the seventy-fifth round was still in the lead by one bird.

From this point Bradley went to pieces and missed five out of the last twenty-five. Painter, who was shooting in great form, caught Bradley in the seventy-sixth round, and forged into the premier position in the eightieth, the New York man missing a fast right quartering driver that left a few tail feathers behind, but soared away with the speed of a gull.

As the tourney drew toward the close and Painter continued to grass his birds with consummate ease, the clubmen began to wager from $5 to $100 on each of his birds, the prevailing odds being six to one on the gun. He shot straight up to the ninety-eighth round, when he cleanly missed a towerer. From that point the Pittsburger centred his birds beautifully, and killed the last two before they had soared more than ten feet from the traps. Throughout the match he killed his pigeons with the first barrel, and used his second for safety only. He filled the cup with champagne after the last round, and the club members and their guests drank to the health of the winner.

The score does not equal the record for the cup, which is held by George S. McAlpin, ninety-six kills, which won last year's championship. The winner's best straight run was forty-one. The scores:

C. A. Painter, Pittsburg—	K.	M.
22220 22222 22222 22220 22222	24	1
22222 22222 22222 22222 22022	24	1
Total	48	2
Plus Wednesday's score	46	4
Grand total	94	6
Daniel I. Bradley, Carteret Gun Club—		
20222 22222 02220 22222 20222	21	4
02222 02202 22022 02222 22222	20	5
Total	41	9
Plus Wednesday's score	50	0
Grand total	91	9
Robert A. Welch, Carteret Gun Club—		
20222 21222 20222 22220 22022	22	3
22222 02222 10222 21221 22022	22	3
Total	44	6
Plus Wednesday's score	47	3
Grand total	91	9
Harry Kirkover, Buffalo—		
22222 22002 20222 22222 22012	21	4
22202 02222 22222 22220 22222	22	3
Total	43	7
Plus Wednesday's score	46	4
Grand total	89	11
L. T. Duryea, Carteret Gun Club—		
22222 22002 22222 22222 20202	20	5
21222 02022 12200 22011 21212	20	5
Total	40	10
Plus Wednesday's score	47	3
Grand total	87	13
C. H. Stanley, Cleveland—		
22002 22222 20222 22222 22022	22	3
22122 00222 02222 21222 20222	21	4
Total	43	7
Plus Wednesday's score	44	6
Grand total	87	13
G. S. Roberts, Carteret Gun Club—		
22002 02222 22222 02222 02222	20	5
22222 22022 22212 22220 22222	23	2
Total	43	7
Plus Wednesday's score	43	7
Grand total	86	14
G. E. Painter, Pittsburg—		
02202 22222 22222 22022 02222	21	4
22202 00222 22222 02222 22222	21	4
Total	42	8
Plus Wednesday's score	43	7
Grand total	85	15
Capt. A. W. Money, Carteret Gun Club—		
10221 01202 00222 01222 22222	19	6
22220 22122 02221 22222 00222	21	4
Total	40	10
Plus Wednesday's score	42	8
Grand total	82	18
Dallas Elliott, Cleveland—		
20110 02222 22222 22022 22022	20	5
02200 20002 10202 01012 01112	14	11
Total	34	16
Plus Wednesday's score	46	4
Grand total	80	20
G. S. Scott, Carteret Gun Club—		
22022 20220 22222 22020 20200	18	7
21222 22000 22222 00022 00222	17	8
Total	35	15
Plus Wednesday's score	43	7
Grand total	78	22

SNOWBALLS ANNOY POLICEMEN.

Weiner Captures One Man and His Comrades Several Others.

Since the late snowstorm Policeman Julius Weiner of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, whose post is in the vicinity of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Boulevard, has experienced considerable trouble in dodging snowballs thrown at him. Although very active, Weiner had been unable to catch any of his assailants until last night, when he arrested Kiron Conbron, eighteen years old, of 1,463 Amsterdam Avenue. Conbron was intoxicated and was walking along the Boulevard when he met the policeman. He told Weiner about the snowballs that had been thrown at him, and the policeman placed Conbron under arrest, satisfied that he was one of his assailants.

On the way to the station house the policeman and his prisoner were frequently bombarded by snow balls. Weiner left his prisoner on two or three occasions, running back and striking his assailants on the legs with his stick. When the pair reached the station house Weiner was covered with snow. He asked Sergt. Norton to send policemen back to arrest any person they found limping. Detective Parker and three policemen were dispatched to One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. They found three men, Timothy Noonan, thirty-two years old, of 1,463 Amsterdam Avenue; Charles Rouss, seventeen years old, and Joseph Ruppel, eighteen years old, both of 1,301 Broadway, sitting on the curb, nursing injuries to their legs and shins. The men were taken to the station house and identified by Weiner as his assailants. They were locked up.

The four men will be arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning.

MR. McKINLEY TO COMRADES.

Talks at Loyal Legion Dinner of the Reunion of North and South.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—President McKinley attended the eighteenth annual banquet to-night of the District Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson of the army presided. In the course of some remarks, the President said:

"I have come to pay my respects to my comrades of the civil war and my companions and supporters in times of peace. The Union, for which you fought, has been saved by your valor, heroism, and sacrifice, and that of your comrades. The Union is stronger, mightier, more powerful, and freer than ever before. We are together now, and the National sentiment stands stronger, firmer, and higher than it ever was before. There has been within the past six years a reunion of all the people around the holy altar of country, newly sanctified by common sacrifice.

"The followers of Grant and of Lee have fought under the same colors and have fallen for the same cause, and let us, comrades of the Loyal Legion, on this the anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country, resolve, in the language of Lincoln, to dedicate ourselves anew to the imperishable cause, which he advanced so far upon its way and saved the State; as he said at Gettysburg, let us firmly resolve that those who have died have not died in vain; that the cause for which they shed their blood shall never perish from the face of the earth."

Secretary Root responded to the toast, "The Army and Navy of 1898-1900."

SULZER IN JERSEY CITY.

Compares McKinley's Administration with that of Washington.

Congressman Sulzer of New York spoke in Jersey City last night at a Washington's Birthday entertainment given by the Robert Davis Association. He spoke at length on the life and services of Washington, after which he compared his Administration with that of McKinley. He said that Washington wanted a Government by all the people, while McKinley wants a Government by a chosen few.

The American people, he said, would soon be called upon to decide whether they wanted a Government modeled after that of Washington and Lincoln or a Government by Mark Hanna. He severely criticised the policy of the Administration in regard to the Philippines and said that the duty of the United States was to establish a republic in the Philippines and leave the people there to govern themselves, after warning all other nations to keep their hands off.

Speeches were made also by Congressman Robertson of Indiana and Congressman Salmon of New Jersey.

DINNER FOR JOHN J. SCANNELL.

The Fire Commissioner the Guest of William L. Marks.

Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night at the Democratic Club by William L. Marks, one of the members of the club. Besides Mr. Scannell, there were present Corporation Counsel John Whalen, who presided; Nathan Straus, Lewis Nixon, Alfred Henry Lewis, Justice James A. O'Gorman, Judge Warren W. Foster, James R. Keene, John F. Carroll, Charities Commissioner John W. Keller, Police Commissioner John B. Sexton, Andrew Freedman, George F. Scannell, John Halloran, Peter De Lacy, Thomas E. Crimmins, and Augustus T. Docharty, Secretary of the Fire Department.

The following letter from Richard Croker was read and received with much applause:

"I have your very kind invitation to attend a dinner to be given the Hon. John J. Scannell at the Democratic Club on Washington's Birthday. You could not give a dinner to a better man, and I wish I could be with you to sit at the table with my old, true friend, and am only prevented from doing so by my presence in Europe."

Commissioner Scannell proposed a toast to Mr. Croker, to whom he referred as "an absent friend," and brief speeches were made by Justice O'Gorman, Mr. Keller, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Keene. The souvenirs were silver pocket flasks, engraved and enameled, which were distributed to the guests on miniature fire patrol wagons.

PRINCETON STUDENTS' DEBATE.

Anglo-American Alliance Discussed—Winner of Orators' Prize.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 22.—The celebration of Washington's Birthday by the students began to-day with the Class of '76 prize debate in Alexander Hall. The question for debate was:

"Resolved, That the mutual interests of Great Britain and the United States would be promoted by a formal alliance."

The speakers on the affirmative were Axtell J. Byles, 1903, Pennsylvania, and Walter E. Hope, 1901, New York. Those on the negative side were Lester S. Kafer, 1902, New Jersey, and John B. Kelly, 1900, District of Columbia. The prize of $100 was awarded to Byles. This is the first time a freshman has won the debate in many years.

The oratorical contest was held immediately afterward. The orators were Little, 1903, New Jersey; Alexander L. Barron, 1902, Pennsylvania; Franklin W. Fort, 1901, New Jersey, and Charles D. Cleghorn, 1900, Vermont. Barron was awarded the prize. His subject was "Briton or Boer?"

DETROIT MONUMENT PLANNED.

To Commemorate the Bicentenary of the Foundation of the City.

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—A step was taken to-night in the direction of a project through which, if carried to completion, Detroit will possess one of the finest monuments of architectural and artistic skill on the American Continent. For several months a movement has been on foot toward the erection of a permanent memorial of the bicentenary of the founding of Detroit. To-day Stanford White, architect, arrived from New York with plans prepared by himself and suggestions by Messrs. Dewing, Tryon, MacMonnies, and St. Gaudens.

The plans provide for a magnificent white marble peristyle covering the shore at the foot of Belle Isle, and in plain view for several miles down the Detroit River. Rising from the river in front of the centre of the peristyle is a fine, white marble doric column 200 feet tall, surmounted by a torch-lighting apparatus. On the Island side are placed lagoons and appropriate approaches.

The committee of 200 leading citizens having the matter in hand held a meeting this evening in the Museum of Art, and viewed the illustrations. The plans were approved and adopted, a pledge was given by those present to carry them into effect, and a Committee of One Hundred was appointed to push forward the project.

CABLE CAR RUNS DOWN A CAB.

The Driver Probably Fatally Injured—A Mob Threatens Violence to the Gripman.

The efforts of two policemen were required to prevent Gripman Alexander McCarty from being dragged from his car and roughly treated by an excited mob of well-dressed theatregoers and diners in Broadway, near Forty-first Street, at midnight last night.

The cause of the incipient riot was the seemingly avoidable collision of the cable car which McCarty was running with a hansom cab driven by Charles Egan of 205 West Sixty-fifth Street. Egan was probably fatally injured.

Egan's cab had been drawn up on the west side of Broadway. McCarthy's car was about thirty yards away and going at moderate speed when Egan started to cross the street. McCarty apparently lost his head for the moment. Instead of keeping control of his car he increased the speed, and ran the cabman down.

The car struck the cab wheels and knocked Egan from his box. The man struck the pavement on his head and shoulders, and was picked up unconscious. The horse ran away, dragging the battered cab, but was caught within a block.

After the collision McCarty brought his car to a stop. It was immediately surrounded by a shouting mob, and there were yells of "Lynch him!" and fists were shaken at the frightened gripman.

Policemen Beattie and Heuch of the West Thirtieth Street Station ran to the scene and boarded the car, beating back the excited mob with their night sticks. The car was gotten under way, and the indignant throng sifted back into the cafés.

McCarty, who lives at 138 West Sixty-second Street, was locked up at the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Egan was removed to the New York Hospital, suffering from concussion of the brain and internal injuries. He will probably die.

VARDON WINS AT GOLF

Defeats Findlay in Close Match on Palm Beach Links.

A Score of One Up and None to Go—500 Spectators Watched the Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 22.—With a Vardon-Findlay golf match on, and the largest crowd ever known at Palm Beach, Washington's Birthday came in as a gala day in earnest. The professionals here are Vardon, Smith, Low, Hoare, Findlay, and Fenn. A. W. Black of Lakewood acted as referee. H. M. Forest of Philadelphia caddied for Findlay and Billy Thaw of Pittsburg for Vardon.

A stiff breeze made the air comfortable, but added to the difficulties of driving and putting. Play started at 10:15 o'clock. Findlay got the honor, and made a fine drive. He sliced his brassie, but made a fine pitch up approach, followed by a brilliant put, which gave him the hole in four to five. On the second, both made 185-yard drives, landing side by side within eight yards of the hole. Findlay missed his put, while Vardon holed out in a good three to four. Even score.

Vardon got a long ball, but a bad lie in a row of pine trees, and lost a stroke by lifting. The hole cost him six, while Findlay holed out an easy three, scoring one up. The course here crosses an avenue of palms. Each now played perfect golf in par three. Both were over hazard on the fifth. Vardon made the better iron approach, but missed a put, and half in four resulted.

On the next both made good drives and fine brassie shots over the bunker. Another half in four, Findlay was still one up. Findlay reached the edge of seventh green on his third, and made a phenomenal put, the hole being halved again in four. Vardon equaled this put on the eighth hole, but could not do better than Findlay's three.

On the ninth he made a terrific drive over some palms, while Findlay attempted to go through, but landed behind, getting out with the brassie. Vardon made a brilliant mashie pitch, and landed near the green. Findlay missed the put and lost the hole by six to five. The first nine were finished even.

Vardon's tenth drive fell at the foot of a tree. Having to pick it out with left-handed play, he only succeeded in getting a short approach. This enabled Findlay to capture a hole in four to five, making him 1 up. By getting a magnificent drive and falling dead near a hole with fine approach, Vardon holed out the eleventh in three to four. This gave him the honor, but the next drive was sliced by the wind.

Findlay fell behind pine trees and only went a few feet with his iron. It cost him five to four to hole out. Vardon now was one up. He also secured the thirteenth in par three, but by missing an easy put gave the fourteenth to his opponent in three to four. Vardon was still one up, and a brilliant brassie shot secured the fifteenth for Findlay in four to five, scoring even all.

Vardon was in trouble on the sixteenth, as his ball hung on the lip of the cup, and the hole went to Findlay. The latter's next drive pulled and he overapproached with mashie. Vardon fell nearer the green, and halved the hole in four. Findlay was one up. Both drove straight against the wind on the eighteenth. Findlay got a bad lie in the palms again, and with brassie sliced behind an avenue of palms. He made a beautiful mashie pitch and fell dead on the green. Vardon was on a railway track, but was successful in holing out in six to seven. The morning play finished even.

Afternoon play commenced, at 2 o'clock. The first four holes were made in wonderful threes and fours. Findlay was now one up, but Vardon took the fifth in two and scored square, which count stood through the next two, being halved in four and five.

On the eighth Vardon rimmed the cup, but as his opponent missed his put, the hole went to Vardon in 4 to 5. He secured the ninth also, and was 2 up. Vardon's lead was reduced to 1 by a put missed on the tenth. The next two were halved in four. Findlay sliced his thirteenth drive and fell behind a small shed, but he pitched dead on the green with a beautiful mashie shot, and holed out in 4 to 4.

Vardon was still one up, but he lost the next by just missing his put. This made the match square again. Findlay lost the fifteenth by going into the bunker. The next was halved in five.

This left Vardon one up with only two to go, and the excitement intense. Both overdrove the seventeenth, but on returning Vardon played two so strong that the hole went to Findlay in four to five. All was square now, with one to go. The wind sliced Findlay's ball badly and he got a bad lie behind the palms again. His brassie carried out, but not in line, and in using it he fell into a bed of oleanders.

This post Findlay the match, and it went to Harry Vardon on the close score of one up and none to go. A cheer arose from the crowd of 500 spectators. The turf on this course is springy and well kept. The distance was 2,405 yards. The score:

Vardon, 79, 76; total, 15-1.
Findlay, 75, 79; total, 15-4.

TOLER WINS AT BALTUSROL.

He Defeats Tyng for Holiday Cup Over Wet and Muddy Links.

Hugh K. Toler carried everything before him yesterday in the members' tournament on the Baltusrol Golf Club links, at Short Hills, N. J. The heavy rain of the previous night left the course in a very soggy and muddy condition, and pools of water were seen here and there over the ground. A number of players, discouraged at these conditions and at their consequent high scores, dropped from the contest before getting in sight of the home green. Toler, however, proved superior to the trying circumstances and turned in the lowest gross score of the day—85 strokes—and, as he had a handicap allowance of 3, it gave him the winning net figures of 82. James A. Tyng, the only scratch competitor, turned in a card showing 88 strokes.

The players, with the leading scores, were:

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CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS,
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V.-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

THE TRIPLER LIQUID AIR COMPANY.

GENERAL OFFICES, 11 BROADWAY, - NEW YORK. | WORKS AND LABORATORY, 121 WEST 89TH ST., - N. Y.

CAPITAL STOCK, 1,000,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $10.00 EACH.
FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
NO BONDS OR PREFERRED STOCK.

Officers.
CHARLES E. TRIPLER.....President
J. B. M. GROSVENOR.....Vice President
HENRY A. KIRKHAM.....Treasurer
JEROME D. LANDFIELD, JR...Secretary

Directors.
Charles E. Tripler, 40 West 77th St., N. Y.
J. B. M. Grosvenor....66 Beaver St., N. Y.
John M. Hoen.....11 Broadway, N. Y.
William A. Vincent, Rookery Bldg., Chicago
John P. Jones, U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.
Frank J. Cannon.

Transfer Agents.
International Banking & Trust Co., 149 Broadway, N. Y.

Patent Solicitors.
H. A. West.....31 Nassau St., N. Y.
Kerr, Page & Cooper, 120 Broadway, N. Y.
W. A. Bartlett.....Washington, D. C.

Counsel.
Olney & Comstock...31 Nassau St., N. Y.
Goodrich, Vincent & Bradley, Rookery Bldg., Chicago.

Hudson Maxim, Henry G. Catlin, ...Consulting Engineers

The Tripler Liquid Air Company absolutely controls all the inventions, rights, and appliances of Charles E. Tripler for the manufacture and utilization of liquid air. The priority and value of these rights constitute **A MONOPOLY OF THE FIELD,** since no other patents of practical utility have ever been granted.

The Company has a factory in operation in New York City, where Liquid Air is being manufactured in commercial quantities, and it is being used daily in leading Hospitals and for Motive Power.

NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT.

Prof. Tripler's discovery—liquid air—has therefore passed the experimental stage, and can now be profitably used everywhere for refrigeration and motive power, as well as in numerous other important lines. Its utility and practicability have been demonstrated beyond question.

Charles E. Tripler, President of this Company, is the inventor of the only practical devices for the production and utilization of liquid air on a commercial scale. He is not connected, directly or indirectly, with any other company, and is to liquid air what Thomas A. Edison is to electricity.

PRACTICAL USES.

The cost of refrigeration in the United States is estimated at **over $150,000,000 annually;** by the use of liquid air a saving of over one-half is assured.

As a simple instance, in the shipment of fruit from California, 55 gallons (500 lb.) of liquid air per car will do the work of 5 tons of ice, with dry air instead of moist air, and will save more than $130 per car in ice and its freight.

This means over a million dollars profit annually, and is but a very small fraction of the immense refrigeration and cold storage business of the country, as well as that of ocean steamships.

For motive power on land and sea, liquid air will produced as great a percentage of saving and relatively greater profits than for refrigeration.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The Directors now offer to investors one hundred thousand (100,000) shares of stock at Five Dollars ($5.00) per share for the purpose of enlarging and equipping our present overburdened plant.

This is the first and only stock of this company which has ever been offered for sale to the public. The stock is full paid and non-assessable, and the stockholders are free from all liability.

The holders of stock in this, the parent company, will share in the profits resulting from the operations of the various foreign or local sub-companies, a large portion of the stock of which will be held by this company.

ITS PROSPECTS.

Good financiers believe that this stock will soon have a cash value of many times its present price; and that the earning and dividend paying capacity of this enterprise will be equal to that of the greatest discoveries heretofore given to the world.

The personnel of the Directory assures an efficient and economical management.

Address orders for stock or requests for information to
THE TRIPLER LIQUID AIR COMPANY, 11 Broadway, New York.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

SHARES ADVANCE FEB. 24TH TO $1.00.

Purchasers at present price,

85c. Per Share,

secure **14%** on their investment and the regular monthly dividend, payable March 1st to all shareholders of record Feb. 24th.

Applications for stock at 85c. per share **must bear date** not later than Saturday, Feb. 24th, 1900.

Such applications, accompanied by remittance, will be received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.,
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
89 State St., Boston.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

Referring to the Committee's advertisement, dated February 1, 1900, Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company may be deposited with the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 59 CEDAR STREET; under the terms of the preliminary agreement dated February 1, 1900, up to and including February 28, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
HENRY A. REDFIELD,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, N. Y.

C. I. Hudson & Co.
34 AND 36 WALL STREET.
Members N. Y. & Chicago Stock Exchanges.
(TELEPHONE 3070-1-3-4 John.)

WANT
UNITED STREET RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS
UNDERLYING ISSUES
UNION DEPOTS
CASS AVENUES
ST. LOUIS SOUTHERNS.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS Dated July 17, 1889.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-four thousand four hundred and eleven 88-100 dollars ($54,411.88.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 28th day of February, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Arizona & Utah Railway Company will be held at the company's office, No. 31 Nassau Street, March 14, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Stock transfer books closed March 3d, reopened March 17th, 1900.
New York, Feb. 21, 1900.
CHAS. E. MORRIS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of Bayerweather & Ladew (Inc.) will be held at the offices of the Company, 159-165 East Houston St., New York City, on the first Tuesday (6th day) of March, 1900.
Polls open from 10 A. M. to 12 M.
JOHN J. HETZEL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

International Zinc Co., Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Joplin, Mo., Feb. 19, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company this day have declared the regular monthly dividend of 1% on the outstanding capital stock of this company, payable March 1st to shareholders of record Feb. 24th. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 24th to March 1st.
J. B. CARMICHAEL, Secretary and Treasurer.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York, February 20th, 1900.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 3.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the company, payable April 2d, 1900, at the office of the company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on March 15th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until April 3d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

American Linseed Company,
100 William Street, New York, Feb. 14, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held to-day, the 4th quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. was declared on the preferred stock, payable by check from Chicago, March 15th, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books, 3 o'clock P. M. Feb. 24. Both Common and Preferred Transfer Books will close Feb. 24 and reopen March 16.
No discharge warrants will be issued after the 21st inst.
G. E. HIGHLEY, Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, February 13th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. and an extra dividend of one per cent. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Thursday, March 1st, 1900.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Saint Paul and Duluth R. R. Co. Semi-Annual Dividend No. 36.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Feby. 1, 1900.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 1, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Tuesday, Feby. 6, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1900.
F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.
40 Wall Street, New York, Feb. 8th, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, payable March 10, 1900, to stockholders of record, at the close of business Feb. 28th. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from March 1st to March 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Coupons due March 1, 1900, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket Issue, will be paid on and after March 1, 1900, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.
Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 26th, 1900.
The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 27th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Many specialties will figure conspicuously in the stock market for some time to come—if plans that are well supported can be successful. The iron and steel and coal shares are especially in favor with the managers of a number of pools. What Lackawanna and Reading did last week is an example of the rule, as some influential traders would have it.

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One incident of the early future may be a card from highest Standard Oil authority repudiating recent representations that the Messrs. Rockefeller are engaged in Stock Exchange ventures through former clerks.

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Consolidated Gas is to have an increased dividend.

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Third Avenue Street Railway finances are to be the subject of a meeting to-day in which New England creditors will figure.

MR. H. H. PORTER'S VIEWS.

Mr. H. H. Porter, whose active interest in Rock Island, Federal Steel, and other corporations has so materially contributed to their success, and who lately has joined the Board of Directors of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, is an optimist in respect to general business conditions. He says:

"To my mind business is better than it has been for years, now that we are fully recovered from the effects of the panic of 1893. Manufacturers are busier than they have ever been, workingmen are well employed, and the railroads are earning lots of money. This fact of railroad prosperity is to me the best sign, because the railroads, carrying as they do the products of the field and of the factory—of all lines of trade and commerce, in fact—reflect, by their increased activity, the excellent conditions of general business.

"Nor is this better condition of the railroads confined to any one kind or any one system. It is far reaching, extending to the Grangers, the hard and soft coal roads—indeed to all systems in practically all sections.

***

"As to the iron and steel industries there is little new to say. Everybody knows how flourishing they are, and how hard pressed for orders at good prices.

"Concerning the tariff on iron and steel, I don't care whether it is continued or not. Iron and steel manufactories are no longer in the position of infant industries, but can stand alone. Yet, I will say this that unless those industries had had the tariff in the first place to help them they would never have reached their present position, where they are able to do without protection. From which it follows that even now for some new industries in other branches of trade the tariff may be necessary.

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"As for the future I look forward to it with confidence. The passage of the Currency bill will help the situation, while it seems to me that one sure sign that we are on a permanent basis of prosperity is that the markets of the world are coming more and more within our grasp. Our next step should be to get our own boats so that we may carry our own freight. There was a time when foreign capital was needed to develop our home industries, but we are rapidly outgrowing that; and we should also outgrow the need of foreign vessels for our carrying trade.

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"Coming nearer home, I may say that conditions in New York seem to be excellent. In respect to Brooklyn Rapid Transit we purpose to develop the property fully and efficiently, regardless of the stock market. We are met with new conditions, so far as street railways are concerned, in dealing with the system, but we hope to overcome all difficulties. The board is a unit on the policy to be pursued, and while changes take both time and money, we hope within a year at least to have the system in fine order."

SUGAR WAR DEVELOPMENTS.

As the time approaches for the annual meeting of the American Sugar Company, to be held March 9, speculation in Wall Street as to the probable results of the meeting, more especially in respect to dividends, continues. Ever since President Havemeyer's statement, made about a month ago, that he would not be in favor of a continuation of a dividend policy that would threaten to impair the financial position of the company, the Street has been pondering the matter and wondering whether conditions have changed sufficiently since then to warrant a more optimistic view of the situation.

But it has all been mere guesswork. Mr. Havemeyer has not broken silence since then—that is, so far as the public is concerned—and only Wednesday he begged to be excused when approached on the subject by a NEW YORK TIMES representative. The only facts that the Street has to go upon are that since Mr. Havemeyer's pronunciamento several advances were made in the price of sugar, a number of refineries were temporarily closed down, and—this within the past few days—cutting of prices has again been begun. From New Orleans, from Philadelphia, from Chicago, have come reports of cuts of at least 5 cents for every 100 pounds, with the Arbuckles the aggressors, while it is understood like reductions have been made here.

As a consequence predictions are now made that the sugar war is to break out again with more flerceness than ever, and it is reported in some quarters as significant that refiners are urging delivery of all sugars sold on contract and are refusing to sell beyond March.

But what the actual developments will be no one can say; neither is it known how the profits of the companies have been affected.

James B. Post of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., representing the Mollenhauer and National refineries, says:

"It is true there is more cutting of prices. In fact, we have to cut to sell our sugars. To my mind the outlook for a settlement of the war is worse instead of better. There certainly seems to be no present prospect of the companies getting together.

"As for what action the American Company will take on its dividend I can't say, but I wouldn't be surprised if it was cut in half, if, indeed, not passed. We do not see how the company can be making money."

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The market for American securities opened lower, and ruled dull, owing to the holiday in New York, but recovered partially and closed steady. The demand was light. Spanish 4s closed at 67¾.

Consols for money and the account, 101; Canadian Pacific, 101; Erie, 15¾; Erie first preferred, 38⅞; Illinois Central, 116½; Union Pacific preferred, 79; St. Paul, 125⅞; New York Central, 137½; Pennsylvania, 60; Reading, 9⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 76½; Atchison, 21¾; Louisville, 84⅜; Grand Trunk, 8⅜; Anaconda, 9¼; Rand Mines, 36.

Bar silver quiet; 27⅞d per ounce.

Money, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills 3¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅞@3 15-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £20,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 29.10; Lisbon, 44.50; Rome, 7.17½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Prices on the Bourse to-day started easier, in consequence of realizations and less favorable war news. Later there was an improvement on London buying, but business closed dull on profit-takings. Three per cent rentes, 101f 7½c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 20½c for checks. Spanish fours closed 68.70.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 52,900,000f, treasury accounts current decreased $14,575,000f, gold in hand increased 20,125,000f, bills discounted decreased 56,775,000f, silver in hand increased 1,475,000f.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Operators on the Boerse to-day were reserved, in the absence of war news, and prices were inclined to be easier on the receipt of private telegrams reporting defeat of the British with heavy losses. Eventually prices weakened but closed better. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅜ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £251,000, circulation decreased £268,000, bullion decreased £14,284, other securities increased £2,317,000, other deposits increased £1,108,000, public deposits increased £1,447,000, notes reserve increased £347,000, and Government securities were unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 45.19 per cent. Last week it was 46.93 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The United Traction and Electric Company announces that it will pay coupons on certain bonds on and after March 1.

THIRD AVENUE FINANCES.

The Plan to Fund the Floating Debt in a New Mortgage Bond Issue.

Negotiations for the financing of the Third Avenue Railroad Company's floating debt were naturally held in abeyance yesterday. The plan has been explained at length in a blank letter sent out to various financial houses. It is in the form of a subscription, directed to Vermilye & Co., to be signed by each of the firms which is willing to enter the syndicate. This circular sets forth very plainly the terms on which it is proposed to help the Third Avenue out of its difficulties.

The plan as thus described provides for the issuance of $22,500,000 of notes of the Third Avenue Railroad, bearing interest at 5 per cent. and running three years, but payable at the option of the company at the end of a year and a half. These notes are to be secured by a first mortgage on all the company's property, upon which, to quote the language of the letter, "there is now only a mortgage of $5,000,000." The five-million-dollar mortgage referred to is the original mortgage on the old Third Avenue line proper, but by the terms of the deed it is secured by all the property of the company. In taking over subsidiary properties the Third Avenue Company was obliged to carry additional mortgages, which bring its total funded debt to over $13,000,000.

The notes referred to in the aforesaid plan are to be sold to the syndicate at 96, and the company is to pay the syndicate managers, Vermilye & Co., 1 per cent. in consideration of their services, which makes the net price it will get for its notes 95. In other words, it is to sell $22,500,000 of its notes for the net sum of $21,375,000, which can be used to discharge present obligations. These notes, before they fall due, are to be redeemed by an issue of first consolidated mortgage bonds in amount sufficient to pay the notes and the $5,000,000 previously referred to as well. These bonds are to be offered for sale by Vermilye & Co., and a commission of 5 per cent. on the bonds paid to them for selling them. One-fifth of this commission is to be kept by Vermilye & Co. and the other 4 per cent. of the bond issues goes to the buyers of the bonds in proportion to their subscriptions. Subscriptions to the notes entitle those who get them to a prior right to subscribe for a like amount of the bonds.

This plan, it will be noticed, provides for two commission payments by the Third Avenue Company, one of 5 per cent. on the notes, amounting to $1,125,000, and the other of 5 per cent. on the bonds, (which are to be $27,500,000 in all, as they are to redeem the old five-million-dollar bond issue,) amounting to $1,375,000. This makes a total of $2,500,000 to be paid in commissions. It is said that the company under the agreement with Vermilye & Co. will also pay 5 per cent. on its capital stock for having the plan put through. This would amount to $800,000 and swell the total of sums paid by the road for this financial accommodation to $2,300,000. The circular letter, however, does not speak of such a commission on the stock. Nor does it treat of the interest the bond issue is to bear nor mention any proposition for the leasing of the line. It provides that subscribers are to make their payments to a trust company to be designated by Vermilye & Co.

The old plan, which fell through, provided for a bond issue, and the total commissions on it were to amount to 2½ per cent.

GEN. JOHN McNULTA DEAD.

Known as the "Great American Receiver" from His Success in Managing the Affairs of Corporations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Gen. John McNulta of Chicago, well-known throughout the West because of his identification with the receiverships of railroads and other great corporations, died suddenly here shortly after 6 o'clock to-night in his apartments at the Hamilton House, from angina pectoris. He had been apparently in the best of health, and had returned to the hotel only a short time before he was stricken. Medical aid was hastily summoned, but it was evident to the physician that his case was a hopeless one, and he died within an hour after the attack.

Judge Weldon of the Court of Claims, who for a long time was associated with Gen. McNulta in the practice of the law at Bloomington, Ill., Major McNally, and a physician were with Gen. McNulta when the end came. Gen. McNulta leaves a wife and two children in Chicago, a son in Montana, and another son, who is a Lieutenant in the regular army, in the Philippines.

Because of the great success he had attained in managing the affairs of the various organizations of which he was appointed in that capacity, Gen. McNulta became popularly known as the "Great American Receiver." At the time of his death he was receiver for the National Bank of Illinois, which failed several years ago. He had been in this city in connection with that duty since Feb. 19 inst.

Gen. McNulta's early career was one of hardships, similar to that of many successful Western men of the generation now passing away. Born of Scotch-Irish parents in New York City on Nov. 9, 1837, he went West alone when fifteen years old. Reaching Buffalo by way of the Erie Canal, he found himself penniless. His passage to Chicago was earned as a cook's mate aboard a lake steamer. For a time he worked on a farm at a salary of $2 a week. Then he traveled through Ohio and Pennsylvania along the canal lines, buying eggs and shipping them to New York. Subsequently he was a clerk in a hotel at Attica, Ind., and later in a tobacco jobbing house. Becoming a partner in the latter business in 1859, he made his headquarters at Bloomington, Ill., where he also began the study of law.

At the outbreak of the war McNulta joined a company of young men in Bloomington, was elected Captain, and afterward commissioned by the Governor as Captain of Company A, First Illinois Cavalry. Aug. 15, 1862, he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry, subsequently became Colonel, and was brevetted Brigadier General for gallantry in battle near the close of the war. He served personally under Grant in Northern Missouri, forming an intimate friendship with the General that continued until his death.

Returning to Bloomington at the close of the war, Gen. McNulta was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law. Entering politics as a Republican, he was elected State Senator in 1868, and a member of Congress in 1872, being defeated for reelection to the latter office in 1874 by Adlai E. Stevenson. He was made Master in Chancery in 1881.

Gen. McNulta's law practice was largely in litigation arising out of bonds and municipal and railroad securities, real estate, and real estate investments. He represented for many years Eastern capitalists, who made large investments in different parts of the West. His successful career as a receiver for large corporations began in 1885, when he was appointed receiver of what is now the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad. From a daily loss of $1,000, Gen. McNulta placed the road on a dividend-paying basis, and this success was largely responsible for his election in 1887 to succeed the late Judge Cooley as receiver of the Wabash Railroad. Since that time Gen. McNulta had acted as receiver for the Whisky Trust, the Calumet Electric Street Railway Company, and the National Bank of Illinois. Since January, 1895, he had made his home in Chicago.

No Action on Texas Tax Bill.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 22.—The Texas Legislature, after a thirty-day special session, has adjourned sine die. It was called together to pass a tax adjustment law, but the bill was kept in the House all of the thirty days and little progress was made in its consideration, owing to the successful tactics of the filibusters. Gov. Sayers declined to convene the Legislature for another thirty days, on the ground that he had no assurance that it would pass the bill.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA

Chinese Minister Suggests Extension of Monroe Doctrine.

HIS TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON

Indicates Measures This Country Should Adopt with Regard to the Philippines and the Orient.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The exercises attending the dedication of the new law school of the University of Pennsylvania were continued to-day at the Academy of Music in conjunction with the regular Washington Birthday ceremonies of the university. The principal guest of honor and orator of the day was Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, who delivered an address on the "Proper Relations of the United States to the Orient," in which he suggested the extension of the Monroe doctrine to Asia.

Provost Charles C. Harrison, in introducing Wu Ting Fang, referred to China as having lived her 4,000 years "patient, pastoral, immobile, seeking hitherto no answer to the question, Who is my neighbor? wishing, indeed, until now, not to be asked that question. The United States, restless, inquisitive, impatient, progressive, achieving results in a century at which the observer marvels, but of which ourselves take not the time to think, seeks admission to the celestial kingdom."

Wu Ting Fang when he arose was enthusiastically received by the large audience, and the university men greeted him with their well-known college yell. In the course of his address he said:

"It is the first time the privilege of addressing you on Washington's Birthday has been accorded to a foreigner, and you will understand how proud and grateful I feel on this occasion. To the spirit of expansion also which pervades the whole country, unless I am mistaken, I attribute this departure from the usual custom. The custom of observing Washington's Birthday by this university as University Day is a praiseworthy one. For the last 2,000 years the birthday of Confucius, the great sage of China, has been every year observed in all the colleges of China, and, as your Nation is young and your people patriotic, it is fitting that you should follow the example of an older nation by keeping green the memory of the 'Father of His Country.'

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"The name of George Washington is by no means unknown in China. To every Chinese student of modern history his life and achievements are familiar. To be able to combine thirteen small States into a harmonious union for the purpose of carrying on a long and costly war with a powerful country, to establish a stable Government, and to found a new Nation on a firm basis—all this excites the admiration of my countrymen who have read the history of the United States. He was not only a great soldier, but a great statesman also, for he laid down sound principles of government which might serve as guides for other nations as well as for this Republic.

"It might seem at first sight paradoxical to say that we Chinese hold Washington in higher estimation for what he did not do than for what he actually did for his country. History has given us innumerable examples of great warriors, eminent statesmen, devoted patriots whom we regard with wonder and respect. Such are Caesar, Cromwell, Napoleon, and many others that may be named. But where can we find another instance of entire subordination of personal ambition to the public welfare? The love of power which is innate to every man seems in his case to have been controlled by a higher sense of public duty. We know that he carried the war of American Independence to a successful issue, accepted the unanimous call of a grateful Nation to be its Chief Magistrate, and, after holding that high position just long enough to put the ship of state in a proper and good condition, he voluntarily stepped down from the pinnacle of power without the least regret. He might have taken a different course. He might have remained in power until the end of his days. The very fact that he was master of his ambition and not its slave stamps him as a truly great man.

"The only historical characters I can think of who resemble Washington in this respect are Yao and Shun. These two great monarchs reigned in China from B. C. 2357 to 2296, and during their respective reigns the people enjoyed perfect peace and prosperity. The virtues and benevolent sway of these two celebrated rulers have been held to this day in China as models for succeeding occupants of the throne, as immortalized in the following proverb: 'Yao's benevolence was as universal as heaven and Shun's virtue as resplendent as the sun.' It was the golden age of China, and after the lapse of 4,000 years their memory is still held in great veneration by their grateful countrymen. Each left his throne not to his sons, but to the worthiest, or, in other words, the choice of the people. The principle of selection thus established was only revived by Washington, and has since been established in this country.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

"Through the logical course of recent events the United States has acquired territory far beyond this continent and become practically a neighbor of China. It gives me the greatest pleasure to say that the relations between the two countries are most friendly and cordial, and I venture to express with confidence the hope that the fact of the United States acquiring the Philippines will not only not disturb these amicable relations, but will have the effect of yet cementing them more firmly and closely. With such intelligent people as those of the United States, whose policy, as voiced the other day by the Postmaster General in his speech in New York, territorial expansion is but the extension of trade and commerce, the relations of this country with China, and, indeed, with all the other nations in Asia, cannot be otherwise than cordial.

"This being the case, it is naturally expected that I should express my views as to how the best relations can be maintained. I do this willingly, feeling sure that what I shall say will be received in the same friendly spirit in which it is given. The first advice I would venture to offer is the importance of a clear understanding of the situation. Whether in diplomatic or commercial business, it is equally essential. It should always be borne in mind that the customs, manners, language, mode of education, and way of thinking in Asia are not similar to those in the West, consequently the Orientals think and act in many ways entirely different from their brethren in the West under similar circumstances. One of the first requisitions toward maintaining proper relations with the Orientals, therefore, is to understand their ideas, and to judge them not by your standard, but by theirs. This is as much applicable to commercial and social intercourse as to diplomatic and international affairs.

The Chinese Minister then commented on the American Consular Service, which he complimented, and suggested the adoption of the European method of sending young men to the East to be trained in the work. He suggested also the establishment of chairs of the Chinese language in the leading universities. While admitting that English was apparently destined to be the world-language, he pointed out some of the changes which, he said, must be made before its use can become universal. He continued as follows:

PROBLEM OF THE PHILIPPINES.

"The sudden possession of new and vast territories in the East, with an enormous population composed of thirty different races speaking as many languages, presents problems of a most serious character for solution, and naturally taxes to the utmost all the ingenuity which even statesmen of a high order possess. Hitherto your attention has been confined to this continent, and the government of so large an alien population in another part of the world is a new experiment. No wonder various schemes for their government are proposed, and the delay in coming to a decision indicates your cautiousness and unwillingness to commit a blunder. With the intelligence and common sense of the American people, I have no doubt, a right conclusion will be arrived at.

"The policy of a wise statesman would be not to enact laws for the newly acquired possessions without thoroughly studying the local requirements and peculiar circumstances or to extend the laws of the mother country, which might be unsuited to the conditions of the new territories. No unnecessary change in the existing laws and customs should be made; no encouragement whatever should be given to the ill-feeling of one race or class against another; no step should be taken to please or conciliate one class in the community at the expense or to the detriment of another class; no race or class legislation should be tolerated. The policy of the new ruling power should be strictly impartial, fair, and just; no hasty interference with long-standing customs should be allowed unless they are cruel or injurious to good morals. Education is a great reformer, and if free schools be established, similar to the excellent public schools in this country, great results may be expected.

"This Republic is young, and this is the first time she has acquired colonies 10,000 miles away. The experience is novel to her. Theories, however excellent, are not safe guides, especially in matters of legislation and government with respect to an alien race, and if errors should be committed, the consequences might be very serious. It is no disgrace to turn to those powers for some lessons which have had experience in the administration of colonies. England and France have acquired possessions in Asia, the former possessing territories which are not far from the Philippines, and having had to solve problems similar to those with which you are confronted. If a commission should be sent to those colonies to investigate the system of government, some useful lessons might be learned.

MONROE DOCTRINE IN THE EAST.

"I have recently read Washington's farewell address, and what struck me most was the foresight and transcendent wisdom exhibited in every line of that address. For a foreign policy what can be grander than these words, 'Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all.' This good counsel of Washington has been a potent factor in shaping the policy of this country and warding off foreign encroachments. And twenty-seven years afterward, when President Monroe issued his caveat against foreign aggressions on the American continents, it was tacitly acquiesced in by all foreign powers. Why? Because it was founded on principles of justice and self-protection. It was not entirely a new do

DEPARTMENT STORES WIN

Missouri's Supreme Court Finds Against a Restrictive Law.

The Act Called Extraordinary, and in the Nature of Undue Restraint and Taxation.

Various attempts to get bills against the department stores passed have been made in this and other States. By some Legislatures, notably that of Missouri, restrictive laws have been enacted. The Missouri Supreme Court on Tuesday rendered a decision that the anti-department law passed by the last Legislature of that State is unconstitutional.

By Section 1 of the act, all goods, wares, and merchandise in cities having a population of 50,000 inhabitants or over were divided into seventy-three classes, and these classes were then rearranged into twenty-eight groups or departments. By Section 2 of the act it was made unlawful for any person or persons, firm, corporation, or association of persons to have on hand for sale, at retail, any goods of more than one of these several classes or groups, without first having obtained a license therefor.

The decision was rendered by Justice W. M. Robinson, the other Justices concurring, in a test case made in the Buchanan Circuit Court.

"Courts," says the decision in part, "look beyond the mere title of an act to see and determine its real object, purpose, and result, and where the power of taxation therein provided for is exercised for the mere purpose of revenue or undue restraint or prohibition, as is most manifest in the act in question, its designation as 'license fee' will not save it from the Constitutional restrictions that would apply to it as the imposition of a tax. In no sense can this most extraordinary act be regarded as a police measure, and consequently it does not fall within the protection of the police power. It shows upon its face that regulation is not its purpose, but that revenue, or undue restriction, in the interest of others not embraced in the class designated, is the aim in view.

"In order to sustain legislation of the character of the act in question as a police measure, the court must be able to see that its object to some degree tends toward the prevention of some offense or manifest evil, or has for its aim the preservation of the public health, morals, safety, or welfare. If no such object is discernible, but the mere guise and masquerade of public control, under the name of an act to 'regulate business and trade, &c.', is adopted, that the liberty and property rights of the citizens may be invaded, the court will strike down the act as unwarranted.

"If the selling of the different articles enumerated in any one of the groups designated by the act is innocent and harmless, when pursued separately as a business, how does it become harmful and dangerous merely because the articles in two or more classes or groups designated in the act become united for sale under one unit of management?

"If the terms life, liberty, and property, as used in the Constitution, are 'representative terms, and cover every right to which a member of the body politic is entitled under the law,' and that within this comprehensive scope are embraced the right to buy and sell as others may; and to pursue such honest calling, vocation, or business as the citizen may choose, subject only to such restraints on the imposition of such burdens as may be required or imposed for the general good, and, if 'due process of law' is to be defined as 'the law of the land,' designed to protect and preserve the rights of the citizen against arbitrary legislation, as well as against arbitrary executive or judicial action, then 'due process of law' is denied when any particular person of a class or of the community is singled out for the imposition of restraints or burdens not imposed upon and to be borne by all of the class, or of the community at large, unless the imposition or restraint be based upon existing distinctions that differentiate the particular individuals of the class to be affected, from the body of the community, and this question as to whether the persons thus designated constitute a natural or a reasonable class depends upon facts which the court passing upon validity or invalidity of the legislation must determine upon.

"While the Legislature, under its vested authority and power, may arbitrarily impose taxes, restraints and burdens of various kinds, within the Constitutional limits prescribed, that may become most onerous and oppressive to the citizen, which the courts can do naught but uphold; it cannot create conditions or fiat classes, that will operate to make legislation alone applicable to those artificial conditions and classes, as general law within the meaning of the Constitution; or that will entitle it to the designation of 'the law of the land,' or that will make the act 'due process of law,' by which alone the liberty of the citizen may be restrained, or his property burdened or disposed of."

MOUNTED RIFLES REUNION.

A Sergeant Sits Beside a Major Whom He Took Prisoner.

The First New York Mounted Rifles of Veteran Volunteers held their twenty-second annual reunion last night at the café of John Rogers, in Park Place.

John Rogers, in Park Place.

For the first time in thirty-five years, or since April 7, 1865, when they shot at each other, Major Redwood, then of the First Maryland Confederate Infantry, and Sergt. W. H. Armstrong secretary, of the Rifles, came face to face, sat beside each other at the table, and took pleasure in recalling the fight at Summerton, N. C., on the day named, when Armstrong took Redwood prisoner and conveyed him into the Union lines.

In speaking of the affair, Major Redwood said that he had "thrown down the Southern Society dinner to attend that of the Mounted Rifles."

A resolution was passed to the effect that the organization, desired that the proposed soldiers' monument which is to be erected in this city should be placed in the park at Union Square, instead of on Riverside Drive.

IN THF REAL ESTATE FIELD

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 533 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 425 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $10,825

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Edwin A. Jones, referee, 966 and 968 Westchester Avenue, south side, 119.7 feet west of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 50 by 98.4 by 52.3 by 83, two four-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,603; subject to other mortgages for $27,185.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 19 East Seventy-third Street, north side, 208.6 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 16.6 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Subject to a mortgage for $25,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 1,514 to 1,520 Brook Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 by 100.10 by 100 by 100.9 four four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $30,890; subject to another mortgage for $18,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 563 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 246.9 feet east of Broadway, 18 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,062.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 644 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 768.10 feet west of Broadway, 18.8 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,298.

By John Th. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William G. Bates, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 100 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $16,891.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Local Exchanges closed on account of holiday.

COTTON.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; American middling, fair, 5 9-32d; good middling, 5 5-32d; middling, 5 1-32d; low middling, 4 29-32d; good ordinary, 4 23-32d; ordinary, 4 17-32d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 7,500 bales; receipts, 10,000 bales, including 6,800 American. February, 4 62-64d; February-March, 4 59-64@4 60-64d; March-April, 4 56-64@4 57-64d; April-May, 4 53-64d; May-June, 4 50-64d; June-July, 4 47-64@4 48-64d; July-August, 4 45-64@4 46-64d; August-September, 4 39-64@4 40-64d; September-October, 4 21-64@4 22-64d; October-November, 4 12-64d; November-December, 4 7-64d.

PROVISIONS.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 36s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 35s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 36s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 35s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 34s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 33s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 31s; American, refined, in pails, 33s. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 52s; American finest colored, 52s. Tallow—Prime city, 29s; Australian, in London, 29s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, May-August, 22s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s 3d. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed Oil—25s.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...	6:42	Sun sets...	5:45	Moon rises... 1:51

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook...	1:20	Gov. Isl'd...	1:41	H. Gate...	3:37	
F. M.		P. M.		P. M.		
S. Hook...	1:43	Gov. Isl'd...	1:48	H. Gate...	3:44	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Astoria, Scotland		10:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lombard, La Plata	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24.

Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp		
Campania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cyrene, La Plata	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galvesto		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Puerto Rico	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Marengo, New Castle		
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Neustria, Naples		
Phoenicia, Hamburg		12:30 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Themis, Belize	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tordenskjold, Progreso	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 23, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 23.

Aller, Bremen, Feb. 13.
Colorado, Hull, Feb. 10.
El Mar, New Orleans, Feb. 17.
European, London, Feb. 8.
Ivydene, Shields, Feb. 8.
Kansas City, Savannah, Feb. 19.
Menimo, Leith, Feb. 8.
Munchen, Bremen, Feb. 11.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Feb. 6.
Thomas Anderson, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.
Wells City, Swansea, Feb. 9.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24.

Burton, St. Lucia, Feb. 17.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Feb. 21.
Homer, St. Lucia, Feb. 17.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Feb. 13.
San Marcos, Galveston, Feb. 17.

SUNDAY, FEB. 25.

Alexandra, Copenhagen, Feb. 8.
La Normandie, Havre, Feb. 17.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 15.

MONDAY, FEB. 26.

Barlby, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.
Flowergate, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.
Kurrachee, Gibraltar, Feb. 3.

TUESDAY, FEB. 27.

Cevic, Liverpool, Feb. 17.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Feb. 21.
Manitou, London, Feb. 16.
Mascanomo, Antwerp, Feb. 15.
Southwark, Antwerp, Feb. 17.

Arrived.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool Feb. 14 and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:37 P. M.

SS Buyandotte, Hiller, Richmond, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Feb. 19 and Charleston 20th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS American, (Dutch,) Butz, Rotterdam Feb. 8, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Mae, Hutchinson, San Juan Feb. 15, with mdse. to the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M. 21st and anchored owing to fog.

SS Cherokee, Garvin, Azua, &c., Feb. 9, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Beverly, (Br.,) Israel, Port Limon Feb. 15, with fruit to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 A. M.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Harrassowitz, Genoa, &c., Feb. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:35 A. M.

SS Fridtjof, Hansen, Veracruz, Greger, Tampico Feb. 3 and Laguna 14th, with mdse. to A. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Maracaibo, Hopkins, Maracaibo, &c., Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M.

An unknown steamer passed Quarantine at 11:04 P. M., bound in.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 22, 9:30 P. M., southwest, 8 miles, overcast.

Sailed.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.
SS Orinoco, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS City of Philadelphia, for Baltimore.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Darmstadt, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Armenia, (Ger.,) for Baltimore.
SS El Rio, for New Orleans.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Mozart, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Yemassee, for Philadelphia.
SS Bolivia, (Br.,) for Marseilles, &c.
SS Aden, (Br.,) for Inagua, &c.
SS Europa, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW HAVEN LONG WHARF LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given that on or about Feb. 28, 1900, a fixed red lens-lantern light will be established in the red, square, skeleton, iron tower, with a small house in its base, recently erected at New Haven Long Wharf, New Haven Harbor. The focal plane of the light will be 43½ feet above the wharf, and 45½ feet above mean high water. On the same date there will be established in the tower a bell, to be struck by machinery, during thick or foggy weather, a single blow every 10 seconds. The present fixed red lantern light will be discontinued on the same date, and the old tower will be removed.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 64, No. 296, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 77.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—SS Bellucia, (Br.,) Capt. Nerisen, (from Santos &c.,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Griffin, sld. from Dundee for New York to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 10:35 A. M. to-day.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from New York via Marseilles, arr. at Genoa yesterday.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Caven, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Hildebrand, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, (from Para,) sld. from Barbados for New York Feb. 20.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from Naples, &c., for New York, passed St. Michael to-day.

SS Bearn, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from New York for London, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from New York for Hull, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Marsala, (Br.,) Capt. Rippeth, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Morven, (Br.,) Capt. Norrie, from Singapore for New York, arr. at Shanghai yesterday.

SS Indravelli, (Br.,) Capt. Craven, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Montebello, (Ital.,) sld. from Porto Empedocle for New York Feb. 12.

SS Celeridge, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Feb. 17.

SS Beatrice, (Br.,) Capt. Edwards, (from Calcutta, &c.,) sld. from Aden for New York Feb. 20.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Mueller, sld. from Hamburg for New York Feb. 20.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, sld. from Barry for New York yesterday.

SS Java, (Aust.,) Capt. Stepanovitch, from New York via Manila, &c., arr. at St. Michael to-day for coal.

SS Lly, (Nor.,) Capt. Rasmussen, sld. from Newport, Eng., for New York Feb. 19.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, Feb. 23.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Motions in bankruptcy.

42—N. J. D. & Trans. Co. vs. Morse Iron Works.
50—Fillmore vs. Hughes.
30—South Shields SS. Co. vs. Forbes & Son.
44—Beasley vs. Tug Vigilant.
76—Dempsey vs. Tug Protector.
21—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. vs. Ferryboat Chicago.
49—Cowan vs. Long Island R. R.
61—Int. Contract Co. vs. Mulligan.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Adjourned cases.

1—Weisbach Light Co. vs. Schaffer Co.
2—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. New England L. & T. Co.
3—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Northern Pacific R. R.
6—Eustace vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
7—Weisbach Light Co. vs. Columbus.
8—Laxfer Prism Patents Co. vs. Smith-Premier Typewriter Co.
9—Same vs. Lorillard.
10—Thomson vs. Lazell, Dalley & Co.
11—Miller vs. Willis.
12—Bry vs. Lupton.
13—Heyman vs. Marwitz.
14—Grol vs. Westervelt.

Cases noticed for Feb. 23.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—In re Barbibeau.
2—In re Shepard.
3—In re Kissel.
4—Smith vs. Ruggiero.
5—People, &c., vs. Peck.
6—Christiansen vs. Mendham.
7—Harris vs. Elliott.
8—Bush vs. O'Brien. Non-enumerated motions.
11—Termanson vs. Matthews.
15—Crane Co. vs. Feltner.
15—In re N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
50—In re Gorman.
51—Tribune Assn. vs. Kisner & Mendelson Co.
54—Devoe vs. Barker.
55—In re E. 175th St.
56—Jackson vs. Knickerbocker Athlet. Club
57—Monoshewitz vs. Monoshewitz.
58—Meyer vs. Reimers.
59—Cohen vs. Levy.
62—In re Scott.
63—Schroeder vs. Young.
64—Meyer vs. Young.
65—Lawrence vs. Block.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Court.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Gillette vs. Gillette.
2—Fisher vs. Moore.
3—Fugesser vs. Lavelle.
4—Cowen vs. Curtis.
5—Mason vs. Mason.
6—Grey vs. Richard Mansfield & Co.
7—Bergoffen vs. City of New York.
8—Vetis vs. Met. St. Railway.
9—In re McComb.
10—Henderson vs. Houghtailing.
11—Cosgrove vs. Lynch.
12—Parsons vs. Parsons.
13—Beckstein vs. Loudon
14—Ettlinger vs. Well.
15—Haffey vs. Lynch.
16—Caldwell vs. Automatic Lubricator Co.
17—Creteau vs. Foote & Thorne Glass Co.
18—Stout vs. Met. St. Railway.
19—Pratt vs. Noblett.
20—Weller vs. Remington & Sherman Co.
21—In re Helderdircks.
22—Congar vs. Ensler.
23—Fearing vs. Met. El. Railway.
24—In re Kirtland, Andrews & Co.
25—Wright vs. Frank.
26—Kahn vs. Eserer.
27—In re Stigensky.
28—Nagle vs. Bushby.
29—In re 149th St.
30—Potter vs. Morning Journal Assn.
31—Phelan vs. Newall.
32—Hauk vs. Decker.
33—First Nat. Bank of Colorado Springs vs. Ullman.
34—Dalton vs. Dalton.
35—Nooney vs. Opper.
36—Matthies vs. Weiffenbach.
37—Newell vs. Hall.
38—N. Y. Life Ins. & T. Co. vs. Smith.
39—Salberg vs. Reddy.
40—Matter of Shaller-Shutz.
41—In re Cuger.
42—Gouland vs. Gouland
43—In re City of N. Y.
44—Sturges vs. Vinigprova.
45—Hart vs. McEeon.
46—In re Naegle &c.
47—Elliott vs. Peck.
48—Bates vs. Peck.
49—In re Barsotto.
50—In re Dahlmeyer.
51—Burns vs. Carr.
52—Dryfoos vs. Gaffney.
53—Cutolo vs. Cutolo.
54—McVoy vs. Nagle.
55—In re Teachers' Magazine Pub. Co.
56—Bloome vs. Morton.
57—Kavanagh vs. Taylor
58—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Johnson.
59—Barowsky vs. Conkling.
60—In re Tendruss.
61—Schuch vs. Rogers.
62—Clement vs. Gottlieb.
63—Rehmer vs. Lalor.
64—Snolinsky vs. Wisel.
65—Howland vs. Pritchard.
66—Henrici vs. Ayres.
67—Smith vs. Poerschke.
68—Bauman vs. Wassermann.
69—Henrici vs. Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co.
70—Brittvitz vs. Dry Dock Sav. Inst.
71—Halloway vs. Noblett.
72—In re Knoche.
73—In re Kirk.
74—Macy vs. Ladd.
75—Barberi vs. Biasi.
76—Galt vs. Tonyes.
77—In re Burchard.
78—Keeler vs. Birdseye.
79—Herz vs. Horton.
80—Arnold vs. Lask.
81—Greer vs. Church E. Gates & Co.
82—Buckert vs. Bursley.
83—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. McCarthy.
84—Hamilton vs. Hamilton.
85—People, &c., vs. Silichnik.
86—Free vs. Free.
87—Liebigh vs. Berkowitz.
88—De Lima vs. De Lima.
89—Albany Venetian B. Co. vs. Ludlow.
90—In re Rosenthal.
91—Phelan vs. Newhall.
92—Johnsen vs. Chatterson.
93—Miller vs. Miller.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Waldo vs. Rhineland-er.
2—In re Fordham Road.
3—Abendroth & Root Mfg. Co. vs. Feltner.
4—In re Crosby Electric Co.
5—Hores vs. Hores.
6—Grimm vs. Grimm. Demurrer.
1245—Stanton vs. Press Pub. Co.
1173—McCabe vs. Preston. Preferred causes.
4678—Cal. Wine Assn. vs Feltner.
4613—Williams vs. Jones
4057—Lindsay vs. Rosenberg.
4593—Abendroth & Root Mfg. Co. vs. Feltner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

3721—Stein vs. Duheny.
819—Tracey vs. Dolan.
2276—Episcopo vs. Mayor, &c.
3113—McGuire vs. Bloomingdale.
2612—Bush vs. Coler.
3788—Schnaier vs. Hebrew Infant Asylum.
2697—Vivian vs. Crow.
3492—Jones vs. Smith.
1856—E. B. Claflin Co. vs. Ossusky.
4057—Goldberg vs. Lewine.
4095—Paul vs. City of New York.
4270—Small vs. Holmes.
3704—Shaw vs. Dollard.
4229—Brehm vs. Gusthal
4326—Meyer vs. Filberbaum.
4380—Rosen vs. Sandrowitz.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4526.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Pietro Pulcie.
2—Elias Lazarus.
3—Adolph L. Meyer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial.

11133—Flynn vs. Finney.
12228—Friel vs. Rogers.
12816—Manheim vs. Levy.
10952—Fisher vs. Fitzsimmons.
10582—Lane vs. McDonald.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

Inquest. 3286—Dreyfuss vs. Decker.
4976—Cagney vs. Hennessy.
4745—Simis vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4894—Sperling vs. same.
5181—Smith vs. Manhattan Ry Co.
5823—Curtis vs. Salmon.
2758—Stake vs. N. Y. Board of Fire Underwriters.
6048—Glanbinger vs. Oppenheim.
2126—Gilbert vs. Warren
5917—Hannigan vs. Oswald.
5462—Michaelis vs. Sperry Flour Co
2264—Burroughs vs. Stephenson.
1858—Madden vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
1381—Hoerle vs. same.
3549—Zimke vs. Vetter.
4567—Martin vs. Patterson.
4656—Johnson vs. Chatterton.
1450—Barker vs. Garfield Nat. Bank.
3497—Kantrowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1419—Importers' & T. Nat. Bank vs. Meyers.
3133—Nat. Revere Bank of Boston vs. Nat. Bank of the Rep.
6638—Yuengling vs. Betz
4752—Remhertz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6453—Felt vs. Kirkpatrick.
4722—Kerr vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4739—Flaumhaft vs. same.
4784—McQuade vs. same.
4795—Cohn vs. same.
4811—Brennan vs. same.
4824—Simpson vs. same.
4827—Heine vs. same.
4203—Sulzbacher vs. Sulzbacher.
9861—Wholey vs. Kane.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and XI., for trial.

6988—Nat. Exhibition Co. vs. Crane.
4743—Seidman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
841—A. Blum, Jr., Sons vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
4611—Frank Brewing Co. vs. Bishop.
2803—Bloomington Min. Co. vs. Brooklyn Hygienic Ice Co.
3997—Brown vs. Powers.
5002—Dovale vs. Sawyer.
1603—Lang vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4614—Holland vs. Union Railway Co.
4680—Hyams vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
11331—Millie Iron Mining Co. vs. Thalman.
6147—Collis vs. Press Pub. Co.
9852—Valentine vs. Healey.
2962—Kram vs. Cohen.
403—Taylor vs. Thompson.
4716—Rothstein vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4762—Trainor vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII. and X.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until Monday, Feb. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Siegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor, in the County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—George Jones.
2—Albert E. Scovill.
3—William Wade.
4—George Jones.
5—Joseph Richardson.
6—Daniel F. Pond.
7—William Arenfeld.
8—Catherine Marquardt
9—Alfred C. Penn.
10—Annie Ward.
11—Ellen Larkin.
12—Belle Blum.
13—Sarah Allen.
14—Andrew T. Judge.
15—Maria H. Obrock.
16—Qiuseppe Calcaterra.
17—Albertina Rowen.
18—Alexander S. Hunter.
19—Mina Simon.
20—George Chesterman.
21—Jeannette Klieves.
22—August Nickel.
23—Bertha Greenbaum.
24—Mary L. Ritter.
25—Antoine Ruppauer.
26—George H. Cameron.
27—Catharine Miller.
28—Amos Woodruff.
29—Philip Smith.
At 12 M.
30—Mary E. McNulty.
At 11:30 A. M. Issue of fact.
357—Eliza Ahrens.
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
William Arenfeld, Fanny E. Bean, Adele Epstein, Thomas A. Maguire, Jacob Ahrens, Theodore E. Macy.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1503—Clara T. Hewitt. 1521—Michael Kuntz. 1539—George Vogler.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimmons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2264—Barabahn vs. Met. St. Ry.
1920—Ahnelt vs. Ledman
2208—Bloch vs. Met. St. Railway.
2269—Brown vs. same.
2210—Thomson vs. Bauman.
2291—Schroff vs. Yost.
2292—Briefner vs. Tuthill.
2293—Boller vs. O'Beirne.
2294—Horan vs. Met. St. Railway.
2295—Abe Stein Co. vs. Bartenbach.
2296—Smith vs. Met. St. Railway.
2297—A. Blum, Jr., & Sons vs. Josephson.
2298—Cox vs. Sicilian Asphalt Co.
2299—Crimmins vs. Weeks.
2300—Melick vs. McLaughlin.
2301—Frank vs. Met. St. Railway.
2302—Mohr vs. Wetherell.
2303—Scharfstein vs. Subin.
2304—Harting vs. Raymond.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 2102—Pope vs. Wilbur. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on. Short causes.

8400—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Walker.
4149—Myers vs. Pick.
39834—Richardson & Morgan Co. vs. Gudewill.
3920—Stein vs. Ritchie.
3973—Margraf vs. McLean.
4187—Lorillard vs. Wolf Paper Box Co.
4055—Bloomburg Silk Mills vs. O'Loughlin.
4223—Tams vs. Conried.
4205—Tolmie vs. Mitchell.
4199—Wannemacher vs. McLaughlin.
4179—Lewis vs. Jones.
4217—Uptegrove vs. John V. Schaeffer Co.
Equity and non-jury case.
355—Lofink vs. Trese.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2304.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Walter Jones.
2—John Baylor, alias John Smith.
3—Pearl Dehoney.
4—Frank Corr.
5—Edward J. Grogan.
6—James Ahearn.
7—Bertha Weiss.
8—Thomas Hillman.
9—Leah Wolkoff, indicted as Jane Wolkoff.
10—Louis Spiegel.
11—William Delaney.
12—Samuel Persky, Louis Persky, Hans Wolf.
13—William Pesky.
14—Jacob Goldstein, Nathan Bangel.
15—Edward Trembler. Pleadings.
1—James Burke.
2—Michael McDonough.
3—Thomas McKay.
4—William Patterson.
5—Alice Lewis.
6—Walter Vogeler.
7—Herman Weideman.
8—Edward Hudson.
9—Frank Smith.
10—Clinton Williams.
11—Francis Morrell.
12—Julius Mergel.
13—Hugo Senderhahn.
14—James Wilson.
15—Mary Black.
16—Edward Hall.
17—John Kenny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—Henry Matthews.
2—Frank Smith.
3—Alice Jenkins.
4—George Harris.
5—Thomas H. Murphy.
6—George Schneider, Charles McCafferty

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY W. POST, plaintiff, against NICHOLAS D. KENEALL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kenenelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots of land, with the improvements thereon, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and numbered two hundred and thirteen and two hundred and fourteen respectively, on a map on file in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, entitled, "Map of a tract of land formerly belonging to Charles Henry Hall, Esq., deceased, situated at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York," and taken together are bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; running thence northerly along the westerly line of Fifth Avenue forty-nine feet and eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street one hundred and ten feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue forty-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line one hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 19, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.

EDWARD V. THORNALL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 149 Broadway, New York City, (Manhattan.)

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 2,178 and 2,180 Fifth Avenue:

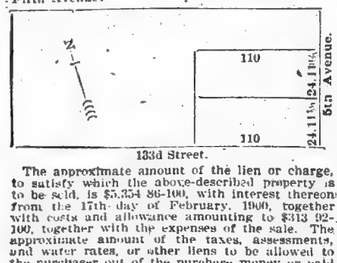

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,354 86-100, with interest thereon from the 17th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $313 92-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,339 41-100 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to two mortgages aggregating $67,500.00, and interest.—Dated New York, 19th day of February, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.

F20-2aw3wTu&F&M13

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD HIRSH and Henry Hirsh, plaintiffs, against JOHN WELCKER and Mary Welcker, his wife, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on February 9, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninety-second Street with the westerly side of Lexington Avenue; running thence southerly, along the westerly side of Lexington Avenue, seventy-eight feet eight and one-half inches; thence westerly parallel with the southerly side of Ninety-second Street sixty-three feet and four inches; thence northerly parallel with the westerly side of Lexington Avenue twenty-two feet; thence easterly, again parallel with the southerly side of Ninety-second Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence northerly and parellel with the westerly side of Lexington Avenue, fifty-six feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Ninety-second Street; thence easterly, along the southerly side of Ninety-second Street, thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises will be sold subject to the covenants and use of the buildings to be erected upon said premises contained in a certain deed made to the plaintiffs herein by George Ehret and others, dated April 17, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 60 of Section 1 of Conveyances, (Block Series,) Page 309, on April 20, 1899, and in a deed made by the plaintiffs and Flora Hirsh, the wife of the plaintiff Edward Hirsh, to the defendant John Welcker, dated April 26, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 62 of Conveyances, (Block Series,) Page 30, on April 27, 1899.

Dated New York, February 15, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y.

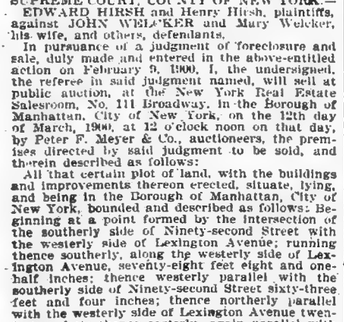

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $53,705.74, with interest thereon from January 31, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $365.30, with interest from February 9, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $372.06 and interest, together with any water rents imposed on the premises for the year 1899, amount not fixed.

Dated New York, February 15, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

f19-2aw3wM&F&mh12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDITH N. WHARTON, plaintiff, against GUIDITTA CAVINATO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, lying in Section 7, Block Number 2,043, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street with the easterly side of Bradhurst Avenue; thence running northwardly along the easterly side of Bradhurst Avenue twenty-seven feet eight and seven-eighths inches to a point opposite the centre of a party wall lying partly on the premises herein described and partly on the premises adjoining thereto on the northerly side thereof; thence eastwardly on a line parallel or nearly so with the said One Hundred and Forty-second Street and part of the distance through the centre of said party wall sixty-one feet ten and three-quarters inches; thence southwardly twenty-seven feet eleven and one-half inches to a point on the said northerly side of said One Hundred and Forty-second Street distant sixty-four feet and eleven inches easterly from the said corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Bradhurst Avenue, and thence westwardly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street sixty-four feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Diagram of said property: Street Nos. 2 Bradhurst Avenue, 317 West 142d Street:

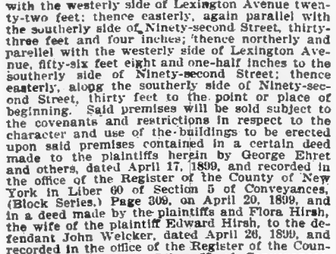

Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold, $23,603.61, with interest thereon from February 14th, 1900; expenses of action, $611.40, with interest from February 17th, 1900, and expenses of sale. Approximate amount of taxes, &c., to be paid by referee, $889.57 and interest.

Dated New York, February 20th, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. fe21-2awdwW&F&mh14

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DEVLIN, DANIEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline McNulty and Sarah O'Connor, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of March, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Daniel J. Devlin, petitioner herein, should not be appointed as administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of DANIEL DEVLIN, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

(Sd.) J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja19-1aw6wF&m2

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SULLIVAN STREET.—The Supreme Court, County of New York.—OLIVER W. BUCKINGHAM, as substituted trustee of the trusts created in and by the last will and testament of John Walton, deceased, plaintiff, against SARAH JANE WIGTON, individually and as executrix, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece of parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 60th Street, distant 100 feet westerly from the point of intersection of the southerly side of 60th Street with the westerly side of First Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 59th and 60th Streets; running thence westerly along said centre line of the block 20 feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall 100 feet 5 inches, and thence easterly along the southerly side of 60th Street 20 feet to the point or place of beginning, and known as No. 348 East 60th Street.—Dated New York, February 19th, 1900.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

FERNANDO SOLINGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 231 Broadway, New York City.

60th Street.

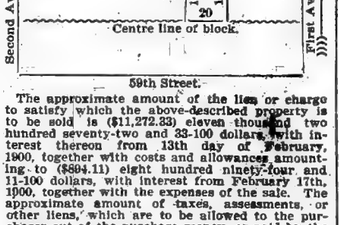

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is ($11,272.33) eleven thousand two hundred seventy-two and 33-100 dollars, with interest thereon from 13th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to ($894.11) eight hundred ninety-four and 11-100 dollars, with interest from February 17th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one thousand and thirty-two dollars ($1,032) and interest.—Dated New York, February 19th, 1900.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

f20-2aw3wTu&F&mh14

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY T. FOLSOM, plaintiff, against JOSEPH MANDELBAUM et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by McVickar & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of East Ninety-seventh Street, at a point distant four hundred and sixty feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Third Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-seventh Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 21st, 1900.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

FREDERICK S. WAIT, attorney for plaintiff, No. 10 Wall Street, New York City.

Street number of this property is 232 East 97th Street:

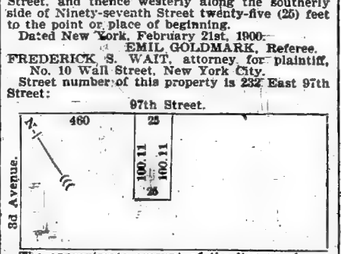

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,030 68-100, with interest thereon from 14th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $234 71-100, with interest from February 16th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $742 3-100 and interest.

Dated New York, February 21st, 1900.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

f21-2aw3wW&mh20

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JAMES McCLENAHAN, as President of The Mutual Bank, and The Mutual Bank, plaintiffs, against ROBERT A. GREACEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street; running thence westerly along One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street one hundred and twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and parallel with said street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with said avenue twenty-five feet; thence again easterly parallel with said street one hundred feet to Amsterdam Avenue, and thence southerly along same seventy-four feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 29th, 1900.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

McCREA, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 90-92 West Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Street number of this property is not known.

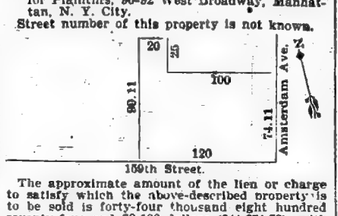

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is forty-four thousand eight hundred seventy-four and 78-100 dollars ($44,874.78), with interest thereon from January 22, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred seventy-one 65-100 ($371.65) dollars, with interest from January 22, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $4,528.88 and interest.

Dated New York, January 29th, 1900.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

f7-2aw3wW&F&f27

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDWARD H. RAYNOLDS, plaintiff, against MARY A. O'CONNELL, wife of JOHN J. O'CONNELL, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 30th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the First day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Madison Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Jackson Street and Madison Street, and running thence southwardly parallel with Jackson Street ninety-three (93) feet two (2) inches; thence westwardly about parallel with Madison Street twenty (20) feet eleven (11) inches; thence northwardly parallel with Jackson Street ninety-three (93) feet two (2) inches to the southerly line of Madison Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of Madison Street twenty (20) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 366 Madison Street.

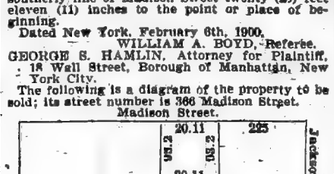

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,467.50, with interest thereon from the 16th day of January, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $340.82, with interest from January 30th, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,676.49 and interest.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

f7-2aw3wAmh1

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY T. MULEY, formerly Mary T. Reilly, plaintiff, against CHARLES H. REILLY, as sole surviving executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Thomas O'Reilly, deceased; Thomas J. Reilly, Anna H. De Nolelle, and Mary Gray, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on the 8th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, being part of the land of the said Glorvina R. Hoffman, described as follows:

Commencing on the northerly side of Forty-second Street distant eighty-three feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of Forty-second Street, twenty-one feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-one feet, and thence southerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Forty-second Street, the place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, described as follows: Commencing on the northerly side of Forty-second Street, distant sixty-two feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of the Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of Forty-second Street twenty-one feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line twenty-one feet, and thence southerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Forty-second Street, the place of beginning.

Together with all, and singular, the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said defendant, the New York Real Estate and Building Improvement Company, of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indentures of lease and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, subject nevertheless to the rents, covenants, conditions, and provisions in the said indentures of lease mentioned.—Dated New York, February 15th, 1900.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

SANBORN & SANBORN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold; the street numbers are respectively 57 and 59 West 42d Street.

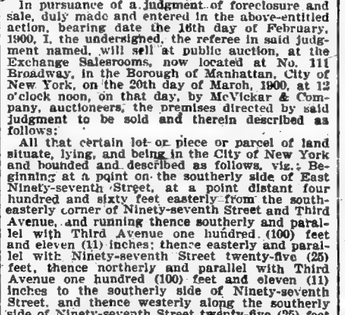

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above leasehold is to be sold, is $31,634.87, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser, out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $917.27 on the first parcel, (No. 57,) and $868.14 upon the second parcel, (No. 59.)

Dated New York, February 13th, 1900.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

f14-2aw3wW&F&mr7

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM HENRY CARPENTER, plaintiff, against CHARLES B. WHITE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fourteenth day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-second (72nd) Street, distant eighty-five (85) feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue and the northerly side of Seventy-second (72nd) Street, running thence northerly parallel with said avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-second (72nd) and Seventy-third (73rd) Streets; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-one (21) feet; thence southerly parallel with said avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the northerly side of Seventy-second (72nd) Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventy-second (72nd) Street, twenty-one (21) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the number one hundred and seven (107) West Seventy-second (72nd) Street.

Dated New York, February 15, 1900.

ARTHUR TRUAX, Referee.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Plaintiff, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 107 West Seventy-second Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,143.33, with interest thereon from the fifth day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $328.70, with interest from February 15, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $973.45, and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $35,000, together with interest thereon from November 15, 1899, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, February 15, 1900.

ARTHUR TRUAX, Referee.

f19-2aw3wM&F&m12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD OPPENHEIMER and ISAAC METZGER, plaintiffs, against MAX SCHAEF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action on February 9, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant three hundred and four feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Fifth Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and running thence northerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, along said centre line, fifty-four feet; thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, fifty-four feet to the point or place of beginning. And that the said premises will be sold subject to a certain agreement in respect to the erection as a party wall of the easterly wall of the most easterly of the buildings erected upon said premises made between the defendant Max Schaef, of the one part, and the defendant Max Goldstein of the other part, and consented to by the plaintiffs in this action, dated April 27, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 46 of Section 6 of Conveyances (Block Series,) Page 410, on April 28, 1899.

Dated New York, February 15th, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

112th Street.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $35,060.00, with interest thereon from January 30, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.05, with interest from February 9, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $973.45, and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $35,000, together with interest thereon from November 15, 1899, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, February 15, 1900.

ARTHUR TRUAX, Referee.

f19-2aw3wM&F&m12

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 878 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMIL GUNSEL, plaintiff, against OLGA WOLFF et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 3d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

First—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, known as No. 1,508 of said ward and No. 2 Fourth Avenue and as No. 14 on the map of the property of the children of Mrs. D. Langdon made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, April, 1854, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Lot No. 13, as laid down upon said map, and running thence westerly on the line of Lot No. 13 one hundred and twenty-two feet six and a half inches, thence southerly parallel with Lafayette Place twenty-three feet to the northerly line of Lot No. 15 on said map; thence easterly on the northerly line of Lot 15 one hundred and thirty feet nine inches to the westerly line of Fourth Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly line of Fourth Avenue twenty-four feet and five inches to the place of beginning. And said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage thereon for $25,000 and interest from the 1st day of October, 1899, at five per cent. per annum, the said mortgage being now due.

Second—All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on the northerly side of East 103d Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 103d Street distant one hundred and eighty feet westwardly from the northwardly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence northwardly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly, parallel with 103d Street, thirty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to 103d Street, and thence eastwardly along said street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.

The said premises known as No. 161 East 103d Street is more particularly described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on the northerly side of East 103d Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 103d Street distant one hundred and eighty feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly, parallel with 103d Street, thirty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to 103d Street, and thence eastwardly along said street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.

The said premises will be sold subject, the purchaser, out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $917.27 on the first parcel, (No. 57,) and $868.14 upon the second parcel, (No. 59.)

Dated New York, February 13th, 1900.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

f14-2aw3wW&F&mr7

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM HENRY CARPENTER, plaintiff, against CHARLES B. WHITE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fourteenth day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-second (72nd) Street, distant eighty-five (85) feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue and the northerly side of Seventy-second (72nd) Street, running thence northerly parallel with said avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-second (72nd) and Seventy-third (73rd) Streets; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-one (21) feet; thence southerly parallel with said avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the northerly side of Seventy-second (72nd) Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventy-second (72nd) Street, twenty-one (21) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the number one hundred and seven (107) West Seventy-second (72nd) Street.

Dated New York, February 15, 1900.

ARTHUR TRUAX, Referee.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Plaintiff, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 107 West Seventy-second Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,143.33, with interest thereon from the fifth day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $328.70, with interest from February 15, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $973.45, and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $35,000, together with interest thereon from November 15, 1899, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, February 15, 1900.

ARTHUR TRUAX, Referee.

f19-2aw3wM&F&m12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD OPPENHEIMER and ISAAC METZGER, plaintiffs, against MAX SCHAEF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action on February 9, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant three hundred and four feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Fifth Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and running thence northerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, along said centre line, fifty-four feet; thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, fifty-four feet to the point or place of beginning. And that the said premises will be sold subject to a certain agreement in respect to the erection as a party wall of the easterly wall of the most easterly of the buildings erected upon said premises made between the defendant Max Schaef, of the one part, and the defendant Max Goldstein of the other part, and consented to by the plaintiffs in this action, dated April 27, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 46 of Section 6 of Conveyances (Block Series,) Page 410, on April 28, 1899.

Dated New York, February 15th, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

112th Street.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $35,060.00, with interest thereon from January 30, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.05, with interest from February 9, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $409.26 and interest, and any water rents imposed on the premises for the year 1899, amount not fixed.

Dated New York, February 15th, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

f19-2aw3wM&F&mch12

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 878 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICES.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Saale ..... Mar. 6 | *Kais. Mar. Th. Mar. 27
*Kaiser Wm. d. Gr. Mar. 13 | Saale ..... Apl. 3
Lahn ..... Mar. 20 | *Kaiser Wm. d. Gr. Apl. 10

Departure 10 A. M.

*CALLS AT CHERBOURG FOR PARIS.

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Bremen, Mar. 15, 10 AM | Rhein ... Apl. 19, Noon
Fr. d. Gr. Apl. 5, 10 AM | Bremen

HALL OF EDUCATION FORMALLY ACCEPTED

President Little Takes Possession of the New Building.

A PROPHECY FOR THE FUTURE

Andrew H. Green Welcomed with Signal Enthusiasm — Ex-President Knox Pleads for Poor Children.

The formal presentation of the new hall of the Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, to the city took place yesterday afternoon, the exercises being conducted in the assembly room of the new building. This room, which has a seating accommodation of more than 1,200, was crowded. In the gallery were stationed 100 school children, who, under the direction of Frank Damrosch, furnished a musical programme which was received with hearty applause. On the platform were a number of men identified in the present or in the past with the educational system of New York. Among them were Andrew H. Green, President Little, ex-Presidents J. Edward Simmons and Charles H. Knox, President Robertson of the Brooklyn School Board, President William J. Cole of the Richmond School Board, Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education; Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, and City Superintendent Maxwell. The audience was mostly made up of Principals and teachers, the women largely predominating. Among those in the body of the hall were Gen. A. S. Webb, President of the City College; Borough Superintendents Jasper of Manhattan and the Bronx, Yetman of Richmond, and Stevens of Queens; Superintendent of Buildings Snyder, Auditor Cook, and De Witt J. Seligman.

After a chorus by the children, "Unfurl the Starry Flag," Richard H. Adams, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings, delivered the presentation address. He spoke of the great gratification felt by the committee that after twelve long years, during which many obstacles had to be overcome, its work was at last accomplished.

In accepting the key to the building, President Little said, in part:

"Since 1891 there have been erected within the territory now known as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx sixty-two new buildings and annexes to old buildings and twelve others are now in course of construction. These furnish sittings for considerably more than 100,000 children.

"It is safe to estimate that during the past nine years within the limits of the present city there have been completed school accommodations for not less than 150,000 additional scholars. We must not halt in this great work, for with such a continuing rapid increase as the last few years have shown the 420,000 names now on our rolls will soon reach the half million mark, and it behooves us all to anticipate what we know will surely be required."

In accepting the building on behalf of the city, President of the Council Guggenheimer said, in part:

"My pleasure is enhanced by the fact that this building is my opinion fills a long-felt want in the machinery of our public school system. The highest and noblest product of American civilization depends not merely upon the trained abilities of the school teachers, but to a very large extent upon its executive management. I rejoice, therefore, that to me has been given the privilege of being present at this ceremony, because I am convinced that the completion of this building marks another onward step in the advancement and development of our invaluable public school system."

The next speaker was United States Commissioner of Education William T. Harris, who said a matter of deep interest to the Nation was what is done in this the second city of the world for the education of the masses. He then traced the progress in educational affairs in this city during the past ninety years and concluded by hoping that the next half century of the Board of Education would see a progress equal to that which the past half has witnessed and sealed with its approbation.

Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who made the next address, said in part:

"During the past few years, since Greater New York became a reality, there have been criticisms upon the actions of your educational authorities, in which trivial mistakes, incident to any great administration of public affairs, have been unduly magnified, and in which your motives have been misrepresented. I have, with optimistic spirit, appreciated that all this was simply the eddy inseparable from any strong onward-flowing current of progress, and not, as your critics would sometimes have us believe, evidence of hidden reef or sunken rock.

"We are sometimes told that New York spends more for her Police Department than she spends for her schools. We are told that there are thousands of children who cannot be given full school advantages. We are told that the teachers are not promptly paid, and that their salaries are inadequate. But we are still optimistic that all these problems will be solved aright. You have the men and women equipped to solve them. [Loud applause.]

"You can point me to a single school in this city with nearly 100 teachers and 3,500 pupils. In that single school building there are more teachers than in any incorporated village in the State, and they more than equal the number in the entire school system in any one of twenty of our interior cities. On the other hand, I can point you to 3,500 common school districts throughout the State in which the average attendance during the last school year was ten or less. Thus we have the extremes presented by city and country."

President Little then alluded to the presence on the platform of ex-President Andrew H. Green, J. Edward Simmons, and Charles H. Knox. The mention of each name was greeted by hearty applause, the greatest demonstration taking place when Andrew H. Green was named.

Ex-President Knox then made a semi-humorous address, but grew serious toward the end of his remarks when he said that he believed the most important duty of the public school system was to look after the children of the poor and not to neglect their welfare in order to provide higher education for the children of those who were better off. The teachers, too, he said, were entitled to fair consideration. Too many unnecessary studies tended to make them nervous and less efficient.

City Superintendent Maxwell, who spoke next, disputed the position taken by ex-President Knox, and asked if what the latter had said was so, what defense could be made for the existence of the normal and city colleges. He concluded as follows:

"The American public school, as has been well said, is the American temple dedicated to what we believe the essential condition of popular government, an educated people. The most important agents in this all-important work of educating the people are the teachers. All this machinery of administration and finance and supervision that has its home within these walls has but one great object—to bring our children under the forceful yet gentle influence of good teachers. To such noble purposes this building is dedicated."

The exercises ended with the singing of "America" by the children and audience. A dinner of the Board of Education and its guests at Delmonico's followed.

ENCOUNTER AT THE WALDORF.

The billiard parlor at the Waldorf-Astoria was the scene of an exciting encounter yesterday afternoon. The room was crowded, many ladies being present. Suddenly a shrill voice shouted to a well-dressed, handsome man who was engaged in a game of billiards:

"You are a convict; your picture is in the Rogues' Gallery."

The man addressed was George C. Roemer, an employe in a Wall Street brokerage firm who on Wednesday gave testimony in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company inquiry before the Special Grand Jury.

"Your picture is there, or it ought to be," replied Mr. Roemer to his adversary, who was Charles Davis, the editor of a paper published in the Wall Street district.

"You're a liar!" screamed Davis, and at the same time he struck Roemer a heavy blow in the face.

Roemer made no attempt to counter or resent the attack, and before Davis could do any more harm two house detectives, who appeared as if by magic, were at the scene, and while one seized Davis the other looked after Roemer.

Mr. Davis was very much excited, but Roemer was cool. Both agreed that the altercation was the result of Roemer's appearance before the Special Grand Jury on Wednesday.

Sounds like the old lady's recipe for plum-cake.

A "lot" of blue and black serges and cheviots, half silk-lined and serge-lined; single and double-breasted sack suits, a few cutaways—all these of the $18 to $32 brands.

A "good-sized handful" of fancy mixed sack suits—same trade-mark.

A "little dash" of fancy waistcoat flavoring — mixture of washable fancies and plaid woolens—the $3 to $8 label.

And "some" bicycle-golf breeches.

All three stores have a slice.
Every size in something.
Suits, $12.50; waistcoats, $1.

Not quite rich enough for Prince Street Store, so their chef has added:
A "sprinkling" of black diagonal Prince Alberts and cutaways.
A "pinch" of extra size odds and ends.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

FAST DAYS IN LENT.

Archbishop Corrigan Sends a Circular Letter to the Clergy Embodying the Catholic Church's Rules.

Archbishop Corrigan sent to the clergy of this city yesterday a circular letter in which he tells what are the regulations to be observed by the Roman Catholic laity during the Lenten season, which begins on Wednesday next, and ends on Easter Sunday, April 15. The rules prescribed by the Archbishop are as follows:

"All the week days of Lent from Ash Wednesday to Easter Sunday are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening.

"The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat except in special cases of sickness) the infirm, those who are attaining their growth, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character, women with young children, and all who are enfeebled by old age.

"The following dispensations are granted for this diocese by the authority of the Holy See:

"I.—The use of flesh meat is allowed at every meal on the Sundays of Lent, and at the principal meal on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday. (Ember Saturday and Holy Saturday excepted.)

"II.—The use of eggs and white meats is allowed every day at the principal meal and also at the collation.

"III.—A small piece of bread, with a cup of coffee, tea, or chocolate, may be taken in the morning.

"IV.—Where it is not convenient to take the principal meal at noon, it is lawful to invert the order, and take a collation in the morning and dinner in the evening.

"V.—Dripping and lard may be used in preparing food.

"VI.—On Sundays there is neither fast nor abstinence, but fish and flesh may not be used at the same meal.

"VII.—Those who are exempt from the precept of fasting may eat meat at the three meals on meat days.

"VIII.—By a special indulgence granted to the Bishops of the United States for ten years, dating from March 15, 1895, working people who cannot easily observe the common law of the Church, are dispensed from the obligation of abstinence on all days of the year, except Fridays, Ash Wednesday, Holy Week, and Christmas Eve. This dispensation does not exempt from the additional obligation of fasting, where such exists, nor does it authorize the use of fish and flesh at the same meal. It includes, however, not only the individual workmen in whose favor it is granted, but all the members of their families as well.

"In return it is expected that those who avail themselves of this indult will endeavor to enter into the spirit of the holy season of Lent by voluntary acts of mortification and penance. A most useful and commendable custom is that of abstaining during Lent from stimulants, in honor of the sacred thirst of our Divine Saviour."

PILOTS ON CITY CRAFT.

A Set-Back for the Effort to Compel the Employment of Regularly Licensed Men.

The United States Licensed Masters and Pilots' Association is trying to force the Fire and Police Departments of the city to employ regularly licensed pilots on all boats used by these departments. At present a number of men who were appointed as policemen and firemen are assigned to the boats and are acting as pilots.

The association took a test case into the Supreme Court, and Justice Fitzgerald handed down an opinion yesterday which was adverse to its contention. "They will carry the case to the Appellate Division.

This suit was brought by Cornelius Silvey for the purpose of restraining the Municipal Civil Service Commission from certifying to the names of two firemen and two policemen on the city pay rolls, because the four men were performing the duties of pilots instead of the duties named on the pay rolls. Silvey is a member of the association, and holds a license from the United States local Inspectors. He took the civil service examination and was placed at the head of the list last August.

An application for a peremptory writ of mandamus against the Municipal Civil Service Commission was asked for, which, if granted, would have prevented the men now employed as pilots from getting their pay. Justice Fitzgerald denied the application for the writ, on the ground that if Chief Devery and Commissioner Scannell had disobeyed the law, the application for the writ should be directed against them, and not against the Civil Service Commission.

James Keyes, Secretary of the Masters and Pilots' Association, said yesterday:

"The American Federation of Labor is back of us in this fight, and we propose to see whether it requires a properly licensed pilot to run the fire and police boats, or whether any fireman or policeman can be taken from the street and put at the wheel. There is now a civil service eligible list on file with the names of fourteen experienced pilots on it, yet the Police and Fire Departments ignore this list and assign other men to fill places to which they were never appointed."

NEW ROCHELLE'S PESTHOUSE.

The building of New Rochelle's pesthouse, in which are to be confined the two smallpox patients now in the village, went on yesterday, and by nightfall the floors had been laid and part of the sheathing put on. There has been no interference on the part of the farmers beyond protests made on Tuesday and Wednesday. Dr. Peck, the Health Officer, said yesterday that the building of the pesthouse was the result of a scare for which there never had been any justification, as the two negroes merely had varioloid, and have not been confined to their beds. The pesthouse is in the Jerusalem woods, three thousand feet from the road and a thousand feet from the nearest house. It will be burned down after the patients have recovered.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

This shoe, with its excellence of material and construction, its conformation to the perfect shape of a woman's foot, will appeal directly to those whose pleasure and training demand hygienic qualities, and whose taste require attractive appearance.

Walking, dress, or sport Shoes.

35 Varieties.
Sizes 1 to 9. Widths 00 to 5.
$3.50 per pair.
Sold in New York, exclusively by
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

ROBBERS GAG A WOMAN

Husband Absent, Two Italians Set Upon Mrs. Wilson and Child.

CAPTURED WITH THEIR BOOTY

Bronx Police Turn Out and Run Down the Robbers, Who Take to Woods —Their Victim Prostrated.

A daylight robbery, with many unusual features, occurred yesterday in the annexed district. A woman was bound and gagged in her own home, her life threatened, and her little three-year-old son roughly handled. The two robbers were captured within an hour and their booty recovered.

The scene of the robbery was a two-story frame house on Inwood Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, in which four families live.

Matthies Wilson, his wife, and two children occupy the upper portion of one side of the house. Mr. Wilson is employed by the Gas Engine and Power Company and the Charles L. Seabury Company at Morris Heights.

He went to his work as usual yesterday. Mrs. Wilson was engaged at her household duties shortly before 9 A. M., when she heard a knock at the kitchen door.

Two Italians were standing outside, in the hall. They asked for some one who did not live in the house, and then for a match. Mrs. Wilson gave them matches, and noticing that they were wet, and supposing they were employed in the neighborhood, asked them if they would step in by the fire. They had even then edged inside the door. They stepped in further and sat down. Then as Mrs. Wilson passed into another room, a sleeping room, they jumped up and followed her. One of them grabbed her by the throat and threw her across one of the beds. She struggled with him, and he hit her in the face with his fist. He drew from one of his pockets a pair of woolen mittens which were rolled in a ball. These he forced into her mouth, and taking a napkin from another pocket, he tied it over her face. He found a piece of rope in the room, and with this he fastened her hands.

The little boy, Thurston, was playing in the room, and when he saw his mother in trouble he cried out:

"I'll be good and won't cry any more if you will put me with mamma."

The second man thereupon knocked him down and threw him on to the bed across his mother. While Mrs. Wilson was struggling to release herself one of the men got an axe from the kitchen and held it over her head threatening to kill her. His companion grabbed him and took the axe away. Pillows and bed clothing were then piled over Mrs. Wilson's head, and she saw nothing more of the robbers' work.

There was a large chest in the room, securely locked. Under the bed was a toolbox. The men took a chisel from this and forced open the chest. In it was a rosewood box, inside of which there was a wallet containing $102 in bills, $120 in gold, and $5.80 in silver, and also a bank book on the Seaman's Bank for Savings calling for $1,497.98. The men took the wallet and bank book and left the house.

When Mrs. Wilson finally succeeded in releasing herself she ran to the front window and saw the men turning into Jerome Avenue.

Her cries attracted Daniel Brown, living on the ground floor of the same house, and he immediately gave chase to the men, who started along Jerome Avenue. Acting Captain James Gannon of the High Bridge Police Station, with Detective Brownell, happened along in a road wagon. The fleeing men at once dashed into the woods near by. A hasty explanation by Brown told the police officers what had happened.

Under orders, Brown ran to the police station, and Sergt. McGlynn ordered out the mounted squad of fourteen men. Capt. Gannon and the detective drove around the woods up to Morris Heights, a distance of nearly a mile.

Policeman Patrick O'Leary, on duty at Morris Heights, saw two men run out of what is known as Moss Woods toward the railroad tracks. He ordered them to stop, but instead of doing so they ran behind a fence and tried to hide.

The Captain and detective came up at this time and the three, with drawn revolvers, captured the men.

The prisoners gave their names as Jambrono Jacobo, twenty-nine years old, who said he lived at 474 Morris Avenue, and John Labone, twenty-six years old, of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Morris Avenue. It was subsequently found that they did not live at those addresses. Mrs. Wilson was brought to the station and identified them. She said Jacobo was the one who had bound and gagged her.

When the men were searched the $102 in bills was found concealed in the waist band of Labone's trousers. Labone was ordered to take off his rubber boots. Gold and silver rolled out of them upon the station house floor.

In their flight from the house they dropped a well-worn alligator bag, which contained a suit of underclothing marked "T. T." This bag did not belong to the Wilsons, and the police believe that it may have been part of the plunder of some other robbery. One of the Italians was armed with a long-bladed knife and the other with an old razor. The police are convinced that some person "tipped" the men as to the fact that Wilson kept money in his house and gave them exact details as to the plan of the house.

Mrs. Wilson is quite ill as a result of her experience with the robbers. They will be arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court to-day.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS MEET.

Wood Pulp Tariff and Other Matters Discussed—Banquet To-night.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association was in session at the Waldorf-Astoria all day yesterday. The appointment of an official, whose duty it shall be to consider the labor situation as particularly applicable to the publishing business, was referred to a committee with power.

Officers will be elected at the meeting this afternoon, and the number of Directors will be increased from five to seven.

At to-day's session, too, the matter of the prices of paper will be considered and there will be some talk about the tariff duties on wood pulp. Congressman D. W. Shackleford of Missouri will be one of the speakers. A committee appointed to confer with the advertising agents will report.

A banquet will be enjoyed by the members to-night.

Final Clearance Sale of
Jackets and Skirts
in our
Ladies' Department
(at Broadway and 13th Street Store.)

Cloth Jackets, $5.00,
reduced from $12 & $15.

Cloth Jackets, $7.50,
reduced from $18 & $20.

Separate Skirts, $2.50
reduced from $6.75 & $7.50.

Homespuns—plaids—mixtures.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Stern Bros
in their
Dressmaking Dep't
(Third Floor)
will continue during this month to take orders for
Tailor-made Gowns, Reception, Dinner and Evening Costumes
at
Great Reductions from Regular Prices
West 23d St.

ELECTION IN THE SIXTY-NINTH.

A Lieutenant Colonel and Two Majors to be Chosen on Thursday—Contests for the Places.

Col. Edward Duffy has set the evening of next Thursday for the election of a Lieutenant Colonel and two Majors in the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Col. Duffy, when seen yesterday, said: "The regiment has been long enough without field officers. I find I cannot devote the time to drilling battalions that should properly fall to the Majors."

It is generally agreed that ex-Col. Denis C. McCarthy, formerly of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, will stand a good chance of being made Lieutenant Colonel. He was formerly a Major in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and is popular with the men and with many of the officers. However, it is not expected that he will be allowed to get the place without a struggle, as ex-Adjt. John Davidson, now a Captain in the Seventh Regiment, is said to have many friends in the Sixty-ninth who would like to see him second in command. Capt. Davidson was with the Sixty-ninth in the Southern campaign during the Spanish war, and is said to be a favorite with Col Duffy, who, it is said, will retire soon, and desires Capt. Davidson to succeed him. It was reported yesterday that Capt. John Duffy will be in opposition to his father in the coming contests. Young Duffy is in command of Company G.

The partisans of Capt. Edward T. McCrystal of Company B were indignant yesterday when they heard that the election had been called for March 1. Capt. McCrystal is a candidate for Major against Capt. Devlin of Company H, who is said to be the favorite of Col. Duffy. McCrystal's friends assert that the election has been called so soon after the disbandment of Company F (Capt. Griffin) for the purpose of preventing Capt. McCrystal from securing any new votes that might come into the regiment with the reorganization of the company. One of them went so far as to say that Company F was disbanded to get rid of McCrystal votes. "It is a snap game," said he, "that will bring no benefit to the plotters who put it through."

The story was circulated yesterday that Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, Brigade Inspector, had decided to recommend Company B, Capt. McCrystal's company, for disbandment because of small attendance. It is understood that if he does he will come into conflict with Col. Duffy.

LAUNDRY WAR MAY END.

Conference to be Held on Monday Evening to Decide Upon a Schedule.

The laundry war on the east side may end on Monday night, when a conference will be held between the Laundrymen's Protective Association, composed of the east side laundrymen other than Chinamen, and the Greater New York Chinese Laundry Association, in the hope of reaching an understanding so that the laundrymen may all work in harmony.

An attempt was made about two years ago to secure an agreement between the associations relative to a scale of prices. The negotiations fell through, however, because the Laundrymen's Protective Association, not having an $80,000 reserve fund in its treasury, could not afford to have salaried officials, and this was one of the conditions stipulated by the Chinese Laundry Association. After this prices were cut again and again. Once the Chinese Laundry Association went as low as 4 cents for a shirt and a half a cent for a collar.

The present price at the Chinese laundries is 7 cents for a shirt and 1 cent for a collar. The Laundrymen's Protective Association has agreed to charge 10 cents for a shirt and 2 cents for a collar, and this is the schedule that the Chinese Laundry Association will be asked to adopt at the conference, which will be held at the apartments of Dop Sang Kong Saw, President of the Chinese Laundry Association, at 28 Mott Street, on Monday night. Dop Sang Kong Saw, when seen yesterday, said:

"We holee meetee and then pricee washee go up."

"Chuck" Connors was asked yesterday what he thought the result would be. "Chuck's" usually smiling countenance took on a troubled look as he answered:

"De only ting I ken see to it is dat we'll all have to go to wearin' dese perspirators [sweaters] wid our dress suits."

FIREMEN ON ROLL OF MERIT.

Fire Chief Croker yesterday received a report from Battalion Chief Binns, which recommended that the names of Lieut. John P. Howe of Engine Company No. 21 and Firemen Alonzo Weise and Henry J. Gallagher of Engine Company No. 26 be placed on the department roll of merit for saving lives at the fire at 420 Fifth Avenue on Saturday morning last. On the recommendation of Chief Croker, Commissioner Scannell will have the names placed on the roll of merit.

HITS A NEWSBOY.

An Irish Dancing Master Resents the Crying of a British Victory.

Augustus Sheehan, a teacher of dancing at 240 West Thirty-sixth Street, was a part of the crowd on Broadway enjoying the Spring air yesterday afternoon. He was engaged in quiet contemplation of the scene about him when a little darting newsboy, planting himself just in front of Augustus, walked backward crying up into the dancing master's face:

"De British win a big victory! De Boers wiped off de eart!"

"Boy, why are you after cryin' that?" demanded the Irish dancing master, balancing himself in the first position, "don't you know that the British couldn't whip even a South American republic?"

"Go on, you're Irish; you're sore on the British, anyway, 'cause they done you up an' put de snakes out of Ireland," returned the boy, and he went on crying his extra:

"Big British victory! De Boers swiped!"

Augustus doubled up his fist, then his arm shot out.

"Now, then, yell big British victory," he said.

But the boy didn't cry his extra. He merely dug two dingy fists into his cut and bleeding lip, weeping bitterly. A crowd gathered and Policeman Pantzer of the Tenderloin station arrested Augustus and took him to the West Thirtieth Street Station. He was held there on the boy's charge.

"Now you be sure and be in Jefferson Market Court in the morning," Sergt. Burns cautioned the newsboy.

The boy promised, and a moment later his voice floated into the station house:

"Big British victory; de Boers am completely swiped!"

STREETS CLEARED OF SNOW.

Amount Earned by the Contractor Estimated at $122,191.65—Small Profits on the Work.

The work of the Uvalde Asphalt Company, which had the contract for removing the snow, was finished early yesterday morning. What snow the rain left in the streets that the Street Cleaning Department had reserved for its own force was cleared away by the department itself. This work was in the east side tenement district. The administrative forces of both the department and the contractor had been at work almost day and night for four days and were glad that their labors were practically over.

Commissioner Nagle stopped in at the Snow Removal Bureau, in the little brownstone building in the City Hall Park, yesterday, and expressed himself as elated with the success of the handling of his first snow fall, and he was unstinted in his praise of the contractor's work. Superintendent Sargent, for the contractor, was kept busy all day, with his office assistants, settling accounts with employes. He said that they had paid out $40,000 for shovelers. Mr. Keller, the Assistant Superintendent of Snow Removal, who has worked most of the nights as well as in the day time, was busy receiving reports and computing accounts.

The reports returned indicated that the total number of loads of snow removed by the contractor was 232,746, which would amount to 349,119 cubic yards, for which the city pays 35 cents a cubic yard. Approximately, therefore, the snow storm cost the city on the contractor's account $122,191.65. The contractor paid for carting 32 cents a load, and this would make the cartage account amount to $74,478.72. This, added to the $40,000 paid for shoveling, would amount to $114,478.72, which would leave a balance of less than $8,000 for the contractor. Out of this he had to pay his office force, Superintendent, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors, and about 120 foremen, cutting down his profit to a small figure, while it was said that preliminary expenses would wipe out all profit and leave the contractor well behind. The preliminary expenses, however, must be considered after a whole Winter's business, and more storms may place the balance on the other side of the account. The contracting company also owns several hundred carts, and it was said that this, when allowed for, would make a change in the apparent results.

O'Neill's.

The Best Corset for American Women Is

La Vida

It is strictly hand made, French gored, bias cut and all whalebone. It surpasses in wearing qualities and fit and equals in finish the best imported gored corset sold in New York.

Some Reasons why they are better for the American Women than the Imported Corset.

BECAUSE they are fitted to American models when manufactured, and consequently fit the American figure. *The imported corsets are fitted to the French figure*, and consequently do not.

BECAUSE, fitting the American figure, they are health-giving, their shape removing the overtax on the heart, increasing the mental and physical capacity, improving the digestion and assimilation, and giving new life and ambition to the wearer.

BECAUSE they are adapted to *any* style of dress, for they are made to fit the American figure, and a corset fitting correctly will enable any practical modiste to give the wearer entire satisfaction in the fit of her gown, *no matter what the style of her costume may be.*

BECAUSE, although superior in every way, they are 50 per cent. cheaper in price than the best imported gored corset sold in New York.

EXPERT FITTERS IN ATTENDANCE.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

The New York Times Saturday Review

Features To-morrow:

THREE UNRELATED BOOKS
Byington's "Puritan as Colonist," Roy Devereux's "Side Lights on South Africa," and Christian's "Caroline Islands." Reviewed by GEORGE H. WARNER.

BALZAC.
The Beginnings of His Career as an Author. By WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

WHY "ENGLAND."
Laurence Hutton Asks a Pertinent Question.

WASHINGTON.
Leila Herbert's Interesting Sketch of His Homes—Her Untimely Death and the Promise Her Youth Gave.

LIBRARIANSHIP.
Valuable Essays by Richard Garnett of the British Museum.

JOWETT.
A Volume Supplementary to His Life and Letters—Some of His Short Sayings.

A LADY OF OLD YEARS,
And the Unacknowledged Salon She Maintained in Northampton, Mass.

LESSONS BOOK SALES TEACH.
What the Records of Auction Prices Show.

THREE THAT SHINE LIKE STARS.
These Three Are Books.

ROBERT S. HAWKER.
Phases of the Life of That Interesting Man.

DEDICATIONS.
Some of the Interesting Ones in Books.

PRIVATEERS.
Mr. Maclay's History of American Ones—A Stirring Record.

BEST OF THE THREE.
Readers Give Their Views as to "Richard Carvel," "Janice Meredith," and "Hugh Wynne."

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

REDEEMED EGYPT.
What the English Are Doing for Its Political Reorganization and Development.

WHITTIER.
A Famous Dinner in his Honor—Women Not Invited—A Forgotten Skit.

SHOOTS HIMSELF AT HIS POST.

A Williamsburg Policeman Commits Suicide While on Duty.

Policeman William G. Dressel, forty years old, attached to the Greenpoint Avenue Station, in Williamsburg, committed suicide at Quay and West Streets yesterday by shooting himself in the right temple with a revolver while on patrol duty.

Dressel lived with his wife and four small children at 34 Ten Eyck Street. He was appointed a patrolman eight years ago, and soon afterward he was stricken with a chronic ailment of the stomach, and was ill when he reported for duty yesterday evening. Four hours later Frank Williams of 156 Guernsey Street found Dressel's body lying in a pool of blood on the sidewalk.

William A. Lyons Discharged.

William A. Lyons of 130 Fulton Street, President of the Guarantee Investment Company, was discharged yesterday morning in the Centre Street Police Court. Lyons was arrested three days ago on a charge of having obtained money under false pretenses. His arrest was made at the instance of a newspaper, which charged him with having run a business similar to that of the Miller Syndicate. Magistrate Cornell held him in $2,000 bail for examination yesterday. Nobody appeared, however, to press the charges, and Emanuel Friend, the counsel for the newspaper, asked Magistrate Mott to discharge the prisoner.

WEBER PIANOS
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15
The new society play in 4 acts by John Oliver Hobbes, with the full strength of Daniel Frohman's Stock Company.
THE AMBASSADOR

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
NEXT MONDAY, CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDY COMPANY, (including Seymour Hicks, Fanny Brough, Herbert Standing, Chas. Kemble, C. P. Little, and Ellaline Terriss,) in "MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW."

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's CriterionTheatre, B'way & 44th St Evgs., 8:20
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS | THE LITTLE MINISTER.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8. Matinées Sat.
WM. GILLETTE in his new play, SHERLOCK HOLMES.

MADISON SQ. Theatre. B'way & 24th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av.
"BIGGEST KIND OF A HIT."—Herald.
Evgs., 7:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 1:45.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

WALLACK'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. Evs., 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
"A TRIUMPH."—HERALD.
OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO

WALLACK'S—SPECIAL
SUNDAY EVENING, —FEB. 25TH.— 11th ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT.
TREASURER'S CLUB OF AMERICA.
GREAT BILL! HOST OF VOLUNTEERS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA LAST WEEK.
42st., B'way&7th av. Evs.8:30. Mat. Sat.
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
50c. | Admission to Promenade | 50c.
MONDAY EV'G, FEB. 26. MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS WITH JOSEPHINE HALL.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evs.8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Last 2 nights. Last Mat. Sat.
NEXT MONDAY, M'LLE FIFI MODJESKA, Assisted by John E. Kellerd.
Mon., Tu. & Wed. Evs. & Wed. Mat., Mary Stuart; Thu., Fri., & Sat. Evs., Marie Antoinette; Sat. Mat., The Ladies' Battle. Seats on sale.

The New York Broadway to Tokio. Broadway, 44-45 St. Evegs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. NO SMOKING AT MATINEES.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT Annual Vaudeville Benefit, ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA.
An enormous programme of star acts.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
Monday afternoon, Feb. 26, at 3:30.
ERNEST SETON THOMPSON
"PERSONALITY OF WILD ANIMALS."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 15th Week. "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

BIJOU A GREAT BIG GO. AUNT HANNAH.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
To-night, "IM WEISSEN ROESS'L."
Sat. Mat. & Night, "ALS ICH WIEDERKAM."

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-night at 8, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, and Salignac.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 24, at 2, L'AFRICAINE. Mmes. Nordica and Clementine De Vere; MM. Scotti, Ed. de Reszke, Plançon, and Cornuberi. (début.)
Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 24th, at 8, at Popular Prices, AIDA. Mmes. Emma Eames and Olitzka; MM. Perotti, Plançon, and Campanari.
Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 25, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Suzanne Adams and Zélie de Lussan; Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Scotti, Bars, Oceller, and Plançon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon. Ev'g, Feb. 26, at 8, LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari and Salignac.
Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 27, at 7 precisely, third performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Nordica, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 28, at 8, Mozart's Opera, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Emma Eames, Suzanne Adams, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari.
Thurs. Ev'g, Mar. 1, at 6:45 precisely, first performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Olitzka, Pevny, Molka-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, March 2, at 7:30, Wagner's Opera, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Ed. de Reszke.
WEBER PIANO USED.

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People
WITH EXPLANATION BY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Fourth Concert, Sat. Aft., Feb. 24, at 2:30, AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist.....Mme. SZUMOWSKA
Tickets now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

Mendelssohn Hall, Monday Afternoon, Feb 26 at 3 o'clk.
FIFTH AND LAST Piano Recital by Hambourg
Direction Victor Thrane. Knabe Piano Used. Prior to Pacific Coast Tour.
Res. seats $1.50 & $1 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH
Second Humorous and Musical Recital. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Second Chamber Music Matinee
Tuesday afternoon, February 27, at 2:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
Tickets, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
WEST 66TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.
INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY MATCH.
Brown University vs. Columbia University.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50 cts. Skates free.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. DIGBY BELL
15c., 25c., 50c. CAMILLA URSO, Daisy Lovering & Co., Maxwell & Simpson, Moving Pictures, Pete Baker, and Others.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. FLO. IRWIN,
15c, 25, 50c. Anderson, Appleton & Co. Polly Holmes, M'v'g Pic's, 4 Colbys, "Bonner," others

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB 24TH ANNUAL DOG SHOW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. LAST DAY.
OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M.

AMERICAN 42d & 8th Ave—Castle Sq. Op. Co. MATINEE SATURDAY.
Cissie Loftus, Berri, Quinlan, Delamotte, Moulan, Elder. MASCOT
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. NEXT WEEK—Rigoletto.

CASINO! LAST WEEK But One! THE PRINCESS CHIC! LAST MAT. but one! TO-MORROW!

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. MR. & MRS. SIDNEY DREW. THORNE & CARLETON. BLANCH RING, SMITH & COOK. DOLAN & LENHARR. CONROY & McDON

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain or snow at night; winds variable.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,641. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF
BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 43c; cash cotton, 9 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—Boer accounts of the battle near Koodoosrand are quite different from the British. Gen. Cronje reports a loss of fourteen men on Tuesday. Buller's advance to the relief of Ladysmith is apparently checked at Pieters Station, where the Boers opened a heavy fire upon him. It is intimated that 6,000 Boers have left the vicinity of Ladysmith, moving west. The steamer Sabine has been released. A very large proposed increase in the British Navy is shown in the estimates. M. Marcel Habert, the French Deputy, was yesterday sentenced to five years' banishment. The Kaiser's new yacht will be named Samoa. A Russian cruiser has arrived at Bandar Abbas, the Persian port, and two British warships are proceeding there; Bandar Abbas is the proposed terminus of the Trans-Persian railway.—Pages 1 and 4.

CONGRESS.—The Senate and House conferrees yesterday agreed on a new Currency bill. It retains the bureau of redemption feature, the refunding clause, and provides for international bimetallism. Mr. Littlefield (Rep., Me.) yesterday spoke against the Puerto Rican Tariff bill in the House. In the Senate, upon resolutions offered by Mr. Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) and by a vote of 34 to 28, the Quay case was taken up for consideration. Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) spoke in favor of seating Quay. Representative Richardson yesterday introduced another anti-trust bill. Bills providing for a commission of five business men to visit Asia in the interests of trade were favorably reported in the Senate and House.—Pages 1 and 8.

LEGISLATURE.—Little business was done by either Senate or Assembly yesterday. A few bills were passed by the lower house, among them Mr. Fallows's measure providing for printing the names of all New York City employes in the City Record. Members of the Assembly Cities Committee say the Weekes bill to keep heavy wagons off Fifth Avenue during certain hours will be allowed to die in committee. Mr. Fallows's Anti-Ramapo bill has been amended and reported for reprinting in the Assembly.—Page 9.

Page 1.

It is intimated in Washington that Gorman's successful effort to set a late date for the Democratic Convention may result in the dropping of Bryan as a candidate.

The resignations of all the Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company are practically in the hands of the representatives of the creditors, who are to take practical control of the road. The floating debt will be funded by the issue of $22,500,000 in interest-bearing notes, which are to be redeemed by bonds or new stock.

Page 3.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall yesterday adopted resolutions opposing the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and rearranged the standing committees for the campaign of 1900.

Page 4.

Josiah C. Pumpelly, a member of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in explaining why an opposition ticket will be named for the annual election, makes charges of extravagance against members of the society.

Page 7.

The Republican State Committee met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and decided to hold the State Convention in this city on April 17.

Miss Olga Nethersole, with her leading man and manager and the lessee of Wallack's Theatre, appeared before Magistrate Mott yesterday in the hearing on the complaint against the production of "Sapho." Robert Mackay, the complainant, and the Rev. Phoebe Hanaford gave their reasons for considering the play immoral. The hearing was then adjourned until Tuesday.

Page 8.

L. E. Cooley, an engineer, who recently visited Nicaragua, says the people of that country favor annexation by the United States.

Page 9.

The conference on trusts before the People's Institute came to an end in Cooper Union last night, the principal paper of the evening being read by William Morton Grinnell.

Page 11.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association met at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday and adopted resolutions asking Congress to inquire into the advance in the price of paper, which they held to be without warrant and due to the workings of a trust.

Page 14.

The contract for the construction of the rapid transit tunnel will be signed this morning.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 8.
Weather Report.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica Said to be Preparing for Conflict—Not Believed United States Will Be Involved.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 23.—"The trouble now brewing between Costa Rica and Nicaragua is the outgrowth of a controversy of long standing which involves the possession of a certain strip of land in the northern part of Costa Rica which is known by the name of Guanacaste," said Mr. Harrison Hodgson of England, who, with his brother, R. H. Hodgson, and Col. E. A. Thompson of the British Volunteers arrived from Port Limon yesterday. They are at the St. Charles Hotel, and will remain here several days.

Mr. Harrison Hodgson is a Director and is General Manager of the Costa Rican Railway and has spent a great deal of time in that country in recent years. The other gentlemen are on a pleasure trip.

Speaking of the status of affairs in the little republic, Mr. Hodgson said that, in his opinion, is was only a question of a short time until the two countries will be at war. Costa Rica is making great preparations, and has called for an army of 4,000 men, whom she is now arming. For a long time there has existed considerable enmity between President Iglacias of Costa Rica and President Zalaya of Nicaragua, and this personal animosity has been the means of keeping things at a fever heat for many years.

Another cause of the present state of strained relations is the presence in the cause of Nicaragua of the former friend of Iglacias, the soldier of fortune, Mora. It is thought that Mora will lead the Nicaraguan forces to the Guanacaste country, and in that event the Costa Ricans to the number of 4,000 will be sent to meet him. It has cost Costa Rica nearly $1,000,000 a year to protect her frontiers, and this heavy drain has been felt by the treasury of the country.

It is not thought that the United States will be drawn into the trouble, though the interests at stake on account of the Nicaragua Canal may cause a mix-up, as the republics seems determined to fight.

3:25 P. M. Daily
For New Orleans, Memphis, and all Southwestern points by New Orleans Short Line. Through Pullman Sleeping Cars. Any Pennsylvania office or N. & W. Ry., 398 B'way.—Adv.

GEN. CRONJE IS STILL UNBEATEN

London Wonders that He Can Resist So Long.

BOER ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT

Gen. Cronje Reports Loss of Fourteen Men on Tuesday.

BULLER IS CHECKED

Burghers Open Heavy Fire on Him at Pieters.

Boers Said to be Moving West to Aid Cronje and 6,000 of Them Have Left the Vicinity of Ladysmith—Sortie by White Reported.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Mr. Balfour announced in the House of Commons at 12:30 this morning that no further news regarding Gen. Cronje had been received by the Government. He had sent to the War Office during the hour, and he asserted that nothing had come to hand there.

Gen. Cronje, therefore, is presumably still unbeaten. No other construction is placed upon the three days' silence of Lord Roberts.

Yet no one sees how it is humanly possible, judging from the descriptions of his situation Wednesday morning, for him to resist so long. Great Britain does not withhold admiration for the valor of a losing fight against such odds.

"Englishmen feel something like pride in Cronje, even as a foe," says The Daily News. "In a position covering only a square mile, hemmed in on all sides, circled with a chain of fire from rifle, Maxim, and howitzer, played on by deadly lyddite, bursting in its own sickly green light, his hastily built trenches enfiladed by a stream of lead sweeping down the river from the north bank, Gen. Cronje still elects to fight. It is a magnificent courage."

The British cavalry patrols sent by Lord Methuen north of Kimberley discovered the Boers concentrating, whether for offense or defense is simply conjecture.

The Boers seem to be retiring from Gen. Gatacre's front at Sterkstroom in order to reinforce the Free Staters.

Ladysmith had not been relieved when the latest news left Natal, two days ago. The Boers had then retired half way between Ladysmith and Colenso. If only 6,000 went to the Free State, as both the Boer and the English accounts assert, the 12,000 who are left may purpose to maintain the siege and to resist Gen. Buller within contracted lines, although the impression at Gen. Buller's headquarters is that the Boers are merely covering a retreat.

WAR EXPERT'S EXPLANATION.

Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post, says:

"From Boer dispatches we might infer that Gen. Dewet has gathered a considerable force of scattered Boers at Petrusberg, about fifteen miles southeast of Koodoosrand, with a view of relieving Gen. Cronje.

"It is probable that a battle is also raging in Natal. Anyway, there is no need for alarm. It is quite possible that after the fight Lord Roberts may be engaged in pursuing the Boers, which would take him away from the telegraph wire.

"Possibly a big fight is proceeding. Lord Roberts may be fighting from 10,000 to 15,000 Boers. This would account for the long silence, as all experience has proved that the battles occupy some days. The Boers are experts at digging cover, and Cronje in his desperation may have risked a sortie in the night."

BOER WAR BULLETINS.

PRETORIA, Feb. 21.—The following official war bulletin has been issued here:

"A report was received this morning of cannon firing west of Colesberg.

"At Petrusberg cannon firing commenced at 6 in the morning. A big fight was expected to-day.

"Dewet telegraphed yesterday from Petrusberg that all was quiet, except several cannon shots and small skirmishes. Yesterday evening the British stormed the Federal positions as far as Schauzer, but were driven back.

"A message from Gen. Cronje is to the effect that his loss yesterday was fourteen dead and wounded. Dewet's loss was nil."

Commandant Fronoman reports that from Feb. 15 to Feb. 20 he was almost surrounded by the British at the Modder River, when, with a small number of men, he broke through to the river.

"On Sunday there was a heavy fight. The British prepared to lay siege to the Boer laager, with fighting general. We were surrounded by 2,500 British, five miles from the chief laager. At night we cut our way through with the loss of seven dead and sixteen wounded. The loss of the British was heavy. Yesterday we cut our way through to reach Dewet, who was in the neighborhood. Fifty-three prisoners formerly taken have been forwarded.

"It is reported that the British were continually attacking Koodoosrand yesterday with infantry and lancers, but that they were driven back."

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing from Modder River Thursday morning, says:

"As I left Koodoosrand this morning a heavy shell and rifle fire was in progress. Last night the Boer laager was a mass of flames, and the Boers were seen making shelter in the trenches.

"Gen. Cronje's wife, according to some of the prisoners, is urging him to surrender. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of sending cargoes of horses for remounts. The necessity of rapid movement, which was grasped by Lord Roberts, has altered the whole campaign."

The Daily News assumes that the foregoing dispatch refers to Wednesday morning. More likely, however, it refers to Tuesday.

The Daily Chronicle has the following dispatch from Kimberley, dated Wednesday, Feb. 21:

"Cavalry patrols that went north to capture the Boer one-hundred-pounder report that the weapon has been taken beyond Riverton Station drawn by thirty-two oxen. The British cavalry say that they saw Boer parties, but they did not go beyond Riverton for fear of being cut off. They learned, however, that the Transvaalers were being concentrated on the border to the north.

"A party of Boers fired into the British camp. Fifty thousand pounds of ammunition was captured at Magersfontein. W. E. Chapman, with thirty men, held out for weeks against the Boers at Otto Kopje Mine until relieved from Kimberley."

The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"We are in a state of doubt and anxiety regarding events in the Free State. We hear that the telegraph wire between Gen. Cronje and Bloemfontein has been severed, and the news from the front is conflicting.

"It is a symptom of the present trend of events that storekeepers in the Free State have wired here stopping the forwarding of goods. I learn that the Transvaal Government has five millions in bullion at Pretoria and is coining 35,000 sovereigns a month."

Other dispatches from Lorenzo Marques state that the Transvaal Government is reported to be seriously alarmed at the defeat of the Boers at Kimberley and the retreat of their famous Gen. Cronje. The newspapers are most reticent, but The Standard and Diggers' News claims that Gen. Cronje's movement is beneficial, as it "increases the mobility of the burgher army, enabling it to conduct more effective operations on a carefully prepared plan."

The Times persistent reports that the seat of the Free State Government is being removed to Wynburg.

It is also said that 6,000 burghers have been sent from Ladysmith to Bloemfontein.

FIGHT OF MONDAY AND TUESDAY

PAARDEBERG DRIFT, Feb. 20.—As night fell, after the terrific fighting which lasted all day Sunday, there was a sudden cessation of fire, as both sides were thoroughly tired and glad to rest. The work of collecting the dead and wounded proceeded, and the men slept where they had fought the whole day.

The action was one of the most hotly contested in the history of the war, for the Boers were grimly fighting for their lives, while the British determinedly harassed them. The mounted infantry did good work and the Highland brigade fought steadily and sternly. The whole force behaved well.

Sunday evening the cordon around the Boers was completely closed on every side in perfect silence. A few Boers came into camp during the night and confessed they were sick of fighting and that Gen. Cronje was being urged to surrender.

All the animals and the men suffered terribly from thirst, as it was impossible to transport water. A heavy thunderstorm in the afternoon, however, considerably relieved their sufferings.

Gen. MacDonald was wounded in the foot, but not severely.

Gen. Cronje's force occupies the river bed. Our men marched splendidly to overtake the retreating enemy. Deserters say that a great number of the Boers lost their horses. Trek oxen are daily seen wandering over the plain, and many come into our lines.

Monday morning broke finding the Boers in the same place, they having during the night constructed intrenchments around the laager, which was still threatened by Gen. Smith-Dorien. The infantry rested after the terribly hard day's fighting on Sunday.

The mounted infantry and a battery of horse artillery started to observe the enemy, who were holding a kopje, but while riding around the southern side of the kopje they received a heavy fusillade and were obliged to move further out. They sustained no casualty, another proof of the bad Boer marksmanship.

Pushing on, the detachment found that the kopje extended a considerable distance west, sloping gradually to the plain. They seized a good defensive position, which was garrisoned. They continued the movement, and completely turned the Boers, whose left was at a farmhouse, which was vigorously shelled. The detachment returned to camp at nightfall, leaving a garrison on the ridge. Meanwhile a desultory bombardment of the Boer position was kept up, and a heavy rifle fire concentrated where the Essex were attempting to rush up the river.

About midday it was that Gen. French had arrived was passed down the ranks, but his division operated out of sight of our force.

When Lord Roberts arrived he addressed several regiments and was vigorously cheered.

Early in the day Gen. Cronje asked for a twenty-four-hour armistice in order to bury his dead. Lord Kitchener refused, and a little later came another messenger, with word to the effect that if the British were inhuman enough to refuse an armistice for the purpose of burying the dead Gen. Cronje saw no other course but to surrender.

Upon receipt of this message Lord Kitchener proceeded to the Boer laager in order to arrange the capitulation, but he was met by a messenger, who announced that Gen. Cronje said that the whole thing was a mistake, that Gen. Cronje had not the slightest intention of surrendering, but would fight until he died. Gen. Kitchener returned and ordered a bombardment of the Boer position. Three field batteries and a howitzer battery took position directly in front of the laager and began a terribly accurate fire, the howitzers using lyddite shells freely.

The Boers were seen retiring from the trenches to the river bed in order to seek cover, but no cover could protect them from such accurate and deadly fire. The howitzers especially dropped lyddite shells with marvelous precision into the very bed of the river, and the trenches were soon filled with terrible fumes and green smoke, but the enemy held grimly on.

Again during the night deserters arrived. They were terribly frightened and shaken by their awful experience. They reported that they had water in abundance, but were only able to draw scanty supplies from their laager during the night.

To-day (Tuesday) was the third day of Gen. Cronje's imprisonment and grim resistance. Early this morning the infantry engaged the enemy in the bed of the river, driving him back a short distance.

The morning sun disclosed the Boers toiling like ants on intrenchments around their laager. A few shells were fired to prevent them from continuing the work, but most of the day was quiet.

Gen. French's artillery was heard off to the east, presumably engaging the Boers' reinforcements.

Every opportunity was given the Boers to surrender, but when toward afternoon there was no sign of any such intention Lord Roberts determined to crush once and for all Gen. Cronje's resistance. On the south bank of the river, at a range of about 2,000 yards, three field batteries and two naval twelve-pounders were positioned. On the north bank, and enfilading the whole river, one howitzer, three field batteries, and three naval 4.7 guns were placed.

Then followed the most wonderful scene

Continued on Page 2.

MOVEMENT TO DROP BRYAN

Late Date of Democratic Convention May Be Fatal to Him.

GORMAN'S ACTION SUSPICIOUS

Intimation that If Democrats Can Do Without 16 to 1 They Can Dispense with the Old Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Kansas City boomers have gone home rejoicing because that city has been selected as the one in which the Democratic National Convention shall be held, and they are missing some of the talk that is heard among Eastern Democrats to-night. The degree of satisfaction manifested because the convention was put off for a fortnight after the Republican Convention, instead of being held before it, is great among those Democrats who ascertained that it was almost wholly due to the statements of ex-Senator Gorman that it was decided not to anticipate the Republicans.

Among these admirers of Mr. Gorman the satisfaction goes further than simply to rejoice because Bryan's nomination has not been assured ahead of that of Mr. McKinley. The notion prevails among some of the Democrats who know that the financial issue has been eliminated that possibly other things essential to success may be done before the time arrives for making a nomination.

"If we can get along without 16 to 1," said a well-known Democrat to-night, "we ought to be able to get along without Bryan. There is no doubt that the country is tired of him. The more time we have to decide whether we should try to win with another the better it will be for all Democrats and the better will be the chance, in my opinion, for the party to succeed.

"The South is waking up to the fact that Bryan can never repeat in the North his success of 1896. Many Democrats share with me the belief that the party would be stronger with Gorman as its leader than it can be with Bryan. At all events, we should try the chance of succeeding with a man who would win party confidence, instead of wasting effort and good money in order to celebrate the man who has been celebrating himself to the general disgust ever since he was beaten for the Presidency."

Michigan men assert confidently that the rejection of the offer of Milwaukee, and the comments that were made in turning down that German stronghold, will greatly offend the Germans in Ohio as well as Michigan, and that an opportunity to win many of them was rudely thrust aside with such pointed indifference to their wishes that the offense will be resented at the polls.

Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee named the following members of the Sub-Committee on Arrangements for the National Convention, Senator Jones being ex-officio Chairman; Stone of Missouri, Johnson of Kansas, Clayton of Alabama, Campau of Michigan, Guffey of Pennsylvania, Wilson of Colorado.

SEWALL TALKS WITH BRYAN.

ATLANTA, Feb. 23.—Arthur Sewall of Maine, Mr. Bryan's running mate on the ticket four years ago, left for New York at noon after a conference on the train with Mr. Bryan. Mr. Sewall had nothing to say about the conference.

Mr. Bryan denied that the conference, which took place in a private car chartered for the purpose, had any political significance.

"I became well acquainted with Mr. Sewall during the campaign of 1896," said Mr. Bryan, "and have seen him but twice since that time. It was merely a renewal of old acquaintance."

RAILWAY BRIDGE COLLAPSES.

Thirty-one Big Four Freight Cars Fall Into the Wabash River—One Man Killed, Another Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 23.—The west span of the "Big Four" railroad bridge across the Wabash River in this city gave way this afternoon just as east-bound Freight Train No. 96 was crossing, and Engine No. 440 and thirty-one cars out of a total of fifty dashed into the river.

The bridge had been weakened by the ice gorge, and people who saw the span swaying just a few minutes before the arrival of the train tried to flag it, but they were not quick enough. The train was loaded with lumber, wheat, and cotton, and the wreck is a costly one, not to speak of the delay to trains, which will have to detour by way of Paris, Ill., and the Vandalia.

Three of the freight crew went down with the train and were gotten out with much difficulty. They are the engineer, Harry Adams, seriously injured, but probably not fatally; the fireman, Dan Ruddell, who died at St. Anthony's Hospital to-night, and the brakeman, George Whiteman, of Worthington, Ind., who is fatally hurt.

The Southeastern Limited, due here at 1:36 o'clock this afternoon on its way East, had a narrow escape. All that saved a fearful passenger wreck was that it was an hour and a half late, and the freight was given the right of way. The Knickerbocker would have passed over at 4:20 o'clock.

HARBOR TUG GOES DOWN.

The Sammie Springs a Leak in Lower Bay, Her Crew Taking to the Life Raft.

The harbor tug Sammie, belonging to Henry P. Havens of 45 West Street, while cruising around in the lower bay yesterday morning looking in vain for a tow which she had contracted to take from a point in the lower bay to Carteret, N. J., sprung a leak, and, despite the utmost efforts of her Captain, James Ellis, and his crew of five men, went to the bottom of the harbor then and there. Her crew escaped on a life raft and floated about the bay until picked up by a passing schooner.

The first news of the accident to reach the city was brought by the tug McCaldin Brothers, which reported passing the pilot house of the Sammie floating past the Hook at 2 o'clock. A half hour later it was reported from the Hook that the Sammie's life raft had passed out to sea. Nothing definite was learned until Capt. Ellis and his crew were landed at the Battery at 9 o'clock last night. Capt. Ellis reached his home in Brooklyn at 12:30 o'clock this morning and told the story of the disaster.

"We left Pier 4, East River, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning," said the Captain, "in search of the brig Irene, from Savannah, which we were to tow to Carteret, N. J. We were searching around Prince's Bay, off the Staten Island coast, when at 9 o'clock the Sammie in some mysterious manner sprung a leak. She took water so fast that in spite of our hardest work at the pumps the water put out the fires in the boiler. We saw it was only a matter of minutes when she would go to the bottom, so we got out the life raft and all got aboard, including the dog. This was about 11 o'clock. A few minutes afterward the Sammie went down.

"We floated about comfortable like until 3 o'clock, when we were picked up by the schooner Perry, bound out, and later transferred to the tug James A. Lawrence, and brought in. I couldn't say what was the matter with the Sammie."

The lost tug was 70 tons gross, 78 feet long, and 18 feet beam. She was built in 1872, and some water front men assert that she simply sung from sheer old age and decrepitude.

A Train Every Hour
From Grand Central Station, along the Hudson River through the Mohawk Valley to Buffalo and the West, by the New York Central. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

THE THIRD AVENUE DIRECTORS TO RESIGN

Agree to Retire at the Pleasure of the Creditors.

PLAN TO GIVE FULL CONTROL

$22,500,000 to be Raised on Interest-Bearing Notes—These to be Redeemed by Bonds or New Stock.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company, whose Directors have for weeks been negotiating with financiers with a view to relieving the road of its monetary difficulties, and which has for a like period been the object of conflict in the stock market, with powerful interests arrayed for and against it, is about to undergo a change in management and control, which is practically revolutionary in character. This important railroad property, including the ownership of the great artery of surface traffic on the east side of Manhattan Island, and of subsidiary lines which spread out through the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, from the North to the East River and as far north as Yonkers, is to pass quite out of the hands of its present possessors. It is to have new masters and new managers, and is to be run by interests of recognized power in financial affairs.

The fact is that the creditors of the road, the holders of its notes, are to become its owners. In their hands the resignations of every one of the Directors of the road have been virtually placed; or, to speak more accurately, in the hands of those who now represent their interests. Henry Hart has already parted with, or arranged to part with, nearly all, if not all, of his holdings, which at the beginning of the negotiations to fund the floating debt amounted to 52,000 shares. He has also paid off his personal debts. He and Edward Lauterbach and Albert J. Elias, Mr. Hart's son-in-law and the President of the road, and all their associates are to step down and out at the pleasure of those on whom they rely to help the road out of its financial muddle, and their places will be filled by representatives of the creditors, among whom is Russell Sage.

The admission of the radical changes in prospect in the control of the Third Avenue was made yesterday afternoon by William A. Read of the firm of Vermilye & Co., which house, together with Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., and Hallgarten & Co., is managing and forming the syndicate which is to fund the road's floating debt. Mr. Read said:

"We have been assured by the Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company that, providing the plan of finance assumed by us is satisfactory, their resignations will be at our disposal for us to do with as we see fit, and the control will be with us.

"We made a few hours ago the statement that we had been asked by a majority of the stockholders to take the financing of the Third Avenue under consideration. Such a declaration might naturally be expected to carry with it the inference that we were to assume an important part in the conduct of the road's affairs."

PLAN OF FINANCE APPROVED.

Mr. Read mentioned as a condition requisite to the change a satisfactory agreement on "the plan of finance assumed by" the syndicate managers. That such an agreement has been found possible is now beyond doubt. Some hours before Mr. Read made this announcement a committee of the Third Avenue Directors, consisting of Edward Lauterbach, Samuel Riker, and Henry Iden, met in the office of Vermilye & Co. and discussed with Mr. Read and with Henry R. Ickelheimer, of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., and Henry Budge of Hallgarten & Co., the plan for a rehabilitation of the company's finances recently referred to in a published statement by William H. Curtiss, Treasurer of the road. They agreed to this plan, and some time after the conference Mr. Lauterbach announced that the plan would be approved by the Board of Directors. Its formal ratification must, of course, ensue in order to render it effective.

This plan includes that embodied in a circular letter issued by Vermilye & Co., addressed to them and intended to be signed by subscribers to the notes of the company—paper which will be issued to pay off the floating debt. The aforesaid letter was made public. It was learned yesterday, by Mr. Lauterbach, without the knowledge of the syndicate managers. The syndicate is to raise $22,500,000 to pay off the old notes now coming due and provide means for pressing liabilities, and is to be reimbursed for this sum by an issue of interest-bearing notes. Right here is where the present noteholders may come in and acquire control. They will, in most cases, accept payment of their claims in these notes. It was thought at first that the new note issue, before its maturity, would be redeemed by an issue of mortgage bonds.

One of those connected with the company admitted yesterday, however, that new stock might be issued in place of such bonds. Should that be the case the holders of the notes would change them for stock in the company. This will not stand in the way, however, it is learned on excellent authority, of an acquisition by the present creditors of the existent stock of the corporation. On just what terms it will be turned over is still a matter of conjecture. The creditors, who will enter the financing syndicate, may not secure every share of the company, but they will have a large majority and the old owners will be superseded.

CREDITORS OF THE ROAD.

The notes of the company now out, amounting to $17,000,000, are held largely by various trust companies and banks, among others the Central Trust Company, of which F. P. Olcott is President; the Mercantile Trust Company, of which Gen. Louis Fitzgerald is President; the Bond Company Trust Company, of Boston, of which T. Jefferson Coolidge is President; the National Union Bank, and others. The National City Bank is not so large a creditor as some suppose. Indeed, there is the best authority for stating that, leaving out of the question stray claims it may have bought, it holds practically none of the company's notes. The largest individual note holders and the amounts of their loans to the Third Avenue are: Louis T. Hoyt, $650,000; Russell Sage, $400,000; W. B. Rice of Worcester, Mass., $300,000.

There are several millions of other debts of the company besides those secured by notes, among them, for instance, being one for material used in changing the motive power on the road, which caused the filing of a mechanic's lien against the property yesterday.

The negotiations which have led up to this coming change in the affairs of the company were preceded, it will be recollected, by dealings with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who headed a syndicate to take up the floating debt. The ostensible recompense to be paid this syndicate was 2½ per cent. of the money furnished, whereas the present syndicate, according to the plan in view, is to get 10 per cents. of the money they secure—5 per cent. when it is paid for in notes, and another 5 per cent. when the notes are redeemed in bonds or in new stock, sums amounting to $2,500,000 in all.

"Is not this rather high?" was a question put yesterday to one of those interested in the negotiations.

"Why," said he, "do you want to know the reason the negotiations with the other syndicate failed? It was because a certain banker insisted on having, in addition to the 2½ per cent. commission which went to the syndicate, a cash bonus for his services of $2,500,000. It was refused, and the matter was dropped."

There will be another expert examination of the property, on behalf of the syndicate undertaking to reorganize the finances of the road. If their report is satisfactory, as it is expected that it will be, the negotiations will promptly be consummated.

The bonds or new stock, as the case may be, which shall be issued to redeem the notes that are to pay off most of the company's debts will amount to $27,500,000, as explained in these columns yesterday. Of this sum $5,000,000 will be set aside to redeem the first mortgage 5 per cent. bond issue now carried by the road, an issue which comes due in 1937. The entire liabilities of the company, present and prospective, amount to $30,000,000 of floating and $13,500,000 of funded debt. The capital stock is $16,000,000, and the company has a right to increase it to $40,000,000.

A MECHANIC'S LIEN FILED.

A mechanic's lien for $144,389 was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office against the property of the Third Avenue Company. This was one of the largest mechanic's liens ever filed with the clerk. James H. Warner, a lawyer at 120 Broadway, filed the lien in favor of the National Conduit and Cable Company, which furnished considerable of the material used in changing the motive power of the Third Avenue's lines. The specific claim made in the lien is on 155,257 feet of cable furnished for the Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard lines, between Dec. 1, 1899, and Jan. 15 last.

The officers of the National Conduit and Cable Company are: Edward S. Perot, President; George J. Jackson, Secretary, and James P. McQuaide, Treasurer. These officers, with Cornelius Gallagher, form the Board of Directors.

When the counsel for the company, Mr. Warner, was asked what had caused the company to file the lien, he said:

"It was merely a precautionary measure on our part, and was done to protect our interests. The rumors that were current that a receiver for the Third Avenue interests would be asked for, of course had some effect on our taking prompt action to secure our claim.

"I understand that there may be other liens filed, as there are a number of large unsecured claims in the construction account. I do not know how many there are, but they may aggregate several million dollars. These claims, together with the mortgage indebtedness of the company, warranted us in protecting our own claim, which is by no means small.

"The filing of the lien is a public notice that we have a claim against the company, and, of course, secures our claim as against other indebtedness of the company. The lien should have no effect on the reorganization plans of the road. We have great faith in Mr. Lauterbach and believe that he will eventually succeed in having the road put on a good paying basis."

VIEWS OF MR. LAUTERBACH.

Edward Lauterbach was in consultation with several persons at the office of Talbot S. Taylor long after the usual business hours yesterday afternoon. Mr. Taylor is the son-in-law of James R. Keene, and it is in this office that Mr. Keene makes his headquarters. The conference ended about 9:30 P. M., and after it was over Mr. Lauterbach declined to say what had transpired. He did say, however:

"The Third Avenue Company made a mistake a year ago when it did not issue more stock instead of the mortgage bonds, and now it is suffering from its error. I have every reason to believe, however, that the plan of Vermilye & Co. to finance the road will go through and be a success. We are having lots of opposition to overcome. It is not a battle between giants; it is the giants fighting the pigmy.

"We never attacked the Metropolitan Company, yet Mr. Vreeland, the President of that company, went way out of his way to attack us when we were going through this crisis. The Metropolitan people did try to get control of our road, just as Mr. Curtiss, our treasurer, said in his statement, and Mr. Morgan did make us an offer for that line.

"Even now rumors are being constantly circulated by some person in such a way as to try to injure our prospects. Some of these rumors are perfectly ridiculous. Take the one circulated to-day that a large block of new stock had been offered to the Metropolitan people at 54. There was not a word of truth in it. All of these rumors and the accompanying agitation tend to delay the consummation of our plans."

When Mr. Lauterbach was asked what effect, if any, the filing of mechanic's liens against the property would have, he replied that the liens would cause the company no trouble whatever, and all just claims would be duly paid. He added:

"The road has been attacked from many quarters, but its soundness is beyond question. The story as to a receivership is utterly baseless; none is contemplated, and none is desired. There would be absolutely no justification for such a course."

Third Avenue stock opened at 90 yesterday, half a point off Wednesday's close, and in the course of an erratic and heavy day's trading, in which it never reached that figure again, scored a net loss of 6 points, closing at 84½.

CRUISERS AT BANDAR ABBAS.

Russian Vessel Arrives at the Persian Port and Two British Ships Are Proceeding There.

BOMBAY, Feb. 23.—The Times of India announces that a large Russian cruiser has arrived at Bandar Abbas, on the Straits of Ormuz, which connects the Persian Gulf with the Arabian Sea.

The British third-class cruiser Pomone and the British gunboat Sphinx have proceeded thither.

The visit of the Russian cruiser to Bandar Abbas may have some connection with the proposed trans-Persian railway. According to a recent issue of The Turkestan Gazette, the Russian Government has already begun the construction of the Julfa-Tabriz-Hamadan Railway, with a branch line to Teheran, as far as Bandar Abbas. The recent concentration of a large body of Russian troops at Kushk is said to have been a manoeuvre engineered for the purpose of diverting attention from Persia to the Afghan frontier.

The work on the railway, The Gazette declares, will be pushed with all possible speed under the supervision of officers of the General Staff, with the assistance of Cossacks, and is expected to be finished in 1903. This route has been selected because it traverses the most important districts for Russia from an economic and strategic point of view.

The Turkestan Gazette also points out that the object pursued by Russia in Persia and Asia Minor is to obtain an outlet to the sea on the south in order to command the world's commercial high road to India and the Far East. At the same time Russia will avoid everything calculated to strengthen Turkey. Consequently there will be no communication by rail with the banks of the Tigris or the Euphrates, or with Bushire, but only with Bandar Abbas and the political, industrial, and strategic centre of the country.

CZAR WANTS NO WAR.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Gen. Kuropatkin, Russian Minister for War, who is a strong Boer sympathizer, is responsible for all the recent movements of Russian troops in the Kushk district. He obtained the approval of the Military Council for a plan to seize Herat, and he thereupon submitted it to the Czar, suggesting that it would be a good time, while England's hands were tied in South Africa, to execute the plan, which he said could be done without a hitch.

"To his surprise the Czar declined to give any countenance to any movement in favor of utilizing Great Britain's difficulties. His Majesty said: 'It is my intention to maintain the strictest neutrality throughout the war, notwithstanding the display of popular sympathies toward the Boers.'

"This is tantamount to a victory for the Russian Foreign Office. Count Muravieff was strongly opposed to the scheme of Gen. Kuropatkin, whose position is regarded as considerably shaken."

E. H. Turner Ill in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Edward H. Turner, Chicago manager for the firm of J. Spencer Turner & Co. of New York, became suddenly ill at his office this morning. A physician found the patient suffering with a dangerous attack of angina pectoris. Shortly after noon Mr. Turner had recovered sufficiently to be taken to the Grand Pacific Hotel. Under the constant action of heart stimulants he was kept conscious, and toward evening a reaction set in, and he rested easily. The attending physicians say that Mr. Turner will recover unless there is a sudden relapse.

The First Railway in the World
to adopt for all its cars the Pintsch Light is the New York Central. This line has Pintsch Light in its sleeping and parlor cars, its coaches, baggage cars, and mail cars, contributing in this, as in all other things, to the comfort and safety of its patrons.—Adv.

CONFERREES AGREE ON CURRENCY BILL

It Declares Unqualifiedly for a Gold Standard.

PARITY MUST BE MAINTAINED

This Is Made the Duty of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Refunding, Bureau of Redemption, and International Bimetallism Clauses Remain in the New Measure—Many Changes Made.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The gold standard Currency bill is almost an accomplished fact. As promised last night, the conferrees of the Senate and the House reached an agreement this morning, and before the afternoon had expired the report was submitted in the Senate and read. Next Wednesday some member of the committee will explain the changes made.

It is yet too early to learn how it will strike the two houses. The assumption of both the Senate and House Republican members of the conference committee is that it will be satisfactory. Each house has yielded something, but on each side it is asserted that neither yielded any material point that should have been retained.

CHANGES MADE.

Many changes have been effected, but the advocates of sound money legislation agree to-night that it is altogether a better measure than would have been the unchanged bill of either house. Whatever the law has asserted hitherto, or failed to assert to the conviction of anybody, by this bill the declaration for the gold standard is made clear and strong, beyond any possibility of misunderstanding.

The gold dollar is made the standard for the future, and it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the parity of all forms of money with this standard. The House bill gave to the Secretary discretion to maintain the parity. The bill as agreed to makes it the duty of the Secretary to maintain that parity. In that respect the conferrees agree that the bill is stronger than the House bill would have been.

The Secretary is permitted, in case the parity of the silver or paper money is threatened, to use the increase in the funds resulting from the sale of bonds for any lawful purpose except to meet deficiencies. He may strengthen the gold resources beyond the $150,000,000 named as the minimum in order to accomplish this. But the reserve can be used only for the redemption of greenbacks and Sherman notes, and the Secretary must replenish the reserve by purchasing gold and making exchanges, and in an emergency by issuing 3 per cent. bonds whenever the gold fund drops below $100,000,000.

The provision that the proceeds of bonds shall not be used to cover deficiencies has been added by the Conference Committee with the direct purpose of preventing the conditions which arose under the Cleveland Administration, and the political dispute which grew out of these

twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, as established by Section 3,511 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain such parity.

RESERVE TO BE $150,000,000.

Sec. 2. That United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, when presented to the Treasury for redemption, shall be redeemed in gold coin of the standard fixed in the first section of this act, and in order to secure the prompt and certain redemption of such notes as herein provided it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to set apart in the Treasury a respective fund of $150,000,000 in gold coin and bullion, which fund shall be used for such redemption purposes only, and whenever and as often as any of said notes shall be redeemed from said fund it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to use said notes so redeemed to restore and maintain such reserve fund in the manner following, to wit:

First—By exchanging the notes so redeemed for any gold coin in the general fund of the Treasury.

Second—By accepting deposits of gold coin at the Treasury or at any Sub-Treasury in exchanges of the United States notes so redeemed.

Third—By procuring gold coin by the use of said notes, in accordance with the provisions of Section 3,700 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

If the Secretary of the Treasury is unable to restore and maintain the gold coin in the reserve fund by the foregoing methods, and the amount of such gold coin and bullion in said fund shall at any time fall below $100,000,000, then it shall be his duty to restore the same to the maximum sum of $150,000,000 by borrowing money on the credit of the United States, for the debt thus incurred to issue and sell coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of $50 or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of their issue, and to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form or under State, municipal, city, or local authority.

And the gold coin received from the sale of said bonds shall first be covered into the general fund of the Treasury and then exchanged, in the manner hereinbefore provided, for an equal amount of the notes redeemed and held for exchange, and the Secretary of the Treasury may in his discretion use said notes in exchange for gold, or to purchase or redeem any bonds of the United States, or for any other lawful purpose the public interests may require, except that they shall not be used to meet deficiencies in the current revenues.

That United States notes when redeemed in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be reissued, but shall be held in the reserve fund until exchanged for gold as herein provided, and the gold coin and bullion in the reserve fund, together with the redeemed notes held for use as provided in this section, shall at no time exceed the maximum sum of $150,000,000.

SILVER AS LEGAL TENDER.

Sec. 3. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect the legal-tender quality as now provided by law of the silver dollar, or of any other money coined or issued by the United States.

NEW TREASURY DIVISIONS.

Sec. 4. That there be established in the Treasury Department, as a part of the office of the Treasurer of the United States, divisions, to be known as the division of issue and the division of redemption, to which shall be assigned respectively under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may approve, all records and accounts relating to the issue and redemption of United States notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, and currency certificates.

There shall be transferred from the accounts of the general fund of the Treasury of the United States, and taken up on the books of said divisions, respectively, accounts relating to the reserve fund for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes, the gold to be held against outstanding gold certificates, the United States notes held against outstanding silver certificates, and each of the funds represented by these accounts shall be used for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged, and shall be used for no other purpose, the same being held as trust funds.

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as fast as standard silver dollars are coined under the provisions of the acts of July 14, 1890, and June 13, 1898, from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, to retire and cancel an equal amount of Treasury notes whenever received into the Treasury, either by exchange, in accordance with the provisions of this act or in the ordinary course of business, and upon the cancellation of Treasury notes silver certificates shall be issued against the silver dollars so coined.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

Sec. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive deposits of gold coin with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States in sums of not less than $20, and issue gold certificates therefor in denominations of not less than $20, and the coin so deposited shall be retained in the Treasury and held for the payment of such certificates on demand, and used for no other purpose. Such certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued, and when held by any National banking association may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve:

Provided, that whenever and so long as the gold coin held in the reserve fund in the Treasury for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes shall fall and remain below $100,000,000 the authority to issue certificates as herein provided shall be suspended; and provided, further, that whenever and so long as the aggregate amount of United States notes and silver certificates in the general fund of the Treasury shall exceed $60,000,000 the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, suspend the issue of the certificates herein provided for.

And provided, further, that of the amount of such outstanding certificates one-fourth at least shall be in denominations of $50 or less.

And provided, further, that the Secretary of the Treasury may in his discretion, issue such certificates in denominations of $10,000, payable to order. And Section 5,193 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby repealed.

TO RETIRE CERTIFICATES.

Sec. 7. That hereafter silver certificates shall be issued only in denominations of $10 and under, except that not exceeding in the aggregate 10 per centum of the total volume of said certificates, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be issued in denominations of $20, $50, and $100; and silver certificates of higher denomination than $10, except as herein provided, shall, whenever received at the Treasury or redeemed, be retired and canceled, and certificates of denominations of $10 or less shall be substituted therefor, and after such substitution, in whole or in part, a like volume of United States notes of less denomination than $10 shall from time to time be retired and canceled and notes of denominations of $10 and upward shall be reissued in substitution therefor, with like qualities and restrictions as those retired and canceled.

SUBSIDIARY SILVER.

Sec. 8. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to use at his discretion any silver bullion in the Treasury of the United States purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, for coinage into such denominations of subsidiary silver coin as may be necessary to meet the public requirements for such coin:

Provided, That the amount of subsidiary silver coin outstanding shall not at any time exceed in the aggregate $100,000,000.

Whenever any silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, shall be used in the coinage of subsidiary silver coin, an amount of Treasury notes issued under said act equal to the cost of the bullion contained in such coin shall be canceled and not reissued.

Sec. 9. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause all worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coin of the United States now in the Treasury and hereafter received, to be recoined and to reimburse the Treasurer of the United tSates for the difference between the nominal or face value of such coin and the amount the same will produce in new coin from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATIONAL BANK CAPITAL.

Sec. 10. That Section 5,138 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 5,138. No association shall be organized with a less capital than $100,000, except that banks with a capital of not less than $50,000 may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed 6,000 inhabitants, and except that banks with a capital of not less than $25,000 may, with the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed 3,000 inhabitants. No association shall be organized in a city the population of which exceeds 50,000 persons with a capital of less than $200,000.

REFUNDING OF BONDS.

Sec. 11. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the Treasury any of the outstanding bonds of the United States bearing interest at 5 per centum per annum, payable Feb. 1, 1904, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at 4 per centum per annum, payable July 1, 1907, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at 3 per centum per annum, payable Aug. 1, 1908, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of $50 or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, and said bonds to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority:

Provided, that such outstanding bonds may be received in exchange at a valuation not greater than their present worth to yield an income of 2½ per centum per annum; and in consideration of the reduction of interest effected the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay to the holders of the outstanding bonds surrendered for exchange, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not greater than the difference between their present worth, computed as aforesaid, and their par value, and the payments to be made hereunder shall be held to be payments on account of the sinking fund created by Section 3,694 of the Revised Statutes.

And provided further that the two per centum bonds to be issued under the provisions of this act shall be issued at not less than par, and they shall be numbered consecutively in the order of their issue, and when payment is made the last numbers issued shall be first paid, and this order shall be followed until all the bonds are paid.

And whenever any of the outstanding bonds are called for payment interest thereon shall cease three months after such call; and there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to effect the exchanges of bonds provided for in this act, a sum not exceeding one-fifteenth of one per centum of the face value of said bonds, to pay the expense of preparing and issuing the same and other expenses incident thereto.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

Sec. 12.—That upon the deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, by any national banking association, of any bonds of the United States in the manner provided by existing law, such associations shall be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, equal in amount to the par value of the bonds so deposited; and any national banking association now having bonds on deposit for the security of circulating notes, and upon which an amount of circulating notes has been issued less than the par value of the bonds, shall be entitled, upon due application to the Controller of the Currency, to receive additional circulating notes in blank to the amount which will increase the circulating notes held by such association to the par value of the bonds deposited, such additional notes to be held and treated in the same way as circulating notes of national banking associations heretofore issued, and subject to all the provisions of law affecting such notes:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to modify or repeal the provisions of Section 5,167 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizing the Controller of the Currency to require additional deposits of bonds or of lawful money in case the market value of the bonds held to secure the circulating notes outstanding for which such bonds may be deposited as security is reduced below the amount of the circulation issued for the same.

And provided, further, that the circulating notes furnished to National banking associations under the provisions of this act shall be of the denominations prescribed by law, except that no National banking association shall, after the passage of this act, be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency, or to issue or reissue or place in circulation, more than one-third in amount of its circulating notes of the denomination of five dollars.

And provided, further, that the total amount of such notes issued to any such association may equal at any time, but shall not exceed the amount at such times of its capital stock actually paid in.

And provided, further, that under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury any National banking association may substitute the 2 per centum bonds issued under the provisions of this act for any of the bonds deposited with the Treasurer to secure circulation or to secure deposits of public money; and so much of an act entitled 'An act to enable banking associations to extend their corporate existence, and for other purposes,' approved July 12, 1882, as prohibits any National bank which makes any deposit of lawful money in order to withdraw its circulating notes from receiving any increase of its circulation for the period of six months from the time it made such deposit of lawful money for the purpose aforesaid, is hereby repealed, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this section are hereby repealed.

NATIONAL BANK TAX.

Sec. 13.—That every National banking association having on deposit, as provided by law, bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum, issued under the provisions of this act, to secure its circulating notes, shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States, in the months of January and July, a tax of one-fourth of 1 per centum each half year upon the average amount of such of its notes in circulation as are based upon the deposit of said 2 per centum bonds, and such taxes shall be in lieu of existing taxes on its notes in circulation imposed by Section 5,214 of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 14.—That the provisions of this act are not intended to preclude the accomplishment of international bimetallism whenever conditions shall make it expedient and practicable to secure the same by concurrent action of the leading commercial nations of the world, and at a ratio which shall insure permanence of relative value between gold and silver.

CHEMICAL TRUST PROPOSED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—A chemical trust is in process of organization under the name of the American Chemical Manufacturing Company. La Salle Street was flooded with copies of the prospectus to-day. The amount of capital will be contingent upon the manner in which the public receives the proposition. The reference shares will be 6 per cent. cumulative non-voting certificates, payable in cash. The common stock with exclusive voting power is to be issued, fully paid and unassessable, from time to time for property purchased and services.

Holders of two-thirds of the outstanding common shares are to have the right at any time before subscriptions to preferred stock are fully paid up to have the capital of the company reduced and the subscriptions to the preferred stock canceled, and to have issued to the preference share subscribers 6 per cent. mortgage bonds of the new company to the amount paid on their subscriptions.

The bonds may be issued by the organization from time to time in series. Each series is to be secured by a mortgage, covering one of its plants and the patented or secret process and manufacturing business there conducted, but no one of these mortgages will be a lien on any other of the company's plants, processes, or manufacturing business.

STAMFORD'S SEWER.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 23.—A public hearing was held to-day before Major Leach, representing the War Department, regarding the outlet for the sewer for the western part of this city. The Common Council has adopted plans for the outlet to enter Stamford harbor a few feet outside the harbor lines, but to carry out this arrangement it was necessary to secure the War Department's consent. It was believed that the securing of this permission would be merely a matter of form, and everything was in readiness to hurry the city's plan into execution.

Formal objection was filed with Secretary Root, however, and the Secretary delegated Major Leach to hold the hearing. There were many protests against the proposed outlet. The Stamford Yadht Club, through Commodore James D. Smith, objected. The boatmen of Stamford, through Capt. F. L. Cooke, followed the same course. The Stamford Gas and Electric Company, E. H. Peck, and several others also protested.

A few weeks ago the Superior Court granted an injunction enjoining the city from discharging sewage into the east branch of the harbor. An appeal is now pending in the Supreme Court. Some are of the opinion that the entire sewer system will have to be relaid.

GEN. CRONJE IS STILL UNBEATEN

Continued from Page 1.

it was ever my lot to witness. Once before, in Thessaly, I had seen 110 guns in action, but never such a number of powerful guns concentrating their fire upon a spot about a mile square. The exploding lyddite shells raised great clouds of green smoke, completely filling the bed of the river.

The shrapnel burst on the edge of each bank, except for a short space where the proximity of the British infantry made it dangerous. Our shells searched every bush and every ravine of the river bed. The enfilading guns must have done terrible execution. The roar was deafening, yet with a spirit of desperate madness now and again the Boers would attempt to snipe the naval guns, which were firing at a range of 1,000 yards. The long line of three batteries belched forth death, while on each side lay two battalions of infantry, whose Maxims sounded petty beside the roaring big guns.

What loss the Boers suffered is not known yet.

I am writing in the middle of a sleeping camp. Not a sound disturbs the heavy slumber of the tired soldiers. Down the river bed not a fire is seen not a cry heard. There is something tragic in the stern resistance which Gen. Cronje is hopelessly offering. It is impossible not to admire his pluck, but all condemn the wickedness of uselessly sacrificing the lives of his brave followers.

British Had 146 Killed Sunday.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The official report gives 146 men killed at Paardeberg Drift Sunday, Feb. 18, including sixty-three Highlanders and eighteen Canadians.

Methuen in Charge at Kimberley.

KIMBERLEY, Feb. 22.—Lord Methuen arrived here Tuesday. He will act as administrator of the Kimberley district, extending southward to the Orange River. Col. Kekewich will remain in command of the local forces. The issue of siege soup ceases to-day. There are sixty-four Boer prisoners here.

BULLER FINDS OPPOSITION.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Pietermaritzburg, dated Thursday, says:

"Fighting is proceeding in the vicinity of Pieter's this morning. Gen. Buller's advance is being opposed by both big gun and rifle fire."

A dispatch from Chieveley, dated Thursday, Feb. 22, to The Daily Chronicle, says:

"At dawn on Tuesday we found that the Boers had vacated all their positions south of the Tugela and were in positions among the high hills midway between Ladysmith and the river, and making a determined stand. Two Creusot guns were in action.

"All the British naval and other heavy guns were brought to bear upon the new positions. We believe that this show of Boer strength was only intended to cover a retreat. Yesterday (Wednesday) the Boers were retiring all day. Gen. Buller continued to harass them, compelling them to give way."

The Daily Chronicle has the following dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Saturday, Feb. 17:

"All day men gather on the Convent Hill and try to see Gen. Buller's shells bursting in the distance. The siege has been inexpressibly tedious for the last fortnight. Boer camps have entirely disappeared from the old positions within the last few days, and large parties, with wagons, are trekking westward. It is assumed that the Free Staters are going to resist the advance of Lord Roberts.

"We estimate that about 6,000 have gone. Near the foot of Bulwana the Boers have been constructing a work near the river, possibly a dam. We can see a figure like an old lady in a red petticoat directing operations."

The Daily Telegraph has the following dispatch from Chieveley, dated Feb. 21:

"It is reported that Gen. White sortied from Ladysmith yesterday and captured a number of Boer wagons. There is heavy firing in the direction of Ladysmith, either on the part of Sir George White or of the Boers."

CHIEVELEY, Feb. 22.—The main body of the Boers has fled, evidently with the object of stemming the advance of Lord Roberts.

HOOFD LAAGER, Ladysmith, Feb. 21.—There was heavy fighting all Monday and Tuesday, and it still continues since early this morning. Our officers hope to dislodge the British from their position.

Last night a body of British troops tried to cross the river, but were beaten back with heavy loss. Our loss was slight. Our positions are being bombarded from Ladysmith at a point where the Klip River passes through the hills. Our Long Tom is replying with good effect.

COLENSO, Feb. 21.—The British have crossed the Tugela over a pontoon northward of Hlangwana, and now occupy Fort Wylie.

While the Naval Brigade was bombarding Groblerskloof, the Boers' big Creusot replying, yesterday evening, after the occupation of Colenso, a small party of Thorneycroft's Horse crossed the river, but were driven back by fire from the trenches.

The Boer guns are still shelling the relieving force from the hills south of Ladysmith, but the impression is spreading that they are merely covering the retreat of the entire Boer force.

Gen. Buller's casualties Feb. 20 and Feb. 21 were: Killed, Capt. Crealock, Lieut. Keith-Falconer, and Lieut. Parry, of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, and nine men; wounded, six officers and ninety-seven men; missing, five men.

SKIRMISH NEAR ARUNDEL.

ARUNDEL, Feb. 22.—Col. Henderson's squadron of the Inniskillings, with two guns, reconnoitred westward to Mooifontein Farm, on the direct road to Colesberg and Hanover. They got close to the Boers in the hills and were fired on. They quickly got their guns in position and shelled the hills. Eventually the Boers were driven out, retiring northward, when they came under fire of two other guns supported by a company of Australians near the British western post on Dragoon Hill.

Col. Henderson proceeded to Mooifontein Farm, which he now occupies. The British patrols from Hanover also came out that far. The Boers are not in great force. They have been persistently followed all day long and have withdrawn a considerable distance northward.

RHODES PRAISES TROOPS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Kimberley, in a dispatch dated Thursday, says:

"I have had a chat with Cecil Rhodes, who declares that not half enough has been made of the splendid gallantry of the mounted troops—mostly local men—in the numerous engagements fought during the investment.

"Many of the men, he tells me, had never used the bayonet before, and did not know how to fix one. Yet, storming the Boer redoubts on Nov. 25 and Nov. 28, they gallantly charged up the ridges, holding the rifle in one hand and the bayonet in the other."

BOER SYMPATHY IN REICHSRATH.

VIENNA, Feb. 24.—Yesterday's proceedings in the Reichsrath were marked by violence and tumult. Herr Turk, Radical, complained of an alleged breach of neutrality by Austria, to the injury of the Boers, and he attacked Emperor Francis Joseph.

"The world calls the Emperor chivalrous," said the Deputy, "but is it chivalrous to support British robbers in an assault upon freedom-loving Boers?"

Another Radical Deputy cried out: "Two thousand saddles for South Africa were sold from the army stores."

The Socialists made a wild uproar during the debate upon the question of an eight-hour day for miners.

The sitting was closed peremptorily.

PROBABLE LENGTH OF THE WAR

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Among the numerous letters which the mail brings from Cape Town are several containing accounts of visits to the Boer prisoners on the Cafalonia. An interview with Col. Schiel is thus described:

"Col. Schiel is among the prisoners, recovered of his wound. Captivity has not taught the Colonel respect for his captors. He does not anticipate a speedy ending for the war; he smiles his incredulity of our ultimate success. As a man, level-headed, untinged by patriotism, unexalted by the scriptures, and acquainted practically with the Transvaal's resources, he is worth a hearing.

"He knows something of European armies and of British credit and capacity, yet pins his faith to the farmers with whom he fought. That is worth thinking over. He states that at the time of his capture there were but four other foreign officers in the Boer Army. He ridicules the report that the Boer will accept the leadership of outsiders.

"Col. Schiel, though once a gunner, had not at Elandslaagte an artillery command. Our attack there was unexpected, and he was against retention of the Boer position. Other counsels, however, prevailed. He is not a man who cultivates an appreciation of his foes. 'You fought well,' he admits, 'but we had few men.' He declined smilingly to give an estimate of the numbers with him, saying that our national self-esteem would have discredited his assertion. That is possible, but there might have been other reasons.

"Other guesses are hazarded by men who have ground for guesswork as to the probable duration of the war. The most sanguine I have yet heard was ventured by a member of the Government, who has an earned reputation for clear seeing and common sense. His date is the end of March. A millionaire, who knew the country for many years before making his money, says September. Lord Kitchener, who has a great capacity for patience, shakes his head at the far less sanguine estimate. From the soldiers' standpoint Lord Kitchener's judgment cannot be questioned. Fought to a finish, the war might take the full of two years, but such endurance is most improbable. The problem will presently be complicated by the generation of new elements, the effect of which cannot be foretold.

"I think it likely that in the next two months the Free State may be detached from its alliance, and that when the end does come it will be sudden and unforeseen. But for the present we go slow. The hand on the lever is not likely to be hurried. There is a note of mastery in its indifference to time, its confident shaping of destiny. For we are being run now as a business concern, and for the moment during stocktaking the shutters are up."

STEAMER SABINE RELEASED.

PORT ELIZABETH, Cape Colony, Feb. 22.—The British authorities have released the seized steamship Sabine.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The inquiries of the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, at the Foreign Office on the subject of the seizure of the British steamer Sabine from New York Jan. 4, with a miscellaneous cargo, which was captured by the British gunboat Thrush and taken to Delagoa Bay, have elicited the statement that nothing is known there except the facts contained in the dispatch announcing the release of the steamer. Pending the reception of official reports by the Foreign Office nothing will be done in the matter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Much doubt surrounds the circumstances connected with the seizure of the British ship Sabine, and while the action of the State Department in instructing Mr. Choate to look into the matter and to deplore such interference with commerce was inspired by a desire to avoid any criticism for lack of diligence, it appears that some points about the seizure are so obscure as to make it questionable at least whether there is yet sufficient ground for protest.

In fact, there is some doubt as to the actual seizure, and the British Government itself has not been informed of the event. The State Department in this case has no direct information, relying upon the statement of Peabody & Co. of New York that their goods to the value of $30,000 had been seized on the Sabine according to the report.

There is no certainty that any American goods were seized, the original telegraphic statement being that the vessel had been captured and towed into Port Elizabeth to be searched for contraband goods. But the basis of the department's objection to a seizure of this kind lies in the fact that as the Sabine was bound for a British port she might have been allowed to proceed without interference to her destination, and examined there.

BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Amounts Total £27,522,600, £928,100 More Than Last Year—To Have 4,240 More Officers and Men.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The naval estimates for 1900-1901 total £27,522,600, an increase of £928,100, providing for an increase of 220 officers and 4,020 men for new ships. It is proposed to build two new battleships, six first-class armored cruisers, a second-class cruiser, two twin-screw sloops, two gunboats, and two torpedo boats.

The rate of supply of propelling machinery and ermor, it is explained, is the sole cause of delay in the work projected last year, and, though the platemakers have doubled their capacity, they are still unable to keep up with orders.

Negotiations, it is added, are in progress for the formation of a naval reserve in Canada, the difficulty created by the requirement of six months' training on a man-of-war being one of the conditions of service in the United Kingdom which it is thought will be overcome.

There will be under construction in 1900 seventeen battleships, twenty armored cruisers, a first-class protected cruiser, two second-class protected cruisers, a third-class cruiser, eight sloops, two gunboats, four torpedo boats, and twenty-one torpedo boat destroyers.

The turbiner Viper on her preliminary trial reached thirty-five knots. Exhaustive experiments will be made with her, as great importance is attached to her novel system of propulsion.

The Marconi system of wireless telegraphy was tried in the naval manoeuvres, and proved very successful. As long as only one ship was signaling, signals were successful for sixty miles. Negotiations are in progress between the Government and Signor Marconi, but the terms are not decided.

The arrangements in connection with the coaling of the fleet have received special consideration, and steps will be taken to increase the reserve stocks at certain coaling stations. Experiments are in progress, with the object of selecting patent fuel suitable as a special reserve for the more distant stations. Efforts will also be made to secure local coal at the colonial stations when it is shown that it is suitable in quality and price.

The editorials in the morning papers complain more or less vigorously of the insufficiency of the Government's naval proposals, especially in view of the immense naval efforts of Germany and other powers. The conservative Standard says:

"Perhaps this is because the British Navy is considered strong enough for its work, but the nation will ask for full assurances on that point."

The Daily Mail says: "The proposals are so inadequate that we cannot but express the deepest surprise that the Admiralty Board can be persuaded to accept them."

The Times says: "The statement bears on the face of it few, direct indications of the critical position of the country on account of South Africa. The Admiralty have not yielded to the temptation to propound a sensational and panic-stricken programme of shipbuilding.

"We have heard much lately of the ambitious naval programmes of foreign powers; but programmes are not performances."

The editorial then discusses productive limits and "the difficulties which even the United States have already begun to experience. The writer thinks that the cruiser programme might with advantage be larger; but he says it would be useless to make this larger on paper if it could not be larger in reality. The editorial concludes with a reiteration of the urgency of the most complete organization and preparation so far as the existing fleet is concerned.

OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO SHIPS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Admiralty, in order to facilitate the rapid mobilization of the fleet, if necessary, will notify all senior officers not afloat of the names of the ships to which they are assigned.

All the naval officers have now been allotted, and all the ships are practically ready.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE ACTS.

Both House and Senate Pass Anti-Railroad Bills—Resolution for Adjournment Feb. 28.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 23.—By unanimous vote and in the face of the most aggressive railroad lobby that has ever been organized at Frankfort, the Senate to-day passed the McChord Anti-Extortion Freight Rate law. It was immediately sent to the House, and will be one of the few bills passed at the present session of the Legislature.

The session was attended only by the Democratic members. As on Monday, both Marshall and Carter called the body to order, and each presided. Marshall recognized a Republican motion to adjourn while the Democrats were listening to the reading of the Journal. The Republicans thereupon walked out and the Democratic majority remained and went on with the business.

The Senate defeated a bill preventing insurance being written outside the State on property held inside the State, the object being to avoid taxation. The bill is aimed directly at the Whisky Trust, which has placed all its several millions of insurance with a New York agency. The bill was defeated after an hour's discussion, receiving 12 votes for and 8 against.

The bill appropriating $100,000 for the discovery of the assassin or assassins of William Goebel and for the payment of a reward not to exceed $75,000 of this amount to the person discovering the assassin, came up at noon on a favorable report of the committee, and was passed by unanimous vote. It will be at once sent to the House, where its immediate passage will be urged.

In the House Mr. Terrill introduced two bills aimed directly at the railroad corporation which has done so much to complicate the political situation in the State. One prevents the free transportation of any person or persons for the purpose of intimidating officers of the State in the discharge of their duty, and provides a fine of $1,000 for each passenger carried. This will prevent a repetition of the scenes just before Goebel was assassinated, when 1,000 armed men from the mountains were transported to Frankfort free.

The other bill prevents common carriers from interfering with conventions or elections and is punishable by a like fine.

There is also a tri-gent bill against lobbyists, and it is said it will also be passed.

Among the other bills aimed at railroads is one, a copy of the Texas law, regulatig the issue of capital stock and preventing overcapitalization. All these bills are aimed particularly at the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Mr. Lafferty introduced in the House a joint resolution for the adjournment of both branches of the Assembly sine die on Feb. 28. The resolution says the factions cannot be harmonized; that the pending contest cannot be settled in the time remaining for the session, and that the people's money is being wasted. It states also that an extra session will probably be called. The resolution went over one day.

KENTUCKY'S POOR MARKSMEN.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—When Samuel Harris, a Maysville attorney, answered to the charge of carrying concealed weapons in the Police Court to-day he was given a remitted fine. Judge Schwab lectured him from the bench, saying:

"All of you Kentuckians when you come to Cincinnati insist upon carrying revolvers. You do not know how to use a gun. You either kill the wrong man or shoot yourselves in the feet. Brave men and fine women are supposed to come from Kentucky. Where are your brave men? Nine out of ten of your people killed are shot from behind, through a window, or while somebody is holding them. Kentucky may slaughter her innocents, but she can't slaughter them in Cincinnati."

PHILADELPHIA'S ASSEMBLY.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The second and last Assembly took place at the Academy of Music to-night. The foyer of the Academy was, as usual, the ballroom, and to make it a fit setting for such an auspicious event it was handsomely decorated with plants and flowers till it bloomed like a garden. Down stairs the auditorium was floored over and filled with many small tables, and, as heretofore, it served as a supper room.

In the lobby the hostesses received. They were Mrs. William Platt Pepper, Mrs. Morris J. Lewis, Mrs. A. J. Dallas Dixon, Mrs. R. H. Bayard Bowie, Mrs. James Large, and Mrs. William H. Hart.

The cotillion, which began shortly after supper, was led by Sidney W. Keith. There were no favors and no new figures.

There were probably more strangers present than there were at the first ball, the list including Miss Sarah K. Boone of Baltimore, Mrs. H. H. Harrison of Virginia, Mrs. Lillian Munniekuysen of Baltimore, Sir Charles Roe of England, Mrs. George Langworthy, G. B. Finch of London, O. W. Holmes, Boston; Peyton S. Coles, Virginia; W. B. Coles, New York; Miss Frances Berwin, Virginia; J. Morris, Paris; Chambers O'Donnell Lee, Baltimore; Capt. and Mrs. Brownson, United States Navy; Capt. and Mrs. Hands, United States Navy; Gardiner Gilsey, Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, Edwin H. Denby, Miss Alice K. Sands, G. Willett Van Ness, Harry S. Redmond, Miss Heloise Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Montague, Benjamin Woolsey Rogers, Charles Pinkerton, Edwin Tatum, William E. Potts, J. M. Gallatin, George Graham Thompson, Louis Keller, Henry C. Campbell, Arthur W. Lawrence, Mrs. Frederick A. de Peyster, and Charles L. Ricker, New York; N. W. Pape, Baltimore; Col. William S. Muse, United States Navy; Dr. John C. Spear, United States Navy, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Meredith Robinson. The other persons present included only the regular subscribers.

The Governors of the ball were Richard L. Ashhurst, Henry B. Coxe, Jr., Owen Wister, J. Percy Keating, John Cadwalder, Jr., and John S. Newbold.

THREE KILLED IN A FIGHT.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 23.—Near Horse Creek, Walker County, Walter Stevens, a prominent planter, filed suit against his nephew, Sylvester Hinson, for a debt, alleged to be due on account of rent. Hinson having leased a farm from his uncle. The case was to have been tried to-day in the court of Justice of the Peace Martin Phillips, at Horse Creek. Both of the principals were present, accompanied by several dozen friends. Bad blood had existed for some time between Hinson and Stevens, and bloodshed was apprehended. Hence, every man in the crowd was armed.

The trial was postponed because of absent witnesses, and as the principals were leaving the courtroom they became involved in a quarrel, and in a moment a general battle was on between the two factions, pistols, knives, and clubs being used.

When it was over it was found that Jack Boyd, a bystander, had been shot through the heart and killed. Hinson got a bullet in the breast and died in a few moments. Stevens was shot in the body twice and died an hour later. Another man was cut, and still another had his skull broken. Several were slightly hurt. No arrests have been made, and more bloodshed is feared.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:30 A. M.—616 Water Street; Empire Cooperage Company; damage, $50.

5:50 A. M.—105 Rivington Street; Samuel Goodman; damage, $30.

9:50 A. M.—544 West Broadway; P. Conponosi; damage slight.

11:40 A. M.—241 Delancey Street; Max Silver; damage, $50.

12:50 P. M.—34 Bayard Street; Katz & Co.; damage slight.

2:30 P. M.—181 Ludlow Street; Jacob Kessler; damage slight.

5:45 P. M.—13 Macdougal Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

6:00 P. M.—133 Avenue C; Harris Kliman; damage, $5.

6:15 P. M.—27 Rivington Street; H. Hoofman; damage slight.

6:40 P. M.—37 Avenue D; Nathan Goldstein; damage, $50.

7:00 P. M.—445 West Forty-seventh Street; Joseph Loughlin; damage slight.

7:20 P. M.—89 Montgomery Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23.—Fire today in the dry goods store of L. D. Newell & Son caused $100,000 loss.

BARABOO Wis., Feb. 23.—Seven business houses were destroyed by fire at Wonewoc to-day. For a time it seemed probable that the entire village would be burned. The loss amounts to $80,000.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 23.—The explosion of a gasoline stove in the basement of the Metropolitan Hotel this afternoon was followed by a fire which burned the building and the Hewlett Block adjoining, causing a loss of about $100,000. The insurance amounts to about three-fourths of the loss.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Pearre Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. C. Davis, notions; Union Square Hotel.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Brum, dress goods; Grand Hotel. P. Bartholomay, upholstery goods; Holland House.
Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. S. Baldwin, optical goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; G. H. Kelley, millinery and ribbons; 57 White Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Ellasberg Brothers, Selma, Ala.; A. Ellasberg, dry goods; M. L. Stern, notions; Grand Hotel.
Jacoby, G., Middleton, Ohio; dry goods; Gerard Hotel.
Fidler brothers, Providence, R. I.; E. L. Fidler, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Emrich, M., Bucyrus, Ohio, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Shaw & Sassman Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. Shaw, notions; Hotel Marlborough.
Belden, Thompson & Co., Omaha, Neb.; H. A. Thompson, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Wordell, Dillon & McGuire, Fall River, Mass.; W. M. Wordell, furnishing goods; B. Anthony, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Judson, O. L., Albany, N. Y., piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
Connolly, W. A., Portsmouth, Ohio, cloaks and suits; Grand Hotel.
Hodges Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Supple, general buyer; Hotel Marlborough.
Le Boutillier & Simpson Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Vickers, laces and embroideries and underwear; Hotel Albert.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Shepherd, laces and embroideries; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Albert.
Swofford Bros. Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. J. Swofford, domestics, prints, and ginghams; E. M. Clendining, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Selig Dry Goods Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; M. Selig, notions and furnishing goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Pettis Dry Goods Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss G. Loveless, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Reed, H. L., & Co., Mansfield, Ohio; H. L. Reed, dress goods, cloaks, and carpets; Westminster Hotel.
Gamble, Desmond Co., New Haven, Conn.; Miss E. Leary, millinery; 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Jackson, C. F., Co., Norwalk, Ohio; Miss M. E. Hickox, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Burt, S. J. & Bros., Ogden, Utah; W. L. Burt, notions and cloaks; Murray Hill Hotel.
Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co.,

ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT

Bitter Talk by Anti-Imperialists at Philadelphia.

TO HOLD NATIONAL MEETING

Resolutions Declare Only Unqualified Opponents of the President Will Be Supported—Bryan Sympathies.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The feature of the second and last day's session of the Eastern conference of anti-imperialists was the adoption of a resolution bitterly condemning the expansion policy of the McKinley Administration and declaring that the members of the conference would support for the Presidency or for Congress no candidates who are not unalterably opposed to the Administration's course.

In the debate preceding the adoption of the resolution President McKinley was denounced by one speaker as a "murderer," while the remarks of most of the others were characterized by the greatest bitterness. The resolutions, as finally adopted by a unanimous vote, were as follows:

Whereas, The present Administration, under the lead of President McKinley, has undertaken to extend the sovereignty of the United States over various tropical islands, in no case with the consent of their people, and in the Philippines by force of arms, and denies that the inhabitants of these islands have any Constitutional rights;

Resolved, That this policy violates the principles upon which our Government rests, and not only subverts the liberty of these islanders, but also endangers the permanence of free institutions in our own country;

Resolved, That we will support no man for the Presidency or for Congress who is not known to be absolutely opposed to this policy, and that we will do our best to defeat all candidates for either office who favor it;

Resolved, That we request the Executive Committee of our National League to call a National convention at such time as they think wise, for the purpose of securing united action by all who hold these views.

The resolutions, when first presented by the Committee on Resolutions, of which Herbert Welsh of this city was Chairman, placed the responsibility for the war in the Philippines with "the Republican Party, under the lead of President McKinley," but on motion of Mr. Moorefield Storey of Massachusetts the words "the present Administration" were substituted. In offering the amendment Mr. Storey said that the members of President McKinley's Cabinet, who at heart were opposed to the policy of imperialism, but who by their silence supported it, should be made to bear their share in the responsibility.

Several of the delegates objected to the use of President McKinley's name on the ground that it was unwise to insert personalities into a resolution of that nature. Replying to these objections, Frank Stephens of this city said:

"That murderer is the man who is chiefly to blame for the shame that rests upon this country, and his name should not be removed."

Several of the delegates declared that little assistance could be expected from Senator Hoar owing to his staunch support of the President.

Mr. Storey of Massachusetts said that Senator Hoar could make an excellent anti-imperialistic speech, but when the time came for voting he voted with the President. "We want it to go out to the world," said Mr. Storey, "that our anti-imperialism is not of that sort."

Herbert Welsh declared that he regarded the Administration's "imperialistic policy as the breaking down of the American Union."

The following resolution also was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, It has been repeatedly stated that the President proposes shortly to deal with the Philippine insurgents as bandits, and is reported in the dispatches from Manila that a native member of a guerilla band which attacked a squad of Americans, killing a corporal, is to be tried by a military commission on a charge of murder, which gives us reason to fear that such a policy has already been inaugurated.

Resolved, That we cannot too strongly condemn any policy which will treat prisoners of war as criminals, which if pursued by England during the revolution might have hanged Marion and Sumter as murderers; which, when adopted by Spain, we execrated as Weyler and which, if now pursued by us, would add a last touch of infamy to our dealings with the Filipinos.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National League be requested to forward immediately to the Administration and to every member of Congress a copy of this resolution, and that Congress be requested to inquire whether any such policy is being pursued, and, if so, to demand its immediate cessation.

At the afternoon session the Rev. Henry L. Phillips of Philadelphia said: "Our great American President, Abraham Lincoln (I wish he was at the White House to-day) said: 'No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent.' I say this is the leading principle, the sheet-anchor of American republicanism. When the white man governs himself, that is self-government; but when he governs himself and also governs another man, that is more than self-government—that is despotism."

Gamaliel Bradford, referring to the approaching Presidential contest, said: "I have no doubt of the result. The vast crowds which everywhere greet Mr. Bryan, the immense demand for anti-imperialist literature, are the ground swell which point to a new uprising of a great people. I believe that next November there will go out to the world a new proclamation that the American people do still believe in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States."

"What government will the Filipinos get if they surrender?" demanded Moorfield Story. "By war and alcohol we destroyed the Indians, and with the same weapons we have begun the destruction of the Malays. Is this benevolence? Is this civilization? Is this Christianity? Is this right?"

Patrick O'Farrell aroused the audience to a high pitch of excitement by his heated denunciation of the President.

"The President," said he, "has declared that there shall be no more useless parleying. By that he meant that Gen. Otis and his battalions, with their Gatling guns and their gunboats, should be let loose on the Filipinos, to shoot them down, to kill their wives and children. In the history of this country, I know of no expression so filled with base butchery as this."

"It is strongly urged upon us that, 'right or wrong, this thing is going to succeed,' and that we should join with those who would make the best of the reception of the Spanish islands," said Edwin Burritt Smith of Chicago at the night session. "It is especially objected that our opposition is vexatious and even treasonable. We decline this invitation and here give notice of our purpose to maintain free speech in America, even in the presence of an imperial Executive who demands exemption from public criticism. We regard what has happened in the Philippines as wholesale murder and larceny; we have had no part in it, and refuse to become accomplices after the fact."

In concluding a lengthy speech, in which he took up in detail all the arguments for expansion, Henry Budd of Philadelphia declared the question of imperialism the supreme one of the moment. Said he: "Let the clique which would commit this country to a course of imperialism and colonialism succeed, and we must blame no one but ourselves, if in the near future arbitrary power, which is the natural outcome of imperialism, grown strong by exercise abroad, enter within our own borders and provoke a conflict, which will end either in despotism, open or disguised, or in anarchy!"

GOVERNMENT OF FILIPINOS.

Prof. Schurman Says the President Will Give Them a Constitution Such as Drawn by Their Leader.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—President Schurman of Cornell University, and former head of the Philippine Commission, delivered an address before the student body at the Armour Institute to-day. He said that the Philippine Commission recommended to the President a government and constitution for the Philippines identically the same as that framed by the educated Filipinos, which is practically the governmental policy outlined by Thomas Jefferson for the government of the vast territory acquired by the Louisiana Purchase.

Prof. Schurman said further he was happy to state that President McKinley had accepted the recommendations, and was sending out a second commission to put this government in operation.

"To avoid any mistake on the subject," said the speaker, "the Constitution drawn up by Pedro A. Paterno, Aguinaldo's Prime Minister, in 1898, will be published, with the Constitution adopted by the commission, so it may be seen the two are identical, with only slight elaboration in the American form. This Constitution also agrees with the request that leading Filipinos have been making of us day after day.

"The newspapers have not given publicity to the fact that we are to give the Filipinos the very Government they themselves ask, but our Government is now striking off 15,000 copies of the report, that it may inform those who have been so solicitous in regard to the kind of the government their friends, the Filipinos, would obtain from us."

Continuing, the speaker said that after a careful study of the island tribes he became convinced that the plan of Great Britain in her government of the Malays—signing peace pacts with the individual chiefs of the tribes—was the most satisfactory one. The results upheld his opinion, for in the southern row of islands where this policy was followed not a gun had been fired, and the American flag had been held an honored emblem.

This policy was not adopted in regard to the middle islands, which are inhabited by the Visayan tribe, the largest in the group of islands, because of the fact that there are no native rulers with whom to deal. The people, however, are ready for American government.

COCKRAN SPEAKS AT BOSTON.

Anti-Imperialistic Effort at Faneuil Hall Causes Intense Enthusiasm —Takes Up Puerto Rico.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—W. Bourke Cockran of New York championed the cause of the anti-imperialists at a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall to-night under the direction of the Anti-Imperialist League. The attendance was not as large as at some previous popular meetings. Although there were many in the audience who were not in sympathy with the sentiment of the speaker they were forced to applaud his oratory.

Ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell, President of the Anti-Imperialistic League, presided, and when he appeared upon the platform accompanied by Mr. Cockran and Edward Atkinson he was given a round of applause.

Mr. Boutwell read his speech from manuscript. He called attention to the non-partisan character of the meeting and declared that their sole purpose was to defeat imperialism.

Speaking of the expansion policy in general, Mr. Boutwell took up the facts developed in the debate in Congress on the Puerto Rican Tariff bill, and quoted the decision of Chief Justice Marshall, to show that trade should be free between the United States and its territories. He also dwelt on the disadvantages of the colonial system, illustrating his position by references to the present experiences of England in South Africa.

At the conclusion of his speech, ex-Gov. Boutwell introduced W. Bourke Cockran, who was accorded a great reception. At times during his speech the audience seemed almost carried away with his eloquence, and when he declared that he would rather "ten thousand times be a traitor with Edmunds and Sherman and Hoar and Boutwell than a traitor with—well, say, Hanna," the applause was terrific.

Upon being introduced, Mr. Cockran said: "No person who has enjoyed the blessings of liberty and constitutional government can visit the sacred precincts of its cradle without being deeply impressed with the character of the people on whose virtues it reflects such gratified beyond measure to be invited to contribute a feeble voice to the great principles which inspired voices have proclaimed from this hall, now more than a century."

"While imperialism remained an undefined policy, it was easy to deceive, or, at least, to bewilder the people by claiming for it all manner of extraordinary and inconsistent merits. Wherever there was a chance of obtaining a recruit, his support was sought by appeals to his opinions or his passions, no matter what they might be.

"But the imperious exigencies of trade have compelled the reduction of these vaporous phrases to practical proposals of legislation. The bill before Congress to fix the conditions governing our commercial intercourse with Puerto Rico, has proved to be an attempt to divide the plunder before the cruise began. The result was inevitable and would probably have been foreseen if Providence in His wisdom did not sometimes choose to protect the rights of honest men by the quarrels of—well, of other men.

"The protected interests and the political interests have come to blows. The unctuous phrases with which the President very probably deceived himself when he undertook to pervert a war of humanity into a war of conquest are flung back in his face by his mutinous followers. The purpose is no longer concealed to govern these territories not for the welfare of their inhabitants, but primarily for our own profit.

"Love of humanity is scattered to the winds and thirst for gain acknowledged to be the controlling motive. The flag of civilization is torn down, the Jolly Roger floats triumphantly on the breeze. The missionary is trampled under foot, while the buccaneers dispute. The fat is in the fire, and by the light of the flame we can see plainly what a hell broth it is that these imperialists are brewing.

"We can now examine imperialism, not as its opponents describe it, but as its friends present it. And remember this is not imperialism at its worst, but imperialism at its best—not imperialism successful, secure—but imperialism a candidate for popular favor, and therefore clothed in the least repulsive garb which the ingenuity of its supporters can design.

"The illuminating feature of this measure is the proposal to impose discriminating duties on commodities produced in Puerto Rico seeking access to the markets of this country, and what is the necessary consequence of this proposal, the assertion that Territories owned by the United States can be governed independently of the Constitution.

"It may be that this particular attempt to impose discriminating duties against Puerto Rican products will be abandoned. Public indignation may revive the President's original notions of "plain duty." It may replace the War Department in full harmony with the "highest dictates of honor and prudence," restore the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee to his better bill and his better self. But whatever the fate of this measure, nothing can now obscure the principle on which it is drawn. Whatever course may be adopted toward Puerto Rico, there is no doubt that the protective policy will be enforced against the people of the Philippines."

DAMAGE BY FLOODS.

Western New York Suffering from the Heavy Rains—Boy Drowned at Watkins—Loss to Live Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 23.—The heavy rains, which began Wednesday and continued for thirty-six hours, have caused great damage to property and live stock through Western New York. At the town of Dresden the water is four feet deep and over the railroad tracks. The mill dam at May's Mill has given way and the iron bridge is gone.

At Penn Yan the brook has overflowed its banks, washing away a section of the Price spoke factory. Shutt's strawboard factory, Dibble's wagon wheel factory, the Cascade feed mill, and the Taylor chemical works are more or less damaged, while the New York Central tracks are covered several feet with water.

Flint Creek, at Phelps, has flooded miles of the surrounding country, and a number of farmers are living in their second stories. Hundreds of chickens have been drowned, and the damage to live stock has been very great.

Business at Alton is at a standstill, and the inhabitants are boating on the main street. All bridges are down.

At Utica the fair grounds are completely submerged, as are also the tracks of the Lehigh Valley and Delaware and Lackawanna.

By the carrying away of a bridge at Watkins, Ward Van Dorn, a twelve-year-old lad, was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The President has about decided on the appointment of Henry C. Ide of Vermont and Gen. Luke E. Wright of Tennessee as members of the Philippine Commission, and unless somethings now unforeseen occurs, their selection probably will be announced shortly. He has also summoned Prof. Bernard Moses of California to Washington for a conference on the Philippine situation, and has in contemplation the tender of a place on the commission to him.

Mr. Ide is a lawyer by profession, a native of Vermont, and fifty-six years old. He is a graduate of Dartmouth, and from 1882 to 1885 was a member of the State Senate of Vermont. He was President of the Republican State Convention in 1884 and a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888. He was United States Commissioner to Samoa in 1891, and Chief Justice of Samoa, under joint appointment of England Germany, and the United States.

Gen. Wright is a lawyer of Memphis, a veteran of the civil war, and a friend of Judge Taft, the head of the commission, before whom he has practiced, and who was one of his sponsors for a place on the commission.

Bernard Moses of Berkeley, Cal., has been Professor of Political Economy in the University of California since 1876. He was born in Burlington, Conn., in 1846, and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1870. He is the author of several works on political economy and kindred subjects.

ACTION BY TAMMANY HALL

The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Not Approved.

Standing Committees for the Campaign of 1900 Enlarged and Rearranged.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall met yesterday for reorganization for the campaign of 1900, rearranged the standing committees, and placed itself on record in opposition to the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in a set of resolutions, in which the National Administration was roundly denounced, and the construction of an Isthmian canal by and for Americans was demanded.

John W. Keller, the President of the Democratic Club, was the author of the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The resolutions were as follows:

"Whereas, A waterway is to be opened upon the American Continent between the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea; and,

"Whereas, Such a canal, if constructed by the Government of the United States, will be a source of National wealth and power, but if constructed conjointly by European nations will be without advantage to the United States in peace and a peril to the United States in war; and

"Whereas, The so-called Pauncefote-Hay treaty, negotiated at Washington on Feb. 15, 1900, and now awaiting action by the Senate, reaffirms and gives new life to the odious Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which provided for the joint control by both Great Britain and the United States of an interoceanic canal, which might be constructed in Central America, but was annulled in 1862 by the acts of Great Britain controvening its provisions and inconsistent with its continuance; and,

Whereas, The United States has recognized the annulment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by the treaty which it made with Nicaragua in 1867, providing for the exclusive control by the United States of a canal to be constructed through Nicaragua; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we denounce the so-called Pauncefote-Hay treaty as violating the Monroe doctrine, as depriving us of the rightful commercial advantage which should accrue to us as constructors of the canal and as not only robbing us of the advantage it should give us in time of war, but as being a menace to the safety of the country by laying open our Pacific possessions to the attacks of the enemy. We demand an American canal, to be built by Americans; to be free only to American ships, and to be protected by American forts mounted by Americans and manned by Americans. In demanding the defeat of this unpatriotic treaty in the Senate, we commend to the scorn of an indignant people the supine Republican Administration which has thus sought to sign away our National rights and safety.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

In rearranging the committees it was deemed necessary because of the fact that there will be National, State, and local tickets in the field during the coming campaign to enlarge most of the standing committees. Richard Croker was re-elected Chairman of the Finance Committee and James J. Martin, Thomas J. Dunn, Robert McCafferty, and Isaac A. Hopper were added to it. Corporation Counsel Whalen was again chosen as Chairman and District Attorney Gardiner as Vice Chairman of the Law Committee, and Louis F. Doyle, Adrian T. Kiernan, Robert L. Luce, and William H. Paige, Jr., were included in its membership. Sheriff Grell, Rollin M. Morgan, and William Sohmer were added to the Committee on Municipal Affairs and Thomas F. McAvoy and Police Commissioner Sexton to the Committee on Printing. A new committee—that on Election Officers—was formed, with George W. Plunkitt, John C. L. Rogge, Maurice Featherson, and Patrick Dwyer as members.

No dates were set for the holding of the Assembly District Conventions, for the selection of delegates to the State Convention, and this matter was left open until the call for the State Convention is issued. John F. Carroll was delegated with power to arrange for the transportation and hotel accommodations of the delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions out of respect to the memory of the late James McCartney, leader of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, were adopted on motion of Louis F. Haffen, the new leader of the district.

OLWELL DESERTS SHEEHAN.

Retires from the Pequod and Joins the Horatio Seymour Club.

It was announced yesterday that Philip F. Olwell, who was recently elected as Vice President of the Pequod Club, the Sheehan organization of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Ninth Assembly District, had resigned from the club and had been elected to membership in the Horatio Seymour Club, which is opposed to Mr. Sheehan. Mr. Olwell was the Captain of one of the election districts, and he took with him from the Pequod Club another district Captain, Thomas F. Farley, and twelve other members.

This defection, it was said yesterday, has greatly depressed the friends of Mr. Sheehan, who, it was charged, are now making extraordinary efforts to obtain a peaceful settlement of the difficulties which have for the last three years alienated the Ninth District organization from the central body. Mr. Sheehan last night said that Mr. Olwell's resignation was due to a dispute with the Board of Directors of the club, and had no political significance. On the other hand the friends of Frank J. Goodwin, Mr. Sheehan's rival, say that Mr. Olwell has long been eager to join their forces, but desisted because he had agreed to remain with Mr. Sheehan until the close of the late campaign.

CROKER WRITES TO HOGE.

He Approves the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League.

Secretary Hoge of the Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League yesterday received a letter from Richard Croker, in which the Tammany chief, writing from Wantage, England, says:

"I have received your letters, also the newspaper clippings, and am glad to see that the press treats your powerful organization so kindly. I am sure that you will be able to give those who are crushing out the commercial travelers' interests and depriving so many of a livelihood a telling blow in the coming election. I am also glad to hear that the hotel men have joined in your good work.

"Wishing you continued success and with my hearty approval, believe me your friend."

Democratic Clubs' Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Executive Committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, which met here to-day, decided to hold the next meeting at Indianapolis, Sept. 5. Gov. Black tendered his resignation as President. Chairman McMillan will act in the capacity until a President is selected. Joseph A. Sibley of Pennsylvania tendered his resignation as member of the Executive Committee.

North Side Board of Trade Dinner.

The North Side Board of Trade has completed arrangements for its annual dinner, to be held Tuesday evening, March 6, at the Schnorer Club, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue. Covers will be laid for about 300, and among the speakers will be Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, ex-Mayor Strong, James L. Wells, Senator Russell of Brooklyn, Fordham Morris, Ashley W. Cole, Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, and ex-Judge Ernest Hall.

Springs a Leak and Returns to Port.

The British steamer Thornhill, Capt. Annison, which sailed on Wednesday for Havre, returned to port yesterday morning and anchored off Liberty Island. The reappearance of the steamer caused considerable anxiety on the Maritime Exchange, until Capt. Annison reported to Barber & Co., the vessel's agents, that the Thornhill, during the heavy weather of Thursday, sprung a leak in the bow, and it was thought better to return for repairs. Capt. Annison thought the damage of little consequence.

New Atlantic City and Lakewood Special Express Via Central R. R. of New Jersey.

Train of Parlor Cars and vestibuled coaches. New Compound Engines. Leaves foot Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M., South Ferry 3:25 P. M., arrives at Atlantic City 6:45 P. M. Returning leaves Atlantic City at 2:10 P. M., arriving New York at 5:25 P. M. Tickets good to stop over at Lakewood.—Adv.

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to believe that we show to-day more varieties of elegant high-class Continental novelties in cloths than can be found in any other store; that is exclusively in one line, (custom work,) and at very moderate cost.

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CHINAMAN TALKS TO GIRLS.

Minister Wu Tells Philadelphia Students They Should Learn the Duties of Keeping House.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—At the Girls' High School and the Normal School, the Chinese Minister to the United States, Wu Ting Fang, saw and heard many things that were new and surprising to him. Just after his visit to the Normal School gymnasium, where he saw the girls exercising, he made a speech in the assembly room. He said:

"Young ladies—I am very much pleased to hear and see you. You are so active, so energetic. I was in the other place and I don't understand why you do those energetic exercises; I suppose it is to exercise your muscles for the sake of health. That is a very good object, but I wish to say this, that I hope you will not have to use your experience in this place when you leave this school after you have graduated. When you get married, as you all will be some day, I hope you will have no occasion to use that experience on your future partners in life; but you may teach your children for the sake of health; that will be very good.

"You are in this school for the purpose of preparing yourselves to be teachers. I hope you will be not only teachers in lessons, but teachers in morals, and after learning all these good lessons you become examples of virtue, of charity, of morality, to other people. That is what you will be, and you will be not only a pleasure to yourselves, but an honor to this school you leave."

To the High School girls he said: "It is the duties of keeping house and becoming proper and useful wives that I imagine you should be best educated in. The duties of living happily with your future husbands are all very important, and they are doubtless part of your education. It is well to learn these things. Women ought to be taught in the line belonging to their sex, and their future life is so much dependent on obedience and the knowledge of their home and of housekeeping.

"After leaving school you should know how to keep house and not be a mere ornament."

After luncheon with Provost Harrison, Wu Ting Fang left for Washington.

FATAL FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—One woman was killed, several other persons were severely injured, and property valued at half a million dollars was destroyed by a fire which broke out to-night in the heart of the wholesale millinery district. The burned area covered nearly two acres.

The woman killed was Clara Cohen, twenty-three years of age, a seamstress in the employ of Harris and Bernard Cohen. She met her death by jumping from the fifth floor of the building in which the fire started. George Sweeney, a fireman, was badly hurt about the body by flying debris.

The fire started in the third floor of 721 and 723 Arch Street, occupied by Simon May, manufacturer of straw goods. The flames spread to the upper floors, used by Harris and Bernard Cohen, manufacturers of cloaks and suits. On the fifth floor there were half a dozen young women at work. Their escape was cut off, and the only exit left for them was to slide down a rope which did not come within twenty-five feet of reaching the sidewalk. The first girl slid down the end of the rope, and then dropped into the arms of a colored man. The next one, Clara Udor, let go of the rope at about the third floor and dashed to the sidewalk, receiving, among other injuries, a broken leg. The third young woman, Clara Cohen, leaped from the fifth floor, and lived only a few minutes. The others came safely down the rope, but sustained badly burned hands.

The losses, partially covered by insurance, are estimated at about $500,000. The greatest losers are Bowen, Dungan & Co., whose loss is estimated at $250,000. Other losses are: Simon May, $40,000; Harris & Bernard Cohen, $25,000; John W. Culver & Co., $60,000; Philip Quellwasser, $75,000; Finley Acker, grocer, $20,000, and other firms sustained a total loss of about $20,000.

AMERICAN PARIS INSTITUTE.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The opening of the temporary premises of the American National Institute, opposite the Place des Etats-Unis, has been fixed for the early part of April, on the occasion of the return from New York of the foundress, Miss Mathilde Smedley.

Everything is now ready for the reception of boarders. There are classrooms, studios, a garden, and a large drawing room, where several members of the French Academy, the College de France, and professors of the Sorbonne offer to give lectures. There is also an art gallery attached.

JEFFERSON DAVIS DAY.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23.—Urged on by the ladies of the Confederate Chapter, hundreds of whom crowded the halls, both branches of the Virginia Legislature passed a resolution setting apart June 3, the birthday of Jefferson Davis, as a day upon which the children of the public schools shall have a holiday and the public offices shall be closed after 12 o'clock noon.

It was at first designed to make the day a regular legal holiday, but the Legislature refrained from so doing, on account of the great number now in existence. The action of the lawmakers was loudly applauded by the ladies in the halls.

OFFICERS OF D. A. R. ELECTED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The result of the election held yesterday for Vice Presidents of the Daughters of the American Revolution was announced to-day as follows: Mrs. Jewett, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. J. A. T. Hull, Iowa; Mrs. Roebling, New Jersey; Mrs. Cheney, New Hampshire; Mrs. Moss, Ohio; Mrs. Burrows, Michigan; Mrs. Barber, District of Columbia; Mrs. Crossman, New York, and Mrs. Morgan, Georgia. A card from Mrs. Dewey was read saying that on behalf of the Admiral she would this afternoon receive the Daughters of the American Revolution at the residence of Mrs. John R. McLean. The invitation was accepted.

The President General, Mrs. Manning, Chairman of the Continental Hall Committee, presented her report. The total amount on hand is $50,745, and members of the Congress were urged to contribute. At the conclusion of the report contributions to the fund were received. They ranged from $1 to $1,000. The total subscriptions to the fund made to-day amount to $9,953.

Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Chairman of the Franco-American Memorial Committee, made a report stating that generous contributions had been received, making the total $2,783. A portion of this is to be devoted to the Lafayette Monument in Paris, which is to have a suitable tablet from the Daughters of the American Revolution. She announced that the President General had appointed the following committee to represent the National society at the unveiling of the monument: Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Mrs. John W. Foster, Miss Eugenie Washington, Miss Ellen H. Walworth, Miss Mary Beshia, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mme. le Marquise de Chambrun, Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Mrs. Charles S. Darwin, Mrs. Albert Akers, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, and Mrs. Mary P. B. Cameron.

The society is also to make an exhibit at the Paris Exposition, and an appropriation of $2,000 was made to cover the expenses.

Jotham Tompkins's Will Approved.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Judge Silkman of the Surrogate's Court has approved the will of Jotham Tompkins, who died last Fall, leaving all his property to his physician, Dr. J. J. Burnett of Greenwich, Conn. The will was contested by the Misses Tompkins of White Plains on the ground of undue influence. It is expected that an appeal will be filed in a few days.

CONEY ISLAND AROUSED

Proposed Park Opposed by Property Owners and Residents.

WOULD DESTROY THE BOWERY

Opposition Meets and Appoints a Committee to Fight the De Graw Bill at Albany.

About 200 property owners and residents of Coney Island met last night at Sutherland's Hotel and made strong protest against Assemblyman De Graw's bill providing for a park at the island. The bill has already passed the Assembly and now goes to the Senate, where it stands a chance of going through unless the opposition succeeds in killing it.

As the measure stands it makes it compulsory for a commission to acquire a tract of land lying between Bay Forty-sixth Street, Cropsey and Stillwell Avenues, Coney Island Creek and Gravesend Bay. This tract is all under water except a narrow sandy strip between Gravesend Bay and Harway Basin, and the cost of filling in, it was said last night, would rise to practically prohibitory figures.

Another section of the bill gives the commission to be appointed an option on acquiring the land on that part of the island whereon is located Surf Avenue, the Bowery, and all the other places which have given the locality its present reputation as a Summer resort.

The opposition developed last night was strong and to the point, and resulted in the appointment of five residents of the island not only to enlist the services of Senator Coffey to fight the bill, but to go to Albany as a committee and endeavor to smother it in the Senate. Conrad Stubenbord was Chairman of the meeting, and James A. McDonald, a real estate dealer, acted as Secretary.

Charges were made that the bill was got up in the interest of politicians and those connected with them who expect to profit by the provision which makes it compulsory for the commission to acquire the tract mentioned, a tract, it was said, where boats sail at high water, which at nearly all times of the year is under water, and whose cost to improve would amount to millions.

James A. McDonald made the statement during the evening that the real estate firm of ex-Senator Peter McNulty and Edward Fitzgerald, one-time proprietors of Avoca Villa at Bath Beach, and extensive operators in South Brooklyn real estate, control the bulk of the property that the bill says must be taken, and that, besides this, they own or control, as a map of the Thirty-first Ward shows, considerable areas of adjacent land considerably above water, but which would be enhanced in value if the park becomes an accomplished fact.

Col Michael J. Dady, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's chief lieutenant in Brooklyn politics, has on the authority of several Coney Islanders a plece of property at the entrance to Coney Island Creek. It is situated in Mermaid Avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, and when the water is high in the duck season, Col. Dady is said to have bagged many a good string of wild fowl.

Col. Dady is commonly reported on the island to own or have an interest in some other property near Neptune Avenue, for which he had the contract for bulkheading and other improvements, and only recently completed the work. The contract is one of those left over from 1893, from the old John Y. McKane regime, and went through the courts because of some misunderstanding before Col. Dady acquired full title to it.

Mr. McDonald was positive in asserting last evening, before and after the meeting, that he is sure McNulty & Fitzgerald have control of a large part of the swamp land, and of that adjacent to the proposed park, because the firm placed some of this property on his books to be sold, provided any one should happen to want a Summer home on a houseboat convenient to the city.

When the meeting opened the Chairman, Mr. Stubenbord, objected to having a park which would be known as a "mosquito park." "In 1876," he went on, "the city acquired by act of Legislature a strip between Venderveer's and the Hotel Brighton to be set aside as a park. This tract is high, and is really the only place around here fit for a park.

"There has never been a dollar spent upon it. What for do we want the park here? We don't want it. If these people want to improve the island let them spend money for schoolhouses and better fire protection. They will not touch the present park site. Why? Because there is not enough money in it for them."

Ex-Assemblyman Gallagher followed. "This DeGraw bill has passed the Assembly," said he, "and you are now going to kill it. What you should have done was to meet it in the Assembly committee and kill it, but that's too late. The next thing for you to do is to meet it in the Senate and stop it.

"If not, it remains for Mayor Van Wyck to veto it. I'm positive he will do it. They may pass it over his head, and then all there is for you to do is to see what the Rough Rider will do."

Mr. Gallagher counselled the committee to get Senator Coffey in harness against the bill.

After Mr. Gallagher had finished, the Chairman arose and said: "We have with us the Hon. John U. Shorter." Mr. Shorter is an ex-Assistant District Attorney of Kings County. He opposed the bill, saying the park was not necessary nor was it wanted.

The proposed measure, he added, would cost millions and would be a theft of the people's money.

Speeches were made by John Lewis, ex-Justice of the Peace Finnerty, the Rev. Mr. Kelsey of Brighton Congregational Chapel, Lawyer Harry Cummings, and others. Mr. Kelsey said the day was coming when Coney Island would be greatly improved as to its morals. He wanted a park, but not the one proposed.

The committee chosen to go to Albany comprises John U. Shorter, Harry Cummings, James A. McDonald, Frank Gallagher, and ex-Justice Finnerty.

MYSTERY OVER STOLEN WATCH.

An Offer to Restore the Timepiece Results in an Arrest.

The Rev. Samuel W. Reed, a recently ordained minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, caused the arrest last night of Patrick Walsh, fifty-one years old, of 409 Columbus Avenue. The complainant came to this city about a month ago, and is staying with friends at 445 West Fifty-sixth Street. On the evening of Feb. 17 while walking through Central Park he was stopped near the merry-go-round by two men, who, at the point of a revolver, compelled him to hold up his hands while one of them cut his overcoat open and took his watch and $38 in money.

Last night Walsh called at the place where Mr. Reed is staying and asked the latter if he had lost a watch. Upon being answered affirmatively Walsh said he had found the timepiece in a snowdrift, and added that if Mr. Reed would accompany him to his home he would return the watch.

Mr. Reed and a friend agreed to accompany the man to his home, and had proceeded as far as Ninth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street when Mr. Reed became suspicious of Walsh's movements and called a policeman. At the station house the watch was found in Walsh's pockets and was identified by Mr. Reed as his property.

PLAY TO AID A HOSPITAL.

"A Little Dutch Girl" Produced at Mrs. Palmer's Chicago Home.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—A performance of "A Little Dutch Girl," a pastoral play in two acts, which is adapted from Ouida's "Two Little Wooden Shoes," was given by society at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer to-night. The entertainment was given in the art gallery of the Palmer residence, and was for the benefit of the Passavant Hospital. The 500 seats of the miniature theatre were occupied by fashionable and wealthy men and women, who were enthusiastic over the success of the performance.

The book of the adaptation is by Melville E. Stone, Jr., and the music was composed by John Alden Carpenter. Herbert S. Stone designed the scenery and costumes. Over $2,000 was netted for the hospital.

Port Jervis Bank to Resume.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The National Bank of Port Jervis, which supended on Dec. 19 owing to the defalcation of Assistant Cashier Goldsmith, will resume business March 5. Robert D. Muir of East Orange, N. J., will be employed as cashier. It is announced that the new stock has been oversubscribed, and that the number of stockholders in the reorganized bank is more than double those of the old bank.

NO TAXATION BILL.

Measure to Tax Bank Stock and Mortgages Will Not Pass at Albany This Session, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The Stranahan-Allds Taxation bill will not be passed at this session of the Legislature. This has been agreed upon by those who have control of the Republican State machine.

The bill, which was the result of several months' labor by a legislative committee, contains provisions for a tax on bank stock and on mortgages. The latter clause aroused opposition from all the cities in the State, and the machine leaders decided to abandon the measure for this session.

This decision in regard to the taxation bill is in full accord with the programme of the machine to postpone all "important" legislation until the next session of the Legislature.

The Republican majority in the Legislature apparently is carrying out the wishes of party leaders, that there shall be no bill passed this year which is likely to raise a new State issue in the coming campaign.

SHIP AT SEA WITHOUT COAL.

The Parana Starts to Tow the Minerva, but the Hawser Parts and Trace of the Vessel Is Lost.

Capt. Enright of the British steamer Parana, which arrived yesterday from Madeira, reported that on Wednesday afternoon, in latitude 36.20, longitude 69.3, he fell in with the Spanish steamer Minerva, from Porman for Baltimore, which had hove to and was flying signals reading "Coal supply exhausted." It was impossible to transfer coal in the heavy sea running. The Parana's Captain offered to tow the vessel, and after great difficulty a line was passed to her.

The Parana began towing at 5 o'clock, and proceeded at a three-and-a-half-knot speed for two hours, when the hawser parted. It was dark by this time, and soon afterward a fierce rain and wind storm set in, and later it began to snow heavily. Capt. Enright signaled by whistle that he would stand by until morning, and whistle signals passed frequently between the vessels until about midnight, when the Minerva's whistle ceased. The Parana continued to circle about the spot until daylight, when the Minerva was not to be seen. The Parana steamed twenty miles on each of the four points of the compass, and sent extra lookouts aloft to keep an eye out for the Spaniard, but nothing more was seen of her. The Britisher finally proceeded on her own course in a stiff westerly gale.

The Minerva was heavily laden with iron ore consigned to the Carnegie Iron Works. There is no reason to believe that the vessel will not turn up all right. Shipping men point out that many vessels have exhausted their bunkers at sea, and if not able to get a coal supply or a tow home have made port by burning their woodwork.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:40	Sun sets	5:47	Moon rises	2:49

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	2:26	Gov. Isl'd	2:50	H. Gate	4:46
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	3:01	Gov. Isl'd	3:14	H. Gate	5:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples	10:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cyrene, La Plata	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Puerto Rico	11:00 A. M.

The Wanamaker Store.

Saturday Opportunities for Men

FIRST thought we want to impress is the fact that none but worthy merchandise is ever offered in the Wanamaker Store at any price. There is no risk to the bargain. The economy is never experimental.

Men's Fancy Shirts

Yesterday we bought a lot of Fancy Shirts that we should sell in the regular way for a dollar. Made of handsome percales, stylishly and comfortably shaped, well made, with stiff open-front bosoms and separate cuffs, handsomely laundered. All sizes. To-day they are on sale at

fifty cents each

Enough to last the day out, if you are not too enthusiastic. They tempt buying by half dozens, and may go quickly.

Men's Soft Shirts

The easy, comfortable man likes them. There isn't a semblance of cheapishness about these. They came from a careful maker—made of fine madras, with separate cuffs. Most of them are dollar shirts—some worth more. The maker's clearance lets us sell these

at fifty cents each

Plenty in all regular sizes.

Men's Suspenders, 25c

Made of webbing intended for fifty-cent suspenders; braided ends, cast-off and sliding buckles—made just as well as if you paid double, and two hundred styles to pick from.

Also a lot of English Suspenders with Jap leather ends, light and strong, reduced from 50c—small lots—all at 25c a pair

Men's Collars, 2 for 25c

These collars are made for men who want 25-cent quality. That means good, heavy, five-ply collars, with smooth rounded tops; both sides linen, and good linen, too; hand-worked button-holes; made in all the desired new shapes, including the stylish turn-downs. Not matched for less than a quarter—hardly matched at that—**12½c each.**

Men's Scarfs, English Square Shape, 50c

Unusually handsome scarfs; made of silks of high character in large dressy shapes, and a big variety of new and stylish patterns. They compare well with many dollar sorts.

Everything handy for men in a hurry. Just inside the door at Broadway and Ninth.

Women's Jackets.

at a paltry price

We have about a hundred jackets that should be sold in less than a hundred minutes this morning, if they can be fitted so quickly. They are the oddlings of various winter sorts that were double and more—some much more. To-day at

$2.50 each

Second floor, Broadway.

Little-Priced Waists Some of flannel, others of mercerized cotton. The former in red and navy blue, plain or trimmed with braid; they're $1 each now, though there are values in the lot up to $1.75.

The mercerized cotton waists are 50c instead of $1. Only violet and cerise. Full front with two clusters of plaits. Yoke back, with plaits below. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Underwear—Light Weight Just in the nick of time. Lightweight ribbed vests, made for this weather. Cold-proof yet comfortable. Soft, elastic and lasting. Light prices, too:

12½c—Fine cotton, Richelieu ribbed, full-sized, low neck, short sleeves or sleeveless.
3 for 50c.—Lisle thread, finely ribbed, white, low neck, sleeveless. Value, 25c each.
25c—Ribbed lisle thread, white, low neck with fancy trimming, short sleeves or sleeveless; extra large size with low or high neck, long or short sleeves.
38c—Ribbed lisle thread, crocheted fronts, shoulder straps. Broadway.

Garments for the Children

Tedious work it is to plan and make the pretty clothes that you want to see on your children. Wonder if careful mothers really know what a helpful store this is for them? Evidence enough is here to-day. All sorts of tasteful clothes, very reasonably priced.

Infants' Dresses—
Tasteful and neatly made, down to the cheapest—refinement in the most elaborate. Made of nainsook and lawn, trimmed with laces and embroideries; full skirts on all. Sizes six months to four years; 50c to $40.
Pretty Pique Dresses, $1.50 to $9.
Percale and Gingham Dresses, 50c to $5.25.
Sailor Suits of Percale and Galatea, $1 to $2; of Flannel and Serge, $3 to $10.

Infants' Coats—
Reefers for children, 2 to 4 years—three-quarter coats, Norfolk reefers of white mohair, trimmed with Scotch plaid silk—and others. Prices from $5 to $21.
Coats for tots of 6 months to 2 years, in cream, light blue and pink, $3.25 to $10.50.
Dainty hats and caps in excellent variety—many entirely new creations.

Shirt Waists for Girls—
The crisp new washable waists, of percale, gingham, madras, silk-and-linen and pique. Prices, 50c to $3.75.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Girls' Dresses—
For girls of 4 to 12 years. Washable Sailor Suits, prettily made, $1.25 to $6.75.
Washable one-piece Dresses, $1.75 to $7.
Cloth Sailor Suits, $5 to $14.25.
Girls' Reefer Jackets, three-quarter coats and box coats, $4 to $20.

Misses' Garments—
For the young lady of 14 to 18 years.
Tailor-made Suits of broadcloths, cheviots and homespuns, $10.75 to $48.
Stylish Jackets of many pretty cloths, $5 to $21.
A display well worth coming to see.
Second floor, Broadway.

A special lot of Night Drawers for little folks, in large sizes only, **at 45c from 85c.**

Day Drawers that were 35c to 42c, now 20c to 30c. Second floor, 4th ave.

Fancy Linens

priced greatly below value

Time to part company with these. Been here too long. That will not condemn them in your eyes, however. They have no other fault—must simply make way for other goods, already here and expected:

25c—Momie scarfs; grass bleached; hemmed ends; 70x16 in.; formerly 40c.
35c—Momie scarfs with colored centers and fringed ends; 70x16 in.; formerly 50c.
35c—Tray covers of bleached damask; sewed fringe; 32x24 in.; formerly 65c. Some at 50c instead of 75c.
45c doz.—Doilies of excellent linen; hemstitched; 9 in. square; formerly 60c.
90c—Scarfs of bleached damask; hemstitched; 2 yds. long; values $1 and $1.25.
80c—Scarfs of momie and damask, with row of open work; 3 sizes; values $1.10 to $1.25.
$1.25—Teacloths—unusually good value at the price; 1¼ yds. square. Same quality, 1½ yds. square, at $2 each.
Fourth avenue side.

Women's Night-Gowns Closing out a lot at 38c each—50c was the moderate price. Made with neatly plaited yoke, and attractively trimmed with embroidery and lawn ruffle.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Suit Cases and Bags We have some very good gray canvas suit cases, with basswood frame and leather corners; lined with holland; tie-tapes to hold things in place inside—**at $2.50.**

If you want the more sturdy sorts, made of sole leather, we can recommend and guarantee these;
22 in. at $7. 24 in. at $7.50. 26 in. at $8.
Fifth floor.

This Annual Shoe Sale

It takes us a full year to gather such a vast collection of thoroughly good shoes that can be had at such prices as these we tell of. It takes a year for trade conditions to accumulate the opportunities, even if our splendid buying organization gets all the good things offered. We skip the trash—nothing is cheap that is not good—particularly in shoes; so our buying is limited to safe makers.

There were more than 108,000 pairs of shoes for this sale, *and every pair in the lot guaranteed!*

Yet prices will average

a third to a half below value

The variety continues wide and complete, for men, women and children; but even such vast lots cannot linger many more days.

Men's tan shoes at half and less—Russia calf and kid and grain leather—popular weights in current styles—shoes that sell at $3, $3.50 and $4, at **$1.75 a pair.**

Women's shoes a third less—Black kidskin of the best sorts. High class—new styles and in good variety—shoes that have sold at $3, $4 and $5, are **$2.65 a pair.**

Boys' sturdy shoes at small prices—Black satin-oil leather with solid soles and heels—made on the full toe last, and usually sold at $1.75 and $2. Sizes 12 to 2, **$1**; sizes 2½ to 5½, **$1.25.**

For Men—
$1.60—Black lace—calfskin.
$1.90—Black lace—kid and calf.
$2.30—Black lace and button; various leathers.
$2.65—Black and tan fine shoes.

For Children—
45c to $1.25—Tan and black kidskin; in the choicest styles and most durable leathers—savings a half and a third.
Fifth Floor.

For Women—
$1.35—Black lace; welted soles.
$1.70—Black kidskin; lace and button.
$2—Black lace and button; high grade.
$2.35—Black shoes of finest qualities.
$1—Black and tan Oxfords.
$1.25—Black kidskin Oxfords; fine grade.

For Boys—
$1 to $1.90—Best leathers and best work; savings average a third on all.

About Black Dress Goods

Knowing ones predict an increased popularity for black dress fabrics the coming spring and summer. There seems to be much plausibility in the prophesy, judging from this remarkable collection, enlarging almost daily. Makers have been vieing with each other toward that end. Never have they produced designs in black goods so rich, never variety so extensive. Perhaps this is more particularly true of the grenadines and crepons—all-silk and silk-and-wool. And there's a vast number of crepe-y silk-and-wool fabrics here now. Altogether the gathering is an interesting one—worth studying. Visit the Black Dress Goods Store, at Fourth avenue and Tenth street, just as you would the Art Gallery—without feeling any obligation to buy. Just a very little list, illustrative of range of choice:

ALL-SILK GRENADINES—
All-silk Plain Grenadines, from 50c to $2.50.
All-silk, Sewing Silk, Grenadines, from $1.25 to $2.
All-silk Brocade Satin Striped Grenadine, $1.75 and $2.
All-silk Striped Gauze Grenadine, 75c to $2.50.
All-silk Chenille Figured Striped Gauze Grenadine, $1.25 to $3.

SILK-AND-WOOL GRENADINES
Silk-and-wool Iron Frame Grenadine, $1.50 and $1.75.
Silk-and-wool Mexican Mesh Grenadine, $2.25.
Silk-and-wool Crepon Striped Gauze Grenadine, $2.
Silk-and-wool Fancy Plaid Grenadine, $2.
Silk-and-wool Crepon Striped Grenadine, $3 and $3.50.

SILK-AND-WOOL GRENADINES
Silk-and-wool Novelty Plaid Grenadine, $2.50.
Silk Figured Striped Wool Grenadine, $1.50 and $1.75.
Silk-and-wool Spangled and Chenille Figured Grenadine, $2.
Silk Figured Faille Striped Grenadine, $2.50.

CREPONS, CREPE DE CHENE, VOILES
Embroidered Polka-dot Wool Crepe de Chene, $1.75.
All-silk Crepe de Chene, $3.50 to $6.
Silk-and-wool Crepe Undule, $3.50.
Silk-and-wool Crepe Granite, $2.25.
Silk-and-wool Barege, $2.50 to $3.
Silk-and-wool Lace Striped Polka-dot Taffeta, $3.50.
Silk Figured Voiles, $3.
Silk-and-wool Crepons, $1.50 to $4.
All-silk Crocodile Crepon, $1.50.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETY WAR

Extravagance Charged Against Sons of American Revolution.

Josiah C. Pumpelly Accuses "Clique" —Cites Gifts to Gen. Grant and M. C. Butler.

Josiah C. Pumpelly, a member of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, has sent a communication to THE NEW YORK TIMES with reference to the reports recently published as to the coming annual election of the society. It was stated that there would be an opposition ticket to that offered by the Nominating Committee, but that members of the society had declared that there were no serious points of difference, and that the contest would be altogether a good-natured one.

Mr. Pumpelly denies this. He says:

"The fact is, there are issues enough here to rouse every self-respecting member of the organization, and the further fact is that these very issues, the clique that has brought the society to the verge of ruin itself, are now using every means in their power to suppress.".

Quoting from the Treasurer's report, read at the last meeting of the society, Mr. Pumpelly says that in 1898 the society spent $918.87 more money than was received, while last year the expenses exceeded the receipts by $1,647.34. The total expenses for the two years were $15,977.32. Mr. Pumpelly goes on to ask where the money went, and says that the answer is "the most astounding part of the situation." He quotes from the constitution to show what the objects of the society are, and then goes on to say:

"In glorious illustration whereof, here are some of the ways the money has disappeared:

"For horse and accoutrements to M. C. Butler of South Carolina, $510; for silver tea set to 'Compatriot' E. Hagaman Hall, $172; for editing year books, E. Hagaman Hall, $600.67; for history of England to 'Compatriot' Ira Bliss Stewart, $26.67; (Mr. Stewart is a manager, and a brother-in-law of Mr. Hall;) for sword and accoutrements to Fred D. Grant, $219.25; for expenses of running a Secretary and a young lady stenographer, with headquarters for two years, $3,981.03.

"The Secretary this year, nominated for both Secretary and Treasurer, is Dr. Edward Van Dan Gazzam; he is a brother-in-law of Manager E. Hagaman Hall.

"This society no more needs or uses these outrageous expenses about headquarters than a cat needs nine tails. After presenting themselves with more testimonials ranging from $50 to $75 each, the officers of this society finally handed Senator Chauncey M. Depew one charged at $10, Senator Depew having served for years as our distinguished President.

"In the midst of all this sort of celebration of our ancestors, many of the officers of our society elected themselves delegates to the convention at Cincinnati, and charged the treasury about $300 to pay for their junket.

"The foregoing shows that there are issues, and pretty live ones, too. This is exactly why a members' ticket has been found necessary and why we propose to fight to see it win.

"As one of the founders of our society, and for years one of the officers of the National organization, I enter my vigorous protest against these methods."

When Robert B. Roosevelt, the President of the society, was seen by a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday with regard to Mr. Pumpelly's assertions, he declared that members of the society had a perfect right to propose an opposition ticket, but they had no right to make accusations which they knew to be unfounded. "The whole trouble," said Mr. Roosevelt, "comes from the members wanting too much for their money. They pay $5 a year each, and out of that the management is expected to supply them with two-dollar year books, to provide headquarters, and to pay for a reception once a month during the season at Sherry's or some similar expensive place.

"I have often protested against these extravagances, but with no result. It is the same way with most of those items of expense that Mr. Pumpelly specifies. At the time of the Spanish war the members thought it would be very nice to present gifts to Gen. Butler, representing the South, and to Gen. Grant, representing the North. The horse for Gen. Butler came to more than we expected.

"As for the tea set for Mr. Hall, it was ordered either by the society or the board when he retired from the office of Registrar. Headquarters are absolutely necessary.

"I intend to tell the society at the meeting next Tuesday that they will have to do one of two things—either raise the fees or demand less for their money. I think it is most unjust that the officers should be blamed for doing what they had to do, and if it were not that I should disorganize the whole ticket, I would not consent to remain on it."

GERMANY'S NAVAL NEEDS.

Admiral Tirpitz Cites American Battles to Reichstag Committee.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—In the Budget Committee to-day Admiral von Tirpitz admitted that the rise in the prices for materials and labor will add 2,500,000 marks to the cost of a battleship, 2,300,000 to the cost of a large cruiser, and 500,000 to the cost of a small cruiser.

When explaining the large appropriation for ammunition, he pointed out that rapid-firing cannon make enormous supplies necessary, and cited as illustrations the battle of Manila Bay, where, he said, the Americans used 5,000 shot in two hours, and the battle of Santiago, where they used 8,000 in one hour.

Kaiser's Yacht to be Called Samoa.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Emperor William's new racing yacht, now in process of construction at Hamburg, will be named the Samoa. His Majesty will return to-morrow from a week's deerstalking at Hubertustock. He will go to Wilhelmshaven March 4 to swear in naval recruits and formally to place in service the first-class cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm II. March 23 he will launch a large cruiser at Kiel.

The Marconi System in Hawaii.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—At a meeting to-day of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company the Chairman denied that the patent rights of the system had been sold in America. An agreement, he said, had been reached, but not executed. He added that five islands of Hawaii were about to be connected by the system and that negotiations with Canada and Brazil were now in progress.

Favor Franco-American Reciprocity.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Millerand, the Minister of Commerce, appeared to-day before the Customs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies and explained the Government's position toward the Franco-American reciprocity treaty. Both the Ministers urged its passage.

Body of Missing Marine Found.

HAVRE, Feb. 23.—The body of Thomas M. Atkinson, in a badly decomposed state, has been found in the Tancarville Canal here. The body has been identified as that of a marine of the United States steamer Prairie, who had been missing since Dec. 20 last.

French Deputy to be Banished.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—In the Senate, sitting as a high court, to-day, Deputy Marcel-Habert, who has been on trial charged with inciting soldiers to insubordination at the time of the funeral of President Faure, was sentenced to five years' banishment.

Grip Fatal in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The Berlin mortality statistics for last month show 200 deaths above the records for January, 1899, and 400 above those for the same month in 1898. This increase is largely due to the grip.

Gilsey House Manager Ill.

George W. Moore, manager of the Gilsey House, was taken suddenly ill yesterday morning. A physician advised his removal to the Hahne-Mann Hospital, where it was found he was suffering from appendicitis. An operation was performed at noon, and last night the patient was resting comfortably.

ATTACKS CLUB AT FUNERAL

Jersey City Organization's Cafe Held Responsible for Death.

The Rev. Charles Herr, in Conducting Services for Deceased Member, Makes Bitter Address.

The Rev. Charles Herr, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, caused a sensation at the funeral services of William J. McIlroy, which he conducted at the residence of the young man's parents, 475 Bramhall Avenue, on Thursday evening. Mr. McIlroy was a member of the Jersey City Club, a prominent social organization. The club was well represented on the occasion, the deceased member having been very popular.

"This is a death," said Mr. Herr in his address, "that should not have occurred. There was no hope, humanly speaking, for Mr. McIlroy from the moment that he was attacked. The disease found him in such impaired physical condition that a fatal issue was inevitable. There is one thing that was at least a contributary cause to this conclusion—the café attachment of the Jersey City Club.

"I know that I am on the solid ground of fact in declaring that but for the café and the habits and associations which it engendered, this sad service would not be held to-night. Here is one sacrifice of young manhood at least in which the café has had some share. How many more there have been, how many are now in the process of making, I do not venture to say. But this I put to you men: Can you afford, in duty to your community, in view of the obligations of brotherhood, in regard for the happiness of your homes, in conscience toward God, to sustain an institution which is even in a small measure responsible for this? Can you think it right and worthy of you to assent to the continuance of an agency which helps to cut off young manhood in its prime, to blight fine powers, to wreck promising careers, to agonize homes, to break hearts?

"Here is a household darkened under a pall that will never lift. The sword has been driven up to the hilt in the hearts of these loved ones. Let the café bear its share of responsibility and be held by all true men for what it is—a loathing and a curse."

The members of the club took exception to Mr. Herr's remarks, but he said he had not spoken on the spur of the moment. He had carefully considered the matter and had also consulted with the members of the McIlroy family, and they supported him in the course he had decided to pursue.

At the Jersey City Clubhouse nothing else was talked of all day yesterday. The members generally condemned Mr. Herr.

"It was the most absurd thing that ever came from human lips," said one member, who, however, declined to allow his name to be used, "and it was directed, like the blow of an assassin, at a time when no one could ward it off or utter a word in contradiction. Mr. Herr spoke, to say the least of it, without any knowledge of the facts. Practically, Mr. Herr accuses us of being Mr. McIlroy's murderers."

D. B. Day, one of the oldest members of the club, said it was a rule of the club that liquor should never be served to any member who is under its influence.

The Board of Governors of the club have decided not to take any action in regard to the Rev. Mr. Herr's attack.

RAID BROOKLYN SWEATSHOPS.

Factory Inspectors Find Italians Violating the Law—Contractors to be Prosecuted.

Deputy Factory Inspectors Genon, Sherlock, Story, and Serenbetz yesterday afternoon made a raid on the Italian colony in North Fifth Street and Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, where they tagged tailor goods which were being made for contractors contrary to law and in houses the sanitary condition of which was extremely bad. Ten days ago the same Inspectors raided the Italian colony in Skillman Street and were mobbed by the occupants.

The Inspectors began their work in the rear of 239 North Fifth Street, in a three-story frame house formerly occupied by three families, but now tenanted by twelve. So demonstrative did the Italians become that it was necessary to send word to the Bedford Avenue Station, and several policemen were sent to the scene. Under police guard the Inspectors entered the houses all over the neighborhood, and at 359 Metropolitan Avenue the Inspectors found eight-year-old Angelina Pasquale at work on trousers. Italians by the dozen, loaded down with unfinished tailor goods, scampered through open windows and down fire escapes in efforts to get away. The Inspectors succeeded in labeling about 500 pieces of unfinished wearing apparel. When they were almost through an old Italian attempted to brain Serenbetz with a poker. At the end of the raid the Inspectors stated that four contractors who furnished work to the Italians in violation of the law were to be prosecuted. They are Arndt & Matelson, 626 and 630 Driggs Avenue; Cohn & Brown, Driggs Avenue and North Fifth Street; John Sokolowski, 155 Hope Street, and Joseph Lutz of North Seventh Street and Metropolitan Avenue.

LOUIS NIEMANN A SUICIDE.

Treasurer of Bricklayers' Union Ends His Life in Hoboken.

Louis Niemann, forty-eight years old, the Treasurer of Bricklayers' Union, No. 11, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas at the Park Hotel, Hoboken. His body was found lying on a bed with a rubber tube extending from his mouth to a gas burner. One end of the tube was partly stopped with a quill, as if the man had desired that death should not come too quickly. He had been a customer of the hotel for about four months under an assumed name. Recently he had been living there steadily, although he has a wife and two little boys in destitute circumstances at 1,725 First Avenue, this city.

Niemann was re-elected Treasurer of the Bricklayers' Union on Jan. 1. He was responsible for $325 of the organization's cash. It was decided a few days later to send delegates to a Bricklayers' Convention in the interior of the State, and Niemann was called upon for funds to pay the expenses of the delegates, but he could not supply the money, it is said, or make any explanation as to what had become of it. A few days afterward Niemann learned that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, and seven weeks ago he disappeared from this city. Nothing had been heard from him since.

END OF THE GEORGIANA CASE.

Charles Berry Acquitted of Assaulting Charles A. Horton.

Charles Berry of 106 West Fiftieth Street, who was arrested, charged with being a ringleader in the fight on the steamboat Georgiana on Oct. 7, the day of one of the yacht races, was acquitted yesterday by a jury in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Berry's defense was that the assault with which he was charged was committed on the waters of the lower bay and not within the jurisdiction of the State of New York. Nobody who testified at the trial yesterday seemed to know just where the steamboat was when the assault was committed, and it was not determined in what court Berry could be tried for the crime with which he is charged.

Charles A. Horton of Hartford, Conn., one of the passengers on the Georgiana, was the complainant against Berry. He is a veteran of the civil war, and has only one arm. According to his testimony, the Georgiana was turned over to a crowd of gamblers instead of following the yachts. Several of the passengers protested, and in the fight that followed Horton was slashed across the face with a knife. He says that Berry held him while another man struck him with the knife.

When the steamboat got into the wharf at Pier 6, North River, there were a number of arrests. Berry was the only one held, however, and he was discharged yesterday.

Dobbs Ferry Editor Found Dead.

DOBBS FERRY, Feb. 23.—G. Whitehead Taft, editor of The Dobbs Ferry News, and formerly manager of The Cambridge Press, was found dead in bed this afternoon. He retired at 11:30 o'clock Thursday night, apparently in his usual state of health. He was in the habit of taking an opiate to induce sleep, and it is supposed that he took an overdose of some drug, which caused his death.

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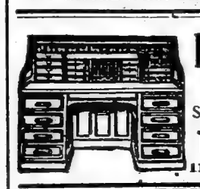

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LEGAL NOTES.

BEQUEST TO ATTORNEY.—The Surrogate's decree admitting to probate the will of William Murphy, executed in July, 1897, nineteen months before his death, which was contested by John Kelly, claiming to be a second cousin, and who was one of the legatees, was yesterday unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. By the will the testator, who was quite an old man, gave $500 for masses for repose of his soul, $1,000 to his housekeeper, Catherine Cosgrove, and his residuary estate "to my friends John Kelly and Joseph Martin, to be divided equally between them." The main ground of contest was that the will was invalid because executed through the fraud or undue influence of the draftsman, Joseph Martin, who was the legal adviser of the testator. The court holds, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, that there was not a particle of direct fraud or undue influence, and that it could not be inferred from the surrounding circumstances, coupled with the fact that Mr. Martin was one of the residuary legatees. "It is well settled," Justice Barrett said, "that a person of sound mind, acting with full knowledge of his affairs, competent to understand his relations to those whom he wishes to benefit, may bestow his bounty as he likes, and no presumption of unfair dealing can arise, although one of the beneficiaries happens to be his attorney."

***

VOTING FROM BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—Frank McShane's discharge on writ of certiorari at Special Term of the Supreme Court after he had been committed by City Magistrate Olmstead for false registration and illegal voting was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division. The ground of the charges against McShane was that he had not acquired a legal residence in the election district in which he registered and voted at the last election. He was one of 157 "unpaid helpers" in Bellevue Hospital, and claimed a residence there, and he had no other residence in that election district. He insisted he was not "kept" in the hospital within the intent and meaning of the provision of the Constitution that no person should be "deemed to have gained or lost a residence * * *—while kept at any almshouse or other asylum or institution wholly or partly supported at public expense or by charity." Justice Barrett, giving the opinion of the Court, said it seemed clear that McShane was "kept" in the institution within the intent of the constitutional provision, if his presence there was not under some contract, express or implied. The testimony left no room for doubt that he was simply an inmate of the hospital under a bare license—that is, with mere permission to use it as an asylum. "The arrangement," Justice Barrett said, "was called, in varying phrases, 'a chance to earn a living,' a 'job,' services,' payable in board and lodging and the like, but essentially it was quite the reverse—namely, board and lodging, support and maintenance—in fact, an asylum at the public expense with the usual almshouse and municipal lodging house accompaniment of work. * * * It was, in part at least, to prevent such institutions from being utilized for political purposes that this provision of the Constitution was adopted. That provision would be practically nullified were the courts to favor mere devices like the present, whereby it is sought to turn these penniless and homeless inmates into contract employes and genuine residents."

***

THE SUN INJUNCTION SUSTAINED.—The injunction granted about three months ago by Justice Bookstaver, on the application of The Sun Printing and Publishing Association pending its suit against John H. Delaney and others, restraining the defendants, who are officers of various labor organizations connected with the printing trade, from interfering with the property rights or business of the plaintiff, was yesterday affirmed with some modification by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The origin of the difficulty between The Sun and its former employes arose from the "strike" of the latter because of the company's decision to convert the office into an "open" or "non-union" office—that is, to employ men who were not members of the union, as well as those who were. This resulted in efforts on the part of the defendants to induce advertisers to withdraw their patronage under penalty of loss of custom. The Appellate tribunal in an opinion per curiam says in conclusion: "The right to injunction pendente lite depended upon a question of fact to be determined by the Court at special Term from all the papers used upon the motion. From these papers it is apparent that the defendants are seriously injuring the plaintiff's property and business, and it is equally apparent that the continuance of the acts complained of will produce irreparable damage and injury to the plaintiff, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. It was, therefore, within the discretion of the Court at Special Term to grant an injunction restraining the commission of the acts referred to until the action could be tried, and the right of the plaintiff to the final relief demanded determined. The question as to whether or not the plaintiff will be ultimately entitled to a judgment perpetually enjoining the defendants, is not now before us. That question should be determined with deliberation and care after a trial had, and not from affidavits used upon a motion of this character.

"Without, therefore, anticipating what may be disclosed or proved upon the trial, we think a case was presented which justified the Court at Special Term in enjoining the defendants."

***

SALOONS AND SCHOOLHOUSES.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed an order revoking a liquor tax certificate to Patrick J. Monahan, at 1,588 First Avenue, upon the application of State Excise Commissioner Lyman, who stated that the certificate was obtained on false statements and that the defendant had forfeited his right to such certificate by selling liquor after the certificate had been illegally issued. The premises are within 200 feet of St. Monica's School, and defendant contended that a small room in the school building, which was let at a nominal rent to charitable, religious, or temperance societies in the evening, prevented the building from being included in the phrase, "occupied exclusively as a church or schoolhouse." The Court, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, holds that this use of the room did not deprive the building of its general character, and that the statute should receive a liberal construction, its purpose being to guard the attendants of the schools against the evil influences incident to or connected with the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

DISBARMENT OF ATTORNEYS.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday granted the applications made on behalf of the Bar Association for the disbarment of two attorneys who had been convicted of felonies and are now undergoing imprisonment.

The first case was that of Francis Weeks, who was convicted of grand larceny in the first degree and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for having absconded with a large amount belonging to estates and trust funds. The other case was that of James D. Hallen, whose conviction of forgery in the first degree was recently affirmed by the Appellate Division. He was sentenced to eight years and four months' imprisonment, and intends to appeal to the Court of Appeals. Hallen's counsel asked for delay in the disbarment proceedings. It was shown that Hallen had never filed an affidavit of his admission to practice with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, which counsel explained was due to defendant's absence from the State when the requirement was made.

A similar petition for the disbarment of William H. Schooley, who was convicted of receiving stolen goods in 1895, for which he suffered imprisonment, and who now has a law office in Liberty Street, was pronounced defective, and will have to be renewed. The Court stated that the affidavit of service did not show that affiant knew the person served.

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Some Particulars of This Remarkable Edition

THE edition is in thirty volumes.

It is edited by Richard Garnett, LL. D. He has written a general introduction, in which he treats of the character of Dickens's genius and the source and substance of his inspiration. This is a powerful but temperate essay. It analyzes Dickens's work and analyzes Dickens himself, and it places him in his proper relation to English literature, to the world, and to other authors who have achieved success in the same and in different spheres of literary activity. Dr. Garnett's fifty years of service in the British Museum (1851-1899), where, as Keeper of Printed Books, he was at the head of the largest library in the English-speaking world, gave him unexampled opportunities for prolonged study and exhaustive comparisons. He brings to the task of editing this edition a most complete equipment for the undertaking.

Dr. Garnett also has written for each one of the separate stories a separate introduction, which discusses the circumstances under which that particular story was written and estimates the place which it should occupy and the weight which should be given it in a critical study of the author's entire accomplishments. In these introductions the evidence which supports the view set forth in the general introduction is carefully traced out, book by book. The difference in conception between "Oliver Twist" and the "Tale of Two Cities," for instance, is critically studied and shown to be due to a radical change in the nature of Dickens's methods and to a change also in the sources from which he drew his material.

One peculiarity of Charles Dickens and his writings is that all admirers of the writings are lovers of the man himself as well.

And so it happens that personal details of his life, which would be superfluous, not to say offensive, in the cases of most authors, are of surpassing interest in the case of Dickens.

Extraordinary Illustrations.

This fact has been fully recognized and allowed for in the Autograph Edition. In addition to the intimate acquaintance with the literary life of the man which Dr. Garnett's introductions afford, there is to be gotten also another sort of acquaintance through the extraordinary illustrative features of the edition. These include, as will be seen, not only the pictures which were drawn and painted and etched for the purpose of illustrating the stories, but they include, also, much which pertains to the personality of the author himself.

Dickens was particularly fortunate in living in an age when the art of story illustration was just coming into full flower. He was not an easy man to please in the matter of pictures. He would endure none but the first illustrators of all England, and their work often had to be done over twice or thrice, before he would accept it.

But the result was to produce for Dickens's works a collection of pictures which, considered as illustrations, are undoubtedly the finest which ever have accompanied the writings of any author.

The Artists.

The illustrations for this Autograph Edition comprise all the original pictures made for the original editions of all the different books. They include the drawings and etchings by Cruikshank, Cattermole, Landseer, Browne (Phiz), Seymour, Leech, Tenniel, Marcus Stone, F. Stone, Maclise, Stanfield, Doyle, Fildes and Barnard. Thus the illustrations of the famous "De Luxe" edition are included, with the addition of one hundred and three others, making a total of nearly seven hundred full-page engravings, photogravures and etchings. All these full-page illustrations are printed upon Japanese fibre paper, the superior surface and texture of this paper serving to bring out the details of the plates with wonderful clearness.

From Original Plates.

Another cause which contributes to the unequalled artistic excellence of this edition is the fact that all of these full-page illustrations, in addition to being printed on the Japanese fibre paper, are struck directly from the original plates. It is the usual custom of publishers, where plates cost so much as these original plates did, to use duplicates made by a mechanical process for the actual printing and to keep the originals in their vaults intact to serve as patterns, so to speak, for future duplicates. But in the Autograph Edition, as stated above, none but original plates have been used in the actual printing of the photogravures, etchings and steel engravings. In addition to the seven hundred (nearly) of full-page plates, there are also two hundred and thirteen text illustrations, the original drawings for which were all made under the eye of the author. This makes a grand total of close upon nine hundred pictures to the set, a greater number by far than has ever appeared in any previous edition.

Unique Pictures.

Among the full-page pictures a particularly interesting series is the collection of etchings of places and scenes which are remembered chiefly by reason of their association with Dickens's life and stories.

These include the Old Boot Inn, made famous as the resort of the highwaymen in "Barnaby Rudge;" the original of "The Old Curiosity Shop;" the house at the corner of Kingsgate Street, Holborn, which was the residence of Sairey Gamp and the home of Mr. Sweedlepipe and his feathered stock in trade; Dickens's birthplace, on the Commercial Road, Southsea; the house at No. 4 Gower Street, where Dickens lived with his parents, where his mother kept, or attempted to keep, a private school, and from which he "distributed at a great many other doors a great many circulars calling attention to the merits of the establishment. Yet nobody ever came to school, nor do I recollect that anybody ever proposed to come, or that the least preparation was made to receive anybody, but I know we got on very poorly with the butcher and baker, and very often we had not too much for dinner, and that at last my father was arrested."

They include also the house at 48 Doughty Street, Mecklenburg Square, to which Dickens removed from Furnival's Inn, at the time he was married, and where he wrote the concluding numbers of "Pickwick" and all of "Oliver Twist" and "Nickleby;" the school house at the corner of Grimby Street and Hampstead Road, where Dickens went to school from 1824 to 1827; the courtyard of the Marshalsea Prison, an illustration of the scene when Grip, the raven, after he had died, had been stuffed and mounted, was sold for one hundred and twenty guineas; Jacob's Island, where Sikes met his fate; the dancing room, built out into the Mews at the corner of Newman Street, which was the original of Mr. Turveydrop's "terpsichorean academy;" Furnival's Inn, where Dickens did his earliest literary work; the old mansion which was the original of "Bleak House;" and a photogravure reproduction of the interior of the "Pickwick Room," in the Leather Bottle, at Cobham.

Dickens's Portraits and Autographs.

There are also included a series of portraits of Dickens taken at different times in his life and a series of thirty autograph signatures in fac-simile. Further than this there appears also a series of photographic reproductions of manuscript pages from his stories.

Sheets of Manuscript.

One fac-simile autograph signature appears in each volume, and these signatures are arranged in the chronological order in which they were written. Comparative study of the signatures shows that from "Pickwick" to "Edwin Drood" there was a profound change in the man who wrote them. Exactly what the nature of that change was is not so readily to be seen, unless by one who has made a long study of the science of chirography. But the case is different when the full sheets of manuscript are studied. Then it becomes plain that the modification was (in part) certainly one of method; that Dickens, as he developed, and as the fire of his originative genius burned less intensely, offset that loss by greater application and greater attention to the lesser details of composition. Take one of the earlier books—"Oliver Twist," for instance. A page of manuscript narrating the first interview between Oliver and Mr. Brownlow, at the latter's home, appears to have been written smoothly and with hardly a correction or revision, excepting such as evidently were made at the moment. And such changes as were made were all in the way of enhancing the directness and simplicity, rather than the beauty, of the style.

But in the first chapter of Part Two, "Tale of Two Cities," the manuscript wears a very different appearance. Here there are very many changes and interlineations, so that the text is almost unreadable. And the alterations are altogether in the direction of ornamentation and polish. These changes, too, were just as evidently made some time after the sheet, and probably the chapter, was written, and appear to have been undertaken in an attempt to make up for the spontaneity which Dickens himself probably felt was lacking in the action of the story at this point. In the manuscript sheet of "Edwin Drood" the same evidences of studied care appear, and, withal, there is a marked falling off in the firmness of the hand.

There are thirteen of these manuscript sheets, all told, and each one is placed as near as practicable (in most cases opposite) the corresponding type page in the story of which it is a part. Taken in connection with the introductions, they are exceedingly interesting, because they show, in a way, how the author, subtly and perhaps almost unconsciously, shifted ground as the years went by, although by far the greater share of his individuality remained constant to the end.

In summing up the illustrative features of this edition it is no exaggeration to say that they far outreach the most ambitious attempts which hitherto have been made fully to illustrate Dickens. All possible sources have been drawn from, and it is believed that no worthy Dickens picture, by whomsoever made, has been omitted.

Details of Manufacture.

Speaking generally, the aim has been in the Autograph Edition to reproduce the famous "De Luxe" Edition with certain alterations conforming to the latest advances in the art of book-making. Some minor changes, also, have been made, following the American idea of proper book-making, as distinguished from the British idea in that regard. And there have been added to the "De Luxe" list of illustrations very many new ones for this Autograph Edition.

The alterations in technical detail have been mostly in the line of lightening up the paper, thus reducing somewhat the size of the volumes, and, in general, producing a book which is less clumsy to handle and more convenient for reading than the "De Luxe" books, after they were gotten out, proved to be. After careful consideration the length of the type line also has been shortened, it being considered by modern experts that the "De Luxe" type line was the least bit too long for the eye to jump easily from the end of one line to the beginning of the next line below.

The text matter, however, is set in a fine, large, open-faced type, double leaded, thus giving plenty of space between the lines. And the type page as a whole is one of the finest—if not the very finest—that ever has been produced.

The Paper.

The paper is a deckle-edged laid stock, very white in color and soft-surfaced in order to make it take the ink evenly and well. The size of the page is 6 inches by 9 inches, and the size of the type-page is 4 inches by 6¾ inches, thus allowing space for ample margins. The full-page illustrations, as stated elsewhere, are all inserts, and are printed upon Japanese fibre paper, in place of the Chinese paper which was used in the "De Luxe" Edition. This paper is exceedingly firm in texture and is of a lustrous, light brown shade, the texture and color both contributing to the production of a clear and effective realization of the details of the plates. This feature, taken together with the using of original plates only, and the printing of each illustration singly (instead of in forms of eight or sixteen to be afterward cut apart and inserted), brings the artist and the reader a step closer together than they have been brought in any previous edition with the single (doubtful) exception of that "De Luxe" Edition which has been so often referred to.

Printing.

The contracts for printing were divided among four large London printing establishments (among whom were the Clays, who printed the "De Luxe" Edition) in order that sufficient time might be allowed for the presses to run at reduced speed and thus insure exact printing-registry and even distribution of ink. The folding of the sheets has been done entirely by hand. This secures more accurate folding-registry than is possible by the customary method of machine folding, and also gives opportunity for an extra inspection in the process of folding and the rejection of any sheets which may chance to be imperfect.

In the Matter of Bindings.

Roxburghe: In the Roxburghe style the books are bound with leather backs and vellum cloth sides, with gilt tops, and uncut edges. They are richly ornamented with decorations and lettering in gold. Price $2.06 a volume. Payments $1 down, $3 a month.

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The finest previous edition of Dickens, known as the "De Luxe" and issued by Chapman & Hall, of London, is a noted landmark in the publishing business. It was limited to 1,000 sets and the price was $8.40 a volume. This Autograph Edition (which we have purchased entire) also is issued by Chapman & Hall — Dickens's authorized publishers. It is a notable improvement upon the "De Luxe" edition, especially in the matter of illustrations — there are 900 of them — but our Club prices are only $2.03 in one binding and $2.70 in the other. And the terms are one dollar club fee—then the complete set of 30 volumes is delivered to you—and you pay three dollars or four dollars a month afterward, according to your choice of binding. But we have only this one edition. You will see, therefore, the advisability of sending in your order at once.

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BEGUN IN FALSE PRETENSE.

The omission of all mention of silver free coinage from the call for the Democratic National Convention is destitute of political significance, but it has a deep immoral meaning. What boots it if the books of silver are sealed with seven seals so long as the man who struts upon the platform and carries the banner of the party is W. J. BRYAN, the man who made six hundred speeches on silver, and is making more, the man of the Socialistic Chicago platform, the shifty man, without principles, without convictions, "ambiticus, unsteady, unsafe"?

The Democrats of the National Committee have begun the campaign of 1900 with false pretenses. Here is the appeal they make for support beyond the party lines:

> All Democratic conservative reform citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government and who favor the republic and oppose the empire, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

These men are not altogether blind. They see that the questions, great questions and new questions, growing out of the Spanish war have driven the silver question out of the public mind. This effect of the war was pointed out while the fighting was in progress. THE TIMES advised the opponents of the forcible deliverance of Cuba not to give way entirely to their pessimism, as we should be certain to enjoy the immense compensating advantage of having something else to talk about and vote on in our politics besides the question of common honesty that had held first place in our minds and our debates since the silver question came to the fore in the late seventies. These predictions have all come true. Interest in silver free coinage has faded in proportion as the novel, complex, and serious problems relating to our treatment of the peoples and the territory that came under our rule at the end of the Spanish war have occupied the public attention. Silver is undoubtedly relegated to the third or fourth place.

But BRYAN? He, too, should be dropped if silver is to be dropped. He stands for nothing but 16 to 1, for nothing that was not put into the Chicago platform. New times demand new measures and new men. We have the new measures. The Democratic National Committee sees that plainly. And the new times have come. But they give us the same old man, the veritable Old Man of the Sea of Populism who crushed the party under his terrible weight four years ago. They appeal to all "conservative reform citizens of the United States" to join in sending delegates to a convention of which with their assent and by their complicity W. J. BRYAN is the predestined nominee.

No, gentlemen of the committee, this will not do. Your appeal is conceived in fraud and put forth with intent to deceive. Your only dupes will be those crazed anti-imperialists who plunge headlong into your net exclaiming that "everybody recognizes that the financial question is a back number." The financial question would be, indeed, a back number, 16 to 1 would be a disagreeable memory, and the dangerous Populist doctrines of the Chicago platform merely the débris of a repulsed assault upon the Nation's honor and prosperity, if any other man than W. J. BRYAN were at the head of the Democratic Party and about to receive the honor of its nomination for the Presidency at Kansas City. But that man vivifies every peril that beset us in 1896. That name on the ticket cancels all arrearages and brings the campaign of dishonor up to date. To ask a conservative citizen to vote for Bryan Electors is to invite him to assist in putting into the White House the head devil of all radicalism, the embodiment and moving force of the revolutionary and destructive doctrines that have been caught up and wildly preached by the stark madmen of our politics, the hope and idol of the Altgelds, the Debses, the Tillmans, the Sam Joneses, and of the microscopic bacteria of our new dollar dinner school of politics in New York City. When you ask conservative men to help you to put the power of the Chief Magistracy into those reckless hands, gentlemen, your impudence may amaze, anti-imperialism is your issue, nominate GROVER CLEVELAND of New Jersey. Men know what he stands for. Nominate EDWARD M. SHEPARD of New York. He is an extreme anti-imperialist, one who goes to great lengths in opposition to the policy of the Administration. He is a typical and worthy representative of that issue, if it be an issue, not merely an outcry. Put either of these names at the head of your ticket, and the voters will at least believe that you are honest, although on the issue of imperialism the vast majority of them are doubtless of the opinion of Judge HARLAN that "the American people are pure in heart and have no desire or purpose other than to maintain the authority of this Nation wherein our flag floats and to preserve unimpaired to the latest generation the free institutions given to them by the fathers."

MR. M'KINLEY'S "PLAIN DUTY."

It is impossible that the President should not be affected by the appeals which are coming to him from every quarter of the country to declare himself upon the present state of the question of the Puerto Rican tariff. He is particularly sensitive to authoritative expressions of public opinion, and it is a good thing for him and for us that he is so. He has managed better by waiting to find out what the country thought at several critical stages of the questions growing out of the Spanish war than anybody could have done by consulting no judgment but his own.

Now it is a very serious situation which confronts him, serious in a party as well as in a public sense. He has declared that it is "our plain duty" to take down the tariff wall between ourselves and Puerto Rico. The Committee of Ways and Means prepared a bill in accordance with this recommendation. It afterward altered the bill to make it a measure for extracting from the commerce between Puerto Rico and the United States one-fourth of the rates charged upon foreign commerce. Under what influence this change was made we cannot know, though we may shrewdly guess. Certainly it was not on account of any new light upon the interests or the wishes of the Puerto Ricans or the "plain duty" of the United States.

This change has wrought a formidable revolt in the Republican Party, a revolt which is likely to grow not less, but more formidable, as members hear from their constituents and learn that the people regard the substitute proposed for the doing of "our plain duty" as a cowardly and cruel evasion of that duty. The President has been quoted and has allowed himself to be quoted on both sides of the question. What is needed is an authentic declaration from him as to where he stands now upon the question upon which he took so firm a stand at the beginning of the session. The men and journals who are appealing to him for such a declaration are not trying to put him in a dilemma. They are not his enemies. They would like to be his supporters if he would permit them to be so. If he has changed his mind about "our plain duty," the people have a right to his reasons. If he has not changed it, it is a "plain duty" he owes to his party, as well as to his country, to say that. Nothing could do more to encourage the men who are fighting for humanity, decency, and good faith in Congress than such a declaration. Nothing could do so much to heal the formidable and growing schism in the Republican Party.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The dispatches allowed to be sent and published from South Africa have not, from the first been very intelligible. Those which have been coming for the past few days, in particular, have been more adapted to stimulate curiosity than to assuage it. It is abundantly clear that in his retreat, albeit it was so hasty as to be precipitate, Gen. CRONJE took the only course open to him to save his army. The unexpected activity of ROBERTS and KITCHENER, which could by no means have been inferred from the previous actions of the British commanders, threatened to catch and overwhelm his force in a position become untenable. To have got out of his scrape with the loss only of a small quantity of stores was a military feat. But it seems that he could not get his army into safety, even at the heavy price of raising the siege of Kimberley. His purpose apparently was to gain a safe defensive position, where he could await the reinforcements which were on their way to him from Natal. In this expectation he has been disappointed. The troops were forwarded to him with astonishing swiftness, considering the general want of facilities in the South African railroads, and the circuitous route that had to be taken by these reinforcements in particular. But it does not appear that any of them have succeeded in joining the hard-pressed Boer commander. Some of them have evidently been driven away. It is possible that enough of them may have arrived, or may arrive within a day or two, to operate a diversion by threatening the British communications. But against this chance is to be set the numerical superiority of which the British are only now beginning to make an intelligent use. This will enable them to protect their communications without withdrawing the force needed to hold CRONJE where he is, and to bombard him at leisure, until either he surrenders or his force is so as well served and at least as effective. But with the western armies it appears that Lord ROBERTS is able to command fifty guns to bombard the Boer intrenchments at short range, while the Boers seem to be unable to reply at all.

How much the Boers have weakened their force in Natal for the purpose of strengthening it in the Orange Free State also does not appear. The announcement that Gen. BULLER has made another attack, only to meet with another repulse, would indicate that he thought they had weakened themselves in his front more than in fact they had, and that the relief of Ladysmith is not a necessary sequel to the relief of Kimberley. It is also quite credible that the wagons trekking northward which have been seen and reported from Ladysmith are not meant to be forwarded to CRONJE, but contain the impediments to be removed first, preparatory to a general withdrawal toward the citadel of the Transvaal itself.

But at any rate it seems clear that the British are henceforth to carry on war in the enemy's country, and that the advantage the Boers gained from the promptness of their action in invading British territory has now been exhausted. In that case the Boer operations outside of their own lines will probably be confined henceforth to the raids upon the British communications, which Mr. STICKNEY, in his recent pamphlet, finds their true line of defense. No doubt the British line of communications will grow more vulnerable as it grows longer. It is even possible to imagine it cut so as to paralyze their whole advance and to imperil their whole advanced force. But that will not alter the fact that the Boers are, and are likely to remain, strictly on the defensive and within their own territory.

There may be a curious political result of this military change. Hitherto the British have had no occasion to declare the object of the war on their part. They have been engaged in defending the Queen's dominions. When they invade the territory of the Boers it will be in order for them to declare their purposes. There have been several intimations in Parliament that, while the Opposition would acquiesce in voting supplies for a war of defense, it would insist upon being informed of the justification of the war as soon as the war ceased plainly to justify itself. The time is coming when it seems that the Ministers may be obliged to make a more explicit declaration of their purposes than they have found it necessary to make thus far.

THE MUNICIPAL PROGRAMME.

We suppose there are not many readers of THE TIMES who do not desire with a good deal of earnestness that the Government of the city and of all other cities in the country might be much better than it is. Along with this desire there is, we fear, in the minds of most of them a vague feeling that the job of reform is a tough and perplexing one, and that the ordinary citizen, busy, like Martha, about many things, cannot hope to do much that will count in its accomplishment. There is also a dim consciousness that your reformer, municipal or other, is apt to be a man of one idea, and so bent on that that he cannot clearly see its real import or its relations to the general course of events. We are prone to think of this class of persons as we do of those that offer us a panacea for our bodily ills. There is nothing in human experience to justify the notion of a cure-all in physical or political matters, and if a man seems to think that he has one common sense revolts from his claim.

Whatever may have been true in times past, those of our readers who are interested in the better management of the city are not now left to the suggestions of the men of one idea. On the contrary, it is practicable for them to avail themselves of the study, labor, and thought of many able and experienced men, possessing authority in different directions, who have worked out the questions arising in cities with patience and intelligence, and are prepared to present a really valuable set of suggestions regarding the more essential points involved. This opportunity is offered in the little volume published by The Macmillan Company for the National Municipal League, under the title of "The Municipal Programme." The price of the volume is only a dollar, and we think that any one wishing to understand what are the chief difficulties in our city management and what are the most promising and best reasoned ways of dealing with them cannot do better than to study its contents.

The programme is not the work of any single author, nor is it given up to the advocacy of any single theory. It has a history, so far as we recall, without precedent in the affairs of our country. As far back as May, 1897, the Municipal League appointed a committee to study all the facts that had been established, to inquire as to the actual experience of various cities, and to prepare a plan, as far as might be in the form of bills or constitutional amendments, for complete city administration. This committee reported progress in the Fall of 1898, and its report was thoroughly discussed. Finally in November of last year the plan was reported and adopted which is now published, with accompanying papers on the various principles adopted and with an admirable analysis of the whole

THE DEPARTMENT STORE CASE IN MISSOURI.

When the Legislature of Missouri passed the law practically intended to tax department stores out of existence, we predicted that it would be found by the courts opposed to the fundamental principle of equality before the law, and would be condemned. The prediction has come true.

The law is distinctly class legislation, and for that reason the Supreme Court refuses to sustain it. Our readers will remember that that law divided about all the goods usually offered in department or other retail stores into some seventy-three classes, and these classes into twenty-eight groups, and it declared it illegal to have on hand and offer for sale at retail any goods in more than one of these classes or groups without obtaining a license therefor. Of course this was meant to aid the retail dealers in articles of any one of these classes, and to protect them from competition. There could be no other motive. The advocates of the bill did not deny that the department stores could and did sell the articles of all classes at a lower price than the dealers in a single class could afford to take. That fact, indeed, was the grievance of the so-called retailers. The law was avowedly intended to raise the cost of the articles to the consumer, and thus to tax him for the benefit of the retailer.

Exactly how many articles a man in Missouri may keep on hand is, of course, a matter for arbitrary decision by the Legislature. Whether a shoemaker may keep galoshes, or a milliner may keep dresses, or whether "tailor-made gowns" and baby clothes can lawfully lie on the shelves of the same shop is a question for the lawmakers, according to the principle of the act. In theory this is pretty confusing. In practice it would be found that the number of articles allowed to be sold together would depend on the number of voters desiring to sell them together. There being no sane test of the difference between retail trade and department store trade, the lawmaker is naturally driven to supply the test of his own political advantage.

With this preposterous scheme the Supreme Court Judges made short work as soon as it came before them. All the Justices united in declaring that there was not the remotest authority in the Legislature to legislate openly for the benefit of one class at the expense of another. We do not know what device the demagogues will try next, but if the courts cannot check them, it is quite possible that the consumers, whose interests are after all the most important, may take a hand in the game.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If The Toronto Globe is well informed, the military officials of Canada are giving attentive ear to ominous rumors of a Fenian invasion. If these rumors are anything more than fairy tales, a Celtic army is to cross the border in the Spring, and terrible conflicts will then be in order. Apparently the police are to be off duty about that time, for The Globe says that the officers of the Toronto garrison have taken upon themselves the responsibility of repelling the invaders, and already are making elaborate plans for carrying on the war. A few details are revealed: "The troops of the Toronto military district and other sections of Canada will assemble on the frontier for ostensible tactical operations just about the time when the Fenians, according to the report, would be making their attempt to cross. For the purposes of the war game every available branch of the service in the various military districts will be mobilized, including cavalry, artillery, and infantry. The troops are to be equipped just as they would be if they were entering the field for a long campaign. Military men about town are not disposed to discuss the matter, but it is said in influential quarters that if the Fenian raid is intended it will not find the Government of Canada unprepared." It is hard to tell from these remarks whether The Globe has been fooled itself or is trying to fool others. We can assure Our Lady of the Snows that she is quite safe from all of us except our Aldermen, and they will attack her only at long range and by resolutions formally adopted as a relief from the monotony of granting sidewalk permits.

—As a typical example of legislation certainly needless and more than possibly harmful, we desire to call attention to the Fallows bill, passed by the Assembly yesterday, making it a misdemeanor for any person in cities of the first and second class to offer for sale or attempt to procure a purchaser for any real property without the written authority of the owner of such property, or his attorney in fact appointed in writing. This bill, if the Senate and the Governor should give it approval, would, in the first place, increase the number of purely statutory offenses—a thing always to be avoided if not obviously necessary. We are quite at a loss to imagine who demanded the enactment of such a law. Certainly it was not the owners of real estate, for to render more complex the reaching of customers is to render it more difficult. Reputable brokers are equally unlikely to have asked for the placing of new restrictions on their operations. It may be that the proposed law would tend to confine the negotiation of real estate transfers a little more strictly to professional hands, but how it would do so is not nearly so easy to understand as how it would open the way to the repudiation of responsibility for the payment of commissions and for the practice of new kinds of blackmail. The bill deserves much more consideration than it has yet received, and its introducer owes it to himself and his constituents immediately to explain what he expects to accomplish by it and at whose prompting he has acted in the matter.

—Several of the London papers that do not receive special dispatches from this country have suddenly awakened to what they say is the fact that their more enter-

too great demands on the time of busy men. As an experiment in the very best line of political education the plan deserves the highest praise.

the readers they have in the United States that there is some basis for these accusations, but why do the would-be reformers of British journalism attack the correspondents and not the men who pay them their wages? Of course, the London editors could shut down on the cabling of editorial articles the moment they chose to do so, and if one correspondent wouldn't fill their orders for unadorned facts another certainly would. The critics are right in saying that the evil exists, however, and it is not confined to any particular part of the world. The Pall Mall Gazette recognizes that when it says: "At Johannesburg and Pretoria for years past correspondents have been waging a war of words, taking sides for and against the Outlanders, and writing essays to prove their own theories, instead of finding out and letting the public know what the Boers were doing in the way of armament. A few astute correspondents of the old school would have done more to prepare this country for what was coming than all the polemics of the gentlemen who were more or less in the pockets of Capitalism on the one side or of Krügerism on the other."

—Busy as Gov. ROOSEVELT is with affairs of state and incidental public dinners, he yet finds leisure for commending one side or the other in most controversies and quarrels that come to his attention. And he has interest for little conflicts as well as big ones—for police court rows, as well as for those that approach the dignity of civil war. Amusing evidence of this characteristic inclination to have a hand in as many ructions as possible is supplied by the Rochester papers. The other day two Rochester boys and one Rochester man found it convenient to argue on the street with other utensils than words. The question at issue, whatever it was, seems to have remained unsettled, for before the man had convinced the boys, or the boys the man, the debate, at the emphatic request of a chance policeman, was adjourned to the court of Magistrate CHARLES B. ERNST. After listening with or without patience to an interchange of charges of unprovoked assault, the Magistrate in his wisdom decided that the boys had done no more than defend themselves, and he set them free in a long speech, in the course of which he philosophized eloquently on the duty of boys to stand up for their rights. The Governor heard of this, somehow, and he was moved to write the Magistrate a letter in which he said: "I have just come across your very wholesome application or interpretation of my doctrine of the strenuous life as applied to those two boys who were before you. I thought I must send you just a line and tell you how heartily I agreed with the interpretation." The episode, sufficiently curious in itself, is made the more curious by the fact that not quite all Rochesterians are enthusiastic upholders of the form of strenuousness, political and civic, by which Magistrate ERNST reached his present position and of which he is in the eyes of his critics the much-too-successful representative. Be that as it may, and of course we are too far away to pronounce an opinion about it, the Governor's promptness in praising his Monroe County ally is "just like him for all the world."

—Though the fact is rarely mentioned, Dartmouth College is not all there is to Hanover, N. H., and for once, at least, the town itself has been the recipient of a gift like those that so often go to educational institutions. The present took the shape of a building for a public library, and the dedication ceremonies were performed on Washington's Birthday. The donor was Miss EMILY HITCHCOCK HOWE of this city, and the library is to be a memorial of BENJAMIN DARWIN HOWE and Mrs. ELIZABETH HITCHCOCK HOWE, who lived in Hanover for many years, and of their son, CHARLES HENRY WEBSTER HOWE. The building, though not a new one, has been carefully fitted up for its new use. It is the historic house, famous as having been built by ELEAZER WHEELOCK, the first President of Dartmouth College, in 1773, and for many years occupied by his family. Its original site was in front of Dartmouth Falls, and it was moved to its present site on Wheelock Street in 1838. Afterward for fifty years it was the home of the Howe family, in whose memory it is dedicated. An interesting feature of the library is the collection of old books, comprising several volumes used by President WHEELOCK, all printed prior to the Revolutionary War. HIRAM HITCHCOCK of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in this city, has contributed a collection of rare books, including one printed in 1472, and said to be the first book printed in Roman types, as well as several Bibles and missals.

A NUN'S STORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At this time, when the eyes of all nations are turned on South Africa and the minds of all thinking men even outside the political arena are occupied with its war, a letter from the fair "garden colony" of Natal may not be unwelcome to your readers.

Of the course of war I need not speak, nor of the heroism and indomitable courage of our soldiers who fight at a tremendous disadvantage because of the all but impregnable positions of the enemy. Of these things I need not speak, as the cable has given and will daily give you the information. Yet there are many facts not generally known, innumerable pathetic incidents; aye, and those heroic sacrifices, loyalty and endurance which never come under the notice of the "war correspondent," much that cannot be realized except by a dweller in the land crimsoned with the blood of war's victims. And many, too, are the instances of God's wondrous mercy to souls dying on the battlefield—souls long forgetful of God, though faithful to man, and to whose wounded hearts faith spoke in a voice louder and stronger than the cannon's roar, and so saved from all eternity.

Of the war itself it is inexplicable that so many strange and unjust opinions should be entertained even by the enlightened and liberal-minded. It is a patent fact to all close observers and easily ascertained by any one who impartially investigates the matter, that this war is the natural, inevitable outcome of Boer despotism, intolerance, and injustice, and that England's cause is just and her action a purely defensive one. Perhaps never before has England had so much justice and clemency on her side, and in the cause of justice the truth should be made known. A glance at South African history of the last decade of the century will reveal the respective attitudes of the Imperial and Transvaal Governments—the one dominant, yet patient under unredressed grievances; the other an oligarchy, fostered by capitalists, foreign adventurers, harshly intolerant to British subjects, plainly ambitious of supreme power in South Africa, and steadily preparing for this war, which it contemplated, and at last forced by invasion. Outside this land the Boers are regarded as a peace-loving, God-fearing people, hard working, industrious, and careless of power, while they are in reality indolent, fanatical, and persistently intolerant of all creeds outside their own, especially the Catholic religion, which they abhor, and their desire to rule is but too clearly evidenced by the deadly preparations they have long been secretly making to acquire by force of arms supreme dominion over the whole of South Africa. Had England been suspicious and on the alert she could have nipped those projects in the bud; had she even been prompt in taking up the gauntlet so audaciously flung down by the Transvaal oligarchy she could have saved not alone her-

the terrible onus of all this slaughter, this misery and untold woe. The empire but too evidently shrank from war. Her simple demand was, "Equal rights to all 'whites' south of the Zambesi," but rather than grant this justice the Boer oligarchy, in its insatiable thirst for conquest and despotic power, and regardless of bloodshed and the interest of humanity, forced this war, which has shrouded in gloom the close of the last century and the dawn of the new. That there are hundreds of Boers who desired not war and had no part in the making of it is certainly the case, and for this minority I have sympathy true and tender as for our own people, nor can my heart refuse sympathy to any suffering one in the enemy's ranks, even though they have caused our sorrows as well as their own; and widespread, manifold, and all-embracing are these sorrows. Yet we hope that much good will come out of this great evil and that progress, moral and mental, will enlighten and elevate the Boer masses, the lower classes of which are, in their domestic life, mere animals.

In the British colonies here perfect freedom and equal rights are granted to all creeds, who live in harmony together; but in the Transvaal the Catholic religion is especially hated. Catholics are ranked as Jews, shut out from all official positions, and but for the interference of the Imperial Government would be rendered liable to be sent out of the country at a day's notice and without even the grace of a trial! Of the injustice to Catholics we have had personal experience.

As you know, we are Dominican nuns, refugees from the evacuated border towns of Newcastle and Dundee, now in the possession of the Boers. When our Prioress, the Rev. Mother Rose, who was Superior of a convent in the Transvaal, went to President Krüger, on his withdrawal of the school grant, and when he learned the teacher, a highly educated Hollander, was a Catholic, and begged of him to reconsider his decision, he flatly refused, saying "that such was the law of his country and he would uphold it"! I may add Dr. Leyds was present at the interview. Contrast these facts with the erroneous opinions generally entertained of the Boers and their Government. And if further confirmation is needed in testimony of the Boers' hatred of all things Catholic, it is forthcoming in their shameless desecration of our chapel in Newcastle, an act so horribly profane that it stands a shame to Christianity and manhood. Yet let us hope for the sake of both that they did not know what they did. What our fate would be under Boer rule it is not pleasant to speculate.

No wonder we honor the brave men from all parts of the empire who bravely fight in our defense and fall in repelling the vandal hordes of the invader. And it is cheering to see the heroism with which our wounded soldiers bear their sufferings and strive to laugh them away, and here conspicuously shines forth the joyous spirit of the sons of Erin. I have had the privilege of visiting the camp hospital, and it is touching to see the eager gladness with which the soldiers—English, Irish, Scotch, and Colonial—greet the presence of a nun, and the confidence with which they speak to one of themselves, their homes, and friends. What would not hundreds of mothers give to take my place for one short hour, to sit by the bedsides of their wounded sons! Well, I appreciate my privilege, and do my best to make up in some measure for the absence of fond mothers' caresses. And the eagerness of the Catholic soldiers to receive some pious object, especially a medal of the Blessed Virgin! It is indeed consoling to see the faith of our soldiers, who, thank God, with very few exceptions, prepare for battle by approaching the sacraments. And their faith is equaled by their trust in the "Sisters," as all nuns are called here, and the confidence they show in our sympathy. One day a soldier asked me the way to the hospital, pathetically explaining that he had several wounds in his arms, not received in honorable warfare, but at the hands of a Kaffir in a quarrel the previous night, humbly adding "when he had a drop of drink taken." And so, of course, he could not discover his wound in military quarters. And they come to me, as I pass through the streets, for a scapular, a medal, or an Agnus Dei. Sometimes even those not of my creed want something to remind them of God, glad even of a leaflet verse that may help to elevate the heart. But as in in our hurried flight we brought no pious objects, save those on our persons, each Sister and child gave up everything, except the necessary rosary, in order to give them to the soldiers, one little girl bringing as her contribution a comic picture! This I took to the camp in order to make the poor wounded fellows laugh, and one—no mean artist himself—kept it to send to a little sister in the Emerald Isle.

A visit to the camp hospital reveals even to a casual observer much that is true and tender in human nature—many of the finest qualities in the human breast, as well as much of the horror of war. But soon—very soon, I hope—this dread evil shall disappear from the land. Already thousands of brave men are slaughtered and loving hearts broken and happy homes darkened. And who can number the thousands of homeless refugees that at short notice had to fly from the Transvaal and the north of Natal, leaving their all behind? In this city alone there are 8,000. We, in this five-roomed cottage, number fifty-nine—twenty-nine Sisters and thirty children—and in our flight we brought but a few necessary articles for each, having left all behind in convents, schools, and chapels, and now nothing remains to us—goods looted, all that was sacred and could not be utilized destroyed and chapel desecrated. Our buildings in Newcastle are used for a magazine, so there is small hope of their being left intact. We have indeed had our share of the "fortunes of war," which have robbed us of all, destroyed every source of income, and made us homeless wanderers, dependent on the Government for our daily bread. Yet we must not complain, as suffering and sorrow, privation and hardship, are the lot of all in this war-trodden land. And far away, too, this war has caused woe, and before its termination not a little, I fear, to Columbia's soil, as doubtless not a few of Canada's brave, generous sons will fall in the defense of right and empire. Their names will live on glory's page, but, alas! such will be but a poor salve for the wounded hearts of bereaved loved ones.

Such considerations and painful facts minimize our misfortunes and cause us to forget personal trials. Our wants are few and simple and easily supplied, and we trust to the providence of God and the charity of our countrymen across the seas to help us in our extremity and to enable us to begin again and establish on a fitting basis the important work of education.

Hoping that the blessings of peace will soon brighten and gladden our woe-enshrouded land, and begging for this letter a corner in your valuable paper, believe me, dear Sir, very truly yours in Jesus Christ,
SISTER MARY REGINALD MURPHY, O. S. D., Late of Cork, Ireland.
123 Pieter Maritz Street, Maritzburg, Natal, South Africa, Jan. 19, 1900.

THE MORTGAGE TAX MEASURE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whatever be the pretenses of savings banks, trust companies, and life insurance associations, offered by them in protest of the proposed new New York State mortgage tax law, which would impose a uniform tax of one-half of 1 per centum, certain things are made manifest to all who care to see:

First—There is a vast number of tax dodgers, who approve the late Henry George's theories of the putting of the whole burden of taxation upon the real estate owners, letting the rest of the community go scot free; that is to say that a few must bear the burdens of the many, who pay no tax, and contribute not one dollar to the support of municipal or State Government. The taxpayer in New York must march up and pay his taxes to the Government in power over us, but when it comes to voting at the polls to decide who is to administer the government, to collect the taxes, and dispense the same in the expenses of municipal administration, he is met by the fact that his vote counts for no more than that of a half drunken bummer or the most ignorant and degraded dweller in Manhattan. It requires some qualification to be a juror, however much jury duty may be dreaded, but it requires none to be a voter. It is useless to expect a decent City Government while such a manifest injustice remains uncorrected. If the Southern States can bar out the ignorant, the lawless, and the irresponsible from exercising the suffrage, is it too much to hope for that one day the voting power here shall be lodged alone with the moral, the intelligent, the law-abiding, the taxpaying class? We may continue to shout that all men are free and equal, that all men are entitled alike to vote, but it will not alter the facts in the case; as well say that nine and six added together make the sum of twenty-four or forty-seven. If there is nothing to be hoped for but to bear the yoke of the present injustice, the sooner we know it and realize it the better.

pany who has any claim on his company's surplus, or ever received any of it? Or what title guaranty company distributes any of its surplus to those to whom it issues titles and policies? The enormous sums invested in all these companies preclude the idea that the poor are the beneficiaries or that these companies are aught else than gigantic squids or devilfishes, whose wide-spreading, encircling arms yearly stretch wider and wider in search of new prey. The salaries paid by these companies are tremendous; their financial power is vast. They suck the lifeblood of vast numbers of real estate holders, whom they foreclose, as always occurs in disastrous times. Yet they object to paying half of 1 per cent. on the mortgages they hold, for as it now stands they have the field of loaning money on real estate entirely to themselves, as the private money lender by the present discriminating taxation is barred out from the mortgage market as a field of investment. Now, it is plainly manifest that we should have a uniform law; either there should be no tax at all on mortgages or there should be one of one-half of 1 per cent. on all mortgages. To-day these institutions have the range of lending all to themselves; put on an equality with other lenders, they would have to lower their pretensions and submit to the competition of the public. Nor would this at all damage the borrower. When money was cheap he would get it cheaper. When dear, he would have to pay more, while on his real estate holdings he would experience a great diminution in the tax rate, which would more than offset any chance rate of increase in the interest he had to pay. The other provision of the new proposed law, that banks, trust companies, &c., (they should include life insurance companies,) should pay 1 per centum tax on their capitals and surpluses, is also eminently just and practical. Then, real estate owners might begin to breathe more easily, when part of their burdens were shifted to other shoulders. Can we have justice?

A MANHATTAN TAXPAYER.
New York, Feb. 17, 1900.

RESULTS OF EXPANSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his recent address at Ithaca, President Schurman developed some very optimistic ideas, clothing them in language of the most "bifalutin" character. His main idea is that the chief result of expansion will be the salvation of souls. He says that "8,000,000 people with immortal souls have been redeemed from the tyranny of ages" and that "China has opened the doors of its 400,000,000 souls for us," although almost immediately afterward he remarks that the United States alone opened the doors of China. He is scarcely correct in either of these contradictory statements. Souls do not have doors. China has not yet by any means fully opened her doors, and compared with England, the United States has had little to do with turning the doors on their hinges so far as the crack has been widened. One would think that cannons and rifles have had little or nothing to do with our occupation of the Philippines. "Providence dropped the Islands into our lap" in order that we might save these 8,000,000 immortal souls. "It is for us a divine mission." We bear a great deal about trade following the flag, but if it be true that "our flag is anchored in the Pacific, it is floating over the Philippines," trade will hardly know whether to look for it in the bottom of the sea or overhead.

JOHN CODMAN.
Atlantic City, Feb. 20, 1900.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Were it not for the overshadowing effect of the South African war the Indian famine would be the central thought of the world. Since the famine was officially declared by Lord Curzon four months ago, a steady, rapid development from horror to horror has marked its course. The 3,000,000 people then included in the famine area has become 50,000,000. The 300,000 on test relief works now have swollen to 3,725,000 on permanent works. The thousands that four months ago were seeking relief were strong in body; the hundred thousands that are now rushing to the relief works are skeleton men and women whose last possession has been pawned, whose physical strength has become exhausted, and who as a last resort are seeking to escape from death by enduring the hard toil and exposure to heat and cold on a relief work. Already that terrible suffering of childhood has assumed great proportions. Families are broken up, and children scattered either because abandoned or sold in the last extremity of human woe. Four months ago a living skeleton, or death from starvation, was noted as an exception in some out-of-the-way place, or because the victim suffered unknown to those who might have helped. It is no exception to-day. Living skeletons by the thousands are making their way over wasteless plains, without food or water, to some place of relief. The streams are dry, wells that have never failed in the history of the people are without water, and there are deaths from lack of water as well as food. In fainting condition they drag themselves over weary miles, to die on the way—many of them—or to find their salvation in the hard life of the camp, where their naked bodies burn under the scorching heat of the sun by day and shiver with the cold all night.

But, the famine has only run half of its course. Four months remain before the Summer rain can be of value in supplying food. The second official statement has been issued by the Government embodying the results of Lord Curzon's tour through the famine area, and the alarm of the Government is manifest. Fifteen per cent. of the population of many districts are on the relief works, and 25 per cent. of some of the wild tribes. The Government is fearful lest one-half the population will be on its hands before the famine is over. And when the rain does come, three months hence, where are the farmers to get their seed, or how till their soil with their cattle dead? The problem is a terrible one. Humanity will be staggered before it ends its course. It needs, therefore, the sympathy of the world, expressed in those ways and means that will keep life in their bodies, that will give them some covering for their skeleton forms, that will help save the thousands of children, and mitigate so far as possible the sufferings of that people in the extremity of their woe.

JUSTIN E. ABBOTT.
New York, Feb. 17, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Peculiar Thing About Cutting.

It sometimes happens that particular people cut a man unless a particular tailor cuts his clothes.—Detroit Journal.

Like for Like.

Of course, it will be a mistake if that Hahnemann statue at Washington isn't supported by little pillars—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Golden Rule in Texas.

When men learn to do unto others as they would have others do unto them, horse trading will have become one of the lost arts.—Galveston News.

Stumped.

He—I can trace my ancestry back through nine generations.
She—What else can you do?
Then he blinked and looked at her as if he wondered where he was and how far he had dropped.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Suits and Damages.

Tailor—I brought you this suit six months ago, and you haven't paid me a cent.
Harduppe—But it didn't suit; it was damaged.
Tailor—I'm afraid I shall have to bring another suit for damages.—Philadelphia Record.

THE SILENT HERO.

From The Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

We have heard in song and story
Of the man behind the gun,
And we all concede the glory
Of the wonders he has done.
It's a very noble calling
To arise with gun in hand,
While the men like leaves are falling
For the honor of the land.
But remember, there's the glory,
When the battle has been won,
To be praised in song and story

"SAPHO" IN POLICE COURT

Magistrate Mott Hears Testimony Against the Play.

MISS NETHERSOLE AT THE BAR

The Complainant Examined as to His Reasons for Considering the Performance Immoral.

Miss Olga Nethersole, her leading man, Hamilton Revelle; her manager, Marcus Mayer, and Theodore Moss appeared as defendants in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday to answer a charge made against them that they offended public decency in producing the play "Sapho" at Wallack's Theatre.

The controversy about the play stirred public interest enough to bring a fair-sized crowd to the courtroom. There were fifteen policemen there, a Roundsman, a Sergeant, an Inspector, and the Chief himself.

Magistrate Mott conducted the proceedings in star chamber, no one, not even the witnesses, being allowed in the examination room. First he announced that the hearing would be in his private room, and when the defendants, the witnesses, lawyers, and members of the press were comfortably installed there he sent word that he would hear the case in open court. There was a rush for the courtroom and a scramble to get places near the desk. The hearing had just opened when Mr. Mott decided that after all he would hear the case in his room. There was another scramble, but this time none except the actress, her attendants, and counsel was allowed in the room.

Miss Nethersole arrived in court shortly after 10 o'clock. She was dressed in a gown of gray material over which she wore a long sealskin ulster fastened at the waist with a large diamond clasp. With her was her brother Louis Nethersole. Miss Maud Clayton and Mrs. Thorne, Mr. Mayer, Mr. Moss, and their counsel, Abraham Hummel. They took seats in the examination room, whither they were followed by District Attorney Gardiner, his assistant, Mr. O'Reilly, William F. Howe, and Robert Mackay, on whose affidavit the warrant was issued.

Col. Gardiner said after the hearing that he had requested the Magistrate to make it an open hearing, but that Mr. Mott had replied that he had been "roasted" enough by reporters and that he did not purpose to give them any privileges. What went on in the courtroom was supplied by Mr. Hummel from stenographic notes taken at the hearing.

Mr. Mackay was the first witness. He said he was a reporter for The World and had gone to Wallack's Theatre under the instructions of the editor, who had furnished him the money to buy tickets on both occasions.

"Then you went there as an employe of The World, knowing what you were expected to report, and not as a citizen?" asked Mr. Hummel. Mackay said that this was correct.

"And would you have made a complaint had you not been sent there by The World?" asked Mr. Hummel.

"I would not," was the reply.

Mackay was then asked to go over the play, but was not allowed to characterize it. He referred particularly to that part of the first act where Jean carried Fannie Legrand up the stairs. Mackay said he objected to this. To Mr. Hummel he said he could not remember the dialogue at this stage, and Miss Nethersole, who sat by her counsel, pale, but perfectly cool and self-possessed, prompted Mr. Hummel with the lines.

Mackay said that there was no room in the sight of the audience, but from what he had read in the novel he supposed that the pair went to the rooms above.

"Then the impression left on you came from what you read, not from what you saw?" said Mr. Hummel.

"Yes," said the witness.

In the next act Mackay said he thought the reading of certain letters improper, but in the fourth act, the witness said, he knew of nothing that could be so construed. Miss Nethersole here began to whisper Mr. Hummel the lines she spoke, which pointed the moral, and which showed that in spite of her love for Jean she broke off her relations with him and married the father of her child, for the child's and her own sake. Mr. Hummel said it was the moral of a bad woman turned good for the love of her child.

There was some objection to Mr. Hummel's line of questioning on the part of the District Attorney, and Mr. Hummel said he intended to show that this was not a fight for decency on the part of The World, but an attempt by a "yellow journal" to advertise itself. The complainant, he said, did not come into court with clean hands. Mr. Mackay was then asked a number of personal questions and was allowed to go.

The Rev. Phoebe Hanaford was then called from the outer room. She said she was a Quakeress and affirmed. She also objected to the scene in which Revelle carried Miss Nethersole up the stairs. She said that she thought a woman of Miss Nethersole's ability ought not to resort to such actions. She said she should appear in a better play, and hoped that the management would make that arrangement. Mrs. Hanaford said on cross-examination that she was not a very good judge of plays, as she had never entered a theatre up to her fortieth year. She said she had gone to the theatre at the solicitation of The World, and had told them that she did not think she was a proper person to go, as she was prejudiced in advance from what she had heard. The editor insisted, she said, and so she had gone.

The hearing was then adjourned until Tuesday morning next.

WILL CENSOR "SAPHO."

Scranton's Mayor Demands a Full Dress Rehearsal in Private.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 23.—Mayor Moir threatens to prevent the road company production of "Sapho," billed for the Lyceum next Tuesday night. He demands that the show shall pass muster before him at a private full-dress rehearsal in the afternoon, and says if it does not do this he will be on hand in the evening with a squad of police to arrest all the performers at the first sign of anything on the stage that in his opinion is too immoral for the public.

OTHERS WORSE THAN "SAPHO."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why all this shouting against "Sapho" by a few sensational yellow journals and a lot of blue-nosed Puritans, who think they can reform the whole world and turn the amusement-loving public of New York into a Sunday school? Many of our sensible and competent officials who have seen the play, and even Justice Mott, who is known as an enemy of immorality in any form, do not seem to be in favor of suppressing it. There are numerous performances running in this city that are much worse than "Sapho" ever dared to be. Why are they not stopped? The most amusing thing about it all is that those who have signed the petitions against "Sapho" probably never saw the play, and consist mostly of ministers. Quoting Justice Mott's words, I would say: "Let those who do not wish to see it remain at home," and permit others to enjoy themselves as they choose.

W. E. DAVIES.

771 Wendover Avenue, New York, Feb. 22, 1900.

THE PLAY DEFENDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a regular reader, who every day has cause to admire your fairness and accuracy, I feel moved to call attention to your editorial of Feb. 22 on "Sapho," because it seems to lack those qualities.

In this editorial you allege that Miss Nethersole's attitude is "impudent," for no better reason than that she claims that she supposed she was teaching a moral lesson, a "pretext" which may "be made to cover deliberate and intended salacity for profit-taking, as it does in this case," and you close with the question, "What sort of a position does a teacher of moral lessons occupy when her school is shut up by police censorship?"

The police have taken no such action, and the "school" is not shut up. Miss Nethersole's arrest was caused by District Attorney Gardiner, and (according to THE TIMES reporter) when the application for warrants was made, Magistrate Mott remarked that the Chief of Police and the Inspector had reported that the play was all right. Thus, so far, the only official who has condemned the play is one who lies under serious charges of misconduct, which are even now being heard.

Your editorial reads as though the author of it had not seen "Sapho," and it contains no specific charges whatever. No one has claimed that there is any improper display of nudity during the performance, so we naturally infer that vile things are said. In a letter from one of Fanny's lovers (which she reads) he speaks of seeing her "beautiful body," in his dreams, and in one of her appeals to Jean she reminds him that she has "slept so long next his heart." I heard nothing in the play more likely to shock a delicate ear than the remarks quoted, and if any one doubts this I refer him to last Sunday's Herald, where, among the supposedly vile sayings in the play, are included the following "She sings the worst songs in Paris." "Oh, how I should like to hear her." Are these things so salacious? Compare them with Mlle. Held's songs, or with the jokes made every night on the concert hall stage.

If nothing specifically lewd can be quoted, the only ground for complaint is the subject of the piece. But that has been presented on our stage many times before by Mme. Bernhardt and Duse, Mrs. Kendal and Miss Nethersole, in "Camille," "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," and other plays. Yet no one has ever seriously proposed to stop those plays. The reason "Sapho" has been singled out for attack is simply that the management has advertised it as an immoral show, thereby drawing a large number of the prurient, who form the only indecent feature at Wallack's; and it is noticeable that this element, in spite of its disposition to think evil, finds little in the play to smack its lips over. It is only the old device of the show "For Men Only," but I should not have expected it to deceive THE TIMES. K. W.

New York, Feb. 22, 1900.

"Il Barbiere" at the Opera.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Rossini's bright and melodious opera "Il Barbiere di Seviglia" was performed. The fluent and sparkling measures of the work and its brisk comedy afforded a marked contrast to the tremendously serious business of "Die Walküre," which occupied the stage on the previous evening. The audience was one of good size, and it displayed a lively interest in the proceedings. It was an interest well placed, for the performance was one of much merit. Mme. Sembrich was the Rosina, and that fact is a sufficient guarantee that the auditors enjoyed an evening of fine singing. The famous soprano was in good voice, and she sang with her unfailing command of her resources. In her lesson scene she sang as her principal number the florid air from "L'Etoile du Nord," and her cadenza with the flutes was simply dazzling. As an encore number she sang the Strauss waltz, which she has sung so often, and closed the scene with her familiar Chopin song.

The other members of the cast were M. Salignac as Almaviva, M. Edouard de Reszke as Basilio, Signor Pini-Corsi as Dr. Bartolo, and Signor Campanari as Figaro. All were in good spirits, and did their work well. M. de Reszke being especially fruitful in comic action. Signor Mancinelli conducted. Altogether it was an evening of great delight for operagoers.

MISS KATHERINE GREY'S SUIT.

Richard Mansfield Asks that She File a Bill of Particulars.

Richard Mansfield wants Miss Katherine Grey, who until Dec. 27 last was his leading lady, to file a bill of particulars in her action to recover $2,500 from him for breach of contract. This application was made by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer yesterday when the case came up in the Supreme Court before Justice Smyth.

Miss Grey in her complaint alleged that she was compelled to leave Mr. Mansfield's company owing to certain annoyances she suffered while she was acting as Roxane to Mansfield's Cyrano de Bergerac. A. H. Hummel, counsel for Miss Grey, said that nobody knew better than Mr. Mansfield what the annoyances were which had compelled Miss Grey to give up her engagement. Justice Smyth reserved his decision.

People's Theatre Leased.

One of the last business matters to which Henry C. Miner attended was the signing of a lease, renting the People's Theatre, 199 and 201 Bowery, to Adler & Edelstein. The lessees take the theatre and café for a term of five years at an annual rental of $20,000.

Sousa's Tour Abroad.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Henry Wolfsohn and G. F. Hinton have arrived here to arrange a tour for Sousa's Band. After playing in Paris the band will go to Belgium and then come to Germany, beginning with a week in Berlin. The organization will return to Paris for the celebrations of July 4 and July 14.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Miss Frances D. Booraem.

Miss Frances D. Booraem of 8 East Fifty-eighth Street, a daughter of the late Henry A. and Cornelia Van Vorst Booraem, died yesterday. On her father's side she was descended from an old and eminent New England family, and her maternal grandmother was the daughter of Dr. John Francis Vacher, a Revolutionary hero and a prominent New York surgeon. Miss Booraem was a member of the Colonial Dames, being admitted through thirteen distinct lines of descent. She was Treasurer of the Daughters of the Cincinnati and the first Directress of the Home for Aged Women, in Jersey City.

Dr. Joseph M. Creamer.

Dr. Joseph M. Creamer died yesterday from pneumonia at his home at 122 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn. Dr. Creamer was born in Brooklyn, and was forty-six years old. He was a son of Dr. Joseph F. Creamer, a prominent surgeon, who died about six years ago, and a brother of ex-Sheriff Frank D. Creamer of Kings County. Dr. Creamer took an active part in politics. In 1892 he was elected Coroner on the Democratic ticket, and served three years. His mother and a widow and three children survive him. The funeral will take place Monday.

George W. A. Jenkins.

George W. A. Jenkins, one of the oldest citizens of Stamford, Conn., died at his home there yesterday, aged eighty-five years. He was for many years engaged in business in New York, where he accumulated a competency. He retired from active business several years ago and went to Stamford to reside, investing in real estate. His estate, it is said, will inventory more than $100,000.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN F. DICKS, roadmaster of the Ontario and Western Railroad at Middletown, N. Y., died yesterday. Mr. Dicks had been prominent in railroading for many years.

JEREMIAH TOWNSEND, Principal of Public School No. 90, in Brooklyn, died at his home, at 12 Arlington Place, Brooklyn, yesterday, from paralysis. Mr. Townsend was born in New Haven, Conn., fifty-seven years ago. He was a veteran of the Civil War, retiring from the army with the rank of Captain.

ALBERT H. BOND, ex-President of the Connecticut Life Underwriters' Association, died at his home, at Hartford, Conn., yesterday, aged sixty-four years. Mr. Bond was born in Winchester, Mass., but had been identified with the insurance business at Hartford since 1802. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

EDWARD O'FLAHERTY, the junior member of the dry goods firm of McPartland & O'Flaherty, died yesterday from pneumonia at his home at 323 West Forty-sixth Street. Mr. O'Flaherty had been in business here for twenty years. He was a native of County Wexford, Ireland. He was President of the Ex-American Club, and also of the Irish-American League. He was unmarried and lived with a brother and a sister.

DEATH ENDS WEDDING TOUR.

Henry Waterhouse, Jr., of Honolulu, Succumbed to Pneumonia Here.

Henry Waterhouse, Jr., of Honolulu, Hawaii, died at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday of pneumonia after a brief illness. Mr. Waterhouse was recently married, and came to New York a few days ago with his bride. He was to have sailed for Europe last Wednesday, but his illness prevented.

After religious services at the hotel the body was taken to an undertaker's rooms in East Twenty-third Street. The remains will be cremated at Fresh Pond, L. I., to-day, and the ashes will be shipped to Honolulu. Mrs. Waterhouse and some friends started for home last night. Mr. Waterhouse was a wealthy young merchant and planter.

The special contributions in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, Sunday, February 25th, among the features will be: "What Is the Is-that?" by Helen Kendrick Johnson; "Recent Impressions of English Women," by E. S. Nadal; "The Encouragement of American Art," by Thomas B. Clarke; "The South African War and the Income Tax," by Edwin Porritt. Interesting articles on the Drama, Music, and Society, together with a variety of entertaining miscellaneous matter, will be found in to-morrow's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES. A Newspaper for the Intelligent and Thoughtful. Sunday Three Cents. Daily One Cent. "All the News That's Fit to Print." The Best Read Newspaper in America.—Adv

PUBLISHERS TALK ON TRADE AND POLITICS

All Confirm Reports of Prosperity in Every State.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S CANDIDACY

Belief that as Vice President He Would Be Nearer the Presidency—On Bryan Chances.

A number of newspaper publishers from different sections of the country who have been meeting in this city were interviewed yesterday regarding general business and political conditions in their respective localities. What they said follows:

EDWARD L. PREETORIUS, ST. LOUIS WESTLICHE-POST—Business conditions in Missouri are wholesome, and the outlook is very bright. While our paper is opposed to the expansion policy of the Administration, it will, nevertheless, support Mr. McKinley for re-election. From what I have seen, heard, and read, it is my candid belief that the bulk of the Republicans in Missouri want Theodore Roosevelt for Vice President. His is the only name that has been seriously considered there. Your Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Woodruff, is comparatively unknown, and those who know him say he is too young for the place. Just now our people are seriously considering what can be done to prevent Chicago from further polluting the Mississippi River with her sewage. It is getting to be a very serious matter. We are expecting a big boom in St. Louis, as the exposition in observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana purchase is to be held there in 1903. We have raised $5,000,000 by popular subscription; the State will give as much more, and Congress is expected to contribute a like sum.

JOHN A. McCARTHY, ALBANY PRESS AND KNICKERBOCKER—Business of all kinds is very good in Albany, and the outlook is most promising. I can say that there is a strong belief in Albany that Senator Platt is scheming to force Gov. Roosevelt into the Vice Presidency so that he can have some more pliable man in the office of Governor. There are many Albanians who believe that Bryan will be elected President. Among the people there is much dissatisfaction with the McKinley Administration, the belief being entertained that it is fostering the trusts.

A. J. AIKEN, MILWAUKEE EVENING WISCONSIN.—Business is excellent. Milwaukee is essentially a manufacturing city, and all the manufacturers are doing better than ever before. For the size of the city its industries in iron, tin, and woolen products are the largest in the country. Wisconsin favors Theodore Roosevelt for the Vice Presidency. We believe that Roosevelt as Vice President has a better chance for the Presidency than as Governor of New York. We believe, too, that if the convention by anything like a unanimous vote demands the nomination of Gov. Roosevelt he will accept. There has been some talk of Secretary Elihu Root in connection with the office, and some mention has been made of Senator J. C. Spooner. I am satisfied the latter would not accept. The mass of the Republicans of Wisconsin oppose a tariff for Puerto Rico. Naturally, we feel sorry that we will not get the Democratic National Convention, and claim that Bryan decided the contest in favor of Kansas City. I think it is safe to say that at least 90 per cent. of the people of Wisconsin who voted for McKinley in 1896 will support him this year.

T. J. KEENAN, Jr., PITTSBURG PRESS.—While our paper is independent, with a leaning toward Republicanism, I am a Democrat In my opinion, any man indicated by President McKinley as his choice will be nominated for the Vice Presidency. The issue, however, is not yet clearly defined. Senator Quay will dominate the delegation to the National Convention, and it is well to bear in mind that he and Senator Platt of New York nominated Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey in 1896. Gov. Roosevelt of your State has many friends in Pennsylvania, and her delegates would gladly vote for him. I believe Mr. Quay will be seated by the United States Senate.

In our city there is naturally much interest in the Frick-Carnegie controversy. While Mr. Carnegie is pronounced against Mr. McKinley's expansion policy, he has no political following in or about Pittsburg. While he is known to have been favored by legislative privileges, the exposures resulting from his fight with Mr. Frick will have much less political effect than did the Homestead strike on the election in 1896. Of course, Pennsylvania will give a big Republican majority. In my opinion Roosevelt will accept a grand stand nomination. Business of all kinds is splendid, and the iron trade was never better. The city, too, was never so prosperous, and it is growing more rapidly than ever.

NORMAN E. MACK, BUFFALO TIMES.—Buffalo is enjoying great prosperity. Business of all kinds is excellent. We are making extraordinary preparations for the Pan-American Exposition to be opened in May next year, and many of our people predict that it will have a larger attendance than was accorded the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. I believe Bryan will carry New York and be elected to the Presidency. I don't care to say much about Republican politics, but my personal observations induce me to believe that Timothy L. Woodruff has more friends among Erie County Republicans than Theodore Roosevelt.

S. H. KAUFFMANN, EVENING STAR, WASHINGTON.—In our city there is little or no manufacturing and not much commerce. While it is the seat of National politics, we do not participate in the elections. Business, such as there is, was never better. I do not care to discuss political issues or candidates.

GEORGE S. FOX, EVENING STANDARD AND MORNING MERCURY, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Business is better in our town than it has been for years. New Bedford is essentially a manufacturing centre, and in all branches of trade prosperity is marked. You will excuse me if I decline to discuss politics. It is not in my line.

E. H. BAKER, CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—Cleveland is getting its full share of the remarkable prosperity which is now characterizing the business of the country. Cleveland is very much like Pittsburg, in that other business conditions are largely influenced by the condition of the iron trade. When that is booming, as is the case now, business generally is sure to be in a prosperous condition. Our labor is fully employed and our people are contented.

F. K. MISCH, SAN FRANCISCO BULLETIN—Business has seldom been in as prosperous a condition in San Francisco as at the present time. Newspapers and all things else are making money. There is a ready market for all kinds of labor, and no one who really wishes to work need remain idle. Expansion has opened up before the people of the Pacific Coast a wonderful vista of commercial prosperity, and all of us out there are solidly in favor of the doctrine.

CHARLES H. TAYLOR, JR., BOSTON GLOBE — General business conditions in Boston are better now than at any time during the past seven years. This applies to every business, for all are feeling the stimulus of general prosperity. Boston is developing more and more every day as an export port. So great has become our foreign trade that we have projects on foot for building new wharves, deepening the channel, and making an entirely new channel. Land transportation is feeling the unusual business activity to fully as great an extent as the merchant marine. Newspapers are enjoying a fair degree of the general prosperity. It is safe to state that every paper in New England had a better year last year than ever before.

G. J. PALMER, POST, HOUSTON, TEXAS—The same state of affairs exists in Texas as in the other States—business is prospering. Business conditions in Texas are largely influenced by the price of cotton and the size of the crop. During the past year cotton has gone above 8½ cents and has averaged over 7 cents. As conditions are now this beats the old-time "ten cent cotton" that used to be talked of so much. Houston is the leading interior cotton market of the world. One-fifth of the world's cotton crop and one-third of that of the United States is raised within 450 miles of there. The appropriation which Congress has made for the deepening of the channel of Buffalo Bayou from Galveston to Houston will mean a great cheapening of freight rates and a consequent enormous increase of exports from the Western States shipped through this new port.

FRANK P. MACLENNAN, TOPEKA STATE JOURNAL—So far as business conditions are concerned, Kansas was never in so excellent a state as she is to-day. Our farmers have practically all paid off the mortgages on their farms, and most of them have money to lend. All the newspapers of the State are enjoying the general prosperity. Politically Kansas still remains a riddle. There is a large independent vote in the State that constitutes a balance of power. You never know which way the independent voter is going to jump, so it is hard to determine the political status of Kansas.

AUGUSTUS F. SEESTED, KANSAS CITY STAR—This year has been a phenomenal one as regards business conditions in Kansas City. So long as we hold our present job, which is that of furnishing the world its principal amount of meat and bread, we are not going to worry. But existing conditions are something remarkable, even for Kansas City. There were more residences erected in Kansas City last year than in any other year of her history. Last year the Kansas City banks cleared $648,000,000, an increase of $48,000,000 over the previous year. Kansas City now has a population of over 200,000, exclusive of Kansas City, Kan. The new Convention Hall is the finest thing of the kind that could be imagined. Since its completion there have been as many as 23,000 persons comfortably seated in it at one time. There will undoubtedly be a great crowd present at the National Democratic Convention. But it matters not how great the throng may be, for Kansas City can care for it.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS DINE.

Toasts Responded To at Their Dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria.

About 250 persons last night attended the annual banquet of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which was served in the Astor Gallery at the Waldorf-Astoria. S. H. Kauffmann of Washington presided, and the toastmaster was William Cullen Bryant of Brooklyn.

Stephen O'Meara of Boston, responding to the toast "The Unifying Influence of the American Newspapers," declared that to the press are due in a large measure the bonds of brotherly love that bind together all parts of the United States.

Ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne responded to the toast "Modern Journalism." He spoke from the point of view of an outsider and said many pleasant things about the newspaper of to-day. The press, he said, had made possible most good things that the world enjoys. Without newspapers there would be no good government. He pointed out the great responsibilities resting on the editors and the publishers, and exhorted them to give careful consideration to the social conditions that threaten the welfare of the human race.

"What is a publisher?" was the topic discussed by Robert C. Ogden. He said he was the wicked partner of the editor and the buffer between the advertiser and the moral vagaries of the editorial page. Nevertheless, publishers, as a rule, were among the most promising men he ever knew.

Gen. Harrison Grey Otis of Los Angeles, Cal., who served in the Philippines, spoke on "Journalism in War." He highly complimented the war correspondents, and said it gave him pleasure to testify to their splendid services. They were brave under fire, and ever loyal to their employer, the great reading public.

The festivities ended with a humorous sketch on "The Printing Office Hell Box," by Judge W. D. Green.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The end of the season, as far as social matters are concerned, is beginning to make itself evident. There was really little going on yesterday, and already a number of people have left town, and others are remaining in the suburbs at house parties until Monday. Yesterday's social calendar had only Mrs. Julien T. Davies's reception and musicale, the final meeting of Mrs. B. S. Church's dancing class at Sherry's, the fourth of the class organized by Mrs. O'Conor at Delmonico's, the second Adamowski concert at Mrs. Joseph Stickney's, dinners given by Mrs. Robinson Smith, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, and others, and Mrs. and Lewis L. Delafield, Jr.'s, reception for Mrs. W. G. Park. In the afternoon there was the twelfth meeting of Mrs. Pratt's afternoon class.

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To-day, with the exception of the Kaffee Klatsch at the Waldorf for the benefit of the Helpers, the greater part of the entertaining consists in luncheons or dinners. Mrs. R. P. Lounsbery of 12 East Thirty-fifth Street will give a luncheon. Mrs. Arthur Twombly, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, and Mrs. C. R. Henderson will give dinners. The In and Out Club will meet at Miss Cushman's, 71 West Seventy-first Street. Mr. John Magee Ellsworth will give his farewell bachelor dinner this evening. His wedding to Miss Elizabeth Van Rensselaer occurs on Tuesday. Mrs. Eugene Van Rensselaer gives to-day, at the Berkeley, a reception in honor of Miss Mary Thorn Carpenter, whose engagement to Mr. Eugene Van Rensselaer has already been announced.

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A performance will be given in the Metropolitan Opera House the latter part of March for the benefit of the American Red Cross and soldiers in the Philippines and also for the American Hospital Ship Maine. Madame Lillian Nordica is much interested in the affair, and is endeavoring to obtain the services of a number of well-known artists. Maurice Grau has offered the Opera House for three nights. The committee in charge of the entertainment is as follows: Mrs. Astor, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Miss Baylies, and Mrs. Ogden Mills. Mrs. Ogden Mills will entertain the committee on next Tuesday in order that it may meet Mrs. Cornelia Adair, who recently arrived from Europe.

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The Bromley-Pauncefote wedding, which takes place to-day in Washington, will attract to that city quite a number of New Yorkers. It is the first wedding for many years in the English Embassy, and it will be celebrated with great pomp and circumstance. Miss Stokes, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, is at present in Washington and will remain over for the wedding.

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Several people who have gone South for sunshine and warmer airs have returned in a hurry. On Thursday night the thermometer almost reached the freezing point at Palm Beach, and all along the Florida and Carolina coasts and at the inland resorts the cold was intense. The houses at Aiken and other places of that kind have not been built for severe weather and there was much suffering among the visitors as a consequence. The Aiken season is nearly over, and although it has been enjoyed by a handful of people, including Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, it cannot be said to have been a success.

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Mrs. Francis Schroeder of 137 Madison Avenue will give next Tuesday evening, Feb. 27, at her residence, a theatre party to be followed by a supper.

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On the Aller, which sails for Genoa to-day, is booked, among others, Mr. F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, who goes to Rome to join Mrs. Crawford. Mr. Crawford has been in New York for the past few weeks, and several dinners and luncheons have been given in his honor. Among other passengers on the Aller's list are Dr. Francis Bacon and Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Eleanor Dashiel and the Misses Dashiel, Rev. James Le Baron Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, (Miss Van Rensselaer,) Mrs. Longworth and the Misses Longworth of Cincinnati, Major and Mrs. C. E. Munn, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waterhouse, Jr., and Mrs. Brinton Coxe, Mrs. Eckley Coxe, and the Misses Coxe of Philadelphia.

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Booked on the Campania, which sails for Liverpool to-day, are, among others, Mr. Ricardo Albertini, Secretary of the Cuban Commission to the Paris Exposition, and Mrs. Albertini; C. S. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Martin, Col. W. Cary Sanger and Mrs. Sanger, and Arthur Wells.

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The last meeting of Mrs. Benjamin S. Church's dancing class was held in the large ballroom at Sherry's last evening. Those who received were Mrs. Church, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Mrs. Edward R. Curtis, Mrs. H. R. Beekman, and several other patronesses. The cotillion was led by Mr. Montgomery Strong, who danced with Miss Flower of New Orleans. The favors, which were unusually handsome, were velvet sachet bags embossed in silver and attached to silver chains, gilt butterflies for the hair, chain purses in silver, gilt, and oxidized silver, and large fans ornamented with filigree work. For the men the favors were silver-mounted pipes and cigarette holders of many kinds, Japanese lacquered ash receivers, and boutonnières. There was also a confetti figure, in which tissue paper bags of artificial flower leaves were thrown by the dancers, breaking in showers of different colored petals. Among the guests were Mrs. Alfred Dix, Miss Delia Newton, Miss Lulu Prime of Philadelphia, Miss Smart of Flushing, Miss Louise Patterson of Troy, and the Messrs. Dorens Reynolds of Wilkesbarre, Condé Montrose Nast of St. Louis, J. W. McCready of Plainfield, Major Henry Dorr of Boston, and others. Among the dancers were Miss Mildred Carruth Dix, Miss Georgette Kidd, Miss Alberta Sturgis, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Miss Edith Van Cortlandt Jay, Miss Josephine Roe, Miss Julia Delafield, the Misses Dominick, Miss Julia Pierson, Miss Beekman, Miss Louise Gallatin, the Misses Holt, Miss Emmet, Miss Schefer, Miss Gould, Miss Nichols, Miss Jean Brown, Miss Pansy Roosevelt, Miss Weeks, Miss Hard, Miss Lefferts, Miss Delafield, Miss Rutherford, Miss Olyphant, Miss Atterbury, Miss Hoyt, Miss Hegeman, and Miss Schieffelin. Among the men were the Messrs. James Pierson, Lawrence Atterbury, H. M. Brokaw, R. Bigelow, H. H. Boyesen, Goelet Gallatin, J. V. Oddie, R. G. Cooke, F. R. Lefferts, Harry Batcheller, Ashton de Peyster, Alfred Wagstaff, Lansing Satterlee, Roland Holt, Anson Hard, Irwin, Livingston, Walter, Anderson, James Pell, Alfred Pell, J. C. Jay, Schroeder, and Alexander Hadden.

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Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Jr., gave yesterday afternoon a reception at her residence, 2,104 Broadway. The reception, which was largely attended, was in honor of Mrs. W. G. Park of Pittsburg, formerly of this city. Mrs. Delafield was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Park, Mrs. L. J. Wyeth, Mrs. F. P. Delafield, and Miss Emily Delafield.

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Mrs. Frederick Butterfield of 17 East Forty-eighth Street gave yesterday afternoon at her residence a luncheon of sixteen covers. The flowers used were jonquils, freesia, and lilies of the valley, and the bunches of flowers were tied with yellow chiffon.

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Mrs. John Stewart gave last evening in the Astor dining room of the Astoria a dinner of twenty-two covers. Mrs. John C. Eno gave at the Waldorf a luncheon of fourteen covers.

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The crew employed by Mrs. Robert Goelet for her Spring cruise on the Nahma in the Mediterranean have gone to Scotland to join the yacht there. Mrs. Goelet leaves shortly for Europe. She will embark on her yacht at Southampton, going directly to the Riviera.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget has rushed into print and has given to one London daily over her own signature an article entitled "How I Organized the Masque of Peace and War." She signs the article simply "Mary Paget." There is not much that is novel in it, and it only tells of her sympathies with the British soldiers and the aid she received in the undertaking from royalty and the nobility, as well as from artists and the theatrical profession. Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Hamish McCunn have paragraphs to themselves, as has also Mr. Louis N. Parker. Mr. "Bertie" Stopford has a special mention, "and is called her right hand." Mr. Stopford is the celebrated leader of cotillions in London. Not one American is mentioned. At the entertainment, long descriptions of which appear in the London newspapers, Mrs. Paget is described as wearing white with pink roses and green fern, with a fillet of green fern in her hair, fastened with diamonds. Among the audience were Lady Tatton Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvy Haig, the Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt, Mrs. Bradley Martin, and, of course, the long list of royalties and titled people whose names have already been sent over by cable.

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According to Mr. William Waldorf Astor's publication Lady Craven did appear in the tableaus of "The Misses Gunning in the Mall." The Countess of Craven was one of a small group just back of the two principal figures. She wore a gown of flowered brocade, trimmed with pale blue, and a quaint Leghorn hat, lifted off the hair by a half wreath of pink roses. Mme. von Andre, in the same tableaus, was in brilliant yellow. The Baroness d'Erlanger and Lady Mary Sackville both appeared in the Titian picture, and wore gowns of magnificent brocade. If the London press be believed the affair was a great success, and not a word is mentioned anywhere concerning dissensions among the women.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Senator Depew entertained at dinner this evening, his guests being the German Ambassador, the French Ambassador, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Hitt, Mr. and Mrs. Merriam, Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. John S. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Henry May, Mrs. Slater, Miss Edes, Miss Boardman, Miss Sargent of Boston, the Danish Minister, Mr. Lowther, Secretary of the British Embassy, and John R. Proctor.

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson gave a large dinner party this evening in honor of their daughter, Mrs. Charles James White of Boston. The guests included the French Ambassador, the Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengelmüller, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Crowninshield, and Mrs. Blair Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Hunt, the Hon. Maude Pauncefote, Mrs. H. B. Beale, Sir Charles Eliot, Messrs. von Bohlen and A. J. Parsons, and Miss Norris.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey have issued invitations for a reception to-morrow afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, when they will be at home to the Daughters of the American Revolution and their friends now visiting Washington. The home of Mrs. Dewey's brother is selected on account of its large and handsome ballroom, where the reception will be held, this being the finest private apartment for such a purpose in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Spalding of New York entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the Governor of Vermont and Mrs. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie arrived in town last evening to attend the Bromley-Pauncefote wedding. They are staying at the Raleigh.

Joseph Peabody of Boston is the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Crowninshield, who will give a dinner party in his honor to-morrow night. Mr. Peabody has also come on for the marriage of Miss Pauncefote and Mr. Bromley.

Senator and Mrs. Wetmore gave a large dinner party this evening.

BROMLEY-PAUNCEFOTE WEDDING

Preparations for the Ceremony To-day—750 Invitations Issued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Seven hundred and fifty invitations have been issued to witness the wedding to-morrow at St. John's Church, at noon, of Miss Lillian Pauncefote, third daughter of Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, and Robert Bromley, an honorary attaché of the embassy. The father and mother of the bridegroom and also a sister crossed the Atlantic to witness the wedding, and a number of persons from different parts of this country are to be present at the ceremony, which is to be performed by Bishop Satterlee of the Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, pastor of St. John's.

After the wedding a breakfast is to be served at the embassy, at which about 400 guests will be entertained. Wedding gifts, many of them rich in value and handsome in design, have been received. The bridegroom's best man will be Maurice Bromley-Wilson. The bridesmaids are to be Misses Audrey and Sibyl Pauncefote, sisters of the bride; Miss Esther Bromley, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Hettie Sergeant of Boston, a granddaughter of T. Jefferson Coolidge. The ushers will be Sir Charles Eliot, Arthur Humphreys-Owen, Gerard A. Lowther, and W. G. Max Müller, all attachés of the embassy.

Newport Cottage Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 23.—W. Storrs Wells is here inspecting the extensive improvements to the Wells cottage on Bellevue Avenue, which when completed will be one of the handsomest villas along that famous thoroughfare.

The Betton villa, on Redwood Avenue, was rented to-day to Mrs. Harold W. Bowen of New York for one year.

George Gordon King and others have sold to Ella Rives King for $57,000 the estate of the late William Henry King, on Bellevue Avenue, opposite the Ocean House property, containing a cottage, stable, and three acres of land, known as Kingscote, which had been occupied for many years by the late David King, and later by his widow, who is now the owner.

Deputy Marshal Stewart Marries.

Word was received yesterday of the marriage in Oswego on Thursday of Deputy United States Marshal John A. Stewart of this city and Miss Alice Josephine Collins, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Collins of Oswego. The bridal couple went to Old Point Comfort. They will make their home in this city.

STATE CONVENTION DATE

The Republicans to Meet in This City April 17.

NEW COMMITTEE TO BE CHOSEN

Consensus of Opinion Is that Gov. Roosevelt Will Be Renominated.

The Republican State Convention to elect delegates at large, appoint Presidential Electors, and choose a new State Committee will be held in this city on Tuesday, April 17, probably at the Grand Central Palace.

That action was decided upon yesterday at a meeting of the State Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Early in the day politicians from all parts of the State began to reach the hotel, and one of

LITTLEFIELD TALKS FOR PUERTO RICO

The Maine Congressman Argues Against a Tariff.

...CANS CALL A CAUCUS

Democrats Consider the Act a Sign of Weakness.

Friends of the Bill Think It Will Pass Tuesday, but It Is Possible It May Be Recommitted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—An agreement was reached in the House to-day that the vote on the Puerto Rican Tariff bill will be taken at 3 o'clock P. M. next Tuesday. General debate will close Monday, and short speeches under the five-minute rule will follow up to the time of the vote.

At the close of the day formal announcement was made that a Republican conference would be held at 8 o'clock P. M. to-morrow. This call sounded to the Democrats like a cry of alarm. The justification for it was a paper signed by a number of Republicans, but not by enough to assure the passage of the bill even if those who signed the call for a conference were to be sustained by the four Democrats who have intimated their intention to vote for the Ways and Means bill.

From a Republican source it is learned that the conference was advised by a "very prominent Republican not a member of the House." The inference was expected to be drawn that the prominent person was the President.

The feeling on the Republican side, as expressed by several members not on the Ways and Means Committee, is that the bill will pass on Tuesday, when it comes to a vote, and there is a disposition to make light of the effect of such speeches as that of Representative Littlefield of Maine, which moved the House to unanimous applause, a spectacle seldom seen in Congress during a debate dividing the body without entire regard for party lines.

At the same time there are those who say that a motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means will command strong support, and may prevail. None of the men who have declared their intention to vote for recommittal or against the bill, and a few others who have not yet decided whether to vote for recommittal or not, will enter the conference unless they change their minds before to-morrow.

It is very well understood that participation in a conference does not commit the participants in it to the measure to be considered. The object of holding it is to ascertain in advance a clear idea of the extent of the opposition. Should it prove to be too large and too determined to be argued out of its position, the Ways and Means Committee may adopt tactics that will save it from the humiliation of a defeat on a direct vote.

The result of the conference may be to prolong the debate beyond Tuesday, or it may be to determine that the bill shall be withdrawn to be made to suit the majority of the members.

To the Democrats the call of the conference is an indication of weakness. The announcement of the call was jeered at by them in the House when it was made. Should the bill be beaten it must be by a larger number of Democrats than Republicans. The substitution of the free trade bill for the tariff measure would bring in every Republican member, and thus make the record one of victory for the Republican Party at the same time that it will be a record of Republican blundering.

Mr. Underwood, the Democratic "whip," to-day sent out telegrams to all absent Democrats to be present on Monday.

LITTLEFIELD IN OPPOSITION.

The speech of Mr. Littlefield of Maine was the feature of the day. To-day he added to his laurels won in the Roberts case in a speech against the bill, which for brilliancy, wit, and logic rivals the best efforts of the recognized orators of the House. He made a profound impression, and when he concluded it was several minutes before the demonstration that followed could be quelled.

Mr. Littlefield's appearance upon the floor created a stir. It was known that he would oppose the bill, and the high reputation he had won in the Roberts debate made members upon both sides of the political aisle anxious to hear him. He spoke in time yielded to him by Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader. He opened with an emphatic declaration of his reasons for his opposition to the measure.

"I oppose this bill," said he, "because it is un-Republican, un-American, unprecedented, unwarranted, and unconstitutional."

He occupied a painful position, he said. He was compelled to dissent from the policy advanced by distinguished men of his party whose long experience in legislation made them worthy leaders. He was a Republican and should support Republican doctrines, but when a great question of right and wrong, a great question of principle, was presented, he felt that he had no doubt every gentleman on the floor felt, that each individual had the right to think and speak for himself. For himself he should do right as God gave him to see right. [Democratic applause.] And, moreover, he submitted that there were reasons why the pending bill should not receive the approval of the Republican Party. He was not aware, he said, that any section of the Republican Party at any spot or place had justified it.

Proceeding, Mr. Littlefield argued that the regeneration of the Island of Puerto Rico could be brought about by a loan which the United States could authorize it to raise. No one could doubt the ability of the island to repay the loan. The people of the island in 1873 had paid $12,000,000 to free the slaves. Could not these people, he asked, be trusted to repay a trifling loan to be used for the relief of the island.

ARGUES FOR A LOAN.

He submitted that the people of Puerto Rico by their history were entitled to fair treatment at the hands of the Republican Party. All they asked was a stable government and hands off. They could take care of themselves. He said he believed that a loan of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 would be sufficient to place them on their feet, but the amount he was willing to leave to the people who were to repay it.

"I say," said he, "that it lies in the mouth of no man to say that Puerto Rico could not repay a loan of $10,000,000 if operating under free trade in free markets. I assert that this bill is drawn against the advice of Gen. Davis, Governor General of the island; against the protest of the people of Puerto Rico, against the counsel of Secretary Root, against the recommendations of the President, and against the original recommendations of the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee."

Mr. Littlefield chided Mr. Payne with not making public the reasons for his change of heart. He said he thought he knew the reason, but he would not suggest it. But the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Connecticut, (Russell,) he said, had declared that the importation of sugar and tobacco from Puerto Rico would not interfere with our industries. If that were true it would be interesting to know who suggested the change of base.

He yielded to no man in his devotion to his party, and it was better for his political friends to hear these things now than later on the stump, where they would be judged by the enlightened conscience of the American people.

The greatest calamity which overshadowed the Republican Party, he said, was the calamity involved in the pending bill. [Applause.] He would waste no time in quoting Jefferson, Jackson, or Benton. For him it was sufficient if William McKinley had followed in the footsteps of Washington and Lincoln. And President McKinley had said that it was the "plain duty" of Congress to give free trade to Puerto Rico.

INDUSTRIES WILL SUFFER.

Mr. Littlefield directed his sarcasm against the bill, taking as an illustration a case of shipping lumber from Maine to Puerto Rico. At San Juan the duty was collected by the United States. Therefore it had as well been collected by the United States when it left Maine. Mr. Littlefield contended that the bill was un-Republican. Whenever before had it been proposed to place a duty upon American capital and American labor? The platforms of the Republican Party declared for the protection of American labor and American capital against foreign labor and foreign capital.

He challenged Mr. Payne to explain this new doctrine. He also assailed as a pretext the theory that this tariff for Puerto Rico was framed to raise revenue when a duty on sugar and tobacco was levied, while coffee, of which the production was greater than both the other articles together, was to be imported free. This was the cheap philanthropy which cost nothing.

He argued that if the industries of the United States are to be protected against the industries of Puerto Rico, and later against those of the Philippines, the industries of those islands would never prosper. American capital would never go to them for investment. Puerto Rico would remain as an "orange for us to squeeze," her people "hewers of wood and drawers of water," for the 75,000,000 inhabitants of the United States.

Another argument against the bill Mr. Littlefield found in the proclamation of Gen. Miles to the people of Puerto Rico when his army invaded the island. He had promised the natives "the immunities and blessings" of our Government, and they had crowned him with garlands and had kissed our flag. He would never vote, he said, to violate the pledge that great soldier had made. It had been written in the blood of our heroes and sealed by the God of Battles. It could not be violated without sullying our honor and tarnishing our faith.

Mr. Littlefield then took up the legal phases of the question, and concluded as follows:

"May our flag float over the whole Republic, in the Occident and the Orient; over the Pearl of the Antilles, and the 10,000 islands near far off Cathay, upon land and sea, over school, home, and church, the emblem of our integrity and good faith, of liberty and freedom, of the inestimable blessings of a Christian civilization, of human rights guaranteed by the Constitution, not dependent upon the evanescent will of State or National Legislatures too often affrighted at their own shadows, rights imbedded in the Constitution, not floating as empty bubbles on the perturbed surface of eloquent perorations, rights that are eternal and world-wide, not ephemeral and circumscribed; of opportunity, not oppression, and of regeneration, not repression.

"Thus and thus only shall it be and ever remain, by the blessing and favor of Almighty God, the unsullied and untarnished symbol of our honor and glory and splendor."

THE DEBATE GOES ON.

Mr. Jones, (Dem., Va.,) a member of the Insular Committee, discussed the conditions which existed upon the island of Puerto Rico which led to the President's recommendations of free trade for her goods, and quoted from the testimony before his committee to prove that the conditions were far worse now than when the President made his recommendation. He pictured the distress that prevailed on the island and declared that only immediate relief could prevent the actual starvation of many of the inhabitants.

Speaking of the motive behind the bill, he charged that it was disclosed by Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) yesterday when he declared that he was unwilling that 10,000,000 Asiatics should enjoy the immunities of citizenship in the United States which had been his birthright as an American citizen.

Mr. Bartholdt (Rep., Mo.,) supported the bill. "The constitutional lawyers," he said, "are busy proving that we can hold outside possessions by treaty and govern them by the authority of Congress, not regardless of the Constitution, but rather without stretching it to cover such territory. I am inclined to agree with them.

"There is room in the United States for millions, yet, expansion is the shibboleth of the hour. It has taken hold of men's minds. As law makers and politicians you must reckon with it, and if existing laws and constitutions do not cover it they must give way.

"The material welfare of the American people depends upon commerce and trade, and in the international struggle, as much as philosophers and philanthropists may deprecate it, political systems are questions of no consideration. The Russian absolutist, the American democrat, the French republican, and the German monarchist are on an equality. He alone has the advantage who, by right of sovereignty, can control the great markets to the exclusion of the other. It is indeed a question of custom laws, the same as presented in this bill. To withdraw from the Philippines would be a crime against the Filipinos and a disgrace in the eyes of the world."

Mr. Bartholdt, in closing, referred to the remarks of Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.,) a few days ago, saying the Democrats were dexterously propagating the insinuation that a secret Anglo-American alliance existed in order to arouse the resentment of the Irish and German voters. Secretary Hay's reply to the Macrum resolution, he said, had nailed that lie.

REPUBLICANS IN DEFENSE.

Mr. Russell, (Rep., Conn.,) a member of the Ways and Means Committee, defended the bill in a careful argument, on the commercial as well as the legal phases of the controversy. He said if he had felt reprehensible for his support of the bill it would be because it would give to the island a protection for the time being which would militate against the industries of the United States, but he thought the island at this time was entitled to some consideration in order that it might sooner or later become fit to enter the American Union.

He believed free trade with Puerto Rico would do no material injury to the industries of the United States and be of no material benefit to the people of the island. He explained that the tobacco growers of Connecticut had no interest in excluding Puerto Rican tobacco.

Mr. Gardner (Rep., Mich.,) said the same gloomy forebodings as were heard on this bill had been heard at every great forward movement in this country. He said the speech of Mr. Littlefield and others in opposition would do mischief in spreading doubt and discontent among Puerto Ricans. There was no responsibility on the Democratic side in this matter. He said the Republican side had the responsibility and he appealed to his associates to meet this responsibility as patriots and, without fear of criticism.

The House at 4:55 o'clock took a recess until 8 o'clock.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

At the night session Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) vigorously opposed the bill as unwarranted and unconstitutional and against the rights of the Puerto Ricans and the policy and traditions of this country.

"The road to imperialism," he said, "is a hard road to travel under the Constitution. We want no Puerto Rican daughter in the Union, but one grand galaxy of sister States enjoying equal rights and equal prerogatives under the Constitution."

The others who spoke were White, (Rep., N. C.,) for the bill, and Messrs. Lloyd, (Dem., Mo.,) Little, (Dem., Ark.,) W. E. Williams, (Dem., Ill.,) Burnett, (Dem., Ala.,) Stark, (Pop., Neb.,) Ryan and Green, (Dems., Penn.,) Daly, (Dem., N. J.,) and Gilbert, (Dem., Ky.,) against the bill.

MR. VEST ON THE COLONIES.

The Senator from Missouri Declares Congress Has No Right to Legislate for Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the course of a speech to-day on the Hawaiian bill, Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) branched off into a general discussion of the relations of this country with the new island possessions. He said he had been intensely opposed to the annexation of Hawaii, but that was now a dead issue.

"I shall vote for the bill," said he. "It is above and beyond Constitutional objection, and does not raise any of the issues that are raised in relation to Puerto Rico and the Philippines."

He said the thanks of the people were due to the Senators who had prepared the measure. There was no provision in it changing the tariff and none that implied that Hawaii was not a part of the United States.

Referring to the Philippines, Mr. Vest said: "The proposition that the United States can hold territory as a colonial possession and its people as vassals is the most preposterous and dangerous that has ever been advanced in the course of my public life."

Mr. Vest discussed at length the acquisition by the United States of foreign territory and strongly defended the decision in the Dred Scott case. His application of the Dred Scott case was that the Supreme Court was unanimous in declaring in that decision that the Constitution covered the Territories. He held with Chief Justice Marshall that the term "United States" meant the "empire of the United States"—States, Territories, and all other possessions.

In making a request for the insertion in his remarks of certain decisions he had not read, Mr. Vest said: "In all of these decisions, and I challenge successful contradiction, the Supreme Court gave the people of the Territories and of the District of Columbia all the rights, privileges, and immunities given to the people of the States.

"When was it ever heard," he inquired, "that it was necessary for Congress to pass an act to extend the Constitution over acquired territory?

"This new doctrine," he asserted, "is utterly abhorrent. It violates every principle of a republican government. It goes even further than England has gone with her colonies. Is Puerto Rico a part of the United States? If so, where did Congress get the authority to impose duties upon imports from that country? And why is it proposed to place an export duty upon its products when the Constitution of the United States expressly inhibits such a tax?"

Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) replied briefly to Mr. Vest's "remarkable argument." It was too late to enter into an extended discussion of the Dred Scott decision, upon which Mr. Vest largely had based his argument. He thought the Dred Scott decision had been discussed quite adequately in the last Congress. He asserted that the authors of the Declaration of Independence entertained no such views as those advanced by Mr. Vest, and he sketched the kind of government Thomas Jefferson himself was engaged in setting up. He drew a distinction between territory belonging to the United States and territory which was a part of the United States.

"There is," he said, "the United States proper, for which the Constitution is the organic law, and there is the territory outside of the United States which belongs to the United States but is not a part of the United States."

After Mr. Foraker's reply the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

PUERTO RICO BEGS FOR ACTION.

Cable to Senator Frye Says Delay Is Leading to Ruin.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—President Pro Tem. Frye laid before the Senate to-day the following cablegram, addressed to him as President of the Senate, from San Juan, Puerto Rico:

Commissioned by people of Puerto Rico, attending celebration commemoration anniversary birth Washington, request that for humanity's sake a solution be adopted, economic problems. Every day represents considerable loss leading to total ruin. CAMARA COMERCIO.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) inquired whether the Chair held the cablegram to be a petition from citizens of the United States.

The Chair—The Chair does not feel called upon to rule upon that question. But the Senator from Massachusetts may judge how the Chair feels, as he presented the document to the Senate.

A COMMISSION TO VISIT ASIA.

Senate and House Committees Report Bills Providing for Appointment of Five Business Men.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Senator Gallinger to-day favorably reported from the Committee on Commerce the bill for the appointment of a commission to visit Asia in the interest of trade. After presenting commercial statistics of the Orient the report continues:

The bill contemplates that the commission shall be composed of representative business men selected from the five geographical divisions of the country; that they shall represent all our people and all our industries.

It is proposed to make such an appropriation as will enable the commission to spend a sufficient time in the Orient to acquire in detail the information needed by our exporters for the intelligent and successful prosecution of the business, and the purpose is also to gain information that will open the markets of the Orient to the product of our farms, and to this end it is to be hoped that at least one representative of the agricultural interests of the country shall be appointed on the commission.

The purpose is to make it a business commission, the chief end in view being to gain desirable information and secure concessions that will result in the widening of our markets in this most inviting and attractive field. It is hoped that under the direction of the President of the United States, and acting in conjunction with our diplomatic and consular agents, the commission will be able to secure modifications of some of the existing conditions and thus open the way to the expansion of our products.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day acted favorably on the House bill providing for a commission of five members, to be appointed by the President, to visit China, Japan, and other Oriental countries to investigate their commercial resources and the opportunities for the extension of American trade. The bill was changed so as to conform to a like bill in the Senate, one of the changes being a limitation of the salaries of the Commissioners to $5,000 annually.

WANT NICARAGUA ANNEXED.

L. E. Cooley, a Chicago Engineer, Says People of That Country Strongly Favor Such Action.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Discussing the pending Nicaragua Canal treaty, L. E. Cooley, the well-known engineer, said to-day that perhaps the easiest way out of the confusion would be for the United States to annex Nicaragua. Not long ago Mr. Cooley visited Nicaragua as a member of a contracting syndicate to investigate the feasibility of the Nicaragua Canal route. During his stay he talked with all the high officials of the Nicaraguan Government. Alluding to this, he said:

"The impression I acquired while in Nicaragua was that the people of all classes, including the highest officials, were ready and anxious for annexation to the United States. I took measures to confirm the statement made to me that the official with whom I conversed, and found that he had in no degree overestimated the sentiment among the people. I was also convinced that to be popular the proposition of annexation should emanate from the United States Government and not from any Nicaraguan official."

Fort Named in Lawton's Honor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—By direction of the President the new military post at Magnolia Bluff, near Seattle, Washington, will hereafter be known and designated as Fort Lawton, in honor of the late Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, United States Volunteers, (Colonel and Inspector General United States Army,) who was killed in action at San Mateo, Philippine Islands, on Dec. 19, 1899.

For a Civil Service Pension Fund.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—An amendment to the Executive Appropriation bill, providing for a civil service pension fund, was to-day introduced by Senator Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.) It provides for the creation of such a fund by withholding 2 per cent. of all salaries paid to persons engaged in the service of the Government and prescribes methods for the disbursement of the fund.

Mrs. Manning to Go to Paris.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Under the joint resolution of Congress the President has appointed Mrs. Daniel Manning as a Commissioner to represent the United States and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the unveiling of the Lafayette statue in Paris and at the Paris Exposition.

Another Anti-Trust Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Representative Richardson of Tennessee introduced a joint resolution to-day against the Steel Trust and trusts in barbed wire, wire nails, &c., in form similar to those introduced by him against the Sugar and Paper Trusts.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Francis H. Parker, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Connecticut; Herbert Morissey, to be Collector of Customs, District of Plymouth, Mass.

Mr. Woodruff Talks to Students.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff of New York visited the University of Chicago to-day as the guest of President Harper and made a short address to the students at Kent Hall. This noon he was the guest of the Hamilton Club at an informal dinner given in his honor. Late this afternoon a reception was tendered the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Woodruff by the Independent Pen Women's Club in the Fine Arts Building.

Mrs. Woodruff Gives Policeman $50.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, wife of the Lieutenant Governor, has presented Patrolman Gallagher of the Albany police force with $50 as a reward for finding her $5,000 diamond pendant.

SENATE CONSIDERS MR. QUAY'S RIGHTS

Resolution to Take Up the Case Passed by 34 to 28 Votes.

DANIEL BEGINS THE DEBATE

Says the Pennsylvanian Should Be Seated—Vote Is No Test of Quay's Strength.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Mr. Quay's friends in the Senate to-day accepted the challenge of their opponents and made the attempt to take up his case. They not only attempted to take it up, but demonstrated their powers to displace all other business in order that this question of the highest privilege should be considered.

The vote of 34 to 28, by which the case secured a right to be heard, was a surprise to the anti-Quay side, but a disappointment to the Quay men, although it was admitted that it does not accurately indicate the vote that may be expected when the question is voted on directly as to whether Quay shall be permitted to take his seat.

Twenty-one Republicans voted to give Quay a hearing and seventeen voted not to take up the case. Hawley, who voted to take it up, is understood to be opposed to seating him, but his vote has helped to strengthen the impression that Quay will win in the end by a small majority. Clark of Montana voted for Quay, and it is asserted that Quay will vote for Clark when his case comes into the Senate, regardless of the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Democrats gave eleven votes to Quay and six against him.

Although the vote shows a deficiency of twenty-four of the whole number of Senators, it is assumed that the pairs were so arranged as to leave the vote a fairly safe indication of the standing of the case in the Senate. The vote has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Quay men their ability to insist upon the consideration of the case until it is disposed of. With a majority any order of business can be displaced in order to put the Quay case in front.

PENROSE BEGINS THE FIGHT.

Following the taking up of the resolution, Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) delivered a speech in which he vigorously supported Mr. Quay's right to a seat.

The question of the seating of Mr. Quay was presented by Mr. Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) who requested the Chair to lay before the Senate the resolution relating to the subject as a question of the highest privilege.

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) desired it to be understood that whatever might be done with the case he would not consent to the displacement of the Hawaiian Government bill as then unfinished business.

Mr. Penrose replied that, while he had no intention of interfering with the unfinished business, he desired to inform Mr. Cullom that he proposed to press the question of privilege if he should be forced to do so.

Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.,) appealed to Mr. Penrose not to press the case to-day, but to allow it to go over until Monday next, so that Mr. Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) who had presented the majority report from the committee on the Quay resolution, might open the argument. Mr. Turley was, Mr. Burrows said, detained from the Senate by illness.

"I'll be very glad," responded Mr. Penrose, "to reply to the Senator's appeal when the Chair has laid the resolution before the Senate."

The Chair—Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) asked what the Chair meant by the inquiry. "Does it," he asked, "convey an intimation that the objection of a single Senator will carry this question over?"

The Chair replied that as the resolution was on the calendar, it would require unanimous consent or a motion carried to take it up.

"I do not wish to be considered as one Senator," said Mr. Hale, "as agreeing that this resolution shall crowd out the Hawaiian Government bill, or the measure for which we are almost criminally culpable, the bill for the government of Puerto Rico, or the Financial bill, or other great questions before the Senate. I have very decided views on that subject."

PENROSE IS OBDURATE.

Mr. Hoar indicated that sooner or later the Senate would have to decide the question involved in the request of Mr. Penrose. The question involving the right of an appointee of a Governor to a seat in the Senate must be regarded, in his opinion, as a question of highest privilege, involving as it did the representation in the Senate of a sovereign State.

Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) said it was his understanding that the taking up of the case at this time was simply to afford Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) opportunity to address the Senate upon it. If anything further was contemplated, he would feel obliged to resist. If that was the understanding, he could have no objection.

Mr. Penrose replied with some spirit: "I disagree entirely with the Senator from Ohio. I have not called up this case merely for the purpose suggested. I do not know whether one, two, or more Senators desire to speak. I desire to say that I disagree with the intimated ruling of the Chair that a question of the highest privilege must be taken up by unanimous consent or by vote of the Senate. This question takes precedence over every other one, over the unfinished business. I am prepared to go on with a discussion of the Parliamentary questions, and have many precedents here to which I shall call the attention of the Senate, but at this time I do not want to impose upon the Senate.

"I will say, however, that I propose to press this question to an early solution. I do not care to impede the unfinished business, but I propose that the question shall have its full recognition. The whole case can be discussed, as to set speeches, in a few hours, and as to desultory discussion in three or four days."

THE RESOLUTION WINS.

Mr. Foraker said he had no disposition to antagonize consideration of the case, with which he was in full sympathy. He announced that he expected to vote for the seating of Mr. Quay when the opportunity should arrive.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) said he supposed there was an understanding that the case would be taken up merely to enable the Senator from Virginia to speak.

Mr. Penrose: "I disclaim any such understanding, so far as I am concerned. The question must be considered without limitations."

Mr. Hale: "Then I object."

Mr. Penrose then moved that the case be taken up. The motion was not debatable. The yeas and nays were ordered. The motion to take up the resolution prevailed—34 to 28—as follows:

YEAS.

Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Kenney, (Dem., Del.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	McComas, (Rep., Md.)
Beveridge, (Rep., Ind.)	McEnery, (Dem., La.)
Carter, (Rep., Mont.)	McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Martin, (Dem., Va.)
Clark, (Dem., Mont.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Culberson, (Dem., Tex.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.)	Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Depew, (Rep., N. Y.)	Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.)
Foster, (Rep., Wash.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Gear, (Rep., Iowa.)	Stewart, (Sil., Nev.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	Taliaferro, (Dem., Fla.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)	Warren, (Rep., Wyo.)
Jones, (Sil., Nev.)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)
	Total, 34.

NAYS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	McCumber, (Rep., N. D.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Caffery, (Dem., La.)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyo.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Quarles, (Rep., Wis.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Rawlins, (Dem., Utah.)
Foraker, (Rep., Ohio.)	Ross, (Rep., Vt.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Simon, (Rep., Oregon.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)
Hanna, (Rep., Ohio.)	Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)
Harris, (Pop., Kan.)	Turner, Fus., Wash.)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	Total, 28.
Kean, (Rep., N. J.)	

The following pairs were announced:

Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) with Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) (Lodge in favor of taking up case now.)

Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) with Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) (no statement of position.)

Frye, (Rep., Me.,) with Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) (no statement of position.)

McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) with Money, (Dem., Miss.,) (McBride against, Money for.)

Taliaferro, (Dem., Fla.,) with Scott, (Rep., West Va.,) (both in favor of Quay, Taliaferro voted.)

Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) and Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) (no statement.)

Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) with Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) (no statement.)

Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) with Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) (Sewell for.)

Platt, (Rep., N. Y.,) and Heitfeldt, (Pop., Idaho,) (Platt for.)

DANIEL TALKS FOR QUAY.

The resolution was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Daniel addressed the Senate in support of Mr. Quay's right to a seat.

He said he had always maintained that a Senator appointed by a Governor was entitled to his seat as clearly as he himself was entitled to one. The more he had studied the question the more thoroughly had he become convinced that he was absolutely correct in his interpretation of the Constitution on that point.

Mr. Daniel reviewed the Quay case and many similar cases which had come before the Senate, holding that the weight of precedent was largely in Quay's favor.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Cullom called up the unfinished business, not with a desire to take Mr. Daniel from the floor, but to preserve his bill as the unfinished business.

Mr. Penrose said that, without conceding the right of the unfinished business to displace a question of highest privilege, he would enter no objection on a resumption of the consideration of the Hawaiian bill after Mr. Daniel had concluded his speech.

The unfinished business was, laid aside temporarily by unanimous consent. In concluding, Mr. Daniel said:

"The Senate is at once a legislative body, an executive body, and a judicial body. Every Federal officer may be impeached before it. When I hear Senators say that we should lay aside this matter, so that a Hawaiian bill, or a Puerto Rican bill, or any other bill, shall be considered, it seems to me that the Senator has not risen to his proper dignity, and that he is not treating his brother Senator as he ought to be treated, when he is knocking at the gates of the body with as perfect credentials as his own.

"I shall never vote—unless, indeed, in some great public exigency, when everything else must give way—to postpone the credentials of a Senator to any other consideration of public policy. The first step in the organization of a body is to ascertain who are its members. According to the Constitution, it has been ascertained that we are members of this body. But there is one who has as much right in this Senate, according to my judgment, as any one who has placidly voted to postpone his case and let him cool his heels, waiting to be heard. I shall vote in this case as I have voted in all other similar cases."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., Feb. 26, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion: Detail—Lieut. Col. Charles A. Dempsey, First Infantry; Major Walter Reed, Surgeon; Major Edward C. Carter, Surgeon; Capt. Samuel W. Fountain, Eighth Cavalry; Capt. Daniel H. Boughton, Third Cavalry; First Lieut. Francis J. Koester, Third Cavalry, Recorder.

The following-named officers will report to Lieut. Col. Charles A. Dempsey, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., Feb. 26, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Second Lieut. Elvin R. Heiberg, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherill, Sixth Infantry; Second Lieut. Louis P. Schindel, Sixth Infantry; Second Lieut. Ethelbert L. D. Beckinridge, Seventh Infantry.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, is detailed, by the Secretary of War, as a member of the board for testing rifled cannon, vice Major Frank Heath, Ordnance Department, who is relieved.

The retirement from active service Feb. 21 of Lieut. Col. Egon A. Koerper, Deputy Surgeon General, is announced.

The Quartermaster at Fort Wright, Washington, in addition to his present duties, will relieve Capt. Reuben P. Turner, Sixth Infantry, of his duties as constructing Quartermaster at that post. Capt. Turner, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty pertaining to construction and repair work to relieve Capt. Cyrus S. King, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Vounteers. Capt. King, upon being thus relieved, will report by telegraph to the Quartermaster General of the Army for further instructions.

Major William I. Alexander, Commissary of Subsistence, will proceed from Chicago to Kansas City on official business pertaining to the inspection of subsistence stores at that place.

Capt. Andrew H. Russell, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Springfield Armory on official business pertaining to property returns.

Capt. Edmund P. Easterbrook will proceed to Governors Island and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty at a post in New York Harbor until the transport Sumner sails for the Philippine Islands. Capt. Easterbrook will be assigned to duty with recruits on that transport, and upon his arrival at Manila will report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, Ordnance Department, will make three visits per month during the months of March, April, and May, from Wilmington, Del., to the works of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, Pompton Lakes, N. J., and two visits per month during the months of March, April, and May, from Wilmington, Del., to the works of Lewis Nixon, South Amboy, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of smokeless powder in course of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Walter K. Beatty will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty.

Navy.

William G. Farwell is commissioned Medical Director from Jan. 22, 1900.

D. N. Bertoletti is commissioned Medical Inspector from Jan. 22, 1900.

D. A. Smith is commissioned Pay Director from Jan. 20, 1900.

H. Caldwell is commissioned Lieutenant from Dec. 29, 1899.

U. R. Harris is commissioned Commander from Dec. 1, 1899.

L. Paul Rennolds is appointed Chaplain from Jan. 31.

Capt. L. W. Robinson is detached from inspection duty at Chicago and ordered to duty as Inspector of Machinery at the Gas Engine and Power Company Works at Morris Heights, N. Y. Commander George Cowle is detached from the Gas Engine and Power Company's works at Morris Heights, N. Y., and ordered to temporary duty on the Pensacola, and then to the Asiatic Station, sailing March 15, for engineer duty on shore.

Lieut. B. F. Hutchinson's order of the 6th ult. to the Wabash is revoked.

Lieut. Commander R. I. Reid's order of Feb. 16, detaching him from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordering him to the New York Navy Yard, is revoked.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Detroit arrived at Mobile Feb. 21.

The Prairie reached North Shields yesterday.

DADY'S CONTRACT IN HAVANA.

Bidder for Sewers and Paving Says Gen. Ludlow Should Not Interfere —Appeals to Gen. Wood.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—Michael J. Dady is here looking after his contract to provide the city with sewers and new pavements. Frank D. Pavey accompanies him as counsel. Their contention is that since the Municipal Council awarded Mr. Dady the contract, no power exists in military authority to cancel that award. Gen. Ludlow, as Military Governor of the city, has objected to the work on various grounds.

The award carried an obligation by the city to bond itself for $14,000,000 for paving 138 miles of streets and for sewers in the same territory, with 20 additional miles of surface drains. Gen. Ludlow thought not only that the price was too high, but that the contract had been obtained irregularly, in that it was not awarded as a result of competitive bidding, and that Mr. Dady failed to make a deposit of money with the city as a guarantee of good faith.

Mr. Dady says he has always been willing to comply with any conditions that proper authority might impose, and is still willing to do so. He does not recognize the military as such authority, and he resents the assumption that the work of pacifying the island and of maintaining order with which the military is charged bear any relation to sewers and pavements. As to the intimation that the price is high, conceding that Gen. Ludlow may pass upon that, he says that similar work in the United States costs more money.

He was able to provide for the sale of the bonds at 80. At the time of the contract Havana's credit was not as good as at present because of Spanish occupation and of rebellion in the island. He sees no reason why the advantage of improved credit should not accrue to him. His position, he thinks, is like that of a buyer of stocks in a depressed market. When prosperity comes the buyer is entitled to the profits represented by the advance in the stock. In arranging to sell Havana bonds at 80 he expected to receive for the work $11,200,000. Rather than suffer further delay on account of the city's improved credit, he is willing, he says, to accept $11,200,000 in bonds. He is convinced that the proceeds would be quite as large to him as originally expected, because he has no doubt of his ability to place the bonds now at par.

Mr. Dady and Mr. Pavey have had several audiences with Governor General Wood. They made a formal presentation of their case to him yesterday, and think there is a prospect of an early and favorable decision.

Speaking of his reception by the Governor General yesterday, Mr. Dady said:

"We have been much pleased with the patient and careful attention which Gen. Wood has given to the presentation of our case. He now has the matter under investigation and consideration."

SBARRETTI IS UNWELCOME.

Anonymous Circular Asks Cubans to Demonstrate Against the Bishop—Leaders Advise Moderation.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—To-day a leaflet was scattered broadcast calling upon Cubans to meet Mgr. Sbarretti, recently appointed Bishop of Havana, upon his arrival at the wharf, and to show him by their actions the indignation they feel at the appointment. The leaflet says:

"The Bishop intentionally insults the people of Cuba in having arranged to land here to-morrow, which is their Independence Day."

No signatures are appended, but the leaflet purports to be issued by "Various Leaders of the Revolution."

The Discusion observes: "Rome made a mistake in nominating Mgr. Sbarretti. Our people want a Cuban Bishop. The way to protest, however, is not to go to the wharf with bells and tin pans. Although Mgr. Sbarretti will be unwelcome, he is entitled to be treated with respect."

Gen. Maximo Gomez, discussing the suggestion of the leaflet, said this evening: "I yield to no Cuban in my zeal for the Cuban cause. The Cubans have not suffered in vain for liberty and the rights of man, but those people who propose to make such a demonstration as this against Mgr. Sbarretti pass the limits of prudence and common sense. The Cubans should not show a lack of respect for a Bishop. They should observe the proper bounds.

"I have myself been one of the chief protesters against a foreigner as Bishop of Havana, but I have not advocated, nor can I advocate, any disorderly step. I feel that I have the right to advise the Cuban people. Self-possession and calm are now, as they always have been, on the side of Cuba in the h

TRUST CONFERENCE ENDS

William Morton Grinnell Argues for Harmony in Trade.

AGAINST POLITICAL TRUSTS

Purification of Politics, the Speaker Says, Will Furnish Means to Remedy Industrial Evils.

The conference on trusts before the People's Institute closed last night in Cooper Union, when the topic, "The Future of Industrial Combination; What Action, If Any, Should the State Take?" was discussed. A large audience was in the hall.

The discussion was opened by William Morton Grinnell, who traced the history of industrial evolution, which like natural evolution, he said, had had its cycles, its period of progress, and apparent success, only to meet the inevitable reaction from the inherent weakness of what were esteemed its strongest points. The speaker said that certain laws involved must be borne in mind. First, that no man had the right to live otherwise than for the common good; second, and flowing from this, the law of mutual interdependence applies to all organizations in nature as in society, and third, that throughout the universe harmony aids and friction retards progress.

"From these it results," said Mr. Grinnell, "that competition is not in the long run the life of trade, but death to the weaker. The later and more enlightened philosophers have taught us that harmony is the law of the universe. If therefore men would equally and honestly observe these laws we should have great industrial organizations working in absolute harmony for the good of all. These organizations we have, and we call them trusts, and the good they have done for the people at large is immense, while the evils, very great indeed, are not due to the theory or system, but to short-sighted and selfish human nature. The men with money, the capitalists, ignore the law of mutual interdependence, forget they are as much to the humblest laborer as he is to them, and that honest and harmonious relationship between them conduces to the benefit of both in equal degree.

"To correct this and insure a fair co-operative system, we have three methods—that known among the workingmen as trades unions to offset the cohesive power of capital, and, while in theory this is right, in practice such a union may become as tyrannical as the most selfish capitalist; the education of capitalists by force of public opinion, for a capitalist needs real education as well as the humblest, and the supervision or control by the State. Ideally the best, this is really now the most dangerous, for the most tyrannical and oppressive of trusts are those of politics. We must purify politics and render them honest, and, above all, representative. Then, but only then, shall we have the means of regulating and controlling industrial trusts.

"What we should do is to strike at the root of the evil, to join with us all others who are in favor of honesty in politics, in industry, and society, and form a vast and co-operative power for the enforcement of the higher principles. We must look above and beyond machines and choose our representatives in the city, at Albany or Washington, with specific and definite objects in view.

"As we do with the trusts or organizations of which we are a part, so other men will do with other organizations and trusts, whether engaged in productive or commercial or transportation interests, and the constant fluctuation of supply and demand can thus be gradually equalized, and instead of recurring periods of extreme depression and abnormal prosperity a general era of well-being and industrial comfort will prevail."

Henry White, the Secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, rather surprised his hearers by his remarks taking the side of the trusts. He said that it had often been said that trusts were due to the conspiring of wealthy men, but even if this were true, he said, such conspiracies could not exist if conditions were not ripe for them.

Mr. White mentioned the name of Mr. Bryan and the audience applauded, but he went on to say that he took issue with Mr. Bryan on at least one of his points, and the audience applauded again. He said he was much surprised that a man of Bryan's intellect should make as an argument against the trusts that they threw out of work a great number of traveling salesmen. He said that the trusts could challenge Bryan on that point, for the expenses of the traveling man must after all be paid by the consumer.

Mr. White then instanced some of the trusts which had advanced wages.

"What about the Sugar Trust?" shouted a man in the hall.

"I don't include that," said the speaker.

In conclusion Mr. White said:

"We cannot oppose the trust if it stands for a superior form of industry—if it can decrease the cost of production and reduce prices without lowering wages, if it can regulate production so as to make business more stable and diminish the chance for panics. That this institution can accomplish all this is its great merit and that which gives it a commanding advantage."

Lawson Purdy favored municipal and National ownership. "Differing with the recent declaration of Gov. Roosevelt," he said, "I will say that there is no hope of purifying National, State, and municipal politics until we remove the great sources of corruption which are in the hands of the monopolists.

"Corruption is carried on in the quiet recesses of the capital and does not come close to the people. The tariff favors monopolies. I believe in free trade, because it would destroy all our monopolies. Take off the taxes on the things we use and put them on the ground, and thus we make cheaper the things we must have."

Prof. Edward W. Bemis, formerly of the Chicago University, closed the session. He gained a round of applause when he said that he differed from the last speaker on the question of the trusts having raised wages. He said that the trust was an attempted monopoly in private hands which the people opposed to it recognized as dangerous. He particularly inveighed against any commission to license such combinations principally because, he said, that in time "the regulated bodies regulate the regulators." He advocated municipal and Government ownership and education.

FRANCHISE VALUATIONS.

Increase of $16,500,000 in Five Cities—New York Franchises.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners has assessed the special franchise valuations upon the properties in the streets of Rochester, Buffalo, Ithaca, Jamestown, and Gloversville. The corporations in those cities have been notified of such assessments; and March 6, 7, and 8 have been designated for hearings.

The increase over valuations heretofore made by local Assessors aggregates about $16,500,000 in the five cities named.

The commission intends beginning upon New York City special franchise valuations next week. The commission will not give out at this time the valuations fixed on the franchises of the individual corporations.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill fixing the salaries and expenses of the State Tax Commissioners for the administration of the franchise tax law was presented to both houses this morning. The report is in reality a compromise, the Commissioners' salaries being increased from $3,500 to $5,000, and the salary of the Secretary being increased from $2,000 to $3,500. The total appropriation is $40,350 instead of $39,200, to cover salaries and expenses from Feb. 1 to Oct. 1.

The salaries and expenses of the other employes are: Confidential Appraiser, $2,400; expert stenographer, at rate of $1,200 per year, $700; bookkeeper and expert accountant at rate of $2,000 per year, $1,166.62; Chief Clerk, at the rate of $1,500 per year, $875; other clerical help, $1,400.66; other stenographic work, $533.33; six special agents at a salary of $150 per month, $6,300; other expenses to be paid upon the audit of the Controller, $5,250; expenses of Commissioners, $5,000; to supply a deficiency in office expenses, $3,667; expenses of experts for appraisement and valuation, $10,000.

LEADERS CONFER AS TO BILL.

There was a conference of Republican leaders at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Those present were Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the State Committee; Senators Ellsworth, Higgins, and Stranahan, and Assemblyman Jotham P. Allds of Chenango.

It was stated after the session that there would be no attempt to pass the Astoria Gas or the Canal bill.

Mr. Stranahan announced that the hearings on his franchise tax bill had been closed, and he said the measure would be favorably reported.

It was also current gossip that efforts would be made to save Charles H. Babcock and Hendrick S Holden of the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission, who, it is alleged, Gov. Roosevelt is anxious to be rid of. Further, an effort will be made to secure the appointment of a third member of the Platt stripe, so that the organization can control the commission.

It was generally conceded that no attempt will be made to pass any political legislation.

With reference to the Lieutenant Governorship, Senator Higgins said: "I will not say that I would not accept a nomination under certain conditions, but I will say that I am not a candidate for the place in the sense of seeking it."

FIFTH AVENUE TRAFFIC BILL.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—One of the Republican members of the Assembly Cities Committee made the prediction to-day that the bill introduced by Mr. Weekes of New York to keep trucks off Fifth Avenue between 2 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon, between October and June, would never be reported out of committee. In giving his reasons for this belief he said:

"The Republican Party would not dare pass such a bill. It would be class legislation of the worst kind and would meet with the disapproval of the great mass of the people in New York. There is a clause in the bill permitting express companies to deliver goods on the avenue during the hours in which trucks and other delivery wagons are prohibited from being on the avenue. Why should this discrimination be made? The bill has no chance of being even reported."

Another member of the committee said that the bill had not a single friend in the committee and would never be heard of.

FALLOWS ANTI-RAMAPO BILL.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The Assembly Cities Committee to-day reported for reprinting and recommittal Mr. Fallows's bill aimed at the Ramapo Water Company. In its original form this measure provided that New York City, in contracting for its water supply, must have the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and a three-quarters vote of the Municipal Assembly. The bill has been so amended as to provide that besides the approval of the Board of Estimate there must be a separate written consent and approval of both the Mayor and Controller.

The amendments to the Morgan, or Merchants' Association, bill are of minor importance, the principal one providing that the city can acquire the right to a water supply in actual use.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU LICENSES.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—In the Assembly this morning the Kelsey bill licensing employment agencies and bureaus and intelligence offices was passed. Its provisions are confined to first and second class cities.

One hundred dollars is charged for the license fee the first year in first class cities and $50 for each year thereafter. In second class cities $50 is charged the first year and $25 thereafter.

CAPITAL STOCK REDUCED.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of reduction of capital stock from $4,500,000 to $2,500,000. The certificate states that the company's debts and liabilities are as follows:

Morigage due May 1, 1900, $1,000,000; interest on the same from Nov. 1, 1899, to May 1, 1900, $50,000; salaries due, $20,000; other liabilities, $900,000; total, $1,950,000.

For a New State Prison.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—A commission to investigate a site for a new State prison on State lands is provided for in a bill to-day introduced by Mr. Johnson. It constitutes the Controller, Superintendent of State Prisons, President of the State Commission of Prisons, State Architect and State Engineer and Surveyor as such commission, and they are to report by Jan. 15, 1901.

Kings Penitentiary Removal Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Assemblyman Remsen's bill for the transferral of the Kings County Penitentiary from Brooklyn to Barren Island, in Jamaica Bay, was reported favorably to-day, with an amendment providing that only a certain portion of the island shall be used for the institution. The bill provided that the entire island was to be converted to the use of the prison.

Chicago and Rock Island Bonds.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The Assembly Banks Committee has reported for reprinting and recommittal the Tripp bill, adding the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company to the list of railroad companies in whose first mortgage bonds savings banks may invest their deposits. The bill is amended by adding the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

CONVICT GOES OUT TO DINE.

Valentine, the Bank Wrecker, Again in Court and Then Meets His Family.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 22.—George M. Valentine, the cashier of the Middlesex County Bank at Perth Amboy, who wrecked the bank last Summer, and was sentenced to six years' imprisonment within a week of his arrest, was brought to this city from Trenton this morning to plead to six indictments charging him with embezzlement and false entries to the amount of $37,000. The prisoner's counsel entered a plea of non vult to each indictment, and Prosecutor Voorhees asked that sentence be not imposed at present, because it would then run concurrently with the present sentence. Judge Strong agreed to defer sentence until it was moved by the State.

Before Valentine was taken back to Trenton he was permitted to go out to dine with Sheriff Littlehurst, who is a lifelong friend of Valentine's father. The dinner party included Valentine's wife, his father, and mother, and the State prison keeper who brought him from Trenton.

POST OFFICE PROMOTIONS.

Secretary McAneny Tells Why the Civil Service Reform Association Does Not Act.

George McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, said yesterday that the condition of affairs in the New York Post Office, due to the interference of Republican district leaders, was not unknown to the members of his association, but that it had been almost impossible to get definite information on which to base an investigation. The letter printed in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, in which Charles K. Lexow, the Republican leader of the Twenty-second Assembly District, was shown over his own signature to have procured promotion for four postal employes who had been "more active" than the man soliciting his assistance, had proved, Mr. McAneny said, that politicians were, to say the least, potential factors in getting preferment for their followers, in spite of the civil service laws, which prohibit Federal officials from permitting political influence to interfere with promotions in the classified service.

"This case is clearly a violation of the civil service statute," Mr. McAneny said, "but unless we have the co-operation of the aggrieved party I can hardly see how we could go about to remedy it. The civil service rules, which have the force of law, provide, under Rule II., as follows:

"'2. No person in the executive civil service shall use his official authority or official influence for the purpose of interfering with an election, or controlling the result thereof.

"'3. No person in the executive civil service shall dismiss, or cause to be dismissed, or make any attempt to procure the dismissal of, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other person therein, because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations.

"'6. In making removals or reductions, or in imposing punishment for delinquency or misconduct, penalties like in character shall be imposed for like offenses, and action thereupon shall be taken irrespective of the political or religious opinions or affiliations of the offenders.'

"Besides these provisions there are two others which bear on the case in point. One of these provides that any person occupying an executive position, who violates the civil service laws in this way shall be dismissed from office, and the other prohibits any person holding public office from interfering in any way with the rights of candidates for examination or promotion, and declares that any one who so offends shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Without doubt the case alluded to shows a violation of at least one of the above provisions of the act. Whether or not we will take this matter up, however, I cannot at this time state."

CHASE FOR DIAMOND THIEF.

Uproar in West 125th Street Follows the Bold Robbery of a Jewelry Store.

An audacious thief stole diamond scarfpins worth several hundred dollars from R. Koplik's jewelry store, 107 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, at dusk last night, and escaped after being chased several blocks by the crowd that always fills One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at that hour of the day.

A well dressed man shortly before 6 o'clock last night entered Koplik's store, which had been left by the proprietor in charge of his father, N. Koplik, and asked to see some watches. The man wore a silk hat, blue overcoat, kid gloves, and had a diamond pin in his scarf. He had a sandy complexion and blue eyes. Mr. Koplik placed a tray of watches before his customer. After examining the watches critically, the man said he did not find any that he thought would suit him.

"Let me see your scarfpins," he said, moving toward the other end of the case.

Mr. Koplik put the tray of watches back in the case, and produced several scarfpins for his customer's inspection. None of these was satisfactory, and the entire tray was brought forth. The man called for a microscope and examined a number of the pins very carefully. Finally he threw open his overcoat and drew a long breath.

"You keep it mighty hot in here," he said. "May I open the door?"

Mr. Koplik made no objection, and the man opened the street door wide. Returning to the case, he examined a few more pins. Selecting finally one of the most expensive in the tray, he placed it in his scarf alongside his diamond.

"I'll take this one," he said. "Now show me your watches again."

Mr. Koplik moved toward the other end of the case to get the watch tray. As soon as his back was turned the man grabbed a handful of the pins and darted through the open door. Mr. Koplik followed a moment later, shouting "Stop thief!" "Murder!" "Watch!" and blowing in the intervals a shrill police whistle. It took the astonished crowd but an instant to grasp the situation. Then the pursuit began.

The thief ran toward Lenox Avenue, with the crowd half a block behind. At Lenox Avenue he turned south, and at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street he again changed his course. The closing gong in H. C. F. Koch's dry goods store had just rung as the man reached the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street entrance. Squeezing past the porter who was about to close the door, he disappeared. The pursuing crowd reached the door a few moments later, but it was now locked. Policemen who came up at this time mistook Charles Bergman, who was in the lead of the pursuers, for the thief. This led to another delay, and by the time the policemen and crowd had gone around the block to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street entrance of the store the thief had made his escape.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

FITCHBURG LEASE ASSURED.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—The Transcript this afternoon prints an interview with President Codman of the Fitchburg Railroad, in which the President says that he has decided to give up the attempt to oppose favorable action by the stockholders of the road upon the proposition to lease the Fitchburg to the Boston and Maine.

Mr. Codman says that his action is due to a belief that the State's common stock will be voted in favor of the lease, and that there could not be a sufficient number of preferred shares secured to overcome the effect of so heavy a vote supporting the change.

RAILROAD LOSSES DENIED.

In answer to the assertion, made by opponents of the Seaboard Consolidation scheme, to the effect that the Florida Central and Peninsular had sustained heavy losses by the severance of its connection with the Southern Railway, President John Skelton Williams of the Florida Central and the Seaboard Air Line made the following statement yesterday:

"The best indication of the solidity and independence of the Florida Central is found in the fact that the business of the company has steadily increased since last December, when all relations with the Southern Railway were canceled. The net earnings of the several systems which composed the Seaboard System for 1899 amounted to $2,500,000, and the interest on bonds and rental for the same period amounted to about $1,500,000, leaving a surplus of about $1,000,000.

"The net earnings of these properties for January show an increase over the corresponding month last year of some $100,000, and the increase for February will be still greater. The only limitation on our earnings is our inability to provide rolling stock sufficient to meet the demand."

Mr. Villard Not to Build Road.

Denial is made of the report, which was sent out from Tacoma on Thursday, to the effect that Henry Villard was to build a new railroad from Port Valdes to the Yukon, to develop the resources of the Copper River Valley. Mr. Villard said yesterday that this was the first he had heard of such an intention on his part. The road referred to is believed to be the one proposed in the report of Capt. Abercrombie, United States Army, which may be built by the United States Government, to provide an all-American route to the Yukon.

Southern Pacific's New Line.

C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific, said yesterday that the Carson and Colorado Railroad had been acquired by the Southern Pacific, but that no fixed policy for the future operation of the road had been decided upon. The Carson and Colorado is 295 miles long, and runs between Mound House, Nevada, and Keeler, Cal., with a junction of seven miles to Candelaria, Nevada. The road, it is said, will be extended south to Mojave and north to some point on the Central Pacific.

Lackawanna Road Election.

At a meeting yesterday of the Board of Managers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Samuel Sloan was re-elected Chairman of the board. The resignation of E. R. Holden as Vice President was accepted, to take effect March 1. No successor to Mr. Holden was elected but it is understood that G. A. Holden, his son, who has been General Sales Agent of the road, will temporarily, at least, assume the duties of the office.

Cheap Rate on Grain.

It was announced yesterday that with the opening of the shipping season on the great lakes the New York Central and other roads would make a rate on a basis of 3 cents a bushel on wheat from Buffalo to New York. The best rate heretofore has been 3½ cents. The cut was made to prevent grain from being shipped via Canadian lines.

Pintsch Lights in Central Cars.

Arrangements are being made by the New York Central by which the Pintsch Lighting Company is to equip all its passenger, mail, baggage, and express cars with Pintsch gas lighting. For this purpose gas works are to be erected at Albany. Additional supply storage stations will be built at Watertown and Lyons, N. Y. When all arrangements are complete, oil lamps will be done away with entirely on the Central.

Railway Pays Note Before Maturity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Central Pacific Railway Company has anticipated the payment of one of its notes for $2,000,000 due more than a year hence, and has received in return the same amount in Union Pacific bonds, which were pledged as collateral.

NEW HAVEN Y. M. C. A. GIFTS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 23.—It was announced to-day that E. Hayes Trowbridge of this city had given $10,000 to the building fund of the local Young Men's Christian Association, on the condition that nine others will give a like amount. Secretary Lotz says that he feels confident that, with this new impetus, the committee can collect the $100,000 speedily, as there are already several who will give the amount stated. With the gift of $25,000, which was announced last week as unconditional, the committee expects with the new arrangement to get the $125,000 which was originally required for a new building.

An unknown party recently gave the Young Men's Christian Association $40,000 on the condition that four donations of $25,000 each be given by others within a stipulated time. The time limit expired with only one person willing to give the amount. The name of this party is withheld by the secretary of the association.

VARDON AND SMITH WIN

Had to Play Three Nines and Finished in the Dark.

FENN ALSO WAS BADLY BEATEN

Low to Play Vardon To-day at Miami —Sixty Entries for Handicap Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 23.—Between the amateur and professional golf games here to-day the enthusiasm ran nearly as high as yesterday, for the click of the ball was heard on every side and the spectators in the gallery nearly lost their heads trying to decide who to follow. This morning there was an eighteen-hole match for Vardon and Fenn, in which the latter was badly beaten by 5 up and 4 to go. This was largely accounted for by the fact that Fenn, giving instructions from morning to night, has had little opportunity to play. The men started at 10:30 A. M., and halved the first hole. Fenn did not succeed in securing one until the seventh, for Vardon either captured or halved all others in the first round. In the second round Fenn got the eighth. His playing was good, with the exception of two topped drives, but he could not get the lead, for Vardon was approaching and hitting in his best style. The scores were:

Vardon—									
Out	5	3	5	3	3	4	5	3	5—36
In	4	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	6—38
Total									74
Fenn—									
Out	5	4	6	3	4	4	4	4	5—39
In	5	4	5	4	3	6	5	3	6—41
Total									80

In a three-ball match this morning for Findlay, Smith, and Low, the medal scores were:

Findlay, 37, 38. Total, 75.									
Low, 37, 38. Total, 75.									
Smith, 42, 38. Total, 80.									

The event of the day was a foursome, in which Vardon and Smith played against Low and Findlay, 18 holes, for a purse of $100, subscribed by visitors. Each played so well that at the end of the first and second nines they scored all even. Another nine had to be played to decide the tie, although the afternoon was far advanced, and the match was practically finished in the dark, Vardon and Smith being 2 up and 1 to play.

The professionals all leave for Miami to-night, where Low will play Vardon to-morrow.

There was an amateur tournament for a handicap cup scheduled to-day, in which there were sixty entries, but some dropped out to watch the professionals. Among those entered were H. H. Forrest, M. Wright, and Sidney Carpenter of the Philadelphia Country Club; Harry Snyder and A. W. Black, Lakewood; C. M. Hamilton of Ballyshrol, who recently won the South Florida championship; J. L. Taylor, and T. S. Napier of the Crescent; C. L. Tappin of West Brook, E. C. Green, Onwentsia, and G. F. Kinny, Detroit Country Club.

As some had large handicaps for 36 holes, the scratch players did not appear in the finals. The four best scores qualifying for finals were as follows, resulting in a tie between Loring and Carpenter:

Loring—88,	100,	188,	36.	Total, 152.
Carpenter—91,	88,	180,	28.	Total, 152.
J. T. Trivelli—86,	94,	180,	24.	Total, 156.
Black—99,	93,	182,	24.	Total, 158.

END OF THE DOG SHOW.

The Exhibition Said to Have Been Successful in Every Way.

One of the most successful shows ever given by the Westminster Kennel Club came to an end last night. Major Taylor, than whom there is no higher authority on sporting dogs in the country, says that in all his experience, covering more than a quarter of a century, he never saw so many dogs of a high class under one roof. L. P. C. Astley of London, who judged the majority of the classes, said in speaking of the toy dogs:

"They are a better lot, taken as a whole, than I ever saw together in London, even at the Crystal Palace shows, and several of the winners here would, I believe, beat anything benched on the other side. While the show was weak in a few classes, taken as a whole it was one of surprising merit."

A fairly large crowd was at the Garden all day yesterday, though it was nothing like the crush of the day before. There was only one ring show, aside from the performing dogs. That was the exhibition of hunting packs of foxhounds, with huntsmen and whips in charge. It was a showy display, and the Genessee hounds have more size and substance than is common among such dogs.

INDOOR TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Allen and Cragin Left for the Final Round in the Singles.

John A Allen of Yale and Calhoun Cragin of the Seventh Regiment will meet this afternoon at the armory courts, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, in the final match for the indoor lawn tennis championship of America. In yesterday's matches, Cragin beat Davidson after an exciting three-set match had been played, and Allen beat both Bostwick and Tallant. Bostwick forced the crack Yale player hard at times, but he was always able to capture the needed games to complete both sets. Tallant, however, found Allen too steady for him, and much too clever at the net.

The final of doubles will also take place this afternoon. Yesterday's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Second Round—J. A. Allen beat O. M. Bostwick, 6—4, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round—Calhoun Cragin, Jr., beat J. L. Davidson, 2—6, 8—6, 6—3; J. A. Allen beat Hugh A. Tallant, 6—3, 6—1.

Championship Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Hackett and Allen beat Bostwick and Tallant, 6—4, 6—0.

Consolation Singles.—First Round—L. J. Grant beat E. L. Taller, by default; S. T. Skidmore beat A. L. Williston, 6—4, 9—7; J. P. Paret beat S. H. Gillespie, 6—1, 6—0.

Semi-Final Round—H. H. Hackett beat L. J. Grant, 6—2, 6—1.

WALCOTT WHIPS CHOYNSKI.

The Most Grotesque Boxing Contest Ever Seen in This City.

Joe Walcott, the colored welterweight, and Joe Choynski, the California heavyweight, presented at the Broadway Athletic Club last night what was probably the most grotesque battle ever fought between professional pugilists in this city. They fought at catch weights, and the host was to have gone twenty-five rounds, but so fiercely did the colored man punish his big opponent that Referee White was obliged to stop the fight in the seventh round.

The Californian, who seemed to have every advantage on his side, was a decided favorite, for odds of 5 to 1 were laid against Walcott by some of Choynski's admirers. As the men met in the centre of the ring they presented a physical contrast that brought forth a laugh from the spectators. The Californian, tall, fair-haired, and clean-limbed, with a reach that would enable him to push his opponent off with ease, towered more than a head above the little "Black Demon," as Walcott is termed. He confessed to weighing twenty-three pounds more than Walcott, and probably weighed forty pounds more.

But Walcott was not troubled by Choynski's advantages. He rushed in pell-mell from the start, and banged away with right and left. He reached Choynski's jaw easily, and in the first round floored him several times. Only the bell saved Choynski from a knockout. Throughout the other six rounds Choynski made a poor showing, and Walcott landed on him at will.

COLLEGE ATHLETIC MEETINGS.

Committee Prepares Report for Association to Act On To-day.

The Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night to prepare its report to make at the annual meeting of the association which will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day. Among the recommendations to be made by the committee are the reinstatement of the University of California, the admission of Brown University, and the presentation of a loving cup to "Father Bill" Curtis in appreciation of his services in the interest of college athletics.

It is expected that the Carlisle Indian School will apply for admission to-day and that the application will be granted. The Yale and Harvard representatives will hold a meeting this afternoon and try to arrange for the location of the proposed international games with the English university athletes.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The New York Athletic Club team did not show up well in the National League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. In the first game the Golden Rods easily outplayed the New Yorks, and in the following game they were again easily beaten by the crack Washington team. The Golden Rods defeated the Washingtons in the third game by a score of 817 to 787. Meyer of the Golden Rods made an average of 201 for two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Golden Rod—Meyer, 209; Eckstein, 199; Hurbert, 132; Sherwood, 146; Eck, 168. Total, 854.
New York A. C.—Carter, 168; Bell, 145; Brown, 147; Toussaint, 150; Armstrong, 163. Total, 773.

SECOND GAME.

Washington—Zenn, 188; Boehm, 129; Schiff, 168; A. Shiman, 124; D. Shiman, 217. Total, 824.
New York A. C.—Carter, 159; Bell, 183; Brown, 139; Toussaint, 146; Armstrong, 157. Total, 754.

THIRD GAME.

Golden Rod—Meyer, 193; Eckstein, 149; Yost, 118; Sherwood, 192; Eck, 165. Total, 817.
Washington—Zenn, 142; Boehm, 145; Schiff, 158; A. Shiman, 159; D. Shiman, 183. Total, 787.

The Standards were winners in two games in the Columbia three-men team tournament last night, defeating the Gramercy and Colonial teams. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Standard—Koehler, 168; Wyman, 188; Diederick, 203. Total, 559.
Cramercy—F. Wannamaker, 134; H. Wannamaker, 130; Koster, 191. Total, 605.

SECOND GAME.

Gramercy—F. Wannamaker, 121; H. Wannamaker, 191; Koster, 134. Total, 456.
Colonial—Davis, 162; N. Silberstein, 129; A. Silberstein, 155. Total, 446.

THIRD GAME.

Standard—Koehler, 173; Wyman, 168; Diederick, 179. Total, 520.
Colonial—Davis, 156; N. Silberstein, 151; A. Silberstein, 128. Total, 435.

THE TIMES and The Herald teams won games in the Morning Newspaper League at the German's Alleys yesterday afternoon. THE TIMES defeated The Journal team, which gives The World team a good lead for the championship. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Times—Kennedy, 129; Johnson, 152; C. Pierce, 122; Wiley, 128; Barrus, 147; Blaisdell, 178; Burr, 167; Boyle, 164. Total, 1,187.
Journal—Holman, 159; Juppe, 144; Hirschfield, 127; Fitzpatrick, 137; Casparl, 116; Jeffries, 128; Perkins, 150; Strawinski, 152. Total, 1,113.

SECOND GAME.

Herald—I. Robinson, 170; Kerwan, 184; Dewes, 206; Kelly, 171; Roleston, 157; Nutzhorn, 149; Moran, 110; Allen, 179. Total, 1,276.
Bulletin—Hughes, 148; Sanders, 131; White, 157; O'Rourke, 111; Valentine, 188; Hall, 152; Flanagan, 135; Haltigan, 133. Total, 1,105.

At the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament at Prainor's alleys last evening the Gilbert Council won from De Witt Clinton and Iolanthe Councils. Fuller of the Gilbert team bowled over the two-hundred mark in each game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Gilbert Council—Anderson, 200; Fuller, 213; Hager, 149; Bierds, 122; Van Tassell, 133. Total, 817.
De Witt Clinton Council—Quinn, 171; Smith, 130; Page, 168; McElroy, 164; Butler, 167. Total, 800.

SECOND GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Quinn, 145; Smith, 140; Page, 187; McElroy, 172; Butler, 137. Total, 781.
Iolanthe Council—Rodgers, 99; Clayton, 125; Spencer, 171; Kay, 176; Lupton, 141. Total, 712.

THIRD GAME.

Gilbert Council—Smith, 173; Fuller, 202; Anderson, 167; Bierds, 147; Van Tassell, 170. Total, 859.
Iolanthe Council—Rodgers, 108; Clayton, 168; Spencer, 130; Kay, 129; Lupton, 163. Total, 698.

The Pin Knight team scored two easy victories last night in the Carruthers Brooklyn National tournament, at the Elephant Club alleys, defeating the Bushwick Wheelmen and the Pontiac Bowling Club. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pin Knight—Fries, 188; Miller, 162; Tuttle, 160; Goode, 180; Welsh, 164. Total, 858.
Bushwick Wheelmen—Mahlan, 160; Bucken, 168; Schreiber, 151; Delaney, 155; Landman, 155. Total, 779.

SECOND GAME.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Mahlan, 184; Bucken, 148; Schreiber, 120; Delaney, 179; Landman, 157. Total, 788.
Pontiac B. C.—I. Washburn, 107; Norris, 164; Goss, 123; S. Washburn, 140; Gardiner, 157. Total, 691.

THIRD GAME.

Pin Knight—Fries, 143; Miller, 153; Tuttle, 165; Goode, 176; Welsh, 174. Total, 811.
Pontiac B. C.—I. Washburn, 153; Norris, 119; Goss, 175; S. Washburn, 125; Gardiner, 104. Total, 736.

Tournament Games To-day.

Bank Clerks' League—Manhattan Company, Importers' and Traders' National, Chemical National.

Fire Insurance League—Caledonian, Norwich Union, Queen.

Wholesale Drug Trade Association—Colgate & Co., Seabury & Johnson, Parke, Davis & Co., Merck & Co., Roessler & Hassiacher Chemical Company, F. W. Robinson & Son.

COLUMBIA WINS AT HOCKEY.

Outpoints Brown in a Hard Game for the Second Time This Season at St. Nicholas Rink.

Columbia and Brown Universities' hockey teams met again last night, in the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, the former winning for the second time, though Columbia had to play a great deal harder than in the previous game, which its team won by a score of 7 to 2. Brown's playing had improved considerably, and the visitors managed to give Columbia a hard fight for a good part of the game. Toward the latter end, however, Brown weakened, and was finally defeated by a score of 4 to 1.

Columbia got a goal in the first half, and soon after the second half opened Brown tied the score. Columbia then became the aggressor, and succeeded in keeping the puck near Brown's goal. No scoring was done, however, until near the end of the game, when Columbia made three goals in quick succession.

The play was unusually rough. Cooke's nose was badly hurt in the first half by coming in contact with the shoulder of a Columbia player. The line-up:

Columbia.		Brown.
Geischen	Goal	Chase
Lawrence	Point	Steere
O'Dwyer	Cover Point	Low
Eyer	Forward	Bates
Henderson	Forward	Pevear
Cogshall	Forward	Cooke
Wolf	Forward	Phillips

Referee—H. Miller, St. Nicholas S. C. Umpires—T. Pope, St. Nicholas S. C., and J. F. Padelford, N. Y. A. C. Goals—Henderson, 3; Cogshall, 1; Cooke, 1.

Harvard and Yale will play next Monday night.

Record Running in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Two more fast trials were made by University of Chicago runners to-day. Capt. Moloney lowered the track record for the quarter mile. He ran it in 0:53 4-5, the former record being 0:55 4-5, held by himself. Black, the quarter-mile runner, equaled the new record of 0:15 3-5 for one lap, made recently by Claude Smith.

MRS. SARTORIS RECOVERING.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, daughter of the late Gen. U. S. Grant, is living with her children in a private house in Madison Avenue.

The report that she is suffering from cancer is absolutely without foundation. It is true that Mrs. Sartoris has been quite ill as the result of a delicate surgical operation, but she has so far recovered that she was able to sit up yesterday.

NO TRACE OF THOMAS N. MOORE.

No trace has been discovered of Thomas N. Moore of Mobile, Ala., who mysteriously disappeared in this city on Feb. 3. His brother-in-law, W. A. Harris, searched the public and private hospitals yesterday, and was aided by the police.

Mr. Harris said last night that a letter written by Moore a week ago indicated he was in a hospital here, but did not give the name. The letter was mailed at the Madison Square branch office.

$200,000 Fire at London, Ontario.

LONDON, Ontario, Feb. 23.—The Masonic Temple was destroyed by fire to-day. Nothing remains but the walls. The Great Northwestern Telegraph Office, Shea's wholesale liquor store, the head office of the Northern Life Assurance Company, Parke & Purdom, barristers; Roath Brothers, and C. F. Turner, brokers; F. H. Butler, broker; Keene Furniture Company, the Grand Opera House, R. G. Dun & Co., and the Dominion Loan and Savings Company's place are all in ruins. The Masonic Temple was the finest structure in the city. The loss will be in the neighborhood of $200,000. The fire is said to have originated on the stage of the opera house.

SALES AT LEXINGTON.

Kate Allandorf Brings $700 and Fred S. Wilkes $635.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Feb. 23.—No sensational prices were paid for horses at the Woodard and Shanklin sale to-day, but the stock offered brought its full value. Sixty-one head sold for an average of $183 per animal.

The stallion Poindexter goes to Thomas W. Lawson, as stated Wednesday, when he was knocked down to James L. Dodge. To-day the stallion was turned over to G. D. Wilson for shipment, together with Lucie May, 2:22½, and other purchases for the Boston copper operator. The best sales were as follows:

Kate Allandorf, b. m., 7, by Allandorf, 2:19½, dam by Lelaps; W. C. Estes, Winchester	$700
Fred S. Wilkes, 2:11¼, ch. h., 13, by Hector Wilkes, dam by Tattler Chief; W. H. Jones, Birmingham, Ala.	635
Wilkes McGregor, ch. m., 10, by Robert McGregor, dam by Red Wilkes; John D. Creighton, Omaha, Neb.	400
Telce, b. m., 15, by Almont, dam by Mambrino Hatcher; E. A. Conant, Rose Hill, Cincinnati	420

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Tanfaran results:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs, purse. Mortgage, 105 pounds, (Tullett,) 8 to 1, won; Mountebank, 107, (Morgan,) 8 to 1, second; Tarhill, 110, (Spencer,) 1 to 2, third. Time—1:14. The Scot, Tamale, Gusto, and Bogus Bill also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, seven-sixteenths of a mile, purse. Intrepid, 108 pounds, (Bullman,) 4 to 5, won; Sublime, 101, (Buchanan,) 30 to 1, second; Briton, 108, (E. Jones,) 25 to 1, third. Time—2:43. Trixie R

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
80 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.
BONDS.
18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
2 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.
Henry A. Glassford, William H. Allen, Jr.
Ezra Lincoln, William Watson Caswell.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
36 WALL STREET.

C. W. MORGAN & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y.
Commission 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,440 Broadway, near 40th St.
32 Broadway.
Phila.: Drexel Bldg., 5th and Chestnut.
PRIVATE WIRES.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.
Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.
Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Morse,
Frank H. Platt,	Bernard M. Shanley,
George R. Sheldon,	Hoamer B. Parsons,
Edward Eyre,	Albert G. Jennings,
Peter Doelger,	William H. Gelshenen,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Edward N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Henry O. Havemeyer,	Jas. Ross Curran.

TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.
Referring to the Committee's advertisement, dated February 1, 1900, Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company may be deposited with the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 59 CEDAR STREET, under the terms of the preliminary agreement dated February 1, 1900, up to and including February 28, 1900.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
HENRY E. REDFIELD,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.
Metropolitan Gas Light Co., of New York, due August, 1901.
NO. 387, for $1,000
NO. 723 for 500
Notify WM. C. SHELDON & CO.,
4 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

LAST DAY AT 85c.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

AFTER TO-DAY, $1.00 PER SHARE.

Purchasers at present price,

85c. Per Share,

secure 14% on their investment and the regular monthly dividend, payable March 1st to all shareholders of record Feb. 24th.

Applications for stock at 85c. per share **must bear date** not later than Saturday, Feb. 24th, 1900.

Such applications, accompanied by remittance, will be received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.,
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
89 State St., Boston.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28th, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
$4,000 United Traction & Electric Co. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1933.
$5,000 Jamaica & Brooklyn Road Co. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1930.
10 shs. New York Rubber Co.
5 shs. Williamsburg Trust Co.
$4,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Hastings & Dak. Div.) 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1910.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$6,000 Northwestern Grand Trunk Ry. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$1,000 N. Y., Lackawanna & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1921.
$1,000 West Shore R. R. 1st Mtge. Guar. 4 p. c. Bd., 2361.
$2,000 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1903.
$1,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. 1st Consld. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bond, 1936.
$1,000 Central R. R. of New Jersey Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Regst. Bd., 1987.
$3,500 Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. R. R. and Land Grant 4 p. c. Bds., 1947.
$2,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 1st Mtge. 50-year Bds., 1948.
$2,000 N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$1,000 Long Island R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., 1938.
150 shs. New York Central & Hudson River R. R.
30 shs. Calumet & Hecla Mining Co.
5 shs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. pfd.
10 shs. Steel Tired Wheel Co. common.
10 shs. Steel Tired Wheel Co. pfd.
40 shs. Mountain Spring Water Co., Hillburn, N. Y.
$10,000 City of N. Y. Consld. Stock (Repaving Sts. & Avs.) 3½ p. c. Bds., 1918.
30 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
60 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
40 shs. Safe Deposit Co. of N. Y.
194 shs. Cayuga & Susquehanna R. R.
55 shs. Warren R. R. Co. Guar.
190 shs. Thomas Iron Co.
151 shs. Central New Jersey Land & Impt. Co.
19 1-6 shs. Lackawanna Iron & Coal Co.
92 shs. Lackawanna Store Association, Limited.
100 shs. St. Louis, Ore. & Steel Co.
57 shs. Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Ry. pfd.
38 shs. do do do common.
$20,000 Logansport, Crawfordsville & S. W. R. R. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fd. 8 p. c. Bds., 1900, May, 1876, Coups.
$4,000 do do Interest Certfs.
$10,000 North Carolina 6 p. c. Bds. issued to Western N. C. R. R., 1898-1870 Coups. on.
$7,000 South Carolina 6 p. c. Bds., due 1888, April, 1872, Coups.
$5,000 South Carolina 6 p. c. Bds., due 1888, Jany., 1872, Coups.
$5,000 South Carolina 6 p. c. Bds., due 1888, Jany., 1872, Coups.
$3,000 South Carolina 4½ p. c. Bds., due 1933.
$457.50-100 South Carolina Certfs. account Interest 4½ p. c. Bds.
115 shs. Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JACOB BAIZ, DEC'D.
1,000 shs. Delante Mining Co. of Leadville, Col. Certf. for 10 Interests of Jackson Navigation Association, dated March 25th, 1889, with option for 95 additional Interests.
664 shs. Newfoundland R'way Construction Co. of N. J.
9 shs. Union Pacific Tra. Co. of N. J.
100 shs. Robinson Consolidated Mining Co. of N. Y.
10 shs. Lenox Hill Bank (in liq.)
2,500 shs. American Flag Gold Mining Co. of Col.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
8 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
15 shs. Central Natl. Bank.
6 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
7 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
33 shs. National City Bank.
649 shs. Phenix National Bank.
50 shs. Pacific Bank.
5 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
$2,000 Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Co. 7 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1909.
$5,000 City of Atchison, Kansas, 4 p. c. Refunding Bds., 1928.
3 shs. Union Trust Co.
15 shs. N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.
445 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
17 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
75 shs. Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.
55 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
100 shs. Lou., Evansville & St. Louis R. R. common.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
3 shs. Mercantile Trust Co.
5 shs. City Trust Co.
$127,000 Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bds. (Hyd.)
5 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
$1,000 Jamestown & Chautauqua Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1998.
50 shs. Bur., Cedar Rapids & No. R. R.
50 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
10 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
10 shs. 5th Avenue Safe Deposit Co.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
100 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin common (Trust Co. Ctf., Assessments Paid.)
$4,000 St. Paul Gas Light Co. 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1944.
1 share Jekyl Island Club.
$500 Ctf. Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Ins. Corp. of N. Y.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds
AND
Preferred & Common Stock
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Company.
Your attention is called to the Plan of Reorganization, dated January 29, and the advertisement of your committee, dated February 2, 1900. Said Bonds and Stocks may be deposited with the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, New York City, up to and including **February 26, 1900.**
Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.
SAMUEL THOMAS, Chairman,
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
BRAYTON IVES,
WM. LANMAN BULL,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary,
209 Produce Exchange Bldg., New York City.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 26, 28, 40, 54, 91, 233, 256, 257, 285, 371, 387, 404, 528, 626, 645, 657, 701, 712, 728, 826, 1024, 1074, 1075, 1077, 1094, 1176, 1177, 1186, 1189, 1258, 1321, 1433, 1439, 1460, 1475, 1498, 1532, 1533, 1577, 1673, 1708 have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of April, 1900, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Reading Company.
Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the company (after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage) a dividend of ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the company, to be paid March 8, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1900.
READING COMPANY,
By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Certificates of the Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 19, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1900.
On March 8, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same period of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
Chicago, Ill., February 14, 1900.
Public notice is hereby given that a dividend of 2½ per cent. has been this day, February 13, 1900, declared upon the preferred capital stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company, to the holders of preferred stock of record at the close of business, three o'clock P. M., February 20, 1900, payable February 28, 1900, out of the net earnings of the company, for the fiscal year ending on that day, and that the stock transfer books of the company for the purpose of payment of said dividend will close on said February 20, at three o'clock P. M., and remain closed until ten o'clock A. M., March 1, 1900. GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr., Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, February 13th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. and an extra dividend of one per cent. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Thursday, March 1st, 1900.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Co.,
New York, February 15, 1900.
The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable on March 5 to the stockholders of record February 17th, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from February 19th to February 28th, inclusive.
A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 26th, 1900.
The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 27th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Office of The Southern Pacific Company
23 BROAD ST., MILLS BUILDING.
The following coupons, due March 1st, 1900, will be paid at this office on and after that date: Texas and New Orleans R. R. Co. (Sabine Division) 1st mortgage 6 per cent.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Office of Mexican International R.R.Co.,
23 BROAD ST., MILLS BUILDING.
The coupons due March 1st, 1900, from the First Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid at this office on and after that date. F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Arizona & Utah Railway Company will be held at the company's office, No. 31 Nassau Street, March 14, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Stock transfer books closed March 3d, reopened March 17th, 1900.
New York, Feb. 21, 1900.
CHAS. E. MORRIS, Secretary.

TAX ON MANHATTAN CAPITAL.

The Reassessment Is Vacated by the Appellate Division.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision vacating the reassessment of the capital stock and surplus of the Manhattan Railway Company for 1894, and the assessment is stricken from the assessment roll. The original amount was $30,000,000, and this was reduced to $15,526,000 on the reassessment.

President Feitner of the Tax Department said yesterday that the assessment was one made in the former administration. He understood that the court's decision meant that the company's bonded indebtedness should be deducted from the assets and this wiped out the assessment on the capital. Under the present administration the company has not been assessed upon its capital, but on the increased value of its real estate, including structures. The company is now fighting this assessment. It is assumed that under the franchise tax law the State Board may hereafter assess the structures.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Big Shipments from Argentina Caused Great Weakness.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The news from Argentina held the centre of the bulletin board on the Board of Trade to-day. Other bearish news was merely subsidiary to it. The shipments from Argentina—2,320,000 bushels—were exceeded only twice last year, and have not been exceeded often in the history of the commerce of that country.

In consequence, May wheat opened ⅝c under Wednesday, at 67⅛@67¼c. The price touched 67@67⅛c, and later 67¼c, between which quotations it fluctuated for two hours. Then the descent began. Under pressure of foreign selling and bull liquidation, with scarcely any outside demand, the price of May was forced steadily down to 66¼c, at which the market for that option closed, lamentably weak and 1⅛@1⅜c under Wednesday

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 23	419,291
To date this year	18,108,008
Corresponding date last year	38,010,340

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 23	$1,399,500
To date this year	$86,821,600
Corresponding date last year	$222,874,160

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2¼ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half pf 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Col. Mid. pf	½	Reading 1st pf	1½
Erie Tel. & Tel	⅞	Rio. G. W. pf	3
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 1		U. S. F. M. pf	½
Nat. Steel pf	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf	½	Illinois Central	½
Am. Dist. Tel	2¾	Int. Silver	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	Iowa Central pf	1
Am. Steel Hoop	3	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Steel H. pf	1½	Met. Street Railway	4
Am. Steel & Wire	⅞	Mexican Central	⅛
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Tin Plate	2½	M. & St. L. 2d pf	3⅜
Am. Tin Plate pf	2	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Am. Tobacco	⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Anaconda Copper	¾	Missouri Pacific	⅛
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	½	National Steel	2
Balt. & Ohio	1	N. J. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	N. Y. Central	1½
B'klyn Un. Gas	2½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅛	Pennsylvania	¾
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	⅜	Pressed Steel Car	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Pressed S. C. pf.	¾
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Pullman Co.	½
C., R. I. & Pac.	1	Southern Pacific	½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	3½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	Texas & Pacific	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Third Avenue	6
Consol. Gas	4	Union Bag & Paper	1
Cont. Tobacco	1	Union Pacific	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	¾	U. S. Leather	⅛
Del., L. & W.	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	2½
Federal Steel	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	2⅝
Federal Steel pf.	¾	Wabash pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	2½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝
Great North. pf.	2		
Hocking Valley	1⅛		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

F. & P. M. con. 5s	1	Met. Elev. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	Ore. S. L. con. 5s	1
B'klyn W. & W. 5s	1	St. L. & I. M. 4s	1½
Chi. & E. Ill. gen	1	West. Un. coll. tr. 5s	1¼

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Dullness upon the Stock Exchange yesterday was attended by weakness, sales seeming to represent not only transactions for the short account, but also to some extent enforced liquidation.

The entire industrial list was weak, the iron and steel stocks receding especially. Wall Street is treated to a variety of declarations to the effect that iron trade conditions are approaching demoralization; but such representations are directly contrary to statements which come from conservative trade authorities.

One of the noteworthy features in yesterday's business reflected sales of stocks apparently for the account of commission house brokers, who lately were buyers of the miscellaneous industrial list. Such liquidation is probably in reflection of not much else than the continued prevalence of Stock Exchange dullness, recent fashionable predictions of activity coming to naught.

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Third Avenue Street Railway stock maintained its disposition to get weaker and weaker. Yesterday it declined half a dozen points. This was in the face of official announcements that new syndicates had been organized to cure all of the company's troubles. Three prominent banking houses announced that they had under consideration plans for the property's rescue.

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To-day's bank statement may exert influence upon the immediate course of security market prices, though yesterday's abundant foretaste of what to-day's figures are to be were widely disagreeing. Bankers of experience see scant reason for expecting anything else than continuance of easy money.

ANTHRACITE PROSPERITY.

Further evidence of the remarkable prosperity of the anthracite coal roads was presented yesterday in the preliminary report of the Delaware and Hudson Company for the year ended Dec. 31, which showed a surplus of $1,240,846, as against a deficit of $120,819 in the previous year. The total net earnings were $5,870,421—equal to 8.54 per cent. on the capital stock, as against 5.34 in 1898. The report follows:

	1899.	Increase.
Receipts from coal	$7,617,840	$410,495
Receipts from railroads	11,011,126	1,103,769
Miscellaneous	452,288	*154,901
Total gross	19,081,254	1,359,362
Operating expenses	13,210,833	283,238
Net earnings	5,870,421	1,076,124
Interest and rentals	2,879,575	*43,903
Balance	2,990,846	1,120,027
Dividends	1,750,000	
Surplus	1,240,846	1,120,027

*Decrease.

Following so soon after the reports of the phenomenal earnings of Lackawanna and Jersey Central, the Street takes a very optimistic view of the outlook for all the coal roads.

CHICAGO'S GAS AFFAIRS.

People's Gas weak in the early part of the day yesterday, showed more strength in the afternoon, principally due to short covering. The low figure for the day was 97½, with the close 98⅝, a net decline of ⅝.

The only news came in a dispatch from Chicago saying that the Ogden Company purposed to make very considerable extensions on and after May 1, when the present territorial agreement with the People's Company expires, and that as a result the Ogden people will increase their output from 1,000,000 to 4,500,000 feet per day.

A member of one of the houses openly recognized as being identified with People's Gas said yesterday: "The trouble at present is because of the mix-up in Chicago city lighting matters, due to the decrease in the appropriation, and also to the fresh opposition of the Ogden Company. But we don't fear either. Our company is earning enough to pay its dividends, and unless something unforseen happens we will not only continue to earn, but to pay them, also."

LEATHER'S DECLINE.

Leather common continued dull and weak yesterday, the quotation at one time falling as low as 12⅝. Only two explanations for the decline are offered on the Street; one to the effect that at Wednesday's meeting the plan of reorganization will not be as satisfactory to the common stockholders as was expected; the other, that certain large speculative holders of the stock, who were also heavy holders of Third Avenue, were obliged to part with their leather holdings in order to take care of their Third Avenue stock, more margins being necessary.

Inasmuch as the Leather company has a large surplus—said by some to be in the neighborhood of $8,000,000—and for the reason, also, that any reorganization plan not to their interests will be opposed by the common stockholders, the Street inclines to the opinion that the true explanation for the decline will be found in the second reason set forth, and that under the new plan the holders of both the common and the preferred stocks of the company will have no reason for complaint.

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS.

The steel and iron stocks were all weak yesterday, in sympathy with the general market, and because of a raid against them on the part of room traders in the hope that stop orders would be uncovered. The result was—and this though no unfavorable news concerning any of the companies was heard, save the rather indefinite report that in some sections iron prices were yielding—that some decided declines were brought about during the day.

Among the losses were American Tin Plate common, 2½; preferred, 2; Colorado Fuel and Iron, 1¼; Federal Steel common, 1¼; preferred, ⅞; National Steel, 2; Pressed Steel Car, 1½; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 3½.

HOW TOBACCO FARED.

Both American Tobacco and Continental Tobacco suffered declines yesterday, the latter being offered down early in the day by a broker who later was conspicuous as a buyer. Yesterday, for the first time since the rumor was heard of a probable increase in the dividend rate of American Tobacco, officials of the company were quoted as authority for the statement that the increase was certain.

OVER $18,000 DAILY INCREASE.

Northern Pacific common stock marked a fractional decline yesterday in the face of a published report of earnings which showed an increase for the second week of February, as compared with the same week a year ago, of $130,300, or at the rate of over $18,000 a day. The total was $176,100. Since July, 1 the earnings have been $19,974,300 and the increase $2,174,500.

DIVIDEND UNCHANGED.

Consolidated Gas fell off 4 full points yesterday after the announcement that at the meeting of the Directors of the company only a 1 per cent. quarterly dividend had been declared, the same as in the previous quarter. In many parts of the Street an increase in the rate had been anticipated.

ANTICIPATING A STATEMENT.

According to all predictions to-day's bank statement will show a further falling off in the surplus reserve. The banks have lost to the Sub-Treasury and interior something like $3,500,000, while their gain is said to be not more than $1,000,000. It is believed also that the loan account will show a further increase.

SUGAR'S MOVEMENT.

Sugar Trust common stock was neither weak nor strong yesterday, the quotation receding and advancing with much irregularity, and for no known reasons. The only news in relation to the matter was that the company's Jersey City plant has again been closed until next Monday—for further repairs, it is said. Prices of sugar continue to be scaled down.

EARNINGS STILL INCREASE.

Another story of increased earnings on the part of the railroads of the country is told in the following figures, which The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will to-day publish:

SECOND WEEK OF FEBRUARY.

	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. Southern	$42,170	$13,144	....
Ann Arbor	33,389	9,028	....
Balt. & Ohio S. W.	131,297	11,969	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	84,860	29,099	....
Burl., Cedar R. & N.	81,190	2,063	....
Canadian Pacific	501,000	55,000	....
Central of Georgia	136,289	30,231	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	221,362	27,364	....
Chicago & East. Illinois	102,544	24,561	....
Chicago Great Western	121,518	25,781	....
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	70,043	20,868	....
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	680,053	83,083	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	23,433	1,730	....
Chn., N. Or. & Tex. Pac.	87,334	15,409	....
Cleve., Cin. & St. L.	312,384	66,859	....
Cleve. L. & Wheeling	40,243	16,723	....
Col., Sand. & Hocking	20,814	10,024	....
Denver & Rio Grande	165,000	43,400	....
Evansv. & Indianapolis	5,165	12	....
Evansv. & Terre H.	26,732	7,060	....
Ft. Worth & Denver C.	27,644	....	2,355
Ft. Worth & Rio Gr.	6,493	640	....
Georgia	38,174	12,863	....
Georgia & Alabama	24,518	820	....
Grand Trunk—			
Det., G. R. & M.	369,744	45,933	....
Gulf Beaum't & K. C.	5,105	927	....
Hocking Valley	81,976	32,073	....
Kanawha & Michigan	13,249	5,000	....
K. C., Ft. S. & Mem.	90,654	27,878	....
Kan. C., Mem. & Birm.	32,705	10,109	....
Louis., Ev. & St. L.	32,568	7,228	....
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	11,141	2,914	....
Louisville & Nashville	531,235	186,345	....
Mexican Central	326,306	47,537	....
Mexican National	152,491	30,331	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis	41,028	3,071	....
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	80,220	25,702	....
Mo., Kansas & Texas	232,344	43,352	....
Mo. Pacific, Iron Mt.	480,000	116,000	....
Central Branch	19,000	8,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & Western	79,583	24,435	....
Norfolk & Western	273,350	133,838	....
Northern Pacific	476,121	139,308	....
Ohio River	19,856	3,474	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evansv.	15,528	2,736	....
Pitts., Bes. & L. Erie	28,972	21,330	....
Pittsburg & Western	58,211	8,507	....
Rio Grande Southern	8,811	1,152	....
Rio Grande Western	75,500	29,500	....
St. Joseph & Gr. Island	20,943	....	600
St. Louis & San Fran.	152,362	30,192	....
St. Louis Southwestern	118,300	33,500	....
Southern Railway	693,016	194,393	....
Texas & Pacific	154,453	25,450	....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	31,573	1,716	....
Wabash	290,478	70,970	....
West. N. Y. & Penn.	67,100	18,600	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie	38,320	16,433	....
Cleve., C. & South.	16,151	3,933	....
Wisconsin Central	79,929	14,739	....
Total, (61 roads)	$8,124,726	$1,880,097	$2,955
Net inc., (30.04 p. c.)	....	1,877,142	....

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FIRST WEEK OF FEBRUARY.

	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Prev. rep'd, (59 r'ds)	$7,977,257	$1,072,500	$12,632
Chattanooga Southern	1,897	967	....
C., N. O. & Tex. Pac.	87,901	11,898	....
Colorado & Southern	90,190	7,381	....
Col., Sand. & Hock.	19,540	3,124	....
Ft. Worth & Denver C.	55,020	3,327	....
Ft. Worth & Den. City	31,983	3,272	....
Gulf Beaum't & K. C.	5,119	1,180	....
Louisv., Hend. & St. L.	11,066	2,265	....
Santa Fé, P. & Phoenix	18,989	4,217	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	44,134	18,946	....
Total, (69 roads)	$8,343,169	$1,129,247	$12,632
Net. inc., (15.45 p. c.)	....	1,116,615	....

SEWER PIPE CONSOLIDATION.

Additional details were officially announced yesterday as to the sewer pipe consolidation. The American Clay Company, recently incorporated with a capital of $100,000, represents between 80 and 85 per cent. of the trade. The capitalization will be increased to $10,000,000, all common stock, and there will be a $2,500,000 issue of 6 per cent. bonds. Not all the stock will be issued immediately. The organization of the company is practically complete, though negotiations for the acquisition of new properties are pending. The underwriting has been arranged for.

THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS.

Reports to the commercial agencies of the country telling of business conditions

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices moved irregularly in the market for outside securities yesterday, but the downward movement that began a few days ago showed more clearly than on any day since the reactions from recent high prices commenced. Some issues developed a good deal of strength and at the close showed fairly large advances over Wednesday's final figures, but in several prominent stocks, including Amalgamated Copper and Distilling of America, much weakness appeared, and these issues declined substantially. Some half dozen stocks were actively traded in, while most of the list was very dull. Little demand was had for stocks, and the market was depressed by realizing sales in several important stocks that recently enjoyed sharp advances. Here and there appeared indications that the condition of the market brought some buying orders in stocks offered at relatively low figures, but the disposition to buy was by no means general.

AMALGAMATED COFFER was prominent by reason of fairly active trading, which resulted in a decline of more than a point. Not much support was given, and when fairly large offerings of the stocks appeared in the market the price went off sharply. It sold at 93¼ early in the day, and from that figure sold down to 92. At the close the best bid was 91¾, which showed a net loss of 1¼ points. None of the other copper stocks was active, although the bids for one or two of these stocks followed fractionally the decline in Amalgamated. Insiders appeared to take little part in the market for Amalgamated.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA suffered from rather heavy liquidation in the common, as well as the preferred stock, and both issues ended the day with substantial net losses. Opening at 29½, the preferred stock late in the afternoon sold as low as 27, and for a time was offered at that figure. It recovered fractionally and closed at 27 bid, a net decline of 2½ points. The common stock sold down to 7⅝ and ended the day at 7¼ bid, a loss of seven-eighths of a point. Nothing new in regard to the company's condition came to hand during the day, and the declines seemed to be merely the result of realizing sales. It is said that the company's financial position is easier than ever, and that the conditions surrounding its business are favorable.

OTIS ELEVATOR common was traded in to the extent of several hundred shares from 23 up to 24. Demand for the stock, however, was narrow, and it showed no change for the day, closing at 22 bid. No trading in the preferred stock was reported.

STANDARD OIL advanced to 535 on transactions aggregating about 100 shares. It closed at 533½ bid, against 530 bid on Wednesday. Offerings of the stock have been light, and on any increase in the demand the price has advanced sharply.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP common sold from 17 up to 17½, and showed a fractional net gain, closing at 17 bid. No change occurred in the preferred stock, which was not traded in.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION, on buying that seemed to be for the account of insiders, advanced to and closed at 8⅜ bid, a fractional net gain.

GENERAL CARRIAGE advanced half a point, to 7¼, on transactions amounting to about 1,500 shares. It closed at 7 bid.

ST. LOUIS subscriptions sold at 117 and 116½. They closed unchanged at 116¼ bid. The bonds remained offered at 91.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common advanced a point, to 26, but very few transactions were made in the stock. The bonds declined fractionally.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅞
New Amsterdam	26	27
New Amsterdam pf	46	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96½	97

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	27	29
American Agricultural Chemical pf	74½	77
American Bicycle	14	16
American Bicycle pf	43½	46
American Bicycle bonds	90¾	
American Chicle	54½	58
American Chicle pf	80	86
American Woolen	22½	23¼
American Woolen pf	81⅝	82
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	45¼	46½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	12½	13½
Distilling Company of America	7¼	7½
Distilling Company of America pf	27	27½
Empire Steel	20	23
Empire Steel pf	60	63
Electric Axle Light & Power	3¾	4¼
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf		35
Havana Commercial	16½	18
Havana Commercial pf	58	59½
International Pump	17	18
International Pump pf	64	65
Nat. Enameling & Stamp		20
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	90
National Gramophone	50	54
National Salt	48	50
National Salt pf	78	80
National Tube	53½	53¾
National Tube pf	93¼	93¾
Otis Elevator	22½	23
Otis Elevator pf	86½	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf	93	94
Rubber Goods Mfg	30	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	81½	83
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	88	90
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	533½	534½
Telegraph, Telephone & Cable of A.	1	5½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	91⅝	92
American Air Power	41	47
Arizona Lead	11½	13½
Asphalt Company of America	12½	13
British Columbia Copper	9	9¾
California Copper	3⅝	4
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	109	110
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	44	46
Electric Vehicle pf	95	
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	22
General Carriage	7	7¼
Illinois Transportation	2½	3½
Kansas City, P. & G. pf., (new)	42	43½
Kansas City, P. & G. 3s, (new)	67¾	68¾
Little Tiger Gold Mining	34	40
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	98¾	99¼
New York Transportation	8⅜	8½
New England Transportation	6	6¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21⅝	23
Pittsburg Coal	22¾	23¼
Pittsburg Coal pf	82¾	83½
St. Louis subs. full paid, ex div	116¼	116½
St. Louis common	25	
St. Louis pf	80	
St. Louis 4s	90	91
Retsof	26	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	13	16
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13¾	14½
Trust Company of America	192	194
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26	27
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	62	63

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	230	240
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	84½
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av 2d	88	89
Nassau Electric 4s	95	
Nassau Electric 6s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	26½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf	100	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	27½	28½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	110½
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	25	28
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	71
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	105¾	106¼
Consolidated Gas of Newark		85
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds		103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	76	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	230	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	71	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54½	56
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	109	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf	138	145
Standard Gas 1st	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock		15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	95	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	25
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	69	71
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	37	38½
Union Ferry bonds	99½	100¾

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	8
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	35	40
Cramps' Shipyard	78	79
General Chemical	60	
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Lorillard Company pf	99	100
Standard Coupler	39½	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	50
Union Typewriter	30	32
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	107	108
Iron Steamboat		3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59⅝@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 59½c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 2,500 shares of Alamo sold at .18½, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.45, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .19, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 2,500 Croesus at .01, 3,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .11½, 500 Elkton at .12, seller 10; 300 Golden Fleece at .30, 200 Isabella at 1.25, 600 Mexican at .24, 1,000 Pharmacist at .14, 200 Phœnix at .10, and 500 Work at .35.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.55	Plymouth	.12
Adams Consol	.13	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Belcher	.15	Potosi	.22
Best & Belcher	1.30	Quicksilver	1.75
Breece, dly. on	1.45	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Bruns. Consol	.24	Savage	.08
Caledonia, B. H	.50	Sierra Nevada	.33
Chollar	.15	Standard	2.70
Crown Point	.05	Small Hopes	1.00
Chrysolite	.20	Union Consol	.39
Con. Cal. & Va	1.30	Utah	.08
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Yellow Jacket	.14
Com. T Co. scrip	.04	Argentum Juanita	.19½
Crescent	.14	Alamo	.17
Catalpa	.84	Amazonda	.42
Dunkin	.10	Crip. Ck. Cons	19¼
Deadwood Terra	.55	Creede & Crip. Ck.	10½
Eureka Consol	.14	Croesus	.01
Father De Smet	.08	Golden Fleece	.26
Gould & Curry	.12	Isabella	.25
Hale & Norcross	.25	Mollie Gibson	.23
Homestake	50.00	Mount Rosa	.70
Horn Silver	1.15	Pharmacist	.13
Iron Silver	.66	Portland	2.30
Kingston & Pemb	.35	Union	.46
La Crosse	.14	Work	.32
Leadville, Con	.07	Damon	.27
Little Chief	.17	Elkton	1.15
Mexican	.17	Findlay	.12
Moulton	.25	Garfield	.16
Ontario	8.00	Jackpot	.58
Ophir	.48	Pinnacle	.24
Occidental	.03	Tornado	.50

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Barring Erie Telephone's fluctuations, Fitchburg preferred's jump and a few more turns for White Knob, there was nothing but weakness and irregularity in the market to-day. Erie Telephone fell from 122 to 118, rallied to above 119, and kept everybody guessing as to its final lodgment. Fitchburg preferred went to 130 on talk of the stock being good for 150 if the lease should go through. White Knob held above 30, but did not improve its earlier record. The coppers were heavy in the forenoon and inclined to weaken a bit, but rallied in the afternoon under the leadership of Calumet. Consolidated Gas Directors to-day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 27.

At the Clearing House a few loans were made at 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at 15 and 17 cents discount. Money on call still rules at from 3 to 4 per cent., with the most of the business done at 3½ and 4 per cent. Time money is still in limited supply at 4 per cent. for four to six months on the very strongest names. The market for mercantile paper is not very active. The extreme range of rates is from 4 to 5 per cent., mostly 4½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	5	Old Colony	3½	4
Allouez	2½	3	Old Dom	19½	20
Arcadian	16¾	17½	Osceola	74	75½
Arnold	5½	5⅝	Parrot	44	44½
Ash Bed	.50	1	Pioneer	1	2
Atlantic	23	24	Quincy	135	140
Baltic	21½	22	Rhode Island	4	4¾
Bos. & Cr. C. 12½	15		Santa Fe	6	7
Bos. & Mon.	265	270	Santa Ysabel	2	2½
Butte & Bos.	61	64	Shoe	32½	33
Cal. & Hecla	765	770	Tamarack	190	192
Centennial	18	18½	Utah Cons	29	29
Franklin	14½	15	Washington	1¼	1¼
Humboldt		1	White Knob	31½	34
Isle Royale	25½	26½	Winona	3	3¼
Mohawk	14½	15	Wolverine	41	42

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	243	245	Cent. M. pf. 60 65
Bos. & Low.	241	..	Fitchb. pf. 131 132
Bos. & Me.	200	201	N.Y. & N.E.
Bos. & Prov.		300	6s. .. ..
Bos. Elev.	119	121	N.Y. & N.E.
Bos. G. 5s	89	..	7s .. ..
Cent. Mass.	11½	12	West End 92½ 93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	330	331	Mex. Tel	24	25
Chi. Stk. Yds.	133¼	135	U. S. Oil	18¾	19½
Dom. Coal	42	42½	Westh. El.	41¾	42½
Dom. Coal pf.	116	..	Westh. El. pf.	61¼	..
Erie Tel.	120	120¾			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Philadelphia stocks continue stagnant. Excepting an advance of 1¼ each in Lehigh Navigation and Philadelphia Company, the changes to-day were trifling. The strength of the market by some is considered surprising in view of the dullness. However, the fact must not be lost sight of that prices have already materially declined. Many stocks are selling at one-half the price of one year ago. In the reacting process they have gone from weak to strong hands. Evidence of this is seen in the fact that many stocks are not now quite due. Holders will not sell at prevailing prices. To-day's advance in Lehigh Navigation was accompanied by considerable activity for that long-neglected issue. A January gain of $115,634 in the surplus explained the advance of Philadelphia Company to 39. The surplus for the month was $266,075. As a rule the railways were unchanged. Pennsylvania and the Readings were sustained by large earnings. Investment securities were quiet and firm.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21	21¼	Phila. Trac.	98	98½
Choctaw	73	74	Union Trac.	37½	37⅝
Con. T., Pitt.	28¼	28½	Un. Gas Imp.	151	153
El. Co. of A.	13	13½	Welsbach Lt.	40	41½
Lehigh Nav.	47¾	48	W. N. Y. & P.		
Lehigh Val.	26½	26½	Penn.	7¼	7⅝
Marsden	8¾	9⅛			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The market was weak to-day. Tin Plate common dropped a point from 23, and Linseed preferred closed at 58¾. Metropolitan preferred brought 78¾@78, closing at the latter. The common sold at 27¾, and a few bonds were sold at 95⅝. Steel common closed at 47½, after opening at 48¼. Diamond Match broke from 126 at the start to 125¼ at the windup. Northwestern Elevated 5s sold ($66,000 worth) at 100@99⅝, the latter being the close.

	High.	Low.	Close.
675 American Linseed	14⅞	14½	14½
105 Am. Linseed pf., cash	59	58¾	58¾
50 Am. Linseed pf., ex div.	57	57	57
275 American Tin Plate	33	32	32
50 Am. Tin Plate pf	92	92	92
50 Chicago Telephone	220	220	220
10 Chicago Union Trac. pf.	76	76	76
2 City Railway	275	275	275
95 Diamond Match	126	125¼	125¼
50 Metropolitan L.	27¾	27¾	27¾
110 Metropolitan L. pf	78¾	78	78
1,055 National Biscuit	36¾	36⅝	36⅝
25 National Biscuit pf	92	92	92
180 National Carbon	20	19½	20
200 National Carbon pf	85	85	85
250 National Steel	48¼	47½	47½
250 Shelby Steel Tube	17	17	17
50 Shelby Steel Tube pf	76	76	76
20 South Side L.	99	98¾	98¾
15 West Chicago	110½	110½	110½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Feb. 23, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15	15½	300	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ¼
62¾	63½	210	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	63	63	63	63	— ½
33½	34	15	American Cotton Oil	34¼	34½	34¼	34½	
26	30	100	American Dist. Tel.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	— 2¾
43¼	48¾	372	American Ice Co.	43⅝	43¾	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅝
76	78½	16	Am. Ice Co. pf.	78	78	78	78	
14¼	14½	100	American Linseed Co.	15¼	15¼	14½	14½	
57	57⅛	880	Am. Lins. Co. pf., ex d.	57¼	57½	57¼	57¼	— ¼
5½	6	600	American Malting Co.	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
24	25	300	Am. Malting Co. pf.	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
40	40¼	2,260	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	40¼	40½	39⅞	40	— ¼
90¼	90¾	355	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼	— ¼
43½	44	3,600	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	46	46	43½	43½	— 3
83¼	84¼	400	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	84¼	84¼	83	83	— 1¼
57¼	57½	13,215	American Steel & Wire	58¾	58¾	57	57½	— ⅝
92⅝	92⅞	1,000	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	93½	93½	92⅝	92⅝	— ⅝
111¼	111⅜	18,685	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	112	112	110⅜	111¼	— 1
112	114	50	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111⅜	111¾	111¼	111⅜	
31⅝	33	2,795	American Tin Plate	33½	33⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— 2½
81	82	350	Am. Tin Plate pf.	82	82	81	81	— 2
102⅝	108	22,910	American Tobacco	108⅝	108⅝	107½	107⅝	— ⅞
44⅛	44½	650	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45	45	44	44½	— ¾
20⅝	21	2,060	At., T. & S. F.	21	21	20⅝	20¾	— ¼
62⅞	63	12,885	At., T. & S. F. pf.	63½	63⅝	62⅝	63	— ½
61⅝	61¾	8,405	Baltimore & Ohio	62½	62½	61⅜	61⅝	— 1
78⅝	79	2,606	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79⅜	79⅜	78½	78⅝	— 1
71⅞	72⅛	16,628	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72⅜	72⅝	71¼	72	— ⅝
145	146	400	Brooklyn Union Gas	145	145	145	145	— 2½
11½	12	30	Brunswick City	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	
48⅝	49	200	Canada Southern	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
28¾	28⅞	2,725	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅛	29⅛	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
122⅝	122⅝	7,487	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	123½	123⅝	122¼	122¼	— ⅞
13½	13⅝	530	Chicago Great West.	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
76	77¼	525	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	76¼	76¼	75	76¼	— ⅛
20	20¼	2,400	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	20¼	21	20	20	
52½	53	200	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	53	53	52½	52½	+ ¼
121¾	121⅞	6,390	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	123	123	121⅝	121⅞	— 1
171	172¼	110	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	171½	171½	171½	171½	— 2
107⅜	107½	3,185	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108	108⅜	106¾	107⅛	— 1
10½	12	175	Chi. Term. Trans.	11	11	11	11	
35	36	100	Chi. Term. Trans pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	— ½
59⅜	60½	1,110	C., C., C. & St. L.	60	60	59½	59½	— 1⅜
59	60	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	59	59	59	59	— 1
43½	43¾	2,380	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45	45	43¼	43½	— 1½
10	10¼	100	Colorado Midland	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
26¾	27	415	Colorado Midland pf.	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¾
5½	5⅝	225	Colorado Southern	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
42⅝	43½	355	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43½	43½	43	43	— ¼
188	189	2,705	Consolidated Gas	191	191	187	187¾	— 4
31¼	31⅝	6,810	Continental Tobac. Co.	32	32¼	31	31⅜	— 1
84½	85½	445	Continental Tob. Co. pf.	84	84½	84	84½	— ¾
116½	117	100	Delaware & Hudson	116½	116⅝	116¼	116¾	
181¼	183	150	Del., Lack. & West.	182½	182¼	182¼	182¼	— 2½
71⅞	72	510	Denver & R. G. pf.	72⅜	72⅝	72	72	— ⅛
5½	5⅝	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
15¼	15¼	400	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ½
37¼	37½	1,610	Erie 1st pf	37⅜	37⅜	37	37⅛	— ¼
120	122	150	Erie Tel. & Tel.	122⅜	122⅝	122⅜	122⅜	+ ⅛
47½	48	300	Evans. & T. H.	48	48	47⅝	47⅞	— ¼
53½	53⅝	15,005	Federal Steel	54½	54½	52⅝	53½	— 1¼
73½	73⅝	1,018	Federal Steel pf.	74½	74½	74	74	— ⅞
126	127	450	General Electric	127	127	127	127	
51½	52	1,487	Glucose Sugar Ref.	51	51	50	51	— 2¼
100	100	100	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	100	100	100	100	
158	159	310	Great Northern pf.	159	159	157	157	— 2
965	965		Great North. pf., rts.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
110	111		Hocking Valley	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— 1½
985	985		Hocking Valley pf.	64	64¼	63½	63½	— ¼
628	628		Illinois Central	113⅝	113⅝	113	113	— ¼
200	200		International Paper	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ¼
100	100		International Silver	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
800	800		Iowa Central	14	14	14	14	
210	210		Iowa Central pf.	50	50	50	50	— 1
100	100		Lake Erie & West. pf.	85	85	85	85	
3,770	3,770		Louisville & Nashville.	82¼	82¼	81¼	81⅝	— ⅝
5,900	5,900		Manhattan El	97¼	97¼	96⅝	97	— ¼
3,530	3,530		Met. Street Railway	177	177	173½	174	— 4
	13		Met. W. S. El., Chi.	29	29	29	29	
650	650		Mexican Central	12	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
300	300		Mexican National ctfs.	4	4	4	4	— ¼
200	200		Minn. & St. Louis	62	62¼	62	62¼	— ¼
270	270		Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	— ¾
200	200		Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
100	100		M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	51	51	51	51	— 1
250	250		Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	32¾	33	32¾	33	— ¾
7,550	7,550		Missouri Pacific	45¾	45¾	44¾	45	— ⅝
460	460		National Biscuit Co.	37⅞	37¾	36½	36½	— ¼
150	150		Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	— ¼
100	100		National Lead Co.	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
50	50		Nat. Lead Co. pf.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	
5,218			National Steel Co.	49	49	46¾	46¾	— 2
434			National Steel Co. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	— ½
320			New Jersey Central	117¾	117¾	117½	117½	— ½
100			New York Air Brake	125	125	125	125	— 2
2,735			New York Central	134	134	132¾	132⅞	— 1¼
6,280			N. Y., Ont. & West	24½	24⅞	24½	24½	— ½
17,700			Norfolk & Western	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	
4,345			Norfolk & West. pf.	74¾	74¾	74	74½	— ¼
980			North American	14⅜	14½	14	14¼	— ⅛
2,700			Northern Pacific	53	53¼	52¾	53	— ⅜
500			Northern Pacific pf.	74½	74½	74¼	74¼	
1,085			Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾	37	37	
3,520			Pennsylvania R. R.	134⅜	134⅜	133½	133¾	— ⅜
26,212			People's Gas, Chicago	98	98⅝	97½	98⅝	— ⅜
50			Peo., Dec. & Evans	2	2	2	2	
325			Pressed Steel Car	55½	56	55	55	— 1½
350			Pressed Steel Car pf.	87	87	86	86½	— ¾
225			Pullman Company	187¼	187½	187⅛	187½	— ¾
1,733			Reading	18½	19⅛	18½	19¼	— ⅛
17,150			Reading 1st pf	58½	59⅜	57⅝	59⅜	+1¼
4,339			Reading 2d pf	20½	20½	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
2,735			Republic Iron & Steel	24¼	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
1,011			Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	68¼	68¼	67⅞	68¼	— ¼
125			Rio Grande West. pf.	88	88	88	88	+3
300			St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35	35	34¾	34¾	— ¼
2,795			St. L. Southw. pf.	31	31½	30¾	30¾	— ¼
10,090			Southern Pacific	39½	39½	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅝
4,900			Southern Railway	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
4,160			Southern Railway pf.	58⅞	58⅞	57⅝	57⅝	— ¼

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Spofford Estate's Tract in the Hunt's Point Section Sold.

CONTAINS ABOUT 128 ACRES

Several Modern Apartment Houses Change Hands—Activity in Many Sections — Auction Sales.

Following closely the sales of the Hoe and Simpson tracts in the Twenty-third Ward, negotiations have been concluded by which the large holdings of the Paul Spofford estate, in the same neighborhood, will change hands. The Spofford tract consists of about 128 acres in the Hunt's Point section, beginning at a point near the junction of Lafayette Avenue and the Hunt's Point Road and extending southeasterly along both sides of the latter nearly a mile.

The name of the buyer in the transaction has not yet been made known. Everett P. Wheeler, one of the trustees of the Spofford estate, admitted yesterday afternoon that the property had been sold, but declined to be interviewed as to the details of the deal. There are good grounds for saying that the American Real Estate Company, which bought the Simpson and Hoe tracts, is not the purchaser in this instance.

It was stated by those who claimed to know the facts that George Crocker, the California millionaire, is the buyer—a report to which not a little color was given by the fact that about three years ago negotiations for the sale of the Spofford property to Mr. Crocker reached an advanced stage. Mr. Crocker said last evening, however, that he was not interested in the purchase.

R. Axelrod has sold the seven-story elevator apartment house 308 West Ninety-third Street, on a plot 37.6 by 148, for $107,500 cash. This disposes of the last of the structures of this class recently erected by Mr. Axelrod.

The seven-story Hudson apartment house, at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-fifth Street, has been sold. This building was erected by Bingham Brothers and sold by them to the present seller, Fannie D. Tysen, in May, 1899. Its dimensions are 76.2 on the Drive by 98.5 by 75.6 by 89.9. The selling price is said to be something over $200,000.

Collins & Collins have sold for Hoffman Miller to E. R. Adee the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with extension, 129 East Thirty-fifth Street, 20 by 60 by 70.

Karl M. Wallach & Son have sold, for about $23,000, the five-story double tenement 424 East Seventy-third Street, 25 by 85 by 102. The same firm has bought from the estate of Cecilia Feder the lot, 25 by 100, with two three-story dwellings, known as 253 and 255 East Seventy-seventh Street, and will erect thereon a seven-story apartment house from plans by G. F. Pelham.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold the five-story tenement 223 West Sixty-second Street.

John T. Golding was the broker in the recently reported sale of 24 East Fiftieth Street for Terence Farley's Sons to William Thorne.

P. T. Canavan has sold for John Meyer to John McCue, for $30,000, the four-story brick building, with stores, 123 Ninth Avenue, 27 by 100; also, for Richard Fitzpatrick to John Ward the two-story building 407 West Thirteenth Street, Astor leasehold. Mr. Canavan has also leased for Patrick Skelly to Charles Cohen the four-story building 25 Ninth Avenue for five years, at $3,000 a year and repairs.

Charles Seligman has bought through B. & B. Blumenthal the 4x44 and 4x46 East Seventy-ninth Street, two five-story flats, on a plot 50 by 102.2.

It is reported that Joseph Huhn has bought the five-story flat, 150 East Eighty-seventh Street, southeast corner of Lexington Avenue, 25.2 by 100.8.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for the estate of Anthony McReynolds to J. F. Esselewyn the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 115 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 17 by 100.

William R. Mason has sold for Albert L. David to Joseph Goodman, 404 Eighth Avenue, a five-story brownstone-front flat, with stores; also for Robert A. Murray to Frank J. Minck, 360 West Thirty-sixth Street, a five-story brownstone flat.

The John P. Kane Company has sold to Charles T. Wills for $26,750 the old buildings, 228 and 240 West Sixty-eighth Street, 50 by 100.5.

A lis pendens filed yesterday indicates the beginning of partition proceedings involving the Jaffray buildings, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Leonard Street, and running through to Benson Street, known as 350 and 352 Broadway, 109 to 115 Leonard Street, and 1, 2, and 3 Benson Street. The action is brought by John M. Lathrop against Howard S. Jaffray and others, executors.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

533 West Fiftieth Street, 25 by 100.5, four-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to Lucy A. Cummins.....$12,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

966 and 968 Westchester Avenue, 50 by 98.4 by 52.3 by 83, two four-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to A. H. Fuerstwanger.....28,834

By Peter F. Meyer.

11 East Seventy-third Street, 16.6 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; partition sale, to James Owens.....41,680

3,514 to 1,520 Brook Avenue, 100 by 100.10 by 100 by 100.8, four four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Eli H. Bernheim.....30,000

563 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 18 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary A. McLaughlin.....15,000

344 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 18.8 by 100, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Solomon Moses.....10,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Bainbridge Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 50; Henry W. Roe of 705 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; J. E. Palmer, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

No. 27 Maiden Lane, to a four-story brick office building; Goodman Brothers, premises, owners; James C. Hoes & Sons of 10 Liberty Place, builders; cost, $2,000.

No. 32 East Ninth Street, to a three-story and basement brick factory; John Morgan of 945 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; C. A. French of 400 West Fifty-second Street, architect; cost, $400.

Ryer Avenue, east side, 238 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, to remove a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling to One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Valentine Avenue; August Dreher, premises, owner and architect; cost, $900.

Morris Avenue, west side, 107 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, to three two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings; Charles Bernhard of 1,954 Morris Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Feb. 23.

AUDUBON AV, 388, w s, 90 ft s of 185th St, 18x60; E. W. Saltta to Albert Baker. $1

BOSCOBEL AV, e s, widened, at n s of Division D on map of Anderson property; Howard W. Coates, executor, &c., to Edmund Coffin.....1,400

BROOK AV, w s, 75 ft n of 144th St, 25x80; George Mand to Catharine Murphy.....1

CAMBRELING AV, e s, 250 ft n e of Bayard St, 100x159.6x100x159; Rosa Beehm, widow, to George Stolz.....1

CANAL ST, 198 and 200, s s, 50.2x100x irregular; Ambrose E. Barnes to Warren E. Dennis.....1

CANAL ST, 198 and 200, s s, 50x100; Warren E. Dennis to Ambrose E. Barnes.....9,000

CHRISTOPHER ST, s s, 103.6 ft w of Greenwich Av, 20.7x88.8x46.3x54.5; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to James E. Levinesss.....10,000

CROSBY ST, 93, s e s, 25.9x68x26.10x68; Arthur Levy to Mortimer Skiplo.....1

EAST BROADWAY, 149, 25x87.6; Isaac Gindstein to Louis Solinsky and Louis Shapiro.....31,150

FULTON AV, s w corner of 174th St, 126.11x — x126.11x88.3; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Antonio Seerbo.....100

GRUSENNYICH AV, 72, w s, 24x36.10; Edward R. Bell to A. D. Ferris.....10,000

JACKSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 166th St, 19.8x72; Elizabeth Timmons to Henry A. Kennedy.....7,500

LOT 482, Block P, amended map of the Manes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Gustaf Tapper.....600

LOTS 103 to 111, map of Cebrie Park; George P. Baisley and another to Charles E. and Frank W. Holton.....1

MADISON AV, 418, 20x35; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to Elizabeth Grimm.....1,000

PARK PLACE, 6, s s, 25x81; John J. Rogers to John G. McCullough and others.....1

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of 169th St, 98.11x25x90.5x26.5; Eugene M. Bowman and another to Michael Lally.....1

TINTON AV, w s, 75 ft n of 148th St, 150x100; Albert F. Bregman, executor, &c., trustee, to Mary E. Brugman.....7,000

VALENTINE AV, w s, 99.5 ft s of 180th St, 25x100.5x25x100.7; Charles A. Butterworth to Elizabeth Timmons.....6,900

2D AV, s e corner of 50th St, 80x21; Emanuel Glauber and others to Morris Rose.....1

24TH ST, 45 West, 20.10x98.9; Jane McMenomy to Christopher McCaffrey.....1

32D ST, 331 East, 25x98.9; Charles King to Rosa Taylor.....1

34TH ST, 237 East, 16.8x98.9; Rosalie C. Tone to City Real Estate Company.....13,000

34TH ST, n e, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x98.9; Benjamin Yates to City Real Estate Company.....100

34TH ST, n s, 116.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x98.9; William T. Lahey to Christopher H. Batterman.....1,313

34TH ST, n s, 116.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x98.9; William T. Lahey to Charles R. Gregor, one-half part.....1

34TH ST, n s, 116.8, ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x98.9; James Lahey and others to Christopher H. Batterman, seven-eighths part.....9,188

34TH ST, n s, 116.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x98.9; Christopher H Batterman to City Real Estate Company.....100

44TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; 44th St, s s, 475 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; James J. Neills, referee, to Isidore Jackson and another.....40,000

47TH ST, 150 East, 16.11x100.5x17x100.5; John G. Gillig to John S. Corning.....14,000

53D ST, s s, 220 ft e of 6th Av, 0.2x100.5; Clarence L. Hassell and others to Lou Sire, rerecorded.....1

57TH ST, s s, 161.5 ft e of 1st Av, 45.6x100.5x irregular; Mary Barry to Emma M. Mahoney.....1

67TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5; William H. Flitner to Thomas Woods.....1

78TH ST, 232 West, 16x102; Mabel David to Harry P. David, 1-6 part.....1

78TH ST, 232 West, 16x102; Harry P. David to Mabel David, one-third part..1

83D ST, 119 East, 25x102.2; Isaac Specter and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.....1

83D ST, 17 East, 18x102.2; Robert R. Willets to Edith E. McCagg.....100

88TH ST, s s, 271 ft w of East End Av, 25x100.8; Henry Kahl to William Schadt and others.....1

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 425x110; Francis M. Jencks to Tessie Adams.....100

103D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.10; Christopher H. Batterman to William T. Lahey.....1

114TH ST, 313, East, 20x100.10; Alexander Monroe to Vincenzo and Filomena Bracco. 9,050

116TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Frederick Eberhardt to W. W. Smith.....27,000

118TH ST, n s, 260 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Irving G. Clark to Fannie B. Wilson.....1

133D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 33.3x99.11; Arthur H. Van Brunt, referee, to John T. Terry and another, Trustees..33,000

133D ST, n s, 366.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 33x99.11; Arthur H. Van Brunt, Referee, to John T. Terry and another, Trustees..33,000

135D ST, n s, 366.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 33.3x99.11; Arthur H. Van Brunt, Referee, to John T. Terry and another, Trustees..33,000

149TH ST, s s, 430 ft w of Boulevard, 15x99.11; Charles A. Decker, referee, to Henry S. Bell.....9,500

150TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Morris Av, 25x186.5; Samuel S. Cohen to Hannah Cohen.....1

173D ST, 677 to 681 East; Emil Spindler to Charles J. King.....1

178TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x94.5x25.1x96; Asbury Lester to Henri Fouchaux.....1

Recorded Leases.

BRASLAU, Abel, to David Goldstein and another; 1,617 1st Av, 3 years 3 months. 900

BRIGNOLI, Giuseppe, to M. B. Mosso; 345 and 350 West Broadway, 5 years.....2,700

DENNIS, Warren E., to A. E. Barnes; 198 and 200 Canal St, s s, 5 years.....9,000

GOODMAN, Israel D., to Wolf Kornfeld; 143 Ridge St, 3 years.....1,302

HARFKOPF, William, to John Wunderlich; 464 6th Av, n e corner of 28th St, 5 years.....6,500

KING, Margaret, to Elias Brandfonbrenner; 1,418 2d Av, s e corner of 74th St, 4 years.....1,000

McCLAVE, John, to Nathan Stern and another; 145 and 147 11th Av, 1 year.....1,800

MINER, Henry C., to Adler & Edelstein; 199 and 201 Bowery, (People's Theatre and cafe,) 5 years.....20,000

OLLIVE, Thomas S., to National Biscuit Company; 153th St, s s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11, 10 years.....2,980

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMO, Tessie, to Francis M. Jencks; 97th St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, demand.....$58,000

ADAMO, Tessie, to Francis M. Jencks; 97th St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year.....42,000

ADAMO, Tessie, to Francis M. Jencks; 97th St, s s, 162.6 ft w of West End Av, 1 year.....42,000

ADAMO, Tessie, to Francis M. Jencks; 97th St, s s, 162.6 ft w of West End Av, demand.....58,000

BACCI, Michael, to Jacob Ruppert; 504 Pearl St and 48 Park St, saloon lease, demand.....9,535

BAUHAHN, Gustav E., to Susan D. Griffith; 124th St, s s, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years.....24,000

COHEN, Sarah, to Julius Shapiro; 79 Jackson St, 3 years.....5,500

CORNING, John S., to Franklin Savings Bank; 150 East 47th St, 3 years.....10,000

COTTER, Ellen, and others to Mary D. Ross; 2d Av, s e corner of 34th St, 2 years.....5,000

CUDDY, Michael J., to Charles C. Koenig; 165th St, s s, 155.1 ft w of Forrest Av, one-half year.....550

DAVID, Harry P., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 202d West 78th St, ½ part and all title, 3 years.....3,400

DENNIS, Warren E., to Ambrose E. Barnes; 198 and 200 Canal St, 1 year...7,000

FINK, Estella, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 46 West 126th St, 5 years.....8,000

FISH, Mahon, to Madison G. Griffith; 124th St, s s, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years.....24,000

GORSCH, Arthur, to Madison G. Hawke; 76th St, s s, 100 ft e of Avenue A, 100x irregular, demand.....10,000

HOEPFNER, George, and Henry Wuest to Michael J. Egan; 164th St, s s, 200 ft e of Washington Av, widened, 1 year.....4,000

JANVEIN, Rebecca, to Dollar Savings Bank; east side, Lot 608, map of the Village of Wakefield, 1 year.....1,500

JONES, William G., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 519 West 162d St, 3 years.....7,000

LALLY, Michael, to Harriet H. Wilcox; 169th St, s e corner of Prospect Av, one-half year.....17,500

LALLY, Michael, to Eugene M. Bowman and another; 169th St, s e corner of Prospect Av, 1 year.....3,650

MAIO, Joseph, to Anna C. Rogers; Kelly St, n s, 110 ft e of Robbins Av, 1-3 year.....9,500

MAIO, Joseph, to Harlem Savings Bank; Kelly St, n s, 110 ft e of Robbins Av, 1 year.....25,000

MAIO, Joseph, to Julius M. Mayer; Kelly St, n s, 110 ft e of Robbins Av, demand.....3,700

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 100th St, n s, 125.6 ft w of Lexington Av, demand.....7,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 100th St, n s, 151 ft w of Lexington Av, demand.....7,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 100th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, demand.....Omitted

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to Caroline Schwidrz; 100th St, s s, 151 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years.....7,000

NEWKIRK, Albert C., and others to J. C. Julius Langbein, guardian, &c.; Anthony Av, w s, adjoining Lot 99, map of Village of Mount Hope, 1 year.....20,000

PUTZEL, Estelle, to Joseph Putzel; 27 West 71st St, 9 years.....1,500

HOEPFNER, George, and Henry Wuest to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; 164th St, 2,008 Washington Av, (widened,) installments.....6,000

ROTH, Heinrich, to Paul Roestel; Creston Av, w s, 100 ft s of Kirk Place, 3 years..39,600

ROTH, Heinrich, to Paul Roestel; Morris Av, w s, 100 ft s of Kirk Place, 3 years..2,500

SALOMON, Abraham, and Samuel Reuben to Hyman D. Baker; 7 and 9 Lewis St, 1 month.....2,500

SCERBO, Antonio, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; 174th St, s w corner of Fulton Av, demand.....12,000

SCHULZ, Eugen, to Daniel J. Griffith; 124th St, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years.....24,000

SEGRAVE, James S., to Clara B. Yuengling; Fieldston Road, s e s, at s w s of 256th St, 124.9x238 to Valles Av, 2 years.....1,500

SMITH, Robert, and wife to Hans Mandelbaum and another; 30th St, s s, 279 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year.....16,500

SOLINSKY, Louis, and Louis Shapiro to Isaac Goodstein; 349 East Broadway, installments.....5,000

STEWART, James M. and William R., to Germania Life Insurance Company; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 84th St, 2½ years.....10,000

WALLANDER, Adolph W., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 113th St, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years.....18,000

WALLANDER, Adolph W., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 113th St, n s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years.....18,000

WALLANDER, Adolph W., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 113th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years.....18,000

WEBBER, John, to East River Savings Institution; 89th St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year.....17,000

WINTERBOTTOM, Mary P., to Bank for Savings; Lots 118 and 119, map by Casimer T. Goerck; on s s of Commerce St, 1 year.....5,000

WOODS, Thomas, to Edward Logan; 67th St, n s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....18,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEEKMAN, Annie L., Administratrix, to Annie L. Beekman.....Nom.

BURTON, Edward V., to George Knappman.....Omitted

COURTNEY, Robert W., to Hattie B. Karsch.....3,500

GOEBEL, Lewis S., to Sophie F. Goebel, two assignments.....1,399

MACDONELL, Allan G., to Edward V. Burton.....Nom.

MIX, Robert J., to Equitable Life Assurance Society.....Nom.

ORMISTON, Thomas S., to Ethel H. McCormack.....Nom.

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Franklin Trust Company.....16,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Franklin Trust Company.....32,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Sarah E. McPherson.....26,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Sarah E. McPherson.....26,000

WESTON, Mary, to Jonathan W. Hull...12,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ABINGDON SQUARE, 15 to 19; Isaac Lieberman against Louis Sroka, owner and contractor.....$345

ALL PROPERTY, FRANCHISES, rights, &c., of the Third Avenue Railroad Company; the National Conduit and Cable Company against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner and contractor.....144,389

BEEKER AV, n corner of Fulton St, 75x100; George Howard against James A. Varian, owner and contractor.....188

BOSTON ROAD, OR AV, e s, 25 ft s of 169th St, 25x100; William Culver against —. O'Connors, owner, and —. O'Connors, Jr., contractor.....29

CHERRY ST, 196; William Junghertchen against George Kahn and Hyman Rosenblum, owners and contractors.....74

PARK AV, 1,823, and 105 to 123 East 100th St; Josiah Kosh against Morris Mandelstein, owner; H. Lippman, contractor.....33

ROBBINS AV, 566; Thomas Moore against John Zabriskie, owner; J. Burney, contractor.....107

1ST AV, n e corner of 107th St, 100.11x113; John J. Mullen against Tobias Krakower, owner and contractor.....8,200

1ST AV, n e corner of 107th St, 100x100; Louis Bossert & Son against Tobias Krakower, owner and contractor.....11,144

1ST AV, n e cor. of 107th St, 100x100; Adam Happel against Tobias Krakower, owner and contractor.....8,225

1ST AV, n e corner of 107th St, 100.9x113; John J. Mullen against Tobias Krakower, owner and contractor.....7,696

28TH ST, 105 East; Candee & Smith against James M. Burke, owner; Michael Reilly, contractor.....299

98TH ST, 19 and 21 East; William Junghertchep against Joseph W. & John J. Kierst, owners and contractors.....107

105TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; John Morrison & Co. against Michael J. Naughton, owner and contractor.....150

111TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 54x100; Lanrowitz and Storch against Max Goldstein, owner and contractor.....105

116TH ST, 18 and 20 East; William Junghertchen against Mary and George Gallagher, owners; Joseph F. Gallagher, contractor.....100

118TH ST, 340 West; Jacob Rosenbaum against Samuel D. Tomback and others, owners and contractors.....975

132D ST, 69 West; Union Marble Works against Etta Wolff, owner and contractor.....100

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 62.6x110; Francis M. Jencks with Tessie Adams, 22 payments.....58,000

97TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft w of West End Av, 62.6x110; Francis M. Jencks with Tessie Adams, 22 payments.....58,000

117TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; J. Allen Townsend with Thomas R. Calder and another, 5 payments.....20,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

7TH AV, n w corner of 113th St; William V. Murray on Emil Block to H. P. Binswanger Company.....1,250

83D ST, 219 and 221 West; Robert Little on E. Kempner to A. R. Conklin.....150

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE D, w s, 41 ft n of 4th St, 44x80; Morris P. Joachim against Max J. Levinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Finck.

BROADWAY, n s, 133.6 ft n of Grand St, 16.8x100; Crosby St, w s, Lots 804 to 807, on map of Bayard's Farm, 100x100; also 474 Broadway, Leasehold; The Mutual Real Estate Company against James W. Golden and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

BROADWAY, 350 and 352; Leonard St, 109 to 115, and 1, 2, and 3 Benson St; John M. Lathrop against Howard S. Jaffray and others, executors, &c., (partition;) attorneys, McBarron and Lathrop.

BRONX TERRACE, e s, Lots 1,180, 1,181, and gore Lot 101, map of the village of Wakefield; Mary Barlach against Mary S. A. Kellner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

CHERRY ST, n w corner of Gouverneur St, 23.8x72.8; Henry Wellbrock against John H. Wellbrock, individually, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. H. W. Schutt.

JACKSON AV, w s, 318.11 ft s of 165th St, 30.5x75; Abram Lakritz against Joseph Glass and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Cohen.

MARKET ST, w s, 69.1 ft s of Hamilton St, 75x59.7x75x38.1; William H. Schmohl against Joseph Hyman and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wilson.

PEARL ST, 307; Frances E. H. Lewis against Frank Brettell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kneeland, La Fetra & C.

2D AV, n e corner of 10th St, 25x103; Frederick Mayer against George W. Murray, (specific performance;) attorneys, Campbell & Clare.

3D AV, n e corner of 88th St, 25.8x62.7x26.11x54.6; also a lot in Brooklyn; Jacob Z. Weck and others against Samuel Irvine, (partition;) attorney, R. C. Haff.

4TH ST, 25 East, with title to strip, 0.6x62.10 adjoining on the east side; Sender Feldmark against Marinus Willett, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Cohen.

27TH ST, 530 and 532 West; Jonathan W. Hull against Isidor Wolff and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. H. Dillenbeck.

50TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 11th Av, 0.4½x60.5x0.8x60.5, and 3 Avendel against Barbara Schneider and others, (action to recover property;) attorneys, Thompson & Koss.

135TH ST, 522 West; Herman Nestrock against Sophia Gorsch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Hartshorn.

172D ST, n s, 105 ft w of Washington Av, 45x100.5; Walter J. McIndoe against Charles H. Schroeder and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. L. Snyder.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HENRY SIEMERS.—Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received an attachment against Henry Siemers, grocer, of 1,576 First Avenue, from Cromwell G. Macy, for $548 in favor of William H. Duckworth, for groceries recently sold to Mr. Siemers on credit. It was obtained on the allegation that Mr. Siemers had removed all his stock from the store between midnight of the 21st inst. and noon of the 22d, had abandoned the store, and the place is to let. Mr. Macy stated that he went to the store on the 22d inst. and found the place empty. The household goods were being removed from Mr. Siemers's residence, over the store. When Mrs. Siemers was questioned she said that her husband had gone away, but did not say where he was going; that the furniture was being removed to a storage warehouse, and she was going to reside with her sister. Mr. Siemers has been in business eight years.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HERMANN WEISS.—Hermann Weiss, a manager, of 120 First Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,765 and no assets.

CHARLES E. WHITMAN.—Charles E. Whitman, hotel keeper at Poughkeepsie, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $1,568 and no assets.

ABRAHAM ROCHEMOVITZ.—Abraham Rochemovitz, a plumber, of 101 Attorney Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,928 and no assets.

OSCAR WARING.—Oscar Waring of Yonkers has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $19,728 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $8,851 is on accommodation paper.

JOSEPH BURGER.—Joseph Burger, a salesman, of 276 East Houston Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $27,383 and no assets. He was formerly in the tobacco business. The largest creditors are Rothschild & Brothers, $8,500, and Joseph Goldberger, $5,500.

EDWARD S. LUTHER.—Edward S. Luther, a manager at 21 Park Row, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,055 and nominal assets, consisting of a third interest in property at Saratoga Springs, $250, and 214 shares of stock of the Consolidated News Association of Albany, in the hands of a receiver, par value $5,350. The real estate is subject to a life estate and is mortgaged for $2,250, and the amount of the mortgage is included in the total of liabilities. He owes the Albany Club $91 for dues and the Saratoga Club $70.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 168 failures in the United States during the week, against 199 for the previous week and 220, 183, 258, and 271 for the corresponding weeks of 1899 to 1896. The Middle States had 44, New England 45, Southern 14, Western 34, Northwestern 17, Pacific 11. Territories 3, Canada had 28, against 25 for the previous week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 4 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARRIGONI, Arrigo—Press Publishing Company, costs.....$119

BOYLAN, Patrick S.—John Reilly, costs..69

BARHAM, John A.—E. A. Radigan.....768

BRYANT, John—John J. D. Crimmins and another, costs.....108

BERNHARD, Martha—The Lawyers' Surety Company.....2,711

BROWN, Charles A.—The Bull's Ferry Land Company.....1,288

BOYCE, John—M. Elezarian.....78

BAINE, John H.—Nicholas Langer and others.....85

CUTHBERTSON, John—Edward W. Ashley.....208

CHITTENDEN, Horace H.—William R. Laidlaw.....448

CRAGIN, Irving F.—John S. Forgotston and another.....1,023

CASAZZA, August—J. Zimmerman and another.....451

DIETRICHSTEIN, Josephine, executrix—J. G. Pettigrew and another.....153

DRESSNER, Lelia B.—Lee Dressner.....83

DURLACHER, Jonas F.—Hugh V. Donnell.....38

FLORENCE, John—John W. Wallace Company.....125

FERGUSON, John W.—Thomas C. Stewart, administrator, &c.....6,443

GREEN, Emil R. Spitelnik and another.239

HAYS, Cornelius G.—Merchants' Refrigerating Company.....21

HEINZE, Albert—B. Rosenbohm and another.....97

HEAD, Joseph—S. Loewenthal.....63

JORDAN, Kate—Charles A. Spalding.....86

KING, Vincent C.—Minnie A. King, administratrix, &c.....315

KATTENSTROTH, Frank—E. A. Follett.79

KEENAN, Thomas F.—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company.....1,628

LEHMAN, Daniel—John J. Conklin.....38

LUDDEN, Julius E.—Frank G. Keeney and another.....234

MITCHELL, Sylvester L.—M. Tolmie.....497

MENTEN, Herman—L. Reiss.....109

MULHERN, Adolph—S. J. Wyckoff.....691

MANDL, Nicholas M.—A. Aarons.....148

MULLER, Jane M., and John Woltz—Riverside Bank.....8,803

MANELLO, Angelo—L. Pascarello, costs..28

MARTIN, Charles—Patrick Skelly.....1,657

McCLEERY, Mary—Mary Lindt.....101

McINTYRE, Thomas—John Borland.....430

NEWPORT, Diana—F. W. Bardes.....132

O'BRIEN, Charles J.—John C. McCarty..65

OWEN, Frederick W.—N. W. Jordan.....63

OWEN, Frederick W.—N. W. Jordan.....118

PREVOST, Frederick A.—F. Boutin, Sr., and others.....284

PITTS, Jennie—Vera Classon.....103

PRATT & LAMBERT—W. Wallace Grant.27,935

QUIGLEY, Richard—Equitable General Providing Company.....53

ROSENBLATT, Leon—P. K. Deane.....35

SAMUEL, Lewis S.—G. Glocckner.....322

SHEW, Ethel, and Adeline S. Matthews—Edwin B. Studley and another, executors, &c., and others, costs.....186

STEINHARDT, Emanuel and Simon—D. Bingham and another, costs.....158

SCHIRMER, Henry W.—A. Bruen and others.....391

SCHNEIDER, Barbara—R. & F. J. O'Gorman.....145

TRIMBLE, James D.—C. W. Seamans.....501

THE CATSKILL GLASS COMPANY—The Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company.....104

THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY and Battery Railroad Company—Catharine Cunningham, costs.....102

THE BANKERS' LIFE COMPANY OF the City of New York—Marie B. Perry, costs.....109

COLLIER-WEEKS COMPANY—Patterson Brothers.....275

ROBERT BLEI SYNDICATE—Bryan-Marsh Company.....93

THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and Manhattan Railway Company—Rebecca M. Greeve.....2,231

THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and Manhattan Railway Company—Emma Meier.....1,478

UNION RAILWAY COMPANY—Misel Seltzer.....672

VAN WYE, Garry P.—R. Mulgrew.....82

WESTPHAL, Emil—Henry M. Reeder.....489

WHEELER, Jennie P.—Ellen Coughlin...471

YOKEL, Adolph—S. Hecht.....282

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for Monday: Nos. 973, 970, 980, 987, 988, 990, 992, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 989, 1003, 1004, 1007, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1014.

Appellate Division Decisions.

At a term of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, held in and for the First Department at the Court House of the Appellate Division in the County of New York on the 23d day of February, 1900. Present: Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice; Hon. George C. Barrett, Hon. William Rumsey, Hon. George L. Ingraham, and Hon. Chester M. McLaughlin, Justices. The Court announces the following decisions:

In the matter of the Central Trust Company of New York in re John W. Southack.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Patterson.

University Press, &c., respondent, vs. George B. Williams, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Justices Barrett and Ingraham. (Justices Ingraham and O'Brien dissenting.)

People ex rel. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant, vs. Edward P. Barker et al., respondents.—Order reversed and reassessment vacated and set aside, with costs in this court nad in the court below. Opinion by Justice Ingraham.

Thomas M. Tyng, appellant, vs. American Surety Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Justices Patterson and Barrett.

In the matter of the application of Francis O. Blackwell et al., claiming to be Directors of A. D. Farmer & Son Type Founding Company.—Order reversed and motion remitted to the Special Term to be heard on the merits, with $10 costs and disbursements of appeal to the appellant. Opinion by Justice Patterson.

John Podmore, as administrator, appellant, vs. South Brooklyn Savings Institution, respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Justice Barrett.

Hester E. Mooney, respondent, vs. N. Y. News Publishing Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McLaughlin.

Timothy O'Connor, respondent, vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McLaughlin.

In re Henry H. Johnson et al., respondents, vs. William L. Stone, Jr., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements on the opinion of the Court below.

Francesco Cassani, respondent, vs. Thomas J. Dunn, as Sheriff, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, on authority of Levy vs. Dunn, (160 New York, 504.)

Louis C. Raegener, as receiver, respondent, vs. Henry C. Bainbridge and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

People ex rel. Charles R. Tyng, respondent, vs. Thomas L. Feltner et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Albert G. Voight, respondent, vs. William McManus, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

William Sherwood, as receiver, appellant, vs. James McCabe et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs nd disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of Herman Schluetter.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Mary A. Plumb, as administratrix, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

John J. Cooper vs. Amelia Cooper.—Motion denied upon payment of $10 costs. See memorandum.

In the matter of James D. Hallen.—Application granted.

In the matter of Francis H. Weeks.—Application granted.

In the matter of William H. Schooley.—Affidavit of service defective in not stating that affiant knew the person served.

White, Potter & Paige Manufacturing Company vs. Charles W. Wells.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Clerihew Rutan Treat vs. Union Trust Company of New York.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

St. George Vineyard Company, respondent, vs. Henry Fritz, implied appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

How Lent Will Be Observed in New York's Episcopal Churches.

SPECIAL HOLY WEEK SERVICES

Prayer Meetings to be Held Every Day During the Season at St. Paul's for Business Men and Women.

Several churches other than Episcopal in this city will observe Holy Week with special services this year. Noon services will be held in Holy Trinity, Brooklyn; Trinity Church, St. Paul's Chapel, and Calvary Church. All of these churches will follow different plans. Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will have a twenty-five-minute service, the addresses being made by the rector, the Rev. Dr. McConnell. Trinity Church will begin its services promptly at noon, and will conclude them within a half hour. A different preacher will be heard each day. St. Paul's will have two services for business men and women every day during Lent. The first one will be at 12:05, and the second at 4:30. On Fridays there will be addresses. Each Thursday at 10 there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion. The hour selected by Grace Church is 12:30, but it will also have a second service at 4 each weekday. At 9 each day there will be services in the chantry, and at 8 P. M. on Wednesdays and Fridays in the same place. Calvary Church will have all addresses for one week given by one man. Services will begin at 12:25, and will be over by 12:50. Among its churches in this city that will hold additional services during Holy Week are the Broadway Tabernacle, Central Presbyterian, and Second Avenue, and Calvary Baptist.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for March 4, 1900.

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SUBJECT.—Jesus healing in Capernaum. Mark i., 21-34.

GOLDEN TEXT.—And He healed many that were sick. Mark i., 34.

Three incidents are now brought before us, which appeal at once to our human sympathies. They are all incidents of healing They touch the personal experiences of all classes, and of all ages.

The incidents heretofore brought before us have been mental and spiritual. To the great mass of mankind they are utterly incomprehensible. For they have never entered into the deep spiritual anxieties of Andrew and John and of Nicodemus, for their own souls, or for the souls of others, and they cannot enter into them until, like the woman of Samaria, they are awakened to know their need. So when the claims of Jesus are presented to them as spiritual claims: "He hath no form nor comeliness, and when they see Him, there is no beauty that they should desire Him." (Isaiah liii., 2.) If Jesus had done in Nazareth what He did in Capernaum, (Luke iv., 23.) they would have hailed Him with delight. But they were not in the spiritual condition to have Him do it.

So it is to-day. Peter's summing up of Jesus's ministry, "who went about doing good and healing all that were oppressed of the devil," (Acts x., 38,) is far more attractive than Peter's preaching: "Him hath God exalted with His right hand to be a Prince and a Saviour, for to give repentance to Israel and forgiveness of sins," (Acts, v., 31,) for the material always seems of more importance than the spiritual. The material benefits of the Gospel of Jesus Christ have, however, indeed, been wonderful and blessed and among them the care of the sick and suffering has not been the least. In fact, it has been well said: "The hospital is the monument which the Church has erected to the memory of her Lord." (The Rev Dr. Muhlenburg.) It is a beautiful monument, admired by all. So much so that men everywhere flatter themselves that, if they engage in works of benevolence, ministering to the sick, comforting the sorrowing, and endeavoring to lift up the fallen, then they are only doing a Christlike work, but that they are in truth Christ's children. And yet they may be grievously deceived.

In fact, the essential work of Jesus of Nazareth was not teaching the ignorant, healing the sick, and helping the distressed. For thirty years of His private life there is not a single record that He made Himself in any way conspicuous as a helper of men. And during His public ministry of three years there are only about thirty specified cases, hardly one a month, where He healed or gave other physical relief. In proportion to its size there must have been as many sick and distressed in Nazareth as in Capernaum, but we hear of no healing there, or of but very little. And we never hear of His lifting a finger to better any of the social conditions of His times.

AN ACT OF DIVINE GRACE.

The help which Jesus gave was not simply that of the compassion of one wise, tender-hearted man for another, but it was an act of Divine grace and dependent upon faith. For He came not as a Reformer or as a Healer, but as the Redeemer, and, as we shall see in the sequel, every act of healing was done as a part of His work of redemption—as the sinner's Substitute and Saviour. Like His temptations, His doing good and healing were not so good examples by the copying of which we may be made like unto Him, but experiences by which He entered into our conditions and was made unto us.

When the three incidents of this lesson took place is by no means clear. We can be reasonably certain only of the fact that they all occurred on one and the same day, in the town of Capernaum, and in the order in which they are recorded by St. Mark and St. Luke. The day was the Sabbath Day, and it is more than probable that it was a Sabbath in the early part of Jesus's ministry, for we now find no one criticising the fact that He healed on the Sabbath, as they frequently did later on. Opposition had not as yet taken this form.

On this particular Sabbath Jesus, "as His custom was, went into the synagogue." (Luke, iv., 16,) just as He had done at Nazareth. As the people came in and took their seats, there came in with them a man which had a spirit of an unclean devil." (Luke, iv., 33.) This was a peculiar form of disease not uncommon at that time. Sometimes the sufferer was violent, and dangerous to those about him, but usually he was not, and he went in and out freely among others. There was no law excluding such persons from society, as with the lepers. The disease does not appear to have been a mere hallucination, or any form of insanity, but the actual indwelling of an evil spirit possessing intelligence above that of the man himself, and having power to control both his speech and actions. This man was thus actually in fellowship with an unclean devil, harboring him as a guest in his bosom, and ready to do his bidding without regard to place or circumstances. He was probably a familiar personage in the weekly assemblies.

At the appropriate time on this occasion, Jesus probably "stood up," as He had done at Nazareth, to signify His desire to read the Scriptures. Probably also He had done it on other occasions, and the people then seeing Him in their midst, were doubtless expecting Him to do it again. Without hesitation the proper roll for the day was handed to Him, and He selected the passage to be read. Then, closing the book, "He gave it again to the minister, and sat down." At once every eye was fixed upon Him, and every ear attentive to hear. As they listened to His "gracious words" they were astonished at His doctrine, for He taught them as One that had authority, and not as the scribes, (v. 22,) "for His word was with power." (Luke, iv., 32.)

It arrested the attention even of the poor man with the "unclean spirit," and aroused the bitter hate of "the devil" with him. "With a loud voice," which must have startled the assembly, he interrupted the address, "saying, Let us alone: what have we to do with Thou, Thou Jesus of Nazareth? Art Thou come to destroy us? I know Thee, who Thou art—the holy One of God." (Luke, iv., 33, 34.) For "the devils also believe and tremble." (James, ii., 19.)

THE POWER OF TRUTH.

It was a very unexpected and thrilling testimony to the power of the truth, but it was the angry and malignant testimony of an enemy of that truth. It has been often repeated, for "the carnal mind" in every age, and in every class, "is enmity against God; it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be." (Romans, viii., 7.) It knows the truth, but, blinded by Satan, it rebels against the truth, because the truth would set it free, (John, viii., 32,) and it loves "darkness rather than light." (John, iii., 19.) But the infinite grace of Jesus, who was anointed "to preach deliverance to the captives," (Luke, iv., 18,) is able to save even such as easily and as effectually as it gave peace to Andrew, and John, and Nicodemus, and the woman of Samaria. He saw in this poor sufferer a child of His own in "the snare of the devil, taken captive by him at his will," (Second Timothy, ii., 26,) and with Divine authority He "rebuked" the unclean spirit, "saying, Hold thy peace, and come out of him." (Verse 25.)

As in many another case, when the deliverance took place, the poor captive was "torn" (Verse 26) and "thrown" into great disquietude, but he was not "hurt." (Luke, iv., 35.) The Lord delivered him out of all his troubles, and by the deliverance His own grace was magnified, for the people "were all amazed, and spoke among themselves, saying, What a word is this! With authority and power, He commandeth the unclean spirits and they come out!" (Luke, iv., 36.) So the people were dismissed, and immediately the fame of Jesus was "spread abroad." Doubtless the man who was delivered that day was the most active in making his deliverer known.

When the services of the synagogue were over, Jesus and His Disciples repaired to the house of Simon Peter. There they found the mother of Simon's wife dangerously ill. St. Luke says that she "was taken," as if it were a sudden attack, "with a great fever." According to the custom of the times she presided when in health, rather than her daughter, over the household affairs. But now she was helpless; weak in body and anxious in mind, and burning with an intolerable thirst which nothing would satisfy. She could neither help herself nor others. But "anon," St. Mark says, they told Jesus of her case, and St. Luke says, "they besought Him for her." At once He "stood over her," (Luke,) "touched her hand," (Matthew,) "rebuked the fever," (Luke,) as authoritatively as He had the unclean spirit, "took her by the hand, and lifted her up," (Mark,) "and immediately the fever left her," (Mark,) "and immediately she arose and ministered unto them." (Luke.) How graphic the description! How quick the cure! How complete the recovery! The touch of Jesus and the word of Jesus gave strength to the weak, rest to the restless, and deliverance to the captive.

Although no one at this time made the least protest against these cures because they were wrought on the Sabbath day, yet it is manifest that the great body of the people were restrained by the traditions of the rabbis. But "at even, when the sun did set," (v. 32,) the day was over. Then "all the city was gathered together at the door," (v. 33,) and "all they that had any sick with divers diseases brought them unto Him, and He laid His hands on every one of them and healed them." (Luke, iv., 40.) St. Mark, however, says only that "He healed many that were sick of divers diseases, and cast out many devils," (v. 34,) not "all" that were in the city, but "all" that felt their need, and had faith to come to Him as One able and willing to heal and deliver—and they were "many."

It is interesting and important now to inquire as briefly as possible—Why did Jesus thus heal the sick and cast out devils? Was it simply because He was compassionate and kind, and, having the power, could not withhold the gift without doing violence to His nature? If so, why did He for thirty years restrain the working out of His compassion? Why did He not always heal every one that had need of healing? And why did He leave these very people when they urged Him to stay in their midst, and go out through all the cities and villages preaching the Gospel, as if preaching was more important than healing? (vv. 38, 39.)

St. Matthew (viii., 17) gives us the Scriptural explanation when he adds to his account of these miracles a quotation—in substance, not in words—from Isaiah. "Himself took our infirmities, and bare our sicknesses." (liii., 4.)

HEALING THE SICK.

This passage in Isaiah is one of the most emphatic of all the prophecies in pointing to Jesus Christ as the sinner's Substitute. And the sinner suffers from sickness of all kinds as the result of sin, in the sense that before sin entered into the world there was no sickness or death; and when sin shall be removed in the New Jerusalem "there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying." (Revelation xxi., 4,) "and the inhabitants shall not say, I am sick; the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity." (Isaiah, xxxiii., 24.)

When Jesus, therefore, "Himself took our infirmities and bare our sickness," He must have done it as part of His great work of atonement. For when He took our nature upon Him, and was "made flesh," He did not become a sinner, and so subject to sickness and death, for He was "without sin." (Hebrews, iv., 15,) and a body without sin cannot sicken, or die, or "see corruption." Before Adam sinned he had the same body as afterward, and yet it was not liable to disease and death, but the penalty of the law which rested upon him was, "in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die," or "dying, thou shalt die." (Genesis, ii, 16, 17. Margin.) The seeds of disease would then be planted in his body. When, therefore, "sin entered into the world, death by sin" (Romans, v., 12) and all manner of sickness followed in its train.

But Christ, not being a sinner, could not, and did not, suffer from disease. He did not even die, as men ordinarily die, but He laid down His life Himself by crucifixion, just as voluntarily as He had taken it by the incarnation; for He said Himself, "I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again." (John, x., 18.) Being found in fashion as a man," (Philippians, ii., 8,) however, He must enter into all of the experiences of men, but of His own free choice, and not by any compulsion of nature. So we find Him voluntarily "subject" to earthly parents, and enduring the fatigues of earthly labor at the carpenter's bench. He was never sick, yet we have many intimations that He always suffered when He came in contact with sickness. He "groaned" as if with pain, He was "troubled," He "wept," and He felt that "virtue had gone out of Him." Time and again we find Him so worn out at the close of such a day as this that He could not sleep, but "rising up a great while before day, He went out, and departed into a solitary place, and there prayed." (v. 35.)

Thus "in all their affliction, He was afflicted." (Isaiah lxiii., 9.) He not only felt the keenest sympathy with the sufferer as man with man, but as the cause of all suffering—sin—was laid upon Him, so He took upon Himself all of the effects of sin, and bore them in His own sinless body. Taking the sickness off from the sufferer, He took it upon Himself, and the sufferer was healed. But as death had no dominion over Him, so disease which resulted in death had no dominion. It only left Him fatigued and exhausted, as when sickness passes away from the invalid. The sick at once took His place in perfect health and strength without any of the weakness of convalescence, and He Himself took the weakness and exhaustion of the convalescent sick. Thus He entered into all the temporal effects of sin, as well as into its final penalty, as our Substitute and Redeemer.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How do the incidents brought before us now contrast with those of last week, and what is said of them?

What is said of the material results of the Gospel?

Was the essential work of Jesus teaching and healing?

When and where did these incidents occur?

What is said of the man with an unclean spirit?

What is said of Jesus' appearance in the synagogue?

What was the effect of His words, and what is said of this testimony given to the truth?

What did He do for the man oppressed of the devil?

What occurred in Simon Peter's house?

What occurred in the evening, and what is said of it?

What is St. Matthew's explanation of these miracles?

In what sense is sickness the result of sin and what is said of it?

Why could not Jesus be sick, and what is said of His crucifixion?

What intimations have we that He suffered when He healed?

How is it shown that He thus entered into the temporal effects of sin as our Substitute and Redeemer?

Church News and Notes.

M. J. Mangasarian will address the Society for Ethical Culture in Carnegie Music Hall to-morrow morning on "Napoleon, the Man of Ambition."

The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry will speak to-morrow morning in the South Church on "Fishers of Men." He will also speak at the afternoon service.

The Rev. Dr. J. F. Carson will speak to-morrow evening in the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, on "The Relation of the Departed to this Life."

The Rev. Dr. Kranz to-morrow morning in St. Matthew's Church, West Eighty-fourth Street, will preach a sermon introductory to the season of Lent.

The Rev. Dr. Anthony Evans will speak to-morrow morning in the West Presbyterian Church on "The Importance of Beliefs" and in the evening on "The Golden Rule."

Henry Frank of the Metropolitan Independent Church will discuss "A Protest Against Coercive Religion in the Public Schools" in Carnegie Lyceum to-morrow morning.

The Rev. Dr. Steele, in the Willet Street Methodist Episcopal Church to-morrow morning, will speak on "Jesus Victorious," and in the evening on "Tears Wiped Away."

"Called at the Eleventh Hour: A Parable of the Unemployed" will be the subject of the Rev. Dr. Mackay's sermon to-morrow evening in the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church. He will speak also at the morning service.

In the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church to-morrow evening the Rev. Dr. William McKendree Darwood will begin a series of addresses to "Honest Doubters." His first subject will be "Is There a Hell?"

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton will speak to-morrow morning in the Church of the Divine Paternity on "A Living Church" and in the evening on "Dante's Inferno; or, What and Where Is Hell?" Dr. and Mrs. Eaton sail for Italy on Feb. 28. They will be absent four months.

The Rev. Julian K. Smyth, pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem, Thirty-fifth Street, east of Park Avenue, will preach to-morrow morning on "The Bible Account of the Fall of Man: Is It True? Is It Immoral?" A series of mid-week services is to be held at this church Wednesday afternoons at 4 o'clock, beginning Feb. 28.

COMPETING FOR CADETSHIP.

Examination of Applicants for Vacancy at West Point.

Twenty-four candidates presented themselves yesterday at Public School No. 1, at Henry, Catharine, and Oliver Streets, for a competitive examination for a vacant West Point cadetship. The vacancy is in the Eighth Congressional District, and Congressman Riordan is entitled to the appointment. He decided, however, to let the boys of his district compete for the place. Seven boys represented St. James's Parochial School, and the rest were graduates of the schools within the district and from the City College. All were between the ages of sixteen and nineteen years.

In the physical examination, conducted by Dr. Manning, three of the boys failed. The remaining twenty-one were then examined in spelling. The other subjects are reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and United States history. William L. Ettinger, Principal of the school; Joseph Wade, Principal of Grammar School No. 23, and Brother Baldwin of the Brothers' Novitiate at Amawalk were in charge of this part of the examination. The examination will be finished to-day, and the successful competitor will still have the West Point examination to face.

SALE OF STEEL INTERESTS.

E. W. Bliss's Transfer to Shelby Tube Combination.

E. W. Bliss, President of the E. W. Bliss Manufacturing Company and of the United States Projectile Company of Brooklyn has, it is said, sold out his steel tubing interests to the Shelby steel tube combination, which, it is declared, now controls thirteen plants. Mr. Bliss was the chief stockholder of the Bliss manufacturing Company. He is a stockholder and Director of the Shelby concern.

It was reported that Mr. Bliss had also disposed of his projectile business, but this was denied yesterday.

Pastor's Wife to Occupy Pulpit.

Mrs. M. E. Harlan, wife of the pastor of the First Church of Christ, on Sterling Place, Brooklyn, will occupy her husband's pulpit to-morrow. Mr. Harlan is filling a lecture engagement in Washington. Mrs. Harlan is not ordained, but has always been closely identified with her husband's work.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor Marvin R. Vincent, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 30th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach 11 A. M., beginning a course of sermons on "Christianity in Evolution," earlier sections of which were given previous Winters on "The Historical Rootings of Christianity" and "The Forces Feeding & Fresh Flowering of Christianity." General subject this Winter, "The Forms of the Fresh Flowerings of Christianity." Topic on Sunday, "The New Reformation—The Ultimate Authority in Religion." Rev. R. M. W. Black preaches at 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M.; at 11 A. M. the pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach the seventh in the course of sermons upon "The Inspirations of Life," "The Inspiration of Modern Thought." The public cordially invited.

At Church of the Strangers,
57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AVENUE.
The Rev. Dr. Asa Blackburn, Pastor.
At 11 A. M. and
At 7:45 P. M. **Rev. Thomas C. Hall** WILL PREACH.
Strangers cordially welcome. All seats free.

AT EIGHTEENTH STREET AND EIGHTH Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. Wm. McKendree Darwood, pastor, will begin a series of addresses to "Honest Doubters." Morning subject: "Official Members."

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor, will preach at 11. Subject—"James Martineau's Theology." Sunday School 9:45 A. M.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St. Evening, 7:45. Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor. Rev. Dr. J. A. Saxton preaches.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach. At 4 o'clock service Rossini's Stabat Mater.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach; morning service, 11; evening service, 8. Morning topic, "A Living Church;" evening topic, "Dante's Inferno; or, Where and What Is Hell?" Spohr's "Last Judgment" sung. Last services before Dr. Eaton sails for Naples.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 68th.—Madison C. Peters preaches his last sermons as pastor to-morrow morning at 11 and in the evening at 8. No farewell sermons. Public invited.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor.
Services, Sunday, February 25th.
Dr. Babcock will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sunday School 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class 10 A. M.
Services preparatory to Communion in the Church.
Friday evening, March 2d, at 8 o'clock, Installation Service.
Tuesday, February 27th, at 8 P. M., John Sparhawk Jones, D. D., of Calvary Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, will preach the sermon.
Charles E. Robinson, D. D., of Scranton, Penn., will deliver the charge to the People.
Henry van Dyke, D. D., LL. D., will deliver the charge to the Pastor.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. 3 P. M., class for the discussion of Present Day Problems. Topic, "Causes of Poverty"; speaker, Dr. Philip W. Ayres of the Charity Organization Society. 4 P. M., service of song; Cecilia Bradford Trio. Address by Mr. Clarence Fullen on the Religion of Mexico. 6 P. M., Bible class, conducted by William H. Thompson, M. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.
REV. DR. R. S. MACARTHUR,
Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 7 and 10:30 A. M. Preacher and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach in the morning.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., Between 70th and 71st Sts.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach. Morning, "What Is the Test of Value in Any Religion?" Evening, lecture on "Ethics and Religion in Poetry." "Mrs. Browning's Aurora Leigh and Cry of the Children."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 229 West 57th St., Near Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—8 A. M., morning prayer; 10 A. M., morning service, Dr. Smith will preach; 4:30 P. M., afternoon service, Dr. Smith will preach; 8 P. M., evening service, Mr. Lowrie will preach. Sunday school, 3 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8.

CHRISTIAN ISRAELITE CHURCH, 108 FIRST Street; 7:30 P. M.—Subject: "No one shall see Shiloh, which is the Lamb of God, in mortality, till he comes to dwell in them, and be the life in them."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr., officiating.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Children's service, 3 P. M.
Musical service, 8 P. M.
Sittings free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches 11 A. M.
"Wider View and Loftier Goal."
Lecture, "Salvation Army," 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 57TH Av., Above 46th St.—Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer; sermon by Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Secretary to the Board of Missions; 4 P. M., evening prayer; sermon by Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., COR. Park Av.—Service, 11 A. M.; Dr. Minot J. Savage will preach; subject, "How Unitarians Believe in Christ"; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, EAST 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Services at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor. Subject: "The Bible Account of the Fall of Man: Is It True? Is It Immoral?"

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7 and 8 o'clock. CHORAL CELEBRATION, 10:30; CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'clock. Two anthems. PROCESSION.

DO UNIVERSALISTS PREACH THE GOSPEL? —Rev. Sydney Herbert Cox, Lee Avenue Congregational, Hooper St., Brooklyn; quartet chorus and orchestra; 7:45; free seats; welcome.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 30; 22E. RUE ouest.—Services religeux le dimanche a 10h. ½ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. Wittmeyer, recteur.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF The Advent, 2,307 Broadway, Above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D.D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. Dr. Purves, Pastor-Elect. Services, Sunday, 26th inst. Rev. Charles R. Erdman, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday school 9:30. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 127-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

HENRY FRANK.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St., 7th Av.
Mornings, 11:20, Prelude, "Bible in Public Schools; A Protest." Lecture: "Free Woman in Civilization." Afternoons, 27 West 42d.

HUGH PENTECOST,
64 Madison Av., near 27th St., Sunday, 11 A. M., "SAPHO MANIA."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE. —The pastor will preach 10:45 and 7:30. Service every evening.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11; Rev Robert Erskine Ely at 4:30; subject, "Christianity in Business."

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 53d, Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday, 11 A. M., "The Victory of Love"; 8 P. M., "Seeking Jesus"; Dr. Johnson preaches at both services.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St., Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor.—Sabbath services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach in the morning. Bible school in the chapel, 9:45 A. M. Classes for adults, 10 A. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D.—Services at Leslie Hall, southwest corner 83d St. and Broadway. Morning service at 11; Sunday school, 12:15; Christian Endeavor service at 4 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject—"An Unreasonable Faith." Evening subject—"The Companionship of Jesus."

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., minister. Morning worship, 11 o'clock. Evening worship, 8 o'clock. Dr. Mackay will preach at both services.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg, minister. Morning worship, 11 o'clock. Evening worship, 8 o'clock. Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.—Rev Henry Evertson Cobb, minister. Morning worship, 11 o'clock. Evening worship 8 o'clock. Mr. Cobb will preach at both services.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE Reformed Church. Morning worship, 11 o'clock.

NINTH REGIMENT ARMORY, 14TH ST., near 6th Av.—Last service for the season tomorrow, 4 o'clock. Conducted by Chaplain Madison C. Peters. All welcome.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROADway and 73d St.—Rev. Samuel McComb, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

S. Ambrose Church, 8, 9, 10:30, 7:30.
Rev. Stephen Innes, Rector, officiates P. M. Two choirs.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Feb. 25, 1900, 11:20 A. M., Carnegie Music Hall, Corner 57th St. and 7th Av.—Lecture by Mr. M. M. Mangasarian; subject, "Napoleon—the Man of Ambition." All interested are invited.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Dr. J. O. Wellson, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 127th St., Rev. George R. van De Water, D. D., Rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M., 4 and 7:45 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., will preach in the morning.

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 126th St. Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor.
10:30—Sermon by Rev. Charles W. Millard, D. D.
7:45—Musical service and sermon, Rev. J. E. Bushnell, D. D., Preacher. Barnby's cantata "Rebekah" will be sung.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, EPISCOPAL, West 84th St., Near Central Park, Rev. Dr. Krans, Rector.—Services, 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10th St. & 2d Av., Rev. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 A. M. Evening Prayer and Sermon (all seats free), 8 P. M. Ash Wednesday, Feb. 28th. Services at 11 A. M., 5 and 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH West End Avenue and 86th Street.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Pastor.
Evening subject: "The Silent God."
Morning devotional service Sunday 10:15. Organ music for fifteen minutes before night service.
Midweek service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA
of India, Tuxedo Hall, 59th and Madison Avenue, Sunday, 3 o'clock, "Evolution and Immortality." Admission free.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH ST.—Saturday morning service at 10 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Schulman. "An Ideal Home." Regular Sunday morning service at 11 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Kohler: "A Living Faith." All are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—On Sunday Dr. Silverman will lecture on "Progress of the Jew in the Nineteenth Century." Service begins at 11:30.

"THE RAM'S HORN MAN" TO MEN ONLY.
ELIJAH P. BROWN, OF INDIANAPOLIS, Will speak, and Miss Carrie Bridewell, contralto soloist, of Dr. Parkhurst's Church, will sing, at West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 West 57th St., near 8th Av., Sunday, 4:15 P. M. In the evening at 9 o'clock ex-Chaplain Wheeler, U. S. V., will speak, and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Beveridge will sing. For men exclusively.

THE REV. DR. THEODORE M. RILEY preaches in the crypt of the Church of the Transfiguration Chapel, 221 West 29th St., 11 o'clock; special Lenten notice next week.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, Fourth St., near Sixth Av., Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor.—Preaching 10:30 by Dr. Samuel Weir; 7:45 by Rev. W. B. Tower.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th Street.—Public Worship tomorrow 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. Bible Class for men in the Church House at 10 o'clock. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St. Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., at 8 P. M. Men's meeting, 10:30 A. M. Sunday school, 3 P. M. Y. P. S. C. E., 7 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; midweek meeting on Wednesday, 8 P. M. You are invited.

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Avenue, Rev. John H. Elliott, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. W. C. Weeden will sing. All welcome.

153 WEST 128TH ST.
Church of the Redeemer, (Episcopal.)
Sunday services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1899. JACOB C. GOEBEL, Executor; HENRY BUTTNER, Executor. LEWIS S GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. o14-law6mSa

DEFOREST, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE DEFOREST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward G. Whitaker, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1900.
WILLIAM T. COLBRON,
ISABEL DEFOREST COLBRON,
Executors.
EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Attorney for Executors, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja20-law6mS

HUNTER, AGNES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES E. HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 13 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of March next. Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1899. JOHN BLACK, WALTER S. MEAD, Administrators. TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 13 Chambers Street, New York. sep2-law6meat

KIRKLAND, ANNE P. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE P. R. KIRKLAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. BENJAMIN KIRKLAND, Executor. WM. CLARKE STEWART, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall Street, N. Y. City. n11-law6m8a

KIP, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE KIP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1899. EVA L. KIP, Administratrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attys. for Administratrix. d16-law6m8

PYLE, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PYLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of James Pyle & Sons, No. 436 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City

RAPID TRANSIT CONTRACT

Signatures to be Affixed in Controller's Office To-day.

Mr. McDonald Suggests St. Patrick's Feast as a Propitious Time to Begin Work.

The contract for the rapid transit tunnel will be signed at 10:30 o'clock this morning in the office of Controller Coler, when cash and securities, according to the terms of August Belmont's letter of Feb. 8 to the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, will be deposited with Mr. Coler. There will be present of the parties to the contract John B. McDonald, the contractor, and representatives of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company on the one side, and on the other, the Rapid Transit Commissioners, including Mr. Coler and probably Mayor Van Wyck, and also George W. Wickersham, counsel for the Subway Company; De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for Mr. McDonald, and Messrs. Albert B. Boardman and Edward M. Shepard, counsel for the Rapid Transit Board.

All the securities were said yesterday, at the office of August Belmont & Co., to be ready, and there will be no hitch in the completion of the contract. A slight change has been made in the character of the bonds to be offered, but this will in no material way affect the solidity of the sureties offered. According to the terms of Mr. Belmont's letter, Mr. McDonald will furnish the $1,000,000 continuing bond, the company $1,000,000 in securities, $1,000,000 in cash by certified check, and $4,000,000 of the $5,000,000 construction and equipment bond. The remaining $1,000,000 of the $5,000,000 bond will be furnished by the four designated surety companies, the American, the Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Maryland, the National, and the City Trust of Philadelphia.

It is understood that application will soon be made to the Legislature to amend the law so that the continuing bond may be canceled and $1,000,000 in securities deposited in its place. The Subway Company's agreement also contemplates an additional $1,000,000 in securities to be furnished by the company on or before Jan. 1, 1901.

Controller Coler already has had applications for the pen with which the contract will be signed. A photograph of the group of city officials, the Commissioners, and others will be taken.

The sub-committee of the joint Assembly committee to prepare for the celebration of breaking ground for the tunnel will meet the Rapid Transit Commissioners at their meeting next Monday. This was decided at the meeting of the joint committee yesterday afternoon. Mayor Van Wyck advised the committee to address to him a communication on the subject of the celebration, promising that he will bring the matter before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment next week so that an appropriation for the event may be made. The committee will meet again on Monday.

Mr. McDonald, in discussing a date for breaking ground, said yesterday:

"I suppose St. Patrick's Day would be a good time for breaking ground. If the committee selects that day it will find me prepared to go ahead."

Mr. McDonald's preparations for receiving bids from sub-contractors are progressing. His figures for quantities, it is understood, are prepared.

Subway Company Leases Offices.

The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company leased yesterday, through Douglas Robinson & Co., the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh floors in the Park Row Building, about 3,500 square feet of floor space. The lease is for a period of three years. August Belmont is heavily interested in the company which put up the Park Row Building, and is virtually its managing owner.

COLER CHARGES IGNORANCE.

Declares Corporation Counsel Has Furnished "Astounding Exhibition" in Rate of Wages Controversy.

The largest individual claim yet filed under the prevailing rate of wages law was sent to the Controller's office yesterday by counsel for James J. Brady, a stone mason, who asks for $11,868.17.

Controller Coler issued a long statement yesterday, in which he referred to Corporation Counsel Whalen in these words:

"Mr. Whalen in his latest manifesto to the press has not only lost his temper, but by doing so has furnished to the public a simply astounding exhibition of ignorance on the part of the city's legal adviser. I sincerely hope he will reconsider his determination to stop talking so that the public may become fully apprised of the calibre of the man who is charged with the duty of protecting their interests in legal proceedings.

"The publicity given to this controversy has had one desirable result—that of forcing Mr. Whalen to attempt explanations. This is a marked advance over his previous attitude of refusing proper and necessary information to the Controller's office respecting these claims. As the matter now stands it might almost be said that the city has no Controller, but only a clerk of the Corporation Counsel holding that title. It might be said further that the heads of the city departments are to-day performing their functions only by the grace of the Corporation Counsel.

"A discharged employe may sue for reinstatement, a contractor seek to restrain the head of a department; in all cases the Corporation Counsel insists that he and not the courts may be the final judge, and disposes of the city's defense at his discretion. His pretensions are not limited to money claims alone, but by offers of judgment he can control the whole City Government.

"I believe it is only necessary for the public to understand this state of affairs and the remedy will not be long forthcoming."

Mr. Whalen, after reading the Controller's statement, said:

"I have not entered nor will I enter into a personal controversy as to whether city employes shall be paid the prevailing rate of wages. The law says the prevailing rate must be paid. I have nothing to do but obey the law, which is supported by decisions of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court so strong that there is not a point on which I could make a fight. The Controller should stop talking and obey the law."

Mayor on National Policy.

Mayor Van Wyck at yesterday's meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners took occasion to express his opinion of the pending Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The commission had under consideration a request from the Armory Board for an appropriation of $40,000 for repairs on the Fourteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn, when the Mayor said: "If the National Government does not mind its own business, we are likely to get into international complications and need an army of 500,000 men. The Government is advocating a treaty that will make us subordinate to the Queen and the empire of Great Britain." President Guggenheimer objected to the appropriation, and the matter which drew forth the Mayor's comment was referred to him for report.

FIRE ALARM WIRES USED.

They Carry Telephonic Messages to Headquarters Successfully.

The new system of telephonic communication over fire-alarm wires was tested successfully yesterday morning by officers of the Telegraph Bureau at the Fire Department Headquarters. Inspector John J. Donnelly and Batteryman Woodbridge were sent to telephone from fire-alarm boxes at various points to Superintendent Blackwell at Headquarters.

The first message was sent in at 10:15 A. M. from Box 636, at Seventy-sixth Street and Third Avenue. Both the Superintendent and Inspector were able to hear each other perfectly. The instrument consists of a small telephone receiver attached to the fire-alarm circuit. When the various boxes have been equipped with telephone plugs each Chief of Battalion will carry a telephone outfit in his wagon, ready for service.

A bad Cold, like a bad fire, bodes no trifling. It's dangerous to life. Subdue it with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Royal

BAKING POWDER

-Absolutely Pure-

For the third of a century the standard for strength and purity. It makes the hot bread, hot biscuit, cake and other pastry light, sweet and excellent in every quality.

No other baking powder is "just as good as Royal," either in strength, purity or wholesomeness.

Many low-priced imitation baking powders are upon the market. These are made with alum, and care should be taken to avoid them, as alum is a poison, never to be taken in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

MILLER'S TRIAL IN APRIL.

Arraigned to Plead to Many Indictments for Grand Larceny.

William F. Miller was arraigned in the Kings County Court yesterday to plead to seventeen indictments for grand larceny. The Grand Jury presented the indictments to Justice Hurd yesterday morning. Edward Schlessinger was named with Miller in twelve of the indictments. Schlessinger is not yet under arrest.

Frederick B. House appeared as counsel for Miller. He said counsel had planned to make an application for an inspection of the minutes of the Grand Jury if the District Attorney intended to go on with the trial at once. Counsel understood, however, that the District Attorney would waive formal notice of the motion to inspect, and let the motion for trial at once go over until April 2 next. Mr. House said he would be ready to go with the trial at that time.

District Attorney Clarke said that if there were to be no dilatory motions he would consent to examination of the minutes. Justice Hurd thereupon granted the motion, and trial was set down for April 2.

Miller's counsel have obtained from Justice Thomas an order to show cause why the writ of habeas corpus issued on Tuesday on the application of creditors should not be vacated. The order will be argued this morning.

VERDICT AGAINST A LAWYER.

Ordered to Pay Over Money Collected for an Estate.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice McAdam directed a jury to find a verdict of $3,012.50, with interest, against Bernard J. Tinney, a lawyer, with an office at 280 Broadway. The action against Mr. Tinney was brought by Norwood & Dilley, counsel for John Flynn of Providence, R. I.

According to the complaint, Rose Fernigan died in this city in the Summer of 1894. Flynn, who was her nearest relative, came to New York to look after the estate. Tinney arranged to have him appointed administrator, with his wife, Jennie Tinney, as administratrix. Then, it is alleged, Tinney collected $3,012.50 interest on a mortgage held by the estate. Flynn meanwhile wanted to get some of the interest, so he employed other attorneys, and in April, 1898, they succeeded in having Mrs. Tinney removed as co-administrator. Tinney fought this case through to the Court of Appeals, but the Surrogate was sustained. Tinney made a charge against the estate of $2,000 for professional services, and alleged that an accounting of the estate was now pending before the Surrogate in which the money was accounted for.

LACE DEPT.

A variety of Colored and Black String Ties. Satin or Velvet, — finished with silk tassel,
25 cents each.

Velvet Ties,—finished with tassel and silk buttons. "Bat-End" Satin or Taffetas Ties,
50 cents each.

Ladies' Imperials, with hemstitched ends,
75 cents each.

Point de Venise, Lace Collars, new shape,
$1.50, $2.35 & $3.15 each.

Novelty Jabots, Stocks and Ties, exquisitely designed, in Light Fabrics or Silks.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

ECCENTRIC COUPLE BURIED.

August Von Der Leith and His Wife Died Within a Day of Each Other.

Joint funeral services were held yesterday afternoon over the bodies of August Von Der Leith and his wife, Catherine Von Der Leith, in the house where they had lived for almost thirty years, at 266 Ogden Avenue, Jersey City Heights. They died a day apart, the woman at noon Tuesday and the man early the next evening. He was eighty-four years old, and she was one year his senior. They were thought to be wealthy, and many stories are told of their eccentric habits. Few of the neighbors had ever seen the inside of their home until yesterday. The services were conducted by the Rev. A. Hafer, pastor of the Bowers Street Lutheran Church, who himself had not known the old couple in life.

About ten days ago the couple discharged their servant girl, Sarah Vandell, who, with the exception of a big yellow cat, had for many years been their only companion. A relative, calling a few days later, found Mr. and Mrs. Von Der Leith in bed, and unable to help themselves. He sent for the girl, and she returned. Monday morning she found that her mistress, who was partially paralyzed, had fallen out of bed, and was on the floor with her head covered with blood. She called a neighbor, and a physician was summoned. After he had prescribed, Mrs. Von Der Leith ordered him not to come again until the third day. As the cases were serious, however, he waited only until the second day, when he found Mrs. Von Der Leith dead and her husband dying.

Legal complications over the estate are probable, as each of the old couple had made a will in the other's favor. Mr. Von Der Leith had said that his only relative, so far as he knew, was a maiden sister in an institution in Europe, but Mrs. Von Der Leith leaves one daughter, Mrs. Diedericke Ehlers, and several grandchildren by her first husband, Henry Wintjen, who died many years ago.

Society of Patriots Organized.

A new organization, known as the Society of Patriots, was formed in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, yesterday. Its object, according to its constitution as adopted at its meeting, is "to broaden and deepen love of country in the hearts and minds of the youth of America by every means of patriotic education." Levi P. Morton was the unanimous choice of the members for Honorary President, and the Governors of the various States were elected Honorary Vice Presidents. Among the active officers chosen were John Henry Hull, President; W. G. Raines, Vice President, and Miss E. Bennett Johnston, Historian.

Sale of

Men's Fancy Colored Shirts.

Made of extra fine percale or woven colored Madras, open front and back, with one pair of separate cuffs,

$1.15

each, value $1.50 & $1.75.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

PURSUED IN BROADWAY.

Woman Gives Chase to Another, Who, She Says, Knows About Her Diamonds.

A young woman, well dressed and carrying a heavy dress suit case, ran out from Forty-first Street into the middle of Broadway yesterday afternoon pursued by another woman, somewhat older, and also richly dressed.

"I want my diamonds. Come back, Anna," shouted the second woman.

The younger woman jumped into a hansom cab, calling, "To Brooklyn, driver."

As the cab started the second woman also jumped in, and, making an ineffectual grab at the reins, she yelled:

"Drive to the police station. I want my diamonds."

The cab went down Broadway at a lively pace, the two women screaming and apparently struggling for the possession of the dress suit case.

"Help! help! She's got my diamonds!" the older woman screamed, and as the cab slowed down behind a cable car at Thirty-ninth Street the younger woman leaped out, carrying with her the suit case, and the older woman followed her.

Detective Barry caught the young woman, and both went to the Tenderloin station house.

There the older woman said that she was Mrs. Edna Austin of 120 West Forty-first Street, and had been robbed of diamonds to the value of from $3,000 to $4,000. She suspected the other woman, Anna Hunt, who she said had put her trunk in storage, and was leaving the house with Mrs. Austin's dress suit case when the latter returned after a short absence.

Detectives Lockwood and Sheehan went with Mrs. Austin to her house, and searched in vain for her jewels.

Mrs. Austin was reluctant to press any charge against Miss Hunt, and the women talked very affectionately to each other, but at last Mrs. Austin decided to have the young woman held as a suspicious person.

"Please do be lenient with Anna; she's a dear, good girl," Mrs. Austin told the detectives as the young woman was led to a cell.

The police assert that Mrs. Edna Austin is the Mrs. Scofield who figured in the Scofield-Hatch tragedy of a number of years ago, when young Hatch, a Wall Street broker, was found dead outside of the house of Mrs. Schofield. Mrs. Austin, or Barton, as she is known in the house 120 West Forty-first Street, denied herself to reporters last night.

The police take the reported diamond robbery in good faith, and detectives are tracing up Miss Hunt's trunk.

Berkshire Society Dinner.

The Berkshire Society of New York held its thirteenth annual dinner last evening at the Hotel Manhattan. The address of welcome was made by the President, Charles Bulkley Hubbell. Admiral Henry Erben spoke on "The Berkshires as Seen from the Bridge," Albert Stickney on "The Berkshires from the Standpoint of an Adopted Son," Dr. Addison Ballard, Jr., on "The Berkshires, the Home of the Scholar," Col. W. L. Brown on "The Berkshires from a Buckeye Standpoint," and Stephen P. Duggan on "The Man with the Berkshire Hoe."

Just to "top-off" with—

An Oxford Derby Hat,

$3.00.

Popular gray—the newest hat idea. All the Spring shapes of black derbys.

Blue Pearl Alpines, $3.

Newest Spring Overcoats—ready, $10.00 to $30.00.

Stores open this evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Yesterday's feast was eaten of heartily, but being rather too much to digest at one sitting, there's still a slice for those hungry for blue or black serge and cheviot suits, former price of which ran from $18 into the $30s.

Now $12.50.

Some fancy mixed sack suits same price; some bicycle-golf breeches $2.50.

Trouser hunger appeased at $3.50.

SWEETS FOR THE BOYS.

Double-breasted short trouser suits, sizes 10 to 16.

Sailor suits, sizes 3 to 10; little reefers, sizes 4 to 16.

Some of these of $8 richness. Yours to-day at $3.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SUMMER DECORATIONS.

Many imagine country houses hard to decorate artistically.

Those are the very people we like to meet. We have the knack of discovering for them that their own dwellings have good and strong decorative possibilities. If the rooms are sunny and warm; if they appear small, if their tones are sullied by a strong reflected light from green trees, no matter what the faults, we make them cool, airy, and charming in color. How?

Let us show you. The expense will not be a bit more than you wish, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

WHO WANTS

DOLLAR SHIRTS

Of Fine Percale for 50c. each?

WE HAVE 2,000 TO SELL

Imported Fancy HALF HOSE.

Lot 1.	Lot 2.
17c. pair.	25c. pair.
Six pairs for 95c.	Six pairs for $1.38.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

Good Digestion

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Taken regularly after meals, removes the sense of distress, oppression and "all gone" feeling of the stomach.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

C. H. PEPPER'S LINOLEUM

IS THE BEST FLOOR CLOTH
FOR OFFICES.
1,319-1,321 BROADWAY,
HERALD SQUARE.

AMUSEMENTS.

New York Broadway to Tokio, SUNDAY NIGHT. Broadway, 44-45 St. Evegs. at 8:10. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2. NO SMOKING AT MATINEES. Annual Vaudeville Benefit. **ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA.**

Fougere, Maggie Cline, Daisy Lovering & Co., Etta Butler, Flo Irwin, W. G. Davis, York & Adams, Emmons, Emerson & Emmons, Truly Shattuck, Bobby Gaylor, Milton & Dolly Nobles, Digby Bell, Artie Hall, Jolly Nash, Edwin Milton Royle, Clarice Vance, Marie Wainwright, Montgomery & Stone, Jess Dandy, Richard Golden, J. W. Dunn, Fisher & Carroll, Thorn & Carleton, Sally Stembler, Agnes Herndon & Co., Smith, Doty & Co., J. Aldrich Libby, Laura Comstock, Cheridah Simpson, Young American Quintette, Chris Bruno, Mabel Russell, Joe Welch, La Petite Mignon.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST MAT. LAST NIGHT. **M'LLE FIFI** NEXT MONDAY, **MODJESKA,** Assisted by John E. Kellerd. Mon., Tu. & Wed. Evs. & Wed. Mat., Mary Stuart; Thu., Fri., & Sat. Evs., Marie Antoinette; Sat. Mat., The Ladies' Battle. Seats on sale.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42st., B'w'y & 7th av. LAST WEEK. Ev. 8:30. M't. to-d'y. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées. CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP. 50c. Admission to Promenade 50c. MONDAY EV'G, FEB. 26. MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS WITH JOSEPHINE HALL.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. Tuesday Afternoon, Feb. 27, at 3:30. **ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON.** "PERSONALITY OF WILD ANIMALS."

BIJOU A GREAT BIG SUCCESS. **AUNT HANNAH** Success! Success!! A Triumph Artistically Musical A go! A go!!

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL, 34th St. & B'way. GRAND OPENING MONDAY NIGHT. WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO.

WORLD IN WAX. **EDEN MUSEE** CINEMATOGRAPH. NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mat. Saturday. Last 2 Weeks of **Mr. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT** in "A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. To-day. **"ALS ICH WIEDERKAM"** (When I Returned.)

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. HENRY MILLER in The Only Way. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Nxt wk., Andrew Mack in The Last of the Rohans

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

February Clearance

Preparatory to Stock-Taking

Each Sale Means Less to Count or Measure

All Winter Stock Must Positively Be Sold.

We Never Carry Goods from Year to Year.

BOYS' DERBYS AND ALPINES, fine fur felt; were 1.49 and 1.69..... .98

BOYS' TELESCOPES, fine fur felt; were 98 cents..... .49

BOYS' CADET CAPS, fine cloth; were 69 and 98....39 and .69

BOYS' TAM O' SHANTERS. Best qualities—finest styles; were 1.49 and 1.69..... .69 were 49 to 98..... .29

BOYS' CHEVIOT KNEE PANTS 4 to 16 years—were 49 cents..... .29 All wool—were 69 cents..... .39 Desirable styles and colors.

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The Fewer Goods, the Less to Inventory.

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MERCERIZED SATEEN WAISTS—Extra fine quality—can hardly be distinguished from satin—black and all pretty evening shades..... 1.98

Novelties in Fancy Shirt Waists

Percales, Dimities, Linen, Gingham and French Zephyr—soft cuffs and stock collar, some with bow to match..... 49 cents to 3.69

Novelties in White Shirt Waists

Fancy effects in all over lace and Emb'y—dreams of daintiness—1.98 to 16.98

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DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15. The new society play in 4 acts by John Oliver Hobbes, with the full strength of Daniel Frohman's Stock Company. **THE AMBASSADOR**

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EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. MATINEES TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. **BROTHER OFFICERS.**

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WALLACK'S—SPECIAL TO-MORROW EVENING, FEB. 25TH.—11th ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT. TREASURER'S CLUB OF AMERICA. GREAT BILL! HOST OF VOLUNTEERS.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. New Broadway Burlesquers. "McAVOY & MAY, LA FA FALLA."

Koster & Bial's. Henri French, Ida Fuller, The Olifans. TrulyShattuck, Arthur Nelstone & MinnieAbbey, ors. MATINEE TO-DAY. GENERAL ADM., 50c.

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CASINO! LAST WEEK But One! THE PRINCESS CHIC! LAST MAT. but one! TO-DAY

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 15th Week. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices 25-50-75-$1. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:10.

Murray HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—DIPLOMACY.

Weber & Fields' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. No Matinée This Saturday. WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MATINEES TO-DAY & WED. DAVID BELASCO'S **Naughty Anthony** Monday, March 5, MADAME BUTTERFLY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. IN OLD KENTUCKY Mat. To-day. Nxt Wk—Rogers Bros. in Wall St.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900. Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU. This Aft., at 2, L'AFRICAINE. Mmes. Nordica and Clementine De Vere; MM. Scotti, Ed. de Reszke, Plançon, and Cornubert, (début.) TO-NIGHT, at 8, at Popular Prices, AIDA. Mmes. Emma Eames and Olitzka; MM. Perotti, Dufriche, and Campanari. Sun. Ev'g, Feb 25, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Suzanne Adams and Zélie de Lussan; Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Scotti, Bars, Ocellier, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur. Mon. Ev'g, Feb. 26, at 8. LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari and Salignac. Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 27, at 7 precisely, third performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Nordica, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur. Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 28, at 8, Mozart's Opera, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Emma Eames, Suzanne Adams, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari. Thurs. Ev'g, Mar. 1, at 6:45 precisely, first performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Olitzka, Pevny, Molka-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Paur. Fri. Ev'g, March 2, at 7:30, Wagner's Opera, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Ed. de Reszke.

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People

WITH EXPLANATIONS BY FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director. Fourth Concert This (Sat.) Aft. at 2:30, AT CARNEGIE HALL. Soloist.....Mme. SZUMOWSKA. Programme—Prelude to "Lohengrin," WAGNER; Air and Gavotte, BACH; Overture, "Robespierre," LITTOLFF. Tickets at Carnegie Hall box office only.

MENDELSSOHN HALL Wednesday Eve. at 8:15 **FEB. 28**

Major Pond announces a change to larger quarters for **ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON.**

PICTURESQUE SIDE OF WILD ANIMALS A new lecture. Mr. Thompson's only evening appearance in New York this season. Tickets 1.50 and 1.00 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Second Chamber Music Matinee Tuesday afternoon, February 27, at 2:15. **THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.** Tickets, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. MR. GEORGE **GROSSMITH** Third Humorous and Musical Recital. THIS (SAT.) AFTERN. AT 3:15. Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

ST. NICHOLAS **SKATING RINK** WEST 66TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV. INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY MATCH. Princeton University vs. Brown University. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK. Admission, 50 cts. Skates free.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. DIGBY BELL 15c., 25c., 50c. CAMILLA URSO, Daisy Lovering & Co., Maxwell & Simpson, Moving Pictures, Pete Baker, and Others.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. FLO. IRWIN, Cont. Perf. 15c., 25, 50c. Anderson, Appleton & Co. Polly Holmes, M'v'gPic's, 4 Colbys, "Bonner," others

Knickerbocker. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & To-day. N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT EXTRA MATINEE Next Wednesday. When We Were Twenty-one.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. MATINEE TO-DAY. THE GREAT SUCCESS, **BEN-HUR**

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. MR. & MRS. SIDNEY DREW. THORNE & CARLETON. BLANCH RING, SMITH & COOK. DOLAN & LENHARR. CONROY & McDONALD.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Mr. Kipling's first piece of sustained work since his illness proves to be a series of animal stories, described as of a ridiculously droll character. These stories have been in Mr. Kipling's mind for several years, and when his physicians gave him permission to resume his literary work, he turned with zest to writing them. They are said to show the author at his very best and strongest. He has given the entire series to The Ladies' Home Journal, and in the April issue of that magazine the first story will be printed. It is called "The Elephant's Child," and tells, as Mr. Kipling says, how it happened that the elephant got his trunk. The second story relates "The Beginning of the Armadillos," and this is said to be one of the droliest stories Kipling has ever written. In the third, which is called "The Sing Song of Old Man Kangaroo," there is told the story of how the kangaroo got his long legs, since, as Mr. Kipling tells, there was a time in the beginning of things when the kangaroo did not have such long legs as he has now. Mr. Kipling is at work while in South Africa on other stories in the series for the Philadelphia magazine. Mr. Frank Ver Beck has been chosen the illustrator for the stories.

The announcement that Mr. Bret Harte contemplates the publication of a second series of "Condensed Novels," naturally provokes the inquiry as to what authors he has selected for the targets of his humor. Much has been written in fiction since the first series came from the press in 1867 under the title of "Spanish Novels Condensed," and at first thought this particular field for jest seems to have been much modified. What writers are of sufficient prominence to be worthy of Bret Harte's satirical pen, who, at the same time, contain foibles of style of sufficient mark? Of English writers there might be mentioned Marie Corelli, George Moore, Hall Caine, and the author of "Red Pottage." Over here the number seems limited to two, Mr. Howells and Prof. Brander Matthews. Of course there are many less distinguished writers that are more vulnerable, but then—where would be the fun?

James Huneker, author of "Mezzotints in Modern Music," has an elaborate work on "Chopin: The Man and His Music," in active preparation at Charles Scribner's Sons. The first part of the book will be biographical, and will be concerned with the composer's life in Poland, Paris, England, and Scotland, to his final resting place in Père la Chaise. There will also be an appreciative study of the man as an artist, poet, and psychologist. The second part, which will be critical, will deal with the various fields of musical composition with which the name of Chopin has become identified. A valuable and exhaustive bibliography is also being added.

"The Private Memoirs of Madame Roland," edited by Edward Gilpin Johnson, is an important item in biography and history that will shortly be issued by A. C. McClurg & Co. The present work is based upon a translation made from the original Bosc edition and published in London in 1795, two years after the author had met her death by the guillotine. The forthcoming edition will be the first English reprint published after the above named, and now very scarce, issue of 1795.

A new novel by F. Marion Crawford will be brought out early in the Autumn by The Macmillan Company. It will be called "In the Palace of the King: A Love Story of Old Madrid." It is quite likely that a dramatic version of the story will be presented at the same time on the American stage under the title of "Dolores." It is this work that is occupying the last moments' stay of the author before his return to his home in Sorrento.

"World Politics as Modified by Recent Developments in the Far East," by Prof. S. Reinsch, will shortly be presented by The Macmillan Company. The work deals with the growth of nationalities, the influence of sea-power upon warfare, the alleged passing of England from industrialism to capitalism, characteristics of the world's great colonizers, &c. Prof. Reinsch would, moreover, prove that the solution of world government will not be found in political world unity, but rather in international equilibrium.

To the many Americans who have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Kipling's famous poem, "The Absent Minded Beggar," recited, or whose knowledge of it has been obtained from fragments printed in the daily press, an announcement from Brentano's will prove most gratifying. This house will immediately publish the only authorized and copyright edition of the poem in this country. It will be printed in a brochure on deckle-edged paper, and in a way that will be quite worthy of the verses themselves.

Probably the first serious book on the present war, written by a man on the spot, will appear from the press of The Macmillan Company within the next fortnight. It will bear the title of "The War in South Africa," and is the work of Mr. J. A. Hobson, the South Africa correspondent of The Manchester Guardian. The author's facilities for studying his subject may be understood by a few lines from the preface: "I was at Pretoria during the most critical period of the negotiations, at Bloemfontein when the Raad of the Free State decided to stand by the Transvaal, and at Cape Town when the war began, and I had the opportunity of personal intercourse with many men of political prominence in the republics and the colony."

A valuable work showing the part that England played in the Hundred Years' War, by Dr. James MacKinnon, author of "The Union of England and Scotland," is in preparation by Longmans, Green & Co. It is entitled "The History of Edward III.," and is a study, from original and hitherto unpublished sources, of English history during Edward's reign, (1327 to 1377.)

A manuscript that promises to be of great value to biographers of the British Admiral, Blake, has just been discovered in the British Museum. In cataloguing the Sloane manuscripts a volume was found to have been wrongly recorded, which proved to be a journal of Blake's purser, beginning with the Mediterranean voyage of 1654-5 and embracing the greater part of the Admiral's subsequent career.

THREE UNRELATED BOOKS.

Byington's "Puritan as Colonist," Roy Devereux's "Side Lights on South Africa," and Christian's "Caroline Islands."*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
George H. Warner,
Associate Editor of "The Library of the World's Best Literature."

I.—THE PURITAN.

From Cape Town to Boston is a long distance for the voyager, yet the reviewer can go thither as easily as Roy Devereux makes the voyage to Cape Town—if it is in his imagination. How long the actual voyage would be is not our concern, but to see how far South Africa is from Boston in civilization. The Dutch colonized Cape Town in 1651, only a little later than the Puritans settled at Cape Ann. They were substantially of the same blood, substantially of the same faith; yet one colony has expanded over a continent and the other has only treked into the wilderness.

It is not our province to point out all the causes that led to such a divergent result. One was an agricultural, one a pastoral and semi-nomadic development, the results of the latter always tending to let people remain in barbarism. Massachusetts lay in the track of empire, on the margin of a land that paid a bounty to all settlers of a liberality hitherto unheard of, and of a sea that was not long trackless, but led to the old home that was not niggardly of its best blood of men and maidens, or its best ideas of free speech and free press, and, above all, of its free man.

Mr. Byington is doing a good service in the two books, of which this is the second, in stating clearly the intellectual status and the social standing of the Puritan party in England and of the Puritan settler in New England.

It is a great misfortune, especially to the young, not to know that the Puritan emigration to New England was not a flight, but a deliberate expression of a large, powerful, and intelligent party in England not merely for a free conscience in religion, but for the right of self-government, of which our author gives the gist when he quotes what King James told his Parliament—that their "privileges were derived from the gracious concessions of their monarchs," and that it was "treason for them to question his royal prerogative."

But the Commons informed the King, through Sir Edward Coke, that he "possessed no prerogative whatever except by the law of the land."

This free spirit, when the question of a church organization came up in Salem, said in effect there is no prerogative, and the ministers ordained each other, turn and turn about. They had that clear vision which saw what is so difficult to see, that the Church is not religion, but only a temporary form of expression of it, and that making the two words interchangeable has always led to confusion of ideas, retrogression, and the loss of individual liberty.

These free men, when asked whether, if certain of the nobility would emigrate and bring with them, to the great furtherance of the colony, much-needed wealth, they might possess and use their "hereditary privileges," replied by choosing and sending back the two most useful letters out of the alphabet, NO. This combination of letters was as definite as a chemical formula, and proved a solvent for the question which has stood the test of time.

Mr. Byington does well to specially call attention to the intellectual condition of the Puritan party in England, as he does in the chapter on Shakespeare and the Puritans, though the title is somewhat misleading, for Shakespeare's connection with the Puritans is at least a negative one.

The literary glories of the Puritan mind were the first great poet after Chaucer, Edmund Spenser, who had the warm friendship of Sir Philip Sidney and the Earl of Leicester, and, next, John Milton, born in 1608, fifty-five years later than Spenser. In Shakespeare our author finds scant sympathy with the Puritans, but it is evident that he means to use Shakespeare's name as designating that most virile period, both in English literature and in English politics—to which the world is indebted in a sum that makes it bankrupt.

Our author devotes the first chapter to the arrival and settlement of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. This was, more specifically than the Puritan movement, a religious emigration, composed mainly of those who had left England to take refuge in Holland. This is pointed out as a distinctly "Separatist" colony, and that at first they had no charter. They had for some years no minister, but were instructed by laymen.

It is not alone, nor mainly, the religious aspect of these men, kindly tolerant as they were, that thrills us

*THE PURITAN AS A COLONIST AND A REFORMER. By Ezra Hoyt Byington. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1899.
SIDE LIGHTS ON SOUTH AFRICA. By Roy Devereux, with a map of South Africa. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. December, 1899. London: William Clowes & Sons, Limited.
THE CAROLINE ISLANDS. Travel in the Sea of the Little Lands. By F. W. Christian. With forty-three illustrations, five maps and plates, and an Introduction by Cyprian A. G. Bridge of the British Navy. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Price $4.

...that wintered in the Bay of ...

...ther remarks that in the earliest ... colony there were no traces of ...nism as at Plymouth, nor were there ... considerable democratic element; that, ... says, came later.

...ably the most important event that ...ed for the future welfare of the new ... was the transfer of the charter of the ... Colony to Massachusetts. Those who ... the charter claimed that the Puritan ...y should be self-governing.

... Byington gives us a very interesting ...ter on the progress of the colony and ... laws and courts. On its relations to the ...dians and on John Eliot's twenty-five ...ears of missions he gives many pages. Eliot's work was interrupted and mainly destroyed by the Indian war of 1675.

Our author tells over again the story of Roger Williams and the founding of Rhode Island. He became a Nonconformist and, emigrating to Massachusetts, soon found himself more advanced in views than the Church there. Being asked to return to England he instead chose with a few friends to make a new beginning in the wilderness, and there enunciated the principle of not only religious toleration, but religious liberty, which has worked its mighty way into the constitutional fabric of all our States, and which at length imbedded in the Federal Constitution itself the declaration that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

We are also told at length of the trek of Thomas Hooker with his flock of Puritans who settled Connecticut, where Hooker made the first written instrument under which men agree, beforehand, what laws they will live under, called a constitution.

But perhaps the most interesting chapters of Mr. Byington's book are the ones relating to Jonathan Edwards and the great awakening, following the "decay" and "great moral decline" beginning about 1690 and extending throughout the colonies. Looked at from the standpoint of a doctor of divinity, which our author has the honor of being, this was a wonderful rescue of the colonies from a moral decline, using wonderful instruments like Edwards and Whitefield for the revival of religion.

But, taking the liberty of the reviewer, we prefer asking what were the causes for the moral decline which set in upon a colony which had all the advantages possible for the permanence of morality and a continuous religious life.

Philosophically speaking, there is one cause sufficient to account for it. The Puritans had not yet learned, did not know as we now know, that the separation of Church and State is absolutely essential to peace in a State, and is also absolutely just as necessary to simplicity and purity in the conduct of religion.

It is certain from historical study that morality never persists when the religion of a people is joined with its political structure. The theocratic ideal of government in all its many forms always has been a failure in itself, and has always produced religious despotism in the State, and, at length, moral disasters in the individuals composing it. New England learned the bitter lesson, learned it well—thanks to the intelligence and the courage of the Puritan as a reformer.

II. SOUTH AFRICA.

The author of "Side Lights on South Africa" informs the reader that the name Roy Devereux is in this case feminine; a fact that one might infer from the treatment of the subject, for she runs down to Cape Town and rings the bell of South Africa as easily and airily as though making an afternoon call in the West End.

There is a kind of paradox involved in her going out as correspondent of The London Morning Post; she has been wrestling for some months with the demon called insomnia and goes on the southern voyage to cheat him, and yet after she gets there she never sleeps!

Never was there a more open-eyed correspondent. She has none of those disabilities, so common to men, of having to find a hotel, to eat, to smoke, or to be introduced. She does not have to study. She knows intuitively about the men, their motives, the scenery and its comparative merits.

Like a perfectly dressed and entirely acceptable lady of excellent social standing at an afternoon tea, who in fifteen minutes' time after her arrival knows just what every other woman has on and just about their relative standing in society, our author steps from the steamer, after a voyage of 5,978 miles, about which the reader is not bored by a single word, and in fifteen minutes knows how Cape Town looks, what suburbs it wears, and how Table Mountain is unlike Fujiyama, and in an incredibly short time knows how Cecil Rhodes, and Sir Alfred Milner, and Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Gordon Sprigge, and Mr. Hoffmeyr, Mr. Rose Innes and Mr. Schreiner, and Dr. Te Water look, what they have on, and what they are worth—to South Africa.

Politics is not that very solemn thing that it is at home, perhaps, but at any rate it comes very easy here. Taking South Africa is so easy to our author, one wonders how the British Generals find it so hard.

But, after all, if we miss the old formalisms of travel, we gain something else. Perhaps this modern way accords best with the rapid movement of events.

Since Roy Devereux left Africa the war has set in, and the world begins to understand the geography of South Africa. Take up the excellent map that accompanies the book, and one sees what a large land problem confronts the traveler. Measure across Africa at the latitude of 20 degrees south. The line runs through German Damara- ...through ... Africa, a distance of 1,000 miles in a ... with the distance in 1,000 miles in ... numbers.

Measure the waist line and see soon the magnitude of the interests involved. From Cape Town, on the west of the cape, to Port Elizabeth, directly east, is 426 miles, as sailed by steamers; thence northward to Durban, Natal, 894 miles; thence to Delagoa Bay, in Portuguese territory, 200 miles; thence north to Beira, about half way up the Portuguese seacoast, 485 miles.

One sees at a glance that the war is on a vast theatre, and why covering all the points necessitates such a large number of men. It is not so much the Boers' military force as the vast extent of space that is to be covered and guarded that makes the difficulty confronting the Generals so great. But we must refrain from war, and even politics, and enjoy what this free-handed correspondent so graphically tells us about South Africa, the land itself.

Cape Town itself is unworthy of the rare beauty of its surroundings; it is stunted, straggling, and monotonous. The Post Office and Standard Bank Buildings are gigantic, and the houses of the Legislature, built of red brick and white stone, not unseemely, and circled by well-kept gardens. The environs are beautiful. The Victoria Road, which almost encircles the peninsula on which Cape Town stands, is one of the most wonderful of the world's highways. "As it curls around the shoulder of Table Mountain, between Sea Point and Hout's Bay, it is lovelier than the famous Corniche, more subtle in color, more capricious in outline." "There the sky, a stainless turquois, and the sea, a burning sapphire, glowing in the hot Winter sunlight," crown the delightful picture. There are many fair scenes; Wynberg, a suburb, in a forest intersected with avenues of villas; Groote Schurr, where Cecil Rhodes is king—its white walls and serrated gables gleaming through an avenue of pines. Here "the man who thinks in continents" lives. "In the foreground a series of terraces that mount the grassy hill, radiant with red salvia and golden with orange trees." "Two giant cedars, standing like sentinels on the summit, throw a trellis of frail black branches across the background of the mountain. It rears its height in dreamy opalescence against the sky, which is always here the bluest of the blue." Table Mountain, thirty-five hundred feet high and accessible to climbers, evidently dominates the scene. It must be worth more than an army to keep the peace.

Of Johannesburg, the City of Gold, the author gives the impression that it is built upon leagues of sand, partly conquered by the energy of man. "The sky, a canopy of stainless blue, is obscured by a film of shifting dust which is to Johannesburg what the fog is to London—a veil she would fain cast away, but cannot."

Of Krüger she says many telling things, such as, "By some strange process of atavism, Paul Krüger seems to reincarnate the elemental forces of ignorance and superstition that dominated the primitive ages of the world." "I was told that he had shot his first lion at eleven and his first Kafir three years later."

The writer's belief is that the fact that Krüger has so long defied the educational forces of the century is a proof of his strength. But with his fanaticism goes the indifference to official corruption and his own personal venality in accepting bribes from aliens.

The Transvaal is a pastoral, not an agricultural, country; its gold mines and its people being the chief source of the most explosive dynamite and the deposit of the toughest theology in the world make the government of its floating and speculative population a problem of extreme difficulty.

But it is Kimberley that makes our author's eyes sparkle most. The diamond mines are the pivot around which the town revolves. "As they lie in little piles, sorted out according to their quality, one might take them for fragments of inferior glass. A diamond in the rough is, of all embryonic things, the most uninteresting. Its own dust is the magic wand that works it to life and lights that unholy fire which begets a kindred radiance in the eyes of nine women out of ten ever created."

The Garden Colony, as Natal is called, deserves its name. "Durban, with her luxuriance of leafy green bathed in sunlight, and her sky and sea like rain-washed forget-me-nots. It is Devonshire again, with more than a suggestion of the tropics. In the palm-fringed gardens oleanders and camellias frame against the false violet of creeping bourgeonvillias, and mingle with the waxen cups and shining leaves of the magnolia trees."

We cannot go on with our author on her return voyage along the east coast, calling at the Portuguese settlements and at Zanzibar. Time and space and editors forbid. And we are sorry; or, rather, we are sorry to leave South Africa at all. To go back to London is a hardship, though if we were to see London with Roy Devereux we would not feel it to be so. Such an easy and entertaining traveler would even light up London on a Sunday.

III.—THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

As the crow flies, though the crow never flies far, it is about as far from Cape Cod to the Caroline Islands as it is from Cape Town to Boston. But the reviewer, though again enjoying a kind of Devereux liberty of travel, cannot go over land and over sea directly to his objective point, for another route beguiles him, and he starts, whether he will or not, with one Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, who sailed out of the mouth of the Guadalquiver ...and then ... but southward and then westward ... of a globe circumnavigated, if he succeeded.

In November we reach the Brazilian coast, and in January, 1520, the mouth of the La Plata. Wintering at Port Saint Julian, Patagonia, from March to September, the dreary prospect brought on a serious mutiny and the loss of one of the vessels on the rocks.

On the 21st of October the ships passed Cape Virgins and entered what proved to be the Strait of Magellan. In the five weeks that it took to pass this 300 miles of tortuous navigation to the Pacific one of the ships deserted and returned to Spain. This left our Captain General with only three ships to make their trackless way 5,000 miles over that mild but desolate ocean our commander named the Pacific, over which he must sail to the Moluccas, or "out into the unfathomable abysses of space," he knew not which.

On the 6th of March, 1521, after months of starvation, suffering, and despair, "beyond the point where mutiny could be suggested as a remedy," our three ships arrive at what are now the Ladrone (Thieves') Islands, and, finding food, the crews are saved from death. Perhaps it was the Island of Guam of that group, on which our flag was recently hoisted, some 400 miles to the northward of the Carolines.

March 16 the remaining three ships arrived at what is now the American Island of Sebu, one of the Philippines. On the 21st of April, 1521, Magellan lost his life in trying to convert the natives of the Island of Matan with an arquebus, in the Spanish manner.

So we never reach the Carolines with our commander. One now sees how difficult it is to reach the Carolines. Neither we nor our author reached the Carolines with Magellan. He is of a far different age and time and nation—one of those Englishmen whose Oxford education has been supplemented by travel till he is a citizen of the world. One travels in his company with confidence, because the botany, the zoology, and the mineralogy are familiar to him, as well as is more especially the philology of the Malay race and its intermixture of tongues. It is a pleasure to travel with a man who knows the names of things; and who knows the ways of men and things in the Pacific. Mr. Christian lived alongside of Stevenson in Samoa, and has lived also in Australia. And is familiar with the Marquesas, the Pelew, the Society, and the other groups of the Polynesian ocean.

He sailed from Sydney, New South Wales, on the 9th day of September, 1895, and with him we must go. In a few days we thread the strait between New Guinea and Australia, and enter upon those myriad seas in which lie the Moluccas and the Philippines, and thence to Hongkong. How different this vessel from those three small caravels, about a hundred feet long, that carried Magellan to his death—and his immortality.

"Our dear old Capt. Hugh Craig is the life and soul of our merry bachelor party. Day after day we creep northward, gliding over a glassy sea, our Lotus eaters' monotony only broken by sumptuous meals served by noiseless and discreet Celestials in airy attire. Evening after evening many a noble rubber of whist is played out on deck with the Southern Cross and the myriad lamps of the sky gleaming overhead; with the kindly breezes of starry-kirtled night playing softly around us, as with rhythmic beat of clanging machinery the great boat marches on with a fiery trail of phosphorescent sparkles in her train."

Nor will our guide yet go, for he must take us to Shanghai by the same good steamer on its continued voyage, and to Japan, where "the few days were a revelation"; then back to Hongkong, and finally we are off for Manila, as a preliminary to the Carolines, so difficult to arrive at! At last, however, he sets sail for the Carolines, but calling at Manila gives us a few side lights in several pages of animated description of that large city and its varied people. This was before the American occupation and affords, as many of his subsequent pages do, an idea of the Spanish rule in the East.

The Caroline Islands, except three or four of the largest, are not properly islands; they are atolls, reefs, and, as seen on even a good atlas, mere specks in a waste of waters.

The 1,400 miles that stretch from Yap on the west to Ponape, the easternmost of the group, constitute Micronesia. In this term are embraced 652 islands. To the east of Ponape are the Marshall, to the southeast the Gilbert, to the southwest the Pelew, and directly north the Ladrone or the Marianne group, of which the chief is Guam. The equator on the south and the eighteenth parallel on the north constitute boundaries a thousand miles north and south by some two thousand east and west. This was what was called in the treaty of 1885, by which Spain obtained the control by consent of Germany, Spanish Micronesia. In 1890 after the Treaty of Paris had disposed of the Philippines to the United States, Spain sold the Caroline Islands, some six hundred in number, to Germany.

Thus the powers of Europe are apportioning the Pacific among themselves without much regard to the Bull of Borgia, the Pope, which in 1493 kindly divided the New World between Spain and Portugal, unsight unseen. The papal title long remained good. The only flaw in it, as we now see things, was that the Pope himself never had the title.

The islands of the Pacific afford the material for the operations of the great pow- ...were willing to ... on a scale so moral ... manner of the Pacific century a European occupation on entirely different lines and for entirely different purposes that would have made the gold and spice seekers of the old régime pale with wonder.

Mr. Christian landed at the Spanish colony of Santiago, on Ponape, on the 1st of January, 1896, and returned to Hongkong Jan. 3, 1896. He thus spent two full years on the islands, and the reader will find that the time was not spent in a south-sea dream in the old Melville manner, but in the most active employment. His residence of several years in Polynesia enabled him to employ his scientific and linguistic accomplishments to the best advantage. To him the people are ever the most interesting study; their myths, their folk-lore, their religions, are his pursuit. His special field, philology, carries him into the most fascinating speculations about the great number of races that have contributed to the medley of words he finds in the strangest intermixture. The author finds traces of Sanskrit, of Japanese, of Chinese, and even of the Semitic language and ideas on the Islands of Ponape and Yap. The extraordinary ruins on Ponape, stone work of the most massive description, the extensive harbor breakwaters and canals, tell of the existence at some yet unknown time of a much higher and more powerful civilization than anywhere now exists.

There are excellent pictures of the ruins and remains. Besides a good map of the whole Caroline group, there are illustrations of the habitations, and of the appearance of the people, with full accounts of their customs, of their beliefs and occupations, and of the progress of both trade and European proselyting among them. Of course he has to discuss the question of whether Europeanizing the people of the Pacific is a benefit to them on the whole. European diseases are not really good for savages. But the knowledge of "Queen Victoree" is certainly beneficial, for respect for her name is universal in the Pacific.

There is one thing our American statesmen ought to know about the coinage. They have the single standard. It is made for their own use, not to be shipped out of the country. They ask no European potentate's consent. They do not care for that most dangerous place, Downing Street, and as for that knot of men who, as Mr. Bryan tells us, locked themselves in a room there and infamously put their feet on the silver dollar and the neck of the American workman at the same moment—why, they care no more for it than Andrew Jackson did for the United States Bank. They know just as much as that President did about finance. For they made their money of stone, flat stone, round, as like a millstone as you please, and weighing from a pound up to a ton, six inches in diameter up to six or eight feet. They do not keep it in those liberty destroying places called banks, but leave it outdoors anywhere, mostly set up on edge around temples and clubhouses. It's a real home currency; no one would carry it away, and no one cares to even issue greenbacks based upon it, because all they care is to know that it is there, and they go on bartering everything in confidence.

The clubhouses at Yap are notable things; they are for men alone, and offer a refuge against the sex, where men can cultivate the art of the pipe and the long glass, which is such a sure road to fixed habits and good-fellowship among us.

The reader will find the Prometheus myth, how fire came to earth; also how the next best gift, the canoe, came floating down out of heaven, and many another story that Mr. Christian will not thank us for giving more than a hint of. It shall, therefore, here be Tabu.

He will tell, also, about everything that grows, everything that swims in the sea, or runs on the land. And to see the picture of Kusaian belts will charm either a Summer girl or a golfer.

And we at least will not take leave of this engaging traveler till he himself tells our readers something in a good fair quotation.

He is just leaving the Island of Yap for Hongkong and then home to England, and says:

"And thus I made my first step back to the civilization of the West, carrying with me into the busy streets of great cities and the stirring hum of their marts, thoughts of a strange folk whom my people have not known; carrying with me, I say, into our island of cloud and mist and fog, memories ineffaceable of tropic woods unscorched by frost, unstripped by rigorous Winter, visions of bluest sky and sea and of a serene, fragrant, and lustrous air dreamed of by poets, but as yet unchronicled by artists. And now, weary of our smoky cities, I soon shall be returning to mountain and coral strand, to a land of hanging woods and singing waters.

GEORGE H. WARNER.

The Most Ungrammatical.

A literary man who has just returned from the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, says that he found a great quantity of "local color" there. He also says he heard the most ungrammatical sentence while there that ever came under his notice. He was strolling through a mining village in Schuylkill County when he heard a woman calling, and at some distance off saw several children who were playing in the road. When he reached them he said kindly:

"Your mother is calling you, children."

The largest child, a girl of about ten years, turned to him and said:

"Her ain't a callin', we; us don't belong to she."

1900

WHITTIER.

A Famous Dinner in His Honor—Women Not Invited—A Forgotten Skit About It.

The interesting symposium on women humorists which appeared in the columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW last week reminds the present writer of the famous dinner given in Boston on Dec. 17, 1877, in honor of the seventieth birthday of John Greenleaf Whittier and the twentieth birthday of The Atlantic Monthly. The dinner was given by Messrs. H. O. Houghton & Co., the Quaker poet's publishers and also the publishers of the magazine. The foremost literary men of the day were present. William Dean Howells, editor of The Atlantic at that time, introduced the speakers, and Emerson, Longfellow, and Oliver Wendell Holmes were among the leading spirits of the occasion, the genial doctor reading a witty poem which he had written especially for his fellow-poet's birthday. Altogether it was one of the happiest of those gatherings of literati for which Boston was at that time famous, and was only marred by the fact that, although the magazine had upon its staff many women writers whose literary productions contributed not a little to the success of the publication—some of these women being among the closest and dearest friends of the guest of honor—yet not one member of the gentler sex was bidden to the feast, a fact which was responsible for the following fictitious correspondence, which report at the time credited to the pen of one of the cleverest of the women named therein, but the authorship of which has never been satisfactorily decided.

Although not bidden to the feast, they, like the guests in the Scripture parable who were bidden to the rich man's supper, "all with one consent began to make excuse." And how clever and how closely in accord with the peculiarities and talents of the various writers the excuses are! Mrs. Stowe, whose writings did so much toward securing freedom for the slaves, will not interfere with the freedom of the male guests; Harriet Prescott Spofford in graceful diction pleads a poetic occupation, and Gail Hamilton's letter is given a decidedly masculine tone by its hearty, free-and-easy opening.

Mr. Houghton was highly amused over the skit, as were the ladies who figure in the correspondence, and no reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW can deny sense of humor to the person whose pen produced the following account of the genial publisher's dilemma:

MR. HOUGHTON'S MISTAKE.

We are glad to learn that the lady contributors to The Atlantic who did not attend the Whittier dinner were not disappointed. Indeed, they had intended all along not to be present, and they so indicated to Mr. Houghton in letters written the day before the dinner.

"I hear it intimated," writes Mrs. Stowe, "that I am to be selected to sit at the right hand of Mr. Whittier. Now, my dear Mr. Houghton, while I am deeply grateful for the compliment, I cannot accept. I believe in the largest freedom for everybody, and I am sure the gentlemen who participate in the festivities would not be pleased to have their programme embarrassed by the presence of ladies. He, he! I suppose you know what I mean. One of these days, perhaps, the ladies of The Atlantic will have a dinner, and I think they are selfish enough to desire to be alone."

Mr. Houghton read this letter and said, passing his hand through his hair: "I think I have forgotten something. I detect sarcasm in this."

"I am glad, Mr. Houghton," wrote Harriett Prescott Spofford, "that you have decided not to call the ladies from their sylvan solitude. I am deeply engaged in studying the peculiarities of some rushes that grow upon the banks of the beautiful river that rolls by my door, crystallized at present—I mean the river—in the mellowest moonlight that ever sifted its gold upon a beautiful world; so I couldn't attend anyhow. Thank you for sending no invitation. It would have embarrassed me greatly. Have you heard that Mrs. Stowe is about to give a dinner? Are you aware that there is to be a new ladies' magazine? But I cannot write more. Thank you, and goodbye."

"I am quite confident," said Mr. Houghton, looking worried, "that there is an inadvertence somewhere. It's very singular I didn't think of these ladies before." He turned wearily and opened a letter from Gail Hamilton.

"Well, my boy," wrote this lady, "so you're going to give a dinner, are you, to Mr. Whittier, the dearest and best for whom my soul longeth? And without us? I didn't think it of you, Mr. Houghton. I was about to say I didn't think anything of you, but I won't. You can thank your true goodness for that. Oh, I say nothing of that last check. Seriously, however, I don't blame you. If there's anything unpleasant in this world, it is a woman in a wide house—I mean in a banquet hall. I will not stop to argue the wine question—I have no liquid by me to create the necessary inspiration. I suppose it would do no good either. You men are determined to have your own way always, and ours as often as possible. I write to say that I won't come, and to insist that Mr. Whittier and the rest shall not break their hearts over it. Sufficient is it on these occasions to break bread, and, perhaps, also heads. I have just seen a circular on behalf of a new ladies' magazine. Have you seen it? Excuse me now; I have an engagement to spank the administration at this very moment. Do you know, by the way, that Mrs. Spofford is about to give a grand dinner to the lady contributors of The Atlantic?"

"Ring for my stimulants!" remarked Mr. Houghton, his face growing pale and his knees knocking together. "This great moral earthquake will be after me next."

"Oh, Mr. Houghton," wrote H. H., enthusiastically, "I am so pleased to hear of the honor to grand old Whittier. My pleasure is only exceeded by my joy that I am not to be there. I should be highly honored by being permitted to be in such company, of course, but I am timid, and I fear that literary men do 'cut up' dreadfully—you will pardon the expression—on these occasions. Do you know, dear Mr. Houghton, that Gail Hamilton talks of starting a magazine? And they do say there is to be a grand literary reunion at her house, or rather at the house of Mr. Blaine. I shall not be able to send you anything for some time to come."

"Merciful heavens!" exclaimed Mr. Houghton, "this must be a conspiracy. They are all of them pleased, and yet they all seem to be contemplating the worst kind of retaliation. I do not understand this!" He turned with a sigh to a letter with a Philadelphia postmark.

"You will accept my regrets," said Rebecca Harding Davis. "I cannot possibly be present. I have not received my invitation, but of course it has been delayed in the mails. However, none of that brilliant gathering will feel my absence. I am not so presuming as to suppose that such a slight vacancy in so immense a place will be noticeable. And I do know, Mr. Houghton, that gentlemen delight to be by themselves at times. I hear Helen Hunt and Louisa M. Alcott have put their heads together in behalf of a new ladies' magazine, and I understand that Rose Terry is to give a dinner to several well-known writers of the gentler sex. Such a magazine might be profitable, and I know the dinner would be delightful."

"Now, this is dreadful!" said Mr. Houghton, striking the desk with his clinched hand. "I have actually been applying the paper cutter to my own nose. It is the stupidest thing I ever did in my life. Why, oh, why, could I not have seen this result before?"

He thought very fast for a moment, and then his face brightened and he laughed right out.

"I have it!" he exclaimed. "Two months hence there shall be a dinner to the lady contributors to The Atlantic. It shall be given in honor of Gail Hamilton's seventieth birthday."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Wednesday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

MONOPOLIES AND TRUSTS. By Richard T. Ely. The Citizen's Library. 12mo. Pp. xi.-278. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

A HISTORY OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR OF 1898. By Richard H. Titherington. 12mo. Pp. v.-415. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE EARLY MARRIED LIFE OF MARIA JOSEPHA, LADY STANLEY. With extracts from Sir John Stanley's "Praeterita." Edited by one of their grandchildren, Jan H. Adeane. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-401. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

THE FIRST AMERICAN. His Homes and His Households. By Lelia Herbert. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xxi.-139. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

TRAVEL.

TWO GENTLEMEN IN TOURAINE. By Richard Sudbury. Quarto. Pp. iv.-341. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $3.50.

NOTES ON SPORT AND TRAVEL. By George Henry Kingsley. With a Memoir, by his daughter, Mary H. Kingsley. 12mo. Pp. viii.-544. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

POETRY.

A GARLAND OF SONNETS. By Craven Langstroth Betts. In Praise of the Poets. Small quarto. Pp. 64. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.25.

THE OPEN ROAD. A Little Book for Wayfarers. Compiled by E. V. Lucas. 16mo. Pp. xiv.-311. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

WAGNER'S NIBELUNGEN RING. Done in English Verse by Reginald Rankin. Vol. I. Rhine Gold and Valkyrie. 16mo. Pp. 140. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

ESSAYS.

ANGLO-SAXON AND OTHERS. By Aline Gorren. 12mo. Pp. 158. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

DANGER SIGNALS FOR NEW CENTURY MANHOOD. By Edward A. Tabor. 12mo. Pp. xii.-318. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

HOME AND GARDEN. Notes and Thoughts, Practical and Critical, of a Worker in Both. By Gertrude Jekyll. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xv.-301. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

IVORY APES AND PEACOCKS. By "Iarefel." Quarto. Pp. 275. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.75.

INTERPRETATIONS OF POETRY AND RELIGION. By George Santayana. 12mo. Pp. xi.-290. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

NEW EDITIONS.

SHAKESPEARE'S JULIUS CAESAR. Edited, with an introduction, notes, and suggestive questions, by George W. Hufford and Lois G. Hufford. 24mo. Pp. xxxvii.-205. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

THE BATTLE OF THE BOOKS, AND OTHER SHORT PIECES. By Jonathan Swift. 24mo. Pp. 192. New York: Cassell & Co., Limited. 10 cents. Paper.

FICTION.

THE CAMBRIC MASK. A Romance. By Robert W. Chambers. 12mo. Pp. vi.-328. New York: Frederick W. Stokes Company. $1.50.

THE MINX. A Novel. By Mrs. Mannington Caffyn. 12mo. Pp. 335. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE SEA. A Romance of the War of 1812. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xi.-339. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

FOLLY CORNER. By Mrs. H. Dudeney. 12mo. Pp. viii.-382. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

EDUCATIONAL.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION SERIES. The Secondary School System of Germany. By Frederick E. Bolton. 12mo. Pp. xix.-396. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

MAN AND THE COSMIC PRINCIPLE. World Relations. By C. A. Bowsher. 12mo. Pp. 155. Champaign, Ill.

INDIAN STORY AND SONG FROM NORTH AMERICA. By Alice C. Fletcher. 12mo. Pp. xlv.-126. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

A PROBLEM IN NEW TESTAMENT CRITICISM. The Stone Lectures for 1897-8. By Melancthon Williams Jacobus. 12mo. Pp. 382. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

SOMMERMAERCHEN VON RUDOLF BAUMBACH. With Introductory Notes and Vocabulary, by Edward Meyer. 16mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: Henry Holt & Co. [illegible].

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Lelia Herbert's Interesting Sketch of His Homes—Her Untimely Death, and the Promise Her Youth Gave.*

While the world may be attracted by comedy, it stands reverent before a tragedy. Undoubtedly it was the tragic element in Marie Bashkirtseff's life which, more than anything else, won for her a reputation. The tragic death of Miss Lelia Herbert, daughter of ex-Secretary Hilary Abner Herbert, will undoubtedly give to the present volume an added interest. This book, "The First American," was the first ever written by Miss Herbert. Before it had been placed in the publishers' hands, Miss Herbert was thrown from her horse and received an injury which finally resulted in her death. In a preface to the volume Miss Molly Elliot Seawell, together with a partial account of the life of the young author, gives extracts from an unpublished diary, which give striking glimpses of the young woman's nature. Miss Seawell writes:

She was twenty-nine years old when this book was written. At eighteen she became, on the death of her mother, the head of her father's home, in Washington. Besides the cares which fell on the eldest daughter who takes the mother's place in the family, Lelia Herbert had as the daughter of a public man at the capital to learn and practice an exacting social routine. * * * During these four years she still found time to perform her duties in the inner circle of her family, and to cultivate the great passion of her life—reading. She was a person of singular reserve. From her earliest years a reader of thoughtful books, she rarely spoke of them; a good linguist, she seldom admitted it. She seemed to prefer the reputation of a graceful woman of the world to that of a person of great intellectual force. She had youth, beauty, a position highly gratifying to her pride, and perhaps thought there was time enough—alas!—for work. That she intended to work seriously at literature there can be no doubt. Besides the present book, she left fragments of another, very incomplete, but showing that quality—rarest among beginners—a disposition to write and blot out, and write and rewrite many times. But the most interesting of these faint records left behind her is the remnant of a diary, written with a frankness as extreme as her usual habit was reserved. It was plainly written down hastily—sometimes almost illegibly—but bears every evidence of perfect sincerity. She tells of her childhood in her Southern home; of her family and friends, of whom she speaks with a thorough loyalty of affection. She writes thus of her childhood:

"In the round eyes of a picture of myself at six months old there is plainly a born affection between the world and myself. I was native to love, and I was born to be loved. At one time—up to the age of fifteen, when I went to St. Agnes to school—I thought it my prerogative to be liked of everybody, and especially those I quarreled with, whoever slightly spoke to me or walked within my world, and so I have an idea I was liked, as I liked everybody, even those I did not like, in an openly serious, happy fashion. There is nothing still that I so much like as to like people, but I have grown fearfully reserved. My mother was sarcastic; her quiet jests were rather hard to bear sometimes, I think. I was always, from the first, inclined to live au grand serieux, diving quite to the bottom of every emotion.

"'Speak to your sons,' she said to me, 'and tell them it was your mother who made them what they are.'

"I was nine years old when my mother said this to me, and you can see how solemn a little thing I was capable of being. 'Yes, mother, I will,' I said.

"'It is godlike to conceal emotion.' It is godlike not to explain one's self,' I said to myself often. Perhaps I was mistaken in this."

This idea of the concealment of her powers seems to have taken possession of her at an early age. She says that she was terribly afraid of being taken for a bluestocking. Here are some of her reflections, made when a very young girl:

"A woman should not have an absurd ideal that she waits for. In my opinion very few women do. A feminine heart idealizes some big-nosed John or little-nosed Henry, and takes all her happiness on his turning out what she supposes him to be. According to her worth, his worth; her blindness, his blindness, and the mercy of God their happiness is.

"Somebody has said, though in entirely different words, that the best of every man is the man, and the rest of him simply more or less unfortunate incidental additions. The good in the man is the man, the part appealed to. Every man represents incompletely a Divine idea. He is only the sketch of his possibilities. * * *

"For, I think, perhaps two years—I cannot tell just how long; one year, perhaps—I remained a vertebrate by saying in all sorts of moments to myself: 'I will walk nobly while I am above the ground.'

"Nice thought, that.

* * * * * *

"Can't help thinking that I am rather nice, that I can love people well and faithfully, and that I much prefer telling the truth to telling lies, and that I have struck on a rather happy theory of life, though I cannot say I am always happy.

* * * * * *

"London.—It is the height of happiness to be much beloved and to give things away.

* * * * * *

"'I desire not to disgrace the soul.' No soul stoops in speaking to mine."

The next word to this is one in which she seems to have recalled her mother's gentle writing: "I want love a great reality and nothing else—and the great realities live under look and say, like I do," she adds, "Impertinence." * * *

"I cannot bear to be patronised * * * I am a little more proud than Lucifer. I can understand why he fell. He would not be patted on the back by some of the other archangels, and so he got the ill-will of the influential ones."

This diary is by no means solely a record of her own thoughts and feelings. She expresses many opinions—generally sound, and often original—upon contemporary persons and events.

Her feelings, on her elevation to a conspicuous and charming position, as a young girl, she records as follows:

"Before father came up I knelt down and prayed that his success would not bring me the hardness of heart and selfishness and regardlessness that I had seen it bring to so many of the wives and daughters of successful men in Washington. * * *

"I see how it is. Our circle of pleasures must be rounded out by its pains, be the circle, large or small. When one is raised to high position all one's false friends rush to the front, half one's true friends stay behind, and all those who have real claims nourish hope one cannot fulfill. One is praised by unmeaning lips, not praised by many sincere ones from whom one would wish it, through fear of misapprehension. The hopeful of benefits praise, the disappointed abuse; wits watch their opportunity of establishing themselves by attacking a high mark; flattery follows one's presence in public places. * * *

"A reporter insisted on having a catalogue of the books I had read or liked. I evaded answering for publication such a question. I would not tell any one but one I love that I love Emerson more than anybody that ever wrote anything. Emerson, Carlyle, and Shakespeare come to my mind first as the books next in sacredness to the Bible. This does not mean that I read many books of that order—I do not, for I don't know where to find them—or that I am a bluestocking or a big story teller, availing myself of acquaintance with one or two illustrious names. For some to myself unexplainable reason, I do not want people in general to know that a noble book gives me more pleasure than anything else on God's beautiful earth. I rather think it is from the fear of appearing to wear bas bleu—a fear implanted in my mind, along with the ambition to excel if I can in anything I undertake, by my mother."

She was fond of walking alone through the woods and fields of Mount Vernon, and there conceived the idea of writing this book. It was there, too, that she imbibed a hearty and sincere Americanism, which, like most of her deepest thoughts and feelings, was rarely soluble in words. She made three visits to Europe, and enjoyed to the full, with her characteristic quiet intensity, the treasures of art and beauty that were open to her there, but she ever returned a better American than she went.

"You may believe me when I say that nothing would make me so unhappy as to live out of my own country.

* * * * * *

"I am devoted to my own country and my own people. I should be simply a pining exile anywhere else. * * * How wonderful it is that we should have all the sunshine in our land. No wonder we are cheerful, and that we are always half in jest. God said we might be. * * *

"American men are all generosity, strength, and tenderness to their womankind, some of whom repay them by going to Europe, learning the cant of the idle European aristocracy, and coming back to despise their virile fathers and husbands and brothers, in the new-learned belief that it is a disgrace to be a busy doctor or manufacturer, and that idleness or useless activity and gentility are synonymous. It would be well if American fathers would keep their daughters at home till they learn one simple fact, and that is, that the bread and butter of the European aristocracy in large part depends on their crying down and abusing American institutions in one breath and proposing for American heiresses with the next; that it is dangerous to the European aristocrat to admit in any way the evidence of America that there is something better for a nation than the rule of the aristocrat; that every institution holds itself up by propagation of its own ideas; that when aristocrats approve of a republic and commend its results in individuals there will be no more kingdoms or empires."

She had, however, a very sharp appreciation of all that was excellent, even outside of her own country. She writes, during her last visit to England:

"I think I will put on my gossamer and go out in the rain to Westminster Abbey and live for a few moments.

* * * * * *

"Aug. 27.—Went to the National Gallery again to-day to see the Turner pictures. Did it in the first place because Ruskin thinks a man is a boor who doesn't do it; did it in the second place because it makes me excitedly happy to behold the delicacy of coloring and happy dreaming in 'Queen Mab's Grotto,' the burst of splendor and beauty in 'Ulysses Deriding Polyphemus,' the conquering blue sky, the melting shades in 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage'—in anything he may paint, the beauty of his colors, the grace of his forms. * * *

"This London climate depresses me fearfully, makes me constantly ill, but my mind still seems free to enjoy while my teeth are chattering. All the Turners remain in my mind, the Guido Renis while I walk in the gloomy streets and wonder that one can here take a cheerful view of life. I think I would die within six months if I tried to remain in England.

"I long for the sun as I would for a dead friend. * * *

"Walked out alone this morning; went up the Strand to a bookseller. Small shop. Asked for any one well-printed volume of Plato. Had only very cheap editions, not fit to buy, or very expensive, unwieldy ones, not to be had separately. I had an unpleasant sensation that the bookseller tried to cheat me out of 4s. 6d.—a thing I do not like to think, as I have the witness of my own experience that people very seldom try to cheat me out of anything. Then I went to the Tate Gallery, and there I had the pleasure of seeing Millais's 'Ophelia' and Rossetti's 'Beata Beatrix.' Then I went to the National Gallery, and there I had the pleasure of seeing Turner's 'Ulysses Deriding Polyphemus,' Titian's 'Bacchus and Ariadne,' Claude's 'Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba,' Rembrandt's 'Woman Taken in Adultery,' Rembrandt's 'Old Woman Cutting Her Nails,' Rembrandt's 'Old Man in Black,' Rembrandt's 'Man with the Golden Helmet,' Rembrandt's 'Rembrandt and Saskia,' Rembrandt's 'Portrait of Himself,' Rembrandt's 'Portrait of His Mother,' Rembrandt's 'Portrait of Himself and Saskia,' Rembrandt's 'Portrait of Himself and Saskia,' Rembrandt's 'Portrait of Himself and Saskia

1900

LIBRARIANSHIP.

Valuable Essays by Richard Garnett of the British Museum.*

Richard Garnett, who, until his retirement last Spring from the Keepership of the Printed Books of the British Museum, had been connected with that institution for at least forty years, must of necessity speak with unusual authority on all questions connected with library management and bibliographical matters. Dr. Garnett, who, by the way, edits with introductions the entire Library Series, of which this volume is No. 5, contributes an interesting preface to the present collection of his own papers, twenty-five in number, which for the most part are—

Occasional and desultory, produced in compliance with requests of friends, or the appeals of editors of bibliographical journals, or organizers of library congresses, to meet some special emergency, and treating of whatever appropriate matter came readiest to hand. The most important of them, however, though composed at considerable intervals, and devoid of any conscious relation to each other, are yet united by the presence of a pervading idea, which may be defined as the importance of scientific processes as auxiliaries to library management.

A volume of this character should prove exceedingly valuable in popularizing and fostering a general knowledge of library management and bibliography. Many of the articles bear dates of from fifteen to twenty years ago, and in several instances the reforms advocated have since been brought about, at least in the British Museum, but the papers still have a historical interest which renders them entirely worthy of reproduction. For instance, "Public Libraries and Their Catalogues," (1879,) was written at a time when manuscript catalogues were still in use and the methods for substituting print yet undecided. "The Printing of the British Museum Catalogue," (1882,) reviews two years of actual work, while the "Past, Present, and Future of the British Museum Catalogue," (1888,) reviews the entire subject historically, and with a view to the republication of the completed catalogue. The importance of the subject will be understood when it is considered how few of the great libraries of Europe have as yet managed to get their catalogues printed, and how many obstacles remain to be overcome, and, in fact, in how many instances the introduction of printing is still resisted, to show the value of papers of this character. A proper classification and cataloguing of books is the great question agitating all American libraries, the extent and cost of which work Mr. Herbert Putnam, in a recent Atlantic article, on the Congressional Library, best sets forth.

Another paper on "The Sliding Press at the British Museum" will be found of much practical interest. In it Dr. Garnett says:

While, however, printing was the result of half a century of incessant controversy, the sliding press seemed to fall from the clouds. Its introduction was a coup d'état; five minutes sufficed to convince the Principal Librarian of the soundness of the idea, and the thing was virtually done. No more striking contrast can be conceived than that between the condition of the library the day before the feasibility was demonstrated, oppressed by the apparently insoluble problem how to find room for its books, and the condition of the library the day after solution; suddenly endowed with a practically indefinite capacity for expansion.

Printing, the sliding press, and the electric light having been acceptably demonstrated and adopted, Dr. Garnett is now anxious to develop the resources of telegraphy and photography, the most important use for the former being the simultaneous registry of a book demanded in the reading room in the library itself, thus doing away with the long wait between the filling out of a ticket and the delivery of a book. He also emphasizes the great importance of the adoption of photography as a department of the regular work of a library, and the public benefit to be derived from "cheap reproduction and unlimited multiplication with infallible accuracy of historical documents and current official papers."

The address to the Library Association, delivered at Aberdeen, September, 1893, is particularly valuable reading for those interested in library work and bibliography who are yet not professionals, with the accurate knowledge such position would imply. In this paper Dr. Garnett takes the position that the present is a time when—

It is desirable to look back and see how far one has traveled and by what road; whether the path of progress has always been in the right direction; whether it may not have been sometimes unnecessarily devious; whether valuable things may not have been dropped or omitted, in quest of which it may be desirable to travel back; whether, on the other hand, the journey may not have been fertile in glad surprises, and have led to acquisitions and discoveries of which, at starting, one entertained no notion.

Dr. Garnett then rapidly reviews some of the improvements brought about or discussed at the library conferences—the establishment of free libraries in small towns; cataloguing; the formulating of set rules for cataloguing, of which, after all, each librarian must in a measure be his own interpreter; the important branch of subject cataloguing; the employment of photography as an auxiliary of bibliography; binding, in relation to ordinary books, and especially in regard to the quality of the leather, and the importance given to the study and reproduction by chromo-lithography of the best of the old bindings.

Dr. Garnett also refers to the increased interest manifested generally in libraries and library work, instancing especially the founding of the Rylands Library, the formation of the Bibliographical Society, and the fact that an increasing taste for bibliography is proved by the publication of a series of bibliographical manuals, edited by Mr. A. W. Pollard, which have not only proved valuable as books, but have also resulted in financial success.

The last four papers in this interesting volume are short biographical sketches of four eminent librarians who have done much toward raising the level of library work and general bibliography—Sir Anthony Panizzi, John Winter Jones, Henry Stevens, and Sir Edward Bond. Panizzi has been called the second founder of the British Museum, and of him Dr. Garnett writes:

Italy has been fertile in eminent librarians. Magliabecchi was probably the most learned librarian that ever lived; Audiffredi was the creator of scientific cataloguing; to Baldazzati the practical librarians of the United States confess themselves indebted for some of their apparently most original ideas. But it is Sir Anthony Panizzi's especial distinction to have added to much of the erudition of a Magliabecchi, and all the bibliographical skill of an Audiffredi, the more commanding qualities of a ruler of men. He governed his library as his friend Cavour governed his country, and in a spirit and with objects nearly similar—perfecting its internal organization with one hand, while he extended its frontiers with the other.

Mr. Winter Jones succeeded Panizzi as Principal Librarian in the British Museum on the latter's retirement, and of him Dr. Garnett says:

He was not the man to innovate or originate, but was admirably qualified for the work which actually fell to his lot—first, to be the right hand of a great architect, then to consolidate the structure he had helped to erect, and prepare it for still vaster extension, and more commanding proportions in the times to come.

Mr. Henry Stevens is too well known to us all to need mention here; his most important bibliographical work being "Historical Nuggets," "Bibles in the Caxton Exhibition," and "Who Spoils Our English Books?" Mr. Stevens not only ransacked Europe as an agent for wealthy American book buyers, but also drained America on behalf of the British Museum. Of Stevens, personally, Dr. Garnett writes:

His most distinguishing characteristic was his eminent large-heartedness. He had room in his mind for any individual and any interest. He was cheerful, genial, expansive, and preserved his buoyancy of spirit under circumstances the most trying and vexatious. * * * Intent, as he could not help being, on his own advantage as a trader, the interests of his customers had a very definite place in his mind. He worked for his patrons even more than for himself, and prided himself more upon having made another man's library than he would have done upon having made his own fortune.

Sir Edward Bond became well known as a master of palaeography in all its departments, but his modesty and reserve was such that it was a genuine surprise, both to the world in general and to himself, when in 1878 he succeeded Mr. Winter Jones as Principal Librarian of the British Museum. Dr. Garnett says of him:

He was inflexibly diligent in his attention to routine duties, and boldly original when an emergency arose requiring special action. He saw that the time had come for the introduction of electric lighting into the Museum, and achieved this invaluable improvement in the face of many discouragements. The enormous bulk of the cataloguing threatened to drive everything else out of the reading room. Sir Edward Bond first curbed the evil by introducing print for accession titles, and then induced the Treasury to consent to the printing of the entire catalogue, a vast undertaking now on the verge of completion.

The book is a well-printed volume of between three and four hundred pages, and will be found full of interesting matter from cover to cover.

*ESSAYS IN LIBRARIANSHIP AND BIBLIOGRAPHY. By Richard Garnett, C. B., LL. D., Late Keeper of the Printed Books, British Museum. London: George Allen, 156 Charing Cross Road. New York: F. P. Harper. 1899.

Macaronic Verse.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Some time since I was struck by a letter in THE SATURDAY REVIEW about James Appleton Morgan and his book, "Macaronic Poetry."

If I recollect aright, your correspondent seemed to think the book was comparatively unknown and little thought of, or, rather, thought little of, when it was known. I can say that among a number of persons whom I know that are familiar with "Macaronic Poetry" there is not one who does not enjoy it and appreciate it, and I am sure I speak for a large number of persons besides myself, when I say that we have been hoping for some years that Mr. Morgan would bring out another edition. The book has been out of print for some years, and it is next to impossible to find a copy for sale. As it has been nearly twenty-five years since the book was published, (1876,) I have no doubt Mr. Morgan has written and collected macaronics that would be valuable additions to a new edition. In hopes that he may be thinking of a new edition, I would like to call his attention through THE SATURDAY REVIEW to a palindrome which I think is not to be found in his article on palindromes. It is this:

"Your sceptre, Alexander, is a fortress," said Hephastion.
Great A. said: "No; its a bar of gold; a bad log for a bastion."

The answer of Alexander to Hephastion in the above is a palindrome.

T. J. MEREDITH.

Roane's, Gloucester County, Va., Feb. 13, 1900.

Irving's Early Work—Information Wanted.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have before me a rare and at the same time interesting book, viz., Washington Irving's first literary work, a translation of F. Depon's "A Voyage to the Spanish Main," 3 vols., 8vo. New York: I. Riley & Co. 1806.

It will be interesting to know just how much Irving actually did.

In Pierre M. Irving's Life and Letters he states on the authority of a conversation with Washington Irving that he performed this work in 1806, and that Cains translated one, and Washington associated his brother Peter in completing the others.

Now, the fact is the translation is dated 1806, and appeared in three volumes instead of two.

Pierre says, "It was a mere piece of hackwork, and was probably carelessly done." Now this is an assumption by Pierre, as it is evident he never saw the book. The object of my inquiry is to ascertain if any of your readers can inform us how much actual work Washington Irving did on this book, and is it a mere piece of hackwork, or is it adorned with those graces of style which afterward made Irving the Addison of America? Is it unreasonable to suppose that this first literary work of Irving's—a book on the Spanish Main—may have directed his attention in after years to a more systematic study of Spanish literature, as evinced in his various writings? Any light which can be thrown upon this matter must surely be of interest to your readers.

JOHN SKINNER.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1900.

An appeal has been made by the Library Committee of the National Arts Club for books that are instructive and authoritative on art and artistic handicrafts, that a library may be created for the club. The Chairman of the committee is Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century Magazine.

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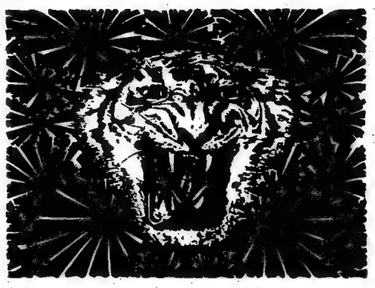

An Announcement About

Mr. Rudyard Kipling

WHEN Mr. Kipling recovered from his illness he turned instinctively to a series of humorous animal stories which had long been in his mind. With a fresh zest he took up this work, which is now completed. The result may be imagined. It is Mr. Kipling at his best. He is at his drollest as he goes through the jungles of India, the forests of South America, or the deserts of Australia, telling what happened to the Elephant, the Armadillos, the Kangaroo, etc. Mr. Kipling has given the series to THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, and, with inimitably droll pictures by Frank Ver Beck, the stories will now begin in that magazine, and continue for several months.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

PRIVATEERS.

Mr. Maclay's History of American Ones—A Stirring Record.

One of the most glorious chapters in the history of our navy is that which relates the deeds of daring and bravery of the American privateers. Edgar S. Maclay, whose "History of the United States Navy" is considered the standard work upon that subject, now presents in an octave volume of over 500 pages bearing the title of "A History of American Privateers," the results of several years of diligent research in a field which, prior to his advent, had been practically untouched. Before the appearance of this volume no comprehensive history of American privateers had ever been published. In preparing this work the author was compelled to depend upon the fragmentary and scattered records contained in the periodicals of those early days and on private letters, logbooks, and the traditions that have been preserved by the descendants of noted privateersmen. These sources, supplemented by old monographs, and the archives of historical societies have proved fruitful, and through the intelligent handling of Mr. Maclay we now have these memorials collected and arranged in the interesting volume which is now before us for notice.

Comparatively few persons understand the value of the services which privateers rendered in securing and maintaining our independence in our two wars with Great Britain. Without their timely aid it is safe to say that the termination of the war of 1812 would have been much longer postponed. We are indebted to the author for emphasizing the importance of the part played by the privateers in both the Revolutionary War and the war of 1812. In fact, we can now realize that these free lances were an invaluable adjunct to the regular navy, and without them the early history of our sea power would be shorn of much of its glory. In our first struggle for National existence our navy numbered 34 vessels and carried 242 guns and swivels. This force captured or destroyed about 600 British vessels. In the war of 1812 the regular navy of the United States on the ocean numbered only 23 vessels, carrying 550 guns. They captured 254 of the enemy's craft. In the same war we had 517 privateers, carrying 2,893 guns, and they took no fewer than 1,300 prizes. From a financial point of view the results achieved by the privateers were likewise overwhelming. The money value of the prizes captured by the regular forces in the Revolutionary War was less than $6,000,000, while the privateers in the same period captured prizes valued at over $18,000,000. In the second war we find the money value of the Government prizes to be $6,600,000, while that of the privateers was $30,000,000. These figures serve to bring out in bold relief the fact that the privateers were a predominating feature in our early maritime power.

The mere recital of these figures, surprising as they must be to the average reader, does not convey a satisfactory idea of the value of the services of these intrepid privateersmen. The stories of the capture of Ticonderoga with its garrison of 50 men, and of Stony Point and its 553 British soldiers, are familiar to even students of history in the primary grades. But it is doubtful if many persons have heard of the capture of 300 British soldiers in two transports by the little State cruiser Lee; of the 240 Hessians captured by the privateer Mars; of the capture of 200 Highlanders and 20 army officers of the Seventy-first Regiment by our Andrea Daria, or of the capture of 100 soldiers by the privateer Warren. We all know that Washington captured 1,000 men at Trenton, that Gates took some 8,000 prisoners at Saratoga, and that about 7,000 men surrendered at Yorktown, but it is not generally known that in the same period fully 16,000 prisoners were made by our sea forces. Fewer than 6,000 prisoners were taken by our armies in the war of 1812, but over 30,000 were taken by our sea forces. This is a splendid showing for a maritime force created out of the slenderest means and in the shortest time conceivable.

Ample proof is extant of the havoc wrought among British shipping by our bold privateers in the Revolutionary War. An examination of the British newspapers, periodicals, and debates in Parliament of that time shows that the merchants of Great Britain keenly felt the necessity of restoring peace or British commerce would be annihilated. The daring exploits of our privateers were only equaled by the celebrated expeditions of John Paul Jones. The damage done to British commerce was unprecedented, and drew forth the bitter complaints of British merchants. The whole nation awoke to a realization of the fact that this was not simply a war of coercion to be fought out by hireling soldiers. They had not counted upon American cruisers and privateers crossing the ocean and throwing their coast cities into a turmoil of alarm. Our privateers went into the English and the Irish Channels and picked up homeward-bound vessels, sending their prizes into French and Spanish ports; they deterred English merchants from shipping goods in English vessels, and within a few weeks forty French vessels were loaded in London with freight, an instance never before known; in 1778 marine insurance rates were forced from 2 per cent. to about 5 per cent. when the vessels were escorted by warships, and to 15 per cent. when without convoy. It was not an unusual thing for an American privateer to catch a laggard and sink her before the

*A HISTORY OF AMERICAN PRIVATEERS. By Edgar Stanton Maclay, A. M. 8vo. Illustrated, 519 pages. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $4.50.

[illegible] and would come in her wake. These audacious deeds were all done within the very shadow of the British fleets and shore garrisons. Not satisfied with harassing the English and Irish coasts, our privateersmen scoured the West Indies and lay in wait for the rich merchantmen from Eastern ports.

The achievements of this arm of the service in the Revolutionary War were few compared with the victories won and prizes captured in the war of 1812. We cannot better show the feeling in England upon the results of that war than to quote from The London Times of Dec. 30, 1814:

> We have retired from the contest with the stripes yet bleeding on our backs. Even yet, however, if we could but close the war with some great naval triumph, the reputation of our maritime greatness might be partially restored. Two or three of our ships have struck to a force vastly inferior. No, not two or three, but many on the ocean and whole squadrons on the lakes, and the numbers are to be viewed with relation to the comparative magnitude of the two navies. Scarcely is there an American ship of war which has not to boast a victory over the British flag; scarcely one British ship in thirty or forty that has beaten an American.

And this was written before The Times had heard of the capture of the Cyane and Levant by the Constitution, the most brilliant naval victory of the war; or the capture of the Nautilus by the Peacock, or the capture of the Penguin by the Hornet.

In each of our wars with Great Britain many of our naval officers commanded privateers, while the privateers furnished the navy with a large number of officers, many of whom became famous. The author, referring to this intimate connection between the history of the United States Navy and that of our privateers, says:

> Many of our most distinguished naval officers have pointed with pride to their probationary career in privateers. Truxtun, Porter, Biddle, Decatur, Barney, Talbot, Barry, Perry, Murray, Rodgers, Cassin, Little, Robinson, Smith, and Hopkins will show how closely related were the two arms of our maritime service.

We must thank Mr. Maclay for at least one lesson which this volume teaches, and that is of the vast importance of sea power to our Nation. The auxiliary navy created by private enterprise in those early days taught us the necessity of fleets if we were to assume a place in the front rank of the maritime nations of the earth. The Declaration of Paris in 1856 sealed the fate of privateers, so far as civilized nations are concerned. The place of those free lances has been taken, however, by the swift commerce destroyers, such as the Olympia, Columbia, and Minneapolis. They are the privateers of the present generation.

If our space permitted we would quote from the descriptions of some of the stirring sea fights. The capture of British naval vessels heavily armed by American privateers was not an infrequent occurrence. The privateer Decatur, mounting seven guns, captured the British cruiser Dominica, mounting sixteen guns, after a sanguinary encounter, in which the British lost sixty killed and wounded, while the American loss was only twenty. Capt. Samuel C. Reid's heroic fight, while commanding the privateer General Armstrong, in a neutral port against the boat crews of three British men-of-war, resulting in the latter losing over 200 men in dead and wounded, while the American loss was only two killed and seven wounded, is rightfully termed by Mr. Maclay the "Bunker Hill of the ocean—more disastrous to the victors than defeat." Capt. Reid was compelled to abandon his vessel—but what a price to pay for such a hollow victory!

It is fitting that the glorious triumphs of our privateersmen should be chronicled in a history commensurate to the results attained by their pluck and daring. The author has gathered the reminiscences and memorials of those early deeds of bravery and woven them into a story that is as thrilling as a romance, and which will furnish delightful reading for both young and old Americans. It is a wonder that such an alluring field for historical research has been so long overlooked. If ever brave deeds deserved perpetuation in some permanent form, certainly those described in this volume are the ones. It is cause for congratulation that the person who finally undertook the task was Mr. Maclay. No one was better qualified than the distinguished historian of the United States Navy to adequately treat such an important subject. The finished work leaves nothing to be desired.

Walton's "Angler" in Little.*

"The Compleat Angler," notwithstanding its several hundred separate editions, was probably never presented in so small a form as now, through the Oxford University Press. The pages of this little book measure just 2⅛ inches by 1⅜, while the 588 pages comprising the volume make together a thickness scarcely more than a quarter of an inch. The printing is done from agate types on Oxford Indian paper. The issue, which is suggestively called the "Thumb" edition, is presented in three different styles—parchment, Venetian morocco with gilt edges, and straight grain morocco with red under gold edges. The text is from the edition of 1676, which is perhaps the most satisfactory of any of the five published during the life of the author.

It may be recalled that the first edition of "The Compleat Angler" was published in 1653, and for more than a quarter of a century the gentle author continued to make additions to his work. In the fifth edition the original thirteen chapters had grown into twenty-one, and a second part was added by his loving friend and brother angler, Charles Cotton, who took up "Venator" where Walton had left him, and completed his instruction in fly-fishing and the making of flies.

*THE COMPLEAT ANGLER. By Izaak Walton. Size, 2⅛x1⅜x5-16. New York and London. 50 cents.

DEDICATIONS.

Some of the Interesting Ones in Books.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Speaking of "Inscriptions in Books," as you do in the editorial article of Feb. 10 in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, how many interesting and sympathetic dedications in books there are! Dedications which have the force of kindly introductions, which launch the book on the waves of social life. And if inscriptions found in books tend to make them more alive and real to us, bringing them into closer human touch—may not dedications, with their cravings for approval, for affection; with their confessions of weaknesses, their revelations of aspirations; with their sense of dependence on friendliness and love, bring us nearer in tender appreciation to an author and his work?

Read Longfellow's dedication to his "Seaside and Fireside Poems," in which he thanks his friends for the sympathies they have shown—

> Thanks for each kindly word, each silent token,
> That teaches me, when seeming most alone
> Friends are around us, though no word be spoken.

It is in this dedication, too, that he speaks of

> The pleasant books, that silently among
> Our household treasures take familiar places,
> And are to us as if a living tongue
> Spake from the printed leaves or pictured faces.

Before presenting that storied poem, which brings a glow to all our hearts—"The Building of the Ship"—ending, in Horatian style, with the ode:

> Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
> Sail on, O Union, strong and great!

he expresses the wish that he may join his friends in their seaside walks, and the hope that he may be no unwelcome guest at their firesides, as in pathetic mood he sings for them of "The Blind Girl of Castel-Cuillé," or in sermonizing vein preaches from the architectural text, "The Builders."

Turning to another favorite book of poems, we find the gentle Adelaide Procter dedicating her verse to a friend, using Emerson's wise words: "Our tokens of love are for the most part barbarous, cold, and lifeless because they do not represent our life. The only gift is a portion of thyself. Therefore, let the farmer give his corn, the miner a gem, the sailor coral and shells, the painter his picture, and the poet his poem." And this reminds us of Lowell's thought:

> Not what we give, but what we share,
> For the gift without the giver is bare.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning's tender dedication of her soul's work to her father is well known, and closes with these beautiful words: "To satisfy my heart while I sanctify my ambition by associating with the great pursuit of my life its tenderest and holiest affection." This dedication should, indeed, as has previously been intimated, do much toward mitigating the public sentiment against the gifted poet's father, his parental tyranny notwithstanding. If she could write such loving thoughts of one who appeared hard and despotic, surely the public—deservedly Uitlanders in this case—may forgive a man whose only fault was a too selfish love.

Tennyson's dedication of seventy years ago to the Queen depicts a woman of whom it may still be said: "A thousand claims to reverence closed in her as mother, wife, and Queen." And of whose pure Court she and her people may justly be proud, and the hope that her throne may be unshaken still,

> Broad-based upon her people's will,
> And compass'd by the inviolate sea,

still finds its echo in the hearts of countless human breasts.

And for an ideal dedication, what prettier one can be found than in this same poet's inscription to the "Idylls of the King"? Dedicated to a memory with gracious words of appreciation and of praise, and consecrated with tears to one worthy to stand beside the good King Arthur. In turn, to the writer of these courtly dedications comes Robert Browning, saying to the laureate:

> In poetry—illustrious and consummate,
> In friendship—noble and sincere.

Goldsmith has a quaintness and a pathos in his dedication of "The Deserted Village," which are worth noting:

> To Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dear Sir: I can have no expectations, in an address of this kind, either to add to your reputation or to establish my own. You can gain nothing from my admiration, as I am ignorant of that art in which you are said to excel, and I may lose much by the severity of your judgment, as few have a juster taste in poetry than you. Setting interest, therefore, aside, to which I never paid much attention, I must be indulged at present in following my affections. The only dedication I ever made was to my brother, because I loved him better than most other men. He is since dead. Permit me to inscribe this poem to you.

His dedication of "She Stoops to Conquer" to Dr. Johnson is still quainter and more pithy:

> Dear Sir: By inscribing this slight performance to you, I do not mean to compliment you so much as myself. It may do me some honor to inform the public that I have lived many years in intimacy with you.

To the "Vicar of Wakefield" there is no dedication but an advertisement prefixed, in which the author speaks of his hero as uniting in himself the three greatest characters upon earth—that of priest, husbandman, and father of a family. Addressing his age as one of opulence and refinement, he wonders whom in it such a character can please, for he says, "Such as mistake ribaldry for humor will find no wit in his harmless conversation, and such as have been taught to deride religion will laugh at one whose chief stores of comfort are drawn from futurity." Mark Twain launches "Huckleberry Finn" not with [illegible] as with indignation, but with humorous warning:

> Persons attempting to find a motive in this narrative will be prosecuted; persons attempting to find a moral in it will be banished; persons attempting to find a plot in it will be shot.

But note the tender tribute found on the title page of "Innocents Abroad."

> To my most patient reader and most charitable critic, my aged mother, this volume is affectionately inscribed.

Eugene Field thus dedicated his "Little Book of Profitable Tales"—a charming book:

> To my severest critic, my most loyal admirer, and my only daughter, Mary French Field, this little book of profitable tales is affectionately dedicated.

As a general thing, Scott dedicates his poems to some nobleman, but "Rokeby" is inscribed to John B. S. Morritt, a resident of the beautiful demesne of Rokeby, in Yorkshire, "in token of sincere friendship" by the author. To Scott himself comes Irving, in graceful guise, writing of "The Sketch Book":

> To Sir Walter Scott, Bart., this work is dedicated, in testimony of the admiration and affection of the author.

Charles Kingsley dedicated his "Hypatia" in filial way, thus:

> To my father and my mother. My dear parents, when you shall have read this book, and considered the view of human relationship which is set forth in it, you will be at no loss to discover why I have dedicated it to you, as one paltry witness of a union and of a debt which, though they may seem to have begun with birth, and to have grown with your most loving education, yet cannot die with death; but are spiritual, indefeasible, eternal in the heavens with that God from whom every fatherhood in heaven and earth is named.

Another writer I know, a student of science and of truth as revealed by the workings of the human soul, who after his course at a German university came home to take his place in one of the greatest of our American universities, and dedicated the first fruits of his labor in these simple words, "Meine Eltern"—words replete in filial love and peculiarly acceptable to the parents, I doubt not. And so, in brief wise, Ian Maclaren dedicates "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," "To my wife," and Eric Mackay inscribes his "Love Letters of a Violinist" with the one word, "Marie."

But one of the most graceful, most charming dedications to be found in modern books is "To my Lady Greygown" in Dr. Van Dyke's "Fisherman's Luck"—I leave it untouched for my readers. In conclusion, I wish to refer to a dedication of Whittier's and to one of Georg Ebers's. The Quaker poet in his edition of 1847 dedicates his fervid lays to "Her whose pulses throbbed in his veins and for whose cause his voice was ever ready to cry out in forceful, earnest tones:

> O Freedom! if to me belong
> Nor mighty Milton's gift divine,
> Nor Marvell's wit and graceful song,
> Still, with a love as deep and strong
> As theirs, I lay, like them, my best gifts on thy shrine."

Ebers in his "Uarda" has a surpassing conception of a dedication. His tribute is paid to the All-Father:

> Thou knowest well from what this book arose,
> When suffering seized and held me in its clasp
> The fostering hand released me from its grasp,
> And from amid the thorns there bloomed a rose.
> Air, dew, and sunshine were bestowed by Thee,
> And Thine it is; without these lines from me.

HELEN CHURCH.

Brooklyn, Feb. 12, 1900.

An Excellent Child's Book.*

It is not alone that Clara Vawter is in fullest sympathy with children, but the lady has the nicest knack of expression. The prattle of the little ones, their ways, she follows. It is an art to catch the precise phrasing of the child. Neatly conceived is the story of Philip. He is five years old. In his picture book the wild turkey figures. It is a magnificent bird. Why should it not have for abode the alley or the back yard adjacent to the tenement house where little Philip lives? His mother tells him that she has no money, and that there will be no turkey for their Christmas dinner. Philip does not lose heart. He makes a trap, following as nearly as he can the method laid down in his book. The turkey is to be ensnared. Fortunately there is an artist who learns what are the little fellow's schemes. Wonderful to relate, when the boy gets up early on that Christmas morning there is a true-for-true turkey in the trap. Tied under one wing of the bird is a note. The conclusion of this note is as follows: "I am tired of life, and want to be eaten. T. GOBBLER." Some envious persons living in the same tenement house thought that the artist ought not to have been present at that Christmas dinner, but he came all the same, and brought a lot of oranges. That dinner was a grand success. As for the turkey, it "poured out its soul in gravy." This book, because it is so well written and amusing, too, is to be particularly recommended. The pictures are cleverly conceived.

The Life of Froebel's Eminent Pupil.

Students of kindergartening and others interested in the subject will be glad to learn of the publication of the "Life of Baroness von Marenholtz Bülow," by her niece, the Baroness Bertha von Bülow. William B. Harrison is the publisher. At the same time there will also be issued another small book by the Baroness, entitled, "The Greeting to America." It may be recalled the Baroness Bertha von Bülow visited this country three years ago, and was well received by educators here. Her "Greeting to America" is, in a way, an appreciation of her entertainment here. The "Life of Baroness von Marenholtz Bülow" has been eagerly awaited by kindergarteners all over the world.

*OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM. By Clara Vawter. Illustrations by Will Vawter. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

1900

ROBERT S. HAWKER.

Phases of the Life of That Interesting Cornish Vicar.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It seems strange to one who read and reveled in the life of Robert Hawker, published by Baring-Gould, about twenty years ago, to see the name of the Cornish vicar again before the public in your SATURDAY REVIEW. In the pages of Baring-Gould's biography of him we have one of the most interesting biographies of the last half century. Robert Stephen Hawker, born in 1804, was a grandson of the famous Dr. Hawker of Plymouth, who wrote, among many other hymns, the well-known "Lord, Dismiss Us with Thy Blessing." To him was intrusted Robert's education, and a nice pupil he proved to be, parodying his grandfather's hymns and playing practical jokes on all the old ladies in the parish, till at last the old man's patience gave out and the lad was sent back to his father.

Then he was sent to Oxford, and entered at Pembroke, but at the end of a year his father, who was only a poor curate, found it impossible to pay his son's expenses at the university any longer, and was obliged to recall him. But Robert, who was passionately fond of study in his own desultory way, was determined to finish his college course, and certainly hit upon a most original method of accomplishing his desire. As soon as his father's decision was announced to him he dashed out of the house without even stopping to put on his hat, and ran all the way to Bude, some four or five miles, to propose to Miss Charlotte Ians, one of four maiden sisters who had been left with a comfortable little property. She was a year older than the boy's mother, it is true, forty-one to his twenty, and as his godmother she had guided his infant steps and taught him his letters. Nevertheless, she married him, and he carried her to Oxford in triumph on a pillion, in the primitive fashion. And what is more, they were the happiest of couples as long as she lived, some forty years.

His first volume of poems was published when he was only seventeen, and his ballad founded on the old saying "By Tre, Pol, and Pen ye may know the Cornishmen," was supposed by both Macaulay and Scott to be a genuine old ballad, and was referred to as such by Scott in his "Minstrelsy." Hawker took the Newdigate prize for poetry in 1827, and was installed as Vicar of Morwenstow in 1834. In Cornwall, as in Wales, churches were named after the saints who had founded cells in the place, and Morwenstow was called after St. Morwenna, granddaughter of a Welsh Prince of the fifth century. But Mr. Hawker, whose strong point was certainly not hagiology, confounded her with St. Modweana of Ireland, who lived two centuries later, and he and Mr. Baring-Gould had a lifelong contention on the subject, about the fearful anachronism of the stained-glass window in the little church.

Mr. Hawker was full of fancies about his church, saw deep symbolic meanings in every detail of its construction and ornamentation, and had its floor strewn with sweet-smelling herbs "for angels to smell to," with candles and flowers and an embroidered frontal for the altar, though he took no trouble to have the church kept clean. One day a curate in desperation swept up the place, and having filled a wheelbarrow with rubbish, dead roses, candle ends, decayed herbs, scraps of paper, burnt matches, withered decorations of all sorts, wheeled the load to the vicarage door. "This is the rubbish from your church," said the indignant curate, as his superior appeared. "Not all of it," said the vicar; "just put yourself on the top of the pile and I'll have it shot at once!" He had ten cats who used to follow him to church, but one of them having caught and eaten a mouse on Sunday was excommunicated and never allowed to enter the church again.

Mr. Hawker, having an unconquerable aversion to black, generally wore a long claret-colored cassock coat, thrown open at the breast, over a fisherman's blue jersey. Fishing boots reaching above the knee, a flesh-colored beaver hat without a brim, and crimson gloves completed his attire, to which was added in stormy weather a yellowish-brown blanket, worn as a poncho. In church he wore an alb girded in, which looked much like a night gown; a quaint stole over his shoulders, a little black cap, and the blood-red gloves. He was a well-built man, with a nobly cut profile, dark, full eyes, and long, snowy hair, while his expression was as swiftly changeable as the sea. He was intensely religious, and as superstitious as the old women of his parish, believing firmly in the machinations of a personal devil, in witchcraft, and the evil eye.

Yet he was so kind-hearted that he kept one old woman supplied with milk, who, he was sure, had bewitched a whole litter of his pigs, and to the Dissenters and Ritualists, whom he hel? in equal horror, he was unceasing in kindness and good offices, although his sharp wit never spared them. "You are always getting comfortable berths for schismatics," a friend said to him one day. "So I ought," was his ready reply. "If I try my best to make them snug in this world, they will be so miserable in the next." And when a Nonconformist who had been sent for to bury a Dissenter in Mr. Hawker's parish said to him, "We were afraid you might object to burying a Dissenter yourself, Sir," he said: "On the contrary, I should be only too glad to bury you all!"

It is hard to realise the conditions surrounding a college-bred man in those rude Cornish and Devon villages, with their wild superstitions and their crass ignorance, the solitude of the rocks and moors seldom broken by a visitor. Tennyson, however, once visited the place, and to Mr. Hawker Charles Kingsley owed his introduction to the scenery he afterward made so famous in "Westward Ho!" and the vicar always flattered himself that he first introduced the Arthurian legends to Tennyson's notice. But such visits made rare breaks in the darkness as of the Middle Ages that hung over his parishioners, and, for the matter of that, the vicar also. He was, as Mr. Baring-Gould says, "an anachronism; his mind and character pertained to the Middle Ages and to the East." He was a kindly despot, determined to have his own way, but adored by all the children and old women in his two parishes of Morwenstow and Wellcombe. An old woman in the latter village whom he was visiting after the death of her husband said piously: "Ah! thank the Lord, my old man is safe in Beelzebub's bosom." "Abraham's bosom, my good woman," corrected the vicar. "Ah! I dessay," replied the widow; "I'm not acquainted with the quality, and so don't rightly know their names!"

His wife, a charming, accomplished, and genial old lady, lived to the advanced age of eighty-one. She was blind for some time before she died, and the vicar used to spend hours in reading novels to her, of which he never absorbed a single word. His mind was wandering in other fields meanwhile. He had in him the makings of a mystic; while he lived in the world he was not of it, and he often spoke of himself pathetically as "the ever-alone." A year after his wife's death, being then only sixty, he married again, a young Polish lady, by whom he had three daughters, and who made him for a time, at least, supremely happy. Then, with his increasing family, care took her seat behind him, he lost faith in himself and in his future. He returned to the opium, which had been given him after his first wife's death, and which he had relinquished upon his marriage, and which had a most depressing effect upon him. In August, 1875, while on a visit to Plymouth, he was stricken with paralysis, and while he lay in a comatose condition his wife had the sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church administered to him, and he was buried from the Roman Catholic cathedral at Plymouth three days later. He had often spoken of his desire to lie within sound of the sea, but for once his will was as naught.

Poor old man! We think of him with loving pity as we close the record of his three-score years and ten, and muse over "the petty done, the undone vast." But he rescued the shipwrecked, clothed the naked, and fed the hungry; all the children and all the animals loved him, and even the birds of Morwenstow came to his hand to be fed. He may have been an anachronism and an anomaly, but he had a great heart and a noble soul. He was a dreamer and a mystic, but he was as earnest as he was fanciful and as sincere as he was dreamy. In spite of his intellectual bigotry, in character he was charity itself, and his life belongs to no sect, but to the universal brotherhood of man.

KATHARINE HILLARD.

New York, Feb. 19, 1900.

Readers Adrift Unless They Have a Guide.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW of the 3d inst. I noticed a very interesting letter by Prof. Tuska of the University of Virginia, referring to the previous article in THE REVIEW, "Too Many Books." The position taken in this letter appears a reasonable one for the people with whom the writer must naturally come in contact; but two points must not be lost sight of: First, Prof. Tuska objects to the number of criticisms and articles written on the various books. How are we to know which are the good books and which the poor ones if our critics do not enlighten us on these points? How are we to know on what books we should spend our time if there were not such as our critics to guide us as to what is proper and fit reading? We must not forget that there are readers of many different tastes and conditions, and it is certainly necessary that there should be some one to point out to us what will cater to each one of our tastes, so that we must not use most of the spare time in which we may do our reading to find out what books will satisfy our wants.

Secondly, it must not be forgotten that there are many people who though they have read a book are not able to digest it by themselves and require some one to point out to them the fine things in the books they have read so that they may appreciate them and derive the full benefit from them. This ought certainly to appear evident to the Professor, for is not this the very work which occupies most of his time with the students? Were it not for his guidance how would the students know what to read and what to appreciate in their reading when first taking up any subject?

We certainly should obtain our knowledge of authors and their works from first hand, but we must certainly not belittle the value of fair and honest criticism. You are right, my dear Professor, when you say "Get your diamonds and pearls direct from the mines," but do not forget that we require the aid of the expert mining engineer to show us where to dig and how to mine them.

If I may be allowed to be so bold, your letter, my dear Professor, contradicts itself, for at first you object to the reading of criticisms and then you instruct us to avoid sensational reading, &c.; pray, tell me how would you avoid the bad and sensational literature if there is no one at hand to tell us what is bad and sensational literature before we read it?

I also appreciate very much the criticisms and articles in your paper, my dear editor, and the sentiments voiced in your SATURDAY REVIEW have often led me to read books from which I have obtained not only much enjoyment, but also derived great benefits. With apologies to the Professor.

COLUMBIA.

New York, Feb. 6, 1900.

The History of Dover.*

Shakespeare's query, "Dost thou know Dover?" might be answered in this manner: There are not less than fifty places in the United States bearing the name of Dover. The wide world acquaintance with the Dover, however, arises from its geographical position. From the remotest periods it was the stepping stone from the Continent to England. The Rev. S. P. H. Statham, who is an archaeologist and historian, in his study of Dover leaves no old monument unexplored, no musty chronicle unread, and so "The History of the Castle, Town, and Port of Dover" is the most comprehensive of studies. The author begins with the prehistoric age, when, as geologists tell us, Britain was connected with the Continent and there was no English Channel. Passing over the purely speculative, we get to firmer ground, when Caesar made his first landing in Britain, and the place of his disembarking, it seems, was at or near Dover. Passing over some 1,000 years, with the conquest of England by William of Normandy, we know that immediately after the battle of Senlac, the King took possession of Dover. It was his first strategical move. Without following too closely the many details concerning Dover, all thoroughly presented by the author, it is curious to seek out what were some of the commercial interests of Dover.

From time immemorial, Dover must have carried on extensive fisheries. In the waters near it were herring in countless quantity. Above all, Dover owed its importance to the fact that it was the port whence the traveler of old took shipping when seeking the shores of France. This passage money always was a source of wealth to Dover. In the Domesday Book mention is made of a fixed tariff for what is called "transferation" to France. Very early in the history of Dover we learn of sharp traders who got up combinations so as to control the freights on merchandise forwarded to France or elsewhere. Possibly "special rates" are of the most venerable antiquity. In the reign of Edward III. there was what we call to-day "a combine," and passengers were so heavily mulcted that complaints were made, when the King interfered. Then it was settled that the tariff for passage across the Straits should be, "for a horseman 'ijs,' and for a foot man, 'vjd.'" In 1344 the transportation companies were forced to contribute to the Dover budget—"Every ship freighted with horses, 2s.; with foot passengers, 12d.; to be collected before the ship left the shore." Some of the business restrictions of the fifteenth century are in evidence.

They of Dover should make their passage to the said town of Calais and not to any other place, nor they of Calais their passage to any place than to Dover, unless prevented by great or sudden tempest, or by royal precept, except merchandise which did not belong to the passage, the said town of Dover having the special charge of the passage and to regulate the conduct of the same and the ships thereof.

The author devotes a large portion of his volume to the history of Dover Castle. It is probable that even before the coming of the Romans Dover had some kind of a fortification. Fragments of the Roman work are discoverable to-day. The Constable of Dover has always been held as one of the highest positions an Englishman can assume. In the work under notice are to be found the names and titles of all those who have been the guardians of the castle. The position was held by the Duke of Wellington. The present incumbent is the Marquis of Salisbury. All tourists examine that big gun at the castle known as "Queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol." James Tolkys was its maker, and he was from Utrecht.

The busy present in a measure obliterates the slower past, and so the hurrying passenger of to-day, as he glances at the old Dover Castle, turns his eyes to his railroad guide and he reads, "Dover. Boats leave twice a day for Calais and Ostend." This account of Dover and its castle is part and parcel of the history of England.

*THE HISTORY OF THE CASTLE, TOWN, AND PORT OF DOVER. By the Rev. S. P. H. Statham. Illustrated. New York: James Pott, Cassell & Co. 8vo.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1900.

LESSONS FROM BOOK AUCTIONS.

While making recent use of various volumes of Book Prices Current, in which are recorded prices obtained at auction, we were newly impressed by the great effect that condition has upon the price a volume brings. It is a well-known fact that an important book sale held here a few years ago revealed a somewhat unexpected condition of affairs. A wealthy collector who began the formation of his library at a time when prizes were many and collectors few, and with no limitations of purse to deter him from having the best, deliberately chose, when two copies were offered, the one perfect and the other defective, and the latter naturally to be had at a lower price, to take it and not the perfect copy, although the perfect copy would have added so much to the perfection of his collection. The result was that when the library was sold the catalogue was found to be extremely rich in titles and editions, but the condition of the books was such that the collection as a whole brought about one-third the price which the same editions in perfect condition would have fetched. In addition to the comparatively small amount realized, that collection will always have attached to it the odium of being in wretchedly poor condition.

One of the first lessons to be learned from Book Prices Current is that the collector will do much for his good name, and, in case of future sale, much for financial success, by becoming known as a man who insists that his books shall be in as nearly perfect condition as possible. A good knowledge of bibliography on his part is imperative. He should know at once if a rare book lacks a portrait, or folding map, or view, or leaf of errata, or a half-title, or any of the details which go to make up a perfect copy. In the case of extremely rare books, where the question of size enters very materially into the valuation, he should know exactly what measurements go to making up a tall, or at least a good copy, even if such care should result, as was once the case, in his being nicknamed "Inch Rule."

Another striking fact is that, after all, auction prices are not infallible tests of a book's value, for, if one follows any particular volume through a number of sales, he will find its price varying widely, and not always in accordance with its condition; for it is an unquestionable fact that we occasionally find a defective copy fetching a much larger price than a really fine one. For instance, if a sale of very ordinary books or editions should contain one or two good items, it is quite possible that so few people will be attracted to the sale that the valuable books will go very cheaply. On the other hand, if the collector is a celebrated one, and the bidding for his treasures becomes unusually active, prices often go much higher than the intrinsic value of the books.

Another feature contributing toward raising the level of prices at auction sales is the sentimental interest a volume possesses as having been the Foote copy, or the Bierstadt, or the Gaisford, or the Ashburnham one. Sometimes friends of a collector will buy volumes at a high average price from a sort of friendly desire (and especially so if the sale happens after a collector's death) to possess volumes which they have long been familiar with as component parts of a friend's library. The only way to be sure of a book's real value is first to ascertain the highest and lowest prices paid for a particular edition in approximately the same condition, and then to fix the valuation of your own volume at the average price so fetched at recent sales.

A study of such comparative values lately has resulted in an inevitable comparison of the usefulness of the two series of Book Prices Current and a general examination of American as compared with English sales. Leaving out of consideration the few great English collections like that formed by the Spencers, the work of more than one generation, brought together long ago, and at prices so much lower than a present day collector would be forced to pay, also collections like the Ashburnham and a few kindred sales, which are hardly to be paralleled in America, when we come to the more ordinary sales we find the American ones richer both in the importance of the books and in the prices realized. It would be almost safe to make the assertion that for sixteenth and seventeenth century books, outside of the rarest incunabula, the American sales will be found twice as rich in the titles of scarce books and fine editions, and the prices realized at such sales from one-third to one-half larger.

Certain classes of books, judging from the records found in these two important sets of bibliographical tools, seem hardly to be collected at all. For instance, to ascertain the value of the numerous translations of the classics, or in most instances of the early editions of the originals, we would find the American series of small assistance, while the English volumes will be found particularly rich in such records. But, while American collectors seem largely to have ignored the classics, on the other hand, our own books, outside of Americana, by which we mean the first editions of Longfellow, Hawthorne, Emerson, Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, and others, seem scarcely to have been collected at all on the other side. They seldom appear in the sales records of London.

THREE THAT SHINE LIKE STARS.

Genius has a fashion of its own of breaking even the lithographed editions of the tables of the law from the mount of criticism.

When, for example, it has become an axiom that the world has grown too old and too wise to be deluded into credulity of tales of impossible exploit and adventure, here comes, smiling, "the dear king" of romancers and without so much as a by your leave takes us on his knee and charms us back into the unreal realities of the golden age of make believe.

"How hopelessly out of fashion is old Sir Walter!" again we cry. We have learned too much of what Maisie knew to believe in ladies virtuous and fair, knights sans peur et sans reproche. We find Mrs. Hawksbee "convincing," but not Rebecca. If we have learned to scorn anything, it is "that new world which is the old," wherein the Prince and Princess "live happily ever after." We want the kind of novel that must be kept under lock and key when the young girl is at home from college, the novel devoted to "the problems of existence"—whatever these may be—' which are tearing like wolves at your hearts and mine."

We have changed our definitions, too. Not long ago we read that Kipling "has succeeded almost without effort in creating gentlemen. His army officers may curse cheerfully, drink to excess, and run away with one another's wives, but they are, nevertheless, gentlemen." Shades of Thackeray and Newman! what, then, is a gentleman?

And now, in defiance of all these modern canons, "To Have and To Hold" comes to us, as did "Prisoners of Hope," from the world of ladies loyal and brave as they are beautiful of men who account it the glory of their manhood to—

love one woman, only one,
And worship her with years of noble deeds.

As in her former novel, Miss Johnston tells a story of colonial Virginia, historically accurate in its setting and artistic in its treatment. The movement is never fettered by its faithfulness to fact, nor is the dialogue for a moment dull because cast in a form of speech other than our own. Being intensely human, Miss Johnston's characters are essentially modern, despite their perilous adventures and feats of arms, and beneath the conventions and speech of their time.

Diccon, Ralph Percy, and the doughty minister, Jeremy Sparrow, are wonderfully vital, while the minor figures are not less distinctly drawn. Miss Johnston's heroes are always manly to the fingers' tips and swords' points. It is good to resist temptation, even though one must pass the sirens' isles lashed to the mast of duty and with wool-stuffed ears; but it is better, as a great orator once declared, to sail proudly by like Orpheus, deaf to all base allurements through the music of one's own high life. It is good, when Apollyon strides the way, to come out conqueror, though with soiled armor and singed plumes, but it is a finer thing to wield Ithuriel's spear. One cannot fancy Miss Johnston's heroes ever pausing to listen to suggestions of passion. They are Sir Galahads, whose

Strength is as the strength of ten,
Because their hearts are pure.

This may not be realisme, nor even realism, but it is well sometimes to see men as they might be, as, surely, they were meant to be, kings of character, protectors of woman, even against her weaker self.

The King's ward, the one woman of the story, is a charming creation, full of coquetry and tenderness, of daintiness and endurance, of delicacy and strength. She is not merely described, she reveals herself little by little to the reader as she did to her lover. As we lay our hearts at her feet and follow her stormy fortunes we begin to tremble lest she should not be released from the meshes which seem hopelessly to entangle her. We are grateful to the author that she has been more merciful than in "Prisoners of Hope," and that we need not lay aside her new story in an anguish of suspense.

Still, we think hero and heroine are needlessly hard beset in "To Have and To Hold." The reader becomes a little impatient of the crowding calamities, and longs for an oasis where his mind may rest and refresh itself. Our willing faith in Ralph Percy's prowess is somewhat overtaxed by his multitudinous victories in single combat with pirates, Indians, and every variety of foe. It is to be regretted, too, that my Lord Carnal's title smacks of good John Bunyan's nomenclature. It may be hypercritical to object that our hearts are wrung with pity for the humiliated villain, for what writer, from Milton down, ever succeeded in averting sympathy from a vanquished devil?

The illustrations might better have been omitted. They are worse than inadequate, in very truth nothing less than "a sneering comment" upon the author's vivid word-pictures of the beauty and grace of the King's ward, the sinister splendor of Lord Carnal, and the noble port of the knightly hero.

Barring these criticisms and confessing a chronic inclination to "skip" Indians, there is nothing possible but unstinted praise for a book of qualities as unique as they are admirable. Original in plot, thrilling in its situations, strong and sweet in its character drawing, vital with noble emotion, perfect in style, "To Have and To Hold" compels a breathless interest from its first page to its last, and is remembered as one remembers an uplifting vision of the mountains or the salt breath of the sea.

Among the many clever and the few brilliant stories of the past twelve months three shine like stars in the recollection: "Via Crucis," 'In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim," "To Have and To Hold." Utterly unlike in the times and the people of which they treat, as diverse as possible in style, they are alike not only in that each is a distinct work of genius, but that each leaves the reader upon a higher plane because of its companionship. Each tells its own enthralling story, unmarred by insistence upon purpose; but each, like some beautiful human life lived beside our own, has its ethical message, the more exalting because unconscious.

Mr. Crawford points out the true way of the cross for all ages and all creeds; Mrs. Burnett shows the far-reaching blight of sin and the supreme glory of goodness; while the soul of Miss Johnston's book speaks in its closing words: "The singing behind us died away, but the song in our hearts kept on. All things die not; while the soul lives, love lives; the song may be now gay, now plaintive, but it is deathless."

TWO WAYS OF DOING THE SAME THING.

We have commented elsewhere on the lessons to be drawn from book auctions in this country and Europe as recorded in the two series of "Book Prices Current." The longer such records are studied the more the superiority of our American work to the English publication is realized. The fact that the English volumes have been in course of publication for a much longer period, thus serving as an object lesson, may have been a factor in the more complete success of our own series. With a book or series of books once published it is comparatively easy to see where improvements can be made. Mr. Luther Livingston, the editor of the American series, who, by the way, is fast making a name for himself as one of our most expert bibliographers, is to be congratulated upon the great improvements he has made. His first volume, issued half a dozen years ago, was arranged exactly on the lines of its English prototype. But even this first volume had the advantage of larger and clearer type and better paper, thus making it so much easier to consult. Later issues, however, have been arranged in quite different fashion.

Mr. Livingston's first change was to construct the body of his book alphabetically, so that all the copies of a book so sold during that particular year are grouped together, the earliest editions of each book first enabling one to see at a glance exactly how many copies and what editions of a book have been so sold, and the differences in the prices realized. In the later issues of this series Mr. Livingston has introduced another valuable feature—the grouping in a note under the most important of the books, previous records, both English and American, so that all necessary information may be found quickly and in convenient compass.

Mr. Livingston's method involves an infinitely greater amount of work and time than does the English plan, but its result in convenience and compactness adds greatly to the helpfulness of his volumes, and if he could be induced to go a step further and add a hint as to the condition of the volumes mentioned in his "previous records" he would add still more to the value of his books for reference purposes. In the case of the rarest of the volumes described it would also be of great interest if he could find it possible to add short collations like those to be found in Quaritch's "Brief Lists."

However, we are quite aware that such additions, simple as they sound and easy to suggest, would add most materially to Mr. Livingston's labors as editor and compiler, even now infinitely heavier than are those of the editor of the English series, Mr. Seater. We therefore may have to rest contented with our present degree of greater excellence, which only those who have used the two series of books to a considerable extent can fully appreciate.

A BOOK ONLY ONE CRITIC HAS UNDERSTOOD.

In the preface to the new second edition of "Earthwork Out of Tuscany," (Putnam's,) Mr. Maurice Hewlett gently complains that only one critic has seen his book with its author's eyes, "not as a pudding, not as a case of confectionery even, but as a little sanctuary of images such as a pious heathen might make of his earthenware gods. The thing is criticism, but some of it is criticism by trope and figure."

There is some excuse for the denseness of the reviewers. This delicious, radiant little volume, sunshine rather than earthwork, is not a book for hurried reading and crass criticism. One must linger over it, return to it again and again, become fairly steeped in it, like Mr Hewlett's own lovely Ippolita in her bath; in short, must grow like the author, "Italianato," before he can fully appreciate what an exquisite bit of Italy Mr. Hewlett has put into the hands of his readers. Indeed, the true word can scarcely be spoken by any who have not themselves, in Mr. Hewlett's illuminating and inspiring company, wandered among "the spirits which are in the shrines of the cities of Tuspany," looking with his eyes upon the dome of Brunelleschi, the crown of Santa Croce, the Torre del Mangia, the Della Robbias, cool-tinted and "hawthorn-scented," with the hues and the fragrance of the Spring. With him they should hold colloquy with Perugino, and learn the secret of the wonderful Anadyomené of Sandro Botticelli.

And yet it is scarcely just to say that the book should be read in its native Italy, for, in very truth, it brings Italy with it. It fairly quivers and shimmers in the Tuscan atmosphere. To read it is to seat one's self upon the magic carpet of the Arabian tale, and to be spirited away into Florence, Lucca, Perugia, Pistoja, Siena—wherever Mr. Hewlett wills. Around these enchanted names he weaves a new spell with his description, criticism, imagination. Once or twice he drops upon his pages a real "little novel of Italy," tiny but iridescent.

It were much to be wished that all ultra-realists with pen or with pencil should bind upon their hearts the chapters entitled "Of Boils and the Ideal" and "The Soul of a Fact." Therein we learn the law of all art, that it shall not suggest "the dissecting room nor the accidents' ward"; it shall be shorn of incidentals, "for the essence is enough." "Art will press—here the terror, there the radiance, of essential fact; she will leave to us, seeing it in her face, to add

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mentally the poor stage properties we have grown to trust."

To begin to quote is dangerous, but we cannot resist the temptation of a few more pregnant sentences:

A writer who is worth anything accumulates more than he gives off and never lives up to his income.

Art is a fruit sown in action and watered to utterance by tears.

Art may never leave for long together the good brown earth, and it can serve religion well when it plucks up a type to set, clean as God made it, just a little above our reach, to show whose is the earth and the fullness thereof.

Mr. Hewlett has so perfectly fulfilled the aim expressed in his preface that his own words are the fittest comment upon his book:

The vague informed, the lovely indefinite defined: that is Art. As a sort of pâte sur pâte comes Criticism, to do for Art what Art does for life. I have tried in this book to be the artist at second hand, to make pictures of pictures, images of images, poems of poems. You may call it criticism; you may call it Art: I call it Religion. It is making the best thing I can out of the best things I feel.

The photogravures are full of interest. In regard to Mr. Kerr Lawson's illustrations we must be forgiven for again quoting Mr. Hewlett "He has brought the very breath of the places he, you, and I love." It was truly "an act of charity to mankind" that Mr. Hewlett resolved upon the printed page "to unfold himself and splash in the pellucid Tuscan air."

HENRY D. TRAILL.

The sudden death last Wednesday of Henry Duff Traill removes from the London literary-journalistic world one of its best known men. Ten years ago Mr. Traill was regarded as one of the most promising of the young English essayists. He had not, it is true, written anything of great importance, but what he had done was distinguished for an extreme care in execution and style which can only be termed brilliant. It was confidently expected that he would some day produce a great historical work. But, like many others, Mr. Traill did not fulfill that earlier promise. The last line that he wrote was as polished and as full of cleverness as the first, but he never attempted anything which gave him a chance to display in their fullness his real powers.

Mr. Traill may be regarded as the most prominent victim yet known of the recent craze for series upon series of monographs. He turned out one volume after another for the "English Men of Letters" series, for the "English Worthies" series, the "English Citizen" series, the "English Men of Action" series, the "Twelve English Statesmen" series, and the "Queen's Prime Ministers" series. Every one of his contributions to this class of literature was above the average. Several of them are regarded as models of terseness and accuracy. But it can hardly be expected that a single one of these volumes will have other than a temporary fame. His remaining work consisted mainly of contributions to magazines, the most of them brilliant, but all of evanescent interest.

As an editor Mr. Traill was equally well known. For two years The London Observer was in his hands, and it increased in circulation during the period. Literature, the periodical started by The London Times, which Mr. Traill edited from its first issue, has become widely known, but it has scarcely achieved the circulation or the influence that should have been expected. The career of Mr. Traill, when regarded as a disappointment, takes into account the great things that were expected of him. Regret at his loss will be none the less keen, however. He was one of the most popular men in the London literary world, and his charm of manner made friends for him everywhere.

WHY "ENGLAND?" ASKS LAURENCE HUTTON.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

When Mr. W. H. Fitchett writes a book entitled "How England Saved Europe"; when Mr. Kipling prints a poem called "The English Flag," and when one of your contemporaries contains an article headed "England's Scottish Regiments" one naturally asks, Why England? The Carolinas did not save Cuba; the flag of Florida does not float over the Filipinos; The Glasgow Herald does not publish editorials about Nevada's Nebraska Navy.

Then why England?

Where do Scotland and the Scots come in? What is the matter with Ireland and Wales?

England is but a single sovereign State in a union of four, and the combination is called Great Britain and Ireland. Elizabeth was the last Queen of England, and her flag was the last English flag. Victoria is the Queen of Great Britain. Her flag is the British flag; it is a cross between the cross of St. Andrew, the cross of St. George, the cross of St. Patrick, and it is known to all the Britons as the "union jack." Victoria herself has hardly a drop of pure English blood in her veins. She reigns as a descendant of the Scottish Stuarts and the Welsh Tudors. She is the head of the Church of England while she is at Windsor; but she is the head of the Church of Scotland when she is at Balmoral. Her eldest son and heir is the Prince of Wales; her second son is the Duke of Edinburgh; her third son is the Duke of Connaught, and only her grandson, whose father is a German and whose mother is a Dane, has she created the Duke of York.

Then why England?

Mr. McKinley is not President of Ohio because he was born in that State. He is not President of the District of Columbia because the White House and the seat of Government are in Washington. He is President of the United States, chosen as their Chief Magistrate by the people of the United States. The British Queen is the Constitutional and the accidental Sovereign of Great Britain, not the Queen of England.

Then why England?

Our Ambassador is sent to represent us in Great Britain, not in England; the British Embassy here is the British Embassy, not the English. Pounds, shillings, and pence are not English current coins, but British. We speak of British America, of British Columbia, of British Guiana, and of British India, not of the English colonies or the English dependencies; we even speak of England herself as one of the British Isles.

They why England?

When Edgar, in "King Lear," said "Fee! Foh! Fum!" it was because he smelled the blood of a British, not an English, man. It is Britannia, not England, which claims to rule the waves; and it is the Britons, not the English, who declare that they never, never mean to be slaves.

When the lion roareth, it is the British, not the English, lion which makes the noise.

Then why England?

The British speak what they call English; and so do we on the North American Continent; but that does not make us English.

England helped Britain, with the aid of an army of Dutch and Germans, under the leadership of an Irish Duke, to save Europe in 1815. England owns one quarter of the British flag. But England's so-called Scottish regiments are British troopers. England is fighting now, bravely enough, in South Africa, shoulder to shoulder with her Welsh and Scottish brothers, and under Irish Generals. Nevertheless, she is simply England, a fraction of the British whole.

Then why England?

LAURENCE HUTTON.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 19, 1900.

BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS.

Miss Katherine De Forest has enjoyed peculiar advantages in composing her forthcoming book, "Paris as It Is," which is going through the press of the Doubleday & McClure Company. It will unquestionably contain some "inside" material, not only as regards pictures but facts as well. The Academy, the Louvre, and other French institutions will not be pictured as an outsider views them, but from within. Miss De Forest has been aided in her work by M. Saglio, an attaché at the Beaux Arts and conservateur of Cluny, whose father was an Academician. M. Saglio has before collaborated with Miss De Forest, and with pronounced success. Photographic views, as well as portraits of celebrities, have been specially made for "Paris as It Is."

A fact not generally known has just come to light, owing to an item in Sotheby's catalogue announcing for sale next Saturday a set of copies of a now extinct English juvenile periodical, Young Folks, from July, 1881, to December, 1883. It was in this periodical and between these dates that Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island" was first published. It appeared under the title of "The Sea Cook," and as written by "Capt. George North"—facts not generally known. Only the first chapter was illustrated; this bore two rough woodcuts.

Count Tolstoi, whose "Resurrection" will shortly come from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co., is openly preparing for death. "There is no doubt," he recently said to an interviewer, "the end draws rapidly near. But I am quite untroubled thereat, and I go gladly forth to meet the inevitable." The Count, however, has not, while waiting for death, lost interest in things mundane. "There is a great deal of talk about Ibsen," he said. "I have read his latest effort, 'When We Who Are Dead Awaken.' It is simply a delirium, and is devoid of life, character, and dramatic action. Thirty-five years ago such a play would have been stifled by a cutting parody in the press, and the piece would have been ridiculed to death. How can one now speak of the serious tasks before the theatre? They are at an end." Incidentally the Count said that literature was as good as dead: "The daily press has destroyed it."

Balzac's letters to Mme. Hanska, which have been translated by Miss Wormeley for Hardy, Pratt & Co., recall the only real romance in the life of the "father of realism." Mme. Hanska, born Countess Evelina Rzewuska, who was about twenty-six years old, and residing in the château of Wierzchownia, in Volhynia, Russia, was an enthusiastic reader of the "Scènes de la Vie Privée," and, being perplexed at the different turn the author's mind took in "La Peau de Chagrin," addressed a letter to Balzac, signed "l'Etrangère," which was delivered to him Feb. 28, 1833. Thus was begun the correspondence with her who was, seventeen years later, to become the wife of Balzac. The forthcoming volume, "Balzac's Letters to Mme. Hanska," (Lettres à l'Etrangère,) will be added to the edition of Balzac's works published by Hardy, Pratt & Co.

Mr. William Archer, whose sketches of American life and customs were recently published by Charles Scribner's Sons, and whose "Notes on the American Stage" is more or less eagerly awaited, has volunteered for service in South Africa, and has been enrolled in a corps of sharpshooters that is being formed in London. Quite recently he had in the columns of The Morning Leader of London a rather remarkable article, in which he said that were he a poet he would write an ode to Mr. Mauser, the inventor of the rifle which has been doing such terrible execution among British troops. It is almost a confession of faith, which, in the light of the author's enrollment, is a little curious. He closes with the words: "In short, I realized that the idea of 'England' was to me nothing but a many-faced jewel of pride, whereof no one facet could be dimmed, but the others must pale in sympathy. And this the Mauser bullet taught me."

There is no doubt that Mrs. Humphry Ward's biographical introductions to the Haworth Edition of the works of the Sisters Brontë, which is now being published by Harper & Brothers, have aroused renewed and extensive interest in the lives of the whole Brontë family. The following extracts from the registers of the school at Castleton, where the Brontë children were educated, are therefore both timely and amusing:

Charlotte Brontë. Entered Aug. 10, 1824. Writes indifferently. Ciphers a little and works neatly. Knows nothing of grammar, geography, history, or accomplishments. Altogether clever of her age, but knows nothing systematically. [at eight years old!] Left school June 1, 1825.—Governess.

Emily Brontë. Entered Nov. 25, 1824, age 5¾. Reads very prettily and works a little. Left June 1, 1825. Subsequent career—governess.

In commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Henry Fox Talbot, the "father of photography," Feb. 11 last, a small edition of prints from three of Talbot's photoengravings on copper was printed by the Art Reproduction Company of Fetter Lane, London. A committee was also formed at Mr. Talbot's old home, Lacock Abbey, near Chippenham, to raise a memorial fund for the restoration of the Chancel of Lacock Abbey Church. The secretary of the fund is Mr. C. H. Talbot of Lacock Abbey, son of Henry Fox Talbot. It is to be hoped that the expectations of the gentlemen who are interested in the matter may be realized. Daguerre has so far held the estimation of the world as the only "father of photography"; his memorials are found all over the world, and yet Talbot's successful photographic process anticipated Daguerre's by some months, while present-day photography has absolutely no connection with Daguerre's method and is a direct evolution or modification of Talbot's.

Borrow was a careless proofreader, and the errors in his books are many. It seems to be questionable whether he ever read "Lavengro" as it came from the printers' hands. Reference to Borrow's manuscripts show how numerous were the compositors' mistakes. The new edition of "Lavengro" will have the benefit of Prof. Knapp's supervision. Certain hitherto suppressed portions of the romance will be found in the forthcoming edition.

That curious old book has turned up, printed in black letter, the title of which is "Orthographie." The author is John Hart, and the date of publication 1569. John Hart made a curious guess as to the phonograph. Here is a passage in the "Orthographie":

The due order and reason, howe to write or paint thimage of mannes voice, most like to the life or nature.

The British Museum has a copy of the book, and there is a reprint of it of 1850.

Great interest is attached to the opening of a box of papers, marked "Diaries, Correspondence, and Memoranda," which box was placed in the hands of Mr. Francis Douce, a former Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts of the British Museum, some time before 1834. The box came from Lord Broughton, better known as the Right Hon. Sir John C. Hobhouse, who died in 1869, and the papers are to be made public this year. The interest in these papers arises from the circumstance that Hobhouse was the intimate friend of Lord Byron. Hobhouse was Byron's best man at his wedding, and to him was addressed the poet's last words when bidding him farewell at Pisa in 1822: "You should never have come to me, or you should never go."

James Hack Tuke, the Quaker banker of York, who was a philanthropist, is best known for having done noble work in helping to alleviate the misery in Ireland in 1846. There are to-day many prosperous citizens of this country of Irish origin who were aided by James Hack Tuke. He advanced or paid for their passage to the United States. Sir Edward Fry has written a memoir of Tuke. The philanthropist was as a lad decidedly eccentric. Catlin was his book of books; the manners and ways of the Indians delighted him. He made up his mind to be a flat-nosed savage. He took a board and tied it down on his nose. Tuke succeeded in a certain measure before his attempt to disfigure himself was discovered. Originally he had a fairly long nose. For the rest of his life his nose was twisted. Sir Edward Fry states that the Tuke family nose was a particularly sharp and pointed one.

Perhaps there are few men who, looking back at their prior performances, more particularly those of a literary character, are satisfied with them. Ruskin was the severest of self-critics. When a new edition of his "Modern Painters" appeared, he made many corrections, adding comments relating to the old text. One of the notes reads: "The sentence put in brackets is a mere piece of solemn insolence." There are other notes of a similar character, as: "The whole sentence is terribly confused." "The words I have put in parenthesis are false." "I have cut out here a quotation from Aristotle, which was only put in to show that I had read him." "Extreme nonsense, I grieve to see—and say, what is worse, unguarded nonsense."

THE PUBLISHERS' POINT OF VIEW.

A new book by Anthony Hope interests people in more than one country, and the manner of bringing it before readers would vary greatly. This is, we fancy, the way the French publishers would advertise it:

Vient de Paraître.

LE CAPITAINE DIEPPE,
par
ANTHONY HOPE.

Un roman d'une charme unique où le lecteur suit avec une interêt toujours croissante les aventures d'un certain officier français, rusé et brillant. Le Capitaine Dieppe a en déjà un succès tant aussi éclatant que Le Prisonier de Zenda. Parmi les romans d'aventures cette volume prendra place bientot comme un petit chef d'oeuvre.

TABLE DES MATIERES.
Le Château Sur La Colline.
L'Homme De La Fleuve.
La Dame Dans Le Jardin.
L'Auberge Dans Le Village.
Le Rendezvous Par La Croix.
Le Curé De La Fleuve.
Le Chaume Dans Le Vallon.
L'Equipage au Bords De La Fleuve.
La Paille Dans Le Coin.
La Voyage à Rome.
La Bonne Chance Du Capitaine.
Le tout formant un petit volume d'une reliure en rouge et or, à la fois exquise et durable.

PRIX DEUX FRANCS.

Our German friends would probably say something to this effect:

Verlag von DOUBLEDAY & McCLURE CO., New York.

"Kurze Geschichten," Eine Serie von lesbaren kurzen Novellen der hervorragendsten Schriftsteller der Welt.

Elegant gebunden, mit reichlicher gold Verzierung.

Jedes Band, 50c

CAPTAIN DIEPPE, von ANTHONY HOPE. Verfasser von "Prisoner of Zenda," &c.

Dieser Roman ist im allerbesten Stil des Autors geschrieben. Der Captain ist ein französischer Glücksritter, der eine Nacht in dem Schloss von Fleramondi zubringt, wo ihm die erstaunlichen Abenteuer zutossen, die uns der Roman in spannend interessanter Weise vor Augen furt.

Jedes Band, 50 cents. Zu haben in allen Buchhandlungen.

In England the announcement would probably appear in a long list of "Books Ready at All Book Shops," set as follows:

A New Book by Anthony Hope. Author of "The Prisoner of Zenda," etc., entitled "Captain Dieppe." Crown 8vo. Extra Binding. 2 Shillings.

The usual American would probably read:

Published To-day.

CAPTAIN DIEPPE.

By ANTHONY HOPE, Author of "The Prisoner of Zenda.," etc., etc. *Short Novels Series No.* 1. 16mo, 50 cents.

"It is inevitable that a romancer's new story should have to undergo comparison with his former successes. This brilliant new romance meets the test triumphantly. Much as we have delighted in some of the former works of its gifted author, we are forced to say that 'Captain Dieppe' shows a strength and mastery; a continuous grasp of the reader's interest, a fascinating and ingenious subtlety of plot, and a capacity for grasping and presenting human character difficult to equal in the work of any other living writer—even in Mr. Hope's own greatest success."—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

For sale by all booksellers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers.

If Wanamaker were advertising it his announcement would very likely be something like this:

A Book Treat Every one knows about Anthony Hope's new novel "Captain Dieppe." No need to spend money advertising this book. We have a quantity. Their stay must be a brief one. The way the price is marked secures that. All fresh stock—not a "hurt book" in the lot. Come quickly is our advice.

The fact is, that the book is ready everywhere to-day. Price 50 cents and will be sent on approval by

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It has not been a particularly exciting week in the New York art world. There have been continuing exhibitions of the work of Elihu Vedder at the Avery Gallery, of the Mowbray portraits at the Knoedler Gallery, of forty-three canvases by the French impressionists, Andre Dauchez, Frechon, Lebasque, Maufra, and Morel, at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, while new exhibitions of etchings by Piranesi at the Keppel Gallery, of sketches and drawings by Carroll Beckwith at the Wunderlich Gallery, and of pastels by Everett Shinn at the Boussod-Valadon Galleries have been opened. The two large and bewildering exhibition of the Architectural League at the Fine Arts Galleries and the poor display of the Black and White Club in the sculpture room of the same galleries have also drawn their quota of visitors, while the rooms of the Camera Club, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, have been filled with lovers of amateur photography desirous of studying the photographs of Charles I. Berg. In addition to these attractions, Mr. Eugene Fischhof has been showing probably the most important example of Rubens, a "Holy Family," ever brought to this country, at his gallery in Astor Court, and the collection of porcelains, curios, bronzes, antique furniture, paintings, &c., owned by the late Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale University has been on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, where they will be sold on the afternoons and evenings of next week.

***

Announcement is made of the coming sale of a number of paintings by old masters of the English, French, Dutch, Flemish, and Italian schools. These paintings are owned and have been imported by Messrs. Eugene Fischhof of Paris and T. J. Blakeslee of this city. They will be on exhibition at the American Art Galleries from Monday morning, March 5, until the afternoon of Thursday, March 8, and will be sold at Chickering Hall on the evenings of Friday and Saturday, March 9 and 10. The sale last year of Mr. Blakeslee's pictures was one of the most important of the Winter. He has made a careful study for some years past of the works of the early English, Dutch, and Flemish schools, and has come to be looked upon as one of the best judges in America of these paintings. Mr. Fischhof, who is the son-in-law of the famous Parisian dealer and expert, M. Sedelmeyer, is also an excellent judge of old pictures, and his knowledge and experience, added to Mr. Blakeslee's knowledge, judgment, and taste, have combined to form a most interesting collection of canvases. Mr. Blakeslee has recently issued an amplified and well-compiled and beautifully illustrated catalogue of the pictures owned by him last year, most of which were sold either at private sale or at the auction mentioned above. It is a pleasure to recall through this interesting work the beautiful and rare canvases on which one feasted one's eyes last year, and which are now dispersed through many private collections.

***

The Rubens which Mr. Eugene Fischhof, who has lately been appointed by Emperor Francis Joseph Chief Commissioner for the Fine Arts for Austria, at the coming Paris Exposition, and who served in 1893 in the same capacity at the World's Fair in Chicago, is exhibiting in his gallery in Astor Court is an important and interesting example of the old master. Mr. Fischhof shows the picture, which is a thoroughly representative one and remarkably well preserved, amid heavy dark drapings and cleverly lighted by electricity. The picture comes from one of the most celebrated collections in England, where it has been for a century. It has been exhibited at Burlington House, London, and in an old master show at the Royal Academy. It measures nearly six feet by seven feet, is oblong, and contains a group consisting of the Virgin and Child and Saints Elizabeth, Joseph, and John, and Francis of Assisi. The Virgin is in the centre holding the infant Jesus, who, standing on her lap, with His left arm around her neck, extends His right toward the infant John, who runs toward Him with outstretched arms. St. Elizabeth stands behind the Virgin and child, caressing with her right hand the left arm of the infant Christ. St. Joseph, at the extreme right in the background, stands gazing at the group in contemplative mood, while in the right foreground St. Francis bends forward as if having just spoken, with prophetic expression in his face. There is a lamb behind St. Francis, and further beyond the suggestion of a landscape with buildings in the middle distance, seen under a late afternoon sky, with crimson streaks near the horizon and light gray clouds above. Behind the figures are the outlines of a large ruined building, with a tree beside the walls. The painting has all Rubens's mellow and rich color. The composition is admirable and well balanced and effective, and the light and shade are strongly handled. The highest light and most brilliant color are concentrated upon the Virgin and Child. The expression of the Virgin, a young woman with brown eyes and hair, is sweet and hopeful, that of St. Elizabeth is benevolent, and that of St. Joseph and of St. Francis thoughtful and earnest. The figures and expressions of the two children are remarkably truthful in their rendering of infantile character. The Virgin was probably painted from Rubens's first wife, Elizabeth Brandt.

***

The so-called art collections of the late Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale University were placed on exhibition at the American Art Galleries on Thursday, and remain there on view until Monday afternoon next, when their sale will begin. This sale will be continued on the afternoons and evenings of

Japanese blue and white, decorated porcelains, Satsuma and pottery, cloisonné enamels, a number of Oriental carpets, antique bronzes and metal work, Japanese lacquers, swords and sword guards, Oriental porcelain bowls, Chinese porcelains and enamels, blue and white, American historical blue plate, and antique chairs, miscellaneous pieces of metal work, Indian mats, Mexican rugs, Indian blankets, antique furniture, and twenty etchings, for the most part by A. P. Bellows, C. A. Platt, E. Swain Gifford, Stephen Parrish, and Seymour Haydon; fifteen water colors, among them examples of Peter Moran, Samuel Colman, Harry Farrer, J. Wells Champney, C. H. McCord, Edward Gay, Harry Fenn, and R. Swain Gifford, and seventy-five oils, all by American artists, and which include no less than twenty-eight examples of Sandford Gifford and nineteen of Worthington Whittredge. The pictures will not long detain the art lover, and the foregoing enumeration of the number of examples of early American artists will give the best idea of their general character. There are some interesting pieces of antique furniture, an extremely well-selected assortment of kakemonos, and some good bronzes, while lovers of Oriental porcelains and of historical American china will find much pleasure in studying the collection, and can doubtless pick up interesting and valuable specimens at the sale.

***

The exhibition of eighty-eight etchings of ancient Roman edifices by Piranesi now at the Keppel Gallery is interesting and valuable not only to the student of architecture, but to the lovers of black and white, and to art lovers in general. Since the Salmagundi Club ceased to hold public exhibitions the lovers of black-and-white turn their steps more frequently to the Wunderlich and Keppel Galleries, where, during the art seasons of successive Winters, they now find some chance of having their tastes gratified. Of all the black-and-white displays made in either of these galleries during the past few art seasons, this of the etchings of Piranesi is the strongest and best. While most of the impressions shown are familiar to students and lovers of architecture, the excellent ones displayed here when seen together give a most gratifying and adequate idea of the man who was well called the "Rembrandt of etchers," and who, although dead for over a century, still ranks as the best artistic interpreter of "the grandeur that was Rome." Piranesi, as Russell Sturgis, in his delightfully written little brochure on the present etchings, says, "was one of the last great painter etchers and painter engravers of old times and by no means the least of them. * * * It is not extravagant to say that no man has seen all that the engraver's art is capable of until he has seen and studied nearly everything that Piranesi has left." Certainly no one who studies these remarkable renderings of those crumbling ruins, which Mr. Sturgis tells us are as well preserved to-day as when Piranesi drew and etched them, can fail to perceive the intense sympathy and appreciation with which the old Italian artist worked. He was, after Rembrandt, the most perfect master of light and shade, and, like Rembrandt, he erred, perhaps, at times in too much blackness. He well expresses the delicacies of ornamentation, and, above all, gives that impression of mass and form which alone makes the works which Piranesi etched appear real to us. These plates of Keppel's are early impressions made on thick Italian paper many years ago, and are, therefore, far superior to the ordinary sets found in modern libraries, for the original plates are still used to print from, as Mr. Sturgis says, "with sad results."

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The little exhibition of some fifty-seven sketches in pastel, pencil, and crayon by Mr. J. Carroll Beckwith at the Wunderlich Gallery gives a fragmentary and somewhat disappointing impression at first view, but further study reveals so much of interest, such charming use of the line, such delicate color, and such subtle touch that this vanishes, and one remains to study and admire. There is nothing very important here, simply little figures, portraits, and ideas jotted down, as it were, in an airy way, and still all permeated with artistic feeling and all having good artistic expression. Mr. Beckwith has for some years been known as a virile painter with a full palette and rioting at times in vivid colors. Here he reveals himself as in sympathy with the most refined and delicate of color schemes, and as a graceful, easy draughtsman. Perhaps the best of the examples are the two or three little nudes, the "Lady Out of Doors," full of sun and air; "The Toilet," "Dolorosa," with its good pose and sweet expression; "The Dance Movement," "The Big Chair," "Olivia," "The Pencil," very delicate and refined; "Head of a Girl," "Cherubs," "Peasant Girl at Ande," "The Kimono," a clever sketch; the well-drawn "Pencil and Pastel," the dashing "Pailletted Gown," and the "Spring Flowers," charmingly drawn and extremely refined.

***

The Tiffany Glass Company has an exhibition at its galleries, Fourth Avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, of a large number of objects and designs in Favrile glass. This company has achieved deserved fame and reputation for its work in this material, and each year's output shows a steady advance in its manipulation. The number of articles of decoration and adornment for which this glass is adapted is surprising. Its capacity for the exploitation of color seems to be almost unlimited. Particularly beautiful are the

The Italian Government has made an offer of 2,000,000 lire for all the pictures in the Borghese Palace. The price set by the Government is considered to be a low one. French experts estimate the collection as worth twice the sum stated. Considered as the choicest of all the private collections in Rome, there are, however, some pictures of doubtful character. But, for all that, there are many of the greatest examples of the great Italian and other schools. In the Borghese gallery there is Titian's superbest work, "Sacred and Profane Love." Here, too, is Raphael's "Entombment," signed and dated; Domenichino's "Cumaean Sibyl," Albano's "Four Seasons," and Sodoma's "Holy Family," and another Titian, "Cupid Equipped by Venus." It may be said that these six pictures hold the highest place in art.

***

The new home of William C. Whitney has already been described in some detail in THE NEW YORK TIMES, but it would be impossible in the space at the disposal of any newspaper to do justice to this splendid house. The fact that a man could be found in this city to devote the time and money necessary to make an interior such as is to be found at 871 Fifth Avénue possible is as much a surprise to art lovers as it is gratifying to them. The completion of Mr. Whitney's residence is unquestionably one of the important artistic events of this year. The house is far more valuable than any museum in illustrating the arts and crafts of the Italian Renaissance, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Whitney may find it possible to allow art students an occasional opportunity of looking at his treasures. The rooms are nearly all in the Italian Renaissance style, and, with the exception of the floors, the work of old Italian craftsmen. The ceilings have most of them been brought from Italian palaces. The walls are covered with paneling and paintings and tapestries from similar sources. The fireplaces are splendid old works in marble, and the furniture and smaller objects are not only genuine but usually unique of their kind. The textiles which Mr. Whitney has succeeded in acquiring are specially remarkable. Not even in Rome or Venice can finer specimens of tapestry and embroidery be found. Even the cushions are covered with silks and velvets that an ordinary collector would display as among his chief treasures. In a house such as this the pictures naturally take a secondary place, but the few that Mr. Whitney shows in his rooms are all masterpieces. The portrait of Charles I. of England by Van Dyck is a far finer example of that master than the famous equestrian portrait of the same monarch in the National Gallery of England. In the library is an exquisite circular "Madonna and Child" of the Pre-Raphaelite period. It is thought to be the work of Filippo Lippi, and certainly shows many of the characteristic peculiarities of that painter.

***

There is no chance now that the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art will be opened for many months yet. Last October the Museum authorities stated that if only mild weather prevailed in November the roof could be completed in the latter month, and that the work on the interior could be finished this Winter. November, as every one knows, was abnormally mild; but the workmen placed as effective a barrier against the progress of the work as a succession of snowstorms could have done. They decided on one of their periodical strikes, and by the time that the trouble, or the fancied trouble, had been adjusted there was no hope of putting the roof on before the Spring.

Some important changes have been made in the arrangement of the pictures in the old portion of the Museum. In Gallery No. 1, for instance, only examples of the early Dutch and Flemish masters are now to be seen. The change is a great improvement, and when the new wing is opened it is to be hoped that the plan of hanging works of each school together will be still further carried out. There is no reason why the Museum should not be a model to other galleries in this respect.

Another change is the bringing of the three large paintings by Turner, including the picture bequeathed to the Museum by the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, together. The Vanderbilt gift is placed between "The Whale Ship" and "The Saltash," and the three works together are far more valuable to the student than if shown in different rooms, forming as they do three characteristic examples of the great painter's different styles.

***

Mr. Samuel T. Shaw, who gives the fifteen-hundred-dollar prize for the best figure subject at the annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists, has been for many years a collector of American pictures. In prominence as a buyer from the studios he probably ranks next to Mr. W. T. Evans, whose collection has just gone under the hammer. Mr. Shaw began buying from pure love of pictures, and his first purchases adorned the rooms and corridors of the Grand Union Hotel, where many of them may still be seen. This old-fashioned hostelry is as rambling as Varden's May pole, where sumptuous pictures take the place of the curious copper plates of the old-time English inn and chophouse. Mr. Shaw is nothing if not erratic in his fads, and at present he is making a collection of Winter pictures for his Summer home at Oyster Bay, L. I., with a view to deceiving the mosquitoes from Babylon and solacing himself in torrid weather. Mr. Shaw's prizes always buy the successful picture, and the award is followed by a dinner to the artist. His latest annual prize is for

exhibition. The dinner to Mr. Charles Prosolow, who has just won the latter prize, will take place shortly at the club, and will be followed in due time by one to the winner at the coming exhibition of the society.

On these pleasant occasions all the prize pictures of former years are brought from Mr. Shaw's house and hung on the walls of the club dining hall, and the artists who painted them are all present, except the talented and lamented Theodore Robinson.

Authors that Boston Still Has.

The Boston Journal, in printing a list of members of the Authors' Club of that city, remarks: "Boston has so long been a literary nursery that an Authors' Club with a complete membership would almost take in the Directory. Surely the Blue Book at least would be used up, for almost every Bostonian has writing in his family history.

"You can't throw a stone at Boston without hitting an author. And the thing is so well understood, the literary court is so well organized, that the Authors' Club is in a sense to be taken as a matter of course. There is always a dean of literature in Boston, by common consent; always somebody whose report on the fitness of any candidate for recognition will be final, and will be thus accepted. The consequence is that for anybody to criticise the personnel of the present membership of the Boston Authors' Club is simply impertinence.

"At its first meeting the club tried to decide whether it would build a clubhouse, or meet at hotels, or meet at the homes of its members. Since then it has met once, on last Wednesday afternoon, at the home of Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in Cambridge. So the third plan seems to have been chosen for the present.

"There never was any hesitation about the Presidency of the club. Mrs. Howe was President before the club was conceived. And this fact, coupled with a good literary judgment of her voluminous writing, is the beginning of bewilderment. Julia Ward Howe is one of the best of good clubwomen." Herewith is the list of members, as printed in The Journal:

President—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe; Vice Presidents—T. W. Higginson, Robert Grant, and Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward; Treasurer—Herbert D. Ward; Secretary—Helen M. Winslow; Membership Committee—T. W. Higginson, Robert Grant, E. H. Clement, Alice Freemen Palmer, and Mary E. Wilkins.

MEMBERS.

Charles Follen Adams,	Henry D. Lloyd,
Oscar Fay Adams,	Mrs. Emma D. Marean,
Samuel J. Barrows,	Mrs. Alice F. Palmer,
Katherine Lee Bates,	Josephine P. Peabody,
Mrs. Mary E. Blake,	Bliss Perry,
Elbridge Brooks,	Charlotte Porter,
James Buckham,	Edna Dean Proctor,
Gelett Burgess,	Helen Leah Reed,
Anna L. Burns,	Mrs. Laura E. Richards,
Hezekiah Butterworth,	Dr. William J. Rolfe,
Joseph B. Chamberlain,	Kate Sanborn,
Mrs. Ednah Dow Cheney,	Vida D. Scudder,
Helen A. Clarke,	Prof. Justin H. Smith,
E. H. Clement,	F. P. Stearns,
Rev. George W. Cooke,	T. R. Sullivan,
Prof. Katherine Cowan,	Sophie M. Swett,
Katherine E. Conway,	William R. Thayer,
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Beulah M. Dix,	Rev. Francis Tiffany,
Prof. A. E. Dolbear,	Prof. David P. Todd,
Nathan Haskell Dole,	Mrs. Mabel L. Todd,
Julia A. Eastman,	Elizabeth Phipps Train,
Sam Walter Foss,	J. T. Trowbridge,
Arthur Gilman,	Mrs. G. Le B. Upham,
Robert Grant,	Mrs. E. S. P. Ward,
E. A. Grosvenor,	Herbert D. Ward,
Prof. Albert B. Hart,	Prof. Wm. G. Ward,
Clarence Hawkes,	Cornelia Warren,
Pres. Caroline Hazard,	Eliza Orne White,
Col. T. W. Higginson,	Anne Whitney,
Mrs. T. W. Higginson,	Mary E. Wilkins,
Julia Ward Howe,	Ashton R. Willard,
Edward Payson Jackson,	Helen M. Winslow,
Sophie Jewett,	Mrs. Mary T. Wright.
Mrs. Mary A. Livermore,	

Ways a Famous Line Can be Written

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Every student of nouns, pronouns, and verbs knows the necessity of transposing language for the sake of ascertaining its grammatical construction. The following shows twenty-six different readings of one of Gray's well-known lines, yet the sense is not affected:

The weary plowman plods his homeward way.

The plowman, weary, plods his homeward way.

His homeward way the weary plowman plods.

His homeward way the plowman, weary, plods.

The weary plowman homeward plods his way.

The plowman, weary, homeward plods his way.

His way the weary plowman homeward plods.

His way, the plowman, weary, homeward plods.

The plowman, homeward, plods his weary way.

His way the plowman, homeward, weary, plods.

His homeward, weary way the plowman plods.

Weary, the plowman homeward plods his way.

Weary, the plowman plods his homeward way.

Homeward, his way the weary plowman plods.

Homeward, his way, the plowman weary plods.

Homeward, his weary way, the plowman plods.

The plowman, homeward, weary plods his way.

His weary way, the plowman homeward plods.

His weary way, the homeward plowman plods.

Homeward the plowman plods his weary way.

Homeward the weary plowman plods his way.

The plowman, weary, his way homeward plods.

The plowman plods his homeward weary way.

The plowman plods his weary homeward way.

Weary the plowman his way homeward plods.

Weary his homeward way the plowman plods.

New York, Feb. 20, 1900. X.

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SECRETARY WILSON
Does not agree with Mr. Markham, and upholds "THE AMERICAN FARMER."

ADMIRAL SAMPSON
Gives excellent advice on "A Man's Chances in the Navy."

W. J. BRYAN
Writes an interesting editorial on "Young Men and Their Work."

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW
Tells about "The Funniest Thing I Ever Heard."

HENRY M. STANLEY
Relates, in an interview, some of his early newspaper experiences.

DR. PARKHURST
Advises the country boy not to come to the city, and gives his reasons therefor.

Louise Chandler Moulton
Makes suggestions to girls on opportunities in professional fields.

Henry Clews
Writes on "Thrift as a Science."

Thomas Wentworth Higginson
Gives excellent advice to men on law and journalism, and on choosing an occupation.

President Henry A. Morton
Shows how scientific study makes men honest.

Hezekiah Butterworth
Discusses opportunities for business in the New South.

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Joe Wheeler's Charge.
How to Run a Hotel.
Quick-Change Citizens.
How Clothes Help to Make the Man.
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JOWETT.

A Volume Supplementary to the "Life and Letters"—Some of His Short Sayings.*

The present volume is a supplement to the "Life and Letters of Prof. Jowett, Master of Balliol," published about two years ago. It consists of letters on political subjects, the most of which were addressed to R. B. D. Morier, who was influential in diplomatic circles; papers and letters on Church reform, and the abolition of religious tests; on educational subjects and on India; including also many letters to private friends, the latter revealing some of the reasons for Jowett's name being so widely known, quite apart from all question of scholarship and university influence.

The most beautiful aspects of Prof. Jowett's nature, one which is revealed even in his portraits as well as in his letters, were shown in his intimate and numerous friendships—not mere surface acquaintances—and the deep sympathy and interest he manifested in all the trials and triumphs of others. He showed great keenness, too, in judging human nature, as when we find him writing to Miss Eliott of a visit paid to her relatives, Lord John and Lady Russell:

> Of course I liked them because they were kind to me, but independently of this it was impossible not to be pleased at their simple and unaffected ways. I was greatly interested in seeing and talking with Lord John. I fancied I could perceive how both his and her virtues in some degree interfere with their success as politicians. But I felt that there was strength beneath, and more of a philosophical comprehension of things than in any other public man I ever came across. His high rank has had the opposite effect with him from what it has with most people; it has prevented him being a man of the world.

The long series of letters to Morier, making up half the bulk of the volume, are most interesting, as giving a view of the political position of Europe as viewed from "inside." We find Jowett writing to Morier in 1871, to induce him to change his position in regard to the Franco-Prussian war; insisting that if France were crushed too far it would lead to continuous wars all over Europe, and asking him if his views on the subject would be quite the same if he had spent the last twenty years of his life in France instead of in Germany, emphasizing, too, his own view that self-defense is the only ground for war. That Jowett thought his friend one of the most important members of the Diplomatic Corps is shown by his writing to Morier: "You could prevent a war in Europe if you devoted your whole mind to this subject," giving a dozen strong reasons for his belief, including the fact that, besides being the first man in his profession, he was a personal friend of the then Crown Prince of Germany, as well as of the Duc d'Aumale and Prince Gortschakoff; the other reasons being found in the political position of Europe as a whole. Therefore we can appreciate the truth and importance of such a man's friendship and its value to his friends when we find Prof. Jowett writing Morier about fifteen years later:

> You sometimes appear to think that I do not sympathize with your political views and aims as a friend should do. Shall I tell you the truth? I do not doubt your ability or courage or insight. But I am afraid sometimes of your want of self-control, which strikes others as well as myself. And yet, I should despair of making you see this. You would say, "Who can be different from what nature made him? Who can be wise and valiant in a moment?" * * * It is very ungracious, but will you think of it? Because it may be a real impediment to action at St. Petersburg, at Berlin, at home, in some important crisis. For example, is it wise to show antipathy to Bismarck? * * * It makes it impossible for you to approach him, if in any of his moods it should be desirable that you did so. Even Bismarck looks differently from the inside; and inside views and "put yourself in the position of your opponent" have to be considered by the diplomatist. He needs the absolutely "dry light" free from sympathies and antipathies.

Prof. Jowett's views on India and its civil service seem to have been very strong. Through friends in India he was thoroughly informed as to the conditions existing there, and took a great interest in candidates for the civil service; such interest being deepened by the fact that at one time two-thirds of the Indian candidates were Oxford men, and more than half members of Balliol College. Jowett took the ground that the candidates were too young and immature; a young man in the existing circumstances being sent to India at twenty or twenty-one, sometimes even younger, although he would never think of beginning to practice a profession in England at that age. It would seem that Prof. Jowett's idea that the young man who has seen something of society and the world at home would be much more apt to adapt himself to the conditions of a new country is the proper one. The Indian candidates, too, having to possess a knowledge of Sanskrit, law, and political economy, a difference of two or three years in the age of such candidates would add very much to their good sense, manners, conduct, acquirements, knowledge of the world, and power of learning, as well as to their conduct of business and capacity for dealing with people. The whole treatment of the questions concerning the Indian candidates is most interesting, but the space allowed by a review will only permit the summing up of the whole situation, given in a letter to the Marquis of Salisbury, where, after clearly and emphatically stating the present condition of the Indian civil service, and his own views as to the amendments to be made, Jowett adds:

> The character of the future civil service of India depends on the right selection and training of the candidates. If we wait for the results of Indian experience, the mischief will have been done.

The Master of Balliol had a keen insight into and comprehension of the character of his friends. For instance, in 1861, we find him writing of Tennyson:

> The more I see of him, the more I respect his character. * * * No one is more honest, truthful, manly, or a warmer friend; but he is as open as the day, and, like a child, tells to any chance comer what is passing in his mind. * * * He is the shyest person I ever knew, feeling sympathy and needing it to a degree quite painful, * * * great mental troubles necessarily accompanying such powers as he possesses.

The quality which impresses one most in reading Jowett's life is the value and importance he placed on the character and friendship of those with whom he was associated in influencing his own life. We find him writing:

> I hardly like to speak of the losses which we have had during the last two years—Stanley, Tait, Green, Pearson, and now Henry Smith and Toynbee. They were all my dear friends, some better known than others, and they were all among the most remarkable men in this country. * * * Matthew Arnold is a great loss to me. He was one of my firmest and dearest and best friends. Every year I had a higher opinion of him. No one ever united so much kindness and lightheartedness with so much strength. He was the most sensible man of genius whom I have ever known, and the most free from personality, and his mind was very far from being exhausted.

One would like to touch upon Jowett's ideas on the subject of translation, valuable to an unusual degree as coming from the one man who more than any other has made Plato familiar to us; but it is only possible to say that, in substance, his idea was that a good translation must reproduce the spirit of the original, even a certain amount of accuracy being sacrificed if necessary to preserve the spirit; instancing cases where a translation was extremely accurate, but faulty so far as the effect produced was concerned. Jowett's wisdom was also shown in refusing to republish a sermon because "sermons, although they are supposed to speak of eternal truths, have of all literary productions the shortest life."

The following extracts from letters give interesting and widely varying views of the man Jowett, one written to a friend in time of trouble, and the other to a young man who felt dissatisfied with his mental progress. In the first we find:

> I hope that you are beginning to enjoy the Summer and the beauties of nature in your beautiful country. They are very soothing in a time of sorrow. No one can do much to minister to the troubles of others, but the mind can do a great deal to minister to itself. There is a quiet happiness in thinking of those who are gone, and in living for others; perhaps sometimes in finding out new ways of doing good, which when the world occupied more of our thoughts we should not have discovered.

In the following extract, after touching upon the fact that dissatisfaction with yourself is often a promising sign, and that the young man to whom he was writing seemed to have a very fair idea as to his own deficiencies, he adds:

> As you say, you need concentration, and more knowledge and thought about serious and important matters. * * * Shall I make one suggestion to you? Read biographies of great men—statesmen, soldiers, philosophers, saints. There is no kind of reading more interesting, or which has a greater influence on character. It is one of the principal means by which a man may educate himself.

Mr. Evelyn Abbott, one of the editors of the book, in his preface states that the concluding section of the book contains "a few passages gleaned from Jowett's notebooks, and some sayings which live in the memory of his friends." These short sayings are most striking, and a few may be given to show the character of the whole.

If life is to be of any value, it must be disinterested.

Strong characters break up families; either they must govern and harmonize them, or they must separate from them.

Sensitiveness is a great hindrance to action. Other men who have their own ends in view, and perceive that you are sensitive, will not shrink from hurting you. It may be partly overcome. It has some compensating advantages. One enters more into the thoughts of other people.

Read great and serious books and do not spend time upon ephemeral things.

Educated men have a common stock of ideas, and so far are very much on a level, the difference between one man and another lies chiefly in their power of expression.

He told me that he did a good deal of work, but did not work very hard. He had never tried to master a subject the first time he took it up. He contented himself with going over it superficially, and then returning to it again and again, deepening gradually as he went on.

I have known persons who have made mistakes out of pure kindness, but not often, and kindness is a great power.

The book is well printed and attractively and plainly bound, but in the exasperating tight fashion so common to English books, which not only makes them so uncomfortable to handle and read, but also liable to break in the handling. The frontispiece is an attractive picture of Prof. Jowett, painted at Oxford in 1871.

*LETTERS OF BENJAMIN JOWETT, M. A., Master of Balliol College, Oxford. Arranged and Edited by Evelyn Abbott, M. A., LL. D., and Lewis Campbell, M. A., LL. D. With portrait. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. London: John Murray, Albemarle Street. 1899. $5.

Blackmore.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The notice of Blackmore which appeared in one of the New York evening papers at the time of his death stated that, though he had attempted many novels, he had in reality produced but one, "Lorna Doone," and compared him to "one speech Hamilton."

Now, the time has long passed since I could read a novel with the absorbing interest I did "Shirley"; still I browse among them a good deal, and I think the one that struck me most forcibly and interested me most in the last thirty years was Blackmore's "The Maid of Sker." The writer spoke with all the authority and arrogance of a distinguished critic, and perhaps he was—but I find it very aggravating to have all my pet ideas swept away in contempt, so to speak, by the dictum of this other fellow.

E. H. L.

Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 12, 1900.

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FEB

REDEEMED EGYPT.

What the English Are Doing for Its Political Reorganization and Industrial Development.*

To the average man of our day the land of Egypt still signifies the Egypt of the Pharaohs and the Ptolemies, and the Nile Valley is for him simply the most fruitful field for antiquarian researches that the world affords. There is, however, a present-day Egypt, and a great work of political reorganization and industrial development is now in progress there. The present book was undertaken during the Winter of 1908-9 for the purpose of giving some account of physical and social characteristics of the new Egypt that has replaced and crowded out the historical and traditional Egypt.

Nubar Pasha is credited with saying some time before his death that all that Egypt wanted was "water and justice." The necessity for water is tremendous, because the natural condition of Egypt is that of a rainless desert, and conditions prevail there not to be found in any other country, which make it as pertinently true to-day as when Herodotus first printed and cast his memorable phrase—Egypt is the gift of the Nile. Where, through irrigating systems, the waters of the fruitful Nile can be laid upon the earth, there, and only there, does Egypt cease to be the desert. A portion of the desert of Northeast Africa is reclaimed and made to blossom as the rose in spite of the fact that the earth draws no moisture from its own sky, and Egypt is quite as unique in its way as is dike-protected Holland rescued from the encroachments of the sea below the level of which it securely rests.

For 2,500 years the people of Egypt—that is, the people who have tilled the fields of the Delta and the banks of the Nile—have been governed by alien rulers and placed under the tutelage of alien races. This long-continued servitude is reflected in the degradation of the Egyptians, so that it is not surprising that the sole conception of law, which finally came to have existence in the native minds up to the date of the English occupation, was the will of the stronger, nor that, even now, after fifteen years have passed, the idea of an equal administration of justice in the Western sense should be so unfamiliar that the possession of equal rights arouses only a faint appreciation. The redemption of Egypt and the creation in such a population of the temper of mind which would enable it to recognize and appreciate an even-handed administration of the law and a proportionate distribution of the burden and cost of government is a problem as difficult as it is interesting.

It is required to deal with those among whom prevail many deep-rooted customs and habits that are unsanitary, anti-social, and uneconomic. These customs cannot be violently replaced by others that are better. Time must slowly pass and knowledge grow before ignorance can pass to enlightenment, no matter how beneficial.

According to the last census, the population of Egypt numbers 9,734,000 persons, the great bulk of whom profess and practice the Mohammedan religion — a circumstance which at once gives a certain social solidarity to the mass of the inhabitants of Egypt and renders the introduction of Western reforms more difficult. The Coptic element numbers some 600,000. The "craftsmen," the goldsmiths, embroiderers, and weavers, of the towns are for the most part Copts. Turks, Armenians, and Syrians in Egypt number, perhaps, 40,000. French, Greek, and Italian communities have found a field for commercial and professional enterprise under the régime of Mohammed Ali and his successors. Of late years Germans and English have also swollen the numbers of the European population. To-day the numbers of the respective nationalities who are represented in Egypt are these: Greeks, 38,175; Italians, 24,467; French, 14,155; Austrians, 7,117; Russians, 1,400; Germans, 1,277, and "other countries," including Americans and Belgians, 4,585. The British community in Egypt amounts to 19,357, but of these some 5,000 consist of the soldiers, with their wives and families, who form the army of occupation, while a considerable proportion of the remainder is made up of the numerous English officials who practically control and direct the various departments of the administration.

The traveler of to-day obtains his first sight of Egypt in Alexandria, the chief port and commercial centre, which is linked with the more important Cairo by an excellent railway service. In architectural appearance both Cairo and Alexandria show the influence of European civilization that is reflected in the accompaniments and conveniences of European towns of the first rank. The stucco houses, the smart shops, the electric tramways, offer a striking contrast with the Arab rookeries where 270,000 persons are packed away, and where they are so close to the soil in their poor tents that they make far less show than do the 50,000 Europeans who spread themselves and their property ostentatiously in Alexandrian streets and squares, warehouses, docks, and railway stations.

The history of Alexandria is rich in material. It was here that Euclid is laid down with faultless precision the "Elements of Geometry"; Archimedes, inventor of the screw, applied his mathematics to the common uses of life; Ptolemy, the astronomer, mapped out alike the heavens and the earth. The names of Caesar, Achillas, Pompey, Mithridates, Antony, and Cleopatra live in the early history of this famous city.

The cotton industry is very important in Egypt. What coal is to England, or wool to Australia, so is cotton to Egypt. The wharfs of Alexandria are crowded with it, piled into vast oblong masses. The Egyptian cotton is (with the exception of a small amount produced in the South sea islands) the finest in the market, and as such it is used for the finest cotton cloth and for cambric. It commands a higher price than does American cotton, which, because of its larger output, controls the market. The cultivation of cotton in Egypt dates back as far as 1821. Other Egyptian products of importance are sugar, rice, beans, wool, molasses, hides, onions, wheat, flour, and henna.

It is perhaps in the present Government of Egypt that the chief interest centres. The country covers some 400,000 square miles in area, all but about 13,000 square miles being desert. The Nile furnishes the water that is one of the two chief needs of the country, but justice must come through the Government. The administration of Egypt at the present day is conducted by officials and departments, whose authority is derived from more than one source. The paramount power now rests in the hands of England, but nevertheless Egypt is neither a British colony nor a protected State in the sense of being a British possession. Technically, also, Egypt remains a part of the Ottoman Empire, since the sovereignty of the Khédive, and the authority therefore of the Khédive's Ministers, consists of powers consigned and conveyed by the firman or decree issued by the Sultan in June, 1873. Both the authority of the Sultan as suzerain and the independence of the Khédive as sovereign, under the terms of this firman, have been practically superseded by an international control exercised by the great powers of Europe; and while, by virtue of the military occupation effected in 1882, Great Britain has to a very large extent the rights and duties collectively exercised by the great powers, international tribunals and international departments, which derive their authority from the collective action of the great powers, still remain in existence.

There are, therefore, four distinct authorities which play more or less energetic parts in the government of Egypt as it is to-day. First, there is the Sultan of Turkey, possessing the rights of suzerain; second, the Khédive, or hereditary sovereign of Egypt; third, there are the great powers of Europe exercising a general control over the Khédive's Government, and administering special departments by means of international commissions and boards, and fourth, there is finally the British Government holding the country with its troops and virtually directing the entire executive by means of "advisers," who control the policy and action of the several Ministers of whom the Khédive's Government is from time to time composed.

Under the exceedingly complicated Egyptian foreign relations an annual tribute to Turkey, amounting to £700,000, is paid, and the Khédive refrains, of necessity, from the creation of an unsanctioned navy. The origin of the various authorities will be found treated with clearness in the volume that comes from the hands of Mr. Worsfold.

The supreme authority of the British Government—the veiled protectorate, as it has been called—is most interesting to follow in its rise and progress. Originally there was a partnership with France, based upon the financial settlement of Goschen and Joubert in 1876, the dual control of 1879. Then came the occupation of 1882. France, however, recoiled before the overwhelming responsibilities created by the rebellion of Arabi, and the task of restoring order and of attempting the redemption of Egypt devolved upon England alone. Out of chaos, by means of English "advice," slowly came order and system. England found herself, subsequently to the bombardment of Alexandria and the break-up of Arabi's army, with a country on her hands. Then it was that her Majesty's Government notified the powers that it had accepted the responsibility which circumstances had laid upon it and had assumed the "duty of giving advice" to the Khédive Government, "with the object of securing that the order of things to be established should be of a satisfactory character and should possess the elements of stability and progress." The transition from "responsibility" to "control" was both easy and rapid. A year after England had assumed the duty of "giving advice" Lord Granville wrote to Lord Cromer, then Sir Evelyn Baring: "In important questions where the administration and safety of Egypt are at stake, it is indispensable that her Majesty's Government should, so long as the provisional occupation of the country by English troops continues, be assumed, that the advice which, after full consideration of the views of the Egyptian Government, they may feel it their duty to tender to the Khédive, should be followed!"

The England of to-day, cumbered as it is with governmental complexity and differing so totally as it does from the Egypt where the children of Israel were enslaved and set to their strawless brickmaking tasks, is yet a land well worth modern consideration. The volume here considered will go far toward making such consideration intelligent, for the book deals not only with the historical, industrial, and governmental sides of Egypt, but also with its art, as revealed in the mosques; with its educational system; the improved administration of law and resulting order, the social and ceremonial side of Egyptian life as it now is, the barrage and the irrigation service, the Pyramids, from which, in the language of Napoleon I., "twenty centuries look down upon you"; the railways, the monuments, temples, and ruins, and hosts of things that belong to Egypt and the inhabitants thereof. The Egypt of antiquity is being modernized and the countenance of the desert is scored by the parallel lines of the iron way. Father Nile, the parent of Egypt, wears western trappings in the iron bridges which span his waters. The outward and visible signs of progress that have been achieved in less than a score of years in the land of the immovable pyramids and the obelisks are quite beyond general realization, but constitute, as it has been truthfully called, a record of development unexampled in the history of civilization. Egypt has become something more than the land of the antiquary. It has passed beyond the stage of being simply picturesque and stimulating to the artist. The minaret and dome, with calyx capitals, broad pylons, and stately colonnades, are there, truly, as is the graceful curve of the yard from which the Nile boat hangs its sail, with the airy plumage of the palm and the still Nile, reflecting rosy cliffs beneath an opal sky, but the redemption of Egypt, begun and still continued, gives promise of a final ending that shall rise far above all this, and the new Egypt will have its deserved place among the earth nations.

*THE REDEMPTION OF EGYPT. By W. Basil Worsfold, M. A., Barrister at Law. Author of "The Principles of Criticism," "The Valley of Light," "South Africa," "A Visit to Java," &c. With illustrations. Cloth. Royal 8vo. Decorated cover. Gilt top. Uncut edges. Pp. 333. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $7.50.

Health and a Long Life.*

Nowadays the support of life seems to run to extremes. There are quick lunches and symposiums; there are facilities for too much physical exercises, and allurements for too little. How to use and not abuse; how to use and not neglect, are the two questions, the answers to which are found in a little volume from the pen of P. M. Hanney, entitled "How to Gain Health and Long Life." The bibliography of the subject is already quite extensive, but the book before us certainly seems to be a valuable addition to the list in that it presents all the available scientific knowledge of the theme in a simple, direct, and always interesting style. Not the least valuable part of the book are the pages devoted to food adulteration and the means by which the presence of foreign matter in the food may be detected. The author does not confine himself always to his personal opinion, but cites the best scientific authorities in support of his views or as the base for new suggestions.

A mere glance at the titles of some of the chapters will serve to show how comprehensive the book is. The introduction and the two following chapters deal exclusively with foods, then come chapters on exercise, pure air, pure water, and sleep. A brief of the last will serve to illustrate the way in which the other chapters are divided. "The Nature of Sleep," "The Necessity for Taking Sleep," "The Injurious Effect of a Lack of Sleep," "The Best Time for Taking Sleep," and "How to Procure Sleep."

The arrangement of the topics in the book is most admirable. Not only does one learn about the means for maintaining health that nature provides, but also how all these means may be used and augmented to the best advantage. And, besides all this, there are constantly occurring paragraphs which bring the reader to a startling sense of his own ignorance concerning simple things. For example, here is a passage in the chapter on "Pure Water and How to Obtain It":

Rain water, if obtained pure, is the best water for drinking and cooking. In itself it is the condensed vapor which is being constantly given off from the upper surface of rivers, lakes, seas, and so on. In the country it falls, practically speaking, pure, and if caught in clean dishes is very wholesome. In towns and cities, however, the rain in falling gathers from the air dust and dirt, and from the roofs and pipings other impurities, besides dissolving several gases—oxygen, carbonic acid, nitrogen, and ammonia. So that unless it can be caught pure and held in suitable cisterns, it is not to be preferred to properly selected deep-well water.

Yearly Salmagundi Sale.

The yearly sale of small canvases at the Salmagundi Club bids fair to be a more interesting and more important event each year. It began a few years ago with the sale of a few sketches for the benefit of the club, and is still called the sketch sale. The canvases are required to be either 10 by 12 or 14 by 16, both very desirable sizes. Two frames are provided for the auction sale, in which the pictures are placed as they come under the hammer. At the sale on Friday, Feb 9, eighty-one items were sold, including one plaster cast and one engraved wood block, for the snug sum of $3,767.50. A landscape by Paul Dessar brought $200; one by W. C. Filler, $200; one by Bruce Crane, $205, and a cattle piece by William H. Howe, $211. The sale will be looked forward to hereafter by an increased number of buyers, who will feel that they can have confidence in what is offered, and, moreover, that they are bidding side by side with artists who know what they are buying. Mr. Bruce Crane, who wields the hammer on these occasions, is a born auctioneer, whose clever handling of his audience, together with the pleasant hospitality of the club, keep the prices on the upward scale.

The proceeds go half to the artist and half to the club.

Some vandal who had access to the rare volumes in the British Museum reading room has ruined an entire series of volumes which had been enriched with Coleridge notes. With a rubber the brute effaced all the precious pencilings Coleridge had made. It is impossible to account for an action of this character, save to suppose that it was the work of a crazy man. Librarians with precious books under their charge cannot exercise too much vigilance.

*HOW TO GAIN HEALTH AND LONG LIFE. By P. M. Hanney. 16mo. Chicago: The Hazel Pure Food Company. $1.50.

BALZAC.

The Beginning of His Career As an Author.*

"Oh, Laura, Laura!" cries Balzac, in a letter to his faithful sister, "my two immense desires, and my only ones—to be famous and to be loved—will they ever be realized?"

Everything in Balzac is heroic, tempestuous, exigeant. He did not have time to live, says Paul Bourget; the fifty-one years of his existence were one long struggle against fate, against prejudice, against the limitations of his own genius. All the powers of failure and disaster were leagued against him; financial success dangled her fruits continually before his eyes, only at the last moment to award them to another; creditors dogged his steps and prodded him on to fresh efforts; friends mocked him and asked, "When is the great work to appear?" yet by the force of his mighty will he rose superior to all obstacles and disasters, and, despite the world's reluctance, left it enriched by a series of unmatched studies in human life. It seemed as though Mephistopheles had again won permission to test a human soul to the extent of his powers. But, greater than Dr. Faustus, Balzac was conqueror at every turn.

Honoré Balzac was born at Tours, in the garden spot of France, on the 16th of May, 1799, the second of five children; his elder brother had died in infancy. Balzac's father, who was a man of education, but very eccentric, was employed in the Commissary Department of the army, and was in comfortable financial circumstances. Honoré's next younger sister, Laura, was throughout life his confidante and adviser, and eventually his biographer. Of his other sister and brother scant mention is made.

"If Honoré showed early signs of those qualities which were to make him famous," writes Mme. Surville, "no one noticed them at the time, or recalls them now." In fact, the future novelist seems to have been a natural, lively, red-cheeked boy, showing no marks of the infant prodigy. But, alas! the unreasoning rigor of the Jesuit College at Vendôme, whither he proceeded at the age of seven, made short work of gayety and health. For seven years the unhappy boy remained alone among the 300 inmates of this institution of learning and ignorance, without a single holiday at home, growing daily more sickly and morbid, until at last when withdrawn on the advice of the frightened Principal, he was found to be on the verge of total physical and mental collapse. With the buoyancy of youth, however, he soon recovered under a new regimen of life, and continued his studies at the local college. But the memory of those seven dreadful years never faded, and was later preserved, almost literally, in the history of "Louis Lambert." The indifference manifested by his parents was criminal, and inexplicable, in view of the fact that, on the whole, they seem to have been fond of the boy. "They gave me nothing from home," he writes bitterly. "When they knew that I was fed, clothed, gorged with Latin and crammed with Greek, the whole question was solved. During my school life I have known some 1,000 comrades—but never one subject to such indifference." For this Balzac's mother was mainly responsible; hers was the dominant spirit in the household, and severity was her watchword. "No child of mine can be a fool," said his father, sententiously, in answer to a doubt expressed on this subject by one of Honoré's teachers, and further consideration of the boy's mental state was closed. But despite seeming deficiencies, Balzac was assiduously educating himself, already with a fixed purpose. While serving the apprenticeship for "Louis Lambert," he had drawn upon himself from his schoolmates the opprobrious sobriquet of "Poet" through his pedantic poem, "The Inca"—"O Inca, ô roi infortuné et malheureux!"—and now after his return home he began to predict fame and glory for himself with that calm assurance that raised his self-confidence to the plane of the sublime. Jeers and laughter would greet these announcements, no one laughing more heartily than Balzac himself, but nothing served to shake his conviction. "I am going to be a great man," he declared, and by force of reiteration and perseverance he fulfilled the prophecy. Unfortunately, however, the premonition of greatness long preceded the development of his powers, and from this fact sprang suffering and misfortunes. Balzac was determined to be a writer before he was ripe for the task, and for years the struggle against the world and himself was of the bitterness of death.

In the year 1814 Balzac's family moved to Paris, and he was placed with private tutors to complete his education. After two years' study under M. Lepitre, whom he later made the teacher of Félix de Vandenesse in "Le Lys dans la Vallee," Balzac began attendance at the Sorbonne. Fascinated by the lectures of Guizot, Villemain, and Cousin, he yet found time while following their courses to indulge the habit of omnivorous reading, which had been his one solace in the unhappy boarding school days. A hurried glance down the printed page, and his absorbent mind had rendered itself master forevermore of the writer's thought. But Balzac's father entertained other plans for his son than those of a literary nature. Two great principles formed the basis of his creed: the duty and possibility of preserving our lives through the observation of minute hygienic rules, and the superiority of law to all other studies. Satisfied with the indefinite prolongation of his own life, he was yet de-

*Paper III., in a Series Devoted to the Beginnings of Great Authors. I., Thackeray, Oct. 24; II., Poe, Nov. 14.

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termined that his son, even though missing longevity, should not be lacking in knowledge of the science of sciences. Honoré was accordingly articled to the law, the hated early mistress of so many literary geniuses, the last hope of parents cursed with sons of originality or genius. Despite deep reluctance, Balzac was wise enough to perceive the folly of opposing his father's will, and for three years he applied himself more or less diligently to the study of his "chosen" profession. Then he revolted and flatly refused to take advantage of the favorable opening which had presented itself. "No, I will be a writer," he cried; "a poet, the successor of Molière and Corneille!" This announcement aroused not only skepticism, but also consternation, since the embryo poet's father had been retired from active employment and had in addition suffered severe financial losses. But argument was in vain, and at last in desperation his parents decided to give him the chance to learn the depth of his folly. After all, a taste of suffering would quickly bring him to his senses. A miserable garret, therefore, with a bed, a table, and three chairs was found near the Arsenal Library, and Honoré was installed therein to commence his fight with the world on the munificent allowance of $15 a month. Thereupon the family removed to Ville Parisis, in the neighborhood of Paris, and left him to his own devices.

Two years' probation were decreed him in which to demonstrate his lack of ability. The prospect was hardly cheering for the boy of twenty, but with the inflexible determination to win, he seized his pen and set to work. But Minerva was unwilling. High thoughts, grand conceptions filled his mind, but refused to fill the paper before him. Night after night did the young hermit sit throughout the long, cold hours of darkness, bending over his desk, in the vain effort to wring the secret of life from his own immature soul, to hew a way for himself through the tangle of a young man's fancies. The picture is pitiful, worthy of Balzac's own pen, as he himself later showed in "La Peau de Chagrin." What end to this unequal struggle could there be save failure? But though failure came, its coming was never acknowledged by Balzac himself. "Fire has broken out," he writes his sister, "at No. 9 Rue Lesdéguères, in the head of a poor boy, and the engines have not been able to extinguish it. He is in love with a fair woman whom he does not know; they say she lives at the Sign of the Four Nations, at the end of the Bridge of Arts. She is called Glory." It was true, nothing could extinguish the fire of genius burning in his soul, not even lack of the necessaries of life. Tireless, undaunted, he kept at work in his garret, his only attendant being "Moi-même," a scurvy servant indeed, if his master is to be believed. But at last the great subject is found for which he has been seeking, and he writes to his sister that he is on the high road to glory. "Cromwell" is to be his "cheval de bataille;" but he is to be a winged steed; the star of Corneille is threatened with eclipse. The plot of his great tragic poem Balzac forwards to Laura in a letter thrilling with enthusiasm and hope. "This is no every-day present, nor a slight proof of friendship which I hereby give thee," he writes, "the chance to assist at the birth of genius." But alas, this child of genius was of a strange and fearful countenance, and when at the end of his apprenticeship Balzac returned home to enjoy a well-earned triumph, his tragedy was unhesitatingly condemned by the council of family and friends called to attend its reading. "He writes a good hand, make him a copyist," exclaimed the frankest of his hearers. Balzac appealed from this judgment to that of a neighboring professor of literature, only to find the sentence affirmed, "Let the author try anything except literature."

"Well, I simply haven't talent for poetry, that's all," cried the indomitable youth, and forthwith he set to work grinding out penny-dreadfuls at the rate of two a month. "I can neither think nor work, and yet I must write, write every day, to win that independence which they refuse me." In this hard school, however, Balzac's powers were ripening; he was eating the bread of sorrow, it is true, but he was thereby learning to know the "heavenly powers." After two years' unremitting, ill-paid work, he returned to Paris, and almost immediately entered, with borrowed money, on the publication of the French classics in a one-volume series. The idea may have been meritorious, but, unfortunately, no one bought the books. To retrieve this misfortune, Balzac plunged into fresh undertakings, assuming the burden of a printing establishment and type foundry. But this was more than even he could carry without capital, and at the end of 1827 he found himself forced to turn his business over to a friend, who forthwith proceeded to realize the fortune rendered possible by his predecessor. Again at a later period, through inability to keep his own council, Balzac lost the opportunity to gain riches in the exploitation of the abandoned mines of Sardinia. At the age of twenty-eight he now found himself face to face with the world, with a crushing burden of debt on his shoulders, and with no one to look to except himself. But he was unconquerable, sleeping on the waves that would have ingulfed other men, to awake with renewed energy. Already "Les Chouans" had made its appearance, the first of his novels to bear his name and the first to attract attention, written during the months of mental agony when business failure stared him in the face.

Balzac's mind has been fittingly called a sea; it was inexhaustible in ideas and projects. Already the characters and scenes of the great series, "La Comédie Humaine," were gestating in his imagination, although he had not yet risen to the conception of the colossal undertaking. For several years he groped blindly after the central idea, whose existence he divined, but which he could not formulate. At first the influence of Scott was strong upon him, and he dreamed of becoming the Scott of the French nation; of painting its history in a great series of novels. Almost the unique outcome, however, of this idea was the moderately successful work, "Sur Catherine de Médicis," which appeared soon after "Les Chouans." It was not long before Balzac perceived that his true field lay immediately around him in the France of his own time, not in the recesses of history, which no genius can ever thoroughly illumine. His novels now began to appear in rapid succession—"La Maison du Chat Qui Pelote," "La Peau de Chagrin," "Le Curé de Tours," "Le Médecin de Campagne," "Lou's Lambert," "Engénie Grandet"—and men of discernment grew aware that a new force had come into the world of letters. Balzac's aim was nothing less than the study of contemporary life under all its multiform manifestations. "Je n'écris pas pour les jeunes filles," he said, and it was natural that the "veilles filles" who exist in every age in the guise of critics, should be outraged in their holiest feelings. In the year 1833 Balzac decided upon interconnecting the characters of his various novels so as to form a society, and from this it was but a step to the final conception of "La Comédie," although the name was not used until the edition of 1842. Before that time, however, he had collected his novels under the general title "Etudes des Moeurs," divided into various "scenes"—those of "Private Life," "Provincial Life," and "Parisian Life"—the series typifying in a general way the periods of human life from boyhood to old age. The scenes of military and political life were intended as a supplement to the first part of the work, being studies of life in mass as played upon by great ideas. The whole was to find its culmination in the "Etudes Philosophiques" and the "Etudes Analytiques."

With the publication of "Les Chouans" Balzac may be said to have begun his true literary career, since, as he himself says, the forty previous volumes had been written simply "to get his hand in." Fame could no longer be withheld from him, but many years elapsed before he at last succeeded by unremitting efforts in winning for himself absolute financial independence. Fame came to him while yet young, but love, for which, with fame, he had uttered so ardent a wish, deferred her smile till he was dying. Fate seemed to take the view that in endowing Balzac with genius she had canceled all further obligations toward him, and that he therefore had no claim upon the fulfillment of fortune's pledges. "I would not live your life," said Balzac's secretary, "for the fame of Byron and Napoleon combined." He might have said: "Not even for the fame of Balzac himself"

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITLOCK.

Miss Woolson's Peter Trone.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your "note" in the issue of the 17th strikes a responsive chord in the appreciative notice of the Wisconsin dog, "the Hon. Peter Stirling." I would slightly vary the quotation from "The Merchant of Venice" and say: "He who has no love for animals in his heart is fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils."

Whoever has visited Abbotsford and seen the loving care bestowed in the burial of Scott's favorite dogs beneath the library windows, will have no patience with the prude—or crude—protest recently reported from some village cemetery where objection was made, in behalf of adjoining human dust, against the interment of a dog within the limits of a family plot. Verily, if the lives of some dogs and men were set up in contrast, many of the latter would lack a burial spot!

The name of the dog, in your notice, recalls Miss Woolson's first book, "The Old Stone House," in which a dog appears as "Peter Trone, Esq.," and again, with the dignity of age in her last work, "Horace Chase." He speaks for himself in the first, where he says:

"The world should remember a canine
Has a heart in his breast.
If you knew all you never would say mine
Was worse than the rest.
Then help me to gain the position
To which I aspire,
And grant this poor dog-geral petition
Of Peter Trone, Esquire"!

G. P. K.

Cooperstown, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1900.

What Prof. Corson Would Prefer.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your issue of Feb. 3 there is a communication from Miss Oreola Williams on "Training That Would Give Us Better Poetry." For one sentence thereof credit is given to "a professor who has an international reputation." To those Cornell students who have heard the lectures of this professor, (Corson,) not only that one sentence, but most of the entire communication, must seem strangely familiar. Is it not possible that, when the statements referred to are printed, Prof. Corson might prefer to have them all appear over his own signature?

TWO CORNELLIANS.

New York, Feb. 7, 1900.

English Newspapers.

According to the latest census of the newspapers published in the British Isles there were 2,473. London had 521 and the provincial press numbered 1,952. There were altogether 1,685 magazines and 664 quarterly reviews published in Great Britain and Ireland. There have been recent additions made to illustrated journals in London. The last aspirants to public favor are The King, The Spear, and The Sphere. In war times the pictorial paper always courts the eye. There are some 15 illustrated papers in London to-day. It remains to be seen whether there is a place for so many.

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A New Volume of College Stories.

Harvard, Yale, Vassar, and Princeton have each contributed their scenes for one or more volumes of undergraduate stories, and now it is Smith's turn. "Smith College Stories," by Josephine Dodge Daskam, is in press at Charles Scribner's Sons. Some of the titles of the ten tales which make up the book are "The Emotions of a Sub-Guard," "A Case of Interference," "Miss Biddle of Bryn Mawr," and "The Evolution of Evangeline." They are said to be something more than tales of mere fiction; they have not only a purpose, but are realistic, vividly portraying what the undergraduate life of many thousands of American young women really is in its varied phases, illustrating their ambitions, manners, occupations, and traits.

Parton Found No Women Humorists.

Possibly the following extract from the preface to "The Humorous Poetry of the English Language," by James Parton, has been overlooked by some of the readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW who have recently been discussing a very interesting topic. Although the volume is generous in the quantity of its contents, the editor says: "The design of the projector of this volume was that it should contain the best of the shorter humorous poems of the literature of England and the United States. * * * An unexpected feature of the book is that there is not a line in it by a female hand. The alleged foibles of the fair have given occasion to libraries of comic verse; yet, with diligent search, no humorous poems by women have been found which are of merit sufficient to give them claim to a place in a collection like this. That lively wit and graceful gayety, that quick perception of the absurd, which ladies are continually displaying in their conversation and correspondence never, it seems, suggest the successful epigram or inspire happy satirical verse."

Napoleon on Drunkenness.

In the second installment of Dr. O'Meara's hitherto unpublished "Talks With Napoleon at St. Helena," which will be presented in the March Century, the conqueror of half the world announces that he was only drunk once in his life. "I drunk three bottles of Burgundy, and was completely drunk. Oh, how sick I was the next day! I wonder how a man who once gets drunk can ever think of doing it again. Such headache, vomiting, and general sickness! I was nearly dead for two days." Again, Sir Hudson Lowe, the Governor of St. Helena, is thus described by his imperial prisoner:

He is a bad man, and, I believe, though perhaps I may be mistaken, capable of any crime. * * * C'est le comble de l'injustice du gouvernement Anglais to send out such a man—a Prussian, not an Englishman, a hangman, (un boja,) un galeriano. He is only fit to have charge of convicts or galley slaves. (Here he repeated, "Le crime sur son visage.")

He must be truly a hangman who would unnecessarily increase the miseries of people situated like us, already too unhappy. A man devoid of humanity or heart. He adds insult to injuries. The English Government sends out everything they think I may want, but coming through his hands, from his manner, it appears rather an insult than a benefit. "Generally," said he, "in the English, even the bad ones, you will see something good in the countenance, but this man has something so horrid, hangman-like, repugnant in his crime-committing, down countenance that I cannot describe. It makes my teeth almost chatter to look at him. He is conscious of evil, for he cannot look you in the face."

A Boston Publisher Moves to New York.

The removal of the Boston publishing house of T. Y. Crowell & Co. to New York, following, as it does, the reorganization of the Authors' Club of the "Hub," may seem to some to signify much. At least it marks a step upward in an honorable business career. The firm began as a bookbinding establishment in 1834, and was, in a way, the pioneer in cloth bindings in this country. For many years the firm, which actually had its origin in the bookbinding business of Benjamin Bradley, bound all the books published by the old-time publishers of Boston—Ticknor & Fields, Phillips, Sampson & Co., Crosby & Nichols, Dutton, and many others. In 1875 Mr. Crowell came to New York and opened a publishing house at 744 Broadway, while he still retained his binding business in Boston. Here were published the volumes known as "Crowell's Red Line Poets." The recent move to 426 and 428 Broadway, this city, now brings the two branches of the publishing business under the same roof. Among the more successful books published by Mr. Crowell in recent years are the "Library of Economics," edited by Prof. Ely; the Rev. J. R. Miller's works, Sarah K. Bolton's books, Warren Lee Goss's war books, and several series of standard authors, including translations from the French, German, and Russian.

Henry Holt & Co.'s literary menagerie seems to be preparing itself for the Spring race for public favor. "Her Ladyship's Elephant," evidently believing that his weight entitles him to a good handicap over his lissome competitor, "His Lordship's Leopard," has moved into his tenth impression. While "The Gadfly," being hors concours, will perhaps judge the race from a lofty stand of twenty-one editions.

Ernest Seton-Thompson, author of "Wild Animals I Have Known," and other volumes on kindred topics, will have a new story in the April Scribner's, illustrated by his own drawings, and entitled "The Kangaroo Rat."

"Richard Carvel" is shortly to be translated into German. Recent travelers from the East write that this book is being widely read by the Americans and English in the Philippines and is also having a prolonged run in Hongkong, Bombay, and Calcutta. It is, too, occupying the serious attention of critics in Australia.

In a recent review of R. H. Russell's edition of "The Life and Death of Mr. Badman" it was said that the illustrators of this work, the brothers Rhead, had also, together with Frederick Rhead, illustrated "Pilgrim's Progress," illustrated by George, Louis, and Frederick Rhead, was issued by The Century Company.

A Canadian edition is being published of Harris Dickson's "Black Wolf's Breed," the latest successful piece of historical romance from the press of the Bowen-Merrill Company.

The Century Company is printing a large new edition of "Hugh Wynne." This book, by Dr. Weir Mitchell, although now for more than two years on the market, has a constantly increasing sale. Of late the calls for it have been particularly numerous.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing the fifth volume of "The Life and Correspondence of Rufus King," edited by his grandson, Charles R. King. The sixth volume will be the last of the work.

A new book of poems by Henry van Dyke is in active preparation at Charles Scribner's Sons. It will be entitled "The Tolling of Felix, and Other Poems," and will include, besides the verses which give the title to the book, "Vera," "The Echo in the Heart," "Another Chance," "The Angler's Reveille," "The River of Dreams," &c.

Col. Richard J. Hinton, editor and biographer of the poet Richard Realf, has recently arranged with Messrs. Crane & Co. of Topeka, Kan., publishers of the late Col. Henry Inman's valuable and interesting books on the Far and Older West, for the arrangement by him of an interesting little booklet which will contain some thirty-five or forty of Realf's poems, mostly unpublished heretofore, in book form at least. Realf was an active participant for nearly a year in the memorable Free State struggle in Kansas, as his friend and literary executor, Col. Hinton, was for a much longer period. The poet was a singer as well as a fighter in that prelude to the civil war, as his biographer was one of the foremost of the young Northern men and writers who made history there as well as wrote its chronicles for the Northern press. About a score of Realf's Kansas poems are of historical value, relating to incidents which his editors will properly elucidate. The little book of about 100 duodecimo pages will be a contribution alike to poetry and history.

Paul Du Chaillu, who is now in the city, expects to place in the hands of his publishers in a few days the manuscript of his new work on the "Animals of the Great African Forest." Of animals he says: "From close observation and persistent study I have arrived at the conclusion that animals, birds, reptiles, ants, spiders, &c., possess powers of great apprehension and prevision as to the future, and that creatures of the same species have common understanding together, either by voice signs or other ways unknown to man. Otherwise they could not act with such mutual harmony and deliberation."

NOTES FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—There is to be at least one more book on the Spanish-American war, for Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. announce for early publication "The Downfall of Spain," by Mr. H. W. Wilson, the author of "Ironclads in Action." The immense cleverness of many of the hastily prepared books of 1898 and 1899 does not disguise their unavoidable imperfections, and Mr. Wilson, having the advantage given by the official reports, Spanish and American, and the published narratives of Spanish and American officers, possesses great advantages over any of his predecessors. Plans and maps will accompany the text, and also a large number of illustrations, among them the series of photographs taken by Mr. Hearst. The work is to be not only historical but scientific, dealing with the inferences to be drawn from the results of the actions and from the behavior of the vessels and men engaged.

The same firm announces "The British Army," by a Lieutenant Colonel, and thirteen full-page plates and other full-page pictures will come none too soon for the curious in military matters, now much exercised by the uniforms seen in portraits of living Generals. So many are their coats, so various their headgear, that a lifetime seems necessary for the acquirement of sufficient knowledge to distinguish them, and when in full dress the greatest of them have so many well-earned clasps, crosses, medals, stars, and ribbons wherewith to disguise themselves that one needs a herald's knowledge to read their portraits. Very few British officers know the badges, customs, and privileges of many regiments except their own, and this book will make its American reader as wise as most of them. It is to be bound in khaki, to which spelling, be it said with thankfulness, the English papers have returned after a few weeks of error caused by the printer of "The Absent-Minded Beggar." The introduction will be written by Major Gen. John Frederick Maurice, the son of Frederick Denison Maurice and author of his biography, and also of many military works. Gen. Maurice is commanding Woolwich, unless he has been sent elsewhere very lately.

For a week or two a pleasant little book has been in private circulation, and now appears on the booksellers' counters, whence it is hoped that it will disappear rapidly. Its title is "Daisy, the Autobiography of a Cat," and its author is one of the aged sisters whose quaint, old-fashioned dolls have for many years been regarded as essential to peace in a well-regulated Boston nursery. The two ladies, having been reared in affluence, and unlearned in the ways of the advanced female, found themselves some years ago reduced to poverty, but, remembering how successful they had been in dressing dolls for young friends, they thought that perhaps a road to earning money might lie in that direction. To sell their wares to an ordinary toy dealer would have meant starvation, but they were displayed in a shop little frequented by bargain hunters, and where nobody would naturally expect to find a doll, a fair price was put upon them, and they reaped all the delight many love, and go many times and then die. Then the manuscript of a masterpiece, which had been meditated for many a Winter, and after some rewriting brought it to the friend who had sold the dolls for them. He, up to that time, innocent of the wicked ways of book producing, undertook to issue it for them, and accomplished the work with the infinite trouble that waits upon the amateur publisher. A number of copies sufficient to pay the binder's and printer's bills, both kindly made very modest, were privately sold, and now the author and her sister are anxiously waiting their harvest. The book is worth reading, but its recommendation to Boston is that it was written by one of the ladies "who make those delightful dolls, you know."

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will have "A Danois Pioneer," by Mr. Rowland E. Robinson, among their Spring novels. It is the story of Gran'ther Hill's youth, the Gran'ther Hill whose old age in "Danois Folks" is so humorous and yet so full of pathos to those who know and love the rural New Englander. He was one of Ethan Allen's comrades, and unless Vermont and New England have greatly changed the book will repeat the success of "Green Mountain Boys" forty-five years ago. Allen's summons for the surrender of Ticonderoga is one of the bright spots in the school histories, for there the small boy finds himself allowed to say something audacious in sound, and at first he reads about Allen as he would read about a pirate. Afterward he reads from pride. Mr. Robinson has very carefully examined all the remaining evidence as to pioneer life in Vermont and describes it vividly.

The breaking of a shaft at Riverside delayed The Atlantic this month, and interfered with the complete fulfillment of the enormous advance orders of "To Have and to Hold." The first order, sent out Friday night, was exhausted Monday noon, and then came a season of waiting, during which advance orders accumulated, both at the publishers' and at the booksellers', and innocent individual buyers helplessly asked "How can a new book be out of print?"

The Cherokee Bible.*

Mr. George E. Foster in his "Story of the Cherokee Bible" gives many interesting facts in relation to the Cherokees and how their civilization began. Mr. Foster says that there are two kinds of Indians, the good Indian and the bad one. There are also two classes of white men, "the good white man and the bad white man." If a comparison be made between the two, the author thinks that the bad white man "is the meaner of the two."

Accounting for some of the legends of the Cherokees, Mr. Foster traces them to a comparatively modern source. In 1528 the Spaniards made an expedition into Florida. The expedition came to grief and many lives were lost. In the company was a young Spanish officer, Cabeza de Vacca. His life was spared, and he spent eight years among the Southern Indians. Did de Vacca teach these Indians and tell them the stories of Genesis? How nearly do the Indian legends agree with the Biblical narrative?

"All kinds of theories have been advanced to explain how these barbarous Indians had a knowledge of the things written by Moses, when no missionary had been among them and the stories had not been translated into the Indian tongue." It is hardly safe to adopt too readily a theory of this character, as accounting for the origin of the Cherokee stories. There is a certain substratum of resemblance to be found in many of the beliefs of uncivilized races. That of the flood is more or less common. Providing that the Cherokees had some slight idea of the stories to be found in Genesis, as Mr. Foster writes:

The point should not be overlooked that whatever religious belief the Cherokees have had for 212 years was solely due to this Spanish Catholic. And right here I desire to express appreciation of Catholic missionary work among the Indians. The Catholics have always been pioneers in missionary work among the red men. The Lord seems to have always used them to open the way for the missionaries of Biblical Christianity. So, with me, thank God for the work of Roman Catholics in this field.

After Catholic influences, the Cherokee religious progress "was Germanic or Moravian." In 1730 the Moravians came to America and began work on the Cherokees. At first the task of the Moravian was a difficult one. After a long period the Cherokee adopted in a measure the new teachings. Mr. Foster brings into prominence the labors of the Rev. Samuel A. Worcester.

Born when the Cherokees were still barbarians, he gave to them a Bible and hymn book and started them on to civilization." To Worcester is due the translation of the Bible into Cherokee. Near the close of his life he suffered from a long and painful malady, but with undaunted courage he kept on with his work. What did most for the advancement of the Cherokee was the invention of an alphabet. In 1815 Worcester was at college. He was graduated from Andover in 1823. Just then Se-quo-yah, a Cherokee Indian, invented an alphabet adapted to the use of his own people. The author writes:

It was a long time before the Cherokees were willing to accept Se-quo-yah's alphabet. I have been told that the chiefs of the nation, his neighbors, and even Se-quo-yah's own wife called him a fool (in Cherokee) for making all those strange marks on paper. But at last he succeeded in convincing all of the reality of his inventions. His alphabet was accepted, and then he was declared from the council house to be their great schoolmaster, prophet, and chief, and won much favor of the Great Spirit.

Mr. Foster describes the first Cherokee printing house established, and the many difficulties following the first issue of the "Cherokee Phoenix," (Tsa-la-de Tsi-le-hisa-ni-hi,) which was published in February, 1828. In the volume are to be found the legends of the Cherokees as collected between 1817 and 1847. The notes on Cherokee bibliography are of great value.

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*THE STORY OF THE CHEROKEE BIBLE. By George E. Foster. Second edition. Enlarged. Ithaca, N. Y.: Democrat Prtns.

Readers Give Views as to "Richard Carvel," "Janice Meredith," and "Hugh Wynne."

The Toss of a Cent, For All Are Good.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have no doubt you will have as many different views as you have writers to "An appeal to our readers" relative to the question as to which is the best book, "Hugh Wynne," "Richard Carvel," or "Janice Meredith." To the question, "Which of the three would you sooner keep for your library and a rereading, if you could have but one?" I should answer, "I do not know." Each has its charm, and while the period covered by each is the Revolution, they illustrate in the main separate fields and give three distinct pictures. In "Hugh Wynne" we have Philadelphia and its neighborhood, with its people, customs, costumes, and peculiar characteristics brought out in strong force. In the latter part of the story, the hero, like the same personage in "Janice Meredith," is on Washington's staff. "You pay your money and take your choice."

In "Richard Carvel" the scene is started in Maryland, carried to sea, where it introduces us to Paul Jones and the navy, (?) giving us a glimpse of the condition of our sea force at that period, and then to England. The story at this part of the book, where it shows Charles Fox, the Ministers of the English Administration, Parliament, and historical personages, is peculiarly interesting, as it covers a new field for stories of this character to American readers. If the author had used more of the period's vernacular instead of to-day's he would have made a stronger story and one of greater charm.

In "Janice Meredith" we have New Jersey as the scene of the greater part of the story, with Princeton, Trenton, and Monmouth battlefields encircling old New Brunswick as the central attraction, finally taking us to Philadelphia and Virginia, closing up at Yorktown, and the curtain dropping at New Brunswick as a finish. In the story the arousing of the patriotic spirit, the Toryism of some of the people, and the "rag-tag" condition of the Continental Army are shown in detail, making a very strong picture.

The love story of each of the books has its separate attractions. While swayed at times, first for one, then the other, I think "Richard Carvel" in this particular presents the most picturesque picture.

In the stories, as a whole, it is the toss of a cent which we take. They are all good and worth preserving.

J. T. H.

New York, Feb. 11, 1900.

No Doubt About "Janice Meredith."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The very interesting discussion which has arisen regarding the relative merits of the three late historical novels, namely, "Hugh Wynne," "Richard Carvel," and "Janice Meredith," leads me to contribute my opinion.

Having carefully read each of the abovementioned novels as soon as published, I do not hesitate to say that I consider the historical novel "Janice Meredith" superior in many ways to the two others, and, while all three interest me greatly, I do feel that Mr. Ford's story of our Revolution, not excepting his references to our first President, is far in advance of the other two, not only from a literary standpoint, but from the quality of its historical correctness.

LOUIS SHERMAN JOHNSON.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 12, 1900.

Wants More Like "Janice Meredith."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In reply to your correspondent "A. U." asking for opinions on the respective merits of "Hugh Wynne," "Janice Meredith," and "Richard Carvel," I would say "Janice Meredith." It is such a clear, almost photographically, written story. It shows, as in a blaze of sunlight, the stirring, interesting times when the young Colonies were awakening to the birth of liberty. It is like a picture of Millais—every figure stands out distinctly, every character is strongly drawn. There is no mawkish sentimentality; there is no vulgar sensuality; there is no fashionable self-analysis; but it is just a plain, healthy novel, and if there were more books like that written the American youth would understand better the history of their country in its struggle to be the grandest Republic.

VERITAS.

New York, Feb. 12, 1900.

"Hugh Wynne" and "Richard Carvel" Side by Side.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Dr. Mitchell has made us so delightfully acquainted with some of the historical personages of the Revolution that, although "Richard Carvel" may, from a literary point of view, be a greater book, yet the charming intimacies made in reading "Hugh Wynne," together with the fact that many people prefer the story of the struggle for liberty on the land rather than on the sea, will always make Dr. Mitchell's book the greater favorite. In the two books there are similarities that make the superficial reader think that one is an imitation of the other. Most of the similarities are those which would naturally occur in any American historical fiction of that period. "Hugh Wynne" and "Richard Car-

vel" should stand side by side on the bookshelf with "Janice Meredith," the most interesting of the three books. L. A. M.

New York, Feb. 15, 1900.

"Richard Carvel" First.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the order of their merit, the three novels should stand "Richard Carvel," "Hugh Wynne," "Janice Meredith." The first is decidedly the best; the last is decidedly the poorest.

HAY WATSON SMITH.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 12, 1900.

"Hugh Wynne" the Most Original

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

While there are so many opinions in regard to the merits and demerits of popular novels, as there are thoughtful and critical readers of them, I am surprised that there should be any question as to which is the best of the recent novels that form a trilogy of the colonial period. That, as a background, by the way, is becoming rather monotonous—the figures on its tapestry not a little shopworn, to use a commercial phrase.

Decided by State lines, Pennsylvania and Maryland can claim in "Hugh Wynne" and "Richard Carvel" the cleverest works of fiction the early history of each State has thus far suggested. As "a historic study of the men and times of the Revolution," "Hugh Wynne" is incomparably the most thorough, graphically depicting some of the stirring scenes of the period, while, with the exception of the naval engagement, not described with the ability of Cooper, "Richard Carvel" treats more of the earlier phases of colonial discontent, and "as a literary production" excels "Hugh Wynne," while, in the opinion of the writer, "Janice Meredith" is a poor and unsuccessful attempt to rival each.

Of the first two, "Hugh Wynne" has the most originality, Hugh Wynne himself being less of a stock hero than Richard Carvel, and although his lady love is a coquette of the type exaggerated in "Richard Carvel's" heroine, she is more womanly, and therefore more winning. In interesting incident and dramatic action, Mr. Churchill equals Dr. Mitchell, whom he surpasses in style, and if he has borrowed a little of the canvas and atmosphere of "The Virginians," he has made some clever understudies that are all his own, especially in Paul Jones, Horace Walpole, and Charles James Fox. The episode of "the Jerusalem Chamber," the ante-chamber, not of the great statesman, but of the spendthrift and gambler, is exceedingly well done. So, too, are the descriptions of social life in Maryland, so full of life and color that to the reader the past becomes the present. The foppish tastes and aspirations of Paul Jones are amusingly told, nor is there anything inconsistent or undignified in the appearance of Col. Washington upon the scene, all he says and does being perfectly in keeping with the exalted character of the true George Washington. As for the incidents and characters in "Janice Meredith," many of them are most repulsive and give a poor impression of the patriot of "the times that tried men's souls," according to Mr. Ford, a traitor and a deserter to and from both sides, by turn. The heroine, the coarse daughter of a coarse father and shrewish mother, is, in delicacy of feeling and refinement, quite worthy of her parentage. She is willing to meet in barns, run away with, and marry any one of her several suitors. Nor does, according to her creator, the frequent kissing of her hand at the most anxious and critical periods of his command by Gen. Washington, or the beauty so constantly dwelt upon, succeed in making Janice attractive. The story, unnecessarily prolix, drags so heavily its weary length along that one is forced to the conclusion that Mr. Ford was often at a loss to know what to do with his puppets next. The description of the gayety in Philadelphia during the English occupation, with Major André as master of revels, is obviously borrowed from "Hugh Wynne." If it were not for his name upon the title page, who could believe that "Janice Meredith" was written by the author of "Tattle Tales of Cupid" and "The Story of an Untold Love?" L. F. G.

Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1900.

Sermons for Young Men.*

Nine years ago one of the teachers in the Church of the Holy Communion, "with the earnest desire of reaching his boys, formed the Order of the Silver Cross." Monthly meetings of the order have been held every month since its inception. Certain rules of conduct were inculcated. "That the means employed might be more far-reaching and touch the lives of others, this last year the best men known to the writer were asked to deliver public addresses to young men on those things that most try and trouble young manhood, with the setting in church of a beautiful service and inspiring music." In the volume entitled "Some Things That Trouble Young Manhood," and collected by the Rev. W. W. Moir, there are to be found various sermons delivered before the order. The subjects treated of are "Personal Purity," by the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall; "The Observation of the Sabbath," by the Rev. E. Winchester Donald; "Gambling," by the Rev. George Alexander; "Temperance," by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter; "Patriotism," by the Rev. Franklin Spencer Spalding; "Profanity," by the Rev. E. M. Hamilton, and "The Church," by the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane.

*SOME THINGS THAT TROUBLE YOUNG MANHOOD. Eight Sermons by Leading Clergymen. New York: W. W. Moir, Church of the Holy Communion.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, Feb. 12—This year the Academy has "crowned" six books, each representing a department of literature. With the exception of the awards for poetry and for fiction, little fault will be found with the choice made by the conductors of the Academy. As to poetry and fiction, no matter what choice the Academy might have made, there would have been those who would have found fault with it. Why has the Academy crowned Mr. Yeats's "Wind Among the Reeds" instead of Mr. Phillip's 'Paolo and Francesca'? This question is certain to be asked by all admirers of the latter poet. The answer inevitably is that, as matter of personal taste, those who made the award preferred Mr. Yeats's book. The number of those who will wonder at the selection of Miss Keats's "On Trial" as the most noteworthy novel of the year will be even greater than the number of those who find fault with the selection of "The Wind Among the Reeds." Undoubtedly "On Trial" is a clever story in some respects, but few critics would think of ranking it above "Red Pottage," or the "Colossus," or three or four more of the successful novels of the year. I have never believed in the existence of such a thing as an organized attempt to "boom" a novel into popularity, and it is very certain that the Academy would in no circumstances lend itself to anything of the sort, but the extraordinary amount of praise which has been lavished on Miss Keats's books has seemed to many people to be entirely out of proportion to their merits. Nobody denies that the books have their merits; but for one I have never been able to perceive in them anything that warrants the praise that they have received. I read Miss Keats's first volume of stories less than a year ago, and I have not at present the slightest recollection of any one of the stories. As a powerful story invariably makes an indelible impression upon me, I am forced to the conclusion that Miss Keats's stories are not powerful. And I have never met with any one who has said—except in print—that the stories were either powerful, beautiful, or strikingly original. Compare any one of them with Grant Allen's story in the December Pall Mall, or with one of Mr. Maurice Hewlett's "Little Novels of Italy," and you will see the difference between the clever amateur and the artist.

***

The nearly simultaneous appearance of two new illustrated weeklies—The Sphere and The Spear—is the result of what may be mildly termed a difference of opinion between Mr. Clement Shorter and the proprietor of The Illustrated London News. Mr. Shorter was for several years the editor of the latter paper, but a few months ago he saw fit to sever his connection with The News and to advertise his intention of starting a rival paper to be called The Sphere. Thereupon the proprietor of The News advertised that he was about to start a new illustrated paper to be called The Spear. Both papers have been for the last fortnight extensively advertised, and the public has been warned not to mistake the one for the other. The Spear issued its first number the day before The Sphere appeared, and as both sold very largely the state of mind of the newsmen who tried to supply each customer with the paper he desired, but invariably supplied the wrong one, was pitiable.

Of course the similarity of name of the two new papers will lead to a great many mistakes on the part of newsmen and customers. For reasons which do not concern the public, the proprietor of The Illustrated London News keenly resented the appearance of The Sphere. Knowing that many people pronounce Sphere in a way which makes it nearly indistinguishable from Spear, he naturally supposed that The Spear would injure the sale of The Sphere. Probably it will to some extent, but the similarity in name will hurt one paper quite as much as the other. When a man asks one of Smith's lordly newsmen for The Sphere he will probably be handed The Spear, and when he tries to buy The Spear he will find The Sphere forced upon him.

It is doubtful if there is any room for a new illustrated paper. It was some years before The Graphic became a valuable property, and Black and White had a long and hard struggle on the road to success. Of the two new papers The Sphere is decidedly the better, but whether the public will find it superior to any of its elder rivals and will give it efficient support remains to be seen.

***

Mr. Stephen Gwynn, who some time ago rashly asserted his inability to read Miss Austen's novels, and thereby drew upon himself much righteous indignation, has lately written in defense of the late Anthony Trollope's novels, claiming for them a much greater degree of merit than the public has hitherto conceded to them. What is odd in this new departure of Mr. Gwynn is that Trollope and Miss Austen were not wholly unlike. It is true that Miss Austen possessed genius and that Trollope possessed none, but both of them aimed to photograph life as they knew it. If a man cannot read Miss Austen, how is it possible that he can find Trollope interesting? It is as if a man should find Mr. Wells's books unreadable, but should delight in Jules Verne. Possibly Mr. Gwynn is not in earnest either in regard to Miss Austen or Trollope, but is trying to perform the feat vulgarly known as "pulling the leg" of the public.

***

Mr. Beresford, who is generally supposed to be the McTurk of "Stalky & Co.," has had a difference of opinion with the editor of The Cambridge Magazine. Mr. Beresford says that he furnished the editor with certain reminiscences of his own and Kipling's school days, and that the editor edited them out of all resemblance to the original copy. This having also been said in effect by The Cantab, a rival of The Cambridge Magazine, a libel suit followed. The editor of The Cambridge Magazine admits that he edited Mr. Beresford's manuscript, and from the specimen of the latter which he published in reply to Mr. Beresford's accusation the manuscript evidently needed a great deal of editing. The matter is not a very important one except as a precedent. If all the people who fancy that they recognize their portraits in Mr. Kipling's stories should rush into print with their extended autobiographies the result would hardly be a benefit to the public. More than one person has claimed to be the original of Mulvaney, and it is not impossible that some discharged soldier who is both an Irishman and a drunkard may favor us with what he may claim to be the real facts of the life of Mulvaney.

"Stalky & Co." continues to have an immense sale, but from time to time some one writes to the daily papers complaining that the book is everything that it should not be. This merely means that Mr. Kipling's popularity does not please some people. It is a mild reaction and protest against the tremendous success that Kipling has attained. It can do him no harm, for even if it be granted that "Stalky & Co." is not as good as some of his other books his fame rests on too solid a foundation to be shaken.

***

Mrs. Lynn Linton's "Reminiscences" are certainly interesting. They bring before us nearly all the English authors who were her contemporaries during her long and busy life. Mrs. Linton was one of the kindliest of women in private life, and rarely ever said an unkind word of any one. Whereas in her writings she spared neither age nor sex, and probably wrote more bitter things than any one, except perhaps Mr. Robert Buchanan. In her "Reminiscences" she is much more like herself than she was when she wrote for The Saturday Review (London.) To some extent she was a disappointed woman, for her novels never attained the success which they deserved. Naturally she felt aggrieved at the popularity of certain women novelists who did not possess a tithe of her ability; but, although she wrote sharply and savagely of the follies of women, she was not, so far as I know, ever an unfair critic of any author, whether man or woman.

***

Mr. Marston, the well-known publisher, while writing the other day of the disappearance of the three-volume novel, remarked that the circulating libraries buy only the books of such authors as have gained more or less popularity. This is certainly a misfortune for young authors. The same is also true of the great Smith newsstand monopoly. On the plea that the newsstands can only contain a limited number of books, the Smiths refuse to put on their stands books of new and unknown authors. The new author, being thus ignored both by the libraries and the Smiths, finds the road to popularity an uphill one. However, I do not know that either the libraries or the Smiths can be honestly blamed. They do not exist for the encouragement of literature, and do not pretend to be benevolent institutions. Possibly they have a right to manage their own business in their own way.

***

Of new novels, Mr. Bernard Hamilton's "A Kiss for a Kingdom" has the conspicuous merit of being interesting. There is plenty of adventure in it, and one of Mr. Hamilton's characters, an American millionaire, is distinctly new. Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's curiously named novel, "In Connection with the Willoughby Claim"—fancy a shy man trying to remember the name under the gaze of a severe newsstand keeper!—may interest many people, but I have not found it interesting. Certainly Mrs. Burnett has written much more interesting and much better books.

***

Mr. George Moore has finished a new play, which is shortly to be produced at Dublin. It may not prove successful, but it is certain to be well constructed and well written. Mr. Moore may have his faults as an author, but he is an artist, as all his later work conspicuously demonstrates.

W. L. ALDEN.

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FEB

1900

Readers are reminded of the necessity for inclosing their full names and addresses with letters intended for this department of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. Our mails are now heavily freighted with "questions and answers." We are glad to get them, and shall welcome all that our readers are pleased to send—all, that is, that are not trivial.

Edythe M. Fownall, 241 Lenox Avenue, New York: "The members of my class, Academic Third, New York Collegiate Institute, are interested in the life of John Tyndall, and I write to ask you, on their behalf, for a few particulars. We have learned that John Tyndall came to this country to lecture. After defraying his expenses from the sum obtained from said lectures he left the remainder here for a scholarship. Can you inform me of the particulars of this scholarship? What, if any, were the conditions? Has the sum been used, and if so, for whom? Can you tell me from what college said person or persons have come, and to what college they go? If the sum appropriated for the scholarship has not been used, can you tell me what is its present value, and in whose hands it now is?"

Prof. Tyndall had almost decided to settle in the United States in 1844, when an engagement called him elsewhere. Many years later he accepted an invitation to deliver a course of lectures in the Lowell Institute in Boston. He arrived in October, 1872, and delivered courses also in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New York, Brooklyn, and New Haven. From these lectures, after deducting his expenses, there remained the net sum of $13,033, which he placed in the hands of three Trustees, with instructions to use the interest for the "support of two American pupils who may evince decided talents in physics, and who may express a determination to devote their lives to this work. My desire would be that each pupil would spend four years at a German university, three of those to be devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, and the fourth to original investigation." This sum of money failed at once to yield the desired results, but in 1885, when the original fund had increased to $22,400, it was decided to divide the fund into three equal amounts, to be given, one to Columbia College, one to Harvard University, and one to the University of Pennsylvania, for the founding of three permanent fellowships in physical science. Tyndall had decided on this use of his earnings from the lectures before he came to the United States. He wrote, in June, 1871: "I don't want your money, nor will I bring away one dollar of it. I will help your scientific institutions with it; but it shall not be said that I went to America to line my pockets."

"N. E. J."—"A says there is a great deal of impressionism in George Meredith's 'Harry Richmond.' B maintains there is nothing impressionistic about the book. You would greatly oblige me by telling me whose view is the more correct of the two."

George Meredith cannot be taxed with impressionism. If impressionism is used in a derogatory sense, it has not the least application to Meredith. Over-impressionism leads to the sensational, and Meredith is not sensational. He may surprise, but the surprise is invariably carried out in a natural way.

Thomas S. Nedham, 23 West Eighty-second Street, New York City: "Where can I find 'Not of the letter but the spirit, for the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life'?"

Miss G. W. Orvis, 17 North Willow Street, Trenton, N. J.: "Where can I find a poem called 'The Fountain' and another containing the line, 'Moving about in worlds not realized'?"

"Anonymous," Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.: "In the SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 10 it is stated that Paul Du Chaillu was born in New Orleans July 31, 1835. The Century 'Cyclopedia of Names' and the English 'Who's Who' for 1900 state that he was born in Paris July 31, 1835, the son of a French trader in Africa. Which statement is correct?"

THE SATURDAY REVIEW's authority was the American "Who's Who" for 1899-1900. Kirk's "Supplement to Allibone" says he was born in Louisiana in 1835, which adds to the confusion.

M. A. Lesser, 262 Broadway, New York City: "Replying to E. J. Sterling, 36 Garden Place, Brooklyn, in reference to the poem beginning, 'Stand, the ground's your own, my braves,' I would say that the line is from 'Warren's Address,' by John Pierpont."

A. C. Schliemer, 137 West 104th Street, New York City: "What is the value of the 'Breeches' edition of the Bible, London, C. Barker, 1582, in good condition?"

A copy of the Genevan, or "Breeches," Bible of 1582, bound with the "Psalms" of 1580, London, J. Day, fetched £4 2s. 6d. at the Makellar sale, in November, 1898.

"L. L. H.," Narragansett Pier, R. I.: "Is 'The History of the Plague,' 1722, by Defoe, genuine historical narration or not?"

It is not. It was suggested by the dread of the plague, which had recently broken out in France. The narrative has, however, such an air of authenticity that it imposed on Dr. Mead, who had been appointed to report upon desirable precautions. He quotes it as an authority in his "Discourse on the Plague," 1744.

H. Chamberlain, Staten Island, N. Y.: "Can you tell me where to get a list of pseudonyms of recent publication?"

The most recent work of this kind is William Cushing's "Initials and Pseudonyms," Crowell & Co.; first series, $5; second series, $3.

"Admirer," New York City: "Will you give me the names of the best rhyming dictionaries, particularly those giving two-syllabled rhymes?"

S. W. Barnum's "Vocabulary of English Rhymes," Appleton & Co., $2.50; Tom Hood, Jr.'s, "Rhymster," with additions by Brander Matthews, Appleton, $1; O. F. Adams's "Manual of Rhymes, Selections, and Phrases," New England Publishing Company, Boston, 25 cents; Walker's "Rhyming Dictionary," edition of 1889, Routledge, $1.50.

Charles Schiffin, 526 West Forty-ninth Street, New York City: "Would you kindly let me know whether Valentine's 'Manual of the City of New York' has any particular value? I have the years 1853 and 1856 to 1866, inclusive, all in very good condition.

The volumes mentioned have a value of about $20.

Mr. Stillman on Ruskin.

In the passage of Mr. W. J. Stillman's "Autobiography" published in the March Atlantic occurs this description of his meeting with Ruskin. It must have been written before the death of the "master":

Most of my time was passed in hunting up pictures by Turner, and of course I made the early acquaintance of Griffiths, a bookseller of Soho Square, who had been much of his pictures as he wished to sell; for no inducement could be offered which would prevail on him to dispose of some of them. Griffiths told me that in his presence an American collector, Mr. James Lennox, of New York, after offering Turner £5,000, which was refused, for the old Téméraire, offered him a blank check, which was equally rejected. Griffiths's place became one of my most common resorts, for Griffiths was less a picture dealer than a passionate admirer of Turner, who seemed to have drifted into his business because of his love for the artist's pictures, and to share in his admiration for Turner was to gain his cordial friendship. Here I first saw Ruskin, and was introduced to him. I was looking at some little early drawings of Turner's, when a gentleman entered the gallery, and, after a conversation with him of some length, Griffiths came to me and asked if I would not like to be presented to the author of "Modern Painters," to which I naturally replied in the affirmative. I could hardly believe my eyes, expecting to find in him something of the fire, enthusiasm, and dogmatism of his book, and seeing only a gentleman of the most gentle type, blonde, refined, and with as little self-assertion or dogmatic tone as was possible consistently with the holding of his own opinions; suggesting views rather than asserting them, and as if he had not himself come to a conclusion on the subject of conversation. A delightful and to me instructive conversation ended in an invitation to visit his father's collection of drawings and pictures at Denmark Hill, and later to spend the evening at his own house, in Grosvenor Street. After the lapse of forty-eight years, it is difficult to distinguish between the incidents which took place in this first visit to England, in 1850, and those belonging to another, a little later; but the impression is very strong that it was during the former that I spent the evening at the Grosvenor Street residence, at which I met several artists of Ruskin's intimacy, and among them G. F. Watts. I then saw Mrs. Ruskin, and have a very vivid impression of her personal beauty, saying to a friend to whom I gave an account of the visit just after that she was the most beautiful woman I had seen in England. As I went up the street to their house there was a bagpiper playing near it, and the pipes entered into the conversation in the drawing room. On my expressing a very disparaging opinion of their music, which I then had heard for the first time, Mrs. Ruskin flamed up with indignation, but, after an annihilating look, she said mildly, "I suppose no southerner can understand the pipes," and we discussed them calmly, she telling some stories to illustrate their power and the special range of their effect.

At that time Ruskin held very strong Calvinistic notions, and as I kept my Puritanism unshaken we had as many conversations on religion as on art, the two being then to me almost identical, and to him closely related; and I remember his saying once, in speaking of the doctrine of foreordination, (to me a dreadful bugbear,) as I was drinking a glass of sherry, that he believed that it had been ordained from all eternity whether I should set that glass down empty or without finishing the wine. This was to me the most perplexing problem of all that Ruskin put before me, for it was the first time that the doctrine of Calvin had come before me in a concrete form. Another incident gave me a serious perplexity as to Ruskin's perceptions of art. Leslie had given me a card to see Mr. Holford's collection of pictures, in which was one of Turner's, the balcony scene in Venice—called, I think, "Juliet and Her Nurse." It was a moonlight, with the most wonderful rendering of a certain effect seen with the moon at the spectator's back; and I noted, in speaking to Ruskin, later on, that no other picture I had ever seen of moonlight had succeeded so fully in realizing it; to which he replied that he had never noticed that it was a moonlight picture. But when I called his attention to the display of fireworks on the Grand Canal, he admitted that it was not customary to let off fireworks by day, and that it must be a night scene.

My acquaintance with Ruskin lasted, with varying degrees of intimacy and some interruptions, till 1870, when it was terminated by a trivial personal incident to which his morbid state of mind at the time gave an undue importance. We separated more and more widely in our opinions on art in later years, and the differences came to me reluctantly; for my reverence for the man was never to be shaken, while my study of art showed me finally that, however correct his views of the ethics of art might be, from the point of view of pure art he was entirely mistaken, and all that his influence had done for me had to be undone before any true progress could be made. What little I had learned from the artists I knew had been in the main correct, and had aided to show me the true road; but the teaching of "Modern Painters," and of Ruskin himself later, was in the end fatal to the career to which I was then devoted.

"Books Whose Backs Do Not Break,"

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I read the article in to-day's SATURDAY REVIEW on "Books Whose Backs Do Not Break" with great interest, as my father, Mr. Robert Bagster, the Bible publisher, has long sought a binding which would stand rough usage and would also lie open flat. A couple of years ago he perfected a new system of binding which is patented and worked in London by the Flexile Binding Company. By this method a book can be so bound that it may be rolled up without any injury to back or cover, and will also lie as flat as any well-bound book that has been in constant use for many years. The system is equally applicable to all kinds of books, and its advantages for dictionaries and works of reference you may well understand.

I write this because you seemed to imply that a flexible binding was still to be invented. LILIAN BAGSTER-COLLINS.

New York, Feb. 17, 1900.

French-Huguenot, but Not French.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your issue of Feb. 3 you give the proper pronunciation of Janice Meredith as "Jan'-eece," on the ground that the name is of French-Huguenot extraction. This may be French-Huguenot pronunciation, but it is not French. A Frenchman would call the word "Zha-nèece," with a soft "J," a mere touch of "n," and the accent, if any, on the second syllable. Since "Meredith" is an English name, and the pronunciation of "Janice" is more than likely to be the hybrid which you suggest, if a French pronunciation is attempted, why not keep to the Anglicized pronunciation and say Jánice? We Americans make a sorry thing of it when we try to introduce French to the masses. The result is usually a half knowledge which succeeds in giving the impression of illiteracy.

CAROLYN SHIPMAN.

New York, Feb. 6, 1900.

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THE WEATHER.
Cold wave and fair; west to northwest gales.

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LONDON HAS FAITH IN LORD ROBERTS

He Is Carrying Out the Campaign Originally Planned.

CRONJE REGARDED AS INSANE

The Boers Have Succeeded in One of Their Main Objects.

Have Delayed British Advance to Pretoria Till the Dry Season—Evidences of European Hostility to Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—At last, it would appear, we have got a real General, and the change which Lord Roberts has brought about in South Africa since he went up to the Modder River affords the most striking condemnation possible of the tactics previously employed.

I imagine that the highest military capacity is shown by the man who gains the greatest victories at the smallest sacrifice of human life. In other words the tactician who by skill in manoeuvring outwits his opponents, and places them in a position where they must either die or surrender, is not only a more humane but an abler and I will venture to say generally braver man than the mere bulldog hammerer who butts his head against obstacles regardless of what his action may cost in bloodshed.

The flank movement directed by Lord Roberts and conducted by that admirable cavalry officer Gen. French not only relieved Kimberley but in one day changed the conditions under which the war has been going on everywhere else in South Africa.

***

BULLER'S CAMPAIGN A MISTAKE.

From the first the abler military critics of this country have declared that it was a mistake to send brigade after brigade to Durban, and thence to the Tugela River, in order to storm the Boer intrenchments and relieve Ladysmith. The true line of the campaign, they have insisted, is through the heart of the country, because if the weak Orange Free State is attacked from the south not only Kimberley but Ladysmith, and any other place must be relieved from the besiegers. This would result because an army in the centre of South Africa would cut the Boers' communications, and put them in great danger of being starved into submission.

No heed was paid to this criticism, and the pounding went on until the British people were heart-broken and ready to despair. No sooner, however, had Lord Roberts appeared upon the scene than he determined to carry out what was always understood to be the original plan, and the result today is that the invaders are retreating both from Cape Colony and Natal, and that Gen. Buller is quietly advancing to the relief of Ladysmith against only just so much resistance—so far as can be gathered from the latest telegrams—as will suffice to delay him until the Transvaalers have removed their guns, ammunition, and stores.

In excuse for the repeated dashes of Buller and his troops against the Boer position, by which we have lost some three thousand men, it was always alleged that Ladysmith could not hold out. Some said it was only provisioned to the end of last year, others that on half rations it could not possibly last longer than the end of January. We are now near the end of February, and messages from the beleaguered garrison come through as cheery and hopeful as ever. It was the same with Kimberley. I read in a Cape Town message nearly three months ago: "Some one who escaped from the town soon after its blockade commenced said that rats and beetles were then about to become the chief food of the civilian inhabitants." That, of course, was a figure of speech, but such statements—and there were many of them—naturally fostered the belief that Kimberley must fall at once if not immediately relieved. Lord Methuen was therefore hurried forward prematurely, with insufficient forces, inadequate cavalry and artillery, only to be in turn blocked by the Magersfontein intrenchments.

***

OTHER OPERATIONS AIMLESS.

In Cape Colony also confused scuffling, the meaning of which no man could fathom, has been going on by the troops under Gen. Gatacre; under Gen. French at one time, and under other Generals since. No apparent object of value was attained by these marches and counter marches, these hemmings in and releasings, and when the British people read the stories of these apparently aimless operations day after day, and saw what they considered the finest troops in the world—with very good reason—baffled and sometimes beaten by scratch levies of farmers, it is no wonder that a feeling of gloom and disappointment took possession of their minds.

Now all this is changed, and we are in danger of rushing toward the other extreme. But for the extraordinary tenacity with which Cronje has held to his doomed laager in the bed of the Modder River since Sunday last we should have been too delighted at our success for words to describe. As it is, we think him simply insane, as he probably is, with the insanity of the undisciplined patriot.

Note, by the way, the manner in which Lord Roberts is treating his enemy at this point. On Sunday last Cronje's position was assaulted, with very heavy British loss. Since then, as far as we know, the assault has not been repeated, because the General in command is solicitous to spare his men. Instead, he has completely surrounded the enemy, and subjected the latter's camp to a terrifying and probably destructive bombardment. The end will consequently be that the remains of Cronje's force will surrender to us without appreciable further loss of men on our side. Either that will take place, or the demoralized fragments of the enemy will stealthily escape at night through our lines, leaving all their possessions behind them. This seems a better way of campaigning, on the whole, than that hitherto pursued.

***

END OF WAR FAR OFF.

It must not, however, be imagined that because the great stroke delivered by the new Commander-in-Chief has already produced salutary effects in our favor in South Africa wherever strife has broken out therefore the war will quickly end. The Boers have up to the present failed in everything they have undertaken except one. They have been beaten in their attempts to compel Kimberley, Ladysmith, and Mafeking to surrender. Apparently also they have made small progress in consolidating their position at any point within Cape Colony. But, thanks to the management of our campaign in the past, they have eminently succeeded in delaying the advance of our main army toward Pretoria until the dry season has come.

What that success may yet mean to us in money, men, and baggage or draught animals, as well as in cavalry horses, it would be impossible to estimate, but the arduousness of the marching and fighting still to be done has been immeasurably increased by the delay.

***

MORE TROOPS WILL BE NEEDED.

Newspaper correspondents in Cape Town, who apparently have lost their nerve, are every day sending home shrieking telegrams demanding more and more troops. Probably many more troops will be required, English and Indian, but this is hardly the time to send them to the front, and it may be necessary to delay the final advance upon Pretoria until several months later in the year in order to avoid such disaster to or disorganization of our transport system as might be worse than defeat in battle.

It is well thus to look at the dark side of the picture as well as the bright, and, however thankful we may be that we no longer present to the watching nations the spectacle of a great and powerful state baffled and even defeated in its military operations by armies of undisciplined shepherds and farmers, we must not shut our eyes to the probability that a long and arduous struggle is still before us. As Mr. Chamberlain said in 1896, "It will be a long war and a bitter war."

Up to the time when this dispatch is written we are still without telegraphic information of later date than Tuesday night, except from Boer sources, but we have no doubt whatever in regard to the news that must come. Men say to each other, "It is all right; Bobs is there, and he is not a gusher. When he has anything to say to the War Office he will telegraph, not till then."

This is true. "Bobs" is not the man, either, to blame his subordinates with a view to shift his own responsibility if anything goes wrong.

***

THE JAMESON RAID DEBATE.

I told you some time ago that, whatever debating there might be about the Jameson raid, and the connection of the Colonial Office therewith, no fresh inquiry would be ordered regarding it by this Parliament. Tuesday's debate and division prove this opinion to have been well founded.

There were really only two speeches in that debate—that of the seconder of the motion for reopening the investigation and Mr. Chamberlain's. The former was a skilful and extremely cogent argument in support of the motion, and Mr. Chamberlain made no reply whatever to this indictment, but contented himself with casting aspersions on the other side and hurling defiance at his foes.

As a purely rhetorical effort Mr. Chamberlain's speech was wonderful, but its after effects have been to increase the feeling of uneasiness throughout the country in regard to this business. Chamberlain is not the man to lightly lay himself open to the charge of having cast mud on his enemies in order to hide his own misdeeds and secure a debating society victory, and the only inference fairly to be drawn from his utterances and attitude on this question is that he has to fight in order to screen other people more highly placed than himself.

I have no doubt whatever that this is the case. That prominent officials of the Colonial Office were more or less under the thumb of Cecil Rhodes and his associates is what no one now questions for a moment. Some of them were doubtless deluded by these conspirators; others not improbably were the recipients of a little financial assistance. But all this might be perfectly true, and yet Mr. Chamberlain, as Parliamentary head of the office, might be as ignorant and as innocent of any connection with the conspiracy as the President of the United States. Therefore, if he only had himself to look to, I think it probable that he would have welcomed further inquiry and been quite ready to produce the suppressed cablegrams over which the wrangle is now made. He is screening other people, and fighting on their behalf.

Apparently the subject is not to be allowed to drop. A kind of committee has been formed to promote agitation about it, and mass meetings are to be held throughout the country to denounce the Colonial Office and the Colonial Secretary. It is all a beating of the air, and nothing will be done while this Parliament lasts, if ever.

***

BALFOUR BELITTLES CROMWELL.

In other respects our Parliamentary week has been a wretchedly dull one, its principal incident, apart from the Jameson raid debate, being an Irish demonstration last night over the Cromwell statue. Irishmen naturally hate the name of Cromwell, I think justifiably. His methods of warfare there were Assyrian, or perhaps I should say Judaic, certainly not modern. But in a time like the present it is only a body like our House of Commons, mostly composed of dilettante amateur politicians, which would waste its time over defending the erection of a statue of the Great Protector in Westminster Hall.

Nothing was really interesting in the debate except Mr. Balfour's amusing and quaintly clever speech. He threw over his 1895 speech—he was out then and in now—and quite belittled Cromwell as an overrated fellow whom Thomas Carlyle had found buried beneath the slanders and the dust of centuries, and had not only cleaned up but had varnished and gilded overmuch for the admiration of the world.

***

BIG NAVY EXPENDITURE.

For the rest we are busy spending money, and the navy estimates for the coming year are to be about £1,000,000 larger than those voted a year ago. That is to say, they will exceed £27,500,000, and you may judge how rapidly we have increased our naval expenditure when ten years ago the total was thought extravagant if it exceeded £12,000,000.

In all probability the outlay will soon exceed £30,000,000 a year. It must do so if we go on as we are now doing, and if all the other nations strain their energies to keep pace with us in what I must be allowed to think a mad career of emulation. One day we shall all have to regret our wastefulness.

***

GERMAN HATRED OF BRITAIN.

In high imperial politics, apart from South Africa, nothing is happening, or at least nothing of the slightest interest comes to the surface.

The other day I met a German fresh from his native country, a man who wanders about it and meets all sorts and conditions of people in the business world, and asked him what was really going on within that great military camp.

His answer was, "Growing hatred of Great Britain." He himself somewhat leans to our side, and has got the nickname of "Chamberlain" at home in consequence. But when I tested his sentiments they were anything but complimentary to us in a military sense. He declares that the German people would be delighted beyond measure to see Great Britain humiliated, and that it is only the influence exercised by the Emperor that keeps the newspapers within bounds. The whip is held over them, and forces them to moderate their language.

What political value testimony of this kind may have I do not know, but that my informant spoke the truth I have not the slightest doubt.

From France, too, the testimony is the same, and much as the Parisians desire their Exhibition to be a success, they are unable to suppress manifestations of their hostility to us. It crops up in all manner of ways, and renders a visit to the gay city a by no means enjoyable thing for an Englishman at the present time.

***

RUSSIA NOT HOSTILE.

But all this is a long way from taking an overt step to do us a mischief, and I can hear of nothing of that kind happening except what you already know about the onward movement of Russia in Central Asia, and her financial capture of what I suppose I may call the moribund Empire of Persia—measures which the mild and well-meaning Tsar has just assured us mean nothing hostile.

Chatter over the danger from Egyptian mutinies, and so forth, has died away, and when one listens the only thing really heard is the hammering of riveters in all the shipyards, busy constructing vessels of war.

In some respects the grudging way in which Lord Roberts's success has been dealt with by Continental critics everywhere gives testimony of the true feeling of the European nationalities against us more suggestive even than the frothy denunciations of their newspapers and politicians.

***

THE DISTRESS IN INDIA.

May I be allowed to allude once more to India? The number of starving wretches in receipt of famine relief there now exceeds 4,000,000, and is increasing every day. The famine is spreading into new districts not directly under our control, and the native Princes and Princelets are in some instances without means to keep their people alive. Along with the famine, plague and distress of all kinds are having increased hold upon the people above the mere rayah or coolie strata.

Great Britain is confronted in her great dependency, from which since first it began to come into her possession she has drawn thousands of millions sterling in tribute and profit, with the most appalling calamity known in its history.

But South Africa takes up our thoughts to such an extent that we scarcely pay the slightest attention to what is happening in India. The Lord Mayor's relief fund has not yet reached £100,000, in spite of daily advertised lists of subscribers and the use of all the usual social machinery to attract help.

The truth is that charitable people have frequently no money to spare. A week ago I started in my own review a subscription list to help the many starving people among the inhabitants of native States, to be distributed under the control of local members of the Indian Congress. A few subscriptions have dribbled in, with many expressions of sympathy, but they are like a drop in the ocean. The thing haunts me.

A. J. W.

LARGE STEAMER ASHORE.

Vessel Believed to be the Allan Liner Californian in Distress Off Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 25.—A steamer, believed to be the Californian of the Allan Line, is ashore off Fort Williams, Portland Harbor.

A telephone message from Fort Williams says the steamer is a large one, and is about 2,500 yards from shore, with all her lights out. The sea is very rough.

The Californian is a steel steamer of 4,244 tons, 386 feet long, 46 feet depth, and 29 feet beam. She was built at Glasgow in 1891. She was formerly called the State of California.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

Columbus (Ohio) Working to Have the Campaign Directed from that City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Henry C. Pirrung, Vice President of the Columbus (Ohio) Board of Trade, and C. C. Philbrick have arrived in the city and are laboring with members of the National Democratic Committee to have the National headquarters established in Columbus.

"The movement is in every way nonpartisan," Mr. Pirrung said to-day. "Our Republicans and Democrats alike are anxious that the Democratic campaign be directed from Columbus. I am here on behalf of the Board of Trade, to assure the committee that everything will be done that can be done to make the officers who are to do the work comfortable and happy. We purpose to provide a good building in a most convenient part of the city and to see that nothing is lacking."

Mr. Philbrick said that he had seen a number of the members of the committee, and from their talk was reasonably assured that Columbus has a good chance of getting the headquarters.

"What appeals to the reason of the members of the committee," said he, "is the conceded fact that Ohio is in the central part of the country where the main fight is to be waged. The battle ground will be Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and Ohio, considering that the Jones party polled more than 100,000 votes last Fall, can by no means be eliminated from the list of possible Democratic winners. Jones has expressed a partial feeling for Bryan, and it is not unlikely that a large part of the vote cast for him for Governor will go to the Democrat nominee for President.

"Columbus is a railroad centre easy of access from all parts of the country. We are within a few hours' ride of any of the States I have enumerated. But above everything else, we want to see the Democratic campaign directed from the President's own State."

Dining Car Service on All Trains to Florida
via Southern Railway. The popular through car route to Aiken, Augusta, Florida, Cuba, and Nassau. New York Office, 1,185 and 271 Broadway.—Adv.

Take the Latest Train
To St. Louis and the Southwest via New York Central-Big Four Route. Leaves Grand Central Station every day at 9:20 P. M. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN HOTEL ENDICOTT

Dentist's Assistant Kills His Employer's Wife, Then Shoots Himself.

MOTIVE, ALLEGED INFATUATION

Dr. E. P. Hayes, the Husband, Admits that He Knew of It.

Caldwell, the Dead Man, Had High Words With Dr. Hayes—The Coroner Asks the Latter to Explain.

Mrs. Mary Hayes, wife of Dr. Ephraim P. Hayes, a dentist, who has charge of the dental department of the Siegel-Cooper Company, was shot in the right and left temples about 8 o'clock last evening in her apartment at the Hotel Endicott, Columbus Avenue and West Eighty-first Street, and instantly killed. The shots were fired by Dr. Franklin L. Caldwell, an assistant to Dr. Hayes, who was in charge of his dental parlors in the Hotel Endicott. Caldwell almost immediately after shooting Mrs. Hayes, discharged the revolver at his own head, killing himself.

The Coroner after an investigation of the circumstances demanded an explanation of Dr. Hayes as to his knowledge of alleged infatuation on the part of Mrs. Hayes for Dr. Caldwell.

Dr. Hayes, who was well known in Chicago, came to New York about four years ago to take charge of the dental department of the Siegel-Cooper Company, and he also had one or two other establishments in this city. He left Caldwell in charge of his Chicago establishment, and Mrs. Hayes also remained in that city.

Several weeks ago Caldwell and Mrs. Hayes came to this city, and six weeks ago Dr. Hayes hired an eight-room apartment in the Hotel Endicott, where he established his up-town dental parlors and placed Dr. Caldwell in charge. With them lived Dr. Hayes's nephew, Ralph Hayes, who is a student at the College of Dentistry, and a colored servant, Elizabeth Williams.

The couple and the other inmates of the apartment were very exclusive, and few people in the hotel knew anything about them. Last evening they all dined together in their apartments, and just after 8 o'clock Dr. Hayes went into the Hotel Endicott drug store of William O. Luttman, on the Eighty-first Street corner. After a few minutes' conversation, Ralph Hayes also stepped out of the apartment, leaving Mrs. Hayes, Dr. Caldwell, and the servant alone.

HEARD THE FATAL SHOTS.

Mrs. Hayes told the servant to busy herself with her work, and she herself stepped into a side bedroom to change her dinner dress for a house gown. The servant was busy at the rear of the apartment when she heard the private bell ring. Just before she reached the door she heard two shots in rapid succession. Opening the door she saw young Ralph Hayes, who had rung the bell to get in.

They were both very much frightened, and were in doubt as to whether the shooting was in the street or within the apartment. Three or four minutes of confusion followed, during which Henry S. Purdy, the hotel clerk, who had also heard the shots, rushed out for the police.

Another shot was then heard, unmistakably from the private bedroom off the hall into which Mrs. Hayes had stepped to change her dress. The servant and Ralph Hayes and the clerk, who had returned, rushed in and found Mrs. Hayes lying on her back in bed in a natural position, and seemingly asleep, except for the two wounds in her head from which blood was flowing. Mrs. Hayes had taken her waist off, and apparently had not been in the room more than a few moments when she was shot.

Dr. Caldwell was lying on the floor beside the bed, with his face down and a revolver clutched in his right hand, his forefinger resting on the trigger. The bedroom, which was small, contained a brass bedstead, a dresser, and a chair.

CONFUSION IN THE HOTEL.

There was great confusion in the hotel corridors as the report of the murder and suicide spread, and many of the guests gathered to discuss the tragedy. In the street, also, many persons had congregated, residents of houses in the neighborhood and others.

Manager Fuller of the hotel, immediately upon learning of the terrible crime, telephoned to Police Headquarters, and thence word was sent to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. Acting Captain Francis Kear, together with Detectives Deering, Saver, and Heckler, and several policemen, hurried to the hotel and took charge.

A hurry call was sent to Roosevelt Hospital by the police, and Dr. Hartshorn, who responded, pronounced both persons dead. The police did not disturb the bodies with the exception that Policeman Quinn, acting under orders of Capt. Kear, removed the revolver from Caldwell's hand. The weapon was a .38-calibre bulldog and had three empty chambers. It was taken to the station house.

CALDWELL ORDERED MORPHINE.

On the table in the sitting room was an ounce vial containing sulphate of morphine which Dr. Caldwell had ordered on Tuesday in Luttman's drug store. The vial was sent to Dr. Caldwell last night.

Dr. Caldwell had been drinking heavily in the café of the hotel all day and had taken two or three drinks with Dr. Hayes, with whom he seemed to be on friendly terms. Dr. Hayes had received the bottle of sulphate of morphine and had wondered what it was for, and he was in the drug store inquiring about it when the shooting occurred. Dr. Hayes was very sick and hysterical after the crime became known.

Dr. Richardson, who had been attending Mrs. Hayes for the last two weeks, told Manager Fuller last night that he had known the Hayes family intimately a number of years, but that he had not seen them lately until within about three weeks. He said that he had been summoned to attend Mrs. Hayes, who was suffering from nervous prostration, which it was believed had been brought on by the attentions of Dr. Caldwell. It was planned to take Mrs. Hayes to a private sanitarium to-day in order to insure the perfect quiet which Dr. Richardson said would be necessary for her recovery.

CALDWELL'S FATHER SOUGHT.

Mrs. Hayes was a handsome woman of about thirty-five years of age. Her husband is about five years her senior. Dr. Caldwell was about the same age as Mrs. Hayes. While he had lived in Chicago until very recently, he was a son of a Brooklyn physician, living in Pacific Street. A messenger was sent to summon Dr. Caldwell's father to the hotel last night, but he was not found during the earlier part of the evening, as it was said that he was one of a theatre party.

The Brooklyn Directory gives the name of Dr. Dimont M. Caldwell, a physician, living at 1,545 Pacific Street. While the police were awaiting the arrival of the Coroner and of Dr. Caldwell's father, Dr. Richardson remained in the apartment, doing what he could to quiet the bereaved husband. Elizabeth Williams, the servant, told this story of the shooting:

"Shortly after dinner Ralph went out and just then the morphine came. Dr. Hayes wanted to inquire as to why the morphine was sent, and after he left Mrs. Hayes said she thought she would retire. She went into the bedroom with me and removed the waist of her dress. She was sitting on the edge of the bed when we heard the bell ring. I went to the door and as I opened it I heard the shots and immediately screamed.

ONE MORE SHOT FIRED.

"Ralph was just outside, and both of us stood still. We did not understand it. We could not realize that shots had been fired. We stood there for a few minutes, and then Ralph ran out into the hotel vestibule, while I stood shivering in the hall. As I stood there one more shot was fired. I thought at first that I was going to faint from fright, and I hurried out into the corridor. Ralph and half a dozen men pushed by me and went into the apartment. They went into several rooms before reaching the bedroom."

Mr. Luttman, the druggist, said that when Dr. Caldwell ordered the morphine on Tuesday he had expected him to come in for it. "But," he said, "as he had not called up till yesterday, I sent it last night to the apartment."

Dr. Hayes became quieter toward midnight, and as soon as he could talk in a coherent manner said that the tragedy was a terrible surprise to him.

DR. HAYES'S STATEMENT.

"Dr. Caldwell," he said, "was employed by me in Chicago, and I had every confidence in him. When I came to New York I left my Chicago establishment in his hands. The running of that establishment never caused me any trouble, and when I decided to open a dental parlor in the Hotel Endicott I sent for him to come from Chicago to take active charge as my assistant.

"I have never had any reason to believe that there was anything wrong, and I cannot explain the shooting. I am thoroughly prostrated on account of the affair, and can't say anything more about it."

Coroner Bausch reached the Hotel Endicott soon after midnight and immediately entered the apartment. He viewed the bodies and heard from the police some of the details of the tragedy, which differed somewhat from the information given out by the police earlier in the evening.

The Coroner was told that the vial of morphine was delivered early in the evening by a messenger, who handed it to Dr. Hayes, and that Dr. Hayes took the morphine to the drug store to find out who had ordered its preparation. This testimony differed from the information given by the police earlier in the evening, when it was stated, as reported above, that the vial of morphine was on the table in the sitting room.

HAD HIGH WORDS WITH CALDWELL.

The Coroner was also told that Dr. Hayes had had some high words with Dr. Caldwell over the latter's heavy drinking in the hotel during the day.

The colored maid was so frightened that little evidence could be obtained from her, and the story she told conflicted in its details with that which Capt. Kear had obtained earlier.

The Coroner also questioned the other members of the household and several other persons, including the hotel clerk, who had heard the shooting. He then granted a permit for the removal of the bodies, for which arrangements had already been made with Sexton Irving of All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and West Eighty-first Street.

Coroner Bausch after finishing the rest of his investigation, and having given a permit for the removal of the bodies, took Dr. Hayes into another room and said to him:

"Doctor, somebody has lied, and is lying in this case. Under the dead man's head we found the wrapper of the morphine bottle. Now you told me that when the bottle came you were combing your hair. Then you said that you took the bottle and walked right out to the drug store. Now, how do you explain the finding of the wrapper under his head?

"A LIE SOMEWHERE."

"There is a lie somewhere. My theory is that you knew that Dr. Caldwell was intimate with your wife and that you saw that she was intoxicated and knew that he was the cause of it. Then you had a quarrel. Is this not a fact?"

"I know nothing about the shooting," said Dr. Hayes.

The Coroner then went on to say that he believed that Dr. Hayes knew of his wife's infatuation for Dr. Caldwell. This Dr. Hayes admitted.

The Coroner went on to say to the doctor that he thought he, Dr. Hayes, knew that his wife took morphine, and that Dr. Caldwell gave it to her; that in his opinion Dr. Hayes found Dr. Caldwell giving some morphine to Mrs. Hayes and immediately quarreled with him. This, he said, in his opinion, was followed probably by Dr. Caldwell drawing a revolver and shooting first Mrs. Hayes and then himself.

When asked if this was true, Dr. Hayes refused to say anything more except that he would explain all at the inquest. The Coroner then told him that while no arrests would be made, it was for Dr. Hayes to explain.

After the conclusion of the Coroner's investigation, it was discovered that the two wounds in Mrs. Hayes's forehead had been caused by one bullet passing through the head from temple to temple, and that the other shot had gone wild, breaking a pane of glass in one of the windows on the Eighty-first Street side of the apartment.

ONE NOTE FOUND.

Among Mrs. Hayes's letters was found a note on the back of a dental bill, which had the appearance of having been wrapped around a package. The note was as follows:

"Dear ——: Meet me at Brent—— Mills, New York, on the next train. You know I have given up booze for you. Bring Lizzie with you."

The note had no signature. The name of the place mentioned was partially illegible as written.

Early in the evening it was the theory of the police that there had been some plan on the part of Mrs. Hayes and Dr. Caldwell to die together, and this was suggested partly from the fact that Mrs. Hayes was lying on the bed in a perfectly easy position.

This theory was apparently upset by the statement of Dr. Richardson as to Mrs. Hayes's nervous trouble, for which he was attending her.

Only Line One Night Out to Port Tampa, Palm Beach, Miami.
Penn. R. R. Train 8:55 A. M. as above. Accommodates also all Florida resorts. Other trains, Florida Special, 12:25 P. M., and Express, 9:25 P. M. Apply Atlantic Coast Line, 229 Broadway.—Adv.

DR. HAYES'S GOOD RECORD.

He and His Wife Well and Favorably Known in Chicago—The Murderer Not Known.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Hayes boarded until last June at the Turner Hotel, 3,255 Wabash Avenue. He was well known in dental circles, and his wife was a popular member of several women's secret societies. Mrs. P. A. Turner said to-night:

"Mr. and Mrs. Hayes lived with me for several months, and I was very fond of them. They were quiet, modest people, and seemed to have the greatest affection for each other. I never knew of their having had a quarrel. I am greatly shocked at the news, and cannot imagine how it happened. Dr. Caldwell, who is said to have killed her, I do not know."

None of the friends of the Hayeses would say to-night that they knew anything which would lead to the tragedy, nor did any one seem to know Dr. Caldwell. Isaac Keim, Secretary of Siegel & Cooper's, said to-night that Dr. Hayes's reputation was excellent, and that, so far as he knew, husband and wife had had no differences.

Capt. Sheridan Killed at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24.—Capt. Terence Sheridan, a veteran of the Civil War, was instantly killed to-day by a passenger train on the Northampton Division of the Consolidated Railroad while crossing the tracks at Gregory Street crossing. He was sixty years of age. He leaves a wife. He had a notable war record.

Ten Degrees Below at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The coldest weather of the year was experienced in Chicago to-night. Before midnight the mercury fell to 10 below zero. The intense cold and the slight precipitation of snow crippled many lines of business. Great numbers of frost bites were reported.

A Palatial Train to Florida
via Pennsylvania and Southern Rys. "New York and Florida Limited," 12:40 noon, daily except Sunday. Two other fast trains daily 9:25 P. M. and 12:10 night. New York Office, 1,185 and 271 Broadway.—Adv.

Golf, Hunting, Fishing at Tampa Bay
and Florida West Coast Hotels. Through train service—Plant System, 200 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

PUERTO RICO'S FATE STILL UNSETTLED

Conference Fails to Agree on a Compromise Measure.

"INSURGENTS" GAIN A POINT

Receive an Offer to Have Tariff Apply for Two Years.

Opposition's Strength Numbers Over Twenty—In the House Tawney Arraigns Littlefield for His Speech of Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Notwithstanding the boisterous and forbidding storm, the Puerto Rican tariff conference of Republicans at the Capitol was well attended. Representative Cannon was selected as Chairman and Mr. Loudenslager as Secretary. Speaker Henderson made the opening speech, in which he appealed to the members to secure harmony of action as most important and necessary.

Conciliation was perhaps necessary under the circumstances, and he trusted that no effort would be spared to so shape the proposed legislation as to make it acceptable to the House and the sentiment of the country. This was agreeable to the opponents of the bill, many of whom, including Littlefield and McCall, were present.

Speeches were also made by Representatives Mahon of Pennsylvania and Sperry of Connecticut. The latter asked some questions which caused embarrassment to Mr. Payne. He wanted to know something about the change of mind that had led the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee after having introduced a free trade bill, to submit to have that bill converted into one imposing duties upon Puerto Rican trade.

W. A. Smith of Michigan, who has been considered a friend of the bill, announced that he was not for it, but would vote for it, and he was anxious to know something about the necessity that compelled its conversion from a free trade measure into one for taxing the Puerto Ricans.

Mr. Payne did not answer these questions. Indeed, he went so far as to assert that the questions were not proper ones to be put to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Smith was determined to know if possible what occasion there was for getting the party into the situation in which it is. If it was known that there was to be a tariff bill, why was not a caucus called before it was decided upon, in order that the differences in the party might be known before it was so difficult to compromise them?

OFFERS A COMPROMISE.

Gen. Grosvenor's speech was good-natured and conciliatory, and was intended to restrain the feelings of the other side, which had not yet been heard. When it came to be the turn of Mr. Dolliver to speak, he at once suggested that it would be satisfactory to amend the bill so as to provide that the tariff proposed to be imposed upon Puerto Rican trade should be imposed for two years only. This was an indication to the "insurgents" that they were about to win, notwithstanding their disparity of numbers.

They had insisted this afternoon that if it is wrong to impose the tariff upon the Puerto Ricans at all, it is not right to put it upon them for two years. It was believed that the suggestion would be made to place the tax only for one year, rather than have it fail altogether, but a member of the conference declared late in the session: "Nothing can be done with those fellows."

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio was expected to make a statement more directly indicating the President's desires, but he carefully refrained from so doing. He said that he had recently attended a banquet, where he was expected to "speak from the throne," but he had a prepared speech which wholly omitted any authoritative statement. So to-night, he said, he did not intend to "speak from the throne." He said that the proposition limiting the operation of the bill to two years was as far as the measure should be changed.

Chairman Payne spoke at considerable length, and while always in good temper, he manifested much feeling at times. He disavowed any pride of opinion in the bill, as he had not drawn it, although, as Chairman of the committee, it had fallen to his lot to present it.

Members gathered from what Mr. Payne said that the Secretary of War and those War Department officials most familiar with Puerto Rican affairs had drawn the bill. Mr. Payne also conveyed the impression that the President was not opposed to the bill, certainly not on the Constitutional question involved, although he carefully refrained from any direct statement as to the attitude or wishes of the President.

Mr. Powers of Vermont was the first to give voice to the opposition sentiment. He said, however, that he had come to the conference in the hope and expectation that differences would be adjusted. His remarks were regarded as tending toward harmonious adjustment.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED.

The speech-making then became general, Representatives Hitt, Cannon, Sperry, McCall, Brown of Ohio, Fletcher, Lacey, Tompkins, and Littlefield succeeding each other. Mr. Lacey brought forward a compromise, giving to the President full authority to act. For a time the discussion turned on this proposition, but it failed to develop much strength.

The speeches of Mr. McCall and Mr. Littlefield attracted much interest because of the positive attitude they have taken. Mr. McCall spoke calmly, but did not abate any of his opposition to the measure as a whole, and showed no disposition to accept any of the compromises suggested. Mr. Littlefield was more vehement, declaring that he could not surrender his views against the measure as a whole, although he felt disposed to turn the subject over to the President, as had been proposed. He also suggested that free trade be given to Puerto Rico with a distinct declaration that this should not operate as a precedent applicable to other insular possessions.

This was met with a counter-proposition from Mr. Throop of Pennsylvania that the 25 per cent. rate as provided by the original bill be retained, with a declaration that this should not operate as a precedent. Neither proposition was favorably entertained, and they were not pressed.

Up to midnight none of the propositions had been voted upon, and members began leaving the hall. The feeling prevailed, however, that the two-year limitation would be agreed upon as a basis of compromise, and that with this change the bill would receive pretty general, although not unanimous support.

As the attendance was rapidly diminishing it became apparent that no final action could be reached to-night and the plan of a committee of ten, five from each side, to go over the subject and report some middle ground was unanimously accepted by all present.

Chairman Cannon was authorized to make public the results, and at 12:15 o'clock the conference adjourned until Monday night, when the report of the committee of ten will be received. As members of this committee, Mr. Cannon named Messrs. Payne, Dalzell, Hopkins, Russell, and Dolliver. The other five are to be handed to Chairman Payne to-morrow by a committee of the insurgents.

FRIDAY'S CONFERENCE.

Much of the argument and feeling of the conference was anticipated during the day. Discussion and conjecture were rife after the committee members heard of the conference of the insurgents at the house of Mr. McCall last night. At this conference it developed that there were from twenty-two to twenty-six Republicans who could be depended upon to oppose the passage of the bill in the form in which it stood at the close of the debate Friday.

An inkling of what was to be apprehended had been carried to Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) before the session of yesterday had closed, and led him to prepare the way for concessions by suggesting that amendments to the bill might be offered by the Ways and Means Committee.

At that time, however, Mr. Payne was disposed to share the idea entertained by Mr. Russell, (Rep., Conn.) that when the bill came to be voted upon the "insurgents" would stand with the Republicans rather than go to the extremity of voting against their party to assist in "a Democratic victory."

The conference at Mr. McCall's house was informal, but it was enthusiastic. Those who participated in it knew that they held the fate of the Tariff bill in their hands. By sticking they could do with it what they chose. It might be recommitted or it might be killed outright.

The sentiment that controlled all the participants was one of the utmost concern for the welfare of the people of the island, and they could not recall any good reason for departing from the policy advocated by the President, and not yet publicly revoked.

WANT BILL RECOMMITTED.

The decision of the caucus was made known early to-day, when Mr. McCall, Mr. Crumpacker, (Ind.,) Mr. Powers, (Vt.,) and Mr. Lorimer (Ill.) visited the room of the Ways and Means Committee to confer with Messrs. Payne, Grosvenor, (Ohio,) and Dalzell (Penn.) They conveyed to the members of the committee a report of their strength, and in the name of those who believed with them, they asked that the bill be recommitted, to be reported back in the form of the original bill introduced by Mr. Payne.

This was distasteful to Mr. Payne and his associates, first, because it was contrary to the decision reached by a majority of the committee, and also against the judgment of a majority of the Republicans of the House.

Further than that, such action would inevitably be regarded as supplying the Democrats with a chance to claim a victory, won by the rebuke of a small minority of the Republicans, and that would be unfortunate for the rebellious Republicans in their coming campaigns.

The next suggestion made was one coming from those Republicans who had been appealed to, to allow the 25 per cent. tariff to be imposed for a limited time, say, one or two years. While this suggestion was not so distasteful to the Ways and Means Committee, because it offered an opportunity to win a temporary victory and to clinch the argument that Congress has power to impose any rate of customs duties upon Puerto Rico that it deems fit, the proposition was not jumped at.

From the "insurgents" came another suggestion, that the bill be abandoned as a tariff measure and converted into one giving the President the power in his discretion to impose such duties upon Puerto Rican trade as might seem necessary or wise.

It did not seem to take hold of the committee, and as there was to be a conference to decide what course should be followed, the Ways and Means Committee brought the conference to a close by asking for time to reach a conclusion.

DOLLIVER GIVES REASONS.

Mr. Dolliver (Iowa) of the Ways and Means Committee, who had heard all the propositions back and forth, talked of the situation after the conference broke up.

"This is a most extraordinary situation. A handful of members of a party propose to swing all the others to their side of a contention, in my opinion, a wholly unjustifiable and unreasonable proposition. Puerto Rico is prostrate.

"It has no organized Government, except that supplied by our military forces. It can have no financial system until it has been organized. Because it must have money with which to recover its losses by war and to prepare it for self-support.

"We have recommended that the trade between Puerto Rico and the United States shall pay one-fourth of the Dingley tariff rates, and that the whole fund, whatever it may be, shall be set aside to support the island in its effort to recover and become strong enough to get along without our help. It was never intended to make its tariff permanent. In the course of time it was expected that it would become unnecessary to aid Puerto Rico. We hope so.

"There has been a great deal of sympathy wasted, in my judgment, over a few men who are particularly concerned in this free trade proposition. I am informed that speculators have stored away something like 5,000,000 pounds of tobacco in San Juan and Ponce, ready to sell it at an advance of 50 cents a pound as soon as the tariff is removed. It is asserted, too, that sugar has been cornered for the same purpose. Why was not this mentioned in the arguments on the bill? I don't know, but I know that I have heard this information.

"No, we have not suggested the advisability of appropriating the amount necessary to support Puerto Rico out of money in the Treasury. It would amount to about $1,200,000 for a year, I am assured.

"But our friends on the other side would at once make use of a proposition of that sort to charge the Republican Party with the determination to follow a like course with the

Democratic Party and for the amusement of the galleries.

"The Democratic applause with which that peculiar affectation of voice was received on yesterday would not have greeted a speech made upon the pending bill by that late peerless American statesman and always loyal Republican predecessor of the gentleman from Maine. The hope of notoriety or the existence of legal technicalities would not have induced that gentleman [Mr. Dingley] to have left the ranks of the Republicans and joined the ranks of the Democrats simply because his judgment did not coincide with the judgment of his associates upon the Ways and Means Committee or upon the floor of this House respecting party policy.

"Nor could he have been induced to have exhibited that want of decent courtesy toward the members of that committee or his colleagues upon the floor of this House which the gentleman [Littlefield] exhibited in the course of his remarks.

THE MAINE MAN'S MOTIVE.

"What is the excuse which the gentleman has for this unusual, and I might say unprecedented course? What is his justification? He tried to make this House believe that it is because we are attempting to impose a tax upon the people of Puerto Rico and also because, according to the peculiar logic of this backwoods lawyer, as he calls himself, this bill is unconstitutional.

"In the course of his remarks he told this House that if this bill is enacted into law the spruce lumbermen of Maine carrying their lumber to Puerto Rico would be obliged to pay a duty of 50 cents a thousand on all the rough lumber which they take to that island. Who is it that is complaining of that tax of 50 cents a thousand? Not the people of Puerto Rico, but the lumber barons of the State of Maine. That is the reason why the gentleman is here saying that he cannot agree with his party associates in imposing a duty upon American products going into Puerto Rico, when he knows that every dollar of that duty is paid over to the people of that island for their benefit.

"And if this theory, which he has always advocated, and which the Republicans have always claimed to be correct; if the theory that the man who imports pays the duty, then all of this tax upon the products going to Puerto Rico from the United States is paid by the people of the United States.

"It is not, therefore, the tax upon the people of Puerto Rico that constitutes his real objection, but because the fishermen of New England and the spruce lumbermen of Maine want to get their products into the ports of Puerto Rico for 25 per cent. of the existing tariff on goods when imported into the United States from foreign countries."

Mr. Littlefield listened to the speech, but made no effort to answer. Mr. Tawney then devoted his attention to the merits of the bill. He said in part:

TAWNEY'S ARGUMENT.

"It may not be out of place to refresh our recollection as to the source and responsibility for the great problems confronting this Congress. They are the direct and unavoidable consequence of a foreign war, instituted in defense of National honor, and in obedience to the universal demand of the people, regardless of party or section, and upon the unanimous vote of their representatives in both branches of the Fifty-fifth Congress.

"Now that we are called upon to face the incidents of that war and solve in a practical way the problems thus bequeathed to us, we find the people's representatives in this Congress divided. Those upon the other side of the chamber, whose responsibility for the existence of these problems is equal with ours, are striving to evade their share of that responsibility by opposing everything which they think contemplates the permanent retention and government of the territory acquired as one of the incidents of a war initiated to accomplish the grandest purpose that ever moved a nation to arms.

"Instead of sharing manfully and courageously this new responsibility, they present to the country and to the world the humiliating spectacle of advoating the policy of abandonment, a policy they themselves would have been ashamed of and would have denounced as cowardly and dishonorable could these same consequences have been seen the day we declared war as clearly as they now appear.

"So far as it is claimed that this bill or any other act on the part of the Republican Party, or its representatives, affords evidence of a purpose to hold permanently and forever govern our newly acquired territory by an unrestrained or despotic power, or without reference to the future capacity of these islands to ultimately share with us all the blessings of political freedom and the beneficent advantages of Statehood, I most emphatically deny.

"There are a few distinguished leaders of the Democratic Party who fondly cling to the notion that this ghost, which they call imperialism, may yet be vitalized and made a living issue upon which to divide the American people and obtain for their party control of the Government. To accomplish this, however, you must employ something more than mere assertion or bombastic declamation; you must find something more tangible than the evidence furnished by the pending bill, a bill which merely contemplates the raising of sufficient revenue to enable the poor, distressed people of Puerto Rico to maintain under the authority of the United States Government and secure for their children and themselves the necessary means of acquiring a common school education.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

"Since acquiring these islands there has been no authoritative party utterance or declaration on the part of the Government or the Administration that could be construed into a purpose, or the evidence of a purpose, of holding in any other way or under any other form of Government our insular territory than that under which we have always held territory belonging to the United States and for almost half a century have held and governed the territory of Alaska, New Mexico, and Arizona.

"The territorial extent of a nation's domain does not constitute imperialism. Imperialism is the forcible, despotic rule and dominion over States originally separate, whereby through vast provinces people are subjected to the rule of a despot. It is this that strikes terror to the minds of so many at the mere mention of the word 'imperialism.' Imperialism, in the sense of despotic rule, can never have a place in our Republic except by the destruction of the Republic itself and the extirpation of the American ideal.

"With such imperialism Republicanism is relentlessly at war. The conditions that necessarily produce imperial despotism cannot and never will be tolerated in our American life. But I will tell the gentlemen what can be done, what the American people are doing, and will ever continue to do. We can and will make an imperial domain a republic."

FURTHER DEBATE.

Mr. Eddy said that all the dolorous predictions made against the bill would soon be relegated to the Democratic chamber of horrors for use at some future time when a great emergency arose. He would support the bill, he said, believing it to be the best measure attainable to establish a sound fiscal system in Puerto Rico.

Mr. Tompkins (Rep., N. Y.,) announced that he was not in accord with the majority of his Republican associates on this bill. He failed to see in it, he said, that justice and fairness which characterized the policy of the Republican Party. He believed with his party in the doctrine of protection, but that party did not uphold a protection unjust or discriminating against particular States or Territories. He insisted, also, that even if Congress had the power to act in this way the circumstances in Puerto Rico would make such an act a flagrant injustice and a repudiation of our promises to the Puerto Ricans.

Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.,) said the issues involved were the most momentous since the civil war. As such the issues should be met as American citizens, not as politicians, as he who served his country best served his party best. After reviewing the Constitutional questions involved, Mr. Powers declared that the acquisition of Puerto Rico had brought to the island the same rights and privileges as Arizona, New Mexico, or any of the other Territories.

Mr. Broussard opposed the bill and controverted the figures given by Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) particularly in their references to sugar and rice. As to the latter article, he said Puerto Rico afforded a large market for the American product, which should be retained.

DEFENDS ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

Mr. Thayer closed the day's speeches with an energetic protest against the attacks made on the anti-imperialists as copperheads and traitors. He declared that if the Government announced its purpose to give independence to the Philippines not another shot would be fired.

"Can we afford," he asked, "to ignore the aspirations of 10,000,000 people for self-government?"

"We are not ashamed of the company we keep," exclaimed Mr. Thayer. "In all matters pertaining to the welfare of the country, the prosperity of our people, and the perpetuation of American institutions, we prefer the counsel and advice of Boutwell, Hoar, Hale, and Fuller, to that of Hanna, Platt, Quay, and Beveridge."

Mr. Thayer paid an eloquent tribute to the American flag, and said there was but one thing that could happen to the flag worse than having it hauled down, and that was to have its glorious message stultified.

At 6 o'clock the House adjourned until Monday.

ANOTHER PUERTO RICO BILL.

Mr. Cooper Offers a Measure Providing for a Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Chairman Cooper of the House Committee on Insular Affairs, to-day introduced a bill "providing a government for Puerto Rico." It follows in the main the bill on that subject by Senator Foraker, with more detailed statement of the constitutional guarantees against ex-post facto laws, for free speech, free religion, &c.

The bill fixes the capital at San Juan and establishes a Governor and staff of island officials, a legislative branch of two houses, and a judicial system, similar to the general provisions of the Foraker bill, with additional restrictions on the legislative powers and procedure.

Mr. Cooper says the bill is introduced on his individual responsibility, and is not a committee measure.

Protest Against a Tariff.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24.—Two sets of resolutions dealing with the prospective Congressional consideration of the Payne bill were forwarded to-day to Congressman N. D. Sperry of the Second Connecticut District. These resolutions were adopted last night at a special meeting of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, and at a meeting of the New Haven Board of Aldermen. In them declaration is made against the passage of the bill, and Congressman Sperry is urgently requested to use his influence against the measure.

Amendment to Senate Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—An amendment to the Puerto Rican bill was to-day introduced in the Senate by Senator Culberson, (Dem., Texas,) permitting the free importation into Puerto Rico of works of art and scientific and literary works from Spain for ten years.

LOWER TAXES IN BALTIMORE.

United States Court of Appeals Shifts the Burden to the National Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—A reduction of from 25 to 28 cents on the $100 in the tax rate of this city was assured to-day by a decision rendered in the United States Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., that the National banks here must pay full tax on stock.

The point involved was whether the National banks in Baltimore should pay taxes on their stock at the rate of 30 cents on the $100 or at the regular city rate of $2. They asserted that they should only pay 30 cents, which is the rate charged on all bonds and on all stock of corporations outside the State of Maryland, according to the assessment law of 1896.

The rate on the shares of stock of Maryland corporations is the regular city or county rate on the assessed valuation of the stock as decided by the State Tax Commissioner. The banks claimed that the levying of the higher rate upon them would constitute a discrimination against National banks which is forbidden by United States law.

They refused to pay their taxes for 1897 and 1898 and got an injunction from Judge Morris of the United States District Court restraining City Collector Parlett from collecting the taxes until after the point had been decided. The arrearages for the three last years and the taxes for the current year will aggregate nearly $700,000.

Mayor Hayes has withheld the tax rate for 1900 pending decision in this case. According to the figures of City Collector Parlett, the banks owe principal and interest for 1897 amounting to $187,042.48; principal and interest for 1898, amounting to $187,428.90; principal for 1899, amounting to about the same, and principal for 1900, amounting to $160,000 or less.

Counsel for the banks have not yet decided whether they will ask for an appeal.

CHICAGO THIEVES' NEW GAME.

Woman Arouses Sympathy and Admits Confederate to House.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—With the plea that she wanted a drink of water, a young and pretty woman, wearing a black tailor-made gown, gained entrance to the home of Mrs. Margaret Burke, at 38 Kendall Street, yesterday, and then robbed her. The young woman knocked at the door of Mrs. Burke's little cottage and said she was faint and wanted a drink of water.

Mrs. Burke hurried to the kitchen to secure a glass of water, and when she returned she found a man standing beside the young woman.

"That $500 you have we want mighty quick," said the man, as he pointed a revolver at Mrs. Burke's head. The thieves searched the house, but found only $20, which they took.

NEW CABLE CHESS TROPHY.

Isaac L. Rice Gives a Silver Shield Valued at $1,250.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24.—The winner of the international cable chess tournament, which is to be held soon, and in which representatives of Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and Princeton will contest against representatives of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, will receive for one year a magnificent sterling silver trophy, presented by Isaac L. Rice.

The trophy is in the form of an oval shield, crowned by the coat of arms of Great Britain, and partly surrounded by twin palm branches. In the centre of the trophy is a globe of America and Great Britain joined by the Atlantic cable. At the right and left of the globe are figures of Columbia and Britannia, each holding crossed above the globe the flag of the other's country. The shield forming the trophy is 14 by 2½ inches. It is a permanent challenge trophy and is valued at $1,250.

LITTLE GIRL ORDERS STRIKE.

As a Result the Biggest Chicago Machine Shop Is Tied Up.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—A sixteen-year-old girl ordered a strike to-day. In response 350 machinists quit work, tying up the biggest machine shop in Chicago.

The daughter of Business Agent F. W. Brown, who has been acting as secretary to her father, was alone at the offices of the International Association of Machinists in the afternoon. One of the shop committee from Frazer & Chalmers entered the office at 3 o'clock and said: "Frazer & Chalmers will lock us out at 5:30."

"If you get back to the shop before that time call the men out at once," said the girl at the typewriter.

The machinist looked surprised, and inquired for Business Agents Brown or Roderick. He was told they would not be in until 6 o'clock, and that the men must not be locked out. An hour after the girl had given the order the biggest machine shop in Chicago was closed.

HILTON PARK SOLD.

It Passes Into the Hands of the Promoter of Allenhurst.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Feb. 24.—Hilton Park, adjoining this town, has been sold to the promoter of the Allenhurst property. The park has an area of nearly 300 acres, is densely wooded, and is on a high part of the Highlands, overlooking the river, the lower bay, and the ocean.

Hilton Park was sold by the Hilton Park Company, which spent about $100,000 fifteen years ago to develop it into a place for Summer homes for a limited number of owners, said to be thirty-five, who intended to erect handsome houses. The grounds were laid out by civil engineers and landscape architects, and a pier was built in Sandy Hook Bay, where the Shrewsbury empties into it. The enterprise, for some reason, collapsed. A few years afterward it was revived and foundations were laid for several houses, but the work went no further. Ex-Judge Hilton was largely interested in the project.

Bronx Fire Alarm Telegraph Office.

A new branch fire alarm telegraph office is in process of construction at 716 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, the headquarters of Engine Company No. 46. It has been found to be a necessity in the Borough of the Bronx, and will be used exclusively for that part of New York City. If at any time the central office should be interrupted by a blizzard or fire or from any other cause, the city would be entirely without fire protection. By the new branch connections can be made and the same service will result.

FATE OF CRONJE IS STILL UNKNOWN

One Report Says He Forced His Way Through British Lines.

ANOTHER SAYS HE GAVE UP

Gen. Buller Is Steadily Pushing on to Ladysmith.

Boers Are Retiring from the Beleaguered City in Large Numbers—Lord Roberts Has Captured Many More Prisoners.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—Several newspapers here announce that they learn from private sources that Gen. Cronje has succeeded in forcing his way through the British lines.

DURBAN, Feb. 23, (Evening.)—It is reported that Gen. Cronje has surrendered 8,000 men, and that Gen. Kitchener has been slightly wounded in the left arm.

Crowds throng the streets singing and cheering because of supposed victories.

Seventeen hundred Boers have, it is said, been killed or wounded, the latter, it is reported, including Gen. Cronje.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Since 2:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon nothing has been received from the scene of what the London papers call Gen. Cronje's death struggle, the War Office officials announcing at midnight that they had nothing to give out. They stated that they believed it impossible for Cronje to escape from the grip of Lord Roberts.

The report circulated in Berlin that Cronje had succeeded in making his escape emanated from the Boer headquarters in Brussels, where it was stated that details were still lacking.

The only news from other parts of the seat of war received during the night is a special dispatch from Colenso, under date of Feb. 24, stating that the British, in spite of strong opposition, were advancing slowly but surely and driving the Boers from the kopjes between Grobler's Kloof and Hlangwane.

Ladysmith reported by heliograph on Friday that the Boers were retiring northward in large numbers.

Meanwhile the certainty of relief is so strong at Durban that the authorities are actively preparing trainloads of provisions, luxuries, and medical comforts for dispatch to the beleaguered town as soon as communications are reopened.

A dispatch from Paardeberg, dated Thursday, Feb. 22, says:

"There is little change in the situation. There was intermittent shelling to-day.

"During the night a large supply column arrived.

"It is reported that 2,000 Boers are operating northward of this place.

"Yesterday evening, after the last gun had been fired, the Shropshires rushed forward 200 yards further toward the bed of the river and found a number of Boer dead.

"Gen. French captured seventy-five more prisoners, who had previously escaped the cordon, and a patrol on the westward side took thirty more."

The foregoing dispatch shows that the condition of Gen. Cronje had apparently not changed for the better or worse up to Thursday.

The arrival of the British supply column at Paardeberg may have given Gen. Roberts the opportunity to resume his fierce attack on Gen. Cronje's laager, for doubtless he could not keep up the vigorous cannonade with which he started. Possibly the long wait may be due to a determination to endeavor to starve out Cronje's gallant force.

Other late Paardeberg dispatches say the Boers' plight is still hopeless, and that Lord Roberts is ready to meet all their reinforcements.

A war bulletin published in Pretoria on Feb. 22 said communication with Gen. Cronje was still open on the previous day, and that reports of heavy fighting occurring east of Cronje's laager have been received.

The British casualties at Koodoosberg Drift on Feb. 7, and Klip Kraal Feb. 16, were seven officers wounded, four men killed, and ninety-six men wounded.

ANOTHER BOER REPORT.

BOER HEAD LAAGER, Natal, Feb. 23.—Yesterday the British crossed the Tugela in large numbers, with cannon and over sixty wagons. They attacked the Ermelo and Middleburgers commandoes, but were forced to retreat under a heavy Mauser fire.

A renewed attempt to storm the Ermelo men was made this morning, but the British were again driven off. The fighting continues.

The British losses were very heavy. Eight ambulances were employed in collecting the dead and wounded.

The Generals report that the commandoes are fighting bravely.

Ladysmith fired a few shells this morning at our outposts till silenced by Long Tom.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from Durban, dated last evening, said the report gained credence that Ladysmith had been relieved.

A Sterkstrom dispatch of Feb. 23 says a British refugee from Heidelberg asserts that the Boers have admitted losing 500 men in the assault on Ladysmith of Jan. 6, and that it was true that Gen. Joubert was no longer in command. He added that some Free Staters were publicly flogged for cowardice after the battle of Belmont.

BULLER SENDS CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The War Office received to-day from Gen. Buller a list of casualties resulting from the fighting of Feb. 22, as follows:

Killed, Lieut. the Hon. R. Cathcart, Lieuts. Coe and Parker of the Lancashire Regiment; wounded, fourteen officers, including Major Gen. Wynne and Col. Harris, of the East Surreys.

Gen. Buller concludes: "Owing to the continuous fighting it is impossible at present to give the number of men killed or wounded."

Gen. Arthur Singleton Wynne, who is among those reported wounded in the operations before Ladysmith, is the son of a once well-known army officer, and joined the Fifty-first Light Infantry in 1893 as a subaltern when only seventeen years old. His promotion was rapid, and five years after entering the army he became Adjutant of his regiment. He has seen service in South Africa before this campaign, and has distinguished himself in the Egyptian wars. For his brilliant service in the Afghan war of 1878-79 he received a medal with clasp, was brevetted a Major, and was "mentioned" in several dispatches to the War Office. After successful service in the Soudan expedition of 1884 he also received decorations and a higher brevet rank. He was made a Companion of the Bath in 1891.

Lieut. the Hon. Reginald Cathcart, who was killed, was the fourth son of the present Earl Cathcart. He was born on Nov. 9, 1870, and after passing through the Royal Military College at Sandhurst entered the King's Royal Rifle Corps. He was unmarried.

The present Lord Cathcart is only the third in the line of Earls, but the family is one of the most ancient in Scotland, and its heads were barons for many generations before the higher title was conferred. It has supplied many famous soldiers to the British Army. The present peer was formerly a Lieutenant in the Twenty-third Foot, and the three elder sons of the officer who was killed with Buller's force have all entered the army. One of them, the Hon. Charles Cathcart, is in South Africa.

CAPE BOERS TO SURRENDER?

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The retreat of Cronje seems to be having an effect on the Cape Boers, as a Dordrecht dispatch, dated Feb. 23, says they have opened negotiations for submission.

Gen. Brabant is treating with them, and, in deference to the wishes of the Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, is offering lenient terms, in the meanwhile ceasing offensive operations.

ENTHUSIASM FOR "BOBS."

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The fierce fighting that has made the week memorable in the history of Great Britain has, in spite of the heavy casualties that accompanied it, acted as an exhilarating tonic upon the nation. It is almost with cheerfulness that the people of Great Britain are taking their punishment, for now there is something to show for it, in pleasing contrast to the weeks of waiting and suspense that scarcely ever passed without largely adding to the death roll and never seemed to bring Great Britain's forces nearer to the goal.

Hand in hand with the relief of Kimberley and the daily expected relief of Ladysmith has come the relief of London. With the fate of those beleaguered places off their minds, with the national honor free once more to take its chances on a fair fighting field, London has evolved itself from the depressing gloom that for months overhung it.

There is now talk of balls, dinners, and entertaining; there are brighter looks in the faces of the crowds that throng the streets, and even the women seem to have brought out gayer gowns. There is to be something of a season after all.

"Little Bobs" is the hero of the hour even at this stage of the war, which can scarcely be considered much more than initial from the British point of view. He would be granted every honor in the people's power to give if only public opinion and gratitude became operative. Above every other man and every other circumstance he stands out from those grim happenings in South Africa clothed in the halo of victory.

Loudly Lord Roberts is hailed as giving the lying lie to those who said that the pluck and brains that made Great Britain victorious in the Crimea, in India, and in Afghanistan had passed away from her. The circumstances of his hurried departure when he subordinated the greatest personal sorrow to the needs of the country, his feats on the battlefields of old, his tremendous personal magnetism, and his surpassing kindliness and simplicity are all brought into rapid review by means of conversation or the newspapers before the average Englishman, until it is small wonder that the hero of Kandahar has reached that pinnacle where his country would deny him nothing.

Gen. Kitchener's automatic way of doing things and his hardness of heart have been so much paraded before the public since he last achieved greatness that he has lost much of his popularity, and, while he possesses the national confidence to an almost unequaled extent, it is patent that the nation as a whole would rather that the opportunities fell to "Bobs" than to his ironwilled Chief of Staff.

THE FIGHTING NEAR ARUNDEL.

PRETORIA, Feb. 23.—A special dispatch from Colesberg, dated Feb. 22, says that Commandant Delarey moved out and occupied a position east and south of Arundel, where the British were encamped. At sunrise the British attacked the Boers with cannon, infantry, and cavalry, the Boers replying.

Late in the evening, when the Boers were attacked in their rear by a force presumably from Naauwpoort, rendering the Boer position untenable, the British attempted to storm the Boer cannon, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Boer casualties, as far as known, were two men wounded.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A special dispatch from Arundel, under date of Feb. 23, says:

"The Boers have formed a strong force seven miles west of here. Gen. Clements has kept up a searching fire on their kopjes.

"We expect to take their position before sunset."

RECRUITS FOR THE BOER ARMY.

LORENZO MARQUES, Feb. 24.—The German steamer Admiral, from Hamburg Jan. 20, has arrived here, with 110 passengers on board. They are mostly German subjects anxious to join the Boer forces.

The French steamer Gironde arrived here yesterday, bringing the American and French Military Attachés bound for the Boer camp. She also had on board 150 heterogenous passengers, including 18 Montenegrins in their national costume, all bound for the Transvaal.

THE WEEK'S EVENTS IN BRIEF.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Spenser Wilkinson, summarizing the week's events in South Africa to-night, said:

"On the night of Thursday, Feb. 15, Gen. Cronje marched out from Magersfontein between Gen. French, who had just entered Kimberley, and Gen. Kelly-Kenny, then at Klip Drift, on the Modder River. The next day Gen. Kelly-Kenny pursued him, attacked his rear guard, and delayed him until the Highland Brigade was on its way to stop him on the south bank of the Modder and Gen. French could pass him on the north bank.

"After a three days' running fight Gen. Cronje was stopped at Koodoosrand, near Paardeberg, where he was surrounded. His force was between the river banks, which give him a defensive position facing either way, so that attacks on him involved heavy loss, but he was held until on Tuesday Lord Roberts arranged to grip him with a girdle of infantry, while cannonading him with fifty guns, enfilading the river bed. In the meantime Lord Roberts, with a spare division or two beyond the three brigades holding Cronje, set himself to intercept and drive away any Boer reinforcements.

"This was the situation on Wednesday, and it offered a reasonable probability of the capture of Cronje's force and of the defeat of any reinforcements.

"We have little news beyond Wednesday. On Thursday the shelling of Cronje was continued at intervals, continuous shelling probably involving a too lavish use of ammunition. Boers have been giving themselves up by fifties a day. On Tuesday Lord Roberts drove off reinforcements coming from Colesberg and from Natal.

"A Berlin report declared that Cronje had forced his way through. This is improbable, but may refer to a small party who may have escaped in the night.

"Lord Roberts's advance has drawn away some of the Boer forces from Colesberg, Seerksstrom, and Natal, as is seen from the diminished resistance to the British at all those points.

"Gen. Buller, after taking Inhlawe Hill, has crossed the Tugela River, and, according to the latest telegrams, has been fighting continuously since Thursday morning. This looks like a decided attempt to relieve Ladysmith, wherein I expect Gen. Buller will succeed, if he does not, as before, interrupt his advance by stopping to count his losses and declaring that he has lost enough. A General has never lost enough to justify the giving up of his enterprise, so long as his troops are willing to go on with him.

"Ladysmith can probably hold out for several weeks longer, and in that time the effect of Lord Roberts's advance will probably be even more marked than it has yet been."

A KIMBERLEY DIARY.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 23.—Extracts from the diary of the Reuter correspondent at Kimberley give an insight into the trials of the garrison. They are, in brief, as follows:

"Jan. 11.—Scurvy attacks the natives alarmingly. They are dying fast. The anti-scorbutics are exhausted. Vine cuttings are being tried in lieu of green food.

"Jan. 19.—Typhoid is very prevalent. Neglect to boil the water is the probable cause.

"Jan. 13.—Fifty typhoid cases in the hospitals.

"Jan. 16.—The military authorities have commandeered all the foodstuffs and other stores. Leave has been granted to the inhabitants to shoot small birds for food.

"Jan. 17.—The mules slaughtered are pronounced superior to horseflesh.

"Jan. 24.—Five hundred shells poured into the town, at haphazard, the hospital, scurvy compound, and residences receiving the attention properly due the defenders of the earthworks.

"Jan. 25.—A small family shell-proof shelter has been dug in nearly every garden.

"Feb. 11.—Twenty-five hundred women and children were lowered into the mines throughout the night. The men are also selecting places of safety.

"Feb. 15.—All the morning there was a heavy cross-fire on the British occupying Alexandersfontein. The hundred-pounders and shrapnel are bursting over Kimberley. Every one is lying low. The shops and banks were closed at 2 this afternoon. There was a kaleidoscopic change. Helio signals were observed announcing Gen. French's approach. Clouds of dust from the rapid advance of the cavalry were then seen, and almost simultaneously the enemy was observed limbering up and fleeing eastward.

"The glad tidings spread with marvelous rapidity. From all directions mounted and unmounted men hastened to welcome the relief column. Those remaining hoisted flags, and there was a universal feeling of joy and thankfulness."

WAR OFFICE DILATORINESS.

Old Soldiers Who Answered the Queen's Request Turned Away.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A curious instance of the utter lack of system that prevails in the British War Office occurred this week.

Immediately after the Queen's proclamation appealing to the patriotism of her old soldiers, and asking them to re-enlist under the Government's new plan to strengthen the army, was published, there flocked to headquarters large numbers of men anxious to answer the Queen's request. They were all turned away, because the War Office has not yet issued any detailed instructions regarding the acceptance of such offers, nor formulated any specific plan for putting into action the general proposals adopted by Parliament.

The criticism current is that either the Queen's letter was premature or the War Office was dilatory. The latter is generally accepted as correct, and not without bitter comment.

SABINE INCIDENT CLOSED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The incident connected with the seizure by a British gunboat of the British steamship Sabine, with a cargo of goods from New York, is closed.

A cable message was received to-day at the State Department from Ambassador Choate stating that the vessel, which was at Port Elizabeth, has been released and allowed to proceed on her way.

Princeton's Patriotic British Students.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 24.—Fifty students of the Theological Seminary, who are British subjects, held a banquet this evening to celebrate the British victories in South Africa. The meeting was held in Hodge Hall, a dormitory on the college grounds, and was presided over by R. C. Richardson, whose father is a cavalry officer in the British Army. The room was draped with British and American colors. Patriotic speeches were made, and the national anthems of England and America were sung at the close of the feast.

South African Relief Fund.

John V. L. Pruyn, Chairman of the American Committee to Aid the Wounded of Both Belligerents. Within the Boer Lines, has received a cablegram from Howard Hillegas, author of "Oom Paul's People," asking for funds with which to buy medicines and surgical instruments. Mr. Hillegas is now in Durban, South Africa. Subscriptions to help meet the request may be sent to Tunis G. Bergen, Treasurer, 55 Liberty Street. The committee has already raised about $6,000.

INDIAN PRINCES ARE LOYAL.

Offer Their Swords, Money, and Armies for Service Under the British Flag in South Africa.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SIMLA, India, Jan. 25.—One bright spot on the lowering horizon of India is the loyalty of all classes, especially the great chiefs, to the Queen-Empress during the present critical state of the empire. From all hands come eager offers of service, in all or any capacity.

The greatest independent Prince of India, the Nizam of Hyderabad, in a speech a month ago, announced that he laid his sword, his purse, and his army at the service of the Government. The Maharajah of Gwallor, a chief of but slightly less importance, has begged to be allowed to proceed to the front in any capacity, however humble it may please the Government to appoint.

When it became known that 2,000 horses were to be sent from Indian native cavalry regiments in the British service to serve as remounts for the forces now being organized in England and South Africa, practically every ruling chief of India came forward to offer his sword and his horses. The Maharajah of Jodhpore telegraphed to Lord Curzon, placing every horse in his kingdom at the disposal of the Government. Similar offers came from elsewhere, and 800 of the horses so offered have been accepted.

The native troops are keen, even clamoring, to be led against the foe. This, of course, is against the policy of the English Government, and is therefore impossible. Some of the native troops are fit to bring into line against the best of Europeans. But it would not do either to denude India of troops at a time when serious political complications might occur with Russia, keen to take advantage of our difficulties, nor would it be wise to bring black troops into line against white in South Africa.

Still, it is impossible not to admire the spirit which prompted these offers. The great chiefs of India are enthusiastically loyal, and so, too, are the great bulk of the people. It is only the mouthings of a small minority of Bengalis and Mahratta Brahmins that give a contrary impression.

W. M.

THE LIEDERKRANZ BALL.

An Elaborate Fancy Dress Affair—Oom Paul and Other Boer Characters Represented.

Dainty Watteau shepherdesses, packs of cards, mascots, Pierrots and Pierrettes, Marquises, Scotch soldiers—including a Corporal of the Seaforth Highlanders—sailors, Alsatian women, Judges, German students, giddy girl graduates, officers of various German regiments, dairymaids, Japanese women, negro minstrels, Boers, old Colonial Dutchmen, and others too numerous to mention whirled in a bewildering, brilliant maze of color at the annual masked ball of the German Liederkranz last night, which was the most elaborate seen in the society's hall for several years.

The decorations were most effective. The billiard room had been cleared and transformed into an old Colonial mansion, on the veranda of which was an orchestra in the costumes of the denizens of New Amsterdam. Another room on the same floor contained a pretty imitation of an old brew house and tavern, with the beer-making paraphernalia and tavern fittings complete. In it master brewers and working brewers in leathern aprons and old-time costumes entertained their visitors lavishly, to the strains of music furnished by a Hungarian band. In a corner of the same room was an old Colonial prison, a cage, in which hapless wearers of evening dress who ventured near were thrust and detained until they paid a bottle of champagne as a fine for violating the edict of King Carnival, printed on the dancing cards, making the wearing of any but fancy dress a misdemeanor.

Other torment for the wearers of the conventional and unpicturesque swallow-tail was devised by members of the Amusement Committee, who, attired in coats thickly covered with white wadding, hugged or brushed up against the victims, whose clothes thus became covered with the wool, which they could not get rid of without difficulty.

Conspicuous figures in the kaleidoscopic throng were "Oom" Paul, (Ferdinand J. Poggenburg,) President Steyn of the Orange Free State, (Mr. Von der Bend,) Gen. Joubert, (Henry Duys, Jr.,) and Gen. Cronje, (John von Glahn.) They wore across their breasts sashes of the Transvaal and Orange Free State colors, and carried themselves with becoming dignity. Another "Oom" Paul, in the familiar stovepipe hat and smoking his traditional pipe, was Arnold Uhlfelder, who led around with a chain the British lion—a man in red hunting coat and boots, and with an enormous lion's head. Other hits of the evening were Oscar Cellis and Louis Schaeffler as Weber and Fields. Leonard and William Breitwieser as ferocious buccaneers, with murderous "snickersnees"; two Italian women with a hand-organ on wheels, and a couple of most disreputable-looking bootblacks, who coaxed many little feet upon their boxes, and were rewarded for their industry with a tap with a fan or with a shepherdess's crook.

The grand march was led by President Julius A. May and the Amusement Committee, Charles Plock, most genial of old colonial Dutchmen; C. M. Boscowitz, W. J. Feldkamp, Albert Leisel, and William Rudolphy.

The much-admired decorations were designed by Frederick Dinkelberg, a member of the society.

In the ballroom Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment band played between the dance numbers that were rendered by a large orchestra.

DR. MULLER ON THE BOERS

Orange Free State Envoy Denies Reports from British Sources.

Declares There Was No Conspiracy Against Great Britain's Interests —President Krueger Upheld.

Charles D. Pierce, who represents the Orange Free State in this city, has received letters from Dr. Hendrik Muller, Envoy Extraordinary of the Free State and Consul General to the Netherlands, who is now at The Hague, in which Dr. Muller gives the Boers' side of the controversy which has ended in the war in South Africa.

Dr. Muller positively denies that there is any truth in the reports that there was a conspiracy among the Boers to drive Great Britain out of South Africa, and characterizes these reports as "too absurd to be seriously discussed." He remarks that the hope for universal peace by the extension of Anglo-Saxon power is not in harmony with history, since no nation in this century has been at war so often and so continually as England. He goes on to say:

"I read that President Krüger's fortune amounts to $25,000,000. It would be interesting to hear from what source the author derives such an assertion, for although continually in contact with South Africa this is the first time I have ever heard this figure or any figure at all. I am sure that the children of President Krüger have no idea what his fortune is. There is no income tax in the Transvaal to disclose the secret, and it is entirely against the customs and character of the Boers or Dutchmen to mention their private fortunes to anybody. I don't doubt that President Krüger is well off, and this is most natural. He has an income as State President of £7,000, and £300 for house rent. He is a very thrifty man, who spends very little. The principal cause of his fortune is, of course, that he has been one of the founders of the republic, who could get any amount of land and farms for a song, because these had no value at the time, and which now in consequence of the discovery of gold have become of great value. Notwithstanding the constant endeavor, nobody has been able to prove dishonesty on the part of the State President."

Mr. Muller goes on to say that the Outlanders have no right to complain because no English is taught in some of the elementary schools, since there is no country in the world in which elementary education is not given in the native language. He adds that taxes are not required from the Outlanders for such schools, but for the gold which they extract from the soil, and that the tax is more moderate than in any other gold country of the world, namely, from 2½ to 5 per cent.

With reference to the statement that President Krüger refuses to allow "decent sanitation in Johannesburg," Mr. Muller says that "one cannot help smiling at such a complaint. In Cape Town, in Kimberley, in all South African towns, some more than two centuries old, no streets are to be found, but always roads. Why, then, don't these English Outlanders blame their own Town Councils in their own Cape Colony, in their own Natal, instead of blaming Johannesburg, which was born only thirteen years ago, for the very same thing which they find all over South Africa?

"The death rate in Johannesburg is not by any means above that of other South African towns, and it is far inferior to that of other large towns in the world. Fine walks and fine roads are found around Johannesburg. Likewise it strikes any unbiased man who comes to South Africa that wherever Englishmen have built towns these are ugly and bear the stamp of having been built with the desire just to make a fortune and get away, while the Dutch towns in South Africa bear the character of permanency, having been built for people who consider South Africa as the home for themselves and their children. There is a sanitary board in Johannesburg, which acts as a Town Council, and which is largely subsidized by the Government, and the very same Sanitary Board is composed almost exclusively of Uitlanders, only the Mayor is appointed by the Government, as in almost all European countries."

Mr. Muller goes on to speak of "the old reproach of slavery" as having been proved long ago to be an utter falsehood, and declares that "Rhodes is the very man who denies equality of rights to the blacks." He then takes up the contention that the Boers stand in the way of the world's general progress, and says that it also is untrue; that the South African Republic possesses the best railways in South Africa; that education is as good there as anywhere else, and that there is more order and security in the mining districts than in most other mining countries.

Speaking of the suffrage question, Mr. Muller says that the British Outlanders, while demanding the suffrage, did not desire to cease to be British subjects, and refused to defend the republic against its enemies. He declares that these British Outlanders "trample on the flag of the country as at the first visit of the President to Johannesburg," when they received him "with the national anthem of the hereditary enemy of the country."

In conclusion Mr. Muller points to the circumstance that all the Outlanders who are not English are fighting with the Boers.

THINK THEY'VE FOUND BOMBS.

Pieces of Pipe in a Florist's Place at Middle Village.

George Wackenhart, one of the largest florists in Middle Village, reported to the police in Newtown last night that he had found four mysterious-looking tubes under a bench in one of his large greenhouses. He said he thought they were dynamite bombs, and that some one was trying to blow up his place.

The alleged bombs were made of ordinary gas pipe, about four inches long, and capped at each end with fuses. Detective Peake, who was sent to the place, handled the pieces gingerly on the way to the station house and placed them in water. Police Headquarters were notified and word came back that a man would be sent up to examine the bombs.

Middle Village is a favorite meeting place of Anarchists and Socialists, and the police some time ago raided two places where bombs were manufactured.

THE FRICK-CARNEGIE SUIT.

It Is Said Both Sides Are Playing a Waiting Game.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 24.—The only news in the Frick-Carnegie litigation to-day is the fact which leaked out through counsel that both sides are playing a wai

THE RAPID TRANSIT CONTRACT IS SIGNED

Culmination of Work of Years in the Controller's Office.

METROPOLITAN TO TAKE HOLD

Will Operate the Underground System Upon Its Completion—Tunnel Construction Begins in March.

The contract for the rapid transit tunnel has at last been signed. The signatures of John B. McDonald, the contractor, and the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, including those of Mayor Van Wyck and the Controller, the city's representatives on the commission, were affixed an hour before noon yesterday in the office of the Controller, and $1,000,000 in certified check and the necessary securities and bonds to fulfill the obligation were deposited with Mr. Coler. The signing of the contract consumed just eleven minutes, and the project of years, beginning back in 1888, when Abram S. Hewitt, then Mayor of the city, took the first steps for the construction of an underground railroad for New York, at last became an assured fact. The first shovelful of dirt will be thrown up some time during next month, probably on St. Patrick's Day. Among the day's happenings came an admission from Albert B. Boardman, one of the commission's counsel, that the Metropolitan Street Railway may eventually be the operating company of the tunnel railroad.

The Commissioners at 10:30 o'clock began to arrive at Mr. Coler's office, and were soon joined by Mayor Van Wyck, Mr. McDonald, August Belmont, Perry Belmont, one of the stockholders of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company; Secretary Evans and Treasurer Emmet of the subway company; George W. Wickersham, counsel for Mr. Belmont; De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for Mr. McDonald; William Barclay Parsons, engineer in chief; Bridge Commissioner Shea, and several city officials. All of the Commissioners were present, except George L. Rives.

When Corporation Counsel Whalen came into the room President Orr and Commissioner Smith approached him and congratulated him warmly on the successful issue of the rapid transit problem.

"Mr. Whalen," said Mr. Orr, "you have earned the heartiest thanks of the commission and of the people of New York, for you have made rapid transit possible. When this administration came in I had many talks with a man high in the Democratic organization, [Mr. Croker,] but received little encouragement because he believed the project was so expensive and the city appeared to be unable to bear the burden. You had told us that you would aid us, and later, after a conference with the same man, I observed that there had been a change in his mind, and I attributed that change to your influence. You have given us invaluable aid, and I thank you for it."

SIGNING THE CONTRACTS.

When all was ready the Commissioners took their seats around the big table in Mr. Coler's office, with President Orr at their head. The contracts were produced, and the signing began at eleven minutes to 11. Controller Coler handed a new gold pen to Mr. Orr, who, before he affixed his signature, said that in view of the importance of the occasion he would request all the members of the commission to affix theirs, although, as a matter of fact, Mr. Orr's alone would have been sufficient. Thereupon Mr. Orr put his name to the contract in triplicate, one to be held by the board, one by Mr. McDonald, and the third by the Controller. Mr. Orr passed the first document to John H. Starin, Vice President of the board, and successively it went to Commissioners Woodbury Langdon, Charles Stewart Smith, Morris K. Jesup, Mayor Van Wyck, and then to Controller Coler, all of whom with the exception of Mr. Orr signed with an ordinary office pen. Each Commissioner signed his name six times, three times to the contracts and as many times more to memoranda of receipt for the cash, bonds, and securities deposited in behalf of Mr. McDonald.

This done, it became Mr. McDonald's turn. He was sitting a little behind Mr. Orr beaming in a way that showed a happy outcome of all his worry since the contract was awarded to him on Jan. 16. Mr. Orr made way for him where he had been sitting at the table, and Mr. McDonald stood up, his face suffused in smiles. Hearty applause followed. Mr. McDonald, turning to August Belmont, who had been sitting beside him, said: "Here is the gentleman who gives me the privilege of signing this contract." Mr. Belmont acknowledged the compliment, and then Mr. McDonald sat down and attached his name to the contract, finishing exactly at 11 o'clock.

It was Mr. Orr's turn then. He made a little speech, complimenting and congratulating all those who had had a hand in the work.

PRESIDENT ORR'S SPEECH.

"Mr. Mayor, Mr. Controller, and Gentlemen of the Commission," he began, "I want to congratulate you all on the successful termination, so far, of the efforts of the commission, and to thank you all for the constant efforts that you have given to it for five or six years.

"We look upon this contract as involving the growth of the city. On behalf of the commission, I wish to say that we have lost no time. From you, the city officials, we have met no opposition. On the contrary, we have met with nothing but friendship. We appreciate the co-operation from the Mayor, the Controller, and the Corporation Counsel.

"I wish, also, to express the thanks of the commission to the press of this city. They have been with us from the start, with the exception of one paper. That paper says it shines for all, but it certainly did not shine for us. It was eclipsed, however, and at the eleventh hour came into the fold. I wish to express our thanks also to the chief engineer. He has given to us the benefits of his knowledge and experience, which, when investigated, were always confirmed on the right side. Our counsel, too, have piloted us through times of darkness, have kept us straight, and have encouraged us with assurances that from the legal standpoint we must prevail.

"There is another man—our worthy contractor. Had he not been the true, upright, and honorable gentleman that he is, this contract would never have been signed. Had he not been such a man as I have described, he would not have received the financial backing that is now his—backing that this commission considers the strongest that could be obtained. Through the admirable management of Mr. Belmont the contract will be executed in the best possible manner and the city must forever be under obligation to him."

Mr. Orr closed with a compliment to Mr. Coler for his part in the financial problems pertaining to the project.

MAYOR VAN WYCK SPEAKS.

Mayor Van Wyck followed with a few remarks. "It is not the desire of the city officials," said he, "to rob you of the credit that is due you, your counsel, and your engineer. To the commission and all those immediately connected with it all credit is due. I want to congratulate you, Mr. McDonald, on what has been done. And it is a pleasure to see Mr. Belmont sitting here carrying on the work his father began."

Controller Coler received the pen with which the Commissioners signed the contracts, and Mr. McDonald retained the one he used. Deputy Controller Daly secured possession of the blotter which holds in reverse the names of the signers. During the proceedings photographers were at work and several flashlight pictures of the scene were obtained.

The turning over of the securities formed not the least interesting part of the proceedings. The one-million-dollar cash deposit was in the form of a certified check drawn by August Belmont & Co. to the order of Controller Bird S. Coler upon the National Park Bank. It was handed to that official by Mr. McDonald.

The fifty-year continuing bond for $1,000,000, on which Perry Belmont has qualified as bondsman, is secured by the Construction Company, which put up $1,020,000 in the following securities: $100,000 Illinois Central 3½ per cent. bonds, $650,000 New York City bonds at 3 and 3½ per cent., $250,000 Illinois 3 per cents., and $20,000 Illinois Central 4 per cents., the last being given as the 3 per cents. are now below par. For the additional $1,000,000 necessary to qualify in double the sum Mr. Belmont gave his personal bond.

WOULD RELIEVE MR. BELMONT.

Should the Legislature grant the amendment desired as to the withdrawal of the continuing bond, cash will be deposited or the securities already up will be retained instead, and Perry Belmont will be relieved of further responsibility in the matter.

Besides these securities, the Subway Construction Company qualified in $4,000,000 of the five-million-dollar construction and equipment bond, the remaining $1,000,000 being taken by the American Surety Company, the National Surety Company, the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, and the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, each qualifying in $250,000.

After all obligations had been complied with, August Belmont said: "The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company has no entanglements. It is under no obligations to any one and will do the best it can for the city."

"Will the company operate the road after it has been built?" Mr. Belmont was asked.

"Since the contractor must operate the road, I suppose the company will be obliged to do it or delegate the work to some one else."

Albert B. Boardman of counsel to the Rapid Transit Board later on let fall an important bit of news.

METROPOLITAN TO TAKE HOLD.

"In fifty-three years," said he, "a period that is very short in the history of a great city, New York will own the rapid transit road. There is a marked difference between the way this affair has been conducted and that in which other similar franchises have been granted. If this plan is carried out in the future in connection with docks and everything else of value there will be a material reduction in the taxes of the city.

"The bonds deposited to-day stand between the city and possible loss. But this is not all. The people interested in the McDonald bid will be willing to make pecuniary sacrifices to tide over days when the road does not pay, if any such occur. I think, however, that the road will pay from the start. But if it should not, these men are not going to stop paying out their money until they find the situation is hopeless and they cannot get their money back.

"I do not thing I am violating any confidence in saying that the Metropolitan Railroad Company is the natural operating company for this new road. It occupies the best position to operate the tunnel road and get the best results from it. The Metropolitan's lateral lines will make the tunnel more valuable to it than to any other local road. The law of gravitation will land the road in the hands of the one naturally fitted to handle it—the Metropolitan Street Railway. I have good grounds for what I say.

"At one time the Metropolitan offered to build the tunnel road with its own money in exchange for a perpetual franchise. There were many conferences between Mr. Whitney and the Rapid Transit Commission. The Metropolitan people were impressed with the value of the subway as a part of its system. The capacity of the Metropolitan Company is limited by the rapidity with which it is able to pass cars at congested points. The congested parts are down town, of course. If the company can add the tunnel road to its system, it will at least double its efficiency."

The Rapid Transit Commissioners will meet to-morrow afternoon to discuss the subject of the celebration of breaking ground, with the joint Assembly committee. The commission will also take up the matter of the issue of the $35,000,000 bonds, and will then pass a resolution asking the Board of Estimate to authorize the issue at once. Before the meeting at the Controller's office broke up yesterday, Mayor Van Wyck told Mr. Orr that the board was ready to take this action without delay.

PROBLEM OF THE SLUMS.

Mr. Riis Speaks at the Tenement House Exhibition—Relief in Rapid Transit.

The Tenement House Exhibition came to a close last night with an address by Jacob A. Riis upon "The Tenement House Problem and the Way Out of It."

"New York," said Mr. Riis, "is not the only city which has had to battle with this problem. It has been the trouble of civilization for ages. The slums killed Rome. If you want to see a perfect picture of a slum, true in every detail, to-day, read one of Juvenal's satires. It's the old, old story of human greed and human forgetfulness of the fact that we are our brothers' keepers."

Mr. Riis said that the recommendations of the legislative committeees of 1857 and 1867, made after investigating the tenement districts, held good to-day. The remedies they suggested were the requirement of housekeepers or landlords living on the premises, and licenses restricting the number of inhabitants permitted to the tenements. The $2 license fee, Mr. Riis said, figuring on the basis of the present 40,000 tenements, would support the body of sanitary policemen necessary to enforce the law. Continuing, Mr. Riis said:

"Doubtless drunkenness ruins many homes, but friends, don't you know, I've seen ever so many homes which caused drunkenness. There is nothing, however, in the tenement house desolation of to-day to compare with what existed forty years ago. Some day we'll put up a monument in this town for our first municipal saint, Col. Waring. We have two municipal saints—the other is Teddy Roosevelt."

"At last we are in the way of getting good schools. And right here I want to record my undying regard for the women of New York who went up to Albany and took the Legislature by the throat. When the women of New York want anything and insist on having it, they'll get it."

Of the tenement-house problem Mr. Riis continued: "In the first place the public conscience must keep the door open for constant discussion upon this vexed question. Secondly, we must compel the builder to understand that he is his brother's keeper, at least to the extent of not murdering him. For certainly to smother children is murdering them. Thirdly, the public conscience must enforce the law. The Governor spoke of that in his address at the opening of this exhibition. That's what we most need in this town, friends—the enforcement of the law. That's why I want 'Teddy' up at Albany and not down to Washington on the tail end of the ticket. I am looking for great things from rapid transit—not up and down the island, but across the rivers on both sides. Then it must be that with the steam and electric transportation and homes that will be built on Long Island, the tenement-house slums of New York will be relieved."

LIVELY CHASE IN BROADWAY.

A Woman Pursues Another Who, She Thought, Had Given Poison to an Old Woman.

Just as Mrs. Mary Brannon of 206 West Thirty-sixth Street was laying out a light meal last night for her husband, who works in an iron foundry and gets home late, the door of her apartment opened and a fat woman, leading an old, white-haired woman, entered the room. The fat woman didn't pay any attention to Mrs. Brannan.

"Here, you sit right down there," she said to the old woman.

Then, turning to Mrs. Brannan, she ordered:

"Get me a glass."

Speechless from amzement, Mrs. Brannan brought her a glass. The fat woman, holding it to the light, poured into it a mixture from a bottle.

"Now, you drink that right away," she ordered the old woman.

Acting as one dazed, the old woman put the glass to her lips and drank. Then she fell from her chair to the floor and lay there quite still.

"Don't you dare follow me, I'm a policeman's daughter," the fat woman said to Mrs. Brannan.

Mrs. Brannan did follow her, however. Through Thirty-sixth Street to Seventh Avenue the two women ran.

"She's poisoned her. Fire! Stop thief!" yelled Mrs. Brannan.

"I'm a policeman's daughter," replied the other woman.

The spectacle of the fat woman running up Seventh Avenue soon drew a large crowd, who good-naturally yelled, "Stop thief!" without making any serious effort to molest either woman. At Thirty-sixth Street the first woman turned east and ran to Broadway, and up Broadway to Fortieth Street, where Policeman Williams seized the fat woman.

"I'm a policeman's daughter. Don't you dare to arrest me," she indignantly exclaimed.

At the Tenderloin Station House she said she was Ellen McLaughlin of 224 West Thirty-second Street.

"I only took my old friend," she told Sergt. Townsend, "into this woman's house to give her some beef tea. She'd been after drinking a little beer and was a bit drunk like."

"Sergeant, I never set eyes on either of 'em before," Mrs. Brannan declared.

Policeman Williams went around to Mrs. Brannan's house and returned with the bottle and the old woman.

Capt. Thomas, who was behind the desk, tasted the contents of the bottle.

"It's a new one on me," he remarked. "Better hold both of them."

The old woman—Annie Owens, sixty years old, no home—and the woman accused of poisoning were locked up.

MANY RECRUITS GET AWAY

They Desert from Fort Slocum, on Davids Island.

Two Sentries and Over Fifty Enlisted Men Escape—Ten of Them Return to the Post.

NEW ROCHELLE, Feb. 24.—Over fifty recruits escaped from Fort Slocum, on Davids Island, Thursday night. This is the largest number of men ever known to leave the island without permission at one time, and the officers are completely dumfounded, as every precaution has been taken during the past six months to prevent desertions.

There are over a thousand men now in the barracks, all raw recruits, and many men have taken desperate chances to get away, three of them losing their lives in the attempt to swim from the post to the mainland. Thursday night's wholesale delivery must have been prearranged. Among the missing men are the two sentries who were stationed on the wharf.

When the law increasing the strength of the army went into effect Fort Slocum was designated as a training station for recruits. Over a thousand men are here all the time. They are trained for all branches of the service. The men are mostly from the East and Far West.

After the post began receiving new men desertions increased rapidly. There were many ways of reaching the mainland, but the men generally secured small boats and rowed over late at night or swam across with the help of a log, of which there were hundreds along the shore.

Lieut. Col. Woodruff, in command of Fort Slocum, soon put a stop to this by storing all the boats and collecting and burning the timber that floated ashore. Still the men got away occasionally, and the sentries were doubled.

On Thursday the men were paid off, and about 100 were allowed shore leave. Yesterday morning when the men were mustered it was seen that over fifty were missing, and it was discovered that the sentries who had been stationed on the wharf during the night were among those who failed to answer roll call. Half a dozen had ordinary clothing; the rest were in service uniforms.

Men were sent to all the near-by towns, but none of the missing recruits were captured. In the meantime Col. Woodruff ordered an investigation. Many privates were questioned, but they declared they knew nothing of the plot.

The officers think that the men used the small boats. They must have made three or four trips from the island to New Rochelle.

Ten of the men have returned and are confined in the guardhouse.

MYSTERY OF A BLUEJACKET.

Jumped Overboard, Adjudged Dead; Now Said to Have Been Seen Eating Bowery Frankfurters.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard authorities have a mystery on their hands as dark as it is deep. It involves one James Kenny, a coalpasser on the receiving ship Vermont. Officially Kenny is dead—a suicide—and yet statements are at hand to show that the coalpasser whose remains, officially, are somewhere on the bottom of the East River, has been seen eating sausages and washing them down with dark brew in a Bowery resort, and that, too, with no ghostly appetite or thirst.

On Feb. 9 Kenny was taken sick with the grip, and was sent to the sick bay on the Vermont. That night a private of marines, who was also on the sick list, and sharing the comforts of the sick bay with Kenny, alarmed the ship with the outcry that Kenny had jumped overboard through a gunport. Boats were immediately lowered, electric lights turned on, and every effort made to rescue Kenny, but no trace of him could be found.

By navy regulations a board of three officers was appointed to make due inquiry. The board duly met, heard witnesses, examined the scene of the suicide, and solemnly adjudged Coal Passer Kenny to be of the past.

A few days ago several men called at the navy yard and informed the officers of the Vermont that a day or two before they had seen Kenny, the suicide, in a place on the Bowery, refreshing himself with frankfurters and beer. The officers were much disturbed by this information. They couldn't understand how a man, after being officially declared dead could have the nerve to be seen eating frankfurters on the Bowery. Another investigation is under way with a view to settling the question as to whether Kenny is reposing beneath a cake of ice in the river or unloading schooners on the Bowery.

DR. BACKUS AND HIS PLACE.

Board of Managers of Long Island State Hospital Severely Censure Action of Gov. Roosevelt.

The failure of Gov. Roosevelt to reappoint Dr. Truman J. Backus, ex-President of the Board of Managers of the Long Island State Hospital, to succeed himself, was the subject of resolutions of protest at a meeting of the board held at its offices in the Franklin Trust Company's building, Brooklyn, Monday night. The resolutions set forth that the Governor had assured the board on Dec. 29 that he would reappoint Dr. Backus, and that relying on this "declared determination" no further effort had been made to secure the continuance of Dr. Backus in his office.

Replying to the alleged reasons for the Governor's change in the matter the resolutions continue:

"It is a matter of surprise to this board that Gov. Roosevelt permitted himself to change his previously expressed determination, upon ex parte testimony, and offend the dignity of this board by showing discourtesy to its honored President because of impressions formed upon such ex parte testimony, which, in large measure, and from what appears to be the result of mere cursory examination on his part, he now admits to be erroneous. This board denies and repudiates the ex parte statements made to Gov. Roosevelt to the effect that the Long Island State Hospital has 'been brought into politics,' and it challenges investigation to this end. This board is wholly unaware of any friction existing between it, or any of its members, and the Commission in Lunacy or any of its members. It has listened with respect and courtesy to the suggestions of the Commission in Lunacy, and adopted them when in its judgment they were in the interests of the hospital and its inmates."

The resolutions continue with expressions of confidence in Dr. Backus. The board "indorses and makes its own each one of Dr. Backus's official actions" and "gratefully thanks him for the time and study and directions he has given, without stint, to its deliberations, and for the admirable and successful manner in which he has seen to the carrying out of its conclusions, and it respectfully requests him to meet with the board and to assist it in perfecting the work that had been heretofore referred to his special supervision."

The resolutions conclude with the declaration that "the method of procedure through which Dr. Backus was retired from the office of manager on this board is a disappointment and a discouragement to its members, and should be to all honorable and manly State officials who give their time and energies in furthering the philanthropic obligations of the State to its wards, without reward of any kind whatever except that which comes through the pleasure of personal identification with good works and the promptings of a right conscience."

Copies of the resolution have been ordered sent to Gov. Roosevelt, the Commission on Lunacy, and to Dr. Backus.

Maryland Post Office Robbed.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Feb. 24.—The Rising Sun (Md.) Post Office was broken into this morning and robbed of $800 in money and stamps. The thieves escaped. The safe was forced with dynamite. Several other robberies were committed in the town last night.

The condition of Croton water is frightful. Write or 'phone the Hygeia Distilled Water Co., 349 W. 12th St., to deliver at your residence or office a supply of Hygeia Water. Tel. 2582 Spring.—Adv.

SENATE DISCUSSES HAWAII.

Tillman Gives Notice of an Amendment on the Suffrage Question—Objects to Negroes Voting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Senate today had the unusual experience of hearing Senator Morgan lectured on manners by Senator Tillman. Mr. Morgan is one of the privileged members of the Senate, and is usually treated with great respect. The pill was all the harder to swallow because Mr. Morgan prides himself on being an old school gentleman, and does not regard Mr. Tillman in the same light.

The lecture on politeness was received by many of the other Senators, who would not have ventured to attack Morgan themselves, with secret glee. Lately, and especially in the Hawaiian debate, he has treated the other Senators with considerable haughtiness, and on the day on which he shut Mr. Tillman up he also suppressed several other Senators. He even insisted that Senator Hoar take his seat when that venerable statesman interrupted him, and compelled Mr. Foraker to sue in an abject manner for permission to say "just one word."

These things have been of daily occurrence, and when the impetuous Tillman resented it and bitterly scored Mr. Morgan today it was received by his fellow Senators with unholy joy. Mr. Tillman's revenge was complete when Mr. Morgan, amazed at receiving such a scoring, attempted to interrupt Mr. Tillman and the latter refused to allow him to talk.

Throughout the session the Senate had under consideration the Hawaiian Government bill. The discussion took a wide range, but the basis of it was an amendment offered by Platt (Rep., Conn.,) as to the appointment and tenure of office of the Judges of the Hawaiian courts.

When the Senate convened, Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) reported the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, and gave notice that at an early day next week he would call it up for consideration.

At the conclusion of routine business Mr. Penrose (Rep., Penn.,) called attention to the proceedings of yesterday with reference to the seating of M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania, and said that he did not desire to proceed with the case to-day.

"I desire to notify the Senate, however," he said, "that on Monday I will call up the resolution, and if no member representing the majority report of the Elections Committee is ready to speak the minority will proceed with the debate."

After the passage of a number of minor bills consideration of the Hawaiian Government bill was resumed. Mr. Platt, in an extended speech, supported his amendment, holding that the provisions of the bill were inconsistent with those incorporated in previous Territorial enabling acts.

In a vehement speech, Mr. Tillman attacked the bill as reported to the Senate and arraigned Senator Morgan for alleged lack of courtesy. Referring to an incident which occurred the other day, in which Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) declined to yield to Mr. Tillman to reply to a statement made by Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) concerning the "suppressed vote" of South Carolina, Mr. Tillman said:

"I have felt indignant at the treatment I received from the Senator (Morgan.) Never in my experience in the Senate have I been treated so discourteously by any member of the Senate."

Mr. Morgan endeavored to interrupt Mr. Tillman, but the latter waved him aside, saying: "I decline to yield to the Senator. He has put himself outside the pale of courtesy and consideration so far as I am concerned." He then explained the circumstance of Mr. Morgan's refusal to permit him to reply to Mr. Wolcott.

"When I rose to explain the situation in South Carolina, as it was presented by the Senator from Colorado," said Mr. Tillman, "the Senator from Alabama said: 'I cannot permit you to speak now. You have to fight it out some other time.' It was the first time in my experience that I had ever been refused a hearing in like circumstances. No Republican would have denied me the privilege, because there is no man on that side of the chamber so lacking in courtesy and decency."

Mr. Tillman then explained that under the present Constitution of South Carolina there were about 114,000 registered voters, 14,000 of whom were colored. Ninety-nine per cent. of the whole vote in the State, he said, was Democratic. In the Summer primaries, fully 90 per cent. of the registered votes were cast. At these primaries the contests for the State offices were made.

"There is no lethargy in the politics of South Carolina," said Mr. Tillman. "We have as much politics to the square mile as any State in the Union. There is no Republican Party in the State. The Republican machine is composed of Federal office holders, who control the patronage and send the delegates to Republican National Conventions.

"The elections in November are simply ratifications of the primaries. Naturally the result being a foregone conclusion, only 4,000 or 5,000 voters turn out in each district to vote."

After calling attention to the fact that at the general election in Massachusetts in 1890 only 285,000 votes were cast out of a voting population of 665,000, and that at the same election in Connecticut the vote was 125,000 out of 224,000 legal voters, he said:

"Why do they accuse us of the South of suppressing the vote when they are doing the same thing in Massachusetts? Why, we don't do half the devilment in South Carolina as this bill proposes to do in Hawaii. This bill will give four or five years more of contract labor—of slave labor—to the sugar barons, who in remitted duties on sugar will make $8,000,000."

In the course of a criticism of the measure Mr. Tillman said: "I do not object to a protection of the whites of Hawaii, but what I do object to is the hypocrisy of those in this Chamber who maintain that the people of Hawaii are to be treated differently from those people who reside in Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and other Southern States. The whites of the South are patriotic Americans."

Mr. Tillman then read a letter from a person unnamed, who declared that a man who dares to oppose the sugar barons in Hawaii is in jeopardy of his life."

Mr. Clark (Rep., Wyo.,) asked for the name of the writer of the letter, saying such a charge ought not to be made lightly in the Senate.

Mr. Tillman declined to give the writer's name.

In conclusion Mr. Tillman declared: "I propose to offer as an amendment to this bill the suffrage provision of the South Carolina Constitution, and I dare you to vote for it and I dare you not to vote for it."

After expressing some sympathy with the argument of Mr. Tillman, Mr. Clark (Wyo.,) said:

"When the Senator from South Carolina charges Senators on the Republican side of the Chamber with hypocrisy, it comes in very poor grace from him to declare by Almighty God that the negroes of the South should not vote."

Mr. Tillman—Such a construction cannot in fairness be put upon my remarks.

Mr. Clark—Will you say to this Senate that you are not trying in the South to suppress the negro vote?

Mr. Tillman (with great vehemence)—No. I will say that in South Carolina we have done our level best to keep the "nigger" from voting.

After an extended discussion of the pending amendment without result Mr. Tillman gave notice of an amendment substituting the suffrage provisions of the South Carolina Constitution for the suffrage provisions of the pending bill.

DISCUSS SHIP SUBSIDY BILLS.

Democratic Representatives to Oppose Mr. Minor's Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—An informal conference of the Democratic members of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries was held to-day in reference to the Minor (Rep., Wis.,) Shipping Subsidy bill. It was the general agreement that neither of the bills proposed by the majority was satisfactory.

Representative Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) proposed several amendments, extending the time within which Americans can purchase ships abroad, allowing vessels to be purchased anywhere and operated under the American flag, and requiring for every ton of foreign shipping brought in an equivalent in American shipyards.

BILLS PASSED IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—In the Senate to-day bills were passed as follows:

To aid certain States to support schools of mines.

For the appointment of an additional United States Commissioner in the Northern Judicial district of the Indian Territory.

To authorize the Union Railroad to construct a bridge across the Monongahela River.

Granting to the State of North Dakota 30,000 acres of land to aid in the maintenance of a school of forestry.

West Virginia Quarantines Smallpox.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Post Office Department has received notice that the Board of Health of Harrison County, West Va., has issued a proclamation on account of smallpox prevailing at Glen Falls, declaring quarantine against the shipment of anything except lumber and coal from points between Maulsby and Clarksburg. Mails and freight may, however, be put off at these places. The points named are Glen Falls, Bartlett, Farnum, Haning, and Clark

ROUTE FOR PACIFIC CABLE.

Commander Hodges of the Nero Makes a Favorable Report After a 30,000-Mile Cruise.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Equipment Bureau, has received the report of Commander Hodges of the Nero upon the survey made by that vessel of the Pacific Ocean to find a practicable route for a submarine cable from California to Honolulu, Guam, Midway Island, Luzon, and Yokohama. The officer reports that his survey developed a route for the cable eminently satisfactory and thoroughly practicable. His report, in brief, shows that he sailed from Manila on the Nero Aug. 15 for Ingala Bay, on the east coast of Luzon, which had been selected as the best landing for a Pacific cable. A run was made from this point to Guam, which portion of the line had already been outlined. Sept. 9 the Nero sailed from Guam for Yokohama. The beach appeared to be favorable for landing on Japanese soil near the northeast corner of Sagami Kai. Starting Oct. 10 the ship returned to Guam, verifying the old route as she ran.

Tarafofo was found to be the best place to land the cable on the island, though the conditions are not perfect. Otherwise the cable would have to be taken around and landed on the southern side on the harbor of San Louis d'Apra. After making some soundings around the island Capt. Hodges tried to find a southern route to connect with the direct line to Midway, but he struck what he calls the "Nero deep," and was convinced that it could not be got around with a cable. Here, says Capt. Hodges, the two deepest casts and the two deepest temperatures ever taken were recorded. The depths are 5,160 fathoms and 5,269 fathoms, and the temperatures are 35.9 at 5,070 fathoms and 36 at 5,101 fathoms.

The Nero went back to Tarafofo and began to develop the direct route to Midway, which was reached Jan. 3. The traverse was continued from Midway to Waimea Bay, Oahu Island of the Hawaiian group. This has a fine sand beach and is a good landing station.

Commander Hodges reports that the currents of the Pacific are extremely variable and erratic, and subject to a tidal influence, especially in the vicinity of reefs and islands, so that very careful navigation is necessary, especially from the Hawaiian Islands to Midway. A strong current of one to two knots an hour setting with the wind frequently changed to nothing in light weather in a single day.

From the day of sailing from San Francisco, April 22, 1899, to the date of return, Feb. 11, 1900, the ship steamed 29,283 knots, and Commander Hodges declares that a cable route was never so extensively and thoroughly surveyed and developed. Appended to the report is a special report by Assistant Surgeon Frank McCullough upon the physical features of Midway Island, in which reference is made to several wrecks and to the death on the islands of a portion of the crew of one of the castaway vessels.

WAR COLLEGE PREPARATIONS.

Gen. Ludlow President of the Board—Secretary Root's Instructions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Gen. Ludlow has been appointed President of the board charged with perfecting the plans for the War College. Secretary Roo 's ideas regarding the projected college are set forth in a letter of instructions addressed by him to the board, which is as follows:

The main purpose of the proposed war college for the army, to be established in this city, is in general to further the higher instruction of the service, to develop and organize in accordance with a coherent and unified system the existing means of professional education and training, and to serve as a co-ordinate agency through which all means of professional military information shall be at the immediate disposal of the military authorities. While it is recognized that the complete organization of this institution must be a matter of gradual growth, it is desired that the preliminary steps toward its organization shall be taken as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

In the general plan now under the consideration of the War Department, the army college will be expected to consider and report upon the various questions affecting the welfare and efficiency of the army, including methods of administration, armament, equipment, transportation, supplies, mobilization, concentration, distribution, military preparation, plans of campaign, and such other professional matters as may be referred to it.

The college is also expected to supervise and direct the conduct and methods of the several service schools so as to develop their highest efficiency, and to devise rules for the harmonious and effective co-operation of all the military forces of the United States, including the organization of an instructed reserve. Other matters demanding its attention will be the consideration of methods for co-operation of the military and naval forces in time of war, with a view to a thorough understanding and concert of action for military operations, defensive and offensive.

The board will meet in this city on Monday.

RECORDS OF COURTS MARTIAL.

Secretary of War Has No Power to Alter Them, Says Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Attorney General has decided that the Secretary of War is without power to alter the record of a court-martial. Lieut. Lewis E. Brown, Ninth Volunteer Infantry, in 1898 was found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and dismissed from the service. After sentence had been executed, the Lieutenant submitted affidavits to show that the record of the court-martial did not contain the testimony of one witness. This was declared to be a fatal error inasmuch as the reviewing authority did not have all of the testimony. It was sought to have the record corrected to include this evidence. The Attorney General holds that this cannot be done.

LIEUT. MUNTON'S DEATH.

Officer Had an Attack of Acute Mania on Home Journey from Manila.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The War Department has been informed that First Lieut. Charles H. Munton, Twelfth Infantry. Lieut. Charles H. Munton, Twelfth Infantry, died on Feb. 11 on board the transport Hancock of acute mania. The transport arrived at San Francisco yesterday.

Lieut. Munton was born in Michigan. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy June 15, 1894, and assigned to duty with the Twenty-third Infantry, then stationed in California. He accompanied a portion of his regiment to Honolulu in 1898, and almost immediately thereafter proceeded to the Philippines, where he remained on active duty up to the time he became mentally deranged and was sent home.

Bids for Naval Work Opened.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Bids were opened at the Navy Department to-day for a shipfitter's shop at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and for the construction of a pier at the Boston Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. The lowest bidders were the Penn Bridge Company of Beaver Falls, at $94,600, and William J. Lawler of Boston, at $24,800, respectively.

New Fourth Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The following fourth-class Postmasters for New York offices were appointed to-day:

Pittsfield—A. A. Midbury; Melville—William Schneider; Scotch Bush—T. S. McMillan.

DALY'S WITNESSES TESTIFY.

Senator Clark's Defeated Opponent Says He Spent No Money.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Senator Clark and Marcus Daly, the rival millionaires of Montana, faced each other during the greater part of to-day in the Senate Committee on Elections in the investigation of Clark's election to the Senate of the United States. Mr. Clark sat in the rear of his attorneys, and Mr. Daly on the opposite side of the room. It had been expected that Mr. Daly would be called to the witness stand during the day, but he was not. The day was given up to J. R. Toole, an especially close friend of Mr. Daly.

Mr. Toole's testimony covered the Senatorial contest from the Daly side. He also related many particulars concerning the capital contest, placing the total expenditure in behalf of Anaconda in that contest at from $350,000 to $450,000. W. G. Conrad also testified during the day. He was a candidate for the Senate in opposition to Mr. Clark. He said that he had spent no money in the Senatorial campaign proper.

Corn Crop Near Vera Cruz a Failure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Consul Canada, at Vera Cruz, has reported to the State Department that, owing to lack of rain, the corn crop has been short in his district, and that corn will have to be brought from other parts of the country, as it is virtually the staff of life for a large majority of the inhabitants. He suggests that United States exporters give the subject attention.

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Pretty and yet Inexpensive.

THIS LITTLE DRESS, of good quality nainsook, round yoke of narrow tucks finished with two hemstitched ruffles. Neck and sleeves to correspond. Sizes 6 months to 2 years..... 75c.

Made singly or at home, it would be much more expensive, but manufactured in large quantities by trained operatives using improved machinery, we can offer a great variety of these dainty goods at very attractive prices.

Long Slips, 40c., 63c., 75c., 98c. & $1.10.

Short Dresses, 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c., 95c. & $1.00.

Also

Entirely hand-made Long Slips from $1.45, and Short Dresses from $2.00—to the finest and most elaborate.

60-62 West 23d Street.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the Eighth Cavalry: Second Lieut. George Williams, from Troop C to Troop M.

Second Lieut. Edward L. King, from Troop M to Troop C.

Lieut. Williams will proceed to Governors Island, New York City, and report to the commanding General for further orders.

Major John G. Davis, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed from New York City to San Francisco and report to the commanding General for duty; Major Davis, upon completion of this duty, will proceed to Manila and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: First Lieut. John Morrison, Jr., promoted from Second Lieutenant, Third Cavalry,) to the First Cavalry, Troop G, to date from Dec. 13, 1899, vice Sewell, appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

First Lieut. Harry O. Willard, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry,) to the Second Cavalry, Troop M, to date from Jan. 10, vice Michie, promoted. He will proceed to join his troop.

First Lieut. Lucius R. Holbrook, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry,) to the First Cavalry, to date from Jan. 23, vice Byram, promoted. He will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander, and will remain on duty with the Fourth Cavalry until further orders.

Transfers.—First Lieut. Charles B. Drake, from Fourth Cavalry to the First Cavalry, Troop G; First Lieut. John Morrison, Jr., from the First Cavalry to the Fourth Cavalry. Lieut. Morrison will proceed to join the Fourth Cavalry, and will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander. Lieut. Drake will proceed to New York City, and upon his arrival there report, by telegraph, to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Major Robert F. Bates, upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Penn.

Capt. Marion M. McMillin, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, now in New York City, will proceed to Seattle, Washington, and report to Capt. William W. Robinson, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster, for temporary duty. Upon the completion of this duty Capt. McMillin will assume charge of the Quartermaster's property on the transport Fort Stephens, and proceed thereon to Manila, where on arrival he will report to the commanding General of the Department of the Pacific, and Eighth Army Corps, for assignment to duty under his direction.

The following-named civilians have been appointed Second Lieutenants in the army, to rank from Feb. 1, 1900:

Clifford U. Leoncri, New York; Ralph B. Lister, Colorado; Spencer M. Bowman, District of Columbia; Frank B. Davis, North Carolina; Daniel Van Voorhis, Ohio; Benjamin H. Pope, Texas; Julian L. Dodge, New York. They will be assigned to infant

THIRD AVENUE SYNDICATE ACTIVE

Expert Examines the Company's Books on Financiers' Behalf.

NO HITCH IN THE NEGOTIATIONS

H. R. Ickelheimer Says Bankers Are Simply Awaiting a Reply to Their Propositions—Raid on Stock.

The prospective reorganization of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, involving as it does a complete change both in ownership and in the policy of management of the company, was a matter of widespread interest in Wall Street yesterday. The sweeping character of the metamorphosis in store for the road was taken by traders as a bear point, an indication that the dividend paying qualities of the stock were likely to pass out of sight for some years to come, and the bear raid which had been planned against Third Avenue found conditions ripe for success.

The report of the Directors' consenting to place their resignations in the hands of the syndicate which is to take up the road's floating debt, and of the coming change in ownership, was confirmed on every hand. President Albert J. Elias of the road said:

"The statement published this morning was a very fair and accurate one. If the papers would all confine themselves to stating facts about the road, we should not feel that we had received unjust treatment."

"Will not the change of ownership mean a suspension of dividends for several years?" Mr. Elias was asked.

"Oh, I do not think that can be said," he replied.

"Well, the Street seems to be acting on that assumption in selling Third Avenue down," was suggested.

"Oh," said Mr. Elias, quickly, "you know that is all manipulation."

Mr. Elias also said that Mr. Hart had not disposed of all of his holdings.

The most important piece of news which the day developed was that an expert examination of the Third Avenue Company's books had been made on behalf of the syndicate managers, Vermilye & Co., Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., and Hallgarten & Co., and the report presented. Henry R. Ickelheimer of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. admitted yesterday that it was in the hands of the syndicate managers.

"Does it give a favorable showing of the road's affairs?" he was asked.

"I have not yet had an opportunity to go over the report thoroughly," said he, "and so am not prepared to say."

"There is a report," it was suggested, "of a hitch in the negotiations to reorganize the company's affairs."

"There is no hitch," said Mr. Ickelheimer. "The situation is just what it has been from the beginning. We have told the company what we were prepared to do. We are now simply waiting to hear from them. The proposals made by us have been well received, and so far things are going harmoniously."

"Is it the case that you are waiting for the Directors to ratify the agreement you made with those who represented them?" was asked.

"There will be no difficulty so far as the Directors are concerned," said Mr. Ickelheimer. "It is possible that some of the large stockholders might have something to say." He also said, in response to a question, that the details of the reorganization had not been settled yet.

"The statement set forth in the circular letter, addressed to Vermilye & Co., and in form to be signed by those who might wish to subscribe to the syndicate, which was made public the other day," said Mr. Ickelheimer, "was premature. It was not given out by the bankers. A copy of certain proposals was sent to the company by the syndicate managers, and they saw fit to make it public. I did not know the press was to have it till I read it in the papers next morning." Mr. Ickelheimer said he had heard nothing of an application for a receiver for the road.

The conferences held by those interested in the reorganization took place in the offices of Vermilye & Co. William A. Read, on behalf of that firm; F. W. Whitridge, on behalf of certain interests about which he is reticent at present; Henry Budge, on behalf of Hallgarten & Co., and Henry R. Ickelheimer met Edward Lauterbach and others, and most of those interested had "nothing to say" when their consultation was finished. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald is the man who especially represents the creditors in the negotiations, but so far as could be learned yesterday he was not down town. Alvin W. Krech, Secretary of the creditors' protective committee, was out of town.

It has been learned from an authoritative source that the prospective owners of the road have decided upon a radical change in the policy of its conduct. They feel that it has suffered keenly in the past through the bleeding of politicians and others, it is pointed out, and they have emphatically declared that that sort of thing shall stop. They will run the road on purely business lines.

The break of the stock in the two hours of trading yesterday was a notable feature of the market. Transactions in it amounted to over 37,000 shares. It opened at 82, sold promptly up to 83, and then entered upon a sharp decline, yielding to heavy pressure, which lasted till the close. The final sale was at 75¾, a net loss of 8¾ points.

SISTERS BURIED TOGETHER.

They Died Within Eight Hours of Each Other and Rest in One Grave.

The funeral of two sisters was held yesterday at 173 Van Horne Street, Jersey City, by the Rev. Arney S. Biddle of the Summit Avenue United Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Mary Jane Schwerdtfeger, a widow, and her sister, Miss Eliza Marshall, occupied a flat and lived by themselves. Miss Marshall was seventy years old and her sister was three years younger. Mrs. Schwerdtfeger died on Wednesday from pneumonia. Miss Marshall was ill with the same disease but was convalescing. When informed of her sister's death she was prostrated by grief, became rapidly worse, and died eight hours after her sister's death. The bodies were buried in one grave in New York Bay Cemetery.

WEDDING DECLARED OFF.

Henry B. Stein and Miss Louise Woolner Are Not to be Married.

The wedding of Henry B. Stein and Miss Louise Woolner, which was to have taken place shortly, has been declared off. Miss Woolner is the daughter of Alfred C. Woolner of 18 West Eighty-fifth Street, whose law office is at 20 Broad Street. Mr. Stein conducts a real estate brokerage business at 20 Nassau Street. Many wedding presents that had been received have been returned to the givers.

It was learned yesterday that Miss Woolner, with her mother, went suddenly to Atlantic City a few days ago. Mr. Woolner could not be found, either at his office or his residence, yesterday, and Mr. Stein is said to be out of town.

Mr. Stein had been staying at the Savoy Hotel until the preparations for his wedding began, and his brother, Fred Stein, says he will not be back in this city until Monday or Tuesday.

"I am simply looking after my brother's business interests," said Fred Stein, "and I cannot express any opinion on his private affairs. I know that his marriage to Miss Woolner will not take place, and I know the reason, too, but I don't feel that I ought to make it public property. I will say, however, that it is nothing in any way discreditable to my brother, who is well-known in the city as a business man."

Reading for the Mary Fisher Home.

An authors' reception is to be given on March 1 in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the Mary Fisher Home, an institution designed for those who have labored in literature, art, or education, or in any of the various professions. Readings will be given by Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, Miss Mattie E. Pettus, and William Carleton, and there will be a concert by the Minerva Glee Club, during which tea will be served.

The Aller's Sailing Delayed.

The North German Lloyd steamer Aller, which had been scheduled to sail for Naples yesterday, arrived on Friday, too late to start on time. She will sail to-morrow morning.

S. F. HOLLOWAY ARRESTED.

Accused of Beating a Woman Servant—His Counsel Says He Was Defending His Mother.

NEW ROCHELLE, Feb. 24.—Sydney F. Holloway, son of J. O. Holloway, the horseman, was arrested to-day on complaint of Mrs. Annie Hyland, who was a servant at the Holloway farm, on the charge of beating the woman yesterday. He was arraigned before City Judge Van Zelm, and at his request the case was postponed until Wednesday.

Mrs. Hyland, in her complaint, states that she grew tired of being abused and left the farm, but was followed by Sydney, who, she says, kicked and punched her until she was rescued by D. W. See and others. It is said the woman was seriously injured. She is being cared for by friends. Corporation Counsel Tierney, who is Holloway's counsel, said that Mrs. Hyland had continuously abused Mrs. Holloway, and the young man was simply protecting his mother.

Sydney Holloway, who is eighteen years old, is a skillful horseman, and has taken prizes at the horse shows in New York and Westchester County.

This afternoon papers in a civil suit to recover $5,000 damages were served on young Holloway by Mrs. Hyland's counsel.

BIG LABOR ALLIANCE.

Twenty-three Philadelphia Building Trades Unions Unite to Form a Council.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—An organization that is numerically probably the most gigantic alliance of labor in any city in the Union has been formed in this city. The new association is known as the Allied Council of the Building Trades of Philadelphia and vicinity, and includes twenty-three labor unions, as follows:

Philadelphia Carpenters' Association, Sheet Metal Workers, Plumbers, Cabinetmakers, Hardwood Finishers, Amalgamated Journeyman Painters, Plasterers, Ship Joiners, Electrical Workers, Granite Cutters, Slate Tile Roofers, Tile Layers, Hoisting Engineers, Floor Layers and Planers, Structural Iron Workers, Metallic Lathers, Elevator Constructors, Light Star Lodge of Hod Carriers, Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Steam and Hot Water Fitters Helpers' Unions, American Society of Carpenters and Joiners, District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Machine Hands Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union, and Mill Hands' Union, No. 350.

The United German Trades Association was represented at the meeting at which the organization was formed in order that the English and German unions may work together. The new association comprises all the workers on buildings, with the exception of bricklayers and slag roofers.

C. W. RIKER IN A RUNAWAY.

The Essex County Prosecutor and His Wife Painfully Bruised.

NEWARK, Feb. 24.—Prosecutor Chandler W. Riker and his wife and three-year-old daughter had a narrow escape from serious injury this morning. Mr. Riker was trying a new team of horses on Summer Avenue, when the horses suddenly took fright, and the colored driver lost control of them. The team ran into a milk wagon, the carriage and wagon both being overturned. All the occupants of the carriage were thrown out, and Mr. and Mrs. Riker both sustained painful bruises. The child and the driver escaped unhurt.

ULRICH TO STAY IN ASYLUM.

Knights of Pythias Abandon Release of Past Grand Chancellor.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Feb. 24.—The efforts of Perseverance Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of this city to secure the release from the Morris Plains Asylum for the Insane of John Ulrich, Past Grand Chancellor of the State, have been abandoned.

Some time ago a committee of the lodge was appointed, with Charles McGinley as Chairman, to look into the question of Mr. Ulrich's mental condition. At a meeting of the Grand Lodge, held at Trenton this week, that body decided that it was not wise to take further action in the matter.

The local lodge at last night's meeting received the report from the Grand Lodge and also one from Dr. Hinckley of Newark, who had examined Mr. Ulrich. From what the physician's report divulged the lodge decided to make no further efforts for Ulrich's release.

AMOS J. SNELL'S WIDOW DEAD.

Dies in House Where Her Husband Was Murdered Twelve Years Ago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Mrs. Henrietta Snell, widow of Amos J. Snell, the millionaire, whose murder has been a mystery for twelve years, died to-day. She was stricken Wednesday with heart disease. Mrs. Snell was nearly seventy-nine years old, and had lived since her husband's death in the house in which he was murdered.

The killing of Mr. Snell took place on the night of Feb. 8, 1888. Two bullets of different calibre were lodged in his body as he surprised a gang of robbers who were trying to open a safe in his office, in the basement of his home. A reward of $50,000 was offered for the arrest of the murderers. William E. Tascott, who was suspected, fled, and, although search was made for him in all parts of the world and more than 2,000 persons were arrested on suspicion, Tascott was never found.

WARRANTS FOR BANKERS.

Officers of Defunct Missouri Institution Charged with Grand Larceny.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 24.—On application of a committee representing 1,000 creditors, warrants were issued to-day for the arrest of the following officers of the defunct Mullanphy Savings Bank: J. H. Rottmann, President; Louis G. Kammerer, cashier; Henry Klages, Conrad Kellersman, Charles Schumacher, Joseph Marks, Casper Gestring, and Frederick S. Bolte, Directors.

It is alleged on the warrant that the crime of grand larceny was committed by these bank officers in having accepted and sanctioned the reception of deposits aggregating $16,214 after they had knowledge of the fact that the bank was in an insolvent condition.

Application for the warrant was made by Messrs. Charles H. Reader, Louis Herman, E. P. Gaines, William Theaen, and Philip Tauff, on behalf of the creditors. Among the witnesses who are mentioned on the back of the information is Gov. Stone, receiver of the bank. The Mullanphy Bank went into the receiver's hands three years ago.

The warrants were issued barely within the time allowed for a criminal prosecution in the Mullanphy Bank case. The time expires Monday, Feb. 26. Mr. Gaines and his associates in the prosecution assert that efforts had been made to pacify them and prevent them from taking criminal action until the three years had expired. Mr. Gaines attempted to place before the Grand Jury his allegations, and did get into the room in November, he says, but was ejected by the doorkeeper.

Under the statutes of Missouri, the reception of money by bank officials after they know the institution is insolvent is a felony.

Bank Injunction Continued.

PUTNAM, Conn., Feb. 24.—On petition of Charles K. Noble, Bank Examiner, Judge Shumway of the Superior Court to-day extended the injunction placed on the Thompson Savings Bank of this city, about eighteen months ago, restraining the bank from paying out dividends or deposits for one year, dating from Feb. 27, unless sooner removed or modified. Bank Examiner Noble said that, in his opinion, the institution was solvent, and a dividend would be paid at the expiration of the limit of the injunction.

Returned Klondiker's Home Robbed.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 24.—While the family of Alvah F. Ketcham of this place was in the lower part of the house last night burglars entered the place and obtained several hundred dollars' worth of gold dust which Mr. Ketcham had recently brought back from the Klondike and a quantity of cash and jewelry.

Employes to Give an Entertainment.

The annual entertainment and reception of the Bloomingdale Brothers Employes' Mutual Aid Society will take place at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on Tuesday evening.

Vaudeville for Charity.

The annual vaudeville entertainment and ball of the Baron de Hirsch Ladies' Benevolent Society will be given on Wednesday evening, in Turn Hall, at Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. This organization devotes itself to the relief of the poor.

EAST RIVER TUNNEL PLAN

President Baldwin Expects to Receive Bids Early in March.

Franchise May Be Asked from Rapid Transit Commission—Board Believes It Has Power.

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad Company announced yesterday that he expects to receive bids for the Long Island Terminal Railway tunnel under the East River on March 8. Seven contractors are competing, and when the franchise is granted, as it is expected it will be before long, despite the obstacles that the Municipal Assembly has thrown in the railroad's path, the company will be fully prepared to go ahead with the work. The tunnel is to connect Manhattan and Brooklyn, and is a part of the Atlantic Avenue improvement already passed upon by the Legislature.

The statement was made yesterday that if the Municipal Assembly should report adversely upon the project or delay their report any further, application may be made to the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. There is a general desire at this time not to go to the Legislature for relief, and while the commission's power to grant the desired franchise has not been determined, a belief is widespread that it has the necessary authority. Alexander E. Orr, President of the commission, holds this opinion, and likewise John H. Starin and Charles Stewart Smith. They say in effect that the commission has the power to grant the franchise should application be made, inasmuch as it is their opinion that the commission's authority was extended to include the boundaries of the city when consolidation was accomplished. Speaking upon this subject yesterday Mr. Orr said:

"I had expected that an application would be made to the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners before this. I believe personally that we, the Commissioners, have authority in the matter, although it has not yet been passed upon by our counsel. To my mind the power of the commission was extended with the boundaries of the city into the Greater New York. Should we receive an application for a franchise from the Long Island Company we would give it due consideration."

Mr. Orr added that if the application is made the counsel of the board will be directed to take up the matter without delay and give an opinion. Should the counsel decide that the commission's power extends to the boundaries of the greater city the franchise be issued, and objection arise, the question would then have to go to the courts for adjudication.

The Atlantic Avenue Improvement Board held a meeting yesterday morning at the Bedford Bank in Brooklyn to discuss the tunnel question. Later, in speaking of the action of the Municipal Legislature in holding back the franchise, President Blackford said:

"There is some satisfaction in knowing that the Councilmen and Aldermen have felt the pressure of public sentiment, and are doing something, even though that something is confined to getting 'further information.' I do not believe that the things on which their committee is ostensibly seeking information, such as rates of fare, pipe galleries, and the like, come within their province, but rather that these are matters to be settled by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment after the franchise has been granted. From all the information that we have been able to obtain and from a careful discussion it has been practically decided that we shall see no legislation on the subject this year. We have something else in mind, but that I cannot discuss now."

This something else, it was said by a member of the board, refers to an application to the Rapid Transit Board, now being considered.

MINING CONGRESS DELEGATES.

Gov. Roosevelt Appoints New York Men to Represent the State.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Gov. Roosevelt has appointed the following residents of New York City as representatives of New York State at the annual meeting of the International Mining Congress, to be held in Milwaukee beginning June 19:

Edward J. Berwind, John W. Postgate, Isaac Guggenheim, Rossiter W. Raymond, Adolph Lewishon, James B. Haggin, D. Willis James, James D. Hague, Thomas J. Hurley, William Rockefeller, and Henry H. Rogers.

MRS. CLAYTON'S DENIAL.

Granted Alimony in Her Suit for a Separation.

Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, granted to Mrs. Louise M. Clayton $15 a week alimony and $100 counsel fee, pending trial of her suit against her husband, Congressman Bertram T. Clayton, Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment, for a separation. The order provides that the alimony shall cease unless the plaintiff be ready for trial on or before July 1 next.

In her affidavits in answer to charges made by Col. Clayton, she describes as "scandalously false" the allegation that she has been addicted to drink. She also denies other charges made

GEN. McNULTA'S FUNERAL.

To Take Place Tuesday in Bloomington, Ill.—Body Now in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The body of Gen. John McNulta, which left Washington yesterday in charge of Controller Charles G. Dawes, arrived in Chicago this morning. The funeral train was met at the Grand Crossing Station by an escort from U. S. Grant Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which Gen. McNulta was a member, and the Naval Veteran Reserve Association. The body was conveyed to the family home, at 5,112 East End Avenue.

A public funeral service will be held at the First Regiment Armory Tuesday morning, and the burial will take place in Bloomington, Ill., Gen. McNulta's former home, where a service will also be held.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

Maine Attorney General Moves Discharge of Arthur Sargent.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 24.—The murder trial of Arthur Sargent, charged with killing William Colbath and Harry Quimby, at Stetson Pond, last August, came to an unexpected close here to-day, when, after a motion for the discharge of the prisoner, made by the Attorney General, the Judge ordered a verdict of not guilty.

Sargent was accordingly acquitted.

The Government presented a mass of circumstantial evidence against the accused man. When Sargent was called by the defense he told a straightforward story of a fishing trip, ending in an accident, the boat being capsized and Colbath and Quimby being drowned. When Sargent concluded, the Attorney General rose, and, declaring that in his judgment the testimony did not come within the strict rules of evidence, moved the prisoner's discharge. The announcement was greeted with applause. The Judge then directed the verdict of not guilty.

Newburg Lawyer Dies Suddenly.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Willard H. Terpening, a lawyer here, was found dead in his office this morning. Gas was pouring from a gas stove in the room, but, though two illuminating jets were burning, there had been no explosion. Mr. Terpening had suffered from heart disease, and it was found that that was the cause of death. He had been attacked after turning on the gas in the stove and before being able to light it. He was thirty-six years old and unmarried.

German "Red Eagle" for Capt. Brooks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Capt. H. M. Brooks of the Foreign Mails Division of the Post Office Department has been informed that the German Government has bestowed upon him the order of the Red Eagle. This was done in recognition of his services in negotiating the parcels post convention with Germany which went into effect last year.

Mother of a Suicide Found Dead.

GENEVA, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The body of Mrs. Dennis J. McCarthy, who lived near this place, was found this morning in Marsh Creek. The cause of her death is unknown. She was on the way from her home to visit the grave of her daughter, who committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid nine days ago.

NO MILLER CONFESSION.

District Attorney Clarke Denies Report that the Prisoner Has Offered to Aid the Prosecution.

The report was current in Brooklyn yesterday to the effect that William F. Miller, the indicted head of the Franklin Syndicate, had made overtures to District Attorney Clarke to turn State's evidence and tell all he knew concerning the management of the Floyd Street concern. District Attorney Clarke, when seen in relation to the report yesterday afternoon, declared that there was absolutely no truth in it.

"Miller," said the District Attorney, "has made no proposition of any kind to me. This talk about big men being behind him is all nonsense. The only big man behind Miller was Schlesinger. I think we have the right men."

Lawyer House, representing Miller, moved yesterday in the United States District Court in Brooklyn that the order compelling Miller to appear before a referee in bankruptcy proceedings on Tuesday morning be vacated, and that the order requiring Miller to produce the books and papers in his possession be set aside. Lawyer McClusky, for the creditors, opposed the motion. Judge Thomas decided to let the matter go over until next Saturday.

WOMAN TAKES THREE POISONS.

Mrs. E. B. Bartram of Stamford Attempts Suicide in Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 24.—An ineffectual attempt at suicide by taking morphine, carbolic acid, and chloroform was made here to-day by Mrs. Edgar Burr Bartram, a prominent Stamford woman and a singer in one of the churches here. The woman left Stamford this morning with her husband, a Bridgeport commission merchant, and went to the latter city. She came to Greenwich at noon. She visited several drug stores and procured the poisons, which she took in quick succession about 1:30 o'clock.

Two men saw her drink from several bottles and fall to the ground. They ran for assistance and the woman yas taken in an express wagon to a drug store. An emetic was given, after which two physicians applied a stomach pump. Mrs. Bartram fought the physicians desperately, but they persevered, and in about an hour had her out of danger.

On the waist of Mrs. Bartram's dress was pinned a visiting card bearing her name and her Stamford address. Her husband was notified of her condition, but before he arrived in Greenwich Mrs. Bartram had been taken to her home in Stamford. She said that she had been ill and her physicians had not treated her case right, but it is believed by her husband and friends that she became suddenly demented.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 24.—Mrs. Edgar Burr Bartram was once a prominent society woman of Bridgeport and Stamford. She formerly entertained freely. She is a soprano singer of some note, and has occupied responsible positions in Bridgeport, Stamford, and Greenwich choirs. She has also written some poems that have attracted favorable mention. Her friends say she has showed evidence of melancholia recently.

MOLINEUX SEES NO VISITORS.

George Gordon Battle to Meet the Prisoner Next Week.

SING SING, Feb. 24.—Roland B. Molineux completed his first week in the death house at the State Prison last evening. Yesterday and to-day he saw no visitors. The prisoner said he did not know anything about any proposed change in his counsel. This morning he received his usual mail, including letters from his mother and wife, who write to him daily, and one from Mr. Battle, who wrote that he would be at Sing Sing in the first part of the week.

Principal Keeper Connoughton says that Molineux retains his health, and that all stories about his breaking down are without foundation.

The two Mrs. Molineux came to the prison this afternoon, and brought several letters to be delivered to young Molineux. They knew they could not see him.

MOLINEUX JURORS PAID.

Amounts Received by Each of the Twelve Men for Their Work.

All the members of the Molineux jury except Manheim Brown were ranged in line yesterday morning at the office of Chief Clerk Edward R. Carroll of the Court of General Sessions, in the Criminal Court Building, to receive the money due them for their services during the trial. Each juror received $2 for every day's attendance at the trial. The amounts received were as follows: Foreman Matthias L. D. Martin, William G. Post, and Herbert G. Thompson, $712 each; Macomb G. Foster, $106; Lyman S. Foster, $110; George Edgar, $104; James Hynes, $102; Siegmund Feust, $96; Frederick Billings, $100; Manheim Brown, $90; Theodore Sandhop, $98, and Frederick B. Crane, $92. Manheim Brown was not well enough to come for his check himself, but was represented by his wife.

The fact that the jurors were chosen on different dates accounts for the differences in the amounts paid to them, and Manheim Brown's check was reduced by his being sick.

ACCIDENT IN CHICAGO RIVER.

Current Jams the Steamer Amazonas Across the Stream.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The big freight steamer Amazonas of Duluth lies jammed across the Chicago River at the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, near Eighteenth Street, forming a dam, against which a great field of floe ice presses, and under which the stream rushes in a torrent. The controlling works at Lockport had to be shut down last evening and traffic on two railroads—the Pennsylvania and Chicago and Alton—was temporarily blocked. The delayed passenger and freight trains finally were released by being switched over the Chicago and Western Indiana and St. Charles Air Line tracks.

The accident to the Amazonas, which happened at noon yesterday, was similar to that which befell the Jesse Spalding ten days ago, and it revived the apprehensions of the Drainage Trustees as to the menace to navigation by the increased current of the river. They declare that if a flow of 300,000 cubic feet a minute is to be maintained, the current cannot be kept down to one and one-quarter miles an hour unless the centre pier bridges are removed, the funnels lowered, and the river widened at several points. If this work is not done, two of the Trustees declare, navigation will be impaired seriously, if not totally stopped.

Several attempts by powerful tugs to remove the Amazonas proved futile. It is estimated that it will take at least twelve hours to stop the current in the river, and tugmen declare no further attempt will be made to release the steamer until the flow has subsided.

Mail Collecting Automobile Tested.

The automobile which is to be used in the collection of mail by the Brooklyn Post Office authorities received its first practical test yesterday afternoon. The experiment was made over one of the routes in the district lying between Nostrand and Troy Avenues and Atlantic Avenue and Malbone Street. Superintendent Walter A. Smith was in charge of the experiment, which, it was said, was very satisfactory. The tests will be continued this week.

Bishop Coadjutor of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The Rev. Charles Palmerston Anderson was to-day consecrated Bishop Coadjutor of the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago by Bishop McLaren, assisted by Bishop Gillespie of Western Michigan and Bishop Seymour of Springfield, Ill. The ceremonies were conducted at Grace Church in the presence of an immense congregation, most of the leading dignitaries of the Episcopal Church in the Western and Middle States being present.

Episcopal Bishop Consecrated.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 24.—The Rev. Robert Codman, Jr., of Boston, was to-day consecrated Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Maine, to succeed the late Right Rev. H. A. Neely. The ceremony took place at St. Luke's Cathedral in this city and was attended by prominent members of the clergy and laity from all parts of the State, as well as by several Bishops from other States and Canada.

Mr. Atkinson Entertains Mr. Cockran.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—A luncheon was tendered W. Bourke Cockran of New York here this afternoon by Edward Atkinson and others. The affair was entirely informal and the attendance was restricted to a few gentlemen who sympathize with the views of Messrs. Cockran and Atkinson in regard to imperialism.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT

Great Improvements to Facilitate City and Suburban Travel.

MOVED BY PUBLIC OPINION

The Company Building Big Union Station in East New York—Pushing Third Rail System.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has already under way or in contemplation a number of important and extensive improvements in its system. Some of these improvements were discussed and finally decided upon at a recent meeting of the Directors of the company. The belief obtains, it is said, that popular opinion, supported by the attitude of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners with regard to rapid transit matters in Brooklyn, is in a great measure responsible for the steps toward these general improvements. The optional transfer system demanded by the patrons of the road has already been placed in operation by the company.

Perhaps the most important of the contemplated changes is the construction of a large union station at Manhattan Junction, in East New York. Work on this station has already been begun, and it is expected that it will be completed in a few months. Some time ago the company purchased a strip of land running along Vesta Avenue, from Broadway to Fulton Street, and on this property the station is being erected. At this point the Brooklyn and Kings County Elevated railroads are only a short block apart, and elevated tracks running through the station will connect these two roads. On what will be the ground floor of the structure a loop connecting the Broadway and Fulton Street trolley lines has already been built and is now in use. This loop is for the use of the Jamaica trolley cars. Formerly they ran through to Broadway Ferry. Now these cars run only as far as the loop, where passengers from Jamaica are transferred to the Broadway and Fulton Street elevated roads.

The building of the union station at Manhattan Junction will make of that point an important railroad centre. Immediate connections can be made there for all points in the borough and particularly for Canarsie, Rockaway Beach, Manhattan Beach, Long Island City, Jamaica, and all points on Long Island. The lines which converge at Manhattan Junction are the Broadway, Lexington Avenue, and Fulton Street elevated roads, the Long Island Railroad, including its Manhattan Beach Division, and the Broadway, Fulton Street, and Jamaica Avenue trolley lines. Trains will be operated from this station over the elevated and Long Island Roads to Rockaway Beach, Far Rockaway, Arverne, and Rockaway Park, a connection having been built between the two roads at Chestnut Street, in East New York.

One advantage of the connection established between the Brooklyn and Kings County Elevated Railroads at Manhattan crossing is that it will enable the company to throw trains from one line to the other, so that in case of a block on one its travel can be immediately diverted to the other, between East New York and the bridge.

The company is pushing the work of equipping the entire elevated system of the borough with the third rail electric system. This system is already in operation on the Fifth Avenue line, and as far as Franklin Avenue on the Fulton Street line. The third rail has been laid on the Lexington Avenue line from the bridge to East New York, but is not yet in operation. As soon as the new motor cars ordered by the company are received the third-rail system will be put in operation on the East New York line. The other two elevated lines, the Myrtle Avenue or Ridgewood and the Broadway, will be equipped with electricity as soon as possible.

When its entire system is operated by electricity the company, it is said, will operate through trains over the elevated roads and the bridge railroad to Park Row, and do away with the present transfer arrangement at the Brooklyn terminal of the bridge.

One of the officials of the road said yesterday that the company had in contemplation a number of improvements in the operation of the suburban lines which would greatly facilitate travel to Coney Island and other shore resorts this Summer.

SOUND BEACH HIGH SCHOOL.

New York Summer Residents Subscribes Over $5,000 for the Building.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUND BEACH, Conn., Feb. 24.—Through the generosity of H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, and many other New York people who have Summer homes in Sound Beach and Riverside, a high school, to cost $12,000, is to be built in this village during the coming Summer. A district meeting was held last night, and two-thirds of the voters decided in favor of the proposed building. Over $5,000 had been subscribed, it was stated. The balance will be raised by issuing bonds.

Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod started the movement by offering $1,200 for a kindergarten building. E. Binney wanted an entire new building, and G. Hopkins Ferris started a subscription paper. Mr. Havemeyer subscribed $1,000, though asked for $5,000, and another subscriber offered to pay one-tenth of the entire cost of building.

Other subscriptions by New Yorkers, Summer residents of Riverside and South Beach, were: G. G. Tyson, $500; A. A. Mars, $250; E. Binney, $250; Oliver L. Ford, $100; G. P. Vanwickel, $25; B. F. Ferris, $100; G. W. Morgan, $25; F. I. Palmer, $100; J. H. Cook, $100; Thomas B. Clark, $50; J. D. Sawyer, $100; E. Hope Norton, $100; E. R. Washburn, $50; Frederick Topping $100; James W. White, $50; Charles T. Peck, $25; George A. Schasty, $50; George E. Marks, $50; William L. Marks, $100; C. Jefferson Robert, $50; J. E. Brooks, $10; Henry H. Tyson, $25; Leonard Cuzzens, $50; E. J. Lucas, $100; H. A. Tuttle, $25; H. L. Mortimer, $25; G. H. Ferris, $25; C. E. Palmer, $50; Henry Hawkes, $50; M. C. Ford, $10; Henry C. Frost, $25; S. Ferris, $10; C. F. Buxton, $25; E. Hartwright, $25; James Reilly, $25; R. Arai, $25; Robert Lewis, Jr., $25; J. A. Hunt, $25, and William J. Worrell, $50. Total, $5,434.

Massachusetts Women's Club Meet.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs met today in Trinity Church, Charlestown, about 1,500 women being present from the different clubs throughout the State. Miss Elizabeth Miller, M. D., made the address of welcome, to which Mrs. O. M. C. Rowe responded. The subject of the morning discussion was "Requisite Conditions for the Schoolroom." At the afternoon session "Education in Morals" was discussed. Five new clubs were admitted to membership.

Light on the Bridgeport Mystery.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 24.—The detectives engaged on the case of the man found dead in Fairfield last Tuesday are expected to make an arrest within the next twenty-four hours. Two railroad men have identified the body as that of a man who, in company with two other men, left New York on the 4:02 P. M. train on the Thursday previous to the murder. The police believe the victim was decoyed to the unfrequented spot where the body was found and there murdered and robbed.

Alabama Murderer Escapes Lynching.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 24.—Fossie Miller, aged eighteen, was shot and instantly killed here by John Drashman. Both were employes in a canning factory. Drashman says the girl assaulted his mother, and that he shot at her, not intending to injure her seriously. Threats of lynching were made, and the rope for the purpose was on the scene when Drashman was rescued.

Aged Woman Burned to Death.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 24.—Mrs. Susan Dennis, aged eighty-nine years, living with her grandson, Fred Martin, near the city line, was burned to death this afternoon. Her grandson, who was away at the time, found the house in ruins on his return.

Many Burned by Naphtha Explosion.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 24.—An explosion of naphtha to-day in the Joseph Wilcox Rubber Works resulted in a serious fire, which severely burned several persons and jeopardized adjacent property. The rubber room, in which thirty persons, including many women, were employed, was enveloped in flames. All of those burned will recover.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26th.

PLAIN COLORED DRESS SILKS,

COMPRISING DOUBLE WIDTH FRENCH POPLINS, CREPE METEORE, IMPORTED LOUISINE AND CREPE GAULOIS, ALSO ARMURE SYLPHIDE, TAFFETAS DIAMANT, MOIRE NEIGEUX, SATIN REGENCE, MERVEILLEUX, AMAZON, BENGALINE, VELOURS PANNE, ETC.

IMPORTANT OFFERING OF

8,000 Yards SATIN REGENCE (Evening and Pastel colors), desirable for House or Street wear, Heretofore $1.50 per yard, at . . $1.00

MISSES' AND GIRLS' DEP'T.

LATEST DESIGNS IN DRESSES, JACKETS, WAISTS, ETC., IN A VARIETY OF MATERIALS, SUITABLE FOR

EARLY SPRING WEAR,

INCLUDING MANY EXCLUSIVE STYLES AND ADAPTATIONS FROM PARISIAN IDEAS.

800 SAILOR SUITS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Striped Percale Suits, sizes 4 to 10 years, 95c.

Striped Galatea or Plain White Duck, with combination trimmings, sizes 4 to 10 years, $1.75 and $2.25

NEW SPRING STYLES OF BOYS' CLOTHING

In Double Breasted and Three Piece Suits of Blue Serge, Fancy Worsteds, Mixed Cheviots and Cassimeres.

SAILOR AND MIDDY SUITS. RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS.

Top Coats of Gray Cheviot, Tan Covert Cloth and Whipcord.

WASHABLE SAILOR AND RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS.

SHIRT WAISTS, BLOUSES, HATS AND CAPS.

INFANTS' FINE WEAR

For SPRING and SUMMER.

HAND MADE DRESSES, CHRISTENING ROBES, WRAPPERS, LONG CLOAKS, WALKING COATS, REEFERS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, AFGHANS, BASSINETTES, HAMPERS.

Every Requisite for Complete LAYETTES.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF LACE CURTAINS.

Nottingham Curtains, Per Pair, $1.48 & $3.25

Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, Per Pair, $1.50, $2.10 & $2.75

Irish Point Curtains, Per Pair, $2.75 & $4.25

Lace Vestibule Panels, 40x50 Inches, Reduced from $1.50 and $2.50 Each, to 95c. & $1.35

ART OBJECTS AND DECORATIVE WARE.

BRONZES, CLOCKS AND ART PORCELAINS. AURELIAN, JAPANESE BRONZE AND PAINTED LAMPS.

CARRARA MARBLES, BRONZE FIGURES AND BUSTS At Reduced Prices.

300 Pieces of Delft Pottery for Cottage Decoration, $1.50 to $25.00

33⅓ Less than the Regular Prices.

—Also—

Limoges Enameled Vases, . $3.75
Cut Glass Bowls, . . . 3.50
Cut Glass Bon-Bon and Olive Trays, 1.50
Cut Glass Celery Trays, . . 3.50

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

NEW YORK CITY'S POSTAL FACILITIES

Congressmen Inspect the General Post Office.

THEY EXAMINE UP-TOWN SITES

Members of the Committee Impressed with the Necessity for a Large Distributing Office.

The Congressional Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of which Representative David H. Mercer of Nebraska is Chairman, studied yesterday the lack of proper mail facilities for this city. The committee, after visiting every department of the General Post Office, decided that stories of unsanitary conditions, crowding, and inadequacy to the necessities of the general public and the business and commercial world had not been exaggerated. The committee also inspected several sites suggested for a new up-town Post Office.

The Congressional Committee went in carriages from the Waldorf-Astoria to the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday morning. The delegation consisted of Chairman Mercer and Representative Gillet of New York, Bartholdt of Missouri, Howell of New Jersey, Stewart of Wisconsin, Showalter of Pennsylvania, Bankhead of Alabama, Norton of South Carolina, and Thomas of North Carolina. With them was Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster General. They were welcomed by William McCarroll, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Postal Facilities, representing the New York Board of Trade and Transportation and seventeen other public organizations.

In welcoming the committee and introducing its members Mr. McCarroll said that the local committee was sure that an examination of the condition of the New York postal service would convince the visiting committee of the necessity of increased facilities. W. F. King, President of the Merchants' Association; C. C. Shayne of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, and J. Waldo Smith of the Wholesale Grocers' Association also spoke of the postal needs of the city.

Chairman Mercer said that the committee of the House of Representatives fully appreciated the importance of New York to the rest of the Republic. "The day is not far distant," he added, "when you will be the Clearing House of the world. In London recently I heard talk which pointed to this result as due at the end of this decade. New York is certainly at the present moment the Clearing House of the country so far as mail receipts and distribution are concerned. This country is growing so rapidly that Congress is laying awake night to keep up with its demands."

Assistant Postmaster General Heath talked on the necessity of relieving the congestion at the old down-town Post Office. The main necessity was that the building should be adequate for the work done in it. While New York produces one-eighth of the postal receipts of the United States, its principal Post Office building is so constructed that of the space allotted to it only one-third is available for postal business, the rest is lost in corridors. The proposed up-town Post Office would act as a saftey valve, and be planned as a great dispatching office, with proper consideration for the growth of population so that a quarter of a century hence it might be found as adequate to the necessities of the public as when it was opened for business.

GENERAL POST OFFICE INSPECTED.

The House committee and several members of the joint committee then went to the Post Office. They were received by Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, who guided the visiting committee in an inspection of the building, he and Mr. Heath pointing out the principal defects of the office, owing to overcrowding and defects in the plan of the building.

In the gallery over the main floor several Representatives criticised the ventilation and lighting of the place, and on the main floor studied the chief points of congestion in the carriers' and distribution department. The defects were plain, although the inspection was made at a time when the service was not at high pressure.

Representative Stewart was greatly impressed with the evidences of the service being crippled and impaired by crowding and inadequate auxiliaries, and several of his colleagues remarked that the only evidence of up-to-date methods was in the tubular dispatch service, in which the committee was greatly interested.

In the basement the handling of the newspaper mail was studied. Mr. Van Cott said that it was next to impossible to take advantage of modern facilities here. The department should be level with the street to save hoisting and lowering, and congestion could not be avoided. Want of proper space and facilities necessitated overtime work. The doubling of the clerical force in this division, he said, would not be equal to the relief afforded by an up-town dispatching office.

The receiving and dispatching platform on Mail Street, the registered letter and parcel department, and the money order department were also inspected. The last-named was condemned by every Congressman as the most stifling, crowded, and unhealthy of any of the divisions visited.

After the inspection, Postmaster Van Cott entertained the committee in his office, and answered many questions in regard to the New York postal service. Several members of the committee did not hesitate to criticise the condition of affairs learned during the inspection.

Mr. Van Cott was questioned closely in regard to the danger to Government employes and property and to public interests from fire in the General Post Office and found it not easy to convince all that escape would be possible for those working in the basement in case of a fire.

Asked for data in regard to the staff employed at the General Post Office, Mr. Van Cott gave these statistics: Basement, 284 employes; ground floor, including letter distribution, foreign letters, city letters, and carriers, 785; mezzanine floor, including registry and purchasing and supply departments, 164; second floor, including executive and money order departments and First Division, 197. Total, 1,440.

The committeemen had luncheon at the Drug Trade Club, where they met Controller Bird S. Coler, and at 2:30 o'clock went up town in carriages. Several Representatives having expressed a desire to see the Hebrew quarter on the east side as a feature of the city with which they were not as familiar as Fifth Avenue or Broadway, the route was arranged so as to take in Grand, Ludlow, Houston, and other streets.

THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

The party arrived at the Madison Square Garden at 3 o'clock, and its advantages and adequacy as a Post Office station were discussed thoroughly. F. W. Sanger, manager for the Madison Square Garden Company, received the committee and explained the features of the property.

It was stated on good authority, while not officially admitted or denied, that the Madison Square Garden property could be purchased by the Government for $2,500,000. One of the members of the Congress committee said that the amount might be scaled down by $250,000. The property is owned by the Madison Square Garden Company. The land was purchased from the Harlem Railroad Company for $1,200,000, and the building cost $1,600,000. The area of the building is about 85,000 square feet, extending about 400 feet from Lexington to Fourth Avenue, and 200 feet from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-seventh Street. It would make thirty-two city lots.

Postmaster Van Cott said to the committeemen that while the property would be more valuable for Government service were it further up town, it would be possible to transform it into a new up-town Post Office entirely adequate to the present and future needs of the Postal Service. A factor in its efficiency would be the tubular dispatch service, which could readily be introduced by diverting the line between the Madison Square Post Office and Branch H. The selection of the Madison Square Garden property for the new Post Office, Mr. Van Cott said, would hasten relief in local postal facilities by at least one year. The bill providing for a new Post Office for this city appropriates $2,500,000. If the Madison Square Garden property could be acquired for $2,250,000, Mr. Van Cott said, it could be equipped for Post Office service by Jan. 1, 1901, without exceeding the appropriation. The new Post Office, he said, would do away with the Madison Square Post Office and Branch F, at Third Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, whose yearly cost to the Government is, respectively, $73,000 and $7,000, which, capitalized at 5 per cent., represents $400,000. The new Post Office could be in the control of the Treasury Department, and in it might be placed an Internal Revenue division and a Pension Office.

The committee made a thorough inspection of the Garden, and devoted particular attention to the structure at the Madison Avenue side and to the basement and lighting and heating features. One of the Representatives said that had the Garden been within two or three blocks of the Grand Central Station the committee would have gone back to Washington prepared to recommend its purchase by the Government.

OTHER SITES INSPECTED.

The committee's next visit was to Station H, in the Grand Central Palace of Industry, at Forty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue. The branch office was inspected and the committeemen were informed that the acquisition of the property for a Post Office was out of the question because of the price put upon it by the Goelet estate.

Mr. Van Cott called attention to the block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third Streets and Lexington Avenue and Depew Place, partly occupied by the Hospital of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, and said that possibly it might be secured on condemnation proceedings, but he gave no figures on the value of the property.

Chairman Mercer was greatly interested in the locality and discussed real estate values and the possibility of getting railroad facilities for side-tracking mail cars should a site be acquired in the neighborhood. Taking the block bounded by Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets and Lexington and Third Avenues, he figured out, on consulting a local real estate expert, that the land and buildings, thirty-two lots, should cost about $1,000,000, and he gave it as his opinion that on such a site a building of the character of Madison Square Garden could be erected at a cost of about $1,000,000.

Another piece of property suggested as a site for the new Post Office, the Woman's Hospital block, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets and Lexington and Park Avenues, was visited. Its cost was stated at $1,200,000. The committee did not exhibit any interest in it.

The last piece of property looked at was the old Sixth Avenue car stables between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. Its price was stated as $1,000,000. It covers twenty-two lots. The committee did not consider it as suitable for a Post Office.

The committee returned to the Waldorf-Astoria, after inspecting Station E, in Thirty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue.

CHAIRMAN MERCER'S VIEWS.

Chairman Mercer said last evening that his committee had visited New York instead of sitting in Washington and listening to representatives of this city's interest out of deference to the importance of New York as a financial centre.

"We have learned much," he continued; "more than we could have known from oral testimony. Taking what we saw at the General Post Office, there is no question as to the relief that is needed. The situation is badly congested. As to the sites we have seen, the quickest relief would, of course, be afforded by Madison Square Garden. But New York is growing so rapidly and is going to grow so much more rapidly that it is a serious question whether the Government would be warranted in affording quick relief when it might be prudent to go nearer to the Grand Central Station, acquire property, and build. This would take much more time than to acquire and equip the Garden building, but it might be a wise course. In any case, at the earliest the relief could not be had in a year, and to acquire land and put up a building might take three years.

"The questions that chiefly interest the committee are to recommend measures that are adequate to the situation and will be adequate in the remote, not the near, future. In other words, the new Post Office should be on a site and of a character that will meet the needs of the city a quarter of a century hence. These problems will have to be considered with deliberation and full regard for their importance when we return to Washington.

"As to the character of the new Post Office architecturally and its internal arrangement, I am of the opinion that the Government should call a halt in building monuments and put up public buildings to suit the public service—buildings that don't run to corridors and towers and architectural triumphs. Let us have plenty of ground area and plenty of room for the transaction of public business. I am not an iconoclast or a foe to architectural features in a building. I favor, however, only so much ornate effect as will soften the crudities of construction.

"As to the site of the new Post Office I can of course express no preference. We have to meet and discuss the subject thoroughly. The Madison Square Garden is of course a site that is comparatively down town. A site near the Grand Central Station is logically the best, because two-thirds of this city's mail is dumped there."

Representative Gillet of the Twenty-ninth New York District said: "I am of course familiar with the situation here and appreciate the fact that New York is in urgent need of increased postal facilities for the transaction of business and social intercourse. I am not surprised at any congestion or unsanitary conditions found at the General Post Office. I advocate the giving of the facilities needed as speedily as possible. It may take several years if it is necessary to buy land or acquire it through condemnation proceedings and build on it so that no time should be lost. Of course if a building like the Madison Square Garden is secured the relief would come quickly."

The members of the House committee will not return to Washington in a body. Some will go there to-day, others will take advantage of social invitations and go back later in the week. The committee will not visit Jersey City to investigate its postal needs until late in the year.

MOVE TO FORESTALL GORMAN.

"Beveridge Wing" Bryanites in Maryland Call a State Convention for This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 24.—With the vain hope of forestalling Gorman and the regular Democratic organization, the Chicago platform Democrats of Maryland, as they style themselves, to-day issued a call for a State Convention in this city next Wednesday. A provisional committee has been formed, with Lemuel Malone of Salisbury as Chairman, and W. E. Beveridge of Baltimore as Secretary. There are thirty-one members of this committee, of whom the majority are from Baltimore, but Frederick, Salisbury, Preston, Rising Sun, Oxford, Easton, Colora, and Frostburg are also represented upon it. The eastern counties have the largest representation.

The call announces that the convention is for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization and sending sixteen delegates to the next Democratic National Convention. Each delegate is also advised to bring the notice along with him and present it at the door to the Sergeant at Arms. Apparently any attempt to pack or stampede the convention will be nipped in the bud.

The moving spirits of the proposed convention are the members of the faction of the silver wing of the W. J. Bryan Gold and Silver League of Maryland, which is known as the "Beveridge wing," W. E. Beveridge being the head of the organization when it broke away from the Maryland Democratic association of silverites last Fall. They propose to go to Kansas City as a contesting delegation, and hope to get at least half of the votes. They count largely on the treatment which Bryan received here in January from the leading Democratic politicians of the State to help them out in their contention, and hope to be able to convince the Committee on Credentials that it will be dangerous to seat a Maryland delegation erected by a convention controlled by Gorman and Gov. Smith.

THE NEW ORLEANS CARNIVAL.

Mardi Gras Festival to Last Six Days This Year.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—The New Orleans carnival of 1900 is in full swing. Every hotel in the city is crowded or has its rooms engaged in advance; every arriving train is packed, and the promise is for the largest crowd ever present during Mardi Gras season. The carnival this season has been made to extend over six days, instead of two days. The Nereus Electrical parade and the pageant of Momus on Wednesday and Thursday nights were extra events of this season. To-day there was a trades display.

The battleship Texas arrived to-day and received a noisy welcome. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, to whom has been extended the freedom of the city, is expected to arrive Monday. There will be a big river and land reception to Rex Monday and a superb pageant Monday evening.

Boy Accidentally Kills Brother.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 24.—Frank Martin, ten years old, was struck in the neck by an axe which slipped from the hands of his brother while they were working in a wood lot in Berlin this morning, and died before medical assistance could be obtained.

CITY COLLEGE ALUMNI DINE

The New Buildings to be Finished in Mayor Van Wyck's Term.

E. M. Shepard, Seth Low, Capt. Mahan, Corporation Counsel Whalen, and Others Speak.

The Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York held their annual dinner last night in the Hotel Savoy, and several hundred of the graduates and their guests were present. Edward M. Shepard, '60, President of the alumni, presided, and his eulogy of the old college and hopes for the speedy completion of the new one elicited much applause, which became still more enthusiastic when Corporation Counsel Whalen, saying that he spoke for the Mayor and the administration of the city, made the positive announcement that the new college, or at least the main buildings, would positively be completed within Mayor Van Wyck's term of office.

Mr. Shepard made a reference to each of the guests who sat with him at table. When he referred to President Low of Columbia, who sat at his right, there was much enthusiasm, especially when he said that in the great work that both educational institutions were doing in this city he hoped to see the College of the City of New York the college of this great city as he hoped to see Columbia not only the university of the city but of the whole country.

He took occasion to commend the bill of Senator Elsberg (who was also at the guests' table) looking toward a separate Board of Trustees for the college, not, he said, that the Board of Education had not done all it could do, but the board was charged with so many other duties that it could not give the necessary attention to the affairs of the college. Mr. Shepard asked the company to drink the health of Oscar S. Straus, the Minister to Turkey, who also sat with the guests.

Seth Low, the President of Columbia University, was the first called upon. Mr. Low said that he indorsed all that Mr. Shepard had said about the college and the university, and that even more could be said.

Mr. Low spoke of the alumni of the college who had attained high position, and among whom there was no one more conspicuous than Mr. Shepard. In this connection he referred to Mr. Shepard's work for rapid transit, and he said he was reminded of the servant who when she slept late and was chided for it, said that she did not sleep longer than other people, but she took her sleep slower. It had once seemed so with the Rapid Transit Commission, he said, but those who appreciated the difficulties to be overcome could not but feel proud in the culmination of the labors that led to the signing of the contract for the building of the tunnel.

Capt. Mahan said that he had had no idea of what he was to speak about when he came to the dinner, and that if he had only been suggested to him by the sentiment placed opposite his name and which he had written fifteen years ago. "It is, however, in these wider operations, which embrace a whole theatre of war, and in a maritime contest, may cover a large portion of the globe, that the teachings of history have a more evident and permanent value." Capt. Mahan, making these words of his own his text, said that the United States, "pitchforked as it was into the Philippines," and in its position in the Nicaragua or Panama Canal, was committed to a development of sea power little dreamed of when the words quoted were written.

Regarding the Philippine question, Capt. Mahan said he did not believe that if Bryan were elected to-morrow he could recede from the islands. He said he ventured upon the prophecy that the world struggle was to be decided between the power of the sea and the land, and urged that the country should have a standing navy, which was needed quite as much if not more than a standing army, and that it was not alone ships that were needed, but men trained and habituated in the use of the instruments of navigation and naval warfare.

Mr. Shepard announced that an alumnus nearly as old as himself was present—Maurice Grau—but that he refused to talk except by proxy. The President thereupon called on Anton Von Rooy of the Metropolitan Opera House Company to respond in place of Mr. Grau. Mr. Van Rooy sang Schubert's "Der Wanderer," and in response to the vociferous demands of the diners gave as an encore Schumann's "Ich Grolle Nicht."

Corporation Counsel Whalen talked of the attitude of the city administration toward educational matters, and said that the present administration had established a record in this matter by spending $17,000,000 for schools and colleges. He promised on the part of the Mayor that the new college should be built during his term, which Mr. Shepard, said was the most direct and cheering speech that he had ever heard.

Addresses were also made by Vernon M. Davis, '76; Gen. Henry E. Tremain, '60, and the Rev. Samuel Schulman, '85.

MINOR OFFICES CONTEST.

Reported that Mr. Beckham Will Give Democrats Commissions.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 24.—The State Contest Board adjourned to-day till Monday without making a report on the contests over the minor State offices, but it is understood the report will be made early next week and that the Democratic contestants will be given commissions by Mr. Beckham and sworn in at once.

SAYS SHE STOLE HER GEMS.

Mrs. Austin Accuses Woman Who Stood by Her When in Trouble.

Anna Hunt, charged by Mrs. Edna Austin, better known as Lillian Schofield, with having stolen diamonds valued at $4,500, was held by Magistrate Crane in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Bail was fixed at $3,000, and in default of this the woman was locked up.

The Magistrate seemed to have at first considerable doubt in regard to the theft story.

"Four thousand five hundred dollars is a large sum for a woman to have invested in diamonds," he remarked to the complainant.

Mrs. Austin pushed up a long sheet of stock market transactions to the Magistrate's desk.

"You can look at that, Judge," she said. "It represents thousands and thousands of dollars. I am a speculator, and in addition I own and manage extensive estates. I wouldn't have had Anna arrested only I wanted my diamonds back."

Yesterday Detectives Lockwood and Sheehan of the Tenderloin Precinct located the Hunt woman's trunks, but Magistrate Crane refused to issue a search warrant.

Mrs. Austin, or Schofield, outside of whose apartments young Hatch, who was well known in Wall Street, was found dead some years ago, has operated extensively in the Street for years. On Jan. 15 last she was arrested on the charge of shoplifting. The Hunt woman, whom she now accuses of the theft of her diamonds, appeared with her in the police court and pleaded that if the accused took the articles at all it was unintentionally. Mrs. Austin, or Schofield, was subsequently discharged in Special Sessions.

Grant Family Reunion.

The Grant Family Association of this city will hold its second annual reunion on Tuesday evening at 111 Fifth Avenue. It is expected that about fifty members of the Grant family will be present. Among those who are announced to speak are Mrs. Mary Frances Grant Cramer, a sister of Gen. U. S. Grant; Mrs. Isabella Meredith, former United States Consul Louis Bedell Grant, Eli P. Ellsworth, and the Rev. Arthur Hastings Grant, a son of Seth Hastings Grant, former Controller of New York City. The city association is an organization independent of the National Grant Family Association, which met, 500 strong, at Windsor, Conn., last October.

D. A. R. Continues American Magazine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—At to-day's session of the Daughters of the American Revolution reports were read by the editor in chief and the business manager of The American Magazine, the official organ of the South. The report of the business manager showed that the magazine had not been a profitable business venture, but upon a vote being taken the majority declared in favor of its continuance. Mrs. Elroy M. Avery of Cleveland was chosen editor in chief and Miss Lillian Lockwood of Washington as business manager. The convention then adjourned.

ARTICLE BY MR. OLNEY.

He Regrets an Alliance Is Made Necessary, but Thinks One with Britain Bettr ethan Any Other.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—In the March Atlantic Monthly will be an article by Richard Olney, the former Secretary of State, on "The Growth of Our Foreign Policy."

Mr. Olney considers the Spanish war as having been but one step in the process of the United States assuming that place in the family of nations, which its commercial and National development has rendered inevitable.

He claims that hereafter we must abandon our policy of isolation and accept our duties and responsibilities as one of the great powers of the world. Incidentally he disapproves the taking of the Philippines as foolish and unnecessary, but concedes that now that "the thing is done" the only question is how to deal with the islands.

"We start our career as a world power with the Philippine handicap firmly fastened to us," Mr. Olney says, "and that situation being accepted, how about 'alliances'? The true, the ideal position for us, would be complete freedom of action, perfect liberty to pick allies from time to time as special occasions might warrant and an enlightened view of our own interests might dictate. Without the Philippines we might closely approach that position. But with them, not merely is our need of friendship imperative, but it is a need which only one of the great powers can satisfy, or is disposed to satisfy.

"Except for Great Britain's countenance, we should almost certainly never have got the Philippines. Except for her continued support, our hold upon them would be likely to prove precarious, perhaps altogether unstable. It follows that we now find ourselves actually caught in an entangling alliance, forced there not by any treaty or compact of any sort, formal or informal, but by the stress of the inexorable facts of the situation. It is an alliance that entangles because we might be and should be friends with all the world, and because our necessary intimacy with and dependence upon one of them is certain to excite the suspicion and ill-will of other nations. Still, however much better off we might have been, regrets for the irrevocable are often worse than useless, and it is much more profitable to note such compensatory advantages as the actual situation offers.

"In that view, it is consoling to reflect that, if we must single out an ally from among nations at the cost of alienating all others, and consequently have thrown ourselves into the arms of England, our choice is probably unexceptionable. We join ourselves to that one of the great powers most formidable as a foe and most effective as a friend, whose people make with our own but one family whose internal differences should not prevent a united front as against the world outside; whose influence upon the material and spiritual conditions of the human race has, on the whole, been elevating and beneficent, and whose example and experience cannot help being of the utmost service in our dealing with the difficult problems before us."

OPERATION RESTORES SIGHT.

Chicago Doctors Open Membrane of Brain to Remove Tumor Obstructing Blood Supply to Optic Nerve.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—One of the most remarkable achievements in modern surgery and medical science was accomplished today, when total blindness that had existed for several years, was relieved, and the sight restored. This was done through an operation on the brain.

Dr. C. Pruyn Stringfield, consulting physician of the Chicago Baptist Hospital, assisted by Dr. Allan T. Haight, Dr. Walter Metcalf, and Robert Dodds, performed the operation on Mrs. F. G. Parker. Seven years ago Mrs. Parker's sight began to fail, and within a month she became totally blind. She had met with no accident; there had been no unusual strain on the optic nerves, neither was there any physical condition that could be considered in any way associated with the affliction. For years no relief could be given here, and Dr. Stringfield could determine no reason for the condition unless there were an obstruction to the blood vessels supplying the optic nerve.

The X-ray was employed by Dr. Metcalf and a skiograph was obtained faintly outlining what seemed to be a tumor in the upper portion of the occipital lobe. Dr. Stringfield commenced the operation by trephining a section of the skull, thence opening the membranes of the brain, and the tumor was exposed to view. By the removal of the tumor the blood supplying the optic nerve is again permitted to flow freely, tissues for many years in disuse were rehabilitated, and the woman's sight will be restored in a short time.

POWDER MILLS GO UP.

Three Men Killed and the Buildings Blown to Pieces.

PLATTEVILLE, Wis., Feb. 24.—Two mills of the Laflin & Rand powder plant here exploded late this afternoon. The mills were blown to pieces. Thomas D. Bass, Frederick Genthe, and William Rotticker were killed.

MR. MOORE STILL MISSING.

Diligent Search by His Brother Leads to No Result.

Thomas N. Moore of Mobile, Ala., who mysteriously disappeared in this city on Feb. 3, is still missing. His brother-in-law, R. O. Harris, is still at the Grand Hotel. He and a number of friends prosecuted a diligent search yesterday, but without results.

Mr. Harris does not believe that Mr. Moore has made away with himself, and is certain that the missing man's mental faculties are unimpaired. But he admits that he can offer no reasonable explanation for the disappearance. Mr. Moore has a wife and children in Mobile, where he was prominent in business circles.

Catholic Benevolent Legion Dinner.

District No. 3 of the Catholic Benevolent Legion had its annual banquet at the Hotel Marlborough last night. More than 300 persons participated. Many toasts were offered and among them were "District No. 3," responded to by P. J. Hughes; "New York State Council," by Victor J. Dowling; "Fraternity," by ex-Senator Thomas C. O'Sullivan; "New York City," by Justice Fitzgerald; "The Twentieth Century Catholic," by the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, and "Our Country," by Justice James A. O'Gorman.

Cold Wave in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 24.—The temperature here has fallen to zero and a thirty-five-mile an hour wind is blowing. All incoming trains are late. St. Joseph reports a fall of 50 degrees in the temperature in the last twelve hours. At Kalamazoo and Marquette street car traffic is blockaded by the snow and railway travel is greatly delayed. The storm is reported to be extremely severe in the copper region of the Upper Peninsula.

Coal Miners Get 20 Per Cent. Advance.

DU BOIS, Penn., Feb. 24.—The employes of the Northwestern Mining and Exchange Company, which employs more than 1,000 men at Brockwayville, Crenshaw, and Dagus Mines, were notified to-day that they will be granted an advance on March 1 equal to 20 per cent. This will be the second advance during the past eight months. After March 1 the rate for mining will be advanced to 55 and 60 cents per net ton.

Architect Hurt by a Fall.

J. Henry Flemer, an architect with offices in the Bowling Green Building at 11 Broadway, met with a severe accident yesterday morning in falling down the steps of the elevated station at Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue. He was badly cut about the head, and he had to be removed in an ambulance to the Presbyterian Hospital.

College Compelled to Close.

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 24.—All recitations at Ewing and Jefferson College, near here, have been suspended. The male students refused to attend college exercises because one of their number had been expelled. Both sides are determined and there is considerable doubt whether the school will reopen.

SIEGEL COOPER & Co.

Black and Colored Silks

For spring wear—all fresh, crisp goods, the newest of the new—and unquestionably priced lower than elsewhere.

Black Silks.

19-in. ALL-SILK BLACK TAFFETA, worth 60c. a yard, here at 49c

20-in. ALL-SILK BLACK TAFFETA, worth 70c. a yard, here at 59c

24-in. ALL-SILK BLACK TAFFETA, worth 85c. a yard, here at 69c

27-in. ALL-SILK BLACK TAFFETA, worth $1.00 per yard, here at 79c

22-in. ALL-SILK BLACK TAFFETA, pure dye, worth $1.50 per yard, at 1.10

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE AND PEAU DE SOIE, 22 inches wide, an extra heavy, handsome quality, warranted to wear well; worth $1.30 a yard, here to-morrow at 1.00

Colored Silks.

WHITE TWILLED INDIA SILK, 24 in. wide; soft crepe finish, with bright satin lustre; a regular 75c. per yard quality; here to-morrow at 49c

24-in. CREPE DE CHINE, in all the leading evening and street shades, regularly worth $1.25 a yard; here to-morrow at 88c

SILK SQUARES FOR WAISTS—the latest novelty—have colored border and fringe, with plain centre, ⅞ of a yard square; two will make a waist; sold elsewhere at $3.75 each; our price for Monday only . . . 2.25

A great variety of WHITE HEMSTITCH and PLISSE TAFFETA can be seen at the present time in our Colored Silk Section. For to-morrow we offer this splendid bargain: HEMSTITCH AND CRINKLED EFFECTS, 27 in. wide, in exquisite designs; worth actually $1.75 per yard, special at 1.29

Taffeta and Satin Waists.

The great special sale will be continued to-morrow. We offer these extraordinary good values, having had the good fortune to secure them far below current quotations, and earnestly request early selections, as such offerings will be few and far between after this special purchase is exhausted.

Satin Waists of all silk Satin Duchesse, in rose, light blue, violet, heliotrope, mode, cardinal, bluet, cerise, navy, royal, brown and cadet, made with tucked and plaited front. Some have plain, others plaited back. All made with stitched flare dress sleeves. SPECIAL at 3.90

Satin Waists of extra heavy all silk satin—in most exquisite shadings of violet, helio, cerise, sage green, fawn, bluet, cardinal and black—completely covered with cluster cording, have flange dress sleeves, cut steel buttons and plaited fronts. SPECIAL at . . . 6.75

Taffeta Waists of very fine quality French silks—a very choice array of pastel shades, as well as nasturtium, rose, violet, helio, light blue, light green and black—elaborately trimmed with clusters of cords and cut steel buttons. SPECIAL at 6.75

Brilliantine Waists. One special number of fine quality lustrous Brilliantine Waists, with tucked front and back, lined throughout; unquestioned $2.50 value. MONDAY at . . . 1.90

Women's Tailored Street Costumes.

We will introduce Monday 3 new and very beautiful tailored suits at prices that will unquestionably make short work of the limited quantities we have on hand. You will find them exceptional values—strictly first-class in workmanship and up to that very high standard of general excellence which is to such a large extent responsible for the great success of this part of our business.

At 8.90. We offer a choice of 300 HOMESPUN SUITS in four of the very best styles and colors of the season; fly front, Eton, double breasted and tight fitting.

At 11.75. SUITS of fine Venetian, in black, castor, brown and blue; fly-front jacket and newly shaped flare effect skirt; straps on jacket and skirt, heavy stitching.

At 15.00. SUITS of best grade of Broadcloth, in black, blue, brown, castor and gray, fly-front jacket and new skirt, with double box plait. Jacket lined with taffeta silk and skirt with extra special grade of percaline.

Upholstery Specials.

For Monday, February 26th. Compare them with those offered elsewhere. That's all we ask.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 10 patterns, exquisite real lace effects, absolutely worth $3.25 pair; special price, per pair 1.95

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, 3½ yards long, full width, pretty designs and well worth $4.50 per pair, special at 2.75

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, very heavily worked, excellent net, worth $7.50 per pair; very "special," for Monday, per pair 4.90

POINT D'ARABE LACE CURTAINS, new effects, unexcelled for service and beauty; the real $8.50 kind, for Monday, per pair 6.50

A Special Offer in Portieres.

A Bargain You Must Not Miss.

350 Pairs secured at a very low price, on sale at figures beyond comparison. They consist of Armure, Derby, Bagdad and other weaves; per pair, $4.95, $4.25 and 3.25

ORIENTAL TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS, in choicest of Oriental colors, and specially well fringed all round, positively never before offered under $5.50, for Monday at, each 2.95

RUFFLED CURTAIN SWISS, sheer quality, 5 in. ruffle, per yard 15c

IMPORTED FISH NETS, 50 in., bordered and plain, 29c. to 40c. values, for Monday, per yd. 19c

IRISH POINT SASH LACE, 27 in., per yard 35c

Housefurnishings for Monday.

GALVANIZED WASHTUBS, medium size, special to-morrow at 40c

CLOTHES HAMPERS, of strong willow, medium size, with wood bottom, regularly sold at $3.00, special to-morrow at 1.60

CURTAIN STRETCHERS, the improved kind, size 7x14, special at 95c

MATCHLESS GAS BURNERS, the self-lighting style, special for Monday, at 24c

WASH BOILERS, extra heavy quality tin, copper bottoms, No. 7 size, Monday; at 50c

STEP LADDERS, strongly made of good clear lumber, the 4-ft. size, for 52c

STEP LADDERS, strongly made of good clear lumber, the 5-ft. size, for 57c

FANCY SCRAP BASKETS, in assorted colors, the 50c. kind, Monday, for 25c

GALVANIZED ASH CANS, of extra heavy stock, full barrel size, Monday, at 1.25

FOLDING STEP CHAIRS, made of hardwood and nicely varnished, special at 85c

CLOTHES WRINGERS, with white rubber rollers, 10 in. long, have hardwood frame, the $2.00 kind, to-morrow at 1.25

MEAT SAWS, family size, made of solid steel, to-morrow at 15c

TOILET PAPER of the finest tissue, the famous Empress brand, 1,000 large sheets, to-morrow for 6c

COOKING STOVES. Our Blue Flame Cooking Stove, the 2-hole style, guaranteed to give satisfaction, regular price $9.60; special for to-morrow at 6.00

A Great Sale of Dress Goods.

We will display Monday many new arrivals in Spring Dress Fabrics for the Spring of 1900. Our assortments of all that is new, exclusive and thoroughly good are simply immense, and the fastidious and economical buyer will find the prices just about ¼ less than elsewhere.

Black Dress Goods.

Our new Black Dress Goods Dept. is now situated on the 19th street side of the store, where the light is exceptionally good.

BLACK SERGE, all wool, fast jet black, sponged and shrunk, looks well and will wear well, too; Monday per yard 48c

BLACK CREPONS, light weight for Spring, crinkly and crispy, with a brilliant sheen; every piece has its own peculiar effectiveness, which makes this line a strong bidder for the leading place among the Black Goods Novelties; sold elsewhere at 85c. and 79c. per yard; our price for Monday only . . . 59c

BLACK AND NAVY CHEVIOT, 1½ yards wide, all wool, sponged and shrunk ready for the needle; a great fabric for wear; will cost us fully 90c. a yard to repurchase; offered for Monday only at, per yard 75c

Colored Dress Goods.

NOVELTY DRESS GOODS—Variegated hues, in 12 choice colorings; an extremely handsome fabric for such a low price as, per yard 29c

CHEVIOTS—All wool, sponged and shrunk, 14 choice shades
VENETIANS—All wool, in a handsome range of street shades
PLAIDS—For waists and dresses, in many new combinations of colors
} Your choice Monday, Per yard, 49c

NEW COATING SERGES, all wool, manufactured from a high grade of yarn and warranted to give good wear; the colors include such tints as pearl, gray, heliotrope, tan, castor, navy, red, cornflower, Reseda, Admiral, old rose, lavender, etc., etc.; now we are selling at, per yard, $1.25, 93c., 75c. and . . . 48c

BROADCLOTH—52 in. wide; a handsome silky finish, in 12 pastel shades and 14 other good colors; present wholesale value $1.50; our price, per yard 98c

Laces and Embroideries.

Special Sale of Lawn Tuckings, the most desirable article for ladies' waists and waist fronts for the Spring season. A large variety of patterns at prices far below elsewhere quotations.

55c., 63c. and 69c. yard.

CLUSTER TUCKINGS, with lace insertion, special at, per yard 1.29

EMBROIDERY REMNANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' SHORT STRIPS, all sorts of widths and patterns, perfect and well made, to be sold Monday

at one-half their regular prices.

ORIENTAL LACES, white and ecru, in a variety of pretty patterns, special for Monday at, yard . . . 8c

BLACK SILK EDGES, from 1 to 2½ inches wide, regularly sold from 7c. to 10c. yard, special for Monday at . . 5c

MOUSSELINE DE SOIE, 42 inches wide, in a large line of desirable shades, including black and white; regular 59c. value; special for Monday at 39c

Carpets, Linoleums and Japanese Straw Mattings.

When we need space for new goods the old ones must move; and to make them move quickly we cut the prices to the quick, regardless of cost. See for yourself:

350 ROLLS OF CARPETS—60 patterns of which were left over from last season. In the lot are Smith & Sanford's best quality Axminster $1.25 per yard carpets; Smith, Sanford and Dobson's best velvet carpets, and several other equally good makes, worth up to $1.35 per yard. You may have your pick to-morrow at per yard 75c

ODD PIECES OF LINOLEUMS, some of which are fully 40 feet long, in patterns that we have decided not to reorder, Monday at these very low closing prices:

The No. 1 quality, worth 65c. per square yard, here to-morrow at 45c

The No. 2 quality, worth 55c. per square yard, here to-morrow at 35c

The No. 3 quality, worth 45c. per square yard, here to-morrow at 30c

JAPANESE STRAW MATTING—Double dyed, white ground, with inlaid figures, in rolls of 40 yds., worth $10.00, on sale to-morrow at 6.50

The World's Pure Food Mart

offers the following high-class Staple Groceries, Wines and Liquors at exceptionally low prices for Monday's Sale.

TONGUE—Choice and selected Smoked Tongue, mild and properly cured, per lb 13c

BACON—Armour's mild-cured lean strip Bacon, per lb 10c

BUTTER—Fancy Elgin Creamery Butter, fresh packed at our own creamery, 3-lb. pail 1.29

MACKEREL—Choice fat Family Mackerel, 5-lb. kit 59c

EGGS—Strictly fresh-laid Eggs from Chestnut Ridge Dairy Farm, doz. . 15c

ORANGES—Choice California Navel Oranges, per doz 25c

TOMATOES—Extra selected solid packed Jersey Tomatoes, mammoth cans, doz., $1.25; per can 11c

Fancy Southern red ripe Tomatoes, doz., 80c.; per can 8c

CORN—Extra fancy Maine Sugar Corn, very sweet and tender, doz., $1.15; per can 10c

Choice N. Y. State Sugar Corn, doz., 80c.; can 7c

COCOA—Abs

IN FAMINE-STRICKEN INDIA

About Sixty Million People Suffer for Food.

WORST IS YET TO COME

Spring and Summer Will Bring a Greater Scarcity—Crops Are a Failure and Cattle Die.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SIMLA, India, Jan. 25.—In my last letter, sent from here in the later part of November, I described the serious state of things then existing throughout a large part of India on account of the failure of the monsoon rains and pointed out how much worse this famine and scarcity would become if the drought continued.

In the two months which have elapsed since then every condition has been as unfavorable as possible. Not only was there no rain until late in the present month, but the temperature was abnormally high and the humidity of the air slight to a degree never before experienced. Even the very dews, usually heavy during the cold season, and on which a good deal depends, were non-existent. A blazing sun and a furnace-like breeze completed the havoc already begun by the want of rain, and the result today is that the outlook for a large portion of this country is of the blackest.

It is officially stated that in October last the famine area was estimated to comprise about 100,000 square miles in British territory, with a population of 15,000,000, and about 250,000 square miles in native territory, with a population also of about 15,000,000. The revised estimates now show the famine area in British territory to be about 140,000 square miles, with a population of 22,000,000. In a further area of about 10,000 square miles, with a population of about 2,500,000, scarcity and distress prevail of a sufficiently general character to require the opening of famine relief works, and in a yet further area of about 65,000 square miles, with a population of about 10,000,000, severe scarcity also exists.

In native territory the famine area, including tracts where conditions of severe scarcity approximating famine prevail, may be put at about 230,000 square miles, with a population of about 27,000,000.

60,000,000 IN DISTRESS.

The acutely distressed, or true famine area in native territory may be taken at about 160,000 square miles, with a population of about 18,000,000. For the whole of India an area of close on 500,000 square miles, with a population of some 60,000,000, is affected by the famine, more than 60 per cent. of this area and population acutely so.

Such is the general situation. Detailed reports from the various provinces affected all agree in saying that never before in the history of the country has so severe a calamity of such stupendous magnitude overtaken it. Not only has the prolonged drought been a record one in every way, but the people themselves are far less prepared to face a period of distress and scarcity than is usually the case.

The present famine comes on the top of a series of bad years and poor and indifferent harvests. Only three years ago the country was afflicted by a severe famine, from which it has not yet had time to recover. The people are consequently impoverished to a degree and in no way prepared to face the present disaster which has overtaken them. Everything that can be done to relieve the distress and to lighten the burden is being done. The expenditure of famine relief works is now more than 100,000 rupees a day. Up to the end of March next it is estimated that more than 40,000,000 rupees will have been spent on famine relief works by the Government alone, quite apart from the enormous sums being spent by native States, where the famine is even worse than in purely British territory.

RELIEF WORK.

There are at the present time close on four millions of people on famine relief. The number is growing at the rate of something like a quarter of a million weekly. And the worst pinch of the famine has not yet been felt. That will come later, in the Spring and early Summer. It is difficult to realize the extent of the famine relief operations which will be necessary in two or three months' time. They will tax the resources of Government, both in men and money, to an extent never before heard of, or even contemplated.

Already all available officials are working practically continuously on famine relief in the affected areas. But these areas are so immense, the distances so great, and the pressure of work so enormous that already it is apparent that there are not half enough workers in the field. A single official may have an area of 10,000 square miles, with a population of 1,000,000 in his immediate charge. Under these circumstances much of the minor detail has to be left in the hands of native subordinates. But, unfortunately, these subordinates, true to the immemorial customs of the Orient, are to a great extent corrupt and dishonest to an extraordinary degree.

Thus it is to be feared that in too many cases the people on relief are plundered and exploited by the petty native officials immediately in charge of the relief operations. In ordinary times this evil would be remedied, or to a great extent mitigated, by the employment of a large number of military officers, men who belong to native regiments and who accordingly are well acquainted with the country and the people. Many such were lent to the civil Governments when the famine began, but it is no longer possible to spare any more. The war in South Africa has drained India of some hundreds of officers and it is with difficulty that the routine work of regiments can be got through. Accordingly the civil Governments will have to do the best they can with their own officers.

The war also affects the famine in another way. No charitable relief can be expected from England, the various war funds draining all superfluous money into their coffers. In the famine of three years ago no less than £500,000 was subscribed in England for charitable relief in India. Now, with an infinitely worse famine, it is impossible to expect from the mother country so much as a single sovereign.

HIGHER CLASSES AFFECTED.

The scarcity, coming, as I have said, on the top of a series of bad years, has affected the people to an extraordinary degree. They are resigned, phlegmatic, helpless, and hopeless. Lord Sandhurst, the Governor of Bombay, reports that the famine has affected seriously a higher stratum of society than has ever been the case before. The same might be said with equal truth of other parts of India.

From all parts come reports of crops either wholly spoiled or simply non-existent. The cotton crop in some of the most renowned cotton districts is said to be not one-twentieth of the normal yield. In many districts it is not worth gathering in. The yield of all India is less by some 700,000 bales than was the case last year. The ground nut crop is but an eighth of last year's crop. The wheat crop will be wretched. In many districts it was impossible to carry out sowings, owing to the intense dryness of the soil. In others the seeds either never germinated or the young plants withered and died.

Only on irrigated lands will there be any appreciable outturn. And even in this case the crop will be deficient, for, owing to the scanty snowfall in the Himalaya, the rivers, and consequently the canals, have been running abnormally low and irrigation has been curtailed to an unprecedented extent.

Cattle are dying now by tens of thousands. In many places peasants are with difficulty keeping their beasts alive by means of dried leaves, the thatch of houses, weeds, and similar rubbish. In Kathiawar, the peninsula on the west of India, which is composed entirely of small native States, the mortality among the cattle is appalling. Wells have been dug elsewhere, and some small supply of water obtained, but in many parts of Kathiawar this is impossible, owing to the brackishness of the water, the whole country in times gone by having been covered by the sea.

CRIME FLOURISHES.

It being against the religious principles of the Hindus to kill their cattle, even when they are dying in intense agony of thirst and hunger, the poor beasts are turned loose in thousands in the desert to die miserably, their wretched skeletons being speedily picked clean by jackals and vultures.

Hides to the extent of hundreds of thousands have been exported from places where previously there was little or no trade in such articles. In some places the railway cars are choked with hides, the rolling stock being insufficient to deal with the immense numbers brought in.

Meanwhile crime, the invariable accompaniment of famine, stalks abroad. The police are unable to cope with it, and from many quarters come reports of assaults, highway robberies, and even murders, carried out publicly and in the light of day. The money lenders especially appear to be marked down for the people's wrath. In one district alone a dozen such have been robbed and beaten within the space of a single month. All bocks, deeds, and the like are invariably burned on these occasions, and the loss to the bankers, all natives, is of course immense.

Lord Curzon, in an important speech made a few days ago, has publicly admitted on behalf of his Government that the famine is the worst which has ever afflicted India. And, as already pointed out, the most severe period is still to come. W. M.

Famine Continues in India.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The plague in India contiues virulent. There were 583 victims in Bombay City during the week ending Feb. 16. With over 61,000,000 of people affected by the famine and only about 4,000,000 in receipt of relief, India seems in a bad plight, though the death rates over the 550,000 square miles of the famine area are decreasing. The Indian Government has issued a resolution approving Prof. Haffkin's anti-plague inoculation.

BECKHAM FILES A NEW SUIT.

Action Against Taylor Taken in Accordance with an Understanding Between the Rival Claimants.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 24.—The suit of J. C. W. Beckham against W. S. Taylor was filed in the Circuit Court here this afternoon. This action was originally brought at Georgetown. The filing of the suit here was in accordance with the agreement made by both sides for a consolidation of suits involving the Governorship of Kentucky. The action is for an injunction. Gov. Taylor is the plaintiff in a similar suit against Beckham and others. By the agreement Judge Field will try the consolidated suits.

The answer and counter claim of Beckham, Castleman, and Carter in the injunction suits by W. S. Taylor, John Marshall, and Daniel Collier were filed. The answer denies all of the allegations of plaintiff's petition and sets up a counter claim that the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Adjutant General have been usurped by plaintiffs and defendants pray that they be adjudged the holders of said offices.

NAMED TO SUCCEED GOEBEL.

Democrats Nominate for the Senate M. L. Harbeson, the Dead Man's Associate.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 24.—The Democratic Executive Committee of Kenton County, Ky., met in Covington to-night and nominated Matthew L. Harbeson for State Senator to take the place of the late Senator Goebel. Harbeson was the associate in business of the dead man, and his nomination was the result of the efforts of the regular Goebel organization.

Opposed to Harbeson was former Mayor W. L. Rhinock of Covington. He did not receive a vote. He has wired Senator Carter at Frankfort, asking him to postpone the date of the special election, but no reply has been received.

It is understood that Mr. Rhinock will go before the voters as an independent candidate. If he does he will have a good chance of election, as the Republicans will throw all their strength to him in order to break the power of the Goebel organization. The Republicans will make no nomination, holding that Lieut. Gov. Marshall, and not Senator Carter, has the authority to call a special election.

The successor of Mr. Goebel in the Senate will have a fair start toward inheriting the position of the dead Senator as leader of his party in the State, and in addition he may succeed Representative Albert Berry of the Sixth District in Congress.

GOEBEL MURDER SUSPECTS.

Whittaker and Jones to be Arraigned March 6—$100,000 Reward Bill.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 24.—The attorneys for the prosecution and defense arranged for an examining trial for Harlan Whittaker, charged with complicity in the murder of Goebel, on March 6. Lee Jones, the Whitley County suspect, will be arraigned at the same time.

It is evident the prosecution intends to make a fight to hold Whittaker for the April Grand Jury without bail. County Attorney Polsgrove refused to consent to an earlier trial because of the witnesses being scattered, and also on account of detective work now in progress, which, it is claimed, may have an important bearing on the case.

The Goebel Assassination Reward Appropriation bill for $100,000 was referred to the committee, and will be reported back for passage possibly as early as Tuesday. This measure, like all others being passed now, will be of questionable utility until passed on by the courts.

The report telegraphed from Bowling Green, the headquarters of the State Board of Health, that several cases of smallpox were found among the Butler County troops sent home yesterday caused great alarm here. Some soldiers are ill here, but they deny the existence of any cases of smallpox.

COMES TO PRESS A BIG CLAIM.

J. N. Veazey Says the South and West Favor Bliss for Vice President.

James N. Veazey of Cincinnati is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He is in New York to further prosecute his claim for $1,000,000 against the suspended brokerage firm of Henry Allen & Co. Mr. Veazey alleges that under a contract Allen & Co. owe him the sum claimed for information about the Whisky and other trusts, by the use of which, in Wall Street, they made vast sums of money. Allen & Co., it is said, do not deny the agreement, but claim that Veazey cannot recover, because the "compact was against public policy." Hamilton Odell, the referee, is expected to render a decision on that question early in the current week.

Referring to politics, Mr. Veazey, who travels extensively, said:

"I cannot speak from the point of view of a politician, but from what I have gathered from merchants in the South and West Cornelius N. Bliss would be a most acceptable nominee for the Vice Presidency. His great business ability is everywhere recognized, and his administration as Secretary of the Interior was eminently satisfactory. The people of the West and South, who like a brainy business man, hope that Mr. Bliss will be Mr. McKinley's running mate."

PLATT AND BLACK MEN CLASH.

Opposing Candidates for the Senatorship in Rensselaer County.

There are promises of a lively encounter between the Platt and Black forces over the nomination of a candidate for State Senator in the Rensselaer County district. The Republicans there are somewhat divided, Postmaster Leggett of Troy and ex-Gov. Frank S. Black each claiming to be the leader.

Arthur MacArthur, son of the late Senator Charles L. MacArthur, is favored for the Senatorship by the Leggett, or Platt, contingent, while Mr. Black is said to insist on the selection of Michael Russell, who is now serving his third term in the Assembly from the Third Rensselaer district.

Mr. MacArthur is the editor and proprietor of The Troy Budget. He never held office, but he is very prominent in Masonic and other civic bodies, and is said to be one of the most popular young men in the county.

MR. WOODRUFF'S SPEECHES.

Gov. Roosevelt Compliments the Lieutenant Governor.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Gov. Roosevelt, in reply to a question to-day, stated that he is greatly pleased at the reception which has been accorded Lieut. Gov. Woodruff in the West.

The Governor declared the speeches made to have been admirable, especially the one advocating the unity of the East and the West. This is a doctrine, he says, which should be strongly insisted upon.

Indiana's Democratic Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 24.—The Democratic State Committee to-night fixed June 6 as the date of the State Convention. The convention will be held at Indianapolis.

CAPE NOME GOLD FIELDS

Capt. Cryder, a Returned Miner, Talks of Their Wealth.

RICHER THAN THE KLONDIKE

Prospects Appear Golden—Present Conditions and Habits of Life Described—Women as Miners.

The Cape Nome district of Alaska has more golden wealth than the Transvaal, according to Capt. J. F. Cryder, a mining expert of twenty years' experience. For more than ten years he was engaged in mining work in Colorado. Then he went to Alaska, being one of the gold mine pioneers in that region. He spent eight years in exploration there, acting as expert for some of the leading mining and mercantile companies.

"Last Spring," he said, "I came out of the Klondike and heard about the discoveries at Cape Nome. I thought at first that the reports were spread to catch travel for the transportation companies. Even if the stories were true, I reasoned with myself, there would be little use of going there, as all the claims would be taken up. I happened to know Capt. J. J. Healy, General Manager of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, and one day while seated in his office at Seattle, I asked him what he knew about the Cape Nome tales of riches, and he replied that from the way the reports were coming in it seemed about right there had been a genuine strike up in that region.

"I then determined I would go to Cape Nome, and left Seattle on June 10, 1899. I arrived at Cape Nome on June 22. The North American Transportation and Trading people employed me to look into the matter for them. I found that the strike was really genuine. After looking the ground over carefully I made up my mind that another great gold-bearing country had been discovered.

"Its surface has only been scratched so far. No one has any idea of the immense riches it holds. I consider it a far richer gold country than the Klondike, far greater than anywhere else. I spent July, August, September, and October there. I went over nearly the whole of the Cape Nome territory, about 200 miles of beach that prospects well and extending thirty miles back, with gold on all the creeks. It is such an extensive territory that it will take a couple of years to prospect. The beach itself is very rich. Its ruby sands are really golden. Men who for miles and miles were digging along the beach were making from $10 up a day. Some were making $100, others $1,200, $1,500, and $1,800. One hundred dollars was a very common sum to make in a day.

"An assay from a two-foot depth below the surface of the beach runs $2,000 to the ton. At the depth of five or six feet it runs $4,000 to the ton. On the beach no large pieces of gold are found, but four miles back $400 and $500 nuggets have been picked up.

"I read in last Sunday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES the account of life at Cape Nome given in the letters of the Rev. Royal L. Wirt. What he says is accurate. I know Mr. Wirt quite well, having met him a number of times out there when he was planning to put up a hospital for the benefit of the miners.

"It is true that there was a good deal of typhoid fever at Cape Nome. That was due to the fact that the people did not take proper care of themselves. They couldn't get lumber to build houses, so they had to sleep in tents. They worked right in front of the tents. Many of them didn't wear rubber boots nor any other kind of footwear that would keep out the wet. They didn't observe regular hours. It's not to be wondered at, therefore, that they got sick.

"When I arrived at Cape Nome there was only one building in sight. That was a log shanty right on the point near the landing place. The water was so shallow that the steamers couldn't go near the shore, but had to anchor some distance off, and passengers and freight had to be landed in smaller boats. There were at that time only about 150 persons at Cape Nome. Before I left the number had increased to 5,000. Some two thousand came away with the last steamboat, as there was no prospect of their getting food or shelter during the Winter.

"In June last all who were at Cape Nome slept in tents. The weather was pleasant, although it rained a great deal. The people didn't mind that, however, but kept right at work. The single log building at the point was used as a cache house; all the goods were stored there.

"The two rivers at Cape Nome which empty into Bering Sea are the Snake and the Nome. The Snake is about forty-five miles in length and rises in the granite range to the north of Nome. This range has an Indian name which I do not recall. The Nome River is about fifty miles in length. It runs around and heads Snake River. Both streams are fordable in places. Both rivers have a large number of tributaries, all of which are rich in gold. The tributaries of the Snake River have been much more fully prospected than those of the Nome River. The richest tributary of the Snake so fas as known up to the present time is Anvil Creek. This is the only tributary where the claims have been thoroughly developed. They have been worked to a depth of nine or ten feet. Dexter Creek, a tributary of the Nome, is comparatively dry. It gives promise of yielding a great amount of gold.

"C. D. Lane has put a two-hundred-thousand-dollar pumping plant there to supply water. He believes that it is richer even than Anvil Creek. One of the men working Anvil Creek took out $10,000 worth in a day and a half, and $200,000 was taken out of No. 1 on Anvil Creek below Discovery after three months' diggings with a force of six men. That is only one instance. Several other parties did as well there.

TOO EARLY FOR RESULTS.

"It must be remembered that the real work at Cape Nome began only last Fall. The present year will be a big one there, but it will not be until next year that Cape Nome will be able to show how great is her golden wealth. It is conceded by all authorities that $30,000,000 of gold will be taken out of the Klondike and Cape Nome during 1900. I would not advise any one to go to Cape Nome; but it is not true that all the ground there is taken up. I was told that, but I was able to get 280 acres. Forty acres are on the beach, 80 on the timber, and 160 on Snake River. It is auriferous shale, gold-bearing formation ground right out by the glacier. Anvil Mountain undoubtedly was centuries ago quite high, but the glacial action has worn it down, and the gold has been deposited over a wide area. Gold is everywhere on the each in the tundra, along the rivers and creeks. It is found in the sand under Bering Sea for some distance from the shore. Even the anchors of the steamboats when they are drawn up have golden sand clinging to them. On the beach a person can dig to almost any depth. Further inland, by thawing out, one can go down fifteen or twenty feet. You strip the moss off the top and then do your thawing.

"It is only ten days' time from Seattle to Cape Nome. The steamboat passage is $100 each way. That includes food, etc. No hardships are to be endured. There is no land traveling, as in the Klondike.

"There is going to be a great rush to Cape Nome as soon as the season opens in June next. I believe that at least 35,000 will go there. There are twenty-five steamers booking sailings to-day. The largest nugget so far taken out of Anvil Creek was one valued at $480. Oddly enough, it was shoveled into the boxes and run through before it was discovered.

"The climate at Cape Nome is not so severe as one would expect. There are all sorts of weather there, and it rains a great deal in the Summer, but the climate is from 50 to 54 degrees, or about the same as Seattle. Of course, it is very cold in Winter. However, those who go there must be prepared for weather conditions. They ought, for instance, to stop work when the thermometer gets down to 40 degrees. So far only Summer diggings have taken place at Cape Nome, but the introduction of proper machinery there will lead to the thawing of the ground, so that work can be carried on in Winter as well as in Summer. They do Winter work in the Klondike by this means.

"How do the people dress at Cape Nome? Well, they don't wear much more than people do who live elsewhere. They wear moccasins, mucklucks, or masinkas to keep their feet dry. The moccasin you know about. The muckluck is a high boot, the sides of which are made of untanned moose hide and the sole of sealskin rawhide. The best waterproof boot, next to the rubber boot is the masinka. This extends a good way up the thigh, and is entirely of sealskin, the sole being of rawhide. It and the muckluck are both lighter than the rubber boot, and this counts for a good deal when a person has to travel as much as the gold seeker does. It also counts considerable when a person is hurrying to get his name on a stake. The fellow in mucklucks or masinkas would beat the fellow in rubber boots every time.

"Cape Nome is an orderly mining town. A sensible person can get along there all right. It's not a good place for tough men, however. They soon find out they're not wanted and had better travel. A city government was elected there last September. The Mayor, P. D. Cashel, is only twenty-two years old. They also have a Board of Aldermen, a City Marshal, and five or six policemen, as well as a regiment of United States soldiers. I don't know how much the Mayor gets, but all the other officers get from $10 to $15 a day. The election was carried on just as it is in any other place. They have also a paper up there—The Nome News. It is a weekly, and sells for 50 cents a copy.

"There are few kinds of insect pests at Cape Nome. The worst are the mosquitoes. They seem to live in the moss. There they hibernate, but as soon as the Summer comes they sally forth in myriads. Another breeding place for them is timber. The moss, however, is their favorite nest. This moss is a foot or two thick. The best way to get rid of the mosquitoes is to burn the moss. Some of the miners use mosquito netting.

"Many nationalities are represented among the gold diggers. Among them are South Africans, Australians, negroes, Canadians, and Europeans, but Americans naturally enough are in a large majority. A great deal of gambling and whisky drinking goes on. Saloons do the best business. Theatrical shows have not yet appeared there, but doubtless will ere long. There were about 150 women at Cape Nome when I was there.

WOMEN WORK AT MINING.

"Some of them were engaged in mining, and were even more venturesome than the men. They would take all sorts of risk, and seemed so full of hope and energy that there was no stopping them. I've seen them working the sand on the beach and getting $100 a day out of it. I recall seeing one big Swedish woman who was at work all by herself on the beach. Some of the men would speak to her as they passed. Others would not notice her. I recall also a Mrs. Burch of Seattle, who worked alongside her husband and boy. They were getting $400 and $500 out of it. Burch was taken down with the scurvy, and only for the devoted care of his good wife he would have died.

"About 3,000 persons have passed the Winter at Cape Nome. I think they'll come out all right. We won't know, however, until the first boat goes up from Seattle, and that will be about June 1. Most of those who staid there this Summer were without doubt comfortably housed. It costs $300 a thousand for lumber, and coal is 7 cents a pound. The houses are heated by big sheet iron stoves. As I have said, I offer no advice to any one to go to or to stay away from Cape Nome. I'm simply stating things as I found them there. Every one must decide for himself, as I did. Each claim of regulation size is 660 feet by 1,320, or about twenty acres. In the rivers about the only fish worth eating are arctic trout. I noticed a few of the men up there fishing, but the great majority haven't time for anything like that. It's cheaper for them to buy meat. The principal game are caribou, ptarmigan, and rabbits. There are no snakes or frogs there.

"There are a number of hotels and boarding houses at Nome City. The average meal costs $2.50. Labor is paid for at the rate of $2 an hour. It costs $2 for a bed. The chambermaids are mostly men. Cooks get $20 a day. I've paid as high as $7 and $8 for breakfast, but I could get a good one for $2.50. The negroes at Cape Nome are doing well. Some of them have considerable money. One negro owns a hotel. He paid $6,000 for it. He came from Dawson, where he made $10,000 pulling loads with his dog teams. Horses are getting more common now in Alaska. One hundred dollars a day is paid for a horse. At Cape Nome 5 cents a pound is paid for hauling stuff up the beach, a distance of a quarter of a mile. Building lots when I got there were selling for $100 each; within a month afterward they were selling for from $10,000 to $20,000 each.

"I know of one man who paid $10,000 for a half interest in a lot and cleared $90,000 on it. Drinks are 50 cents each; cigars the same. A pack of cigarettes costs the same."

Capt. Cryder since his return from Cape Nome has become manager of a mining and development company, with offices at Seattle and in this city. He will return to Cape Nome on the first steamer that sails from Seattle. He will take with him steam hydraulic mining machinery, costing more than $100,000. He brought here with him a map of the Cape Nome mining district showing all the tributaries of the Snake and Nome Rivers. One of the creeks flowing into the Nome is called Dewey, another Schley, and a third Sampson.

He also brought copies of The Nome News, which enjoys the distinction of being published further north than any other American newspaper. It has four pages of four columns each. It presents a good typographical appearance, has display heads, an editorial page, and a fair advertising patronage. The editor is Major J. F. A. Strong, who was one of the editors of The Dawson Daily News.

NEW CAPE NOME DISCOVERIES.

Men Are Waiting for Spring Thaws to Wash Out Fortunes.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 24.—News from Cape Nome points out that further Winter discoveries prove that district is undoubtedly the richest gold belt ever discovered. In several districts men are at work this Winter piling up big dumps of gold-bearing sand and gravel, which will be washed out as soon as the Spring thaw comes.

Numerous nuggets have been found ranging in value from $30 to $480. The greatest activity prevails in the bonanza district, adjacent to Nome City, and beyond Cape York the arctic district has been laid out. Rich pay dirt has been found there, and it is certain that hundreds of prospectors will go there from Nome early next Summer.

The beach is supposed to be rich as far north as Port Clarence. There are places, however, where it will pay only for hydraulic operations. Provisions are plentiful at Nome, and there will be no suffering therefor food supplies.

Wood and coal are very scarce. All available wood has been used for ten miles on either side of Nome City. Very poor wood brings $50 to $60 per cord.

FELL SIX STORIES; UNHURT.

Longerhurst Found by Fellow-Workmen Looking for His Cap.

When the temporary elevator in the new fourteen-story Temple Bar Building, now under construction at Court and Joralemon Streets, Brooklyn, dashed with broken weights from the sixth story to the cellar late yesterday afternoon, the workmen who had seen Frank Logerhurst, a riveter, enter the lift hurried below in horror.

"He must be dead already," whispered one man, as they reached the basement stairs. "I don't hear a sound."

When the hushed group entered the cellar, however, they found Logerhurst groping about in the dusk for his cap. Beyond some bruises and scratches he was uninjured by his hasty descent. At the Brooklyn Hospital his slight injuries were dressed, and he walked to his home, at 955 Pacific Street.

Steamship Returns Disabled.

The Lamport & Holt steamer Wordsworth, which sailed on Wednesday from New York with a general cargo and passengers for Brazilian ports, slowly limped back yesterday, passing Sandy Hook at 3:45 o'clock in the afternoon. Capt. Graham, her commander, in answer to inquiries, said that her machinery had become deranged 140 miles out. He declined to answer any other questions or give other information, and would not allow any one on board. The steamer's agents are Busk & Jevons.

The Rev. T. A. Hyde Called.

The Rev. Thomas Alexander Hyde has accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Matthias's Protestant Episcopal Church at Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn. Mr. Hyde is a graduate of Harvard and the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Cambridge, and has been rector of churches in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

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IN AID OF CUBAN ORPHANS

Easter Festival to be Held by New York Children.

Meeting to Interest Public School Teachers in the Project to Help Cubans.

A well-attended meeting called for the purpose of interesting principals and teachers, and through them the children, of the public schools in the Children's National Easter Festival, to take place under the auspices of the Cuban Orphan Society, was held in the new hall of the Board of Education yesterday.

Thomas B. Adams, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Cuban Orphan Society, who was born in Cuba, and has special knowledge of the conditions prevailing there, told of the plight in which the future men and women of the island were left as as result of Spanish rule, and of the work done by the Cuban Orphan Society.

Lloyd Garrison, who went to Cuba with the Commission of Evacuation, said it was significant that the first meeting held in the Board of Education's new hall since it was formally opened should be in furtherance of the "greatest educational task ever undertaken by the American people. What the American people must now do," he continued, "is to take care of the hundreds of thousands of orphans in Cuba, concentrated in the towns, whose condition, if abandoned to the fate of the town waif, would be infinitely worse than anything this city has to show." He declared that the people of Cuba were grateful to Americans for what the latter had done for them. Incidentally he paid a tribute to Gen. Leonard Wood as "the most splendid type of an American administrator ever sent abroad."

Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, who has charge of the work of organizing the festival, said that it would open in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on April 16, and last about two weeks, and many and ingenious are the devices for drawing nickels and dimes from the pockets of the children.

John T. Nicholson, Chairman of the Public Schools Committee in connection with the festival, announced that an educational booth was to be established, and that all Principals and teachers would have to contribute actively to the success of the festival.

MANY PEOPLE INTERESTED.

The preparations for the festival are arousing much interest in New York. Parlor meetings are being held all over the city morning, afternoon, and evening, with enthusiastic gatherings of women, who offer their services for all kinds of work. Men of all classes, professions, and trades are being approached, and above all a movement to reach the children through the schools and in every other way possible is being made, and they are responding with enthusiasm. This festival, which will be one of the biggest affairs that New York has ever seen, is to be the offering of "the boys and girls of the United States to the children of Cuba."

The stories which every newcomer from Cuba reiterates about the sad condition of the poor little waifs who after long periods of suffering have been left orphans, without guardians of any kind, wandering literally naked in the brush outside the cities and without any of the necessities of life in them, have aroused the sympathies of the whole country. Some homes have already been started for them in Cuba. Some schools have been organized, but what has been done is as nothing in the presence of the great need which still exists. The children are anxious to be educated. Those who are able to get a few pennies save them to buy books, and poor little waifs visit the houses of American families begging for domestic duties to perform that they may make a little money.

These are some of the things that Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, Chairman of the Festival Committee, who has turned herself into some sort of an executive machine with infinite capacity for work in the interest of the cause, tells the women to whom she talks in the clubs and at the parlor meetings, and the school children, the business men, and even the newsboys are to become some of the most helpful allies. These stories are repeated by those who attend the different meetings, who become infected with the enthusiasm, and sub-committees are already partially organized and donations have begun to come in.

OFFICES OPENED IN BROADWAY.

An office, rent free, has been given in the Central Bank Building, at 320 Broadway, where Mrs. Willard, John P. Faure, the Secretary, and William T. Wardwell, the Treasurer, can be reached. There is an information bureau at 503 Fifth Avenue, where Miss E. D. Bininger, Chairman of the Information Committee, answers all questions. One of the most important donations has been the use of a vacant store at 15 Astor Place, for a supply station, where nothing that is useful will be refused.

One of the first requests that Mrs. Willard has made has been for things that every woman may find in her own house. Duplicate Christmas presents, pretty little vases of which one is tired, cups and saucers, little creamers—everything of this kind will be needed for the prize packages which are to be sold in great quantities and in many amusing ways. With the parlor meetings have been opened sewing classes, which will probably reach a climax of usefulness during Lent and at which the women who are dexterous with their fingers and prefer to give their services in this way will make all sorts of pretty things. For these meetings, also, the resources of the housewife will be called into play, and all sorts of odds and ends of pretty materials can be sent to the supply depot, where they will be given out to the sewing classes. Nothing at the festival is to be sold on commission, and there will be a greater need of supplies.

This is some of the work that is going on directly among the women. The school children all over the country are to be reached, to give their services and their enthusiasm to the work. The heads of the schools are taking up the work with a democratic disregard for everything but the main object in a way that promises great results. The private and public schools of the city are usually as far apart as if divided by some deep gulf, but at a meeting at the Brearley School the other day there were Mr. Crosswell, Chairman of the Private School Committee, and Mr. Nicholson, Chairman of the Public School Committee, sitting on the same platform united in the same work. Mr. Nicholson is Public School Superintendent and President of the National Teachers' Association. Members of his committee will be A. J. Little, President of the Board of Education, and Superintendent Maxwell. Through these committees letters will be sent to all the children of the country. The college boys are to be ushers at the festival, and college girls will have tables devoted to things of interest to college students.

THE NEWSBOYS HELP.

Another class of workers will be the newsboys. Mrs. Willard talked to them about the work last Sunday night. She says she wants every newsboy in the city to call out with his papers the notice of the festival when the time arrives. At the close of the meeting some of the older newsboys went up to talk to Mrs. Willard. One was in his shirt sleeves, but with a very clean collar. Another was said to be the champion bag puncher of New York. Finally a dozen or more boys gathered around to talk things over, and the subject of forming a committee among them was broached. Any one who thinks that an experienced newsboy doesn't understand the proper way of going to work to form a committee is mistaken.

"Can't you take the Chairmanship of one of the committees, Fred?" Mrs. Willard asked one of the boys.

"I will be temporary Chairman," he answered, willingly, "but I can't be the regular Chairman unless the boys elect me."

Policemen, firemen, and conductors are to be brought into the work, and will have special days at the festival.

Of the detail of the festival proper it is impossible to speak more than generally, because it is to be on such a large scale. The Seventy-first Regiment Armory has been given free of cost for the week, and the favor may be extended for another week if the bazar is a success. Battery B has also given a room. All countries are to be represented, and the work for them will be done as far as possible by women of the different nationalities or by those in some way in touch with them. Every woman in New York is asked to help in the work and to do for it the thing of all others in which she is most interested and likes best. There will be room for everything. To give an idea of the workers, Mrs. Hubert Vos, the only Hawaiian woman in this city, will represent that country; Mme. Fabricotti represents Italy; Mrs. Charles Montant, Mrs. Henri Gourd, and Mrs. Noel are in the French division, and Mrs. Lannon Bull is Chairman for the Scandinavian contingent. Goods are to be imported from all the different countries.

There will be innumerable catch-penny affairs where different kinds of packages are given out upon the receipt of certain sums of money, and these it has been proved by experience please old and young. One which attracted the most attention at a recent entertainment and which will be repeated on this occasion on a large scale is a Cuban express office. A name is handed in at one window with the money, and at the next an addressed package is handed out. The children cannot understand how the people in Cuba know their names. At a previous entertainment one little girl, who was very anxious for a package after they had all been given out, was promised by Mrs. Willard that she should have one later if she would wait. She gave her quarter, but it was a few days before there was an opportunity to buy anything for the package. In the meantime Mrs. Willard met the child's aunt.

"You must hurry about that package," said the latter, "for Dorothy is becoming anxious about it. She is asking me if I really think the company is reliable."

Miss Julia Delafield is to be in charge of a Klondike, where there will be prizes in the shape of gold and silver bricks, for which the children will dig.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis has promised three checks signed by her husband, now very rare, and one signed by Gen. Jackson. Howard Russell Butler and Mr. Zolnay are among the sculptors who have promised to assist, and have suggested the idea of different artists donating some of their own work. These are only a few of the plans already made.

SEEKS DIVORCE IN CHICAGO.

Wife of Orris I. McLellan, a New Orleans Millionaire, Makes Sensational Charges.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Mrs. Amber Louise McLellan, wife of Orris Irving McLellan of New Orleans, a State legislator in Louisiana, and worth, it is said, more than $1,000,000, has applied to Judge Tuthill for divorce. Mrs. McLellan testified that her husband's cruelty toward her was so great that she felt obliged to flee for her life. She charged that in 1896 Mr. McLellan tried to have her "interdicted" or pronounced incapable of carrying on her own affairs. When the choice of a madhouse or the street was given to her, Mrs. McLellan said she chose the asylum and staid there two months. About Christmas, 1898, she fled from New Orleans to Chicago, where a friend found employment for her.

The testimony showed the husband to be the owner of dry docks at New Orleans, a line of street cars, large plantations, blocks of real estate in New Orleans, and an income of $50,000 a year. Mrs. McLellan's lawyers asked the Court to award to her $5,000 a year as alimony and the possession of her personal property, worth $7,500.

"If the case is as bad as it seems," said Judge Tuthill, "she ought to have a share of that million."

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—The suit of Mrs. McLellan against her husband has been anticipated here for some time. Five weeks ago the details of the bill were telegraphd to this city from Chicago. Orris McLellan is the President of the McLellan Dock Company, and is wealthy. The couple have been separated for several months. Mrs. McLellan was born in Milwaukee, and was sent here to school, attending the Dominican Convent. Through his niece she met McLellan. They were married in 1890. The couple did not get along happily, and Mrs. McLellan spent some time in an asylum. On her release they were reconciled, and lived together until about fifteen months ago. They then separated, and about eight months ago Mrs. McLellan left the city, having previously complained in court that her husband had possession of diamonds and valuables of hers amounting to several thousand dollars, which he refused to turn over to her.

The Torino Reported Safe.

A cable dispatch was received from Havana yesterday stating that the British steamer Torino, which was reported from Pensacola as having been lost in the storm of Tuesday night, had arrived in Havana yesterday morning.

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdales

3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts

Like a Two-Edged Sword cutting either way, "Greater New York's Greatest Store" meets the problem of "betwixt seasons." The new Spring goods are in blossom awaiting the first sure touch of the incoming season to burst into bloom. Each day brings accessions to the Millinery, Wraps, Gowns, Laces, Trimmings, &c., &c., from our branch houses in Paris, London and Berlin. Meanwhile, in order to make room, staples, always in season, are marked at lower figures, while the prices of Furs, Cloaks, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c., are **Cleft in Twain.**

The New Suits and Skirts.

Two notably low priced garments as specials for Monday.

16.00—**Ladies' Tailor-Made Eton Suits,** like cut, of black Cheviot or medium gray and light gray camel's hair homespun. The coat has notched shawl collar, faced with Peau de Soie to match, and is lined with Taffeta silk. New eight-gored flaring skirt, with silk plaited Watteau back, lined with nearsilk; beautifully tailored and stitched; super excellent value, at **16.00**

Rainy-Day Skirts.

Ladies' Rainy-Day Skirts, made of fine quality black and white, plaid back, double-faced goods in Oxford gray, iron gray and blue gray, either saddle or box plated backs, and rows of stitching on bottom; lengths from 38 to 41; extraordinary value, **5.00**

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Groceries, Wines, &c.

Java and Mocha Coffee, our highest grade bean; ground or pulverized; none better at any price; delicious in flavor, per lb., **27**

Java, Mocha and Maracaibo Coffee, our 25c. kind, mixed, a most delicious drink, per lb., **19**

Golden Santos Coffee, very excellent, fine

CHAMBERLAIN'S ATTITUDE

London Paper Says He Should Have Courted Raid Inquiry.

THE NAVAL PLANS CRITICISED

Public Wants the Reserve Strengthened and Kept Together to Await Contingencies.

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LONDON, Feb. 24.—Apart from the dramatic change that came over the situation in South Africa, the event of the week was undoubtedly Joseph Chamberlain's vigorous, almost vicious self-defense in the House of Commons. The Colonial Secretary met the accusations and demands with one of those terrible fighting speeches for which he is noted, With venomous retort and scorn he once more denied complicity in the Jameson raid, denied the so-called revelations of the Indépendance Belge, and, with deft phrases, presented the Opposition's agitation as a personal attack upon his much-persecuted self.

In the heat of debate and with an overwhelming majority ready to cheer every bitter phrase, Mr. Chamberlain carried all before him. But, after reflection, many of those who thoroughly believe Mr. Chamberlain to be absolutely untainted and who place no importance upon the letters stolen from Mr. Hawkesley, counsel for the British South Africa Company, regretted that the Colonial Secretary took up the matter in such a personal spirit.

Voicing this feeling, The Saturday Review, while strongly deprecating another raid inquiry at the present juncture, deplores Mr. Chamberlain's "undignified attitude" and reminds him that the good faith of a Secretary of State is not a personal but a public matter.

Continuing, the paper says it regrets that he did not court a resumption of the raid inquiry instead of leaving it to A. J. Balfour, (First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons,) but adds that obvious reasons of state prohibited such a procedure at the present crisis.

In the meanwhile, Dr. Gavin Brown Clark, Radical Member of Parliament for Caithness, who was formerly Consul General of the South African Republic, stands accused by Mr. Hawkesley of buying stolen property in the shape of letters in regard to the raid. Though Dr. Clark has denied the allegations printed in The St. James's Gazette, he has not, so far, denied Mr. Hawkesley's charges. His fellow-Commoners are much stirred up in regard to the matter, but Dr. Clark seems unlikely to take any steps unless his constituents force an issue.

Lord Rosebery this week, the forsaken sole oracle of "lugubrious vaticinations," has been bantering the Lords of the Government, in the lightest satire, upon the fix they have got into by the unexpected change of the Wemyss resolution, which originally proposed to enforce the existing statute providing for conscription, but which at the last moment was altered to read that the statute be amended in order to make it available to be put in force; a change which upset Lord Lansdowne's and the Duke of Devonshire's carefully prepared speeches to such an extent that Lord Rosebery satirically moved an adjournment to enable them to prepare new speeches, at which even Lord Salisbury laughed.

With the accomplishment of the Government's plans, the main objections regarding war legislation collapsed and some attention was directed to home measures; which, incidentally, were supremely uninteresting.

The nomination of Major McBride of the Irish Brigade in the service of the Boers to contest South Mayo, vice Michael Davitt, resigned, has created no little outcry. Another Nationalist, John O Donnell, opposes Major McBride. Consequently, Feb. 29, when the voting is done, Mr. O'Donnell and the absentee candidate will fight it out between them.

The authorities pay so little attention to Irish disaffection that no steps have been taken to prevent Major McBride contesting the seat. The indulgence of this Government, of which this is an instance, fosters the feeling that Irish advocacy of the Boer cause and, in fact, the whole Irish movement at present, is of no great importance.

The condition of the navy and the alleged inadequacy of the new estimates are creating no end of discussion. The fact that the Government has ordered the Reserve Squadron to assemble at Portsmouth March 1 has relieved the fears of those who thought Continental interference was imminent, but they have with no pleasure the accompanying announcement that the squadron will be scattered again April 1, after a months' exercise.

Nor is public confidence strengthened by such statements as are made editorially in The Naval and Military Record, which avers that there are eight or nine modern French battleships capable of sinking the Reserve Fleet, and that, though France now has only six of such vessels with her northern squadron, she could quickly get the two needed from the Mediterranean without attracting suspicion, while the amalgamation of her northern squadron with that of Russia's Baltic fleet would altogether outclass Great Britain's reserve, which, this service paper declares, is a heterogenous and by no means a modern conglomeration, lacking in all the essentials of a trained battle fleet.

As a remedy, it is urged that new ships, not included in the reserve, be immediately commissioned, and that a powerful modern fleet be assembled in home waters to await contingencies. The army, or rather its system and the majority of its Generals, has so disappointed the bulk of the British people that it is almost a fad to criticise and underestimate everything British, and the navy is coming in for its full share. Events have yet to show that such criticism is justified.

JOSEPH COWEN IN LIFE.

Was a Supporter of Beaconsfield, a Sympathizer with Revolutionists, and a Home Ruler.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The death of Joseph Cowen, the coal-mine owner, Member of Parliament, and proprietor of The Newcastle Chronicle, has removed one of the most remarkable figures in English life and one of the most extraordinary men in Europe. His whole life and personality teemed with vivid contrasts. He was a millionaire, yet dressed in slouchy clothes, and as brilliant an orator as ever held the breathless attention of the House of Commons, yet of small stature and awkward gait, and he spoke with a Northumbrian burr.

A supporter of Lord Beaconsfield in his widest schemes for imperial expansion, yet Mr. Cowen was the friend of every conspirator from Moscow to Madrid, and financed revolutions from his own pocket as readily as other millionaires bought steam yachts. At the risk of his life and through battalions of spies he carried secret instructions to agents in Italy from that arch conspirator Mazzini. It was at Mr. Cowen's house that Orsini, who threw a bomb at the carriage of Napoleon III. and was guillotined for so doing, spent weeks prior to the perpetration of the deed.

With such an intensely democratic tendency, Mr. Cowen was, naturally, a Home Ruler yet none was more potent or more often quoted in arguments furnished in favor of the present war than the sentences penned by Mr. Cowen shortly before his death, when he declared that Great Britain was fighting to "prevent men of British blood from being treated as Helots."

Many years ago he retired from active politics, owing to his independent ideas, devoting his attention to his paper, The Newcastle Chronicle, which wielded almost as much political influence in the north country as Mr. Cowen did when men pointed to him in the House of Commons as the next Liberal Prime Minister. He lived as a recluse, yet directed his brickmaking business until it has become one of the most profitable in the country.

In Northumberland they say Mr. Cowen had gypsy blood, and they thus account for all that was erratic in his career.

A Jew in the Athenaeum Club.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Chief Rabbi Adler has been elected a member of the Athenaeum Club under the rule allowing the annual introduction of distinguished litterateurs. From this exclusive body Thackeray once suffered rejection. How much the British mind has broadened since then is evidenced by this election, and the fact that the Bishop of London, the Most Rev. Mandell Creighton, proposed him.

Japan's Minister to Go to Russia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Japanese Minister to the United States, Mr. Kutaro Komura, has been notified by cable from Japan of his appointment as Minister to Russia. He will leave for St. Petersburg about April 15.

FEAR VILLEBOIS-MAREUIL.

French Radicals Will Prevent Any Attempt to Make a Second Boulanger of the Boer Ally.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—In French eyes the most interesting character in the Transvaal war is Col. Villebois-Mareuil, the French military observer with the Boers, who is represented by the French press as the von Moltke of the Boer army. He is popularly supposed to have been the directing spirit of most of the Boer victories.

The unanimity wherewith the Nationalist press lauds him to the skies, however, has awakened serious doubts among good Republicans of its disinterestedness, and in the fulsome praise of Villebois-Mareuil is seen an attempt to elevate him into a popular idol. In defeating the British, say the Nationalist organs, he is seeking to avenge Fashoda, but Republicans and Radicals retort, "You are trying to create another Boulanger and use him against the republic on his return to France."

François Coppée, the poet, who has become a fervid Nationalist, revealed the Nationalist programme by writing too warm a eulogy of Villebois in a letter to the self-styled Patrons' League. This epistle put the Radicals on their guard, and one of their mouthpieces says:

"What the Nationalists did not succeed in doing with Marchand and Gallieni, what they dare not do with cynical Mercier, they will not attain with another. Forewarned is forearmed, and France does not want another Boulanger."

CASTELLANE AGAIN IN PARIS.

Says He Will Sue Figaro, but Has Not Yet Decided on His Course Concerning de Rodays.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Count Boni de Castellane, who, with the Countess de Castellane, left New York Feb. 15 on the steamer La Gascogne, appeared in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. In conversation with a press representative to-day the Count said:

"You must kindly excuse me from making any extended statement at this time as to my future course of action. I have not yet had the opportunity to consult all my friends, which I shall do before I reach a final decision as to what definite steps I shall take as to the Figaro and de Rodays. However, I had a short consultation with my attorney this afternoon, and it was determined to institute proceedings against the Figaro for libel. That step is certain. As to further action, I shall await the full advice of friends.

"Let me add that my trip to the United States was most enjoyable, and I am enchanted with the kindness shown us."

PARIS CARNIVAL IS ON.

Festivities Preceding Lent Began in the French Capital Last Night —Students Will Parade.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Paris to-night entered upon the carnival season, which will bring a few days' gayety to the boulevards before the advent of Lent. The festivities opened with a masked ball at the Opera House to-night. Great preparations had been made for this event, and the scene within the magnificent hall was one of exceptional brilliancy. Thousands of colored balloons and serpentines were distributed among the guests as weapons for the mimic battles among the merry throng Sunday at La Villette, where the famous abbatoirs of Paris are situated.

Sunday evening the public will be en fête. An allegorical procession will traverse the district, and in the evening public balls will take place in the open air in the chief squares, which will be especially illuminated with electric lights. The usual mardi gras procession along the boulevards will take place Tuesday, and in the evening bands will be stationed in the squares for the benefit of the working classes, who will indulge in dancing in the open spaces about the band stands.

The students have obtained from the Prefect of Police permission to introduce an innovation in the mi-carême celebration, in the form of a grand nocturnal cavalcade with flambeaus and illuminated cards representing the various schools.

AMERICA UNDER SUSPICION.

The Figaro Says the United States Has a Part in the Troubles in Martinique.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—In spite of the repudiation by official circles and the Deputies for Martinique of any sympathy for or credence in the assertions that American political agitators are responsible for the troubles in Martinique, the newspaper which gave prominence originally to these statements has returned to the charge, publishing under the caption "American Intrigues" an interview with an anonymous Martinique planter, in which it reiterates the accusations against America and says: "The audacity of their agents is such that several times recently American corvettes visited Martinique waters and under the very eyes of the colonial authorities took soundings."

The article concludes by asking again what the Governor of the island and the Cabinet are thinking of to permit these actions.

These attacks in themselves might be of little importance, but an article in an influential journal such as the Figaro shows that suspicion of America exists in other political circles concerning Martinique.

The Figaro's article said that the United States was following events with jealous eyes and that the negroes of Martinique hope to imitate their brethren of Santo Domingo, and that the United States, which already exercises a dissimulated protectorate over Santo Domingo, would not be sorry to see them follow the same road, which will lead through suppression of Parliamentary representation to suppression as a colony.

AN EARL AGAINST TRUSTS.

Says the Co-operative Plan Is the Only Solution.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Earl Grey, who is a peer and who votes with the Conservative Party, but who is connected with many labor organizations, especially in labor co-partnership, or the co-operation movement, of which he is the prime mover, recently addressing a co-operation meeting at Glasgow, referred at length to the colossal amalgamation of capital in the United States and said the same tendency was apparent on this side of the Atlantic. He declared the disadvantage resulting from the consolidation of industries consisted in enabling those controlling the market to force up prices to the limit the consumer would bear. He added.

"The co-operative plan restricting the rate of interest on share capital to 5 per cent. and prohibiting the transfer of shares to the open market alone supplies the method by which consolidation can be effected without endangering the interests of the community."

NEWFOUNDLAND'S CABINET.

Resignation of the Government Is Expected Soon.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 24.—Gov. McCallum to-day dismissed from office William Woodford, Minister of Public Works under the Winter Government, who voted with the Bond opposition Monday in defeating the Cabinet. Mr. Woodford was offered the alternative of resigning his portfolio, but failed to embrace it.

The resignation of the Government is now expected to occur at the end of the month. Chaos continues so far as the formation of a new Ministry is concerned.

ITALY'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Advanced Prices Make 1899 a Record Year in Business.

ROME, Feb. 24.—The statistics for Italy's foreign trade for 1899, published to-day, show that all previous records were exceeded, the amount of the trade for the year being 2,937,978,000 lire.

This figure is due in great part to the increased prices of commodities. Thus, the exports apparently increased 227,848,000 lire, but only increased 123,000,000 lire, while the imports really decreased 7,000,000, the volume having decreased, though the value increased.

Egyptian Officers Cashiered.

CAIRO, Feb. 24.—As a result of the investigation by a court of inquiry, held at Omdurman in connection with the recent insubordination of two battalions of Soudanese troops, five Egyptian officers have been cashiered and sent as prisoners to Cairo.

COMMERCE WITH GERMANY

Cessation of Negotiations Causes Surprise in Berlin.

MEAT BILL IS RESPONSIBLE

Ambassador White Says It May Lead to a Tariff War — Von Gossler Defends Army Dueling.

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BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The receipt of the news from Washington intimating the cessation of the commercial negotiations with Germany has created a sensation here. Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, said to-day:

"I interpret the reported Washington action as consequent upon the most recent shape of the Meat Inspection bill. If the bill is adopted in its present shape it will cause a bitter tariff war between the United States and Germany, in which, I believe, the latter will get the worst of it. The United States could cause the greatest trouble by opening every bottle of German wine and investigating every stocking, &c. Of course it would be a mere pretext, but it would be no worse than they have done with our meat, which the world recognizes as excellent.

"The German Government officials already express satisfaction with the American inspection, and we have never objected to any stringent inspection here, if it is done for sanitary reasons and not as a hindrance to trade. I understand the German Government is opposed to the present form of the bill."

It is understood from a member of the Embassy that the Foreign Office did not know the actual status of the negotiations in Washington, and asked the Embassy a few days since for information on the subject. A responsible Foreign Office official said in an interview to-day:

"I have no information regarding a hitch in the proceedings in Washington, but do not attach importance to the latest news. The negotiations will proceed in a conciliatory spirit, as heretofore. Germany recognizes that some of the United States agricultural products are necessary for Germany, like cotton and others. The American Government at the commencement of the negotiations was in favor of secrecy till definite results were reached. That was the only reason for preserving silence here."

The Reichstag this week was engrossed with army affairs, Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, and a few others uncovering a number of abuses which had hitherto remained in the dark. The War Minister, Gen. Von Gossler, replied lengthily, and succeeded in explaining satisfactorily most of the cases, though a few of the worst remain. Gen. Von Gossler even had the courage to defend them, though not a single party in the Reichstag sided with him.

Von Gossler rather defended the army duel as an institution hallowed by tradition and, with all its shortcomings, the best system to extend and preserve esprit du corps and the high standard of personal honor in the army. He showed that the number of duels was steadily diminishing, and that the same was the case in the number of soldiers committing suicide because of cruel treatment.

A number of the Centre speakers strongly opposed dueling, Herr Dasbach putting a large part of the blame upon the Emperor, because the latter usually pardons duelists who are sentenced to a short term in a fortress for killing an adversary, often under peculiarly atrocious circumstances, to several of which Herr Dasbach referred.

Rumored Expedition Against Siam.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—Baron Hesse Wartegg publishes a letter from Singapore in the Cologne Volks Zeitung, in which the writer says that an expedition is being prepared in the French Indies for the purpose of seizing Hainan, and therewith threatening the independence of Siam. The Baron adds that the matter was brought to the attention of Prince Henry of Prussia when the latter was in Bangkok.

Consul at Cologne Entertains.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The United States Consul at Cologne, John A. Barnes, and Mrs. Barnes gave a dinner to a number of other Consuls in Cologne Washington's Birthday. Among the guests were Consul Fiehns and family, Consul Brundage and family, Consul Brodowski, and Dr. Leonard, the British Consul at Cologne. The toasts drank were in honor of Washington, President McKinley, Queen Victoria, and Emperor William.

To Produce the Kaiser's Play.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The Emperor has summoned Capt. Lauff to witness the first performance of "The Iron Tooth" ("Eisen Zahn") Tuesday at the Royal Theatre here, of which his Majesty is a collaborator. The performance is looked forward to with deep interest, the Emperor having insisted on novel costuming and a number of improvements.

Prussia Bars American Title.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The highest Prussian Court has decided the American title of "Doctor" cannot be used in Prussia without a special permit from the Government.

Americans Sing in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—Mme. Etelka Gerster during the week gave a musicale here, at which Mrs. Wood of Salt Lake and Miss Koelling of Chicago sang.

2,540 Passengers for New York.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—Three North German Lloyd steamers start to-day for New York with 2,540 passengers, an unusually large number.

MENELEK PEACEABLY INCLINED.

Chief Counselor Reaches France and Dispels Sensational Rumors.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 24.—Herr Ilg, King Menelek's chief counselor, arrived from Abyssinia to-day. He will pass a year in Europe, during which he intends to visit Premier Waldeck-Rousseau and M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In an interview, Herr Ilg said King Menelek's intentions were most pacific, and he desired to live at peace with all neighboring powers. Every frontier incident touching Italy or Egypt, he declared, had either been settled or was on the way to a friendly arrangement. King Menelek hoped to visit the exposition.

The foregoing statement is regarded as a nullification of the sensational stories published in certain newspapers to the effect that Menelek was inclined to take advantage of Great Britain's difficulties in South Africa to make a move toward the Nile.

NICARAGUA CANAL COMMENTS.

London Paper Says Britain Would Not Object to Fortification.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Spectator, which often voices the Government's views, claims it is to Great Britain's advantage to have the United States fortify the Nicaragua Canal, saying the idea in Great Britain against such action is a delusion. The Spectator adds:

"If America asks us to give up the clause forbidding the fortification we ought to and most certainly should at once agree to do so."

The Spectator, however, points out that other powers might not be so willing, for though Great Britain in effect has acknowledged the validity of the Monroe doctrine the rest of the world has not.

Arrested for Robbing in Newark.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—William Bodeker of Richmond, Va., and Blanche Osler of Camden, N. J., who are wanted in Newark, N. J., for the robbery of a house in that city, were arrested here to-day. The girl is said to have pawned some of the articles stolen by Bodeker. The latter confessed having pledged for $200 in New York City a diamond brooch stolen from the Newark house and valued at $500. The prisoners will have a hearing to-morrow morning.

Bishop James W. Hood Very Ill.

NEWBURG, Feb. 24.—Bishop James Walker Hood of the American Methodist Episcopal Zion Church is very ill with pneumonia at the home of a friend here. Bishop Hood is seventy-six years old and his condition is serious.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Buildings Are Nearing Completion—America Wins in Dispute with the Turkish Commission.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—As the time approaches for the opening of the Exposition more interest apparently attaches to it. The crowds in the streets upon which the buildings face are continually increasing and the costumes of various nations indicate the presence of many strangers. The scaffoldings are now being stripped from the structures, and the latter begin to show their fine proportions, making the view one of great grandeur.

The southwest portion of Paris, with its white domes and minarets, now resembles an Oriental city.

The visit of the Shah of Persia has been definitely fixed for the middle of July. The presence of this royal visitor with his picturesque suite will be one of the attractions of the exposition. He leaves Teheran April 15 in great pomp, accompanied by a cortége of 3,000 persons. He goes first to Tauris and thence drives to Tiflis, where he will take a train for St. Petersburg, and pay a visit to the Czar. From St. Petersburg he comes to France.

Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward, Assistant United States Commissioner to the exposition, has just secured a victory in a dispute with the Turkish Exposition Commission regarding the construction of the latter's building, which, according to the original plans, threatened to seriously obstruct the view of and the outlook from the United States Building. The Turkish Commission has now been induced to make some important structural modifications of its building, which will give the American edifice the prominence worthy of its importance.

Prof. Woodward, in announcing this satisfactory settlement, acknowledges the active and valuable support which he received from United States Ambassador Porter in conducting the negotiations.

ART AT THE LOTOS CLUB.

It has become a custom, and a commendable custom, at the Lotos Club to make one of its monthly art displays each Winter an exhibit of works by artist members of the club. Such an exhibition opened yesterday in the club's art gallery, and will continue there until Wednesday next.

The general excellence and high artistic standard of this exhibition is surprising, for although the Lotos Club has more names of the stronger American painters on its roll than any other New York club, it was not to be expected that their work could be shown without the companionship of inferior canvases. Club art committees may be inflexible when the works of outsiders are to be displayed, but can hardly refuse canvases offered by their own associates who may be good fellows but poor artists. The almost entire absence of any pictures that could be called really poor in this present display must therefore be attributed either to rare good luck or to the providential illness or absence of the poorer painters.

There are forty-three canvases in the attractive display, and the artist-members represented are George H. Bogert, Bruce Crane, J. F. Cropsey, Charles C. Curran, Arthur Dawson, Louis P. Dessar, J. H. Dolph, C. Harry Eaton, D. W. C. Falls, Ben. Foster, Chilne Hassam, Arthur Hoeber, William H. Howe, George Inness, Jr., Joseph Jefferson, Eastman Johnson, Alphonse Jongers, I. A. Josephi, F. W. Post, John La Farge, Henry C. Lee, Homer Lee, George H. McCord, Charles H. Miller, Robert C. Minor, Stanley Middleton, Thomas Moran, J. F. Murphy, Leonard Ochtman, Charles Rollo Peters, H. W. Ranger, F. K. Rehn, E. A. Rorke, Julian Rix, George H. Smillie, Frank Hill Smith, A. T. Van Laer, Carleton Wiggins, Irving R. Wiles, and Worthington Whittredge. Of these Crane, Curran, Dawson, Falls, Foster, Hassam, Inness, Johnson, Henry Lee, Murphy, Peters, Rehn, Rorke, Smillie, and Van Laer are this year represented, and the presence of work from their able brushes of itself enhances the general quality of the display.

Some of the canvases have been seen before, notably Eastman Johnson's three-quarter length standing portrait of Whitelaw Reid, a strong and satisfactory work, but the majority are shown for the first time. Bogert is represented by "The Storm," sombre in color, as befits the subject, but deep and rich in quality. Bruce Crane's "Winter Landscape" is one of the best he has shown in some time, exceedingly refined in color, and with all his characteristic sentiment. There is a three-quarter length single-figure canvas by Arthur Dawson, "Becky," a delightful study, which in expression, color, and treatment has a touch of Gainsborough, (no offense intended.) Louis P. Dessar's "Landscape with Sheep" is rich and warm in color and suggestive of certain French masters, (see note above on Dawson's "Becky,") and, with all his individual sentiment and good painting, the foliage in "The Quiet Stream," by C. Harry Eaton, somehow suggests Sanchez-Perrier. There are good painting and characterization in D. W. C. Falls's clever little single-figure picture of "Scottish Officers."

The "Cliff on Whipporwill Road," by Henry W. Ranger, has all his characteristic color and outdoor feeling. The composition is curious one, with a huge grayish bearing on its top a fringe of maples in the centre of the canvas. This cliff is a little too insistent, and fills the eye to the exclusion of the rest of the canvas. Julian Rix's "Sunny Hillside," with its fine burst of light and superb color, is the best in many a day from his brush. The composition and distance effect in A. T. Van Laer's "After the Rain" are supplemented by the lovely sky. Very feeling and full of awe and mystery and luminous color is Charles Rollo Peters's "El Carmel Mission, Monterey," a study of a California night. Very simple, and of course good and effective, is Leonard Ochtman's "Connecticut Landscape," and Carleton Wiggins's "Evening on Long Island" has a new motif for him, and fine light and air. To one who could not secure a Constable, Charles H. Miller's "Early Dutch Settler," with its warm, mellow tones and rich quality, would be a good substitute. There is a touch of Rembrandt in Alphonse Jongers's "Portrait of Anton Van Rooy." An important example by John La Farge is the "Divinity Kuwannon," notable for its drawing, expression, and delicate and refined color. Other works which must be mentioned are Arthur Hoeber's "Turquoise Twilight," a clever rendering of a beautiful but daring color scheme; Ben Foster's "Departing Day," lovely in sentiment and charming in color, as are all of his landscapes; William H. Howe's "September Evening," with its soft and harmonious color and well-drawn cattle; Homer Lee's fresh and clear-colored "Whirlpool Rapids," J. F. Murphy's landscape, a good outdoors, with effective skyline, and Irving Wiles's fresh-colored portrait of L. N. Wiles.

Cargo of Agricultural Implements.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—The British steamer Crewe will shortly sail from this port for Russia with the largest shipment of agricultural implements ever made from this country. The cargo is valued at nearly $1,000,000, and includes thousands of reapers, mowers, thrashers, and various other kinds of harvesting machinery. There are 110 men employed in the work of loading the vessel. A master stevedore will accompany the cargo and superintend its discharge. The entire steamer will be taken up with the consignment. This is the first instance where an entire cargo of this kind has ever left America.

Two Fever Deaths on Santos Ship.

The Lamport & Holt steamer Homer, Capt. Cadagan, that arrived from Santos last evening, reported having had yellow fever on board, two deaths from that disease having occurred during the voyage. They were R. Price, a fireman, thirty-one years old, a native of England, who died on Feb. 5, and R. Richards, messroom steward, nineteen years old, also a native of England, who died on Feb. 9. Both were buried at sea.

Editors Gather at Jackson, Miss.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 24.—When the special train bearing about 500 delegates to the fifteenth annual convention of the National Editorial Association reached here to-day, a salute of thirteen guns was fired. After the delegates were given a trolley ride, an address of welcome was delivered by Gov. Longino, Lieut. Gov. Harrison, Bishop Galloway, and others. The editors were guests at a banquet in Masonic Hall to-night.

Newport Property Changes Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 24.—George Gordon King has sold to his brother-in-law, Alfred M. Coats, a tract of land on Brenton Avenue for $1 and other considerations. The value of the land is $15,000.

MISS PAUNCEFOTE A BRIDE

British Ambassador's Daughter Weds the Hon. Robert Bromley.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY A GUEST

Entire Diplomatic Corps Sees the Ceremony Performed at Washington—The Gifts Unusually Handsome.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Hon. Lilian Pauncefote, third daughter of Lord Pauncefote of Preston, British Ambassador to the United States, was married at noon to-day to the Hon. Robert Bromley, the son and heir of Sir Henry Bromley of Stoke Hall, Newark, Nottinghamshire. Both being British subjects, temporarily residing in the United States, the ceremony was surrounded by all the formalities incidental to a marriage in London. The ceremony took place at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, which has been the scene of many international marriages, including that of the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and Miss Endicott, and the more recent alliance of the present Viceroy of India and Miss Mary Leiter, but which until to-day has never known a marriage in which both bride and bridegroom were distinguished members of a foreign nation.

The church, which has a seating capacity of less than 800, was filled to the doors by the most fashionable company ever assembled in Washington. There were present not only the President of the United States and all the Ambassadors of the foreign nations, the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court, and members of the Cabinet, but many personal friends of the bride from New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, as well as Washington's smart resident set. Sir Henry and Lady Bromley, with their son and daughter, came from England for the event, and have been extensively entertained in Washington for the past week.

The ushers, who seated the guests, were Mr. Gerard A. Lowther, Sir Charles Eliot, Mr. W. G. Max Muller, and Mr. Arthur Humphreys Owen, all members of Lord Pauncefote's staff. Their duties ceased with the arrival of the bride, who, in true English fashion, was attended only by her four bridesmaids and a tiny page, Master Hugh Kent Legaré, who acted as trainbearer and wore a costume of white velvet and blue satin in the style of Charles II.

The bride, to the great uneasiness of her friends, had been quite sick all the week, and leaned heavily on the arm of her father as the procession moved down the aisle. Lord Pauncefote escorted his daughter to the altar, where she was met by the groom, attended by his brother, Mr. Maurice Bromley-Wilson. The bridesmaids were the two sisters of the bride, the Hon. Audray and the Hon. Sibyl Pauncefote; Miss Esther Bromley, sister of the groom, and Miss Hetty Sargent of Boston. Their gowns were of blue silk and chiffon, with which they wore picture hats of blue net. The souvenir pins presented by the groom, which were in the form of a diamond pheasant (the crest of the Bromleys) standing on a bar of gold, with the motto "Pensez forte" in blue enamel. They carried large bouquets of violets.

The bride's gown was of white satin in princess effect, with an immense court train trimmed in pearl passementerie. A fall of point lace extended down the front of the gown, and a necklace of diamonds, the gift of Lady Bromley, encircled the high collar. The wedding veil was of tulle, fastened by a coronet of orange blossoms, and the bridal bouquet of lilies of the valley and white violets.

The Right Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, officiated. He was assisted by Dr. Mackay-Smith, rector of the church. The shortest form of Episcopal service was used, and the music was confined to the regulation wedding marches of Mendelssohn and Wagner, rendered by the regular organist of the church.

A reception to 400 guests at the Embassy, on Connecticut Avenue, followed the ceremony, the appointments of which were extremely handsome. The breakfast was served in the ballroom from a long table, rich in the massive plate of the house and decorated in violets. The wedding gifts, which are said to be the richest ever received by a Washington bride, were not shown to-day, but for a week past were on view to the intimate friends of the family. The diamond necklace from Lady Bromley, a superb necklace of pearls and diamonds from the Rothschilds, an enormous silver tankard from Carnegie, and a set of silver candelabra from the American Ambassador to Great Britain were a few notable gifts.

A unique present was a book bound in white vellum, in which the guests at the reception registered their names in order that the popular bride might have this souvenir of her wedding day, which also brings to an end her residence in the United States, where she has grown to womanhood and been universally beloved and esteemed.

Among the guests were the Ambassador from Italy and Baroness Fava, the German Ambasador, Herr von Holleben; the French Ambassador, M. Cambon; the Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, and his young niece, Mlle. Cassini; the Mexican Ambassador and Mme. Aspiroz, the Minister from Spain and Mme. Perez de Arcos, the Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengelmüller, the Belgian Minister and Countess de Lichtervelde, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Pioda, the Minister from Denmark, the Chinese Minister, the Minister from Guatemala, the Turkish Minister, the Minister from Brazil and Mme. Assis-Brasil, the Chilean Minister and Mme. Aicuna, the Minister from Costa Rica and Mme. Castro, Mme. Wu, wife of the Chinese Minister, and Mr. Chung; the Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Argentine, the Japanese Minister, the Minister from Nicaragua, the Minister from Korea, the Minister from Haiti and Mme. Leger, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay and the Misses Hay, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root and Miss Root, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, the Attorney General and the Misses Griggs, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, Miss Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture; the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Justice and Mrs. Harlan and Miss Harlan, Justice and Mrs. White, Justice Brewer, Justice and Mrs. McKenna, Justice and Mrs. Shiras, Justice Peckham, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Gen. and Mrs. Ernst and Miss Ernst, Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore and Miss Wetmore, Senator Hale, Senator Kean, Senator Depew, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Hitt, Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Col. and Mrs. Bingham, Gen. Corbin, Gen. and Mrs. Bates and the Misses Bates, the Misses Boardman, Mrs. Hobson and Miss Day; Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. Sears and Frederick R. Sears, Jr., and Mr. Joseph Peabody of Boston, the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Griscom, Mr. and Mrs. Cassatt and Miss Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. Wilford Powell and Mrs. Barklie Henry of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and Miss Fraser and Mr. Buckley of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Bromley later left for Palm Beach, Fla., and will soon sail for England, where the young matron will be presented at Court.

An Anti-Tug Combine Company.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 24.—The Independent Tug Company was incorporated to-day under the laws of Ohio, with a capital stock of $100,000, to compete with the tug combination known as the Great Lakes Towing Company. The organizer of the new company is Capt. J. A. Sweeney of this city, who has three independent tugs. He expects to be joined by Capt. Dunham of Chicago and the owners of the independent tugs at Toledo, Milwaukee, Escanaba, and Buffalo.

University President Ill.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 24.—Dr. Charles Kendall Adams, President of the University of Wisconsin, is critically ill. He is said to be suffering from gastritis and various complications. Dr. Adams has been ill for several days, but his condition was not thought to be serious until to-day.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. William S. King.

Col. William S. King, ex-Congressman and a prominent figure in National affairs for the last forty years, died yesterday at his home, in Minneapolis, Minn. Col. King was born in Franklin County, N. Y., in 1828, was active in support of the Free Soil Party in Minnesota, and aided in the organization of the first Republican Party in New York. He came to Minnesota in 1858 and was active in the anti-slavery contests. He started The Minneapolis Tribune and was for several years connected with The St. Paul Pioneer Press. While in Congress, Col. King was the subject of a famous Con-

gressional investigation in connection with the Pacific Mail Subsidy bill, but the investigation entirely cleared him of the charge of any improper act.

Obituary Notes.

Col. WILLIAM C. ELAM, editor of The Norfolk Virginian Pilot, died yesterday at his home in Louisa County, Va.

WILLIAM SPALDING, ex-Mayor of Lockport, N. Y., died yesterday afternoon at his home in that city. He was fifty-four years old.

Prof. E. R. BOYER, Director of the Chicago Institute of Pedagogy, died yesterday from pneumonia in Chicago. Prof. Boyer was well known in educational circles.

HENRY CLINTON STILLMAN, a wealthy retired newspaper man and financier, died suddenly yesterday from heart disease at his home, in Oswego. He was seventy years old. He owned considerable property in the Thousand Islands.

Mrs. KATHARINE NEWHOUSE TONNELE, wife of John L. Tonnele, and daughter of the late John Newhouse, died yesterday at her home, 48 East Sixty-eighth Street. Funeral services will be held at 10 A. M. Tuesday, at the residence.

Dr. EDWARD F. MARTIN died at his home in Elmhurst, L. I., yesterday. He was Chief Inspector of Food of the New York Board of Health, and had been connected with that department for twenty years. A widow and two children survive him.

Capt. GEORGE A. WASHBURN, President of the Taunton (Mass.) National Bank, and for many years prominent in that city's affairs, died suddenly there yesterday. He won his military title in active service during the civil war. He was sixty-four years old, and leaves a wife and three sons.

J. G. RAY, the last of the four Ray brothers, pioneer manufacturers, of Franklin, Mass., died suddenly there yesterday. He was sixty-nine years old. With his brother Francis he operated the first ragpicker in the neighborhood of Blackstone, and afterward established the first shoddy mill in New England. A widow and two children survive him.

WILLIAM D. LONGSTREET, who was retired from the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry service on New Year's Day, died Friday evening at his home, 18 Madison Avenue, Jersey City, of pneumonia. He was nearly seventy-three years old, and entered the employ of the railroad company as a deck hand in 1851. He was appointed pilot in 1853, and continued in the service in that capacity until retired on a pension.

MATHIAS FRANK, a veteran of the civil war, died Thursday at his home, 606 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, after a brief illness. Mr. Frank was sixty-nine years old. At the outbreak of the civil war he went to the front and served until the end, when he was honorably discharged. He was one of the organizers of Zoellner Maennerchor, a large Williamsburg singing organization, and was prominently identified with Schiller Lodge, No. 304, F. and A. M., and with the Thomas S. Dolan Post.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Value of Gems, Like Mineral Waters, depends entirely upon their PURITY and COMPOSITION. When you buy CARL H. SCHULTZ'S ARTIFICIAL VICHY, SELTERS, OR CARBONIC waters you can be sure of both.

E. & W. DRESS SHIRTS. **E. & W.**
Correct in fit.

MARRIED.

BYRON—LITTLE.—On Feb. 17, 1900, Charles Budd Byron of South Orange, N. J., to Nellie French Little of Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEWBERY—STUBBING.—At St. Mark's Church, Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Feb. 14, by the Rev. N. Le Moine, Beverley Robinson Newbery, to Blanche, eldest daughter of Charles Stubbing.

DIED.

BOORAEM.—On Friday, Feb. 23, 1900, Fr

JAPANESE DWARF TREES

Large Collection to be Placed in the Botanical Garden.

Expert Opinions on the Manner of Their Culture and Their Age—Not House Plants.

A large collection of Japanese dwarf trees will be placed in the greenhouses of the New York Botanical Garden this Spring. The collection is said to be one of the most complete of its kind ever exhibited. It has been said from time to time that there was a good deal that was fraudulent about these little plants; that they were the result of but a short period of culture by the Japanese gardeners. Experts, however, do not admit this.

"These trees are produced by taking advantage of natural conditions and propagating by cuttings or grafting on older stock," said Dr. N. L. Britton, Director in Chief of the Botanical Garden yesterday. "Trees that grow in exposed positions will be dwarfed by the winds and unfavorable conditions, and by being propagated a race of dwarfs is obtained. I do not think any of them are produced from seed, for they would go back to natural conditions. The maples, I think, are always grafted. Many of these dwarf trees may be 100 years old, but I should certainly consider a statement that any of them were 1,000 years old excessive. They are not at all fraudulent, however.

"People have become dissatisfied with them because, after paying big prices for them, they find they will not live in the house. They will not live without the proper conditions. It is like trying to grow one of our maples in the house. A wild tree would not live; it would not have sufficient light. Indeed, there are very few good house plants.

"The Japanese dwarf their trees in a variety of ways. One of them is by inarching. It can be seen by a casual examination that they are tied in innumerable places to keep them within a certain circumference, and bring them into the desired shapes. They are dwarfs in the first place, and their propagation under such forms is a recognized part of our work. We do not proceed, however, in the same manner as the Japanese—it would not pay us, in fact, to start a culture which would only be complete in its results in a hundred years."

"The first time I ever saw these Japanese dwarf trees," said Samuel Henshaw, the head gardener of the Garden, "was in the South Kensington Museum in England in 1864. They had been brought there by some Japanese travelers. They took then with a lot of curiosity seekers, but we plantsmen didn't take much stock in them. They pandere to a fashionable taste. I think it is a perverted taste, though they are beautiful in their way.

"The only dwarf trees that I think are valuable are the fruit trees. By dwarfing them you can have a great variety in a small space in the orchard house and have them under full control and get fine fruit. You get certain results that are valuable from dwarfing trees of that kind."

"I have one of the dwarf trees," said Henry A. Siebrecht, "which cost 120 yens, $60 in Japan, and altogether $80 or $90 in getting it over. It is 150 years old, and the grafts are forty or fifty years old. From my knowledge and experience I should say that about two-thirds of the age usually given by the Japanese would be about the actual age of the trees.

"The stock that is used for the Chabo-hiba, which the Japanese use most, is the cedar, the Retinospora filifera. These cedars are raised from cuttings or seeds, and by the time they are ten years old they are not thicker than a pencil. They must be about ten years old before they are ready to receive grafts, and they may be thirty, forty, or fifty. Then they are grafted with little pieces an inch long, and sometimes hundreds of pieces are put into one little tree. Then they are put under glass and kept with the greatest care, so much light and so much heat, until the grafts are in perfect condition when they are taken out to be developed.

"The trees have been misrepresented here. They have been called house plants and they are not. They will grow out in a veranda or in a tea house, but they will not live in the ordinary house."

WINTER BIRDS IN THE PARKS.

Grosbeaks, Crossbills, Red Polls, Waxwings, Woodpeckers, and Other Visitors Seen in Unusual Numbers.

More Winter birds have been seen in the city this year than usual. This is due to the rather pleasant weather which has prevailed for so long. In mild Winters fewer birds migrate South, and many of the hardier species return North earlier than is customary. During a hard Winter, when snow covers the ground for long periods, many of the strictly Winter birds go South because they cannot get sufficient food.

Snowbirds have been relatively scarce this Winter, and not more than half a dozen of them have been noticed in the city. They do not appear in numbers until snow covers the ground. Then they come from their mysterious hiding place and disport in the white drifts. But there are other birds that make up for the absence of these Winter inhabitants of Northern woods and parks.

The most striking birds seen in Central Park this Winter have been the pine grosbeaks. Several flocks of these handsome birds have been observed by the Park employes in the past two weeks, and their appearance there is said to portend colder weather. The birds are attracted to the Park by the great number of pine and spruce trees, for they live on the seeds of these in Winter. They are handsome creatures, with deep rich crimson feathers that contrast strongly with the brown of the trees. The females are much plainer than the males, but they have color enough to attract attention.

The crossbills are often mistaken for these birds, for they are of a dull crimson with blackish tails and wings. They remain here all Winter, and this Winter more than two score of them have been more or less regular visitors to the Park. They are quiet birds, and do not attract much attention. They flock in the pine and spruce trees, where they feed on the cones and leaves, and a flock may remain in a tree for an hour without their presence being known. When startled, however, they make a peculiar noise.

The Park Department seeks to attract the Winter birds here by feeding them, but the crossbills and grosbeaks want none of the food. They can find all they want on the pine and spruce trees, and it is these and not the food of man that induces them to come to the Park in cold weather.

The red polls and waxings are beautiful little Winter visitors that have been observed several times this Winter in the city parks. The former look somewhat like the crossbills and grosbeaks at a distance, but it is only the crown that is crimson, and close by the bird is very different from the others. The waxwings are near cousins of the cedar birds, and they are sleek, ratty little creatures.

The appearance of all of these birds in the city parks is more or less irregular, and some Winters not a sign of one can be detected. They are migrants from other parts of the country. But there are numerous other Winter birds that can be depended upon to inhabit the parks nearly every Winter, and they tend to enliven the city with their bright, cheery figures and chirps. These are the chickadees, nuthatches, and woodpeckers. The first are sometimes called Tomtits, and they flock in the Park with perfect indifference to the presence of man. They have little fear, and will almost perch on the hat of a pedestrian if in pursuit of food that happens to blow that way. They flit about among the leafless trees in the most bewitching way, and occasionally utter their familiar cry, although for the most part they are silent and voiceless until Spring.

In the upper part of Central Park around the Harlem Lake, where the rushes and reeds still stand, the chickadees, nuthatches, and Canada sparrows flock in great numbers. This is a great feeding place for the Winter birds. The woodpeckers are generally found in the groves of large trees, where occasionally their loud pecking can be heard. But there are few worms under the bark to catch, although they manage at times to haul out the eggs or grub of some insect that is sleeping in its snug berth until warm weather thaws it into active existence again. The entomologists of the parks are anxious to encourage the woodpeckers Summer and Winter, and their appearance in numbers this Winter is very gratifying to them.

BUILDING OF WARSHIPS.

Naval Constructor Bowles Advocates Their Construction at Navy Yards —Cheaper than Outside Work.

The question, "Where shall our warships be built?" is attracting no small meed of attention throughout the country at the present time, and opinion is divided as to the advisability of building the majority of them in the principal navy yards, such as New York, Norfolk, and Mare Island, or having them built in private shipyards by contract. The work done by the Maine and Texas conclusively proves that as good ships can be built in the navy yards as elsewhere, and the fact that one-half the British naval vessels are built in that way shows that the plan is practicable.

Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn is in favor of building a certain number of Government vessels in the yards, and Constructor Francis T. Bowles, who is in charge of the Brooklyn yard, has for years asserted that warships can be built better and more economically in the three important navy yards if they were properly equipped than can be done by private corporations.

At the annual gathering of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers two years ago Mr. Bowles strongly advocated that at least one ship be in process of construction all the time in each of the more important navy yards, and in a recent conversation he again stated the various advantages that would accrue from such methods.

"I believe it is a good thing to build ships in our navy yards," he said, "for several reasons. Primarily, it is economical without regard, in the first place, to the actual cost of construction. In the principal navy yards, where the work is done, we could have a more or less standing force which in itself would make the work efficient. Repairs would be quickly and economically done, and there would be no tendency to magnify and create work in the alteration of existing vessels in the struggle to maintain a sufficient force, which state of affairs does now exist.

"England, at the present time, builds about one-half of her warships in her own dockyards, and statistics show that they are built as economically and quickly there as in outside yards by private corporations. This is the result of experience in the past, and our own Navy Department has through knowledge gained instituted a number of reforms during the past ten years.

"When the Texas was ordered built in the navy yard at Norfolk in 1889, and the Maine at New York in the same year, it is but fair to say that neither place was equipped for the construction of modern ships. At Norfolk there was absolutely nothing in the way of a shipbuilding plant, and in New York matters were still worse. The navy yards, at that time, were under political control, a state of affairs that happily does not exist at present. The day the Texas was begun eleven new foremen were appointed on the work, not one of whom had ever had any experience with building ships. I was not consulted, and there were strong objections to my appointing their assistants and subordinates.

"The conditions at the New York yard were even worse, and they continued so. The Government, in building those vessels, paid for fairly equipping both yards with facilities for building modern warships, and paid also rather extravagantly for the education of a large body of men. Even under these circumstances their cost compared favorably with the first battleships built in private yards, the price of which was about $300 per ton, exclusive of armor and armament. The cost of the vessels built in the Government yards was, for the Maine, $460 per ton; and Texas, $870 per ton, a price not greatly disproportionate when the facts are considered.

"It is not fair, of course, to judge the relative cost of the construction of battleships from one or two isolated cases, as compared to a yard equipped to do the work regularly and furnishing steady work to mechanics, for the reason that to do the work economically similar conditions must exist. As a comparison it is clearly impossible for a business firm to turn out one or two articles of wearing apparel at the same rate as could be quoted for a quantity. England is building ships in her own yards as economically as is done by private contractors, and there is no reason why we cannot do the same. The methods of administration, however, must be changed and simplified, and control of the complete work given to persons familiar with the work.

"While at the present time none of the navy yards are well equipped for the construction of battleships, they could be made so and brought up to a modern standard at comparatively light expense.

"Even now each of the principal yards—New York, Norfolk, and Mare Island—is better equipped, I venture to say, than the Cramp yard was when work was begun on the Indiana and Massachusetts.

"We have in each yard a corps of skillful foremen and an excellent class of mechanics. We are not interfered with by politicians at all in the management of the yards or the employment of men. That drawback, which was considerable at one time, has absolutely ceased, and it is within the power of every officer to get the best men.

"The principal existing difficulties and obstacles in the way of making a creditable showing in navy yards are, in the first place, due to the methods of administration. The yards are divided into departments, corresponding to the various business departments at Washington. They are managed from there and supplied with funds from the same source.

"It will be seen that there is no unity in this system, and there is no single head who can be held responsible for the complete mechanical production. The result is greatly increased cost to the Administration, and considerable delay, and delay in shipbuilding always means expense. Another disadvantage with which the navy yard officers must contend is that wages are from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. higher than are paid in any large shipyard. The method of fixing the scale of wages at present is to pay the same amount as outside contractors pay for the same class of workmen. This rate varies in different localities, and with a guarantee of steady work will largely right itself.

"Again, men in the navy yards work eight hours per day, against nine and ten hours in shipyards. This, however, is not so important a factor as at first supposed, and the result of the day's labor is about equal to that given by the men in outside yards during the ten-hour day. Mechanics in the navy yard, however, are paid for five holidays during the year, a state of affairs never considered in any other shipyard, and workmen do not expect it.

"The navy yards have some marked advantages over the outside contractor and builder, which is the absence of profit, the absence of charges for depreciation and interest on the money invested, the absence of charges for administration, draughting, and clerical work, which is largely borne by other appropriations. The navy yards do not have to reckon profits, and the usual 30 per cent. or 35 per cent. that an outside builder must add to his estimate of the actual cost for profit and loss is eliminated.

"If one ship can be in process of construction on the stocks all the time, the ships can be built at less cost than those built in outside yards, and with fairly good management the best efforts of the commercial shipbuilders could be outdone.

"When a ship is built in one of the private yards there is always an expense for officers, draughtsmen, inspectors, and experts in the several fields, whose salaries are paid by the Government. This would be eliminated in vessels built in the Government yards, and the result would be a better ship, for the reason that experienced Inspectors are difficult to obtain. Work on a ship in the navy yard would provide the best possible practical training for them and render them fitted to superintend and inspect the work of private contractors intelligently, with justice to both the Government and the contractor.

"There is an organization of employes of the New York Navy Yard which is agitating the subject and which represents the highest class of skilled labor in the yards. What it asks is that an opportunity be given its members to work steadily throughout the year at the prevailing scale of wages."

American Chess Team.

Chess players to represent America in the annual contest against the British team have been selected. They are S. W. Bampton of Philadelphia, J. F. Barry of Boston, E. Delmar of New York, A. B. Hodges of Staten Island, E. Hymes of New York, F. J. Marshall of Brooklyn, G. J. Newman, and H. N. Pillsbury of Philadelphia, J. W. Showalter of Georgetown, Ky., and H. C. Voigt of Philadelphia. Substitutes—E. E. Southard and C. H. Walcott, both of Boston. The changes are the substitution of Delmar and Bampton for Baird and Johnston.

Answer to a Correspondent.

BERNARD HART.—The Court of Appeals may reverse the judgment in the Molineux case and order a new trial.

THE FIRST GREAT "PANIC"

John Law's Historic Banking and Exploiting Scheme.

Its Lessons for Modern Financiers—Europe Follows His Sound Ideas, Avoiding His Errors.

In most minds the name of John Law is associated with a great land scheme for the development of the Mississippi Valley, in pursuance of which he induced people to invest in the worthless shares of his company, blowing up a great bubble of speculation until it burst. The general impression of his character is that of a bold and skillful swindler, but this does him injustice. The first great financial panic of modern times was, indeed, the result of his operations, in which he had the French Government for a partner, but it was due to an inflation of currency and an overexpansion of credit which came from a mingling of sound ideas not fully understood with unsound ones partly forced upon him by circumstances over which he lost control, and by a public authority upon which he had to depend. The French Government and people were more responsible for the consequences than he. Law really gave a great impulse to banking and the use of credit and to the development of currency systems, by which the world has benefited; and his failure, which was largely due to ideas far in advance of his time, has afforded lessons in finance which are not yet exhausted.

HIS GENIUS FOR FINANCE.

The way had been prepared for him by the deplorable industrial and financial condition of France at the end of the reign of Louis XIV. The nation was burdened with debt, and its credit was gone; the revenue service was inefficient and saturated with fraud and corruption; Government notes of uncertain value were circulating; the coin of the realm was of varying worth, having been "diminished" more than once for the profit of the Government, on the theory that its currency was due to the royal "image and superscription," not to intrinsic value, and all industry and trade were in a languishing condition. The Regency under the Duke of Orleans was facing bankruptcy and considering repudiation, and as a makeshift in a desperate situation it issued 250,000,000 new billets d'Etat, bearing interest at 4 per cent., for the redemption of pressing obligations. It was at this time, in the year 1715, that Law appeared on the scene, now at the mature age of forty-four. The son of an Edinburgh goldsmith who was also a banker, he had a genius for finance and had been studying it with original and advanced thought ever since he was a boy in his father's office. To be sure, he had been a prodigal after his father's death and squandered his patrimony in London dissipation, and, having killed his man in a duel over a love intrigue before he was twenty-five, became a wanderer and an adventurer on the Continent, sustaining himself much of the time by skillful or fortunate gambling. But he studied the Bank of Amsterdam, as he had studied the Bank of England, and was all the time possessed with the idea of extending and expanding the banking principle by a larger use of credit and a fuller volume of money based upon value. In 1705 he had published a pamphlet, entitled "Money and Trade Considered," and submitted to the Scotch Parliament a plan for a "land bank," which was seriously discussed but not adopted. The using of other values than metallic money as bank capital was one of his illusions, and the potency of Government authority in sustaining value and credit in a currency was another.

PLANNED GOVERNMENT BANK.

In his efforts to get his theories accepted and to establish a great public bank founded upon them, he had made the acquaintance of the Duke of Orleans before the latter became Regent of France; and after the death of the King, leaving a seven-year-old heir, he plied the new ruler with petitions, arguments, and documents in support of a plan that was to rescue the nation from its distress and infuse the life-blood of prosperity throughout the land. There is no reason to doubt that in his designs at this time Law was a sincere enthusiast or that his advanced ideas were in the main sound. He believed in a large volume of coined money and notes redeemable in coin of the weight and standard of the time of issue, which would prevent fluctuations in value. His general plan was a Government bank which should issue its notes based upon coin, and receive all the revenues and make all the payments as fiscal agent of the crown, and which should receive deposits subject to transfer in book accounts, and discount paper and make loans. In fact, his mind had long held the germs of the modern banking and currency systems, and under more wholesome conditions they might have developed to his honor and glory instead of finally burying him in obloquy.

Law's plan for founding the first Bank of France was opposed by the Finance Minister and other powerful persons of the day, though favored by the Regent, and was defeated; but in 1716 he received letters patent to establish the Banque Générale with private capital, in 1,200 shares of 5,000 livres each. It was to have an exclusive privilege for twenty years to issue notes payable in specie, or "écus de banque" of the weight and standard of the date of issue, to be free from taxation, and was to keep deposits with open accounts subject to transfers and withdrawals. It could discount bills, but could not borrow upon interest or engage in trade. The Duke of Orleans became the "protector" of the bank, and three-quarters of its capital could be paid in the depreciated billets d'Etat, but it had no other connection with the Government, and the attempt to have it made the fiscal agent and to have its notes declared a legal tender was defeated. In his efforts to associate the Government with his enterprise Law exhibited the fundamental error of his "system," as it afterward developed. He believed in the power of the Government to sustain and extend credit by its mere authority, and even to force the circulation of notes at the standard of value if it should become necessary. The bank was making its way to success, and had established its credit in a few months, and within a year of its founding a decree of Council was issued making the notes receivable for all taxes and revenues, and when so received redeemable at par at the Royal Treasury. This policy met with opposition and some resistance, but it was carried out, and Law's bank was in a fair way to become a great financial institution, a precursor of the national banks of the modern world, when it became associated with the fatal Mississippi scheme.

A BOLD PROMOTER.

The daring and sanguine spirit which made Law a gambler in his unruly youth now made him a bold promoter, and soon developed out of his faith in the potency of credit a colossal speculation. A monopoly of the commerce of the vast Louisiana territory, which extended from the mouth of the Mississippi River indefinitely up its western, bank and over the wilderness to the Rocky Mountains and beyond, had been granted to one Crozat, but he petitioned for the privilege of surrendering the concession in 1717, and then Law projected his Compagnie d'Occident to take it up and exploit the resources of that region, which was believed to contain vast riches. Upon this "Company of the West" was conferred a monopoly of trade and absolute control of the colony for twenty-five years, with possession of all mines opened, the right to sell and convey lands, and to arm and equip war vessels. The property of its colonists was to be free from taxation; and, as one sure thing from the start, it was to have a monopoly of the trade in beaver skins in Canada. It is little wonder if Law and the victims of his confidence were dazzled with the possibilities of such an imperial scheme, which promised wealth beyond the dreams of avarice.

No limit was fixed in the original grant for the capital stock of the company, but shares of 500 livres each were to be paid in billets d'Etat, which were then to be converted into 4 per cent. rentes. Seven Directors were appointed by the Regent, with Law at their head, and in December, 1717, the first issue of stock was fixed at 100,000,000 livres by royal edict. At this time the Regent was having trouble with the Parliament and the more conservative of the King's Ministers, but he gained the ascendency and was able to promote Law's schemes. For a year, however, subscriptions to the stock of the Company of the West dragged, and some extra inducements had to be offered. In December, 1718, the Banque Generale was converted into the Banque Royale, to be administered in the name and under the authority of the King, with Law as Director. The shareholders were reimbursed in coin for the billets d'Etat which they had paid in and which had been converted into shares of the Company of the West. These were to remain in the Treasury as a fund of the bank and as a guarantee for the public. This was a practical realization of Law's original project, and now the notes of the bank were to become redeemable in whatever coin was current. The bank was a Government institution, and was closely associated with the Company of the West. Several branches of the bank had been established and additions had been made to the privileges of the company, including those of the Senegal Company. In May, 1719, it was consolidated with the East Indies and the China Companies, and its name was changed to the Company of the Indies, and shortly afterward the Africa Company was added, with the exclusive privilege of trade with the Barbary States.

HOW THE "BOOM" BEGAN.

At this time 50,000 shares of 500 livres were added to the capital, and, although the old ones had not been fully paid for, the new ones were offered at a premium of 10 per cent. The premium was to be paid in cash at the time of subscription and the principal in twenty monthly installments in current coin of the realm. Now a veritable "boom" set in. Stories were afloat of the discovery of rich mines in the Mississippi region, and prospects were represented as so bright that subscription to the new stock of the company was limited to those who held four shares of the old for each one of the new to be taken. No one not a shareholder could have the precious privilege, but the existing shares could be sold and transferred. The bank helped to fan the excitement. It is uncertain what the volume of its circulation was when it was converted from a private to a public institution, but at this time it was 110,000,000 livres, and it now added 50,000,000 to it, and loaned 25,000,000 to the Company of the Indies, to be used in bringing to France the products of the Louisiana colony, including the piastres circulating there, which were wanted at home. At about the same time the profits of the mint were granted to the company for nine years, for which it was to pay to the Government 50,000,000 livres in fifteen monthly installments.

In July, 1719, there was a "diminution" of the coinage effected by a decree reducing the louis d'or to 34 livres, the purpose of which it is said to have been to check a movement for the redemption of bank notes in large amounts, and at the same time the bank issue was increased to 400,000,000 livres. Almost simultaneously the issue of 50,000 more shares by the company was authorized, to pay for the privilege of the coinage. While the par value remained at 500 livres, the subscription price was raised to 1,000, to be paid in twenty monthly installments, and the subscriber to each share was required to be a holder of five shares of the old stock. At the same time, it was announced that dividends of 12 per cent. per annum would be paid on all the stock, though there was yet no prospect of earnings from the Mississippi scheme. To stimulate subscriptions, a decree was issued subdividing them, so that each subscriber could take whatever number of shares he might wish, and providing that certificates should be for one share each. This put the stock within the reach of all. Now the collection of revenues grown out of the fermes generales, for which a contract had been held by a firm of Swiss bankers, was turned over to the company for 3,500,000 livres a year, and in return the company was to loan 1,200,000,000 livres to the Government at 3 per cent. interest, an amount subsequently increased to 1,500,000,000. This sum was to be applied to the redemption of rentes and outstanding billets d'Etat, and the latter rose to par. The company was to raise the money by issuing actions rentières au porteur, or contracts for rentes, to be payable by the company at 3 per cent. per annum. In return for the loan, the Government was to turn over to the company 3 per cent. rentes as fast as it received the money, and the privileges of the company were extended to a term of fifty years. It was decreed that neither the rentes of the Government issued to the company nor the actions rentières nor the rentes issued by the company to individuals could be retired for twenty-five years. By this operation the rate of interest on investments in Government obligations was reduced at a time of rising prices, and the Government indebtedness was practically turned over to the Company of the Indies. It became the sole creditor of the Government and responsible for the obligations held by the people. To meet the stimulated and speculative demands for investment during the period of conversion it issued 300,000 more shares, doubling the amount of its stock, and the subscription price was placed at 5,000 livres a share, payable in ten monthly installments.

DEALT IN "PUTS" AND "CALLS."

When Law was trying to stimulate subscriptions to the first issue of stock, he introduced the practice of dealing in "futures." He offered to buy the right to call for 200 shares at par six months after date, and is said to have paid 40,000 livres for the "call." This led to dealing in "puts" and "calls," as well as buying and selling on margins, when the period of wild speculation set in after the last issue of stock. Then, as payments on the several issues fell due and prices advanced, there was a furor of excitement such as has never been since. All classes of citizens and provincials went crazy in their desire to obtain shares in the company which was to bring untold wealth to France. Prices of the different issues varied, and those of the last issue, known as "cinq-cents," on account of the 500 livres payments required, rose to 8,000. There was an era of sudden wealth, wild extravagance, and inflated prices. All sorts of industry and traffic were stimulated and new issues of shares were made, until the volume reached 1,000,000,000 livres. Before the end of 1719 shares of the company went to 10,000 livres. Paris and all France for some months were carried away with a wild delusion, a mania for speculation which had increased in intensity with every new inflation of the capital of the company and the currency of the bank. Law himself, who was looked upon as a wizard that could produce wealth at will, was carried far from his original moorings, and seemed to be as completely deluded as the rest. The Government had gone along with him, and at the beginning of 1720 he was made Controller General of France. He had raised a flood that he could neither control nor resist, and was swept on a tide which was soon to engulf him. Practically nothing had been done toward colonizing Louisiana and developing the resources of the Mississippi, which were to furnish the wealth the company was formed to gather in. People forgot where the dividends upon their stock were to come from, and the foundations of the paper currency with which the country were flooded were lost sight of. All thought was absorbed in speculation in the shares themselves and in swimming in the affluent waves of bank notes whose need of redemption was ignored. Accounts of the throngs and the madness, of the extravagance and the crime, of the folly and iniquity that characterized that strange episode are full of grotesque and diverting as well as melancholy incidents.

RESENTMENT STARTED PANIC.

But there were a few who kept their heads and were looking for the collapse which they helped to bring about. Resentment is said to have started the first "run" for realizing on the inflated value of shares and getting coin for paper; but, once started, shaking confidence gave it celerity. The policy had been to gather all the specie into the bank and to keep the notes constantly redeemable, while avoiding redemption. Public authority was relied upon to maintain both the credit of "the system" and the value of the company's shares and the bank notes, and with this idea Law's sound theories as to private credit and banking were overwhelmed, either through his own faith or the force of his surroundings. People began quietly to withdraw coin and hoard it or send it out of the country. The same thing was done with gold and silver in other forms, and in the early part of 1720 a series of futile decrees were issued to stop this fatal process. The coin was depreciated and notes put at a premium; coin was made a limited legal tender and notes a full tender; payments in coin by the bank were limited in amount; the legal tender quality was taken from coin altogether and all payments required in notes, and gold was demonetized. Exportation of coin and of gold and silver was prohibited and the possession of them except to a limited and prescribed amount was forbidden. Confiscation, search for hidden treasures, and the employment of paid informers were resorted to to suppress coin and the material from which it was made from circulation and keep it in the possession of the bank, but the people persisted in preferring it and in using every device to get and to keep it.

On the other hand, there was a series of devices intended to bolster up the bank and the company and their paper issues. The bank was absorbed by the company and all its powers and privileges were turned over to it. The company became the fiscal agent of the Government and the financial system of the country. Law being its official head and the Finance Minister of the nation. Its shares and the bank notes were made interconvertible at a fixed valuation of 9,000 livres for the former, furnishing a paper currency of a nominal volume in shares and currency of 5,000,000,000 livres and practically irredeemable in specie. It was a kind of paper money system which has not yet lost its fascination for some minds. This conversion scheme and the continued rise in prices led to further issue of notes, until the volume was increased to nearly 2,700,000,000 livres. The extant coined money was now 1,200,000,000, and its nominal value was raised to 1,600,000,000 by the process of "augmentation," the amount of metal in the currency being unchanged. All these devices failed to restore confidence and only staved off the inevitable catastrophe.

INFLATED FABRIC COLLAPSED.

Meantime, Law had endeavored to bolster up his system by explanation and argument and by appeals for confidence and support in the Mercure, the one French periodical of the time, but it produced the opposite effect. There was a rush to sell shares of the company on a declining market and frantic efforts to obtain coin or other imperishable treasures for the depreciating notes. A decree was issued the purpose of which was declared to be "to procure from subjects a diminution of the price of goods, to sustain public credit, to facilitate circulation, to increase commerce, and to favor manufactures," but decrees had lost their potency. The panic was on, and tampering with the coin, prohibiting its use, and bolstering up the paper issues with all the power of an absolute monarchy with divine sanction were in vain. A last desperate effort was made in May, 1720, to close the gap that yawned between specie and the paper currency and to restore confidence in the latter by decreeing that the value of the shares of the company and of notes of the bank should be gradually diminished to one-half of that then prevailing. That was the final blow, and the whole inflated fabric collapsed like a "dome of many-colored glass" under which a sudden vacuum had been produced. One writer says that on the day following the decree, the 22d of May, "a man might have starved with 100,000,000 in his pocket." The crisis was over and the wreck was complete, while practically nothing had been done with the Mississippi scheme, which had served merely as a basis for an enormous speculation, though doubtless it was originally intended to be a source of great revenue. Good faith had been swamped by the delusion conjured up by dazzling visions of immediate wealth.

The rest of the year 1720 was spent by the Government of France in efforts to rehabilitate its shattered finances and by Law in dodging the mobs of Paris and evading the resentment of his victims until he could escape to a safer clime. He had believed in himself and his scheme, and had all his investments in France, where for two years he had been the most magnificent of nabobs. All his property that had substance was now confiscated, and he was again a wanderer, nearly penniless, and once more resorted to gambling to meet his wants. He died in Venice in 1729, still cherishing faith in his financial theories and believing in the potency of credit and paper money for the expansion of trade and the development of industries. If he had not been deluded or enticed from his early ideas as to value as the basis of his system and the redeemability of all obligations in coin of the weight and standard of the time of issue, he would have been credited with the creation of the modern system of banking and financiering. His visionary scheme of exploiting the Louisiana colony and the resources of the Mississippi Valley as an incident of banking ruined his hopes because it so excited the hopes of others and begot such a wild mania of speculation in all France. It was the biggest "trust," the hugest industrial "monopoly," the vastest expansion of credit ever attempted, and its lessons have been of the greatest benefit wherever they have been properly studied and understood. Law's sound ideas have been generally followed, and the consequences of his errors have been a perpetual warning in Europe. This country has never got the full benefit of his teachings.

A. K. F.

PROBLEMS OF INDIAN CENSUS.

Commissioner Is in Doubt About the Exact Status of the Red Men of the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Census taking is not the political picnic that many people imagine. Few appreciate the magnitude of the work; the eleventh census cost more than $11,000,000, and in the twelfth census an office force of more than 2,000 for about two years and a field force of over 50,000 for from two weeks to a month, will be employed. Then, too, the Hollerith tabulating machines, by which the population is counted and the returns tabulated, make census taking a huge industrial process.

Among the troublesome problems which have to be solved by the Census Office are the legal questions which continually arise. The Indian census, for instance, fairly bristles with legal difficulties. In 1890 the census law provided that a "special report" upon the Indians should be made. A volume of 700 odd pages was published, profusely illustrated, and touching every point of the Indian problem. For once in history "Poor Lo" was accorded justice. The volume was so pretty that the edition was soon exhausted, and now the Department of the Interior has not even a copy for the Census Office itself.

But the law providing for the Twelfth Census makes no special provision for an Indian census, nor does it authorize such a report as was made ten years ago. It is at this point that the real difficulties of the Census Office regarding the Indians begin.

The Indian population, then, cannot be treated by itself and described in a separate report. It also seems illogical to class the Indians among the ordinary population of the United States. The Indian tribe is in many respects a distinct nationality, although since 1871 Congress has been doing its best to destroy all traces of tribal independence or self-government. Moreover, the tribal Indians are not citizens of the United States. The reservations upon which they live are not legally parts of the State or Territory which surrounds them, and State and Territorial laws do not apply to the reservation or to the Indians upon it. Acts of Congress do not apply to reservation Indians, unless such application is explicitly authorized in the act.

Under such conditions it seems impossible for the Census Office to class Indians as a part of the ordinary inhabitants of the States and Territories. On the other hand it is equally impossible to ignore them and omit them entirely. For the Constitution of the United States says that "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed."

This fastens upon the Census Office a duty that seems plain enough. But, as a matter of fact, it would give the Attorney General of the United States some hours of work to explain exactly what is meant by the apparently simple phrase: "Indians not taxed." The uncertainty in the phrase is in the meaning of the word "taxed." The tribal Indian, like other inhabitants of the United States, is subject to the internal revenue laws and the various stamp taxes now imposed by the United States. If he uses a bank check he must stamp it; if he manufactures a box of cigars, he must stamp it. Is he "taxed" thereby?

In 1890 there were about 50,000 civilized Indians living among the general population of the United States. Such Indians are citizens of the United States, but many of them are too poor to pay taxes. Are they to be excluded from the population according to which representation in Congress is apportioned? We count every Chinese and other alien of whatever sort or condition. Before the war we counted every negro slave as equivalent to three-fifths of a white man. It seems manifestly absurd to believe that the framers of the Constitution meant to exclude a class of citizens who are also natives because of their poverty. In other words, the framers of the Constitution must have said what they did not mean. What they really meant was to exclude all Indians belonging to a race not subject to taxation.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:40	Sun sets...5:47	Moon rises...3:40

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:32	Gov. Isl'd...4:01	H. Gate....5:57
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4:12	Gov. Isl'd...4:36	H. Gate....6:32

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, FEB. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 27.

Comanche, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Kitts	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28.

Ems, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Finance, Colon	9:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Friesland, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Teuton'c, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

Ehrich Bros.,

6th Ave. and 23d St.

Hats Trimmed Free of Charge.

Laces, Chiffons, Trimmings.

We're as careful in selling Laces and Trimmings as we are in buying them. That's the chief reason of our success in these branches. There are always exceptional values here. For to-morrow the story is of unusual interest. One or two of the items will last no longer than Monday; others may be found until Tuesday night.

Chiffons.

SILK CHIFFONS and MOUSSELINE DE SOIE, in all colors, 45 inches wide, value 69c. yd., at 39c
MONDAY ONLY.

Laces.

ALL-OVER NETS, cream Point d'Alencon, 45 in. wide, actual value $3.98 yd., at . . . 2.69

ALL-OVER NETS, cream and white Cluny, 20 inches wide; value $1.69 yd.; Monday only . . . 95c

LACE ROBES, BLOUSES and COLLARS; a new importation, real Renaissance; prices range from $12.98 each up to 85.00

LACES, Point de Paris, Valenciennes and imitation Torchon, from 2 to 5 inches wide; value 10c. yd., at . 5c

LACE EDGES and INSERTIONS, white and black valenciennes, in pieces of one doz. yds., regularly sold at 25c to $1.00 doz., Monday at. 15c, 69c

Dress Trimmings.

SPANGLED SWALLOWS, black, steel and silver, value 85c., at . 10c

BLACK SPANGLED BANDS, solid designs, from 1½ to 4 inches wide, value 50c. to $2.00, at, per yard, 29c., 35c., 49c., 65c. and . . 98c

ALL-OVER TAFFETA SILK, some with Point d'Esprit applique in black and white, value $3.00 to $4.00, at, per yard, $1.39 and . . 1.98

YOKES, VESTS, REVERS, SASHES and SKIRT ORNAMENTS, black silk and mohair, value $1.50 to $2.50, at 55c. and 89c

BLACK SILK TUNIC TRIMMING, a limited quantity, fringe attached, have sold for $5.98, at 1.69

MARGUERITE PULLY BUCKLES; special lot in steel, jet, silver and pastelle effects; regular price 50c., at, per set 23c

Rug and Upholstery Store.

REVERSIBLE SMYRNAS.—All-wool, highest grade, in Empress, Imperials and Royals.

12x9 feet	10.6x7.6	9x6 feet
29.98	21.24	14.50

Second grade all-wool Smyrnas in odd sizes not found elsewhere.

12x14 feet	12x6 feet	5x11 feet
35.00	9.98	8.85
4x9 feet	7x3 feet	30 in.x7 ft.
4.98	2.64	1.88

Best all-wool heaviest ART SQUARES, INGRAIN RUGS.

6ft.x9ft.	12ft.x9ft.	9ft.x15ft.
3.98	7.98	9.98

Also intermediate sizes in the latest and best designs and colors at the lowest prices.

Albanian Pistols.

Just received from Constantinople twelve antique brass and wooden handled Oriental Albanian PISTOLS, rare curios, to be sold at . . 2.50

Reversible SMYRNAS in the most select Oriental designs and colors—

12x9 feet	10.6x7.6	9x6 feet
11.48	8.48	5.67

Hindoo Rugs.

These RUGS are warranted for their fast colors; exact in design and weave of Oriental Rugs, giving excellent service—

12x15 ft.	14x10 ft.	12x9 ft.	10.6x7.6	9x6 ft.
24.50	18.75	14.75	11.50	7.50

Blue and White and Colored TAIGO and KAIRO RUGS, Japanese, hand-made—

9x12 feet	10.6x7.6	6x9 feet	4x7 feet
9.65	6.95	4.80	2.48
3x6 feet	30x60 in.	26x54 in.	6x7 ft
1.84&1.48	1.19	95c	7.48

Persian and Indian Carpets.

To be closed out below cost. Balance of about

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2ND MONTH.
"'Brother Officers' is popular, wholesome, interesting, and wholly devoid of offense."—Evg. Post.
"ANOTHER EMPIRE SUCCESS."
CHARLES FROHMAN.
"A success."—Herald.
Charles Frohman's EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY
In the Season's Greatest Comedy,
BROTHER OFFICERS
"Another Empire success."—Mail and Express.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE Broadway and 44th St.
LAST WEEK.
MAUDE ADAMS' FAREWELL.
Miss Adams will return to New York next October, appearing at the Knickerbocker Theatre in a new play and a Shakespearean production.
SPECIAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
"A TRIUMPH FOR PURITY IN THEATRICALS."—HERALD.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS
IN A GOOD-BYE WEEK OF
THE LITTLE MINISTER
"MISS ADAMS'S ART IS UNIMPEACHABLE."—HERALD.
SPECIAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
Saturday Evening, Farewell Night.
MAUDE ADAMS
in the present play,
THE LITTLE MINISTER—Special Night.
***TUESDAY, MARCH 6TH,
Mr. Daniel Frohman will present
—JAMES K. HACKETT—
In a new melodramatic play entitled
THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.
By Abbey Sage Richardson & Grace Furniss.
SEAT SALE THURSDAY 9 A. M.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8. Matinées, 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
19TH CROWDED WEEK.
Charles Frohman Presents
William Gillette
In his new four-act drama,
SHERLOCK HOLMES
Seats one month in advance.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"BIGGEST KIND OF A HIT."—HERALD.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production
OF
THE MODERN SPECTACLE
HEARTS ARE TRUMPS
Written by Cecil Raleigh.
Presented as produced by Arthur Collins at the THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, LONDON,
With its
MOST EXTRAORDINARY CAST.
14 Sensational Scenes.
Including
THE FRIVOLITY MUSIC HALL
THE PONDEROUS AVALANCHE
and with over
300 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE.
EVENINGS 7:40 SHARP. MATS. 1:45.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

14TH ST. THEATRE, near 6th Av. Matinée
LAST NIGHTS! LAST MATINEE TO-DAY!
MR. CHAUNCEY **OLCOTT**
IN HIS ROMANTIC COMEDY SUCCESS,
"Hear Mr. Olcott sing Tosti's latest, "My Dreams."
Next Week—Tim Murphy in "The Carpet Bagger."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. ROGERS BROS. IN WALL ST.
Popular Prices, Wed. Mat.—25c. & 50c.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
2ND CROWDED MONTH.
LAUGHS IN GUSSETS!
LAUGHS IN GORES!
LAUGHS ON THE BIAS!
ROARS AND ROARS!
Charles Frohman's Latest Farce Novelty,
"Talk about The Girl from Maxim's, Coralie & Co. is a Peacherina."—Evg. World.
CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS
CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS
CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS
CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS
Gets more laughs than any farce ever presented in New York.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wed. & Sat.....2:15
FOURTH WEEK.
"Its success was an argument for the purity of the drama."—World.
"Play realized highest expectations.—An extraordinary cast."—Journal.
THE AMBASSADOR!
CAST INCLUDES MARY MANNERING, HILDA SPONG, ELIZABETH TYREE, RHODA CAMERON, MRS. WALCOT, ETHEL HORNICK, ALISON SKIPWORTH, BEATRICE MORGAN, JOHN MASON, CHARLES WALCOT, WM. COURTENAY, AND EDWARD MORGAN.

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES,
DIRECTION DAN'L FROHMAN, at
CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
4 COURSES EXACTLY ALIKE. Beginning M'ch 8 & 9
5 Thurs. Mornings.
5 " Evenings.
5 Friday Afternoons.
5 " Evenings.
MANILA, JAPAN, PARIS, GRAND CANON, MOKI LAND.
COURSE TICKETS, $4 & $3. ON SALE FEB. 26.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinées Thursday & Sat. 2:15.
TO-MORROW, MONDAY, AT 8:30.
MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S
LONDON
COMEDY COMPANY
in a new comedy, as presented by them at the Criterion Theatre, London, entitled,
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.
CAST INCLUDES: SEYMOUR HICKS, HERBERT STANDING, HENRY KEMBLE, J. L. MACKAY, JOS. MAYLON, FERD. GOTTSCHALK, FANNY BROUGH, MARGARET ROBINSON, and ELLALINE TERRISS.

LYCEUM THEATRE
MONDAY, MARCH 5TH, 3 P. M.,
An Illustrated Lecture on the Famous Tissot Paintings,
BY MR. CLEVELAND MOFFETT.
Selections from Saint-Saens and Gounod chanted by trained choir during the exhibition of the Passion Pictures.
Reserved Seats, $2.00; Balcony, $1.00.

KEITH'S
14th St., bet. Broadway & 4th Av.
Continuous Performance. 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
ROBERT HILLIARD,
in "The Littlest Girl," by Richard Harding Davis.
HARDING & AH SID. A. L. GUILLE.
FISHER & CARROLL. BIOGRAPH.
Carl Damann Troupe, Montrell, (European Juggler,) Silvern & Emerie, The Averys, Si Stebbins.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
Opens Thursday, March 1,
AT 8 P. M.
Special Features and Attractions.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Chas. E. Evans, Proprietor.
EVGS. AT 8:20. MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO'S
Great Laughing Sensation,
NAUGHTY ANTHONY.
Monday, March 5.—MADAME BUTTERFLY.

The New York Broadway to Tokio. Broadway 44-45 St.
To-morrow (Monday) Even.
Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.
No Smoking at Matinées.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
POSITIVELY LAST TWO WEEKS.
EXTRA MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN
MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
"ESMOND'S NEW PLAY MUST RANK AS THE GREATEST COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE SEASON."—EVE. SUN.
WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE.
H. V. ESMOND'S EXQUISITE PLAY.
MONDAY, MARCH 12,
Engagement Limited to Two Weeks.
HENRY IRVING,
MISS ELLEN TERRY,
AND THE LONDON LYCEUM COMPANY.
(First Week) ROBESPIERRE.
SEATS READY THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. and B'way.
Ev'gs at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mat. at 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
ALL ROADS LEAD TO THE BROADWAY.
4TH MONTH---114 TIMES.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION, GEN. LEW WALLACE'S
BEN-HUR
Arranged for the stage by WILLIAM YOUNG.
Music by EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY.
Under Stage Direction of BEN TEAL.
Out-of-Town Mail Orders, Accompanied by Check or Postal Order, Will Receive Prompt Attention.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St., One Block East Grand Central Depot. Mats. at 2.
Evgs., 8:15.
SECOND YEAR. MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY HENRY V.
SECOND YEAR. DONNELLY
SECOND YEAR. STOCK
SECOND YEAR. CO.
THIS WEEK:
LORD CHUMLEY. By David Belasco and Henry C. De Mille.
EVENING PRICES, 25, 35, 50.
SUBSCRIBERS' SEATS RESERVED EACH WEEK WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

WALLACK'S
CROWDED HOUSES!
"A TRIUMPH."—HERALD.
NETHERSOLE
as FANNY LE GRAND in
SAPHO.
Matinée Saturday at 2.
***Seats Secured One Month Ahead.

WALLACK'S—SPECIAL
TO-NIGHT
TREASURER'S CLUB OF AMERICA.
11th ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT.
GREAT BILL!
HOST OF VOLUNTEERS.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
ANDREW MACK
IN "THE LAST OF THE ROHANS,"
Next Week } MAUDE ADAMS } Seats
IN THE LITTLE MINISTER } on Sale.

TO-NIGHT.
THE NEW YORK THEATRE
ANNUAL BENEFIT
ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA.
THE LARGEST ARRAY OF VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS IN ONE BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
Read the Names of the Volunteers:

Fougere,	Digby Bell,
Maggie Cline,	Richard Golden,
Marie Wainwright,	Montgomery & Stone,
Agnes Herndon & Co.,	Jess Dandy,
Daisy Lovering & Co.,	Smith, Doty & Coe,
Etta Butler,	J. Aldrich Libby,
Flo Irwin,	Laura Comstock,
W. G. Davis,	Cheridah Simpson,
Yorke & Adams,	Young American Quintet
Emmons, Emerson & Emmons,	Chris Bruno,
	Mabel Russell,
Truly Shattuck,	Edwin Milton Royle,
Bobby Gaylor,	Clarice Vance,
Milton & Dolly Nobles,	J. W. Dunn,
Joe Welch,	Fisher & Carroll,
La Petite Mignon,	Thorne & Carlton,
Annie Laughlin,	Sally Stembler.

Regular House Prices—No Advance.
PERFORMANCE BEGINS 7:45 SHARP.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.
42d St., B'way and 7th Av.
OPENING
TO-MORROW EVG., 8:30.
MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS
WITH
JOSEPHINE HALL.

5th Ave THEATRE BROADWAY AND 28TH STREET.
EDWIN KNOWLES, Sole Manager
Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
TO-MORROW NIGHT,
MODJESKA
ASSISTED BY MR. JOHN E. KELLERD.
MANAGEMENT JOHN C. FISHER.
To-morrow, Tues., Wed. Evg. and Wed. Mat., MARY STUART
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evg., MARIE ANTOINETTE By Clinton Stuart. First Times in New York.
Saturday Matinée, THE LADIES' BATTLE Miss Cissy Loftus to appear with Modjeska on this occasion, special arrangement.
IN PREPARATION—MACBETH.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 33d & B'way. Thurs. & Sat.
6TH AND LAST MONTH
ANNA HELD
With Chas. A. Bigelow in Smith & De'Koven's MUSICAL COMEDY, PAPA'S WIFE.
SEATS ON SALE UNTIL APRIL 1.
Buy now and avoid speculators.
SPECIAL MAT. TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

CASINO! GEO. W. LEDERER, Manager.
THE Last Week!
PRINCESS CHIC LAST 6 NIGHTS! Last Matinee Nxt Sat. Last Time Sat. Ngt.
WEEK OF MARCH 5TH—THEATRE CLOSED for the final rehearsals of Geo. W. Lederer's production of Harry B. Smith's latest work,
The Casino Girl.

BERKELEY LYCEUM.
Mrs. ROBERT OSBORN
WILL PRESENT
OTTO KAWA KAMI SADA YACCO,
and their Company of Japanese Players, in a series of plays in Japanese. For Two Weeks, beginning March 1st, at 8:30. Opening night, "ZINGORD," the Statue Maker; "TAKANORI," The Royalist, and THE GEISHA and THE KNIGHT. Tickets, $2.00, on sale Monday.

MISS SALLY FROTHINGHAM AKERS'S SECOND Recital will be given at Sherry's Monday, Feb. 26th, at 11:15. Miss Akers will sing LA FIANCEE DU TIMBALIER, by Saint-Saens, (first time in America.) Miss Lilian Littlehales, Mr. Heinrich Meyn, and Miss Akers's Quartet, "The Singing Girls."

American & European Attractions. 3 Large Curio Halls. Theatre, Up-to-date Vaudeville.
HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM 10C. TO ALL. Open from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Continuous show. Sunday concerts.
Nonpareil Musical Four. Allen's Punch and Judy. Capt. Fleber, Tattooed Wonder.
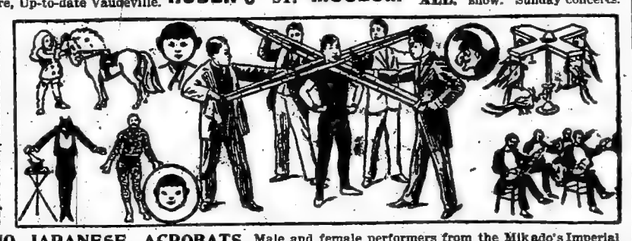
TOKIO JAPANESE ACROBATS Male and female performers from the Mikado's Imperial entertainers at Tokio. 20 other big features, including
LITTLE CUBA, Smallest perfectly formed horse in the world. 32 inches in height.
GIOVANI'S TRAINED BIRDS.
THEATRE. 2 Co.'s. 20 Stars. Continuous Show. Ada Jones, Mr. & Mrs. Tooley, The Byrds, French & Kennedy, Bennet & Tilson, Edison's Projectoscope, Kennedy & Ryan, Gertie Lewis.
COMING NEXT WEEK, THE WORLD'S GREATEST WONDER, LALOO.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS. IN WAX.
WORLD EDEN MUSEE
NEW TO-DAY
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES
LAST STAND OF THE GALLANT LAWTON
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS and ORCHESTRA
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
MILDRED and ROUCLERE
The Wonderful Illusionists.
To-Morrow Night and All the Week.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL 34th Street and Broadway
GRAND OPENING TO-MORROW, MONDAY, EVENING
The Most Elaborate and Grandest Place of Amusement in America.
WINE, WOMAN AND SONG COMPANY and HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE DEWEY 14th St. Between 3d & 4th Aves.
TO-NIGHT GREAT BILL.
JOHN KERNELL,
JENNIE YEAMANS,
Quaker City Quartette,
THE DONOVANS,
Duffy, Sawtelle & Duffy,
WESTON & YOST,
GERTIE GILSON,
TONY FERNANDEZ,
THE ELDRIDGES,
THE DEWEYSCOPE,
Robert Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow, Mon., Mat. & all week,
Weber's Dainty Duchess Co.,
McCree & Thayers, Howard & Emerson, &c.

Waldorf-Astoria, Tues. Aft. Feb. 27, at 3
CONCERT IN AID OF
THE GUILD OF ST. BARNABAS
A STRING ORCHESTRA
Under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch.
EMINENT SOLOISTS.
Tickets ($2) on sale at Tyson's, Waldorf-Astoria, and Schirmer's, 35 Union Square.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
16th Week of the Great Moral Play,
WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. 8:10.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Friday Eve. at 8:15. MCH 2nd.
A. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR.
Subject: "IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND." (Illustrated.) Thrilling story of his Journey in Tibet, Capture by the Lamas, Imprisonment, and ultimate release. Tickets, $1.50 and $1.00, on sale at Schuberth's.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat., 2.
Last 3 times—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
"ALS ICH WIEDERKAM."
Thursday and balance of week,
CARL WAGNER IN VERSUNKENE GLOCKE ("Sunken Bell,") by Hauptmann.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
AT
TO-NIGHT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
TENTH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: Mmes. Suzanne Adams and Zelie De Lussan; Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Scotti, Bars, Occellier. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon. Evg., Feb. 26, at 8—LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari and Salignac.
Tues. Evg., Feb. 27, at 7 precisely—Third performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Nordica, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 28, at 8—Mozart's opera, LA NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Emma Eames, Suzanne Adams, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari.
Thurs. Evg., March 1, at 6:45 precisely—Fourth performance of the first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Olitzka, Pevny, Moika-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Evg., March 2, at 7:30—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Aft., March 3, at 2—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Evg., March 3, at 8, at Popular Prices—RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Sembrich and Mantelli; MM. Salignac, Devries, and Scotti.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

KOSTER & BIAL'S NEW YORK'S PALATIAL RESORT.
THE BEST BILL IN YEARS.
MARGUERITE CORNILLE, Chansonette.
MONTGOMERY & STONE, Comedians.
THE 8 MASCOTTES, Dancers and Vocalists.
HENRI FRENCH, Comic Juggler & Cyclist.
MADE COURTNEY, DELMORE & LEE.
FIELDS & WARD, LA PETITE ADELAIDE.
Lucie & Verdier, Lawson & Namon, Latina.
TO-NIGHT'S GILMORE'S FAMOUS CONCERT BAND.
Truly Shattuck, Yorke & Adams, Nelstone & Abbey, Young American Quintette, Mark Sullivan, The Magnani Family, Lucie Verdier, Stanley & Wilson, Delle Thompson, Lydia Hall, The American Motograph.
MARCH 12, The New Burlesque Extravaganza,
THE REGATTA GIRL.
With a Cast That Will Stagger New York, in Conjunction with the Gigantic Pictorial Pantomime Ballet, PROGRESS, TOGETHER ENLISTING THE SERVICES OF 400 PEOPLE.

AMERICAN 42nd ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th AVE.
3d Year. 100 People. In English.
TO-MORROW NIGHT
RIGOLETTO
Misses Berri, Morgan, Lambert. Messrs. Delamotte, Roberts, Mertens, Lind, Casavant, Meyers, Hatter, and the
REMARKABLE CHORUS OF 60.
Eves. 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 Nothing Higher.
Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Res. seats, 25c.
Monday, March 5, FALKA 700TH TIME, Silver Souvenir Tea Caddies.

TO-NIGHT.	NEXT WEEK.
ROBERT HILLIARD & Company. JAMES J. MORTON. Raymond Musical Trio, Etta Tilson, The Jacksons, Lillian Burkhart & Co. and others.	M'INTYRE & HEATH, COMEDIANS Johnson & Dean, The Three Nevaros, Stine-Evans Young America Quintette, Ch'dah Simpson Great Bicknelle, McIntyre&Heath and others.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S, 125th St. & 7th Av.	

BIJOU, Broadway, near 30 St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
AN ENORMOUS LAUGHING HIT!
"Aunt Hannah is a lively farce."—Herald. "Aunt Hannah is funny."—Eve. World.
A MOSAIC OF MIRTH AND MELODY.
AUNT HANNAH.
HEAR "MA TIGER LILY,"
The most charming of all coon songs.
IT IS A GREAT SENSATION.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. Flo. Irwin & Co., 15, 25, 50c. PATRICE & CO. Ward & Curran, Colbys, Provo, Mov. Pic's, 30 others.
Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Marie Dressler, 15, 25, 50c. Daisy Lovering & Co Pete Baker-Patterson Bros., Mlle. Ahl, Mov. Pic's, &c
WEBER & FIELDS' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. Matinee s Tues. & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY.

3D AVE. THEATRE. MATINEE MONDAY
Sensational Melodrama, "DEVIL'S ISLAND."

CARNEGIE HALL
Monday Evening, Feb. 26, at 8:15.
Pittsburgh Orchestra
Victor Herbert, Conductor. Soloist, Sara Anderson
Programme: Symphony, "Jupiter," MOZART; aria from opera "Joan of Arc," TSCHAIKOWSKY; "Siegfried Idyll," WAGNER; Suite Romantique, HERBERT, (first time;) "Carnival in Paris," SVENDSEN.
Seats, 75c. to $1.50. Boxes, $12 & $15. On sale at Schuberth's, Tyson's, Ruliman's, and box office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL Wednesday Eve. at 8:15 FEB. 28
Major Pond announces a change to larger quarters for
ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON.
PICTURESQUE SIDE OF WILD ANIMALS
A new lecture. Mr. Thompson's only evening appearance in New York this season. Tickets 1.50 and 1.00 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. MR. GEORGE
GROSSMITH
4th & 5th Humorous & Musical Recitals
Tuesday evening, Feb. 27, at 8:15.
Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 28, at 3:15.
"The Trials of an Entertainer"
And Humorous and Musical Selections.
Tickets $1.50 & $1; at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Second Chamber Music Matinee
Tuesday afternoon, February 27, at 2:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET
OF BOSTON.
Programme. C. Von DITTERSDORF, Quartet in E flat major; SCHUMANN, Quartet in A minor Op. 41, No. 1; BEETHOVEN, Quartet in G sharp minor, Op. 131.
Tickets, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Thurs. Aft., Mch. 1, at 3.
DE PACHMANN
IN
—CHOPIN—
PRELUDES, MAZOURKAS AND ETUDES.
Res. Seats $1 and $1.50 at Schuberth's.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 26, at 3 o'Clock.
LUDWIG BREITNER'S
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
MR. GUSTAVE HINRICHS, CONDUCTOR
Boxes (seating seven) $15.00 each; seats, $1.50 and $2.00 each; GENERAL ADMISSION, $1.00.
For sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Sq.

Mendelssohn Hall, Monday Afternoon, **Feb 26** at 3 o'clk.
FIFTH AND LAST Piano Recital by **Hambourg**
Prior to Pacific Coast Tour.
Direction Victor Thrane
Knabe Piano Used.
Res. seats $1.50 & $1 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
Tuesday Afternoon, Feb. 27, at 3:30.
ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON.
"PERSONALITY OF WILD ANIMALS."

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA AUTHORS' RECEPTION in aid of the "Mary Fisher Home," Thursday afternoon, March 1st. Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, Mr. Will Carleton, and others. Music. Tea served. Tickets, $1.00, at the Waldorf newsstand.

MR. JOHN CHESHIRE'S HARP RECITALS.—Newark, Feb. 22, (immense success.) Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y., Feb. 27th, at 3, ($2.00 and $1.00.) Lakewood, Sat., March 3d, at 3.

WEBER PIANOS
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

"L'Africaine" in the Afternoon and "Aida" at the Evening Performance.

Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" was performed for the first time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon. The most consistent and melodious of the works of the composer was heard by an audience of fair size, which was not overdemonstrative, in spite of the fact that in most of its features the performance was one deserving of commendation. The tenor, M. Cornubert, whom Mr. Grau recently secured from the opera in Havana, made his first appearance here in the rôle of Vasco di Gama. He received the cordial welcome and respectful hearing which is always accorded newcomers in this city, and if he did not achieve a lasting success, it was not for the want of sympathy on the part of the audience.

M. Cornubert proved to be a young man with some important things in his favor. Perhaps the first of these things is his youth, for in that he has a possession which will give him ample room for needed improvement. So far as could be judged from yesterday's performance, most of his faults were those of inexperience and want of training in a good school. The associations of the Metropolitan Opera House will be of benefit to him. He has a true tenor voice of ample range and power and he sings in tune. The quality of his voice is somewhat white, but that is largely the result of bad vocal habits acquired in a school which forces vices to the front. He sings his lower tones badly, and he has but little command of pure cantilena. But his upper tones are strong and of admirable timbre, and with them he was able to achieve some good effects in the favorable passages of his part. He has enthusiasm, but he needs to learn the art of repression. Furthermore, he will have to rid himself of the habit of singing everything over the footlights at the audience before he will find complete acceptance in this town. After tearing the music of the first act to tatters, possibly through nervousness, he had better control of himself, and he sang the "Paridiso" air fairly well. Of the refinements of vocal art he showed but scant knowledge, but he has time to learn much.

Mme. Nordica's Selika is well known to this public and requires no detailed description at this time. It is enough to say that the soprano was up to her customary high level of excellence yesterday. Mme. Clementine de Vere was a good Inez. Signor Scotti was happy in the rôle of Nelusko. He looked the part, and he sang with a fine vigor of tone and with an abundance of emotional power. In his last scene he stirred the audience to great warmth and was recalled several times. M. Edouard de Reszke was the familiar Don Pedro of previous seasons, and M. Bars was again the Don Alvaro. Mme. Devries filled the rôle of the Grand Inquisitor, and M. Dufriche was both Don Diego and the Brahmin. The ensembles went fairly well, and the orchestra discharged its duties with zeal. Signor Mancinelli conducted. The pageantry of opera had been properly prepared, and it moved with smoothness and certainty. The procession was effective, and the brass band was quite as good in India in the afternoon as it was in Africa in the evening.

If any persons besides those whose duty it is to watch the progress of the doings at the opera were present in the evening as well as in the afternoon, they must have been struck with the points of similarity in "L'Africaine" and "Aida." A savage Queen and a savage relative figure in each. In each there is a young hero, beloved by the barbarian Princess and by a noble lady, and in each there is a priestly party opposed to the progress of true love. But a different set of personages interpreted the parts of Verdi's work. Mme. Eames repeated her performance of Aida, which has already received considerable attention in this place. It is sufficient to say that the popular American soprano was in good voice and sang the music fluently and with expression as she has done heretofore. It may be added that she was also as charming a picture to the eye as heretofore.

Signor Perotti was once more the Rhadames and received a good deal of applause from the audience. His high tones were as good as usual, and he achieved the wonted effect in the Nile scene. Mlle. Olitzka was the Amneris, and here let the veil of a gentle charity cover a multitude of sins. Signor Campagari repeated his well-known impersonation of Amonasro. He was in good voice and sang with vigor. Mr. Pringle was the King and Mr. Devries was the Priest. The performance was in general effective and deserving of the applause which it received. The attendance was large, but it should have been larger. Mr. Grau's Saturday night performances are very cheap at the price, and those who stay away under the impression that they are not good because they are cheap make a mistake.

In the afternoon Mme. Nordica, in making her exit in the first act, tripped in running up the steps at the rear of the council hall and pitched heavily forward behind the columns on the right of the centre arch. It was feared that she was hurt, but it transpired that she was only severely jarred by the fall. Her subsequent singing showed no bad results from the accident.

Puerto Rican Village for Glen Island.

Myndert Starin sailed from this city on Saturday, the 17th inst., on the steamer San Juan, bound for Puerto Rico, where he has gone in the interests of the pleasure resort Glen Island to make arrangements for a production of a Puerto Rican village for that place for the coming season. Not only does the management expect a faithful portraiture of the life of the natives here, but it is hoped at the same time to procure talent to illustrate the dancing, singing, and other matters of interest. Mr. Starin also expects to make a tour of the West Indies to collect new objects of interest for the Glen Island Museum.

Actors' Fund Benefit.

The popularity of the Actors' Fund promises the usual success for their annual vaudeville benefit, which will take place this evening at the New York Theatre. The list of volunteers who will appear includes Digby Bell, Weber and Fields, Miss Maggie Cline, George Wilson, Miss Daisy Lovering, Miss Etta Butler, Flo Irwin, Maud Courtney, Frederick Hallen, Robert Hilliard, W. G. Davis, the Young American Quintet, Yorke and Adams, Emmons, Emerson and Emmons, Milton and Dolly Nobles, Jess Dandy, Molly Fuller, Artie Hall, Jolly Nash, Lillian Burkhart, Montgomery and Stone, and many others.

THE SARATOGA AT ST. THOMAS.

The Ward Liner to Lay Up at that Port for Repairs.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Feb. 24.—The Ward Line steamer Saratoga, which went aground Dec. 21 at Santiago de Cuba and which was floated Jan. 1, has arrived here, and will remain at this port twenty days.

The Saratoga, which left this city Dec. 7 on her regular trip to Nassau, Havana, and South Cuban ports, went ashore Dec. 21 at Santiago de Cuba, near the wreck of the United States collier Merrimac, which was sunk by Lieut. Hobson just above Estrella Point. The Saratoga's accident, it was alleged, was due to the incompetency of her pilot. She suffered little damage.

THE BATH CITY SINKS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—During a heavy fog to-day the British steamship Bath City, Capt. Jones, from New York, Feb. 9, for Bristol, struck the north end of Lundy Isle, in the British Channel. She backed off and immediately sank in deep water.

The master, three officers, and ten of the crew reached Lundy Roads in a lifeboat soon afterward. Later the rest of the crew reached the shore.

At the office of Arkell & Co., agents in this city of the British steamer Bath City, it was said the lost vessel carried a crew of twenty-eight men. Capt. James Jones, who commanded the steamer, is forty-eight years old, and has been in the service of the company for twenty-eight years.

The Bath City was a single screw, iron steamer, and was on her fourth voyage. She carried four lifeboats, each of which was large enough to carry the crew. She was valued at $200,000, and her general cargo was worth $200,000 more. Both vessel and cargo were fully insured.

MANIFESTO ISSUED IN CUBA.

National Party Declares Its Principles and Expresses Confidence in the United States.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—The convention of the National Party in Havana has issued a manifesto to the people of the island, 50,000 copies of which have been distributed. The manifesto says that, in view of the coming elections, the party states the principles which guide it in its aim to secure absolute independence for the island. With complete confidence in the word of the United States, the manifesto also says, the party will steadily aid that Government to establish a stable administration and the organization of municipal governments and to secure direct suffrage for the people and the other principles laid down with regard to the legislative and executive assemblies. Then all the island will be asked to elect as soon as possible provincial members, twenty from each province, these members to meet wherever they shall decide.

Thirty-four delegates to the Municipal Convention of the National League and the Cuban National Party have resigned. These delegates, among whom are Señores Giberga, Pierra, and Emiliano Nunez, have been dissatisfied with the method of conducting the party's affairs. All are members of the National League. Since the National League and the National Party have been united in name there has been no real harmony between the two bodies. The resigning members will shortly issue a manifesto explaining the reasons for their action. Among these is the statement that the National Party under its present and its former guidance has not achieved anything and that time is being wasted in fruitless discussion of irrelevant propositions.

CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

The French Vice Consul at Havana Says the Merchants Favor Annexation.

M. Georges Vonhenri, the French Vice Consul at Havana, is in the city en route to France for a brief stay. When seen at the Union Square Hotel yesterday he said:

"Matters in Cuba are in very fair shape. I was stationed at Santiago when the war broke out, and my daughter was born on the very first day that Admiral Sampson shelled the town. Of late I have been in Havana.

"Business conditions there are very satisfactory. The merchants generally throughout the island are heartily in favor of annexation with the United States. They believe that such a step will best assure them a stable government, something very necessary for the welfare of the population of Cuba. The colored people are opposed to annexation and want an independency, because they believe that will give them offices at good salaries. The form of government for Cuba should be settled as soon as possible, because doubts as to the methods of administration to be followed are arresting commercial progress. There can be no great march forward until this question is disposed of.

"Gen. Leonard Wood has made such vast improvements and has handled matters so diplomatically that the annexationists are greatly encouraged and rapidly growing in numbers.

"There is much sickness on the island, and this, in the main, is caused by the excavations made necessary by improvements under way. When these are completed the sanitary condition of Cuba will be excellent. The work must be done, and it should be borne in mind that the refuse of centuries has to be displaced to permit of improved conditions.

"Spaniards on the island favor the gold standard in financial transactions."

FOR THREE CUBAN REGIMENTS.

May Form Nucleus of Native Army—Withdrawal of American Forces.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—It is understood to be the purpose of the War Department, in carrying out its already announced policy of reducing the forces of American troops in Cuba, to begin within six weeks the reduction of the present force of 9,000 to about 5,000, which limit will be reached by the beginning of Summer.

The proposition is under consideration to organize three complete Cuban regiments, with Cuban officers, to replace the United States troops in garrisons, and to form the nucleus of the Cuban army which would exist when the island passes from the United States control.

SBARRETTI INSTALLED.

No Demonstration at Havana Against the New Bishop—Says the Catholic Church Is Cosmopolitan.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—Mgr. Sbarretti, the newly appointed Bishop of Havana, landed at 9 o'clock this morning. A procession was formed and the Bishop went to the cathedral, where he was formally installed. Many of the clergy went to meet the prelate. There was no demonstration.

Before going to the Cathedral Mgr. Sbarretti went to a small chapel built upon the spot where Columbus is supposed to have celebrated his first mass. There he attired himself in his pontifical robes, according to the custom in Cuba, after which the procession is formed.

After holding mass the new Bishop addressed the congregation. He said he had come to propagate the religion of Christ. His mission was one of peace. The Pope, he declared, in nominating him had not taken into consideration the condition of secular questions in the island, adding that a republic should be built in the firm faith of Roman Catholicism. He declared that he would receive all with equal love and without distinction of race, and would strive to learn the needs of the country.

Mgr. Sbarretti says it is too early to give an opinion in regard to his new office. He pleaded, however, that the Catholic Church is cosmopolitan, and that questions of nationality do not enter into it.

Last night a committee, consisting of Gens. Maximo Gomez, Lacret, and Cisneros, and others, issued a manifesto cautioning the people against making an unseemly demonstration against Bishop Sbarretti. The manifesto said:

"Let us not commit any act which we may in the future have to regret on the day we celebrated our glorious revolution."

The manifesto was distributed freely. The tide of popular feeling turned yesterday, when the papers and the revolutionary leaders showed themselves adverse to the movement.

Bishop Santander went to Gov. Gen. Wood to make

WITNESSES AND THE LAW

The Question of Jurisdiction in Criminal Cases.

VIEWS OF EXPERTS DIFFER

Claimed that Powerlessness to Subpoena Persons in Other States Seriously Hampers Justice.

The Molineux trial has again attracted public attention to what is declared to be a serious defect in the present system of criminal legislation in so far as it relates to securing the testimony of important witnesses who are outside of the jurisdiction of the State in which the trial takes place, and who are unwilling to appear in court.

There have been many instances in the criminal records of this State where the absence of such witnesses has either defeated or seriously affected the ends of justice. In a number of cases witnesses have been unwilling to come from a far distance only because of the expenses they would have to incur, but this difficulty has been overcome by the prosecuting officer defraying the cost. There is another kind of witness, however, who cannot be induced to testify because he does not wish to injure the case of the defendant.

This unwillingness to aid the prosecution may be due to various causes—to friendship for or relationship with the accused person, to hatred of the man killed or injured, to sympathy with the defendant's act, or, again, to the powerful influence, personal, political, social, or financial, of the defendant himself or of his friends and relatives. The element of fear doubtless has something to do with this unwillingness to testify—the fear of the enmity of the accused person or of those interested in him.

Then, too, there is the dread of detention, practically imprisonment, until the case is ended by the conviction or acquittal of the defendant. This applies of course only to witnesses who have not money or influential friends enough to keep them out of the House of Detention.

Whatever may be the reason for the non-appearance of these witnesses, their absence greatly hampers the efforts of the District Attorney to prove his case and secure a conviction of the person accused of crime. The trial of Roland B. Molineux, lawyers point out, might have resulted in defeat for the people through the absence of just such unwilling witnesses.

There was the man Zeller, for instance, associated with Molineux in the Newark factory and whose evidence was deemed most desirable by the District Attorney, but whose attendance at the trial it was impossible to secure. And he was only one of a number who doubtless would have been called to the witness stand by the prosecuting officer if he had had the power to do so. The girl Mamie Melando, it will be remembered, was only brought from New Jersey to New York, and thus under the jurisdiction of the courts of this State, by a police plot.

EXCEPTION IN CIVIL CASES.

In civil cases this same difficulty is not so often met with, owing to the provision which allows the taking of testimony by commission, the questions on direct and cross examination being submitted to the trial Judge for approval. This testimony is used when the case is heard. The question then is suggested, Could not some similar course be pursued in criminal cases? The answer to this is that the law distinctly states that to the Constitutional right of the person accused to be confronted with the witness and to hear what is testified against him. To change the law as it stands, therefore, a Constitutional amendment would be necessary.

Opinions as to whether the defects in the present system are so glaring as to call for such action widely differ. On the one hand, it is asserted that the law can and ought to be amended at once, as at any time a crime of tremendous importance may go unpunished simply through the inability of the prosecuting officer to secure the attendance of necessary but unwilling witnesses. On the other hand, it is said with equal positiveness that, defective as the law now is, the change suggested would be well-nigh impossible to accomplish, and, even if it was made, would admit of even worse abuses than now take place.

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre is one of those who believe that the present law ought to be amended as soon as possible.

"In ten years' experience as a prosecuting officer," he said yesterday, "I have met with a great number of cases where considerable difficulty was had in securing the conviction of an accused person, owing to the unwillingness of persons outside of this State to testify, and our inability to compel them to do so. In some cases I have known the ends of justice to be thwarted and defeated just because we could not get certain witnesses. I firmly believe the defects of the present system ought to be remedied."

"How could it be done?"

"I should suggest legislation by Congress which would give sanction to the mandates of the Court in the various States. This act could make such mandates effective, for instance, in any State where the Court provides for the mileage pay of witnesses. Thus, if Congress passed such a law making the attendance of witnesses obligatory, and there happened to be witnesses living, say, in Kansas, who had seen a crime committed in New York, this State providing mileage pay for these witnesses to come here and testify, their refusal to obey the Court's mandates could be made punishable.

"There is no telling how great a crime may be committed, and yet the wrong-doer escape conviction through existing defects in our laws. Take a case, for instance, of the utmost importance, a murder of a high official of which, say, not less than fifty persons were witnesses. Suppose that the murderer was a man of great influence and wealth. He might be able to provide homes for these witnesses in other States, or bribe them with sufficient money to keep beyond the jurisdiction of the New York courts. It is something that might occur, and steps should be taken to prevent it.

A MATTER FOR CONGRESS.

"I believe it is a proper matter for the Federal Congress to take up. There is no doubt that it has a right to do so. Even if public opinion in a certain State was opposed to such an act, Congress would be justified in passing it. It made polygamy a crime, although a great many persons in Utah were in favor of it. It forbade the sale of oleomargarine, although there were some States where this was a great industry. Power is certainly vested in Congress to pass such a measure. Why, just think of how often justice can be defeated under present conditions, and of how great a crime may go unpunished.

"Let us suppose that President McKinley, while on a visit to our City Hall, should be shot and killed by some crank or political enemy. Suppose that a certain number of persons saw the crime committed. Suppose, furthermore, the murderer should have influence enough to get these witnesses across the river into New Jersey. We would not have the power to bring them over here to testify if they were unwilling to come. They might sit in a Jersey City hotel and snap their fingers at us. No matter how important these men's evidence might be to convict the defendant, we would be utterly powerless to compel their attendance in court.

"Now such a case may occur at any time. The defect in the law is one of those details to which the Government never gives its attention until the necessity arises for action. That is but natural. No mind is broad enough to take in all sides of such a question. It is only when the exigencies require it that a remedy is supplied."

"Would not public sentiment in this city and State be opposed to such Federal action?"

"I think not. I believe that if the matter was properly laid before the people of this city they would approve of it. I cannot recall now the particular cases of accused persons who during my term of office have escaped punishment because important witnesses were in other States and could not be induced to testify. Nor do I recall in just what cases these unwilling witnesses were under the influence of the defendant or kept beyond our jurisdiction by the defendant's pocketbook. But I know that these cases have been numerous."

"How should this matter be brought to the attention of Congress?"

"There ought to be a memorial signed by the prosecuting officers of the different States. Such a memorial would doubtless grow out of discussion of this subject in the newspapers. Witnesses to the assassination of Garfield and of Lincoln were not difficult to secure because, as the crimes were committed on Federal ground, the United States courts' subpoenas could reach everywhere. But take the assassination of Goebel. Suppose his murderer should be caught and that he proved to be a man of influence. Suppose that two or three men were in the building with the assassin and saw him fire the shots at Goebel. All that would be necessary to do would be to get them across the river into Ohio and nobody could get them back into Kentucky. The murder of Goebel might thus go unpunished and the assassin escape through the law's defects."

EX-JUDGE OLCOTT'S VIEWS.

Ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, former District Attorney, does not believe the law in regard to witnesses is as good as it might be, but he does not see how its defects can be remedied.

"It is usual for the District Attorney," he said, "to pay witnesses a reasonable price for coming from a distance to testify. This must not be understood as a bargain with them as to what their testimony shall be. I recall one case during my term of office as District Attorney where it was necessary to get four witnesses who lived in Denver. We agreed as to what compensation they should receive for their absence from their respective businesses and they came on here and testified. I recall another case of a bank swindler where we paid the expenses of a witness from Minneapolis. I found such persons reasonable in their terms.

"This general rule of dickering is authorized by the law of the State. The District Attorney is allowed to pay his witnesses from other States the same mileage as he would pay them if they lived in New York. The mileage rate in New York is 8 cents a mile, and the witness is also paid 50 cents a day. Now, as the ordinary mileage rate is 4 cents a mile, the 8 cents allowance per mile more than pays the other expenses of the witness from a distant State.

"This matter of paying witnesses, therefore, is left to the conscience and discretion of the District Attorney not as a bargain for certain testimony, but as a recompense for wasted time. Keeping that in mind and avoiding error, the District Attorney has a perfect right to pay such witnesses. The code gives him that right.

"In civil practice we have a commission to take testimony outside of the State and even in a foreign country. There is, however, no such provision in the criminal law. That is because the accused person has the right to be confronted with his accuser. No commission can take testimony in a criminal case, for that would be illegal. Even if the defendant is out of the room for a moment, any testimony given in his absence cannot be used against him.

"As to whether there is any way of compelling unwilling witnesses outside of the jurisdiction of the State to testify I am not prepared to express an opinion off hand. Before that could be done Congress would have to pass an enabling act so that a State, by having one of its Judges issue a subpoena, could have it served with full force and effect.

"It may be that the States could do this by their own act. As a matter of practice, however, I do not believe it ever will be done. It is scarcely conceivable, for instance, that the State of New York could ever bring itself to approve of such a thing. The present system may, and without doubt often does, result in failure to convict, but it would be a hardship to compel a man, just because he saw a crime committed, to neglect his business and travel four or five days to a distant State to appear as a witness.

"One way to improve matters would be to have more certainty in trials. Under my District Attorneyship I have seen a case go over day after day, and I have had my witnesses come to me complaining that they could not get their cases tried. It's a thing difficult of remedy. All kinds of reasons are given for these adjournments. Some important witness may be sick or absent, or a prior case on the calendar may take longer than was expected. I applied myself in office to remedying this evil. Sometimes I thought a stricter holding up of both sides and a shorter calendar would improve conditions. I understand that changes for the better in those respects have since taken place.

"Even with its imperfections I do not believe any fundamental change will be made in the present system. Such hardship does not exist in civil cases because the large majority of persons are interested in the cases tried, and the calendars are run more strictly. The difficulty in criminal cases is hard to overcome. If there are too few cases it will break the calendar and there will be, say, a half day wasted. If there are too many cases there is a long string of witnesses with no chance of being heard."

OPINIONS OF OTHER EXPERTS.

Former District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll does not see any good reason for a change in the existing laws.

"Such a plan," he said, "is impracticable and unnecessary. To pass such an act it would be necessary to get an agreement of the States. Congress alone could not do it. I do not think that the ends of justice are often defeated by the absence of unwilling witnesses. During my term of office I found very few such cases."

"To effect any such remedy," said Judge Martin T. McMahon of the Court of General Sessions, "would require a Constitutional amendment. I don't think that a change is advisable. To compel witnesses in other States to testify here might lead to greater abuses than exist under the present system. Men might be compelled to neglect important business affairs to appear as witnesses in unimportant cases."

Justice Edward W. Hatch of the Supreme Court, who has made a close study of criminal law, says that much injustice is done to innocent witnesses by locking them up to insure their appearance at the trial, while not infrequently the criminal himself walks the street "out on bail." If the witness has to be locked up the law makes no compensation for his loss of liberty and time, no matter how severe the loss. It ought not to be, Justice Hatch says, beyond the range of human invention to formulate some method of relief from what many times works a monstrous injustice to innocent people who have already suffered by the crime.

AMERICAN TRADE IN AFRICA.

Consul General Stowe Says We Should Have Larger Share in Export Trade to Cape Colony.

The State Department has issued a report, dated Dec. 25, 1899, and made by United States Consul General J. G. Stowe at Cape Town, on trade in Cape Colony. Mr. Stowe says that, while American trade in South Africa during the previous three months had been excellent, as evidenced by the receipts of food stuffs, mules, horses, &c., he regrets that the United States is not having a larger share in the exports to that part of the world at the present time. He instances such manufactured articles as bottled beer and spirits, clothing, hose, cloth, harness, saddles, electrical field outfits, wagons, carts, telegraphic material, traction engines, steam plows, wagon material, boots and shoes, iron, steel, bridge work, and military bicycles as articles which the United States ought to be exporting to South Africa at the present time.

Large orders for locomotives and rolling stock have, however, according to Mr. Stowe, been placed in this country. He remarks that, while the war is in its earlier stages, and there is no rebate trade with the Boer States, a very large business is still being done in certain lines, and the goods of all sorts taken by the Boers from the British colonie, which they have invaded will have to be replaced. A demand, according to the Consul General, for American goods is bound to come when the war is over.

Mr. Stowe says that the mine owners of the Transvaal are not idle at the present time, but have their engineers and draughtsmen at work preparing plans. Orders are being placed somewhere for mining machinery and plants to replace what may be destroyed or injured, and also in anticipation of new operations and increased business. Many of these new plants are now lying at the ports. The coast cities are preparing their docks, now inadequate and crowded beyond their capacity, for the great influx of goods expected when the war is over. Cape Bay is crowded with vessels, as many as ninety having been counted there at one time.

In order that American manufacturers may gain this trade, Mr. Stowe says that he desires to impress upon them the necessity for earnest effort and prompt shipments. He remarks that it is much to be regretted that orders are now being either refused or else accepted and held back by manufacturers in this country, owing to the fear of non-payment, and such action is likely to seriously affect future business. If manufacturers in the United States are unable to fill orders they ought to say so; they ought not to accept them and then fail to ship them.

Except in the besieged cities, Mr. Stowe adds, trade in the British colonies is thriving. The seaport cities are benefiting by the war, while the demand for cattle, sheep, vegetables, and forage is such that, with the resulting advance in prices, the agriculturists are also prospering.

Bakers' licenses in Cape Colony having been abolished, the Consul General thinks that a demand for bakers' ovens and appliances may arise. The demand for furniture is good even now, the refugees from the Transvaal preparing their homes apparently for a protracted stay on British territory. Lumber has advanced 25 per cent., and furniture is, therefore, expensive. Tenders for bridge work, electrical and railway material, and machinery are open for bids. Large shipments of fire extinguishing apparatus are arriving from London. It is needed on account of the war, for hand engines, and to put out fires caused by shells. Mr. Stowe closes by stating that the imports of electrical materials for October exceeded those during the corresponding month of 1898 by $30,000.

RUSSIAN NEWS AND OPINION

Bi-Centennial of the Founding of St. Petersburg.

PLANS FOR ITS CELEBRATION

Popular Sympathy for the Boers—Various Reform Movements—Finances of the Government.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.—Preparations are being made for the celebration of the bi-centennial of the foundation of St. Petersburg by Peter the Great. A general outline of the fêtes to take place on that occasion has been drawn up by the Douma, or Municipal Council of the capital. Among the most noteworthy schemes suggested for the commemoration of the city's foundation is one for the building of a gigantic new bridge over the Neva, another for the transformation of the great Island of Vassili-Ostroff into a new suburb of the capital, and still another for the foundation of a new university.

The most popular idea yet put forward in this connection is that of a world's fair to be held in St. Petershurg. There are, however, several difficulties in the way of a successful international exhibition in the Russian capital. Suitable sites for a world's fair are certainly not lacking. In the immediate vicinity of St. Petersburg, and more particularly to the east and south, extend immense plains which could easily hold an exhibition ten times the size of the coming Paris World's Fair. On the other hand, St. Petersburg can afford sufficient amusement for foreign visitors and tourists. The Gulf of Finland in Summer time is a most charming spot, and the immediate surroundings and suburbs of the capital are full of interest. Tsarskoë-Selo, the Russian Versailles, with its palace and magnificent park; Peterhof, the St. Petersburg St. Cloud, with its lovely gardens and cascades; Oranienbaum, with its historical castle; the Island of Cronstadt, Porgulovs, and the lakes, all form attractions which are certainly not equaled by either Vienna or Berlin. One difficulty in the way of a St. Petersburg world's fair is the small number of large modern hotels in the city. This difficulty could, of course, be overcome by the building of new caravansaries.

UNFRIENDLINESS TOWARD RUSSIA.

The real obstacle which stands against a successful international exhibition in St. Petersburg is that Russia is surrounded by enemies. The Germans, who have themselves not yet been able to hold an international exhibition in Berlin, would hardly be willing to contribute toward the success of a Russian world's fair. The Austrians and Hungarians are no better disposed toward Russia, while England is, of course, hostile to her. As for the Italians, they would in most cases be too poor to undertake the expense of a journey to St. Petersburg. The Russians would therefore have to depend upon French visitors, but St. Petersburg is at a considerable distance from Paris, and, moreover, the French are anything but globe trotters. In fact, a Russian international exhibition would run the risk of being a purely national affair. Nevertheless, the St. Petersburg Douma is prepared to make every sacrifice for the success of the fair, should it be found expedient to hold it. The Douma has already offered to make a grant of $60,000,000 for the purpose of celebrating in a fitting manner the bi-centennial of the city's foundation.

RUSSIA TO CHANGE HER CALENDAR.

Russia is just about to do away with the last barrier which divided her from the Western world. I have before had occasion to mention the growing movement among business men throughout the empire in favor of the Gregorian calendar. This reform had both logic and common sense in its favor, but was strenuously opposed by the orthodox clergy. There were also many old-fashioner, conservative Chanoinists who were deeply shocked at the idea that Russia should give up the national calendar to adopt that of the Germans. But to-day all opposition to the reform has been overcome. Practical good sense, which is one of the most marked characteristics of the young Czar, has made him relegate religious scruples to the background.

On the proposition of the Minister of Public Education, an extraordinary commission has been appointed for the purpose of carrying out the proposed reform. This commission comprises, besides noted mathematicians, delegates from the various Government departments (for they are all more or less directly interested in the matter.) It may now be stated positively that this important reform will be decreed in the course of a few months, and that Russia will begin the twentieth century at the same time as most civilized nations—Germany alone being an exception—Jan. 1, 1901.

CHANGE IN THE DIVORCE LAWS.

In fact, a great era of reform seems to have begun in Russia, and while on this subject I may mention a legislative reform of some importance. Few persons abroad are aware that, although divorce exists in Russia in theory, it is in reality a most difficult matter to obtain a divorce in the empire owing to the many intricate complications of the divorce law. On the other hand, the separation of property between husband and wife has long existed de facto in Russia although not de jure, and this because in the latter case the law compelled the wife to obtain permission from her husband to live alone. The proposed new law wisely suppresses this compulsory permission to be obtained from the husband. In future, in cases of separation, the law courts will be called upon to decide, in the matter of property.

A somewhat original article of the new law is the one which provides that the legal separations shall only be pronounced for a stated period; if, at the end of this time, husband and wife are still determined to be separated, then an absolute divorce may be granted.

HATRED OF ENGLAND.

The feeling of hatred for England is as intense as ever in Russia, and the Czar's subjects neglect no opportunity to express their sympathy for the Boers. Scarcely a day passes without some popular demonstration in favor of the South African Republics. Another proof of the strong pro-Boer sentiments of the Russians was shown this week when it became known that a corps of hospital nurses was about to leave St. Petersburg for the Transvaal. Although the nurses and physicians in question made their departure from the Warsaw railway station, in a distant suburb of the capital, a large crowd assembled to give the travelers a "send off." The members of the mission were enthusiastically received as they entered the station, and as their train left the station amid a thunder of applause and good wishes for the journey, cheers were given for the Boers and curses everywhere expressed against the English.

THE PRO-BOER NEWSPAPERS.

This latest pro-Boer manifestation is significant, and is said to have made a deep impression in official circles. But none the less significant is the pro-Boer campaign undertaken by the press. I refer more particularly to the public subscription organized by the St. Petersburg newspapers in favor of the Boer wounded. The total amount collected in this manner in St. Petersburg alone is 125,000 rubles. The New Times, the most popular sheet in the metropolis, receives average daily subscriptions to the amount of 1,000 rubles for this purpose. Another characteristic detail in this matter is that the Dutch clergyman who has been appointed Treasurer of the funds collected receives hundreds of letters daily containing small sums of twenty-five or fifty kopecks, being the modest offerings of workingmen and peasants. For the campaign in favor of the Boers has extended to the rural districts of the empire; and it is among the moujiks that the greatest enthusiasm for the Boers has been expressed.

The Dutch clergyman just mentioned has had the somewhat novel idea of presenting the letters received in this manner from the Russian masses to the St. Petersburg Imperial Library. As this offer has been accepted by the librarian, the letters will therefore be preserved among the archives of the institution.

The Russian press has latterly been drawing a parallel between the present situation in South Africa and the condition of affairs in the Colonies at the outbreak of the American Revolution. Krüger and Joubert are proclaimed the South African Washington and Franklin. The conclusion drawn by the New Times from this parallel is that the United States Government should assist the Boers in every manner possible to resist the British.

IN LOVE WITH FRANCE.

All evidences tend to show that the Russians are still in love with France, or, at any rate, profess to be. Copies of the work just published by Gen. Bilderling, "President Faure's Visit to Russia in 1897," have been bought by the Government and presented to every public library in the empire. Gen. Bilderling was Honorary Aide de Camp to President Faure throughout his stay in Russia, and this, the first edition of his work, is published in French.

Another more spontaneous and less official manifestation in favor of the French took place this week. All Russians decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor—there are 277 of them—have sent in their subscriptions for the purchase of a wreath of solid silver. This wreath is to be conveyed to Paris by a delegation of Russian officers, and placed on the late President's grave. The wreath, which is the work of a famous Russian silversmith, consists of oak leaves knit together with the "cordon" or chain of the Legion of Honor.

STATE SAVINGS BANKS.

It is a noteworthy fact that, notwithstanding the recent fall in Russian securities on the Stock Exchange and the consequent panic, the people still retain confidence in the Government's financial policy as is shown by the greatly increased number of depositors in the State savings banks during the past few weeks. The amount of small deposits during the month of December was greatly in excess of withdrawals. The total figure of savings banks' deposits in the empire now amounts to 580,500,000 rubles.

The condition of the Russian budget is likewise entirely satisfactory. According to figures just published the expenses of the Government during the first eight months of 1899 amounted to 1,014,000,000 rubles. But for the same period the Government receipts amounted to 1,127,000,000, making a surplus of over $60,000,000 in the first eight months of 1899.

Foreigners unacquainted with Russia are apt to have mistaken opinions concerning Russian finances. The Russian Government is the greatest landed proprietor, the greatest builder of railways, and the greatest capitalist in the world. The State forests, mines, and vast agricultural domains produce a yearly income of 45,000,000 rubles. The State farming lands rented to the peasantry bring in over 80,000,000 rubles per annum. From the State railways the Russian Government receives a yearly sum of 350,000,000 rubles notwithstanding the low freight rates. From all of which it will be seen that the Government of the Czar is not yet on the verge of bankruptcy.

QUAIL IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Plenty of Birds Remain, Although Season Is Drawing to a Close—Dislike of Visiting Sportsmen.

Special to The New York Times.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Feb. 17.—As the season for shooting quail draws to a close, the native hunters are keeping to the fields with renewed interest, and occasional parties of sportsmen from the North and West make their appearance for a farewell fortnight's hunting. The game still continues plentiful in this locality, although the birds grow more timid day by day, and sometimes fly at the dog's first approach.

In spite of hundreds of visiting gunners and as many more local enthusiasts, the end of the four months and a half of hunting always finds a sufficient number of quail to keep the small army of men and dogs well occupied. Not so many wings are taken home in the gamebag when the tired hunters returns after a ten-hour tramp over the hill and field, for the "molly-cotton-tails" begin to breed as Spring comes on, and only the most hardened veteran in quail shooting can resist the impulse to take a chance at them as they jump from the thick stubble beneath his feet and scamper across the open.

Often the youthful seeker for game or the novice from Northern and Western cities, who hardly knows a quail from a bull-bat, is entirely sidetracked by these Spring rabbits, forgetting the original object of his quest and allowing his well-trained bird dogs to grow utterly worthless by teaching them to chase the "mollies." Great is the disgust of the old hunter when he sees all this. He groans aloud at the crime against scientific sport, and swears that the State ought to pass laws prohibiting "Yankee idiots" from seducing a well-bred dog to so low a state of depravity. In most cases the dogs thus ruined are hired out. When the season is over they are practically ruined for "legitimate" hunting, and pass the rest of their days in company with the much-despised class of rabbit hounds.

There is another cause that tends to make the latter days of the season less profitable than the early Fall, however well the supply of birds lasts. Although the game lands of Central North Carolina are more open to strangers than those of almost any other section of the South, each year finds the farmers and landowners growing more averse to having their feathered guests killed. They object, too, to the perpetual noise of shot and shell through their plantations, and it has often happened that some careless trespasser has sent an avalanche of lead against the very farmhouse door or into the midst of the chicken yard. In the latter case the mistake is sometimes made purposely, for the disappointment of being unable to bag a single bird after hours of shooting often tempts a man to kill chickens or tame ducks by way of consolation.

The objections of the property holders grow more violent as the season progresses, for at first they preserve a good-natured forgetfulness of the last year's depredations and inconveniences. When March comes there are twice as many "post signs" on the trees bordering estates as there were in November, and it even happens once in a while that schoolboys and visitors from other parts of the country have to go into their pocketbooks, either to keep from going before a country magistrate or to pay a fine after being taken into his presence. The experienced native hunters have no trouble of this kind, for either they are "in" with the farmers or they know which of the latter are implacable.

While the game is not perceptibly diminished as far as the hunter sees, it is, of course, gradually disappearing year after year. This could not fail to be true, when it is considered that thousands upon thousands of birds are killed every month. The more intelligent of the people who own or rent quail lands recognize this fact, and hence keep their preserves posted all the year, for the birds are of inestimable value in exterminating worms from the wheat and pea fields. There are always a few privileged people who are favorites with some of these more rigorous countrymen, and for them the sport is superb. In fact, birds are often so thick on posted lands that pursuit of them almost degenerates from sport into slaughter.

In all quarters, both with the land owner and the native hunter, no little resentment is felt against Northern visitors. They are regarded as intruders, being principally composed of two classes—crack shots, who come down to kill birds by the wholesale, and novices who spend their time in killing chickens, peppering dwelling houses with shot, buying dogs and then ruining them, and not infrequently putting a good supply of lead into the back of some native hunter whom they have employed as a guide. It is an almost general wish that these so-called "foreigners" may some day be excluded from the countryside by legislative enactment.

LECTURES ON PRIMITIVE RACES.

The Course Will Be Delivered by Dr. Lumholtz and Prof. Cushing.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Godkin, and Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer form the Committee on Invitation for a course of six lectures by Dr. Carl Lumholtz and Prof. Frank Hamilton Cushing.

The subject for the course is "The Primitive Races of Mankind in Australia and Mexico, Among the Zunis, and in Arizona." The first lecture will be given by Dr. Lumholtz on the afternoon of March 13, at the home of Mrs. Henry Draper, 271 Madison Avenue. He will also lecture on March 20, at the home of Mrs. William H. Osborne, 32 Park Avenue, and on March 28 at 250 Fifth Avenue, the home of Mrs. Frederic Goodridge.

Prof. Cushing will lecture on April 4 at the home of Mrs. Henry Holt, 711 Madison Avenue; on April 9 at the home of Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, and on April 14 at Mrs. S. Barton French's, 15 West Fifty-first Street.

Personality of Wild Animals.

Ernest Seton-Thompson's illustrated lectures given in the Carnegie Lyceum have attracted so much attention that the lecturer in compliance with many requests by persons who were unable to attend the afternoon talks has arranged to repeat his lecture on "The Personality of Wild Animals" at Mendelssohn Hall on the evening of Feb. 28.

FERRYBOATS HAVE EARS

Public Confession of Revenge and Its Consequences.

Happy Bridegroom Tells How He Stopped Evilminded Boy's Taunts —The Father's Reply.

"It only goes to show," said the oracular-looking man, "what a little place this Greater City of New York is."

"It does?" queried several acquaintances, who were busily selecting their lunch from the bar of a down-town "dairy" restaurant.

"Yes," said the oracular-looking man, meditatively dropping four lumps of sugar in his black coffee.

The groups of acquaintances knew that with the oracular-looking man a generalization always preceded a story, so they picked up their trays, followed him to a table and ranged themselves expectantly.

"Yes," repeated the oracular-looking man, "ours is a little town, a little town. I sat between two men on the 5:40 o'clock ferry last night. The man to my right was middle-aged, sour-browed, impatient. His clothes hung at aggressive angles. He was plainly a man of petty family worries. The man on my left was young, smooth-faced, and round. He exuded good-humor. He grinned at the ceiling and chuckled toward the homegoers seated opposite, until some one caught his eye. Then he straightened himself with an effort at indifferent dignity. It was useless. I smiled in irresistible sympathy. My sour-faced neighbor twitched impatiently.

"Finally the young man gave it up. He put down his paper and laughed. He grew red in his effort to prevent an explosion, but it was no use. The outburst came, and half the people in the cabin, who had been interestedly watching his struggles, joined his guffaw in a ripple of titters.

"Now, I'm not an inquisitive person, as you know, but I did feel rather an interest in the cause of the young fellow's merriment. I turned and made some remark to the effect that he seemed in good spirits.

"'Good spirits!' he echoed. 'Well, I should say so! I never knew the wisdom of the old saw about the delights of revenge until last night.'

"The bad-tempered man on my right groaned in disgust.

"'Yes,' continued the chuckling young man, 'revenge is really sweet. You see it was this way. I have only been married three weeks,' he interjected apologetically. 'About ten days ago my wife and I went to housekeeping in a little flat up in Harlem. My mother-in-law had it all fixed up in readiness for us when we got back from our wedding trip. The first day we spent there we were as tickled as two children. The second day, Sunday, it was just the same. Monday I had to return to work down-town. I thought all day of the little flat in Harlem. But that night when I burst into our doll's parlor I found my wife in tears. Between her sobs she told me the trouble.

"'At lunch time there had been a shrill whistle at the speaking tube. My wife fluttered over to answer the call in great excitement. She didn't know whether it was the butcher, the baker, or the grocer's boy.

"'"What is it?" she called.

"'"Is it lonesome without its little hubby?" came an answering voice. A giggle chased the insult up the tube.

"'"How dare you? Who are you?" demanded my wife. A jeer was the only answer.

"'"Who are you?" my wife repeated. Another catcall and a chuckle came up the tube.

"'"Never mind. He'll come home to his birdie," sang the jeering voice.

"'Late in the afternoon the same thing happened, with a slight variation in the taunts.

"'The explanation was very simple. Some fiendish youngsters in the block heard that we were bride and bridegroom. It was exasperating.

"'The next day I told my wife not to answer the tube whistle if the little brutes repeated their game. She followed my instructions until noon. At noon she remembered that I had left orders for the grocer and delicatessen man to call for orders. The next time the whistle blew—she fairly flew to the tube. This time it was the same shrill, mocking voice of the day before at the other end. I'll not repeat the words that brat used. They were too infernally silly.

"'The upshot of the whole matter was that yesterday I sent my wife home to her mother, at Montclair, while I looked for another flat and a quiet, childless neighborhood.'

"The young man paused to chuckle to himself, continued the oracular man, "and I leaned back in my seat. In doing so, I bumped into my sour-visaged neighbor, who had apparently been leaning over my shoulder to catch the happy man's story.

"'Last night,' continued the young man. 'I hustled around and looked at a half dozen flats. It was too late to go out to Montclair when I got through, so I staid all night at our Harlem flat. It was 8:30 when I woke up this morning. Then I was awakened by the fiendish whistling of that tube. It roused me in an instant. The little beast's whistlings were now rising up in long siren-like wails. An idea struck me that fairly made me dance with joy. Among the equipments of our flat was a beautiful bottle of purple indelible ink which my mother-in-law had provided. If ever ink deserved the name indelible that ink did. I filled the cologne bottle with that beautiful purple ink. I unscrewed the spray tip of the syringe. Then I opened the hall door slightly, so that I could hear the brat's yell, and inserted the end of the syringe in the mouth of the tube. I gave the syringe a mighty squeeze.

"'The next instant a shriek pierced the corridor and smote unutterable joy in my breast. I heard the vestibule door slammed, and I rushed to the front window in time to see the author of our troubles run screaming across the street to the house opposite. He was a little lad about nine years old, togged out in a light gray sailor suit. That is, it was still gray in the rear. He turned around two or three times in his frightened flight, and then my soul was happy. That beautiful purple ink!'

"The young man leaned back and shook. 'Nellie, that's my wife, will be tickled to death when I tell her about it to-night.'

"'Tell her the rest of it,' roared the sour-faced man, jumping up and shaking his newspaper. 'Tell her how that blamed kid had to have his insides pumped out by a doctor. Tell her how my wife went into hysterics and had to be sent to her sister's in Jersey. Tell her all this—and I don't doubt she'll laugh herself to death.'

"By the way," concluded the oracle, rising from the table. "Did you ever try to dodge a creditor? Try it, if you haven't. This is a mighty little town."

SCHOOL BILL TO PASS.

Senators Declare Positively Teachers' Salary Measure Will Surely Become a Law This Session.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Some definite action on school legislation for New York City is looked for next week. The Republican machine leaders have given a positive promise that a law will be enacted at this session of the Legislature which will settle the question of the school teachers' salaries. Two or three Senators, who have been prominent in educational legislation this year, predict that the bill which was presented to the Senate this week by the sub-committee of the Senate Cities Committee will be the one which will be passed by both houses. Early in the session a number of bills affecting the salaries of the teachers were introduced, and it was openly charged that certain members in each house were "playing politics" on the school question. The situation became so muddled that the teachers and their friends expressed fears that no relief would be obtained at this session.

Finally the bill introduced by Mr. Fallows of New York was passed in the Assembly, but it has met with much opposition in the Senate. The Senators then took the matter in hand and agreed on a bill which embodies sections of the Ahearn, Elsberg, and Ford measures. One of the members of the committee said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"You can safely predict the passage of the bill now before the Senate. We have agreed to it, and I do not anticipate any trouble in the Assembly. The New York teachers are entitled to living salaries, and we are ready to do our part."

Gov. Roosevelt has said that he is anxious to see a law enacted which will settle the muddle in New York.

OLIVER P. MORTON'S STATUE.

Minister Harris Replies to Criticism of the Memorial to Indiana's War Governor.

In a special dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Washington, D. C., dated Jan. 20, Niehaus's statue of the late Oliver P. Morton, recently unveiled in the old Hall of Representatives at the Capitol, was criticised in terms which have led to a reply by Addison C. Harris, United States Minister to Austria-Hungary, who acted as Chairman of the commission appointed by Gov. Mount of Indiana to provide the statue.

"The sculpture of Niehaus," said the Washington correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "introduces the spectator to a man of more than average height, of very distinguished presence, of noble bearing, good clothes, and not a little self-consciousness. This makes a very interesting statue, but not a representation of Oliver P. Morton. * * * As he appeared at the Cooper Institute during the war to make a political speech, he was rather stoop-shouldered, somewhat careless about his dress, with a shock of hair quite unlike the trimmed suit shown in the statue, and with a beard of quite different cut. An old Republican and admirer of Morton ventured the opinion that a more faithful likeness of Morton, as most people knew him, would have been produced by propping him up on one crutch and by ironing the creases out of his trousers."

The following is Mr. Harris's letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was Chairman of the committee appointed by Gov. Mount to provide the statue. As a mere boy I knew Gov. Morton well. He lived before the war in Centreville. My father's farm was six miles away. I often saw him in court and on the street. Moreover, he spent his Sundays in the village of Washington, near Green's Fork, which adjoins father's farm, and where I often saw him. The first speech I have any clear memory of was made by him in the Methodist Church in that village. He delivered it from the pulpit. He made a legal argument to show that the Dred Scott case was wrongly decided. I was in Indianapolis as a law student, and member of the bar from 1860, and met him often in his office and on the street. From this early and long acquaintance I ought to have a fair picture in my mind of his personality in his prime.

It was the purpose of the commission to have a statue of Gov. Morton as he was while Governor of our State. It was in this period of his life that he showed his sterling qualities, and it is as Governor that he is best remembered and most revered by the people of Indiana. While on the commission we found his measure at a tailor's. It was furnished to Mr. Niehaus, as were also photographs of the period, and the cast made of his head and face after his death. It was enormous in width. From these data, largely his form was cast.

In his prime he was almost 6 feet tall, broad, erect, with superlative vigor in every feature and movement. His walk was strong, his gesture often with a clinched fist, his voice deep, his manner earnest to a degree rarely surpassed. He was argumentative and strictly logical in all his speeches, at the bar and on the stump alike. Such was the Gov. Morton when the model was finished. I was in the artist's studio and sent for his son, since dead, to come and see it. He stood a long time, then said: "Please turn it slowly."

As it was presented from different views, he said:

"That's father! That's father, too! Yes, yes; that is father as he was in his strength!"

Acting on his judgment and my own, we then accepted the model. I have not seen the statue. It had to be over-life size in height, as almost every other of the fifty or more are larger than life; otherwise the effect would minimize Morton. At the bar and while Governor, Morton wore the "dress coat." Mrs. Morton said he did not change until he went to the Senate. All his photographs show him so.

It would have been an insult to his memory to have propped him up with a crutch," as your article recommends. As well put Gen. Grant on horseback with a napkin around his throat as his illness forced on him at Mount McGregor. In person, as well as in executive patriotism, I feel the statue expresses Morton as he was in the trying hours when his strength did so much for the Union he loved so well. I am sorry of the flippant criticism given so wide currency by your widely read paper.

A. C. HARRIS.

Legation of the United States, Vienna, Feb. 7, 1900.

PHILIPPINES FOR NEGROES.

Gen. Greenwood Thinks Their Colonization in Manila Would Solve the Race Problem.

A possibly satisfactory solution of the negro question is suggested by Gen. A. G. Greenwood, a soldier and capitalist, who has traveled very extensively in all parts of the world.

"I understand you have solved the negro problem," remarked a TIMES reporter to Gen. Greenwood, at the Stevens House, recently.

"I don't know," he replied, smiling, "that I have gone so far as that, but I do believe that I have a plan which, if adopted, will prove of great benefit and rid the country of many troublesome matters.

"Why not colonize the Philippine Islands with members of the colored race now in this country?" he asked. "At the first glance," he continued, "it may seem a difficult matter. Will the colored man want to go to the Philippines? will be the first query. I have no doubt on that score. They will be glad to go, and the white people of the South, when the question is once officially broached, will work indefatigably to bring the scheme to a successful outcome. The only danger lies in a set of politicians who care for the negro only to the extent that he may be useful to them in matters political.

"Neither in the North nor South can the colored men have political or social equality. That is an established fact. After thirty-five years of freedom, little has been accomplished to improve their condition, politically or socially.

"Our war with Spain has developed a remedy, which will not only benefit the negro, but

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The arrival of several new designs in

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GRAND Pianos.

There are some unique designs in natural mahogany, white mahogany, rosewood, English oak and fancy walnut.

Some are beautifully inlaid, others are richly carved and some are of the "Old Colonial" style.

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You'll not be urged to purchase. You can test a piano here as you would in your own home, for we have parlors, music rooms and large halls, all for your convenience.

Special.

We have a few of last season's styles of Sterling uprights which we will sell at greatly reduced prices. They should not be branded BARGAINS, although the reductions are from $50.00 to $100.00. They are neither damaged nor shop worn, but the

Old Must Make Room for the New,

Hence, the price-cutting.

Yes---WE TAKE PIANOS as part payment in exchange for Sterlings. That's why we have a lot of secondhand pianos AT YOUR PRICE, WE SAY YOURS because they are marked to sell quick. Some uprights for

$75.00, $100.00, $125.00, $150.00

Squares

At $35.00, $50.00, $60.00.

Good Squares, Too.

Look around, investigate the "ADVERTISED BARGAINS," and then see our "real bargains."

CASH OR MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.

(High class tuning, polishing and repairing. New parts furnished for any make of piano.)

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SPORTS AT YALE.

Many Students at Work on the Water, in the Cage, and on Track and Field.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 24.—The training of candidates for the 'Varsity crew has progressed steadily since the men were first called out. Sliding seats have been in use about a week, and the candidates have shown improvement, especially in blade work. Indoor work will soon end. The stroke used this year differs somewhat from that in use a year ago. The swing is shorter, and the recovery quicker. There is more leg work, and, in general, the stroke is perhaps more like Cornell's. Dr. E. F. Gallaudet is in charge of the men, assisted by Capt. F. W. Allen and the members of last year's eight.

About forty men responded to the call for bicycle team candidates. They have begun light training in the gymnasium, which will continue until the roads are in a condition to ride over. The outlook for a good team is bright, as Capt. Laurence Tweedy was the only member of last year's team to leave college. Training facilities will be much better this year, as the building of a six-lap board track, to be ready about the last of April, is assured. It is planned to hold the first of a series of open meets on this track on May 3, to aid the coaches in the selection of the team. George H. Collett will have charge of the men.

Candidates for the 'Varsity and freshman baseball nines are under way in the cage, under the supervision of Capt. Camp. There is a regular schedule of practice for "battery" candidates, and special efforts will be made to develop this material. There has been a ready response to Capt. Camp's call for candidates, and the material is full of promise.

Capt. Johnson of the track team has 245 men in strict training, under the watchful eye of Trainer "Jim" Robinson. The candidates have been divided into three squads, according to the distances of their events. They have had daily runs under the supervision of members of last year's team. F. G. Beck, M. S., and Amateur Champion Flanagan have charge of the weight men.

Over 100 men responded to Capt. Brown's call for football candidates. However, when so many are in training for other branches of sport there can be little Spring practice, but an effort will be made to get a line on the men for their later work.

Efforts are making to form a camera club here, and to arrange contests with similar clubs at Harvard, Brown, and Princeton.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Ribbons. 12,440 Yards of Them.

Most from abroad, from the best of the looms of Switzerland and France. Some, not far behind in beauty, from the mills at home.

Half Priced.

Bought at half, we can sell them at half and produce the most notable Ribbon event of the year. For every bit of Ribbon that goes on sale to-morrow is of new and pretty pattern.

The foreign ones are the choicest designs and colorings of this year's make, brought here to be copied in domestic manufacture. The domestic ones are the surplus stock of the most recent weaving of the best American Ribbon makers.

Here are crude descriptions of some of the foreign ones—but very crude:

Imported Taffeta Ribbon, 4 inches wide; white ground with colored cross bars of pink, blue, maise, heliotrope and red. Especially suitable for neckwear. Made to retail for 35c. a yard. Here at 19c

Imported Taffeta Ribbon, 5½ inches wide; large plaid pattern, white ground with cord effect and two rows of hemstitching on each side. Made to retail at 48c. Here at 29c

Imported Taffeta Ribbon, colored; with hair line of white and crown gauze edge. Regularly 40c. a yard. To-morrow here at 19c

Imported Taffeta Ribbon, glace; 5½ inches wide; in the new pastel coloring, with narrow white hemstitched and eyelet border. An extreme novelty and a pretty one. Made to sell for 58c. a yard. Here at 25c

Imported novelty striped Ribbons, 5 and 6 inches wide, in a variety of designs and colorings; made to retail at 50c. to 65c. a yard. Here to-morrow at 29c

Imported Taffeta Ribbon, 4¾ inches wide; small plaid designs with three rows of narrow silk cord through the pattern. Particularly suitable for children's hat trimming. Regularly 38c. a yard; here at 25c

These are two of the domestic Ribbons:

Moire Antique Ribbon, 3¼ inches wide, extra fine quality and in all colors, including white and cream, made to sell for 30c. a yard; here at 19c

Black double-faced Satin Ribbon, 4⅞ inches wide, a soft, rich finish, made especially for women's neckwear and belt use, regularly 45c. a yard; here at 29c

Main floor, left.

Four Important Silk Events.

There are 7,700 yards of Silk in this sale, fresh, crisp, dainty. No timelier offering has been made this season. Prices are remarkably low—bound to insure quick selling.

Silk Grenadines in the first lot, 3,000 yards of them, 23 inches wide, filmy, soft and lustrous, fresh importations from the foreign looms—Those of purest white are wonderfully well adapted for graduation dresses, and there are all the evening shades, as well—This grenadine is worth 65c. a yard, at the least, to-morrow it will be marked here 35c

Next comes an importer's sample lot of 21 inch, all silk printed Liberty Satin, 1,200 yards altogether—The designs are new and exclusive and the colorings are the new and delicate pastel shades, so justly popular, on white grounds—A silk worth 85c. a yard, to go at 59c

Next, 2,000 yards of 24 inch all silk black India Pongee, a superior quality, at 49c

And to make up the total 1,500 yards of 27 inch black Taffeta, made by one of the best manufacturers in the country and recommended for wear, at 69c

Main floor, New Building.

A Brass and Iron Bed Chance.

Brass and white enameled Iron Beds are to go fast here this week.

Two elements are necessary in any big sale—good values and quick appreciation. Good values in brass and iron Beds were here last week and long before that. We have made them remarkable by lopping big slices off the last week price marks and that means quick appreciation as inevitably as snow melts before a Summer sun.

The reason? February is ordinarily a dull month; but we are making it a lively one in the Furniture Store.

So we say Brass and Iron Beds are going fast this week. All kinds, from the cheapest first class Iron Bed made, that we've priced at **$3.00** and that's worth $4.50, to the heavy, richly decorated brass affair with a canopy, that we've marked at **$96.00** and that ought to be $125.00. All kinds and all new goods, fresh from the makers. The last week in February is to be a busy one here.

Brass Bed, regularly $17.00; now at $12.00
Brass Bed, regularly $30.00; now at $22.00
Brass Bed, regularly $38.00; now at $26.00
Brass Bed, regularly $40.00; now at $31.50
Brass Bed, regularly $50.00; now at $38.00
Brass Bed, regularly $55.00; now at $43.50
Brass Bed, regularly $75.00; now at $54.50
Brass Bed, regularly $85.00; now at $64.50
Brass Bed, regularly $90.00; now at $68.50
Brass Bed, regularly $125.00; now at $96.00

White Enamel Iron Beds, trimmed with brass mounts, scrolls, spindles and vases. Some are 1 inch, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch posts. Some are bow foot Beds.

Enamel Beds, regularly $21.00, are now 16.50
Enamel Beds, regularly $17.00, are now $13.00
Enamel Beds, regularly $15.00, are now $11.75
Enamel Beds, regularly $12.50, are now $9.75
Enamel Beds, regularly $11.00, are now $8.50
Enamel Beds, regularly $8.00, are now $6.50
Enamel Beds, regularly $4.50, are now $3.00

Other Furniture Low, Also.

Oak Sideboard, with swell top drawers, top bevel French plate mirror, regularly $28.00, our price $20.00

Oak Dining Table, top 42 by 42 inches, 3½ inch legs, extending 6 feet, regularly $7.00, our price $4.75

Oak China Closet, with bent glass ends and three movable shelves $12.50

Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finish, inlaid with marqueterie and finely carved, spring seats and tufted backs covered with satin damask in assorted colorings, made to sell for $105.00, our price $75.00

Parlor Suite, 3 pieces, mahogany finish, inlaid, crotch mahogany veneered, panel back, covered in damask, assorted colorings. Only 22 of these suites left, but while they last they will be marked $11.50

Bedroom Suite, 7 pieces, antique oak finish, full sized bed, bureau with bevel mirror, large washstand, woven wire spring, cotton mattress, and two pillows $24.50

Fourth floor.

A Mattress Offering.

We have 4,000 pounds of pure South American Horse Hair, both black and white, which we will make up to order in mattresses with the best ticking and at prices attractively low. Every precaution is taken to insure absolute cleanliness and the best sanitary conditions.

Pure South American Horse Hair Mattress, 40 pounds, full size, usually made to sell for $22.00, is priced here at $15.50

White (Hair) Drawings Mattress, in the best ticking, 40 pounds and full size; regularly $30.00, here for $21.00

Prime Feather Pillows, 3 pounds, made up with A. C. A. ticking, 22 by 28 inches; made to sell for $2.75, at $1.85

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Six interesting games were decided in the Wholesale Drug Trade Association tournament at Reid's alleys yesterday afternoon. Parke, Davis & Co. and the Robinson & Son teams each scored a double victory. The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company and the Colgate & Co. teams each won and lost a game. Kimball of Robinson & Co. made 220, the best score of the day. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 177; Crystal, 179; Kennedy, 123; Faulkner, 142; Colgate, 149. Total, 770.

Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 133; Withers, 151; De Zeller, 152; Caughy, 147; Judge, 160. Total, 749.

SECOND GAME.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Mariarger, 156; Doran, 99; Blake, 116; Brunn, 187; Carr, 178. Total, 736.

Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 134; Withers, 116; De Zeller, 131; Caughy, 144; Judge, 124. Total, 649.

THIRD GAME.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Mariarger, 158; Doran, 167; Blake, 154; Brunn, 167; Carr, 145. Total, 791.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 188; Crystal, 139; Kennedy, 88; Faulkner, 156; Colgate, 164. Total, 735.

FOURTH GAME.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.—Klahre, 154; Bode, 151; Hamann, 130; Furgang, 155; Maisch, 123. Total, 706.

Merck & Co.—Darlus, 154; Douth, 114; Urbach, 156; Robertson, 137; Heins, 95. Total, 656.

FIFTH GAME.

Robinson & Son—Kimball, 220; Robinson, 134; Hopper, 109; Littell, 149; Smith, 199. Total, 811.

Merck & Co.—Darius, 182; Douth, 131; Urbach, 148; Robertson, 148; Heins, 126. Total, 735.

SIXTH GAME.

Robinson & Son—Kimball, 137; Kent, 118; Hopper, 157; Littell, 171; Smith, 161. Total, 744.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.—Klahre, 152; Bode, 178; Hamann, 157; Furgang, 147; Maisch, 104. Total, 738.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

The tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York came to a close last Wednesday night. As was expected, the Riverside Wheelmen won the championship and the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen secured second prize. Frederick Clinch of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen won the high average prize. The other tournaments in New York are all drawing to a close, and the season will end in about four weeks. The United Bowling Club's sectional tournament is not as interesting as it was last year. The games are started late and some clubs failed to appear on the alley with their complete teams. The following tables show the standing of the clubs in the various tournaments:

NEW YORK ASSOCIATED CYCLISTS—COMPLETED.

	W.	L.	H.S.		W.	L.	H.S.
Riverside	7	0	938	Pontiac	4	3	927
Royal Arcan.	5	2	918	Century	3	4	851
Harlem	4	3	897	Bowling Gr.	1	6	834
Morris	4	3	880	Madison	0	7	792

HARLEM NAVY TOURNAMENT.

Nonpariel	4	0	866	Harlem	2	2	820
Lone Star	2	0	722	Wyanoke	1	1	841
Nassau	3	3	874	Bohemian	2	4	801
Friendship	2	2	832	Metropolitan	0	4	568
Dauntless	2	2	800				

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM.

Philadelphos	17	3	949	Welcome	11	11	838
East N. Y.	18	4	960	Atlantic	10	10	816
A. F. Price	19	5	967	W. Irving	10	12	825
Gilbert	17	5	958	Fulton	8	12	880
Bedford	17	5	910	De Forest	8	14	896
Fraternity	17	5	888	Brooklyn	8	14	875
Fort Greene	16	6	911	Brevoort	8	14	879
Bushwick	15	7	915	Nassau	7	15	883
De W. Clinton	16	8	890	Commonwith.	6	14	802
Lefferts	12	8	892	Alert	5	17	868
Fern	13	9	882	Columbia	5	19	922
Burnside	11	9	898	Oxford	3	19	813
De Long	12	10	890	Gramercy	1	17	769
Long Island	12	12	937	Ridgewood	1	19	815

COLUMBIA THREE-MEN TOURNEY.

Standard	4	0	559	Riverdale	1	1	554
Empire City	4	0	545	Knickerbocker	1	1	521
Columbia	4	0	533	Village	1	1	499
Owl	2	0	535	Oriental	1	3	532
Dolando	3	1	550	New York	1	3	479
Lotus	3	1	489	Doolittle	1	3	488
Amsterdam	3	1	528	Morningside	1	3	532
Corinthian	2	2	499	Gramercy	1	5	522
Bunch	2	2	510	Colonial	0	4	445
Empire	2	2	554	Century Wh.	0	4	509
Erterprise	2	2	482				

UNITED BOWLING CLUBS—SECTION 1.

Owl	7	1	914	Glendale	2	2	781
Cyclone	5	1	822	Defender	2	4	811
Orchard	6	2	940	Manhatta	2	4	782
Welcome	4	2	901	Gotham	1	3	831
W. S. Apollo	5	3	837	Navahoe	1	5	727
Accident	6	4	860	Aurania	1	7	764
Bleecker	4	4	836	Black Bass	0	4	711
Orrell	2	2	843				

UNITED BOWLING CLUBS—SECTION 2.

Doppel Eiche	5	0	832	Golden Rod	2	3	878
Rosedale	4	0	909	Grove Hill	1	2	733
Morningside	2	0	878	Clio	2	4	849
Oriental	4	2	861	Spartan	2	5	813
Lotus	4	2	920	Lamstaedter	1	3	817
Fidelis	2	1	830	Monarch	0	2	819
Riverdale	1	1	812	Woodlawn	0	5	698

THE LEXINGTON HORSE SALE.

Five Days' Auction Closes—In All 411 Head Are Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 24.—The Woodard & Shanklin sale of trotters closed today. Four hundred and eleven head were passed under the hammer during the five days for a total of $84,920, an average of $206 per head. This is considered good when the fact that there were no sensational prices is noted. The best prices to-day were:

Alma Wilton, br. m., 6, by Wilton, 2:19¼, dam by Mambrino Patchen; Bowerman Brothers, Lexington $435

Willie Wilkes, 2:28, 19, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen; G. D. Hisey, Newark, Ohio 650

Black colt, 3, by Director, dam by William L.; Bowerman Brothers 400

Bay stallion, 4, by Constantine, 2:12, dam by Kentucky Prince; N. H. Rowland, Lexington 520

The bargain of the day was conceded to be the Wilton mare, which is the daughter of the great Alma Mater.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Tanfaran summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Half mile, for two-year-olds; purse, Sofala, 105 pounds, (Bullman,) 6 to 5, won; M. F. Tarpey, 105, (Spencer,) 1 to 2, second; Moonbright, 105, (Henry,) 30 to 1, third. Time—0:48. Ravelling also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; selling. Pirate J., 117 pounds, (Piggott,) 2 to 1, won; Formatus, 114, (Tullet,) 7 to 1, second; Isaline, 112, (Henry,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:01¼. Coming Event, Palatine, Morelia, Bagdad, Glocoso, Red Cherry, Castiso, March Seven, Tom Sharkey, and Artill also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and one-eighth; handicap. F. W. Brode, 100 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1, won; Zoroaster, 118, (Henry,) 8 to 5, second; Potente, 115, (T. Walsh,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:52¼. Geyser, Daisy F., Advance Guard, and Morinel also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter; handicap; hurdle. Monita, 145 pounds, (McKenna,) 6 to 1, won; Durwad, 135, (Johnson,) 4 to 1, second; Lomo, 145, (Dingley,) 2 to 1, third. Time—2:19½. Rapido, Viking, Schrieber, Rio Chicot, Silverado, and University also ran.

*FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; purse. Inverary II., 109 pounds, (Ross,) 8 to 1, won; Duke of York, 109, (Piggott,) 8 to 1, second; Gold Baron, 106, (Henry,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:14¼. Rey Hooker, Melkarth, Charles Lebel, Sevens, and Senora Caesar also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; purse. Formero, 109 pounds, (Ross,) 6 to 1, won; Pompino, 106, (Henry,) 8 to 5, second; Imp. Clonsilla, 107, (Spencer,) even, third. Time—1:13⅝. Mafada, Grand Sachem, and Fausturo also ran.

*The original fifth race was declared off and the sixth race split.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETES.

Harvard and Yale Disagree on Place of Association's Games.

Unless the representatives of the Athletic Associations of Yale and Harvard can come to a better understanding than they did yesterday there will be little chance of an international intercollegiate athletic meeting this year.

A. G. Mason and R. Roach of Harvard insist that the international games, if any are held, shall be given at Cambridge, while J. D. Dana of Yale held out out for New York. The conference was held after the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The only matters of importance arranged at the meeting were the reinstatement in the association of the University of Pennsylvania, which was dropped several years ago.

The California University has arranged for dual games this Spring with Yale and the University of Pennsylvania. Brown University was also admitted to membership. Trinity's resignation as a member of the association was accepted. It was decided to present to "Father Bill" Curtis, who has been referee at the association games for the past fifteen years, a loving cup.

The following officers were elected: President—A. G. Mason, Harvard; Vice Presidents—F. M. Eshleman, Haverford, and J. E. Moore, Georgetown; Secretary—W. A. Young, University of Pennsylvania; Treasurer—W. R. Quinn, Columbia; Executive Committee—J. G. Dana, Yale; A. G. Mason, Harvard; H. H. Langenburg, Princeton; C. L. McKeehan, University of Pennsylvania. J. W. Farley, the delegate from Syracuse, announced that his association had decided to send a team to the Paris Exposition to take part in the Olympian games to be held there.

BASEBALL'S COMING SEASON.

A meeting of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs did not take place during the past week, as was expected. The Circuit Committee is still at work trying to reduce the circuit to eight clubs, and there will be no meeting, it is said, until the committee has its report ready to submit to the League. John T. Brush, who is in close touch with the committee, declared a few days ago that the committee would probably not complete its work for several weeks. He maintains that there is ample time to make all preparations, including the formation of a schedule, as the playing season is still nearly two months off.

Mr. Brush declares that the League can take no action against McGraw of Baltimore for the part he took in the attempt to launch a rival league. According to Mr. Brush's observation, ball players cannot be held to account for anything which they may do outside of the playing season. The Baltimore Club will not discipline McGraw. Indeed, it will give him the increase in pay that he has asked for.

First-class ball players for a League club are not to be had for the asking. The average baseball enthusiast, however, often wonders why a club, when it wants to win a championship, does not secure certain players. When a club does succeed in getting such a player it pays a high price for him. A club rarely succeeds, however, as good fielders and batters—that is, those who possess all the qualities—are rare, and clubs, when they secure these, are not likely to part with them. Pitchers particularly are difficult to secure. When an attempt is made to secure a good one the price asked for the release is usually so high that negotiations end at once.

The Boston Club, for instance, would not put a price on "Kid" Nichols. Manager Hanlon of Brooklyn would not consider an offer for Pitcher Hughes, and the same could be said of Manager Tebeau, if a club should ask a price on "Cy" Young.

The Boston Club is credited with having paid more big prices for players than any other club in the League, and has always been very fortunate in its investments. Pitcher Clarkson and Catcher "Mike" Kelly were the pick of the day. For Kelly it is said that $10,000 was paid to the Chicago Club, and he was always known thereafter as the "Ten-Thousand-Dollar Beauty." Kelly never had his equal as a drawing card, and Clarkson's pitching attracted crowds when the Bostons played at home or abroad. The Boston Club also paid in round figures about $23,000 for "Dan" Brouthers. Hardy Richardson, Charley Bennett, and Ganzel, and these players proved such a strong attraction that the money paid for their release soon found its way back in the club's treasury.

The Boston Club about three weeks ago made another purchase of players. It is reported that $8,500 was paid for the release of three of last season's Washington team. The players include "Buck" Freeman, an outfielder, and the champion home-run hitter of the League, and Pitcher Dineen. These players are expected to prove strong attractions, being among the best in the League.

***

Reports from the trainers of the college baseball teams show that the candidates are far more advanced in their work than at this time last year. The work at present is being done in the gymnasiums. Nearly all the colleges have secured well known professional players to coach the men. This fact alone should bring about better results this year. Arthur Irwin, manager of the Washington team last year, and formerly of the New York team, is teaching the University of Pennsylvania candidates the fine points of the game. At Yale, Charles (Kid) Nichols, the famous Boston pitcher, has charge of about 100 candidates, who are trying to secure a position on the 'Varsity team. Baseball at the New Haven University is receiving a great deal of attention this year, because of Yale's poor record of the past few seasons.

The Columbia University baseball team has games arranged with all the leading colleges. The opening game will be played on March 31. The schedule which follows is not complete:

March 31, Rutgers; April 4, New York University; April 8, Lehigh; April 11, Manhattan; April 14, University of Pennsylvania; April 16, Cornell College, N. Y.; April 18, Lefayette; April 21, Princeton; April 25, Holy Cross; April 27, Union; April 28, Williams; May 2, Trinity; May 5, Yale; May 9, Fordham; May 11, Tufts College; May 12, Harvard; May 16, Amherst; May 19, Brown; May 26, Orange Athletic Club; May 30, Wesleyan, and June 2, West Point.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"

215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613 Main

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

SPORTING GOODS.

Carriage and Motor Tires

We make carriage tires for horse-drawn vehicles, to fit anything from a sulky to a brougham, and motor tires for automobiles not weighing more than 2,000 pounds. The **Dunlop Detachable Tire** is the embodiment of everything that goes toward making a perfect tire. It is made by the pioneers of the pneumatic tire industry, and represents the experience of over 12 years. It is known and sold the world over.

Booklet of any dealer or of us.

The American Dunlop Tire Co.,

Belleville, N. J. Chicago, Ill.

C. B. BARKER & CO., LTD.,

93 Reade St.

BASEBALL AT CORNELL.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Cornell has almost as serious a problem confronting her in baseball this year as she did in creating her 1899 crew. That is, to work up half of her 'Varsity nine out of untried material. Young, Cornell's mainstay as a pitcher last year, is now taking graduate work at Princeton. Genger was the only back stop who was found effective with Young in the box, and university work prevents him from playing this season. Capt. Murtaugh, first base; Johnson, third; Stratton, short stop, and Miller, an outfielder, have all left college.

Only three positions are covered by old players, but both 1902 and 1903 have turned out a good baseball contingent, and there are a few among the upper classmen who will make university team material, although they have not yet done any playing. Among the latter is L. S. Lyon of Williamsport, Penn., who handled one of the oars in the freshman boat of 1898, which defeated Pennsylvania and Columbia, and earned his "C" in the four-oared race at Poughkeepsie last June. He pitched for his class team in both his freshman and sophomore years, and is now the most promising candidate for 'Varsity pitcher. In the cage, he is developing good form, and indications point toward a worthy successor to Charlie Young. Little can be said as yet of the other candidates, as their work has been confined to bunting in the cage and sliding base practice, with running to develop wind. Hugh Jennings of the Brooklyn team has been re-engaged to coach Cornell as long as he can stay away from his professional work. He has made arrangements to be with the students throughout their trip, as well as to remain with them some time after they get back to Percy Field for the early Spring games.

INDOOR LAWN TENNIS.

Championship Games in Seventh's Armory Still to be Finished.

The National indoor championship lawn tennis tournament was almost finished yesterday afternoon at the Seventh Regiment Armory, the only remaining match left to be decided being the final of doubles, which was stopped by darkness after each side had won a set. Allen, the Yale crack, beat Cragin of the Seventh Regiment by three sets to one in the finals of the singles, and won the championship. Hackett and Allen together won the first set in the finals of the doubles from Paret and Cragin, but lost the second, and the match was stopped with the score at this point. It will be finished next Saturday afternoon.

The day's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Final Round—John A. Allen beat Calhoun Cragin, 6—1, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Consolation Singles.—Semi-Final Round—J. Parmly Paret beat S. T. Skidmore 6—4, 3—6, 6—1.

Final Round—Harold H. Hackett beat J. Parmly Paret, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Championship Doubles.—Final Round—John A. Allen and Harold H. Hackett vs. J. Parmly Paret and Calhoun Cragin, 7—5, 5—7, (unfinished.)

MATTHEWS

MANY NEW NOVELTIES WILL BE ON EXHIBITION COMMENCING MONDAY IN SILK, SWISS AND LACE ROBES.

A First-class Mackintosh at $4.98.

ABOUT 95 REMAIN FROM LAST WEEK'S SELLING, all sizes still from 36 to 46 chest, the materials are all wool serges, coverts, and habit cloths, in blue, black, tan and brown, with fancy plaid lining, seams are cemented and strapped, cut in the popular double breasted style, with velvet collars, in every respect high-grade coats, usually sell from $8.00 to $12.00, while they last **$4.98**

Children's $4.00 and $5.00 Vestee Suits, $2.95.

ABOUT 150 SUITS OF FINE ALL WOOL FABRICS, well made and artistically trimmed, sizes 3 to 7, three pieces, at **$2.95**

Housefurnishing.

IN OUR BASEMENT.

Foreign goods are arriving, latest styles, new shapes.

25% off market price on a special line of fine bric-a-brac for Monday.

On the main floor, front, we have a table containing a large assortment of decorated breakfast and tea service pieces.

Decorated tea cups and saucers, **10c.**; decorated tea plates, **10c.**; decorated deep salad dishes, **10c.**; decorated cereal bowls, **10c.**; decorated oatmeal saucers, **5c.**; decorated dessert dishes, **5c.**

Cut Glass Table Tumblers, cut glass, selling for this sale at **15c.**

CARPET AND RUG EVENT. **Two Special Bargains in Carpets for the Coming Week.**

Smith's Axminster Carpets, desirable patterns and colorings, just 15 different styles, regular $1.10 quality, at **79c.** a yard.

Smith & Stinson's Extra Velvet Carpets, only 12 patterns, excellent designs and colorings, regular $1.10 and $1.25 quality, at **79c.** per yard. Lowest prices ever quoted for the quality of goods.

RUGS fresh from the manufacturers, good values. One lot of the finest quality Smyrna All Wool Rugs, in the well-known Royal and Empress make. A lot of Japanese, also blue and white Cotton Rugs, from abroad, our own importation and every Rug exclusively our own design. For style and quality they can't be equalled at the prices. Royal Empress Smyrna Rugs, sizes 2 yards by 3 yards, worth $18.00, at **$12.50**; sizes 2½ yards by 3½ yards, worth $23.50, at **$19.50**; sizes 3 yards by 4 yards, worth $32.00, at **$27.00**.

Seamless Axminster, only five patterns, all choice designs, 3 yards x 4 yards, were $36.00, for **$28.00**.

JAPANESE RUGS. These are blue and white, red and gold and green and gold, 4 ft. x 7 ft., were $3.75, at **$2.50**; 6 ft. x 9 ft., were $6.00, at **$4.75**; 6.6 in. x10.6 in., were $9.00, now **$6.75**; 9 ft. x12 ft., were $12, now **$9.50**. Door Mats, 18x36 in., worth 65c., at **45c.**

4,000 Carpet Hassocks, were 45c. and 55c., at **25c.** and **35c.**

Japanese Cotton Warp Matting at special values for roll of 40 yards, **$7.45**; were $12.00 and $12.80 a roll.

LINOLEUMS. This is where we lead—those who have used them know their great value, when the right make is purchased you will find it here, the good article at low prices. Sample of a good Linoleum at **38c.** a yard.

BOOKS. Don't forget the rare opportunity these prices offer.

"To Have and to Hold," by Mary Johnston, pub. price $1.50; our price **98c.**

"The Love of Parson Lord," and other stories, by Mary E. Wilkins, pub. price, $1.25; our price **88c.**

"A Manifest Destiny," by Julia Magruder, pub. price $1.25; our price, **88c.**

Paper Novels, by such authors as George Sheldon, Mary J. Holmes, May Agnes Fleming, prices ranging from **8c.** to **33c.**

Scrap Books, in fine assortment of leather bindings, with padded cover and gilt edge, usually sold for $2.25, $1.98, and $1.48; closing out the line for **$1.25** each.

Also complete assortment of Mark Twain Scrap Books from **25c.** up.

Capitol Cook Books, **25c.**

Monthly and weekly magazines on day of publication.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT. A few more pound packages of Fine Quality Writing Paper, **10c.** Envelopes to match, **10c.** for four packages.

Writing Paper for foreign correspondence, special **15c.** per box Monday only.

Matthews' Fine Vellum-finish Writing Paper, in the latest sizes and tints, **10c.** per quire. Envelopes to match, **10c.** per package.

Fine Quality Ruled Writing Paper, in blue and white, **5c.** per quire.

Envelopes to match, **5c.** per package.

College linen and extra heavy wove writing paper, **10c.** per lb.

Mourning writing paper in all width borders, **25c.** per box.

Sealing wax, special for Monday only, **2** sticks for **5c.**

A special lot of extra quality tally cards, **8c.** per doz.

Playing Cards, **9c.** per pack. Double pinochle playing cards, **12½c.** per pack.

PICTURES. Items of interest from our Picture Department.

Special lot of Etchings, 14x28, framed in 2-inch gilt florentine frames, with extra corners, for Monday only, at **98c.**

Artotypes, mounted on gray mounts, two pictures in each frame, all choice subjects, made to hang on the wall or stand on the table, special at **25c.**

In the Picture Framing Department, we have a full line of popular priced frames, which will interest you.

Crayons satisfactorily copied from small photographs, **$1.98.**

Picture Dep't., Third Floor.

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JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Brooklyn's Best Silk Store.

That is our standing now, as it has been for half a century. We back up the statement every day by the record we make.

Our Prices for Black Silks.

The qualities are all up to our standard, and, therefore, are thoroughly reliable.

Black Taffeta. Widths.	Prices.	Black Duchesse. Widths.	Prices.	Black Peau de Soie. Widths.	Prices.
20 inch	58 cts	20 inch	75 cts	19 inch	75 cts
21 inch	68 cts	23 inch	85 cts	20 inch	$1.00
21 inch	75 cts	21 inch	$1.00	21 inch	$1.10
23 inch	85 cts	22 inch	$1.10	22 inch	$1.25
24 inch	$1.00	22 inch	$1.25	22 inch	$1.50
22 inch	$1.25	24 inch	$1.50	22 inch	$1.75
23 inch	$1.50	22 inch	$1.75	22 inch	$2.00
23 inch	$1.75	24 inch	$2.00	22 inch	$2.00
23 inch	$2.00	24 inch	$2.50	24 inch	$2.45

SPECIAL—1,000 yards Black Brocaded India Silk, 24 inches wide, small design, 53 cts. per yard; reduced from 75 cts.

A large collection of very handsome Black Brocade Silks and Satins, large designs, especially suitable for skirts, **$1.50** per yard; value $2.50.

Colored Foulard Silks.

The handsomest collection of fine Foulards ever shown in Brooklyn at 58 cts., 68 cts. 75 cts., 85 cts., $1.00 and $1.25 per yard.

SPECIAL—2,000 yards Fancy Silks, suitable for waists and gowns, beautiful colors and designs, 58 cts. per yard; value $1.00.

Dotted Swiss Plumetis, 29 Cts. Instead of 65 Cts.

Another lot of beautiful dotted Swiss Plumetis, high class wash goods, imported direct from Switzerland, beautiful designs and colorings, at **29** cts. per yard; really worth 65 cts.

Main Aisle, Special Counter.

Ladies' Suits.

Great Bargains for Monday in Ladies' Suits at **$10.00, $15.00,** and **$25.00.** Especial attention is called to the lot at **$25.00.** They are made of the finest materials, all silk lined. Among the lot are many new models in size 36; goods usually sold from $39.50 to $60; our price to-morrow, **$25.00.**

Flannel Shirt Waists,

fine tailor made goods, with strap seams, variety of shades and sizes, at **$3.83**; value $5.00. Our

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By two sisters (Protestant) gentleman's house to keep for Summer; first-class city references. 161 East 39th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a willing and obliging young girl as chambermaid and waitress; small private family; references. K. S., 990 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and do sewing in a small family; city reference. 345 East 61st St., Ledwith.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; five years' reference from last employer. Anderson, 132 East 17th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By American widow as companion or any light position; good references. Mrs. R. Dowling, 161 West 20th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—Competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, and desserts; side dishes; good baker; best reference; city or country; lady can be seen. Call Monday, 106 West 47th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young Englishwoman as first-class cook, laundress, or do housework; day or week; sleep home; best city references. 710 3d Av., third bell.

COOK.—By a young woman to go out by the week or month; is an experienced cook; in private family; city reference; no cards. M. W., Box 370, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By thoroughly competent young woman; good family cook; wash and iron; small family; city reference. 1,222 3d Av., Mrs. Baker's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family. Call Monday, at present employer's, 11 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; best of references. 446 West 33d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Speaks fluently English, French, German; to children; main object, good home. 223 East 79th St. G. D.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable French woman; thoroughly capable ironer; house preferred where there are children; best references. F. J., 1,269 Broadway, Times Up-town Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a well-educated New England lady as housekeeper where servant is kept; city or country; no adventurers. Mrs. H. Y. B., Station O, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By intelligent, educated woman as managing housekeeper, companion, or nurse; good reference. Refinement, 2,126 5th Av.

Housework ers.

HOUSEWORKER.—A respectable woman would like place in flat. 50 East 41st St.; ring three bells.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young North German as lady's maid; excellent seamstress, good fitter and hairdresser; would like to go where she does not get seasick; does not speak much English; first-class references. Miss T., 312 West 23d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid; hairdresser; competent seamstress; willing, obliging; first-class reference. D. D., Box 370, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—By thoroughly competent maid and seamstress, or companion to elderly lady; accustomed to travel; kind, obliging; 5½ years with last lady. A. B., 1,242 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—As maid, or to assist with light chamberwork; best city reference. Call Monday at 110 East 54th St.

MAID, &c.—By a respectable colored girl as maid and general worker for one or two in family. 150 West 53d St. C. D.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress in private family; willing, if necessary, to assist with other light duties; best city reference. Write to S. H., 1,334 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; first-class city references. 231 East 56th St., Monday, McGuire's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress; best city reference. Sanders, 234 East 76th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—French; middle-aged; thoroughly competent, reliable; charge from birth, or baby under 2 years; has lived with some of the best New York families; highest city references. 131 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By refined German; full charge of children from three years up; wages, $22 to $25. Call Monday from 10 to 1, 426 Amsterdam Av., ground floor.

NURSE.—By a first-class, refined infant's nurse; English; understands bottle feeding; experienced traveler; excellent references; no cards. London, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a Protestant girl (Scotch) as nurse for one child; is a neat sewer. 362 West 31st St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; by day or takes work home; all kinds of family sewing; repairing dresses, finishing; alterations. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class French seamstress; good dressmaker; out by the day; good references. K. A., 177 West 26th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young American woman as first-class waitress in a private family; takes charge of dining room and can fill a butler's place; best references. Comfort, 1,242 Broadway.

Washing.

WASHING AND IRONING TO TAKE HOME, or day's work references. G. Marshall, 538 West 50th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By thoroughly experienced bookkeeper and accountant, qualified to take charge office, mercantile banking, or manufacturing firm; highest testimonials and references. X. A., Box 209 Times.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman, married, where second man and parlormaid are kept, in the country, all year round preferred; has the best of city references. Sibley, 1,011 Park Av.

BUTLER.—Swiss; single; Protestant; city or country; good references. Bueher, 36 Johnson Av., Brooklyn.

BUTLER and VALET.—By French butler; also valet, first-class references. A. G. Choulet, 143 West 30th St.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife to take care of private house for Summer or longer; no incumbrance; first-class references. A., 29 Waverley Place.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—I am open for an engagement by March 1st; thoroughly conversant with the care of a private place; can come well recommended from my present employer. ELLIOTT, 54 Dey St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—35, single; life experience on gentleman's places; thoroughly understands treatment of fruit, flowers, decorative plants, and vegetables under glass and out doors; also landscape or anything on gentleman's first-class place; best of references. G. P., Box 130 Times.

GARDENER.—As head gardener on gentleman's place; Scotchman, 30; married; thoroughly experienced in all branches of greenhouse and outside work; best of references. G., Box 102 Times Office.

GARDENER.—Married; greenhouse, vegetables, fruit, shrubs; capable of taking entire charge of gentleman's place; personal references. A. N., 960 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDENER.—By an Englishman; 19 years' experience under glass and out doors; first-class references. T. H., Box 156 Times.

GARDENER.—Greenhouse and vegetable garden; care horses and cows. Peter Hansen, 1 Bleecker St., Mills Hotel.

Valets.

VALET, &c.—By valet, masseur, and companion to bachelor or invalid; willing, sober; shaves, travels. Present employer, Room 185 Hotel Savoy.

VALET, &c.—By valet or traveling servant; Swiss; 34; speaking French, German, and English; six years' same place; best references. J., Box 365, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WANTS WORK AT anything; prefers stable; willing. J. O'Hara, 225 East 76th St.

COLLECTOR.—By American, 28, as collector or outdoor work; temperate; best references. J. B. Smith, 1,092 2d Av.

NURSE AND MASSEUR, HIGHEST STANDing, seeks engagement; gilt-edge references. Nurse, 112 East 54th St.

WANTED—A clerical position in Havana, by an American, who has had 12 years' experience in the Philippines; knows Spanish. R. S., Box 108 Times Office.

VARDON DEFEATS LOW

Score at Hotel Royal Palm 5 Up and 3 to Play.

WORK OF BOTH BRILLIANT

Neither Had Ever Seen the Course, Which Is the Longest Nine-Hole Course in Florida, Until Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

HOTEL ROYAL PALM, Miami, Fla., Feb. 24.—Harry Vardon and the party of professional golfers that have been following his matches through Florida reached here late last night. As neither Vardon nor George Low, with whom he was scheduled to play a match to-day, had ever seen the course, it was undecided whether to play it off to-day or on Monday, but a tossed coin decided, and they started at 10:30 o'clock.

The course is very picturesque, over what was once a savannah. It is skirted by woods and its bunkers are stone walls. It is the longest nine-hole course in Florida, being 2,700 yards. The turf is fairly good, but the clay greens are slow at present.

Starting the players made good drives, as usual, and good brassie shots, but a long put by Low won him the hole in 3 to 4. Vardon tried for a three on the second, but was only able to halve the hole in four. Both got long balls and rather bad lies on the third. Low recovered, and after rimming the cup succeeded in holding out in 6 to 8, scoring two up.

The fourth is a short hole of 115 yards, and they halved it in four. Low was unfortunate in tapping both drive and brassie on the next, but by making a brilliant put halved the hole in six. On the sixth he was just short of the green with three-quarter iron and dead with approach. Vardon missed his put and holed out in 5 to Low 4, making Low 3 up, but his lead was reduced on the seventh, where his put rimmed the cup for a half. Low's approaches on the eighth and ninth were perfect, but Vardon succeeded in holing out first and at the end of the first round they were square.

The tenth was halved in a good 3, while the eleventh and twelfth went to Vardon. Out of 6 holes Vardon gained 5, showing good style. He was now 2 up, and continued at a pace that was hard to beat. His only poor play came in the fifteenth, where he sclaffed his full iron badly, but he kept ahead and was 4 up at the eighteenth hole.

The afternoon play began at 3 o'clock. The first hole was halved in 4. Low made one of his fine approaches in the second, but his put rimmed the cup again, and he lost. This made Vardon 5 up. Vardon was in a sand hazard in the third, but made a pretty recovery, while Low was short with his brassie, and a half in 6 was the result. Low captured the short hole in 3, and the fifth and sixth were halved in 5. On the seventh Low drove to left of green, while Vardon lay in the edge. Vardon tried for a three, but his ball hung on the lip of the cup and stymied Low, Vardon was again 5 up.

The eighth and ninth were halved in 4 and 5, but Low made a phenomenal put in the tenth and holed out in 3 to 4. The next four were halved. Vardon was now dormie 4. Low made a beautiful approach on the fifteenth, but Vardon had him stymie again and he lost the hole 4 to 5, Vardon scoring 5 up and 3 to play.

Vardon and the professional golfers will probably remain here until Monday night.

FINALS AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

Watson, Jr., Wins Ponce de Leon Cup and Scott Consolation Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 24.—The semi-finals and finals in the hotel tournament for five handsome cups given by the proprietors of the principal hotels here took place on the Country Club links this morning and afternoon. Some excellent playing was done, and the contestants were followed around the course by hundreds of enthusiastic spectators.

In the semi-finals this morning Pierrepont beat Dixon 1 up and Watson, Jr., beat G. McK. Smith 6 up and 3 to play.

In the second set Scott beat Chamberlain 4 up and 3 to play, and Palmer beat Taylor 1 up.

Watson beat Pierrepont in the finals this afternoon 2 up and 1 to play, winning the handsome Ponce de Leon Cup, and Scott beat Palmer 3 up and 1 to play, taking the consolation cup.

The handicap tournament was postponed until next week.

PRINCETON-BROWN HOCKEY.

Score Even at End of Second Half—Good Team Work and Individual Playing—The League Record.

Princeton and Brown Universities met in a hockey game at the St. Nicholas Rink last night. At the conclusion of the second half the score stood 4 to 4, and an extra period of five minutes was played without result.

Princeton started off in aggressive fashion, Ogden scoring for them a few seconds after the opening of the game. Shortly after this Homans added another goal to their total. Cooke, the Brown Captain, then succeeded in getting the puck, which he carried down the field and sent between the goal posts. Bonner placed another goal to Princeton's credit, and Brown ended the scoring during the half with a fair exhibition of team play, Cooke carrying the puck down the field and passing it to Bates, the latter making the goal. The score at the end of the half was 3 to 2 in Princeton's favor.

Cooke evened up matters at the beginning of the second half by scoring for Brown. Princeton, however, in a hot rally, again assumed the lead, Alexander making the goal. Pevear of Brown tied the score. Cooke's nose was damaged again last night, Ford of the Princeton team accidentally striking it with his skate in a mix-up near the close of the second half.

Brown kept the puck in Princeton territory during the extra period, but was unable to score, Paull, Princeton's goal tender, making a number of pretty stops. The following is the line-up.

Princeton	Positions.	Brown.
Paull	Goal	Chase
Ford	Point	Taylor
Little	Cover Point	Low
Bonner	Forward	Pevear
Alexander	Forward	Bates
Homans	Forward	Cooke
Ogden	Forward	Phillips

Referee—W. W. Belding, N. Y. A. C. Umpires—Messrs. Bronson and De Witt. Goals—Ogden, 1; Homans, 1; Bonner, 1; Alexander, 1; Cooke, 2; Bates, 1; Pevear, 1.

This is the record of the clubs in the Inter-Collegiate League:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Yale	3	0	Princeton	0	2
Columbia	3	1	Brown	0	3

CYCLERS AT 12TH'S ARMORY.

Murphy Makes a New Record, and Frank of the Eighth Wins Guard Pursuit Race.

W. G. Frank of the Eighth Regiment was the star at the bicycle meet of the Twelfth Regiment held in the armory last night. He was entered in the one and two mile handicap races, and represented his regiment in the National Guard pursuit race. The first of these events he won handily. In the second he won his heat, and would have won the final but for an unfortunate spill, in which he was thrown. Though his wrist was hurt in this fall, he rode in the pursuit race after this and succeeded in overtaking the men representing the Twenty-third Regiment after sixteen laps had been covered.

F. F. Goodman, the "Indoor King," and George Kreamer met in a match race at one mile, best two out of three heats. The former assumed the lead a short time after the start in each heat and held it to the finish, winning the race in straight heats. Murphy, of mile-a-minute fame, in his attempt at the indoor unpaced record succeeded in establishing new figures for the mile, his time being 2:28.

The heats in the one-mile novice race were all of the sensational order, most of them resulting in spills. Nobody was hurt, however, and George Washburn, who finished second in the final heat, was cheered when he won the third heat after being thrown from his wheel. Folowing are the summaries:

One-Mile Novice.—Final Heat—R. Stafford first, George Washburn second, and G. T. Van Pelt third. Time—2:58 3-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—Final Heat—W. G. Frank, Eighth Regiment, first; F. Sulzer, Twelfth Regiment, second, and R. W. Weed, Jr., third. Time—2:37.

One-Mile Match Race, Best Two in Three Heats.—F. F. Goodman defeated George Kreamer in straight heats. Time—2:50 3-5 and 2:51.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Final Heat—R. W. Weed, Jr., first; George MacDonald, Twelfth Regiment, second, and John Moore third. Time—3:20 2-5.

National Guard Pursuit Race.—Final Heat—Eighth Regiment first; Twenty-third Regiment second. Distance, 16 laps. Time—4:28 3-5.

CYCLING CLUBS DINE.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York held their second dinner at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, last night, 250 being present, representing 30 clubs. James O'Neill of the Metropolitan Bicycle Club acted as toastmaster.

A. I. Shattuck, President of the Automobile Club of America, spoke on "Automobiles," predicting the ultimate passing of the horse and discussing the relative merits of the automobile and the bicycle as pleasure vehicles. Other speakers were Louis M. Fischer, Malcolm L. Bridgman, and Aldermen Holmes, Matthews, and Oatman.

Prizes won in the bowling tournament of the association during the past season were awarded, the Riverside Wheelman getting the first and the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen the second. The individual prize was won by Frederick Clinch of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen. The Tarrytown Cup, awarded to the club having the greatest number of men in the annual New Year's run to Tarrytown, was awarded to the Harlem Wheelmen. The Trum Cup was awarded to the Riverside Club.

Pole Vault Record Broken.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 24.—Charles E. Dvorak of Chicago to-night broke the world's indoor record for pole vaulting by one inch, vaulting 10 feet 10 inches. The record was broken in the University of Michigan gymnasium, where candidates for the track team were practicing.

Quaker Teams Win in the Water.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 24.—At the Sportsmen's Show to-night, the University of Pennsylvania defeated Yale in the swimming race after a desperate struggle. The Quakers also defeated Columbia at water polo.

NEW WEST INDIES STEAMERS.

Details of the Contract for a Fast Fruit Line Between England and the Antilles.

From The London Daily Mail.

Trade in the West Indies has met with so many disastrous reverses in the past that any practical and substantial attempt to revive it and to bring prosperity to the industries of the oldest of our colonies cannot fail to meet with sympathetic appreciation.

The well-known Liverpool shipping firm of Elder, Dempster & Co. is now allotted the task of endeavoring to bring a measure of good fortune again to the devastated islands.

The necessary contract has now been arranged, after much discussion, for a new fortnightly service of fast mail, fruit, and passenger steamers between this country and the West Indies. The contract is between the British Government, the Jamaican Government, and Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. The ships will be largely devoted to the importation of fruit from Kingston and other ports in the Island of Jamaica to a port in the United Kingdom, which will probably be one of three—viz., Milford, Southampton, or Bristol.

The shipping company, in consideration of an annual subsidy of £40,000 for ten years, (such subsidy to be provided in equal shares by the Imperial Government and the Government of Jamaica,) undertakes to open the service in January, 1901, with three steamers, which are to be called the Port Royal, the Port Morante, and the Port Antonio.

The first-named vessel was ordered on Saturday from Sir Raylton Dixon, and she will be capable of steaming between 15 and 16 knots, and will carry 5,000 tons of fruit. It is hoped that the establishment of the service will serve two good purposes—the restoration of prosperity to the colonies and the cheapening of all tropical fruits in London.

Every credit for the new arrangement is due to Mr. Chamberlain. It is a sequence of the Royal Commission appointed in 1897 to inquire into the causes of the disastrous state of affairs in the islands. The establishment of a swift and regular steamship service between the islands and the mother country, together with facilities for the development of the fruit trade, was among the measures recommended. Mr. Chamberlain has the satisfaction of being able to give effect to these proposals, and thus endeavoring to bring about a more flourishing state of things in the West Indies.

D. C. BLOOMER DEAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Feb. 24.—The Hon. D. C. Bloomer, a resident of this city since 1855, died suddenly at his home to-night, aged 84 years.

Mr. Bloomer was a native of Scipio, Cayuga County, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in New York City in 1833. Immediately upon his arrival here he became prominent and held many positions of honor and trust, being a leader in the Republican Party in Iowa for years.

In 1840 he married Miss Amelia Jenks, who, until her death a few years ago, was of National prominence as an advocate of woman suffrage, and whose advocacy of dress reform for women during her younger days gave her name to the Bloomer costume.

The Significance of Blinking.

The London Optician reproduces the views of Dr. Kotz, a Russian physician, on fatigue of the eye. Whether muscular or retinal, fatigue of the eye says Dr. Kotz, may be approximately measured by the number of the eyelid movements, or involuntary blinks in a specified period. By this system, more than three movements per minute indicate a thoroughly unsuitable illumination. The experimental results obtained by this somewhat crude method are given as: Candlelight, 6.8 movements per minute; gas, 2.8; sunlight, 2.2; electric light, 1.8.

FOR A SOCIAL MUSEUM HERE

Nucleus in Exhibit to Paris Exposition, Says Josiah Strong.

A NEED OF NEW CONDITIONS

Paris Musee Social on Similar Lines—Municipal, Industrial, and Allied Questions Illustrated.

A movement is on foot to establish in this city a permanent social museum on somewhat similar lines to the Musée Social in Paris—the only institution of its kind at present in existence, but on a much more extensive scale. The movement originated with Josiah Strong, President of the League for Social Service, who points out that the exhibit from the United States in the Department of Education and Social Economy at the International Exposition in Paris, of which he and Dr. W. H. Tolman, Secretary of the league, are special agents, would form a splendid nucleus for such a museum.

"The creation of the new science of sociology," said Mr. Strong yesterday, "makes the social museum a necessity. Its benefits to the entire Nation would be incalculable, and we have valuable material with which to start it. The exhibit for the Paris Exposition will be a comprehensive illustration, mainly by means of photographs and lantern slides, of what is being done in this country to improve social and industrial conditions. It is arranged on three broad lines:

"First, what is being done in the matter of industrial betterment. Photographs will show how factories in some parts of the country are being made more beautiful and sanitary; the devices employed to protect workmen from injury by the machinery and what measures are being taken to improve the intelligence and morals of workmen and their families. Some employers, for instance, are providing kindergartens, cooking schools, and model cottages for the benefit of those who toil for them.

"Second, what municipalities are doing for social betterment in providing parks, playgrounds, open-air gymnasia, public baths, and so forth.

"Third, the religious movements for social betterment. This comprises the work of institutions and churches which recognize the entire man—physical, intellectual, and spiritual—and establish gymnasia and baths and make provision for rational amusement. Some churches, for example, are opening bowling alleys, which furnish healthful recreation for devotees of the sport, and do a great deal of good, though they seem to have scandalized some people.

"We have already 500 photographs mounted From San Francisco alone we have received 570 photographs illustrating the municipal life of that city. St. George's Church, in our own city, has spent more than $60 on photographs for the exhibition. Most of the photographs are 8 by 10 inches, and the landscapes generally combine the rare qualities of perfect distinctness and softness. We are bound to confine the exhibit to pictorial illustration, owing to limited space at our disposal. The Government asked us to undertake the organization of the exhibit, and we have worked hard for nine months and spent about $3,000 in cash. All the help we have received from the Government has been in the shape of stationery and franked envelopes.

"To add to this collection as a nucelus for a permanent museum we have 300 photographs received a little while ago from Glasgow, completely illustrating the methods of the street cleaning, fire, park, and other municipal departments. When we approached the City Council of Glasgow on the matter, it promptly replied that we could have everything we wanted and had only to make out a list of our requirements. Edinburgh treated us with equal courtesy. And, not to go further away than our own city, Col. Waring had photographs taken of everything pertaining to his Street Cleaning Department, even to its methods of bookkeeping.

"The value of a permanent museum will readily be seen. Here in this country we have forty-five Legislatures, each dealing in its own way with municipal and social problems. Suppose experts were to make a special study each year of the legislation in every State bearing upon these problems, also of similar legislation in the countries of Europe, where one law applies to an entire empire instead of to a part of it, as our State laws do to a part of this country. There would be ready to hand and always available a comparison of these laws, the demonstration of their success or failure, and also complete data concerning the efforts made all over the world to solve the problems of city government. Thus a legislator, in drawing up a bill affecting the interests of the city he represents, would be able to do so with a knowledge of what has been and is being done in a similar direction elsewhere and frame his measure to the best advantage.

"American civilization is yet in the formative period. There are now building hundreds of young cities in the United States whose beauty, whose healthfulness, and whose moral character will be influenced for hundreds of years by the intelligence or ignorance with which their foundations are laid by this generation. In a social museum, by means of carefully collected data and photographs, one might study the park systems, the public baths, the street cleaning and disposition of garbage, the light and water systems, fire department, the housing problem, and the like, of any considerable city in the land and of all the great cities of the world.

"Concerning a given problem and its solution, one might learn more by a single visit to a social museum than by a month's tour of the cities of the country. What an economy of time and money! Under a single roof the inquirer could study the municipal housekeeping of the best and of the worst governed cities in the world. This would go far to teach us what we have not yet learned, viz., how to live in cities.

"Although the museum might be established in any city in the United States, I think that the best place for it is here in New York, the greatest social laboratory of the country. Many influential persons are interested in the scheme, and we hope to interest the municipality in it. A large building, so that each department could be properly installed, would be required, as well as ample funds, but, in view of the great National importance of the museum, there ought to be no difficulty in procuring money. The City of Philadelphia given at least $100,000 each year to the Commercial Museum established there a few years ago, and by which merchants all over the country can profit. New York could well afford to take care of a social museum.

"It is bound to be established, sooner or later, as a social necessity, to facilitate social readjustment, even if we sit still and do nothing in the matter.

"Pending such a museum, however, much time, money, and faith are being lost in unsuccessful experiments, because, ignorant of each other's experience, men fail to profit by it."

AMERICAN LINERS REPAIRING.

The St. Paul Docked in England and the St. Louis Will Follow Her.

No Cunard or American liners came in yesterday. The St. Paul of the American Line is undergoing repairs in England and will not sail until March 3.

The steamer Friesland of the Red Star Line will sail on Wednesday with the mails of the American Line, calling at Southampton on her way to Antwerp.

The steamer St. Louis, which sailed on Wednesday last, will also undergo overhauling in England, and will start back on March 31. The eastward trip of the American liner will be made on March 21 by the Kensington of the Red Star Line.

GUFFEY FOR CHAIRMAN.

Pennsylvania Man to be Boomed for Head of Democratic National Committee.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 24.—County Chairman Joseph Hawley has called a meeting of the County Democracy for next Saturday, when a boom for National Committeeman J. M. Guffey to succeed Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee will be launched.

Chairman Hawley says the meeting will indorse Mr. Guffey and put in motion a movement which it is hoped will result in placing the Pennsylvania member at the head of the Democratic Committee.

The Rev. S. A. Eliot Declines the Call.

The Rev. Samuel A. Eliot has declined the call to become pastor of the South Congregational Unitarian Church in Boston as successor to the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, though it would be much to his tastes and inclinations to accept. He says that he feels that his duty as Secretary of the American Unitarian Association requires him to forego "the happy privilege" the church has offered him.

TROUBLES OF FRANK JONES.

A New Yorker and a New Hampshire Brewer with Identical Names Get Mixed Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Frank Jones of New York, who was once Assistant Postmaster General, is stopping at the Arlington, and so is Frank Jones, the noted brewer and well-known Democratic leader of New Hampshire. Frank Jones of New York says that Frank Jones of New Hampshire is the most ubiquitous man he ever met, and Frank Jones of New Hampshire says he is going to change his name.

When Frank Jones of New York made up his mind to come to Washington he telephoned to have a berth reserved in a sleeper for him. He boarded the train and found a man asleep in the reserved berth. He was assured that it was undoubtedly his berth, and he woke the sleeper up and asked him what he meant by it.

"This is my berth," said the awakened slumberer, indignantly.

"It is not; it's reserved for Frank Jones," said the New Yorker heatedly.

"I know it is," said the other man, "and I am Frank Jones."

"I guess I know my own name," said Mr. Jones.

At this point a glimmering of the truth dawned on the man in possession of the berth, and explanations followed. Jones of New York compromised by taking the berth reserved for Jones of New Hampshire. When they arrived here yesterday morning, Jones of New Hampshire, after stopping to transact some business went to the Arlington and asked for the room which he had telegraphed to have reserved for him.

"Why, you arrived here half an hour ago," gasped the hotel clerk, "and you're in your room now."

At this instant Frank Jones of New York appeared with a bundle of opened letters.

"What did you send these letters up to me for?" he demanded of the clerk. "They're all addressed to Frank Jones, but they are not for me."

Here his eyes lighted on Jones of New Hampshire, and both men saw what had happened and burst out laughing. Jones of New York turned over the opened mail to Jones of New Hampshire, and the two men explained the situation to the clerk. The two Franks are now good friends, but every few minutes something happens to one or the other that makes an explanation necessary. And the end is not yet.

DEATH OF RICHARD HOVEY.

Was a Lecturer in Columbia, a Poet, and a Translator of Maeterlinck's Plays.

Richard Hovey, the poet, collaborator with Bliss Carman of the "Songs from Vagabondia," and translator of the plays of Maurice Maeterlinck, died suddenly from apoplexy while on a visit to the Post Graduate Hospital yesterday.

The body was removed to his apartments in the Castle Hotel, at One Hundred and Third Street and Amsterdam Avenue. His wife and young son, who are now visiting in Washington, D. C., were notified of the death by telegraph, and will arrive this morning. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

Richard Hovey was the son of the late Gen. Charles E. Hovey of Washington, D. C. He was born at Normal, Ill., May 4, 1864, and was graduated from Dartmouth College with the class of '85.

The "Dartmouth Ode," written by him as a memory of his college days, was accepted by the college after a competition which had been held open two years. After leaving Dartmouth he studied for one year in the General Theological Seminary, and was a lay assistant to Father Brown at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in this city.

However, he did not enter the priesthood, and he subsequently became in turn journalist, actor, and dramatist. His verses, which were published in various periodicals, gained for him popular favor from the first, and his more serious works gained singularly unanimous praise from critics.

His translation of Maeterlinck's dramas were the only ones published in America and were remarkable for his retention of the simple style and diction of the Flemish dramatist. He himself entered the field of dramatic writing with the poem "Launcelot and Guenevere," a series of dramas, including the "Quest of Merlin," "The Marriage of Guenevere," "The Birth of Galahad," and "Taliesin."

His best-known work, perhaps, was the "Songs from Vagabondia," written in collaboration with Bliss Carman. It was his success with both readers and the critics in these unconventional verses that led to his rejection by the Superintendent of the Washington public schools two years ago when he applied for the position of instructor in English at the High School.

It was feared by the school authorities that, however delightful Mr. Hovey's verse might be to read, there was in his English too much defiance of prosody and grammar for the guidance of high school pupils.

Such, however, was not the fear of the authorities of Columbia University. In 1898 Mr. Hovey was appointed a lecturer in the university and held the place of Professor of English in Barnard College.

Among others of his works that have not been mentioned are "Seaward," an elegy on the death of Parsons, the Dante scholar; "Along the Trail," a book of lyrics, and "Uriel Acosta: A Tragedy."

ALTGELD ON HIS MISSION.

Says He Is More Effective as a Worker Than as a Delegate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld announced to-day that he will not attempt to be a delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

"I shall not try to be a delegate to the National Convention," said the ex-Governor. "I have been active in politics for a quarter of a century, and during that time I was a delegate to a political convention only once, four years ago, then it was because it was believed my services would be of more value on the convention floor than on the outside.

"My aim will continue to be to influence the policy of the Democratic Party, both in reference to its platform and its candidates. As to the actual political work on the convention floor, I am perfectly satisfied to leave that to others. I have hitherto influenced the action of many political conventions, but, as I said before, I was a delegate only once."

WHISKY STILL DISCOVERED.

Moonshiners Escape Over Roof From Government Officials.

Inspectors of the Department of Health discovered on Friday last a full-fledged whisky still in a ramshackle house at 711 First Avenue. The Inspectors had to make keys to gain entrance to the house. After making the discovery, the matter was reported to Police Capt. Delaney, and he notified the United States Revenue Officers.

It was learned that the house had been rented from David Jackson, a real estate man, who is agent for the Cutting estate, by two men who said they intended to manufacture paste and vaseline. A watch was kept on the house all day yesterday and last night in the hope that the men could be captured. They were seen entering the house at 11 o'clock last night, and the officers made after them.

The men ascended to the roof and from there escaped to Prospect Place, which is level with the roof of the building. Shots were fired at the escaping men. The house is between Fortieth and Forty-first Streets, and one of a row of old tenements and factories.

Mr. Woodruff Speaks in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—At the Marquette Club this evening a dinner was given to the Republican candidate for the Illinois Gubernatorial nomination and to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff of New York. Judge Orrin Carter and Judge Elbridge Hanecy, with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, were the speakers. The speeches of Judges Carter and Hanecy related almost entirely to political matters in Illinois. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff spoke on national issues, and made a strong speech in favor of the retention and fostering of every opportunity for commercial expansion.

A Big Fish.

The first flying tuna of the year was caught near Santa Catalina Island, Cal., Feb. 8 by Henry C. French of Buffalo, N. Y. The fish weighed 273¾ pounds. The Flying Tuna Club of Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, presented to Mr. French its customary medal in honor of the first catch of the year. It bears on the observe an appropriate inscription; on the reverse appears the club's appropriate (or otherwise) motto: "I am something of a liar myself." The motto, being a general one, of course has no personal application.

THE CALAVERAS BIG TREES.

Cry of Alarm from California that the Entire Grove May Be Sold and Cut Down for Lumber.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

The Calaveras Big Tree Grove is about to pass into the hands of a lumberman, who proposes to cut down every one of the magnificent old forest giants. California must be on the alert to avert this calamity to one of the scenic wonders of the world.

On Dec. 28, 1899, Robert Whiteside of Duluth, Wis., practically made the purchase in this city. He paid cash down to the Calaveras Big Tree Company $1,000 for a ninety days' option on the property at $100,000 for the whole tract, which contains 3,800 acres of forest land. He had already bought 5,000 acres of timber land just west of the Calaveras Grove, and had bonded two other large timber tracts immediately east and south of the Big Tree Park. He means business. He wants the lumber. The majesty and grandeur of the mighty sequoias impress him only in terms of sawmill measurements. The option is a binding contract. He will be absolute owner the moment he pays the remaining $99,000. Then he can put up his sawmill and begin the work of destruction. Nothing can stop him.

A joint resolution was presented in Congress last Monday authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to open negotiations for the bonding of the Calaveras County Grove of Sequoia gigantea for a Government park, but if it drags and finally meets the fate of most such measures the towering sequoias will be cut up and in marketable lumber before any Congressional interference can avail. The other legal alternative is the passage of a special act of the California Legislature at its next meeting, in January, 1901, creating a public park of the Calaveras Grove. The only hope for either of these measures is that something will intervene to prevent the completion of a great sawmill in time to begin operations upon the forest. Such a mill could be erected in a couple of months, and the tree cutting could begin even before the completion of the mill. Snowfall in that part of the Sierra would fortunately prevent Winter work in lumbering.

For forty-five years James L. Sperry has lived in Summer time at the Home Grove, that part of the Calaveras Grove in which the hotel is situated. All these years he has protected the great trees from fire and the axe. He is now about seventy-five years of age and has a large family. The hotel no longer pays, although it is in one of the paradise spots of the West. Sperry is land poor and needs the money which a sale would bring. It has been his ambition to see the great trees preserved as a public park.

In 1892 E. S. Pillsbury, the local lawyer, spent several days in Washington trying to persuade the officials of the Land Office of the advisability of extending the Yosemite Park so as to include the Calaveras Big Tree Grove, most all the intervening forest land then being Government property. His efforts availed nothing. Since then the intervening and surrounding tracts have all been bought up by lumbermen.

The Calaveras Big Tree Grove is sixteen miles from Murphy's, near the Stanislaus River, north of Stockton, and is at an elevation of 4,759 feet above San Francisco Bay. Within an area of 3,200 by 700 feet there are ninety-three mammoth Sequoia gigantea and more than 100 mammoth sugar and yellow pines. Thirty-one of the sequoias range from 290 to 325 feet in height and measure from thirty-one to sixty-one feet in circumference six feet from the ground. What these heights mean may be imagined from the fact that the Claus Spreckels Building is 310 feet high to the base of the flagpole. The famous Keystone State and Gen. Jackson, each 325 feet high; the Mother of the Forest, 320 feet high and 61 feet in circumference; Daniel Webster, Richard Codder, Starr King, Henry Clay, Bay State, Abraham Lincoln, Uncle Sam, U. S. Grant, George Washington, Henry Ward Beecher, Florence Nightingale, and other stately forest giants thousands of years old and known to tourists all over the world are to go to the sawmill at the trifling rate of less than $26 an acre for timber and land together. At this rate these mighty forest sentinels are being bought up at about $5 apiece, for there are several of them to the acre.

Now that these trees, the like of which exist in no other part of the world but California, are about to be felled, tardy public interest is being aroused. The Sierra Club, the San Joaquin Valley Commercial Club, the Water and Forestry Association, the Pioneer Club, the California Club, and both universities are considering methods of preventing the wholesale vandalism. Two courses are open. Money enough may be raised to pay Robert Whiteside the lumber value of the whole tract, or he may somehow be deterred from setting his sawmill in operation until by memorials and personal efforts of legislators Congress or the State Legislature may be induced to decree that the Calaveras Grove shall be a public park purchased at public expense.

PROF. KOCH ON MALARIA.

From The London Standard.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Prof. Koch has published his second report on his expedition to the Far East to investigate the origin and nature of malaria. He refers especially to his researches in Dutch India from Sept. 21 to Dec. 12, 1899. His two headquarters in Java were Batavia and Ambarawa. The opportunities for research in the former place were fewer than the professor had been led to expect, malaria cases having diminished in the last fifteen years more than 50 per cent., probably on account of the free distribution of quinine to the inhabitants, 2,000 kilogrammes having been dealt out on an average in the last ten years, and 2,394 kilogrammes being used in 1899 up to the beginning of October. The stay of the expedition in Batavia was utilized to test by means of monkeys how far malaria is transferable to animals. Seven animals (three orang-outangs, three Hylobates agilis, and one Hylobates syndactylus) were injected with malaria blood taken from patients suffering with tertian and tropical ague. The animals were, however, never infected. But although animals, like human beings, such as monkeys, cannot be infected with malaria, it must not be supposed, the professor says, that other animals cannot harbor malaria parasites in their blood. Man is the only bearer of these parasites, a fact most important for the fighting of malaria.

Herr Koch's investigations in Ambarawa, in Central Java, situated south of the Harbor of Semarang, where much rice is cultivated, were very interesting. Despite the swampiness of this district very few cases of malaria were found among adults, twenty-one cases only reported in two weeks. Prof. Koch having noticed in South Africa that children were especially liable to infection, examined children in three different villages. In the first village 9.2 per cent.,

BIG ROAD TAKES LAKE LINE.

Pennsylvania Practically Completes Negotiations to Acquire Erie and Western Transportation Stock.

It was announced yesterday that the Pennsylvania Railroad was about to acquire the Erie and Western Transportation Company, better known as the Anchor Line, which operates a line of steamers between Chicago, Buffalo, Erie, and Duluth. President Frank J. Firth has sent out to the shareholders of the Erie and Western the following notice:

"Negotiations have been pending having in view the Pennsylvania Railroad Company becoming the owner of your lake line property. That company has now expressed a willingness to purchase all or at least 90 per cent. of the capital stock of the Erie and Western Transportation Company at par, paying for the same in shares of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at $65 a share, the railroad stock carrying with it the current six months' dividend.

"An arrangement has been made with the Commercial Trust Company to receive from the shareholders of the Erie and Western Transportation Company the deposit of their certificates of stock, duly assigned, and issue a receipt therefor pending the receipt of the required 90 per cent. of the Erie and Western stock. This being had, the trust company will at once, on or before April 1 proximo, take up the said receipts and deliver the shares of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in accordance therewith. Fractions of shares will be paid in cash. This proposition is to be accepted on or before March 20th proximo."

Although the Erie and Western has always been operated in close sympathy with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and especially with the Philadelphia and Erie Road, the Pennsylvania is said to have desired to acquire sole ownership of the line for some time. It is not believed that the proposed transfer will meet with opposition from the stockholders. The stock of the Erie and Western amounts to $3,000,000 and the par value is $50 a share.

TO ISSUE $10,000,000 BONDS.

Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Stockholders to Take Action March 1.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 24.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad has been called for March 1 in this city, for the purpose of issuing new bonds, not to exceed $10,000,000.

It is proposed to use about $6,000,000 of the proceeds in retiring old bonds. The remaining $4,000,000 will be applied to relaying and reballasting tracks, buying equipment, &c.

Action Against the Grand Trunk.

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 24.—Suit has been brought by the Lewiston and Auburn Railroad Company against the Grand Trunk to recover $18,000 back rent for the lease of the plaintiff company's road into Lewiston and Auburn. The suit is the result of a controversy as to the right of the Cities of Lewiston and Auburn to use the Grand Trunk for certain property along the line of the leased road, pending settlement of which the Grand Trunk has retained a portion of the rental.

EX-CONVICT, CLUB MEMBER.

Detective Cuff Recognizes Man with Criminal Record in Democratic Institution — His Enforced Resignation.

Considerable comment was caused among the members of the Democratic Club yesterday when it became known that a man who had recently joined the club had been compelled to resign his membership because he had been recognized as an ex-convict. At present the man is engaged in the brokerage business, with an office in lower Broadway. The circumstances which led to his withdrawal from the club were dramatic, but the entire matter was carried out with so much secrecy that few members of the club were aware that anything was wrong until the man's resignation was handed in.

The man, whose name, by request of the club officials, is withheld, joined the club only a few months ago. One night last week he was sitting in one of the rooms of the clubhouse, when Detective Cuff of the District Attorney's office came in and recognized him as a man who had been arrested for swindling after having served a term of five years in the Elmira Reformatory. The detective accosted the man and inquired what he was doing in the clubhouse.

"I'm a member," the man replied.

"Well," said the detective, "you'd better get out. I don't think we want any crooks in this club."

The man paid no attention to this remark, but when the detective informed the clerk as to his record, he put on his overcoat and hastily departed. As soon as possible the club authorities were made aware of the man's record and an investigation was set on foot which resulted in the complete corroboration of everything the detective had charged. On Friday Detective Cuff called on the man at his office, presented to him a blank form of resignation, and demanded that he sign it forthwith. After some hesitation the man affixed his signature to the document.

According to Detective Cuff, the man was arrested in 1888, under the name of C. W. Bonner, for stealing three pairs of diamond earrings, valued at $900, from Alfred Barnard, a jeweler at 171 Park Row. He was captured with the diamonds in his pocket. For this crime he was sentenced to serve a term of five years in the Elmira Reformatory. In April, 1895, he was indicted for swindling Isaac C. Van Leef of 147 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, out of $600, which Van Leef had left with his firm for investment. Subsequently he turned State's evidence, but the case never came to trial.

How a man with a prison record obtained admission to the Democratic Club could not be learned yesterday, as the officials of the club declined to say who had proposed him for membership.

ATTACK ON JERSEY CITY CLUB.

Dr. Herr's Remarks Not Authorized by McIlroy Family.

George A. McIlroy, a brother of William J. McIlroy, of 475 Bramhall Avenue, Jersey City, at whose funeral services the Rev. Charles Herr made a statement to the effect that the death of young McIlroy was due to the café of the Jersey City Club, yesterday published a brief letter denying Dr. Herr's statement that he had consulted the family's wishes in making his charge against the club. The letter is as follows:

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 24, 1900.

Dr. Herr did not have permission from the family of the late William J. McIlroy to make the remarks he did at the funeral.

GEORGE A. McILROY.

Dr. Herr declined to discuss the denial. He said he might do so later if the Board of Governors of the Jersey City Club took any action in relation to the matter.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Spofford Tract the Feature of the Week's Business.

OTHER IMPORTANT DEALINGS

Latest Sales by Brokers—Better Outlook at Auction—The Coming Eno Sale—Offerings for This Week.

The sale of the Spofford estate's tract in the Hunt's Point section of the Twenty-third Ward, a noticeable activity in vacant property, and in the new elevator apartment houses, as well as two interesting deals in down-town business property, made the week a fairly lively one in spite of predictions to the contrary.

Little additional information regarding the Spofford deal could be gathered yesterday. The buyer is not an individual, but a syndicate, which doubtless has in mind the development of the property along lines similar to those announced at the time of the purchase of the Hoe and Simpson properties by the American Real Estate Company. The price paid for the Spofford property is also a matter of conjecture. On this point, one who is in touch with the recent deal, while not directly interested in it, seems to know that the property has been held at $1,000,000, and that a bona fide offer of $800,000 was made for it not long ago. That's a pretty wide margin, to be sure, but the actual price was somewhere between the two figures, and probably nearer the latter than the former."

The Riverside section and that just north of the Park furnished a representative list of transactions in vacant property. Five lots on Ninety-seventh Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, will be the site of a new apartment house, and similar improvements may be safely predicted for the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street and the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, both of which changed hands early in the week. Not only does this buying of sites for new apartment houses continue, but the demand for the completed product also holds strong, as is shown in the recent sales of 329 and 331 West End Avenue, 308 West Ninety-third Street, and of the more valuable properties at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-fifth Street and the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street and Central Park West.

The jewelry district is to have a new tall building at 51 and 53 Maiden Lane. The willingness of old established concerns to forsake the old buildings in that section for quarters in a modern mercantile structure has been amply shown in the Lorsch Building, at 37 Maiden Lane, and in the Woodbridge Building, at William and John Streets. The building project at 51 and 53 Maiden Lane starts, therefore, under favorable auspices.

The sale of 122 Nassau Street again attracted attention to that busy little thoroughfare where a pedestrian in a journey of three blocks is more than likely to use both sides of the street as well as the roadway—which very circumstance makes its stores so attractive to the retailers and at figures which make its little old buildings paying investments.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for Stuyvesant Fish and Marie H. B. Bleything the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, two dwellings on a plot 30 by 74. Both houses will be demolished and a handsome residence erected on the corner by the purchaser.

Two dwellings on West Forty-seventh Street, just off Fifth Avenue, believed to be Nos. 2 and 4, have been sold. A ten-story apartment hotel will be erected on the site.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. J. Michels the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 59 East Sixtieth Street.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for R. S. Conklin, for about $21,000, the four-story dwelling 61 West Sixty-ninth Street, 20 by 50 by 100.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for J. Blumenthal, for $26,500, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 124 West Seventy-eighth Street, 17 by 55 by 100; also, for a Mr. Nathan, for $31,000, the five-story flat, with store, at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Audubon Avenue, 25 by 95.

Rusher & Babcock have sold for G. L. Lawrence the three-story dwellings, 34, 36, and 38 Hamilton Terrace, each 19 by 50 by 100.

Joseph M. Lichtenauer has sold the three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 225 feet east of Broadway, 75 by 100.11.

Jacob D. Butler has sold to John O'Neil, for about $80,000, 311 to 317 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, a four-story stable on a plot 100 by 100.

The Auction Room.

Those having charge of offerings again fought shy of last week, interrupted, as it was, by a holiday, and the results in the salesroom were of a most ordinary character. This week's schedule presents a somewhat brighter outlook, with a number of voluntary and partition sales of small properties.

The Toplitz estate sale on March 6 and a partition offering on the following day, which will include 591 Broadway, 164 Mercer Street, and other well-located down-town properties, will probably make next week the liveliest and most interesting so far this season. The holdings of the Toplitz estate make an especially attractive list. The vacant parcels, which make up the greater part of the offering, are of the sort that will attract general attention from the operators and builders, and for the Manhattan, Amsterdam, Edgecombe, and Bradhurst Avenue corners there should be no lack of bidding.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel and the Madison Square Theatre will be sold, by order of the down-town executors, on April 26, and will be the only properties offered by the estate at that time. At any rate, that is the plan at present. It may be decided between now and the day of the sale to include some other property, but it is not likely that this will be done. The fact is that there are very few parcels remaining in the hands of the executors, and regarding these no decision has been reached. One of the executors said yesterday that there is no prospect that the hotel and theatre will be sold at private sale.

The size of these properties is a subject with which many will familiarize themselves in connection with the approaching sale, and definite knowledge on this point will probably occasion considerable surprise among those who have had but a general idea of the property and its great value. The hotel extends 215.2 feet on Twenty-third Street, and on Twenty-fourth Street the westerly line of the theatre is 285.3¼ feet west of Broadway. The entire plot contains, according to figures given at the Eno offices, 49,174 square feet, or almost twenty full city lots.

There were recorded last week 263 mortgages, for $4,960,560, of which 87, for $1,148,456, were at 5 per cent.; 114, for $2,029,154, were at more, and 62, for $1,782,950, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 329 mortgages, for $19,934,440, of which 111, for $17,057,255, were at 5 per cent.; 125, for $1,266,018, were at more, and 93, for $1,611,167, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, FEB. 26.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Davison, referee, 160 and 162 Wooster Street, east side, 48.1 feet south of Houston Street, 46.11 by 75, one and two story brick and frame buildings. Due on judgment, $30,986.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, W. Benton Crisp, referee, 2,078 Second Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 25.2 by 100, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $6,251; subject to other mortgages for $22,135.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Clelland Milnor, referee, 3,930 and 3,961 Third Avenue, west side, 100.2 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 50 by 95.3 by 50 by 90.5, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,094; subject to other mortgages for $18,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Paul Hellinger, referee, Franklin Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 92.7 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,040; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

TUESDAY, FEB. 27.—By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 433 Brook Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 90, five-story brick flat, with two stores.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 208 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 125.1 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, Madison Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 30 by 100, vacant.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 320 Mott Avenue, east side, 592.10 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and running through to the New York and Harlem Railroad, 25 by 157.7 by 25.7 by 152.6, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,935.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 351 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 456.3 feet west of West End Avenue, 18.9 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,109.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 165 East Sixtieth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 50 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, sale by order of Edward Joyce, administrator, 557 Tenth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-first Street, 24.9 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Subject to mortgages for $35,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Brodsky, referee, 165 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 90 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $17,040.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, runs north 74.11 by west 100 by north 25 by west 20 by south 99.11 to the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street by east 120, vacant. Due on judgment, $45,210.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28.—By William M. Ryan, partition sale, James W. Hawes, referee, 325 East Third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Avenue D, 20 by 90.6, three-story brick dwelling; 34 Stanmore Street, east side, 52.1 feet north of Monroe Street, 27 by 95, two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Julius Lehmann, referee, 9 and 11 University Place, east side, 125 feet north of Waverley Place, 38.8 by 87.6 and irregular, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold, five and two story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $16,283.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Richard P. Lydon, referee, Westchester Avenue, southwest corner of Brook Avenue, 72.3 by 104 by 44.9 by 87.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $14,928; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Egbert Crandall, referee, Morningside Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 118.9 by 130.8 by 100.11 by 183.3, four six-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $16,545; subject to another mortgage for $75,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 313 Pearl Street, together with 53, 55, and 57 Ferry Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 20 by 100, two and four story brick buildings.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 20 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, 50 by 50.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $940.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Davidson, referee, 236 East Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 305 feet east of Third Avenue, 12.6 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,004.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 288 and 285 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 375 feet east of Eighth Avenue, each 19.6 by 99.11, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment on each, $12,473.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, the block front between St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, 65.9 by 41.6 by 74.6 by 40.7, vacant; St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 41.6 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, running through to St. Nicholas Place and adjoining the foregoing on the north, 25.7 by 74.6 by 25 by 79.10, vacant; St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 67.1 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, running through to St. Nicholas Place and adjoining the foregoing, 25.7 by 79.10 by 25 by 85.3, vacant. Due on judgment, on the first parcel, $15,071; on the second, $8,614; on the third, $9,442.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.—By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 2,261 Second Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 20.10 by 70, four-story brownstone-front flat, with stores and a one-story brick store at the rear.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 228 and 230 East Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 220.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.10 and 17, respectively, by 100, two four-story stone-front flats, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $1,221.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Hays, referee, 1,438 Lexington Avenue, west side, 50.9 feet south of Ninety-fourth Street, 16.7 by 75, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $10,967.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, Lots 58 and 59 on the map of the Macomb's farm, at King's Bridge, being on the northerly side of Weber's Lane, between Broadway and King's Bridge Avenue, three-story dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $22,529.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William Meldrum, referee, 646 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 25 feet west of Melrose Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,023.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William Meldrum, referee, 506 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,165.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 2 Fourth Avenue, west side, 406.10 feet south of Astor Place, 24.5 by 122.6 by 23 by 130.9, four-story brick building, with store; 159 and 161 East One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 180 feet west of Third Avenue, each 30 by 100.11, two four-story brick and stone two-family flats.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Frank W. Dickinson, referee, 413 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street, 25.5 by 60, four-story brick building, with store. Covering the lot; executor's sale, 106 East Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 40 feet east of Park Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 30 by 25.5, four-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, referee, 366 Madison Street, south side, 225 feet west of Jackson Street, 20.11 by 83.2, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $18,800.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, 815 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Brook Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $7,704; subject to another mortgage for $11,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 325 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, two lots, each 25 by 113.3. Due on judgment, $1,914; subject to other mortgages for $4,440.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 141 West One Hundred and First Street, north side, 400 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 39.5 by 100.11 by 34.1 by 101, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $40,529.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William G. Bates, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 100 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $16,801.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Beach Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 34.5 by 91 and 92.9; James F. Meehan of 994 Dawson Street, owner and architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a six-story and cellar brick and limestone apartment house, 74 by 88.6; John Paterno's Sons of 507 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owners; M. V. B. Ferdon of 243 West Fifty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 130 feet east of Railroad Avenue, for a one-story frame freight shed, 98 by 57; Harlem Transfer Company, premises, owner; F. Baylles, architect; cost, $3,000.

Stanton Street, northeast corner of Ludlow Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 84.5; Mandel, Maran & Makransky of 1,015 Third Avenue, owners; Michael Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 340 West Twenty-first Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 79; Monk & Gillies of 92 Eighth Avenue, owners; Henry Davidson of 101 West Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $22,000.

Taylor Street, southwest side, 350 feet southeast of Columbus Avenue, for a three-story brick dwellings, 25 by 41; Carlo Montagna of 940 Eighth Avenue, owner; D. Borgia of 338 East Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

Ninety-second Street, southeast corner of Broadway, for a seven-story brick flat, 108 by 100.6; Rachel Axelrod of 11 Manhattan Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $200,000.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, southeast corner of Courtlandt Avenue, for two five-story brick tenements, with stores, 26 by 87 and 24 by 75; Charles Brogan of 1,165 Washington Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $48,000.

One Hundredth Street, northwest corner of West End Avenue, for two seven-story brick flats, 50 by 95 and 48.10 by 87; Elias Kempner of 35 Nassau Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $220,000.

Alterations.

Bowery, southeast corner of Stanton Street, to two four-story brick shops and stores; Henry Hollman of 245 Bowery, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $150.

Bergen Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Benjamin Stern, owner; A. Arctander of 360 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Third Avenue, northeast corner of Grove Street, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; I. Honigman of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, owner; A. Arctander, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 166 Madison Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; H. Bernstein of 79 Canal Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $500.

West Street, southeast corner of Tenth Street, to a three-story brick store; John Tiefjen of 76 Bank Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $200.

No. 9 to 13 East Fifty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick store, office, and studio building; Henry Siedenberg of 14 West Fifty-first Street, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $1,000.

Southern Boulevard, west side, 267 feet north of Pelham Avenue, to a one-story frame stand; George Donnolly of 2,714 Creston Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $40.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Feb. 24.

LOT 183, Block E, map of Mapes estate; Joseph F. Oliver to Mary Ryan..... 1

LOT 182, Block E, map of Mapes estate; Mary T. Cusick to Mary Ryan..... 1

LOT 292, map of partition of Lot G. Hunt; Annie M. Horan to James Powers, C..... 325

MADISON AV, w s, 99 ft n of 116th St, 20.5x×10; Peter B. Olney, referee, to Mabel Slade..... 20,000

MONROE ST, n s, 200.8 ft w of Jackson St, 25.1x¾ block; Monroe St., 259, n s, 25x84 block; Monroe St, n s, 225 ft w of Jackson St, 25x94.2x25x94; Jonas Freedman to Samuel Alderman..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, 1,380, e s, 519.6 ft n of 163th St, 28.6x125.5; George Stolz to Rosa Boehm..... 1

WENTWORTH AV, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 75x131x75x132.6; Ernst Marx Nathan Company to John C. Rodgers..... 100

2D AV, s s, 60.6 ft s w of Devoe St, 50x125; Julia E. Ryan to James McLaughlin, &c..... 1

83D ST, n s, 289.2 ft e of Park Av, 22.10x102.2; Tobias Krakower to Abram Kruger..... 1

92D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, runs n 100.8 x w 100 to Av, x n — x e 102.3 x s 100.8 to St, x w 2.3; William R. Travers to George C. Hall..... 1

187TH ST, n s, 151 ft w of Washington Av, 50x112.6; 3d Av, e s, 170.6 ft n of 188th St, 30.6x117x25—; Emma B. Harper to Patrick Byrnes and wife..... 1

187TH ST, n s, 151 ft w of Washington Av, 50x112.6; 3d Av, e s, 170.6 ft n of 188th St, 30.6x117x25—; Patrick Byrnes to Emma B. Harper..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BERRY, John, and another, executors and trustees, to B. A. Cushman & Co.; 159 8th Av, s w corner of 18th St, 5 years..... 2,000

BERRY, John, and another, executors and trustees, to B. A. Cushman & Co.; 304 West 18th St, 5½ years..... 480

DAZIAN, David W., to Bernhard Telfer; 208 Bowery, 5 years..... 3,000

HENRY ELIAS BREWING COMPANY to Oscar Schwarz, 211 Rivington St, 6 years..... 1,000

MALONE, Edward V., and others to John F. Whelan; 496 and 498 Pearl St, 5 years..... 2,000

McNULTY, John, to Samuel Schnur; 237 Rivington St, 5 years..... 1,080

Recorded Mortgages.

ADDISON, John, to the American Missionary Association; 94th St, s s, 380 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x100.5, 3 years..... 15,000

CAUCHOIS, Frederic A., to George Hotchkiss; 117th St, 405 and 435 West, 3 months..... 6,000

DODSON, Emory F., to Frederick Hulse; Central Park West, w s, 68.3 ft n of 94th St, demand..... 59,180

EBLING, William H., Jr., to John R. Suydam; Cauldwell Av, n e corner of 156th St, 3 years, gold..... 10,000

GORSCH, Arthur, to the Citizens' Savings Bank; 151st St, n w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year..... 125,000

GORSCH, Arthur, to Jacob D. Butler; 151st St, n w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year..... 43,150

HOFFMAN, Fletcher L., to H. S. Ogden; 24th St, 113 East, ½ part, demand..... 50

HOLMES, William H., and another, to Kate B. Decker, executrix; Dawson St, n s, 117.8 ft e of Beach Av, secures notes $525

KLOTZ, Gottlieb, and wife, to Margaretha Furst; Ferris Av, s s, adjoining land of Anton Singer, Westchester, 5 75-100 acres..... 2,500

REIS, Wolf, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 1st Av, e s, 50.8 ft n of 91st St, 100x94, 1 year..... 7,000

RODGERS, John C. to Sarah Friedlander; Wendover Av, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 75x131x75x132.6, 1 year..... 11,000

SHIRMER, Lilly L., to People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company; Hickory St, w s, lots 75 and 76, 8½ by 74, amended map Bronxwood Park, 1 year..... 7,000

WOODS, Thomas, to Edgar Logan; 67th St, n s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100, demand, gold..... 4,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDREWS, Ichabod, and another, executors, to John T. Andrews..... $1

BARNES, Ambrose E., to Frederick Belt.. 1

BUTLER, Jacob D., to the Corn Exchange Bank..... 1

COOPE, Herbert, to Malvinia Griggs..... 1

SHUTTLEWORTH, Edwin, to Malvinia Griggs..... 100

Lis Pendens.

JENNINGS ST, n s, 137.3 ft w of Bristow St, 25x178.6x25x177.1; also 348 East 60th St; James T. De Nolelle against Annie H. De N. Norman, individually and as executrix, and others, (partition;) attorneys, Whalen & Dunn.

MONROE ST, n s, 175 ft w of Jackson St, 75.1x ½ block; David Feinberg against Joseph Freedman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Cohen.

PLEASANT AV, w s, 67.7 ft s of 119th St, 16.8x 75; George Call and another against Antonetta Altieri and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Dussler.

PLOT begins on s s of proposed or private street 30 ft wide, from Webster to Vanderoilt Av, and 75 ft e of Webster Av, 25x81; Jacob A. Zimmermann against Arthur C. Searles and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

1ST AV, n w corner of 49th St, 38x40.6; Lilly R. Stern against Richard E. Carpenter, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. F. Stern.

28TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Celestine J. Garvey against Isaac E. Garvey, (action to set aside assignment of lease, &c.;) attorney, E. S. Hobbs.

72D ST, s s, 256.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.9x102.2; Nathan Leopold against M. Warley Platzek, trustee, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. L. Arnstein.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 99.10 ft n of 146th St, 75x100; Lewis W. Raymond, as receiver, &c., against John Holl and George Mayer, owners and contractors.. 740

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 346, 347, 348, and 349; Hoagland & Robinson against Emory F. Dodson & Co., owner and contractor..... 873

CHURCH ST, 290; Anna Schindele and another against Emma Gutman, owner; William Budd and another, contractors.. $99

JEEOME AV, e s, 25 ft n of 176th St, 100x100; Frank E. Ehrgood against Burton H. Smith, owner and contractor.. 300

1ST AV, n e corner of 107th St, 100x113; the Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company against Tobias Krakower, owner and contractor..... 545

28TH ST, 105 East; Michael Reilly against James M. Burke, owner and contractor.. 634

93D ST, 20 and 22 West; Patrick Norton against John De Hart, owner; Joseph D. Jennings, contractor..... 276

95TH ST, n w corner of Broadway, 75.6x100; James F. Welch against Theresa Reinhardt, owner and contractor..... 289

11STH ST, 17 West; Sam Rosenstein against Samuel D. Tomback and others, owners; Max J. Katz, contractor..... 150

123D ST, 234 and 236 East; John Dahlmeyer against Mary Lyons, owner and contractor..... 39

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

82D ST, 206 to 214 West; Keshin, Blitstein & Frank, on Edward Meltzer, to James Taylor & Sons..... $240

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct'rs

WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, March 7,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION, SALE.
Under the direction of Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., Referee,

591 BROADWAY,
Near West Houston St., including
164 MERCER ST.,
In the Rear.
Size 30x200 ft., with 5-story buildings.
113 EAST 14TH ST.,
near Union Square, connecting with and including
109 EAST 13TH ST.,
In the Rear.
Size 36.6x206.6, with 3-story brick buildings.
182 & 184 E. HOUSTON ST.,
Near 1st Avenue.
Size 25x57x51.4; lot irregular; with 2-story buildings.
63, 65, and 67 BAYARD ST.,
Near Mott St.,
68.9¼x100x97, with 4-story buildings.
31 GREAT JONES ST.,
Near Elm St.
Size 26.9x100, with 3-story building.
420 3D AVENUE,
Near East 29th St.
Size 24.8¼x95, with 3-story building.
77TH ST., SOUTH SIDE,
175 ft. west of Central Park West,
2 lots, 25x102.2 each.

70 per cent. on mortgage at **4½ per cent.**
Curtis R. Hatheway, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway. Peter B. Olney, Esq., Defendant's Attorney, 31 Nassau Street. James H. Fay, Esq., Guardian ad litem, 11 Pine Street. Alexander H. Colby, Esq., Defendant's Attorney, 120 Broadway.
Maps at Auctioneer's, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,
By order of Frederick B. Schenck, Esq., Executor of the estate of Wm. P. St. John, Deceased.
131 EAST 34TH STREET.
Four-story basement and cellar brownstone private dwelling; size, 22.9x88.9.
Messrs. Brownell & Patterson, Att'ys for Executor, 31 Wall St.
Maps and further particulars of Att'y or Auctioneer, 68 Liberty St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
871 3D AVE.,
4-story brick and brownstone Tenement and store; size of lot, 20x80.
For further particulars apply to Auctioneer's offices, 68 Liberty St. (Tel., 3,943 Cort.)

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
275 & 277 WEST 122D ST.
Three-story basement and cellar brick and brownstone Dwellings; size 14x100.11 each.
For further particulars apply to Auctioneer's offices, 68 Liberty St. (Tel., 3,943 Cort.)

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14TH, 1900,
By order Supreme Court in Partition,
Under direction of Augustus C. Brown, Esq., Referee,

The Valuable Investment Properties,
No. 190 West Street,
Northeast corner Duane Street, and
Nos. 213 & 215 Duane Street,
Northwest corner Caroline St., the valuable plot 24.2x83.2x44.9x irregular, with three five-story (store) and cellar brick buildings thereon, in good order.

NO. 621 HUDSON STREET,
Southwest corner of Jane Street, the valuable lot 19x55.3x14x irregular, with four-story (three-story extension) brick buildings thereon.

NO. 211 EAST 17TH STREET,
the valuable lot 15x92 ft., with four-story and cellar brick building thereon.

Messrs. JULIUS J. & A. LYONS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway.

SAME DAY,
NOS. 18 & 20 DOWNING STREET,
three-story (store) and cellar brick dwelling and two-story attic and basement brick dwelling on lots 20x75 ft. each. Terms liberal.

M. WARLEY PLATZEK, Esq., Attorney, 320 Broadway.
Maps and particulars with Attorneys or Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1900,
EXECUTORS' SALE,
VALUABLE 12TH WARD PLOT,
Northeast corner Madison Avenue & 134th Street, belonging to estate of John W. Miller, deceased, the valuable plot having a frontage of 35 feet on 134th Street by 99.11 feet on Madison Avenue.
R. A. STACPOOLE, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 80 Broadway.
Particulars with attorney or auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Estate of **Henry P. De Graaf,** Deceased, will be sold at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14,

Valuable New York City Property.

93 PARCELS, including business and tenement property, flats, stores, private house, and vacant lots.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

CANAL and WASHINGTON STS., S. E. corner; 510 to 518 Canal st., and 471 and 473 Washington st.

32, 38 & 40 WEST 116TH ST., near 5th ave., three 5-story modern flats.

2D AV. & 125TH ST., N. W. cor.; 2451 2d ave. and 255, 257 and 259 East

FOUNDER BRADLEY'S OFFER

Asbury Park May Acquire Title to Its Water Front.

CAN NOW BE HAD FOR $150,000

The Legislature Asked to Authorize the Purchase of the Beach Property by the Municipality.

If the New Jersey Legislature acts favorably on the request of the Common Council of Asbury Park that it be permitted to purchase the interests in the beach property of Founder James A. Bradley, he will have accomplished the first step in a scheme which he has long advocated, the public ownership of the shore fronts in the neighborhood of the metropolis. The value of the property offered has been placed at $1,000,000, but Mr. Bradley offers it to the Common Council of Asbury Park for $150,000. This would seem to be practically a gift, but Mr. Bradley, speaking of the matter, said that he did not so regard it. His own estimate of its value he would not vouchsafe, save to say that the possibilities of a water front a mile long with a community as extensive as that of Asbury Park behind it were very great.

It was suggested by one conversant with the conditions that, run as a public enterprise and not as a money-making scheme, the beach and its improvements, such as pavilions and parks and bathing houses, must have been a source of expense rather than of income, and, so considered, might be regarded as having no value.

Founder Bradley has maintained the famous board walk at great expense, and has from time to time built jetties to protect it from the inroads of the sea. It is said that these improvements have cost him about $10,000 a year, and that the profits of the bathhouses and pavilions have not equaled the cost, but the maintenance of the beach has kept up Asbury Park and has preserved the shore, when at many other points of the coast, where the ownership front has been cut up into numerous small holdings, there has been no united or uniform effort to maintain the beach. Considered as private property available for business enterprise for profit, of course the water front at Asbury Park might be sold for a considerable sum.

In a letter to the Common Council Mr. Bradley explains his offer as including the beach, 2,800 bathouses, pavilions, machinery, and sewers. The beach extends one mile from Deal Lake to Wesley Lake, and the property includes all Mr. Bradley's holdings east of Ocean Avenue, his rights extending 1,000 feet out beyond high-water mark. Mr. Bradley having long ago obtained the riparian rights from the State. The sewer system includes some fifteen miles of pipe, and the machinery includes not only engines and boilers, but a pipe extending the entire length of the beach, which is used for carrying water power to any point where improvements or repairs are to be made. A restriction provided is that no obstructions except the walk shall ever be raised along the avenue.

Mr. Bradley says: "I am fully aware of the possible future value of the beach. I am also aware of the great cost the city may possibly be put to in condemnation proceedings if my successors should not look at the matter as I do myself. In all towns along the ocean front private ownership should be extinguished. The control of the necessary walks, piers, bathouses, &c., should be left to the municipal authorities. In my opinion, few comprehend the grand future of all properly laid-out towns along the seashore within seventy-five miles of New York City."

One man who has been interested in Asbury Park property said yesterday: "If Asbury Park is to maintain its present character, if it is not to deteriorate, after Mr. Bradley is gone, it must own its ocean front, and Mr. Bradley offers it on advantageous terms. Mr. Bradley has sometimes been regarded as a crank, but he has at least been a wise one. When the Ocean Grove people, recognizing that the property to the north of them must become the site of a settlement, sought to secure it so as to regulate the character of its growth, but refused to pay the price, which was nearly three times the sum which it had formerly been held, one of their number, Mr. Bradley, stepped in in 1871 and bought the 500 acres, extending a mile along the beach. He invited house builders there and aided them by favorable terms, under such restrictions as he thought wise. Some have thought his measures were harsh, but generally speaking I should call it a beneficent paternalism. Some of his measures have been arbitrary. If the city buys the beach, of course it will doubtless abrogate the rule that no one shall be allowed on the beach after 10 o'clock at night. Perhaps a part of the feminine contingent will feel a little more free to wear becoming bathing costumes. Then there is the liquor question. Asbury Park is subject to the State law which prohibited the selling of liquor within a mile of Ocean Grove. Every one knows that while there is no license he need not go thirsty at Asbury Park. Those places which have been conducted in a way prejudicial to the interests of the place have felt the power of Founder Bradley, but it must be said that properly conducted places have not been disturbed."

Mr. Bradley, in discussing his plan of selling the property yesterday, preferred to talk of the broader considerations of public policy and was not inclined to talk of his various regulations. These were not included in the restrictions. He said, simply: "I had my own ideas. Of that matter of bathing costume, why I like to see proper costumes. There never was any rule laid down in regard to dress. It was simply a question of decency. Some thoughtless persons would go in with dresses decidedly objectionable. The papers pictured me in caricature pulling them out of the surf, but as a matter of fact I never spoke to one of those persons in my life."

A public meeting is to be held in Asbury Park Tuesday night to advocate the purchase of the property, and it is said that fully 90 per cent. of the property holders favor the project.

DIAMOND SEEKER SUED.

His Wife Wants a Separation—He Says She Took His Gems.

Benjamin W. Levy of 100 St. Nicholas Avenue, a diamond collector, who is the owner of the "Blue Mass Diamond," valued at $50,000, is being sued for a separation by his wife, who alleges that he treated her cruelly. The testimony was finished yesterday before Justice Lawrence, who reserved his decision.

Mrs. Levy alleges that her husband, to whom she was married twenty-five years ago, knocked her down and jumped on her several times.

Levy in his testimony denied these charges and said that his desire to collect diamonds had taken him to many countries. He had made about twenty trips to South Africa and had visited other places where diamonds had been discovered. Before he went to South Africa in the Winter of 1898 he placed a number of valuable diamond specimens and three $1,000 United States bonds in a safe deposit vault and left the key with his wife. When he returned he discovered that the diamonds and bonds had been disposed of. As a result he left his wife and had not lived with her since then.

Mr. Levy explained to the Court that he was not collecting diamonds on account of their commercial value, but simply as valuable mineralogical specimens.

MINISTER'S WATCH RETURNED.

A Man Who Offers to Restore It Is Arrested, but Is Discharged.

Patrick Walsh, fifty-one years old, a laborer living at 469 Columbus Avenue, who was locked up last night on suspicion of knowing who held up the Rev. Samuel W. Reed of Frankstown, Penn., in Central Park, on the night of Feb. 17, was discharged by Magistrate Meade, in the West Side Court, yesterday morning. Walsh's arrest came about through his calling on Mr. Reed last night and offering for $2 to return the watch which had been stolen, and which he said he had found in a snowbank.

Walsh said he had the watch at home, and Mr. Reed started with him to get it, but on the way he called a policeman and had Walsh arrested. At the West Sixty-eighth Street Station the watch was found on Walsh. In court Walsh stuck to his story about finding the watch, and Mr. Reed would not make any complaint, so Walsh was discharged.

BLOCK ON THE ELEVATED.

Express Passengers Fret Over Delay, While Friends in Local Trains Proceed Undisturbed to Business.

The local passenger had his inning on the elevated road yesterday morning. Usually the transharlem resident has things his own way as he flies down town on the middle track and gives the slower mortals on the right the laugh. The latter are patient and long suffering, and their turn came yesterday when they saw the would-be express riders compelled to change cars once and be pushed down town by a third train before they reached the narrow end of the island.

The usual crowd packed itself into the express train which left One Hundred and Sixteenth Street at 8:45 o'clock, and things went along swimmingly until just above Seventy-second Street, when there was a succession of slight jars, and the flier came to a dead stop. The ordinary passenger in the morning does not take much account of time or place, and as the train came to a stop there was a concerted movement toward the door, a few of the passengers remarking that they had had a short trip. When they finally looked out of the doors and windows the sign "72d Street" was just in sight.

Then there was a universal complaint, and the funny man was in his element. "Cow on the track," "Engineer's gone to luncheon," "Waiting for coal," and other fine touches of humor were bandied about, but the climax was reached when, after a long line of express trains was stalled along the middle track, the fuming passengers had to listen to the derisive cries of their friends in the local trains that rolled serenely by.

The nervous contingent asked the guard what was the matter, and the guard, being in an unusually communicative mood, told them that the driver of the engine had snapped.

Finally, after an Inspector had looked things over, the express next in line bumped into the disabled one ahead and gently pushed it down town until Christopher Street was reached. With the cry of "All out," the trouble broke out again. The station at Christopher Street was packed, and men and women fretted and fumed in their anxiety. Those who did not go down to the street and take the surface roads had to stand for some time, while train after train rolled by crowded to the guards.

The accident was unavoidable, it was said, and the railroad did all it could to make the best of it.

BEQUESTS TO HOSPITALS.

Cecilia J. Loux Divides $19,000 Between Seven Institutions.

Cecilia Julia Loux, by her will filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office made charitable bequests of $3,000 each to the following institutions: The Isabella Heimath, German Hospital and Dispensary, St. Francis Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, and the German Society.

She bequeaths $2,000 each to Roosevelt Hospital and the New York Institution for the Blind.

LEWIS'S BRIEF FREEDOM.

Leaves Jail, But to Fall Into Hands of Deputy Marshals.

The freedom of Albert H. Lewis, alias Albert Lawrence, who was released on bail from the White Plains jail yesterday, pending retrial on a charge of grand larceny, was of short duration. He was met just outside the jail doors by two Deputy United States Marshals and rearrested on an old warrant charging complicity in alleged green goods operations carried on in Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Rondout, and Ardsley, N. Y. Lewis was brought to this city and committed to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $2,500 bail, pending an examination before United States Commissioner Shields to-morrow.

With others he is accused of having carried on a correspondence regarding the sale of green goods with William T. Wooley of Meriden, Conn.; C. D. Robinson of Waterbury, Vt., and Morton A. Perry of Avoca, Fla. Mr. Perry alleges that he met Lewis on Nov. 8 at the Windsor Hotel, Philadelphia, and that the latter took him to Ardsley, N. Y., where he was turned over to other members of the alleged swindling gang.

ART STUDENTS' RECEPTION.

They Inspect the Vanderbilt Collection and Hear Addresses.

By courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt a reception was given for men art students at 1 West Fifty-first Street yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Students' Club of 129 Lexington Avenue. The members of the Ladies' Advisory Board aided in receiving. After the students had inspected the Vanderbilt collection Herve V. Georgi, Secretary of the club, introduced Walter S. Perry, Director of the Department of Fine Arts of Pratt Institute; Alexander T. Van Laer, and S. P. Avery.

Mr. Perry spoke of the value of understanding thoroughly the fundamental principles that govern architecture, sculpture, and painting in order to develop an American art which shall be original, creative, and permanent.

S. P. Avery told some interesting anecdotes about the Vanderbilt collection. Mr. Vanderbilt, he said, bought "The Sower," by Millet, because he was in sympathy with the subject, and it reminded him of the time when he too was a farmer, on Long Island.

Alexander T. Van Laer spoke of the necessity for keeping up the religious and social influences, which students, especially art students, are prone to neglect.

Students from the Art Students' League, the Academy of Design, Cooper Institute, Pratt Institute, the Brooklyn Institute, and other schools were present.

FUNERAL OF H. C. MINER.

The Body Taken to Greenwood—Actors Pass Resolutions.

The funeral of ex-Congressman Henry Clay Miner took place yesterday morning from the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, at Seventy-first Street and Broadway. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated.

There was a very large attendance at the mass, the church being crowded. The body was brought from the house a little after 11 o'clock. The train on which Mrs. Miner's sister was coming from Pretoria, Ill., was late, and she was waited for, thus delaying the mass. There was a little gathering of relatives and intimate friends at the house before the funeral procession started for the church.

The church choir sang before and during the service, beginning with the Miserere as the procession entered the church. The coffin was placed at the head of the aisle and was covered with flowers.

The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. Father Reynolds of Red Bank, N. J., assisted by Father O'Dwyer as Deacon, Father Murphy as Sub-Deacon, and Father Dillmartin as Master of Ceremonies. The assistants in the sanctuary were Fathers Taylor, pastor of the church, and Griffiths of St. Joseph's.

Mrs. Miner entered the church escorted by Henry C. Miner. A number of relatives were present in pews near her. The body was taken after the service to Greenwood Cemetery.

Among those who attended the church service were Police Commissioner John B. Sexton, Register Isaac Fromme, Justice Giegerich, Major W. H. Kip, Hugh Bonner, Richard V. Harnett, Col. J. F. Milliken, Senator John Fox, Charles Heidelberg, and Dr. Cyrus Edson.

At a meeting held at the Actors' Fund, 12 West Twenty-eighth Street, yesterday, resolutions of condolence as to Mr. Miner's death were passed. Milton Nobles and Charles Hoyt were appointed as a committee to draft the resolutions which will be sent to the family.

Athletic Club Wheelmen Dine.

The seventh annual wheelmen's banquet of the New York Athletic Club took place last evening at the clubhouse, Central Park South, where covers for one hundred guests were laid in the breakfast room. A pleasing incident was the presentation by the Chairman to Dr. Ewen McIntyre of the club's gold medal for the greatest mileage record for 1899, the recipient having accomplished 16,432 miles. Walter S. Wilson presided, and addresses were made by John R. Van Wormer, the President of the club; Vice President Albert E. Colfax, Controller Coler, Job E. Hedges, Simeon Ford, and Bartow S. Weeks. A vaudeville concluded the evening's entertainment.

A bad Cold, like a bad fire, bodes no trifling. It's dangerous to life. Subdue it with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

S. Koch & Sons

EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY.

Preliminary Exhibition of Spring Styles in Flower Toques, Draped Straw Toques and Turbans.

Latest Paris Novelties in Trimmed Models.

24 West 23d St., N. Y.

Fulton St. & Elm Place, B'klyn.

WORK ON FRANCHISE TAX

Board to Fix City's Valuations Subject to New Law.

THE CORPORATIONS AFFECTED

Difficulties of Getting at "Intangible" Assets—Big Increase Here Over Local Valuations.

The State Board of Tax Commissioners will meet at Albany on Tuesday next and begin the work of fixing the taxable value of property in this city which comes under the new franchise tax law. The members of the board expect that the result of their work will greatly increase the valuation of many special franchises. They base their calculations on the results of their work in other sections of the State.

The present local valuation on special franchises is about $81,000,000. The State Tax Commissioners figure that when they get through with their work the taxable valuations will be nearer $200,000,000. As the franchise tax law stands now the Commissioners are compelled to fix the value of all property which belongs to corporations or individuals holding franchises from the State, city, or town. The principal corporations in this city which will be affected by the law are the Metropolitan Railway Company, Manhattan Elevated, Third Avenue, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railway Companies; all gas, steam, and electric lighting companies, as well as the telephone, telegraph, and other companies having subway rights in the city. The law provides that the "tangible" as well as the "intangible" property shall be taxed. The "tangible" property includes all real estate and structures of every kind, as well as any other property with an intrinsic value owned by the corporations. The "intangible" property is considered to mean all rights and franchises owned by the corporations.

The Commissioners, in their work, have to consider the actual cash value of every "tangible" asset owned by a corporation. In order to arrive at a decision as to these values, the board must have a complete list and description of all property owned by the corporation, even down to the smallest tool used for repairs. The work of obtaining this information, however, is regarded as easy, compared with that of fixing the value of the "intangible" assets. In this work the board has to take into consideration the relative values of rights to use certain streets. The right to occupy one street may be much more valuable than the right to use another for the same purpose, and it is on the placing of values on the "intangible" assets that the Commissioners anticipate considerable trouble with the various corporations.

After the valuation is fixed, the Commissioners are to give notice in writing to the various corporations that the board will meet in Albany on a certain day. This day must not be less than twenty nor more than thirty days after the date of the notice. The corporations can appear before the board by counsel and argue for a reduction of the valuation. If a reduction is not made by the board after this hearing, the corporation still has a remedy in a writ of certiorari to review the assessment by the courts. The petition for this writ must be presented within fifteen days after notice of filing of the statement of the valuation of the franchise with the City or County Clerk, and the writ must be against the State Tax Commissioners.

Corporations, copartnerships, and individuals subject to taxation under the franchise tax law are required to file with the State board a full description of the franchises which they control, and the board may from time to time require a further or supplemental report, as it sees fit. Where the corporations have paid a special tax for the use, or for their privileges within one year of the enforcement of the present law, this sum is to be deducted from the tax imposed under the valuations placed on the property by the State board.

The State Tax Commissioners who have charge of the fixing of valuations are George E. Priest of Ithaca, Chairman; J. Edgar Leaycraft of this city, and Lester F. Stearns of Dunkirk. The board began its active work last October, but it was handicapped by the small appropriation for expenses. It was allowed only $10,000, and this sum was exhausted by the first of this month. A bill is now pending in the Legislature which will allow the board $43,350 to be used between Feb. 1 and Oct. 1 next. Notwithstanding the lack of funds, the board has been going on with its work. For some time it has had special agents in this city preparing reports on the various concerns which come under the law. The reports of these agents will be submitted at the meeting on Tuesday next. The board hopes to complete the work of fixing New York City valuations before the middle of April. Under the law they must be fixed by April 20, but with the assistance of the special agents and a firm of expert accountants the board believes that the work can be completed long before that date.

Numerous amendments to the law have been suggested, but at present there is only one under consideration, and that provides for a fixed date when all valuations shall be compiled. As the law now stands, the Commissioners can file their valuations in each county ten days before the county tax rolls are made up.

One of the Commissioners, in speaking of the operation of the law, said: "The law is, of course, a complete innovation, but it is simple in its operation. We have found some corporations which were reluctant to file a statement of their assets, both 'tangible' and 'intangible,' and we have been compelled to send out our special agents to look them up. In some of the towns and cities where we have worked we discovered corporations holding special franchises which were not paying taxes, and undoubtedly we will find the same situation in New York City. The only difficulty will be in coming to an agreement with the corporations as to the value of their 'intangible' assets, but we hope to have no great trouble over this part of the work. While there have been efforts made to change the law, it stands to-day just as it was when it was originally passed, in May, 1899."

Perry Belmont Gives a Dinner.

Perry Belmont, ex-President of the Democratic Club, entertained President John W. Keller and the Governors of the club at his residence, 24 West Fifty-seventh Street, last evening. Among the other guests present were Justice Charles H. Truax, President of the Manhattan Club; August Belmont, John B. McDonald, Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, Congressmen Townsend Scudder, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and Amos J. Cummings.

Stern Brothers

will exhibit to-morrow in their

Cloak Departments

First Spring Importations of

Ladies' Jackets, Etons, Capes, Ulsters and Driving Coats

And in addition will offer a large collection of

Imported Golf Capes of Spring Weight reversible cloths, $9.25, 12.50, 15.50

Exceptional Values in

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

Consisting of new styles Black and Gray Camel's Hair with Double-breasted Box Coats, Fly-Front Reefers and Tight-fitting Jackets; Coats lined with colored satin, Skirts made on Taffeta Silk Linings, at $24.50

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Also a large assortment of all the latest styles

Separate Skirts

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Ladies' Petticoats of Black and Colored Taffeta Silks, with corded Spanish Flounce, at $3.90, 4.89, 5.95

of Taffeta Silks, in Street and Evening Shades, accordion and knife-pleated ruffles, at $7.50, 8.50, 10.62

Ladies' Silk Waists of Black and Colored Taffetas, corded, tucked and hemstitched, at $4.50, 5.95

Cotton Shirt Waists of White Corded Dimities, White Cheviots and Striped Percales, at 83c & 98c

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3000 Doz. Extra Fine

Muslin Sheets & Pillow Cases

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Sheets	Plain	Hemst'd	Pillow Cases	Plain	Hemst'd
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2 " 2½ "	49c	57c	45 " 36 "	13c	17c
2¼ " 2½ "	53c	62c	50 " 36 "	14c	18c
2½ " 2¾ "	64c	73c	54 " 36 "	15c	19c

Lace Curtain Dep't

Latest Paris Novelties in Window Draperies

"Stores Bonne-Femme" and "Brise-Bise"

"Stores Bonne-Femme" $11.50, 16.50 to 42.50

"Brise-Bise" $3.50, 4.25 and 8.50

West Twenty-Third Street

A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CASE.

Jersey City Officials Asked to Investigate—Father of Sick Child Makes Statement.

City Physician John R. Everett of Jersey City yesterday called on Health Inspector Daniel W. Benjamin for information as to his powers in a case in which a family had dismissed a regular physician and decided to rely upon faith and Christian Science.

Inspector Benjamin said he would have to refer the matter to the city's law officers, and he did not think he would be able to secure an opinion from any of them before to-morrow.

The case that gave rise to the query was that of Grace Clarke, fifteen years old, daughter of William Clarke of 22 Monticello Avenue. Dr. Everett said his attention had been called to the case by Dr. Bull, whose services had been asked by neighbors, but who was refused admission by the family. Dr. Everett made an investigation and found that the girl was suffering from typhoid pneumonia. Dr. L. A. Opdyke had been called when the girl was first stricken with the disease, and he attended her for several days. The family then decided to dispense with Dr. Opdyke's services, but first called in Prof. Winters of Willard Parker Hospital for consultation. After that both physicians were told that their further services were not needed.

When Mr. Clarke was seen he said the affair had been greatly exaggerated. The services of the physicians had not been dispensed with, he said, until they had informed him that nothing further could be done for the child. Then, in despair, they had turned to Christian Science. They had not trusted to that entirely, because the services of two trained nurses were secured, one of whom came from Christ Hospital. Mr. Clarke said that under their care the child had greatly improved and is now convalescent, with a decided hope for her recovery.

Dr. Opdyke said that the services of himself and Prof. Winters were not dispensed with, but that he and Prof. Winters abandoned the case when a Christian Scientist was called in. He also denied that they told Mr. Clarke that the case was hopeless. They merely told him that the child was in grave danger.

OLD SEA STEWARD DEAD.

Had Just Been Permitted to Enter Snug Harbor Home.

Isaiah Dorsey, a colored man, living with his wife at 422 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, dropped dead suddenly in the office building at 31 Nassau Street yesterday morning just after he had secured an admission to the home at Sailor's Snug Harbor.

He had spent his life as a steward on ocean steamers, and, accompanied by his wife, made his application at the office of the Sailor's Home at 31 Nassau Street yesterday morning. He was overjoyed when he learned that his application was approved, and was going down stairs in high spirits, when he suddenly fell to the ground unconscious. He died before the arrival of a doctor, who said that his death was due to fatty degeneration of the heart.

For Beth-El Sisterhood Fund.

The Beth-El Sisterhood, under the direction of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, will present, at the Metropolitan Opera House, the opera "Lucia di Lammermoor," on the evening of March 6. Mme. Sembrich, M. Saleza, and Signor Campanari will appear, assisted by a strong cast. The object of the entertainment is to secure additional funds for the purpose of carrying on the charity work of the Beth-El Sisterhood, which makes a special object of looking after the poor of a large district of the city.

RETRIAL IN LOGAN CASE.

Suit Against Gas Syndicate Delayed by Judge's Assignment.

A case involving nearly $2,000,000, which took four weeks to try in the Supreme Court, will have to be retried because the Justice who presided was transferred to the Court of Appeals before he had received the lawyer's briefs in the case at issue.

The case is that of William J. Logan, who sued to recover a share in the profits resulting from the consolidation of the Brooklyn Gas Companies several years ago. Mr. Logan's claim against Grant B. Schley, William Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, and other members of the present Brooklyn Union Gas Company, amounted to about $2,000,000. He went into this syndicate with 7,202 shares of the Williamsburg Gas Company. He declared that while $1,000,000 profits were realized, he did not receive a cent, and, further, that he had suffered a loss of $857,000, although he was promised a share in the profits equal to that of other members of the syndicate. He sued for an accounting, and the case came up before Justice Werner.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed and ex-Judge William N. Cohen defended the case for the syndicate, and William B. Hornblower appeared for the plaintiff. After the trial of the case, and before the lawyers had submitted their briefs, Gov. Roosevelt appointed Justice Werner to preside at the extraordinary term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for the disposition of election cases. When these cases were disposed of, the Governor assigned him as one of the Justices of the Second Division of the Court of Appeals to dispose of the cases that had accumulated on the calendar of that court.

Justice Werner assumed his new position on Jan. 1, and since then he has ordered the retrial of a number of cases which he had heard as a Supreme Court Justice. The last case for the Justice to give the order in was that brought by Mr. Logan. An order is now pending in the Supreme Court to set the time of trial, which is expected to come on some time in March.

George Junior Republic Concert.

The Woman's Aid to the George Junior Republic is desirous of erecting a New York cottage on the Republic grounds at Freeville, N. Y., and as many citizens of the republic and others are New York boys, the Woman's Aid issues an appeal to people of this city to help to meet the urgent need of increased lodging room at the republic. To this end a concert will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening next. Tickets can be obtained from and checks made payable to Miss Edith White, the Treasurer, at 210 West Fifty-ninth Street.

People's Singing Class Concert.

The Cooper Union Advanced Class, which is the second-year division of the People's Singing Classes, will give a concert at Chickering Hall on the evening of March 4. The programme includes "The Hymn of Thanks," by Kremser; "See the Conquering Hero Comes," by Handel; "The Gallia," by Gounod, and some unaccompanied part songs. The soloists will be Miss Sarah King Peck, soprano, and Henry T. Burleigh, baritone. The conductor will be Edward G. Marquard. The chorus numbers 300 voices.

Castle Point Assessment Reduced.

Some time ago Col. E. A. Stevens of Hoboken appealed to the State Board of Taxation, alleging that the local Assessors had greatly overvalued the property of the Stevens family at Castle Point. They had assessed it at $522,000, while Col. Stevens claimed that the property was not worth half that amount. The hearing was set for yesterday, but a compromise was effected by which the valuation was reduced to $382,000.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

LINING SPECIALTIES.

25 pieces 16-inch best quality Black and Grey Shrunk French Haircloth, regular price 25c. yard, Monday, 12½c. yard.

75 pieces of Moire Silk Velour, Brocaded Sateens, and Moire Francaise, a good assortment of colors, values from 39c. to 55c. yard, to close Monday - - 19c. yard.

COMFORTABLES, ETC.

35 dozen full size (6x6 ft.) fine Silkolene Covered Comfortables both sides figured with handsome floral designs, pure white eiderdown cotton filled, actual value $1.50, Monday - - - - - - - - - - - 95c. each.

20 dozen full size heavy white Crochet Bed Spreads, handsome Marseilles patterns, were splendid value at $1.35 each, while they last, Monday - - - - - 98c. each.

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Wash Fabrics.

Fancy Dress Cottons, Printed Cotton Foulards, Linen Lawns, Printed Dimities, White and Colored Piqués, Embroidered and Dotted Swiss, Nainsook Tuckings and Allovers.

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David and John Anderson's Celebrated Manufacture.

Unsurpassed for durability, style and finish.

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Broadway & 19th Street.

TRANSPORT McPHERSON SAFE.

Towed Into Norfolk with Broken Shaft—Two Hundred Bodies of Soldier Dead from Santiago.

A dispatch yesterday from Norfolk announced the arrival there of the transport McPherson in tow of the Admiral Sampson, one of the United Fruit Company's steamboats. The tail shaft of the McPherson broke last Monday. She was taken in tow by the Sampson yesterday fifty miles east of Cape Hatteras. The disabled vessel passed through two storms, during one of which Major Hutchins, commanding the transport, was thrown down and injured. The crew was put on quarter rations after the breakdown as a precautionary measure, although there were thirty days' rations on board.

The McPherson sailed from Santiago Feb. 15 for this city, with the bodies of 200 American soldiers, including 74 who died of yellow fever last year. The presence of the bodies caused several members of families of Americans to give up returning on the McPherson. She has aboard twelve first-class passengers and nineteen enlisted and discharged soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Considerable anxiety has been felt as to the McPherson for several days, and much relief is experienced at her arrival in port. The vessel is classed as a troop and freight ship, and was attached to the Atlantic transport fleet, being engaged in the transportation of troops and supplies between New York, Cuban, and Puerto Rican ports. She will undergo repairs at Newport News. In case of delay in making the repairs, it is probable that the bodies will be brought direct to Washington from Fort Monroe instead of being allowed to remain on the vessel until she reaches New York. They are to be buried in Arlington.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONSTRUCTION OF MR. SOUTHACK'S WILL.—An interesting decision was given by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of this city on Friday, construing the will of John W. Southack as to the nature and extent of the legal interests acquired by each of his seven children under its terms. Mr. Southack, who died in 1882, gave his residuary estate to his executors, and after providing an annuity for his wife and sister, directed that upon the death or remarriage of his wife, all the net income of the estate should be divided into seven equal parts, the income of one share to be paid to each of his children "during the term of their respective lives," and upon the death of each child, one-seventh of the estate was to go "to his or her heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns forever." If any of the children died leaving lawful issue, then upon the death or remarriage of the widow, the net income was directed by the testator to be equally divided and paid to such of his children as might then be living "during their respective lives, and upon the death of each of my said children" the proportionate part of the estate the income of which a child received while living was to go "to his or her heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns forever." The seven children survived both their father and mother. Maria L. Southack, one of the daughters, died in January, 1898, unmarried. By her will she gave her estate to her sister Antoinette Southack, and her brother, Eugene Southack. On an accounting by the Central Trust Company of New York, this brother and sister claimed the one-seventh part held for Maria L. Southack. The Surrogate held, however, that Maria had no right or power to dispose by will or otherwise of this one-seventh part, of which she received the income during her life, and that upon her death the principal went to the surviving children of the testator and the children of any deceased child, per stirpes, and in equal shares. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, concurs in this construction, holding that the manifest intention of the testator was, after the death of his wife, to have the whole of his residuary estate divided into shares, the income of one of such shares to be paid to a child during life, and a gift over of each share to those who should stand in the relationship of heirs of that child at his or her death.

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CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has reversed a judgment awarded to Sarah A. Frounfalker, the widow of John Frounfalker, in her suit against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company for damages for the death of her husband, who was a conductor of one of the company's coal trains. He was killed on Oct. 3, 1896, while riding in the caboose by a rear collision between his train and another coal train, in charge of Conductor Wallace. Just before the collision the deceased's train had been stopped by signal west of the village of East Stroudsburg. The rules of the company required that when a train should stop between stations the flagman should immediately go back half a mile and display the danger signal, placing three torpedoes at intervals on the track. Conductors and engineers were by the rules to be strictly responsible for the enforcement of these instructions. On this occasion, though from five to twelve minutes had elapsed between the time of the stoppage and the collision, the flagman went back not more than 300 feet. There was no direct evidence that the deceased took any steps looking to a fulfillment by the flagman of the prescribed duties. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, that the trial court erred in refusing to charge that it was Frounfalker's duty to see that the flagman went back, and if he failed or neglected to observe this duty, and his failure or neglect contributed to the collision which resulted in his death, the plaintiff could not recover. It was held to be the duty of the deceased, at the least, to send out the flagman upon his mission with proper instructions as to what to do, and proper materials with which to do it. There was no proof that he fulfilled this duty.

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LIABILITY OF CORPORATE DIRECTORS.—The St. George Vineyard Company, a creditor of the California Vinetage Company, sued Henry Fritz, who was a Director of the latter company in 1897, when the indebtedness accrued, to enforce the liability created by the stock corporation law, for failure to file an annual report of that corporation during January, 1897. The main defense was that under last year's amendment of the law Fritz was exempted from liability because the plaintiff did not serve upon him a written notice required by the law. The Appellate Division yesterday directed an affirmance of judgment rendered on the trial in favor of the plaintiff, holding that the provision of the law as to notice did not apply to actions pending at the time of its enactment. Justice Patterson, who gave the opinion, said the amendment did not require any particular form of written notice, and it would be an unreasonable construction to hold that an action in which the issue was fraud was to be abate by the terms of a statute subsequently passed, which did not repeal the law creating the liability, and that a plaintiff regularly in court at the time the amendment was enacted must abandon his action, be subjected to payment of costs of that action, serve a written notice of an intention to do what he has already given notice of in writing, and then bring another suit upon the same cause of action within a time limited by the amendment.

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INJURED IN APPROACHING ELEVATED STATION.—Elizabeth Lycett, who was about to take a train on the elevated railroad, after mounting the stairs, and, while looking in her pocket for money to pay her fare, walked along and fell over a man who was either standing or kneeling (there being a conflict in the evidence as to his position) on the floor, at a point about four feet from the head of the stairs leading to the station, engaged in putting up a poster on a signboard. Her suit against the Manhattan Railway Company for damages for injuries resulting from the accident was dismissed on the first trial, but that decision was reversed on appeal, on the ground that the questions as to the negligence of the railroad company and her contributory negligence should have been submitted to the jury. A verdict given in Mrs. Lycett's favor on the second trial has just been affirmed by the Appellate Division. It was claimed on the part of the company that when the plaintiff went up the steps there was no crowd upon them. The Court holds that that would make no difference, but it was not so, as several witnesses testified there was a crowd, and a witness for the defendant testified that as Mrs. Lycett and her party came up the steps a crowd rushed for the entrance and pushed her down.

The Military Tournament.

Preparations are being made for the military tournament to be held in Madison Square Garden during the week following March 26, and the managers, who are well-known military men, make the announcement that all the previous tournaments will be eclipsed. There will be a review by Gov. Roosevelt on the opening night, and reviews are also promised by Gen. Miles, Admiral Dewey, and Gen. Merritt. Many entries are being received by Capt. Dixon at the Second Battery Armory, and will close March 17. Troops who have seen service have been detailed for the tournament, which will also be a sort of reunion of the National Guard of this State.

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"Could thou and I with fate conspire To grasp this lovely scheme of things entire."

Wonderful brightness without gaudiness—a sort of jeweled box or flowery mead with no trace of the studied effect.

This you see pictured in different keynotes in our every nook and corner. Now, the dainty drawing-room pieces standing out with all their grace of outline against draperies in gold, old red, and royals, while the rich notes of the antique rugs blend in. Then your admiration is given up to Flemish oak, components of dining-room furnishing—carved, with leather or tapestry, or the ever beautiful mahogany.

But only a stroll through our rooms can make you "grasp this lovely scheme of things entire," which touches with rare originality furnishings for every part of your home at factory prices, as you

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February 25-1900

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Part Two
Pages 15-28

WAR TIMES IN PRETORIA

British Wounded Nursed by Women of Leading Transvaal Families.

A BOER'S ACCOUNT OF COLENSO

Boutpansberg Soldier Tells How the British Lost Their Guns—Lyddite Shells Almost Harmless—Scenes at Lorenzo Marques.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LORENZO MARQUES, Dec. 28.—The Chief Justice and Postmaster General of the Transvaal, with the other Pretoria notables who intend proceeding to the Cape for a purpose the exact nature of which has not transpired, were prevented by the British authorities from proceeding further than Lorenzo Marques. Many others have found it impossible to leave this port, and still more, including many British subjects, to reach here. The English mail steamers have Durban for their destination, which is as far as the intermediate boats now go, instead of to Delagoa, as formerly. Indeed, for more than a fortnight no vessel called at Lorenzo Marques from British South African ports.

After an extended trip to Europe and several weeks spent in Cape Town, the district surgeon of Pretoria, and consequently a burgher, though an Englishman by birth, applied for and succeeded in obtaining from Sir Alfred Milner a permit to proceed to Pretoria. With him traveled a medical student, the son of a well-known Johannesburg doctor. The latter had made two previous attempts to get to the Rand, but had been turned back on each occasion by the imperial authorities, and his funds had become quite exhausted. He also obtained a permit from the High Commissioner.

DUTCH YOUTHS IMPRISONED.

There left Cape Town by the same boat a number of Dutch lads from various colonial educational establishments, as well as a number of British officers, principally members of the Hospital Corps, but including one or two others who had been wounded at Elandslaagte, but who had now almost recovered. On the arrival of the vessel early in the morning at Port Elizabeth, there stepped on board a detective, who at once singled out the Dutch youngsters, checked them off a list, and took them ashore, where they were forthwith incarcerated. They ranged from mere boys to young men of twenty-three. Another youngster who had traveled by himself from East London was arrested at Durban, which is under martial law. The wharves were fully occupied by ships in the service of the military, and the vessel had to remain out in the bay.

On arrival she was immediately boarded by an officer from the British warship Terrible, to which he immediately conveyed the doctor and his companions, and on which they were for the next few days prisoners. Passengers for Durban were landed, but those for Lorenzo Marques were not allowed to leave the ship. These were, besides the writer, three married ladies, (two of them with several small children,) who had been wired by their husbands in Johannesburg to return there, they having left with the general exodus. One of these, sister-in-law to the editor of the subsidized organ of the Government at Johannesburg, had the day before the vessel reached Durban displayed great anxiety to obtain possession of her box from the hold, and had then extracted from it a number of papers, which she threw overboard. She had, however, still many letters from people in Cape Town addressed to Johannesburg, which she handed with alacrity to the detective who came on board. These were returned to her the next day, but permission to proceed further was refused. The remaining passengers were compelled to remain on board for several days—till the first opportunity of transshipment. This was to a German East African liner, which had just landed at Lorenzo Marques a number of Germans of military bearing, said to be Red Cross men. These had at once proceeded to Pretoria.

The detectives who interview passengers on board steamers at Durban are well-known ex-Transvaal Secret Service men, and it would be interesting to recount many of their former dealings under other circumstances and of a very different nature with many of those whose liberty of action they now curtail. It is to be presumed that the British authorities have been able to satisfy themselves of their absolute trustworthiness. Nevertheless, Durban is full of Transvaal spies, and Johannesburgers there express great surprise that the commandant does not adopt means of weeding these persons out.

On the arrival of the German boat at Lorenzo Marques the Captain posted a notice that only those for that port would be permitted to land, although it need hardly be said none of the officers showed any strong sympathy for the Boers. It is, of course, necessary to obtain a passport from the Transvaal Consul at Lorenzo Marques before crossing the border. He is a Hollander, and for many years has been resident at Lorenzo Marques, where he has acquired considerable wealth and its concomitant (especially at Delagoa) influence. He possesses considerable landed property and has numerous agencies, among which are those for several British steamship companies. Considerable feeling has been excited among local shipping and mercantile circles by his having just been deprived of one of these, in consequence of his strong antipathy to the British. Since the breaking out of hostilities, his position has naturally been a difficult one, and he has, of course, not rendered it any more easy of tenure by ostentatiously drinking to the confusion of the enemies of the Transvaal. The majority of business people at Delagoa sympathize with the Boers, but they decline to take Transvaal silver.

KEEPING FLOUR OUT OF TRANSVAAL.

Very stringent are the conditions imposed by the British authorities as to the landing of cargoes at Delagoa. Local merchants, before they can land flour, are required to give the British Consul a guarantee that none of it shall be permitted to reach the Transvaal, as well as to deposit in cash half the amount of the invoice, the whole of which deposit is forfeited should any portion of the consignment find its way into the Transvaal. One of the conditions of the guarantee is that the merchants bind themselves in no case to take action in connection therewith. Goods evidently intended for use in the Transvaal or Free State, although neither foodstuffs nor arms or ammunition, are not allowed to be landed at all, so that in many cases the little business that would otherwise be done is rendered impracticable.

Farmers in the Transvaal and Free State depend, of course, largely on their wool crop, for which the present is the season. Country merchants are making strenuous endeavors to obtain wool bags, but cargoes of these from the Cape and elsewhere have been prevented from landing at Lorenzo Marques. But there are other and greater obstacles in the way of wool being shipped from the Transvaal and Free State which is customarily sent to Port Elizabeth, in the first instance. Cargoes shipped at Lorenzo Marques on behalf of Free State and Transvaal merchants to Port Elizabeth have been seized at Durban, and producers will doubtless now endeavor to ship direct to Europe by German or French east coast liners going the northward route.

Naturally there are those who ask, if international law permits of this interference in the commerce of a portion neutral territory, so that business is practically stopped at Delagoa, why Britain does not, especially in view of the pecuniary obligations of Portugal to her, land troops at Lorenzo Marques, whence their progress to Delagoa would be practically unimpeded? Those whose training and experience eminently qualify them to form a correct judgment acknowledge, after careful study of the situation, that such a course may not improbably be eventually forced on Great Britain. It was not before expert advice had been obtained and carefully weighed that those connected with the Transvaal who are directly responsible for the war (who, as is now well known, are not the nominal heads of the republic,) decided on hostilities.

Dr. Leyds's consultations with some of the ablest military tacticians evidently convinced him that, with skillful management and good fortune, it would be possible for the Boers to prolong the struggle for twelve months, in which event it has transpired he has been promised for the Boers assistance from at least one of the great European powers.

At Lorenzo Marques numbers in the service of the Transvaal are to be seen, and the daily train to and from the Transvaal carries a fair quantity of passengers.

BRITISH WOUNDED IN PRETORIA.

Ordinarily the capital of the Transvaal looks very much like an English country town, and, except that it is now a shade quieter, there is no great change in its appearance. But little news arrives from the front. Now and then an event occurs which causes a little temporary excitement, such as the escape of Winston Churchill or the arrival of a fresh batch of prisoners from the front.

Among those captured at Colenso was Lieut. Col. Bullock, whose bandaged head evoked expressions of curiosity. When the other prisoners had surrendered at Colenso this officer would not submit to the inevitable, and dared the Boers to lay so much as a hand upon him. He threatened that with his revolver he would shoot like a dog any one who came near him. Notwithstanding the revolver that was leveled at his head, one of the burghers made a dash at the Colonel, whom he struck with the butt of his rifle. The Colonel was knocked down, and was compelled to journey with the rest to Pretoria. His medical attendant expresses no anxiety as to the injury he has sustained. Col. Hunter is another officer who was wounded and captured at Colenso. When he arrived at Pretoria the gallant officer seemed temporarily demented, having lost every brother officer in his battery of the Royal Artillery. When he reached the capital he desired to be placed in prison forthwith, but was removed to the hospital. The treatment of the prisoners, so far as can be ascertained, is uniformly humane.

There is a yarn that a young imperial officer asked one of the young Afrikander nurses, a daughter of one of the leading Transvaal families, "Why are we treated with such extraordinary kindness?" Tho reply came smartly:

"Because you are doing your duty in obedience to orders. If Chamberlain lay on the veldt dying of thirst, with a river flowing only a few yards from him, I would not move an inch to dip my fingers in it to moisten his lips. Those are our sentiments!"

Some interesting details of recent engagements have been received by a burgher of the Zoutpansberg in the Transvaal, where he followed the profession of an attorney. Writing to his wife from Colenso he says:

"The enemy, ensconced on a red hill in the immediate vicinity of the railway line from Estcourt to Colenso, commenced shelling our positions. The first few shells were planted close to the centre of our forces, who occupied strong positions. These shots fell harmlessly, and a few were then directed to the laager of the Boksburg contingent, situated at Colenso, on the south of the Tugela, where about 400 men were stationed. Yesterday afternoon these were reinforced by 200 Zoutpansbergers. A few of the shells fell into the river, which was evidently a mark for the British gunners, and a few quite close to the camp, without, however, doing any harm. The attention of the enemy was then directed to a small kopje close to Colenso, where one of our guns was stationed, and shell after shell was placed in dangerous proximity to our position. The Zoutpansbergers and Boksburg men were guarding a large kop to the south of the Boksburg laager, commanding a magnificent sight of the different positions occupied by our force, including the Swaziland, Zoutpansberg, Ermelo, Wakkerstroom, and Boksburg laagers.

EFFECT OF LYDDITE SHELLS.

"After keeping up the shelling at different positions for about an hour a shot was directed at our kop, which, however, fell at the bottom of it and beyond, affording our men an opportunity of seeking excellent cover. During all this time our guns, without a single exception, kept their peace, probably to the disappointment of the enemy. While firing was going on here bombardment was continued in Ladysmith. By the different positions which are being shelled by the enemy it is evident that they do not know where our guns are stationed. At 8 o'clock no attempt had been made by the enemy to come out of their positions. From our position we can see the train steaming in from Estcourt occasionally, probably bringing out men to strengthen the British forces.

"At about 8:30 a lyddite shell was put into our kop, calling forth the remark from several of our men that the enemy was now firing with poison. Probably being tired of the game, firing then ceased for the day. Lyddite is not nearly the dangerous explosive our friends wanted to make out when they, in their corrupted press, gave graphic accounts of the dangerous effects of these shells, causing, so they said, wholesale death and slaughter, merely through concussion of the air, and they were supposed to have the same effect on human beings as an explosion of dynamite.

"One of our men was so close to one of the shells that some concoction of a yellowish color emanating from the discharged shell struck his face and some went right into his mouth, without having any serious effect. About 4 P. M. it was evident from the clouds of dust flying about on the main road from Estcourt that the troops were nearing, and a little later streams of wagons came slowly winding their way, all these movements being in a northwesterly direction, where evidently in large numbers they pitched their camps. For the day no further firing took place, and in the afternoon the Zoutspanbergers received instructions to return to their laager. During the day the enemy fired seventy-seven shots, trying to find the different ranges.

"On Thursday, early in the morning, it was evident that the enemy was concentrating on the southwest of the Tugela and had pitched a large camp there. At 8:30 the first shell was sent in our direction. After firing 111 shots, the enemy, tired of the pastime, suspended operations. In the afternoon 29 more shells were fired by them, but with the same result as that of the morning. In the afternoon the Rhensoster-poort section of the Zoutpansbergs, including myself, received instructions to return to the kop already referred to and to which it had wisely been decided to send a very strong force. We arrived there about 9 P. M., and on our way were treated to several shots from the enemy, but with no damage. When night, however, came on, we were on the qui vive, and as a slight rain fell it had the additional advantage of covering us from our enemy.

BOER STORY OF COLENSO FIGHT.

"The day of battle was on the Friday. Early in the morning it was evident that the enemy intended to try conclusions with us. At 5:30 a bombardment from the enemy's lines started with such force and energy that it seemed impossible for any human being coming within their range to remain alive or intact. The kop already referred to by me, being protected by the Ermelo, Standerton, Zoutpansberg, and men from other commandoes, seemed to form an objective point for the enemy, as they soon made a movement to take a position, with the result that the enemy were driven back immediately. Almost within rifle range of us eighteen cannon of the enemy had been put on a spot close to the Tugela, and probably with a view to shelling our position and controlling the bridge leading to Colenso. For two hours an incessant cannonade, not only from the eighteen guns, but from cannons placed all over the enemy's position, belched forth a perfect storm of shot and shell, almost simultaneously. With this cannonade the enemy's infantry began to move forward. The whole country seemed alive with them, and I heard a remark, 'Why, they are coming on like ants and locusts.'

"For a little while our cannon still held their peace, and then began to pay the British back in their own coin. As I have already stated, an attempt was made to take our kop, and when the enemy found that this was not so easy, six cannon were put into position, and our strongholds shelled in a way which made it difficult to put one's head above a stone. During this cannonade, Commandant Joubert, of Ermelo, who seemed to be here, there, and everywhere, was wounded in the leg, but not seriously. Another attempt was made by the enemy to storm our position, with no better luck than the first. When they saw their object was not obtained, they shifted their cannon and gave us a little breathing time. In the meanwhile, our burghers, ensconced in a ridge close to Colenso, commenced pouring a deadly rain of bullets into the eighteen cannon referred to, with the result that the men commanding the guns were soon forced to retire, leaving behind the cannon and some killed and wounded.

"For a couple of hours the enemy attempted to get across the bridge of the Tugela, but the rain of Mauser bullets kept them well in check, and they were unable to cross the bridge. After about seven hours of continual firing, it became evident that the enemy was losing energy, and soon a tendency to retire became evident. Twice an attempt was made to recover the eighteen cannon, with the result that only half got away, and the others remained there until after the battle. It was a singular feat, silencing two batteries at 1,500 yards by Mausers. Several times attempts were made to bring horses out to remove these cannon, but as soon as they came in sight our Maxim-Nordenfeldt would cause them to scurry back. Soon the retirement of the enemy became general and a fusillade was poured into them. From all sides the enemy crept out of dongas and sluits, and hurried back to their camp, while they were being peppered in all directions from long range. During the retirement of the enemy their cannon was kept in play on the bridge, and so made it next to impossible for our men to come across and follow up the retiring forces.

Praise is due to Gen. Botha for controlling the movements of the various forces placed under him. General Botha is also deserving of the highest praise for frustrating Gen. Buller's attempt to sweep the Boers out of Natal. The British loss is estimated at 2,000 killed and wounded, while 150 have been taken prisoners."

W. S.

Horner's Furniture.

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of everything in the Furniture and Upholstery arts produced at home and abroad.

As "best in quality" always means "best in value," furniture buyers' interests can nowhere be served to better advantage than at our establishment.

Unequalled choice, latest creations and lowest prices at which standard goods can be manufactured and sold are additional advantages presented by our stock, in the plainest as well as in the richest lines.

Throughout our warerooms will be found many articles marked down to make room for incoming goods—a fact of special import in view of manufacturers' increase of prices now in force.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

SAVED AN AMERICAN CREW.

United States' Gratitude to an Italian Captain and Sailors.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 8.—Gen. Draper, the American Ambassador to the Court of Rome, has delivered to the Minister of the Navy at this city the watch and chain and the gold medals presented by the United States Government to Capt. Sucarino and the two sailors Gilberti and Scarpoti of the Italian bark Salvatore, as a token of gratitude on the part of the American people for their heroic action in saving the crew of the schooner William Daines. The presentation was made on Friday last, the watch being given to the Captain, the medals to the two sailors.

The little incident has been the cause of renewed good feeling on the part of Italy toward the United States, and comes very opportunely after the recent trouble in connection with the Tallulah affair, which has aroused such a violent storm of criticism in the Italian papers.

LEO XIII.'S SUCCESSOR.

Gossip in Rome About Cardinals Svampa and Gotti.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Italy, Feb. 8.—It is reported on reliable authority here that Cardinal Gotti is to replace Cardinal Svampa as Archbishop of Bologna upon the latter prelate's succession to the post of Vicar of Rome, left open by the death of Cardinal Jacobini.

The news has been received with much interest here in Rome, as the two Cardinals, Svampa and Gotti, are considered to be the most probable candidates to the Papal throne. Each is said to stand a better chance than the other by their respective partisans, but all are agreed that the contest will be confined to these two upon the death of Leo XIII.

Cardinal Gotti has for some years been a resident of the Eternal City, while Svampa has been mostly conspicuous by his absence from the home of the Papal Court, a fact said to have rather benefited than minimized his chances of future election.

COLLISION IN THE BOWERY.

Third Avenue Car Injures Two Passengers of a Spring Street Car.

Car 44 of the Third Avenue line, bound south, ran into the rear platform of crosstown Car 46 of the Spring Street line, at Spring Street, early yesterday morning, injuring two persons.

Benjamin Weissmann, fifty years old, a laborer, of 133 Goerck Street, who was standing on the platform of the Spring Street car, was thrown to the pavement and suffered a bad contusion of the thigh. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Charles Adler, thirty-five years old, a cigarmaker of 241 Rivington Street, who was sitting inside the car close to the rear platform, received contusions of the side. His wounds were dressed and he went home.

The three other passengers in the Spring Street car were badly shaken up and were cut by flying glass.

The Third Avenue car, which was crowded, continued on its way, but a citizen took the number of the car and gave it to Policeman Hinds.

Spring Street and the Bowery is known as a fire crossing, there being an engine company on Spring Street, and all cars are cautioned to slow up at such crossings, but it is said that the Third Avenue car was going at a high rate of speed.

GEORGE K. SHERMAN'S DEBTS.

Creditors Want Him Declared Bankrupt—Said to Owe $200,000.

It is said that George K. Sherman of Saratoga and Port Henry, N. Y., has about 150 creditors in this city to whom he owes bills running from $200 up to $10,000, and a number of them have joined in a petition which has been filed with the United States Circuit Court, asking that the young man be declared bankrupt. His creditors in this city include bankers, jewelers, hotel keepers, dry goods firms, horse dealers, carriage makers, and billiard table makers, and their claims aggregate $200,000. They believe that the court will appoint a trustee whose business it will be to see that the claims are paid out of the young man's annual income.

Mr. Sherman is about twenty-seven years old, and is the grandson of the late George R. Sherman, who was a millionaire iron founder of Port Henry, N. Y. He has an interest in his grandfather's estate, and his annual income is said to be $32,000. He made frequent trips to this city and lived in good style, but not extravagantly. About a year ago, however, it was noticed at the Waldorf-Astoria that only the most expensive cigars would suit him, and when he left the hotel, it is said, he had run up a bill of $1,100, most of which was for high-priced cigars. Other business concerns with which Mr. Sherman had credit found, too, that his orders with them were on the increase, and whatever he ordered was sent without question, and they now have bills against him. Among the banks that have claims are the Villas National Bank, the City National Bank of Port Henry, the First National Bank of Champlain, and the First National Bank of Saratoga.

Electric Car Kills a Child.

Lillie Nagle, the five-year-old daughter of John Nagle, a bartender, of 200 West Sixtieth Street, was run over and instantly killed shortly after noon yesterday in front of 28 Amsterdam Avenue by south-bound Car No. 213 of the Third Avenue line. Edward Clark, the motorman, and James D. Kearney, the conductor, were arrested and taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station House, where they were remanded for the Coroner.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

OPENING OF NEW DRESS GOODS.

FIRST SALE FROM FULL STOCKS.

This Much We KNOW—That BROADCLOTHS and HOMESPUNS will make three-fourths of the Season's Tailored Suits, and that our superb lines contain the cream of both branches.

We are also SURE—That the French novelty stuffs, "Crepes"—de chine laine, de chine plumetis, japons, pannes, directoire, liberty and satins; "Grenadines"—silk and lace, silk and wool, all silk, in stripes, bars, dots and combinations; "Silk Warps"—jacquards, voiles, (cristal and ondes,) armures and all their class, black and colored, will supply the field of street, evening and high novelty costuming from this head centre of distribution.

So, Too, in Colorings—Firmly settled are "nuances pastelles," "rose pecher," "gris aurore," "verts sanges," "rose de chine," "cois de rose" and "bleu neva;" all here in profusion, with much more of the half-tone family.

PRE-EMINENTLY SPECIAL.

5,000 yards of 56 inch all-wool Homespuns, a 75c. suiting by any standard, and so universally sold. Colors are gray, oxford, brown and blue. This one lot only; special **59c**

1,500 yards of 50 inch all-wool Black Cheviots, another invariable 75c. weave, unapproached in value at **55c**

TURNING TO IMPORTED WASH GOODS.

7,500 yards of Printed French Plumetis, beautiful array of new dotted designs and floral emblems. This 48c. fabric, Monday, per yard **25c**

THE MISSES' SUITS HAVE SPECIAL

Double breasted, tight fitting or fly front Eton Suits, with new overlaid pleated skirt and silk lined jacket; materials, Zibelines, Cheviots and Homespuns. Could be called special at $15; doubly so at **$12.75**

Coat and Eton Suits, of unfinished Worsted, Zibelines or French Venetians, grays and blacks. Peau de Soie facings, vest effect of yellow silk. Some on Percaline, most over-silk **$19.75**

DOMESTIC WASH GOODS COMPLETE.

Almost we are tempted to give every fabric's name—31 grand divisions, infinitely subdivided. Take a dozen as warrant for all—Dimities, Batistes, Dotted Swiss, Cable and Whipcords (differently wide), Japanese Crinkles, Satin Twills, Seersuckers, Chambrays, Mulls, Pongees, Kimberley Cloths, Rayes. Read between the lines—there is an untold story of ever-climbing wholesale prices that we did not (and you will not) pay because last Autumn we looked ahead. Find these and the following in our basement.

DOTTED MULLS, 10c.

Three hundred pieces of this excellent weave, showing elegant patterns that the best imported styles do not surpass . . . **10c**

WAISTS---WITHOUT COMMENT.

In Black Taffetas, corded back and front, new dress sleeves, flare cuffs **$2.98**

In Black Taffetas, with allover fine tucks, French backs; also in rich looking colored Corded Taffeta, latest back—both show dress sleeve **$3.89**

In Plain Taffetas and novelty stripes, also solid black. Many changes are rung upon cords and tuckings **$5.75**

In Plain Colored Taffetas and latest stripes—in colored and black satins—together presenting all varieties of model and trimming originality **$7.50**

In Novelty Wash Silks, variety of new Shirt and Waist effects, reproducing high art foreign ideas, in striped, corded and two-toned blends . . . . . **$3.89** and **$4.75**

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

POLITICS AROUND CHICAGO

The Cullom-Tanner Fight Has Invaded Cook County.

DEMOCRATS HOPE TO PROFIT

Split in Republican Ranks Leads Them to Work for the Control of the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The fight between Cullom and Tanner for the Senatorship has reached Cook County, and it threatens to extend to every county in the State. At the present time it looks as if Tanner were bent upon defeating his rival all over Illinois or else sending contesting delegations to the State Convention. In the counties which have already held their conventions there has been a bitter fight and it is not clear in some cases who has won. The soreness in the Republican ranks is growing daily, and the Democrats are correspondingly elated. At any rate, there will be a number of contesting delegates at the Peoria Convention which will make life a burden for the Committee on Credentials.

It becomes more evident every day that Tanner is a stronger man, in spite of his record, than his enemies in the party gave him credit for being, and that Mr. Cullom will find that he has no walk-away at Peoria or at the polls. Tanner is what is known as an "Indian" in politics. He is not given to heaping hot coals on an enemy unless the coals are likely to burn that enemy up.

What has lately tended to alarm Senator Cullom not a little is the fact that so far from receiving help from the White House, he is rather to be handicapped from that direction. This comes from the fact that friends of Controller Dawes have recently intimated that that gentleman would not make a bad United States Senator himself, and that he might possibly appear in Springfield some time when the joint balloting was going on.

That this fight may result advantageously to the Democrats is realized by the more conservative Republicans, and even some of their newspapers have sounded a warning note to that effect, but it has fallen on deaf ears. From a state of apathy a few months ago, the Democrats have begun to see some hope of another landslide next Fall like to that which gladdened them in 1892, and chances of nominations which last Fall went begging have now gone up to par. It is even hinted that Mayor Harrison repents of his hasty resolution not to become a candidate for Governor, and consoles himself with the thought that it is not too late to reconsider.

Although they have not yet named a possible candidate for the United States Senate, the Democrats have already begun a still hunt for the Legislature, taking advantage of the Tanner-Cullom row. If they do not feel certain of a majority on joint ballot they hone, and not without reason, to be able to dictate a candidate. They already have men in several of the doubtful counties working actively to secure the nomination of first-class men for legislative positions.

Here in Chicago they are making much capital out of the Boer war, imperialism, and the Macrum incident. The anti-British sentiment is being worked to a fever heat among the Germans and the Irish, and the pro-Boer meetings are multiplying every week. At these the Administration comes in for a merciless handling without gloves and race prejudice is worked for all it is worth. The hatred of the Germans for the British is very evident here, and the German press has been unsparing in its denunciation of England's policy in South Africa. Nor has it been any less lenient toward the Administration for its failure to express sympathy for the Transvaal or its responsibility for the Macrum incident.

It is almost needless to say that these same causes have had a deep effect upon Irish Republicans. Some of the best known of these have been outspoken in their fear that this country had entangled itself in some alliance with Great Britain. The Democrats have been greatly encouraged by these things, and they are not slow to take advantage of matters which may become issues in displacement of the rock which proved their undoing four years ago. Another thing which gives them hope is the fact that they are more likely to have local press support in the coming campaign. Not only do they rely on the full aid of the only Democratic daily which they lost four years ago, but one of the evening sheets of considerable circulation and influence shows signs of coming to their aid.

The Municipal Voters' League is again out asking Aldermanic candidates to sign a pledge promising aid in securing a non-partisan redistricting of the city, a stricter enforcement of the merit system, the limiting of franchises to twenty years, and various other things. Neither political party approves fully of the league's demands, and so far, the pledges have not been signed by a great number of people. Citizens have come not to regard the league very seriously, and politicians certainly do not. Few signers of previous pledges have troubled themselves to keep the promises, and their bad faith has not seemed to prevent their re-election. Some of those who did keep their promises after election misbehaved in other ways and hurt the cause of reform, which has never been very strong here because of the impracticable natures of the reforms.

The ordinance passed this week by the Council authorizing the issuing of $2,500,000 bonds for the purpose of establishing a plant to utilize the water power of the drainage channel meets with the Mayor's approval. The idea of the ordinance is to develop the water power for electric lighting and motive purposes, and to lease it from the Drainage Trustees at $4 per horse power. The bonds are not to be issued unless the Sanitary Trustees approve the scheme. The introducer of the measure said that the city was now paying $35 per horse power, and that with a plant utilizing the drainage channel the cost could be reduced more than three-fourths.

City Electrician Elliott says that with a plant of this sort Chicago could save $1,000,000 a year. The city could be lighted with arc lamps and gas and gasoline could be abandoned. The pumping stations would never be in danger of a coal famine, because coal would not be used. The police and fire stations and the City Hall would be lighted with electricity and the gas and other companies could be defied. A plant could also be established to consume garbage. The city's coal bill for this year is estimated at $390,000. The gas and gasoline bill will be about $600,000. It is using each year horse power which costs $183,000. All this will be eliminated from Chicago's expense account if the new plant is installed. It is proposed to spend the full amount of the bond issue in the erection of the plant at Lockport.

The only flaw in the scheme is a serious one, and may delay its realization for several years. It is that the right of the city to issue any more bonds is in question, and will have to be decided upon by the Supreme Court. It is said that certain bankers are willing to bring the matter before the court. The Supreme Court decision declaring illegal Section 49 of the new revenue law may be brought up again. Mayor Harrison says the courts may be appealed to if necessary. He is in favor of the city getting this lease of the water power as soon as possible, lest some private concern get its clutches upon it.

The Public Library is the latest institution to feel the pinch of the municipal stringency. Its employes have not been paid since last November. They had no money for Christmas. Fortunately, a savings bank came forward and offered to advance the salaries to date.

There was a "strike" of the County Judges this week, that part of the bench declining to accept its pay in the scrip which the county is now using in place of cash. This act on the part of the Judges called forth a pertinent remark from a juror who had just let a broker shave his warrant. He said that what was sauce for a two-dollar juror should be sauce for a five-thousand-dollar Judge. R. B. P.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

OF FEBRUARY THREE DAYS REMAIN

The Last Before Stock Taking

In view of great labor of Counting, Measuring, Listing and Entering every item in our stores—is it strange that we should want to make the task as light as possible?

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE AND HAVE BEEN

Never carry goods from year to year,
Stop not for cost—let stocks be clear.

Rain or Shine
THERE WILL BE BARGAINS
During Next Three Days

Ladies' 5.98 Satin Waists. 2.98
front of 32 cluster tucks, hemstitching between—new shaped French pleat back, new pointed collar and cuffs—choicest shades—Violet, New Blue, Automoblie, Cerise, etc., also Black—fresh, new, right out of the boxes—value 5.98; Pre-Inventory price 2.98.

3.49 Brilliantine Waists...1.98
full tucked front and back—dress collar and sleeves—Black and all colors.

15.00 Black Persian Capes. 9.98
Extra length—full Sable Fur Collar and front trimming—satin lined—just the thing for March.

12.98 Black Dress Skirts. 4.98
About 50 in all—in a variety of the most desirable material—stitched, trimmed, braided or appliqued—not more than two or three of a kind—were 8.98 to 12.98.

Girls' 7.98 Long Coats . 3.98
Fancy Rough Cloth—deep capes or collars—braid and velvet piping—6 to 14 years.

Novelties in Girls' Sailor Suits—Fine Serge and Cheviot—white, garnet, navy and marine—shawl or square sailor collar stitched or trim'd with braid—4 to 10 years.....3.75 to 9.50

Ladies' Drawers . . . 29
Good Canton Flannel—cambric ruffle—knickerbocker style; were 45 cents.

Ladies' 69 cent Gowns . 49
Good fleecy Outing Flannel—pretty stripes—some finished with beading.

2.25 Ladies' Corsets . . 97
and others up to 1.98 that were 4.98. Comprising Coutille, Sateen, Fancy Fabrics and Prunelle Cloth Corsets in a large variety of styles, but of which assortment of sizes are somewhat broken.

4.98 Boys' Suits . . 2.98
excellent quality—excellent fit—excellent styles—intermediate weight—ages 7 to 16.

1.49 Caps and Bonnets . 49
for Babies and Children to 6 years. Faille and Bengaline Silk—light and dark—Poke and tight-fitting effects—fur, ribbon and lace trim'gs—were sold at 1.49 to 1.98.

6.98 Taffeta Silk Skirts . 4.98
Red, Green, Blue and Black—one to four ruffles, with narrow pleating or deep accordion pleated ruffle.

Ladies' 3.98 Union Suits..1.98
All wool—fast Black—best Swiss make—all sizes.

69 and 98 cent Flowers . . 24
New Spring stock—French Roses, Violets, Daises and other flowers; also Berry and other foliage—Silk Velvet and fine, new, beautiful goods. Sprays, Clusters and large Bunches—these are really phenomenal value!

98 cent and 1.49 Laces . . . 69
Fine White Silk in applique designs, also Butter tinted Mechlins—6 to 9 inch.

Novelties in Nets and Insertings for Summer waists and dresses, At Most Attractive Prices.

1.25 to 1.69 Neck Ruffs . . 95
Liberty Silk—extra full—long pleated or ruffled ends—six styles.

39 cent Skirt Flouncings . . 19
Nainsook and Cambric—open and close patterns—4 to 7 inch—200 styles.

Novelties in All Overs and other Fine Embroideries for entire shirt waists or dress yokes—At very moderate prices.

New Ribbons at Special Prices

Satins and Taffetas; 3½ inch.....	.15
Fancy Stripes and Hemstitch; also 4½ inch Taffetas and Satins.....	.19
Double face Satins—cord edge—colors and Black—No. 30.....	.24

Novelties in fine Taffeta Ribbons—all widths and colorings, including the new Pastel shades—At less than Moderate Prices.

$10 Alaska Sable Scarfs . 4.49
Eight tails—rich silk linings. These are fine full scarfs—worth Ten dollars.

69 cent Pocketbooks . . 39
Combination Pocketbooks and Purses—Genuine alligator, seal and morocco—with and without aluminum corners.

6.98 Silver Lorgnettes . . 4.49
Sterling Silver; also French gilt or oxydized—handsomely carved—newest designs.

89 cent Fancy Taffetas . 49
Colored Hemstitch, Satin Stripes and changeable figures; also Black with colored stripes, figures or Polka dots—also Black Brocades—a great lot!

1.00 Extra Quality Foulards. 79
Two and three toned prints on Old Rose, Violet, Helio and the new Pastel Shades—also white figures on Blue 24 and 27 inch .....Comparison invited with those elsewhere sold at 1.00 and 1.25.

Best proof of values we offer in New Spring Silks are the many customers who return to buy after looking all around the city.

79 cent Black Taffetas . . 59
Splendid quality—27 inches wide—firm, strong weave, lustrous and of that soft finish now so desirable.

50c Wool Tailor Checks . . 19
in pretty combinations of Black-and-white and colors-and-white—so good a quality that they are generally sold as "all wool."

69 cent Dress Goods . . 49
Camelshair and Fancy Cheviots, Whipcords, Camelshair Plaids and Tailor Suiting Checks—good Spring colorings.

75 cent Vigoreaux . . 59
Nothing more popular for Spring—all the newest shades—pure wool.

Fine Wash Dress Fabrics. 12½
At this price Previous to Stock Taking, we offer 18 cent Cluster Cord Zephyrs, best colors; 18 cent Corded Ginghams, best colors; 27 cent Crêpes—all white or pink stripes; 35 cent French Check Ginghams—40 inch;

10 cent Fancy Lawns . . 6¼
Fancy designs in Pink and Blue; also Navy with white spots—40 inches wide.

12½ cent Crepons . . 6¼
Very fine texture—beautiful shades—Pink, Light Blue, Heliotrope, Red, Gobelin, in solid colors, or white with contrasting stripes.

6.98 Irish Point Curtains, 4.98
and 8.98 and 10.98 qualities at **5.98** and **6.98**
These are the prices at which we'll close out about 150 pairs—choice and tasteful designs, of which stock is now reduced to two, three and four pairs of a kind.

39 cent Nets and Muslins . 24
for Curtains—plain and Point D'Esprit and white Organdy with ruffle—Maltese, Woven Torchon and Point De Paris edges and insertings.

12.98 Mercerized Portieres 6.98
Not showy designs, but quiet, neat effects, specially made for Dining Rooms, Libraries and Halls—Oak and Forest Green colorings—heavy roped edges—also at 6.98 balance of 10.98 and 13.98 all-silk Damask Curtains.

59 cent Moire Skirtings . 39
Handsome stripes for skirts or suitable for linings.

39 to 60 cent Tuckings . 29
Cluster or Equal Tucks, with and without stripes, in open effects.

Ladies' 39 cent Hand'k'fs . 17
Fine all linen—Hemstitch and Initial.

Men's 49 cent Hand'k'fs . 29
All linen Hemstitch with Initial—Don't wait if you want them!

49 cent Table Damasks . 39
Extra heavy Cream—72 inch—7 patterns.

Pillow Cases and Sheets.
These prices for the made up articles are less than goods alone would cost.....As samples of pre-inventory values they are as representative as anything we could quote:

Pillow Cases—36 inch by 42.....	9
Pillow Cases—36 inch by 45.....	.10
Pillow Cases—36 inch by 50.....	.11
Pillow Cases—36 inch by 54.....	.12
Sheets—2½ yards by 1½ yds.....	.30
Sheets—2½ yards by 1¾ yds.....	.34
Sheets—2½ yards by 2 yds.....	.38
Sheets—2½ yards by 2¼ yds.....	.42
Sheets—2½ yards by 2½ yds.....	.47

6½ cent Muslins . . . 4⅞
Yard wide—Unbleached—excellent quality—our price is less than asked by the Bale!

Unless again announced in Monday or Tuesday evening papers, we cannot promise that all goods above mentioned will be found after Monday.... To avoid possible disappointment,

COME TO-MORROW!

At the Play and With the Players

To one who preserves enough of his youthful powers of appreciation and sense of illusion to enjoy melodrama the big show at the Garden Theatre is really a delightful treat. I have never grown tired of such plays, and would much rather see the comic drama of cupboard doors and red-headed buffoons suppressed than the serious if not profound drama of happy coincidences and hairbreadth escapes.

Things happen beautifully in Mr. Raleigh's new play, the last thing in the world any one of his personages possesses or needs is intelligible motive, the villains lend themselves most accommodatingly to the final retributive acts, and the good folks are all as blind as bats when need be. And yet, with it all, and with the expression "Remember, she is a woman!" adorning the very first scene of the first act, there is a sort of freshness and quasi-naturalness about it all that helps to keep one's interest right to the point of the easiest receptivity.

In the presence of Drury Lane melodrama one must never think, and if you can only give all your intellectual powers a rest when you go to the Garden Theatre you'll thoroughly enjoy the play. There are no rudely shocking things in it to suddenly awaken one from his dream and set his reasoning faculties working again. The pictures in "Hearts Are Trumps" (by the way, are hearts trumps? I cannot see that the play proves that) are frequently splendid—not particularly as paintings, though one or two of them are of an unusually good quality in that respect. They are full of life and motion. In the first act we have an excellent representation, according to our dim middle-class ideas of such things, of the intoxicating gayety of high life in a "fast set." The women come in from dinner all lovely, all obviously aristocratic, all cheerful, all beautifully and expensively attired. The gossip is much like the run of social chatter, and is yet sufficiently informing for the advancement of the theatrical scheme. When the men come from the dining room the illusion shakes a little. It is almost impossible to do anything with the kind of weak-kneed, rummy, flat-chested fellows obtainable for supernumerary parts in the theatre. If a fine-looking young man wants to go on the stage he generally can do better than just walk on, but the fine-looking young men seem to prefer to be bookmakers or bankers.

In the picture of a fête in the Botanical Gardens in the next act the stage is manifestly overcrowded, and the attempt of the crowd to represent constant motion has something of a treadmill effect. But the view of the interior of the big music hall, seen from its stage, with its lively audience, and every person in the stalls individualized, acted, not merely presented by an indifferent "super," could scarcely be surpassed in animation and actuality.

Thus far, pictorially, without considering at all the Alpine view of the last act, the new show is a veritable stunner, but it also has some sort of dramatic merit. Granting that, taking the play as a whole, the imitation of life in the representation of character acting upon character is untrue and valueless, yet there are some episodes, such as the scene in the millinery shop, which are admirably dramatic, while the thing moves from the very beginning and has the cumulative effect that all good melodrama must possess.

The acting is remarkably good, especially in the case of Jessie Busley, who ought to be thinking, by this time, of having plays written for her, if she is like most other young actresses, so many hits has she made; Holland, and Amelia Bingham. No part is badly played, and there is a semblance of nature even in speechless Old Gin, the music hall charwoman, while Grant Stewart's impersonation of the irritated manager of the music hall is one of a competent comedian's "good little bits." But no actor in the cast will gain much new repute from association with Mr. Raleigh's melodrama, excepting Miss Busley, whose study of the music hall artist has more breadth, variety, and force than anything else she has done, and Miss Bingham, who in taking up a rôle requiring the "grand style" may miss a trifle of the style, yet plays with unexpected force, verve, and sense of effect.

The formless acrobatic farce which came in in the late seventies and was highly popular throughout the eighties still survives, and a fresh example of its formlessness and general inanity is now on view at the Bijou Theatre. This piece is saved from collapse only by its songs. The music of Mr. Sloane, though never particularly original, is generally lively and tuneful.

Some sage of the newspaper world has lately been arguing with himself that the actor's calling is the only one in which success can be gained without intelligence. In view of recent proceedings in the brilliantly variegated sphere of sensational journalism the actor seems to have a suitable rejoinder ready made at hand. But, though there may be some small proportion of truth in the assertion that success on the contemporary dramatic stage can be secured with very little artistic intelligence and with a slight knowledge of literature, yet keen business intelligence, the commercial instinct highly developed, is generally associated with big theatrical triumphs nowadays. Moreover, in many other trades and callings no high order of intelligence is absolutely needful to secure success provided the vague element called luck enters into the proposition.

Every musician, painter, sculptor, physician, and lawyer can tell you a true and significant tale of some one person in his line of work who has secured fortune and a fair equivalent for fame on a very small intellectual capital. There are many very intelligent men and women in the theatrical calling, and the discussion of the chance of success in that trade without brains would not be more profitable than a consideration of the chances of sucess with the same deficiency in politics or the banking business. I know some lawyers, and some journalists, too, who do not know enough to go in off the golf course when it rains.

The hot argument about moral and immoral plays has lately been raging in this town to as little purpose as usual. It is generally brought up for purely sensational purposes by a newspaper, and all its drift is to the effect that the relations of the sexes should not be treated of in plays. Of course, if that were the rule there would be no dramatic art worth speaking of.

The play called "Sapho," at which most of the insincere attacks have lately been directed, is coarse, vulgar, and badly acted. But there have been other recent plays as bad. On the other hand, no such coarse language has lately been heard on the stage as used to be heard at Wallack's, as long as Lester Wallack kept alive there the old English traditions, when the scandal scene in "The School for Scandal" was given without expurgation. In that one of the old comedies, at least, the original text, which was never thought objectionable in Sheridan's day, was preserved to the last. When Daly revived Sheridan's masterwork in 1891 the nastiness in the scandal scene had disappeared. Thirty years before no one would have thought of suppressing it.

In the height of the Puritan revival of the early Victorian period the comedies of Farquhar and Vanbrugh were acted much as they were written, and taken as matters of course. Some of their scenes would be impossible nowadays. So would some of the "business" introduced in plays by Burton and the comedians of his era who used to make our grandfathers chuckle and roar.

These facts do not extenuate the needless indecency of "Sapho," nor, on the other hand, does the great rush to see "Sapho" prove that the public is necessarily vicious, but only that the play has been splendidly advertised. There is so much advertising of everything nowadays that the old Barnum methods of advertising a show are inadequate. "Sapho" has had the advantage of a whole season of abuse, two weeks' illness of the star, and a loud call upon the police to suppress it. Wherefore, even your washerwoman is aware of "Sapho."

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS

Mme. Modjeska's Return, a New Farce from London, and a Musical Piece.

Mme. Modjeska will begin an engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow night in her long-familiar English version of Schiller's "Mary Stuart." Mr. John E. Kellerd, who has not been seen here in a long while, will be the Leicester. Thursday evening Mme. Modjeska will appear for the first time in this city as Marie Antoinette in the drama written for her by Clinton Stuart. This play is in five acts, and its action begins in the Little Trianon, at the time of the first rumblings of the great upheaval, and proceeds at Versailles, in the Tuileries, and the Tower of the Temple, culminating in the Conciergerie.

Mr Stuart has kept as closely as possible to historical facts, but, of course, has been compelled to resort occasionally to the dramatist's license. A notable scene is said to be the interview with Mirabeau, in which the Queen is persuaded to urge the King to accept the new Constitution. Among the personages are the King, to be portrayed by Mr. Kellerd; La Fayette, Count d'Artois, the Dauphin, Mme. Adelaide, Santerre, Mme. Audu, and Simon the jailor. The cast will include John Malone, George Spencer, Wadsworth Harris, and Mary Hall.

Saturday afternoon Mme. Modjeska will make another change of bill, presenting "The Ladies' Battle," in which she will act Comtesse d'Autreval, and Cissie Loftus, who has been striving feebly as Bettina in "The Mascot," will appear as Léonie de Villegontier. The last performances in this city of an English version of Scribe's "Bataille des Dames" were given by the Kendals. Some years ago Helen Barry produced the old play elaborately at the Union Square Theatre, acting the Comtesse to the de Grignon of Charles Glenney. A notable performance of the comedy was given many years ago in the first Fifth Avenue Theatre, on Twenty-fourth Street, by Augustin Daly's company. The action was then condensed in one act, and the piece played about an hour. Fanny Davenport was the Comtesse; Agnes Ethel, Léonie; George Clarke, de Grignon; D. H. Harkins, Flavigneul, and Davidge, Baron Montrichard.

The company known as Charles Frohman's London Comedians will appear at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow night in a farcical comedy from the French "Ma Bru," entitled "My Daughter-in-Law." The principal actors are Seymour Hicks and his wife, Ellaline Terriss, who are both well known and liked here; Herbert Standing, brother of William T. Carleton, the singer, who acted so well some years ago in "The Other Man" at the Garden Theatre, and Fanny Brough, of a famous English theatrical family and renowned as one of the best comic actresses on the English stage. They will be associated here with Ferdinand Gottschalk and Margaret Robinson of Mr. Frohman's "American Comedians." The story of "My Daughter-in-Law" is told as follows:

Reginald Mainwaring, a frivolous old gentleman, who makes his Parliamentary life a cloak to his peccadilloes, has a son who has married a pretty girl to whom his mother has taken a violent aversion. Mrs. Mainwaring, Sr., is positive that Mrs. Mainwaring, Jr., is no better than she ought to be, and as she wishes her son to marry the Countess Lodoiska, she watches her for the purpose of verifying her suspicions to the end that her son may obtain a divorce. Father and mother and son and daughter-in-law occupy two flats in the same mansion, and there are constant family jars. Mrs. Mainwaring, Sr., gives a dinner party at which her daughter-in-law appears in a similar dress to hers. This is a signal for a skirmish, in which the mother-in-law is worsted, for her daughter-in-law redresses the grievance by retiring to her own rooms. All the guests, one by one, retire, in a whirlwind of excuses, to the flat below, whither Mrs. Mainwaring, Jr., has preceded them. Complications ensue when, believing she is on the scent of discovering her daughter-in-law's backsliding, Mrs. Mainwaring, Sr., discovers the Countess in the arms of her indiscreet, if elderly, husband.

"Mamzelle 'Awkins," a musical farce by Richard Carle and Herman Perlet, will be produced at the Hammerstein's Victoria tomorrow night. The company includes Josephine Hall, Marguerite Sylva, the Beaumont sisters, G. C. Boniface, Jr., Richard Carle, William Armstrong, Snitz Edwards, Mrs. McKee Rankin, Charles Danby, and Mamie Gilroy, as well as a young woman named Elfie Fay, who is said to have made an immense hit in Boston in a speechless rôle.

The plot does not matter, of course. There is some sort of an imbroglio concerning the shifts of a young bankrupt nobleman to escape the importunities of his chief creditor, a money lender, who wishes him to marry the daughter of the inventor of a new soap. This makes it necessary for the aforesaid bankrupt nobleman to pretend that he is not married and to keep his wife quiet is not an easy job.

Carl Wagner, the new star of the Irving Place Theatre, will make his first appearance next Thursday night. He has long been associated with the Deutsches Theater in Berlin, and next Autumn will take his place as the principal actor in the new theatre in Hamburg. Wagner will make his first appearance here as the bell founder, Heinrich, in Hauptmann's beautiful play, "Die Versunkene Glocke," with Emmy Scroth as Rautendelein, the part formerly acted here by Agnes Sorma. It will be worth while to see this performance of the best poetic drama Germany has produced lately, especially as an English version of it will soon be acted here by Mr. Sothern, Miss Harned, and their company.

Among the other parts which Herr Wagner will shortly present are Schiller's Don Carlos, Shakespeare's Hamlet, Marcus in Wildbrandt's "Arria and Messalina," Leander in Grillparzer's "Hero and Leander," and Orestes in Goethe's "Iphigenie."

"The Storm," a translation of a Russian drama, which treats of family life in the era of Peter the Great, and is believed to closely analyze the Russian character, will be acted at Carnegie Lyceum next Friday and Saturday evenings in "The Course of Modern Plays." Florence Kahn will appear as Kafia, the heroine.

The company of Japanese actors which has been appearing in various cities will begin a fortnight's engagement in this city next Thursday night, under the management of Mrs. Robert Osborn. The leaders are Otto Kawakami, said to be an actor of uncommon ability, and Sada Yacco, a woman of uncommon talent. Their principal plays are "Zingoro," founded on the same legend as "Pygmalion and Galatea," and a tragedy called "The Geisha and the Knight."

MIDGE OF "THE COWBOY"

Minnie Dupree Talks of Her Callings and Her Aspirations.

"I suppose it isn't seasonable," said Miss Minnie Dupree, apropos of a beautiful springlike day last week, "but it is delightful. I am usually nearly frozen here in the Winter because I came from California, where the climate is milder. Yes, it was in California that I first went on the stage in a stock company. There is nothing like a stock company for a beginner, but after that it is not so good; it is as bad as a long run. It is the extremes that are not good in any way. I know when I have had a long run as in 'Susan' and 'Held by the Enemy,' it is almost impossible to get away from the personality of the parts afterward.

"Stock companies seem to be quite the thing now, but they have to work so hard I don't know how the actors do justice to themselves or anything else. I have friends in them, and I know from their experience. It is really hard labor. They have two performances a day or at least three matinées a week, and then there are rehearsals in the morning, and I don't know how they do justice to small things, to say nothing of larger parts. They pay good salaries, but they all earn them. Yes, as a rule I think they get better salaries all around than the other companies. In an ordinary company there are usually the leading man and leading woman, the ingenue and the character man, perhaps, who get good salaries, while the other performers are taken from the schools perhaps or have had less experience and don't get as much.

"My life in California had nothing to do with my liking for Midge in 'The Cowboy and the Lady," though I did like that part. Midge was so simple and so innocent and so wild and brave, and Mr. Goodwin is always delightful to act with, he is such an artist. My life in California was spent most of the time at school, though I spent the Summers on my uncle's ranch, and I knew something of the Western life. I love outdoor life, but haven't much inclination for anything except horses. My greatest ambition is to have a big country place with all kinds of big dogs—Great Danes, St. Bernards—and horses; every animal that walks on four feet and some that go on two.

"I learned to ride when I was only in short skirts, and rode then cavalier fashion. I don't know as I know how to ride correctly. I learned to stick on, so that I never have a fall. I have a horse here, and he is the best in all the world; he is like a mother's first child to me. He is a combination horse, and I drive as well as ride him. He is a beautifully gaited horse under the saddle, and you don't always find that in a horse that is driven. I take him out almost every day; you have to keep a horse in good condition. You are really a slave to a horse in the city.

"In the Summer when I am out of town I spend almost all the time with him, and they say that they think I would have a little room built next to mine and have him sleep there if I could. I kiss him every morning and every night. Jack has a will of his own, and he won't always allow me to show off as I would like. When I am driving and want to sit back in the cart to make a good appearance, then he is sure to want his head and spoil it all. He took all the wings from a hat of mine once. I was just going abroad and had gone into the stall with him—he always has a box stall—to say good-bye, but as he didn't get the sugar I always give him quite as soon as he expected it, he simply helped himself to the two wings in my hat and took them off with one bite. But I did not mind a little thing like that.

"I have tried to train him, but I have not been as successful as I might be. I saw a woman in the circus with a horse which was high-school trained which would pick up her handkerchief from the ground and turn his head and give it to her. It looked very simple, so I took Jack up in the Park and put my handkerchief and some sugar down on the ground and started to train him in the same way. He would take the sugar every time, but he never touched the handkerchief, so I came to the conclusion that perhaps it was not as easy as it looked."

Miss Dupree has a framed pen-and-ink sketch which shows her driving in the cart with Jack, who "has his head," while she is gently expostulating in soft tones, "Quiet, Jack. Quiet, Jack," and a very much scared young man is falling off the seat. She has more confidence in Jack's docility than some of her friends have, and this represents what was partially an actual experience.

"But I have strong wrists," Miss Dupree went on; "and then there is everything in learning a horse's mouth.

"I am just now going to do a stunt in regard to age," she continued, going back to the stage again. "I was fourteen as Midge in 'The Cowboy,' and now I am going to be a woman of twenty-six. I have been fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen, but this is the oldest I have ever been. I have had a part sent up to me that they want me to try in Boston with Clara Lipman and Louis Mann, a new play of Mr. Rosenfeld's that is to be brought out the 19th of March. That will be an emotional rôle. My frantic desire on the stage is to do what I never can do," she went on with a laugh; "to play the part of a big, beautiful, brilliant, wicked adventuress. That is my desire, not my ambition. My ambition is to be a fine character actress. I never could play leading parts, because I am not large enough.

"In Midge in 'The Cowboy and the Lady' all that was necessary was to get the Western atmosphere and then it was a straight part. My part in 'The Two Little Vagabonds' was a real character part. That was the part, I think, I really loved best of all. There was a poor sickly little consumptive boy, and that had to be shown in every act. Character acting is one of the highest things on the stage. E. M. Holland shows what can be done in character work. He disguises his personality entirely; he becomes another person. Character work is more interesting, for you analyze and create so much more than in a straight part. In the straight parts you speak the lines naturally. It is difficult to be absolutely natural on the stage, but to be some one entirely different from yourself and then to be natural is much more difficult.

"It is harder in a way to play a pathetic part. I used to suffer in playing the little consumptive boy, but you put on the character like a glove. I don't believe in letting go of yourself and having tears in the eyes. The tears must be in the throat and in the heart. The way to do it is as Bernhardt does. She makes you think the tears are there and that you see them, but they are not.

"I wonder," said Miss Dupree, as the conversation turned to the subject of some of the plays now on the stage in New York, "if the audiences do really like the kind of plays we are having. It seems that suggestiveness must have some particular fascination. I feel very sincerely that some change should come. I don't know where we are going to land if it doesn't. It is a dreadful state of affairs when dignified leading women in high-class playhouses have to do things that some of them do now and that a few years ago would have been shocking and horrifying. The actresses don't like it, I am sure of that—at least those that I know. I have heard quite a good deal of it. So many have had things that they objected to doing. But if it is in the piece all they can do is to do it.

"We don't do what we wish to do. We are given parts, and we take them and as artists make the most of them that we can. Some one asked me if I would play Sapho if it was a part suited to me and I was asked to do it. Of course everything is governed by circumstances. I don't like to wallow in mental mire, but if I was offered the part and a good salary—well, I don't know what I should do."

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Comparatively few persons know that Mrs. Craigie, (John Oliver Hobbes,) who wrote "The Ambassador," is an American woman. She was Pearl Morgan Richards, and was born in Boston, but most of her education she got in London. She studied music with Macfarren and took a degree at the University College, London. Her first book, "Some Emotions and a Moral," was published in 1881.

The first performance of the dramatization of "David Harum" will be given by Mr. Crane and his company in Rochester about April 9. Mr. Crane expresses himself as delighted with the development of the title character under the skill of the playwright. The whole action of the piece will pass in Homeville, and Mary Blake, to be impersonated by Percy Haswell, is said to be a charming character. William Sampson and George Devere will have congenial rôles.

The hero of the new romantic drama, "The Pride of Jennico," to be produced at the Criterion Theatre March 6, is Basil Jennico, who goes to Hungary to take possession of hereditary estates with the understanding that he shall not marry beneath the dignity of the family. The story of the play, founded by Abby Sage Richardson and Grace L. Furniss, upon the novel by Egerton Castle, is told briefly as follows: Basil receives a visit from the Princess Marie Ottilie of Dornheim, accompanied by her maid. She passes herself off as the maid and introduces the latter as the genuine Princess. Anxious to contract so ambitious an alliance, Jennico becomes engaged to the woman he believes to be the Princess, although he actually has fallen in love with the supposed maid. The real Ottilie (the maid bears the same name as the Princess) loves Jennico, but wishes to find out whether he loves her for herself alone, or only because she is of royal birth. At the wedding ceremony the bride is heavily veiled, and it is not until they return to Jennico's castle at Tollendhal that the young man discovers that he has wedded, apparently, the lady in waiting. Furious over the deceit, Basil, nevertheless, bridles his wrath through his intense love for the woman who has become his wife. In the second act Prince Eugen of Lusatia, a cousin of Ottilie's, who is in love with her, appears. He is anxious to win her away from Jennico and uses every endeavor to this end, going so far as to incite his hirelings to assassinate Jennico on numerous occasions. Seeing Ottilie in company with the Prince, and, of course, knowing nothing of her real position in life, Jennico, stung with jealousy, provokes a quarrel with his bride, and the result is their separation. Not until she is gone from his home does he realize how well he loves her, and throughout the remainder of the play's action he is constantly endeavoring to win her back. Prince Eugen, all in his power to prevent this, and it is only after Jennico has killed him in a duel, and, single handed, disarmed his numerous cohorts, that he is successful in reclaiming his wife. Not until the last act does the bridegroom learn that his wife is really the Princess and as high-born as himself. Mr. Hackett will portray Jennico and Miss Bertha Galland the Princess.

"Mme. Butterfly," the new one-act play made by David Belasco on the basis of John Luther Long's story, has for its heroine a Japanese girl who marries an American naval officer. The husband, under orders, goes home promising to return. In his absence a boy is born. The young mother waits many weary months for the return of the father. When at length he comes he brings an American wife and a handsome present for the mother of his child. The Japanese woman takes her own life. The little play will be given for the first time at the Herald Square Theatre a week from to-morrow night, and Blanche Bates will then offer as a contrast to her portrayal of the deplorable stocking model of "Naughty Anthony," and in the same bill, a study of the emotions and the sacrifice of the Japanese woman.

Belasco gravely announces (he is always grave) that silk stockings will be given as souvenirs to all women who attend the seventy-first performance of "Naughty Anthony," March 12.

A number of brilliant young actresses of the future have parts in the new English melodrama at the Garden Theatre. They are members of the aristocracy in the gambling scene of Act I., plain, nice folks in the Botanical Gardens, and the hoi polloi in the music hall episode. They are also dissatisfied young milliners in the Phrynette scene. One of them is Nora Dunblane, a graduate of last year's class in one of the local dramatic schools. She has a voice and presence, and acts her small part very naturally. One of her classmates, Marion Gardinier, has a showier but not more important part as Lady Dovedale. A rôle of rather larger importance than either of these is borne in a most agreeable manner by Miss Sara Perry, who, one whole season, acted the opposite rôle to Mr. Gillette in "Secret Service." She is a handsome woman and a competent actress. The cast of "Hearts Are Trumps" represents a very large salary list.

In the new "coon" divertissement of "Aunt Hannah" at the Bijou Theatre, as in most other similar divertissements, there are no "coons." A stanza of Mr. Clay Greene's poem, set to music by Mr. A. B. Sloane, is sung by Mr. Hallen, and with the chorus, by the company, the calcium man gives the whole stage the freckled appearance of a tiger lily. "She's my tiger lily" is the burden of the song. The dancing interlude is highly effective. This song and dance saved a feeble farce from collapse.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

CASINO.—The third and final week of "Princess Chic" begins to-morrow evening.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Donnelly stock company will revive "Lord Chumley."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—David Belasco's "Naughty Anthony" continues to attract large audiences.

DALY'S THEATRE.—Large and fashionable audiences have attended "The Ambassador" during the past week.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—The spectacular extravaganza "Broadway to Tokio" continues to test the capacity of this house.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Although "Way Down East" is approaching the end of its fourth month, the attendance shows no sign of diminishing.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—To-morrow evening ushers in the last week of Chauncey Olcott's season in "A Romance of Athlone."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"The Rogers Brothers in Wall Street" returns to this city for a week's engagement, after which the attraction will resume its road tour.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—From the present indications of the advance sale of seats, "Sapho" promises to fill the theatre to its utmost capacity for three weeks to come.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—"When We Were Twenty-One" is nearing the end of its engagement. Beginning with to-morrow evening the play enters upon the last two weeks.

GARRICK THEATRE.—William Gillette is still giving his performances of "Sherlock Holmes" to all the business that the house can hold. To-morrow night he begins his nineteenth week.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—The house still sells out at every performance. Miss Anna Held will not continue in "Papa's Wife" beyond the last Saturday in March, as she sails the following week for Paris, where she is to play in French and English during the exposition.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Dainty Duchess company will present a burlesque under the title of "Sapho in Chinatown." In the olio will appear Letta Meredith, Walz and Ardelle, Junie McCree, Matt Trayers, Swor and De Voe, Howard and Emerson, and the Mimio Four.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The one hundred and seventh performance of "Ben-Hur" will occur to-morrow evening, the piece now being in its fourteenth week.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—Vera De Noie's production of "Devil's Island," founded on the Dreyfus case, is to be given this week.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—To-morrow night Andrew Mack begins a week's engagement, and will present "The Last of the Rohans," which he gave for a couple of months early in the season at the Academy of Music. In addition to the regular Saturday matinée, there will be a matinée on Wednesday afternoon.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The comedienne Marie Dressler heads the programme at Mr. Proctor's up-town theatre, with her skit "Twenty Minutes in Shirtwaists." Other numbers are Daisy Lovering and company in her comedietta, "Jimmy's Marie"; Mlle Ani, Patterson brothers, Charles King, Pete F. Baker, Reed and Shaw, Michelson brothers, and Ostrado.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—An uncommonly good vaudeville bill is to be found in the continuous programme this week. Flo Irwin, assisted by Walter Hawley, will be seen in "The Gay Miss Con." Patrice, the comedienne, presents a répertoire of playlets, and Ward and Curran, Musical Colbys, Charles G. Kilpatrick, Pollie Holmes, C. W. Littlefield, Belle Hathaway's monkey circus, Provo, and a dozen more will be seen.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—McIntyre and Heath, the comedians, will be the leading feature in the lengthy programme prepared for the patrons of this house. They will be supported by a large company of vaudeville artists, which includes the three Nevaros, acrobats; Johnson and Dean, the Young American Quintet, Charles J. Steine, and Olive Evans, Cheridah Simpson, Derende and Breen, and Bicknelle.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL.—The programme announced by the management for the opening attraction of this new house includes the Wine, Woman, and Song company, together with an olio that embraces the following vaudeville artists: Williams and Tucker, "Skinny's Finish"; Newell and Shevette, Frank Latona, the Burke brothers, the Jenny Eddy Trio, the Rackett brothers, Kine and Gotthold, Mazuz and Mazett, and Bennett and Rich.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—A particularly attractive programme is offered next week, including Robert Hilliard, in the sketch, "The Littlest Girl," by Richard Harding Davis; Harding and Ah Sid, Montrell, juggler; Albert L. Guille, the tenor; Carl Damann's troupe of acrobats, Fisher and Carroll, Irish comedians; the biograph with its new views, Silvern and Emery on the flying rings, the Arleys, Rooney sisters, violinists; Haliday and Ward, Budd brothers, comic acrobats; James A. Dunn, the mimic, and S. Stebbins.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Manager Huber brings to the fore an all-star bill replete with novelties. The Tokio Royal Acrobats, who made their American début last Monday, are retained in this week's bill. They will present a new series of acrobatic, magical, and other feats. Little Cuba, the midget horse, is a particularly popular feature. Giovani's trained birds are a revelation in acts of the sort, and the Nonpareil Musical Four, Allen's Punch and Judy, Capt. Fisher, the tattooed wonder, and other freaks and curiosities are to be seen.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—There will not be any chance of the new Clyde Fitch play, which was written for the Empire Theatre company, being produced at the Empire Theatre this season. The success of "Brother Officers" precludes the possibility of anything new being offered at that house before next season. If the stock season at the Empire is prolonged beyond May, the company possibly may appear in a new performance of their success of last season, "Lord and Lady Algy," and there may be some representations of "A Man and His Wife."

CRITERION THEATRE.—Miss Maude Adams will close her eight weeks' engagement in "The Little Minister" next Saturday night. When she appears in this city again next season it will be in a new play, which she will present at the Knickerbocker Theatre. She has made a marvelous record in "The Little Minister," presenting the piece to over 1,500,000 people and taking over $1,500,000 in receipts for the more than 800 performances she has given. During her last week at the Criterion she will give an extra matinée on Wednesday. On Monday, March 3, the theatre will be closed, and on Tuesday evening J. K. Hackett will appear in "The Pride of Jennico."

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—A straight vaudeville programme will be presented this week. It includes Marguerite Cornille, Montgomery and Stone, the eight Mascotts in their musical act; Henri French, the juggler and bicycle rider; Maude Courtney, Delmore and Lee, Fields and Ward, La Petite Adelaide, Lucie Verdier, Lawson and Namon, and Latina. In the concert arranged for to-night are Gilmore Band, Louise Beaudet, Truly Shattuck, Marguerite Scott, York and Adams, Nelston and Abbey, Young American Quintet, Mark Sullivan, Mignani family, Lucie Verdier, Stanley and Wilson, Delle Thompson and Lydia Hall and William E. E. Doyle, Jr., will appear.

EDEN MUSEE.—An elaborate and realistic wax group was placed on exhibition yesterday afternoon. It consists of nine figures, and occupies a special room in the American Gallery. The subject is the death of Gen. Lawton in the Philippines. In the background is an ingeniously arranged painting, representing the lowlands and the river near San Mateo. Here and there are groups of insurgents firing at the American troops. In the foreground is a trench for the soldiers. In this trench are six soldiers leveling their guns. One of their number has just been struck by a bullet. In front of the trench and directly exposed to the enemy stands Gen. Lawton in fighting uniform. The fatal bullet has just struck his bosom, and he is about to fall.

NOTES OF THE FOREIGN STAGE.

As a play appropriate to the prevailing spirit in London, "Bootles's Baby" is to be revived at the Garrick Theatre. C. W. Garthorne, a brother of Mr. Kendal, who originated the character of Capt. Lucy on the London stage in 1888, and afterward played the part here when Kate Claxton and C. A. Stevenson imported the comedy, will return to his original rôle. "Bootles's Baby" was dramatized from John Strange Winter's story by Hugh Moss.

August van Biene has just given his 2,000th performance in England of his play called "The Broken Melody." He could not find audiences for his play in this country, where the great, dull, middle class of playgoers does not exist. "The Broken Melody" was not lively and strong enough for the illiterate multitude and quite out of the question as entertainment for cultivated persons.

Miss Clo Graves's new farcical piece, produced in London last night by Yorke Stephens, dimly remembered here as Mr. Otis Skinner's predecessor in the company of Daly's Theatre many years ago, is called "The Bishop's Eye," a somewhat theological title, the principal character being an Archdeacon.

Many inquiries are made as to the whereabouts of Mr. E. S. Willard, who has not acted since he fell sick of typhoid fever in Chicago nearly three years ago. Mr. Willard is quite well now, but is enjoying his leisure so much that he intends not to return to the stage until next November. His plans are not settled.

While Mr. Mansfield promises to produce in this country Herman Merivale's Don Juan play, Martin Harvey, who dallied with it some time in London, has thrown it aside in favor of another drama on the same subject, namely, "Don Juan's Last Wager," by Mrs. Gabriella Cunninghame Graham, a lady of Spanish birth, who has written several books about the literature of Spain.

John Hare has just completed a quarter-century of theatrical management in London. He left the Bancrofts' company at the little Prince of Wales's Theatre in 1875 to begin on his own account at the old Court Theatre, where his first play was "Lady Flora," by Charles Coghlan. He was afterward associated with the Kendals at the St. James's, was Director of the Garrick, which was built for him, a long while, and has latterly controlled the Globe.

Instead of valuing the poetic beauty of the last scene in "Rupert of Hentzau," lately produced at the St. James's Theatre, the London newspapers clamor for a "happy ending." Rassendyll, in their opinion, should accept the horrible alternative, privately marry Flavia, and reign in Ruritania in dead Rudolf's name, as King. Alas for romance!

Some of the London critics find Pinero's "Dandy Dick," revived at Wyndham's Theatre, already old-fashioned and out of date.

That insatiate collector of theatrical anecdote, T. Edgar Pemberton, has just published in London a joint biography of the Kendals.

The story is current in Paris that Hortense Schneider, the original actress of the heroines of the Offenbach works, "La Grande Duchesse" and "La Belle Hélène," is in a convent at Toulouse, and will probably take the veil. She is considerably more than sixty years old, and her theatrical triumphs were noteworthy incidents in the closing years of the Second Empire.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell has a new one-act play called "Mrs. Jordan," dealing with an imaginary incident in the life of the charming actress of whom Charles Lamb wrote so eloquently

In Warsaw a stolen translation of Wilson Barrett's "The Sign of the Cross" has just been acted under the title of "Lygia," which is the name of the heroine in "Quo Vadis."

LAURENCE IRVING'S NEW PLAY.

In their new romantic drama, "Bonnie Dundee," which Robert Taber will produce at the London Adelphi, Laurence Irving and Tom Hesslewood take the same view of the "scourge of the lowlands," Claverhouse, as Scott takes of him in "Old Mortality." The incidents, however, are not those of Scott's novel. Nor is the play, properly speaking, historical. In James Graham of Claverhouse they have a historic figure for the hero of their story. A background of history they also introduce in a picture of the Court of James II., at the moment when courtiers, Generals, and even Princes of the blood royal were stealing off to join the standard of the Prince of Orange. History, moreover, provides them with a civil war, a sea of raging passions, and a tide of chance on which the fortunes of their heroes ebb and flow. Yet in the main their story owes little to any history of the brilliant soldier whose career is their chief theme.

Among historians two parties contend over the bones of Claverhouse. Macaulay denounces him as a murderer; Napier upholds him as a great statesman. Mr. Irving and Mr. Hesslewood take the latter view. One incident in the life of Claverhouse, however, no apologist has been able to explain away—his slaughter of the "Christian carrier"; and his suitable for the dramatists with the basis of their play. Through the burning words of Macaulay the play acquires a tragic pathos all its own.

John Brown, a poor carrier of Lanarkshire, was seized by Claverhouse and his dragoons, summarily examined and convicted of Nonconformity, and sentenced to death. It was said that even among this brutal soldiery it was hard to find an executioner. For the man's wife was at his side, and the little child by the hand, and the pinioned prisoner "prayed long and fervently, as one inspired," till Claverhouse in a fury shot him dead.

It was recorded by credible witnesses that the widow cried out in her agony, "Well, sir, well, the day of reckoning will come," and that the murderer replied, "To man I can answer for what I have done, and, as for God, I will take Him into mine own hand." Yet it was rumored that even on his seared conscience and adamantine heart the dying ejaculations of his victim made an impression which was never effaced.

The incident is not introduced into the play, but its effect upon Claverhouse and influence upon his fortunes are made manifest throughout, from the opening scene of his rudely interrupted bridal in a remote village in the Western lowlands, still simmering with revengeful resentment, to the last, of his final battle and greatest victory, in the Pass of Killiecrankie. And prominent among the characters is that of the carrier's little boy, made fatherless by Claverhouse's hand, but employed by the dramatists to discover the gentler side of their hero's fiery nature.

The great scene in "Bonnie Dundee" is laid in the Edinburgh Hall of Convention. Amidst the jangle of party clamor, Jacobite crying out against Orangeman, and treacherous peers wavering between the rival bids for support of James and William, Claverhouse spurs into the town at the risk of his life to plead the cause of his master, whose faithlessness he rewards with unswerving fidelity. How the cause is lost, how Claverhouse himself barely escapes with his life, are incidents in a scene in which the pulse of patriotism beats high.

At the battle of Killiecrankie the cavalry hesitated to charge, whereupon Dundee stood up in his stirrups, and, waving his hat, invited them to come on. As he lifted his arm his cuirass rose, exposing the lower part of his left side, where a musket ball struck him. His horse sprang forward and plunged into a cloud of smoke and dust which hid from both armies the fall of the victorious General. A person named Johnstone, according to the historian, caught Dundee as he sank down from his saddle. "How goes the day?" he gasped faintly. "Well for King James," answered Johnstone; "but I am sorry for your lordship." "If it is well for him," said the dying soldier, "it matters the less for me." And so he died.

Meanwhile the Highlanders, knowing nothing of the General's fall, had pressed forward; King William's infantry were routed, his cavalry galloped off in disorder; all was over. Macaulay has left a vivid picture of the scene in twenty words: "The mingled torrent of redcoats and tartans went raving down the valley to the gorge of Killiecrankie."

MRS. JOHN WOOD.

Speaking of Violet Vanbrugh's portrayal of the horsey woman in the revival of "Dandy Dick," London Truth recalls Mrs. John Wood's portrayal as follows: "The psychology of powerful personalities is perhaps the most interesting study that the opening century will lay at our feet. The action of an individual upon his environment, the reaction of the same upon him. When the first element in the problem is dynamic we have the creation of a new type, which implies that a former convention has been obliged to make way for one younger and more powerful, more expressive of the sensations and ideas of the present time, that the environment has had to give way. When this new type has once taken root, it will flourish until a stronger and younger type comes and kills it, precisely as in the struggles for existence first revealed by Darwin. The most interesting feature of the problem is its application to the arts. The convenience of the stage, as the conventions of painting and literature, are there to prove that it is not from the general development of the race of artists that the progress comes, but from the appearance of a single gifted individual, who is a law unto himself.

"A good instance of this on the stage is Mrs. John Wood. Whatever one's feelings may be as to the quality of her talent, there can be no doubt that the talent, which is nothing more than the personality in expression, is there. Every movement betrays originality. Mrs. John Wood long ago created a type, the matron of Newmarket. Based partly on observation, but mostly drawn from the inner depths of her consciousness, the type of the sporting woman on the stage was thus created, and will persist until a stronger arise and conquer it. Every one who has been much to races must know that the woman who frequents them is by no means of necessity vulgar, loud, or in the least noisy.

"In fact, the great majority are the reverse. Vulgarity and noise, of course, exist, and one could name several representatives of the party of clamor both inside and outside of the aristocracy. But their idiosyncrasies are not representative, not necessary. They are not typical. But the Newmarket lady on the stage must be noisy, loud, and, at any rate, ape vul

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

An attractive little turnout that is seen every day in the vicinity of one of the private schools of the city is a little basket carriage drawn by a small pony. Two sisters drive to and from school in it. A fur-caped coachman, who looks much too large for the little vehicle, takes the carriage back in the morning and drives back to the school at noon, but when the girls are in they handle the reins while he sits at the back and holds the books.

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There is a woman in town who is wondering if there are regular rug stealers. She is the owner of a house which was at one time a regular town house, but which she has now made over into small first-class apartments. These she likes to make as presentable as possible, and for the lower hall, which is marble-tiled, she had handsome rugs made to fit different spaces. Now the rugs are gone, and where she does not know, and, as another woman tells a similar story, she has come to the conclusion that there must be thieves who make it their business to look out for doors that are sometimes left open for a few moments.

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One thing that the dog show has developed this past week has been that dogs make a distinction between people. A great many of the dogs seemed to have a great dislike to children. They were gentle and kind when either men or women were around, but if a child even passed they became furious and were so savage that it was evident that they would be dangerous if they were loose. A few of the dogs objected to women and did not mind men or children. Most of the dogs smiled upon the men. One of the greatest pleasures of the dog show to people who are fond of dogs, even if they have not a scientific appreciation of them, is the dog smile. It begins in the mouth and eyes and extends gradually to the tail. It is an expression of unbounded friendliness that brings a warm feeling to the heart of the dog lover.

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The children had saved their pennies to buy dolls. They were well brought up children, not pampered by unnecessary quantities of toys. Often, as in this case, they saved their money to buy things they greatly wished for, and appreciated them accordingly. And these dolls they desired very much, and though they were only little ten-cent bisque dolls, the directions given for the purchase were particular.

"Now, papa," said one, "don't just buy any doll you see. Take it up and look it right in the eyes, and if it looks as if it loved you, then you can buy it."

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They said harsh, hard things about England at the meeting of the Society for Political Study last Tuesday. They said things harsher and more bitter than one would have thought women, knowing what this war in which England has engaged has cost the women of the country, could say. "Bitter vituperation," Mrs. Stanton Blatch called it, and she reminded the society that men often fight urged on by the bitter words of women. It was Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake who put the matter in a way to appeal to the hearts of women.

"My heart is with the women of both nations," she said. "The destruction of life among these young men who should be the founders of future homes is terrible. Where will be the families they do not raise, and the money they do not make? We lost a million men in our civil war, and we are suffering from it now. My heart bleeds for England being drained of all her young blood. France never recovered from her Napoleonic wars. They had their giant grenadiers then; we have all seen their toy soldiers now of to-day. We read of casualties and it sounds so simple; but think of the men who die of disease. You may talk of sympathy with the Boers, but the condition of England is much more dangerous."

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A nice old Irishwoman employed in a family where there is occasionally a little mending to be done on Sunday always warns the Sunday seamstress solemnly that when she has passed into another world she will have to pick out all those Sunday stitches with her nose.

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"Talking of fees for servants in private families," says a woman, "I have visited houses where not only was it requested that servants should not be feed, but there was not an item of expense in any form allowed the guests. Imagine on Sunday morning the servant bringing around little envelopes with the contribution for church to each guest. That is going a little too far, it seems to me. The host might have put in a lump sum himself if he felt responsible for a full payment from his guests, and then allowed them the privilege of giving what they pleased or staying at home if they did not feel able to contribute."

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Prof. Albert Shields, President of the New York State Society for Child Study, says that as long as the municipality does not see to the examination of the eyes of each child attending the public schools the parents should do so. The mother with a simple chart can easily ascertain the extreme distance at which the child can see the letters, and the experiment should be tried first with one eye and then with the other. It requires only common sense to form a general idea of the state of the eyes, and he promises that the experimenters will make some surprising and often startling discoveries. One child who was examined in this way was found to be totally blind in one eye, and it had never been known. A similar examination with the ticking of a watch at the ears will be valuable, he says, and if defects discovered are reported to the child's teacher at school, conditions will be made more simple both for her and the child. Another interesting thing that Prof. Shields states is that a child's physical forces are at the lowest ebb between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and they should never be allowed, upon coming home from school, to go to work at the lessons for the next day. There should be a period of recreation, and then study, and the child will be better and the lessons better learned.

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A nervous woman at a hotel the other day had a peculiar experience. She was occupying a room alone and did not notice, until she was about ready to retire, that it was impossible to make her room secure and at the same time leave the window open. Her room opened upon a broad balcony connecting with other parts of the house. There were outside window blinds, but these could be opened as easily from the outside as from the inside. But the fear of sleeping in a room without fresh air was greater than a dread of a possible visit from a burglar, and after a little thought matters were arranged. The window was opened and the blinds closed. Then the window shade was pulled down and the cord slipped through the catches to the blinds and tied securely. That would necessitate the pulling up of the shade by any one getting in, and to make things more unpleasant for an intruder the fire irons were placed in front of the window, in a position to be easily knocked over. But there was no disturbance during the night, and in the morning the woman awakened, a little relieved to find that she and her belongings were safe, and congratulated herself upon her ingenuity. It was more from force of habit than from any other reason that before she started to dress she tried the door leading from the room into the hall, but her surprise and chagrin were great when, as she did so, she found that it opened easily. In her anxiety about the window she had neglected to either bolt or lock the door.

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There is a woman in town who observes all the rules given in the magazines which tell how the proper woman should conduct herself generally and keep both herself and her clothes in a good state of preservation. One of the most important rules for the preservation of the latter is never, never to put anything away with dust in it. And this young woman never, never does. After she has carefully folded her veils and put them away between soft papers, she turns her gloves inside out according to the most approved methods, and then proceeds to dust things. No matter how late it may be when she finally gets to her room and is ready to prepare for the night, she first makes things ready for the next day by thoroughly brushing them. Even when the greatest care is exercised, walking skirts will accumulate a large amount of dust during the day, and it must be shaken from the window. There are advantages in doing this at night, because one has not an appreciative audience at the nearby windows. So at midnight this neat young woman, living exactly according to magazine rules, flaps and shakes her skirts and beats them entirely clean. But it is very hard to live up to a principle in this life where there are so many commonplace minds, people who care only for creature comforts. The young woman has male relatives in the house, and they are just in the enjoyment of their first best sleep, they say, when they are awakened by what sounds like a healthy young earthquake, and then the moon, which they can see from their windows, is darkened by thick clouds, as if an eclipse were in progress. They don't like it, and they protest that they will say things if the earthquakes continue.

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There is prevalent among storekeepers in New York a custom that is said to have had its origin in New Orleans. It consists in giving each child who goes to the store on an errand a bit of candy or sweetmeat. The child always expects the present and waits to receive it. In certain districts of the city the trade which the children represent is solicited by these little presents. Sometimes it is a cookie and sometimes a little cake, different things in different places. In one place where the children do much of the family marketing there is a little pork shop to which they are all delighted to go. It would not seem that anything to please them could come from a place of that kind, but it is a shopping resort, for a bit of bologna sausage is given to every child.

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At Lakewood, which adds to its other delights that of having wood fires, they are not willing to trust the fires which are in many rooms of the houses to the oversight of the servants, but take special precautions against the flying of sparks. The fireplaces, except the large ones in rooms constantly used, have high networks of iron in front of them. One that is merely a plain straight piece of net cut round at the top, the shape of the top of the fireplace, is called the Lakewood screen, as it was made first for that place. Another reaches to the top of the fireplace, but rounds out to give room for andirons inside, and has often more or less ornamentation upon it. They are both practical.

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Some people who say they know tell us that all vegetables which grow under the ground are unhealthful, but Frenchwomen who have recently taken to ancient history have discovered that Helen of Troy, Cleopatra, and all the other famous beauties or fascinating women of olden days made carrots largely a part of their diet. Hence, presto! if Helen of Troy ate carrots and was beautiful, why should not Frenchwomen, or any other women, go and do likewise? Some people like carrots, some do not. For those who do not here is probably the least objectionable way of taking them and being beautiful. It is called Crécy soup, because the Prince of Wales partook of it on the day of the battle of Crécy. Into a saucepan in which has been poured half a bottle of white wine is put a quantity of sliced carrots and a little broth, and the whole simmers until the carrots are done. Then the mixture must be pounded in a mortar and the whole pressed through a sieve, more broth added, and sugar in the proportion of one tablespoon to two gallons of soup—it is easy to see that this soup was prepared originally for a regiment—and when it is thoroughly heated, a bit of butter is added, and it is served with cubes of bread fried or rice. Many people are fond of creamed carrots. A partial diet of carrots will not make the partaker instantly beautiful, but with regular hours for sleep and meals and a perfect regard for sanitary conditions, there no doubt will be a great improvement in health and good looks, and a lasting one if the regimen is continued.

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There is a certain young woman who is fond of teapots incidentally and china generally. But one Christmas her friends seemed all to have received the impression that there was nothing she liked so much as teapots, and they resolved to gratify her. Most of them bought teapots, and they were of all sizes and kinds, from a little one that wouldn't hold a thimbleful of anything to a real giant, and there were nineteen all told. The giant was from the father of the young woman. He was in the varnish business, and from a big varnish tin he had the teapot made. It came to the house in wrappings, an enormous thing, and none of the other assembled members of the family, when the time for the distribution of presents arrived, could make a guess as to its character. Then it was unwrapped and displayed in all its glory—one of the biggest teapots on record, for it held eight gallons.

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The Chinese lily, which is such an easy thing to grow and which gives such quick returns for little care, is a fairy gift to the Chinese, it seems. The story reads like a fairy tale, or a Chinese tale, for younger brothers in other countries are not so quiescent in having their rights taken from them. Two orphan brothers inherited their father's estate, the older having the greater share, which he increased by taking everything that was worth while belonging to his brother. The brother did not seem to think it would be fraternal to protest. He became very poor, and at length hunger reduced him to despair. He had thrown himself on the ground and was bemoaning his fate, when a fairy appeared and told him that his fortune was in the ground under his head. It was a rough, stony ground, but the younger brother received the fairy's words with the same beautiful faith with which he had allowed his brother to rob him, and proceeded to dig. He dug for many hours, and finally found a bulb, which he planted. The plant and flower which it produced had never been seen before and brought him hundreds of visitors, who desired to purchase the progeny of the fairy gift and the younger brother became rich and honored and called his treasure "Shuey Seen Fah," flower of the water fairy. It was because the bulb was a fairy gift, probably, that the elder brother did not take that also. The story does not say so, but presumably the elder brother became as poor as the younger brother had once been, for no true fairy story closes in any other way.

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Once in a while some one who is fond of Chinese lilies buys a bulb in the early Spring, thinking with the quick growth there will be time for it to grow and blossom in the house before mild weather, but they will do neither. Honest dealers will not sell them, because, for some reason, they will not grow at that time of the year.

FEMININE FRILLS.

There are many rough straws in the new hats on the market so far—pretty, simple shapes and simply trimmed. A charming hat is a Cuban straw, and it has a semi-tropical appearance. It is a big hat, the straw soft, white, coarse, and loosely plaited, with a round crown and wide, soft rim—the kind of a hat that is charming in the Summer worn with light gowns and trimmed with pretty, soft mulls and laces and flowers. The hats cost $1.75 in some of the shops.

***

A writer on fashions said recently that it seemed to her that the women she knew and knew about did not dress for Spring and did not have individual Spring styles, but from Winter gradually evolved into Summer frocks. The soft, gauzy things that fill the shops would give that idea, and certainly we grow more and more independent about our hats and gowns. Nothing belongs so distinctively to a season as it did a number of years ago. This may be because we travel more as a people, as some think, and acquire more independent and English ideas; but it is probably more of an evolution, because we are becoming more cosmopolitan. Outdoor sports have had a great deal to do with making the felt hat a necessity for Summer wear, and less distinctive in other ways. Traveling in our own country may have something to do with it also, for people of wealth flit from one climate to another at a moment's notice, and in a season may need a wardrobe for all temperatures.

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But in New York, at least, women do make changes in their wardrobe early in the season—the people who sell will vouch for that. By Easter Winter gowns have lost their freshness and there are the people who go to the South early. Therefore, pretty new light suits, if nothing more, are in request.

***

These suits are coming in very charming effects this Spring. There are many soft pastel shades, some of them, as a green which is really an exquisitely delicate Nile, very light. This is a charming little gown made with a panel effect in front, with stitching, a box plaited back, and narrow plaits at the side forming the flare around the bottom of the skirt. There is a pretty effect of black in this suit, the collar and front lapels of the jacket edged with a band of it in silk, with a little embroidery of black over the white silk facing, while the vest is white silk and white lace. There is a little blouse to the front of the jacket, which is finished at the waist with a stitched band of the cloth, and only basques a little in the back where, in a point, is set in a bit of the white silk with a note of black embroidery over it.

***

Another pretty little suit has the effect of stitched bands, and the little bolero is cut well up in the back in a point in the centre, and makes some charming effects with the pointed stitched bands. The grays are those soft shades that are really more a dove than a gray.

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There are buttons on most of the suits, one or two small fancy buttons usually, to give a touch of color to the gowns, but in some there are small buttons the color of the suit.

***

A pretty gown which has four narrow plaits some distance apart on either side of the skirt has four small crocheted buttons at the upper part of each tuck, and smaller buttons outline the waist of the bodice crossing stitched bands which finish the lower edge with loops.

***

A pretty gown has a number of narrow box plaits close together around the upper part of the skirt and running down four or five inches from the waist, only a narrow space in front being plain. The box plaits which form the backs of so many skirts are double, triple, and quadruple.

***

A particularly pretty suit has three stitched bands about an inch wide on either side holding in place as many side plaits, which are not seen until they are released at the pointed ends of the bands. The first of these on either side ends a little above the knee, the second a little higher up, and the third at the back a little higher still. The skirt to this gown is finished with three rows of stitching around the lower edge and the jacket in the same way. It is a pretty, simple little jacket—open in front and rounding away to the back. There are three rows of stitching at the edges of the long sleeves and at the shoulder.

PRESIDENT AYRES SCORED.

"Citizens' Committee" Makes a Scathing Report on the Cincinnati University Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—The action of President Howard Ayres of the University of Cincinnati, in calling for wholesale resignations of members of the Faculty, which action has been sustained by the Board of Trustees, led to a meeting of citizens, called to consider the best interests of the University. After a thorough investigation this committee made a report yesterday, in which the Trustees are urged to withdraw their sanction of the action of President Ayres, who is the subject of caustic references by the committee. Among other things the report, after lauding the Faculty, says:

"And this by a man whose scholarly attainments we may not question, but whose manners and methods indicate a total disregard of all the ordinary attributes of executive ability, propriety, and common courtesy. For it has been clearly established by incontrovertible testimony that these reputable citizens, learned men, competent professors, courteous gentlemen, and lifelong promoters of the educational interests of our city were, without previous notice, roughly summoned by the janitor of the building to at once repair to the President's private office, where, in the presence of a stenographer, to record what was said, and in the absence of other witnesses to the interview, an imperious demand was made that they at once attach their signatures to already prepared resignations."

The report recites the threats of dismissal made by President Ayres in order to extort the resignations of the Faculty, and continues: "And finally, when such threats failed to terrify into subservient submission and abject surrender, his threats were turned to pleadings and promises that if they would sign and preserve absolute secrecy in regard to the whole matter he would give them the aid of his commendation and powerful influence in obtaining appointments elsewhere—an offer whose ethical nature will scarcely bear investigation, considering the innuendoes of 'incompetency' for the positions they now fill which have been circulated; for, if the President is acting honestly, how can he honestly recommend the deposed professors for positions elsewhere? This by a man who has never had a meeting of his Faculty for the purpose of considering or discussing conditions, outlining his policy, or in any shape or form indicating a desire for changes of any character or kind; a man who has never visited any of the classrooms, heard a single recitation, or taken any means whatever toward making himself acquainted with the workings of the university, and by this action necessitating the filling of the places of the true and tried by men of whose ability we know nothing."

President Ayres came here about a year ago from Missouri.

CUBAN POLICE METHODS

Experience of an American Complainant in a Robbery Case.

A RIGID CROSS-EXAMINATION

Havana Judge Insisted on Talking Through an Interpreter Who Had to be Helped Out by the Complainant.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 19.—Scarcely a day passes but that we hear of one or more robberies, few of them being perpetrated by housebreakers, but by sneak thieves, who are constantly on the watch. The shade of the front veranda lamp was stolen from one house. The lock was taken from the gate of another. Some articles were extracted from a room by means of a long-hooked bar put through the iron grating of the window. But a robbery that would take a Sherlock Holmes to fathom was perpetrated inside of a fort. From a cedar chest in which were several packages of bills, together with many other things, over $100 was taken, one or two bills being selected from each package. The lock of the chest was unbroken, and, being a combination lock, it was particularly difficult to unlock. All of the books and papers were replaced in exactly the same position they occupied at first. Guards surrounded the house constantly, and yet the money was gone.

In spite of all of these things of which we know, each of us thinks, like the soldier in battle, that he is possessed of immunity from harm, and accordingly, in the trustful way that we have, we leave our front doors open and then go to a part of the house so distant that it is impossible to hear anything that goes on in the front of the dwelling. So a few evenings ago, just after we had risen from the dinner table, I was astonished at first, and on second thought was not, to have it announced that everything on the parlor mantel had been spirited away, as well as a little, old, soft felt hat belonging to a friend who was visiting us. There was nothing to prevent any peddler who had come to sell from remaining to steal, for the front gate stood invitingly open, and the front door as well, and no one was in that part of the house. The dining room is at the end of a long hall from it, much too far for the light footfalls of a Cuban peddler to, reach—the Cuban peasantry wear soft, low sandals.

Investigation proved that the report was true. The mantel had been cleared of all but photographs, thus showing the intention to pawn the articles. This intention was still further shown by the fact that a very artistic but unpretentious drawing had been dropped over the fence, where we discovered it next morning. The other articles stolen were china, a beautiful miniature, and some painted candlesticks, decorated in the studio of a famous teacher of china painting and representing a week or more of steady work. The miniature was done by an American artist of high standing, but Cubans do not appreciate work of this kind, and the pawnbroker will probably obtain them all for a song—and sell them for the same. My feelings are not at all soothed by realizing that some American tourist prowling among the pawn shops will discover them, and, realizing their value, pay the paltry sum asked and carry them back to the States as souvenirs of Cuba!

The police station, which chances to be conveniently near—possibly that is the reason this neighborhood is chosen by sneak-thieves as a safe field for operations—was visited at once and the loss reported as a mere matter of form. The gallant Police Captain gave the assurance that the articles would be found without a doubt—if so, it would make sensational reading in the Havana papers—and spoke at length of the efficiency of the force in which he had the honor to be a Captain. And so the matter dropped from our minds, for we were all unconscious of the fact that there was a second chapter to follow. Little by little, however, Spanish law is being unfolded to us.

About a week later a servant came to me and said that there were three gentlemen at the door who had come to see about the articles lost the previous week. I made up my mind that the guilty man had come to restore the stolen property—perhaps finding it unsalable—and had brought two friends to see that no harm came to him. So I went forward quite prepared to see a man with a parcel, but to my surprise found three respectable, unassuming persons, one of whom acted as spokesman, introducing one man as the Judge of the Court of Instruction, another as the clerk of the court, and himself as the interpreter. Assuming that my knowledge of English was as limited as my probable knowledge of Spanish, he spoke to me in simple, childlike words, explaining any word that he thought I might not understand. They had come, he said, to invite the gentlemen to court in regard to the loss. I was rather surprised that the culprit had been apprehended, and said so.

"Oh, no," corrected the interpreter, "he has not been found."

"Oh," I suggested, "you have only arrested some one on suspicion."

"No," he replied, evidently wondering at my density, "we have not. We do not know who did it. In fact, we have no idea."

"Then," I said, "be good enough to tell me why they are to appear."

"This case has been reported by the police. The gentlemen will have to come and tell just what things were taken, how they think they were taken, by whom they were taken. The hat is the principal thing, of course. For instance, if some one were seen wearing the hat, the owner might suspect that person."

I admitted the truth of this statement. It is not in every country that the Judge and Clerk go in person to invite a witness to appear at court, so I was duly overcome with the honor conferred upon our household. I timidly offered to tell them the few details that we knew, but my suggestion was received with a dry cough and exchange of glances. That would be impossible, as women had no legal rights in Cuba, and nothing that I said would be of any weight. I wondered if I could be sent where in the Orient. However, the Clerk wrote out a long document in Spanish, to which I was invited to sign my name, the others signing theirs as witnesses. I have been wondering ever since what I signed, for I merely gathered that it was a description of their visit.

The hat had been dwelt on at great length. I must show them just where that article had been hung prior to its disappearance. Had the glass in the door been broken, showing that the thief, seeing the sombrero, had jumped through, and a hundred and one more things regarding that valuable article of dress? All of this was duly notated. The dollar hat was growing in importance and attaining far more celebrity than it had had in its palmiest days.

During the time the Clerk was writing the Judge discussed with me the situation in Cuba, and offered valuable advice as to the best course to pursue by the President and Congress.

When the distinguished party left a paper was placed in my hands, with great solemnity. In form it resembled an anonymous letter. There was no signature, but in English—yes, I am sure that it was meant for English—wonderful English, it "invited and advised Señores — y — —" to appear at the Court of Instruction in the day of to-morrow at 2 o'clock P. M. presisly for an act of justice at their concern." Not long ago an American received a similar summons, which he declined, and was thereby held for contempt of court. So one of the gentlemen—the visitor whose hat was gone—went, the other one so "advised" could not. So he sent his excuse, but as long as the hat was the chief thought of the court the appearance of its owner was sufficient.

Upon his arrival in the crowded courtroom, where negroes of the lowest class, Chinese, and Cubans were mingled, he was bidden to a small room in which the same three officials that had visited our house sat in state. The Judge glanced up sternly.

"Your name?" (though the interpreter.)

The name was given, and our friend replied in Spanish that he was thoroughly conversant with Spanish, having spoken it for many years, and that he might be addressed directly in that tongue. The Judge ignored this remark. The interpreter was not there for ornamental purposes.

"The police records say that a hat was stolen from you on last Sunday evening." (Our friend assisted the interpreter to translate this.)

"Yes."

"Where was the hat bought?"

Answer inscribed, as were the others, in a huge book.

"How much did you pay for it?"

"One dollar." Answer recorded.

"How long have you worn it?"

Plaintiff thought about two years—was not quite certain.

"Very well. Now your name in full."

Here the interpreter was again assisted to translate.

"Your age?"

"Profession?"

"When born?"

"Who father was?"

"Who mother was?"

"Are you married?"

"On the afternoon named did you see any one near the house whom you thought might need a hat?"

"Was the person wearing a hat at that time? If so, what kind?"

Plaintiff certainly had seen several hatless men during the afternoon. Could not say that his hat would particularly become any one of them.

The scribe wrote away busily as the interpreter, with the assistance of the complainant, gave the replies in Spanish.

"Was there any person, servant, in the house, who knew that you wore a hat, and used this knowledge to your disadvantage?"

Plaintiff thought it quite possible that the servants might have known his habit of wearing a hat, but thought it improbable that this knowledge had been used against him by them. The interpreter was unable to translate, so complainant himself translated his reply into Spanish. Still the Judge spoke through the official third party. Complainant was not quite sure but that he himself was on trial. He began to wish that he had never worn a hat, or having one, had worn it all the time. His knowledge of Spanish law was expanding rapidly.

A few more questions of similar nature, equally relevant or irrelevant, as the Judge proceeded to throw light on the subject of the missing hat. The visitor breathed a sigh of relief as the questions seemed about to come to a close, but the climax was to come, for in a solemn and awe-inspiring voice, dispensing with the interpreter and turning directly toward him, the Judge said:

"Young man, do you realize the enormity of the accusation you are making against one of your fellow-creatures? You accuse some one of taking that which does not belong to him, and it becomes my solemn duty to warn you ere you go too far that your course is a dangerous one, and to read to you 'the pains and penalties inflicted upon persons making false accusations.'"

What was read to the man who was ready to swear that his hat had never been stolen is not known to us, for by this time he was so dazed that the words made no impression on him. Visions of the garrote and of other equally dreadful modes of punishment floated before his mind as the sentences were read, and he has only a dim idea of how he groped his way out of the building and into the street.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

A COLD SNAP IN HAVANA.

Great Discomfort There, for Both Houses and People Are Adapted to a Tropical Clime.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—To appreciate what a cold wave means one should witness the discomfort produced in this city with the temperature at about 60 degrees. The houses of Havana were built for perennial Summer, and the people have no other thought in their plans for living. Americans who have been caught at a New England shore resort when a September storm came out of the north, turning the pleasures of vacation idling into utter dreariness, know how much worse that change feels than does the sharpest snap of Winter. A visitation of cold here is yet more aggravating.

At home the lack of change of clothing may be offset by comfort indoors. Here clothing is much the same for all seasons, and an open fire to take off the chill is impossible. No house has a chimney except for the kitchen. No one ever sees a fireplace. Carpets, upholstery, heavy hangings have no place in this climate. Fleas and their kindred would soon make them a nuisance. The stone or cement floors, bare walls, and high ceilings, designed as a refuge from normal heat and glare, invite chill and dampness when the weather becomes erratic and the people shiver, moan, and try to repel the intruder by piling on the flimsy raiment which comprises the average wardrobe. They get little warmth from it, and can only shrink from the invader and hope for the return of smiling skies and the glow of the tropical sun.

A cold snap has been here for three days. Warning of its approach appeared on Saturday when the clouds that had been gathering all the morning turned to rain. The storm had its origin in this region, but its porgress opened the northerly gates, and by night a high pressure from the land of the free made the Havanese feel like going to bed with their boots on. When a seastorm strikes here it brings with it about as much humidity as can be picked up on its journey. In its stickiest days the New York atmosphere is not more saturated with moisture than is Havana in a storm like that just passing, and while patches of blue peer out from above to-day the chill and dampness yet prevail. Consequently American visitors are the only persons who can get along without distress. Heavy wrappings and furs brought from home alone protect them. If it were not for that protection, the penetrating chill and dampness would send them huddling for warmth, and as vainly as the natives still do.

Street sights in such weather are calculated to disappoint preconceived notions of semi-tropical life. The dress of men varies in color, but in texture it is uniformly light. If New York were to turn out some April morning in linen suits, alpaca or serges, its appearance would be as incongruous as that now presented here. A shopkeeper rubbing his hands to set the blood in motion and shrugging and shrinking within his flimsy attire, while a tourist buyer in wools and furs stands comfortably before him, is a common spectacle. The style of building construction makes the temperature within and outside much the same. It cannot be warmer inside, because the shops are built on the openwork plan, and cold and dampness meet no bar to their ingress. If any difference of temperature may be found, it favors the open air, for the sun when visible can do something for outdoors, but nothing within. So those whose work keeps them outside, shivering in cottons and such stuffs, are not more unfortunate than the salesmen and their masters with whom the tourist buyer comes in closer touch.

In the dwellings discomfort is most pronounced. The average house may be likened to a barn in its provision for creature comforts in cold weather. Stone windows are protected by bars and inside blinds rather than by glass, there is no way to drive the dampness out, and all efforts in that direction must be at the cost of light and air. These essential elements count for so much that in a time like the present the housewife must bestir herself to keep her place habitable, and she goes about it with sniffles and sneezes enough to make an observer fear an epidemic of influenza.

Now that the sun has consented to show itself once more, the weatherwise predict a quick return of Summer. One comfort which the natives take is in their confidence that Cuban weather can never remain long unkind. Visitors readily imbibe that confidence, and in a day or two, unless all guesses are astray, lawn dresses, linen suits, and straw hats will seem to be the only clothing ever suited to Cuba. The storm meanwhile will have brought its compensations in brightened verdure. There was great need of rain to lay the dust and clean the city's streets and parks and to freshen the fields and farm lands. Enough has fallen to accomplish those results, without the blight with which the same storm is said to have afflicted Florida.

LEGISLATIVE CRONIES.

Assemblymen Stewart and Ryttenberg Inseparable Companions at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—In politics close personal friendships often exist between men whose political affiliations and views are widely apart. This has always been true, and in the present Legislature there is an instance which has been the cause of much good-natured comment among the members and others who are in Albany. The two men in question are Assemblymen Perez M. Stewart and Moses R. Ryttenberg, who represent the Nineteenth and Twenty-ninth Districts, respectively, in New York. Mr. Stewart, who is pointed out to visitors to the Assembly as "The Man Who Beat Mazet," is an independent in politics, while Mr. Ryttenberg is a Tammany man, and comes from the district where John F. Carroll lives.

These two gentlemen spend their waking hours in Albany in each other's society. They breakfast and dine together, walk up the hill to the Capitol together, and are seated near each other in the Assembly chamber. When Mr. Stewart is engaged at a committee meeting Mr. Ryttenberg waits in the lobby until Mr. Stewart is free to leave his committee room. When Mr. Ryttenberg is in committee Mr. Stewart waits for him.

During the evening Messrs. Stewart and Ryttenberg generally can be found in the Ten Eyck lobby in conversation with members from other parts of the State. Both are hard workers and have many friends among legislators.

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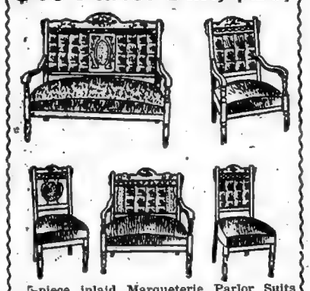

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HOTEL LIFE IN LAKEWOOD.

Winter's Leisure Hours and the Luxuries of the Pine Wood Region—Roses and Orange Blossoms.

LAKEWOOD, Feb. 24.—One of the most interesting things about a Winter resort in America is the fact that it emphasizes the increasing prosperity of the Nation with its increasing years. We have been known as a people without a leisure class; a country in its young working days; but the Winter resorts show that there are many people who have reached that comfortable state of prosperity where they can do as they please. That is one of the things that one notices at Lakewood. There are old people and young people, men, women, and children who seem to have nothing to do but enjoy themselves. This is to be seen in many places in Summer, but then all the world is taking a holiday.

When in the working season people can give themselves up to enjoyment it means that America is developing in many ways.

To some extent, too, these Winter resorts show the tension of modern life, for here is always a transient population of the people who come up for a few weeks not only to enjoy themselves, but to soothe jaded nerves. It is the quiet that does that, as well as the escape from daily cares, for the people who know say elevated trains and street noises have much to do with the wear and tear of business life, and that if it was possible to do business in the pine woods, there would not be broken-down business men, and a society girl could dance night and day in this pure air and remain forever young and beautiful. There probably is something in that.

The huge caravansaries that are put up as short a distance as Lakewood is from New York show the tendency of the people. A hotel open for only a seven or eight month season provides everything in the way of comfort and amusement for its guests. Merely to put up a modern hotel building is a science. Take the Lakewood Hotel. It is built so that all the guests' rooms face the south, and a suite of apartments will have windows on three sides to let in the sun, light, and air. There are public rooms for every possible purpose. There is the woman's writing room, the men's writing room, the billiard room for men and the billiard room for women, the handsome, large parlors, and the ballroom, as large as a small theatre, and with a stage where entertainments can be and are given, for that is one of the features of up-to-date hotel life. There is the big centre room or hall, where is one of Lakewood's famous wood fires in a great fireplace, around which the people congregate, as they always will where there is a home-like fire to watch. There are baths of different sorts, for water is in some form the sine qua non for good health nowadays. And there is a little bazaar and a regular little drug store, so that on the stormiest day a woman can go shopping or have a prescription put up without the trouble of putting on her hat.

But people take all these things as a matter of course. It is amusing, though, when one comes to think of it. It is perfectly natural, and a state of things always to be found, that large things are not given a thought, and small things receive a large measure of praise. The refinements and luxuries of life are in the small things. So it was one of these about which a woman vented her enthusiasm the other day. The hotel has been "done over" new this year, and is everything that could be desired as to decoration, and generally as neat as a new pin. All of this the woman saw with general approval and pleasure, but no particular enthusiasm. Why should not everything be as charming as possible. American people expect that.

Then she went to her own room, and there she was genuinely enthusiastic. The walls were tinted a soft brown shade, so quiet, so restful, and without the horrible effect of bareness and staring unpleasantness of white walls. The decoration of bedroom walls is something that people have not studied sufficiently yet, and there is much to learn. Pronounced figures are positively annoying, the plain white is not much better, and a soft cream or brown is everything that could be desired for its effect upon the eyes and the nerves generally. But it seems a small thing to receive a special meed of praise.

There was a funny thing happened here the other day. A young woman was brought from New York under false pretenses, owing partially to her ignorance of geography and climatic conditions and the duplicity of a trusted friend. She was a New York girl who is to be one of the Spring brides, and just now she is entirely engrossed in the preparation of an elaborate trousseau, which she considers requires her constant and individual attention. One of her prospective bridesmaids was at Lakewood and anxious to get her friend there for a time anyway. So this is what she wrote:

"Dear Dolly: Do come up and see me for a few days, if no more. You need the change to put you in condition to be the beautiful bride who figures in all fashionable weddings. I have gained pounds and grown so altogether beautiful myself that if you don't come before long you will never know me.

"Do come. To see you soon, is the only unfulfilled wish of your faithful POLLY.

"P. S.—The orange trees are in blossom as well as in fruit. You might get some—blossoms, not fruit—for your wedding."

The answer came back immediately:

"Dear Polly: Are there really orange trees in blossom? No, I don't believe it. You are only joking; they are in greenhouses. Your suspicious DOLLY."

To be followed by:

"Dear Dolly: I have seen the orange blossoms with my own eyes. They are not in a greenhouse. Your indignant "POLLY."

Then Dolly succumbed; left the cares of her trousseau behind, and made haste to see the orange trees in blossom, though not wholly convinced.

There were orange blossoms and fruit, and they were not in a greenhouse, but they could not have been bought for love or money. They were on a couple of little trees, not two feet high, kept in her room by a woman in the hotel. They were the light of her eyes and the desire of her heart. One was covered with blossoms, and the other with fruit, and not one of the little oranges, about as big as a small rubber ball, would have been traded for a box of Florida fruit. But the bride-to-be gained some extra roses in her cheeks, the bridesmaid-to-be said, and that was worth a little misunderstanding.

They are not all Spring brides or city girls who are getting roses. There are a great many New England girls who are supporting themselves in Lakewood. They are a rarely nice class of girls, such as few parts of the country could produce for the same work, for they are waitresses. They are intelligent-looking girls, some of them school teachers at home, who take a season off to get a change of occupation in a milder climate.

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AMERICAN COAL IN FRANCE.

Trouble in Welsh Mines Opens Temporary Market for United States—The Outlook.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department issued to-day a report from Robert P. Skinner, United States Consul at Marseilles, on the demand for American coal in France. Consul Skinner reviews the present conditions, which permit the importation of something like 60,000 tons of Pocohontas coal into the Mediterranean, despite the ordinary disadvantages of competing with Cardiff.

"Such conditions," he reports, "now exist more strikingly than ever. Coal sells readily at any price, and large American sales have been made in spite of the fact that the very causes at work in Cardiff have also brought on high prices in the United States. Whether our coal, having found its way into Marseilles for the first time in our commercial history, can maintain its position, is a question worth the study of our economists. The coal now en route from Newport News will pay 15s. ($3.65) freight to Marseilles, while the Cardiff rate to Marseilles is about 10s. ($2.43.) With coal difficult to get in England at any price, Americans can easily sell here at a profit; but it is evident that in ordinary times the low price of American coal delivered at the seaboard is such that no substantial reduction can be expected, and means must be found to approximate the rates for freight between Marseilles and Cardiff.

"The advantage of Cardiff lies in the fact that steamers reach England loaded with importations and take an outward cargo of coal on very elastic terms. In the United States, on the other

Themes and Topics
In the Musical World

The week which has just ended was a busy one in the world of music. Some persons, who are either generous or ill-balanced in their estimate of the relative importance of events, seemed to find in the début of that innocent young creature, Cissie Loftus, with the Castle Square Opera Company the chief happening of the time. The consensus of opinion, however, appears to be that Miss Loftus will not do operetta any harm, and it may do her some good. There are still old-fashioned persons who think it necessary that one should be able to sing in order to succeed in the field of light opera. Miss Loftus, who is undoubtedly an estimable person in many other ways, never learned to sing. It may also be that she never learned to skate, but no one will think any the worse of her for that, provided she stays off the ice.

At the Metropolitan Opera House the first performance of the four dramas of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" began on Tuesday night with the first offering of "Das Rheingold" for the present season. The audience was not large, but the attendance at the performance of "Die Walküre" on Thursday evening was larger. The projection of the Nibelung tale into the season of opera always brings new life to the proceedings and causes people to ask many questions. The chief usher at the Metropolitan has carefully studied the Wagner dramas in order to fit himself to answer the numerous inquiries addressed to him. People who do not know their way in the streets ask a policeman; those who are lost in the Nibelung dramas ask an usher. Others write letters to the newspapers and desire all sorts of information. One has written to the musical editor of THE TIMES to inquire in what year of the world's history the action of the Nibelung story is supposed to have taken place.

The supposition that this action took place in any one year is of course absurd. What our correspondent plainly wishes to know is the dates of the different dramas. The musical editor of THE TIMES must confess that he does not know them himself. But he will tell his correspondent how to go about finding it out. Siegfried appears first in German literature in the "Heldenbuch," a collection of poems containing traditions of events which happened in the time of Attila and the irruptions of the German peoples into Rome. The principal personages who appear in these poems are Etzel, (or Attila,) Theodoric the Great, Siegfried, the Achilles of the North, Gudrune, Hagan, and others, who reappear in the Nibelungen Lied. The "Horny Siegfried" of the "Heldenbuch" serves as a sort of prelude to the Nibelungen tale. In both the "Horny Siegfried" and the Nibelungen Lied we meet Chriemhild, the sister of Gunther, King of Burgundy. This lady, according to the accounts in the Nibelungen Lied, in order to obtain her revenge for the treachery of Siegfried and Brünnhilde, after the death of the former marries Attila. It was twenty-six years after the death of Siegfried when she carried out her plans of revenge. How long this was before the death of Attila is not recorded, but that personage died in 453 A. D. He is supposed to have been born about 406. Let us accept that date. He was, then, forty-seven years of age at the time of his death. It was thirteen years after the marriage when Chriemhild accomplished her revenge. Supposing that Attila's death took place a year later, that would fix the date of the marriage at 439, and that of the revenge at 452. Now the Nibelungen Lied, which records the passage of the thirteen years above mentioned, also tells us that Siegfried's death took place twenty-six years previous to the revenge of Chriemhild. If the revenge was in 452, the death of Siegfried must have occurred in 426 A.D.—or about that time.

Now all our correspondent has to do is to find out, first, how long Siegfried was on the Valkyrs' hill with Brünnhilde before he started down the Rhine, and he will be able to fix almost the exact date of the end of the drama of "Siegfried" by working back to it. Then, if he can tell how old Siegfried was at the time when he found Brünnhilde on the hilltop, he can fix the period of the last scene of "Die Walküre," for in that scene Sieglinde learns that she is about to become the mother of Siegfried. The next thing to do is to find out which is the oldest of the nine Valkyrs, and that being done one may make a hazard at the date of "Das Rheingold." For it will be remembered that the mother of the Valkyrs is Erda, and that in the last scene of that work she appears for the first time to Wotan. He immediately expresses a desire for her better acquaintance on the ground that she had a great store of knowledge. Now it is fair to presume that he did not rest many years peacefully in the retirement of Walhalla, but went out to seek for Erda. How long it took him to find her, and when the first of the Valkyrs saw the light, are all that our correspondent has to determine in order to get at the period of the prologue of the trilogy.

Thus is a serious effort made to gratify a commendable intellectual curiosity. Not many persons stop to wonder when the dramas of the Nibelung series took place, and most are quite sure that they never took place at all. Seeing that the doings of Wotan and Alberic and Mime are also recorded in the Eddas of the Icelandic literature, they may seem to have extended back into the very night of time. We sincerely trust that when our correspondent has worked out the passages of time above indicated and arrived at the required conclusions, he will proceed to enlighten a waiting world as to the results of his calculations. But we warn him that he is going to find that question about the Valkyrs' hill no mere kopje. Many men of many minds have wrestled with the problem, "How long did Brünnhilde keep Siegfried on the hilltop before she sent him out on his travels?" Let our correspondent bear in mind that she taught him all she knew. How much did she know, and how long would it take him to learn it? These are indeed troublesome questions, and we cannot blame the majority of persons if they are content to enjoy the dramatic splendors of the Nibelung Ring without knowing just when it all happened. It would be as well perhaps for the rest of us to follow the example of Washington Irving's servant in his Spanish travels. This servant was a profound believer in the truth of the story of "Don Quixote."

"'All that happened a long time ago, Señor,' said he, with an inquiring look.

"'A very long time,' I replied.

"'I dare say more than a thousand years,' still looking dubiously.

"'I dare say not less.'"

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One of the features of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's concerts in this town must be flatly proclaimed a nuisance. That feature is the programme book. No doubt there is a certain sort of demand for these books, and some persons might miss their aid in detecting some traits of the music. But those who sit in the concert room and try to follow the performance of a symphony and read the analysis of it in the book at the same time are trying to do what has never been done, and never will be. No one can carry on two mental operations at the same time, and yet that is what these persons are trying to do. It is not an answer to this assertion to say that people can follow an opera with the aid of a libretto. In the first place it may well be doubted that people ever do succeed in fully following the performance of an opera with the aid of a libretto. And in the second place the music, which drifts into their ears while they are reading the words, is the music which is set to those words and intended to intensify their emotional meaning.

This is not the case at all with a symphony. The words of the programme book are not at all connected with a symphony any more than a railway guide's account of the stations and scenery along any line are connected with the scenery itself. You can't look at the scenery and read the guide book at the same time. You must do one of these operations before the other. In the case of music it would be best to read the programme book before listening to the performance, and therefore it might be a good idea to send copies of the book to each subscriber a few days before the concert. But the presence of the book in the concert room is of no importance to any one, and it is a great nuisance to many. The musical editor of THE TIMES, for example, finds himself constantly annoyed by the rattling of the paper as the readers of these programmes turn them over during the playing of the music. Hatchet-faced old ladies, who look as if they had never felt a deeper emotion than the discomfort caused by a cold in the head, kill time while the orchestra is playing by turning over the leaves of the programme and reading the advertisements. When the soloist appears they sit up and listen. Then they go away and boast that they, too, are of the number of those who bask in the sweetness and light of culture.

Rattle, rattle, rattle! It is one ceaseless swish of paper at these concerts, and all for what? A few clear, concise, and well-directed notes, which might be read between the numbers, would perhaps be of as much value as Mr. Apthorp's excellently written analyses and comments. And certainly they would do something toward depriving the restless of any excuse for their rude interruption of the enjoyment of those who go to hear the playing of the best orchestra in the United States.

But these programme books contain many pages of valuable advertising! Ah, there's the rub. Yet it is not at all likely that the managers of the concerts get large profits from this advertising. The programme book ought to be abolished, or there should be some method of inducing those who go to the concerts just for the sake of the record to let their books rest while the orchestra is playing.

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The Washington Post has a long article on the approaching end of the "rag-time" craze. In this article it is assumed without the slightest appearance of doubt that the most determined opponents of the rag-time music are Wagnerites. This, of course, is not surprising, because in these days of Wagnerism all persons who uphold the best in music are called Wagnerites. But the truth is that the most earnest advocates of rag-time in music are two writers who are frequently held up to scorn as arrant Wagnerites, namely, the musical editors of The New York Tribune and THE NEW YORK TIMES. The former has especially aroused the indignation of his contemporaries in Boston by his frequently expressed belief that the negro melodies and the Indian chants offered the only possible basis for a distinctively American music.

This theory was first exemplified in the compositions of Antonin Dvorak written while that eminent Bohemian was in this country. He is a thorough believer in nationalism in music, and he holds with many composers of other lands that the folk music of a people affords the only material in which distinctively national traits are to be found. Tschaikowsky, though he never put forth any theory in regard to the matter, followed this idea in his practice, and the same thing has been done by others. The most essentially German music is what the Germans themselves call "volksthümlich." Dvorak, in his "New World" symphony, employed rhythms and melodic sequences intended to reproduce the character of the negro and Indian music, and in his American quartet and quintet he did the same thing. The first theme of the first movement of the symphony and that of the first movement of the quartet are as surely rag-time music as anything ever sung by May Irwin or by Williams and Walker. There is no mistaking the negro character of these themes, except in Boston. The cantabile theme of the symphony's first movement is also clearly a negro tune, and it has a touch of the syncopation known as rag-time. Any one of the rag-time composers could take either of these themes and, following it out to its easiest conclusion, make of it a "coon" song. Dvorak, who was engaged in making symphonic music, did not, of course, do this; but the germ of a rag-time song is in each of the themes referred to.

The Washington Post wonders whether the decline of the rag-time song is to be followed by a return to the former maudlin sentiment of the popular tunes, and suggests that the Wagnerites would rather have the "coon" songs. In this our contemporary of the capital is decidedly on the right track. The "coon" song is at least a thing of our soil. The other thing is fit only for Hades.

W. J. HENDERSON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY—Mark Hambourg, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.
Ludwig Breitner, concert, Waldorf-Astoria, 3 P. M.
"La Traviata," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
"Rigoletto," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.
Pittsburgh Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY—Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 2:30 P. M.
St. barnabas Guild concert, Waldorf-Astoria, 3 P. M.
"Siegfried," Metropolitan Opera House, 7 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—"Le Nozze di Figaro," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY—Pachmann's piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.
"Die Gotterdammerung," Metropolitan Opera House, 6:45 P. M.

FRIDAY—"Tristan und Isolde," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY—"Lohengrin," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
"Rigoletto," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

The programme at the Metropolitan Opera House for the week is as follows: Monday—"La Traviata," Mme. Sembrich, M. Saligniac, and Signor Campanari; Tuesday—"Siegfried," Messrs. Dippel, Van Rooy, Breuer, Friedrichs, and Pringle, Mmes. Nordica, Adams, and Schumann-Heink; Wednesday—"Le Nozze di Figaro," Mmes. Eames, Adams, and Sembrich, Messrs. Campanari, Pini-Corsi, and E. de Reszke; Thursday—"Die Gotterdammerung," Mmes. Nordica, Adams, and Schumann-Heink, Messrs. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and E. de Reszke; Friday—"Tristan und Isolde," Messrs. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and E. de Reszke, Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; Saturday Afternoon—"Lohengrin," Mmes. Eames and Schumann-Heink, Messrs. Dippel, Bertram, and E. de Reszke; Saturday Evening—"Rigoletto." Mmes. Sembrich and Mantelli, Messrs. Salignac and Scotti.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

The programme for the weekly concert at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night is as follows:

Overture, "Rosamonde" ..... Schubert
Air, "Hérodiade" ..... Massenet
M. Occellier.
"Malnacht" ..... Brahms
"O Liebliche Wangen" ..... Brahms
Miss Susan Strong.
Romance, "Le Roi de Lahore" ..... Massenet
Sig. Scotti.
"Ah, Mon Fils," ("Le Prophete") ... Meyerbeer
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
"Nazareth" ..... Gounod
M. Plançon.
Rhapsodie Hongroise ..... Liszt
"Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Arioso ..... Delibes
Mlle. Zelie de Lussan.
Air, "Guillaume Tell" ..... Rossini
M. Jacques Bars.
Valse, "Mireille" ..... Gounod
Mme. Suzanne Adams.
Overture, "Le Domino Noir" ..... Auber

MR. BREITNER'S CONCERT.

The programme for Mr. Ludwig Breitner's orchestral concert at the Waldorf-Astoria to-morrow at 3 P. M. is as follows:

Prelude pour un Drama, pour Orchestre..Breitner
Fantasie—("Der Wanderer") ....Schubert-Liszt
Piano and Orchestra.
Variations symphoniques .....Cesar Franck
Piano and Orchestra.
Elegie pour Orchestre ..... Breitner
Rhapsodie d'Auvergne ..... C. Saint-Saens
Piano and Orchestra.

MR. HAMBOURG'S RECITAL.

Mark Hambourg will give his fifth and last recital prior to his Pacific Coast tour, at Mendelssohn Hall, Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. For this recital M. Hambourg's programme will be made up of the following numbers, which he has not before played in New York:

Alceste ..... Gluck-Saint-Saens
Sonata, Op. 101, A major ..... Beethoven
Pastorale ..... Scarlatti
Presto, D minor ..... Scarlatti
Vecchio Minuetto ..... Sgambati
Variations on a theme by Handel ..... Brahms
La Source ..... Leschetizky
Study for Left Hand ..... Rubinstein
La Fileuse ..... Meicer
Valse ..... Franchetti-Hambourg

THE PITTSBURG ORCHESTRA.

The programme for the second concert of the Pittsburg Orchestra at Carnegie Hall to-morrow evening is as follows:

Symphony in C major, (Jupiter) ..... Mozart
Arie, "Les Adieux," de "Jeanne d' Arc" ... Tschaikowsky
Miss Anderson.
"Siegfried Idyl" ..... Wagner
INTERMISSION.
Suite Romantique, Op. 31, (new) ..... Herbert
Songs—"Es hat die Rose sich beklagt"
"Stille Sicherheit" ..... Franz
"Mutter, oh sing mich zur Ruh"
Miss Anderson.
Episode, "Carnival in Paris" ..... Svendsen

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

"Rigoletto" will be the medium through which the Castle Square Opera Company will return to grand opera at the American Theatre next week. Mr. William Mertens and Mr. Homer Lind will reappear at the American Theatre in the title rôle. Mr. Reginald Roberts will also return, and be heard with Mr. Miro Delamotte as the Duke of Mantua. Miss Berri and Miss Morgan will sing Gilda, and the rôles of lesser importance will be intrusted to the competent care of Miss Maude Lambert and Messrs. Casavant, Meyers, and Hatter. Mr. Remualdo Sapio has been specially engaged to superintend the work of preparation, and will conduct the entire series of performances. The scenic and sartorial equipments will be distinguished by the customary appropriateness and beauty. "Falka," a positive novelty to the operagoers of today, will be revived in spectacular form, commencing Monday, March 5, on which date the Castle Square Opera Company will celebrate its seven hundredth performance of opera in English at the American Theatre. Tea caddies of cut glass and sterling silver will be the souvenirs of the occasion.

A CONCERT FOR CHARITY.

At the concert to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock for the benefit of the Guild of St. Barnabas (for trained nurses) the following programme will be given:

Suite—Sarabande, Andante, Bourree ..... Bach
String orchestra.
Soli—Noel d'Irlande ..... Holmes
Love Me or Not ..... Secchi
King Charles ..... Boott
Mr. Francis Rogers.
Two melodies, Op. 53—Norwegian, The First Meeting ..... Grieg
String orchestra.
Soli—In Thy Dreams ..... Dudley Buck
La Petite Rose ..... Cesek
Earl Gulick.
Andante Cantabile—Second movement from Serenade, Op. 48, "A la Valse" ..... Tschaikowsky
String orchestra.
Violin soli—Adagio Pathetique ..... Godard
Serenade ..... Pierne
Mazurka ..... Wieniawski
Mr. David Mannes.
Soli—Phyllis ..... Dr. Arne
Who'll Buy My Lavender ..... Edward German
Mrs. Morris Black.
Waltz—"Kuenstlerleben" ..... Strauss
String orchestra.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

The second Chamber Music Matinée of the Kneisel Quartet will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 2:15 o'clock. The programme will be as follows:

Quartet, E flat ..... C. von Dittersdorf
Quartet, A minor, Op. 41, No. 1 ..... Schumann
Quartet, C sharp minor, Op. 131 ..... Beethoven

The Schumann quartet is substituted for a septet by Thuille originally announced. Dittersdorf's quartet is the work of a musician now almost forgotten, who played, however, an interesting and prominent part in Viennese musical life during the latter half of the last century. He was a versatile composer, his fame resting on his popular German operas, one of which, "Der Apotheker und der Doktor," is still given in Germany, and on his symphonies, oratorios, and quartets. These had a great vogue during his lifetime, though they have since been quite overshadowed by the works of his great contemporaries, Haydn and Mozart. The E flat quartet that M. Kneisel will play, however, has still a singular freshness and spontaneity, and along with certain rather archaic qualities the observant listener will discern interesting traits that are usually nowadays assumed to be the original property of Haydn and Mozart, and show how truly he was their forerunner. One of these archaic characteristics is the fact that, like the instrumental suites at that time just yielding place to the more highly developed sonata form, this quartet is written with all its four movements in the same key, that of E flat. To avoid the monotony of this, Mr. Kneisel substitutes for the slow movement one in G major from another of Dittersdorf's quartets.

Schumann composed only three string quartets. It is characteristic of his methods that he devoted the year 1842 wholly to chamber music, composing in that year the string quartets, the pianoforte quintet and quartet, and one of the trios. Quite unfamiliar with the technique of the string quartet, he buried himself in the scores of Beethoven's and Mozart's works in this form, and within a month had finished the three quartets, then dropped the string quartet forever. He expresses himself in letters of this period as well satisfied with the results, as the musical world ever since has been, for they are among the most richly imaginative and beautifully expressed of all his compositions.

In the last three years of his life Beethoven wrote five string quartets that are the most characteristic utterances of that last of the three periods or styles into which the critics have divided his creative activity. In these quartets—of which that in C sharp minor was one of the last, having been written in October, 1826—Beethoven freed himself from many of the traditional fetters of form and gives the four instruments free scope in the expression of ideas of the highest exaltation. It was a period of great physical trial and spiritual anguish for the composer, and his sufferings are translated in the impassioned eloquence of this music. All these last quartets are transcendently difficult both for performers and listeners. Notwithstanding the opposition and neglect they met with at first, in common with the Ninth Symphony, the D minor Mass, the last pianoforte sonatas, and some of the other compositions of this period, they are now recognized by those who have penetrated their meaning as representing the highest flights of Beethoven's genius. Their adequate performance is the loftiest ambition that a string quartet organization can set before itself.

On Thursday afternoon, March 1, at 3 o'clock Vladimir de Pachmann will give his fifth piano recital at Mendelssohn Hall. The programme will consist of the following works by Chopin:

Preludes.....
Op. 28—Nos. 1, 3, 6, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24
Mazurkas ..... Op. 7. B-flat Major; Op. 7. F Minor; Op. 56. C Major
Etudes....Op. 10—Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
Etudes.....Op. 25—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Mr. Henry K. Hadley announces two afternoon recitals, the first to take place at Mrs. John Elliott Cowdin's, 13 Gramercy Park, Monday, Feb. 26; the second at Mrs. Archer Vance Pancoast's, 316 West Seventy-second Street, Monday, March 12. Mr. Hadley will be assisted by Miss Susan Strong, Miss Marie V. Torrilhon, Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, Mr. Arthur D. Hadley, Mr. Henry Burck, and Mr. Alfred P. De Vato.

Mme. Sembrich has selected for her song recital at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday afternoon, March 13, at 3 o'clock, numbers by Buononcini, Scarlatti, Sgambati, Rigel, Purcell, Mancinelli, Cui, Tschaikowski, Schumann, Schubert, Brahms, and Chopin. The sale of seats is now on at Schuberth's.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME

A San Francisco paper of Feb. 16 says: "The third symphony concert of the season, given at the Grand Opera House yesterday afternoon, elicited more enthusiasm than the others, the audience showing themselves especially generous in applauding Mr. Henry Holmes's new symphony, 'Fraternity.'

"This composition is put to a cruel test, standing side by side with the work of the great masters. However, it is bright and spirited in style, and makes up in fluency and vivacity what it lacks in depth and individuality. The three allegro movements have a similarity that is almost monotonous. A phrase from "The Marseillaise" introduced at one point promises to give the symphony some of the color of Dvorak's "New World" symphony, which is woven chiefly from the negro melodies of the South. But Mr. Holmes no sooner takes up this strong idea, borrowed from the 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity' of the French Revolution, than he drops it again and wanders off into platitudes. He was rather grotesquely rewarded for his efforts by a bunch of California poppies, which seemed to please him immensely."

There is evidently a great deal of meaning in this somewhere.

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'May Corlette, a contralto in the choir of the Roman Catholic cathedral of San Francisco, has been engaged by the Bostonians.

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The Chicago Tribune says neatly as well as enthusiastically: "Those who listened to the request programme given by the Thomas orchestra this week felt that, however great Mr. Thomas's contemplated gift to Chicago might be, it was paltry compared to the musical gifts with which he weekly presents grateful audiences. To receive an 'Invitation to the Dance' from Mr. Thomas is to gain the highest of honors, and if his donation means the death knell of his directorship, then let him continue to play Chopin-Thomas funeral marches until all of Chicago's citizens have marched to their final homes.

"'Acidulous vestals,' while listening to a wedding march by a Thomas orchestra have been known to express a longing to have the great leader play at their weddings, and have gone so far as to quote the words that Louisa Alcott uttered when she saw Emerson kiss her bride sister, that 'this was honor enough to make even matrimony endurable.' A musical collection in a Newberry library would be a cold substitute for the musical collation that is spread weekly at the Auditorium for famished music lovers."

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The Chicago Inter Ocean of Feb. 18 says "An enthusiastic audience attended the concert given yesterday afternoon at Central Music Hall by Alexandre Petschnikoff, the Russian violinist, assisted by Mme. Petschnikoff, violiniste, and Aime Lachaume, pianist. Interest was added to the occasion by the fact that it was the first public appearance here of Mme. Petschnikoff, a beautiful Chicago girl, whom the violinist met and won while she was studying abroad. She appeared but once, playing with her husband the Bach concerto for two violins. She showed talent developed by careful and artistic training, and, as was to be expected, was thoroughly in sympathy with the style and spirit of her gifted husband."

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The Philadelphia Symphony Society, at its second concert, on March 1, will give Mendelssohn's "Athalia" overture, a symphony by Klughardt, Wagner's "Träume," and some minor selections. The soloist will be Richard Burmeister. The Klughardt symphony has been heard once in Boston, but never in Philadelphia. It will be played from a manuscript score presented to Mr. Scheel by the composer.

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The Boston Festival Orchestra and Signor Campanari have been engaged for the May Music Festival in Birmingham, Ala.

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A dispatch from Oakland, Cal., to a San Francisco paper says: The coming of Mme. Emma Nevada to Oakland has meant much to Miss Gretchen Bernett, who before long will leave here for New York, there to pursue her studies under the direction of Charles L. Young, Nevada's manager. Mme. Nevada and her husband, Dr. Palmer, have heard her sing and are enthusiastic over her voice, a rich contralto. Yesterday arrangements were made for Miss Bernett to go to New York, where Mr. Young has agreed to get her a church choir position, that she may be enabled to carry on her studies. Miss Bernett has often appeared in local concerts and is a favorite with Oakland audiences. For some time she has been a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church choir.

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The Baltimore Oratorio Society is planning to come to New York and give a concert in the Spring. There is room here for all.

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Information was received last week regarding the brilliant opera début at the Teatro Communale, in Trieste, Italy, of Cecilia Rosa, better known to her Cincinnati friends and admirers as Rosa Cecilia Shay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shay of that city. Her début will be in Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots," in which she takes the difficult part of Urbano, always an exacting test. Miss Shay's répertoire of grand opera embraces the following works: "Lohengrin," in which she takes the part of Ortrud; "Tristan and Isolde," with Brignane as her part; "Samson et Delilah," in the rôle of Delilah; "Gioconda," in the part of Laura; "Le Prophète," "Faust," and "Il Trovatore."

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD

M. Victorin Joncières's "Lancelot" has failed at the Paris Grand Opéra. M. Joncières occupies an important official position in French musical art. He is Inspector General of Music in France, and is generally chosen to preside over the big choral and instrumental competitions which are annually held in the provincial towns. "Lancelot" is a work without great inspiration and without lyrical flights. Vainly critics waited during the four acts for the striking page, brilliant, moving, and emotional, which would evoke enthusiasm and elicit applause. The work is always well written and correct, but it is throughout calm and cold. The scene between Lancelot and Elaine in the second act, nevertheless, contains some beautiful phrases, which were sufficiently noted. The air with which King Arthur announces to his wife her pardon is not wanting in a certain grandeur, and the requiem chants heard in the convent chapel during the fourth act produced a great effect, although, strange to say, these requiem chants are heard while Elaine is still living. The audience was very much surprised, not to say moved, at this incident. When it has been added that great care has been taken with the orchestration, that the choruses are well constructed and produce a harmonious sonority, all that is possible has been said of the production of M. Joncières, who has written his "Lancelot" in the same style and with the same art that, twenty-five years ago, he employed in writing his "Dimitri" and his "Chevalier Jean." Music since then has made great strides forward, but M. Victorin Joncières does not seem to have noticed this. Mlle. Delna in the rôle of Queen Guinevere, Mme. Bosman in that of Elaine, M. Vaguet as Lancelot, M. Renaud as King Arthur, and M. Fournets as Alain, were unsparing in their zeal to make a success of "Lancelot." The ballet of the Enchanted Lake is a picturesque coup d'oeil, and will perhaps last longer than the work itself.

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A writer in The Sketch has something to say of a new Opera House, which is to be built, and is to be under the direction of the veteran, Col. Mapleson. It is to be called the Queen's Opera House. Quite unnecessarily The Sketch man informs us that it will not in any way interfere with Mr. Newman's Queen's Hall concerts. Considering that the scheme has nothing whatever to do with the Queen's Hall concerts or Mr. Newman, the information is not exactly valuable.

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At a recent meeting of the executive of the Hereford Festival it was decided that in view of the war it would be safer to obtain 250 guarantors at £5 each in place of the 230 guarantors on the last occasion. The dates fixed are Sunday, Sept. 9, and the following Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

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Ignace Brüll has just finished a new opera, entitled "The Master of the Mountains."

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"Sforzando," says that a writer in The New York Commercial Advertiser, "has reviewed the London Autumn musical season, and has fallen foul of the stereotyped character of the programmes of our orchestral concerts. There has been too much Wagner and Tschaikowsky, and he thinks that the public is tired of these two composers. It may be so, but, in any case, it is quite true that we in London hear but very little modern music. But those who criticise us generally forget that it is unfair to compare our orchestral concerts with those held abroad. We have no kind of subsidy whatever, and any manager will tell you that new works, whether of orchestra or chamber music, do not pay. Therefore we have to proceed cautiously. Tschaikowsky's 'Pathetic' symphony has paid, his 'Casse Noisette' suite has paid, and therefore it has been natural that all his music had too much Tschaikowsky, just as we have too much of the Wagner selections in the concert room."

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The Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung announces that Bach's "Matthew" passion is to be given next year for the first time in Italian (text by Count Luranl) at the Venice Conservatorio by the Director, Signor Enrico Bossi, a talented composer, whose music is favorably known in Germany. An oratorio of his is to be produced next March by the Riedel'sche Verein, Leipsic.

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The friends of Siegfried Wagner are said to be endeavoring to obtain the distinction of the German patriotic von for their hero. The Prince Regent of Bavaria is said to be willing to grant the title.

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Moritz Rosenthal, the fastest piano player in the world, is giving recitals in London with great success.

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Perosi has been interviewed by the Perseveranza, and declares that for ten years now to come his oratorio will be first heard in the old church of Santa Maria della Pace, which is being converted into a concert hall. The audience is to be seated in the dark, and all the performers are to be concealed, so that sacred personages need not be represented by ladies and gentlemen in evening dress. Eventually he hopes to have scenic or pictorial representations of the story during the progress of the music.

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Pauline Lucca recently sent a life-size painting of herself to the Municipal Museum of Vienna, and a letter to the Mayor of the city, saying that she had done so because she had long been grieved to see portraits of artists who were neither Austrians nor famous in the council house, while her own was missing, and she a daughter of Vienna who had brought honor to her native city in both hemispheres. The Mayor read the letter to the City Council, and accepted the gift with thanks.

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A pamphlet entitled, "Passages from the Diary of an Amateur Musician in the Year 1800," edited by Mr. J. Spencer Curwen, and reprinted from the Hampstead Annual, 1900, thus refers (Jan. 1) to Beethoven: A lady and gentleman lately from Vienna, "both aver that one Van Beethoven, a rising composer of music in Vienna, will do great things," and "they say, further, that Van Beethoven is thinking of writing some symphonies." Beethoven's first symphony was, in fact, produced on April 2, 1800. There are also allusions to Handel, whom the diarist, "R. G.," considers the ne plus ultra in music.

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An American calling herself "Princess Pocahontas" when she sang in the German music halls has lately dropped the title in favor of the name Marguerite, and as Marguerite Pocahontas made her operatic début recently at Augsburg as Selika in "L'Africaine." She is said to be a beautiful woman, with a mezzo-soprano voice of great power and compass.

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Ruskin unfolded a plan for musical education in a letter written in 1871:

"Briefly, I mean the children to be taught pure and perfect, but simple, choral music, arranged to noble words, such as they can understand and desire to sing; they shall be disciplined so thoroughly that a false note shall be impossible to them; they shall never sing anything difficult or wonderful, but only what is beautiful, right, and well within their powers—and those who do not enjoy such singing for its own sake, and whose affectations or vanity is unconquerable, shall be put out of the choirs. I am chiefly at a loss for the music itself, and it will be long before I can get any small part of what I want accomplished, but the enforcing of accurate musical education as a quite necessary, unpretending, and sacred duty will be much."

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The late Johann Strauss at the time of his death left a ballet entitled "Cinderella," which has now been prepared for performance, and is about to be produced at the Imperial Opera, Vienna. Some of the music is said to date from the great dance composer's earliest and freshest period, particularly a waltz which first appears in "Cinderella's Dream," afterward in more developed form furnishes the music for the maiden and Prince Charming at the ball, and finally, in yet another form, is the theme of the inevitable intermezzo which precedes the last act, and is entitled "Return from the Ball." This intermezzo has recently been produced at a Conservatoire concert at Vienna, and it was, of course, encored.

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Mlle. Renard, a prima donna who appeared some years ago at Covent Garden, has just taken her farewell after twelve years at the Imperial Opera, Vienna, as she is about to marry into a princely family of Bohemia, and to quit the stage. After her final performance in "Carmen," she was, according to one writer, recalled 223 times, although the Neues Wiener Tagblatt more modestly puts it at 176 recalls. At the moderate computation of a couple of minutes a recall, the lady must have been bobbing from behind to before the curtain for nearly six hours, which makes an interpretation of Brünnhilde in the recent "Götterdämmerung" seem like mere child's play.

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A cycle of twelve songs, from the late Lord Tennyson's "Maud," composed by Mr. Arthur Somervell, were sung by Mr. Plunket Greene at the first of a series of concerts given at St. James's Hall lately by that gentleman and Mr. Leonard Borwick. The songs were composed some little time ago, and early last November they were, it appears, given by Mr. Rae at the Saale Erard. Now, however, they were introduced to a larger public, and as sung by Mr. Greene, with Mr. Borwick at the piano, they were accorded the fullest possible justice. "Like so many other song cycles, they suffer to a certain extent from a lack of variety, and, moreover, in several of the songs the influence of Brahms was strongly apparent. Among the most successful of the series, perhaps, is the passionate number with the refrain, 'I shall have had my day,' the bright 'Go not, happy day,' and the dramatic number, 'Dead, Long Dead,' the close of which is particularly effective. Mr. Somervell has also utilized the poem, 'Come into the Garden, Maud,' according it a setting of a totally different character to that of Balfe, although whether it will ever rival the more familiar music of the older master may be another matter. A note in the programme indicates that the cycle is designed for continuous performance, but it is, nevertheless, possible that some of the songs may hereafter be heard in separate form."

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True to its artistic character, Hampstead, England, is thinking of an enterprise designed to revive opera as it was in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Seeing how strong an interest is now felt in music to which more or less of the antique attaches, the project is not untimely, and, well carried out, may even be successful. The composers from whose works examples will be taken are Purcell, Arne, Handel, and Gluck; and it is proposed to begin next May with the first-named master's "Dido and Aeneas." This is, of course, no novelty, performances having been given from time to time in recent years. The fact is an advantage rather than a drawback. It is stated that there will be a chorus of about forty voices; that the orchestra will be as nearly as possible according to the requirements of the original score, and a mise-en-scène "entirely in sympathy with the spirit of the work" is promised. The society's committee appears strong in such names as those of the Vicar of Hampstead, Canon Barnett, Mr. Edward Bell, F. S. A., and Mr. J. Spencer Curwen; the Honorary Secretary is Mrs. Boulting; the musical director, Mr. Martin F. Shaw, and Mr. E. Gordon Craig has undertaken the stage direction. The representations will be given in the hall of the Hampstead Conservatoire.

Victor Capoul in Paris.

The Parisians are delighted over the return of Victor Capoul, who long languished in obscurity in this city. This is the way one paper talks about it: "Victor Capoul is coming back to the boulevards humming 'Absence makes the heart grow fonder.' He even reaches Paris to-night from Havre, having embarked at New York a week since, recalled to France by his friend, M. Pierre Gailhard, who wants him as partner in the difficult work of controlling the Opéra. Soon after the death of M. Bertrand, M. Gailhard wrote to M. Capoul, Director of the New York Conservatoire, asking him if he would return from exile to assist him in managing the Opéra, and the answer was in the affirmative. The help was especially needed, as new works are awaiting production in the French National Academy of Music, and as the Exhibition is approaching. The name of Victor Capoul is well known wherever English, as well as French, is spoken.

"Nearly thirty-seven years since he caused a sensation in the Paris Conservatoire when he took the first prize for singing, and a similar distinction for comic opera work. The old institution of the Faubourg Poissoniere had rarely seen so remarkable a young tenor. He became the lyric Le Bargy of his day, and it was no wonder that all the women, whether Anarchists or Republicans, fell desperately in love with him, and sent him flowers, slippers, smoking caps, purses, and scented billets doux. His services were clamorously demanded by the Opéra, the Opéra Comique, the Lyrique, and the Italiens. At last he was engaged at the Porte Saint-Martin for the 'Barber of Seville,' and drew thousands there even in the Summer months. Thence he went to the Opéra Comique, where he reigned the fashionable tenor, and even when he sang in preliminary pieces or curtain raisers the house was crammed for his appearance."

His name was on every tongue. The fringes of hair on his temples were copied by amorous young men desirous of making conquests, or only impressions. His ties were as famous as are nowadays those of M. le Bargy of the Comédie Française. Everything was à la Capoul until the terrible war broke out, when the petted tenor left Paris for foreign parts. As soon as peace was restored Capoul returned, in order to sing in "Paul and Virginia," which Victor Masse was afraid to produce at the Gaité without him. Subsequently he tried the Salle Ventadour, and, joined by his friend, M. Gailhard, with whom he is now coming into partnership again, he produced the "Lovers of Verona," by the Marquis d'Ivry, and sang himself as Romeo.

M. Capoul next managed other theatres, and after he had occupied his post in New York for some years he crossed the Atlantic, in order to offer himself as a candidate for the Opéra Comique, but without success. He is now coming once more to Paris, and while M. Gailhard is to look after the general administration of the Opéra, M. Capoul will superintend the stage business, the production of new works, and the periodical revival of the stock pieces of the French National Academy of Music.

M. Charpentier's New Opera.

According to the Paris correspondent of The London Standard, "Louise," the new comic opera, performed at the Opéra Comique, is an entirely new departure, and therefore constitutes, perhaps, the most important theatrical event of the present season. Both the music and the words are by the talented composer, M. Gustave Charpentier. The scene is laid at Montmartre as it is to-day, and the heroes and the heroines are workmen and work girls, actors, ballad singers, poets, and Bohemian Parisians. There are no fewer than forty personages, and the staging was extremely difficult.

M. Gustave Charpentier lives at the top of the Montmartre Hill. He loves its inhabitants, those humble workpeople whom he has studied during the last fifteen years, and, if it was rash to conceive the idea of a musical work of which the dramatic action is laid exclusively in those special surroundings, it must be admitted that the author of "Impression d'

Some Happenings in Good Society.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Count Rudolph Festetics de Tolna and Countess Festetics de Tolna (Miss Ella Haggin,) Feb. 24, 1892.

Major Albert Lawrence Wetherill and Mrs. Wetheerrill, (Miss Frances Pearsall Lahens,) Feb. 24, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. José Aymar, (Mrs. Blois—Miss La Bau,) March 2, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Townsend, (Miss Clara Noble Earl,) March 2, 1897.

Anniversaries of other weddings celebrated during the past week were as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Agar, (Miss Harriet MacDonough,) Feb. 18, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Van Beck, (Miss Sylvia De Thomsen,) Feb. 17, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sanford, (Miss Ethel Sanford,) Feb. 17, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. Osmond Hicks, (Miss Alice Ashmore,) Feb. 23, 1892.

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On the eve of the season's close and the opening of the penitential period of Lent it is interesting to recall the varying dates on which the seasons during the past few years have ended and those on which they will close for some years to come. Lent came in last year on Feb. 15, or nearly a fortnight earlier than this year, which brought Easter at the early date of April 2. Two years ago (1898) Ash Wednesday came on Feb. 23 and Easter on April 10. In 1897 Lent did not begin until March 3, with Easter as late as April 18. In 1896 Lent came on Feb. 18 and Easter on April 5. In 1895 Ash Wednesday was Feb. 28 and Easter April 14, while in 1894 the brief Winter season closed its course on the very early date of Feb. 8, and Easter fell on March 25.

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Next year (1901) the season will be a week shorter than this, as Lent will come in on Feb. 20, and Easter will fall on April 7. In 1902 Ash Wednesday comes on Feb. 14, and Easter on March 30. In 1903 Ash Wednesday and Easter will fall, respectively, on Feb. 26 and April 12, in 1904 on Feb. 17 and April 3, and in 1905 on March 6 and April 23. It will be noticed that the Winter seasons, as a rule, do not usually vary more than a week or ten days in length.

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Lent, although supposedly a time of prayer and comparative fasting, will still be devoted to theatres, dinners, and operagoing and small entertainments, all of which are more or less enjoyable. Cards seem to play an important part in the penitential season, and the different card clubs are very active. A review of the season, which, although paradoxical as the statement may seem to many people, especially of the younger set, has really not been a gay one, as compared with that of last year, was given last Sunday in this column.

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New York society now begins to prepare for a change of diversions. The average society woman considers it proper to dance on Shrove Tuesday nad wicked to do so the next day, and a change in the form of entertaining and entertainment is thought to appease the churches. "My Lady Disdain" is wont to shrug her pretty shoulders and make a deprecating moue when asked if she dances in Lent, as the very suggestion conveyed something of evil, but "My Lady Disdain" frequents the opera and the play, watches or listens to worldly plots on opera and theatre stage, and spends many a midnight hour at the card table. Still, because she dances not and because, possibly, on one or two late afternoons each week, and always on Sunday morning, she trips to church, carrying a dainty prayer book, "My Lady Disdain," in her own estimation, and that of her world keeps Lent.

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Ash Wednesday will bring, as for many years past, only a change of diversion. For balls will be substituted Badminton, for dancing, dinners, and for luncheons, lectures. This last form of Lenten entertainment, with its kindred diversions of readings, recitations, and small musicales, is particularly effective in New York during the penitential period. Some one has said that society women rush to lectures, readings, and recitations during Lent, not to gratify the intellectual part of their nature, but simply to square themselves, as it were, before the world and to give some evidence of the possession of an intellectual side. Certain it is that the majority of lecturers, readers, and reciters have found that there is but little use in trying to hold an audience during the rush of the season. No matter at what hour their meetings may be arranged, and no matter how attractive these meetings may be, the average woman of society, whether or not she has literary tastes, is too much occupied during the season in thinking over her next engagement, her last gown, or the incidents of the previous night's dinner, dance, or ball, to be able to keep her attention fixed on any subject requiring the slightest mental effort.

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The average New York woman of any position who has any education is not necessarily unintellectual. Many of them read at times, and read extensively; most of them are able, if necessary, to converse on the great topics of the day with far more glibness than even their Boston sisters, but only occasionally are these manifestations of mind shown, and the matron or maid who makes them may the next evening or morning appear the most vapid of creatures. Lent is hailed by many women with pleasure in that it means a change of diversion and an opportunity for some rest, while the brighter and abler women are, perhaps, glad to have a chance to cultivate their minds a little. Hence the swarm of Lenten readers, lecturers, and reciters. Added to the fact that Lent gives more time for these, is also the fact that it is deemed fashionable to attend musical and literary meetings of any kind during the forty days between Ash Wednesday and Easter.

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A discussion of the religious side of Lent is hardly in place in this column, but the reprinting of Herrick's verses is certainly not amiss:

Is this a fast to keep
The larder lean and clean
From fat of veals and sheep?

Is it to quit the dish
Of flesh, yet still to fill
The platter high with fish?

Is it to fast an hour,
Or ragged to go—or show
A downcast look, and sour?

No! 'Tis a fast to dole
Thy sheaf of wheat and meat
Unto the hungry soul.

It is to fast from strife,
From old debate and hate,
To circumcise thy life.

To show a heart grief-rent;
To starve thy sin,
Not bin—and that's to keep thy Lent.

⁂

The flesh pots of Egypt will be more or less employed in Lenten diversions. There do not seem to be as many lectures and there are fewer sewing classes, but the dinners continue unabated. There will be a great deal of theatregoing, but the interest in the opera has grown cold. Last year the matinée and evening performances of the famous Wagner cycle were crowded, while this year very light audiences in the parterre and first tier boxes are the rule. Everybody who can get away for a few weeks is going, and Florida has had quite a boom this year. In fact, the unsettled condition of Europe has much to do with this. There have been relatively fewer departures of fashionable people than in any other season. Many will go abroad in the early Spring, but the number of well-known Americans in Egypt and on the Riviera is comparatively few.

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Palm Beach, Havana, and the tropics are points of interest just now. The departure of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. George Gould, and Miss Pomeroy in one party, of the Anson Phelps Stokeses, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. Scrymser, and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly has already been mentioned in this column. According to plan, Mr and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Miss Sloane, and Miss Kernochan leave on Tuesday for Biltmore, and from there will also go through the South. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt have had a procession of small house parties at Biltmore, and they will remain there until very late in the season. Mrs. Vanderbilt is enchanted with the place.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have also been traveling through the South, and Hickory Gap, where Mr. Whitney has a farm, has proved quite a rival to Aiken. The spot is in the Tennessee Mountains and protected by the great hills from the cold winds, and the scenery is most picturesque. Aiken has been rather uncomfortable this Winter, although the weather has been so mild in New York. Only a little colony is gathered there, reinforced from time to time by a few people who are fond of out-of-door sports. The new golf links have proved quite an acquisition. Among those who have been at Aiken during a part of the Winter have been Major and Mrs. Mallery, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Clinch Smith were also there a part of the season.

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Palm Beach this Sunday presents a metropolitan aspect. With Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. George Gould, and other well-known New Yorkers there, one can also find Mme. Calvé, who has been absolutely charmed with the place, and who has been very handsomely entertained. M. and Mme. Saleza of the opera troupe were to have joined Mme. Calvé at Palm Beach, and in this event there will be an artistic as well as a purely fashionable contingent.

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The week just past was conspicuous for many dinners and few dances. There have been running during the Winter several "series" of dinners, and this week brought many of them to a close. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wilson have entertained in this way nearly every week during the season. Other dinners of note were given by Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Maturin Delafield, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Conkling. In fact, one young bachelor who goes out a great deal said that he had not had one evening in six weeks which was not filled by a dinner engagement. Some of the dinners have been followed by parties to the play and the opera. In fashionable patronage the melodrama at the Garden has been the most attended, and despite controversy "Sapho" has had a large representation from society. To-morrow the première of "My Daughter-in-Law" will bring together quite a number of persons known in society, although first nights are generally avoided and Wednesday evenings are the most popular. Theatre clubs of which young girls are members patronize "The Little Minister" and "Brother Officers."

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There were many country house parties over Washington's Birthday, which was rather gay in town, with dinners and the Metropolitan Club reception. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills gave one of the largest parties of the season at their place on the Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt had a small family party, and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan had a number of people at Highland Falls. The Dog Show was so crowded on Thursday that it was almost uncomfortable. The Meadow Brook, Tuxedo, and Westchester elements were conspicuous there. At Lakewood and at Baltusrol the lovers of golf were interested in tournaments. The Hunt Ball at Baltimore, which took place on the eve of Washington's Birthday, attracted a few New Yorkers.

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Now that the dancing classes are over for the year, with here and there an extra meeting after Easter and the dates fixed for next season, there are no other large dances of a semi-public nature to be arranged except the Assemblies. There will be two of these next season, held at the Astoria, as usual. The dates arranged are Dec. 13 and Jan. 24. There will be some changes in the committees and the patronesses. Next Winter will be one of large entertainments, many of them in private houses, as the Vanderbilts will presumably be out of mourning, and there will be any number of débutantes in the Newport set. The season at Newport will begin very early this year, and it promises to be long and brilliant. If the war in the Transvaal keeps up, as it now seems likely to do, Americans who are abroad will return early to avoid the exposition and Passion Play crowds. Already there is a good demand for Newport cottages. There will be some changes at Lenox, and it is rumored that the Bishops will let their place and remain abroad. Mr. Bishop has not been in the best of health, and Mrs. Courtlandt Bishop has been thrown in mourning by the death of her father, Mr. George Bond.

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There will be three weddings this week, and all of them will take place on Tuesday. These, of course, will be the last fashionable events of the kind until Eastertide. At Grace Church Chantry, at noon, the marriage of Mr. Magee Ellsworth and Miss Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, will take place. Mr. Ellsworth gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night. Another wedding at Grace Church Chantry is that of Miss Heermance, a great-grandniece of Commodore Vanderbilt, and Mr. Luther Wesley Spear of Springfield, Mass., and Miss Florence Bergh Brown and Mr. Eugene Lentilhon are to be married at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. These weddings and the reception to be given by Mrs. Ogden Mills for Mrs. Adair, and the concert at Mrs. Oscar L. Livingston's residence to-morrow, in aid of the Little Sisters of the Assumption, will, with a few dinners, luncheons, and "at homes," and the dance at Mrs. Joseph Stickney's, fill out the programme for Monday and Shrove Tuesday.

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Of course, there is nothing whatever on the programme for Ash Wednesday. The lecturers will begin their readings and talks on Thursday morning and afternoon, on which date also Miss Leary's sewing class will meet. On Friday the Friday Badminton Club will meet, at the Berkeley Armory, and Mrs. J. C. Westervelt will give a luncheon. Thus, it will be seen, with the coming of the days of prayer and fasting, of sackcloth and ashes, amusements and diversions will be less and less frequent, and that part of society which is not abroad, which is not in its country seats or traveling in the South, will settle down to a long-earned rest. As has been stated before, the season has been peculiar. It has been one altogether of dinners and musicales and small dances. The theatre has played a conspicuous part, but, with the exception of a few large entertainments, it has been one of the dullest years socially in the town's history.

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A musical and humorous recital will be given by Mr. George Grossmith at Sherry's on Monday, March 12, at 3:30 P. M., in aid of the Summer Rest Society. Tea will be served after the recital. The Summer Rest Society has for some years past supported, at Woodcliff, N. J., a fine old country house and place at which women of good position, but whose purses are limited, can obtain the benefit of country air and board and lodging at low rates. It is not a charity, but an excellent attempt to smooth the pathway of women reared in luxury, but now, through untoward circumstances, forced to battle with the world. The entertainment on March 12 is in charge of Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, Miss Rhett, Miss Anne T. Morgan, Miss Milnor, Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, and Miss Georgia Shippen, from any of whom tickets may be secured.

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The Kipling afternoon and evening kirmess, or village fair and dances, which the managers of the Decorative Art Society are arranging for March 14, the anniversary of the opening of the Waldorf, in the Astoria ballroom, promises to be the most unique and interesting entertainment of the kind given for many years in New York. Some clever players are to produce for the first time on the stage two of the best of the famous Gadsby Stories—one a dialogue of great dramatic strength and the second a most amusing skit with four characters. Mr. Arthur Edward Stahlschmidt, who has won deserved reputation by his recitations and singing of Kipling's poems, and Mr. Francis Rogers, the baritone, will recite and sing, and the afternoon will be a complete exposition in a brief time of the poet and author's literary development. Tea will be served in the Astor Gallery after the performance. Over 100 well-known young society men and women are to dance in costume at the kirmess Russian, Hungarian, Spanish, Italian, and other national dances, and there are also to be danced a minuet, a tarantella, Scotch reels, &c. The walls of the large ballroom are to be lined with booths, and there will be fortune tellers and all kinds of amusements found at a village fair in Hungary or Russia. Miss Stewart has general charge of the arrangements. A kirmess will be a novelty to the younger members of New York society, for none has been held here in fifteen years.

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Owing to the fact that Tuesday night next will be filled with events, being the evening of Shrove Tuesday, the managers of the entertainment, "The Education of Mr. Pipp," to be shown in a series of twelve tableaus, and who had arranged for that date, have decided to postpone it until Friday evening, March 2. The tableaus will be given, as originally planned, in the Astoria ballroom, and the rehearsals already held prove that they will be well worth seeing. The fact that they are being arranged by Mrs. Richard Irvin and such clever associates as Mrs. H. R. Duval, Mrs. H. B. Hollins, Mrs. James Benkard, and others, of itself guarantees the quality of the entertainment. The names of those who will impersonate the characters were announced in last Tuesday's column.

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Those most deserving women, the Little Sisters of the Assumption, who visit and nurse the poor sick in their homes and who care for poor children, will be given a benefit at the residence of Mrs. Oscar Livingston, 108 East Thirtieth Street, to-morrow afternoon under the patronage of Mrs. Geraldine Redmond, Mrs. Hugo De Fritsch, Mrs. Gen. Wheeler, Mrs. Kingsley, Miss Sarah Lee, Miss Lynch, Miss Leontine Marie, and others, from any of whom tickets, which are $3, may be procured. An attractive programme of music and recitations has been arranged. Miss Evelyn Harris will recite in French and English, and Mr. A. E. Stahlschmidt will give "The Absent-Minded Beggar."

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Mrs. C. Du Bois Wagstaff will give to-morrow night a dance at her residence, 15 West Twenty-first Street, in honor of her daughter, Miss Wagstaff, a débutante of this season. The guests invited are all of the younger set, including the débutantes of this year. There will be no cotillion, but instead general dancing. As announced in this column on Thursday last, about ninety young people have been invited to this affair.

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Another dance of the coming week will be that to be given by Mrs. Joseph Stickney at her residence, 874 Fifth Avenue, on the evening of Shrove Tuesday, and which was announced in this column on Tuesday last.

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On Saturday, March 3, Mrs. George Crocker of 1 East Sixty-fourth Street will give a dinner of twenty-four covers for her daughters, the Misses Rutherford. After the dinner the guests are to be taken to the theatre, which, in turn, will be followed by a supper.

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The Washington's Birthday dinners at the Metropolitan Club on Thursday night were larger, gayer, and more brilliant this year than usual. Flowers were freely used through the corridors and halls of the handsome clubhouse, and Lander's Orchestra played throughout the evening and up to midnight. Among those who dined at the clubhouse that night were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Conkling, Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Sullivan, Mr. Charles Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Miller, Dr. Reynolds W. Wilcox and Mrs. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Truax, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Westervelt, Mrs. Temple Merritt, Mrs. Morris, Norman Johnson, and Mr. Eno.

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Among the smaller affairs of last week were a number of dinners. Mrs. George B. De Forest gave on Wednesday night a dinner of sixteen covers; Mrs. John Wysong gave a luncheon on Thursday, at which the tables were beautifully decorated with maidenhair ferns; on the evening of the same day, Mrs. C. Du Bois Wagstaff gave a dinner of twelve covers for young people.

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The Engadine is beginning to be a bit monotonous. Col. John Jacob Astor has gone back to Paris, en route for home. He may wait over in Paris or go over to London to see his mother. His business interests call him to this country. There are rumors that he intends to build a beautiful country residence on the site of Ferncliff. Mrs. Astor and her son will remain in the Engadine a short time, and will go probably to the south of France before returning to this country. She will be joined by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lawrence, who sailed a few weeks ago.

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It is rather hard to keep track of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., or to chronicle the movements of the two branches of the family now at Nice. Mr. Vanderbilt is supposed to live on the Valiant. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have an apartment and the Duchess of Marlborough and her mother are stopping at the Hôtel de Grande Bretagne, where they have a suite of splendid apartments. The Duchess intends to go to Rome. The Grand Duke Michael and his beautiful wife have taken quite a fancy to the Vanderbilts, and numerous excursions on the Valiant and to Cannes, Monte Carlo, and other points of interest are the result. On some of these expeditions the Duchess of Marlborough has been a guest, and on others only Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., and his faithful friend, Mr. "Winnie" Hoyt. The Grand Duke Michael is much interested in golf, and is the President of the club at Cannes. He and his wife have lived a great deal in England, and are much in sympathy with English and American people. Mr. Vanderbilt's holiday will not extend much longer than the middle of March, when he will return to this country.

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Apropos of this, Vanity Fair says: "Monte Carlo has wrapped itself up in furs (Feb. 4) and ulsters and has refused to be comforted. Except for a few brief hours the sun has hidden his face completely, and rain, sleet, and even a few flakes of snow have been our portion. The Casino has been full morning, noon, and night. "Popper" Vanderbilt is often to be seen dining at the Paris with Mr. "Winnie" Hoyt, now that his cumbrous yacht, the Valiant, is at Nice, whither his son and daughter-in-law have returned from Paris to their lovely apartment on the Jardin Public. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has arrived at Mentone and is staying at the National, where Lady Jersey and Lady Margaret Villiers have also taken rooms. Lady Grey arrived on Friday, and Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh and Lady Peel, the latter gorgeously arrayed and evidently not depressed by her grass widowhood, for Sir "Bobby" has had to go to London to settle some prosaic business matters. At the Croix Rouge ball at Nice, Mrs. Harold Van Buren was becomingly gowned in pale rose broche, and Mme. Bartholdi looked her best in a rich gold satin broche with lace. Cannes is very dull just now. Even the golf club wears a subdued air. Mr. C. T. Ritchie left Cannes for London on Saturday, but Mrs. Choate and her son remain at Monterey for some weeks longer.

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London has had this week the charity concert, organized by the Marchioness of Lansdowne, wife of the Secretary of War, in aid of the funds for the relief of officers' wives and families. This concert was a more brilliant success, socially and financially, than the tableaus arranged by Mrs. Arthur Paget. Among the Americans who were present were Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin and Lady Craven, Mrs. Ronalds, and Mrs. Dudleigh Leigh. Miss Van Wart has taken up the cause of charity in Eastern London and has been giving dinners and entertainments for poor children in that crowded part of the metropolis. Mrs. Arthur Paget will shortly go to the Riviera.

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Another view of Cannes is a little brighter. There is a total lack of dancing, but there have been receptions and dinners. The Count and Countess Herman de Pourtales gave a tea, which was largely attended. Among their guests were the Grand Duke Michael and Countess Torbay, who wore a bewitching rose-colored hat, turned up, with brown velvet, and Parma violets; the Prince and Princess Radziwill, the Countess Edmond de Pourtales, Mme. de Charette, Mr. Louis Von Hoffmann, and Mr. and Mrs. Lord. On another occasion Capt. and Miss Green gave a dinner in honor of the Grand Duke Michael and the Countess Torbay. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard, Mrs. Tennent, and Miss Whigham. At the Golf Club recently at luncheon were Mrs. Choate, Mr. William K. Vanderbilt again, Mme. de Charette, Mrs. Arthur Padleford, and Mrs. J. W. Mackay, Mrs. R. Winslow, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., at several of their entertainments, has left for Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie are expected at Cannes this week.

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The carnival at Nice comes to a close on Tuesday with the ball at the Opéra and the awards for maskers and carriages in the flower fête. The Sunday before the carnival is given over to a great procession of masks. The weather has been very propitious so far. Besides the Vanderbilts, Mrs. McClellan, and the Van Burens, whose presence at Nice has already been mentioned, there have appeared among the new arrivals Mr. and Mrs. C. Phelps Dodge and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hobart.

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Among the late arrivals at Shepheard's Hotel in Cairo are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bacon, Mr. C. Vanderbilt Barton, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing. Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster, the Misses Leiter, and Mr. and Mrs. Turnure are also among the Americans at present in Cairo.

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A letter from St. Moritz Feb. 12 says:

"Tobogganing during the week has been somewhat interrupted by the changeable weather and the Handicap race from Stream Corner, which was originally fixed for Monday, had to be postponed until Thursday. There was a surprising party and twenty-four starters came to the post. Mrs. Astor rode most pluckily, and actually sustained a fall past the winning post on the second course. She came in second with a special prize in times of 0.34 and 0.35. The race was mixed, both men and women participating. Miss Iselin, Miss Hodgson, Miss Mowbray, Mr. Cavendish, and Mr. Girtin fell. Mr. and Mrs. Hennen Jennings have left for Cimiez for a stay of some weeks. The Challenge Cup for the Astor Cup Bob race was competed for on Wednesday, Feb. 7, and resulted again in a win for the donor of the cup. Mr. Astor made a wonderful record, the condition of the road being slow. Among the late American arrivals at St. Moritz were Mr. and Mrs. W. Agnew Paton, Mr. David Paton, and Miss Sarah Agnew, Mr. Charles Roberts Aldrich, Miss Todd, Mrs. Livingston Cutting, Mrs. Duncan Peil, Miss Lingeman, and Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Neeser. Mr. Astor expects to leave next week for America."

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In London, Mr. Gillett has been giving at the Bachelors' Club his magic lantern entertainments—the same which the writer Hichens carricatured in "The Londoners." Miss Van Wart has been entertaining in her Curzon Street house. At Prince's restaurant one evening last week were Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mr. Reginald Wars, Mrs. Ronalds, Lady Harcourt, Mrs. Ritchie, and Mr. and Mrs. Blow. Belle is responsible for the statement that "Mrs. Adair is here to raise more funds for the Maine, and will not be away from London long. She has bought the house next to her own in Curzon Street, and is doing it up with the intention of letting it. Curzon Street looks rather melancholy now that the chapel has been pulled down, but the Duke of Marlborough has arranged his plans for his new house, which is to be begun as soon as possible. The Duchess will winter in Rome."

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The Duchess of Marlborough and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Vanderbilt, have been seen a great deal at Monte Carlo, running over from Nice after the opera. The Duc de Chartres and Prince Henri d'Orleans and, of course, the two Vanderbilts, father and son, have been among the other visitors for these short evening journeys. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Choate were at the Battle of Flowers at Cannes, and again at Nice. At Monte Carlo a series of national dances are being given, and the list is alphabetical in order of nations. The first was Allemand, followed by Americain and Anglais, with Austrian and Belgian to succeed. The national costumes, as much as possible, are worn at these dances, but England and America were represented by ordinary modern evening dress.

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There will be a musicale on March 8 at the residence of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, under the auspices of the Associate Alumnae of Barnard College, for the benefit of the Students' Aid Committee of the association. The names on the musical programme include those of several celebrated singers of the Metropolitan Opera House company. The tickets for the musicale can be obtained from Mrs. A. A. Anderson, 6 East Thirty-eighth Street; Mrs. Henry Clews, 9 West Thirty-fourth Street, and Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, 830 Madison Avenue, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

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Mrs. Thomas McLean of 35 West Seventy-third Street will give the last of her informal afternoon receptions on Thursday, March 1.

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Among the guests from New York at the second Assembly Ball, which was held in Philadelphia on Friday evening, were Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Thorne, Miss Heloise Beekman, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and the Misses de Peyster, Mr. Henry S. Redmond, Mr. G. Willett Van Nest, Miss Alice Sands, Mr. J. N. Gallatin, Mr. Louis Keller, Mr. George Graham Thompson, Mr. Arthur W. Dawrence, and Mr. Rabourg.

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At the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart in the dining room of the Astoria on Friday evening some of the guests were Dr. and Mrs. George Shrady, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Douglas Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stiger, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Treat, the Rev. Mr. McComb, Mrs. McComb, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Blossom, and Mrs. J. S. Wylie.

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Mrs. William Bloodgood gave yesterday afternoon at her residence, 14 West Fifty-fourth Street, a musicale at which the following programme was rendered: Sorata, (Italian,) seventeenth century, Scarlatti—Miss Harriette Cady. "Love Me or Not," Secchi; "Oh, White's the Moon upon the Loch," MacCunn; "King Charles," Boott—Mr. Francis Rogers. "Let Us Forget," M. V. White; Serenade, Thomé; A Fable, Johns—Mrs. Adele Laes Baldwin. Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 12, Liszt—Miss Harriette Cady. "Noël d'Irlande," Holmes; "Träume," Wagner; "Les Deux Amours," Johns—Mr. Francis Rogers. Sapphische Ode; Brahms; "Jean et Jeanne," Old French; "Kéramos," A. Mallard—Mrs. Baldwin. Volkslied, Chopin-Sgambati; "Frühlingsrauchsen," ("Rustling of Spring,") Sinding—Miss Cady. Mr. Isadore Luckstone was the accompanist. Among Mrs. Bloodgood's guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. T. Chesley Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Heldreth Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Watson, Miss Constable, Miss Julia Wells, Miss Hegeman, Mr. Chauncey Depew, Mr. Louis Keller, Mr. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, Mr. Andrew Bibby, and Mr. James Stokes.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Edward J. King of 357 Fifth Avenue gave a dinner last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar T. Richards gave a dinner and theatre party last week.

Mrs. A. S. Cameron is giving a series of small dinners for her son, W. Scott Cameron.

Mr. Louis Kramer gave a theatre party of young people to "The Ambassador" last week.

The engagement of Mr. Maurice L. Powers and Miss Viola Lolis Ritterband is announced.

Mrs. Benjamin Stern, sister-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern, gave a large dinner last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim of 12 West Fifty-fourth Street gave a dinner last week.

Mrs. Fred J. Engelhardt announced the engagement of her daughter Leona to Mr. Louis Meyer.

The Freundschaft Club also had a bowling tournament on Washington's Birthday, when prizes were awarded.

The engagement of Miss Florence Ottenheimer, the daughter of Mrs. J. Ottenheimer, and William R. Jacobs is announced.

Mrs. Harcourt Bull will give a pianoforte recital on Thursday morning next at her residence, 201 West Eighty-seventh Street.

The Harmonie Club gave a bowling tournament for its members last week, at which prizes were awarded for the three highest scores.

Mr. Louis Tim and Miss Edna Rice of 19 East Sixty-sixth Street were at home to their friends last Sunday afternoon, and in the evening gave a dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Berthold Hollander of 221 West Seventy-eighth Street gave a musicale at their residence last week, at which a number of guests took part.

Mrs. Thomas Ormiston, Miss Ormiston, and the Misses McCormack of 224 West Seventy-second Street will give their last "at home" next Wednesday.

Miss Estelle Hilson of 72 East Eightieth Street will give this evening a dinner of forty covers. Mr. and Mrs. Hilson will in a few days go abroad, and this dinner is in the nature of a farewell.

The engagements of Mr. Hugo Kahn and Miss Leah Blath, of Mr. Somerville and Mrs. Eckstein, of Mr. Paul Meyer and Miss Florence Bacharach, and of Mr. Louis Meyer and Miss Louise Englehardt of Yonkers are announced.

Dr. George Richards gave a small dinner and reception in honor of Miss Jessie Millward at his apartments, in the Royalton, on Friday evening. Among Dr. Richards's guests, in addition to Miss Millward, were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hollander and Miss Burton.

The second recital of the musical salon will take place to-morrow afternoon. There will be a programme of English and French songs, which will be interpreted by Miss Akers, Miss Detweiler, and Mr. Heinrich Meyn, who will sing two of Miss Akers's compositions.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern of 993 Fifth Avenue gave a dinner to a party of friends Tuesday evening last. They will give several more entertainments previous to their approaching departure for Europe, when Mr. Stern will enter on his duties as Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. Mr. and Mrs. Stern will give a large cotillion for 200 people at their beautiful residence on Monday, Feb. 26.

The "Kaffee Klatsch," held yesterday afternoon and evening in the small ballroom of the Waldorf for the benefit of the Helpers, and among whose patronesses are Miss Leary, Mrs. J. V. Bouvier, Mrs. Allan Ramsey, Miss Le Brun, and Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, proved a success. There was a ready sale for the many fancy and useful articles on the various tables, and a neat little sum was netted for a commendable charity.

Mrs. Harrison Clark gave an afternoon reception at her residence, 318 West Eighty-second Street, yesterday. Mrs. Clark was assisted in receiving by her twin daughters, the Misses Ethel and Violet Clark; Mrs. John McCutcheon of Pittsburg, and the following young women of this city: Miss May Sherwood, Viola Raymond, Blanche Ficker, Maude Brinkerhoff, Margaret North, and Nanie Brinkerhoff. The reception was largely attended.

Miss Jane Mead Welch will give a series of six talks on "America Under the Constitution" at Carnegie Hall, Studio 810, and will begin on March 1 at 3:15 P. M. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mrs. M. G. Bell, Mrs. George Francis Brownell, Mrs. Gilbert Colgate, Mrs. Herman Dyer, Mrs. George Lewis Gillespie, Miss Lydia Day, Mrs. Cyrus Eidlitz, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, and Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen.

An amateur performance of "A Scrap of Paper" will be given for the benefit of the Santa Clara Home for Consumptive Working Girls at the Berkeley Lyceum, West Forty-fourth Street, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, under the patronage of the Sowers, former members of the Peebles & Thompson School. The sale of tickets has been very large, and the evening bids fair to be a social as well as a financial success. Tickets may be bought of Mrs. Esther B. Black, 364 West Fifty-seventh Street, at $2 each.

Miss Lillie d'Angelo Bergh offers an attractive programme for her March Saturday morning studio talks, at the Albany, Fifty-second Street and Broadway. The programme for March 4 includes songs from the French and German by Miss d'Angelo Bergh, selections from Chopin, Schubert, and d'Albert, by Miss Genevieve Bisbee, a pupil of Leschitzki; songs by Cornelius and Gounod, sung by the basso, Mr. Andre Destemps, and a paper on "Breathing and Personal Magnetism," by Miss d'Angelo Bergh. The musicale will be followed by an informal reception and luncheon.

The East Room of the Astoria was well filled yesterday afternoon, where Mrs. Leland, the dramatic reader, who was assisted by Miss Clara Bernetta, soprano, gave a recital. Miss Alice Nugent Humble, who was entered on the programme, was unable to appear, owing to illness, and Miss Bernetta therefore rendered all the musical numbers. Mrs. Leland's best selection was "A Village Singer," a bit of New England village life, from one of Mary E. Wilkins's stories. Mrs. Leland also recited Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar," Barrie's amusing "Preparing to Receive Company," Ruth McEnery Stuart's "The Belle of the French Market," and several other selections.

The Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home gave an entertainment in the shape of an equestrian ride at Durland's Riding Academy on Wednesday evening. The features of the programme were manoeuvres by two platoons of mounted police under command of Sergt. W. [illegible] exhibition of high school horsemanship by Mr. Emile Gautier, and the mounted and dismounted work of the First Signal Corps of the State Militia, under Capt. Erlander. Other numbers greatly appreciated were tandem exhibitions by the Durland Tandem Club, commanded by J. D. Bristol; a jeu de barre contest by Messrs. D. Coleman, Charles Guyer, and Marshall Clapp. The music was rendered by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band.

A hostess who courts originality of ideas for the entertainment of her guests sent out invitations to her friends for the eve of Washington's Birthday "to roam through the streets of Manhattan Borough." Each guest seemed bent on having selected a street from the less frequented parts of the town in order to make the guessing more interesting and difficult. Some of the representations were: A man with a bottle of gin, Mangin Street; a maiden walking alongside of a park, Maiden Lane; a bunch of berries attached to a piece of mull, Mulberry Street; a barrel of a pistol containing five chambers stood for Chambers Street; a list of plays represented by Sir Henry Irving, Irving Place; a diamond attached to a picture stood for Stone Street; a chicken hanging over a square, for Hanover Square; a picture of two houses, one upper and a lower one, with the explanatory words on top "consists of," represented Congress Street, (Senate and House of Representatives;) a five-dollar banknote, for Greene Street; the picture of Jean de Reszke, for Mail Street; a square of green and yellow, with the "and" sign connecting them, stood for Greene Street, (chemically blue and yellow realize green;) an eastern star pin with five points stood for Five Points; the picture of an incline on an embankment, Cliff Street; a former Ambassador to France, Morton Street; a speck in the middle of a circle, for Centre Street; a sixteenth note representing C on the staff stood for One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, (C equals 100 and the 16;) a piece of THE TIMES, Reade Street. A prize representing the great musical composers was awarded to the victorious guesser. The remainder of the evening was considered enjoyable, after a repast was served, by musical selections, singing, and various parlor games.

SOME HINTS ON MEN'S DRESS.

The shops still continue to be uninteresting in the way of clothes. Tailors have their goods in bond, but from the cloths received already it would look as if grays and dark mixtures and the English flannels referred to last week would be the most popular suitings for the Spring and Summer. There seems to be much latitude allowed in waistcoats, and it would seem as if again men would present the appearance of animated rainbows. The shirtings grow brighter and brighter, until some are of impossible shades of magenta, "automobile," queer purples, and lavenders, and odd flamboyant pinks, and that very aggressive blue which hurts the eyes. These shirt patterns have very wide stripes of contrasting colors; faint pinks on blues and other combinations, the stripes being about three inches in width and worn lengthwise. This gives about two stripes to the bosom of a shirt. One dealer who is exhibiting a bargain lot has shirts the bosoms of which are one solid color and the bodies another. These are more or less freaks, but being offered at cheap prices no doubt will sell.

From England comes a lugubrious shirt, which portends disaster at the Transvaal. It is white, with small black stripes and figures. One show window of a fashionable haberdasher is given to the exhibition of these garments of woe in many attractive patterns. With them are worn plain black four-in-hands and the inevitable ban

THE NEWS IN GERMANY

Strong Feeling Over Effect of Lex Heintze on Sudermann's Works.

THE NAVAL BILL UNDECIDED

Prof. Paasche on American Rule in Cuba—French Professions of Good Will Distrusted in Berlin.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Hermann Sudermann's friends are up in arms against the Reichstag Philistines on account of an incident which occurred on Wednesday. During the interminable discussion of the lex Heintze, Herr Müller pointed out that Paragraph 1,846 would strike a terrible blow at the liberty of the stage. The works of Shakespeare, Goethe, and Schiller cannot be performed if the measure becomes law, and the leading authors of to-day would also be silenced. All of Sudermann's works must disappear, and most of Hauptmann's would be banished—as well as those of Max Halbe and Drezer. So drastic a measure, Herr Müller argued, would be the death of the modern literary movement in Germany.

Herr Roeren of the Centre Party replied that if Sudermann was affected by the paragraph in question and his works disappeared from the stage in consequence, no respectable person would "shed a tear" over the matter.

Albert Traeger, a lawyer who is also a poet, and who sits on the Freisinnige benches, protested against Herr Roeren's condemnation of the leading dramatic poet of the period. If a highly cultured man like Roeren, a member of the Reichstag, can so misjudge Sudermann's aim and work, what, he asked, may be expected of police officials and judges, if they are armed with such weapons as the lex Heintze furnishes in its present form? Traeger's protest, however, awoke no echo from the benches of the majority, and the lex Heintze was adopted. It will be read a third time before going to the Bundesrath.

In the literary and liberal organs, a parallel is drawn between the condemnation of Sudermann and that of Franz Stück, whose painting was similarly anathematized a year ago by the Reichstag. It is urged that, just as manufacturers and others present petitions and agitate among the electorate, when measures prejudicial to their interests are proposed, so the literati and artists of the country should agitate against the cant of the legislators who, under pretext of repressing immorality, would silence such men as Sudermann. It is not likely that this advice will be heeded, though electoral campaigning in Germany would become much more interesting if the poets and painters decided to take an active part.

NAVAL BILL REFERRED.

The Naval bill, after a three days' debate, has been referred to the Budget Committee without any vote having been taken which would serve to indicate the feeling of the House toward it. Dr. Lieber is at the point of death, and, in his absence, the spokesmanship of the Centre Party devolved on Dr. Schaedler, a Bavarian priest, who has hitherto been regarded as an adversary of the bill. There was really nothing in his speech which justified a conclusion as to which way the Centre vote will go. After hearing him, the opponents of naval increase were convinced that the Centre will vote against the measure, while the partisans of the Emperor's plan formed precisely the contrary opinion.

In official circles great satisfaction is expressed regarding the course of the discussion. It is regarded as of good augur that the point most insisted on by critics of the bill was the question of ways and means. During the discussion in committee it is expected that little difficulty will be experienced in satisfactorily disposing of this question, and that when the bill comes up for discussion again in plenary session it will be adopted, with perhaps some slight modification, similar to that made in the Army Increase bill last year.

Practically all parties are agreed that the cost of the new vessels ought not to be thrown on the shoulders of the poorer taxpayers. This feeling renders it unlikely that an increase of indirect imperial taxation will be resorted to—e. g., on beer, corn, tobacco, &c. It is more likely that an imperial inheritance tax or a property tax will be created, although there are many practical and technical difficulties in the way, arising out of the varying laws at present prevailing in the individual States of the German confederation.

GERMAN VIEWS OF CUBA.

Prof. Paasche, a National Liberal member of the Reichstag, who has recently returned from a trip to America and the West Indies, gave an interesting account of his observations on Tuesday to an audience assembled in the Reichstag at the invitation of Count von Ballestrem.

Comparing the conditions existing to-day in New York with those he observed on a visit he made eight years ago, Prof. Paasche said that, whereas formerly the dollar approximately represented only the purchasing power of a mark, to-day many articles (necessaries) cost about half as much as in Germany. This is one of the reasons why America exports large quantities of goods at low prices.

America is developing into a mighty competing industrial country, and this should not be lost sight of in the conclusion of future treaties of commerce. Americans employ large capital in their business, and all of their undertakings are on a large scale. Trusts, in Prof. Paasche's opinion, have contributed largely to the cheapening of articles of general consumption.

Speaking of Cuba, Prof. Paasche said that on landing at Havana one scarcely notices any traces of war. Nothing seems changed. When the traveler gets out in the open country he is horrified by the devastation, caused by Spanish rule. Up to the present, America has done but little to restore prosperity to the island. Americans want high interest for their capital, and, moreover, give nothing to help the sugar industry, whose competition they mistrust.

For some time, therefore, German sugar growers need not fear anything from Cuban competition unless Cuba becomes part of the United States, in which case capital would flow to the island. The great difficulty will be the labor question, as it will be impossible to obtain black immigrants. The tobacco industry is flourishing anew, and German firms are participating largely in the business.

FRENCH GOOD WILL DOUBTED.

Shoals of inspired articles have appeared lately on the relations of France to Germany. Since England began to experience reverses in South Africa a number of French politicians and newspapers have fostered the project of a Continental coalition to take advantage of England's present distress. They have proposed that France and Germany should bury the hatchet and join in expelling England from Egypt.

The idea of a rapprochement between France and Germany has been eagerly welcomed by an emotional section of the German public and has served to increase the anti-English feeling now rampant throughout Germany. Nobody in power, however, believes in French professions of good will toward Germany.

The Emperor has long ago abandoned his cherished intention to visit Paris in 1900, and no responsible French statesman believes that Germany will interfere against England in Egypt, where she has no vital interests. It would therefore seem that there was no reason to interfere in the dream of rapprochement indulged in by certain papers in Paris and Berlin. This is not the view taken by the Berlin Cabinet, and hence the inspired articles now to be found in every sheet that gives publicity to official prose. The general purport of these articles is that France is now endeavoring to sow enmity between Germany and England merely in order to prepare for Franco-Russian action looking to the revision of the treaty of Frankfort and the reacquisition by France of Alsace-Lorraine.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL.

Eleventh Annual Report Shows Increase in Work and Patients.

The eleventh annual report of the Babies' Hospital of the City of New York to Oct. 1, 1899, has been issued. At the city hospital, Fifty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, the number of patients was 394, as against 371 in 1898, and 10,165 days' treatment were furnished, against 9,646 for the previous year. The death rate was lower than in 1898, over 45 per cent. of the 114 deaths being those of infants under three months old.

The Summer branch of the hospital, at Oceanic, N. J., also had a prosperous season, the new building proving suitable in every respect.

The Treasurer's report shows that the receipts for the year, including a balance on Oct. 1, 1898, of $2,776.80, were $18,494.04. There was a balance on Oct. 1, 1899, of $1,822.45.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

TWO "DREYFUS" BILLS IN THE FRENCH SENATE.—The French Senate is considering two proposals arising out of the Dreyfus case. The first is for the transfer of the management of penitentiary establishments in French colonies from the Colonial Office to the Ministry of Justice. The second is a measure allowing courts-martial to admit "extenuating circumstances" in all cases.

It will be recalled that during the imprisonment of Capt. Dreyfus at the Ile du Diable the convicted man was under the direct control of the Colonial Minister. Even when it became necessary for the Procureur Général of Guiana to take the prisoner's testimony for the benefit of the Cour de Cassation, an order to this effect had to come from the Colonial Ministry, not from the Ministry of Justice. Dreyfus remained in the custody of colonial officials until he was finally surrendered on board the French cruiser which was to take him to France. It will also be recalled that M. Lebon, as Colonial Minister, had the power to order the prisoner to be put in irons. Often, too, when a revolt of prisoners is threatened the Colonial Ministry has a right to take the most extraordinary measures for its prevention or suppression, while investigation into the matter devolves upon the Minister of Justice. Again, according to the existing law, the Colonial Ministry can take no notice of the fact that the prisoner in its charge, because of a pending appeal, is a fit subject for better treatment. Dreyfus had no more privileges while his case was being decided before the Supreme Court of Appeal, or even on the eve of his departure for Rennes, than he had at the beginning of his confinement at the Ile du Diable.

As to the second bill, it will be remembered that Dreyfus, although tried on a charge of high treason, received a verdict granting the prisoner the benefit of "extenuating circumstances." This was a procedure entirely unprecedented in the history of treason trials by French courts-martial, but was not contrary to the law, which, however, while giving the option to the court to admit "extenuating circumstances" in certain offenses, did not forbid the exercise of this prerogative in regard to others. The present bill would clearly allow the court to have the option without limit, real or implied.

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GALLOPHOBIA IN GERMANY.—The German press, almost irrespective of party, has begun an attack upon the French Nationalists, whose real intent in their Anglophobia tirades, it is said, has now been clearly revealed in Berlin. Here the alleged machinations of the French Chauvinists are commented on with much vigor. The real aim of French Anglophobia, it is pointed out, is not so much to exasperate Great Britain as to detach Germany from the Triple Alliance and to bring about a rapprochement between Great Britain and Russia. When this has been accomplished, French Anglophobia will disappear, mutual apologies will be offered across the Channel, and an attempt will be made to carry out the great "revanche"—the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine, by the aid of Russia, while England, Austria, and Italy remain neutral.

According to the Rhenish organ, The Cologne Gazette, the great dangers of these new Chauvinist tendencies in France have never been underestimated in German official quarters. The withdrawal of their military attachés by the powers of the Triple Alliance showed what pains were taken to adopt all reasonable precautions against the Chauvinist schemes. The election of Gen. Mercier to the Senate, The Gazette declares, proves that the apprehensions entertained in Berlin were not groundless.

The latest advices that Berlin has received from the French provinces indicate that the Nationalists count upon great successes in the approaching municipal elections, in which direct suffrage enables popular feeling to be accurately reflected. The Academy speech of M. Deschanel, the President of the French Chamber of Deputies, is regarded as throwing fresh and striking light on the domestic situation in France. Germans are told that they ought to observe the energy with which certain sections of French politicians endeavor to intensify hatred in England against Germany.

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A FRENCH APPEAL TO THE COMMERCIAL CIRCLES OF THE WORLD.—The French Minister of Commerce, M. Millerand, has just addressed an appeal to the commercial circles of France and foreign countries informing them of a particular feature of the coming exposition in which it is supposed they may be interested. The document proclaims a forthcoming convention of an international congress of travelers and commercial representatives, saying:

"We have the honor to inform travelers and commercial representatives of France and elsewhere that an international congress will be held July 9, 10, and 11, 1900, in the great exhibition hall of the Trocadéro, under the Presidency of a Cabinet Minister. We make a pressing appeal to all persons associated with our work. Circulars, programmes, and all necessary directions are at the disposition of all those who may ask for them. Persons interested in the affair are divided into two groups: (1) Active participants, being delegates of regularly constituted associations. (2) Visitors, including travelers and commercial representatives who will have to send their assessment, fixed at 2 francs, before June 1, 1900."

The document then gives the names of the officers and members of the Syndicat des Voyageurs et Représentants de Commerce, under whose auspices the congress will be held. It closes with the notice that all letters asking for information concerning the affair should be addressed to M. Jarnet, General Secretary of the congress, at 1 Rue du Lunain, Paris.

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THE PROJECTED TRANS-SAHARA RAILWAY AGAIN.—The expedition organized by Le Matin of Paris to survey the proposed trans-Sahara railway route has already left Marseilles. M. Paul Blanchet is in charge of the mission. He and his colleagues will not go to Algiers, as was at first intended, but direct to Senegal, in West Africa. Le Matin took the occasion of the departure of the expedition to publish a long article, with a map, explaining the historic basis of its hope of carrying this great scheme to completion. The writer even goes back to the days of Napoleon, who wrote from Egypt to the King of Bornu—that is to say, the Sultan of the Western Soudan—proposing an alliance. The relation between this Napoleonic scheme and the idea of pushing a railway from the Algerian and Tunisian Hinterland to Lake Tchad is then pointed out. The plan of linking Algiers with Timbuctoo by a railway has always fired the French imagination, and when, in 1879, Duponchel wrote his book on the subject, the project had already been sufficiently studied to warrant him in designating the Central Soudan as a future "French India."

Le Matin freely admits that as yet it has no definite idea of the route to be traversed. M. Blanchet will return to Paris in May, after having begun his investigations in the Adrar. In the meantime the project adopted by the Seine General Council in 1899 is what pleases Le Matin. By this scheme the terminus of the railway will, for the moment, be Lake Tchad; it will pass through Philippeville, Biskra, Wargla, Amgid, and Agadès.

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PHASES OF RUSSIAN MILITARY LIFE IN VLADIVOSTOCK.—The Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg recently printed a series of articles from a supposed military correspondent in Vladivostock, in which is described the life that the Muscovite soldier leads in Russia's port on the North Pacific Ocean. It is said that in the town itself the troops lead a comparatively easy existence. The unmarried officers live in barracks as a rule, although some of them club together in a large house or pavilion and divide expenses. Food is very cheap, a dinner and supper daily costing only $2 a week. The newly founded Marine Club supplies meals at private houses and at officers' clubhouses. Meat and eggs, which come from Manchuria, cost, respectively, 7 cents a pound and from 75 cents to $1.25 a hundred. Potatoes cost 1½ cents a pound, and milk is to be had for about 4 cents a quart. Other dairy products are scarce and dear, but the so-called Siberian butter costs 22 cents a pound. The price of tea has been doubled since the introduction of the tariff, but is still cheaper than it can be obtained in St. Petersburg.

The writer in the Novoe Vremya says that as the officers have little to do, wine and card playing have led to the ruin of many of the unmarried ones. Daily life is subject to very little variety. After three years' service a leave of absence for six months is granted an officer, but this furlough is rarely made use of on account of the long and costly journey to European Russia. When the Trans-Siberian Railway is completed the authorities, it is said, will make special terms for officers going on furlough. There are private theatricals and occasional balls; there is also a public theatre. The married officer lives almost exclusively with his family, and is to be seen at the clubs for the most part only at concerts and dramatic performances.

Public life is being developed very slowly, but there are said to be growing signs of animation in it. Dwellings in the town proper are very dear and very difficult to find, and this want of accommodation is felt severely by the heads of families. In this respect the artillery officers suffer most, since the greater part of the artillery is stationed over against the town and at the fortifications on the opposite side of the bay.

FOR LARGER ERIE CANAL

Buffalo Experts Declare Montreal Route Could Not Compete.

WOULD LACK RETURN CARGOES

Any Advantage Canadian Canals Might Gain in Trade Would Be Won Back by the 14-Foot Erie Waterway.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Feb. 24.—Merchants, shippers, and canal men are immensely pleased with the project now before the Legislature for the enlargement of the Erie Canal. When the Canal Committee invited suggestions as to the improvement, responses from this section were much more conservative than from a distance. The Merchants' Exchange recommended a channel or prism of nine feet, in accordance with the $9,000,000 plans of 1895, as did the Canal Enlargement Association and various citizens whose opinions were asked. Suggestions for a larger canal came mainly from New York City, the Produce Exchange favoring fourteen feet, and citizens there who addressed the committee by letter urging variously eleven feet, fourteen feet, and a ship canal. The New York Board of Trade and Transportation limited its recommendation to nine feet, and the Chamber of Commerce was noncommittal in regard to depth of prism.

Advice from the Buffalo quarter was for the lesser depth, not because it was believed to be adequate, but because of the supposition that since the committee would recommend no more than nine feet it ought to have the strongest possible backing. Canal men say they knew what a twelve-foot canal would mean in cost, and have felt the need of it, but they did not dare ask it, fearing that the cost would be prohibitive. The report of the committee is regarded as no less courageous than commendable.

COMPETITION BY THE ST. LAWRENCE

Carrying conditions have become such, indeed, as to make a canal with twelve feet of prism as small as would be worth building. When navigation opens, a waterway to Montreal fourteen feet deep will be ready for use. The Canadian canal system for the St. Lawrence River, upon which work has progressed for many years, is now completed. Cargoes bound for Montreal may be sent through in a fourteen-foot channel during the open season, against Erie Canal carriers with a maximum draught of seven and a half feet. A boatload of grain by the Erie Canal is 240 tons, or 8,000 bushels of wheat. In a fourteen-foot channel a boat of 1,500 tons or more, with a capacity of 50,000 bushels and upward, may be safely floated.

If it were desired, a boat for Canada might be taken from the most distant upper lake points to Montreal through the Summer months without breaking bulk. Shippers would not risk a loaded boat drawing seven and a half feet for a passage of the lakes, even in the mildest weather, regardless of other potential reasons against such a passage.

Object lessons will doubtless be furnished in abundance in the next few years of the value of the St. Lawrence system as compared with that of the Erie. Early demonstration is expected of the importance of pushing the Erie to a twelve-foot channel, as recommended by the committee. Merchants here regard the prospect that the Erie Canal enlargement cannot be finished until 1905 as a strong argument for the earliest possible legislative sanction of the Canal Committee's report.

It is not probable that fifteen-hundred-ton boats will be extensively employed by Canadian trade for lake business. They may be towed in mild weather, but at the beginning and end of the open season passage in the lakes is rough, requiring large, stanch craft. Canadian plans contemplate the use of lake steamers of from 3,500 tons and upward, capable of carrying 100,000 bushels or more. Other lake steamers will be used of less tonnage, but of considerably more than 50,000 bushels' capacity. Since every craft too large for a fourteen-foot channel must transfer its load, and since the same size of lake steamers will be employed for Canadian and American trade, comparisons probably will be easily possible, with nearly everything eliminated except the canal facilities.

Canadian cargoes will be transferred in Dominion territory at Port Colborne, at the southern end of the Welland Canal, about twenty-five miles from Buffalo, and American cargoes will break bulk here. Tolls having been abandoned on the Erie Canal, that waterway even now will have an advantage over the Welland Canal, through which 10 cents per ton will be charged. A ton is equivalent to thirty-three and one-third bushels of wheat. Transfer charges at Port Colborne have not been fixed, no elevators having been built there yet. It is said that they may be as low as one-half cent per bushel at Montreal. At Buffalo they are five-eighths cent per bushel, and at New York 1¼ cents per bushel, so that Port Colborne may charge more than a cent per bushel and still be within the American charge for transfers of cargo. Certainly no such charge as 1 cent will be made at Port Colborne.

REGULATION OF ELEVATOR CHARGES

American transfer charges are regarded here as emphasizing the importance of the recommendations of the State Commerce Commission, which reached the Legislature on the same day as the Canal Committee's report for a revision of the law regulating elevator charges. The Canal Committee is also on record against the handling charges for grain, which are from eight to ten times as great as for coal and ore.

Canadian calculation is that grain may be carried from Chicago to Montreal for 4 cents per bushel, covering all charges, against a minimum of 4.22 cents to New York by the Erie Canal. While that calculation is not combated under present conditions, Major Thomas W. Symons, the army engineer member of the Canal Committee, says that the canal, as proposed, will justify enough of a cut under 4 cents to draw from Canada any possible advantage that it may gain pending the Erie Canal enlargement.

William J. Conners is the most active exponent of Canadian prospects here just now. He has a contract with the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal and an understanding with the authorities at Ottawa by which he is to enjoy certain water-front privileges at Montreal and Port Colborne, free of rent and taxes for forty years, on condition that he handles business for the Montreal port equal to 25,000,000 bushels of grain in the first year of operations and to 35,000,000 bushels yearly thereafter. Mr. Conners is experienced as a grain handler, having been a stevedore here, and as a large employer of labor for years. The grain handlers' strike was directed again the firm of which he is a member, the labor organizations contending that the men themselves should get all of the one-eighth of a cent per bushel paid for shoveling, and that contractors like Mr. Conners were quite superfluous in that work. Agitation of this issue has not yet subsided, and the outlook indicates that the men may carry their point. Besides his prominence as a stevedore, Mr. Conners carries his name at the head of the editorial page of The Buffalo Courier. This is what he says about the way he expects the Canadian contract to work:

MR. CONNERS ON CANADIAN PROSPECTS.

"I think Canada is prepared to develop a splendid export trade. It is 520 miles from Buffalo to New York, with 300 miles of canal. The distance from Port Colborne to Montreal is 370 miles, with 70 miles of canal, all the remaining distance being free waterway. The trip to New York and return takes 18 days. It is a 7 days' trip to Montreal and return. Erie Canal barges can carry 8,000 bushels of grain. Welland Canal barges can carry 50,000 bushels. They can go to Montreal and return nearly three times while Erie boats are making a single round trip. With seventeen-foot lake boats to Port Colborne, transfer of cargo can be made at the Welland Canal to barges 250 feet long and 43 feet beam, of 500 tons, that will draw less than 14 feet of water, and carry more than double the cargo of any Erie Canal boat. So the most ordinary Welland barge will carry double the Erie cargo and complete its trip in nearly one-third the time used in a trip to New York.

"In 1899, 808 ships left Montreal, and shippers handled 31,000,000 bushels of grain. There was no fourteen-foot channel all the way there then. Business ought to increase with improved means of transportation. Chances in business, after all, depend largely on rates and on dispatch in handling. A short route can afford better rates than a long one. But, at even figures, I think the cold water route to Montreal, with quick transfers, will be better for the grain and for shippers than the Erie Canal route, with the prospect that when boats reach New York they may have to stand around for days before they can get rid of their cargoes.

"The company for which I got the land concessions has a Dominion charter, and it will be known as the Canadian Inland Transportation Company. Money for its operation will be ready any day when needed. So far we have done only surveying and preliminary engineering work at Montreal. We shall start to build elevators there in the Spring, and shall have them finished by August. We are figuring on elevators at Montreal and Port Colborne, and on 21 boats by 1901, 7 steamers, 17 feet draught, 3,500 tons each, and 14 barges of canal draught of 2,400 tons each. We expect to put $4,000,000 into the business. The steamers will carry 100,000 bushels and the barges 80,000 bushels each. In crossing the lakes we can make a steamer tow two barges and carry 160,000 bushels in each of the barges, lightening up three feet of the draught by transferring to other boats at Port Colborne. Then the lightened boats can go to Montreal.

"We calculate the cost of operating three boats at $200 per day, including fuel and wages. Last year's rate for grain from Duluth to the seaboard, lake and rail, was 7 cents per bushel. One steamer and two barges can make the round trip between Duluth and Montreal in eighteen days and carry 250,000 bushels. At 7 cents per bushel freight would be $17,500, and expenses at $200 per day would be $3,600. That is pretty good business, and all my figuring is that our company will have its share of it. I don't see what chance Buffalo and the Erie Canal can have in seaboard shipments while the canal is in its present shape, and it cannot be improved for five years. In that time a good company with full swing over a fourteen-foot canal can make a lot of money."

MAJOR SYMONS'S VERSION IS DIFFERENT.

Major Symons thinks that Mr. Conners fails to consider all the conditions that the canals present. New York local inland trade is certainly not to be damaged, he says, by Canadian canals, and as soon as the Erie Canal can be improved a better rate can be made to the seaboard than Canada now offers. Welland boats to Montreal, in his opinion, will have no return cargoes, or cargoes so light as to be unprofitable. Boats cannot maintain low rates and carry cargoes only one way. Montreal, moreover, is icebound nearly half the year, as against a port always open and ready in New York. For this reason ships to Montreal cannot compete with New York ships. Since any one may get privileges similar to those conveyed to Mr. Conners, Major Symons suggests that the principal Canadian railroad companies, whose managers have doubtless studied out the transportation problem, let Mr. Conners acquire his leases unopposed because they attached no value to them.

Large outlays for steam vessels are also a risky venture, Major Symons thinks, because every few years such vessels are outclassed. Many steel ships, classed as best when made, are in the market here at much under cost, although not yet old. Superior ships drove them out of business. In regard to low transportation rates, Major Symons thinks that less fear may be felt of Canada than of American railroads, which may seek to injure the Erie Canal by carrying grain at a loss in order to defeat canal improvement.

Charles H. Keep, Secretary of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange, says merchants regard the Canadian outlook as far from promising. "The New York season for exports," he says, "is so much better than Montreal's that New York may not lose so heavily by the completion of the Canadian canals as has been feared. The New York route to Europe is not as perilous as the St. Lawrence route. It is open all the year and insurance is lower. Water to a depth of 30 feet is always available at New York, while the St. Lawrence maximum is 25 to 27 feet, and there are many strandings and groundings, due to the narrow channel. Then in the Canadian canals the depth of water is likely to vary. A strong east wind on Lake Ontario might lower the Welland Canal materially. The Detroit River varies in depth because of the wind by as much as one foot.

CANADIAN BOATS MORE COSTLY.

"Another possible drawback in Canadian plans may be found in the size of the steamers and barges to be used. Although these boats will have the advantage of Erie Canal boats in carrying heavier cargoes, they will be more expensive to operate and more costly in construction. Wooden boxes are sufficient for the Erie Canal, and interest charges on them hardly count in slow passage. Welland boats, on the other hand, may make fourteen miles an hour on the lakes, but in canals their speed must be reduced to barge speed. Then, if they return nearly empty from Montreal, a new item of expense must be charged against them.

"St. Lawrence locks can accommodate only one boat 265 feet long. Under the Erie improvement two boats, tandem, each 150 feet long, may enter a lock together. The Erie Canal must prosper by a growing local business in territory already well populated. There is no such prospect for the St. Lawrence canals. Shipments of bituminous coal for manufacturing purposes will increase enormously in the Erie Canal. That business is now done by long-rail hauls. Short-rail and cheap water hauls will certainly attend the Erie improvement. It costs almost nothing to load a canalboat with coal. It may not be as easily unloaded as is a railroad car. This work may be greatly simplified, however, by the time the Erie Canal can be enlarged, for nothing has developed more rapidly than has hoisting and bulk breaking apparatus on the lakes. The ore business has created a new method for handling bulky cargoes. A few years ago buckets were used for loading and unloading. Now a car may be hoisted and its load dumped instantly into a ship. Car loading is also done by new and cheap methods. Means to cheapen and expedite the unloading of canalboats are next in order. Such provision may fairly be expected when the canal business calls for it."

TAKE NO STOCK IN DEEP WATERWAYS.

No importance is attached here to deep waterway propositions for the canal. The last bill in Congress for the appropriation of $75,000,000 for that purpose receives scant attention and is without support. This subject was thrashed out by the Canal Committee, which found not only that the cost would be enormous—at least several times $75,000,000—but the returns inadequate. Canal passage, at best, must be very slow, and deep waterway boats would naturally be built to avoid breaking bulk from point of shipment to delivery point. The committee concluded that ships fit for foreign passage would eat up their profits in expenses and charges while worming through a canal, and therefore that they could not carry freight at a profit as cheaply as can a canalboat, which is inexpensive, easily run, and suitable for all purposes.

The wholly insufficient work done under the $9,000,000 appropriation has already shortened canal passage to New York by twenty-four hours, to nine days. It is expected that passage will be shortened to five and a half days over the improved canal. This saving of time, together with the project of feeding such places as Rochester and Syracuse by special inlets and harbors, like single-track switches or double-track roads, appeals with special force to those who deal with canal conditions.

The committee's work was so far-reaching, and its presentation so conclusive, that every disposition here is to sustain the report and to favor legislative action in conformity with it. Canadian rivalry will excite no apprehension, if the Erie Canal improvement as now proposed shall be made.

LABOR IN PUERTO RICO.

In a Recent Appeal Native Delegates Say that the Workingman's Condition Is Frightful.

Eduardo Conde and Santiago Iglesias, the delegates of the organized workingmen of Puerto Rico, who came here to attend the Bricklayers' Convention in Rochester, said that they would petition Congress to improve the wretched condition of the working classes in that island. They have issued an appeal to the Socialist-Labor Party and to all the trade and labor organizations in the United States.

The workmen of Puerto Rico, they say, believed that with the conquest of the island by the Americans the wretched economic condition under which they lived while under Spanish domination would improve. But thus far all that they have experienced from American institutions is arbitrary military rule, absurd inhuman laws that are a mixture of Spanish and American laws, and personal mandates of the Generals, proud bureaucrats, capitalistic spoliation, and the importation of American beer in large quantities. Of the millions of pounds of rice and beans which were sent to the island to relieve the sufferers by the hurricane the needy workingmen received very little.

The misery in the country districts, the appeal says, is frightful, and the workmen in the United States can form no idea of how 90 per cent. of the workmen in Puerto Rico live. Some of the Commissioners who were sent from Washington to study the social conditions in the island reported the people as being contented, because they ate little and needed little clothing. But the delegates knew that if the American Government and the capitalists who go there want only to oppress and despoil the Puerto Rican workingmen thousands of Puerto Rican citizens will rise in insurrection and start a movement to wrest Puerto Rico from the United States.

The civil administration of the island, the appeal continues, is entirely under Gen. Davis's military rule. The workingmen ask that a radical change be made in this direction, and that as soon as possible. The politicians of Puerto Rico are the lackeys of those who pay the most, and do their masters' bidding to the ruin of the people. They grab the largest part of the public funds and offices. For every office there are 200 candidates, and most of the offices are held by Americans.

The financial condition of the island, says the appeal, is disgraceful. Most of the small currency is Spanish, and the large currency consists of American banknotes. A peso is worth about 70 cents in gold. The working people are paid mostly in Spanish provincial money, and that is worth less than American money. It should be abolished, and only American money ought to be in circulation. Through the loose administration the treasuries of most of the municipalities have been emptied, and in consequence business is prostrated. To support an altogether superfluous number of officials taxes have been increased so that the poor farmers and small industries in the cities are in great straits.

The courts, the appeal adds, are in a fearful condition. In the municipal courts there is no appeal from decisions in minor offenses. The prisons are real schools of crime. The public schools are only for the children of the rich or of those who have political influence. The children of the poor are practically excluded.

In the country capitalists pay workmen 25 to 30 cents for ten hours' work. The State pays 25 cents for eight hours' work for street and earth works, and the workmen are in a worse condition than anywhere else in the world. They live on the worst food, almost entirely on vegetables, and sleep on sacks filled with leaves. They have neither stockings nor shoes nor furniture. Their hovels have wretched straw roofs, and are without doors or windows. They cannot get medical aid when sick, and when they die they are buried without coffins.

This is the sad state of the people that produce coffee, sugar, and tobacco which are consumed in America and Europe. When these workingmen went on strike to better their condition, soldiers and police were sent to suppress them and keep them in slavery.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

If a sufficient appropriation is available, all the regiments in the State, with the exception of those ordered to camp last year, will be ordered to the Peekskill camp this season, or on other duty involving practical instruction. The regiments which will thus be ordered out for a week's instruction should include the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-second, Forty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, Sixty-fifth, and Seventy-first.

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It is uncertain at this time when the annual inspections will commence. It is possible that they may be deferred until next Fall, as thus later returns could be embodied in the annual report of the Adjutant General than could if the inspections should be held in the Spring. Many officers favor Fall inspections.

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Second Lieut. Woodworth Babcock of Company E, Twelfth Regiment, has been elected First Lieutenant. This company has now enlisted its one hundred and first recruit. Col. Dyer has received a letter from Admiral Dewey in which the Admiral sends his regrets at being unable to review the regiment on account of his many engagements. A number of interesting photographs of the regiment at its various camps in the South and in Cuba during the Spanish war have been hung up in regimental headquarters, where they excite a great deal of attention. Col. Dyer has given orders that any enlisted men of the regiment and their friends can go into headquarters and examine the pictures whenever they desire to, a privilege the men appreciate. Capt. John R. Blake of Company K, senior Captain in the regiment, has resigned on account of business. He has been connected with the regiment since December, 1890, and served in the Spanish war. He was known as a very competent officer and was popular with the men. At one time his company was the largest in the regiment. He originally joined the Twelfth from the Seventh Regiment. The new bowling alleys will be ready for use the present week. At the present rate of recruiting the regiment will soon vie with the Seventh as to numbers, numbering now 673 members.

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Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment has appointed First Lieut. William Sherman Scott of Company K Adjutant of the Second Battalion in place of Falls, promoted Regimental Adjutant. The regimental athletic association will hold games in April.

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In the Twenty-second Regiment, First Sergt. G. F. Mahon of Company C has been unanimously elected Second Lieutenant. He is an old member of the company, and served with the volunteer regiment in the Spanish-American war. The Regimental Athletic Association has decided to hold games at the armory Saturday evening, March 17, and has prepared an interesting programme. There will be dancing after the games. The field music will hold a vaudeville entertainment at Arlon Hall, in West Forty-seventh Street, next Tuesday night, and those who desire to witness some lively boxing bouts will not be disappointed in attending. Company E will hold a euchre at the armory about the middle of March. Company G will shortly arrange a reunion and dinner. Company K will hold a dance and reception next Friday at the armory. Six new members were enlisted in the company last Monday. The euchre given by Lieut. Harding a few nights since was a great success. The first prize, a silver matchsafe, was won by Private Lauder. Corp. Denison won the second prize, a pipe, and the third prize, a cigar case, was won by Quartermaster Sergt. Seifert. The consolation prize was won by Private Murray after a close run by Capt. Barber. The ex-members of Company K have been quite active of late in visiting the company, and are taking quite an interest in its doings.

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The Sixty-ninth Regiment will parade on St. Patrick's Day as escort to the Ancient Order of Hibernians. An election for field officers will be held at the armory next Thursday night. In speaking of the visit of Major Strong, Inspector Fifth Brigade, to muster out Company F, last Monday night, an officer of the regiment said that, in justice to regimental headquarters, it should be said that no slight was intended Major Strong by the absence of Col. Duffy. The latter was under no obligation to be present. Shortly after Major Strong arrived, Adjt. Emmet reported for duty, and several other staff and line officers were in the armory during the evening. Those close to Capt. Griffin assert that he is not at all worried over any possible proceedings that may be taken against him, and they assert that if a court is ordered the Captain has a perfect defense.

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Recent elections in Squadron A are those of First Lieut. Herbert Barry, elected Captain of Troop 3, vice Reed, resigned; First Sergt. Marcellus, elected Second Lieutenant of Troop 1, and Sergt. Major Ward, elected Second Lieutenant of Troop 2. Troop 3 will hold an election for First Lieutenant next Wednesday.

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Major E. F. Austin of the staff of Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, who was detailed especially to inspect the companies of the Eighth Regiment, spent a week at the armory, and has expressed his great satisfaction with the work he witnessed there. "The men show snap," he said, "and combined with that, intelligent, sympathetic interest in their duties." Capt. T. E. Lyon, formerly of Company E, has received his commission as Regimental Commissary. His place in Company E has been taken by Lieut. George F. Jacoby, who has just been elected to the vacancy. Capt. E. A. Miller, Assistant Surgeon, has also received his commission. Among the ex-officers who were guests at the annual mess dinner of the board of officers at the Hotel Marlborough were Brig. Gen. Scott, Col. Schilling, Major Barker, Capt. Young, and Col. T. J. O'Donohue of the brigade staff. A feature of the menu were jokes on the various officers based on their experiences in camp at Chickamauga. The line officers report that their men are eager to go to camp the coming season. Drilling is well attended in the regiment. Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty files are the rule, even on stormy nights. The one hundred and fourteenth annual review and Washington Birthday review of the regiment last Thursday night was one of the most successful affairs in the history of the regiment.

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The following is the schedule for armory baseball for next Saturday night: Thirteenth Regiment vs. Second Naval Battalion, at Thirteenth Regiment Armory; Fourteenth Regiment vs. First Naval Battalion, at Fourteenth Regiment Armory; Ninth Regiment vs. Third Battery, at Third Battery Armory; Twelfth Regiment vs. Twenty-second Regiment, at Twelfth Regiment Armory, and Seventy-first Regiment vs. Forty-seventh Regiment, at Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

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Major Gen. Roe will review the Thirteenth Regiment at its armory to-morrow night. Col. Austen has decided to organize one of the companies of the regiment into an engineer company. Since Col. Austen took hold of the regiment there has been a marked improvement in discipline and drill attendance. All the officers have provided themselves with new fatigue uniforms for the change from infantry to heavy artillery, and requisitions for a change of uniforms of the members have been made. Company I, which was practically disbanded a short time since, is now practically reorganized with thirty-seven new members on the roll. Second Lieut. Demarest of Company B has been detailed to the command and First Lieut. Fleming relieved and returned to his duties as Battalion Adjutant.

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Company C, Fourteenth Regiment, will give a concert and ball at the armory on Easter Monday night.

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The following officers have passed the Second Brigade Board: Capt. A. E. Steers, for Commissary of Subsistence, Fourteenth Regiment, and Second Lieut. Frederic Svenson, for Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment.

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In the Second Signal Corps, Corp. E. G. Williams has been promoted to Sergeant, and Privates Cortis and Winters to Corporals. The corps will have a musicale March 8.

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Company H, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Capt. Develin, will hold a reception at the Murray Hill Lyceum on Monday evening, March 5.

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The drill of the Second Battalion, Ninth Regiment, has been changed from March 15 to March 8. Commissary Ralph C. Chadsey has received a full and honorable discharge after a long and excellent career as a member of the Ninth. He has long been a prominent figure in National Guard athletics. His athletic friends in the regiment are talking about getting up a testimonial. Company A is expending $700 in improving its rooms. It is expected that Lieut. Mackin of Company F will succeed to the command of that company, vice Marks, retired. Louis D. Conley has been elected from civil life as Second Lieutenant of Company K, and a smoker in his honor was given last Monday night, which was attended by Col. Morris, Major Japha, and other officers of the regiment.

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The Seventy-first Regiment will be reviewed by Major Gen. Francis V. Greene next Tuesday night, and dancing will follow. The officer of the day will be Capt. McLeod of Company H, and the officer of the guard will be Lieut. Byars. Company drills will be resumed on March 5. Company E has won the Sheridan trophy for recruiting. Capt. Hill is the

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

Up in the annexed district the other evening, a number of half-grown boys were coasting down a steep side street, keeping one eye each on the course of their sleds, and watching with the other for the approach of the inevitable policeman. The sight carried my memory back to Winter days of the early seventies, when the children of Harlem used to coast in Mount Morris Park.

There was a straightway course down the western side of the hill, with a couple of "thankee ma'ams" at its foot for the use of the large boys, while the girls and little fellows contented themselves with a less dangerous and slower route following the lower curves of the road that led to the fire tower. The policeman who preserved order on the coast was a good-natured officer, who enjoyed the sport as much as any of the boys, and made it a point to keep the small fry on the safer track, out of the way of danger from collision with the more adventurous and larger boys who took the full length of the swifter path.

Harlem has grown wonderfully since that time, and the little park would not begin to accommodate those who would flock there now, were coasting allowed, and the sunken lots down whose sides we used to speed on our clippers are now occupied by towering apartment houses. The Harlemite youngster of to-day loses a lot of fun that we of a previous generation enjoyed, and it is too bad, for coasting is certainly a sport of youth, whose overflowing vitality never stops to consider whether the pull up hill is not a pretty heavy payment for the exhilarating rush down.

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At one of the northern approaches to the Central Bridge there stood last season a pump for inflating bicycle tires. By dropping a cent in the slot and pressing down a handle similar to that of an ordinary water pump one's tires would be quickly and easily filled. A few machines of this character, distributed at various points and road houses, would be a godsend to cyclists, and prove better investments than the weighing machines which a long-suffering public has discovered have a margin of error running from seven to fifteen pounds.

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There is a graveyard connected with the bicycle business which is filled with the dead hopes of those inventors who believed that they were destined to fill long-felt wants. One of these is a whistle operated by a rubber-shod wheel that, coming in contact with the front tire, operated a piston, which compressed the air which furnished the musical instrument with a voice. Another bright idea was a small dynamo similarly operated, which furnished the current for a miniature electric lamp.

The inventor of this arrangement forgot that the instant the wheel stopped the light ceased, also that the wear on the tire was rather less desirable than a moderate expenditure for oil. The hideous horns that disfigured the handle bars and made an unearthly screeching, a few seasons ago, are now, happily, almost obsolete. Then there was a beautiful little lamp, spherical in shape and decorated all around with jeweled lights of different colors, which threw about as much illumination on the roadway as a sulphur match of inferior grade. Probably the worst atrocity that was ever produced in connection with lamps was the red glass front with which a firm who should have known better fitted their lanterns. The effect of a lamp so equipped was to render other cyclists in doubt as to whether the wheelman who carried it was using a large side light or the observer had 'em again.

Most wheelmen remember when the elliptical sprocket was hailed as the greatest boon to cyclists since the advent of the safety, and it was all figured out by its advocates just how much additional power it gave the rider. There was something wrong, however, with this beautiful mechanical principle, and it somehow faded out of sight after a couple of seasons' use. In contrast with the above "dead wood" may be mentioned the brake, the rod of which runs inside the steering head, out of sight and in nowise interfering with the adjustment of the lamp bracket. This is an old idea revived, and the curious thing about its revival is that the makers who originally brought it out and made it a feature of their wheel some years ago now use an entirely different pattern.

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Coasting is not allowed in this city below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. This involves the question as to what constitutes coasting. It is a fact that the average policeman will not consider a man to be scorching unless he bends down over his frame. Try it, and you will find that, provided you retain an erect position, you are allowed to ride at a much higher rate of speed than if you assumed the orthodox scorching contortion. The same thing seems to apply to coasting. With one of the new attachments permitting the disconnection of the gearing at will, one may ride down inclines with feet on pedals, with never a word of protest from the guardians of the peace, but place those feet on the frame or front forks, and trouble looms up in the immediate vicinity.

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Nineteen hundred promises to be a canoeing year, and even at this early season much activity and great preparations are going on in canoeing circles. The Atlantic Division of the A. C. A., of which H. C. Allen of the Trenton Canoe Club is Vice Commodore, will attend the Sportsman's Show in a body on the night of March 10 to see the canoe camp which, for the first time, is this season made one of the features of the show. A couple of large sporting goods houses of this city are preparing to devote considerable space to the little craft, and one of them is making a feature of an exhibit of models of various styles, made to scale, and floating in tanks, so that by the aid of weights, accurately representing crews and equipments, prospective canoeists may judge of the variety of craft, whose displacement is suited to their requirements.

J. E. G. Yalden of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club is making arrangements for a two weeks' cruise on Lake Champlain next July with five or six of the club members, and one or two other of the clubs are getting things fixed to attend the A. C. A. meet at Muskoka Lake in August.

The club, which is one of the oldest and best-known in the American Canoe Association, owns its own house at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and the North River. The clubhouse contains a large room on the ground floor for the storing of boats, sails, and camping outfits, while up stairs are the club and locker rooms, dressing room, and janitors' quarters. The canoe room is the most interesting part of the clubhouse just at present, containing as it does the finest collection of cruisers to be found in this vicinity, as well as some famous old craft now past their days of usefulness, but still of value to those who are interested in noting the improvements in model which have been made since the sport first became popular in this country.

This room was filled Thursday by a number of the members who, taking advantage of the holiday, were putting finishing touches to the refitting work on which they have been laboring at odd times since the commencement of Winter. Sandpaper and scrapers kept the air full of fine wood and varnish dust, and a study of the men and the work upon which they were engaged showed just how much of an enthusiast a canoeist generally is. Up in that clubhouse, working as no day laborer could be hired to work, were men whom no one seeing them elsewhere would ever accuse of getting such a thing as a smudge of dirt upon their hands.

The Principal of one of the largest schools of New York, clad in a disreputable pair of overalls and an apron of striped bed ticking, was diligently and, I say it with sorrow, profanely picking powdered pumice stone out of the deck seams of his canoe. Another immaculate individual in private life was cleaning the dust off of planking with a scrub brush, while a languid young dude whose morning rolls had called forth criticism for his fastidious taste, was cooking a truly awful meal over a kerosene stove, so that he might devote the time that a homeward journey would take to getting a particularly obstinate hatch scraped down.

Not one of these men would have worked half as hard as they were doing, had they been paid any amount per hour on the task, but being their own craft, it was considered fun. There is no rest for the wicked, neither is there for the man who owns a boat, and those Knickerbocker men were working like good fellows over canoes and camp kits.

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Speaking of camp kits, there is woe in store for those who order tents during the coming Spring, as the manufacturers say that canvas has advanced in price and they are accordingly tacking a 25 per cent. increase to their own figure.

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There is a comfortable income in it for the man who will put on the market at a reasonable price comfortable and water-proof boat, canoe, and yacht cushions which may be also used as camp mattresses. The air beds now made, while comfortable, light, and compact, are so outrageously high in price that one thinks not twice, but several times before purchasing. I saw a canoe in a dealer's store the other day, fitted with a pair of air cushions with backs. The price of the canoe was $40, the price of the cushions $16. Hair-filled cushions while cheaper are yet high enough in all conscience, a seat and back, so filled, costing $4. The only reason that can be assigned for the prices so charged is that the old principle, "If they are for a sportsman, soak him for all he will stand," is still too prevalent in some lines of trade.

If a camper, canoeist, or yachtsman objects to being held up to the extent of the above prices he has the following alternative. He may go to a dealer in cork from whom this material, pulverized, may be purchased at about 50 cents per bushel. Then he may buy corduroy, brown water-proof canvas, or fancy striped bed ticking, and make from it bags of the required length and width for his cushion or bed. Leaving one side of the bag open, have the two pieces of material which are to form the upper and lower surfaces of the cushion stitched together by seams at an interval of about four inches apart; these will form a series of pockets into which the granulated cork may be stuffed and which will retain the filling in place as the tufting does the hair in a mattress. After filling the pockets, the open side should be sewn up by hand.

By running these pockets across the short dimension of cushion it will roll up easily into a comparatively small space. It is a good plan in cutting out material to remember that the filling will make the cushion much shorter and a trifle narrower than the size of the stuff cut out. Of the three materials named brown water-proof canvas, while the least beautiful and more expensive than the ticking, is really the most serviceable.

A set of cork cushions, made as above, will not be as comfortable as the hair or air-filled varieties, but they will be so much cheaper that their owner will be able to have lots of them and feel justified in having them made wide and long enough to suit the width of his boat and his own height, two points where the air-bed man usually skimps.

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"Just as soon as the snow goes and the roads dry up a bit a number of us who ride wheels are going to catch everything from colds to pneumonia," said a prominent wheelman the other day. "The trouble is," he continued, "about nine-tenths of us don't dress correctly. You will see a man wearing a heavy sweater scorching along, getting nice and warm, and then cooling off too rapidly when he stops to rest. If the men who wear heavy sweaters awheel in cold weather would wear, instead, one of moderate light weight and carry another light one on the handle bar, ready to be donned when a halt is made, there would be fewer cases of illness following their spins."

He was right, and the sooner the matter of clothing for warmth and protection is understood the sooner a number of sports now considered too cold will be enjoyed. It is an actual fact that two light sweaters, one worn over the other, are warmer than a single one of weight equaling the two, the air space between serving as a non-conductor of bodily warmth.

Canvas, so much used for sportsmen's wear, has very little warmth, but is excellent to break the force of a cold wind and prevent its penetrating and chilling one to the bone. With a canvas coat of moderate weight and a light wool sweater of good make to retain the body's heat, a duck shooter will keep warmer and be much less incumbered by his clothing than a man who sits in his blind or duck boat wrapped up like a mummy of ancient Egypt.

E. T. KEYSER.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

At a special meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association, held during the past week, it was decided to appoint only the Chairmen of the various committees to take charge of the National Regatta of Amateur Oarsmen, which will be held on the Harlem River over the new Speedway course during the latter part of July. The Chairmen selected were as follows: Local Regatta—James Pilkington, Harlem Rowing Club; Ways and Means—Fred Vilmar, Nassau Boat Club; Hotel—E. Connell, Union Boat Club; Arrival and Departure—H. W. Walter, Dauntless Boat Club; Reception—A. Hafer, Lone Star Boat Club; Press—Fred A. Fortmeyer, Passaic; Course and Stand—Theodore Van Raden, Atalanta Boat Club. The Chairmen of these committees will have the privilege of appointing their own assistants, and in this way every boat club or organization making entries in the National regatta will be represented in one or more of the various committees. A meeting of the Chairmen will be held this afternoon at the Union Boat Club house, when many of the appointments will be made.

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The Harlem Rowing Club will boat a junior and senior eight-oared crew as soon as the weather permits. A number of men are already at work in the machines, under the direction of J. Nagle, who says he has plenty of material to pick a first-class junior and senior crew, and perhaps an intermediate four-oared gig or shell crew.

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Frederick Vilmar of the Ways and Means Committee has announced that contributions toward the Paris regatta fund of the National Association are beginning to come in quite freely. Among the latest gifts is that of $100 from the New England Association of Amateur Oarsmen. This is regarded as one of the most gratifying contributions yet received, for it proves that, although a hard fight was made to secure the 1900 National regatta for Boston by the New England association, there is no hard feeling because New York City won the prize. Fred Vilmar is of the opinion that at least $5,000 can be raised in this vicinity for this particular fund.

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Capt. Chrastil of the First Bohemian Boat Club has about twenty-five candidates for seats in the junior and senior eight-oared crews which the club intends to boat for the Harlem and National regattas training regularly in rowing machines twice a week. The Bohemians intend to make a desperate struggle this season to regain some of their lost honors.

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Capt. Kemp of the Union Boat Club believes in hard training and plenty of it. He has started a senior four-oared shell crew to work on the club's rowing machines three nights each week. The crew, which is composed of well-known Harlem River oarsmen, will probably row in the following positions when they are boated: Leon Connell, bow; W. M. Rogers, No. 2; G. Effinger, 3, and John Kemp, stroke. The crew was on the water last week and they worked unusually well together. Thomas J. Fitzsimmons, a veteran oarsman and member of the club, has consented to take charge of and train the junior eight-oared crew now at work in the club's gymnasium. This eight is composed practically of the same men who made such an excellent showing at the Middle States Regatta last Labor Day.

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Joseph W. Maher of the Harlem Rowing Club has investigated the matter of the exact date for the National Regatta on the Harlem River this year, and procured official statistics bearing on the subject. He finds that if a reasonable time is given for the Paris crews to get across the water and have a few days' rest, the regatta must be held on July 20 and 21. These dates are the only ones at the end of the week when the conditions of the tide are perfect. On the 21st it will be high water on the Speedway course at 6 o'clock. Even a week earlier the tide is not right for good racing, and two weeks later is too late for the Paris crews. The Regatta Committee will undoubtedly select Friday and Saturday, July 20 and 21, for this year's National Regatta dates on the Speedway course.

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Ruddock, the Harlem boatbuilder, will begin work next week in his Harlem shops on a new eight-oared shell for Yale. The dimensions of the craft are not known as yet.

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The Nassau Boat Club will soon abandon its present berth in "Scullers' Row" and move its three boathouses to some other site. A committee has been appointed to look for another site, and it is probable that one will be chosen in the neighborhood of Central Bridge, as the majority of the members live on the west side, and this location would be very convenient for them all.

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A handball tournament has been arranged between the members of the Harlem, Union, Wyanoke, and Metropolitan Boat Clubs. The first game will be played on March 10, and the last on April 1. First, second, and third prizes, as well as a team prize, will be awarded.

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There is a movement on foot among the clubs belonging to the Harlem Regatta Association to have the distance of the association senior eight-oared shell race changed from a mile to a mile and a half. At the next regular meeting of the Regatta Committee Capt. Chrastil of the First Bohemian Boat Club will introduce a resolution calling for this change, and it is expected that it will meet with general approval. Capt. Chrastil argues that the National regatta will be rowed within six weeks of the Harlem regatta, and that the eight-oared shell races on that occasion will all be over a mile and a half course. If a mile course is used in one regatta and a mile and a half course in the other regatta, it will necessitate the crews changing their strokes in order to conform with the course. This would prove a serious setback and the best results would not be obtained.

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Notices have been issued announcing the annual meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association on Monday evening, March 5.

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The senior eight-oared crew of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will train on the Harlem River during the early Spring, making its headquarters at the Lone Star Boat Club's house.

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The fleet of the Wyanoke Boat Club will be increased during the coming Summer by a new four-oared barge. The craft, which is being built in the club's boathouse, is about completed, and is remarkable for its lightness, combined with strength.

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Several Harlem River oarsmen took advantage of the mild weather of Thursday last and took practice spins as far north as High Bridge. Among them were Max Hirsch of the Wyanoke Boat Club, who is one of the most enthusiastic oarsmen on the river; Capt. David Brown of the Atalanta Boat Club, and the Union Boat Club's senior four-oared crew.

WORK OF CORNELL CREWS.

Somewhat Handicapped by Courtney's Illness—Probable Events.

The illness of Charles E. Courtney, the rowing coach at Cornell, has handicapped the rowing candidates, and if it had not been for Colson, the little coxswain, who understands Courtney's methods and who came out to take charge, the crews would be in a bad way. Colson began to handle the candidates about ten days ago, and has the first squad in fairly good shape. Colson had for five years held the position of coxswain in Cornell boats, and in this way he gained an experience that is possessed by no other available man. Cornell, his physicians declare, will be well enough to return to the crew room to-morrow to take charge.

It is now practically decided in which races Cornell crews will be entered this Spring. There will be a second 'Varsity combination sent to Philadelphia on Decoration Day to row against the University of Pennsylvania and the Harvard Weld crew. It is probable that Columbia University will also enter an eight in this contest, making it a four-cornered race.

Besides the regular 'Varsity and freshman crews that will row at Poughkeepsie, it has been decided that a four-oared crew will again row with the University of Pennsylvania, and it is probable that the University of Wisconsin will send on a four-oared crew with its 'Varsity and freshman eights to row against the Cornell and University of Pennsylvania fours.

Cornell, it is said, will not attempt to develop a pair-oared crew this season. There are a few men, however, who may enter the single scull events.

LATHAM TO TRAIN PENN MEN.

Former Sprinter and Ball Player Selected from Many Applicants.

Walter A. Latham, the former professional sprinter and ballplayer, has been engaged to succeed "Mike" Murphy as trainer of the track athletic team at the University of Pennsylvania. There were about forty applicants for the position, and the capabilities of all were carefully considered before the selection was made.

Latham was recommended for the position by Arthur Irvin, who is coaching the baseball squad at the University of Pennsylvania. "Mike" Sweeney, the world's champion high jumper, was a strong candidate for the position. "Arlie" Latham, as the new trainer is known to every baseball enthusiast throughout the country, has made a splendid record in athletics. In 1882 he won the championship of America in the professional handicap 100-yard dash, and in the following year he won the all-around championship at the Saratoga games. He has also been successful as a trainer of athletes, having handled Flynn, the world's champion sprinter.

Latham's career as a professional baseball player is familiar. He was known as the clown of the diamond, because of his humor while playing in a game. He always had some original remarks for players and the umpire, and often kept the spectators in roars of laughter. He was first heard of as a ball player in 1880, with the Buffalo team. The two following seasons he played in Philadelphia. From 1883 to 1889 he was with the famous St. Louis Browns, being then considered the star third baseman of the country. He played in Chicago in 1890, and then returned to St. Louis. He played in Cincinnati from 1893 to 1895, and then again returned to St. Louis, and was Captain of the team until the close of the season in 1897. This practically ended his career in professional baseball. He had an engagement with the Washington Club in 1899, but although he appeared in uniform, he did very little playing, being engaged to "jolly" the players and umpires, as Manager Irwin once remarked. Like many another player, he had become "shoulder-bound," and was unable to throw with his old-time speed and accuracy. During his seventeen years as a player, he always played at third base, and in his prime was regarded as the fastest player on any American team.

Latham will begin his duties as a trainer in September, Murphy having consented to remain and prepare the team for its tour in Europe this Summer. Latham will have charge of all the football candidates, and next Spring he will also coach the baseball squad.

FOOTBALL AT COLUMBIA.

Five Games Arranged and Prospects of Good Team and Substitutes.

The coming football season at the Columbia University will be the most important one in the history of the university. Five hard games have been arranged for the team with Yale, Princeton, Cornell, the Carlisle Indians, and the University of Pennsylvania, respectively. Arrangements for the game with the latter team were completed a few days ago. The game will be played in Philadelphia on Oct. 13 or Oct. 20.

Columbia became prominent last year because of the victory over Yale and the hard schedule it undertook. Coach George Foster Sanford, who will again handle the team this year, is confident of turning out a better team, as many more students will come out and try for the team. Last year there were only about thirty candidates when the call for men was issued, and out of this small number Sanford moulded a team that defeated Yale and allowed Princeton to score only twelve points. Later in the season, or after the game with the Yale team, Coach Sanford was handicapped in his work because of the lack of strong and well-drilled players to act as substitutes. The many hard games played by the regular 'Varsity team had its disastrous effects, and the men near the close of the season, played as if they were overworked.

The team, this year, will start in fully prepared, and with a well-stocked treasury, the profits of the football department last year. The university has a fully equipped training house that is close to the gymnasium and the grounds.

The report of the Football Association for 1899 shows the receipts to have been $50,868.74, and the expenditures $46,294.09. The liabilities are only $500. There is a cash balance of $3,374.63, which, with cash assets and assets in athletic goods and house goods, brings the balance credited to the association to $5,098.63. In the expenditures is included $14,391.58 paid to Andrew Freedman for the rental of Manhattan Field and guarantees to visiting teams, which amounted to $17,104.17. The expenses of the team, exclusively including the salary of Coach Sanford, transportation, and Fall practice, were $10,499.37.

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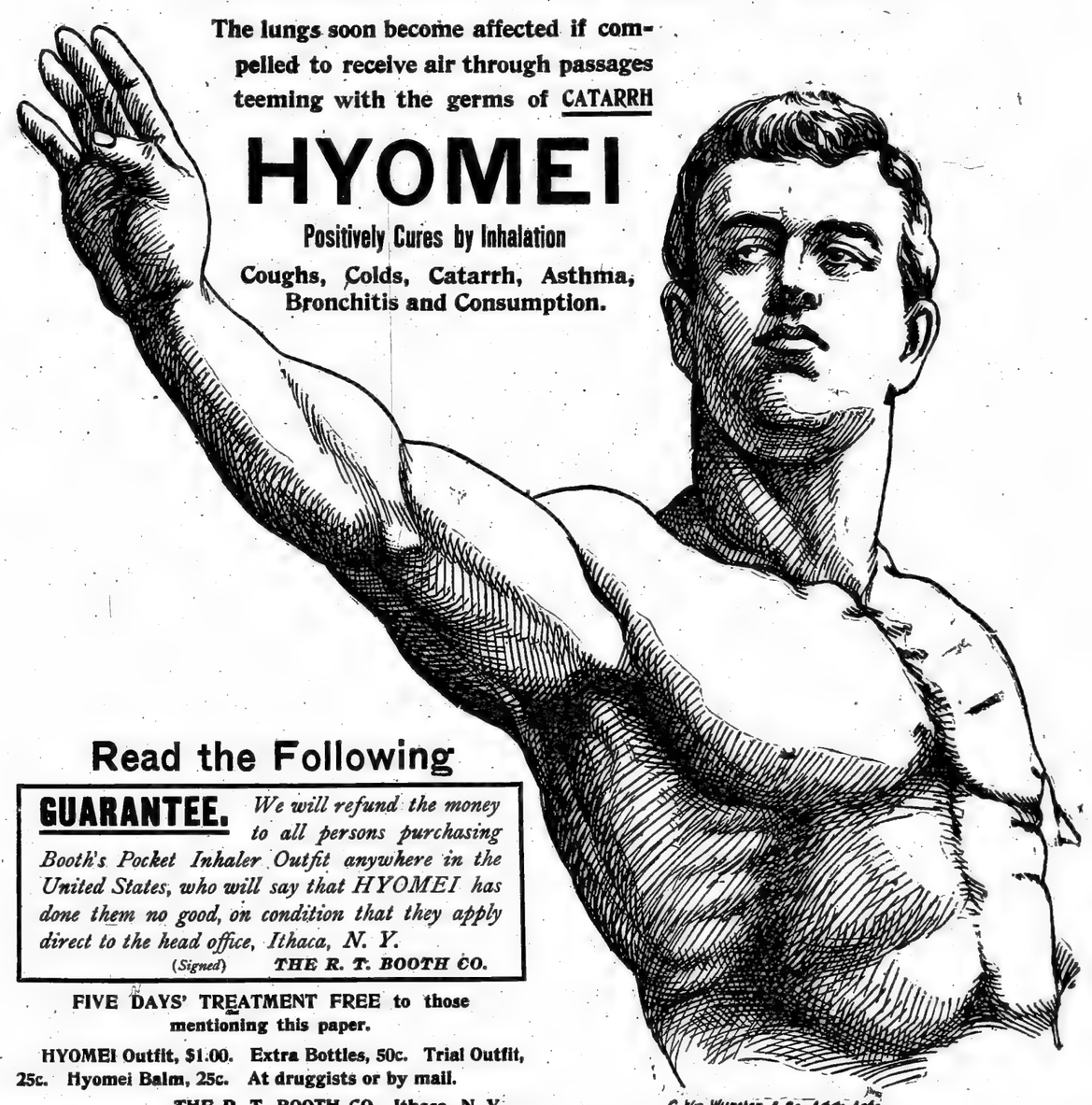

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BIG MEETING OF GOLFERS

Delegates from All Clubs to Assemble at Delmonico's.

RIVALRY FOR THE BIG GAMES

English Amateurs Not Coming to America—Richmond Golf Club Offers an Open Tournament.

Questions of National importance in the world of golf will be discussed and settled at the coming annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, which will be held on Wednesday evening at Delmonico's. Delegates will be present from all the big clubs in the country, and, with possibly one or two exceptions, the twenty-five associate clubs will all be represented. These are the clubs that possess the voting power, while the allied clubs, nearly 150 in number, sit by, offer suggestions if they choose, and see the business done.

Besides the election of officers, the most important matter will be the selection of the links for the three National championships. Applications have already been filed, two for the amateur, four for the women's, and seven for the open, so that the delegates know to a considerable extent what is expected. The meeting, therefore, promises to be more energetic and to the point than the unusually tame affair of last year, where practically nothing was done, and it was not until several days later when the Executive Committee announced its decision that golfers knew where the big games were to be played.

The Baltimore Country Club was the only applicant last year. The increase this year shows that more clubs are in condition for the National events, and in itself it is an excellent illustration of the improvement in the game. This year nearly all the applicants are well-known clubs, and wherever the big events go it is certain that the test of golf will be all that can be desired.

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Garden City is clearly the favorite for the amateur tournament, and it would be the unexpected should the award go elsewhere. The new hotel has not yet been started. On account of this inability to offer proper accommodations, the club declined to be considered as eligible for the Metropolitan championship, and this latter event was awarded to the Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove, for the last week in May. It is a question if the new Garden City hotel could be finished for occupancy in the Fall. The Meadow Brook fraternity may open their houses to their golfing friends, while those who do not relish the limited accommodations of Hempstead and Mineola could make daily trips back and forth from the city.

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The other applicant is Lakewood. Just why that club asked for the amateur event it is hard to see. The sentiment last year was strongly toward an earlier date for the amateur event, but the trial has not met with universal favor. As the amateur event would surely not come off until after May, Lakewood would be out of it until November, and to the business man golfer that season of the year would probably be less eligible than September.

Lakewood also asks for the women's event, but she has two strong rivals in Shinnecock and Baltusrol. The Philadelphia women are inclined to favor Baltusrol, for they know the club and have always been strong competitors in that club's women's tournament. Shinnecock has more social prestige on its side, and as social eligibility exerts some influence in these things, the popular Short Hills Club may have to wait. The Westerners are eager for the open championship, but here, again, Lakewood looms up, for both Lakewood and Garden City have modestly asked for all the events.

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Another important matter will be the adoption by the association of the new code of rules recently fixed as the standard by the old St. Andrews Club, Scotland. In the main, the rules do not differ from the former ones, but important changes are made in some instances. Laurence Curtis, Charles B. Macdonald, and A. M. Coats were recently appointed a committee to prepare clear interpretations of all the rules, similar to the method adopted in regard to the present rules in 1897. One of the important rulings on the much-vexed casual water question is as follows in the new code:

If a ball lie or be lost in water, the player may drop a ball under penalty of one stroke. But if a ball lie or be lost in casual water through the fair green, a ball may be dropped without penalty; in water in a hazard or in casual water in a hazard a ball may be dropped behind the hazard under penalty of one stroke; in casual water on a putting green a ball may be placed behind the water without penalty.

Another rule that is abandoned is the old one permitting a ball stuck fast in sand or wet ground to be taken out and replaced closely in the hole it has made. Hereafter the ball must be played as it lies.

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Richmond, Va., is coming more prominently to the front as a golfing headquarters, and the Northern visitors who run down that way for a few days' recreation in the vicinity of Old Point Comfort will find in the Jefferson golf links of Richmond a powerful magnet to hold them there, "just one day," or "just a week longer." The managers of the club are giving informal tournaments every week, and on April 2 they will give the most ambitious effort in the way of golf that Richmond has ever enjoyed. The committee has wisely waited until the excitement of the Florida and Aiken tournaments has died out, and strong inducements are held out to homeward-bound travelers to get off at Richmond and play for a silver cup. The tournament will occupy the greater part of the week of April 2, and five silver cups are offered for the different contests.

The links consist of nine holes, 2,186 yards in circuit, the longest hole being 348 yards and the shortest 155 yards. William Tucker, formerly the St. Andrews professional, laid out the course in 1895. Ernest Way has charge of the course now, and many improvements have been made. It is the only course in the South, one of the officers says, where water is laid to each green. The ground is rolling and well supplied with natural hazards.

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The subject has been broached in some circles, of an Intercollegiate Golf Association for women, but it does not possess so many practical marks of favor as are to be found in the College Association. While many colleges for women, as Wellesley, Vassar, Smith, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, and to some extent Barnard, devote considerable attention to the game, several having their own links, golf is played by the students more for exercise and healthy enjoyment than as a means of intercollegiate competitions. The best golfers among them are members of clubs at their homes, where they get the competitive side of golf, and some of them take part in the annual women's championships.

The young women are not given to traveling around the country for college matches, and as that is one of the chief reasons for such associations, it seems improbable that the college women will evince any strong desire to have a golf organization of their own.

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The Elkwood Golf Club, which was organized last year, and whose links are on the land where the Grand American Handicap pigeon matches used to be held, has elected the following officers for the coming year: President—Forbes J. Hennessey; Vice President—Walter R. Patten; Treasurer and Secretary—Hugh E. O'Reilly; Captain—D. D. F. Parker; Governors (for one year)—Philip Daly, Jr., J. M. Martin, E. Van Schaick, T. Bradford, and J. Delaney. There are over 100 members in the club, and more activity will be shown in competitive contests this season.

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One of Scotland's famous old professionals, Jamie Anderson, is said to be going to cast his fortunes with the younger fellows who have come to America to make a living out of golf. It is said that Jamie will go to the Montclair Club. He is a good old golfer yet, by no means so old, however, as historic Tom Morris, who, although eighty years of age, goes around the St. Andrew's links several times a week. Jamie Anderson is the father of Willie Anderson, who was at Baltusrol last year and is now in California, one of the best professionals, too, that we have here, but whose peculiar habits sometimes cause him to lose the victories he might gain. Jamie Anderson has the high honor of having held the British championship for three years in succession, in 1877, 1878, and 1879. Anderson has recently been the greenskeeper at North Berwick. Several other new professionals are going to join their friends here before the season opens.

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Horace Hutchinson, the well-known golf critic of Great Britain, has denied that he ever had any intention to head a team of English amateurs on a tour over the American golf links. When the subject was first broached in some circles, about a month ago, doubt was cast upon it in these columns. The idea was boomed with particular energy in Philadelphia, and some of the enthusiasts, who are always connecting new schemes, went so far as to predict that a team of women golfers from the old country was liable to appear in our midst this season.

CUBA AS WINTER GAME RESORT.

Cuba is being brought to the notice of sportsmen as a probable Winter resort. For the game shooter there are already many attractions, and these will be enhanced when the revival of agricultural interests opens up the country and renders the interior sections more accessible.

"Even to-day," remarked a well-known wing shot, who has just returned to this city, "there is good shooting on the island, and it is possible to make a good bag of game within a short distance of Havana. Quail are the most plentiful, both in the immediate vicinity of the Cuban metropolis and in other sections of the island, although English snipe are sufficiently abundant to give good sport at the present time."

Other varieties of game that contribute to sport in Cuba are deer and pigeons. The deer are the small red variety, and the pigeons are quite abundant. While they do not afford the gunner as much sport as quail and snipe, they go far toward making up a well-filled gamebag.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLISTS.

The action of the League of American Wheelmen in striking out all references to racing in its constitution and reorganizing the league so that it will benefit the rank and file of bicyclists will, it is thought, bring back thousands of bicyclists who gave up their membership during the last two years because they were not in sympathy with the league's policy in its controversy with the National Cycling Association for the control of amateur and professional racing. There seems to be no doubt about the future success of racing. The National Cycling Association is regarded as having shown itself capable of handling the racing men, and now that the question is settled a revival is looked for in this branch of the cycling sport.

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The coming season will show a return to the use of the small sprocket wheel. Dealers say the days of high-gear wheels are over, and only the rider that wants people to believe that he is a racer will ride a wheel of a gear higher than eighty-five. Last season there seemed to be a tendency to return to low gears, and many riders used as low as a seventy-two gear. There is a great advantage in the latter when it comes to hill climbing.

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One of the most troublesome things that a rider has to contend with is a leaky valve. A device to prevent this has just been introduced. The inventor declares that it does away with the leaks resulting from the method of fastening the valve in the stem of the tire, by the winding of fine wire around it. This valve clamp, as it is called, consists of a brass threaded collar split down on each side. It is fitted down over the rubber stem of the tire, after the valve is fitted, and on to which a second corrugated collar is screwed. As this second collar is screwed down the valve is securely clamped in, the pressure being even all around.

COLUMBIA TO CROSS THE SEA?

The information that former Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan of the New York Yacht Club and owner of the largest share of the champion yacht Columbia will sail for Europe on the Oceanic on March 21 has again started the yachtsmen in New York and its vicinity speculating on whether the big cutter will cross the ocean in search of additional honors in the Mediterranean and on the British racing circuit. Mr. Morgan is contemplating a trip to the Riviera before his return to this country, and with Mr. Iselin, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., and Sir Thomas Lipton also cruising about the Mediterranean it is thought that it would be strange if some arrangement were not reached and the Columbia sent across the ocean convoyed by Mr. Morgan's steam yacht Corsair.

Nothing of the details of Mr. Morgan's plans could be learned at the clubhouse, on Madison Avenue, as the workmen in charge that protect the yacht from the weather at City Island been removed. It can be stated positively, however, that it is the intention to take the yacht across if equitable arrangements can be made to race the yacht under the American racing rules or a modification of the girth rule that is now in vogue on the other side. Under this last-named rule, both the Columbia and the Shamrock would be penalized for their great draught to an enormous extent—so much so, in fact, that it is doubtful if either could be successful against some half a dozen of the boats that have been designed to race under the British formula for measurement.

When the Columbia was built, she was made exceptionally strong, with the object of crossing the ocean in search of any of the important trophies for which she is eligible. The principal cup, however, for which she was to be sent in quest is the Cape May Cup, that was won by Sir Richard Sutton's trim little cutter Genesta on Sept. 26, 1885, over the Cape May course, when she defeated the schooner Dauntless. Since that time the cup has been won by the cutter Irex, in 1886, and by the yawl Wendur, in 1889, from Cowes, Isle of Wight, around Cherbourg breakwater and return. On Aug. 5, 1893, the Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia had a shy for it, and defeated the Wendur, whose name had been changed to Viking. On the 15th of the following month Royal Phelps Carroll's cutter Navahoe, representing the New York Yacht Club, made an unsuccessful effort to bring the cup back to this country, being defeated by about three-quarters of an hour by the Britannia. Both of these latter races were sailed over a course from Alum Bay Pier, near the Needles, around Cherbourg breakwater and back to the Needles.

The Britannia has won this cup twice consecutively, and under the conditions it will become her property if she wins it again. That the Columbia could defeat Britannia goes without saying, and if a race was sailed between the two, it would obviate all danger of the cup becoming the permanent property of the Britannia.

COMING SPORTSMAN'S SHOW.

Preparations for an Unusually Interesting Display and Simulation of Forest Scene and Life.

The Sportsman's Show, which will open in Madison Square Garden this week and continue over a period of seventeen days, bids fair to be the best exhibit of its kind ever held in this country. The army of attendants began removing the fixtures and decorations of the Dog Show before midnight Friday, and when the vast amphitheatre is thrown open to the public on Thursday the interior will represent a vast woods. There will be little of architecture left visible in the big hall where so many varied shows are held. The ground will be carpeted with dead leaves and the iron pillars and balconies will be masked with evergreens.

The big back drop on the south avenue end will enhance the illusion and will be a picture of the Yosemite Valley, with water tumbling down into the lake—not a plain tank, such as was used in previous shows, but a real lake in appearance masked in with evergreens and banked up to the water from the earthen floor of the Garden.

The guides from various parts of the country will be there, living as in their native woods and ready to make engagements with sportsmen for the hunting season. The Sportsman's Show this year is not a trade show; that is a thing of the past. It is an exhibition of what nature can do to relieve weary limbs and brains betogged by the continual hustle and worry of a great city, where there will be a smack of the forest and the flavor of the aroma from the woods.

The canoe exhibit will be a feature that will appeal particularly to all lovers of the birch bark and paddle. The progress in canoe models, tents, and camping equipments during the past three or four years has been considerable, and the up-to-date boats will be a revelation to those who dropped the sport before that period. The collection is loaned by various owners, and will show four distinct models, from the carvel-built little paddling canoe to the double centreboard cruising sailer and racer, where stowage and sleeping accommodations have been sacrificed to a degree in order to attain speed. The various types of canvas paddling canoes will also be on exhibition. A large attendance has been promised by the various canoe associations, and the executive meeting of the Eastern Division of the American Canoe Association will be held in the Garden during the week.

One of the most interesting of all animals is the beaver. He is probably more talked about and less known than any other. There will be several of these little creatures in the show, and visitors will be able to view them under the most favorable circumstances. Spectators will probably be enabled to see them at work building a dam, although the management does not give any guarantee that they can be induced to work. They will, however, be shown in as nearly their home life surroundings as possible.

Arrangements have been completed for fencing in the entire Garden, not with the usual pipe designs that have been in vogue in previous exhibitions, but with a continuous rustic fence that will enhance still further the illusion of real country and forest life.

REUNION OF OLD ATHLETES.

Special Feature of Coming Open Games of Thirteenth Regiment.

E. W. Hjertberg, the former two-mile amateur steeplechase champion, who has now control of the athletics of the Thirteenth Regiment, has evolved a novel idea in connection with the open games of the regiment to be held at the armory on March 10. He has obtained the consent of the Athletic Committee to make the affair a reunion of the champion athletes of the country, and every man who has ever won a National championship, either of the National American Amateur Athletic Association or the Amateur Athletic Union, or events given by the New York Athletic Club prior to the organization of these bodies, has been invited to attend the games.

The death last year of L. E. Myers, the brilliant American runner, will cause him to be missed, as he has always been an attendant where old-timers have gathered, but his old comrade, Harry Fredericks, is among those invited. The list also includes W. E. Curtis, known as "Father Bill," and the following men, whose names comprise athletic history from 1868 to date: George Schwegler, H. B. Tucker, H. S. Lyons, T. F. Delaney, J. F. Gifford, G. Y. Gilbert, P. C. Maderia, R. Morgan, T. J. Murphy, M. W. Long, E. W. Allen, H. M. Banks, H. M. Raborg, H. S. Brooks, C. M. Powell, A. Meffert, C. A. J. Queckbourner, F. W. Cregan, Thomas Sherman, A. Waldron, C. E. Smith, E. F. McDonald, W. P. Thompson, A. W. Adams, H. H. Baxter, W. B. Tewksbury, F. L. Lambrecht, Fred Schroeder, Frank P. Murray, E. A. Kraft, A. Van Tambacht, H. E. Buermeyer, Robert Stoll, William Halpin, Alfred Copeland, Arthur Safford, J. S. Mitchell, M. F. Sweeney, A. Nickerson, H. L. Hallock, J. L. Rindhardt, R. Davisor, A. A. Zimmerman, W. F. Murphy, C. A. Reed, D. M. Stern, A. C. Kraenzlein, F. J. Kilpatrick, T. G. McGirr, R. Sheldon, D. M. Reeder, A. F. Camacho, W. T. Young, William Hass, George W. Orton, I. K. Baxter, J. S. Voorhees, T. I. Lee, C. H. Sherrill, M. W. Ford, W. F. Burkhardt, W. N. Bavier, B. J. Brown, W. H. Hanley, D. S. Lord, A. Stevens, J. Senning, W. L. Brokaw, Arthur Call, C. Vofrie, Lea Richards, and Fred Olsen.

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WILL THE PRESIDENT SPEAK OUT?

The President is too good a politician not to know that his party is in a bad way. When intelligent and influential members of it in the House, such men as Mr. McCALL and Mr. LITTLEFIELD, openly refuse to be dragooned into the support of a party measure, and when they are sustained by the overwhelming opinion of the party and of the country, the party is in more danger than it has been in since the beginning of his term. The Democrats had no issue a fortnight ago. It looks now as if the Republicans had provided them with what comes very near to a winning issue. And all because the Ways and Means Committee has reported and is trying to "jam through" a measure of meanness, cruelty, and perfidy to the inhabitants of Puerto Rico.

Now, the President can put a stop to this danger. All that he needs to do is to say openly that he is of the same opinion which he expressed to Congress in December, that nothing has occurred to change his sense of "our plain duty." The House would undoubtedly go with him, to the great relief of such of its members as are divided between their party allegiance and their sense of right and justice. Why should he not speak out?

It is not open to him to say that it is to be presumed that he is of the same opinion now that he was of two months ago, and that there would be a loss of dignity in repeating what he then said. He knows, as does everybody else, that he has been quoted on both sides of the question. His presumed or alleged change of mind, and of conscience, has been employed as an argument in favor of not doing what he recommended to be done. It not only comports with his official dignity, but it is even necessary to the maintenance of it, and, we may add, to that of his personal dignity also, that he should not be misquoted or misinterpreted upon this issue. There is no hope at all that this difference will blow over. The President knows better than that. The difference is too wide and deep. It concerns what the President himself has described as a question of duty, what the Secretary of War has called a question of justice and good faith. The President cannot be on both sides of a question like that. Congress has a right to know, the country has a right to know, on which side of it he really stands.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The House conferrees on the currency bill have accepted pretty nearly all that the Senate insisted on, and have not succeeded in retaining in exchange all the features of their own bill which were of the greatest value.

The provision of the Senate bill which was of the greatest importance and to which there was the most solid objection was that for refunding. It is retained nearly in its original form, without any serious improvement. The new bonds are made redeemable at the option of the holder after fifteen years, but this in no way betters the situation of the Treasury. The Government is still obligated to pay the premium on the bonds that may be refunded and to pay the interest accruing beyond the time that it might otherwise pay the outstanding bonds. The premium, if the entire amount of the fives, fours, and threes is refunded, will be about $84,000,000. The extra and unnecessary interest cannot be exactly calculated, but if the present rate of revenue is maintained, it will be considerable. For this cost to the Government, which is a cost to the taxpayers, the only compensation is the possible increase in the circulation of the National banks. For such increase in circulation the banks are offered a considerable inducement in the reduction by one-half of the tax on notes secured by the deposit of the new bonds, while all banks are permitted to issue notes to the par value of the bonds deposited, whether new or old. Banks with smaller capital are also authorized. On the whole, therefore, it is probable that there will be some increase of bank circulation, and opportunity is offered for increasing it, if circumstances shall warrant, about threefold in the next thirty years.

We do not regard this as wise policy. The National bank currency is not the best we can have, and the conditions on which it is issued tend to make it rigid and to stimulate the fluctuations in demand without corresponding changes in supply, from which the country has already suffered much. If it were proposed at this time to create a public debt for the sole purpose of encouraging the extension of the bank circulation, the proposal would meet with general and deserved condemnation. There is no substantial difference between creating a debt for that purpose and perpetuating a debt for that purpose. The latter is exactly what the refunding plan does, and what it is intended to do. It is no more to be justified than would be a bill to issue bonds directly to the banks as a basis of circulation. The original banking law was largely framed to make a market for the United States bonds, and it was a legitimate device, for the Government sorely needed the money. It is not wise or right to revert now to the methods of the time of distress and civil war.

We have said previously that the House would be making a good bargain, a bargain for the good of the country, even if it admitted the refunding measure in order to secure the best features of its own bill. These features were, first, the more definite statement of the gold standard; second, the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange gold for any form of money issued or coined by the United States in order to perform the duty laid upon him to maintain the parity of all kinds of money, and, third, the prohibition of the reissue of notes redeemed except in exchange for gold. The first two of these have been abandoned. The third is retained. It would have been better if all could have been kept. On the whole, however, the result is by far more satisfactory than could have been expected even a year ago. One thing especially is of inestimable worth. It is now made the distinct duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the entire currency of the country at par with gold, and he is given ample means to fulfill that obligation. We are no longer, as we have been for so many weary and perilous years, dependent on the discretion of the Executive for the preservation of the standard of value and the maintenance of public and private credit.

TIME WASTED.

It is a pity that Gov. ROOSEVELT'S earnest suggestion that the Legislature commit the taxation problem to the study and deliberation of a competent commission has come to such a miserable and fruitless issue. The Governor pointed out the necessity of such a consideration of the amendment of the tax laws a year ago. The Legislature cheerfully took upon itself the burden of the labor, and so a joint committee of the Senate and Assembly went into retreat to study and think. The gnarled fruit of their meditations was the Stranahan bill to tax mortgages, banks, and trust companies. The measure was instantly attacked by competent authority and by the real estate interests which it aimed to protect against undue exactions. It was riddled and destroyed in a week. Now it has been abandoned. The Republican chiefs, it is reported from Albany, have decreed that it shall be laid aside.

It was argued at the time the matter was pending last year that the Legislature would look with greater favor upon a measure prepared by a committee of its own members than it would upon the recommendations of a commission of experts. That argument was supported by the failure of the Wells report on taxation, the wisest and ablest ever made in the country, and of the Massachusetts commission's report, to make any impression on the legislative mind. But it is foolish to proceed upon any such basis. The aim in tax law reform is not to get up a bill that the Legislature will pass, but a bill that is sound and safe, a bill that represents the ideas of capable and enlightened students of the subject of taxation. You might as well set a committee of blacksmiths or jig dancers at work on a tax bill as to intrust its preparation to a committee of the Legislature, made up by a servant of the boss at the command of the boss, and to serve primarily the mysterious ends of the boss.

The Stranahan bill was a mountain of ignorance. Its authors did not know and were unable to guess within five million dollars how much revenue it would bring into the State Treasury. We shall get that kind of tax reform every time we try to get it from the unaided capacities of the statesmen at Albany. If we are ever to have a satisfactory and scientific scheme of taxation, we must get the bill prepared by persons who know something about the subject, and then the commercial bodies and property interests and taxpayers that seek relief from unjust laws must combine to drive it through the Legislature.

GEN. CRONJE.

The general feeling in England and in this country respecting the stand that the Boer General CRONJE is making seems to us to proceed from a misconception of the way in which the Boers make war. It seems to be assumed on all hands that he has no chance of escape from the British forces that surround him, and knows that he has not, and that he has deliberately elected not only to die, but to give the lives of all his men, rather than to surrender, even though, in a military sense, there is nothing but surrender left to him.

This is the ground of the eulogies upon him in England and in this country. It seems to us that it is entirely mistaken. The Boers go to war strictly on business, as they have shown over and over again. Their object is to win. They are accused, and with much plausibility, of an entire lack of scruple as to the means by which they gain their ends. They aim to deceive their enemies not only in the ways that are permitted by the code governing wars among European powers, but in ways unpermitted by that code, such as the treacherous use of flags of truce, and as sham pretenses of willingness to surrender, in order to gain time. Of this it seems that Gen. CRONJE has just been guilty. But if the Boers lack the reality of chivalry, they lack also the pretense of it. To stand still and be shot to death, without inflicting any commensurate damage upon the enemy, when they might save their lives and possibly "fight another day," would be a Spanish kind of performance. Some incidents in this very war would justify us in calling it a British kind of performance. But nothing could be more foreign to the nature and training of the Boers than a theatrical and unbusinesslike display of this kind.

It seems to follow that CRONJE differs from his critics and eulogists in not finding his case as desperate as they find it. If he were perfectly convinced that he had no chance of escape, there is no reason to doubt that he would surrender. He seems to think that he has a chance. The reinforcements on their way from Natal, it seems to him, may come up in time to secure his relief, either by joining him directly, with the artillery of which he seems to be entirely deprived, or else by operating a diversion in his favor through a raid upon the British communications or otherwise, which shall give Lord ROBERTS something more urgent to think about than the capture of CRONJE.

But the gallantry and pluck of the Boers are equally admirable whether it is a display of chivalry or a business transaction in which they are engaged. It is pleasant to notice the manly admiration expressed by the British press for the dogged courage with which the Boers withstand a withering fire to which they are without the means of replying. The emotions which such behavior excites in an enemy offer a very good index to individual character, as has been poetically pointed out by MACAULAY:

"Curse on him," quoth false Sextus,
"Will not the villain drown,
But for this stay, ere close of day
We should have sacked the town!"
"Heaven help him," quoth Lars Porsena,
"And bring him safe to shore;
For such a gallant feat of arms
Was never seen before."

In order that the showing might be complete, there is one dissenting voice in the chorus of British admiration for brave men. "False Sextus" is represented by The London Times, which can see nothing but "obstinacy" in action which to a different order of minds seems heroic and inspiring. This also, we are sorry to say, was to be expected. Ever since the beginning, not of the war alone, but of the proceedings which led up to it, The Times has been conspicuous for its abdication, in the treatment of the question, of any pretense of justice, to say nothing of magnanimity. It has not shown the "decent respect to the opinions of mankind" of attempting a justification, but has treated the question at issue as purely one of "Empire." And in its personal abuse of whoever presumed to differ from it, it has coarsely assailed some of the most eminent and respected of living Englishmen, and sunk far below, not only its own level, but below the plane of political discussion usual or permissible in England. When we consider that The London Times is still recognized abroad as the organ of British opinion, the cynical abandonment by that journal of all pretense of consulting right and justice or anything but power in dealing with the Boers is of itself almost enough to account for the universal denunciation on the Continent of Europe of a line of action thus recommended. It is at all events immensely characteristic that The Times should be the one British journal which can find nothing to admire in the resistance of CRONJE and his Boers to a British force so outnumbering them.

TAMMANY STANDS LIKE A ROCK.

Yes, like adamant she stands, like the everlasting hills, rock-ribbed and ancient as The Sun, against any European meddling with our canal. "Whereas," so runs the preamble to the resolutions of the Columbian Order, "whereas, such a canal, if constructed by the Government of the United States, will be a source of National wealth and power, but if constructed conjointly by European nations [sic] will be without advantage to the United States in peace and a peril to the United States in war"; and then comes the solemn resolve:

Resolved, That we denounce the so-called Pauncefote-Hay treaty as violating the Monroe doctrine, as depriving us of the rightful commercial advantage which should accrue to us as constructors of the canal, and as not only robbing us of the advantage it should give us in time of war, but as being a menace to the safety of the country by laying open our Pacific possessions to the attacks of an enemy. We demand an American canal, to be built by Americans, to be the only to American ships, and to be protected by American forts mounted by American guns and manned by Americans. In demanding the defeat of this unpatriotic treaty in the Senate, we commend to the scorn of an indignant people the supine Republican Administration which has thus sought to sign away our National rights and safety.

One evening as Mr. JOHN F. CARROLL sat in the piperoom of the Club glancing over the revised proofs of his great work on the Licinian Rogations, Mr. BOYLE, formerly of the Ninth District, where popular interest in serious public questions is deep and pervading, remarked to him that his talents were but ill employed in the exposition of dead topics; he ought to try something live. This chance suggestion, which Mr. BOYLE thought was quite "on the side" and forgot in a moment, was the germ from which sprouted and grew the indispensable parallel variorum edition of GROTIUS and BYNKERSHOEK without which no library of international law is complete. Although the authorship of the learned and illuminating notes that adorn that work and give it its chief value to jurists is thinly concealed under the modest initial "C.," the book is everywhere referred to as "CARROLL'S Grotius and Bynkershoek." Emulous of Mr. CARROLL'S brilliant success in the jus gentium field, others, too, have been moved to publish, until in the library of the Club the works of DUNN, MCCAFFERTY, PLUNKITT, P. DIVER, and SEXTON now stand in equal honor with those of VATTEL, WHEATON, CALVO, PHILLIMORE, LAWRENCE, and WOOLSEY. In fact, the modern development of the principles of international law and the present living interest in the subject are mainly due to the great outburst of text writing in the Democratic Club, a phenomenon comparable only to the splendid upspringing in English literature at the close of the Napoleonic wars.

The resolution condemning the Hay-Pauncefote treaty bespeaks in every line and comma the authority of its high source. It dispels the fog of doubt and ignorance that has darkened the Senate Chamber at the same time that it rebukes the truckling of the Secretary of State. It is a guide and inspiration for the American people. Wherever there was a miserable wretch who supposed that a canal which all the world guaranteed should be forever open and inviolate would, indeed, be of commercial advantage to the United States, there was a man in need of light. He gets it in the Tammany canal treaty resolution, gets it from that fountain of knowledge in Tammany Hall which has been so often tapped in times when the public mind groped irresolute in search of the true path and a safe policy.

The Senate must now call upon Mr. HAY to send for his treaty and tear it up. What can he hope to say in favor of its ratification when MCCAFFERTY and CARROLL have come out against it?

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS CURIOUS.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association on Friday expressed a desire to have Congress inquire whether there is such a thing as a paper trust and whether anything can be done to check the arbitrary advance in the price of paper and the serious injury to the interest of some 22,000 newspapers in the United States.

This desire for information is entirely natural and legitimate. We hope that Congress will promptly comply with the prayer of the publishers, and that there will be placed on the committee of inquiry some one or more members not blindly devoted to the integrity of the absurd and oppressive protectionist system. If this be done, it will be found with very little trouble at the very outset of the investigation that competition in the manufacture of paper is purposely stifled by a duty on the raw material, wood pulp, and that competition in the selling of paper is purposely checked by a duty on imported paper. Both these duties tend to foster monopoly in the paper trade. Both of them are direct and onerous taxes on the material of American industries and calculated to hinder rather than to protect those industries. Both tend to prevent the employment of American labor. In short, in every way they are opposed directly to the professed purposes of the protective policy. They are grossly unjust and discriminating, and embody in public legislation all the worst vices that are laid at the door of the "trusts."

Unquestionably the repeal of these duties would reduce the power of the paper trust to increase arbitrarily the price of the paper on which the American newspaper is printed, and would aid in remedying the ills of which the publishers rightly complain. This fact is so clear to those familiar with the matter that it is the occasion of some surprise that the publishers confined themselves to the expression of a mild curiosity, and of the hope that Congress would help them gratify it.

GENERAL NOTES.

Recent investigations have shown that there are in the State of Maryland at least 28,000 voters who could not meet an educational test should one be required, as has been proposed.

* * *

In compliance with a recommendation just made by the Bar Association of Chicago the lawyers now arise in most of the courts in the city when the Judge enters, and remain standing until the bailiff's gavel falls and announces that court is opened.

* * *

The estate of the late Jacob Tome of Cecil County, Md., has been appraised by the executers at $1,669,566, of which $113,070 is in real estate. During his lifetime Mr. Tome gave $2,000,000 as an endowment fund for the Jacob Tome Institute in Port Deposit.

* * *

Workmen have begun the repair and enlargement of the McKinley cottage in Canton, Ohio, where so many delegations were welcomed in the Presidential campaign of 1896. The President and Mrs. McKinley began married life there, and he purchased the property a few months ago.

* * *

The date set for the dedication of the Texas Independence Monument in the town of Washington is April 21, but an effort is being made to have it postponed to July 4, that the Texas Veterans may be able to attend. The veterans are to be the guests of the City of San Antonio at the April date.

* * *

The Rev. James Hamilton, pastor of the First Methodist Church in St. Joseph, Mich., was recently nominated for Congress by the Prohibitionists of the Fourth District of Michigan, but he has declined to be the candidate, saying that when he entered the ministry he resolved to forego all political honors and all appointments for worldly gain.

* * *

A Mississippi law forbids corporations in that State to hold real and personal estate to an amount exceeding $250,000, except that manufacturing companies and banks may hold property to the value of $1,000,000. An effort is being made to remove these limitations, that cotton mill corporations from New England may not be excluded from Mississippi if they are inclined to go South.

AMERICAN EGOTISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does it not seem a thousand pities that some means could not be devised for inoculating those members of our National Legislature who, it is devoutly to be hoped, misrepresent Americans, with a little of the saving grace of humor? Personally I do not agree with THE TIMES in looking for good manners in Congress. I remember too well the experience of the last five years, but surely we have a right not to be made ridiculous in the eyes of the world. No people care more than we do for the esteem of foreigners. In the last war France, as a nation, never violated the principles of neutrality, yet because her people sympathized with their next-door neighbor, Spain, instead of with us, we were ready to boycott French shops and even the Paris exposition, and we do not apparently imagine that foreigners are more ready to laugh at braggadocio than to take us at our own valuation.

Patriotism is a thing apart, but can any one fancy Lord Salisbury or Lord Rosebery, the Duke of Devonshire or the Duke of Argyll, assuring the House of Lords as an argument for the policy of their respective parties that England is the greatest country in the world? No one found this absurd in the American Senate, but what should we say if it were seriously propounded in the English Parliament? A good American once said that bumptiousness was not patriotism. One might amend this by saying that it was doubtful if any really bumptious man had ever shown himself a true patriot. As bluster never yet saved a country, so bragging never yet made a country honorable in the sight of its friends or foes. Then, another Senator does not fear to assert that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty (whose very name implies that it was our own agreement as well as that of the English) was never of any force in this country; would that he had recalled to mind the immortal Miss Flora McFlimsey's address to her lover:

"This is a kind of engagement, you see,
That is binding on you and not binding on me."

At the time of the Bering Sea arbitration foreigners said Americans thought they owned the universe. Does a man usually desire to write himself down an ass by showing the truth of his enemies' estimate of his character? Yet in what way do many of the so-called arguments against the proposed new treaty with England differ from the "own-the-universe"? Does any one suppose that Europe would have for a moment tolerated the Suez Canal had it belonged to any one nation of Europe? And yet cannot we see that we make ourselves not noble and grand and heroic, but ridiculous, by insisting that an interoceanic highway is to belong exclusively to us, that we are to impose discriminating tolls (how long before it will be prohibitive tolls, like prohibitive duties) in time of peace, and to close it against all the world but ourselves in time of war? Are the oceans of the globe to be converted into American bays because we will it, and our navigation laws to apply to the coasts of Asia as well as our own? Are we to paraphrase the dictum of our own Judge in favor of the slaveholders of former days, and declare that men of other nationalities have no rights which the citizens of the United States are bound to respect? We were able to enforce the original decree because we owned the negroes, but can any sane man suppose that when we conquered Spain we annihilated every first-class nation in existence?

If we insult a weak country, she submits and hates us, but if we insult the world, it remains unmoved and laughs at us. If this seems to Americans a consummation to be desired, we have only to encourage our politicians in assuring us not only that we are the people, but the only people; not only the chosen of Providence, but the arbiters of the destinies of mankind.

New York, Feb. 23, 1900. JUNIUS.

TUBERCULOSIS AND STATE AID.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sentiment of the greater portion of the medical profession in this State has been formally expressed in favor of State and municipal aid in combating pulmonary tuberculosis. And yet the fact that a number of antagonistic opinions have recently received a very wide circulation in the lay press justifies a reply on the part of one who has heretofore preferred to carry on the discussion exclusively in medical journals, medical societies, and before a medical public.

First—Critics who speak of an annual expense of from $18,000,000 to $50,000,000 are forgetful of the fact that the bill before the Legislature provides only for the care of incipient cases, of which—rich and poor together—there are probably about 14,000 in the State. This figure is deduced from the annual death rate. The average duration of the disease and the death rate remaining about the same, there must be this number of incipient cases taking the place of those that have died of the disease each year. If each one of these had six months' sanitarium treatment, the expense would be equivalent to the care of half that number, or 7,000 cases for one year. At a liberal estimate nine-tenths of these may be classified as poor and liable to become a public charge. This reduces the total to 6,300. If we allow 1,000 cases as the number taken care of by private charitable agencies, the total is further reduced to 5,300, for whom buildings and equipment would cost about $5,000,000, an amount very much less than that estimated by the critics to whom I have referred. It is not right to include expenses other than those of building and equipment, because the bill for the State institution puts upon the separate counties the charges for maintenance in proportion to the number of patients sent by them, and the same principle could be applied to any number of State hospitals, if it should in future be thought advisable to establish them.

Second—Those who persist in claiming that the modest sum of $200,600, which has been asked for, is but the beginning of an endless chain of annual appropriations, should recall the fact that in the future the State will be the judge of the practical value of its first investment.

Third—The claim is made that the proposed measure will not eradicate the disease. Is this a reasonable objection? Because we may not be able to eradicate the disease from the State, shall nothing be done toward limiting its spread, and diminishing its death rate? This philosophy of hopelessness; this philosophy of sitting down and waiting for the millennium to come; this philosophy of wanting to do nothing because you can't do everything, will, in my humble judgment, scarcely appeal to a people as practical as the American people. It seems very much like wanting to treat nobody, because you can't save everybody, a doctrine which surely my colleagues of the medical profession will be slow to accept; otherwise, since they cannot eradicate death, they might as well give up the practice of medicine and go to teaching music or to farming, if you please.

Fourth—The cry of paternalism is raised. There is no more paternalism in the proposed hospital than there is in the State care of the insane; less paternalism than in the State care of epileptics, because epileptics are not so great a menace to the public health. And yet the State has already made provision for both these types of sufferers.

Fifth—Some fear the opening of State institutions for a multiplicity of diseases; they say, "Why not a State hospital for cancer? And if not, why not?" I should answer that cancer is not so prevalent as pulmonary tuberculosis, that provision for its care is not so inadequate, and, most important of all, that cancer has not been proved to be communicable, and therefore is not a menace to the healthy citizen.

Sixth—The claim is made that rural counties have a smaller proportionate death rate from the disease than the urban counties; that it is therefore unjust to take the $200,000 out of the State Treasury. A study of the most recent figures gives the following results: Six urban counties have forty-seventieths of the population and forty-nine-seventieths of the deaths. Fifty-four rural counties have thirty-seventieths of the population and twenty-one-seventieths of the deaths. This is a difference of ten-seventieths in the population and twenty-eight-seventieths in the deaths; in other words, the rural counties are discriminated against to the extent of eighteen-seventieths, or about one-quarter, that is, $50,000, which, divided among fifty-four rural counties equals $952 per county. Have we grown so poor and so small in the State of New York as to consider a trifle like this in the presence of so great a question? Would it not be just as valid a cause an appropriation to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York because the bulk of the litigation comes from the great cities? Is it not true that the fifty-four rural counties and the six urban counties are united into the great State of New York, just as husband and wife are mated, for better or for worse, and that at one time the concession must come from one side, and at another from the other side, but always in the interest of both? And now, Mr. Editor, having answered the various objections that have been raised, permit me to add a few cogent reasons why, in my opinion, the proposed hospital should be established:

First—The enormity of the problem requires the union of all forces—private, municipal, and State.

Second—The increased hopefulness of the medical world as to the curability of the disease, especially in the early stages, and the probability of being able to limit its ravages.

Third—The inadequacy of private endeavor, whether we believe the disease is on the increase or decrease; the inadequacy involving both the amount and kind of care of the consumptive poor.

Fourth—The inadequacy, so far as private general hospitals is concerned, has been made worse since the disease has been reckoned among the communicable ones.

Fifth—This condition is only infinitesimally met by the establishment of separate tuberculosis wards in general hospitals, and there is even a considerable sentiment against that way of meeting the difficulty.

Sixth—The disease is a menace to public health.

Seventh—An object lesson is given by the State, even if only one hospital is established, and its example is more apt to find imitators in smaller municipalities.

Eighth—There will be great value in the hygienic education of the patients, and their training in the proper disposition of their sputum will diminish the spread of the disease.

Ninth—The money value to the State of lives saved will be millions of dollars, whether estimated by what it costs to rear and to educate an individual, by what it costs to care for dependent widows and children, or by the law once upon the statute books of this State valuing a life at $5,000.

Tenth—State aid is advocated by the following bodies: The New York Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Society, representing all the counties of the State; the New York State Medical Association, the New York State Board of Charities, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, the United Hebrew Charities, the New York State Charities Aid Association, and the German Medical Society of the City of New York.

Eleventh—The example of Massachusetts, which has a State Hospital for Consumptives, her problem being the same as ours, with no fundamental difference of people or policy, and no claims to greater wealth than New York.

ALFRED MEYER, M. D.

New York, Feb. 16, 1900.

ADVANTAGE OF PIPE GALLERIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of to-day on the question of building pipe galleries contemporaneous with the building of the rapid transit tunnel is very timely. Having given some study to this question, the importance of which doesn't appear to have been appreciated by those in authority, permit me to mention some additional reasons why this is the proper time to undertake this work, even if further legislation shall be necessary to enable the contractor to carry it out. In the first place, the cost will probably be reduced one-half if the pipe galleries are constructed in combination with the tunnel. Secondly, I believe that the gas and electric companies will be willing to pay a handsome return on the construction cost for the privilege of using the galleries for their mains and trunk wire systems. My reason for this belief is based upon recent conversation on this subject with gas, electrical, and telephone engineers. I am reliably informed that the leakage from the gas mains in this city amounts to over 10 per cent. of the total amount produced. As all of this leakage is due to defective pipe joints, it could be entirely prevented were the pipes in a suitable gallery which would permit of thorough inspection and repair. A serious feature of the enormous gas leakage under our streets has been recently pointed out by the Fire Underwriters, who state that a large number of mysterious fires last year were probably caused by the leaking gas, which, not finding an outlet through our modern concrete and asphalt pavements, forced its way into the basements and partitions of the houses and formed with the air an explosive mixture in which the most minute electric spark would start a conflagration. The gas which may thus collect between the plastered partition walls would probably in time become deodorized in contact with the lime, in the same manner in which it is partly purified at the gas works. If this is the case, the usual method of detecting it by smell would be impossible. As the Windsor Hotel horror occurred after Fifth Avenue was asphalted, it is possible this may explain the awful rapidity with which the flames spread through that building.

The advantages of a pipe gallery for electric wires are too well known to mention here in detail. Not of least importance, however, is the fact that the cost of laying them would be enormously reduced on account of the cheaper insulating covering which could be used. In conclusion I would say that since the taxpayers are going to supply the sinews for this tunnel enterprise, they should wake up and see to it that they are getting the best to be had for their money. I have reason for believing that the adopted form of tunnel which was hurriedly designed by the Rapid Transit Commission three years ago is not up to date nor the one best suited to the conditions, but that's another story.

JESSE W. RENO.

New York, Feb. 22, 1900.

WANTS AN HONEST DEMOCRAT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the editorial of your issue of Jan. 31 you practically urged the gold Democrats, meaning thereby I presume the Democrats and the anti-McKinleyites, to support next Autumn Mr. McKinley if nominated for President, in order thereby to oppose Bryan and his destructive theories. I am surprised that a paper of such independent views as THE NEW YORK TIMES should forget that the Republican Party, in order to serve its own purposes, has brought upon the country the whole silver trouble and is responsible for the result.

It is quite in accordance with the usual practice of that party to say: "We know that we furthered the admission of the State of Nevada in order to secure three votes in Congress and three in the Electoral College. We know that under our administration the silver dollar was made legal tender. We know that we compelled the United States Treasury to purchase at first $2,000,000 and later $4,000,000 worth of silver per month in order to appease the silver men. We know, too, that this purchasing of silver was prevented and brought to an end under a Democratic Administration, by a Democratic Congress called in extra session for that purpose by a Democratic President. We know all this, nevertheless if we only say it 'loud enough and long enough' many people will believe that we represent honesty, and that some idiots will take up the issue out of which we, finding it to be unpopular, have quietly sneaked, and therefore we call upon honest men to support our candidate, notwithstanding the fact that he expressly said he would not do that which he is attempting to carry out, and that he has shown himself to be one of the most incapable Presidents ever in the White House."

These, Mr. Editor, are the words which the Republican Party would say if perfectly truthful. Instead of urging the honest men of this country to support an incapable man for the office of President, you should show that if by chance Bryan should be elected it is the natural result of the mismanagement of the Republicans of the Government of the country.

Why not use your great influence to further the nomination of a Democratic candidate, one who will carry out the traditional policy of that party, hard money, honest money, and a properly arranged low tariff, ample for income but not for robbery, a candidate whose previous career will give to the voters assurance that his promises will be fulfilled? Properly nominated, indorsed, and supported, there is no reason why a Democratic candidate should not be elected in spite of the bribery and corruption of the Republicans and the machinations of the Populists and their idol, Bryan. It is to you and to journals of the standing and influence of THE NEW YORK TIMES, that we must look for support. Certainly it is too early yet for us to surrender and admit that the majority of our Nation is too dishonest, too easily corrupted, or too ignorant to elect one who would represent honor and honesty and be capable of withstanding the influence of the ring politicians. If there be no such man, or the majority of our voters be incapable of appreciating such, then must destruction come swiftly, or if not swiftly, surely.

Help to save us, Mr. Editor!

That you will find many willing and glad to aid you is the belief of an irreconcilable opponent of both McKinley and Bryan, of a true and fervent Democrat.

J. V. LIVINGSTON.

Clermont, Feb. 10, 1900.

TRUSTS AND THE MINTON BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The monopoly evil illustrated in the Carnegie Steel Company, made the subject of the leading editorial in your issue of Feb. 15, 1900, cannot be remedied by free trade legislation, which would be advantageous to foreign trusts and not destructive of monopolies, though the centres of their operations might then change somewhat. The remedy is to grant to the people the privilege of forming corporations of the sort provided for in the Minton bill, (the Competitive Stock Corporations law,) now before the Legislature at Albany. The only remedy for the trust problem is the application of the principle there embodied. The opposition to the measure is on the ground that the Committee on the Judiciary should not report the bill for consideration by the Assembly until it has been conclusively demonstrated that people will avail themselves of its provisions. This is a flimsy excuse for the Legislature's stubborn denial to the people of the opportunity of forming corporations of a different kind from the present and of investing their own money as they see fit. Now that anti-trust conventions and anti-trust talkers have failed to evolve even the semblance of a useful idea on the subject, how absurd to refuse a trial to the only plan furnishing even a hope of relief for the masses in their struggle against the monopolistic forces of our time!

The proposed plan recognizes that the concentration of large aggregations of capital under a single management is the unavoidable outcome of industrial evolution and cannot be opposed any more successfully than can the use of the numerous inventions now deemed essential to comfortable existence; and the plan, thus based upon the recognition of the inevitable continuance of this large capitalization of corporations, accepts as indisputable that no competition is possible against large trusts except by corporations organized upon some principle which will, at least theoretically, enable them to do business regularly for lower profits. This is possible only by the creation of a new kind of corporation, in which the stockholder would become practically an investor to the extent of his holding, and would be liable to be superseded any time any one would offer to invest the same sum of money in his place in the business at lower rates, whereupon the former stockholder would have to surrender his stock and receive back the money theretofore paid in by him, as if it had been merely a loan. The bill, made applicable as an experiment to only a limited class of corporations, has all the provisions requisite for the practical working of the plan, including a provision for the filing by each stockholder of a statement naming the dividend or rate of profits he will accept, and including, also, a provision that any surplus profits above the rates the investors are to receive for their moneys will be paid over to the State on dissolution.

The plan does not contemplate any interference with existing corporations nor existing modes of incorporation; but merely aims at creating a new kind of business competitor for existing corporations and trusts. Into a corporation of this kind any one with a few dollars to pay for a share of stock, no matter who he may be, rich or poor, may enter, as of right. In place of any existing stockholder (though as wealthy as a Carnegie) who wants a higher rate than the newcomer is ready to accept. No fairer nor more truly popular plan can be imagined; none further removed from the narrow exclusiveness of existing corporations and trusts, the stock of which no one can acquire except upon the terms of the stockholder. How can a corporation of the present sort, in which the stockholders keep clamoring for the highest possible dividends, even though they are to be made by the reduction of wages of laborers, expect to compete successfully with a corporation of this sort, in which the payment of profits permissible to stockholders would be the lowest sums to which the freest competition of every one could reduce them?

The proposed plan is theoretically unobjectionable and based on the soundest economic principles, has been carefully thought out, and would work advantageously, if actually tried. Who can be sure that it will not be tried, if the Legislature gives the necessary permission by passing the bill?

DANIEL J. M. O'CALLAGHAN.

New York, Feb. 17, 1900.

TOLERANCE FOR MURDERERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May a voice from this State avail of the columns of his daily newspaper to record at this propitious moment his abhorrence of murder, and also his astonishment at the recent expressions of tolerance of that crime from people whom one would suppose to be law-abiding citizens? Upon reading Mr. Andrew T. McCullagh's article in to-day's TIMES, I hasten to ask him why the dear, considerate murderers "tolerate" capital punishment: why they do not hesitate to inflict it on the person who stands in the way of their desires—why they do not abolish it? If they did not inflict it first, (in the majority of cases after the utmost deliberation, and after taking all the precautions their devilish ingenuity could conceive of to conceal their participation,) how could the furymen, the Recorder, and the executioner do their duty as prescribed by the law?

And yet it is the murderers themselves who permit it. And shall they permit it longer? Shall they permit (the necessity for) such a law? No, it cannot be! Murderers are too kind, just, and humane, and their progress is too great! May something more powerful influence the merciful murderers to abolish (the necessity for) this merciless law! 'Tis in the deliberation, not in the act, they hesitate.

Once again, I ask the murderers, or their sympathizers: Why do not the murderers abolish the death penalty?

G. W. JENNINGS.

New York, Feb. 22, 1900.

"Grace Before Meat."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter addressed to you in this morning's issue of your paper requires a brief answer. Evidently the writer is a nonconformist, for in no branch of the Latin or Anglican Churches could such a thing be possible as the grace to be turned into a long prayer. According to your correspondent's assertion, this dreadful custom must prevail in sectarian circles alone, so I would suggest in their case that Robert Burns's "Grace Before Meat" should be used, of which no one could complain, as the immortal "Bobbie" was himself a non-conformist:

"Some hae meat that canna eat,
An' some wad eat that want it,
But we hae meat an' we can eat,
Sae let the Lord be thankit!"

CHURCHWOMAN.

New York, Feb. 22, 1900.

NUGGETS.

A Willing Giver.

"A burglar got into our house last night."
"Did he take anything?"
"The children are all sick, and we hope he got the measles."—Chicago Record.

Available Refuge.

She—I suppose, Senator, you find the glare of publicity very annoying sometimes?

He—Yes, I frequently become so weary of it that I am almost tempted to run for the Vice Presidency.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Wit and Humor.

"What's the difference between wit and humor?"

"If a man says humorous things about you, it makes you laugh; if he says witty things about you, it makes you mad."—Chicago Record.

An Early Shade.

Mrs. Wunder—My dear, that plum-colored silk you bought for me is not plum-colored at all. It is green.

Mr. Wunder—Oh, it's plum-colored all right. It hasn't ripened yet, that's all.—Baltimore American.

LAND OF THE CHILD.

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

Lead me down to your land, my sweet,
To your land of the Dreamy Way;
I shall follow the rhyme of your dancing feet
And the song of your heart of May.
Let me have hold of your little hand,
And let me look into your eyes,
As we seek for the gold of the summery strand,
Where the haven of childhood lies.
Oh! far-away, and well-a-day;
To the roaring world, farewell!
I am off with her, for the love of her,
To the lanes of the dreamy dell.

There shall not come a shadow gaunt,
Nor ever a weary care;
There shall not come a grief to haunt,
The land that is over there;
The land that is over the hills of song,
And down in the valleys of bliss,
Where only the children of love belong,
And the toll is a smile and a kiss.
Far away, darling, and two by two,
Under the roses red,
This is the moment for me and for you,
Ere music and dreaming be fled!

Lead me down to the world that is light,
To the meadows of mist and mirth,
For, oh! there are beautiful things for the sight
Of the weary-heart children of earth.
Dear little hand in the hollow of mine,
Trust me to follow you, sweet,
Out of the shudder and shimmer and shine,
The rumble and roar of the street.
Swinging and clinging, glee unto glee,
Blossom-paths stretching away;
Oh! for the joy of the dreaming to be
The guest of a child at her play!

Lead me and lend me, oh! blossom of life,
Faith of your faith in the sun
Of the years that are filtered through toiling and strife
Till the sands in the glasses be run.
Lead me, as leaning to lips of your love,
And songs of your heart, I may fare,
Under the azure skies bending above,
To the May-scented Land of Nowhere.
Oh! far-away, and well-a-lay,
To the roaring world, good-bye!
Just so we go, where dream songs flow,
My little girl and I!

The South African War and the Income Tax.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

BY EDWARD PORRITT.

FROM the time the war in South Africa began it has been taken for granted in England that when Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, submits to the House of Commons the budget proposals for the year 1900-1901, they must of necessity include an unprecedentedly large addition to the income tax. The income tax has been continuously levied since 1842. Since 1894 it has stood at eightpence in the pound, or 3 1-3 per cent. There will be no surprise in England if from April it stands at a shilling, or 5 per cent. People are quite prepared for such an advance. Speculation has centred not so much on the amount of increase in the tax as in the changes which are likely to be made in the exemption schedules, and on the extent of the disturbance which will be made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the settlement of the income tax system, which, with the radical and sweeping changes in the death duties, made Sir William Harcourt's budget of 1894 the most famous of the last fifty years.

The question of the exemptions is one which most closely concerns middle-class England, especially the lower middle class, which includes hundreds of thousands of families whose incomes range from £150 to £500 a year. Never since the income tax was first imposed has it borne so easily on the great middle class as during the last six years. The rate is now as high as it has been in any year since 1885; but under Sir William Harcourt's act the number of incomes exempted is larger than at any time since 1842, and in addition the comprehensive abatement system he established eased the burden of about 500,000 middle-class families. All these changes are due to the operation of the Harcourt exemption schedules. From 1853 to 1876, when the rate ranged from twopence to eleven halfpenny in the pound, all incomes of £100 and over were assessable. From 1876 to 1894, when the rate ranged from threepence to eightpence in the pound, the tax had to be paid in respect of all incomes of £150 and over a year. During this period an abatement of £120 was allowed on incomes between £150 and £400. Thus a man who was in receipt of £400 a year paid income tax on £280, while a man with an income of £150 paid his sixpence or sevenpence in the pound only in respect of £30, less the deduction allowed in respect of payments for life insurance.

Three distinct changes were made by Sir William Harcourt's budget of 1894, each tending to relieve the lower middle classes from all or part of the burden of the income tax. By the first of these changes total exemption from the tax was extended to all incomes below £160 a year. Only £10 was added to the exemption as it had stood since 1876. But in England £3 a week is a very common income for men in clerical positions and in positions under the various local governing bodies, and by the change of 1894 tens of thousands of households were for the first time placed quite beyond the range of the income tax collector. The next change was in the abatements. As has been stated, previous to 1894 an abatement in assessment of £120 had been allowed with respect to all incomes below £400. When a man's income reached £400 he was not allowed to make any deductions, except in respect of life insurance, and had to pay the sixpence or sevenpence on his entire income. By the change made by Sir William Harcourt an abatement of £160 was allowed on all incomes below £400, and moreover on incomes of over £400 but not exceeding £500 a new abatement of £100 was established. These changes in the abatement system were made in the interest of what Sir William Harcourt in his budget speech described as "a large and most deserving class, mostly emerging into an independence they have earned for themselves, and rising by their own industry from the stratum of exemption to that of income tax payers." By these abatement changes alone half a million incomes were in 1894 relieved from some part of the taxation hitherto chargeable on them. The third of Sir William Harcourt's amendments affected the earnings of married women. Under the old system, for taxation purposes the income of a married woman had to be reckoned as part of the income of her husband, and if the joint incomes exceeded £400 a year the hundred-and-twenty-pound abatement was not allowed. Under the new plan, where husband and wife are earning, each income is separately assessed, and each has the advantage of the abatement, provided the joint incomes do not exceed £500 a year. This separate assessment and the accompanying advantage of the abatement are, however, only allowable where a wife is earning an income. It does not apply when the income is derived from investments.

There have been no changes in the income tax since 1894. Now, as then, the rate is eightpence in the pound, and the exemption schedules stand as they did in the act which Sir William Harcourt carried through the House of Commons. In ordinary times the income tax is never increased by more than a penny in the pound, and a penny put on in one year may be taken off in the next; although since 1889 the rate has gradually mounted upward, and for four years has stood at eightpence. But the expenditures which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will have to provide for in the twelve months from April 5, 1900, to April 5, 1901, will be enormously swelled by the war in South Africa. So far Parliament has voted £23,000,000 toward the cost of the war, but as yet no one can foretell what the total cost will be. For income tax payers, as, in fact, for all taxpayers, direct and indirect, the important fact is that the enormously increased expenditures will not cease with the end of the war. Even if, as is not likely, the cost of the war is added to the National debt, and the taxpayers of to-day are burdened only with the interest and the sinking fund, there will still for many years to come be enormously increased expenditures on the army and navy arising out of the war and the altered position of England to her Continental neighbors which has resulted from the war.

At the present time two distinct programmes for the extension of the navy are being worked out. The last of them was the programme of 1898—the supplementary programme which was sanctioned by the House of Commons in the closing days of the session of that year, after it had been learned that Russia was about to extend her fleet. Since then Germany has begun to move for a larger navy, the United States and other naval powers have added to or are about to add to their fleets, and even had there been no war in South Africa, Great Britain, in accordance with her fixed policy of naval defense, would have had to continue extending her navy, and to adopt new shipbuilding programmes.

It is on the army, however, that the largest outlay will have to be made during the next few years. Its equipment will have to be modernized. An enormous increase of the army will also be necessary to provide for the 40,000 or 50,000 men who will have to be kept in South Africa for some years to come and to meet the other exigencies which the war in Africa has made obvious. Conscription has been much discussed in England during the last three months. But as yet England has not tried the plan of offering better pay to her soldiers, and until this plan has been tried and has failed England is not likely to resort to conscription or to any other compulsory method, such as reviving the old militia law, to add to the strength of her military forces. Either by the offer of better pay or by compulsory service the army will have to be doubled in size, and, what will greatly add to its cost, there will have to be large additions to the number of mounted troops. England will never again permit herself to lack mounted infantry, as she has lacked them during the last four months in Natal, and the changes in this arm of the military service can only be made at immense cost, and at a cost which must be continuous. In addition to mounts for infantry, most of the existing barracks, depots, and camps will have to be remodeled and enlarged; and it is now apparent that the day is gone when votes of £20,000,000 for the army and £24,000,000 for the navy—the votes in 1899—will meet the charges for national defense.

There are other taxes, direct and indirect, besides the income tax. But the income tax has always been regarded as the tax by which extra expenditures on defense can be most easily defrayed. For twenty years past the middle classes have formed the backbone of the Conservative Party in the constituencies. It is through the middle classes that since 1885 the Conservatives have maintained their hold on the London constituencies, and in the cities like Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham, which have large suburban populations. The Liberal Party gained absolutely nothing at the general election in 1895 from the concessions made to middle-class taxpayers in Sir William Harcourt's budget of 1894. The withdrawal of these concessions may be more dangerous to the Conservative Party than their concession was favorable to the Liberal Party; and every Government, Liberal or Conservative, dreads to add to the income tax. The Salisbury Government, however, will have no option in the matter. It will have to add largely to the rate of the income tax, and it is impossible to see how it can equitably add to the rate without at the same time recasting the whole system of exemptions and abatements and bringing the lower middle class again within the reach of the income-tax collectors.

The wage-earning classes in England, as distinct from the salaried class, pay nothing in direct taxation. Neither the income tax nor the inhabited house duty touches them, and wage earners never come into contact with the collectors of imperial taxes. Their contributions to imperial taxation are indirect, and are made through the customs and inland revenue duties on tobacco, the customs duties on tea, coffee, and dried fruits, and the inland revenue duties on beer and spirits. Since the Salisbury Government came into power in 1895 there have been reductions in the inland revenue duties on tobacco. The tobacco duties will inevitably be increased, and increases are also likely in the duties on beer and spirits, and most probably in the customs duties on tea and coffee. Only in this way can any of the burden of the war and the increased expenditures on national defense which must follow be thrown on the working classes. In addition to the increase in the income tax and in the existing customs and inland revenues there will be some entirely new taxes, for no Chancellor of the Exchequer since the British fiscal system was reformed, in the middle years of the century, has ever been called upon to provide for such large demands as will be made on the Treasury during the next few years.

From one point of view Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's budget and the debate in the House of Commons on the proposals for additional or new taxation will have a direct interest for the United States. The advocates of preferential trade with Canada and with the African and Australasian colonies will this year push their scheme with added vigor. It is now conceded that in some way the colonies must be brought into closer relations with the mother country. Only two methods of bringing about the closer relationship seem possible. One is by the adoption of a scheme by which the colonies can have a voice in the councils of the empire. The other is that of giving the colonies some advantages in British markets. The feeling in favor of trade preferences for the colonies has been growing since the Dominion Parliament in 1897 adopted a preferential tariff for Great Britain. The enthusiasm with which all the self-governing colonies have identified themselves with Great Britain in the South African war has given the movement for preferential trade an immense impetus, and before the debate on the budget comes to an end it should be possible to measure the Parliamentary support now behind it.

EDWARD PORRITT.

What Is the Ballot?

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Helen Kendrick Johnson.

A suffrage writer for your columns, on Feb. 20, quotes Secretary Long as author of the following statement: "Imagine arguing with a sober face against any man whose brains are reduced to such a minimum that he solemnly asserts a woman should not vote because she cannot fight. In the first place, she can fight; in the second, men are largely exempt from military service; and in the third, there is not the remotest relation between firing a musket and casting a ballot."

It seems inconceivable that Secretary Long made so illogical a remark—one that is demonstrably untrue, both as regards the principles that underlie republican government and the existing methods by which it is carried forward.

A native-born man votes at twenty one, a foreign-born man votes upon naturalization, and from that time they are both servants of the State. The Sheriff and the police can legally enter their homes and demand aid to put out a conflagration, capture a prisoner, control a mob, quell a riot, or execute the State's decree in whatsoever way. They can be drafted for jury duty, or for military service. So successful has our Government been in carrying out the benign purposes for which its founders staked their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, that it is only in times of great disturbance, like that in Cleveland or Kentucky, which call out our citizen soldiery, that we dimly realize the truth that the whole body of American men stand ready to make like sacrifices with their fathers to secure the results of any disputed decision, whether of a court of low or of an election.

It is not true that any class of voters is exempt from military duty. The State regulates that matter as it regulates the age and residence of voters; so long as it has more defenders than it needs for immediate use, it makes demand only upon the youngest and strongest; but if it needs them all, then all must serve. In the South during the rebellion there were few indeed who did not serve in some capacity. The fact that a man had furnished a substitute during our civil war did not exempt him from being called in the next draft. Both the substitute and his principal are claimed by the Government. If there were blind and aged men enough to make a real difference in majorities, Americans might see the propriety of doing as certain Swiss cantons have sometimes done, and exclude them from the vote.

Again, all, whether young or old, perfect or imperfect, must be reckoned with in making up the count. Lawless men do not exempt themselves from riot and rebellion because they are lame or over forty-five, while any of the so-called exempt classes may volunteer or be drafted.

This dependence of the Nation upon its manhood strength is no exceptional affair, confined to times of actual riot or war. It is constant and vigilant; it stands behind every court's decree and every jury's verdict; and if it did not, these would be but idle breath.

The Congress enacted that the colored man's vote should not be abridged, but it is abridged, because he cannot defend it. Would the women be any more secure in their tenure? To give women positions of apparent power without the reality would gain nothing for them, render our Government forever unstable, and invite a revolution against sex as well as against law.

The vote is not a reward for standing ready to give this service to the State; it is a recognition by the State that, as the voter must stand ready to defend it, he should assist in establishing the laws it may call upon him to defend. Woman's only relation to this defense is that of beneficiary, and therefore her relation to the lawmaking must be one of advice and not of control.

The truth is, therefore, that man cannot extend the suffrage to woman, because he holds it himself only so long as his strength can defend it against anarchy. The ballot in a republic is merely a counting. It is not a favor to man, nor is its withholding a slight upon woman; it is a way of finding out how much power can be relied upon to sustain a given policy. We can continue to hope for peaceful progress so long as moral power can rely upon patriotic service to press home the lessons which the loftiest conceptions of duty can impart.

HELEN KENDRICK JOHNSON.

The Encouragement of American Art.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By THOMAS B. CLARKE.

RECENT purchases of American paintings in two public sales by the Trustees of various museums of art in this country are the main signs of encouragement to those who produce landscape and genre pictures in the United States to-day. The liberal investment by the management of the Corcoran Art Gallery of Washington has given an impetus to the American school. The support afforded by the purchases and promises of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Chicago Art Institute, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and other societies is welcome and significant at this time.

The auction sales within a year of the only two private collections of American art that were comprehensive leave art students without a single private gallery of native artists' work to visit and study. They must now go to the museums of art in this and other cities if they would investigate the methods of American painters. It is a fact that many of the best examples of native art produced during the past quarter of a century hang to-day on the walls of the new Corcoran Art Gallery, in Washington.

Institutions and individuals can no longer be accused of indifference to the worth of good American pictures, for within twelve months at least $500,000 was expended in public and private sales in this city for native artists' work. The American painter, however, suffers much in this country because of the insufficient means furnished for the exhibition and disposal of his productions. Some artists have visiting days, but the older painters state that few call at the studios nowadays compared with the numbers that sought admittance twenty years ago. It is certainly true that the chief dealers in paintings do not refuse their aid to native artists. They even urge with earnestness the merit of special men in occasional exhibitions, but the machinery for showing American pictures and effecting sales is quite inadequate, so the painters claim.

The annual and semi-annual exhibitions of our leading art organizations should be held in galleries erected in the art centre of this city. It is in such a locality that American paintings should be exposed for sale and study. There can be no objection to the building of our art schools at a distance from the main thoroughfares and in places that are quite sure to be popular in a score or more of years, but the exhibition of new pictures by native painters should be made at the present time in that part of the city which those who support art find the most accessible.

A condition that leads to depressing incidents in many a gifted painter's life might be and should be remedied. There is no place to-day where an artist can get a temporary loan of money upon his pictures and studio effects. This mortifying fact is exceptional with the painter. The carpenter can raise money with his chest of tools for security, the physician can borrow upon his surgical apparatus, and so on, but the artist with property of value—so proved in public and private sales—can rarely if ever get temporary financial help. He is often denied the source of relief which an auction sale would furnish, and is forced into the humiliating position of being refused by friends or strangers.

A loan concern to advance money upon all sorts of art property could be profitably operated in this and other large cities. It should be such an organization as would advance money temporarily to artists, actively engaged in their profession, who would give their productions and studio property as security. A fixed rate of interest should be agreed upon and exacted, so that all concerned might be protected. If in the course of a year or more, or at any time specified, the artist or owner should not refund the advance made there should be widely advertised public sales. These auctions should be absolute ones, and would attract buyers. The loan company's experts would never overadvance, and consequently the sale would not show a deficit. A profit above the charges would in all probability be shown, and this could be a matter of fair adjustment.

The necessity for such a loan company is manifest to all owners of art property. Its existence, however, would be of especial benefit to those men and women of the profession who have the right to receive some pecuniary recognition for their property and to maintain their dignity when they apply for temporary aid. That an organization such as has been imperfectly outlined, but which must have abundant capital and excellent storage and exhibition facilities, would be a profitable and helpful scheme there can be no doubt. Artists could afford to pay interest for accommodation of money, and the relief that such advances would afford would give strength and courage to many of the best members of the profession.

The artist asks only for a fair consideration for his work and property. This seems denied to his profession alone to-day. While he pursues his calling, should necessities arise for the temporary use of money for his support, he offers his pictures and his studio property as security for the aid given.

American painters do not expect at the present time any general encouragement or help from the National Government, but much is being done by institutions, art societies, clubs, and art lovers to indicate belief in and advocacy of the pictures by the able men and women who are struggling for advancement or a hearing to-day.

Benevolent persons have benefited our great universities by providing libraries, gymnasiums, dormitories, &c., for the use of the students. Perhaps ere long art will receive greater consideration in the universities than has been bestowed upon it. Galleries may be built and professorships endowed. It is not urged that the new college art gallery shall be devoted wholly to the installation of works of American painters, but one ventures the suggestion—as a matter of caution only—that native art should have fair representation. Students may then view the works of their countrymen and instruction can indicate their artistic worth or faults.

A proportion of the educated youth being graduated from our American colleges to-day will be the picture buyers and art devotees of the future.

THOMAS B. CLARKE.

American Strategy in South Africa.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By WILLIAM F. G. SHANKS.

I HAVE seen it stated as a fact that Capt. Stephen L. Slocum, the United States Military Attaché with the British Army in South Africa, after observing the reconnoitring operations of Gens. Methuen and Buller during December and January last, which developed that the Boers held very strong natural positions along the Modder and Tugela Rivers, and recognizing that they had made their line practically invulnerable to a front attack, had incidentally suggested to the British commander whom he was then watching "that perhaps there was some way around."

Capt. Slocum is too young to have been a participant in the great campaign of grand tactics from Chattanooga to Atlanta, (the "Hundred Days' Battle,") but he has evidently been a close student of that campaign strategy, grand tactics, and rapid marching combined. No student of that campaign, much less any participant in it who watched the movements and the fighting and studied the country through which our armies operated, can fail to observe the close parallel existing in the operations thus far of the British in South Africa and the first movements of Gen. George H. Thomas in flanking the rebel army at Resaca and its dislodgment from the unassailable Rocky Face Ridge, which it occupied by a line some thirty miles long when the campaign began.

The parallel may not hold good as to subsequent operations of the British, but it is clear that they have been borrowing American strategy in initiating their offensive campaign. The resemblance between the two operations is so remarkable and so interesting in view of what the British may do next, now that they have, to use an old Western expression, "got a good ready on," that I may possibly be excused if I call attention to some of the peculiarities of the two campaigns down to this date of the British operations.

In the first place the British have been operating in a country similar in its general characteristics to that lying between Chattanooga and Resaca, along the line of Thomas's march. Both regions are mountainous throughout. Two distinct parallel ridges, known as Lookout Mountain and Rocky Face Ridge, confined operations under Thomas to a limited space. The Confederates held Rocky Face Ridge as the Boers have held the mountains north of the Modder and Tugela Rivers. Thomas's army was in the valley between the two ridges of mountains named, just as the British army has been for many weeks past in the valley of the rivers named. Both armies on the offensive were operating in full view of their foes. Even the nomenclature of the two regions may be said to be similar, the names in America being largely those employed by the Cherokee Indians before that grim old Democratic Expansionist, Andrew Jackson, drove them out and forced them to accept a reservation in the Louisiana Purchase, which that other old Democratic-Populistic Expansionist, Thomas Jefferson, had bought, without stopping to calculate the price per head he was paying for millions of savages, or to estimate the cost of making good Indians of them in the only practical way, by killing them off.

Most ungodly names they were, too; excelled in ugliness only by the Low Dutch names given by the Boers to their settlements in South Africa. There were such names as Chickamauga, ("Dead River,") Chattanooga, ("Crow's Nest,") Buzzard Roost, Etowah, (pronounced "High Tower,") Rocky Face Ridge, Snake Creek, Crawfish Springs, and such names of localities unknown to the maps previous to the war, and, indeed, known only within the area of a few miles of each place. I find, for instance, that most people apply the name of Lookout Mountain to an isolated peak overlooking Chattanooga, whereas Lookout is a spur of the Cumberland Mountains running southwest for many miles, and passable for teams at only a few gaps or gorges many miles apart.

Rocky Face Ridge is another spur of the Cumberland Mountains, very rugged, and topped at the summit by perpendicular palisades fifty or sixty feet in height, which no troops could possibly scale. This particular range is passable at only two or three points called gaps, a most important one for our purpose being called "Snake Creek Gap," and bearing about the same relation to Thomas's campaign as the drifts on the upper Tugela and Modder bear to the British movement now going on, except that Snake Creek Gap was on the left of Thomas's foe, while the drifts named are on the right of the Boer line. In other words, Thomas found "a way round" to the rebel left and kept it up.

The British have begun by turning the Boer right, but we must wait a while to see if Lord Roberts keeps it up as Sherman did for three months before reaching his objective at Atlanta.

By the way, this matter of outlandish nomenclature holds good to characteristic descriptions of the peculiarities of the topography of both countries. The Boer drift in Northern Georgia or Cherokee dialect is the sand bar; kopje (an isolated peak or hill) is knoll or knob; a small valley called nek in South Africa is a cove in North Georgia, and so on interminably.

From these ridges, when the campaign was begun by Thomas in 1864, the enemy could with ease watch every movement of large bodies of troops, and could mass his forces at any of the gaps which Thomas might threaten. All the gaps immediately in Thomas's front were fortified by the Confederates, and to assail this position with success was an impossibility. When Gen. Sherman went to the front in April, 1864, he joined Thomas, who commanded the centre of Sherman's army of three separate armies, and found him in this predicament, just as Lord Roberts found Buller recently brought to a stop before the unassailable fastness of the Boers in Natal. Thomas had fully reconnoitred the country before him, as Buller has been doing for two months past in Natal, and Thomas was invariably driven back because the positions of Johnston were absolutely impregnable, just as Buller has been repulsed in his reconnoitring. Both operations by Thomas and Buller were emphasized by sharp encounters, which anxious friends and enterprising journals at home magnified into battles of material importance.

I am tempted to transcribe an occurrence at this juncture, an account of which I published just thirty-four years ago:

A few days after starting on the Atlanta campaign Gen. Sherman, having thoroughly reconnoitred Rocky Face Ridge, the defensive line of the enemy, decided that it was necessary to storm and carry the position. Sitting one day on the railroad bank in front of Buzzard Roost Gap, he confided his opinion to Gen. Thomas.

"It can't be done, General" Thomas answered; "the ridge cannot be carried."

"But it must be," said the impetuous Sherman, with his usual petulance. Gen. Thomas repeated his observation.

"But we can't stay here," urged Sherman; "we must go ahead; we can't stop here. There is nothing left but to assault the ridge."

"Have you tried every other means, General? Can't we go around them?" asked Thomas, at the same time unfolding his map.

"Yes, yes, we have tried all other means."

"Why can't we go through Snake Creek Gap?" asked Thomas.

The voices of the two here became lowered, and the result of the conversation was the occupation of the mountain gorge of Snake Creek Gap, about twenty miles to the rebel left flank.

Thomas had learned that Snake Creek Gap of Rocky Face Ridge had not been fortified, or even occupied; but he had seen Gen. Joe Johnston's orders for both occupation and fortification. The Army of the Tennessee, under Gen. James B. McPherson, was sent on a forced night march, and it seized and passed through the gap before Johnston could act. This brought McPherson's whole army into the open just north of the town of Resaca, where the railroad crossed the Etowah River; and fully fifteen miles south of Johnston's left, on Rocky Face Ridge. Thus flanked, Johnston had no alternative but to abandon his position and throw his whole army in front of McPherson, to secure his line of supplies by rail from Atlanta. Thomas's army was as hastily moved south and through Snake Creek Gap to join McPherson; and in the three days' operations before Resaca the Confederates were dislodged, but Johnston got them safely south of the Etowah River, and once more between the Union armies and Atlanta. Then the flanking movements under Gen. Sherman's personal direction were continued until the Confederates had been flanked out of Atlanta, after a hundred days' almost constant skirmishing and some fighting.

Gen. Roberts's movement upon Kimberley is of the same order of strategy as that employed by Gen. Sherman in moving on Resaca; but what Lord Roberts will do now is, of course, a subject of conjecture. But the situation as I write (Feb. 22) appears to be about this: Kimberley relieved, and the railroad from Cape Town opened to it, becomes a base for easterly movements upon Bloemfontein, a place of strategic importance only because it is the capital of the Orange Free State. The Boers can hardly be expected to leave its defense to the Free State troops alone for two reasons. First, it would destroy the very unnatural alliance which exists between the two republics, leaving the British to occupy the Orange territory and capital and dictate terms to the Orange Government without reference to Boer interests or claims. Second, failure to defend Bloemfontein would compel the Boers to fall back upon their own territory for the defense of their own capital, Pretoria; and a transfer of the scene of war from the mountainous British territory of Natal to the open country of the Transvaal would evidently be of disadvantage to the Boers, giving, as such retreat would give, the British two lines of railway for supplies from either Cape Town or Durban, both important British seaports which the Boers cannot possibly reach, or even threaten. It is pretty safe to assume, therefore, that the Boers and Free Staters will concentrate at Bloemfontein for a pitched battle or a siege, as Lord Roberts may elect. It is "up to him" to decide which it shall be, for he is on the offensive, and the force which he can concentrate before Bloemfontein for either a battle or a siege will greatly exceed that of the republican forces when combined, if, indeed, they can be concentrated.

A first consequence of Lord Roberts's movement toward the Orange capital was the abandonment of the siege of Kimberley. A first consequence of a movement of Boers and Free Staters toward Bloemfontein was the abandonment of the Boer line of defense on the Tugela and Modder Rivers, and its occupation (in part, at least, as thus far advised) by Gen. Buller. A second consequence, if this retreat means a concentration at Bloemfontein, must be the raising of the siege of Ladysmith and the occupation by Gen. Buller of the line of the railroad from Colenso as far north as Ladysmith. This would give Buller a commanding and threatening position, with a largely augmented army, and with which he could operate either west, toward Bloemfontein, or north, toward Pretoria.

Of course all this is not conjecture as to what will be done, but what it is possible to do, now that the British have effected what appears to be a secure lodgment upon both flanks of their enemy's original defensive line. Lord Roberts has now reached the turning point of his campaign, and, if he makes no mistake at Bloemfontein, as Sherman did at Resaca, he ought to bring the campaign to a speedy termination. Gen. Sherman, coming up after the campaign begun by Thomas was well under way, and unfamiliar with the field, made the mistake of directing McPherson, after passing through Snake Creek Gap, to fortify it and assume the defensive. When Gen. John A. Logan, in command of McPherson's advance division, debouched from the Gap he found Resaca defended by a single company of artillery and 1,000 dismounted cavalry. He proposed to McPherson to ford the river, capture the town, and destroy the railroad bridge, thus cutting Johnston's line of retreat and supplies, but McPherson obeyed orders from Sherman and fell back. Logan pleading to advance, then protesting against withdrawal, and finally swearing himself into a disgusted sleep, Johnston was thus enabled to escape after being flanked, much as Cronje seems to be trying to escape, with some loss of supplies and material, as well as guns, toward Bloemfontein, Lord Roberts's present objective. While Kitchener is engaging Cronje, Roberts is operating, twenty miles south and east, in an effort to prevent a junction between the Boers defending Bloemfontein and Cronje's isolated force.

WILLIAM F. G. SHANKS.

Recent Impressions of English Women.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By E. S. NADAL.

IT IS difficult to speak of English women without discussing their class relations, for the whole manner and plan of English society are founded, as Gladstone said, upon inequality. An Englishwoman said to me, speaking of the upper class, "We are the 'freest class,'" adding that the women of her class were certainly freer than those of the middle class. It was evident also that she thought them more interesting and attractive. Freer they perhaps are, for the women of the English middle class, like the men, are greatly hampered and sat upon by the ideas of the class above them. But I am not so sure that they are more attractive. My judgment would be that nowhere among Englishwomen are the majesty and sweetness of womanhood more apparent than in the woman of the middle class. I would instance the honest, simple British wife and mother, usually of a large and strong frame, and of a countenance serious, firm, and businesslike, whom one sees practicing small economies at the Army and Navy Stores and engaged in close dealings with the butchers. Such a character, I may say in passing, has a sweetness which the disseminated mind of the coquette cannot equal. She is clad, as a rule, in the most forbidding habiliments. Indeed, I have observed that Venus in those islands usually elects to appear in garments suitable to their wet and sombre skies. Under bluer heavens and in more southern climes, she is said not to mind the foam of the sea. But in the British Islands you will find her oftenest in a respirator, waterproof, and galoshes.

I am inclined to think, however, that the lady quoted above, who said, in speaking of the upper class, "We are the freest class," was mistaken. I should rather say that the lower class is the freest class, the servants, laborers, &c. They are the least self-conscious, the most themselves. Emily, the young maid who brought me my breakfast at the lodgings I had in Down Street during my last visit, was one of the most unconscious people I saw in England. She was always singing, "skipping about the place just like a bird," said the artist opposite. She was a remarkably pretty young person of the blond type. "Very pretty slavey in No. 20," said the young men at the club around the corner. But she seemed to have no eyes for her admirers at the club. Her friendships were with the butcher and baker boys and others of her own class. There is a remarkable freemasonry among the members of that class. Notice the way in which they will turn from you to speak to their own sort. You will be made to feel very much out of it. Thus Emily was the sworn friend of the cabmen, porters, &c., against the rest of mankind. An itinerant band tooted merrily in the morning under my window, while I was at breakfast. Emily would promptly appear with a little plate, and a "Something for the band, Sir," said in a determined manner, which conveyed the impression that you would fail considerably in her esteem if you failed to contribute. Being so entirely herself, she was never vulgar. If she was ever so, it was when she showed one class characteristic, which is very general, a sense that words are not sufficient for the expression of ideas. It is only educated people who are content to express themselves in words. Emily's class of persons seem to wish to express themselves more fully than other people find it necessary to do. They must put a twist upon words, must use some popular form of inflection upon language, which would convey their meaning perfectly well without such aid. Her talk was highly characteristic; full of proverbs, as the talk of that class is; gave you a sense of accumulated experience; suggested the neat life of cottages—honeysuckles, sweet-williams, and the like.

The common remark made in this country about Englishwomen is that they are dull. Perhaps there is some truth in the accusation, although I have always found clever enough ones among them, and the cleverness was all the more interesting because it was not thrust into the foreground. They employ their intellects upon life, a much more congenial natural theme for women, I may remark, than literature or art. But it seemed to me at the time of my last visit (it may have been because I was thrown a good deal with literary people) that they were getting more literary than they used to be. They have been literary in the past. They were so when Keats wrote his Miss Brawne that he was glad she was not one of those young women who wish to marry a poem, and be given away by a novel. And they may be so again. It seemed to me that the young people I met during my last visit read more than those I knew formerly. I dined at the house of a friend, a very highly cultivated man, his wife and daughter being the only ladies present. I remember that the talk was mostly about Horace. The young lady had had the advantage of the instruction and companionship of one of the most accomplished men in Europe, but it was plain to see that her opinions, which were interesting and were very sweetly expressed, were her own. I dare say, however, one did not consider the remarks quite as if one had seen them on paper, and there is no denying that opinions gain something when associated with a charming feminine mind, beauty, and highbred manners.

There is indeed a great charm in genuine cultivation of mind among women, where the distinctive feminine qualities have been preserved. You will find that charm in all old communities. You find it in the older parts of this country. For instance, on getting back from the outlying regions to the seaboard cities, New York, Boston, &c., and happening to find myself among people who are by way of being clever, I am much delighted with one quality to be met with in such society; I mean a very pretty pedantry. This is never more charming, I may add, than when associated, as I have sometimes seen it, with a shining innocence as unconscious as the song of a bird. You will see this graceful quality, in London society, in an even more marked degree than here. How it must charm the man just back from South Africa or Australia!

So much for the clever young ladies. But England has other kinds of feminine attractiveness. In particular, the class distinctions among the English have produced a very attractive type of feminine manners. If you would see that type at its best, you must, of course, make a selection. It is not to be met with everywhere. The qualities of the usual English lady are not salient. In the class to which she belongs, as in many orders of the animal creation, the most brilliant marks are usually worn by the males. You will see a handsome fellow, in brave apparel and looking highly important, strutting about at a club; if you go home and dine with him, you are likely to find at the head of his table a quiet little being, the color of the ground, with few noticeable attractions of any sort.

But here and there among women of this class are to be seen fine individuals, who illustrate the admirable possibilities of this type, and one of the pleasures of a visit to England is to be brought in fresh contact with this type, and to be reminded how fine it is. It is on this account I always take an opportunity of going to see a young lady whom I shall call Sibyl. She comes rightly by her fine manners. Her mother has great elegance and dignity. But she is a woman of powerful character, and I should guess a very strong mind. Let us hope that the patrician and graceful Sibyl has as yet no such severe characteristics. She rather represents a life which has never knit its brows, or been at any sort of trouble. There are persons in whom even superficiality becomes a grace, a sprightly and brilliant ornament, that relegates thought and power of mind to an inferior position; and she would be one of these if she were superficial, which she is not in the least. On the contrary, I fancy she understands things much better than she cares to say. One of her interesting qualities is the caution, the mildness, and the gentle distance with which she expresses her opinions. This may be because she considers such reserve becoming to her condition, as an unmarried woman, or it may be due to a sense, probably inherited, that persons of a certain position should express opinions, particularly those which imply censure, with moderation, because the opinions of such persons have weight. But whatever the explanation, the effect of the quality is very elegant. She has features which to my eye are handsome, and are certainly peculiar and interesting. She has a straight and well-modeled figure, a very finished speech, and manners well suited to a spinster in the late twenties, maidenly, yet self-possessed and full, like a blown rose.

The women of the upper class, I may here say, have had the chief advantage of that competition among the beautiful, which exists in England, to a degree unknown elsewhere. The candidates for the apple of Paris take care to look their best, and are moreover keen judges and competent appraisers of the good points of one another. At a London ball, I remember a lady, who had just entered, asking me eagerly and in a businesslike manner, "Have you been through the rooms?" "Are there many pretty ladies here?" She, a handsome woman herself, had a professional interest in the subject. These fashionable beauties, by the way, are apt to be of the militant and Amazon order. The audacity with which they challenge attention and admiration is very striking. One characteristic of them is that their features have often a surprising boldness and originality of outline. This trait, however, is not confined to women of any one class. It is to be found among women who are neither militant nor fashionable. In any class of society, you will see from time to time a curve of the lip, a line of the nose or forehead, which is very bold and fortunate, a sweep of the cheek and chin in which nature has described a grand parabola.

There is, however, one defect to be noted among the women of the upper class which makes against beauty, from which the other classes are free. There is often upon the faces of women who lead a life of fashion an aggressive expression, which is so far unfavorable to beauty. I now speak of the woman who, although she has four balls for the night, is wretched because she is denied the fifth. The woman I have here indicated is a characteristic of modern England, as that snobbish sentiment which she represents is modern. You do not find it in English society before this century, if we may judge from the representations of English literature. There is Mrs. James in Fielding's "Amelia"—a snob, if you like. But how feeble the sentiment of that lay figure, besides the force and strength of it in certain London women I have known. She is as pale as some of our New York and Boston snobbesses. As the sentiment is comparatively recent in England, let us hope it is not destined to be permanent. Amelia, in that sweet lecture which she reads Mrs. James, I should prefer to think of as, in this respect, the prevailing type of the future.

E. S. NADAL.

The Politicians and the Trusts.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Franklin Pierce.

The individual American, as a rule, is apt to have quite as practical ideas upon business matters as the individual of any nation. We are known through the world as a people of hard common sense. And yet, whenever a great economic problem is before the people, like the evil of the trusts, and remedies are proposed, they are apt to be most ludicrous and impracticable.

In the discussions which have taken place at the conferences in Chicago and in the public newspapers, the remedies prescribed for the trusts are generally publicity and penal legislation. The Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, whose article upon trusts is commented upon in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Tuesday, after attributing the existence of these trusts largely to protective tariffs, proposes the remedy of publicity and State regulation to do away with the evil.

Dr. Newton is undoubtedly right in attributing the cause of the greater part of the trusts to the tariff. The Tin Plate Trust, protected by a high tariff, has increased the price of tin plate 100 per cent. in the last year and a half. There is no competing with the trust, because individual manufacturers cannot buy material, the trust controlling the sources of the material out of which the tin plate is made. We have the greatest supplies of borax in the world in Nevada and California; we can produce it cheaper than it can be produced in any other country; yet we impose a heavy duty upon borax, boracic acid, and borates of different percentages, and the trust sells borax at 7 cents a pound in our own country and sells the same borax in England at 3 cents. The Steel and Wire Trust has raised prices over 100 per cent. in the year 1899, the trust being protected by a high protective tariff. Nails are now selling for about four times as much as they did in 1895. This monopoly exports its products to England and sells them for a little over half what it is receiving for them in this country. The Paper Trust makes your great newspapers pay at least a third more for its paper than they would have to pay were it not for the protection which the trust receives. A hundred other like trusts coming into life as a direct result of the tariff and plundering our people, and selling their products abroad for much less than they charge our own people, could be enumerated.

If the tariff is the cause of the trusts, why should we attempt to destroy them through State regulation? Is it not a very simple thing to remove the cause that brought them into existence? Is it not a very just thing to allow them to stand upon their own merits, and fight their battles in open markets?

Our own State has a most rigid penal statute, extending not only to trusts, but to all combinations, and making their existence a criminal offense. The same is true in nearly every other State. The English law for 350 years has condemned monopolies and refused to enforce all contracts creating them. Yet all efforts of this kind to restrain them have been futile.

There is no question that natural causes to-day tend to bring about the existence of trusts. Labor-saving machinery is being used as never before; improved railway facilities and water facilities bring the raw material to great cities where capital is readily obtained and machinery is largely used; and these tendencies of modern times are not only legitimate, but, so far as these tendencies alone result in combinations, the law cannot, and it ought not, to attempt to hamper or destroy them.

While we should not attempt by law to overcome these modern tendencies, at the same time the law should not give such combinations special favors. The Republican Party is indissolubly wedded to the trusts. It has passed the legislation which has tended very strongly to bring them into existence. It is so closely allied with them that it cannot break the union. Is the Bryanized Democratic Party really opposed to the trusts? Has any one of late read utterances from the Hon. William J. Bryan to the effect that he has any desire that the legislation which sustains these trusts should be repealed? In a few months the pulmonary eloquence of the Hon. William Sulzer against trusts will be heard reverberating through this great city. Has the Hon. William Sulzer, or any of his Democratic Congressional associates from the City of New York, offered any resolutions in Congress asking for the removal of the protective tariff upon products in which trusts exist?

The truth is that evils in this country are used as bugaboos to frighten the people into one course or the other or to win their votes, while the men who resort to such methods for procuring their votes care nothing at all about the evils; in fact, their prosperity depends upon the continued existence of such evils. Where is the Congressman in either party, who is a politician pure and simple

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This means over a million dollars profit annually, and is but a very small fraction of the immense refrigeration and cold storage business of the country, as well as that of ocean steamships.

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The Directors now offer to investors one hundred thousand (100,000) shares of stock at Five Dollars ($5.00) per share for the purpose of enlarging and equipping our present overburdened plant.

This is the first and only stock of this company which has ever been offered for sale to the public. The stock is full paid and non-assessable, and the stockholders are free from all liability.

The holders of stock in this, the parent company, will share in the profits resulting from the operations of the various foreign or local sub-companies, a large portion of the stock of which will be held by this company.

ITS PROSPECTS.

Good financiers believe that this stock will soon have a cash value of many times its present price; and that the earning and dividend paying capacity of this enterprise will be equal to that of the greatest discoveries heretofore given to the world.

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We have inside information with regard to several good gold and copper stocks, which can be bought cheap. **The Kendrick Promotion Co.,** Denver, Colo. Highest References.

DIVIDENDS.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company.
Chicago, Ill., February 14, 1900.
Public notice is hereby given that a dividend of 2½ per cent. has been this day, February 13, 1900, declared upon the preferred capital stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company, to the holders of preferred stock of record at the close of business, three o'clock P. M., February 20, 1900, payable February 28, 1900, out of the net earnings of the company, for the fiscal year ending on that day, and that the stock transfer books of the company for the purpose of payment of said dividend will close on said February 20, at three o'clock P. M., and remain closed until ten o'clock A. M., March 1, 1900. GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr., Secretary.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York,
February 20th, 1900.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 3.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the company, payable April 2d, 1900, at the office of the company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on March 15th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until April 3d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

American Bicycle Company.
The coupons due March 1st, 1900, from American Bicycle Company 5% Sinking Fund Gold Debentures will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Baring, Magoun & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York.
A. L. GARFORD, Treas.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Consolidated Gas Co. of New York,
No. 4 Irving Place.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, February 8th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York will be held on the 9th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of said Company, No. 4 Irving Place, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its Capital Stock from thirty-nine million and seventy-eight thousand dollars, ($39,078,000,) consisting of three hundred and ninety thousand seven hundred and eighty shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, to fifty-four million five hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred dollars, ($54,595,200,) to consist of five hundred and forty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-two shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, and to take such other action as may be appropriate and lawful for such meeting, in respect to the issue and disposition of the increase of such Capital Stock, if the same shall be authorized.
SAMUEL SLOAN,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEO. F. BAKER,
WM. ROCKEFELLER,
M. TAYLOR PYNE,
JOHN P. HUGGINS,
F. AUG. SCHERMERHORN,
H. E. GAWTRY,
A majority of the Trustees.
The transfer books of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York will be closed on February 27th, at 3 P. M., and reopened March 10th, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

Cement Company's Increase of Capital
ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The Holderberg Cement Company of Howe's Cave today filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of capital stock from $300,000 to $600,000.

A GENTLEMAN, AGE 45 YEARS, WITH twenty years' experience in bankers' and brokers' offices as Cashier, &c., desires position with firm or corporation after March 31st; can furnish best of references. Address WALL STREET, Box 152 Times Office.

INCREASE IN FOREIGN TRADE.

Steady Advance in Both Imports and Exports in Last Seven Months.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—The detailed tables of the January imports and exports were completed to-day by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. The summarization which accompanies them shows the foreign commerce of the month by great classes, compared with that of the corresponding month of the preceding year, as follows:

	January, 1899.	January, 1900.
Articles of food, animals.	$16,220,798	$16,517,726
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry	19,595,339	28,552,566
Articles manufactured for use in the mechanical arts	4,011,801	7,700,565
Articles manufactured ready for consumption.	11,881,012	12,130,039
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.....	8,223,821	10,988,091
Total imports.....	58,239,771	75,888,987
Per cent. of free.....	45.26	43.57
Duties collected from customs	17,991,741	22,094,280
Foreign goods remaining in warehouse.....	33,970,701	38,463,219
Domestic Exports.		
Products of agriculture..	82,175,836	71,730,494
Products of manufactures	25,806,870	35,586,940
Products of mining.....	1,870,818	2,821,207
Products of the forest..	3,258,868	4,075,550
Product of the fisheries.	363,663	471,354
Miscellaneous	379,835	621,790
Total domestics exports.	113,855,890	115,307,344
Foreign goods re-exported	1,735,556	2,287,448
Total exports.....	115,591,446	117,595,192
Gold imports.....	6,392,344	1,336,607
Gold exports.....	1,755,451	5,691,290
Silver imports.....	3,128,852	2,174,573
Silver exports.....	5,380,806	4,599,199
Total imports of merchandise, seven months.	366,943,381	486,287,352
Total exports of merchandise, seven months.	736,938,304	787,390,880

For the seven months of the fiscal year ending with January, importations of articles of food amounted to $123,382,626, an increase of $18,000,000 over the corresponding months of last year; articles in a crude condition for domestic industry, $169,063,962, an increase of $54,000,000; articles manufactured for use in the mechanical arts, $50,565,696, an increase of $18,000,000; articles manufactured, ready for consumption, $55,925,053, an increase of $12,000,000, and articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c., $65,410,015, an increase of $15,000,000 over the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year.

The export statement for the seven months shows products of agriculture, $495,426,875, a decrease of $11,000,000 compared with the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year, and manufactures, $254,701,141, an increase of $52,000,000 over the corresponding months of last year. Exports of manufactures form 29.76 per cent. of the total exports, and articles in a crude condition for manufacturing form 34.79 per cent. of the total imports, a larger percentage in each case than ever before shown.

CHICAGO TRACTION SALE.

Consolidated Bought by the Union Company—Latter Now in Control.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The long-pending negotiations for the purchase of the Consolidated Traction Company by the Union Traction Company were closed yesterday. Charles T. Yerkes has been for some days in final consultation with the New York interests which control the Union Traction Company.

The details were settled satisfactorily and the final arrangements made for the sale of the property. Except for the suburban railroad, which will be acquired later, this gives the Union Traction Company control on the North and West Sides.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Company will be held on March 2.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Queen City Renting Association of Buffalo; capital, $1,500. Directors—Charles A. Trible, J. C. Bennerlen, and W. H. Case of Buffalo.

Kittery Realty Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—George C. Peirce, A. W. Andrews, and William J. Harbison of New York City.

Fruit Cooperage Company of East Hamlin, Monroe County; capital, $4,000. Directors—Carey R. Evans and Oscar Witherbee of Syracuse; V. C. Dorner of East Hamlin.

The Crane-Giles Company of Middletown, Orange County, to deal in lumber; capital, $35,000. Directors—F. S. P. Crane, Job B. Giles, and W. H. Giles of Middletown.

Williams & Tanner Company of Fort Plain, to deal in hardware; capital, $60,000. Directors—J. H. Williams of Brooklyn and Alonzo E. Tanner and C. E. Parry of Fort Plain.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 24.—Certificates of incorporation were filed here to-day as follows:

The United Construction Company of New York City and Plainfield, N. J., to engage in general contracting business. Capital, $150,000.

The Lawyers' Incorporation Company of New York and New Jersey, to do a general trust and corporation business. Capital, $125,000.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Further decreases in Clearing House bank reserves, some reports by commercial agencies of reaction in business activity, feverish feeling abroad over South African war developments, such have been the matters most discussed by professional logicians paying attention to security market conditions. But other elements, even if less comprehensive, have exerted more direct influence.

The money market situation is not disturbed and continued recession in reserves does not badly affect the views of any authority entitled to consideration. Practically every statement from every important quarter is to the effect that there is warrant for the anticipation that money will stay easy for some time to come—in fact, that we are likely to see increases substituted in reserves for the shrinkage that has been taking place. Loan market conditions seem certainly to reflect no apprehension of any impending bad turn. Not only call rates, but charges for time funds are free from anything like suggestions of stringency.

In the British war situation most developments have been encouraging to those believers in higher prices who count upon help to come from the renewal of British buying orders. The week's dispatches have tended to advance the idea that British fortunes are mending and that the war may be less prolonged than has been generally apprehended.

Of intimations in agency reports that trade conditions in some quarters are suffering a setback, it may be pointed out that the authorities of highest consequence in both commercial and industrial fields make statements reflecting confidence not one whit less pronounced than has right along been their rule. It is not unseasonable that some reaction both in prices and volume of trade should be showing; but that such exhibit can at present indicate other than the merest transient influence is not a view which commands worthy attention.

Much the most interesting feature of the week—considered with relation to immediate market effects, at least—has appeared in the plunge downward of Third Avenue Street Railroad stock. It has lost a quarter of its market value within the week. Yesterday alone it fell 10 points. From many points of view this collapse reflects what is extraordinary. Less than a year ago Third Avenue Street Railroad stock commanded a Stock Exchange value approximating $250 per share, and it was paying dividends which, according to its own managers, were to be increased out of improving net earnings. Yesterday's price was barely more than a quarter of what was the figure of a few months ago—there having been disclosed meanwhile the fact that last year's dividends were unearned, that interest upon the funded debt has even had to be borrowed, and that tens of millions of floating debt are piled up—the period of judgments and mechanics' liens being now reached.

For weeks past Wall Street has been crowded with representations that a "relief syndicate" had been organized by a group of lesser brokers and speculators who had determined (through the acquisition of a Standard Oil man's clerk) to put the Third Avenue property upon its feet. Some of the moving spirits in this avowed undertaking have hitherto had more or less conspicuousness in other matters than the underwriting of credit, the upholding of values, the making of anybody happy or anything secure.

In promotion of their Third Avenue plans free and easy use has been made of the name of Mr. James R. Keene, it having been much proclaimed that he, personally, was the directing power in their rejuvenation programme. In the end it will probably be found that Mr. Keene has chiefly been the amiable recipient of information rather than the Mark Tapley underwriter of a reorganization syndicate proposing to guarantee $22,000,000 of promissory notes as a temporary "relief" to a corporation owing $30,000,000 or more. One of Mr. Keene's friends was in financial trouble, (needed $1,000,000,) and in his behalf Mr. Keene consented to make a personal loan—and it may be disclosed that no very much further interest has been taken by Mr. Keene in those curious incidents which have so much commanded Wall Street interest and amazement for a fortnight past. That Mr. Keene has permitted a group of petty traders to tickle him into the mood of being willing to let them unload some tens of thousands of shares of stock upon him is hardly a proposition which will appeal to people who have James R. Keene's acquaintance.

Aside from the goings on in Third Avenue, there has been little of unusual interest disclosed in the stock market's course. Quotations have been weak. Not only the newer industrials have receded, but even standard tested railway shares have declined. No disturbing breaks have been recorded; but the general tendency throughout the whole list has been downward. The Third Avenue smash has contributed, undoubtedly, to the uneasiness of feeling; but this has not been the only factor in exerting adverse influence.

Wall Street begins already to concern itself over the next Sugar Trust dividend. The stock of that corporation, under much pressure, has not receded during the week anything like as far as some other stocks against which no special bear movement was noticeable. An extended short interest shows in the Sugar Trust quarter. This speculative position has back of it a pronounced belief in Wall Street that the next dividend will be on the basis of 6 per cent. a year, instead of the 12 per cent. rate hitherto prevailing. It is clear that professional Wall Street learns little in giving heed to "points" which profess to outline in advance what Sugar Trust managers may do. That the sugar trade war proceeds is apparently quite clear, but even that is subject to so quick a change that its bearing upon Sugar Trust dividends cannot be used as a basis for any calculation twenty-four hours ahead of dividend time.

A canvass of financiers most important in Wall Street discloses the fact that, as a rule, optimism prevails as to the security market's future. It is generally felt that present passiveness will be followed before very long by a renewal of market vitality. Stress beyond anything else is laid on the fact that the National Congress is finally up to the point where an actual, absolute, unequivocal declaration is to be made for the gold standard.

SATURDAY.

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb 24.....	229,515
To date this year.....	18,337,697
Corresponding date last year.....	38,523,890

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb 24.....	$856,000
To date this year.....	$87,682,600
Corresponding date last year....	$227,403,160

Money rates: Collateral loans on call 2 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

B., R. & P. pf.....1		M. & St. L. 2d pf....	½
Erie 1st pf.....	¾	Norfolk & West.....	½
Erie 2d pf.....	¾	Pressed S. Car pf....	¼
Glucose Sugar.....	½	Rio Grande West....2	
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf. 1		Rio Grande West. pf.2	
		U. S. Rubber.....	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice.....	⅞	Erie	⅝
Am. Malt. pf.....1		Erie Tel. & Tel.....	⅞
Am. St. & W. pf....	⅝	Federal Steel.....	⅝
Araconda Copper....1½		Hock. Valley pf.....	½
B'klyn Rapid Trans..2½		Int. Paper pf.....	½
Chi. & East. Ill.....	½	Long Island.....	4
Cleve., L. & W....	½	Manhattan 1	
Cleve., L. & W. pf..1		Nat. Steel pf.....	½
Col. Fuel & Iron....	½	People's Gas, Chi....	½
Consol. Gas.....	2⅜	P., Ft. W. & Chi....	½
Del. & Hudson.....	⅝	St. L. & S. W. pf....	¾
Del., L. & W.....	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	2½
Des. M. & Ft. D....1		Third Avenue.....8½	

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Green Bay, Deb. A..2		M. & O., Mont. Div., 5s 1½	
Louis. & N. gen. 6s.4			
St. J. & G. I. 1st....1			

Bonds Declined.

B. & O., P. J. & M. Div. 3½s.....	1½	Nash C. & St. L. con. 5s 1	
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc. 1¼		Peo. Gas, Chi., 1st con. 6s.....4	

PROBABLE EFFECT OF THE REFUNDING OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

As the plan for refunding Government bonds is included in the Conference Committee's Currency bill and is sure to be adopted, it is possible to awaken more interest in its probable effect. While there is considerable difference of opinion upon that point there is a general disposition to acquiesce in the plan and accept such results as may come from it. Those who desire to see the public debt extinguished and either to have National bank circulation disappear with it or to have some other method devised for its security, deprecate the refunding scheme. There are some who doubt whether a 2 per cent. bond can be maintained at par, and who think it very undesirable to have our Government obligations ranging below their face value.

There seems to be no doubt that the bonds would be taken readily by the National banks as security for circulation, on account of the long term for which they would run, the reduction in taxation which would accompany them, and the privilege of issuing notes up to their par value. But this would absorb only a fraction of the issue. At the end of the month of January the total amount of the funded interest-bearing debt was $1,026,863,050. Of this total almost $840,000,000 is included in the issues subject to the refunding provisions of the Currency bill, namely: The 5 per cents payable Feb. 1, 1904, $95,009,700; the 4 per cents payable July 1, 1907, $545,345,350, and the 3 per cents payable Aug. 1, 1908, $198,791,440, or 839,146,490 in all. This leaves only the fours of 1925, $162,314,400, the $25,364,590 of the old 4½ per cents continued at 2 per cent., and a trifling remnant of refunding certificates.

The National bank circulation at the end of January was $246,987,194, of which $210,166,789 was secured by a deposit of $235,830,170 in Government bonds. The banks had also put up as security for Government deposits $88,299,480 in bonds. Whether the circulation would be much increased under the provisions of the Senate bill is considered doubtful, especially if the banks could issue no notes smaller than $10. Bank officers generally say that there will still be very little profit in circulation, and that there is more advantage in issuing "small bills" than large ones. But it may be that $400,000,000 or more, and possibly half the authorized issue, of the new bonds, would be held by National banks.

How much of the rest would be taken by other banks and financial institutions is problematical. It is not believed that they would make the change to any considerable extent so long as the old bonds were available. The Senate bill provides for an exchange of the new 2 per cents for outstanding bonds "at a valuation not greater than their present worth to yield an income of 2¼ per cent.," and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the difference between such valuation and the par value.

The 5 per cents of 1904, with only four years to run, sell for about 113 and yield an income of 4.4 per cent. on their cost. The fours of 1907 have seven years and a half in which to draw interest and sell for 115 or thereabout, bringing about 3.46 per cent. income, and the threes, payable in eight years and a half, sell at about 109 and yield 2¾ per cent. on the market price. The Government, in paying the difference between the present worth to yield 2¼ per cent. and the par value, would practically make up the difference between that rate of income and that which the regular interest on the bonds would yield for the rest of the time before they are payable. This would amount to nearly $10,500,000 in refunding the 5 per cents, over $71,500,000 for the fours, and $2,500,000 for the threes, making the cost of refunding and reducing the interest to 2 per cent. about $84,500,000, in case all the outstanding bonds should be surrendered. This, however, is only equivalent to what would ultimately be paid in interest. There would probably be very little taking of the new bonds for private investment at 2 per cent. in times when there was a more profitable use for money. Whether they would all be absorbed in banking securities, trust funds, &c., is a question which can only be settled by the experiment. A. K. F.

New York, Feb. 23, 1900.

SHIPPING TRADE CROWDED.

In the prosperity which has come upon the country vessel shipping interests have been benefited in no small degree. Water freight rates within the past year have materially advanced, vessels have netted to their owners handsome profits, the value of the vessels themselves has been largely added to, while the shipbuilding industry—by reason of the greater tonnage demand, higher rates, and larger profits—has taken on new life and is now more active than it has been in years past. Such at least is the story told by representative ship brokers, and they add to it the gratifying statement that the outlook is most promising. A number of interviews follow:

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Shipyards Full of Building.

J. C. Gregory of Smith & Gregory says: "It is a fact that vessel freights are higher than they were a year ago and that vessels are earning much more, and therefore are worth more. For instance, we contracted for a vessel about two months ago for $35,000—which is $10,000 above the price we would have been called upon to pay a year ago. This extra cost is in part due to the advance in the prices of lumber, iron, and rope—for labor hasn't changed much—but it is in no little measure due also to the higher freight rates which enable vessels to earn more.

"Every one knows, of course, that vessel freight rates have recently gone up. This may be said to be due almost entirely to scarcity of tonnage. A good many vessels have been lost in the last two years—too numerous to mention—and there has been no building to speak of until lately. Not unnaturally, when rates went up because of this scarcity, building began again, until now the yards all along the coast from Connecticut to Maine are full of building. Indeed, I don't believe a man could to-day get any one to contract to build a vessel for him. In all probability he would have to wait six months until present orders are cleared up.

"These new vessels, however, ordered since the better rates and smaller tonnage, are not yet ready, and hence rates still hold high. Whether these high rates will slump out after all the new vessels are in service is a question. They may or they may not. It is all a matter of guesswork.

"Of course, not all freights have advanced. In the Chesapeake, for instance, where 'old-timer' boats that are not fit for more general use, can be used, they hold the rates right down. But wherever a first-class vessel is wanted rates are surely one-third or more better on the average than they were a year ago.

"And this is all the more noticeable, because at this time of the year we generally have a slack spell. Now there is a good demand.

"In my opinion, the result of it all may be a return to the conditions when people were willing to invest their money in vessels because they paid. For a while, when bad vessel times began, you couldn't induce people to take any interest in vessels. Now, when they see more money in it, they are already showing greater readiness to invest."

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Figures That Tell the Story.

Charles H. Potter of Chadwick & Potter says: "We have some 100 vessels in commission, and our experience has certainly been that rates are much higher than eight or nine months ago, and that vessels have appreciated considerably in value.

"Perhaps the best way to impress this is to give some figures. Nine months ago coal rates from here to Maine ports were 60 cents a ton; to-day they are $1.60. In large schooners from Southern ports, such as Newport News, Norfolk, and Baltimore, they were 75 cents a ton; now they are $2. Lumber freights a year ago from Atlantic Coast ports were $4.50; to-day they are $7.50; while from Gulf ports they are quoted now at $8.50, as compared with $5.50 a year ago. Phosphate rock freights a twelvemonth ago were $1.80 from Tampa and Charlotte Harbor to Baltimore and Philadelphia; now they are $3.25.

"The reason of this is that there has been a great demand for these products, and that many vessels that were lost were not replaced because of excessively dull business. Now, however, there is more shipbuilding in progress than ever.

"Again, while we are just beginning to feel it, the outlet for our goods here to Cuba and Puerto Rico is helping shipping wonderfully. There is an entirely new demand that did not exist before the war, and it is certainly bound to grow. I am an enthusiast on that point, and think it will help us wonderfully.

"As for vessel prices, it is no exaggeration to say that they have advanced at least 25 per cent. for construction, while for vessels afloat prices have nearly doubled. Nor is this surprising. Formerly vessels were operated on a very fine margin, and there was little in it. Now, with higher rates, there is more profit, and generally there seems to be a much healthier tone and a far brighter outlook. Indeed, not in years has the future seemed so promising.

"We had substantial proof of the renewed activity in vessel building during the week, having sold spars for a six-master. Each of these spars—they came all the way from Oregon—was 118 feet long, and we have just shipped them to Camden, where the vessel, of 5,500 tons, is building."

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How Coastwise Rates Have Advanced.

S. C. Evans of S. C. Evans & Co., engaged principally in coastwise trade, says: "Assuredly rates are higher. Last Summer coastwise rates were nominally $5 to $5.50 or $5.75 per 1,000 feet in lumber, which is the principal coastwise business. Shortly after that there was an advance of $2 a thousand. In December rates slackened somewhat, shippers not being so anxious for vessels and holding off. Now the rate is a little below $7.50. How it may be in the next two or three months it is rather hard to say. The rates may be maintained or they may fall off a little, but if they do fall off, it will not be materially.

"As might be expected, the advance in freights has had the effect of increasing the value of vessels. A vessel that was offered to us last August at $12,000 now is being held at between $15,000 and $16,000. And this applies to-day to every good vessel in the coastwise trade.

"As for other than coastwise vessels, I cannot say with so much definiteness, though I know that foreign trade in American vessels has declined on account of the foreign flag."

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Some Enormous Profits.

A ship broker who did not wish his name to be used said: "About eighteen months ago I bought a vessel for $7,200. Later I sold it, in shares, for $10,000. Since then it has paid its owners in dividends from earnings $7,800. It is now chartered for five months ahead at figures which at the end of that time will mean to the owners about $3,000 more. In other words, in five months from now the vessel will have more than paid her cost eighteen months ago. If that isn't a sure sign of shipping prosperity I don't know what is.

"In this connection I may say that if we hadn't the coastwise trade exclusively to ourselves American shippers couldn't live, and in that trade I include the trade of the Sandwich Islands. There was a time when we used to carry from 75 to 80 per cent. of American products to foreign ports. Now we carry little or nothing. However, I think that at a time not so many years distant we may see a change.

"It is a fact worth noting in this matter that the day of the small vessel is nearly past. A vessel of 4,000 tons can be handled as easily and with no more men than one of 2,000 tons, and it has its extra 2,000-ton earnings capacity. That's a thing that it will be well to bear in mind."

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was somewhat more unfavorable than had generally been expected; surplus reserves decreasing over $4,300,000, specie falling off $1,000,000, and legal tenders $1,800,000, while there was an increase of but $5,800,000 in deposits. The loan item again mystified bankers and brokers alike, an increase of more than $11,000,000 being recorded. If there be added to this increase the increases of the previous two weeks, the total increase amounts in the three weeks to over $45,000,000—a record said to be almost unprecedented in banking history. The decrease in surplus reserve is the largest single week contraction since September last.

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The Street had generally expected an unfavorable statement, but the figures were even worse than expected, and the result was that the market sold off after the publication of the statement—and this though quotations before that time had in not a few cases scored declines, in some cases not unsubstantial. Third Avenue's weakness accelerated the general downward movement.

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Discussing the continued increase in loans, President Van Norden of the National Bank of North America said:

"I don't know what to say other than that, so far as I can see, the increase is due simply to the fact that the banks are buying paper. Or it may be that some operators are extending their accounts to prepare for a bull market. It is to be noticed that the loans are well distributed. Certainly, so far as our loans are concerned, they have no special significance that I know of."

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Another bank officer, along the same lines, said:

"I don't know that there is any significance to the loans unless it be that some syndicate is quietly forming of which the general public doesn't know.

"Then, too, there is another way of looking at it, and that is that the increase may be only normal. For instance, the last bank statement at the end of 1899 showed net deposits of $740,000,000, loans of $673,000,000, and a total reserve of $196,000,000. Now net deposits are $826,000,000, an increase of $86,000,000; loans are $745,000,000, an increase of $72,000,000, and the total reserve is $228,000,000, an increase of $32,000,000. In other words, deposits have largely increased, and the loans have simply kept pace with these increased deposits."

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$745,455,100	$771,574,300	$641,878,400
Deposits ..	826,806,600	910,573,600	729,214,300
Circulation ..	17,971,500	14,516,300	13,727,700
Specie	162,684,900	202,658,300	119,186,500
Leg'l tenders.	63,710,300	55,320,000	86,076,400
Tot'l reser.	$226,395,200	$257,978,300	$205,262,900
Reserve req'd.	206,716,650	227,643,400	182,303,575
Surplus res.	$19,678,550	$30,334,900	$22,959,325

TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON.

In connection with the affairs of Tennessee Coal and Iron, a Wall Street news bulletin yesterday said:

"The plan to be submitted to the stockholders on March 12 contemplates the issue of $3,000,000 additional common stock, raising the total outstanding amount to $23,000,000, to retire the $1,000,000 of 8 per cent. preferred stock and 54 per cent. accumulated dividends thereon.

"It is proposed to offer the preferred stockholders for each share with the 54 per cent. accumulated dividends as of April 1, 180 per cent. in new common, which is equivalent to a premium of 26 per cent. A large percentage of the preferred stockholders have assented to the plan. The $1,200,000 of new common to be issued over the amount required to retire the preferred stock will be offered at par to the stockholders and underwritten. The proceeds from the sale of stock will be used to pay for the three Sheffield furnaces which have been ac

than is necessary. The payment of this large sum to the Sub-Treasury made it a creditor in its transactions with the Clearing House yesterday to the extent of $2,346,770.

HITCH IN A TRUST MERGER.

There was considerable talk in Wall Street yesterday of a hitch in the negotiations for the merger of the International Banking and Trust Company and the Century Trust Company. The former corporation has been in business a comparatively short while, and has $1,000,000 capital and $500,000 surplus, all paid in. The Century, which is headed by Amzi L. Barber, has never entered business. It represents subscriptions amounting to $3,000,000. The negotiations for the merger were formerly in charge of Stewart Browne, who recently resigned the Presidency of the International Company.

Oakleigh Thorne, who is filling Mr. Browne's place for the present, said yesterday: "All I can tell you is that the Directors of this company will assemble on Monday afternoon at a special meeting, for which I have issued a call, and will then decide as to whether the merger will go through. They ratified some time ago the work of the Committee on Negotiations, in so far as that work had gone, and reappointed them."

"Does the prospect for the merger look black?" Mr. Thorne was asked.

"Oh, I can't say that," said he, with a smile.

When the negotiations were first made known, it was announced that a majority of the incorporators of the Century Company had agreed to the merger.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton was strong yesterday and dull. Transactions only amounted to about 150,000 bales on the Cotton Exchange. The product opened unchanged to 8 points up on good cables and after improving held its strength to the close. Receipts were about 19,000 bales. Final bid quotations, which showed a net gain of from 7 to 16 points, were: February, 8.83; March, 8.83; April, 8.84; May, 8.85; June, 8.85; July, 8.87; August, 8.76; September, 8.14, (the highest close this particular option has ever had;) October, 7.79; November, 7.68; December, 7.68; January, 7.73.

Coffee was exceptionally active. It opened unchanged to 5 points up, and closed barely steady, unchanged to 5 points off. Sales at call were conspicuously absent, but the total transactions of the day were 34,000 bags. The receipts were 25,000 bags.

The week has not been a good one for wheat. It closed about as on Friday at the Produce Exchange after a fractional rise on good Liverpool cables, which was later lost on discouraging news from Paris. May closed at 72⅝c bid at noon, and there was a subsequent loss of one-half a cent on the curb in sympathy with Chicago weakness. Corn was firm; May closing at 40¼ bid. Oats were featureless.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@2¼ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¼@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $183,922,683; balances, $9,907,252; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,346,770.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 11-16 per cent. for short and 3 11-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.87¼; cables, $4.87¾; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.84.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅝ less 1-16@5.20 and 5.16⅞@5.16⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 5-16 and 95; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—17@20c discount. Chicago—35c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—American securities opened above parity level and remained steady all day. The market was inactive owing to the settlement.

Consols for both money and the account, 101⅛. Canadian, 101¼; Erie, 13; Erie first preferred, 38½; Illinois Central, 116¼; Union Pacific preferred, 77; St. Paul, 125; New York Central, 130½; Pennsylvania, 68¾; Reading, 9⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 76⅝; Atchison, 21⅝; Louisville, 83⅝; Grand Trunk, 8½; Anaconda, 9¼.

Bar silver steady at 27 7-16d per ounce. Money, 3¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 13-16@3⅞ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 30.50; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.17½.

Spanish fours, 67⅞.

Rand Mines, 36¾.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £15,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—On the Bourse to-day prices were firm throughout, a feature of the transactions being the buoyancy of Turks, which were largely bought on the rumor that the coupon was to be increased one-quarter per cent. Rentes improved. Brazilians again advanced in consequence of continued improvement in the rate of exchange. Kafirs were strong, but were less active in the absence of more definite war news. In bank shares Credit Lyonnais was the principal feature, and there was good buying.

Three per cent. rentes, 107f. 25c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 18½c. for checks.

Spanish 4s, 68.80.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—On the Boerse to-day international securities were quiet. Transvaals were higher. Bank shares were firmer on the favorable balance sheets issued yesterday. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were weaker.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfenniges for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three-months' bills, 4⅝ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—A slim market, with little doing, characterized the day. Metropolitan Elevated preferred sold at 78@78¾. Northwestern Elevated 5 per cent. bonds sold, $55,000 worth, at 99½@99¾. There was little sale for stocks of any sort.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
460..Linseed	14½	14½	14½
70..Linseed pf.	57	57	57
150..Chicago Union Trac..	24	24	24
120..Chicago Union Tr. pf.	75¾	75	75½
560..Metropolitan	78¾	78	78
220..National Biscuit	36⅞	36½	36⅝
32..National Biscuit pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼
110..National Carbon	85	85	85
50..National Steel	46½	46½	46½
10..Street's W. S. C. Line.	21	21	21
100..South Side Elevated..	98½	98½	98½
150..Shelby Steel Tube ..	16½	16	16

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $4,337,125. The banks now hold a surplus of $19,678,550 above legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Feb. 17.	Feb. 24.	Changes.
Loans	$734,419,200	$745,455,100	Inc. $11,035,900
Deposits	821,018,100	826,866,600	Inc. 5,848,500
Circulation	17,296,800	17,971,500	Inc. 674,710
Leg. tend.	65,536,700	63,710,300	Dec. 1,826,400
Specie	163,733,500	162,684,900	Dec. 1,048,600
Reserve	229,270,200	226,395,200	Dec. 2,875,000
Res. req'd	205,254,525	206,716,650	Inc. 1,462,125
Surplus	24,015,675	19,678,550	Dec. 4,337,125

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,928,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,893,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	20,277,975	39,232,025	35,630,450
Feb. 3	20,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,311,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,373,825	25,688,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,334,900	22,959,325

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$19,678,550	1895	$29,822,725
1899	30,334,900	1894	74,767,500
1898	22,959,325	1893	9,384,775
1897	57,520,975	1892	26,969,700
1896	24,422,150	1891	13,630,275

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities only a few issues were active, and most of these were weak. Generally the list did not show much change in the previous day's closing figures, as transactions were in few cases sufficiently large to materially affect quotations. The weakness that showed in Amalgamated Copper on Friday became still more apparent yesterday and led to a sharp decline in that stock. Declines were recorded also in some of the industrial stocks, although this group furnished a few exceptionally strong issues. The market was lifeless, apart from the trading in the several issues referred to, and in this respect the week closed, as it had begun, with few incidents of interest.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, which closed on Friday at 91⅝ bid, sold down to 89¾, and ended the day with a net loss of 2¼ points. Practically no support was given the stock, and the price receded sharply on some commission selling, supplemented by traders' efforts to establish a lower price for the issue. No effort seemed to be made to check the decline in the stock, and it closed at the lowest, with stock offered on seller's privilege considerably below the quoted price. Those working to depress the stock found conditions favorable, and their efforts met with considerable success, although no large amount of stock was called out.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA remained a prominent feature of the market, and in both issues further declines were recorded. They were not as sharp as those which occurred on Friday, as offerings of the stock were much lighter. Sales of the preferred stock were made as low as 26¼, and this issue closed at 26¼ bid, a net loss of three-quarters of a point. The decline in the common stock was less marked, the lowest sale being made at 7 and this figure being bid for the stock at the close. Friday's final bid was 7¼. No news in regard to the company came to hand during the day.

GENERAL CARRIAGE made a further slight advance, but lost part of it just before the close. It sold up to 7½, but, although at one time the stock appeared strong, the offering of a few hundred shares proved sufficient to bring about a reaction. It was offered at 7½ at the end of the day.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was quiet. Friends of the company say that there is no reason for the recent decline which occurred in the stock, as the company's business is progressing satisfactorily. The number of vehicles in operation is being gradually increased, and vehicles are, it is said, being added as quickly as they can be obtained from the manufacturers. At present there are in operation about 120 vehicles.

CAST IRON PIPE preferred showed much strength. Bids for the preferred stock were considerably advanced without, however, calling out much stock. As far as reported, no trades were made, and at the close none of the issue was offered under 47½, which was several points above the last sale. It ended the day at 46¾ bid, an advance of more than a point. Sales of the common stock were made at 8¼.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common sold to the extent of a few hundred shares from 26 down to 25½, and it closed with a net loss of 1 point, at 25 bid. No change appeared in the bonds, which remained at 96½ bid.

BAY STATE GAS went off another eighth, to 1½, and at the close was freely offered at 1⅝. Recently nothing has been heard of the developments in the company's affairs which, it was said a short while ago, were to lead to substantial benefit to holders of Bay State Gas.

VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE sold at 25, a decline of about 1 point from the figure recently quoted for the stock.

NASSAU ELECTRIC 4s lost 2 points, being offered down to 94, and closed at 93 bid. No sales were reported.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
New Amsterdam	25	26
New Amsterdam pf.	46	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96½	97¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	27	29
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	77	80
American Bicycle	14½	15½
American Bicycle pf.	43½	45½
American Bicycle bonds		90½
American Chicle	54½	58
American Chicle pf.	80	86
American Woolen	22	22½
American Woolen pf.	81	82½
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	8¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	46¾	50
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	12½	13½
Distilling Company of America	7	7¼
Distilling Company of America pf.	26¼	26¾
Empire Steel	23	25
Empire Steel pf.	60	63
Electric Axle Light & Power	3¾	4¼
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf.		35
Havana Commercial	17	18½
Havana Commercial pf.	58	59½
International Pump	17	17½
International Pump pf.	64	65½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp		29
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.	80	90
National Grampophone	50	54
National Salt	48¼	49½
National Salt pf.	78	80
National Tube	51¾	53
National Tube pf.	93¾	93¾
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86½	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30	30½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	81½	83
Sloss-Sheffield	22	25
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	68	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	532	535
Telegraph, Telephone & Cable of A, 1		5½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	89¼	90
American Air Power	41	47
Arizona Lead	11¾	13¾
Asphalt Company of America	12½	13
British Columbia Copper	9	9¾
California Copper	3¾	4
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	100	110
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle		44
Electric Vehicle pf.		95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flamington Coal & Coke	19	22
General Carriage	7	7½
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2¾
Kansas City, P. & G. pf., (new)	42	48¼
Kansas City, P. & G. 3s, (new)	67¾	68¾
Little Tiger Gold Mining	26	35
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 8s	98¾	99¼
New England Transportation	5	5¼
New York Transportation	8⅝	9⅜
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21¾	28
Pittsburg Coal	23¼	23½
Pittsburg Coal pf.	82½	83
St. Louis subs. full paid, ex div.	116¼	116½
St. Louis common	25	30
St. Louis pf.	80	90
St. Louis 4s	90	91
Retsof	26	28
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	13	15
Superior & Boston Copper	¼	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13¾	14½
Trust Company of America	192	194
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	26
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	62	63

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	239
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	
Columbus Railway pf.	86	
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	84½
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	87	89
Nassau Electric 4s	93	94
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction		25
New Orleans Traction pf.		98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	80	89
North Jersey Street Railway	27¼	28¾
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	113½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	114	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	110½
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	25	27
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	71
Consolidated Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103¼
Columbus Gas 5s	105¾	106½
Consolidated Gas of Newark		55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.		103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	213¼	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	76	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	71	75
N. Y. E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Jos-ph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54½	56

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Feb. 24, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15⅛	15½	100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
62¼	63	150	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	63	63	63	63	.....
146	150	10	American Express	147½	147½	147½	147½	.....
43	43½	200	American Ice Co.	43½	43½	43	43	— ⅜
24½	25	500	Am. Malting Co. pf.	24	24	24	24	—1
39⅝	39¾	1,025	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	40	40	39⅝	40	.....
90¼	90⅝	70	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	.....
43	43¼	2,340	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	43⅝	44	42⅞	43¼	— ¼
83	84	10	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	84½	84¼	84¼	84½	.....
57⅛	57½	5,968	American Steel & Wire	57⅝	57⅝	57	57¼	— ⅛
92	92½	350	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	— ⅜
111	111½	4,960	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	110⅞	111½	110¾	111¼	— ⅛
31⅜	32½	300	American Tin Plate	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ¾
107½	107¾	8,355	American Tobacco	107⅜	108½	107¼	107¼	— ¾
43½	43¼	485	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44⅜	44⅝	42⅝	42⅝	—1⅝
20⅜	20⅞	1,300	At., T. & S. F.	20⅜	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
62⅝	62¾	8,535	At., T. & S. F. pf.	62⅜	63	62⅜	62⅝	— ⅛
61⅜	61½	1,460	Baltimore & Ohio	61⅝	61⅝	61¼	61½	— ⅛
78½	78⅞	475	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78⅜	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅛
69⅝	69¾	17,495	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	71¾	72	69½	69½	—2¼
145	147	210	Brooklyn Union Gas.	145	145	145	145	.....
97½	98	500	Buff., R. & P. pf.	96¼	97½	96¼	97¼	.....
48¼	48⅜	100	Canada Southern.	48⅝	48⅝	48¾	48⅝	+ ⅛
98	98¾	100	Canadian Pacific	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
28½	28⅞	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
122	122¼	5,895	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	122½	122⅝	121⅞	122⅛	— ⅛
93½	94	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ⅛
134½	135⅜	200	Chicago Great West.	13½	13½	13½	13½	.....
39¾	40	50	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	40	40	40	40	.....
19¾	20	1,400	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	20¼	20¼	20	20	.....
121¼	121⅝	2,370	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	121⅝	121⅞	121½	121⅜	— ⅛
106⅞	107⅛	1,850	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	107¼	107⅜	106⅝	107	— ⅞
58¾	59	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	59⅜	59½	59¼	59¼	.....
22	25	400	Cleve., Lor. & W.	22	25	22	22	— ½
58½	59¾	300	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	58	58	58	58	—1
1⅞	1⅝	100	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
43	43½	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	43	43⅛	43	43	— ¼
10	10½	100	Colorado Midland	10	10	10	10	— ¼
26⅝	27¼	50	Col. Midland pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	.....
5¼	5⅝	200	Colorado Southern	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
185½	187	920	Consolidated Gas	186	188	185¼	185½	—2⅝
31	31½	2,624	Continental Tobacco Co.	31⅛	31⅜	30¾	31¼	— ¼
84½	85	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	84½	84½	84¼	84½	.....
116	117	400	Delaware & Hudson.	116⅞	116⅞	116¼	116¼	— ⅝
180½	182	400	Del., Lack. & West.	180½	180½	180¼	180¼	—2
71⅞	72	400	Denver & R. G. pf.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	.....
14	15	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	14	14	14	14	—1
5¼	5⅝	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
15½	15⅝	200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
12⅝	12¾	100	Erie	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
37⅞	38¼	1,330	Erie 1st pf.	37⅞	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
19⅜	20¼	200	Erie 2d pf.	19⅜	20	19⅜	20	+ ⅛
120½	121	150	Erie Tel. & Tel.	121½	121½	121¼	121¼	— ⅛
52⅞	53	4,700	Federal Steel	53⅛	53½	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
73	73⅝	1,020	Federal Steel pf.	73½	74	73½	74	.....
50½	51¼	520	Glucose Sugar Ref.	51	51½	50⅜	51¼	+ ⅛
63	63¼	525	Hocking Valley pf.	63	63	63	63	— ½
112¾	113¼	10	Illinois Central	113	113	113	113	.....
22½	23	50	International Paper	22	22	22	22	.....
87⅞	88	387	Internat. Paper pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ⅛
13¾	14	410	Iowa Central	13¾	14	13¾	14	.....
49½	50	50	Iowa Central pf.	50	50	50	50	.....
67	68	10	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	67	67	67	67	.....
50	54	500	Long Island	50	50	50	50	—4
81⅜	81⅝	1,170	Louisville & Nashville.	81½	81½	81¼	81⅝	— ¼
95¾	96¼	4,805	Manhattan El	97½	97⅜	96	96	—1
173¾	174½	915	Met. Street Railway	174½	174½	173⅜	174	.....
4	4¼	100	Mexican National ctfs.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
62	63	120	Minn. & St. Louis	62⅜	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝	+ ⅛
91	93	100	Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	92	92	92	92	+ ⅞
52	60	300	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	52½	52½	52	52	—1
45	45½	1,530	Missouri Pacific	45½	45½	44⅞	45¼	+ ¼
36⅝	36⅞	20	National Biscuit Co.	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
46¾	47¼	3,296	National Steel Co.	47	47	46¼	46½	— ¼
95	96½	120	National Steel Co. pf.	96	96	96	96	— ½
116½	117	300	New Jersey Central	117½	117½	117½	117½	.....
132	132⅜	2,000	New York Central	133¼	133¼	132½	132½	— ⅜
23⅞	24	2,500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	24¼	24½	23⅞	24	— ⅛
32¼	32½	7,420	Norfolk & Western	32	32½	31¾	32⅜	+ ⅛
74⅜	74¾	545	Norfolk & West. pf.	74	74½	74	74¼	+ ¼
14¼	14½	640	North American	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	.....
52⅜	52⅝	1,700	Northern Pacific	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	— ⅛
74	74½	120	Northern Pacific pf.	74⅜	75	74⅜	75	— ⅜
36¼	37	1,200	Pacific Mail	36⅞	37	36½	37	.....
133⅝	134	4,530	Pennsylvania R. R.	133⅞	134½	133⅝	133⅝	+ ½
98⅛	98⅜	7,087	People's Gas, Chicago.	98¾	99	98¼	98¼	— ½
186	188	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	187½	187½	187½	187½	— ½
53½	55⅜	320	Pressed Steel Car	55½	55⅝	55⅜	55⅜	+ ⅜
86	87½	120	Pressed Steel Car pf.	87	87	87	87	+ ½
18⅜	19	220	Reading	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
59⅜	59¼	26,450	Reading 1st pf.	59	60	59	59⅜	— ⅛
29⅜	29⅞	2,900	Reading 2d pf.	29⅜	30	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	23¼	400	Republic Iron & Steel.	23	23	22⅞	23	+ ¼
67½	68½	10	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	69	69	69	69	.....
49¼	51	300	Rio Grande Western.	49	50	49	50	+2
90	91	600	Rio Grande West. pf.	88	90	88	90	+2
10⅜	10½	200	St. L. & San Fran.	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
34½	34⅝	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
29⅜	30	400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	30	30	30	30	— ¼
38⅝	38¼	3,000	Southern Pacific	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38¾	— ⅛
12⅜	12½	1,537	Southern Railway	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
57¼	57½	1,610	Southern Railway pf.	57½	57⅝	57	57	— ⅛
92⅝	93	7,790	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	95¼	95½	92¼	93	—2½
16	16¼	300	Texas Pacific	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
75⅝	75½	37,668	Third Avenue	82	83	74½	75⅝	—8⅛
22¾	23	100	Un. Bag & Paper Co.	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
49⅝	49⅞	4,950	Union Pacific	49¾	49⅞	49½	49¾	— ⅛
76	76¼	675	Union Pacific pf.	76¼	76¼	76	76	— ⅛
46	48	10	United States Express.	48	48	48	48	.....
12⅞	13	6,395	United States Leather.	13	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	.....
74½	74⅝	167	U. S. Leather pf.	74	74	74	74	.....
32½	33¼	200	United States Rubber.	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ⅜
20¾	20⅞	200	Wabash pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	.....
83½	84¼	568	Western Un'on Tel.	84	84	83½	83½	— ½
104½	107¼	200	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	+ ⅜
27½	27¾	420	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27⅝	.....
Sales.....		229,515						

	Bid.	Asked.
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	138	145
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock		15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	95	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	25
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	69	71
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	87	88½
Union Ferry bonds	99½	100¾

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	8
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	42	
Cramps' Shipyard	78	79
General Chemical	60	
General Chemical pf.	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Lorillard Company pf.	99	100
Standard Coupler	39½	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	50
Union Typewriter	30	32
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	111½	112¼
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
Worthington Pump pf.	108	110

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 25.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,500 shares of Alamo sold at .18, 1,500 Cosmos at .01, 2,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .22, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.40, 100 Isabella at 1.25, 5,000 Pharmacist at .15@.15½@.16, 200 Potosi at .30, 500 Phoenix at .10, and 500 Utah at .11.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.55	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Adams Consol	.10	Standard	2.80
Breece	1.40	Small Hopes	1.05
Brunswick Consol	.20	Union Consol	.20
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Yellow Jacket	.16
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	Argentum Juanita	.20
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Alamo	.17
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02½	Anaconda	.45
Com. T. Co. scrip	.01	Crip. Ck. Cons.	.20
Crescent	.14	Creede & Crip Ck.	.11
Catalpa	.15	Croesus	.01
Deadwood Terra	.50	Golden Fleece	.26
Daly	1.30	Isabella	1.25
Eureka Consol	.15	Mollie Gibson	.22
Father De Smet	.08	Mount Rosa	.70
Gould & Curry	.14	Pharmacist	.15
Hale & Norcross	.25	Portland	2.30
Homestake	50.00	Specimen	.11
Horn Silver	1.20	Union	.45
Iron Silver	.65	Work	.35
Julia Consol	.01	Damon	.26
Kingston & Pemb.	.30	Elkton	1.20
La Crosse	.14	Findlay	.53
Leadville Con	.07	Garfield	.17½
Little Chief	.17	Jackpot	.60
Mexican	.30	Pinnacle	.25
Moulton	.30	Tornado	.52
Ontario	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	17.00
Occidental	.10	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	15.25
Plymouth	.13	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	15.00
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10	Grey Forge	15.00
Quicksilver	1.75		

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Feb. 24, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1900.	1899.	Inc. or Dec.
New York	$634,262,897	$906,090,850	—23.4
Boston	78,737,557	99,629,818	—22.0
Philadelphia	51,737,912	65,383,620	—20.9
Baltimore	11,750,622	22,300,274	—43.7
Chicago	94,057,234	85,528,890	+10.0
St. Louis	22,437,938	23,318,897	— 3.8
New Orleans	8,513,141	5,771,907	+47.5
Seven cities, 5 days	$961,477,309	$1,218,034,256	—21.1
Other cities, 5 days	168,297,643	169,017,923	+ 5.2
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,129,774,952	$1,378,052,179	—18.0
All cities, 1 day	300,018,461	375,896,443	—20.2
Total, all cities, for week	$1,429,793,413	$1,753,948,622	—18.4

Complete returns for the week ended Feb. 17 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1899, an increase of 60 per cent., with the same week in 1898 a gain of 0.001 per cent., and with 1897 a gain of 62.1 per cent. Outside of New York the increase, as compared with 1899, was 12.3 per cent., and the gain as compared with 1898 and 1897, respectively, 12.9 and 48.3 per cent.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	648
3d week Feb.	$108,000	$93,000	$80,800
From July 1	3,468,538	3,026,188	2,829,732
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
3d week Feb.	81,699	49,903	.....
From July 1	2,747,972	1,818,347	.....
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
3d week Feb.	77,709	65,887	75,224
From Jan. 1	576,651	536,652	550,736
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	546	509	509
3d week Feb.	44,212	41,956	39,100
From July 1	1,553,937	1,406,773	1,055,734
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	610	582	550
3d week Feb.	84,000	54,000	47,200
From July 1	2,863,350	2,100,639	2,241,687
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,376	6,154	6,154
3d week Feb.	744,991	674,258	573,607
From July 1	27,905,067	25,182,776	.....
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
3d week Feb.	44,186	31,986	26,529
From July 1	1,478,858	1,215,867	214,175
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
3d week Feb:			
W. & L. E. Div.	37,645	28,393	25,745
C. C. & S. Div.	15,423	12,223	.....
Total	53,078	49,619	.....
From July 1—			
W. & L. E. Div.	1,235,266	973,684	894,982
C. C. & S. Div.			
(Aug. 14)	1,666,403	1,355,747	.....
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for January—			
Gross	522,987	448,445	369,236
Op. expenses	386,499	316,792	288,108
Net	136,488	131,653	81,068
Prop. op. ex. to gr.	73⅞	71⅛	78⅞
Gross, 7 months	4,016,540	3,420,391	3,188,322
Net, 7 months	1,388,663	1,169,300	992,531
CIN., NEW ORL. & TEX. PAC. for January—			
Gross	430,541	356,715	322,835
Op. expenses	327,717	253,858	247,676
Net	102,824	102,847	101,159
Prop. op. ex. to gr.	76⅛	71⅛	69⅛
Gross, 7 months	3,035,815	2,827,467	2,272,712
Net, 7 months	908,071	972,506	754,326
MINN., ST. PAUL & S. STE. M. for December—			
Gross	365,188	312,150	304,990
Op. expenses	221,800	161,750	166,141
Net	173,261	90,544	108,849
Prop. op. ex. to gr.	52⅝	71	64⅞
Gross, 6 months	1,547,410	1,240,801	2,306,312
Net, 6 months	670,989	546,927	1,101,684
PITTSBURG & WESTERN for December—			
Gross	295,168	255,575	238,112
Op. expenses	213,912	191,012	171,057
Net	81,256	64,563	67,055
Prop. exp. to gr.	80⅝	74⅝	71⅞
Gross, 6 months	1,914,705	1,704,386	1,661,147
Net, 6 months	530,152	396,947	501,635
SAV., FLORIDA & WESTERN for January—			
Gross	398,855	310,652	300,806
Op. expenses	278,019	201,866	233,730
Net	121,786	48,850	76,170
Gross, 7 months	2,402,717	2,362,507	2,011,553
Net, 7 months	663,955	505,515	514,185

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Friday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.07	.07
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.22	.22
Best & Belcher	.34	.34
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.38	.38
Challenge Con	.18	.18
Chollar	.18	.18
Confidence	.73	.73
Con. Cal. & Va	1.40	1.40
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.09	.09
Gould & Curry	.14	.14
Hale & Norcross	.31	.30
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.05	.06
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.12	.02
Mexican	.19	.19
Occidental Con	.11	.11
Ophir	.53	.53
Overman	.10	.10
Potosi	.24	.24
Savage	.11	.11
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.37	.36
Standard	2.70	2.65
Syndicate	.03	.03
Union Con	.22	.22
Utah Con	.10	.10
Yellow Jacket	.18	.18
Silver bars	59⅝	59⅝
Mexican dollars	48@48½	48@48½
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	37¼	37¾	38⅛	38⅝
Alamo	17	17½	16	17⅛
Anaconda	45	46	44¾	45½
Anchoria	90	94	90	94
Argentum	21½	25	20	21½
Bankers'	17⅛	17½	17	17¼
Battle	36	36¾	35⅝	36
Blue Bell	13½	14½	13½	14½
Coin	295	300	294	300
Columbine	20	20¼	19¾	20
Consolidated	20¼	20½	20¾	20⅝
Damon	27½	27¾	27¼	27⅝
Elkton	120⅜	121½	120	121½
El Paso	35	35½	34⅝	35½
Findlay	14⅛	14¼	13⅞	14¼
Fleece	26	31	26	30
Garfield	18½	18¾	17⅝	18
Gibson	25	25½	24¾	26
Gould	35⅝	36	35⅝	36
Isabella	127¼	128	127½	128½
Independence	67½	68	69	69⅝
Jackpot	60½	61	60½	60⅝
Klink	90	100¼	100	100½
Moon Anchor	64½	64⅞	63½	64
Matoa	25	26	25¼	26
National	12¼	12¾	12	12¼
Ophir	57	60	55	60
Pharmacist Con	16⅝	17	16¼	16½
Pinnacle	25½	25½	25	25¼
Portland	237	239	237	238½
Raven	83	83½	83	84
Rawlings	20	30¼	20½	30¼
Rosa	80	85	77	85
Sovereign	12¼	12⅝	12⅝	13
Temonj	26	28	29	30
Tornado	54⅞	55½	54½	55
Union	48½	48¾	48⅝	49
Vindicator	155½	159	158	160
Work	34⅞	35	34⅝	34¾
Zenobia	19¼	19½	19½	20

Imports of Specie Port of New York Feb. 17 to 23 Inclusive.

Steamers.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Advance	Colon	$200
Philadelphia	Caracas	1,380
American Silver Coin—		
Altai	Puerto Colombia	60
Foreign Gold Coin—		
La Touraine	Havre	9,650
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Altai	Puerto Colombia	150
Gold Bullion—		
Advance	Colon	4,500
Ithaka	Tampico	11,829
Altai	Puerto Colombia	290
Adirondack	Limon	4,300
Silver Bullion—		
Ithaka	Tampico	93,654
Total		$125,982

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Feb. 19 to 24 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Feb. 19	Lahn	London, S. B.	$162,195
Feb. 19	Pr. Fk. Hendk.	Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	26,000
Feb. 19	Adler	Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	64,515
Feb. 20	Philadelphia	Venezuela, G. C., (U. S.)	164,000
Feb. 20	Saratoga	Nassau, G. C., (U. S.)	10,000
Feb. 20	St. Louis	London, S. C. (S. A.)	89,700
Feb. 20	St. Louis	London, S. B.	330,695
Feb. 21	Dominic	Manaos, S. C.,	4,700
Feb. 22	Campania	London, S. B.	191,000
Feb. 23	Andes	Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	10,000
Total			$1,052,805

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Feb. 13	Caribbee	Demerara, S. C., (Mex.)	$400
Feb. 16	Grenada	Port Spain, S. C. (Mex.)	600
Feb. 16	Etruria	London, S. B.	350,685
Total			$1,404,490

BANK CHARGES LARCENY.

Once Prosperous Butcher Who Played the Races Under Arrest.

Sigmund Fleischmann, thirty-seven years old, who was at one time a prosperous butcher in Central Market, on Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Detective J. M. Fuller on a warrant sworn out by him in the interest of the Fifth Avenue Bank, charged with having passed a number of bogus checks on saloon keepers and butchers in this city.

Fleischmann some time ago neglected his profitable business to follow the races, and his decline was sudden and sure. His wife left him, and since then he has, as alleged, passed bogus checks. On Feb. 18, it is asserted, he passed a check drawn on the Fifth Avenue Bank for $12.10, drawn to his order, and signed P. Gomprecht & Sons. As soon as the bank received the check they at once put the matter in Detective Fuller's hands. In the course of his investigations, Fuller found, he says, that Fleischmann had made out four other checks on the Liacoln National Bank, to which he signed the names of Morris Blum & Sons and A. S. & I. Block & Co., each drawn to his own order, for $28.77, and passed on various dealers. It was also discovered, as alleged, that Fleischmann's check operations extended back as far as Nov. 26, 1898, when he made out a check on the Fifth Avenue Bank to his order for $28, signed G. & B. Gomprecht.

On account of a technical flaw in the cashing of this check, the bank did not at that time prosecute, but held the check to await developments. As soon as the case came in last week, Detective Fuller was instructed to investigate. Fleischmann's arrest following. In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Magistrate Zeller held Fleischmann in $5,000 bail on a charge of grand larceny.

MIDDLESEX BANK CLAIMS.

Only One-Out of a Total of $50,000 Allowed as Preferred.

NEWARK, Feb. 24.—Vice Chancellor Pitney has decided that the preferred claims filed against the Middlesex County Bank, which was wrecked by George M. Valentine, the cashier, cannot stand, with the exception of a claim of $118 of Crosby & Hill of Perth Amboy. This represents the amount deposited by this firm on 3 o'clock on the afternoon before the bank closed its doors. The firm had filed a claim of $1,027.

The preferred claims filed amounted to about $50,600, including the following: Essex County National Bank, $25,869; Newark National Bank, $15,264; Raritan Hollow and Porous Brick Company, $3,629; Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, $1,193; J. M. Fox of Passaic, $1,020; George C. Brown, $588; John Hilsdorf, $1,500.

In his decision the Vice Chancellor says there was no evidence produced to show that the bank officials were aware of the extent of the disaster prior to July 13, the day before the bank closed, and although they may have had knowledge of impending trouble, they were justified in continuing business until they ascertained just how serious their plight was.

Application will be made to Vice Chancellor Pitney to-morrow for an order allowing the receiver to declare a dividend to the creditors. There are about 800 creditors, whose claims aggregate $457,757.16. It is believed that the assets of the bank will warrant a dividend of 25 per cent.

FLEET OF IRON BARGES.

Will Be Built to Carry Lime from Maine to This City.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 24.—The Committee on Transportation of the Rockland-Rockport Lime Company here have been authorized to construct a fleet of six iron barges and an ocean-going iron tug. The barges will be built on the Delaware River, and will be specially adapted for carrying lime from Maine to the New York markets and freighting back coal and general merchandise.

Each barge will have a capacity of 16,000 barrels of lime. The estimated cost of the fleet is about $450,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Royal Exchange Assurance Company of London has been admitted to New Hampshire.

M. L. Looney has been appointed special agent of the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford for Missouri and Kansas.

E. E. Hall has been appointed general manager of the Colonial Assurance Company of New York to succeed George A. Stanton & Co.

The Cleveland Life Insurance Company of Ohio has reinsured the business and absorbed the control of the Inter-State Life Assurance Company, which was lately organized at Cincinnati.

Chicago advices state that the Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur of Crawfordsville, Ind., has been reincorporated under the provisions of the fraternal law, enacted by the Indiana Legislature last year. The order was organized in 1894, and has over $8,000,000 of insurance in force in the State of Indiana.

The waiver clause for consequential damage to cold storage risks, which was approved by the New York Fire Insurance Exchange last week, has led to a similar move on the part of Chicago underwriters, and a proposition, providing for such a clause, is being drawn up in order that it may be submitted to the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association for action at its next regular meeting.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange, at its adjourned meeting, which will be held Tuesday, will receive a report from the Committee on Form, and it is also thought that the Arbitration Committee may at that time present a report on the letter sent to the Exchange by Judge Ernest Hall, as counsel for the brokerage firm of I. Isenbaum, Son & Co., which attacked the present form of applications for brokerage licenses.

The incorporation of the F. S. James Company of Chicago as an insurance agency, with a capital stock of $100,000, last week has raised a question as to incorporated local agencies, because the Attorney General of Illinois, previous to his act in granting this charter, had held that the insurance law of the State, as well as the general statute, relating to corporations, would govern such agencies, which would therefore be required to make annual statements as to their assets and general financial standing in the same way that insurance companies are compelled to file year reports.

Harry P. Wood of Wood Brothers, suburban representatives of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company and the North American Insurance Company of Boston, has resigned as special agent of the Spring Garden Insurance Company of Philadelphia for New England, to become New England special agent of the Patridge & Macullar agency of Boston, and Herbert F. Blood of the home office of the Spring Garden has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Wood. The Connecticut agents of the North American are hereafter to report to Wood Brothers.

Lake Steamer J. J. Hill Launched.

LORAIN, Ohio, Feb. 24.—The five-hundred-foot steel steamer J. J. Hill, being built here for the American Steamship Company, was launched at the yards of the American Shipbuilding Company to-day. The Hill is a duplicate of the Gates, launched recently.

CONSOLIDATED DRUG COMPANY.

Druggists Combine to Meet Competition by Big Rivals, Especially in Proprietary Medicines.

Department store competition and cuts in prices by some down-town druggists, especially on proprietary medicines, have stirred the smaller retailers to fresh efforts to hold their own in this line of business. One step in the struggle will be the incorporation of the New York Consolidated Drug Company, now pending at Albany. In this 150 retail druggists of Greater New York will become wholesalers themselves.

The proposed concern is co-operative, and the capital stock of $26,250 will be divided into equal shares of $175 each, of which no more than one can be held by any member. Although the declared purpose of the company is manufacturing as well as selling drugs and kindred supplies, it will, for the present at least, confine itself to dealing in proprietary articles in the original package. These, it is intended, shall be purchased for cash at the lowest possible price and sold to members and others at the prevailing jobbers' quotations, the hoped for large profits being divided among the members as annual dividends.

The new company is practically the extension of the Consumers' Drug Company, of which George Gregorius is President. This was started about five years ago by a number of German druggists. The company, however, was never incorporated, and its sales were confined to members, being made at a gross profit just sufficient to cover the operating expenses. So successful was the scheme that the membership has grown to include members of other nationalities and the jobbers feel the effect.

At the last meeting of the drug trade section of the Board of Trade and Transportation about a week ago it was stated that the co-operative buying by druggists in this city amounted to at least $120,000 a year, and a committee was appointed to deal with the subject. At a trade convention in St. Louis in October, 1898, held to overcome the cutting of prices, an agreement was made by the manufacturers to sell only to wholesalers and the wholesalers, on their part, agreed only to sell to the retailers.

The new company, which now has over ninety shareholders, will occupy the premises of the Consumers' Company at 176 and 178 Avenue A.

Officers already determined upon for the new company are George Gregorius, President, 421 Eighth Avenue; Charles F. Schleussner, 644 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Secretary, and Albrecht Wortmann, 178 Avenue A, Treasurer.

Cashier R. E. Spencer Arraigned.

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 24.—Robert E. Spencer, cashier of the insolvent banking firm of R. D. & Robert E. Spencer of Thompsonville, was arraigned here to-day before Judge J. P. Davis, charged with embezzlement. He was held for the next term of the Superior Court, at Hartford, March 6. Bail was increased to $2,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THOMAS LOBLEY.—Two judgments, aggregating $1,077, were entered yesterday against Thomas Lobley, harness manufacturer, of 509 East Seventy-fourth Street, by James S. Lawson, one for $701 in favor of the Hillin-Bearhope Company, and the other for $376 in favor of R. S. Luqueer & Co., to whom he confessed judgment. He has been in business about twelve years.

THE PEERLESS SHOE COMPANY.—The Peerless Shoe Company, manufacturer of women's shoes at 430 West Fourteenth Street, has made an assignment to James Fleming. The President of the company is Arthur Kenny, who has been identified with the shoe trade for many years. The present company was incorporated in September, 1898, with a capital stock of $25,000, and succeeded to the business of the Arthur Kenny Shoe Company, which made an assignment on March 15, 1898. The Peerless Shoe Company had no rating at Bradstreet's, Hastings & Gleason, the attorneys, said that the liabilities are about $7,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GEORGE WEILAGE.—George Weilage, bartender at 477 Fourth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,651 and no assets.

WILLIAM NEWMAN.—William Newman, manager, at 751 Ninth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,904 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1897.

THOMAS BYRNE.—Thomas Byrne, cutter, residing at 535 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,053 and no assets. Mr. Byrne made an assignment on Feb. 5, 1885, when he was a merchant tailor.

HARRIS BERNARD ADLER.—Harris Bernard Adler, physician, residing at 213 East Houston Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,151 and no assets. The liabilities are principally for merchandise and borrowed money.

FERDINAND LANDMANN.—Ferdinand Landmann, residing at 154 East Ninety-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,250, and no assets. The liabilities are for goods sold to him in 1889 to 1892 at Sands Point, N. Y., and in 1892 and 1893 at Hoboken.

JOHN JOSEPHSON.—John Josephson, residing at 127 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,496 and no assets. There is only one creditor, the Lawyers' Surety Company, for $2,496, due on a surety bond on five writs of replevin.

JOSEPH J. MOREHOUSE.—Joseph J. Morehouse of Amenia, Dutchess County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $56,083 and no assets. The liabilities are for borrowed money, merchandise, legal services, and indorsement of notes of the Kelly Mining Company. Among the creditors mentioned in the schedules are the Millerton National Bank, $4,252; First National Bank of Amenia, $8,439; Citizens' National Bank of Saratoga, $3,850; Citizens' National Bank of Waterbury, Conn., $2,800; Salisbury Carbonate Iron Company of Salisbury, Conn., $13,76, and the Hunt Spiller Manufacturing Company of Boston, $5,863.

FARMERS' BUTTER AND EGG COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Farmers' Butter and Egg Company of 880 Amsterdam Avenue by the following creditors: Pettit & Reed, $823; Stamford Co-Operative Creamery Company of Stamford, N. Y., $190, and Jesse H. Leonard of Albany, $101. They allege that on Nov. 29 the company conveyed all its property except that at Colliersville, Otsego County, N. Y., to three persons, and permitted Nathan Harrison to obtain a judgment for $2,000 in order that he might take the property at Colliersville by execution in satisfaction of his claim. Leonard S. Burdick, the President of the company, and Leonard S. Burdick, Jr., the Secretary, filed petitions in bankruptcy individually on Dec. 23 last.

Attachments.

Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received another attachment against J. M. Carter & Co. of Heaters, West Va., for $546 in favor of George R. Wood on an assigned claim from Graff, Son & Co. for merchandise sold to the firm.

Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an attachment against the Electrical Undertakings, Limited, a London corporation, with an office at 52 Broadway, for $1,027 in favor of Patrick K. Kelly on an assigned claim from J. N. Quinby & Co. of Newark, balance due for goods sold and delivered. It was obtained on the ground that it is a foreign corporation.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, George H.—Equitable General Providing Company	$29
BREEN, James A.—James V. S. Woolley	692
BREEN, James A.—James V. S. Woolley	527
BILLINGS, John H.—New York Telephone Company	69
BOYLE, James W.—William I. Stevens	341
BRENNAN, Caroliae K.—Park & Tilford	157
BORONOW, Salo—V. Altman and others, costs	59
CUDDEBACH, W. Edward—Theo Comfort	271
CASEY, Edward F.—O'Keefe & Doyle Co	344
CHAPMAN, Ella F.—John Scholz	340
CHAMBERLYN, Adolph H.—P. A. Meyer and others	202
DALE, Anna T.—Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City	608
DALE, Anna T.—Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City	643
FISCHER, William—F. W. Burke	258
FUNK, John W.—The Eastern Brewing Company	424
GILMOUR, John H.—John F. McHugh	54
HENRY, Morris J.—Parker Syms	715
HILLYER, Mark P.—James H. Caldwell	117
HOORNBECK, Lodewyck— The Housatonic National Bank	242
ITZEL, Carl—G. Eppel and another	258
KATZ, Blume—The Lawyers' Surety Company of New York	1,155
KRAUSS, Louise R.—Benjamin Altman	64
KLASMEYER, William—F. Jachens	447
LOBLEY, Thomas—Hellin Bearhope Company	701
LOBLEY, Thomas—R. S. Luqueer & Co	376
OBERKIRCH, Frank—George J. Malloy	41
PONT, Marie—R. H. Wylie	91
STANTON, Charles H.—New York Telephone Company	68
SOULE, Mary A.—E. Hymes and others	172
SHAFFER, George A.—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company	1,795
SMITH, Anna D.—M. Strussieri	88
THE MANHATTAN IMPROVEMENT Company—Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City	333
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —Peter De Baum	69
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —Julius Wallach and another	154
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —John T. Williams	145
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —William E. Sparling	1,749
FLINT, EDDY & CO.—Standard Rope and Twine Company	316
THADDEN, Charlotte—James G. Bennett	109
VOLETSKY, Abraham—J. A. Toscani and another	167
WOLF PAPER BOX COMPANY—J. Lorillard and others, Trustees	866

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.42¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.09 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅜
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K. prime	44
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05½
Pork, mess	11.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06⅜
Lard, prime	6.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 62¾@64¼c; No. 2 red, 68¼@69¼c; No. 2 corn, 33¾c; No. 2 oats, 22¾@23¾c; No. 2 white, 25@26½c; No. 3 white, 24½@25½c; No. 2 rye, 54½c; No. 2 barley, 38@42c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $2.50; mess pork, per bbl, $9.80@$10.70; lard, per 100 lb, $5.65@5.72½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.70@$6; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.97½@$6.05; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cut loaf, $5.05; granulated, $5.49; clover, contract grade, $8.40.

COTTON.—A further advance in cotton prices at Liverpool resulted in a prompt response by the cotton markets of this country. The opening call in the local market showed an advance of 10@7 points. At the best point the market showed a net gain of 14@16 points, and closed steady, the net gain being 6@16 points. The upward movement was stimulated by very strong Southern spot market advices, and by renewed claims of exhaustion of supplies at remote interior points. Buying for European account was active. Wall Street and the South also bought freely. The statistical situation showed increasing strength. It is calculated that the stock of the American cotton in Liverpool and afloat shows a deficiency as compared with the same date last year of 1,160,000 bales. This condition, it is claimed, has been the principal means of advancing prices of cotton to the present point.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	8.84	8.84	8.84	8.83@8.84
March	8.84	8.85	8.77	8.83@8.84
April	8.80	8.87	8.79	8.84@8.85
May	8.80	8.87	8.79	8.85@ ..
June	8.82	8.85	8.81	8.85@8.86
July	8.82	8.83	8.81	8.81@8.88
August	8.79	8.80	8.71	8.76@8.77
September	8.05	8.14	8.03	8.14@8.15
October	7.73	7.80	7.69	7.79@7.80
November	7.62	7.66	7.60	7.68@7.70
December	7.58	7.69	7.58	7.68@7.70
January	7.60	7.74	7.60	7.73@7.74

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.—Spot cotton hardening; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 27,000 bales; American, 27,000 bales; middling, 5 3-16d; futures opened steady at 3-64@4-64d advance; closed firm at 2½@4-64d net advance. February, 5.06d; February-March, 5.03d; March-April, 5d; April-May, 4.59½d; May-June, 4.57d; June-July, 4.54½d; July-August, 4.52½d; August-September, 4.46½d; September-October, 4.26d; October-November, 4.16d; November-December, 4.10½d.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	72 13-16	72 13-16	72½	72⅝
July	72⅝	72⅝	72⅜	72½
September	..	..	..	72¼
Corn—				
May	40 3-16	40½	40	40½
July	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	66½	66 9-16	65⅞	66
July	67 3-16	67 3-16	66½	66⅝
Corn—				
May	34⅞	35⅛	34⅝	35
July	35⅛	35¼	34⅝	35⅛
Oats—				
May	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼
July	22 5-16	22 5-16	22¼	22¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market held moderately steady throughout the regular session, showing some firmness at the immediate start, but went to pieces on the late curb after 12 o'clock under heavy liquidation. Many traders, expecting to see a renewal of Friday's unloading movement, as soon as the market opened, had gone short over night, only to find that Liverpool futures came out ½@¾d lower, notwithstanding our big break of the previous day. It was some time after this that the break occurred. Corn had been furnishing a little support to wheat, but the burden of supplies became too great for the market, and May gradually worked off from 72½c to 72⅝c. Foreign houses sold wheat during the morning, and predictions for Monday's statistics included a possible heavy increase afloat and liberal world's shipments. The visible supply was scheduled to decrease about 500,000 bushels. Some operators attached significance to the rumors of important British victories in South Africa, claiming a bearish effect on wheat. Northwestern receipts amounted to 487 cars. Paris markets closed 25@40 points net lower. In the last fifteen minutes of curb trading wheat suddenly grew firmer on more active demand, part of it understood to be for foreign accounts. May rallied from 72½c to 72⅝c, closing at the latter price asked at 1 o'clock.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 24.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, February, 63½c; May, 63½c; July, 64⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 64½c; No. 1 Northern, 63¼c; No. 2 Northern, 61¼c.

DULUTH, Feb. 24.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 64¼c; May, 65¾c; July, 66⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 61¾c; No. 3 Spring, 58¼c. Oats, 23½@24c. Corn, 32¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 24.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 65½@66¼c; No. 2 Northern, 64@64½c. Rye—No. 1, 57c. Barley—No. 2, 45c; sample, 37@44c.

CORN—No. 2, 42c, elevator and delivered, and 42¼c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed 29c; No. 3 28½c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30¾c; track, mixed, 29@30¼c; track, white, 21¼@35c; No. 2 white, clips, 31¾c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Stevenson of the Letters.

Long, hatchet face, black hair, and haunting gaze
That follows, as you move about the room.
Ah, this is he who trod the darkening ways,
And plucked the flowers upon the edge of doom—

The bright, sweet-scented flowers that star the road
To Death's dim dwelling. Others heed them not.
With sad eyes fixed upon that drear abode,
Weeping, and wailing their unhappy lot.

But he went laughing down the shadowed way,
The boy's heart leaping still within his breast,
Weaving his garlands when his mood was gay,
Mocking his sorrows with a solemn jest.

The high Gods gave him wine to drink; a cup
Of strong desire, of knowledge, and of pain.
He set it to his lips and drank it up.
Then smiling, turned unto his flowers again.

These are the flowers of that immortal strain
Which, when the hand that plucked them drops and dies,
Still keep their radiant beauty free from stain,
And breathe their fragrance through the centuries.
—B. PAUL NEUMAN in The Spectator.

Ages of Generals.

From The National Review.

The Generals who made their name on the side of the North during the civil war were all young men. Grant was 40 when he commanded at Shiloh; Sheridan was 33 when he received command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac; Sherman, one of the best, if not the very best, man that the war produced on either side, was only 44 when he started forth upon his immortal Atlanta campaign. On the side of the South, too, the Generals were young by modern standards. "Joe" Johnston was only 52 at the outbreak of the war; Lee was 54, "Jeb" Stuart was 28; "Stonewall Jackson 37. Promotion on either side went with lightning rapidity. Sheridan opened the war as an humble Lieutenant, closed it as a Major General; Grant began as a Captain, ended as Lieutenant General and savior of the Union. It was a time when it might truly be said that, as in Napoleon's day, a career was open to all talent, no matter what the birth or source of the talent. The consequence was that the army attracted an enormous proportion of able men. When the private could, and did, rise to Brigadier General in a couple of years, a force was created which had all the fire and enthusiasm of the French revolutionary armies, and which fought superbly till it was shattered, decimated, and broken in morale by Grant's fearful series of frontal assaults on intrenched veterans.

If we turn to our own British field army to-day we shall find that not one of the officers in high command in South Africa is under forty. These are the ages: Gen. Buller, 61 years; Gen. Gatacre, 57; Gen. Lord Methuen, 55; Gen. Clery, 62; Gen. French, 48; Gen. Kelly-Kenny, 60; Gen. Warren, 60; Gen. White, 65; Lord Roberts, 68; Lord Kitchener, 50.

South Africa and Domestic Animals.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

It always seemed strange to me that the Natal climate, which is, on the whole, so healthy for human beings, should not be favorable to animal life. Dogs do not thrive there at all, and soon become infested with ticks. One heard constantly of the native cattle being decimated by strange and weird diseases, and horses, especially imported horses, certainly require the greatest care. They must never be turned out while the dew is on the grass, unless with a sort of muzzling nosebag on, and the snakes are a perpetual danger to them, though the bite is not always fatal, for there are many varieties of snakes which are not venomous. Still, a native horse is always on the lookout for snakes and dreads them exceedingly. One night I was cantering down the main street of Maritzburg on a quiet old pony on my way to the Legislative Council, where I wanted to hear a very interesting debate on the native question, (which was the burning one of that day,) and my pony suddenly leaped off the ground like an antelope and then shied right across the road. This panic arose from his having stepped on a thin strip of zinc cut from a packing case, which must have been opened, as usual, outside the store or large shop which we were passing. As soon as the pony put his foot on one end of the long curled-up shaving it must have risen up and struck him sharply, waking unpleasant memories of former encounters with snakes.

Transvaal Diamonds.

From Chambers's Journal.

It is not generally known that the diamond-producing region of South Africa is not confined to Kimberley. The United States Consul at Pretoria recently reported that the output of diamonds in the Pretoria district during the year 1898 was valued at nearly nine thousand pounds, the largest stone found having a weight thirty-eight carats. Although the industry has not developed with any astonishing rapidity, it must be remembered that the first stone was discovered at Reitfontein only in August, 1897. The value per carat of the Pretoria stones is 16s., against 26s. of those found at Kimberley, and 34s. per carat for the diamonds from Jagersfontein, in the Orange Free State. The total quantity of diamonds found in the Transvaal in 1898 was 22,843 carats, valued at £45,730. The stones found at the alluvial diggings are of finer quality than those found, as at Kimberley, in volcanic "pipes." A pure white stone is sometimes of twelve times the value of a straw-colored stone of identical weight. Unfortunately, the war has caused a diamond crisis, and hundreds of diamond cutters in Antwerp and Amsterdam have been thrown idle.

Ancient Times Cattle and Butchering.

From Self Culture.

The earliest records of Egypt show us that cattle were used as draught animals and that beef was the favorite meat there eons of time before the founding of the kingdom of Menes.

That our vaunted progress after all is but comparative is forced upon our attention in observing that these ancient records depict a butcher cutting up an ox exactly as is done to-day outside of the great slaughtering establishments, with a knife that he sharpened upon a steel that hung at his side, and that the cuts of meat were precisely like ours. They used leather, and they did better tanning than we do; the blood, instead of being processed into fertilizing, was used for cooking purposes; and our Spanish newly-made friends never see a better bullfight than was daily purveyed for the delectation of those ancient "sports."

A little later in the world's history we find records of tricks being played in the cattle trade; for do not some historians aver that Jacob exercised undue influence upon the cows of Laban's herds as well as upon the ewes of his flocks? And others tell us that Zaph-u-to—otherwise known as "Joseph the Wise," stockbroker-in-chief for the Pharaoh Apophies, who, of course, was not known in the deal—cornered the cattle as well as the grain of all the country about.

There were Chicagos, too, in those days. Damascus was an old city in the time of Abraham, and the greatest cattle market of the world. Perhaps some day it will be discovered that they refrigerated their beef and canned it, although there have been no charges, as yet, that they embalmed anything other than their relatives.

Commandeering.

From The National Review.

Commandeering of private property on the part of the Boers began on the first day of the war, and has continued ever since. It has been practiced with all the greater gusto that the chief part of it has so far been done at our expense. It will be much less pleasant to the Boers by and by, when it has to be done in their own territory. To drive them out of Natal and Cape Colony would be no less advantageous as a financial than as a military operation. They would then have brought home to them for the first time the terrible price of the struggle they have rushed into. Until they are driven back on their own soil they will not seriously feel the cost of the war. Hitherto, unfortunately, they have been able to live, to a large extent, on the enemy. It will be a very different thing for their war chest when they have to live on themselves.

Commandeering is a very wide word in the Boer vocabulary nowadays. There is immense scope for it in the republic, not on the field of war only, but wherever seizable property may happen to be. In the international code of the Boers private property has no existence. Everything that can be laid hold of, from a gold mine to a roadside store, is contraband of war. Before the campaign was a month old the Boers practically commandeered the whole of the Rand gold field. It is not often that a belligerent has a chance to loot thirty miles of gold-bearing reef at a stroke. But this fabulous prize has not yielded much to the enemy so far. Evidently they cannot work the mines to great advantage, for they have now started an alternative scheme to tax them from 30 to 50 per cent, on their gross output. About a dozen of the richest mines on the Rand are being worked under Government supervision, ostensibly for account of the owners, but the gold passes, in the first instance, into the Treasury, and the reckoning with the owners may not take place for years, if ever. Meanwhile, the Government will have the use of the gold.

The Intelligence Department.

Major Arthur Griffiths in The Cornhill.

The methods by which the English Intelligence Department obtains the information which is as the breath to its nostrils, the main object indeed of its existence, cannot, and naturally ought not, to be publicly made known. But it may be taken as certain that they are for the most part open and avowable. In the first place any system of espionage is abhorrent to our spirit and traditions, and even if bribery and corruption were considered necessary, there are no funds easily available for the payment of secret agents, and the purchase of news and facts underhand. The Intelligence Department has never been allowed to dip deep into the funds appropriated for secret service, and failing them there is no money to be had; every item of military expenditure is much too closely watched, both by antecedent estimate and subsequent audit, to leave any loophole for the appropriation of a single farthing to any purpose not distinctly and specifically stated. It may be argued that there are no very portentous secrets closely guarded against inquiry even by the most jealous of military hierarchies; this was the one fact plainly proved at the Dreyfus trial—the alleged leakage was not of serious consequence.

Most things in the nature of very new inventions and warlike appliances become public property sooner or later, for the scientific mind works commonly in the same direction, and, as we have often seen, great discoveries are made in many different places at much the same time. Of course, an expert may come upon the fringe of something he has long suspected, but could not quite evolve, and then gain his last inspiration by some happy chance. Some time back an eminent inventor and manufacturer of explosives verified the constitution of mélinite when it first came in by the adherence of only a few grains of the powder to his fingernail when it was casually and unguardedly shown to him. From this minute investigation and analysis, with the exact result he needed, was not difficult for the adroit chemist. But had he not succeeded in this way, the discovery would no doubt have been made by some one else.

The Crusades and Embroidery.

From The Spectator.

The Crusades had a marked effect on the demand for embroidery, as, besides the decoration of their cloaks and pouches, the Kings and their followers wanted gorgeously worked hangings for their tents and heraldic blazons for their banners. These last were difficult of execution, and new stitches were invented, and appliqué work was introduced about this time. The Spaniards are said to have learned the use of spangles and other metal and head ornaments as applied to stuffs from the Saracens. Later, precious stones and pearls were used, and in 1414 Charles of Orléans spent about £40 for 960 pearls, which were to be used in ornamenting a great coat, on the sleeves of which were embroidered the verses of a song beginning with "Madam, I am all joyous." * * * The musical accompaniment of the words was also embroidered.

Ballade of Forgotten Names.

In fair Provence long, long ago—
When glad the days and debonair,
When orange blossom scattered snow
And flung perfume upon the air,
When earth gave corn and wine to spare,
And calm content crowned every cot—
Lived many a maiden sweet and fair
Whose very name is now forgot.

Garsende in early morning's glow
Would tend the patient kine with care,
Bellone the shuttle swift must throw,—
She weaves what soon a bride she'll wear—
Billette and Blonde have vowed to share
Each grief and joy that marks their lot;
A lover comes to part the pair
Whose very name is now forgot!

Proud Audiarde with ample dot
Drives needy suitors to despair;
Poor Alasie, who proved life's woe,
Contempt and scorn condemned to bear;
Dot ssane, whose wit no swain would dare,
Disdainful maid, now cold, now hot;
And Milona, whose golden hair—
Whose very name—is now forgot!

ENVOY.

Time! throned upon the Judge's chair
To weigh each deed, unwind each knot,
Of these what hast thou to declare
Whose very names are now forgot?
—DORA CAVE in The Gentleman's Magazine.

The Origin of Confectionery.

From Chambers's Journal.

The modern confectionery business is a very large one, and it is of old standing. If we wished to trace it to its origin we might have to go back not far short of five hundred years. It is about five centuries since sugar was first imported into this country, and it is probably not much less than that since "confections" began to be concocted. They first appeared in a medical form. Apothecaries, whose potions were at one time very generally supposed to be efficacious just in proportion as they were horribly nasty, took to the newly imported sugar as a means of mitigating the nauseousness of their doses. They mixed their drugs with it and coated their boluses. That seems to have been the origin of the syrups and medicated candies, the cough drops and lozenges of one sort and another that are now so largely in demand. They were originally concocted by the doctors, and for many long years all sorts of "jollipops" were medicinal only. Sugar was too dear and the generality of people were too poor to permit of its being eaten for its own sake alone and as a mere luxury.

Somewhere about a couple of centuries ago, however, there began to appear a new development of the apothecary's art. "Confections" began to be made more or less apart from any medicinal purpose, and merely because people liked them. The confectioner's business began to evolve as an offshoot from the profession of the apothecary, and eventually became altogether a separate thing, though the common origin of the two is still indicated by the syrups and pastilles and troches prescribed by the doctors, and the "drops" and lozenges and other things sold among the sweet stuff of the confectioner.

In Terneuzen.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Terneuzen is a curious, meagre, little Dutch village, scarcely a town, of one street or so, and seems wholly modern; it is surrounded, however, with rich greenery, and banks which betoken former fortifications. As I was waiting for a steamer, I saw the most perfect and satisfactory embodiment of unadulterated national character I have ever encountered. A party of three came lounging down the pier to go on board, a man and two women, who had been to market, and were carrying their purchases. They were going back to one of the islands. In their dress, gait, and bearing they took you back a century. The young man was grand, tall, athletic, singularly handsome, and with the deportment of a noble savage. He lounged along slowly, his hands in his capacious pockets, and swinging slowly from foot to foot, which were cased in sabots.

The dress of the whole party was handsome and striking. He had the usual full short jacket of fine cloth, fastened at the collar by a couple of elegant gold buttons and chain; round his waist a belt, secured in the centre by two gold bosses of rich Eastern work; he had a low-crowned dark blue hat, and full trousers. A most romantic figure truly. The women were in keeping, beautifully attired, with their full rosy cheeks, which you see nowhere out of Holland, the invariable gold "horse blinkers," so-called, gold brooches and chains, their dress of fine cashmere and unspotted linen. I noticed that all the women seemed to dress as on Sundays or holidays, with their gold ornaments, caps, and frills all complete, carrying their milk pails, or driving dogs in a cart—it was all the same. It was wonderful, too, how fine was the material of their clothes, and it always seemed new and fresh. I was assured that most of them wore seven petticoats, which may account for the substantial air usually noted in the Dutchwoman. It is a welcome thing to the lover of the picturesque, this constant presence of the national costume.

"The Venice of the North."

Bright sunshine over everything—
Catching and gilding with its magic touch
The burnished domes and spires
Of this fair city of a northern clime,
Where countless waterways reflect
Man's stony, strange devices of a bygone time,
When Nature revelled in her loneliness as queen
Upon the gray, grim rocks which girt blue Maelar's deep;
Whilst all around—o'er forest and holm—
A soft, blue Summer haze did hide
The whole bright world below,
In one enchanting sleep.

That age is past—
That dim, that magic time of yore,
When Vikings brave and free—
Fit children of the Asgard heroes old—
Held sway o'er this calm Venice of the North
As Odin's kingdom, undisputed, bold.
Their reign is past, and that of him—
The blue-eyed David of the North—
Who bare his country's wrongs, the tyrant's yoke, awhile;
Then, in an instant—as yon Summer sun
Blazed out—dispersing fierily the foe,
With one stern warning: "Forth!"

All has not fled:
Nature still holds her regal sway unchecked
E'en to the city doors,
Where Lake and Sea do meet at last,
And stately ships, with flags of liberty,
Majestically float forth, as in the days long past.
The silver wave still laps the shore
Of many a moss-grown berg and pine-clad hill,
Girding the city in on every side,
Which tint with thousand shades the mirror'd blue beneath,
Proclaiming, by the warble of their birds,
Stockholm is Nature's still!
—L. MURIEL RAIKES BROMAGE in Chambers's Journal.

Differences of Speech Between the Sexes.

In describing the South American tribes whom he met with on his journeys, the Spanish traveler, F. de Azara, remarks on what he calls an extravagant singularity in the language of the Mbayas, a tribe who inhabit the valley of the Paraguay or its tributaries. The women, he says, and boys before their marriage, give to the words a different termination from that employed by the grown men, and sometimes even use different words, so that on hearing them you would say that they speak two dialects. Something similar, he goes on, might be observed in the town of Curuguaty, in Paraguay. There the women speak nothing but the Guarany language, and the men use only Guarany in talking to them, whereas, among themselves the men always speak Spanish. The reason of this, he proceeds to say, was that the Spaniards who founded Curuguaty married Indian wives, who continued to speak their native Indian language and taught it to their children, whereas, the men preserved the Spanish language among themselves through pride of race.

Differences between the speech of the two sexes have been observed among other South American tribes. Von Martius mentions that among the Arawaks "the mode of speech of the two sexes is often enough different. The difference appears not so much in the use of quite distinct words as in the inflections given to the same words." As instances, he says that for "yes" the Arawak men say "tase" or "hese," the women "tara" or "kisseira"; for "certainly," the men say "dukesse" or "heduhesi," the women "dukara" or "heduhara." The word "ehe," meaning "yes," may be used both by men and women. For "no" men and women alike say "kawake" or "koake." The men greet each other with "buili" or "buiuai," "Are you there?" to which the answer is "dailli" or "dailisi," "I am there." A woman, on the other hand, is greeted with "büiru," "Are you there?" to which she answers, "dailiuru." So R. Schomburgk remarked that a striking peculiarity of the Arawak language consists in possessing a number of words which only the men, and others which only the women, may pronounce. Among the Abipones of Paraguay the men say "hée" for "yes," but the women say "haa." Further, Von Martius observes that among the Guaycurus, and several other tribes of South America, we are confronted with the strange fact that the speech of the men is wholly, or at least in certain words, different from that of the women. This peculiar condition of things, as is well known, was first remarked among the Caribs, and in the Antilles, where they lived, it gave rise to the legend that on their arrival thither from the continent they had extirpated the male aborigines and married their women.

Col. Waring's Method.

From The Century.

Col. Waring's conception of an effective street-cleaning force as a body of men kept in form and held to duty by the iron grasp of military discipline was emphasized at the outset by the choice of Capt. F. M. Gibson and Major H. C. Cushing, both United States army officers, for leading positions in the department.

He further manifested his military tendencies by the methodical and thorough manner in which he brought order out of chaos, first, by putting the force in a unique white garb, and, second, by instilling in the minds of all that absolute discipline was the basis of successful organization, and that it must be observed and exercised to the letter. How well he succeeded in these efforts was shown by the grand parade of the uniformed force of the department in May, 1896, when, after a short period of daily drills at the conclusion of the day's work, the men marched down Fifth Avenue in platoon fronts, properly officered and with military tread and precision, a pride not only to themselves and their families, but to the citizens of New York City. After that parade the feeling of degradation on account of their uniforms, felt by many of the men, vanished forever. Since then more men have been willing to wear the uniform than could be provided with places.

When an emergency arose, Col. Waring was at the front like a General inspecting his line of battle. A fall of snow came the night after he took charge of the department, and at 3 o'clock in the morning, in his long military cloak and slouch hat, he sallied forth to direct the attack with shovel and cart, achieving results which amazed the citizens, who had never before seen the streets systematically and speedily cleared of snow. Touched by the sight of working women wetting their feet and skirts in snow and slush on their way to and from their daily tasks, Col. Waring gave particular attention to carting away the snow from the thoroughfares of the tenement-house districts. Only a short time elapsed after the white-duck street-cleaners were sneeringly nicknamed "Waring's Angels" before rich and poor alike had reason to regard them as angels of mercy.

Col. Waring's call to go to Havana in order to report on the sanitary condition and improvement of that pest-ridden city came as the order to advance under fire to a soldier. The prompt response was made like a soldier, and also the sacrifice.

Stealing a Ride.

From The Forum.

In modern times, with a country gridironed with railways, it is not necessary, except in sparsely settled communities, for the thief to steal the horse. All that is necessary is to steal the ride. It is a theft not of property, but simply of transportation. The ethical point raised, however, is precisely that which Lucian brought out so wittily in his dialogue between Charon and Menippus. The old ferryman having taken Menippus across the Styx demands his fare, and is told to "holler for it." Charon repeats his demand. "You cannot take what I haven't got," replies Menippus. "Is there any one who hasn't two cents?" says Charon. "I don't know about anybody else, I know that I haven't got it," replies the passenger, and he threatens the ferryman with personal violence. "But did you not know," says Charon, "that it is necessary to pay?" "What if I did? I had nothing to pay with. Is it necessary to refrain from dying?" Charon thinks he might levy on the passenger's bag; but finds nothing in it but the scanty remains of his last meal. Thus Lucian shows us that stealing transportation is a very old offense.

Pigmies.

From "In Dwarfland and Cannibal Country." A. B. Lloyd—

They are only four feet in height, but they are broad-chested, with muscles finely developed, short, thick neck, and small bullet head; the lower limbs were massive and strong to a degree. The chest was covered with black, curly hair, and most of the men wore thick, black beards. Each carried either bow and quiver of arrows or short throwing spear. Round their arms they wore iron rings, and some of them had these round their necks also. The women were very comely little creatures, and most attractive, with very light skins—lighter even than the men, being a light tan color; the usual flat nose and thick lips of the negro and black curly hair; but their eyes were of singular beauty, so bright and quick and restless they were that not for a second did they seem to fix their gaze on anything.

Ever Faithful Bobby.

From Chambers's Journal.

For not paying his annual 7s. of tribute another Edinburgh dog first came into notoriety by appearing in court in 1867. Summoned along with him was a compassionate restaurant keeper, who was accused of "harboring" the dog, for he had fed the desolate beast, who sat among the tombs which the windows of his house overlooked. The dog and his humane friend were tried before three Magistrates, who seasoned the law with mercy. After hearing Bobby's story they forgave him for not paying his rates, and so saved him from drinking a Lethean draught. Bobby's master, one Gray, died in 1858, and his chief—nay, almost only—mourner was his shaggy terrier, who refused to leave his grave in Greyfriars Churchyard. In vain he was harshly driven out. Bobby stubbornly returned to the spot where he had seen his master's coffin laid. He loitered for years with ineffaceable memory round the soon-effaced mound over the humble grave. Bobby's trial made him notorious.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts visited Greyfriars, and saw the Highland mourner sitting patiently watching the sacred spot. Mr. Gourlay Steell painted the leal little terrier. The masterless dog, fed on charity, had by an irony of fate great length of days granted to him, and when his lease of life ended, he, like his master, was buried in Greyfriars Churchyard. At the street corner near by the churchyard gate a granite fountain, with an effigy of the dog sitting on guard, bears this inscription: "A tribute to the affectionate fidelity of Greyfriars Bobby. In 1858 this faithful dog followed the remains of his master to Greyfriars Churchyard, and lingered near the spot until his death in 1872. With permission, erected by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts."

Chinese Criminal Law.

From Notes and Commentaries on Chinese Criminal Law. E. Alabaster.

Heli was guilty of hushing up for money the murder of one of his sons. Another son brought the case to light, and it was held that the father might benefit and be excused, while the son, on the other hand, was sentenced to 100 blows and three years' transportation for denouncing his brother's murder, because in doing so he had brought his father into danger of the law.

A father who buried his son alive was let off because the boy abused him; and it is quite permissible for a father to strangle his daughter if she misbehaves.

Are Churches Losing Their Power?

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in The North American Review.

The question is much discussed in the press, Are the churches losing their power? More fundamental is the question, What is the secret of such power as they possess? The question is much discussed in ministerial circles, Why do not more people go to church? More fundamental is the question, What is the secret of the attraction which draws to the churches, with such regularity, so many men and women, of different stations and of varying degrees of moral and intellectual culture? From the point of view of a pure secularist, the phenomenon is an extraordinary if not an insoluble one. To the markets the people go to procure the food required to support physical life; to the dry goods stores for clothing necessary for comfort or contributing to luxury; to the theatres, wearied with their work, they go to forget their toil in an hour of amusement; to the art galleries and the concert rooms, attracted by esthetic desires; to the schools, that in their youth they may obtain the results of the experience of the past, and so may live more intelligently, avoiding the blunders of their fathers. But why do they go to church?

Colonial Ladies and Indigo.

From Longman's.

The Colonial ladies were great gardeners, and the hours they passed with their fruits and flowers must have been moments of much pleasure in their busy lives. The most famous of these ladies was the daughter of George Lucas, a planter of Carolina, and at the same time Governor of Antigua, at which place he appears to have resided, leaving Miss Eliza at home. From Antigua he sent her all sorts of tropical seeds of fruits and flowers, to try if any would take kindly to the soil of Carolina. Eliza observed certain hopeful signs with regard to the indigo, and undismayed by repeated accidents to the young plants, at length obtained a good crop. Gov. Lucas was so delighted at this unlooked for success that he sent over an Englishman to teach Eliza the whole process of indigo working. The Englishman, bearing gifts, seems to have been rather a sly and tricky sort of person, but when did England ever get the better of America? The youthful Miss Lucas saw through the Englishman's dodges, (his name was Cromwell,) and "finally obtained a successful knowledge and application of the complex and annoying methods of extracting indigo." A bounty of 6d. a pound encouraged the planting, and through its profits more children were sent over from Carolina to be educated at home than from all the other Colonies put together. Indigo was looked upon at last as a sort of current coin, and it is on record that when a little boy was sent to school at Philadelphia he took with him a wagon of indigo to pay his expenses.

In the Beginning.

God took the dust and said, "Lo, I am there!"
And flung it forth on the empyrean free;
And Nature saw a star burst forth and be,
A throne of life and light divinely fair.

Then fell a raindrop in His hollow hand:
"Be thou its sovereign ocean!" murmured He;
And there arose a silver-turbaned sea
To frame the tropic glory of the land.

A spirit hovered near; He stayed its flight.
"Love, rule this life, and compass all the earth!"
And lovely Woman sprang to instant birth,
And where she reigns are joy and peace and right.
—C. E. BARNS, in The Criterion.

The Decline of Church Attendance.

Prof. C. A. Briggs in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

The pulpit used to be the chief means of instruction and of intellectual and moral stimulation for the people. The pulpit orator was the people's orator. The pulpit has in great measure lost its attractive power in this regard. The daily and weekly press have a greater influence in public instruction. The multiplication of cheap books also takes from the pulpit a large share of its influence in this regard. Oratory in legislative bodies has to a great extent lost its influence. Its place has been taken by simple, compact, time-saving statements, often printed but not delivered. Committees do the work which used to be done after discussion before the public. So the people will not listen now to the pulpit orator of former generations. They demand short, crisp sermons that bristle with points, and are practical and helpful. In other words, the oratorical and highly intellectual character of the pulpit which used to attract worshippers no longer attracts them. They feel that they can get more benefit in this regard by reading in the comfort of the home.

Multitudes of people can no longer be induced to attend church to be instructed by the minister or to get his judgment on topics of the time, or to be stirred by his eloquence; they can get all these things cheaper and easier by reading at home. When, now, this is reinforced by the fact that multitudes dislike the doctrines of the Church, and resent them when they are preached, we can easily understand that church attendance should decline very greatly from this reason.

The German Emperor at Work.

From Good Words.

The correspondence addressed to the Emperor is enormous, but the bulk of it, chiefly petitions, is opened and dealt within the Civil Cabinet, only the letters of princely personages and others of which the handwriting is recognized being opened by him personally. These have to be replied to either by himself or by secretaries, according to marginal notes made by him, and then the cuttings from various newspapers, pasted in folios, are laid before him. Each of the chief Ministers of State and heads of departments of the army and navy has one or two fixed days of the week on which he is received by the Emperor, and at these interviews all business connected with the department is transacted and his orders taken on all matters requiring such. Various interviews are also accorded in the forenoon to officers and others who have reports to made, and thus the day is filled up till luncheon, a meal the Emperor always takes with the Empress and his elder children, the younger ones joining the circle afterward. Usually there are one or two guests and quite a small suite in attendance at the midday meal, which is light and very simple.

The afternoon is taken up with more work, and then the Emperor, frequently accompanied by the Empress, rides, drives, or plays tennis for a couple of hours, returning in time for more work before dinner, which is at 7 in Summer and 8 in Winter. Work again follows dinner and precedes an early retirement to bed. Such is the normal programme of the Emperor's day; but, as may be imagined, it is frequently broken in upon by military duties and inspections, by representations, especially in Winter, when numerous receptions, balls, festivals, concerts, and State dinners take place, and by political business.

From the Ghosts of Tempe.

Not the old Valley, but where Hadrian made
His little Hellas; where, dark overgrown,
With aged ilex now, the ruined stone
Looses memorial voice which makes a moan
When the wind rises; here the Ghosts have strayed
For centuries, unhappy ghosts, that stiff
Mutter at twilight down the cavernous hill.
—MAUD CAULDWELL BERRY in The Atlantic.

Chinese Secret Societies.

From Good Words.

These secret societies are of all kinds. Many are trade unions as simple as those which prevail in this country. Others are of a political character, and seek the overthrow of the Government. Others, again, are merely aggregations of thieves and murderers combined for mutual protection. In their origin these societies were laudable, and Europe has not been without bodies of the same character. It was the impossibility of getting justice at the hands of the officials that led to the formation of secret vigilance committees all over the empire. These became very powerful in time, and then their degeneration—inevitable in any country, but how much more so in China?—set in. Wherever the Chinese go they take their secret societies with them. And it may be taken as a rule that every Chinaman belongs to one of them. The most innocent and well-meaning may be a member of one of the most criminal. He cannot help himself. It is a case of join or be murdered. For the wider the membership the more wealthy the chief officers and the greater the security of the whole.

Sometimes these societies get up fights, when at the signal—the beating of a gong in a special manner—peaceful citizens will be seen to rush from their shops, armed with murderous-looking tridents, swords, spears—often enough made out of bamboo, with the tip sharpened and hardened in the fire—and other instruments of offense that one might never have suspected they possessed. Often they make a great row, cut each other about, prevent any business from being done, and finally disperse on the approach of the police without a single death occurring, for all their theatrical ferocity. Again, the fight may last for days and be characterized by a large number of fatalities, the victims being as a rule fearfully gashed about. Wherever European government has come into contact with them these societies have been nearly stamped out. They made a great struggle for it in Singapore, but they have practically been suppressed, and any that arise now generally secret with an early dissolution. At the same time the more innocent are allowed to exist on condition that they are registered; so that an oversight can be kept on them by the authorities.

Getting Rid of Etiquette.

From a Memorial of the Duchess of Teck.

Miss —— called at Cambridge cottage to take the Princess's directions on a parish matter, and was astonished to find her in the garden running round the flower beds as hard as she could go. "Why are you running so fast, Princess?" Miss —— ventured to inquire. "To get rid of the etiquette," was the reply; "we have just had a visit from the Emperor of ——."

The Maid Who Was "Plain."

From Notes and Queries.

This is the epitaph of Margaret Robinson, who died in 1816:

This maid no elegance of form possess'd;
No earthly love defil'd her sacred breast;
Hence free she liv'd from the deceiver man;
Heaven meant it as a blessing; she was plain.

The Valet. His Opportunity.

From The Cornhill.

The Comte de Brienne, talking of the violence of some masters toward their servants, said that on one occasion, having corrected his valet for some grave dereliction of duty, he had forgotten the matter when, the next morning, while shaving him, the man suddenly held the razor to his throat, saying: "Whose turn is it to-day, Monsieur le Comte?" "A moi toujours; continue," was the calm reply. "He finished shaving me, and we were mutually pleased with each other"; but relations became somewhat strained after such an incident, and the Comte gave him a hundred louis and his dismissal. "Never beat your servants, young men," he concluded; "your lives are at their mercy, and you would find it hard, as I did, to owe it to one of them."

The Boer Representative in Europe.

From London Truth.

Dr. Leyds is a native of Java. A tropical climate has given him a touch of graceful ease that is not Batavian. He stands well being buttonholed, says what is best under the circumstances to say, and seems to have diplomatic intuition. The face might be described as a razor face; and yet he has almost the same profile as the poet Kirke White. It was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church who recommended Dr. Leyds to President Krüger.

How the Japanese Look at It.

From The International Magazine.

Perhaps no other country than Japan has received so much unstinted praise in the periodical literature of the last two decades. But this is not enough to satisfy a native of Japan. He knows that the powerful and respected nations of the world are often criticised, and even bitterly attacked, for certain shortcomings. Nothing has less influence upon a sober and thoughtful Japanese than laudatory descriptions of the country and the people. He suspects that this sort of eulogy is not thoroughly sincere. It is like the applause that is given to a dog standing on his hind legs—nothing remarkable in itself, but remarkable for him. What the Japanese prizes more than anything else is, in essence, what all people ask for, namely, recognition based on mutual respect or equality. Failing to receive this, he prefers the severest criticism, if not made in a carping spirit. In fact, a Japanese resents the gushing attitude toward the art, the scenery, or the refined manners of his country, because he is aware that these are really not the objects of national worship in Occidental countries. The fundamental desires for equality stir him more than any other ideal virtue or power.

England's Black Allies.

From Collier's Weekly.

The South African Basutos would be a difficult nation to suppress and bring under control again if once armed. They are a warlike and superior Kafir tribe, numbering over 220,000, and have adopted more of the civilized manners and ways of the white settlers than any other of the South African natives. Fully 50,000 of them are said to be adherents of the different Christian missionaries who have labored among them. They have never been disarmed, and in an emergency they would prove a formidable foe in the field. The paramount chief today is Lerothodi, a man of great force and energy, and highly civilized. He is the direct successor of Moshesh, the famous chief who built up the Basuto kingdom out of the fugitive clans that were driven southward in the first decade of the present century.

The English had a clash with the Basutos in 1848 after their victory over the Boers, and they were severely defeated in the opening campaign, and before a larger reinforcement of English could be dispatched to the scene Moshesh prudently sued for terms of peace. This wily move saved the Basutos from an exterminating war with the English, and made the two nations live peaceably together for upward of half a century. The English, in fact, became their protectors and advisers. When the war between the Basutos and the Boers of the Orange Free State broke out ten years later, the paramount chief, Moshesh, appealed to the Governor of Cape Colony, who interfered and settled the disputed boundary question. This was repeated again in 1865, when the Boers made a supreme effort to annihilate the Basutos, whom they accused of stealing their cattle. This time the English declared the Basutos English subjects, and the Free State had to settle the matter with the British High Commissioner.

Interchange of Civilities.

From The Daily Chronicle.

Yesterday at Ladysmith the Boers, with fine simplicity, sent to our ambulance camp for some chlorodyne, because they had run short of it, and were troubled with dysentery like ourselves. Being at heart a kindly people, we gave them what they wanted and a little brandy besides. The British soldier thereupon invents the satire that Joubert asked for some forage because his horses were hungry, and Sir George White replied "I would very gladly accede to your request, but have only enough forage myself to last three years."

Humors of Organ Blowers.

From Longman's.

An Irishman had been obtained at a pinch to blow an organ. The player was ready and the signal was given, but no wind came. The signal was repeated a second time, and again a third time, but still without result. The delay was becoming awkward, the congregation was getting uneasy; what was to be done? Choristers and organist now united in shouts of "Blow! blow! blow!" Not the slightest zephyr stirred within the windchest. At length the organist hastened to the blower's sanctum. And what a sight it was that met his eyes! Clinging with heels and hands to the long wooden handle of the bellows, there hung the son of Erin, his eyes starting from their sockets and his cheeks distended and crimson, blowing as if for dear life into the end of that long wooden handle! The anecdote of the ex-sailor blower is not so funny, but it is in keeping. The old tar when he went to blow took off his boots and his coat, and—if it were warm—nearly everything else; "for," said he in explanation, "I can 'old on better."

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

Needless Suffering.

THE BEST YEARS OF ONE WOMAN'S LIFE SPENT IN A VAIN SACRIFICE OF SELF.

There is a clever story by De Maupassant which throws a searchlight across the sea of suffering, and gives a glimpse of the horrors hidden in its depths. It is the story of a young Frenchwoman, not long married, whose husband held an official position. An invitation comes to a great ball and the young wife longs to attend but feels that she could not venture upon so splendid a function without jewels which she does not possess and cannot afford to buy. At this juncture, while calling on a friend of her school days, not yet far away, she tells of her desire and embarrassment. To her delight her

friend, who is wealthy, offers her the loan of a beautiful diamond necklace. She accepts the loan joyfully and duly attends the ball. But by an evil chance the necklace is stolen from her. Not daring to go to her friend and confess the loss, for fear of unjust suspicions, she and her husband mortgage their future to obtain a diamond necklace, as like to the one lost as possible. The jewels are returned. The exchange is unnoticed by the school friend who soon after sets out to make her residence in another part of the country.

Then begins the life-long struggle to pay for the substituted jewels. All pleasures have to be denied. The most rigid economy of dress and living are practiced, and slowly in long years this debt of many thousand francs is cleared off. But this long struggle deeply marks the character of the unfortunate wife. She neglects herself and loses her freshness and fairness. Her husband becomes a sloven. Both are bitter of speech. The meanness of their living grows upon them and makes them mean, and when the debt is finally paid it finds the still young woman, old in looks and in her way of life.

About this time the old-time school friend returns to Paris and calls are exchanged. The healthy, radiant young matron just home again can hardly recognize in her friend the sparkling young woman to whom she lent the necklace.

"What have you been doing with yourself?" she cries. "You look faded, old, worn-out, as if life had held the cup of misery unceasingly to your lips."

And then the old-young woman tells the story of the loss of the necklace, the substituted jewels and the long years of sacrifice and suffering endured in order to pay the debt.

"What!" cries her friend, "you have done all that! Why did you not come to me and tell me? I could have saved you all these years of useless suffering. I did not lend you the real gems, but a paste imitation."

Fancy the feelings of the unhappy woman who learns that she has suffered needlessly. That all the pleasures and pursuits she has been shut out from might have been hers; that her face might yet have been fair, and her form young if she had only not kept silence at that time of crisis.

A WOMAN'S WASTED LIFE.

That was how one woman's life was wasted in needless sacrifice and suffering. There are thousands and tens of thousands of other women who lead a life of suffering more pitiable and even more unnecessary. There are women to whom each recurring month brings a time of torment; women whose vitality is oozing away because of unchecked drains upon the womanly strength; women who have borne children at such a penalty of pain that life has scarcely a pleasure left for them; women again who know the burning torment of inflammation and the gnawing agony of ulceration, until the misery seems past bearing.

And all this suffering is needless in ninety-eight cases out of every hundred. And in the two exceptional cases the conditions can be greatly helped and the suffering alleviated.

Ninety-eight suffering women in every hundred can be cured. That is very large statement. It needs support by facts and figures. It needs verifying. And, fortunately, nothing is easier than such verification. In the past thirty years and over, Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., assisted by his staff of nearly a score of specialists, has treated and cured more than half a million women, and the record of these cures shows that only in two cases out of every hundred was there a failure to make a perfect and perm

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Events of the Week Draw Many Woman Visitors.

THE PUERTO RICAN SITUATION

Appearance of Miss Leila Herbert's Book—Popularity of the Congressional Library.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Washington has had a week of great variety in weather, legislative events, and "side shows." There were ten inches of snow on the ground on Saturday, and on Thursday afternoon the crocuses and dandelions were smiling through the blackened remains of snow-banks in the White House gardens. Wednesday night the President held the last of the White House receptions, and the rain poured in torrents. The invitation was to the public, and a very considerable throng of the public, including, as a matter of course, a proportion of transients, was glad to brave the storm in order to see how the White House looks when decorated with flowers and inhabited by throngs of prominent and well-dressed persons. The event to which attention has been most conspicuously directed was the annual Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. No similar event draws to this city so many women. Many of them do not bother themselves with escorts, but they swarm in the best hotels and upon the streets in going to or from the theatre which they rent for the entire week, officer with ladies, police with volunteer junior members of the organization, and occupy every day for hours and hours, with so little devotion to the rules of parliamentary procedure that the rulings of the presiding officer are a constant source of amusement to the reporters, who have been so long in contact with parliamentary practice that most of them understand it as if it were a language acquired by mere inspiration of the local atmosphere. The Daughters come to Washington with many fine frocks and they vie with each other in displaying them at many functions. Receptions in honor of the Daughters have been of almost daily occurrence, one at the White House being a very notable one, and that by Senator Depew on Thursday night in the Corcoran House to the delegates to the congress from the State of New York, one of the most elegant and enjoyable. The Daughters appear to have been much too busy with their own affairs to give much attention to the Congress of the United States. Hosts of them made the trip to Mount Vernon on Washington's Birthday, as a sort of pilgrimage as well as a privilege, and the Congressional Library has daily interested throngs of women, decked out with the badges of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

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Something like a split in the Republican Party was suggested early in the week, when the bill to impose upon Puerto Rican trade a quarter of the customs duties of the Dingley law came up for discussion. The managers of the House appear to have blundered into a position with their eyes open and with a reasonable certainly that their blunder was likely to lead to a party division. The President and the Secretary of War, having in their possession the reports and recommendations of Governor General Davis of Puerto Rico, yet both being undoubted Republicans and unquestionably not opponents of protection as a Republican policy, weighed all the facts and told the Congress that the condition of the Puerto Ricans was such as to lead them to ask that to the island be afforded all the advantages to be derived from the enjoyment of free trade with the United States. Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee introduced a bill to carry out the President's recommendations. When the committee came to consider the bill it discovered, in what light has not yet been revealed, that it was not advisable to give free trade to Puerto Rico. Mr. Payne, who ought to have been aware of the feelings of the President, and at liberty, if the President had changed his mind, to make a statement to that effect, which would have been believed, uttered no audible remonstrance against his proposed reversal. Constitutional questions arose, one member saying that if Puerto Rico had become amenable to the laws of the United States it should be in the way of enjoying the advantages of that protection; the other side striving to make the point that the Constitution did not yet quite fit Puerto Rico, and therefore the laws in the United States and Puerto Rico need not be uniform. Many statements have been made to show that the Constitutional question is really of little weight in deciding the present fate of our new possession. What will determine the issue is the feeling that Puerto Rico, now under our dominion, and dreadfully smitten by war and storm, shall be afforded a fair chance to recover and regain the ability to become self-supporting.

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With timely appropriateness, but with the awakening among many of melancholy reflections, a book has made its appearance in Washington from Harper & Brother's establishment, and has become a topic of interesting conversation among those who have been familiar with the society of the capital since about the beginning of the second term of President Cleveland. The book is "The First American; His Homes and His Households." The author was Leila Herbert, the daughter of former Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert. The volume is one of less than 200 pages, but it is printed on heavy paper, and the illustrations are made in full sympathy with the deep feeling of admiration and reverence for the subject that is manifested in every touch of a sensitive pen. Miss Herbert died a little more than three years ago, just as she had reached her thirtieth year. This work had been completed a year earlier. To those who had met the author, as she presided over the home of her father or appeared at many social functions as the representative of the Secretary of the Navy, the preface by Miss Molly Elliot Seawell will prove a revelation of unsuspected interest in books, literature, and public affairs, and persons by Miss Herbert, whose life appears in the light of this simple sketch of it to have been one continuous struggle to broader view and interest and to keep the world from suspecting any such ambition. To those who have visited the home of Washington at Mount Vernon in anything like the receptive spirit it will not be surprising that it was as the youngest Regent of the Mount Vernon Association, taking the place made vacant by the death of her mother, that Miss Herbert, a regular attendant at the meetings of the Regents, acquired in these frequent visits the inspiration that led her to write the story of Washington at home. The volume has a very excellent portrait of Miss Herbert as a frontispiece.

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Six blocks north of the Capitol and directly on North Capitol Street is the office of the Public Printer. When Congress is in session there is no other officer of the Government upon whom more frequent and urgent calls are made. Bills introduced are wanted in printed form as soon as they have crossed the desk of the Clerk in the House or the Senate. Reports are eagerly sought for as soon as made. Speeches are needed for revision promptly, and yet the only communication between the Capitol and the Printing Office up to this time in the year 1900 is a wagon, coming and going at infrequent but regular intervals. The telephone makes it possible to get inquiries and answers to them back and forth, but long after pneumatic tubes have been proved highly useful in many other places has the Congress made a serious attempt to establish such a method of conveyance between these two points. Many years ago, it was related by the late Ben: Perley Poore, there was an unsuccessful attempt to provide a pneumatic tube service for the carriage of small parcels between the printer and his employer. Senator Chandler and Representative Sprague have both introduced bills to authorize the laying of the tubes and the provision of the necessary plant for this purpose. Since it has been determined to erect the new Printing Office on the site of the old one, the objection to setting up this service has disappeared along with some of the promoters of the erection of a new building on premises conspicuous chiefly for the incumbrances upon them.

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A man in office, and with a good prospect of holding on to it, if it be an office in which there is a chance to win favor by the judicious use of patronage, may now and then expect to be honored with gifts by those dependent upon his good-will. Now and then a man turns up and gets out of office without losing the esteem of his former employes after he has ceased to be in the way of retaining or dismissing. Col. R. J. Bright recently left the office of Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, to make room for Col. J. M. Ransdell. Bright was peculiarly constituted, so as to fit both the exacting Senators and the employes who sometimes found the exacting employer irritating and his rules burdensome. He was severe and considerate at the same time. The success with which he discharged his duties accounts for the hesitation of the Senate in letting him go. His popularity with his subordinates was attested a few nights ago, when a company of them waited on him and presented to him a complete set of handsome office furniture, a silver and cut-glass inkstand, and a bamboo fishing rod of the handsomest kind. Bright is a fisherman of the most devout and untruthful description, and his appreciation of the fishing rod was not less touching to the thirty or forty Senate employes than his doubt about his ability to properly use the handsome furniture with which the Senate employes expected him to resume private business. The gifts were conveyed with a pretty little speech of appreciation of Col. Bright's uniform kindness while in office, and then the ex-Sergeant at Arms "baited" the new fishing apparatus and demonstrated the possibility of extracting sport from the mere association with the implements of fishermen, even when they are not exhibited near silvan lakes or limpid streams.

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"Yes," said Assistant Librarian Spofford, Friday, looking over the well-filled circles of desks in the rotunda of the Congressional Library, "we have a rather large school, and all our students seem to be very comfortable. No; I do not see how we ever accommodated half the people who wanted to read in the old quarters, and I am at a loss to understand where all the new patrons of the library come from. This is about the number of persons to be found in the library at 3 o'clock on an afternoon when the weather is fair. Nothing that I imagine could be more comfortable for those who desire to read up or to follow a line of references. We simply could not go back to the old conditions and get along." When Mr. Spofford talked this way every desk seemed to be occupied, yet there was such silence in the rotunda that no student could possibly complain of being interfered with in any way. The rotunda, by the way, is apparently complete, with all the statues in place and the scheme of decoration perfected, but Mr. Spofford said that there were a few details lacking. Over the door of entrance to the rotunda is a fine large clock. It does not seem to lack anything, but Mr. Spofford says that the decorations included in the design have not been furnished by Flanigan, the Paris contractor who engaged to supply the clock, but as the contract provided that nothing should be paid upon the contract price until the clock was completed, the bronze decorations lacking, and which have been awaited for two years, will not be paid for until the whole is finished. Next to the Washington Monument the Congressional Library is the favorite sight for visitors. Not the least of its attractions is the restaurant in the top story of the building. It is bright and attractive, the prices are not high, the quality and service are scrutinized by the Superintendent, and the tables are likely to be overcrowded each day betwen 12 and 3.

E. G. D.

CIVIL SERVICE DISPUTE.

Commissioner Brewer's Denial of Chandler Charges in Gallinger Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The forthcoming appendix to the annual report of the Civil Service Commission will contain a statement by Commissioner Mark S. Brewer, Chairman of the committee to investigate the charges against Senator Gallinger of unlawful assessment of Federal office holders of New Hampshire in the canvass of 1898. The statement is in reply to allegations of Senator Chandler against the commission and Mr. Brewer.

Commissioner Brewer denies every allegation of wrong-doing. He says he did not seek the Chairmanship of the committee to investigate the Gallinger charges, that he did not prejudge the case, and is still undecided as to its merits, but is certain sufficient proof to convict was lacking. Collusion with either side is denied. The whole investigation was carried on in an impartial manner.

FIELD AND TRAP SHOOTING.

Trap shooters who contemplate entering for the Grand American Handicap should bear in mind that the entries will close on March 24. Entries should be made with Edward Banks, at 318 Broadway. Capt. J. A. H. Dressel, Secretary-Treasurer of the Inter-State Association, said, in an interview with a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES, that ample facilities would be given, after the Grand American Handicap, for shooting any matches that may be arranged.

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Fred Gilbert defeated J. A. R. Elliott at Hot Springs, Ark., last week, in the contest for the E. C. Cup, one of the best-known target champicnship trophies. The scores were: Gilbert, 47 breaks at unknown angles, 48 at experts, and 38 at doubles, a total of 133. Elliott broke 44 at unknown angles, 44 at experts, and 36 at doubles. Total, 124. The conditions called for 50 targets at unknown angles, 50 expert rules and 25 pairs.

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Walter W. Watrous of the Shooting Committee of the Cartaret Gun Club denied that there will be any matches shot on the club grounds by professionals. "This is an amateur club," he said, "and all professionals are barred from shooting here. There is no truth either in the statement that our grounds will be moved from the present place. A number of members of the golf club have objected to shooting in such close proximity to their course. As a matter of fact, there is a little danger at one of their greens that is close to our boundary fence, but it is so seldom that one of the gunners shoots high enough to clear the fence that no one has as yet been injured. If the golf club make it worth our while to move, we will go a little further out on Hempstead Plains, and in addition to the traps and shooting box, we will build a large clubhouse."

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Robert A. Welch, Daniel I. Bradley, J. W. P. Stuart, Walter W. Watrous, and William S. Edey of the Carteret Gun Club will represent the United States in the Grand Prix de Paris at Monte Carlo in May. The men will sail on April 25.

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Aaron J. Woodruff, the veteran wing shot of Elizabeth, N. J., has issued a challenge to shoot any sportsman in Union County under the following conditions: Fifty birds for $100—and the price of the birds. Mr. Woodruff expresses a preference for "Nate" Astfalk to accept his defi.

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The second contest for the Eagle Cup is scheduled for Feb. 28 on the grounds of the South Side Gun Club, at Newark. C. W. Feigenspan at present holds the trophy, having captured it in the match with J. S. S. Remsen, President of the Brooklyn Gun Club.

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The Lyndhurst Shooting Association is about to lose the services of Thomas W. Morfey, who has been the moving spirit of that organization since its inception. Mr. Morfey has been engaged by the Inter-State Park Association, the contract beginning on March 1, and continuing in force for a year. Morfey's duties will be to look out for the bird supply at the new grounds, care for them, and handle them from the time they arrive at Queens until they go to the traps. It is a position that requires a great deal of care, owing to the difficulty of maintaining in perfect fettle the large number of birds that will be required.

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Louis H. Schortemeier is making arrangements for a three days' tournament at live birds on the Dexter Park grounds. The dates are May 2, 3, and 4, and the details will be published in a few days.

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The Fish and Game Commissioners of Maine stated in their annual report, which was made public within the past week, that deer are as numerous as ever, while caribou have entirely disappeared from the State. There is also a scarcity of mature bull moose. Cow moose and young bulls are plentiful. The report shows that during the past year 7,597 deer were killed, 1,421 fewer than in 1898. Fifty-five bears and wildcats and foxes without number were killed during the year, and the Game Warden's returns show that 141,412 pounds of game fish were taken.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Use of "Hopples" Deplored by Lovers of the Pacer.

T. W. LAWSON'S PURCHASES

Burns Handicap—Imp to Run at Bennings Meeting—Right to Withdraw Horses from a Race.

It is not so long ago that the pacer, the fastest of the light-harness horses, was despised for racing purposes, and it is only his merit as an animal of extreme speed that has forced him to the front in harness racing. In all racing nowadays speed is the magnet that draws crowds, and the superior speed of the "side-wheeler" has brought him hosts of friends. So strongly has the pacer advanced in the estimation of the harness-racing public that scarcely a trotting meeting is held now that does not contain on its programme a fair number of pacing events, and it is a matter of interest to note that the crack pacers like Joe Patchen, Star Pointer, John R. Gentry, Robert J., Searchlight, and Anaconda have drawn larger crowds than ever a contest of speed between trotters has drawn. But there is one thing about the pacer that even his stanchest admirer deplores, and that is the mechanical contrivance called "hopples" which is used in many cases to produce the gait. The use of the unsightly device jars on the genuine lover of the horse as the use of "the dope" on a thoroughbred does when the preparation is used to stimulate a running horse to extreme speed. In a commercial sense the use of the straps to produce a pacer is a great hindrance, for a horse that can accept the side gait only through the use of hopples brings a smaller price than a free pacer of lower speed. Road drivers as well as owners of light-harness racers want speed—the highest possible rate of speed—and they will pay big prices for it if they can get it without having to resort to artificial contrivances to obtain it.

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Few of the New York horsemen at the recent speed sale of the Fasig-Tipton Company in Madison Square Garden realized that the quiet man who bid modestly but firmly until he secured whatever horses he wanted was the representative of Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston millionaire, who paid such a big price for a unique specimen of carnation some time ago. The quiet bidder gave his name as H. Gray, and the few campaigners who knew him wondered who "Herb" Gray, as they knew him, was buying for. It has developed that Gray came over from Boston with instructions from Thomas W. Lawson to secure Thomas C., 2:11¾, at any price, and that he secured him as cheaply as $2,200 was due only to the fact that the speculators did not know that Mr. Lawson had made up his mind to have him. Mr. Lawson will have probably one of the best equipped stables on the light harness circuit this Spring. He began last year to get together a string of harness racers, and he resolved to get up a stable second to none. Early in October Mr. Lawson went to Lexington, Ky., and on the eve of the Kentucky Futurity he agreed to pay $17,000 for Boralma in case he won the big race. Then he went into the betting ring and bet enough money to win $33,000. Boralma did win, and out of his winnings Mr. Lawson paid for him, and with the surplus he bought a number of other horses. Harold S., a three-year-old by Starkirk-Russella, the latter a full sister to Maud S., is another of Mr. Lawson's string.

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Harness & Brossman, the owners of the black mare Imp, have decided to give last year's Suburban winner an early start this season. They have already put the mare into training, and they will race her, they say, at the Bennings meeting this Spring. The Washington track is in excellent condition now, and Imp, with a number of other good ones that will race there, will be shipped to the track by March 1.

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John E. Madden, who first came into prominence in the turf world when he brought out the flying Hamburg, and who has since then failed to let a season pass without bringing out at least one high-class two-year-old, is again in harness for the season of 1900. His horses have been shipped to Louisville, Ky., and they will be trained over the Churchhill Downs. He has in all eighteen horses in the string that is to be prepared, and they number among them such good ones as Gulden, Starbright, and Kilmarnock. The latter, although he did not show any really good form until late in the season, looked then as if he would, with proper handling, make a good three-year-old. He has the speed necessary and the ability to go a route, and these qualities should make a handy horse of him this year. Most of Mr. Madden's two-year-olds are royally bred youngsters, and their owner expects there is a champion in the bunch.

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The main topic of interest among the racing men who follow the Californian game in this city through the medium of the poolrooms, is the Burns Handicap, which will be run on Saturday. A ten-thousand-dollar purse is hung up for the handicap, and the best handicap horses in California have been prepared for it. Bannockburn, F. W. Brode, Advance Guard, Rosinante, David Tenny, Potente, Scotch Plaid, Bendoran, Formero, King Carnival, Napamax, and Topmast are among the best of those that are considered probable starters.

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Owners who wish to withdraw their horses from a race have a precedent now to point to when they argue the case with the judges. James G. Milburn, a well-known trotting-horse man, recently obtained a verdict for $2,000 against the Carnegie (Penn.) Trotting Association for the death of his pacer Reynolds M., 2:29¾. The horse was taken sick during a race on the Carnegie Association's track last Fall, and Mr. Milburn asked permission to withdraw him. The judges refused, and the next day the pacer died. Mr. Milburn claimed that his death was due to the inforced racing when in poor condition, and the jury promptly rendered a verdict against the trotting association. The result may be instrumental in causing trotting associations to have a veterinary in attendance at regular meetings.

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Turfmen generally, as well as those who only occasionally visit the race track, are rejoiced at the fate of the bill recently introduced in the Senate at Albany which aimed at shortening the racing season in this State. The bill has been laid on the shelf, and will probable not be heard of again. As it stands now, and only after hard work by the ruling spirits in the turf world to make it so, the racing law is satisfactory to all concerned. Racing and breeding interests thrive under it, and the agricultural associations, through the racing tax, are properly cared for. Those who have the real interests of the sport at heart believe that too much legislation can work only harm to the turf and they are content to leave well enough alone.

Columbia's Indoor Meet.

Relay racing will be the feature of the indoor meeting to be held under the auspices of the Columbia University Athletic Association at the Eighth Regiment Armory on March 17. The one-mile interscholastic relay race will be one of the star events. Teams from Cutler, Berkeley, Trinity, Columbia Grammar, Fordham "Prep" and Brooklyn High Schools and Pratt Institute have been entered for this event. There will also be races between teams from the Law School and Physicians and Surgeons, sophomore and freshmen, and College of the City of New York and New York University. This indoor meet shows a general revival of track athletics at Columbia.

Yale and Annapolis to Race.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24.—Communication has been opened between Yale and Annapolis naval authorities relative to a crew race this Spring similar to that rowed last May between these institutions. The race will probably be rowed late in May, and, as last year, will be over a two-mile course. The place will be near Annapolis. The Yale managers intend to send the second crew of 'Varsity substitutes to Annapolis.

YACHTING DATES FOR 1900.

Schedule of Events That Will Interest Corinthian Sailors in This Vicinity —Lively Season Is Promised.

From present indications the yacht-racing season in the vicinity of New York and along Long Island Sound will be one of the liveliest in the history of the sport. Already the Executive Committee of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound has compiled the schedule of racing dates that will be submitted at the March meeting of the delegates of the association, which this year will be held in the rooms of the Yachtsmen's Club in the Royalton, Forty-fourth Street, west of Fifth Avenue.

The season will be formally opened by the special regatta of the Huguenot Yacht Club on Saturday, May 19, and with few exceptions the dates scheduled for last season will be retained by the clubs that gave races during 1899. In addition to the contests scheduled below, the Bridgeport, Huguenot, and Manhasset Bay Clubs will give their weekly club races for dories, the Knickerbocker Club will be out with a one-design class of small boats, the Horseshoe Harbor Club will hold its regular weekly club races for catboats, and the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club will hold races four times a month for one-design knockabouts.

The Race Committee of the Seawanhaka Club issued a circular yesterday to club members, with the purpose of re-establishing the Corinthian list. It is the intention of the committee when the list is complete to send a copy to each owner of a racing yacht and invite them to make up their Corinthian crews from it.

The following is the schedule of dates that will probably be accepted without alteration:

Saturday, May 19, Huguenot Yacht Club, special regatta; Saturday, May 26, New Rochelle Yacht Club, special regatta; Saturday, May 26, Larchmont Yacht Club, opening day; Wednesday, May 30, Harlem Yacht Club, annual regatta; Wednesday, May 30, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, special regatta; Wednesday, May 30, New Haven Yacht Club, opening regatta; Wednesday, May 30, Penataquit-Corinthian Yacht Club, opening regatta; Wednesday, May 30, Atlantic Yacht Club, opening day and regatta; Saturday, June 2, Knickerbocker Yacht Club, annual regatta; Saturday, June 9, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, annual regatta; Thursday, June 14, Atlantic Yacht Club, annual regatta; Saturday, June 16, Larchmont Yacht Club, Spring regatta, Thursday, June 21, New York Yacht Club, annual regatta; Saturday, June 23, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, annual regatta; Saturday, June 30, New Rochelle Yacht Club, annual regatta; Tuesday, July 3, Stamford Yacht Club, annual regatta; Wednesday, July 4, Larchmont Yacht Club, annual regatta; Wednesday, July 4, Atlantic Yacht Club, course rendezvous; Wednesday, July 4, Riverside Yacht Club, annual regatta; Wednesday, July 4, Penataquit-Corinthian Yacht Club, club regatta; Saturday, July 7, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, annual regatta; Saturday, July 14, American Yacht Club, annual regatta; Saturday, July 21, Riverside Yacht Club, annual regatta; July 21-28, Larchmont race week; Saturday, July 28, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, special regatta; Saturday, Aug. 4, Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club, annual regatta; Saturday, Aug. 4, Penataquit-Corinthian Yacht Club, open regatta; Saturday, Aug. 4, Knickerbocker Yacht Club, cruise begins; Monday, Aug. 6, New York Yacht Club, cruise begins; Saturday, Aug. 11, Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club, annual regatta; Wednesday, Aug. 15, American Yacht Club, open regatta; Saturday, Aug. 18, Huguenot Yacht Club, annual regatta; Monday, Aug. 20, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, special regatta; Saturday, Aug. 25, Huntington Yacht Club, annual regatta; Saturday, Sept. 1, Larchmont Yacht Club, special regatta; Saturday, Sept. 1, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, special regatta; Saturday, Sept. 1, Sachem's Head Yacht Club, annual regatta; Saturday, Sept. 1, Penataquit-Corinthian Yacht Club, Fall club regatta; Saturday, Sept. 8, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, Fall club regatta; Saturday, Sept. 8, Larchmont Yacht Club, special regatta; Saturday, Sept. 15, American Yacht Club, special regatta.

The Larchmont, New York, Atlantic, and Penataquit-Corinthian Yacht Clubs are not enrolled in the Long Island Sound Association.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

John B. Herreshoff, "the blind designer" of Bristol, sailed for Bermuda on the steamer Trinidad last week.

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The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Huguenot Yacht Club of New Rochelle, which was held a few days ago at the arena: Commodore—Henry E. Janes, launch Maud; Vice Commodore—W. B. Greeley, sloop Bingo; Rear Commodore—J. Nelson Gould, raceabout Edwina III.; Secretary—C. C. Allen; Treasurer—L. C. Ketchum; Trustees to Serve Two Years—T. E. Kitching and W. P. Haines. The meeting was followed by the annual banquet, and several handsome prizes, won in the club's regattas last Summer, were on exhibition.

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The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, which was held on Feb. 13: Commodore—Francis S. Turner; Vice Commodore—C. F. Larzerlere; Rear Commodore—C. H. Oliver; Measurer—R. C. Hopkins; Secretary—William Cagger; Treasurer—Willard Graham; Trustees to Serve Three Years—C. H. Humphreys and James Reilly; Race Committee—Paul H. Jeannot, F. W. Kearney, and F. C. Tossberg; Membership Committee—A. S. Richoffer, C. H. Frost, and Joseph Gans; Nominating Committee—S. S. Golding, M. J. Hanly, William Cagger, G. C. Schafler, Christian Bahr, and R. L. Neville.

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The damage by fire to the steam yacht Elsa, formerly the Black Pearl, which was badly burned in Tebo's Basin on Feb. 3, has been fixed at a cost of $5,000. The Elsa is owned by Evans R. Dick of Philadelphia.

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The big schooner Constellation, New York Yacht Club is fitting out at Lawley's yards, at South Boston, for a cruise to Bermuda and the West Indies.

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J. Fred Ackerman has purchased the schooner vesta from the Rev. James D. Dougherty. The Vesta was one of the contestants in the famous ocean race of 1866. She has been laid up at Greenport for several years.

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In its card giving directions as to how to reach Café Liberty, 257 East Houston Street, where the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has its dinner on Thursday evening, the Entertainment Committee says: "Cabmen can always find it. It is possible also to walk there, as the sidewalk goes directly past the door." Dinner will be served at 7 P. M. Jacob Wendell, Jr., 20 Cortlandt Street, is Chairman of the committee, and desires members to let him know how many guests they will invite as soon as possible.

Athletics at New York University.

Never in the history of New York University have athletics been in a more prosperous condition than at present. The gymnastic team has two meets this year, one of which is away from home; the track team has three, all away from home, and the baseball team has scheduled games with Yale, Cornell, and Columbia.

The gymnastic team will meet the Lafayette College team on Saturday at Easton, Penn. There are to be eight events, and the successful team will receive a handsome silk banner. The list of events includes parallel bars, tumbling, side horse, high jump, horizontal bar, flying rings, club swinging, and fence vault. The team consists of B. H. Belcher, 1901, parallel bars, side horse, and flying rings; J. C. Herrmann, 1901, horizontal bar, parallel bars, and club swinging; S. S. Jones, 1902, high jump and fence vault; W. A. Young, 1901, fence vault; G. Walton, 1901, side horse; M. E. De La Mater, 1901, club swinging; A. J. Keene, 1900, flying rings; H. N. MacCracken, 1900, club swinging; S. L. Wilcox, 1902, tumbling; M. Berrey, 1902, horizontal bar, and W. F. Irwin, 1903, high jump. F. J. Belcher, 1900, who recently resigned the Captaincy of the team, has resumed work in the gymnasium, and may again represent the university in the all-around intercollegiate contest. On Friday, March 9, the team will meet the Lehigh University team at University Heights. The annual contest for the college championship will be held during the last week of March.

Candidates for the baseball team who are practicing in the gymnasium have been reduced to thirty, and Coach Smith of Princeton will soon have them in charge. The team will open the season with Yale at New Haven on March 31.

The finals in the track athletic contests will be run off on March 30, Demonstration Day. A team will be entered in the games of the Thirteenth Regiment, on March 10, in Brooklyn.

Manager Gould of the football team has arranged for games with Columbia and West Point next Fall.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Rarities in Women's Suits.

IT'S the unexpected that usually happens, and so in this case of 400 Women's Tailor-made Suits. They are a lot that were being made up for a firm who has since retired from business. We bought them at from

25 to 33⅓% Less than Regular.

And we pass them along to you at like advantage. At the daily increasing value of merchandise these garments would be regularly worth fully 50 per cent. more than the prices we offer you to-morrow. This is really one of the opportunities of the season.

$14.75 INSTEAD OF $20.00—Suit of fine cheviot in black or navy, double-breasted front buttoning through, jacket lined with black taffeta, box plait back skirt.

$17.50 INSTEAD OF $22.50—Brown or navy cheviot, three-button Eton jacket with round corners, taffeta lined, box plait back skirt.

$18.00 INSTEAD OF $23.75—Of all-wool Venetian cloth in black, navy or castor, double breasted tight-fitting jacket; scalloped bottom, silk lined; skirt new shape box plait back.

$18.50 INSTEAD OF $25.00—Of all-wool black or navy cheviot, single breasted tight-fitting jacket, peau de soie faced, taffeta lined; box plait back skirt, velveteen binding.

$19.25 INSTEAD OF $26.50—Of superior quality black camel's hair cheviot, fly front jacket, stitched silk revers, lined with silk; skirt with box plait back.

$21.00 INSTEAD OF $28.50—Suit of black broadcloth, double breasted Eton jacket with dip front, finished with rows of tailor stitching; effective flounce skirt with box plait back.

$21.75 INSTEAD OF $32.50—Two particularly effective styles of black cheviot, plain circular or slashed dip front Eton effects, scalloped collar and revers; collar, revers and body appliqued with silk, outlined with braid; both styles have box plait back skirts, one front only, the other front and back appliqued, as jacket.

$28.50 INSTEAD OF $37.00—Made of extra quality all-wool black broadcloth, Eton Jacket, scalloped collar and revers of appliqued cloth, outlined with braid on white satin; skirt an entirely new effect with box plait back.

$29.00 INSTEAD of $40.00 — Black-pebble cheviot, jaunty single-breasted tight-fitting jacket, faced with peau de soie, lap seams stitched, perfect hanging double box plait skirt; entire suit lined with taffeta silk.

$41.00 INSTEAD OF $53.00—Suit of French broadcloth, jaunty double breasted tight-fitting jacket with large revers, finished with small silk buttons and rows of tailor stitching, velvet collar; handsomely tailored skirt with double box plait back; entire suit lined with taffeta silk.

Half Hours at the National Gallery, London

Presented by Mr. H. Halsey-Stirling.

In a special gallery on the third floor, with large and comfortable seating capacity, Mr. Halsey-Stirling, the well-known art critic, will give half-hour exhibitions of and talks on the world-famous pictures of the National Gallery, London. There will be four exhibitions daily, 11 A. M., 12 noon, and at 3 and 4 P. M. A delightful stroll through this world-famous gallery with no more expense than a trip to our store. The pictures are shown by a new projecting machine, perfected by Mr. Halsey-Stirling, and each picture is so perfect as to appear hanging on the wall before your eyes.

Mr. Frank Dixon, a famous English miniature painter, has reproduced entirely by hand these pictures, which are some of the world's great masterpieces. A change in programme each exhibit.

Silks at Penetrating Prices.

Our Silk selling continues to be one of the most important merchandising features in New York. Every day adds something new of great interest in prices, quality, quantity and desirableness. These offers are uncommonly good.

Japanese Silks at 29c., 39c. and 49c.

A lot of 3,000 yards of Japanese corded and striped Habutai Silks, quite new effects, of baby blue, rose, violet, maize, red, navy, etc., etc.

24-inch Colored Crepe de Chine 79c. Instead of $1.00.

1,250 yards of them, in white, maize, pink, ciel, beige, lilac, old rose, pearl, grey, silver and black. Slightly imperfect.

Newest Waist Squares, $1.50, $2.98 and $3.98.

Bordered Squares of Surah Silk and Persian Silk, Printed warp for waists, $2.98 and $3.98 each, two to a waist; a handsome and stylish novelty.

Printed Foulards Again, 59c., 69c., 75c., 89c. and $1.00.

Comprising the most beautiful effects in violet, automobile, reseda, castor, rose, bluet and fuchsia and greys in exclusive patterns.

24-inch BLACK SURAH FOULARDS, 79c. instead of $1.25.

24 and 27-inch BLACK DRESS TAFFETAS, 85c. and 95c, instead of $1.10 and $1.25.

Uncommon Rug Prices.

Merely a few hints of what our Rug Store can do for you. Hundreds of other like opportunities:

Moquette Rugs, 18 x 36, 79c.

Colonial Art Rugs, reversible weave and coloring, 30 inches x 60 inches, $1.65, formerly $3.25.

Those Thick Axminster Rugs, woven all in one piece, made of the best of wool and in three sizes only:

6 x 9	$13.95	regular value	$21.00
7.6 x 10.6	$21.00	" "	$33.00
9.0 x 12.0	$28.75	" "	$45.00

About sixty Turkish Rugs.

Daghestan and Ferehans, about 3 feet by 5 feet, $6.50 and $8.75, formerly $9.00 and $12.50.

$12.35 for $20.00 Couches.

You will say this is the best Couch ever offered for the money. Frame of hard wood, best tempered steel springs, upholstered with hair covered with white cotton to add to its softness. Large, deep tufted, splendidly upholstered, very newest coverings and trimmed with a tasteful fringe. The regular price of these Couches is $20.00; we offer them to-morrow at $12.35.

Toilet Articles. Section C. Extreme Rear. Not sent C.O.D.

Egg Shampoo, the best hair cleanser, 10c. bottle.
Fullers' Earth, in wooden boxes, 6c.
Carbolated and Camphorated Petroleum Jelly, 9c. bottle.
Almond Meal, in half-pound jars, 15c.
Pulverized Pumice Stone, in wooden box, 6c.
Glycerine, in 2-oz. bottles, 5c.
Tincture of Benzoin, 2-oz. bottles, 10c.
Ammonia, extra strength, one pint, 5c.
Violet Ammonia, ½-pint bottles, 7c.
Witch Hazel, 1-pint bottles, 12c.
Bay Rum, ½-pint sprinkler tops, 12c.
Sea Salt, in wooden boxes, 5c. box.
Cold Cream, rose odors, 5c. jar.
Snowflake Tooth Powder, 5c.
Farina Cologne, 4-oz. bottle, 19c.
Violet Face Powder, flesh and white, 10c. box.
Smelling Salts, lavender odor, large bottle, 19c.
Perfumed Talcum Powder, 4c. can.
Extracts, 1-oz. bottles, all odors, 10c. bottle.
4-lb. bars of Pure Olive Oil Soap, 25c.
English Lavender Soap, 3 cakes in box, 5c.
Cardinal Rose and Frangipane Soap, 3 cakes in box, 10c.
"Baby" Soap, three cakes in box, 7c.
Perfumed Soaps, Heliotrope, Lavender, Lilac, Jockey Club and Florida Water, 4c. cake.
Jap Rose Glycerine Soap, 8c. bar.

Sheets and Pillow Cases. Section B.

Twilled Sheets, made of heaviest twill muslin. Wear and wash equal to linen. Every sheet, laundered, ready for use.

1¾x2½,	45c.	instead of 59c.
2 x2½,	49c.	" 65c.
2¼x2½,	65c.	" 85c.
2½x2½,	69c.	" 95c.
2¾x2¾,	75c.	" $1.05.

Pillow Cases made of good quality muslin, 45x36, 10c., 11½c., 12½c., regular 12½c., 14c., 16c. kind.

Hidden Book Titles. A new and very instructive game. By special arrangement with the publishers we are able to offer a limited number, as an introduction, at 59c. each. The regular publishers' price is $1.00.

Linens for the Good Housekeeper. A combination of taste and quality and low prices. Bleached Damask, 68 inches wide, 69c. instead of 79c.

Extra heavy Damask, 68 inches wide, 75c. yard instead of 85c.

24-inch Napkins to match, $2.69 dozen instead of $2.85.

Fine and heavy bleached Damask, $1.00 yard instead of $1.15.

Napkins to match, 20 inches square, $2.00 dozen instead of $2.25.

24 inches square, $3.00 dozen instead of $3.50.

Large lot of hemmed Huck Towels, extra large size, 12½c. instead of 15c.

Full size Huck Towels, hemstitched, 21c. each instead of 25c.

Brown kitchen Toweling (all pure linen), 9c. yard instead of 11c.

Bleach Toweling (all pure linen,) 10c. yard instead of 12½c. yard.

Muslins and Piques. Heavy Twilled Muslin, yard wide, specially adapted for night gowns, 8½c. instead of 11c.

Bleached Muslin, yard wide, regular 8c. quality for 6c. yard.

White Cambric Muslin, yard wide, 6c. yard instead of 8c.

Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 6½c. yard instead of 8c.

Bleached Sheeting, extra good quality, two and a half yards wide, 22c. yard instead of 25c.; two and a quarter yards wide, 20c. yard instead of 23c.

White Pique, in lengths from three to ten yards, 9c. yard, regular 15c. quality.

White Fancy Pique, 12½c. yard, regular 18c. quality.

Houseware at Matchless Prices. Automatic Clothes Sprinklers, new, 8c. Eureka Coffee Pots, any size, while they last, 50c.

"Universal," "Novelty" or "Keystone" Wringers, full 11-inch size, not the small ones usually advertised, warranted for three years, your choice at $2.00.

Wash Boilers, XXX quality and extra heavy copper bottom. No. 7, $1.00; No. 8, $1.25.

Dish Pans, agate nickel-steel ware, 10-quart size, 40c.

Lautz Bros.' Marseilles Soap, while 50 cases last, 8 large cakes for 25c.

Graters, wooden back, 4c.

Handy Fruit or Vegetable Slicer, new, 25c.

"Silver's" Fruit or Vegetable Press, 18c.

"Sternau's" Nickel Plated Chafing Dishes, value up to $6.00, at $

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; high but diminishing westerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,642. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1900.—10 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York? Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

CONGRESS.—The committee of ten Republicans appointed to consider changes in the Puerto Rican Tariff bill was in session the greater part of yesterday, but reached no basis of agreement. This failure may necessitate some change in the House programme. In the Senate this week there will be action on the Quay case, the compromise Currency bill will probably be passed, and the Hawaii debate will continue.—Pages 1 and 3.

FOREIGN.—Lord Roberts reports Saturday afternoon an attack made on his outposts on Friday by a force of Boers from Natal, in which he took many prisoners, but he fails to mention Gen. Cronje or to allude to the situation. Detailed reports show that fighting continued at least to Saturday. Buller's men attacked a strong Boer position at Grobler's Kloof; the result is not yet known. Gen. Gatacre was repulsed near Sterkstroom.—Pages 1 and 2.

Page 1.

Kearns Hotel, Fordham, was destroyed and several other buildings were damaged by fire yesterday morning.

Page 4.

The Finance Committee of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions to be held here in April estimates that $40,000 will be needed for expenses.

Two Socialist Mayors from Massachusetts delivered fiery speeches to the Central Federated Union yesterday. The Union censured Controller Coler for his action in the matter of the prevailing rate of wages law.

Page 7.

Senator P. H. McCarren at a dinner given at the Andrew Jackson Democratic Club in Brooklyn blamed Mr. Bryan for the party's defeat, condemned 16 to 1, and advocated expansion.

Page 8.

Superintendent of Banks Kilburn in his annual report to the Legislature comments on the State Trust Company case.

Page 10.

The Paulist Fathers of this city have acquired the family seat of the late Gov. Marks of Tennessee, and will establish a missionary house there.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 5
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

FIVE KILLED BY A TRAIN

Midnight Tragedy at a Lehigh Valley Crossing—All the Victims of One Family.

BUFFALO, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Geneva says that a little after midnight last night the midnight express on the Lehigh Valley Railroad struck a carriage containing seven persons at Tuttle's Crossing, about twenty-five miles east from Rochester, instantly killing five of the occupants, fatally injuring another, and badly bruising the other. All were members of one family.

The dead are Mrs. Amy Smith, forty-eight years old; Bert Smith, twenty-three years old; Miss Miranda Smith, twenty-four years old; Glee Smith, fourteen years old, and Catherine Smith, eight years old.

The injured are Porter Smith, husband of Mrs. Smith, and father of the other victims, and Gardner Smith, twenty-one years old.

The family had spent the evening at a friend's house, and started home a little before midnight. The carriage in which they rode was a three-seated affair. Porter Smith and his son Gardner occupied the front seat.

Before reaching the crossing the carriage was stopped and Mr. Smith listened for the train, but did not hear it in the howling gale. The horses had just crossed the track in safety when the engine of the express crashed down upon the carriage and its occupants.

Gardner Smith, who was the least injured, crawled to a station near by and secured assistance.

The bodies of Mrs. Smith and her daughter Miranda were carried for a mile on the pilot of the engine. The bodies of the little girl and her two brothers were found near the scene of the incident.

PURCHASE OF ICE PROPERTY.

BANGOR, Me. Feb. 25.—The most important deal in ice property ever made on the Penobscot River, and one that is of much significance concerning the future of the industry here, was concluded on Saturday, when A. C Nickerson, a New York broker, purchased for men not named, but supposed to be the American Ice Company of New York, three of the largest properties on the river; those of E. & I. K. Stetson, the Orrington Ice Company, and the Arctic Ice Company. The price paid is understood to have been about $5,000 for the three plants, and this included the ice now in the houses.

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase by the same men of the plants of the Union Ice Company and Sargent's Sons. The Stetson houses have a capacity of 32,000 tons, the Arctic of 16,000, and the Orrington of 24,000 tons. The stocks of ice on hand in the houses are: Stetson, 24,000 tons; Arctic, 12,000 tons, and Orrington, 14,000 tons—total, 50,000 tons.

The American Ice Company now owns five plants here, with an aggregate capacity of 132,000 tons; the negotiations now in progress cover plants with a capacity of 63,000 tons, and others that may be purchased before the deal is through have a capacity of 62,000 tons. The vacant space in the houses purchased on Saturday will be filled at once by the purchasers. The deal is considered to be a good thing for the industry on the Penobscot, as it will put an end to the war between the so-called Ice Trust and the independent concerns and assure regular and large harvests here.

FAITH CURE FAILS AGAIN.

Grace Clarke, the fifteen-year-old daughter of William Clarke of 22 Monticello Avenue, Jersey City, who was under the care of a Christian Scientist, died yesterday.

Mr. Clarke refused to admit any one to the house or to make any extended statement in addition to what he said on Saturday, which statement was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. All that could be learned beyond this was that when Dr. Opdyke and Prof. Withers pronounced the child in grave danger the parents called in a woman named See, who recommended a Christian Scientist in New York, another woman, who was called in.

Mr. Clarke would give no information as to the name of the Christian Scientist, nor would he give the address of either woman. He said he called her as a forlorn hope after the doctors gave the child up.

Dr. L. A. Opdyke and Dr. James Hoffman, who attended the girl in the first stages of the disease, refused to give a certificate of death because neither of them had seen the patient since Tuesday last.

William H. Speer, the undertaker employed to conduct the funeral, was unable to secure a certificate of death from either of the physicians who had been called. He will report the matter to County Physician Conwerse to-day. He said he did not apprehend any trouble, as there was no doubt that the child died from typhoid-pneumonia. No irregularity there might have been in regard to medical attendance could prevent the funeral.

The First Railway in the World
to adopt for all its cars the Pintsch Light is the New York Central. This line has Pintsch Light in its sleeping and parlor cars, its coaches, baggage cars, and mail cars, contributing in this, as in all other things, to the comfort and safety of its patrons.—Adv.

WHAT BECAME OF SYRACUSE'S MONEY?

Republicans Want to Know About the $400,000 Shortage.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE

Democrats Assert Legislative Inquiry Is Merely for the Purpose of Making Political Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 25.—Taxpayers in this city are awaiting with much interest the coming of the legislative committee from Albany which was appointed by Speaker Nixon last week to investigate the financial condition of the Syracuse Municipal Government, and ascertain the causes for a deficiency, which is admitted by Mayor James K. McGuire and his subordinates to be $400,000, and which their political opponents say will amount to over $500,000.

Assemblyman Merton E. Lewis of Rochester, who was elected Chairman of the investigating committee, was here on Friday, and at once engaged Lawrence W. Myers, an expert accountant, to go over the books and prepare a report for use by the committee. Chairman Lewis said the investigation would be conducted in a businesslike manner, without regard to politics. The committee, he declared, was desirous of finding out where the money has gone, and if the outstanding claims against the City Government of Syracuse were valid.

The committee hopes to hold its first session in this city next Friday. Chairman Lewis had a long talk with Mayor McGuire and other local officials. They promised to give the legislative probers all the assistance in their power, and declared that they were as eager for this investigation as were those in power in Albany.

NO CHARGES PREFERRED.

There has been no open charge of any dishonesty on the part of the city officials, but persons connected with the Hendricks machine, which controls Republican politics in Onondaga County, hint that some sensational testimony may be brought out when the committee gets down to work. These enemies of Mayor McGuire do not claim that he has been guilty of personal wrongdoing, but they charge that he has permitted his subordinates to pad the city payrolls, during the political campaigns of the last few years, and has spent the moneys of the city without legal authority to do so.

They say that when Mr. McGuire assumed the duties of the Mayoralty, Jan. 1, 1896, there was a surplus of something like $5,000 in the City Treasury, and that the budget for the city was $900,000. Now, they add, four years later the budget is $1,200,000, and there exists a deficiency of $500,000 or more. Those who are not affiliated with Mayor McGuire say that they want to find out how this has been brought about.

Mayor McGuire does not seem flurried over the prospect of a legislative investigation, even though the committee is controlled by Republicans, who are friendly to his political foes in this county. Corporation Counsel Melvil Z. Haven, speaking for the city administration, said to-day:

"We have a deficiency here, and it is the result of the failure of Republican Legislatures to give us sufficiently large budgets in the past four years to maintain a competent administration of the city's affairs. Under the old charter the budget of Syracuse was fixed at Albany every year at the dictation of Francis Hendricks, Horace White, and Frank Hiscock. We have gone to Albany year after year and asked for certain amounts, which have been refused because the Republican leaders here feared that Mayor McGuire would be enabled to give the city the kind of an administration wanted by the taxpayers. Syracuse is a rapidly growing city, and its expenses have naturally become greater with the increase in population. Our Republican friends at Albany have been giving us a budget to run a city of 140,000 population, as they did when our population was 75,000.

BLAMES REPUBLICANS.

"I will give an example of how we have been treated. Last year we went to the Legislature and asked for a highway fund of $100,000. The Republican leaders here protested against this. 'If you give McGuire $100,000 for his highway fund,' said they, 'he will clean the streets, give employment to labor, and make votes for the Democratic Party. This must not be done.' The Legislature obeyed the Hendricks machine, and our highway fund was fixed at $70,000, which was not enough to carry on the necessary work.

"Since Mr. McGuire has been Mayor, the number of parks in the city has been doubled, streets have been paved, and bridges have been built over the canal. We have erected schoolhouses and engine houses, and have made more improvements than were ever made before. With the big increase in the number of paved streets it became necessary to keep them clean. We have recently inaugurated a new system of street cleaning. It is the 'white-wing' system, similar to the one in use in New York City. It is a hand system, and costs a great deal of money. The people want their streets kept clean, and we are going to do it. Although the expense is heavy, the people are willing to pay it. They are pleased with the McGuire administration, and demonstrated this at the last election by a tremendous majority.

"Now, it has been charged that when Mayor McGuire first came into office there was a surplus in the treasury. I want to make a positive denial of that. There were outstanding debts in excess of the budget at that time amounting to nearly $50,000. We have since Mr. McGuire has been Mayor asked the Legislature to give us a budget large enough to run the city properly. As I said before this has been refused each year. Then at the succeeding session of the Legislature a bill would be passed to provide for the deficiency of the preceding year. This would be done with a great deal of noise and bluster, in order to try to blind the people and make them believe that the McGuire administration was extravagant and incompetent, if nothing worse. The ruse has failed to work; the people know the truth and have no confidence in Francis Hendricks and his political associates.

FOR POLITICAL CAPITAL.

"This year we had a bill introduced by Assemblyman A. Z. Hyman to cover the shortage. The Republicans departed from their usual tactics, however, and decided to send a committee here from the Assembly to investigate us. Let the committee come. We will welcome it and give it all the aid we can. The trouble with the Republicans is that they fear Mayor McGuire as a candidate for Governor next Fall. Mr. McGuire has said that he does not want the nomination, but many of his friends, including myself, have told him that it would be his duty to accept the nomination if his party tendered it to him. He is daily in receipt of letters from all parts of the State urging him to become a candidate for Governor. There is no doubt but that the Democrats will nominate a man from up the State, and it seems to me that Mayor McGuire is the strongest man who could be picked.

"The realization of his strength and popularity has caused the Republicans to resort to all sorts of methods to discredit him in the eyes of the people. In the event of his nomination next Fall, the Republicans would say 'while McGuire was Mayor of Syracuse we had to send a legislative committee to that city to investigate his administration.'

"With McGuire as the candidate for Governor, the Democrats would carry Onondaga County, and no one knows this better than Hendricks and White. They know his strength and are playing politics. It was this that inspired the investigation, but the trick is too apparent.

"Senator White is seeking a re-election to the State Senate, but I feel absolutely confident that he will be defeated. Prominent citizens, including scores of Republicans who are not in sympathy with the Hendricks faction, are urging the nomination of a fusion candidate against Senator White, and it is about settled that the Democrats and the Independents will unite in the next campaign on some good man to run against White. Our present Senator will be given an opportunity to retire to private life.

REPUBLICAN TACTICS.

"Another thing which has aroused much indignation among our people is the contest which was inspired by Hendricks and White against Mr. Hyman for his seat in the Assembly. He represents the Third District, which, up to this year, has been strongly Republican. He was fairly and honestly elected, and now the Republicans have started a contest. The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections came up here and held one session. No one paid any attention to the committee, as there is no legitimate ground for a contest. The Republicans intend to unseat Hyman, and I hope that they will carry out their programme. We will then renominate him and re-elect him without any trouble.

"This year the City of Syracuse will have a budget prepared and ratified by the city officials who know the needs of the city, and who will give the city a budget in an honest and fearless manner. We are now working under a new charter, and do not have to go to Albany for our budget. The budget will possibly amount to $1,600,000. This sum will be sufficient for the needs of the city, and there will be no deficiency at the end of the year. We do not care whether the Legislature passes the Deficiency bill or not, but if it does not, I imagine that Mr. Hendricks will hear from some of his friends who have claims against the City Government.

"One of the causes of the deficiency was that until this year we had no authority over the Poor Department, and that department could contract debts without the sanction of the Mayor. Under the new charter the old Overseer of the Poor is legislated out of office, and his duties are performed by a Charities Commissioner who is appointed by the Mayor, and is responsible to him. The Charities Commissioner can be removed from office if he does not do right. The Republican machine is responsible for the trouble in the city, and it will have to answer to the people."

HENDRICKS MAKES DENIAL.

State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks denied that there was any politics behind the investigation, and said that the committee intended to find out where the money had gone, and had no desire to make political capital out of the investigation. He denied Mr. Haven's charge that he had influenced the Legislature to cut down the Syracuse budget in past years, and said that the Legislature had always given the local authorities all they had asked for, with the exception of the appropriation for the highway fund of last year, which, Mr. Hendricks said, had been cut $10,000. He said that the best refutation of Mr. Haven's statement was that the budget of Syracuse had been annually increased by the Legislature during the years Mr. McGuire has been Mayor.

Mayor McGuire's enemies say that there have been no permanent improvements made in the city which have been paid for out of the general fund, the cost of street paving, including the pay of Inspectors, has been paid for by assessments on the property benefited, and has not been a source of expense to the city, except in cases where the city owned the property which had been benefited by the improvements; then the city had to pay its share of the cost.

The salaries of many city employes, including the members of the Fire Department, have not been paid for the months of December and January, as there are no funds available to meet these payrolls.

Chairman Lewis of the Assembly Committee said that the committee would look into the salary question first, as the unpaid employes were in need of the money due them. Mr. Lewis intends to introduce a bill at Albany authorizing the City of Syracuse to issue bonds to pay the salaries of employes.

McGUIRE FOR GOVERNOR.

There is considerable talk here regarding Mayor McGuire as a candidate for Governor. The Mayor has said he is not a candidate for the Democratic nomination, and that he is satisfied to remain in his present position, but his friends are urging him to enter the race, and they are hopeful that he will yield to their entreaties.

In some quarters it is said that the Tammany leaders in New York are jealous of Mayor McGuire, and that Tammany is in sympathy with the pending investigation. Those who are closest to Mayor McGuire do not credit these reports. They say that there is good will between the chief executive of this city and the men who are in control of Tammany.

"The New Yorkers would rather see McGuire in the Executive chamber at Albany than Roosevelt or any other Republican," say those who are closely affiliated with the local Democratic leader. Indications all point to some interesting political developments in Onondaga before the close of the present year.

SUPPOSED PAUPER'S WEALTH.

Died in Poorhouse with Land Now Worth Over $400,000—Carnegie to Fight His Heirs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Duluth, Minn., says:

"Johann Mueller, who died a supposed pauper, left property which has risen in value to several hundred thousand dollars. Mueller was a homesteader, who took up Government pine lands a few miles north of this city some years ago. He became so involved in financial troubles that many trifling judgments were taken against his land, on which he had also given two small mortgages, aggregating about $800. Finally, fourteen months ago, he died in the poorhouse. He had no relatives in America, and his body was buried by the county.

"About the time of his death it was found that valuable deposits of iron ores existed in the neighborhood of his homestead, and search was begun for Mueller. Detectives were sent all over the United States to find him, and while they were following elusive clues from Arizona to Cuba and from Maine to Washington, the poor man breathed his last in the Douglas County Almshouse, not three miles from the offices of the Duluth men who were so anxious to find him.

"One of the two mortgages held against him was by a Catholic priest of this city, who foreclosed it and then bought an assignment of the Sheriff's certificate on the first mortgage, thus shutting out the claimants who had sued for title. The priest negotiated an option on half of it to the Carnegie Steel interests for $200,000 cash, or an annual income of $25,000. The other half he held. Then ore was found by the Carnegie Company, and within the last few days the option has been closed and the remaining half has been absolutely withdrawn from the market.

"Action has been brought by still other claimants, who found Mueller's heirs living penniless in some obscure German village, and there will be a hearing before the Probate Court this week to determine why they shall not be declared administrators of the estate and the proceedings quashed that gave title to the priest. The steel company will fight with the priest in his efforts to retain control."

MARRIED ABOARD SHIP.

Then the Pair Trudges Through an African Forest on a Bridal Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Married on shipboard at high noon, with a wedding journey through a lonely African forest, was the unusual experience of Miss Anna Thome McLaughlin of Ravenswood. She recently married Dr. Wilmer Sanford Lehman of Africa. Dr. Lehman is engaged in medical work at Lolodorf, West Africa, and his bride journeyed out alone to meet him.

When the steamship reached Great Balanzo Dr. Lehman came out in a small boat and Capt. Davis steamed out beyond the three-mile limit to avoid the exacting German marriage laws. At the conclusion of the wedding feast Dr. and Mrs. Lehman went ashore and began their ninety-mile journey to Lolodorf, followed by a picturesque procession of thirty native carriers bearing their baggage. Dr. Lehman walked the entire distance, and Mrs. Lehman went afoot over fifty miles. She is a graduate of Ann Arbor, where she met Dr. Lehman.

Fastest and Finest Trains to Atlantic City
are run via Pennsylvania Railroad. More trains, finer trains, and faster trains than via any other route.—Adv.

FIRE IMPERILS A FAMILY

Dr. Elias Senn, His Wife, and Children Just Escape Death.

Policemen's Brave Rescue at the Imminent Risk of Their Own Lives in Dense Smoke.

The family of Dr. Elias Senn narrowly escaped burning to death early this morning in a fire at their residence, 175 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

Their lives were saved by the prompt action of Policeman Cashel and Elson, who broke into the house to rescue its inmates at the risk of being themselves overcome by smoke.

Thick smoke was seen issuing from the first floor windows about 1 o'clock by Policeman Cashel of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. He immediately turned in an alarm, and accompanied by Policeman Elson broke in the front door of the house.

A rush of heavy, black smoke, which almost overpowered the two men, was followed by a burst of flame as the open door completed the draught. Closing the door behind them, the two policemen succeeded in groping their way to the second floor, where they found Mrs. Senn staggering in the hall nearly overcome by the dense smoke which was pouring up the stairway.

Policeman Cashel carried the woman below, while Elson further explored the rooms on the second floor. In the room which Mrs. Senn had just left he found the two little sons of Dr. Senn. Taking one under each arm, Elson, who was himself weakened by the smoke hurried below and out into the street.

Mrs. Senn and the two boys were taken into the house of a neighbor, and the two policemen hurried back to the burning house, where Mrs. Senn said her husband had been left asleep on the third floor.

Cashel and Elson again dashed up the stairway, but were driven back, flames having burst out in the basement and first floor, and the volume of smoke having become impenetrable. They were about to try again when they saw Dr. Senn in his night clothes at his window on the fourth floor. He seemed cool, and readily comprehended their signals and cries not to jump.

The fire was close behind him, but he waited for the arrival of Truck No. 14, which was now visible and coming at a mad gallop.

A ladder was run up to the imperilled man and Firemen B. T. Sheridan and James Woods went up to the rescue. They assisted Dr. Senn down. He was almost helpless from smoke and benumbed by the exposure. He was taken in by neighbors, as his wife and children had already been.

Dr. Senn said there were no servants in the house. When told that his wife and little boys were safe, his voice almost broke as he tried to thank the policemen and firemen.

The hose companies arrived at the house shortly after the hook and ladder company. Three streams were soon turned on the flames, although difficulty was at first experienced by the water freezing as fast as it struck the house.

The fire was confined to the basement and first floor.

The total damage is estimated at $4,000. An overheated furnace is supposed to have been the cause of the fire. During the fire the electric cars were blocked for nearly one hour.

SOLDIER OF FORTUNE DEAD.

H. Greyson, Who Worked for Cecil Rhodes and for This Government, Expires in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—There died to-night in the Pennsylvania Hospital a soldier of fortune. He was known in various parts of the world as Hamilton or Henry Herbert Greyson, and the cause of his death was protracted hiccoughing, which was beyond the skill of the doctors to relieve.

A month ago a tall and swarthy man entered the office of the Mexican Plantation Company in the Drexel Building. He gave his name as Hamilton Greyson, and since the company was about to put under cultivation several thousand acres of land in Mexico he offered his services as Superintendent or consulting engineer. He showed such an intimate knowledge of the cultivation and preparation of rubber, which was one of the principal products the company desired to raise, that he was immediately engaged.

One of the officers of the company tonight spoke of the leading incidents of the dead engineer's career in the capacity or another; he had seen service on four continents and numbered among his acquaintances men whose names have made history. A letter was found from the Secretary of the Bechuanaland Exploration Company of Bulawayo, South Africa, on the back of which was the following illegible indorsement:

"Salisbury, Rhodesia, May 27, 1897.

"Mr. Moffat: Put Greyson Engineer in Charge of——lines at once.

C. J. Rhodes."

Another document bearing the official seal of the United States Post Office Department, bears witness to his appointment as Postmaster in the Military Postal Service in the Philippine Islands. This is dated April 18, 1899. While in the Philippines Mr. Greyson made the acquaintance of the American Generals there, and in Manila lived directly opposite the house occupied by Major Gen. Lawton. He was an eye witness of many of the stirring deeds of the American Army, and not only saw Gen. Lawton shot, but is said to have aided in carrying his body off the field. He was also present when General, then Colonel, Funston swam across the Pasig River in the face of the Filipino fire.

He was for a long time in the service of the Brazilian Government and was engaged in the construction of the Andes Mountains popularly called the "Oro"—In English "Gold"—road on account of its great cost.

Mr. Greyson was born in Cincinnati in 1849, but whether he has any relatives living, with the exception of a son, supposed to be in Washington, is not known.

CROKER TO RETURN IN MAY.

Needs Further Rest After His Accident—Will Be a Delegate to National Convention.

Recent letters received from Richard Croker, have given his friends cause to believe that he will not return to this city until toward the latter part of May instead of early in April as was his original intention. By thus deferring his return Mr. Croker will not be able to attend the Democratic State Convention, but this, it was said at the Democratic Club last night, will have no political significance, as it has already been determined to select Mr. Croker and either Hugh McLaughlin or James Shevlin as the delegate at large, who will represent the Greater New York at the Kansas City Convention, and there is no need for the Tammany leader's presence at the State gathering.

According to one report, which was current yesterday, Mr. Croker's convalescence after his recent injury has not been as rapid as he had expected, and his general health has suffered in consequence. He has already discarded his crutches, but is not able to stand much exertion. For that reason he will remain abroad longer than he had intended, so that he may get completely rested before the National Convention and the long campaign, which will follow it.

It was the serious report concerning Mr. Croker's health that led John F. Carroll, the deputy leader of Tammany Hall, to abandon his proposed trip to New Orleans. Mr. Carroll will, however, take a brief vacation after the State Convention and before the campaign opens in earnest.

NO PUERTO RICAN SETTLEMENT MADE

Republicans Confer for Hours, but Reach No Agreement.

OPPOSITION IS DETERMINED

Will Agree to Nothing Which Relates to a Tariff.

Firm in Its Contention that the United States Has No Right to Levy Duties.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The efforts to unite the Republicans of the House in a Puerto Rican bill have failed, and at midnight, after prolonged conferences, it was stated that matters were substantially where they were yesterday. Other efforts at harmony may be made to-morrow. A long conference was held to-night at the residence of Representative McCall of Massachusetts between the committee appointed at the Republican conference last night representing the Republicans in favor of the pending bill and a committee agreed upon to-day by those Republicans who are opposed to the measure. The latter committee was made up of Messrs. Powers, (Vt.,) Crumpacker, (Ind.,) Lorimer, (Ill.,) McCall, (Mass.,) and Littlefield, (Me.)

Preliminary to this meeting the opponents of the bill to the number of about ten had assembled at Mr. McCall's house during the afternoon, and determined upon the stand they would take and upon their five representatives. Mr. Weeks (Mich.,) was among those at the afternoon session, and he remained with the committee of five to participate in to-night's meeting.

Propositions pro and con were made by both sides, but none of those made on behalf of the advocates of the pending bill amounted to an abandonment of the principle of the measure, viz., the right of the United States to levy a tariff on imports from Puerto Rico, and as its opponents consider this their fundamental objection to the measure no agreement could be reached.

It was stated after the conference by members opposed to the bill that both sides were practically in the same position as they had been before the meeting, that substantially no progress had been made, and that there was no probability of another gathering before the conference of Republicans called for to-morrow night. From their statements it was evident they intended to maintain the position they have held all along, that under the Constitution the Government has no right to tax the products of territory under control of the United States.

It was suggested by opponents of the pending bill that the whole matter be left in the hands of the President, with the understanding that Puerto Rico should have free trade with the United States, but this was objected to and nothing came of it. The opponents of the committee bill also suggested that the original bill introduced by Mr. Payne providing for free trade be substituted on the floor of the House for the committee bill, but this likewise failed to receive favorable consideration by the advocates of the pending measure.

Considerable talk was indulged in over the proposition made by the committee bill advocates to fix a time limit during which the tariff of 25 per cent. against the imports of Puerto Rico shall remain effective, this time varying from two years to an indefinite period, but the opposition indicated their unalterable opposition to any tariff, no matter how short the time of its imposition may be.

Mr. Powers, (Vermont,) one of the opponents of the bill as it stands, it is said, was favorable to its passage with a time limit, but his associates would not concur in this.

With a view to meeting some of the objections of the bill its advocates suggested a change in its title which would indicate that it was intended as an exigency measure for the purpose of raising revenue, but this also found no favor with the opposition, who reiterated their hostility to the bill on principle.

One of the advocates of the measure after the conference expressed it to be his opinion that the bill finally would become a law with a provision limiting the time during which it shall remain in force.

The event of the week in the House of Representatives will be the taking of the vote on the Puerto Rican bill. This has been set for 3 o'clock on Tuesday, although the differences which have arisen on the bill may compel a rearrangement of the programme. The general debate on the measure will close on Monday, and on Tuesday up to the hour of voting the debate will proceed under the five-minute bill.

Extraordinary interest attaches to the outcome of this struggle, owing to the differences which have arisen on the Republican side of the chamber. It had been arranged that the debate should proceed Monday night, but this must give way to the Republican conference in the hall of the House at 8 o'clock, when a final effort will be made to reconcile differences and agree upon a compromise bill.

For the rest of the week no exact procedure has been arranged, except that the Alabama contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins will be considered as soon as the Puerto Rican bill is out of the way. This case involves race questions, and gives the opportunity for that extended range of debate usually excited by questions of that nature.

The Army Appropriation bill is on the calendar, and doubtless will receive consideration the latter part of the week. Owing to the extent of the military forces in the Philippines the appropriations this year are exceptionally heavy, and this may bring on a general discussion of army affairs and the Philippines.

The Hawaiian bill and the Nicaragua Canal bill also are awaiting a hearing, although it is not likely either of them will be taken up this week.

SCHURMAN ON PUERTO RICO.

DETROIT, Feb. 25.—President Jacob G. Schurman of the first Philippine Commission, in an interview here, said of the proposed Puerto Rican tariff:

"I think it is both generous and politic to assimilate our tariff with that of Puerto Rico. I do not, however, think that we are constitutionally bound to do this. It is in equity, justice, and policy that we assimilate our tariff with that of the island.

"Should the present Congress adopt a tariff for Puerto Rico against the recommendations of the Commissioners and President, and against every man's sense of justice and generosity, the orators of the Democracy can say with truth during the next campaign that the trusts went down to Washington and grappled the Republican Party by the throat and made it choke to their advantage."

Poem Competition at Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 25.—The poems in competition for Prof. Cook's prize in poetry will be due this year on April 15. The prize is valued at $50, and is awarded annually for the best unpublished poem submitted to the judges by a student of any department of the university. The method of competing will be the same as last year, except that poems published in the literary magazine will be eligible. The following are the judges: George E. Woodburn of Columbia University, Prof. C. F. Richardson of Dartmouth, and C. M. Lewis of Yale.

Three Hours and Thirteen Minutes to Atlantic City
via Pennsylvania Railroad. Two vestibule through trains a day, making this quick run, leaving West 23d St. 9:55 A. M. and 2:40 P. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. Stations 10:00 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. weekdays.—Adv.

BARGE LOST; FIVE DROWNED.

The General Wiley Goes Down Off Narragansett Pier—Captain and Four Little Children Lost.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25.—A tragedy happened off Narragansett Pier shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, when the barge General Wiley foundered during a southeast gale.

Capt. Harold and four little children were drowned in spite of all attempts to save them. The tug James Hughes, commanded by Capt. George McGoldrick, of this city, arrived here this afternoon and reported the loss of the barge.

The James Hughes left Stonington Saturday night with the barges Advance, Sherwood, J. N. Hyland, and General Wiley in tow, bound for Providence. When the Wiley parted her hawser Capt. McGoldrick did all that was possible to rescue the family on board, standing by in hopes of picking up the survivors.

Capt. Charles F. Halstead of the Sherwood seems to be the only one in port who knows anything about the Captain of the Wiley and his family. Capt. Halstead thinks that the Captain's name was Eli Harold, a widower, and is positive that there were four children with him, two boys and two girls, the eldest not more than thirteen or fourteen years. The mother of these children was drowned last Summer in the Hudson River.

EXPLOSIONS INJURE 150.

Fire at St. Ouen, a Paris Suburb, Causes Alcohol Vats to Blow Up—Loss, 2,000,000f.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—As the result of a fire that broke out this morning at St. Ouen, a suburb of Paris, in a collection of alcohol and oil stores, a series of explosions occurred, spreading the flames until a block of six immense warehouses was involved in a huge conflagration.

A great concourse of spectators had assembled and had approached too near, when suddenly and unexpectedly the explosions occurred. A large number of people, including some firemen, were more or less injured.

The last explosion occurred at 6 o'clock this afternoon, when it was thought that all such danger had been averted. Thirty persons were injured by flying débris. The official computation shows that 150 were hurt, and quite a number seriously.

The fire broke out at 8 o'clock from some cause as yet unknown, and had obtained a firm hold before it was discovered. It progressed without exciting incidents during the morning, and, at 1 o'clock, had been gotten under control. At 4 o'clock, however, the scalding walls permitted the flames to reach a number of alcohol vats, and then the explosions began to take place.

The block of warehouses was almost surrounded by unoccupied ground, over which the burning alcohol spread when the buildings collapsed, resembling a sea of flame and causing consternation throughout the district. People in the dwellings near by began hastily removing their furniture.

The suffocating heat and fumes seriously hampered the work of the fire brigade. A number of engines were sent from Paris to assist. The firemen worked fearlessly, and more than once were precipitated to the ground by falling roofs and walls. A detachment of soldiers aided the firemen in emptying the adjacent houses of furniture, and the ambulances were busy in carrying victims to the neighboring hospital.

Fortunately, the flames did not reach the immense reservoirs of petroleum. The loss is estimated at 2,000,000f.

ALLAN LINER STILL STRANDED.

Passengers Remain on the Californian Fast on Ram Island Ledge—Vessel May Be Saved.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 25.—The Allan Line steamship Californian, which sailed from here at midnight last night and stranded on Ram Island Ledge, just outside of the harbor, is still ashore. All the passengers are safe, although still aboard. The condition of the vessel to-night is uncertain. Most of the local seafaring men are of the opinion that the rocks have penetrated the bottom of the vessel in several places, and they doubt very much if she can be saved.

The master of the Californian is Capt. John France, one of the oldest and most capable employes of the line. There are six cabin, five intermediate, and ten steerage passengers besides a crew of seventy-five men. The cabin passengers are Mr. and Mrs. Hatton, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. D. Wilson, Toronto; Miss Bailey, Ottawa, and Mr. Browell, Esquimalt, B. C. It is impossible to secure the names of the others, as there are only two lists, one on board the ship and the other in the mails for Montreal.

At the time the pilot left the ship last night the wind was blowing hard from the southeast and was accompanied by heavy rain. On reaching the bell buoy off Cushing's Island Point, he left the steamer, giving the officers of the ship the correct course. Ten minutes later the Californian was hard and fast aground on Ram Island Ledge. This is a reef which runs out from Ram Island, and the ship had gone several points off her course when she struck. Soon after a boat from the Californian arrived, having rowed from Ram Island. Capt. Barclay, the shore Captain of the Allan Line, and Mr. Wainwright, the general manager, were immediately notified. Capt. Barclay chartered the ocean tug Piedmont to go to the grounded steamer and render any assistance possible. Such a heavy sea was encountered that the tug was compelled to come to anchor fully half a mile from the steamer.

The ship is lying under the lee of Ram Island on the edge, and, although the waves are breaking with great force, the long ledge acts as a breakwater and protects the ship. The wind is now blowing strongly from the westward, and the sea is rapidly subsiding.

The passengers will probably be taken off to-morrow morning without danger, and if the sea is smooth the work of removing the cargo will commence. The local officials feel confident that the ship can be floated. They will wreck the ship themselves.

Capt. Barclay says that the hold is full of water, and the fires are extinguished. A full manifest of the cargo cannot be obtained before to-morrow, but at the Allan office it was learned that the principal items include 2,500 boxes of meats, 3,000 pieces of fresh meats, 1,200 pails of lard, 2,000 barrels of apples, 1,600 boxes of cheese, and a large consignment of grain and general cargo. The greater part of the cargo was probably insured by the consignees. It is not known whether the ship was insured.

The steamship State of California, now named the Californian, was built by Alexander Stephens & Sons, on the Clyde. She is of milled steel, is Class A1 in Lloyd's special survey, and with additional strengthening over Lloyd's requirements as well as to comply with demands of the Admiralty for transport service. Her length is 400 feet, beam 46 feet, and depth 32 feet 8 inches. Her capacity is 5,300 tons.

Two Coal Barges Run Ashore.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The barges Keystone and Otto of the Philadelphia and Reading Company Line, while inward-bound from Philadelphia for Boston, with coal, in tow of the tug Gettysburg, ran ashore on Brewster Rock, Boston Light, this morning, and the Keystone will probably be a total loss, with her cargo of 1,500 tons of coal. The crews of both barges, consisting of four men each, were saved. The Otto can probably be saved. She was built at Noank, Conn., in 1896, while the Keystone was built at Perth Amboy in 1890, each costing about $30,000 to construct.

Schooner James C. Harris Wrecked.

CAPE HENRY, Va., Feb. 25.—The two-masted schooner Jane C. Harris, forty-three tons, bound from Washington, N. C., to Philadelphia, with a cargo of lumber, went ashore near Oregon Inlet, N. C., to-day. The crew of three was saved in the surf boat by Capt. Etheridge and the surfmen of the Oregon Inlet Life Saving Station. It is thought the vessel will be a total loss.

The Transpacific Route
Is naturally the great passenger line of America, the Four-Track New York Central. See No. 21 of the "Four-Track Series."—Adv.

BOER ATTACK ON BRITISH OUTPOSTS

Gen. Roberts Reports, but Fails to Mention Cronje.

BURGHERS CAME FROM NATAL

Many of Them Were Killed or Made Prisoners.

CRONJE'S GOOD COVER

Well Protected From Artillery Fire and Well Provisioned.

Buller Meets Fierce Opposition to His Advance at Grobler's Kloof, Where the Boers Are Intrenched—Gatacre Repulsed.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The War Office publishes the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"PAARDEBERG, Feb. 24—12:20 P. M.—Parties of Boers recently arrived from Natal attacked our outposts in force again yesterday. They lost a good many killed and wounded and nearly 100 prisoners, including a Commandant and three Field Cornets. Our casualties were four officers wounded, nine men killed, twenty-three men wounded, and two men missing. On the 21st and 22d one officer and thirteen men were wounded.

"Six men were wounded yesterday by hollow-n

is managed makes one desire to send some of our sick and wounded there.

The Standard has the following from Cape Town, dated Saturday:

"The Boer force occupying Prieska consist of 120 rebels led by Free Staters.

"A proclamation has been read annexing the Prieska district to the Free State; and all loyal British have been given eight days to quit the place.

"I am assured by refugees from Prieska that, unless troops are speedily sent there, the whole northwestern district will rise."

KIMBERLEY, Feb. 23.—It is reported that the Boers were in strength at Fourteen Streams, to the north, on Wednesday, having two guns and many wagons. They had destroyed the bridge over the Vaal River.

October's mail arrived to-day by the first passenger train from the south.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

PAARDEBERG, Wednesday, Feb. 21.—The fourth day (Wednesday) of Gen. Cronje's fine defense opened in startling fashion. Soon after dawn a most terrific rattle of rifle fire broke out, waking the sleeping camp. It was the heaviest fire during the war, and all awaited with foreboding the news of its effect.

It soon developed that the Gloucesters and Essexes had lost their way and had bivouacked, in error, close to the Boer laager on the north side of the river. As soon as they were perceived the Boers fusiladed. Wonderful to tell, there were practically no British casualties.

There was desultory firing all day long on both the north and south banks, Gen. Knox's brigade holding and pushing forward the line south of the river, while Gen. Smith-Dorrien, on the north side, worked toward the laager. Meanwhile Gen. French advanced, in a far easterly direction, near a kopje held by a strong force of Cronje's men, reinforced by a Ladysmith contingent. At the same time Gen. Broadwood's brigade, with a battery of horse artillery, took up positions to the left and rear of the same kopje.

BOERS TRY TO ESCAPE.

The front of the hill was thoroughly searched by a raking fire. Suddenly the Boers boited from every side toward Gen. French, who headed toward the drift shelling vigorously. A great number escaped, but many were killed by shrapnel, and about forty were captured.

As soon as the kopje was evacuated this correspondent visited it. The position was found to be wonderfully strong naturally and to form the real key to the position in the case of defense against Boer reinforcements advancing from the east.

Our first contact with the Ladysmith Boers was singularly unfortunate for them. A great deal of forage, provisions, and equipment was captured, and the kopje was frequently dotted with blood, showing that many wounded had been removed.

The Boer method of removing their dead is to tie a couple of reins to the body, which is thus dragged off by two horsemen at full gallop.

There were several pour parlers to-day on the subject of a short armistice. It seems that Gen. Cronje is willing to surrender, but that the young Transvaalers refuse. The other beleaguered Boers are anxious to give up.

A British doctor who visited the Boer lines to see the wounded found the trenches along the river full of wounded and saw many dead.

A deserter who came into camp last night says that yesterday's bombardment was appalling in its effects, especially in the case of the Howitzer batteries enfilading the river.

BOERS STRENGTHEN TRENCHES.

The position to-day is practically the same. The Boers are strengthening their entrenchments around the laager, but the case is hopeless. The capture of the kopje to-day has given the British a splendid position and will prevent a Boer relieving force reaching Cronje.

Everybody admires the splendid stand of the burghers; but, from a humanitarian point of view, it is considered that further resistance on the part of Gen. Cronje will be criminal. Every shrapnel shell finds a victim, and unless a miracle occurs his force must be wiped out or captured. The former result is terrible to contemplate, but although it would require a few days, it would be easy to accomplish.

To-day Lord Roberts sent Gen. Cronje an offer of a safe conduct for the women and children, together with a free pass to any point for them and also an offer of doctors and medicine. Cronje's reply was a curt refusal, and desultory shelling was resumed.

PAARDEBERG, Thursday, Feb. 22.—Artillery shelling continued during the early part of last night. As soon as the last gun was fired, the Shropshires, who had been occupying the river bed since Sunday, rushed forward, seized an additional 200 yards of near ground, and intrenched a fresh position before daybreak. At dawn Gen. Cronje found himself docked that amount of space. The Shropshires had done excellent work under a galling fire since Sunday, and they were relieved by the Gordons to-day.

The exchange of positions had its amusing features, in spite of the danger. The Gordons crawled on their stomachs to the trenches, and the Shropshires crept out of these by actually reaching over the Gordons.

GEN. CRONJE'S POSITION.

The scene of the last five days' fighting is one of the prettiest spots in South Africa. The river at the point where Gen. Cronje is esconced and fighting for life resembles some parts of the Hudson River, the ground all around sloping toward the stream. All the highlands are covered by British artillery. Gen. Cronje is faced in the front and rear from both banks by the British, while Gen. French's Horse, far away on the flanks, prevents a sudden inrush of Boers.

During the artillery firing last evening the mules of the Eighty-second Battery, which had remained hitched to the carriages, suddenly stampeded and galloped off, but today the wagons, with one exception, were recovered.

Gen. French has sent in 75 prisoners. A British patrol eight miles to the west discovered 30 Boers wandering away, and corralled them. Altogether this force has already captured 400 of the enemy, while many dead Boers have been seen.

The Boer prisoners are all depressed at the present course of the war, and they comment bitterly upon Gen. Cronje's persistence, which they call "murder."

To-day a German ambulance attached to the Boer forces was allowed to traverse the British lines in front of Jacobsdal.

Quantities of cattle, sheep, and trek oxen have been captured while wandering from the Boer laager.

PAARDEBERG, Friday, Feb. 23.—The British are gradually closing in upon Gen. Cronje from all sides, and making his position more impossible than ever.

During the course of last night the British artillery poured in several rounds. There was a terrible rain and thunderstorm early in the evening.

The Canadians were heavily engaged in Sunday's fight, behaving most gallantly.

PAARDEBERG, Saturday, Feb. 24.—The British took eighty prisoners as the result of yesterday's engagement.

A balloon ascended and discovered several new works, which the British guns shelled to-day.

Prisoners Sent to Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 24.—Within the last few days 200 prisoners have arrived here, and preparations are being made to receive large numbers. Fifty officers and men have been dispatched to Walfisch Bay, where it is reported that Boer munitions are being landed.

MORE CANADIANS WOUNDED.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 25.—A cable was received at the Militia Department to-day from Lieut. Col. Otter at Paardeberg, dated Kimberley Feb. 23, stating that the following men of his command were wounded on the 20th inst.:

C Company—Private R. Kidner, Tenth Royal Grenadiers; J. Holland, Toronto. F Company—Private W. Downing, Sixty-second St. John Fusiliers. H Company—Private A. Parker, Sixty-eighth King's County Battalion.

Private Adams, Twenty-seventh Fusiliers, reported missing after the engagement of Paardeberg on the 18th inst., has since reported.

BULLER'S MEN IN ACTION.

COLENSO, Feb. 24.—The Boers, who had been reinforced, made a stand on Thursday at Groebler's Kloof, and on a range of hills running east. They had been forced from all their positions on the right.

Gen. Lyttleton's division on Thursday advanced under cover of the kopjes. The Boers fired a Creusot and a "Long Tom." The British artillery was well sheltered in the action at daybreak and until late in the afternoon, when a heavy rifle fire on both sides developed.

The British infantry had advanced a mile and a half, and a continuous fire was kept up until after dark. The Boers stuck to their positions. The British artillery fire was irregular. A few salvos were sent toward the thickly wooded spots and ravines from which the Boer fire was the heaviest.

The Boers sent shells into the headquarters baggage, close to the hospital, but no material damage was done. Gen. Wynne was slightly wounded.

The Boer positions are not considered strong, with the exception of Groebler's Kloof. The hills eastward are not so high, and cannot be intrenched so well as the mountains which the British have taken.

The Somersets were the first across the pontoon on Wednesday. They were subjected to a heavy fire for five hours in an isolated position. It was the first time they had been under fire and they behaved excellently.

Early on Friday a severe rifle fire was resumed on the right and front from the positions held over night by both sides. The British naval guns, howitzers, mountain and field batteries shelled the Boer trenches incessantly. The Boers replied with two heavy guns, some of their shells bursting over the hospital. As a result the British wounded were removed.

During the afternoon the Fifth Brigade, the Inniskillings and Dublins leading, began to advance up the hills in spite of the constant shelling. The Boers stood up in their trenches, aiming deliberately down the hills.

The infantry advance was further covered by parties on the right and left firing volleys. It was slow, the British taking advantage of every bit of natural cover. The Boers on the crests of the hills, as well as from the trenches part of the way down, poured lead along the advancing line.

At dark the British infantry had reached within a few hundred yards of the first line of Boer trenches.

GATACRE IS REPULSED.

STERKSTROM, Feb. 25.—A reconnaissance yesterday in force under Gen. Gatacre, with eight guns, found the Boers occupying a ridge three miles beyond Molteno, in the Stormberg district.

Montmorency's Scouts charged the Boers, who crept around the scouts' flank, pouring in a deadly fire. The scouts were finally compelled to retire, having lost heavily.

The reconnaissance was valuable, and would have been most satisfactory had it not been for the unfortunate disaster to the Scouts, with whom Lieut. Col. Hoskier happened to be. Their loss was four killed and many wounded and missing.

Gen. Gatacre has issued a divisional order announcing the killing at Schoemen's Farm yesterday of Capt. Montmorency, commanding Montmorency's Scouts, and Lieut. Col. F. H. Hoskier of the Third Middlesex Volunteer Artillery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Capt Montmorency, who was killed near Sterkstrom while commanding Montmorency's Scouts, was a noted man in the British Army and a wearer of the Victoria Cross. He was the son of Major Gen. Viscount Frankfort, and belonged to the Twenty-third Lancers. He gained the Victoria Cross at Omdurman, where he served under Gen. Kitchener. Lieut. Grenfell had been killed, and the British earnestly desired to recover his body. At great personal risk Capt. Montmorency undertook the task, notwithstanding it compelled him to face the dervishes alone.

BRITISH NEAR LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Colenso, dated Saturday:

"The British are now within two miles of being in touch with Ladysmith, but the ground still to be covered is the hardest part, and very severe fighting must be expected."

SEIZURES WERE ILL-ADVISED.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Standard, referring editorially to the cabled extracts from the speech Saturday of Capt. Mahan on sea power, says:

"Sea power, however, requires to be employed with caution and forbearance. We have not been altogether happy in our attempts to avail ourselves of the right of search. Lord Salisbury has closed the Sabine incident by a frank expression of regret to Mr. Choate and with a promise that more caution will be displayed in stopping American vessels in the future.

"Thus the affair of the Bundesrath is repeated. It is not particularly agreeable to have had to confess to two great powers in the course of a few weeks that we have put ourselves in the wrong and must make reparation. Grave responsibility attaches to those diplomatic and Consular agents who have so grievously misled the Foreign Office and placed the country in a humiliating and undignified situation."

WAR LESSONS FOR THE GERMANS.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—In German military circles it is believed that the lessons taught by the Boer war will make a large increase necessary in the German cavalry, and will also lead to a thorough change of cavalry tactics, eliminating massed charges, of which Emperor William showed himself so fond at the recent army manoeuvres.

Brabant's Horse Breaking Up?

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 25.—It is said that about 50 per cent. of the first five squadrons of Brabant's Horse have taken their discharges, having completed their engagement for three months. Various reasons are given.

BOER MEETING AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 25.—Leaders in this State of the pro-Boer movement are arranging to call a conference in Detroit of those active in the cause in the various States for the purpose of consolidating the movement in the hope that such united effort may be influential in preparing the way for mediation and arbitration of the British-Boer differences.

The originator of this movement, Sybrant Wesselius of Grand Rapids, was one of the speakers at a pro-Boer mass meeting held this afternoon, at which the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That while we recognize the wisdom of the time-honored policy of the United States against alliances with foreign nations or intervening in their affairs, we respectfully request the President, in accordance with precedent and the behests of a common humanity, to offer the friendly mediation of this Republic to both the combatants to the end that bloody hostilities may cease and the integrity of the republics be preserved, that liberty may not perish, and that real civilization and humanity may be thereby promoted.

Copies of the resolution were ordered sent to Senator McMillan and Congressman Corliss of Detroit, with requests that they be submitted to President McKinley for action

WIND WRECKS BIG SIGN.

Guests in Hotels Near the Worth Monument Watch Its Destruction —Tales of Travelers.

The wind played havoc yesterday with the large sign of a Sixth Avenue department store erected on the roof of the building in Fifth Avenue, just back of the Worth Monument. The design was in sheet tin, mounted on latticework, the principal feature being a colossal representation of the Statue of the Republic at the Chicago World's Fair. A great part of this was torn loose from its fastenings, and during the afternoon thrashed to and fro with all the noise of stage thunder, threatening every minute to fall to the street. Many of the letters of the inscription were carried away and crashed down near the Farragut Statue in Madison Square.

The matter was reported to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station, and the Superintendent of the store was notified. Some men were sent up on the roof to try to make the sign secure, but their efforts were futile in the howling gale. The falling metal would have been a greater menace to pedestrians had not the roar and crashing of the loose pieces been audible blocks away and given ample warning of the danger. Many persons stood shivering in the doorways of the near-by hotels in order to watch the progress of the destruction.

Customers of near-by hotels arriving from out of town all had stories to tell of their experiences on the railroads. One man from Norwich, Conn., said that that place was visited by a furious thunderstorm Saturday night while the snow was falling in New York and that yesterday dawned like a day in June. His train was an hour and a half late, the greatest delay being occasioned by deep snow between Stamford and this city. The steam was not sufficient to keep the train warm, he said, and passengers sat in their overcoats, with newspapers spread over them besides.

The wind blew in three plate-glass windows in a photographer's establishment at Broadway and Eighteenth Street, and another one in a large building in Twenty-third Street, opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FIERCE FIRE IN FORDHAM.

Kearns Hotel Destroyed and Several Old Buildings Damaged—Attributed to Electric Wires.

One of the most alarming fires the village of Fordham has seen in many a day started at an early hour yesterday morning in the paint store kept by J. Kenn at 4,770 Third Avenue, and spread to the adjoining buildings, doing about $21,000 damage. Kearns Hotel, one of the landmarks of the village, was destroyed.

The building in which the fire originated is one of a row of six two-story frame structures owned by John B. Haskins of Fordham. Adjoining this row, and standing on the corner of Third and Pelham Avenues, directly opposite the grounds of St. John's College, was Kearns Hotel, an old three-story building. Shortly after 3 o'clock the night watchman employed in John Fox's undertaking establishment, which adjoins the paint store, was aroused by thick smoke which filled the building. Running into the street, he saw flames over the main entrance of the paint store where the electric light wires entered the building, and quickly rang in an alarm.

The wind was blowing a gale, and, fanned by this, the flames spread over the entire front of the building before the firemen could reach the scene. The whole village turned out to witness the spectacle, among the sightseers being ex-Fire Commissioner Henry D. Purroy, who lives near by.

When it was seen that the hotel could not be saved, the firemen turned their attention to saving the buildings in the row, all of which were damaged, however. The stores were occupied by Charles Cronin, real estate; McCabe's grocery store, J. Fox, undertaker, and a candy store. Over the stores were lodgerooms and offices, including the clubrooms of the Leo Catholic Club. All were covered by insurance except the candy store. The buildings had been condemned and were to be removed, as they stood on property that had been purchased by the city for the purpose of widening the avenue.

Mr. Haskins, when seen last evening, said that the fire had undoubtedly been started by the electric light wires.

Life Lost in a Rutland Fire.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 25.—The Ripley marble mill at Centre Rutland, owned by the Vermont Marble Company, was burned last night. Loss, $24,000; insurance, $13,000. Patrick McGarry, a sawyer, was suffocated by smoke and burned to death.

Church Destroyed by Lightning.

LEICESTER, Mass., Feb. 25.—Early this morning lightning struck the copper-sheathed steeple of the First Congregational Church, causing a fire which destroyed the building. The loss is estimated at $30,000; insurance, $25,000.

GRUBER AFTER WILBUR.

Accuses Him of Working to Build Up an Anti-Gruber Machine in the Twenty-first District.

The trouble over the Republican leadership of the Twenty-first Assembly District threatens to engulf Charles S. Wilbur, the Supervisor of the Census for the Borough of Manhattan, whom Abraham Gruber, the militant leader, charges with using his office to promote the building up of an anti-Gruber machine in the district.

Mr. Gruber said yesterday that Mr. Wilbur has taken the side of his rival for the leadership, George C. Austin, and has studiously avoided giving places to men who favor Mr. Gruber's retention. In this, Mr. Gruber says, Mr. Wilbur has violated the promise of President McKinley that local politics would not be permitted to influence the selection of enumerators. He further claims that President Quigg of the Republican County Committee is at the bottom of the matter and that Mr. Wilbur is merely carrying out the orders of the head of the local organization.

"So far as I'm concerned," Mr. Gruber said, "I don't want a job, but I say it isn't right to discriminate against my adherents in the district. This is the beginning of the campaign of isolation which Quigg threatened to make against my district. I purpose calling the attention of Director Merriam to the matter, and if he don't get action I'll see that the President hears how Quigg is destroying the efficacy of the county organization. I suppose that if the isolation policy gets a Presidential indorsement Quigg will punish his other enemies in the same way. There's not much in it, but I intend going after all there is."

Expansion the Issue in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 25.—Three counties held Democratic primary elections yesterday on the United States Senatorship. Senator Berry, who is an ardent anti-expansionist, and Gov. D. W. Jones, an avowed expansionist, are the opposing candidates. Reports from Crawford and Johnson Counties indicate that both were carried by Berry. In Pope County the vote appears to be close. Jones's friends claim he has carried it. Senator Berry has arrived here and will open a series of joint discussions with Gov. Jones.

Sing Sing Republican Primaries.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The Republicans of this place last night nominated their ticket for the charter election, to be held March 13. The ticket is: President—Thomas Leary; Trustees—First Ward, H. M. Curtin; Second Ward, Romaine Williams; full term, and C. H. Stevens, short term; Third Ward, John Harper; Collector—Joel Griswold; Treasurer—L. P. Kipp.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; high but diminishing westerly winds.

The cold wave which extended over the Atlantic Coast districts Saturday night and yesterday has been followed by a general rise in temperature west of the Allegheny Mountains. This cold wave carried the line of zero temperature south of the Ohio River, and was attended by freezing temperature and heavy frost yesterday morning to Southern Georgia. The low barometer area which preceded the cold wave was central last evening over the Lower St. Lawrence Valley, with lowest barometric pressure 28.56 inches at Father Point. This depression has caused high westerly winds on the South Atlantic Coast and severe westerly gales from Hatteras northward.

A disturbance is apparently developing over Texas, and the barometer is falling rapidly over the middle plateau region. Fair weather prevails generally east of the Rocky Mountains, although snow is reported in areas in the lake regions and the States of the Missouri Valley.

During to-day the temperature will moderate from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. Snow flurries are likely to occur in the Ohio Valley and the western lake region, and increasing cloudiness and rain is indicated for the Southwestern States. In the West and Northwest the weather will be more or less cloudy and warmer. The weather will continue to moderate over the eastern districts to-morrow and conditions are likely to favor rain or snow in the Middle North Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley and the lake regions, and rain in the Southern States. During to-morrow the winds will continue high from the west on the North Atlantic Coast, and will diminish and become light on the Middle Atlantic Coast. Along the South Atlantic Coast westerly winds will become variable and shift to easterly. Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport, and advisory messages have been sent to west gulf ports.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	24	26	61
6 A. M.	23	19	28
9 A. M.	25	18	20
12 M.	30	10	26
4 P. M.	37	15	23
6 P. M.	34	14	18
9 P. M.	33	14	19
12 P. M.	29	13	19

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	23
Weather Bureau	16¾
Corresponding date 1899	29¾
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	35

The maximum temperature was 44 degrees at 12:15 A. M., and the minimum 8 degrees at 9 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 59, and at 8 P. M. 81. The barometer registered 29.22 at 8 A. M., and 29.56 at 8 P. M.

Railroads in Michigan.

Eighty-eight railroads now operate in Michigan, and their total mileage is said by State Railroad Commissioner Osborn to be one-nineteenth of the mileage of the United States and one-fifty-sixth of that of the whole world.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

WINTER'S STINGING BLOW

Sudden Cold, Snow, and Gale Descend Upon the City.

LIGHTNING BEFORE THE DAWN

Ice-Coated Streets Render Travel Difficult—Fierce Wind Delays Many Incoming Steamships.

Yesterday came within one degree of being the coldest day of the year, and in nearly every other respect was by far the most disagreeable twenty-four hours experienced in New York this Winter. The Weather Bureau people were to a painful extent taken by surprise, none of the collection of instruments in the bureau having indicated such a weather saturnalia.

It began at 9 o'clock on Saturday night with a gentle rain following a mild February afternoon. By midnight it was raining in earnest. This continued for another hour, when the temperature suddenly began to tumble down. From 39 degrees at 1 o'clock it had fallen to 32 degrees at 2 o'clock, and the rain had changed to sleet and snow. The water flooding the gutters and streaming over the streets and sidewalks, rapidly turned to ice, and the soggy snow froze hard as it fell, transforming the exposed surface of the city into a sheet of ice. It grew colder hourly, but the snow continued to fall, and a stiff northwest wind took a hand and shook things up in lively fashion.

Between 2 and 4 o'clock was witnessed a still more extraordinary vagary of the weather. Over in the western heavens the black banks of rolling snowclouds were illuminated by intermittent flares of lightning, such as usually appear on soft Summer evenings. There was no thunder accompaniment, and the phenomenon caused many belated pedestrians much bewilderment. It was explained by the local weather officials yesterday that the sudden change in temperature had filled the atmosphere with electricity, and that Boston had experienced a well-developed thunderstorm on Saturday.

The sleet and snow continued to fall in about equal proportions until daylight, and then the mercury retreated until at 9 o'clock the thermometer in the Weather Bureau registered 8 degrees. There were many unofficial glasses in the streets, however, which read as low as 5 degrees, and the wind came out of the west and northwest at a mile-a-minute gait. The streets and sidewalks would have been easier for travel had they consisted of smooth sheets of ice, but their surfaces presented a succession of frozen ripples, like the agitated bosom of a lake or river that had been suddenly congealed. Over this treacherous surface pedestrians picked their way, while the wind lifted particles of ice and snow and swept them into their faces. It was almost an impossibility for horses to keep their feet on the streets, and few vehicles of any description were seen. Hats were lifted and sailed along the streets on extended tours, slowly and painfully chased over the icy streets by their owners. The streets were almost deserted.

From 9 o'clock in the morning the temperature rose slowly until 3 o'clock, when it stood at 15 degrees. The wind increased in violence, however, and this more than counteracted the increased warmth of the temperature, so far as comfort was concerned. At 4:30 o'clock the wind was howling through the streets at sixty-eight miles an hour and the temperature was falling again.

The harbor and lower bay were lashed into a fury, and there was little or no navigation except that of the ferry service. The ferryboats all ran on slower schedules than usual and had great difficulty in getting into their slips.

Outgoing steamships got away with little trouble, aided more than retarded by the northwest winds, but incoming vessels were badly hampered. A gale was howling off Sandy Hook. Some east-bound steamships coming from the south took shelter under the Highlands of Navesink, waiting for the wind to moderate. The North German Lloyd steamship Munchen, from Bremen, arriving at 5 o'clock, worked her way in past the Hook, but the high seas in the lower bay made it impossible for her to get a pilot aboard, and she was forced to put back outside again and stand by in waiting for the gale to abate. The Trinidad, from Bermuda, with vegetables, got in early in the morning, but found it impossible to dock at the foot of Tenth Street, North River, owing to the high seas running in the river, and was forced to anchor off Liberty Island. Her passengers were landed with difficulty in a tug. Many vessels lying in the harbor were forced to drop all their anchors, and several reported their anchors dragging during the afternoon.

At nightfall the wind had moderated to fifty-eight miles an hour, and the temperature was falling. At 9 o'clock it had reached 14 degrees in its rapid retreat, and at midnight the thermometer registered 13. The weather man said yesterday that the storm was general all along the coast and that the one day of this Winter colder than yesterday was Feb. 2, when the mercury stood at 7 degrees.

Body Found in a Snowdrift.

BUFFALO, Feb. 25.—The body of a market farmer, supposed to be that of R. R. Jemison of Eggertsville, was found in a snowdrift about a mile north of this city this morning. This farmer stopped at a roadhouse late last night, warmed himself, and refused to remain, saying he could get home, and adding as he pushed out into the blizzard, "You see, the folks would worry." He perished before going a mile, and his shivering horse and empty sleigh, found in the lee of a barn, caused the search which led to the discovery of the body.

Train Wreck in a Snowstorm.

BUFFALO, Feb. 25.—A Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fast freight, southbound, ran into the rear of an irregular train of empty coal and box cars at Alden Station during a blinding snowstorm at 2:10 o'clock this afternoon. E. Smith of Elmira, conductor of the irregular train, was killed. Smith was in the caboose, which was crushed by the collision. His limbs were mangled, and he died while being sent to a Buffalo hospital.

Connecticut Man Found Dead.

NEWTOWN, Conn., Feb. 25.—Michael Hough, aged thirty-one, and unmarried, son of the late Michael Hough, who was a prominent citizen of Newtown, was found dead this morning near Walnut Tree Hill. The medical examiner pronounced death due from exposure.

Blizzard at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 25.—Rochester tonight is fast in the clutches of a typical Western blizzard. Although the snowfall is not great, heavy gales have drifted it badly. As a result street-car traffic is irregular and railroad trains are delayed from one to five hours. The barometer reached the phenomenally low point of 28.78 points. The mercury holds steadily near the zero point.

Frozen to Death Near Warsaw, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

WARSAW, N. Y., Feb. 25.—John Carmody, a farmer, who lived near here, was frozen to death in the storm last night. His body was found this morning.

Five Below at Geneva.

GENEVA, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The severest weather of the year prevails here. The mercury stands 5 degrees below zero. A high wind, blowing at the rate of about sixty miles, accompanies the cold.

Ohioan Perishes in Storm.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 25.—A wealthy farmer named Matthew Lattimer, aged seventy-two years, was frozen to death in the storm last night near Elyria, Ohio.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:30 A. M.—4,772 Third Avenue; Charles McCabe and others; damage, $21,000.

10:10 A. M.—431 West Fifty-seventh Street; Louis Walker; damage, $50.

12:30 P. M.—70 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Carrie Golden; damage, $200.

1:40 P. M.—104 East Thirty-ninth Street; Frederick Brooks; no damage.

4:10 P. M.—428 East Thirty-eighth Street; Mrs. Ludwig; damage, $25.

8 P. M.—306 East Eighty-first Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

7 P. M.—2,075 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Caldwell; no damage.

Chatelaine Watches.

We have just received a new importation of very small 14 kt. Gold Watches with Anchor Escapements. They are better timekeepers than the ordinary watch of this size. The prices vary according to the ornamentation, from $20.00 to $75.00.

A. Frankfield & Co.

Jewelers and Importers,

52 WEST 14TH ST.

GEORGE WORK DEAD.

Well-Known New Yorker Expires at Davos Platz, Where His Sisters Went to Join Him.

George Work died at the Pension Belvidere and Grand Hotel, at Davos Platz, Switzerland, yesterday. He was the only son of Frank Work of 13 East Twenty-sixth Street, this city, and the brother of Mrs. Cooper-Hewitt and Mrs. Burke-Roche, both of whom ten days ago sailed from New York in order to be with him in his dying moments.

George Work was one of the best-known men in New York. He belonged to the group of New Yorkers called "men about town," who used to frequent Delmonico's, at Twenty-sixth Street, and who were conspicuous in all-around out-door sports. Mr. Work was one of the best pigeon shots of the present decade, and he won many prizes for his skill at Monte Carlo and other Continental places, as well as in this country.

He belonged to a number of clubs, including the Union, the Racquet, the Meadow Brook, the Tuxedo, the Larchmont, the New York, the Cornell, the Westminster Kennel, the Rockaway Hunt, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, and, in fact, to nearly all the clubs in town. He joined the Union three years ago, and at the time of his candidacy there was a rumor of dissension in the club, which was afterward refuted.

Mr. Work was unmarried. He was born Sept. 8, 1858, and was a graduate of Cornell University. His father was at one time at the head of the firm of Work, Strong & Co., since Strong, Sturgis & Co., and he made a lot of money in the street. George Work never cared to follow the commercial bent of his father. He lived the life of a gentleman of leisure and fortune.

Two years ago, health failing, he went to live abroad. His sister, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, joined him in Paris in September, and took him to Davos, which is considered a place of last resort for consumptives. She left him in December much improved in health, but a cablegram a fortnight ago was so urgent that she and her sister, Mrs. Burke-Roche, sailed immediately for Europe.

Mr. Work's death will be the second American death at Davos this year, the first being that of Lady Louise Montague, the daughter of the Duchess of Manchester.

DR. JONES ON TUBERCULOSIS.

State Board of Health Official Writes of Treatment and Prevention of the Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Dr. S. Case Jones of the State Board of Health will have an essay in the forthcoming report of the board, entitled: "Some measures lessening the infection and spread of tuberculosis." Dr. Jones opens his essay with this statement:

"The crusade against tuberculosis is being carried forward slowly and surely in the right direction, inasmuch as sanitarians and the medical profession in general at the present time recognize it to be caused by a living organism—the tubercle bacillus. It is, therefore, an infectious disease, and the only true method to pursue is to destroy or stamp out the infectious bacillus and thus prevent the ravages of tuberculosis."

The doctor believes that if Boards of Health have any function in a Commonwealth, they are charged with the duty, and should be given legal authority to protect the public, so far as may be possible, against the ravages of disease and death. They should let the State board warn the public of the dangers that arise from the spread of infectious diseases, and the State board must be given authority and sufficient money appropriations to enforce the laws which provide for the greatest security of life and saving of property.

According to the doctor's statistics, 130,000 have died of tuberculosis in New York State during the past decade, and more than one-third of the entire population has suffered loss, pecuniary or otherwise, from the wide dissemination of this infectious disease.

The enactment of laws suppressing bovine tuberculosis can only be secured, Dr. Jones says, by arousing public sentiment and convincing communities that tuberculosis is caused by a definite, specific living organism. People must be taught that the virulent germ is bred and disseminated both by diseased animals and human beings, and that pure meat and milk from healthy cattle is an imperative necessity; that the isolation and destruction of all tubercular animals from dairy herds is a question of economy as well as a matter of public safety.

FILLED HER HUSBAND'S PULPIT.

Mrs. Jennie Harlan, wife of the Rev. M. E. Harlan, pastor of the First Church of Christ, (Disciples,) on Sterling Place, Brooklyn, occupied her husband's pulpit yesterday. Mr. Harlan is filling a lecture engagement in Washington.

Mrs. Harlan preached to large congregations at both the morning and evening services. She is a graceful and forceful speaker, and was heard with deep interest. In the morning she preached on "The Joy Crown of the Race," and in the evening on "Dignified Humility." Mrs. Harlan and her husband came to Brooklyn from Topeka, Kan., about six months ago.

EARLY SHIPMENT OF COAL.

Movement by Water Will Be Inaugurated This Week.

PITTSBURG, Feb 25.—It is learned from an official of the Pittsburg Coal Company, the local combine, that lake shipments will commence much earlier this season than last; in fact, arrangements have been perfected to begin shipment this week. Last year the season was not opened until May 4, and as a result coal men could not fill orders for about 500,000 tons because of the short season.

Shippers, it is learned, also have arranged for an early opening, and expect to start shipments by April 15. Both coal and ore men expect the heaviest tonnage in their history this year, with top notch prices. The coal tonnage last year of the Pittsburg district was 16,000,000 tons. This year it will be increased to 20,000,000 tons, 7,000,000 of which will go to the lakes. The coal combine, it is said, has three-year contracts for almost its entire tonnage at prices which will enable the operators to pay wages that will prevent strikes by the miners.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HALIFAX, Feb. 25.—The works of the Maritime Milling Company at New Glasgow were destroyed by fire to-day, together with the company's grain elevator. Loss is $150,000; insurance, $116,000.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Fire desroyed three buildings of the Troy Malleable Iron Works this morning, causing a damage of $130,000. The plant is situated in the town of Colonie, just north of the Watervliet city boundary line and east of the Erie Canal. Fully 1,000 employes will be thrown out of work.

DETROIT, Feb. 25.—Fire to-night in the plant of the Detroit Steel and Spring Company's works, at the Michigan Avenue crossing of the Michigan Central Railroad, destroyed both the company's rolling mills and caused a loss of a fireman's life. The property loss is about $100,000, fully insured.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 25.—A lamp exploded in the hardware store of Shepherd & Hackney's hardware store to-night and set fire to the building, which, with its contents, was destroyed. The adjoining buildings were damaged. The loss is estimated at $10,000. A house on North Rhode Island Avenue was also damaged by fire this evening. Loss, $300.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Eight concerns were burned out to-day in a fire which destroyed a four-story brick building at 51 to 55 Jefferson Street. The loss on the building was $30,000 and on the contents $35,000. The following business houses suffered: Lammert & Mann, machinery; William W. Vernon, gas machinery; James Barry & Co., pattern makers; Hartley Electrical Company, George H. Nye, pump manufacturer; Charles B. Sandham, pattern maker; A. J. Bodkin Circular Addressing Company, W. A. Jones Company, foundrymen, (offices only.)

WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD DEAD.

Famous English Architect Who Designed Many Noted Buildings.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—William Butterfield, the celebrated architect, is dead. He was in his eighty-sixth year.

Mr. Butterfield, who was born Sept. 7, 1814, first attained distinction by the introduction of color into ecclesiastical and domestic buildings by the help of bricks, marble, and mosaic. Among the structures built after his designs are the cathedral at Melbourne, St. Augustine's College at Canterbury, Keble College, Oxford; Balliol College Chapel, Oxford, the Perth Cathedral, the chapel, quadrangle, and several other buildings at Rugby School; the Grammar School and chapel at Exeter, St. Alban's Church, Holborn; St. Augustine's Church and vicarage, South Kensington; All Saints' Church, with the houses, priory, and schools on Margaret Street, London; St. Mary Magdelene Church and house at Enfield; the County Hospital at Winchester, the Gordon Boys' Home at Bagshot, and the Theological College and chapel in the Close at Salisbury.

He also restored the church at Dover Castle, renovated the Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester, and many other buildings.

To Report Goebel Reward Bill.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 25.—The special committee having in charge the bill appropriating $100,000 as a reward for the apprehension of the murderer of Senator Goebel will report the bill to the House Tuesday with an expression of opinion that it should pass. An effort will be made to immediately advance the bill to second reading, and Democratic leaders have notified all Democratic members to be in their seats that day. The measure will probably come to a vote on its final passage either Wednesday or Thursday.

To Take Up Morrison Case To-day.

WHITE PLAINS, Feb. 25.—It is expected the case against Alfred Morrison of Mount Vernon, who shot and killed his wife, as he says, while dreaming of burglars, will be presented to the Grand Jury to-morrow. District Attorney Andrews has had to postpone the presentation of the case twice on account of illness, but hopes to be able to take it up to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Klein, Sol, Chicago, Ill.; J. Jiran, dry goods, 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Brown, Eager & Hull Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. A. Mackeimen, books and stationery; Imperial Hotel.
Michelson, L., Denver, Col.; D. G. Parker.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. L. Goslo, fancy goods, 377 Broadway; Imperial Hotel.
Kaye, Arthur, Louisville, Ky., china and glassware; Astor House.
Bry & Brother Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Bloch, cloaks; Stuart House.
Swabbacker, Lon, Wheeling, West Va.; Mrs. C. Felner, millinery.
Klein, Sol, Chicago, Ill.; G. Borrels, dry goods, 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Edwards, A., Monticello, Fla., general merchandise; Bay State Hotel.
Thomas, Mrs. E. H., Colorado Springs, Col., millinery.
Klein, S., Chicago, Ill., dry goods, 406 Bro

A SPANIARD'S STORY OF CERVERA'S FALL

Writes of Sampson's and Schley's Acts at Santiago.

SAYS THE FORMER WAS HASTY

His Impatience Lost the Cristobal Colon — Gives the Iowa Credit for Crippling the Maria Teresa.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Bureau of Naval Intelligence has issued a fresh volume of its war notes series, and probably the last of them which will bear on the battle of Santiago Harbor. The present publication is a translation from the Spanish of Capt. Victor M. Concas y Palau, formerly commander of the cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa and Chief of Staff to Admiral Cervera in the battle of July 3.

Like a number of previous articles from officers of the Spanish squadron bearing on the same subject, Capt. Concas devotes considerable space to the lack of naval preparation in Spain prior to the war, and and also to condemning the political party in Spain which was responsible for offering up the crippled squadron as a sacrifice on the altar of a historic ideal. All this has been covered more fully in Admiral Cervera's published defense.

The vital section of the narrative begins with the exodus of the squadron from Santiago Harbor. Capt. Concas says in accordance with previous instructions the Teresa was headed toward the Brooklyn, hoping to ram her. This was frustrated by the Brooklyn's frequently discussed "loop" to starboard, which, Concas says, "brought the Texas and the Iowa between her and the Teresa."

A footnote inserted in the narrative at this point reads: "The turn was made to starboard, though it would seem reasonable for it to have been made to port."

There is nothing in the bureau's publication to indicate whether this footnote is by Capt. Concas or not.

Continuing his story, Capt. Concas tells of the successive sinking of the Teresa and the other vessels of the squadron. He dwells strongly on a point which he declares all other critics have overlooked, namely, that, owing to the narrow and tortuous channel past the Morro, the Spanish vessels had to come out so far apart that they were each attacked by the combined force of the American squadron and destroyed in detail, making it practically a series of combats, each time a single ship against a squadron.

He calls attention also to the probability that the American estimate of 3 per cent. of hits out of the shots aimed at Cervera's fleet is too low. He says the most horrible mortality in every case was in the upper works, where the shots left no marks, except those wiped out by fire. He says 6 per cent. of hits would not be too high.

In defense of the Spanish gunnery, the writer says that Cervera's ships fought either bow or stern on nearly throughout the battle. This reduced the number of guns they could bring to bear.

He points out that the Brooklyn, which was the only vessel keeping up a parallel broadside fight at close range for any length of time, was struck forty-one times. As she was under fire only of the Vizcaya, the Teresa, and for a short time of the best guns of the Colon, Capt. Concas says the Spaniards gave very good proof of their ability as marksmen.

He credits the Iowa with landing the two 12 or 13 inch shells which burst the Teresa's main steam pipe and put her out of action when her commander thought she had a fair chance to escape. These shots, he says, have been claimed both by the Oregon and the Indiana, but he adduces considerable evidence that they came from the Iowa.

Another peculiar incident brought out in the narrative, and a striking example of Yankee luck, was that the Oregon in her pursuit of the Colon remained unconsciously in the "dead angle" between the only guns on the Colon powerful enough to reach her. The Colon, it will be remembered, did not have her big thirty-ton guns, and in the long stern chase the Oregon happened always to keep just in the spot where the upper deck guns could not be trained on her, and the Colon could not fire without heaving to and losing valuable time.

The author indignantly denies that the Colon was wrecked by her crew after she had been surrendered. He says she was run ashore and her sea valves opened before her flag was hauled down. Regarding this incident the writer says:

"The Cristobal Colon was less fortunate than any of the others, for, although going at a speed of 13 knots, she ran ashore on sand, and if Admiral Sampson, with a more seamanlike spirit, had ordered the divers to close the valves he could most certainly have saved the cruiser, but with feverish impatience he towed her off with his own flagship, the New York. Hardly had the ship been floated when she began to list, at which moment, with great dexterity, he pushed the Colon back again with the ram of his own ship toward the sandy shoal; but it was too late, and, turning over, that noble cruiser went to the bottom of the sea forever. The few Americans and Spaniards who were still on board hastily saved themselves."

Speaking of the nature of the wounds inflicted by modern naval shell fire, Capt. Concas declares them more horrible than can be described. A boatswain of the Teresa had fourteen wounds. None of the men injured at all escaped with less than two. Many, he says, were blown into unrecognizable fragments. Capt. Larzaza of the Oquendo was killed; his Executive Officer, Lola, was cut in two by a shell; the third officer, Matos, and the three Lieutenants next in rank were all killed, besides 127 men of the crew. The total mortality in the fleet reached the awful figure of 22 per cent. of the men engaged. In closing the account of the battle the author says:

"We could never complete this chapter if we were to relate the innumerable acts of courage; but I cannot do less than to mention one which I saw with my own eyes. The Maria Teresa had already been abandoned, the flames mounting up to the height of the funnels, and projectiles exploding on all sides; and when everybody thought that no living soul was left on the ship suddenly a man appeared there calling for help. Instantly José Casado cried, 'I will not let that man die!' and threw himself into the water. He climbed up the blood-stained sides of the ship, seized the man, carried him down on his shoulders, and, swimming with him to the shore, laid his burden on the beach. It was hardly possible to believe that that shapeless form was a man with fourteen wounds, who must have been left aboard as dead."

A ROUGH RIDER MISSING.

It Is Feared One of Gov. Roosevelt's Old Command Is a Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Feb. 25.—Aaron Tilley, a member of Gov. Roosevelt's Rough Riders, having enlisted in the regiment with five other cowboys at Dallas, Texas, has mysteriously disappeared. Tilley came to this city early last Spring in search of work and finally secured employment upon a farm. Tilley remarked recently that he was tired of this world and said it was his intention to commit suicide.

Last Saturday afternoon he was seen roaming around the shore ice at Lake Michigan, near New Troy, fifteen miles south of this city, and it is feared that while demented he plunged from the outer edge of the ice fields into the lake.

To verify Tilley's statement and satisfy his own curiosity his employer wrote to Gov. Roosevelt, who replied that a Tilley was under his command during the late war with Spain.

Chicago to Have More Idle Men.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—It is said that several thousand more men will be thrown out of work during the week, and the tie-up of the building industry of the city will be further complicated by the action taken at the meeting of the Building Material Trades Council to-day. Its decision that the delivery of brick from all yards in this county to buildings under construction by the United Contractors where non-union men were employed be stopped will make idle 1,000 brickmakers, and the order extending the strike of the machinists to other trades will call out at least 3,000 others.

Labor Scarce in the Northwest.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 25.—Labor agents here say that there is a scarcity of labor such as has not been known for years. It is almost impossible to get men for work in the Northern woods. At Fort Benton, Mont., the Great Northern Railroad is building a cut-off, and it has been found impossible to supply all the men wanted on the work.

THIS WEEK IN THE SENATE.

Final Action Expected on Quay Case and Currency Bill—Depew to Talk on Philippine Problems.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The time of the Senate during the present week will be divided between the questions of the finances, the Government policy toward the insular possessions, and the seating of Senator Quay upon the nomination of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Hawaiian bill remains the unfinished business, subject to removal at any time by the Quay resolutions and also by the conference report upon the Currency bill.

Senator Aldrich has given notice that he will make a speech in explanation of the Currency bill agreement on Wednesday, and that he will call it up the next day (Thursday) and then ask final action upon it. The report, of course, will lead to a spirited contest, to many sharp speeches, and to the final adoption of the report by practically the same vote by which the bill originally passed the Senate.

The matter may be before the Senate for several days.

There will be several speeches during the week on the Quay resolution, and there is a probability of reaching a vote on it the latter part of the week. Senator Chandler will probably speak for Mr. Quay Monday and Senator Turley in opposition. Later in the week Senators Hoar and Penrose will talk for Mr. Quay and Senator Burrows in opposition. After these only short speeches will be heard.

Senator Penrose says he will make an effort to have the discussion confined to the morning hour, so as not to interfere with other questions before the Senate, but that if a disposition to delay the vote should become apparent he will then press the Quay matter. He counts upon a vote late in the week, and says he expects a larger vote than was cast in Mr. Quay's favor in taking the resolution up.

When the Hawaiian bill is voted upon the Puerto Rican bill will be taken up. Senator Depew on Tuesday will speak on the problems connected with the Philippine Islands.

BURGLAR GASHES POLICEMAN.

Michael Kehoe of the Steamboat Squad Badly Hurt in a Fight with Thieves.

Policeman Michael Kehoe of the steamboat squad was badly hurt last night while attempting to arrest two of three burglars who had robbed a liquor store at West and Canal Streets. He clung to the man who assaulted him, however, and when they arrived at the Leonard Street Station both were covered with blood.

Kehoe learned that the burglars had taken three loads of plunder to the lavatory in the little park at the foot of Canal Street. He found two men dividing a box of cigars and trying to open a cash register. He seized both men by their coat collars, but one of them, who said he was A. W. Collier, twenty-six years old, of 86 Charles Street, struck him on the head with a bottle, and, quick as a flash, although the bowl of the bottle had broken by the first blow, struck him again.

The other prisoner then took advantage of the blinding of the officer by the blood which trickled down his face, and, dropping the cash register, seized the drawer of it and ran out of the inclosure. Kehoe drew his night stick, and soon took all the fight out of Collier. In the meantime the third burglar, who was still at work ransacking the saloon, managed to get away.

Kehoe took his prisoner to the police station, and Sergt. Cosgrove sent for an ambulance from Hudson Street Hospital. Surgeon Page, who responded, found two ugly gashes in Collier's scalp, and sewed them up. Collier, who the police say was recently released from Sing Sing Prison, was locked up.

The policeman had a long scalp wound on top of his head, in which the surgeon who took him to the hospital took six stitches. There was a cut over his forehead, another which passed through his left eyebrow, and a gash across his nose. It took the surgeon more than an hour to dress the wounds.

Nothing of value was taken by the thieves except some cigars and a few bottles of liquor. The cash register was empty.

HARD QUESTIONS BY STUDENTS

President Eliot Describes Religious Teaching at Harvard—Church Attendance Falling Off.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University talked to students at the University of Chicago today about Harvard and its customs; principally about its religious teachings. He said in part:

"Harvard has always stood for the freedom of thought and science essential to sincere and earnest truth seeking. We employ five different preachers six weeks each and a professor in Christian morals has the other six weeks.

"They not only preach, but sit every day in Wadsworth House on the campus to discuss any religious question with students in conversation. Young men come there bent on truth seeking, with nothing to gain but an inspiration to better life. They ask many difficult things, and many of the ministers told me that the ordeals were most trying.

"Now this attitude among the students at a modern institution of education typifies the state of the modern world. The whole community is examining the grounds of its fundamental beliefs, and the whole conception of the government of the universe has changed.

"I know of no denomination except the Roman Catholics which has not experienced a great change in attendance. The pastor of Phillips Brooks Church in Boston told me recently there had been a sensible decline, not in good works, but in the number of persons present at the services. I have felt the same thing in the chapel at Cambridge. I have learned since coming here it is also true in the churches of this city."

SUPPOSED BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Miller, Who Had a Bag Filled with Brass Castings, Stopped by Detectives.

Detectives Buckley and McAvoy of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station saw William Miller, who lives at 22 West Sixty-fourth Street, trudging up Second Avenue after midnight Sunday, carrying a bag which appeared to be heavy. His actions were suspicious, and the policemen caught hold of him at One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and found that the bag was filled with brass castings.

Miller tried to get away, but was taken to the station house, where he was recognized as an ex-convict and found to answer the description of a burglar who entered the residence of Frederick Tillman at 33 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street on Friday. The house has been unoccupied of late because of the death of Mr. Tillman's wife. The police say the burglar drove up to the house in a wagon on Friday night and gathered together all the silverware and linen in the house. He broke the copper hot water boiler from its fastenings, and cutting a hole in the centre, stowed his booty in it. The police have recovered the stolen property.

In Harlem Police Court Magistrate Hogan held Miller in $1,000 for examination to-day.

CUT LEGACY TO A CLASSIS.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 25.—The will of Peter B. Ramseys, after whom the village of Ramseys was named, and who died two weeks ago, after having for eight years his coffin ready, has been offered for probate. The will gives $5,000 for the support of the pastor of the Christian Reformed Church of Ramseys. It also gives $200 to the Classis of the Christian Reformed Church at Hackensack.

The bequest to the Classis was much larger originally. The Christian Reformed Church at Ramseys is presided over by the Rev. J. N. Trompen, who is having much trouble with the Classis. After the trouble began Mr. Ramseys, who supported the minister, cut down the legacy to the Classis.

The remainder of the estate is divided between his five children. The estate is valued at $250,000.

Train Wreck in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 25.—A Louisville and Nashville passenger train from New Orleans was wrecked by an open switch near Flomaton this morning. A negro fireman was killed; another fireman was probably fatally injured, and Engineer John Coins was badly hurt. Both engines were thrown down the embankment and badly wrecked. The passengers in the day coaches were thrown from their seats, but none was hurt. The train was a double-header and heavily loaded with Mardi Gras excursionists.

The Glenlivet Whisky

(Registered Trade Mark "GLENLIVET.")

George & John Gordon Smith

of the

Glenlivet Distillery

Beg to intimate that Glenlivet is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the First and is now the Only Licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and that they are the Sole Manufacturers of Glenlivet Whisky.

Sole Consignees,

Andrew Usher & Co.,

W. Nicholson St., Edinburgh.

Sole Agent for U. S. A.,

G. S. Nicholas, 43 Beaver St., New York.

The Glenlivet Distillery, Glenlivet, Scotland. Established 1824.

JUDGE FITZGERALD'S CASE

Bar Association to Discuss Brooklyn Wharf Receivership.

Views of Lawyers on the Appointment of John F. Carroll Instead of ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant.

Lawyers of every grade, particularly those intrusted with the business of large corporations, are greatly interested in the special meeting of the Bar Association to-night, called to discuss the action of Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court in appointing John F. Carroll receiver for the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

In the application for a receiver, counsel united in asking for the appointment of ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, but the Justice, without giving them notice, appointed Mr. Carroll, whereupon the lawyers joined in a motion for the dismissal of the proceedings. Much comment was aroused by Justice Fitzgerald's action, although it is conceded that he had acted within the law in making the appointment and that there were many precedents for a Judge refusing to name a receiver agreed upon by both sides. Adverse criticism in the present instance was based upon the possible political coloring which the case assumed in view of Mr. Carroll's high standing in the councils of Tammany Hall.

The City Club took up the matter, and on Feb. 7 passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested and authorized to appoint a special committee of five, with power to add to their number, of whom the President shall be one, to take such public action as in their judgment is justified in view of the statement as to the recent action of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald in the matter of the application for the appointment of a receiver for the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

President Wheeler H. Peckham of the City Club appointed the committee after considerable delay, but still refuses to divulge their names, and the members of the Bar Association Executive Committee refuse to state whether the special meeting is the result of the City Club's movement or not. Ex-Mayor Grant, who would seem, perhaps, to be the one most interested in the matter, has declined repeatedly to make any comment on Justice Fitzgerald's course. The Executive Committee of the Bar Association last Tuesday issued the following call for the meeting:

Resolved, That a special meeting of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York be called to be held at the house of the association on Monday evening, Feb. 26, 1900, at 8:30 o'clock, for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed proper with reference to the appointment by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald of a receiver in the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company case.

Justice Fitzgerald said yesterday that he had no statement to make in regard to the affair further than the one which has already appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Simon Sterne had this to say about the matter:

"It was a step in a very dangerous direction. While theoretically it is true that a Judge is not required to accept the receiver designated by the parties because, in the language of the books, the receiver is 'the arm of the court' or 'the agent of the court' in the administration of the property, the Court, when it has substantially all the interests before it, to agree upon the administrator who is to hold the property during the period of litigation, ought to take the person upon whom they agree.

"Now, the community will find no fault if a Judge should disregard the selection of an improper person and select a person of the highest possible type in place of the person suggested, but the circumstances under which a Judge may disregard the suggestions of the parties have by the event clearly not taken place here.

"Of course, we lawyers who have large interests in charge look with considerable fear upon the possible recurrence of the condition of things in New York which caused the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Tweed's days to think seriously of removing its offices to another city so as to get beyond the possibilities of Tammany receiverships, and the same condition induced the Union Pacific Railway to remove its offices from New York to Boston to be beyond the reach of judicial patronage exercised for political purposes.

"That is the reason lawyers take alarm, and while Judge Fitzgerald did nothing that was not within his power and nothing that under the existing law as it now stands can at all be controlled, yet there was an indication in what was done that judicial office was being used for the reward of political leadership, and should that ever become a practice in the administration of large properties through receiverships, capital will take flight from New York to where such conditions do not prevail."

Hamilton Odell said: "So far as I have heard expressions of opinion on the part of lawyers it has all been, not in condemnation of Justice Fitzgerald, but of great regret that a Judge should have been so unwise as to do what he did. Of course, the physical right, so to speak, is conceded to him, but I should think that a Judge in a case of that magnitude would be influenced in some measure by the interests of all parties in the institution that is in distress."

NEWARK POLICEMEN BEATEN.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 25.—Henry Klein, William S. Seegar, and Henry Hess, of Elizabeth, were disorderly in a saloon on Howard Street last night and the proprietor called Policeman Seipel. The latter succeeded in getting the men out, but they followed him a block or more and one of them struck him with a club and knocked him senseless. Persons who witnessed the assault notified Patrolman Benkert, who went to arrest the men and was also knocked down and rendered unconscious.

The three men then started for Elizabeth. The police were notified and a general alarm was sent out. A patrol wagon with patrolmen hurried to the lower end of the city and a cordon was formed through which the three men were unable to pass. They fought the two officers who first stopped them, but the others quickly closed in and overpowered them. Neither of the men assaulted is seriously hurt.

Whisky Afire and Man Burned.

William Collins of 1,506 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, went into a saloon at 54 Fourteenth Street, that city, yesterday morning and asked for a glass of whisky. Max Fehmeweiss, a bartender in the place, put a bottle containing whisky on the bar. Collins grabbed it and started out. The bartender caught him before he reached the door, and there was a struggle. The stove door stood open, and Collins threw the bottle into it. The bartender tried to grab it, but the bottle exploded. The flame flew out into the bartender's face and burned him badly. Collins fled but was arrested later.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:37	Sun sets	5:49	Moon rises 4:25

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	4:37	Gov. Isl'd	5:05	H. Gate 7:01
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	5:14	Gov. Isl'd	5:42	H. Gate 7:38

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Sobralense, Para	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Belvernon, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Livorno, Pernambuco	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mae, Ponce	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Kitts	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28.

Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Finance, Colon	9:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Friesland, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Transport Burnside, Puerto Rico	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

Iroquois, Charleston	.....	.....
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 24, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 23 and up to March 27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York March 27 for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Hongkong of Jan. 27; Shanghai, Jan. 31; Yokohama, Feb. 7, and Honolulu, Feb. 16, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer American Maru, are due in New York on Wednesday, Feb. 28.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 26.

Abana, St. Lucia, Feb. 19.
Alexanura, Copenhagen, Feb. 8.
Barlby, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.
Colorado, Hull, Feb. 10.
Flowergate, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.
Ivydene, Shields, Feb. 8.
Kansas City, Savannah, Feb. 19.
Kurrachee, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.
La Normandie, Havre, Feb. 17.
Menantic, Leith, Feb. 5.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Feb. 6.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Feb. 23.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 15.
San Marcos, Galveston, Feb. 17.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, Feb. 9.
Thomas Anderson, Gibraltar, Feb. 3.
Wells City, Swansea, Feb. 9.

TUESDAY, FEB. 27.

Cevic, Liverpool, Feb. 17.
El Paso, New Orleans, Feb. 22.
Fontabelle, St. Kitts, Feb. 22.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Feb. 21.
Mascanomo, Antwerp, Feb. 15.
Southwark, Antwerp, Feb. 17.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28.

Chateau Yquem, Malaga, Feb. 15.
Hildebrande, Para, Feb. 16.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Feb. 19.
Nueces, Galveston, Feb. 21.
Prins Willem V., Port au Prince, Feb. 22.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

Bellucia, St. Lucia, Feb. 21.
Borderer, Lisbon, Feb. 15.
El Sud, New Orleans, Feb. 24.
Germanic, Liverpool, Feb. 22.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
Saale, Bremen, Feb. 20.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

Manitou, Plymouth, Feb. 20.
Maraval, Glasgow, Feb. 19.
Rawtor, Algiers, Feb. 16.
Westburn, Barry, Feb. 16.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

Lucania, Liverpool, Feb. 24.
New York, Southampton, Feb. 24.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Feb. 20.

Arrived.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda Feb. 22, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Orizaba, Downs, Campeachy, &c., Feb. 8, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:06 A. M.

United States transport Sedgwick, Henricks, Matanzas, &c., Feb. 15, with passengers and soldiers to the United States Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Munchen, (Ger.,) Trave, Bremen Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:34 A. M. and detained outside waiting for a pilot until 3 P. M.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Spliedt, Hamburg Feb. 13 and Plymouth 14th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Anchored outside the Bar at 10:10 P. M.

SS San Marcos, Young, Galveston Feb. 17 and Key West 20th, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory.

SS El Norte, Gardiner, New Orleans Feb. 20, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS George W. Clyde, Chichester, Jacksonville Feb. 21 and Charleston 22d, with mdse. and passengers to George W. Clyde & Co.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 25, 9:30 P. M., northwest, 48 miles an hour, clear.

Sailed.

SS Cienfuegos, (Cuban license,) for Cienfuegos.
SS Manhanset, (Br.,) for Leith and Dundee.
SS Neustria, (Fr.,) for Naples.
SS British Queen, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Maracaibo, for Ponce.
SS Bristol City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Banan, (Nor.,) for Havana.
SS American, (Dutch,) for Amsterdam.
SS Biela, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Buenaventura, for Norfolk.

Notice to Mariners.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Feb. 25.—The lights in Gedney Channel are not burning to-night.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, from New York for Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Rhein, (Ger.,) Capt. Gathemann, from Bremen for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Taurio, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from Naples, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Mills, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 12:50 P. M. to-day.

HEALTH

Is Good Digestion...

It is sound sleep at night; it is buoyant getting up in the morning; it is elastic step and muscle; it is nerve and go; it is the coiner of fortune and fame.

If you haven't it, let

Johann Hoff's

Malt Extract

help you get it. Nothing like it for dissolving the starch in your alimentary kitchen. It makes it into all sorts of good things in the stomach—blood and tissue first—and they make everything your body needs.

Be sure to obtain the Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. Beware of the many worthless substitutes put up in bottles similar to Johann Hoff's. Nobody was ever disappointed in Johann Hoff's.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

A Sale of China and Glass at Macy's.

We tell of it strongly and challengingly—explicitly, but not exultingly. Pass the news around—heed its faintest vibration.

You are indeed luckless—if, needing China or Glass, you fail to see and read what we print to-day. The sale—launched at this period for logical reasons—is replete with unexpressible attractions. We refuse to remain passive and inert, welcoming the Lenten lassitude that settles over most stores at this time. We force zest and activity by presenting values which you can find no excuse for resisting.

We could confide other reasons to you justifying such wonderfully low prices in the very teeth of unparalleled advances—but it isn't worth while. We feel quite sure that these brief hints will impress you properly and spur the buying impulse.

Haviland's China Dinner Sets—the shapes, decorations and colorings form a trinity of beauty; inimitable effects that can't be described; you must see them, that's the only way; stippled gilt handles; quoted elsewhere at $25.00; our price **$14.89**

Haviland's China Dinner Sets—these will satisfy your practical needs and aesthetic craving—unless you are willing to pay for the superb art creations that are more costly without being more serviceable; others charge $30.00; our price **$19.87**

Limoges China Dinner Sets—the decorations are ideally French—pretty, delicate tints that give vital charm to the trailing and wreathing and twining floral studies, gilt handles, 102 pieces; called cheap elsewhere at $20.00; our price **$14.63**

Carlsbad China Dinner Sets, direct from our own works; the quality of the china and the distinctive character of the decorations will please you greatly; rich gilt graces every piece; complete, including soup tureen; real value $15.00; our price **$9.87**

Hundreds of others correspondingly cheap, ranging up to $287.43.

English Dinner Sets.

We quote three, $4.87, $7.87 and $9.87; they are worth an early call. You couldn't secure anything better adapted for the Summer cottage. When careless handling causes breaks you'll not be much out of pocket.

English Dinner Sets, green border decorations, 100 pieces, $4.87

English Dinner Sets, green spray decorations, 100 pieces, $7.87

English Dinner Sets, brown floral decorations, 112 pieces, $9.87

Tea Sets.

Appreciative women who buy any one of the Sets quoted below will have an interesting theme to talk about over their tea cups.

English Porcelain, prettily decorated, one color, full size, 56 pieces, $3.00 value; at $2.49.

German China, assorted decorations, gold lined, full size, 55 pieces, $6.00 value; at $4.69.

French China, various choice colors, gold stippled, value $9.00; at $7.87.

English China, handsome floral border, gold lined, $12.75 value; at $9.97.

French China, rich colors, gilt borders, very fine and artistic, $13.50 value; at $11.87.

Cozy corner, pleasant company, sipping tea, discussing Macy's China Sale. The above are the values which give us that kind of unpurchasable advertising.

China for Lent.

The approaching Paschal season suggests the following:

China Egg Cups, from 33c. per dozen up to any price you care to pay.

Oyster Plates, ornate floral decorations, per dozen, $2.28.

Ramequins—Dishes in which fish is baked, plates to match, assorted colors, per dozen, $1.97.

Fish Sets, thirteen pieces, appropriate centres, gilt edges, $4.87.

Toilet Sets.

They are pretty ones—ugly ones, too. We select the former and ignore the latter. Taste in choosing is a salient element of our capital. Some people are color blind, some are tone deaf and others are utterly insensible to concrete expressions of beauty in practical things. A primrose by the river's brink is more than a mere primrose to the poet. And to our buyer a Toilet Set is more than a Toilet Set. He thinks it should be an adornment to the apartment as well as a necessity of the physical being. That's why we show such pretty ones.

Toilet Sets, assorted decorations, including pitcher, basin, covered chamber, brush vase, mug, covered soap dish and mouth ewer, $1.69; with covered jar, $2.97.

Toilet Sets, variety of shapes and decorations, filled in and gold lined, with covered jar, $3.69.

Lamps and Globes.

Elegant hand painted Table Lamps, with globe that matches, central draught burner, $4.50 value, at $2.87.

Hand-painted Table Lamps, with shade, 87c.; same with globe, 97c.

Gas Globes, imitation cut glass, value 15c., at 10c.

Gas Globes, engraved designs, sizes 4 and 5 inch, at 12c.

Banquet Globes, effective decorations, assorted colors, 8 inch, 43c.; 9 inch, 63c.; 10 inch, 97c.

Gold Table Glass.

The writer's eyes see all the richness and daintiness of the crystal—clear crystal encircled by burnished bands and vines—but his poor pen cannot describe. Every piece is marvellously beautiful, and the witchery of the display is intensified by exceedingly low prices. For example:

Crystal Service—plain burnished gold border:

Goblets, per dozen	$2.97
Champagnes, per dozen	$1.97
Clarets, per dozen	$2.37
Wines, per dozen	$1.97
Cordials, per dozen	$1.73
Set of sixty pieces for	$10.93

Crystal Service—paste gold rococo border, very rich:

Goblets, per dozen	$16.37
Champagnes, per dozen	$16.37
Clarets, per dozen	$13.97
Wines, per dozen	$12.97
Cordials, per dozen	$10.47
Set of sixty pieces for	$70.14

If you wish the decorations wrought according to your own individual ideas—or, if you desire the glass embellished with monogram, crest, or heraldic design, we have the facilities to execute your order satisfactorily—as well as economically.

The Furniture Sale.

Other Furniture Sales that were exploited so hysterically in early February have gradually oozed—dwindled away through sheer excess of promises and poverty of performance. Ours has never grown cold an instant. Ever since the ringing announcement, containing its initial offerings, the bargains and business have multiplied. As fast as one lot is sold, another takes its place, and thus the continuity of the sale is maintained. Only space enough for a few items.

Five-piece Parlor Suit, highly polished inlaid mahogany veneered frame, handsomely carved heads, elegantly upholstered with silk velour or satin damask, in your choice of various desirable colors, $59.74.

Rockers, solid oak and imitation mahogany, extra large, high back, full arms, polished wood seat; special value at **$2.99**

Chiffoniere, solid oak in the popular golden finish, five deep drawers, workmanship will bear closest inspection; our price **$4.99**

Morris Chairs, solid oak frames, brass rods, reversible cushions covered with French cretonne or velour in your choice of several colors, $3.99.

An Even Dozen Upholstery Bargains.

Not room in the paper for more. However, the department abounds with scores of others equally as exceptional. You can't stray ten steps without encountering something different, something desirable, something surprisingly cheap. The broad aisles tempt home furnishers to profitable explorations.

1,000 pairs Ruffled Muslin Curtains, sold elsewhere from $1.00 to $1.25; our price 69c. and 98c.

750 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, including the newest and most popular designs, value $1.75; at $1.24.

250 pairs plain White Organdie Ruffled Curtains, finished with lace inserting and edging, $1.24, $1.69, $1.98, $2.39 up to $3.98.

300 pairs fine English Bobinet Curtains, elegant designs of insertings and edgings, $1.74, $2.49, $3.24, $4.24 up to $8.24.

1,000 yards Dotted and Striped Muslin, 40 inches wide, sold elsewhere at 18c. per yard; our price 12c.

500 yards Printed Art Denim, best quality made, retails regularly at 24c. per yard; our price 15c.

300 yards English Dimity, six different colors to choose from, 30 incher wide, retails regularly at 40c. per yard; our price 21c.

50 pieces Printed China Silk, many artistic designs, suitable for sash curtains and mantel draperies; our price 49c. yd.

Cloth Screens, floral decorations, four folds, 5 ft. 6 in. high, regularly retailed at $5.50; our price $2.69.

Four-fold Black Satin Japanese Screens, heavily embroidered with fine gilt tinsel, real value $8.00; our price $3.98.

Five thousand Opaque Window Shades, size 3x6 feet, good quality spring roller, very cheap at 24c.

Curtain poles, complete—cherry, oak, walnut or brass trimmings—5 feet long, special value at 29c.

China Bargain Counters.

All China Counters are Bargain Counters during this sale. But these particular ones are old-time favorites—Main Floor—you know where to find them.

Carlsbad China Plates, fine decorations, reduced from 23c. to 12c.

French China Plates, assorted shapes and sizes, dull gold decorations—Tea, 12c. Breakfast, 15c. Dinner, 19c.

Cuspidors.

Carlsbad China Cuspidors, various decorations, lined with gold, during this sale, 23c.

Carlsbad China Cuspidors, solid colors relieved by neat floral sprays, lined with gold, 49c.

Carlsbad China Cuspidors, tinted panels, exquisitely traced with gold, value $1.00, at 79c.

Cut Glass.

Well-informed buyers of Cut Glass gravitate here naturally—whether we advertise or remain silent.

69c. for Salad Cruets
$1.97 for Water Carafes
$2.97 for Celery Dishes
$3.97 for Bowls, square-shaped

Three hundred of our most brilliant and exquisite Cut Glass pieces marked down to half of

Trade Sale Extraordinary Fine China and Cut Glass

Most Important Statement Ever Made by Us Concerning China and Glass

Even though our store news may command your entire confidence we wish to caution you not to allow any whisperings of doubt to cloud your mind regarding the following. The apparent extravagance of statement should not in any degree impair your interest.

Fine China Ware and Cut Glass entered into new relations with New York when the Wanamaker retailing began here. Dollars promptly began to buy more Table Ware and the progress of real cheapness in these lines of goods has never paused for a moment.

Relatively our China Stock will always be cheap, but we doubt our ability to repeat the following positive statements within the next few years.

Five months of preparation have been needed. Two men have been to Europe to make the plans. Another has traveled from town to town, from pottery to pottery, for months following the details of orders and forwarding goods. No lots were too large, if prices were right.

The last stroke was the purchase of *Eighty Thousand Dollars'* worth (current retail value) of Theodore Haviland's Limoges China.

We have at command for to-day's offerings—

Over 3,700 complete Dinner sets.

9,000 dozens (108,000) of Plates.

The total values of China and Glass included in our offering to-day are, in round figures, a half million of dollars.

Many of the prices are just one-half or would be double in any regular way.

Many of the prices are just two-thirds or would be one-half more in any regular way.

The collection includes—

Dinner Sets	Cups and Saucers	Chop Dishes	Muffin Dishes	Plates
Tea Sets	Afternoon Tea Sets	Game Sets	Chocolate Sets	Fish Sets
Pudding Sets	Cake Plates	And many other fancy and useful pieces		

Concerning Cut Glass the statement is the same as we have made semi-annually for the past two years. We control one of the greatest cut glass works in America during the dull seasons.

We pay for the blanks and the labor—no profits—and keep the factory going. The whole product comes to us. We give Our Public all the savings. The result is good all around.

Workmen have work — Factory organization is unbroken
You get elegant glass cheap — We get a brokerage

That such a statement as the foregoing challenges criticism we know full well. But we will not trim it in any fashion. The goods and the prices will either prove it true or show our ignorance. And so the offerings go to the shopping population of this city and vicinage.

Home makers, connoisseurs, housekeepers will all have interest in the show which claims both first floor and basement. Remember that our store is a museum to the curious, a place of rest for the weary, an interesting resort to the stranger, and a savings bank to the retail buyer.

Dinner Sets

$15, worth $27.50—Haviland china, 100 pieces; fine flower decorations.
$16, worth $30—Haviland china, 100 pieces; new style flower decoration.
$20, worth $32.50—Haviland china; dainty flower decoration; gold handles.
$22.50, worth $40—Haviland china; 113 pieces; large rose decoration.
$25, worth $40—Haviland china; 113 pieces; flower decoration.
$27.50, worth $42.50—Haviland china; 119 pieces; large flower decoration; burnished gold handles.
$30, worth $50—Haviland china; 113 pieces; border decoration; gold handles.
$32.50, worth $60—Haviland china; 113 pieces; large rose with medallions on rim.
Other dinner sets at $6.50, $8.50, $10, up to very beautiful sets at $575.

Miscellaneous Table Ware

Plates at 25c—Two sizes; beautiful borders in rich colors, maroon, green and blue. Values $5 to $6 a dozen.
Plates at 50c—Haviland china; some fine flower decorations with color and gold borders; others double bands of color with gold and flowers. Values up to $12 a doz.
Plates at 75c—worth double
Plates at $1—values up to $2
Plates at $1.50—values up to $3.
Haviland Tea Cups and Saucers, in three pretty decorations. Worth $2.75 to $3.50 a dozen; now at **15c each.**
Hapsburg China—Cups and Saucers, Tea Plates, Breakfast Plates, Bread and Butter Plates, Oatmeal Saucers, Fruit Saucers, in two pretty decorations, at 10c each.

Haviland China

Mazarine blue, the richest of China colors, with the prettiest and daintiest of gold work over color at one-half price.
Fish Sets—$25 for $50 kind
Game Sets—$25 for $50 kind
Pudding Sets—$8 for $16 kind
Cake plates—$3.50 for $7 kind
Cracker Jars—$4.50 for $9 kind
Fruit Comports—$4.50 for $9 kind
Celery Trays—$3 for $6.25 kind
Cake Plates—$2.50 for $5 kind
Salad Bowls—$4.50 for $9 kinds.
Plates, Cups and Saucers, covered and open Vegetable Dishes, Meat Dishes, Sugar and Cream Sets in great variety, make up the assortment of this beautiful ware.

Also Cut Glass, Bric-a-brac, Toilet Sets, Jardinieres and Umbrella Stands.

Japanese Dress Silks—Some Bargains

In the Rotunda: A splendid collection of Japanese Silks in printings from England, France, Germany and America. Dots and twigs, diamond and sprays, in most delightful profusion, in color on white and white on color combinations of blue, black, red, tea green, lavender, brown and gray. Prices, 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1, $1.10, $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50.

Choicest, crispest, freshest silks of the season.

Also Twenty thousand yards of Corded Japanese Silks, suitable for summer dresses, blouses, and shirts, in new pinks, blues, grays, black-and-white, and turquoise mingled with white, at

35c a yard

Another lot of rich Brocaded Japanese Liberty Foulard Silks, in navy blue, with large variety of French-printed figures in white—most artistic—at **55c a yard.**

Rotunda.

Women's Waists.

Albatross as a material for waists found instant favor. Light in weight, yet warm enough—right for wear just now and up until the middle of May. The first lot left our counters in a rush. Light blue, bluet, pink, lavender, red, gray and black; box plaited, front and back; tight sleeves, flare cuffs. $3.75 to $6.50.

Four excellent values and pretty styles in black taffeta waists. Two styles at $5.50. Two at $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Suits and Costumes

The procession proceeds without interruption and every day brings to the front some new illustration of dressmaking taste and ingenuity. Stop a moment and examine these two—

A costume of black Brussels net, made over black taffeta, yoke of black chiffon—shirred; waist with black silk fringe and satin bows; skirt with flounce of plaited net. A beauty—plain, elegant.

A tailor-made suit of black broadcloth, Eton jacket with flare collar and revers faced with white satin and point de gene lace; skirt side-plaited. Most distinguished Would you see it? Come early.

Many overgarments await you. Eton jackets and top coats, Newmarkets and wraps, all top lofty in style—good style. The showing is fresh, to-day's differs from that of any former day, the styles are exclusive to Wanamaker's. Every garment is a reason in itself why you should cultivate an intimate acquaintance with Wanamaker's Dress and Cloak stock.

Bedroom Suits and Washstands

Birthdays of Presidents and Wanamaker's Furniture Sale mark February—it's a great month.

30 Bedroom Suits of mahogany and oak; 50 Washstands of mahogany, oak, birch and maple are here in a way quite out of the common.

One of the best concerns in the Bedroom Furniture manufacturing went broke and a receiver was put in by the court. He sold the factory to some other folks and the furniture to us—of course we got a big bargain. The story is simple, reasonable, true. And that's just why the prices are half and two-thirds of the regular. The demand will be quick. If you want to see them you would do well to be quicker.

All have swell-front bureaus with French beveled plate mirrors; the bedsteads are full size and nicely carved:

$35—Quartered oak; 3 pieces; 1 suit.
$40—Mahogany; 2 pieces; 8 suits.
$40—Quartered oak; 3 pieces; 1 suit.
$40—Mahogany; 3 pieces; 5 suits.
$42—Mahogany; 3 pieces; 8 suits.
$43—Quartered oak; 3 pieces; 3 suits.
$48.50—Mahogany; 3 pieces; 4 suits.

Separate washstands, of oak, maple, birch and mahogany. Prices are $8, $9, $10 and $15. Values are $12, $14, $15 and $25. Fourth Floor.

Chinese Mattings Reduced a Third

Last year's goods, but practically as good as those now coming in. Matting doesn't age quickly in the roll, nor do the patterns from year to year suffer radical change. But new arrivals are crowding—'99 mattings must give way to those of 1900. Hence these third-off prices, on the remaining 320 rolls:

$7 from $10 — $10 from $15 — $8 from $12 — $12 from $18

Some white matting also reduced. Seven qualities at $4 to $12, instead of $7 to $20.

Special Fifth Floor Sales To-day

There's a Shoe Store on the Fifth Floor—many know it with profit to themselves. A noteworthy sale began there recently. Began with over 108,000 pairs of shoes for men, women and children. Additions to that large collection have since been made. New shoes, all of them, in good styles, in every detail worthy, yet marked at figures much below the market. Savings of a quarter to a half.

News of other offerings on the Tenth street side of the fifth floor follow. They are hardly less attractive than that of the shoes:

Corsets—Two groups of these—bargains both. The Nemo at 95c instead of $1.50; it's a long-waisted corset with boned bust; two side steels; in white and drab. The H. H. at $1 instead of $1.50, is an excellent corset of madras; long waist; low bust; short over hips; in pink, blue and lavender; daintily trimmed with lace and ribbons.

Men's Suspenders—25c a pair, though they should be 50c. Of imported cotton web; Japan-tanned calfskin ends—nothing more durable; nickel trimming.

Men's Shirts—These at 50c each, only because we bought them so cheaply. Same quality and style will sell later on at $1. Good patterns all. A pair of detachable cuffs with each shirt.

Ribbons—One-third and one-half below value. Combination stripes-and-lace effects. Neck and sash widths. All the spring colorings. 15c, 22c and 28c yard.

Stationery—Club Vellum—had a hard time to keep up with the demand. Plenty of it now—10c a pound; envelopes, 15c a hundred, and an unusual value it is. New-art Lilac, German—15c a pound, envelopes 25c a hundred. And the New-art gray, French—50c for a pound of paper and 100 envelopes. Business envelopes at $1.10 a thousand—a superior quality for the price. Two sizes: No. 6—3½x6 in.; No. 6¾—3⅝x6½ in.

Pictures—Platinum Prints, reproductions of world-famous paintings; accurate and clear; in neat passe partout frames, 15c to 50c. Values one-third to one-half more.

Soaps—English White Violet, 25c a box; Sweet English Lavender, 25c a box; Snowberry Floating Bath Soap, large cake, 5c; Philadelphia Cleaner—removes stains from carpets or clothing with ease and safety, 10c a cake.

Reception Lamps

$6—values up to $15

About one hundred to sell at a uniform price—$6. Not one worth less than $9, many worth considerably more—up to $15, in fact. They are in various recent shapes; all have 12-inch globes, beautifully decorated in floral designs upon light and dark grounds. Choose from the hundred or more

at $6 each

Basement.

Men's Clothing

Among the late arrivals of spring suits are some of Oxford gray cheviot—the best-liked fabric of the season. In correct cut and properly made. Decidedly swell suits. At $12, $15 and $20.

A very good value are these men's fine worsted trousers at $5. All most desirable patterns, all in best style, and all worth $6.50 at least, and up to $8. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave. Ninth and Tenth Sts.

MISSIONS' CONFERENCE COST.

Finance Committee Estimates that the Great Ecumenical Convention Will Need $40,000.

The Finance Committee of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, which will be held in this city from April 21 to May 1, has estimated the entire expense of the conference, from the initial work of organization in 1896 until the history of the conference shall have been issued, at $40,000.

The entertainment of foreign delegates and missionaries, it is estimated, will cost $10,000. The cost of halls, meetings, and music is placed at $5,000. The publications, including programmes, stenographers' reports, and addresses, will require another $5,000; and the missionary exhibit, illustrating the costumes, utensils, weapons, customs, and literature of the peoples among whom missions are located will take a third $5,000. The missionary exhibit will be made permanent. The general expenses, including printing and stationery, stenographers and typewriters, postage, clerks, and traveling, will amount to $10,000; and contingent expenses are estimated at $5,000.

Of the $40,000 required, $9,000 has been subscribed, and $11,000 additional guaranteed by the same subscribers. Twenty thousand dollars remains to be raised. It is deemed essential to the success of the conference that the committees know at once what they may depend upon. Contributions of any amount will be received, and may be sent to the Treasurer, George Foster Peabody, 27 Pine Street.

In response to the letter sent out by the Committee on Popular Meetings and Speakers of the Ecumenical Conference of Foreign Missions many of the clergymen in this city yesterday preached sermons on the conference and what it represents.

MOLINEUX'S QUIET SUNDAY.

Prisoner Visited Only by His Father and Lawyer Battle.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Molineux was visited to-day by his father and Lawyer George Gordon Battle. The father remained but a short time, but Mr. Battle spent two hours with the prisoner. No other visitors called. There are no religious exercises in the death house on Sundays. Molineux passed most of his time smoking and reading.

On leaving the prison Mr. Battle said there was nothing new about the case at present. He denied that there was to be any change of counsel. He left for New York at 5:30 o'clock and Gen. Molineux went with him.

Molineux was photographed yesterday and measured for the Bertillon records.

The County of Edingurgh Floated.

BAY HEAD, N. J., Feb. 25.—The British ship County of Edinburgh, which went ashore near Manasquan about two weeks ago, was floated early this morning, and is now anchored off this point. She is not seriously damaged.

Baltimore and Ohio Improvements.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—The Baltimore and Ohio has ordered 100 compound consolidation freight locomotives, deliveries to be made after the 65 now being built are completed. The company also announced that it is building at Curtis Bay, Md., the largest coal dock on the Atlantic Coast.

FERRARO READY FOR DEATH.

Resigns Himself as the Time for His Execution Approaches.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Everything is in readiness for the execution of Antonio Ferraro in the electric chair to-morrow morning. The last details have been attended to and the usual tests have been made. It is not thought anything will be gained by a delay, as has been proved in the past. Where executions have been delayed for two or three days after it was legal to carry out the mandate of the law it was found the condemned man weakened greatly.

Ferraro, contrary to expectations, has resigned himself to his fate. The loss of all hope has worked a wonderful change for the better in the man. Two Sisters of Mercy came here to see him yesterday, but were not provided with the needful permit, and they returned to-day with an order signed by Justice O'Brien. They spent a long time with Ferraro who listened to them. Later in the day the Rev. Father Oreste Allucci of New York came up and spent the evening talking to Ferraro. Father Allucci will be with the condemned man when he leaves his cell for the death chamber.

Lay Down in Front of a Train.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Feb. 25.—The body of Charles D. McIndoe, a carpenter, was found cut in two by the track walker on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, about a half mile west of the station here this morning. It is believed the man committed suicide by lying across the track in front of an approaching train.

DEAF-MUTE'S FATAL FALL.

Exposed to Fierce Storm Before Help Came and Died Later.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25.—Jennie Cohen, a deaf-mute, seventeen years of age, an inmate of the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes, arose early this morning and tried to close a window in the institution. She lost her balance and fell from the third story to the ground below. She lay in her night dress for half an hour during the snowstorm before the night watchman on his rounds heard her low moans and rescued her.

She was taken inside and to the infirmary, but died within a short time from the combined effects of her injuries and the exposure. Her parents live in Newark. They were notified. She had attended the school for eight years.

SMALLPOX IN MORRISTOWN.

Two New Cases Reported from Districts Not Before Affected.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 25.—Two more cases of smallpox were reported to the health authorities to-day, making six since last Tuesday and eighteen in all since the first case was discovered about two months ago. Everything possible is being done to stamp out the disease, but thus far without avail. The latest sufferers are Joseph Moody, a milk dealer, and Frank Duffy. They reside in localities not before visited by the disease.

A strict quarantine is being kept over the houses affected. Vaccination is being resorted to generally, and physicians are keeping a sharp lookout for new cases. The health officials have been active, careful, and strict, and are at a loss to account for the foothold the disease has obtained. The authorities believe the cases have a single general root, but have been unable to locate it.

FRANCE AND THE CANAL.

Ambassador Has Not Seen Mr. Hay About the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The statement is authorized that no communication whatever has been made by the French authorities to the State Department referring to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the Panama Canal. This statement was made in reply to a question put in official quarters regarding the publication that the French Ambassador has had a conversation with the Secretary of State relative to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Canal Commission Goes to Panama.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, Feb. 25.—The United States Canal Commission, after having conferred for several days with President Zelaya, left to-day for Panama via Corinto. All the members are well.

Death Follows Visit to a Grave.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Feb. 25.—While returning from the grave of her daughter yesterday the wife of Dennis McCarthy fell into a small stream and was drowned. The daughter committed suicide a week ago by taking carbolic acid, procured for her by a friend named Mary Sullivan, who has since twice attempted her own life, once by jumping into the river, and last night by cutting her throat. Two sons of McCarthy have also died during the past year.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION

Mayor Van Wyck on Prevailing Rate of Wages Law.

CONTROLLER COLER CENSURED

Appropriation of $10,000,000 Demanded—Fiery Speeches by New England Socialist Mayors.

Delegate Philip Kelly, in behalf of the committee that had been appointed by the Central Federated Union to call on Mayor Van Wyck and ask him to use his influence in obtaining the prevailing rate of wages for workingmen employed on public works, reported yesterday to that organization. Mr. Kelly said:

"We told the Mayor that we were only asking that the city pay its workingmen the same rate of wages that private employers pay to their men. The Mayor replied that he was in favor of enforcing the labor laws as they stood, and reminded the committee that last year he requested the various city departments to prepare their estimates so as to be able to comply with the labor laws.

"We told his Honor that Controller Coler had unfairly criticised Corporation Counsel Whalen for his liberal interpretation of the labor law, but the Mayor remarked that it was not fair to speak of Mr. Coler in that manner. He also said that there was no special fund out of which workingmen could be paid the difference between what they had received and the prevailing rate of wages, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment could not make any appropriation for any such fund. There was, however, the judgment fund, and if that was exhausted the Board of Estimate and Apportionment could make appropriations for it. So the only way for the workingmen to get their money was by suing the city.

"The Mayor also told us about Senator Grady's bill for an appropriation of $1,000,000 to pay the workingmen the difference owing to them.

"After leaving the Mayor I told my colleagues that Controller Coler was not acting in the interests of labor."

When Mr. Kelly had made his report Delegate James P. Archibald proposed that a lawyer be employed to sue the city for what he said was still owing to city workmen under the prevailing rate of wages law.

Delegate Timothy Healey of the Eccentric Firemen did not think that the Mayor was in earnest.

"For the past two years," he said, "we have been trying to get the city to pay the prevailing rate of wages to the engineers and firemen employed in the various departments. Some get $12 a week and others $30 a month instead of $15. They claim that those men are boarded, but it is a fact that they get the poorest kind of food. Then they do not employ enough firemen, but make the prisoners and paupers do the work. Some one in the departments is making money out of this business."

Delegate Buero of the Cigar Packers moved a resolution condemning Controller Coler.

Delegate Eugene Johnson moved that the Central Federated Union indorse the Grady bill appropriating $1,000,000 to pay the workingmen what was owing them.

"Oh, $1,000,000 is not one-tenth enough money," exclaimed Delegate Patrick McNulty of the Street Cleaners.

"Well, let us ask for $10,000,000," said a delegate.

A resolution was passed indorsing the Grady bill and requesting Senator Grady to raise the figure to $10,000,000. The resolution censuring Controller Coler was also passed.

SOCIALIST MAYORS ARRIVE.

At this juncture John C. Chase, Socialist Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., and Charles H. Coulter, the Socialist Mayor of Brockton, Mass., dropped in to visit the union and were received with applause. About 200 Social Democrats who had learned that they would be present also arrived and cheered and applauded their speeches.

Mayor Chase, who spoke first, said: "Last year I was the only Socialist Mayor in the United States, and this year there are two of us. Let us hope that next year our numbers may increase. The workingmen of Massachusetts realize that they must pay more attention to electing their own men to office instead of bothering themselves about prison labor and Puerto Rico.

"Perhaps you will not like to hear what I say, and you may call me an idiot and a crank, but I'll be—if I do not continue to propagate the doctrines of the Social Democracy. Let me tell you that workingmen need both trades unions and also to take political action. Imagine the Boers, who are fighting against oppression, going out with toy pistols against Gatling guns. But that is what you are doing with your antiquated system of passing resolutions instead of electing your own men to office. The men in Haverhill fought that way for ten years, but their wages kept going down, yet after taking matters into their own hands and electing their own men, wages advanced and hours of labor were reduced from ten to eight.

"Labor should get the full product of its toil, and if the capitalist gets anything he is so much of a thief and a robber. There is only one thing for an unemployed man to do, and that is to commit a crime and get locked up, if he does not want to starve. Until the workmen of New York seat one of themselves in Mayor Van Wyck's chair they have no right to hold up their heads."

Mayor Coulter spoke in the same vein. He said he was going to devote his life to the interests of his fellow-workmen, and he wound up with the words: "May God blight me and Chase and Assemblymen McCartney and Carey if any of us throws labor down."

A letter was received from William Martin of Local Assembly No. 1,563, K. of L., attacking the United Garment Workers of America, and charging that articles of clothing that were manufactured in bad sweatshops bore the stamp of that organization as union-made goods. The letter asked that something be done in the matter.

"We want to have nothing to do with 'Billy' Martin," remarked a delegate. "He has had a fight with the United Garment Workers, and wants to draw us into the fight."

"Throw the letter into the wastepaper basket," said another delegate.

Delegate Joseph Barondess said: "There are a good many sweatshops in this city that would not be tolerated in Russia. There are sweatshops in Chinese opium dens where it is impossible for Factory Inspectors to get in."

The meeting decided to throw Martin's letter into the wastepaper basket.

A letter was received from Secretary of the Navy Long, in reply to a complaint that an extension of time had been granted to the Cramps for work on the warships they are making and on which the workmen had struck.

Secretary Long said that no extension of time had been granted to the Cramps, but that no penalty could be imposed upon the Cramps if they did not complete their work within the specified time in this instance, because their contract with the Government contained a strike clause.

DOUBT MR. LONG'S WORD.

Delegate Warner of the machinists said he did not believe that the Cramps' contract did contain a strike clause.

The meeting directed its Secretary to write to Secretary Long and ask him to send a copy of the contract.

Delegate Timothy Daly, in behalf of the committee appointed to agitate in favor of the Puerto Rico workingmen, said that the delegates from that island had understated the condition of the workingmen there. Only property owners in Puerto Rico could vote, and only their children attend the public schools, while the laborers were compelled to work for 25 cents a day, and if they refused to do so they were arrested as vagrants.

The committee had prepared a circular to be sent to trades unions asking them to petition Congress to ameliorate the condition of the workmen in Puerto Rico, and the meeting ordered that 5,000 copies of the circular be printed.

The meeting adopted a resolution denouncing the Nicaragua Canal treaty.

Delegate Daly of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers asked the meeting to oppose the bill in the Legislature providing to prevent corporations monopolizing fronts of hotels and restaurants for their hacks. The bill says it shall be unlawful for any firm or person to pay the proprietor of any hotel, saloon, or club for the privilege of occupying any public street or place in front of it by carriages, and it shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to allow their carriages to stand in front of any premises for the purpose of hire unless the said public street is clearly designated by the Municipal Assembly as a public hack stand.

The members of the Liberty Dawn Association are employed by the corporations against whom the bill is directed, the bill having been introduced through the efforts of what are known as nighthawks, owners of single cabs who have been excluded from hotels and restaurants.

The meeting granted Daly's request by passing a resolution protesting against the bill.

JOB HARRIMAN NOT SANGUINE.

Socialist Labor Party's Candidate for President Doesn't Expect to Win.

Job Harriman, the Socialist Labor Party's candidate for President, spoke yesterday to 1,500 Jewish Socialists in the Windsor Theatre. He hails from Los Angeles, Cal., and was formerly a Baptist preacher. Then he became a lawyer, and finally drifted into Socialism. He has traveled through California in a wagon, preaching Socialistic doctrines and distributing Socialistic literature.

He told his hearers yesterday that, while he knew the Socialist vote in the country would be increased next year, he really did not expect to be elected President, and if the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Democrats could unite on any candidate he would cheerfully withdraw from the race.

Ernest Seton-Thompson's Lectures.

Ernest Seton-Thompson will give his seventh matinée lecture of the series in Carnegie Lyceum to-morrow afternoon at 3:30, instead of to-day. In compliance with many requests for an evening lecture Major Pond has secured Mendelssohn Hall for Wednesday evening, when Mr. Thompson will give his illustrated lecture on "The Picturesque Side of Wild Animals." This will be Mr. Thompson's only evening appearance in New York this season.

Hurt in a Street Car Wreck.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 25.—A street car on the Decatur Blue Line was wrecked this morning near Oakland Cemetery by striking an obstruction, which had evidently been placed across the track. The car jumped fully ten feet into the air and rolled fifteen feet down an embankment. The twelve passengers on the car were more or less injured, two, it is thought, fatally. The car was completely wrecked.

An excellent guide tells you about us—the Largest Custom Tailoring House in the World. Send for it—it's our Spring Fashion Booklet. Where the majority trades is safe for you to trade.

Special sale of the new green and gray mixed Cheviots $16.00; also a fine line of Oxford gray and black Vicuna Thibet for Prince Albert coat and vest, silk lined and faced, $26.00. Special imported trouserings, $7.00. Top coat, all the new shades of gray, tan and brown, silk lined throughout, $22.00. Raglan, $25.00. Our full dress and Tuxedo, silk lined throughout, $30.00, cannot be equalled anywhere. Perfection or money back!

Our Spring Booklet, Measuring Guide and Samples free.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

KNICKERBOCKER
Auction Rooms,
C. E. SMITH, Auctioneer.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY MORNING),
AT 11 O'CLOCK, AND EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
IMPORTANT
DISSOLUTION SALE
AT THE
VICTORIA CLUB,
15 West 32d St.,
THE ENTIRE SUMPTUOUS
Furnishings, Appointments,
AND FITTINGS OF ABOVE,
ALSO THE GALLERY OF
VALUABLE MODERN PAINTINGS
by eminent foreign and American masters, including a superb example by
E. BRISSOT,
"LADIES' DAY WITH THE FRENCH ARMY."
ANTON PAUL EMILE MORLON'S
PRINCE AND THE BATH.
Also a painting of the celebrated
STAR POINTER, RECORD 59¼,
A water color by
SIR THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH
and 60 others equally known.
Exhibition To-morrow, 9 to 6.

EDWARD CANE, Auctioneer.
47-49 LIBERTY ST.,
(2 doors East of Nassau.)
IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF
220 OIL PAINTINGS
By Eminent
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS,
TO BE SOLD
AT AUCTION
on Wednesday, 28th inst., Thursday, 1st March, and Friday, 2d March, at 3 P. M. each day.
The collection contains some of R. A. FOX'S Masterpieces in Cattle Painting; W. WARREN BROWN'S, JACQUARDS, A. T. BAZAN, A. O. SIGON, WALTER C. HARTSON, B. WALTER PRIESTMAN, N. BRIGANTI, V. RACHELLA, and other well-known masters too numerous to mention.
Also the Colossal Painting by Dreher,
"GENERAL FOSTER CROSSING THE SALKEHATCHE RIVER IN 1863."
Free Exhibition and Catalogues on Monday, 26th, and Tuesday, 27th inst, 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
EVERY PAINTING WORTHY OF SPECIAL ATTENTION.
TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.
EDWARD CANE, Auctioneer.

LOST RACE WITH DEATH.

Woman Hurrying East to Die at Home Expires in an Indianapolis Railway Station.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—Mrs. George F. Field, traveling from Donaldson, Ark., to Fair Haven, Vt., died this afternoon in the Union Station surrounded by her three small children. She and her husband had been living nine miles from Hartford, Conn., until seven years ago, when Mrs. Field's health failed and they sold their farm and left for Florida. They subsequently went to Tennessee and last November located in Arkansas. All they had left was a team. Mr. Field became sick the first day he got work, and three weeks afterward died. A week later a child died.

Consumption was making rapid progress with Mrs. Field and her fifteen-year-old daughter took charge of their affairs. She sold the team and household effects, and started with her mother and two small sisters for the old home in Vermont, that her mother might die among relatives. They arrived at St. Louis early this morning, and came over the Vandalia, arriving here this afternoon with Mrs. Field unconscious. Ten minutes later she died.

Mrs. Field was hoping to reach her brother, Frank L. Brown, who lives near Brandon, Vt. He has considerable property, the little girl says, and an effort was made to reach him by wire, but without success, as the Brandon office is closed on Sunday. The Coroner took charge of the body, and the children are being cared for by strangers here.

The scene in the Union Station this afternoon brought tears to the eyes of hundreds of people.

LOST—A RIGHT EAR.

David Walsh, Its Owner, Anxious that It Should Be Returned to Him.

If any one should find an ear and return it to David Walsh, a real estate dealer, at the latter's residence, 182 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, a liberal reward will be paid. It is a right ear, and is the personal property of Walsh, who lost it in some mysterious manner last night in the vicinity of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue.

The real estate dealer was found lying at this poin, shortly after midnight this morning by Policeman Lederle of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. Walsh was unconscious from loss of blood. His right ear had been shaved off close to his head, and there was a deep gash across his right hand. He had evidently been slashed with a razor. He was taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, where an ambulance surgeon attended him before taking him to the Harlem Hospital. The man absolutely refused to tell who cut him.

"It was a friend of mine," he said. "I wouldn't be mean enough to tell who it was, but please find the ear. I'd like to keep it."

Walsh pleaded so hard to recover the ear that several policemen went out to look for it. The ear has not yet been heard of.

Alleged Embezzler Dying.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 25.—Jesse H. Bailey of Springfield, Mass., who is accused of embezzling funds to the amount of $10,000 belonging to the bankrupt estate of Spaulding & Pepper, bicycle manufacturers of Chicopee, Mass., probably will never be brought to trial for his misdeeds. He lies at the point of death at the New Haven Hospital, where to-night it was said that there would hardly be a chance of his recovery. He is suffering from pneumonia.

A Dishonest Washington Butler.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—James Rooney, a young butler employed by Charles A. Spalding, at 1,703 Rhode Island Avenue, was arrested to-night charged with stealing more than $3,000 worth of silverware and bric-a-brac from the house of his employer. He confessed the theft and all the property, which had been disposed of at pawnshops, was recovered.

Newark Cathedral's Golden Jubilee.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 25.—St. Patrick's Cathedral, in this city, where Archbishop Corrigan of New York received his first religious instruction, will celebrate the golden jubilee anniversary of its founding on St. Patrick's Day, March 17. A pontifical mass will be celebrated, after which there will be a banquet. All of the living priests and prelates who have been connected with the cathedral will be present.

SIXTY YEARS A PRIEST.

Father Bessonies of Indianapolis Celebrates a Rare Anniversary.

From The Indianapolis Journal, Feb. 23.

The Right Rev. August Bessonies yesterday celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his ordination as priest. The services were held at St. John's Church, of which Father Bessonies was pastor for more than thirty years and which was built during his pastorate. The services opened with solemn high mass at 10 A. M., Father Bessonies officiating, assisted by the Rev. Father Francis of the Sacred Heart Church, the Rev. H. Alerding of St. Joseph's Church, and the Rev. F. H. Gavisk, pastor of St. John's Church. Bishop Chatard, clothed in the full vestments of his office, was present. About fifty of the local clergy occupied seats within the chancel.

Long before the hour for the beginning of the services the church was filled, and many stood in the aisles. The entire right and left wings of the nave were occupied by boys and girls from the St. John's parochial school. The sanctuary was beautifully decorated with roses and lights and presented an impressive scene. There was no sermon. The Rev. F. H. Gavisk spoke briefly of the event, which he said was a most unusual one, the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of priesthood. He hardly touched in his remarks upon the work of the celebrant, whose works were so well known and loved that comment upon them was unnecessary.

Following the mass a dinner in honor of Father Bessonies was given by Father Gavisk in the parsonage of St. John's Church and was attended by all of the Catholic clergy of the city. During the afternoon Father Bessonies was informally at home at the residence of Bishop Chatard, where a large number of friends and admirers of the venerable priest called to pay their respects.

Father Bessonies was born June 17, 1815, at Alzac, Department of Lot, in the southwest of France. He came to America in 1839 and a year later was ordained priest in Vincennes by Bishop de la Hailandiere in an unfinished cathedral, through the roof of which the rain poured during the ordination ceremonies. He was first assigned to duty at Jasper and later founded the town of Leopold. In 1852 he visited France, and upon his return was made pastor of St. Augustine's at Fort Wayne. Five years later he was sent by Bishop de St. Palais to Indianapolis to take charge of St. John's Church, and this pastorate he held until 1892, when, on account of his advanced age, he was relieved. He has since lived with the Bishop and yet takes an active part in the affairs of the diocese. His work in the church is largely responsible for the prominence of the Catholic Church in Indianapolis to-day.

Big Congressional District.

From The Washington Post.

"I believe I am correct in saying that I represent one of the largest Congressional districts, in population, in this country," observed Representative Summers M. Jack of Indiana, Penn. "The four counties of Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson, and Westmoreland, which comprise my district, have a population of about 300,000 people. You will notice that that is about twice as many people as a member of Congress usually represents. This Twenty-first District is near Pittsburg, and the increase of inhabitants there in the last six or eight years has been very great. The demand for cheap manufacturing sites has been large, and several towns of good size have sprung up, almost as rapidly as the towns one reads of in the States further West. New Kensington and Vandergrift are examples. When the next census is taken, and another apportionment of districts is made, that section of Pennsylvania is bound to have an increase in representation in the House."

Mississippi's Open Door.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.

Both houses of the Legislature of Mississippi have adopted a concurrent resolution inviting investments of foreign and domestic capital in cotton factories and other enterprises of public utility in the State. The resolution assures such forms of investment every kind of protection and encouragement in the way of exemptions from taxation and unjust discriminations.

NEW YORK'S MILK SUPPLY.

Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin Gives the Results of a Careful Examination of Its Conditions.

From an Article in The Medical Record.

No subject of greater interest than the production and care of cows' milk can come before those who are interested in the public health. The magnitude of the whole question can be appreciated when it is known that 1,250,000 quarts of milk are daily delivered into New York City, and that this amount comes from five States, including thirty-four counties, and some of it from a distance of 500 miles. The city itself, however, is no small dairy ground, as 23,500 cows are contained within the municipal limits, which furnish a certain amount of milk for the inhabitants.

There are in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn over fifty wholesale and retail milk dealers, whose capital ratings, according to the commercial agencies, range from $3,000 to $1,000,000. A list of questions was sent to these dealers, asking, among other things, whether they sold bottled milk to families; where the milk is bottled, in city or county; what percentage of butter fat their milk is guaranteed to contain; whether the milk runs uniform in quantity of butter fat; if there is any variation in quantity of butter fat; in what months of the year is there the least quantity, and in what months the greatest quantity; is the milk run through a centrifugal machine to remove dirt; how soon after milking is the milk delivered in the territory covered; what territory is covered; is the tuberculin test ever applied to the cows?

OPERATIONS OF LARGE DEALERS.

Nineteen replies were received, all from large dealers, their combined capital ratings being about two-thirds of the entire capital invested in the milk business in these boroughs. These dealers all furnish bottled milk, which they guaranteed to run 4 per cent. fat and over, the least amount of fat being found in the Spring months. Three of the dealers use separators to cleanse their milk, the others simply claiming especial care in the matter of cleanliness. The time of delivery is from twelve to thirty-six hours after milking. Nine out of the nineteen dealers say the tuberculin test has been applied to their herds, although not regularly. Three simply stated that there was oversight of the herd by a veterinarian. A few of these dealers owned the cows producing the milk, but the great quantity of milk is collected by companies who have depots in various dairy districts and who buy from farmers and dairies.

These companies have regular forms of contracts, which are generally based on the "Fifty Dairy Rules" of the United States Department of Agriculture. These contracts may allow the companies' inspectors to examine the cows, stables, and utensils, regulate the manner of feeding, handling of milk, &c., and sometimes even provide for notice to the company of any contagious disease in the family or help of the producer. The milk is brought to the depot at stated hours, cleaned if necessary, and immediately bottled or canned, and shipped either in boxes containing ice or in refrigerator cars, and delivered within twenty-four to thirty-six hours after milking. About 75 per cent. of the milk now received in this city comes from these receiving stations, or, as they are usually called, creameries.

There is no doubt that milk handled in this large way is an improvement over the old plan of the various milk dealers receiving their supplies from numerous small independent dairies. A system of judicious control and oversight is likewise simplified. In order to learn the actual amount of butter fat contained in the milk supplied by our best dealers, thirty-two assays were made during the past Fall and Winter months of the milk purchased from these dealers in the open market. These assays showed the lowest proportion of butter fat to be 3.10 per cent., and the highest 5.25 per cent. Twenty-two of the assays showed 4 per cent. and over, and the other ten showed very close to 4 per cent., such as 3.52 and 3.66 per cent. From this it seems fair to conclude that milk containing 4 per cent. of butter fat is a good average as supplied by first-class dealers in this city.

CLEANLINESS.

When it came to cleanliness, the showing was not so good. A large number of the bottles exhibited particles of dirt in the bottom. It is a very difficult matter to keep milk from contamination, especially when handled in very large quantities. Much of this dirt is doubtless innocuous, except that early souring of the milk is induced. The prevention of any contamination of milk, as handled at present, is a subject for careful study and observation. In order to learn what impurities get into milk a visit was made to a receiving station in the country where 1,800 quarts of milk were run through a separator, consuming a little over two hours. The layer of foreign matter was then scraped from the sides of the bowl and found to contain air, pus, blood, mucus, fibrin, great numbers of bacilli and cocci, and detritus from vegetable matter.

It seems that with extra care at the source of the milk supply, these impurities, even in small quantity could be kept out of the milk. If the milk is drawn from healthy cows that are kept clean and in hygienic surroundings, by healthy milkers, who keep scrupulously clean, and is received into absolutely clean vessels, and is then strained, aerated, and kept cool until delivered, the question of a proper milk supply for any locality thus served will be solved. The real key to the situation is the handling of milk on the farm, far away from the Inspectors of the Health Department. All the latter can do is to see that the milk is not spoiled upon being delivered, that it does not run below 3 per cent. butter fat, and that no preservatives have been added.

In spite of the vigilance of the health Inspectors, there is a large sale of various preservative solutions that are presumably used for the purposes for which they are sold. Dairy supply firms openly advertise the sale of these preparations. Their commonest active ingredients are boric acid and its sodium, salt borax, and formaldehyde. While small amounts of these substances may not always in themselves be directly injurious, they have a tendency to harden the clot of casein and thus make the milk less digestible. Anything that aims to take the place of strict cleanliness in the handling of milk is reprehensible, as by masking the effects of uncleanliness less care is naturally taken, and various impurities will not be suspected because their usual effects are not observed.

BURGLAR GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Worried for Nine Years Over His Possible Arrest.

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 25.—A burglar who has been wanted by the New Jersey authorities for nine years voluntarily surrendered himself to-day, and expressed his willingness to return without requisition papers.

The man, who is about thirty years of age, gives his name as William Clark, and the burglaries were committed in Verona, a suburb of Newark. He secured about $500 worth of plunder, in jewelry and musical instruments, as the result of entering these dwellings. Clark alleges that the fear of eventually being apprehended caused him to worry so much that he determined to give himself up.

OLD MAN FOUND HALF FROZEN.

Was on a Bench in Union Square—Said Daughter Turned Him Out.

On one of the benches in Union Square just after midnight this morning an old man was found half frozen. He was scarcely conscious. Patrolman Marian managed to arouse him somewhat.

"Let me die," he muttered.

He was ill and poorly clad. The snow had blown over him and frozen.

The patrol wagon took him to the Thirtieth Street Station. Sympathetic policemen got the man by the stove, thawed him out, and made him drink half a dozen cups of coffee.

"What's the use," was all the man said for a long time. Then when they spoke kindly to him he told them that he was seventy-two years old, that his had been a life of bitter trial, but that the hardest trial had come Saturday when his only daughter had turned him out of her house, somewhere in Houston Street. He gave his name as William Taylor. They locked him up as a vagrant and put "No home" beside his name on the record.

At the cell door the old man said "Thank you."

The Seawanhaka Cup Races.

MONTREAL, Feb. 25.—The Sailing Committee of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club has fixed Aug. 3 and following days, as required, for the Seawanhaka Cup races with the boat to be sent by the White Bear Club of Minneapolis. The Royal St. Lawrence trial races begin on July 21.

THE BOWLING RECORDS.

The "Industrial" Bowling Leagues have just finished an off week. Washington's Birthday took one night out of the schedule of the Bank Clerks and Fire Insurance Clerks, while the Life Insurance men did not bowl at all last week. There is no change in the standing of this tournament, and the records of the others to date are as follows:

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

	W.	L.	H.S.		W.	L.	H.S.
Colgate & Co.	16	6	916	Gen.Chem.Co.	11	13	804
Dod. & Olcott	16	6	863	Nat. Lead Co.	9	11	796
P., D. & Co.	16	10	880	Merck & Co.	9	13	769
Rob'n & Son.	12	10	856	R.& H.Ch.Co.	2	20	738
Seabury & J.	11	13	834				

FIRE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Palatine	10	2	833	Phenix	6	6	786
Germ.-Am	10	4	888	Niagara	6	6	772
Lancashire	10	4	795	L. & L. & G.	7	9	788
Greenwich	11	5	738	Queen	7	9	770
Atlantic Mut.	8	4	764	Royal	5	9	749
American	9	5	842	Home	6	10	742
Germania	9	5	820	Northern	4	10	836
Norwich Un.	10	6	840	Hanover	4	10	715
Caledonian	8	6	791	Alliance	2	10	774
Underwriters.	9	9	809	Union	0	12	742

MORNING NEWSPAPER LEAGUE.

World	8	2	1320	Tribune	5	5	1208
Journal	7	4	1317	Bulletin	3	8	1176
Herald	7	4	1276	Times	2	9	1191

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Republic	13	1	879	Mt. Morris	5	5	771
Imp. & Tdrs.	10	1	847	Lad.,Th.& Co.	6	8	799
Mech.& Trad.	12	2	838	Am. Exch.	5	8	763
Sub-Treasury.	11	3	870	J.P.Mor.& Co.	4	8	754
Manhat. Co.	9	3	834	Hanover	4	10	785
Park	12	4	818	Hamilton	4	10	762
Chemical	9	5	857	Mercantile	3	11	766
Chase No. 1	6	4	789	11th Ward	2	12	694
Seaboard	5	5	783	Kountze Bros.	1	13	697
Plaza	7	5	715	Chase No. 2	1	15	739
Broadway	8	6	832				

Bowling Tournament Games.

Athletic League—Roseville A. A. at North End Club.

United Bowling Clubs—Gotham, Accident, Owl.

Columbia League—New York Council, Bolando, Columbia.

Harlem Navy—Lone Star, Wyanoke, Friendship.

North Side National League—Pontiac Wheelmen No. 2, Swiss-American, Corinthian.

Brooklyn Inter-Club League—Hanover vs. Aurora Grata, Columbian vs. Lincoln, Crescent vs. Knickerbocker, Carlton vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

Carruthers' Brooklyn National—Manhattan, Bushwick, Monarch.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Nassau, Lefferts, Atlantic.

MOSQUITOES AND DISEASE.

How They Disseminate Malaria and How the Crime Was Proved Against Them.

From The London Times.

It had long been known that any continued prevalence of malarial fever was attended by the occurrence of extensive changes, apparently of a degenerative character, in the physical condition of the blood, and these changes, when they were made the subjects of investigation by the aid of modern microscopes, were traced to the presence of parasites as invariable concomitants of the disease. Blood owes its color to the presence of innumerable minute bodies called its red corpuscles, bodies so minute and so numerous that a single cubic millimètre of blood contains an average of about five millions of them, and it was within these corpuscles that the parasites were discovered. Malarial fevers are characterized by definite exacerbations and intermissions, and it soon became apparent that these were severally coincident, in point of time, with successive stages of the life history of the parasite, each attack of fever denoting the hatching of a new brood, and presenting the successive stages of shivering, of heat, and of sweating, coincidentally with their growth and development, at the conclusion of which each corpuscle which had been invaded by them perished, and its function as a carrier of oxygen to the tissues was abolished. Unlike the now familiar vegetable parasites collectively called microbes, by which so many other diseases are occasioned, the parasite of malaria belongs to the animal kingdom, but, like the microbes, its numbers increase with amazing rapidity. Until they reach to a considerable amount, the parasite would not be productive of serious symptoms, but by the time that an attack of fever is fairly established, these numbers often amount to something like 250,000,000, and thence would range upward to 1,000,000,000. It had long been known that quinine was the most potent of all remedies for ague, and its administration at all sorts of times and in all sorts of doses had gradually led to the experimental determination of the conditions of its greatest efficacy, but prior to the discovery of the parasite, it was regarded as being essentially "anti-periodic" in its effects—that is to say, as exerting some mysterious influence in preventing the rhythmical recurrence of morbid phenomena. The discovery of the parasite led to the further discovery that quinine cured ague simply by poisoning the parasite, and that it was most effective for this purpose when given in such doses and in such a way as to be present in the blood in sufficient quantity during a certain period of their growth. But it seldom killed them all, and more usually left a few individuals, perhaps more or less languishing, but still living and reproducing their kind, and capable of giving rise to a fresh attack of fever, even after the lapse of many months.

The next stage in the investigation was to ascertain through what channel the malaria parasite became introduced into the human body; and Dr. Patrick Manson, who had previously traced another form of infection to the mosquito, was, we believe, the first to suggest that this insect was the most probable delinquent. The investigations of Major Ross, to whose letter claiming priority we were glad to give insertion on Wednesday, finally established the correctness of the hypothesis. The particular mosquito concerned is of the species known to naturalists as Anopheles, and the evidence of the crime is complete. He, or rather she, for the ladies of the family are the sole offenders, is furnished with salivary glands which secrete the poison which she injects into her bites. A female may be hatched from a captured larva and fed for the first time by being permitted to bite a man suffering from fever. She will swallow one or more of the parasites or their spores as part of her meal, and, if kept in confinement, their life within her body may be observed. They ultimately find their way from her stomach to her salivary glands which secrete the poison with the poison into the blood of the next victim whom she may select or may be furnished with. The process can be watched from beginning to end, and if constitutes a chain of morbid action of the most interesting and curious character, which at the same time completely clears up the whole question of the nature and causation of the fever.

All speculations about air, about soil, about "malaria belts," and the like have been rendered obsolete. There is no reason to believe that the parasite finds access to the human body through any other channel, or that the "gnats" or "mosquitoes" which infest regions free from malaria are examples of Anopheles. If this particular insect could be extirpated, there is every justification for the hope that malarious fevers would disappear from the earth; and, fortunately, the extirpation does not seem likely to present any insurmountable difficulty. The eggs are laid in water, and the larvae, when hatched, live in water for about a week before they assume the mosquito form. As larvae, like those of the common gnat, they rise to the surface of the water to breathe; and a film of oil on this surface is speedily fatal to them, by blocking up their air spiracles. The fully formed mosquito lives for many weeks, but is not presumed to travel far, and probably always obtains its food within easy reach of its native pool of water, to which it periodically returns for the purpose of depositing its eggs. Much may be done, therefore, by drying up the pools in the vicinity of houses, or by treating them once a week with a film of kerosene oil. Much may be done also by killing the mature insect when resting upon a wall after its meal; and it is to be noted that the true Anopheles rests with its body almost at right angles to the surface of the wall, while the absolutely or comparatively harmless gnat rests with its body parallel to the wall, or even somewhat inclining toward it. The little book or pamphlet to which we refer contains instructions for identifying and destroying the Anopheles, both in its adult and in its larval forms, and also for rendering habitations in the tropics as safe as may be possible against its incursions. The whole of the few pages of which it consists are written with admirable brevity and clearness, and should enable Englishmen, armed in complete panoply of knowledge, to preserve their health in regions which have proved only too fatal to many generations of their predecessors.

Adapted to Environment.

American Capitalist (in the Philippines)—Hello. I've been looking for you. Say, we've got our artificial ice factory finished and about ready to start up. Can't you come over there this evening and bring your wife?

Americo-Filipino Merchant—What for?

Capitalist—We are going to have a sort of —er—house-cooling.—Chicago Tribune.

Lexington Track Permanently Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 25.—The Lexington race track will never record another hoof beat. Charles E. Green, the owner of the property, has positively declined to reopen the gates to trainers or to lease the track for any consideration. He says he will keep the gates closed until the advance in real estate will justify the throwing of the property on the market as a suburban investment. Green and his associates loaned the association $30,000 in 1894 and had to take the grounds for the debt.

Quakers Will Not Row at Henley.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The proposed Henley trip by the University of Pennsylvania crew has been abandoned, the Rowing Committee having finally decided that such a trip would be impossible. The university will be represented abroad this year by her track team only.

Playing in the Chess Match.

Richardson and Lipschutz played the third of the chess match series at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday afternoon and evening, when the game, a Scotch opening, played by Richardson, was drawn after thirty-five moves. The present score of the series is Lipschutz, 1; drawn, 2.

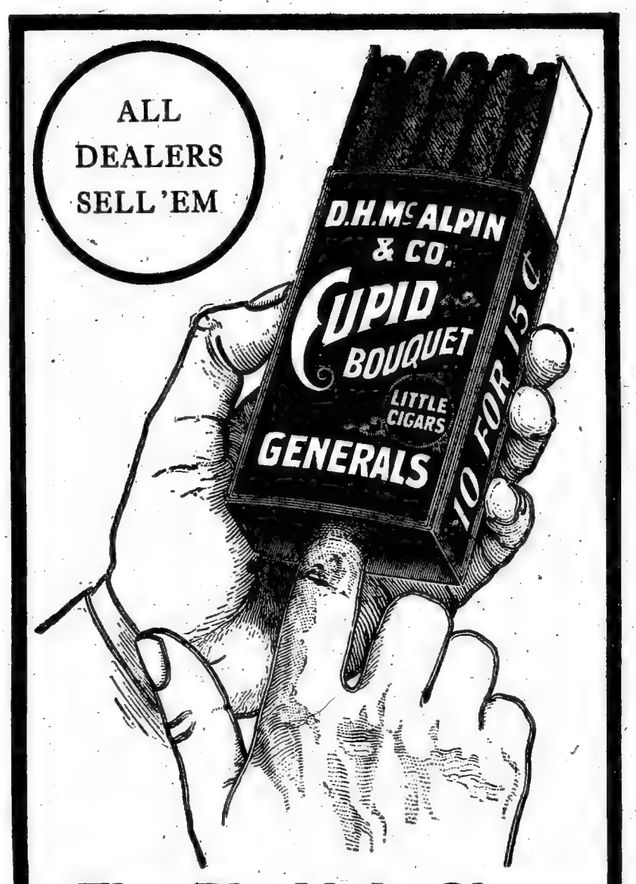

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10 — for — 15c.

The latest "go" in short smokes. As satisfying as a cigar. Just the kind you'll like but you'll never know it till you try them. Quality and Quantity. At all dealers.

Then you know—there's Cupid Bouquet Little Cigars. 10 in a tin box 10c.

D. H. McALPIN & CO., NEW YORK

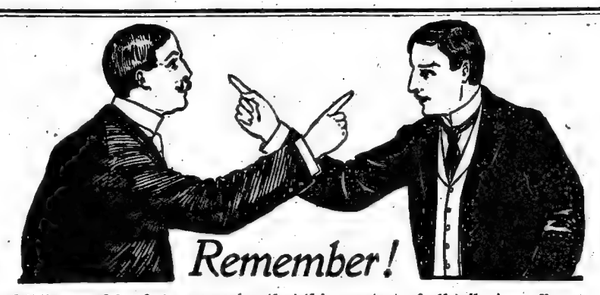

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UNTIL MARCH 10 ONLY.

Suit or Overcoat for $12.00 *Perfect Fitting,*

that we make at no other time for less than $15—conceded value $30. We include as an extra inducement for the placing of early Spring orders a choice from an immense new stock of all the Spring fabrics—Oxford, Harvard and Cambridge in rough effects: Vicuna, Thibet, Bradford, Worsteds, Melton, Moule and Whipcord in handsome and fashionable colorings and designs.

NO SWEAT SHOP WORK.

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Look for Red Balloons and Red Signs Covering Entire Building.

AVOID MISTAKES

Corner Nassau and Ann Streets, N. Y.

"YUSEA"

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Davison, referee, 160 and 162 Wooster Street, east side, 48.1 feet south of Houston Street, 46.11 by 75, one and two story brick and frame buildings. Due on judgment, $30,966.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, W. Benton Crisp, referee, 2,078 Second Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 25.2 by 100, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $6,251; subject to other mortgages for $22,935.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Clelland Milnor, referee, 3,959 and 3,961 Third Avenue, west side, 100.2 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 50 by 95.3 by 50 by 90.5, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,094; subject to other mortgages for $18,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Paul Hellinger, referee, Franklin Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 92.7 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,940; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD

Lakewood, New Jersey.

M. C. WENTWORTH of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.

JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

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Beautiful **Hackensack, New Jersey,**

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HACKENSACK LAND COMPANY, 116 Main St., Hackensack. New Jersey Houses for sale or for rent at $20 to $50 monthly.

REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000

Acts as Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer Agent, etc.

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George G. Williams, Alexander E. Orr, Augustus D. Juilliard, Elihu Root, Charles S. Brown, Louis Windmuller, John Jacob Astor, Julien T. Davies, Charles R. Henderson, Frederick Potter, Charles Richardson, Ellis D. Williams, William M. Ingraham, Charles A. Peabody, jr., Woodbury Langdon, James D. Lynch, Robert Olyphant, Martin Joost, Benjamin D. Hicks, William J. Easton, John D. Hicks, Charles Matlack, Clarence H. Kelsey, Frank Bailey.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

37 and 39 Liberty Street, 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.

Enables dealers and investors to obtain the opinion of their own lawyers, and furnishes in addition the opinion of the Law Department, and in cases of doubt that of its Committee of Council, and a policy of Title insurance. Defends titles at its own expense when assailed.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct'rs, will sell at auction Wednesday, March 7, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

To Divide an Interest.

215, 217, AND 219 WILLIAM ST.

Connecting with

12, 14, AND 16 NORTH WILLIAM ST.

About 72.4 ft. on William St., 50.4 on North William St., and 71.8 adjoining the Brooklyn Bridge, together with 3 and 4 story brick buildings.

60 per cent. on mortgage at 4½ per cent. or 75 per cent. at 5 per cent.

C. P. & W. W. Buckley, Esqs., Attorneys, 141 Broadway; Hansen, Zinsser & Power, Esqs., Attorneys, 38 Park Row.

By order of Sullivan & Cromwell, Esqs., Attorneys,

25 LISPENARD ST.,

189.7½ east of Broadway,

3-story and basement brick building, with one-story extension, covering lot 25x91.

Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon,

at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By order of Frederick B. Schenck, Esq., Executor of the estate of Wm. P. St. John, Deceased.

121 EAST 34TH STREET.

Four-story basement and cellar brownstone private dwelling; size, 22.0x98.9.

Messrs. Brownell & Patterson, Att'ys for Executor, 71 Wall St.

Maps and further particulars of Att'y or Auctioneer, 68 Liberty St.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct'rs, will sell at auction Tuesday, February 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, executor's sale, 165 East 60th St., 4-story basement and cellar high-stoop brownstone dwelling and lot; size, 20x50x100 feet.

Julius J. Frank, Esq., Attorney, 27 Pine St.

Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

To Close an Estate.

The handsome four-story brick and brownstone house 104 West 73d St.; just put in perfect order. Inquire on premises between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

36TH ST., 130 EAST.—4 stories; near Park Av.; rent, $1,850. A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall st.

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FINE STORE AND BASEMENT

ADJOINING BROADWAY,

29 and 33 EAST 19TH ST.

10,000 SQUARE FEET.

EXCELLENT LIGHT.

S. F. JAYNE & CO.,

204 West 23d St. 55 Liberty St.

Telephone 432—18th St.

FOR RENT—Extra wide lofts in

MERCER STREET,

on very favorable terms. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, No. 64 Cedar Street.

FOR RENT—The Lofts of

No. 435 BROADWAY,

near Howard Street.

At a low rental. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, No. 64 Cedar Street.

FOR RENT—Store, Basement and Sub-basement,

No. 581 BROADWAY,

extending through to Mercer Street.

Apply to

HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, No. 64 Cedar Street.

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FOLEY, J

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THE EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The American people have come to know RICHARD OLNEY as a large-minded man. Upon all questions of National policy with which he had to deal while he was Secretary of State he set his grasp with the firmness and the power of a statesman. He treats the problems that have arisen from our rapid making of history during the last two years with equal breadth of view and the same philosophical and enlightened understanding of the destiny of this Nation. He has impressed these qualities of his mind upon his latest utterance on public topics, an article entitled "Growth of Our Foreign Policy," in The Atlantic Monthly for March.

One of the first things to challenge attention in the article is the fairly Bismarckian candor with which Mr. OLNEY faces the question of the future of Cuba. Having spoken of the "acquisition of Cuba by the United States" as one of the consequences of the war with Spain, he was apparently reminded of the joint resolution of Congress in which it was declared that "the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is completed to leave the government of the island to its people." Thereupon he enters upon his justification:

> It may be thought at first blush that to speak of "the acquisition of Cuba by the United States," as a fact accomplished is inaccurate. But the objection is technical and the expression conveys the substantial truth, notwithstanding a resolution of Congress which, ill-advised and futile at the time of its passage, if now influential at all, is simply prejudicing the interests of Cuba and United States alike. No such resolution can refute the logic of the undisputed facts or should be allowed to impede the natural march of events. To any satisfactory solution of the Cuban problem it is vital that Cuba's political conditions should be permanently settled. The spectacle now exhibited of a President and his Cabinet sitting in Washington with an appointee and sort of imitation President sitting with his Cabinet in the Antilles must have an end, the sooner the better, and will end when Congress ceases to ignore its functions and makes Cuba in point of law what she already is in point of fact, namely, United States territory. Were there to be a plebiscite on the subject, such a consummation would be favored by practically the entire body of the intelligence and wealth of the island. Until it is reached, capital will hesitate to go there, emigration from this country will be insignificant, and Cuba will fail to enter upon that new era of progress and development, industrial, political, and social, which is relied upon to justify and ought to justify the substitution of American for Spanish control.

Probably ten Americans now hold this view where not more than one would have avowed it at the beginning of the war for the deliverance of Cuba. It is not an immoral view. There is nothing dishonest about it. If the Cubans by the free expression of their choice make known their desire to become a part of our system the joint resolution does not preclude their admission.

We have read with a satisfaction and pleasure that we have never been able to derive from the perusal of the writings of any other opponent of the policy of the Administration Mr. OLNEY'S argument against the taking of the Philippines. It pleases us because it is free from claptrap about the consent of the governed and the "hell of war" upon a noble people struggling for liberty against a bloody-minded oppressor. The mind of RICHARD OLNEY is not given to cant or silliness. When he has anything to say he takes facts, not empty imaginings, for his subject and talks or writes as if he were conscious that he was addressing himself to reasoning human beings. In these important respects he differs from the voluble oracles of anti-imperialism. He is not necessarily inerrant because he is sensible. We think his views about the burden of the Philippines the least valuable part of his article, as they are quite evidently to his own mind the least important. But coming from him they are of interest.

Mr. OLNEY'S conclusion, after an examination of the question, is that adequate grounds for considering "the purchase of the Philippines" to be demanded by duty, honor, or interest are not apparent. He starts from this position:

> There has always been a popular impression that we drifted into the Philippines—that we acquired them without being able to help ourselves and almost without knowing it. But that theory—however in accord with the probabilities of the case—that theory, with all excuses and palliations founded upon it, is in truth an entire mistake. It is certain and has recently been declared by the highest authority that, having acquired by our arms nothing but a military occupation of the Port and City of Manila, we voluntarily purchased the entire Philippine Archipelago for $20,000,000.

We believe we know to what "high authority" Mr. OLNEY here refers, and we believe further that when that authority spoke of the "purchase of the Philippines" the words were used hastily and without due consideration. The truth of history, when it shall be made known to all men, will doubtless explode the notion that we bought the Philippines from Spain. We agreed to pay and did pay $20,000,000. It was not purchase money. There is not a word in the treaty or in the official protocols to justify the use of that word. We made that offer of money to Spain not to get the Philippines but to get the treaty. The negotiations at Paris were in a most critical stage. There was imminent danger that the Spanish Commissioners would withdraw and report to the Madrid Government the failure of the conference. The consequences of such a step were but too plainly apparent to our Government. It meant the resumption of the war, the siege and taking of Havana, and perhaps an assault upon the coast cities of the Peninsula. Twenty millions was a bagatelle compared to that, and the money was thrown into the balance without a moment's hesitation. It turned the scale. The treaty was signed, the war was at an end. But this is a minor point.

Mr. OLNEY contends that duty did not constrain us to take the Filipinos under our protection, because considerations of humanity could not justify us in assuming such a burden unless it was otherwise to our interest to take over the archipelago. A nation's first duty is to itself, to its own people, not to other peoples, even though they be unfortunate. Honor did not compel us to take up the burden, for we had not in fact succeeded to the obligations of the Spanish sovereignty throughout the islands, but only in the Bay and City of Manila. There, it might be, we were bound to maintain order. Beyond those limits we had conquered no territory, and succeeded to no civil or military obligations. The fact is as here stated, of course, but we think the possession by the United States of the city and bay, with Tagal neighbors all about, whether they were actuated by the generous impulses of their own sweet and loyable dispositions, or were under the orders of Germany or Japan as lord paramount, would have plunged us into a sea of troubles from which there would have been no escape save by the route we chose at the outset—the ownership of the entire archipelago. From the point of view of interest Mr. OLNEY finds no better reason for the policy of annexation. He apparently has little confidence in the resources or the trade future of the islands; while of their value to us as a key to the markets of the Orient, he is not less skeptical:

> We can count upon the maintenance of the "open door" in China, therefore, only if we can influence the powers concerned in one of two ways—by making it their interest to grant it through reciprocal concessions on our own part or by a manifest readiness to back our demand for it by such physical force as they will not care to encounter. To the successful use of the first method, our Philippine possessions are a serious drawback if not an insuperable obstacle. If we claim the "open door" of the powers dominating China, how are we to deny it to them in our own dependencies, and especially in the Philippines? One inconsiderate Foreign Office is already said to have answered us by asking our intentions as to the Philippines, and might, in view of the alleged vast extent of the Chinese markets have not impertinently inquired if some other American territory would not also be opened to free trade. If the Philippines rather embarrass than help us in securing the "open door" in China by amicable arrangement, what is to be said upon the point of their enabling or aiding us to enforce it?

Still, "the thing is done; we are committed, the Philippines are ours, how we shall deal with them is a domestic question simply." It seems to us that these few words of acquiescence, while they exhibit Mr. OLNEY as an optimist and a stout-hearted American, really destroy the force of his argument against the acquisition of the Philippines. For the perils and embarrassments we should have incurred by scuttling out after the battle of May 1 or by holding only the Bay and City of Manila would have been no greater than we should now incur by giving over the islands to AGUINALDO or selling them to Germany. If the bargain was so very bad we could still afford to run some risk to get out of it, and holding the opinions he does, Mr OLNEY should now advise renunciation. It is for this reason that the Philippine part of his article seems to us of less enduring interest than the rest.

The weightier part, the part that exhibits Mr. OLNEY at his best, is the broad and inspiring forecast of our foreign policy under the new conditions upon which we have entered, the condition of being an American empire with no abatement of our former pretensions, and an Asiatic empire as well, with new opportunities and new duties. The Monroe doctrine and the protective tariff have, in his opinion, been the leading expressions of our policy and state of isolation in the past. Of these, the one will persist, the other must be radically changed. We quote Mr. OLNEY'S own words:

> It is hardly necessary to add that the status of the United States as an Asiatic power must have some tendency to qualify the attitude which, as a strictly American power, the United States has hitherto successfully maintained toward the States of Europe. They are Asiatic powers as well as ourselves—we shall be brought in contact with them as never before—competition and irritation are inevitable and controversies not improbable—and when and how far a conflict in the East may spread and what domestic as well as foreign interests and policies may be involved, is altogether beyond the reach of human sagacity to foretell.
>
> Subject to these exceptions—to exceptions arising from extraordinary and anomalous Europeans conditions and from difficulties into which the United States as an Asiatic power may draw the United States as an American Power—subject to these exceptions, our new departure in foreign affairs will require no change in the cardinal rules already alluded to. Hereafter as heretofore, our general policy must be and will be non-interference in the internal affairs of European States—hereafter as heretofore we shall claim paramountcy in things purely American—and hereafter as heretofore we shall antagonize any attempt by a European power to forcibly plant its flag on the American continents. It cannot be doubted, however, that our new departure not merely unties our hands, but fairly binds us to use them in a manner we have thus far not been accustomed to.

Upon the effect of the new conditions on the policy of protection, which has aimed at "the sequestering the home market for the benefit of home industries," Mr. OLNEY holds equally interesting opinions:

> On similar grounds, the position we have assumed in the world and mean to maintain justifies us in undertaking to influence and enables us to greatly influence the industrial development of the American people. The "home market" fallacy disappears with the proved inadequacy of the home market. Nothing will satisfy us in the future but free access to foreign markets—especially to those markets in the East now for the first time beginning to fully open themselves to the Western nations. * * * Our new interest in foreign markets cannot fail to be recognized. Our claim to equal opportunities for our citizens and to exemption from unfriendly discrimination against them, will hardly be ignored if known to be backed by a present readiness and ability to make it good. "To be weak is miserable," and to seem weak, however strong in reality, often comes to about the same thing. Our diplomatic representatives, no mater how certain of the greatness of their country, have hitherto labored under the difficulty that nations to whom they were accredited, especially the Oriental nations, were not appreciative of the fact. That difficulty is unlikely to embarrass them in the future. They will, like the Nation itself, cease to be isolated and of small consideration, and will speak and act with something of the same persuasiveness and authority as the representatives of European powers.

Following out the thought of a former article in The Atlantic, Mr. OLNEY repeats, and with new force and arguments that grow out of our changed relation to the world, the admonition that we may in the future find an alliance necessary to our interest, and he rejoices that probability points to such an understanding with "that one of the great powers most formidable as a foe and most effective as a friend." His concluding thoughts are worthy of the careful study of the anti-imperialists:

> Domestic affairs will cease to be regarded as alone deserving the serious attention of Americans generally, who, in their characters, interests, and sympathies cannot fail to respond to the momentous change which has come to the Nation at large. Such a change will import no decline of patriotism, no lessening of the loyalty justly expected of every man to the country of his nativity or adoption. But it will import, if not for us, for coming generations, a larger knowledge of the earth and its diverse peoples; a familiarity with problems worldwide in their bearings; the abatement of racial prejudices; in short, such enlarged mental and moral vision as is ascribed to the Roman citizen in the memorable saying that, being a man, nothing human was foreign to him.

THE AUTOMATIC REMEDY FOR "TRUSTS."

In the very able and careful address of Mr. CHARLES KIRCHHOFF, the editor of The Iron Age, delivered in the recent discussion of the "trusts" in this city, he gave a succinct statement of the relation of these combinations in the iron trade, as to which he is accepted as an authority of singular thoroughness and impartiality.

Mr. KIRCHHOFF dislikes the word "trusts," as having no definite meaning, and prefers "consolidations," as more accurate and descriptive. These, he thinks, have been made necessary by the wasteful and hazardous operation of individual competition. He does not deny that there are signs that the remedy is not altogether satisfactory. "It looks," he says, "so far as the iron trade is concerned, as if concentration will not save us from the evils of competition. It is quite clear from what has already developed that some of the managers of these great corporations are determined to ignore for temporary gains the teachings of recent history. It looks as though it would take another period of savage competition before they or their successors will appreciate the fact that safety and the enjoyment of continued prosperity lie in the exercise of moderation, that every economy realized must be followed by a prompt lowering of the price to the consumer."

As we understand Mr. KIRCHHOFF, the one thing in a consolidation or trust which is dangerous to the general interest, the undue raising of the price of the product to the consumer, is the one thing that will invite competition and thwart the purpose of the consolidation. He gives a number of illustrations of the way in which this will be brought about, which it is not necessary here to recite. They all rest on the fact that in the iron trade there is no likelihood of the control of either the sources of raw material or the means of production such as would bar the entrance into the field of new capital, energy, brains, and labor. This being the case, the higher the prices are pushed the higher the prize offered for competition. Practically, on a large scale and over a long period, the advantages of consolidation of capital and organization of capacity can be enjoyed only by keeping the profit so low that it does not tempt new efforts to get a share of it.

Incidentally Mr. KIRCHHOFF treats two subjects of interest in connection with the present discussion. One is the tariff. This he regards as not now needed to stimulate the industry. Its actual effect up to the present time has been to promote great competition in the home market, and "if the consumer has for many years bribed the industry by a tariff, he has reaped the corresponding advantage of having for years following the panic of 1893 been supplied at prices that have never been approached in the civilized world." In the actual situation "in the greater number of the different branches of the iron industry the tariff has become merely a safeguard against raids upon our markets on the part of foreign producers." This, it will be generally conceded, is not a function that legislation ought to be called in to perform.

The other subject referred to is the probable influence of consolidation upon labor. As yet there is no indication as to that. The employers have been doing so well that they have anticipated the demand for advances in wages. But Mr. KIRCHHOFF ventures the surmise that the "concentration of capital will lead to the existence of a more powerful labor union than has recently existed." For this opinion he does not give his reasons, but it is open to suggest that it is quite probable that organized capital may find it greatly to its advantage to deal with organized labor, if the dealing can be ordered by justice, candor, and sense.

It seems to us that Gov. ROOSEVELT is in honor bound to take very candid notice of the statement embodied in the resolutions of the Long Island College State Hospital Managers. In substance this statement is that the Governor "changed his previously expressed determination [to reappoint Dr. BACKUS] upon ex-parte testimony," that the impressions formed on this ex-parte testimony are now admitted by the Governor to be "erroneous," and that the Board of Managers denies the conclusions based on this testimony, and especially denies that the college has "been brought into politics."

After expressing regard and gratitude to Dr. BACKUS for his services and inviting him to meet with the board and assist it in carrying out the work in which he has been particularly engaged, the board says, in conclusion:

> The method of procedure through which Dr. BACKUS was retired from the office of manager on this board is a disappointment and a discouragement to its members, and should be to all honorable and manly State officials who give their time and energies in furthering the philanthropic obligations of the State to its wards, without reward of any kind whatever except that which comes through the pleasure of personal identification with good works and the promptings of a right conscience.

These words cannot be pleasant reading for the Governor, and certainly are not for his friends. They produce an impression which it would be well to remove.

The statements published in our dispatches from Buffalo yesterday regarding the views entertained in that region as to the improvement of the canals show that the project proposed by the Greene commission stands the examination of those most intimately acquainted with the facts. It is particularly interesting to note that the conditions connected with the competition of the Canadian canals and the route of the St. Lawrence by Montreal are regarded as justifying the project. The gist of the matter in that direction seems to be that the advantages of the Montreal route are such that they must be met by an improvement of our system, but they can be overcome by the plan of the commission. One fact clearly impresses those whose opinions were reported which has not received the attention it demands in this part of the State. This is the effect the enlarged canal is bound to have in promoting purely domestic and relatively local trade. As was pointed out by the report of the commission, it was largely this class of trade and industry called into being by the original canal that built up the splendid chain of thriving cities from the Hudson to the lakes, and made possible the later development of the railroads. There is no room for reasonable doubt that a canal fitted to meet the conditions of the present and future commerce of the country as well as the old canal met those of its day will produce like results on a scale proportionately greater.

It is, of course, a question primarily for the lawyers whether the Rapid Transit Commission has authority to give a franchise for the tunnel under the East River to connect the heart of the down-town business district of Manhattan with Brooklyn and Long Island. The opinion of Mr. ORR and Mr. SMITH of the commission to that effect is, however, presumably correct, and it will not be denied that such power could be lodged in the hands of the commission with far greater safety to the true interest of the city than in the hands of the Municipal Assembly, where it is placed by the special act relating to the tunnel. The Assembly has shown itself curiously indifferent to the welfare of the people in this matter, and especially to the welfare of the poorer class of people, for whom its members profess to have so tender a regard. Rapid and cheap transit to distant and economical homes is the same thing for the working men of New York as a reduction in rent or a rise in wages. It would be secured beyond all doubt by this tunnel, and without the spending of a cent by the Treasury of the city. Yet the Municipal Assembly stolidly bars the way to the construction of the tunnel, and will not even act adversely on it, and so open the way for resort to some other method of getting the franchise, which is all that is needed. The promoters of the plan do not wish to go to Albany for relief, believing that their plan is so plainly for the advantage of the whole city that it ought to be accepted by city authority. If the Assembly will not act, an application to the Rapid Transit Commission certainly should be made.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Mr. C. W. VAN DER HOOGT is Secretary of the Maryland Bureau of Immigration—that beyond doubt—and he also claims to be "a representative of the Boer cause in the United States"—which is not quite so easy to understand. That is a small point, however, and not nearly so interesting as certain passages in a letter which Mr. VAN DER HOOGT has just received from Postmaster General ISAAC VAN ALPHEN of the South African Republic. Writing under date of Dec. 26 the Postmaster General first refers to other communications intended, like this one, for "the enlightenment of the American public," but which seem to have fallen into the hands of the English censor, and then makes this characteristic remark: "The continued victories, almost without losses, are inexplicable, and it is a clear sign that GOD is with us." That form of deduction, ancient as it is and though still more or less of a favorite in all parts of the world, often leads the deducer into embarrassment, and it certainly does in this particular case, for if the triumphs of December made evident the justice of the Boer cause, those of late February must do as much for that of the Britishers—and prolonged reflection on alternates leads to painful mental confusion. Another paragraph in the letter runs: "Thousands of Dutch Afrikanders from Cape Colony have joined our Boer forces. They suffer very much under British rule, being punished very severely for the least offense. Two of them have been sentenced to five years' hard labor only because they had given something to eat to our burghers. We keep up the good courage, knowing that the whole civilized world will stand by us in our struggle, and as far as I know the Americans from my pleasant stay among them I am sure that they are in hearty sympathy with us." In what part of America did this Postmaster reside that he expects us to do more than smile at his story about the punishment of the charitable burghers?

—It seems that the recent unusually vile condition of the Philadelphia water supply, to which we referred the other day, was not so much an effect of the great storm as it was of a truly peculiar jest devised and executed by some boys who are described—not too accurately, we should say—as "mischievous." These boys, while looking around for amusement, found it in obstructing a sewer and causing its contents to flow into the Schuylkill near a pumping station. Almost immediately the city's record of typhoid fever cases went up from an ordinary—for Philadelphia—thirty or forty per week to over seventy. Commenting on these facts, The Medical Record says: "The City of Philadelphia has under consideration the report of a commission of experts on water purification, which it has adopted, and for putting into execution the recommendations presented it has voted the making of a loan of many millions of dollars; but with conventions to look after, vacant Senatorships to fill, patronage to solicit and dispense, franchises to give away, ballot boxes to stuff, election returns to falsify, and other congenial occupations, officeholders and politicians may see no need of haste in providing a better water supply—and the people will get what they deserve from those they selected to act as their representatives." That might have been qualified by some reference to the triumph at the polls just won by Philadelphia's better element, and by an admission or hope that in the future the city's housekeeping will be decently looked after, but on the whole the severity is well deserved.

—Dissatisfaction easily to be comprehended is expressed by The Indianapolis Press in reference to certain remarks made in this column about a proposition to use in the construction of a public monument to Gen. LAWTON a part of the money raised for Mrs. LAWTON and her children. "It is hardly necessary," declares The Press, "to say that no such absurd and unthinkable proposition has been made, either by the promoters of the Lawton monument or by anybody else in Indiana. The people of Indiana were second to none in their efforts to roll up a big fund for Gen. LAWTON'S family; they would be the last to dream of taking a penny of it for any other purpose. They are taking care of the monument project and ask no outside help." All this we are extremely glad to hear, and as the information of The Press ought to be accurate concerning the doings of the Indianapolitans, we will assume that it is accurate and rejoice that the reports which reached us were wholly or partially false. Here our humility ends, and to the assertion of The Press that it "examines the newspapers of the country with care" and that our own was "the first mention of any such notion" it had seen, we really must reply by advising its exchange editor to wake up and do his work more carefully. The "notion" we described did, to our personal knowledge, receive the indignant comment of others besides ourselves, and the authority for our statements was quite as good as that supplied by The Press for supposing that there has been a misunderstanding of the Indianapolis committee's action.

APPROVES RURAL SCIENCE BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Willis T. Mann, proprietor of Evergreen Fruit Farm, Barker, N. Y., in a circular dated Feb. 21, 1900, asks that all who desire the promotion of rural science and industry write to their representatives in both houses of the State Legislature invoking their good offices for all measures in furtherance of those objects, and in particular for "appropriations for university extension of agriculture such as provided for in the Nixon bill." Inasmuch as every Assemblyman and Senator is presumably a reader of THE TIMES, the present writer solicits the use of your columns for expression of his hearty concurrence in Mr. Mann's suggestions, and takes this opportunity to further petition for a legislative enactment requiring that each country school district in our State have a plot of garden ground for practical instruction in fruit and vegetable culture, such as there are now (more than 100,000) in Europe, but of which the rural districts of the United States possess scarcely any.

GEORGE HENRY KNIGHT.
New York, Feb. 24, 1900.

SAYS BRYANISM IS POPULAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I really cannot account for your bitter opposition to Mr. Bryan as shown in your leading and very able editorial of this date.

The Democrats who voted in 1896 have in no wise changed their views, nor has the popularity of Mr. Bryan in the least decreased, and I know from observation and information that he is stronger to-day with his party than ever before.

It is true, perhaps, that the money question in the approaching campaign may be overshadowed by more important issues, yet I beg to differ from you when you claim that that question has been disposed of. Did any election ever settle the tariff question? Did the defeat of Fremont in 1856 dispose of and settle the slavery question?

You do not want Mr. Bryan, and neither do the other advocates of the single gold standard. Neither do the imperialists, nor the robber trusts; but for all that the people want him, and will have him, too, in spite of you. EDWARD M. LEES.
Feb. 24, 1900.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I attended the dinner of the Board of Education to celebrate the completion of their new building, and listened carefully and thoughtfully to all the speeches till nearly midnight. There seemed to be but two ideas in the minds of any of the speakers, and these were the controlling ones of the meeting, if we can judge by the applause—to indulge in the greatest possible extravagance in school buildings, and to increase the pay of the teachers and secure pensions for them. In other words, to instill early and steadily into the minds of the youth of our city that extravagance was the right course in all public affairs, and that their first aim should be to get an office that would pay double what could be earned in private life, and thereafter to intrigue in every possible way to increase the salary. With this system at the bottom of our education, with extravagance the watchword for all public officials, even those in a board supposed to be selected for high character and public spirit, is it any wonder that our politics is corrupt and our Government wasteful? The boast of all was that at last they had a building which cost millions and whose elegance and magnificence made it a credit to the city. That whereas formerly schoolhouses cost only $100,000, now none was built for less than $300,000. They dilated on these as object lessons. Indeed, there are object lessons in everything that ought not to be taught—great expenditures, indifference to duty, infringing morally, at least, on dishonesty; neglect of municipal interests, and, above all, a paternal Government that takes care of a careless public servant who has for thirty years drawn a large income for the easiest sort of work. The word economy was never once mentioned throughout the entire evening. If these are the lessons inculcated in our youth, we shall reap a whirlwind in the way of harvest, and yet our citizens wonder that public affairs seem to be degenerating and public servants all growing corrupt. REFORMER.
New York, Feb. 24, 1900.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial directing serious consideration to the action of the House committee on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and your quotation from The London Saturday Review are of such importance that I thank you for the editorial, and express my regret that the remarks of The London Saturday Review are true and justifiable in the light of recent incidents of our international policy.

In my opinion the "American" citizens are entirely failing in their duty in allowing recent expressions of opinion by persons of foreign nationality, or hyphenated Americanism, to pass, misleadingly, for American public opinion.

This unthinking and prejudiced disrespect to our country and our institutions, by the display of hatreds toward the English, whose sympathies and well-being are most closely identified with our own, whose institutions we are proud to emulate, and whose religious life is identical with our own, is cultivated by yellow journalism.

What I desire to see is a more pronounced and self-respecting Americanism, which cannot be influenced by prefix or hyphen; an Americanism guided only by the respect for truth and honor and the welfare of the people. We ought to see this country guided toward international agreements instead of international hatreds.

If the people of this great Republic allow the prejudices and ignorance of other nationalities to float to our shores and become the guiding spirit of our international affairs, this country will very shortly become the laughing stock of civilization and the friend of none. J. G.
New York, Feb. 23, 1900.

DEFINITION OF TRUSTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are there any such good trusts as are defined by President Baldwin? I have been disposed to agree with those who hold that the good trusts, like the good Indians, are the dead ones, but THE TIMES says to-day that President Baldwin's definition is true, and I want more light.

By the definition, good trusts are combinations of capital formed in order to do three things: First, to purchase raw material at the lowest price consistent with a fair profit; second, to pay a high rate of wages, and third, to sell at a lower price than can be offered by smaller combinations.

I move to strike out from the statement of the first purpose the words "consistent with a fair profit." All the world buys what it wants at the lowest obtainable price. There may be rare instances in which philanthropists pay more than they are obliged to pay for a given article, but the vast majority follow the course described in Scripture: "It is nought, it is nought, saith the buyer, but when he goeth on his way he rejoiceth." No thought is given to the seller's profit, except to make it as small as possible. Is it true that there are trusts so good that they seek to pay more than market prices for material "in order" that the seller may surely have a fair profit?

The second purpose of a good trust, as stated by President Baldwin, is to pay a high rate of wages. Do not all trusts, like every firm and individual, buy their labor, as they do their raw material, for the lowest price that will obtain the kind of labor needed? Do the organizers of any trust, good or bad, put their heads together and deliberately plan to pay a high rate of wages? Is it not fair to assume that those who organize and operate trusts are in business with the same purpose as the rest of us, viz., to make as much money as possible?

The third purpose named by President Baldwin seems to me the only one he has stated fairly. It is a perfectly legitimate purpose, but do not bad trusts try as hard as good ones to undersell smaller combinations? And, if so, what value has this clause of the definition?

I am far from denying that under certain conditions trusts may operate to increase profits on the raw material they buy and to raise the rate of wages; but to carefully define these results as among the objects sought to be achieved by trust managers seems to me to ignore the common motives of business men. I wish THE TIMES would say more about this definition of a good trust. J. H. HOWARD.
New York, Feb. 23, 1900.

MR. HENRY'S PHARMACY BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's TIMES I read that the Assembly has passed Assemblyman Henry's bill amending the Pharmacy act, granting extraordinary powers to the Board of Pharmacy. This is the same measure introduced last year by the ridiculous Mazet, and it was one of the factors that helped to defeat him at the polls. By this bill the Board of Pharmacy is given power to revoke a druggist's license for substituting or adulterating drugs, if he neglects to display his license in his store, and if he refuses to put the word "proprietor" after his name on the outside of the building.

The bill also forbids physicians to prepare or dispense their own medicines. The Penal Code provides reasonable punishment for substituting and adulterating drugs. We have city and State Boards of Health to see to its enforcement, and there is absolutely no necessity for further legislation. It requires a four years' apprenticeship and an expense of nearly $300 before any one can obtain a druggist's license. It would seem a most oppressive and unusual punishment to deprive a druggist of his license, and virtually his livelihood, for the petty offense of not displaying his license and for not having the word "proprietor" on his store sign. The real object of this bill is to harass and threaten those proprietors of drug stores who cut prices, and to compel the Hebrew druggists to publicly display their names, and to compel physicians to give up dispensing tablets to their patients. The bill is vicious in principle, and has no place in the statutes of a free country. The absent-minded statesmen who voted for the bill probably did not closely scrutinize it. It may pass the Senate, but it is to be hoped that the Mayor or the Governor will give it its quietus. The Pharmacy act is part of the New York charter, and as it is now proposed to appoint a committee to revise the charter, it would be prudent to wait until that committee makes its report before such radical legislation is adopted. JOHN GALLAGHER.
Brooklyn, Feb. 23, 1900.

DEFENDS THE RAINES LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. L. R., in your issue of to-day, made this statement about the Raines law: "It was deliberately drawn with the intention of making the liquor interest dependent upon the political boss." Now, the law of 1892-3 invested the right to grant, withhold, or revoke licenses to 963 local Boards of Excise. How this absolute discretionary power was used can best be told by those interested. The new law repealed this discretionary clause and made it mandatory upon the excise official to issue the certificate upon presentation of amount of tax and properly executed papers.

Mr. L. R. says: "You can get a drink at any hour." This is because the local authorities fail to perform their sworn duty. Only a hotel, "with ten bedrooms, exclusive of those used by the family and servants, each room possessing a window and door and 600 cubic feet of space therein, &c.," has the right to serve liquors during the forbidden hours. He adds: "It [the law] has plastered the State with houses of the vilest description." Compel the local authorities to enforce the law. There is a resort on West Fifty-ninth Street now being starved to death by the police. How? By stationing an officer in citizen's attire within the place, while an officer in uniform loiters suspiciously near the door. Result, few patrons and little money for the resort. The police can close places of the "vilest description" when and where they please. Mr. L. R. Figures prove the law a good one in its effects. In 1895, under the old law, there were 33,437 licenses in force, with $2,921,268.62 net receipts. On April 30, 1899, under the new law, there were 27,372 licenses in force, yet, despite the big reduction in number, the net receipts leaped to $11,648,956.15. I would add that one-third goes to the State, the county reaping the balance. An honest compilation of the records of Police Magistrates' dockets of the 41 cities and 424 villages of the State, now on file at Albany, shows a decrease of drunkenness, notwithstanding an increase of population. Under the old law, Boards of Excise could grant licenses regardless of protesting property owners. Under the new law, the applicant for a new place must obtain the consent of two-thirds of the residential property owners within 200 feet of the proposed saloon. I do not know of any more "rigid and restrictive conditions" than these. In addition, the clause forbidding the establishment of saloons within 200 feet of a church, school, or synagogue is still in force. Judicial authorities have decided that this law, like other measures designed to protect life and property, should be enforced by the local officials. If crime increases, if criminals become aggressive, and our wide-open town becomes more and more the receptacle for the filth of other cities, ascribe those conditions not so much to our laws as to those officials who took oath to be faithful and then bent the pliant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning. T. F. G.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1900.

COLLEGE BOYS' PRANKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The account of the freshmen's spoiling of the sophomores' dinner at Rutgers College moves me to ask your influence against such puerile and disgusting nonsense. The recent case at Cornell, where a cook was killed by the noxious gases used to spoil a class dinner, is still fresh in the public memory.

Stories are told of a Columbia class in chemistry, in which some malodorous spirits tried to stop the recitation by a chemical stench, and got their just reward. Their massive intellects had not realized that the professor had probably smelled chemicals before. When the nuisance began he quietly remarked that the room was too cold, and had all the windows closed. After several of the students had fainted, he either had the windows opened or adjourned the class, I forget which.

In the Rutgers case there is the palliation that the freshmen were only doing what the sophomores had probably taught them. The ingenious freshman, by the aid of a flask of sulphuretted hydrogen thrown through a window, managed to make himself as effective as a skunk. It seems scarcely creditable for "gentlemen and scholars" to applaud a classmate for such a "stinking trick." If they should avoid him as they would the beast he emulated, and if the Faculty, should they discover him, would publicly expel him, it would be far more creditable to the institution of learning where he had made such practical use of his course in chemistry. ALUMNUS.
New York, Feb. 22, 1900.

TELEPATHIC POWERS IN DOGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is remarkable that the successive and very interesting notices concerning the telepathic powers of a certain dog which have appeared on the editorial page of THE TIMES have not elicited numerous comments from readers. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that dogs, as well as other animals, possess a kind of psychic sense which is not yet understood, or even generally recognized. The incidents related about Leo immediately recalled some stories of a somewhat similar nature about a Philadelphia dog. As a resident of New York I certainly cannot permit myself to tell a better story about the Philadelphia dog than the editor has already vouched for regarding Leo. However, Minto was one of the most intelligent dogs I have known; and because of the remarkable things I have seen her do, indicative of reasoning powers beyond such as we are wont to attribute to the lower animals, I am quite ready to accept the testimony of her owners concerning things I have not seen. If the facts are called in question by any reader, the editor is in possession of the name and address of the gentleman who owned Minto until her lamented death about a year ago, and the subject is open to the most minute investigation.

Minto was a Gildersleive setter. For the purpose of this communication, I wrote to the owner some time ago, asking him to tell me the story; but, so far as I know, he has not seen any of the articles about Leo, and I refrained from indicating their nature. I quote from his letter as follows:

"One of the things we could never understand was her ability to know the train on which I would arrive at a station in Philadelphia where trains were constantly stopping and passing. Once each week she would be taken to the station to meet me, and she would sit, patiently waiting, apparently paying no attention to the various trains, until the one on which I always arrived drew near, when she would become anxious and excited, showing plainly that it was on that train she expected me to come. The time was soon after 6 in the evening, when trains follow each other closely, and no person could have picked out the train without knowing its time.

"At a certain time each day she would take a position at the head of the stairs to watch for my return, showing that she had a way of measuring time. When I arrived, without seeing me she would always bark, and was never deceived by others coming to the front door at about the same time.

"Minto was a handsome, noble animal, with a broad, fully developed head and large, magnificent eyes which would speak to us as plainly as we could talk to her, and her keen perception of all that was passing about her enabled her to act promptly, always doing exactly that which was expected of her, even in situations when for the first time she would be told to do a certain thing."

ROMYN HITCHCOCK.
New York, Feb. 19, 1900.

Would Abolish Capital Punishment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you have printed the appeal of Andrew T. McCullagh in regard to capital punishment, I trust you will find room in your columns for one more protest against this vestige of barbarism remaining in a country which we call civilized:

We are no longer bound by the rules of justice promulgated in the old dispensation, "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," nor should we suppose that a judicial murder will atone for a private one.

But since mere protest from individuals is likely to accomplish little, I suggest that a National anti-capital punishment society be formed, and would like to hear further from Mr. McCullagh on this subject. If those who are interested in abolishing this hideous stain upon our civilization will but unite, and urge with one voice their cause, bringing it before our legislators, I feel confident that the desired end will become an accomplished fact. C. M. LINDSAY,
65 Livingston Street, Brooklyn.
New York, Feb. 24, 1900.

The Puerto Rican Tariff.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the impulse is on me, allow a humble and uninfluential person to thank you for the position you editorially take on the grave question of a tariff for Puerto Rico. It will be an everlasting mistake, as well as a disgrace, to impose such a measure on those people.

There can be but little doubt that your surmise is correct that it is feared by the protectionist mind that free trade for that island would be the opening of the door to a wider application of the policy. And it would really seem that with such an object lesson as the Carnegie "infant" before the people, the time would soon come when protection for protection's sake would be remanded to the limbo of all plausible humbugs. J. B. GREEN.
Newburg, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1900.

NUGGETS.

His Superiority.

Uncle Bob—Well, Johnny, are you at the head of your class?

Johnny—No, but I can lick the fellow that is!—Hartford Courant.

Has Met Them.

Johnny—What is a bore, papa?

Papa—A bore is a person who tells you so much about himself that you get no chance to tell him anything about yourself.—Baltimore American.

Human Nature.

Mr. Tigg—I don't see how that Montreal girl could sleep sixty days.

Mrs. Tigg (speaking from observation)—Probably some one kept calling her to breakfast right along.—Baltimore American.

DON'T OVERWORK YOUR TALKING APPARATUS.

From The Denver Post.

Speech is silvern, we are told by a thinking man of old,
But a silence he assures the world is golden,
And a maxim never bore more emphatic truth in store
Than this phrase that comes to us from ages olden;
Such a truth should surely find to the chambers of the mind
In its missionary flight an open lattice
In this modern age when men, nearly one in every ten,
Freely overwork their talking apparatus.

When a too athletic tongue in its music box is hung
As it were by balanced pivot in the middle,
And in propagating sound is forever dancing 'round
Like a drop of water on a heated griddle,
'Tis annoying to the ear and elicits but a sneer
When the fusillade it shoots is leveled at us,
And we fain would place a ban on the freedom of a man
When he overworks his talking apparatus.

Too much liberty of speech is quite apt to overreach
The desired result for which it is intended,
And the cup of our desire by a too great vopal fire
Oft we crack too seriously to be mended

ENDICOTT TRAGEDY CLEAR

Mrs. Hayes Victim of Dr. Caldwell's Mad Infatuation.

HER INNOCENCE IS UPHELD

Dr. Hayes Found Drugs Were Given to His Wife—The Coroner's Suspicions Unfounded.

The autopsies performed yesterday on the bodies of the victims of the Hotel Endicott tragedy by Dr. Philip O'Hanlon, Coroner's physician, together with the statements made by the principal witnesses, served to clear up all the elements of mystery surrounding the murder and suicide.

It was made quite clear yesterday that Dr. Franklin L. Caldwell had killed Mrs. Mary E. Hayes, and then had taken his own life. Even Coroner Bausch, who on Saturday night had told Dr. Hayes that he believed somebody was concealing the truth, was compelled to admit that he was mistaken. After the autopsies were performed he issued the necessary permits for the burial of the bodies, and announced that so far as he was concerned, any further inquiry and inquest would be simply formal matters to comply with the law.

The autopsy on the body of Dr. Caldwell showed that after killing Mrs. Hayes he had fired two shots into his own head. The first bullet fired entered the skull just back of the right eyebrow and lodged in the ethmoid bone, over the eye. The wound did not touch the brain and would not have been fatal unless inflammation and other complications set in. It was, however, a painful wound and necessarily extinguished the sight of the eye. The second shot entered the right temple, near the hair line, penetrated the brain, and fractured the base of the skull. This wound caused instant death.

Dr. O'Hanlon found that in the case of Mrs. Hayes the bullet had entered the right side of her head, just at the hair line, and had penetrated the brain, coming out on the left side of the head.

The revolver had been held very close to the heads of both Mrs. Hayes and Caldwell, as the powder marks were very distinctly shown. Nothing was found which would indicate that Mrs. Hayes had taken morphine within a number of hours of the tragedy. In fact, he found that her illness and intense suffering were due to a chronic catarrh of the stomach. It was this disease, according to Dr. O'Hanlon, that had made her nervous and irritable for some time, and had puzzled the physicians who had attended her. He heart was also slightly affected.

After the autopsies were completed Dr. O'Hanlon and Coroner Bausch announced that nothing further would be done in the case.

DR. HAYES PROSTRATED.

Dr. Ephraim P. Hayes, husband of the murdered woman, is completely prostrated. He was in such a mental condition all Saturday night that Capt. Kear of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station was fearful that he would take his own life, and accordingly had his detectives look after him. Many telegraph messages reached Dr. Hayes yesterday, all expressing sympathy.

He also had many callers at the hotel. Among these was William P. Burr, a lawyer, who has looked after the doctor's legal interests in this city. Mr. Burr visited Dr. Hayes as a friend and not as a legal adviser, but it was he who persuaded Dr. Hayes to see reporters and tell them all he knew of the tragedy. The doctor had taken a suite of rooms on the fourth floor of the hotel, and it was there that he met the reporters. Mr. Burr, prior to the doctor telling his story, said:

"Dr. Hayes had not the remotest idea of anything wrong excepting the fact that he had recently discovered Dr. Caldwell's insane infatuation for Mrs. Hayes. It appears that for some time Caldwell had been supplying her with drugs which undermined her mind and body. The first real suspicion was aroused by the discovery in the bottle of morphine which was sent in to the apartments on Saturday night, and this undoubtedly led to the tragedy.

"I am sure that a more noble and lovely woman never existed and that the remarks of Coroner Bausch, made Saturday night, were prompted by a misunderstanding.

"Dr. Hayes is President of the Hayes Dental Company, which has charge of the dental bureaus in several large department stores in the United States, and he has made a success of his business."

STATEMENT OF DR. HAYES.

Dr. Hayes, in answer to numerous questions, said:

"I returned from Chicago two weeks ago last Thursday, and from that time on I noticed a change in my wife. She appeared to be dazed at times. Her illness prompted me to call in Dr. C. H. Richardson of 137 East Forty-seventh Street, and he decided that the best thing that could be done was for me to send her to a private sanitarium for treatment. I was to have gone to the sanitarium this morning to select her room, and she should have left here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

"I came home at 7:45 o'clock Saturday night, and, going to my wife, asked her how she felt. Her answer was, 'I feel fine.' I noticed, however, that she was not as well as usual. I went to the dresser and started to comb my hair when my nephew Ralph came in and said that a boy had brought in a small package from the drug store on the corner.

"I took the package and found that it was acetate of morphine, which I knew I had not ordered. I took charge of the package and went back into the parlor. My wife was lying on a couch. Caldwell and myself went down stairs to dinner, and my wife and Ralph followed us. The dinner did not last long, but everything was pleasant.

"After dinner my wife went to her room accompanied by Lizzie, our servant. I came up stairs from the dining room, leaving Ralph and Caldwell at the table. I went into the bedroom and got some cigars. My wife was sitting on the side of the bed, and Lizzie was helping her disrobe. I went out into the hall and into the drug store to inquire who had ordered the morphine. There I found that Caldwell had ordered it on last Tuesday. I started back to our apartments when I met Ralph and the servant Lizzie at the door. They told me what had happened, and I went into the bedroom only to find that my wife was dead."

CALDWELL HAD BEEN DRINKING.

Ralph Hayes, the nephew, corroborated all that Dr. Hayes had said, and, in addition, said that he and Caldwell were in the dining room for four or five minutes after the doctor went up stairs, when Caldwell started up and then returned. Ralph noticed that Caldwell had been drinking heavily.

Ralph left the room and the apartments. He started after an evening paper, and saw his uncle enter the drug store.

He returned before Dr. Hayes came back from the store and met the servant at the door of the apartments. She had Mrs. Hayes's waist in her hand. This was after the shots had been fired.

Lizzie Williams, the colored servant, in her story corroborating the others, proves, the police say, that Dr. Caldwell planned to get her out of the way while he did the shooting. There is an electrical button in the hall leading to the dining room stairs and this button was said to ring a bell which called her away from the bedroom, and it was while she was absent that the three shots were fired.

When Mrs. Hayes was found on the bed she had her bathrobe clasped in one hand, and her position indicated that she did not know that Caldwell had come into the room to shoot her. The revolver used was a self-acting weapon, the property of Caldwell.

As indicated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Dr. Dimont Caldwell of 1,545 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, is the father of the man who committed murder and then killed himself.

Dr. Caldwell declined to say anything about his son's career when seen yesterday. In fact, he had a male attendant at his residence who forbade anybody entering.

Among the papers found in the dead man's pockets was an old receipt dated at Cleveland, Ohio. This showed that D. Caldwell had paid to A. Tide, a sum of money for "wine and bottles destroyed by Frank Caldwell."

Several letters signed "M. C. Hayes" were also found in his pockets. These letters had reference to business matters.

A letter in his handwriting, found among Mrs. Hayes's effects, says among other things:

"I love you with all my heart and soul. Be courageous for your own dear health. If I knew you were well and happy I would be well and happy too."

The body of Mrs. Hayes will be taken to Chicago for burial.

John Irving, Jr., of 431 Amsterdam Avenue, is the undertaker in charge of both bodies. He said last night that Caldwell's body would be taken to Brooklyn sometime to-day.

TREASURER'S CLUB BENEFIT.

Successful Entertainment Given at Wallack's Theatre.

The eleventh annual entertainment for the relief fund of the Treasurer's Club was given last night at Wallack's. While the window sales were somewhat reduced by the cold weather the advance sale had been sufficient to insure a satisfactory audience. The stage setting was loaned by Miss Nethersole from the first act of "Sapho," and the regular theatre orchestra played.

The programme included "turns" from some of the stars of the vaudeville stage, including Fields and Ward, the Raymond Musical Trio, the Carmen sisters, Pete F. Baker, the De Veaux, Mlle. Fougère, Sydney Deane, Miss Truly Shattuck, and Miss Cheridah Simpson. Baby Minzesheimer, the miniature Cissy Loftus, delighted the audience with her caricatures of Edna May, May Irwin, Fay Templeton, and other popular actresses. Stephens and Taylor appeared in a sketch called "Mrs. Smith's Baby."

FOR THE ACTORS' FUND.

Annual Benefit Performance Brings a Substantial Sum.

The annual vaudeville benefit performance for the Actors' Fund was held last night at the New York Theatre. There was a large attendance. The programme was in charge of Messrs. Hurtig and Seamon. Regular theatre prices obtained, and a substantial sum was realized for the fund.

Among those who took part were Miss Marie Wainwright, Mlle. Fougere, Miss Maggie Cline, Miss Truly Shattuck, Miss Cheridah Simpson, Richard Golden, Miss Flo Irwin, Miss Agnes Herndon and company, Miss Daisy Lovering and company, and Digby Bell.

Charles Davis (Alvin Joslyn) Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 25.—Charles Davis, whose character of Alvin Joslyn brought him a fortune, which he invested in the Alvin Theatre, this city, is said to be dying at Alvon, a suburb of Pittsburg, from pneumonia. He gained fame by wearing the largest diamonds of any actor and is known to possess jewels that cost him a fortune. When he built the Alvin Theatre, nine years ago, Sarah Bernhardt and other stars pronounced it the most beautiful theatre in the world. Davis made one tour as Alvin Joslyn after his house was completed.

Byron's Life Views at the Criterion.

Charles MacGeachy's presentation of Byron's life views will be made for the first time at the Criterion Theatre this afternoon. The exhibition is a trial one to be given before an especially invited assemblage of managers, critics, players, and "first-nighters." The programme embraces 300 of Joseph Byron's flashlight scenic pictures selected from more than 100 popular stage productions. Miss Maude Banks is announced as the historian.

CONCERT ATTENDANCE LIGHT.

Cold Weather Keeps Many Away from Metropolitan Opera House.

The audience at last night's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House was considerably smaller than usual. The diminished attendance may be charged partly to the cold weather and partly to the paucity of first-magnitude stars on the programme.

The soloists were Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Suzanne Adams, Miss Susan Strong, Mlle. Zelie De Lussan, Signor Scotti and M. Occellier. M. Jacques Bars, who had been announced to sing, was absent because of a cold. M. Occellier sang an extra number in his stead. Mr. Emil Paur conducted.

Mme. Schumann-Heink sang "Ah, Mon Fils," from "Le Prophete," and Mme. Adams was heard in the Gounod waltz "Mireille." Two Brahms songs, "Mainacht" and "O liebliche Wangen," were given by Miss Strong. Mlle. de Lussan sang Delibe's "Arioso." Signor Scotti sang the romance "La Rose de Lahore," (Massenet,) while M. Occellier gave an air from the same composer's "Herodiade."

KILLED AT A DANCE.

Revolvers and Dirk Used in a Virginia Moonshiner's Home.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Whitesburg, Ky., tells of a free fight near Pounds Gap in which one person was killed and several were wounded. The trouble occurred during a dance at the home of Bill Mullins, a Virginia moonshiner. Pistols and knives were used in the scrimmage, which lasted until the place had been cleared of all but the wounded.

John Newberry was shot and died within two hours. Ed Newberry, his brother, was fatally wounded. Luella, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Mullins, was stabbed three times with a dirk, and cannot recover. Mrs. Mullins was severely bruised, and a man named Keller of Dickinson County, was shot in the knee.

Mullins has been arrested and taken to the county jail at Clintwood, where he is under a heavy guard to prevent a lynching, which has been threatened by friends of the Newberry brothers.

Pounds Gap was the scene of the murder of the three Crafts brothers in December last.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN VIENNA.

One Is for Peace, at the Other Forty Socialists Are Arrested.

VIENNA, Feb. 25.—A peace demonstration organized by the Peace Associations of the world was held here to-day and was largely attended.

Meanwhile a rather disorderly Socialist demonstration was in progress against a reactionary measure recently passed by one of the provincial Diets. Crowds of workmen raised insulting shouts against Dr. Lueger, the Burgomaster of Vienna. The police made forty arrests.

Possible German Naval Contracts.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary to the Admiralty, has informed the Reichstag Budget Committee that if the Naval Augmentation bill is adopted, an order for steel plates to the value of 279,000,000 marks will go jointly to the Stumm Brothers and to Herr Krupp. Herr Eugen Richter, the Radical leader, asserts that there will be a clear profit to the manufacturers of 176,000,000 marks.

Evangelistic Services at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 25.—A two weeks' series of evangelistic services began in Marquand Chapel this morning. Dr. Alexander McKenzie of Harvard University occupied the pulpit at the regular services to-day. He will preach again to-morrow and Tuesday evening. The other speakers during the week will be Prof. Woodrow Wilson, John R. Mott, Robert E. Speer, and Prof. A. T. Ormond. The week following Dr. George T. Purves, Prof. A. F. West, Dr. Henry van Dyke, and President Patton will speak.

Supposed Bombs in Brooklyn.

The four pieces of gaspipe with fuses attached, thought to be dynamite bombs, which were found by George Wackenhart in his greenhouses at Middle Village, Queens, were taken in charge yesterday by Assistant Inspector of Combustibles William A. Henry. He visited the Seventy-seventh Precinct Station House, where they had been resting in ice cold water, and after looking at them put them into his overcoat pocket and departed.

Grip Interferes with Berlin Dinner.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The influenza is still raging. Princess Frederick Charles has been attacked. The Italian Ambassador here, Count Lanza di Busca, had invited Emperor William and the élite of Berlin, among them United States Ambassador White and Mrs. White, to a dinner to-night, but he was seized with influenza this morning and the dinner was postponed.

Martinique Troubles Continue.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Feb. 25.—The French cruiser Troude returned here yesterday morning from St. Pierre, and the French cruiser Suchet has also arrived. An incendiary fire was kindled at three points on the Perrinelle Plantation, in the outskirts of St. Pierre.

Percy Martin's Farewell to Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Percy Martin, formerly of Columbus, Ohio, gave a farewell dinner at the Hotel Metropole this evening. He is about leaving Berlin for Milan, where he will assume the management of the Thomson-Houston Electric Works there.

Miss Helen E. Scott to Wed.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 25.—The engagement is announced of Edward B. Brinley of Riverside, Conn., son of Dr. E. H. Brinley, a prominent member of the Riverside Yacht Club, and Miss Helen E. Scott of White Plains.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF RUSSIA'S MANOEUVRES IN ASIA.—The Official Gazette of St. Petersburg of recent date contains some information concerning the concentration of Russian troops at Kushk, near the Afghan frontier, the news of which first came from the St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Times on Feb. 15 last. According to The Gazette, a Caucasus Army Corps (18,000 men) was dispatched by train from Tiflis to Baku Dec. 15, 1899, thence across the Caspian Sea to Usumada, and from the latter place by the Central Asian Railway to Chaacha. On Jan. 1 the army corps reached Kushk, which is about sixty-five miles due north of Herat and only five miles from the Afghan border.

The Gazette gives two reasons for making this "experiment." The first is that the condition of affairs expected to come about in Afghanistan on the death of Emir Abdur Rahman demands that Russia shall be prepared for all eventualities; the second is that the recent rumors concerning discontent among the Indian tribes is likely to be in Russia's favor in her attempts to establish herself still more firmly in her advance upon India.

It is also intimated that the next move of Russia will be to establish a diplomatic agency at Kabul. The Gazette quotes copiously from a recent report made by Gen. Annenkoff, in which the Central Asian Railway was referred to as the "sword of Damocles suspended over the British in India in order to keep them on their good behavior toward Russia in Europe. Henceforth the Transcaspian region northward of Persia and Afghanistan—the theatre of future events of universal importance—will be a secure forepost, whence Russia may successfully counteract the hostile designs of England. From Peshawur the Indian railways would convey a conquering army into the very heart of India."

The Gazette regards the Russo-Persian loan, which virtually places Persia financially as well as politically in Russia's power, as the chef d'oeuvre of M. Witte, the Czar's Financial Minister. It also points out that Russia's chance did not occur until the Persian Government had done its best to secure the loan through the Imperial Bank of Persia, which is a British institution. The failure in this direction is attributed to the repugnance of the British Government to give any kind of guarantee or support. The Shah's Government then sought the aid of the Loan Bank of Persia, with complete success.

M. Witte's policy in regard to Persia is said to be analogous to that inaugurated in China by the establishment of the Russo-Chinese Bank, which gave birth to the more important Chinese Eastern Railway Company. This bank is already extending its activity to Mongolia, which, being situated north of the Great Wall and pursuant to the reference to that boundary in the Anglo-Russian agreement, is considered to be as much a part of Russia's recognized and exclusive sphere of influence as the Province of Manchuria.

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GREAT BRITAIN BLAMED FOR THE FAILURE OF THE HOLY YEAR.—A fortnight ago the authorities in Ventimiglia, near San Remo, Italy, acting under orders from Rome, turned back some 400 French pilgrims who were on their way from Marseilles to Rome in order to celebrate the Holy Year. The reason for this is assigned by the Italian press to the attempt to prevent if possible the introduction of a smallpox epidemic from Southern France into Italy. The clerical journals of France and Italy, however, view the matter in quite a different light. They violently attack the Italian Government for placing what they consider wanton impediments in the way of pilgrimages, noting the imminent failure of the Holy Year and the consequent scarcity of pilgrim traffic.

But these attacks are not confined to the Italian Government. Great Britain is said to be the real although secret cause of it. La Voce della Verita draws the attention of the Italian Cabinet to the revelations which it reproduces from La Nouvelliste of Lyons concerning the alleged intrigues of Great Britain against the pilgrimages. The British Government, it says, grew alarmed at the organization of the pilgrimages destined to bring thousands of French Catholics to Rome in the course of the year, and feared lest "the particularly affectionate welcome which the people of Rome were preparing for the French travelers should disturb the projected understanding between England and Italy." The British Ambassador, Lord Currie, made every effort to have the Italian Government prevent the fraternal reception prepared for the French pilgrims in Rome. The Italian Government therefore had recourse to a "miserable pretext in order to stop the Marseilles pilgrimage, and to discourage other French Catholics from coming to Rome." The principal popular journals of Italy ironically deny this accusation, and cite their Marseilles correspondents to show that an epidemic of smallpox actually exists in the South of France, and that possibly only the prompt action of the Italian Government has prevented the introduction of the disease into the Eternal City.

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FRENCH RELATIONS WITH ABYSSINIA.—M. Léontieff, who was an officer in the mission conducted into Abyssinia two years ago by Prince Henri d'Orléans, has just returned to Paris from the Court of the Negus. For some time it had been rumored that M. Léontieff, who recently led an important expedition into the interior, to the west of Abyssinia, on behalf of the Negus, would bring back to Paris assurances of Menelek's friendship for France. M. Léontieff has confessed that no such assurances were given him, "although there can be no doubt that the Negus is deeply grateful for the efforts that individual Frenchmen have made on his account." As to Menelek's impressions of the South African war, M. Léontieff says: "The Negus means to abstain from any diversion." He is anxious by new undertakings to insure the welfare of his subjects and the independence of his territories.

Speaking of his recently achieved mission, M. Léontieff said that posts and forts had been erected at the principal strategic points of the equatorial provinces and on Lake Rudolf. Senegalese drilled the natives, who enlisted with enthusiasm, and under the control of Europeans the county is being regularly governed. M. Léontieff's maps show his survey of the River Oma, which rises in Besuma and receives the waters from the highest Ethiopian mountains before falling into Lake Rudolf. The river is already navigable at six days' march from Ain Abada, and M. Léontieff declares that its exploration opens up a new horizon for Jibuti. According to orders from Menelek, the explorer was not allowed to place the tricolor with the Abyssinian ensign at any of the posts that were established.

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ANGLOPHILE SPIRIT SPREADING IN ITALY.—La Perseveranza of Milan, which from the beginning of the war in South Africa had affected independence with pro-Boer proclivities, has now come out as the strongest supporter of Great Britain in Northern Italy. In a late article it said that as recent events in South Africa showed that Great Britain had been nourishing in the midst of her colony a formidable enemy, who one day would have robbed her, there is no longer any doubt as to the justice of the British cause. "A conflict having begun with an enemy but little known, England understood that war could not be avoided without grave danger for the future. A war which is necessary cannot be unjust. That was the principle of the Romans."

La Perseveranza eulogizes the patriotism that is expressed throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire, and adds: "We hope that this patriotism may be crowned with success, so that England may preserve intact her position among the powers. This position being necessary to civilization and to the equilibrium of Europe, we are bound to regard with uneasiness the hypothesis of her 'diminutio capitis,' Italy has need of England in order to counterbalance France in the Mediterranean. This reflection, even apart from any sentiment of gratitude, ought to guide our relations with Great Britain, which the Marquis Visconti Venosta has declared in the Senate to be animated by traditional friendship."

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AN ATTEMPT TO PUT A STOP TO PROFESSIONAL FORTUNE TELLING IN PARIS.—In accordance with a recommendation made in a recent report of the Prefecture of Police in Paris, extraordinary measures will shortly be taken to suppress "the social evil of fortune telling." According to the report there are over 2,000 persons in Paris who make an excellent living by telling fortunes by cards. They dress in the most fashionable style and have apartments fitted up like those of prosperous dentists or physicians. There are no theatrical surroundings or mysterious appliances. It is said that the advance of science has caused the fortune teller to discard the weird and magical features that were formerly identified with his profession, while his success has seemed to augment for the same reason. The fees run from a franc or two to several hundred. The grave danger to society in these fortune tellers, the report points out, is not owing to the fact that "they deceive persons who, indeed, would desire to be deceived," but that soon or late they become blackmailers, which is "their actual, although hidden, character from the first."

M'CARREN BLAMES BRYAN

Senator Condemns 16 to 1 Before Jackson Democratic Club.

Outspoken for Expansion, Declaring the Party Must Get in Line with American Sentiment.

"I am an expansionist. The Democratic Party, to be true to its principles, cannot be an anti-expansionist party."

These sentiments, expressed by Senator P. H. McCarren at a dinner given at the Andrew Jackson Democratic Club in Brooklyn on Saturday night, caused a great deal of discussion yesterday among local Democrats. Senator McCarren, who is close to Hugh McLaughlin, and is also a power in State politics, is regarded as the mouthpiece of the Kings County Democratic organization, and his remarks are looked upon as significant as indicating the sentiments of Willoughby Street with regard to the platform to be adopted by the party this year.

"The question of doubt as to our ability to govern any country on the earth is a reflection on the ability of the American people, and a proposition to tear down the American flag from any spot where it has been planted resolves itself immediately into a question of the patriotism of the American people," said Senator McCarren. "I can't take time now to make a diagnosis of the Democratic Party to find out what is the matter with it. But somebody is responsible for its present condition. If it is due to the mismanagement of the last campaign. If we had had a competent leader, I believe the Democratic candidate would have been elected, and anybody with a head the size of that of a pin wouldn't have put a 16 to 1 plank in the Democratic platform.

"The people of this country evidently believe that it ought to be bounded on the north by the aurora borealis, on the south by the South Pole, on the east by the rising sun, and on the west by the setting sun. Unless we fall in line we will antagonize the American people."

HARVARD MEN IN CUBA.

Governor General Wood Presides at a Dinner of the Harvard Club.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—Gen. Wood presided last night at the dinner of the Harvard Club, where, in addition to Harvard men, Col. Dudley was present to represent West Point, Lieut. Commander Lucien Young representing Annapolis, Mayor La Costo representing the City of Havana and the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Carbonel representing the University of Havana.

Several eloquent speeches were made, Gen. Wood's, as usual, being happy and appropriate. Mr. Frye, Superintendent of Schools, alluded to Harvard's offer to 1,000 Cuban teachers in connection with the Summer school, and said it would be impossible to estimate the value of this opportunity, as bearing upon the future history of Cuba. He pointed out that, even if those who took advantage of the offer should not learn much in the six weeks, the broadening of their minds and the academic contact would prove greatly beneficial.

Lieut. Commander Young, Ernest Lee Conant, and Oswald Villard were among the speakers, and they referred to the positions Harvard men now occupy in different parts of the world, pointing out that Cuba alone enjoyed the presence of several, including Gen. Wood and Mr. Frye.

ALGER SAYS IT IS NOT WAR.

Speaks of the Insurrection in the Philippine Islands.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 25.—Concerning a recent statement from Washington regarding the difficulty which confronts Secretary Root in deciding whether the United States is in a state of war, ex-Secretary Alger today spoke as follows:

"I should say most emphatically that the United States is not in a state of war. The treaty of peace signed at Paris ended the war with Spain. The only terms that can properly be applied to the present trouble in the Philippines are rebellion and insurrection.

"As to the immediate question before the department, whether enlisted soldiers can purchase their discharges as in times of peace, I do not feel competent to utter a decided opinion. That is a matter whereon the advice of the Attorney General will undoubtedly be asked. It is my private belief, though, that when soldiers are badly needed, even if a state of war does not exist, they should not be allowed to take advantage of this privilege.

"I would distinguish between a technical war and an insurrection. In so far as the conditions affect our soldiers in the field, and with reference to the privileges that belong to them in times of peace, we are at war. But, technically and actually, we are not in a state of war, and the campaign should not be spoken of as war."

Philippine Soldier's Funeral.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 25.—Ralph Wilson Simonds, who was one of the first soldiers to fall after the outbreak of the war in the Philippines, was buried to-day with military honors in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The funeral took place from the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church. Company B of the First Regiment, National Guard, acted as escort.

DR. LOGUE OVERCOME BY COLD.

Dr. Daniel C. Logue, sixty-four years old, of 225 West Thirty-fourth Street, who served on the Monitor as a Surgeon during the historic battle with the Merrimac off Hampton Roads, was found at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in Madison Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, helplessly benumbed by the cold and exposure. He was taken to Flower Hospital and later to his home.

Dr. Logue for many years enjoyed the largest medical practice on the fashionable West Side. He retired some years ago, and has since lived with his sons. Dr. H. Otis Logue and John Logue. It was said that he had been to his club and undertook to walk home. The extreme cold overcame him, and he sank to the sidewalk helpless.

Confederate Daughters and Loyalty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me space in your valued paper to ask the following questions:

When the civil war was over, was it not then conceded that the so-called Confederacy was completely obliterated? Why, then, do Southern women especially still talk about having a Confederate this, a Confederate that and the other, thus identifying themselves disloyally and separating themselves from the Union?

They must concede that there is no such thing in this country as a Confederacy. Since the hour of the South's surrender to the forces of the North we have been a Union complete. It is an act of treason, therefore, this talk about wishing to be with such organization as Daughters of the Confederacy. No daughter of the late Confederacy can possibly be a Daughter of the Revolution, since she openly avows that at heart she is a traitor to the Union. Confederacy is dead in this country. May it never be resurrected!

DAUGHTER OF THE UNION.

Washington, Feb. 23, 1900.

Looking for Chinese Sailors.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 25.—Inspector Bailey of New York, with a Chinese interpreter and the chief engineer and a Chinese sailor of the British steamship Indrani visited this city to-day looking for four Chinese sailors who escaped from that steamship since she arrived on Jan. 25. It is believed the men are in this city, but a search of the Chinese resorts on Fair Street to-day failed to reveal them. The Captain of the ship has had men here looking for his escaped sailors, as if they are not found he will have to pay a fine for allowing them to escape.

Rigger's Fall of 100 Feet.

It is now believed that John Lawrence, a rigger, who fell nearly 100 feet from the collapsed superstructure of the new East River Bridge, in Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday, will get well. Lawrence is in the Eastern District Hospital, suffering from a broken leg and internal injuries, among them the fracture of several ribs, splinters from one of the ribs having penetrated a lung. The hemorrhage decreased yesterday, and the doctors have hope that the patient will recover.

EDWARD KEARNEY DEAD.

Passed Away at Palm Beach, Where He Hoped to Gain Strength—Richard Croker's Friend.

Word was received in the city yesterday of the death at Palm Beach, Fla., on Saturday night of Edward Kearney, head of the firm of Van Tassell & Kearney, auctioneers, at 130 and 132 East Thirteenth Street.

Mr. Kearney had been suffering from heart disease, and a month ago his physician, Dr. Franklin Edson, advised him to go to Florida, in the hope that his health would be benefited by the change of climate. Three weeks ago Saturday, Mr. Kearney, accompanied by his wife, started for Palm Beach, where he intended to remain for the balance of the Winter. At first he appeared to gain in strength, but last week reports reached the city that he was failing.

Mr. Kearney was for many years an important factor in local Democratic politics, and at the time of his death was identified with Tammany Hall, though for some time on account of his failing health and advanced age he had not been active. He was born in this city in 1830 of Irish parentage. After attending the public schools he was apprenticed to a butcher, and when he was twenty-eight years old he went into business for himself. When the war of the rebellion began he enlisted in the Eighth New York Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war. For meritorious service he was promoted to a Lieutenancy, and afterward to the position of Paymaster, with rank as Major. Returning to the city at the cessation of hostilities he re-embarked in the butcher trade, in which he amassed a competency, and from which he retired in 1874 to found, with the late William Van Tassell, the auction firm with which he was connected at the time of his death.

Mr. Kearney joined Tammay Hall in 1872, then under the leadership of John Kelly, whose friend he was, and his interest in politics dated from that time. When Richard Croker came into the leadership he found in Mr. Kearney an ardent supporter, and the two men ever afterward were warm friends. Between the years 1878 and 1882 Mr. Kearney served on the Democratic State Committee, and in 1892 he was chosen as one of the Presidential Electors from this State. Aside from this Mr. Kearney never held public office, and he never wanted one, it is said. In 1894, when Mr. Croker ordered that associate leaders should be selected in each Assembly district Mr. Kearney was named as the second in command in the old Eleventh District, of which his warm personal friend, Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, was the leader. This district was a part of what is now the Twenty-fifth District, which is still known as Mr. Scannell's district, though his brother, George Scannell, is nominally the leader. Mr. Kearney kept up his connection with the new organization, and when he died was a member of the General Committee of the district.

Mr. Kearney was a member of the Tammany Society and the Democratic, Coney Island Jockey, Manhattan, New York Athletic, Suburban, Riding and Driving, Seneca, and Phoenix Clubs of this city and of the Saratoga Club of Saratoga. He owned a large amount of property in Saratoga, including the Moon's Lake House and a 100-acre farm, and it was his custom for over thirty years to spend his Summers at this resort. He was for some years up to last Summer the President of the Saratoga Racing Association.

Mr. Kearney is survived by his widow and four children. His only son, Edward W. Kearney, was his partner in the auction business. His three surviving daughters are Emma, the wife of Augustus T. Docharty, the Secretary of the Fire Department; Elizabeth, the wife of John H. Mooney, Secretary of the Board of Public Improvements, and Katharine, the wife of W. S. Wright.

The body will be brought to this city for burial, but as yet no arrangements have been made for the funeral.

NEW POST OFFICE SITE.

Madison Square Garden, Postmaster Van Cott Believes, Will Be the House Committee's Choice.

Most of the members of the House Committee on Public Buildings which has been investigating the subject of a new Post Office for this city returned to Washington yesterday. Postmaster Van Cott expects from the manner in which the majority of the committee talked that a favorable report will be made on the pending bill appropriating $2,500,000 for the purpose.

Mr. Van Cott said yesterday that of all the sites which the committee looked over, the most available appeared to be Madison Square Garden, not only because it can be purchased well inside the appropriation, but also for the reason that the building will require comparatively little change to make it serviceable. Whatever modifications may be necessary, he said, could be made with the balance left of the appropriation after the original cost of the building has been used.

If the pending bill is adopted, Mr. Van Cott says, and the money becomes available, it devolves upon the Postmaster General and himself to select the site. He would prefer a place nearer to the Grand Central Station, he said, but the prices demanded were higher than appeared to be reasonable, and besides much time would be expended in tearing down and rebuilding. In view of these circumstances, he said, he was disposed to favor Madison Square Garden, even though it was a little less accessible from the Grand Central Station.

THIRD AVENUE CAR DERAILED.

Ran into an Open Switch and Passengers Were Shaken Up.

In some unknown manner the switch which turns the Second Avenue horse cars on to the curve at Pearl Street from Park Row was left open last night, and when Third Avenue Electric Car No. 300 came bowling along down town it "took" the switch and made a bee line for Pearl Street.

Ten passengers, among them several women, were in the car, and it did not stop until it had slid along the street to the curb on the east side of Park Row near the corner, but the jolting over the stones threw the passengers from their seats into a heap on the car floor. None of them was hurt, however.

It is supposed that the conductor of the last Second Avenue car which went down town forgot to close the switch after passing over it into Pearl Street. The car was undamaged, excepting that its plow was torn off and dropped into the conduit.

MR. SAENGER NOT TO RESIGN.

President of the United Singers of Brooklyn Decides to Stay.

President S. K. Saenger of the United Singers of Brooklyn announced at a meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday that he did not intend to resign from his position, and took occasion to protest against an alleged statement by a member of the organization that he had claimed the authorship of verses which are to be set to music for competition for the prize offered by Emperor William, which will be awarded at the coming festival of the United Singers.

The author of the verses offered, President Saenger said, was Adam Hachtman. Mr. Saenger had clipped them from a programme a number of years ago, and after making a few changes to suit the rhythm of the music, had offered them in competition as anonymous.

Several applications from societies in other cities for admission to the National Saengerfest were received yesterday.

ON MORMAN CONDITIONS.

Woman Physician Says Utah's Statehood Did Not End Polygamy.

Dr. Sarah J. Elliott, who spent several years as a Deaconess of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Salt Lake City, spoke in St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, last night on "Social Conditions in Utah."

Dr. Elliott declared that since Utah had been admitted to the Union as a State more than 2,000 children had been born from polygamous marriages. No records of such marriages, she said, were now kept, and Brigham H. Roberts was therefore secure in his assertion that no record could be found of his alleged polygamous marriages. The Mormon women, she said, were degenerate, and abnormal, an inevitable result of their position and function in Mormon society.

Princess Cantacuzene Much Better.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Mrs. Potter Palmer said to-night that she has received a cablegram reporting the Princess Cantacuzene much better. "Her temperature is lower," said Mrs. Palmer, "and her condition has changed materially for the better. She will recover."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

A. R. Wright.

Dr. A. R. Wright of Buffalo, N. Y., is dead at St. Joseph's Hospital in Chicago. He arrived there Thursday to consult Dr. Nicholas Senn about his illness. After entering the hospital he failed to rally, because of his age, seventy-four years.

Dr. Wright was one of the foremost homeopathic physicians of America. He was born at Crawford, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1825, and entered the Buffalo Medical College in 1852. After graduation he went to India and China and served as surgeon on a P. and O. steamer for two years. He finished his medical studies in Paris and returned to Buffalo in 1859, residing there ever since. In 1898 Dr. Wright was chosen President of the American Institute of Homeopathics.

Edmund Stephenson.

Edmund Stephenson died at his home, 215 East Sixty-second Street, yesterday. The funeral will be held to-morrow. Mr. Stephenson was born Dec. 14, 1825, in Asylum Street, this city. He attended school until fifteen years old, when he apprenticed himself to his cousin, John Stephenson, to learn the coach and car building trade. In 1854 he was appointed messenger in the Bull's Head Bank, remaining in that position until 1864, when the present Fifth National Bank was organized. He occupied the position of paying teller in that bank for many years until, in 1883, the Home Bank was organized, and he was elected its President, which position he held until his last illness. He joined the Volunteer Fire Department in 1847, and remained with it until it was abolished by the Legislature. In 1873 he was appointed Commissioner of Immigration by Gov. John A. Dix, continuing in office until 1891, when the United States Government assumed control of immigration. He was in early years prominent in politics, having been a Republican.

Gen. B. E. Cook.

Gen. B. E. Cook, father of Capt. Francis A. Cook of the United States Navy, died yesterday at his home in Northampton, Mass. He was one of Northampton's best-known and oldest citizens.

Gen. Cook was born in Hyde Park, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1803. He obtained his military title in Massachusetts where he served as Brigadier General of the militia from 1850 to 1855. His prominence as a soldier began in 1824, when he commanded a company at Hudson, N. Y., and did escort duty to Gen. Lafayette on his trip up the Hudson River. Gen. Cook moved to Northampton when a young man. Frank E. Cook, grandson of Gen. Cook, is a surgeon on the Wilmington, and another grandson is at Annapolis.

The Rev. Edward Lorenz.

The Rev. Edward Lorenz, editor of the German periodicals of the United Brethren Church and for more than forty years a prominent minister in that denomination, is dead at Dayton, Ohio, as the result of a rupture of a blood vessel in his brain, occasioned by a paroxysm of coughing. He had charge of the missionary work in Germany for a number of years, and occupied pulpits in Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, and other cities.

Lycurgus F. Laflin.

Lycurgus F. Laflin of Chicago, the wealthy gunpowder manufacturer, died suddenly yesterday morning at the Chamberlin Hotel, Old Point Comfort. He arrived there from Chicago several days ago, and was expecting his son this morning. Mr. Laflin was one of the principal stockholders in the Hampton Roads Hotel Company, owners of the Chamberlin Hotel.

Mrs. Rufus B. Cowing.

Mrs. Hester Anna Cowing, wife of Judge Rufus H. Cowing, died suddenly yesterday at Lakewood, N. J. Mrs. Cowing was a Miss Tugnot. She is survived by her husband and by four children, Miss Carlotta Cowing, R

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
FT. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

To the Creditors of
Harper & Brothers!

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the agreement dated December 20, 1899, the Committee have prepared and adopted a plan and agreement of reorganization, and have filed the same with the State Trust Company.

Creditors who have not deposited their claims with the State Trust Company may, until further notice, become parties to the plan and agreement by depositing their claims with the State Trust Company in the manner provided in the Agreement of Reorganization.

Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained from the State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City.

New York, February 17, 1900.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, Chairman.
WILLIAM A. NASH,
STEPHEN BAKER,
WILLIAM M. LAFFAN,
AUGUSTINE J. SMITH,
Committee.
HIRAM B. BERRY, Secretary.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
STATE TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway, Depositary.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits $1,425,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Morris K. Jesup, D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott, Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hardin, C. P. Huntington,
Edward B. Judson, Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe, Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull, J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer, Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas, Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons, Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry, Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives, J. Edward Simmons,
George Coppell.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-four thousand four hundred and eleven 88-100 dollars ($54,411.88.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 28th day of February, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRIPLER LIQUID AIR COMPANY.

GENERAL OFFICES, 11 BROADWAY, - NEW YORK.
WORKS AND LABORATORY, 121 WEST 89TH ST., - N. Y.

CAPITAL STOCK, 1,000,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $10.00 EACH.
FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
NO BONDS OR PREFERRED STOCK.

Officers.
CHARLES E. TRIPLER ..... President
J. B. M. GROSVENOR ..... Vice President
HENRY A. KIRKHAM ..... Treasurer
JEROME B. LANDFIELD, JR. ... Secretary

Directors.
Charles E. Tripler, 40 West 77th St., N. Y.
J. B. M. Grosvenor ..... 66 Beaver St., N. Y.
John M. Hoen ..... 11 Broadway, N. Y.
William A. Vincent, Rookery Bldg., Chicago
John P. Jones, U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.
Frank J. Cannon.

Transfer Agents.
International Banking & Trust Co., 149 Broadway, N. Y.

Patent Solicitors.
H. A. West ..... 31 Nassau St., N. Y.
Kerr, Page & Cooper, 120 Broadway, N. Y.
W. A. Bartlett ..... Washington, D. C.

Counsel.
Olney & Comstock ... 31 Nassau St., N. Y.
Goodrich, Vincent & Bradley, Rookery Bldg., Chicago.

Hudson Maxim, Henry G. Catlin, ... Consulting Engineers

The Tripler Liquid Air Company absolutely controls all the inventions, rights, and appliances of Charles E. Tripler for the manufacture and utilization of liquid air. The priority and value of these rights constitute A MONOPOLY OF THE FIELD, since no other patents of practical utility have ever been granted.

The Company has a factory in operation in New York City, where Liquid Air is being manufactured in commercial quantities, and it is being used daily in leading Hospitals and for Motive Power.

NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT.

Prof. Tripler's discovery—liquid air—has therefore passed the experimental stage, and can now be profitably used everywhere for refrigeration and motive power, as well as in numerous other important lines. Its utility and practicability have been demonstrated beyond question.

Charles E. Tripler, President of this Company, is the inventor of the only practical devices for the production and utilization of liquid air on a commercial scale. He is not connected, directly or indirectly, with any other company, and is to liquid air what Thomas A. Edison is to electricity.

PRACTICAL USES.

The cost of refrigeration in the United States is estimated at over $150,000,000 annually; by the use of liquid air a saving of over one-half is assured.

As a simple instance, in the shipment of fruit from California, 55 gallons (500 lb.,) of liquid air per car will do the work of 5 tons of ice, with dry air instead of moist air, and will save more than $130 per car in ice and its freight.

This means over a million dollars profit annually, and is but a very small fraction of the immense refrigeration and cold storage business of the country, as well as that of ocean steamships.

For motive power on land and sea, liquid air will produced as great a percentage of saving and relatively greater profits than for refrigeration.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The Directors now offer to investors one hundred thousand (100,000) shares of stock at Five Dollars ($5.00) per share for the purpose of enlarging and equipping our present overburdened plant.

This is the first and only stock of this company which has ever been offered for sale to the public. The stock is full paid and non-assessable, and the stockholders are free from all liability.

The holders of stock in this, the parent company, will share in the profits resulting from the operations of the various foreign or local sub-companies, a large portion of the stock of which will be held by this company.

ITS PROSPECTS.

Good financiers believe that this stock will soon have a cash value of many times its present price; and that the earning and dividend paying capacity of this enterprise will be equal to that of the greatest discoveries heretofore given to the world.

The personnel of the Directory assures an efficient and economical management.

Address orders for stock or requests for information to
THE TRIPLER LIQUID AIR COMPANY, 11 Broadway, New York.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS 1,000,000
Fiscal Agent for the United States in Cuba.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT has reliable agents in all cities and towns of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland; also Mexico, Central and South America, and is prepared to give prompt attention to the collection of legacies, management of estates, special payments, etc., in those countries.

OFFICERS.
Alvah Trowbridge ..... President
Heman Dowd ..... Vice-President
Stanley L. Conklin ..... Secretary
Francis C. Prest ..... Assistant Secretary

DIRECTORS.
Alvah Trowbridge, Luis Suarez Galban,
John G. Carlisle, Henry F. Shoemaker,
Charlton T. Lewis, Roland R. Conklin,
Samuel M. Jarvis, Wager Swayne,
James B. Dill, James S. Kuhn,
Hugh Kelly, Arnold Marcus,
Charles W. Drake, Stanley L. Conklin,
Heman Dowd, Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath, L. Carbajal, Marques de Pinar del Rio.

The Trust Co. of America,
143 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO.
Coupon No. 1, due March 1, 1900, from First Mortgage Bonds of the AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY will be paid on and after that date by COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, 222 Broadway, New York.
C. W. TIDD, Treasurer.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVIDPFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
Chicago, Ill., February 14, 1900.
Public notice is hereby given that a dividend of 2½ per cent. has been this day, February 13, 1900, declared upon the preferred capital stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company, to the holders of preferred stock of record at the close of business, three o'clock P. M., February 20, 1900, payable February 28, 1900, out of the net earnings of the company, for the fiscal year ending on that day, and that the stock transfer books of the company for the purpose of payment of said dividend will close on said February 20, three o'clock P. M., and remain closed until ten o'clock A. M., March 1, 1900. GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr., Secretary.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF ($1.50) per share on the Common Stock of this Company have been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after April 2d, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business February 28th, 1900.
The Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. February 28th, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 26th, 1900.
Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank dividend orders can be had on application.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, February 13th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. and an extra dividend of one per cent. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Thursday, March 1st, 1900.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Saint Paul and Duluth R. R. Co.
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 36.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Feby. 1, 1900.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 1, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Tuesday, Feby. 6, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1900.
F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Coupons due March 1, 1900, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after March 1, 1900, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.
Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 11, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1, 1900, the same to be paid March 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 7, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, January 11, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.
On March 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of the Reading Company,
Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the company (after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage) a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the company, to be paid March 8, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 19, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1900.
READING COMPANY,
By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 19, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1900.
On March 8, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same period of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Coupons due March 1st, 1900, from First and Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PHILIP J. HAHN & SON.—We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we, ELIZABETH E. HAHN, residing at No. 134 West 98th Street, New York City, Manhattan Borough, and FREDERICK D. HAHN, residing at No. 771 Hancock Street, in said city, Brooklyn Borough, have entered into copartnership under the firm name and style and dealing under the name of PHILIP J. HAHN & SON, which name is and was the firm name and style under which Philip J. Hahn, lately deceased, and said Frederick D. Hahn were dealing and doing business at No. 72 Murray Street, in said City of New York, Manhattan Borough. And we further certify that said last-named address is also the principal place of business of the firm continuing said firm name.
Dated New York City, February 24th, 1900.
ELIZABETH E. HAHN,
FREDERICK D. HAHN.
GOLDBACHER, ACKERMAN & HEFT, Attorneys, etc., 229 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE OF NEW YORK, ss.:
On this the 24th day of February, 1900, before me personally came ELIZABETH E. HAHN and FREDERICK D. HAHN, known to me to be the same persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate and have severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
LEMUEL A. WELLES,
Notary Public, New York County.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.
Metropolitan Gas Light Co., of New York, due August, 1901.
NO. 387, for $1,000
NO. 723 for 500
Notify WM. C. SHELDON & CO., 4 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting Notice.
OFFICE OF THE
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall Street,
New York, January 23, 1900.
The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before such meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, in Parsons, Kansas, on the 5th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock M.
Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 2d and until the morning of April 7th next.
By order of the Directors, such meeting is also called to act upon, authorize and ratify the purchase by this Company of the railroad and franchises of the Kansas City, Eldorado & Southern Railway Company, extending from Walker, Missouri, a station on the main line of this Company, to Eldorado Springs, Missouri, a distance of fourteen miles, and to authorize the taking of the steps necessary to carry the same into effect.
S. HALLINE, Secretary.
H. C. ROUSE, President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Conflicting factors are operating in the money market beyond what is usual. The approach of the enactment of the Currency bill and the ready provision thereby of increased loanable funds offsets the fact that Clearing House statements continue to show encroachments upon reserves. Even aggresive bear traders cease to affect that any dangerous or hurtful stringency is threatening—though were there different conditions at Washington (were the prospect for the Currency bill at all doubtful) we should undoubtedly have signs of hysteria upon the part of those professional speculators whose capital so largely consists of ability to be scared over everything all the time.

***

It is probable that at the beginning of the week we shall have continuance of Stock Exchange agitation over features in the local traction situation. Third Avenue's exigencies, Brooklyn Rapid Transit developments, Metropolitan possibilities, and—it may be with new emphasis—the assessment operations of the Ford franchise tax law, may all exert influence.

***

Wall Street for a long time past has been careless, apparently forgetful, of the franchise tax contingency. Generally there has come, indeed, to be a popular belief that the law (originally so great a scarecrow) had evaporated, disappeared for good. But here it pops up very much a live expense. And its bearing involves now quite as much in reality as originally it threatened as a theory—or so, at least, Wall Street calculators are insisting. At any rate, we are likely to hear much of it for some time to come.

***

As to Third Avenue not one tangible development is disclosed. Were Grand Juries out of fashion freer views of receivership possibilities might be discovered. The property is in so bad a way that "official" statements have become grotesque.

On the Stock Exchange the brokerage firm which has been chiefly proclaimed as the property's rescuer was last week the large seller of its stock—some transactions being crudely disguised.

Mr. James R. Keene's name as sponsor for bull campaigning in the stock has been used unwarrantably. Mr. Keene really needs no guardian.

***

But the report current which has had most foolishness attaching to it is that which has been continually quoting the group of Metropolitan Street Railway financiers as actively at work to absorb the property. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has taken the trouble to dispose for good and all of the stock-jobbing representation that he has been trying to take over the company for the Metropolitan—his statement being emphatic, unequivocal, convincing. Mr. Ryan and Mr. Whitney have been equally positive and explicit.

But the little speculators on the curb persist that the road must land in the Metropolitan system some time, because such a result is logical, is destiny, and all that. Thus the Street is urged to believe that Third Avenue's bankruptcy, its debt of $30,000,000 or so, its operating deficits, its creditors spread all over the country, its fringes of mechanics' liens, and the clutches of political parasites that are upon it—that such assets make it sure that the Metropolitan is hurrying forward to absorb it, to rehabilitate it, to endow it with prosperity.

It is easier to believe the denials of Mr. Morgan, Mr. Ryan, and Mr. Whitney.

The Metropolitan as an unbridled philanthropist has its light beneath the bushel.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL COMBINATIONS AND THE RAILROADS.

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, in his brief letter published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 20th inst., raises a somewhat novel point in regard to the relation of the great profits of the iron and steel companies and the losses of the railroads which transport their materials and their products. He assumes that the "enormous profits" of those companies are "largely due to the railroads hauling freight for them and for the public generally below cost," and points out the fact that, while in 1894 and 1895 the "iron masters" were making handsome dividends and equipping their plants with new and costly appliances, the railroads of the country were forced to reduce the number of their employes and the amount of equipment in actual service, and nearly a quarter of the mileage in the country, representing an investment of over $2,500,000,000, was in the hands of receivers.

Mr. Fish made no point against the iron and steel combinations as such, but used a conspicuous example as an illustration of his view of the depression of freight rates—a view which seems to be widely shared by those concerned with railroad management.

It appears to be a fact that in the time of industrial depression during the years mentioned, and even later, the rates for transporting the materials which contribute most largely to railroad traffic—especially iron, coal, and their products—were forced far below a remunerative level. This, no doubt, helped to bring about the disasters from which many railroads suffered, and it is attributed largely to the power acquired over the traffic by the great combinations of capital which handle those materials and products. The railroads had their equipment and facilities and had to maintain them in use with all the attendant expense of management, and the establishments which controlled the movement of great masses of freight used their power to induce or coerce them to transport it at rates which did not meet the cost of the service. In the revival of business in the last two or three years, which has brought such enormous profits for the industrial combinations, the transportation rates have still been held down, and, though the increased volume and variety of business has enabled the railroads to make much more favorable reports, those who have the burden and responsibility of their management contend that they cannot get the returns to which they are fairly entitled and make proper preparation for the inevitable time when there will be another falling off in business activity. This they attribute in no small measure to the low rates upon large classes of traffic, still forced by the vast corporations which derive a part of their fat profits from a depletion of the slender returns of the railroads. It is an exhibition of the power of these combinations of capital over the transportation interests of the country, in which a great number of investors, a still greater number of shippers, who may sometimes be compelled to make up for these deficient rates, and the great body of producers and consumers of the country have a direct concern.

But how is it that they are able to exercise such a power for their own benefit at the expense of the railroads and the rest of their customers? It is not merely that they control such a large volume of freight, but they take advantage of competition between railroad lines and systems, and of their inability to combine against the other combinations for the protection of their own interests. And this inability is forced upon the railroads by public authority through National and State statutes and adjudications. They not only cannot make agreements among themselves for the maintenance of fairly remunerative rates and have those agreements enforced by the courts, but they are directly prohibited from making them. Without them they find it impossible to escape a destructive competition of which the great industrial combinations take advantage to force down and hold down the rates for transporting their materials and products. To this condition much of the disaster from which railroads have suffered in the past is attributed, and from it renewed disaster in the future is feared, unless some remedy can be applied.

But what is the remedy? Every effort in prosperous times to advance or restore rates, by revised classification or otherwise, is criticised and resisted, and the difficulty of maintaining schedules between rival lines after they are once fixed continues. Railroad men profess to see no way out of this situation except through a change of public sentiment which shall induce and sustain a policy that will permit railroads, under reasonable restrictions and supervision, to agree upon rates wherever they come in competition, and enable them to enforce among themselves a strict adherence to agreements for their mutual benefit. It is contended that such a policy could now be adopted and carried out, not only without injury to the public, but to the benefit of all whose interests are affected by railroad transportation.

Until such a policy is made possible the tendency toward a common control of rival transportation lines and systems is likely to continue, and it may ultimately result in a combination or co-operation of capital on a scale vaster than anything yet dreamed of.

A. K. F.

New York, Feb. 24, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
New York, February 10, 1900.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York is called, and will be held, at its banking office, No. 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 15th day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the following purposes:
(1) To authorize the increase of the capital stock of the National Bank of Commerce in New York to $10,000,000, by the issue of 50,000 additional shares of the par value of $100 each, to be used for the purpose of acquiring the assets and business of the National Union Bank of New York, as proposed in the Directors' Circular of January 20.
(2) To provide that the number of the Board of Directors shall be not less than nine nor more than nineteen, as from time to time the By-Laws may prescribe.
This meeting has been called, and this notice is given, by order of the Board of Directors, and upon the written requisition of more than 1,000 shareholders of the Bank, holding in the aggregate more than two-thirds of all the existing shares of the National Bank of Commerce in New York.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of Stockholders of the Ferdinand Hirsch Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of counsel to the Company, Messrs. Jones & Govin, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1900, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The transfer books will be closed the 12th day of February and reopened on the 27th day of February, 1900.
RUDOLPH LUDWIG, Secretary.
Dated, February 12th, 1900.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Feb. 1st, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee, on Tuesday, March 13th, 1900, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Feb. 20th, 1900, and opened on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900.
JOHN F. FLETCHER, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cosmopolitan Realty Company of New York, for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at No. 44 Pine St., Room 811, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M.
EDWARD McVICKAR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	$2	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 3
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Feb. 28	Mch. 6
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	3	Mch. 1	Feb. 5	Feb. 20
Canadian Pacific	3	Apr. 2	Mch. 9	Apr. 5
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Apr. 2	Feb. 27	Apr. 5
Chestnut Hill (quarter)	1¼	Mch. 5	Holders of record	Feb. 19
Chicago & Alton	1¾	Mch. 1	Feb. 20	Mch. 2
Chicago & Alton pf.	1¾	Mch. 1	Feb. 20	Mch. 2
Chic., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1½	Mch. 15	Feb. 20	Mch. 1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com.	1½	Mch. 1	Feb. 9	Mch. 2
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 1	Feb. 10	Mch. 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 15	Feb. 28	Mch. 16
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	2¾	Mch. 1	Feb. 20	Mch. 2
Grand Trunk 1st pf.	4	.....	.....	.....
Grand Trunk 2d pf.	3¼	.....	.....	.....
Hartford & Conn. Western	1	Feb. 28	Feb. 20	Feb. 28
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	2½	Mch. 1	Jan. 31	Feb. 23
Iowa Central pf.	1½	Mch. 1	Feb. 19	Mch. 2
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Mch. 2	Feb. 17	Mch. 3
Mexican Northern (extra)	¼	Mch. 2	Feb. 17	Mch. 3
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5	Mch. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 10
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Mch. 5	Feb. 7	Feb. 17
Reading 1st pf.	1½	Mch. 8	Feb. 19	Mch. 9
St. L. & San F. 2d pf. (semi-annual)	1	Mch. 3	Feb. 21	Mch. 4
St. P. & Duluth pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Mch. 1	Feb. 6	Mch. 1
Union Pacific com. (semi-annual)	1½	Apr. 2	Feb. 28	Mch. 26
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 2	Feb. 28	Mch. 26

STREET RAILWAYS.

Cin., Newport & Covington pf.	½	May 1	Apr. 24	May 2
Met. West Side El. Chi. pf.	2½	Feb. 28	Feb. 20	Mch. 1
Philadelphia Co. (Pittsburg) pf.	2½	Mch. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 20
Third Av., N. Y. (quarter)	1	Feb. 28	Feb. 20	Mch. 1

TRUST COMPANY STOCK.

Peoples' Trust Co., Brooklyn (two months)	2	Mch. 1	Feb. 23	Mch. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Coal	4	Mch. 1	Feb. 17	Mar. 2
American Coal (extra)	1	Mch. 1	Feb. 17	Mar. 2
American Linseed pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 15	Feb. 24	Mch. 16
Am. Steel & Wire common (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 10	Apr. 3
Am. Steel & Wire pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 10	Apr. 3
American Window Glass pf.	2½	Mch. 1	Holders of records	Feb. 20
Andover Iron Co.	$2	Mch. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 14
Barney & Smith Car pf. (quarter)	2	Mch. 1	Feb. 19	Mch. 2
Bethlehem Steel (quarter)	50c	Mch. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 15
Cincinnati Union Stock Yards (quarter)	1¼	Mch. 1	Feb. 19	Mch. 1
Columbus (Ohio) Gas Light & Heat common	2½	Mch. 15	Feb. 21	Mch. 22
Consolidated Gas, N. Y., (quarter)	1	Mch. 15	Feb. 27	Mch. 15
Consol. Lake Superior pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 28
Consol. Rubber Tire pf. (quarter)	1½	Mch. 1	Feb. 20	Mch. 2
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 12
Cramp (Wm.) & Sons' S. & E. Bldg. (quarter)	1¼	Mch. 15	Mch. 5	Mch. 16
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Mch. 12	Mch. 3	Mch. 13
Federal Steel	2½	Mch. 20	Mch. 10	Mch. 20
General Chemical Co. common (quarter)	1	Mch. 1	.....	.....
Glucose Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1½	Mch. 1	Feb. 10	Mch. 1
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 1	Feb. 10	Mch. 1
Hawaiian Com. & Sugar (monthly)	50c	Feb. 26	Feb. 20	Feb. 28
International Silver pf.	1¾	Apr. 1	Mch. 1	Mch. 23
Homestake Mining (month)	25c.	Feb. 26	Feb. 20	Feb. 25
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c.	Feb. 26	Feb. 20	Feb. 26
Laclede Gas Light Co.	2	Mch. 15	Feb. 24	Mch. 16
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	Apr. 16	Apr. 9	Apr. 16
National Biscuit pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 28	Feb. 19	Feb. 28
National Carbon Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 15	Mch. 1	Mch. 16
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 24	Mar. 16
National Tube pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 3
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry (quarter)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Mar. 2
Ohio & Indiana Con. Nat. & Ill. Gas (quarter)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 17	Mar. 1
Park Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 17	Mar. 1
People's Gas L. & Coke Co. of Chicago (quarter)	1½	Feb. 25	Feb. 16	Feb. 26
Pepperill Mfg. Co. (extra)	$10	Mch. 1	Stock of record	Jan. 20
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas.	1½	Mch. 20	Feb. 28	Mch. 21
Standard Oil (quarter)	20	Mch. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 15
U. S. Cast I. Pipe & F. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 1	Feb. 9	Mch. 2
U. S. Envelope pf.	$1.75	Mch. 1	Feb. 15	Mch. 2
Welsbach Commercial pf. (quarter)	1	Mar. 10	Feb. 28	Mar. 11

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama & Vicksburg	.....	.....	Mar. 19	Special
American Linseed Co.	.....	.....	Apr. 10	Annual
Arizona & Utah Railway	Mch. 3	Mch. 17	Mch. 14	Annual
Asphalt Co. of America	Feb. 21	Mar. 15	Mar. 14	Annual
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	Feb. 10	Mch. 15	Mch. 14	Annual
Bonanza Development Co.	Feb. 10	Mar. 14	Mar. 14	Annual
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse	.....	.....	Feb. 28	Annual
Cincinnati Union Stock Yards	.....	.....	Mch. 12	Annual
Commercial Cable Co.	Feb. 21	Mch. 7	Mch. 5	Annual
Consolidated Gas.	Feb. 27	Mar. 10	Mar. 9	Special
Corn Exchange Bank	.....	.....	Mch. 15	Special
Eugene P. Peyser Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Court.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Victor vs. Lewis.
2—Hall vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3—Doyle vs. Doyle.
4—Bergoffen vs. City of New York.
5—Etzlinger vs. Well.
6—Mason vs. Mason.
7—Gillette vs. Gillette.
8—In re Lockwood.
9—Chilton Mfg. Co. vs. Nugent.
10—Hermann vs. Eisenbluth.
11—Stiner vs. Ahner.
12—Mannheim vs. Boyan.
13—Purser vs. Muller.
14—Barstow Stove Co. vs. Mulhern Steam Heating Co.
15—Payne Engineering Co. vs. Wright Steam Engine Co.
16—Lockwood vs. Lockwood.
17—In re Eyers.
18—Clarkson vs. Haulenbeck.
19—In re Lewis.
20—Myers vs. Walton.
21—Clarke vs. Tunis.
22—De Jonge vs. Bendheim.
23—German Sav. Bank vs. Mondolfo.
24—Creteau vs. Foote & Thorne Glass Co.
25—Met. Trust Co. vs. Rowe.
26—Reich vs. Cochran.
27—Clement vs. Corey.
28—Conklin vs. Blair.
29—Lese vs. Gilbert.
30—Connolly vs. Delaney
31—In re Connor.
32—People, &c., vs. Blentbaum.
33—Hoyt vs. Massaresie.
34—Wiegand vs. Douglass.
35—Adler vs. Connor.
36—Adler vs. Bookstaver
37—Well vs. Gilbert.
38—Moses vs. Feldman.
39—Goodman vs. Fisher.
40—City of New York vs. Glass.
41—Mut. Real Estate Co. vs. Golden.
42—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Lipnstadt.
43—Stock vs. Harnischfeger.
44—Kahn vs. Esirer.
45—Bauman vs. Wasserman.
46—Bates vs. Peck.
47—De Lima vs. De Lima.
48—McElwee vs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
49—Bowery Sav. Bk. vs. Tallman.
50—Chicopee Falls Wheel Co. vs. Holden.
51—Gillespie vs. Mandelstein.
52—Addison vs. Enoch.
53—Ellwanger vs. Ellwanger.
54—In re Industrial Co-op. B. & L. Assn.
55—In re McDougall.
56—In re Arlon Cabinet Co.
57—In re Stadler & Falk.
58—Farrish vs. Kahn.
59—Dean vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
60—Krasnitzky vs. Jacobovitz.
61—Smart vs. Smart.
62—In re Keys.
63—O'Rourke vs. Bolles.
64—Crawford vs. Taylor.
65—Gest vs. Helpern.
66—Feeney vs. Quigley.
67—Busey vs. Fink.
68—Coppell vs. Hollins.
69—Kavanagh vs. Taylor
70—Powel vs. Schmeckenbecher.
71—Phelan vs. Hergen.
72—Entavy vs. Silverberg.
73—Greenwich Sav. Bk. vs. De Caumont.
74—Manheim vs. Levy.
75—Greenbaum vs. Johnoole.
76—Berg vs. City of New York.
78—In re McCreery.
79—Ailworth vs. Flynn.
80—Warner vs. Mayer.
81—Sloane vs. Sorensen.
82—Condon vs. Church of St. Augustine.
83—Domestic and Foreign Miss. Soc'y. vs. Goodwin.
84—Thompson vs. Thompson.
85—New York Life Ins. Co. vs. McReynolds.
86—Sams vs. Kiernan.
87—Franklin vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
88—Importers' & T. Nat. Bk. vs. Meyers.
89—Ford vs. Walker.
90—Loder vs. Haskell.
91—Jennings vs. Harkins.
92—Bryant vs. Bryant.
93—J. Kress Brewing Co. vs. Hensner.
94—Elias vs. Ellas.
95—Kopper vs. Kopper.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Ayres vs. Sawyer, Wallace & Co.
2—In re E. 161st St.
3—In re 18th St., East River.
4—In re 20th St., E. R.
5—In re 21st St., E. R.
6—In re Pier 12, E. R.
7—In re Pier 7, E. R.
8—In re Pier 4, E. R.
9—In re Pier 15, E. R.
10—In re South St.
11—In re Bloomfield St., North River.
12—In re Little W. 12th St., N. R.
13—In re 13th St., N. R.
14—In re 14th St., N. R.
15—In re 16th St., N. R.
16—In re 19th St., N. R.
17—In re 20th St., N. R. Demurrer.
1246—Composite Type Bar Co. vs. Broth. Preferred causes.
4429—Rigby vs. Harrison
4698—Potter vs. Feltner.
4693—Consol. Fruit Jar Co. vs. same.
4619—Beekman vs. Cooke

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

3721—Stein vs. Duheny.
N19—Tracey vs. Dolan.
3113—McCall vs. Bloomingdale.
2607—Vivian vs. Crow.
3492—Jones vs. Smith.
4095—Paul vs. City of New York.
4270—Small vs. Holmes.
3704—Shaw vs. Dollard.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4526.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Gray for the People.

1—Ernest M. Welch.
2—Pietro Pulice.
3—Elias Lazarus.
4—Adolph L. Meyer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial.

12701—Eaves vs. Shubert
12891—Jacobs vs. Rosenthal
12842—McGovern vs. Fredenberg.
12856—Kohn vs. Rausch
12858—R. Briggs Co. vs. Simpson.
12925—Browne vs. Spring.
12781—Corney vs. Corney
10703—Devine vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
12799—Brenheimer vs. Kasten.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar for Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VII. for trial.

4978—Carney vs. Hennessy.
4894—Sperling vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5181—Smith vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
4758—Stake vs. N. Y. Board of Fire Underwriters.
6648—Glanbinger vs. Oppenheim.
5917—Hannigan vs. Oswald.
5462—Michaelis vs. Sperry Flour Co.
2284—Burroughs vs. Stephenson.
1381—Hoerle vs. Manhattan Ry.
5530—Zinke vs. Vetter.
4636—Johnson vs. Chatterton.
8497—Kantrowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3183—Nat. Revere Bank of Boston vs. Nat. Bank of the Republic
4811—Brennan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1856—Levene vs. Mayor, &c.
2669—Graves vs. Catterberry.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7,166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and XI., for trial.

6086—Nat. Exhibition Co. vs. Crane.
841—A. Blum, Jr., Sons vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
4671—Frank Brewing Co. vs. Bishop.
2803—Bloomington Min. Co. vs. Brooklyn Hygienic Ice Co.
3997—Brown vs. Powers.
5002—Dovale vs. Sawyer.
1603—Lang vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4614—Holland vs. Union Railway Co.
4089—Hyams vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
11331—Millie Iron Mining Co. vs. Thalman.
6147—Collis vs. Press Pub. Co.
6852—Valentine vs. Healey.
403—Taylor vs. Thompson.
4716—Rothstein vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4702—Trainor vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
5632—Weber vs. Guandt.
6390—Ins. Co. of N. Y. vs. Associated Mfgrs. Mut. Fire Ins. Co.
6608—Nichols vs. Washington Building Co.
4813—Rosenfeld vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII. and X. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on—4672—Townsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor, Willis st. for probate.

At 10 A. M.
Ann Pearson.
At 10:30 A. M.
Frederick Berst,
Patrick Smith,
Ignatz Goldstein,
John D. Wood,
Nathaniel A. Boynton,
Catharine G. Caster,
Simon Elstner,
Selma W. Arcularius,
Pauline Fingado,
Charles Schultas,
Heinrich W. Wissmann,

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1521—Michael Kuntz.
1516—Johanna B. Widmayer.
1534—Michael Redmond.

CITY COURT—General Term—McCarthy, P. J.; O'Dwyer and Hascall, JJ.—Held in General Term Room, second floor, 32 Chambers Street; (brownstone building.)—Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached. Appeals from orders.

1—Keller vs. Shrady.
2—Reilly vs. Sleicher.
3—Rice vs. Curtis.
4—McGuire vs. Schroeder.
5—Schubart vs. Hirschberg.
6—Masters vs. Bowery Bank.
7—Mierisch vs. Mt. Morris Bank.
8—Holme vs. Crimmins.
9—Schubart vs. Bank for Savings.
10—Canavello vs. Michael & Co.
11—Hassard vs. Warner.
12—Ehrich vs. Hyman.

Appeals from judgments.

1—Guthmann vs. Meyer
2—Barrett vs. Met. St. Ry.
3—Fabinson vs. same.
4—Greenberg vs. Am. Technical Book Co.
5—Holzman vs. Met. St. Ry.
6—Steinfeld vs. Storm.
7—Hoehn vs. Straiks.
8—Gregory vs. Hitchcock Pub. Co.
9—Mutner vs. Pike.
10—Rhein vs. Miller.
11—Donnerich vs. Gartenkel.
12—Bleuda vs. Kieb.
13—Hines vs. John Hancock Mut. Life Ins. Co.
14—Evans vs. Am. Steel Foundry Co.
15—Goldwasser vs. Met. St. Ry.
16—Cullen vs. same.
17—Acme Elec. Lamp Co. vs. Kingston Carriage Co.
18—Lynch vs. Met. St. Railway.
19—Eberle vs. Van Riper.
20—Bologna vs. Met. St. Railway.
21—Markowitz vs. same. Motion.
1—Reidy vs. Bielstift.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Charles H. Richards, John Irvin.
2—David Levy, Jennie Levy.
3—Moses Levy.
4—Giacomo Pisciotta.
5—Kitty Anderson, Mamie Clark.
6—William Herbert, Charles Marsh.
7—Fred Kempsey, Abraham Gordon, John Cunningham.
8—Ethel Ryan, James Daly.
9—Louis Fink.
10—Etta Gore, Annie St. Clair.
11—Joseph Emanuel.
12—James Ahearn.
13—William Scott, Oliver E. Williams.
14—Oliver E. Williams.
15—Thomas Hillman.
16—Bertha Weiss.
17—Walter Jones, alias Walter Brown.
18—Frank Cott.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—Mamie Williams.
2—Anna Smith.
3—Jacob T. Hertz.
4—Frank Smith.
5—Sarah O. Keith.
6—Edward Maher.
7—Marie Pfister.
8—Carmine Saccomano.
9—Antonio Schiavone.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gordon for the People.

1—Charles Howard.
2—Harry Emmerson.
3—Mamie Mischan.
4—Dominick Boas.
5—Joseph Cajero.
6—Dominico Chimmento
7—James Kiernan, John Gallagher, John Toohill.
8—Charles Reilly.
9—George Dubois.
10—William Babel.
11—Clara Gorman.
12—John Marley, John Geary.
13—Charles Hernandez.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Herrman, and Carr for the People.

1—James Mulligan, John Donohue, Charles Hunter.
2—Walter Talcott.
3—Peter Gretchen.
4—Richard Auld, Anthony Madden.
5—John Davey.
6—Henry Levey.
7—David Harris.
8—Salvator Barna.
9—Louis Farano.
10—Ida Mason.
11—James Burke.
12—Andrew Burns.
13—Robert Steiner, William Burns, John Broderick.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

65—Dreyer vs. Tuttle.
66—Elliott vs. Reichert
67—Birdseye vs. Schilling.
69—Nevad vs. City of New York.
71—Degnan vs. Rehrel.
73—Van Sicien vs. City of New York.
75—Zimmermann vs. Rosenberger.
77—L. I. Savings & Investment Assn. vs. Bagley.
74—Maasch vs. Parkin.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Wood vs. Cains—Emil Goldmark, Benedict vs. Phyfe—Hamilton Odell.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day calendar—Smith, J.
—Robson vs. N. Y. Hay Co.
433—Curran vs. Curran.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Marean, J.; Part II.—Mattice, J.; Part III.—Jenks, J.—Part IV.—Keogh, J; Part V.—Chester, J.

3003—Montesi vs. Montesi Publishing Co.
2232—Conway vs. Benedek.
3175—Bernser vs. Weinberg.
1663—Carroll vs. B. H. R. R.
3406—Armung vs. same.
2605—Flinn vs. B'klyn Warehouse Co.
1243—Murray vs. Nassau R. R.
1399—Zingrebe vs. Union Railway.
2745—Callan vs. B. H. R. R.
3288—Leonard vs. same.
1799—Estrin vs. same.
2110—Blakeley vs. Nassau R. R.
4136—Jennings vs. Donlon.
1629—Angley vs. Nassau R. R.
1046—Temme vs. same.
2200—Kohlar vs. same.
786—Hamil vs. B. H. R. R.
1985—Lyons, Jr., vs. same.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon this call.

2599—Congress Brewery vs. Stucker.
1445—Swain vs. B'klyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co.
2069—Hayes vs. Manheim.
2413—Jewett vs. Union Ferry Co.
319—Brown vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
578—Same vs. Hamburg Bremen Fire Ins. Co.
580—Same vs. Norwich Fire Ins. Co.
2077—Barker vs. Worthen.
1118—Smith vs. City of Brooklyn.
3437—Alst vs. Tilyou et al.
2937—Anderson vs. Anderson.
1500—Harned vs. Holweg.
2502—Smith vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co.
2056—Burns vs. Nassau R. R.
1534—Quinn vs. Entwistle Co. et al.
1775—Davenport vs. Comstock.
3058—Escpia vs. 3d Av. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3,465.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Sarah Staton.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Salvatore Bonayura, Louis Cohen, Joseph Cohen, Seva Bau, Consetto Muscarella, Thomas Sullivan, and James Fitzsimmons.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Mary E. Laurence, Johanna O. Reeve, Hannah Conity, Meta Grave, John Wirth, Albert T. Wyckoff, Annie Donnelly, Catharine Wheeler, and William Maher.

The accounting in the estates of Isaac E. Bergen, William T. Cochran, and John Flynn, (two motions.)

The estate of Wilhelmina Stohlman.

The transfer tax of Stillman R. Walker.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—17—The will of John C. Fallon, 22—The will of Thomas D. Norris.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRY, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FRY, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Horwitz & Samuels, their attorneys, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1899. MARY FRY, Executrix. ISAAC FRY, Executor. HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway.

HEARN, EDWIN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN R. HEARN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of King & Jessup, their attorneys, No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. HEARNE and WILLIAM H. HOEARN, Executors. KING & JESSUP, Attorneys for Executors, 50 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL JACOBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Attorney of Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1899.
EDWIN A. JACOBY,
GEORGE W. JACOBY,
JOHN C. F. JACOBY, } Executors.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ROBERT GOODBODY and another, plaintiffs, vs. ARON BLUHM et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York in Section No. 9, Block No. 1,732 on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street number 63 West 134th Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and ten feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Lenox Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the same eighteen feet nine inches; thence southerly again parallel with Lenox Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street aforesaid, and thence westerly along the same eighteen feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to restrictions as to building against nuisances as contained in prior deeds affecting said premises.—Dated February 24th, 1900.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Atty. for Plaintiffs, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

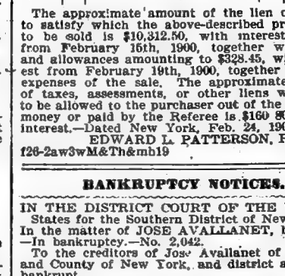

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,312.50, with interest thereon from February 19th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $160 80-100 and interest.—Dated New York, Feb. 24, 1900.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
f26-2aw3wM&Th&mb19

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSE AVALLANET, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 2,042.

To the creditors of Jose Avallanet of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Jose Avallanet was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 23, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY L. FELIT, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry L. Felt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 20th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Feb. 24, 1900.

NO. 2,213.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of XAVIER HERMÉ, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Xavier Hermé of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Xavier Hermé was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, Referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 24, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH JORDAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,354.

To the creditors of Joseph Jordan, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Leo Frank, Trustee in Bankruptcy, has filed the final statement of his trusteeship, and that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on the 9th day of March, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the said accounts will be examined and passed upon and the Trustee discharged.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, February 27th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of PETER ADRIAN PINCOFFS and HENRY PIETERS, individually and as members of the firm of PINCOFFS, PIETERS & COMPANY, Bankrupts.—No. 1,684.

To the creditors of Peter Adrian Pincoffs and Henry Pieters, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that Halburton Fales, Trustee in Bankruptcy, will sell at public auction on the 13th day of March, 1900, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, the following-described property belonging to the estate of the said Peter Adrian Pincoffs and Henry Pieters, viz.: 240 full-paid and non-assessable shares of stock of the Takamine Ferment Company of the par value of $40.00 per share, and of the appraised value of $50.00. All sales for less than 75 % of the appraised value of said property are subject to the approval of the Court.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, February 24th, 1900.

NO. 2,078.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—EDWARD SMITH, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Smith, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 20th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 24th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS TIMONEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Francis Timoney of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Francis Timoney was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 24th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRENCH, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matilda French, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 135 West 44th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1900. CHARLES T. FRENCH, LOUIS FRENCH, Executors. ja29-1aw6mM

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, —To SOPHIA SCHRAG, Carl Schrag, Rosa Plochman, Clara Schrag, Julius Schrag, Edward Schrag, and Albertina Schrag, and to all persons interested in the estate of PHILIP SCHRAG, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting. You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 23d day of March, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of J. Eberhard Faber, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 22d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja28-1aw6wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM HENRY CARPENTER, plaintiff, against CHARLES B. WHITE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fourteenth day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-second (72nd) Street, distant eighty-five (85) feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue and the northerly side of Seventy-second (72nd) Street; running thence northerly parallel with said avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-second (72nd) and Seventy-third (73rd) Streets; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-one (21) feet; thence southerly parallel with said avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the northerly side of Seventy-second (72nd) Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventy-second (72nd) Street, twenty-one (21) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the number one hundred and seven (107) West Seventy-second (72nd) Street.

Dated New York, February 15, 1900.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Plaintiff, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 107 West Seventy-second Street.

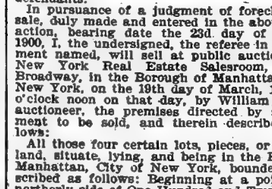

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,143.83, with interest thereon from the 6th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $328.75, with interest from February 15, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $973.45, and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $35,000, together with interest thereon from November 15, 1899, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, February 15, 1900.

ARTHUR TRUAX, Referee.
f19-2aw8wM&F&mi2

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERICK G. POTTER, plaintiff, against LEWIS F. MORTIMER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street distant seventy-five (75) feet easterly of the Boulevard or Broadway, running thence northerly parallel with said Boulevard or Broadway, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Boulevard or Broadway one hundred feet (100) eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, February 23d, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.
WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street numbers are unknown.

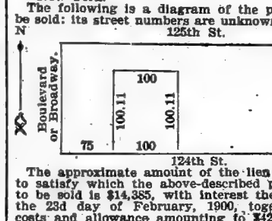

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,385, with interest thereon from the 23d day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $427.80, with interest thereon from February 23d, 1900. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $778.23 and interest. The said premises will be sold subject to the amount advanced on the first mortgage, amounting to $46,000.00, with interest thereon.

Dated New York, February 23d, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.
f26-2aw3wM&Th&mh19

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BRADLEY & CURRIER CO., plaintiff, against PHILIP BRUNNER and others, defendants. Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and in said judgment described as follows:

All that certain plot of ground, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue; running thence southerly and along the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along the centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Manhattan Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street; thence westerly and along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 23d, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE,
Referee.
OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold, which have no number painted or marked upon the building thereon, but are about Numbers 150 and 152 Manhattan Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:

CATHOLIC SCHOOL PROJECT

Movement to Secure System Which Shall Not Ignore Religion.

All Christians and Jews Are Invited to Co-operate — Dr. McSweeny Outlines the Plan.

A movement is to be started in this city to relieve the Roman Catholic part of the population of the burden of supporting their own parochial schools. Catholics object to the present public school system on the ground that school children should receive religious as well as secular instruction. There are at present about sixty parochial schools in Manhattan and the Bronx, and they are attended by more than 40,000 pupils. Many Catholics have maintained that since these schools in educating children are doing the work of the State they are entitled to a share of the public funds.

It does not appear, however, that those interested in the new movement seek public appropriations for Catholic schools. All Christians and Jews are invited to make common cause with the Catholics "in securing a system of schools which will take in all the children of New York, securing to all secular instruction." Catholics want no help from the State in doing their spiritual work, but only such a plan of secular schooling as will not ignore religion.

The Rev. P. F. McSweeny, D. D., rector of St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church, at Avenue B and Eighth Street, in an open letter published in The Freeman's Journal, outlines the plan to be followed in the new movement. He declares that his own school, which was founded in 1849, at present contains 850 pupils, divided into sixteen classes. He says it is supported by the parents of the children, at a cost of $10,000 a year, which means the expenditure of $500,000 during the half century of its existence.

"It is customary," writes Dr. McSweeny, "to bestow great praise upon men who found or endow a college or university, even when the founder donates his million and it is only 2 per cent. of his wealth. Now the poor Catholics of New York have built up during the last half century a vast university of common schools in which multitudes of her citizens have received their education free of all cost."

Dr. McSweeny does not look for much assistance from Catholic politicians. "Apropos of Catholic politicians," he says, "we may as well say of some of them that when they depart from the church on Sundays they seem to leave their Catholicity behind them. We have had many of these gentlemen in office, elected largely by Catholic votes, three of them even to the high office of Mayor. Yet not one word of recognition—not to talk of praise—did any of them vouchsafe to the Catholic schools. Ex-Mayor Strong, who is not a Catholic, was the first who ever said a word of encouragement."

Dr. McSweeny thus describes the way he believes the question of relieving Catholics of the burden of supporting their own schools should be agitated:

"Catholic parents should come to the assistance of their pastors. Let them meet and publicly resolve that they are not satisfied with schools from which the religion in which they believe is excluded; that no one has a right to come between them and their own child, nor to decide what manner of training he shall have, without consultation with their God-appointed progenitors.

"'The natural rights of the parent' is a cry which cannot be set down to bigotry nor called 'sectarian' in any mean or un-American sense. We do not deny to the non-Catholic parents that which we claim for ourselves. On the contrary, we invite all Christians and Jews to make common cause with us in securing a system of schools in which they will not be ignored—an elastic and broad American system."

For the present, Dr. McSweeny says, the Catholic purpose is simply an educational one for the general public. He declares Catholics propose to let them know:

"The amount of money which we have spent and are now disbursing for education.

"The value of the plant which we have brought into existence.

"The number of children which we have educated in the last fifty years without any help from the State."

He further says:

"Care should be taken not to identify this movement with any particular party. There are many political hacks now out of a job who might volunteer to take charge of it. In our opinion it would not be advantageous to have this sacred cause put in their hands and so mixed up with the so-called saloon grievances or other foreign aspirations, which may prejudice the order-loving American citizen against us. For the present we propose to content ourselves with a mere exhibition of our numbers. When the time comes we will know what to ask for and whom to ask."

STORY OF ADAM'S FALL.

The Rev. Mr. Smyth, from the Swedenborgian Viewpoint, Upholds Its Truth as a Parable.

A sermon on the lessons to be derived from the story of Adam's fall in the Garden of Eden was given by the Rev. Julian K. Smyth yesterday in the Church of the New Jerusalem. He began by pointing out that this part of Genesis was manifestly a parable designed to typify and illustrate great moral truths. The assertion commonly made that the Bible teaches that the fall of man was brought about by Eve's eating an apple and getting Adam to share it is inexcusably inaccurate. He said:

"There is no mention whatever of apples nor of an apple tree. The tree from which fruit was not to be eaten is expressly called 'the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.' A person of ordinary thoughtfulness should see at once that this is figurative, not literal. Any one, too, who is at all familiar with ancient symbolism, especially in Egypt, should know how frequently the serpent is employed. The Bible is not a book to be withheld from criticism, but the criticism upon it should at least be fair. The very terms employed in the story of the Garden of Eden indicate that it is a parable. Instead of deriding it, why not try to find out what the parable really means?"

The speaker continued:

"The parable pictures man's nature as a garden, planted with all manner of vegetation and peopled by many sorts of animals, illustrating the varied capacities of the human mind. In this garden was also a serpent, described as 'more subtle than any beast of the field.' This characterization does not necessarily imply an embodiment of evil, but as the avenue through which the influence of sin would achieve its aims. The homologies point inevitably to the senses as the serpent, which, subtle and sensitive, but earthly, brought man into paths of sin by inducing the feeling that all life, all knowledge, all goodness, are our own, and a corresponding renunciation of the truth that life, knowledge, and goodness are of God. To yield to the appearance of our self-life that the good things of life originate in ourselves is to be beguiled by the serpent and to come into the delusion of absolute self-sufficiency described as 'being as gods knowing good and evil.'

"The application of the parable does not stop with the time of Genesis, however. Man to-day begins life in a garden of innocence and purity, wherein are the divinest possibilities, but where there is also the subtle spirit awaiting the chance to beguile. In every walk, as he grows to maturity, are impressions made on the plastic soul, and ever present is the intelligence, working often for good, but which may in self-sufficiency beguile to evil paths. It is here that religion speaks, reminding men of God.

"The growing disinclination to award acknowledgment for God's bounty; the spread of formalism at the expense of vitality in religion; the feelings that we have outgrown the teachings of the Bible—these are the manifestations to-day which are typified in the begullements of the serpent of Eden."

Brooklyn's Sunday School Parades.

At a meeting of the Eastern District Sunday School Association of Williamsburg, held Saturday night in the First Baptist Church, Lee Avenue and Keap Street, it was decided to hold the annual children's parade on the afternoon of June 7. It was also decided not to affiliate with the Brooklyn Sunday School Union for a joint parade. There are forty-seven schools in the association, with a membership of nearly 20,000 children and teachers. The Brooklyn Sunday School Union turns out 80,000 children and teachers, but they are divided into four or five divisions and parade in different parts of the borough.

To get you acquainted with our boys' new shoe-store, third floor of our new building, 258 Broadway:

A free ride in the elevator, and a pair of $3.50 or $3 shoes for $1.25.

Among them a few that were sold at $2.50; some even as low as $1.75—but if you're a judge of shoe-leather you can pick out the $3.50 kind—they're there.

Sizes from childs' 8s to boys' 5½s; heels and spring heels; widths B to E; patent leather, calf-skin and russet; a handful of skating shoes.

Some of these shoes at Prince Street; none at 32nd Street.

AT PRINCE STREET STORE ONLY:

A gathering of all that's left from the two-days three-store suit sale.

Serge suits, cheviot suits, fancy mixed suits, separate trousers, golf breeches.

Suits $12.50; trousers, $3.50; golf breeches, $2.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
368 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

CADETSHIP FOR NEW YORKER.

James B. Golden Appointed to West Point by Representative Riordan.

Representative D. J. Riordan has appointed James B. Golden, a student in the College of the City of New York, to a cadetship at West Point. The appointment was made Saturday, after a competitive examination held at Public School No. 1. Of the twenty-four candidates, only three were successful. Their relative standing was: William Adamson, first; James B. Golden, second, and Thomas McCrystal, third. Adamson failed to qualify in point of height, and the appointment fell to Golden.

James B. Golden was born in the Eighth Congressional District, and has lived there all his life. He was educated at the St. James Parochial School and Public School No. 1. While at the latter school he won the gold medal for general excellence offered by Patrick Divver.

DR. PETERS'S FAREWELL.

Preaches His Last Sermon as Pastor of Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters made his last appearance yesterday as pastor of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church. He has parted with the church on a question of doctrine, and in future will be a Baptist. He has made no arrangements to assume pastoral relations with any church.

At the morning service Dr. Peters announced that he would not preach any farewell sermons, and added that he could wish for his successor nothing better than a pastorate as happy as his had been.

J. E. Marstin of the Board of Trustees then made a short address, in which he voiced the regret of the board in parting with Dr. Peters, and explained that only the impossibility of reconciling the doctrinal differences had compelled the Trustees to consent to receive Dr. Peters's resignation. After the service a hundred or more of the congregation pressed around Dr. Peters and expressed their regret at his departure.

SOUTHERN HOME FOR PAULISTS.

Fathers Acquire the Family Seat of the Late Gov. Marks of Tennessee.

The Paulist Fathers of this city, at the suggestion of Bishop Byrne of Nashville, have acquired "Hundred Oaks," the family seat of the late Gov. Marks of Tennessee, and in the coming Spring will establish there a missionary house.

"Hundred Oaks" is situated near the southern boundary line of Tennessee, and is in the Summer resort region of that State. It is in sight of the Protestant Episcopal University of the South and of the Monteagle Summer School, where 6,000 teachers gather each year. The Paulists expect to derive support from the large farm conected with the estate.

Four members of the Paulist community will be assigned to duty in the newly acquired home, and they will be assisted, when assistance is required, by the secular priests of the diocese of Nashville. Bishop Byrne will make the house the place of retreat for his clergy.

The building resembles a Norman castle, with towers and battlements. It was built by a son of Gov. Marks, who was a Consular attaché in London and Berlin. Gov. Marks was a Colonel in the Southern Army and Judge Advocate of the Confederacy. He died in 1891, just after having been elected United States Senator.

TRIBUTES TO MR. O'FLAHERTY.

Irish National Club and Other Societies Act on His Death.

The Irish National Club held a meeting yesterday to take action on the death of its President and founder, Edward O'Flaherty. Resolutions were passed in appreciation of Mr. O'Flaherty's services in the Irish Nationalist cause, and it was decided that the club would attend the funeral in a body this morning, marching as an escort of honor from the O'Flaherty residence, at 346 West Forty-ninth Street, to the Church of the Holy Cross, in West Forty-third Street. The club, with other Irish organizations will then escort the body to Calvary Cemetery, where a funeral oration will be delivered by Justice James J. O'Gorman.

The Daughters of '98 and the Waterford-Redmond Presentation Committee have also adopted resolutions in token of Mr. O'Flaherty's services in the Irish cause.

SAYS MOTHER BURNED HER.

Little Negress Declares She Was Pushed on a Red Hot Stove.

Mrs. Annie Jones, a negress, living at 2 Gansevoort Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, charged by a Gerry society agent with ill-treating her nine-year-old daughter, Clara Belle. The child had told the neighbors that her mother pushed her upon a red-hot stove.

"She's a mighty sassy young 'un, Jedge," said Mrs. Jones. "She runs away an' steals mah money, but that don't make no difference to me. I treats her jes' as kind an' good as anybody. I buys mah chile a hat for a dollah an' fifty cents an' gets a 19-cent bonnit foh mahself. I does have to slap her sometimes, Jedge, but I doan' do it ha'd. I'se got to hurt Clara Belle a little to keep her from a-goin' to ruin. She goes an' tells mah neighbors I bu'ned her, but she doan' tell me nothin' about it."

The child's arm showed a mass of scars, evidently from burns. She is said to have been pushed upon the stove only a week ago, but the scars looked like old ones.

Magistrate Crane inquired if Clara Belle knew the nature of an oath.

"Do you know where people go who tell lies, Clara Belle?" asked the Gerry agent.

"Yes, sah," whispered the little girl; "dey goes way down to de Bad Man, whar de fiah is."

Magistrate Crane did not think Clara Belle could take an oath, but held the mother for examination.

Canadian Dies on His Way South.

N. J. Holmes, whose home is in Canada, was taken from the Clyde Line steamship Comanche to St. Vincent's Hospital Saturday in a state of coma, the result of general weakness and debility. He died soon after reaching the hospital. The steamship's officers said they believed Mr. Holmes was journeying south for the benefit of his health. His relatives will be informed of his death. He was fifty-five years old.

Opening Sale.

Lace Dep't.

We make our spring exhibit of laces this week. Our prices, always low, are now much less than usual.

Real Valenciennes, 30 cts. yard, value 45c.

Torchon Edgings, 25 cts. yard.

Torchon Insertions, 25 cts. yard.

Point de Gene (all-over), $1.60 yard, value $2.25.

Point de Gene, edgings to match, 40 cts. yard.

Point Appliqué Veils, $2.95 each, value $4.50.

Lierre Lace Veils, $1.50 each, value $2.25.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

LIFE SAVER TO THE RESCUE.

Roundsman O'Loughlin, Promoted for Bravery at Tenement Fire, Brings Drowning Man to Shore.

A rescue of a man took place early yesterday morning in the icy waters of the bay at the foot of Amity Street, Brooklyn. The rescuer was Roundsman Michael J. O'Loughlin of the Amity Street Station, who won promotion to his present rank less than a year ago by saving two lives.

The third life which O'Loughlin added to his credit was that of John McGrath, twenty-eight years old, of 1,142 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. McGrath was walking along the dock at the foot of Amity Street early yesterday morning when he became confused in the storm and stumbled over the stringpiece, plunging into the bay. His cries for help attracted the attention of Peter H. Fidrea, a watchman on duty near by, and the latter hurriedly summoned Roundsman O'Loughlin and Patrolman James A. Cooney.

When O'Loughlin saw McGrath struggling in the water he plunged from the dock, without stopping even to remove the heavy gloves from his hands. He struck out boldly for the drowning man. When he reached him McGrath was about to go down for the third time, and was unconscious. Supporting the dead weight of McGrath, O'Loughlin made for the dock. The strong tide had carried the two men a hundred feet from shore, and the stout-hearted policeman had a desperate struggle to make headway against it with his burden. But his pluck and strength prevailed, and he got near enough to the dock to catch one end of a rope thrown to him by Cooney and the watchman. Then the policeman and the unconscious McGrath were pulled out of the water.

McGrath was taken to the Long Island College Hospital in an ambulance. O'Loughlin walked to the station house. When he reached there his clothing was coated with ice.

O'Loughlin, who is twenty-eight years old, and lives at 508 Hicks Street, was promoted to the rank of Roundsman on April 24 last for bravery in rescuing two women from the top floor of a burning tenement house in Hicks Street.

TO EXTEND FIRE PROTECTION.

New Buildings for Engine and Ladder Men in Transpontine Boroughs.

The great need of additional protection against fire for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens has caused Deputy Fire Commissioner Tully and Fire Chief Croker to make recommendation for the establishment of many new companies and the purchase of sites and houses for them.

In accordance with the recommendation Commissioner Scannell will ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for money for the purchase of the following sites and buildings for new companies and those already organized:

Two-story building for Hook and Ladder Company No. 66, in Long Island City; double house for Engine Company No. 158, Long Island City; double house for Engine Company No. 159, Long Island City; double house for Engine Company No. 145, Coney Island; three-story building for new engine company at Broadway and Bushing Avenue, Brooklyn; double house for Engine Company No. 146, Sheepshead Bay; building for hook and ladder truck (new) adjoining quarters of Engine Company No. 136, Brooklyn; three-story building for new engine company at Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn; building for new hook and ladder company at Graham Avenue and Richardson Street, Brooklyn; building for new engine company at Union Avenue and Roebling Street, Brooklyn; building and site, double house, Ocean Avenue and Avenue B, Flatbush; building and site, double house, Thirteenth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn; building and site for new engine company in rear of Fire Headquarters, in Jay Street, Brooklyn.

The companies for which new buildings are asked are now located in old structures, for which the city pays rent.

FLAG SIGNALED MUTINY.

Wind Plays a Prank with the Colors of the New Hampshire.

While sitting in his office on the end of the East Twenty-sixth Street pier yesterday afternoon, Percy Williams, the telephone operator of the Department of Charities, noticed that the flag of the New Hampshire was flying upside down. The New Hampshire, which is in the Twenty-eighth Street slip, is the home of the Naval Militia, commanded by Capt. J. W. Miller.

A flag on board a ship reversed in this manner means that there is a mutiny aboard. Williams telephoned to Police Headquarters that there was a mutiny on the New Hampshire.

Policemen McKenna and Banks were detailed from the Bellevue Hospital prison ward, and they lost no time in boarding the ship. When they told Capt. Miller their errand he was first indignant and then amused, but he soon saw there was some basis for the police scare. The strong wind had in some mysterious manner severed the flag halliards, and the line about six feet below the flag was cut off. In flapping about the line was caught in a pulley at the top of the mast, and the result was the reversing of the flag almost as neatly as if done intentionally.

To Talk on Modern Hymns.

At the meeting of the Church Club tomorrow evening at 578 Fifth Avenue an address will be delivered by Lacey Baker, organist of All Angels' Church, on "Modern Hymns." The illustrations will be given by a choir of about a dozen voices.

LADIES' SUITS.

Monday, February 26th.

Tailor-made Street Gowns. Latest Spring models.
New "flare" Skirts,—with box pleat back.
Coats,—tight fitting, double or single breasted and tight fitting, double breasted Eton designs.
Lined throughout with fine Taffetas Silk.
Colors. Navy and royal blue, tan, brown, castor, stone and Oxford grey and black.
Black, sizes 32 to 44.
Colors, " 32 to 40.
Price $26.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

"TRUE MERIT"
UNLAUNDERED DRESS SHIRTS.

1000 Dozen of these celebrated Shirts will be placed on sale, Monday, February 26th.
These Shirts are perfect in cut, workmanship and general finish. Extra wide in body.
Made of NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN.
Open back or front and back. Open back with short bosoms. Sizes 13½ to 19. Five sleeve lengths.
50 cents each. $2.95 for six.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton st. & Flatbush Av.

Men's Spring Suits, $12½ Were $28 to $15.

Think of the saving!

True, they're last season's make, but we'd not think of parting with them at this price if it wasn't our determination—no matter the cost—to present a stock every stitch entirely new each season.

'Most time for the new productions, so these must go quickly.

Lots of them; lots of Cheviots; lots of Worsteds; lots of patterns; lots of Serges; many silk lined; many half lined; all sizes.

Includes a number of double-breasted Frocks and Waistcoats of the $28 to $20 kinds.

Begins this morning.

At Our New York Store Only.

An unusual selling of Scarfs is down for Wednesday. We'll tell about it to-morrow.

BROADWAY, COR. 31st ST.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FASHIONABLE FLOOR-COVERINGS.

Harmony is to a color scheme what melody is to music. There is a certain indefinable "melodiousness" of tint and tone about even our lowest priced carpets that transport one into a realm of weave wonders. Best Tapestry Brussels, 65 cts. a yd.

Furniture with all the dignity of Colonial ancestry or in the daintiest French shapes that give just the touch of vivacity many a room needs. No artistic taste need go a-begging when one can.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CARPETS

We have on exhibition the largest line of BODY BRUSSELS shown in years. Some as low as 95c. the yard.

Special (This Week)
300 pieces WILTON VELVETS from 85c. up.
INGRAINS from 25c.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

WAS TRYING THE KNEIPP CURE.

Insane Man Found Barefooted and Lightly Clad on Second Avenue.

Barefooted, clad only in trousers and light, sleeveless shirt, John Boecht, sixty-two years old, living on the third floor, rear, of 446 Second Avenue, was found by a policeman last night, walking to and fro on that thoroughfare.

The man told the policeman that he had an affliction of the feet and was taking the cure prescribed by Father Kneipp, who gained fame by advocating walking barefooted on grass wet with the morning dew.

Boecht was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where his feet were found to be seriously frozen. His wife said that he had been unable because of his age to get employment at his trade as a barber, and poverty had unbalanced his mind.

MRS. SARTORIS ALMOST WELL.

Statement from Attending Physicians Regarding Her Condition.

The following statement relative to the condition of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris was given out yesterday by the physicians who are attending her:

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris is now convalescing from an operation and will be about in a few days. On account of public statements that her malady was cancer, we state that after the operation an exmination has proved that there is no evidence that cancer has ever existed.

E. L. KEYES.
W. GILL WYLIE.

ENGINEER'S DEATH A MYSTERY.

Suffocated by Gas in a Room Where a Suicide Had Occurred.

Peter J. Reynolds, an engineer, thirty-five years old, was found dead in his room at 145 East Twenty-seventh Street, last night. The gas jet in the room was turned on full, as was also the burner of a small gas stove. The police say they believe the gas was turned on by accident. Nothing is known regarding the man's friends or relatives, or where he was employed. He had an expensive wardrobe and was apparently in easy circumstances.

Patrolman Warner, who was called in, remembered that three years ago he had been called to the same house, where, in the same room, he found a man dead from the effects of escaping gas. In that case the occurrence was an unquestioned suicide.

ROBBERY AS A LIVELIHOOD.

Alfred Brooks, thirty-eight years old, residence refused, and Henry Beirne, twenty-seven years old, living in a Bowery lodging house, were arrested on the Bowery by two detectives from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station last night. They are charged with having robbed Thomas Lee's stationery shop at 2,117 Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday, taking goods valued at $150.

Beirne says he met Brooks on the Bowery late Saturday night. He says Brooks asked him if he was in need of money. He said he was, and Brooks, then asked him why he would not be a man and make a good living.

"I asked him how," said Beirne, "and he told me to go with him and he'd show me. I did, and we went up to the place in Amsterdam Avenue. It was my first attempt of that kind. If I ever get out it will be my last."

Brooks did not deny Beirne's story, but stood aside, smiling. Both were held.

TO ENTER A SISTERHOOD.

The Church Charity Foundation of Long Island will hold its annual service to-day in St. John's Chapel, on Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. A special service will be held in the chapel at 11 o'clock for the reception into the Order of the Sisterhood of St. John the Evangelist of Miss Elizabeth K. Moore of Norfolk, Va. Thereafter she will be known as Sister Elizabeth. Miss Moore is a skilled musician, and previous to her coming to this State was organist in St. Luke's Church, Norfolk.

In the afternoon at 4 o'clock the new pathological laboratory will be formally opened and the chapel dedicated.

LEGS OF TWO MEN BROKEN.

Piece of Iron Fell on Them While They Were Working on a Ship.

While Peter McGinn of 509 West Twenty-first Street and Frank Dougherty of 519 West Twenty-seventh Street, laborers, were hoisting coal on a steamship yesterday, at the foot of West Twentieth Street, a piece of iron from the rigging fell on them, breaking McGinn's left leg and Dougherty's right leg.

Both were taken to the New York Hospital.

A FAMILY DOUBLY AFFLICTED.

Father Found Dead and Later the House Took Fire.

James R. Golding, who lived at 70 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, died suddenly yesterday morning, and a few hours later his family were nearly burned out of their home. Golding was the owner of several furniture vans. Early in the morning a messenger called at his house and said that some one wanted to see him about a moving at 3 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

Golding left his home at 7:30, and half an hour later was found dead in the hallway of 3 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street. An ambulance surgeon said that Golding had died either from heart disease or apoplexy. The position in which the body was found indicated that the man had fallen down the stairway.

At 12:30, as Mrs. Golding was sitting surrounded by her five children, sorrowing over the loss of the husband and father, she smelled smoke. On going to the front of the flat, which is on the first floor, she discovered that a sofa and other furniture were ablaze. She called for help, an alarm was sent in, and in a short time the fire was put out. Damage to the amount of $150 was done.

MRS. B. STRASBURGER DEAD.

Expired at Home of Daughter, Whom Blackmailers Once Tried to Kidnap.

Mrs. Bertha Strasburger, wife of Louis Strasburger, for many years a diamond merchant in Maiden Lane, died Friday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. M. Bloch, 44 East Fifty-third Street. She was in her fifty-seventh year.

The Strasburger family came into prominence nineteen years ago as the victims of a blackmailing conspiracy and the attempted abduction of the daughter, now Mrs. Bloch. The conspirators learned of the wealth of the family from the nurse girl, whose acquaintance they made on a return voyage from Europe. When all sorts of blackmailing schemes failed to extort money from the Strasburgers an attempt was made to kidnap the daughter Rosa. While the girl was at Sabbath School a stranger sent in a note to the rabbi, Dr. Hübsch, which purported to be from Mr. Strasburger and asked that Rosa be permitted to go home immediately, as a member of the family had suddenly been taken very sick. Dr. Hübsch, not liking the appearance of the messenger, went home with the girl, and the plot to kidnap her was thus frustrated.

The conspirators again resorted to their blackmailing tactics, and on April 7, 1881, by the use of the nurse girl as a decoy, one of them was caught by Detective Sergt. Samuel J. Campbell, who in making the arrest accidentally shot and killed the man. The latter turned out to be Edward H. J. Sagert. An accomplice, Albert F. Vogel, was arrested and finally sent to Sing Sing.

The funeral of Mrs. Strasburger will be held from the house this morning.

O'Neill's.

A Splendid Showing of the New Tailor-Made Suits, Skirts, Capes, and Silk Waists.

We are now displaying in our Women's Ready-to-Wear Sections a most complete stock of the newest Spring styles in Men-Tailored Suits, Skirts, Capes, and Silk Waists; also a number of exclusive ideas designed especially for us.

It is the largest and best showing we have ever made at this season, and one well worthy your inspection. A few price hints that will no doubt interest you:

HOMESPUN SUITS in Brown and Gray, Eton Jacket, High Medici Collar and Reveres of Taffeta neatly stitched, Taffeta lined Skirt, has the new single box plaited back, lined with Percaline and bound with Velveteen,

15.00

SUITS OF IMPORTED HOMESPUN in Scotch mixtures, Jacket is the new double-breasted, tight-fitting Eton kind, Silk Reveres, and lined with Taffeta; Skirt has the new inverted plait, open on the side and lined with Percaline, strictly men-tailored,

25.00

A complete line of COTTON SHIRT-WAISTS,

50c. each upwards.

SUITS OF CAMEL'S HAIR finished Cheviot in Navy, Brown and Gray, short jaunty Jacket, double-breasted box front, three-quarter fitting and bell shaped sleeves, Silk Reveres, skirt has new double box plaited back, entire suit lined throughout with extra quality Taffeta,

32.00

A full line of the new SPRING CAPES,

4.98 upwards.

SILK WAISTS in all the newest effects, many of them exclusive in design,

4.98 upwards.

SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS in all the new shapes and materials,

1.98 upwards.

Orders by Mail will Receive Prompt Attention.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

Nervous Exhaustion.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Acts as a tonic and nerve food, imparting vigor and strength to the entire system. Induces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15
The new society play in 4 acts by John Oliver Hobbes, with the full strength of Daniel Frohman's Stock Company.
THE AMBASSADOR

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES,
DIRECTION DAN'L FROHMAN, at
CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
4 COURSES EXACTLY ALIKE. Beginning M'ch 8 & 9
5 Thurs. Mornings.
5 " Evenings.
5 Friday Afternoons.
5 " Evenings.
MANILA, JAPAN, PARIS, GRAND CANON, MOKI LAND.
COURSE TICKETS, $4 & $3. ON SALE FEB. 26.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinées Thursday & Sat. 2:15.
THIS MONDAY, AT 8:30.
MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDY COMPANY
In a new comedy, as presented by them at the Criterion Theatre, London, entitled.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.
CAST INCLUDES: SEYMOUR HICKS, HERBERT STANDING, HENRY KEMBLE, J. L. MACKAYE, JOS. MAYLON, FERD. GOTTSCHALK, FANNY BROUGH, MARGARET ROBINSON, and ELLALINE TERRISS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, at 8—LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari and Salignac.
Tues. Evg., Feb. 27, at 7 precisely—Third performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Nordica, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 28, at 8—Mozart's opera, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Emma Eames, Suzanne Adams, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari.
Thurs. Evg., March 1, at 6:45 precisely—Fourth performance of the first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen — GOTTERDAEMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Olitzka, Bevy, Meisa-Kellogg; and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Evg., March 2, at 7:30—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Aft., March 3, at 2—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Evg., March 3, at 8, at Popular Prices—RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Sembrich and Mantelli; MM. Salignac, Devries, and Scotti.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Friday Evg. at 8:15.
A. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR.
Subject: "IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND." (Illustrated.) Thrilling story of his Journey in Tibet, Capture by the Lamas, Imprisonment, and Ultimate Release. Tickets $1.50 and $1.00, on sale at Schuberth's.

BERKELEY LYCEUM 44 St., West of 5 Av.
Mrs. ROBERT OSBORN PRESENTS
Otto Kawa Kami & Sada Yacco,
and their Company of Japanese Players, in a series of plays in Japanese. For Two Weeks, beginning March 1st at 8:30.
Tickets, $2.00, on sale Monday.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, FEB. 27, AT 3:30,
ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON,
"PERSONALITY OF WILD ANIMALS."

KOSTER & BIAL'S. NEW YORK'S PALATIAL RESORT.
Marguerite Cornille, Montgomery & Stone, the 8 Mascottes, Henri French, Maude Courtney, 4 ots MAR. 12—THE REGATTA GIRL & PROGRESS.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY.
DAINTY DUCHESS CO.
East 14th St. McCree & Thayers, Howard & Emerson, Etc.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MATINEES WED. & SAT.
DAVID BELASCO'S Naughty Anthony
Monday, March 5, MADAME BUTTERFLY.

WALLACK'S B'WAY & 30TH ST.
Evs., 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
"A TRIUMPH."—HERALD.
OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Modjeska. Assisted by John E. Kellerd.
TO-NIGHT: MARY STUART.

Hammerstein's VICTORIA To-ngt 8:15, 1st time; Sat. Mat. 2:15
MAM'SELLE AWKINS Including Josephine HALL.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co.
25c, 50c, 75c, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mon., March 5, FALKA. 700th time. SOUVENIRS.
RIGOLETTO.

Weber & Fields' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. Matinée Tues. & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY

Knickerbocker. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
N. C. GOODWIN
MAXINE ELLIOTT
EXTRA MATINEE Wednesday at 2:15.
When We Were Twenty-one.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
ROBERT HILLIARD in "The Littlest Girl" by R. H. Davis.
HARDING & AH SID. A. L. GUILLE.
FISHER & CARROLL. Carl Damann Troupe.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Pittsburgh Orchestra
Victor Herbert, Conductor. Soloist, Sara Anderson
Program: Symphony, "Jupiter," MOZART; aria from opera "Joan of Arc," TSCHAIKOWSKY; "Siegfried Idyll," WAGNER; Suite Romantique, HERBERT, (first time;) "Carnival in Paris," SVENDSEN.
Seats, 75c. to $1.50. Boxes, $12 & $15. On sale at Schuberth's, Tyson's, Rullman's, and box office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH
4th & 5th Humorous & Musical Recitals
Tuesday evening, Feb. 27, at 8:15.
Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 28, at 3:15.
"The Trials of an Entertainer"
And Humorous and Musical Selections.
Tickets $1.50 & $1; at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 26, at 3 o'Clock.
LUDWIG BREITNER'S
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
MR. GUSTAVE HINRICHS, CONDUCTOR
Boxes (seating seven) $15.00 each; seats, $1.50 and $2.00 each; GENERAL ADMISSION, $1.00.
For sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Sq.

Mendelssohn Hall, THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'Clock.
Direction Victor Thrane
Knabe Piano Used.
FIFTH AND LAST Piano Recital by Hambourg
Prior to Pacific Coast Tour.
Res. seats $1.50 & $1 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Second Chamber Music Matinee
Tuesday afternoon, February 27, at 2:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
Tickets, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20.
Last Week. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
MAUDE ADAMS in The Little Minister.
TUESDAY, MARCH 6, DANIEL FROHMAN WILL PRESENT JAMES K. HACKETT IN THE PRIDE OF JENNICO. Seats Ready Thurs.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way.
EV'GS, 8. MAT. SATURDAY.
WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 24th St.
Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO.. DRESSMAKERS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
"The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald.
Evgs., 7:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 1:45.
Charles Frohman's HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL, 34th St. & B'way. GRAND OPENING TO-NIGHT WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. Flo. Irwin & Co., 15, 25, 50c. PATRICE & CO., Ward & Curran, Colbys, Provo, Mov. Pic's, 30 oths

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Marie Dressler 15

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Feb. 24..	1,753,806
Same week last year.....	4,561,587
To date this year.....	18,337,697
Corresponding date last year.	38,523,890
Bonds for the week.....	$8,119,500
Same week last year.....	$21,841,000
To date this year.....	$87,082,600
Corresponding date last year.	$227,403,160

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2½; at three months, 4½; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

American Ice	1½	N. J. Central	1
Chi., Ind. & Louis...	3¼	Norfolk & West	3⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf....	4	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. & Northw.....	1½	Read. 1st pf.	3⅛
C., L. & W. pf.....	1	Read. 2d pf.	1⅛
Col. & H. C. & I....	1	St. L. Southw. pf....	2½
Erie 1st pf.	1⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf...	1⅝
Erie 1st & Tel....	10½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf.....	1¼	Illinois Central	1
Am. Malting pf....	1½	Int. Paper pf.....	1¼
Am. Smelt. & Ref...	1	Iowa Central pf.....	2½
Am. Steel Hoop.....	2¼	Manhattan El.....	2
Am. Steel Hoop pf...	1½	Met. Street Ry.....	2¾
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	2
Am. Sugar Ref.....	1⅜	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	3¼
Am. Tin Plate.....	2⅜	Mobile & Ohio.....	1½
Am. Tin Plate pf...	2	National Biscuit pf..	1⅞
Am. Tobacco	1¼	National Steel Co....	2
Anaconda Copper ...	2	N. Y. Air Brake....	6
Baltimore & Ohio ...	1⅜	N. Y. Central.....	1½
Brooklyn Rap. Trans.	3	People's Gas, Chi....	6½
Brooklyn Union Gas..	2½	Pressed Steel Car...	1⅝
Chi., Iour. & Quincy.	2⅝	Pullman Car	2⅝
Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	1½	Standard R. & T....	1½
Chi., Rock I. & Pac.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron...	5½
C., C., C. & St. L....	1⅝	Third Avenue	21⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron....	2½	Twin City R. T.....	1⅝
Consolidated Gas	8	Union Bag & Paper..	1¼
Cont. Tobacco	1¼	U. S. Express.....	1
Des M. & Ft. D.....	1	U. S. Leather	3¼
Federal Steel	1⅞	U. S. Leather pf....	1½
Glucose Sugar Ref...	3½	U. S. Rubber pf....	1⅞
Great Northern pf...	2	West. Union Tel.....	1
Hocking Valley	1		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'way & 7th Av. con. 5s	1	Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d...	1
C., Ind. & L. ref. 5s..	2	Laclede Gas 5s.....	1
C., Ind. & L. ref. 6s.	1	Mobile & O., new 6s.	2½
Flint & P.M. con. 5s.	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	4

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s....	2	N. Y., S. & W. gen..	3½
B. & O., P., J. & M. Div. 3s	1½	Or. Sh. L. con. 5s..	1
B., W. W. & W. 5s..	1½	Peo. Gas, Chi., 1st con. 6s	4
C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1¼	San A. & A. P. 4s...	1¼
C. of N. J. gen. 5s...	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s...	1½
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s..	1	Stand. R. & T. Inc..	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	1½	Wabash 1st	1¼
Nash., C. & St. L. con. 6s	1	Wis. Cent. 1st.....	1⅛

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 24, total transactions included 1,753,806 shares of stock, $8,015,000 bonds, including $79,500 Government and $25,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS.

	Feb. 25,'99.	Feb. 24, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.....	4,561,587	1,753,806	2,807,781
Mining	11,500	1,000	10,500
Banks	162	25	137

BONDS.

	Feb. 25,'99.	Feb. 24, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.....	$21,687,500	$8,015,000	$13,672,500
State	11,000	25,000	*14,000
Government	142,500	79,500	63,000

*Increase.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 311,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 3,607,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 6,931,000 pesetas.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

MONEY BECOMING CHEAPER.

This Tendency Likely to be Accentuated Through the Prospect of War Disbursements — Russia Pays Off British Loan to Persia Promptly—There Is Still Plenty of Money for Investment.

Cable Correspondence.
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LONDON, Feb. 25.—All last week our open market was leaning on the Bank of England, paying in taxes with one hand and borrowing the money again with the other. Accordingly rates have been stiff all round, both for loans and discounts, but with a tendency in the last two days to ease down.

To-morrow will probably see this tendency accentuated, through the mere prospect of large Treasury disbursements on March 1. Against these the market will have to pay back to the Bank perhaps £4,000,000, and in an ordinary year this, together with the continued ingathering of taxes, would have brought poverty again on Lombard Street within ten days. But it is known that the Government must immediately begin paying war bills, and, counting on this, dealers in credit have been buying bills to arrive early next month at 3⅝ per cent. Yesterday morning bankers now and then squeezed 3¾ per cent. from borrowers for seven-day loans; but the more common charge was 3½ per cent.

I am really unable to forecast the future with even a show of accuracy, because I am wholly unable to say where the Government money is mostly due. Should it be disbursed chiefly here we must see a sloppy market, perhaps, for the next two months. On the other hand, if sent largely to North or South America or to South Africa, involving exports of gold, stringency must be again upon us almost immediately, because we cannot afford to lose above £3,000,000 in gold without serious inconvenience. Permanently, indeed, we cannot part with even that much. Last week a second £200,000 in sovereigns was withdrawn for the Cape, and should this outflow go on weekly, dragging money rates will be impossible for a fortnight at a time. The probability is in favor of the continuance of such exports, but that is all I can allege.

The Bank of England would have lost on the balance last week had not Russia promptly sent £500,000 in metal here to be ready to pay off the British loan to Persia, notified for redemption six months hence. Such promptitude on the part of a country very short of cash for its own domestic industries testifies to the political character of the remittance. From other sources we can hope for little help of this kind, hence bullion continues to dominate the situation.

And war dominates the stock markets to the exclusion of every other consideration. As success comes to our troops prices rise; when doubt or reverse hangs over them they recede, and all the time speculation remains shriveled.

In our first outburst of delight that at last a skillful General showed that we could manoeuvre as well as fight, market energies went so far as to commence buying your railroad shares, and I think the buying would have gone on but that our bugbear, rate cutting, came just at the moment when our mood was changing to frighten us off again. We cannot make the outbreak among the Northwest roads out, and suspect a trick. Why, it is asked, if business is so good, can a fight be necessary for traffic? "New York is much too eager to sell for my taste," one operator remarked to me, expressing the common sentiment.

Therefore you will be left out in the cold when the war has cleared off and the old habits of gambling have been resumed unless what seems to us a policy of suicide be soon ended.

We still have plenty of capital waiting investment, if only good securities were offered to draw it out. But the mood is cautious to timidity among the moneyed classes and speculators alike to such a remarkable extent that recent developments in the iron and coal trades have been unattended by any of those wide-spread gambling furors always hitherto present. I never remember less interest taken by the classes always "open to a good thing" than has been exhibited toward all the great price-hoisting operations of the past year in copper, iron, and coal.

As for new joint stock enterprises, they mostly never get beyond talk, and some recent efforts have betaken themselves to the provinces, leaving London, with its fleecing customs, out. Even then they are failures for the most part, and I fear that the combine of wall paper manufacturers, launched yesterday morning with £4,200,000 capital, is not destined to be more than an underwriters' success. Poor results during the past half year have even damped the enthusiasm of the public for some of the new capital issues of our own railways.

Yet money can be had if only the thing offered looks good enough. Prosperity must be with us, for up to date the Chancellor of the Exchequer has received nearly £7,000,000 beyond the income of the previous year, and £4,000,000 beyond the estimates for the current year.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 26.

Ferdinand Hirsch Company—Annual meeting.
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company—Dividend payable.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Feb. 27.

Canadian Pacific Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Consolidated Gas Company—Books close for special meeting and dividend.
Windmill Electric Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Feb. 28.

Boston and Maine Railroad—Books close.
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company—Annual meeting.
Consolidated Lake Superior Company—Dividend payable on preferred to holders of record of this date.
Hartford and Connecticut Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad, Chicago—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Biscuit Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Joseph (Missouri) Gas Company—Books close.
Third Avenue Railroad—Dividend payable.
Union Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Welshbach Commercial Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Thursday, March 1.

American Coal Company—Dividend payable.
American Window Glass Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Andover Iron Company—Dividend payable.
Barney & Smith Car Company—Dividend payable.
Bethlehem Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago and Alton Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Cincinnati Union Stock Yards Company—Dividend payable.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Rubber Tire Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad—Annual meeting.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
General Chemical Company—Dividend payable on common.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Illinois Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
International Silver Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Iowa Central Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Carbon Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New Amsterdam Gas Company—Annual meeting.
New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on first preferred.
New York and Hoboken Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Ohio and Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Park Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pepperell Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable.
Stuyvesant Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Envelope Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Friday, March 2.

Mexican Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.

Saturday, March 3.

Arizona and Utah Railway Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Diamond Match Company Books close.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Dividend payable on second preferred.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

ADVANCES.

Am. Agricul. Ch. pf.	2½	N. Amst. Gas pf....	1⅝
Con. Rub. Tire pf..	1	Standard Oil.....	1
Nat. Gramophone..	3	Worthing. Pump pf.	2

DECLINES.

Amalga. Copper....	4¼	Distill. of Am. pf..	3½
Am. Agricul. Ch....	1	Lorillard pf.....	1
Am. Bicycle.....	1½	N. Amst. Gas.....	2
Am. Bicycle pf.....	5½	N. England Trans.	1
Am. Bicycle bonds.	2	Sloss-Sheffield.....	2
Am. Woolen.....	1	Sloss-Sheffield pf...	2
Con. Rubber Tire...	1	Storage Power.....	1
Distilling of Am...	1⅝	Virginia I., C. & C.	2½

Liquidation supplemented by some efforts on the part of traders to depress values brought about a number of declines in the market for outside securities during the past week. In some parts of the market considerable strength appeared and good buying was by no means entirely lacking, but it did not come in sufficient amount to prevent the liquidation that occurred bringing about considerable declines. Very little reason appeared for the falling off in prices other than the fact that as yet the public does not seem to any large extent to be taking an active part in the trading on the curb. The advances that occurred in

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 24, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Feb. 24. Bid.	Closing Sat., Feb. 24. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Feb. 24, 1,753,806.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Feb. 24. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 24, 1900.
114 January 6.	114 January 6.	115	117	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA	115⅞	117	115⅛	116	115	65
18 February 7.	12⅝ January 15.	15¼	15½	— ⅝	American Car & Foundry Co.	29,000,000	..	..	..	15	15⅝	15	15½	...	2,155
66 February 6.	58 January 17.	62¼	63	— ½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	29,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	63¼	63½	63	63	1,121	1,121
35⅝ February 7.	32½ January 17.	33⅞	34	..	American Cotton Oil	28,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	34	34½	33⅜	34	35¼	1,225
94½ January 23.	90 January 8.	94	95	..	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,800	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	94	94	94	94	92½	425
33½ January 22.	24⅞ January 4.	26	30	..	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '98.	1¼	SA	29¼	29¾	29¼	29½	43	100
148 February 7.	145 January 15.	146	150	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	145½	148½	147½	147½	143	61
44⅜ February 17.	33½ January 15.	43	43¼	— ⅛	American Ice Co.	22,939,100	Feb. 15, 1900.	1	Q	44⅜	44⅜	43	43	48	3,899
78½ February 8.	72½ January 15.	77	78½	+ 1½	American Ice Co. pf.	12,440,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	78	78	78	78	....	571
16⅝ February 6.	12⅜ January 4.	14	14½	— ⅛	American Linseed Co.	16,750,000	.....	..	..	15	15¼	15	15	....	967
60 February 8.	52⅜ January 11.	52⅜	57½	— 1¼	American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	56¼	58½	57½	57¾	....	2,625
7⅜ January 2.	5½ January 19.	6⅜	6	+ ⅛	American Malting Co.	14,500,000	..	..	..	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	32	1,100
31½ January 2.	24 February 24.	24½	25	— 1⅛	American Malting Co. pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	26	26	24	24	33½	2,150
43⅛ February 6.	35½ January 2.	39⅝	..	— 1	American Smelting & Refining Co.	27,000,000	..	..	..	41½	41⅝	39⅝	40	....	6,222
92 February 8.	86 January 2.	90¾	..	— 1	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	27,000,000	Jan. 9, 1900.	1¾	Q	90½	90¾	90¼	90½	....	1,553
50½ February 6.	41½ January 17.	45	45¼	— 2½	American Steel Hoop Co.	19,000,000	..	..	..	46½	47⅜	42⅞	43¼	....	3,460
86 February 6.	80 January 26.	83	84	— 1½	American Steel Hoop Co. pf.	14,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	84½	84½	83	83	....	765
59⅝ February 15.	45¼ January 15.	57⅛	57½	— ¼	American Steel & Wire Co.	50,000,000	..	..	..	57⅝	58⅛	57	57⅛	60	54,963
95 February 1.	89 January 15.	92	92¼	..	American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	93¾	94	92¼	92½	96½	4,358
137½ January 4.	106½ February 6.	111	111½	— 1⅜	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,968,900	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	Q	113	113⅞	110⅝	111½	139	80,061
115 January 10.	111 January 11.	112	112½	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	36,968,900	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	112⅜	114⅛	111⅞	111⅝	114	180
95 February 1.	92½ January 18.	93	95	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	93½	93⅞	93¼	93¼	101⅞	20
30⅝ February 7.	27¼ January 2.	31⅜	32½	— 2⅜	American Tin Plate	28,000,000	..	..	..	31	31⅝	31½	31⅞	42	8,250
84 February 15.	80½ January 12.	81	83	— 2	American Tin Plate pf.	18,000,000	Jan. 61, 1900.	1¾	Q	82	82	81	81	93⅝	360
111½ February 14.	94½ January 12.	107¼	107¾	— 1¼	American Tobacco	54,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	108¾	110⅜	107½	107½	187½	91,060
140 February 15.	126 February 10.	135¼	143	..	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	2	Q	140	143	140	143	142	150
46½ February 6.	38 January 4.	43½	45	— 3	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	12	EA	45¾	45⅝	42⅜	42	..	2,705
21⅝ February 7.	15⅜ January 3.	20⅜	20½	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,100,000	..	..	..	20⅜	21	20½	20½	23½	11,160
64½ February 7.	56¾ January 11.	62⅜	62¾	— ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	114,139,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	63¼	63⅞	62⅜	62⅝	64½	48,296
93⅝ February 15.	83½ January 3.	93⅜	93½	— 1⅜	Baltimore & Ohio	43,820,000	..	..	..	93	93⅝	91¼	91¼	89¾	20,320
80¾ February 15.	70⅜ January 3.	79⅞	80	+ ⅜	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	19,227,000	..	..	..	78⅜	80¼	78½	78⅝	78⅜	29,630
77 January 31.	69½ January 12.	76¾	76¾	— ⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	45,000,000	..	..	..	72½	73⅝	69¾	69¾	93⅝	54,710

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 24, 1900.—Continued.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sale Feb. 24. Bid.	Closing Sale Feb. 24. Ask'd	Net Change Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Feb. 24. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 24, 1900.
151 February 2.	140 January 2.	145	147	— 2½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	145	145	145	145	155	655
16⅝ January 25.	11¼ January 8.	11¾	12⅝	+ ⅛	Brunswick City	5,000,000				12⅝	12¼	12⅝	12½	16¼	220
98¼ February 1.	95⅝ February 21.	97½	98	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf	4,068,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	1	QFA	97½	98¼	97½	97½	76½	900
59⅝ January 5.	48¼ February 23.	48¼	49⅝	— ¼	Canadian Southern	12,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	SA	48¾	49	48¾	48⅝	59	535
99⅝ February 13.	90⅝ January 4.	98	99⅝	— ⅛	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	99	99	99⅝	99⅝	90¼	1,000
31½ January 2.	29⅝ February 23.	30¼	30½	— ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	40,553,460	Oct. 25 '99.	1	..	29¾	29¾	29⅝	29⅞	29½	11,925
127 February 7.	119½ January 10.	122	122⅛	— ⅜	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	99,208,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	121⅝	122¼	121⅞	122⅛	144½	27,015
94 February 14.	88 January 31.	93¼	94	— ⅞	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,600	Jan. 2, 1900.	2	SA	93½	93½	93½	93½	..	100
14½ February 6.	11¾ January 11.	13⅞	13⅝	..	Chicago & Great Western	31,252,000				13½	14	13⅝	13⅝	16¼	2,250
77⅛ January 31.	73 January 11.	77½	77⅝	— 1⅛	Chicago Great Western pf., A	11,571,800	Jan. 31, 1900.	2½	SA	76⅝	76⅝	75	74⅞	73	285
41⅛ January 31.	35⅝ January 6.	39⅝	40	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western pf., B	7,488,100				40	40	39¾	39⅝	35⅝	350
89 February 1.	80 January 12.	86⅞	87	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western deb	16,776,500	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	87	87½	85⅞	86⅞	91⅝	600
21 February 23.	14 January 15.	19¾	20	+ 3⅝	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,560,000				17	25	17	20	10	14,710
53 February 21.	45½ January 24.	52	52½	+ 4	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Mch. 20, '99.	1	..	49	53	49	52½	44⅝	2,361
125¼ February 7.	115¼ January 10.	121½	121⅝	— ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,351,699	Oct. 21, '99.	2½	SA	122¼	123⅝	121½	121⅝	130	23,985
173½ February 2.	169⅛ January 18.	171	172⅝	— ⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	36,395,409	Oct. 21, '99.	5½	SA	172	172	171½	171½	169½	475
164½ January 3.	158 January 11.	161	161	+ 1½	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	Jan. 5, 1900.	3	..	162	163	161½	162	147	1,400
199½ February 6.	198 January 4.	..	..	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,396,900	Jan. 5, 1900.	1¾	..	196¾	199¼	196¾	199¼	190½	250
111⅞ February 7.	104¼ January 9.	106⅞	107⅛	— 1⅛	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	108	108⅝	106⅞	107	118⅞	8,551
12½ February 10.	9 January 10.	10½	11	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000			..	11	11⅞	11	11	13¼	750
38 February 7.	32 January 16.	34	36	— ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf	17,000,000			..	35	36	35	35½	39	535
63 January 5.	59¼ February 23.	58⅜	60	— 1⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1⅜	..	60¼	61	59¼	59¼	58⅜	3,020
22½ February 20.	14⅞ January 10.	22	25	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000			..	22	22½	21	22	..	533
60 February 19.	46 January 2.	58½	59⅜	+ 1	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct., '96.	1½	..	58½	60	58	58	42	1,020
1⅜ February 24.	1½ January 8.	1⅞	1⅝	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000			..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..	100
48½ February 6.	40½ January 8.	43	43½	— 2¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron	15,000,000			..	47½	48	43	43	33	7,140
131½ January 17.	121 January 27.	125	..	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	8	..	125½	125½	125	125	98	300
10⅝ February 14.	9 January 4.	10	10½	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200			..	10	10½	10	10	7	600
27½ February 14.	21 January 6.	26⅝	27½	+ ½	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,850			..	26⅜	27½	26⅜	27½	20⅜	1,154
6 January 5.	5⅛ January 29.	5½	5⅝	..	Colorado Southern	30,985,000			..	5½	6⅜	5½	5½	7½	1,025
44½ January 24.	38 January 5.	42½	43	— ⅛	Colorado Southern 1st pf	8,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	..	43	44½	43	43	54⅞	625
16⅝ February 13.	14½ January 6.	15½	16	..	Colorado Southern 2d pf	8,500,000			..	16	16¼	16	16	28	900
18½ January 31.	15 January 8.	16½	18½	+ 1	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000			..	17½	1d½	17½	18½	7	1,670
35 January 3.	30¼ January 11.	31	31½	— 1¼	Continental Tobacco Co	45,845,000			..	32½	34	30½	31½	..	16,089
89½ January 3.	83½ January 11.	84½	85	— 1¾	Continental Tobacco Co. pf	44,845,700	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	84½	86	84	84½	..	3,761
199 January 3.	185½ February 24.	185½	187	— 8	Consolidated Gas	39,078,500	Dec. 15, '99.	1	Q	193	194	185½	185¾	219⅝	5,635
119 January 3.	113 January 8.	116	117	+ ⅝	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	116⅝	117	116¼	116⅜	112¾	1,650
186 February 20.	173½ January 30.	180¼	182	— ⅜	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	28,200,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	182	186	180¼	180½	160	6,390
20½ February 8.	16⅝ January 10.	19⅝	20½	+ ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000			..	19½	20¾	19½	20⅜	23⅜	2,110
72¾ February 7.	66⅞ January 10.	71⅞	72	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf	23,650,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	72	72⅝	72	72	74	4,970
16¼ February 7.	13½ January 15.	14	15	— 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100			..	14	14	14	14	..	200
6¾ February 19.	4⅝ January 12.	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000			..	5¼	6¼	5¼	5½	4	3,150
16⅜ February 20.	12⅜ February 3.	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	10,000,000			..	15	16⅜	15	15½	11¼	3,750
13¾ February 9.	11⅜ January 9.	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅜	Erie	112,232,700			..	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	14⅜	1,410
38½ February 9.	31¼ January 9.	37⅜	38⅛	+ 1⅛	Erie 1st pf	42,844,000			..	36⅞	38⅝	36⅝	38⅛	30½	7,819
20⅝ February 9.	15⅝ January 10.	19⅝	20¼	+ ½	Erie 2d pf	16,000,000			..	19½	20	19½	20	21	500
122⅝ February 23.	101 January 3.	120½	121	+10½	Erie Tel. & Tel	5,000,000	Jan. 8, 1900.	1¼	Q	112	122⅝	112	121½	..	3,360
48¼ February 5.	40⅝ January 5.	47	48	+ ¼	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Oct. 19, '99.	2	..	48	48	47⅜	47⅝	39⅝	1,030
57⅜ February 6.	47⅜ January 11.	52⅞	53	— 1⅞	Federal Steel	46,484,300	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¼	..	55½	55½	52⅜	52⅞	51¼	31,955
77½ February 6.	70⅜ January 10.	73	73⅜	— ⅛	Federal Steel pf	53,261,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	3	..	74	74½	73½	74	87½	4,293
129¼ February 5.	120 January 10.	128	128	— ⅝	General Electric Co	18,276,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	128	129¾	127	127	112¼	4,310
58½ February 5.	47 January 2.	50½	51½	— 3½	Glucose Sugar Refining Co	24,027,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	Q	54⅜	54⅜	50	51½	86	2,807
101¼ February 1.	98 January 2.	98¼	100	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf	12,619,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	Q	100	100	100	100	100½	550
174¼ January 3.	157 February 23.	157	159	— 2	Great Northern pf	89,409,700	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	159½	159½	157	157	185⅞	484
5⅝ February 15.	5½ February 3.	..	..	+ ⅛	Great Northern pf., rights	..	..	..	..	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	..	10,121
115¼ January 11.	112⅝ February 17.	111½	112⅜	..	H. B. Claflin Co	3,329,100	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	111⅛	111½	111¼	111½	107	50
34⅞ February 19.	30⅞ January 10.	33	33⅜	— 1	Hocking Valley	9,150,700	..	..	..	34½	34⅞	33⅜	33⅜	..	1,641
64⅝ February 23.	58 January 8.	63	63⅜	— ⅛	Hocking Valley pf	11,453,700	Jan. 10, 1900.	1½	..	63¼	64⅛	63	63	..	4,685
114½ January 25.	110⅜ January 9.	112⅜	113¼	— 1	Illinois Central	80,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	2½	SA	114½	114¾	113	113	116¼	1,193
25½ January 3.	22¼ February 15.	22½	23	— ⅛	International Paper Co	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	22¼	23	22½	22⅝	59	1,060
70½ February 6.	65 January 9.	67⅝	68	— 1½	International Paper Co. pf	22,339,700	Jan. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	68½	68½	67⅝	67⅝	88	597
10⅝ January 25.	8½ February 16.	8	9	— ⅛	International Silver	10,000,000	..	..	..	9¼	9¼	8½	8⅝	34⅜	300
14½ February 17.	11⅞ January 12.	13⅝	14	— ¼	Iowa Central	8,488,800	..	..	..	14⅛	14½	13⅝	14	11⅞	4,875
55¼ February 7.	48 January 10.	49½	50	— 2½	Iowa Central pf	5,671,600	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	SA	51½	51⅞	50	50	47	460
13¾ February 8.	10 January 2.	13½	14	— ¼	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	..	..	..	13½	13½	13¾	13¾	12⅜	400
12⅜ February 19.	12⅜ February 19.	..	..	..	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, 1st in. pd	21,061,100	..	..	..	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	15½	310
40 February 13.	30 January 2.	32	38	..	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1	Q	32	32	32	32	62⅜	99
68 February 6.	66 February 6.	60	68	..	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago) pf	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	3	SA	67	67	67	67	..	10
80 January 5.	73 February 7.	70	74	..	Laclede Gas	7,300,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1½	SA	77	77	77	77	55	260
87 January 2.	83¼ February 2.	84	85	..	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	..	84⅜	85	84⅜	85	68⅜	740
55 January 30.	47½ January 4.	50	54	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	52½	54	50	50	73½	1,150
82½ February 7.	77⅛ January 9.	81⅝	81⅝	+ ⅜	Louisville & Nashville	32,800,000	Feb. 10, 1900.	2	SA	80⅞	82½	80⅞	81⅝	65½	17,580
101 February 14.	90⅝ January 16.	95¾	96½	— 2	Manhattan Elevated	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1	Q	97⅜	98½	96	96	112	17,305
182 February 13.	150½ January 15.	173¾	174½	— 2¼	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	176	179¾	173½	174	246	11,260
29 February 15.	24½ January 29.	28	29	+ ½	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,000,000	..	..	..	28½	29	28½	29	..	693
82¼ February 14.	71½ February 21.	71½	73½	— 2	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf	9,000,000	..	..	..	73½	73½	70¾	70¾	..	100
13⅜ February 13.	10½ January 8.	11⅝	12	— ½	Mexican Central	36,000,000	..	..	..	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅝	6¼	2,030
4⅝ February 13.	3⅜ January 4.	4	4¼	..	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	..	..	..	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4¼	1⅝	620
65½ February 5.	58 January 12.	62	63	— ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	..	..	..	62¼	63½	62	62¾	52¾	920
96 February 2.	90¾ January 12.	91	93	— 3¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	91½	92	91½	92	88½	380
17½ January 3.	15 January 2.	16	20	..	Minneapolis & St. Paul S. S. Marie	14,000,000	..	..	..	16	17	16	17	16¾	300
55 January 20.	51 February 23.	52	90	..	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. M. pf	7,000,000	..	..	..	52	52½	51	52	45	500
10⅝ February 10	10 January 5.	10½	11	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	54,850,000	..	..	..	10¾	10⅝	10½	10⅝	14	300
34⅜ February 6.	31½ January 11.	32½	32⅝	+ ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	13,000,000	..	..	..	32	33⅞	32	33	39½	2,800
47⅞ February 14.	38⅝ January 11.	45	45¼	+ ⅝	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	46	47	44⅝	45¼	46	18,030
47 February 8.	39 January 12.	41	44	— 1½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	43	43	43	43	38½	100
40¼ February 7.	35 January 9.	36⅝	36⅞	— ¼	National Biscuit Co	29,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1	Q	36⅜	36⅜	35¼	36¼	50¼	705
96 February 17.	9 1½ January 2.	90	93	— 1⅞	National Biscuit Co. pf	23,000,000	Nov. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	104⅝	315
28¼ February 5.	24½ February 17.	24½	25	..	National Lead Co	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	A	24⅜	25	24½	24½	36½	1,055
106½ February 20.	104⅜ January 10.	104	106½	..	National Lead Co. pf	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	108½	106½	106	106	112⅜	310
53½ February 6.	40 January 26.	46¾	47½	— 3	National Steel Co	22,000,000			..	48½	49¾	46¼	46¾	..	14,739
97 February 6.	92 January 9.	95	96½	+ ¾	National Steel Co. pf	26,000,000	Dec. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	96½	96⅞	95¾	96	..	1,074
119⅝ January 2.	115 January 6.	116½	117	+ 1	New Jersey Central	27,055,800	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	118	118¾	117½	117⅝	109	1,880
138 January 2.	125 January 6.	120	126	— 6	New York Air Brake	6,250,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	128	128	125	125	150⅜	900
138 January 3.	131¼ January 2.	132	132⅜	— 1½	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	133⅜	134⅜	132½	132½	137	7,165
214 January 10.	213 January 2.	215	..	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	52,398,600	Dec. 30, '99.	2	Q	214	214	214	214	208	100
130 February 2.	130 February 2.	131	132½	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Jan., 1900.	1¼	Q	132½	132½	132½	132½	..	50
25½ February 7.	20⅞ January 10.	23⅞	24	+ ½	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	..	..	..	23⅜	25½	23½	24	26½	65,435
32½ February 24.	22⅜ January 10.	32¼	32½	+ 3⅝	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	..	..	..	29	32½	29	32⅜	19¼	133,655
75 February 8.	67 January 8.	74⅜	74⅝	+ ⅞	Norfolk & Western pf	23,000,000	Feb. 23, 1900.	2	SA	73⅜	76	73⅜	74½	66¼	12,540
13½ January 6.	13⅜ January 23.	14½	14½	..	North American	39,776,300	..	..	..	14⅛	14¼	14	14⅛	8⅝	2,570
54½ January 2.	50¼ January 11.	52⅝	52⅞	— ⅜	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 5, 1900.	1½	SA	53	53½	52½	52⅜	52⅜	10,385
76¼ February 6.	72½ January 8.	74	74½	..	Northern Pacific pf	75,000,000	Dec. 5, '99.	1	Q	74¼	74⅝	74¼	74¼	79⅛	1,248
9 February 2.	7⅜ January 4.	8½	9	..	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	30c	Q	9	9	8½	9	8½	210
53 January 2.	50 January 13.	49½	51	..	Pacific Coast	6,809,600	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	..	51½	51½	51½	51¼	49	50
47¼ January 2.	35⅜ February 19.	36½	37	+ 1	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	SA	35½	37⅛	35⅝	37	51⅜	12,010
136⅛ February 14.	128½ January 12.	133⅝	134	— ⅞	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,385,250	Nov. 29, '99.	2½	SA	134½	135⅞	133½	133⅜	133½	20,492
133⅜ February 14.	127¼ January 23.	..	..	..	Pennsylvania sub. receipts	..	..	..	..	131	131	131	131	..	30
109⅜ February 6.	97½ February 23.	98½	98⅜	— 6¼	People's Gas, Chicago	28,668,800	Feb. 25, 1900.	1½	Q	104¼	104¼	97½	98¼	114	80,505
3⅛ January 2.	2⅛ February 8.	2	2½	+ ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	..	..	..	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2¼	1⅝	635
6¾ January 23.	5½ January 17.	6	6½	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..	..	..	6	6	6	6	..	300
188 February 16.	187½ February 24.	186	188	— ½	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	187½	187½	187½	187½	..	100
58⅝ January 17.	55 February 23.	53½	55⅜	— 1½	Pressed Steel Car Co	12,500,000	Feb. 9, 1900.	1½	Q	51½	51½	55	55⅜	..	685
88½ January 17.	85½ January 2.	86	87½	— ¾	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	12,500,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	87¼	8d½	86	87	..	1,295
189⅜ January 19.	187 January 10.	187	188	— 2⅜	Pullman Company	74,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	Q	188½	188½	187⅛	187½	160½	345
19¼ February 21.	17⅛ January 16.	18¾	19	+ ½	Reading	69,900,000	..	..	..	18¼	19¼	18¼	18¾	22⅜	10,924
60 February 24.	49 January 9.	59⅜	59½	+ 3½	Reading 1st pf	28,000,000	..	..	..	54⅜	60	53⅜	59⅜	63⅞	106,425
30 February 6.	26 January 9.	29⅜	29⅞	+ 1¼	Reading 2d pf	42,000,000	..	..	..	28¼	30	28½	29⅜	33½	14,450
37½ February 6.	19⅜ January 15.	22⅝	23½	— 1	Republic Iron & Steel Co	27,352,000	..	..	..	23⅜	24⅜	23⅜	23	..	6,470
70⅜ February 6.	64⅜ January 18.	67½	68½	— ½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf	20,852,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	68½	69	67⅞	68¼	..	1,538
50 February 19.	43¼ January 27.	49½	51	+ ¼	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 5, '99.	1	..	49½	50	48	50	39	1,300
90 February 24.	80 January 16.	90	91	..	Rio Grande Western pf	6,800,000	Feb. 1 1900.	1¼	Q	88	90	88	90	74	725
6½ January 4.	6 January 15.	6	6½	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,600,000	..	..	..	6	6	6	6	..	100
49⅞ January 2.	49⅞ January 2.	..	46	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	5,491,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	2	SA	42	42	42	42	..	14
16½ February 5.	15 February 20.	15	16	— ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	3,500,000	..	..	..	15	15	15	15	14	600
11 January 31.	9 January 15.	10¾	10¾	— ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	..	..	..	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	12¾	475
37 February 5.	32½ January 5.	34½	34¾	— ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	14,335,700	Sept. 1, '99.	1	SA	35	35⅞	34½	34½	40¼	825
12⅜ February 21.	0½ January 9.	12	12½	..	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	..	..	..	11	12⅜	11	12½	9¾	4,965
31½ February 21.	23½ January 10.	29¾	30	+ 2½	St. Louis Southwestern pf	20,000,000	..	..	..	28	31½	27¾	30	29	21,770
*99⅜ February 19.	*98⅜ February 19.	98	102	..	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,000,000	Sept., 1899.	3½	SA	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	105	14
40½ February 6.	35½ January 8.	38⅞	38½	— ½	Southern Pacific	193,802,100	..	..	..	38¾	39¼	38¼	38⅝	37½	29,775
12⅝ February 23.	11 January 8.	12⅜	12½	+ ⅝	Southern Railway	110,900,000	..	..	..	12	12⅝	11⅞	12⅜	13	19,972
58⅜ February 21.	51⅜ January 8.	57¼	57½	+ ¾	Southern Railway pf	60,000,000	Oct. 4, '99.	1	..	57	58⅜	56½	57¼	49⅜	24,342
10¼ January 4.	7½ February 20.	7½	8	— 1½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	..	..	..	8	8¼	7½	7½	10⅝	1,405
104 February 2.	79⅜ January 11.	92⅝	93	— 5¼	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	..	98¼	100⅞	92¼	93	45	27,240
17⅛ February 14.	14⅜ January 10.	16	16¼	— ⅞	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	..	..	..	16⅞	17	16	16	23⅞	2,525
15⅝ February 16.	11½ January 17.	14½	15	..	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	..	..	..	15	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	14	300
135¼ January 3.	74¼ February 24.	75⅞	75½	—21⅜	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1½	Q	97¼	98⅞	75⅜	75⅜	238	175,196
68½ January 24.	64½ February 16.	64¼	65	— 1⅜	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	1½	..	64½	64½	64½	64½	70¼	100
25 February 7.	20¼ January 29.	22⅜	23	— 1¼	Union Bag & Paper Co	16,000,000	..	..	..	23	23	22	22¼	..	720
77⅜ February 2.	73¼ January 9.	76	77½	..	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	11,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	76	77¼	76	77¼	..	110
51⅞ February 14.	44⅝ January 10.	49⅝	49¾	— ¼	Union Pacific	94,391,400	..	..	..	50	50⅝	49½	49⅝	48	43,611
77½ February 7.	73½ January 8.	76	76¼	— ¼	Union Pacific pf	98,249,700	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	76	76¾	76	76	79⅝	7,445
47½ January 16.	46 February 21.	46	48	— 1	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	SA	47	47	46	46	56⅜	445
13½ February 23.	12½ February 23.	..	15	..	United States Flour Milling pf	5,000,000	..	..	..	13½	13½	12¾	12¾	..	224
19 January 3.	12⅜ February 23.	12⅞	13	— 3¼	United States Leather Co	61,509,300	..	..	..	16	16⅜	12⅝	12⅝	7	71,265
77 January 3.	72½ January 10.	74¼	74⅝	— 1½	United States Leather Co. pf	60,909,900	Jan. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	75⅝	75⅝	74	74	71⅛	2,891
44 January 2.	30 February 16.	32½	33½	— ½	United States Rubber Co	23,666,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1	Q	33½	34½	32	32½	53½	3,385
104¾ January 3.	92 February 23.	93	95	— 1⅞	United States Rubber Co. pf	23,525,500	Jan. 31, 1900.	2	Q	96	96	92	92⅞	117	1,082
7⅜ January 2.	6⅜ February 1.	6⅞	7¼	..	Wabash	28,000,000	..	..	..	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	8¼	16
21⅜ January 2.	19⅜ January 10.	20½	20¾	..	Wabash pf	24,000,000	..	..	..	21¼	21¼	20½	20½	27⅝	720
123½ January 24.	123 February 21.	123	128	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	3	SA	123	123	123	123	127	125
88½ January 3.	82⅝ February 10.	83¼	84¼	— 1	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	84	84	83¼	83¼	94½	3,039
11¼ February 7.	9¼ January 11.	10½	10⅝	+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	..	..	..	10⅜	11	10⅜	10⅝	..	6,380
55½ February 21.	52 January 2.	54¼	55¼	+ 1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	2,500,000	..	..	..	53⅜	55½	53⅜	55½	..	1,955
29¼ January 3.	26 January 29.	27½	27⅞	+ ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	7,000,000	..	..	..	27½	28

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 24, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Feb. 24..$8,119,500

	Week Ending Feb. 24.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
Adams Express 4s	104¼	104⅞	104¼	104½	2
American Spirits 6s	82	82	82	82	1
American Tobacco scrip	100	101	100	101	11½
Ann Arbor 4s	92¾	93½	92¾	93	40
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100½	255½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	82½	82⅝	82	82⅛	227
Austin & Northwest 5s	98	98	98	98	23
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95	95¼	94½	94½	222½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100½	203
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89¼	89½	89	89¼	123
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Middle Div. 3½s	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¼	11
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st consol. 5s	120¼	121	120¼	121	11
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	106½	106½	106	106	25
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	13
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	75	75	73	73½	45
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106¾	107	106¾	107	6
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89½	89½	88½	88¾	74
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	33¾	33¾	32½	32½	6
Central of New Jersey general 5s	123½	123½	123	123	19
Central Pacific 3½s	83½	83½	82⅝	82⅝	125
Central Pacific 1st 4s	98½	98½	98¼	98½	328
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	95½	98½	98½	98¼	117
Ches. & Ohio, R. & A. 1st con. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	9
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	119¾	119¾	119½	119½	26
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	104	104	104	104	26
Chi., Bur. & Quincy debenture 5s	110¼	110¾	110	110¾	20
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver. Div. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	6
Chi., Bur. & Quincy convertible 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	12
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	112⅞	112¼	112⅝	112½	10
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	114	114	113	113	21
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	137	137	137	137	15
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	7
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	100	102	100	102	5
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	114	114	114	114	6
Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. Div. 5s	120⅝	120⅝	120	120⅛	53
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	111⅛	111⅝	111	111	27
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	114⅞	114⅞	114⅛	114¼	11
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	109¼	109¼	109¼	109⅞	2
Chi. & Northwestern sinking fund 6s, reg	116	116	116	116	4
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	141¼	141¾	141¼	141¾	11
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, reg	110½	110½	110½	110¼	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	105⅞	106⅛	105¾	106⅛	76
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 3½s	103	103	103	103	3
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	135	135	135	135	25
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	8
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	95½	95½	94½	95	18
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100⅝	100¾	100⅝	100½	21
Colorado Midland 2-4s	69½	70	69½	69½	63
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	73	73¾	73	73¾	17
Colorado & Southern 4s	84	84	83	83½	59
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99	99	98¾	98¼	18
Des Moines Union 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Detroit City Gas 5s	97	97	97	97	15
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	27	28	25½	28	173
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	78	78	78	78	3
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	118¼	118¼	118⅛	118⅛	5
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. divisional 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1
Erie prior lien 4s	90¼	90⅝	89½	89½	43
Erie general lien 4s	71	71¼	70¾	70¾	23
Erie 5th extended 4s	106¾	106¾	106½	106½	½
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 6s	106	108	107½	107½	22
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st con. 6s	125½	125½	125⅞	125½	6
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	71¼	71½	71	71½	80
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	58½	58½	58½	58½	3
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¼	101½	43
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	121¾	122	121¾	122	35
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	18
Green Bay & Western debenture, A	54	56	54	56	8
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	47
Hocking Valley 4½s	99½	99½	99½	99½	8
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	86	86	86	86	10
Houston & Texas Central consol. 6s	113	113	113	113	20
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	103¼	103½	103½	103½	12
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	93	93½	93	93½	27
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	61½	61¾	61¼	61¾	37
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	16
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	88	88	88	88	2
Kansas City & Pacific 4s	76	76	76	76	3
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. rects	72¾	72⅞	72	72	177
Kentucky Central 4s	96¼	97½	96¼	97½	7
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	3
Knickerbocker Ice 1st 5s	92	92	92	92	9
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	119¾	120¼	119¾	120¼	7
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	109	100	109	109	5
Lake Shore 3½s	110¼	110¼	110	110	5
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	113	113	113	113	10
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis consol. 5s, tr. r.	69½	69¾	69¼	69¾	70
Louisville & Nashville united 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	98¾	98¾	98½	98⅝	62
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	120	120	120	120	2
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	7
Louis. & Nash., Pens. & Atlantic 6s	112	112	112	112	3
Louis. & Nash., So. & No. Alabama con. 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 5s	109	109	109	109	5
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	103½	104	103½	104	17
Metropolitan Elevated 6s	115	116	115	116	6
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	117½	118	117½	117½	68
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	95⅞	96	95⅞	96	7
Mexican Central 1st income	25¼	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	118
Mexican Central 2d income	11¾	12	11⅞	11⅞	28
Mexican International consol. 4s	87½	87½	87½	87⅝	32
Michigan Central consol. 7s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	10
Mil., L. S. & West. ext. & imp. 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	4
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	96¼	99	98¼	99	23
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	91¼	91½	90¾	90¾	51
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	65¾	65⅞	65	65½	123
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	92¾	93	92¼	92½	12
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	93½	93½	93	93	3
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	98⅝	99	98½	99	115
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	92	92	91½	91½	22
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	117¼	117½	117	117	13
Mobile & Birmingham prior income 5s	110½	110¾	110½	110¾	1
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	86½	87	86¼	86½	41
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	127½	127½	127½	127½	1
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	10
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	141	141	141	141	6
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis con. 5s	105	105	105	105	10
National Starch 1st 6s	105	106	105	105	1
New York Central 1st 7s	130¼	130¼	110½	110½	40
New York Central 1st 7s, reg	110	110	110	110	5
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884-1904	107⅞	108	107⅞	108	24
New York Central general 3½s	109	100	108	109	15
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	28
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	97½	97½	97	97⅝	62
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	108	108½	108	108	11
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P., pur. money 4s	93½	93½	92⅝	92⅝	126
N. Y. Gas, Elec. Light, Heat & Power 5s	109	110	109	110	26
New York & Harlem 1st 7s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs. 4s	188	188	188	188	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	107	107	106½	106½	22
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	94	94	94	94	2
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¼	4
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95¼	250
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	65½	66¼	66	66¼	46
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	106¾	104	106½	106¾	156
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	118	118	118	118	11
Ohio River gen. 5s	95	95	95	95	8
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	101½	101¾	101¼	101¼	7
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	114⅞	115	115¼	115¼	66
Oregon Short Line 6s	127¼	127½	127¼	127½	12
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	107⅝	108	107⅝	108	12
People's Gas & Coke Co. of Chi. 1st con. 6s	122	123	123	123	1
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	28½	29	28½	29	15
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	88	88	87½	88	31
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s, tr. rects	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Reading general 4s	95	95¼	94¾	95	272
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	1
Rio Grande Western 4s	97	97½	97	97½	51
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	10
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	128	130	128	128	4
St. Joseph & Grand Island 5s	88	88	88	88	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	111¼	111½	111	111¼	16
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	80½	81½	80	80¾	49
St. Louis & San Francisco, Central Div. 4s	95	95	95	95	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	109¼	109¼	109	105¼	12
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	84	84	84	84	20
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	89½	90½	89½	90¼	241
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	60	61½	59⅞	60⅛	328
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	121	121¼	121	121¼	9
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	120	120	120	120	12
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	104	104	104	104	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	78¼	78¼	78	78	17
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	99	99	99	99	1
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 6s	104¼	104½	104½	104½	7
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	83¾	83⅞	83¾	83⅝	218
Southern Pac. of Cal. consol. 5s, stamped	107½	108	107⅝	107⅝	77
Southern Railway 5s	108	108	107¾	107¾	112
Standard Rope & Twine income	19	19	19	19	10
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	79	79	78	78	9
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103¼	103¼	49
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	113¼	114	113¼	114	28
Third Avenue 5s	123	123	123	122	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	120¾	121½	120¾	121½	24
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104¾	104¾	104	104⅛	156
Utah Central 4s	85	86	85	85	1
Wabash 1st 5s	117½	117½	116¾	116¾	30
Wabash 2d 5s	98½	99	98½	99	22
Wabash debenture, Series B	37½	37⅝	36¾	37	242
West Shore 4s	113¾	113¾	113½	113½	24
West Shore 4s, registered	113	113	112½	112½	8½
Western Union collateral trust 5s	113	113½	112¼	112¼	17
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	91	91	90	90	74
Total sales					$8,015,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 24, 1900.

	Week Ending Feb. 24.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 5s, coupon	114	114	114	114	1
United States 5s, registered	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	135	135	135	135	15
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	115¾	116	115¾	116	53
United States 3s, coupon	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	8
United States 3s, small	109¼	109½	109½	109½	1¼
Total sales					$79,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 24, 1900.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	87	87	87	87	25
Grand total					$8,119,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered					102	Dec. 2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	115¼	Feb. 3	114	Jan. 8	115	Feb. 8
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	116	Feb. 21	114	Jan. 2	116	Feb. 21
United States 4s, 1925, registered	135	Feb. 21	135¼	Jan. 19	135	Feb. 21
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134¾	Feb. 8	133⅝	Jan. 2	134¼	Feb. 16
United States 5s, registered	113½	Feb. 21	112⅝	Jan. 19	113½	Feb. 21
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	114	Feb. 23	113¼	Jan. 15	114	Feb. 23
United States 3s; 10-20, 1918, coupon	110¾	Jan. 6	109¼	Feb. 1	109⅝	Feb. 19
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	110¾	Jan. 3	109	Feb. 7	109½	Feb. 23
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109⅞	Jan. 6	109¼	Jan. 2	109⅞	Jan. 12

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	111	Jan. 17	108½	Jan. 8	111	Jan. 17
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s					110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s					97	July 13
Tennessee settlement 3s	95	Feb. 5	94	Jan. 17	95	Feb. 14
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts					5⅝	Dec. 21
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87	Feb. 23	85	Jan. 5	87	Feb. 23

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 24th day of February, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$279,664,807.04		
Gold bullion	132,037,594.21	$411,702,401.25	
Outstanding gold certificates	$211,435,779.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	26,038,834.00	185,396,945.00	
Standard silver dollars		$408,804,803.00	*$226,305,456.25
Outstanding silver certificates	$406,969,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	7,532,821.00	399,436,683.00	
			9,368,120.00
Silver bullion			103,165.15
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$8,721,825.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	78,748,455.00	$87,470,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		87,470,280.00	
United States notes		$28,982,251.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$16,620,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	945,000.00	15,675,080.00	
			13,307,251.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,589,860.00		
National bank notes	4,096,414.77		
Fractional silver coin	5,292,711.55		
Fractional currency	67.30		
Minor coin	488,675.74		
Deposits in National banks	111,911,145.67		
Bonds and interest paid	3,619,772.01	$126,998,647.04	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,926,423.00		
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,007,091.82		
Disbursing officers' balances	55,318,452.17		
Post Office Department account	5,507,148.60		
Miscellaneous items	3,466,943.70	80,826,059.29	
			46,172,587.75
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$295,256,890.15

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,045,976.19	$17,916,000.62	$153,900,750.99
Internal revenue	598,545.96	17,929,296.07	193,010,873.06
Miscellaneous	68,744.92	1,865,187.12	23,605,014.89
Total receipts	$1,704,267.07	$37,710,484.01	$370,516,143.85
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	100,000.00	6,270,000.00	70,544,396.94
War	400,000.00	3,600,000.00	37,822,863.89
Navy	55,000.00	3,640,000.00	36,578,394.91
Indians	70,000.00	320,000.00	6,742,091.61
Pensions	1,200,000.00	11,525,000.00	94,425,998.76
Interest	100,000.00	2,700,000.00	30,073,483.59
Total expenditures	$1,925,000.00	$33,555,000.00	$336,490,139.70
Excess of expenditures over receipts	220,732.93	†4,155,484.01	†34,026,004.15
Receipts last year—			
Customs	940,451.67	14,490,485.10	128,529,095.83
Internal revenue	835,280.80	16,047,455.41	175,423,881.87
Receipts from all sources last year	1,806,864.04	21,948,173.56	319,679,998.64
Expenditures last year	2,419,000.00	37,858,000.00	418,462,802.51

NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890		432,590.00	9,534,462.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	54,610.00	1,268,838.00	10,377,571.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1878.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$645,621,313.00	$166,120,179.00	$848,781,492.00
This fiscal year	10,166,697.00	3,023,813.00	13,190,510.00
This month	1,119,536.00	117,886.00	1,237,374.00
This day	47,610.00	3,051.00	49,661.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $126,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 15, act July 14, 1890. †Excess of receipts over expenditures.

	Week's Range or Last Sale.		Range since January 1.		Last Sale.	Week Ending.
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928.....M N*	100¾ Feb	24	100¾ Feb	24	100¾ Feb 24	100¾ 100¾
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995.....Q J	90 Jan	26	90 Jan	26	90 Feb 26	.. ..
At. Top & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995.....A O*	103½ Feb	3	96½ Jan	4	100¼ Feb 24	100¼ 100½
Do registered.....A O*	96 Feb	14	96 Feb	14	96 Feb 14	.. ..
De adjust. 4s, July, 1995.....Nov	53¼ Feb	7	75½ Jan	10	53½ Feb 24	53 53½
De. 4s registered.....Nov	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	75 Jly 98	.. ..
Atl. Av. of Brook. [gu.] g. 5s, 1934.*J J	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	119 Ja 20, 99	.. ..
Baltimore & Ohio.....J J*	98¾ Feb	24	92½ Jan	25	98¾ Feb 24	94¼ 94¾
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	97 Feb	24	96 Jan	8	97 Feb 24	96 97
Do g. 4s, 1948.....A O	101 Feb	6	97½ Jan	9	100¾ Feb 24	100¾ 100¾
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925...*J J	99¾ Jan	23	97 Jan	8	99¾ Feb 24	98¾ 99¼
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925. M S	99¾ Feb	15	98¾ Feb	08	99¾ Feb 24	97 98
W. Va. & Pittsburg. 1st g. 5s, 1990. *A O	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	100¾ Oct 98	.. ..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.....*F A	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	104½ July 99	.. ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930.....M S	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	111 Apr 8, 99	105 ..
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945.....A O*	106¾ Feb	16	106¾ Jan	18	106 Feb 19	106 ..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941.....J J*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	116 Nov 27, 99	.. ..
B., Q. Co. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul. 1941. M N	103¼ Feb	7	101 Jan	29	103¾ Feb 24	102 105
Brook. Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950.*F A	97 Jan	25	92½ Jan	4	95¾ Feb 20	94 96
Brunswick & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938.*J J	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7s Sept., 96	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937..M S*	110¼ Jan	25	109 Jan	18	110¾ Jan 25	111 ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921...*F A	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	120 Sep 1, 99	126 ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	124½ Feb	21	124½ Feb	21	124½ Feb 21	.. 126
Clearf & Man. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943.*J J	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	108 Ap 14, 97	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 16, 99	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	107¾ Feb	7	100½ Jan	18	107¾ Feb 18	107¼ ..
Do con 1st 5s, 1934.....*A O	116½ Feb	6	115 Jan	19	116¾ Feb 24	116½ ..
Do do registered.....*A O	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	110½ Feb 4, 90	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J J	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 14, 97	.. ..
C. R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921.A O*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	103 Jan 6, 99	.. ..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908.....*J J	107¼ Jan	31	105½ Jan	3	107 Feb 20	106¾ 107
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	108¾ Jan	24	107½ Jan	18	108¾ Feb 15	.. 109¾
Do o registered.....*M S	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	106 Ja 30, 97	.. ..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g 4s, 1948.....J D	88¼ Jan	31	87¼ Jan	5	88¼ Jan 31	88 ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937.*M N	91 Jan	18	91 Jan	18	91 Jan 18	.. ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945. F A	120 Jan	15	120 Jan	15	120 Jan 15	118 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	91 Jan	2	88½ Feb	23	88¾ Feb 24	88 89
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	97¾ Oct 23, 99	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov, 1945. Oct	35 Jan	2	32¼ Feb	24	32½ Feb 24	32½ 34½
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct	10½ Jan	19	9¾ Jan	3	10¾ Jan 19	9½ 10½
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct	5¾ Jan	12	4½ Jan	5	5¾ Jan 12	4½ 6
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1948.....*J J	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	95 De 27, 99	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947.*J J	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	102 Jne 29, 99	.. ..
Do Knox. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.....*J J	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	99 July 6, 98	.. ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	110 Feb	15	110 Feb	15	110 Feb 15	110 ..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	112¼ Mr 20, 99	.. ..
Do gen. 5s, 1987.....J J*	126 Jan	29	117¼ Jan	3	123 Feb 23	.. 123½
Do do registered.....Q J	119 Jan	27	116 Jan	10	119 Jan 27	119½ 122
Leh. & Wil. C. con. 4s, 7s, July, 1900. Q M	101 Jan	22	98 Jan	11	100 Feb 8	.. 100½
Do 5s, 1912.....M N*	103 Feb	2	100¼ Jan	6	103 Feb 9	103 ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.....J J*	114 Jan	18	113 Jan	19	114 Feb 2	114 116½
Ches & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908.A O	115½ Jan	27	115¼ Jan	26	115¾ Jan 27	.. 119½
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....J J*	119 Jan	20	118 Jan	3	119 Jan 30	119¼ 120
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	119¾ Feb	19	115 Jan	5	119½ Feb 20	.. 119½
Do do registered.....*M N	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	117 Jne 2, 99	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	98½ Feb	15	95½ Jan	2	98¾ Feb 24	.. ..
Do do registered.....*M S	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	97¾ Au 30, 99	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989..*J J	103 Jan	30	101 Jan	8	101½ Feb 23	101 ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	99 Jan	9	99 Jan	9	99 Jan 9	.. 99
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....J J*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	93¾ My 27, 98	.. ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941.*M S	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	101½ Ap 29, 99	.. ..
Eliz., Lex & B. S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	103 Feb	14	101 Jan	2	103 Feb 16	102½ 104
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	109 Jne 12, 99	.. ..
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	103¾ Oct 2, 99	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1900.....M N*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	100½ Fe 24, 99	.. ..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f., 1912..A O*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	105½ Oct., 95	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	112½ Feb	21	110½ Jan	5	112½ Feb 21	112¾ ..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	101¼ Jan	15	101¼ Jan	15	101½ Jan 15	102¾ ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	111 Jan	25	106½ Jan	10	110¾ Feb 24	.. ..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	123½ Feb	21	120½ Jan	18	123½ Feb 21	.. ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	118¾ Sep 20, 99	115¼ ..
Do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	105¾ Feb	14	103 Jan	5	105½ Feb 14	103¾ ..
Do Dubuque Div. 4s, 1922.....*F	102 Jan	2	100¼ Feb	2	102¾ Feb 23	100¾ ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S	102 Jan	31	102 Jan	31	102 Jan 31	.. 102
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	105 Au 9, 99	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	104½ Feb	9	100¾ Jan	5	104 Feb 21	.. ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	111¾ Feb	15	108¾ Jan	2	111½ Feb 21	111 112
Do do registered.....*M N	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	111¼ Jne 2, 99	.. ..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	120 No 17, 99	121 ..
Chi. & N. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	113¾ Jan	26	113¾ Jan	26	113¾ Jan 26	.. 117
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	138 Jan	25	136 Jan	10	137 Feb 19	135 139
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	114 Jan	31	112 Jan	3	113 Feb 23	112½ 114
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	103¼ No 18, 98	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	107 Feb	24	107 Feb	24	107 Feb 24	105 ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—						
L. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910..J J*	113 Jan	24	113 Jan	24	113 Jan 24	112 ..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947.....J J*	102 Feb	21	100 Jan	31	102 Feb 21	101 103
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	114 Feb	21	111½ Jan	12	114 Feb 23	114 116
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
C., M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902. J J*	167 Jan	10	167 Jan	10	167 Jan 10	167¾ ..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	167¼ Jan	29	160¼ Jan	12	167¼ Feb 1	167¾ ..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....J J*	167¾ Jan	23	160¼ Jan	25	167¾ Feb 9	167¾ ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	167¼ Feb	16	160 Jan	17	167¼ Feb 16	167¾ ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	120½ De 22, 99	118 ..
Do 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919.....J J*	117¾ Feb	14	117¾ Feb	14	117¾ Feb 14	117½ ..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119¾ Jan	26	117¾ Jan	6	119¾ Feb 6	.. 120
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.....*J J	127¾ Jan	29	127¾ Jan	29	127¾ Jan 29	126½ 129
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	110¾ Jan	30	110¼ Jan	20	110⅞ Jan 20	110½ ..
Do Ch. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119 Jan	26	118¼ Jan	5	119 Jan 26	119¼ 120½
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	120¾ Feb	19	118 Jan	2	120½ Feb 24	119¾ 120½
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926..J J*	121¼ Jan	30	121 Jan	29	121½ Jan 30	120 ..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910.....J J*	111⅞ Feb	16	111¼ Feb	16	111¾ Feb 16	111 ..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921.J J*	117⅝ Jan	23	117⅝ Jan	23	117⅝ Jan 23	118 120½
Do Wis., Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921.J J*	117⅝ Jan	13	114 Jan	3	117⅝ Jan 16	.. 120½
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	114½ Feb	14	112⅝ Jan	16	114½ Feb 24	113¾ ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.*J J	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	137½ Jul 18, 99	132 ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916.....*J J	114⅜ Feb	16	110½ Jan	2	114⅜ Feb 16	114½ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989..J J*	111⅜ Feb	9	109 Jan	10	111 Feb 24	111 ..
Do do registered.....J J*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Fe 19, 98	.. ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.*J D	119 Jan	9	116 Jan	12	118 Jan 12	119 ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	122 Feb	8	122 Feb	8	122 Feb 8	122 ..
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915.....Q F	141¼ Feb	20	140¾ Feb	5	141½ Feb 20	141 ..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	109 Jan	9	109 Jan	9	109 Jan 11	110¼ ..
Do do registered.....J D*	110¼ Feb	19	108¾ Jan	6	110¾ Feb 10	110½ ..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	120 Sep 7, 99	117 120
Do do registered.....A O*	116 Feb	23	116 Feb	23	116 Feb 23	116 118
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	110 Feb	10	109 Jan	6	110 Feb 10	.. ..
Do do registered.....A O*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ Mr 28, 99	.. ..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	121¼ Feb	2	118¾ Jan	12	121¼ Feb 2	.. ..
Do do registered.....*M N	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	119¼ De 27, 98	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	103¼ Feb	23	103 Jan	3	103¾ Feb 23	.. ..
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	105 De 26, 99	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O15	117 Feb	5	116¼ Feb	5	116⅞ Feb 7	.. ..
Do do registered.....A O15	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	117⅝ Fe 7, 98	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926.....F A15	110 Feb	14	108½ Jan	23	110 Feb 14	.. ..
Do do registered.....F A15	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	106½ No 13, 99	.. ..
Do gen g 3½s, 1987.....M N*	110½ Feb	13	105¼ Jan	9	110¼ Feb 13	.. ..
Do do registered.....Q F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	103 No. 19, 98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901..J J*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	107¾ Ma 26, 98	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907. M N*	120 Jan	4	120 Jan	4	120 Jan 4	.. ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	117½ Fe 6, 99	.. ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909.*M S	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	110 No 4, 99	109 ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.....*M S	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	114½ Au 28, 99	109 ..
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900.....A O*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 10, 99	.. ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921.....*M N	139½ Feb	10	138 Feb	8	139½ Feb 10	138 141
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	105½ Fe 24, 97	.. ..
Do ext. & imp. s. f. 6s, 1929...*F A	125 Jan	25	122¾ Feb	8	123¾ Feb 20	123 ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.....J J*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	140 De 13, 99	139 ..
Do Ash'and Div. 1st 6s, 1925.....*M S	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	140½ De 5, 99	140 ..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	112 No 13, 99	.. ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	132 Jan	20	130 Jan	26	132 Jan 20	129 134
Do registered.....J J*	131 Jan	20	127 Jan	8	130½ Jan 20	128 ..
Do g. e. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	106¾ Feb	6	103½ Jan	8	106⅜ Feb 24	106½ 106½
Do do registered.....*J J	105¾ Feb	1	105¼ Feb	1	105⅞ Feb 1	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905.*J J	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	98 Sep 21, 99	.. ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	83 De 7, 99	.. ..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	98¼ My 19, 99	.. ..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	114 Feb	19	113 Jan	29	114 Feb 19	.. ..
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	100 Ap 15, 97	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930.*J D	135 Feb	9	131 Jan	8	135 Feb 24	.. ..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918...*M N	135 Feb	9	132 Jan	2	135 Feb 9	134 ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	130¼ Feb	16	127 Jan	10	130¼ Feb 21	130½ ..
North Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	140 Mr 23, 99	.. 140
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	95 Jan	12	92½ Jan	26	92¾ Feb 21	.. ..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s, 1919.M N*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	106 Oct 4, 99	105 108
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	120 Feb	6	118 Jan	29	120 Feb 6	.. ..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off..J D*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	100 Oct 28, 99	.. ..
Choc. Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919. J J	103 Jan	17	103 Jan	17	103 Jan 17	.. ..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905.....A O*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	120 Au 10, 99	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	103¾ Mr 13, 97	.. ..
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941..*M N	113¾ Jan	5	113½ Jan	5	113¾ Jan 5	110 ..
City & Sub. R. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922.*J D	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ April, 95	.. ..
C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993.*J D	96¾ Jan	22	94 Jan	3	96 Feb 23	94½ 96
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....*J J	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	97 Jne 20, 99	90 ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st cl. g. 4s, 1990. M N*	103 Feb	14	101¼ Jan	8	102½ Feb 23	101½ ..
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	99 May 4, 99	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. M S*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	97 Oct., 98	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. J J*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	83 No 22, 85	.. ..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	95½ Feb	14	93 Jan	18	95½ Feb 14	.. ..
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936. Q F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	104½ Au 28, 99	104 ..
Con. 6s, 1939.....*M N	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	100 Nov., 91	106 ..
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g. 5s, 1928.*J J	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	118¼ Jne 14, 99	113 ..
Ind., Bln. & W. 1st pf. 7s, 1900...J J	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	103½ De 13, 99	.. ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	88 Feb	7	84½ Jan	4	88 Feb 23	87½ 88¼
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	29½ Feb	6	25 Jan	8	29 Feb 21	28 29
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	138½ Jul 6, 99	.. ..
Do gen con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	130¾ Jan	30	130 Jan	15	130¾ Jan 30	131 ..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	105½ No 24, 99	.. ..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I., 1901. *A O	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	108½ Fe 10, 99	.. ..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933...A O*	106 Feb	24	106 Jan	29	106 Feb 24	.. ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	130 Feb	16	128 Jan	5	130 Feb 16	.. ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947.....J J*	70¾ Feb	14	63 Jan	4	69¼ Feb 23	60 70
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	74¼ Feb	16	71½ Jan	2	73¾ Feb 21	73½ 74½

	Week's Range or Last Sale.		Range since January 1.		Last Sale.	Week Ending.
Col. & Cincinnati 1st g. 4s, 1929.....*J J	88 Jan	26	88 Jan	26	88 Jan 26	.. ..
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.*J C	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	102 Feb 24	95 ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907.....M S*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	129¾ Jan 15, 99	124 ..
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 7s, 1906.....M S*	124 Feb	8	125 Feb	8	127 Feb 17	123 ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.....M S*	130 Feb	16	130 Jan	3	130 Feb 16	130 ..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	107½ Feb	15	107½ Jan	22	107½ Feb 15	107 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....J J*	127 Jan	8	126 Jan	8	127 Feb 17	126 ..
Do registered.....J J*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	140 Oct 24, 99	.. ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st 7s, 1920.....M S*	140 Jan	10	140 Jan	10	140 Jan 10	140 ..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....M S*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	120 Jan 4, 99	.. ..
Do term. & unif. 5s, 1923.....M S*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	120½ Fe 24, 99	.. ..
Denver & R. G. 1st Cons. Div. 7s, 1917.J J*	149 Feb	18	145 Feb	15	148 Feb 18	145 ..
Do registered.....J J*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	143 May 4, 97	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906. *A O	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	122½ Ap 24, 99	120 ..
Do registered.....*A O	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	122 Jne 6, 99	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	115 Jan	12	115 Jan	12	115 Jan 12	114½ 118
Do do registered.....*A O	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	113 De 12, 99	.. ..
Ran. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921.....*M N	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	154 Sep 7, 99	.. ..
Do registered.....*M N	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	141 May 4, 99	.. ..
Den. Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933. A O	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	93 Ja 24, 99	.. ..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900.....M N*	102¾ Jan	19	102¼ Jan	6	102¾ Jan 27	103 104
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.....*J J	99½ Feb	5	96½ Jan	4	99¼ Feb 21	96 96¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	108 No 27, 99	.. ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928.....*J D	104½ Feb	7	101¾ Jan	10	104½ Feb 16	106 ..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917. M N*	109 Feb	20	106 Feb	20	109 Feb 21	108 110
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	78 Jan	11	76½ Jan	8	78 Feb 19	.. ..
Det., Mack. & Mar. id. g. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	28¾ Feb	16	19 Jan	3	28 Feb 24	.. ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.....A O*	107½ Feb	24	107½ Feb	24	107½ Feb 24	.. ..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1923.*J J	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	92¼ Fe 11, 98	.. ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	112 Jan	29	110 Feb	16	110 Feb 16	110 113
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941.*M N	111½ Feb	10	107¼ Jan	9	111½ Feb 16	111 ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	118 Jan	24	117 Jan	15	117¾ Feb 14	116 121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	119¾ Jan	4	119¼ Jan	4	119¾ Jan 4	120 ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	115¼ Feb	14	113¾ Jan	5	115¼ Feb 14	115 ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	116¾ No 15, 99	120 ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	108¾ Ap 14, 99	107 ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	142 Jan	22	138 Jan	12	141 Feb 15	.. 142
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920..A O*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	143 Dec 30, 98	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	133¼ Feb	15	130 Jan	5	133¼ Feb 15	.. ..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 6, 99	.. ..
Jefferson 1st g. d. g. 5s, Jan., 1909. A O	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	106 De 2, 99	106 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982..*M N	116¼ Feb	9	114 Feb	5	116¾ Feb 14	.. ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & R. 1 1st c. & g. 1913. J J*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	102 Aug., 98	.. ..
N. Y. & Gwood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946.*M N	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	109 Oct 27, 98	.. ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996..*J J	90¾ Jan	25	88 Jan	10	89¼ Feb 23	89 90
Do registered.....*J J	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	93¼ My 25, 99	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996.*J J	71½ Feb	7	67 Jan	3	70¾ Feb 24	70¼ 71
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937.*J J	109 Jan	3	107¼ Jan	8	108¾ Feb 21	107½ 109
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	92¼ Au 25, 98	.. 98
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	97½ Feb	6	92 Jan	3	94 Feb 21	.. ..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	108¾ Jan	3	106¼ Jan	3	106¾ Jan 3	.. ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942.*J D	105 Jan	8	104 Jan	4	104½ Feb 21	104½ 106
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	117 Jan	15	116½ Jan	25	116¾ Jan 25	.. ..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933.*F A	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	65 No 10, 97	.. ..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	125½ Feb	24	124¼ Feb	7	125½ Feb 24	123½ 124
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	108½ Feb	17	103 Jan	2	101½ Feb 23	107½ 108
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923.....*A O	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	110 May, 93	.. ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st s. f. 5s, 1930..*A O	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	110 Sept., 91	100 ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926..*J J	104 Feb	16	100 Feb	16	103½ Feb 16	.. ..
**Flint & Pere

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990..*J D	92¾	Feb 9	88½	Jan 9	90⅝ Feb 24	90⅝	91¼
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990.....F A	69¼	Jan 31	65	Feb 19	65½ Feb 24	65¼	65⅝
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944.....M N*	95¾	Jan 4	92	Feb 9	93 Feb 24	92	..
M., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd.g.5s, 1942. M S*	93	Jan 2	91	Jan 1	92¼ Feb 24	92	92½
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.....F A*	77	Jan 3	76	Feb 23	76 Feb 23	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd.g.5s, 1940. M N*	..	....	..	....	94 De 8, 99	..	..
Roonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s, 1906.*M N	..	....	..	....	100⅝ No 22, 99	..	..
Sher., Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943.*J D	96¼	Feb 7	92¼	Jan 27	96 Feb 7	93	95
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942.*A O	104	Jan 31	102½	Jan 3	104 Feb 23	103	..
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920...M N*	117⅛	Feb 19	114⅜	Jan 13	117 Feb 23	116⅜	117¼
Do 3d 7s, 1906.....M N*	115	Feb 7	114½	Feb 17	114½ Feb 17	114	116½
Do 1r. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917...M S*	99	Feb 23	94	Jan 2	99 Feb 23	..	..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920.....F A*	94	Jan 4	91	Feb 2	91½ Feb 24	91	92
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext.g.4s, 1938...F A*	105¾	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 6	105¾ Jan 6	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938.....J J*	..	....	..	....	110 No 11, 99	..	..
St. L. & I.M.&S.con.l.g.g.5s, 1931.*A O	112	Jan 23	109¼	Jan 8	111¼ Feb 23	110½	111
Do do gtd. g. 5s, 1931.....*A O	110¼	Feb 7	110	Jan 23	110¼ Feb 7	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929.J J*	82	Feb 5	77⅜	Jan 8	80⅜ Feb 24	..	..
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945..J J*	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110¼ Feb 20	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.....J D*	127½	Feb 19	124	Jan 3	127¼ Feb 19	125	129
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....J O	..	....	..	....	121¾ Jne 30,99	120¼	124
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....M S*	87	Feb 16	83	Jan 8	86½ Feb 24	86¼	86⅝
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	108½	Feb 24	107	Jan 9	108½ Feb 24	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84 Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st, 1913..J J*	129	Jan 30	126	Jan 8	129 Feb 17	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	..	....	..	....	101 Sep 12,99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	107	Feb 7	104⅞	Jan 6	105 Feb 24	..	..
Do T. & P. Ech. 6s, 1917.....*J J	..	....	..	....	111 De 20, 99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.*J J	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br., 1923...*J J	..	....	..	....	113 De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915. A O	..	....	..	....	108¾ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	110¼	Feb 21	109	Jan 4	110¼ Feb 23	109¾	..
Do registered.....*J J	110	Feb 9	110	Feb 9	110 Feb 24	109¾	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	108	Feb 21	107	Jan 12	108 Feb 21	107½	..
Do do registered.....M S*	107⅞	Feb 1	107½	Feb 1	107½ Feb 1	..	..
Do reg. ceb. 5s, 1888-1904.....M S*	..	....	..	....	108¾ Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	..	....	..	....	103¼ Jne 26,99	102⅝	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104¾ Fe 25, 98	102⅝	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905..*M N	102⅝	Feb 13	101	Jan 11	102⅜ Feb 13	102⅛	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	102⅜ Au 1, 99	102⅞	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	109¼	Jan 15	109	Jan 2	109 Feb 21	108⅝	109¼
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112¼ Ap 14, 99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998. F A	97⅛	Jan 26	95¾	Feb 1	96½ Feb 24	96½	97⅛
Do do registered.....*F A	..	....	..	....	96 De 12, 99	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998. *F A	90	Jan 27	97	Jan 2	97¼ Feb 24	97	97¾
Do do registered.....*F A	97	Jan 10	95½	Jan 24	96 Feb 10	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	114¾	Feb 9	110	Jan 2	113¾ Feb 24	113½	114
Do 2d g. 5s, 1936.....*J J	113	Feb 14	110	Jan 4	112¾ Feb 23	..	110
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 4	108 Jan 5	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C.1st s.f.gtd.4s, S.A.1940. J J	..	....	..	....	95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900.....*M N	102½	Feb 19	101½	Jan 5	102¼ Feb 19	102⅝	..
Do registered.....*M N	102½	Feb 9	101¾	Jan 29	102½ Feb 9	102¼	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986.*F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102 Feb 3	..	..
N., W. & O. main ext.5s, July, 1922. A O	129½	Feb 13	128½	Jan 5	129 Feb 19	..	129¼
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	100 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	..	....	..	....	112 Ap 13, 99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922. J J*	..	....	..	....	107 Au 13, 98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	107	Jan 18	106⅝	Feb 8	107 Feb 16	106⅝	107½
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927...A O*	..	....	..	....	123 Jul 14,99	122	124
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	121	Jan 13	121	Jan 13	121 Jan 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	101¼	Feb 24	100⅞	Jan 4	101¼ Feb 1	101⅜	..
Do do registered, 1900.....Q J*	101½	Feb 1	100⅝	Jan 2	101½ Feb 7	101⅜	..
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	113⅛	Feb 13	112¾	Jan 19	113¼ Feb 13	112½	..
Do do reg. stered, 1903.....J D*	113⅛	Feb 10	112¾	Jan 10	113¼ Feb 10	112½	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	110¼	Jan 24	100½	Jan 6	110 Feb 20	109½	110½
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	109¼ De 4, 99	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S, 1901..*A O	..	....	..	....	108¼ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934...J J*	..	....	..	....	122¾ No 3, 99	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902..*M N	109¼	Feb 9	108¼	Jan 5	109¼ Feb 23	109	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	103¾	Feb 8	103¼	Feb 8	103¼ Feb 8	..	..
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	..	....	..	....	122 Fe 25, 98	121	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	..	....	..	....	120 No 20, 99	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931...Q M	..	....	..	....	127 De 2, 99	..	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937...A O*	108⅛	Feb 14	104¼	Jan 3	108¾ Feb 20	..	108
Do registered.....A O*	103¾	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	103½ Jan 3	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903. J D	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	188	Jan 27	185¾	Jan 5	188 Feb 19	..	..
Do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	187 Nc 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....J D	..	....	..	....	185 Au 28,99	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	..	....	..	....	128 De 27, 99	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114 Jan 5	114⅝	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	..	....	..	....	113 Jul 29,99	109½	..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992. M S	107½	Feb 10	102	Jan 10	106¾ Feb 23	106¼	107
Do do reg., $5,000 only.....M S	..	....	..	....	101½ No 30,98	..	..
Nor. Pa. Ry. gen. l.g.1st g.6s, 1921. *J J	..	....	..	....	112 Ap 12, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112 Jul 20,99	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923..*F A	..	....	..	....	131¼ My 15,99	..	135
Do registered certificates.....Q F	..	....	..	....	132 Jul 28,99	..	..
N. P. Ry p.l.n.ry.&l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1997. Q J	104¾	Feb 7	102½	Jan 2	103¾ Feb 24	103½	103¾
Do registered.....Q J	104	Feb 17	103	Jan 8	104 Feb 17	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.....Q F	67¼	Jan 31	65	Jan 10	66¾ Feb 24	66	66½
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	66 Sep 21,99	..	..
Wash. Cen 1st g 4s, Mch., 1948...Q M	..	....	..	....	95 My 11,99	87½	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933...J J*	118⅜	Feb 8	118	Jan 5	118 Feb 19	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	110	Jan 15	110	Jan 15	110 Jan 29	111	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*M N	120	Jan 2	129	Jan 2	129 Jan 2	..	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932.....*A O	..	....	..	....	128 De 1, 99	..	..
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	..	....	..	....	117½ Au 30,98	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 23, 97	105	..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd.g.4s, 1989. M N*	99½	Jan 26	95	Feb 14	99 Feb 10	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con.g.4s, 1996..A O*	95½	Feb 23	90¾	Jan 3	95½ Feb 24	95	96½
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	..	....	..	....	103 Oct 24,99	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	95	Feb 1	95	Feb 1	95 Feb 24	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901.....J J*	70	Feb 1	69	Jan 5	70 Feb 1	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J D	108¾	Feb 16	104¼	Jan 6	108 Feb 23	107⅝	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	105	Jan 16	105	Jan 16	105 Feb 14	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	112¾	Jan 11	111½	Jan 10	112¾ Jan 11	113	..
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	111¾	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	111¾ Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd.3½s.col.tr.reg.cfs., 1937. M S*	..	....	..	....	102 No 11,98	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s, 1923.*M N	..	....	..	....	108 My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s, 1944.*M S	..	....	..	....	115½ Fe 24, 98	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935.	111	Feb 6	109	Jan 12	111 Feb 6	110	112
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf. 1st 6s, 1920..*J J	100	Jan 18	100	Jan 18	100 Jan 23	100	..
Do Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....	..	....	..	....	100 De 23, 97	..	..
Do E. Div.T.Co.cfs.1st 6s, 1920. M S*	99¼	Feb 3	--	Jan 22	99 Feb 5	99	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.....M N*	..	....	..	....	17 My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. pd	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22 Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921. Q F	..	....	..	....	126 Ap 28, 99	123	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	..	....	..	....	96 De 9, 99	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	....	..	....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	..	....	..	....	107½ Oct 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	121 No 26,96	..	..
P., C. C. & S. L. cn.g.gt.4½s, A.1940. A O*	116	Feb 13	114	Jan 9	116 Feb 13	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	116	Feb 13	113¾	Jan 12	115¾ Feb 13	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	..	....	..	....	113 No 23, 98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.....M N*	..	....	..	....	107 De 5, 99	..	..
P., C. C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	105¾ Ap 13, 99	..	..
Do registered, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	104½ Ap 23, 97	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	137	Feb 15	135	Jan 12	137 Feb 15	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	..	....	..	....	139 No 16,99	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	134	Feb 15	134	Feb 15	134 Feb 15	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932.A O*	..	....	..	....	115¾ Oct 4, 99	..	..
C. & P. con. skg. fd. 7s, 1900...M N*	103	Jan 5	102	Jan 12	102 Jan 12	..	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942.*J J	117¾	Feb 2	117½	Feb 2	117¼ Feb 2	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s, 1941.J J*	108	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	108 Jan 15	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 6s, 1942...*M S	..	....	..	....	102 No 10,97	..	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928. A O	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 1. 6s, 1932..J J*	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 89	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	90 Jne 24,99	90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	113¼	Jan 16	113½	Jan 16	113½ Jan 16	114½	116
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	..	....	..	....	96 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	100	Jan 25	99¾	Jan 18	100 Jan 29	100	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....*J J	100¼	Jan 26	99¾	Jan 11	100¼ Feb 19	100	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	86	Feb 7	83	Jan 9	85 Feb 24	85	85¼
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84½ De 6, 99	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939...J J*	97¼	Feb 21	94¼	Jan 4	97¼ Feb 24	97	98
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. 1.g.4s, 1917..A O	85	Feb 20	85	Feb 20	85 Feb 20	..	..
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939. J D*	..	....	..	....	105 No 10, 99	..	..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940...J J*	..	....	..	....	74½ De 15, 99	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947..*J J	84¾	Jan 18	82	Jan 3	83 Feb 24	82	84
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906. M N*	..	....	..	....	110 No 15, 99	112	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	113¾	Feb 15	111¼	Jan 30	112¾ Feb 16	112	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	113	Feb 8	111½	Jan 31	113 Feb 8	112	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919. F A*	..	....	..	....	113¾ July, 98	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	123	Feb 7	123	Feb 7	123 Feb 7	122	123
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	109½	Feb 17	108	Jan 4	108¼ Feb 24	109	109¾
Do 1st tr. g. 6s, 1987.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100¼ Oct 3, 99	..	..
Ft. S. & V. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910..*A O	..	....	..	....	106 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996...J J*	84	Feb 6	79	Jan 8	84 Feb 20	..	..
Do Southw. Div. g 5s, 1947.....A O*	..	....	..	....	96¾ De 18, 99	..	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929..*A O	95	Feb 19	95	Feb 19	95 Feb 19	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989. M N*	91	Jan 25	85½	Jan 9	90¾ Feb 24	89½	90½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989. J	81¼	Feb 21	53½	Jan 2	80¼ Feb 24	60½	80⅝
St. P. City Ry Co. con. g. 5s, 1937...*J J	112	Feb 7	112	Feb 7	112 Feb 7	..	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	..	....	..	....	120 Fe 8, 99	117½	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	..	....	..	....	110¼ De 5, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	98¼	Feb 1	96	Jan 13	98¼ Feb 1	98½	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909...A O*	120	Feb 23	119¾	Feb 7	120 Feb 24	120½	121
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	121¾	Feb 16	119¾	Jan 6	121½ Feb 23	121½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	141¾	Feb 10	137	Jan 3	141½ Feb 10	141	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	137¾ Fe 23, 98	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	115¾	Feb 10	112¼	Jan 2	115¾ Feb 14	113	..
Do do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106¼ My 29,97	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937...*J D	104½	Jan 24	102½	Jan 2	104 Feb 19	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104 Ja 24, 98	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	127¾ Ja 13, 98	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937...J J*	130¼	Jan 10	130½	Jan 10	129¼ Jan 10	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	..	....	..	....	105 De 7, 99	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908.*A O	..	....	..	....	108 Dec 4, 99	..	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938...*J D	..	....	..	....	120 Ap 11, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	118 Ap 30, 98	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S*	..	....	..	....	106⅝ No 20, 99	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112⅝ Oct 2, 99	..	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934. *A O	126½	Jan 13	125½	Jan 3	126½ Jan 13	125	127
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*A O	..	....	..	....	113 Mr 17,99	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949. J D	84¼	Feb 16	80	Jan 9	83¾ Feb 24	83½	84
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	85 No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949...F A*	100⅝	Jan 23	97¾	Jan 11	98½ Feb 24	98½	98¾
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929. J D	84¾	Feb 6	81	Jan 9	82⅝ Feb 24	83	83¼
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910...F A*	..	....	..	....	103 Oct 17,99	107	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*J D	..	....	..	....	100¼ No 4, 99	..	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931..*M N	102¾	Jan 31	101	Jan 4	101½ Feb 23	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N.7s, 1903. J J	..	....	..	....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937.....J J*	110¼	Jan 9	110	Jan 29	110 Jan 29	110	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912...A O*	113	Feb 21	113	Feb 21	113 Feb 21	110	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921..*A O	86	Feb 17	83¾	Jan 9	86 Feb 19	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*	..	....	..	....	114 No 17, 97	120½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	..	....	..	....	134 No 22, 99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J*	..	....	..	....	99 De 27, 99	100	..
San. A. & A. P. 1st gtd.g.4s, 1943..*J J	80	Feb 6	75	Jan 9	78 Feb 24	..	..
Tex. & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	..	....	..	....	116 De 14, 98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912. M S*	..	....	..	....	106¼ No 17, 97	111	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	104¼	Feb 2	101	Jan 2	103¼ Feb 24	..	..
S. P. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s. Mch., 1909-10. J J	110⅝	Jan 4	110	Jan 2	110 Feb 15	111	112
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A. 1905. *A O	..	....	..	....	107 No 1, 98	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937....M N*	106½	Jan 19	105¼	Jan 19	105¼ Jan 19	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	107⅜	Feb 19	104½	Jan 10	107⅜ Feb 21	106	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941. J J*	96	Feb 19	95	Jan 4	96 Feb 23	..	..
So. Pac of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911..*J J	..	....	..	....	113¾ No 23, 98	..	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s, 1924. M N*	..	....	..	....	103⅜ De 27, 99	104	107
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907. *J J	..	....	..	....	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	..	....	..	....	106 Au 23, 99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994...J J*	108⅜	Feb 6	106	Jan 8	107⅝ Feb 24	107½	108
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	98 Oct 31, 98	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996. J J	..	....	..	....	108¼ Au 14, 99	108	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938. *M S	106½	Jan 10	106½	Jan 10	106¼ Jan 10	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112½ Au 17, 97	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	115 Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	101½	Feb 9	101½	Feb 9	101½ Feb 17	..	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930.....J J*	115½	Jan 16	114¾	Feb 19	114¾ Feb 19	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	118¾	Feb 17	114	Jan 2	118½ Feb 20	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	122¾	Feb 10	119½	Jan 16	122 Feb 19	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	121	Jan 18	118	Jan 13	120¼ Feb 20	119¾	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.....*J J	121½	Feb 9	118¼	Jan 2	121 Feb 14	120¾	121¼
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	101 Jan 11	116¾	117¾
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	..	....	..	....	105 De 12, 99	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*M N	110	Jan 15	109	Jan 8	110 Jan 15	110	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936.....*M N	110	Jan 18	108	Jan 4	110 Jan 18	110	..
Do serial, Series D.....A O*	..	....	..	....	102 Oct 13,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E.....*A O	..	....	..	....	109 Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s, 1924. *F A	..	....	..	....	90 Fe 23, 99	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914...J J*	114½	Jan 10	114½	Jan 10	114½ Jan 10	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919..*M N	105	Jan 3	102	Jan 15	104½ Feb 21	105	..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950.....J J	100⅝	Feb 16	99¾	Jan 10	100⅝ Feb 16	100½	100⅝
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939. A O*	..	....	..	....	112 Oct 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944...F A*	..	....	..	....	111⅝ No 3, 99	..	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930...A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111 Jan 19	..	..
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905. *M S	..	....	..	....	107 No 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000.....*J D	114	Feb 5	111	Jan 3	114 Feb 21	..	115¼
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000.....Mar	..	....	..	....	50 Oct 27,99	..	..
Do do Trust certificates.....*J J	..	....	..	....	51½ No 20,99	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	125	Jan 15	123	Feb 19	125 Feb 19	123	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935...J J*	107½	Feb 7	105	Jan 8	101¼ Feb 7	108	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1911.....F A*	95	Feb 6	95	Feb 6	95 Feb 6	92	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935..A O*	106	Feb 8	105	Jan 29	106 Feb 6	..	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990. *A O	88	Jan 23	84½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Continued from Page 1.

many issues a short while ago for a time gave to that market a strong tone that was much in contrast with the hesitancy with which the year was began, but it soon ran its course, and for the past two weeks the market has been an irregular one, with activity confined to a few issues.

Some observers of the market are inclined to the opinion that the present conditions in the outside market are likely to continue for some time to come. Prices seem to be rather easily affected by even light liquidation, and although recent efforts to advance prices have met with fairly large success, it is found that the current is very easily changed to the opposite course as soon as early buyers commence to realize on their purchases or when any large block of stock is called into the market. Notwithstanding these conditions, however, much strength appears in certain quarters, and good news has its effect. Where reason is had to suppose that the earnings on stocks are large, prices advance, and are fairly well maintained. National Tube, for example, advanced a number of points as a result of the favorable showing of the company's earnings as they appeared in the statement issued to the stockholders by the Directors of the company.

The report showed that the company, over and above the dividend on the preferred stock, has been earning in round numbers a million dollars a month, equivalent to 30 per cent. on the common stock. Other statements contained in the report represented the company's business as in every way satisfactory. Such exhibits as this are naturally most encouraging to the holders of industrial and other stocks, and it can be expected that if the statements to be issued by other new industrial combinations show as large a percentage of earnings considerable improvement in the price of the stocks will follow.

Distilling of America was another industrial that was particularly prominent. Its course, however, was irregular, and though it showed much strength early in the week and made a substantial advance, it ended the week with a net loss in the preferred stock of over 3 points and proportionally as heavy a loss in the common. Buying early in the week seemed to be principally for the account of insiders, and when their support was withdrawn the price declined steadily. The loss suffered on Friday was the largest, when the preferred stock declined from 29½ to 27. It went off still further on Saturday and closed at the lowest for the week at 26¼ bid against 29¾ bid the previous Saturday. The common stock on the early advance got as high as 9¼, and when the reaction came sold down to 7. It closed at 7 bid, a net loss of 1¾ points. No news that was had in regard to the company was responsible for the declines which occurred. They seemed to be the result of the withdrawal of inside support, added to a certain number of profit-taking sales.

Amalgamated Copper was very dull early in the week, and when it became more prominent at the close it was by reason of a sharp decline. On the previous Saturday the final bid was 93¾. At the close of the week just ended it sold as low as 89¾ and lost 4¼ points net for the week. As in the case of Distilling of America, the decline seemed the result of the stock's having been advanced too sharply by manipulative efforts. It was put beyond the point where it could easily maintain itself, and when traders made an effort to lower the price they found the task an easy one. Transactions in Amalgamated Copper were on no day large, and the whole week's transactions in the issue amounted probably to not more than a few thousand shares. Little change of any importance occurred in the other copper stocks, none of which was active.

The electric stocks were generally weak, and in some of them considerable declines were recorded. The small demand for the transportation stocks seems to be due principally to the long time that it has taken these companies to get a reasonable number of vehicles in operation, a delay which is said to be due to the difficulty of having these vehicles manufactured. The number of cabs operated by the several companies has been gradually increased, and the officers of the company say that the number is being added to as quickly as conditions permit. No statement regarding the earnings of these companies has yet been given to the public, and it is thought none can be expected until the time of the several annual meetings, all of which are to be held early in April. New York Transportation is supposed to have made the largest progress in the development of its business, and this company now has about 120 vehicles in operation. This stock sold off early in the week, but recovered fractionally at the close. New National Transit Certificates, which sold the previous week at 3 bid, was closed today 3⅛ bid and 3 was the best bid.

New Amsterdam Gas presented no new conditions during the week, and except in the common stock no change of importance in price occurred. This issue closed with a net loss of 2½ points, at 25 bid. None of the other local gas stocks traded in on the curb was at all active.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	440	..
American Exchange	182½	187½
Astor	560	..
Bowery	285	300
Broadway	240	248
Butchers & Drovers	85	90
Central	175	185
Chase	425	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3900	4100
Citizens'	145	155
City, new stock	..	300
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	270	..
Continental	130	..
Corn Exchange	345	360
East River	130	..
Fifth National	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2400	..
First National	3250	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Fourth	172	178
Gallatin	400	..
Gansevoort	..	70
German Exchange	230	240
Garfield	1600	..
German-American	120	..
Germania	325	..
Greenwich	105	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	675	725
Hide & Leather	115	..
Home	130	140
Importers & Traders'	515	530
Irving	172½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	225	250
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	775	825
Manhattan	253	275
Market & Fulton	215	240
Mechanics'	194	..
Mechanics & Traders'	90	110
Mercantile	190	..
Merchants'	170	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	415	440
Mount Morris	..	200
Mutual	140	..
National Union	600	625
Nassau	160	..
New Amsterdam	590	..
New York	250	265
New York County	1500	..
Ninth	85	90
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	210
Oriental	190	200
Pacific	170	..
Park	..	440
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	110
Plaza	475	..
Produce Exchange	120	130
Republic	200	215
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	275	..
Second	550	..
Seventh	170	..
Shoe & Leather	100	105
State of New York	125	..
Twelfth Ward	115	..
Union Square	210	..
Western National	350	375
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	210	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	195	205
Bankers'	..	200
Brooklyn	400	..
Central	2100	2250
Central Realty Bond and Trust	250	..
Continental	375	..
City	325	..
Colonial	..	400
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1400	1450
Fifth Avenue	400	475
Franklin	300	325
Guaranty	600	700
Hamilton	270	..
International B. & T.	..	140
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	390	..
Manhattan	350	..
Manufacturers'	310	..
Mercantile	775	..
Metropolitan	400	450
Morton	400	..
Nassau	188	200
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1400	1450
N. Y. Security & Trust	700	775
North American	..	155
Produce Exchange	..	125
Real Estate	300	..
State	400	..
Title Guaranty & T.	385	..
Trust Company of America	192	194
Trust Company of New York	195	205
Union	1400	1450
U. S. Mortgage Trust	500	530
United States	1575	..
Washington Trust	300	..
Williamsburg	190	200

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	22½	25
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	88	89
N. Y. & Hoboken F.	69	71
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	92	93½
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	80	90
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	105½	107
Union Ferry	37	38½
Union Ferry bonds	99	100

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	110	118
Commonwealth	90	105
Continental	540	..
Eagle	230	240
Empire City	85	90
German-American	505	515
Germania	285	300
Globe & Rutgers	50	70
Greenwich	165	175
Hamilton	100	106
Hanover	160	165
Home	210	218
Kings County	150	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	160	170
North River	140	147
Pacific	225	235
Peter Cooper	125	135
Phenix, Brooklyn	140	150
Stuyvesant	95	..
United States	115	125
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	420	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	113	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	109
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	102	103½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	225	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	104
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	100	102
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	239
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	115	117
Brooklyn Ft. bonds	102	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	109	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	100	102
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	104	106
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	86	..
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	115	135
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	117
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	97	98½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	108	111
42d St. & Grand St.	390	410
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	90	95
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	87	89
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	83	84½
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	109	112
Nassau Electric 4s	93	94
New Orleans Traction com.	..	25
New Orleans Traction pf.	..	98
Ninth Avenue	198	203
North Jersey Street Ry.	28	29
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	86	89
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	19¾	20½
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
Second Avenue stock	200	201
Second Ave 1st m. 5s	107	108
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	117
Sixth Avenue stock	208	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	111	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	119½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	395	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1936	114	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	114	116
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113¾	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	109	112
Worcester Traction common	25	27
Worcester Traction pf.	103	105

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	89½	90
Am. Agricultural Chem.	27	29
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	77	80
American Air Power	41	47
American Bank Note	47	50
American Bicycle	14½	15½
American Bicycle pf.	43½	45½
American Bicycle bonds	..	90½
American Press Association	70	90
American Type Founders	51	53
American Woolen	22	22½
American Woolen pf.	81	82¼
Arizona Lead	11⅝	11¾
Asphalt of America	12½	13
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	70	105
Barney & Smith Car bonds	103	106
British Columbia Copper	9	9¾
Central & South American Tel.	107	108
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Cheesebrough Mfg.	345	360
Chicago & Alton subscrips.	109	110
Chicago & Alton 3s (new)	93	96
Consolidated Fireworks	10	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	70	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	8
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	42	..
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	78	80
Distilling Company of America	7	7½
Distilling Co. of America pf.	26¾	28¾
Electric Axle Light and Power	3¾	4¼
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf.	..	35
Electric Vehicle	..	44
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	95
Electro-Pneumatic	1	1¼
Fjemington Coal & Coke	19	22
General Chemical	90	..
General Chemical pf.	98	101
Havana Commercial	17	18½
Havana Commercial pf.	58	59½
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2¾
International Pump	17	17½
International Pump pf.	64	65½
Lorillard pf.	99	100
Markeen Copper	5	7
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	210
National Gramophone	50	54
National Salt	48½	49½
National Salt pf.	78	80
National Tube	51½	52
National Tube pf.	93¼	93⅝
New England Transportation	5	5½
New York Transportation	5⅝	5¾
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	185	190
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86½	87½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	21⅝	23
Procter & Gamble	380	400
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93	94
Rubber Goods	30	30½
Rubber Goods pf.	81½	83
Singer Manufacturing	625	675
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	68	70
Standard Coupler	39½	41
Standard Oil	532	536
Storage Power	13	15
Superior & Boston Copper	½	3-16
Swift & Co.	100	101
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106	108
Tennessee Copper	13¾	14½
Texas Pacific Coal	70	..
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	107	..
Union Typewriter	30	32
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
United Shoe Machinery	30	32
United Shoe Machinery pf.	23	23½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝
Virginia Coal, Iron & C.	24	26
Virginia C., I. & C. 5s, 1949	62	63
Westinghouse Air Brake	390	410
Worthington Pump pf.	108	110

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	2¼	2½
Buffalo City	4	6¼
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	69	71
Central Union 5s, 1927	103	103½
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	104	106
Denver Gas	75	80
Denver Gas bonds	76	79
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	59	62
Grand Rapids	96	100
Grand Rapids 1st 6s, 1915	103	106
Indianapolis	100	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1922	103	105
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	59	62
Lafayette Gas bonds	90	95
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	59	62
Madison (Wis.)	77	80
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	280	300
New Amsterdam	25	28
New Amsterdam pf.	45	46
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	95½	96⅝
N. E. Gas & Coke	19	21
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1927	70½	71½
N. Y. & H. R. 1st 5s, 1944	107	110
N. Y. & H. R. con 5s, 1945	103	106
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	59	62
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s, 1937	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	54½	56
Standard (New York)	100	117
Standard pf.	138	145
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	..	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	85	90
Western (Milwaukee)	95	98
Western Col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	102	105

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 23, 1900	$11,684,073
Week ended Feb. 24, 1899	8,293,819
From Jan. 1, 1900	86,413,938
From Jan. 1, 1899	75,329,154

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 20, 1900	$14,521,560
Week ended Feb. 21, 1899	10,820,173
From Jan. 1, 1900	81,591,650
From Jan. 1, 1899	71,310,729

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 23, 1900	$32,118
Week ended Feb. 24, 1899	29,567
From Jan. 1, 1900	712,796
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,729,024

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 23, 1900	$274,515
Week ended Feb. 24, 1899	22,465
From Jan. 1, 1900	6,277,383
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,816,465

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 23, 1900	$242,397
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,564,587

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 24, 1899	$7,102
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,912,559

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 23, 1900	$93,864
Week ended Feb. 24, 1899	92,054
From Jan. 1, 1900	573,554
From Jan. 1, 1899	508,454

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 23, 1900	$1,002,975
Week ended Feb. 24, 1899	1,084,025
From Jan. 1, 1900	7,461,709
From Jan. 1, 1899	7,965,809

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 23, 1900	$909,111
Week ended Feb. 24, 1899	941,971
From Jan. 1, 1900	6,888,148
Week ended Jan. 1, 1899	7,457,355

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 23, 1900	$125,982
Week ended Feb. 24, 1899	121,621
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,286,350
From Jan. 1, 1899	4,237,478

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 23, 1900	$1,367,490
Week ended Feb. 24, 1899	1,058,490
From Jan. 1, 1900	13,739,033
From Jan. 1, 1899	9,782,274

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 23, 1900	$1,241,508
Week ended Feb. 24, 1899	934,869
From Jan. 1, 1900	12,452,735
From Jan. 1, 1899	5,544,796

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the reserve of $4,337,125. The banks now hold a surplus of $19,678,550 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in the loans of $11,035,900, a decrease in specie of $1,048,600, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,826,400, an increase in deposits of $5,848,500, and an increase in circulation of $674,710.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Feb. 24, 1900.	Feb. 17, 1900.	Feb. 18, '99.
Loans	$745,455,100	$734,419,200	$771,574,900
Specie	162,684,900	163,733,500	223,653,300
Legal tenders	63,710,300	65,536,700	55,320,000
Net deposits	826,866,600	821,018,100	910,673,800
Circulation	17,971,500	17,296,800	14,616,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Feb. 24, 1900.	Feb. 17, 1900.	Feb. 18, '99.
Specie	$162,684,900	$163,733,500	$223,653,300
Legal tenders	63,710,300	65,536,700	55,320,000
Total reserve	$226,395,200	$229,270,200	$257,978,300
Reserve req'd against dep.	206,716,650	205,254,525	227,643,400
Surplus of reserve above legal req'ments	$19,678,550	$24,015,675	$30,334,900

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,850	28,263,075	25,968,775
Jan. 20	24,183,675	34,693,675	31,276,200
Jan. 27	29,277,575	39,232,025	35,609,450
Feb. 3	30,571,275	37,452,675	34,781,525
Feb. 10	27,397,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	31,373,825	25,683,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,334,900	22,959,325

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$19,678,550	1895	$29,822,725
1899	30,334,900	1894	74,767,500
1898	22,959,325	1893	8,354,775
1897	57,520,975	1892	25,989,700
1896	24,422,150	1891	13,630,275

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $11,684,073. The imports of specie were $125,982, and the exports $1,367,490.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing. Feb. 24. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Sus**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*210	Oct. 13, 1899
140	150	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899	4	..	.....	..	.....	145	Dec. 27, 1899
2½	4	American Spirits Mfg.	27,383,300	.....	..	4	Feb. 15	3	Feb. 13	3¾	Feb. 16, 1900
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf.	3,984,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Oct. 10, 1899
16½	18	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	*15	Jan. 19	*15	Jan. 19	*15	Jan. 10, 1900
44	45½	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.....	..	47	Feb. 10	41	Jan. 3	*44¾	Feb. 14, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line.	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1899	3	..	.....	--	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Jan., 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1900	2	..	.....	..	.....	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	21	Feb. 15, 1899
50	55	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	6,000,000	.....	..	57½	Jan. 31	55	Jan. 30	57½	Jan. 31, 1900
120	130	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900	4	*119	Jan. 10	*119	Jan. 10	*119	Jan. 10, 1900
91½	95	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	¾	..	.....	..	.....	93	Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Dec. 27, 1899	3	..	.....	..	.....	171	Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Dec. 27, 1899	2¼	..	.....	..	.....	*198½	Feb. 15, 1899
..	..	Chicago Consol. Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	39⅝	Jan. 15	37½	Jan. 2	39	Feb. 5, 1900
..	122	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	5,830,700	Jan. 2, 1900	1½	124	Feb. 5	120	Jan. 17	122	Feb. 16, 1900
110	116	Chi., St. P., M., & O. M.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1899	3½	123½	Jan. 31	116	Feb. 15	116	Feb. 15, 1900
170	180	Chi., St. P., M. & O. M. pf.	11,646,800	Aug. 21, 1899	3½	173	Feb. 14	172	Feb. 8	173	Feb. 14, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900	4	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
103	105½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900	1½	109½	Jan. 5	106	Feb. 17	106	Feb. 17, 1900
180	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1899	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*188½	Oct. 26, 1899
2½	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	2¾	Dec. 2, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	30	June 9, 1899
95	115	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899	7	..	.....	..	.....	110	June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,944,300	Nov. 15, 1899	2½	..	.....	..	.....	97½	Dec. 26, 1899
375	400	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1900	3¾	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20, 1900
91½	93	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	1,254,000	Oct., 16, 1899	2½	92½	Jan. 31	90	Jan. 24	92½	Jan. 31, 1900
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	15	Jan. 29	15	Jan. 29	15	Feb. 13, 1900
..	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	21½	Oct. 21, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Jan., 1900	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,500,300	Feb. 1, 1900	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*101	June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,300	Feb. 1, 1900	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1900	4	..	.....	..	.....	*390	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Feb. 26, 1900	50c	..	.....	..	.....	*105	May 20, 1899
70	75	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Feb. 26, 1900	50c	*70	Jan. 22	65	Feb. 6	65	Feb. 6, 1900
98	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	2	*100½	Feb. 13	*99	Jan. 26	*100	Feb. 16, 1900
3	4	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	3¾	Dec. 22, 1899
15	17	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899	½	16	Feb. 2	15	Feb. 2	15	Jan. 29, 1900
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	7½	Nov. 9, 1899
95	101	**Laclede Gas** pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1899	2½	100	Jan. 4	96	Jan. 11	*100½	Feb. 14, 1900
21¼	22	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,600	.....	..	27	Jan. 2	20⅝	Feb. 16	20⅝	Feb. 16, 1900
194	210	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29, 1900	3½	*200	Jan. 6	*197	Jan. 6	*200	Jan. 6, 1900
7	9	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	6¾	Jan. 30	6¼	Jan. 30	6¾	Jan. 30, 1900
72½	..	Maryland Coal pf.	.....	Jan. 1, 1900	2	75	Feb. 16	75	Feb. 16	75	Feb. 16, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 30, 1899	5	..	.....	..	.....	*152	May 31, 1899
106	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1900	2	*112	Feb. 3	*104	Jan. 18	*112	Feb. 3, 1900
184½	187½	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1900	3½	183½	Jan. 13	183½	Jan. 13	*183½	Feb. 6, 1900
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	..	.....	..	.....	*62	Dec. 15, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	3¼	June 9, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs.	.....	.....	..	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10, 1900
36	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899	2	..	.....	..	.....	36	Oct. 27, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
12½	13½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14,000,000	.....	..	13¾	Feb. 7	12½	Jan. 2	12¾	Feb. 14, 1900
74	79	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar., 1898	2	85	Jan. 31	79	Feb. 13	79	Feb. 13, 1900
33	35½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	11,080,000	.....	..	36	Feb. 7	32	Jan. 2	36	Feb. 13, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	623,300	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	*7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	15,681,300	July 2, 1898	1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2,245,000	Jan. 2, 1900	2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
82	88	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1900	1¼	87½	Jan. 4	85	Jan. 9	*85½	Feb. 7, 1900
62	66	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	2,914,400	Feb. 1, 1900	1	66¾	Jan. 2	64¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 16, 1900
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	..	.....	..	.....	*96	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1899	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110	June 26, 1899
290	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900	4	..	.....	..	.....	*375	June 17, 1899
..	..	Père Marquette	10,145,500	.....	..	20½	Jan. 31	20	Jan. 29	20¼	Jan. 31, 1900
..	..	Père Marquette pf.	10,162,200	.....	..	55¼	Jan. 31	55¼	Jan. 31	55¼	Jan. 31, 1900
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Jan. 20, 1900	2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900	2	..	.....	..	.....	*117	May 16, 1899
70	80	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	24,287,100	.....	..	80½	Jan. 2	65	Jan. 30	*68	Feb. 16, 1900
87	95	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	22,649,200	Feb. 14, 1900	2	94	Jan. 8	90½	Jan. 2	*89	Feb. 1, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1900	3	..	.....	..	.....	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
..	13	Pitts. & West. pf., t. r., 25c. pd.	.....	.....	..	15	Jan. 2	14½	Jan. 3	14½	Jan. 8, 1900
2	2½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	2	Feb. 14	2	Feb. 14	2	Feb. 14, 1900
8	10	Quicksilver pf.	4,201,300	May 15, 1899	½	10	Jan. 4	10	Jan. 4	10	Jan. 4, 1900
190	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	4	..	.....	..	.....	*200½	Dec. 11, 1899
130	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900	1¼	*134	Jan. 30	*130	Feb. 3	*130	Feb. 7, 1900
68	69	**St. L. & San Fran.** 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 6, 1900	1	70	Jan. 3	68	Jan. 25	*68½	Feb. 17, 1900
..	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,000,000	July 5, 1887	3	56	Jan. 3	50⅝	Jan. 11	51	Jan. 17, 1900
59¾	60¾	Silver bullion certs.	5,000,000	.....	..	59½	Jan. 16	59½	Jan. 16	59½	Jan. 16, 1900
200	..	Sixth Avenue	5,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Sept. 30, 1899	1	..	.....	..	.....	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,160	July 1, 1899	3	..	.....	..	.....	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	359,525	Jan., 1900	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf.	1,000,000	July 15, 1893	1	*160	Feb. 2	*155	Jan. 5	*100	Feb. 2, 1900
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan 15, 1892	4	..	.....	..	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
20	25	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,750,000	Nov. 15, 1893	1	..	.....	..	.....	24	Nov. 20, 1899
40	50	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1895	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	45	Dec. 2, 1899
8	..	Tol., Peoria & Western	4,076,900	.....	..	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 21, 1900
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf.	5,805,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	5	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	2,682,200	Jan. 1, 1900	1¾	139	Jan. 31	136	Jan. 2	139	Feb. 7, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900	½	..	.....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1900	2½	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17, 1900
..	7	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	*12	Nov. 21, 1899
100	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 1, 1899	3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1900	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Feb. 15, 1900	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,096	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	*68	Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900	3	..	.....	..	.....	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Harlem, Morris and Essex, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Kingston and Pembroke, and Pittsburg and Western preferred, the par value of each of which is $50. New Central Coal is $20 par, American Coal $25 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Feb. 22, 1900	£35,728,977	.....	.....
Feb. 23, 1899	34,062,851	.....	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Feb. 22, 1900	76,818,226	£45,747,385	
Feb. 23, 1899	73,062,856	45,049,071	

BANK OF GERMANY.

Feb. 22, 1900	28,213,000	14,534,000	
Feb. 23, 1899	29,929,000	15,418,000	

RUSSIA.

Feb. 22, 1900	83,384,000	5,389,000	
Feb. 23, 1899	99,973,000	4,448,000	

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Feb. 22, 1900	37,840,000	9,089,000	
Feb. 23, 1899	29,524,000	10,892,000	

SPAIN.

Feb. 22, 1900	13,803,000	14,894,000	
Feb. 23, 1899	11,156,000	9,305,000	

ITALY.

Feb. 22, 1900	15,400,000	1,553,000	
Feb. 23, 1899	15,611,000	2,372,000	

NETHERLANDS.

Feb. 22, 1900	5,234,000	6,084,000	
Feb. 23, 1899	4,818,000	6,622,000	

BELGIUM.

Feb. 22, 1900	2,911,000	1,455,000	
Feb. 23, 1899	3,173,000	1,587,000	

Total for week	£260,112,305	£90,695,335
Total preceding week	257,823,539	90,257,335
Corresponding date last year	251,984,767	89,385,621

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 1¼@2½ per cent., closing on Saturday at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4¼@5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 5¼@6¼ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £14,284 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 46.93, became 45.19 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 20,125,000f gold and 1,475,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¾ for sixty days, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83@4.84 for commercial.

In Continental. Paris francs were quoted at 5.19¾ less 1-16 @5.20 for long and 5.16¾ @5.16¾ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94.5-16 and 95; guilders at 39 15-16@40 and 40 3-16@40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—17@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 25.—The market last week closed quiet, but strong. The hesitation that characterized Tuesday and Wednesday was followed by a recovery of strength, which was maintained to the end of the week. There was a fair business in gray printing, bleaching, and dyeing goods for most of the markets, except India, where the famine that prevails in the western provinces and the plague are serious hindrances. In the case of Calcutta limits are too low. China is well bought and is now looking on. Yarns are quiet but strong, and heavily sold.

Rouen reports further large business and rising prices. Gladbach says the week was more quiet than its predecessor until near the close, when buyers were again keener. Mulhouse sends advices of a good trade in finished goods and a strong tone.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—A slim market, with little doing, characterized the day. Metropolitan Elevated preferred sold at 78@78¼. Northwestern Elevated 5 per cent bonds sold, $55,000 worth, at 99¼@99¾. There was little sale for stocks of any sort.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
400	Linseed	14¾	14½	14½
70	Linseed pf.	87	87	87
150	Chicago Union Trac.	24	24	24
120	Chicago Union Tr. pf.	75½	75	75½
500	Metropolitan	78¼	78	78
220	National Biscuit	36½	36¼	36½
35	National Biscuit pf.	91¾	91¼	91¾
110	National Carbon	85	85	85
50	National Steel	46¼	46¼	46¼
10	Street's W. S. C. Line	21	21	21
150	South Side Elevated	99¼	98¾	99¼
150	Shelby Steel Tube	15½	14	14

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The feature among Americans on the Stock Exchange last week was the demand for Norfolk and Western 4s, which rose 1 point, and for Reading firsts, which rose three-quarters of a point. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul fell 1¼, Louisville and Nashville ⅝, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred ⅝, Southern Pacific ⅛, Union Pacific ½, Baltimore and Ohio ⅛, and Pennsylvania ⅛.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*Feb. 24	$878,185,580	$46,330,547
*Feb. 17	925,315,975	45,246,144
Feb. 10	1,106,832,069	48,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,052,052	59,007,580
Jan. 27	972,111,557	49,416,829
Jan. 20	1,035,176,062	56,908,305
Jan. 13	1,097,626,402	58,054,808
*Jan. 6	1,146,108,226	62,735,507
*Dec. 30	980,002,905	46,539,980
Dec. 23	1,428,305,943	58,302,736
Dec. 16	1,349,644,923	51,807,123
Dec. 9	1,114,066,435	45,117,036
*Dec. 2	1,039,136,966	46,097,791
Nov. 25	1,086,762,288	53,683,106
Nov. 18	1,283,834,333	55,800,585
*Nov. 11	1,091,754,797	37,124,056
Nov. 4	1,284,296,145	54,674,678
Oct. 28	1,099,020,146	54,975,299
Oct. 21	1,202,533,092	56,925,382
Oct. 14	1,165,902,485	53,281,186
Oct. 7	1,460,652,032	60,504,730
†Sept. 30	749,234,101	38,814,303
Sept. 23	1,350,038,285	58,354,915
Sept. 16	1,098,748,288	43,451,021
†Sept. 9	886,526,474	43,742,432
Sept. 2	933,858,272	53,235,960
Aug. 26	972,668,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	965,519,793	49,330,721
Aug. 12	902,780,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,029,880,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,085	57,846,059
July 22	980,471,913	55,532,502
July 15	1,196,806,402	63,665,319
*July 8	1,026,944,953	84,469,370
July 1	1,165,838,116	66,853,463
June 24	945,738,533	52,452,896
June 17	1,137,462,946	66,904,470
June 10	1,039,293,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,342,888	56,274,997
May 27	1,231,015,611	69,939,059
May 20	1,245,292,959	69,991,518
May 13	1,294,833,511	77,221,294
May 6	1,489,472,965	72,052,491
April 29	1,301,119,389	67,732,655
April 22	1,302,919,910	77,753,583
April 15	1,424,346,235	82,834,464
April 8	1,553,060,941	77,373,038
April 1	1,283,830,167	60,915,894
March 25	1,247,937,005	74,448,286
March 18	1,246,822,750	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,870,357	76,573,536
March 4	1,362,090,590	74,090,201
*Feb. 25	1,173,221,495	50,387,272
*Feb. 18	995,777,922	50,387,272

*Five days. †Four days.

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(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
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UNION NATIONAL BANK,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Feb. 13, 1900.

Loans and discounts	$2,010,778.39
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	60.47
United States bonds to secure circulation	150,000.00
United States bonds to secure United States deposits	710,000.00
Premiums on United States bonds	52,875.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	426,709.83
Furniture and fixtures	2,175.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	167,174.76
Due from State banks and bankers	61,761.89
Due from approved reserve agents	1,247,977.11
Checks and other cash items	15,419.26
Exchanges for Clearing House	456,938.59
Notes of other National banks	11,398.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	320.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $360,064.30	
Legal-tender notes 228,500.00	588,564.30
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	6,750.00
Due from United States Treasurer, (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)	1,500.00
Total	$5,910,402.69
Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	81,188.96
National bank notes outstanding	135,000.00
Due other National banks	851,125.15
Due State banks and bankers	1,106,434.96
Dividends unpaid	90.00
Individual deposits subject to check	2,375,383.77
Time certificates of deposit	5,919.81
Certified checks	3,199.89
United States deposits	376,570.24
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	303,435.15
United States bond account	60,000.00
Fund to pay taxes	12,046.28
Total	$5,910,402.69

L. O. COX, Pres't. A. R. WHITE, Cashier.

The National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis.

FEBRUARY 13, 1900.

Currency and coin	$4,341,111.34	
Checks and cash items	614,726.19	
Sight exchange	5,486,007.35	$10,441,844.88
U. S. 4 per cent. bonds of 1907 at par		3,000,000.00
U. S. 3 per cent. bonds of 1918 at par		1,000,000.00
Bonds, stocks, etc.		2,319,641.40
Loans and discounts		18,827,039.06
Real estate		550,000.00
		$36,138,525.34
Capital		$5,000,000.00
Surplus and profits		3,100,222.77
Circulation		2,614,637.50
Deposits		25,423,665.07
		$36,138,525.34

Accounts of individuals, manufacturers, merchants, corporations, and banks solicited upon favorable terms. B. F. EDWARDS, Cash.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

Nashville, Tenn.

February 13, 1900.

Loans and discounts	$2,430,463.70
United States and others bonds	396,140.90
Stocks, securities, etc.	159,628.84
Real estate and furniture	82,412.49
Premiums on United States bonds	30,000.00
Cash account	986,951.38
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer	13,300.00
	$4,099,087.31
Capital	$600,000.00
Surplus and profits	347,769.18
Circulation	265,490.00
Deposits and unpaid dividends	2,883,628.13
Due on reduction of capital	2,200.00
	$4,099,087.31

SAMUEL J. KEITH, President.
J. H. FALL, Vice-Pres't.
J. T. HOWELL, Cash.

Hibernia National Bank.

New Orleans, La.,

Feb'y 13, 1900.

Loans and discounts	$2,681,947.21
U. S. bonds	100,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds	5,250.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	52,724.00
Real estate, furniture, etc.	122,055.53
Cash	2,286,214.59
Due from U. S. Treasurer	7,250.00
	$5,235,441.63
Capital stock	$300,000.00
Surplus and profits	498,837.98
Circulation	32,400.00
Deposits	4,404,203.67
	$5,235,441.63

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BANKERS.

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ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

MARKET STREET NATIONAL BANK

Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 13, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$3,026,970.46
Due from banks	419,464.70
Cash and reserves	1,285,329.06
	$4,731,764.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus and profits	137,345 01
Circulation	45,000.00
Deposits	4,049,419.21
	$4,731,764.22

B. F. DENNISSON, Cashier.

The Corn Exchange Bank,

William and Beaver Sts., New York.

WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	20,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Broadway Branch,	Astor Place Bank,
Broadway & Spring St.	Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank,	Queens County Bank,
12d St & Columbus Ave.	Borough of Queens.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital $1,500,000
Surplus and Profits. 1,700,000
Deposits . . . 26,000,000

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DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and continued cold; westerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,643. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42c; cash cotton, 9 3-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Puerto Rican Tariff bill debate continued in the House yesterday. Numerous informal conferences disclosed the fact that the opposition led by McCall and Littlefield would be satisfied with nothing less than free trade. Mr. Payne asked for and received another day for debate. The Senate was occupied with the Quay case and the Hawaiian Government bill. Mr. Turley argued against the admission of Quay, saying there was no precedent for it. The Hawaiian bill was amended so as to place a property qualification on voters, and Mr. Platt's (Rep., Conn.,) amendment regarding the judiciary was also adopted. A petition from Puerto Ricans asking for free trade was presented in both houses.—Pages 1 and 8.

LEGISLATURE.—The Commerce Commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt has sent to the Legislature seven bills carrying out its recommendations. The bills propose a $15,000,000 bond issue to continue canal work already begun, proper canal terminals, special docks for canalboats, New York water front improvements, &c. The Fallows Anti-Policy bill was advanced to third reading in the Assembly last night, after a motion to recommit had been lost. Gov. Roosevelt has signed the bill allowing savings banks to invest in Chicago and Alton Railroad bonds. A number of other bills were signed.—Page 9.

FOREIGN.—It is stated that Gen. Cronje is at the mercy of Lord Roberts, but that the latter is treating the Boers with consideration through motives of humanity. On the other hand, some dispatches seem to show that Cronje's position is not so desperate as has been supposed. A dispatch from Lorenzo Marques says that President Steyn of the Orange Free State now favors peace and that other Boers are of the same opinion. Gen. Buller's advance to the relief of Ladysmith is being very hotly contested, although many burghers have left the vicinity of the besieged town for the Orange Free State. The British have occupied Barkly East. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, presented the bill for the navy estimates. He asked for £30,000,000, and said that Great Britain would spend more on new ironclads during the coming year than France and Russia combined. The report that Lord Salisbury expressed regret at the seizure of the Sabine is denied. Judge J. J. Kingsmill died aboard the Trave, bound from New York for Naples. The Grand Theatre, London, was destroyed by fire yesterday. A retired German army officer charges that the army has been weakened by the Kaiser's changes in the regulations. It is said in Agrarians will carry their point regarding the German Meat Inspection bill.—Pages 2 and 6.

Page 1.

Minority stockholders of the H. C. Frick Coke Company yesterday filed a bill for an injunction and accounting against other stockholders and the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited.

Page 3.

Plans have been practically completed for a new transcontinental railway line with a connecting line of steamships to Liverpool.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday took the initial steps in the direction of extending the underground system to South Ferry and South Brooklyn.

Page 5.

The Kentucky State Board of Election Commissioners yesterday published their decision awarding minor offices to the Democratic contestants.

It is reported in New Haven that the long-contemplated oyster syndicate has been formed. It will control the New York and European trade.

Judge Kirkpatrick of the United States District Court revoked the discharge in bankruptcy of George S. Gagnon, former proprietor of the New York Dental Parlors.

The United States Supreme Court has denied the petition of counsel for Oberlin M. Carter for a writ of certiorari following the decree of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals denying a writ of habeas corpus prayed for on the ground that the convicted man would suffer cumulative punishment.

Page 7.

No progress in the negotiations for taking up the floating debt of the Third Avenue Railroad Company was reported yesterday. The stock of the road again declined sharply.

Page 8.

The United States Court of Claims yesterday rendered an opinion on the claim of Admiral Dewey and his officers and men for naval bounty for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila. The court allowed $100 for each man on the enemy's ships.

Page 14.

Robert A. Johnson, a retired merchant, had a narrow escape from death in his burning house in Mount St. Vincent, where he lived quite alone.

Charles Heidelberg, head of a private detective agency, has given notice of suit against the city for $5,881.55 for shadowing jurors, counsel, and witnesses in the Molineux case.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Markets.—Page 13.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Society.—Page 5.
United Service.—Page 8.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

PANIC NARROWLY AVERTED.

Electric Spark Sets Fire to Picture Films and Causes Scare in an Up-Town Theatre.

A panic among the audience at Miner's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre last night was narrowly averted after an electric spark set fire to the celluloid films in the "mutograph" machine that was reeling off pictures of the Spanish war.

The moving pictures formed the last number on the vaudeville programme. The house had been darkened, and while intent on the pictures the audience was startled by a blinding flash. Then came a puff of suffocating smoke, followed by a second flash and a crackling sound. The machine was at the rear of the house, and for a moment no one grasped the situation.

Many persons in the audience sprang to their feet and began to grope about in the dark to escape from the smoke and pungent odor that filled the theatre.

In the meantime Detectives Darcy of Police Headquarters and Churchill and Hawkins of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station had pulled down the portieres surrounding the machine and thrown it, still flaming and sputtering, into the lobby. A still alarm was sent in to Truck Company No. 14, next door, and the detectives hurried back into the theatre, locking the double doors behind them. They rushed down the aisles, and, with the assistance of Chief Cashman and four firemen of Truck Company No. 14, soon quieted the audience.

Several excited persons, however, reached the door and insisted upon being allowed to leave the place. A number of women fainted and were taken into Miner's drug store, where restoratives were given them. Meanwhile the lights had been turned on, and after quiet had been restored the audience was dismissed. H. Aarons of 990 Washington Avenue, the operator of the mutograph machine, was burned about the hands. The machine, valued at about $500, was almost destroyed.

Wedding To-day in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Miss Louise Crawford will wed Hayden Bates of New York to-morrow. The best man will be Clifford Drake of New York.

Double Daily Service to Atlantic City via Pennsylvania Railroad

leave West 23rd St. Station 9:55 A. M. and 2:40 P. M. weekdays. Two fastest trains to the shore. Parlor Cars.—Adv.

PUERTO RICO BILL WILL BE AMENDED

Republicans Agree on a Reduction of the Tariff.

ALSO MAKE A TIME LIMIT

Duty To Be 15 Per Cent. Effective Until March 1, 1902.

It Is Asserted That Only Four Republicans Will Oppose the Measure in Its Modified Form—Vote Is Delayed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—At the conference of House Republicans to-night on the Puerto Rican Tariff bill assurances were given that the President believed the measure constitutional and would approve it if it came to him, and an agreement was reached to limit the operation of the bill to two years and to reduce the duty imposed by it from 25 to 15 per cent. of the American tariff.

As a result, the Republican leaders claim that the bill will have the support of all the Republicans except four, Messrs. McCall of Massachusetts, Littlefield of Maine, Lorimer of Illinois, and Crumpacker of Indiana, and that this loss will be offset by affirmative votes of the Democrats. They claim the passage of the modified bill is certain. There will be another day for debate on the bill, the House agreeing to extend time.

After the conference adjourned at 11 o'clock Chairman Cannon gave out the following statement of the amendments agreed upon by the conference:

"The conference requested the Ways and Means Committee to offer an amendment to the bill as follows:

"Amend the title to make it 'an act temporarily to provide revenue for the Island of Puerto Rico and for other purposes' and to add the following section:

"'This act shall be taken and held to be provisional in its purpose, intended to meet a pressing, present need for revenue for the Island of Puerto Rico, and is not to continue in force after March 1, 1902.'

"These amendments were adopted with practical unanimity. Another, to reduce the duty imposed by the act from 25 to 15 per cent. was adopted by a vote of 105 to 11. A further amendment is to be offered by the Ways and Means Committee, to make it clear that no double duty is imposed; that the payment of one internal revenue tax is the total tax on importations."

THE CAUCUS PROCEEDINGS.

About 125 Republican members attended the conference in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The leaders had been in consultation during the day discussing plans for allaying the opposition to the bill and bringing recalcitrants into line. So much had been made by the "insurgents" of the alleged opposition of the President to the measure that the managers were particularly desirous of being able to offer some assurances that would remove all objections to the measure on that score, and this afternoon the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, with the exception of Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, called on the President at the White House.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, together with Speaker Henderson, remained at the Capitol canvassing the situation during the interim between the adjournment of the House and the assembling of the conference at 3 o'clock. Chairman Cannon presided over the caucus.

PAYNE OFFERS TO AMEND.

As soon as the caucus had been called to order Mr. Payne of New York, the floor leader, submitted two amendments, which he said the Ways and Means Committee were prepared to offer to the bill. One of them changed the title of the measure to make it a bill for temporarily raising revenue for Puerto Rico. The other added a new section to the bill, limiting its operation to March 1, 1902, unless sooner repealed.

Gen. Shattuc of Ohio opened the proceedings with a plain statement, to the effect that he was willing to defer his own opinion in this matter to the wishes of the President, although he was convinced that his constituents favored free trade with Puerto Rico. He demanded to know, however, and he wanted no equivocation about it, whether the President believed the bill was Constitutional and whether he favored the measure. If he did not, Mr. Shattuc announced that he would not be bound by the action of the caucus.

This brought Mr. Payne to his feet. He said he had seen the President this afternoon, and he announced emphatically that the President was convinced that the bill was constitutional and that he would sign the bill. Mr. Corliss of Michigan backed up Mr. Payne with the statement that he had seen the President since the House adjourned, and that the President desired the bill to pass.

Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, the venerable ex-Speaker of the House, said that the amendments proposed made the bill an emergency measure against which the question of Constitutionality ought not to be raised, and Mr. Marsh of Illinois earnestly appealed to the recalcitrants to rally around the Republican standard and bury their dissensions. This drew statements from Mr. McCall and Mr. Littlefield, the two leaders of the Republican revolt. Both spoke in good temper, but abated not one jot their individual opposition to the measure.

McCALL STILL OBDURATE.

Mr. McCall said that the modifications offered and the assurance from the President might remove the objections of those who had opposed the bill on the ground of expediency, but that his objections, going deeper, to the Constitutional question, could not be assuaged by any such amendments. He should, he announced, vote against the bill. Mr. Littlefield's speech was along the same lines. He, too, he said, must oppose it to the end.

H. C. Smith of Michigan then offered an amendment to reduce the duty imposed by the bill from 25 to 15 per cent., which will be incorporated in the new bill.

Mr. Powers of Vermont, who was one of the objectors, and who was on the committee to meet the committee of friends of the bill, then announced his willingness to vote for the bill. The time limit placed upon it, he said, did not remove his objections, but he said he was willing that the bill should become a law in order that its constitutionality might be tested, so as to clear the way for the future disposition of the broader questions relating to the Philippines. Speaker Henderson and Chairman Payne wound up the speechmaking with eloquent appeals for harmony and united action in the face of the enemy. The speeches aroused great enthusiasm. Speaker Henderson concluded:

"This bill should pass. I say to you to-night, put on your armor and sing glory hallelujah."

Mr. Payne adjured his colleagues to stand "shoulder to shoulder" and to "vote solidly."

Mr. McCall said after the conference that he still believed the bill would be defeated. "It will be a tight squeeze anyway," said he.

NEW OPPOSITION DEVELOPS.

The advocates of the bill reached the House in anything but a confident mood this morning. The conference at Mr. McCall's house last night had made it evident that the Ways and Means Committee, unhappy and embarrassing as its position had become, was far from being convinced as to the necessity for abandoning its determination to press the bill and was still resolved to secure it without material modifications.

There were many conferences of those opposed to the bill, without a formal and complete gathering. The opposition found that it was getting stronger instead of weaker with the discussion of the bill by the press of the country. It seemed to them that practically everybody except the managers of the House, and particularly of the Ways and Means Committee, was against the proposition to put a tariff upon the trade of Puerto Rico.

Early in the day a great shock was felt by some of the members who were looking up votes for the bill. Representative Weymouth of Massachusetts was telegraphed to come to Washington in order to vote upon the bill when the test of strength came. His reply was that if he returned he would vote against the bill, as everybody in his section was opposed to the plan of the Ways and Means Committee.

This was disturbing to the supporters of the bill. When this matter first began to cause discussion, the Massachusetts delegation was supposed to be solid for the bill with the exception of McCall. Soon it became known that Gillett was opposed to it, although he might vote with his party to prevent a defeat. Now comes Weymouth to add to the Bay State division.

Representative Payne must be aware, as everybody else is aware, that among Republicans in excess of the number participating in the present revolt there is great dissatisfaction with the manner in which this Puerto Rican Tariff bill has been managed. Many complaints are uttered in private by members who will vote for the bill because Mr. Payne introduced a bill harmonizing with the recommendations of the President, and then abandoned it without explanation to the House.

It is not assumed that Mr. Payne did not know what he was doing when he introduced the bill. Neither he nor Mr. Dalzell nor Mr. Dolliver nor any member of the Ways and Means Committee has answered the inquiry as to what necessity compelled the change of bills. Mr. Russell of Connecticut, who has been suggested as having changed the bill in the interest of the tobacco growers of New England, has not explained in any other way the conversion of a free trade bill into one for tariff. Mr. Dolliver has candidly enough declared that what it was for was to provide the means of supporting Puerto Rico without direct tax upon the United States to supply a deficiency of revenues in the island.

LITTLEFIELD COMMENDED.

Mr. Littlefield of Maine is as determined as on Saturday to take nothing except the free trade proposition offered by Mr. Payne. He has been in receipt of encouraging telegrams and letters from all parts of the country advising him to stand fast and accept nothing short of free trade for Puerto Rico with the United States. Another of the letters received by him is the following, sent by W. A. Corwine, Secretary of the Merchants' Association of New York:

"The Merchants' Association is a commercial body in New York City, with a membership of 1,400 firms. Its officers sent me to Puerto Rico to study the commercial conditions on that island. As a result they came to the conclusion that the establishment of free commercial relations with the United States was absolutely necessary as a condition precedent to any permanent improvement in business there. They rejoiced greatly when they found that the President and the Secretary of War had both reached the same conclusion.

"I think you will find that in opposing this unwarrantable change of policy, you will be looked upon by the great masses of the people as having indorsed the President, and that in that position you will have their cordial sympathy. Public opinion, as expressed to us from all over the country in clippings in newspapers, is unmistakably on the side of the President in his recommendation for the establishment of free commercial relations between Puerto Rico and the United States."

The acceptance by Mr. Littlefield and Mr. McCall of any proposition to permit the tariff to be applied for any length of time will deprive them of the assistance of two Democrats. Davey and Broussard of Louisiana, who have been prepared to vote for the bill as a proposition to impose a tariff upon Puerto Rican trade, as it is amended to impose a tariff for two years or three years, will feel relieved from any necessity of separating from their party. Free trade at once, without haggling, they might vote for with McCall and his rebellious Republican associates. But they cannot excuse themselves to their constituents for voting for a tariff that will be temporary.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—When the Puerto Rican Tariff bill was taken up in the House to-day Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) the floor leader, announced that no compromise had been made with the dissatisfied Republicans and that there would be a conference to-night. He asked the House to extend the general debate another day. When he preferred the request for the extension of time Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader, said:

"This is a remarkable request to come from the majority. We construe it to be a frank and candid confession that they have brought here a bad bill and an admission in open House to the country that they have not votes enough to pass it."

The Democrats, he continued, were always magnanimous. They would not strike their foes when they were down and they were not disposed to take advantage of the pitiable situation on the other side of the aisle. Still, they felt that some terms should be imposed, and he demanded as conditions to an extension a night session to-morrow night and permission to offer a substitute in the House on Wednesday when the final vote was to be taken.

With these "conditions," he remarked blandly, the minority would grant the "entreaty" of the majority.

Mr. Payne smilingly replied that he appreciated the "generosity" of the other side, and not to be outdone in magnanimity he would agree to the conditions.

BARTLETT AGAINST THE BILL.

Mr. Bartlett (Dem., Ga.,) then took the floor, speaking against the bill. He laid down as an elementary principle of international law that whenever a country, whether empire, monarchy, or republic, acquired territory by conquest, purchase, or treaty, that territory became a part of such country and subject to her laws.

There was one consolation, he said, for those who believed this bill was unconstitutional. Whatever this Congress might do, however they might trim down, shade, or override the sections of the Constitution, there was a court which was the greatest that ever sat upon a bench, and it would, if guided by prior decisions of that grand tribunal, hold to the indestructible principles of the Constitution, which are our only safety and hope of the perpetuation of the Republic.

Mr. Lanham, (Dem., Tex.,) in opposing the bill, declared that the Puerto Ricans were either Americans or aliens. There could be no such thing as separating and

Continued on Page 3.

A Water Level 1,000 Miles.

The tracks of the New York Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Central between New York and Chicago. Eight trains a day leave Grand Central Station. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

Two Solid Vestibule Trains Through to Atlantic City

every day except Sunday via Pennsylvania Railroad. Buffet Parlor Cars, coaches, and a combined coach.—Adv.

CARNEGIE COMPANY IN ANOTHER SUIT

H. C. Frick Coke Company Stockholders Ask an Accounting.

MAKE A CHARGE OF FRAUD

Say Carnegie Company Men Made a Contract Whereby the Frick Company Loses Money.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 26.—John Walker, guardian of Andrew Carnegie Wilson; S. L. Schoonmaker, and John Pontefract, on behalf of themselves and such other stockholders of the H. C. Frick Coke Company as may choose to join in the suit as plaintiffs, filed the much-talked of bill in equity to annul the coke contract held with the coke company by the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, in Common Pleas Court No. 2, this afternoon. The bill names as defendants the H. C. Frick Coke Company, a corporation; Thomas Lynch, H. C. Frick, George Lauder, A. M. Clemson, Andrew M. Moreland, James Gayley, and Thomas Morrison, composing the Board of Directors of said corporation, and the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. D. T. Watson, Willis F. McCook, and John S. McCleave appear as counsel for the plaintiffs.

The action is remotely connected with the trouble now existing between H. C. Frick, former Chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and Andrew Carnegie, and was precipitated by the filing of Mr. Frick's bill in equity in Common Pleas Court No. 1, to secure an accounting of the affairs of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited.

THE BILL'S PRAYER.

In this case the plaintiffs seek to restrain the defendants by injunction from selling, shipping, or delivering any coke to the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, under a contract dated Jan. 1, 1899, at a price of $1.35 a ton, the contract to run for a period of five years, and from settling with the steel company for coke already delivered under the contract. It is also asked that the Court annul the contract and order an accounting.

The plaintiffs allege fraud in the obtaining of the contract, and accuse a majority of the Board of Directors of the coke company of working solely for the interests of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, with the purpose of cheating and defrauding all stockholders of the coke company not members of the steel company.

It is also claimed that if the contract is carried out the Frick Coke Company will have to refund to the steel company $596,000 on account of coke sold to the steel company during the year 1899, and, during the year 1900, it will cause a loss to the coke company of not less than $4,000,000.

The bill sets forth that at the time the grievances complained of happened Schoonmaker owned 556 shares of the capital stock of the coke company, Walker 4,096 shares for himself and 116 shares as guardian of Andrew Carnegie Wilson, and Pontefract 556 shares.

The coke company, it is stated, is a corporation under the laws of Pennsylvania for the purpose of purchasing, owning, and mining coal and manufacturing coke and marketing the same, and for many years past has been manufacturing upward of 6,000,000 tons of coke a year in what is known as the Connellsville coke region, in Westmoreland and Fayette Counties, Penn. The capital stock of the company is $10,000,000, divided in 200,000 shares of the par value of $50 each.

STEEL COMPANY'S INTEREST.

The Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, it is stated, pretends to be a limited partnership, organized in 1892, and is engaged in the manufacture of pig iron and steel, requiring about 2,500,300 tons of coke annually. The bill then says:

"The Board of Managers of said steel company, at the time of the grievances herein complained of, was and still is composed of C. M. Schwab, George Lauder, A. M. Moreland, James Gayley, D. M. Clemson, Thomas Morrison, L. C. Phipps, W. H. Singer, and A. R. Peacock. The said Schwab is President of said partnership association, and the said Moreland is the Secretary thereof."

The capital of the company is $25,000,000, Andrew Carnegie owning 58½ per cent., while the other members named, it is stated, own varying interests subject to the will of Andrew Carnegie.

The Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, was the owner of 59,104 shares of the capital stock of the coke company, and Carnegie was likewise holder of 51,213 shares, which, together, constituted more than a majority of the coke company's capital stock. This, it is claimed, enabled the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and Carnegie to elect their nominees as Directors of the coke company and dominate and control their action.

Some time in the year 1899, it is stated, the steel company and Carnegie set up the pretense that the coke company had contracted to sell to it coke at $1.35 a ton, and after this came to the knowledge of the President of the coke company, he submitted it for the consideration of the Board of Directors at their meeting, held Oct. 25, 1899, and thereupon the board passed the following:

"Resolved, That the President be authorized and instructed to notify the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, that the existence of any contract is denied, and that no claim to settle in accordance with the terms of the alleged contract for past, present, or future deliveries of coke to the said Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, will be recognized or entertained by this company."

DIRECTORY ENLARGED.

Previous to January, 1900, the Board of Directors of the coke company was composed of five members. Upon that date, at a meeting of the stockholders of the company, the membership of the board was increased to seven, and Thomas Lynch, H. C. Frick, George Lauder, James Gayley, Andrew M. Moreland, D. M. Clemson, and Thomas Morrison were elected members. They now compose the Board of Directors of the coke company, Lauder, Gayley, Moreland, Clemson, and Morrison being also members of the Board of Managers of the steel company.

Prior to Jan 9, 1900, it is stated that neither Gayley, Moreland, Clemson, nor Morrison were owners of any stock of the coke company, and were interested therein only by virtue of their interests in the steel company. About said date there was transferred out of the shares of the coke company held by the steel company five shares of the coke company's capital stock to the four defendants named. These shares, it is asserted, are still the property of the steel company, and the transfers were made at the dictation of the steel company and Carnegie for the purpose of qualifying them as Directors.

It is asserted that they were so placed to manage the coke company in the interest of the steel company and Carnegie, and not for the interest of the other stockholders of the coke company, who were not members of the steel company, and especially so that the project of the coke company might be sold at prices far below the face value of any market price thereof, so as to benefit the steel company at the expense of the coke company, Carnegie's interest being much greater in the steel company.

During the year 1899 the coke company furnished the steel company with all its coke, and, while the market price of coke steadily advanced, coke was sold to the steel company at prices ranging from $1.45 a ton for January, February, and March, 1899, to $1.75 a ton for December, 1899, the shipments being 2,233,764 tons, all of which has been paid for.

CLAIM CONTRACT IS VOID.

To carry out the purpose for which they were selected and to secure for themselves and Carnegie an advantage as members of the steel company, it is claimed, that, knowing of the loss which would result to stockholders of the coke company who were not members of the steel company, or whose proportionate interests in the coke company were greater than in the steel company, and in utter and fraudulent disregard of their rights and against the vote and protest of Thomas Lynch and H. C. Frick, the other two members of the Board of Directors, and well knowing that the price of coke then was upward of $3 a ton, and that the market price would, probably, continue during the life of the contract hereinafter mentioned to be much greater than the price named in the contract, the majority of the Directors of the coke company, to wit, Gayley, Moreland, Clemson, and Morrison, on Jan. 24, 1900, at a meeting of the Directors of the coke company, pretending that more than a year previously thereto the coke company had contracted to sell to the steel company all the coke that the steel company might require for its furnaces for a period of five years, beginning Jan. 1, 1899, at the price of $1.35 a ton, voted to the steel company a contract for all the coke it would use for five years commencing Jan. 1, 1899, amounting, approximately, to 2,500,000 tons a year, or about one-third of the entire product of the coke company, at the price of $1.35 a ton.

The persons named, it is stated, produced at the meeting and demanded and procured the immediate signing by the President of the coke company of a contract which had been previously prepared and executed by the steel company.

The plaintiffs charge that, in truth and in fact, no such agreement to sell its products to the steel company as is pretended as the excuse for making said contract, and no agreement whatsoever for deliveries through a period of years or at the price named in the pretended contract, was at any time made by the coke company, or by any one authorized to act on its behalf, and the pretense thereof is only the creation of Moreland, Gayley, Clemson and Morrison, with Carnegie and Lauder, acting in the interest of Carnegie and the steel company, and they so made said contract only for the benefit of said Carnegie and themselves as members of the steel company and in bad faith to the interest of all other stockholders of the coke company, and the Directors voting for the contract violated the usages of business and exceeded their authority as Directors.

Willis F. McCook of the counsel for the coke company said to-night that while the bill asks for an injunction, this point will not be insisted upon until the case goes to final hearing. The coke company will continue furnishing coke to the steel company, as at present, until the case is decided; when an adjustment is made. This will insure the steel company its required supply of coke and will cause no inconvenience during the litigation.

COST OF PRODUCING COKE.

Figures Show What the Frick Company Might Make.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 26.—While the cost of manufacture has increased on almost every article one can mention, the cost of making coke has remained stationary since the middle of last year. At that time the coke makers, which include the miners as well as those employed about the furnaces, had their wages advanced 5 per cent. Coke, at that time, was selling at $1.50 per ton. Since then coke has advanced to $3 per ton for furnace grades, excepting the Carnegie contracts, which are being supplied at $1.35.

As the Carnegie Company takes the largest percentage of coke produced by the H. C. Frick Coke Company, the coke makers cannot be given an advance in wages on a basis of $1.35. Had it not been for this contract, they would have been entitled to an advance equivalent to 25 per cent.

The cost of making a ton of coke averages from 90 cents to $1, according to facilities for mining and cost of hauling. The miner is paid $1.16 per 100 bushels for all kinds of coal dug, whether nut, slack, or lump. The men who attend the larries or fill the ovens receive about $2 per day, and the best skilled labor in the Connellsville field receives $2.50 per day. Much of the work is piece work, and an average of $2 per day is earned by the workers.

The profits of the independent companies that have no low-priced contracts to drag them down are enormous, as they do not raise or lower wages until the Frick company takes the initiative.

In the making of pig iron it requires from 1¼ to 1¼ tons of coke to melt one ton of pig iron, and it requires about 1 9-10 tons of Lake Superior ore to make one ton of pig iron, hence the cost of fuel cuts an enormous figure in the making of the metal.

FIERCE MAN-EATING RACE

Remarkable Discoveries Reported by Explorer Grogan in Africa —Population Devoured by Cannibals.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Some of the morning papers—The Daily Mail, The Daily Chronicle, The Daily News, and The Morning Post—publish a remarkable interview with Mr. E. S. Grogan, who has just returned to England after a two years' journey in Africa.

Mr. Grogan, who traveled over 6,500 miles and represents himself to be the first European who has traveled through the continent from the Cape to Cairo, says that, after leaving Lake Tanganyika, with eight porters, he entered a region of active volcanoes, where he encountered "enormous lava streams, forming a veritable sea, forty miles by sixty, and a hundred feet deep." This whole region he found devastated, forests and herds of elephants being buried in liquid fire.

The neighboring country, he says, is occupied by some 5,000 Balekas, ferocious cannibals from the Congo, who live by man hunting. His guides told him that the country, covering 3,500 square miles, had been until recently densely populated, but that the people had virtually all been killed and eaten by the Balekas.

Everywhere he found evidences of cannibalistic practices. The very paths in the jungle were marked out by lines of human skeletons. The streams were full of decomposing remnants of humanity, half eaten and horribly mutilated.

These cannibals, according to Mr. Grogan's narrative, lived in grass cabins. He entered some of these habitations and witnessed horrible sights. He saw "cauldrons full of liquid with floating human skulls and the bodies of infants."

On one occasion the savages attacked Mr. Grogan's party, but he opened upon them with rifle fire. This staggered the cannibals, as they had never before seen a gun or a white man. Mr. Grogan shot two and the rest retreated. He says the Balekas are by no means repulsive to look upon. Although small, they are well built and have good features. Men and women go about stark naked. Their long hair gives them a peculiarly wild appearance.

Proceeding along the west coast of Albert Lake, Mr. Grogan found the natives terrorized by raids of the Belgians. He declared that he thoroughly investigated this matter, and found that the Belgian troops were in the habit of crossing the frontier, and shot large numbers of the inhabitants, and had carried off the young women and cattle, tying up and burning the old women while white Belgian officers were present.

He adds: "From the north of Albert Lake to Lake Mweru the whole country is in a state of chaos. It is administered by incompetent Belgians. Often the non-commissioned officers and troops are of the lowest type of native, and they are almost invariably cannibals."

The Daily News and The Daily Chronicle comment editorially in a serious strain upon the interview.

$5,000 Damages for Cutting Cable.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 26.—Judge Townsend, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, rendered a judgment for the Commercial Cable Company to recover damages in full from the owners of the schooner William H. Bailey of New London. The cable company brought suit against the owners of the schooner to recover $5,000 for damages incurred by the cutting of a cable in New York Harbor on the evening of Dec. 28, 1898.

The First Railway in the World

to adopt for all its cars the Pintsch Light is the New York Central. This line has Pintsch Light in its sleeping and parlor cars, its coaches, baggage cars, and mail cars, contributing in this, as in all other things, to the comfort and safety of its patrons.—Adv.

BAR EXONERATES JUSTICE FITZGERALD

Demand for Inquiry into Carroll Appointment Defeated.

ASSOCIATION'S STRONG VOTE

Result Received with Cheers by Members at Big Meeting.

Repudiated Report of Executive Committee on Brooklyn Wharf Receivership Matter Condemned Justice's Action and Asked for Assembly Investigation.

By a vote of 145 to 201 the Bar Association refused last night to pass a resolution appointing a committee of fifteen members to ask the Assembly to inquire into the action of Justice Fitzgerald in connection with the appointment of John F. Carroll to the receivership of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

This vote was accepted as a complete exoneration of Justice Fitzgerald's action, and the announcement of it was greeted with cheers by the members and supporters of the Justice. Cheers were also given for the Justice personally.

The special meeting was called by the Executive Committee of the association, which had prepared a long report condemning Justice Fitzgerald's action in selecting Mr. Carroll when ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant had been agreed upon as receiver by the parties to the action. The report of the committee, together with the testimony taken by the Grievance Committee of the club, was read to the members.

Then the general discussion began. Nearly all the opponents of Justice Fitzgerald admitted that he had a legal right to select whomsoever he desired as a receiver, but they questioned his moral right to do so when the parties to the action had agreed on another man.

The principal arguments made by those who were pressing the adoption of the resolution, were on the political aspect of the appointment.

Those who were opposed to the adoption of the resolution spoke strongly in favor of the Justice's action.

A viva voce vote was first taken, and by the volume of sound it was clear that the resolution had been defeated; but those in favor of its adoption demanded a division. Those in favor were assembled on one side of the room, and those who believed that Justice Fitzgerald had done nothing that demanded inquiry stood on the other side, and the members were counted, with the result as given above.

A NEW YORK TIMES reporter carried the news of the result to Justice Fitzgerald at his home, 140 East Seventy-ninth Street. The Justice said:

"The vote speaks for itself. I should say that is the reply to the attack made on me."

When the meeting was called to order every seat was occupied and many of the members of the association were standing about the assembly room. John E. Parsons, President of the association, in his opening address, said:

"This is the first time I have had the honor to preside at a general meeting of the association. I am particularly pleased that on the first occasion of my being here I should preside at a meeting at which such an important subject, bearing on the work of the profession, should be discussed.

"You are here on a special call of the Executive Committee, and the notices you have received explain the object of the meeting.

"What is the pleasure of the meeting?"

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Almost immediately George L. Rives of the Executive Committee arose and said:

"In the absence of Mr. Zabriskie, Chairman of the Executive Committee, I have the honor to present the following report:

"To the Association of the Bar of the City of New York:

"The Executive Committee presents the following report in reference to the action of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald in appointing John F. Carroll as receiver of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

"This subject has deservedly received a large measure of attention from the press, from the profession and from the public generally, and the committee is of opinion that it should receive serious consideration from the association.

"The essential facts are not doubtful. They appear for the most part by the records of the Supreme Court.

"The United States Mortgage and Trust Company was trustee for bondholders under a mortgage or deed of trust made by the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company to secure an issue of $17,500,000 of bonds, all of which had been issued and were in the hands of the public. By the express terms of the mortgage, the trustee, upon the commencement of any proceedings to enforce its rights, was entitled to the appointment of a receiver of the mortgaged premises. Default having been made by the Warehouse Company, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, as trustee, brought its action to foreclose the mortgage, and applied to Mr. Justice Fitzgerald for the appointment of a receiver, upon notice to the attorneys for the defendant. Both companies were represented by counsel of high character and position. The interests of the bondholders were also in charge of a reorganization committee holding bonds to a large amount. This committee was represented by independent counsel of the same high character and position. The unsecured indebtedness of the corporation, with the exception of a comparatively small amount, was also represented by the counsel for the plaintiff and for the Reorganization Committee.

"All of the interests so represented by counsel had agreed that Mr. Hugh J. Grant, formerly Mayor of the City of New York, was a suitable person to be receiver, and they so informed Mr. Justice Fitzgerald. Upon his inquiring whether Mr. Grant's name appeared anywhere in the papers, he was informed that it did not, and counsel suggested that it might be proper to file a written recommendation. To this suggestion the Judge was understood to assent. Counsel thereupon drew up, signed, and filed with the Judge a paper entitled in the cause in the following words:

"We concur in requesting that Hon. Hugh J. Grant be appointed receiver in the above entitled cause.

"Mr. Justice Fitzgerald took the papers, asked no further questions, suggested no one else as receiver, made no objection to Mr. Grant, and on the following morning, without intimation to the parties or their counsel, appointed as receiver Mr. John F. Carroll.

"As soon as counsel learned of this decision, and before the order could be entered in the office of the County Clerk, they filed a consent to an order of discontinuance and a new action to foreclose the mortgage was subsequently begun in Kings County. Mr. Carroll therefore never qualified as receiver.

ON MR. CARROLL'S RECORD.

"John F. Carroll is not unknown to the people of this community. For twenty-five years he has held various minor public offices, but, so far as the committee has been able to learn, he has never had any mercantile experience. His last and most important employment was that of Clerk of the Court of General Sessions. He resigned that post not long since to become assistant or deputy to Mr. Croker as the head of the Tammany Hall Democracy in this county—the party by whom Mr. Justice Fitzgerald was nominated and elected to the Supreme Court.

"While Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in appointing a receiver for the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse property, may not technically have been bound to accept the person recommended by counsel, nevertheless in disregarding the request of the owners of the property and their principal creditors he became peculiarly bound to see to it that the person he selected was one whose character and experience gave every possible assurance of fitness to administer a trust at once so important and so difficult.

"The application made to the Judge was for the appointment of an officer to administer an extremely complicated mercantile business, carried on upon property which embraced more than two miles of water front, and which was valued at from fifteen to thirty million dollars. The difficulty of such a task is well known to all who are in the least familiar with the commerce of the Port of New York, and indeed it abundantly appeared from the mere fact that the owners of the property had been so far unsuccessful in conducting their business as to have failed in earning their rent, interest, and taxes. All the facts as to the extent and complexity of the business Mr. Justice Fitzgerald must have known. If he did not know them, it was because he did not think it necessary to inform himself by inquiries of counsel. And yet, when called upon by virtue of his office to choose an officer to manage this vast property, he exercised that high prerogative by selecting on his own motion a politician engaged in no avowed occupation, who had never conducted any kind of commercial undertaking, and whose most important avocation had consisted in keeping the records of a criminal court.

INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

"These notorious facts have impressed the committee with the firm conviction that it is the duty of the association, both in the interest of the bar and the bench, to set on foot a thorough investigation, to the end that all the facts may be ascertained, and that such action shall then be taken as may be suitable, having due regard to the Judge and the great public interests that are involved

told the committee that he did not believe so, though the Justice was undoubtedly greatly surprised. He had heard "somewhere, somehow, and from somebody" that "some one" had called on Mr. Grant and advised him to call on Justice Fitzgerald. He knew nothing of it of his own knowledge, however.

Mr. Davies, when examined a second time, had told the committee that Justice Fitzgerald had asked the three attorneys if they objected to the appointment of Mr. Carroll.

"We did not reply directly," Mr. Davies responded, "but we told him we wanted the suit discontinued. I don't wish to say that the Judge was indisposed to sign the order of discontinuance, but he deliberated some time."

Other testimony from Mr. Joline showed that the letter had written to Mr. Grant, informing him that his name had been presented to the Court in reference to the receivership. This leter was delivered at Mr. Grant's house on the night before Mr. Carroll's appointment.

Mr. Rives, speaking to the resolution, said that it seemed to him that when all the parties to an action are represented before the court, the Justice should appoint the receiver who was satisfactory, and whose character, business attainments, and education were such as to make him fit to administer the property for the best interests of all concerned.

He alluded to the scandals on the bench in the Tweed régime which resulted in the impeachment of Judge Barnard, and, after declaring that he considered John F. Carroll unfit for the place, he said: "Judge Fitzgerald has practiced what Judge Barnard preached when he announced that he would bestow his patronage on his friends." The alleged offense of Justice Fitzgerald, he declared, was an impeachable one, and he felt that it was the duty of the association to use its utmost endeavors to raise and purify the bench.

UPHOLDS THE JUSTICE.

David McClure followed Mr. Rives in a long speech, in which he held that the Justice in such cases had an absolute right to appoint whomsoever he saw fit as receiver. He said:

"The Judge is something more than an automaton. He is empowered to use discretion in all matters not directly covered by law. The receiver is not the receiver for lawyers or clients; he is the Court's receiver."

Mr. McClure said, referring to Mr. Grant: "The gentleman whom it was desired to have appointed passed through a receivership with great credit to himself, and the same people who are now crying out against the appointee of Judge Fitzgerald cried out against him at that time. The suggestion that any one had called on Mr. Grant has fallen flat, as the three witnesses who testified before the committee denied it. This committee had it in its power, in view of the fact that the name of a Judge was besmirched, to call on Mr. Grant himself and inquire whether any attempt had been made to induce him to see Judge Fitzgerald."

The court, Mr. McClure said, had exerside its discretion in appointing a man who, some people said, was unfit. He denied that anything had been brought out which had proved Mr. Carroll to be unsuited for the place. Continuing, he asked what was the risk involved in the appointment of Mr. Carroll. "I have," he said, "taken the trouble to examine the order appointing him. I find that the Judge had exacted a bond of $100,000, which is double what Mr. Davies proposed to have the man whom he desired appointed give. That is the way Judge Fitzgerald considered his friend. That's the way he paid his political debts."

Returning to a statement made by Mr. Rives that Mr. Carroll had been exposed by the Mazet committee, Mr. McClure said: "I don't remember that the Mazet committee made him out to be any more dishonest than any one else. The men of the opposite political faith, if I remember rightly, were somewhat disinclined to go into their private business while testifying before that committee."

Edward B. Whitney, who was Assistant Attorney General under President Cleveland, then said that no one present had the slightest suspicion that there was anything in the case. "This is a case," he said, "where the Bar Association could only weaken its influence in the future by countenancing any effort to impeach Judge Fitzgerald."

In conclusion, Mr. Whitney referred to the fact that charges have been made of the distribution by Judges of patronage among their clerks, and he said: "Judges have been appointing their clerks to good receiverships for 100 years, and it is too late, I believe, in the last year of the nineteenth century for the Bar Association to attempt a reform."

Albert B. Boardman, in opening a brief speech, declared that nothing had been said which would tend to show whether or not the appointment of Mr. Carroll was a good one. He did not believe that Justice Fitzgerald would be impeached by the Assembly on the showing made by the committee's report. In fact, he declared that he did not regard the matter as a serious attempt to secure the removal of Justice Fitzgerald from the bench. The charges, he said, as developed by the evidence would not be considered by the Legislature. And the association would be put in an undignified and ridiculous position.

JAMES C. CARTER'S VIEWS.

A number of other members of the association spoke, all of them but two against the charges. Just before midnight, when the throng in the hall had become in patient and was loudly clamoring for the Chair to put the question, a man sitting near the front recognized James C. Carter, and asked him to make some remarks. This request was warmly seconded and applauded, and a large number of men who had drifted out into the reception room returned to hear Mr. Carter's speech.

Mr. Carter said that such a resolution should not be adopted unless the association was convinced that Justice Fitzgerald had committed a serious breach of duty. He denied that Judges had the right to appoint as receiver any one whom they should choose, and he declared that those who said so made the mistake of confounding right with moral duty.

He said that it was the Court's duty to pay the greatest consideration to requests made for the appointment of a receiver, and that he is bound to select the person agreed upon unless he chooses some one else who is equally competent. He declared that Justice Fitzgerald's action was an abuse of official discretion and as much an impeachable offense as any other that he could commit.

Col. E. C. James, who was the next speaker, declared that the case, as made out, was extremely weak. The pending resolution, he said, attacked the dignity and honesty of a Justice, because he appointed as a receiver a man whom the attorneys had not agreed upon.

He declared that the association belittled itself by undertaking to lend its power to the upholding of such charges. To institute an investigation which would surely fail would, he said, only bring the association into ridicule, if not contempt.

Wheeler H. Peckham and Mr. Olney also spoke.

Mr. Peckham said it was plain that Justice Fitzgerald had appointed Carroll in payment of a political debt. He said Justice Fitzgerald had been the first and only man to illustrate the danger of political influence upon our judiciary, which the Mazet committee had disclosed.

It was political, there was not the least doubt of it; it was a menace to the integrity of the bench, and an investigation was imperative.

After Mr. Olney had spoken the vote was taken.

SUIT AGAINST GLASS TRUST.

The Action Is Brought for the Appointment of a Receiver.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—Suit was filed in the Federal court to-day asking for a receiver for the American Plate Glass Company. The suit is brought on behalf of the De Pauw heirs, who own $20,000 of stock in the Glass Trust.

The complainants aver that the company, while making large dividends, has failed to pay the earnings of the money which the De Pauw estate has invested in stock. The claim has been made by the trust that it could not, based on its earnings, pay dividends.

STEAM ENGINE'S POWER.

Reported Discovery by a German Increasing It 50 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—What amounts to a revolution in mechanical economics is reported by Consul General Mason at Berlin. Prof. Josse of the Royal Technical High School at Charlottenburg has succeeded in advancing the efficiency of the best type of modern compound steam engines 50 per cent. This is effected by the absorption of heat from the exhaust steam through sulphurous acid, which, being evaporated, drives an auxiliary engine.

In this way a 2,000 horse power central station engine should, according to Mr. Mason, furnish power to drive an additional 1,000 horse power engine.

Abyssinia Gains Territory.

ROME, Feb. 26.—A dispatch from Asmara says that the Anglo-Abyssinian Convention for frontier delimitation has been signed between Emperor Menelek and Great Britain. Metemeh, which was within the influence of the English zone, is now Abyssinian territory.

BOERS HASTENING TO BLOEMFONTEIN

They Are Withdrawing from Everywhere But Ladysmith.

CRONJE AT ROBERTS'S MERCY

Latter Said to be Delaying Action From Humane Motives

Buller's Advance Stubbornly Contested, and His Losses Again Severe—Movement of Troops Becoming Difficult.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Boers are assembling an army near Bloemfontein with which to dispute the invasion of Lord Roberts. This intelligence comes from Pretoria by way of Lourenzo Marques. The commandoes are described as "hastening from all quarters of the two republics."

No estimate is made of their numbers; but the withdrawal of the Boers from most of the places where they have been in contact with the British, except the district near Ladysmith, may raise the resisting force to 30,000 men. This figure assumes that the Boers have between 60,000 and 70,000 men in the field.

The gathering of this army across the path of Lord Roberts gives significance to Gen. Cronje's steadfast defense. He has engaged the corps of Lord Roberts for ten days now; and, whether he is relieved or not, he has given time for the dispersed Boer fractions to get together and to prepare positions to receive the British advance when he is overcome and Lord Roberts moves forward.

It is difficult to conceive that the Boers are strong enough to take the offensive and to rescue Gen. Cronje from his precarious situation, although a dispatch from Paardeberg, dated Friday, to The Times, says that several thousand Boers are now hovering in that neighborhood.

The War Office had nothing after midnight to indicate Cronje's collapse, and he may hold out for a few days. The correspondents seem to have no exact information respecting his resources. Some say that he has plenty of food, but is short of ammunition. Others assert that he abandoned his food supplies, but kept abundant supplies of cartridges.

Gen. Buller on Saturday faced the last and strongest positions of the Boers who bar his way to Ladysmith. The strenuous fighting indicates a battle between armies rather than rear guard actions protecting a retreat.

On Thursday and Friday he lost forty-three officers killed and wounded, representing probably a total of from 400 to 500.

Gen. White's guns worked on Saturday upon the Boer positions, and a heliogram from Ladysmith reported that the Boers were retreating, and that larger rations were being issued in view of the fact that relief seemed at hand.

Nothing has been heard from Mafeking since Feb. 12.

Movement on the veldt away from the railway is becoming increasingly difficult for large bodies of troops as the grass is burned up. Gen. French has to carry forage for his horses by wagon, and even the infantry find the long marches harder than before, as forage for the transport animals must be carried. This requires the formation of garrisoned depots.

The ordinary campaigning season is over, and the sickly season for both men and animals has set in. Technical military writers take these things into consideration in forecasting events.

The Daily Chronicle says it learns from private letters that British rifles and ammunition have been landed on the southern coast of Cape Colony, presumably for the Dutch colonists.

Lord Roberts has recently received seventy-two additional pieces of artillery. Whether all have been sent to Paardeberg is not known.

The Eighth Division will probably leave England next Monday.

SITUATION AT PAARDEBERG.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Paardeberg, dated Sunday:

"There are about 4,000 men beleaguered in Gen. Cronje's camp, exclusive of the losses he has hitherto sustained.

"His wife is not with him, although there are women and children in the camp.

"The Boer position is now almost exclusively confined to the river bed.

"The enemy is entirely at our mercy, but Lord Roberts is treating them with great consideration from motives of humanity."

A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Paardeberg, dated Friday, Feb. 23, says:

"Gen. Cronje's attempt to mount guns was frustrated by our artillery."

BULLER'S ADVANCE DIFFICULT.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Winston Churchill, in a dispatch to The Morning Post from Frere Camp, dated Sunday, says:

"The idea that the Boers are raising the siege of Ladysmith is premature. The advance is being pursued in the face of the most stubborn opposition and of heavy loss.

"President Krüger's grandson is among the Boers killed."

A Pietermaritzburg dispatch of yesterday's date says Gen. Buller is still engaged in severe fighting. In Grobler's Kloof he seems to have discovered a hornet's nest.

A dispatch from Cape Town says that Lord Rossiyn, who has obtained a commission in Thorneycroft's Horse, has gone to join Gen. Buller.

Mr. Churchill then proceeds to describe heavy fighting last Friday, in which the Inniskillings approached within 500 yards of the summit of a rocky Boer position, and then gallantly charged in the face of a hail of bullets. He says:

"After repeated attempts, however, and having lost heavily, they recognized that they were unable to prevail. Nevertheless, they refused to retreat, but lay down on the slope, behind a shelter of walls. The Connaughts and the Dublin Fusiliers were sent to their support, but the light faded and the night closed in before the main attack had developed."

Spenser Wilkinson's article in The Morning Post to-day is almost wholly devoted to criticism of Gen. Buller's apparently mistaken tactics in sending small forces to take positions, and then reinforcing these by details, as revealed in the dispatch from Mr. Churchill. Mr. Wilkinson admits, however, that Mr. Churchill's advices are too incomplete to enable a correct idea to be formed, since his dispatch breaks off in the middle, leaving the battle unfinished.

The Times has the following from Pietermaritzburg, dated last Friday:

"The Dublin Fusiliers have again distinguished themselves by volunteering to take Grobler's Kloof, which they did. This gallant battalion, which began the campaign 850 strong, can to-day be said to muster on parade only between 100 and 200 of its original members."

BOERS TALKING OF PEACE?

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A dispatch from Cape Town dated Sunday, Feb. 25, says that the Boers are concentrating to defend Bloemfontein. Another dispatch, from Lorenzo Marques, dated Friday, Feb. 23, says:

"It is reported here that 5,000 burghers have left Ladysmith for the Free State. The Boers are concentrating their forces thirty miles outside of Bloemfontein, and the Free State Government is moving to Winburg.

"Reinforcements from all parts are passing through Bloemfontein hourly.

"President Steyn has telegraphed to President Krüger that Lord Roberts is within a few hours of Bloemfontein; and he urges that every male, irrespective of nationality, should be commandeered.

"President Steyn is said to favor peace. The Boer General who was in command at Colenso sent a message to President Krüger saying that he had been smashed up there, and recommending overtures for peace.

"The burghers at Mafeking are also reported to have sent word to Krüger that they would rather defend their own farms than fight elsewhere.

"The Pretoria Government is paying its debts with bar gold; the English professional coiner having refused to work. Understanding how Continental shareholders are affected by the closing of the Robinson Bank, President Krüger allowed the institution to reopen."

If the latest dispatches from Paardeberg throw any light on the situation they show that Gen. Cronje's forces have more protection from Lord Roberts's heavy fire than the first dispatches indicated. A special dispatch from Paardeberg, dated Saturday, says:

"A balloon has discovered the enemy well covered by a system of burrowing in the river bank, which resembles a rabbit warren and affords shell-proof positions."

This, perhaps more than any other circumstance, explains why what is looked upon here as Gen. Cronje's death struggle is so prolonged. Thus it will not be much of a surprise if to-day and to-morrow, which is the anniversary of Majuba Hill, pass without being marked by the surrender or annihilation of the gallant band so overwhelmingly hemmed in.

The closeness of the investment appears open to doubt. Small bodies of Boers, apparently, are able to make their escape, causing comparison here between the Boers' methods of investment, with their quickly dug, surrounding trenches, impassable barbed wire, &c., and those of the British.

The military critics, though little better informed as to the Commander in Chief's motives than the public, are inclining to the view that, though the main cause of the prolongation of the Paardeberg tragedy undoubtedly consists in Lord Roberts being unwilling to risk the great loss of life which an assault would entail, his delay is also prompted by the subsidiary motive of attracting to Paardeberg as many reinforcing and relieving Boer units as will come, feeling strong enough to treat them as Gen. Joubert treated Buller's attempts to relieve Ladysmith. In other words, Lord Roberts hold a position almost analogous with that held so long by the Boers at Ladysmith.

As Gen. Cronje is reported to have plenty of food, the plan of starving him out can scarcely avail, so Lord Roberts must either wait until his amunition, which is said to be short, runs out, or until those of Cronje's forces who are counseling surrender prevail. So indefinite is the information that either of these alternatives may occur at any moment.

In the meanwhile, Lord Roberts's engineers are sapping steadily toward the Boer laager, and, according to a message from Paardeberg, dated Sunday, the cordon is gradually drawing closer.

An additional list of the British casualties at Paardeberg, on Feb. 18, gives a Lieutenant and eight men killed, a Lieutenant and seven men missing, and thirty-eight men wounded.

THE FIGHTING ON FRIDAY.

PAARDEBERG, (Saturday,) Feb. 24.—Yesterday there was a most interesting series of fights along the British front. One thousand Boers, commanded by Gen. Dewet, who were known to be operating in the immediate front, determined at early dawn yesterday to attempt to break through the British lines and aid Gen. Cronje.

A body of 500 Boers moved toward the British left and cantered in the direction of a kopje, with the object of occupying it. Unfortunately for the Boers, however, the kopje was held by a company of Scottish Borderers, who opened a heavy fire. The Boers galloped off, but moved again toward another British position, with exactly the same result. They then made a third attempt to occupy another position, but the Borderers were again ready to receive them. The third repulse thoroughly disconcerted the Boers, who galloped away in a panic.

Later, perceiving another kopje, the Boers moved quickly toward it. This kopje was unoccupied, but the Borderers, not to be beaten, raced the Boers for the position and won, occupying the kopje and driving off the Boers.

A portion of the latter ultimately occupied a kopje flanked partially by the Borderers and facing another kopje held by the Yorkshires. A vigorous fusillade ensued, the British firing truly and accurately, and succeeding in silencing the Boer fire.

Meanwhile the Buffs were ordered to reinforce the Yorkshires in case the Boers should be reinforced. The British attack worked around to the right of the kopje held by the Yorkshires, where the Seventh Battery was stationed, the Sixty-second Battery being placed at a farm near the centre of the Borderers' position. A vigorous shelling, accompanied by a British fusillade, completely silenced the Boers. A company of Yorkshires were sent to clear out the Boers, but the attempt failed, the Boers opening a heavy fire, and the British having no cover.

The British then again opened a heavy rifle fire, which again silenced the Boers. The Boers made several attempts to run, but the Maxims opened upon them effectually, and checked them.

The Buffs now worked carefully and cautiously around, and got within 150 yards of the Boers. Eighty Boers surrendered, but many, it appears, escaped, going singly.

Most of the prisoners had just arrived from Ladysmith. They complained of the bad generalship of their leader. Nearly every man carried explosive bullets, and five British were wounded with these missiles. I have seen the bullets, of which one Boer carried fifty.

There is no longer the slightest doubt that the Boers are gradually discarding all rules of civilized warfare. The other day they poured the contents of a Vickers-Maxim gun into an ambulance, which happened, however, to be empty. It was some 300 yards away from the nearest troops.

The war balloon is doing excellent service. Early this morning it arose to a great height, and discovered in the bed of the river four wagons which contained ammunition. These were exploded by the British shells an hour afterward. The balloon observer also discovered a number of horses concealed near by, and these also received attention from the British shrapnel.

The Gordons are now incorporated in the Highland Brigade, making four kilted regiments. The Highland Light Infantry, who are not kilted, and are a fine body of men, are going to join Gen. Smith Dorrien's regiment.

PAARDEBERG, Undated, via Modder River, Feb. 25, Evening.—The Borderers and the Yorkshires have repulsed a Boer attack, inflicting heavy loss. (It is probable that this dispatch refers to the engagement of Friday, described in the previous dispatch.)

British Occupy Barkly East.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—In Cape Colony the British are steadily advancing. Barkly East is now in their possession, according to a dispatch from that district.

The Boers evacuated the place, retreating on Ladygrey and wiring to President Steyn for reinforcements to prevent their surrender.

NATIVES ATTACK THE BOERS.

LORENZO MARQUES, Feb. 26.—A dispatch from Gaberones, dated Thursday, Feb. 22, says:

"Chief Linchwe has reported that he made reprisals upon the Boers near Sequani, killing a few men and capturing several wagons and oxen. There were some casualties on both sides.

"The Boers at Crocodile Pools notified Col. Plumer that, fearing the natives would attack the wounded, they had placed their hospital within the laager. Col. Plumer replied that the ambulance would, of course, be respected, but the Boers, he said, could not expect good behavior from the natives while they were invading the latter's territory."

BULLER'S LONG CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Gen. Buller, in a dispatch from Colenso, dated yesterday, reports that the British casualties on Feb. 20 were 12 killed and 99 wounded, among the Somersets and Dorsets.

The War Office to-day issued an additional list of the casualties sustained by the Fifth Brigade, under Gen. Buller, on Feb. 23 and Feb. 24. It includes 7 officers killed, 23 wounded, and 1 missing.

The list contains the names of three Lieutenant Colonels—Thackeray of the First Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Sitwell of the Second Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and Thorold of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

CECIL RHODES ON THE WAR.

KIMBERLEY, Feb. 24.—Cecil Rhodes, presiding at a meeting of the De Beers Company to-day, delivered a remarkable speech, which was received with great enthusiasm.

After announcing that the year's profits of the company amounted to £2,000,000, Mr. Rhodes spoke of the Chartered Company's transactions with the De Beers Company, and said that the shareholders were divided into two classes—imaginative and unimaginative. The latter, he said, passed their lives filling money bags that were dissipated by their offspring. To this class he stated that the transactions with the Chartered Company had closed satisfactorily, as the De Beers Company owned all the diamonds wherever the other company's charter existed.

To the imaginative Mr. Rhodes drew an eloquent picture of the mines 100 years hence, as mirroring European civilization in the Far South. The imaginative, he said, "feel a glow of satisfaction at the thought that the immense riches taken from the soil have not been merely devoted to the decoration of the fair sex."

Speaking of the war, Mr. Rhodes said he considered it no puzzle why it arose. The Transvaal and the Free State were not republics, he declared, but oligarchies, and had been long conspiring to seize British South Africa. Each Government was simply a small political gang which humbugged the poor Dutchmen, appealing to their patriotism, and divided the spoils among their coteries. The Afrikander had been working twenty years for independent Africa. Former President Reitz of the Orange Free State had years and years ago made a vow that his only ambition in life should be to drive England out of Africa.

After showing how Kimberley had been defended by citizens, of whom 120 had been killed or wounded, and thanking Gen. French for his gallant ride, Mr. Rhodes closed by asserting "We have done our duty in preserving and protecting the greatest commercial asset in the world—her Majesty's flag."

Kimberley to Have Statue of Rhodes.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A special dispatch from Kimberley says its inhabitants have planned to erect a statue of Cecil Rhodes in recognition of his services during the siege.

Afrikander Bund's Intrigues.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"As a result of special inquiries in Boer circles here I am able to corroborate fully the reported danger from the intrigues of the Afrikander Bund and the coming Congress. Unless the ends of the Bund are otherwise attained it will fan the flame of rebellion throughout the colony."

Boers Commemorate Majuba Hill.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Pretoria Government has proclaimed Feb. 25 and 27 days of thanksgiving and prayer, presumably in memory of the battle of Majuba Hill.

TROOPS START FROM INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.—The departure of Lumsden's Horse for South Africa to-day was a brilliant event. Immense crowds assembled to bid the troops farewell, the docks were profusely decorated, and the highest officials were present, the Viceroy and Lady Curzon arriving in state. Lady Curzon received a royal welcome.

In his farewell speech to the troops the Viceroy said:

"You go as the tide of fortune seems to have turned in our favor. May it carry you on its crest to Pretoria."

PRINCE HONORS CANADIANS.

Tells the Wounded at Southampton the Empire Is Proud of Them.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Prince of Wales, who to-day paid a visit to the wounded who had arrived at Southampton on the hospital ship Princess of Wales, singled out the Canadians and told them how proud the empire was of them and of their brave compatriots, who had come forward so loyally and spontaneously to make common cause with the mother country.

Lord Roberts has appointed Major Dennison of the Royal Canadian Regiment as a member of his staff.

More Canadians Reach Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 26.—The Canadian transport Pomeranian, from Halifax Jan. 27, with another contingent of Canadian troops on board, has arrived here.

FOR BRITISH WAR VICTIMS.

Largely Attended Concert at Philadelphia Nets $3,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The Broad Street Theatre was crowded this afternoon with members of the fashionable set, the occasion being a concert for the benefit of the British soldiers' families fund. About $3,000 was raised by the entertainment, and this sum will be divided between the Princess of Wales Fund and the Lord Mayor's Fund.

Mrs. Langtry recited "The Absent-Minded Beggar" and "The Women of Britain." She was dressed in khaki.

THE SEIZURE OF THE SABINE.

Lord Salisbury Has Not Expressed Regret at the Incident, and the Vessel May Be Resolved.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Investigation shows that The Standard's editorial referring to Capt. Mahan's speech on sea power, in which editorial it was said that Lord Salisbury had closed the Sabine incident by a frank expression of regret to the United States Ambassador, with a promise that more caution would be displayed in stopping American vessels in the future, was based on a news agency report which proves to be quite inaccurate.

The assertions are vigorously denied at the Foreign Office and the United States Embassy, and it is learned that the facts in the case are as follows:

Late on Saturday Mr. Choate called at the Foreign Office, when Lord Salisbury informed him that the Government had that day received confirmation of the dispatch announcing the Sabine's release. In view of this, Lord Salisbury said it was not necessary to go further into the discussion, but instead of expressing regret, the Premier rather assumed the attitude of failing to see how American interests were seriously affected.

No papers were handed to Mr. Choate. Everything occurred verbally. The only thing upon which the report that Lord Salisbury had expressed regret at the seizure could be based was Mr. Choate's remark that he hoped there would not be any further trouble in the future, to which Lord Salisbury politely replied that he hoped there would not.

The interview, as is usual between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Choate, was most cordial. The Premier evinced every desire to meet Secretary Hay's requests in the case of the Sabine. He explained to Mr. Choate that it was an intricate matter, and that from the report of the Prize Court it was not quite clear why the vessel was released, except that she had received the benefit of a good-sized doubt in order to avert international complications over a trifling matter. Her release, however, was not effected by any instructions from London.

According to the Prize Court, the Sabine was first seized because, as a British vessel, she was believed to be contemplating evading the regulations that forbid British trading in any way with the enemy, contraband or not contraband. A search of her cargo revealed the fact that a part of it was consigned to individuals in the Transvaal.

The officials of the Foreign Office are inclined to believe that the fact that the goods are American does not save them from coming under the regulations governing British vessels. In American vessels such goods are not contraband, and would, no doubt, have the right to be shipped to their destination, as they were not addressed to the Transvaal Government, but to individuals in that State. But, under the conditions as reported, the Admiralty holds that the seizure was quite justified, and, while accepting the Prize Court's decision releasing the Sabine, the Admiralty is not inclined to adopt it as a precedent.

It is quite within the possibilities that the Sabine, though bound for British ports, may be resetzed and forfeit that part of her cargo consigned to the Transvaal.

While Lord Salisbury did not make any mention to Mr. Choate of instructions sent to war vessels at the Cape, it is learned that such instructions were sent at the instigation of the Foreign Office, though no special reference was made to American interests.

The official view here is that hasty action upon the part of several British commanders has brought about a good deal of unnecessary trouble, though none of the seizures so far is regarded as having seriously threatened the amity of international relations.

In this relation the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, William St. John Brodrick, said, without mentioning the Sabine by name, that the question as to whether any particular act by a British subject or vessel, such as carrying neutral wool from Delagoa Bay to Port Natal, (Durban,) amounted to trading with the enemy, must be decided in accordance with the circumstances of each case as it arose. He did not think that fresh instructions to the British commandant at Port Natal were necessary.

French Boycott British Colonists.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 26.—The French residents of St. Pierre and Miquelon are boycotting the British in those islands, who number about 1,500 out of the population of 7,000 and who are chiefly Newfoundlanders. This is due to the fact that the recent re-enactment of the French Shore modus vivendi by the Newfoundland Legislature has upset the schemes for French excursions on that shore during the coming fishing season. The bitter feeling resulting from this has thus far found expression in covert attacks only, but it may develop into violence. Every report of a British success in South Africa still further inflames the French, and the British residents fear an organized assault.

BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—In introducing the naval estimates in the House of Commons to-day, the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, said there was nothing spasmodic or sensational therein. The total, with the expected additions, he added, would be £39,000,000. The Government fully realized the situation, and knew the nation expected the navy to be prepared for all emergencies, and the estimates were framed on that footing.

Nothing, Mr Goschen continued, had been put down for the mobilization of the fleet. If its mobilization should be necessary, the Government would not hesitate to mobilize it and to come to Parliament for money, but he thought the time had not arrived for taking that course, and he hoped that it would not arrive. Great Britain was not menaced by any naval power. Europe knew Great Britain's strength and the number of ships she possessed. There were times when a demonstration was advisable, but the Government did not think it advisable upon this occasion.

The First Lord of the Admiralty also said that hereafter ships of the Reserve Squadron, instead of going singly for firing practice, would act together and practice tactics in addition.

Regarding the export of coal, Mr. Goschen announced that the Government could not prohibit it unless at war with a foreign power or in an emergency very different from the present.

The Admiralty, he further asserted, was considering how it could organize a naval reserve in conjunction with the colonies. He explained that with an adequate organization the Government could get a very valuable contingent from Canada and Australia. The negotiations with Canada were well advanced. Canada asked that the period of training be reduced, but a final decision on the subject had not been reached.

Dealing with the construction of fresh ironclads, Mr. Goschen remarked that The Hague Convention already seemed a thing of the dim past. When the Peace Conference was called, he suggested that possibly the beginning of further building of battleships might be suspended, with a view to ascertaining the sentiments of the conference. Great Britain also suggested a reduction of armaments, but nothing was done, and in the six months since the conference more gigantic programmes, stretching forward right, sixteen, and eighteen years, had been put forward than ever before by the powers. Great Britain proposed to spend in 1900-1901 £8,460,000, Russia £4,300,000, and France £4,154,000, the two latter together spending £8,454,000, or £6,000 less than Great Britain. The reporter of the French Naval Committee had asserted that material was 40 per cent. and labor 10 per cent. higher in France than in England, and Mr. Goschen therefore judged that the cost of shipbuilding in France and Russia averaged 20 per cent. dearer than in Great Britain.

"Therefore," Mr. Goschen explained, "our expenditure of £8,460,000 gives Great Britain an advantage of £1,700,000, or enough to build an additional ironclad and a cruiser. These large foreign programmes must not alarm the country, but we must keep abreast of these great developments of naval power, which have occurred not only in Europe, but in the United States and Japan."

ISLANDS ARE NOT GIVEN UP.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The State Department has before it the Spanish claim to the Islands of Sibutu and Cagayan Sulu and is carefully investigating the subject. All reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the Government has not decided to give up its claim to these islands, and the State Department has not yet reached any decision about it. The announcement made some days ago that the Spanish claim had been allowed was not authorized by the department. The Government still contends that the islands are American territory, though this decision may be altered by the result of the investigation now being made.

Spain's claim to the islands is regarded as prompted by a desire to sell them to some other power, since she cannot turn them to any other account. Germany's desire to obtain a foothold in that part of the Pacific and the efforts she has made to obtain one suggests her as Spain's most probable customer.

The military importance of the two islands, if owned by a power at war with the United States, is appreciated here, and the Government has no wish to surrender them unless Spain's title is clear.

ASK AID FOR WARRIOR CANAL.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 26.—A delegation of Birmingham citizens, headed by James Bowron, Vice President of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, left this morning for Washington, where they have an engagement to appear before the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House and present the claims of the Warrior Canal.

The proposed canal is to run from near Bessemer to the Warrior River, and would cost $4,500,000. Government experts have pronounced its construction feasible and recommended it. The project has obtained many friends recently in the East, which has invested heavily in the Birmingham district the past eighteen months, and favorable results will, it is believed, attend the trip of the Alabamians, who will be joined in the presentation of the argument by leading citizens of adjacent States.

GIVES UP SEARCH FOR MOORE.

R. O. Harris of Mobile, Ala., yesterday left the Grand Hotel for his home, having abandoned the search for his brother-in-law, Thomas N. Moore, who mysteriously disappeared in this city on Feb. 8. Prior to his departure, Mr. Harris said:

"I have searched everywhere and have had the hearty co-operation of the police. We have been to every hospital and sanitarium without result. I am satisfied that Mr. Moore is alive, but where he is is an enigma. I know from his correspondence that he was in New York on Feb. 16.

"It is a very singular case. Mr. Moore, so far as I know, is mentally sound, but the fact that he is keeping his whereabouts a secret from his wife and children is an awful blow to them. It is true that he has met with business reverses, but he is in no way embarrassed, and he ought to speak out.

"So far as I know, and I believe I am correct, his domestic relations have been of the happiest character."

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FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton; ex-Senator A. P. Gorman, Maryland.

GRAND—Adjt. Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

HOFFMAN—Judge William J. Wallace, Albany; W. G. Elliott, general attorney of the Coast Line Transportation Company, Wilmington, N. C.; E. L. Russell, President of the Mobile and Ohio Railway, Mobile.

HERALD SQUARE—W. D. Sanford, Duluth.

HOLLAND—Frank Rockefeller, Cleveland; Hugh MacRae, Wilmington, Del..

IMPERIAL—Congressman George T. Bradley, New Haven.

MARLBOROUGH—Dr. W. L. Dunn, Asheville, N. C.

MANHATTAN—S. A. Kellogg, Plattsburgh; D. O. Corbin, Spokane.

MAJESTIC—John B. Yates, Saratoga; Dr. T. K. McRae, Melrose, Fla.; W. H. Alexander and M. C. Wilde, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL—Ex-Mayor John H. Manning, Albany; George C. Underhill, Rutland, Vt.; Judge N. Shipman, Hartford; Col. Wirt Davis, United States Army.

SAVOY—Judge John F. Dillon, Far Hills, N. J.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Verner Z. Reed, Colorado Springs, Col.; Oscar G. Murray, Baltimore; Richard G. Wood, Pittsburg; M. E. Ingalls, President Big Four Railway, Cincinnati.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Froshin, J., Atlanta, Ga.; dry goods and notions; Union Square Hotel.

Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; L. Hutzler, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Peterson, J. S. & C., Sons, Davenport, Iowa; H. F. Petersen, linens and carpets; Anna L. Petersen, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; Miss E. Dorwald, ladies' wear, 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Beiermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. Beiermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; 539 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Cohn, Casper, Troy, N. Y.; clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Roschat, linings and house furnishing goods; H. J. Donnelly, laces, ribbons, and embroideries; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Selma, Mass.; Miss H. P. Lord, ribbons; Miss L. A. Moulton, laces and embroideries; Miss J. L. Moore, art department; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Fahy, Schantz & Bullock Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. W. Bullock, dry goods, notions, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Silberman & Todes, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. M. Silberman, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Carter, W. A., & Co., Paris, Tenn.; W. A. Carter, dry goods; Bay State Hotel.

Huvant, D., & Co., Streator, Ill.; W. L. Sinnott, cloaks; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Lederer, B., & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. Lederer, millinery; M. Reynolds, millinery.

Ritchie & Co., Bellville, Ontario; C. L. Ebbiqhart, millinery.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Margaret Barry, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Klein, Simon, Chicago, Ill.; Erus Hkelberg, dry goods; 406 Broadway; Hotel Belvedere.

Levi, James, & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; James Levi, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Herman, D., & Co., Streator, Ill.; James A. Finlin, department store.

Gottschalk, H., & Co., Chester, Penn.; J. Gottschalk, millinery; Union Square Hotel.

Fordyce, G. L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Lida Kennedy, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Flepper, J. P., Louisville, Ky.; J. P. Flepper, furnishing and hatter.

Tepper Brothers, Selma, Ala.; Jacob Tepper, dry goods, cloth, and shoes.

Smith & Chick, Lexington, Ky.; Wilson Smith, crockery; Hotel Aulic.

Kuhn, B., & Co., Vincennes, Ind.; I. R. Kuhn, dry goods and clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Exstein, Ike, & Brother, Sherman, Texas; J. Exstein, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Normandie.

Goldstein & Migel, Houston, Texas; L. Migel, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Normandie.

Hedden Dry Goods Company, New Albany, Ind.; W. A. Beach, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Ellis, Reidy & Phillips, Paducah, Ky.; R. B. Phillips, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Cole, J. K., & Co., Natches, Miss.; J. J. Cole, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Schick, M., & Co

TUNNEL EXTENSION PLANS UNDER WAY

Rapid Transit to South Ferry and South Brooklyn.

ADDED COST ABOUT $15,000,000

City Bond Issue of $36,500,000 for Underground System Asked For—Contractor McDonald's Preparations.

Following up the signing of the contract for the construction of the underground railroad, the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, at its meeting yesterday, took the initial steps toward extending the tunnel from the City Hall terminal to South Ferry and South Brooklyn. This action was in the form of a resolution authorizing Chief Engineer Parsons to make the necessary borings and investigations and report their result to the board. The sum of $10,000, which will be furnished by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, was authorized to be set aside for the purpose. It has been estimated that a tunnel to the ferry will cost about $5,000,000, and under the river to the South Brooklyn section, in the neighborhood of $10,000,000. Unless the borings make another route necessary, this tunnel under the East River will strike the Brooklyn shore between Hamilton and Atlantic Avenues.

The action of the commission yesterday implies, it is believed, that they consider their powers as commensurate with the limits of the greater city. In an interview printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday, Alexander E. Orr, President of the commission, in speaking of a possible application from the Long Island Railroad for the East River tunnel franchise, gave it as his opinion that the board possesses authority to grant the franchise should it be asked. He went on to say in this connection that should the Long Island people make this application, the board would ask its counsel for an opinion bearing upon the subject. Mr. Orr reiterated his ideas in this respect yesterday, and it was said that counsel for the board gave a favorable view upon the question some months ago, and that an application would result in a similar opinion officially sanctioned by the board.

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad Company reiterated his statement yesterday that if the Municipal Assembly does not take favorable action on the company's application before long, the Rapid Transit Commission will be looked to for relief. Mr. Baldwin added that if the East River tunnel is built, in connection with the contemplated Atlantic Avenue improvement, a connection will be made with the extended tunnel from City Hall Park to South Ferry.

ASKS FOR THE BIG BOND ISSUE.

Among other things at their meeting, the Commissioners gave formal notice to Mr. McDonald to build all four sections of the road at once, passed a resolution asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to authorize an issue of $36,500,000, and appointed George S. Rice as Chief Engineer Parsons's principal assistant.

The resolution in reference to the Board of Estimate asks authority for the bond issue of the contract price of the tunnel, $35,000,000; the sum of $1,000,000 for terminals, (subject to modification,) and also $500,000 for real estate, the entire amount and its issue being provided for in the Rapid Transit act and amendment. When the Board of Estimate authorizes the expenditure, which may be done to-day, the sum becomes a charge against the city as to its debt limit, notwithstanding that the bonds will be sold as the work on the tunnel progresses and at the discretion of the Controller.

Mr. Rice, whose appointment was confirmed by the board, is an engineer of reputation. He will receive a salary of $7,000 a year. Mr. Rice is a graduate of Harvard. He has been employed at different times on the Aqueduct Commission and also on the Rapid Transit Board of Boston, where he has been in business lately as an engineer. Mr. Rice was one of a commission of three engineers employed to pass upon the work of the Baltimore and Ohio tunnel built by John B. McDonald. More recently Mr. Rice made a report for Controller Coler on the Ramapo water scheme.

During the meeting yesterday the joint Assembly committee appointed to prepare a plan for the tunnel opening celebration called upon the board. The committee comprises Councilman Wise, Chairman, and Councilmen Hottenroth and Murray and Aldermen Marks, Holler, and Muh. Mr. Orr, speaking for the commission, told the committee to go ahead, prepare their programme, and invite the commission as guests. The commission preferred, he said, to leave the latter to the Assembly. Nothing definite was decided upon yesterday, but the committee will hold another meeting soon. Mr. McDonald, who was present, could not say just when he would be prepared to break ground, but expressed the belief that he could be ready by St. Patrick's Day, if that day shall be set for the celebration.

"I mentioned St. Patrick's Day originally as a joke," said Mr. McDonald yesterday, "but as the suggestion has been taken up I don't see but that that day will do. I think I will be ready at least by that date. I am in conference now with contractors, and in two weeks time will have something to say about the sub-contracts."

THE GREAT SECTIONS DIVIDED.

The four sections in the engineer's division of the road have been divided into fifteen sections for convenience and expediency in calculating quantities. The divisions are:

First, Post Office to centre of Chambers Street; second, Chambers Street to Great Jones Street; third, Great Jones to Thirty-third Street; fourth, Thirty-third to Forty-first Street; fifth, Forty-first to Sixtieth Street; sixth, Sixtieth to One Hundred and Fourth Street; seventh, portal of tunnel at One Hundred and Third Street and Broadway to One Hundred and Tenth Street and Lenox Avenue; eighth, One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Lenox Avenue; ninth, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to Brook Avenue; across the Harlem; tenth, east side viaduct, three miles long, beginning at Brook Avenue; eleventh, One Hundred and Fourth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Broadway; twelfth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, being the Manhattan Valley viaduct; thirteenth, One Hundred and Thirty-third to One Hundred and Eighty-second Street; fourteenth, One Hundred and Eighty-second Street to Hillside Avenue; fifteenth, west side viaduct.

The plan of organization for the working force of the road was laid over until the next meeting of the commission. Last Fall some fifty applicants appeared before the Civil Service Commission to be examined for assistant engineers, and of these thirty took a supplemental examination. Mr. Parsons said yesterday that it had not been decided that these examinations will count in the selection of assistants. He is in favor, he said, of having applicants for assistant engineers take special examinations.

Mr. Parsons and his staff will move into a suite of rooms on the tenth floor of 320 Broadway, in the same building with the commission, about May 1. The suite has been rented at a price of $3,500 a year. It was reported yesterday that Charles Sooysmith will become Mr. McDonald's personal engineer.

Mr. McDonald, since the contract was signed, has received many messages of congratulation. A cable from Richard Croker, received yesterday, reads as follows: "Congratulations. Best wishes for success."

EAST RIVER TUNNEL PLANS.

Terminal Railroad Company's Application for Franchise Again to be Considered by Council Committee.

The Railroad Committee of the Council met yesterday, and decided, after hearing the report of its sub-committee, delegated to consult with the officials of the Long Island Terminal Railroad Company, that the company's application for a tunnel franchise would be considered at a meeting of the full committee next Friday. At to-day's session of the Council the committee will report progress, with the understanding that the final report will be made next week.

Several of the members of the committee desire to have amendments made in the franchise, especially in the part referring to the remuneration to be paid to the city. They believe that the terms imposed by the Marshall law of last Winter are subject to amendment at the discretion of the Municipal Assembly. Under this law the company must pay the city 3 per cent. on its net profits, after retaining 5 per cent. of its net receipts for purposes of construction. Others wish to have the company prohibited from carrying freight and from placing conduits for gas, electricity, or compressed air in its subway, while all agree that the fare should be limited to 5 cents between any and all stations on the Long Island Railroad, which will operate the tunnel, and its principal station in this borough.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS WIN.

State Board Awards Minor Offices to Contestants—Republicans Will Refuse to Vacate.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 26.—The State Board of Election Commissioners at 5 o'clock this afternoon made public its decision in the contests for the minor State offices. The report unseats the Republicans and installs the Democrats. The Democratic officers had been expecting a decision for several days, and as soon as the decision was announced, at once served notice on the Republicans, filed their bonds, and qualified. A full Democratic Government is now established, as follows:

Governor—J. C. W. BECKHAM.
Attorney General—ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE.
Auditor—GUS COULTER.
Treasurer—S. W. HAGER.
Secretary of State—BRECKINRIDGE HILL.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—H. V. McCHESNEY.
Commissioner of Agriculture—ION B. HALL.
Adjutant General—JOHN B. CASTLEMAN, (appointed by Gov. Beckham.)

There is no Democratic Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Beckham having vacated that office when he assumed the Governorship on the death of Mr. Goebel. Senator Carter, however, is serving as President pro tem. of the Senate, and would act as Governor in the event of the death of Mr. Beckham or his removal from the State.

The officers who are removed by the action of the Contest Board are Attorney General Clifton J. Pratte, Auditor John S. Sweeney, Treasurer Walter R. Day, Secretary of State Caleb Powers, Superintendent of Public Instruction John Burke, and Commissioner of Agriculture John W. Throckmorton.

The Republicans will refuse to give their offices up to the Democrats, who thereupon will bring suit for possession, probably by a writ of ouster.

The Republicans' however, will only have possession of the office buildings, and, not being recognized by the county officials, they will be powerless to obtain money to carry on the State's business or to pay their own salaries.

DENIES GRUBER'S CHARGES.

Charles S. Wilbur Says He Is Not Working Against Him—Quigg on Gruber—Gruber on Quigg.

Abraham Gruber's accusation that Charles S. Wilbur, Supervisor of the Federal Census for Manhattan and the Bronx, was using his office to compass his defeat as Republican leader in the Twenty-first Assembly District, was pretty generally discussed in political circles yesterday.

Mr. Wilbur entered a vigorous denial, said he was a personal friend of Mr. Gruber, and that the latter had "gone up in the air."

Nevertheless, Mr. Gruber reiterates his accusations, and says he will file charges against Mr. Wilbur with Director W. R. Merriam. Mr. Gruber asserts that Mr. Wilbur sent the blanks for the appointments in the various districts to Chairman L. E. Quigg of the County Committee, who sent them to every leader in New York except to him, (Gruber.) He also intimated that his opponent in the Twenty-first District, George C. Austin, had been promised the census patronage, and was using the promise to secure supporters at the primaries.

The latter statement is denied by both Mr. Austin and Mr. Quigg, and the latter said:

"Mr. Gruber is engaged in a well-considered effort to make votes for Tammany Hall. On all occasions he is uttering injurious slanders against the Republican organization as a whole, and against individual Republicans. His purpose is to create a public prejudice which, if so created, can have no other result than to make Democratic votes. He can safely assume, therefore, that I am against him."

When Mr. Quigg's remarks were called to the attention of Mr. Gruber last night he smiled and said:

"For answer I will use some well-worn phrases.

"'Murder will out.'

"'The galled jade winces.'

"'Another plea of guilty.'

"Quigg must have his finger in every pie.

"I may have something further to say on this question at our meeting to-morrow night at 2,630 Broadway."

MAY REAPPOINT DR. BACKUS.

Politicians Allege that Mr. Dutcher Resigned from State Hospital Board to Make a Vacancy.

It was said yesterday that the resignation of Silas B. Dutcher of Brooklyn from the Board of Managers of the Long Island State Hospital, about which there had been much discussion, was intended to give Gov. Roosevelt a chance to reappoint Dr. Truman J. Backus to the board to fill the vacancy.

It was said that after the appointment of Bradish Johnson to the board in place of Dr. Backus Mr. Dutcher expressed surprise at the Governor's action, and his belief that a mistake had been made, which should be repaired. It was later represented to Mr. Dutcher, according to report, that the Governor had acted on misinformation. It was further intimated that while the Governor would not ask Mr. Johnson to retire, he would appoint Dr. Backus to the first vacancy.

Mr. Dutcher, it is declared, thereupon decided to resign, and sent with his resignation an intimation that the retirement of Dr. Backus would be keenly felt, and that he would be pleased to see Dr. Backus named to fill the vacancy caused by his (Mr. Dutcher's) resignation.

Mr. Dutcher, when spoken to about the matter last night, would not deny the report nor would he discuss it.

The dissatisfaction caused by the Governor's failure to reappoint Dr. Backus, it is said, is likely to result in at least one more resignation from the board.

In local political circles, it is intimated that Mr. Dutcher, in resigning, acted at the behest of some very prominent politicians to force Gov. Roosevelt to show his hand.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Hearing on the Newark Track Elevation Bill.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 26.—Gov. Voorhees sent to the Senate to-night the name of Peter Voorhees of Camden to be Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals to succeed Judge Nixon, who has been made a Circuit Court Judge.

Senator McDermott's bill for the reorganization of the Board of Freeholders of Hudson County was advanced to third reading by the Senate.

Senator McDermott made a speech in opposition to the bill of Senator Reed for the publication of property assessments. Mr. McDermott said the bill would impose enormous expenditures upon the part of large cities. No action was taken on the bill.

The House, after an extended debate, defeated Mr. Mungles's bill for the annexation of the Borough of Vailsburg to the City of Newark.

The Senate Committee on Municipal Corporations gave a hearing on Senator McCarter's track elevation bill, which was opposed by James B. Vredenburgh, counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who said the bill was unconstitutional and that it would impose an unreasonable share of the cost of the track elevation upon the railroad companies. President Van Duyn of the Newark Board of Works advocated the bill as one that was reasonable and necessary. No action was taken by the committee.

Lecture by Miss Jane Addams.

Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, delivered a lecture on "Democracy and Social Ethics" at a regular meeting of the Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture last night at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

An Oyster Schooner Ashore.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Feb. 26.—The schooner Jane C. Harris is reported ashore at Oregon Inlet beach. The crew was rescued. The vessel is owned by Jacob Ackers and Westerbike, oyster shippers of this place.

PUERTO RICO BILL WILL BE AMENDED

Continued from Page 1.

dividing the immunities and privileges of American citizenship. The inhabitants of the island, he insisted, were entitled to unrestricted free trade with the United States. If an imperial policy was set up, it could but end in the downfall of the Republic.

"As a patriotic American," he concluded, "I would not have my country shirk any proper responsibility or evade a duty to itself or those whom the fortunes of war have placed within its care and protection. I earnestly desire that it should discharge every honorable obligation. It cannot afford to do wrong. Its conscience must be preserved. Justice must be meted out to its perfect and inchoate citizens. National character and plighted faith must be maintained."

BOUTELL IN DEFENSE.

Mr. Boutell (Rep., Ill.,) followed in advocacy of the measure. He called attention to the widely diverse opinions of its opponents. Mr. Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio,) he said, thought it a bad fiscal measure, but sound constitutionally; Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.,) thought it a good fiscal measure, but unconstitutional, but it remained for the gentleman from Maine, (Littlefield,) with the irresistible torrents of his eloquence, to make the discovery that it was bad in every particular, financially, constitutionally, morally, spiritually, and politically. In his opposition, said Mr. Boutell, he had cried out for Divine guidance, thanking God that he was not as other men were.

Proceeding, Mr. Boutell took up the testimony before the Insular and Ways and Means Committees to show that the people of Puerto Rico were utterly unprepared for self-government. They had certain fundamental rights, but not the rights of American citizenship. The fundamental rights of citizens, he argued, would be endangered if the inhabitants of territory acquired by conquest, or perhaps involuntarily, as a result of war, came into full fellowship with our people without the consent of the latter. He was opposed, he said, to admitting the Puerto Ricans and the Filipinos to free competition with American labor. He was in favor of doing justice to those people, but we must not do wrong to ourselves.

Mr. Boutell said he would not support the bill if it were to be made a permanent measure.

It ill became the other side, he said, to taunt the Republicans with imperialism. The Democratic Party was the only party that had sold American territory to a foreign monarch. In 1819 a Democratic Administration, against the protest of the people of Texas, sold 380,000 square miles of territory with people on it, to the King of Spain.

"Great God!", said Mr. Boutell, "if we exercised the prerogatives of an earthly empire, the Democratic Party exercised the prerogatives of the Almighty."

A DEMOCRAT FOR LITTLEFIELD.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Ill.,) opposed the bill. In the course of his remarks he said the President and Mr. Littlefield were in accord with each other on the Puerto Rican Tariff bill, and he suggested the gentleman from Maine as a good running mate on the ticket with McKinley.

"But he has no barrel," observed a Democrat.

"He has a barrel of brains," retorted Mr. Williams.

"Would you vote for your Vice Presidential candidate?" asked Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.)

"If I voted the Republican ticket," replied Mr. Williams, "I would find some consolation for the crime in voting for the gentleman from Maine. [Democratic applause.] There is a good deal of Democracy in what he preaches."

Mr. Brown (Rep., Ohio,)) supported the bill. He believed that our home industries should be protected against the competition of Puerto Rico. The effect of this bill upon the Island of Puerto Rico was of comparatively little importance. But the principle involved was of the greatest importance when made applicable to the Philippines.

Mr. Mondell (Rep., Wyoming,) said he was at first disposed to believe that both sentiment and expediency demanded free trade with Puerto Rico, but the real issue involved in the bill was whether Puerto Rico was constitutionally a part of the United States. Upon that issue he was emphatically with the committee.

Mr. Sutherland (Dem., Neb.,) declared that the anti-imperialists were anxious to join their opponents upon the issue. The people, he said, would rally to the standard of the great Nebraskan who, in 1898, had announced that imperialism would endanger the life of the Republic. There was no disposition to dodge the issue. The platform of 1896 would be reaffirmed, with the Declaration of Independence added.

Mr. Jett, (Dem., Ill.,) Mr. Johnston, (Dem., West Va.,) and Mr. Noonan, (Dem., Ill.,) spoke briefly against the measure. The latter devoted himself to the constitutional question involved. Mr. Reeder, (Rep., Kan.,) Mr. Graham, (Rep., Penn.,) and Mr. Wilson, (Dem., Arizona,) closed the debate for to-day, the two former in support and the latter in opposition to the bill.

PLEADS FOR PUERTO RICANS.

Gen. Davis Writes that Opening Markets Only Will Relieve a Poor and Helpless People.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Secretary Root to-day sent to the Senate a letter from Gen. Davis with a petition from Puerto Ricans asking for free trade with the United States. In the letter, which is dated San Juan, Feb. 14, Gen. Davis says:

"I transmit five petitions, which are signed by several hundred tobacco merchants, growers, and manufacturers, asking for free trade relations with the United States, so that some market may be found for not only the surplus crops of 1898 and 1899, but also for the maturing crop of 1900. The surplus referred to available for export is about 1,500,000 pounds, and the portion of the maturing crop which will not be required for local consumption is estimated at about 2,000,000 pounds.

"In my frequent reports to the department I have very fully stated the gravity of the industrial situation. I cannot in any words at my command overstate the urgency and gravity of the industrial paralysis now existing in Puerto Rico."

After giving a résumé of the existing conditions, he adds: "The only remedy for the industrial condition I can suggest is the opening of markets for accumulated surplus of productions and the establishment of such trade conditions by Congressional legislation as will give confidence to investors and encourage the development of the natural resources. Until this is done the paralysis must continue and the poor and helpless in increasing numbers must be fed or they will starve to death."

DR. McKIM ON PUERTO RICO.

Washington Divine from His Pulpit Condemns the Tariff Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, made the Puerto Rican Tariff bill the subject of his discourse last night, and delivered a strong attack upon it. His text was: "Yea, trample upon the poor, and ye take from him exactions of wheat." He recounted the history of the acquisition of the island, the recommendations of the Governor General, the Secretary of War, and the President, and the strange change of opinion in the Committee on Ways and Means. He quoted the letter sent by the representatives of Puerto Rico to THE NEW YORK TIMES and very earnestly appealed to his congregation to listen to it. He said:

"If this cry for justice and humanity awakens no response; if the American people do not heed it; if this cruel legislation shall indeed be consummated, then I ask, Will the Stars and Stripes be to the people of Puerto Rico any longer the symbol of liberty and justice and humanity? Will not the enactment of this bill be a stain upon our escutcheon, a blot upon our flag as long as it stays in the statute book?

"This is a critical moment in our history. Right upon the threshold of a new career of expansion we are on trial before the conscience of the world, whether or not we will exercise our power righteously and in harmony with the spirit of our institutions. I would disclaim the imputation of any intentional wrong, of any conscious injustice, or inhumanity. At the same time they remain, for they are incorporated in the bill and are inseparable from it."

In conclusion, the minister said: "We who are residents of the District of Columbia have no representation on the floor of Congress to voice our sentiments on this grave and momentous issue, but we are citizens of the United States, vitally interested in all that pertains to the welfare and honor and good name of our country, proud of our heritage as Americans, sensitive to any possible stain upon the Nation's escutcheon. In a crisis like this, therefore, we have a right to speak our sentiments and that they be considered as one of the constituent elements in the public opinion of the country.

"It is both as a citizen of the United States and as a preacher of righteousness that I have ventured to express myself to-night upon this subject, believing that I echo the general sentiment of the people of this community."

PUERTO RICANS GOOD SOLDIERS.

Secretary Root Will Increase Number of Native Troops.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Secretary Root is so well satisfied with the record made by the troops recruited from the natives of Puerto Rico that he has determined to increase the number now in service. There is now a full battalion of these troops, and the Secretary has issued orders for the enlistment of another battalion, the whole to be put in command of Major James A. Buchanan of the Fifteenth Infantry, who has been nominated for the position of Lieutenant Colonel.

The new battalion will take the place of the United States regular cavalry, which will be brought back to the United States. Horses for mounting the men will be purchased in the island, as the American animals do not readily acclimatize.

PUERTO RICAN TARIFF TEST.

Suit to Restrain Collector Bidwell from Levying Duties.

Charles Henry Butler, as the legal representative of A. S. Lascelles & Co. of 66 Beaver Street, large dealers in Puerto Rican products, who is seeking through the United States Circuit Court of this district to have Collector George R. Bidwell restrained from levying duties on goods brought here from the Island of Puerto Rico, filed an amended bill of complaint yesterday.

He maintains that Puerto Rico, which has been referred to by President McKinley in his official papers as a part of the new possessions of the United States, is not a "foreign country" within the meaning of the customs laws and that Collector Bidwell ought to refund the $500,000 which he has collected in duties on the $2,000,000 of Puerto Rican goods brought to the Port of New York since Dec. 10, 1898, the major part of which was shipped here since April 11, 1899.

Pending the trial and decision Mr. Butler seeks a temporary injunction restraining the defendants, his agents or servants, from levying further duties on Puerto Rican goods brought here.

Puerto Ricans Petition Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A memorial of "protest and petition from the people of Puerto Rico to the Congress of the United States" was presented to the Senate and House to-day. The petitioners ask that the military be withdrawn, that Puerto Rico be declared an integral part of the United States; that unrestricted free commerce be established between the United States and the island; that American money be substituted for Puerto Rican money, and that a commission be appointed to codify the laws and consider insular interests. The petition is signed by the Puerto Rican delegates in this city.

PRAISES WOOD'S REGIME.

Col. Davis Talks on the Present Conditions in Cuba.

Lieut. Col. Wirt Davis of the Eighth United States Cavalry, who has been commissioned Colonel of the Third United States Cavalry, arrived from Nuevitas, Cuba, on the Munson liner Olinda. He is at the Murray Hill Hotel awaiting orders from Washington. It is probable that he will be sent to the Philippines, where the Third Cavalry is on active duty.

Col. Davis was disposed to be reticent about affairs in Cuba, declaring that army officers should not talk for publication, but he did say:

"Gen. Wood is giving the people an excellent administration, and is rapidly gaining the confidence of Spaniards and Cubans alike. In my opinion, the Nuevitas district is the Texas of Cuba, and it will soon regain its prestige as a cattle-raising locality. The parana grass there is the clover of the island. It is succulent and nutritious, and I should like to see some like it grown in the United States. I hope, too, in a short time that the sugar plantations will be in active operation. Machinery for the sugar mills is arriving by every vessel."

THE FAIR WILL UPHELD.

California Court Declares It Valid—Mrs. Craven's Claims, If Established, Will Net $50.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—The Supreme Court of California to-day handed down a decision by which the validity of the trust will of the late Senator James G. Fair is upheld. In the Superior Court of this county the will was refused probate, but the Supreme Court confirms it in every particular. The will disposes of $18,000,000.

By its terms the estate is placed in charge of four trustees, who are directed to divide the income derived from it between the three children of the dead capitalist. At their death the estate is to be divided between the children of his daughter, Mrs. Theresa Oelrichs and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. The estate is thus left to persons unborn at the date of the making of the will.

The decision rendered to-day will prevent Mrs. Nettie Craven, who claims to be Fair's widow, from getting more than $50 out of the estate, even though she should establish her claim, as the will provides that should any widow of the testator appear, she is to receive $50. At one time Fair's children offered to compromise with the woman for $300,000, which offer she refused.

The attorneys for Fair's children state that they are now in a position to ask the Court to set off one-half of the estate for the heirs.

CHICAGO'S ELEVATED ROADS.

Decision of Appellate Court May Cost Them Millions for Damages to Abutting Property.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—As a result of a decision handed down to-day by the Appellate Court, the elevated railroads of Chicago may find themselves with suits on their hands aggregating millions of dollars. The opinion, which was prepared by Judge Adams and concurred in by his fellow-jurists, holds that the depreciation of property values through the erection of an elevated railway structure on a public street is sufficient cause for a suit for damages.

This ruling was given in the case of the Chicago Office Building Company against the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company in the former's suit for $100,000 damages for injury to the value of the Ogden Building, at 34 Clark Street, owned by the plaintiff. The far-reaching effect of the decision will be apparent, because there are pending hundreds of similar suits against the elevated railways.

The suits now in the courts include complaints from property holders in nearly every block along the line of the downtown loop. The suit in which decision was rendered was filed in the Spring of 1896, and the demurrer on which the appeal was prosecuted was sustained in the Circuit Court last Spring.

The action hinged on the question whether or not the use of the street by the railway was a legitimate use of public property. The defendant contended that such use fell within the purposes for which the street was dedicated, and therefore the abutting property owners had no right of action for damages for injury sustained by their property through the operation of the railways. The language of the Court on this point was decisive.

ARCHBISHOP HENNESSY DYING.

Special to The New York Times.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Feb. 26.—Archbishop Hennessy is dying. The paralysis has extended to his stomach, and death is not far off.

Vicar General Ryan has issued the following card to the priests of the archdiocese:

"It is with sincere sorrow that I make known to you that the condition of our Archbishop's health is such as to suggest the propriety of asking for him, in this hour of need, the prayers of the priests and people of the archdiocese. He has labored long and faithfully for their spiritual and temporal interests, and in return their fervent prayers are requested that Almighty God may pour out upon him such an abundance of divine grace as will enable him to pass from this life to eternal happiness."

Man with Broken Neck Doing Well.

Walter B. Duryea, who for more than six months has been lying with a broken neck in Roosevelt Hospital, and whose case has attracted much attention, is steadily improving. Dr. Robert Abbe, who has had Duryea in his care since the accident, said last night that the patient's chances of living were good.

The condition of Croton water is frightful. Write or 'phone the Hygeia Distilled Water Co., 349 W. 12th St., to deliver at your residence or office a supply of Hygeia Water. Tel. 2382 Spring. —Adv.

BIG NEW RAILWAY PLAN

Transcontinental Line with Steamship Service to Liverpool.

TO TAKE IN CANADIAN ROADS

Distance Between the Western Grain States and the British Port Will Be Shortened 800 Miles.

Plans have been partially completed for a new great transcontinental railway line, with a connecting line of steamships to Liverpool, by which the distance between that city and the Western grain States is to be shortened 800 miles.

The new Milwaukee Southwestern is to be part of this system, which when completed will extend to the Pacific Coast. Col. James McNaught, who returned yesterday from Milwaukee, in speaking of this scheme said:

"The final proposition of the Milwaukee Southwestern Railway Company, which is to be built from Milwaukee to Rock Island, will be submitted to the County Board of Supervisors to-morrow. The proposition will unquestionably be accepted by a large majority. It will involve a subsidy from Milwaukee County of $800,000 in county bonds to aid in the construction of the road, for which the county is to receive non-cumulative preferred stock of the company. The road will have seventy-pound rails and a standard gauge, and the manner in which each part of the road is to be built is clearly defined in the contract with the county.

"This road will be operated in connection with the Canada Atlantic and the Great Northern Railway of Canada. The line of the Canada Atlantic and its connections will be used as far as Ottawa. From there to Quebec the connection will be furnished by the Great Northern of Canada, which is now under construction, and will be completed by June. The line will be in full operation to Quebec by the middle of August."

The Canada Atlantic has an outlet on Georgian Bay, so that grain could be shipped from Milwaukee to this point by steamer. Negotiations for the acquisition of steamers for the new Quebec-Liverpool ocean line, which is to be part of the system, are now pending.

It has not yet been definitely settled by which route the Pacific is to be reached, but it is understood that one of the existing lines will operate in harmony with the new route to the Atlantic.

NEW RAILWAY TO THE PACIFIC.

Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Road to Run from Kansas City to Topolobampo.

Another railway to the Pacific Coast is assured, according to A. F. Seested of Kansas City, who is at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he has been attending the meetings of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

"Just now," he said yesterday, "our people are manifesting a good deal of interest in the construction of the proposed Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad. It will be known as the Orient Short Line, and will run from Kansas City to Topolobampo, a deep-water port on the Pacific Coast of Mexico. It will be 1,800 miles long, cost $36,000,000, and one-third of the money has already been pledged. A. E. Stillwell, who built the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, is the originator of the new route, and will be President of the company, which will be incorporated under the laws of Kansas, (not Missouri.) It is expected the road will be in full operation before July 1, 1902.

"From Topolobampo steamship lines will sail to the Orient and to ports on the coasts of South and North America. Some of the leading capitalists of the West are interested, and foreign capital is not lacking for the enterprise.

"The road will be constructed in almost a straight line diagonally through Kansas, Oklahoma Territory, Texas, and Mexico. The company has absorbed all the rights, franchises, and property of the Kansas City, Lawrence, and Topeka Railroad, organized last year, and forty-nine miles of the road have been built.

"From Lawrence and Osage City the road will run southwest through Emporia and Wichita.

"The Mexican Government has granted a franchise and a subsidy of from $12,500 to $22,500 per mile. The route traverses rich agricultural and mining districts."

E. L. Martin, Vice President of the Pittsburg and Gulf Railway Company, who is also at the Waldorf-Astoria, is one of the Directors of the new company, and he confirmed all of Mr. Seested's statements.

Mr. Martin added that the reorganization of the Pittsburg and Gulf Company was well under way, and would be perfected immediately after the sale of the property, on March 19.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO.

The Pennsylvania Railroad to Build One—Other Improvements.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will within a short time have a line of its own to Buffalo, and the work of locating the new road will be begun shortly.

The first step toward the building of the new line was made a few days ago, when the company announced that it would purchase the stock of the Erie and Western Transportation Company. It was stated to-day that the reason for securing this was to prevent it from passing into other hands, or eventually going into liquidation.

At the present time the Pennsylvania Company has no outlet of its own into Buffalo. It is the intention of the company to build a new line from Kane, or Wilcox, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to Buffalo, a distance of about 125 miles.

The Pennsylvania Company has awarded the contract for the double tracking of its Waverly and Passaic branch, from Waverly to the Passaic River, in New Jersey. The branch was originally graded for a low, single track. Under the policy of the company to get rid of grade crossings wherever possible, the contract also provides for the grading for two tracks, a distance of four miles, and for thirteen overhead bridges, the majority being street bridges. The company has also awarded a contract for the grading and masonry work for a new passenger line from Hackensack Bridge to Harrison Junction, N. J., a distance of two miles.

TRUNK LINE CLASSIFICATION.

Rates on Freight Packed in Pulp-Fibre Board Cases Increased.

All the recommendations made by the Trunk Line Classification Committee as a result of its recent meetings have been accepted by the railroads composing the association. The votes have all been received and the new classification is now in the hands of the printer. It will go into effect on March 10.

The principal changes are the abolition of the difference between rates for carloads and less than carloads and the modification of the rule against wood-pulp packages. In the latter case a rule has been adopted for an increase in rates of 10 per cent. on freight packed in pulp-fibre board cases.

A well-known shipper said yesterday that although the remainder of the changes would be acceptable to the shippers, he doubted whether the new rule on pulp packages would be satisfactory, because in a great many instances such an increase would practically wipe out the profit on the goods.

GRAIN RATE DISCRIMINATION.

J. Pierpont Morgan's Answer to the Chicago Board of Trade.

J. Pierpont Morgan has sent an answer to the committee of the Chicago Board of Trade in reply to their appeal to him to interfere in the matter of the discrimination in grain rates against small shippers. In his letter Mr. Morgan says that, although he is opposed to the discrimination of the roads, he is unable to extend any aid to the shippers.

It now appears as if the meeting of Presidents and Traffic Managers, which it had been announced would take place to-morrow, will not be held after all. This meeting was said to have been called for the purpose of investigating the cutting of grain rates. According to Chicago reports, these rates are still being cut.

There will be a meeting of the Joint Passenger Committee on Thursday, at which the question of the alleged violation of the passenger agreement by the Michigan Central and Lake Shore will probably come up for settlement. Through rates to Europe will probably also be arranged for with the ocean lines.

IMMENSE COAL DOCK.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—The dock which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is to construct at Curtis Bay in order to facilitate the shipment of the immense coal output of the Cumberland and West Virginia regions will be 800 feet long and 70 feet wide. It will afford facilities for loading eight large vessels at one time.

The coal shipping companies are crowded with orders for shipments to Europe. The great new dock will be equipped with a continuous string of unloading chutes, so that a vessel need not be moved, regardless of the position of its hatches. To facilitate the moving of the cars three automatic track scales of 100,000 pounds' capacity, each with sixty-five-foot platforms, have been provided. The approach to the dock will be 1,200 feet long, and along it are being erected storage bins large enough to hold 36,000 tons of coal.

The company has also placed orders for delivery by next September at the rate of five or six a week of 160 locomotives, and the Pressed Steel Car Company is now turning out 3,000 steel coal hoppers. These, in addition to the 1,000 steel cars and 3,500 wooden cars now in use, will give the company 6,500 cars to meet the enormous demand of the Cumberland coal trade.

LEASED BY BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

It was announced yesterday that the ninety-nine-year lease of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company's property by the Baltimore and Ohio had been signed.

There have been contradictory rumors about this lease in circulation for some time. Its settlement will give the Baltimore and Ohio much better terminal facilities, among them excellent dock room and better facilities for handling its freight traffic.

A number of improvements will be made. A large freight and ware house is to be built, and freight will be delivered direct to the Fleming Line of steamers, which are operated by the Baltimore and Ohio, while hitherto all freight had to be delivered by trucks, the former wharves of the steamers having been some distance from the terminal of the railroad.

SCHOOL FOR RAILWAY MEN.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Officials of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad have decided to follow the lead of other roads in the matter of providing technical instruction for their employes on the road. The "school on wheel" for engineers, firemen, conductors, and brakemen is to be a part of the Rock Island system. This step is taken on the ground that the road cannot afford to have in its employ any but the most intelligent workmen.

Arrangements have been made with an Eastern correspondence school to send one of its school cars over the road and bring instruction to the men at the points where they can be most easily reached. The men will pay for their own instruction.

Railway Wins a Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In the case of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company vs. William Voight, the United States Supreme Court decided that an express messenger who was injured in a railroad accident after signing an agreement to relieve the railroad company from responsibility in case of accident, could not claim damages. The Court held that there was no principle of public policy preventing a man from making such a contract.

Denied by Southern Pacific Officials.

Denial was made yesterday at the offices of the Southern Pacific Company of the rumor that it had acquired a controlling interest in the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. This rumor may have grown out of negotiations which are said to be pending for the purchase of the Houston, East and West Texas. It is said that negotiations have also been in progress for the acquisition of the northern terminal of the Houston and Texas Central.

American Locomotives for France.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works of this city has received an order from the Paris and Orleans Railway of France for thirty ten-wheel passenger engines.

Mr. English Gives $10,000 to Y. M. C. A.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 26.—Henry F. English, President of the New Haven Park Commission, to-day donated $10,000 to the building fund of the local Young Men's Christian Association. This is in response to the condition attached to the gift of the same amount by E. Hayes Trowbridge on last Friday that nine other persons should give $10,000 each.

HAVE TOO MANY FURS.

Want to sell and will offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

ALASKA SEALSKIN COATS (London Dyed),
Well worth and ought to bring and will bring next season $350, $400 and $450,
Now Offered for $250, $300 & $350.
Standard Styles, Full Fashionable Lengths.

SEALSKIN JACKETS
Trimmed with Sable, Chinchilla, Mink, etc., marked down in prices ranging from
$175 to $275.
A saving from $75 to $125 per Garment.

PERSIAN LAMB (Leipzig dyed

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

The Best Modern Retailing Scorns Meagre Offerings. Its Elements are Cash, Courage, Capacity. American Go Commands European Goods. Trade Sales Described To-day are Worthy of New York and Wanamaker's

Spring Costumes

TAILOR-MADE AND OTHERS

Tailor and Dressmaker have joined forces in the making of Spring Costumes. The results with combinations of very simple materials are very remarkable—plain taffeta, Brussels lace and cloth served up with taste and skill, produce very interesting effects.

Here's a repetition—trite but true. The stock of Costumes at Wanamaker's differs daily. For this morning: Black taffeta separate skirt—plaited, braided, laced. The words are simple, the skirt is simple—but beautiful. Some cloth costumes also first appear. One is a black beauty, another a dainty drab, and the way the taffeta and cloth applique decorate jackets and skirts is a credit to the authors. They bow you in with a spring welcome. And the cheaper ones, too — see the cheviot suits at $10.

The Early Spring Silk Waists

Strong, crisp silk in black and solid colors. Made in every style that the best designers have dreamed of. For all kinds of skirts, for almost all occasions. A perfect rainbow of bright colors. $5 to $18.50. Those at the higher prices are exact copies of Paris models—latest models. From first to last, however, the Parisian adaptation, the ineffable touch of *chic* conceit is apparent. Particularly extensive are the assortments at $5, $6 and $6.50. And never were better values exhibited anywhere at these prices.

Couches

They're needed in cosy corners, libraries, bedrooms, sitting-rooms. For a cat-nap, a snooze, a doze—seventy-five sorts. Where else so many? Covered with leather, plush, pegamoid, tapestry. Cost $8 to $75 with several bargains at $18. The Wanamaker Furniture Store is an institution—in fact, Wanamaker's is an institutional store in the best sense.

$8—Divan with covering of plain or figured denim; 2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 10 in.; button tufted top.

$10.50—Box Couch; 2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft.; coverings of plain or figured denims, or fancy cretonne.

$12—Couch with box; 2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft.; self-opening spring; coverings of plain or figured velours, or of fancy cretonnes.

$13.50—Couch with sloping head; fancy figured velour coverings; tufted top; plain bullion fringe.

$15—Couch with sloping head; plain top; nicely draped; loose coverings; mahogany finished frame.

$18—Box couch; all hair-filling; best steel springs; self opening, without moving from wall; coverings of fancy figured velours and tapestries. Regular $25 value.

$18 — Couch; all-hair filling; best steel springs; sloping head; tufted top; covering of tapestry or figured velours; plain bullion fringe. Regular $25 value.

Fourth Floor.

Bedding and Bedsprings

Mattresses and pillows of our own make. Therefore of such quality that we can most confidently recommend. We *know* the sort of hair and the kind of feathers used in any article made here. We tell of a few, and of the good values now being offered:

MATTRESSES—

$10.40—Of black mixed hair; in one or two parts; 40 lbs.; good ticking; value $12.

$16.80—Of pure gray horse hair; in one or two parts; 40 lbs.; value $20.

$25—Sectional hair-mattress; in two parts, lengthwise; one part made of "super-extra" black hard hair; the other of pure South American black soft hair.

BOLSTERS—

$2.50—Of feathers from prime live geese; 20 x 56 in.; 5 lbs.; value $3.

PILLOWS—

$1.25 each—Of feathers from prime live geese; 20x30 in.; 2½ lbs.; best blue-and-white ticking; value $1.50.

SPRINGS—

$5—Rubber bearing, woven wire springs for metal bedsteads; value $6.

$8.50—Shelf springs for metal bedsteads; covered with best blue-and-white ticking; hair top; value $10.

Fourth Floor.

French Lamp Globes—Half Prices

Fine Baccarat globes, with exquisite hand-painted designs. 9-and-10-inch sizes. Only 115 in the lot, partly an importer's season wind-up, the remainder from our own regular stock. Priced at half their value:

$9 kind for $4.50
$12 kind for $6
$15 kind for $7.50
$18 kind for $9
$20 kind for $10

Tissot's Life of Christ

Pronounced from the pulpit the greatest biography of Christ ever published. It is bound in four sumptuous volumes and contains over 500 splendid illustrations—absolutely perfect reproductions of M. Tissot's famous paintings. These pictures of scenes relating to the earth-walks of Jesus Christ, in original size and in all their wealth of beauty, are grouped chronologically. This arrangement is supplemented with a most interesting text and copious explanatory notes, in all forming an invaluable work for minister and parishioner and student everywhere.

The price has been $160. The work is now available through the Wanamaker-Tissot Club upon payment of $1—balance of price, $3 monthly, the whole being about one-fourth the publishers' original price.

Write for illustrated circular and any further information desired.

Book Store, Ninth street.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE SALE

Of China Table Ware, Bric-a-Brac and Cut Glass Ware

THE up-to-date retailer deems nothing impossible in trade. Labor strikes in Europe, plus ordinary natural causes, are advancing prices of pottery throughout the world. The ordinary trade accepts and confirms such conditions. But our pottery merchants are extraordinary.

It is our wish that everybody in New York and the vicinage should read the facts about our present offerings of China Ware. That done and resulting sales will carry off the great stock with which yesterday's sales began.

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars' aggregate value
One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars' aggregate prices
Seventy-five Thousand Dollars' possible savings

And that means a saving of three-eights or 37½ per cent. On the dinner ware 50 per cent. represents the reduction. Thus some of the goods are at half, some at two-thirds prices. Or, again, some would cost 100 per cent. and some 50 per cent. more if sold at proper present retail prices.

Twenty-five Thousand Dollars represents the value of the Cut Glass Ware.

Haviland Dinner Sets

Though yesterday's attack was a spirited one, the lines are still unbroken. We understood the advantages of preparedness, and started out with strong forces. This detachment, with others, to engage you to-day:

100-piece set, at $15 instead of $27.50.
100-piece set, at $16 instead of $30.
113-piece set, at $20 instead of $40.
113-piece set, at $22.50 instead of $40.
113-piece set, at $25 instead of $40.
113-piece set, at $27.50 instead of $42.50.

Fancy China Separate Pieces

This gathering comprises tea-cups and saucers, bouillon cups and saucers and plates, all richly decorated, 35c each. 75c would be a reasonable price.

Chamber Toilet Sets

$6.50 a set, though fully worth $10—at this price, five shapes are shown; in each shape 4 colorings. Tinted borders, with flowers in natural colors, gold-clouded edges.

$5 a set, though good value at $8.50—These in 3 styles of decoration; pretty designs on tinted grounds. Same quality with same decoration on untinted grounds, at $4.50 a set.

Rich Cut Glass

Over $25,000 worth of finely cut and highly polished glass ware awaits your inspection and choosing. Prices are as low as we have ever been able to offer—this store long since became well known for the little prices that rule here on very superior cut glass.

Bowls at $3.50 to $6; worth $5 to $8.
Celery Trays at $3.50 to $9; worth $5 to $12.
Water Pitchers at $6.50 and $9.50; worth $10 and $13.
Lemonade pitchers at $9 and $12; worth $12 and $16.
Olive Dishes, $1.75; worth $2.50.
Bon-bon Dishes, $1.25; worth $2.

Started Two Weeks Ago. Has Been Going Actively Every Business Day Since, and yet has Hardly Begun--

The February Trade Sale of Shoes

Literally a trade sale because it actually represents the product of the best shoe manufacturers in the country. 108,000 pairs of shoes began it and 43,000 pairs more have reinforced it---over 150,000 pairs in all.

Unless the offering is a great money saving movement for the consumer it has no right to ask your attention. But consumers know and sustain it. It has a right to exist. The question is not, shall it go on? But, will you profit by it?

The shoes were all made for best city trade. The savings are equal to a very large per cent., in some instances one-half of retail prices based on present cost of making.

Men's Shoes—

$1.60—Waxed calfskin, black; full round toe; worth $2.50.

$1.90—Kid and calfskin; London, bulldog and opera lasts; usual $3 grades.

$2.30—Kidskin and waxed and box calfskin, lace, button and Oxford; all the best lasts and modern styles; regularly $3.50.

$2.65—Enamel and patent leather; single and double soles; all sizes, mostly narrow widths,

Women's Shoes—

$1.35—Black kidskin, lace; welted soles, kid tips; made for a $2.50 line. Some also with spring heels.

$1.70—Fine kidskin shoes, lace and button; stout welted, or thin flexible soles; a dozen sorts to pick from.

$2 and $2.35—Some of the choicest grades here in various styles and leathers; usual $3.50 shoes.

Boys' and Girls' Shoes—

$1 to $1.90—Stout calfskin and grained calf; with heels; tan and black; durable and handsome; a third less than regular.

$1—Little men's shoes, for sturdy youngsters who need the heaviest footgear; usual $1.50 grades.

25c and 45c—Shoes for baby; the first shoes of colored kid and the stouter leather soled, button and lace, shoes.

New Linens from Scotland

AS CRISP IN PRICE AS TEXTURE

From every linen-making mart of the old world comes the news of bigger prices. Our linen chief who is just back from abroad reports the stormiest buying he ever knew; but he has masterful victories to tell of—tons of splendid linens that shall cost you no more than the old low prices—except in spots, where they had merit we could not pass by.

Big cases from best Scotch makers just opened yesterday. This is the news they bring:

Table Linens—

At 75c a yard—Bleached damask in ten excellent patterns; 67 inches wide.

At $1.60 each—Bleached damask table cloths; two yards long, 67 inches wide.

At $2 each—Bleached table cloths, 67 in. wide, 2½ yards long. 3 yards long, $2.40.

Napkins, to match the table cloths—

Breakfast size, 20 in. square, $1.75 doz.

Dinner size, 24 in. square, $2.50 doz.

Towels—

$2.50 dozen — Fringed Huckaback "Old Bleach" towels; size 20x39 in.; soft, fine and durable.

Towels—

$1.25 dozen—Glass towels; plain linen with red border, cut one yard long, of toweling 18 inches wide and hemmed.

$1.25 dozen—Dish towels; plain brown towels, cut one yard long, of soft crash, 18 inches wide.

25c each—The J. W. Special bleached huckaback towels; with hemmed ends; 22x41 in.; the best quarter towel that we know.

12½c each — Bleached huckaback towels, with fringed ends; 20x38 inches.

12½c each—Bath towels (cotton), snow white; 20x45 in.; plain or colored borders; fringed ends.

Fourth avenue side.

Sewing and Dressing-Table Needs

You and we both know that notion stocks often comprise much unworthy stuff. Closest vigilance is ever maintained here against that class. Below is a list of sewing and dressing-table essentials that are thoroughly good—priced, too, about as inferior kinds are usually marked. Note needs now:

Stockinet Dress Shields, 5c pair.
Rubber Lined Dress Shields, 8c pair.
Light-weight Dress Shields, 8c pair.
Needle Books, 2c, 10c and 15c each.
Cotton Corset Laces, 4c doz.
Spring Hooks and Eyes, 2c card.
Cotton Tape, assorted widths in a bundle, 2c.
Muslin Covered Corset Clasps, 3c.
Safety Pins, black and white, card of 1 doz., 3c
Hair Pins bundle of 10 papers, 4c.
Silk Taffeta Ribbon, 8c piece.
Glace Thread, 500-yd. spool, 5c.
Curling Irons, 3c. Pin Books, 4c each.
Book of Safety Pins, assorted sizes, 5c.
Cabinet of Hair Pins, assorted sizes, 4c.
Women's Silk Faced Garters, trimmed with bows and buckles, 12c pair.

Tenth street.

Petticoats for Early Spring Serviceable skirts for windy, wet, changeful weather when muslin soils and silk spoils so quickly. Stylish, with all the new ruffles, plaited, corded or plain.

Wash Skirts, in pretty stripes, 50c to $2.25
Colored Mercerized sateen, $1.50 to $2.75
Black moreen, $1.75 to $4.25
Black mohair, $1.75 to $4.25
Black sateen, $1 to $2.75

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Standard Dictionaries, $6 We have several hundred Funk & Wagnalls' Standard Dictionaries to sell at $6 each—with index, $6.50.

The Standard is a splendid work, well-known for its treatment of words—orthography, pronunciation, definition and illustration. Its colored plates are exceptionally fine. The work is well printed on excellent paper, and is strongly and durably bound in stamped sheepskin.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Spreads and Blankets The marked advance in market prices has not affected our stocks. Quotations below are a quarter to a third less than the new figures. All goods upon which you may safely rely.

Pure, clean, inodorous—as healthful as dainty. There are other sorts; but they never find admittance here. Prices follow—

Blankets—

$2.25 pair—White wool, cotton warp; for single beds.

$3 pair—White wool, cotton filling; for double beds.

$3.50 pair—Long staple wool; enough cotton to strengthen them; for double beds.

$5 pair—White wool, spool cotton warp; wool filling; extra size for big beds.

Bed Spreads—

$1 each—Honeycomb; Marseilles patterns.

$1.65 each—White honeycomb; Marseilles pattern; extra large.

$2.25 each—White Marseilles; fast back; effective patterns.

$2.75 each—Colored Marseilles; satin finish; with fringe.

Third floor.

Important News To-day

FROM THE FIFTH FLOOR

Striking news from the fifth floor is told about shoes in other columns; but there is more to tell, that few women will want to miss. These on the Tenth street side:

Women's Fancy Stockings — 1,600 pairs just arrived from abroad. Fast black, lisle thread, Richelieu ribbed, with silk-embroidered fronts; Rembrandt ribbed, with black boots; black tops and white stripes or colored tops and colored stripes. Sizes 8 to 10 inches—

25c a pair

Well worth a half more.

Embroideries—Pretty edgings and insertions on cambric, nainsook and Swiss muslin of excellent quality. These are hand-machine embroideries—the kind that will stand repeated washings. An offering similar to this met with quick response last week—these will be snapped up quite as eagerly at 5c, 8c and 12½c a yard.

Corsets—95c for the Nemo, regularly $1.50. An excellent and popular corset with boned bust and two side steels; white and drab. $1 for another $1.50 value, the H. H., also well known and equally well-liked; of madras, in pink, blue and lavender; prettily trimmed with lace and ribbon.

Stationery—Club Vellum at 10c a pound is a remarkably good quality of writing paper for so low a price; envelopes to match at 15c a hundred. Then the New-art Lilac, a new production, is a pretty and excellent paper at 15c a pound—envelopes, 25c a hundred. New-art Gray, another favorite, 50c for a pound of paper and a hundred envelopes.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

CHAIRMAN JONES TALKS

Says the Democrats Will Make an Issue of the Acquisition of Remote Territory.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who is stopping in the city for a few days, submitted to an interview to-day. When asked what would be the position of the Democratic Party on the issue of expansion in the coming campaign, Senator Jones said:

"The Democratic Party will be opposed to imperialism, and by that I mean the acquisition of territory remote from this country and its Government, either as a part of the United States or as colonies. The Democratic Party has always favored the extension of our commerce, while the Republican Party, by its protective tariff policy, has always opposed and discouraged it. The Democratic Party will continue to favor every legitimate means of expanding and extending the commerce of the United States."

"Will silver be as important an issue as it was in the campaign of 1896?" he was asked.

"If you will come to me about the 15th of next November I will be better informed on that point," answered the Senator.

"Do you think silver has paled any as an issue before the American people?"

"You know as much about that as I do. Conventions and platforms do not make issues. The wishes and opinions of voters make them. The Democratic Party is the party of bimetallism, and its declaration in the next platform on this question will be as strong as it was in 1896. But whether silver, or opposition to trusts, or imperialism will claim most attention from the people is something I cannot tell you."

"Will Bryan be the next Democratic nominee for the Presidency?"

"I think so."

"From what section of the country should the Vice Presidential candidate come in order to further strengthen the ticket?"

"I don't know. I don't think it makes much difference, if he is the right man for the nomination."

"Will the rise in the price of cotton and the probability of the Nicaragua Canal being built have a tendency to weaken the Democracy's hold on the South?"

"I think not."

"Will you remain at the head of the National Committee throughout the campaign?"

"I will settle that question when I come to it."

The occasion of Senator Jones's visit to St. Louis is the marriage of his son, James K. Jones, Jr., to Miss Annie Taylor.

BRYAN ON THE ISSUES.

The Orator Says the Money Question, Trusts, and Imperialism Are Before the Public.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 26.—W. J. Bryan delivered an address to-night at the Auditorium. The huge structure was packed with people, and many were denied admission.

In an interview Mr. Bryan was asked what the paramount issues in the approaching campaign would be.

"Well, that depends," he said. "There are three questions before the public—the money question, trusts, and imperialism. Men differ as to the relative value of these questions, but the Republicans are on the defense on all of them. Events will do much to determine which issue will exercise the most influence. For instance, the Currency bill which is now in conference has emphasized the money question because it attempts to carry the gold standard a little further and to turn paper money over to National banks.

"Every new trust tends to emphasize the trust question. The Boer war and the Puerto Rican Tariff bill are emphasizing the question of imperialism. But, as I said, the Republican Party is on the defensive on all of them, and the fight will be made all along the line. All three of the questions are alive."

"Is not the free silver sentiment dying out?" was asked.

"No, it is not dying out," replied Mr. Bryan, "and the editors who continue to say that it is know better. The action of the Republican Party in amending the Currency bill as a last resort, so as to revive the promise of international bimetallism, is a confession that the gold standard is not satisfactory, and no Republican editor can explain that amendment, except by acknowledging that it is an attempt to thrust fraud upon the American people."

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Flame from Furnace Set Clothing Afire—Husband Injured.

Mrs. Christiana Stephenbush, fifty-eight years old, of 169 West Sixty-fourth Street, was burned to death and her husband, Joseph, sixty years old, was seriously burned about the hands and arms, last night. The couple lived in the basement of the building which is a five-story double flat house. Stephenbush was the janitor.

Mrs. Stephenbush went into the furnace room to replenish the fire for the night. She was about to throw a scuttle of coal on the fire when a back draught blew the flame out of the furnace door and her clothing became ignited. She ran into the room where her husband was sitting, and he was burned in trying to tear her clothing from her body.

The woman then ran into an adjoining room, where she was found dead by the firemen when they arrived. Her body was badly burned.

Stephenbush was removed to Roosevelt Hospital. The furniture in the apartments was damaged to the extent of $50.

SMALLPOX IN JERSEY CITY.

Negro from New Orleans Suffering from the Disease.

The first case of smallpox known in Jersey City in four years was reported yesterday by City Physician Joseph Rector to Health Inspector Benjamin. The patient is John Howe, a colored man, said to be a Pullman car porter, who boards at 402 Montgomery Street.

Howe came from New Orleans two weeks ago. He was taken sick two days after reaching Jersey City, but was at first treated for pneumonia. He has been removed to the pesthouse at Snake Hill. The members of the six families that occupy the Montgomery Street house were vaccinated and a guard of policemen was stationed about the house to prevent any one not already exposed to the disease from entering.

A Case of Smallpox in Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Feb. 26.—This city has a case of smallpox. The victim is a ten-year-old daughter of George Crowell of 141 Grand Street. The Board of Health has placed the house in quarantine, and has also caused the Franklin School, which the girl attended, to be thoroughly fumigated.

Thirteenth Regiment Review.

The Thirteenth Regiment was reviewed last night by Major Gen. Roe at the armory, in Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn. After the review the Rev. Dr. W. C. P. Rhoades of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church was formally mustered in as regimental Chaplain, to succeed the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends. The company of cadets from the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church was enrolled in the regiment last night as Company I, and appeared in the parade before Major Gen. Roe.

YALE SOPHOMORE SOCIETIES.

Committee of Six Seniors to Confer with Like Number of Sophomores.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 26.—The seniors of Yale who signed the petition to the Faculty for the abolishment of the sophomore secret societies met this evening, fully 250 strong, and after protracted speeches decided to appoint a committee of six men to meet and arbitrate the matter with the six men chosen by the Sophomore Society. The committee consists of Jesse D. Dana of Lewiston, Me., manager of the 'varsity track athletic team; P. C. Walcott of Rutherford, N. J., President of the Yale Debating Union; E. A. Park of Gloversville, N. Y.; James P. Lombard, Kansas City; E. W. Ong, Cleveland, and M. D. Gloud, Waumega, Kan.

The sophomore societies have announced that they will be represented by Percy A. Rockefeller, New York, last year's football eleven manager; Robert Hall McCormick, Jr., of Chicago, President of the University Club; Corliss Sullivan, catcher of the 'Varsity nine; Joseph E. Davis of Davis, West Va.; Malcolm L. McBride of Cleveland, Captain of the football eleven of last year, and Manager Richard Schweppe of St. Louis of the 'Varsity crew.

The first session of the arbitrators will be to receive suggestions from the students as to a better society system.

FUNERAL OF BENJAMIN WOOD.

The Service Attended by Many Friends and Colleagues.

The funeral of Benjamin Wood took place yesterday afternoon from the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The religious service was conducted by the Rev. Father Theophilus Wuecher, pastor of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in West Twenty-third Street. The funeral was attended by a delegation from the Press Club and by the entire editorial, business, and mechanical staff of The Daily News, of which Mr. Wood was the editor.

The coffin was borne by eight of the oldest employes of The Daily News, and the honorary pall bearers were ex-Mayor Smith Ely, Justice Henry Gildersleeve, James J. Martin, Judson H. Cox, and William Manning. There were many floral tributes, among them being a large cross of smilax and roses. The interment was at Calvary Cemetery.

SOCIALISTS AT A RECEPTION.

It Was Given in Honor of Job Harriman and Mayors Chase and Coulter.

Socialist Democrats and Socialists met last evening at 66 Fourth Street to give a reception to Job Harriman, the Socialist candidate for President, and to Mayor Chase of Haverhill, Mass., and Mayor Coulter of Brockton, Mass.

An admission fee of 25 cents was charged for the privilege of seeing the great trio, to pay the expenses of the hall and to add to the propaganda fund. Several poor Socialists who did not have the needed quarters were reluctantly compelled to go away. Nevertheless, there was a very good attendance, and a union band of musicians furnished music.

Chairman Leonard D. Abbott, in calling the assembly to order, said that the Socialist victories in Massachusetts indicated the coming collapse of capitalism and the rising of the sun of Socialism.

Isaac Cowen of the engineers told his hearers that the Socialists and Social Democrats in Ohio had united, and then Mayor Coulter spoke for nearly an hour, urging white slaves to emancipate themselves.

Candidate Harriman made a shorter speech, and said that the corporations in the Coeur d'Alene district knew very well that the mine was to be dynamited, and denied that the dynamiting had been ordered by the union.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CASE.

Investigation Probably Will Be Completed by the End of the Week.

The Special Grand Jury for February worked all day yesterday on its investigation into the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's charges against alleged circulators of false rumors, affecting the value of its stock. Deputy Attorney General John Proctor Clarke announced that the investigation is nearing a close.

"It will probably be completed by the end of the week," said he. "I cannot say just what the result will be, but I know that the outcome of our labors will fully justify the time we have taken in the investigation. The prevailing notion that we have accomplished little in the way of examining witnesses is a false one. This jury has worked harder than any one not a member of it can imagine. Many days, when to all appearances nothing but documentary evidence has been admitted to the jury room, we have been busy all day examining important witnesses."

Very few witnesses were called before the Grand Jury yesterday, and the jurors seem to have spent most of their time in the examination of documentary evidence.

Bishop Thoburn Ill.

Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, D. C., addressed the Methodist Preachers' Meeting, held at 150 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, on the work and prospects of the American University at Washington, of which he is Chancellor. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, who spoke of the work of the university, also announced that information had been received that Bishop J. M. Thoburn, Missionary Bishop in India, is suffering from nervous exhaustion due to overwork, and that he would be forced to take a long rest.

THE BIG GARDEN AS POST OFFICE

Postmaster and ex-Postmasters Favor Madison Square Site.

WOULD RELIEVE CONGESTION

In a Quarter of a Century, Mr. Van Cott Says, Another Change Must Come—Stockholders' Attitude.

Madison Square Garden's advantages and limitations as a site for a new Post Office, to be used as a distributing centre and to relieve the congestion at the General Post Office were considered and commented on yesterday by Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, and Charles W. Dayton.

"If we could get a site near the Grand Central Station," said Postmaster Van Cott. "it would be the best place for a new Post Office. Such, however, could not be obtained without condemnation proceedings and great loss of time. The House Committee on Saturday saw some sites that could be had without condemnation, such as the Woman's Hospital property, but they would not suit for one reason or another.

"A site to be coveted is the block bounded by Depew Place, Forty-second Street, Lexington Avenue, and Forty-third Street. Even if it could be had through condemnation proceedings the award would be so high as to make it impossible to have the ground and put up a building for the proposed appropriation of $2,500,000. Part of the property on this block has been offered at $650,000. This, however, is not the hospital property.

"Madison Square Garden has the disadvantage of being further down town than is desirable, but its advantages are in its great ground area, the existence on it of a fireproof building, with a glass roof and excellent lighting, heating, and ventilating facilities, and an ownership which would enable the Government to obtain possession promptly. The purchase price is stated at $2,250,000. An offset to this to permit of buildings and alterations within the $2,500,000 appropriation would be the discontinuance of the Madison Square Post Office and Station F, and the placing in the theatre and concert hall buildings at the Madison Avenue end of the Garden of Internal Revenue and Pension offices.

"The remoteness of the Garden from the Grand Central Station is compensated for by the better facilities it would give for the distribution of mail for the Pennsylvania, Erie, Long Island, and West Shore roads. I believe that with the Garden as a distributing station, the down-town congestion would be relieved immediately. But twenty-five years from now, with the growth of population, business, and postal service, rapid transit, and new bridges over and tunnels under the rivers, the situation might be such as to require a great branch Post Office and distributing station north of the Harlem River.

"All things well considered, I believe that Madison Square Garden would make a first-class distributing station and afford relief more quickly than any plan. The lesson learned in the growth of the city since the present General Post Office was opened does not warrant the belief that the Garden station would in 1925 be adequate in permanent relief, while were the new station near the Grand Central Station, I doubt if the result would be different. We cannot, however, build for all time."

"I concur," said Gen. James, "with the views expressed by ex-Mayor Hewitt, that in some respects the most eligible building for a Post Office already constructed on New York island is the Madison Square Garden. It is on the site of the old New Haven Depot. Railroad cars used to go to and from it. This could be done again. The building is well constructed and strong enough for the alterations that would be needed, and fireproof. If transformed to suit postal service it would not last, however, into the future more than a quarter of a century.

"The present General Post Office was never fit for central mail service. It was rather a Federal beehive. Architects seem to fail to understand what a Post Office building should be. The needs are room, light, and perfect ventilation, and you can't have too much of each. No Post Office in the United States comes fully up to these requirements. The nearest to them is found in the offices of Utica, Albany, and Philadelphia, and a Post Office building should be for postal service alone.

"I consider Mr. Van Cott entitled to much credit for the manner in which he has worked up public opinion in regard to the great need of a distributing Post Office. The need is illustrated in the advance from my time as Postmaster, when the stamp receipts here were $3,000,000 a year, and the receipts now of $10,000,000."

Charles W. Dayton said that he considered the ground space of the Madison Square Garden very available for mail service, especially second-class matter. "It will," he continued, "if selected as a Post Office, have one happy result, that of taking a number of unfortunate employes out of the dungeon in which they are now compelled to work.

"There is, in my opinion, no locality in New York that would fill every requirement for a distributing station, even near the Grand Central Station. I favor one at a radiating point between Fortieth and Fiftieth Streets. There is no property of the area of Madison Square Garden that has a building suitable for alteration into a Post Office on it. I am, of course, speaking from the point of view of immediate relief, and I know of no site with a building so calculated to afford immediate relief as Madison Square Garden. A perfect system could be adopted here of pneumatic tubes of sufficient capacity to carry a mail pouch.

"A feature on which the public has reason to congratulate itself is that the Administration and Congress are awake to the importance of giving increased postal facilities to New York. Every dollar spent in New York for postal service will bring to the Government a tenfold return as a purely business proposition, and I want to say that in the outlay I include increase in the number and remuneration of Post Office employes."

F. K. Sturgis of the Stock Exchange house of Strong, Sturgis & Co., who is President of the Madison Square Garden Company, said yesterday that its stockholders were entirely willing to dispose of their interests and would in no way oppose the acquisition of the property by the Government.

"I and Mr. J. P. Morgan," he added, "hold a majority of the stock as trustees, and the company is capitalized at $2,000,000. The company has two issues of bonds listed on the Stock Exchange. The first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds are for $1,250,000 and the second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds are for $750,000. I know of no offer to sell at $2,500,000, $2,250,000, or $2,150,000, the terms quoted during the visit of the committee from Washington.

"As a citizen and a business man, my opinion is that there could not be a better site for a new Post Office than the Garden."

Discussing the location of the proposed new Post Office, a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES draws attention to the overcrowding of the streets in the vicinity of the Grand Central Station as an objection to locating close to it. It is also pointed out that any location east of Fourth Avenue is not readily accessible from the westward.

A site suggested by the correspondent as complying with the requisites of accessibility, remoteness from overcrowded streets, nearness to the up-town business section, facilities for receiving and sending of mail matter, ample room, light, and air, for present and future needs, is the block whose boundaries are Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, and Madison and Fourth Avenues. Setting forth the advantages of such a location, the writer says that the overcrowding of Broadway and other streets will before long compel the authorities to extend Madison Avenue from Twenty-third Street to Union Square, and if such be done it will make Madison Avenue the most direct thoroughfare from the down-town section to the upper east side.

Driver Killed by Fall from Truck.

While driving from a ferryboat at Grand Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, William Schwindt, thirty-two years old, was thrown from a truck through one of the wheels striking an obstruction. Schwindt's skull was fractured, and he died within a few minutes. The man lived at 1854 Stagg Street, and was employed by a distilling firm.

The President to be Here Saturday.

President McKinley has accepted an invitation to attend the banquet of the Ohio Society at the Waldorf-Astoria Saturday night. It is thought that he will leave Washington Friday and spend Saturday here.

LEPER AT THE BARGE OFFICE.

Was a Passenger on the Steamship Buffon from Barbados—To be Sent Back.

Consternation was created yesterday among the immigration officials at the Barge Office by the discovery among the immigrants of a well-defined case of leprosy. The victim of the disease is Archibald Mandeville, twenty-two years old, a native of Barbados, West Indies, who arrived from Bridgetown, the chief seaport of the island, last Friday on the steamship Buffon from Rio Janeiro, which called at several West Indian ports.

When the Buffon arrived at Quarantine she was boarded by a health officer, and, as is usual in the case of vessels arriving from Brazilian ports, she was ordered detained. Yesterday she was released and came to her dock.

Her steerage passengers, including Mandeville, were transferred to the Barge Office. When it came their turn to pass before the registry clerk, Dr. Safford, the examining surgeon, noticed Mandeville's condition. No time was lost in preparing the victim for immediate transfer back to the Buffon for deportation.

The young man, who was well dressed and had several thousand dollars in his pocket, said that his father was a Sergeant of police in Bridgetown. He himself had held a clerkship in one of the Colonial Government offices. A few months ago he became afflicted with a malady which several physicians who examined and treated him said required cool weather for its cure. He intended going from here to Canada, there to place himself under the care of a specialist.

MR. DE GRAW'S TAX BILL.

Places an Impost on Entertainment Tickets and Bills for Goods Sold or Services Rendered.

Abram C. De Graw, member of Assembly from the Fifth District of Kings County, is confident that the Tax bill that he introduced in the Legislature last week will be adopted. It contains many original features, and Mr. De Graw visited Republican State Headquarters yesterday to discuss them with Chairman Odell.

Mr. De Graw's bill is entitled "An Act Imposing a State Tax on Certain Instruments erd Providing for the Collection Thereof." It provides that on and after July 1, 1900, a State tax shall be paid as follows:

1. Upon every acknowledgment taken within the State, 5 cents.
2. Upon every bill rendered for goods, wares, merchandise, or material sold and delivered within the State, or for services rendered within the State, if the amount of such bill is not more than $10, 2 cents, and otherwise 5 cents.
3. Upon tickets or other evidences of the right of admission to any building, park, inclosure, or other place open to the public generally at stated periods or otherwise, if the price of such ticket is not more than 10 cents, one-half of 1 cent; if more then 10 and not more than 50 cents, 1 cent; otherwise, 2 cents.

The other sections provide that the State Controller shall issue the necessary revenue stamps, which shall be deposited with the Treasurer or chief fiscal officer of each city and village and the Supervisor in each town, each of whom shall make a monthly report of sales to the Controller, the latter receiving one-half of 1 per cent. on all sales.

"I claim no great originality for the ideas expressed in the bill," said Mr. De Graw. "These were suggested to me by action that has been taken from time to time by the general Government when the Nation was in need of funds. You can't realize, neither can I, just what each of us spends for carfare in the course of a year. We pay 5 cents here and 5 cents there—often several times in the course of twenty-four hours—and don't think anything about it at the time. Now I believe that under the provisions of my bill immense sums will be raised, while those contributing will not miss their contributions. This will materially lighten the burdens now borne by others."

MR. WOODRUFF INDIGNANT.

Distribution of Campaign Buttons Bearing His Picture Unauthorized, He Says — Returns to Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—After a week's trip to Detroit and Chicago, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff returned to this city at 11 o'clock to-day. He expressed himself as very much pleased with the reception which the people of the West had accorded him.

The Lieutenant Governor was informed that during his absence in the West a campaign button, bearing upon it the pictures of President McKinley and himself, had been distributed in New York City. This the Lieutenant Governor said was entirely unauthorized by himself or any of his friends.

He was very much annoyed to know that any one had taken the liberty to distribute the buttons, and said that their distribution was probably caused by some button manufacturer who was anxious to obtain an order.

Sing Sing Democratic Primaries.

SING SING, Feb. 26.—The Democrats of this place to-night nominated the following ticket, to be voted for at the charter election on March 13: President—Seth E. Elligood; Trustees—First Ward, Sylvester E. McNeal; Second Ward, long term, Peter J. Keenan; Third Ward, Joseph Regney; Collector—Benjamin C. Acker; Treasurer—George F. Jenkins.

OYSTER SYNDICATE FORMED.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 26.—The long-contemplated oyster syndicate, which capitalists have been endeavoring to form for several months, has come into existence at last, it is understood here.

The new company is to be known as the Consolidated Oyster Company, with headquarters in New York City. Those interested declare, however, that while it is a big combination into which hundreds of small oystermen's interests have been merged, it is in no wise a trust. In the four States in the waters of which the company is to operate, grounds and property of oystermen valued at $4,000,000 have been bought. The purchase includes, besides the oyster grounds and stock, the entire working plant, including about 150 steamers, dredges, &c. The company estimates that it will distribute in the market nearly 4,000,000 bushels every season. By the transfer of the property the syndicate will acquire about 6,000 acres of ground in Long Island Sound, including beds in Narragansett Bay. An estimate of the acreage of oyster grounds in the waters of New York and New Jersey could not be obtained to-day.

The new company claims to have gained exclusive control of the New York market, and also the European trade.

Lineman Killed by a Fall.

Frederick Wusterlich, forty years old, a lineman employed by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, was killed yesterday afternoon by falling from the top of an electric light pole at Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. Wusterlich's fall was caused by the breaking of a strap by which he supported himself while at work repairing a wire. He lived at 14 Cherry Street, West Newark, N. J.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Franz Thielmann's Summer garden was burned to-day. Estimated loss, $50,000; insurance, $6,000.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 26.—The joint offices of the West Shore and Fitchburg Railroads, at Rotterdam Junction, were destroyed by fire this morning.

OSWEGO, Feb. 26.—A portion of the Minetto Shade Cloth Company's plant at Minetto, a suburb of this city, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is placed at $200,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

EASTON, Penn., Feb. 26.—Fire to-night at Bangor, Penn., destroyed the flour mill of Milton Flory, and the shirt factory of Salant, Hcrowitz & Salant (a New York firm) and did serious damage to the S. Flory Manufacturing Company. The aggregate loss is $40,000.

MONTREAL, Feb. 26.—The Théâtre Francais was burned this morning, also St. Germaine's barber's shop, a saloon owned by "Tip" O'Neill, the ball player; Grothe's jewelry store, Welch's confectionery store, and Mrs. Bernard's dressmaking establishment. The total loss is about $100,000.

DETROIT, Feb. 26.—Fire to-day gutted the building occupied by Marr & Taylor, retail dry goods, and by George C. Darwin's ladies' clothing. The estimated losses are: Marr & Taylor, $70,000, fully insured; Darwin, $10,000, insured; Mrs. H. S. Weaver, millinery, $2,000, partly insured; Rosensweig & Co., shoes, $10,000, insured; Lowrie Brothers, on building, $10,000, insured.

MORE DELAY FOR CARTER

Counsel's Action Following Denial of a Writ of Certiorari.

Writ of Error Secured Returnable Before the Supreme Court—University Club Accepts Carter's Resignation.

The case of Oberlin M. Carter, sentenced by court-martial on charges of fraud and conspiracy against the Government in connection with improvements in Savannah Harbor, was brought to notice again yesterday, when the Supreme Court of the United States denied the petition of Carter's counsel, Kellogg, Rose & Smith, for a writ of certiorari. Counsel were apprised of the Court's decision by the clerk of the court at Washington. No opinion accompanied the decision.

Mr. Rose went at once before Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court and secured a writ of error and citation from his original judgment, returnable March 26, 1900, before the Supreme Court at Washington. Mr. Rose subsequently said:

"As the Supreme Court could have refused the writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals only on the ground that an appeal should be taken direct to the Supreme Court from Judge Lacombe's decision, this application was made direct to him. The ground of the writ of error is that Carter is being punished twice for the same offense. Steps will be taken at once to send the record to the Supreme Court and a motion made to advance the case for argument. The writ secured from Judge Lacombe operates to hold Carter in the jurisdiction of this court until a decision is reached.

The petition denied without an opinion by the Supreme Court was for a writ of certiorari following a decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals denying a writ of habeas corpus, which was taken out on the ground that the military court had exceeded its powers in giving a sentence of imprisonment in addition to a fine, dismissal from the service, and degradation. Carter paid the fine, his degradation was published, and his dismissal was ordered. Article of War 60, under which it was said that he was punished, provides for fine or imprisonment. The claim was made that he had been punished by fine and imprisonment.

"We claimed," said Mr. Kellogg yesterday, "that, having paid the fine, one species of punishment, he was released from imprisonment."

It was also claimed that upon dismissal in the first instance, prior to giving others sentence, the court-martial lost jurisdiction, and the attorneys alleged that Carter was suffering a cumulative punishment. Judge Lacombe held that all of the punishments could be inflicted under Articles of War 60 and 62. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals held that different kinds of punishment were proper; that the court had power to fine under one article and imprison under another.

But for the writ of error secured yesterday Carter within a few days would have been subject to removal from Castle Williams, on Governors Island, to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where his term of imprisonment is to be served under the sentence. The only preliminary routine in such case would have been the entering of the order denying the petition to the Supreme Court and an application to the Circuit Judge for an indorsement to that effect upon the writ of habeas corpus. It was learned yesterday that on Sept. 30, when Carter was arrested at the New York Athletic Club, he asked the officer to permit him to write a few letters. He wrote three letters of resignation, one to each of three clubs to which he belonged—the New York Athletic, the Union, and the University. The Union and New York Athletic both accepted the resignations, but the University preferred charges looking to his expulsion from the club.

Carter's counsel went before the council of the club and argued that the resignation was sufficient. Being a volunteer association, the club, he contended, had lost jurisdiction and could not keep his client a member for any purpose. The club had no jurisdiction over the charges for which Carter had been tried, and Carter did not remain a member for any time after the findings against him were approved, immediately resigning. The case came up for argument in December last, and a few days ago the club decided to dismiss the charges and accept the resignation.

The charges against Carter grew out of his contracts for improvements in Savannah Harbor, of which he, as an engineer officer in the army, had charge. The principal charge involved him with the Atlantic Contracting Company and others in conspiracy, as alleged, to defraud the Government. The charges were made in 1897, and a court-martial found him guilty and sent its recommendations to the President May 12, 1898. Between then and Sept. 29, 1899, when the President approved the findings, the case was reviewed for the President by ex-Senator Edmunds and for Carter by ex-Attorney General MacVeagh, who submitted a brief to the Attorney General.

Since the President's approval of the findings after so long a delay, during which it was general report that every influence was being exerted in Carter's behalf, the case has dragged along in the United States courts, and the present situation leaves the matter of the time of its termination a matter of doubt.

GAGNON MUST APPEAR AGAIN.

Former Dentist's Discharge in Bankruptcy Revoked in the United States Court.

Application to revoke the discharge in bankruptcy of George Seraph Gagnon, former proprietor of the New York Dental Parlors, was granted yesterday by Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick, in the United States District Court, at Trenton. The action was the result of an appeal made by the Railway Advertising Company of New York to Judge Kirkpatrick on the ground that Gagnon's discharge was illegal in that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter, and that Gagnon had committed perjury in his testimony and had destroyed his account books with fraudulent intent.

Gagnon, who was discharged in bankruptcy Jan. 24 last, formerly conducted handsomely fitted dental parlors in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Cincinnati. The main office in this city was at 54 West Twenty-third Street. He was well known about town, and was the owner of a number of valuable horses.

On the petition of the Railway Advertising Company, which had accounts for advertising against him, Gagnon was adjudged a bankrupt Jan. 12, 1899. He gave his liabilities as $8,000 and his assets $130.

Immediately thereafter, however, he set out on a trip to Europe with his wife. In the petition to revoke his discharge it is said he visited London, Paris, and Monte Carlo, stopping at high-priced hotels and traveling on the fastest steamers. He was discharged from bankruptcy Jan. 24. Among his creditors is the Pennsylvania Club of Long Branch, which holds an unhonored check for $6,000. His indebtedness to the Railway Advertising Company is $1,036.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:05 A. M.—120 Riverside Drive; William R. Stewart; damage, $100.

12:55 A. M.—175 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Edward Fenn; damage, $10,000.

3:35 A. M.—324 West Forty-first Street; O'Reilly Brothers; damage, $2,000.

3:40 A. M.—Betner's Lane, near Mount St. Vincent; Robert Johnson; damage, $25,000.

5:15 A. M.—One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues; owner unknown; damage, $50.

5:40 A. M.—110 Mott Street; Peter Aldho; damage, slight.

8 A. M.—90 Elliott Avenue; Elizabeth Carroll; damage, $25.

9:45 A. M.—304 Cherry Street; Max Harrowitz; damage, $10.

10:20 A. M.—207 Wooster Street; Bumberg & Snyder; damage, slight.

1:35 P. M.—801 Columbus Avenue; Patrick Shay; damage, slight.

2:25 P. M.—218 Madison Street; Fannie Shapiro; damage, $500.

2:25 P. M.—Spring and Mercer Streets; John Tierson; damage, slight.

6:25 P. M.—406 West Forty-eighth Street; James Schillings; damage, $50.

7:40 P. M.—1,485 Broadway; owner unknown; damage, $100.

8 P. M.—Pier 29 East River; Clyde Steamship Company; damage, $100.

8:40 P. M.—118 Greenwich Street; Manhattan Railway Company; damage, $5.

9:16 P. M.—49 West Ninety-fifth Street; Flora Buckdinder; no damage.

9:15 P. M.—53 Front Street; Benjamin Adams; damage, $20,000.

9:45 P. M.—127 Beekman Street; Joseph Davis; no damage.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The season is going out with a rush and the calendar for to-day (Shrove Tuesday) is more crowded than it has been for some weeks past. So many affairs are scheduled, especially for the afternoon and evening, that the devotees of gayety are rather divided in their interests, and will have to give up some one or more diversions in order to enjoy others.

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To-morrow will be Ash Wednesday, and the beginning of Lent. In nearly every country and in nearly every city in the United States there is some recognition of the carnival. The only city where it seems to be neglected is New York. Last year Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave her famous Mardi Gras Valentine's dance, and in former seasons there have been carnival cotillions with appropriate favors at the different dancing class meetings. One reason, perhaps, why the carnival has fallen into utter obscurity this year is the lateness of Lent and the long dull season, which simply fizzled out at the end. In Washington, in Baltimore, in Philadelphia, and even in Boston, there are dances and celebrations in keeping with the time. In New Orleans, of course, the Carnival is in its glory, and the city has been en fête practically since last week. Rex arrived yesterday amid the booming of cannon and huzzas of the inhabitants and visitors, who lend themselves to this mummery with the Latin fervor. To-day there will be the Rex procession and to-night the ball of the famous "Mystic Krewe," also preceded by a parade. The King and his Queen will receive at the Rex ball, Exposition Hall, and from there will go to the French Opera House, to be welcomed by Comus and his merry maskers at the smartest ball of the New Orleans season.

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Havana, of course, celebrates the Carnival in characteristic Spanish style. In the City of Mexico there is a parade of all the equipages belonging to the different families of note in the town, and the women are gorgeously gowned. The American Minister, Mr. Clayton, and his daughters always take part in this procession. The battles of flowers took place at Nice and at Cannes and many Americans were among the gay throngs. New York alone has a few dinners, a few weddings, and an artists' costume ball—quite a feeble showing. To-morrow being Ash Wednesday, there will be no social diversions of any kind. The Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches will begin Lent with appropriate ceremonies. The week also will see the launching of sewing societies, Badminton, and bowling clubs, card parties, lectures, and musicales. In a way, the town will be just as gay, and dinner and luncheon cards arrive by every mail for March and even into April.

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The last of the series of informal Tuesday evening musicales at Miss Callender and Miss De Forest's apartment, will be given by those hospitable and generous hostesses this evening. These affairs have been a great feature of the season, and have given pleasure to the many people on Miss De Forest and Miss Callender's large and Catholic visiting list. The music, which has been under the direction of Mr. Victor Harris, has been of a high order and some of the best singers and players who have been in New York this Winter have appeared at these entertainments.

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The last of the season's weddings, comparatively few in number, will to-day be celebrated, and will be those of Mr. Eugene Leutlhon and Miss Florence Bergh-Brown at the Church of the Heavenly Rest at 4 P. M., of Mr. John Magee Ellsworth and Miss Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, at Grace Church Chantry at 3 P. M., and of Mr. Luther W. Spear and Miss Heermance at Grace Church Chantry at noon. The personnel of the bridal parties at these weddings have already been published in this columns.

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Other incidents of to-day will be the luncheon to be given by Mrs. Richard Lounsbery, 12 East Thirty-fifth Street; a reception to be given by Mrs. Robert Nicoll of 500 Madison Avenue, where Miss Amy Murray will sing Scottish and Gaelic songs; an "at home" to be given by Mrs. John Blake Baker of 20 East Forty-eighth Street, and a concert in aid of the School for Crippled Children at the residence of Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, 475 Fifth Avenue. There will also be a musicale in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria this afternoon, given for the benefit of the Guild of St. Barnabas.

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The sewing class organized by the Pro-Cathedral Fresh Air Committee in the interests of the Pro-Cathedral Summer home for children, and which will meet on Tuesday mornings during Lent, will have a preliminary meeting this morning at the apartments of Mrs. Richard Irvin, 10 West Forty-third Street. A reception for Mrs. Adair, who is here to start a movement for a fair in aid of the Maine Hospital Ship Fund, will be given by Mrs. Ogden Mills at her residence this afternoon, and Mrs. Edwin Gould will give a luncheon at her residence, 720 Fifth Avenue. This evening there will be a dinner dance at Mrs. Joseph Stickney's, 874 Fifth Avenue; a theatre party to be given by Mrs. Francis Schroeder of 157 Fifth Avenue, and the artists' fancy dress ball, under the auspices of the New Arts Club, at the Gibson studio, 142 East Thirty-third Street. This ball is in aid of the Teachers' Fund of the Artists-Artisan Institute, and has for its patronesses many women prominent in New York society.

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Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb will start tomorrow on a trip to Palm Beach, Miami, and Nassau, taking with them as their guests on their private car as far as Miami Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Purdy, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence of Groton, Mass., the same friends who usually accompany them on their trips. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, with her guests, Mrs. George J. Gould, Miss Greta Pomeroy, and Messrs. J. De W. Cutting, Harry Lehr, and Samuel Blagden, Jr., have arrived at Palm Beach, where they will at the end of the week be joined by Mr. Gould and Mr. Fish. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have also arrived at Palm Beach in their private car, as have also Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache, with their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Richard and the Count des Garets. Mme. Calvé, who has been at Palm Beach, has left for Miami, from which point she intends proceeding to Nassau.

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A large ball was given at Nassau on the evening of Washington's Birthday, which was really the housewarming of the new Colonial Hotel. A number of prominent New Yorkers were present. Old visitors to the romantic and formerly isolated "Isles of June" will read with curious interest these stories of balls and dances and modern hotels in this once sequestered Winter resort.

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Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Rutter, Commodore A. Van Santvoord, the Misses Van Santvoord, and Mrs. Duryea have been at St. Augustine. Among recent arrivals at Jekyl Island from New York are Mr. and Mrs. R. W. De Forest, Mr. John Claflin, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Isham, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic K. Baker.

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The Kaiser Wilhelm, which sails to-morrow from Cherbourg for this port, will probably bring among others Col. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. J. Van Dusen Reed, Miss Gertrude Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Edward May, Miss Cecilia May, Mr. Allan Cameron, Mr. Max Muller, and Mr. Louis M. Ogden.

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Mrs. C. Du Bois Wagstaff (Miss Amy Colt) of 15 West Twenty-first Street, gave at her residence last night a dance for her daughter, Miss Mary Wagstaff, who made her début early in the season. There was no cotillion, but general dancing. The house was simply decorated with palms, ferns, and cut flowers. The guests, who numbered about ninety, were of the younger set, most of them débutantes of the present season. Among the dancers were Miss Harriet Delafield, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Miss Hopeton Atterbury, Miss Helen Ely, Miss Julia Edwards, Miss Alice de Goicuria, Miss Matilde Leverich, Miss Amy G. Olyphant, Miss Helen Olyphant, Miss Katherine Pratt, Miss Pansy Roosevelt, the Misses Nicholas, Miss Margaretta Stockton Beasly, Miss Louise Gallatin, Miss Mildred C. Dix, Miss Edith Thompson, Miss Jean Brown, Miss Ethel Du Bois, Miss Ella de Peyster, the Misses Fanshawe, Miss Isabel Curtis, Miss Isabelle Fowler, and the Messrs. Chester Griswold, Frederic Thompson, Duncan Miller, Crosby de Kay, Lawrence Atterbury, John Delafield, H. B. Hollins, Edward Delafield, L. Westervelt, Seymour Perkins, Graham Young, Ashton de Peyster, Richard Strong, Stephen Tilton, Philip Brown, Edwards, Remsen, Curtis, Weeks, Wharton, Maham, Hollister, and Charles Jones.

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A musical tea for the benefit of the Little Sisters of the Assumption was given at the residence of Mrs. Oscar Livingston, 108 East Thirtieth Street, yesterday afternoon.

DO YOU REALIZE

in reading your morning paper, how much of the news you have read in your EVENING POST of the day before?

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Mrs. Livingston's pretty parlors were crowded with representatives of the Roman Catholic element in New York society, and a long and varied programme of music and recitations was rendered. Among the artists who took part were the violinists William Monoghan and Miss Anna R. Edey, Mme. Barril, soprano; Mme. Amelie Devine, contralto; Miss O'Conor, contralto; Miss McQuade and Miss Sullivan, pianists; Mr. R. Chacon, mandolinist, and Miss Evelyn Harris, who recited in French and English very charmingly, and Mr. Arthur Edward Stahlschmidt, who recited "The Absent-Minded Beggar" and sang several of Kipling's songs to his own accompaniment.

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Miss Sallie Frothingham Akers gave yesterday morning, in the small ballroom at Sherry's, the second of her two song recitals. Mr. Meyn's singing of "Belshazzar" was especially applauded, and the 'cello solo, "Spanish Dance," by Miss Littlehales, was also well received. The programme was as follows: "Pretty Polly Oliver," Old English; "La Plainte du Berger," Old French; "Turn Ye to Me," Old Highland; "Dear Love, When in Thine Arms," Chadwick; "Spinning Song," Margaret Ruthven Lang; "Haiden-Röslein," Schubert; "Waldesgespräch," Schumann, by Miss Akers; "The Wand'ring Knight's Song," S. F. Akers; "Belshazzar," S. F. Akers, Mr. Heinrich Meyn; "La Fiancée du Timbalier," Saint-Saëns, Miss Akers; "Romance," Dinell; "Spanish Dance," Popper, Miss Lilian Littlehales; "Brier Rose," Jensen; "The Ride of the Elves," Mendelssohn; "The Birth of the Opal," Reed; "The Singing Girls," Miss Akers, Miss Chapman, Miss Detweller, Miss Griswold; 'cello, Miss Littlehales; Miss Collins, pianiste. The patronesses of these recitals, most of whom were present yesterday, are Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Mrs. David H. Greer, Mrs. Frank H. Bosworth, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. R. G. Dun, Mrs. C. R. Rice, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, and Mrs. Walter Duncan Buchanan.

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A large and fashionable audience was present yesterday afternoon in the large ballroom of the Astoria at the orchestral concert given by Mr. Ludwig Breitner. The programme was as follows: 1. Prélude pour un drama, pour orchestre, Breitner; 2. Fantasie, "Der Wanderer," Schubert-Liszt, piano and orchestra; 3. Variations symphoniques, Cesar Franck, piano and orchestra; 4. Elegie pour orchestre, Breitner; 5. Rhapsodie d'Auvergne, C. Saint-Saëns, piano and orchestra. The concert was given under the patronage of Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. James Lawrence Breese, Mrs. Henry L. Barnett, Mrs. Henry Draper, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Miss Amy Townsend, Miss Laura G. Post, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. Frank S. Hastings, Mrs. Julien Davis, Mrs. Jules A. Montant, Mrs. George Hoffman, Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins, Mrs. Newbold L. R. Edgar, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. Ditson, Miss Holt, and a number of others, many of whom were present.

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The drawing room of Mrs. J. W. Pinchot's residence, 2 Gramercy Park, was filled last evening at a private lecture recital by Mr. W. J. Henderson on "The Development of Passion Music," which was illustrated by the quartet known as The Bach Singers of New York, under the direction of Mr. Theodor Bjorksten.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. Charles L. Bininger and Miss Dash, a daughter of the late Bowie Dash of Riverdale, whose mother was Miss Louisa Scott. Mr. Bininger and his fiancée are cousins.

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The funeral of Mr. John Tillotson Wainwright, who died at Colorado Springs on Thursday last, will take place at Calvary Church at 10:15 o'clock this morning. Mr. Wainwright two years ago married Miss Anna Rutherfurd Peabody, who survives him. He was a member of several of the leading New York clubs, and was widely known and popular. His death was a shock to his many friends, for, although it was known that he had gone to Colorado Springs for his health, it was not known that he was so seriously ill. The remains of Mr. George Work, who died at Davos Platz, Switzerland, on Sunday, will be brought home by his sisters, Mrs. Burke-Roche and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, who fortunately reached Davos before his death, and the funeral will be held in this city about a fortnight hence.

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The closing scenes of the Nice and Cannes carnival take place these three days. The first battle of flowers occurred at Cannes a fortnight ago, and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mr. Joseph Choate, Jr., took part in it. Mrs. Robert Goelet's yacht has left Scotland and is proceeding to Nice, where Mrs. Goelet will embark instead of from Southampton. Mrs. Goelet will sail for Europe now in a few days. Mr. Lispenard Stewart is one of the new arrivals on the Riviera, and he was among the guests at the recent entertainment of living pictures given at the Cercle Nautique at that place. Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt took part in the tableaux, and among the Americans present were Mme. Charette, Mr. and Mrs. Beash Grant, Mrs. Douglas Grant, Mr. von Hoffmann, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hoyt. Eugene Higgins is on the Varuna, and from last cabled dispatches was at Naples.

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Mrs. Porter, wife of the Ambassador; Miss Porter, and Mrs. J. F. Parsons will pass some time on the Engadine, and rooms have been engaged for them at St. Moritz. Mr. Winthrop Rutherfurd was in Cairo last week, and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Miss Morton have arrived at Naples. The death of George Work at Davos has thrown a gloom over the American colony there. The Duchess of Manchester, who lost her daughter, Lady Alice Montagu, there some weeks ago, is still in London and in very poor health.

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Mrs. Henry White and Miss White are still occupying their villa at Grasse, where they will remain until late in the Spring. Mrs. Henry White's health has greatly improved. Mr. White is in England. Mrs. Joseph H. Choate and her son will return to England immediately after the Nice carnival.

A COTILLION AT MRS. STERN'S.

Mrs. Louis Stern of 993 Fifth Avenue gave a large dance last night at her residence. The guests, who numbered nearly 200, were received by Mrs. Stern in the Louis XVI. drawing room, on the left of the entrance. Mrs. Stern received alone. Her gown, a very handsome one, was of pink panne velvet, embroidered heavily in steel paillettes, and she wore ornaments of diamonds and pearls in her coiffure and a necklace of pearls.

The decorations of the house were of palms, ferns, and American Beauty roses. An orchestra of eight pieces was placed in the conservatory between the dining room and the ball or music room and played throughout the evening. The cotillion, which began about 1:30 A. M., was led from the two ends of the large ballroom picture gallery, Mr. Melville A. Stern dancing with Miss Straus, the daughter of Mr. Nathan Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey, led from the one end, and Mr. Leonard Schafer and Miss Alice Beer led from the other end. There were three favor figures. In the first favor figure large bouquets of natural flowers, violets, and lilies of the valley were given the girls, while the men received boutonnieres of lilies of the valley. In the second favor figure the girls were given twine holders in the form of dolls dressed in colored crepe paper, trimmed with ribbons. The favors for the men were ash receivers of gun metal, in the shape of high hats, and match holders of brass, shaped like top boots. In the third favor figure, painted card cases of wood, and filled with playing cards, suspended on satin ribbons, were given the men, and opera bags in various colored brocaded silks of all shades and designs were handed the girls. All of these favors were elaborately decorated with satin ribbons. The guests were all young unmarried people, friends of Mr. Melville A. Stern and Miss Stern.

Supper was served by Delmonico at small tables at midnight. The parlors of the entrance, the large fover hall, and the large dining room were all transformed into supper rooms. The tables were decorated with American Beauty roses. The menu was as follows:

Huitres.
Consomme de volaille en tasses.
Canapés d'anchois. Radis. Olives. Céleri.
Amandes salées.
Homard sauté a la Bonnefoy.
Noisettes filet de boeuf, sauce Madere. Petit pois francais.
Pigeonneaux dessossés. Asperges nouvelles, vinaigrette.
Glaces de fantaisies. Fraises. Petits fours.
Bonbons Devises. Café.

The Stern residence is admirably adapted for large entertainments, as it has a wide frontage on Fifth Avenue, and a depth of 150 feet. The picture gallery, which is also the ball and music room, has on its walls good examples of such painters as Breton, de Neufville, Inness, Carolus Duran, &c. The Duran is a portrait of Mrs. Stern painted some years ago, and is considered one of his best.

Mr. and Mrs. Stern will in a few weeks sail for Europe, Mr. Stern having been appointed United States Commissioner for the Paris

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THE TARIFF PLANK THIS YEAR.

The events of the past fortnight in Washington may well give the Republican leaders some anxious thought as to the declaration they will make on the tariff question in the National Convention this Summer. They have seen the successor of the sainted DINGLEY, the archpriest of protection for protection's sake, contending with great firmness and independence for free trade in and with Puerto Rico. They have seen him day after day proclaim his devotion to that principle as advocated by the President, and challenging the protectionists to give any proof that the President has abandoned the principle or wavered in his conviction of its wisdom and necessity. They have themselves practically confessed that their opposition to free trade with Puerto Rico is inspired by their dread of breaking the force of the protectionist dogma, of furnishing a precedent for its gradual destruction. But they have found a resolute minority of the Republicans in Congress deaf to appeals of this sort, and apparently ready to face such a result with cheerfulness. It is all very puzzling.

If these leaders stop to ask themselves how it is that a man freshly elected from Mr. DINGLEY'S district can be so profanely reckless of the sacred dogma of protection, and how it is that Mr. McKINLEY can have ventured a recommendation that fully sustains the Maine man in his recklessness, they will find an answer that will not reassure them. It is because Mr. LITTLEFIELD is a new man and is not bound by the ties of prepossession and consistency that are so strong in their own case, and it is worth noting also that he is not afraid that his district will condemn him. In the case of the President they will find that in his present office, compelled to deal with the facts as they are and with the constant and swift changes of events, he has in great part dropped the stubborn doctrinaire habit of his Congressional days and learned to adapt his views to the larger situation as he is compelled to see it. And the larger situation does not admit the old protectionist solution. He sees it: the member from Maine sees it; the people of the United States see it. What, then, shall the platform say on the question?

What it might say with consistency and with great pertinency is something like this: "We renew and emphasize our attachment to the policy of protection as the bulwark in the past of American industrial independence and the foundation of present and future American development and prosperity. We point with pride to the actual ability of many of our protected industries to compete with all rivals in the markets of the world as a convincing proof of the soundness of the policy so firmly sustained by the Republican Party. Recognizing, as was declared by the National Convention of 1896, that 'the question of rates is a practical one to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production,' we pledge the party to such gradual reduction of the present tariff as will promote the development of the foreign commerce on which we have made so brilliant an entry, and such as will also withdraw the aid of the tariff from those trusts and combinations that have treacherously abused the privileges of protection. Having laid firm and strong the foundations of American industry, we are prepared to enter with courage on the broad field of commercial expansion." Doubtless there is a flavor of humbug in this declaration so far as the past is concerned, but most Republicans could accept it with sincerity because they believe it. And it would put the party in a position to face the future.

THE REACTIONARY REPUBLICANS.

The opposition in the United States Senate to the confirmation of the French treaty is almost precisely the same as that in the House against free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico. The same narrow prejudice that insists upon a tariff of 50 or 25 per cent. of the Dingley law in the case of Puerto Rico is clamoring for the defeat not only of the French treaty, but all other treaties. The fact that these treaties were negotiated in good faith by the Administration and sent to the Senate with the hearty indorsement of President McKINLEY seems to influence but little the Republican Senators. The astounding thing about the French treaty is the news that both the Senators from the great commercial State of New York are its bitter opponents. Besides Senators PLATT and DEPEW of New York, Senators SEWELL and KEAN of New Jersey, Senator PENROSE of Pennsylvania, and Senators ELKINS and SCOTT of West Virginia are openly antagonizing President McKINLEY by their opposition to the French treaty.

The Democratic members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate have evidently followed the advice of THE TIMES and voted in good faith for this treaty, for last week it was reported favorably to the Senate. Senator ALDRICH, Chairman of the Finance Committee, immediately insisted that the French treaty, which has been microscopically examined for nearly three months by Senator DAVIS's committee, shall undergo renewed scrutiny by the Finance Committee in the interest of the highest sort of high protection. The opponents declare that though the friends of the Administration, aided by Democratic votes, were able to move the treaty out of the Foreign Relations Committee, they will never succeed in rescuing it from the committee of which Senators ALDRICH and PLATT of Connecticut are the ruling spirits. We are not so sure of this. The Finance Committee of the Senate consists of the following Senators:

Republicans.	Democrats.
ALDRICH, Chairman.	VEST.
ALLISON.	JONES of Arkansas.
PLATT of Connecticut.	DANIEL.
BURROWS.	CHILTON.
PLATT of New York.	
HANSBROUGH.	
SPOONER.	
JONES of Nevada.	

Whatever Senators ALDRICH and PLATT of Connecticut may feel their constituents are willing to stand in the way of high protective tariff, we doubt if Senators ALLISON, BURROWS, HANSBROUGH, and SPOONER will care to defend a vote against a larger market for the stronger products of the United States. The Western and Northwestern States are immensely benefited by the French treaty, and the representatives of hundreds of important industries are at this moment petitioning for its confirmation. The centre of this movement is Chicago, and its effect is being felt throughout the West and Northwest. For the benefit of those Western Republicans who are not tariff mad reference may be made to some of the rates of duty after the Kasson reductions have been deducted. The hosiery and knit goods manufacturers who have made themselves most conspicuous in Washington in their efforts to defeat the French treaty will still enjoy from 42 to 57 per cent. of protection after the French treaty comes into force—this, as applied to France only, whence $240,000 worth of hosiery was imported last year. On all merchandise coming from the rest of the world the protection will still range from 52.70 to 71.40. Turning to the glass schedules, we find rates ranging from 57 to 139.33 per cent. after the Kasson reductions, and from 60 to 154.81 as they stand to-day and will stand after the confirmation of the French treaty toward all countries except France.

Perhaps Senators PLATT and DEPEW of New York may be prepared to defend the outrageously high rates of the Dingley tariff, but it is doubtful if Senators from the Northwestern States will even attempt it. They will hardly want to draw fire on the highest tariff ever enacted by a refusal to vote for a measure that will give their producers a new market for a few pounds more pork and a few bushels more grain. President McKINLEY has evidently not forgotten those words of Mr. BLAINE'S, and is anxious that the Dingley tariff, which is 20 per cent. higher—dutiable and free importations included—than the McKinley tariff, shall be modified in the interests of a broader commerce. The President realizes that the extraordinary home demand upon our industries is nearly satisfied. What resource against the reaction can we find unless it be in foreign openings for our surplus products. In this endeavor, however, he is met, not by the opposition of Democrats, but by the stubborn opposition of the reactionary spirit of his own party. A spirit which, if allowed to dominate, will not only wreck the Administration, but make the success of the party doubtful this Autumn.

CAVALRY IN MODERN WARS.

The announcement that Germany has determined, in consequence of the revelations made by the Boer war, both to increase and to modify her cavalry, was to be expected. Germany is the country, excepting Russia, in which the greatest proportion of the skill and talent of the nation is given to the study of war. It is the country in which we should expect to see accomplished facts in relation to warfare first appreciated and applied.

The moral of the Boer war is in this particular very plain. It is the greater mobility of the Boers that has enabled them to make face against so very superior a number of Britons, and often to outnumber them at the points of contact. This comes from the fact that all the Boers are mounted. The present straits of CRONJE come from the fact that he evidently failed to appreciate the difference between Lord ROBERTS and the other British Generals of whom he had had experience. FRENCH'S horse, with an activity of which there had been no previous example on the British side, had reached a position to cut him off from retreat, and to "contain" him while the British infantry made their slower advance against him.

The mounting of a larger proportion of an army than has been customary heretofore is evidently in accordance with the modern tactics developed by the increase in the range and precision of small arms. This has entailed a more open order of fighting, insomuch that even a Captain of infantry has now to be mounted in order to retain complete control and oversight of his company. But while the increase of cavalry is thus logical, the modification of cavalry is inevitable. We need not wonder that the German experts find that "mass charges" are no longer practicable. Indeed, that was plain before this war, from the experience of the wars of 1866 and 1870, in both of which every such charge was attended with disaster. The charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaclava, which was successful, would now be as mad an enterprise as the calamitous charge of the Light Brigade was recognized to be at the time.

The corollary is that heavy cavalry, the object of which is to overcome the enemy by the momentum of its charge, is entirely obsolete. Forty years ago Capt. McCLELLAN, as he was then, reported to our Government that we needed only light cavalry in the strict sense of the term. That is what we have, and all we have. Our troopers are not equipped with the lance, and they make no use of the sabre. Their arms are carbine and revolver. Mr. KIPLING, whose Indian experience gives special weight to his words on this subject, has recorded his impressions of the American cavalrymen he encountered in the West. He quotes a remark of a trooper who said to him, "As a matter of fact, I suppose we are only mounted infantry, but remember we're the best mounted infantry in the world," an estimate in which the visitor signifies his concurrence. It is at all events satisfactory to know that in this respect our little army is already abreast of the very latest developments of military science.

PUERTO RICO.

The Committee of Ways and Means stands by the huge blunder it has made in its Puerto Rican tariff bill, in spite of the chances it has had to undo it. The signs are now unmistakable to every politician that the country is aroused and indignant, and that a Congressional victory will be bought at the cost of a popular defeat.

The committee is now, it seems, sheltering itself behind the President, the Secretary of War, and the Governor General of the island. It is alleged that Gen. DAVIS's advice as to the need of a revenue is the cause of the present bill, and that it was really drawn by Mr. ROOT.

It happens that everybody thus cited is clearly on record against the bill. The President has said that the abolition of the tariff as against Puerto Rico was "our plain duty." The Secretary of War has said that the abolition was demanded by "justice and good faith." The Governor General has said that it was "a necessity."

If these men have changed their minds it is their "plain duty" so to inform the public which has been influenced by their recommendations. The President sees his party drifting into the gravest danger it has encountered during his term, and is dumb. We are much mistaken if Mr. ROOT does not dare to say that his soul is his own. If he had changed his mind, we believe he would say so, and say why. Governor General DAVIS in a dispatch sent to the Senate only yesterday says:

> The only remedy for the industrial condition I can suggest is the opening of markets for accumulated surplus of productions and the establishment of such trade conditions by Congressional legislation as will give confidence to investors and encourage the development of the natural resources. Until this is done the paralysis must continue and the poor and helpless in increasing numbers must be fed or they will starve to death.

But it is the President who is in the gap. It is he who will be held accountable if he permits the Committee of Ways and Means to inflict the blow it is aiming at the Republican Party.

CECIL RHODES.

Mr. CECIL RHODES's speech at the meeting yesterday of his diamond company was a singular effort. It seems that although diamond mining in South Africa is not so profitable a business at present as the manufacture of steel in North America, and though the two millions sterling which the diamond mines divide this year shrink into insignificance beside the sum, four times as great, which the Carnegie company expects to divide, still the stockholders are fairly comfortable, and "the diamond king" is still a well-to-do person.

But perhaps it was not in the very best taste for this enterprising person to reproach any of his stockholders with want of imagination. It is he, more than anybody else in South Africa, whom the Boers hold responsible for the war. It is he more than anybody else who has given them the notion that the British Nation in general, and the chartered company in particular, desire to "steal their country." There is little doubt that the Boers honestly entertain this notion, that the war is a consequence of their belief, and that Mr. RHODES is chiefly responsible for it. The accounts given by British historians of the manner in which the very diamond fields out of which Mr. RHODES's fortune has come came into British possession do not tend at all to shake this belief.

If the belief is responsible for the war, and Mr. RHODES is responsible for the belief, his responsibility is serious. The war has already cost Great Britain twelve thousand men in killed, wounded, and missing. A "diamond king" who can make a speech at this time without betraying any emotion on that score is hardly entitled to twit anybody with want of imagination.

FATHER M'SWEENY'S NEW CRUSADE.

It would be a very dull and indifferent sort of person that did not feel a good deal of sympathy for the Rev. Dr. McSWEENY'S desire to get public schools to which Catholic parents, having the belief as to religious instruction that he inculcates, can send their children with a clear conscience. The reverend doctor is the rector of St. Brigid's Church, at Avenue B and Eighth Street. He has a parochial school in that parish, supported by the devoted people of whom he is the spiritual shepherd. They are, as a rule, poor, and the $10,000 a year they give for the schooling of some 850 children in accordance with the ideals he has taught them is a very substantial proof of their unselfish fidelity to their religion, and incidentally to their worthy priest. The doctor is quite within bounds when he compares their sacrifices favorably with those of wealthy men who bequeath say 2 per cent. of their fortunes to education. And he is right in thinking that it is a real hardship for these people that they cannot have tuition for their children of such character as they can conscientiously accept, paid for from the taxes which they share.

But, while it is a hardship, it is not necessarily a wrong. They can have equally good secular instruction for their little ones, possibly better, at the public schools, if they are content to take it without the religious instruction which their Church teaches them is indispensable. The liberal contributions they make to the parochial school are the price they pay for the easing of their conscience and obedience to the authority of their Church. The question raised by Dr. McSWEENY is whether the public schools cannot and ought not to be administered so that this price will not have to be paid, whether the city cannot arrange to supply, or permit to be supplied, in the public schools the teaching of religion on which the Church insists? The doctor's answer to the question he has himself raised is a little vague, or, rather, it is reserved. Of course he thinks that the city can and should do what would satisfy the requirements of faithful Catholic parents under the guidance of faithful Catholic priests, but he does not definitely specify what that would be. He seems to be convinced that it would not be "sectarian," and that "an elastic and broad American system" which would not ignore Christian or Jew could be devised.

We do not ourselves think that this is a scheme within the scope of human ingenuity. We are persuaded from the experience of the past in this country and in others that the only ground on which the public school can rest broad and American enough to afford all essential rights to citizens of every sect and of none is the ground of wholly secular instruction. But the doctor and the many sincere and good men like him who think that this is a dangerous and vicious system are entitled to a hearing. Certainly we should be heartily glad to have him explain in a form sufficiently plain and definite to admit of fair judgment the project he has in mind.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An article published in THE TIMES on Sunday contained what was, so far as we have noticed, the first open intimation that those interesting vegetables, the so-called dwarfed trees of Japan, while by no means destitute of claims to wonder and admiration, are not wonderful and admirable in exactly the ways our Oriental friends have led us to believe. Just why the exact truth about these little trees had to be so long and carefully concealed is a question hard to answer, for the chances are, or at least so it seems to unenlightened minds, that people would have paid quite as much for them, knowing that they were the result of marvelously skilful grafting, as was paid under the impression that they were getting the product of a course of slow starvation extending over anywhere from fifty years to seven or eight centuries. The Japanese gardeners, however, are adroit in more than gardening, and, moral considerations aside, perhaps they were right in assuming that the maximum of profit was to be derived from ascribing to the trees an age out of all proportion to their size, and saying nothing of the large element of artificiality in their formation. It remains to be seen what consequences to trade in the trees will follow the revelation of the very material part that grafting plays in the creation—we use the word "creation" purposely—of these minute monarchs of the forest. Possibly intending purchasers won't care and possibly they will. Anyhow, a knowledge of the truth can do no real harm to business or arboriculture, and, arguing on general, commonsense principles, we are inclined to think that the Japanese trees will gain rather than lose attractiveness now that the legend of their necessarily advanced age need no longer be accepted.

—Little except promises of an investigation of the transport Manauense case has yet come from the military authorities at San Francisco, but the British Consul in that city has already taken the matter up on his own account, and some of the witnesses examined by him are telling decidedly queer tales. It will be remembered that the Manauense broke down while on the way to the Philippines with a load of soldiers, and that it was only by the most desperate exertions on the part of passengers and crew, especially the former, that Manila was reached. The army officers who made the terrible trip immediately sent back a report to the effect that the steamer was unseaworthy when she started, that her crew was of inadequate size, and that the machinery was antiquated and out of repair. All this was a severe arraignment of the Government Inspectors, civil and military, and yet they have shown a strange lack of eagerness to prove that they did their duty, and that the steamer's misadventures were due simply to the assaults of the sea. Perhaps they will be more active now that the Chief Engineer of the Manauense has testified before the Consul that from a desire to favor the owners of the vessel he on Feb. 5 made and swore to a false statement as to the vessel's condition. "I wanted to give the owners the best show possible," he said, and then continued, rather incoherently: "Of course, I was taking a position under these men. I had become so attached to the old ship that I guess my judgment was warped, and I thought she was better than she really was. When I signed that statement I thought she was doing all right. One of the owners came to me and said that things looked pretty black, and asked me to put the thing in as good a light as I could." The engineer's attorney insisted that the British Consul had no jurisdiction in the case, on the ground that the vessel was owned by a California corporation.

—Probably there are literary men of larger public repute whose loss would not be felt so keenly as the loss of RICHARD HOVEY, who died suddenly Saturday, will be felt by those who knew the best side of him and understood the man. Mr. HOVEY was only thirty-five years of age, and not only had he not nearly written himself out, but it is not likely that he had as yet given more than a glimpse in his published poems of the power that was in him. His contributions to "Songs of Vagabondia," written in partnership with BLISS CARMAN, were the things by which the ordinary readers of contemporaneous poetry best knew him. In these the note of inspiration was surely not lacking, but HOVEY'S aim was far beyond the aim of these lyrics and was but ill-expressed, it seems, in his design of a cycle of dramas on the Arthurian legends, which have, perhaps, served too frequently already as the stalking horses of literature. Though the volume of his work was not small, for he was a university lecturer, a translator of excellent interpretative ability, and a reviewer, yet his literary friends always felt of him that he had not yet "struck his gait," though, as literary friends, they may have preferred a more literary way of expressing their meaning. Appearing in the public eye, when that eye was aware of him, as something of an enthusiast, something of a visionary, something of a poseur, (which he really was not,) something of a jester, RICHARD HOVEY was esteemed in a circle of acquaintances and fellow-workers which was not small except in the comparative sense as a sincere, aspiring, eloquent, and lovable man.

—Prof. GUSTAVO UZIELLI, whose knowledge of all that concerns the glorious period of American discovery is of world-wide fame—at least so we are informed by The Italian Gazette, an English paper published in Florence—has contributed to the journal mentioned an article in which he makes an impassioned appeal to Americans to give to AMERIGO VESPUCCI the respect that ancient navigator deserves. Perhaps if the illustrious professor would study old histories less and new ones more he would join us in a smile at the needlessness of his admonition. Of course, Americans in the past joined in the general mistake about the character and labors of him whom the professor calls "the Dreyfus of the centuries," and our writers and orators joined in the denunciation of the man who was supposed to have fastened his own name on the country discovered by another, but that was some time ago, and since then all of us who pay any attention to such matters have learned and frankly admitted that VESPUCCI was probably an amiable and able old fellow against whom COLUMBUS had no grievance whatever. The belief that the lesser explorer took a part of his name from, instead of giving it to, the new continent is certainly as widely diffused in the Western as in the Eastern Hemisphere, so why, pray, are we charged by Prof. UZIELLI or anybody else with ignorance and ingratitude? His accusations used to be true, however, even if they are not to-day, and therefore we quote the last lines of his article, though in them we faintly hear a sound as of the grinding of an axe: "I feel persuaded that in a short period of time the American people, who now visit Florence as the Athens of the Renaissance, will visit it, not on this account only, and because of its beauties, but as the native city of the great astronomer TOSCANELLI, who planned the discovery of America, and the great navigator VESPUCCI, who had so large a share in the discovery of the new continent."

—Courage in some respects equaling that of Gen. CRONJE himself was shown by certain people who hired a hall in Detroit the other night; and, after saying many harsh things about the iniquitous Briton, adopted resolutions ordering the immediate intervention of this country in the South African war. As a general rule action of this sort takes no great amount of bravery, but surely men of timid natures could not have added to their request that the President offer to mediate between the Boers and the British the phrases—"to the end that bloody hostilities may cease and the integrity of the republics may be preserved." As the "integrity of the republics" has now become the issue and object of the war, intervention avowedly designed to preserve that integrity would be queer indeed. This fashion of beginning an argument with its conclusion is a characteristic mark of anti-imperialistic and pro-Boer logic.

POLITICS IN THE POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much interested in the article which was in THE TIMES of Friday, Feb. 23, entitled "Politics in the Post Office," and I sympathize with my fellow-clerk in Mr. Lexow's district. I admire his nerve in bringing this before the public, and I have no doubt that there are scores of Post Office clerks who would like to do the same if it was not for the fact that they are afraid it might end disastrously to them.

It is no secret that a man must be recommended by his Republican district leader in order to get an increase in salary, and this clerk told no falsehood when he said that men getting $1,100 and $1,200 a year were promoted to the disadvantage of men getting $600 and $700 per year. I will say more than that. I will say for the benefit of Mr. Quigg that Republican leaders will get increases for men year after year and get increases for new men in their organization and ignore older members. There are a great many people who have read the article in THE TIMES of Friday who will put my fellow-clerk down as a sorehead. They will say he probably come from some other political organization, or he hasn't paid his dues in his club, or contributed campaign funds, &c. But I will present my case in argument to all this, and then they can judge for themselves what chance a man would have of getting an increase if he wasn't in the organization or did not have any influence whatever. I have been in a Republican organization since 1897; had never belonged to any other organization, have paid my dues regularly, besides having contributed campaign funds, and am still working for $600 per year. I entered the service as clerk in December, 1897, and in January, 1899, I asked my leader about an increase in salary, and he told me as soon as he was notified that the increases were to be given I would be recommended for one.

The salaries were increased at the 1st of July, 1899, but I received no increase. I felt very much discouraged when I found out that a man who had gotten an increase in July, 1898, got another in July, 1899, and another man who had been but a year in the organization received an increase of $100 per year. I spoke to my leader about this, and told him that I did not think I had been given a fair chance. He told me what had been done could not be undone, and said that I had been recommended for an increase and he could not understand why I did not get it, but promised to go down and see the Postmaster about it.

From the 1st of July, 1899, to the 1st of January, 1900, I made it my business to meet him as often as possible and ask him about my increase, but got no satisfaction. He told me there was no more money for increases, but there have been plenty of increases since the 1st of July, several in my own department very lately. I kept after him so much that he finally told me not to bother him. I have not bothered him since, nor ever will. I have been advised by people to take my case to the County Committee, to the Postmaster, and I don't know but that one party advised me to take it to Mr. Platt. I have not taken it to any of them, but am still jogging along on $600, with but one consolation—there are plenty others like myself.

A Post Office clerk's lot is a hard one. He may be a good clerk and a good Republican, but I think my case has proved that if he is not a favored one, he will have to do with $600 per year, until we get a classification bill passed which will insure us our rights. You might term it foolhardiness for a clerk to bring his troubles before the public, as we have done, but a man ought never be afraid to tell the truth. And I only wish that the public could in some way be of aid to a great many clerks who have served their Government faithfully and in silence for years. Now, my dear Sir, in concluding, I wish to state that I have told nothing but the truth, and I hope you will give this a little space in your paper. Kindly withhold my name, as you have done heretofore in other cases.

New York, Feb. 26, 1900. P. M.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed of late a tendency on the part of the press to give almost serious consideration to the subject of "Woman Suffrage." Even THE TIMES has given space to an editorial mildly deprecating the aims and principles of the "movement," and right here is the font from which this species of modern hysteria draws its life. There is a class of women on whose hands time would hang heavily unless they were engaged in some novel diversion, something startling and quite out of the ordinary, and the likelier to attract public attention the better. I need no argument to prove this assertion; in fact, almost the entire sex possess this mania to a certain degree, and when certain of them have little else to do but cultivate and gratify it, it is sure to break out with violence and virulence, culminating in bloomers, woman suffrage, or cigarettes. If it gets in the newspapers—ecstasy! and a scrapbook!

The subject is shallow and superfluous, and had not the comic papers given it such extensive advertising in the beginning it would have died a natural death. The women who represent it are the representatives of a class, not of American womanhood, and when there is a falling off in material for their scrapbooks then will the star of their "cause" begin to wane.

BRYANT LAZELLE.

New York, Feb. 26, 1900.

EDUCATIONAL PARSIMONY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Reformer" bewails the boasted extravagance of the Board of Education and has a shy at the worn-out teacher, who is pensioned on half-pay after thirty-five years of service in the classroom.

The good old-time fathers and mothers in this community, who are interested in the welfare of their children, and who are therefore too busy to be "Reformers," do not begrudge the outlay of public moneys for modern schoolhouses and equipments; they like to believe that their schools are better in every sense than they were fifty years ago, (except for the elevators, and they are coming,) and they have no patience with "Reformers," who, having been relieved of their public charge by overwhelming public sentiment, would now sit by and act the part of poor losers.

The "paternal Government that takes care of a careless public servant who has drawn a large income for the easiest sort of work" bosh would indicate a bad liver—an antidote for which would be a long walk in this bracing, splendid weather—up to the new hall of the board, perhaps, where a glance at the inaugural tablet will discover a list of genuine reformers that will cause our pessimistic friend to smile again and go straightway and join the "Perfect System" Club. JOHN T. NICHOLSON.

New York, Feb. 26, 1900.

Dog Sense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would seem from Romyn Hitchcock's letter in to-day's TIMES that he must have had very little experience with animals, and especially "bird dogs." Until we find some other explanation of the matter we must believe that animals have some perception of the duration of time. I have known of a number of instances. As for telepathy, however, the mere fact that Minto's master always arrived on the same train is enough to preclude all questions of telepathy. It would have been very different if the dog had shown expectation on his arriving at earlier or later hours. Then it is not impossible that the dog's keen senses associated some sound made by the train which carried his master. I can easily believe this from a personal experience. I lived for a year very near the tracks of the Troy and Boston Railroad, and though at first the locomotive bells sounded all alike, before many months I could tell just which engine was coming by the ringing of the bell, without having consciously made any effort to study the differences between the bells; and how dull my senses must be as compared to a setter! As for the setter's recognizing her master's arrival at the door, when she was inside, her nose would tell her he was there quickly enough. CHARLES J. BATES.

New York, Feb. 26, 1900.

A Question of Authorship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. D. J. Phelan's letter in THE TIMES of the 23d relative to the liberty of the press is slighlly in error, inasmuch as the writer thereof attributes a certain statement to the tongue, and presumably the brain, of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. If Mr. D. J. Phelan will look over the files of The Weekly News, published in London in 1623, he will find the identical words Sheridan is credited with coining uttered by a pure-blooded Englishman, Thomas Archer, one of the pioneers of newspaper journalism.

"And Sheridan twenty miles away."

New York, Feb. 26, 1900. E. J. L.

[The utterance attributed to Sheridan in the letter published Feb. 23 was as follows: "Give to Ministers a corrupt House of Commons, give them a pliant and servile House of Lords, give them the keys of the Treasury, and give me the liberty of the press, and with this mighty engine I shall overthrow the fabric of corruption and establish on its ruins the rights and privileges of the people."]

Validity of the Mortgage Tax Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposed tax on all mortgages on real property in this State, without regard to the residence of the holders, seems to place its advocates in a dilemma. If it be a tax upon personalty, it is invalid as against non-residents, as they are not subject to our laws. If, on the other hand, it be a tax upon real property, it is wholly void, for inequality, inasmuch as mortgaged property would thereby be taxed more than unmortgaged property of the same value. W.

New York, Feb. 23, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Utility Gone.

"Shadbolt, I don't like to be a tale-bearer, but I heard Dingus say the other day he had no use for you."

"Well, that's true. I've quit lending him money."—Chicago Tribune.

Help Wanted.

Mistress—How did you happen to let the fire go out?

New Girl—I'm sure I don't know, ma'am, unless you happened to forget to tell me to put coal on.—Chicago News.

Transferable Sympathy.

"I thought your sympathies were with the Boers when we were talking about the war a week or two ago?"

"Well, the Boers were winning then. Hurrah for 'Bobs' and Kitchener!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Labor Saving.

"You say he went to the Legislature through your influence?"

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum.

"Did he introduce any bills?"

"No. He never could have handled all that money in bills. I gave him a book of signed checks."—Washington Star.

Getting Ready.

"My beau," said ten-year-old Lucy, "is going to be an Admiral."

"Is he in the Naval Academy?" asked her sympathetic aunt.

"Oh! no," replied the little woman, "he's too young for that yet, but he's having an anchor tattooed on his arm."—Philadelphia Press.

MELLIFLUOUS BUT FROSTY.

From The Denver News.

I often go backward in fancy
To a Winter I long ago knew
In a town known to fame by its musical name,
Which the same it is Kalamazoo.

O, Kalamazozle—mazizzle—
Mazazzle—mazeezle—mazoo!
That liquid, harmonious, easy, euphonious
Name known as Kalamazoo!

Where it got such a name I can't tell you,
But I've heard, and I doubt not 'tis true,
There's a mixture of Greek and of Choctaw and Creek
In the make-up of Kalamazoo.

Yet, although the name is so soothing,
The Winters don't take the same cue.
They're rasping and rigid, they're frosty and frigid,
Those Winters in Kalamazoo.

It stood 28 below zero
And lasted a whole month or two;
My whiskers I froze and my nose and my toes,
That Winter in Kalamazoo.

In fact, 'twas so cold for a season
The very air seemed to turn blue;
Though people who knew said that this fact was due
To the swearing 'round Kalamazoo.

These same people also informed me,
And swore that the statement was true,
When it thawed out in Spring that these swear words, 'I jing,
Would explode over Kalamazoo.

There were days that I wished most devoutly,
When "Northers" from Canada blew,
For a skin made of leather to stand the cold weather
They had around Kalamazoo.

O, Kalamazozle—mazizzle—
Mazawzle—mazizzle—mazoo!
With your name I was smitten, but I got frostbitten
When I tackled you, Kalamazoo.

CUBA'S NEW GOVERNMENT

Elections This Spring Will Mark Beginning of Home Rule.

THE QUESTION OF OCCUPATION

Natives Discredit the Report that Americans Will Remain for Five Years Longer.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Reports reaching here to-day from Washington that American occupation of Cuba will continue for at least five years longer are discredited alike by the military authorities and by the Cubans. The authorities do not know how long occupation will last, and the Cubans are satisfied that the steps toward self-government to be taken this year will speedily demonstrate that home rule policy cannot be misapplied here.

It is settled that at the municipal elections this Spring the franchise will be extended to all native Cubans of age, whether naturalized elsewhere or not, who can read and write or who have $250 worth of property; to all persons whose names were carried on the rolls of the Cuban army and to Spanish residents who may renounce their allegiance to Spain by neglecting to register with the Spanish Consul. An order to this effect will shortly be issued. The Electoral Commission has not yet decided on the way ballots shall be cast, but probably the Australian method will be adopted.

At this election, municipal officers, including Mayors or Alcaides, and Councils will be chosen. The Mayors may appoint executive assistants for various departments, and the municipalities may govern themselves with the least possible restraint. There will be no restraint at all, except that the military will be at hand to make good any insufficiencies of civil government. It is not anticipated that the slightest help will be needed. The presence of the military alone would serve just now to repress disorder were there any disposition to create it.

Gen. Wood's Electoral Commission is so confident of the smooth operation of government under the municipal plan, that it is arranging already for a second election in the Fall. Provincial officers will then be chosen, and before the end of the present year, unless all declared plans fail, Cubans will be in possession of the civil machinery throughout the island.

There has been much consideration of the scheme of provincial elections. Some favor a State organization for each province and some a county organization. If the State plan were adopted, Governors and legislators would be chosen as well as other State officers. In the county plan, the Government would correspond to county government in the United States. The State plan is much more far-reaching, but since, in either case, a central government would naturally result, home rule ends would perhaps be accomplished as easily under one form as under the other.

With the installation of Cubans in all elective places by the end of the present year, the test of the good faith of the United States, as conveyed in the President's promise to give Cubans their own government as soon as they may be prepared for it, cannot be long delayed. No reason can be conceived here why this test may not be made within two years at the longest, for native rulers will then have had full sway for fully one year.

How the political wheels may turn meanwhile can only be conjectured, but from the plans about ready for official announcement, as outlined above, there can be no warrant for predicting that experiments must go on for five years before the Cubans can hope to show what is in them. Occupation may never be abandoned, if circumstances seem to demand its continuance, or it may be suspended, but that there is a settled plan so to involve the political situation as to keep the Cubans on probation for five years is not credited here, and it is impossible to reconcile it with the clear determinations to place all elective offices in the hands of the people in the present year.

There is hardly a doubt that this programme will be carried out. Cubans are not questioning it, and those in the confidence of the Electoral Commission know that it is so. Cuban distrust goes altogether beyond plans now announced. It looks to ultimate results, in regard to which there are so many things to be considered that opinions as to annexation by choice or force or as to evacuation represent merely processes of reasoning from different standpoints. The question is whether in two years or less the Cubans can demonstrate their fitness for self-government, with all therein implied.

GERMANY'S ARMY WEAKENED.

So Charges a Retired Officer, Who Blames the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The Berliner Tageblatt published to-day a sensational article in which a retired German officer of high rank, who signs himself "C. V. V.," severely reviews the present state of the army, arguing that biennial service, instead of triennial, has weakened the efficiency of the men and greatly overburdened the officers, thus rendering them all nervous and unstrung.

The writer blames the Emperor for continually changing the army regulations, and he refers to the fact that theorists rule the army as the "cancer of the army." He expresses the belief that with the death and retirement of Generals brought up under sounder and more stable conditions, the army in case of war, would confront great dangers.

GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION BILL.

Government, It Is Said, May Surrender to the Agrarians.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—United States Ambassador White said to-day:

"I am keeping the United States Government informed daily regarding the Meat Inspection bill, as new events develop. No new instructions have been sent to me. Apparently Washington is awaiting developments here."

A number of the German papers express the opinion that the German Government is about to capitulate before the Agrarians in the matter of the Meat Inspection bill. Among the journals taking this ground are The Frankfurter Zeitung, The Freisinnige Zeitung, and The Rhein Westfalen Zeitung, the journal having the largest circulation along the Rhine. It is certain that Emperor William means to carry the Naval Augmentation bill at all hazards and that, therefore, he has absolute need of the Agrarians.

The semi-official Munich Allegemeine Zeitung editorially advocates a coup d'état to carry out naval increase, in case the Reichstag fails.

DIES ABOARD THE TRAVE.

Heart Disease Kills Judge J. J. Kingsmill of Toronto.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 26.—On the arrival here to-day of the North German Lloyd steamer Trave, Capt. Christoffers, from New York Feb. 17 for Naples and Genoa, it was announced that Judge John J. Kingsmill, a saloon passenger, had died Feb. 21 of heart disease.

Judge John J. Kingsmill of Toronto, father of Mrs. J. Gault of 1,037 Fifth Avenue, this city, arrived here from Toronto on Feb. 15. He had intended to sail on the Columbia with his daughter, Mrs. Chester Glass, her husband, and two children, to spend the remainder of the Winter with another daughter, Mrs. Langdon Wilks, in the Mediterranean. Reaching New York a day late, he followed Mrs. Glass on the Trave, he had been in the best of health and the news of his death at sea was entirely unexpected.

Judge Kingsmill was seventy years of age. He was born in the City of Quebec, and was educated at Upper Canada College and Toronto University. From the latter institution he received the degree of D. C. L. Becoming Queen's Counselor, he was for twenty-five years Judge of the County of Bruce, in Ontario. For the last few years he had been senior member of the law firm of Kingsmill, Saunders & Torrence of Toronto. He was a Governor of Upper Canada College and Toronto University and a member of the Toronto Club. He leaves a wife and ten children, of whom Capt. C. E. Kingsmill of the Royal Navy sailed Feb. 10 on the Lucania from this city, where he had been spending his absence of leave. Judge Kingsmill's body will be brought back to this country on the Trave and will be sent to Canada for burial.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A Troupe of London Comedians at the Lyceum Theatre.

A New Musical Extravaganza at the Victoria—Mme. Modjeska in Town —Yesterday's Musical Programme.

In the company of comedians who appeared in the lively comedy called "My Daughter-in-Law," at the Lyceum Theatre last night, there were two or three positively new to this town, and some others who deserve, besides such recognition as their talent demands, the welcome traditionally accorded to strangers. Margaret Robinson, Ferdinand Gottschalk, and Joseph Maylon, who played small parts in a perfectly capable manner, belong, artistically speaking, to this side of the ocean, but the troupe is otherwise made up of actors permanently established in London and now here on a short visit.

The influence of new personalities, therefore, counts for as much, in the effect of their performance, as the influence of dramatic art. They were received with the utmost cordiality, and there is no doubt of their acceptance here or of the successful run of their play, which is a slender but interesting little piece, taken from the French, and resembling "Because She Loved Him So" in the quality of its humor, which is never violently farcical and is often well within the modesty of polite comedy.

Perhaps the largest share of personal triumph was secured by Fanny Brough, a London comedian, who is so well liked at home that she has never before had an opportunity to visit America. This actress is almost unique in her ability to portray the virago naturally and yet make her amusing. She is somewhat of the type of the Mrs. John Sefton of our boyhood, and is perfectly skillful and veracious in the expression of the spite, malice, irritability, suspicion, and maternal love of the older Mrs. Mainwaring, who makes the life of her daughter-in-law a burden until her attention is directed forcibly and cruelly, to some misdoing even nearer at home, and she retires with her crushed and humbled husband to the country. Yet she is never in the least tiresome and disagreeable as the mothers-in-law of the stage have generally been since Mrs. Gilbert stopped pretending she was Mr. Drew's mother-in-law at Daly's.

Ellaline Terriss, a trifle more mature than when she was last here, but still a very charming and very young actress, played her part with all due skill, if with no strikingly original touch, as the purposeful young wife, and Mr. Seymour Hicks was both droll and natural as the husband. Herbert Standing denoted with easy grace the folly and selfishness of the old scapegrace and, with a touch of nature that was all but pathetic, his discomfiture in the catastrophe. Henry Kemble acted an Uncle Pumblechook sort of a personage with plenty of broad fun.

Reginald Mainwaring, Sr.....Herbert Standing
Reginald Mainwaring, Jr.....Seymour Hicks
Sir Theophilus Brown.....Henry Kemble
Algernon Sweeting.....J. L. Mackaye
Christopher Bulstrode.....Ferdinand Gottschalk
Cinemus Bulstrode.....Joseph Maylon
Mrs. Reginald Mainwaring, Sr.....Fannie Brough
Countess Lodoiska.....Margaret Robinson
Mary.....Josephine Gautier
Mrs. Reginald Mainwaring, Jr.....Ellaline Terriss

THE PITTSBURG ORCHESTRA.

Its Second Concert in This City Last Night.

The Pittsburg Orchestra came to town again yesterday. The organization gave its first concert here on Jan. 23, and its second was to have been given to-night, but out of deference to the genius of Richard Wagner and the prevalence of his "Ring des Nibelungen" at the opera, the concert was transferred to last night in order that it might not take place on the same evening as the first performance of "Siegfried." The change was, perhaps, not so judicious as it looked at first, for yesterday was one of the busiest days of the musical season, there being no less than nine musical performances, counting that of the "Princess Chic" at the Casino. When the Pittsburg Orchestra made its first appearance here it was received cordially, and accorded that respectful hearing which awaits any serious musical performance in this more or less sordid town. The success of the orchestra in pleasing the taste of New Yorkers was such as should have delighted the supporters of the organization in the city whence it came.

Furthermore the applause liberally bestowed on Victor Herbert, the conductor, was encouraging, and was a pretty tribute to one long associated with the performance of music here. No doubt this applause and the memory of many a kindly criticism of his excellent music led Mr. Herbert to offer as one of the chief numbers of last night's programme a new composition of his own. The programme in full was as follows: Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, the "Adieu" aria from Tschaikowsky's "Jeanne d'Arc," Mr. Herbert's "Suite Romantique," three songs by Franz, and Svendsen's "Carnival in Paris." The singer was Miss Sara Anderson.

Mr. Herbert's suite is in four movements, entitled respectively "Visions," "Aubade," "Triump of Love," and "Fête Nuptiale." These titles give a fair indication of the moods which the composer has endeavored to embody in his music. There is no attempt at elaborate form, and the composer has made no efforts at ingenuity in his working out. His four movements are simply rhapsodical color pieces, and they are light in both thematic matter and general style. The recent labors of the composer in the field of light opera have shown him the easy path to popular approval, and he has not been slow to tread it. The third movement, a compound of Wagner and Tschaikowsky, is in style, is the best.

The work of the orchestra was in none of its essential features different from that heard at the first entertainment. The instrumental body, as we said then, lacks distinction of tone, and in this matter there is room for a great deal of improvement. The performance of the "Jupiter" symphony could not be characterized as other than rough. Perhaps smoothness will come in time, but at present the claims of some enthusiastic Pittsburgers for superiority of their orchestra over that of Boston will not produce anything but smiles. Miss Anderson's singing was marred by the same faults of voice production as were noted when she was last heard here. These faults were acquired after her first appearance. This is a pity; but there are many pitiful things in the singing of the time.

LUDWIG BREITNER'S CONCERT.

The Parisian Pianist Heard at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Ludwig Breitner, a pianist who not long ago was a resident of the French capital, and is now settled in New York, gave a concert at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. Mr. Breitner was heard once before, when he was the soloist at a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The entertainment of yesterday was under such distinguished and plentiful feminine patronage that it assumed the character of a social function, which is a serious thing and not to be lightly touched by the hand of criticism. Yet it may be that some comment can be made for the sake of pretending that the concert was an event in the world of art.

The programme consisted of Mr. Breitner's "Prelude for a Drama," written for orchestra; the Schubert-Liszt "Wanderer" fantasia, César Franck's "Variations Symphoniques," for piano and orchestra; an orchestral elegy by Mr. Breitner, and Saint-Saëns's "Rhapsodie d'Auvergne." The most serious number of this list was the "Wanderer" fantasia. This is a composition which admits of some pretty keen emotional interpretation, but Mr. Breitner's performance of it would not have brought the blush of shame to the cheek of modesty. It was a most respectable and polite performance, eminently suited to the gilded salon in which it took place, and to the elevated social gathering which listened to it. The pianist was rewarded with a liberal amount of pattering of kid gloves. The variations of M. Saint-Saëns had been played here previously by Raoul Pugno, and they seemed hardly worth the trouble of a repetition. They seemed even less so when Mr. Breitner was through tickling the piano with them.

The two original compositions which the pianist introduced to his hearers were of the kind that are made in rolls, like dry goods, and cut off in suitable lengths to meet the demand of the purchaser. There seems to be no sufficient reason why compositions of this kind should ever end; and there is certainly none why they should ever begin. The concert was given under the patronage of the following ladies: Mrs. Robert Abbe, Miss Charlotte B. Arnold, Miss Babcock, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Miss Christine V. Baker, Mrs. James Lawrence Breese, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. E. Cornelius Benedict, Miss Callender, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. Julien Davies, Mrs. W. H. Draper, Miss De Forest, Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., Mrs. H. D. Gibson, Mrs. H. G. Hayden, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. Frank Seymour Hastings, Mrs. George Hoffman, Mrs. James Harriman, Miss Jennings, Mrs. G. E. Jones, Mrs. Jules A. Montant, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. Trenor Park, Mrs. W. A. Perry, Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, Miss Parsons, Miss Laura G. Post, Miss Lucia Purdy, Mrs. Reynol, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. Henry M. Sanders, Mrs. Howard Van Sinderen, Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins, Miss Amy Townsend, Mrs. Edward Winslow, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Louis L. Stanton, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Miss Godwin, Mrs. John Dymley Prince, Mrs. James L. Barclay, Miss Jeanne Faure, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. R. Bacon, Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. D. H. Morris, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. De Castro, Mrs. Betts, Mrs. McCready, Miss Holt, Mrs. Brayton Ives, and Mrs. C. H. Ditson.

HELENA MODJESKA'S ENGAGEMENT.

Schiller's "Mary Stuart" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Last Night.

Helena Modjeska began an engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night, acting the title rôle in her familiar translated version of Schiller's "Mary Stuart," in which she has, in this hour, no rival on our stage. The presence of this illustrious dramatic artist here is a cause for public congratulation, and it is expected that her performances will be largely attended. The poetical drama has been neglected in New York lately, and Mme. Modjeska is one of the greatest of living interpreters of dramatic poets.

The revival of the Schiller play, however, may be passed over with a few words of admiring comment on the beautiful spirit and sustained power of Mme. Modjeska's impersonation of the highly idealized heroine. The dignity, emotional sweep, tenderness, and exquisite pathos of this impersonation are indeed, far out of the common in present day dramatic achievement.

John Kellerd, a competent and aspiring actor, is prominent now in Mme. Modjeska's support, but the rôle of Leicester, which he takes in this play, is not particularly attractive or grateful. Thursday night Mme. Modjeska will act Marie Antoinette in the new historical piece written for her by Clinton Stuart.

"MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS."

The New Musical Comedy at Hammerstein's Victoria.

"Mam'selle 'Awkins," a so-called musical comedy, with Josephine Hall in the title rôle, had its first New York presentation last night at the Victoria, where a friendly audience received it with marks of very evident approval. Richard Carle is responsible for the book, which, as is usual in plays from his pen, he takes occasion to crowd full of old jokes and a considerable amount of dialogue of more or less questionable character. The music, by Herman Perlet, is for the most part tuneful, and half a dozen musical numbers which are the composition of Alfred E. Aarons, the manager of the company, were well sung and received.

The dullness of the first act, aided and abetted by the funereal humor of Charles Danby, came near doing for "Mam'selle 'Awkins from the start, but there was a persistent rumor that the remaining two acts would be able to wipe out the recollections of their predecessor, and this was to a large extent realized. The second act has a decided charm of novelty, for in it the honors were carried off by a chorus man, who is handsome and sings a song with Miss Mamie Gilroy, which was awarded four encores, and by a young woman who has not a line to speak, but who is luckier than the male member of the chorus in that she is known on the bills as Dinah Mite, and her name is Elfie Fay. Miss Fay is a daughter of Hugh Fay, of Barry and Fay renown, and she and the chorus coadjutor of Miss Gilroy made the most distinctive hits of the evening.

The piece is in three acts, and a great number of "specialties" are introduced, of course, without any seeming connection with what has preceded them or what follows. The dialogue is only secondary, and it is well that it is so.

Miss Josephine Hall had another chance to show herself in the character of a dressed-up "slavey" with a tendency to drop h's, but her lines and "business" did not give her any great opportunity to shine. Miss Marguerite Sylva sang sweetly, and the Beaumont sisters did all of their well-known specialties, but among the women the honors, what there were of them, were clearly carried off by Miss Gilroy and Miss Fay, whose dancing with the Beaumont sisters was lively enough to bring the house to its feet in a demand for five encores.

Will Armstrong was the leader among the men, except during the comic-like passage of the chorusman, whose name is not given to fame. Mr. Armstrong has a good baritone voice, which he had a chance to use in several tuneful songs.

Lord Bobby Belford.....Will Armstrong
Fitzroy Cavendish.....Etienne Girardot
Dennis O'Brien.....George C. Boniface, Jr.
Noah Snuffles.....Charles Danby
Rev. Arthur Meadham.....Richard Carle
Julius Ippic .....Snitz Edwards
Lady Janet Belford.....Marguerite Sylva
Mrs. Snuffles.....Mrs. McKee Rankin
Hester Wright.....Maude Creighton
Dolly Hawkins.....Mamie Gilroy
Sally Seltzer.....Rose Beaumont
Sadie Seltzer.....Nellie Beaumont
Dinah Mite.....Elfie Fay
Mam'selle 'Awkins.....Josephine Hall

"La Traviata" at the Opera.

The promise of a hearing of Mme. Sembrich in her famous impersonation of Violetta Valery in Verdi's "La Traviata" was made a little earlier in the season, and was unfulfilled because of the illness of the prima donna. But last night the promise of the manager of the Metropolitan Opera House was made good, and the eminent singer was able to treat her numerous admirers to a performance which they will not soon forget. There was a large audience, and it is hardly necessary to record the fact that the enthusiasm was of the most pronounced type. Mme. Sembrich's performance of the heroine of the operatic version of "Camille" is something more than a beautiful piece of singing. It is a complete and consistent embodiment of the character, with all that is best in it emphasized by the use of an art which is at once polished and eloquent.

To say that Mme. Sembrich sings the well-known florid aria of the first scene in a manner not to be equaled by any other living singer is only to repeat what connoisseurs of vocal art have been saying ever since the great cantatrice came back to us. But it is not here that she most decidedly differentiates her performance from that of other light sopranos. It is in the more serious scenes, in which she sounds the note of true pathos, that she most particularly excels. Her interpretation is altogether lovely and touching. Her principal assistants last night were those who are usually concerned in the presentations of this opera, M. Saligniac as Alfredo and Signor Campanari as Germont. Their work was of a familiar pattern and needs no further mention.

Mr. Hambourg's Last Recital.

Mr. Mark Hambourg, the young Russian pianist, gave his fifth and last recital yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. He is about to set out for the Pacific Coast, whither he has been preceded by one Paderewski, and like that person he played before he went. Thus westward the stars of music take their way. Mr. Hambourg, who is the possessor of a repertory of remarkable dimensions, played the following numbers yesterday: The Saint-Saëns arrangement of ballet music from Gluck's "Alceste," Beethoven's A major sonata, Opus 101, a pastorale, and a presto by Scarlatti, Sgambati's "Vecchio Menuetto," a nocturne, two études, and the A flat ballade of Chopin, Leschititzky's "La Source," Rubinstein's study for the left hand, Meeter's "La Fileuse," and a waltz by Franchetti, transcribed for piano by the pianist. It is not necessary at this period of the season to enter upon detailed comment on the performances of Mr. Hambourg. They have been sufficiently described, and there is nothing more to be said. There was a large and friendly audience yesterday afternoon.

Castle Square Opera Company.

The Castle Square Opera Company appeared last evening at the American Theatre for the first time this season, in Verdi's tuneful opera "Rigoletto." The production, while perhaps not so elaborate in mounting as some of the operas recently made, was satisfactory. Maude Lillian Berri sang the rôle of Gilda charmingly, and her acting of the part, if anything, was more graceful than usual. The part of Rigoletto was taken by William Mertens, and that of Maddalena by Miss Maude Lambert. Miro Delamotte was the Duke of Mantua, Louis Casavant Spaiafucile, and William H. Hatter Count Monterone. The chorus as usual is to be credited with an artistic and spirited performance.

At the Murray Hill Theatre.

The Donnelly Stock Company has given itself over to comedy many times this season, but never appeared to better advantage than in David Belasco and Henry C. De Mille's play "Lord Chumley," which is the revival offered the patrons of the Murray Hill Theatre this week. Ralph Stuart impersonates the title rôle and makes the most of the character. William Redmund takes the part of Adam Butterworth. Miss Dorothy Donnelly has one of her best rôles in that of Eleanor, and Grace Huntington does some clever acting as Lady Baker. The remaining rôles were assumed by Charles D. Maldan as Lieut. Butterworth, Walter Allen as Gasper Le Saege, Miss Irene Jordan as Jessie Deane, and Georgia Wells as Meg. Next week's revival will be "7-20-8," a comedy taken from the German by Agustin Daly.

Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—New moving pictures and the new wax groups, including the death scene of Gen. Lawton, attracted much attention. The afternoon and evening concerts during the week will have interesting programmes.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The return engagement of the Dainty Duchess Company drew large audiences at both performances. "Sapho in Chinatown" was the travesty introduced as the closing burlesque. An amusing olio was also given.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"The Rogers Brothers in Wall Street," owners of "The Little Donkey," promoters of a first-class company for the dissemination of fun, managers of a German dialect and of a "business" which is of their own particular kind, commenced a week's engagement last night.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Andrew Mack, in "The Last of the Rohans," is playing a return engagement for one week. He was in exceptionally good voice, and his four offerings were enthusiastically received. The star is supported by the same capable company seen early in the season in this play.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL.—The full capacity of the house was tested at the opening of this new music hall yesterday. Theise'e Wine, Women, and Song" company contributed a large share of the entertainment. Many special vaudeville acts were added, which lengthened the performance until midnight.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—McIntyre and Heath's comedians, supported by Johnson and Dean, the three Nevareos, the Young American Quintet, Cheridah Simpson, Stine and Evans, Bicknelle, Derenda and Breen, and Bennett and Kessner, presented a vaudeville entertainment which has not been equaled at this house.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—An excellent bill drew large audiences yesterday. The Tokio Japanese acrobats are at the head of the bill, Little Cuba, the midget horse; Giovani's birds, the tattooed man, and Punch and Judy are the other features to be found in the programme. The theatre part offers an excellent vaudeville entertainment.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Flo Irwin's new coon songs and imitations proved very successful at both performances yesterday. The acting of Patrice in "Edna's Ghost" was extremely clever. Some of the others in the bill were Ward and Curren, Pollie Holmes, Charles G. Kilpatrick, Provo, Wade Cochran, and Belle Hathaway's Circus of Monkeys.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Miss Marie Dressler, in her vaudeville skit called "Twenty Minutes in Shirtwaists," proved a mirthful feature of the bill. Daisy Lovering was seen in the sketch, "Jimmy's Marie." Mlle. Ani gave an exhibition of trapeze work. Pete F. Baker, Patterson Brothers, Charles King, and Reed and Shaw were other features in the bill.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—An entertaining bill is offered this week, and drew large audiences throughout the day yesterday. It is headed by Robert Hilliard in his sketch entitled "The Littlest Girl." The remaining specialties are Harding and Ah Sid, Albert L. Guille, Carl Damanus, Fisher and Carroll, Silvern and Emery, the Averys, Rosehelt sisters, Halliday and Ward, and Budd brothers.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—The usual excellent vaudeville programme was presented last evening to a large audience. All the specialties offered were new with the exception of Henri French, the juggler, who was retained for another week. The other numbers in the bill were Mlle. Cornille, who has greatly improved since her last appearance here; Montgomery and Stone, the Eight Mascottes, Maude Courtney, Delmore and Lee, Fields and Ward, Le Petite Adelaide, and many others.

MR. SOTHERN'S ILL HEALTH.

It Causes a Postponement of His Production of "Hamlet."

Daniel Frohman has decided to postpone the proposed Spring appearance of E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned in "Hamlet" until next September.

The reason given by Mr. Frohman for the postponement of this important departure in Mr. Sothern's career is the latter's ill health. His present tour, which has been interrupted for ten days on account of illness, was resumed last night in Baltimore.

LILLIAN RUSSELL IN COURT.

Appears as Defendant in Damage Suit of George W. Lederer.

The long-deferred damage suit against Lillian Russell brought by Frederick C. Williams in behalf of George W. Lederer, her former manager, was taken up yesterday in the Brooklyn Supreme Court. It is alleged that Miss Russell had a contract with Mr. Lederer extending from February to May, 1899, and that she broke the contract, thereby causing a financial loss to Mr. Lederer, as well as injury to his reputation.

Mr. Lederer asks $12,000 for the alleged financial loss, and the damage to his reputation is estimated at $3,000. In the papers Miss Russell is spoken of variously as Lillian Braham, Lillian Edwards, Lillian Solomon, Lillian Chatterton, Lillian Perugini, and Nellie Leonard.

The defense contended that Miss Russell had not signed a contract with Mr. Lederer, but had been engaged from week to week, Justice Dickey ordered briefs submitted and the case was adjourned.

A POINT FOR MISS GREY.

Mr. Mansfield's Demand for Bill of Particulars Denied.

Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, yesterday decided that it was not necessary for Katherine Grey, the actress, to file a bill of particulars in her action against the Richard Mansfield company for a breach of contract.

Miss Grey claims $2,300, and alleges that she was forced to leave the company. Counsel for Mr. Mansfield wanted her to tell why she was forced out.

ALLOWANCE FOR MISS MANOLA.

Damage Suit to Follow Divorce Proceeding Against "Jack" Mason.

Marion Manola, the actress, received an allowance of $250 for counsel fees and $25 a week alimony yesterday, by order of Justice Smyth, pending her action for divorce against her husband, "Jack" Mason, who is playing at Daly's Theatre.

A. H. Hummel, who is Miss Manola's attorney, met with no opposition to the motion. He announced that at the end of the divorce proceedings his client would file an action for damages for the alienation of her husband's affections, naming as defendant a woman about sixty years old.

MR. ZANGWILL LOSES.

Demurrer to Complaint in Libel Suit Against Newspaper Sustained.

Justice Freedman handed down a decision yesterday in the Supreme Court which practically ends the action of Israel Zangwill, author and playwright, to recover for damages against a newspaper for alleged libel.

Mr. Zangwill sued The Sun Publishing and Printing Company for $25,000 as a result of a criticism on his play, "The Children of the Ghetto." The article which contained the alleged libel spoke of "Scenes from a book written by I. Zangwill and rewritten by James A. Herne." Mr. Zangwill objected to this, claiming that he had written the play and based it on his novel of the same name. Other matter in the criticism he contended, held him up to public ridicule.

His action for damages was commenced prior to his leaving the United States to return to England. After he left his attorney filed an amended complaint, and it was to this that counsel for the newspaper filed a demurrer, which declared that the facts set forth did not establish a cause of action. The demurrer was argued two weeks ago.

Justice Freedman filed a very brief opinion, in which he said that the demurrer was sustained, and that judgment, with costs, was entered for the defendant.

Julia Marlowe Is Still Ill.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Miss Julia Marlowe, who had been announced to appear at the Hollis Street Theatre here this evening, in "Barbara Frietchie," is still ill, and notice was given to-day that the actress would not appear until Wednesday evening. She has a severe cold.

COLD SNAP CONTINUES.

Lowest Record of the Thermometer Yesterday, Was Eleven Degrees, but the Wind Was Not High.

The second day of the latest "cold snap" yesterday was on the whole not quite so frigid as the day before. The lowest record was 11 degrees at 10 o'clock last night, while the highest point reached by the mercury was 20 degrees at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. At 3 o'clock in the morning there was a registration of 13 degrees. The mercury dropped 1 point within the next three hours, but had regained it by 9 o'clock.

At noon the thermometer showed 15 degrees, and gradually lifted its burden until at 5 o'clock it had done its best, with 20 degrees. This couldn't last, of course, and the mercury retreated in good order to 11 degrees, where it arrived at 10 o'clock. It finished up the day's work at this point.

The wind was not very high, and on the whole the well-clad residents suffered no particular discomfort.

COLD CAUSES MUCH SICKNESS.

Large Increase in Applications at Free Dispensaries.

The rapid drop in the temperature has greatly increased sickness among the poor. At the Bellevue Hospital free dispensary 882 persons received treatment yesterday and 998 prescriptions were filled. Most of the cases were influenza or grip. The hospital is crowded with sick, other hospitals sending their grip patients there. Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor George Blair said that more men than women were suffering from grip, and sick men have been put into female wards that are vacant. The number of sick children was also largely increased. The Children's Hospital, on Randall's Island, has been quarantined for twenty-one days, measles having broken out there, and Superintendent Blair has been sending youngsters temporarily to other hospitals. Many also applied at the Department for the Relief of the Outdoor Poor.

At the City Lodging House, at 398 First Avenue, Superintendent York said there was terrible suffering among the people that applied for lodgings. Men, and women with children, came clad in scanty Summer garments, which they padded with old newspapers to check the bitter wind. Mr. York suggested that persons who have old clothing to spare should send it to the lodging house for the homeless sufferers.

Pauper Frozen to Death.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Oliver Thompson, seventy-six years old, an inmate of the County House, was found frozen to death at the roadside to-day several miles from the home. He is supposed to have died yesterday while attempting to walk from Goshen after being ejected from a train for not paying his fare.

MILLING COMPANY'S PLANS.

Receivers Appointed in Three States on Application of Secretary Ballou of the Reorganization Committee.

The United States Flour Milling Company, organized last April with $25,000,000 capital, which has been in financial difficulties for a good many months, mainly it is stated, because its original plan of organization did not give it sufficient working capital, has at last declared itself insolvent. Gen. Samuel Thomas of this city, Albert C. Loring of Minneapolis, Minn., and Charles E. Kimball of Summit, N. J., were yesterday appointed receivers for the property by Judge Jenkins, at Milwaukee, Wis.; by Judge Sanborn, in Minnesota, and by Judge Lacombe, in this State, all in United States Circuit Courts. The New Jersey Court of Chancery appointed the same receivers on Saturday.

The application in each case was made by George W. Ballou, who is a stockholder in the company and Secretary of the Reorganization Committee, of which Gen. Thomas is a member. The proceedings are a part of the plan of the committee, and are instituted, as stated, to force all the stockholders to come into that plan. Mr. Ballou in his several petitions says the company has only $1,000 in cash and no accounts receivable the proceeds of which would be sufficient to meet matured and maturing obligations. He adds:

"In the reorganization of the company it had been hoped that sufficient means would be provided for the purchase of the property required by the company and to supply sufficient working capital to carry on its business by the sale of its first mortgage collateral gold bonds, but because of the tight money market and the depression in industrial securities the company was unable to carry out the plan and was obliged to resort to borrowing money on its collateral trust bonds and otherwise urged to secure a temporary loan by the issue of so-called trust bonds and further by the failure of this plan by borrowing in the open market. The money so borrowed constitutes the floating indebtedness which amounts to $1,095,508.08, of which $144,365 is due and $394,350 is on demand loans."

Mr. Ballou said yesterday that the proceedings were taken to prevent creditors of the company getting ahead of the committee with an application for a receiver. The total floating debt of the United States Flour Milling Company he placed at $2,900,000.

"We shall be able to dispense with receivers in six months," said he, "under our plan, which will insure to every creditor payment in full. We have had deposited with us more than a majority of all the bonds and the preferred and common stock of the company, and have now extended the time for further deposits, which expired to-day, until March 20. The receivers have qualified and are in full possession and operation of all the properties of the company."

REMINDERS OF SPRING.

Visitors Named Sparrow, Swan, Nightingale, and Drake at One Hotel.

The register of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday contained strong evidence of the early coming of Spring.

Among the first to arrive were Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Sparrow of Middleborough, N. Y., and they were followed by John Swan of Garden City. Next came Mr. and Mrs. Horatio P. Nightingale of Providence, and almost on their heels arrived Arthur W. Drake of Paterson, N. J.

ACCUSED OF SWINDLING.

Braman Wanted Agents for "Central Book Concern of Buffalo."

Detectives Lockwood and Sheehan of the Tenderloin Precinct yesterday arrested Herbert C. Braman at his office, in the St. James Building, Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway, on a charge of swindling. Braman advertised in the newspapers for agents for the "Central Book Concern of Buffalo." When an applicant called he was told to deposit $25 and he would secure employment at a salary of $15 a week.

Among those who answered the advertisement was George C. Provost, thirteen years old, of 13 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. All Provost had was $3. Braman took it, he says, and then told him to get $22 more.

"That was all I could get," Provost said he told him. "I have a mother and sister to support." "Well, get as much as you can then," Braman is said to have replied.

Finding it impossible to complete the sum, Provost tried to get his $3 back. He was told, he says, that this was forfeited. The arrest followed.

The Dinner to Gov. Roosevelt.

The General Committee on the dinner to be given March 10 at the Waldorf-Astoria to Gov. Roosevelt, in honor of his stand on the Canal question, met yesterday. William E. Dodge is to preside at the dinner. Senator Depew has accepted an invitation to attend.

London Theatre Destroyed by Fire.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Grand Theatre, Islington, where Sir Henry Irving and other stars have been in the habit of beginning provincial tours, was gutted by fire this morning. Arson is suspected. The theatrical wardrobes and properties were lost.

THIRD AVENUE ROAD DEBT

Offer to Metropolitan Street Railway Financiers Declined.

JOHN E. PARSONS'S VIEWS

Has Always Advocated the Policy of Raising Needed Money by Issue of New Stock.

The stock of the Third Avenue Railroad Company suffered another sharp decline yesterday, while the negotiations for taking up the floating debt of the corporation and reorganizing the property hung fire, so far as the public knew. The security followed up its loss on Saturday of 8⅛ points by scoring a net decline of 4⅛ points. It opened at 72, 3⅝ points off, and fluctuated notably in the course of some 51,000 shares trading, closing at 71½, after having sold up to 74 and down to 68.

Traders had vivid recollections of the time, not many months ago, when it was quoted about 240. At that time one well-known ex-member of the Stock Exchange, who was a prominent figure on the floor for many years, both as broker and trader, made a wager of $50 that Third Avenue would sell at par before it sold at 250. He won his bet a number of days ago. Had he been in a position to follow his convictions to the extent of selling the stock heavily short he might have netted a fortune.

The Messrs. Wormser went again yesterday to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company financiers and offered a lease of the Third Avenue property to them on this basis: The lessees to pay the interest on the mortgage bonds and 4 per cent. interest on the floating debt and to allow the Third Avenue stockholders 4 per cent. yearly on their holdings out of the earnings of the road, appropriating for themselves anything the road might earn above that figure. The proposition was emphatically refused. The Wormsers declined to discuss the matter when asked about it later.

The floating debt of the company is now placed, according to rumor, at about $50,000,000, including present and prospective liabilities, instead of $30,000,000, which it was formerly estimated as being. A condition requisite for the successful termination of the negotiations on hand is the raising by the Third Avenue people of $8,000,000 as a guarantee fund. It is thought that this sum might be applied to the more pressing of the debts. One of those concerned in the negotiations said yesterday:

"It seems to me a fair demand that the company should be obliged to raise this money. Assuming that the property, outside of the franchise, is worth the debt on it, the franchise is to serve as a basis for whatever new securities may be issued, it seems only right that the shareholders should put up some money as an additional basis for such securities. Of course, it looks bad that so large a sum, half of the company's capital stock, should be needed."

SAYS MONEY WILL BE RAISED.

A prominent Director of the Third Avenue Road was asked last night whether the $8,000,000 needed would be raised without trouble.

"I can only say," he replied, "that if there were any serious difficulty about getting the money no negotiations would be in progress. Matters are proceeding satisfactorily, and, I believe, will turn out successfully. I cannot tell you what money has been pledged. That would be a breach of confidence. I can say, however, that, so far as I know, no time limit for the raising of the needed money has been set."

The syndicate managers and representatives of the stockholders were in conferences yesterday with Frederic P. Olcott, Chairman of the Creditors' Protective Committee, but declined to tell the result. It was learned later that the syndicate managers are simply waiting to see whether the Directors of the road can meet their terms. They have stated what they will do and what they want the Directors to do, and if the Directors can and will comply with the conditions the negotiations will go through.

John E. Parsons, who has resigned from the Directory, made a statement on Third Avenue prospects yesterday. He said that he had always advocated the policy of raising needed money by the issue of new stock. He added:

"Down to last Summer this course was pursued. In every case the new stock was taken by the existing stockholders or by the persons to whom they transferred their right. Last Summer and down to September, when there was occasion, I advocated the issue of stock for a large part, if not the whole, of the company's indebtedness. The Directors were generally in favor of providing for the debt in this way. The difficulty was in Mr. Hart's large holdings of stock. His confidence was so great that he was not willing to lose any of the new stock to which his holdings entitled him. And, as he was unable to pay for his allotment, his influence, which was predominant, was naturally exerted for delay. His reason, I presume, was that money at that time could be obtained at low rates, and that it was in the interests of all concerned to continue the existing situation.

"Mr. Hart is of a sanguine temperament. This led him to disregard what was in the minds of others of the Directors, the possibility of a change in the money market. It was, however, generally understood, by me and by others of the Directors, that proceedings would be taken without delay to issue the stock which had been authorized. Before this was done came the panic. This left Mr. Hart and his friends unable to protect his own situation. In the effort to do so they eventually made an arrangement which brought new interests into the company. These were represented by Mr. Curtiss.

FAVORED FIRST PROPOSALS.

"At this time there was pending the proposal of Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to finance the company. I looked upon that as very much in the interests of creditors and stockholders. It was not so regarded by the new interest. That made counter-proposals, and, in the end, Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s proposition was withdrawn. What has happened since then I do not know. The course which I had urged, first to obtain money by an issue of stock, and then to make the arrangement with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., having failed, it seemed to me that it was within the right of the parties representing the new interests that they should be permitted the privilege and should assume the responsibility of making their own arrangements. Accordingly I withdrew and resigned as Director."

With regard to the amount of stock held by the new interests, Mr. Parsons said:

"At that time the statement was that the new parties represented a majority of the stock. I have no reason to believe that this was not so.

"In reference to the statement that, if the new financial arrangement is made, the parties making it will want to control, all that I can say is that it would seem to me right that they should. I thought so when Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s proposal was still open."

It was definitely established yesterday that Wall Street has been somewhat fooled in regard to James R. Keene's relations to Third Avenue. A friend of Mr. Keene, apparently speaking for him, declared that he did not own one share of Third Avenue stock and never had.

Richard Thompson, a dealer in supplies, filed a mechanic's lien against the Third Avenue Railroad Company's power houses, one at Bowery and Elizabeth Street and the other on the block bounded by Third and Second Avenues and East Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets. The amount of the lien is $2,401, and it is for repairs to furnaces and for material furnished.

Middlesex Bank Dividend Ready.

Vice Chancellor Pitney, at Jersey City, yesterday authorized Edward S. Campbell, receiver for the Middlesex County National Bank, at Perth Amboy, to pay a dividend of 35 per cent. There are 800 creditors, the total liabilities of the bank being $57,757.10. Mr. Campbell said he expected to be able to declare a second dividend in a month or two, but he could give no idea of the amount.

No Action in Christian Science Case.

County Physician Charles E. Converse of Hudson County, N. J., yesterday announced that he would take no action in the case of Grace Clarke of 22 Monticello Avenue, Jersey City, who died Sunday from typhoid pneumonia while under the care of a Christian Scientist, there being no legal warrant for interference in the case and no need for an inquest.

DEAF-MUTES AGAINST TRUSTS.

Audience of Them Sees a Sign Lecture at Cooper Union, and Some Form a Club.

About seventy-five deaf mutes were present at a lecture on trusts, given by Mr. Albert Balline, an artist of this city, in Cooper Union, last night. Mr. Balline is a deaf mute himself and spoke to his audience in sign language. They watched his remarks attentively, applauded heartily whenever he said something that pleased them, and chuckled and laughed when he told a funny story.

To any one not a deaf mute, the lecture hall presented rather a weird appearance, the audience looking silently at the lecturer's gesticulations and frequently gesticulating violently themselves. The greater part of the lecture was naturally unintelligible to the ordinary person, but the violent gestures with which it was closed might readily be interpreted into a sweeping denunciation of the trusts.

After the lecture Charles Sprague Smith was introduced in pantomime and made a short speech, his remarks being interpreted to his audience by Mrs. Balline, who, although not a deaf mute herself, is able to converse with them.

Mr. Smith said that he wishes to form a club of deaf mutes in connection with the People's Institute, and that deaf mutes might hear the lectures given by the institute by means of an interpreter stationed beside the speaker. He received eighteen applications for membership.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George W. Wills.

George W. Wills, a well-known Brooklyn lawyer, died yesterday at his home, 834 Putnam Avenue, aged forty-one years. He was in partnership with Deputy County Treasurer Thomas F. Farrell.

Mr. Wills was a son of the late Capt. Henry Wills, who distinguished himself in the war of the rebellion. A widow and two children, a son and a daughter, survive him.

Hugh M. Comer.

Hugh M. Comer, President of the Central Railway of Georgia, died at his home, in Savannah, yesterday. He had been ill for some time, and his death was not unexpected. Mr. Comer was a native of Georgia, and had long been identified with Savannah interests. At the time of his death he was senior partner in the cotton firm bearing his name. He was fifty-eight years old.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD WAMSLEY, a well-known Broklyn physician, died Sunday at his home at 361 Stuyvesant Avenue, that borough. He was forty-five years old. He leaves a wife.

Mrs. EMILIE M. PLYMPTON LOVELL, widow of Gen. Hansfield Lovell, died Saturday at her home in Morristown, N. J. She was a daughter of the late Col. Joseph Plympton, United States Army. She was sixty-five years old.

GEORGE WOOLEY ALLEN, for more than thirty years one of the editors of The Philad

HAWAIIAN BILL CHANGED

Amendment Imposes Property Qualification on Voters.

SENATE DEBATE CONTINUES

Now Centres on a Postal Savings Bank Amendment — Tillman Describes South Carolina Methods.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Little progress was made by the Senate to-day in its consideration of the Hawaiian Government bill, most of the time devoted to the bill being absorbed by a political discussion on the negro question precipitated by Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.)

As soon as the bill was taken up Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.) offered several minor amendments and one striking out the property qualifications of those who desired to vote for Representatives and Senators in the Hawaiian Legislature.

Mr. Tillman argued that his amendment substituting the suffrage provisions in the Constitution of South Carolina was in all senses a better provision than that offered by the committee reporting the bill. He said:

"The people of South Carolina, in their Constitution, have done their level best to prevent the 'niggers' from voting. What I now ask you to do is to give the Kanakas and Portuguese of the Hawaiian Islands the same power of suffrage as we in South Carolina have given the 'niggers.'"

In reply to a question of Mr. Spooner, (Rep., Wis.) Mr. Tillman said that the $200 property qualification had been put into the South Carolina Constitution for the benefit of the negro.

"No provision was needed for the whites," said Mr. Tillman, "because the whites would get through anyhow. We have some conscience in the South as to treatment of the 'nigger.' You have been sneering at us a long time, and I don't like it."

In a brief, temperate speech Mr. Spooner deprecated discussion at this time of the racial question, which had been precipitated by Mr. Tillman.

"If the Senator from South Carolina," said Mr. Spooner, "wants a debate upon this question, he can have it. I have respect for the Senator and regard for his ability, but this is not a proper time for a discussion of the question. The Senator has said that the people of South Carolina have sedulously excluded the negro vote. They are now accomplishing their purpose through the State Constitution, but they did not always do it by Constitutional amendment."

Adverting to the pending amendment of Mr. Cullom, Mr. Spooner said: "I don't like a property qualification for voters. There is something of reason in an educational qualification, but manhood suffrage is one thing and dollar suffrage is quite another. I do not know what may be the policy of Congress with the islands acquired, but as to the islands of Hawaii there are men there who can read and write, and I'll not vote for a proposition to exclude a vote of any man because he has not a property qualification."

He then appealed to Mr. Tillman to lay aside the bloody shirt.

Mr. Tillman replied that his only reason for rehabilitating the bloody shirt before it was finally and irrevocably laid to rest was that he wanted the position of the Southern people to be understood.

"I'm getting tired of these taunts and sneers," said he. "You won't let us alone."

"The Senator won't let us let him alone," suggested Mr. Spooner amid laughter.

"In every State where the whites have divided in politics between the Democrats and Populists—and it is so in every Southern State except South Carolina," said Mr. Tillman, "the 'niggers' held the balance of power. As such they stand there as a menace to a pure suffrage and to good government because they are a purchaseable quality, educated or uneducated.

"We are charged with fraud and corruption and ballot-box stuffing. Finally, after the bayonets had come to us again in 1876, we rose in righteousness and might. We took the Government. We stuffed ballot boxes, we bulldozed the 'niggers,' and we shot 'em. And we are not ashamed of it."

Leaning over toward Mr. Spooner and shaking his finger at the Wisconsin Senator, Mr. Tillman said: "What would you have done? You would have done the same thing. I see it in your eye."

The amendment offered by Mr. Cullom was finally adopted. So, too, was the amendment of Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.) which has been pending for several days, relating to the appointment and tenure of office of the Judges of the Hawaiian courts.

After the bill had been further amended, Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) offered an amendment restoring to Hawaii the postal savings banks system. The amendment was supported by Mr. Butler and Mr. Mason, (Rep., Ill.) the latter saying:

"Ours is the only civilized country in the world where the banks control legislation to the extent of keeping the people with small savings from depositing them with the Government. There is no other civilized Government that does not borrow the money of the poor at small rates of interest. We have taken a voting system from Australia; we may well take a banking system from Hawaii.

"That system was one of the good things Hawaii had. Gentlemen tell us here that we are to establish ideal government; that we are to throw shadows on the wall that we can imitate; that we are to look across the sea and establish great things with the aid of strong and pure-minded men, and after we have established them they will reform the Councils of Chicago and New York and approve the American Congress. Well, let us give them better government, but if we find they have some good things, let us leave them those good things."

Senator Cullom protested that it was necessary to have the laws uniform, and Mr. Mason said:

"Nothing is uniform now. We have gone into the lawmaking business all over the world and are making laws of different styles for different countries. Even I have introduced laws governing the British Parliament, but there must be some way to save to the people of Hawaii the splendid system that encourages saving, that lets the boatblack and the hod carrier take his savings to the Government and say, 'Keep that for me.' We can't get it in this country, but we ought to save it to the poor, benighted heathen who had sense enough to adopt it."

Senator Kyle (Ind., S. D.) spoke in favor of the amendment, and speeches in opposition were made by Senators Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) and Cullom, the former saying that the system had worked well and that the number and character of the depositors showed it to have been popular, but that it could not properly be included in the pending bill.

Senator Allison (Rep., Iowa,) made the principal speech against it, saying that it was impossible to give Hawaii different legislation on this subject than was given to any other territory. "It is better to wait," said he, "for the report of the Committee on Postroads, of which the Senator [Mason] is a member, on the bill for a general postal savings bank system for the whole country."

Mr. Allison submitted that it would not be equitable to pay 4% per cent. interest to postal savings bank depositors in Hawaii as the proposed amendment provided, when a bill was about to be passed by Congress refunding the interest-bearing debt of the United States at 2 per cent.

Without concluding the discussion of the amendment, the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:15 o'clock P. M. adjourned.

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

The Administration's Contention Is Said to be Supported by ex-Secretaries Olney and Day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—As there have been many rumors about the attitude of the Administration in regard to the Hay-Pauncefote convention, it may be stated as the result of careful inquiry that the President and the Cabinet were unanimous in its support; that they all consider its provisions the best that could have been obtained and the best now obtainable; that, consequently, they all desire its early ratification; that there is no intention of withdrawing it, and no belief that it can be amended to any great extent without destroying all hope of its ratification.

It is said that ex-Secretaries Olney and Day agree with Secretary Hay that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is in full force and effect, and that it cannot legally be got rid of except by mutual consent.

If the treaty now before the Senate is rejected, the opinion of the Administration is that no legislation can be had for the building of an isthmian canal, except through the repudiation of the Clayton-Bulwer compact. It is the belief of the Administration that Congress and the country are dissatisfied with some of the provisions of that convention and wish them annulled, so that the United States may be in a position to build and regulate a canal across the isthmus.

The proposed convention, in the opinion of Secretary Hay, accomplishes this purpose. If it is rejected it is the opinion of the State Department that the United States will either fall back on the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which prohibits its building the canal independently of Great Britain, or declare that it shall no longer be bound either by its obligations to England or by those entered into with the Central American States, to which also the United States has pledged its word that the canal shall be neutral.

TURLEY ARGUES AGAINST QUAY.

Tennessee Senator Says There Is No Precedent for Seating the Man from Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—When the Senate concluded its routine business to-day, Mr. Turley (Dem., Tenn.,) called up the resolution reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections to the effect that M. S. Quay was not entitled to a seat in the Senate as a Senator from Pennsylvania. Mr. Turley prepared the majority report of the committee on the resolution, and spoke therefore in opposition to the seating of Mr. Quay. In opening his argument he said no case exactly similar to the present one was ever before the Senate. He recited the well-known and admitted state of facts regarding the Quay case. Then he said:

"If there ever was a case in which the Governor of a State was, under the Constitution, without power to fill the vacancy, it is this one. The action of the Governor was in the teeth of every provision of the Constitution bearing upon the subject."

He pointed out that the vacancy had occurred during a session of the Legislature. The Legislature remained in session some time after the vacancy existed, yet it had failed to fill the vacancy, and immediately upon the adjournment of the Legislature the Governor had appointed Mr. Quay.

Mr. Turley agreed that the representation in the Senate from each State ought at all times to be kept full, but he did not believe the framers of the Constitution had intended deliberately to confer upon somebody else the duty to fill the vacancy in case the Legislature failed to perform its duty.

"When the legislators fail to perform their duty," he declared, "the whole fabric of our Government falls to the ground. The framers of the Constitution contemplated the people themselves performing their political duties and the legislators performing the duties with which they are charged. It is not possible to coerce the Legislature or to coerce the people, and when they fail of their duty it is a place where our system breaks down."

Mr. Turley then entered upon a detailed discussion of the Constitutional and technical points involved in the case, his desire being, he said, to present every legal phase of the question. He discussed the provision of the Constitution bearing upon the vacancies in the Senate, in the course of which Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) inquired whether it was not a fact that the Constitutional Convention had not voted unanimously for a provision placing no limitations upon the Governor to appoint a Senator when a vacancy existed.

This Mr. Turley admitted. Then Mr. Hoar quoted the record of the Constitutional Convention to show that the change had been made on a motion by Mr. Madison, not with a purpose of limiting the power of the State Executive, but for the purpose of eliminating any doubt as to the reasons for a vacancy.

In reply Mr. Turley contended that if this clause of the Constitution was the only provision under which a Senator could resign, then it was implicitly a withholding of the right to resign from the members of the House of Representatives. After some further technical discussion Mr. Turley said:

"I say that it were better for us to have many vacancies in this Senate than that we should have these disgraceful contests that are now becoming so common. Far better for the welfare of the country and the safety of the Republic that every State be notified, in language that cannot be mistaken, that its permanent representation in this body shall depend upon it electing a Legislature that will do its duty."

"Does not the Senator absolutely lose sight of the fact," inquired Mr. Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) "that in some Legislatures there exists an absolute inability to elect a Senator on account of the large representation in the Legislature of three or more parties, rendering it impossible for one candidate to secure a majority of the Legislature?"

"I say that the belief that this Senate is not going to decide these contests upon legal and Constitutional grounds, but upon personal grounds purely," responded Mr. Turley, "has greatly to do with the rumber of contests brought here. Let it once be understood that these are not personal questions, and the bringing of contests here will soon cease. In my experience I cannot now recall an honest division of a Legislature on party lines. There are nearly always three or more ambitious candidates of the same party who create all the trouble."

Further along Mr. Turley said, in reply to questions:

"In not one single instance in seventy-five years has a Senator been admitted here who was appointed by the State Executive after the Legislature had had an opportunity to elect; and never in the history of the Government has a candidate been seated when the vacancy occurred during the session of the Legislature."

At 2 o'clock the unfinished business—the Hawaiian Government bill—was laid before the Senate. Mr. Turley yielded the floor, desiring to conclude to-morrow.

MARCUS DALY TESTIFIES.

Says He Spent No Money to Defeat Senator Clark in Montana—Is Contributing Toward Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Marcus Daly was the chief witness to-day in the hearing before the Senate Committee on Elections relative to the Montana Senatorial contest.

To the question, "Did you ever during the session of the Legislature give any money toward the defeat of Mr. Clark?" Mr. Daly replied: "No; I did not—not one dollar."

Referring to his connection with a Mr. Corbett in the Hotel Netherlands, Mr. Daly denied he had said to Corbett, "If Clark becomes a candidate for the Senate you will hear something drop."

He denied ever having said that "Clark's friends would be sent to the penitentiary." "I have not the slightest personal feeling against Mr. Clark or the members of his family," declared Mr. Daly, "and any statement of that kind is a villainous lie."

Referring to the Clark allegations that the prosecution was a conspiracy, Mr. Faulkner asked Mr. Daly: "Do you remember a conversation you had with J. R. Toole previous to the meeting of the Legislature, in which you said you would put up $75,000 to beat Mr. Clark?"

"I never had any such conversation with Mr. Toole or any one else," was the reply.

Mr. Daly was asked as to the $30,000 which is on deposit with the committee, and is alleged to have been bribe money. He said he knew nothing about this money and had nothing to do with advancing it, as had been intimated. He also specifically denied the statement of a former witness that Daly had told him every man who supported Clark would be denounced as a boodler and bribe taker.

The witness denied seeking to influence members of the Legislature as to the election of a United States Senator, and to influence the judiciary of Montana in the same connection. He said he was one of the contributors to the fund toward the present prosecution, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Whitesides, and several members of the State Committee being the others. The money was to pay lawyers, expenses of witnesses, &c.

The witness said he had authorized his secretary to pay Mr. Campbell whatever sums might be necessary from time to time on account of the prosecution, he himself being sick. He had not limited the amount. Three or four days ago he had telegraphed his bookkeeper to know the amount of his contributions to this fund thus far, and had been informed between $20,000 and $25,000. His promise to contribute was made after Mr. Clark had accused him and others of a "villainous conspiracy."

THE SHIPPING SUBSIDY BILL.

Reported by Senate Committee on Commerce—Mr. Vest's Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—At the opening of to-day's session of the Senate, Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) reported from the Committee on Commerce the Shipping Subsidy bill. He announced that a written report would be presented later to accompany the bill.

Senator Vest (Dem., Mo.,) to-day introduced a bill allowing American registry to foreign-built ships when purchased by United States citizens. The same rights and privileges are to be given to such purchased vessels as are now given to American-built ships.

DEWEY'S CLAIM DECIDED

Can Only Recover $100 for Each Man on Spanish Ships.

HIS FORCE WAS SUPERIOR

The Law Fails to Provide for the Co-operation of Land Batteries—The Case to be Appealed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The United States Court of Claims to-day rendered an opinion on the claim of Admiral Dewey, his officers, and men for naval bounty, under Section 4,635 of the Revised Statutes, for the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898.

The court held that the claimant has a right to recover for each person on board the enemy's ships the sum of $100. This decision is on the basis that the Admiral's fleet was superior to the Spanish fleet, excluding the shore batteries, the torpedoes, and the mines in Manila Bay.

Admiral Dewey's claim was for $200 for each man belonging to the enemy's fleet, the latter including the supporting shore batteries, mines, and torpedoes. The principal question involved was whether in determining the enemy's force the supporting shore batteries, mines, and torpedoes should be included. The statute provides that a bounty shall be paid by the United States for each person on board any ship or vessel of war belonging to an enemy at the commencement of an engagement which is sunk or otherwise destroyed in such engagement by any ship or vessel belonging to the United States or which it may be necessary to destroy in consequence of injuries sustained in action of $100, if the enemy's vessel was of inferior force, and of $200 if of equal or superior force. This bounty is to be divided among the officers and crew in the same manner as prize money.

In the course of his brief, counsel for the Admiral stated that the number of officers and men on the vessels of the United States during the battle was 1,836; that the official complement of men on the Spanish vessels taking part in the battle was 2,037, and that several of the enemy's vessels had on board a number considerably in excess of their complement, making the actual number on the enemy's men of war about 2,973. The total number of men on board the vessels of the enemy which were destroyed, including two torpedo boats, is given as 1,814. Taking into consideration the guns at Corregidor and other forts at the entrance to the bay, with those at Manila and Cavite and the torpedoes and mines in the bay, it was contended by counsel for Admiral Dewey that the enemy's force was superior to that of the United States. The Government argued that the statute failed to provide for the contingency of the co-operation of land batteries with the naval forces destroyed, and that the court is powerless to supply the omission.

The court held that the law applied only to the force of the vessels engaged in the action, and that in this instance, taking the number and character of the vessels into account, the strength of their batteries on board, and all other matters which properly go to the determination of the actual fighting strength of the two opposing fleets, the force of the United States was the superior.

It is understood that counsel for Admiral Dewey will take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Under to-day's decision Admiral Dewey is personally entitled to $9,570.

PRIZE MONEY CASES HEARD.

Federal Supreme Court Decides British Ship Aula and the Spanish Panama Are Lawful Prizes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In an opinion by Justice Brown, the United States Supreme Court to-day decided the naval prize money case involving the seizure of the British steamer Aula. This ship was owned by the Atlas Steamship Company of Kingston, Jamaica, and was leased to a Spanish citizen at the rate of £100 per day for the purpose of carrying refugees from Guantanamo, Cuba. The vessel was captured June 29, 1898, when entering Guantanamo Bay, and was condemned as a prize vessel. The opinion handed down to-day holds that Admiral Sampson's blockade was effective; that the purpose of the voyage was pecuniary and not charitable, and that therefore the vessel was lawful prize. The opinion of the District Court for the Southern District of Georgia was therefore affirmed. Justices Shiras, Gray, White, and Peckham dissented.

An opinion was also handed down in the case of the Spanish steamship Panama sailing from New York to Havana, which was captured as a prize off Havana, April 25, 1898. The vessel was carrying United States mail, but was owned by a Spanish corporation and was under contract as a Spanish mail vessel, and carried arms as such. The court held that this vessel was a lawful prize, and therefore affirmed the opinion of the court below. Justice Peckham dissented.

SAMPSON MAKES A DENIAL.

Asserts that the Spanish Captain's Story of the Sinking of the Cristobal Colon Is Untrue.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Admiral Sampson to-day positively denied statements made in an article that has just appeared in a volume of the war notes series, issued by the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, at Washington, by Capt. Victor H. Concas y Palau, formerly commander of the cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa, and chief of Admiral Cervera's staff in the Santiago battle. In the course of the article, which is translated from the Spanish, Cervera's Captain says:

"The Cristobal Colon, although going at a speed of 13 knots, ran ashore on sand, and if Admiral Sampson, with a more seamanlike spirit, had ordered the divers to close the valves he could most certainly have saved the cruiser, but with feverish impatience he towed her off with his own flagship, the New York. Hardly had the ship been floated when she began to list, at which moment, with great dexterity, he pushed the Colon back again with the ram of his own ship toward the sandy shoal, but it was too late, and, turning over, that noble cruiser went to the bottom of the sea forever."

Admiral Sampson says in reply:

"The Cristobal Colon surrendered, ran ashore, and broke her sea valves. Her Captain, after he came aboard the New York, assured me that the Colon was in good order. He took his meals with me on board the New York, and more than once assured me that his ship was in good order. The Colon floated off without any assistance, and Capt. Chadwick pushed her back on shore, where she now lies. At low tide she is about ten feet dry.

"As I said before, the Captain said he had not injured her. This statement was at once disproved. The valves had been broken and could not be closed. I accused the Captain of having broken the valve stems. He declared that if it was done the engineer did it, and that it was without his knowledge or consent.

"Considering the fact that the ship had been sunk after she had surrendered made me recommend that the commanding officer be retained on board, or that he be shot as having destroyed public property, which after his surrender belonged to the captor. I made the same recommendation in regard to the Captain of the Sandoval, who sank his ship after the surrender at Santiago and several days after he had received a letter from me warning him that he was no longer at liberty to do injury to the vessel."

GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S GIFT.

Sends a Watch to Capt. Miller, Who Commanded the Badger at Samoa.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The German Government has made a graceful acknowledgment of the treatment received by its Commissioner, Baron Sternberg, while on the United States steamship Badger engaged in the settlement of the Samoan complications last Summer. It has forwarded a handsome chronometer watch through Ambassador Holleben to be presented to Capt. Miller, who commanded the ship.

Because of the constitutional inhibition against the receipt of presents from foreign Governments by American officers, a special act of Congress will be required to enable Capt. Miller to receive the watch.

The gift was brought to the State Department to-day by Ambassador Holleben, and left in the custody of Secretary Hay.

NEGRO EX-OFFICER LOSES.

Senate Committee Reports Adversely on Bill for Reinstatement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Henry Ossian Flipper, a colored man who was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point and assigned to the army as a Second Lieutenant, was tried by court-martial at Fort Davis, Texas, Nov. 4, 1881, and later on the finding dismissed from the army.

On Dec. 11, 1899, Senator Baker of Kansas introduced a bill to authorize the President to set aside, annul, or expunge the proceedings of the court-martial and to restore Flipper to duty, grade, rank, and status to which he would have attained had he remained continuously in the service from the date of his dismissal. The Committee on Military Affairs has made an adverse report on the bill.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Consuls—George E. Anderson of the District of Columbia, at Prescott, Canada; Grenville James of New York at Grenoble, France.

Regular Army.—To be Second Lieutenants—Ralph B. Lister of Colorado, Spencer M. Boyman of the District of Columbia, Clifford U. Leonori of New York, Julian L. Dodge of New York, Frank B. Davis of North Carolina, Daniel Van Voorhis of Ohio, and Benjamin H. Pope of Texas.

Volunteer Army.—To be Captain—Harry N. Cootes, First Lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant—G. N. Kimball, Second Lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry.

Marine Corps.—To be Second Lieutenant—Louis G. Miller of Ohio.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

To be Major General by brevet—Brig. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, United States Volunteers.

To be Brigadier Generals by brevet—Col. O. Summers, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry; Col. H. C. Kessler, First Montana Volunteer Infantry.

Mr. Depew's National University Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A bill to establish the University of the United States was introduced to-day by Senator Depew. It differs from the bills heretofore introduced and favorably reported since, in terms as explicit as possible, it limits the institution to exclusively post-graduate work and provides for particular attention to matters which concern the Government. It vests the management in a single governing body and makes no appropriation of money. Like all the former bills it grants the twenty-acre tract of land in the city which President Washington, by authority of Congress, set apart for this purpose.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that the total receipts for January amounted to $23,018,885, an increase, as compared with January, 1899, of $2,206,672. The receipts were: Spirits $9,262,058, increase as compared with January, 1899, of $1,139,101; tobacco $5,030,617, increase $717,112; fermented liquors $4,441,713, increase $359,468; oleomargarine $220,088, increase $57,712; special taxes not elsewhere enumerated $35,626, decrease $3,596; miscellaneous $4,029,311, decrease $263,125.

Money for the Naval Academy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The House Naval Committee to-day agreed on the Naval Academy items of the Naval Appropriation bill. The most important provision is one giving $350,000 to begin work on the extensive project for new cadet quarters. The total cost is limited to $2,500,000. Another item is $200,000 for work on the sea wall. The total academy appropriations for this year are $677,500.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieutenant William M. Parker, First Infantry, will report to Col. Tal. Theodore J. Wint, Sixth Cavalry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kan., at such time as he may be required by the board for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Second Lieuts. Clement A. Trott, Seventh Infantry, and Wilson H. Buett, Eighth Infantry, will report in person to Col. Richard Comba, Fifth Infantry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion.

Brig. Gen. Gilbert S. Carpenter will proceed from San Francisco to his home.

Second Lieut. Stuart Heintzelman, Sixth Cavalry, will proceed on a transport sailing from Seattle, Washington, to Manila, and upon his arrival at that place will report to the commanding officer Fourth Cavalry for assignment to duty with that regiment.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander H. Minnett is ordered to temporary duty on the Pensacola, then to the Asiatic Station, when discharged from the hospital.

Lieut. A. N. Wood is ordered to duty on the Independence March 8.

Lieut. C. H. Hayes is detached from the Pensacola and ordered to the Asiatic Station, when directed by its commandant.

Ensign T. M. Dick will report on the Texas March 20.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The New York has arrived at Port au Prince.

The Essex has sailed from San Juan for Guantanamo.

The Monongahela has sailed from Santa Cruz for St. Thomas.

The New Orleans has arrived at Nagasaki.

The training ship Lancaster, which is at Key West, is under orders to proceed to Hampton Roads.

Games for Billiard Experts.

It has been decided that the next billiard tournament for the championships of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held in Chicago under the auspices of the Chicago Athletic Association. This organization is not now a member of the Amateur Athletic Union, but its officials say the club will be reinstated in the near future. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club has had the billiard championship games for two years. With the tournament in Chicago "Clem" Ellison, one of the best amateurs in the country, will be a competitor with Foss, McCreery, and Mullen. Ellison's reason for not entering a tournament held in New York was that his business would not allow him to remain away from Chicago.

Arrangements have been completed for a sweepstake tournament that will practically decide the world's billiard championship at the three-cushion carrom game. The entries thus far include Schaefer, Carter, Cotton, Capron, and Jevne. The men have agreed to play games of 100 points each. It is expected that Byron, Gillette, John Daly, and De Oro will enter before the opening game is played on March 5 at Greene's Academy in Chicago.

Will Swim in Boston Races.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club will be represented in the championship swimming races at the Sportsmen's Show, now in progress in Boston, by W. C. Miller, J. A. Ruddy, H. H. Reeder, and G. W. Van Cleaf. Miller and Ruddy left for Boston yesterday morning and will compete in the 80 and 100 yard races to-night and to-morrow night. Reeder and Van Cleaf will start for Boston to-morrow and will play in the water polo game on Thursday night against the St. Louis Turn Verein. The winner of this game will meet the New York Athletic Club team in the game for the championship on Saturday night. Miller, Ruddy, Reeder, and Van Cleaf will represent the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in the 320-yard relay swimming race on Friday night.

Trainers for College Athletes.

James Robinson, who trained the Yale football team last season, signed a contract yesterday to render a similar service for Princeton this Fall. Garrett Cochran, Princeton, '98, who was Captain of his team in '97, has been engaged to train the football players of the University of Michigan. Phil King, the Princeton player of years ago, has signed to train the team of the University of Wisconsin at a reported salary of $3,500 a year, devoting his time to other athletes in the Winter and Spring. Wisconsin has "turned down" McConville, who trained their all but winning crew for the Poughkeepsie races last year, and re-engaged "Andy" O'Lea, who left them in the lurch and went to Harvard.

Columbia's Relay Team to Race.

Columbia University will enter a team in the relay race at the indoor meeting of the Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association, in Brooklyn, on March 10. The team will be made up of Mosenthal, Thurston, Atkins, Johnson, Slocovitch, Weeks, and Degardo. Slocovitch and Weeks were two of the best men on the football team last year.

Princeton-Harvard Ball Game.

After a conference between the managers of the teams it has been decided that the Harvard and Princeton baseball teams will play but one game this season instead of three, as has been customary. Where this will be played has not yet been agreed upon.

YALE HOCKEY TEAM WINS

Defeats the Harvard 'Varsity Players by Score of 5 to 4.

A NOVELTY FOR "CLUB NIGHT"

Nearly 2,000 Spectators Witnessed the Lowering of the Crimson Colors—Game a Rough One Throughout.

Amid the frenzied cheers of more than 2,000 spectators, through which pandemonium rang the picturesque "frog" chorus of Yale and the scarcely less quaint cheer, "Har-vard! Har-vard! Harvard!" from the Bay State contingent, the sons of Old Eli defeated the Harvard hockey team last night at St. Nicholas Rink by a score of 5 to 4. The Harvard players were heavier, but the excellent team work of the New Haven men told the story and, despite the fierce rushes of their opponents, kept the Crimson players' score down.

Last night's game was the first that has ever been played on "club night" since the rink was opened, and no tickets of admission were sold, the spectators being the guests of the opposing teams and the St. Nicholas Skating Club. As early as 7 o'clock the usual fakirs gathered about the door and hawked small flags of crimson and blue and hockey sticks enameled with the colors of the two universities. The teams were called on the ice at 8:30 o'clock, and the thousand or more admirers of the New Haven men at once broke out with their college cheer, which, strange to say, was not answered by the Harvard contingent.

Harvard won the puck, and her forwards dribbled it quickly toward Yale's goal. Goodrich made a shot to pass between the posts, but the rubber was easily stopped by Cox, who carried it back through the crimson players until he was downed by Beardsell in true football style just as he shot the puck toward the goal posts.

With varying results the rubber was kept close to the centre of the rink, with an occasional excursion into Yale territory. Goodrich captured the rubber near the centre of the rink, and, dodging past the Yale players, scored the first goal for Harvard, unaided, except for the questionable interference of Laverick. Time of play, 7 minutes 30 seconds.

After the face off, Yale began to play faster, and in 2 minutes Walworth tied the score for Yale with a well-placed shoot on a pass by Campbell. Yale once more sent the rubber past the Harvard goal tender for another goal after seven minutes' play. The shot was made by Inman out of a scrimmage, and the half ended with the score 2—1 in favor of the New Haven men.

In the second half Harvard won the face off, and before the Yale players were fairly awake Goodrich swept down the sheet of ice and scored another goal for Harvard in five seconds. For a time the puck was kept close to the Yale goal posts, and for the first time during the evening the clarion tones of the Harvard slogan rang out. The defi was accepted by Yale, and for the remainder of the game there was constant cheering for the struggling athletes. Bronson scored for Yale on a pass from Cox, who carried the rubber out of a fierce scrimmage that left at least eight players sprawling on the ice. Inman scored again for Yale three minutes later, making the scre 4 to 3 in favor of the blue. Walworth then made a pretty run down the centre and sent the rubber whizzing between Harvard's goal posts for the fifth goal. It looked to be all over for Harvard, but forty seconds before the timekeeper announced the end of the game Rumsey made another tally for Harvard. The summary:

Yale.	Position.	Harvard.
Smith	Goal	Burrows
Brock	Point	Russell
Cox	Cover Point	Van der Pool
Walworth	Forwards	Rumsey-Hoxsie
Inman		Beardsell, (Capt.)
Bronson		Goodrich.
Campbell, (Capt.)		Laverick.

Goal Umpires—Max Hornfeck, New York Athletic Club, and Dr. Hardy, Crescent Athletic Club. Referee—M. Callender, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Goals scored—For Yale, Walworth 2, Inman 2, and Bronson 1; for Harvard, Goodrich 3, Rumsey 1. Total goals scored: Yale 5, Harvard 4.

In the Riding Academies.

With the ground frozen as at present the large body of equestrians in this city are now obliged to confine their exercise to the tanbark rings of the riding academies. The three large academies in the city now—Durland's, the Central Park, and Dickel's—have their rings engaged for almost every night this week, and some of them will be busy at least three afternoons.

The Monday Night Class, in which John I. D. Bristol, W. S. Barrett, O. J. Gude, Henry Rose, Dr. Blauvelt, and Dr. Morris ride, occupied Durland's ring last night, and the Knickerbocker Riding Club, which numbers A. J. Slade, Edward Harding, A. Turnbull, Miss Grace Henop, Mrs. de Peyster, Miss M. R. Cross, Miss Emily K. Hoffman, Miss A. W. Post, Mrs. Burden, and Miss R. S. Hoyt among its members, will have the same ring this evening.

The Staten Island Riding Club, most of whose members live on Staten Island, and the Manhattan Riding Club, were in the ring at the Central Park Riding Academy last night, and a public music ride in the same ring is scheduled for this afternoon. The Rough Riding Club, some of the members of which could give a circus performer points in equestrianism, will occupy the ring this evening. The Staten Island Club and First Signal Corps have the ring Thursday evening, and the St. Nicholas Club have a meet on Saturday evening.

Seventh Regiment Shooting.

Company F, Seventh Regiment, has won the Henry S. Steele trophy for 1900. The prize is for teams of five men, and is shot for annually at the Seventh's Armory ranges. It will become the permanent property of the company winning it three times. The conditions of the match are seven shots standing at 200 yards and seven shots prone at 500 yards. The scores of the winning team follow:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	T'tl.
Quartermaster Sergt. F. W. Perkins	32	33	65
Corp. L. L. Clarke	31	34	65
Sergt. C. L. Comfort	32	32	64
Sergt. A. Stevens	31	33	64
Lieut. C. C. Wiswell	31	30	61
Total	157	162	319
Last competition			313
Total score			632

The other aggregate scores were: Company C, 632; Company B, 627; Company I, 625; Company G, 624; Company K, 621; Company H, 620; Company E, 620; Company D, 614; Field Staff and Non-Commissioned Staff, 603; Company A, 602.

Trial Ground for Steeplechasers.

If the members of the National Hunt and Steeplechase Association succeed in leasing a piece of ground they have been negotiating for just outside of Morris Park, the property will be fitted up as a schooling ground for jumpers. Owners of the "timber-toppers" have had no place where they could properly school horses, and the National Hunt and Steeplechase Association, which is the promoter of cross-country sport here, has decided to try to furnish them with a training ground that shall be theirs to the exclusion of the flat racers. A suitable piece of property has been found just outside of the upper end of the Westchester course beyond the water tower, and overtures have been made to the owners for the lease of the place. If it is secured, six jumps, including a water jump, "Liverpool," and a stone wall will be built, and the jumpers may then be properly schooled there.

K. A. C. Pool Tournament.

The annual members' pool tournament began at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night. In the first game R. E. Fulton defeated A. E. Rendle by a score of 100 to 167. In the second game C. Clarke forfeited to P. Gardner. The men had played seven frames and the score was 49 to 46 in favor of Gardner, but as Clarke had to leave to catch a train the game was stopped and awarded to Gardner. C. C. Bailey and Dr. W. D. Bullard will play to-night.

Brooklyn Ball Players Sign.

The Brooklyn Baseball Club has received signed contracts from eleven of its players. They are J. Kelley, Captain; J. Anderson, J. P. Casey, W. T. Dahlen, T. Daly, W. C. Hill, W. E. Donovan, W. Kennedy, J. McJames, M. Steelewa, and J. Yeager. Manager Hanlon will take the team to Savannah about March 12 for the preliminary training.

Ehrich Bros.,
6th Ave. and 23d St.

Music and Curio Cabinets.

Very fine, but at prices unusally low. There were nearly 200 pieces, all told, and we took the whole lot. You'll find them in the Bric-a-Brac Store—that is, samples of each for your choosing. There wasn't room there for all.

CURIO CABINETS—Vernis Martin and Mahogany, 56 inches high by 29 inches wide. Watteau paintings, plate-glass shelves and mirror back, ormolu mountings 31.75

MAHOGANY MUSIC CABINETS—Watteau paintings, 47 inches high, 21 inches wide, ormolu mountings 16.75

VERNIS MARTIN PARLOR TABLES—30 inches around, 23 inches high, Watteau designs, ormolu mountings 7.98

CENTRE CURIO CABINETS—Vernis Martin and Mahogany, 41 inches high, 25 inches wide, plate-glass top and shelves, Watteau designs, ormolu mountings 24.50

LIVELY FENCING BOUTS.

A Boston Boy Won the Junior Championship—Other Tourneys to Come.

It was not until well into Sunday morning that the junior foil championship competition was finished at the New York Athletic Club. Fifteen young fencers competed and some did so well that they may be seen later in the season in the lists for the championships. This competition was held under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League of America and the gold championship medal was won by Howard Clapp, of the Boston Athletic Association, who scored 10 points. Close seconds were J. J. Manning of the New York Athletic Club and J. P. Mitchell of Columbia University, with 9 points each. The former won the tie and took the silver medal, Mitchell getting the bronze medal as the third trophy. Langdon Erving of the Fencers' Club and Carlo Bounanici of the Boston Athletic Association tied for fourth honors at 8 points. The other contestants were Edward F. Siney, J. A. Hawkins, Dr. J. A. Lawrence of the Fencers' Club, E. C. De Villaverde and George Conti of the National Fencers' Club, Louis H. Britton, Boston Athletic Association, and Cecil Lyon, J. E. Miller, E. Pitou, and C. Polifeme of the New York Athletic Club.

Mitchell's showing has brightened the prospects of the Columbia team materially for the coming intercollegiate fencing championship, which will be held either at the Racquet and Tennis Club or the Fencers' Club next month. William T. Lawson, who has charge of the arrangements, is waiting to hear definitely from the naval cadets at Annapolis before announcing the exact date, as the Annapolis team is always a prime feature of this collegiate event.

An invitation tourney has been arranged for March 17, at the Fencers' Club, for a special cup given by that club. It is a competition between teams of three men from each club, each member using folls, sabres, and dueling swords in the bouts. Besides the Fencers' Club, teams will be present from the New York Athletic Club, the New York Turn Verein, and the Boston Athletic Association.

ATHLETES TO GO TO PARIS.

Myer Prinstein, the former intercollegiate champion broad-jumper; H. G. Lee, quartermiler; E. T. Glass, weight and hammer thrower; R. A. White, sprinter; W. F. Lewis, hurdler, and Albert Petrie, who last year won the long-distance running championship in

ERIE CANAL IMPROVEMENT

Seven Bills Sent by Commerce Commission to the Legislature.

FOR $15,000,000 BOND ISSUE

Proper Terminals, Water Front Improvements, and Abolishing of Excessive Elevating Charges Also Proposed.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The Commerce Commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt sent to the Assembly the seven bills to carry out their recommendations for continuing the present canal improvement at a cost of $15,000,000, providing proper terminal facilities for canal shippers, setting apart docks in New York for canalboats, adding two Buffalo members to the New York Commerce Commission, and regulating fees for elevating grain. The bills provide as follows:

Making provisions for the issue of $15,000,000 worth of bonds for the improvement of the three canals and providing submission to the people.

Authorizing the New York Commerce Commission to designate public piers in New York and Buffalo for canal terminals, and providing for the appointment of two Buffalo citizens to the commission.

Amending the act relative to charges for elevating grain by making it impossible to overcharge by making more than one assessment per bushel.

Removing the limit of capitalization for transportation on the canal.

Providing for setting apart certain piers at New York for exclusive use of canalboats.

Prohibiting grants in perpetuity of lands under water and allowing only leases of the same.

Providing for the improvement of property of the water front of New York City on the North River between Gansevoort and Twenty-third Streets.

BILL FOR CANAL SURVEY.

Probably Will Be Introduced This Week—Work to be Rushed.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The question of the $62,000,000 appropriation for canal improvement purposes has been settled, so far as action this year is concerned. It has been decided that to ask the consent of the people for the expenditure of that sum necessarily demanded that there should be a completely detailed plan, embracing the entire expenditure in detail, with some assurance that the work should be completed for the amount of money specified. It was found impossible to give such careful estimates in any bill prepared before this adjournment of the present session.

The plan to be pursued, therefore, will be to adopt a bill for an immediate and careful survey of the canals under the plan proposed by the commission appointed by the Governor. This work is to be done by the State Engineer and Surveyor, not, as has been stated, by an outside commission of engineers. Some of the Government engineers also may be asked for advice.

The work will be rushed during the coming Spring and Summer, and the detailed report, to be embodied in the bill, will be ready before the next Legislature convenes.

To do the work as thoroughly as the Governor desires will require a large additional force of men in the State Engineer's Department, and will call for an extra appropriation. The bill will probably go in this week, and will authorize the immediate beginning of the work.

POLICY BILL ADVANCED.

Opposition to the Fallows Measure Nearly Succeeded in Sending It Back to Committee.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Considerable debate ensued to-night in the Assembly over Mr. Fallows's bill deeming as a common gambler and liable to fine and imprisonment any person found with policy slips in his possession. Mr. Gardiner of Monroe moved to recommit for an amendment which would make it impossible to convict unless intent was shown.

Mr. Fallows strenuously opposed a hearing. He said the amendment that Mr. Gardiner desired to make would take the heart out of the bill. There was to be a hearing on his bill before the Senate Codes Committee during the week, and the amendment could be offered then.

Mr. Fallows declared the bill was intended to correct a great evil now existing in the City of New York. The game, he said, was not played on the level, and stringent measures should be taken to secure its suppression. He knew of certain districts in New York City where there was a policy shop on each block, taking in vast sums of money daily. As to Mr. Gardiner's proposed amendment, it was impossible to show intent.

Mr. Gale thought the bill too sweeping in its provisions, and Mr. Phillips opposed it on the same grounds, claiming that under its provisions newspaper men were liable to arrest for carrying a stylus and other paraphernalia. Mr. Fallows, urged Mr. Phillips, had overdone the matter in seeking to root out the evil.

Mr. Rogers of the Code Committee opposed the motion to recommit. The amendment, he said, would shed no further light on the bill as far as the committee was concerned. The amendment, as suggested by Mr. Gardiner, had been substantially before the committee, and if the bill was sent back it would be reported out in the same form as it now was.

On the previous question, moved by Mr. Allds, the motion to recommit was lost by a vote of 47 to 56, and the bill went to a third reading.

TO REMODEL COURT HOUSE.

Measure Introduced in Both Houses at Albany — "A Republican Bill," Says President Keller.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Senator Elsberg to-night introduced a bill providing for the improvement and rearrangement of the County Court House, in City Hall Park, New York City, the plans to be prepared under the direction of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, with the approval of a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court, for whose accommodation proper provision is to be made. A similar bill was introduced in the Assembly.

President John W. Keller, at the Democratic Club last night, said: "That's a Republican bill. We don't know anything about it here."

Borough President James J. Coogan said, however, that he had heard there was considerable complaint in regard to the ventilation and sanitary appliances of the County Court House, the slow, antiquated elevators, and the dingy corridors and entrances on the ground floor, and the proposed measure probably contemplated empowering the local authorities to take steps to remedy these conditions rather than to make any sweeping alterations in the building.

Some of the matters referred to by Mr. Coogan have already received the attention of the Board of Health.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Schedule of School Bill Fixing Their Pay Agreed Upon at Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The schedule of salaries for high school or training school teachers in the New York City School bill was agreed upon to-night. It provides as follows:

No female junior or substitute teacher, female laboratory or library assistant, or female clerk, shall receive less than $700, or after six years' service less than $1,000; no regular female teacher shall receive less than $1,000, or after ten years' service less than $1,900; no female head teacher, female assistant to Principal, or female first assistant or female Vice Principal shall receive less than $2,000, or after five years' service less than $2,500; no male junior or substitute teacher, male laboratory or library assistant, or male clerk, shall after six years' service receive less than $1,200; no regular male teacher shall receive less than $1,300, or after ten years' service less than $2,300; no head male teacher, male assistant to Principal, male first assistant, or male Vice Principal, shall receive less than $2,500, or after five years' service less than $3,000; nor shall the annual increment for a junior or substitute teacher, laboratory or library assistant, clerk, regular teacher, head teacher, assistant to Principal, first assistant, or Vice Principal, in a high school or training school, be less than $50; nor shall any of said persons therein receive a salary less than that to which by reason of experience such person would be entitled as a teacher of the aforesaid elementary schools.

The School bill was not completed, no decision having been arrived at regarding the promotion of elementary school teachers or the allowances of time service to be given teachers who have taught in other cities.

CHARTER COMMISSION BILL.

It Is a Special Order in the Assembly To-day—Minority Amendments.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The Fallows bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to inquire into the local government and charter of New York City, offered on third reading in the Assembly to-night on motion of the introducer, went over until to-morrow morning, when it will be made a special order.

Several amendments are to be offered by the minority.

ANTI-POOL ROOM BILL.

Proposed Law to Prevent Transmission of Horse Race Results.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Assemblyman Sanders introduced a bill to-night which makes it a misdemeanor for any telegraph or telephone company to transmit to any poolroom or bucketshop the result of any horse race. Under the provisions of this act a second offense of this kind is deemed a felony, punishable by a fine or imprisonment or both.

To Equalize Municipal Judges' Pay.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Senator Ahearn to-night introduced a bill by request to equalize the salaries of the Judges of the Municipal Court of New York City. When the new board was created under the laws of 1895 the salaries were fixed at $7,000. The charter was later amended fixing the salaries of Judges subsequently appointed at $6,000. Nine of the Judges, therefore, receive $7,000, while those appointed since the act was amended receive $6,000 for the same services. Senator Ahearn's bill fixes the salaries of the twelve Judges at $7,000 each per annum.

For a Trade School for Girls.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Senator Ford has introduced a bill for a trade school for girls. Five managers, three of them women, are to be appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Instruction is to be given in trades and industries and all branches of domestic science. The school is to be located in a city of the first class. The sum of $50,000 is appropriated.

Brennan Firemen's Bill Advanced.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—A motion by Mr. Davis to strike out the enacting clause of Mr. Brennan's bill to legalize and confirm the appointment of thirty-one firemen in the former city of Brooklyn, which was on order of second reading to-night, was lost, and the bill was advanced.

City Club Favors Prince Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The Legislative Committee of the City Club of New York City have written Assemblyman Prince that they favor his bill providing for examination of applicants for foremen, Inspectors, and supervisors of public works by the State or by any State officer.

For Two-Cent Rides on Ferries.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Assemblyman Juengst has introduced a bill for a two-cent fare on ferryboats between Manhattan and Kings or Queens and for free transportation of bicycles.

Chicago and Alton Bill Signed.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day signed Assemblyman McEwan's bill allowing savings banks to invest in the bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Among the bills passed by the Legislature to-night were the following:

Senate.

Senator DOUGLAS—Placing the Board of Home and Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church under the control of the General Assembly.

Senator NORTON—Entitling the Sheriff of Nassau County to recover costs, including counsel fees, in actions brought against him in his official capacity.

Senator FORD—Authorizing the Court of Claims to hear, audit, and determine the alleged claim of the American Bank Note Company against the State for engraving licenses for masters, pilots, engineers, &c.

Senator MARSHALL—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to audit and allow and directing the Controller to pay a claim of Schieffelin & Co. against the city for supplies furnished for the Kings County Hospital.

Senator ELSBERG—Exempting the real estate of the Emanu-El Sisterhood of Personal Service in New York City from assessment and water rates.

Assembly.

Mr. WILSON—To establish the exterior pier head lines adjacent to the Borough of Brooklyn.

Mr. T. P. SULLIVAN—Increasing the salaries of the Assistant Clerks of the Municipal Court, New York City, from $1,500 to $2,000, and the interpreters the same.

Mr. KELSEY—Appropriating $82,000 for improvements to Craig Colony for Epileptics.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Exempting Nassau County from Highway Improvement act.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Among the bills signed by Gov. Roosevelt to-day were the following:

Senator WILCOX—Extending to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States the provisions of law appropriating public money for burial, which have heretofore been applicable to civil and Mexican war veterans only.

Senator BRACKETT—Confirming the transfer by the Volunteer Firemen's Association of its rights and powers to the Firemen's Association of the State of New York.

Mr. HITCHCOCK—Authorizing the Hudson River Water Power Company to erect a dam across the Hudson between Glens Falls and Palmer's Falls.

Mr. GREEN—Confirming the title to certain lands conveyed by the Congregation Chaari Zedek in New York City.

Mr. RUSSELL—Authorizing the Warden of Sing Sing Prison to sell the surplus of the cloth purchased for uniforms for State volunteers and National Guardsmen and to apply the proceeds to the payment of the balance due James Ray & Co. of Watervliet.

Mr. LEWIS—Incorporating the International Supreme Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

Senator WAGNER—Authorizing the New York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment to release the interest of New York City to certain lands on Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-night:

Senate.

Senator FORD—Providing that the annual salary of City Magistrates in New York City shall be $8,000.

Senator FORD—Providing that all persons employed as Public Works Inspectors in cities of the first class, appointed under civil service rules, shall receive monthly or yearly salaries, the amount of which shall be fixed by the department under which they are employed.

Senator FORD—Releasing the real estate of the Methodist Episcopal Church Home of the City of New York from certain assessments.

Assembly.

Mr. SLATER—Amending the civil service law so as to provide that all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors or marines having served during the rebellion and appointed for a specified term, shall, at the expiration of their term, be reappointed.

Mr. DEMAREST—Excusing Police Justices as trial jurors.

Mr. METCALF—Providing that Commissioners of Jurors of New York County, prior to filing certified lists at ensuing jury year, must strike therefrom 200 persons for each district of the Municipal Court. The certified lists so selected and struck off, and the persons so selected, shall constitute the jury lists for trials in the respective districts until a new list shall be filed.

DEWEY ARCH FUND.

Conditional Contribution of $25,000 Offered by Howard Gould.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Committee for Perpetuating the Dewey Arch, held yesterday afternoon, it was decided to make public the offer made by Howard Gould, received in response to a letter from Louis Windmuller, asking him if he would renew his subscription next year and in 1901.

Mr. Gould wrote that while he was not willing to make any definite promise, he would be one of four men to subscribe $25,000 each, to be paid on Dec. 31 next, provided up to that time the subscriptions amounted to $400,000. Another man has pledged himself to give as much as any other subscriber.

FIRE ON FRONT STREET.

Molasses Warehouse Destroyed—Chief Croker Discovered the Blaze While Going to Another Fire.

The molasses warehouse of Benjamin Adams & Co. in 53 Front Street was almost completely gutted by fire last night, the damage to the building and stock amounting to $40,000, according to the estimate of Chief Croker of the Fire Department.

The fire was discovered shortly after 9 o'clock by Chief Croker himself, who was driving through Front Street on his way to Pier 3, East River, whence an alarm had been sounded a few minutes before for a fire on a steamship. The Chief, noting the fact that the building on fire adjoined that of the Manhattan Oil Company, which was filled with highly combustible material, turned in three alarms in quick succession.

The fire had started on the first floor of the four-story molasses warehouse, and before the engines arrived had spread through the entire building. The firemen cut holes through the top of the building, and through these tons of water were sent into the interior. Two big searchlights attached to the hook and ladder wagons assisted the firemen in their work.

The fire was extinguished within two hours, having been kept within the confines of the building. The origin of the fire is not known. It was said that the building and contents were fully insured.

A boiler in the basement of this building exploded two years ago and the engineer was killed.

BLAZE ON STEAMSHIP ANTILIA.

Dog Suffocated—Damage to the Vessel Estimated at $500.

The fruit steamship Antilia, Capt. Mantell, loading at Pier 3, East River, for Nassau, N. P., was discovered to be on fire at 9 o'clock last night by James Loughlin, the night watchman. The Captain and nearly all the crew were ashore.

Loughlin saw smoke pouring up through the hatch leading down to the officers' messroom, just forward of the main hatch. He ran to South Street and notified a policeman of the steamboat squad, who turned in an alarm. Engine No. 6 and the fire boat New Yorker soon poured enough water into the little steamer to give her a decided list and extinguish the flames, which it was found had originated in the pantry, and had consumed considerable of the woodwork about the compartment. How the fire originated could not be learned.

The Antilia was loading with a general cargo of dry goods and merchandise, and is scheduled to sail for Nassau to-morrow. It is not believed that the cargo has been injured by the fire. The only life lost was that of a small dog, which was suffocated in the messroom.

The loss is estimated at about $500.

ELEVATED ROADWAY ABLAZE.

Caught Fire from Hot Coals Dropped from a Passing Locomotive.

The roadbed of the elevated railway structure, just above Rector Street, on Greenwich Street, caught fire shortly before 9 o'clock last night from hot coals which dropped from the ashpan of a passing locomotive.

A fireman who happened to be walking along the street gave the alarm, and it took only one squirt of the hose of a fire engine to put out the blaze.

Only a few ties and some of the board walk were burned, doing small damage.

THREE FIREMEN INJURED.

Thrown from a Tender While Making a Sharp Turn—One May Die.

Three firemen were injured yesterday in Brooklyn by being thrown from the tender of Engine No. 106 at High and Jay Streets. They were on their way to a fire at 165 High Street. In trying to avoid a collision with an ash cart while rounding a corner, the tender tilted and three of the firemen on it were thrown heavily to the pavement.

John J. Newman, the engineer, was removed to the Brooklyn Hospital suffering from concussion of the brain. John Lyddy, a fireman, and Charles Shea, the assistant foreman, were badly bruised. At the hospital last night it was said that Newman's injuries were serious.

GERMANY STOPPED THIS WAR.

Cronje Turned Over to the Gerry Society and Roberts Sent Home to be Spanked.

"Now, I wants youse British beef eaters ter remember dat dis is a fight ter de finish. There ain't goin' ter be no quarter. An' one t'ing more, fellers, no foreign power's goin' ter be allowed ter intervene."

These were the last words of Lord Roberts, aged twelve, spoken on the battlefield at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue yesterday afternoon. As he spoke Lord Roberts glanced up and down the line of his artillery. Those not endowed with the penetrating vision of boyhood would have seen near the curbing only a line of boy's carts, but Lord Roberts, as he paced the line, remarked:

"Say, you, Bill, move dat 4.7-inch a little ter de right."

Across the way Cronje was gathered in his camp. In the centre were his women. A tall colored girl with a white bull-terrier was conspicuous among them.

Cronje, aged nine, laughed at Roberts's address.

"You Ladysmith," he said, addressing the colored girl, "stand back there where you won't be relieved. Now then yez British gold swipers, come on."

Roberts stepped in front of his forces.

"T'ell wid Cronje; on to Ladysmith," he yelled.

Then battle was joined. Out from British hands flew dumdum bullets left by a contractor further down the street. The Boer Mausers replied. Roberts, hit on the finger and slightly confused, burst out:

"T'ell wid Ladysmith. On, on, ye Irish."

The well-directed Boer missiles were unavailing. With a swift rush the British forced the Boer lines. Roberts howled as Ladysmith brought her fist into close relations with his eye.

Then Cronje and Roberts went at it hammer and tongs. Their admiring followers almost paused in battle to watch them. Intent upon their leader's struggles they paid no heed to footsteps behind.

"Cheese it. Germany's intervened!" yelled Ladysmith as Detective Barry came running up.

Barry seized Cronje and Roberts by their military collars, and, followed by both armies, Barry marched the Generals to the Tenderloin Station House. Here Lord Roberts admitted that in private life he was Hugh Leblang of 386 Eighth Avenue.

"What's your name, Cronje?" demanded Sergt. Burns of the other prisoner.

"I ain't Cronje at all, but just Joseph Drapkin. We live at 273 Seventh Avenue, and my father keeps a cigar store," the General sobbingly confessed.

Roberts was bailed out later, and he went home to be spanked, but Cronje was turned over to the Gerry society.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONVENTION.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—An anti-imperialist convention will be held, probably in Indianapolis, soon after the Democratic and Republican Parties have made their nominations for President and Vice President of the United States. E. Burritt Smith announced this to-day. The attitude to be taken by the Republicans and Gold Democrats who oppose the Administration's policy toward the Philippines will have been decided upon then, and until that time the anti-imperialists will refrain from committing themselves on the Presidential question. That convention will either affirm the action of the Democratic Party or nominate a Presidential candidate upon the one issue of freedom to the peoples of the former Spanish islands.

The leaders of the movement expect the convention to eventuate in a ratification of the Democratic ticket, but they are ready to name an independent ticket if the Democratic Convention by its action on the money question makes it impossible for Republican and Democratic bolters of 1896 to support its platform and selections.

Buffalo Rejects Municipal Gas.

BUFFALO, Feb. 26.—The Board of Aldermen at a session to-night defeated by a vote of 15 to 9 a project to establish a municipal gas plant. The proposition has been before the citizens in various forms for about two years.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Carlton Club won the championship in the Brooklyn Inter-Club League, which was finished last evening. Scores:

AT THE LINCOLN CLUB.

Lincoln.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Columbia.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Olmstead	206	181	220	Schafer	193	148	148
Swaney	146	128	113	Kelley	148	134	151
Hedge	197	146	135	Howard	199	144	143
McClement	130	157	186	Haggerty	161	222	195
Stoutenb'gh	183	194	158	Maxwell	165	158	177
Totals	789	806	812	Totals	866	806	814

AT THE COLUMBIAN CLUB.

Columbian.				Lincoln.			
Corcoran	168	174	158	Rossen	148	149	143
O'Connor	217	153	180	Holdridge	127	188	138
Sullivan	158	196	144	Higgins	145	139	148
Langan	180	215	162	Young	147	144	112
Judge	190	174	166	Steinbugler	145	108	122
Total	913	912	810	Total	712	818	663

Grand total—Columbian Club, 5,121; Lincoln Club, 4,600.

AT THE KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB.

Knickerbocker.				Crescent.			
Walton	158	158	171	Bierds	156	182	189
Silleck, Jr.	142	157	124	Maguire	143	207	191
Wayland	170	178	157	Edwards	140	149	162
Fishbeck	157	203	190	Pilkington	130	132	156
Silleck, Sr.	160	148	145	Parkinson	174	221	188
Total	787	844	798	Total	752	891	896

AT THE CRESCENT A. C.

Crescent.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Knick'br.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Bull	137	167	149	Blossfeld	202	199	191
Meserole	162	169	179	Bennett	159	120	156
Doyle	164	147	146	Holmes, Sr.	167	167	125
Anderson	158	161	149	Ham	169	114	164
Kelsey	152	136	139	Holmes, Jr.	151	170	152
Total	773	780	762	Total	848	770	788

Grand totals—Crescent A. C., 4,844; Knickerbocker F. C., 4,835.

AT THE BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Brooklyn.				Carlton.			
Gehlhaus	160	127	221	Lincoln	128	159	174
Hobby	132	154	173	Clark	229	104	159
Gardiner	190	143	166	Dohn	167	138	150
Matthews	170	220	194	Weber	166	128	188
Worth	155	138	103	Ebbets	163	165	196
Total	807	762	857	Total	751	694	867

AT THE CARLTON CLUB.

Carlton.				Brooklyn B. C.			
Stoner	176	166	15	Lewis	137	149	136
Meyer	181	164	19	Corcoran	136	124	183
Mason	141	202	183	Urquhart	128	156	172
A.S. Prosky	158	201	121	Kline	124	189	127
Swartje	149	196	172	Josephs	149	156	165
Total	755	929	812	Total	769	774	783

Grand total—Carlton Club, 4,809; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 4,472.

AT THE HANOVER CLUB.

Hanover.				Aurora Grata.			
Rosé	129	145	163	Parker	194	126	174
Price	132	164	159	Tucker	135	168	180
Myrele	137	134	121	Stafford	122	165	167
Struse	158	153	128	McElroy	192	164	142
Grosch	199	155	142	Bierd	165	164	170
Total	755	751	713	Total	808	787	833

AT THE AURORA GRATA CLUB.

Aurora Grata.				Hanover.			
Cook	168	172	140	Lee	170	123	159
Naylor	181	179	184	Heimle	113	158	109
Stevens	129	168	155	Furgerson	151	157	149
Hutchinson	138	172	127	Tompkins	158	171	129
Little, Van Dusen	153	141	173	Tuttle	168	162	130
Total	769	832	773	Total	760	757	676

Grand total—Aurora Grata, 4,802; Hanover Club, 4,413.

The Friendship Boat Club team was victorious in two games in the Harlem Navy tournament at the Palace alleys, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Wyanoke—R. Maher, 170; Steinman, 166; B. Maher, 147; Wagner, 162; McGuire, 221. Total, 867.

Lone Star—Yankauer, 150; Dubion, 129; Suggenheimer, 138; Epstein, 107; Levor, 130. Total, 653.

SECOND GAME.

Friendship—Higbie, 178; Yarchon, 167; Gerhardt, 181; McDowell, 191; B. Dewes, 168. Total 885.

Lone Star—Yankauer, 137; Dubion, 113; Suggenheimer, 133; Epstein, 133; Levor, 153. Total, 669.

THIRD GAME.

Friendship—Higbie, 150; Yarchon, 223; Gerhardt, 179; McDowell, 159; B. Dewes, 185. Total, 896.

Wyanoke—R. Maher, 175; Steinman, 158; B. Maher, 145; Wagner, 144; McGuire, 225. Total, 847.

The three games bowled in Section No. 3 of the United Bowling Clubs Tournament last night resulted as follows:

First Game—Civil Service, 712; Jumbo, 700. Second Game—Hector, 768; Jumbo, 730. Third Game—Civil Service, 743; Hector, 721.

Lefferts Council won from Atlantic and Nassau Councils last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Tournament. Scores:

First Game—Lefferts Council, 701; Nassau Council, 676.

Second Game—Atlantic Council, 727; Nassau Council, 658.

Third Game—Lefferts Council, 837; Atlantic Council, 726.

In the Carruthers Brooklyn National tournament last night the Manhattan team won from the Monarch and Bushwick Wheelmen. Scores:

First Game.—Manhattan, 831; Bushwick Wheelmen, 820.

Second Game.—Monarch, 836; Bushwick Wheelmen, 786.

Third Game.—Manhattan, 848; Monarch, 823.

Other Games.

The New York Council, Dolando, and Columbia teams each won and lost a game in the Columbia three-man team tournament last night. The scores:

First Game—New York Council, 490; Dolando, 481. Second Game—Dolando, 542; Columbia, 435. Third Game—New York Council, 418; Columbia, 442.

The Metropolitans were winners in two games in the National League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night, defeating the Morningside and America teams. Scores: First game—Metropolitan, 888; Morningside, 805; second game—America, 815; Morningside, 779; third game—Metropolitan, 862; America, 817.

Tournament Games To-day.

Bank Clerks' League—Chase National No. 1, Seaboard National, Mechanics and Traders'.

Fire Insurance League—Royal, Hanover, Northern.

United Bowling Clubs, Section No. 2—Navahoe, Black Bass, Bleecker.

Columbia League—Gramercy, Empire City, Century Wheelmen.

Harlem Navy—Nassau, Nonpareil, Wyanoke.

North Side National—Knickerbocker, Chippewa, Orchard.

Carruthers' Brooklyn National—East New York, Prosperity, Pontiac Wheelmen.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Commonwealth, Ridgewood, Gramercy.

Brooklyn Arlington Ladies' Tournament—Columbia No. 1, Monarch No. 2, Independence.

Halifax Defeats Brooklyn at Hockey.

HALIFAX, Feb. 26.—The Brooklyn Hockey team was defeated here to-night, 12 to 2, by the Crescents of this city, the winners of the Maritime Canadian League. They will play again to-morrow night, and at St. John, N. B., en route home. The visitors were unused to the style of rink.

Marshall Chess Champion.

F. J. Marshall won the championship of the New York State Chess Association at the Manhattan Chess Club rooms last evening by defeating D. G. Baird in the first game of the tie match. Baird resigned the second game without playing. The game played was a Ruy Lopez, and was won by Marshall after thirty-two moves.

Mr. Belmont to Race.

August Belmont, whose colors have not been seen on the Metropolitan race tracks for two years, will again engage actively in racing this year. His three-year-old Brigadier, who ran second in the Futurity last year, and a number of two-year-olds, some of them by Henry of Navarre, are in his string. Jockey McJoynt, now riding at New Orleans, will be the stable jockey.

WOMAN BOWLER ROBBED.

Miss Murray, the Champion, Loses Jewels Worth $2,000 at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Miss Rose Murray, who holds the woman's bowling championship of the country, had diamonds and other jewels, valued at more than $2,000, stolen last night from her apartments. Miss Murray, with her father, came to Chicago from Toledo, Ohio, to take part in the all-star bowling contest, but her loss has led her to abandon the tournament. She returned to Toledo to-day.

Among the articles lost were a watch and chain valued at $500, a championship badge worth $1,000, and a diamond ring valued at $500.

VAGRANT A CROESUS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Edward Curtis to-day dazzled the eyes of the habitues of the Harrison Street Police Court with a display of wealth such as has not been seen in the place before. He was arrested recently on a charge of vagrancy. When he appeared in answer to his name he was dressed in the latest style, and diamonds glistened on his shirt bosom and on his fingers.

"I am the richest vagrant you ever had before you," answered the prisoner to the Justice. "I have a few thousand dollars in my pocket, a few thousand more in the bank, and property valued at about $25,000. My diamonds will bring $1,500, and I have a few shares in certain corporations which are worth enough to make me rich."

SHOOTING AND FISHING.

The first trap shooting events to be held on the grounds of the New Inter-State Park at Queens, L. I., will be under the auspices of the Brooklyn Gun Club. It is a two days' tourney, scheduled for March 19 and 20.

In the competition for a free entry for the Grand American Handicap, offered by Treasurer John Wright of the Brooklyn Gun Club, William Hopkins and N. J. Lane are tied with 69 points each. There is but one more shoot to complete the competition, and Hopkins appears to be the favorite.

John Wright, Treasurer of the Brooklyn Gun Club, one of the most enthusiastic fishermen in Greater New York, exhibited a new rod yesterday that, with interchangeable joints and clips, could be made suitable for either fly or bait fishing. The rod is of split bamboo, but he said one could also be made of lancewood with good results.

Richard Phister of Brooklyn looks a sure winner for the Francotte gun offered by the Brooklyn Club, but as a well-known trapshooter said yesterday, "he has no cinch, for the class of prizes offered brings out the best shooters in the entire district." There are three more shoots for this trophy.

There were 100 trap-shooters at the open tournament of the Freehold (N. J.) Gun Club on Saturday, the largest number of contestants in any event in the East for years, with the exception of the Grand American Handicap. Bizet of New Brunswick won the Marchandise shoot after a tie with Widman of Trenton. They were the only two out of a field of more than seventy who broke fifteen targets straight, although more than twenty contestants re-entered two or three times. Capt. Bunk, Bizet, and Carl Von Lengerke tied in the contest for the gun case with nine breaks out of ten, the ownership of which was amicably arranged subsequently. In the team shoot eight clubs were represented, nine men on a side, and thirty targets each man. It was won by the Brunswick Gun Club. The highest individual score was made by Widman, who broke 24. Carl Von Lengerke was second with 23.

VARDON'S FINE GOLF.

Made a Record for the Miami Links and Defeated the Professionals.

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 26.—Harry Vardon practically led the "pros" a hot chase over the links of the East Coast Club here to-day by keeping ahead of Low, Smith, and Findlay in a four-ball match, and, with Low for a partner, scored 7 up and 6 to play at the end of 18 holes. Low played a strong game, his approaches being perfect, but he was less fortunate on the greens, for, as on Saturday, his ball rimmed the cup several times, but failed to drop. Findlay did not play up to his usual game. The scores at medal play were:

Vardon	3	4	4	2	6	5	3	4	5	—36
	4	4	4	2	6	5	4	5	6	—40—76
Low	5	4	6	3	6	5	3	4	6	—42
	5	4	5	3	5	4	4	5	5	—40—82
Smith	4	4	7	3	6	6	4	4	6	—44
	5	3	6	3	6	4	4	4	6	—41—85
Findlay	4	4	6	3	6	4	4	4	6	—45
	5	4	6	3	6	4	3	4	7	—42—87

According to this, Vardon was 7 up and 5 to play against Low, 7 up and 6 to play with Smith, and 8 up with 6 to play against Findlay. Low was 3 up and 2 to play against both Smith and Findlay.

Since coming here both Vardon and Low have broken the nine-hole medal score of 39, each scoring 36. Vardon's 18-hole record of 76 stands as best against a previous record of 79.

A party of golfers left on the steamer Miami for Nassau this evening to play in the Amateur Tournament, commencing on March 1 there.

CHICAGO WANTS THE GAMES.

A number of Chicago golfers will be in the city this week, primarily to attend the annual meeting at Delmonico's to-morrow evening of the United States Golf Association, and incidentally to boom the advantages of two of their home clubs for the open championship. The Chicago Golf Club is an applicant for that honor, and Charles B. Macdonald, a former amateur champion, and A. L. Reid will represent that club. Macdonald is authorized to act as proxy for the Onwentsia Club, an indication that the latter's influence will be given for the Chicago Club in the vote for the open championship. The Midlothian Country Club has also asked for the tournament. F. C. Potter and J. R. Morron will present its claims. William Ives is to represent the Riverside Country Club.

Nothing daunted by the burning of its clubhouse a short time ago, the Harbor Hill Golf Club of Staten Island has taken steps to rebuild at once, and it is expected that a much better house will be ready for the members in May or June. The popularity of the Harbor Hill links is liable to be increased this season, as the financial difficulties of the Staten Island Cricket Club will prevent its Fox Hills links from being used until later in the year.

Connecticut Golf Championship.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 26.—It has been decided to hold the annual tournament for the championship of the Connecticut League of Golf Clubs on the links of the Wee Burn Golf Club, at Noroton, during the third week in July.

ODDS AND ENDS OF SPORT.

According to the scheme formulated by the committee of the Chess Association of the United States, the correspondence contest will be open to twenty-five experts, each competitor to play one game with every other entry. Entrance will be $5, and the prizes will be $30, $25, $20, $15, and $10, respectively, with a special prize to the club whose members win the most games.

In a one-mile relay skating race at the Clermont Rink, Brooklyn, to-night, teams representing the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will compete. See, Hornfeck, Sonne, Saeger, and others will participate in scratch and handicap speed races.

At the congress of the International Cyclists' Association, in Paris, France, yesterday, the National Cycling Association was admitted to membership as the representative of America in place of the League of American Wheelmen, which resigned its membership.

Richard Armstrong, Yale, '95, has been agreed upon as referee at the college boat races at Poughkeepsie next June.

Tuesday Evening Bowling Club.

The Tuesday Evening Bowling Club, organized by Miss Hewlett and Miss Mary de Peyster Bailey, will hold its first meeting to-night at the Tennis Building. Among the members are Miss Leverich, the Misses Lee, Miss Elenor Cushman, Miss Stedman, Oliver L. Jones, Jr., the Messrs. Bleecker, Clement Cleveland, Jr., Mr. Lomax, Dr. Park, the Messrs. Hewlett, Norman Cushman, the Messrs. Jones, and Mr. Alexandre.

Brighton's Racing Secretary.

Ralph Bayard, for many years a writer on racing topics, was yesterday appointed Racing Secretary of the Brighton Beach Racing Association. Thoroughly conversant with the sport, having had much previous experience in this line of work, popular with both horsemen and racegoers as he is, a better selection could not have been made for the place.

Out of the Handicaps.

Declarations from the Brooklyn Handicap are Charconac, 105 pounds; Algol, 123; Lieber Karl, 115; Dunois, 110; Kilmarnock, 102; Harry Nutter, 100; Lamplighter, 97; Toddy, 94, and De Lacy, 93. Banastar, Muskadine, Withers, and Mayor Gilroy, the nominations of the late William H. Clark, are not eligible, through the death of the nominator. Dunois, 110 pounds; Decanter, 108; Toddy, 94, and De Lacy, 93, have been declared out of the Suburban.

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TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company
As a large majority of the Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company have been deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement dated February 1st, 1900, notice is hereby given that the Committee will continue to advance the sum of Twenty-five Dollars upon each bond deposited up to and including March 31st, 1900.
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FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
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$5,000 Jamaica & Bklyn Road Cd. 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
10 shs. New York Rubber Co.
5 shs. Williamsburg Trust Co.
$4,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Has. & Dak. Div.)-1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1910.
(By order of Trustees.)
$6,000 No'western Grand Trunk Ry. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$1,000 N. Y., Lack. & West. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bd., 1921.
$1,000 West Shore R. R. 1st Guar. 4 p. c. Bd., 2361.
$2,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$1,000 Den. & Rio Grande R. R. 1st Consld. 4 p. c. Bd., 1936.
$1,000 Central R. R. of N. J. Genl. 5 p. c. Regst. Bd., 1987.
$3,500 Union Pac. R. R. 1st R. R. and Land Grant 4 p. c. Bds., 1947.
$2,000 Balt. & Ohio R. R. 1st 50-year Bds., 1948.
$2,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$1,000 Long Island R. R. Genl. 4 p. c. Bd., 1938.
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30 shs. Calumet & Hecla Mining Co.
5 shs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. pfd.
10 shs. Steel Tired Wheel Co. common.
10 shs. Steel Tired Wheel Co. pfd.
40 shs. Mountain Spring Water Co., Hillburn, N. Y.
$10,000 City of N. Y. Consld. Stock (Repaving Sts. & Aves.) 3½ p. c. Bds., 1918.
30 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
60 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
40 shs. Safe Deposit Co. of N. Y.
150 shs. Cayuga & Susquehanna R. R.
55 shs. Warren R. R. Co. Guar.
190 shs. Thomas Iron Co.
151 shs. Central New Jersey Land Impt. Co.
19 1-6 shs. Lackawanna Iron & Coal Co.
92 shs. Lackawanna Store Association, Limited.
100 shs. St. Louis Ore & Steel Co.
57 shs. Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Ry. pfd.
38 shs. do do common.
$20,000 Logansport, Crawfordsville & S. W. R. R. 1st Sk'g. Fd. S'p. c. Bds., 1900.
$4,000 do do Interest Certfs.
$10,000 North Carolina 6 p. c. Bds., issued to Western N. C. R. R., 1898-1870 Coups. on.
$7,000 South Carolina 6 p. c. Bds., due 1888, April, 1872, Coups.
$5,000 South Carolina 6 p. c. Bds., due 1888, Jany., 1872, Coups.
$5,000 South Carolina 6 p. c. Bds., due 1888, Jany., 1872, Coups.
$3,000 South Carolina 4½ p. c. Bds., due 1933.
$457 50-100 South Carolina Certfs. of interest 4½ p. c. Bonds.
115 shs. Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co.
15 shs. Croton Lake Impt. Co.
10 shs. Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.
250 shs. International Coal & R'way Co.
350 shs. Great Western Consol. Oil Co., Penn.
70 shs. Enniskillen Petroleum & Ref. Co., Canada.
1,300 shs Sage Run Oil Creek Petroleum Co. (For Account of Whom It May Concern.)
8 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
15 shs. Central Natl. Bank.
6 shs. Importers' & Traders' Natl. Bank.
7 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
33 shs. National City Bank.
649 shs. Phenix National Bank.
50 shs. Pacific Bank.
5 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
$2,000 Albemarle & Ches. Canal Co. 7 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1909.
$5,000 City of Atchison, Kan., 4 p. c. Refunding Bds., 1928.
3 shs. Union Trust Co.
15 shs. N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.
445 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
17 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
75 shs. Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.
55 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
100 shs. Lou., Evans. & St. Louis R. R. common.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
3 shs. Mercantile Trust Co.
5 shs. City Trust Co
$127,000 Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bds. (Hypd.)
5 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
$1,000 Jamestown & Chautauqua Ry. 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1998.
50 shs. Bur., Cedar Rapids & No. R. R.
50 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
10 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
10 shs. 5th Avenue Safe Deposit Co.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
100 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin common (Trust Co. Cfs.)
$4,000 St. Paul Gas Light Co. 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1944.
1 share Jekyl Island Club.
$500 Ctf. Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Ins. Corp. of N. Y.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
40 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.
50 shs. U. S. Manfg. Co. 8 p. c. Cum. Pfd.
$20,000 Washington Trac. & Elec. Co. 4½ p. c. Bds.
500 shs. Atlantic & Pacific R. R. common.
$10,000 U. S. Flour Milling Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
15 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
9 shs. Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron Co. Pfd.
50 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
100 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Bank of New York.
5,500 shs. The Pittsburg Co. of Penn. (Hypd.)
$5,000 Union Water Co. 1st Mtge. & Coll. Trust 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1923. (Hypd.)
$1,000 Lotos Club 6 p. c. Mtge. Bd., 1902.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
5 shs. Travelers' Life Ins. Co., (Hartford, Conn.)
3 shs. Aetna Fire Ins. Co., (Hartford, Conn.)
50 shs. International Elevating Co.
10 shs. Chestnut Ridge R. R.
50 shs. N. Y. & Penn. Brick, Tile & Terra Cotta Co.
80 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$3,000 Pittsburgh & Western R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds, due 1917.
$2,000 Milwaukee & Northern R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1913.
2,500 shares Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. Co. common, $100 each.
500 shares Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. Co. preferred, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneer's, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

TO HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds
AND
Preferred and Common Stock
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Company.
A majority of the outstanding First Mortgage Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock of the U. S. Flour Milling Company have been deposited with or otherwise placed under the control of the Committee under the Plan of Reorganization.
Messrs. Samuel Thomas, Albert C. Loring, and Charles E. Kimball have been appointed Receivers of the U. S. Flour Milling Company by the Chancery Court of New Jersey and the United States Circuit Courts in New York, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and are in possession and operation of the affairs of the Company; and the Reorganization Committee designs assisting the Receivers so far as practicable, in the preservation of the property and its business and good-will.
Agreeably to request the time for deposit of securities with the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, is hereby extended to and including **March 20, 1900.**
Certificates of Stock deposited must be duly endorsed in blank and witnessed.
Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.
Copies of the agreement may be had from the Trust Company, or from the Secretary of the Committee.
Dated New York, Feb. 26, 1900.
SAMUEL THOMAS, Chairman.
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
BRAYTON IVES,
WM. LANMAN BULL,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary,
209 Produce Exchange Bldg., New York City.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO.
Coupon No. 1, due March 1, 1900, from First Mortgage Bonds of the AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY will be paid on and after that date by COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, 222 Broadway, New York.
C. W. TIDD, Treasurer.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.
Indianapolis Gas 6s.
ALL UNLISTED SECURITIES BOUGHT, SOLD, AND QUOTED.
Richard D. Wyckoff,
'Phone, 1247 Cort. 71 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
New York, February 16, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended December 31, 1899, a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid April 2, 1900, to the Stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on March 15, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on March 15, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. April 3, 1900.
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.,
By C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

New York February 16th, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company will close in New York at 3 P. M. on March 15, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on April 3, 1900.
On April 2, 1900, The Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute at their office, 2 Wall Street, New York City, the above dividend of TWO PER CENT. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
SPEYER & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
Chicago, Ill., February 14, 1900.
Public notice is hereby given that a dividend of 2½ per cent. has been this day, February 13, 1900, declared upon the preferred capital stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company, to the holders of preferred stock of record at the close of business, three o'clock P. M., February 20, 1900, payable February 28, 1900, out of the net earnings of the company, for the fiscal year ending on that day, and that the stock transfer books of the company for the purpose of payment of said dividend will close on said February 20, at three o'clock P. M., and remain closed until ten o'clock A. M., March 1, 1900. GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr., Secretary.

Republic Iron and Steel Co.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 3.
The third quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on April 2, 1900, to stockholders of record on the close of business March 15, 1900.
The transfer books will close on March 15, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen on April 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.
New York, February 26, 1900.

Southern Railway Company.
Coupons due March 1, 1900, from Southern Railway Company East Tennessee Reorganization five per cent. bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York; Richmond & Danville Railroad Company Sinking Fund Equipment five per cent. bonds by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, and J. S. Morgan & Co., London, England; Virginia Midland Railway Company Serial bonds by Safe Deposit & Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland.
H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Co.,
New York, February 15, 1900.
The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable on March 1 to the stockholders of record February 17th, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from February 19th to February 28th, inclusive.
A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

American Bicycle Company.
The coupons due March 1st, 1900, from American Bicycle Company 5% Sinking Fund Gold Debentures will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Baring, Magoun & Co., 16 Wall Street, New York.
A. L. GARFORD, Treas.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of business generally will be held on Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, at the principal office of the Company at Montreal, at 12 o'clock noon.
The common stock transfer books will close in London at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, February 27th, and in Montreal and New York on Friday, March 9th. The preference stock books will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, February 27th.
All books will be reopened on Thursday, April 5th.
By order of the Board.
CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.
Montreal, 12th February, 1900.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Notice to the Stockholders of the Empire Electrical Traction Company.
Please take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Empire Electrical Traction Company will be held at the office of the Counsel of the Company, James A. Dumond, Jr., No. 45 Broadway, Room 89, in the City of New York, on Monday, March 19th, 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to take action upon the unanimous resolution of the Board of Directors in relation to the voluntary dissolution of the company.
WILLIAM W. DOTY,
WILLIAM REINHART,
CHARLES J. BICKMANN,
JOSEPH C. GRAUTEN,
CHARLES C. GRAUTEN.
Dated New York, January 12th, 1900.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
Office of
Norfolk & Southern Railroad Co.,
Norfolk, Va., February 16, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company for the election of nine Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Norfolk, Va., on Thursday, March 1st, 1900, at 9 A. M. Transfer books will be closed February 24th and reopened March 2, 1900. CLARENCE MORGAN, Secretary.

Baltimore City Stock Sold.
BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—The Finance Commissioners of the city to-day sold $875,000 worth of city stock, to bear interest at 3½ per cent. and to run fifty years, to Sperry, Jones & Co., for 113.17½. The stock was sold to refund an equal amount of third mortgage bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad, which were due on Jan. 1 last. These bonds were guaranteed by the city. They bore 6 per cent. interest. Owing to a technicality in the ordinance of 1898 authorizing the sale of the stock to refund the bonds, it was believed that a mortgage drawn up under the terms of that ordinance destroyed the priority of the city's liens under the original third mortgage. The ordinance has been amended so as to protect the city's interest.

Real Estate Company Incorporated.
WHITE PLAINS, Feb. 26.—The certificate of incorporation of "The Bradley Estate," to purchase, hold, and sell real estate, and loan money, was filed to-day in the Westchester County Clerk's office. Its capital stock is $3,000, and its principal business office is in Dobbs Ferry. The Directors are Jerome and Nelson Bradley, Emma B. Middlebrook of Dobbs Ferry, and Lue B. Prentiss of New York City.

Trust Company Merger.
There is no hitch in the negotiations for the merger of the International Banking and Trust Company and the Century Trust Company, it was learned yesterday. Matters are simply awaiting determination till the arrival from Europe on March 15 of Amzi L. Barber, who is dominant in the Century Trust Company. Meanwhile committees from both concerns are conferring.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 26	580,866
To date this year	18,918,563
Corresponding date last year	30,353,986

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 26	$1,324,800
To date this year	$89,007,400
Corresponding date last year	$232,223,160

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	½	Del., L. & W	¾
Am. Malt. pf	½	Erie 2d pf	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	½	Lake Erie & West	½
Anaconda Copper	¾	National Steel	½
At., T. & S. F. pf	⅞	Norf. & West. pf	½
Balt. & Ohio	1	Pacific Mail	2
Balt. & Ohio pf	1½	Pennsylvania	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	3½
Chi., I. & L.	1¾	Reading 2d pf	½
C., Ind. & L. pf	2½	Union Bag & Paper	¾
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	½	Union Pacific pf	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	U. S. Leather	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & F. pf	1	Glucose Sugar	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Great North. pf	½
Am. Linseed	1	Int. Silver	⅝
Am. Linseed pf	1	Manhattan	1⅛
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Met. Street Railway	4
Am. Sugar Ref	7¼	M., St. P. & S. M. pf.	⅞
Am. Sug. Ref. pf	3½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	½
Am. Tobacco	2¼	National Steel pf	1
B'klyn R. T.	1⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Brunswick	1½	Pressed Steel Car	½
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	1	Rep. Steel pf	⅝
Capital Traction	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	¾
Chi. & N. W.	2	St. L. S. W.	½
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Cleve., L. & W.	2	Third Avenue	1½
Col. Mid. pf	½	Twin City Rap. Tr.	⅝
Col. So. 2d pf	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1½
Consol. Gas	4½	Wis. Central	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	Wis. Central pf	½
Detroit City Gas	3		
General Electric	1		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Lehigh Valley Term. 1st	2
Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s	1		
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s	2		

Bonds Declined.

L., E. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	1	Tol. & O. C. gen. 5s	2½
M. & St. L. con. 5s	1½	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	2
Mo. Pacific Tr. 5s	1	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	1½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Sugar Trust and Third Avenue Street Railroad shares contributed the interesting features of yesterday's stock market. Sugar Trust broke over 7 points and Third Avenue fell as much, though there was a recovery of 3 points in it. Other local securities were weak. Consolidated Gas lost over 4 points, Manhattan was depressed, Metropolitan Street Railway was at one time down over half a dozen points, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit fell substantially.

Not all the selling was for the short account apparently; liquidation—some of it evidently forced—was in evidence.

The exigencies of the Third Avenue corporation are not yet by any means relieved. Curious reports circulate as to conflicting relations upon the part of inside interests, and such "relief" as the latest rescue syndicate contemplates may be much different from what is expected by believers in continuing dividends.

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In Sugar Trust affairs, while nothing definite is disclosed, Wall Street believes that it is illogical to expect the maintenance of 12 per cent. dividends. Indeed, Stock Exchange gossip yesterday was inclined to be very explicit in quoting official forecasts that the present dividend figure must be cut half in two. Bets were even made that Mr. Havemeyer next week would "pass" the dividend altogether. Any attempt upon the part of anybody to predict what Mr. Havemeyer is going to do, or may do, can only be an affectation. Mr. Havemeyer is his own adviser, his own only confidant. His habit is not to tell other folks what he proposes. Certain it is, however, that he can now suspend his blind pool's dividends and be amply able to justify himself in the action by merely quoting the conservative lecture he read to his shareholders at his recent annual meeting. Sugar Trust on a 6 per cent. basis would probably not sell on an average much above 75. It would perhaps sell hardly higher than if the dividend were for a time to be wholly omitted. Eventually, of course, the pending sugar trade war is bound to be settled; however hopeless the outlook just now may seem—and one way of facilitating settlement may be by the adoption of just such a policy as would show in Mr. Havemeyer's temporary suspension of his dividends. But, at the best, any Sugar Trust prognostication must be the idlest guesswork.

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Money market tendencies suggest less ease. Call rates do not much advance as yet, but time accommodation is less available. In banking circles, too, there seems to be disclosed some nervous disposition to be more exacting in the scrutiny of collateral. The Third Avenue affair has been in this particular not without effect.

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In so far as public interest in the market is concerned it shows little. Commission house business has dwindled again.

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One of the very few stocks scoring advances yesterday was Pacific Mail, which on transactions approaching 4,000 shares rose 2 points. This was popularly attributed to revived confidence in the success of Senator Hanna's shipping subsidy bill, a measure which may have its value overestimated, however, by speculative Wall Street.

Almost every broker's office in the Street has bought Pacific Mail stock this Winter on "tips" from Washington; and a long list of little speculators will be grieved at the plain words of James J. Hill, quoted elsewhere in THE TIMES today, apropos of how subsidies may promote political suicide; and the same speculative contingent will be disappointed, too, by Mr. C. P. Huntingdon's mild remark that the Pacific Mail Company really doesn't expect as much as Wall Street has been calculating.

SUBSIDY BILL REPORT.

The announcement yesterday that the Ship Subsidy bill had been reported favorably at Washington was received in Wall Street with varying expressions of opinion. Some brokers opposed to the measure took the view that the favorable report did not necessarily mean the passage of the bill, and that even did it pass in what they termed "its present mutilated form," it would be of little benefit. Others held that shipping interests would be materially benefited by the measure.

President James J. Hill of the Great Northern, just before his departure from the city, declared, summarizing his views, that if the bill should pass it would mean, in effect, political suicide for those who voted for it. President C. P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific and Pacific Mail, on the other hand, said the passage of the measure would be beneficial.

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President Hill, who is open in his opposition to the measure, said: "I really don't care to say much on the subject. But I will say that if the bill is passed the people will bury the men who voted for it. Their votes will mean their political suicide.

"The West will have something to say on this subject; mark my words on that. The farmers who furnish much of the stuff carried in oceangoing boats are very much interested in this matter. What is more, they will find a way to build ships that will carry their goods—and those ships will not be fast Atlantic liners, either. We ourselves are building our own boats without any Government aid. We neither need it, nor want it, nor ask for it.

"What ships the country has already—and some of them are not much good—will take three-fourths of the money under this bill, at the very outset. What good will that be? And how will it develop shipping?

"I am opposed to the bill, and think it bad in principle and in effect."

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President Huntington said: "The passage of the bill will have a generally beneficial effect on the shipping trade of the country. As for its effect on the Pacific Mail Company, I do not exactly know, as I have not followed the bill closely enough. But we should benefit some. Of course, it will not help our local trade, but the foreign trade should be benefited."

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As for the view of the stock market in respect to the influence of the bill, if passed, upon Pacific Mail, that is evidenced by the course of the stock, which on sales of less than 3,900 shares jumped from 36⅝ to 39, making a net gain for the day of 2 points.

SUGAR AND ITS DIVIDEND.

Sugar Trust common stock, which lately has been fluctuating between 110 and 113, broke sharply yesterday until the low figure of 103¾ was reached—the lowest quotation for the stock in many months, and a decline for the day of over 7 points. While there was no official information on the matter, the talk was persistent that the next dividend would be cut in two, if indeed not passed.

From Philadelphia sources came the statement that "people holding close relations with Mr. Havemeyer" say that it has been determined to cut the sugar dividend to 6 per cent "should there be no change in the situation previous to the meeting of the Directors for the declaration of the dividend." This meeting will be held one week from to-morrow.

There was more buying of the dividend on the Exchange yesterday, one offer, said to be for Boston account, being 1¾ per cent. for the dividend on 500 shares. All told during the day 106,000 shares of the stock were traded in.

TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON.

The inconsistency and the weakness of yesterday's market were well illustrated in the case of Tennessee Coal and Iron, which receded more than 5 points under bear pressure, though later it recovered nearly all of the loss, closing only 1 point off. The recession was all the more remarkable for the reason that it came in the face of a statement of the January earnings of the company, which showed net earnings for the month of $312,900, as compared with $230,900 in the same month a year ago, an increase of no less than $233,600, or at the rate of over $7,500 a day.

After payment of all fixed charges—including the charges of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company assumed by the Tennessee Company—a surplus for the month is left of $225,400, as compared with a surplus in January, 1898, of $32,700.

TOBACCO STOCKS WEAK.

Both American and Continental Tobacco stocks were weak yesterday. In respect to Continental it was said that the selling was due to the proposed placing of 7 per cent. debenture bonds ahead of the preferred stock, to take up the preferred stock of the Lorillard Company.

The weakness of American Tobacco was ascribed to a rumor that the company would not increase its dividend, as the Street has recently been led to believe. No authority, however, was forthcoming for this statement that the dividend would not be increased, as promised.

NORFOLK CONTINUES STRONG.

Norfolk and Western issues were again conspicuously strong yesterday, Philadelphia houses, which have always been good supporters of the stocks, being heavy buyers. Earnings of the road for the third week in February increased approximately $95,000, as compared with the same week a year ago, the respective figures being $265,600, and $170,600.

More talk of possible Pennsylvania control was heard.

LEATHER COMPANY'S MEETING.

Though the meeting of the United States Leather Company is scheduled for to-morrow, the Street is just as much in the dark as ever as to the plans of reorganization which may have been decided upon. The only story heard yesterday was the old one that all the stock of the company was to be retired and a new issue of $80,000,000 authorized, to be exchanged for the preferred share for share, and for the common on the basis of 100 of the old for 30 of the new.

Those best able to talk on the subject, however, refuse to discuss the matter.

NEW B. & O. CHICAGO TERMINAL.

The strength of Baltimore and Ohio yesterday was on the announcement from Chicago that the ninety-nine-year lease with the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company, giving the Baltimore and Ohio the best entrance into Chicago it has ever had, had been finally signed. Officials of the road also reported that business was excellent and earnings were steadily increasing.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

The Ford franchise law was again used yesterday as a factor to depress the local traction stocks other than Third Avenue, whose weakness was peculiar to itself. Undoubtedly the depressing effects of Third Avenue's continued recession aided in the general downward movement, but had it not been for the threatened danger from the Ford law, that movement would not have been so pronounced. As it was, Metropolitan at one time fell as low as 168½, though later it rallied to 170, a net loss for the day of 4 full points; Manhattan fell to 93¾, and later rose to 94¾, a net loss of 1⅝; while Brooklyn Rapid Transit touched 67¾, finally closing at 68⅝, making the same net loss as Manhattan.

CONSOLIDATED GAS WEAK.

Consolidated Gas was noticeably weak yesterday, losing over 4 points on sales of less than 3,500 shares. It was said in explanation of the weakness that the proposed franchise taxation was responsible for it.

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL.

The preferred stock of Republic Iron and Steel fell off fractionally yesterday, though during the day the Directors met and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. On the other hand, the common stock advanced ¼, though it was announced that no action on the dividend of that stock would be taken for some time.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

Louisville and Nashville held strong yesterday on the official statement that the earnings of the road for the third week of February were $540,100, as compared with $415,000 a year ago. Since July 1 the earnings have been $18,087,200, as compared with $15,001,100 in the same period a year ago.

CHICAGO GAS WAR THREATENED.

The announcement by the Secretary of the Ogden Gas Company that that company purposed to lay mains in the territory of the People's Gas Company, in Chicago, and would begin vigorous opposition, had no effect on the stock of the People's Company yesterday. On the contrary, the quotation for the stock actually showed a gain, officials of the People's Company being quoted as saying they had little fear of the results of the opposition.

BOND PRICES GO UP.

One of the features of yesterday's market was the b

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The week in the market for outside securities began without any notable increase in activity over last week's average daily sales and without any marked change in the conditions prevailing in that market. Prices continued to show some irregularity, final figures showing some declines, as well as some advances. Weakness appeared in some issues early in the day, but later, when the Stock Exchange market improved, prices became stronger, and at the close this market showed a steadier tone. As has been the case for some time past, trading was active in only a few issues, while the majority of issues in which transactions were made added at most only a few hundred shares to the day's total.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common was more active than on any day for two weeks or more. Transactions in the stock aggregated about 1,500 shares, most of which changed hands at 26. Early in the day the market was somewhat depressed by the offering of a number of small lots of stock, and the price went as low as 24¾. This seemed to call into the market a fairly large amount of stock. It was well taken, and, notwithstanding the liquidation, the price easily reacted to 26. It closed at 25½ bid, a net gain of half a point. The preferred stock and the bonds were very quiet, although the latter receded slightly from last week's price, on the announcement of the issue of a small additional amount of bonds. New Amsterdam Gas was watched with particular interest yesterday, on account of the meeting of the Board of Directors, at which it was expected that arrangements would be made to issue a fairly large amount of new bonds. It was not known for precisely what purpose the bonds were to be issued, hence the interest which attached to the meeting of the Directors. When the report of the action taken by the Directors was had it appeared that the bonds to be issued amounted to only $150,000, and were intended to pay for improvements in the company's plant made last Autumn. An officer of the company said after the meeting that no construction work was being done at present, although a considerable increase in the company's plant was under consideration and might be undertaken in the near future. Buying of the stock yesterday was by the same interests that were large purchasers of the stock during its recent activity, and seemingly the demand for the stock in this quarter was unlimited. Intimations are constantly heard that an agreement between the several companies has already been reached, but thus far little but the continued buying of the New Amsterdam stock appears to indicate that that company has received assurance of a favorable position in any arrangement that may be made.

NATIONAL TUBE was active and firm. At the opening about 1,000 shares sold at 51½, and from that figure the stock advanced to 52¾. Final sales were made at 52, showing a net gain of an eighth of a point. The preferred stock advanced a quarter, to 93½ bid. Total transactions amounted to several thousand shares.

CAST IRON PIPE preferred, which closed on Saturday at 46¾ bid, sold up to 50, and closed at 49 bid, a net gain of 2¼ points. No stock was offered within several points of the closing bid.

ARIZONA LEAD, on transactions aggregating about 800 shares, sold from 11½ up to 12¾, and closed at 12½ bid. It was reported that a new vein had been uncovered in one of the company's mines, the ore taken from which averaged 30 per cent. in lead and three ounces in silver. It is expected that the developments recently made will double the output of the mines.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was fairly active and strong. It sold up to 7⅞, and closed at 7⅞ bid, a net gain of five-eighths of a point.

FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE sold at 22. This was the first sale of the stock that has been made for some time. Recently the demand for the stock has been very small, seemingly on account of the long postponement of some action in regard to the first dividend on the stock. Officers of the company stated some time ago that a dividend would in all probability be declared at the beginning of the year, and it is said those interested in the stock were much disappointed by the failure of the Directors to take any action in the matter.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold at 8 and closed at 8 bid, a fractional net loss.

GENERAL CHEMICAL common sold at 64½ and 64¾.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	½	1
New Amsterdam	25½	26¼
New Amsterdam pf	46	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95½	96½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	27	29
American Agricultural Chemical pf	77	80
American Bicycle	14½	15½
American Bicycle pf	43½	44½
American Bicycle bonds	..	90½
American Chicle	54	58
American Chicle pf	80	88
American Woolen	22½	23½
American Woolen pf	81½	82
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	40	52
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	13
Distilling Company of America	2¾	2⅞
Distilling Company of America pf	26½	28
Empire Steel	..	20
Empire Steel pf	60	63
Electric Axle Light & Power	3¾	4¾
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf	35	45
Havana Commercial	17	18½
Havana Commercial pf	58	59½
International Pump	17	17½
International Pump pf	64	65½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	29	30
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	90
National Gramophone	50	54
National Salt	48½	49½
National Salt pf	78	80
National Tube	52	52¾
National Tube pf	93¼	94
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86½	87¼
Royal Baking Powder pf	93	94
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29¾	30½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	81½	83
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	68	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	531	534
Telegraph, Telephone & Cable of A.	1	1½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	90	90⅝
American Air Power	41	47
Arizona Lead	12½	12¾
Asphalt Company of America	11½	12¼
British Columbia Copper	3¾	3¾
California Copper	3¼	3⅝
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	108¾	109½
Chicago & Alton 5s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	44	47
Electric Vehicle pf	95	98
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	22
General Carriage	7⅜	7¾
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2⅝
Kansas City, P. & G. pf., (new)	42	43½
Kansas City, P. & G. 5s, (new)	67¾	68¾
Little Tiger Gold Mining	29	35
Markeen Copper	7	8
Mexican 5s	98¾	99¼
New England Transportation	5	5⅜
New York Transportation	8¾	8¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21¾	23
Pittsburg Coal	22¾	23¼
Pittsburg Coal pf	82½	85
St. Louis subs, full paid, ex div.	..	116
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf	80	..
St. Louis 4s	90	91
Retsof	29	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	13	15
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13½	15
Trust Company of America	192	194
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	26
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	62	63

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109¼	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	239
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	86	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	84½
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas, Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	87	89
Nassau Electric 4s	93	94
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	..	25
New Orleans Traction pf	..	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	27¼	28½
Orange & Passaic Valley Traction	103	104
Rensselaer & Saratoga Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	114	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	110½
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	25	27
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	71
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	105¾	106½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	76	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	71	73
N. Y. E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102¼	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54½	56
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf	138	145
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	95	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	25
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	69	71
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	37	38
Union Ferry bonds	99½	100¾

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	107	109
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	8
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	42	..
Cramps' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	63	65
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Lorillard Company pf	..	99½
Standard Coupler	39½	41
Trenton Potteries	8	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	50
Union Typewriter	28	32
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110¼	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	107	108
Iron Steamboat	..	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
3d week Feb	$134,067	$119,688	$129,461
From July 1	4,680,520	4,565,164	3,322,206
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	338	339
3d week Feb	93,040	65,161	64,715
From July 1	2,902,737	2,498,936	2,377,197
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,952	6,678	6,547
3d week Feb	476,000	429,000	351,000
From Jan. 1	3,614,448	3,167,448	2,784,000
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	547	537	535
3d week Feb	73,371	58,810	53,564
From July 1	2,690,209	2,188,949	2,167,200
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
3d week Feb	37,842	33,656	28,785
From July 1	1,277,281	1,000,206	988,370
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,673	1,673	1,666
3d week Feb	168,100	163,200	135,000
From July 1	6,477,800	5,876,700	5,371,900
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	156
3d week Feb	5,932	6,897	5,953
From July 1	240,022	226,446	223,211
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	174	167	167
3d week Feb	26,382	23,396	28,747
From July 1	946,261	828,161	809,615
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week Feb	6,086	8,864	.....
From Jan. 1	49,532	66,288	.....
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
3d week Feb	13,178	10,260	8,997
From Jan. 1	103,096	77,668	70,168
LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	372	372	372
3d week Feb	31,780	29,538	30,259
From Jan. 1	248,430	201,290	.....
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,988	2,988	2,985
3d week Feb	540,165	415,095	441,280
From July 1	18,087,204	15,001,101	14,193,192
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,010	2,010	1,956
3d week Feb	349,466	254,601	253,278
From Jan. 1	2,509,852	2,008,761	.....
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,266	1,219	1,219
3d week Feb	145,090	122,007	115,407
From Jan. 1	1,031,472	909,423	809,516
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	507	366	366
3d week Feb	47,516	48,796	35,269
From July 1	1,877,514	1,541,221	1,497,780
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,208	2,197	2,197
3d week Feb	230,495	215,874	210,966
From July 1	8,331,921	8,465,764	8,693,559
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,038	4,938
3d week Feb	517,000	453,000	467,000
From Jan. 1	3,782,734	3,342,148	3,499,064
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week Feb	19,000	22,000	23,000
From Jan. 1	150,496	146,702	170,354
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	481
3d week Feb	94,196	72,117	58,901
From July 1	3,297,020	2,653,406	2,649,759
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,551	1,561	1,570
3d week Feb	265,633	170,655	210,137
From July 1	8,890,005	7,388,622	7,266,463
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
3d week Feb	20,855	16,381	15,928
From Jan. 1	155,887	123,485	119,259
OMAHA—			
Month January	791,324	823,808	567,479
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	254	254	331
3d week Feb	20,590	14,559	14,769
From Jan. 1	140,184	110,228	118,783
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week Feb	9,930	7,420	7,827
From July 1	343,527	325,362	270,036
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,385	1,385	1,162
3d week Feb	160,764	146,274	145,888
From July 1	5,132,401	4,603,080	4,477,117
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,238	1,258	1,223
3d week Feb	103,800	88,400	113,000
From July 1	4,064,416	4,016,896	3,680,412
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
3d week Feb	44,217	31,986	26,520
From July 1	1,478,889	1,215,867	.....
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
3d week Feb	22,751	18,992	19,273
From Jan. 1	149,487	136,331	.....
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	451	451	451
3d week Feb	34,220	33,361	35,246
From July 1	1,514,726	1,393,662	.....
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,326	2,326	2,055
3d week Feb	303,573	247,267	230,949
From July 1	10,874,981	9,271,363	8,464,765
HOCKING VALLEY for January—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	361,393	229,484	131,909
Op. expenses	217,503	160,334	57,169
Net earnings	143,889	69,150	74,739
Other income	12	.....	12
Total income	143,901	69,150	74,751
Charges	59,941	.....	.....
Net income	83,960	.....	.....
Gross, 7 months	2,504,433	1,968,639	835,794
Net, 7 months	1,025,156	548,091	477,065
Net inc., 7 mos.	655,362	548,091	.....
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD for January—			
	1900.	1899.	1898.
Net earnings /	312,972	79,337	69,309
Charges	54,776	46,563	47,479
WABASH for January—			
Gross earnings	1,314,582	1,138,488	941,752
Op. expenses	967,199	895,459	738,846
Net earnings	347,383	243,029	202,906
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	9,963,676	8,537,608	7,755,225
Net earnings	2,829,301	2,227,858	2,436,315
WISCONSIN CENTRAL for January—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	388,320	354,222	34,107
Op. expenses	279,211	242,589	36,622
Net earnings	109,117	111,632	*2,515
Other income	1,343	10,804	*9,461
Total	110,461	122,436	*11,975
Charges	136,362	99,974	36,388
Deficit	25,901	22,462	48,363
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	3,425,685	2,972,788	452,897
Net earnings	1,372,055	1,226,116	145,939
Total income	1,383,875	1,300,430	83,445
Surplus	468,439	399,742	68,697

*Decrease. †Surplus.

WRIGHTSVILLE & TENNILLE for January—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	15,120	7,694	8,073
Op. expenses	8,362	6,019	5,259
Net earnings	6,766	1,675	2,814
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	105,028	50,377	57,499
Net earnings	39,906	24,215	24,150

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$296,693,324
Gold reserve	227,747,616
Net silver	9,187,279
United States notes in the Treasury	13,362,328
Treasury notes of 1890	1,519,482
Total receipts this day	5,199,513
Total receipts this month	42,900,997
Total receipts this year	375,715,657
Total expenditures this day	2,105,000
Total expenditures this month	35,670,000
Total expenditures this year	338,595,139
Deposits in National banks	111,908,109
Silver bullion	99,524
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	268,617
Government receipts.	
From internal revenue	1,524,208
From customs	696,394
Miscellaneous	2,978,909

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Feb. 26, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15	15½	300	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15¼	15¼	15	15	−⅛
62	62½	525	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	62	62½	62	62	−1
33¼	34	200	American Cotton Oil	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	−½
93½	94	60	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	.....
43¼	43½	400	American Ice Co.	43¾	43¾	43	43⅛	+⅛
75	77	25	American Ice Co. pf.	78	78	78	78	.....
14	14¼	340	American Linseed Co.	14	14	14	14	−1
56⅜	56½	332	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	56½	56½	56¼	56¼	−1
24½	25	340	Am. Malting Co. pf.	25	25	24½	24½	+½
39⅝	40	2,050	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	39½	39⅞	38¾	39⅜	+⅛
90⅜	91	610	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90	90⅝	90	90⅜	+⅛
43	43½	2,150	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	43¼	43⅝	43	43¼	−⅛
56¾	57	15,730	American Steel & Wire	57¼	57¼	55⅝	56¾	−⅛
91¾	92½	600	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	92	92	91⅝	92	−⅛
103⅞	104	107,545	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	110⅝	110¾	103⅝	103⅞	−⅞
.....	.....	222	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112	112	110	110	−3½
31½	32	500	American Tin Plate	31¾	31¾	31¼	31½	.....
81	83	50	Am. Tin Plate pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	.....
105	105½	34,110	American Tobacco	107⅞	108	105½	105⅞	+2¼
43¼	43⅝	1,100	Amalgamated Cop. M. Co.	43	43⅝	43	43⅛	+¾
44	45½	12	Ann Arbor pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	.....
20½	20⅞	2,930	At., T. & S. F.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅞	.....
63⅜	63⅝	22,175	At., T. & S. F. pf.	62⅞	63⅞	62⅝	63⅝	+⅛
62½	62⅝	11,595	Baltimore & Ohio	61⅞	63	61⅝	63⅛	+1⅛
70½	79¾	3,050	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78¾	79⅞	78¾	79⅜	+1½
68⅜	68½	54,820	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69	69¼	67¾	68¾	−1⅜
145	146	150	Brooklyn Union Gas	145	145	145	145	.....
10¾	11¼	950	Brunswick City	11¼	11¼	11	11	−1½
97	97⅜	200	Buff., Roch. & P.	96½	96½	96½	96½	−1
48¾	48¾	100	Canada Southern	48½	48½	48½	48½	−¼
91	94	350	Capital Traction	93	93	91½	91½	−1½
28⅝	28⅝	2,020	Chesapeake & Ohio	28½	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+⅛
122⅛	122⅜	9,020	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	122¼	122⅞	121⅝	122⅛	.....
95½	96	500	Chicago & East. Ill.	93½	96	94½	96	+1½
13⅜	13½	740	Chicago Great West.	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
97	97⅜	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	97	97	97	97	+⅛
38¾	40	210	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	38⅝	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+⅛
87¼	88¼	100	Chi. Gr. West. deb.	87½	87½	87½	87½	+2⅛
21¾	21¾	4,944	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	19½	21¾	19½	21¾	+1¾
54¼	54½	734	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	52¾	55	52¾	55	+2½
122⅜	122⅝	7,970	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	121½	122½	121⅜	121⅞	+⅛
160	161	300	Chicago & Northw.	160	160	160	160	−2
106⅞	107	3,335	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106¾	107¼	106½	106⅝	−¼
10½	12	300	Chi. Term. Trans.	11	11	11	11	.....
34	36	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	.....
58½	59	1,700	C., C., C. & St. L.	59	59	58¾	58¾	−⅛
20	23	400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	21	21	20	20	−2
57	59	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	58½	58½	58½	58¼	+½
1⅜	2	200	Colorado Fuel & Ind.	1½	1½	1½	1⅝	−⅛
43½	43⅝	3,010	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	43	43¾	42¾	43¾	+¾
26½	26½	500	Colorado Midland pf.	27	27	26½	26½	−1
5½	5⅝	625	Colorado Southern	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
15½	16	110	Col. Southern 2d pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+½
181	182½	3,295	Consolidated Gas	185	185	180	181	−4½
30	30⅜	4,720	Continental Tobac. Co.	30⅜	31	29	30⅜	−⅛
84	84½	200	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	84	84	84	84	−¼
116½	117	325	Delaware & Hudson.	116	116⅝	116	116⅝	.....
180½	181	400	Del., Lack. & West.	183	183	181	181	+⅝
71¾	72	400	Denver & R. G. pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	−⅛
.....	.....	500	Detroit City Gas.	94	94½	94	94¼	−¾
5¼	5⅜	200	Dul., S. S. & At.	5½	5½	5½	5½	−¼
15½	15⅝	400	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	−¼
37½	37⅝	361	Er'e 1st pf.	37½	37⅝	37¼	37¾	−⅛
20	20½	300	Erie 2d pf.	20	20¼	20	20¼	+⅛
47	48	200	Evans. & T. H.	47½	47½	47½	47½	+½
53	53¼	7,265	Federal Steel	52½	53½	52¼	53¼	+¾
73¼	73¾	1,240	Federal Steel pf.	73⅜	73⅞	73	73⅝	−⅛
126	126¾	1,400	General Electric	126	126¾	125½	126	−1
50¾	51¼	610	Glucose Sugar Ref.	50¾	51	50¾	51	−½
156	157	321	Great Northern pf.	156	156½	156	156¼	−½
33½	34¾	100	Hocking Valley	33¾	33⅞	33¾	33¾	−⅛
62⅞	63¼	1,143	Hocking Valley pf.	62⅞	63	62½	62¾	−¼
113	113½	125	Illinois Central	113	113	113	113	.....
22	22½	300	International Paper.	22¼	22¼	22	22¼	−⅛
67¼	68	300	Internat. Paper pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	.....
8	8½	210	International Silver	8	8⅝	8	8½	−⅝
13¾	14	340	Iowa Central	13¾	14	13¾	14	.....
49½	50	60	Iowa Central pf.	50	50½	50	50¼	.....
21½	22	100	Lake Erie & Western.	21½	21¾	21¾	21¾	+½
81⅝	81¾	2,725	Louisville & Nashville.	81	81⅞	80⅝	81⅝	+¼
91½	94¾	17,540	Manhattan El	96	96	93¾	94¾	−1⅜
169½	170	10,680	Met. Street Railway	172	174	168½	170	−4
28	29	20	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	29	29	29	29	.....
11½	12	525	Mexican Central	11⅝	11¾	11½	11⅝	+⅛
4	4¼	360	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+⅛
52½	59	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	−⅛
32½	33	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	−½
45½	45¼	3,766	Missouri Pacific	44¾	45¼	44¾	45¼	.....
24⅜	24⅞	440	National Lead Co.	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅝	−⅛
104	105	15	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	.....
46½	47	5,830	National Steel Co.	46¾	47¼	45½	47	+½
94	95	100	Nat. Steel Co. pf.	95	95	95	95	−1
116½	117	210	New Jersey Central	117	117¼	117	117½	.....
132	132⅜	3,759	New York Central	132¼	133	130⅜	132	−½
12½	13	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	12½	12½	12½	12½	−¼
132	135	50	N. Y., Lack. & West.	132½	132½	132½	132½	.....
24	24½	5,000	N. Y., Ont. & West.	24	24⅝	24	24	.....
32⅜	32⅝	27,396	Norfolk & Western.	32⅜	33¼	31⅜	32⅝	+½
75	75¼	4,388	Norfolk & West. pf.	74¼	75¼	74¼	75	+½
14¼	14½	9,310	North American	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	−⅛
52½	52⅝	4,210	Northern Pacific	52½	52⅝	52⅜	52½	−⅛
74	74½	200	Northern Pacific pf

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Ten-Story Apartment Hotel in West Forty-seventh Street.

ALREADY LEASED FOR 20 YEARS

Several Dwellings Near Fifth Avenue Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

As the result of a deal which has just been closed, a ten-story apartment hotel will be erected at 56 and 58 West Forty-seventh Street. These properties, two brownstone-front dwellings on a plot 43 by 100, have been bought by Walter Reid, Jr., the mason and builder, and about June 1 he will begin the erection of the new structure, plans for which have already been prepared by Architects Buchman & Fox.

A unique feature of the deal is that the new apartment hotel will have as a tenant Mrs. Frances Patterson, who at present conducts boarding houses at 37, 39, and 41 West Forty-ninth Street. The occupants of the latter will have quarters under one roof in the new apartment house, which has been leased to Mrs. Patterson for a term of twenty years. Mr. Reid bought 58 West Forty-seventh Street from Dr. J. Morgan Howe and No. 56 from an estate of which Townsend Wandell is executor.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have sold for Mrs. E. C. Hopkins to a client the dwelling 41 West Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, Columbia College leasehold.

McVickar & Co., in conjunction with Henry D. Winans & May, have sold for Isabelle J. S. Armstrong to a client of the former firm, the four-story dwelling 17 East Fifty-fourth Street, 20.10 by 100.5. The buyer will make extensive alterations to the property.

Pease & Elliman have sold for A. Baudouine to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 26 East Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 60 by 90.

William M. Ryan has sold for the various owners the seven three-story dwellings 320 to 332 East Eighty-first Street, each 15 by 45 by 100. The buyer paid about $45,000 for the property, and will, it is said, erect a row of modern flats on the plot.

Brokers Reid & Bent have sold a plot 45 by 100, on Brook Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets, to J. H. Seymour, for $11,000; also, to William Fulton, for $20,600, the five-story flat 422 East Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 75 by 100.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Fay & Stacom to Herman J. Katz the three-story front and five-story rear buildings 841½ Lewis Street, 20 by 100.

Edward Polak has sold for Richard Buckbee to a builder the lot 25 by 116 on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 150 feet east of Third Avenue; also, for Herman Wauer, the three-story three-family frame dwellings 1752 and 1754 Jackson Avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street.

A. L. Gruetzner has sold for E. Spindler the three single flats 677 to 681 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, on plot 50 by 90.

Broker F. Kramer reports that he has sold to an investor the four-story flat 1,585 Washington Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

160 and 162 Wooster Street, 46.11 by 75, one and two story brick and frame buildings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Viola Hahn 56,625

2,078 Second Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 25.2 by 100, six-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Hugh King.. 29,935

3,959 and 3,961 Third Avenue, 50 by 95.3 by 50 by 90.5, two five-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Moritz L. Ernst 24,790

Franklin Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 92.7 by 125 vacant; foreclosure sale, to James T. Barry 21,548

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 483 Brook Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 90, five-story brick flat, with two stores.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 208 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 125.1 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, Madison Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 35 by 100, vacant.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 351 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 456.3 feet west of West End Avenue, 18.9 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,100.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 165 East Sixtieth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 50 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, sale by order of Edward Joyce, administrator, 551 Tenth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-first Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Subject to mortgages for $35,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John F. Brodsky, referee, 105 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 90 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by [illegible]-story brick flat, with store. Due on [illegible]nt, $17,940.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 74.11 by west 100 by north 25 by west 20 by south 99.11 to the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street by east 120, vacant. Due on judgment, $45,216.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, to a five-story building; Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, owner; Cady, Berg & Lee of 31 East Seventh Street, architects; cost, $8,000.

No. 57 East Twenty-first Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; estate of W. H. Peckham, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis of 220 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 111 to 115 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a seven-story brick and stone office building; New York Telephone Company, owner; Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz, architect; cost, $45,000.

No. 647 Eighth Avenue, to a one and two-story brick store; Wallach Brothers, premises, owners; Louis Storm, architect; cost, $300.

No. 8 Market Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. Gombiner of 245 Broadway, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $200.

No. 18 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; John S. Weatherby of 16 West Thirty-ninth Street, owner; Allen & Knowles, architects; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 145 and 147 Front Street, to a five-story brick storage warehouse; Moran & Lurgens of 39 Broad Street, owners; Lienan & Nash, architects; cost, $1,495.

No. 302 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Jay Gould estate, owner; J. B. & J. M. Cornell, architects; cost, $4,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Feb. 26.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,770, 24.9x100x irregular; Niels Hansen to Henrietta M. Brown $1

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,772, 25x100; Niels Hansen to Martha B. Mosher 1

AVENUE A, e corner of 4th St, 200x133.10 x200x138.11, Twenty-fourth Ward; Lizzie G. Mitchell and another to F. Osborne Smith, quit claim 1

AVENUE A, e corner of 4th St, 200x133.10 x200x138.11, Twenty-fourth Ward; Emma G. Smith and others to F. Osborne Smith, quit claim 1

AVENUE A, e corner of 4th St, 200x133.10 x200x138.11, Twenty-fourth Ward; E. Osborne Smith to Charles S. Woodward... 1

BETTNERS LANE, centre line, Plots 4, 5, 7, and 8, map of property of Abraham Schermerhorn, 395x1,125x403.3x1,021; Francis W. Holbrook to Mornay Williams 1

BRADHURST AV, e s, 24.11 ft s of 147th St, 25x100; 147th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; 8th Av, w s, 24.11 ft s of 147th St, 25x100; 146th St, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; 146th St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; 147th St, s s, 75 ft w of Convent Av, 50x99.11; 147th St, s s, 125 ft w of Convent Av, 50x99.11; 147th St, s s, 75 ft w of Convent Av, 50x99.11; Elizabeth S. Bacon, Nathaniel S. Simpkins, Ruth S. Thayer, Charles R. Simpkins, and Mabel Simpkins, with each other.....Partition

BROADWAY, s e corner of 102d St, 75x99.11; Le Grand Pettit to Stephen G. Thomas 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 25.6 ft n of 67th St, 50x100; Isaac E. Gates to Joseph Hamershlag 100

CLINTON ST, s e s, at n w corner of Lot 102, map of village of Morrisania, 26x112; also strip at n corner above, 26x2; John Graham to Hugh Kirk 1

CRESTON AV, e s, 274 ft n of 184th St, 125x100; Luis J. Phelps, referee, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 15,000

CRESTON AV, e s, 124 ft n of 184th St, 150x100; John E. Duffy, referee, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 6,000

DAWSON ST, n s, 117.8 ft e of Beach Av, 20x100; William H. Holmes and another to William H. Dewey 1

EAGLE AV, e s, 225 ft s of 156th St, 20x115; Mary E. Williamson to Simon K. Simpson 1

ELIZABETH ST, 170, e s, 19.6x60x18.9x 49.10; William Fetterer to John Palmieri 1

ESSEX ST, s e corner of Rivington St, 17 x50; Israel Lippmann to Adolph Teitelbaum 1

FULTON AV, w s, 126.11 ft s of 174th St, 125x88.10x irregular; John E. Duffy, referee, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company... 17,500

FULTON ST, n w s, 200.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; Albert Burkhart to S. B. Hutchins 500

GRAND BOULEVARD or CONCOURSE, n e corner of 200th St, 48.5x89.7x114.7x47.8; Edward Lavanoux to Jules E. Lavanoux 1

LOTS B, C, D, part of tract of land of Hannah E. Northrop, runs n w 248.6x n e 200x s e 218.05x s w 124.3x s 80.1x s w 87.1x s w 102.7x s 200.6 to ½ part; Nellie Greenwood to Morris Hopp 2,993

ORCHARD ST, 27, e s, 24.2x100x24x100; Max Cohen to Joseph Green 1

PARK AV, 1,650, 25.6x90; Walter J. Barry to Elizabeth S. Barry 1

PARK AV, 1,650, 25.6x90; Thomas A. Barry and wife to Walter J. Barry 1

ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 125 ft s of Mansion St, 25x100; August Diener to Mary Peters 1

WASHINGTON TERRACE, e s, 17.9 ft s of 186th St, 17.9x62.6; Washington Terrace, e s, 35.6 ft s of 186th St, 17.9x62.6; City Real Estate Company to Isma Schreyer 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 77th St, 24.6x40x irregular; Maurice Rapp to Walter Scott 350

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, or Boulevard, Lot 87, map of Washingtonville, 26.3x192.6; also Becker Av, n e s, Lot 126, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Louisa A. Penfield to James T. Penfield 1

1ST AV, 1,420, 25, 24.8x100; Marcus A. Adler to Isaac White 16,750

3D AV, 2,685, w s, 25x100; James P. Whitfield and others, heirs, to Martin Norz 20,000

3D AV, e s, 25.1 ft n of line between Lots 6 and 7, on map of property of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Upper Morrisania, 25.1x265; Charles A. O'Connor to Jennie C. Ryan... 100

3D AV, or Boston Road, s e corner of 141st St, 28x85.7x25x72.11; Thomas Foy to Bridget and Mary A. Foy 1

7TH ST, s s, 215.1 ft e of Av A, 21.11 ft n of 121st St, 37.6x92; Edward Miehling to Julia T. Wimmel 1

9TH AV, 508 and 510, e s, 49.4x100; Benedict A. Klein to Joseph L. Buttenweiser. 1

10TH ST, 427 East, 24x92; Charles F. David to Maria Palumbo 1

34TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Carrie C. Calhoun to William A. Crosby. 1

34TH ST, n s, 175.6 ft e of 1st Av, 0.8x 98.9; Joseph Marshall to Anne H. Marshall 1

34TH ST, n s, 380 ft e of 9th Av, 15x98.9; Mary E. Snow to Elizabeth Newhall..... 1

53D ST, 133 West, 25x100.5; John L. Drummond to Thomas J. Drummond..... 1

58TH ST, 45 East, 20x100.5; John D. Probst and another, executors, to D. H. Hyman 38,000

98TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Emma L. Smith to Silas A. Allen 1

108TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 75 x100.11; Samson Lachman, referee, to Bertha Metzger 7,500

113TH ST, 226 West, 17x100.11; Pauline Isaacs to Ella L. Goldsticker 1

121ST ST, 360 West, 15x100.11; Nellie M. Thieriot to Mary J. Buckel 1

123D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Mitchell A. C. Levy, referee, to Albert Ritchie 1,000

151ST ST, 122d St, Wales Av, and Beach Av, 205x300; Amelia M. Graham to Thomas E. Lyons and another 1

183D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Grand Av, 17x 78; Robert C. Wood to Henry E. Koppelman and another 4,500

Recorded Leases.

CORWIN, Elizabeth J., to M. H. Whalen; 279 East Broadway, 1 year $1,000

HERDLING, Frederick, to Michael O'Connell; 537 and 539 West 40th St, 5 years.. 600

HELLINGER, Leopold, to Filbert Korndoerfer; 100 West 124th St, 5 years..... 1,600

LIVINGSTON, Susan M. C., to George Geyer; 62 John St, 7 years 2,400

ROTKOWITZ, Israel, and another to Samuel H. Hurwitz; 107 Avenue C, indefinite term $840, 900

Recorded Mortgages.

APPLETON, Laura V., to John Davis; 212 and 214 West 102d St; also, out-of-town property, 1 year 787

BARTH, Leopold, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 87 1st Av, 1 year..... 16,000

BELL, Thomas H., to Emanuel Leitner and others; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 129th St; also, title to interior gore, 65.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, and 99.9 ft n of 129th St, ½ year, rerecorded..... 37,000

BOLTJE, Hermann H., to John and Katharina Doegler; 1,509 Lexington Av, 3 years 7,500

CASEY, Katie A., to Louise Thomas; Grove St, n w s, 117.8 ft n e of Woodruff Av, 3 years 2,000

CUNNINGHAM, William F., and Philip J. Kearns, to Union Dime Savings Institution; Mott Av, widened, e s, 326.9 ft n of 144th St, 1 year..... 15,000

CUNNINGHAM, William F., and another to Union Dime Savings Institution; Mott Av, widened, e s, 399.9 ft n of 144th St, 1 year..... 15,000

CUMMINS, Thomas J., to Mary M. Costello, guardian, &c.; 166th St, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 11,500

CUMMISKY, John, to John Harris; Lind Av, e s, extended, 456.7 ft n of 161st St, 1 year 1,000

DENNISON, Mary D., and another to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 13 East 17th St, 2½ years..... 95,000

FLOYD, Grace L., to Columbia S. Hoblitzel; Hampden St, s s, 139.2 ft w of Loring Place, 5 years 2,250

FOWLER, Frances J., to William T. Hayward and others, executors, &c.; Lots 120 and 121, map of University Heights North, 2 years 3,500

GREEN, Joseph, to Max Cohen; 27 Orchard St, 4 years 2,000

GOODMAN, Israel D., to Elizabeth S. Peters; 23 Pike St; also 110 Henry St, 5 years 6,000

GOODMAN, Israel D., to Moses T. Pyne and another, trustees and others; 23 Pike St, and 110 Henry St, 5 years..... 35,000

HABERMAN, Simon, to Samuel W. Weiss, trustee, &c.; Edgecombe Av, w s, 124.11 ft s of 141st St, 1 year 12,500

HABERMAN, Simon, to Carrie S. Weiss; Edgecombe Av, w s, 149.11 ft s of 141st St, 1 year 5,500

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to Isaac E. Gardner; Central Park West, w s, 25.5 ft n of 67th St, 1 year 40,000

HYMAN, David H., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 45 West 58th St, 3 years..... 27,000

HYMAN, Gerson, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 12th St, n s, 302.6 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 31,000

HYMAN, Gerson, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 12th St, n s, 329.6 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 46,000

HYMAN, Gerson, to Manuel Oppenheim; 12th St, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, installments 15,000

KENNEDY, Carrie S., to Edward and Henry Hirsh; 114th St, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway; also, 19 West 14th St, 2 months 10,000

KILLING, Katharina, to Sophie Kanenbley; 85th St, s s, 88 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 11,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., to Harriette W. Goelet and another, executors, &c.; 508 9th Av, 3 years..... 30,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., to Harriet W. Goelet and another, executors, &c.; 510 9th Av, 3 years 30,000

LEISSNER, George E., and wife to Louis Strauss; Forest St, e s, 225 ft s of road from West Farms to Westchester, 5 years 497

MEYER, Solomon, to Adolph Kahn; 753 6th Av, 5 years 5,000

MITCHELL, Emily R., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 475 Manhattan Av, 3 years..... 8,000

MORGENTHAU, Maximilian, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 3d Av, n e s, 139.10 ft n of 174th St, 1 year..... 30,000

NORZ, Martin, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 3d Av, w s, 25.8 ft s of 143d St, 1 year..... 10,000

NUGENT, Thomas, to Rebecca Ladew and another, trustees; 86th St, n s, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... 8,000

PETERS, Mary, to August Diener; St. Lawrence Av, e s, 125 ft s of Mansion St, installments 500

RITCHIE, Albert, to Universal Trust Company; 122d St, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, installments..... 19,000

RIZZOTTO, Salvatore, and others to Helen Webster; Lots 193 and 194, map of a portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years 1,000

SCHREYER, Isma, to Amy S. Beck; 5 Washington Terrace, 3 years..... 5,000

SCHREYER, Isma, to Florence T. Pelton, guardian, &c.; 3 Washington Terrace, 3 years 5,000

SIMPSON, Simon K., to Mary E. Williamson; Eagle Av, e s, 225 ft s of 156th St, 2½ years 1,000

SINGER, Morris, to Thomas S. Ollive, committee; 53 and 55 Division St, 5 years 14,000

THE MOHAWK REALTY COMPANY to City Mortgage Company; 45th St, s s, 365 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

THOMAS, Stephen G., to Le Grand K. Pettit; Boulevard, s e corner of 102d St, 1 year 13,500

WENZEL, Henry G., to Charlotte Demmerle; 50 Ridge St, 3 years..... 3,500

WINTER, Herman T., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 60th St, s s, 40 ft e of Park Av, 5 years..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALGER, Stewart C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 2,000

ALGER, Stewart C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 10,000

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Frank P. Kendall..... 3,760

BRADLEY & CURRIER COMPANY to Helen M. Case..... 2,900

BRUSH, W. Franklin, to Continental Trust Company..... 100

CARLEY, Eldred A., to T. Charles Farrelly ..... Nom.

DRUMMOND, Thomas J., to Evelyn A. Mossman..... 15,000

ELY, Smith, to Ashbel P. Fitch..... 7,000

FLETCHER, Austin B., and another, trustee, &c., to Austin B. Fletcher, trustee, &c..... 11,000

HAPPEL, Adam, to George Mayer and wife..... 950

HORN, Elizabeth G., to Hamilton Bank of New York..... Nom.

KERNOCHAN, J. Frederic, and another, trustees, to William S. Kernochan..... 7,000

KERNOCHAN, J. Frederic, and another, trustees, to William S. Kernochan..... 4,000

KERNOCHAN, J. Frederic, and another, trustees, to William S. Kernochan..... 1,750

MURRAY, Anna M., to Robert W. Taller and others, trustees..... 18,280

OPPENHEIM, Manuel, to Sender Jarmulowsky..... 15,000

PAJOT, Josephine H., to Christians S. Pabst..... Nom.

SEIFERD, Mary, to James Flynn..... 3,600

STEVENSON, Richard W., guardian, &c., to Lyman Perry and another..... Nom.

STEVENSON, Richard W., general guardian, &c., to Lyman Perry ..... Nom.

STEVENSON, Richard W., general guardian, &c., to Lyman Perry and another.. Nom.

STEVENSON, Richard W., general guardian, &c., to Egbert B. Perry..... Nom.

STOKES, James, to Evelina Brainerd.. 21,500

WANDELL, Townsend, to Josephine Van Boskerck..... 10,500

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 169th St, 74x 136; Benedetto & Follano against Ahr & Schmidt, owners; Henry J. Nickish, contractor $1,103

COLUMBUS AV, 370; James J. Gannon against Bernard Hughes, owner and contractor 335

JEROME AV, e s, 25 ft n of 176th St, 103x100; Pasquale Castaldo against Burton H. Smith, owner; James Lacadeto, contractor 50

1ST AV, n e corner of 107th St, 10 11x113; Thomas Nelson against Tobias L. Akower, owner and contractor 1,065

1ST AV, n e corner of 107th St, 100.11x113; G. L. Schuyler & Co. against Tobias Krakower, owner and contractor..... 338

3D AV, 24 Av, 65th and 66th Sts, the block, and Bayard St n s, extending from Bowery to Elizabeth St; Richard Thompson against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner and contractor. 2,401

5TH AV, 1,386; Jerry Altieri against Samuel Grand, owner and contractor..... 3,560

28TH ST, 105 East; Michael Reilly against James M. Burke, owner; the Printers' Club, lessee; Michael Reilly, contractor. 163

28TH ST, 105 East; Michael Reilly against James M. Burke, owner; the Printers' Club, lessee; Michael Reilly, contractor. 58

89TH ST, 227 East; Jacob Finestone against Julie and Friedrich Meyer, owners; George Price, contractor 175

106TH ST, 65 and 67 West; Edward Margolies against Carlo Luckes, owner and contractor 300

106TH ST, 65 and 67 West; Purcell & Fay Company against Caramini Luckes, owner; Carlo Luckes, owner and contractor.. 691

108TH ST, 105 E, s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 175x100; New Jersey Adamant Manufacturing Company against William Van Wyck Graham, owner; Thomas Graham, owner and contractor 129

118TH ST, 17 West; Union Granite Company against S. D. Tombach, owner; Max J. Katz, contractor..... 160

168TH ST, s w corner of Brook Av, 95x 100; New Jersey Adamant Manufacturing Company against Nicols & Locke and another, owners; Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor 31

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

EAGLE AV, n e corner of 161st St, 100x 100; George A. Macdonald and Stephen G. Thomas with Ernst Heidmann, 25 payments $56,000

Lis Pendens.

FOREST AV, 879; James and Anna Quinn against John E. and Annie Quinn, (foreclosure of mortgage); Kellogg, Kellogg, & Smith, att'ys.

MONTGOMERY ST, 26 and 28; Department of Buildings against Selig Falk, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 182d St, 200x133.11x —x138.11; Charles S. Woodward against Mary J. Merritt and others, (partition;) attorney, W. E. Carnochan.

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Dawson St, 65.11x 106.10x127.10, gore; William W. Johnson and another, trustees, &c., against Joseph Gallo and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

WEST ST, 81; Department of Buildings against Louis Schermerhorn and others, (violations of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

WOOSTER ST, e s, 99.10 ft n of Houston St, 23.1x22.9x irregular x100; Edward Prince against Michael Hanlon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reed & Reed.

3D AV, w s, 50 ft n of 127th St, 25x100; James Stikeman against Nellie G. Farrell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Stikeman.

120TH ST, s s, 362.6 ft e of Avenue A, 18.9x 100.11; Rose J. Austin against Gustav E. Beyerle, individually and as administrator, and others, (amended partition;) attorney, E. G. Duval.

120TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; William F. Bantje against Joshua F. Howes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. J. Gleason.

136TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Bridget C. Sullivan against James H. Cassidy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mulqueen & Mulqueen.

136TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 12.6x99.11; William C. Stuart and others, trustees, &c., against George T. Rowe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Adams & Comstock.

137TH ST, e s, 181.6 ft e of 8th Av, 31.6x99.11, (two actions;) The Teachers' Building and Loan Association against George T. Rowe and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, F. B. Sabine.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Supreme Court of the United States:

128—Frederick Weyerhauser et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Minnesota.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota. —Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

157—Robert Jackson, plaintiff in error, vs. George E. Emmons et al.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to reverse the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

123—The United States, appellant, vs. Mrs. Gae Sim et al.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of Washington.—Decree affirmed. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

134—Guaranty Savings Bank, plaintiff in error, vs. Albert Bladow et al.—In error to the Fourth Judicial District Court of Richland County, State of North Dakota.—Judgment modified and affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

384—Charles L. Maxwell, plaintiff in error, vs. George N. Dow, warden, &c.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Utah.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham. Dissenting, Justice Harlan.

20—The United States, appellant, vs. Luis Maria Ortiz et al.—Appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims.—Decree reversed and cause remanded, with directions to enter a decree rejecting the grant and dismissing the petition. Opinion by Justice White.

124—Louise M. Matteson et al., plaintiff in error, vs. William H. Dent, receiver, &c.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice White.

101—Stanton Warburton, plaintiff in error, vs. Matilda B. White et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Washington. Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest. Opinion by Justice White.

88—The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William Voight.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Question certified and answered in the negative. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Dissenting, Justice Harlan.

95—The Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William J. Bell et al.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Judgment of United States Circuit Court of Appeals and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to said Circuit Court with directions to dismiss the action for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

435—Charles L. Bennett, appellant, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brown. Justice McKenna took no part in the decision of this case.

90—John J. Walsh, plaintiff in error, vs. the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Athens Railroad Company. 91—Robert Wright, plaintiff in error, vs. the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Athens Railroad Company, and 92—Michael S. Vought, plaintiff in error, vs. the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Athens Railroad Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio. Judgments affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Justice Brown.

104—John E. Roller, plaintiff in error, vs. Stephen Holly et al.—In error to the Court of Civil Appeals for the Fourth Supreme Judicial District of Texas.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with instructions to remand the case to the District Court of Limestone County for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Brown. Dissenting, Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer.

167—The steamship Adula, &c., appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Georgia.—Decree affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brown. Dissenting, Justice Shiras, Justice Gray, Justice White, and Justice Peckham.

130—The United States, appellant, vs. The Parkhurst-Davis Mercantile Company et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.—Decree affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

141—Carrie Moss, appellant, vs. Richard Dowman.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

127—The steamship Panama, &c., appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida.—Decree affirmed. Opinion by Justice Gray. Dissenting, Justice Peckham.

516—The People of the State of Illinois ex rel. George Hunt, Attorney General, petitioner, vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied. Announced by Justice Harlan. The Chief Justice took no part in the consideration or decision of this petition.

341—Antoinette Thormann, plaintiff in error, vs. Andrew J. Frame et al.—In error to the Circuit Court of Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

439—The Adirondack Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of New York.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

Order—The reporter having represented that owing to the number of decisions at the term it will be impracticable to put the reports in one volume, it is therefore now here ordered that he publish an additional volume in this year, pursuant to Section 681 of the Revised Statutes.

46—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. Henry W. Behlmer.—Motion to modify decree herein denied.

69—The Canada Sugar Refining Company, Limited, petitioner, vs. the Insurance Company of North America.—Motion to amend decree herein denied.

471—The Board of Commissioners of Wilkes County et al., appellants, vs. W. N. Coler & Co. —Motion to extend time for oral argument herein denied. Leave given to counsel in other cases to file briefs herein. Motion to advance granted and case assigned for argument on Monday, Oct. 15, next, after the case already set down for that day, or the case will be taken on printed briefs on or before April 2 next if counsel shall be so advised.

513—Oberlin M. Carter, petitioner, vs. Benjamin K. Roberts.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied. Justice McKenna took no part in the consideration and disposition of this application.

515—Lampert & Holt, owners, &c., petitioners, vs. John J. King.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

225—Shirley E. High et al., appellants, vs. F. E. Coyne, as Collector, &c., et al. 387—Eben J. Knowlton et al., &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. Frank R. Moore, United States Collector, &c. 451—The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Penrose A. McCain. 458—George T. Murdock, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. John G. Ward, United States Collector. 468—George D. Sherman, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Ten days given counsel to submit briefs on the construction of the act under consideration in respect of the question whether the tax or duty should be imposed on each of the legacies or by the amount of the legacy.

233—The Credits Commutation Company et al., appellants, vs. the United States et al., and 234—The Credits Commutation Company et al., appellants, vs. F. Gordon, Sealer, et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Solicitor General Richards, Attorney General Griggs, J. C. Cowin, John F. Dillon, W. S. Pierce, W. R. Kelly, and G. M. Lambertson in support of motions, and by Henry J. Taylor and John C. Coombs in opposition thereto.

235—The Credits Commutation Company et al., appellants, vs. Oliver Ames, Second, et al., &c.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Winslow S. Pierce, John F. Dillon, W. R. Kelly, and G. M. Lambertson in support of the motions, and by Henry J. Taylor and John C. Coombs in opposition thereto.

27—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Benjamin F. Thiebaud, administrator, &c.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Charles M. Cist in support of motions, and by Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., in opposition thereto.

485—George T. Murdock, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. John G. Ward, United States Collector, and 459—George D. Sherman, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Leave granted to William V. Howe to file additional brief herein in behalf of certain interested parties.

Original, ex parte.—In the matter of Franklin J. Sawyer, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus submitted by Pliney B. Smith for the petitioner in support of motion, and by Willard Parker Butler in opposition thereto on brief to be filed on or before Friday next.

Original, ex parte—In the matter of George M. Thornton, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus submitted by Pliney B. Smith for the petitioner in support of motion and by Willard Parker Butler in opposition thereto on briefs to be filed on or before Friday next.

579—Elgin National Watch Company, appellant, vs. Illinois Watch Case Company et al.—Motion to advance submitted by George S. Prindle for the appellant.

510—Frederick A. Maynard, Attorney General, petitioner, vs. the Granite State Provident Association et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted by Frederick A. Maynard for the petitioner and by Moses Taggart for the respondents.

509—The International Navigation Company, petitioner, vs. Farr & Bailey Manufacturing Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted by J. Rodman Paul for the petitioner and by H. L. Cheyney and John F. Lewis for the respondent.

539—The Westinghouse Air Brake Company, petitioner, vs. the New York Air Brake Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by Thomas B. Reed, George H. Christy, and Frederic H. Betts for the petitioner and by F. P. Fish for the respondent, on briefs to be filed within two weeks. Leave granted to Solicitor General Richards to file suggestion herein in behalf of the United States.

Original, ex parte—In the matter of W. P. Conoway, receiver, &c., petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus submitted by W. L. Hillyer for the petitioner.

523—Fred A. McMaster, administrator, &c., petitioner, vs. The New York Life Insurance Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by Henry J. Taylor for the petitioner and by G. W. Hubbell, W. E. Odell, and Frederic D. McKenney for the respondent, with leave to Mr. McKenney to file additional brief on or before Friday next.

4, original, ex parte—In the matter of Jonas Grossmayer, petitioner.—Submitted by Thomas Harvey Clark for the petitioner, and by William MacFarlane for the respondent, with leave to Mr. Clark to file an additional brief if he shall be so advised.

533—Henry M. Baker, petitioner, vs. Horace S. Cummings.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, submitted by Frederic D. McKenney in behalf of C.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	75¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.42
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton middling	.09 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05½
Pork, mess	11.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06¾
Lard, prime	6.10
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 61@65c; No. 2 red, 67½@68½c; No. 2 corn, 34c; No. 2 yellow, 34@34½c; No. 2 oats, 22⅝@23c; No. 2 white, 26@26½c; No. 3 white, 25@25½c; No. 2 rye, 53½@54½c; No. 2 barley, 37½@43c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per barrel, $9.65@10.65; lard, per 100 lb, $5.67½@5.70; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.65@5.90; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.90@6.05; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23¾; sugars, cutloaf unchanged.

COTTON.—The volume of speculation was smaller, with the market somewhat irregular within comparatively moderate fluctuations. The action of the local market reflected an unusual confusion of ideas as to which course it pursued. In new ventures and but little new business was attempted. A feeling of caution led to a mutual desire to liquidate interests on the part of more conservative longs and shorts and in this way quite a business was transacted without changing prices very much. Prices gave way 5@10 points on the opening call, which furnished the weakest period of the market. Before noon the opening loss had been recovered on most positions, and still later business increased the advance to a net gain of 16@24 points, as a rule. The reaction was originated in covering, started by later better cables, although the English news, as a whole, was not considered satisfactory. The market closed steady at a net decline of 3 points to a net advance of 8 points. Southern spot markets, including quotes, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 8¾c; Mobile, 8¾c; Savannah, 8 13-16c; Charleston, 8¾c; Wilmington, 8¾c; Norfolk, 9c; Baltimore, 9¼c, Augusta, 9c; Memphis, 8¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	8.75	8.88	8.75	8.84@8.86
March	8.79	8.84	8.75	8.84@8.85
April	8.77	8.86	8.77	8.87@8.88
May	8.79	8.87	8.78	8.86@8.87
June	8.78	8.86	8.77	8.86@8.87
July	8.77	8.85	8.77	8.84@8.85
August	8.80	8.88	8.80	8.87@8.89
September	8.09	8.17	8.08	8.17@8.18
October	7.72	7.80	7.72	7.80@7.81
November	7.61	7.67	7.61	7.66@7.70
December	7.62	7.69	7.61	7.68@7.70
January	7.66	7.71	7.65	7.70@7.72

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 15,000 bales; American, 13,000 bales; middling upland, 5¼d; futures opened easy, unchanged to 1-64d decline; closed steady, net 1-64d higher to 1½-64d lower; February, 5.04½@ February-March, 5.02½@; March-April, 4.63½@; April-May, 4.46d; May-June, 4.57s; June-July, 4.54½@; July-August, 4.52½@; August-September, 4.46@; September-October, 4.27s; October-November, 4.17s; November-December, 4.11½@. Manchester—Yarns and cloths quiet.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	72½	72¾	71⅞	72
July	72	72¼	71⅞	72
September	....	....	....	71¾
Corn—				
May	40¼	40½	40¼	40½
July	....	....	....	40⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	66¼	66¼	65¾	65⅝
July	66¾	66¾	66 5-16	66⅛
Corn—				
May	35⅜	35¼	34 13-16	35
July	35¼	35 5-16	34⅞	35
Oats—				
May	23⅝	23⅝	23 5-16	23⅜
July	22 5-16	22⅜	22¼	22¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—With weekly statistics, export developments, the Northwest movement and a number of other influences of more or less importance in their favor yesterday, bear traders practically controlled the wheat market from start to finish. The most serious feature occurred within a few minutes of the opening, when prices, after a brief show of steadiness, suddenly dropped half a cent under a bear raid and a withdrawal of support. For the balance of the day, although there were occasional periods of steadiness when the market seemed about to rally a little on local covering, the general tendency was in a downward direction, and near the close low prices of the day were reached. Last figures showed ½@¾c decline from Saturday's official close. The statistics having most effect upon the market were world's shipments of 6,968,000 bushels, compared with 6,777,000 bushels the previous week, together with an increase of 2,560,000 bushels in the amount on passage. About the only point of bullish importance in the way of figures during the day was a decrease of 1,252,000 bushels in the visible supply. Our own visible supply increased 225,000 bushels, whereas Saturday and early in the day a decrease of 500,000 bushels had been freely predicted by Chicago. The Northwest receipts amounted to 831 cars. Seaboard clearances were quite large, and the export business amounted to 15 loads at all ports.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, February, 62¾c; May, 63¾@64¼c; July, 64¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 64½c; No. 1 Northern, 63c; No. 2 Northern, 61c.

DULUTH, Feb. 26.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 64¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 64½c; May, 65½c; July, 66¾c. No. 2, 61¾c; No. 3 Spring, 58¾c. Oats, 23½@24c. Corn, 32½c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 65¾@65¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾@64½c. Rye—No. 1, 57c. Barley—No. 2, 45½c; sample, 37½@43c.

CORN—No. 2, 42c for elevator, delivered, and free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed 29c; No. 3, 28¾c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 31c; track mixed, 29@30c; track white, 31½@35c; No. 2 white, clips, 31½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60½c, free on board afloat; State rye, 57@58c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43½@46c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 49½@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—56@57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.80@4; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Winter patents, $3.65@3.80; Spring clears, $2.90@3.05; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@2.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@2.70; no grade, $1?@$1.75 per ton, to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$1.65@1.85. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.25; coarse to prime, $2. Rye Meal—Fine white and yellow, 90c@$1; coarse, 80@85c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16.50@16.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.25@16.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.50 latter white; middling, $15@$18.50; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $15.50; oil meal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.75@$11.50; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $11.75@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$13; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $20@$22; beef hams, $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Hacons, 8½c; 180 lb, 8¾c; 100 lb, 8¾c; pigs, 7¾c. CUTMEATS—Sinoking bellies, 7¾c; 10 lb, 7½c; 12 lb, 6¾@6¾c; 14 lb, 6¾c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10¼c; Western greens, 9c; city greens, 9½@9¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5½c. LARD—$6.10; city lard, 5¾c; refined, Continent, $6.30; South America, $6.60; Continent, $6.30; Brazil kegs, $7.75; compound, city, 6@6¼c; Western, 6@6¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard stearine, 7@7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 58s 3d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 30s 3d. American refined, in pails, 32s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 33s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 33s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 34s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 37s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 32s. Butter, nom nal. Cheese—American finest white, 60s; American finest colored, 62s. Tallow—Prime city, 28s; Australian, in London, 29s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, May-August, 22s 3d. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed oil, 25s.

COFFEE.—With the markets at Rio and Santos closed on account of a holiday; and with the Havre and Hamburg markets both lower, there was not much disposition to speculate in Brazil coffee futures in the local market yesterday, and the total transactions reached only 13,250 bags, with the market showing but little variation after opening steady at a decline of 5@10 points. The decline was chiefly the result of the weak cables from Havre and Hamburg. The market for futures closed quiet, at a net decline of 5@10 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.95@7.00
March	....	....	....	6.95@7.00
April	....	....	....	6.95@7.00
May	7.05	7.05	7.00	7.00@7.05
June	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00@7.05
July	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.05@7.10
August	....	....	....	7.10@7.15
September	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.15@7.20
October	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.15@7.20
November	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.15@7.20
December	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.30@7.35
January	....	....	....	7.35@7.40

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Holiday. Hamburg—Market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. net unchanged to ½ pfennig lower; sales, 11,000 bags. Havre—Market opened 3@6f higher; at 12 M. ¼f higher; at 3 P. M. ¼f lower; at 5:30 P. M. ½f higher; total sales, 20,000 bags. January, 46.50; February, 44.25; March, 44.25; April, 44.50; May, 44.75 June, 45; July, 45.25; August, 45.50; September, 45.75; October, 46; November, 46.25; December, 46.50. Rio—Holiday; receipts, 10,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4¾c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.25; tin, $32.25; Exchange, lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.90; brokers' price for lead, $4.72½, and for spelter, $4.60.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.30; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.30; refined, cases, New York, $11.70; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 33¼@34c; prime Summer yellow, 37½@37¾c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 34@35c; prime white, 39c; prime Winter yellow, 39@40c. Linseed—American, raw, 56@57c; American, boiled, 58@59c; Calcutta, raw, 68c; lard oil, 50@52c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar, oil, barrels, $3.98. Spirits of turpentine, 55½@56c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.75; E, $1.80; F, $1.90; G, $2; H, $2.15; I, $2.25; K, $2.40; M, $2.80; N, $3.10; W G, $3.75; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 26.—Spirits turpentine, no business. Resin, $1.40@$1.45. Crude turpentine, $2@$2.30. Tar, $1.30.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.—Turpentine 53c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 26.—Spirits of turpentine, 53½c. Resin—G, $1.70.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.40@$5.45; oxen and stags, $3@$5; bulls, $3.50@$4.30; cows, $2.40@$4.10. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.37½; tops, $8.50@$8.00; little calves, $4@$4.50; barnyard calves, $3.25@$4; city-dressed veals, 9@12c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $4@$6; lambs, $6.50@$8; culls, $5@6.25. HOGS—$5.10@$5.30.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AKIN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETHAN AKIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 East Main Street, Amsterdam, New York, on or before the first day of July next.

Dated New York the 22d day of December, 1899.

SUSAN AKIN,
LOUIS AKIN,
HELENA A. MIX,
PAUL C. AKIN,
THERESON AKIN,
ETHAN AKIN, Jr.,
Administrators, &c.

W. BARLOW DUNLAP, Attorney for Administrators, 31 East Main St., Amsterdam, N. Y.
d26-1aw6mTu

AHSBAHS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AHSBAHS, late of the town of Krempe, Kingdom of Prussia, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1900. AUGUSTE WEILLER, Ancillary Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 71 Broadway, New York. f27-1aw6mTu

GALLAGHER, ALIDA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALIDA A. GALLAGHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William J. Fanning, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1900. MARY A. AUMACK, Administratrix. WM. J. FANNING, Atty. for Administratrix, 31 Nassau Street, B. M., N. Y. City. ja16-1aw6mTu

LIVINGSTON, MARIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA L. LIVINGSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fourth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1900. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 71 Broadway, New York. f27-1aw6mTu

MARKS, FRANCES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Phoebe Isaacs, Sophia Isaacs, Florence Isaacs, Blanche Levy, Gertrude Morales, Ernest Morales, Osmond Morales, Bula Morales, Ella Henriques, Rose "Morales," the name "Morales" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to the petitioner; Lillie "Morales," the name "Morales" being fictitious, the read name being unknown to the petitioner; "Ruth" Isaacs, the name "Ruth" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to the petitioner; "James" Isaacs, the name "James" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to the petitioner; "Harry" Isaacs, the name "Harry" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to the petitioner; "Rose" Isaacs, the name "Rose" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to the petitioner; "Edna" Isaacs, the name "Edna" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to the petitioner; "Elsie" Isaacs, the name "Elsie" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to the petitioner; "John" Corinaldi, the name "John" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to the petitioner, and to all other heirs at law and next of kin of FRANCES MARKS, deceased, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown, heirs and next of kin of Frances Marks, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Blanche E. Millengen of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Frances Marks, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of March, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in default of your neglect so to do, so to do, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

JOHN P. McGIVERAN, Acting Chief Clerk.
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GEORGE J. KILGEN, Attorney for Petitioner, 32 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.
f13-1aw6wTu

SIEFKE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIEFKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1899. HENRY SIEFKE, Jr., Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Esq., Attorney for Executor, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. au29-1aw6mTu

SMITH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1899. SHERMAN HOYT, Executor. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 43 Wall Street. n21-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

88TH STREET, NO. 405 EAST.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—Benigno S. Suarez, plaintiff, against Margaret Brennan and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling house thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a certain point on the northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, distant eighty-six feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and First Avenue, and running thence eastwardly along the northerly side of said street twenty feet; thence northwardly parallel with said avenue (125 feet 10½ inches) one hundred and twenty-five feet ten and one-half inches; thence westwardly parallel with said street twenty feet, and thence southwardly, parallel with said avenue, one hundred and twenty-five feet ten and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 27th, 1900.

JOHN E. BRODSKY, Referee.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 58 Wall Street, New York City.

88th Street.

No. 405 East 88th Street.

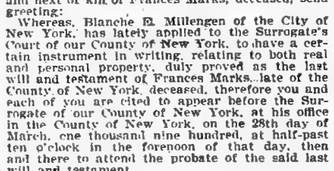

88th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,956 25-100, with interest thereon from January 10th, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322 30-100, with interest from the 11th day of January, 1900, together with the costs of this sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,328 50-100.—Dated New York, February 27th, 1900.

JOHN E. BRODSKY, Referee.

f27-2aw3wTu&F&mh21

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York, ROBERT C. EMBREE, Trustee of the estate of ALEX. C. BOWDEN, plaintiff, against ALFRED HANLEY, Elizabeth Y. Wilder, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by McVicar Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in Block Number 1,921 on the land map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant four hundred and seventy-eight feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street aforesaid; running thence eastwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifteen feet six inches; thence northwardly and parallel to the Seventh Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 136th and 137th Streets; thence westwardly and parallel with said streets fifteen feet six inches, and thence southwardly again parallel to the Seventh Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 26th, 1900.

SOL KOHN, Referee.

ROBERT C. EMBREE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 123 West 136th Street:

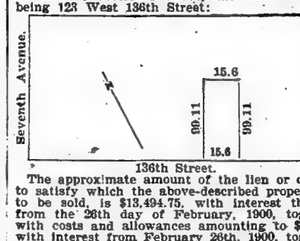

136th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,494.75, with interest thereon from the 26th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $324.31 with interest from February 26th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $361.97 and interest.—Dated New York, February 26, 1900. SOL KOHN, Referee.

f27-2aw6tTu&F

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—FANNIE FALK, plaintiff, against ELIA J. BRECKENRIDGE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Louis J. Phillips, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lenox Avenue, distant forty-three (43) feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street; running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street and partly through a certain party wall eighty-five (85) feet; and thence southerly parallel with Lenox Avenue eighteen (18) feet and five (5) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street and partly through another certain party wall eighty-five (85) feet to the westerly side of Lenox Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly side of Lenox Avenue eighteen (18) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as Number 195 Lenox Avenue.—Dated February 26th, 1900.

WM. N. COHEN, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 33 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

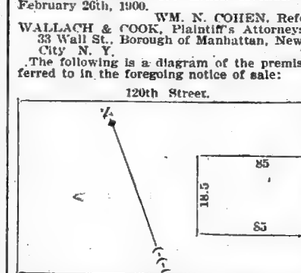

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-mentioned premises are to be sold is $20,724.90, with interest thereon from the 21st day of February, 1900, and $336.02 costs and extra allowance, with interest thereon from the 23d day of February, 1900. The approximate amount of the taxes which are to be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $320.88, with interest thereon from August 8th, 1899.—Dated New York, February 26th, 1900.

WM. N. COHEN, Referee.

f27-2aw3wTu&F&mh20&21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY W. POST, plaintiff, against NICHOLAS D. KENDALL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots of land, with the improvements thereon, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and numbered two hundred and thirteen and two hundred and fourteen respectively, on a map on file in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, entitled, "Map of a tract of land formerly belonging to Charles Henry Hall, Esq., deceased, situated at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York," and taken together are bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; running thence northerly along the westerly line of Fifth Avenue forty-nine feet and eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street one hundred and ten feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue forty-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line one hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 19, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.

EDWARD V. THORNALL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 149 Broadway, New York City, (Manhattan.)

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 2,178 and 2,180 Fifth Avenue:

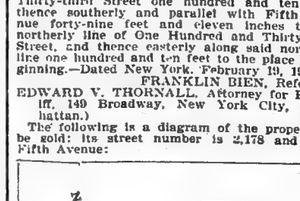

133d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,354 80-100, with interest thereon from the 17th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $313 92-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,339 41-100 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to two mortgages aggregating $67,500.00, and interest.—Dated New York, 19th day of February, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.

F20-2aw3wTu&F&M13

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of FRANK R. VAN DERVEER and ROBERT E. LALOR, as copartners lately doing business under the name of the JAMES HARRIS PAINT, OIL AND VARNISH COMPANY, and ROBERT E. LALOR AND COMPANY, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Huntington Page, the assignee of above-named Frank R. Van Derveer and Robert E. Lalor, as copartners, lately doing business under the name of the James Harris Paint, Oil, and Varnish Company, and Robert E. Lalor and Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to extend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New

[L. S.] York to be hereto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Judge of the said court, this 19th day of February 1900. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

CHARLES A. RUNK, Attorney for Assignee.

F20-1aw6wTu&ap3

YOUNG, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 14th day of November, 1899. MINNIE K. YOUNG, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City.

nl4-1aw6m27tTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JAMES McCLENAHAN, as President of The Mutual Bank, and The Mutual Bank, plaintiffs, against ROBERT A. GREACEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the nineteenth day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, running thence westerly along One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street one hundred and twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly parallel with said street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with said avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 29th, 1900.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

McCREA, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 90-92 West Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Street number of this property is not known.

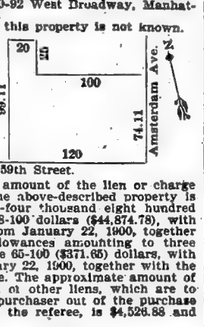

159th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is forty-four thousand eight hundred seventy-four and 78-100 dollars ($44,874.78), with interest thereon from January 22, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred seventy-one 65-100 ($371.65) dollars, with interest on said amount from the 26th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street with the easterly side of Seventh Avenue, running thence southerly along the easterly side of Seventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches, more or less, to the northerly line of Lot 24, known and distinguished on map entitled "Map showing a division of the estate of Thomas A. Emmet, deceased," and which map is filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, by the ma number 114; thence easterly, and parallel with Forty-ninth Street, and along the northerly line of said Lot 24 on said map of Thomas A. Emmet, as aforesaid, one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred feet five inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Pursuant to the direction of said judgment, the said premises will be sold as one entire parcel.

Dated New York February 10th, 1900.

E. R. THOMPSON and BENJAMIN A. JACKSON, Referee.

E. R. THOMPSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 38 Park Row, New York City; THOMAS HOOKER, Attorney for Defendant Bigley and others, 4 Warren Street, New York City; HERMAN VOGEL, Attorney for Defendant Dewhurst and others, 38 Park Row, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street and avenue numbers being 729, 731, 733, 735, and 737 Seventh Avenue, and 156, 158, 160, and 162 West 49th Street.

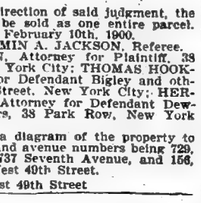

The said premises will be sold subject to leases to three of the present tenants, which will expire on the 1st day of May, 1900, and to tenancies from month to month of the other tenants of portions of said premises.

Dated New York, February 10, 1900.

BENJAMIN A. JACKSON, Referee.

f13-2aw3wTu&F&mh6

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD STREET AND JACKSON AVENUE, SOUTHEAST CORNER. Borough of the Bronx, New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—ROBERT H. COLEMAN, as Trustee for Anna C. Rogers under a certain deed of trust, plaintiff, against FRANK W. STEELE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, March 20th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Jackson Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street; running thence southerly along the easterly line of Jackson Avenue seventy-two feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hund

CAUGHT IN A FIRE-TRAP

Retired Merchant's Narrow Escape from His Burning House.

SURVEYOR'S CHAIN SAVED HIM

Crippled in Final Jump and Forced to Crawl Through Snow—He Lived Alone Among Treasures.

Robert A. Johnson, a retired merchant of this city, who has for some years lived alone in a large mansion in Mount St. Vincent, had a narrow escape from death in the burning of his residence early yesterday morning. After lowering himself part of the distance to the ground by means of a surveyor's chain which was in his room on the third floor, he was forced to jump a distance of fifteen feet into a snowdrift. The fall injured his spine in such a manner as to make walking impossible, and, clothed only in pajamas, he was compelled to crawl nearly half a mile in the snow and bitter cold to the nearest house, where he collapsed after summoning assistance. Mr. Johnson suffered greatly, and it was said yesterday that pneumonia might result from his exposure.

Mr. Johnson was some years ago a member of the firm of Johnson Brothers, at Twenty-second Street and Broadway. The house was well known and prosperous in its day, and when it was dissolved Mr. Johnson built the handsome mansion in Mount St. Vincent. The house was of stone, three stories high, and commanded the finest view in the place, standing as it did on a bluff overlooking the Hudson River. Its owner, who had traveled extensively, filled it full of art objects, paintings, and rugs, which he had collected, but through some eccentricity he lived there all alone. He had never been married, and not even a servant slept in the house over night.

Mr. Johnson was interested in real estate matters in this city, and it was his rule to leave his house every morning and return before sunset. He followed this rule yesterday, and when he reached his house he lighted a fire in the hall which his house servant had made ready before going home. He then went up to his sitting room on the third floor, lighted a fire in the grate there, and divesting himself of his outer clothing put on pajamas and sat down to read. He fell asleep over his book and woke suddenly at 5:30 o'clock to find the room full of smoke. The fire in the grate had nearly gone out and the room was cold. Mr. Johnson, who has been a sufferer from rheumatism, experienced some trouble in getting to the door; his back and legs being stiff, and as he opened the door he saw that the space beneath was a blazing furnace.

Mr. Johnson looked around for a means of escape, and found an old surveyor's chain in a corner of the room. He fastened one end around the leg of a sofa and dragged the sofa to the window, which was directly over the storm door at the front of the house. The chain reached exactly to the roof of the storm door. While Mr. Johnson was making these preparations the flames gained steadily, and he had only time to put on a pair of gloves and shoes when the fire attacked the sitting room and drove Mr. Johnson out before he could don his clothes.

Mr. Johnson is forty-five years old, and agile enough when his rheumatism does not trouble him. He lowered himself painfully to the roof of the storm door, and then jumped from the side where he thought the snow was deepest. He wrenched his back badly, and found, to his great concern, that he could not walk. In imminent danger of freezing to death, he gathered together every faculty and crawled through the ice and snow to the house of John Meehan, a gardener on the estate of Edmund T. Randolph.

The glare of the fire on the hill had awakened Mr. Meehan, and he was about to start out to render what assistance he could when Mr. Johnson reached his door. Nearly dead with fatigue and cold, Mr. Johnson could only ejaculate "Fire!" as the door was opened, and he fell over in a swoon. Mr. Meehan left Mr. Johnson to the care of his wife, and ran out to give the alarm. On his way he met Mounted Policeman Weeks of the Fifth Bridge Station, who was going to Mr. Johnson's relief, believing he was in the house. Mr. Meehan told Weeks that Mr. Johnson was safe, and the policeman galloped to the house of Engine No. 52, nearly a mile away, where he gave the alarm.

The men turned out promptly, but it was hard work to get to the house over the slippery roads. When they reached the house there was nothing to be saved but the walls. The handsome mansion and all the art works it contained were completely destroyed. The firemen suffered terribly from the intense cold, and after the fire had burned itself out Mr. Randolph brought the firemen over to his house, where they got warm food and coffee.

Mr. Johnson told the story of his escape to Mr. Meehan's. He was later removed to the Randolph house, where it was said yesterday that he had developed a severe cold, which the doctors fear will result in pneumonia. The loss on the house and its contents will be over $100,000.

BLAMES FIANCEE'S FAMILY.

Mr. Stein Says His Engagement to Miss Woolner Was Broken by Them.

Much surprise has been caused among the friends of Miss Louise Woolner and Henry B. Stein by the announcement that their marriage, which was to have taken place this week, had been definitely broken off. None of Miss Woolner's family has returned to the city, which they left for New Jersey last week, and Alfred C. Woolner, was absent from his law office, at 20 Broad Street, yesterday. Mr. Stein returned to town in time for business yesterday and was in his real estate office, at 20 Nassau Street, during the afternoon.

"The engagement," he said, "was cancelled by the other side, not by me. Therefore they can give the reasons; I do not care to say anything about it."

DR. A. J. McCOSH BETTER.

Recovering from Infected Wound Made by an Operating Knife.

The condition of Dr. Andrew J. McCosh, who has been suffering from blood poisoning resulting from a cut on the left arm which he accidentally inflicted upon himself while performing an operation upon a patient at the Presbyterian Hospital a week ago, was greatly improved yesterday.

Drs. G. E. Brewer and G. M. Swift, who are attending him, said yesterday afternoon that the activity of the poison has subsided and that Dr. McCosh will probably be convalescent and about within a few days.

Dr. McCosh is a son of the late Dr. James McCosh, formerly President of Princeton University.

BOY KILLED BY AN ELEVATOR.

Fellow-Employes Find His Lifeless Body Crushed Beneath It.

Bernard O'Gare, who was employed as an errand boy by George H. Everall in the latter's tailor shop at 291 Fifth Avenue, was killed early yesterday morning by an electric elevator in the building, which he was evidently trying to run.

The boy was in the habit of starting to work at 7 o'clock. The elevator man did not come till 8. O'Gare's body was found crushed under the elevator at the foot of the shaft by two of Mr. Everall's employes. He had apparently opened the elevator door at the foot of the shaft, found the car up the shaft somewhere, and started it down, the elevator dropping so quickly as to catch him underneath. The cables of the elevator had been thrown off the drum by the fall.

Policeman Lake of the West Thirtieth Street Station was called and took the body to the station house.

New Lawyers of Both Sexes Sworn In.

Eighty-seven law students were sworn in as members of the bar in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday. Presiding Justice Van Brunt presided and delivered a brief address congratulating the students upon the completion of their pre-

It doesn't matter what quarter the wind sets in, it can't rise to your discomfort if you shield yourself behind an ulster.

Some at $15.

Overcoats, same price.

Everything for every manly body, be it hot or cold.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail

CAPT. KEAR SEES DR. HAYES.

Authorities Now Done with Endicott Hotel Tragedy — Denial of Statement Implicating Mrs. Hayes.

Acting Captain Kear of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station spent a long time yesterday in consultation with Dr. Ephraim P. Hayes, whose wife, Mrs. Mary E. Hayes, was murdered by Dr. Franklin L. Caldwell, who then killed himself, and upon leaving him said that no new facts bearing upon the shooting had been elicited and that the case was closed, so far as the authorities were concerned.

The police learned yesterday that Dr. Caldwell was believed to be a morphine eater by his comrades in the Seventy-first Regiment, with which he went to Cuba, and was nicknamed "The Dope" by many of his messmates on this account. They believe that the bottle of morphine sent to the Hotel Endicott, and intercepted by Dr. Hayes, was for his own consumption.

Capt. Kear denied emphatically a statement attributed to him to the effect that he had discovered evidence which showed that the double tragedy at the hotel was the result of a prearranged plan between Mrs. Hayes and Dr. Caldwell. "I went into this possible phase of the case with Dr. Hayes," he said, "and there is nothing to indicate anything of the sort."

John Irving, Jr., of 430 Amsterdam Avenue, the undertaker who took charge of both bodies, sent Caldwell's remains to the home of his father, Dr. Dimont Caldwell, at 1,545 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Mrs. Hayes's body will be forwarded to Chicago, where it is to be buried. Dr. Hayes had so far recovered from the shock of the tragedy that he went down town yesterday afternoon.

LEGAL NOTES.

GIFT CAUSA MORTIS.—After the death of Annie Podmore, her depositor's pass book, under the name of Ann Caldwell, was brought to the South Brooklyn Savings Institution by Bridget Reilley, who demanded the balance, stating that the book had been given to her by Ann Caldwell. After a report had been made by the bank's counsel in favor of Mrs. Reilley's claim, on affidavits furnished by her attorney, giving the date of Ann Caldwell's death and of the alleged gift causa mortis to Mrs. Reilley of this book, the bank paid her the entire balance. Subsequently John Podmore, as administrator, brought an action against the bank to recover this money. Evidence was given on behalf of Mrs. Reilley, who had access to the bank books, that the donor took a number of such books, not identified by the witnesses, from a bag in the sick room, and, handing them to Mrs. Reilley, said: "I am a sick woman, and I know I am going to die. You take these, and bury me out of them, and what is left is yours." The Appellate Division of the First Department has reversed judgment given in favor of the bank on a verdict directed by the Court. As to the bank's contention that it was justified in making payment, without any inquiry, because of the depositor's agreement printed in the book, that she was to be bound by the by-law that payment to persons producing pass books should be valid, the Court decided that that by-law applied only to payments made in the lifetime of the depositor, or, at the furthest, to payments without knowledge of her decease. The Court said that the language used in connection with the delivery of the pass book constituted a valid gift causa mortis, but the witnesses failed to identify the particular pass book in question as one of those which were delivered by the deceased to Mrs. Reilley. The validity of the gift depended upon the actual delivery of this particular pass book at the time and under the particular circumstances disclosed by the witnesses. Mrs. Reilley being an interested witness, her testimony that this was the book should have been submitted to the jury.

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IMMEDIATE CHANGE OF TITLE NECESSARY IN PAROL TRUST.—In October, 1892, Catherine Sullivan deposited $2,000 with the Chemung Canal Bank, at Elmira, N. Y., receiving a certificate declaring the deposit to be payable one day after the date of the depositor's order, or, in case of her death, to her niece, Catherine Sullivan. The depositor at the time made an oral statement to the teller that "she wanted it fixed to herself, or, in case of her death, to her niece, Catherine Sullivan, of Utica." She retained possession of the certificate until her death, in February, 1893, when it was found among her papers. Miss Sullivan's father, whose real name was Brown, was a nephew of the intestate woman, and lived with her for thirty-six years, taking the name of Sullivan and being regarded and treated as an adopted son, although no legal adoption was ever consummated. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the Third Appellate Division sustaining a judgment in favor of Patrick R. Sullivan, as administrator, in a suit to recover this money. The action, which was originally brought against the bank, was continued against Catherine Sullivan, the niece, who claimed to be entitled to the money. Justice Werner, giving the opinion of the Court of Appeals, holds that no contract was created in favor of the niece available to her after the death of the depositor, as she was not a party to the transaction, and her relations to the depositor were not such as to furnish any consideration therefor. The Court decides that such a transaction did not create either the depositor or the bank a trustee for the benefit of the niece, subject to a power of revocation residing in the depositor during her lifetime, it appearing that there was no immediate and fixed change of title to the fund, nor any expressed or implied intention to make such an immediate change, the bank having remained at all times a mere debtor of the depositor.

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NEGLIGENCE OF FELLOW-SERVANT.—Timothy O'Connor, a 'longshoreman, recovered judgment in his favor on the trial of his suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for injuries he received while in the company's employ as a freight handler, by falling on a skid or gangplank when he was drawing upon it a wheel truck, on which was a case of merchandise weighing about 850 pounds. While he was going down the skid, O'Connor's foot caught on a piece of tin or iron sheathing, which was raised up, at the end resting upon the boat. It was claimed that this sheathing on the skid became worn so that the rivets no longer held, and the metal curled or turned up so as to make a slight projection, of an inch and a half. O'Connor's injuries subsequently necessitated the amputation of one of his fingers. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, has ordered a reversal of the judgment. The Court holds that the neglect to make the very slight repairs required to this skid was that of the plaintiff's fellow-servants, but, assuming that there was enough in the evidence on the question of notice to take the case to the jury, there was error committed in the rejection of evidence which called for a reversal of the judgment. If the defect existed before the day of the accident it was at the utmost the duty of the employer either to have it remedied or to provide another apparatus which was in good

Silk Dept.

Spring Exhibition of

Foulards,

65c., 75c., 85c. & $1.00.

All the new colors and designs, including floral, stripe, and Persian effects.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Continuation Sale of

Antique Orientals,

comprising Shirvans, Daghestans, Kazaks, Karabahs, and Irans; sizes averaging 3 ft. 10 in. by 10 ft., at the uniform price of

$18 each.

Actual value from $35 to $40.
Also a great assortment of

CHENILLES AND SMYRNAS,

A Manufacturer's samples, in carpet sizes, principally (9x12 ft.) slightly shop worn, to close out at **$17** each; worth double.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
OUR SANITARY AMERICAN **Floor Mattings,**
Especially Adapted for Hotels and Summer Residences, Artistic and Very Durable.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

SHADOWED MOLINEUX JURY

Private Detective Agency Claims $5,881 from the City.

Will Bring Suit for Payment—Lawyers Weeks and Battle and Witnesses Also Watched.

It cost $5,881.55 to shadow the members of the jury in the Molineux case. The bill for this sum has been presented to Controller Coler, and notice of a suit against the city to recover the same was served on him yesterday by Maurice Meyer, counsel for Charles Heidelberg, who controls a private detective agency. This bill is the first submitted in the case, and the fact that it will be contested in the courts seems to indicate that the experts' bills, as well as those of other people employed in behalf of the State, are likely to go through a like course.

Mr. Heidelberg's bill shows that he had thirteen "operatives" shadowing the twelve jurymen from Nov. 16 to Jan. 2, and that $7 a day and expenses were charged for each man employed. The detectives spent $985.20 for car fare and incidentals, and Mr. Heidelberg, in looking after the men he employed, paid out $451.70.

The jurymen were followed and watched from the time they left the Criminal Court Building until they returned there the next day. It was decided on Jan. 2 that the members of the jury were so well behaved that it would not be necessary to watch them any longer, and Mr. Heidelberg withdrew his men. This saved several thousand dollars on the bill. The bill shows that on Dec. 8 Juror Ford went to Paterson, N. J., and one of the private detectives followed, and that on Dec. 29 the same juror spent the day at Newark.

Molineux's counsel was also under the care of these private detectives. On Dec. 4 one of the men employed by Heidelberg was stationed at 100 Broadway, where Messrs. Weeks and Battle have their offices.

On the same day and the day following two of the men were at Newark watching Mr. Heiles, who was wanted as a witness by the District Attorney's office. Mr. Heidelberg also spent four days at Newark at the request of Assistant District Attorney Osborne, for which he makes a charge.

The cost for "operatives" was $91 a day, with an average expense bill of $1.75 for each man. The jurymen received $2 a day each for their services on the jury, while the private detectives received at least four times this amount in fees and expenses just for watching the jurymen.

The counsel for Mr. Heidelberg said yesterday that he expected to have to fight hard for the collection of the bill, but that he was sure of getting it in the end, as the District Attorney's office had made a regular contract with Mr. Heidelberg for the work. Mr. Heidelberg was formerly a Detective Sergeant on the police force.

ANTONIO FERRARO EXECUTED.

Went Quietly to His Death, Much to the Relief of Molineux and Others in Sing Sing.

SING SING, Feb. 26.—Antonio Ferraro, who killed Luciano Muchio in Brooklyn April 4, 1898, was executed at 8:20 o'clock this morning in the prison. He went quietly to his death. The current was turned into his body five times before he was pronounced dead. The first shock contained 1,740 volts, and was continued for seven seconds. It was then reduced to 250, 100 more than usual. This was kept on for a minute and eight seconds, after which came a succession of shocks. Ferraro died harder, with one exception, than any man who has so far been put to death in the electric chair. It is not believed, however, that he retained consciousness after the first charge of 1,740 volts.

Ferraro's quiet demeanor, after his recent outbreaks, surprised every one. Before he was led from his cell curtains were put in front of the cells occupied by Molineux and the other condemned men, who had awaited the execution with dread. After it was all over Molineux felt much relieved. When he had eaten his breakfast he tried to divert his mind by reading. Connaught Cole called early at Molineux's cell, and Molineux asked the keeper if he had heard anything from his wife or mother, and requested that if they came they might be admitted to the death house promptly. No visitors, however, are admitted on execution days. He made little comment upon the execution of Ferraro, but seemed most anxious to see some of his relatives.

Of all the men confined in the death house Molineux and Dr. Kennedy seemed to be the most affected and the greatest sufferers from the Italian's outbreaks.

Mr. Van Lennep and Molineux.

Mr. Weeks and Mr. Battle, Molineux's lawyers, said yesterday that they knew nothing of the invitation extended to Mr. Van Lennep to visit Molineux at Sing Sing. It had nothing to do certainly with the legal aspects of the case. Mr. Van Lennep had always taken great interest in Roland, and had consequently followed the case with close interest. If he visited him, it would be purely in a friendly and personal way.

SALE OF BLACK HOSIERY.

On Tuesday, February 27th.

Men's
Imported, fine gauge, black Cotton, Half Hose.
6 pairs for $1.00.
Usual price 25 cents per pair.

Fine quality, imported ingrain, black Lisle Thread, Half Hose. White split soles.
6 pairs for $1.38.
Usual price 35 cents per pair.

Women's.
Fast black Cotton Hose,—plain weave or open work lace designs.
6 pairs for $1.00.
Usual price 25 cents per pair.

Imported black Lisle Thread Hose. Excellent quality.
6 pairs for $1.38.
Usual price 38 cents per pair.

These are all excellent value, durable and well made with double heels, soles and toes.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Clearance Sale of Cambric and Muslin Garments, Domestic Manufacture.

Corset Covers.
Cambric, high or low neck,—trimmed with Lace and Embroidery,
15, 25, 50 & 75 cents each;
Were 35 cents to $1.50

Drawers.
Cambric,—trimmed with Embroidery and Lace,
25, 35 & 50 cents each;
Were 50 cents to $2.50

Chemises.
Muslin, and Cambric,—finished with Lace and Embroidery,
25, 50 & 75 cents each;
Were 50 cents to $2.75

Skirts.
Under-skirts, Muslin and Cambric,—various trimmings,
35, 50 cents & $1.00;
Were 50 cents to $3.00

Walking Skirts.
—50, 75 cents, $1.50 & $2.00.
Were $1.25 to $5.00

Gowns.
Muslin, Cambric and Nainsook,
50, 75 cents & $1.00;
Were 95 cents to $3.50

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

MARSH COLLECTION SALE.

Prices Realized for Art Objects on the First Day Small—Merit of the Pieces.

The sale of the immense collection, or, rather, collections, of art objects which belonged to the late Prof. C. C. Marsh of Yale University was begun yesterday afternoon at the galleries of the American Art Association, Broadway and Twenty-third Street. There was but a small attendance, and the prices realized were for the most part low.

Prof. Marsh was a collector of almost every class of object which comes under the head of either rare or curious, and it is possible that his very catholicity of taste is responsible for the low prices which his collection—or that part of it at present sold—has brought. He was not able to pay sufficient attention to any one class of objects to become an expert in the knowledge of it, and in consequence his collections contain a number of second-rate pieces. There are also, however, many fine specimens, but apparently these are being sold at low prices because of the presence of the less desirable lots.

Part of the Japanese ceramics, together with the Japanese cloisonné enamels, was disposed of yesterday afternoon. Very few of the lots brought over $10 each, and nearly everything was knocked down to dealers. The prices realized for the enamels were particularly low, specimens for which the late owner must have paid $50 and more going for $5 and less each. Some large plaques, for instance, were knocked down for sums ranging from $3.50 to $5 each, while smaller specimens sold for as little as $1.

Somewhat better prices in comparison were realized for the Japanese porcelain and pottery, but nothing was sold at a figure which is worthy of special mention. These objects were also mostly acquired by dealers.

Miscellaneous Chinese and Japanese objects, together with Japanese bronzes and other metal work, lacquers and swords, will be sold this afternoon. In the evening the oil paintings, water colors, and etchings will be disposed of at the same galleries.

TO AID MRS. GUY V. HENRY.

Friends of the Late General Organise to Raise a Fund.

A movement has been started in this city to raise a fund for the benefit of Mrs. Guy V. Henry, the widow of Gen. Henry. An organization for this purpose was effected about three weeks ago in the office of William R. Corwine, Secretary of the Merchants' Association. A committee was formed, with Cornelius N. Bliss, Chairman. Letters have been sent to prominent persons throughout the country, where Gen. Henry had been stationed, inviting the use of their names on the committee, and aid in raising the funds. More than 100 acceptances, it is said, have been received. According to the present pension law, Mrs. Henry's pension will not exceed $30 a month. A bill has been introduced into Congress for a special pension of $100 a month, but there are so many claims of this kind growing out of the Spanish-American war that the Pensions Committees of both houses have agreed not to recommend special pensions exceeding $50 a month, and not to pass pension bills for at least one year after the death of the officers in question.

Four Pennsylvania Miners Killed.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 26.—Four men were killed this morning in the Mount Pleasant mine by the breaking of a mine carriage. The men killed were William Gilbert, Thomas Williams, John Regan, and

RUGS.

Basement.

Sale of Oriental Rugs, India and Turkish Carpets.

Karabagh,
2 ft. 9 in. x 3 ft. 8 in., $6.75
Ghenjehs,
3 ft. x 5 ft. 7 in., $8.75
Shirvans and Daghestans,
3 ft. x 5 ft. 7 in., $12.75
Mossouls and Kazaks,
3 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft., $18.75
Antique Kazaks, heavy Silken Pile,
$25.00 and $35.00.
Turkish and India Carpets,—rare specimens,
$75.00 to $300.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

WEBER PIANOS

Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15
The new society play in 4 acts by John Oliver Hobbes, with the full strength of Daniel Frohman's Stock Company.
THE AMBASSADOR

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
Direction DANIEL FROHMAN.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
5 Thurs., at 11 and 8:15, beginning Mch. 8.
5 Fri., at 3 and 8:15, beginning Mch. 9.
"MANILA," "JAPAN," "PARIS," "GRAND CANON," "MOKI LAND."
Course Tickets, $4 and $3. NOW ON SALE.
Single tickets, $1 and 75c., on sale Mon., Mch. 5.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDY COMPANY in their London Success,
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.
Cast includes Seymour Hicks, Herbert Standing, Henry Kemble, J. L. Mackaye, Ferd. Gottschalk, Fanny Brough, Margaret Robinson, and Ellaline Terriss.

BERKELEY LYCEUM, 44th St., West of 5th Av.
Mrs. ROBERT OSBORN WILL PRESENT
For Two Weeks, Commencing Mch. 1, 8:30 P. M.,
Otto Kawa Kami & Sada Yacco,
and their Company of Japanese Players, in a series of plays in Japanese.
"ZINGORO," The Statue Maker.
"TAKANORI," The Royalist,
and THE GEISHA and THE KNIGHT.
TICKETS $2.00, NOW ON SALE.
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. Flo. Irwin & Co., Ward & Curran, Colbys, Provo, Mov. Pic's, 30 oths
15, 25, 50c. PATRICE & CO.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Marie Dressler
15, 25, 50c. Daisy Lovering & Co. Pete Baker Patterson Bros., Mlle. Ani, Mov. Pic's, &c

KOSTER & BIAL'S. NEW YORK'S PALATIAL RESORT.
Marguerite Cornille, Montgomery & Stone, the 8 Mascottes, Henri French, Maude Courtney, oths. Mat. Sat. Mar. 12—The Regatta Girl & Progress.

CASINO! LAST 5 NIGHTS!
PRINCESS CHIC! Last Mat. Next Sat! Last Performance Next Sat. Eve!
Nxt. Wk. Closed for Rehearsals of "Casino Girl."

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA SMALL BALL-room, Thursday evening, March first, reception to teachers and others in the various professions. No tickets required. Recitations, music. Contribution box at door. Benefit of a needy teacher.

Weber & Fields' Music Hall, Matinées B'way & 30th St. Tues. & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. **ANNA HELD** in **PAPA'S WIFE.**

AHEARN SUCCEEDS GICQUEL.

Appointed Deputy Chief by Fire Commissioner Scannell—Promotions for Two Captains.

Battalion Chief Thomas J. Ahearn was appointed Deputy Chief by Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Deputy Chief Benjamin A. Gicquel. The new Deputy Chief entered the department as a fireman in 1873. He became a Foreman in 1886, and while in command of Engine Company No. 5 made a rescue which won for him the Bennett Medal. In 1891 he was made a Battalion Chief. He has been Acting Chief in command of the Second Division since the death of Deputy Chief Gicquel.

Mr. Ahearn's promotion takes effect from March 1, when he will be assigned to the command of the First Division, which includes all the territory south of Fourteenth Street. The promotion disposes of the contest caused by Battalion Chief Lally's application for a better rating. The latter now stands third on the eligible list for appointment as Deputy Chief.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Two Days---Then Stock Taking

Cut Deep or Cut Not

They who would quickly sell must not stop for loss. .....Rapidity of sale is test of value.....Half cost is not value if at half cost one cannot quickly sell—quick sales are the measures of value.....Twice each year we close our stock, therefore our stock is always new.....To-day's offerings are marked at prices to surely close out surplus.

15 cent Fancy Dimities.....9¾
White, with colored vines, figures, stripes or polka dots; others with Dresden figures; also Rose Pink, Blue Bell Blue, Hello and Black with white dots—fancy effects.

12½ cent Black Sateens....7¾
Best Aniline dye—absolutely fast—Henrietta finish—this is much less than they can be bought for to-day in case lots.

69 cent Foulards and Indias 59
All Silk—New Spring colorings, including large varieties of Blue-and-White in tasteful designs—should be 69 cents.

1.25 Imported Whipcords...75
44 inch—newest two-toned effects—very handsome goods and very desirable.

1.50 Coat Buttons. 29 cts. doz.
Silk crochet and jet-and-crochet—handsome styles—value 79 cents to 1.50 per dozen.

98 cent Quilted Linings.....69
best quality—all silk satin—Golden Brown, Garnet and Scarlet.

67 cent All Linen Damask..59
Extra heavy German—68 inch—Snowdrop, Ball, Oak Leaf, Vine, and other designs.

19 cent Huck Towels.....12½
Hemstitched with white or col'd borders—38 inches long; also Damask Towels—18x36—with knot fringes.

Special bargains in Wrappers and Teagowns of all qualities—marked down to reduce stock.

1.59 All Linen Napkins.....1.29
Extra Heavy—dinner size—six patterns.

1.09 Military Hair Brushes.69
Fox, Olive and Ebony in various sizes—pure bristles—10 and 13 row.

98 cent Chatelaine Bags....69
Genuine Seal—chamois lined, in and outside pocket—they are indeed a bargain.

4.49 Dress Trunks.....2.98
28 inch size—canvas covered—brassed malleable iron corners—two heavy straps.

8.00 Plate Cameras.....4.98
Cyclone Magazine—Number four—12 plate holders—bulb attachment.

Boys' 98 cent Hats.....29
This price will clear Tams and other Caps that were 69 to 98 cents.

Boys' 1.69 Hats.....69
Balance of all Fancy Tams, also Cadet Caps that were .98 to 1.69.

Boys' 49 cent Waists.....25
Cheviot and Outing Flannel—full sizes—extra well made, were .39 and .49 cents.

Infants' 25 cent Hose.....19
All-Wool Cashmere—Colors and Black.

Babies' Short Dresses . . . 98
New Spring styles in Nainsook, Cambric and Lawn—fine embroidery, hemstitching and lace trim'gs—sizes to 3 years.

Ladies' Drawers 39
Canton Flannel, extra size—hem or cambric ruffle; were .59.

Ladies' Fine Flannel Skirts 1.98
White, Gray, Cadet and Black—handsomely emb'd in contrasting colors; worth 2.75.

Ladies' 1.98 Wrappers . . . 98
Printed Flannelette in medium, light and dark colors, also second mournings—plain and flounced skirts—braid trim'd yoke—fitted back—with wide or narrow shoulder ruffles.

Ladies' $18 Tailor Suits..12.98
Black Broadcloth—full Tailor appliqued skirt—Jacket silk-lined.

"Miss Hobbs" Hats . . . 2.98
Evening colors, street shades and white and black, with large velvet rosettes—a midwinter novelty originated by us—copied now, but unequaled anywhere at the price.

1.25 Stock Collars 49
Taffeta Silk with fancy bows—white, light colors and black—worth .98 cents and 1.25.

New All Over Embroideries.69
Alternating stripes of lace and tucking.

New "Favorita" Ring Belts.49
Black and colored—ribbons to match—these belts have taken the town by storm—they fill the bill as nothing yet has done.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Evenings, 8:20. **BROTHER OFFICERS.** Matinées, 2:15.

Charles Frohman's **Criterion Theatre,** B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Last Week. Matinées To-morrow and Saturday.
MAUDE ADAMS | The Little Minister.
TUESDAY, MARCH 6, DANIEL FROHMAN WILL PRESENT JAMES K. HACKETT IN THE PRIDE OF JENNICO. Seats Ready Thurs.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS, 8. MAT. SATURDAY. **WM. GILLETTE** in His New Play, **Sherlock Holmes**

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 24th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. The Best Yet. **CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.**

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. "The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald. Evgs., 7:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 1:45. Charles Frohman's **HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.** $40,000 Production.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MATINEES WED. & SAT. DAVID BELASCO'S **Naughty Anthony**
Monday, March 5, MADAME BUTTERFLY. Monday, March 12, 75th Performance, SOUVENIRS—MAGNIFICENT SILK STOCKINGS.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY. **DAINTY DUCHESS CO.** East 14th St. McCree & Thayers, Howard & Emerson, Etc.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. **Modjeska.** Assisted by John E. Kellerd. TO-NIGHT: MARY STUART.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY. THE GREAT SUCCESS, **BEN-HUR**

WALLACK'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. Evs., 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. "A TRIUMPH."—HERALD. **OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO**

Knickerbocker. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. *N. C. GOODWIN* LAST 2 WEEKS. *MAXINE ELLIOTT* EXTRA MAT. WED. When We Were Twenty-one.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL, 34th St. & B'way. MATINEE TO-DAY. WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO. & High-Class Vaudeville.

Hammerstein's **VICTORIA** Big hit! Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. **MAM'SELLE AWKINS** Including Josephine HALL.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Matinée Saturday only. (Wednesday Matinée omitted this week.) LAST WEEK of MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "A Romance of Athlone." Next Week—Tim Murphy in The Carpet Bagger.

Mildred and Roulere to-night at 9. WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. **EDEN MUSEE** NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. ROBERT HILLIARD in "The Littlest Girl" by R. H. Davis. HARDING & AH SID. A. L. GUILLE. FISHER & CARROLL. Carl Damann Troupe.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mon., March 5, FALKA. 700th time. SOUVENIRS. **RIGOLETTO.**

The New York BROADWAY to TOKIO Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. 44-45 Sts. Wed. and Sat. at 2. No Smoking at Matinées.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. **ROGERS BROS. IN WALL ST.** Popular Prices. Wed. Mat.—25c. & 50c.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT at 7 precisely—Third performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Nordica, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Eve., Feb. 28, at 8—Mozart's opera, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Emma Eames, Suzanne Adams, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari.
Thurs. Evg., March 1, at 6:45 precisely—Fourth performance of the first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen — GOTTERDAEMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Olitzka, Pevny, Moika-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Evg., March 2, at 7:30—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Aft., March 3, at 2—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Evg., March 3, at 8, at Popular Prices—RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Sembrich and Mantelli; MM. Saligmac, Devries, and Scotti.
Sun. Ev'g., March 4, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli, and Zélie de Lussan; MM. Van Rooy, Menx, and Plancon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra and Chorus. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

Mendelssohn Hall. To-morrow Eve. at 8:15. **Feb. 28**
Major Pond announces a change to larger quarters for
Ernest Seton-Thompson.
PICTURESQUE SIDE OF WILD ANIMALS
A new lecture. Mr. Thompson's only evening appearance in New York this season. Tickets 1.50 & 1.00, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. MR. GEORGE **GROSSMITH**
Fourth Humorous and Musical Recital TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
FIFTH RECITAL To-morrow (Wed.) Aft. at 3:15.
"The Trials of an Entertainer"
And Humorous and Musical Selections.
Tickets $1.50 & $1; at Schuberth's, 23 Union St.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Warmer, snow at night, winds shifting to easterly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,644. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT {In Greater New York and Jersey City. / Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks erratic.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 70½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41⅞c; cash cotton, 9 3-16c.

LEGISLATURE.—The Assembly yesterday passed, 82 to 53, a strict party vote, the bill to authorize Gov. Roosevelt to appoint a commission of fifteen members to revise the New York City charter. The Democrats offered several amendments, but all of them were beaten. Gov. Roosevelt announces that he favors the bills allowing the State Board of Charities to oversee the Gerry societies. Mr. Minton made an unsuccessful effort to get his Anti-Cigarette bill out of committee. Hearings were held on many New York City bills.—Page 9.

CONGRESS.—The debate on the Puerto Rican tariff bill closed last night. During the day Dolliver (Rep., Iowa) spoke in favor of the measure and Bailey (Dem., Texas) opposed it. After adjournment the Ways and Means committeemen expressed confidence in the passage of the measure, but it was said that eleven Republicans would work to have the measure recommitted. During the day a Cabinet officer made a statement defining the President's position. In the Senate Mr. Depew made a speech on the Philippine question, defending the course of the Administration and advocating the retention of the islands. Mr. Turley continued his speech against the seating of M. S. Quay. During the Hawaiian debate Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment to declare null and void all contracts for labor made since Aug. 12, 1898. It was adopted.—Pages 3 and 5.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Roberts reported the surrender of Gen. Cronje and his army of about 3,000 men. Forty-seven officers were captured. Cronje has been sent to Cape Town with his wife and attendants and the others are to follow in detachments. Comment on the Continent in general tends to sympathy for the Boers. There is great rejoicing in Great Britain and in the Colonies. "The Iron Tooth," the play in which the Kaiser collaborated, was hissed at its first production in Berlin last night. Paris streets were crowded with people participating in the Mardi Gras festivities yesterday. Lord Lyveden, a former British diplomat, is dead.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

A man supposed to be Dr. Ericius of the German Medical Institution tried to jump on a bridge train at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was crushed to death.

The Erie telephone system, the largest in the United States operating under the Bell patents, passed into the hands of a rival concern, the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America.

Page 3.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University delivered an address at Chicago on the present status of education.

Page 4.

George L. Glaser, Deputy Surrogate of Queens County, accused by the Controller of making a false claim against the town of Newtown, was acquitted yesterday. The indictment against Ex-Supervisor Bernel was dismissed.

Page 7.

Henri de Régnier, the French poet and author, who will lecture at various universities, arrived here on the French Line steamship La Normandie yesterday.

Page 11.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will meet to-day to authorize the issue of bonds to the amount of $36,500,000 for the construction of the rapid transit tunnel. The soundings for the proposed extension to the Battery and South Brooklyn will not be made for about two months.

Page 14.

The plan of the City Club, through its sub-committee, of which Wheeler H. Peckham is Chairman, is to present a memorial to Gov. Roosevelt in relation to the charges made against Justice Fitzgerald by Mr. Peckham.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
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Railroads.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

FATAL RAILROAD WRECK.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 27.—The blizzard prevailing throughout Western Missouri was the direct cause of a train wreck tonight on the main line of the Missouri Pacific Road, in which at least two persons, both women, whose names are unknown, were killed and several others were badly hurt.

The fast St. Louis day express, due to arrive here at 5:45 o'clock this afternoon, was delayed by a freight train which became stalled in a snowdrift two miles south of Independence, Mo., about twelve miles out of Kansas City.

The St. Louis local passenger train, running forty minutes behind the fast express, came on through the blinding snowstorm and crashed into the express train ahead, the engineer of the local train having failed to see the danger signal which the first train had sent back. Such was the force of the collision that the parlor car in the rear of the first train was literally cut in two. When Engineer Frank Raymond and his fireman escaped from the wreck they crawled out through the windows of the parlor car.

Fire added to the horrors of the wreck, coals from the furnace of the shattered engine having fallen among the débris of the splintered coach, and soon the whole wreck was ablaze.

Among the injured are Mrs. J. G. Schmidlapp of Cincinnati, who is fatally hurt; J. G. Schmidlapp, Miss Schmidlapp, and the mother of Mrs. Schmidlapp, all of Cincinnati, and L. F. Sheldon of Sedalia, Mo., Assistant Telegraph Superintendent of the Missouri Pacific.

William Rost, a farmer, near whose place the wreck occurred, and who was one of the first to render any assistance to the imperilled passengers, is quite sure that at least three women were burned in the wreck. When he reached the car flames were crackling through the splintered woodwork at one end, while at the other a cloud of blistering steam was belching from the locomotive, which had ripped the coach open from end to end.

On every side were men and women crying for assistance. Mr. Rost's first act was to pull from the wreck a woman whose legs were sticking out through a broken window. She was not badly hurt. By the time this had been accomplished other passengers from the forward coaches had come back and helped out all of those in the burning car who could be reached.

Mr. Rost states that he saw the body of one woman jammed in the roof of the burning coach, and that it was not reached by the rescuers. The body of another woman was consumed in full view of the passengers who gathered about the wreck. Mr. Rost and others reached into the buring débris and tried to drag her out, but she was pinned under heavy wreckage. The young woman was apparently dead, as he reached her hand, and there was no response to his efforts at rescue. He describes the woman as about twenty-five years of age. She wore a dark dress, and a leather chatelaine hung from her waist.

Mr. Rost believes that he saw the body of still a third woman wedged between the timbers of the burning coach, but before he could get closer the fire, smoke, and steam obscured his view.

The locomotive of the first train was dispatched to Independence for surgeons, and, after returning, came on to Kansas City with the passengers from the two trains. The parlor car of the express train was the only coach wrecked.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—J. G. Schmidlapp is President of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company, the Export Storage Company, and the Clifton Springs Distilling Company. He is largely interested in real estate, and has in process of construction a twenty-story building at Fourth and Walnut Streets. He is a leader in the Piccadilly Club, which presented Admiral Dewey with a very fine loving cup while he was at Manila.

FIRE SWEEPS NEWARK DRY GOODS DISTRICT

Started in Snyder's Department Store and Spread in All Directions.

SEVERAL LIVES MAY BE LOST

Firemen Buried Under Ruins of a Wall and Two Probably Fatally Injured —Civilian Terribly Burned— Loss Over $1,000,000.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 27.—More than a score of buildings were destroyed to-night by a fire which swept through the dry goods district and did damage which it is estimated will be considerably in excess of $1,000,000. No bodies have been found, but several persons are unaccounted for, and it is not known whether they escaped or were burned to death. A civilian rescued under thrilling circumstances is not expected to survive his terrible burns. Four firemen were caught under a falling wall, and two of them are reported to be fatally injured. Many other firemen were more or less seriously burned or hurt by falling glass or by slipping up on the ice-coated streets. Those believed to be fatally injured are:

SCHAEKELTON, OSCAR C., Superintendent of Snyder's department store.

HARRISON, WALTER, Captain of Engine Company No. 4.

BESSINGER, —, fireman, Engine Company No. 6.

The fire started shortly after 6 o'clock in the rear of W. V. Snyder's big four-story department store, which stood on the corner of Broad and Cedar Streets. On Broad Street it had a frontage of 75 feet, and extended back along Cedar Street 200 feet. At five minutes past 6 the several hundred employes of the store had filed out, leaving five or six sweepers behind. Just how many persons remained after that is not known. It is thought some of the engine room force and similar employes besides the sweepers may have been in the place.

Some one passing along Broad Street saw flames in the rear portion of the store. Within a minute, and before the alarm could be rung in from a box close by, the flames swept forward to the front, and the whole lower floor was a furnace. Before the first fire apparatus reached the scene the fire had mounted to the second and third stories.

A TERRIBLE SPECTACLE.

Meanwhile an enormous crowd had gathered, and were watching with intense excitement a man on the second floor, who was running from window to window in a frenzy of fear. As the first hook and ladder truck dashed up a ladder was raised and thrown against a window so as to break it. Before the firemen could ascend the man swung himself through the broken window and onto the ladder, but, quick as he was, the flames were quicker. As he reached the ladder a rush of flame came through the window, enveloping him. It receded a moment, and the man's clothing was seen to be ablaze.

A fireman ran up the ladder on the under side and grabbed him to prevent him falling. Then others went up on the upper side and began tearing the burning clothing from the shrieking victim, whose flesh peeled off with the material. The firemen's hands were also badly burned, but they lowered the man down the ladder, and he was hurried off to St. Michael's Hospital in a police patrol wagon. He proved to be Oscar O. Schaekleton, sixty years of age, Superintendent of the store. He was making his usual round of inspection when caught by the fire.

Watson Snyder, cashier of the firm, had just closed the safe, after putting in it the money turned in by the department cashiers, when he saw the fire. He started to investigate, but the flames advanced so rapidly he had to run. He succeeded in getting out. He thinks the fire started from an electric wire.

A second and then a general alarm was turned in, and all of the fifty odd pieces of fire apparatus in the city were rolling to the fire. All were urgently needed. Ten minutes after the flames were discovered they had leaped across Cedar Street and started in a southerly and westerly direction, and had also swept northward along Broad Street. On the east side of Broad Street is Military Park. Had there been buildings there they also would have been destroyed, for the flames swept far into the park, shriveling the limbs of the trees and burning the grass.

The tar between the paving stones on Broad Street melted out and the street railroad tracks became so hot they could not be touched for a half block in advance of the fire as it spread up and down the street.

DESTRUCTION ON BROAD STREET.

Northward the fire entered the four-story building adjoining the Snyder Building. This was occupied by J. M. Mantz, dealer in laces and similar goods on the first floor, and offices of many kinds on the upper floors. This building was totally destroyed with everything it contained.

Next to it was the restaurant and confectionery store of T. B. Allen, one of the fashionable caterers of the city. Above his store were more offices of many kinds. This building was also burned.

Adjoining it was the trunk store of C. B. Peddie. Here the fire gutted the rear of the store and all the upper floors, but left the front part almost untouched by the flames, although blackened by smoke.

From Peddie's place the fire entered the big department store of David Strauss. The firemen made a desperate stand at this point to prevent the fire from getting into Hartegen's jewelry store which was next in the block, and is the place where the silver holder that figured in the Molineux case was purchased. They succeeded in saving the greater part of Strauss's store and in keeping the flames from the jeweler's premises.

At the same time that the fire spread from Snyder's into Mantz's the flames leaped Cedar Street, on the south, and began to travel southward with fury as great as they attained on the north.

W. T. Rae, jeweler, occupied the store on the corner opposite Snyder's. Out of this nothing was saved. The most of the jewelry was locked in the safes and vaults. The store and the offices above it were quickly swept out by the flames, and a little after 7 o'clock this building had not a brick standing above a few feet over the sidewalk.

A solid party wall separated the jewelry store from P. J. Garrigan's drug store, which was the next south. This did not stop the flames, as they leaped around it, and this building soon went down.

Cairn's photograph store and the galleries above it went next, and then the fire attacked the rear end of the wing of the Bee Hive dry goods store, owned by L. S. Plaut & Co. Here the firemen concentrated and fought hard to keep the fire from entering the main building, which was separated from the rear portion and extension by a party wall with iron doors. The doors became red hot, and the task looked hopeless, but, although the wing was gutted, the firemen managed to prevent the flames from getting to the main building, thus checking their progress further to the south.

The firemen then made quick work of it at that end, as the fire had been so intense that it burned everything to ashes, and hence there was little left for it to feed upon in the burned area south of Cedar Street.

THE SCENE ON CEDAR STREET.

While the flames were thus eating the heart out of the most important business block on Broad Street the fire was spreading westward along Cedar Street on both sides.

On the south side of this street the fire burned from No. 2, at the rear of Rae's store, to No. 24. These were all small stores in buildings three and four stories high, the upper floors being largely used as dwellings. In this row was Bierman's pawn shop. Bierman had in his place several thousand dollars' worth of valuable property, besides an immense amount of the ordinary things found in a pawn shop.

On the north side of the street, back of Snyder's, the fire attacked a row of eleven brownstone and brick buildings, having mostly stores on the ground floor, and offices on the upper floors.

All the police in the city were on duty at the fire, except those absolutely needed on post. The posts were doubled in length to-night to enable as many men as possible to be at the fire.

A hundred thousand persons gathered and made the task of the police a difficult one. The crowd had to be forced back again and again as the advance of the flames caused the firemen to shift position back, which they were compelled to do again and again, owing to the great heat. Several times the men handling hose had to abandon it and flee from the flames which threatened to envelop them. Beyond the radius of the heat the men were coated with ice.

WOMEN FAINT, MEN FIGHT.

Despite the danger and the rain of sparks that fell upon them, the crowd insisted on pushing forward and getting as near the scene as the police would allow. Finally orders were given to extend the fire lines beyond two blocks on either side, and the crowd was pushed back and lines were stretched across the street. Women fainted in the fearful crush. Blows were exchanged and clothing was torn from backs in the crush.

The streets for blocks were flooded and ice covered as the water flowed from the fire outside the heated zone, but the crowd, defying the cold, stood for hours watching the conflagration, which was under control at 10:30.

Shortly after 11 o'clock a wall at the rear of Snyder's, on Cedar Street, which had remained standing when the building to which it belonged had been destroyed collapsed. Firemen Bessinger and Thomas Brown of Engine No. 6 and Capt. Walter Harrison and Fireman Elmer Gardner of No. 4 were caught beneath it. Immediately their comrades set to work getting them out of the ruins. Water was poured upon the heap to prevent the men being burned as well as crushed.

Capt. Harrison and Fireman Brown were taken out unconscious, and it is believed they are fatally injured. They were taken to St. Michael's Hospital. Gardner and Bessinger were badly cut and bruised, but do not seem to have sustained serious injury. They were taken to Police Headquarters, where their injuries were attended to by the police surgeon, who directed them to return to their quarters or their homes. Despite this, they returned to the fire, and would not leave until a policeman informed the Chief of the Fire Department of the doctor's orders. Then they were ordered by the Chief to go home.

THE PRINCIPAL LOSSES.

The principal losses are:

W. V. Snyder & Co., Broad Street	$500,000
J. M. Mantz, Broad Street, laces	15,000
I. Bornstein, Broad Street, shoes	15,000
L. S. Plaut & Co., Bee Hive, Broad Street	15,000
Bierman, pawn broker, Cedar Street	10,000
David Strauss, dry goods, Broad Street	5,000
P. J. Garrigan, drugs, Broad Street	5,000
W. T. Rae, jewelry, diamonds, Broad Street	5,000
T. B. Allen, restaurant, Broad Street	3,000
C. B. Peddie, trunks, Broad Street	2,500
Buildings, various owners	250,000

Besides these there are scores of smaller losses in property belonging to occupants of the offices.

Several other firemen were hurt by falling glass or by slipping upon the ice.

The amounts of insurance could not be obtained to-night.

T. B. Peddie & Co. recently made an assignment, and asked for a receiver, but carried a very large stock.

Snyder & Co. will rebuild as soon as it is possible to arrange to do so. While the fire was still burning the representative was looking for temporary quarters and their heads of departments were listing goods needed to start in with. One of the firm said they would try and open within a week or ten days.

Several firemen were slightly hurt by falling glass, or by falling on the ice which coated everything once the fire began to die down.

After the fire was under control the traction company set men at work stringing new trolley wires on Broad Street.

FATAL FIRE AT CLARION, PENN.

CLARION, Penn., Feb. 27.—Fire destroyed the business section of Clarion early to-day and resulted in the death of ex-Judge W. W. Barr, who dropped dead from excitement. Fourteen business houses were destroyed. The loss will amount to $150,000.

The water pipes were all frozen and the firemen were powerless to save the buildings. The citizens, men and women, turned out, notwithstanding the zero weather, and worked heroically to prevent the flames from spreading. Snow was carted to the scene of the fire in huge piles, and great bonfires were made to thaw out the fire-plugs, but without avail, and the entire town was only saved by the fortunate shifting of the wind.

Judge Barr was in his law office trying to save valuable papers. He became greatly excited and suddenly he reeled and fell over dead before any person could reach him. He was seventy-three years old and had filled many public offices in the county, and was at one time a member of the Legislature.

TRAMPS ATTACK MAIL CARRIER.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 27.—A gang of ten tramps was lodged in the Greenwich lock-up to-night on the charge of attempting to rob R. P. Abrams, the Greenwich mail carrier, in broad daylight this afternoon. Mr. Abrams had deposited his mail pouch on the express mail catcher, and stepped to one side to watch it, when a burly looking man stepped up to him and seized him by the coat. Another man threatened to strike him, while a third ran behind him. Four other tramps approached, and the mail carrier started toward the Greenwich station for help. James Golden, a section hand, and another laborer were working near by, and they ran to Mr. Abrams's assistance, carrying pickaxes. As they approached the mail catcher they saw one man climbing up the pole to get the bag. An alarm from his comrades brought him down in a hurry, and the gang started eastward on the track without getting the mail pouch.

Sheriff Fitzroy organized a posse of seven men, and they started in an express wagon toward Stamford. At Riverside they picked up eight tramps in the woods, and one of them, called Thomas Riley, volunteered to take the officer to Stamford and get the other two, who had escaped on a freight train. He admitted that plans had been made to assault the carrier and take the pouch to the woods near by and rob it.

Tramps have been a nuisance here this Winter, coming from New York on freight trains. Owing to the expense of taking them to Bridgeport few arrests have been made, the officers driving them back into New York State with threatenings.

The men arrested gave their names as Frank Mellow of Waterbury, Edward Hart of Middletown, William Wilson of Bridgeport, James Murray of Kingston, N. Y.; James Moore of New Rochelle, Thomas Wright of White Plains, Thomas Riley of Jersey City, and Frank Pearson of Stamford. The officers are still after the "Danbury Kid" and Bert Smith of New Haven. Pearson, Riley, Smith, and the "Danbury Kid" were released only this morning from a sixty days' term in the White Plains Jail.

Connecticut Man Indicted for Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 27.—In the Superior Court to-day the Grand Jury found a true bill for murder in the first degree against Charles Bertram Cross for causing the death in Greenwich Nov. 8 last of his employer, Mrs. Freeman King, wife of a New York printer. His trial will begin next week. Sheriff Miller of Stamford says Cross confessed that he beat out the woman's brains.

Fastest Trains from New York to Atlantic City

leave Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets Stations 10:00 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. West 23d St. Station 9:55 A. M. and 2:40 P. M. week-days via Pennsylvania Railroad. Solid Vestibule Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars.—Adv.

CRUSHED BY A BRIDGE CAR

Nearly Every Bone in a Man's Body Broken.

The Victim, Supposed to be Dr. Ericius, Tried to Jump on a Train After the Gates Were Closed.

A man supposed to be Dr. Ericius, a physician connected with the German Medical Institution of 19 East Eighth Street, this borough, was crushed to death at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday afternoon between a moving bridge train and the platform.

The man rushed up the stairs of the bridge entrance at 5 o'clock and attempted to board a train bound for Brooklyn. The signal had already been given, and the train was under way. The man endeavored to seize the handle of the third car, but the gate had already been closed. Attempting to step back to the platform he slipped and fell between the car and the railing. He was rolled round and round the full length of the car, and fell upon the track.

The train was then brought to a standstill and the man was picked up and carried to the bridge hospital on the lower promenade. A call was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital for an ambulance, but the man was dead when it arrived. The ambulance surgeon said that nearly every bone in his body had been broken.

The bridge police took charge of the body and the Coroners' office was notified. Later orders were given for the removal of the body to the Morgue. None of the trainmen was arrested, it being clear to the police that they were not to blame for the accident.

Among the papers found on the man's body was a check for $240, drawn on the Astor Place Bank in favor of Charles Meyen & Co. by the German Medical Institution. Beneath the signature of the medical institution the name Dr. Ericius was written in ink. The German Medical Institution is at 19 East Eighth Street, this borough.

A Dr. Maurice Ericius, whose residence is given in the Directory as 192 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, is one of the proprietors of the institution. The house in Livingston Street, however, is now vacant. Neighbors knew nothing of Dr. Ericius, but said that No. 192 was formerly run as a boarding house. Charles Meyen & Co., the payees of the check, are advertisers at 154 Nassau Street, this borough. A policeman was sent to that address and returned with a man who has an office in the building. He was unable, however, to identify the body.

The dead man was over 6 feet tall and well proportioned, weighing about 220 pounds. He had iron-gray hair, mustache, and an imperial beard. His clothing was of dark material. The left side of the man's face was badly cut. He wore German cavalry boots, and it was inferred by the police that he was formerly a member of the German Army.

In the pockets were found several German newspapers and about $19 in cash. He had a gold watch in his waistcoat pocket, two pairs of eyeglasses, some keys, and a silver cigar cutter. He carried at the time of the accident a small satchel which contained about $12 and some stamps.

COLLISION ON THE BRIDGE.

One Man Injured and Trains Blocked for an Hour During the Rush Hours.

A rear-end collision on the bridge railway yesterday morning resulted in injuries to one passenger, damaged two cars, and blocked traffic for about an hour. The accident happened just after 8 o'clock, when traffic is heaviest.

A train of four loaded cars drew into the Manhattan terminal, and, after unloading, started down over the switch to return to Brooklyn. As it started a drawbar pulled out of Car No. 90, and the train came to a stop.

The train immediately following it from Brooklyn stopped just outside the station building. The next train, drawn by Motor Car 107, came down the grade at full speed and crashed into the rear end of the second train, and the rear platform of Car 89 of that train was wrecked, as was also the front platform of Motor Car 107. The passengers in both trains were tossed about by the force of the collision.

One passenger was injured. He was Stanley Cassidy, twenty-four years old, of 116 Van Voorhis Street, who was in Car No. 89, and was thrown to the floor, sustaining a severe strain of the right knee-cap. He was attended by Ambulance Surgeon Smith of the Hudson Street Hospital, and was taken to his home.

It was an hour before the tracks were cleared and traffic resumed. In the meantime many people bound for Brooklyn had paid their fares and ascended to the Bridge station platform in ignorance of the block.

RUSH TO CAPE NOME.

Estimated that 3,000 Persons Will Leave Chicago for the Gold Fields in the Next Three Months.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Passenger agents of the railroads entering the Northwest from Chicago estimate that during the next three months 3,000 persons will be taken from this city to Cape Nome, in the Alaska gold fields. Nearly two hundred prospectors have left Chicago during the past two weeks for the New Eldorado, and seventy-five others will depart within a fortnight.

The movement from Chicago, however, will be but a small per centage of the total from the West. The greater part of the business will be from points west of the Missouri River, the Black Hills country, Montana, and other mining districts.

Most of the business from Chicago is being contracted for by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Road. The local representatives of these companies, in addition to the number mentioned, have contracted for and received deposits on through tickets from twenty-five parties of twenty-five persons each. The tickets are sold from Chicago through to the Cape.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILLS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. — The advocates and promoters of the Shipping Subsidy bill having succeeded in getting the Senate Committee on Commerce to agree before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries was prepared to report a similar measure, it is understood to-night from a friend of the subsidy plan that it is probable that the Senate bill will be acted on first.

The idea originally was to secure the bill from the House first, as the greatest difficulty was looked for in that body, and then to fix up the measure in the Senate.

If it proves to be possible to get the Senate bill through the House, even with amendments, the advocates of the subsidy plan are understood to have confidence in their ability to secure a satisfactory bill in conference, where many of the objectionable features picked up on the progress of the bill through the two houses will be eliminated.

Yale Students Want College Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 27.—There has been talk of having the treasurer of the university start a banking department for the benefit of the Yale undergraduates. While no definite announcement has been made with regard to this matter, it is known that the Faculty and corporation would be in thorough sympathy with such an innovation. The student accounts in New Haven banks are so small that it is inconvenient to handle them, and hence such a college bank would be a useful and very convenient institution.

Save Time and Money.

The New York Central's Empire State Express between New York and Buffalo, 440 miles in 495 minutes. A two-cent mileage ticket ($8.80) is good on this train. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

A BIG TELEPHONE COMBINE

Rival of the Bell Company Gets the Erie Plant.

WAS LARGEST BELL SYSTEM

Operates in Eight States, and Has 250,000 Miles of Wire, 80,000 of It Long Distance.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The completion of a deal whereby the control of the Erie telephone system, the largest Bell system in the United States, passes into the hands of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America, was announced to-day. The Erie Company controls five branches, operating in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Arkansas, Texas, and Cuyahoga County, including the City of Cleveland, Ohio. It employs $22,000,000 working capital, including bonds and notes, as well as its actually outstanding capital stock. The combined interests of the Erie Company on Feb. 15 had 153,000 telephone stations in 2,300 cities and towns and 250,000 miles of wire, of which 80,000 is long-distance wire.

The negotiations for the purchase of the controlling interest have been conducted by President Latta and Charles E. Adams of the cable company and President Glidden of the Erie system. The stock was gradually picked up in the market until the necessary amount was secured.

The following gentlemen have been added to the Board of Directors of the Erie, representing the new owners of a controlling interest in the property: Charles E. Adams, Lowell, Mass., who has been elected Vice President; John Jacob Astor, New York; George Crocker, San Francisco; Frank A. Cutting, Boston; Frederick A. Farrar, Boston; H. E. Gawtry, New York; W. H. Gelshenen, New York; William J. Latta, Philadelphia; Martin Maloney, New York; C. W. Morse, New York; Daniel O'Day, New York; Frank Tilford, New York, and H. R. Wilson, New York.

The deal involves the purchase outright, for cash, of a very large majority of the outstanding capital stock of the Erie Telephone and Telegraph Company (the total amount outstanding is $10,000,000) by the Telephone, Telegraph, and Cable Company of America. The latter corporation was organized, with a capital stock of $30,000,000, to form a rival telephone system to the Bell—one that should extend throughout the country and absorb all the independent telephone companies. The Erie Company is a Bell licensee company, and as such has the legal right to continue to use the Bell patents in all the territory in which it operates. It is one of the few Bell licensee companies, however, the control of which is not lodged by virtue of stock ownership with the Bell people.

The transaction is of great importance. It means the acquisition by the new big rival telephone corporation of one of the most important Bell concerns, one which occupies one-sixth of the whole Bell territory. The Erie concern owns outright the Michigan Telephone Company, the Wisconsin Telephone Company, the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company, and the Southwestern Telephone Company. Its stock ownership gives it the possession of fifty-eight pieces of real estate in thirty-six cities, this real estate alone being worth $1,379,363.

The Erie Company is a highly prosperous concern. Its gross earnings in 1899 were $3,676,399 and its net earnings for that year were $1,314,162, an increase of $493,359 over the net earnings of 1898. Its schedule of assets and liabilities on Dec. 31, 1899, was as follows:

ASSETS.

Stocks and bonds owned	$18,310,000
Treasury stock	10,000,000
Accounts receivable	244,103
Undivided earnings	909,360
Cash on hand	301,452
Total	$29,464,725

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$15,000,000
Bonds and notes	12,739,403
Reserve	254,144
Surplus	1,471,177
Total	$29,464,725

This month this schedule has been materially changed by the issuance of $5,000,000 more stock, reducing the item treasury stock by that amount. There is, therefore, $5,000,000 more stock which it is possible to issue, $10,000,000 of the authorized $15,000,000 being now outstanding. The stock is quoted in the Boston market in the neighborhood of 116 bid, but it is not divulged just what the Telephone, Telegraph, and Cable Company had to pay for the amount they bought. They feel that they have made a most successful coup, however, and one that will strengthen the entire independent telephone situation throughout the country.

The old Erie concern proper, excluding the other corporations it bought, made net earnings of 9.91 per cent. on its original capital stock in 1899.

Inquiry was made at the office of John E. Hudson, President of the American Bell Telephone Company, to ascertain if possible what the consummation of the big deal would mean to his company. The information which Mr. Hudson had to give was limited. The news of the deal, he said, had come to him as a surprise.

"I am aware," said Mr. Hudson, "that this affair has immense interest for the public, but this company can say nothing to-day about the amalgamation of the companies."

One of the officials of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company was questioned yesterday in reference to a report that the acquisition of the Erie Company was really accomplished in the interest of the Western Union.

"There is nothing in that story," said he. "The purchase was simply made in accordance with our general scheme to extend our system, and the Erie will remain the property of our company. I presume that the rumor may have arisen from the fact that John Jacob Astor is interested in our company and in Western Union as well."

THE FRICK-CARNEGIE SUIT.

Time for the Defendants to Answer Expires To-day.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 27.—There are no developments to-night in the Frick-Carnégie litigation further than the fact that President Schwab of the Carnegie Steel Company went to New York to-night, presumably to confer with Andrew Carnegie, but Mr. Schwab would say nothing whatever concerning the object of his trip.

To-morrow is the last day of the fifteen allowed the defendants to answer in the suit. Counsel, however, will say nothing concerning it.

Service has not been accepted by any one as yet in the Frick Coke Company suit against the Carnegie Steel Company, which was filed yesterday, but it is expected acceptance will be made by Dalzell, Scott & Gordon to-morrow. Attorneys for the complainants have nothing to say, contenting themselves with the statement that the bill as sent out last night covers their case.

MRS. T. C. PLATT VERY ILL.

Her Condition Causes Great Anxiety to Her Family.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Mrs. T. C. Platt, the wife of Senator Platt, who for some weeks was extremely ill, and then recovered sufficiently to excite a hope of early restoration to health, was prostrated again last night, and has been seriously ill all day.

The report from her room late this evening was that her condition was quite as serious as it had been at any time, and that it was giving great anxiety to her family and friends.

The First Railway in the World

to adopt for all its cars the Pintsch Light is the New York Central. This line has Pintsch Light in its sleeping and parlor cars, its coaches, baggage cars, and mail cars, contributing in this, as in all other things, to the comfort and safety of its patrons.—Adv.

ASPHYXIATED IN A CABIN.

Three Boys Overcome by Coal Gas on a Steamship—One Dead and Another Dying.

Reginald Steiner, an apprentice of a tramp steamship which is unloading a cargo of raw sugar at the Havemeyer refinery wharf, Brooklyn, was found asphyxiated by coal gas in his cabin, and two companions were removed from the vessel unconscious at 2 o'clock this morning.

The three lads, Steiner, Richard Conroy, and Thomas Davis, bought a coal stove yesterday and put it up in the cabin to keep themselves warm during the present cold weather. Lack of ventilation prevented the escape of the gas, which was generated in the stove.

Davis was removed to the Eastern District Hospital in a dying condition. It is thought that Conroy will recover.

The name of the vessel was not learned this morning.

MR. ROOT TO GO TO CUBA?

It Is Said in Washington that the Secretary Will Start for the Island To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Secretary Root, according to a report heard to-night, is to leave the city to-morrow for a trip to Cuba with Mrs. Root and Miss Root.

Secretary Root could not be seen to verify this report, but it is ascertained that for some time he has had in contemplation a visit to the City of Havana, and perhaps a more-extended tour of Cuba, to inform himself about some phases of the administration of the island that the reports of officers on duty do not fully present to him.

The intended trip has not been talked about at the War Department, and officers on duty near to the Secretary admitted to-night that they had not been informed of the intention of the Secretary to go to Cuba.

CHAOS REIGNS IN KENTUCKY.

State Business Stopped, Banks Withhold Public Funds, and All Officials Hold On to Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 27.—Though Kentucky has two officers for every State office, the business of the State is completely blocked. Each officer has his own force of deputies and clerks, but his hands are tied. The prospects are that chaos will exist for a few days, but as soon as the county officers begin remitting to the Democratic officers affairs will proceed. Meanwhile the Republican officers can do nothing but hold on to their offices.

The banks have determined to hold on to what money they have belonging to the State until the Courts have decided which Treasurer has power to draw it out. How much of the money remains is not known. In order to pay the militia the Republican Treasurer drew heavily from the banks, and paid in cash instead of by warrant, and there is no way of telling how much has been drawn.

The Democratic officials to-day gave notice to Postmaster Holmes to send all mail addressed to the officers of the State to the Capitol Hotel. Postmaster Holmes refused to say whether he would obey the notice or not. There have been several complaints about the tampering with mail addressed to the Democrats here, and particularly mail that may contain information regarding the search for the assassin of Senator Goebel, and Mr. Holmes is in hot water, an Inspector of the Post Office Department having been ordered here from Washington. Complaint was filed by Commonwealth's Attorney Folsgrove and Justus Goebel.

NEW HAVEN BUSINESS MEN DINE

Association Meets and Hears an Address by C. C. Shayne.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 27.—At the banquet of the Business Men's Association this evening C. C. Shayne of New York delivered an address, in the course of which he commented on New Haven's harbor facilities, the American merchant marine, foreign subsidies to shipping, the new century, a citizen's duty, and the tariff, pointing out the way in which business men are affected by the problems connected with these questions and in what way they can make their influence most effective.

Mr. Shayne discussed at some length the clause of the Dingley bill limiting the amount of personal effects which can be brought in free of duty. He suggested that last year American tourists spent at least $65,000,000 in Europe for wearing apparel, and added:

"It is to be regretted that our laws are not enforced by Government officials, but it is difficult to have a law enforced when those who are placed in a position to enforce it are opposed to it. Some of the officials have become so accustomed to regard themselves as entitled to the revenue for their personal use that they were displeased when the law went into effect, and they made it so unpleasant for returning passengers that a great howl went up against the law. The law was all right, but the manner of enforcing it was wrong, and the law will not be enforced as it should be until the dishonest officials at the docks of the various ports are removed and their places filled by honest and intelligent men, who should be placed in these positions without coming under the civil service law."

DR. M. D. BABCOCK INSTALLED.

Formally Assumes Pastorate of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock was formally installed as pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church last night in the presence of the congregation of the church. On the platform were the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield of the First Presbyterian Church, who presided; the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, the retiring pastor; the Rev. Dr. George Alexander of the University Place Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. John Sparhawk of Cavalry Church, Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Robinson of Scranton, Penn. The pastor-elect occupied a seat in the congregation.

Dr. Jones, who was also at one time pastor of the church in Baltimore from which the new pastor was called, delivered the installation sermon. Dr. Duffield, as Moderator of the New York Presbytery, asked the prescribed questions.

The charge to the people was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Robinson.

Dr. Van Dyke addressed a few words to the new pastor, in which he compared the present condition of the church to that of the beginning of his pastorate, seventeen years ago. He said the new pastor would find the church in an exceptionally good position financially.

FIVE WOMEN DROWNED.

Lost Lives in Attempting to Leave a Stranded Swedish Steamer.

SASSNITZ, Germany, Feb. 27.—The Swedish mail steamer Rex has stranded off Lohme Ruegan Island during a fog. Five stewardesses were drowned in attempting to leave the ship. The rest of the crew and the passengers and mail are still aboard.

Seventy Scotch Fishermen Lost.

ABERDEEN, Feb. 27.—Five Aberdeen trawlers which started for the fishing grounds before the recent gales have not returned, and all hope of their safety has been abandoned. Their crews number about seventy men and boys.

Pennsylvania Railroad the Only Line

running two daily through vestibule trains from New York to Atlantic City. Leave West 23d Street Station 9:55 A. M. and 2:40 P. M. week-

,000, of which about 1,130 are citizens of the Orange Free State. The remainder are citizens of the Transvaal.

William St. John Brodrick, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, when addressing the volunteers at Guildford last evening, referred to the "gratifying turn of the tide in South Africa," and paid a high tribute to the services of the colonial forces.

He said that long marches would still have to be undertaken, and there might be privations and further vicissitudes in store, but the country would never forget the deeds of her sons nor the great achievements of Lord Roberts.

A special dispatch from Cape Town, dated Monday, says:

"Gen. Cronje last night attempted to escape with a party of Boers; but he was driven back."

The military critic of The Times suggests that Gen. Cronje probably buried some of his big guns. With regard to the large number of prisoners, the disposing of whom presents some difficulty, this writer suggests that they be sent to St. Helena, adding:

"Gen. Cronje, according to a great precedent, might be accommodated with the large retinue he desires at Longwood."

It is understood that the Queen and the Prince of Wales have received a telegram of generous congratulation from Emperor William on the victory at Paardeberg. King Humbert and Queen Margherita also wired congratulations to the Queen.

EFFECTS OF THE VICTORY

Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the military situation in the light of Gen. Cronje's capitulation, says this morning:

"On a moderate estimate one-tenth of the Boer Army has been taken out of account by the capture of Cronje. The battle of Paardeberg is a miniature Sedan.

"To-morrow the whole of Lord Roberts's army, say 45,000 men, will be ready for a fresh advance, if, indeed, the start be not made to-day. The objective must be the next Boer army of importance, which is in Natal. The next move, therefore, with a view of drawing the Boer army from Natal, implies an advance on Bloemfontein, or some point on the railway between Bloemfontein and Winburg, which would sever the connection between the Boers in Natal and those south of the Orange River.

"If the Boers make a stand west of Bloemfontein, so much the better. With 45,000 men, Lord Roberts may well be able to envelop and to destroy a respectable force there.

"The effect of the Paardeberg victory will probably be a movement northward of the Boer forces south of Orange River. In Natal the effect will be moral rather than strategical. The effect of elation on one side and of depression on the other, will be equal, for the moment, to the addition of a brigade to Gen. Buller's forces.

"The Boers in Natal have to face a crisis. If they send troops to the Free State they will sacrifice the whole result of the long campaign before Ladysmith. Not to send them will be to render probable a second, and still more important, victory by Lord Roberts a few days hence."

The Times says: "The British now will do well to avoid illusions. The effect of Gen. Cronje's disaster is not easy to calculate. It may conceivably lead both the Transvaal and the Free State to recognize that they are overmatched; but a defeat of this kind, serious though it is, would not bring the men of our race to their knees, and the Dutch are almost as stubborn and tenacious."

"Lord Roberts has not allowed the corps of descriptive writers with him to supplement his plain narrative as yet, and there are some points in doubt. It is not clear whether the 4,000 prisoners include those taken in small parties before the capitulation. What has become of the rest of the Boers who held the Magersfontein lines, and where are the big guns? The smallness of Cronje's force causes some wonderment.

Sir Redvers Buller is having a hard time in Natal. It is evident now, after a fortnight's fighting, that he was misled when he wired that there was only a weak rear guard between him and Ladysmith. Apparently some of the hardest fighting of the war took place at the end of last week, as an armistice was agreed upon to allow attendance upon the wounded and burial of the dead. Both sides must have lost heavily.

At any moment, however, news may come of Gen. Buller's success. Friday will begin the fourth month of the siege of the garrison, which is seemingly in a position where it is unable to do anything to help Gen. Buller.

BRITISH REJOICE IN VICTORY.

London, Feb. 28.—From John o' Groat's to Land's End there has been cheering today for the Queen and a universal singing of the National Anthem. This, with mutual congratulations, is the Briton's way of celebrating the most cheerful day of the war.

Already he is taking stock of the situation and measuring the future. There is no disposition to overestimate the success. The Government entertains no illusion. As announced in the House of Commons, 10,000 additional troops will immediately go out, and the effective will be kept near 200,000.

Lord Roberts has done more than to capture 4,000 Boers and a few guns. He is within striking distance of one of the Boer capitals, and is master of a large district of the Free State. He has given a shock to Boer confidence and immeasurably restored the spirit of his own troops. In capturing Cronje, he has taken a leader whose presence alone was worth thousands to the Boer cause.

The best opinion here is that the Transvaalers are certain to continue the fight with undiminished valor, but it is not so certain about the Free Staters.

When the news was made known crowds of people gathered about the War Office and other bulletin places, in spite of the rain that was falling at the time, and which had been falling since morning. Frequent cheers were given for "Bobs," who is the hero of the hour, and one old soldier became so excited in recounting the details of the victory that he fell dead.

In the more frequented parts of the Metropolis flags were few and far between, and in Pall Mall, where the War Office is situated, there was not a single bit of bunting flying, while only one flag flew over the Strand. But in the East End of London there were many small flags waving from the windows of squalid dwellings, and as the evening fell Londoners gave themselves up to unrestrained rejoicing.

Cable dispatches poured in from the colonies and the Settlements announcing that the rejoicing in those parts of the world over Lord Roberts's victory was no less enthusiastic than in Great Britain itself. Bombay and Gibraltar, for instance, became a mass of bunting, and cheering crowds filled their streets.

It is reported that Lady Roberts, the wife of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, will shortly start to join her husband.

Reports from all parts of the country show flag hoisting, bellringing, and great jubilation in celebration of the victory of Lord Roberts. In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour considerately and modestly allowed Mr. Wyndham to make the announcements and to read the dispatches of Lord Roberts. The references to the Canadians were most enthusiastically cheered.

At all the theatres and music halls last evening the wildest enthusiasm was displayed. Everywhere patriotic pictures, songs, and allusions were applauded to the echo.

When the news arrived at the House of Lords there was a very small attendance of peers, but the Prince of Wales entered the chamber just as Lord Lansdowne was reading the message from Lord Roberts. He immediately walked over and sat with Lord Salisbury, entering into a long conversation with the Premier.

The morning papers are jubilant, but they all warn the nation against overconfidence.

The Standard says: "If Lord Roberts had been allowed to prosecute the campaign in 1881, how different history would have been. But the wheel has run its full circle. The terms and hesitations of the Gladstonian era are at length being retrieved."

The morning papers, without exception, comment on the achievement of the Boer leader and men in holding off for ten days a force from six to eight times as large as theirs. British opinion is far more generous in victory than in defeat.

QUEEN CONGRATULATES ROBERTS.

The news of Gen. Cronje's surrender was received with unbounded satisfaction at Windsor. The Queen immediately telegraphed her congratulations to Lord Roberts and the troops.

Windsor was very jubilant at the news, which the Queen disseminated immediately after it reached here, and the inhabitants seized the occasion of her Majesty's driving through the town, on her way to take a train for a visit to the wounded South African soldiers at the Netley Hospital, to give vent to their delight.

The Queen, who was looking remarkably well, showed evident signs of deep satisfaction, smiling continually and bowing in response to the congratulatory cheers greeting her on all sides. Her Majesty took quantities of flowers to distribute to the wounded.

Immense crowds awaited the Queen at Netley and cheered themselves hoarse. The village was gayly decorated with flags, and her Majesty's reception on the hospital grounds presented a scene of enthusiasm, the brilliant and bright uniforms adding color to the surroundings. The Sovereign was visibly affected as she made a tour of the wards, and spoke in the most kindly terms to numbers of the wounded.

At the Stock Exchange there was much excitement and cheering, but this quickly subsided when the house opened. Stocks opened with an upward tendency, but no material improvement in prices, and consols strangely were slightly weaker.

BOER TALK OF PEACE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Monday, says:

"There is talk of peace in the air. The English organ of the Afrikander Bund proposes the formation of a conciliation committee, the object being, of course, to save Boer independence.

"While Lord Roberts was holding Cronje at Paardeberg, it is understood that Gen. French was moving toward Bloemfontein."

CAPE TOWN, Monday, Feb. 26.—The Afrikander Bund Congress has been postponed. The explanation given is that, owing to the enforcement of martial law in several districts, the members might possibly be unable to attend.

BULLER'S TERRIBLE TASK.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A special despatch from Colenso, dated Feb. 27, says:

"The Boers are endeavoring to outflank us, and severe fighting continues."

The Daily Mail has the following from Ladysmith, dated Saturday:

"Yesterday the Boer retreat continued. A party of about seventy, en route for the north, drew rein near Limit Hill. A battery of fifteen-pounders, placed not far off, suddenly opened fire and practically annihilated the party. A Boer ambulance was later on seen collecting the dead and wounded.

"The Boers are trying to form a bridge or drift across Klip River, south of Umbulwana, evidently for the purpose of permitting the passage of wagons and artillery in their retirement from Colenso. Our guns are preventing this work being carried on."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg, dated Monday, describes at considerable length the "enormous difficulties of Gen. Buller's task," and says:

"The real advance began last Wednesday. The stupendous nature of the task was only understood when, being on the spot, one was able to realize what it means to hurl infantry at positions alligned in every direction with carefully prepared trenches, and with breastworks defended by practically invisible riflemen, armed with the most deadly rapid-firing weapons, and aided by quick-firing guns which put all but our cannon of the largest calibre into the shade."

Commenting upon Friday's fighting, The Daily Mail's correspondent says:

"As it would have been madness to seek an outlet from the amphitheatre of hills by way of Grobler's Kloof, on the left, a route had to be found on the right; and, at 2 P. M. on Friday, amid the incessant crackling of rifle fire and the roar of cannon, the Irish brigade was dispatched along the river to take Railway Hill, on the other side of Pieter's Station.

"This hill is commanding enough to insure our final advance, providing we could hold it securely and could mount cannon on it. From Onderbrook Spruit Railway Bridge the track runs along the Tugela, and it was perilously open to the Boer marksmen disposed on the kopjes back from the river; and, after passing Pieter's Station, many men would be bound to be hit.

"Beyond the station the line passes over another small bridge crossing a deep donga, and it was in the approach to this bridge and onward to the base of Railway Hill that the greatest danger from enforced exposure obtained. It was necessary to cross by the bridge at the mouth of the donga, which, besides being difficult of access, ran into the Tugela. The path between the railway and the river was almost always in full view of the enemy.

"Every man of the Irish brigade had, therefore, to run the gantlet of Boer marksmen, and numbers dropped on the bridge, where the Boer bullets fell dangerously thick, until the bridge was sandbagged and only one man allowed on it at a time.

"Very soon fifty men were put out of action in the race from the bridge to the rendezvous, and several members of the volunteer ambulance corps were wounded in following the troops."

"It was late in the afternoon when Gen. Hart's brigade gathered for the ascent of the hill. It was a fearful kopje to storm—a series of rugged ridges terminating in a precipitous kopje—with the railway, which begins its ascent to Ladysmith on the left, winding underneath."

COLENSO, Feb. 25.—In the attempt of the Inniskillings Friday evening to rush the Boer position on Pieter's Hill, the Boer fire was so terrible, when the infantry emerged from the cover of the trees, that almost every man in the leading half of the company fell wounded.

The advance line of the British reached a donga in front of the first Boer trench, which was not apparent until they were actually in it.

The Boers retired to the crest and then returned, on either flank of the Inniskillings, enfilading the captured donga with a terrible crossfire.

Finding it impossible to advance or to hold the position, the British fell back and intrenched themselves half way up the hill.

The Boers maintained a heavy fire. In the course of the night the Dublin Fusiliers and the Connaughts arriving to support the Inniskillings, another determined attempt was made to force the Boer positions. This also failed. A heavy fire continued throughout the night.

The Inniskillings lost fourteen (out of seventeen) officers, killed and wounded, and about 250 non-commissioned officers and men, killed and wounded.

Gen. Lyttleton's brigade relieved Gen. Hart's brigade in the morning; and the artillery duel was continued yesterday, (Saturday,) though no great damage was done.

To-day an armistice was agreed upon to enable both sides to collect their dead and wounded.

The Boers admit having had very heavy losses, but they scout the idea that the British will compel them to raise the siege of Ladysmith.

PEACE SUGGESTION FROM PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The news of the surrender of Gen. Cronje made a considerable impression in Paris, especially as, although the press dispatches represented the Boer commander's position as hopeless, Lord Roberts himself had been so unexpectedly reticent during the last few days that he misled people here into the belief that Cronje's situation was less critical than it really was.

The newspapers of this city pay the highest tribute to Gen. Cronje's valor and express the opinion that his surrender is far from ending the war. They add that it will only make the resistance of the Boer nation all the more desperate.

Several newspapers, however, urge that Great Britain accept mediation now that she has secured an important victory and stop further bloodshed.

The Temps, in an article headed "Honor to Both Combatants," appeals to Great Britain to end the war, saying:

"If England, once unfortunately engaged in this struggle, could not emerge by accepting the humiliation of defeat, it appears to us that she will do well and reconquer the sympathies of all nations if, after having given proof of her superior strength, she knew how to stop herself, and in so doing stop the scenes of destruction and carnage now unfolding themselves in the Orange Free State."

DISAPPOINTMENT IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The German newspapers are disappointed at the surrender of Gen. Cronje. They admit that Lord Roberts has shown real military ability and dash and that the Boers have lost in Cronje their most skillful leader.

The National Zeitung attributes the surrender to the superior strategy and numbers of the British.

The Vossische Zeitung says: "Gen. Cronje was not conquered, but had to yield to superior numbers. England has not only saved her hegemony in South Africa, but has also re-established her badly shaken prestige as a world power."

The Neueste Nachrichten says: "The news is a message of sorrow for nearly the whole civilized world outside of England."

PRESS COMMENT IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—The Austrian press regards the capture of Gen. Cronje as the most important incident of the war thus far and the first decisive British success. The Wein Algenmeine Zeitung says:

"The Boers have now shown that they are not strong enough to maintain the offensive, and the British have struck a blow that cannot fail to have the greatest possible effect upon the future course of the war."

BOERS LEAVE ARUNDEL.

ARUNDEL, Feb. 26.—The Boers, under British pressure, have evacuated their positions in this neighborhood, retiring northward. In the fighting hereabouts their loss is thought to have been considerable, as twenty-five graves were found.

DUTCH FAITH IN THE BOERS.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 27.—The evening papers generally express the opinion that Gen. Cronje's capitulation does not mean the end of the war. The Algemeen Handelsblad says:

"It is a long way between Lord Roberts and Pretoria. If he is finally victorious, a more dangerous guerrilla warfare will be gin, and the Boers will smite the British everywhere. The Cape Dutch will form a permanent danger to South Africa."

The Telegraph says: "The Boers, imbittered, will continue the war with greater fury. Will Europe longer stifle the voice of conscience?"

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsch Courant says: "We await with confidence the further course of events. The Boers are fighting for their holy rights and will make head against innumerable British troops."

The Dagblad, of The Hague, says: "If Great Britain has so much trouble with the small Boer people, how will she face any intervening power?"

SYMPATHY FOR CRONJE AT ROME

ROME, Feb. 27.—The capitulation of Gen. Cronje has produced a painful impression in Rome. The newspapers are unanimous in expressing their admiration for the Boer commander and his troops. The Tribuna says:

"The capitulation is undoubtedly important; but it does not conclude the war."

The Sanfulla says: "Gen. Cronje attained the object he desired, namely, to enable a great part of Gen. Joubert's army to reach Bloemfontein."

The Messaggero's article is pitched in the key of "Honor to the Vanquished."

The Opinione Liberale, which writes ironically of the surrender, says: "The British will do well to make Lord Roberts the Duke of Paardeberg and Lord Kitchener the Earl of Petrusberg; but they will also do well to make peace, for henceforth they have lost the reputation of a liberal and just nation."

Ball at Rome for the Maine.

ROME, Feb. 28.—The ball given at the Grand Hotel to-night in aid of the maintenance fund of the hospital ship Maine was a great success. It was organized by a committee including Princess de Brancaccio, Marquise Theodoli, Countess Telorier, Marquise de Talleyrand, Marquise Vita Dannarco, and Mmes. Chandler, Leslie, Mortimer, and Waldo Story. Among the élite of Rome and the representatives of foreign society who filled the splendidly decorated rooms were Marquise di Rudini, the Mayor of Rome, and the Ambassadors of France, Great Britain, the United States, Russia, and Turkey. Prince Doria supplied the flowers.

BRITISH OCCUPY JAMESTOWN.

STERKSPRUIT, Feb. 26.—Boer reports say that the British, under Gen. Brabant, have occupied Jamestown, Cape Colony.

Jamestown is a village of about 1,500 inhabitants in Northern Cape Colony, about half way between Aliwal North and Dordrecht, and about thirty miles southeast of the former.

APPLAUSE FOR THE CANADIANS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"PAARDEBERG, Feb. 27.—In a very successful attack made by the Royal Canadian contingent on one of the enemy's trenches this morning, Major Pelletier was wounded, eight men were killed, and twenty-nine men were wounded."

When the dispatches from Lord Roberts were read in the House of Lords and the House of Commons to-day, the reference to the Canadians evoked immense and prolonged cheering.

The list of casualties among the Canadian non-commissioned officers and men is as follows:

Killed—Corp. S. B. Whithey, Privates F. C. Pape, G. Ormon, F. W. Withers, W. A. Riggs, M. J. Quinn, Johnston, and Scott.

Wounded—Corps. W. S. Bradee, F. W. Coombs, C. G. Hulme, Privates A. Bagot, J. L. Bradshaw, H. E. Durant, F. J. Living, A. Roy; "7868," Sergt. W. Peppcott (?), Privates F. W. Sprague, K. Vilkers, E. U. Hughes, J. F. McConnell, A. Pelkey, H. Proul, J. Sievert, A. Theriault, F. Wasdeel, Corp. F. H. Rutherford, and ten others.

The War Office has issued a list of 721 non-commissioned officers and men wounded in the fighting at Paardeberg Sunday, Feb. 18, including 63 Canadians and 273 Highlanders.

After advising the continuance of the war preparations, The Times concludes as follows:

"But, if anything could enhance the intense and widespread satisfaction of the nation at the achievements of our troops, it is the knowledge that the Canadian contingent played the principle part in the decisive movement which forced the stubborn Boer leader to own that he was beaten."

The Daily News says: "To the Canadians belongs the honor of having hastened the inevitable. It would be rash, however, to suppose that the Boers will sue for peace, or that all our difficulties are removed."

At a meeting of the British-American Corporation, at which the Marquis of Dufferin presided, reference to the surrender of Gen. Cronje, and said that not even on an occasion so unromantic as a business meeting could he refrain from adding his tribute of admiration for the spirit of loyal devotion which had induced "that great country, Canada, to dispatch across the Atlantic those noble battalions of gallant soldiers who were risking their lives and shedding their blood, as some had already done, in the cause of their Queen and in defense of the integrity of their common empire."

There is no prouder person in England than Private A. E. Cole of the Second Royal Canadians, who is the only wounded Canadian so far known in England, and who was specially honored by the Queen and other members of the royal family who visited Netley to-day. Noticing his regimental name the Queen asked to see him. Cole, who is a bright fellow, twenty-five years of age, was ushered into her Majesty's presence, and she tenderly inquired as to the circumstances under which he was wounded. Cole saluted and replied:

"It was on the occasion of Col. Pilcher's march to Sunnyside, your Majesty. Our regiment advanced to the attack, and while crossing the open ground I was shot through the foot."

The Queen expressed sympathy with Cole's suffering, and showed appreciation of the loyalty displayed by his comrades and himself in volunteering for active service.

The Princess Beatrice also spoke in a kindly manner to the young Canadian, who arrived in England a week ago and is progressing favorably.

A newspaper representative who asked for Cole's opinion of the Boers received the following reply: "I guess they're sticking to it all right. But of the forty-two prisoners we captured at Sunnyside all were English."

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 28.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the House yesterday read a cable dispatch from Lord Roberts to Lord Minto, announcing that eight Canadians were killed and thirty wounded in the charge on the Boer trenches this morning before Cronje surrendered. There was a death-like stillness in the House when the Premier announced the list of killed and wounded, more especially as Private Johnston, killed, was a son of Dr. Johnston, a Liberal member of the House, and Major Pelletier, wounded, is the only son of Sir Alphonse Pelletier, Speaker of the Senate.

As soon, however, as Sir Wilfrid read Lord Roberts's dispatch that the Canadians led in the attack, supported by the Gordon Highlanders, there was such a unanimous outburst of applause as is seldom heard in Parliament.

The Premier also read a cable message from the Queen, sent through the Colonial Secretary to Lord Minto, congratulating Canada on the noble share taken by the Dominion in the victory. The dispatch was as follows:

"LONDON, Feb. 27.—Her Majesty, the Queen, desires you to express to people of Dominion her admiration of gallant conduct of Her Canadian troops in late engagement, and her sorrow at loss of so many brave men.

'CHAMBERLAIN."

FOREIGNERS LEAVE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"Many foreigners are leaving the Transvaal, and numerous Government officials have started for Holland.

"Adelbert Hay, United States Consul in Pretoria, is earning the respect of both Boers and Uitlanders, and proving himself tactful and assiduous."

SUPPLY TRAIN AT LADYSMITH?

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A letter has been received from a man in the First Dragoons, now in South Africa, confirming the report that a supply transport reached Ladysmith during the engagement at Spion Kop. He says the Dragoons were the escort of the transport, which was seven miles long, and adds:

"That is why Buller engaged the enemy at Spion Kop. Old Buller knows what he is doing, and all are willing to follow him, in spite of his reverses."

BRITISH OFFICER A MURDERER.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Mr. Parslow, the correspondent of The Daily Chronicle at Mafeking, who had previously been reported accidentally shot and killed on Nov. 2, was, it appears from the diary of a Morning Post correspondent and from a letter received by The Daily Chronicle, murdered by Lieut. Murchison of the British Artillery, reputed to be a man of fine professional abilities.

It seems that Mr. Parslow and Lieut. Murchison had dined together, and that when they were strolling across the square, Murchison was seen to draw a revolver and kill his companion. An inquest was held, and a finding of wilful murder was returned. Lieut. Murchison will be tried by court-martial.

American Attache Reaches Pretoria.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A cablegram received at the State Department to-day from Adelbert Hay, United States Consul at Pretoria, reports the arrival at that capital of Capt. Carl Reichmann, the United States Army officer detailed to observe the conduct of the war in South Africa from the Boer side. Mr. Hay adds that Capt. Reichmann was courteously received by the Boer officials.

Newfoundland Raises $15,000.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 27.—The Colonial Patriotic Fund Committee forwarded $15,000 to-day to the London Imperial Fund, as the first installment of Newfoundland's subscription.

Transvaal War Relief Fund.

Cecil Baring, Treasurer, 15 Wall Street, reports subscriptions to the Transvaal War Relief Fund to date, as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$12,900
St. George's Society, (second installment)	165
Barbour & Co.	500
Fowler Brothers, Limited	200
Henry F. Dimock	100
T. M. Marr & Co.	100
Donald Gordon & Co.	100
W. P. Willis & Co.	100
Henry W. Eaton	50
Charles D. Freeman	50
From forty-one subscribers	550
Total	$14,815

CASH CREDIT ORDERS RAISED.

Several Department Stores Swindled and Four Men Are Arrested.

Four men were arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on charges of having swindled several department stores by raising the figures in cash credit orders. The men are George C. Batcheider, a bartender of 251 West Thirty-second Street; Frank Guelpa and Herbert L. Daly of the same address, and Charles W. Rienhardt, who lives at Mills Hotel No. 1.

It is alleged that the men purchased small amounts of goods at department stores, which they returned later as unsatisfactory. In exchange for the goods they received cash credit orders which were exchangeable for other goods or cash. Before exchanging the orders, it is charged, they were raised by means of acid to many times their original face value. The men were held for examination.

NORTH SIDE BOARD OF TRADE.

Meeting to Discuss Mortgage Tax Laws and the Borough's Needs.

The report of the Committee on Taxation of the North Side Board of Trade was presented last night at a special meeting of the Board. The present tax law regarding mortgages, the committee declared, was crude in construction, made unfair discriminations, and could never be equitably enforced. As a proposed tax law, the committee thought, placed the tax rate too high, and were in need of further modification before being adopted.

A letter from Senator Mitchell was read favoring the suggestion that a separate Building Department be established for the Borough of the Bronx. The Senator said that he would aid legislation to that end. A resolution proposing the appointment of a Deputy Fire Chief for the Borough of the Bronx, introduced by Albert R. Davis, was adopted by the board. A resolution asking that the projected bridge over the Harlem River at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street be made 80 feet wide, so as to permit a separate roadway for the street cars and trucks, was also adopted.

Arrangements were completed at the meeting for the annual dinner of the board. It will be held March 6, at the Schnorer Club Hall, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue. Toasts will be responded to by Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Deputy Attorney General Job E. Hedges, William Barclay Parsons, Lawson Purdy, Charles H. Russell, and Col. James A. Goulden.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Warmer, snow at night, winds shifting to easterly.

The disturbance which developed over Utah Monday has moved southeastward to Eastern Texas, causing snow from the Ohio Valley westward over the Middle Rocky Mountain region and rain in the Southwestern States. Following this disturbance the temperature has fallen 10 to 20 degrees in the Southern Rocky Mountain region and over Western and Northern Texas. Over the Northern districts and in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, and in all sections west of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been fair.

The temperature has risen decidedly in the lake regions, and continues 15 to 20 degrees below the seasonal average along the Atlantic Coast north of Florida and in the Upper Ohio Valley. During to-day the southwest storm will move north of east, causing rain in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and rain in the Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley, and snow by to-night in the North Atlantic States. West of the Mississippi the weather will be generally fair, preceded in the Mississippi Valley by snow or rain.

Over the Eastern part of the country the temperature will moderate and a decided fall in temperature will occur in the Middle and West Gulf States. By to-morrow the storm will possibly have passed off the Atlantic Coast. In the New England Coast variable winds will shift to easterly and increase in force. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast easterly winds will become brisk and high. On the Gulf Coast high southeasterly winds will shift to northwesterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	43	5	10
6 A. M.	44	4	9
9 A. M.	44	5	12
12 M.	48	12	15
3 P. M.	42	17	17
6 P. M.	43	17	19
9 P. M.	40	18	19
12 P. M.	40	18	19

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	15
Weather Bureau	12
Corresponding date 1899	41½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	33

The maximum temperature was 19 degrees at 12:30 P. M., and the minimum 4 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 48, and at 8 P. M. 61. The barometer registered 30.58 at 8 A. M. and 30.76 at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:10 A. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Park Avenue; New York Central Railroad; damage slight.

5:05 A. M.—Tenth Street, near Avenue B; Emil Anger; damage, $50.

9:20 A. M.—24 East Fifty-fifth Street; William W. Sherman; damage slight.

9:20 A. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, near Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage unknown.

9:30 A. M.—9 Duane Street; Brace Memorial Lodging House; damage, $5,000.

10 A. M.—75 Henry Street; Mrs. Bernstein and others; damage, $2,600.

10:55 A. M.—123 Ludlow Street; Jacob Heller; damage slight.

12:10 P. M.—876 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

1:10 P. M.—82 Wooster Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

1:10 P. M.—1,215 Broadway; Julius Ascher; damage, $200.

1:20 P. M.—266 West Thirty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

1:40 P. M.—180 East Seventy-second Street; Charles Norser and others; damage, $10,000.

2:15 P. M.—52 Barrow Street; Leo Hidde; damage, $25.

3:20 P. M.—513 East Seventieth Street; Mrs. Darrbrick; damage, $35.

3:50 P. M.—1,569 Third Avenue; Arthur Cosgrove; damage, $4,000.

7 P. M.—242 West Seventeenth Street; Mrs. Oneill; damage slight.

8:15 P. M.—899 Lexington Avenue; Mrs. A. Deacos; no damage.

8:45 P. M.—77 West Forty-seventh Street; Julia Hearn; damage, $250.

CHARLES INGERSOLL CAPTURED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 27.—A dispatch from Iola, Kan., says that Charles Ingersoll, ex-Treasurer of Tompkins County, N. Y., charged with embezzling county funds, was arrested there to-day. He is said to have lived at a local hotel for five weeks past under the name of McClary.

When arrested Ingersoll made no effort to escape, admitted his identity, and handed the Sheriff arresting him $250, all the money he had. Ingersoll is said to have arranged to meet his son at Iola to-morrow, and to have planned to go to Peru, South America. The son is believed to be en route from the East. A reward of $2,000 had been offered for Ingersoll's capture.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—William C. Pullman, Chicago; Luis Pastor, Spanish Legation, Washington.

ALBEMARLE—H. F. Sears, Boston; Capt. F. C. Taylor, United States Army; Miss Sarah Orme Jewett, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. B. Craig, State Treasurer, Tennessee; W. S. Thompson, Cuba.

MANHATTAN—A. J. Earling, Chicago; Commander Samuel Belden, United States Navy.

PLAZA—Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Barnum, S. O., & Son, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. J. Brigham, fancy goods and jewelry; W. F. Devitt, sporting goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. Pease, flannels; 115 Worth Street.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. N. Peck, cloaks and suits; 835 Broadway.

Urbansky, A. & Co., Louisville, Ky.; A. Hays, cloaks and notions; M. B. Levy, clothing and shoes; Hotel Albert.

Swofford Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. J. Swofford, domestics and prints; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Winebreuer, D. C., Frederick, Md.; J. T. Wood, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Crawford, D. & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; B. W. Mountjoy, blankets; 115 Worth Street.

Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Reidpath, leather goods; L. B. Taylor, boys' clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, white goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. R. McGonigal, silks; Sinclair House.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. C. Lane, underwear; 480 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Moore, William R., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; R. M. McLean, suits and notions; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Sterns, C., & Co., Rutland, Vt.; C. Sterns, notions and fancy goods; W. C. Smith, notions and cloaks; Park Avenue Hotel.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. H. Neal, dress goods and silks; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Haigadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Atterbury, notions and hosiery; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; Miss D. Hermance, dress trimmings; 385 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. S. Porter, carpets and upholstery goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Stuart House.

Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; W. D. Sanford, fancy goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Burrows & Sanborn, Lynn, Mass.; F. P. Varney, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lehman & Scheuer, Sandusky, Ohio; A. J. Scheuer, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Ferguson Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Watson, underwear and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; E. D. Bartholomay, house furnishing goods; 32 Lispenard Street.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, cloaks and notions; J. R. Smith, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Jeffers, silks; Miss A. Woodbridge, millinery and ribbons; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Biddle & Moulton, Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss F. Caldwell, ribbons and millinery; St. George Hotel.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. S. Moorehouse, furnishing goods and millinery; 335 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Evans, Munzer, Pickering & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. A. Alden, carpets and upholstery goods; 486 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. E. Hatch, dress goods and silks; Westminster Hotel.

Johnson, Boyd & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Lewis, furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Allen, T. T., & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. T. Allen, dry goods; Miss McDermott, millinery; Miss O'Donnell, ladies and infants' wear; Westminster Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; J. J. Hughes, dry goods and notions; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Schenck, C., Lebanon, Penn.; dry goods and notions; T. Evans, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Kaufman Bros., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Igel, housefurnishing goods; 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Binswanger & Rice, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Binswanger, woolens; Hoffman House.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Long, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; S. Mandell, dry goods; Mrs. Lang, dry goods; 450 Broome Street; Holland House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 450 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. W. Cheney, hosiery and gloves; 32 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Boyce & Milman, Albany, N. Y.; J. M. Boyce, hats; J. M. Milwain, hats; Park Avenue Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; F. Day, silks; 57 White Street.

Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; J. Singer, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; Stuart House.

Ettleson, Wolfe & Wining, Leavenworth, Kan.; S. Levy, housefurnishing goods; Stuart House.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. B. Milliard, millinery; Miss H. M. Norcross, millinery; Miss Nersland, millinery; Miss Whitman, millinery, 377 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. T. McCornac, notions, hosiery, and fancy goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. M. Taylor, housefurnishing goods, 13 Astor Place; Hotel Cadillac.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Cohen, trimmings; Hotel Rossmore.

Henderson, C., Wichita, Kan.; notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. E. Forest, Jr., boys' clothing; 335 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Beckwith, D. F., Boston, Mass.; hosiery and gloves; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, dry goods;

ACTION ON PUERTO RICAN BILL TO-DAY

Eleven Republicans, It Is Said, May Vote Against It.

WANT MEASURE RECOMMITTED

The President is Said to Favor the Present Bill.

Ways and Means Committeemen Are Confident of Success—Argument in the House Closed Last Night.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—By 6 o'clock to-morrow the Ways and Means Committee will have witnessed the passage of the Puerto Rican Tariff bill or met the most humiliating defeat that has overtaken that committee in many years. To-night the members of the committee are hopeful of victory, not by a large margin, yet a safe one; but they are not confident. Relying upon party fealty rather than individual conviction, the men who have urged the imposition of a tariff upon Puerto Rican trade believe that their hitherto rebellious associates will at the last moment vote with their party and help it out of an admittedly awkward situation.

Representative Watson of Indiana, who is still opposed to the bill, and who counts nine Republicans opposed to it, and three others who will probably vote against it, does not agree with the prediction that the bill will pass, and expects, with Representative McCall that it will be recommitted.

Mr. Lorimer of Illinois asserted this afternoon that ten Republicans besides himself were determined to vote to recommit the bill. To-night it is known that there will be five or six members who will vote against the bill on Constitutional grounds.

"If we have only the Constitutional Republicans to think of," said Mr. Russell, "we are all right. I think the bill will have a majority."

It is not wise to overlook the fact that to-morrow the Republicans will be appealed to to decide whether the tariff shall be imposed upon Puerto Rico and the Philippines retained or the people of Puerto Rico granted free trade and the Philippines dropped. The inference drawn is that free trade to Puerto Rico must mean free trade to the Philippines and that free trade to the Philippines is out of the question.

It was stated by a member of the Cabinet to-day that the provision in the Puerto Rican compromise Tariff bill which stipulates that all the revenues collected on Puerto Rican goods and goods imported from the United States and elsewhere shall be expended in the island for the benefit of its people is the prominent feature which reconciles the President to its passage. With this provision in the bill, he said, the net result would be in a measure the same as free trade, which the President recommended to Congress in his last message.

It was said that in making that recommendation the President had taken into account all of the factors that entered into it—its great need of schools, the provisions which must be made for the suppression of epidemic diseases, the necessity for the construction of roads and bridges, and the other necessary public improvements which the situation in the island imperatively demands. He also took into account, it is said, the fact that business on the island is in a deplorable situation, and that the people are well-nigh helpless to meet the ordinary demands of government.

Under these circumstances it was the President's view that the United States, from its abundance, should extend a helping hand, and he had in preparation at one time a message to Congress asking for an appropriation of $3,000,000, to be expended for the public schools of the island.

Another phase of the subject which has occupied the attention of the Administration is that involving the open-door policy. This Government having secured from the European powers a pledge that the United States shall have equal trade rights with them in the East could not, it was said, with any degree of consistency, shut the doors to their trade with the Philippines. Although it is admitted that a declaration in favor of free trade with Puerto Rico might establish a precedent which would be difficult to overcome in dealing with the Philippines, yet, it was stated, a declaration in the bill itself of the right of Congress to deal with these two questions separately, and as in its judgment it might deem best, would simplify the problem and leave this Government free to treat the Philippines as an entirely independent proposition.

The one point in the determination of the Puerto Rican problem which the President, it is believed, will steadfastly insist upon is that the nominal duties collected by the Puerto Ricans and those collected in the ports of the United States on Puerto Rican goods shall be expended for the sole benefit of the islanders themselves.

Notwithstanding these assertions regarding the views of the Administration, the bill remains a mystery yet, with all the significant hints that have been thrown out in the House since Saturday. All members of Congress refer to the President with reserve, as if they were not fully authorized to speak for him.

A member of the Ways and Means Committee, who to-day insisted that the committee was not to be held responsible for the tariff proposition, almost directly asserted that the bill was not even drawn in the Ways and Means Committee room, and corroborated the report that it had been prepared under the direction of the Administration.

"That is the reason," he added, "why it has not been possible for us to be candid; to tell the House that we have done only what was required to be done; to show that if a rule of free trade is extended to Puerto Rico because it is necessary it would have to be extended to the Philippines because it had been given to Puerto Rico, and that our relations with the world and the needs of the Philippines would not permit us to establish quite so open a door as that in the East."

CLOSING OF THE DEBATE

Messrs. Cannon and Dolliver Defend the Bill and Democrats Attack It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The general debate on the Puerto Rico Tariff bill closed to-day. The galleries were banked to the doors and every seat on the floor was occupied when the rival champions of the respective sides, Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa.) and Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) made the closing arguments. Each spoke for an hour and a half.

The speech of Mr. Bailey, devoted as it was almost exclusively to the legal phases of the controversy, was profound and impressive, but did not arouse the unbounded enthusiasm which swept galleries and floor while Mr. Dolliver was speaking. The Iowan was at his best, and his wit, eloquence, and sarcasm in turn drew salvos of applause from his Republican associates. Before these closing speeches were made, Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) one of the veterans on the Republican side, made an exceptionally effective speech in support of the bill.

Messrs. Carmack, (Dem., Tenn.,) Clayton, (Dem., Ala.,) Kleberg, (Dem., Texas,) Pearce, and De Armond, (Dem., Miss.,) made speeches in opposition to the bill.

THE OPPOSITION OPENS.

The debate was opened by Mr. Carmack. The meaning of the pending bill, he urged, was that our new possessions were to become colonies, and he turned over to carpet-bagger adventurers. "We stand here," he said, "to defend the theory that slavery and political despotism cannot be imposed within the jurisdiction of our country; that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are the inalienable rights of all within our jurisdiction."

Mr. Clayton, who followed Mr. Carmack, created much amusement and enthusiasm by reading a letter written by Chairman Payne to W. H. Curtis of Palmyra, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1900, in which he advocated free trade with Puerto Rico on the ground that it would give relief to the stricken island. The letter also contained the following reference to the Philippines.

"Under the treaty the Philippine Islands are to have free trade with Spain for ten years. We could not extend these tariff laws to the Philippine Islands even if we would."

Mr. Clayton asked that this letter and an extract from Mr. Payne's speech in support of the bill be printed in parallel columns in The Record.

Mr. Payne smilingly assented to the request and expressed a hope that there would be no objection.

Mr. Pearce also opposed the bill. He declared that the brood of trusts had flocked to Washington and had compelled the leaders of the Republican Party to turn their backs upon Puerto Rico. He asked if the people of that island were not entitled to as much consideration as the Sultan of Sulu to whom was granted free trade with all the Philippine Islands.

Mr. De Armond (Mo.) said this bill proposed to set aside the Constitution, not for the purpose of doing something philanthropic, but in the interest of the partial or complete enslavement of a helpless people. "This change of front," he declared, "has been brought about by the influence of the agents of mighty corporations."

He said the Administration had determined blindly and greedily to hold the Philippines for what could be made out of them. It mattered little about Puerto Rico. The Puerto Ricans were to be crucified in order that the cross might be raised in the Philippines. We could withdraw from the archipelago and leave 10,000,000 of tropical people to work out their own salvation. "In my opinion," said he, "that is what we ought to do. [Democratic applause.] But if they are held they must be held under the Constitution. The inhabitants must become citizens, black, brown, and yellow, and ultimately be represented upon this floor with more representation than all of New England."

CANNON IN DEFENSE.

Mr. Cannon followed Mr. De Armond. He spoke with much earnestness. He was old enough, he said, to judge time by events, and he had grown to distrust those who came when great public crises arose talking of the unconstitutionality of measures to meet them. He remembered when a President with a whole party behind him asserted that there was no power under the Constitution to coerce a sovereign State when those States were already in arms prepared to shoot the life out of what was left of the Union. The Constitution, he said, was the buckler of those who attempted to embarrass the Government during the war. It was the shield of Vallandigham and Voorhees.

Mr. Cannon said he for one believed the Constitution was made for the people and the country, and not the people and the country for the Constitution. "Never, thank God," he exclaimed, "has there been a day, or hour during the Administration of Jefferson, Jackson, Polk, Lincoln, or McKinley when in a crisis a way had not been found to meet it."

When he heard the gentleman from Missouri announce the doctrine that we should forsake the Filipinos in their helpless condition he had wondered why that gentleman had not voted against the $20,000,000 appropriation to pay Spain for these islands.

"He did vote against it," interposed Mr. Wheeler, (Dem., Ky.)

"Then he is one of the thirty-four consistents," replied Mr. Cannon. "What about the rest of you? If I held the views you do I'd quit." Continuing, Mr. Cannon said he believed we could do what Jefferson did when he signed the act which was an exact copy of the Spooner bill now before the Senate to vest the legislative, executive, and judicial power over the Louisiana territory in him until the insurrection was put down.

"What is the Administration's policy?" asked Mr. Norton, (Dem., Ohio).

"I'll tell you," responded Mr. Cannon. "As to Puerto Rico, do the only thing that can bring relief to the island—pass this bill. As to the Philippines, continue to do as we are doing—put down the insurrection and restore law and order."

"I am for keeping the Philippines," he continued, "under the treaty and under the Constitution, subject to the legislation of the country that owns them, and work out the good results for them and the good results for us. I will risk the people's verdict on that issue."

Proceeding, Mr. Cannon took as an illustration the possibility that we might have to buy a strip of territory through which to build the Nicaragua Canal. Immediately the cry would be raised that we could not do it because these revolutionists would immediately become full-fledged citizens. It was ridiculous.

"No," said Mr. Cannon, "the fathers of our country in building the Constitution, did not build a trap."

THE HAND OF THE TRUSTS.

Turning directly to the bill, Mr. Cannon scouted the cry that had been raised that the trusts had dictated it. He charged that both the tobacco and sugar stored in Puerto Rico were already owned by the Sugar and Tobacco Trusts. They had put forward some natives as stool pigeons to beg for free trade, so that while the Democrats cried out against the trusts they would be voting for them. Their voice would be the voice of Jacob, but their hand would be the hand of Esau.

"Do these walking delegates that are here from Puerto Rico get any of the proceeds of this bill? Yes, they get one-millionth of it. Do their American friends that are bowing them around get any of it? Thank God, no, not a cent, but it goes to Puerto Rico, goes for local government, goes for roads, goes for schoolhouses, and when this bill passes, for the next two years $2,240,000 a year will come by this kind of taxation, and every cent will go back to the Puerto Ricans. That is the Republican proposition."

Mr. Ridgely, (Pop., Kan.)—"Could not the same plea be made to raise revenue for any State or Territory within the boundaries of the Nation?"

Mr. Cannon—"There is not the same necessity The Republican Party deals with facts and conditions. If it is an elephant that comes in the road, it meets the elephant. If it is a mouse that comes in the road, it meets the mouse. If my friend would meet either mouse or elephant, he would say, 'My God, I cannot do anything because it is not a glacier.'

"Now, I want to be fair. In my judgment, my Democratic friends are not really at heart opposed to this bill. I will tell you what they are hoodooing about. They see that if this humane and proper measure is passed and goes into effect, it will tell all the country and all the world that the American Congress, with its American civilization, with its laws and Constitution, has the power to be practical, and they say, 'We will take nothing.' When we go out with the bogie man and with Bryan and Sulzer, or Bryan and somebody else, we will take nothing; when we go out and undertake to scare the people; when we talk of the eighty tribes of barbarians of the Sulu Sultan, with his wives, of the Negritos, and the Malay races, and that they will never in 500 years come up to be competent for the same kind of government that we have, and that it will cost money, and that it is wicked, and from the standpoint of policy we cannot keep them, and therefore we are going to throw them away, although we pledged to keep them, although we paid $20,000,000 in the bargain; let us throw them away, because it is not safe; the Constitution jumps over there on a thousand legs, and you cannot deal with them.'"

The singsong, inimitable manner in which Mr. Cannon droned this convulsed the House and set the members into an uproar of laughter and applause.

SUPPORTS THE PRESIDENT.

"The cry has gone forth," he continued, "'For God's sake, let us defeat this bill!' because its enactment would show that we can deal with all questions under our form of civilization. Our laws and Constitution are all that humanity and civilization demand.

"There is the conflict, there is the fight you are trying to fight. There is the foundation you are trying to lay. And, while individually, I do not believe you would do it, at the expense of the starvation of the Puerto Ricans collectively, I believe that you would sacrifice a great many things and a great many people to your theories, and for any faint prophecy of success that might come to you on the evening winds from the voice of your great somersault leader.

"'Oh, but,' says somebody, 'Cannon, don't you know that the people in the country don't understand this? Don't you know that the President recommended free trade and they say amen?' Yes, and I said amen, and you said amen, and 'now that you come and propose, instead of free trade, to go three-quarters of the way—you have the Dingley law now, and the bill says we will give three-quarters, take off 75 per cent., and keep the other 25 per cent. for revenue—don't you know that the country has got the idea that you are in conflict with the President?'

"'Well, if it has that idea it will get the other. But I will tell you who is being misled. The Democrats everywhere are saying 'My God, why don't you follow your great and good President?' The John B. Hendersons, the Atkinsons, the Boutwells, the Schurzs, all that set of Democrats on the one hand, Mugwumps and Populists on the other, are sending their briefs here and are saying: 'My God, don't fracture the Constitution. Stand by the President.'

"'Well, I am going to stand by the President. I voted for him before. I am going to vote for him, if I live, again, and he is going to be our leader, and our great leader, in the coming campaign as he was in the last campaign. And in my judgment he is going to be elected, and I am going to be battling for him, while every man on that side of the house is 'cussing' and damning him in his heart, if he is not on the stump."

BAILEY'S ARGUMENT.

When Mr. Cannon concluded he received an immense demonstration, and it was some time before order could be restored. It was then arranged that the remaining three hours of the general debate should be divided equally between the two sides, and to be used by Mr. Bailey and Mr. Dolliver, who were to close for their respective sides.

Mr. Bailey spoke first. As he arose his political associates gave him a round of applause. Preliminary to beginning his argument, Mr. Bailey, adverting to Mr. Cannon's speech, said, that only one portion of it called for serious reply—the accusation against the Democratic side for voting the $20,000,000 to Spain. He said that that vote committed the Democrats to nothing as to the future policy toward the Philippines. They voted the money to discharge an obligation of the Government incurred without their consent. Turning to the bill, Mr. Bailey declared that there was involved in it a question of law and a question of morals.

Taking up the legal question involved, Mr. Bailey made an exhaustive argument against the constitutionality of the bill. As he proceeded he aroused the lawyers on the other side, and was for a time almost continuously engaged in crossing swords with one or the other of his adversaries.

During the excitement of the Spanish war, Mr. Bailey said, he stood unmoved. He warned his countrymen then, as he warned them to-day, that the Constitution could not be applied to the government of the colonies.

"When emotional statesmen," said he, "were asking who would haul down the flag I dared to say that I would take it down from any place where the Constitution could not follow it. Do you desire to present the anomaly of a Government restrained by the Constitution in one quarter of the globe and possessed of despotic power in the rest of the world? How long is the Constitution to shield us and our children if its protection is withheld from the humblest inhabitant?

"Let me borrow the words of Lincoln. 'This Republic cannot endure one-half free and one-half slave.' We must be all citizens or in time we will be all subjects. I did not want to assimilate these alien and inferior races, and I pray God to deliver us from the task. But if you will take them they must share our destiny with us."

The Democrats greeted Mr. Bailey's conclusion with uproarious applause, and half a hundred of them crowded up the aisle to congratulate him.

DOLLIVER FOR THE BILL.

Mr. Dolliver closed the debate for the majority. Every seat on the floor was occupied, and the galleries were crowded to suffocation. He had intended, he said, to argue some of the questions of law to which the gentleman from Texas had addressed himself. But he knew something the gentleman did not know. He had remained in the House during the ten days' debate while the gentleman was absent preparing his speech. He had listened to the discussion and had heard every case cited and argued by the other side and replied to by his friends on his side.

"So," said he, "I am now prepared to go into them again even if the House could endure a repetition of this case grinding. This bill is merely a temporary measure to provide revenue for Puerto Rico. Yet it has been magnified in this debate until it has been made to include the whole problem of the government of all territory acquired by us by the treaty of Paris. The President recommended that Congress abolish all duties on Puerto Rican goods that the inhabitants of the stricken island might rebuild their fallen fortunes and regenerate their shattered industries. Despite the abuse heaped by the press upon this bill I am prepared to show that it will do exactly what the President recommended should be done."

Mr. Dolliver spoke derisively of the anxiety and zeal of the Democracy to uphold the President. Coming after two years of calumny directed against the President, it was but cheap party ingenuity. It was declared that this bill was in behalf of the Sugar Trust, when the fact is, declared Mr. Dolliver, that the Sugar Trust wants free trade. The same was true of the Tobacco Trust. The syndicates had piled up the wharves in San Juan awaiting their rich harvest when free trade came, and their representatives hung about the halls of Congress seeking to advance a free trade bill. He said there was little to be feared from "the Scribes and Pharisees of the Constitution" in their deliberations before "the Supreme Court of the imagination."

POLITICAL POSSIBILITIES.

"For," said he, "I can see that after recent National experience it is possible for a man to underrate the effect of an appeal to the popular fear of free trade on a scale however small, even when presented by the managers of Democratic politics in the United States. But if that were the only issue at stake it is not settled in my mind that anybody ought to be frightened even by a proposal so extreme as the threat of the admission into the markets of the United States of all the products of our possessions either now or in time to come.

"No American industry is likely to suffer on account of the free admission into this country of the surplus productions of the people of Puerto Rico. That cry has done no harm, but it has already done the Republican Party at least a great service, for it has put a stop to the unscrupulous agitation that was filling the United States with the fear that in taking possession of vast tropical areas and territories the United States were found helpless to deal with them, except on terms of such political intimacy and commercial equality as the Constitution prescribes for the people of the United States.

"And so, gentlemen, we present here a revenue measure containing with it political possibilities that the Democratic Party has had its eye on for a year, and which some of our boys on this side have got wild about, because they got their eye on them only ten days ago. [Laughter on the Republican side.] For if the Constitution of the United States establishes free trade between Manila and San Francisco, as it undoubtedly does between Maryland and Virginia, then the fact that we have got into a new competition is only the least trouble that is before us. We are in that case disarmed at once in the momentous demand which this Nation has made for equal rights in the commerce of Asia.

THE "OPEN DOOR."

"I violate no secret of this Government when I say that to-day there is pending in the State Department the most elaborate commercial negotiation ever attempted in the history of our diplomacy, based upon a pledge made by our Commissioners at Paris that whatever we did in the Pacific Ocean we would maintain an open door for the commerce of the world.

"And I want to ask Republicans, and I want to ask those Democrats from Georgia, from South Carolina, from the great cotton belt of the South, who are looking forward to the opportunities that are wrapped up in our commerce in the Pacific Ocean in time to come, I want to ask them with what countenance we can stand before the Cabinets of Europe, protesting against the occupation of the ports of China to the prejudice of American trade, when we ourselves, from our headquarters on the border, being carried away by our own Constitution, have deliberately drawn a commercial dead line about the Philippine Islands for the permanent exclusion of everybody else.

"The open door of Asia, through which the enlightened community of American business, North and South, looks forward to opportunities not even yet explored, to opportunities that shall broaden with the centuries, that is the real question which is on trial here. We are in the Philippine Islands under circumstances known and read of all men.

"I am not going to stand here a minute to defend the treaty of Paris. I do not intend to go into any debate about how it happened to be agreed upon. I will say to both sides of this House that when the world knows, as it will soon know, every line in the history of that transaction, by the publication of the whole archives of the negotiation, every American will perceive that the President of the United States ended our war with Spain on the same high level that the American people began it, and will be able to invoke upon every part of his performance the gracious favor of Almighty God and the considerate judgment of mankind."

A FLING AT BRYAN.

No man, continued Mr. Dolliver, should have voted for the appropriation to carry that treaty into force who had not taken the manful resolution to shoulder the infinite responsibility which it laid upon his country. He denounced in scathing terms a man who would seize a miserable opportunity to harass the Government for political purposes. Yet such a man, leaving his uniform in Florida, had hastened to Washington to rally his supporters for the ratification of the treaty, in order that he might subsequently turn it to political account.

In the heat and dust of the coming campaign, he said, the moral characteristics of such a man would not escape the attention of the American people. In other times, he said, such measureless degradation would be properly characterized. But the political advantage he sought was not so obvious.

The wisdom of the Administration had been demonstrated as the folly of everything else offered in its place had developed. Mr. Bryan had advised not that we should abandon the archipelago, in which there was some sense, but that we should remain there with our army, recognize the military leadership of a chief of one of the sixty tribes, and assume responsibility without authority.

In the history of the world, he said, no such blatant stupidity had masqueraded for wisdom, even in the annals of a forlorn political party. If this Government withdrew, it would at least take its baggage with it. If it staid, it would stay of its own right.

Proceeding, he said the Democrats had sought to turn everything, good or bad, to political account; that it had gone in "partnership with the diseases in the camps" and had tried to "pick up votes at every soldier's funeral"; that it had magnified the quarrels of officers; had magnified our scandals before the world, and had formed a treaty of peace with the Tagal leader through the agency of the "inimitable fortune teller from Missouri (Mr. Clark) who delighted the House with his tales of fallen empires."

AGAINST ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

Mr. Dolliver then said the time had come for some plain speaking, and added: "The other day I rode through the City of Philadelphia, and bought an evening paper, and at the head of a column in type an inch long was 'McKinley a Murderer,' and I turned down the column, and I found that a gentleman whose name I cannot recall had denounced the President as a murderer by name, amid a universal applause of the United Imperialist National Meeting in Philadelphia to celebrate Washington's Birthday, that great conference presided over by a dead man and its exercises conducted on the floor by madmen."

He then reviewed the President's orders to troops in the Philippines, the efforts of the opposition to "embitter the public services of the man who has sacrificed more in his comfort of mind and body since he was inaugurated President than any of his predecessors except Abraham Lincoln," concluding with Gen. Lawton's letter, written shortly before his death, in which he charged that the insurrection was kept alive by the agitation in this country.

"Standing by the grave of Henry W. Lawton, on the floor of Congress," he went on, "I plead with the patriotic millions of my countrymen, North and South, without regard to their political party, to put a stop to the unscrupulous agitation that for nearly two years has filled the hearts of our own boys with despair and the hearts of their enemies with confidence and good cheer.

"The failure of the Democratic attack on the front has not discouraged them. After retiring from the front attack they have ordered a movement by the flank and have brought up a battery of condemned cannon and opened on the Republican position with a smooth-bore interpretation of law. Some timid and pious souls on this side of the House have entertained the notion that after having driven the people from the front, the American people are going to be scared out of the Philippine Islands by pounding their commercial prospects to death with a copy of the Constitution of the United States annotated in the handwriting of John C. Calhoun."

SCORES THE DEMOCRATS.

He then, amid Republican applause, scored the Democratic Party and its leaders for their continual policy of opposition to all great advance movements, adding: "But, like nearly everybody else, I like the Democratic Party better in its habitual attitude of belaboring the policy of its adversary rather than to see it, clothed with authority, hopelessly mixed up in a policy of its own. With the best management possible, however, we are not always able to keep them on the outside. They sometimes come in, though not usually when important pages are being added to the history of the United States.

"I do not know whether I am selfish about it, but the older I get the better it makes me feel to think that the Republican Party wrote every one of the important pages in the last forty years, every page, every line, every word. Our Democratic friends only managed to work in a few punctuation points, a comma here, a semicolon there, an exclamation here, an interrogation there, and finally in 1892 a full stop, at least so far as our worldly prosperity was concerned."

"To-day the Democratic Party in a similar strait is under necessity either to retire from business or to reassert its principles and find one not yet shopworn in the bankrupt stock of American politics and warranted to last at least through one campaign. And Mr. Bryan would have been in my judgment left holding the bag, too, if he had not with a sagacity decidedly professional compounded in a slim sort of way in the camp at Tampa, Fla., that an important step in the history of the United States was about to be taken and that his party would need somebody experienced in the strategy of Democratic warfare to manage the tail-end of the procession.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. McKINLEY.

"Oh, my countrymen," he then concluded, "we are in the midst of such difficult responsibilities that I sometimes feel that our resolution and our purpose are almost overwhelmed. If the Republican Party cannot stand together we are surely overwhelmed. But I believe the Republican Party can stand together. I believe there are Democrats who will stand with the Republican Party, and, above all, I believe that there is a guidance and a wisdom in the affairs of men that is higher than any poor wisdom of ours.

"There are two ideas of the National duty in this emergency. One is that the Nation should take care of itself and let the world alone. That is a narrow view of our National duty. The other ideal of National life, an ideal born in the heart of the workman of Nazareth, is that no nation liveth to itself alone, but that every real national life pours itself out in the service of mankind.

"I do not believe that the American Republic, with a motive like that and a purpose like that, will be allowed by Providence to fall amid the difficulties of this hour. You have read the masterpiece of fiction where a hand from the sky touches the shoulder of Napoleon the Great, puts an end to his career, and says to him: 'Your business is over, your time is up, your affairs are at an end.' That was the gleam of a superb imagination. There is in this world the steady light of a faith more superb even than that, a faith in the future of humanity, a faith in the greatness of the Republic, a faith in Providence, who has guided every footstep of our National life from infancy until this hour.

"Let us have faith in God and faith in the American Republic and in our future mission. I believe in the United States of America. I back the old Republic of our fathers against the world. Nor do I think that since the good days of Abraham Lincoln there has been upon the helm of our affairs a steadier, wiser, kinder, braver hand than the hand of William McKinley, President of the United States."

When Mr. Dolliver concluded the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

At the night session Messrs. Talbert, (Dem., S. C.,) Bellamy, (Dem., N. C.,) Denny, (Dem., Md.,) Burke, (Dem., Texas,) Quarles, (Dem., Va.,) Dougherty, (Dem., Mo.,) Rixey, (Dem., Va.,) Stokes, (Dem., S. C.,) and Stephens, (Dem., Texas,) spoke against the bill. At 9 o'clock the House adjourned.

PUERTO RICANS PROTEST.

Say that Trinidad Enjoys Greater Advantages than Their Island.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The members of the several delegations from Puerto Rico now in Washington, having read the compromise measure adopted at the Republican conference last night, have united in a statement to Congress in which they say that the idea and theory of a tariff is repugnant to them and that they are content to stand before their people and the people of the United States on the general broad proposition that the island is entitled to receive absolutely free commercial relations at once.

They call attention to the fact that the United States Government through the State Department recently negotiated a treaty with the Island of Trinidad, in the West Indies, which is a British province and a direct competitor of Puerto Rico, by the terms of which treaty Trinidad is to receive from the United States free of duty all articles of machinery and implements and articles of husbandry and nearly all food supplies, the free list for Trinidad in this treaty being larger than the list of articles now admitted free in Puerto Rico by Executive order, all of which it is proposed to tax under the tariff bill now pending in Congress. The delegations consider this unfair.

OPPOSE PUERTO RICAN TARIFF.

Resolutions Passed by the West Side Republican Club.

At a meeting of the West Side Republican Club, at 2,307 Broadway, last evening, the following resolution, which was substituted for one on similar lines, introduced by Charles H. Israel, was adopted by a vote of 18 to 9:

"Resolved, That the West Side Republican Club believes that no discrimination should be made by Congress against Puerto Rico in the application of the United States customs tariffs, but that the products of that newly acquired island should have the same access to our markets as is enjoyed by the products of the States and Territories of the United States, and as recommended by the President in his recent message to Congress. And be it further

"Resolved, That the necessary revenues for the establishment and maintenance of proper local civil government for Puerto Rico should be provided by Congress by the extension of the internal revenue system to that island and by local taxation, and that a suitable Territorial Government should be established by Congress for Puerto Rico as soon as practicable."

STATUS OF EDUCATION.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia Delivers an Address at Chicago to Educators.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—At the annual conference of the department of superintendence of the National Educational Association, which opened a three days' session here to-day, the principal address was by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University on "The Status of Education at the Close of the Century." He spoke in part as follows:

Who can know the nineteenth century? Development so rapid, changes so startling, inventions so undreamed of, crowd each other in a whirl of confusing images when we try to picture this century and to note its salient facts. It is the century of Napoleon and of Lincoln, of Hegel and of Darwin, of Goethe and of Kipling, of Bessemer and of Rockefeller. More leaders of enterprise and more captains of industry have appeared during this 100 years than in all previous recorded history. The average of human intelligence and of human efficiency has been raised to a point, in the United States certainly, which a few hundred years ago would have entailed notoriety, and perhaps distinction. How can all this be interpreted?

The wisest answer seems to me to be this: The nineteenth century is pre-eminently the period of individual liberty—political, religious, intellectual, industrial; and its manifold triumphs and achievements are due to the large opportunities which have been granted to individual initiative and to individual expression. The greatness, the shortcomings, and the contradictions of the nineteenth century are alike due to this.

The smoke of the French Revolution hung over Europe when the nineteenth century opened. As it gradually cleared away it became obvious that the successful struggle of individualism for recognition was almost over, but that the results were to be worked out by argument, not by anarchy. The century soon to close records what happened. Education, as a matter of course, has always borne the impress of the civilization whose product it was. From the fourteenth century to the nineteenth, the demand of individualism for representation in the schools has been heard, now earnest and reasonable, now passionate and incoherent. Five men—Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Froebel, Hegel, and Herbart,—were to give to nineteenth-century education most of its philosophical foundation and not a few of its methods. From them have come the main influences which have shaped education for a hundred years.

These men, then, projected individualism into contemporary educational theory. They had hosts of disciples in many lands, and the movement grew apace. The new spirit exulted in its freedom. It accomplished much; it ignored much. Education was shaken to its foundations. Nothing was sacred. Old institutions of learning were too slow to move and to adapt themselves to these conditions. New ones were invented, created, set in motion. Individualism not only won a great victory, but apparently its opponents were annihilated.

This new philosophy, however, had not established itself without a protest. The humor of the situation revealed itself and the reaction set in. Individualism had gone too far. In the effort of forming its fullest flower, it had torn itself up by the roots. History did mean something after all; and environment was discovered to be a thing of three dimensions, not of two only. As the century closes the soundest educational philosophy the world over teaches that the individual alone is nothing, but that the individual as a member of a society and of a race is everything. Selfhood, which can only be attained by entering into the life-history and the experience of the race, is now put in the high place which was about to be rashly filled by selfishness.

Every conception of this nineteenth century, educational as well as other, has been cross-fertilized by the doctrine of evolution. The course of evolution in the race and in the individual furnishes us also with the clue to the natural order and the real relationships of studies. The two principles of evolution and of an individualism viewed in the light of the history of civilization seem to me to determine the status of education at the close of the century. The demands for the establishment of a proper system of secondary education in England, for the making over of the secondary school systems of France and of Germany, for the closer articulation of lower schools and higher schools, of schools and colleges in the United States, for making elementary school instruction as little wasteful and as full of content as possible, for bringing forward studies which give adequate scope for expression in various forms, and the demand that the community shall relate itself to its educational system simply and effectively—all these are based, consciously or unconsciously, upon the desire to apply the teachings of evolution and to progress toward the ideal of a perfected individualism.

Dr. Butler pointed out in conclusion the enormous annual expenditures made in this country for the common schools, equal to the combined expenditures of Great Britain, France, and Germany upon their navies. This marked the distance, he said, that had been traveled since the beginning of the century, when there was no such thing in existence as a State system of education.

STUDENTS QUARANTINED.

Supposed Blood Poisoning Case at Detroit Was Smallpox.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Feb. 27.—Nine students of the Detroit College of Medicine and a helper are detained in the smallpox hospital. They all worked over the body of a man who died of what was believed to be blood poisoning. Now it turns out to have been smallpox.

The first case reported outside of Detroit is from Williamston, Mich., where Lorenzo Zimmer, a medical student, lives. The entire town has been exposed, as Zimmer visited all his friends after he returned from the dissecting room.

The residences of the other nine were located and they were ordered to the smallpox hospital.

COAL TRUST RUMOR DENIED.

Large Dealers Say They May Unite to Reduce Expenses.

Some of the leading coal dealers in the local market denied yesterday that there was any intention to form a trust for the control of the retail coal trade. There have been frequent rumors to that effect, but according to the statements of the dealers the only basis for the reports is an effort on the part of some of the larger coal firms to save expenses of operation by a consolidation of their business. A member of the firm of Burns Brothers said that the profits on retail coal business were constantly diminishing, and that the larger firms had for some time been considering plans for the reduction of expenses. Nothing definite, however, had been done in the matter.

A member of another large firm said it would be impossible to create a trust which could control the retail coal trade. Among the firms that are interested in this proposition are H. L. Herbert & Co., Burns Brothers, and Curtis & Blaisdell.

WEATHER BREAKS RECORDS.

The weather yesterday broke at least two records. This information probably will not surprise those who were compelled to be out on the streets during the day. It was the coldest day during the present Winter, and was also the coldest Feb. 27 within the history of the Weather Bureau. At 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning the official thermometer registered 4 degrees Some unofficial glasses showed a degree or two lower.

Four degrees was the lowest official registration for the day, but the mercury persisted in hovering around in that neighborhood throughout nearly the whole of the forenoon, and there was no thawing perceptible during the afternoon or evening either. The weather seemed to have been especially designed for the benefit of that large body of inhabitants who are fond of saying that they don't care how cold it gets, provided the wind doesn't blow. The wind didn't blow yesterday. Neither did those who were so anxious for cold, calm weather. For the most part they were engaged in preventing frostbite and keeping the plumber from the door.

Molineux Recovers His Spirits.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Roland B. Molineux had entirely recovered his usual good spirits when he arose in his cell in the death house at the State prison this morning, and the trying experience of yesterday in connection with the execution of the Italian murderer Ferraro seemed to have passed from his mind. His mother called to see him in the morning, and after her visit he spent the rest of the day in reading and smoking.

The March
HARPER'S
Out To-day.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Pretoria Before the War
By HOWARD C. HILLEGAS, Author of "Oom Paul's People." Illustrated by THULSTRUP and others.

Eleanor
By Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD. The third instalment of this "the finest and most fascinating of Mrs. Ward's novels." Illustrated by STERNER.

The Problem of Asia
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"APENTA"
The Best Natural Purgative Water
in Bilious Attacks and Disorders of the Liver.
Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ld., London.

COL. DUFFY FILES CHARGES.

Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guard, preferred formal charges yesterday against Capt. A. J. Griffin of Company F, based on the failure of the latter to appear at the armory on the night of Feb. 19, the date set for the formal disbandment of his company by Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, Inspector on the staff of Brig. Gen. Smith. The complaint includes charges of disobedience of regimental orders, unmilitary and unofficerlike conduct in failing to obey orders, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. The complaint was sent to the headquarters of Brig. Gen. Smith, approved by him, and forwarded to the office of the Adjutant General at Albany.

It has also been announced that the disbandment of Company B, commanded by Capt. Edward T. McCrystal, has been recommended in a report of Major Strong, who recently inspected the company. The friends of Capts. McCrystal and Griffin attribute the present trouble in the regiment to the approaching election of a Major and Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. McCrystal is senior Captain in the regiment and a candidate for the office of Major. It is alleged by his friends that the disbandment of Company B is part of a plan to bring about the election as Major of Capt. Devlin of Company H, as by the disbandment of Capt. McCrystal's company the latter would lose four votes. Neither Capt. McCrystal nor Capt. Griffin would discuss the situation.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

COUDERSPORT, Penn., Feb. 27.—W. J. Flynn of the United States Secret Service at Pittsburg arrested George Austin Sunday afternoon on Tamarack Mountain, Clinton County, between Renova and Cross Fork, for the manufacture and passage of counterfeit money.

At his house were found counterfeit five-dollar notes on the Gallatin National Bank of New York City and counterfeit ten-dollar notes on the First National Bank of Hornellsville, N. Y., as well as fifteen different plates for making counterfeit notes which the office declined to describe.

Flynn arrested Claude C. Kimball, a photographer of Coudersport, to-day on the charge of making counterfeit paper money by the use of a specially constructed camera. While the officer would not state the full result of his search, sufficient evidence was presented to justify the man's commitment.

INSURANCE MEN AT DINNER.

Thirteenth Annual Gathering of the Life Underwriters.

The thirteenth annual dinner of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York was held last evening at the Hotel Savoy. The dinner was preceded by a business meeting, at which the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President, Philip H. Farley; Vice Presidents, Frank K. Kohler, William Dutcher, and Louis Bauer; Secretary, Morris E. Goulden; Treasurer, Archibald Arthur; Executive Committee, William A. Fricke, Moore Sanborn, W. A. Nicolay, J. W. Frooman, and H. L. Walker.

Joseph A. Goulden, the outgoing President, presided at the dinner, and before introducing the several speakers he commented at some length on the many millions of dollars involved in the life insurance business. Gen. Albert D

The Wanamaker Store

The Achievements of the Best Modern Retailing Merely Indicate the Possibilities of Greater Growth. Wanamaker Methods Contain the Promise of New York's Ideal Store of the Future

China Ware Sale

NOT AN UNWORTHY ITEM IN IT

T is unique. Elegance and economy mark equally the least priced and most costly items. The rich French dinner sets that are worth $200 and are selling at $100 are beautiful. The great lines of Austrian ecorated plates at 10c each are beautiful. Thus a home maker who needs to study how to save the last ime, and another whose only question is how to secure the largest elegance for smallest cost find equal atisfaction in this **International Trade Sale of China Ware.**

Daily the great casks filled with the reinforcing stocks come rolling in. The processional is steady rom invoice-room to selling counters. The recessional is steady from the selling counters to delivery. The steady ebb and flow will go on, a mighty tide of retail trade until that

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth

f China Ware that you are to take over for

One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars

as passed away from us to Our Public. Fail not to follow the details.

Dinner Sets

Discriminate! Technical truth is ften false. Statement that is really ue conveys truth in a form to be onstrued by common sense.

Limoges Dinner Ware for instance technically "Limoges" if it e merely the white blanks with merican decoration. With such the uth itself may deceive you. You ave a right to believe that Limoges inner ware is made, decorated and nished complete by some of the orld-renowned potterers—as the everal different Havilands. The tter is what we mean when we rint Limoges.

Haviland Dinner Sets, long lines nd great varieties.

Present worth, $30 to $80
Present prices, $15 to $40

ingle sets are not picked out for baits. arious values, styles and grades.

Tea and Chocolate Sets

Afternoon Tea Sets at $20—the 40 sort. Chocolate Sets at $25—he $40 sort. Tete-a-tete Sets at 17.50—the $35 sort.

Plates at ten cents

Austrian China—in pretty flower decorations and gilt. Three sizes. It's a triumph of trading to put beautiful plates on a dining-table at such trifling cost.

Plates at twenty-five cents

They come. They go. The advertiser cannot write of them accurately because they change so rapidly. A thousand more dozens are coming. But come when you may the collection that will greet you at 25c will be so varied and beautiful that you will easily find satisfaction for your taste.

Game and Fish Sets

Sorts, many sorts, but the sorts that are in the writer's mind are the Game Sets worth $40, and the Fish Sets worth $50, that you can buy for $25.

February Furniture Sale Continues

TO-DAY, OF PARLOR SUITES

Last of the month, yet not the last of the high-grade furniture prepared for this important sale. Our planning for this event contemplated just such large continuous selling as we've been having throughout the sale. Our purchases were on a large scale. Of parlor suites, thirty-five elegant styles are now shown at reduced prices. $30 to $500, though regularly $45 to $700.

$30, instead of $45—Imitation mahogany, inlaid with fancy woods and pearl; damask covering; 3 pieces.

$33, instead of $50—Imitation mahogany, inlaid with fancy woods; spring seats; upholstered backs; damask covering; 2 pieces.

$40, instead of $63—Mahogany, inlaid with fancy woods and pearl; damask covering; 2 pieces.

$45, instead of $67—Vernis-Martin finish; plain velour covering; 3 pieces.

$50, instead of $80—Mahogany, inlaid with pearl and fancy woods; also nicely carved; damask covering; 3 pieces.

$60, instead of $90—Mahogany; spring seats; damask covering; 4 pieces.

$75, instead of $150—Mahogany, inlaid with brass; silk damask covering; 4 pieces.

$90, instead of $120—Gilded frames; spring seats; upholstered backs; damask covering; 3 pieces.

Fourth Floor.

Men's Suits and Overcoats

100 suits—200 overcoats—300 bargains. The suits are of cheviot, black and blue. The popular double-breasted sack style; wool lining and black satin shoulders; $13.50 each, though equal quality could not be made to-day to sell for less than $18.

The overcoats are of kersey; also black and blue. Warmly lined with excellent wool cloth, the shoulders with satin. The overcoats would be fairly priced at $20—would bring that price next winter. 200 first comers will own them at $13.50 each.

Second Floor, Fourth avenue.

Wanamaker-Wellington Typewriters

Strong. Visible writing. Simple construction. Operators that are used to them say they are the best. Any operator can readily change from one of the writing machines with a common key-board.

The price is only **Sixty Dollars.** Basement.

Men's Half Hose

Twenty-two styles at one price, and that price a very moderate one—38c a pair. They are of fine gauge cotton in black or colors; with silk embroidered fronts; or of fancy striped lisle thread, plain or ribbed.

Some fine gauge fast black cotton half hose with double soles and high spliced heels at 3 pairs for 50c—would be reasonable at 25c a pair.

Broadway.

White Lawn Dressing Sacques

Littler prices for prettier garments are rare. The lawn in all of them is of an excellent quality. Some are trimmed with embroidery; others effectively set off with lace and ribbons. Former prices and present:

$2.75 to $3.25 qualities now $1.50
$4 and $5 qualities now $2.50
$8.50 qualities now $4

Second Floor Fourth avenue.

Bargains and Blisters in Black.

Black Crepons stand high in the court of refined dress. They are particularly favored for separate skirts. We shall likely have to watch closely to have enough for this season's demand. Just now this unexpected good fortune in goods so much wanted.

29 Patterns of Black Crepons at an average saving of a third.

Most of them are English; others are American—patterns are varied and handsome. Some one was in a hurry, and their nervous haste goes to your profit if you share these promptly. They'll not be likely to tarry long.

$1.25 Crepons for 75c $1.50 Crepons for $1
$1.75 Crepons for $1.25

All good, strong blacks, and shown in bright daylight.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Sparkling Soda at Home

Foaming effervescent beverages for the home are possible now at a very trifling cost and trouble. "Sparklets" bring this happy result.

"Soda" water we say when we mean carbonated water, and here comes a bottle that shoots off a capsule of compressed gas into the water, milk, or other liquid with which it is previously filled, by the simple turning of a screw, and it is ready to pour into the glass.

Hard to explain it all—we're demonstrating the device this week, in the basement.

There are tablets to be added that give ordinary water the mineral qualities of Vichy, Seltzer, Lithia, Kissingen; and Fruit Syrups that produce any flavor for "soda."

You buy a bottle and you have a soda fountain that lasts indefinitely. The gas capsules, mineral tablets and syrups you buy as you wish them. This is how little they cost:

Bottles, $1.50, $2.25 and $2.50 Sparklets—10 capsules in a box for 25c
Mineral tablets, bottle of 40 for 25c
Syrups, all flavors, 20c to 40c a bottle, according to size. Basement.

Fifth Floor Store News

Do you want to hear the latest music? Ask the pianist on the Fifth floor to-day to play anything that is published. Ask freely, whether you want to buy or not—as welcome to listen as buy; but the sheet music is here if you wish it

at 18c a sheet

These titles, and ever so many more:

Instrumental—
Hearts are Trump (Two Step).
Ben Hur Waltzes. Phroso Waltzes.
Bunch of Blackberries (Cake-walk).
When Knighthood was in Flower (waltzes).
Lady Alice Waltzes.
Impecunious Davis (Cake-walk).

Songs—
I'll Be an Old Man's Darling.
Ma Money Never Gives Out.
I Want a Filipino Man. Louisiana Lize.
Say You Love Me Sue. In Japan.
The Mick Who Threw The Brick.
What is Home Without Love.

Four Shoe Bargains—

Interest never lessens for a moment in this Trade Sale of Shoes. Man, woman or child who needs shoes finds here all worthy sorts at a saving of third to half—all guaranteed.

Four vigorous bargains to-day:

At 50c pair—About 200 pairs of Men's brown kidskin Slippers; full wide toes and broad flat heels; the $1.25 kind.

At 50c pair—150 pairs of buckle Arctics; will shed the snow and wear like the $1.50 ones. Only in sizes 6 and 6½—that is why.

Boys' Shoes at $1—Satin calfskin and patent leather; the former being in sizes 11 to 2, and the others in rather narrow widths—but the saving is half.

Women's Shoes at $1.35—All black; good toe shapes and just right for this time of year; regularly $2 and $2.50.

Women's Fancy Stockings, 25c pair—black and colors. Well worth a half more.

Men's Shirts 50c—Worth double.

Embroideries, 5c, 8c, 12½c a yard—Insertions and edgings.

Corsets—About 2,500 corsets of various good makes, are newly priced way below regular.
45c for the P. N.; regularly 75c.
75c for the C. B. and H. H. Corsets; regularly $1 to $1.50.
95c for the Nemo; regularly $1.50.
$1 for L. R. and Elite Corsets; regularly $1.50.
$1.75 for the C. P., imported, regularly $3.50.
$2, $3 and $5 for choice among a lot of Lillian Corsets, the best we know. Slightly soiled, or they could not be bought for less than $5.25, $7 and $10.

Stationery—Club Vellum, 10c a pound, envelopes, 15c a hundred. New-Art Lilac, 15c a pound; evelopes, 25c a hundred. New-Art Gray, 50c for a pound of paper and a hundred envelopes.

Linens and Towels—Crisp, new, temptingly priced.

Fancy Ribbons—There's a pretty collection of bright, fancy, most-favored ribbons at 15c to 28c a yard—much below their value, even though they are brand-new. Lustrous Lumineuse, brightest and best of the taffeta ribbons, in all the spring colorings, at 15c a yard for No. 40; 18c a yard for No. 80, and the prices should be easily a half more.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Presidents of Lines Out of Chicago to Discuss Grain Rates.

Special Fares for Conventions Fixed at Meeting of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee.

A conference of Presidents of the principal lines out of Chicago who are members of the Central Freight Association will take place to-day at the offices of the Trunk Line Association to consider the grain-rate situation.

"There have been a great many contradictory statements made about this meeting," said a well-known railroad man yesterday, "and it has been surrounded with so much secrecy that it is to be hoped the results will be as important as the preparations have been guarded. The grain-rate situation is in the worst possible condition. I heard yesterday that large contracts for grain from Chicago to New York were made at 10 and 11 cents."

M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four line, who will be present at the meeting, said it was ridiculous that such a condition should exist when all the roads were getting more business than they could handle. In speaking of his own road, Mr. Ingalls said that it was a solid Vanderbilt line, and that all rumors of its seeking other connections were not true. This statement disposes of the report that a union would be effected between the Big Four, the Monon, and the Norfolk and Western.

The meeting of the Western Presidents will not take place until March 7.

At a meeting of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee yesterday a number of applications for special rates were considered. A rate of one fare for the round trip was granted for the Republican State Convention, which is to be held in this city. Tickets will be sold at this rate April 14, 15, and 16, to be good until April 19, inclusive. A similar rate was made for the Knights of Pythias convention, and for the Grand Council of the Knights Templars of New York State at Rochester.

There will be a meeting of the representatives of Vanderbilt lines to-morrow to fix up the Spring time tables.

CHICAGO TRACTION DEAL.

The Union Company to Acquire the Consolidated.

The Union Traction Company of Chicago will next week acquire by purchase the Consolidated Traction Company of the same place. This matter has been under consideration for some time, and was finally arranged at a recent conference between R. A. C. Smith, Vice President of the Union Traction, Charles T. Yerkes of the Consolidated Traction, and A. H. Joline.

According to the agreement reached at this conference the holdings of Mr. Yerkes, amounting to $10,000,000, and nearly all the minority stock of the Consolidated Traction, will be deposited with a trustee to secure an issue of $7,000,000 of 4½ per cent. collateral trust bonds. The bonds are to be exchanged for the surrendered stock at the rate of 45 to 100.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RUMORED PLANS.

The Report that It Will Build a Line to Buffalo Not Credited.

Those interested in Pennsylvania Railroad affairs discredited yesterday the report that the Pennsylvania was to build its own line into Buffalo, on the ground that it could reach that city via the Alleghany Valley Road and it connections, which is controlled by the Pennsylvania.

Another explanation of the surveys which, it is admitted, will be made shortly, is that it is a strategic move designed to scare the holders of Western New York and Pennsylvania, who have been holding their stock at a high figure, on the belief that the Pennsylvania intended to purchase a controlling interest in the Western New York.

As there is an agreement of old standing between the Pennsylvania and the New York Central not to invade each other's territory, it is considered unlikely that the Pennsylvania will attempt to reach Buffalo by a road of its own.

NEW DINING AND CLUB CARS.

Improvements at Lackawanna Terminal and in Train Service.

Extensive improvements are contemplated and have been partially put into effect in the passenger service of the Lackawanna Railroad. The Hoboken terminal of this road is to be completely remodeled to secure better accommodations for the passengers. A dining room is to be added which will be run in connection with the dining car service of the road, which will be much improved when the new dining cars are put in service. These cars have just been received. They are 70 feet long, with wide vestibules, and seat 30 people.

The new club cars for suburban trains will be finished shortly, and will probably be in service when the Spring season opens. They will be fitted with six tables and chairs on one side, and with nine easy chairs on the other. Passengers will be required to hold special tickets, each of which will entitle the holder to a designated seat.

ACQUIRED BY THE RUTLAND.

Outlet to Montreal Secured by Purchase of the United Counties.

An outlet to Montreal has been secured by the Rutland Railroad Company by the purchase of the United Counties Railway. W. Seward Webb, Chairman of the Rutland's Board of Directors, said yesterday that the acquisition had been brought about through the efforts of H. A. Hodge, who is interested in the Rutland. Mr. Webb added that besides this the Rutland would build another outlet from Noyan Junction to some point on the Canadian Pacific.

The United Counties Railway runs from Iberville to Sorel, Quebec Province, a distance of sixty-six miles. Besides, it has running powers on the Montreal and Atlantic Railway. The Rutland Railway has been endeavoring to get an outlet to the St. Lawrence for some time in order to be able to reach tidewater. For this purpose it acquired the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, and built the Rutland Canadian Railroad to Rouse's Point and Noyan Junction. With this opening to Montreal secured the Rutland will probably be successful in its endeavor to make a traffic arrangement with the Fitchburg Railroad, which has heretofore refused to take business from the Rutland in an effort to shut in that road.

C., B. and Q. to Build Extension.

Advices from Chicago report that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is securing options on the right of way for its proposed new line from Elgin, Ill., to Delavan Lake, Wis. Work on the new road is to be taken up at once and is to be hurried as much as possible. When completed the line will put the St. Paul into active competition with the Northwestern in territory where the latter road has hitherto enjoyed a free hand without opposition.

New Line to Albert Lea.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern will probably build a line of its own from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Albert Lea, where it has heretofore used the tracks of the Minneapolis and St. Louis. As the latter road has identified itself with the Illinois Central, the Burlington will lose its connection with the Twin Cities. The Burlington has already secured a large amount of steel rails for the construction of the new road.

Thomas Lipton May Be Interested.

It is reported at Atlantic Highlands that Sir Thomas Lipton is interested in the recent purchase there of the Hilton Park property by E. P. Benjamin, the President of Allenhurst. Sir Thomas and Mr. Benjamin were close friends last Fall.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

HEARING IN "SAPHO" CASE.

Mrs. Sophia Almon Hensley, Mrs. S. M. Harris, Hilary Bell, and Mrs. Eloise I. Church Testify.

Magistrate Mott sat in star chamber again yesterday to determine whether the play "Sapho," now running at Wallack's Theatre, is immoral or not. Miss Olga Nethersole, Marcus Mayer, Hamilton Revelle, and Theodore Moss appeared as defendants, having been arrested last week at the instance of the District Attorney, who acted on a complaint made by a reporter. Mr. Hummel was their counsel.

The first witness called was Mrs. Sophia Almon Hensley, President of the Society for the Study of Life, who testified that she did not go to the play for the purpose of carrying out the aims of her society, but principally because The World wanted her to go. She detailed the scenes in the first act, and said the play opened with a ball that was much like the French Ball. Mr. Hummel elicited the fact that the witness had never attended one of those affairs, and he told the Magistrate that he thought her judgment on that point could not be particularly luminous. Mrs. Hensley went on to tell of other scenes, and she made up her mind, after going twice to the play, that it was immoral. Mrs. Hensley said she was very much shocked the first time she went to the play, but she nevertheless went again, because she had been subpoenaed to come to court and tell what she knew.

Mrs. S. M. Harris, the President of the New York Mother's Club, testified that she had signed a petition asking for the suppression of the play, because she thought it immoral in a general way. Mr. Hummel did not cross-examine her.

Hilary Bell, a dramatic critic, said that, in his opinion, the play was neither moral nor immoral, and that it pointed no moral. What impressed Mr. Bell most was the dramatization. He said he was disgusted with it, and thought Clyde Fitch should have done better. He repeated the wording of his criticism, written the day after the production, in which he wrote "there was not a scene in it that shocked an audience prepared to be shocked. 'Sapho' is a mild version of 'Camille,' with an assumption of the methods of 'Zaza.'"

Mrs. Eloise I. Church, a physician, and W. O. Inglis, a World reporter, were the other witnesses. All of the witnesses except Mr. Bell said that The World had paid for their tickets to the theatre.

HENRY C. MINER'S WILL.

His Widow and Children to Share Equally in the Estate.

It was announced yesterday by Lawrence & Hughes, and Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., as counsel for all concerned, that the will of Henry C. Miner will be offered for probate in the course of a day or two, that its provisions are entirely satisfactory to all the members of Mr. Miner's family, and that there will be no contest.

Mr. Miner left a large estate, including five theatres—four in this city, and one in Newark—numerous pieces of real estate, principally in New York; two drug stores, a lithographing establishment, bank stocks, and shares in various corporations. By the terms of the will the property, aside from some specific bequests, is devised to his executors as trustees, and a trust is created, to continue for a term of years, for the carrying on of his various theatrical and other enterprises. The executors and trustees named are his four sons, Henry C. Miner, Jr., Edwin D. Miner, Thomas W. Miner, and George H. Miner, and his widow, Mrs. Anne O'Neil Miner.

The income of the estate is to be divided into five equal parts, of which one part is to be paid to each of the four adult sons, and the remaining part to the widow. Mrs. Anne O'Neil Miner is also to receive the testator's residence at 40 Riverside Drive, New York, free of all encumbrance, together with his horses and carriages, and other provision for her maintenance.

A child born to the testator about six weeks before his death, John Lansing Miner, is not named in the will, which was executed prior to his birth, but, by agreement of all the parties, and in accordance with law, he is to be admitted to equal participation in the estate with Mr. Miner's other children.

UNPAID FACTORY INSPECTORS.

Social Reform Club to Oppose Present Bill Providing for Them.

The Social Reform Club last evening discussed the bill before the Legislature providing for ten voluntary Deputy Factory Inspectors to be appointed by the State Factory Inspector and to serve without pay under his control and direction. The Church Association for the Improvement of the Condition of Labor originated the movement for appointing voluntary Deputy Inspectors without pay to inspect sweatshops, and after a conference with the Social Reform Club prepared a bill to that effect, but providing that the Inspectors should be appointed by the Governor and be responsible to him.

It was decided to oppose the bill now in the Legislature on the ground that if the appointments of the unpaid volunteers be left to the State Factory Inspector the objects of the association might be nullified. A committee is to go to Albany to oppose the bill as it now stands.

HEALTH BOARD TURNED OUT.

Jersey City's Mayor Objects to Fumigating Clothing in City Hall.

The City Hall Commissioners of Jersey City held a special session yesterday and adopted resolutions ordering the City Health Board to vacate immediately the office it occupies in the City Hall.

The reason given was that two Health Inspectors who had charge of the removal of John Howe, a smallpox patient, from his home, 462 Monmouth Street, to the Hospital for Contagious Disease on Monday had afterward fumigated their clothing at the City Hall. When Mayor Hoos was told of this he decided that it was too dangerous a practice to be tolerated.

Health Inspector Benjamin will remove his office to Police Headquarters, where it was until two months ago, the Jersey City Police Board being also the City Health Board.

HUSBAND DIES FROM GRIEF.

Patrick McLoughlin Passes Away While His Wife Is Being Buried.

While requiem mass was being celebrated yesterday in St. Anthony's Church, Brooklyn, over the body of Mrs. Jane McLaughlin, who died Saturday, her husband, Patrick McLaughlin, died from grief at his home at 200 Huron Street. The couple were each sixty-four years old. They had been married for nearly forty years and were devotedly attached to each other.

McLaughlin recently became ill, and while attending him his wife exposed herself to an attack of grip, which developed into pneumonia. Her death was a severe blow to her husband, and he declared that he would soon follow her to the grave. When the body was taken from the house yesterday morning he was unconscious. When the other members of the family returned from Calvary Cemetery, where Mrs. McLaughlin was buried, they found that Mr. McLaughlin had died during their absence. He will be buried Friday in the same grave with his wife.

The Tripler Company's Attorneys.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through my regrettable mislaying of a letter from Messrs. Olney & Comstock, the advertising department of the Tripler Liquid Air Company was left by me in the erroneous supposition that Messrs. Olney & Comstock were counsel to the Tripler Liquid Air Company, and the names of Messrs. Olney & Comstock were published as such counsel without their authority.

The chief counsel of the Tripler Liquid Air Company are and have been Messrs. Goodrich, Vincent & Bradley of 11 Broadway, New York, and the Rookery Building, Chicago, and with them we are now pleased to announce the association of Robert Mazet, 257 Broadway, New York. Our patent solicitors are H. A. West, 31 Nassau Street; Messrs. Kerr, Page & Cooper, 120 Broadway, New York, and W. A. Bartlett, Washington, D. C.

CHARLES E. TRIPLER,
President the Tripler Liquid Air Company.
New York, Feb. 27, 1900.

The Rotterdam to Carry Mails.

Arrangements having been made by the Federal authorities with the Holland-America Line to carry United States mails, the steamer Rotterdam, which will sail on Saturday, will on her outward voyage make a landing at Plymouth, England, to put ashore mails for Great Britain, proceeding thence, as usual, to Boulogne-sur-Mer and Rotterdam.

THIRD AVENUE FINANCES

Constant Rumors of Application for a Receiver.

DEPRECIATION OF THE STOCK

Five Mechanics' Liens Filed, Aggregating $1,993,067.39—$8,000,000 Needed to Meet Current Obligations.

Wall Street is considerably excited at present over constant rumors of a pending application for a receiver for the Third Avenue Railroad Company. Two lawyers were discussing the affairs of the corporation in a prominent law office indirectly conerned in the negotiations over the company's affairs when one of them was heard to remark yesterday that an application for a receiver for the road would be made to-day. A prominent Director of the company was asked about this, and said that he knew of no such pending application and presumed that none would be made so long as the negotiations to rehabilitate the company's affairs were still on. The protective committee for the creditors deny any immediate intention of applying for a receiver. Liens continue to be filed against the property by various creditors, and the stock took another big and sensational tumble on the Stock Exchange yesterday.

A report was printed yesterday to the effect that a telegram was sent to John D. Crimmins at Palm Beach, Fla., four or five days ago, asking him if he would accept the receivership if it were offered him, and that he replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Crimmins, who has been in the city for the last two weeks and more, denied the story positively yesterday. He said that the subject had simply been mentioned to him at one time by friends, who had no authority to offer any receivership, his name among others being spoken of favorably, and that he had not expressed himself as to whether he should care to act.

There were conferences in plenty yesterday between the persons interested in the negotiations, who preserved their policy of reticence. It was definitely learned, however, just what the $8,000,000 needed by the Directors in order that the negotiations may go through are desired for, a matter in which Wall Street has hitherto been in the dark. They are simply to be applied to the payment of liabilities in process of formation. In other words, the floating debt now coming due at intervals amounts to some $22,000,000, and the syndicate is willing to furnish this, under the terms already agreed upon, which would give them control of the road, provided the stockholders can raise enough to meet the rest of the obligations to be faced, including prospective improvements and the completion of the new powerhouse. W. H. Curtiss, Treasurer of the road, is hard at work trying to raise the needed sum.

Mechanics' liens aggregating $1,993,067.39 were filed against the company in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

The first to be filed was one of $232,692.82, by the Lorain Steel Company of Lorain, Ohio, against the Union Railroad and the Third Avenue Company as lessee. This was for material furnished from Nov. 30 to Dec. 28, 1899.

The same company filed a lien against the Third Avenue Company, and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Company for $315,522.94. Stetson, Jennings & Russell of 15 Broad Street were the attorneys in both cases.

The largest lien filed was that of Isaac A. Hopper, which came next in order on the Clerk's docket. It is for $1,332,809.56, and represents work done and material furnished on the various lines of the road from July 10, 1899, to Feb. 24, 1900. Charles W. Dayton was the attorney who filed the lien.

John P. Kane & Co., sub-contractors under Naughton & Co., also filed a lien for $109,242.07 for cement, brick, and broken stone furnished for the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue lines from Nov. 1, 1899, to and including yesterday. This lien coming from sub-contractors under Naughton & Co. caused considerable surprise.

The last lien to be entered was that of Haskins & Coffin, for $2,800 for machinery furnished for the power house in One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

Mr. Dayton, the counsel who filed the lien for Isaac A. Hopper, said:

"This was the largest lien ever filed in this or in any other county so far as my knowledge goes I consider the condition of the Third Avenue Road a public calamity. It is one of the most important and profitable surface lines in the United States, and for it to get into this shape is a matter beyond my comprehension."

The stock lost 19¾ points yesterday in the course of over 74,000 shares' trading. It closed Monday at 71½, opened yesterday at 68, and sold down to 51, closing at 51¾.

It is related in Wall Street that the head of an old New York family died last April, leaving about 10,000 shares of stock and a small amount of realty. When his property was appraised a valuation of $230,000 was placed on the Third Avenue stock. Some of the heirs wanted to sell the stock at the price then prevailing, but one of them objected and threatened a suit. The stock was not sold, and as a consequence is now worth about $500,000, as against over $2,000,000, which could have been obtained for it. A number of other estates and individuals are said to have suffered in much the same way.

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That's what it is for—flesh and blood, nerve and tissue, strength and sleep, appetite and digestion.

Dr. H. B. Buterbaugh, of Indiana, Pa., writes: "I have one patient who began to use it about six weeks ago. His weight then was 95 lbs. He now weighs 148 lbs., and is strong and healthy."

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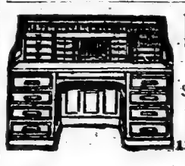

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QUEENS COUNTY OFFICIALS WIN.

Deputy Surrogate Glaser Acquitted and Bernel Indictment Dismissed.

George L. Glaser, Deputy Surrogate of Queens County, who was tried on a charge of making and presenting a false claim of $1,500, and receiving money on the same, against the town of Newtown on Nov. 18, 1897, was acquitted in the Queens County Court before Judge Harrison S. Moore yesterday. Joseph Bernel, ex-Supervisor of the town of Newtown, was also indicted for paying the alleged false claim. After the jury had brought in a verdict acquitting Glaser, District Attorney Merrill moved to have the indictment against Bernel dismissed. The Judge granted the motion and dismissed the indictment.

This puts an end to the proceedings instituted by Controller Coler against officials of the old towns of Queens County. The charges were made on the findings of experts sent to examine the accounts of the towns. It has been rumored that other indictments would follow if convictions were obtained in the cases of Messrs. Bernel and Glaser.

FIRE IN A SCHOOL BUILDING.

Children Respond to Drill Without Being Aware of Their Danger.

The Brace Memorial Lodging House for Newsboys, at Duane and William Streets, was damaged to the extent of $4,000 yesterday morning by a fire that started in the attic.

The building is a seven-story brick structure. On the fourth floor is the Duane Street Industrial School, maintained by the Children's Aid Society, where about 200 children between five and twelve years old are taught. When the Principal of the school learned that the building was afire she rang the fire drill bell, and the children marched out in perfect order. They were safely across the street before they were aware that the school was really on fire and that their exit was not merely part of the weekly drill.

Superintendent Heig and his assistants succeeded in covering the cots, bookshelves, and other furnishings in the building to prevent damage by water. The fire was confined to the roof and attic.

WINE CAUSES ALARM AT FIRE.

Pool in Street Gives Rise to Report of Loss of Life.

A fire on the second floor of the five-story tenement house at 75 Henry Street yesterday morning was the cause of much excitement. Twenty families were lodged in the building, but in spite of the confusion every one got out without injury, a large white cat which was thrown by an excited tenant from a fifth-floor window being the only victim. A cask of red wine was also thrown from the fifth floor, and, bursting on the pavement, left a crimson pool that gave rise to reports of terrible casualty.

The fire, which was caused by the igniting of some mantel hangings by a gas stove in a rear room on the second floor, caused damage to the amount of $2,600.

THE REV. MR. HERR'S CHARGE.

Jersey City Club Governors Decide Not to Take Action Thereon.

The Board of Governors of the Jersey City Club yesterday reconsidered its determination to reply to the charge made by the Rev. Charles Herr, that the death of William I. McIlroy was brought about through habits he had formed at the club café. In place of the answer prepared Monday night, the Governors adopted resolutions:

"Resolved, That the sympathy of the club members be and is hereby extended to the family of the late William J. McIlroy.

"Resolved, That at the request of the family of the late William J. McIlroy the Board of Governors refrain from taking any action in regard to the statements made by the Rev. Charles Herr."

A member of the Board of Governors said that Dr. Herr's statement was not warranted by the facts. McIlroy, he said, was not regarded as a drinking man, and he certainly drank very little at the club café.

WILLIAM H. MAXWELL ILL.

Superintendent Confined to His Home by an Attack of Grip.

Superintendent of Public Instruction William H. Maxwell is ill at his home, 682 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, with the grip. His physician said yesterday that Dr. Maxwell's condition was not serious.

MR. DEPEW UPHOLDS THE ADMINISTRATION

Addresses the Senate on the Philippine Problem.

SAYS EXPANSION IS OLD

Maintains that the Islands Are Necessary from a Commercial Point of View.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Mr. Depew of New York addressed the Senate to-day on the Philippine question. Previous announcement of the address drew a large attendance of Senators and a notable assemblage of spectators in the galleries. Aside from the eulogy he pronounced upon the late Vice President Hobart, this was Mr. Depew's first formal speech in the Senate, and particular interest was manifested in it. Senators on both sides of the Chamber gave him close attention.

Senator Depew was in the best of speaking form, and gratified those who came to listen to him both by his grace as an orator and by his animated and impressive discussion of the question which is now so absorbing and important to the people of the United States and the Philippines.

Mr. Depew addressed himself to the resolutions offered on the Philippine question, particularly to those proposed by Mr. Beveridge, (Ind.,) declaratory of a policy of the United States toward the Philippine Islands. He strongly upheld the policy of the Administration. In the course of his address he said:

"In the wide range which has been given to the discussion of the Philippine subject many questions have been raised which, in my judgment, have been settled by events. They embrace our right to govern the Philippines, to stay there, the existence of a de facto Philippine Government, alleged understandings from our Government to the Filipino Government for a recognition of its independence, the title of the United States to the archipelago, the power of the United States to subdue insurrection within the islands, or to impose its laws upon their people, and the power, under the Constitution, for the United States to acquire Territories and to govern them, except under the familiar Territorial form, with the understanding that at the proper time they shall be admitted as States.

"Most of these questions are academic. We are in the Philippines; we are there to stay by conquest and by treaty rights. All which precedes the ratification of the treaty by the Senate of the United States is an academic question.

"I think it will be admitted that there was in the Far East no one who could bind our Government to treaty obligations. There has been read here a mass of serenade speeches and banquet addresses and letters from Consular agents of this country in China and the Philippines. A Consul has no diplomatic authority. His commission covers only commercial questions in the port where he resides. In the imperfections, which are still many, in our Consular service these positions are held in many places by foreigners who do not understand our institutions, who receive no salary that would tempt an American to take the place, and yet who occupy and administer important functions as the commercial agents of the Republic. Treaties involving recognitions of Governments and cessions of territories are not made by unauthorized persons in the enthusiasm of moonlight serenades or in the fervor of banquet addresses.

"Only the President of the United States could bind the country, and he only with the subsequent assent of the Senate. Only when war is progressing can the Commander in Chief of the army or the Admiral of the navy make a committal which the President would be bound in any form to consider or respect. Admiral Dewey alone had that power, and he most emphatically denies any committal whatever to Aguinaldo for the independence of his so-called Government. President Schurman also emphatically denies any committal on the subject on the part of the Philippine Commission. The various Generals of the army made no committals on their part. All the Consuls concerned positively denied having made any such suggestions.

AGUINALDO'S COURSE.

"The instant that there was brought to the notice of the President and the State Department a statement that unauthorized persons, holding commissions from the United States for another purpose, had made any such suggestions they were immediately and authoritatively repudiated.

"The alleged Government, called here the de facto Government of Aguinaldo, rests upon an equally flimsy basis. Spain had held these islands, with a slight interruption, when seized by Great Britain, for 300 years. Her sovereignty over them had been recognized by all the powers of Europe. Her bad government produced frequent insurrections, which were always suppressed and always local to one island or to a part of an island. Sometimes these insurrections were stirred up and promoted by the Captain General and Spanish officials for the purpose of securing the larger appropriations and the greater expenditures which war would permit, and in order to exercise the powers of martial law for robbery and the confiscation of rebel property.

"Aguinaldo headed one of these insurrections and formed a revolutionary Government, which, however, existed only on paper and governed nothing but the camp which he had in the mountains at Biac Na Bato. After continuing a desultory and mainly guerrilla warfare for months, he finally opened negotiations with the Spanish authorities, and sold his government to Spain for $800,000, of which $400,000 was paid down.

"So that at the time that Spain ceded the Philippine Islands to the United States by treaty she had as her title the sovereignty of 300 years, and had removed the cloud from her title by buying the claims of Aguinaldo's Government. The transaction stands unique in the history of Governments. If Aguinaldo's authority constituted a Government. It is the first time in ancient or modern days when a power claiming sovereignty, asking for recognition from foreign States, for a valuable consideration, which was agreed to, gave a quit claim of all its rights, its properties, and its powers.

"But for our demonstrated power appealing so dramatically to the Eastern imagination, Aguinaldo would have remained reveling in Hongkong and his followers humbly subservient to the rule of Spain. The signing of the terms of peace and the surrender of Manila to our naval and land forces occurred at the same moment of time. Dewey and Merritt refused to permit the troops of Aguinaldo to enter and loot the city, and forced them to withdraw to a safe distance. The peace treaty, guaranteeing the rights of property in the Island by the United States, dissipated the hopes and dreams of the Filipino leaders of division and enjoyment of the confiscated property of the religious societies, the wealth of the Church, and the riches of the Spanish residents.

"Then, and not until then, did Aguinaldo and his party become insurrectionists against the authority of the United States; then, inflaming an ignorant population with lies about the Government and purposes of this country, he received the support which has required a large army to suppress. This people had been cheated and robbed of their rights for centuries. They had never known the blessings of liberty and law, nor what they mean. It was easy for the rebel chiefs to make them believe that we came to plunder and oppress.

THE BEGINNING OF EXPANSION.

"Territorially, constitutionally, and by the decisions of the Supreme Court the United States have been expanding for nearly a century. At the close of the Administration of Washington our country was bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and the Ohio River. England on the north and Spain and France south and west blocked the possibilities of development and commercial power. Jefferson was the author of the Declaration of Independence, of the strict-construction theory of the Constitution, and of the extreme doctrine of State rights. He is claimed by the anti-expansion party to-day as their example and guide. He saw that the West must have an outlet or the fairest portion of our country remain a wilderness. He opened negotiations with Napoleon for a harbor at the mouth of the Mississippi and transit over its waters.

"Monroe followed Jefferson's example, and in 1819 bought Florida from Spain for five millions, and Pierce Arizona from Mexico for ten millions, while Seward secured Alaska from Russia for seven millions. Texas came in by annexation, and we claimed and Great Britain yielded Oregon to be ours by right of discovery, because an adventurous Yankee skipper had explored the Columbia River. Mexico lay at our feet crushed and bleeding after the war, but by the treaty of peace we gave her fifteen millions for California and New Mexico, and assumed the debt of three millions five hundred thousand which she owed to American citizens. Under the same broad, generous, and wise policy of dealing with defeated enemies, in confirming the title we had by conquest to the Philippines, we have conceded to Spain for her rights and sovereignty twenty millions.

"Our country on this continent, and without including the Spanish islands, numbers 3,602,123 square miles. Washington governed a republic of 1,378,981 square miles, and 2,313,144 have been added from the close of his Administration to the beginning of President McKinley's. For ninety-seven years we have, in the exercise of that sovereign power which is inherent in nations, gained property by all the processes known to government, but we have waged no war for conquest or subjugation. Whether our territories have come by conquest and treaty, by purchase, annexation, or discovery, the people, Congress, and the country are unanimous in the affirmation of our title. The time will be brief until by similar unanimity Puerto Rico and Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, are held to be equally and sacredly territory of the United States."

RIGHT TO GOVERN.

"Many honest minds have been confused by the supposed application of the consent of the governed to the government which Congress provides for new Territories or colonies, and that it is impossible to rule them except by the usual Territorial process until by right they are admitted into the Union as States. Here again a study of the past removes these difficulties. Jefferson was the author of the Declaration of Independence, and that is the one act which he directed should be engraved upon his tomb. He certainly knew the breadth and limitations of its axioms. The government which he organized for the Territory of Louisiana had every element which has been denounced as despotism in the Philippines.

"The act of Oct. 31, 1803, passed by Congress, and signed by Jefferson, vested—

"All military, civil, and judicial powers in such person or persons and to be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States should direct.

"There was no consultation with the inhabitants, no participation in their government accorded them, and no rights assured to them except "the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion." It is no answer to this precedent to say that because there were only 30,000 white people in the Territory it was unnecessary to gain their consent. The constitutional rights of 30,000 are as precious and as sacred as the rights of 30,000,000. From 1803, when this colonial and imperial government was imposed upon Louisiana, until 1810, when Florida was conquered, purchased, and ceded by Spain, was ample time in which to discover a vital blow at the Declaration of Independence and a deadly assault upon the Constitution of the United States.

"Sixteen years of legislative action, judicial examination, and decision, and popular discussion had intervened since Jefferson's arbitrary government had been imposed on Louisiana; but again, and in the same terms, did Congress, March 3, 1819, pass and President Monroe approve an act for the government of Florida, vesting—

"All civil, military, and judicial powers in such person or persons and to be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

"When this pure colonial and unrepresentative government was extended over Florida, that Territory was not a wilderness. It had been settled for 200 years, and, in addition to its Spanish, French, and English inhabitants, had several flourishing American settlements.

"From 1803 down to 1849 the statesmen and jurists whose names and fame are our most precious heritage framed governments for Mississippi, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Wisconsin, Iowa, Oregon, and Minnesota. Some of these Territories were within the limits of the original thirteen colonies and States, and some in our after-acquired possessions, and to all of them were extended certain specific laws of the United States, but, as if to emphasize the power of Congress in their government, the 'Constitution and laws' of the United States were not extended over any of them.

"In still further emphasizing the power to govern, to grant, and to withhold, the acts of 1850 and afterward, establishing Territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah, departed from this unbroken line of legislation and specifically made the Constitution and laws of the United States of the same force and effect as in the United States, the language of the laws indicating that without their legislation they did not operate.

"Citizen is a broad generalization. In one sense it includes all the inhabitants of every age and sex under the jurisdiction of the United States, and to all of them are guaranteed protection for life, liberty, property, and religion. In another and larger way it means those who, in addition to these rights, are entitled to the suffrage, to trial by jury, and to every privilege and protection under the Constitution and laws of the United States. The right to vote and participate in the government has been treated with singular freedom. Property qualification or tax, or both, as a prerequisite to vote, was common in all the States until 1821 and in Rhode Island until 1888.

"Our friends in South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana who stand shivering with fear lest the Filipinos, by becoming citizens, will have the constitutional right to vote, or by being deprived of that vote will become the victims of a despotism more autocratic than Russia, have found no difficulty in excluding from the ballot a large number of their citizens. South Carolina, by the new Constitution of the State, makes the requisite for voting the ability to read understandingly the Constitution of the United States, and the possession of $300 worth of property. If this test were imposed on the Filipinos it would effectually deprive the whole native population of the suffrage.

"They make for their denial of the consent of the governed the ingenious plea that neither by the Declaration of Independence nor the Constitution did the negroes acquire rights or recognition; that the fathers never meant to include them. Certainly, if this be true, it applies with greater force to the alien races who inhabit the Philippine Islands, whose existence was unknown to the signers of the Declaration, the framers of the Constitution, or, in the language of that instrument, to 'We, the people of the United States,' who, 'to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.'

THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

"By uniform legislation from the formation of the Republic and by repeated and clear decisions of the Supreme Court these principles are established: First, that the Constitution thus formed was meant for the States in the Union as they severally adopted it. Second, that it becomes operative upon every State subsequently admitted into the Union. Third, that it does not extend by its own force over territory acquired after the adoption of the Constitution, but that Congress has the power to grant so much of its provisions as it deems wise.

"The third section of Article IV. of the Constitution says:

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States.

"The sixth article of the Constitution says:

"All treaties made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land.

"Here is the charter for the government and the duty to hold and govern the Philippines. By the treaty with France for Louisiana, with Spain for Florida, and with Mexico for territories acquired, the ceding nations reserved specific rights for their inhabitants and a pledge of future Statehood. The treaty of Paris with Spain stands alone in the baldness of the cession. Spain reserved nothing by treaty rights for her subjects in the Pacific Islands and the archipelago.

"The ratification of this treaty by the Senate made it, in the language of the Constitution, 'the supreme law of the land.' The President and Congress have no discretion. They must obey this law. They must hold these territories as they must hold New Mexico. They must provide government for them as they must also for Alaska. They must suppress insurrection by the same right and duty as they did when Geronimo and his tribe rebelled in Arizona.

"The fears daily expressed by Senators of disastrous consequences to ourselves from the productions and industries of these islands have no justification in the long experience of other nations. Great Britain has found her best markets in her colonies and no invasion of her industries from them. The same is true of the crowded, highly organized, and sensitive industrial interests of Holland. The people of the temperate zones govern all tropical countries outside the Americas. The northern races are the migrators, the colonizers, the rulers, and the organizers of the productive energies of the world. There is a closeness and contact between all parts of the lands and peoples which are under one general government.

COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES.

"Though Great Britain has no greater commercial advantages with her colonies than other and competing countries, yet she furnishes 45 per cent. of their imports, and if analyzed so as to select only the articles she produces the proportion would be greater. The rapid development of wants and ability to gratify them created by civilization and stable government will enormously increase the consumption and purchasing power of the inhabitants of our island possessions.

"America and Europe are the beneficiaries and the victims of the marvelous development of the nineteenth century. Electricity, steam, and invention have stimulated production beyond living limits, unless new markets can be discovered. The great migrations of ancient and modern times appear insignificant when compared with the exodus from Europe in the last seventy-five years. The figures reach the enormous volume of 17,000,000 of human beings whose exile from home and country has been mainly enforced by congestion from overproduction and revolution in employments by inventions and development in the arts and industries. Our fertile lands have attracted most of them, but they are practically exhausted, and now the world's problem of markets for the surplus of farms and factories, or low wages, want of employment, idleness, and want is near our own doors.

"The markets for the products of our farms and factories accessible by the Atlantic Ocean will soon be filled. But across the Pacific are limitless opportunities. Within a distance from Manila not much greater than Havana from New York live 900,000,000 of people, purchasing now annually from all nations, of the things which we produce, to the sum of a thousand millions of dollars, of which we furnish 9 per cent. And yet, with our Pacific Coast and its enterprising people the opening of the canal across the isthmus and an American merchant marine that 5 per cent. should be 50. With railroads opening up these countries and civilization stimulating their people, the possible increase in their trade dazzles the imagination.

"To relieve home congestion, starvation, and revolution, England, Germany, and France are increasing their armies, enlarging their fleets, and either waging war or on the eve of great conflicts while partitioning Africa, threatening China, seizing Asiatic principalities, and madly building railroads across the Continents of Asia and Africa. By victorious war and triumphant diplomacy we are in our own territory within easy reach, at Manila, of China, Siam, Korea, Annam, the East Indies, and Japan. Without war or entangling alliances we will have equal rights with other nations to the ports of the Orient, with all that it means for the demonstrated superiority of our manufactures and the surplus harvests of our farms.

CUBA AN OBJECT LESSON.

"This is not a sordid view, nor can any right apprehension of our Philippine policy or our relations to our island colonies be sordid or purely commercial. In spite of ourselves we have colonial possessions. We have no policy to declare, no glittering resolutions or proclamations to make, and in the future to embarrass us. We will stamp out the insurrection and establish a stable government. We will organize local government. We will constitute courts. We will insure with the whole power of the United States security for life and property, freedom of religion, and the equal and just administration of the law.

"The kindergarten of liberty, under competent instructors, rapidly develops its pupils for larger responsibilities for citizenship, respect for law, for judicial duties and for a constantly increasing share in their local and general assemblies. One year of rule by the United States in Cuba is a convincing object lesson. Brigands have become farmers, and revolutionists conservative citizens. Order has taken the place of anarchy, and law of license. The Cubans are developing their industries and rapidly acquiring habits of self-government. So the uplifting of the people of the Philippines to the comprehension and practice of orderly industry, respect for individual rights, confidence and then participation in government will add enormously to their happiness and reciprocally to the strength, prosperity, and power of our country."

As Mr. Depew concluded his peroration, in which he pictured commerce and civilization proceeding hand in hand, the galleries were swept with hearty applause. The demonstration called out not only an admonition from the Chair, but a sharp protest from Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) He said that during the past ye. there had been a marked departure from the rule requiring that there should be no demonstration of approval or disapproval. He though the public ought to be informed that a repetition of such demonstration would result not merely in an admonition from the Chair, but in an enforcement of the rule.

QUAY'S CASE DISCUSSED.

Turley Resumes His Argument Against Admission—Penrose Determined to Get Final Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—During the session of the Senate to-day Mr. Turley (Dem., Tenn.,) resumed his speech begun yesterday on the case relating to the seating of Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania. He was interrupted by Mr. Penrose (Rep., Penn.,) at the point where he was maintaining that the framers of the Constitution intended that the Legislature, and not the Governor, should name the Senators, except under certain circumstances presented clearly by the Constitution.

Mr. Penrose inquired if it were not the intention of the framers of the Constitution that the Senate at all times should be full, so that in view of such important matters as the Force bill, an impeachment trial or some similar case coming before the Senate, any of which might hinge upon one vote, the States might have equal representation.

Mr. Turley replied that that was the intention of the framers of the Constitution, but it would not necessarily follow that the Senate at all times could be kept full. Mr. Turley, in a colloquy with Mr. Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) called attention to the fact that another objection to an appointment being made by a Governor was that the Governor did not always represent the people as did the Legislature.

Mr. Spooner inquired what would be done in the event of an insurrection breaking out in the State and dispersing the Legislature, and thus preventing it from electing a Senator.

"Well," responded Mr. Turley, "it is my idea that if the insurrection attained such magnitude as to disperse the Legislature it would be pretty likely to have the Governor running, too."

To this Mr. Spooner replied that the Governor could not very well be "dispersed," and that within the limits of the State he had ample authority to make any proper appointment. Reference being made to the appointment of Senators by Governors who differed from the Legislatures in politics, Mr. Penrose called attention to the fact that Mr. Allen, a Populist, had been appointed by a Governor elected at the same time as the Legislature which had chosen a Republican Senator.

Mr. Turley discussed the precedents bearing upon the pending case, maintaining that from 1825 to the present time not one case could be found in support of the contention of Mr. Quay's supporters.

"It is impossible to find in all the records a precedent for this case," declared Mr. Turley. "To sum up the matter, I may say that where the Legislature, either before or after the happening of the vacancy, has had opportunity to fill the vacancy and has failed to do so, the Governor under every precedent for seventy-five years had no authority to make the appointment. That is the consistent rule of the Senate for three quarters of a century.

"This being the only body which can construe this particular clause of the Constitution, are we to say in 1898, when Mr. Corbett was knocking at the doors of the Senate, one thing, and in 1900, when Mr. Quay is knocking at the doors, another thing?"

Mr. Turley deprecated any question of personality entering into such a case as the present one, and he hoped Senators would regard it purely as a constitutional question.

After Mr. Teller (Silver Rep., Col.,) had made an explanation of his vote in the Mantle case and had declared his purpose to stand by the Senate's action in the Corbett case, the Quay case was laid aside. Mr. Penrose gave notice that he would call up the case to-morrow and every legislative day thereafter, his intention being only to give way to consideration of the conference report on the Financial bill, which is privileged.

AGAINST THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

House Committee Will Report a Bill Favored by New Yorkers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A delegation from New York City and Staten Island, representing the commercial and navigation interests and the masters and pilots, was before the House Committee on Commerce to-day in advocacy of the bill of Representative Muller (Dem., N. Y.,) for the diminution of the fumes and smoke from the factories along the Kill von Kull, in New York Harbor. The delegation included Sidney F. Rawson, Erastus Wiman, County Engineer Morrison, Capt. Dow of the Pilots' Association, and Messrs. Kolff and Pendleton of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce.

A letter was read from Lieut. Friemont, the Naval Supervisor of New York Harbor, setting forth the menace to navigation caused by these fumes, which, he said, settled down on the harbor, and were worse at times than sea fogs. Mr. Wiman stated that the Kill von Kull took rank in extent of traffic with the Sault Ste. Marie or the Suez, or that of the Detroit River, on which a commercial traffic equal to London and Liverpool combined existed. He said that three-fourths of all the coal which moves the spindles of New England is carried on this strait, and that a commerce existed within a radius of a mile and a quarter of it in seagoing ships equal to that of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore combined.

Capt. Dow said the masters and pilots of New York Harbor were united against this menace, which obscured the lights, caused frequent collisions, and threatened the lives of those on ships.

After the hearing the committee held an executive session, and unanimously agreed to report the bill favorably. It confers large powers on the Supervisor of the harbor to warn and then prosecute those who cause smoke, fumes, gases, &c., to overspread the harbor. The offense is made triable in the United States courts as a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court.

MR. ROOT ON ARMY NEEDS.

The Secretary Explains His Bill to Increase the Efficiency of the Military Forces.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Secretary Root to-day appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs and made a strong appeal to the committee to report favorably the bill drafted by him to increase the efficiency of the army. The Secretary said in part:

"The bill is limited to three subjects—(1) Promotion in the line, (2) tenure of staff appointments and the relations between the staff and line, (3) reorganization of the artillery. The provision as to line promotion is that every third promotion to the office of Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel shall be by selection, leaving the other two-thirds to be as at present, by seniority.

"Under the present law, which permits promotion only by seniority, the President is prohibited from recognizing meritorious or gallant conduct, the most effective and brilliant service must go unrewarded, the thoughtful, devoted, and ambitious young man is precluded from advancing himself by his own exertion a hair's breadth beyond the indolent, the dull, and the inefficient man who is just able to perform duty enough to keep from being turned out of the service. The impartiality of the selection is safeguarded by the provision of the bill that the promotion shall be made from a list of three officers selected from the grade from which the promotion is to be made by a board of officers of superior rank convened for that purpose, and sworn to make the selection according to the merit and fitness of the candidate as shown by his service records. From these three the President is to make the nomination, which has again to pass the ordeal of confirmation by the Senate.

"The sections relating to staff organizations provide for the abolition of the present system of permanent staff appointments and for the substitution of details from the line to the staff for periods of four years, unless sooner terminated by the President, with the requirement that upon the expiration of a detail the officer shall serve at least one year in the line before he is eligible for another detail. I think the change will break up and prevent the tendency to bureaucratic government, of which there is always danger, and will increase the efficiency, both of the line and the staff."

He then explained the provisions of the bill in detail, dwelling especially on those relating to the artillery. An increase of 6,560 men, almost all in the coast artillery, had been provided for, but the increase would be spread over five years, and in order to avoid raising any question as to the size of our army at this time, the 1,300 increase each year would be made up by recruiting that many fewer in other arms of the service.

Members of the committee asked many questions and showed great interest in the Secretary's statement.

BILL TO BENEFIT SHAFTER.

Committee Acts Favorably on the Measure by a Divided Vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day acted favorably on the bill giving one Chaplain for each regiment and giving the Adjutant General of the Assembly the rank of Major General. Favorable action was also taken on the bills providing dentists for the army and establishing a military hospital at Hot Springs, S. D.

Section 2, which is intended to apply to Gen. Shafter, brought out a motion by Mr. Jett of Illinois to strike out, which failed The bill as a whole was then agreed to by a divided vote.

The section referring to Gen. Shafter is the one whereby the President is authorized to select from the retired list of the army an officer not above the rank of a Brigadier General, who may have distinguished himself during the war with Spain, in command of a separate army, and to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the officer so selected to be Major General, United States Army, with the pay and allowances established by law for officers of that grade on the retired list.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of F. H. Parker to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Connecticut.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Consul at Chung King, China—Henry B. Miller of Oregon.

Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, United States Army—Daniel Vancoorhis of Ohio.

Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps—Daniel W. Blake of Mississippi.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Howard R. Perry, Seventh Infantry, acting aide-de-camp, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed Feb. 12, to examine candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy, vice First Lieut. Ross L. Bush, Twenty-fifth Infantry, who is hereby relieved.

First Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming, Sixth Artillery, is transferred from Battery D to Battery I of that regiment, and upon the expiration of his present leave of absence will proceed to San Francisco, and report to the Commanding General for further orders.

Capt. Luis Ocheim, First Artillery, now at San Francisco, will proceed to Georgia, and join his battery.

A board of officers, to consist of Major John G. D. Knight (Corps of Engineers), Major George E. Pond (Quartermasters' Department), Major Charles Richard (Surgeon), Capt. Montgomery M. Macomb (Seventh Artillery), and First Lieut. Robert H. Allen (Fourteenth Infantry), will convene at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, March 6, to report upon the location of certain public buildings.

Major David L. Brainard, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will proceed from San Francisco to Washington and report to the Acting Commissary General of Subsistence for temporary duty.

Navy.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. Murphy is ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, Pensacola. Passed Assistant Surgeon F. W. Olcott is detached from the recruiting rendezvous at Detroit, and ordered home to wait orders.

Capt. H. C. Taylor is detached from the War College, March 16, and ordered to command the Vermont March 17.

Capt. M. Miller is detached from the Vermont on reporting of relief, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. J. L. Jayne is detached from the Independence, and ordered to temporary duty on the Pensacola, and then to the Asiatic Station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Monongahela has arrived at St. Thomas.

The Prairie has sailed from South Shields for Rouen.

The Caesar has sailed from San Juan for Port Royal.

The Buffalo will be employed in training landsmen, and will be commissioned about April 1.

The Wilmington has arrived at Buenos Ayres.

The United States Coast Survey Ship Blake is at St. Thomas.

The New York has arrived at Port au Prince.

Hurt on a Ferryboat.

The ferryboat Orange of the Barclay Street line was entering her slip at Hoboken shortly before 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when the tide and wind swung her around and caused her to strike against the rack. A young woman who was descending from the upper cabin, and a man who was about to emerge from the cabin to the deck, were thrown down. The woman received a severe cut on the head, and was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. She gave her name as Annie Kennedy, and said she lived in Baltic Street, Brooklyn. The man was not badly hurt, and declined to give his name.

Dr. Niles Elected Secretary.

The Parochial Missions Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday elected the Rev. Dr. C. M. Niles of St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, provisional General Secretary to serve for three months.

SLAVERY IN HAWAII?

Pettigrew Wants Labor Contracts Made Since Aug. 12, 1898, Declared Void.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The question of practical slavery in Hawaii, which every one thought had been settled, again took up the major part of the debate on the bill today, in consequence of a discovery made by Senator Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) that the provisions adopted against contract labor might be successfully evaded. In the course of his speech Mr. Pettigrew gave a most blood-curdling description of the nature of the so-called contract labor system. He proposed an amendment stringent enough to make certain the abolition of the system, and it was adopted.

Mr. Pettigrew's description of the conditions of slavery, as he called it, included an account of physical outrages inflicted on the slaves. He showed that victims kept in slavery on remote islands and maltreated and tortured had escaped to Honolulu, where they had been recaptured and turned back to the overseer. This had been going on since Hawaii was annexed, and he cited one case in which the captured runaway appealed to the courts, and it was held that the United States laws did not interfere with his being returned to slavery.

Being asked what was the technical name of the crime for which runaway laborers were sentenced to imprisonment, he replied that it was "violation of contract."

"It is the custom," he said, "to whip them, knock them down, beat them, and abuse them in any manner that suits the fancy of the overseer; and these slaves are white men. These plantations are on the remote islands and are generally visited by steamboats only when they go there to take away the sugar. These slaves have no chance to hear from the world, and they will never hear of this law we have enacted unless we make it somebody's duty to go and tell them.

"But our amendment prohibits criminal proceedings against runaway laborers," said Mr. Spooner.

"Yes, but it allows a civil remedy," replied Mr. Pettigrew, "and they can enact laws by which they can get judgments against the runaway slaves and then provide that they can work out the judgment. The Supreme Court of Hawaii has decided that the imprisonment is by civil process. Your amendment provides that a civil action can be prosecuted on these slave contracts. I am not willing to have these slave traders bring in 30,000 slaves, as they have done since we annexed Hawaii, and then have any remedy under heaven."

Mr. Pettigrew was asked how long a term could be imposed on a runaway laborer, and he replied that the man could be imprisoned for life, unless he went back to the plantation from which he had escaped. "And this has been done under the American flag," said he, "since we annexed the archipelago."

He cited the case of an Austrian laborer who had been whipped and beaten by an overseer until he succeeded in escaping, and upon his recapture he had, after a vain appeal for protection under American law, accepted an indefinite term of imprisonment rather than return to the mercies of the overseer.

Mr. Cullom announced his readiness to accept Mr. Pettigrew's amendment, and it was passed without opposition.

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) offered a substitute for his postal savings bank amendment offered yesterday.

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) appealed to Mr. Butler to withdraw the amendment, urging him to bring in a well-matured bill establishing a postal savings bank system throughout the United States and promising to support such a measure. Mr. Butler withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) offered an amendment providing for the payment by the United States of all sums now on deposit in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank. It was adopted.

It was agreed that a final vote on the bill and amendments would be taken before adjournment to-morrow.

GILLMORE HOMEWARD BOUND.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Lieut. Commander J. C. Gilmore, leader of the Yorktown's little band, which was held captive by the Filipinos for so many months, has started on his way home from Manila on the Solace.

He is in company with the following naval officers: Lieut. Commander C. E. Vreeland, Lieut. M. H. Signor, Lieut. W. W. Buchanan, Lieut. L. A. Kaiser, Lieut. J. G. Quinby, Lieut. W. V. Bronaugh, Lieut. L. R. De Steiguer, Lieut. A. W. Dodd, Lieut. W. K. Harrison, Lieut. L. A. Bostwick, Lieut. R. Spear, Lieut. M. C. Gorgas, Paymaster George G. Selbels, and Lieut. W. R. A. Rooney.

DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The War Department received to-day from Gen. Otis the following list of deaths that have occurred among our military forces in the Philippines:

Accidental—Nov. 7, William E. Brace, H, Thirty-fourth Infantry, explosion of guncotton. Suicide—Feb. 23, George N. Knox, D, Sixth Artillery; Feb. 2, John C. Hudson, C, Twehty-third Infantry. Drowned—Feb. 19, Herman Rogers, I, Thirty-ninth Infantry, Rio San Juan. Variola—Feb. 23, Ernest W. Schoomaker, E, Fourth Cavalry; Leroy Watkins, Corporal, F, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Jan. 26, Henry W. Couch, C, Thirty-third Infantry; Feb. 19, Luther M. Rauss, M, Thirty-second Infantry; Jan. 13, Frank M. Holliday, F, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Jan. 22, E. L. Deming, Corporal, G, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Jan. 21, Walter S. Hemphill, I, Thirty-third Infantry; Feb. 5, Leonidas F. Walker, Corporal, E, Thirty-fourth Infantry. Fever—Malaria, Feb. 18, Warren Coyle, I, Fourth Cavalry; Feb. 7, Edwin S. Larking, F, Sixteenth Infantry; Feb. 20, De Witt C. Hyatt, K, Forty-first Infantry; Feb. 5, Richard Richards, E, Thirty-fourth Infantry; typhoid, Jan. 16, Fred Armstrong, E, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Feb. 16, Charles F. Blair, I, Fourth Infantry; Feb. 22, Elmer F. Price, F, Fourth Cavalry; Feb. 19, John S. Ney, H, Ninth Infantry; Feb. 2, John W. Payge, E, Thirty-fourth Infantry.

Dysentery—Feb. 7, Henry J. McDole, D, Thirteenth Infantry; Feb. 15, William G. Samuels, F, Twelfth Infantry; Feb. 20, William F. Spilker, Sergeant, B, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Clarence A. Thomson, H, Thirty-fourth Infantry.

Pneumonia—Feb. 15, Stephen Hall, Corporal, D, Ninth Infantry; Feb. 20, Everett T. Carr, G, Forty-third Infantry. Nephritis—Jan. 25, John Loffler, F, Third Cavalry; Feb. 19, Lewis W. Ellis, I, Thirty-second Infantry. Appendicitis—Feb. 7, Fred M. Dudley, L, Fortieth Infantry. Septicaemia—Feb. 19, Prenney Humphreys, A, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Feb. 22, Richard T. Frank, C, Third Infantry. Rubeola—Jan. 1, Fred D. Day, G, Thirty-fourth Infantry. Organic Heart Disease—Feb. 3, Henry Bacon, H, Twenty-fourth Infantry. Cerebro Spinal Meningitis—Feb. 16, Bert W. Hayden, H, Thirty-fourth Infantry.

PHILIPPINE REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The War Department to-day announced the customs receipts in the Philippine Islands by ports for the month of November.

The total amount of import duties collected was $327,607, of which $293,400 was collected at Manila, $18,836 at Iloilo, and $15,371 at Cebu. The total amount of export duties collected was $24,912, of which $8,679.77 was collected at Manila, $1,759.09 at Iloilo, and $14,472.41 at Cebu.

Other dues collected brought the total collection of customs in the islands for the month up to $369,308, of which $318,504 was collected at Manila, $20,743 at Iloilo, and $30,059 at Cebu.

SHIPS TO COME HOME.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The further increase, by the acquisition of three more Spanish gunboats, of Admiral Watson's naval force in the Philippines, as reported by the Admiral yesterday, will, it is believed, make it possible for the Navy Department at an early day to recall some of the larger vessels now in the Philippines.

Admiral Watson's acquisitions are larger vessels than the mosquito fleet bought in upon the Spanish evacuation of the island. The General Alva is a vessel of 532 tons, and, being fitted for the transportation of troops, will be valuable in changing the garrisons among the various islands. The Quiros and the Villalobos are gunboats of 347 tons displacement, large enough to make the round trip between Hongkong and Manila.

There is no longer any need for armored vessels in the Philippines, for these little gunboats are really more effective for the suppression of illicit communication between the islands. The Oregon and the monitors Monterey and Monadnock, being without any protective sheathing, rapidly foul and deteriorate in the warm waters of the China Sea, and as their personnel is very much needed to man some of the new ships which must be commissioned, it is probable they will soon be ordered home.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

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Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Sale of China and Glassware.

Need not spend another dime for advertising to popularize the Spring Sale of China and Glassware. Partial details previously printed concerning the inexhaustible subject turned the tide—the human tide—Macywards and it continues to flow with cumulative force.

To-day the display is as diversified and radiant as ever. The economies are just as numerous and matchless. The logic that gives us your preference is, by contrast, easier of comprehension than at any period during all the forty odd years of our past successes.

Come here straightly and buy unreservedly.

Furniture—in Annex.

While others are dinning we are DOING. Quick, direct strokes of merchandising are more effective than iterative clatter. We describe the Furniture, state prices, and you supply the enthusiasm.

Dining Chairs, solid oak, high-braced backs, heavy rungs, price only 74c.

Dining and Bedroom Chairs—odd lots representing over fifty different styles, including a number of solid mahogany and quartered oak Arm Chairs, will be closed out at just half our regular prices, 86c. to $7.88.

Dining Tables, solid oak, strong, heavy legs, may be extended six feet, quoted elsewhere at $6.50; our price $4.99.

Morris Chairs, solid oak frames, brass rods, reversible cushions covered with French cretonne or velour in your choice of colors, $3.99.

Couch, all hair, full size, four rows of deep tufting, all spring edge, covered with velour or corduroy in your choice of colors, $10.99.

Three-piece Parlor Suit, inlaid mahogany veneered frames, spring seats, covered with satin damask in your choice of several colors, value, $17.50; our price, $14.99.

Five-piece Parlor Suit, handsome croched mahogany frame inlaid with pearl, artistically upholstered with rich satin damask in your choice of colors, $55.99.

Five-piece Overstuffed Parlor Suit, including sofa, tete-a-tete, two reception chairs and large arm chair, splendidly upholstered with satin damask in your choice of colors, $55.99.

Beds and Bedding, in Annex.

The Mattress is the first matter to consider. We have considered it thoroughly

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PROGRESS NOT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

It does not help the Philippine policy of the Administration to remind the anti-imperialists of South Carolina and Louisiana that their laws have been cunningly contrived to deprive the blacks of their constitutional right to vote; and that if their wicked system were applied in the Philippines the entire native population, for whose rights they are so solicitous, would be disfranchised. Two wrongs can never make a right. The Democrats of the two Southern States mentioned by Senator DEPEW might treat the blacks in the most outrageous manner, yet hold perfectly sound views about the Philippines.

The New York Senator was upon much firmer ground when in his speech yesterday he advanced these propositions:

By uniform legislation from the formation of the Republic and by repeated and clear decisions of the Supreme Court these principles are established: First, that the Constitution thus formed was meant for the States in the Union as they severally adopted it. Second, that it becomes operative upon every State subsequently admitted into the Union. Third, that it does not extend by its own force over territory acquired after the adoption of the Constitution, but that Congress has the power to grant so much of its provisions as it deems wise.

The first two of these positions will be disputed by nobody. The third is the denial of the old ex proprio vigore doctrine of CALHOUN. He contended that the powers of the Constitution extended of themselves without legislation by Congress to all territory acquired by the United States. It was the slaveholders' argument, made to show that slavery could exist under the protection of the Constitution in the new Territory. The decisions of the Supreme Court do not sustain it, and it is not to be defended to-day by any better arguments than CALHOUN brought to its support. On the other hand, the Supreme Court held in regard to the newly acquired Territory of Louisiana that "we find Congress possessing and exercising the absolute and undisputed power of governing and legislating for the Territory of New Orleans." HENRY ADAMS says in his history of the Act establishing a form of government for the territory purchased of France that "the bill seemed to set the new territory apart as a peculiar estate to be governed by the power employed in the right to acquire it." The citizens of Louisiana did not become vested with the rights of citizens of other parts of the Union.

Mr. DEPEW is again upon solid ground when he says of the anti-imperialist vaporings about a "despotism" in the Philippines that they show "singular ignorance or misapprehension of the constitutional limitation upon our powers and the spirit of our institutions." All that talk is simply silly and as unworthy of its authors as it is of its audience.

We shall establish no despotism in the Philippines because there is not, never was, and probably never will be a President of the United States who could be crazy of attempting to accomplish what he would not be permitted to do, and what would be the reverse of advantageous to himself and to the Nation. We shall give them a Government which will protect them in the enjoyment of their just rights and under which they will advance toward the condition of complete self-government as rapidly as they are capable of doing.

The Constitution will not tie our hands in the East. That instrument was not intended to hold the American people stock still in their tracks. It was never intended to put a veto on progress. It is not a dead and rigidly fixed body of law pertinent only to the conditions existing in 1789. As President CLEVELAND said of the Monroe doctrine, it is applicable to every stage of our National existence.

"MODIFYING" THE SPECIAL TARIFF.

The "modifications" of the special tariff for Puerto Rico effected at the Republican conference on Monday evening are practically unimportant and theoretically absurd.

Undoubtedly the differential of 85 per cent. in favor of Puerto Rican products now proposed will give them all access to our markets at profitable prices. But so would the 75 per cent of differential proposed in the original bill of the Ways and Means Committee, or rather in the first substitute submitted by that committee for the original bill. The hardship of the unmodified bill consisted in the import duties into Puerto Rico upon our products. These are virtually all taxes upon food, and taxes upon the food of people officially reported by our representative to be starving. The inhumanity is not become humane when it is reduced to a tax of 15 per cent.

The apologetic avowal that the bill is to last only two years and is to be enacted on account of the pressing present need of a revenue for and from the island, does not lessen the inhumanity of these taxes on the food of the people. On the contrary, it aggravates it. As The Herald pertinently points out, it would have been much more to the point to remit the tax for two years and then to apply it when the islanders were in a better condition to stand it. Meanwhile the financial needs of the island could have been supplied by an advance of money and the issue of bonds repayable out of taxes levied upon some other system than that of customs duties, and upon other articles than food.

But the chief defense of the measure has all along been that of the Constitutional "principle." This has been the burden of the Republican speeches, like those of Mr. BOUTELL and Mr. BROWN on Monday. One of these admitted that it was of trifling consequence whether the products of Puerto Rico came in free or not, but it would be of great consequence whether the products of the Philippines did. That is to say, it is the business of Congress to treat the Puerto Ricans cruelly to show that it has the right to do so. The contention is most absurd, because, as we have pointed out half a dozen times, nothing could be simpler than to save the question of Constitutional right by reserving it in the bill itself which established free trade with Puerto Rico. But the apology and the limitation which constitute the modifications simply and seriously weaken the position of those who propose and of those who accept them upon the question of Constitutional rights.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN CUBA.

The important communication of a staff correspondent of THE TIMES in Havana, which we published yesterday morning, shows very clearly the great progress that has been made in settling the vital questions arising in Cuba. It "outlined the plans about ready for official announcement," and may be relied on as a substantially accurate and complete statement of those plans.

It is the clear duty of the United States in the delicate and responsible relation that it sustains toward the present and future inhabitants of the island to provide a plan of government that shall be not only sufficient for actual needs, but adequate to the safe and beneficent development of free institutions hereafter. Toward this end no better beginning could be made than is described by our correspondent. This embraces the determination of the conditions of suffrage in the first, or municipal, elections. These are simple. The vote is accorded to native Cubans who can read and write or have $250 worth of property, to all men whose names were carried on the rolls of the Cuban Army, and to all Spaniards who do not choose to retain their allegiance to Spain. This would seem to include all who have a true and substantive stake in the country and are fitted to take part in the administration of affairs. The voters thus qualified will elect the municipal officers, both executive and legislative. In other words, the powers of government in all local matters will rest in the hands of the men elected by those who pay the expenses arising in connection with these matters, and who profit or suffer by the way in which they are conducted.

This is, in short, an experiment in Cuban self-government, and one of a most radical sort. Its operation will afford a test of the readiness of the people of the island to assume further responsibilities. It will at the same time be a school in which this readiness will be promoted. The smaller and more immediate responsibilities are not different in kind so much as in degree from the larger and more remote. It is a wise plan to have begun with the processes that were really the basis of the success attained by American communities. The result will be watched with intense interest not only in this country, but the world over. It is encouraging to know that it is awaited with confidence by the American officers in Cuba who are best acquainted with the conditions and who devised the plan now about to be applied.

THE STANDARD OF JUDICIAL DISCRETION.

When Mr. JAMES C. CARTER said to the Bar Association on Monday evening that Justice FITZGERALD'S appointment of CARROLL as receiver was an abuse of official discretion, and that it was confounding right with moral duty to hold that a Judge could appoint any one he might choose as receiver, he went to the heart of the unfortunate and mischievous situation created by Justice FITZGERALD'S action.

With the expediency of the action of the Executive Committee of the Bar Association in recommending the presentation of the matter to the State Assembly it is not now necessary to deal. The association has passed upon it and has declined to act on the recommendation. The fact that interests the public is that the committee, composed of some of the most trusted and honored members of the bar of the city, with the President of the association at its head, reported that "the due administration of justice, the dignity of the Supreme Court, the respect which is due its members, and the interests which are represented by the bar," required action by the Assembly and recommended that the Bar Association should ask the Assembly to take such action. It is to be noted that in the course of the discussion on this recommendation no one undertook to defend the appointment or to assert that it was in accordance with any provision or rule of law that forbade a Judge to select him. The most enthusiastic friends of Justice FITZGERALD did not venture to assert that CARROLL'S appointment was fit to be made; they had to content themselves with the statement that it was not conspicuously so unfit as to place it beyond the legal discretion of the Court to make it. One gentleman, referring to CARROLL'S record as a witness before the Mazet committee, said that he had not been made out more dishonest than any one else, and alluded to the disclosures as to men of the opposite party. The general tone of the opponents of the report was apologetic. It was by no means indicative of pride in the justice or deep confidence in the standard of judicial discretion he follows and represents.

It is easy to imagine JOHN F. CARROLL entirely satisfied with the result of the deliberations of the Bar Association and the gratification of RICHARD CROKER at the "vindication" of his deputy will be unbounded. There will be rejoicing wherever the evil notion that Mr. CROKER candidly upheld before the Mazet committee as to judicial "patronage" is approved. Every greedy place hunter who longs for the favors of political Judges and hopes to thrive at the expense of litigants, every daughter of the horseleech hanging about the parlors of the Democratic Club and making the lives of sensitive Judges miserable with importunity, will be delighted with the outcome of the "attack" on Justice FITZGERALD. But we cannot imagine—and if we could, we should not like to imagine—Justice FITZGERALD equally pleased. Doubtless he is glad that the chance of his being subjected to an impeachment trial is greatly lessened. But he cannot think that the respect for him as a Judge has been increased or even that it has not suffered diminution. What is worse for a high-minded man, he cannot help feeling that the respect felt by the bar and by the public for the court of which he is a member has been impaired by the revelation of the standard of judicial discretion he has adopted.

In the meanwhile we wish to express emphatically our sense of the public service performed by the Executive Committee of the Bar Association in pressing the matter as it has done. It cannot fail to have its effect on the public mind and on the minds of the judiciary. The Justice in question would not, we are sure, repeat the terrible blunder into which he fell so easily, and other Judges will be fortified against the influence that may urge like action. If our readers will glance at the letter of a lawyer in another column, a member of the association who voted against the resolution of the committee, he will see that the action of the association was far from a "vindication" of Justice FITZGERALD, and that it is likely hereafter to be extremely unpleasant for any Judge who may wish to follow his example to face the scrutiny of the association.

W. J. BRYAN RIGHT FOR ONCE.

Mr. BRYAN cannot talk all the time without now and then speaking words of truth and soberness. We agree with two propositions stated in the following reply of the Democratic and Populist chief in answer to the question whether the silver sentiment was dying out:

> No, it is not dying out, and the editors who continue to say that it is know better. The action of the Republican Party in amending the Currency bill as a last resort, so as to revive the promise of international bimetallism, is a confession that the gold standard is not satisfactory, and no Republican editor can explain that amendment except by acknowledging that it is an attempt to thrust fraud upon the American people.

The first assertion must be taken subjectively. In regions exterior to Mr. BRYAN the silver sentiment has pretty much got through dying out. It is a memory, the reminiscence of a habit or state of mind, not a sentiment, passion, or motive of action. But in the mind and bosom of BRYAN the sentiment lives. There it is deathless. It fills him and inspires him far more than the cause of anti-imperialism, for which he does only perfunctory lip service, and opposition to trusts, which he knows to be a practical question beyond his powers of understanding.

But he never in his life said a truer thing than that the bimetallism amendment to the Senate Currency bill was an "attempt to thrust fraud upon the American people." It is quite impossible to fool BRYAN as to silver frauds. He is an expert.

We shrink from a contemplation of the pain that will be inflicted upon those sanguine anti-imperial foes of WILLIAM MCKINLEY who had concluded that the silver question was "a back number" by these evidences of the continued devotion to that cause of the only opponent of the Administration who stands a ghost of a chance of being nominated at Kansas City.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Of course the representatives of the owners of Madison Square Garden cannot be blamed for trying to sell their property to the Government for a Post Office. Such a sale would enable them to unload a burden some of them have been carrying for many years for the benefit of all the rest of us, and which they may well desire that somebody else shall now take up. Neither can the representatives of the Government be blamed for desiring to acquire a site for the Post Office which is at least far more eligible than the site now occupied for that purpose. It is admitted that it is not the best site that could be chosen, not that in which the postal business could be done with most regard for the public convenience. All that is claimed for it is that it is the most available site within the limits of the appropriation, and that which can be most readily and reasonably obtained. Here is another point of view not less important than themselves. They ignore the importance of the civic and municipal function which the amphitheatre of the Madison Square Garden now fulfills, and has fulfilled ever since its erection. There are certain shows and celebrations which cannot be given anywhere else, and which add immensely to the attractiveness of the city, and also to the profits of the men who do business in it, that simply could not be given in the absence of a Madison Square Garden to give them in. The Horse Show is the most conspicuous of these entertainments. It cannot be rivaled or approached in any other American city, mainly for want of so good a place in which to hold it. It is safe to say that it is the municipal possession which is most envied to New York by citizens of the other great cities.

Why should it not be made, in name as well as in fact, a municipal possession, as other things have been, through private munificence? The proposition is by no means so startling or so anomalous as it may at the first glance seem. The city is empowered, under its charter, to acquire real estate "for any public use or purpose." Surely there is no difference in principle between acquiring land for the purpose of public entertainment and instruction and devoting to such a purpose land of which the title is already in the city. And this latter has repeatedly been done, with the general approbation. For the New York Public Library the city has given both ground and building. For the Metropolitan Museum of Art, for the Museum of Natural History, for the Zoological Garden, for the Botanical Garden, it has given the land. In all these cases it has gone into partnership with private munificence and public spirit. None of these enterprises, perhaps, could sustain itself but for the perfectly legitimate assistance it has derived from being made free of rent and taxes. Here is another public enterprise not less important, which has been demonstrated not to be self-sustaining purely as a commercial enterprise. Why should the city not lend its countenance to this also?

It is to be noted that in every one of the other cases private citizens have given earnest of public spirit and munificence before the city has been called in to aid. That condition should not be relaxed in this instance. If there is in the community enough of interest in the purposes which the Madison Square Garden subserves to induce subscribers to make a free gift to the city of the building of the Madison Square Garden, they would have made out an excellent case for the city to treat them as it has treated other admirable and public-spirited enterprises, by aiding them to carry on their public work. This it could do by taking title to the land on which the building stands. As a continuous corporation the city could not lose by such an investment. In fact, it would be a good investment, since it would be provided that after a certain or an uncertain term of years, when the place should have outlived its usefulness as a unique place of public entertainment, the whole property should revert to the city, to be put to the more profitable uses for which it would have become ready. A generation, or a quarter of a century, would probably accomplish this transformation. The sole question is, or ought to be, whether there is public spirit enough among the rich men of New York to retain for public uses the place which has so admirably served those uses ever since it was built. The contributors to this purpose would deserve, and would receive, the honors due to public benefactors, such honor as every visitor to the Museum of Art pays to Mr. MARQUAND and every visitor to the Museum of Natural History to Mr. JESUP; such honor as future visitors to the New York Public Library will pay to the memories of ASTOR and LENOX and TILDEN.

NUGGETS.

This Serious World.

"Young man, this is a serious world."

"I know it, uncle. It's so serious that it makes me laugh."—Boston Courier.

His Suit Suits.

Dasher—Why do you wear such awfully loud clothes, old chap?

Masher—So that I cawn't heah my tailor when he comes awound to collect the bill, don't you know.—Richmond Dispatch.

Getting Ahead of Him.

"You spend your money lavishly," some one suggested.

"True," replied the billionaire, "but I would rather spend it myself than wait for my partner to sue me for it."—Chicago Post.

Expansion.

"Madam," said the agent, "I am selling a condensed history of the United States. May I show—"

"No," she interrupted, "we don't want anything condensed. We've decided to give up our flat and take a house this Spring."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Best Odds.

"Some professor says that only 10 per cent. of the marriages are happy ones."

"Well," replied the sweet young thing, "even in that case let us remember that the odds on marital happiness are about 10 per cent. better than those on a happy spinsterhood."—Chicago Post.

HEART'S SUNSHINE.

Anne B. Wheeler in Boston Transcript.

Oh, if only those who love us
Would but tell us while we live,
And not wait until life's journey
Ended is, before they give
The smile we hungered after,
Tender words we longed to hear,
Which we listened for, but vainly
For many a weary year.

There is much of pain and sorrow
All must bear, and bear alone,
Yet how helpful is the sunshine
Of a cheery look and tone!
How it brightens up life's pathway,
And dispels the shadows grim,
And restores our shattered idols,
Which we built in days now dim.

Then bestow your sunshine freely!
Let it shine from out your eyes,
Let it speak in warm hand pressures,
Let it breathe in heartfelt sighs,
Let it cheer the fainting spirit
Of some brother in distress,
Let it thrill our jarring voices
With a note of tenderness.

For in serving fellow-mortals
We best serve the Father, too,

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

Second Afternoon Concert of the Kneisel Quartet at Mendelssohn Hall.

The Kneisel Quartet of Boston gave the second of its three afternoon entertainments of chamber music yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. The programme consisted of Dittersdorf's quartet in E flat, Schumann's in A minor, and Beethoven's in C sharp minor. This was a programme to test the purity of the taste of the admirers of the organization, and it must be said that they stood the shock extremely well, considering how completely the town is at present given over to the worship of soloists. The music of the afternoon was all good, and it increased in seriousness of interest from the beginning to the end. The Dittersdorf composition was, of course, the easiest for the hearers. It pleased rather by its quaintness than by any other striking quality, and its simplicity of construction rendered it agreeable as a sort of consommé before the solids of the feast.

The Schumann work heard yesterday is one of the three quartets from this master's pen. It was written in 1842, and is still worth hearing, though it cannot be said to be in the purest quartet style. Schumann had not at the time emancipated himself from the dominance of the piano, and the work shows it in some places. Neither had he gained assurance in writing for other instruments sufficient to avoid following the lead of Beethoven, and this is clearly shown by the resemblance of the opening measure of the slow movement to that of the Ninth Symphony. But, nevertheless, the quartet contains many beautiful thought and some admirable instrumental effects. The C sharp minor quartet of Beethoven is one of the two composed in 1826. It is the fourteenth of his quartets, the other being the sixteenth and last. It is generally conceded to be one of the most wonderful productions of the immortal master. In these last quartets, written at the solicitation of Prince Nicolas von Galitzèn, Beethoven threw over the strict sonata form and permitted himself to follow the plan of his emotional conception. For a considerable time this fact caused the many to whom form was perceptible and spirit incommunicable to underestimate their value. But now they are accepted as the loftiest expositions of the soul of Beethoven.

The Kneisel Quartet has been heard to better advantage than it was yesterday afternoon. Something in the atmosphere must have been unfavorable to the instruments, for there was some impurity of tone at times, and in several places the work of the quartet was a trifle rough. These shortcomings must be mentioned because they are of such rare occurrence in the performances of this organization. The reading of the Schumann work was charming in its buoyant freshness and intelligence. The Beethoven number was performed with that reverent devotion and earnestness for which this quartet is notable. But it is impossible to deny that, while the presentation was perfect in technical smoothness and unanimity, there was a deficiency in warmth. One sought in vain for the deeper tones of that marvellous first movement. Yet perhaps it is hypercritical to ask for more than was given. And certainly we must always be grateful for any performance in which so much is done for the honor of Beethoven. That it was not all that was possible was perhaps due to causes not patent to the hearer. The next concert of the organization will take place next Tuesday evening.

"SIEGFRIED" AT THE OPERA.

First Performance This Season of the Scherzo of the Trilogy.

The third evening of the series devoted to the presentation of the dramas of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" arrived last night, and "Seigfried" was heard for the first time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House. Although the performance began at 7 o'clock there was a determination on the part of most of those who had secured seats to hear the beginning of the work, and few were the late comers. There is a bright and joyous atmosphere about "Siegfried" that makes it a welcome member of the trilogy. It has well been called the scherzo of this great musical work in four movements. The spirit of indomitable youth inspires the drama throughout, and the music is filled with a joyousness that is not to be found generally in the other dramas of the series. The triumph of love and youth in the last scene is always a point of climax in the performance of the trilogy in its entirety, and the irresistible appeal of the most potent of all dramatic material is bound to make itself felt when this masterpiece is given. Perhaps this appeal came with more than ordinary seductiveness last night because the lovely drama had been held in reserve so long. It is one of the works least frequently heard at the Metropolitan—probably because it does not afford an opportunity for a striking combination of vocal stars.

The performance last night was one of uneven merit, possessing, as it did, some striking excellencies and some equally striking defects. The general result was marred by the inability of the voice of Andreas Dippel, the Siegfried, to cope with the volume of sound poured out by the orchestra. This defect was partly due to overenthusiasm on the part of Mr. Paur, who permitted the musicians to be too prominent in many passages. Mr. Dippel's Siegfried has been praised here before for its youthfulness of appearance and action and its general fidelity to the purposes of the composer, and this praise can be repeated to-day.

If, however, there was any bright particular star in last night's performance, it was Mr. Hans Breuer, who appeared as Mime for the first time here. There are no words of commendation too strong for his performance. It was simply great. In the vocal treatment of the text it was wonderfully fine and rich in details. In action it was expressive, quaintly humorous in the proper places, and malign when necessary. Altogether, it was one of the most notable of Wagnerian impersonations ever seen in the Metropolitan, and Baireuth is to be felicitated on the possession of such a Mime.

Mr. Fritz Friedrichs's Aberich was pitiably bad. The man cannot sing a note, and he did not act at all last night. The meaning of the part was wholly lost in his treatment. Mr. Van Rooy's Wotan is so familiar that there is no need of saying anything more than that it was as good as usual. Owing to the illness of Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mlle. Olitzka was the Erda. A mere statement of this lamentable fact is sufficient. Miss Suzanne Adams sang the voice of the first bird and, judging from the heavy manner in which she did so, one might have thought that the bird was one with wet feathers. The Brünnhilde was Mme. Nordica. Her appearance in "Siegfried" is so late that justice cannot be done her in a morning paper. But it may be recorded briefly that the eminent American soprano sustained the high note of excellence which she sounded early in the present season.

GRANT FAMILY DINNER.

The Metropolitan Branch of the Grant Family Association held its second annual dinner and reunion last night at the rooms of the Aldine Association, 111 Fifth Avenue. The Association is composed of descendants of Matthew Grant, one of the founders of Windsor, Conn., who came to America in 1630.

George Grant Shriver of Rutherford, N. J., was the toastmaster, and the speakers included Mrs. Mary Grant Cramer, sister of Gen. U. S. Grant; Mrs. Isabella Grant Meredith of this city, and the Rev. Arthur H. Grant of Montclair, N. J. A paper was read by Dr. Henry R. Stiles, an honorary member of the association, on "Priscilla the Second." The first Priscilla was the wife of Matthew Grant, and yesterday was the two hundred and ninety-ninth anniversary of her birth.

MARSH COLLECTION SALE.

The sale of the art objects which belonged to the late Prof. C. C. Marsh of Yale University was continued at the galleries of the American Art Association yesterday afternoon and evening. In the afternoon miscellaneous Japanese objects, including specimens of metal and lacquer work, were sold. There was only a fair attendance and the prices were as a rule small.

In the evening the oil paintings, water colors, and etchings were dispersed. There was a somewhat better attendance than in the afternoon, but no high prices were obtained. The etchings were most of them knocked down for less than $10 each, and only one of the water colors fetched $100. This was a Venetian scene by R. Swain Gifford, which was knocked down for that figure.

The oil paintings were all by American artists. The highest price was $300, at which figure the last lot offered, Gifford's "Early Days," was sold. A. T. Britcher's "Off North Head, Grand Menan," was sold for $200, Thomas Moran's "The Arkansas Divide" for $125, and "Winter Sunset," by Bolton Jones, for $115. A picture of the Matterhorn at sunrise, by Gifford, went for $300, with these exceptions all of the

AMERICAN ART AT PARIS.

The National Committee of the Fine Arts for the American display at the Paris Exposition yesterday issued the final and complete list of the works in oil, water color, and pastel which have been chosen to represent the work of American painters resident in America at the Paris Exposition. These number all told 169 examples, and will form 70 per cent. of the entire American exhibit of pictures in Paris. The remaining 30 per cent. will be contributed by American painters living in Paris, and these are being selected by the European jury appointed for that purpose. The Hanging Committee and the jury which is to give the awards have not yet been appointed. It is possible that it will be composed of Assistant Art Director Henry B. Snell, who will sail to-day on the Friesland for Paris, with an American painter resident in Europe, and Art Director Cauldwell as referee.

The list of paintings chosen, which follows herewith, will be studied with interest by American artists and art lovers. No selection that could have been made would have been free from criticism, and it is more than probable that the present list will be vigorously discussed everywhere in art circles. Most of the better painters, however, are represented, and those who criticise should remember that the committee has not in every case been able to obtain the examples of certain men whom they, with their critics might consider to be more representative than those they were, perforce, obliged to take, and had also to consider smallness of space, and numberless claims. Their probable and most sensible answer to the criticism and attacks that will be made upon them will be that of the Western pianist, over whose head hung a sign, "Don't Shoot; I'm Doing the Best I Can."

It is gratifying to note that Miss Cecilia Beaux is represented by those splendid examples "Mother and Daughter" and "Mother and Son"; William M. Chase by his "Lady with a White Shawl," "First Touch of Autumn," and the "Big Brass Bowl"; Charles H. Davis by his "Clouds Over Water," Winslow Homer by his "Maine Coast," and "All's Well," George Inness by "The Clouded Sun," "The Mill-pond," and the "Sunny Autumn Day," even if the "Gray Lowery Day" and "Wintry Morning—Montclair" could not be obtained; Robert C. Minor by his "Moonlight," Leonard Ochtman by his "Autumn Twilight," Sargent by his "Portrait of Miss Thomas," and J. Alden Weir by his "Noonday Rest." The dead Eichelberger is represented by his superb "Wave," and Wyant by "In the Adirondacks," and two other fine examples, and Homer Martin by perhaps the strongest of his latest works, "The Adirondacks" and "Westchester Hills." Where are Tryon, Twachtman, Rix, and other strong men? Space and time forbid further discussion this morning of the interesting list.

The following is a complete list of the paintings—oil, water color and pastel:

Allen, Thomas—"On Grassmere Meadows."
Anderson, A. A.—"Hon. Elihu Root."
Beaux, Cecilia—"Mother and Daughter," "Portrait, Mother and Son," "Portrait of Miss Fisher."
Beckwith, J. Carroll—"Portrait of Mrs. Beckwith."
Benson, Frank W.—"Children in the Woods," "The Sisters."
Blum, Robert—"The Ameya," "The Flower Market, Tokio."
Blakelock, R. A.—"Landscape."
Bogert, George H.—"Sea and Rain."
Bolton, Jones H.—"November."
Breckenridge, Hugh H.—"Lantern Glow" (pastel).
Brown, J. G.—"Heels Over Head."
Browne, Charles Francis—"Reflections."
Brush, George de Forest—"Mother and Child," "Mother and Child," "The Artist."
Bunce, W. Gedney—"Venice."
Burbank, E. A.—"Tri-ich-na-pa."
Butler, Howard Russell—"Clearing" (marine).
Chapman, Carlton T.—"The Oregon in Action," "Constitution and Guerriere."
Chase, William M.—"Lady with a White Shawl," "First Touch of Autumn," "The Big Brass Bowl."
Church, F. S.—"The Sorceress."
Clark, Walter—"New England Village."
Coffin, William A.—"Sunrise."
Coman, Charlotte B.—"A Winter Morning," water color; "A Hill of Hazel Bushes," water color.
Cooper, Emma L.—"The Breadwinner," water color.
Couse, E. Irving—"Along the Qual."
Cox, Louise—"Leonard."
Cox, Kenyon—"The Pursuit of the Ideal."
Crane, Bruce—"Signs of Spring."
Curran, Charles C.—"The Dew," "The Perls."
Curtis, Constance—"Joe," watercolor.
Davis, Charles H.—"Cloud Over Water," "Summer Evening."
Dearth, Henry G.—"Autumn."
De Camp, Joseph—"Woman Drying Her Hair."
Dessar, Louis P.—"Sheep in the Dunes," "Evening in Picardy."
Doncho, Ruger G.—"Moonlight in Egypt Lane."
Eakins, Thomas—"The 'Cello Player," "Salutat."
Eaton, Charles Warren—"The Marsh in Winter," pastel; "River at Evening," "Spirit of the Twilight," water color.
Eichelberger, R. H., deceased—"The Wave."
Ellis Harvey—"Silhouettes," water color.
Emmett, Lydia Field—"Garden Days."
Enneking, John J.—"Twilight."
Foes, Harriot C.—"Pink Phlox," pastel.
Foster, Benjamin—"Lulled by the Murmuring Stream."
Franzen, August—"Charity," "The Housebuilder."
Gallagher, Sears—"Foggy Weather," water color.
Gallison, H. H.—"A Gray Day."
Gauley, Robert D.—"Polly."
Gifford, R. Swain—"Headwaters of the Westport River."
Grothjean, Fanny—"The New Moon," "The August Moon," (pastel.)
Guy, Seymour J.—"Preparing for To-morrow," "Rest."
Harrison, Birge—"Moonrise Off Santa Barbara, Cal."
Hassam, Childe—"Snowy Day in Fifth Avenue, N. Y."
Hayden, Charles H.—"A Connecticut Hillside."
Herter, Albert—"Sorrow," (water color.)
Homer, Winslow—"The Fox Hunt," "The Maine Coast," "All's Well," "Summer Night."
Houston, Frances C.—"Portrait."
Hyde, W. H.—"Portrait."
Inness, George, (deceased)—"The Clouded Sun," "The Mill Pond," "Sunny Autumn Day."
Johnson, Eastman—"Prisoner of State."
Kaelen, S. C.—"Melting Snow," (pastel.)
Kendall, Sergeant—"St. Yves, Pray for Us," "Cloud Shadows."
Kendall, Margaret—"Pastures and Pudding Stones."
Kost, Frederick W.—"Old Vanderbilt Dock."
La Farge, John—"Girls Making Kava, Samoa," "Mount Tohiyea, Society Islands, 1891."
Lathrop, Francis—"Portrait of the Artist."
Lathrop, W. L.—"Gray Day."
Lee, Homer—"The Building of the Skyscraper."
Low, Will H.—"At the Spring."
MacChesney, Clara T.—"The Old Blind Fiddler," (water color.)
MacChesney, Clara T.—"Pomegranates," (water color.)
MacMonnies, Mary F.—"Lilies and Roses."
Martin, Homer, (deceased)—"Newport Neck," "The Adirondacks," and "Westchester Hills."
Maynard, George W.—"In Strange Seas."
McIlhenny, Morgan C.—"On the Highlands."
"November Evening."
Meakin, L. H.—"Eden Park Reservoir."
Metcalf, Willard L.—"Summer Twilight."
Millet, Francis D.—"The Expansionist."
Minor, Robert C.—"Moonlight."
Murphy, J. Francis—"Under Gray Skies," "Landscape."
Needham, Charles A.—"Park Snows." "A River Bank."
Nettleton, Walter.—"Early Snowfall."
Newman, R. L.—"Christ Stilling the Tempest."
Nicholls, Rhoda Holmes.—"Search the Scriptures," (water color.)
Ochtman, Leonard.—"A Winter Morning," "Autumn Twilight."
Palmer, Walter L.—"The Senator's Birthplace," "San Marco, Venice."
Parrish, Maxfield—"The Sandman."
Parrish, Clara W.—"Portrait," pastel.
Perrine, Van D.—"The Flower Market in Winter."
Picknell, W. L., (deceased)—"Morning on the Leing."
Platt, Charles A.—"Winter Landscape," "Clouds."
Porter, Benjamin C.—"Portrait of Mrs. P.," "Portrait of Master P."
Poore, H. P.—"The Wounded Hound."
Proctor, Phimister A.—"A Puma."
Ranger, Henry W.—"Brooklyn Bridge," "Becky Cole's Hill."
Redfield, E. W., "Road to Edge Hill."
Reid, Robert—"Azalia."
Rehn, F. K. M.—"A Northwester in Gloucester Harbor."
Robinson, Theodore, (deceased)—"The Canal," "Woman at Piano."
Robinson, Will S.—"Early Evening."
Sargent, John S.—"Portrait of Miss Thomas, President."
Saxton, John G.—"Sunset in the Dunes."
Schofield, J. Elmer—"January Evening."
Schreyvogel, Charles—"My Bunkie."
Scott, B. M.—"Yellow Roses," water color.
Sears, Sarah—"Romola."
Sears, Sara C.—"Portrait of Lady in White," pastel.
Sharp, J. H.—"Head of Cheyenne."
Sherwood, Rosina Emmet—"Portrait Study," water color.
Snell, Henry B.—"Twilight at Sea."
Steele, Theodore C.—"The Bloom of the Grape."
Sterner, Albert—"Portrait of a Lady," (water color;) "Mother and Child," (water color.)
Tarbell, Edmund C.—"The Venetian Blind," "Across the Room."
Thayer, Abbott—"Brother and Sister," "Young Woman," "Virgin Enthroned."
Taber, Edward M., (deceased)—"Mount Mansfield in Winter."
Van Boskerck, Robert—"Landscape."
Vinton, Frederic P.—"Portrait of the Hon. Alanson W. Beard."
Vonnoh, Robert W.—"Miss Mildred Blair," "Little Louise," (portrait.)
Wall, A. Bryan—"Sheep."
Walker, Horatio—"Spring Plowing."
Weir, J. Alden—"The Ice Cutters," "Portrait of Young Girl in Gray," "Noonday Rest."
Weir, John F.—"Roses."
Wiles, Irving R.—"Portraits."
Woodbury, Charles H.—"The Green Mill," "A Rock in the Sea."

HISSES GREET AN EMPEROR'S PLAY

"THE IRON TOOTH" PRESENTED

Berlin Public Does Not Take Kindly to the Work of Kaiser Wilhelm.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The premiere to-night of "Der Eisen Zahn," ("The Iron Tooth,") at the Royal Theatre was a notable event, socially and artistically. All the tickets had been sold nine days ago, and the house was packed. On the left side sat the Court people, the officials and the military dignitaries. In the centre Court box were the Imperial Aides de Camp, the Minister of the Royal Household, Herr von Wedel; the Chief of the Civil Cabinet, Baron von Lucanus, and the Chief of the Military Cabinet, Gen. von Hahnke. The side Court boxes were occupied by ladies of the Court. The scene was one of unusual elegance.

Emperor William appeared during the second act and sat almost unobserved and quite alone in the royal orchestra box, screened from observation by the drapery.

After the first act there was complete silence. After the second and third there was rather vigorous applause, but from the parquette, where the critics and literary people sat, and from the second and third galleries, there came a piercing storm of hisses. The Emperor, whose collaboration with Capt. Lauf in the play is well known, was highly displeased. Capt. Lauf took a cup of tea with his Majesty after the third act, having twice answered calls from the boxes and elsewhere and having come before the curtain as pale as a ghost. Then he with the Emperor left the theatre, which caused a sensation.

Neither the Empress nor the Imperial Princes attended, quite contrary to the previous arrangement.

The public verdict on the play is that it is verbose, although containing fine dramatic passages, and too palpably glorifies the Hohenzollern hero who put down the Berlin rebellion in 1447.

The acting was excellent throughout, especially that of Herr Matkowsky, as Frederick of Hohenzollern, and of Fraulein Poppe.

CONFETTI BATTLES IN PARIS.

French Throngs Enjoy Themselves in Mardi Gras Festivities.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—A drizzling rain and a leaden sky this afternoon threatened to make the Fête of Mardi Gras a complete failure, so far as Paris is concerned. Nevertheless, a good number of people gathered along the boulevards where confetti battles were allowed, and, splashing through the mud and rain, exchanged volleys of these festal missiles.

As evening approached, however, the rain ceased. Crowds flocked to the Avenue des Champs Elysées and the boulevards, where all the stores were closed, and soon the traditional gayety of the Parisians asserted itself and King Carnival reigned supreme.

From one end of Paris to the other the air was filled with clouds of confetti, especially in front of the cafés. A living sea of merrymakers thronged the principal thoroughfares, and the sidewalks and roadways were inches deep with confetti, as though Paris had passed through a variegated snowstorm.

LORD LYVEDEN DEAD.

Once a Diplomat, but Retired from Public Life Many Years Ago.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Lord Lyveden is dead.

Fitzpatrick Henry Vernon, second Baron Lyveden, was known as a promising diplomat in the forties and early fifties, but afterward retired from public life, and did not, after succeeding his father in the peerage, even take part in the deliberations of the House of Lords. He was born in April, 1824, and after being educated at Eton and at Durham University became, in 1846, an attaché at Madrid. From there he went to Hanover, and afterward became an attaché of the British Embassy at Berlin. In 1850 he became private secretary to Lord Seymour, afterward the Duke of Somerset, who was Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and in 1852 filled the same office for the first Lord Lyveden, who was then Secretary of State for War. When the elder Lyveden became President of the Indian Board of Control his son was also his private secretary.

Mr. Vernon succeeded to the peerage on his father's death in 1872. The title now goes to his nephew, Courtenay R. P. Vernon, who was born in 1857. Lord Lyveden was married twice, but had no children.

China's Anti-Foreign Feeling Intense.

PEKING, Feb. 27.—The anti-foreign attitude of the Government grows more pronounced daily, and is regarded as extremely menacing to foreign enterprise. Never in the last forty years has the central Government been so intensely anti-foreign. Several Chinese have been impeached and imprisoned because they have assisted in obtaining concessions for foreigners.

Nile Telegraph Line Extended.

MOMBASSA, Feb. 27.—The Uganda Railway telegraph line reached the Nile at Ripon Falls Feb

HENRI DE REGNIER HERE

French Poet Greatly Impressed by the City Sky Line.

DISCUSSES THE SYMBOLISTS

Also Talks About the Dreyfus Case and the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry—Where He Will Lecture.

M. Henri de Régnier, the French poet and author, arrived in this city yesterday on board the French Line steamship La Normandie. With him came his wife, herself a poet and the daughter of a poet, José Marie de Hérédia, of the French Academy. The de Régniers are at present the guests of J. H. Hyde of 11 East Fortieth Street. M. de Régnier realizes that his visit has been eagerly awaited by French students in this country, principally from the fact that at his lectures at Harvard and elsewhere he will have considerable to say concerning the so-called symbolistic or "decadent" school of French poetry, of which he is to-day the most eminent exponent.

In appearance M. de Régnier is very unlike the typical Frenchman. Even his conversation is rarely punctuated with the shrug, the gesture from the wrist, or other commonly supposed Gallic modes of emphasis. He speaks slowly, with an easy, flexible voice, and yet with precision and exactness. He is a tall man, but walks with the student's stoop. A long, drooping brown mustache flanks a massive jaw. A monocle dangles by a cord from his neck, but he rarely adjusts it.

He said he was particularly pleased to visit America, and was quite sure the extended journeys he had planned to take would be of great interest and infinite value to him.

"I like this air of New York," he said. "The cold I do not mind. It is so clear and fresh, and full of light. I was particularly struck with the appearance of the city as we came up the bay. The sky line is superb and yet mysterious. At first sight the tops of the sky-scrapers (frotteurs du ciel) seemed like ever so many little isolated châteaus on the summit of a grand mountain. Then, as we approached nearer we saw that they were merely the tops of gigantic buildings, and that beneath them, almost at our feet, a vast city was gradually unfolding itself to view. The vastness of the scene, and its great beauty of sky line, really astonished me very much. I had never seen anything like it. The Statue of Liberty, too, appeared more gigantic and magnificent than I had ever imagined it to be."

M. de Régnier did not take an active part in the recent social and political questions which have followed upon the heels of the Dreyfus case, nor even at the most exciting period of the cause célèbre itself did he particularly interest himself in it, he said. He expressed great and abiding faith in the survival and the supremacy of that which is best in France.

"Nobody in Paris to-day talks about the Dreyfus case," he said. "Even the Dreyfusards themselves are divided into three camps—those who want what they call 'complete justice' for the pardoned man; those who, while still believing in his innocence, are yet satisfied with the pacifying results of the Rennes court-martial and the subsequent pardon, and those who, while believing the proceedings of the court most unjust, would nevertheless strenuously oppose any attempt to reopen the case on account of the social and political excitement to which such action would subject France.

"Personally I was not opposed to revision. I believed that all possible light should be thrown upon the case. I am convinced that all possible light was thrown upon it. And my conviction remains, that if Capt. Dreyfus was not guilty of high treason in fact he was at least guilty of a deplorable indiscretion.

"I hardly see," he continued, "how the case can be raked up again. The new fact (fait nouveau) which alone could bring the case for the second time before the Cour de Cassation cannot be discovered. In any case Esterhazy, who by some is thought to be preparing to make certain revelations, would not be considered a reputable witness."

In regard to the present French Government M. de Régnier said:

"The Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry will, I doubt not, survive the exposition; but after—? The Minister of War, de Galliffet, has certainly shown himself to be as admirable an administrator as he was a soldier. It is, however, his career in the army rather than the reforms that he has undertaken which has made him popular. The popularity of Gen. Mercier, who has just been elected to the Senate—for there is no doubt that he has an immense and growing following—is due to the very fact which foreigners have remorselessly criticised—his unswerving devotion to the traditions and the honor of the French Army during those trying days at Rennes. He is a thorough Republican and has absolutely no Royalist proclivities, in spite of what some journals may say to the contrary."

At Harvard M. de Régnier will lecture under the auspices of the Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard. He will also deliver a series of "conférences" at the Universities of Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, and Chicago, and at some minor colleges. He has been invited to lecture in San Francisco, as far north as Portland, Oregon, and as far South as New Orleans. Naturally, he will be chiefly occupied with explaining and elucidating the poets of his own particular school—Paul Verlaine, Stéphane Mallarmé, Leconte de Lisle, and others. "The point that many critics of this falsely called 'decadent' school have ignored," he said, "is the fact that all true poets of all countries are more or less symbolists. It is not the actual, lexicographic meaning of the word that inspires the imagination, but the sound of the word itself or its peculiar significance in the phrase in which it occurs. It is quite true that some of Mallarmé's lines are unintelligible to many Frenchmen. But is this not also true of some excellent English poets among their own people? Paul Verlaine is, of course, clearer to the general reader, but we realize the beauty of song in much of Mallarmé's verse; its tones appeal to us, its music stirs the emotions.

"Is it not worth while to discover what the poet really had in mind? I think so, yet so many people here and in England think so, too, in regard to their own great poets. And this primarily is what I have come here to do—to try to show just what symbolic verse is, and its undoubted benefit to French literature, and I hope to show that the verse of the poets who are wrongly called 'decadent' is worthy of study, and that reward will certainly come to those who will peruse their verse with patience and in the proper spirit.

"Remember symbolism in poetry is not a means, but an end. The prose realist employs such words and in such a way as will best describe a thing or condition as it actually exists. He neither invites the imagination of his reader nor leaves room for it. It is the function of the poet, on the contrary, to express his own emotions. He realizes that his ideas are beautiful. He would convey them to the reader as they are. It is then that the poverty of common speech forces him to place known words in uncommon sequence or to resurrect an archaism that his idea may be better expressed. He is in no sense an analyst of emotions, but an artist, pure and simple; his function is not with life and nature, but with the imagination."

M. de Régnier appeared highly appreciative of the aims of the Harvard Club, under whose auspices MM. Brunnitière, Doumic and Rod have already been well and intelligently received by students of French literature; and he vouchsafed the idea that while books were good to read, personal contact with the men who wrote them was much more satisfactory to both reader and author.

Reverting to his sojourn in America, he said:

"My first visit will, of course, be paid to Harvard. I go to Boston to-morrow. I shall probably begin my conférences at Columbia in about a month. I shall then travel west, as far as San Francisco, I hope. I hardly think that I shall trv Oregon, although I may go to New Orleans."

Death of Joshua W. Davis.

Joshua Williams Davis, for years a prominent Stock Exchange broker, died yesterday at his home, 26 West Fifty-first Street, of heart disease. He had been ill about two months.

Mr. Davis was head of the firm of J. W. Davis & Co. of 9 Broad Street and 333 Madison Avenue. He was born on Staten Island about sixty years ago, and started work as a clerk in the financial district of this city. He was formerly in the firm of Barton, Minis & Co., and started the firm of J. W. Davis & Co., in 1885. Since May, 1885, he had served continuously on the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, and since May, 1886, on its Committee of Arrangements. He represented the Vanderbilts in many important matters. Mr. Davis was a member of the Metropolitan and Union and South Side Sportsmen's Clubs. He is survived by a widow and two children.

The funeral will take place to-morrow and the burial will be on Staten Island.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Ellsworth—Van Rensselaer.

Mr. John Magee Ellsworth and Miss Elizabeth R. Van Rensselaer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, were married at 3:30 P. M. yesterday in Grace Church Chantry. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, assisted by the Rev. F. B. Reazer of St. Mark's Church, West Orange, N. J. The bride entered the church on the arm of her father, Mr. Stephen Van Rensselaer. Her gown was of white satin veiled with chiffon and lace, and her veil of rare old lace was fastened with orange blossoms. The lace was a family heirloom, and has been worn by many successive brides. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley, and wore about her neck a chain, a fine thread of gold, on which was suspended the bridegroom's present, a pendant formed of three large pearls. She had no attendants. Mr. John Magee, a cousin of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Charles A. Van Rensselaer, a brother of the bride; Mr. Philip M. Lydig, the bride's cousin; Mr. Seth Sprague, and Mr. Louis Boissevain. After the ceremony there was a reception for the relatives at the Brevoort House. Owing to the recent death of Mrs. John H. Heckscher, an aunt of the bride, the wedding was very quiet and much smaller than originally intended. There were about 175 persons at the ceremony, among whom were Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Miss Mathilde Van Rensselaer, Mr. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Jr., Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. De Saulles, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mr. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. George Magee, Master George Magee, Mrs. Boissevain, Miss Magee, Mr. and Mrs. Wyckoff, Mrs. A. L. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Heckscher, Miss Georgiana Heckscher, Mrs. George Waddington, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mr. John K. Van Rensselaer, the Rev. Henry Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. August Heckscher, Mrs. Lewis C. Jones, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. McClintock, Mr. John C. Wilmerding, Jr., Mr. Coster Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Beach, Mr. D. N. Beach, Mr. George Beach, Mr. Duncan Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Miss Delafield, Miss Cornelia Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Crosby, Miss May Waddington, Mr. John C. Wilmerding, Mr. De Saulles, Miss Caroline De Saulles, Mr. Longer De Saulles, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Coster, Miss Julia Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Coster, Mrs. Charles R. Coster, Mrs. T. B. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, Miss Martha Coster, Mrs. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mrs. Oswald Jackson, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mrs. George Lewis, Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Miss Pillot, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Miss G. L. Wilmerding, Mrs. John Magee, Mrs. Seeley, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, Miss Stevens, Mr. Henry S. Wardner, Mrs. Henry Steers, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. R. Kennedy, Countess d'Arschot, Mr. and Mrs. John A. King, and Mrs. Eben Wright. Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth will sail for Europe on the Germanic March 7, to be absent about a year.

Lentilhon—Brown.

Mr. Eugene Lentilhon and Miss Florence Bergh Brown, daughter of Mrs. E. Bergh Brown of 309 Madison Avenue, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. P. Parker Morgan, assisted by Bishop Worthington of Nebraska, performed the ceremony. Miss Brown, who entered the church on the arm of her brother-in-law, Mr. Walter Jennings, wore a white satin gown trimmed with point lace and a veil of point lace, she being the third bride in her family who has worn this veil. She carried a white Prayer Book with a marker made of an orchid and a fall of lilies of the valley. Her only attendant, Miss Mollie Hollen of Boston, was gowned in pale yellow silk, with a yellow straw hat, trimmed with daisies, and carried a muff of daisies, which was suspended on a daisy chain that passed around her neck. The bridegroom's brother, Mr. Edward Lentilhon, was his best man, and the ushers were Mr. Arthur Whitney, Mr. A. W. S. Cochrane, Mr. Richard King, and Mr. W. A. Pentz. The decorations, by Thorley, were for the church, palms and ferns with white lilies on the altar, white roses on the choir stalls, and garlands of white lilies and violets on the chancel rail. At the reception at the residence of the bride's mother the young couple received standing in a bower of growing palms and white lilies. Garlands of smilax caught with yellow tulips and daffodils were twined around the balusters and newel posts. Mrs. Bergh Brown was gowned in black moire pailleted in jet, and Miss Brown, the bride's aunt, wore a costume of black velvet trimmed with Chantilly lace.

Bates—Crawford.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—The wedding to-day of Miss Louise Crawford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crawford, to Hayden James Bates of New York, at Grace Episcopal Church, was a brilliant affair. The maid of honor was Miss Hortense Mitchell, and the bridesmaids were Miss Florence Higinbotham, Miss Marguerite Mitchell, Miss Louise Dubarry of Norfolk, Va., and Miss Elsie Wardner of Milwaukee.

The best man was Clifford Drake of New York. The ushers were Eckstein Norton, Mr. Tilden of New York, Frederick E. Wheeler of Buffalo, James O. Heyworth, Alden Freeman of New York, and J. Hardin of Evanston. The bridal gown was of white velvet trimmed with point lace. A point lace veil was worn, and there was a full court train, carried by the bride's little niece, Elizabeth Crawford, and little Katharyn Chandler.

The bridesmaids wore blue chiffon costumes with white velvet. They wore picture hats of white lace, with delicate blue ostrich tips, and instead of bouquets carried muffs of white chiffon and lace. A reception to 500 friends followed at the Crawford home. Mr. and Mrs. Bates left during the afternoon for a visit to Asheville, N. C.

Blossom—Buck.

Miss Madeline Buck, daughter of Dudley Buck, the well-known composer and organist, of 34 Sydney Place, Brooklyn, was married yesterday afternoon to Francis Blossom of Manhattan in Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, at Montague and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn. The rector of the church, the Rev. S. D. McConnell, performed the ceremony. Miss Grace Murray was maid of honor and Edward L. Blossom, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Harriet M. Buck of Buffalo and Miss Margaret Blossom of this borough.

Siefke—Windolph.

Miss Emma Anna Windolph, daughter of Aqueduct Commissioner John P. Windolph, was married yesterday to Henry Siefke, son of the late Alderman Siefke, at the Marble Collegiate Church, by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. David Burrell. The maid of honor was Miss Lydia Windolph. The bridesmaids were the Misses Minnie Appel, Frida K. Beneche, Anna Klinker, Emily Windolph, Mary Sauer, and Anna May Hannaway. Arthur P. Windolph was best man. A reception was held after the ceremony at the Holland House.

Spear—Hermance.

Mr. Luther Wesley Spear of Springfield, Mass., and Miss Minnie Louise Hermance, a great-grandniece of Commodore Vanderbilt, were married yesterday noon in Grace Church Chantry by the Rev. Dr. Huntington. Miss Hermance was given away by her guardian, Mr. John Bogert. The bride wore a traveling dress of gray cloth, with hat to match. A small breakfast at the Waldorf followed the ceremony, which was a very quiet and small one.

Jones—Taylor.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—Miss Annie Gray Taylor, only daughter of Mrs. George Taylor of this city and niece of the Hon. Hannis Taylor, ex-Minister to Spain, was married this evening to James Kimbrough Jones, Jr., son of United States Senator J. K. Jones of Arkansas. The Rev. Archibald Carr officiated at the ceremony, which was held in the parlors of the West End Hotel.

Woodbridge—Brownell.

In the Second Unitarian Church, in Clinton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday Miss Laura Brownell was married to Charles Edwards Woodbridge. Miss Etheldred Abbot of Wellesley College attended the bride. The bridegroom's best man was Albert Brockway. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, in State Street.

St. Cecile Lodge Entertainment.

The thirty-sixth annual entertainment of St. Cecile Lodge No. 568, F. and A. M., was given yesterday afternoon at Chickering Hall. The first part of the entertainment consisted of a band concert by Lederhaus's Squadron A Band. The programme also included numbers by Miss Belle Thorne Perlet, soprano; John Sparger, violinist, and J. Aldrich Libbey, baritone.

SONS OF REVOLUTION VOTE

Supporters of Regular Ticket Claim They Have Won.

ANONYMOUS WRITER SCORED

Resolution Adopted Calling for His Detection and Punishment—Waiting for the Returns.

Studied courtesy marked the debate which preceded the balloting at the annual election of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at Sherry's last night. There was much bitter feeling, which was vented by both sides upon the author of an anonymous printed circular savagely attacking the regular ticket, which had been received through the mails by a large number of those present in the course of the preceding thirty-six hours.

Both factions vied with each other in denouncing this unknown until Compatriot Ralph E. Prime of Yonkers presented a resolution calling for his detection and punishment, and also urging that the person or persons who have given information of the dissensions in the society to THE NEW YORK TIMES be discovered and dealt with. Before this motion was put, however, William R. Ellis, who has led the opposition to the regulars, sprang to his feet and shouted:

"I was the person interviewed by the reporters, and what I said to the reporters I will stand by. You can get together and expel me if you like."

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and Compatriots Walter S. Carter, Judge Hiram R. Steele, W. W. Bliven, Henry W. Sackett, and Col. H. H. Adams were appointed to conduct the investigation and fix the punishment.

The differences in the society are on questions of finance. The opposition charged undue extravagance in maintaining headquarters with a stenographer, in getting out an expensive year book, and in expensive gifts and testimonials. One count is that while retiring minor officials have received testimonials costing from $5 to $75, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who served the society as President for years, received a token charged only at $10. Another is that officers elected themselves delegates to a National Congress of the order at Cincinnati and voted themselves $350 for expenses.

The anonymous circular began with these words, "Two years ago this society rose against tyrannous and unheard-of high-handedness of the clique who have ridden the organization since its birth, and smote them," and asked, "Why do these people struggle so desperately to keep themselves in office? Because they are interested in a printing concern that monopolizes the printing of our society, an item of tremendous expense during the past two years. Most of it is uncalled for and unnecessary."

President Robert B. Roosevelt, who heads the regular ticket for re-election, opened the meeting, which there were about 300 present, a very full attendance. He favored members paying for their own year books, and said that the earlier books of the Holland Society are now worth $25 apiece, showing that such volumes would be an asset of constantly increasing value. He insisted that permanent headquarters were necessary, and said: "We must go backward or else increase our dues." He then resigned the chair to Compatriot Seth P. Thomas.

Mr. Ellis was the first speaker. He disclaimed all knowledge of the circular, and then said of the regular candidates: "They are men in every walk of life who command our respect and admiration. I blame them for the excess of patriotism which unfortunately was shown at the expense of the society."

William Watkins Kenley, the members', or opposition, candidate for Register, said that in the last two years the society had spent $2,566 more than its income and it had lost one-ninth of its membership, 134 having resigned in the last year. "The officers cannot point to a single monument, or even modest tablet, erected to commemorate the heroic deeds of our ancestors, for which we were principally organized," he declared.

Cornelius A. Pugsley of Peekskill said that the opposition should take into consideration the conditions which had prevailed during this period, and said that the first regiment to leave this city for the Spanish war had carried a flag given by the society. "If our object is to build up a great surplus, then the society has miserably failed," he said.

William W. J. Warren waved a copy of the circular about and called upon the writer to show himself, and then Gen. Horatio C. King, the members' candidate for President, said: "I regard the circular as a very ingenious document emanating from a member of the other side. I repudiate it, and regret it with all my heart. I want to express here my very high admiration of the personal character and accomplishments, and of the work done for this society by my good friends in office, and if I am defeated no one will more heartily congratulate the gentlemen who are successful than myself."

Lucius E. Chittenden said the circular was the most injurious thing that had ever been done to the society and denounced the writer as a coward. He said the opening sentence might give a clue to the identity of the writer, for a similar expression had been heard upon the floor of the society.

Another speaker said he believed the circular was not the work of any member, but of some reporter who wanted to build a sensational story, but this theory found few supporters.

Col. L. C. Hopkins closed the discussion by saying to the opposition: "If there has been any extravagance it is you who have been extravagant, and charged them with voting for various heavy expenses."

As the votes were being counted the compatriots adjourned for supper. The tellers were still at work at an early hour this morning, their task being made heavier by a large number of out-of-town proxies.

At 2 o'clock the regulars were claiming the election of their entire ticket down to and including Register, with the possible exception of Third Vice President. They thought it possible that Trueman G. Avery might be elected. One of the regulars said he knew of one block of 300 proxies which had been voted straight.

The society will entertain the members of the coming National Congress of the order with a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria on the night of May 1, at which President McKinley is expected as the principal guest.

END OF WASHINGTON'S SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The longest, as well as the most brilliant, season Washington has known in many years came to an end to-night with nearly a score of dinner parties and a handsome and dignified evening reception at the beautiful home of Senator and Mrs. Foraker.

The host and hostess received alone in the ballroom, which is the principal apartment on the second floor. They were, however, assisted in the entertainment of their 600 guests or more by the three daughters of the house and Miss Mildred Phelps Stokes of New York. A buffet supper was served in the large dining room, which was artistically decorated in pink begonias. The ballroom was a mass of La France roses.

The reception was in honor of the members of the Cabinet, Supreme Court, and Senate, nearly all of whom were present. The Marine Band, stationed on a broad platform at the head of the stairs, played throughout the evening.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay entertained a large dinner party, among their guests being Mr. and Mrs. Hayes Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Padelford, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. John Addison Porter, and Senator Kean and Miss Kean.

Senator Depew entertained at dinner this evening in honor of his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore. The appointments were all in red, in compliment to the distinguished churchman, to meet whom were present Justice and Mrs. White, the Postmaster General, the Minister from Spain and Duchess d'Arcos, the Minister from Norway and Sweden, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Miss Riggs, Miss McMillan, Miss Hegeman, and the hostess, Miss Paulding.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root gave a dinner for young people this evening, when they entertained the Hon. Audrey Pauncefote, the Misses Hay, the Misses Bates, Miss Glover, Miss Ward, Capt. MacComb, Capt. McCawley, Mr. McPherson, Mr. von Bohlin of the German Embassy, Mr. Story, John Edie, J. B. Henderson, Jr., and Dr. Clayton.

The Russian Ambassador gave a dinner of eighteen covers this evening. Among his guests were the French and German Ambassadors, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Gen. and Mrs. Bates, and Mrs. John Davis. Miss Cassini did the honors of the evening.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The return of sunshiny weather, which seemed warm at least in contrast to the arctic blasts of Sunday and Monday, had yesterday an almost magical effect upon the social life of the city, which was virtually paralyzed by Sunday and Monday's fierce and frigid gales. The beautiful Winter's day was an auspicious ending of the long season, and there seemed to be a general disposition to make the most of its fleeting hours before the curtain fell at midnight with the advent of Lent.

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To-day is Ash Wednesday. The season is over, and the faithful of the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic communions will repair to the churches to participate in the solemn services which mark the opening of the supposed forty days of fasting and prayer. In the Roman Catholic and ritualistic Episcopal churches the worshippers will sprinkle ashes on their heads, and make also with ashes the sign of the cross upon their foreheads. The day will be almost a blank in the social calendar, for even those who do not observe it feel its influence, and by general consent all entertaining and entertainment are dispensed with. While the opera lasts this year through Lent, there will be a thinning out in the box attendance to-night. In smaller cities, such as Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, where there is a larger Roman Catholic contingent in society, it is regarded as bad form to be seen at all at the theatre and opera during Lent, but New York is more liberal in this respect.

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Shrove Tuesday, or Mardi Gras, was not particularly well observed yesterday in New York, and afforded a sharp contrast to the day last year, when Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave her carnival and valentine dance, and there were numerous other carnival dances and dinners, including one given by Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, and the last of the Fortnightly and De Coverley dances, which were given a carnival flavor. The events of yesterday were three weddings, which are described in another column; a luncheon given by Mrs. Richard Lounsbery, a luncheon of fourteen covers given by Mrs. Edwin Gould, the last of the Callender and De Forest musicales, a small dinner dance given by Mrs. Joseph Stickney, a reception at Mrs. Robert Nicol's, a dinner given by Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, a small Mardi Gras dance arranged by Miss Tilghman in a Carnegie Hall studio, a small musicale at Mrs. Edward Winslow's, a dinner by Mrs. Addison Cammack, and a fancy dress ball at the Gibson studios, in East Thirty-third Street, for the benefit of the Artist-Artisans' Institute, in which a number of art students took part.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, No. 2 East Sixty-ninth Street, for Mrs. Adair and the members of a committee which is being organized to arrange a large entertainment to be held in this city toward the end of March for the benefit of the Maine Hospital Ship Fund. Mrs. Mills received with Mrs. Adair, and there was a representative attendance, chiefly of the older men and women. There was music by a Neapolitan orchestra, and a collation was served. It is understood that Mrs. Adair expressed herself as hopeful of success by the coming entertainment she is organizing the financial results achieved by Mrs. De Bathe (Mrs. Langtry) at her much-discussed tea concert at Sherry's, of which Mrs. Mills was a patroness. It is probable that the coming entertainment will take the form of a bazaar, which will be replica in petto of the famous Charing Cross bazaar given last June in London. There was no talk at the reception yesterday of the coming Easter Festival in aid of the Cuban orphans, or of another that has been suggested to raise funds for the widows and children of American officers and soldiers who have fallen fighting in the Philippines.

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The Teutonic, which sails to-day for Liverpool, has booked among other passengers the Rev. T. V. Baker and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Burlingame, Miss Burlingame, Mr. and Mrs. W. Penn Mather, Miss Mather, Mr and Mrs. William Harrison Mills and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Erskine M. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Redfield, Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Taylor, and four Russian naval officers—Lieuts. Bogdanowitch, Laubinsky, Magnus, and Vogel. The Friesland, sailing to-day for Antwerp and Southampton, has booked among other passengers the artist Charles C. Curran. Mrs. Curran and their two sons, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Rubens, Mr. Henry B. Snell, Assistant Art Commissioner at the Paris Exposition, and Mrs. Snell.

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The Tuesday Evening Bowling Club, which is to meet every week during Lent on Tuesday evenings, met at the Tennis Building last night. This club has been organized by Miss Hewlett and Miss Mary de Peyster Bailey. The Knickerbocker Bowling Club will hold its first meeting for the season at the Tennis Building on the afternoon of Wednesday next, March 7.

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Miss Callender and Miss De Forest gave the last of their series of Tuesday evenings with music, at their apartments, in the Tiffany Building, last night. The programme, arranged by Mr. Victor Harris, who as usual was the accompanist, was as follows: No. 1, overture to "Midsummer Night's Dream," (Mendelssohn,) string orchestra; No. 2, songs, (a) "Mirage," (Liza Lehmann.) (b) "Rest Thou, My Child," (Bemberg,) (c) "Who'll Buy My Lavender?" (German,) Mrs. Morris Black; No. 3, violin solos, with orchestra, (a) air on the G string, (Bach,) (b) canzonetta, (Godard,) Mr. David Mannes; No. 4, (a) "In Late Spring," (Grieg,) (b) waltz, (Tschaikowski,) string orchestra; No. 5, songs, with orchestra, (a) "Träume," (Wagner,) (b) "Ständchen," (Brahms,) Mrs. Morris Black; No. 6, serenade, (D minor,) (Volkmann,) Mr. Leo Schulz and orchestra; No. 7, (a) "Caprice," (new,) (Hadley,) (b) "Babillage," (Gillet,) string orchestra; No. 8, waltz, ("Tales from Vienna Woods,") (Strauss,) string orchestra. Signor Campanari sang a number. There were a few more guests than usual present last night.

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Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is among the passengers booked on the Ems, which is to sail to-day for Genoa, Gibraltar, and Naples, as is also Miss Mary Garrett of Baltimore. Others booked on the same steamer are the Rev. W. S. Boardman and Mrs. Boardman, the Rev. Charles Henry Eaton and Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Charles Judson Gould, Miss Edith Gould, and Miss M. Gould.

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In New Orleans yesterday morning it was warm and mild, and the thermometer was well up in the sixties at noon, when the great Rex procession took place, a sharp contrast to the nine degrees above zero which New York at the same hour was enjoying. The city was never before so crowded at the Carnival. The parade and ball of Momus were beautiful, and, indeed, the ball is said to have been one of the prettiest ever given in New Orleans. Momus always chooses his own queen on the night of the ball, and this year selected a very pretty girl, a Miss May Waters, daughter of the rector of St. Paul's Church. Entirely unaware of the honor that was to be hers, she stood on the balcony of a house on St. Charles Avenue, very simply dressed in a thin white gown, to see the parade. Her astonishment was great when the maskers, as they passed on their floats, bowed low to her. She did not know until she reached the Opera House later in the evening that she had been chosen as their queen.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, with her party, including Mrs. George Gould, was expected yesterday in New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Henry May of Washington did not, after all, go to New Orleans, but have instead decided on a tour of Florida.

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Last evening Mrs. Joseph Stickney of 874 Fifth Avenue gave a small dinner dance at her residence. The dinner was one of twenty-two covers, and later a few friends came in, and there was dancing. The whole affair was simple and informal.

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Mrs. Addison Cammack of 6 West Fifty-sixth Street gave at her residence last night a dinner of fourteen covers, the last of a series she has been giving through the season.

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Mrs. Edward Winslow gave yesterday afternoon at her residence, 27 West Fifty-third Street, a musicale, at which Mr. Myron W. Whitney, Jr., gave a song recital. The affair was a small one, as Mrs. Winslow invited her musical friends only.

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Mrs. Robert Nicoll of 500 Madison Avenue gave yesterday a reception at her residence. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Adams Batcheller and Miss Lockwood. Miss Amy Murray sang some Scottish and Gaelic Jacobite songs. There were seventy-five guests present.

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A Mardi Gras dance was given last evening in the studio of Signor Gordigiani, in the Carnegie Lyceum Building, Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway. Mrs. George G. Van Schaick chaperoned the party of young people, which numbered about seventy-five in all. The scenery, &c., for the vaudeville was loaned by the Empire Dramatic School. The vaudeville performance began at 10 o'clock. Miss Tilghman of 929 Madison Avenue, who was the organizer of the affair, gave a large dinner before the dance. Her costume was the same as that of Adele Ritchie in the last act of "A Runaway Girl"—black lace over red silk—and she sang "Listen to the Band," a chorus of men from the Naval Reserve and Troop A joining in the chorus. During the vaudeville there was a cake-walk, the participants wearing black masks. This feature produced no end of fun. Miss Lucy Hatch was Undine, Mrs. Van Schaick was dressed as Carmen, Miss Hungerford as Polly, and Miss James as a baby. The dance was opened by Mr. Fritz McGourkey, who was dressed as the clown in "I Pagliacci." There was also a Pierrot, several Mephistopheles, and Griswold Thompson was a harlequin, Miss Alice Davis went as a Jane Austen girl, Miss Z. Spreaker as Mme. Pompadour, Miss Noble as the Duchess of Devonshire, Enid Locke as an Indian squaw, and Senor Gordigiani as Romeo. Heth Lorton, Edward S. Schermerhorn, and Maurice Underhill took part in the vaudeville. Mr. Schermerhorn gave a monologue, Mr. Bissell did Walter Jones's tramp stunt from "1492," and Miss Laura Green, dressed as Marie Louise, sang a number of songs.

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Another of yesterday's smaller affairs was a luncheon given by Mrs. Edwin Gould at her residence, 720 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Gould has just returned from Lakewood. The luncheon was one of twelve covers.

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The concert given yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Guild of St. Barnabas in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria was largely attended. Mr. Frank Rogers, Master Earl Gulick, and Mrs. Morris Black sang and Mr. David Mannes, the violinist, and a string orchestra played. The concert was given under the patronage of Mrs. Abbe, Mrs. Irvin, Mrs. Holbrook Eustis, and others.

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The Students' Dramatic Club gave the second of three plays at the Carnegie Lyceum last evening. The play was Pinero's "The Amazons," produced at the Lyceum Theatre several years ago. It was given last night under the direction of Robert C. Jenkins. The cast was as follows: Lord Litterly, Mr. W. D. Wheeler; De Grival, Mr. William C. Ayres; Tweenways, Mr. Haymond S. Smoot; the Rev. Roger Minchen, Mr. Neal Mahany; Fitton, Mr. Isaac Hardy; Youatt, Mr. Enrique de Villaverdi; Orts, Mr. E. J. Waren; Lady Castlejordan, Miss Lent; Lady Noeline, Miss Tappen; Lady Thomasin, Miss Bliss; Lady Wilhelmina, Miss Wood, and Sergeant Shuter, Miss Washburn. The patronesses were Mrs. H. Aplington, Mrs. Lucy Tate Griffiths, Mrs. Thomas W. King, Mrs. Frank N. Loomis, Mrs. Cord Meyer, Mrs. Stephen R. Pinckney, Mrs. Theodore Smith, Mrs. Emma Schering, Mrs. Archibald Turner, and Mrs. William De Lancy Walbridge.

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The first meeting of the Lenten Club organized by the members of the Cinderella Cotillion will be at the residence of Mrs. W. A. Parke, 144 West Seventy-fifth Street, to-morrow evening, her nieces, the Misses Moore, being members. The evening will be devoted to music and recitations. There are about forty members in the club.

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There are still many New Yorkers at Palm Beach, and in Florida, and the crowd keeps constantly changing, going from one watering place to another. Palm Beach is crowded. Mr. William E. Iselin has been there some weeks. He has been recently laid up, his knee, which was hurt last year, having given him a great deal of trouble. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and the Baroness Halkett, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. George Dominick and Miss Dominick, Miss Fanshawe, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Cutting, and Mr. Edmund Randolph are among the other recent arrivals. Mr. and Mrs. William M. Ivins, the Misses Ivins, Miss Betts, and R. W. Weir are at St. Augustine. There have been a number of entertainments at Jekyl Island, including a dance, at which were present Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Claflin, Philip Lydig, who has just left there and arrived here for the wedding of John Magee Ellsworth and Miss Elizabeth Van Rensselaer yesterday; Miss Struthers, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, John S. Kennedy, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Baker and Miss Baker. Mr. Pierre Lorillard has a large "stag" party on the Caiman.

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The engagement of Miss Margaret Nicoll, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Denton Nicoll, and William Mayo Dudley has been announced. Miss Nicoll is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. William Masters Camac of Philadelphia.

ARTISTS' CARNIVAL BALL.

An artists' fancy-dress ball in aid of the teachers' fund of the Artist-Artisans' Institute was given under the auspices of the National Arts Club at the Gibson Studio Building, 142 East Thirty-third Street, last evening. The Artist-Artisans' Institute was founded some years ago by Mr. John Ward Stimson. It receives a number of art students every year for instruction in painting, drawing, and the arts of decoration.

Last night's entertainment is the first distinctively artists' ball that has for many years been given in New York. It was more directly under the management of Mr. Horace J. Fairchild, Vice President of the Artist-Artisans' Institute. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, President of the Society of Decorative Art, and Mr. Franklin G. Colby, Chairman of the Arts Committee of the National House Club, Mrs. Delafield and her two associates were aided by a committee of artists, thirty-eight in number, including such well-known painters and sculptors as Herbert Adams, Carroll Beckwith, Edward H. Blashfield, H. K. Bush-Brown, Samuel Colman, Frank Fowler, Daniel C. French, R. Swain Gifford, Arthur Hoeber, Charles R. and Frederick S. Lamb, Hugo A. Mowbray, Benjamin C. Porter, Frederic Remington, F. Hopkinson Smith, C. Y. Turner, Charles Volkmar, Hubert Vos, J. Q. A. Ward, Henry W. Watrous, Irving R. Wiles, Clara McChesney, Rhoda Holmes Nicholls, and Prof. Charles E. Dana of Philadelphia and William Walton of Boston. There were also 233 patronesses, including many of the women prominent in New York society, music, art, and literary circles. Some of these are now abroad or absent in the South, but some few who were especially interested in the ball were present.

The ball was late in beginning. It was not a large affair, and there were about 125 people present. The dancing took place in the large central hall on the second floor of the studio building. Seats and couches were placed about the sides of the large room, and a few draperies were placed here and there. The room really needed little decoration, with

NON-SUIT IN A LIBEL CASE

George G. Rockwood's Messages to Mrs. Pierse Privileged.

He Advised Her to Give Her Suitor "a Frosty Breath," but She Married Dr. Ruffin North.

"A marble heart" and "a frozen face" can give way in the lexicon of slang to the expression of "a frosty breath," as appeared yesterday in an action for libel which was tried before Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court.

George G. Rockwood, President of a photographic company of this city, was sued for $10,000 damages by Dr. Ruffin North for the alleged libelous publication of a telegram and a letter. Justice Beekman ordered a non-suit and allowed Mr. Rockwood $200 costs on the grounds that the utterances were of a privileged character.

A young woman who formerly was a singer in the Brick Church was the cause of all the trouble in the case. Mr. Rockwood sought to prevent her marrying the plaintiff, but she became plaintiff's wife, and he obtained possession of the letters, hence the suit.

In his complaint Ruffin North offered two exhibits, the first of which was a telegram sent to Mrs. Hortense Pierse, at Anderson, Ind., on Sept. 9, 1897. It read:

"Give doctor frosty breath. Imperative. Will explain on seeing you. PAPA."

The second exhibit was a letter, which was signed "Papa." It was in part as follows:

"I wrote you briefly in explanation of my telegram—I have information absolutely positive, that should you tie up to the doctor it will out-Zeigler Zeigler. You will ruin yourself beyond redemption. He is a gilded bubble—nothing substantial or veracious under his fine talk. In fact, he is not even what he claims to be—a physician. He is hopelessly in debt. Makes it his business to borrow (a la Zeigler) from all his friends, and has NEVER (tho' capable) made his living. IN GOD'S NAME, WHAT WOULD HE DO WITH YOU?

"I write this, that in the ardor of a meeting after an absence you will not compromise yourself. When I stumbled upon this information I was stunned, expecting as I did to hear such favorable reports of him. You are always equal to emergencies and can give him a frosty breath that will chill his bones. I will return Monday and explain all."

Mr. Rockwood in his answer to the complaint admitted that he had sent the telegram and letter, and declared that from information which was in his possession at the time he believed his statements to be true. He took the position that they were privileged communications, as they were sent by him to Mrs. Pierse, and at the time they were "intimate, close friends," and he had "stood for a number of years in the place of a guardian to her."

One of the first questions asked of Mr. Rockwood when he was under cross-examination was:

"What does 'give him the frosty breath' mean?"

"Well, that is a sort of slang—the same as 'cold hand' and other like expressions."

"What did you mean when you advised Mrs. Pierse to give the doctor the 'frosty breath'?"

"Well, I meant that she should not give way to her impulsive feelings."

Mr. Rockwood further said that he preferred that she should remain single than that she should marry North. She had lived at his home after her divorce from her first husband and he felt as a father toward her.

Charles H. Haynes, who was proprietor of the Miller Hotel in 1897, testified that North had boarded at the hotel then and still owed for board as well as a note for $152. He also described North as a boaster.

Gen. Horatio C. King, counsel for Mr. Rockwood, asked for a non-suit on the ground that the defendant had borne the relation of a father to Mrs. Pierse, and that the communications were privileged. He then argued that the plaintiff could claim no damages, as he had married Mrs. Pierce notwithstanding the letter sent by Mr. Rockwood.

Justice Beekman then entered the non-suit.

THE BASEBALL TANGLE.

Failure to Reduce the Circuit Causes Postponement of League Meetings.

According to the constitution of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs the Spring or schedule meeting was to have been held in this city yesterday, but because of the unsettled state of affairs regarding the circuit for this season a postponement was necessary. The meeting cannot be held until the Circuit Committee has a report to make, and from the outlook at present nothing will be done for two weeks at least.

Up to the present time the committee has reduced the circuit to ten clubs, the Cleveland and Louisville Clubs having practically consented to give up their franchises. The Washington Club has also been approached, and its owners are understood to be ready to accede to the League's proposition as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Baltimore Club to step out, thus bringing about the eight-club circuit.

It has developed during the past week that the Baltimore-Brooklyn combination will now strongly oppose any plan that will deprive Baltimore of a League franchise, but other club owners maintain that the circuit will be reduced to eight clubs, and that the Baltimore Club will eventually consent to transfer its franchise to the Eastern League.

The fact that the National League has failed to complete its plans for the coming season has compelled the Eastern League to postpone its annual meeting. The latter cannot complete its circuit until the major League decides on some definite plan, as it is known that the Eastern League will grant franchises in Washington and Baltimore, if these two cities are dropped.

TO RESCUE SPANISH STEAMER.

Revenue Cutter Goes Out to Aid the Minerva, Adrift Without Coal.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Under instructions from the United States Treasury Department, the revenue cutter Ohandaga, Capt. Hamlet, sailed from this port today to the rescue of forty men, comprising the crew of the Spanish steamship Minerva, now drifting about at sea in a helpless condition. The Minerva is laden with 5,000 tons of iron ore. She sailed from Porman, Spain, Jan. 27, for Baltimore, and when her cargo was discharged she was to have loaded general merchandise at either that port or Philadelphia for St. Nazarre, France.

Upon the arrival of the British steamship Parana at New York Friday from Madeira it was learned that the Minerva was adrift without coal. The Minerva was sighted Feb. 21, in latitude 26.20, longitude 69.03, and she was taken in tow by the Parana. After towing her for about two hours the hawser parted and the vessels became separated.

The Minerva is 2,315 tons net register, and is a steel craft, with triple-expansion engines. She is of modern construction and design. She is valued, with her cargo, at more than $300,000. The drifting vessel is supposed to be about 250 miles off the Delaware capes.

ADVANCE IN WAGES.

Coke Workers in Connellsville District Get 12 Per Cent. Increase.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 27.—It is learned tonight that the 18,000 coke workers in the Connellsville region will to-morrow receive notice of an advance in their wages of about 12 per cent. The last advance was made in May, 1899, when an increase of 7 cents per 100 bushels was granted the miners as a basic price, the other workers receiving proportionate advances. Since then the price of coke has nearly or quite doubled.

The Frick Coke Company controls 14,000 of the 19,000 ovens in the region. Since the first of the year twenty-five new mines have been opened up and 5,000 new ovens are being built. When in operation the new wage scale will be operative in these plants. Altogether, directly and indirectly, between 25,000 and 30,000 workers will be affected by the increase.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Empires and Doolittles furnished a sensational finish in the first game in the National League at Storr's Tournament Hall last night. The game was exciting throughout, particularly in the last frame, which, when totaled, showed that the result was a tie, each team having scored 741 pins. According to the rules, an extra frame was bowled, the Doolittles finally winning by a score of 106 to 90. The New York Athletic Club was beaten by the Empires and Doolittles. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Empire—Howell, 151; Linden, 124; Williamson, 151; Wyman, 126; Diederick, 189. Total, 741.
Doolittle—Wright, 146; Clark, 160; Hoffman, 141; Duke, 131; Coffman, 163. Total, 741.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—Linden, 166; Howell, 161; Williamson, 151; Wyman, 161; Diederick, 122. Total, 761.
New York A. C.—Carter, 122; Bell, 152; Brown, 152; Lyons, 161; Toussaint, 135. Total, 722.

THIRD GAME.

Doolittle—Wright, 194; Clark, 182; Hoffman, 149; Duke, 118; Coffman, 203. Total, 796.
New York A. C.—Carter, 143; Bell, 141; Brown, 169; Lyons, 153; Toussaint, 150. Total, 765.

The Seaboard, the Mechanics and Traders, and the Chase National No. 1 teams each won and lost a game in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's Alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chase National No. 1—Haynes, 147; Martin, 138; Freed, 159; Mitchell, 118; Booth, 158. Total, 720.
Seaboard National—Jefferds, 169; Davis, 172; Hodges, 148; Fallon, 128; De Vausney, 110. Total, 727.

SECOND GAME.

Chase National No. 1—Haynes, 166; Martin, 103; Freed, 158; Mitchell, 161; Booth, 194. Total, 782.
Mechanics and Traders'—Schneider, 160; Hegner, 111; Spratt, 167; Holmes, 144; Mills, 179. Total, 759.

THIRD GAME.

Mechanics and Traders'—Schneider, 185; Hegner, 101; Spratt, 163; Holmes, 128; Mills, 188. Total, 765.
Seaboard National—Jefferds, 159; Davis, 157; Fallon, 104; Hodges, 91; De Vausney, 158. Total, 669.

The scores made by the competing teams in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night were below the tournament average. The Royal, Northern, and Hanover teams broke even on the night's play. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Royal—Bergen, 172; Thurston, 107; Booth, 148; Wells, 164; Hendricks, 152. Total, 743.
Hanover—Cogan, 104; Meyn, 94; Thomas, 153; Van Ness, 167; Jarvis, 118. Total, 636.

SECOND GAME.

Royal—Bergen, 159; Thurston, 104; Booth, 133; Wells, 132; Hendricks, 163. Total, 691.
Northern—Schlatter, 147; Scales, 116; Leahy, 127; Braun, 139; Sullivan, 174. Total, 703.

THIRD GAME.

Hanover—Meyn, 100; Cogan, 109; Thomas, 161; Van Ness, 171; Jarvis, 129. Total, 670.
Northern—Schlatter, 119; Scales, 80; Leahy, 114; Braun, 144; Sullivan, 135. Total, 592.

East New York Council easily defeated the Prosperity and Pontiac Wheelmen teams last night in the Carruthers Brooklyn National tournament. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

East New York—A. Kiefer, 171; Gunderman, 184; G. Moore, 166; W. Moore, 211; C. Kiefer, 191. Total, 923.
Prosperity—Hammer, 174; Intermann, 111; Warner, 155; Hueter, 164; Wolf, 189. Total, 793.

SECOND GAME.

Prosperity—Hammer, 144; Intermann, 168; Warner, 177; Hueter, 192; Wolf, 180. Total, 861.
Pontiac Wheelmen—Clinch, 156; Ebling, 154; Koster, 159; Forge, 158; Lehrbach, 152. Total, 779.

THIRD GAME.

East New York—A. Kiefer, 163; Gunderman, 171; G. Moore, 174; W. Moore, 154; C. Kiefer, 144. Total, 906.
Pontiac Wheelmen—Clinch, 168; Ebling, 149; Koster, 146; Forge, 148; Lehrbach, 169. Total, 772.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament last night Gramercy Council won from both the Commonwealth and Ridgewood Council teams. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Commonwealth Council—Mulhausen, 146; Brown, 151; Cocroft, 113; McKean, 131; Fisher, 117. Total, 658.
Ridgewood Council—Luhrs, 167; Lister, 110; Brown, 150; Gould, 95; Mayer, 130. Total, 631.

SECOND GAME.

Gramercy Council—Andrews, 163; Hellawell, 159; Christman, 139; Harper, 109; Smith, 121. Total, 691.
Ridgewood Council—Luhrs, 119; Lister, 171; Brown, 121; Gould, 122; Mayer, 124. Total, 657.

THIRD GAME.

Gramercy Council—Andrews, 147; Hellawell, 176; Christman, 112; Harper, 148; Smith, 121. Total, 704.
Commonwealth Council—Mulhausen, 113; Brown, 171; Cocroft, 143; McKean, 169; Fisher, 122. Total, 718.

The Nassau Boat Club won two games in the Harlem Navy tournament last night. In the first game the Nassaus won by one pin from the Nonpareils. The latter were in the lead until Hunken, the last man, bowled. He failed to hit the head pin with his first ball, getting only six pins on a spare, and finished the frame with "nine all," the "break" enabling the Nassaus to gain ten pins and win the game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Nassau—Hotaling, 173; Woore, 203; Theiss, 172; Palmer, 170; Howard, 150. Total, 868.
Nonpareil—Botts, 191; Pike, 178; Kelly, 169; Raymond, 155; Hunken, 174. Total, 867.

SECOND GAME.

Nonpareil—Botts, 197; Pike, 202; Kelly, 148; Raymond, 188; Hunken, 158. Total, 893.
Wyanoke—Maher, 182; Steinman, 196; Buckley, 144; Wagner, 164; McGuire, 165. Total, 854.

THIRD GAME.

Nassau—Hotaling, 180; Woore, 159; Theiss, 167; Palmer, 193; Howard, 146. Total, 845.
Wyanoke—Maher, 161; Steinman, 137; Buckley, 173; Wagner, 117; McGuire, 154. Total, 748.

The Empire City Council team lost its first game in the Columbia three-men team tournament last night, being beaten by the Gramercys. Scores:

First Game—Gramercy, 482; Empire City, 441. Second Game—Empire City, 495; Century Wheelmen, 459. Third Game—Century Wheelmen, 540; Gramercy, 466.

The Bleeckers scored two easy victories in the United Bowling Clubs tournament at the Arcade alleys last night. Scores:

First Game—Navahoe, 718; Black Bass, 654. Second Game—Bleecker, 855; Black Bass, 668. Third Game—Bleecker 787; Navahoe, 735.

The Monarchs, Fidelias, and Germanias bowled off the tie for second prize in the American National tourney last night. The Monarchs won two games and the prize. Scores:

First Game—Germania, 902; Fidelia, 763. Second Game—Monarch, 905; Fidelia, 815. Third Game—Monarch, 962; Germania, 762.

Tournament Games To-day.

Life Insurance League—Prudential of Newark, John Hancock, Metropolitan.

Morning Newspaper League—The Tribune vs. The World; The Journal vs. The Herald.

Archdiocesan Union—Columbus No. 1, Columbus No. 2, Leo.

Harlem Navy—Dauntless, Friendship, Metropolitan.

North Side National—Vernon, Centrals, Pontiac Wheelmen.

Columbia League—Lotus, Colonial, Amsterdam.

United Bowling Clubs—Defender, Cyclone, Orchard.

Carruthers Brooklyn National—Orient, Imperial, Spartan.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Oxford, De Witt Clinton, Philadelphos.

MISS BAILEY PLIES A WHIP.

The unity which has prevailed in the Weber & Fields stock company since its organization four years ago was marred yesterday by an attempt on the part of Miss Frankie Bailey, one of the chorus girls, to horsewhip David Warfield, who, she alleged, had made insulting remarks about her and had refused to apologize when she called upon him to do so.

The trouble, it was said at the theatre last night, began last Saturday evening during the performance, when Mr. Warfield accused Miss Bailey of carrying on a flirtation over the footlights. Miss Bailey, it was said, resented the remarks, and, thinking Mr. Warfield was taking too much authority upon himself, paid little attention to him. Since this episode, it is alleged, Mr. Warfield has continued to make insulting remarks about Miss Bailey, and she went to Mr. Fields, who refused to take any part whatever in the controversy.

Mr. Fields called a rehearsal for yesterday morning for the new burlesque on "Sapho." At the gathering of the company Miss Bailey told some of her friends in the chorus that she intended to get satisfaction from Mr. Warfield. The company gathered for the matinée performance yesterday afternoon, and immediately after the first part of the programme Miss Bailey went to Mr. Warfield's dressing room, which he occupies with Charles Ross and Peter Dailey, and called him out, demanding that he make an apology, which he said was not necessary. She then took from under her cape a horsewhip and attempted to law it across Mr. Warfield's face, but he seized the whip, and the other members of the chorus dragged Miss Bailey into an adjoining dressing room, when she became hysterical.

Mr Fields was sent for, and after hearing both sides said that the company could get along without Miss Bailey. She immediately withdrew from the company. Miss Bailey has been a member of the stock company for the past four years, appearing only in the chorus.

CRESCENTS WON AT HOCKEY

New York Athletic Club Players Beaten, 3 Goals to 1.

AN UNLUCKY STROKE BY HUNT

A Big Crowd Watched a Splendid Exhibition of the Fashionable Sport at the St. Nicholas Rink Last Night.

An exciting game of hockey was played last night at the St. Nicholas Rink between the two leaders in the Amateur Hockey League, the unbeaten seven of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the New York Athletic Club team. After a hard fight the former players succeeded in scoring two goals to the New York Athletic Club's one in the first half. In the second half they added one more to their total, while the New York Athletic Club failed to accomplish anything, leaving the score at the finish at 3 to 1 in favor of the Crescent Athletic Club.

Capt. Fenwick of the New York Athletic Club was not able to play his usual steady game, as he was suffering from a broken rib, and so could do very little body checking. Wallace, Captain of the team last year, played in his first championship game this season last night. While the playing was very rough on both sides, nobody was hurt seriously, and but one man was removed, and that for but two minutes. This happened in the second half, Wall of the Crescents holding Howard's stick to prevent him from following up the puck.

One of the largest crowds of the season was present, almost as many people being crowded into the rink as on Monday night, when Yale and Harvard played. The New York team had the largest number of "rooters," but the Crescent lads had a good contingent of supporters, who encouraged them by cheering during the game. What little betting there was was at odds of 3 to 1 in favor of the Crescent team, though toward the end of the contest the odds became more liberal with very few takers.

At the opening of the game the play was very even, the New York boys starting out to play a hard, aggressive game. Three minutes later the Crescents raised the cry of "Down the field," Dobby having the puck. Before the New York players could check the advance he had passed it to Harty, to Wall, who in turn passed it to Harty, the latter sending it into the net for a goal. Twice after this they attempted to bring the puck down the field in the same fashion. The first attempt succeeded, a clever stop by O'Donnell only preventing another goal. Their next attempt failed, the New York players easily checking the advance.

Shortly after this, Wall got possession of the puck and passed it to Dobby, who had a clear field. He brought it down the field and sent it flying into the cage. Howard of the New Yorks, who had been playing a steady, aggressive game, scored for them near the end of the half, his goal being made from the side, one-third of the way down the field. This ended the scoring in this half.

The Crescent contingent cheered their players vigorously when they took the field for the second half. Play became very rough, both teams being aggressive. Harty, after a few minutes of play, sent the puck skimming toward the New York goal. O'Donnell and Hunt rushed to block it off, the former stopping it cleverly. He pushed the puck out, and Hunt tried to help matters by bringing his stick down on the puck too. Instead of sending it down the field, however, he managed to send it back into his own goal, thus scoring for opponents. This started the New Yorks in on a desperate game to retrieve the loss, the Crescents dropping back on the defensive. Most of the repeated attacks on their goal were easily repelled, though in one or two instances clever stops by Garvin alone kept the New York Athletic Club from scoring. Howard in one of these attempts secured the puck in the centre of the field and started to carry it down toward the Crescent goal, Wall pursuing him. In his attempt to check he held on to Howard's stick, and was removed from the game for two minutes, a majority of the crowd booing him. Soon after this the game ended. Following is the line-up of the players:

Crescent A. C.	Position.	New York A. C.
Garvin	Goal	O'Donnell
Mckenzie	Point	Hunt
Drakeley	Cover Point	Fenwick
Harty	Forward	Belden
Wall	Forward	Howard
Dobby	Forward	Hornfeck
Kennedy	Forward	Wallace

Referee—W. Russell, Hockey Club of New York. Umpires—Messrs. Leo and De Casanova. Goals—Harty, 1; Dobby, 1; Howard, 1; Hunt, 1, (for opponents.)

Senator Sullivan's Race Track.

Thomas D. Reilly, President of the Queens County Jockey Club, and his track Superintendent, Robert A. Tucker, are in Buffalo, inspecting sites for a race course they propose to build near that city. The scheme is to be backed by Senator Sullivan of this city for whom the two Aqueduct men are looking over the grounds. A site between Buffalo and Niagara Falls has been practically decided on, and during the Pan-American Exposition there will probably be racing over a new course to be built.

ODDS AND ENDS OF SPORT.

Friday evening, March 9, is the date fixed on for the annual athletic games of Squadron A. They will be held in the armory, and, as usual, the programme is so arranged as to give the rough riders of the corps a chance to display their skill to advantage.

As a result of Monday's match, Dr. E. W. Woods of Brooklyn and Stephen M. Van Allen of Jamaica have been matched to shoot at 100 pigeons for $100 a side. Monday is the date fixed, and Dexter Park, Brooklyn, the place for the match. Mr. Van Allen is to shoot from the thirty-yard mark, and Dr. Woods at twenty-eight yards, modified Hurlingham rules to govern. In their last match Dr. Woods won by one bird in a 25 bird race.

Cadets of the United States Naval Academy have three eights now practicing daily on the Severn. A new cedar shell has been ordered for the crew, which they will use in the races against Pennsylvania, May 12; Columbia, May 19, and the Yale crew later in the month. James A. Ten Eyck is training the young sailors, and expects to turn out the best crew they have ever had.

A bill has been introduced into the New Jersey Legislature making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from $10 to $25, to shoot, maim, or kill any Antwerp or homing pigeon.

Edward Corrigan thinks Geyser the best horse in California, and has offered to match him against any other animal at seven furlongs or a mile for any sum up to $5,000.

There was no quorum at the called meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club which was to have been held at Sherry's last night. So no action could be taken on the proposition to increase the membership.

At the annual dinner of the Megantic Club it was announced that this famous old sporting organization was not only out of debt, but had assets of $25,000 in its favor. "Adirondack" Murray was its guest of honor, and the piece de resistance of the dinner was moose steaks from a moose killed by Dr. Heber Bishop in December last near the club's camp.

Schaeffer Won the Swimming Match.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—With the sixty-yard amateur swimming championship to his credit, C. Schaeffer of the University of Pennsylvania to-night won the Amateur Athletic Union championship at eighty yards, at the Sportsman's Show, his time being 0:51 2-5. S. P. Avery of the Boston Athletic Association was second, and W. C. Miller of the Knickerbockers was third. Schaeffer's victory was well earned, as the trial heats were closely fought for in the water and the margins in each instance were small. The heats resulted as follows:

First Heat—S. P. Avery, B. A. A., first; H. H. Wetherspoon, K. A. C., second. Time—0:54.
Second Heat—E. A. Schaeffer, U. of P., first; W. C. Miller, K. A. C., New York, second. Time—0:51 4-5.
Third Heat—M. A. Wenck of Yale, first; J. A. Ruddy, K. A. C., second. Time—0:54.

Commissioner McCartney's Will.

The will of James McCartney, Street Cleaning Commissioner, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. He leaves all his estate, which is valued at $45,000 personal and $11,000 real property, to his wife, Helen, in trust for her life, during which she is to receive the income. On her death the estate is to be divided among the four children of the testator.

POLO AT LAKEWOOD.

George Gould Will Entertain the Players at Georgian Court in April —Events at Aiken.

George J. Gould has at last done what lovers of polo have been looking forward to with considerable expectancy for several months. He has announced, through the Polo Association, a series of tournaments, to be played on his famous Georgian Court grounds at Lakewood, N. J., from April 21 to May 5. Polo players do not need to be informed of the excellence of George Gould's polo field—or, rather, fields, for he has three of them. Many of the best players in this vicinity and several from Boston have been Mr. Gould's guests, and the informal games played there before the first of the year simply intensified the desire of the polo cracks to meet in competitive teams in regular match games.

One can hardly be accused of over-enthusiasm in predicting that this opening series of games in the metropolitan district will be one of the liveliest that has been seen for some time. The Myopia Hunt men of Boston and the Westchester polo team of Newport will undoubtedly be among the big teams to meet Meadow Brook and Rockaway, while the colors of Devon and the Philadelphia Country Club are almost certain to be seen. The big field at Georgian Court, upon which scores of thousands of dollars have been expended, has been carefully guarded during the Winter, and it will not be used, even for practice, until the date of the tournament.

Mrs. Gould has offered the Georgian Court Cups for which the teams will compete, as there is no limit to the handicap allowance. The smaller teams, the aggregate handicap of each not to exceed sixteen goals, will compete for the Herbert trophies, the gift of the popular Chairman of the Polo Association. It should be stated that although George Gould is the moving spirit in this interesting event, it is the initial tournament of the Lakewood Polo Club. For a club less than a year old, it made a most creditable showing last year. The entries for these Lakewood games close April 11.

The Aiken (S. C.) Polo Club has just announced its annual tournament for March 19 to March 24. The Aiken Polo Club cups are the prizes, and they are open to teams of four without handicap. The entries close March 9. "Tommy" Hitchcock and a number of the Meadow Brook riders are now at Aiken, and they will soon be joined by a number of others.

Following the polo games, the annual golf tournament of the Palmetto Club will be held at the same place, so the Winter sojourners at Aiken have a lively month to look forward to.

PLANS OF THE WHEELMEN.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen a plan was discussed for the establishing of a series of weekly tours to be arranged and conducted by the division officers. All tours will be held in the vicinity of New York so that the return can be made before dark. The scheme is one to revive interest in the league's affairs, and repair some of the damage done by that portion of the membership that wanted to control racing to the detriment of the interests which the league was formed to foster.

A baseball tournament is proposed for the Summer by the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island. Each club entering a team will pay an entrance fee of $5, to be expended for a prize. Games will be played on Saturday afternoons at Prospect Park.

At the third annual dinner of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, to be held at the Elephant Club, Brooklyn, on March 24, the prize winners in the recent bowling and pool tournaments will receive their trophies.

HARVARD'S NEW DEPARTURE.

Students to Have All Boating and Athletic Privileges for $5.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 27.—Harvard is to institute a reform which is calculated to take the mercenary element out of athletics, so far as undergraduates are concerned. Instead of the big prices which students have had to pay for games in the past, they will now get everything on one five-dollar ticket for the year, and besides will get membership for the year in either the Weld or Newell Boat Club. This seems to come as a result of the trouble over football tickets last Fall, and of President's Eliot's report, in which he criticises the mercenary element in athletics. The report issued by Graduate Manager S. L. Fuller is as follows:

"In order to reduce further cost of membership in the two boat clubs, and also the price of admission to games for students in Cambridge, it has been decided by the Athletic Association to issue tickets entitling the holder to one membership in the Harvard Athletic Association. These tickets will be offered at the low price of $5, and will entitle the holder to the following privileges, which in former years have been obtainable only by the purchase of special season and membership tickets: A ticket will entitle the holder to membership in either the Weld or Newell Club, admission to all football games, including Yale and Pennsylvania; admission to all baseball games, admission to all track games, and preference of seats on observation trains at New London. There will be special sections at all games for these tickets, and no extra charge will be made for seats. The tickets will be sold only to students, and for the balance of this year will be $4."

Heretofore the year's games would have cost a student $20 or $30. This plan will obviate any such undergraduate "kicks" as were made at the Yale game last Fall, but it means a considerable reduction in the revenues.

Cricketers Preparing for Play.

At the annual meeting of the New York Cricket Association it was decided to present the pennant won last year to the winning team at the conclusion of the opening match of the season at Prospect Park. An invitation from the Metropolitan District Cricket League to play an annual match was accepted, and the date fixed was Memorial Day, Wednesday, May 30. A championship schedule will be arranged March 10, after answers to a general invitation to join the association have been received. The officers of the association elected are: President—Jerome Flannery, Manhattan Cricket Club; Vice President—Arthur Parker, Kearny Cricket Club; Secretary and Treasurer—H. E. Davies, Paterson Cricket Club; Executive Committee—F. G. Warburton, H. Shilstone, A. Parker, A. Nugent, W. Adam, and H. E. Davies.

Intercity Scholastic Contests.

A joint meeting of the representatives of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association and Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League was held at the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn yesterday to complete arrangements for intercity contests in all branches of sport. It was agreed to play the decisive basket ball match at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on March 20. The championship hockey match between the Berkeley School team, winners of the New York championship, and the team from the Polytechnic Institute Preparatory School, winners of the Long Island series, will take place at the Clermont Avenue Rink in Brooklyn on Wednesday night. Other games await the final results of the local contests.

Children as Equestrians.

Probably 100 boys and girls will take part in the annual children's ride at Durland's Riding Academy on March 14. The affair is one of the most picturesque as well as the best attended of the season at the academy. More entries than ever have been recorded for this year's ride, so it is expected that the spectators' gallery will be more crowded than ever before The young riders include several who can give the older patrons of the academies points in the game of equestrianism, and the best of these expect to show some tricks in rough riding that Col. Roosevelt's men never performed in Cuba. There will be egg and spoon races, novelty races, and exhibitions of jumping and tandem riding on the programme.

Knickerbocker Pool Tourney.

Dr. W. D. Bullard won last night's game in the members' pool tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, defeating C. C. Bailey by a score of 100 to 88. A notable feature of the game was Dr. Bullard's splendid position playing.

Sloan Coming East.

Jockey Tod Sloan will reach here this morning from Chicago, and expects to sail for Europe on Saturday, if he can secure passage. In Chicago he announced that he should ride in the Lincolnshire Handicap on March 27, and shortly after return to America to ride in the Metropolitan Handicap at Morris Park on May 5.

NEW PARK ENTRANCE WANTED.

Riders and Drivers Ask for a Driveway Opposite Seventh Avenue.

For a number of years drivers who stable south of Fifty-ninth Street near Seventh Avenue, and the patrons of both Dickels's and the Central Park Riding Academy, have been anxious to have a riding and driving path cut into Central Park near Seventh Avenue. They have been joined in their endeavors to secure such an entrance by the members of the Riding Club, on Fifty-eighth Street, and by many of the residents and property owners near the proposed entrance. All previous appeals to the Park Department have been in vain, for although the matter has been looked into by the department's engineers it was always deemed impracticable by the latter to cut an entrance at the proposed spot because of the steep grade from Fifty-ninth Street to the level of the Park roads at the southern end of the Park. Since the frost has been on the ground during the past week, and accidents to horses have been frequent on Fifty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Eighth Avenues, the petitioners have decided to renew their efforts. Rollin M. Morgan is at the head of a movement to have the petition, now signed by a long list of well-known people, again presented to the Park Department.

Equestrians are particularly anxious to have the petition pushed to a successful issue. They point to the fact that the Park Department has promised to cut a bridle path entrance to the Park on Central Park West, opposite Sixty-sixth Street, for the accommodation of the patrons of the proposed new riding academy. They argue that Fifty-ninth Street is often congested now with cars and heavy trucks, and that to force them to drive to the Eighth or Fifth Avenue entrance is an unnecessary hardship.

GOLFING IN FLORIDA.

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 27.—An interesting amateur and professional foursome was played here over eighteen holes this afternoon, in which A. A. Southerland of the Lakewood Club and George Huling of Kansas City played Harry Vardon and Willie Smith. The latter allowed the amateurs two strokes a hole, and were beaten by a score of 1 up, but Vardon and Smith went around in 72.

The first of the annual series of golf events under the auspices of the Florida East Coast Golf Club will be played over the Nassau links March 1, 2, and 3. The first day will be devoted to qualification play, and the second and third days to match play for the Nassau, Colonial, and Handicap Cups. Alexander H. Findlay has gone over to take charge of the tournament as golfer in chief.

The finals in a mixed foursome tournament at Palm Beach were played to-day. The championship cup was won by Miss Georgia Bishop of New Haven, Conn., and C. B. Cory of the Great Island Club, Boston, who defeated Miss Bertha Andrews and H. T. Colby, both of New York, by 4 up and 3 to play.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:35	Sun sets...5:51	Moon rises...5:42

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:29	Gov. Isl'd...6:57	H. Gate...8:53
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:59	Gov. Isl'd...7:27	H. Gate...9:23

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, La Plata.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Etna, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Finance, Colon	9:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Friesland, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Transport Burnside, Puerto Rico	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

Cherokee, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Erna, Cape Gracias	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 24, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 23 and up to March 317, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York March 317 for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Hongkong of Jan. 27; Shanghai, Jan. 31; Yokohama, Feb. 7, and Honolulu, Feb. 16, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer American Maru, are due in New York on Wednesday, Feb. 28.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 28.

Alexandra, Copenhagen, Feb. 8.
Barlby, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.
Cevic, Liverpool, Feb. 17.
Chateau Yquem, Malaga, Feb. 15.
Flowergate, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.
Fontabelle, St. Kitts, Feb. 22.
Hildebrande, Para, Feb. 16.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Feb. 19.
Kansas City, Savannah, Feb. 19.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Feb. 21.
Kurrachee, Gibraltar, Feb. 3.
Mascanomo, Antwerp, Feb. 15.
Menantic, Leith, Feb. 5.
Nueces, Galveston, Feb. 21.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Feb. 6.
Prins Willem V., Port au Prince, Feb. 22.
San Marcos, Galveston, Feb. 17.
Southwark, Antwerp, Feb. 17.
Thomas Anderson, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

Bellucia, St. Lucia, Feb. 21.
Borderer, Lisbon, Feb. 15.
El Sud, New Orleans, Feb. 24.
Germanic, Liverpool, Feb. 22.
Iroquois, Savannah, Feb. 26.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
Skale, Bremen, Feb. 20.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Feb. 26.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

Caracas, San Juan, Feb. 25.
Manitou, Plymouth, Feb. 20.
Maraval, Glasgow, Feb. 19.
Rawtor, Algiers, Feb. 16.
Westburn, Barry, Feb. 16.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

Lucania, Liverpool, Feb. 24.
New York, Southampton, Feb. 24.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Feb. 20.

SUNDAY, MARCH 4.

La Champagne, Havre, Feb. 24.
Ponce, San Juan, Feb. 27.

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

El Dorado, New Orleans, Feb. 28.
Georgic, Liverpool, Feb. 23.
Spartan Prince, Gibraltar, Feb. 19.

Arrived.

SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) Smith, Tampico Feb. 18, with mdse. and one passenger to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Laun, Copenhagen Feb. 8 and Christiansand 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Villeaumoras, Havre Feb. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Whitton, Hull Feb. 10, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Thornley

CHARTER REVISION BILL

Assembly Passes Fallows Measure by a Strict Party Vote.

AMENDMENTS ARE DEFEATED

Democrats Violently Denounce the Bill, but Fail to Alter Its Provisions in Any Particular.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Fallows bill for the appointment by the Governor of a commission of fifteen to revise the charter of New York City was passed by the Assembly to-day, 82 to 53, a strict party vote.

When the bill came up it was assailed vigorously by the minority. Several amendments were offered, and many members took part in the debate on them. All of the amendments were rejected.

Mr. Trainor (Dem.) offered an amendment providing for a bi-partisan commission of sixteen members, instead of fifteen, to be selected by the Governor from a list to be submitted by the parties polling the highest and the next highest number of votes. He denounced the interference of the legislators with New York City affairs as a continual invasion of the principles of home rule.

Mr. Fallows, in replying, compared the present New York charter to that of a scrapbook with a few indexes. Mr. Morris (Dem.) said that the people would repudiate the act at the polls unless the commission was bi-partisan.

Mr. Green (Dem.) offered an amendment providing that the Mayor appoint the commission. He deplored the elimination of the payment clause from the bill. Those who gave their time to the work should receive at least $25 per day. It was not right, he said, to have fifteen Republicans legislate for 3,000,000 people, a big majority of whom were Democrats.

Mr. Davis (Rep.) said the bill would bring order out of chaos, and that only those who had closely studied the present charter knew the confusion that exists. He had no doubt that the Governor would appoint Democrats as well as Republicans.

Mr. Minton (Dem.) denounced the proposed commission as another Mazet investigating committee.

Mr. Dillon (Dem.) offered an amendment that the committee confine its sittings to New York City alone. He characterized the bill as a "flim-flam" measure, and an insult to the intelligence of the citizens of New York.

Mr. Wilson (Rep.) said that it was unlikely the commission would unnecessarily drag a witness from New York City to Albany.

Messrs. Hyman, Guider, Harburger, and Prince (Dems.) opposed the bill. Mr. Harburger declared the Governor used the Fallows bill as a club to whip disgruntled Republicans into line. Mr. Fallows declared the Governor never saw the bill until after it was introduced.

Mr. Allds, in moving the previous question on the adoption of the amendments, also moved a call of the House, the first one of the session. Mr. Allds thought the Governor would appoint as able and as distinguished Democrats as served on the old Charter Commission, including such men as ex-Judge Dillon, Mr. De Witt, and former Mayor Gilroy.

The Trainor amendment was lost—48 to 78. The other amendments were also defeated. The bill was then passed. Mr. Stewart of the Nineteenth New York District voted with the Democrats.

The Fallows bill provides that the commission shall investigate the workings of the New York charter and report back to the Governor such changes as may be deemed necessary. The Commissioners are to serve without compensation, and New York City is required to appropriate $20,000 to pay the expenses of the investigation.

CONEY ISLAND PARK BILL.

Mr. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn Tells Senate Committee It Will Improve Moral Conditions There.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Senate Cities Committee gave a hearing to-day on Assemblyman De Graw's Coney Island Park bill, which provides for a park in the Thirty-first Ward in Brooklyn.

John U. Shorter, ex-Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, representing a committee appointed by the citizens of Gravesend, appeared in opposition to the measure. He declared the land sought to be acquired absolutely unfit for park purposes. "At high tide it is submerged by the ocean; it is not arable," he said. "No vegetation can thrive there, nothing except the salt marsh grass. It is owned by a few individuals, who by this bill are asking legislative assistance to improve private property at public expense.

"The City of New York is rapidly approaching its constitutional debt limit, if it has not already discounted it. With $35,000,000 for the tunnel and many millions more for bridges in contemplation, it may be well for the Senate to pause before it sanctions this extravagant measure.

"The land sought will cost New York $7,000,000. The buildings, improvements, leases, &c., will cost $10,000,000 more. The sewage of all Coney Island empties into the middle of this proposed park, and notwithstanding the bulkheads that have been built there the ocean daily sends its tides to flood these lands. It would cost untold millions to fill them in."

As a final argument, Mr. Shorter said the great City of New York had no right to appear as a competitor with the people of the Island in furnishing amusements.

E. C. U. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn favored the bill. He denied the statements of those opposed to the bill that he is interested in land in the vicinity of the proposed park. He said the land is naturally situated for a recreation ground, and that the property can to-day be purchased at such a price as it never can be in the future. The park is needed, because at present the beach is entirely obstructed by bathing houses and other buildings. By taking the land the city could, with a small expenditure, said Mr. Fitzgerald, erect the necessary pavilions and other buildings so that people of all classes may go to this ground, enjoy the sea air, and be free from taking and other detrimental things that now exist in the Bowery district on the island.

THE ANTI-GERRY BILLS.

Gov. Roosevelt Says He Hopes the Measures Will Be Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Gov. Roosevelt favors the bills to bring Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children under the supervision of the State Board of Charities. The Governor had conferences to-day with President William R. Stewart and representatives of the State Charities Aid Association on these measures. To-night the Governor made the following statement:

"I am exceedingly glad that the amendments of the Charities Aid Association to these bills have been adopted, and, with these amendments, I very earnestly hope the bills will become laws. Otherwise there will always be the chance of gross wrongdoing. We provide for the inspection of banks and of insurance companies, and surely it is important to protect the interests of the helpless number of inmates of charitable institutions as it is to protect the stockholders and depositors."

Commodore Gerry appeared before the Assembly Judiciary Committee to-day in opposition to the bill providing that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children shall no longer be exempt from the act requiring Directors of every membership corporation to present a report of their financial operations at their annual meetings.

HOURS OF FIREMEN.

Petitions in Favor of the Ford Bill Presented at Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—A hearing was held to-day before the Senate Cities Committee on the Ford bill regulating the hours of duty of firemen in New York and Buffalo. Petitions signed by 20,000 names of residents of Buffalo and 5,000 from New York City were presented in favor of the bill.

Attorney W. Linn Bruce of New York said the men were actually on duty twenty-one and a quarter hours out of twenty-four, and that they had but one day's vacation in ten. "They have no home life, no family life," said he. It has been said that a fireman has no business to be married, but I maintain that a fireman has something more to live for than attention to duty. They will waive their rights to go to their meals while on duty if this bill becomes a law, and will carry their meals and eat them in the engine houses."

Frank A. Abbott, attorney for the Buffalo firemen, and Edward Slatter, an engineer in the Buffalo department, spoke for the bill.

TENEMENT COMMISSION.

Bill Introduced for Investigation of Conditions in This City.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Assemblyman Fallows to-day introduced a bill providing for the appointment by the Governor of a tenement house commission for New York City.

The commission is directed to make a careful examination into the condition, construction, healthfulness, safety, and rentals of tenement houses, and the effect of tenement house life on the health, savings, and morals of those who live in them. Attendance of witnesses is to be compulsory. The commission is to serve without compensation, but $15,000 is appropriated for expenses.

PREVAILING RATE OF WAGES.

Dr. Wise of State Lunacy Commission Opposes O'Connell Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Dr. Wise, Secretary of the State Lunacy Commission, appeared before the Assembly Labor and Industries Committee to-day in opposition to Mr. O'Connell's bill providing that the prevailing rate of wages shall be paid to mechanics employed on State or municipal works or institutions.

Dr. Wise claimed that of the $4,000,000 appropriated for institutions $1,250,000 went for labor, and if the bill became a law $300,000 additional would be needed. The employes of State institutions, he alleged, really received a prevailing rate of wages when their board, &c., was considered.

ANTI-CIGARETTE BILL.

Mr. Minton Fails to Get His Measure Out of Committee.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—In the Assembly today an attempt by Mr. Minton to discharge the Public Health Committee from the further consideration of his Anti-Cigarette bill failed by a vote of 37 to 78.

Mr. Minton said he had been informed that experts would appear before the committee who would convince that body that cigarettes were healthy for children. He said he would not be surprised if the experts claimed that cigarettes would cure coughs, colds, and bunions. The experts, he said, were the tools of the manufacturers. Mr. Minton declared great pressure had been brought to bear to keep his bill in committee.

Mr. Green said the plan to have another hearing in two weeks was a scheme to throttle the measure.

COMMERCE COMMISSION BILLS.

The Measure Relating to Grants Under Water Is Advanced.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—When the seven bills of the Commerce Commission were presented by Senator Ford to-day, Senator Raines protested against their advancement to third reading. Later, when the title to the bill to prevent the grant in perpetuity to lands under water was read, Senator Raines said if there were no other objection to the advancement of this bill to the order of the final passage, he should not object. The bill was progressed immediatly to the order of third reading.

When Senator Ford introduced the bills they all were referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, of which Senator Ford is Chairman, except those amending the New York charter by setting aside the wharves and piers between Piers 2 and 8 on the East River, for the use of canalboats. This was referred to the Cities Committee by the President.

BARREN ISLAND NUISANCE.

Vigorous Opposition to the Wagner Bill—Mr. Nagle's Objections.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Wagner bill to relieve the alleged Barren Island nuisances was vigorously opposed before the Senate Cities Committee to-day. William W. Gooch, representing the New York Sanitary Utilization Company, said the bill would compel New York City to change its system of disposing of garbage at an outlay of over $2,600,000. Ten incineration plants would have to be erected, he said.

Lieut. M. Craven of the Street Cleaning Department presented statistics in opposition to the measure. He also had a letter from Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle opposing the bill. Commissioner Nagle said that his department, after careful inspection, had discovered no foundation for the reports that the present method pursued is in any way responsible for the nuisances complained of. The proposed new plan, he said, would "necessitate the erection in the city limits of not less than ten cremation furnaces of large capacity, of which furnaces four at least would be situated on the Island of Manhattan."

Senator Ford read a dispatch from Dr. A. H. Doty asking him to aid in having the bill reported. Mr. Doty said: "It is in the interest of the public health, and it is indorsed by experienced sanitarians."

C. C. N. Y. TRUSTEES' BILL.

Gen. Webb and Others Oppose the Elsberg Measure.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Senate Cities Committee to-day gave a hearing on the Elsberg bill providing that the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York shall after July, 1900, consist of nine residents of the city, to be appointed by the Mayor.

Gen. Alexander S. Webb, President of the college, opposed the bill. He deplored the proposition to take the affairs out of the control of the Board of Education. Such action might damage the college materially, he said. Nelson S. Spencer favored the bill. He said he wanted to see the college progress, and that the Board of Education had not the necessary time to devote to it. The college is to-day where it was twenty-five years ago, he declared. The present bill would do much to advance its interests.

Assemblyman Minton opposed the bill, asserting that the college had progressed. It was a college where boys of ordinary means could finish their education. Prof. William Stratford also opposed the bill.

INHERITANCE TAX APPRAISERS.

Hearing on the Bill Taking Their Appointment from Surrogates.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—William Murray, representing the Surrogate of Kings County, appeared before the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment to-day in opposition to the Elsberg bill authorizing the Controller to appoint special appraisers in New York, Kings, and Erie Counties for the appraisement of estates for the payment of the inheritance tax. The appraisers are now appointed by the Surrogate, and he insisted the Surrogate should have the right to appoint subordinates.

Senator Elsberg said that under his bill the appraisement of estates during the next year would cost $26,000 in New York County, $8,500 in Kings, and $2,500 in Erie, a total of $37,000, while in the three counties last year it had cost $56,344, a saving of $19,000.

Some remarkable statements were found in the Controller's report of the time occupied by special appraisers, who were given a per diem allowance. In some cases it had been found that appraisers had charged for more than 375 days in one year.

Bill to Prohibit Net Fishing.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Assembly Fisheries and Game Committee will report favorably to-morrow the Maher bill, prohibiting net fishing within ten miles of New York City.

This is not to apply to nets used especially for catching lobsters or crabs, nor to the catching of eels by the use of eelpots nor the capture of minnows, killies, spearing, or shrimp for bait by means of hand nets, which shall not exceed forty feet in length and four feet in depth.

To Prohibit Indecent Pictures.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Anthony Comstock appeared before the Assembly Codes Committee to urge favorable action on Senator Wagner's bill making it a misdemeanor to exhibit any indecent moving pictures in slot machines. The committee decided to report the bill favorably. It has already passed the Senate.

Silver Lake Park Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Cities Committee will to-morrow report favorably Mr. Fallows's Silver Lake Park bill, increasing the appropriation from $50,000 to $75,000, and placing the park under the supervision of the New York City Park Commissioners instead of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond.

Newspaper Men and Jury Duty.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Assembly Codes Committee to-day gave a hearing on Mr. Hill's bill to exempt newspaper men from jury duty. Several newspaper men spoke in favor of the measure. The bill will be reported favorably with an amendment striking out the word "publishers."

To Report Justices' Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Assembly Cities Committee has decided to report favorably Mr. Weekes's bill providing that after Jan. 1, 1901, the City Court of the City of New York shall consist of the Justices now in office and four additional Justices, to be elected in November, 1900.

New York Special Franchises.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Commissioners Priest and Leaycraft of the State Board of Tax Commissioners to-day began the consideration of special franchises held in New York City with a view of determining their valuations. The work will take several weeks.

Bonds of $1,000,000 to Pay Claims.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Assembly Cities Committee will report favorably to-morrow the bill allowing New York City to raise yearly by special revenue bonds $1,000,000 to pay claims for which no other provision has been made.

To Extend Health Officer's Powers.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Assembly to-day passed Mr. Kelsey's bill extending the powers of the Health Officer at the Port of New York in relation to quarantine.

SENATE BILLS INTRODUCED.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate yesterday:

Senator DONNELLY—Repealing the clause of the Code of Civil Procedure which grants an additional allowance of $10 a day to the guardian of an infant for time employed in the settlement of an estate.

Senator BRACKETT—To provide that assessments made for local improvements in any municipality shall be assessed upon the lands benefited; also appropriating $98,000 of the amount collected from racing associations to be distributed among the county agricultural societies of the State.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Senate Taxation Committee yesterday refused to report the bill to release libraries from assessments.

The Assembly Cities Committee will report favorably the bill adding Borough Presidents in this city to the Board of Estimate.

The Senate Cities Committee yesterday gave a hearing on the bill to improve Willinck entrance to Prospect Park, Brooklyn. There was no opposition.

The hearing before the Assembly Cities Committee on the Fallows bill increasing the power of Controller Coler has been postponed until March 15 by mutual consent.

The bill to permit the Mather Bridge Company to erect a power bridge across the Niagara River was recommitted yesterday to the Senate Navigation Committee for a hearing.

The Assembly Codes Committee gave another hearing yesterday on the bill making it a misdemeanor to deal in trading stamps. The bill was favored by a number of merchants.

The Assembly Labor Committee will report favorably the bill making it a misdemeanor to interfere with a Deputy Factory Inspector; also the bill providing that any naturalized citizen must present his papers for inspection before he can be employed on State or municipal works.

The Senate Insurance Committee gave a hearing yesterday on the bill to permit of the transfer of money deposited with the State Superintendent of Insurance by the Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company to the receiver for distribution among creditors and policy holders, John M. Bowers and De Lancey Nicoll urged the passage of the bill. Ex-Senator Sheard, representing stockholders, opposed the measure.

NEW TRIAL FOR SENATOR COFFEY

Court of Appeals Renders Judgment in Schoepflin's Suit.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Court of Appeals to-day granted a new trial in the suit of former Assemblyman Schoepflin of Buffalo against State Senator Michael J. Coffey of Brooklyn.

The suit was instituted by Schoepflin against Coffey because of a statement made by the latter concerning the former's connection with the Campbell ice bill in the Legislature several years ago. The trial resulted in an award of $6,500 to Schoepflin. The Appellate Division affirmed this judgment, but the Court of Appeals reversed it and ordered a new trial.

HISTORIC HOUSE BURNED.

Was at Various Times the Headquarters of Washington.

The old two-story-and-attic frame dwelling on the north side of West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, between Eighth Avenue and McComb's Dam Lane, which was once part of the Jumel estate and was built over 100 years ago, was almost destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at about $4,300. The building was owned by James Flanagan of 416 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

The structure was about 50 by 40 feet, and was at various times the headquarters of Washington in 1776. It was owned by Thomas Tone and his family for several generations.

COURT REBUKES COUNSEL.

Justice Dickey Says the Lawyer Made Untruthful Statements.

"The lawyer has been guilty of a deliberate lie. I will deny the motion for alimony and counsel fee, and will place it on record that this lawyer is a liar."

Justice Dickey so expressed himself yesterday afternoon in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, when papers in a separation suit were handed to him to sign. The lawyer stated to Justice Dickey that there was no other action pending in the matter, but Justice Dickey learned later, it is alleged, that the plaintiff had brought abandonment proceedings against her husband in Manhattan. He wrote on the papers:

"Motion denied. The counsel made untruthful statements in argument."

PUBLISHERS PLAN ARBITRATION

Their Committee to Deal with Disputes with Employes.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, at the recent session in this city, with a desire to prevent conflicts between members and employes, appointed a special standing committee, with authority to secure the services of a competent Commissioner.

This committee—Alfred Cowles of The Chicago Tribune, Chairman; M. J. Lowenstein of The St. Louis Star, Secretary, and Herman Ridder of the New York Staats Zeitung—has issued a statement to the effect that it constitutes practically an Arbitration Committee. Its duty is to obtain data respecting wages paid in the several cities, the condition of labor in the offices of the various members of the association, and other information that may be useful to both employer and employe.

"This committee," the statement continues, "feels charged with the sacred task of settling disputes whenever possible, and to that end will labor to secure the establishment of joint National arbitration committees to adjust labor troubles between members and their employes that cannot otherwise be settled.

"The committee was not appointed to provoke controversies or to antagonize labor, but, on the contrary, to promote a better understanding between members and their employes. The services of the committee and its Commissioner will be at the disposal of any member of the association and the good offices of the committee will gladly be extended to any member on request."

Detective Bureau for Jersey City.

A Detective Bureau was started at Police Headquarters in Jersey City yesterday. Heretofore the detectives have been assigned by the Police Board to Headquarters and to the seven precincts. By the new arrangement, which was decided upon by the Police Board on Monday, all the detectives report at Headquarters every morning to Inspector Samuel Archibold, who is at the head of the bureau, but under Chief Benjamin Murphy.

Policeman Binning Exonerated.

The Police Commissioners have dismissed the charges against Policeman Robert J. Binnings of the Tenderloin Station, who was tried recently on the complaint of Mrs. Eugenie Monnai of 222 West Forty-eighth Street, who asserted that Binning had arrested her and falsely charged her with soliciting on Broadway on Jan. 24.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Senate Passes the Freeholder Bill—No One Speaks for the 5 Per Cent. Interest Bill.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 27.—The Senate this morning, after considerable debate, passed Senator McDermott's bill to reorganize the Board of Freeholders of Hudson County by reducing its membership and providing that the Freeholders shall be elected at large instead of by districts. In order to avoid a question as to the constitutionality of the measure, it had been made general in its application, but it has a referendum clause, so that it will apply only to those counties which accept its provisions.

The Senate also passed Senator Francis's bill increasing the salary of the Judge of Monmouth County from $3,500 to $5,000; also Senator Reed's bill invalidating insurance contracts containing a co-insurance clause, unless such co-insurance is agreed upon at a reduced premium.

Senator Francis introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a boulevard along the ocean front between Seabright and Sea Girt under the State aid road law.

The House, at its morning session passed the House bill providing for the placing of the Typographical Union label on all State printing.

The Senate passed the House bill admitting soldiers of the Spanish-American war into the Soldiers' Home at Kearney and the Senate bill merging the Delaware River Railroad with the West Jersey Railroad.

The State Sewerage bill was reported favorably by the Committee on Public Health.

The House this afternoon passed these bills: Authorizing Plainfield to spend $100,000 for a new City Hall; incorporating the Borough of Highlands of Navesink, Monmouth County.

Both Houses adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The House Judiciary Committee gave a hearing to-day on Mr. Cooper's 5 per cent. interest bill. President Denise of the State Board of Agriculture said that the farmers did not want the bill. Representatives of a number of banks also opposed the bill. No one appeared in advocacy of the measure.

The Special Committee of the Assembly to investigate the management of the State Industrial School for Girls heard three witnesses, Misses Wight and Scott, teachers of the school, who recently resigned, and the Rev. George C. Maddock, a member of the old Board of Trustees.

GRANITE CUTTERS TO STRIKE.

8,000 Men in New England Shops to Go Out March 1.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—From indications prevailing to-day at all New England granite centres it is apparent that the workmen at nearly every shop in the section will strike Thursday morning to enforce a demand for eight hours' work with a minimum price of $3 per day. The manufacturers, many of whom are members of the Granite Manufacturers' Association, have voted to refuse the demand, and the cutters will stop work. The movement will involve about 8,000 men.

At Barre, Vt., the manufacturers have voted to grant the eight-hour day, with pay of 34 cents an hour. The men now get $2.50 a day for nine hours. The Barre men will strike, but it is considered likely that a compromise will be effected, and that a settlement at other points on the basis of the Barre manufacturers will be reached.

To Take Up Ferryboat Nuisances.

A letter from Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, complaining of nuisances on ferryboats, was read at yesterday's session of the Council, which fixed upon next Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock for a hearing on the subject. Mrs. Blake, in her letter, said that companies operating ferryboats permit men to occupy women's cabins, to the exclusion of women, and she asked that the matter be taken up in some way that would afford relief.

Cienfuegos Strike Declared Off.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—The strike at Cienfuegos was declared off to-day on the order of Mayor Frias, who had all along encouraged the strikers. His action was due to pressure brought to bear by Gen. Wood, who had ordered a Cabinet meeting to consider the matter of deposing the Mayor and other civil officials who sympathized with the strikers. That Frias will be removed is more than probable.

An Old Frenchman Killed.

Pierre F. Bourgin, seventy-seven years old, a Frenchman, an inmate of the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, at 135 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, fell out of his window on the fourth floor of the building yesterday morning and was killed.

MILLING COMPANY TIED UP.

Receiver Appointed for Hecker-Jones-Jewell Concern.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday appointed Mr. Brookfield of this city and Charles E. Kimball of Summit, N. J., receivers for the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company on the application of Joseph A. Knox, with power to continue the business. It was stated that the bonds outstanding are $2,500,000, on which interest, due March 1, is $75,000. The floating debt is $680,997. The assets consist of real estate, mortgaged to secure the bonds, and merchandise in process of manufacture, $300,000; accounts and bills receivable, unpledged, $321,636; cash in banks, $13,100. All of the available stocks and bonds, and a large amount of wheat and flour have been pledged as collateral for demand loans.

Deputy Sheriff Murray received an attachment yesterday against the company for Hastings & Gleason, for $50,000 in favor of the National Bank of the Republic. The claim is on a note made by the company Oct. 23, 1899, payable Feb. 23, 1900. It was signed by Eugene Jones as President, and Joseph A. Knox as Assistant Treasurer. When the note fell due it was presented for payment, but there was no money to meet it, and it was accordingly protested. The Sheriff put a keeper in the office of the company in the Produce Exchange Building, and in the company's mills at Broome and Lewis Streets. The Sheriff also attached $11,950 in the Corn Exchange Bank. The attachment was obtained on the ground that the concern is a New Jersey corporation.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SISKIYOU PLACER MINING COMPANY.—Judgment for $16,461 was entered yesterday against the Siskiyou Placer Mining Company of 30 Broad Street in favor of Christopher Bargfrede on thirty-one notes of the company, made from Sept. 1, 1898, to Dec. 28, 1899. The company is a West Virginia corporation, organized five years ago, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, to work placer mines in Siskiyou County, Cal. The summons was served on William M. Middleton, the Treasurer.

RICHARD GIBBONS.—Judgment for $9,801 was entered yesterday by default against Richard Gibbons, individually, and doing business as M. Gibbons & Son in Brooklyn, in favor of Charles Macdonald and Andrew Onderdonk, doing business as the Union Bridge Company. The claim is for materials and labor from Nov. 7, 1898, to Oct. 25, 1899, furnished in the erection of Steel Building No. 31, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Execution was issued to the Sheriff of New York County. Mr. Gibbons is a mason and builder in Brooklyn, and has been in business for twenty years. His father started the business in 1872.

Out of Town.

E. H. PEASE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The E. H. Pease Manufacturing Company, one of the largest tanning mill and elevator factories in Wisconsin, made an assignment at Racine yesterday to C. H. Adams. The assignment was made for the purpose of retiring the company indebtedness and withdrawing from business in Racine and accomplishing a reorganization upon a new and more extended basis.

Discharge in Bankruptcy.

CAPT. LOUIS WENDEL.—A discharge in bankruptcy was granted yesterday to Capt. Louis Wendel, manager, at One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, by Judge Brown of the United States District Court. The liabilities were $65,212.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

EMANUEL WISE.—Emanuel Wise, a salesman at 127 Duane Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,159 and nominal assets $137 in debts due him.

ROBERT A. JOHNSTON.—Robert A. Johnston, whose home at Mount St. Vincent was burned early Monday morning, filed a petition in bankruptcy in this city Feb. 6, showing liabilities of $55,487 and no assets. Of the liabilities $40,761 were deficiency judgments, and a large part of the balance of the debts were for groceries, shoes, shirts, coal, gas, flowers, servants' wages, and legal services.

BACHER & DREYFOOS.—Jean Bacher of Philadelphia and William Wallace Dreyfoos of 184 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, this city, who composed the firm of Bacher & Dreyfoos, formerly doing business at 501 Market Street, Philadelphia, have filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $59,692 and no assets. Mr. Dreyfoos has individual liabilities of $3,785. The firm failed in 1883.

LOUIS COMBREMONT.—Schedules in the involuntary bankruptcy of Louis Combremont, wholesale dealer in watch materials at 45 Maiden Lane, were filed yesterday by a creditor, Henry Zimmern of Henry Zimmern & Co., who stated that Mr. Combremont could not be found. The liabilities are given at $16,581 and there are no assets. Schedules filed Jan. 4, in the Supreme Court, under an assignment showed liabilities of $10,989, nominal assets of $6,231; actual assets, $2,721.

FINLAY BROTHERS.—A meeting of the creditors of Finlay Brothers, dry goods dealers at 834 Columbus Avenue, was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Macgrane Coxe, at 63 Wall Street. The schedules show liabilities of $43,981 and assets of $10,464. Sixty-one claims, aggregating $10,000, were filed by Stern, Singer & Barr for creditors, and the election of a trustee was postponed till a future meeting on account of the illness of the referee.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed Feb. 27, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALDRICH, William H., and William Wiggins—Robert B. Roosevelt	$103
ADAMS, Agostino—Inazio Fiocco, costs.	69
BRODIE, William—E. P. Gleason Manufacturing Company	219
BERMINGHAM, Charles H.—H. A. Collins, Jr., and another	165
BROSNAN, Francis X., and Charles Jones—P. O. Norton Cement Company	411
BRIGGS, J. Clarence—Abel Crook	855
BENHAM, A. Victor—A. S. Wood and another	153
BAUM, Adolph—A. Silverthau and another	603
BAUM, Adolph—Frances M. Marks and another	1,053
CHRISTMAS, William A.—The Sharpless Dye Wood Extract Company	279
CAHZIN, Mayer—Charles A. Gerlach	110
COGSWELL, Elizabeth N.—Judge Company	116
CARTER, John P.—Jessie Gill	1,043
D'AMBROSIO, Anna—Thomas Conville Brewing Company	136
DOWLING, George B.—Jacob E. Oberle	98
DOUGHTY, John W.—Edward Cooper	75
FREY, Mark L.—William R. Hoctor, costs	371
FERTIK, Max—Nettie B. Jacobs, executrix	139
FRIDAY, Joseph E.—Central Park Brewing Company	747
FERREE, Samuel P.—C. N. Judson	744
GIBBONS, Richard, individually, &c.—A. Macdonald and another	9,801
HAIGHT, Edward C.—Thomas J. Alden	37
HOWELL, Emery D.—E. M. Dickerson	111
HUBBELL, Frederick B.—J. W. Riglander and another	1,224
KACHEL, Eugene F.—C. H. Willson and others	822
KASTEN, Rosalin, Lina, and William—S. E. Bernheimer and another	602
KENNERLY, Mitchell—Henry G. Piffard	124
LEAMAN, Joseph A.—C. P. Casanges	84
LANGLEY, Frank C.—S. G. Lewin, costs	27
LOENING, Albert—Consolidated Ice Company	34
LUHN, Louis—L. Friesen	287
MATTONE, Arostino—F. Amato	250
MILLER, Philip F.—Merchants' Bank of Brooklyn	3,237
MICHEL, Leopold—Raum & Lippmann	171
McCULLY, Herbert B.—R. E. Sultan	192
McKEEVER, Della—R. E. Sultan	517
PISCOTO, Giuseppe—I. Fiocco, costs	69
POWERS, Elizabeth—R. H. Williams and another	858
POTTER, Frank R., and John A. Wilbur—C. A. Pope	450
ROSENFELD, Rosie—R. Pitzle	148
RAYNOR, William H.—M. L. Eiseman	125
ROLLAND, Louis L.—The Barbour Brothers' Company	238
SCHOLTZ, Carlos A.—William F. Wall	449
SAWYER, Herbert D.—E. L. Sawyer, costs	46
WAN, William L.—A. T. De La Mare Printing and Publishing Company	277
STEINERT, Horace W.—L. Schaefer and another	188
SMITH, George C.—Edward W. Ashley	287
TOWNSEND, Mrs. Margaret L. D.—Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company	133
TAYLOR, William B.—Charles R. Shaw, receiver, &c	1,414
TEETOR, Henry D. and Sarah L.—The Western Bank and Safe Deposit Company	371
THILLMANN, John—The Jefferson Real Estate Company	185
THE EMPIRE CITY TROTTING CLUB—Manly A. Burnham and another	258
THE CASTLE GARDEN HOTEL COMPANY—Lena Weneke	121
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—John McGlynn, costs	219
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—Annie C. Pell and others	1,485
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—Annie C. Pell and others	1,801
THE SISKIYOU PLACER MINING COMPANY—C. Bargfrede	16,461
VAN VEEN, Samuel—C. N. Davidson	163
WHITEHEAD, Rupert—H. E. White, trustee, &c	202
WATKINSON, Adel L.—J. A. Fiomerfelt, as trustee	117

The claims made for the Aeolian are strong, but not stronger than the evidence offered in support of them.

The Aeolian Described by an Aeolian Owner.

Letter from a well-known artist.

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"Symphonies, overtures, sonatas, organ compositions, dances, and songs; in fact, everything in the realm of music is at the instant command of him who has an Aeolian. That many thousands of Aeolians are in use is only natural; the only surprising thing to me is that there should be a single family with any love of music without it. *There can be but one explanation, namely: ignorance of what the Aeolian is, and what can be done with it.*"

Note.—The Aeolian plays all classes of music, making instantly and always accessible any selection you may desire to hear, played just as you desire to hear it played, for the expression is under the absolute control of the player. The Aeolian can be played by any one. It requires no musical knowledge whatever on the part of the performer.

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Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire.
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Ex-President Grover Cleveland.

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The late Anton Seidl, Cond. Phil. Soc.
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J. G. Cassatt.
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John R. Drexel.
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Henry Clews.
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W. C. Stokes.
The late Cornelius Vanderbilt.
W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.
R. M. Colgate.
Russell Colgate.
S. M. Colgate.
H. M. Flagler.
Eugene Higgins.
Judge R. Pryor.
Thomas A. Edison.
Edwin Gould.
Miss Helen Gould.
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William P. Eno.
George W. Elkins.
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Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard.
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A. B. Hilton.
Jefferson Seligman.
Washington Seligman.
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Cyrus H. K. Curtis.
Richard Stevens.
A. B. Claflin.
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George H. Penniman.
E. G. Fabbri.
E. Francis Hyde.

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P. D. Armour, Jr.
J. A. Armour.
K. B. Armour.
Hon. John Wanamaker.
Rodman Wanamaker.
Thos. B. Wanamaker.
Samuel Cramp, Cramp Ship Building Co.
F. G. Bourne, Pres. Singer Manuf. Co.
F. A. Constable, Arnold, Constable & Co.
H. S. Jaffray, E. S. Jaffray & Co.
W. G. Brokaw, Brokaw Bros.
T. K. Pembrok, Sweetser, Pembrok & Co.
W. W. Fitler.
The late Edwin H. Fitler.
Edwin H. Fitler.
Horace Disston.
Elihu Thomson, General Electric Co.

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Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits. $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
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Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

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CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
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Capital and Surplus . .	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	20,000,000.00

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FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
DRAWN BONDS.

Interest ceased on February 1st, 1900, upon the following "SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879," drawn for the Sinking Fund on January 31st, 1900, at 105 and accrued interest, and holders are requested to surrender the same to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee, at No. 20 William Street, New York, and receive payment; the drawn bonds carry four months' interest, making 106 2-3 for the Five Per Cents. and 107 for the Six Per Cents., viz:

5 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Nos. 1239, 1405, 1410, 1526, 2380, 2467, 2525, 3456, 3733, 3938, 3977, 4383, 4719, 5753, 5863, 5944.
6 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Nos. 364, 927, 1982, 2622, 2767, 2792, 3017, 3410, 3419, 3538, 3709, 3873, 3874.

Registered Bonds having $1,000. Drawn from each Bond.
5 Per Cent. $5,000 Bonds Nos. 0066, 0227.
5 Per Cent. $10,000 Bonds Nos. 0208, 0981.
6 Per Cent. $5,000 Bonds Nos. 0298, 0306.
6 Per Cent. $10,000 Bonds Nos. 0771.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.
New York, February 27th, 1900.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRIPLER LIQUID AIR COMPANY.

GENERAL OFFICES, 11 BROADWAY, - NEW YORK.
WORKS AND LABORATORY, 121 WEST 89TH ST., - N. Y.

CAPITAL STOCK, 1,000,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $10.00 EACH.
FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
NO BONDS OR PREFERRED STOCK.

Offers for Public Subscription 100,000 Shares of Its Capital Stock at $5 Per Share.

Officers.
CHARLES E. TRIPLER.....President
J. B. M. GROSVENOR.....Vice President
HENRY A. KIRKHAM.....Treasurer
JEROME B. LANDFIELD, JR...Secretary

Directors.
Charles E. Tripler, 40 West 77th St., N. Y.
J. B. M. Grosvenor, 66 Beaver St., N. Y.
John M. Hoen, 11 Broadway, N. Y.
William A. Vincent, Rookery Bldg., Chicago
John P. Jones, U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.
Frank J. Cannon, Utah

Transfer Agents.
International Banking & Trust Co., 149 Broadway, N. Y.

Patent Solicitors.
H. A. West, 31 Nassau St., N. Y.
Kerr, Page & Cooper, 120 Broadway, N. Y.
W. A. Bartlett, Washington, D. C.

Counsel.
Goodrich, Vincent & Bradley, 11 B'way, N. Y., and Rookery Bldg., Chicago.
Hon. Robert Maset, 257 Broadway, N. Y.

Hudson Maxim, Henry G. Catlin, ...Consulting Engineers

The Tripler Liquid Air Company absolutely controls all the inventions, rights, and appliances of Charles E. Tripler for the manufacture and utilization of liquid air. The priority and value of these rights constitute **A MONOPOLY OF THE FIELD,** since no other patents of practical utility have ever been granted.

The Company has a factory in operation in New York City, where Liquid Air is being manufactured in commercial quantities, and it is being used daily in leading Hospitals and for Motive Power.

NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT.

Prof. Tripler's discovery—liquid air—has passed the experimental stage, and can now be profitably used everywhere for refrigeration and motive power, as well as in numerous other important lines. Its utility and practicability have been demonstrated beyond question.

Charles E. Tripler, President of this Company, is the inventor of the only practical devices for the production and utilization of liquid air on a commercial scale. He is not connected, directly or indirectly, with any other company, and is to liquid air what Thomas A. Edison is to electricity.

MOTIVE POWER.

The use of liquid air in the generation of power on land and sea will reduce the cost to one-half of that now paid for steam power. This statement carries its own argument, and needs no elaboration.

AUTOMOBILES.

The present weight of an automobile cab averages 3,000 pounds, operated by a storage battery. An automobile operated by liquid air weighs 1,000 pounds, and has 50 per cent. more efficiency at one-half the cost of operating.

In this case there are special advantages in the use of liquid air over every other power now known to mankind. First, the weight of the vehicle can be greatly reduced, thereby materially lessening its cost.

REFRIGERATION.

The cost of refrigeration in the United States for cold storage, breweries, manufacturing of artificial ice, shipment of fruits, meats, and other perishable products, is estimated at more than $150,000,000 annually. By the use of liquid air a saving or profit of one-half of this vast amount is, in our opinion, assured, viz., $75,000,000.

In the shipment of fruit from California fifty-five gallons (500 pounds) of liquid air per car will do the work of 10,000 pounds of ice, and make a saving of $130.00 per car in ice and its freight, or an annual saving or profit of over a million and a quarter dollars in this one unimportant branch of refrigeration.

FIRST OFFER OF STOCK.

The Directors of this Company now offer for public subscription 100,000 shares of the capital stock of this Company at $5 per share, being 50 per cent. of the par value of the stock.

It is the present intention of the Directors to immediately advance the stock after the sale of the first 100,000 shares to $7.50 per share, and then to par. The purpose of this present offering of stock is to secure additional funds for the vast operations now demanded of the Company, among which may be named the building of an immense demonstrating plant at New York City, the establishment of plants in London, Berlin, Paris, and Brussels, and for the organization of subsidiary companies in foreign countries and in the several States of the Union.

This is the first and only stock of this company which has ever been offered for sale. The stock is full paid and non-assessable, and the stockholders are free from all liability. THERE ARE NO BONDS OR PREFERRED STOCK.

The holders of stock in this, the parent company, will share in the profits resulting from the operations of the various foreign or local sub-companies, a large portion of the stock of which will be held by this company.

The personnel of the Directory assures an efficient and economical management. Address orders for stock or requests for information to

THE TRIPLER LIQUID AIR CO., 11 Broadway, New York.

LIQUID AIR

will be used for refrigeration, as a motive power, etc. The wonder of the century!

Only TWO Days More to Buy Stock at $4 a Share.

(Par value $10, full paid and non-assessable.)

POSITIVELY no more of this stock will be sold at present price, $4 a share, after Friday, March 2, 1900.

BANKERS' TRUST CO., 10 WALL ST., Registrar of Stock.

Subscriptions from one share to one thousand shares received by mail or in person. Made all checks or P. O. money orders payable to

NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.,
Fiscal Office, 124 World Building,
NEW YORK CITY.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000

LEVI P. MORTON.....President
EDWARD J. BERWIND..Vice-Presiden.
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary

DIRECTORS.

James W. Alexander,	James N. Jarvie,
John Jacob Astor,	Aug. D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker,	Joseph Larocque,
Edward J. Berwind,	D. O. Mills,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Henry M. Flagler,	Richard A. McCurdy,
G. G. Haven,	W. G. Oakman,
Jos. C. Hendrix,	John Sloane,
Abram S. Hewitt,	William C. Whitney,
	A. Wolff.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

BIG MONEY IN SUGAR
Can be made between now and the day of the declaration of the dividend.
SEND US YOUR NAME
WE WILL DO THE REST.
JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.
NO. 50 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28th, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)

$4,000 United Trac. & Elec. Co. (Prov. & Paw.) St. R'way 5 p. c. Bds., 1933.
$5,000 Jamaica & Bklyn Road Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
10 shs. New York Rubber Co.
5 shs. Williamsburg Trust Co.
$4,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Has. & Dak. Div.) 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
(By order of Trustees.)
$6,000 No'western Grand Trunk Ry. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$1,000 N. Y., Lack. & West. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bd., 1921.
$1,000 West Shore R. R. 1st Guar. 4 p. c. Bd., 2361.
$2,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$1,000 Den. & Rio Grande R. R. 1st Consld. 4 p. c. Bd., 1936.
$1,000 Central R. R. of N. J. Genl. 5 p. c. Regst. Bd., 1987.
$3,500 Union Pac. R. R. 1st R. R. and Land Grant 4 p. c. Bds., 1947.
$2,000 Balt. & Ohio R. R. 1st 50-year Bds., 1948.
$2,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$1,000 Long Island R. R. Genl. 4 p. c. Bd., 1938.
150 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
30 shs. Calumet & Hecla Mining Co.
5 shs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. pfd.
10 shs. Steel Tired Wheel Co. common.
10 shs. Steel Tired Wheel Co. pfd.
40 shs. Mountain Spring Water Co., Hillburn, N. Y.
$10,000 City of N. Y. Consld. Stock (Repaving Sts. & Aves.) 3½ p. c. Bds., 1918.
30 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
90 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
40 shs. Safe Deposit Co. of N. Y.
150 shs. Cayuga & Susquehanna R. R.
55 shs. Warren R. R. Co. Guar.
190 shs. Thomas Iron Co.
151 shs. Central New Jersey Land Impt. Co.
19 1-40 shs. Lackawanna Iron & Coal Co.
92 shs. Lackawanna Store Association, Limited.
100 shs. St. Louis Ore & Steel Co.
57 shs. Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Ry. pfd.
38 shs. do do common.
$20,000 Logansport, Crawfordsville & S. W. R. R. 1st Sig. Fd. 8 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$4,000 do do Interest Certfs.
$10,000 North Carolina 6 p. c. Bds., issued to Western N. C. R. R., 1898-1870 Coups. on.
$7,000 South Carolina 6 p. c. Bds., due 1888, April, 1872, Coups.
$5,000 South Carolina 6 p. c. Bds., due 1888, Jany., 1872, Coups.
$5,000 South Carolina 6 p. c. Bds., due 1888, Jany., 1872, Coups.
$3,000 South Carolina 4½ p. c. Bds., due 1933.
$467 50-100 South Carolina Certfs. of interest 4½ p. c. Bonds.
115 shs. Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co.
15 shs. Croton Lake Impr. Co.
10 shs. Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.
250 shs. International Coal & R'way Co.
350 shs. Great Western Consol. Oil Co., Penn.
70 shs. Enniskillen Petroleum & Ref. Co., Canada.
1,300 shs Sage Run Oil Creek Petroleum Co. (For Account of Whom it May Concern.)
8 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
15 shs. Central Natl. Bank.
6 shs. Importers' & Traders' Natl. Bank.
7 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
33 shs. National City Bank.
649 shs. Phenix National Bank.
50 shs. Pacific Bank.
5 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
$2,000 Albemarle & Ches. Canal Co. 7 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1928.
$6,000 City of Atchison, Kan., 4 p. c. Refunding Bds., 1909.
3 shs. Union Trust Co.
15 shs. N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.
445 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
17 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
75 shs. Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.
65 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
100 shs. Lou., Evans. & St. Louis R. R. common.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
5 shs. City Trust Co.
$127,000 Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bds. (Hypd.)
5 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
$1,000 Jamestown & Chautauqua Ry. 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1998.
50 shs. Bur., Cedar Rapids & No. R. R.
50 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
10 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
10 shs. 5th Avenue Safe Deposit Co.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
100 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin common (Trust Co. Ctfs.)
$4,000 St. Paul Gas Light Co. 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1944.
1 share Jekyl Island Club.
$500 Ctf. Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Ins. Corp. of N. Y.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
40 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.
50 shs. U. S. Manfg. Co. 8 p. c. Cum. Pfd.
$20,000 Washington Trac. & Elec. Co. 4½ p. c. Bds.
500 shs. Atlantic & Pacific R. R. common.
$10,000 U. S. Flour Milling Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
15 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
9 shs. Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron Co. Pfd.
50 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
5,500 shs. The Pittsburg Co. of Penn. (Hypd.)
$5,000 Union Water Co. 1st Mtge. & Coll. Trust 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1923. (Hypd.)
$1,000 Lotos Club 6 p. c. Mtge. Bd., 1902.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
5 shs. Travelers' Life Ins. Co., (Hartford, Conn.)
3 shs. Aetna Fire Ins. Co., (Hartford, Conn.)
50 shs. International Elevating Co.
10 shs. Chestnut Ridge R. R.
50 shs. N. Y. & Penn. Brick, Tile & Terra Cotta Co.
80 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
50 shs. National City Bank.
13 shs. North American Trust Co.
5 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.

DIVIDENDS.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey.
The Rookery, Chicago, Ill., January 29, 1900.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Common Stock of the American Steel and Wire Company that dividends aggregating 7 per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company have been declared, as follows:
To the holders of such Common Stock of record March 19th, 1900, 1¾ per cent., (or one-fourth of said above-mentioned 7 per cent.) payable April 2d, 1900. Transfer Books close March 19th, reopening April 3d:
To holders of such Common Stock of record June 18th, 1900, 1¾ per cent., (or one-fourth of said above-mentioned 7 per cent.,) payable July 2d. Transfer Books close June 18th, reopening July 3d.
To holders of such Common Stock of record Sept. 17th, 1900, 1¾ per cent., (or one-fourth of said above-mentioned 7 per cent.,) payable October 2d, 1900. Transfer Books close Sept. 17th, reopening October 3d.
To holders of such Common Stock of record Dec. 17th, 1900, 1¾ per cent., (or one-fourth of said above-mentioned 7 per cent.,) payable Jan. 2, 1901. Transfer Books close Dec. 17th, 1900, reopening Jan. 3, 1901.
C. S. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Ry. Co.,
NEW YORK, January 13th, 1900.
A dividend of one and one-half per cent. will be paid on the common stock of this Company on March 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record February 9th, 1900, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. February 9th, 1900, and re-open at 10 o'clock A. M. March 2nd, 1900.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Saint Paul and Duluth R. R. Co. Semi-Annual Dividend No. 36.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Feby. 1, 1900.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 1, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Tuesday, Feby. 6, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1900.
F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

Republic Iron and Steel Co.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 3.
The third quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on April 2, 1900, to stockholders of record on the close of business March 15, 1900.
The transfer books will close on March 15, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen on April 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.
New York, February 26, 1900.

The United States Leather Company,
26-28 Ferry St., New York, February 27th, 1900.
A Dividend of $1.50 Per Share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable April 2d, 1900.
The transfer books of preferred stock will close March 15th at 3 P. M. and reopen April 3d, 1900.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Co.,
80 BROADWAY,
New York, February 26th, 1900.
The coupons due March 1st, 1900, on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, New York City.
E. B. CRAIG, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., Feb. 28, 1900.
Coupons of THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO. OF TEXAS, maturing March 1st, 1900, will be paid upon presentation at this office, on and after that date. C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres't & Treas.

American Spirits Manufacturing Co.
Coupons due March 1, 1900, from First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after March 1st, 1900, on presentation at Manhattan Trust Company, Wall Street, corner of Nassau, New York.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Treasurer.

Southern Light and Traction Co.
Coupons due March 1, 1900, from the 5 per cent. Collateral Trust Bonds of the Southern Light and Traction Company will be paid on and after that date by the undersigned.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Consolidated Gas Co. of New York,
No. 4 Irving Place.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, February 8th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York will be held on the 9th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of said Company, No. 4 Irving Place, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its Capital Stock from thirty-nine million and seventy-eight thousand dollars, ($39,078,000,) consisting of three hundred and ninety thousand seven hundred and eighty shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, to fifty-four million five hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred dollars, ($54,595,200,) to consist of five hundred and forty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-two shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, and to take such other action as may be appropriate and lawful for such meeting, in respect to the issue and disposition of the increase of such Capital Stock, if the same shall be authorized.
SAMUEL SLOAN,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEO. F. BAKER,
WM. ROCKEFELLER,
M. TAYLOR PYNE,
JOHN E. HUGGINS,
F. AUG. SCHERMERHORN,
H. E. GAWTRY,
A majority of the Trustees.
The transfer books of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York will be closed on February 27th, at 3 P. M., and reopened March 10th, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board,
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Southern Railway Company.
Coupons due March 1, 1900, from Southern Railway Company East Tennessee Reorganization five per cent. bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York; Richmond & Danville Railroad Company Sinking Fund Equipment five per cent. bonds by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, and J. S. Morgan & Co., London, England; Virginia Midland Railway Company Serial bonds by Safe Deposit & Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland.
H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern R'way Co.,
27 William Street, February 1st, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has declared that the regular quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-quarter of One Per Cent., payable on March 2nd to stockholders of record February 17th. The transfer books will be closed February 17th at noon and reopened March 3rd.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Coupons due March 1, 1900, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket Issue, will be paid on and after March 1, 1900, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.
Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.
40 Wall Street, New York, Feb. 8th, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, payable March 10, 1900, to stockholders of record, at the close of business Feb. 28th. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from March 1st to March 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Coupons due March 1st, 1900, from First and Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 11, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1, 1900, the same to be paid March 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 7, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, January 11, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.
On March 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of the Reading Company,
Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the company (after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage) a dividend of ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the company, to be paid March 8, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M., on February 19, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1900.
READING COMPANY,
By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 19, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1900.
On March 8, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same period of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey.
No. 71 B'way, N. Y., February 20, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 2, 1900, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at tht close of business upon March 19, 1900.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend, the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed upon March 19, 1900, and reopened on April 3, 1900.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton had another active day yesterday, and closed strong, but irregular, from 2 off to ¼ points up. Considerable New Orleans buying was in evidence throughout the day, and the market touched the highest figures of the remarkable bull movement of this year, cotton selling within 5 points of 9 cents. The movement has been a good one in recent weeks. Advices now are to the effect that the mills both North and South are pretty well supplied with cotton.

The market opened yesterday 3 points off to 2 up, and improved steadily and rapidly in the first hour and a half. Liverpool opened a point off, but rallied subsequently. About noon cotton went off in this market somewhat, and showed rather heavy tendencies during the rest of the day. Final bid quotations were: February, 8.88; March, 8.88; April, 8.87; May, 8.87; June, 8.86; July, 8.87; August, 8.80; September, 8.15; October, 7.82; November, 7.69; December, 7.70; January, 7.70. March sold up to 8.92 in the course of the day's trading, May to 8.95, June to 8.93, July to 8.95, August to 8.89, and September to 8.22. Receipts were 30,670 bales, as against 34,252 of a week previous and 29,542 of a year previous. As indicative of the crop this year, it is worth noting that the movement early in January was 500,600 bales behind that of 1896-7, at the corresponding periods. It is now 20,000 bales ahead of that of 1896-7, (when the total crop was 9,758,000 bales,) at the corresponding periods. Sales yesterday were not far short of 500,000 bales. Southern markets were firm.

Coffee had a dull day, total transactions amounting to only 14,750 bags. The market opened unchanged to 5 points up, sales at call being 2,000 bags, and closed about the same way. Sunday's and Monday's receipts at Rio and Santos were 28,000 bags.

Wheat was firm on the Produce Exchange, influenced by the covering in the West of shorts and by unfavorable reports of the Argentine crop. Sales were fairly good, export attention on this coast amounting to 120,000 bushels. May wheat closed at 72⅝c bid. Corn and oats were quite steady and not active. May corn closed at 40⅝c bid.

TRUST COMPANY'S MERGER.

The International Banking and Trust Company is considering a consolidation with the North American Trust Company, which was mentioned a month ago as a corporation which might unite with the International. Representatives of both companies met at the Metropolitan Club last night and discussed the matter. The capital of the North American Company, of which Alvah Trowbridge is President, is $1,000,000, and it has a large surplus. Its offices are at 100 Broadway. The International Company, of which Oakleigh Thorne is acting President, has a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $500,000.

The negotiations for the consolidation of the International Banking and Trust and the Century Trust Companies have not been declared off. They are awaiting the return from Europe of Amzi L. Barber, on March 15. But it is said they may be abandoned in view of negotiations with the North American Company.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Application has been made for the appointment of a receiver of the Old Line Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis.

Stafford, Goss & Co. have been appointed Cleveland sole agents of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company of England.

A call has been issued for the annual meeting of the Southeastern Tariff Association (Fire Underwriters) to be held in Washington on April 11.

Chicago advices state that Joseph M. Wile has been appointed Cook County sole agent of the Netherlands Fire Insurance Company of The Hague.

Daniel Prentice has been appointed special agent of the Western Insurance Company of Pittsburg for New England, New York, and New Jersey.

It was reported yesterday that the Cologne Reinsurance Company of Prussia will be licensed to do business in this State today, all the details attendant upon the application for admission having been completed.

C. Chevallier Cream of Dublin, General Manager of the National Assurance Company of Ireland, has sailed for England without having taken any definite steps toward entering the company in this State, and the company is not likely now to apply for admission to New York before October.

The insurance on the residence of Robert Johnson at Mount St. Vincent, which was nearly destroyed by fire Monday, was distributed as follows: Spring Garden, $10,250; American of Philadelphia, $5,125; Scottish Union and National, $5,125; New York Underwriters', $5,125; Citizens' of New York, $5,125.

W. S. Marriner of Chicago has been appointed special agent of the Western Adjustment Company, which now includes among its stockholders over thirty-five insurance companies, and W. D. Bradshaw, formerly General Agent of the Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia, has been designated to succeed Mr. Marriner as Western special agent of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark.

New York fire underwriters said yesterday that the annual reports of their companies indicate that fire insurance rates in Kansas were reduced on an average of 25 per cent. in 1899, and that a profit has been realized on their business in that State, while in Indian Territory, where the rates were advanced, the companies have lost nearly 85 cents for every dollar's worth of insurance written. A new rate book is being prepared for Indian Territory, containing another advance in rates. No further reduction in Kansas rates is anticipated for the present, because the profit of 1899 was due to the fact that the fire losses scarcely equaled in volume 65 per cent. of the annual average of losses in that State.

Cologne Reinsurance Company.
ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks to-day admitted the Cologne Reinsurance Company of Cologne, Germany, to transact business in this State.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks erratic.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 27	623,284
To date this year	19,541,847
Corresponding date last year	40,127,496

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 27	$1,736,000
To date this year	$90,743,400
Corresponding date last year	$236,297,960

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	½	Chi. & East. Ill.	½
Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½
Am. Dist. Tel.	1¼	Col. Mid. pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	Consol. Gas	2
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Hocking Valley	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	⅛	N. Y. Central	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	2	Met. Street Railway	4
Am. Ice	½	Met. W. S. El., C.	½
Am. Linseed	¾	M. W. S. El., C., pf.	3½
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	⅛
Am. Malt. pf.	½	National Steel	½
Am. Steel Hoop	2⅜	National Steel pf.	1
Am. Steel & W. pf.	2	N. J. Central	1
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	2	Pacific Mail	⅛
Am. Tobacco	¾	Pennsylvania	1¼
Anaconda Copper	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	4
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	Pressed Steel Car pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	Pullman Co.	1½
Brooklyn R. T.	2⅛	Rep. Steel	½
Brunswick	1	St. L. S. W.	½
Buffalo, Roch. & P.	5½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Canada Southern	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	1	Third Avenue	19¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	1⅞	Union Bag & Paper	⅞

ments of dead freight from Chicago last week as compared with the previous week.

Announcement that the new San Francisco line of the Atchison will be opened for traffic on May 1.

Shipment of thirty-one locomotives to China from a Philadelphia factory, and receipt of an order by the same concern for thirty locomotives for a railway in France.

Sale by the Pennsylvania Railroad of the $3,000,000 recently authorized 3½ per cent. selling stock certificates to local banking houses.

According to Indianapolis advices the grain stocks held in cribs at way station warehouses and elevators are now being shipped more extensively than at any time since last year's harvest.

Deficit of $35,025 under the legal requirement shown by last week's statement outside banks against a surplus of $9,725 in the previous week.

Reported sale of a Stock Exchange seat at $40,000.

Shipments of 50,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Meeting to-day in this city of Presidents of the Western railroads to discuss the rate situation.

Decrease of $5,208,051 in exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $2,133,807 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $186,425,843; balances, $6,846,233; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $411,681.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3 11-16@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾@$4.83¾; demand, $4.86⅞; cables, $4.87½; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20@5.20 less 1-16 and 5.16¾ less 1-16 @5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 5-16 and 94 15-16@95; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—17@20c discount. Chicago—35c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Business on the Stock Exchange to-day was buoyant at the opening, but this was not maintained, as the surrender of Gen. Cronje had been anticipated. There was no increase in business, operators waiting for the Paris movements. The French proved to be sellers on a small scale. Consols were dull on stiff contangos. There was considerable business done on bull account.

The market for American securities was generally firm all day, with Louisville and Nashville shares showing the most strength. The demand was moderate, and at the close the tone was steady.

Consols for money, 101 3-16; consols for the account, (April,) 101½; Canadian, 101½; Erie, 18¾; Erie first preferred, 33¾; Illinois Central, 116½; Union Pacific preferred, 76½; St. Paul, 125¾; New York Central, 156; Pennsylvania, 68¾; Reading, 9¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 76½; Atchison, 21¾; Louisville, 84½; Grand Trunk, 8½; Anaconda, 9.

Bar silver steady at 27 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3⅝@3 11-16 per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 11-16@3¾ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 67⅝.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 31.15; Lisbon, 44.50; Rome, 7.10.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Prices started firm on the Bourse to-day on the declaration of options, prompting repurchases. Later the hardness accentuated. International securities were heavy at first, but subsequently improved. Rio Tintos were easier, but recovered sharply. De Beers Mines and Rands showed good advances on the news of the surrender of Gen. Cronje, which caused large purchases. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 50c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 68.75.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Business on the Bourse to-day was dull and irregular, the news of Gen. Cronje's surrender having little effect on the market. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were maintained. Locals relapsed on realizations, particularly in the case of mines. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅜ per cent.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Pan-American Herald Company of Buffalo; capital, $8,000. Directors—Frank H. Reilly, Charles R. Shuttleworth, and George B. Webster, Buffalo.

Brunswick Briar Pipe Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Gustav Stark, Herman L. Pings, and George H. Pings, New York City.

W. A. Bates Manufacturing Company of Cuba, Allegany County; capital, $40,000. Directors—George A. Bates, G. D. Whipple, John C. Young, Frank M. Todd, Frank Jordan, H. C. Morgan, and B. G. Sisson, Cuba.

Automatic Emergency Recorder Company; capital, $50,000. Directors—T. N. Motley, James H. Bailey, and Julius M. Ferguson, New York City.

Mills Supply of New York City; capital $15,000. Directors—F. A. Mills, William C. Krusch, and Caroline F. Mills, New York City.

Magnet Wire Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—R. F. Manning and J. De S. McGuire, New York City; Richard Varley, Jr., Jersey City.

Geneva Optical Company of Geneva; capital, $20,000. Directors—T. J. Smith, James E. Brown, and Emily S. Brown, Geneva.

George Watson Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Edward B. Hawkins, William Billingham, and H. S. Murphy, New York City.

The Islip Hygeia Ice Company of Islip; capital, $15,000. Directors—C. T. Smith, Frank S. Whitman, George B. Howell, Frank Parker, and John B. King, Islip.

Syracuse Gas Company Incorporated.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The United Gas and Electric Company of Syracuse was incorporated to-day, with a capital of $4,000,000, to manufacture gas and electricity. The capital stock is divided into $1,000,000 preferred and $3,000,000 common stock. The Directors are L. Bedell Grant and John T. Kirk of Brooklyn and Ashley T. Cole of New York City. The company takes over the business of the present Syracuse Electric Light and Syracuse Gas Companies, and its operations will extend throughout Onondaga County.

Incorporated at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 27.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

The Sieberling Plate Glass Company, to manufacture plate glass, window glass, and glass bottles; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—George C. Morgan, Jr., Angus Wight, and Missmore Kendall, all of East Orange.

The South Dakota Consolidated Mining Company, to conduct a general mining business; capital, $1,000,000.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 27.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Hamilton Hotel Company, to construct and conduct hotels and restaurants in New York City; capital, $20,000.

American Confectionery Company of Providence, R. I., to make candy; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—W. A. Lane and O. B. Provan, Providence, R. I.; Joseph G. Brown and George W. Wing of Montpelier, Vt.

The Deutsche Bank.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The annual report of the Deutsche Bank shows a turnover of 50,770,000,000 marks. This is an increase of 5,375,000,000 marks. The gross earnings were 23,000,000 marks, an increase of 2,000,000 marks, and the net earnings were 20,000,000 marks, an increase of 1,000,000 marks. The dividend declared was 11 per cent., an increase of one-half of 1 per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities relatively few net changes of importance occurred, but in some quarters of the market prices became steadier and closed with a stronger tone than on the previous day. No general activity appeared, and most of the day's transactions were supplied by the few issues which of late have been most prominent in curb trading. All told, the market shows considerable strength, and though as a result of liquidation prices recede here and there, as a rule they give evidence of the fact that the public seems to expect more or less general improvement in prices. Very little news affecting curb stocks came to hand yesterday, and few stocks reflected special influences.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was again fairly active and steadier than on Monday. In the common stock most of the sales were made at 26, and this issue closed at 26 bid, a net gain of half a point. A few bonds sold at 96, while in the preferred stock, as far as reported, no transactions at all were made. In some quarters it is thought that at the annual meeting of the stockholders some new Directors will be elected who will represent Consolidated Gas interests and whose election will be practical confirmation of recent reports to the effect that that company had secured practical control of the New Amsterdam Company. This, however, is still a matter of conjecture. The fact remains that some one has been steadily buying New Amsterdam stock seemingly in an effort to secure control of the property. It is expected in some well-informed quarters that announcement will soon be had that new interests have become dominant in New Amsterdam Gas, and that the early termination of the gas war is assured. Trading in New Amsterdam common yesterday amounted to about 800 shares, including a lot of 500 shares, which sold early in the day at 26.

NATIONAL TUBE was one of the strongest of the industrial stocks, and advanced considerably in both issues. On fairly active trading, the common stock got as high as 53¾, and closed at 53 bid, a net gain of 1 point. Sales of the preferred stock were made as high as 93¾, but the price of this issue reacted later, and closed with a fractional net loss, at 93¼ bid. Recent demand for the common stock has been larger than that for the preferred, and this issue advanced less sharply than the common. It seems, however, that the preferred stock is coming into greater demand, as was indicated by the advance which occurred in this issue early in the day. Friends of the stock say that, in view of the very large earnings shown by the company, the dividend on the preferred stock is absolutely assured, and that it may expect to advance substantially above the present price.

GENERAL CARRIAGE closed strong, at 7⅞ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point. This stock was in fairly large demand and was traded in to a considerable extent.

AMALGAMATED COPPER closed with a half-point loss, at 89½ bid. Highest sales for the day were made at 90, but transactions were not in very large amount.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred advanced to 27¾, and closed with a net gain of 1¾ point, at 27⅝ bid. The common stock advanced an eighth, to 7¼.

LORILLARD preferred was very weak, selling down to 92 on transactions amounting to less than 100 shares, and being offered at 95 at the close, with 90 the best bid.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD sold at 30, and closed with a net gain of 1½ points, at 29½ bid.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was offered down to 7⅜, closing at 7½ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Gas Companies.		
Bay State Gas	1¾	1⅝
New Amsterdam	26	27
New Amsterdam pf.	46	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95¼	96⅜
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	26¾	28
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76	78
American Bicycle	15	16
American Bicycle pf.	43½	44½
American Bicycle bonds	..	90½
American Chicle	54	58
American Chicle pf.	80	85
American Woolen	21½	22½
American Woolen pf.	81½	82½
Cast-Iron Pipe	8¾	9½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	48	51
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	..
Distilling Company of America	7¼	..
Distilling Company of America pf.	27⅝	28
Empire Steel	..	20
Empire Steel pf.	60	63
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf.	33	38
Havana Commercial	17	18½
Havana Commercial pf.	58	59½
International Pump	17½	18
International Pump pf.	63	64½
Nat. Enameling & Stamping	28	30
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.	87	90
National Gramophone	49	51
National Salt	48	49
National Salt pf.	78	80
National Tube	53	53½
National Tube pf.	93¼	93¾
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86½	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf.	92½	94
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29¾	30½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	81½	82½
Sloss-Sheffield	29½	31½
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	68	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	531	533
Telegraph, Telephone & Cable of A.	3½	..
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	89½	89¾
American Air Power	41	47
Arizona Lead	12½	12½
Asphalt Company of America	11½	12½
British Columbia Copper	9	9¾
California Copper	..	3½
Central Fireworks	15	20
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub.	100	100½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	..	44
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	11
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	22
General Carriage	7¾	8
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2¾
Kansas City P. & G. pf., (new)	42¼	43½
Kansas C P. & G. 5s, (new)	67⅜	68¾
Little Ti Gold Mining	35	40
*Markeon per	5	7
Mexican 5s	98¾	99¼
New England Transportation	5	5½
New York Transportation	7¼	7¾
Pittsburg Bessemer & Lake Erie	21⅝	23
Pittsburg Coal	22¾	23¼
Pittsburg Coal pf.	82½	83
St. Louis subs. full paid, ex div.	..	116
St. Louis common	25	..
St Louis pf.	80	..
St. Louis 4s	90	91
Retsof	26	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	13	15
Superior & Boston Copper	..	4
Tennessee Copper	13½	15
Trust Company of America	192	194
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	26
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	62	63

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Street Railways.		
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	238
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. Rivers	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	86	..
Con Traction of N J	58	60
Con Traction of N J 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	84½
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	87	89
Nassau Electric 4s	93	94
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	..	25
New Orleans Traction pf.	..	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	27¼	28¼
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	113½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad	240	250
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	114	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	114	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	29
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	105
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	71
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	105¾	106½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	213¾	221½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¾	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 6s	..	78
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Marlboro (Mass.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	71	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co., con	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co.	95	98
North Hud. L. H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph (Mo.)	88	93
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54½	56
St Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	138	145

	Bid.	Asked.
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	95	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	106
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	24	25
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	69	71
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	37	38
Union Ferry bonds	99	100½
Industrials.		
American Typefounders	51	53
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	107	108
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	8
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	42	..
Crampe' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	63	65
General Chemical pf.	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Lorillard Company pf.	..	90½
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	133	140
Standard Coupler	39½	41
Trenton Potteries	8	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	50
Union Typewriter	28	32
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
Worthington Pump pf.	108	110
Miscellaneous.		
American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	107	108
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Alice sold at .70, 500 Alamo at .18, 500 Cosmos at .01½, 1,000 Comstock at .03, 2,000 Golden Age at .05, 300 Mollie Gibson at .26, 500 Mexican at .19, 1,500 Pharmacist at .15½; 200 Potosi at .28, 1,000 Utah at .11.

* * *

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.55	Quicksilver	1.75
Adams Consol.	.11	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Belcher	.17	Savage	.08
Best & Belcher	.25	Sierra Nevada	.33
Breece	1.35	Standard	2.85
Bruns. Consol.	.24	Small Hopes	1.10
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Union Consol.	.20
Challar	.15	Utah	.07
Chrysolite	.05	Yellow Jacket	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	Argentum Juanita	.20
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Alamo	.17
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Anaconda	.40
Crescent	.14	Crip. Ck. Cons.	.19½
Catalpa	.15	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.11
Deadwood Terra	.55	Croesus	.01
Daly	1.75	Golden Fleece	.28
Eureka Consol.	.14	Isabella	1.25
Father De Smet	.08	Mollie Gibson	.23
Gould & Curry	.10	Mount Rosa	.78
Hale & Norcross	.27	Pharmacist	.15
Homestake	50.00	Portland	2.30
Horn Silver	1.20	Specimen	.09
Iron Silver	.65	Union	.46
Julia Consol.	.01	Work	.33
Kingston & Pemb.	.30	Damon	.26
La Crosse	.14	Elkton	1.15
Leadville Con.	.07	Findlay	.13
Little Chief	.17	Garfield	.17
Mexican	.17	Jackpot	.60
Moulton	.25	Pinnacle	.24
Ontario	8.25	Tornado	.50
Ophir	.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	16.50
Occidental	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	15.25
Plymouth	.12	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	15.00
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10	Grey Forge	15.00
Potosi	.20		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The telephone stocks attracted the principal attention to-day, next to Sugar. Bell Telephone sold off to 316 on the reported lease of Erie Telephone; Erie Telephone, little affected by the lease, sold around 115. A few shares of New England Telephone changed hands at 135. The copper shares had moments of weakness and moments of firmness. Amalgamated got above 90 once more. Butte and Mohawk were soft spots. United States Oil was sold freely. Boston Elevated continued to fall, without developing the cause.

Preferred stockholders of the Fitchburg Road have selected a committee to solicit proxies to be voted in favor of the proposed lease of the Fitchburg to the Boston and Maine on a 5 per cent. basis.

At the Clearing House to-day 4 per cent. was the morning rate between banks, and New York funds sold at 17 and 20 cents discount.

Call money is still quoted at from 3½ to 4 per cent. National banks, as a rule, do not quote under 4½ per cent. for six months' money. Year money is qubted all the way from 4 to 4½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4¾	5	Old Colony	3	..
Allouez	2	3	Old Domin.	18	19
Arcadian	15	16	Osceola	71	72
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	41½	42½
Ash Bed	.50	1	Pioneer	2	..
Atlantic	..	23	Quincy	135	137½
Baltic	20	20½	Rhode Island	4	4⅜
B. & Cr. C.	12½	17½	Santa Fé	5½	6
Bost. & Mon.	265	267	Santa Ysabel	2¾	3
Butte & Bos.	58	59	Shoe	32	32½
Cal. & Hec.	765	770	Tamarack	190	192
Centennial	16	16¾	Utah Cons.	28½	29
Franklin	14½	15	Washington	1	1½
Humboldt	..	1	White Knob	30	30½
Isle Royale	26	28	Winona	..	3
Mohawk	12½	13	Wolverine	40	41

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	245	Cent. M. pf.	61
Bost. & Low.	116	Fitchburg pf.	129
Bost. & Me.	199	N. Y. & N.	..
Bost. & Pr.	300	E. 6s	110½
Bost. Elev.	116	N. Y. & N.	..
Bost. G. 5s	80	El. 7s	114½
Cent. Mass.	12	West End	92

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	316	U. S. Oil	16½
Chi. S. Yds.	133½	Westinghouse Electric	41
Dom. Coal	42	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	61
Dom. C. pf.	116		
Erie Tel.	116		
Mex. Tel.	2¾		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Carbon, which opened to-day at 17½, went off to 15, and closed at 16. The preferred dropped a point from 84. The decline in Linseed and Biscuit was less than in other stocks. The Appellate Court's decision yesterday hurt elevated stocks. Metropolitan preferred opened at 77, but fell 2 points, and closed there: South Side broke from 98¼ to 93, but closed at 96½. Lake Street was away off at 7½@7⅛, the certificates bringing only 76@6⅞. Metropolitan certificates brought 28 and the bonds 95⅝.

	High.	Low.	Close.
1,150 Linseed	14½	13⅝	13⅝
1,020 Linseed pf.	56½	55⅝	55⅝
50 Radiator pf.	104	104	104
50 Tin Plate	32	32	32
20 Chi. Brewing pf.	10½	10½	10½
2 Chi. City Ry.	273	273	273
245 Diamond Match	124½	123¾	124
297 Lake St. Elevated	7½	7¼	7¼
825 Lake St. Elevated cifs.	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
340 Metropolitan Elevated	28	28	28
1,870 Met. Elevated pf.	77	75	75
1,885 National Biscuit	36⅞	35⅝	36⅛
10 National Biscuit pf.	92	92	92
2,417 National Carbon	17½	15	16
200 National Carbon pf.	84	83	83
370 Shelby Steel Tube	16	16¼	16
50 Shelby Steel Tube pf.	75	75	75
565 South Side Elevated	98¼	93	96½
215 Street's W. S. C. Line	20½	20	20
14 Union Loop	98	96	96
86 West Chicago St.	110¾	110	110

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—What there was of a market to-day was strong in a moderate way. Pennsylvania, the Readings, and Lehigh Valley were a trifle higher. Another buoyant feature was Brooklyn Gas and Electric, which sold yesterday at 1½. To-day there was a recovery of 3½ on the understanding that a call in all probability would be avoided. Warwick, Iron and Steel was in demand up to 10¾. This is one of the few local industrials that issues monthly statements. Union Traction wavered to 36⅛ in the forenoon, but later recovered. The feature of the market was Reading first preferred. That issue ignored the weakness in New York and closed at about the top price on purchases by the same interests that had been buying for two weeks.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20⅝	20¾	Phila. Trac.	93½	93⅝
Choctaw	32	33	Union Trac.	36⅝	36⅞
Con. T., P.	27⅜	27½	Un. Gas Imp.	149	151
El. Co. of A.	12½	12⅝	Welsbach Lt.	40	41½
Lehigh Nav.	48⅞	50¼	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Lehigh Val.	26	26¼	Penn.	6⅞	7
Marsden	8	8½			

Wage Claims for $37,672 Filed.

Claims aggregating $37,672, under the prevailing rate of wages law, were filed in the office of the Controller yesterday. Since Jan. 1 these claims amount to nearly $900,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	116½	100	Adams Express	115½	115½	115½	115½	+1½
15½	15⅝	1,130	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15⅝	16	15	15½	+ ½
62	63	200	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+ ⅞
94	95	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	94	94	94	94	..
27	31	100	American Dist. Tel.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+1¼
145	147	219	American Express	146	146	146	146	−2
43	43½	350	American Ice Co.	43⅞	43⅞	43	43	− ⅛
13¼	13⅜	850	American Linseed Co.	14	14	13¼	13¼	− ¾
55⅝	57	320	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	56¼	56¼	55⅝	55⅝	− ⅞
23½	25	400	Am. Malting Co. pf.	24	24	24	24	− ½
39½	40	1,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	39⅝	39⅝	39	39⅛	− ⅜
90½	91	330	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91	91	90⅜	90½	− ¼
41½	42½	7,760	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	43¼	43¼	39	40½	−2⅜
57	57½	7,040	American Steel & Wire	57	57½	56¼	57	+ ¼
91½	91⅝	110	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	− ½
105½	105⅝	94,840	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	103	105¾	101⅞	105½	+1⅝
109	112	160	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	108	108	108	108	−2
..	96	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	94½	94½	94½	94½	.....
31½	31⅝	525	American Tin Plate	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	.....
81½	83	400	Am. Tin Plate pf.	81¾	81½	81¼	81½	+ ½
104⅜	104⅝	29,640	American Tobacco	106	106	103	104½	− ¾
42½	42⅝	1,210	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43⅜	43⅜	41⅜	42½	−1
20¾	21	4,366	At., T. & S. F.	20⅞	21½	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
64	64¼	30,931	At., T. & S. F. pf.	63⅞	64½	63⅜	64	+ ½
61¼	61⅜	20,260	Baltimore & Ohio	62⅞	63	60½	61⅜	−1⅛
78¾	79¼	5,005	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79¾	80	78¼	78¾	−1⅞
66⅛	66⅞	45,572	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68½	68⅝	65½	66¼	−2⅜
..	..	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	145	145	145	145	.....
10	10½	345	Brunswick City	10	10	10	10	−1
52	55	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	52	52	52	52	−5½
96½	97	100	Buff., R. & P. pf.	96½	96⅜	96½	96½	.....
47⅞	48	150	Canada Southern	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	− ¼
28⅜	28⅞	1,850	Chesapeake & Ohio	28¾	29	28½	28½	− ¼
122⅞	123⅛	10,555	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	122⅞	123¼	122¼	123	+ ⅞
94⅞	95¼	200	Chi. & East. Ill.	95½	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
13½	13⅝	3,125	Chicago Great West.	13½	14	13⅜	13⅝	+ ¼
76¾	77	250	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	77¼	77¼	77	77	.....
30¼	30½	150	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
21⅞	22	3,150	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	22	22⅜	22	22	+ ¼
54½	55	1,850	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	54	56	54	55	.....
122	122¼	6,430	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	122⅜	122¼	121⅞	122	+ ⅛
159	161	100	Chicago & Northw.	160	160	160	160	.....
107¼	107½	4,505	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	107	107¼	107	107¼	+ ¼
105	115	150	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	− ¼
58⅜	59	800	C., C., C. & St. L.	58¾	59⅜	58⅜	59	+ ¼
20½	25	50	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	.....
57½	58½	300	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	57	57½	57	57½	−1
..	2	100	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	.....
42⅜	43½	980	Col. Fuel & Iron	43½	43½	42¾	43⅛	.....
9¾	10	200	Colorado Midland	10	10	9¾	9¾	− ¼
26½	27¼	100	Colorado Midland pf.	27	27	27	27	+ ½
5⅝	5¾	1,110	Col. Southern	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	.....
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COL. GARDINER'S HEARING

Status of the Proceeding Defined by Mr. Coyne.

ACTION NOT A PROSECUTION

Commissioner Wilcox Orders a Schedule Prepared for Mr. Untermyer —Three Cases Taken Up.

The investigation of the charges formulated by the City Club against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Wilcox, in Part XII. of the Supreme Court.

In the absence of Mr. Deming of counsel for the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General John R. Coyne conducted the case for the complainants. District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Unger, and Byrne were present at various times during the day. Assistant District Attorney Osborne came in in the afternoon, having just returned from his visit South, whither he went to rest after the Molineux trial.

Mr. Coyne, in opening the day's proceedings, said that his side of the case had been referred to constantly as the prosecution and the other side as that of the defense. He wished it distinctly understood that it was not a prosecution, but a hearing. Samuel Untermyer of counsel for the District Attorney said he was glad to know that. The Commissioner said that witnesses should be recorded as appearing in support of the charges or for the respondent.

Mr. Untermyer then asked that he be permitted to see the original charges and signatures. The Commissioner said that he would permit him to see them as a matter of courtesy. Mr. Untermyer demanded it as a right. The Commissioner said that he had them in his safe in Buffalo. If Mr. Untermyer demanded to see them as a right he would return them to the Governor, to whom Mr. Untermyer might assert his claim on the ground that they were public records.

Deputy Clerk Walsh of the Court of General Sessions identified the indictment in the case of Bertha Schaub, charged with manslaughter by causing the death through a criminal operation of Rose Lockwood, the indictment having been filed in March, 1898. The bail bond been discharged by order of Judge Gildersleeve on the recommendation of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre on the ground that conviction could not be obtained on the available evidence.

Mr. Coyne said he was prepared to show that the defendant's guilt could have been proved. Mr. Untermyer asked if it was the purpose to prove corruption against Col. Gardiner, and Mr. Coyne replied that it was his intention to offer evidence and to let the Commissioner and the Governor draw their conclusions. After a wrangle between opposing counsel the Commissioner ordered the Deputy Attorney General to give to counsel for the respondent a schedule of what cases he proposed to take up so that Mr. Untermyer might arrange to have present such of the Assistant District Attorneys as might be required.

When the Lockwood case was brought up again in the afternoon Assistant Superintendent Grimshaw of Roosevelt Hospital was called to testify as to the statement made by Mrs. Lockwood implicating Mrs. Schaub. It was found that this was only what appeared as the ante-mortem statement, and Mr. Untermyer said he was satisfied to let the case stand as the opposing counsel had presented it.

Mr. Coyne, in seeking to get in the minutes of the Coroner's inquest, which were objected to by Mr. Untermyer, remarked that there was more paper than writing. Mr. Untermyer ejaculated: "Something like the charges." This and similar remarks of Mr. Untermyer greatly annoyed Mr. Coyne, who on each occasion made a speech protesting against such conduct on the part of Mr. Untermyer.

Two other cases were taken up in the course of the day. One, left unfinished, was that of Francis Gallagher, accused of receiving property with intent to defraud. The last case was that of a George Greenburg, who was charged with striking one Peck of Newark. Peck, taking the stand, said that he was riding in a Third Avenue car, and crowded Greenburg to make room for a woman, who was leaving the car. That, he presumed, provoked the assault. Mr. Untermyer brought out that Greenburg, failing to appear, had forfeited his bail. Later, appearing, when Peck was not present, bail had been restored.

The hearing was then adjourned until this morning.

CUBAN CLAIM PRESENTED.

The heirs of José Venecia of Pedrujas, a wealthy Cuban sugar planter, who lived at 42 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, have presented, through Lawyer Bert Reiss of this borough, a claim against the United States Government for $400,000 damages, alleged to have been incurred since the outbreak of the Cuban rebellion against Spain. The plantation said to have been damaged is in Manzanillo. The claimants allege that it was occupied in turn by the Spaniards, the insurgents, and the United States troops, and was bombarded by the United States forces.

The action against the United States Government is based on the provision of the treaty of Paris, in which the United States and Spain mutually agreed to relinquish all claims for indemnity of either Government, or of its citizens or subjects, against the other Government, which may have arisen since the beginning of the insurrection in Cuba and prior to the ratification of the treaty.

It is stated in the affidavits accompanying the claim that the plantation, which covered 2,400 acres, was so badly damaged that no income has been derived from it since 1895.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Isaac H. Clothier Completes Purchase of Fifth Avenue Block Front— Other Dealings.

Isaac H. Clothier of Philadelphia has bought from the Sicfke estate the lot, 25 by 100, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. Mr. Clothier's purchases on this block, including the southeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street, will be remembered as one of the features of last Spring's active dealing on upper Fifth Avenue, and he now owns the entire front between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets.

Ludwig Baumann has bought from Juliet M. Hotchkiss the five-story flats, with stores, 54 to 62 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 125 by 100, giving in exchange the three-story buildings at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 92 by 245, Astor leasehold. It is reported that Dailey & Carlsen have sold the new seven-story apartment house 929 and 931 West End Avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 50 by 100.

Philip A. Rollins is the buyer of the plot, 30.10 by 74, at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street.

Louis J. Pooler is the buyer of 26 East Fifty-fifth Street, the sale of which through Pease & Elliman was reported yesterday.

Terence Farley's Sons have sold to Thomas P. Hughes, for about $55,000, the five-story American-basement dwelling at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninetieth Street, 32 by 100.

Karl M. Wallach & Son are the buyers of 320 to 332 East Eighty-first Street, a plot 105 by 102, and will erect thereon four seven-story modern tenements, each 25.2 by 92 by 102, from plans by G. F. Pelham.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for William Addison to a client the five-story flat 706 West End Avenue, 20 by 90 by 100.

William Picken has sold the two three-story brownstone-front dwellings 230 and 234 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 18 and 19, respectively, by 52 by 99.11.

Juckson & Stern have sold to Monk & Gillies, for improvement, 340 West Twenty-first Street, an old building on lot 25 by 92.

John E. Davidson has sold for Mrs. Susan E. Eadie the five-story flat, 72 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, to Samuel Levin.

The American Art Galleries property at 8 East Twenty-third Street, together with the abutting parcel, 7 East Twenty-second Street, reported sold recently by Joseph F. Loodik, was transferred yesterday for a consideration of $350,000, to Susan W. Grand de Hauteville, owner of the ground on which the Hotel Bartholdi stands. The two properties transferred adjoin the hotel, but no immediate change in them is contemplated.

Frederick A. Constable and another, as executors, conveyed yesterday the plot on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 50.2 feet north of Eighty-third Street, to G. Elliott Little. The price, as indicated in the deed, was $200,000, of which $150,000 remains on mortgage for two years.

A parcel of land situated at the southwest corner of Daly Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, fronting 1,009.7 feet on the street and 675.7 on Daly Avenue, and containing about 245 city lots, was transferred yesterday by Frederic J. Middlebrook to the Tremont Avenue Land Company. The revenue stamps affixed to the deed show the consideration to be $170,000. The buyers give the seller a mortgage for $40,000, due in 1900.

The executors of Richard Arnold yesterday transferred to G. Elliotte Little the title to the 52 by 100 plot in Fifth Avenue, east side, 50.2 feet north of Eighty-third Street, for $200,000, of which $150,000 remains on a mortgage due in two years.

A lis pendens was filed yesterday against the properties 565 and 567 Broadway, southwest corner of Prince Street, as the result of foreclosure proceedings begun by the Washington Life Insurance Company against Moritz Freedman.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

Madison Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 35 by 100, vacant, executor's sale, to Jacob H. Miller 18,200

329 Mott Avenue, 25 by 157.7 by 25.7 by 152.6, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Cecilia De Medina, as executrix 14,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

165 East Sixtieth Street, 20 by 50 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to Teresa Simonson 13,350

By Herbert A. Sherman.

557 Tenth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-first Street, 24.9 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores; administrator's sale, to Louis H. Ibert 44,175

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

165 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 20 by 99.11, three-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Laura Le Couteulx de Caumont 13,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, James W. Hawes, referee, 325 East Third Street, north side, 160 feet west of Avenue D, 20 by 98.6, three-story brick dwelling; 34 Scammel Street, east side, 52.1 feet north of Monroe Street, 27 by 95, two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling.

By Samuel Joelsticker, foreclosure sale, Julius Lehmann, referee, 9 and 11 University Place, east side, 127.8 feet north of Waverley Place, 52.8 by 87.6 and irregular, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold, five and two story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $16,283.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Richard P. Lydon, referee, Westchester Avenue, southwest corner of Brook Avenue, 72.3 by 104 by 44.9 by 87.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $14,928, subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, Morningside Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 118.9 by 130.8 by 100.11 by 193.3, four six-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $16,545; subject to another mortgage for $75,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, the block front between St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, 25.9 by 41.6 by 74.6 by 40.7, vacant. St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 41.6 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, running through to St. Nicholas Place and adjoining the foregoing on the north, 25.7 by 74.6 by 25 by 70.10, vacant. St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 67.1 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, running through to St. Nicholas Place and adjoining the foregoing, 25.7 by 70.10 by 25 by 86.3, vacant. Due on judgment, on the first parcel, $15,071; on the second, $8,614; on the third, $9,442.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, 50 by 90.11; James Brown of 128 West Ninety-third Street, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $160,000.

Suffolk Street, southeast corner of Stanton Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 95.2 and 88.4; Schlesinger & Strasbourger, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $43,000.

Dukes Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of Jefferson Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling; James C. Walsh, William's Bridge, owner; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

No. 298 Bowery, to a four-story brick store and lofts; D. W. Dazin of 327 Grand Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 53 Allen Street, to a five-story and basement brick tenement and store; Simon Conen of 340 West Thirty-third Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $200.

No. 212 to 220 East Forty-third Street, to a five-story brick stable; J. N. Stearns of 10 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; A. De Saldern, architect; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 123 and 125 Christopher Street, to two three-story brick stables; J. W. Dimock, Jr., owner; J. L. Jordan, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 966 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; George Welch of 224 East Fifty-ninth Street owner; Higgs & Gavigan, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 1,645 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; Katherine Maanus, owner; S. Jones, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Morris Avenue, to a three-story and basement frame tenement; Bridget Farrell of 447 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 328 and 330 Avenue A, to two five-story brick tenements and stores; Consolidated Gas Company, owner; Howells & Stokes of 47 Cedar Street, architects; cost, $6,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Feb. 27.

ALLEN ST, S, e s, 25x87.6; Jonas Weil and another to Harris Sackin 1

DALY AV, s w corner of 177th St, 675.7x 949.11x800.9x1,009.7; Frederic J. Middlebrook to the Tremont Avenue Land Company 100

DAWSON ST, n s, 77.8 ft e of Beach Av, 20x100; William H. Holmes and another to Joseph P. Kennedy 6,500

DIVISION ST, 74, 25x75; Edward Egenberger to Annetta Egenberger, ½ parts. 1

DIVISION ST, 74, 25x75; Joseph Fettretch, referee, to Elizabeth Messman 29,000

FOREST AV, e s, 225 ft n of road leading from West Farms to Westchester, being Lot 84, map of J. J. Gleason; George E. Leissner and wife to George A. Herrick.. 4,225

GOUVERNEUR ST, 47, w s, 16.11x94.10x irreg.11x84.3; Louis Levy to Barned Freund and another 1

GRANT AV, s e s, Lot 231, map of the Village of East Tremont, 66x150; Alexander H. Wallack to Mary Koch 100

JACOB ST, s s, Lots 291 and 292, map of S. Cambreleng and others, at Fordham, 50x100; Addison Brown to William K. Lancaster 2,000

KOSSUTH AV, s e corner of Matilda St, 50x100; J. Mortimer Bell to Michael Abruzzese 2,150

LOT 39, Map of St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to James M. Davis 1

LOT 93, revised map of Seneca Park, Bronx; Martha A. Shirmer and others to Peter and Mary Murphy 400

LOT 10,301, e part of Section 100, map of Woodlawn Cemetery; the Woodlawn Cemetery to John Mohler and wife 150

PARK AV, 604 and 606, w s, 27x75; Edward H. Pitkin to Louis Kendal 1

PLEASANT AV, 335, w s, 18.6x75; August Walterling and wife to Barbara Fritz ... 11,000

POTTER PLACE, s s, 391.4 ft e of Anthony Av, 75x32; Pincus Klezmer to Tobi Kleinberg 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w s, 125 ft s w of 145th St, 25x100; Cook & Bernheimer Company to David Rothschild 2,000

UNION AV, 674, 25x95; Edward H. Kelly to Catherine MacDonald 1

1ST AV, s w corner of 118th St, 100.11; Michael M. Keshin and others to Yetta Byron 1

1ST AV, s w corner of 113th St, 100.11; Yetta Byron to Michael Cooper 1

2D AV, e s, 27 ft n of 75th St, 25.1x82; Elizabeth Wiesebrock to William Rabenstein and another, 1-3 part 2,350

3D AV, w s, 100.2 ft s of 173d St, 50x99.4 x50x85.3; M. Cleeland Milnor, referee, to Moritz L. and Carl Ernst 6,500

5TH AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 83d St, 52x100; Frederick A. Constable and another, executors and trustees, to G. Elliott Little 200,000

7TH AV, 1,070, w s, 25x100; Max Marx to John C. Klatzl and wife 1,500

9TH AV, w s, 132 ft n of 17th St, 26.11x100; John Meyer to John J. McKeough and wife 27,300

15TH AV, s e corner of 3d St, 52.6x114, Bronx; Frances J. La Porta to Teresina Darsid 1

16TH AV, n w corner of 3d St, 105x114, Wakefield; Miles Hughes to Anna A. Owen 2,600

2D ST, 190 and 192, 48x106; Louis Bachrach to Hyman German 100

10TH ST, s s, 248.8 ft e of University Place, 26.6x92.3; Samuel Hahn to Philip Braender 100

23D ST, 6 East, 50x98.9; 22d St, 7 East, 26.8x98.9; Joseph F. Loubat to Susan W. Grand d'Hauteville 350,000

34TH ST, n s, 92 ft w of 7th Av, 17x88.9; Louise M. Melville to Paul R. Towne 1

58TH ST, 404 East, 18x100.4; Mary J. Murphy to Matilda Kassewitz 1

59TH ST, 439 East, 20x97.10; Joseph A. Welch, referee, to Moritz Weiss and another 14,000

60TH ST, n s, 135 ft w of 3d Av, 20x 100.5; Mitchell A. C. Levy to James B. Phillips 1

75TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 3d Av, 20x 102.2; Simon Abrahams to Edward Mueller 1

86TH ST, n s, 100 ft s of Riverside Drive, 50x100.8; Harriett F. Quackenbush to Isaac B. Hoeford 42,000

97TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.3; Michael J. Dowd and another to Maria L. Hillemeier 13,750

98TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Priscilla D. Finck to Elizabeth Grimm 1

98TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Leopold Greenwood to Priscilla D. Finck 1

100TH ST, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 60x51.10; Alfred Waldron to Francis McMullkin 100

108TH ST, 137 and 139 West, 50x100.11; Edward Muller to Solomon Abrahams .. 1

108TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Henry N. Benson to Joseph Stader 1

110TH ST, 155 to 171 West, 225x100.11; Anna M. Steers to Lucretia V. Steers... 1

113TH ST, s s, 141.8 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x 100; Meyer Solomon to Sebastiano and Rosie Benenati 4,750

113TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100; Barbara Fritz to August C. Walterling and wife 30,000

123D ST, n s, 370 ft w of 5th Av, 20x 99.11; Francis McMulkin to Lemuel A. Welles 1

136TH ST, n s, 1,050 ft w of Home Av, 50 x100; George W. Arthur to Katie S. Unangst 1

140TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 100x 99.11; Jacob D. Butler to John O'Nell... 80,000

142D ST, n s, 83.4 ft w of Morris Av, new line, 50x100; Mary S. Tarpy to John C. and Dora Ivers 1

142D ST, n s, 83.4 ft w of Morris Av, new line, 50x100; John C. Ivers to Sophie Stemering 4,125

143D ST, n s, Lots 120 and 130, map of village of Mott Haven, 100x100; James P. Whitfield and others to Leopold Tutter 1

143D ST, 558 East, 15.6x100; James P. Whitfield and others to John W. Queen. 5,100

143D ST, 560 East, 25x100; James P. Whitfield and others to John W. Queen. 13,750

145TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 23.3x99.11; Daniel B. Freedman to Henry O. Smith and wife 1

158TH ST, 677 East, 25x100; George Tiefel to Charles and Fani Eder 100

163D ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 108x112.6; Edward W. S. Johnston, referee, to Lucy E. Lynn 100

173D ST, 538 West, 16.6x50; Elizabeth Mulligan to John W. Sibbald 1

179TH ST, new line, n w corner of Edgecombe Av West, 25.5x80.2x25x76.4; Max Marx to Timothy F. Sullivan 100

Recorded Leases.

BURTON, Frank V., and another to Alfred L. Jacquin and another; 432 5th Av, 5 years ..... 2,600—3,000

COHEN, Max, to Soloman Mufshowitz; 27 Orchard St, 5 years ..... $2,004—$2,700

CUSACK, Michael F., and another to Max Kaufman; 84-to 90 Market Slip, 5 years. 5,000

DIMICK, Jeremiah W., Jr., to J. S. Bailey & Co.; 121 and 123 Christopher St, 13 years 1,350

DOELGER, Peter, to Patrick Maloney; 2d Av, n w corner of 50th St, 10 years. 8,000

KOLB, Jonas, to Rosa Simon; 1,622 Madison Av, 3½ years 480

McMAHON, Mary, and others, trustees, to Norman Selby; 1,432 Broadway; 5 years 5,500

PEETSCH, Henry, to Leopold Tabacchini; 429 East 115th St, 1 1-6 years..... 240

STABILE, Francis R., to Giuseppe Piersanti; 314 East 115th St, 3 years..... 1,000

THOMPSON, W. E., to Thomas E. O'Brien; Brook Av, 139-and 141, n w corner of 134th St, 10 years..... 680—1,440

WILSON, Joseph, executor, to John McGuire; 1,029 3d Av, s e corner of 61st St, 5 years..... 2,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ABBRUZZESE, Michele, to Mary J. Bodine; Kossuth Av, s e corner of Matilda St, 3 years 1,000

BENENATI, Sebastiano and Rosie, to Meyer Solomon; 113th St, s s, 141.8 ft e of 2d Av, installments 450

BRAENDER, Philip, to Viola Hahn; 10th St, s s, 222.3 ft e of University Place, 3 years 16,500

CONDON, Winifred, to John Murphy and others; 67 and 63 West 97th St, 1 year.. 4,500

CONNOLLY, Mary, to Henry S. Trenchard, Jr.; Fordham Av, n s, adjoining land of John Hawkins, City Island, 2 years 2,000

COOK, Marie, to Edward and Henry Hirsh; 113th St, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 months 10,000

DAVIS, James M., to Catherine Hughes; Lot 39, map of St. Raymond Park, 3 years 2,000

DIAMOND, Joseph, and wife to Isabella S. Wall, guardian, &c.; 178th St, s s, 225 ft e of Bronx Park Av, 3 years..... 2,800

DONGAN, Herbert, to Gibson Hutzel; Broadway, e s, 77.10 ft s of 108th St, demand 27,500

DOOLEY, Peter, to Henry S. Northrop; 15th St, n s, 420 ft e of 6th Av, 1-3 year 3,500

EDER, Charles and Fani, to George Tiefel; 177 East 158th St, 2 years..... 2,000

FAULKNER, Edward E., and Edwin J. Simons to George Ehret; 1,213 3d Av, saloon lease, demand 1,640

FINK, Anna R., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 238 West 136th St, 2 years 7,500

FOLEY, John, to Christopher W. Harford; 58 West 104th St, 2½ years..... 2,000

FORSCH, Ferdinand, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; King's Bridge Road, n w corner of 103d St, 1 year..... 20,000

FORSCH, Ferdinand, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; King's Bridge Road, n w corner of 162d St, 1 year..... 35,000

FRITZ, Barbara, to William H. Haldane; Pleasant Av, w s, 20 ft s of 118th St, 2 years 7,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, and Meyer Frank to the State Bank; 439 to 443 Houston St East, 1 year..... 20,000

GREACEN, Robert F., to Mutual Bank; Amsterdam Av, w s, 99.11 ft s of 100th St, excess deficiency, &c..... 5,000

HARDING, Sarah M., to Calvin W. Withey; 112th St, s s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 200

HORNE, Louther S., to Charles H. Darmstadt; Webster Av, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, new line, due when permanent loan is placed..... 2,875

HOSFORD, Isaac B., to Harriet F. Quackenbush; 86th St, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 2 years 29,000

JOSEPH, Rudolph, to George Ehret; 3d Av, 45, saloon lease, demand..... 4,622

KOUBA, Katharina, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 74 7th Av, 1 year..... 2,500

LANCASTER, William K., to Mary F. Place; One hundred and 292, map of property of S. Cambreling and others, Fordham, 2 years 2,000

LARSEN, Anton, to Manhattan Savings Institution; 317 East 124th St, 1 year.. 5,000

LESE, Louis, and Leopold Hutter to American Mortgage Company; 557 to 561 East 143d St, 1 year..... 9,000

LESE, Louis, and Leopold Hutter to John M. Bowers, executor, &c.; 551 to 555 East 143d St, 1 year..... 9,000

LITTLE, G. Elliotte, to Frederick A. Constable and another, trustees, &c.; 5th Av, e s, 50.2 ft n of 83d St, 2 years..... 150,000

LYNN, Lucy E., to Henry Keale; 163d St, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand 6,000

LYNN, Lucy E., to Citizens' Savings Bank; 163d St, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 64,000

MACDONALD, Catharine, to Joseph H. Rivance; Union Av, e s, 175 ft n of 152d St, 3 years 6,500

McMULKIN, Francis, to Lemuel A. Welles; 100th St, n s, 90 ft e of Broadway, 2 years..... 6,500

MESSMANN, Elizabeth, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 74 Division St, 3 years 18,000

MOORE, John, and Joseph Rice to George Ehret; 2,388 8th Av, saloon lease, demand 4,000

O'NEILL, John, to Jacob D. Butler; 140th St, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years..... 25,000

PALUMBO, Maria, to Charles F. David; 427 East 76th St, 1 year..... 1,500

PELL, Duncan C., to William T. Emmet; 1,456 to 1,460 Broadway, 340 6th Av, 806 6th Av, 763 6th Av, and 1,277 Broadway, 1 year..... 1,500

PERELMAN, Abram, to Edward Morgan and another, trustees; 120 Lewis St, 5 years 25,000

PERELMAN, Abram, to Edward Morgan and others, trustees; 122 Lewis St, 5 years 25,000

PERELMAN, Abram, to Isidore Jackson and another; 5th St, n s, 151 ft w of Avenue D, and 120 and 122 Lewis St, demand 10,000

PITNEY, Annie M., to Harlem Savings Bank; 133d St, n s s, 152.6 e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 1,000

RABENSTEIN, William, and others to Carl Fischer; 2d Av, e s, 27 ft n of 75th St, 1 year 4,500

BACKUS, Harriss, to Jonas Weil and another; 8 Allen St installments..... 6,500

SCHLESSEL, Nathan, and wife to Elizabeth Keim, executrix, &c.; 144th St, n s, 115 ft w of Brook Av, 5 years..... 16,000

SCHLESSEL, Nathan, to Frederick Woller; 144th St, n s, 140 ft w of Brook Av, 5 years 15,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Gustav R. Fischer; 11 West 106th St, 1½ years..... 2,500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to George Ehret; 2d Av, n e corner of 91st St, 3 years..... 30,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to German Hospital and Dispensary; 11 West 106th St, 5 years 24,000

SELBY, Norman, to Jacob Ruppert; 1,432 Broadway, saloon lease demand..... 5,300

SHIRMER, George P., to Catherine Goss; Plots 141 and 142, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 3 years..... 500

SILBERSTEIN, Sarah and Morris, Executors; Barnhall, 195 and 197 Canal St, ¼ part, 5 years 2,500

SMITH, Henry O., and wife to Daniel B. Freedman; 156th St, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, installments..... 2,650

SMITH, Henry O., and wife to John L. Cadwalader and another, trustees; 156th St, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years.. 8,000

SULLIVAN, Timothy F., to Hannah Siehel; 170th St, n w corner of Park Av, 2 years 1,800

TRUE, Clarence F., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 83d St, 1 year..... 45,000

TRUE, Clarence F., to the Havens Relief Fund Society; Riverside Drive, e s, 69.3 ft s of 83d St, 3 years..... 43,000

THE TREMONT AVENUE LAND COMPANY to Frederic J. Middlebrook; Daly Av, s w corner of 177th St, 675.7x1,009.7x 600.9x810.11, 1 year 40,000

VOLLHART, Rosina, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 40 Downing St, 3 years 20,000

WEISS, Moritz, and another to Henry Bock; 439 East 59th St, 3 years..... 9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEEKMAN, Henry R., trustee, to Isabella L. Beekman $5,000

BOEHM, Samuel C., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 2,000

BOGERT, Ralph, to James F. Bragg 2,500

CHARGOIS, Eugene M., to John D. Vincent 635

DROUGHT, Julia, to Emanuel Hochheimer ..... Nom.

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.... 12,000

GREENEBAUM, Fanny, to Isaac C. Ogden ..... Nom.

JACOBS, Levi, to Milton S. Sommerich.... Nom.

KRAKOWER, Henry, to Gerson M. Krakower ..... Nom.

LANDON, Charles G., and Henry A. Hurlbut, executors, &c., to John F. Charlton 10,500

LANZER, John, to Charlotte Hastorf.... 1,572

LESLEY, George H., to John J. McKelvey 200

LEVY, Louis, to Morris Goldstein..... 3,000

MAYER, Adelheid, to Lewis Hurst..... 2,500

MEYER Frederick W., and another, executors, &c., to Mary A. Harral..... 1,500

PETERS, John F., trustee, &c., to Katherine G. Bowne 5,000

SIEBEL, Josephine, to Howard M. Cook... 984

Mechanics' Liens.

ALL RIGHTS, franchises, property, &c., of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, &c.; the Lorain Steel Company against the Third Avenue Railroad Company and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, owners and contractors..... $315,522

ALL RIGHTS, franchises, property, &c., of the Union Railway Company, &c.; the Lorain Steel Company against the Union Railway Company of the City of New York, owner; Third Avenue Railroad Company, as agent..... 232,632

BAYARD ST, n s, from Bowery to Elizabeth St; 65th and 66th St, 3d and 2d Avs, the block; 129th St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, x 97.9x198.7, to 130th St, x150; King's Bridge Road or Broadway s e s, 218th St, centre line and Harlem River; 3d Av, s w corner of 130th St, 124.11x110x74.11, to 129th Street, x— to Lexington Av, x— to 130th Street, x— to beginning, with right to franchises &c; Isaac A. Hopper against The Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner and contractor 1,332,809

BAYARD ST, n s, from Bowery to Elizabeth St; 65th St, 66th St, 3d and 2d Avs, the block; 129th St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 157.9x198.7 to 130th St, x150; King's Bridge Road, or Broadway, s e s, 218th St, centre line, and Harlem River; 3d Av, s w corner of 130th St, 124.11x 110x74.11 to 129th St, x— to Lexington Av x— to 130th St x— to beginning, with rights, franchises, &c.; John P. Kane Company against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner; Naugl.ton & Co., contractors 109,242

CHERRY ST, 384; Harris G. Packman against William Sugarman, owner and contractor 550

CHERRY ST, 384; Pasloff & Sundel against William Sugarman, owner and contractor 175

GOUVERNEUR ST, w s, extends from East Broadway to Division St, 100x63; Isaac Sekosky and another against Aaron Cohn, owner and contractor..... 1,202

MONROE ST, 28 to 32; Peter Androvett against Voletsky & Heilman, owners and contractors 1,121

MORRIS AV, e s, 200 ft n of 184th St, 170 x100; S. F. Clark against William J. Hargraves, Jr, owner and contractor.... 91

WEEKS ST, 1,737; James A. and E. T. Woolf against John Kennedy, owner and contractor..... 585

1ST AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, 50.4x 84; Harry W. Bell against Michael J. Naughton, owner and contractor..... 93

5TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 133d St, 50x110; Lewis Imerscheim against Thomas J. Jenkins, owner and contractor. 42

5TH AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 114th St, 25x 100; George Mackenzie against Samuel Green, owner; Jerry Altieri, contractor.. 816

8TH AV, 2,077, Giovanni Amiratto and others against Salvatore Consilio, owner, Pasquale Tavolaccio, contractor..... 56

10TH ST, 367 and 369 East; Manhattan Mantel Company against Jacob Sommer, owner and contractor 342

20TH ST, 23 East; the Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company against Ervin G. Gallner, owner and contractor..... 153

20TH ST, 23 East; the Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company against Ervin G. Gallner, owner and contractor..... 162

98TH ST, s s, 170 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100; Peter Androvett against Solomon & Hauben, owners and contractors. 532

100TH ST, 63 and 67 East; Willidam A. Soles against Carlo Luckes, owner and contractor 1,597

129TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 150x199.10 to 150th St; Haskins & Coffin against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner and contractor..... 2,800

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 565 and 567, s w corner of Prince St; the Washington Life Insurance Company against Moritz Freedman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Foster & Thomson.

KELLY ST, e s, 186.11 ft s of 167th St, 17x100; Luther Harris and another, trustees, against Marie Wallberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. B. Southworth.

LOTS 108, 115, 116, 120, 125, 121, 129, 130, 134, and 135, on amended map of Bronxwood Park, Bronx; Elizabeth Wright against Martha A. Shirmer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

PITT ST, 30 and 32; Henry Krakower against Samuel A. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lippmann & Ruck.

TINTON AV, w s, 116.5 ft s of 163d St, 18.4x93; Ethel H. McCormack against William and Charles Welsheit, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ormiston & McCormack.

WILLARD AV, s s, 283 ft e of 1st St, Woodlawn Heights, 50x100; Louise A. Lecour against Adolphus Lecour and others, (partition, &c.;) attorney, H. A. Vieu.

WILLARD AV, s s, 333 ft e of 1st St, Woodlawn Heights, 50x100; Louise A. Lecour against Aimee R. Lecour and others, (partition, &c.;) attorney, H. A. Vieu.

1ST AV, 274 to 278; Albert Erdman against Samuel A. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Erdman, Levy & Mayer.

11TH AV, e s, 90 ft n of 49th St, 20x150; Herman H. Moritz against William McKeon, individually and as administrator, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Decker & Miller.

19TH ST, 411 West; Elizabeth Aymar against Francis P. Prial and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

20TH ST, 220 West; Rosa Ellender against Adolph Eche and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien, &c.; attorneys, Menken Brothers.

60TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x 100.5, two actions; the Union Dime Savings Institution against Sarah E. Lowther and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Olcott, Boyes, Hunt & Wallace.

98TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; 11 West 108th St; 11th Av, w s, 50 ft n of 179th St, 25x100; 180th St, s s, 100 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 25x100; 125th St, s s, 308 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; 60th St, n s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; 59th St, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; 9th St, n s, 308 ft w of Avenue C, 75x92.3; 6th St, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue B, 46x97.1x58x97.1; Madison St, 290; 89th St, n s, 58 ft e of Columbus Av, 42x75.5; John Brown against Frieda Hart, (to secure payment of judgment, &c.;) attorney, C. De H. Brower.

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x100.11; William H. Busk against David Seglin and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Edwards & Bryan.

134TH ST, 865, 867, and 869 East; Alfred R. W

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	76½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	41⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.09 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.00
Beef, hams	20.75
Pork, prime	.05½
Pork, mess	11.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	6.10
Tobacco, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 61@62c; No. 2 red, 68@69c; No. 2 corn, 34c; No. 2 yellow, 34@34¼c; No. 2 oats, 25¾@25¾c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 25@25½c; No. 2 rye, 45@45c; No. 2 barley, 37@43c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $3.50; mess pork, per barrel, $9.70@$10.87; lard, per 100 lb, $5.65@5.75; short ribs, sides, (loose), $5.65@5.90; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.87½@$6; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.25.

COTTON.—To what extent the announcement of Cronje's surrender to the British forces exerted a stimulating influence upon the English cotton market can only be conjectured. Public speculation was resumed upon an active scale and furnished the main support of the market. While the opening prices were generally 1@5 points lower, but there was a prompt rally following a favorable turn in cables from the early Liverpool advices. The local traders started in to undermine long cotton, but there was a steady stream of buying orders from outside sources. The early loss was soon obliterated, and a little later the net advance of 6@11 points was apparent, the principal activity being in May, August, and December. The fear of manipulation of the summer months held trading in check somewhat, so far as the professional contingent was concerned, while local sentiment was inclined to be particularly bearish respecting the new crop conditions. However, the fear of a further rise in the old crop position, with a consequent sympathetic rise in the new crop months, led the best sanguine bears to hold off for a possibly better selling basis. In the afternoon there was the liquidation and realizing, which caused a brief reaction. The market was finally steady, a net rise of 4 points to a net decline of 1 point. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans and Mobile, holiday; Savannah, 8⅝c; Charleston, 8¾c; Wilmington, 9¾c; Norfolk, 9c; Baltimore, 9¼c; Augusta, 9c; Memphis, 9¾c. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	8.81	8.92	8.81	8.88@8.90
March	8.81	8.92	8.81	8.88@8.89
April	8.83	8.88	8.81	8.87@8.89
May	8.81	8.95	8.80	8.87@8.88
June	8.81	8.93	8.81	8.86@8.87
July	8.73	8.85	8.73	8.87@8.88
August	8.73	8.89	8.73	8.80@8.81
September	8.15	8.22	8.11	8.15@8.16
October	7.79	7.86	7.75	7.82@7.83
November	7.68	7.79	7.66	7.69@7.70
December	7.68	7.75	7.65	7.70@7.71
January	7.68	7.75	7.68	7.70@7.71

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.—Spot cotton quiet and easy; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 5 5-32d; futures opened barely steady unchanged; closed steady, net ½@¾d lower to ½@¾d higher. February, 5.05s; February-March, 5.05s; March-April, 4.63b; April-May, 4.59½b; May-June, 4.56½b; June-July, 4.54b; July-August, 4.52s; August-September, 4.45½b; September-October, 4.27b; October-November, 4.17b; November-December, 4.12b. Manchester—Yarns steady and firm; cloths, orders at low limits.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Feb. 27.—There is no material change in the wool market this week. There is a lack of activity, and this tends to make the feeling appear weaker for some wools. Quarter-blood fleeces and wools of that character, and coarser, are yet in demand and hold their own in price. Territory wools are meeting with little sale about the former range of values. The scoured basis for fine and fine medium Territories is yet about 65@70c for choice staple, with good lines staple at 60@65c. Fine washed fleeces are meeting with a slow trade, but prices are holding fairly steady in the absence of offerings. XX and above, Ohio fleeces, 35@36c are quoted. The following are the quotations for leading wools: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces: XX and above, 33@34c; XX and XX and above, 35@36c; delaine, 38c; No. 1 combing, 38c; No. 1 clothing and one-half and three-eighths blood, 33@34c; coarse and braid washed, 33@34c. Michigan, Wisconsin, &c.: Michigan, 27@28c; No. 1 Michigan, combing, 33@34c; No. 2 Michigan, combing, 35@36c; coarse braid, 31@32c; New York, New Hampshire, &c., 28c; No. 1, 33@34c; Maine, Michigan, 29@30c. Unwashed, medium, &c.: Kentucky and Indiana, quarter-blood, combing, 28@29c; three-eighths-blood, 28@30c; Missouri, quarter-blood, combing, 27@28c; three-eighths blood, 27@28c; fine and Georgia, 24@27c. Territory Wools: Montana and Dakota—Fine medium and fine, 22@24c; scoured, 62@65c; staple, 65@67c; Utah, coming, fine medium, and fine, 19@22c; scoured, 60@63c; staple, 65@68c. Idaho—Fine medium, and fine, 16@21c; scoured, 60@63c; medium, 20@23c; scoured, 52@54c. Australian, scoured basis: Spot prices, combing, superfine, 95c; good, 88@90c; average, 80@85c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	72 3-16	72 7-16	72	72⅜
February	72¼	72½	72⅜	72½
September				72¼
January	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝
February	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	65⅝	66¼	65⅜	66¼
February	66¼	67⅛	66⅝	67
March				
January	35⅛	35 3-16	34⅝	35
February	35 3-16	35¼	34 13-16	35
May				
January	23⅜	23 5-16	23⅛	23⅜
February	22 5-16	22⅜	22 5-16	22⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The range of prices in wheat yesterday was narrow, but the market displayed a good deal of firmness throughout the session, and at the close was ⅛@⅜c higher than the previous night. The main reason for strength yesterday was found in better cables than had been looked for. Liverpool opened only a shade lower, and afterward rallied so that last prices were ½d lower to ⅛d higher, and London figures, which will hereafter be changed as a part of the foreign cable service on Thursday closed ½d higher to ⅛d lower. There was a holiday in Paris. Antwerp was unchanged, and the Budapest market, which is likewise to be quoted from now on, showed 2 points decline on wheat, little buying was prompted in the middle of the day by private reports from the Argentine saying that crop estimates were being reduced, the yield there, nevertheless, is of fine quality, and has attracted a fair European export demand in connection with recent low prices. The home situation and Northwest receipts of 592 cars were more bearish than otherwise, but did not prove of sufficient importance to allow bears to overcome the firmness of the market. It was a general opinion throughout the West that supplies at Northwest points would increase still further before the downward movement should come. MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, February, 63⅝c; May, 63⅜c; July, 64c. On track: No. 1 hard, 65½c; No. 1 Northern, 63⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 61⅜c.

DULUTH, Feb. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 64c; No. 1 Northern, 64¼c; May, 66⅛c; July, 65c; No. 2 Northern, 63⅛c; No. 3 Spring, 58⅝c; rejects, 23½@24c. Corn, 32¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 65@65¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¼@64½c. Rye—No. 1, 57c. Barley—No. 2, 44@45c; sample, 38@42c.

CORN—No. 2, 42c for both elevator and delivered, and 41⅝c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed 29c; No. 3, 28¾c; No. 2 white, 31¼c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track mixed, 29@30¼c; track white, 31@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61c; free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 56@57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43¼@46c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 49@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—56@57c cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.80@4; Winter straights, $3.45@3.75; Winter patents, $3.65@3.85; Spring clears, $2.90@3.05; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@2.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@2.70; low grade, $1.75@3.20 per ton, to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $1.65@1.85. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. Cornmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90c@$1; coarse, 85@88c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16.50@$16.75; do, to arrive, $200-lb, $18.25@$16.75; coarse winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $17@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $2.50; oil meal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, 10.75@$11.25; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $11.75@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$13; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $16@$22; beef hams, $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 12c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7c. CUTCATS—Smoking bellies, 7¾c; 10 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 6¾@6¾c; 14 lb, 6¾c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10¼c; Western greens, 9c; city hams 9¾@9¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5@5¼c. LARD—$6.10; city lard, $5.65; refined, South America, $6.60; Continent, $6.35; 1-bbl. kegs, $7.75; compound city, 6¾@6½c; Western, 6@6¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard stearine, 7@7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 35s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 35s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 34s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 37s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 32s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 30s; American refined, in pails, 32s. Butter—Finest and choice United States, nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 49s; American finest colored, 42s. Tallow—Prime city, 29s; Australian, in London, 29s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, May-August, 32s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7¾d. Linseed oil, 29s.

CORN—No. 2, 42c for both elevator and delivered, and 41⅝c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed 29c; No. 3, 28¾c; No. 2 white, 31¼c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track mixed, 29@30¼c; track white, 31@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61c; free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 56@57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43¼@46c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 49@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—56@57c cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.80@4; Winter straights, $3.45@3.75; Winter patents, $3.65@3.85; Spring clears, $2.90@3.05; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@2.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@2.70; low grade, $1.75@3.20 per ton, to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $1.65@1.85. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. Cornmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90c@$1; coarse, 85@88c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16.50@$16.75; do, to arrive, 200-lb, $18.25@$16.75; coarse winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $17@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $2.50; oil meal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—Flour and bran unchanged.

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LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 35s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 35s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 34s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 37s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 32s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 30s; American refined, in pails, 32s. Butter—Finest and choice United States, nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 49s; American finest colored, 42s. Tallow—Prime city, 29s; Australian, in London, 29s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, May-August, 32s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7¾d. Linseed oil, 29s.

COFFEE.—The coffee market opened steady and unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points and ruled generally firm, showing at one time a gain of 5@10 points on covering, with also a little cautious buying for long account. The Havre market closed early on account of a holiday, and in the afternoon the trade here was rather slow. The general temper of the market was quite firm throughout the session, with the close steady at net unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	7.00	7.00	6.95	6.95@7.00
April				6.95@7.00
May	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.00@7.05
June				7.00@7.05
July	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.10@7.15
August				7.10@7.15
September	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.15@7.20
October	7.25	7.25	7.20	7.20@7.25
November				7.20@7.25
December	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35@7.40
January				7.40@7.45

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good, average Santos, 8⅝00 reis; receipts, 9,000 bags, three days; stock, 391,000 bags; Hamburg—Market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 16,000 bags. Havre—Market opened ¼f higher; at 12 M. unchanged; sales, 9,000 bags; half holiday. January, 46.75; February, 46.50; March, 44.50; April, 44.75; May, 45; June, 45.25; July, 45.50; August, 45.75; September, 46; October, 46.25; November, 46.50; December, 46.75. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 10¾75; exchange, 8⅝d; receipts, 22,000 bags, three days; cleared for the United States, 3,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 196,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 2, soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $18.—; tin, $32.25; exchange lead, $4.72½; speiter, $4.80; brokers' prices for lead, $4.72½, and for speiter, $4.60.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, bbls, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, bbls, 32½@34c; prime Summer yellow, 37c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 38@39c; prime white, 39c; prime Winter yellow, 39@40c. Linseed—American raw, 56@57c; American boiled, 58@59c; Calcutta raw, 68c; lard oil, 50@52c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar, oil, bbls, $3.90. Spirits of turpentine, 55½@56c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.75; E, $1.80; F, $1.90; G, $1.95; H, $2; I, $2.10; K, $2.50; M, $2.80; N, $3.05; WG, $3.80; WW, $4.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 27.—Spirits of turpentine, 53@53½c. Resin, $1.40@$1.45. Crude turpentine, $2@$3.25. Tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 27.—Spirits of turpentine, 53c. Resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Bulls, $3.50@$4; cows, $2.25@$3.25. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; tops, $8.25; little calves, $4@$4.50; barnyard calves, $3@$3.75; city-dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $4@$6; culls, $3.75; lambs, $7.25@$8; culls, $4.50@$5.50. HOGS—$5.15@$5.40.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDWARD E. McCALL, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of HOWARD LOCKWOOD & COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE HOWARD LOCKWOOD PUBLISHING COMPANY, Lionel Alers-Hankey, Carrie Alers-Hankey, Jameson Alers-Hankey, Gerald Alers-Hankey, and Brown Brothers & Company, defendants.—Summons with notice. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 8, 1899. MARSH & WEVER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To Jameson Alers-Hankey, Carrie Alers-Hankey, and Gerald Alers-Hankey, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

JACOB FROMME, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, Nos. 32-36 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To the defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

JACOB FROMME, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB BERNSTEIN and MOSES BERNSTEIN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,207.

To the creditors of Jacob Bernstein and Moses Bernstein, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Jacob Bernstein and Moses Bernstein were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 26th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JAMES A. BLEAKLEY and ALEXANDER N. BLEAKLEY, individually and as members of the firm of Bleakley & Co., bankrupts.—No. 2,033.

Notice is hereby given that James A. Bleakley and Alexander N. Bleakley, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated February 20th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Feb. 27th, 1900.

NO. 2,008.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—IGNATZ NEUMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ignatz Neuman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 24th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 27th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—(In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM J. PEARL, bankrupt.)—No. 2,218.

To the creditors of Abraham J. Pearl of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Abraham J. Pearl was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 27th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATIONAL SHEAR COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. To the creditors of National Shear Company, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said National Shear Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the twelfth day of March, A. D. 1900, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 27th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB WIENER, bankrupt.—No. 2,105.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Wiener, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 26th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Feb. 27th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COWMAN, EDWARD D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, as Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. COWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1900. GEORGE C. CARTER, MATTHEW V. B. SCRRYVER, Executors. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for the Executors, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. f7-law6mW

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz.: the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the Sixty day of March next.—Dated the 29th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator. DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Att'ys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. s27-1aw6mW

MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bridget Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. JOHN MORRIS, Administrator. E. M. Wight, Attorney for Administrator, 61 Park Row, New York City. n15-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WALTER, GERTRUDE C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CORNELIA A. BARCLAY, Mary C. Biddle, Gertrude L. Babcock, Walter L. Cochran, Elizabeth B. W. Whitman, William S. Walter, Rosa S. Walter, Bessie Bowditch Walter, William P. Walter, a first cousin of deceased whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Lucy Walter, daughter of William P. Walter, who was a first cousin of deceased, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained by petitioner; or, if said William P. Walter or Lucy Walter be dead, then to the widow of William P. Walter, if any, and to the husband of Lucy Walter, if any, and to their heirs and next of kin, if any, whose names, ages, residence, or whereabouts cannot by diligent inquiry be ascertained by petitioner, the heirs and next of kin of GERTRUDE C. WALTER, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, WALTER S. KEMEYS of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Gertrude C. Walter, late of the County of New York, deceased, Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 11th day of April, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Petitioner, 291 Broadway, New York City, New York. f21-1aw8wW.

WILLITS, GEORGE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE S. WILLITS, late of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost and Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1900. MAUDE H. WILLITS, Executrix. CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad Street, New York City. ja10-1aw8mW&fjy11

WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Marbury & Fox, No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1899. JOHANNA M. WILLIAMS, Administratrix; JAMES S. BEARNS, Administrator. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administrators, No. 3 Broad Street, New York. o25-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FRANCIS O. DE LUZE and another, executors, &c., plaintiffs, against MAGGIE E. FORSTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-second Street distant one hundred and thirty-seven feet six inches eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Ninetieth Street and Ninth Avenue; running thence southwardly parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly, along said middle line of the block and parallel with Ninetieth Street, eighteen feet nine inches; thence northwardly, again parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the middle of another party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Ninetieth Street, and thence westwardly, along the southerly side of Ninetieth Street, eighteen feet nine inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February, 29th, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

BACHE McE. WHITLOCK, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 49 Wall Street, New York City.

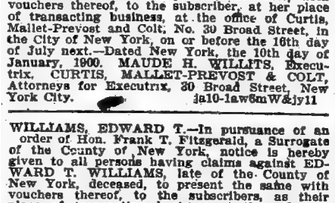

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,375, with interest thereon from the 23d day of February, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $525.03, with interest from February 23th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $609.28 and interest.—Dated New York, February 24th, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FRANCIS O. DE LUZE and another, executors, &c., plaintiffs, against MAGGIE E. FORSTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, being part of the land of the said Glorvina R. Hoffman, described as follows:

Commencing on the northerly side of Forty-second Street distant eighty-three feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of Forty-second Street, twenty-one feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line twenty-one feet, and thence southerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Forty-second Street, the place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, described as follows: Commencing on the northerly side of Forty-second Street, distant sixty-two feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of the Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of Forty-second Street twenty-one feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line twenty-one feet, and thence southerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Forty-second Street, the place of beginning.

Together with all and singular, the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said defendant, the New York Real Estate and Building Improvement Company, of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indentures of lease and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, subject nevertheless to the rents, covenants, conditions, and provisions in the said indentures of lease mentioned.—Dated New York, February 13th, 1900. LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

SANBORN & SANBORN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.

...RESS FITZGERALD CASE

...ity Club to Present a Memorial to the Governor.

PECKHAM'S COMMITTEE TO ACT

The President of the Club Declines to Discuss the Action of the Bar Association.

The plan of the City Club to present a memorial to Gov. Roosevelt in relation to the charges made by Wheeler H. Peckham against Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court. This memorial will be based on the action of the Justice in appointing John F. Carroll as receiver of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, when ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant had been suggested by the attorneys in the case.

The memorial will be forwarded to the Governor without reference to the action of the Bar Association on Monday night in declining to appoint a committee to ask the Assembly to investigate the matter.

Mr. Peckham, as President of the City Club, was authorized to appoint a committee of five members to investigate the charges made against the Justice by Mr. Peckham in his speech before the club. The original committee of five was appointed, and then seven more members of the club were added to it. This committee of twelve appointed a sub-committee of three, of which Mr. Peckham is Chairman. It is this sub-committee which is preparing the memorial to be sent to Gov. Roosevelt.

When asked as to what this sub-committee would do, Mr. Peckham said:

"I would advise that nothing be said about its work at present, as we will give out what we want to in due time."

Francis E. Laimbeer, one of the members of the General Committee of the club, said:

"Mr. Peckham is Chairman of a sub-committee of three which will follow up the case. Hamilton Odell is another member of the committee. The third man is not a lawyer. I do not remember his name."

Mr. Peckham was very communicative yesterday as to the result of the meeting of the Bar Association on Monday night. He was asked:

"Will the City Club continue its investigation now that the lawyers have decided that there is no reason why they should interfere?"

His answer was: "I can't say."

"In your statement made at the meeting of the City Club you said that a messenger had been sent to Hugh J. Grant asking him to call on Justice Fitzgerald and see him about the receivership. At the meeting of the Bar Association the statement of John M. Bowers, counsel for the defendant company, was read. He said that he had advised Mr. Grant to see the Justice. Which was correct?"

"I have nothing to say," replied Mr. Peckham. "You annoy me with your questions."

In answer to other questions, Mr. Peckham said that he did not know when he would have anything to say in regard to the policy of the club.

Justice Fitzgerald was equally reticent as to the matter. All he would say was:

"The action of the Bar Association speaks for itself."

While the Justice would not talk about the affair, many of his friends were willing to do so. One of them, a man who is considered to be close to him, said:

"This is decidedly a laughable affair. It was not long ago that certain men worked to defeat Justice Truax for re-election because he had appointed 'Hughie' Grant as receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank. The same people are now finding fault because Justice Fitzgerald did not appoint Hugh J. Grant as receiver for the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company. Why the City Club representatives should change their tactics is a puzzle to me."

LEGAL NOTES.

NEGLIGENCE TOWARD A MERE LICENSEE.—George Godfrey, eighteen years old, was killed on Sept. 11, 1895, while in the station of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, at Cape Vincent, N. Y., by a sudden collapse of the building, in a severe wind storm, accompanied with thunder, lightning, and rain. The building was a long frame structure, erected in 1852 as a part of a hotel, and fronted on the St. Lawrence River, where there was quite an extensive wharf at which vessels of all kinds connected with the railroad trains received and discharged passengers. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the Fourth Appellate Division, which upheld a verdict in favor of William Godfrey in his suit as administrator against the railroad company, for damages. The uncontradicted evidence showed that the young man went there to meet a young lady, who alighted from the train. He accompanied her to the wharf to one of the boats at the landing, and that was the last seen of him before the building fell. The Court holds, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, that, assuming, without deciding, that the company, although negligent in using a building for a railroad station which was unsafe, owed no duty to one who was there as a mere licensee, except to refrain from doing any affirmative act which would injure him, the principle was not violated by a recovery in the action, where no request was made to charge as to the purpose for which the young man was there, and the whole case was submitted to the jury with the instruction that if the dead man was guilty of any negligence there could be no recovery.

***

QUESTION AS TO ACCOUNT STATED.—John H. Spellman, as receiver of the Muehlfeld & Haynes Piano Company, sued Frank Muehlfeld, who was President of the company, for $1,562.82, claiming that sum was due the company from the defendant upon an account stated. The First Appellate Division has affirmed judgment rendered on the trial dismissing the complaint, holding that the plaintiff did not establish that an account had been stated, and a balance agreed upon which was alike binding upon the piano company and the defendant. Justice McLaughlin, in his opinion, says: "The fact that the bookkeeper of the corporation struck a balance upon the corporation ledger, which the defendant may have seen, and that the defendant subsequently, in proceedings for the dissolution of the corporation, made a written statement that a sum corresponding with that balance was due from him to the corporation, is quite insufficient to establish the fact that an account had been stated between the parties."

***

REPLY WAS NOT NECESSARY.—Joseph W. Masters sued Henry De Zavala and William T. Schley in the Supreme Court for $5,186.73, the amount of a judgment obtained by Stewart Brothers in an action in the United States Circuit Court to recover excessive duties paid on importations. The defendants, who collected the money which belonged to plaintiff by assignment, had refused to pay it over. The answer set up an agreement between Stewart Brothers and a Mr. Stedwell whereby the latter was to have 50 per cent. of the recovery for prosecuting the action at his own expense, and that the action, after Stedwell's death, was prosecuted by De Zavala, the attorney of record. The other half, the defendants said, they were always willing to pay Stedwell, or his assignee, and that plaintiff knew before the assignment of the Stedwell agreement. An order directing the plaintiff to serve a reply has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, which held that a reply to new matter will not be directed when the purpose sought is to relieve the defendant from the necessity of proving the facts which he sets up in his answer, as a defense by way of avoidance.

***

COUNTER-CLAIM IN ACTION EX DELICTU.—To a suit brought against him by Charles Snow Kellogg and Harrison C. Slosson on two promissory notes given for legal services, Otis S. Gage interposed a claim for $5,000 damages, because plaintiffs neglected, through lack of reasonable diligence, to interpose a counter-claim in the action of Houghton vs. Gage. An order denying a motion to advance the action upon the short cause calendar has been reversed by the Appellate Division, upon the ground that the effort to prove the defense would on the trial be met on the part of the plaintiff by the order and record upon appeal in Houghton vs. Gage, where a motion by the attorneys, who were substituted for plaintiff, to interpose the counter-claim referred to, was denied, because the action was framed ex delictu, while the counter-claim was based upon facts not connected with the transaction set forth in the complaint.

A bad Cold, like a bad fire, bodes no trifling. It's dangerous to life. Subdue it with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ROYAL

The Absolutely Pure

BAKING-POWDER

is the baking powder of general use, its sale exceeding that of all other cream of tartar baking powders combined.

No article could have obtained such wide and wonderful employment save through its own superlative merits.

Royal Baking Powder has not its counterpart at home or abroad. Its qualities, which make the bread more healthful and the cake of finer appearance and flavor, are peculiar to itself and are not constituent in any other leavening agent.

Great efforts are made to sell alum baking powders under the plea that they are so many cents a pound cheaper than Royal. The admission that they are cheaper made is an admission that they are inferior. But alum powders contain a corrosive poison and should not be used in food, no matter how cheap.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

HEARSE HIT BY CABLE CAR.

A Coffin Thrown Into the Street at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street.

A hearse bearing the body of a woman was wrecked by a cable car at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway yesterday and the coffin was hurled into the street. The funeral was that of Mrs. Jasper Dowd of 721 Malone Street, Hoboken. The hearse and twelve carriages had crossed by the Forty-second Street ferry and were bound for the Long Island Ferry, at Thirty-fourth Street.

When the procession reached Thirty-fourth Street the driver of the hearse, turning to the left, attempted to cross the Broadway cable car tracks. Columbus Avenue Car No. 66, going at full speed south bound, was not seen by the driver. The gripman threw off his grip and set the brake, but it was too late. The car, crashing into the side of the hearse, overturned it. The glass sides of the hearse were shattered and the coffin was tossed into the air and fell into the street, rolling over twice and resting upon its side.

The crowd shivered, some women shrieked and three of them fainted. The coffin lay across the tracks and traffic ceased while the coffin was carried to the sidewalk, where it remained until, half an hour later, another hearse was secured and the funeral procession went on to the cemetery. The driver of the wrecked hearse, John Leiber of Hackensack Road, Hoboken, and the gripman, Thomas Reeves of 302 East Eighty-ninth Street, were arrested and taken to Jefferson Market Court. Both men were discharged when the circumstances were explained.

TO PUSH DEWEY ARCH PROJECT.

Special Efforts Will Be Made to Fulfill Mr. Gould's Conditions.

The officials of the Citizens' Committee for the Perpetuation of the Dewey Arch intend to make special efforts to fulfill the conditions under which Howard Gould, as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, has offered $25,600. Mr. Gould said he was willing to be one of four men to subscribe $25,000 each, Dec. 31 next, provided that at that time the fund had reached $400,000.

A number of plans for raising money for the fund have been suggested, and some of them were discussed at the meeting of the Executive Committee held Monday evening. That which seemed to be regarded most favorably was for a canvass of every house in the residence sections of the city in an attempt to obtain a small subscription from each householder. This plan was not definitely decided upon, but it will be considered again at the meeting of the Executive Committee next Monday. J. Edward Simmons, the Treasurer of the fund, is about to start on a trip to Florida. His place will be taken in his absence by James G. Cannon.

McCoy to be a Saloon Keeper.

"Kid" McCoy will be the next accession to the fraternity of pugilist saloon keepers in the Tenderloin section of Broadway. Under his legal name of Norman Selby he has leased the store at 1,432 Broadway, northeast corner of Fortieth Street. The lease went on record yesterday, and is made by Mary McMahon and others, executors, for a term of five years at an annual rental of $5,500. A mortgage for $5,300 made by Selby in favor of Jacob Ruppert, also filed yesterday, indicates the latter's interest in the venture.

Lawyer Ernest M. Welch Acquitted.

Ernest M. Welch was acquitted yesterday afternoon of the charge of subornation of perjury, for which he has been on trial for a week before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Welch was accused of suborning witnesses in a suit brought by Jacob Lacs against the Everard Brewing Company. The jury was out for three hours.

WOMEN TO BUY CLUBHOUSE.

Permanent Home for the Professional Woman's League.

The Professional Woman's League is to take the initiative and will be the first woman's club in the city to have a permanent home. It has arranged to purchase the two houses 220 and 222 West Forty-third Street, and will turn them into one commodious building. The club has now about 600 members, and is the largest woman's club in New York. It will have a restaurant in connection with the building, a gymnasium, baths, &c.

CATHEDRAL TRUSTEES MEET.

Model of the Choir Being Made—G. S. Bowdoin in the Board.

The regular monthly meeting of the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine was held yesterday afternoon at the See House, in Lafayette Place. Dean Hoffman presided, in the absence of Bishop Potter, who is now completing his trip around the world.

A report was received showing progress on the eight sixty-foot granite monoliths for the chancel, which are being made in Maine, and on the model of the choir, or eastern end, of the cathedral, which is to be as large as a roomy chapel, and is to be on exhibition in May.

George S. Bowdoin was elected a member of the Board of Trustees. He was a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. until Jan. 1 last, when he retired. He lives at Park Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street.

GAS "DRIP" BURNS IN STREET.

It Sets Fire to the Elevated Structure and Delays Trains.

The accidental igniting of a large quantity of spilled gas "drip" yesterday noon made a bright blaze at Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue.

A tank wagon belonging to the Consolidated Gas Company and driven by John Mcmann of 726 East Twelfth Street ran into a Third Avenue car and was partly wrecked, a considerable quantity of the contents of the tank being spilled in the gutter. It was a combustible liquid, a product of petroleum, which condenses in the gas mains and has to be pumped out. While transferring this "drip" to another wagon it became ignited by a stray spark and burst into flame, a stream of the burning liquid flowing down East Twenty-seventh Street for some distance, the flames leaping to a considerable height.

The elevated structure caught fire, and the trains were blocked for a quarter of an hour. McMann, the driver, escaped injury only by his agility, but his horse was severely burned. Some one had turned in an alarm from Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, and the flames were quickly put out by the Fire Department.

For Ships Built in Navy Yards.

A citizens' meeting to request Congress to enact a law which will enable the Secretary of the Navy to have some of the new warships constructed at navy yards will be held at Association Hall, Fulton and Bond Streets, Brooklyn, next Tuesday evening. Controller Coler will preside, and among those who will speak are A. Stewart Walsh, Naval Constructor Bowles, Andrew McLean, editor of The Brooklyn Citizen; Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, Francis H. Wilson, the Rev. Edward W. McCarty, James R. Howe, the Rev. John F. Carson, Judge Girard B. Van Wart, and Congressman Edmund H. Driggs.

Miller Before Bankruptcy Referee.

William F. Miller, the Franklin Syndicate operator, was before Referee in Bankruptcy Augustus Koehler, in the Federal Building, Brooklyn, yesterday, but decision on the merits of having Miller go on the stand to testify in the bankruptcy proceedings having been adjourned by United States Judge Thomas until Saturday, Miller was taken back to jail.

SEVENTY-FIRST MEN REVIEWED.

Company D Wins the Greene Trophy with a Full Membership.

Major Gen. Francis V. Greene reviewed the Seventy-first Regiment last night at its armory, in Thirty-fourth Street. At the end of the review Gen. Greene presented to Company D, Capt. Linson, the trophy which goes to some one of the companies each year for getting the greatest number of recruits during the twelvemonth. Company D won it this year by virtue of having a complete company, 101 men.

The trophy was presented to the regiment by Gen. Greene three or four years ago. It is a bronze figure representing Sheridan on horseback in his famous ride at Winchester. Gen. Greene was entertained by the officers of the regiment after the ceremonies. Gov. Roosevelt will review the regiment at the armory March 12.

BLANKET DEPT.
Basement.

Fine Quality Eastern Wool Blankets.
Double bed size, $3.00 & $4.75 per pair.
Single bed size, $3.25 per pair.

Crochet Quilts.
Double bed size, $1.00 & $1.25.
Single bed size, 90 cents & $1.25.

Marseilles Quilts,—satin finish,
Double bed size, $2.50.
Extra fine quality, $3.25.

25 dozen Silkoline Comfortables,—new designs and colors.
$1.00 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.
Broadway & 11th St.

Infants' Outfitting Dep't.

Wash Coats and Reefers,—made of Linen or Pique,
50 cents and $1.00 each;
Formerly $1.00 to $5.00

Silk, or Silk-and-Wool Coats,—colors or white,
$1.25, $2.50 and $3.50;
Formerly $2.00 to $10.00

Percale and Gingham Dresses,
75 cents and $1.00;
Formerly $1.00 to $3.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Dunlap & Co.

Spring Styles

will be introduced on

Saturday, March 3rd.

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia.

And Accredited Agencies in all principal cities of the United States.

CANADA, LONDON, PARIS, and NAPLES.

The name "ready-made" stamp it as beyond the pale, does it?

Then you haven't a speaking acquaintance with our kind—probably a bowing acquaintance, for not one in a thousand could tell that the wearer of our best overcoats didn't patronize the steepest-priced custom tailor.

Here's the latest;

A regulation driving coat of heavy drab box cloth, double-breasted; driving sleeve; silk-lined. Price $75.

Another quality $60; still another $35.

All kinds of overcoats.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

GLOVES WORTH ADVERTISING.

Ladies' Suede and Chamois Mousquetaire Gloves, sizes 5½ and 5¾ only, will close out at
25c. pair, were $1.25.

Ladies' light weight Glace Two-Clasp Gloves, in tan, grey, white and black, in all sizes, at
75c. pair, were $1.00.

Ladies' Dogskin Pique Two-Clasp Gloves, in tan, grey, pearl and white, all sizes,
95c. pair, worth $1.25.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Friendliest to sleep and silence" is "Nature's soft nurse," a good comfortable bed, which neither poppy nor mandragora can supply.

Cervantes tells us that it is one of the coin that purchases all things; the fire that warms, the drink that quenches, and the food that appeases hunger.

If there is one thing on which we have a point of pride, it is the quality and make of our mattresses. Fine hair, composed of the best black drawings, with snug encasements of extra quality ticking, make beds such as are fit for kings.

Furniture in our designs means originality without tawdriness, splendor without extravagance, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43-45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

FOR HEADACHE
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
It soothes and strengthens the nerves, relieves the severe pain in the temples and depressing sickness at the stomach
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
OPENS TO-MORROW EVENING AT 8 P. M.
WATER POLO, LIVE GAME FARM, AQUATIC SPORTS, LIVE GAME BIRDS, INDIAN CAMP, LIVE GAME FISH, CANOEISTS' CAMP.
EXHIBITS OF LAUNCHES, YACHTS, CANOES, ARMS, AMMUNITION, GOLF, FISHING TACKLE AND SPORTSMEN'S GOODS. GUIDES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.
Special Features and Attractions.
ADMISSION . . . . 50c.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. ROBERT HILLIARD in "The Littlest Girl" by R. H. Davis. HARDING & AH SID. A. L. GUILLE. FISHER & CARROLL. Carl Damann Troupe.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. Flo. Irwin & Co., 15, 25, 50c. PATRICE & CO. Ward & Curran, Colbys, Provo, Mov. Pic's, 30 others

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Marie Dressler 15, 25, 50c. Daisy Lovering & Co. Pete Baker, Patterson Bros., Mlle. Ani, Mov. Pic's, &c

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE. EXTRA MAT. NEXT TUESDAY.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MATINEES TO-DAY & SAT. DAVID BELASCO'S Naughty Anthony
Monday, March 5, MADAME BUTTERFLY. Monday, March 12, 75th Performance, SOUVENIRS—MAGNIFICENT SILK STOCKINGS.

Hammerstein's VICTORIA Big hit! Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. MAM'SELLE AWKINS Mat. Prices. 50, 75, & $1.00 Including Josephine HALL.

SHERRY'S TO-MORROW AFT. 3 P. M. KATHARINE RUTH HEYMAN, Assisted by DAVID MANNES AND LEO SCHULZ. Reserved Seats at Schuberth's & Ruliman's. STEINWAY PIANO USED.

Knickerbocker. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT LAST 2 WEEKS. Matinée To-day. When We Were Twenty-one.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. MAT. TO-DAY. Mon., March 5, FALKA. 700th time. SOUVENIRS. RIGOLETTO.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MATINEE TO-DAY. 25 & 50c. ROGERS BROS. IN WALL ST.

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To the Dry Goods Trade of the United States and Canada.

THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE having this day granted the Patents on our PULLEY BELTS and PULLEY STOCK COLLARS, under No. 32,301 and No. 644,557,

WE HEREBY WARN Retailers, Manufacturers and Wholesalers that to make or have in possession and offer for sale Belts, Collars or other articles made in imitation of the Koch Pulley ideas and construction, constitutes an infringement of our rights as owners of the patents.

OUR ATTORNEYS AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED AND ARE PREPARED TO PROCEED AT ONCE AGAINST ANY VIOLATION OF OUR RIGHTS AS STATED.

NOTICE Our extensive manufacturing facilities enable us to deliver on short notice the Koch Pulley Belts and Koch Pulley Stock Collars. The concerns who have been handling imitations of our Belts and Collars will find the genuine incomparably superior both in value and style.

February 27, 1900.

S. Koch & Sons,
24 West 23d Street, New York.
Fulton St. and Elm Place, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH
Fifth Humorous and Musical Recital This (Wednesday) Aft., at 3:15.
"The Trials of an Entertainer"
And Humorous and Musical Selections.
Tickets $1.50 & $1; at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. MATINEE TO-DAY AND SATURDAY AT 2:15. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Evgs, 8:20. Last Week. Matinées To-day and Saturday. MAUDE ADAMS in The Little Minister. NEXT TUESDAY DANIEL FROHMAN WILL PRESENT JAMES K. HACKETT IN THE PRIDE OF JENNICO. Seats Ready Thursday.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EVGS. 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE in His New Play. Sherlock Holmes

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 24th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. "The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald. Evgs., 7:40. Mats. To-day & Sat., 1:45. Charles Frohman's HEARTS ARE TRUMPS. $40,000 Production.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Thurs. aft., Mch. 1, at 3. De Pachmann IN Chopin. PRELUDES, MAZOURKAS and ETUDES. Res. seats $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. DAINTY DUCHESS CO. McCree & Thayers, Howard & Emerson, Etc.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. NEW YORK'S PALATIAL RESORT. Marguerite Cornille, Montgomery & Stone, the 3 Mascottes, Henri French, Maude Courtney, others. Mat. Sat. Mar. 12—The Regatta Girl & Progress.

WALLACK'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. Evs., 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. "A TRIUMPH."—HERALD. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL, 34th St. & B'way. MATINEE TO-DAY. WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO. & High-Class Vaudeville.

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA AUTHORS' Reception in aid of the "Mary Fisher Home," Thursday afternoon, March 1. Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, Mr. Will Carleton, and others; music; tea served. Tickets $1, at the Waldorf news stand.

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA SMALL BALL-room, Thursday evening, March 1. Reception to teachers and others in the various professions; no tickets required; recitation, music; contribution box at door; benefit of needy teacher.

The New York BROADWAY to TOKIO Broadway 44-45 Sts. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. To-day and Sat. at 2. No Smoking at Matinées.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. The great moral play, "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10

BIJOU Mat To-day at 2:15 AUNT HANNAH A BIG HIT

Weber & Fields' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. Matinées Tues. & Sat. WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—LORD CHUMLEY.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT. To-night last time "ALS ICH WIEDERKAM." Thursday, Carl Wagner in "The Sunken Bell."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. ANDREW MACK in THE LAST OF THE ROHANS 8:15 Sat. Mat.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. 10c. to All. Japanese Acrobats, Midget Horse, Trained Birds

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. TO-NIGHT at 8—Mozart's opera, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Emma Eames, Suzanne Adams, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari.

Thurs. Evg., March 1, at 6:45 precisely—Fourth performance of the first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen — GOTTERDAEMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Olitzka, Pevny, Moika-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Paur.

Fri. Evg., March 2, at 7:30—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Ed. de Reszke.

Sat. Aft., March 3, at 2—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.

Sat. Evg., March 3, at 8, at Popular Prices—RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Sembrich and Mantelli; MM. Salignac, Devries, and Scotti.

Sun. Evg., March 4, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli, and Zélie de Lussan; MM. Van Rooy, Pringle, Meux, and Cornubert, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra and Chorus. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed for the last time this season. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Mon. Evg., March 5, at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Emma Eames and Mantelli; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, and Cornubert.

Tues. Evg., March 6, at 8—Special performance for the benefit of the Beth-El Sisterhood—LUCIA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari and Salignac. Prices $1.00, $1.50, $2.50, $3.00, and $5.00.

Wed. Evg., March 7, at 8—FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Dippel, Campanari, and Plancon.

Fri. Evg., March 9, at 8—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Mmes. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink; MM. Friedrichs, Bertram, and Dippel. WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S To-day 2:15. B'way & 30th St. ..... At 8:30. Daniel Frohman ..... Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15. The new society play in 4 acts by John Oliver Hobbes, with the full strength of Daniel Frohman's Stock Company. THE AMBASSADOR

LYCEUM "A Genuine Lyceum Success." 4th Av. & 23d ..... at 8:30. Daniel Frohman ..... Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat. CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDY COMPANY in their London Success. MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.
Cast includes Seymour Hicks, Herbert Standing, Henry Kemble, J. L. Mackaye, Ferd. Gottschalk, Fanny Brough, Margaret Robinson, and Ellaline Terriss.

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. Direction DANIEL FROHMAN. CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 5 Thurs., at 11 and 8:15, beginning Mch. 8. 5 Fri., at 3 and 8:15, beginning Mch. 9. "MANILA." "JAPAN." "PARIS." "GRAND CANON." "MOKI LAND." Course Tickets, $4 and $3. NOW ON SALE. Single tickets, $1 and 75c., on sale Mon., Mch. 5.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. MATINEE TO-DAY. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

CASINO! PRINCESS CHIC! LAST 4 NGTS! Last Mat. Nxt Sat! Sun. Ngt—BYRON'S LIFE VIEWS—All seats 50c. Nxt. Wk. Closed for Rehearsals of "Casino Girl."

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Matinée Saturday only. (Wednesday Matinée omitted this week.) LAST WEEK of MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "A Romance of Athlone." Next Week—Tim Murphy in The Carpet Bagger.

Mildred and Roueiere to-night at 9. WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

LECTURES.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LECTURES FOR MARCH.
AT COOPER UNION, Tuesdays, 8 P. M.—WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY, "Modern Racial Problems." No tickets required.
AT METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, Saturdays, 11 A. M.—WILLIAM HAYES WARD, "Art and Religion in the Primitive East." No tickets required.
AT AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Saturdays, 8 P. M.—"Metallurgy." Apply for tickets to Secretary of University.
AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, Lectures in German, Wednesdays, 4:30 P. M.; lectures in French, March 1, 8, 15, 3:30 P. M.; also a course of lectures by HENRI DE REGNIER, March 22, 26, 29, 4 P. M., March 24, 11:30 A. M.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Snow or rain; high easterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,645. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks recover.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅞c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41⅞c.; cash cotton, 9 5-16c.

LEGISLATIVE.—Gov. Roosevelt will to-day send to the Senate his nominations of members of the State Fish, Forest, and Game Commission. It is believed they will be confirmed. Assemblyman Henry announces that his Military Code bill will be amended by elminating the feature most objectionable to National Guard officers. The Annual Appropriation bill, reported yesterday in the Senate, provides for expenditures of $17,000,000. Ex-Judge Daly and others appeared in opposition to the Educational Unification bill. State Superintendent Skinner argued for the measure.—Page 9.

CONGRESS.—The Puerto Rican Tariff bill was passed by the House yesterday by a vote of 172 to 161. It provides for a duty of 15 per cent. of those imposed by the Dingley act, to be effective until March, 1902. In the Senate Mr. Aldrich explained the changes made in the Currency bill by the conference. There was a debate on the Hawaiian bill, during which Allen of Nebraska severely condemned the measure. The vote will be taken to-day. The Senate Committee on Manufactures reported on its investigations into food adulteration and recommended legislation. Senator McLaurin of South Carolina made a speech in the Senate in favor of expansion; he said the South needs the Oriental market for its raw cotton. Secretary Long, Admiral Dewey, and others were before the House Committee on Naval Affairs yesterday to explain the needs of the navy.—Pages 1, 5, and 9.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller has taken Pieter's Hill by storm, but, according to the War Office, no immediate tidings of the relief of Ladysmith need be looked for. It is believed that Buller's losses have been very heavy and that Ladysmith is in desperate straits. The Queen has sent congratulations to Lord Roberts and Gen. Buller. The Boer prisoners have been removed from Paardeberg. The British have reoccupied Rensburg. The crew of the American ship St. John was landed in Java, the ship having been destroyed at sea by fire. An attempt was made on the life of President Castro of Venezuela yesterday. Le Rire, the Paris paper, has been excluded from Germany. The German battleship Sachsen is reported ashore near Kiel Lighthouse.—Pages 2 and 7.

Page 1.

Francis Lovejoy, one of the defendants in the Frick-Carnegie suit, yesterday filed his answer, in which he says the "ironclad agreement" is null and void.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant was yesterday appointed receiver for the Third Avenue Railroad Company upon the application of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, the Directors consenting to the application. The stock rallied from 50½, closing at 58½. A number of large mechanics' liens were filed, aggregating $6,008,545.91.

Page 3.

Gov. Roosevelt delivered an address at Newburg and urged active opposition against the Horton law.

Contractor McDonald of the Underground Rapid Transit system said yesterday that he was making progress in the matter of sub-contracts. The Controller talked on the debt-limit question in relation to rapid transit.

Page 7.

The breach of long standing between Plymouth Church and the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, has been healed, and the pastor of Plymouth Church will preach in the older sanctuary.

The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society will send to the Paris Exposition a collection of coins and medals issued in this country which is believed to be unique in its completeness.

Page 8.

Presidents of railroad lines in the Central Freight Association yesterday decided upon a rate of 15 cents a hundred on grain from Chicago and the Mississippi to New York. The rate on grain for export is to be 13 cents.

Page 9.

Estimates of the amount of mail carried show that this city furnishes nearly twice as much as any other; the total amount per annum is over 1,500,000,000 pounds.

Page 14.

The finding of an empty mail pouch near a Long Island City dock disclosed the theft of registered mail, and a discharged carrier who is missing is suspected by the authorities.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 13.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

ADJOURNMENT AT ALBANY

Machine's Plan to End Legislative Session March 23 Abandoned —Many Senators Objected.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Information from an inside source to-night indicates that the Republican State leaders have been forced to abandon their original plan to have the Legislature adjourn sine die on March 23.

A few weeks ago Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee informed Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Speaker Nixon, Senator Ellsworth, and Leader Allds that the organization wanted the Legislature to hurry its work and leave Albany on the date mentioned. The minority leaders in the Legislature were also informed of the Republican machine's programme and apparently it was agreed to by both sides.

Since then many Republican Senators and Assemblymen have told the party leaders that they were opposed to taking an adjournment until the legislation affecting their home districts had been disposed of. A majority of the Senators are candidates for re-election next Fall, and they want to repair their political fences before they leave Albany. These arguments, it is understood to-night, have been successful, and a reliable authority fixes the time of final adjournment in either the first or second week of April. In commenting upon the new arrangement, one Assemblyman said:

"What do they want to keep us here any longer for? We haven't done anything all Winter, and I feel convinced that no legislation of general benefit will be allowed to pass."

It is generally believed that no party measures other than the Charter Revision bill will be made laws at this session. This bill, which was passed yesterday in the Assembly, it is expected, will be passed promptly in the Senate. The plan for a survey of the Erie Canal route and an investigation by a legislative committee during the Summer of the question of a large appropriation for completing the canal improvements is still unchanged.

Some of Gov. Roosevelt's friends have been opposed to the machine's programme of having the Legislature adjourn without doing anything. They question the wisdom of going into a state campaign, even in a Presidential year, on National issues alone.

Gov. Roosevelt is in Newburg to-night as the guest of Chairman Odell. They are expected to come to Albany together to-morrow. The legislators are looking forward to Mr. Odell's visit, as they anticipate that it will have a decided effect upon the future proceedings of the Legislature.

Mrs. Platt's Condition Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Mrs. Thomas C. Platt is better to-night. She was seriously ill yesterday, but to-day her condition improved. At a late hour to-night she was resting comfortably, and was so much better that her family was greatly encouraged.

SENATORS IN DOUBT ABOUT PUERTO RICO

The House Bill Will Be Sent to Mr. Foraker's Committee.

ITS FATE IS PROBLEMATICAL

It Is Possible No Legislation Will Be Had This Session.

Senate May Eventually Conclude to Place the Entire Government of the Island in the Hands of the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Puerto Rican Tariff bill, which passed the House to-day, will not be rushed through the Senate. The Senate has shared with the House the sensation of being appealed to by wire and letter to "stand by the President," and these appeals have been understood to indicate a desire on the part of the senders of the messages to see a bill passed giving free trade with Puerto Rico.

But it is admitted by many Republican Senators that they do not see how the business of the Senate can be set aside, even if it were possible to do so by unanimous consent, in order to carry out the work begun in the House. Unanimous consent to place a 15 per cent. tariff on Puerto Rican trade could not be secured.

There will be no contest over the reference of the bill. Senators Foraker, Aldrich, and Frye agree that under the terms of the arrangements made in the Republican caucus the bill must go to the Puerto Rico Committee, of which Senator Foraker is Chairman. Ordinarily it would go to the Finance Committee. On most of the committees made to look after the affairs of the new possessions one or more members of the Finance Committee were named, but in the case of the Puerto Rico Committee this was not done. The fact is not regarded as of great importance, and the other fact, that a Puerto Rico bill from Senator Foraker's committee is on the calendar and to be the next order of business in the Senate, makes it seem altogether appropriate that the House bill go to that committee.

Just what will be done with it does not seem to be clear to the Senators who should be most concerned. It may be said, however, that there are Senators who are not altogether confident that any legislation for Puerto Rico will be passed this session, unless it be of the simplest description.

The Puerto Rico bill now in the Senate proposes a 25 per cent. tariff. When Senator Foraker was getting his Puerto Rico bill ready he was inclined to make it a free-trade bill, not as an admission that free trade was to be granted because the proper regard for the Constitution required that course, but as a matter of policy. Just why Senator Foraker changed his bill remains to be divulged. It must be assumed that it was after the discovery was made that the President was not sure that he had recommended wisely in advocating free trade.

Senator Foraker is candid in declaring that he expects to encounter no opposition worth mentioning to the reduction of the rate of duty to be imposed upon Puerto Rican trade. Senators Platt of Connecticut and Spooner of Wisconsin, with one or two others, may insist that so low a rate of duty implies an attack upon the protection policy of the Administration.

But another trouble is looming up. It is conceived to be possible that as a result of further consideration of the matter the President will be asked to take care of Puerto Rico for still another year, that no effort will be seriously made to provide a form of government for the people, but that the entire administration will be continued in the President, with full discretion, so that he may increase or reduce the duties on articles exported to or imported from Puerto Rico until the Congress is supposed to be ready to give that disturbed island greater opportunity to provide for itself.

Among the reports that have been heard here, while the bill was under discussion in the House was one suggesting this very course. It was advised as a way of "getting together," and of avoiding the division that has interested the country for a week. Some of the reports intimated that this suggestion was one from the whole House. Yet if the President has been correctly quoted, it is inconsistent with his desires that a form of government shall be provided for Puerto Rico.

For several days Senators have been receiving copies of a pamphlet signed by H. G. Curtis, recently a member of the Insular Commission, which made a report on Puerto Rico and its needs. Although this commission is no longer on the pay roll, if Mr. Curtis speaks with authority, the President is not at all anxious to have a bill passed to give Puerto Rico a form of government other than that now existing there. In his pamphlet Mr. Curtis says:

"It is admitted by all that none of those people are ready for any measure of Congressional legislation limited by and carrying the guarantees of the Constitution."

Mr. Curtis would let the Military Government run for a while. He advises: "It will give time for the people to improve and for Congress to further examine the question and delay legislation till the Supreme Court in cases pending may say what would be the effect of legislation, as was done and subsequently followed by Congress in the inter-State commerce matter and in the case of original packages, and in many others.

"This is the policy now being followed by the President in the Philippines," declares Mr. Curtis, "and it was also the original intention to follow this plan in Puerto Rico, but Congress convened before it could be promulgated. But if Congress fails or refuses to act, or decides, as in the cases of Louisiana and Florida, to leave the government with the commander in chief, no fear need be felt but that the President will then assume the responsibility and launch a full civil Government and a full code of laws for Puerto Rico, giving to that people all the rights and privileges they are capable of enjoying.

"Remove the scarecrow of militarism and all difficulty disappears, and at its worst it is not so bad as Congressional imperialism, without check, guide, or limit. Military government by civil officials is not arbitrary. It is limited by the rules and usages of the laws of war, and by the terms of international law which is as full as the common law and made up from the wisdom of ages in the decisions and practices of all civilized nations.

"And if militarism grows too autocratic, Congress could then act with an amendment to the Constitution, or without it if the Supreme Court holds it may, but Congressional action now is irremediable."

This sort of argument coming from a man who has recently held office under the President and who speaks in a manner much like that of the men who have suggested that the tariff question be left to the decision of the President, leads some Republican Senators to wonder if it is the intention to have any legislation for Puerto Rico beyond the permission to the President to rule in his discretion a little longer, to make a low or high tariff or none at all, until it has been determined what sort of government would be the best for Puerto Rico.

The action of the House on the Puerto Rican Tariff bill will be found on Page 5.

TARIFF WAR WITH GERMANY?

It Is Asserted the United States Will Retaliate If American Meat Products Are Barred.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Although it is out of the question to attempt to obtain any official authority for the assertion that politics in Germany are preparing the way for serious differences between Germany and the United States in commercial matters, information is obtained here to justify the statement that, in case the lawmakers of Germany carry out their declared purpose of excluding American meat products, such a course will be met by retaliation by the United States.

For a long time, several months, in fact, negotiations have been at a standstill on the question of reciprocity with Germany. Under the conditions faced there by the imperial Government it was regarded as useless to attempt to arrange a reciprocal basis that would not include all American products without prejudice. To take any official steps in advance would be regarded as a menace.

Nothing in the way of menace will be attempted. But there is reason to assert that if it is found to be the settled purpose of the German Government to sanction exclusion of American meats or other products from Germany, it may be expected that the Government of the United States will feel constrained to use such power as it may possess to impress upon Germany its disapproval of the discriminations threatened against the producers of this country.

MORE ABOUT SCHLEY'S LOOP.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—George E. Graham, who was on the Brooklyn, at the side of Commodore Schley, during the fight with Cervera's fleet on July 3, 1898, is very indignant over the statements attributed in interviews to Admiral Sampson in answer to the assertions of Capt. Concas, Cervera's Chief of Staff. The reported statements of the Admiral he characterizes as "deliberate misstatements of what are the actual facts in the case."

"Admiral Sampson," he continues, "who was nine miles from the scene when the Maria Teresa swept out of the line to ram the Brooklyn, presumes to contradict Capt. Concas, who was directing the movements of the Maria Teresa, and of the man who ordered the movements of the Brooklyn. He alleges that the Maria Teresa was thousands of yards away from the Brooklyn when she turned. The fact is that the Brooklyn moved from a position five miles west of the entrance toward the Maria Teresa as soon as the latter showed her nose.

"The Brooklyn was going at the rate of 6 knots an hour, and the Maria Teresa was coming toward her at the rate of 11 knots, so that they were soon almost together. Rangefinder Ellis called to Commodore Schley that his stadimeter showed her to be but 1,100 yards distant. The turning circle of the Brooklyn is about 1,000 yards, and it was evident that the heavier ship would have the benefit in a collision or, if we escaped ramming, that we would turn inside of her and thus be cut off from the rest of the fleet. The order was therefore given to turn out, and, let this be known, that up to that time we had not been hit, but after turning we were hit over forty times.

"This statement of our position, as called by the rangefinder, was told to Admiral Sampson by Navigator Hodgson, and Mr. Hodgson quotes him as saying: 'If the rangefinder reported that as the distance to Commodore Schley he was perfectly justified in turning as he did.'

"Admiral Sampson is quoted as saying that the Colon could not have been saved. The fact of the matter is that nearly every officer who was present agreed that if active work had been done upon the cruiser she could easily have been taken care of and added to the United States Navy. A hawser was thrown to the Colon by the Oregon and she was pulled down from the beach. She began to sink, and the New York pushed her up on the beach again, turning her almost completely around.

"It may be interesting to know that the Captain of the Colon made a statement to me of almost exactly the same nature as that of Capt. Concas relative to the positions of the Maria Teresa and the Brooklyn on the day of the battle, and that Capt. Sharp, in command of the Vixen, which was almost alongside of the Brooklyn, made a similar statement. All of these men were in the fight. The man who presumes to criticise them was not in the fight, and was never near enough to it to be able to see what was going on."

MR. ROOT TO GO TO CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Secretary Root to-day announced his intention to make a flying trip to Cuba. He wishes to make a personal though necessarily short and cursory examination of present conditions, both political and industrial, in the island.

The time is approaching for the holding of the first elections in Cuba, and as this is a critical point in the career of the embryo Government, the Secretary desires to give it the closest attention. In Havana Gen. Wood is beset by many questions of the gravest importance requiring immediate answers, and it is the intention of Secretary Root to save correspondence and by his personal presence and advice aid in the speedy disposition of these matters.

The party will consist of Secretary Root, Mrs. Root, Miss Root, Edward Root, Col. Carter, Assistant Adjutant General, and W. S. Coursey, private secretary to Secretary Root. They will leave Washington Friday morning over the Southern Railway for Tampa, where the big army transport Sedgwick will convey them to Havana. From Havana the Secretary and his party will sail on the Sedgwick around the island, stopping at some of the principal ports and conferring briefly with the military commanders and notables. It is expected that this tour can be made in about a week.

The original plan was to include Puerto Rico in the trip, but this has been abandoned owing to lack of time.

FOR NEW HOTEL AT GREENWICH.

New York Syndicate Looking for a Site—Offer to Mr. Benedict.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 28.—A New York lawyer, representing a syndicate, has been here in search of a site upon which to erect a large Summer hotel. He was impressed with the property belonging to E. C. Benedict on Putnam Avenue, and is said to have offered $180,000 for the site.

Mr. Benedict refused to part with the property at the figure, valuing it, it is asserted, at $500,000. This is at the rate of $75,000 per acre. The agent then visited L. V. Harkness, but his offer of $100,000 for his place was refused also.

LORD ROSEBERY TO RETIRE?

LONDON, March 1.—Lord Rosebery yesterday resigned the Presidency of the Scottish Liberal Association, a post he had held for twenty years, and also the Honorary Presidency of the Midlothian Liberal Association, which he had held since its formation.

He firmly declined to reconsider his resignation and declined to meet a deputation that called upon him to urge him to do so.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was elected to succeed him as President of the Scottish Liberal Association.

It is understood that Lord Rosebery's retirement is due to Scotch disapproval of his war policy; and it is believed that his resignation means his absolute retirement, for the time being at least, from politics.

New Bank Receiver In Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Edwin A. Potter, President of the American Trust and Savings Bank, was appointed to succeed the late Gen. John McNulta as receiver of the National Bank of Illinois this afternoon Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, conferred with Judge Grosscup of the United States Court regarding the appointment, and Mr. Potter will be made receiver of the Calumet Electric Railway Company by the Court, as the interests of the bank and the railway are closely connected. The receivership for the bank pays $10,000 and for the railway $7,200 a year.

ONE ANSWER IN THE FRICK-CARNEGIE SUIT

DEFENDANT SUSTAINS FRICK

Lovejoy Says "Iron-Clad Agreement" Is Void and that Plaintiff Should Continue in the Company.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 28.—An order was made in Common Pleas Court No. 1 this afternoon on the representations of Attorneys Clarence Burleigh and Willis F. McCook, giving all the defendants except three in the Frick-Carnegie suit fifteen more days to answer. Henry Phipps, Jr., H. M. Curry, and F. T. F. Lovejoy are the three defendants who have not asked for an extension of time. The unexpectedly long time consumed by the attorneys of the Carnegie Company in examining the books to obtain figures with which to combat the Frick allegations has practically made it impossible to complete the papers within the required time.

It is said by those near to the interested parties that the answer will be so prepared by Dalzell, Scott & Gordon, and Dale & Bispham of Philadelphia; that it will contain no personalities, and that it will merely be a plain legal answer to the Frick allegations. It is learned that many days have been spent with Secretary Andrew M. Moreland in examining the company's books, and that the Frick suit will be largely combated with figures showing that in normal times the profits of the great concern have not been extravagant. No effort will be made to reply to what the Carnegie Company believes are personal thrusts of the plaintiffs.

Dalzell, Scott & Gordon, attorneys, entered their appearance in Common Pleas Court No. 2 to-day for all the defendants excepting Thomas Lynch and H. C. Frick in the equity suit of John Walker and others against the H. C. Frick Coke Company and others. This is the action brought to annul the coke contract between the H. C. Frick Coke Company and the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and to get an accounting for the coke sold under the same since Jan. 1, 1899.

Francis T. F. Lovejoy, the former Secretary of the Carnegie Company, to-day filed his answer. In it Mr. Lovejoy says that on Jan. 10, 1900, he was of the opinion and belief:

"First—That the so-called 'ironclad agreement' under the provisions whereof the expulsion of the plaintiff from membership in the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, was sought to be accomplished, was and is, for various reasons, n t necessary now to be set forth, null and void and of no effect;

"2. That even if the so-called "ironclad agreement" were in full force and effect, yet no cause existed for the expulsion thereunder of the plaintiff from membership in the said association.

"3. That even if the so-called "ironclad agreement" were in full force and effect, and even if a technical cause was by certain members believed to exist for the expulsion of the plaintiff from membership in the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, yet, inasmuch as it was and is of vital importance to the said Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and its welfare as a business association, that the plaintiff should continue his membership in the company, and should continue, as in the past, to aid it in the conduct of its affairs by his counsel and advice, a meeting of all or a majority of the shareholders, including the plaintiff, should have been held at which any differences of opinion might have been freely discussed and probably eliminated, and

"4. That should the plaintiff have been willing after this discussion, in the interests of harmony, to withdraw from membership in the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and to sell his interest, justice and equity demanded that he should be paid by the association, or by any partner or partners therein, or by any other person or persons whomsoever, purchasing his interest in the steel company, such price as would either be satisfactory to H. C. Frick or would represent the real value of his interest, and that he should not be compelled to sell at such price, and upon such terms of payment, as the purchasers themselves might fix, without consulting with the plaintiff.

Continuing, Mr. Lovejoy says:

"I refused to sign, when requested so to do, the notice intended to compel, under the so-called 'iron-clad agreement,' the withdrawal of the plaintiff from membership in said the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, or his expulsion, should he fail or refuse to assign his interest therein for a consideration virtually nominal, and, upon the return to Pittsburg of the President of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, on Jan. 17, 1900, I tendered my resignation from the Board of Managers of said association, and my resignation as the Secretary thereof, which resignations were the same day accepted, in my presence."

Mr. Lovejoy states that continuing of the same opinion and belief as on Jan. 10, 1900, he answers:

"1. The averments of the plaintiff are true—as to nearly all of my own knowledge, as to the remainder to the best of my information and belief;

"2. I join with the plaintiff in praying that your honorable body will decree that the plaintiff was on Feb. 1, 1900, and is still, a member of and shareholder in the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and as such is entitled to all the rights and privileges thereto pertaining;

"3. I pray your honorable body to declare that I am no more than a nominal defendant in those proceedings, having personally neither taken any part in nor encouraged the acts complained of by the plaintiff, and that I stand before the court with clean hands, having sought to do only what was right and just, uninfluenced by fear or favor."

FLURRY AT BALTIMORE.

Passage of an Act for Dollar Gas Leads to a Raid on Trust Companies' Stock—Nearly a Panic.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 28.—The passage by the State Senate of the bill requiring the Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore to reduce the price of gas to $1 a thousand feet caused a slump in the stock of that company. This was followed up by a raid on the local trust companies' stocks, and for a while the market was almost in a panic.

The flurry, however, was confined entirely to the locals. Toward the close the market rallied and no further trouble is expected to-morrow. Continental Trust Company dropped 2 points, United States Fidelity and Guaranty went from 116 to 112. Citizens' Company broke 10 points, to 100, but closed ½ better. International dropped to 89, closing at 88¾; Maryland Casualty was up and down all day, from 51 to 54, closing at 52½. Cotton duck stock dropped 1½ points. Consolidated Gas went from 58 to 55, closing at the latter figure.

There were small fluctuations in United Railways. Out of a total of over 6,500 shares of stock sold over 4,000 were trust companies' stock. Operators generally predict an improved market to-morrow.

So far as could be learned there was no good reason for the hammering of the trust companies' stock.

THE FAIR-CRAVEN CASE.

Mrs. Craven's Daughter Testifies to Having Seen the Marriage Contract.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—In the Fair-Craven case to-day Mrs. Margaret Koehler, daughter of Mrs. Craven, testified that she was shown the marriage contract between her mother and Senator Fair in New York in June, 1892, and that when she met Senator Fair for the first time after the marriage ceremony Senator Fair asked her "how she liked her new father."

She testified that Senator Fair had tendered her money, but that she declined his offers. Senator Fair desired her to abandon the life of an actress, but she refused.

The First Railway in the World to adopt for all its cars the Pintsch light is the New York Central. This line has Pintsch light in its sleeping and parlor cars, its coaches, baggage cars, and mail cars, contributing in this, as in all other things, to the comfort and safety of its patrons.—Adv.

LIVES LOST IN INCENDIARY FIRE

Three Burned to Death in Big Harlem Tenement.

MANY FAMILIES IN PERIL

Citizens, Police and Firemen Make Heroic Attempts at Rescues.

The Victims Young Children—Other Alarming Fires in Immediate Neighborhood First Call Attention of Police to Presence of Incendiaries.

Citizens, firemen, and policemen repeatedly risked their lives to rescue six families imperiled by a fire which started at midnight in the five-story store and tenement building at 1,691 Third Avenue, near Ninety-fifth Street.

The bodies of the three children of Edward Friedner, who lived on the top floor of the building, were discovered by firemen at 1:30 o'clock, after the fire had been extinguished. The father is a bartender employed in a saloon in East Fourteenth Street. The children are:

ETTIE FRIEDNER, six years.
GEORGE FRIEDNER, four years.
SAMUEL FRIEDNER, eighteen months.

The bodies were badly burned, but not beyond recognition. The children had apparently been overcome by smoke before the flames reached them.

BRAVE WORK OF RESCUE.

Policeman Thomas Tracy of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station did most courageous service, entering the burning building repeatedly, and finally dropping on the third floor overcome by smoke. His comrades carried him out, and he was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital. He will recover.

Roundsman Miller of the same precinct carried out five-year-old Harvey McCoen, who was found unconscious in his home on the third floor.

Roundsman Miller's hands were painfully burned. The boy was restored when in the open air.

The strange coincidence of this fire and three others, and one for which three alarms were sent in at 1,820 Second Avenue, a block distant, aroused Capt. Freers of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. He at once started an investigation. He believes these fires, with a dozen in the same vicinity, that have occurred within a month, are the work of firebugs, and he will redouble his efforts to learn the truth.

The Third Avenue fire started in the basement and spread strangely fast. Good fuel for the flames was a large stock of feed in a store kept by Benjamin Strauss, on the ground floor. Hay and other inflammable material gave the fire a great start.

MEN SEEN IN CELLAR.

Before the fire started two men were seen leaving the cellar of the building. Roundsman Miller, who noticed smoke issuing from the building, turned in an alarm, and then started the work of rescue.

On one side of the ground floor was a fish and oyster shop, kept by Sol. Hyman. The tenants of the building were: Second floor, John Glennon and wife and Lawrence Cleary and family; third floor, Henry McCoen and family and Alexander Hoffman and family; fourth floor, Edward Friedman, whose three children were burned, and Richard Malaney and family.

Detectives Smith and Higgins sent in another alarm. They then broke into the building and aroused the tenants, carrying out several children. Policemen Tracy, Cullen, and Taylor joined the detectives, and citizens soon arrived.

When Policeman Tracy was carried out unconscious, calls were sent to the Harlem and the Presbyterian Hospitals, and ambulances arrived from both about the same time.

The fire seemed bound to destroy the building adjoining, at 301 East Ninety-fourth Street, and its tenants were ordered out. Two alarms were first sent in, and these were quickly followed by a third and then a fourth.

WHOLE SECTION AROUSED.

Intense excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, which is densely populated. Tenants from adjoining houses, half-clad and frenzied, rushed into the street and surged against the police and fire lines, crying for news of children or friends. In the turmoil and excitement many could not be found, and the rumors that lives were lost spread, adding to the crowd's excitement.

The many streams, however, quickly controlled the fire, and it did not get beyond the Third Avenue building. The building was practically gutted. Some of the floors collapsed, while others are just hanging in place.

The fire was still smoldering when firemen went into the building to search for the bodies of possible victims.

Battalion Chief Castles at 1:30 o'clock found the bodies of three children in the Friedman apartments on the top floor. The children were in bed. The parents of the children were out at the time of the fire. At a fire about one year ago the Friedner family lost two other children by suffocation.

The bodies of the children were taken to the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station.

MRS. FRIEDNER NOT BURNED.

Mrs. Friedner, who it was thought had been burned, was out. She returned to the house just before the bodies of her children were found. She became hysterical when she knew that her children were dead.

At 1:45 o'clock the firemen said they had made a complete search of the ruins and were sure that there were no more bodies in the place.

The loss to the Third Avenue building and its contents was estimated at $15,000.

FIRE TO HIDE ROBBERY.

Two Other Third Avenue Buildings in Flames—Incendiaries Almost Rush Into Chief Croker's Arms.

Scarcely had the firemen finished with their work at 1,691 Third Avenue than they were called to two other fires at 1,753 and 1,755 Third Avenue, which confirmed them in their belief that the fires were of incendiary origin.

When this fire occurred Chief Croker was at the Second Avenue fire. When he reached the scene of these fires, for which two alarms had been turned in, he turned in two more, so as to gather the engines together.

Both fires started in the basements of the houses, the fire in No. 1,755 being under the barber's shop of a man named Philley. It was discovered by citizens passing along the avenue. They had seen two men rush out of the basement of No. 1,755, and immediately afterward saw smoke issuing from the building.

The flames spread rapidly and soon were raging through the entire building, a five-story affair, with every flat occupied.

Chief Croker and Chief Short of the Fourteenth Battalion rushed up the stairs of 1,755, and while on the way up two men brushed by them and hurried out of the building. They were pursued, but up to the present have not been captured. Afterward it was found that a trunk had been broken into there and its contents scattered about the floor.

About this time Fireman Keeley of Engine 21 and another fireman entered the building at the top floor in the rear near the airshaft. While groping their way through the building they found a woman unconscious on the floor. She was picked up and carried out of the building and taken to the Harlem Hospital. Bruises were found on her body, and it is supposed that she had opposed the man who had entered the building for the purpose of robbery.

Fireman Coyle of Engine 47 was overcome by smoke at this fire and taken to the Harlem Hospital.

Chief Croker said that the fires were unquestionably started for the purpose of robbery, and that there was a pretty well organized gang of fire-bugs in the neighborhood.

Detective Rosenfeld arrested Antonio Limo, an Italian coal dealer of 225 East Ninety-seventh Street, on suspicion of having started the fire under Chilley's barber-shop at 1755 Third Avenue.

Chilley and he had had a quarrel a few days ago, and Limo is said to have been the last one to leave the shop last night. He is known to have loitered around the neighborhood. When Limo was arrested he is said to have said to the detective: "Is the barber's shop ablaze?"

FIRE IN SECOND AVENUE.

Interior of a Flat House Destroyed—Several Narrow Escapes.

Several thrilling rescues were made by policemen and firemen at a fire in the four-story brownstone flat house, 1,828 Second Avenue, at midnight last night. The interior of the building was burned.

The fire started in the basement under the wholesale liquor store of Joseph Gluckman, and quickly spread to the other floors through a rear dumbwaiter shaft. When Roundsman Anderson and Patrolman Wedirka arrived at the scene of the fire they discovered that the hallway on the second floor was blocked by a woman who carried a large bundle in her arms. Anderson seized the bundle from the woman and threw it to the floor below, relieving the blockade.

A cripple was carried to the street from the second floor by Patrolman Wedirka. When the firemen arrived and the eighty-five-foot ladder had been run up to the top floor, Driver William O'Brien carried a baby from the top floor to the street. The occupants of the house were all rescued in safety and took shelter in a house in Ninety-third Street.

The entire building was damaged by fire, smoke, and water, and the damage is estimated at $10,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THIS FIRE SOON PUT OUT.

Not Far from the Big Tenement—Dwellers Alarmed.

While the firemen were fighting the fatal Third Avenue fire, another occurred under almost similar circumstances in the five-story store and tenement building at 1,872 Third Avenue, five blocks north. On the ground floor there is a furniture shop, kept by H. Rubenstein.

This fire was quickly extinguished, with a loss of $15. Many of the tenants fled in terror from the building but were reassured and returned.

THE COSTA RICAN WAR.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from Port Limon, Nicaragua, says:

"The story of the present invasion of Costa Rican territory by the Nicaraguans, according to the best authority that could be obtained, is about as follows:

"Some ten days ago an unknown person or persons tore down the Costa Rican flag over some public building in San José. President Iglesias took offense and immediately sent word to the President of Nicaragua informing him of the insult, and demanding an immediate apology. The apology was not forthcoming, and preparations were made for war. Men, particularly those of the peon class, were pressed into service, drilled, and uniformed, and everything made ready for an advance to meet the invading force.

"Word reached Port Limon by telegraph that Frederici Mora, an ex-convict and noted revolutionist, had set out from Managua with an armed force of Nicaraguans, and had already crossed the boundary. The many conflicting reports made it impossible to learn the exact strength of his force, varying statements placing it all the way from 400 to 4,000. The former figures, however, are much more likely to be the right ones.

"It was also reported that Gen. Velarde of Honduras, an exile and former revolutionist from Costa Rica, was marching south at the head of 600 Nicaraguans and 150 Americans, and had reached San Carlos, near the border. This last, however, can hardly be true. Information on a subject of this kind is hard to get, as the laws of the country forbid the people to talk about it."

BOOKS FOR HARVARD'S LIBRARY.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The second shipment of the late Count Riant's famous Oriental library, which was purchased by Prof. Archibald C. Coolidge and J. Randolph Coolidge for the Harvard University Library, has reached Cambridge. The first installment of these books, which was received by the library some weeks ago, consisted of about 700 of the more recent and less rare volumes, but those which have now arrived were nearly 3,500 in number and include a large proportion of the choicest books in the collection. Another shipment about equal to th's one in size is expected in a few days, and that will leave only a small balance to come.

The books range over the entire field of early Christian theology, ecclesiastical history, and Oriental geography, in which Count Riant found his lifework. The original library included some 15,000 volumes collected by Count Riant through a long period of years.

The part which Harvard receives through the efforts of Prof. Coolidge is the most valuable and complete library extant on the history of the Latin East.

WANTS TO RESCIND A SALE.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 28.—To-day Phares Coleman Sterling Wood and Judge James B. Head, representing the Trustees of the University of Alabama, filed a bill in the Chancery Court to have set aside and declared void the sale of 4,000 acres of university lands made through Gov. Johnston to the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company last November.

The bill recites that the sale was authorized at a sparsely attended special meeting of the trustees, and that the meeting was irregularly called and illegal. It prays that the deed be set aside and the Sloss-Sheffield Company enjoined from trespass on the lands.

The lands in question are in Walker County, and adjoin those of the American Coal Company, in which Gov. Johnston, who engineered the sale, was interested. The American lands were sold as part of the same transaction, and brought $49 an acre, against $12.50 per acre for the university lands. It is this circumstance which led to wholesale denunciations of the Governor and the institution of the present litigation.

A Curious Water Level.

The thousand miles between New York and Chicago by New York Central Lines along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, Lake Erie and Lake Michigan. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

RECEIVER FOR THE THIRD AVENUE ROAD

Directors Consent to Application of the Creditors.

EX-MAYOR GRANT APPOINTED

This Step Caused by Abandonment of Efforts of Bankers' Syndicate to Float the Unfunded Debts.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company is now in the hands of a receiver, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant having been appointed by Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, to act temporarily in that capacity. An application for the appointment of a receiver was made by T. Jefferson Coolidge, President of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, and one of the three members of the protective committee formed to safeguard the interests of the holders of the road's notes. The proceeding was an entirely friendly one, being agreed upon by the committee and the Directors of the road, who formally consented to it through their counsel, Edward Lauterbach, who appeared in court and admitted all the allegations made by Mr. Coolidge in his application.

The action was precipitated by the announcement made early in the business day by Vermilye & Co., Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., and Hallgarten & Co., who have been conducting a plan to rehabilitate the finances of the company, that they had decided to abandon the matter altogether. This news destroyed the last vestige of hope that the company could be put on its feet without having recourse to a receiver. The bankers announced in a card published in the Wall Street news bureaus that they had found it impossible to go on with their plan, an announcement which the insiders knew some days ago to be inevitable. They gave no reason. The real reason was that the Directors had been able to raise only a small portion of the $8,000,000 needed to meet some pressing obligations of the company, the contributing of which sum by the shareholders toward the relief of the situation was made a condition of the syndicate's taking hold. Some of the Directors realized when the condition was first imposed that it could never be met.

THIRD AVENUE STOCK RALLIES.

The stock rallied on the announcement that the syndicate had abandoned negotiations. The Street had already discounted this bit of news in advance, and when it actually came out there was a reaction from the previous slump. Similarly, when the appointment of a receiver became known later, a rally in the stock ensued. This was undoubtedly due to some extent, however, to the prevalent belief that Mr. Grant's receivership would mean improved management. Perhaps the rumor that, representing Central Trust Company interests, which are said to be affiliated with those of Brooklyn R

$21,000,000 of indebtedness, arising out of the change in motive power and extensions of the road. The mechanics' liens which have been filed are also given in detail, and the bill states that a large part of the floating debt consists of loans made by various banks, trust companies, and individuals, many of whom are wholly unsecured, while others are protected by deposits of various stocks and bonds as collateral security. The values of these securities of the corporation, the petition states, are now unduly depressed below their real market value, and holders of them as collateral could not realize on them the amount which they are supposed to secure.

The average number of employes of the road, according to the bill, is 2,700 men, and the road and its leased lines carry nearly 100,000,000 passengers each year and much United States mail.

Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., an officer, makes the affidavit attached to the application for a receiver.

The answer put in by Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson is verified by Albert J. Elias, President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. The first paragraph of the company's answer says "that it admits all the allegations contained in said bill of complaint."

The answer further recites that the company has been compelled to borrow large sums of money and that it has a floating indebtedness of over $17,000,000. That the Directors and officers have resorted to all proper measures to obtain means to pay off th floating indebtedness, but were unable to make the necessary arrangements. The defendant company then joins in the prayer that a receiver be appointed.

The papers in which the application was made were all prepared out of court, even the order naming Mr. Grant as receiver, and the presenting of the application to Judge Lacombe took only a few minutes.

MECHANICS' LIEN FILED.

Prior to the appointment of the receiver and for some time after he had been appointed there was considerable activity at the County Clerk's office in the County Court House, where creditors were busy filing mechanics' liens.

The first liens filed yesterday were those of Naughton & Co., the contractors who had charge of changing the motive power. Bernard Naughton and Daniel F. McMahon were given as the sole members of the firm. The contract with the Third Avenue Company was recited in the liens and showed that the contractors were to receive 15 per cent. on all the labor hired and 10 per cent. on the purchase price of all materials, except the metallic portion of the equipment. One of these liens was for $1,042,745.80 against the Third Avenue property. The other, for $1,836,045.53, was filed against the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue lines.

The John A. Roebling's Sons Company followed with a lien for $291,178.09; the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, for $707,861; Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., $22,416.20, and the Imperial Rubber Company, $624.31. This was the last lien filed before the appointment of a receiver.

Six more claims were filed late in the afternoon. The United Building Material Company filed two, for $65,813.15 each, one against the Third Avenue lines proper and the other against the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue lines. The New Haven Car Register Company's claim was for $8,048; the James Curran Manufacturing Company, $26,650.08; the General Incandescent Arc Light Company, $2,457.45, and Isaac G. Johnson, $4,115.83.

The total amount of all the mechanic's liens filed against the company since it got into its present difficulties is $6,008,543.91.

MR. GRANT TAKES CHARGE.

Mr. Grant, after his appointment, boarded a Third Avenue trolley car with President A. J. Elias of the road, and went up to the Sixty-fifth Street station, to take charge of the company's offices and begin his work. His counsel will probably be Adrian H. Joline, who is counsel for the creditors' Protective Committee.

There was considerable speculation as to the fees the receiver would receive. According to Commissioner Shields, of the United States Court, there is no fixed fee. The compensation of the receiver is fixed by the Judge after he has determined how much work is necessary to satisfactorily handle the property. If Mr. Grant had been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State he would, according to one of the Justices, have been entitled to $12,000 a year and in addition would have received a liberal allowance for expenses.

The creditors' protective committee made the following announcement in Wall Street:

"A receiver of the property of the Third Avenue Railroad Company has been appointed. Reorganization of the finances of the company has become necessary, and the best interests of all parties demand that such reorganization be brought about by harmonious and united action of the stockholders and the holders of the unfunded debt.

"The holders of the company's notes and other unfunded obligations and stockholders are invited to deposit their evidences of indebtedness and certificates of stock with the Mercantile Trust Company or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, and receive in exchange therefor negotiable certificates under an agreement which is in course of preparation, which will permit depositors to withdraw their claims and securities, if a plan of reorganization when submitted does not meet with their approval."

Directly after issuing this statement the committee, consisting of F. P. Olcott, Louis Fitzgerald, and Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, met in Hugh J. Grant's office, 54 Wall Street. Their secretary, Mr. Krech, and counsel, Adrian H. Joline, as well as Jacob H. Schiff and Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., (who now represent the claims of various creditors,) also attended the conference. Mr. Grant was up town at the time. Daniel J. McMahon of Naughton & Co., who came along after the meeting, expressed himself as much pleased at Mr. Grant's appointment.

ALL INTERESTS TO BE CONSERVED.

Friends of the company declare that under the present receivership all interests will be conserved, and that there is good prospect of putting through an excellent plan for rehabilitating the company. The previous negotiations were to a large extent thwarted because of stockholders who announced in advance that they would vote against certain propositions involved. A receiver, clothed with judicially delegated power, can effect things in the line of improvement, it is pointed out, that a simple Board of Directors could not do, because of discordant elements.

The committee will formulate some plan for a readjustment of the securities of the property. What their scheme will be is simply a matter for speculation at present. It will undoubtedly include the conserving in some way of the present stock, because the stock carries with it the ownership of the charter. That stock, it was admitted yesterday by interests representing creditors, will have to be heavily assessed in order to put it on a basis which will insure stable value. The necessity of foreclosure proceedings is not anticipated. Indeed the Directors hope to be able before very many months to have the receivership terminated.

Two facts of interest in connection with recent Third Avenue history were learned yesterday. One was that Henry Hart, at the time that he objected to a new issue of stock at par, went into the open market and bought 3,000 shares at 239 or 240 in one day. He has lost a tremendous amount of money in the last year on Third Avenue. It is understood that in his case and that of other stockholders who pledged their securities for loans, trust companies ruthlessly dumped the stock on the market, when its price fell to an unsafe figure, thus hastening the downward rush. The other interesting fact is that when James R. Keene and his friends bought the Hart holdings at about par, the stock then standing about 107 in the market, it had been planned, if such relief were not forthcoming, to throw 32,000 shares of Mr. Hart's holdings on the market, on a certain Saturday morning, in order to raise money for his needs. Such an action would have terribly depressed the stock.

Edward Lauterbach was much pleased yesterday over what he regarded as a quasi-settlement of the company's difficulties. "I consented to the receivership," said he. "As there was no judgment creditor, and no default in interest payment on bonds, the receiver could not have been appointed if I had simply staid out of court. In fact, without the consent of the Directors a receiver could not have been appointed for three months."

Dr. T. W. Graydon of Cincinnati Dead

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 28.—Dr. Thomas W. Graydon, a prominent Republican politician and millionaire, died in Clifton today of appendicitis. He was born in Ireland in 1830. In 1876 he became a resident of Cincinnati and became a manufacturer of patent medicines. He represented Hamilton County in the Legislature in 1883 and 1886, and had held other important public positions. Dr. Graydon was a life member of the Lincoln Club, and one of the active spirits in the Young Men's Blaine Club. He was a familiar figure in Republican County, State, and National Conventions. He was fond of athletics. His oldest son, Joe, is a member of the Harvard football team.

Heavy Snowfall in This State.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Dispatches coming in from Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Skaneateles, and other points in the State, are to the effect that the storm has arrived from the West, and the snowfall in the several cities varies from six to fifteen inches, with no prospect of clear weather.

LADYSMITH IN VERY BAD PLIGHT

Gen. White's Force Almost at Its Last Gasp.

KLIP RIVER WATER PUTRID

Only Supply Poisoned by Sewage from Boer Camps.

BULLER WINS A FIGHT

Carries Pieter's Hill by Storm After Crossing Tugela Twice.

His Losses to Date About 4,000 Men—Five Officers of the Inniskillings Left Out of Twenty-four—Next Battle to be Decisive.

LONDON, March 1.—Gen. Buller has reported to the War Office that on Tuesday his troops assaulted and carried the top of Pieter's Hill, thereby turning the Boers' left to a certain extent.

Gen. Buller's tidings come weighted with his long list of casualties. His losses, in the four attempts to get Gen. White out, aggregate 4,000 men.

Ladysmith is in desperate straits. Charles Williams, the military expert, says he learns on very high authority—presumably that of Lord Wolseley—that "Gen. White's force is almost at its last gasp."

"This is not so much," says Mr. Williams, "on account of any lack of provisions or of ammunition, neither of which is yet exhausted, as because of the poisonous waters of the Klip River and the evil effects of the heat on the terrain in which the garrison must reside.

"Even those who have escaped fever, dysentery, and diarrhea are in a state of low vitality. They can still man trenches and would probably hold their own against a last, desperate assault, but they can initiate nothing.

"Gen. Buller now knows that, as units, the regiments will be of no use to him for months.

"The water of Klip River is not available for drinking, and to boil it is impossible because of the scarcity of fuel. It is thick with putrid animal matter. Tea made of it has a suspended fibre, something like beef tea. It is caused by the sewage from the Boer camps."

Mr. Williams adds that when news like this passes under the thumb of the censor it more than offsets whatever jolly news may be heliographed from Ladysmith.

NEXT ATTACK DECISIVE.

Spenser Wilkinson, commenting on Gen. Buller's operations, says:

"It hardly seems as though Tuesday's attack had covered more than an advanced position, covering the Boer main lines of investment, or that the Boers have abandoned any part of those lines. Otherwise Gen. Buller and Sir George White would have met the same night.

"The next attack ought, one way or the other, to be decisive. Apparently Lord Roberts cannot for some time influence the course of events in Natal, and Gen. Buller's force has now been subjected to a very considerable and prolonged strain. The moment seems opportune to point the necessity of sending Gen. Buller reinforcements."

The military critic of The Times, dwelling upon the difficulties facing Buller, says:

"Although his progress has not been so great as earlier reports had led us to expect, the sacrifices his force has made already have been very great. The country is exactly adapted to the tactics of a tenacious rearguard, and if the Boers continue their resistance with the skill and stubbornness hitherto shown, many difficulties remain to be surmounted."

Buller's distinct success brings the rescue of Ladysmith near, but the War Office intimated late last evening that an immediate announcement of relief need not be expected. The goings to and fro at midnight of officials and messengers suggested that important news had been received. If this were the case, Lord Lansdowne obviously desired to sleep on it, before taking the public into his confidence.

GEN. BULLER'S REPORT.

LONDON, March 1.—The dispatch from Gen. Buller is as follows:

"Headquarters, Blandwani, Feb. 28.

"Finding that the passage of Langewacht's Spruit was commanded by strong intrenchments, I reconnoitred for another passage of the Tugela. One was found for me below the cataract by Col. Sandbach, Royal Engineers, on Feb. 25.

"We commenced making an approach thereto and on Feb. 26, finding that I could make the passage practicable, I crossed the guns and baggage back to the south side of the Tugela, took up the pontoon bridge on Monday night and relaid it at the new site, which is just below the point marked cataract.

"During all this time the troops had been scattered, crouching under hastily constructed small stone shelters and exposed to a galling shell and rifle fire, and throughout they maintained the most excellent spirits.

PIETER'S HILL CAPTURED.

"Tuesday Gen. Barton, with two battalions of the Sixth Brigade and the Dublin Fusiliers, crept about a mile and a half down the banks of the river, and, ascending an almost precipitous cliff of about 500 feet, assaulted and carried the top of Pieter's Hill.

"This hill, to a certain extent, turned the enemy's left, and the Fourth Brigade, under Col. Norcott, and the Eleventh Brigade, Col. Kitchener commanding, the whole under command of Gen. Warren, assailed the enemy's position, which was magnificently carried by the South Lancashire Regiment about sunset. We took about sixty prisoners and scattered the enemy in all directions. There seems to be still a considerable body of them left on and under Bulwana Mountain.

"Our losses, I hope, are not large. They certainly are much less than they would have been were it not for the admirable manner in which the artillery was served, especially the guns manned by the Royal Naval force and the Natal Naval Volunteers."

THE ATTACK ON RAILWAY HILL.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Pieter's Station, dated Feb. 25, and describing the twelve days' continuous fighting of which the attack upon Railway Hill by the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers was one of the supreme moments, says:

"The Inniskillings joined the column with twenty-four officers. They have five left. That tells the tale. No map, no penned account can give an idea of the difficulties of these hills and ridges, which succeed each other like waves in a heavy sea, one giving way only to another.

"Each can be enfiladed and, until one is taken, it is impossible, even with the keenest scouting, to know what fortunes lie beyond it. The military problem changes as the column advances, each kopje refusing to give up its secret until the advancing troops have touched its crest.

"To add to the difficulty, the tropical rainy season set in to-day. For twelve hours the uniforms clung to the men like wet seaweed. Mud caught them under foot. Mists closed down and shut out the position of the enemy.

"This discomfort is borne by all alike. Gen. Buller and his staff are practically living the private's life. There has not been even a tent to cover the commanding Generals. They eat from their knees and with their shoulders against the rocks, and they sleep where they can. Field work is carried on under transport wagons; and as these are not built rain-proof tiny streams of water pour down upon and blot the official records."

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Colenso, dated Monday, describing the famous advance of the Inniskillings on Friday, says:

"I saw the first company waver and then break before a sheet of well-directed leaden hail, and within a minute not a man was left standing. It seemed to me that the brave company of Fusiliers was annihilated.

"Shortly afterward, however, I could see some of them move, then rise, and finally walk quietly to the rear, taking cover. The supporting company was also cut up, but not quite so severely.

"The Boers are placed on high, unassailable kopjes; and it would take ten times their number to carry these positions successfully. The kopjes command the railway from Colenso to Ladysmith, and a real right flank attack is rendered impossible, owing to a high, precipitous ravine, which opens upon the Tugela, while the left is too open and void of cover and cannot be seriously considered as a means of assault.

"The Boers and British fraternized during yesterday's armistice. It is reported that 4,000 Boers have left the vicinity of Ladysmith for Dundee."

Winston Churchill, in a dispatch from Colenso, says:

"The condition of the wounded who were untended on the hillside Sunday was so painful that Gen. Buller sent a flag of truce to the enemy, and it was arranged that throughout Sunday military movements should continue on both sides, but there should be no shooting.

"This truce terminated at dusk. The Boers then resumed a furious musketry attack on the British left. The attack was repulsed. Fighting continues vigorously. We shall see who can stand 'bucketing' best, the Briton or the Boer."

Mr. Churchill goes on to say that there is abundant proof of the Boers using a large proportion of illegal bullets, no fewer than five different kinds of exploding or expanding bullets having been found. He also asserts that the Boers are employing armed Kafirs, and he adds:

"I have always tried to be fair toward the Boers, but, after making every allowance, it must be said that they show, when in stress, a very dark, cruel, and vengeful underside of character."

Gen. Buller's successful attack came after the hard fighting of Friday, and it was improvised and its execution begun during the armistice of Sunday. He was within his privileges in immediately beginning to transfer his troops.

A dispatch to The Times from Colenso says:

"Before Sunday's armistice many of the British wounded had been left out for thirty-six hours. The Boers gave them water."

ROBERTS CANNOT ADVANCE.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Paardeberg says:

"The Canadians were only prevented from carrying Gen. Cronje's laager at the point of the bayonet by imperative orders to the contrary. Their gallantry is the universal theme of conversation.

"We captured 5,000 small arms. Our tremendous shell fire had scarcely any appreciable effect on the Boer trenches.

"Their wounded during the week numbered about eighty. The number of their dead we have not ascertained."

A dispatch to The Times from Paardeberg, dated Tuesday, says:

"The performance of the Canadians under an absolutely withering fire, which caused them to retire fifty yards until the engineers had dug trenches, was splendid. The dim moonlight and the cloudy sky alone rendered the enemy's point-blank fusillade ineffective. The Canadians held the position until dawn. The greatest admiration is expressed for their valor, and it is felt that a new era has been opened to the empire, now that the Canadians have avenged Majuba."

It is quite clear to technical heads that those who talk of an immediate and rapid advance far into the Free State do not realize the transport conditions. The Boers, as it now appears, have built a railway from Harrismith to Kroomstadt to facilitate the movement of their troops between Natal and the Free State.

Mafeking was holding out on Feb. 16. At that time the Boers were showing unusual activity and firing inflammable shells.

The Boers who hold positions south of the Orange River have been weakened.

Lieut. Barentzen, writing on behalf of himself and of other Scandinavian prisoners, affirms that there are no mercenaries in the Boer army and no volunteers who receive a penny for their services.

There is no authoritative indication yet of what Lord Roberts will do next. It seems likely that a branch railway will be built across the veldt to lessen the difficulties of transport. Col. Girouard, who built the Soudan Railway, is with Lord Roberts. The strain on the Western Railway is seen from the fact that the population of Kimberley, two weeks after the relief, continues on reduced rations. Lord Roberts's troops thus far have been only partially fed.

GEN. CRONJE'S SURRENDER.

PAARDEBERG, Feb. 27.—The British camp was awakened by the continued rattle of rifle fire at daybreak, and the news arrived that the Canadians, while building a trench quite close to the enemy, were fusiladed at a range of fifty yards. The Canadians gallantly worked forward and occupied the edge of the trenches along the river, entirely enfilading the Boers. This movement was followed by a cessation of the fire, except an occasional solitary shot. Suddenly a regiment stationed on the crest of a hill perceived a white flag and burst into cheers, thus first announcing the surrender of Gen. Cronje.

Shortly afterward a note reached Lord Roberts bringing tidings of the Boers' unconditional surrender. Gen. Prettyman was sent to accept the surrender.

At about 7 o'clock a small group of men appeared in the distance crossing the plain toward headquarters. The latter being apprised of Gen. Cronje's approach, Lord Roberts went to the front in the modest cart in which he sleeps, and ordered a guard of the Seaforths to line up. A group of horsemen then approached.

On Gen. Prettyman's right rode an elderly man clad in a rough, short overcoat, a wide-brimmed hat, ordinary tweed trousers, and brown shoes. It was the redoubtable Cronje. His face was almost burned black and his curly beard was tinged with gray.

Lord Roberts walked to and fro in front of the cart until the Boer General arrived. He was surrounded by his staff when Gen. Prettyman, addressing the Field Marshal, said:

"Commandant Cronje, Sir."

The Commandant touched his hat in salute and Lord Roberts saluted in return. The whole group then dismounted and Lord Roberts stepped forward and shook hands with the Boer commander.

"You made a gallant defense, Sir," was the first salutation of Lord Roberts to the vanquished Boer leader. He then motioned Gen. Cronje to a seat in a chair which had been brought for his accommodation, and the two officers conversed through an interpreter.

Gen. Cronje afterward breakfasted with the British officers. His face was absolutely impassive, exhibiting no sign of his inner feelings.

In a dispatch from Paardeberg, dated Tuesday, Feb. 27, a staff correspondent says:

"On my first visit to Gen. Cronje's camp I was admitted inside, even before the British guard. At every ten paces I came upon the swollen carcasses of horses or mules tainting the air. It seems impossible that thousands could have endured such a frightful stench.

"The river banks were honeycombed with trenches, such as had never been seen before in warfare. These were really underground dwellings. Unless a shell were to drop straight down into the opening, it would not reach the interior. Flat trajectory projectiles would be bound to fail to reach them.

"The Boers were lying or sitting on the ground. Their faces were haggard and wan. They said there was not a drop of spirits in the laager. Every countenance showed joy at the end of the dreadful siege. Some of them laughed and said they hoped they would soon get whisky.

"Nearly all the Free Staters spoke English, but there was not a word about fighting for liberty, the only expressions being those of joy over their present deliverance. One man, shaking his fist in the direction of Gen. Cronje, exclaimed: 'That man deserves to be shot.'

"Not a woman or child in the camp had been hurt, except one girl, who showed an injured finger tip. There were heart-rending partings between several men and their wives, and many of the women cried bitterly. Several youths of from sixteen to eighteen years of age were in the camp.

"The Transvaalers appeared to have lost their former truculence."

QUEEN'S CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—In her dispatch to Lord Roberts, following the announcement of the surrender of Gen. Cronje, her Majesty said:

"Accept for yourself and for all your command my warmest congratulations on this splendid news."

Lord Roberts replied as follows:

"All under my command are deeply grateful for your Majesty's most gracious message. Congratulations from their Queen are an honor the soldiers dearly prize."

The Queen has telegraphed Gen. Buller as follows:

"I have heard with the deepest concern the heavy losses sustained by my brave Irish soldiers, and I desire to express my sympathy and admiration of the splendid fighting qualities they have exhibited throughout these trying operations."

Gen. Buller has wired his thanks to the Queen for her telegram of "Gracious sympathy and encouragement."

Congressmen Congratulate Cronje.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts to-day passed around among his Democratic colleagues the following cable to Gen. Cronje, the defeated Boer General and up to 2 o'clock about thirty of them had signed it:

Gen. Cronje, Cape Town, Africa: Members of the United States House of Representatives congratulate you and your soldiers on the magnificent display of courage and heroism in your brave fight for human rights.

BOER PRISONERS TAKEN AWAY.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Paardeberg, Feb. 28.—Cronje, with his family, left here yesterday in charge of Major Gen. Prettyman, and under the escort of the City Imperial Volunteers and Mounted Infantry.

"Later in the day the remaining prisoners went in charge of the Earl of Errol, and escorted by the Gloucesters and a hundred Imperial Volunteers. The women and children are being sent to their homes.

"I understand that great dissatisfaction was felt by the Boers at Cronje's refusal to accept my offer of safe conduct to the women and children and medical care for the wounded, 170 of whom are now in our hospital. Very many of them are in a terrible plight for want of care at an earlier stage.

"I inspected the Boers' laager yesterday, and was much struck by the ingenuity and energy with which the position was made almost impregnable to assault."

600 Boers at Modder River.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 26.—There are now 600 prisoners at Modder River, most of whom surrendered Friday and Saturday. They are kept under guard between wire fences.

Joy in Cape Colony and Natal.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—There has been extravagant rejoicing in Cape Colony and Natal at the surrender of Gen. Cronje. Crowds of people have been parading the streets of the different towns singing and cheering. Flags have been everywhere displayed, the warships and merchantmen have been dressed with bunting and salutes have been fired. At Durban, Natal, the Stars and Stripes have been flying alongside the Union Jack over the Town Hall.

OPERATIONS ON MONDAY.

PAARDEBERG, Monday, Feb. 26.—On this, the eighth day of Gen. Cronje's resistance, Gen. Smith-Dorrien has worked up the river bed to within 200 yards of the Boer laager, squeezing the enemy into a more and more confined space.

The stay of the British here has not been in any way due to Gen. Cronje, but in order to get supplies and to rest the troops, which had become absolutely necessary. Now there are daily arrivals of large convoys, allowing full rations to the men, which had at best been intermittent during the last three days. A heavy rain has caused great discomfort to the British, but greater to the Boers, and the cold winds have killed many sick animals. Last night the river rose and brought down a great number of dead Boer horses.

When the history of Lord Roberts's movement is written, it will be found that the marching power and magnificent endurance of the British soldier is as great as ever. The march itself, as seen on the map, would be nothing very marvelous, but it must be remembered that the whole original plan of march was changed when Gen. Cronje made his magnificent night trek on the 15th. The whole army swung to the left in hot pursuit. Some of the regiments marched twenty-seven miles in twenty-four hours, outstripping the transport supplies, and living for days on almost quarter rations. Yet the fatigue and incessant hardship were borne with wonderful cheerfulness.

There has been a drenching rain for the last three days, the men lying fully exposed to the rain and the subsequent cold winds, all of which proves the admirable pluck and endurance of the men.

Every day, owing to the enormous extent of the British lines, news is brought of some little action which had passed unnoticed in the excitement of Gen. Cronje's investment. Last Monday night a brilliant piece of work was performed by the Gloucesters. During the afternoon they approached a kopje containing a body of Boers. They waited till nightfall when 120 men charged the kopje with the bayonet and drove off the enemy with loss, bayoneting several of them. The positions taken, however, were evacuated during the night.

Last night the rattle of musketry showed that the Boers had discovered our nightly rush forward in the riverbed which they have been unable to stop. Yesterday they were shelled intermittently.

The Boers possess two Vickers-Maxim guns, two fifteen-pounders, and are supposed to possess a big gun, all of which appear to be sedulously hidden.

The war balloon is doing good work.

Yesterday was observed as a tacit armistice. The Boers freely showed themselves to the British troops. Our horses are now thoroughly rested and full-rationed.

This correspondent has conversed with many Boer prisoners, both Free Staters and Transvaalers. All seemed convinced now that the war must end in a British victory. They had never before believed that the British would be able to advance except by railways; and they had supposed that the efforts to relieve Kimberley were due to the necessity of securing the Kimberley-Mafeking line, whence the advance into the heart of the Transvaal would be easy.

Gen. Cronje, it appears, had steadily refused to believe it possible that the British would make a long march away from a railway, and therefore he totally misconceived the object of the strategic movement of Lord Roberts, imagining that it was merely a change of direction, in order to attack Magersfontein by way of Jacobsdal.

All the prisoners seemed equally convinced that when the British get to Pretoria some foreign power will intervene.

It becomes more evident daily that the greatest necessity in the successful conduct of the campaign of Lord Roberts is large re-supplies of horses.

BRITISH REOCCUPY RENSBURG.

LONDON, March 1.—The War Office has made public a dispatch from Lord Roberts dated Feb. 28, as follows:

"Rensburg was reoccupied yesterday by Gen. Clements."

According to a special dispatch from Cape Town, dated Feb. 27, Lord Kitchener is at Arundel, the Boers are retiring to Norval's Pont, and all is quiet at Stormberg.

ARUNDEL, Tuesday, Feb. 27.—Rensburg was occupied after a slight skirmish and with no serious opposition. Neither the town nor the railway has been injured.

BOERS OFFER TO SURRENDER.

LONDON, March 1.—A special dispatch from Cape Town, dated Tuesday, says:

"The Boers at Barkly East have offered to surrender on condition that the safety of the rebel Dutch is assured. The British, however, insist upon an unconditional surrender."

FOOD SCARCE AT KIMBERLEY.

KIMBERLEY, Feb. 27.—Col. Peakman, with a mounted force and a Maxim, proceeded to Barkly West, where he was warmly welcomed. He left a strong guard and then proceeded to Longlandst, Windsorton, and Klipdam. There were rumors of Boers in the neighborhood, but no demonstration occurred.

The Diamond Fields Advertiser draws attention to the fact that, although Kimberley was relieved about two weeks ago, there has been no amelioration in regard to the food supply. It is still impossible, as it was during the investment, to procure a tin of condensed milk or cocoa without a medical certificate. The inhabitants continue without many of the common articles of food, although meat rations have been increased to half a pound a day.

HEAVY BRITISH LOSSES.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The rapidly growing casualty lists are being classified as quickly as possible. They show that up to this morning the total number of casualties was 12,834, of which 2,319 were added during the last fortnight.

Ten of the eleven Scotch regiments lost about 2,050 men, and eight of the Irish regiments 2,000. Then come the Gloucesters and Northumberlands, while of nearly 200 colonials the Royal Canadians lost 121 and the Victoria mounted contingent 26.

The casualties are classified thus: Killed, 1,993; wounded, 6,888; missing, 3,173; disease, 830.

Lord Roberts has forwarded an additional list of the British casualties during the three days' fighting at Paardeberg, showing 12 killed, 82 wounded, and 4 missing, and including 7 officers and 4 Canadian privates wounded.

CONSUL HAY GETS BANK OPENED.

LONDON, March 1.—The Daily Mail says:

"The reopening of Robinson's Bank in Pretoria is due to the good offices of Mr. Hay, United States Secretary of State; Mr. Choate, and Adelbert Hay, the American Consul at the Transvaal capital.

"When President Krüger closed the bank, he tried to commandeer the British staff, and on their refusal to comply he threatened them with expulsion.

"Adelbert Hay sent the protest of the manager of the bank to Lord Salisbury through Mr. Choate, with the result that President Krüger liberated the bank's staff and restored the commandeered gold."

RUSSIANS WANT INTERVENTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—The newspapers here outdo the rest of the Continental press in bewailing Gen. Cronje's defeat and in virulently abusing Great Britain.

They declare that the Transvaal has fully demonstrated its right to complete political independence, with an outlet to the sea.

They suggest further that the best help for the Boers would be to create a diversion against Great Britain elsewhere, and they maintain it is the duty of Europe to intervene and "end the most infamous of all the wars England has ever waged for predatory purposes."

DIAMONDS FOR THE TROOPS?

LONDON, March 1.—Gibson Bowles, Conservative, member of Parliament for King's Lynn, who was much struck by the statement of Cecil Rhodes the other day that the profits of the De Beers Company last year were £2,000,000, and that there are diamonds in Kimberley now valued at £167,000, intends to suggest to Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, that the rescued property be distributed among the troops as salvage, or at least be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of the fallen.

"THE TURNING OF THE TIDE."

LONDON, March 1.—Algernon Charles Swinburne has a poem in The Times this morning, under the caption, "The Turning of the Tide," of which the last six lines are the following:

The Winter day that withered hope and pride,
Shines now triumphal on the turning tide:
That sets once more our trust in freedom free,
That leaves a ruthless and a truthless foe,
And all base hopes that hailed his cause laid low,
And England's name a light on land and sea.

BERLIN COMMENT CONTINUES.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Gen. Conje's surrender continues to interest the German press. Nearly all the papers to-day admit the importance of the event. The official Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, discussing the situation, says:

"Its importance lies less in the number of the captured than in the revivifying of the spirit of initiative among the British Generals. The biggest military injury which it has done, so far as the Boers are concerned, is that hereafter and everywhere in the seats of war the British will dictate the law to the Boers.

"It is impossible to estimate beforehand the degree of depression among the Boers; but undoubtedly the depression is intense, especially among the Cape Boers. Thus far the reports do not tell whether the Boer losses, previous to the surrender, were large. If they were, then the total injury is still greater."

Davitt's Successor Elected.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The result of the election which took place in South Mayo yesterday for representative in Parliament in succession to Michael Davitt, who resigned as a protest against the Boer war, was as follows: John O'Donnell, Nationalist, 2,410; Major John McBride, Nationalist, 427; O'Donnell's majority, 1,983. Major McBride was the organizer of the Irish Brigade in the service of the Transvaal Boers. At the last election in South Mayo Mr. Davitt was returned unopposed.

Street Riot at Belfast.

BELFAST, Feb. 28.—A rumor that Ladysmith had been relieved led to street demonstrations in Belfast to-day, which precipitated conflicts between the Orangemen and the Nationalists. There was considerable stone throwing, and many persons were injured and some property damaged.

Cape Parliament to Meet April 6.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 28.—The Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, has further prorogued the Cape Parliament to April 6. He has also issued a proclamation announcing that the military authorities are authorized to impress wagons, horses, oxen, provisions, and other necessaries in Southern Rhodesia, the articles thus taken to be paid for at a fair value. This is taken to mean that Col. Plumer's column advancing to the relief of Mafeking will be enabled to seize supplies.

KILLED AT SELMA, ALA.

Jacob Furth of This City Shot in the Stomach by Alex. Cawthon—Row Over a Glass of Water.

Special to The New York Times.

SELMA., Ala., Feb. 28.—Jacob Furth, said to be the representative of a brewing house in William Street, New York City, was shot in the stomach at noon here to-day by Alex. Cawthon, son of Dr. A. W. Cawthon of the Cawthon-Coleman Company, dealers in drugs. Furth died to-night.

The trouble began in the store of the Cawthon-Coleman Company, on Broad Street, in a dispute with one of the clerks about a glass of mineral water. Furth, it is said, was very rough with the clerk, declining to pay the price asked for the water and going out of the store cursing him, it is stated.

Alexander Cawthon followed Furth out, and was apparently remonstrating with him when Furth cursed him with an offensive epithet, so it is alleged, and commenced beating him over the head with his umbrella.

He struck Cawthon three times, when Cawthon fired the bullet, which took effect in Furth's stomach.

MODEL OF THE STOCK YARDS.

Unique Chicago Exhibit is Being Prepared for the Paris Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The Stock Yards companies will send a unique exhibit to the Paris Exposition in the shape of a model of a Stock Yards packing house. The exhibit will afford an opportunity to see just how cattle are received and handled from the time the stock cars arrive until the dressed meat is received for shipment.

The model will be eight feet square, and will cost over $5,000. Glass windows to the number of 1,500 will give a view of the work being performed in the various departments by puppets, while tiny switch engines will constantly bring into the receiving pens fresh cattle. Others will switch the filled refrigerator cars back to the main tracks.

The model will contain an electric plant, and the moving figures will number several hundred. The model will be completed in time to be placed in the American exhibit at the opening of the Exposition.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—R. C. Kerens, St. Louis; L. T. Michener, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Col. E. A. Simpson, England.

MANHATTAN—Martin A. Knapp, Washington.

GRAND—M. A. De Wolf Howe, Boston.

MAJESTIC—W. H. Alexander, Omaha; J. E. Plummer, Philadelphia, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out of Town Firms Now in the City.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; S. C. Pierson, boys' clothing; Grand Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. S. Maloney, millinery; Miss M. Fearness, millinery; 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. L. Gerachty, notions and laces; 648 Broadway; Gerard Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, neckwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Jarvis, hardware; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Saks & Co., Washington, D. C.; M. Pratt, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Fleischman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; H. L. Ware, domestics and white goods; 55 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.

Cohn, M. M., & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; M. M. Cohn, notions and clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; Miss M. E Kivlan, laces and embroideries; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; F. M. Smith, laces and ribbons; Albemarle Hotel.

Church, A. M., Company, The, Troy, N. Y.; N. M. Hayner, cloaks and suits, 52 Franklin Street; Sinclair House.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. D. Hogan, upholstery goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Lowenhers, L., & Co., Columbus, Ga.; Miss S. E. Parsons, millinery and ribbons, 513 Broadway.

Malley, E., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; Miss M. Maxwell, millinery, 45 Lispenard Street; Continental Hotel.

Gumble, Desmond & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, dress goods and silks; J. F. O'Connell, domestics and white goods, 487 Broadway; Morton House.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; M. L. Currier ladies' and infants' wear, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss Ryan, gloves and ribbons, 377 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Morris Company, The, Durham, N. C.; A. Morris, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Plaut & Isaac, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Plaut, notions and furnishing goods; 106 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Faller, Isaac, Sons, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Faller, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hamburger Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Morris Company, The, Tarborough, N. C.; I. Morris, dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Symon Dry Goods Company, Butte, Mont.; W. Symon, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Rogowski, W., Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Grinsfelder, J. & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; J. Grinsfelder, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Gutman, toilet articles, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Macpherson, Edward, & Co., Springfield, Ill.; G. M. Wilson, cloaks, waists, laces, embroideries, millinery, and ladies' and infants' wear; Grand Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; N. Stutzman, dress goods, 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. S. Lyall, laces and embroideries; 32 Franklin Street.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. L. Morgenroth, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear, jewelry, and bric-a-

PUBLIC WANTS THE BIG GARDEN

Its Possible Transformation Into Post Office Opposed.

CITY OWNERSHIP SUGGESTED

Another Plan to Relieve the Stockholders, Remission of Taxes—Views of Prominent Men.

The recent visit to this city of the special Congressional committee to examine available sites for a new Post Office, and the probability that the Government may make such negotiations with the owners of the Madison Square Garden as will result in this being chosen for the Post Office, has awakened public sentiment as to the danger of New York losing this great institution, and the results that such a loss would carry with it.

While the stockholders are not anxious to dispose of the property, yet the price has been put upon it, and, according to the views of a number of citizens, only two things can take the Madison Square Garden absolutely out of the market. One of these is that the city should step in and acquire the property itself, dedicating it, at least the amphitheatre, to the uses to which it has already been put.

The other is that the Legislature be asked to pass a law exempting the property from taxes. Under the latter method the Garden could be carried on by the present company as a paying investment, and the stock and bond holders, who have so far borne the burdens chiefly for the public good, would at last get some return for the sums they have expended.

Both of these plans met with favor with those who were seen yesterday in regard to the matter, but the municipal ownership plan won the most favor and was strongly recommended. Another plan, that the city acquire the land and allow the Garden to be run by an association similar to the one that looks after other great public institutions, also met with favor, and every person approached in the matter expressed his willingness to contribute to such a plan.

That the city should lose the Horse Show, the Dog Show, and the many educational exhibits that are yearly given in the Garden, with the consequent loss to business men from the diverting of this trade, is looked upon as a calamity, as the following strongly expressed sentiments will show:

PRESIDENT FEITNER'S VIEWS.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes expressed himself yesterday as strongly in favor of the city acquiring the Garden. He said he would be opposed to any law looking to the exemption of the taxes, not on account of the amount involved, but because he thought the law in that regard was already too broad, and that a law framed for the special purposes of the Garden would be a dangerous precedent. He said:

"The city ought not to lose the opportunity of acquiring and maintaining that plot of ground for large public entertainments, which are now necessary, and which will become more of a necessity as the city grows larger. There seems to be no doubt in my mind, from the rather hasty consideration I gave the matter, following the editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES of today, that a great deal of the waste space in the Garden could be used for all purposes without in the least encroaching on the amphitheatre space.

"The concert hall, which I understand is not a paying part of the building, might be made into a free circulating library, which is so much needed here. There might also be bathing establishments on the Fourth Avenue side, so arranged that they could be covered over if that space was to be used, or there might be room enough for a great number of city offices.

"But the danger that faces us is that we may lose all the great shows given for entertainment and education in the Garden, and there is no other place where they could be held. They bring millions of dollars annually into this city that would be lost to us if the shows were lost. We take over the dock properties because of the commercial benefit derived from such a course, and why should we not do the same with the Garden? Then we have the Botanical Garden, the Zoological, the Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York City Public Library, and other public works.

ON THE CITY MANAGEMENT.

"I should be rather in favor of the city managing such matters through commissions than have them run by private corporations. However, that is only a minor circumstance compared to what would happen if we should lose the Garden.

"I am sure that if it were found feasible to run the Garden property as these other public institutions are run, any number of public-spirited men would come forward to lend their aid. Or, again, it might be run much as the old Crystal Palace was run by the city back in 1855.

"I think the public ought to be alive to the necessity of having such a place as the Garden in this city, and of having it run as it is run at present. There ought to be a movement started to organize a corporation, and an appeal should be issued to the public to support it, and then municipal ownership ought to be very thoroughly agitated. The great number of men interested directly in the maintenance of such an institution ought certainly to be able to bring municipal ownership about."

Frank W. Sanger, the manager of the Madison Square Garden and the Metropolitan Opera House, was strongly in favor of the plan for city ownership. "Take, for instance, the Horse Show," he said. "Every one knows what the crowd of people that comes to the city from all over the country spends here. Then there are the horse sales. At the last $400,000 worth of fine-bred horses were disposed of and over 3,000 breeders and buyers were in all over the country, and even from abroad, came here. Then the bicycle races bring in a great number of persons living in near-by towns and the attendance at these has been as high as 110,000 a week.

"We have only one example which shows clearly the number of people that even the smaller shows bring to the city. Several years ago, at the time of the Bicycle and Automobile Show, the railroads gave a one and one-third rate to all persons visiting the city on those days that came from beyond a radius of 250 miles. At that time the railroads reported that 2,800 tickets of that kind had been sold by them.

"The dog show brings exhibitors and others from every point, and the poultry and pigeon shows get most of their patronage from outside of the city. The Sportsman's Show is another of great public interest. The Military Tournament has made enough to endow four beds in the Hahnemann Hospital, and has also contributed largely to the Porter Monument Fund.

ALL WOULD BE ABANDONED.

"These are only some of the annual shows. There have been great fairs for charity at which great amounts of money have been made. There have been political meetings and other large gatherings of citizens, and there is no other place in the city where all these things can be held. If the Garden passes into the hands of the Government it means simply that all these will have to be abandoned.

"It would be possible to make the Garden a paying institution if the holders of the first mortgage bonds would accept 4 instead of 5 per cent., the holders of the second mortgage bonds the same rate instead of 6, and the city would exempt the Garden from taxes.

"But the best plan would be to make it a city property. Several years ago I met Richard Croker at Lakewood, and we were speaking on this very matter. He was strongly in favor of the city's acquiring the property. He pointed out where the parts of the building not embraced in the amphitheatre could be remodeled into offices for the City Government, and that this cost and the interest on bonds issued for the acquisition of the property would save the city nearly $100,000 in rentals yearly. He also dwelt on the advantages to be derived from having such a place as the Garden in which to drill the police and the firemen, and where the tests with fire engines could be made.

"There is ample space for municipal offices in that part now taken up by the Music Hall, the theatre, and other parts of the immense structure that now show largely as waste space. I think the proper agitation can bring municipal ownership about. No one knows better than the business man what it would mean to him if these great shows that I have enumerated had to be abandoned.

MR. BOLDT CONCERNED.

George C. Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria was much exercised over the possible loss of the Garden to the city. He said he was in thorough accord with THE TIMES editorial, and would go as deep into his pocket as any one to have the Garden kept by the city. "I am sure," he said, "that enough subscribers could be obtained for such a project, exactly on the lines laid down by THE TIMES. There are hundreds of us who are subscribers to public institutions that are not one-tenth part so necessary for the public welfare as a place like the Garden.

"Then, to take the narrower view, it is a matter that affects the pocket of nearly every merchant in the city, no matter how small. To give an idea of what trade the Garden shows make, I will only tell of one instance. It is the usual thing during the Horse Show alone for from 1,500 to 1,800 packages a day to be received here for guests, these representing the purchases made by out-of-town people in that week alone.

"Such shows as the Horse Show and the Dog Show have come to be of National importance. There is not a live merchant in this city who ought not to fight tooth and nail any project that will take the Madison Square Garden from the city. Lip service is cheap enough, and the fight by the merchants ought to be made by their putting their hands in their pockets for any reasonable amount they are called on to subscribe. It seems strange that in this day New York should be allowing so many opportunities to escape her.

"Other cities seem to have wakened up and are ahead of us in many ways. The one thing that has given us a unique prestige, the Madison Square Garden, ought not to be taken from us. It would be one of the worst calamities that could befall the city."

A STOCKHOLDER TALKS.

H. H. Brockway of the Ashland House, who is a large stockholder in the Garden, said that the main fault with the property lay in its construction.

"There was a lot of deadwood in it that had never paid, such as the Concert Hall, and were this to be remodeled and other waste space utilized for apartments and offices the Garden could be made a heavy paying property." He said he had always advocated the company making these improvements, but the owners had been deterred on account of the cost, which they did not want to add to their other burdens.

"I quite agree with Mr. Boldt," he said, "that it would be a great public calamity if New York lost the Garden and the shows that are annually held there. I would subscribe to any plan to prevent such a thing coming about, and again I think that the Garden is not a good site for a Post Office. It is too far away from the Grand Central Station.

"It should be made possible to handle the mails directly they come in on the trains, and property nearer to Forty-second Street could be obtained. The plan outlined in THE TIMES editorial of to-day impresses me with great force. I hope the question will be agitated, and that in the end public spirit will triumph."

ADDRESS BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Tells the People of Newburg What Good Citizenship Is and Urges Work Against Horton Law.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Gov. Roosevelt delivered an address this evening in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church on "Good Citizenship." The building was crowded to the doors. He was introduced by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. F. C. Iglehart, and said in part:

"I am glad to have the chance of speaking to a body of Methodists on 'Good Citizenship,' because I feel that we have the right, not only to demand, but to take for granted from people stanch adherence to all that is implied in good citizenship. Fundamentally, of course, a good citizen is the citizen that is a good man in his private relations. He is a good man in business and in his home. But that is not enough. A man may be all that he ought to be as a private citizen, and yet fall short of being a good citizen, if he neglects his public duty. Under a republic there can be no such thing as passive good citizenship.

"If good citizenship is not active, if it does not make itself felt in public affairs, then it is a mistake to call it good citizenship at all. You can't have part of the body politic diseased without running against perpetual danger lest the healthful part be affected. If the men who are decent in their home lives and upright in their business relations won't take the trouble to see that the same principles of honest and square dealing obtain in politics that do in public life, they are themselves to blame for whatever is corrupt and debasing in our Government. As a Nation we have got to realize that the prime fundamental need in public life, as in private life, is honesty. Honesty is not enough by itself. You have got to have courage and common sense with it, but unless you have honesty first, then the fact that a man is brave merely makes him a scourge to the community.

"Now I very much hope that, instead of treating what I have got to say as a sermon that affects somebody else, or affects you in the future, you will apply it now. There are matters on hand at Albany at this moment which, it seems to me, should receive your attention. Take such bills as the bill to repeal the law permitting prizefights in this State and the anti-policy law. If you are so resolute and sincere in your desire for good citizenship, you will each and all of you do what is possible to get these laws pushed through. An effective stop should be put to prizefighting and gambling.

"I am a thorough believer in rough, manly sport, and I think very little of the boy or young man who is afraid of the vigorous play that develops hard work, but brutality is as far as the poles away from manliness and prizefighting, carried on under circumstances which mean gambling on a huge scale, with the inevitable attendance of crookedness and foul dealing, and is necessarily demoralizing to the State. We have a right to ask for its suppression by the Legislature, and the Legislature will suppress it fast enough if good people will take the pains to make their influence felt in the matter. There is no use in feeling indignant unless you make your indignation take effective form. This is only one example of the way you should work.

"We have a right to expect that good citizens shall take an active, living interest in politics; that they shall not confine themselves to sitting at home and criticising or reading the jeremaids of those who do not work practically for the abatement of evil. Nothing is accomplished by so doing. What we have a right to expect is that you shall go out and make your weight felt in actually removing the evils complained of, and, above all, in insisting upon a standard of honesty, manliness, and decent dealing in public life."

In the afternoon Gov. Roosevelt addressed the Mothers' Council.

FIGHT AGAINST C. A. HESS.

Effort to Turn Down Republican Leader in Twenty-fifth District.

There is going to be the liveliest kind of a fight among the Republicans in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. Much opposition is manifested to the leadership of Charles A. Hess, and this has been accentuated by the removal of F. W. Grosse, as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Grosse and his friends assert that they will carry enough of the election districts to enable them to turn down Mr. Hess in the Assembly district convention that will elect delegates to the State convention and to the Congressional convention that will choose delegates to the National Convention and name Presidential electors.

CONFUSION IN KENTUCKY.

Both Governors Appoint Men to Same Offices—Money Coming In.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 28.—The Republican Senate to-day confirmed a dozen appointments by Gov. Taylor of officers for the various asylums and other charitable institutions. The Democratic Senate at noon confirmed a batch of appointments by Gov. Beckham for the same places.

The Democratic State officers say that Democratic county officers are paying in money to Democratic Treasurer Hager, the first having been received to-day.

Goebel Mourning Emblems Torn Down

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 28.—Unknown persons stripped the State Capitol Building of the emblems of mourning with which the front of the building was draped on account of the death of William Goebel. Capt. Cochran, who is in charge of the soldiers on duty last night, will hold a court of inquiry.

Rival Kentucky Officials in Court.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 28.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, R. J. Breckinridge, Democratic Attorney General, filed a motion demanding that the court recognize him. Republican Attorney General Pratt objected. The court declined to pass on the question at once and ordered the matter submitted, as a decision would involve all of the contests over minor State offices.

AGAINST THE HENRY BILL

National Guard Officers to Oppose the Measure's Passage.

A Committee to Carry a Protest to Albany—Views of Gen. Butt and Others.

A conference of officers of the National Guard was held yesterday to organize an opposition to the Henry bill, introduced in the Assembly to amend the Military Code governing the National Guard. It was decided to send a delegation to Albany to enter a protest against the bill before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Among those who signified their willingness to be a part of the delegation were Brigadier Generals George Moore Smith and McCoskry Butt, Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment, and Col. William F. Morris and Major George T. Lorigan of the Ninth Regiment. The Eighth, Twelfth, Twenty-second and Seventy-first Regiments will also be represented in the delegation. The date for the visit of the delegation to Albany has not yet been decided upon.

There has been much speculation among members of the National Guard as to the influences behind the bill. It is thought by many that the bill represents the views of Major General Roe, as Col. Henry is a member of his staff. This opinion, however, is not shared by Gen. Butt, commanding officer of the First Brigade.

"The bill contains too much bad English and too many trivialities," Gen. Butt said yesterday, "to have emanated from headquarters. I am at a loss to know who is back of this measure. There is something very mysterious about it. None of the National Guard officers knew anything about it until they saw it mentioned in the newspapers. The almost stealthy manner in which it has been introduced in the Legislature indicates that there is some peculiar purpose to be served by its passage. If the bill represents the views of those high in authority it seems to me the worst thing for its success would be to try to work it through the Legislature, without giving the officers a chance to express their opinions of it.

"One of the most important changes in the proposed new code is that paragraph which strikes out the annual muster and inspection as one of the five parades, entitling a regiment to its stated allowance of money. Inspection ought to be called the annual milestone. To abolish it as one of the annual allowance parades would be to deal the severest blow to the National Guard."

Another officer of the Guard, when seen yesterday, said: "In the matter of appropriations the new bill seems to aim to cut down money for the men of the Guard that it may be spent elsewhere. There is too much money going to headquarters now. If there is any curtailment it should be at headquarters, and not in the regiment."

THE BILL WILL BE AMENDED.

Mr. Henry Says the Desired Changes Will Be Made.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Major Gen. Roe, Adjt. Gen. Hoffman, and Col. Welch of the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Buffalo had under consideration to-day the Henry bill amending the Military Code, to which objections have been raised by National Guard officers in New York City.

The principal objection made is to the elimination of the section which permits officers of organizations to include the annual inspection and muster in the number of drills necessary under the Military Code to receive the State allowance of $1.60 per man. This percentage is attained by taking the five highest attended drills.

Mr. Henry says the bill will be amended in this particular. Mr. Henry to-day had the bill transferred from the Revision Committee to the Military Committee.

MR. MOTT ON HIS WIFE'S ACT.

Says He Is Neglected in Home Where Young Man Has Been Adopted —Crane's Engagement.

Harvey Mott, the husband of Mrs. Augusta Mott of 137 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, contributed a new chapter yesterday to the story of his wife's efforts to have legalized her adoption of twenty-six-year-old Charles H. Crane. First Mr. Mott asked that it be distinctly understood that he is not dead. This declaration is made because the newspapers have been referring to Mrs. Mott as a widow.

Mr. Mott, who is fifty-four years old, is connected with the city Water Department. He said yesterday that he was no longer living at his wife's home in Bainbridge Street, but had moved to 479 Herkimer Street. Mr. Mott declared that he left his wife on Jan. 2 because he believed that she was neglecting him.

At the house in Bainbridge Street last night it was not admitted that Mr. Mott was not still living there. David K. Case, Mrs. Mott's lawyer, who was at the house, said that so far as he knew Mr. Mott was still making it his home.

Another development in the case yesterday was the discovery that Mr. Crane, whose marriage to Mrs. Mott's daughter was prevented by her death, is now engaged to Miss Mae Baldwin of 76 Fort Greene Place. Mrs. Mott, it is said, sanctions and approves Crane's marriage to Miss Baldwin. It is also said that Mrs. Mott has planned to have the young people make their home with her when they are married.

Mrs. Mott refused last night to discuss any of the reports that have grown out of her attempt to have legalized her adoption of Mr. Crane. It was said yesterday that she had provided very handsomely for her adopted son in her will. She is said to possess a fortune of $300,000.

Mrs. Mott is a daughter of the late Robert Porterfield, a wealthy Brooklyn real estate operator, who left a fortune of $600,000.

Mr. Crane is the son of John S. Crane of 251 West Eighty-first Street, Manhattan. His father is a member of the New York Stock Exchange and of the firm of Crane & Davidson, brokers, at 30 Broad Street. Young Mr. Crane is with this firm.

GREENWICH CITIZENS' CLUB.

Election Laws Discussed by Simon Sterne—Voting Machine Shown.

The new standard voting machine was exhibited last evening in the rooms of the Greenwich Citizens' Club at 47 Greenwich Avenue. President Alfred R. Conkling said he thought the machine was the best contrivance for voting that he had ever seen, but he believed that dishonest Inspectors could easily cheat it.

"If an Inspector," he said, "should stand near the curtain after it was drawn behind the voter and just lift it, he could tell at a glance whether the voter had voted the straight party ticket, or whether he had split it, and to what extent. If the voter had voted as he had bargained the Inspector could pay him his price afterward."

Mr. Ely explained the new ballot bill introduced into the Legislature through the City Club, and Simon Sterne spoke on the changes in the election and primaries laws during the last twenty years. He believed that the improvement of party machinery progressed more rapidly than the efficacy of the laws, and the nominations of independent candidates became more difficult.

The politicians had become experts in their line, and great influence was exercised over poor voters by the politicians, who assisted them in the courts when they were in trouble and gave them minor offices in the departments and situations in the service of corporations. To offset this influence Mr. Sterne suggested that the large corporations, as insurance companies and railroad companies, who were compelled to contribute large sums to the political parties to be left alone, should advance money and create a new set of honest politicians to look after the interests of the poor.

COLLINS'S BOOKKEEPER FREE.

The Cotton Broker Will Not Press Charges Against Monaghan.

Eugene Monaghan, for many years the confidential bookkeeper for the firm of John Collins & Son, cotton brokers, at 27 William Street, who was arrested a week ago Monday on a charge of having stolen from $40,000 to $80,000 from his employers, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Mott in the Centre Street Police Court.

Monaghan was arrested on the complaint of John Collins, who also accused his second son, Oscar Collins, of being a partner in the alleged manipulations. Young Collins has been missing for two weeks. When last heard of he was in Providence, R. I., but so far neither the police nor his father have been able to find him.

The technical charge against Monaghan was the larceny of $350. When he was arraigned yesterday nobody appeared against him, and Detective Carey, who had arrested him, said that Mr. Collins had decided not to press the complaint.

Mr. Collins said last night that he would probably take no further steps against Monaghan. "I have good reasons," he said, "for not pushing the matter, but they are private."

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NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Otto Crouse Appointed District Court Judge for Jersey City—Industrial School Hearing.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 28.—Gov. Voorhees sent to the Senate the nomination of Otto Crouse to be District Judge in Jersey City, in place of Judge Joseph D. Bedle, who resigned on Monday. Judge Bedle was a Democrat, and a son of the late Joseph D. Bedle, who was Governor of New Jersey from 1875 to 1878. Mr. Crouse is a gold Democrat.

Senator McCarter made another unsuccessful attempt in the Senate to-day to secure the passage of his bill increasing from 2 7-10 mills to 3 mills, the amount of tax police boards might demand in first-class cities.

Senator McCarter's bill for the abolition of trade crossings was amended in the Senate so as to give the commission provided for in the bill jurisdiction in municipalities contiguous to first-class cities, as well as in those cities themselves.

Attorney General Grey sent to the House this afternoon an opinion in which he held that the present laws were sufficient for the purpose of securing track elevation in first-class cities.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing Newark to erect a new City Hall and Essex County to purchase ground for new county buildings.

The special committee of the Assembly continued its investigation of the State Industrial School for Girls. It tabled a motion to employ as counsel John H. Backer, who prosecuted the case against Mrs. Eyler in the investigation before the Governor. Four witnesses were examined, E. R. Crook, managing trustee of the old board; P. J. Fitzgibbon, who was also a member of the old Board of Trustees; Gottlieb Kohler, fireman, and Timothy Conniff, coachman at the school. The last witness said that on one occasion Mrs. Eyler seized a girl by the hair and, pulling her head back, slapped her in the face, while he and Kohler held the girl's arms.

ALL ENVY CLERK WIEMAN.

Supreme Court Affirms His Position; He Gets $8.38 a Day, but Does Nothing.

Perhaps the most envied officeholder in Brooklyn just now is ex-Senator Julius Wieman, who, as the Supreme Court has decided, is the Clerk of the Third District Municipal Court, but whose incumbency Justice William Lynch, sitting in that court, refuses to recognize.

Two days before his retirement, Justice Schnitzpan, a Republican, made a march upon his Democratic successor, Justice Lynch, by appointing Mr. Wieman Chief Clerk for a term of six years. Justice Lynch appointed John Carpenter, a Democrat. The matter was carried into the Supreme Court, and Justice Marean decided in Wieman's favor. But Justice Lynch still declines to recognize Mr. Wieman pending an appeal.

Every day since the first of the year Mr. Wieman has appeared in court. He steps up to Justice Lynch and with a bow announces:

"I have the honor to report, Sir."

Justice Lynch replies:

"I do not recognize you, Sir."

"Good morning, your Honor," says Wieman, with another bow.

Then Mr. Wieman retires.

"Wieman's got the softest job on record," remarked a lawyer in the court yesterday. "He gets $8.38 a day for just saying, 'I have the honor to report, Sir.'"

RUMORS OF STEAMSHIP DEAL.

The Leylands, It Is Said, Will Acquire the Atlantic Transport Line.

It has been persistently rumored in shipping circles within the past three days and as often denied by the officials supposed to be most interested that the Leyland Steamship Line, controlled by Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited, of Liverpool, has acquired absolute control of the Atlantic Transport Company's New York-London line of steamers, and will assume all responsibility for these interests on May 1.

It was only a few years ago that the Atlantic Transport Company took over the entire interests of the Wilson-Furness-Leyland Line, running between New York and London, and its fleet now consists largely of the steamships then purchased. The rumor that the business is to revert back to the original owners is inexplicable to shipping men, who expected that the Atlantic Transport Line would absorb the projected Leyland Line which is to run between Liverpool and New York.

It is rumored now that negotiations for the absorption of the Atlantic Transport Line by the Leylands have been pending since the latter decided to come to New York. Col. Bernard M. Baker, the President of the Atlantic Transport Company, who has been in Europe for several weeks, is said to be on his way here now with the contract for the purchase of his company's interests.

P. A. S. Franklin, General Manager of the Atlantic Transport Company, and Passenger Agent Gibson of the Leyland Line denied absolutely that there was any truth in the rumors of a deal between the two companies. However, George Bray, the general manager of the Leyland interests in America, came here from Boston and held a long consultation with Mr. Franklin at the Atlantic Transport offices yesterday. Assistant General Manager Thomas of the Atlantic Transport Line said the interview related to a big steamship deal, but that nothing would be made public at present.

MACHINISTS' STRIKE EXTENDS.

About 2,000 Men Now Out—Milwaukee Now Involved.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The first steps toward making general the strike of machinists for recognition of their union and a minimum scale of wages was taken to-day by the Executive Council of the International Machinists' Union, when a member of the Executive Committee left for Milwaukee to call out the union machinists in that city.

The number of striking machinists in this city was augmented to-day by the calling out of the men at the Gates Iron Works, the Link, Bell and Machinery Company, and the Excelsior Iron Works, about 400 in all, making the total number of striking machinists in this city about 2,000. Members of the Machinists' Executive Council intimate that there is a possibility of a strike being ordered of the machinists employed by various railroads centring in Chicago.

Of the 210 machine shops in Chicago the union men claim about 25 or 30 are now tied up, and that the union machinists in the other shops will be called out if such a course is found necessary.

SHE BROKE A WINDOW.

A Woman, Said to be Wealthy, Charged with Disorderly Conduct.

Mrs. Mary Throckmorton, forty years old, who has a flat at 943 Amsterdam Avenue, was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station last night, charged with disorderly conduct by Abraham Quackenbush, a builder and contractor, who lives at 160 West One Hundred and Sixth Street. The woman, it is alleged, broke a window in the home of Mr. Quackenbush last night with a small hammer. The woman is believed to be hysterical.

Mrs. Throckmorton is said to be wealthy. Three months ago she moved to the Amsterdam Avenue house. It is said that her mother, who died recently, left her considerable property, and it is alleged that Quackenbush has foreclosed on it.

New Premier for British Columbia.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 28.—Joseph H. Martin has been named by the Governor as the Premier of British Columbia. There will be a general election in the Province probably

COL. GARDINER'S DUTIES

Not Expected to Find Old Papers in County Clerk's Office.

RULING BY THE COMMISSIONER

Mr. Untermyer Demands a Retraction of Certain Charges Against the District Attorney.

The investigation of District Attorney Gardiner's conduct of his office was continued yesterday with the usual attendance. Deputy Attorney General Coyne conducted the case for the complainants and Samuel Untermyer for the District Attorney.

Deputy Clerk Walsh of the Court of General Sessions was the first witness called. He identified the indictments and other papers in the case of Emanuel Goldberg. The indictment had been dismissed by Judge McMahon on the recommendation of Assistant District Attorney Blake in October, 1898, on the ground that it was an action for a civil court. Mr. Coyne introduced papers which had been found in the County Clerk's office. "He contended that had they been found by the District Attorney's staff they would have thrown a different light on the case. Commissioner Wilcox said he would hold that it was not the duty of the District Attorney to find old papers in the County Clerk's office.

At the afternoon session the first case taken up was that of three men indicted for murder in the first degree. The jury had been instructed by Justice Fursman in the Supreme Court to acquit on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence. Mr. Coyne brought out that in the papers Assistant District Attorney McIntyre appeared as one of the prosecutors, while his son, Granville A. McIntyre, appeared for the defense. Mr. Untermyer showed that Mr. McIntyre, Sr., appeared in the papers because he had charge of that term of the court, but that the case had been made out and conducted by Assistant District Attorney Gordon, and the Court had ordered an acquittal because the witnesses were not regarded as credible. It appeared also that young Mr. McIntyre had been assigned as counsel by the Court. Mr. Coyne sought to show that cases had been juggled between father and son.

Another case brought up in this connection was a charge of manslaughter against George W. Dorney. Mr. McIntyre's son was assigned by Justice Fursman as counsel for the prisoner. The case was referred to in Schedule I of the specifications under charge No. 15, which relates to unduly delayed cases. Assistant District Attorney Schwartzkopf prosecuted the case. The record showed that the indictment had been found in October of last year and tried in November. Mr. Untermyer here remarked that it was the duty of the Attorney General to withdraw the charge. The Commissioner thought it was a mistake. Mr. Untermyer said he demanded a retraction, and intimated that where false charges were sworn to there might be a case against those who so swore.

Mr. Coyne said that in another case there had appeared a lawyer who had been accused of subornation of perjury. This was John Palmeri, who had been accused of tampering with a witness before the Coroner's jury. Mr. Coyne said that Palmeri had been connected in cases with Mr. McIntyre's son. He held that it was the District Attorney's business to seek to have such a member of the bar disbarred.

Mr. Untermyer presented an argument to show that the case did not come within the charge and he was sustained by the Commissioner. He showed that the District Attorney had filed an affidavit before the Supreme Court in the case of Palmeri, and that the Court had refused to act on the case.

Mr. Untermyer protested against the method of the Deputy Attorney General in letting witnesses go without finishing with them so that he could begin his cross-examination. The Commissioner assured him that he would see that he had a chance to cross-examine all such witnesses should the complaint fail to call them for further direct examination, and as cases arose he would rule on the point made by Mr. Untermyer as to striking out the testimony of any witness whom the respondent should fail to have an opportunity to cross-examine.

Regarding the apparent threat of taking steps against the members of the committee who had sworn to the charges made, the Rev. Mr. Slicer said that it was perhaps a question if such threat should not be added to the charges made against the District Attorney.

The hearing will be resumed this morning.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED DELAY.

Motor Car Jumps Track and Passengers Are Shaken—Public Marvels at Signs of Warning.

Traffic on the Lexington and Fifth Avenue lines of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad was tied up for over an hour yesterday afternoon through one of the motor cars jumping the track at Myrtle and Hudson Avenues.

The car was drawing two other cars, and was on its way from Sixty-fifth Street to the bridge. While rounding the curve from Hudson Avenue into Myrtle, the forward wheels of the motor car left the track and the car was swung broadside across both the up and down tracks on Myrtle Avenue, completely blocking them. There were few passengers in the car. All these received a severe shaking up.

As the tracks on Myrtle Avenue at this point are used by both the Fifth and Lexington Avenue trains traffic on these lines by Hudson Avenue had to be suspended until the derailed car was put back on the rails and hauled out of the way.

For the first time within the recollection of the patrons, the company, when it was seen that the road could not be cleared for some time, caused signs to be displayed at the stations affected informing the public that no fares would be collected as the road was blocked.

FATHER McDOWELL RETALIATES.

Officers of Jersey City Catholic Club Deposed.

Another chapter was added yesterday to the troubles of St. Paul's Catholic Club of Jersey City, when it was announced that the Rev. Joseph J. McDowell, rector of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, with which the club is connected, had deposed all the old officers of the club and appointed new ones in their places. The deposed officers are President William McKenny, Vice President Frank Rochsenbeck, Jr.; Recording Secretary John Lane, Financial Secretary Edward Mahler, Treasurer George B. Riley.

The new officers are: President—Joseph Duff; Vice President—Rudolph Rein; Financial Secretary and Treasurer—Bernard Reilly; Recording Secretary—George Roehrenbeck.

The trouble in the club began about two months ago, when George B. Riley, the deposed Treasurer, alleged that members gambled in the clubroom, and that Father Ferguson, one of the curates, had been known to take a hand in a game of poker. This Father Ferguson denied, and demanded an investigation, which was made, and he was exonerated. The deposition of the old officers followed. Riley then appealed to Vicar General O'Connor, Acting Bishop, who decided against him. The Vicar General said the rules of the club gave Father McDowell supreme authority over it, and there could be no appeal from his action.

Valentine's House for Sale.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 28.—The residence of George M. Valentine, the defaulting cashier of the Middlesex County Bank, is advertised for sale by Sheriff Isaiah Barclay. George W. Coritts has foreclosed his mortgage of $6,000 against the property. Through a court order secured by Receiver Campbell, the transfer of Valentine's property to his brother has been declared invalid. Any money received by the Sheriff over the amount of the mortgage will go toward the dividends to the depositors in the wrecked bank. The property is worth $10,000.

Train Wreck Victim Dies.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 28.—Mrs. J. G. Schmidlapp of Cincinnati, who was reported fatally injured in the collision last night on the Missouri Pacific Railroad at Independence, is dead. Her daughter, Miss Emma Schmidlapp, is dying of the injuries she received. Mr. Schmidlapp's arm is broken, and his head is badly bruised, but he will recover. Mrs. J. Blake, mother of Mrs. Schmidlapp, also has a broken arm and is severely burned about the face.

The condition of Croton water is frightful. Write or 'phone the Hygeia Distilled Water Co., 349 W. 12th St., to deliver at your residence or office a supply of Hygeia Water. Tel. 2582 Spring.—Adv.

PROF. ATWATER ON ALCOHOL.

Tells National Educational Association Delegates at Chicago of His Experiments.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Members of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association listened in astonishment to-day to a paper read by Prof. W. T. Atwater of Wesleyan University, in which he stated that the present teachings of textbooks on the injurious effects of alcohol are not only false, but injurious to good morals. He is the man who has been experimenting with foods upon a human subject in a glass cage. Speaking of the harm, he said:

"The injury of such teachings is twofold. The boy learns late that he has been mistaught, and at once loses faith in the truth as well. Further, it impresses the pupil with a belief that deception is allowable in a good cause, and the end justifies the means. Thus it undermines the foundation of morality. The great obstacle in the way of temperance reform is the habit of exaggeration."

Speaking of the good in alcohol, he said: "Alcohol supplies fuel, but not food to the body. To test this, we administered first a diet of ordinary food, of meat, bread, butter, milk, and the like. Then from this we withdrew gradually the starches and sugars and fats, and administered instead an amount of alcohol equivalent in heat-making. This made about two and a half ounces per day, or about as much as is contained in three average drinks of whisky. About one-fifth of the fuel food of a man when not working, or one-seventh of the fuel food when he worked, was supplied in alcohol.

"This alcohol was entirely consumed in the body. Its energy was transformed as completely as was that of the sugar or the starch. These experiments give no evidence regarding the pathological or toxic effects of the alcohol, and nothing regarding the effect of excessive use. Its nutritive qualities are extremely limited. It yields its energy without digestion, but it cannot be stored in the body like the energy of other foods. Taken in large amounts its effect at once counteracts the nutritive effect."

In closing he said: "I am not trying to set up a dogma in opposition to scientific temperance instruction. I am protesting against dogmatic teaching of scientific theories which have not been proved and against the teaching of what science showed to be positively erroneous. I ask that science teaching in the schools shall keep pace with progress."

OTIS TO BE PROMOTED.

Retirement of Gen. Merritt Will Make Commander in the Philippines a Major General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Major Gen. John R. Brooke, who has been in this city since his recent detachment from duty as Governor General of Cuba, has been slated for the command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at New York City. The change in that command will not occur until June next, when Major Gen. Wesley Merritt will retire by operation of law on account of age.

The retirement of Gen. Thomas M. Anderson early in January left a vacancy in the command of the Department of the Lakes, which was temporarily filled by the assignment of Brig. Gen. J. F. Wade to that duty, in addition to his duty as commander of the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul.

The retirement of Gen. Merritt will result in the promotion of Brig. Gen. E. S. Otis, Major General, United States Volunteers, commanding the military forces in the Philippines, to the grade of Major General in the regular establishment. It will also make a vacancy in the list of Brigadier Generals of regulars, which will be filled by the appointment of some officer who has rendered distinguished service in the Philippine campaigns.

TELEPHONE MEN CONFER.

Meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria of the Promoters of the Bell Company's Rival.

Capitalists who propose to establish a telephone company in opposition to the monopoly were in session at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Among them were R. A. Latta of Philadelphia and Charles L. Glidden of Lowell, Mass. The latter is President of the Erie Telephone Company.

The Western Union Company is said to be behind the Erie corporation. The latter is reported to have passed into the hands of the Telephone, Telegraph, and Cable Company of America, which is believed to be closely allied with the Western Union Company.

The Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America has a capital of $50,000,000 and owns the Knickerbocker Telephone Company of New York, the Boston and New York Telephone Company, the Massachusetts Telephone Company, and several other concerns. The Erie association controls five companies operating in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Michigan, Arkansas, Texas, and Ohio. The combined interests own 115,000 stations in 2,300 towns and cities and control 250,000 miles of wire, much of which is used for long-distance purposes.

Mr. Glidden's secretary admitted last night that a conference was being held, but that no information could be given out at present.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS MEET.

Chicago Platform Faction Prepares for National Convention.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—The "Chicago Platform Democrats" of Maryland held their State Convention for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Kansas City National Convention in Grand Army Hall to-night. Although there had been no primaries, the hall was filled with the "faithful," and [illegible] every county in the State was represented.

In case the regular Democratic State Convention declares for the gold standard and selects delegates on those lines, it is the avowed intention of the seceders to go to Kansas City and contest the seats.

The convention to-night indorsed the Chicago platform of 1896, denounced the McKinley Administration in unusually strong terms, and declared unqualifiedly for W. J. Bryan for the Presidential nomination.

WOMAN FATALLY BURNED.

Her Clothing Ignited While She was Trying to Put Out a Fire.

Mrs. Morris Miller of 107 East One Hundred and Second Street was fatally burned about the body at 6 o'clock last night while attempting to put out a small fire in her apartments on the third floor of the building. The fire was caused by the igniting of a light mantel cover by a spark. Mrs. Miller attempted to smother the flames and they were communicated to her clothing. She was badly burned before help could reach her and was removed to the Harlem Hospital in a critical condition. The fire was extinguished by the department after about $50 damage had been done.

M

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store

The Victories of Peace

While England was hurrying her transports, with munitions of war to the Transvaal---France, Austria, and England, too, were forwarding to us treasured cargoes of peace---great casks of china table wares, and other bulky cases of selected merchandise.

The resultant effects of one fill the papers with tragic news for men; the arrival of the other brings exciting news for women. One darkens homes---the other brightens them. One carries the shadow of war and famine---the other adds beauty to American peace and plenty.

Economy Epoch in China Selling

LAST OPPORTUNITIES IN FINE WARES AT OLD PRICES

Fine china adds the air of elegance which all tasteful women love. No housekeeper, however great her store, has quite enough. But china is to be very much dearer, very quickly. To-day many European potteries are idle for lack of coal for the kilns. Most of you know how many times these delicate pieces most go through the red-hot furnaces. Coal is as important for china as for working iron, and strikes have caused a scarcity of coal, that has stopped the production of china, and prices are already much advanced.

The opportunities offered in this **March Trade Sale of China** will not likely come again in years.

To-day is low-water mark---past or future

All of our purchases for this occasion were made just before the scarcity began—in many instances prices are lower than any ever known before.

The high character of the wares is their first merit—goodness takes precedence of price—remarkable as are both in conjunction.

The stock to-day makes a splendid show—temptations appeal to both taste and thrift. The eloquence of the wares must tell the rest of the story.

Plates, Cups and Saucers

A big counter in the Tenth street aisle will swarm like a bee-hive to-day. Filled with handsomely

Decorated Plates in 3 sizes
Dainty Cups and Saucers

Beautiful Austrian ware that rivals so closely the French. Choose for

twenty-five cents

A thousand dozens of the plates—but they'll go like snow in the April sunshine, for their value is double at least.

Other Austrian China Pieces

Fine wares, artistic shapes, prettily decorated. Every piece worth double its price.

Covered Muffin Dishes, $1.25 Chop Plates, $1.25 to $2 each

Moustache Cups and Saucers, 35c each
Comports, 60c and 85c each
Celery Trays, 60c and 75c each
Bouillon Cups and Saucers, 50c each
Marmalade Jars, 60c to $1 each
Biscuit Jars, 60c, 75c and $1 each
Fish Sets—the dish and 12 plates—$6.50 a set.

Fancy French China—Half and Less

These dainty, aristocratic wares will tempt the most refined tastes, yet, with prices so small, their possession is not extravagance.

Comb and Brush Trays, 75c and $1 each
Manicure Trays, 50c each
Cake Plates, 75c and $1 each
Celery Trays, 75c each
Ring Stands, 50c each
Covered Muffin Dishes, $1.50 each
Water Pitchers, 2 sizes, 75c and $1 each
Tea Caddies, 75c each
Boudoir Sets, 9 pieces, $2.75 set
Bread Trays, 75c each
Hair Receivers, 75c each
Pin Trays, 25c each
Cracker Jars, $1 each

A Keep-Half Sale of Kitchen Things

THE OPENING EVENT OF THE MARCH HOUSE-WARES SALE

This month shall make a record of economies that will go to the profit of housekeepers. Not always half-price, like the wares told of to-day; but very real savings of a quarter to a half on a very wide range of housekeeping needs of most worthy sorts.

No trash or trumpery—people do not come to Wanamaker's for such; but good, practical kitchen utensils very much less than usual in cost. To-day this important news:

Granite-ware Kitchen Utensils--Half Price

Not Seconds—mark you that—not a hurt or beauty mar, seen or unseen. Best picked pieces of regular stocks; always sold, until to-day and here, at full iron-clad prices, as the highest character of cooking wares deserve. Opinions differ as to which stands highest; but until to-day Granite Ware has demanded and been sold for the highest prices that any ware can bring. It is worthy of the finest kitchen and the most careful cook.

More than a thousand cases are ready to-day. Pick as you will for half of yesterday's prices. These pieces and many more—marked this way to-day:

Coffee and Tea Pots, 19c to 35c
Coffee Boilers, 35c, 43c and 49c
Coffee Biggins, 43c and 55c
Buckets, with lid, 15c, 18c and 23c
Straight Cook Pots, 18c, 20c, 25c to 53c
Milk Kettles, 25c, 28c and 33c
Wine Coolers, 38c
Lipped Stewing Kettles, 13c, 15c, 18c to 60c
Milk Pans, 8c, 10c, 12c, 13c and 16c

Pudding Pans, 8c, 9c, 15c, 16c and 20c
Pie Plates, 5c, 6c and 10c
Dinner Plates, 8c Soup Plates, 8c
Mountain Cake Pans, 10c
Sugar Bowls, 35c Wash Basins, 18c and 20c
Square Pie Plates, 19c
Cuspidors, 26c, 32c and 34c
Pitchers, 23c, 25c, 28c and 48c
Measures, 2 quarts, 28c

Dippers, 12c, 13c and 15c
Dippers, extra heavy, 19c and 25c
Cullenders, 20c Soap Dishes, 10c
Cake Forms, 10c, 15c and 18c
Muffin Pans, 28c and 38c
Drip Pans, 13c, 15c, 16c, 20c and 28c
Dish Pans, 28c, 33c to 48c
Rice Boilers, 38c, 50c and 75c
Lip Sauce Pans, 13c, 14c to 25c

We shall not stop to-day to tell any more of the House-Wares news—from basting-spoon to sewing machine, from step-ladder to brush—everything that good housekeeping or Spring house cleaning require is here at a saving in cost. The Basement tables tell the story.

Crisp New Cotton Stuffs

The first spring month is here—dresses should soon be ready for the wearing. The dread of dressmaker and wearer is the later rush and hurry. Stocks are at their fullest—completer and fresher than they will be later.

Temptingly full and fine to-day.

Printed Dimities, 10c, 12½c, 15c.
Printed Corded Batiste, 18c.
Printed Cluster-striped Dimity, 12½c.
Printed Organdies, 12½c, 18c.
Printed Dotted Swiss Muslins, 12½c.
Printed Corded Plaid Organdie, 20c.
Solid Colored Dimity, 15c.
Solid Colored Dotted Swiss Muslins, 12½c.
Galatea Stripes, 12½c.
Printed Penang, 20c.

Fourth avenue side.

These hurried hints.

Printed Sateen, 18c.
Dotted Crepes in solid colors, 15c.
Fancy Striped and Plaid Ginghams, 12½c, 20c, 25c, 30c.
Woven Madras Shirting, 12½c to 25c.
Woven Scotch Madras, 37½c, 40c.
Woven Cheviot, 12½c, 15c, 25c, 35c.
Scotch Cheviot, 25c.
Cotton Covert Cloth, 12½c.
Cotton Bicycle Suiting, 15c.

The Wall Paper Store's

SPRING SHOWING

The collection of wall coverings is complete, unsurpassed in assortment or in character. The best that foreign makers have produced, together with the proudest efforts of American manufacturers, are shown side by side. Many new tasteful designs and beautiful color schemes appear this season. And new colorings, too, in burlaps and other approved fabrics for wall hangings. Especial study has been given to the needs of country homes. The best selections are the earliest, and it's none too soon to begin.

A staff of experts here will give attention to all orders relating to interior decoration in all its branches.

Estimates furnished on request.

Third floor, Fourth avenue.

Sale of Corset Covers

It will be a short sale. There are three groups—a matter of 500 or so—that because of broken sizes, or a little soiling, are reduced in prices like this:

25c and 35c kinds, now 18c.
50c and 75c kinds, now 25c.
90c and $1 kinds, now 50c.

Some of cambric, others of nainsook. Some trimmed with embroidery and insertion, others with lace and ribbon. Some tight-fitting, others with draw-strings—all with low necks.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Many Book Bargains

Good reading for old and young,—interesting, instructive. Some little lots from large editions. Some others less successful, though deserving greater popularity. Fiction, travel, history and miscellaneous. Note the startling differences between publishers' prices and ours in the list below. But don't ponder over them too long. Though there's a great quantity, your choice may be among the smaller lots that will quickly be snapped up.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS—

Travel Pictures from Palestine. James Wells. 8vo. 50c. Publisher's price, $3.
My Lady's Slipper and Other Verses. Dora Sigerson. 16mo. 25c. Publisher's price, $1.25.
A Dog of Constantinople. Izora C. Chandler. Illustrated. 25c. Publisher's price, $1.50.
Robert Burns and Mrs. Dunlop. Correspondence published in full, 2 vols. 90c. Publisher's price, $5.
The Dreyfus Case. F. C. Conybeare. 12 illustrations. 25c. Publisher's price, $1.50.
Biblical Study, A Guide. A. S. Peake. 25c. Publisher's price, $1.50.
Thomas Hardy. Annie MacDonnell. 15c. Publisher's price, $1.
Shylock and Others. Eight Studies. G. H. Radford. 18c. Publisher's price, $1.50.
Dragons and Cherry Blossoms (Life in Japan). Mrs. Robert C. Morris. 35c. Publisher's price, $1.50.

BOOKS OF FICTION—

Hilda Stratford. Beatrice Harraden. 18c. Publisher's price, $1.25.
The Monkey That Would Not Kill. Henry Drummond. 15c. Publisher's price, $1.
The Enchanted Stone. Lewis Hind. 25c. Publisher's price, $1.25.
The Valiant Runaways. Gertrude Atherton. 35c. Publisher's price, $1.25.
The Dominant Note. Mrs. W. K. Clifford. 15c. Publisher's price, $1.25.
At a Winter's Fire. Bernard Copes. 25c. Publisher's price, $1.25.
Rachel. Jane H. Findlater. 25c. Publisher's price, $1.25.
The Temptress. William Le Queux. 12mo 25c. Publisher's price, $1.25.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE—

Elsie Dinsmore. Martha Finley. Quarto. Illustrated. 35c. Publisher's price, $1.50.
King Philip's War and Indian Troubles in New England. Richard Markham. 25c. Publisher's price, $1.
Sir Toady Lion. Sequel to Sweetheart Travelers. S. R. Crockett. 8vo. Illustrated. 45c. Publisher's price, $1.50.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Men's Rain Coats

Do you wear a mackintosh? What a burden it is. Then it gets heavier and heavier as the rain soaks into the fabric outside the gum. And the gum is hot and the odor is not pleasant. It keeps a man dry—if it's good; but he's awfully glad to get the heavy thing off.

Here is happy relief.

A dressy coat, light in weight, for spring wear, chemically treated so that the rain rolls off the cloth as quick as it strikes it.

Go through a driving rain-storm, and not only are you dry, *but so is your coat.*

No dragging, dripping mackintosh, but a coat as dry as if you came in a cab.

Is it worth looking into?

Raglans and box-coats, in several colors. Some silk lined.

The Raglans have that beautiful shoulder, loose and yet perfectly fitting back, and slit pockets, $15, $16.50, $25 and $27.50.

Box-coats, $15, $16.50 and $25.

Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

Fine Electroliers Reduced

You've seen these glowing blooms for parlor and hall illumination. We have about twenty-five handsome electroliers which we shall offer to-day

at one-third to one-half off usual prices

Two to five electric lights are upheld by fine bronze figures—most elaborate furnishings.

This hint of them:

Statue of Volubilis with 4 electric lights; was $300; now $150.
Statue of Lys, with 3 electric lights; was $150; now $75.
Statue of Promethee, with 4 electric lights; was $175; now $115.
Statue of Tempete, with 3 electric lights; was $150; now $100.
Statue of Leo Roscaun, with 2 electric lights; was $225; now $150.
Juene Provence, with 2 electric lights; was $250; now $175.
Groupe Le Miror, with 5 electric lights; was $100; now $65.
Many other pieces similarly reduced; also some in forms of brackets, hanging baskets, piano lights and hall stands.
A large assortment of the smaller electric bronzes:
Bronzes, with 1 light, $12 to $20.
Bronzes, with two lights, $16.50 to $40.
Bronzes, with 3 lights, $30 to $75.
A large assortment of silk and paper shades for same, 35c, 40c, 50c, 85c, $1.25.

Dining-Room Tables

There are now on the floor of this Furniture Store just 72 styles of extension tables. If there are other desirable styles they escaped the sharp search of an experienced seeker for the best. At any rate, we're sure you'll find your fancy among so varied an assortment. They are of golden oak, Flemish oak and mahogany. Prices began at $7—a good value at that figure and at every other, up to $165. Here are brief descriptions of a few—a twelfth part only of the number of kinds.

$10.50—Of golden oak; highly polished; twisted legs; square top 42 x 42 in.; 6 ft. when extended.

$12—Of golden oak; highly polished; fluted legs; square top 42 x 42 in.; 6 ft. when extended.

$15—Of golden oak finish, highly polished; twisted legs; round top, 48 in. diameter; 8 ft. when extended.

$16—Of Flemish oak; square legs; square top 46 x 46 in.; 8 ft. when extended.

$20—Of quartered oak; golden finish; heavy fluted legs; square top 48 x 48 in.; 8 ft. when extended.

$23—Of quartered oak; golden finish; fluted legs; square top 44 x 44 in.; 8 ft. when extended.

Fourth floor.

The Watch Sale

These are just the watches you would insist on having if you were going to buy regularly at full prices. The movements are the best models, Elgin, Waltham or Swiss. Cases are new shapes and styles—variety broad, in silver, gun-metal and gold.

Price a quarter off

with regular prices going up.

Men's 14k. Gold Watches; hunting case and open faces; Elgin and Waltham movements; $21.50, $22, $24, $25 to $61.
Men's Silver Watches; open face; Elgin movements; $6.50, $8, $10.50, $12.50.
Men's Silveroid Watches; open face; Elgin movements; $4.75 and $6.50.
Men's Gun-metal Watches; open face; Elgin and Waltham movements; $8.75.
Boys' Filled Watches; open face; Elgin movements; $8.50.
Boys' Silver Watches; open face and hunting case; $3.50 and $4.25.
Women's 14k. Gold Watches; open face and hunting case; Waltham movements, $17, $18, $19.50, $20, $21.50 and $22.50.
Women's solid gold Chatelaine Watches; $10, $13.75, $18.75 and $20.50.
Women's silver Chatelaine Watches; $4.75, $5, $5.50, $6.25, $9 and $10.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Special Sales on Fifth Floor

A Handkerchief blizzard blew in to-day—three hundred dozen fine pure linen squares, neatly hemstitched, and with prettily embroidered initials in the corner.

Such handkerchiefs sell regularly, even here, for 25c—these at

fifteen cents each

A most remarkable fifteen cents' worth. Other bargains.
Sheet Music, 18c. The pianist plays what you wish.
Writing Paper and Envelopes—several inexpensive kinds.
Men's Neckwear, 12½c Leather Bags Toilet Articles
Stockings Corsets Ribbons Florentine Photo Frames
Then the Trade Sale of Shoes.
An interesting Bargain Store—unusual prices all through.

Specially-made Shoes for Women

A Shoe Paradox! It cost less to make these shoes better than it costs to make regular shoes in the regular way.

And these are not bargain shoes. Listen:

A year ago we bought the leather for the uppers—splendid leather at a remarkable bargain. Then we had one of our factories make up the shoes on Spring of 1900 models—just between its busy seasons.

They took time to do the work well—took more time than on regular higher-priced shoes. This word of them:

Women's kidskin shoes; lace or button; kid or patent leather tips—better than any shoes we know of anywhere at $3—these at

$2.35 a pair

Sold in the regular Shoe Store. Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Children's Dresses and Skirts

This showing of wholly new, pretty, tasteful styles is for the little children only—6 months to 3 year sizes. Nainsook and lawn, mostly, but there are ever so many new effects in making and trimming. No doubt that you'll like them, and the prices no less. Some descriptions follow by which you may judge.

75c—Dress of nainsook; round yoke of fine plaits front and back, finished with lawn ruffle, which is edged with lace and 3 plaits.

$1.15—Also of nainsook; yoke of fine plaits and beading, finished all around with fine embroidered ruffle.

$1.50—Dress of fine lawn; yoke front and back of hemstitching, finished with lace-edged ruffle; neck trimmed with ribbon beading and lace ruffle. Skirt prettily hemstitched.

$2.35—Nainsook dress; front and back of Swiss embroidery and feather stitching, and finished with lace-edged lawn ruffle and 3 plaits; ribbon beading on neck and sleeves. Skirt has lace edge ruffle and 2 clusters of plaits.

Numerous styles in skirts, ranging in price from 75c to $2.65.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Lotions, Creams and Balms

This is a carefully selected collection of preparations for the treatment of the skin. The best known makers are represented with their products. And prices throughout the stocks are just as low as consistent with all-worthy articles. Here's a partial price-list:

Queen Mary Cold Cream, 25c. jar.
Queen Mary Jelly of Glycerine and Honey, 15c. tube, or 2 tubes for 25c.
Guerlain's A la Fraise, 95c.
Guerlain's Creme Blanc, $1.30.
Guerlain's Bain Laiteux, $2.35.
Guerlain's Creme Nivea, 35c.
"Neige Muller" Cream, 27c.
Dr. Glenny's Snow Balm, 40c.
Malvinia Cream, 39c. Lettuce Cream, 17c.
Kremonia, 15c. Lanoline, 19c.
Patey's Cream, 14c. Recamier Balm, 90c.
Recamier Cream, 90c. Recamier Lotion, 90c.
Ziska Cream, 50c. Cream Emollio, 25c.
Mme. Elise Cream, 75c.
Mme. Elise Skin Tonic, 50c.
Mme. Elise Liquid Pearl, 50c.
Milkweed Cream, 50c. Oxygen Balm, 50c.
Creme Simon, 28c., 56c., 83c.
Mirabelia Cream, 25c., 50c., $1.
Hind's Honey and Almond Cream, 36c., 85c.
Benzoin Lotion, 39c.

Tenth street.

Napkins

German, Irish, Scotch, Flemish, Bohemian—from every country that produces good linens comes this stock of napkins. Some grades with prices follow. In every case they are the old prices, still unaffected by the advancing market. That condition cannot last long. Linens will cost more soon—even here. Shrewd shoppers will not delay.

$1 doz.—Silver-bleached Bohemian; 22 in.
$1.25 doz.—Bleached Scotch; 19 in.
$1.50 doz.—Bleached Irish; 22 in.
$1.75 doz.—Grass Bleached German; 22 in.
$2.25 doz.—Bleached Scotch; 22 in. Same quality, 24 in., $2.75 doz.
$3 doz.—Grass bleached German; 26 in.
$3.75 doz.—Flemish double satin damask; 22 in. $5 doz. for 26-in. size.

Fourth avenue.

Men's, Women's and Children's Hosiery

Always lower than the market. That's an important fact concerning this hosiery store. It has been mentioned in our store news. But it's interesting enough to bear frequent repetition. And with that fact, this additional one: Always qualities that are thoroughly good, however low the price.

To-day's announcement is of new spring weights that have just arrived. Read further. Every paragraph relates of an excellent value:

FOR MEN—

15c a pair—Fast black cotton half hose; fine gauge; value 25c.
3 pairs for 50c—Fast black cotton half hose; unbleached feet or split soles; worth 25c.
25c a pair—Fancy striped cotton half hose; various neat and pretty patterns; worth 38c.

FOR WOMEN—

3 pairs for 50c—Fast black cotton stockings; unbleached soles or split feet.
25c a pair—Fine ribbed lisle thread stockings; fast black; worth 38c.
38c pair—Fancy cotton stockings; printed effects; light and dark colorings; also striped lisle thread with black boots.

FOR CHILDREN—

12½c pair—Fast black ribbed cotton stockings; sizes 6 to 10; two weights; suitable for boys or girls; value 20c.

Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

PUERTO RICO BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

Compromise Measure Wins by Vote of 172 to 161.

OPPONENTS TWICE DEFEATED

Free Trade Substitute and Motion to Recommit Lose.

Representatives of Both Sides Brought from Beds of Sickness to Vote—Republicans Are Jubilant.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The battle royal over the Puerto Rican Tariff bill ended in the House to-day in a sweeping victory for the Republicans. The bill, amended as agreed upon at the conference of Republicans on Monday night, so as to reduce the tariff from 25 to 15 per cent. of the American tariff and limiting its life to two years, was passed by a vote of 172 yeas to 161 nays.

Six Republicans—Messrs. Crumpacker of Indiana, Fletcher of Minnesota, Heatwole of Minnesota, Littlefield of Maine, Lorimer of Illinois, and McCall of Massachusetts—voted with the opposition against the bill, and four Democrats—Messrs. Davey and Meyer of Louisiana, De Vries of California, and Sibley of Pennsylvania—voted with the Republicans for the bill. In addition, Mr. Warner (Rep., Ill.,) was paired against the bill with Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.,) for it. Two other Republicans—Mr. Lane of Iowa and Mr. Faris of Indiana—were absent and unpaired. They were understood to be against the bill.

Four Democrats who were opposed to the bill—Messrs. Fleming, Georgia; Small, North Carolina; Smith, Kentucky, and Stallings, Alabama—were absent and unpaired. Other pairs were Gibson, Tennessee; Reeves, Illinois; Harmer, Pennsylvania; Bailey, Kansas; Sheldon, Michigan, and Wadsworth, New York, all Republicans, for the bill, with Tate, Georgia; Sparkman, Florida; Fox, Missouri; Bellamy, North Carolina; Cox, Tennessee, and Eppes, Virginia, Democrats, all against the bill.

Herculean efforts had been made to get out the full vote, and this led to some remarkable incidents. Six men were brought from beds of sickness, two of them from hospitals. Mr. Brownlow of Tennessee was brought in a carriage, accompanied by his wife and physician. He sat bundled up near the entrance until his vote was given, and then withdrew. It was felt that the strain would be severe on him, but when Mr. Tawney, the Republican whip, urged that the bill might be lost by this one vote, Mr. Brownlow said: "I would rather lose my life than see this bill defeated."

Mr. Tawney and three assistants were out in carriages until midnight last night, accounting for every vote, and Mr. Underwood, the Democratic whip, was similarly exerting every means to get out his vote. Three Democrats were brought from sick beds.

The first test to-day was on a substitute offered by Mr. McCall on behalf of the opposition. It was the original Payne bill for free trade with Puerto Rico, and was defeated—160 to 174. Only five Republicans voted for the substitute. Mr. Fletcher, (Rep., Minn.,) who subsequently voted to recommit and against the bill, voted against the substitute. A motion to recommit it, which followed, shared a similar fate, being lost—160 to 172.

There was great excitement throughout the roll calls, which were followed with eager interest by thousands of spectators, who packed the galleries to suffocation.

The Republicans indulged in a demonstration of wild jubilation when the final result was announced.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS

Debate Under Five-Minute Rule Extends to 3 o'Clock and the Vote Is Then Taken.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The last day of the House struggle over the Puerto Rico Tariff bill opened at 11 o'clock with almost every member in his seat, and a large attendance in the galleries. The leaders on both sides were actively engaged in rallying their forces and making computations upon the final vote. Mr. Underwood, (Ala.,) the Democratic "whip," said the result would be very close, and turn upon the vote of two or three men on the Democratic side. Mr. Tawney, (Minn.,) the Republican "whip," said the bill would have five votes to spare. He said the main danger lay in the motion to recommit.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal the Clerk began reading the bill for amendment under the five-minute rule. When Section 3 was reached Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, offered the following substitute for that section:

Sec. 3. That on and after the passage of this act all merchandise coming into the United States from Puerto Rico, and coming into Puerto Rico from the United States, shall be entered at the several ports of entry upon payment of 15 per cent. of the duties which are required to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles of merchandise imported from foreign countries, and in addition thereto upon articles of merchandise of Puerto Rican manufacture coming into the United States and withdrawn for consumption or sale upon payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States upon the like articles of merchandise of domestic manufacture; such tax to be paid by internal revenue stamps or stamps to be purchased and provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and to be procured from the Collector of Internal Revenue at or most convenient to the port of entry of said merchandise in the United States and to be affixed under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, and on all articles of merchandise of United States manufacture coming into Puerto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided in payment of a tax equal in rate and amount to the internal revenue tax imposed in Puerto Rico upon like articles of Puerto Rican manufacture.

PAYNE ANSWERS CRITICS.

Mr. Payne explained that the substitute did two things. It reduced the duty from 25 to 15 per cent., and it also removed some confusion regarding double taxation. Mr. Payne said he still adhered to the opinion that 25 per cent. would be better than 15 because it would raise more revenue, but 15 per cent. was better than nothing.

In answer to a question as to how much the bill as amended would raise, Mr. Payne said the estimate for the original bill was $1,700,000. If that estimate was correct, the amended bill would raise about $1,250,000 per annum.

Mr. Payne took occasion to reprove some of his critics who had complained that he had given no explanation of his change of front. His speech and his report, he said, gave a full explanation. He had believed in free trade with Puerto Rico at one time, but subsequent information had convinced him that the duty proposed by the pending bill should be imposed. The amendment was adopted without division.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.,) said the amendment proposed petty instead of grand larceny of the people of Puerto Rico. He ridiculed the laborious debate through which the House had passed over the question of what the "United States" meant under the Constitution. If this country had been called "Columbia" instead of the "United States," 1,200 pages of The Congressional Record could have been eliminated. No one would have had the hardihood to contend then that the Constitution did not extend over every foot of soil.

Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.,) called attention to the peculiar language of the substitute. The words "coming into the United States," he said, were plainly intended to evade the Constitution. But, he argued, the "murdering of the Queen's English" and the violation of the canons of language could not make it Constitutional.

REPUBLICANS FALL IN LINE.

Mr. Grow (Rep., Penn.,) and Mr. Graff (Rep., Ill.,) spoke briefly in support of the bill. The latter said his constituents expected him to abide by the will of the majority of his party. He did not desire to go back to his district to apologize for his party by announcing that he was right and it was wrong. He referred to the history of the efforts of the Democrats to prematurely force the Administration into the Spanish war in vindication of the policy of standing by the Administration.

Mr. Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.,) in opposing the bill, referred to the expressed determination of Secretary Root to increase the number of native troops in Puerto Rico. Mr. Fitzgerald wanted to know to what nation those native troops belonged. Were they to be told that the American flag they were sworn to defend meant one thing for Puerto Rico and another to the United States? Were they to become American citizens at 85 per cent. off?

Mr. Brownell, (Rep., Ohio,) who has hitherto opposed the bill, after paying his respects to some of his Ohio colleagues, (Grosvenor and Shattuc,) said that he was convinced that the Administration, which three months ago recommended free trade for Puerto Rico, now earnestly desired the passage of this bill. It mattered little whether he returned to Congress, he said, but it was of great importance that the Republican Party should remain in power. His announcement that he had decided to stand by his party in the present emergency was greeted with applause.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) said that much of the opposition to the pending bill was due to the fact that it was misunderstood. As late as last Saturday night the editor of a prominent Republican paper had made the statement to him that the bill proposed that we should put our hands into the pockets of starving Puerto Ricans. When he learned that all the money collected at both ends of the line went to the Puerto Ricans, he was astonished. He had also a letter from a distinguished divine, complaining of the proposed robbery of the Puerto Ricans.

FREE TRADE ADVOCATES.

Many members on both sides of the House made brief five-minute speeches explaining their position. Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) read a communication from a delegation of Puerto Ricans appealing for free trade.

Mr. Payne in reply said the gentlemen who signed that communication were all directly pecuniarily interested in exporting sugar and tobacco into the United States. They were whining about the lobbies of the United States Congress shedding tears for the poor people of Puerto Rico, yet they were unwilling to sacrifice $100,000 for the benefit of the island. So far as the Merchants' Association of New York was concerned it was interested in free trade with all the world.

A verbal amendment to Section 4 was adopted, after which Mr. Payne offered the following additional section agreed upon at the conference of Republicans on Monday night:

This act shall be taken and held to be provisional in its purposes and intended to meet a pressing, present need for revenue for the Island of Puerto Rico, and shall not continue in force after March 1, 1902.

Mr. Powers, (Rep., Vt.,) who was the author of the amendment, supported it. With him, he said, there was a question as to the constitutionality of the bill and one as to its expediency. A case was already in the courts, he said, which would eventually settle the question of Constitutional law. As to the expediency, this section would make the measure temporary and provisional. It was, he understood, satisfactory to the President, and, that being the case, he was willing to give the amended bill his support.

SIBLEY FOR THE BILL.

Mr. Sibley (Dem., Penn.,) announced his intention of voting for the bill. He said that all the testimony before the Insular Committee showed that the people of Puerto Rico were in a deplorable condition. While we were debating the situation they were starving. For himself, he considered it his duty to support this bill. But Puerto Rico was a mere incident to the broader proposition.

"The emergency," interrupted Mr. Williams, (Dem., Ill.,) "is not in Puerto Rico, but in the politics of the Republican Party."

Mr. Sibley—You have located the politics on the wrong side.

Mr. Williams—It is pretty hard to locate you.

Mr. Sibley replied that, as he had said before, his seat could be considered constructively on the Republican side. Continuing, he said that if it was established that every foot of territory owned by the United States was on an absolutely equality, then he was opposed to the whole policy of expansion. If the inhabitants of the Philippines could compete with American production and American labor he was willing to give the archipelago to Aguinaldo. Every dollar that this bill raised, he said, went to relieve the distress which every witness testified existed in Puerto Rico.

Mr. Tompkins, (N. Y.,) who was one of the original Republican opponents of the bill, announced briefly his reasons for giving his support to the amended measure.

Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) in the course of his remarks, said he was hazarding nothing when he said that the treaty by which Puerto Rico and the Philippines became ours could never have been ratified without Democratic support.

"You, gentlemen," said he, addressing the Democrats, "are responsible. And now you contend that there is no power under the Constitution by which American labor can be protected against the competition of the pauper labor of 10,000,000 Asiatics."

Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.,) suggested that the Democrats had voted to ratify the treaty because they believed in the assurance of Republicans, Mr. Hepburn among them, that the Philippines were to be treated as Cuba was to be treated—that they were to be retained only temporarily.

Mr. Hepburn indignantly denied that anybody speaking for the Republican Party had ever offered such an assurance.

CUMMINGS'S JOKE.

Mr. Payne's amendment was then agreed to without division, and he offered the following, to come in before the enacting clause:

Whereas, The people of Puerto Rico have been deprived of markets for a large portion of their products and have lost property and crops by severe and unusual storms, whereby they are impoverished and are unable to pay internal revenue and direct taxes, and,

Whereas, Temporary revenue is necessary for the schools, their roads, and their internal improvements and the administration of their Government, now therefore, &c.

At this point Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) threw the House into a furor of excitement. He described how he believed it to be the duty of every man in a great crisis to rise above party and support the Government as he had done during the Spanish war. "I believe now we should follow the lead of the President," said he emphatically, "and I will vote for this bill—"

This statement electrified the House. The Republicans without waiting for him to finish his sentence rose en masse and cheered while the Democrats sat stunned and dazed. Mr. Cummings stood with arm upraised until the Republican applause ceased.

"I will vote for this bill," he continued, addressing the Republican side, "provided it is amended in accordance with the advice of the President for absolute free trade with Puerto Rico."

The excitement and confusion increased as the time for the voting drew near. The seats on the floor filled up until both sides showed very full representations. The public galleries were packed with crowds extending far out into the corridors. The private gallery of the President's household and the diplomatic gallery were also filled. In the front row sat the Duke d'Arcos, the Spanish Minister.

Upon the amendment of Mr. Payne to insert a preamble before the enacting clause, the rising vote was 163 yeas to 151 nays.

Mr. Payne then offered the last committee amendment to change the title of the bill so as to read "an act temporarily raising revenue for the Island of Puerto Rico and for other purposes."

THE BILL PASSES.

As the hands of the clock reached 3 the committee rose, and Speaker Henderson resumed the chair. Mr. McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) then, on behalf of the minority, offered as a substitute the bill for free trade with Puerto Rico, originally introduced by Mr. Payne.

Without division the previous question was then ordered on the bill and pending amendments. The committee amendments were adopted without division, and upon the demand of Mr. McCall, seconded by the whole House rising en masse, the vote upon the substitute was taken by yeas and nays.

The roll call was followed with intense interest. Five Republicans voted with the Democrats and four Democrats with the Republicans. There was no demonstration during the roll call except when Mr. De Vries, (Cal.,) a Democrat, whose vote was in doubt, voted with the Republicans against the substitute.

The following Republicans voted with the opposition for the substitute: Heatwole of Minnesota, Littlefield of Maine, Lorimer of Illinois, McCall of Massachusetts, and Crumpacker of Indiana.

The following Democrats voted with the Republicans against the substitute: Davey of Louisiana, Meyer of Louisiana, Sibley of Pennsylvania, De Vries of California.

The substitute was lost, 160 to 175. The size of the majority against the substitute was a gratifying surprise to the Republicans, and they applauded the announcement vigorously.

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, then moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means. The motion was lost, 162 to 172.

On the motion to recommit, Mr. Fletcher, (Rep., Minn.,) who voted with the Republicans on the substitute, voted with the Democrats, and Mr. Spight, (Dem., Miss.,) who failed to get in his vote on the substitute, voted for the motion.

The vote on the final passage of the bill was 172 to 161. The announcement was greeted with uproarious applause.

Mr. Hepburn, (Iowa,) after the confusion had subsided, asked unanimous consent that the Nicaragua Canal bill be considered March 13, but Mr. Burton (Rep., Ohio,) objected.

Goes Farthest in the Kitchen

LIEBIG

COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF BEEF

adds nourishment and flavor to soups, gravies and delicate entrees and provides a dainty dinner out of materials which would otherwise be insipid and useless.

FAILURE IN PUERTO RICO.

New Jersey Company, Owing About $800,000, in a Receiver's Hands.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Feb. 28.—The Puerto Rico Company, a New Jersey corporation, with headquarters at Philadelphia, has petitioned the Court for a declaration of insolvency, and S. E. Simpson has been appointed receiver. It has been known for some months past that the company was in difficulties. The petition sets forth that the principal cause of the failure was the amount of property destroyed by the cyclone of last year. The sum of $175,000 in cash is said to have been sunk in Puerto Rico.

The concern owes stockholders $770,000, Ponce gas plant $6,000, American Colonial Bank $15,000, and others $6,000. The assets are estimated at $85,000, mostly franchises, such as for the lighting of Ponce City and Ice and brick plants. The creditors are said to include some of the principal banks of Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

Suit to Recover Puerto Rican Duties.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Suit was filed to-day in the United States Court of Claims by Ludwig Duplace of Puerto Rico to recover $6,534, which he has paid as customs duties on goods imported from the United States. He bases his right to recover on the claim that he is a citizen of the United States under the treaty of peace with Spain and the Constitution of the United States. Puerto Rico, he claims, is a part of the United States, and therefore, under the Constitution, the duties were illegally exacted. The petition was filed by John G. Carlisle and John C. Chaney, as counsel.

HAWAII BILL VOTE TO-DAY.

Senate Will Take Final Action at 4 o'Clock—Allen of Nebraska, Condemns the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Notwithstanding the agreement made by the Senate to vote on the Hawaiian Government bill at to-day's session, the final vote on the measure was postponed until 4 o'clock to-morrow. Practically no progress was made on the bill to-day, although it was under consideration nearly four hours.

When the bill came up for discussion, Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) made a general attack upon the measure, and announced his intention to vote against it. Senator Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) who has charge of the bill, has continually expressed his desire to have the measure improved as much as possible, and his willingness to accept all amendments which will have that effect. Senators of all parties, including even Mr. Pettigrew, have labored to that end, and there has been a perfect flood of amendments, as a result of which the original bill is now hardly recognizable.

Nobody has questioned the necessity of adopting some legislation on the subject, until Mr. Allen spoke to-day. He had been away for some time, and did not return to the Senate until yesterday. To-day, while the usual rush of amendments was going on, he asked a number of questions about the bill, getting evidently more and more discontented all the time, until finally he arose and said:

"We have annexed a people upon whom seems to rest the curse of God. By means of it we now propose to throw open the door to all others. Even a Hottentot may land in the Sandwich Islands and become an American citizen. The Sandwich Islands are to be used as a doorway through which all peoples, however alien to our institutions and hostile to our ideas, are to be admitted, to corrupt our homes and demoralize our civilization.

"It comes from the unrestrained greed of power, the desire to get hold of somebody, annex something. The Constitution is become a mere rope of sand. It is not my duty to offer amendments to this bill; it is my duty to vote against it altogether. If it were so drawn that you could drive an ox team through it, I would not offer one amendment. It is drawn to accomplish a purpose, and that purpose is to take all those people and all the driftwood of the future into the citizenship of the United States.

"There is not a people upon the known globe morally and physically so unfit for American citizenship that you could not admit them through the gates of Hawaii. That it may demoralize the American home signifies nothing to you. It may debase citizenship, reduce the scale of wages; that signifies nothing to you. If you can extend commerce and reap reward from the labors of these islanders you will have served your purpose. All this in the name of patriotism."

When he had finished, Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) arose and rebuked him in a ringing voice. "I cannot," he exclaimed, "reconcile it with any sense of duty to stand here and say that, no matter what the faults of the bill, 'I will not raise a finger to correct them.' Did the Senator vote against the annexation of Hawaii?"

"I did," replied Mr. Allen.

"So did I," shouted Mr. Spooner, "but it was done, and we are now engaged in framing a government for it. To neglect these people, to be indifferent is not reconcilable with my ideas of the duty of a Senator."

"We had no power to annex the islands by joint resolution," broke in Mr. Allen. "It is ipso facto null and void."

"It may be of same opinion," replied Mr. Spooner, "but it is a political question, and it will never be reviewed by the courts. It is not subject to review. That is too well settled to admit of any doubt, except possibly in Nebraska."

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) offered an amendment to the section of the bill providing Judges for the Hawaiian courts, creating a Territorial Judge, who should have full jurisdiction over all National matters except those relating to admiralty.

The discussion of the amendment continued for two hours and a half. Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) in concluding a long speech, declared that he would prefer to see the bill defeated rather than to have it passed in its present crippled and emasculated form. He had assisted in the preparation of the bill, but it had been amended out of form, and he would advise the people of Hawaii to remain as they are for a hundred years rather than accept such a plan of government.

Without yielding the floor, Mr. Morgan gave way to a suggestion of Mr. Cullom that the bill go over and that a final vote on the measure and amendments be taken at 4 o'clock to-morrow. To this the Senate agreed and then adjourned.

Senator Depew Introduces a Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Senator Depew to-day introduced a bill authorizing the Government to purchase Constitution Island, in the Hudson River opposite West Point, and making an appropriation of $120,000 for that purpose.

CURRENCY BILL CHANGES

Mr. Aldrich Explains Conference Amendments to the Senate.

HE FAVORS BIMETALLISM

Not, However, Without an International Agreement, of Which He Sees No Immediate Prospect.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Soon after the Senate convened to-day Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) called up the conference report on the Financial bill and made an explanation of the differences between the Senate bill and the conference bill.

The first change was in the section defining the standard. It was, he said, purely a verbal change—a change in phraseology—and undoubtedly strengthened the section.

The second change was a provision inserted in the bill making it the express duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the reserve fund in order that the parity of United States money should be preserved. Mr. Aldrich thought the Senate bill did impose that duty, but the House conferrees insisted that the injunction should be incorporated in the bill in specific terms.

The next change provided that the gold reserve might be held in gold coin "or bullion," the last two words being added, because the facilities for the coinage of gold would not at present admit of coining the gold in sufficient quantity to maintain at all times the reserve in gold coin.

The next change, Mr. Aldrich explained, provided distinctly that the Secretary of the Treasury should not use the money raised by the sale of bonds for the payment of the current expenses of the Government, the purpose being to destroy any possibility that the so-called endless chain might be established.

The next amendment was the insertion of a new section providing that nothing in the present act should affect the legal tender quality of the silver dollar or of any other money of the United States. This section was deemed desirable in order to remove any possible doubt as to the retention of the legal tender quality of silver.

Another amendment provided that two new divisions should be established in the Treasury Department, one of issue and the other of redemption. The funds established in these divisions were to be regarded as trust funds, and should be used for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they were respectively pledged and for no other purpose. Mr. Aldrich did not think the section changed existing law.

The next amendment provided that so long as the aggregate amount of United States notes and silver certificates in the general fund of the Treasury shall exceed $60,000,000 the Secretary may suspend the issue of certificates. This, Mr. Aldrich said, was simply another way of protecting the reserve.

Other amendments provided that the Secretary of the Treasury might issue 10 per cent. of the total volume of silver certificates in notes of large denominations for convenience to banks and those handling large sums of money, and for the issue first of silver certificates of small denominations, Mr. Aldrich explaining that the provision in the Senate substitute in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury might cause a contraction of the currency.

The next provided for the coinage of subsidiary silver to the amount of $20,000,000 in addition to the $80,000,000 now in circulation. Mr. Aldrich said that the committee did not think at this time it was wise to increase the additional amount, but he was of the opinion that in view of the needs of our island possessions it soon would have to be increased.

Then came a new section providing for the coinage of worn, uncurrent subsidiary silver coin, which was purely administrative in character. Another amendment provided that National banks with a capital of $25,000 might be organized in towns of 3,000 inhabitants, instead of 4,000. An amendment also was made to permit banks to issue one-third of their circulating notes in denominations of $5. This was agreed to because banks in remote parts of the country needed a large amount of currency in small bills in order to accommodate customers.

In connection with this amendment Mr. Aldrich was interrupted by Mr. Allen, (Rep., Neb.,) who said there was no such demand from his section of the country, and that the amendment was in line with the committee's policy to cater to the desires of the banks. A lively political colloquy ensued between the two Senators, during which Mr. Aldrich said that as Mr. Allen had just returned from a Populistic conference and a conference with his candidate for the Presidency, he was presumably speaking by authority. He also intimated that Mr. Bryan might have changed his views on the money question since the last report.

This aroused the Nebraska Senator, who denied that he had been in conference with Mr. Bryan and said the sneers of the Senator (Aldrich) directed at a man who was in every respect his equal were unwarranted and uncalled for. Mr. Allen said he wanted to enter his protest against the assumption of Mr. Aldrich that he was a Democrat, and he explained wherein he differed with the Democratic policy.

In response to a question from Mr. Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,) Mr. Allen said: "I do not want to bandy words with the Senator for the benefit of the galleries. There have been some boodling Republicans in our party, [referring to Mr. Wolcott's reference to the Middle of the Road Populists,] but, like St. Patrick did with the snakes, we swept them at our recent conference into the ocean."

Resuming his explanation of the changes in the Financial bill, Mr. Aldrich said the last amendment was a slight change in the section relating to bimetallism. He said the amendment must be read in the light of the act of March 2, 1897, giving the President authority to appoint Commissioners to an international bimetallic conference. This act, Mr. Aldrich said, was now in full force and effect. The position taken by the United States was that bimetallism was impossible except by international agreement. He thought it eminently desirable to say to the nations of the world that the United States was on a gold standard and would remain in that position until they were prepared to enter into an agreement with regard to the use of silver.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.)—Do you consider the gold standard the best standard?

Mr. Aldrich—In the absence of an international agreement as to the use of silver I am in favor of maintaining definitely the gold standard. If at any time in the future we can have an international agreement I should be in favor of that. I can see no immediate prospect of the adoption of an international bimetallic standard.

Treasury Plan for Refunding.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—It is authoritatively stated at the Treasury Department that in case the pending financial bill becomes a law, the exchange of old bonds for the new 2 per cents. will be made in the order in which they are actually received at the Treasury after the bill becomes a law. In the case of a National bank desiring to make exchanges, action of the Board of Directors of the bank authorizing the assignment of the old bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury will be necessary, and this action, it will be held, must be taken after the bill actually becomes a law.

THE BUFFALO'S NEW WORK.

Liner, Converted Cruiser, Transport; Now a Training Ship.

The converted cruiser Buffalo, which has had a rather varied career, is now to be used as a training ship on which landsmen will be trained for service in the navy. The vessel is now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and will be placed in commission April 1.

The Buffalo began her career as a Morgan Line steamship. She was purchased by Brazil, and converted into a cruiser. Shortly before the breaking out of the war with Spain the United States Government bought the vessel. Since the close of the war the Buffalo has been used as a naval transport.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Port Jefferson, N. Y.—Thomas W. Wheeler.

Postmasters.—New York—Gilbert Francis, Ellenville; Charles T. Jackson, Goshen; William C. Collins, Homer, New Jersey—George B. Jacobus, Caldwell.

Army.—Major R. M. O'Reilly, Surgeon, to be Deputy Surgeon General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. William W. Harman, Assistant Surgeon, to be Major and Assistant Surgeon General; Second Lieut. C. R. Whipple, Jr., First Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant of Infantry.

M'LAURIN FOR EXPANSION

Democratic Senator from South Carolina Makes a Speech.

ORIENTAL MARKET NECESSARY

The South Needs an Outlet for Its Cotton—Farmers and Manufacturers There Hold His Views.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—One of the features of the session of the Senate to-day was the speech of Mr. McLaurin (Dem., S. C.,) on the Philippine question. He is the first Democrat in the Senate to declare himself for expansion. He scouted what he termed the "bug-bear of imperialism" with which some of his colleagues were trying to frighten the people, declared the question was not one of politics, and maintained the acquisition of the Philippines would be of immense advantage to this country, especially the South, by opening to the United States the trade of the Orient. His speech, in part, follows:

"In the discussion of this question there has been manifested a disposition to ignore the conditions by which we are confronted and to project the debate upon a line of political sentimentalism. This mode of discussion is not only unpatriotic, but is an evasion of the true issue. This is not a political question."

Mr. McLaurin strongly deprecated the position which the Democratic Party had taken in making the Philippine question and expansion a political issue. He pointed to the past to show that some of the greatest Democrats who ever lived were expansionists, and to prove by their acts and measures that if it had not been for them the United States would not have been the Nation it is to-day. He took the ground that the Philippines belong rightfully and legally to this country by the treaty of Paris, and he maintained that it was necessary that the United States should hold them, affording the Filipinos every opportunity to acquire the art of government and giving them all the powers and rights possible in the circumstances.

He dwelt also on the great opportunities afforded by the Islands for trade between America and the nations of the Orient. He did not agree with some of his colleagues on the Democratic side that American trade in the East was a mere figment of the imagination. He quoted statistics to prove that the experience of the last decade contradicted those who asserted that the Eastern trade was not of immense consequence.

Mr. McLaurin then discussed the special interest of the South in the expansion of our trade. "I am glad to say," said he, "to believe that the Southern people have determined to investigate and study this question rather than to be led blindly by political anti-expansionists. The Southern farmer by the increased price received for raw cotton last year has become aroused. Fealty to party and misleading information, I fear, have produced among them opposition to territorial expansion. The effort has been made in my own State to suppress all ideas favorable to it, if not to arouse public sentiment against expansion. The frightful ghost of imperialism has been held up before the people of the South to frighten them, but I believe it is impossible much longer thus to mislead them."

Mr. McLaurin said, in sketching the progress of the South during the past twenty years, that the blight of negro suffrage and negro domination had almost extinguished hope and energy and manly effort, but she had aroused herself at last and again started upon an era of industrial life.

"Capital has flowed into that section," said he. "There is confidence in all Southern enterprises. The bitter memories of the past are being forgotten in the rush of the development of our resources. Our people feel that they are again a part of this great country, and are left free and untrammeled to work out their own destiny. Our Southern manufacturers have already reached out to the markets of the Orient and discovered their advantages. The Southern farmer needs such markets for his raw cotton to make its production remunerative.

"By the acquisition of the Philippines we hold the key of the Eastern situation. We need not rely solely upon treaty rights to secure the open door, but can demand equal commercial opportunities with other nations, and if necessary with the vantage ground we have assert that demand. Will the United States throw away the golden opportunity by giving up the Philippines?

"I am for holding them, and I believe the Southern farmers and manufacturers will sustain me in my position. I believe, further, that the presence of the United States and of its flag, the emblem of human freedom, progress, and civilization, will carry to the millions in the Orient unnumbered blessings which in the coming years will be for their betterment and amelioration and will conduce to the perpetuity and glory of our free institutions and the commercial supremacy of the Nation."

NEEDS OF THE NAVY.

Mr. Long and Admiral Dewey Advise with House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Secretary Long, Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Commander Cowles, Assistant Chief, were before the House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day to discuss the important topics of armor and of new ships for the navy.

Secretary Long made a statement on the general needs of the navy and the desirability of not building new ships in the Government yards. As to new warships, he held to his recommendation at the time Congress met, namely, three armored cruisers of about 13,000 tons each, with the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance; twelve gunboats of about 900 tons each, and three protected cruisers of about 8,000 tons each. As to building warships in our navy yards, Mr. Long said they cost much more than those built under contract and took twice as long to build.

Admiral Dewey suggested that the committee leave off the twelve gunboats and give three new battleships instead. He also took strong ground in favor of the sheathing of warships. He said that if the cruiser Charleston, which was lost on a reef in the Philippines, had been sheathed, it was his opinion that she might have been saved.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield also spoke briefly on the desirability of having naval barracks for the housing of sailors when on land.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Frederic H. Pomroy, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, accompanied by his authorized clerk, will proceed from New York City to San Francisco, and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty. Upon the completion of the duty assigned him he will proceed, accompanied by his authorized clerk, to Manila and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Capt. William Stephenson, Assitant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, Oct. 31, 1899, vice Major Ezra Woodruff, Surgeon, who is hereby relieved.

The operation of orders of Feb. 24, relating to Second Lieut. Stuart Heintzelman, Sixth Cavalry, is suspended until further orders.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. F. Arnold is detached from the navy yard at Pensacola, Fla., and ordered to the hospital at Norfolk Navy Yard for treatment.

Lieut. C. H. Hayes is detached from duty on the Pensacola, when directed by the commandant, and ordered to the Asiatic Station.

Naval Cadet G. C. Sweet is ordered to duty as watch and division officer on the Philadelphia.

Assistant Surgeon D. H. Morgan is ordered home from the Asiatic Station and to wait orders.

DIES A PRISONER IN MEXICO.

American Was in Jail Ten Months, but His Case Was Not Tried.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Information has reached the State Department of the death of Edward Turner, an American engineer, who had been incarcerated in jail at Orizaba, Mexico, for about ten months on a charge of criminal negligence, in connection with the wreck of a train on the Interoceanic Railroad.

Turner's home was in Kansas, and he had remained in prison probably six months before the attention of the American authorities was called to the case, the prisoner not having made any complaint. He died before the case came to trial. Another engineer, Clark, also from Kansas, who was imprisoned about the same time as Turner, it is said, on a somewhat similar charge, is still alive and his case is reported to be progressing with a view to a prompt settle-

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Sale of China and Glassware.

Business goes on grandly. Would be strange were it otherwise. Our offerings are not approached elsewhere. The biggest bargains are here.

Do you desire to spend $5.87 for a Decorated English Dinner Set of one hundred pieces?

Do you desire to spend $287.43 for a Dinner Set that represents the acme of richness and elegance?

Makes no difference to which counter your taste and income lead you, there is certainty in the statement that we'll give you more beauty, novelty, and intrinsic value for your money than any other store on this side of the Atlantic. Ditto Glassware.

Our Limoges China Decorating Shops.

Right much of historic and art interest clusters about the old town of Limoges—situated on the Vienne—a day's ride from Paris.

Manufacturing and decorating China is its principal industry.

There are seventy-five painting rooms in the various factories, employing nearly one thousand artists. We did not relish paying factory owners a profit on the work of their artists. That's why we established the Macy Decorating Shops at Limoges. Scores of talented painters are busy there the year round embellishing and enriching China for us—FOR YOU.

The foregoing makes it clear to the most indifferent economist why we are in a position to sell Limoges China for less money than any other American retailer. No other dealer possesses similar facilities.

Good Groceries.

The links uniting thrifty buyers to our Grocery Department are splendidly riveted.

Low Prices. | Pure Qualities.

Could there be a safer or stronger combination? Of course not. The phrases are not merely figurative. They are truly and decisively representative of our unyielding policy.

Working along this line galvanizes trade—holds old customers, wins new ones and keeps the business going solidly and constantly. Yes, the Grocery interest grows with the growth of the store.

"Red Star" Coffee—Most of you know it. Finest quality Pedang, Java and Mocha—strength and flavor unsurpassed. Roasted and ground daily. Granulated, pulverized or roasted in the bean; price, per pound, 29c.

Pickles—extra selected high-grade Chow Chow and Gherkins—firm, almost brittle; tasty, finely flavored, appetizing—gallon jars, 74c.; quart bottles, 24c.; pint bottles, 15c.

Bartlett Pears, grown in this State, whole fruit, heavy syrup, quart jars, value 40c.; during this sale, 24c.

Lemon Cling Peaches, large luscious California fruit, per can . . . 19c	Fresh Garden Beets, two-pound cans, 12c.; fresh Garden Spinach, two-pound cans, 13c
Early June Peas, extra quality, case of two dozen, $2.49; can . . . 11c	Choice Red Sockeye Salmon, delicately flavored, one pound flat cans . . 16c
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A PYRRHIC VICTORY.

The Republicans who voted for the Puerto Rican tariff bill yesterday have no reason to be proud of their victory. Those of them who have an ordinary portion of sense and information can already have little difficulty in restraining their joyful emotions. Their margin in the House is not large nough to be trifled with. Normally they have a majority of but twenty-one over the Democrats alone, and of but thirteen over the Democrats and Populists combined. Yesterday they had the assistance of four Democrats, two from Louisiana, under the influence of sugar, one from California, under the influence of fruit, and SIBLEY of Pennsylvania, and it is hard to guess what can have ailed him. If these Democrats had voted with their party, and had not so far offset the Republican defection, the Republican majority would have been just three votes.

Plainly, it is nothing to brag of, in a parliamentary sense, to have reduced the normal party majority to such an extent, when it will so little bear reduction. The six recalcitrant Republicans are not in the least danger of suffering any political pains and penalties for their independence. On the contrary, there is not one of them who does not stand better before the country than he did before. The opposition within the party in the House is as nothing compared to the opposition, without regard to party, throughout the country. The American people do not like meanness, they do not like perfidy, they do not like cruelty. And with these base qualities the bill the House has passed is branded. The National faith, pledged with authority by Gen. MILES to the Puerto Ricans, and never publicly retracted by his superiors, has been broken. The House has refused to do what the official head of the Republican Party, and President of the United States, has described, in words never publicly retracted, "our plain duty," what the Secretary of War has officially declared we were bound to do by "justice and good faith," what the Governor General of Puerto Rico has reported was "a necessity" for the island.

And upon what wretched and picayune considerations has the House been induced to play this dirty trick upon a confiding population which believed that we meant what we said! There seems to be something about the influence of Protection which, beginning by robbing the beneficiary of his independence, ends by robbing him of his self-respect. An American engaged in agriculture who demands to be protected against any other farmer in the world must be already pretty far gone. It seems that the tobacco growers of the Connecticut Valley have brought to bear upon the House the chief influence which has induced the House, by a majority of nine, to vote to break faith with the Puerto Ricans. According to the expert estimate of The United States Tobacco Journal, half a million dollars will cover the value of the whole Puerto Rican crop. "The bulk of it," says our expert contemporary, "is unfit for a cigar. It is inferior in quality even to our Pennsylvania. If admitted free, it would be mostly cut up for cigarettes and smoking tobacco. But the chances are that more of it would be exported to Canada than used in our own country. Not a hundred cases, nay, not ten cases, of Connecticut less would be consumed."

This is the formidable product which fills the souls of the growers of Connecticut with terror lest they should be compelled to abandon the culture of a plant of which the annual product in this country is worth nearly thirty millions, and in Connecticut alone more than a million and a half. But the tobacco growers are not alone. There is an association called "The League of American Producers" which seems to be largely devoted to raising such agricultural products as cannot be raised without bounties and to getting legislative assistance toward cultivating the soil of the United States. To do this association justice, however, it is not pleased with the substitute any better than with the original measure of the Ways and Means Committee. It insists that the provisional tariff under which the Puerto Rican planter is getting his food supplies free of duty is quite good enough for him, and that the full Dingley rates ought to be charged against his products. Even so, says the Chairman of this interesting body, the Puerto Rican farmer would be better off than his American competitor. The circumstance that under this beneficent arrangement the Puerto Ricans are now admittedly suffering from actual starvation in a detail that the Chairman does not deign even to notice. Such is the natural effect of pap-hunting on the human mind and heart.

We cite this merely to show that, if any member of Congress really imagines he can legislate for our new possessions so as to suit the tobacco growers of the Connecticut Valley and the sugar growers of Louisiana and the League of American Producers, he has got his work cut out for him. One clamorous American keeper of a peanut stand must command his allegiance, in opposition to the National honor, to "our plain duty," to the welfare and even to the existence of millions for whose welfare we have made ourselves responsible. Undoubtedly the worst sufferer by all this business is the President of the United States. It is no pleasure, but it is a duty, to say that Mr. MCKINLEY has cut a worse figure in this Puerto Rican business than in any previous act or omission of his official term. It is not dignified for a President of the United States after pointing out, for the information of Congress and the country, the course demanded by "our plain duty" straightway, from terror of the keeper of the peanut stand, to leave the people in doubt whether or not he continues to think so. It is not dignified in him to allow himself to be quoted, or to be quotable, on both sides of a question which, according to his own declaration, is a question of public morals, as well as of public policy.

But even this consideration, serious as it is, is not the most serious that is raised by the discreditable action of the House of Representatives. The most serious question is as to our capacity to administer dependencies without gaining their hatred and making ourselves the laughing stock of the world. It is the believers in American expansion, the "imperialists," if you will, who must be most disgusted and saddened by this showing of the motives and the methods of Congress in dealing with great and novel questions. The Republicans of the House have illustrated BURKE'S saying that "a great empire and little minds go ill together." It behooves the people of the United States to show that they are of larger minds than their unworthy representatives, and to put in the places of these unfaithful servants men whose vision is not bounded by their respective districts, and whose action is not dictated by the most greedy and clamorous elements of their several constituencies.

THE CHARTER REVISION COMMISSION.

The present charter of the City of New York became a law May 4, 1897. Inside of three years, and during the term of the first Mayor elected under its provisions, the instrument is found to stand in such urgent need of amendment that a bill is now on its passage through the Legislature authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of fifteen members to take testimony as to revision and report the required amendments to the Legislature. The Fallows bill conferring this power on the Governor passed the Assembly on Tuesday.

It is not surprising that the charter should be found to need revision so soon after its enactment. It is not even a reflection on the competence of its authors. The problem with which they had to deal was exceedingly difficult and complex. The union of municipalities having each its own body of laws, under which the city organism was working, and the establishment of the borough system were two elements of the problem for which it was unreasonable to look for an immediate and complete solution. The Constitution of the United States, the greatest example in human history of the work of creative political genius, was drawn up by extraordinary men at an extraordinary time. It has needed few amendments, because it was in the beginning a very wisely ordered instrument, and because it deals mainly with fundamental principles and concerns itself as little as possible with details of government. The city charter is not only an embodiment of principles, but a mass of detail made up of new matter and much old brought over with an attempt at assimilation from the Brooklyn charter and the Consolidation act. It would be amazing if the severe test of experience did not reveal defects. The existence of the Board of Aldermen is one of them. The creation of the useless office of Borough President is another.

But it will be time to point out charter evils in detail when the commission has been appointed to provide remedies. The present concern of the people of the city is with the composition of the commission. While the case of the people was not very ably or very respectably presented in the objections of the Tammany Assemblymen to the passage of the bill, for they by no means made the best of their case, there is a solid basis of justice and right for their protest against a partisan commission. That is the Governor's chief danger. At that point temptation will most stoutly beset him.

The point is not that it is an outrage to appoint Republicans to draft charter amendments for a Democratic city. That was the objection raised by Mr. TRAINOR. Mr. GREEN blandly proposed an amendment to meet it—namely, that the commission should be appointed by the Mayor. Of course, all the Republicans laughed at this, but they laughed without due authority. The Mayor of New York City ought to appoint commissions to deal with New York City laws, and if we had as Mayor a man of lofty and impartial mind who could be trusted to choose the most worthy and capable men for the work it would be unnecessary to invoke the aid of the Governor of the State. The city requires not a Republican charter, nor a Democratic charter, but a wise and workable charter. Gov. ROOSEVELT will make a wretched botch of the business if he should permit any thought about his party to occupy even a corner of his mind while he is casting about for men to go on the commission. He cannot Republicanize this city by any possible amendments to the charter. He cannot gain any advantage for his party by giving a partisan complexion to the amending body. He would discredit himself if he tried it. We do not believe he will be so foolish.

The City of New York now has about one-half the population of the State, and within a few years it will pay two-thirds of all the taxes raised for State purposes. It has long been the prey of rural narrowness and rapacity. The new Charter Commission must not be tinged with that spirit. It should be composed altogether of New York men. They should be the best the Governor can find to undertake the work. Naturally and wisely he will invite some members of the old commission to take part in the labors of the new. Nobody would be more likely to have an intelligent perception of the defects of the instrument than the men who made it. They may be classed as experts in revision. The city should have the benefit of their superior knowledge.

It was a mistake to strike out the provision for paying the members of the commission. Nobody ought to be asked to do work of that quality without compensation. But in some form the measure ought to become a law, for revision is necessary and the work should be begun at once.

THE BROAD VIEW AND THE NARROW VIEW.

Contempt for one's own countrymen is a very disagreeable emotion, but it must be somewhat extensively felt by Americans whenever their Congress is in session. The littleness and narrowness of some of the minds that apply themselves to public questions and the indescribable meanness of the partisan spirit in its extreme exhibitions provoke the contempt of the beholder as naturally as cruelty provokes the indignation of the merciful or weakness the pity of the feeling heart.

The reactionary Republicans of the House and Senate are now the leading objects of National contempt. They are the true Bourbons of our politics. They are living in the political atmosphere of the year 1890, when the McKinley tariff was enacted and the spirit of high and higher protection for protection's sake possessed the Republican Party. The original McKinleyite has reformed. It is the President himself, he who gave his name to the distinguishing policy of his party, who is now in the van of progress, though he now and then painfully stumbles. Free trade with Puerto Rico was our "plain duty," he told Congress. In his last message there was not a word in favor of protection and absolutely no discussion of the tariff. But there is an old guard of protection, mean-spirited men who are not ashamed to appear as the agents of special interests or as the unchanging advocates of a dead and obstructive policy. They do not die, and apparently they never will surrender. They oppose the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with France, they fight like madmen against the admission free of duty of the products of little Puerto Rico into this great country. It is upon their heads that the contempt of the American people justly falls.

In agreeable contrast to this narrow and reactionary spirit are the sentiments expressed by Senator DEPEW in his speech upon the policy of expansion. We quote his remarks upon our commercial policy toward the new possessions:

> The fears daily expressed by Senators of disastrous consequences to ourselves from the productions and industries of these islands have no justification in the long experience of other nations. Great Britain has found her best markets in her colonies and no invasion of her industries from them. The same is true of the crowded, highly organized, and sensitive industrial interests of Holland. The people of the temperate zones govern all tropical countries outside the Americas. The northern races are the migrators, the colonizers, the rulers, and the organizers of the productive energies of the world. There is a closeness and contact between all parts of the lands and peoples which are under one general government.
>
> Though Great Britain has no greater commercial advantages with her colonies than other and competing countries, yet she furnishes 45 per cent. of their imports, and if analyzed so as to select only the articles she produces the proportion would be greater. The rapid development of wants and ability to gratify them created by civilization and a stable government will enormously increase the consumption and purchasing power of the inhabitants of our island possessions.
>
> It ought to be plain even to that class of beings whom "MATT" CARPENTER described as "bob-tail clam Yankees," even to the bob-tail clam Yankees from the tobacco-growing regions of Connecticut, that if the new possessions are to be made worth possessing they must become so by industrial and commercial development. We cannot build them up by forbidding them to trade with us and with the other nations of the earth. Spanish rule was more liberal than that.

AVENGING MAJUBA.

Sympathizers with the Boers may be disposed to point out that the British are rather easily satisfied, if they are willing to accept the capture of CRONJE as a receipt in full for the debt that they have been imagining themselves to owe since the battle of Majuba. And it is true enough that there is no comparison at all between the two as feats of arms. Nineteen years ago a number of Boers scarcely if at all greater than the number of Britons who occupied Majuba Hill stormed it, and killed, captured, or put to flight the defenders. That is an incident that can fairly be offset only by an action showing the same kind of gallantry. It is not offset when forty-five thousand Britons capture three thousand Boers. Mr. MORLEY'S quotation from SWIFT, which he applied to the inevitable end of the conflict, is equally applicable to this incident of it. "I never heard that ten men armed to the teeth were not more than a match for one man in his shirt."

But nevertheless Lord ROBERTS deserves very well of his country. It cannot do too much for him in return for what he has done for it. The trouble with CRONJE was to corner him. Overcoming and capturing him after he was cornered was a mere and simple detail, considering the force at his command in comparison with that at the command of his enemy. But to corner him demanded something more than numerical superiority. It demanded that this numerical superiority should be employed with an astuteness and an activity equal to his own. That was the element which Lord ROBERTS supplied. There was in bringing the Boer leader to bay, where he must wage a hopeless fight or surrender, careful and intelligent planning and the greatest activity of execution.

Doubtless it is fortunate for Lord ROBERTS that he did not have the task of "avenging Majuba" just after Majuba was fought. In fact it was he who was thereupon, as Sir FREDERICK ROBERTS, put in command of ten thousand men to pursue and punish the Boers. He was preparing to do so when Mr. GLADSTONE made peace without taking thought for vengeance. It is plain to everybody now that Sir FREDERICK ROBERTS'S force would not have sufficed to accomplish its purpose. Now he has ample force, and he has used it to the best advantage. He has done all that one man could have done to save what is left of British military prestige, to show that Great Britain has able Generals as well as brave soldiers. That was a showing which, when he appeared upon the scene in South Africa, his country was in urgent need of having made. Now that he has made it for her, she cannot reward him too highly.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

What we were saying yesterday about the public and civic services performed by such a place of entertainment as Madison Square Garden ought, we think, to commend itself to those who are in a position to carry out the suggestion we made. The more they think about it, the more, we are sure, will they consider that something ought to be done about it.

Madison Square Garden is a public convenience that comes as near as such an institution can to being a public necessity. It is certain that some organized effort must be made to save it for public use. Certainly no successor to it will be raised up on a purely commercial basis. No other building of the kind could be more fortunately placed, none could be architecturally more attractive, none could be more skillfully and intelligently planned with reference to its several functions. Nor is there, we believe, any chance that another would be more judiciously managed from a business point of view. The showing is complete that the public demand for such a place, great as it is, is not sufficient to sustain it as a money-making enterprise.

We should say that it was not beneath the dignity of the Chamber of Commerce to interest itself in the supply of such a public want, of a requisite that adds so much to the pleasure, and also to the profits, of the city. In fact we should say that such a purpose was among those for which the Chamber existed. It is true there is another and even a simpler way of satisfying the public need to which Madison Square Garden ministers. That is for some individual who can afford it to buy it outright and present it to the city on condition that the city acquires the land on which it stands, and admits of suitable administration of the property for its public purposes. Such a man would be sure of being remembered as one of the chief of all the benefactors of New York.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—While the Kansas City boomers were proclaiming the attractions of their town as a place in which to hold National Conventions, they were particularly emphatic when they spoke of its railway facilities and hotel accommodations. Their eloquence prevailed over Milwaukee and "the German vote," and Kansas City was happy—for several days. But, alas! stories are already coming from the centre of Missouri civilization that seem to indicate a fear on the part of its inhabitants that, as one of them expresses it, "they paid $50,000 for a gold brick." For the managers of the railroads entering the city have made the alarming discovery that there may be considerable difficulty in handling the convention traffic in Fourth of July week, when travel unconnected with politics is always heavy. So strong hints of the need to select another date are coming from various quarters. That, however, is a matter to give the delegates little anxiety, and it worries Kansas City only because of the danger that the convention crowd and incidental profits may turn out to be a substitute for, instead of an addition to, those of the customary excursionists. Of more general interest is the fact that despite all the promises made in their behalf, the Kansas City hotels are apparently preparing to elevate their prices to extortionate rates, and this looks as though the available resources in the way of rooms and board were not quite so large as was announced. The Kansas City papers vehemently deny that an advance in rates is contemplated, but if they are correct, hotel life there must be surprisingly expensive even in ordinary times. We have personal knowledge that one house intends to charge $25 a day for a single room and board for four persons, and similar demands have been encountered by others who are making plans for "covering" the convention.

—Some of our contemporaries, we notice, announce with a great show of indignation that Lord ROBERTS, in summoning Gen. CRONJE to his tent to arrange the details of the surrender, inflicted a cruel humiliation on his vanquished foe and evidenced a deplorable lack of the magnanimity a conqueror should display. We find much difficulty in taking that view of the episode. By calling Gen. CRONJE to his headquarters the Englishman saved the Boer from transacting some necessary but painful formalities under the observation of either army. Tradition and all the historical painters would have justified making the surrender of the beaten leader's sword a public ceremony, and surely that would have been more trying to Gen. CRONJE'S nerves than was a rapid walk in the early morning through the English lines and a brief and entirely cordial conversation out of view of almost everybody. But it is hardly worth while to give serious consideration to these criticisms of Lord ROBERTS. Of course they are merely an oblique expression of regret over a British victory. Complaint would have been made, whatever method of effecting the surrender had been adopted. There is no sincere belief anywhere that the prisoners ... ill-treatment, physical or moral. Their courage has been frankly recognized by the victors, and Lord ROBERTS is about the last man in the world to exalt his own dignity at the expense of that of such an enemy. No other proof of this is needed after the readiness with which he granted Gen. CRONJE'S by no means modest request for favors for his amusingly numerous personal retinue.

—It is hardly fair to criticise the wording of the dispatch in which Lord ROBERTS announced the surrender of Gen. CRONJE, because, in the first place, that dispatch reached England in cipher, and the translation given out may not duplicate the language of "Little Bobs," and, in the second place, the writer of the telegram was in a state of excitement highly unfavorable for deliberation on niceties of expression. Nevertheless, the phrase "capitulated unconditionally" is decidedly queer English, and wherever the responsibility for it lies, there some good-natured criticism can fairly be directed. "Capitulated unconditionally" is absurd because a capitulation is of necessity conditional. Both by etymology and usage the term involves conditions, demanded and accorded, and that fact is perfectly well known to every English official, military or civilian, likely to have anything to do with the making or accepting of surrenders. Of course this is a very small matter, and the announcement as it stands is easily comprehensible, but it is always well to say what one means.

—Irritating as the acts and especially the words of our own anti-imperialists often are, and strong as is the temptation to apply to them now and then epithets that should be reserved for much more dangerous foes, never once have they been guilty of anything even remotely comparable, in insolent and treasonable defiance of their Government and their fellow countrymen, with what has just been done by a part of the inhabitants of South Mayo, Ireland. There, not content with verbal encouragement of a national enemy, certain individuals had the audacity to nominate for Parliament an out-and-out traitor, a man known by all to be in arms against his own flag, and who, under the laws of every land, is a criminal deserving of death. And for this man, one JOHN MCBRIDE, today and for months past a Major in the Boer army, 427 voters in South Mayo cast their ballots! Even more amazing than that the votes were cast is the fact that they were counted, and that there seems to be no intention to take action against the persons whose avowed ideal for member of the British Parliament is a subject of the Queen who fights against her troops. The whole affair bristles with mystery, and the lenience with which the participants in it have been treated is not its least mysterious feature. The American authorities have stood a good deal, but it seems to us that they would lose patience if one of the two or three miserable dogs who have deserted to the Filipinos were nominated for Congress. They, too, may have had grievances as real as any of Major MCBRIDE'S, but for all that not even our Winslows and our Atkinsons will venture to display a desire for their services as lawmakers.

—It is said on trustworthy authority that to-day calendar clocks, for the first time since their invention, will all go wrong unless their owners give them a little assistance. These clocks, according to a learned Philadelphian, tell the days of the month by means of a wheel which makes one revolution a year, and has a tooth for each month, the length of the tooth determining the number of days to be indicated. To provide for leap years the tooth for February is a little four-toothed wheel, which is pivoted on the edge of the month wheel. This wheels completes its revolution on the month wheel every four years. Three of its teeth make the count for February twenty-eight days and the fourth tooth makes the count twenty-nine days. This year the twenty-nine wheel is controlling. But this is not a leap year, for astronomers have decreed that, in order to keep the calendar in the present relation to the season, it is necessary to change the natural leap year to a common year when it falls on a century. By setting the clocks twenty-four hours ahead all can be made right, and the calendar attachment will record correctly for another century. The task is not so difficult that anybody will complain about the necessity of performing it once in a hundred years.

THE ARMY CANTEEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to say a few words through your columns on the subject of the army canteen, as I think few outside the army understand the matter, above all the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which, by its endeavors to abolish it, may work untold evil.

The canteen is one department of the post exchange, the others being a restaurant, where the men can get a number of things to eat at cost price, and a store where they can buy almost at cost certain necessaries and delicacies not carried in the commissary. The sole profit made in the exchange is from the canteen, where men can get light wine and the best beer at 5 cents a glass. The profit is divided among the different organizations of the post, and is used by the company commanders entirely for the benefit of the men for providing amusement in their recreation rooms and varying the monotony of their meals by adding things outside the ration, and so adding to their pleasure and making them more contented to remain in the post.

In this post of 320 enlisted men there were during the month of January but three courts-martial for drunkenness. Where else can such a record be found?

On the other side, near almost every post there is some sort of town, in the West often depending almost entirely on the post for support. There flourish every kind of saloon and device for getting the men's money, and, incidentally, ruining them morally and physically, for there they get whisky instead of beer, often doctored, so that they become not only drunk, but crazed, and under its influence commit outrages which would be impossible in the canteen, where they can't get whisky, and where it is forbidden to sell a man even beer when he is already at all under its influence.

Men will drink. The question is, Shall they have the good or the bad? Shall they, for their own betterment, have the profit, or shall the saloon keepers? Shall they be taught in the surroundings of their own post self-control and temperance, or become drunkards outside, unfit to serve their country as soldiers or citizens? Of the 1,000 officers ordered to submit their opinion of the canteen, but two disapproved.

Shall their opinions be outweighed by the intemperate howlings of a few ignorant women? I think not, but we have all seen as shortsighted and wicked things accomplished before by means of politics, and the army dreads this for the men.

Exception may be taken to my calling the Woman's Christian Temperance Union ignorant. A few days ago I heard a kindly, courteous officer of many years' service remark that there were only two possible explanations of the conduct of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in this connection, viz.: absolute ignorance (criminal where so much is at stake) or collusion with the saloon keepers. L. R. A.

Fort Meade, S. D., Feb. 24, 1900.

THE TRUST COMPANIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading that portion of the State Superintendent of Banks' report regarding trust companies doing business in this State, it seems strange that the clamor regarding some of these institutions during the recent panic should have assumed such proportions except from the desire, in certain quarters, to employ any means likely to precipitate a general financial disaster.

We see that the trust companies doing business in this State on Jan. 1, 1900, had $48,050,000 capital, an increase of $13,200,000, while surplus and individual profits were $84,000,000, an increase of almost $22,000,000. A part of this latter amount represents cash actually paid in, and therefore not earned, but the balance reflects a highly gratifying result of the prosperity which the trust companies have enjoyed.

The total capitalization of all these trust companies in the whole State of New York is but $8,000,000 larger than the capital of one corporation in New York City, namely, the Consolidated Gas Company. The stock of this company pays but 4 per cent. annually, yet sells at a high premium, so great is the confidence which the management commands in the minds of the stockholders. Confidence in management is much to be desired, for, as the State Superintendent of Banks says: "The temporary suspension of the Produce Exchange Trust Company in December, and the complaint made against the State Trust Company in January, were the cause of concentrating public attention upon this class of institutions in a degree peculiarly searching and trying." You will observe that Mr. Kilburn makes rather a sweeping declaration in referring to this "class of institutions," but what has been the result? Practically nothing, for the price of State Trust Company stock, as quoted in your paper, is 400 bid, and none offered, and this in the face of a series of virulent attacks, warranted only in so far as technical violations were concerned. A merger of this company with the Morton Trust Company could not have been made after these attacks had not confidence in the management of its affairs been greatly in evidence. This confidence will extend to other companies against which no charge of mismanagement has been brought. As regards the Produce Exchange Trust Company, Mr. Kilburn has explained the reasons for its collapse, and therefore they need not be enlarged upon here. We shall doubtless, in the future, hear very little of the oft-repeated statement that there are too many trust companies, for recurring to the Bank Superintendent's report we will see that their growth has only kept pace with the growth of other business.

The companies which were incorporated and commenced business just prior to the panic had no reason to undergo any strain, and helped the situation on account of cash resources not previously tied up in other directions.

The situation has been cleared of suspicion at least, and this fact will go a long way in inspiring confidence, which was so greatly shaken by the general feeling of distrust now happily past, and ere long to be forgotten. INVESTOR.

New York, Feb. 26, 1900.

THE CRITICAL FACULTY IN AMERICANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. John Wilson must excuse me if I fail to follow his researches into our title to the South African diamond fields acquired a quarter of a century since. Dr. Eaton connects these mines at Kimberley with our war to-day; I do not. Mr. Wilson is entitled to his opinion. Froude was a novelist, at least so Freeman said, and Freeman's accuracy, prone to dullness, has never been impeached. Froude in the same imaginative work which your correspondent quotes discovered that Adelaide was on an island or a river, I forget which; but de mortuis. My friend Mr. Stead writes history as Froude did, currente calamo. I notice that any one content to knife his own country or mine becomes "an authority" here in America. It is not an admirable trait. I listened in the House of Representatives the other day to Mr. Champ Clark of Missouri. This distinguished statesman objected to expansion chiefly because your nation at home was engaged in such an orgy of miscellaneous villainies that its reek rose to heaven. Crede Mr. Clark, you are hanging niggers in Georgia and impaling them in Tennessee. In Louisiana no Italian is safe. In Maine last Summer—Maine, the home of civilization and Tom Reed—two parsons were tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail for preaching the Gospel in a surplice, and only that the lucifers would not work they had been burned at the stake. Turning to his own State, he declares that before the Judges can hold court they must needs muster the militia. In Kentucky one Governor has been "sniped" from a fourth-story window, two more Kentucky Governors de jure live, if they do still chance to live, in an atmosphere of "house guns." Idaho is under martial law, while in Pennsylvania, with a Republican majority of a hundred thousand, a swarm of repeaters and ballot-box stuffers are still imported from the mere force of habit. Thus much the distinguished Southern statesman, whose colleague, Mr. Cochran, from the same State, is so poorly satisfied with our efforts in Affica that he "prays God in agony that the price of crape may rise in London!" What is the matter with Mizzoura?

A week since, at a banquet, a genial gentleman who favors expansion shouted "Treason! Treason! Treason!" at Senator Hoar, while last night it was "that murderer" the President of the United States "who got it in the neck" from a courteous Bostonian who is of the opposite persuasion. Only four years ago we in England were assured by innumerable American authorities, more emotional than Mr. Stead, more accurate than Mr. Froude, that at your elections nearly seven million of anarchists had just deposited their ballot papers. Sir, do you think in England we need lie awake nights because of these amiable hysterics?

I gather from Mr. John Wilson's letter, he holds economic views which are frankly anarchistic; he would take the product of the gold mines by taxation and distribute it and make "every family in their land comfortable." Here is the latest style of single tax. If you divide the Transvaal among the twenty thousand Boer families, each family will enjoy in fee simple some 4,400 acres; divide again among the twenty thousand families the twenty millions of gold product and Arcadia is divulged. Mr. Wilson is much exercised at "the enormous dividends already paid" by the Transvaal gold mines. I suppose the amount of British capital sent to the Rand is fully five times that invested in the Carnegie steel plant. But if that steel plant is, as reported, paying forty million dollars a year, its profit for the one year is treble the annual profits of all the mines of the Rand, excepting only the year 1898, and is nearly double that! Of the dividends paid even in 1898 it is entirely safe to say that they are not 3 per cent. upon our capital invested.

Voltaire once declared that the art of modern government was to make two-thirds of a community pay all it possibly could for the benefit of the other third; if this is the tax-gathering ideal. Krüger has climbed the heights. MORETON FREWEN.

Denver, Col., Feb. 23, 1900.

BIMETALISM A MYTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why must the new Currency bill be blurred by the fourteenth or last paragraph, which recognizes, though remotely, the vicious principle bimetallism? Why cannot we have after these many years of sacrifice and earnest contest, a clean-cut declaration of American financial doctrine without allusion in any way to an impossible myth which cannot be attained, and if attained by legal enactment, could not be maintained, without loss, even by a combination of nations—a loss that would doom it from birth? Bimetallism has been an expensive illusion to the people, as every business interest well knows. Its ghost has for thirty years haunted our industrial life. Its malarial fog has enveloped the country since Congress first compromised with silver, producing periodic epidemics of financial fever of various types, all injurious, some disastrous to our business. Its recognition, even negatively, for political expediency, is a surrender of principle that will return to plague us, by producing continued agitation. So long as silver speculators have a hope political cranks will be found to second such hope at the expense of the country.

Let us show the world the measure of American common sense and common honesty in the erection of our financial system, which will command respect, confidence, and trust. We can then hope to become the financial centre of the world, but not by surrendering principle to expediency on so vital an issue as our monetary system, and the sop to bimetallism in the Currency bill, meaningless and negative as it is, is nothing else. For the proper education of the young generation upon whose shoulders must rest the responsibility of government let us bury out of sight all thoughts of this illusive heresy.

Cannot THE TIMES complete its splendid work in behalf of honest money by an effort to remove this threatened stain from the splendid measure just emanating from the conference committee of the joint houses of Congress and win additional gratitude and thanks from the Democratic Honest Money [illegible] of America and all friends of the one [illegible] safe standard—gold? JOHN [illegible] BYRNE.

Pres. Democratic Honest Money League

New York, Feb. 27, 1900.

CAPT. CONCAS AND THE COLON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the interesting review of Capt. Concas's account of the battle of Santiago, in Monday's TIMES, you quote his statement that Admiral Sampson caused the loss of the Colon by neglecting to close her valves and by towing her, "with feverish impatience," from the beach on which she ran aground. This statement is so unfair to the American Admiral that it should not pass unchallenged.

The facts as to the sinking of the Colon are fully detailed in Capt. Chadwick's report, dated July 4, 1898, the day after the battle. The Spanish cruiser filled with water because her valves "were so broken as to make it impossible to close them." She was not towed off the shoals; she had struck bow on, on a very steep beach—Chadwick's soundings showed 8 feet at her bow and 70 feet at her stern—and after her after part filled she slipped off into deep water. The American officers did all that could be done to save her. Far from towing her out, Capt. Chadwick placed the stem of the New York against her and carefully pushed her back upon the beach—a delicate operation skillfully conducted after darkness had fallen.

Capt. Concas is no doubt a brave and capable officer, but his pamphlet contains many unsupported allegations against our navy—for instance, that the Spanish prisoners were treated with "all kinds of indignities," and that he himself was robbed of money, watch, and letters. Moreover, at the time of the surrender of the Colon he was many miles away, a prisoner, badly wounded, on the Gloucester—and his knowledge of Sampson's proceedings could only be based upon hearsay.

RICHARD H. TITHERINGTON.

New York, Feb. 26, 1900.

Free Trade with Puerto Rico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So far as I have seen, no paper has touched what, to my mind, is the strongest motive for the desire of the protectionists to deny free trade to Puerto Rico. It is the fear of affording an object lesson on the working of real free trade, which may be furthered and bettered by extension to Cuba, Hawaii, and the Philippines, and the consequent discrediting of protection.

Free trade would build up Puerto Rico as nothing else would: it would be the making of the island. Puerto Rico prosperous would be twenty times as good a customer of the United States as she can be while poor; and the same is true of the other dependencies. The advantages would be mutual and large. The obvious lesson would be that protection is a swindle, and that in extending free trade until it became universal we would be doing a good thing for ourselves as a people. Every man in Congress—in authority anywhere—knows this. They also know that "the tariff is the mother of trusts," as Havemeyer says. Universal free trade would be the greatest smasher of trusts the mind of man can conceive. It is quite possible that by the time our trusts have completed their arrangements for the control of all the staples of Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Cuba, and the Philippines, their objections to free trade with those parts of the United States will disappear. STEPHEN BELL.

New York, Feb. 28, 1900.

Gen. Roberts and Gen. Sherman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Shanks, in his admirable article in your paper of yesterday, has well compared the difficulties of Gen. Roberts with those of Gen. Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, but he has omitted to state that Gen. Sherman left Chattanooga on May 6, 1864, with an army of 98,797 men and 254 guns. He entered Atlanta on Sept. 2, but he lost 37,081 men in killed, wounded, and missing. As the British General in South Africa has been fighting quite as long as Gen. Sherman in that campaign and with fully as many men, their losses reported up to date as not exceeding 15,000 all told are not very great.

RED STAR DIVISION.

New York, Feb. 26, 1900.

Gov. Roosevelt and the Seventy-first.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note in the columns of your valuable paper this morning an item that Gov. Roosevelt will review the Seventy-first Regiment March 13. This brings to mind an opinion made public on a memorable occasion by Gov. Roosevelt when he was conducting (?) the campaign in Cuba in the Summer of 1898. I am a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, and fought with my regiment during the campaign aforesaid. I am willing to respond again to a call to arms. I have not heretofore uttered a murmur of complaint against the hardships I, with my comrades, was made to suffer in Cuba, believing then as I do at present that the true patriot is one who endures all for his country's cause. But I regret very much to be compelled to say that if Gov. Roosevelt persists on intruding his presence upon us, I, for one, will find it convenient to be absent. I cannot obliterate from the "tablets of my memory" that Col. Roosevelt considered one Rough Rider superior to ten Seventy-first men.

"FIFTH ARMY CORPS."

New York, Feb. 28, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Appreciated Ancestor.

"You come of an old family, Bigsby, and I suppose you have a great deal of respect for your ancestors?"

"Yes, indeed. One of my grandfathers left me fifty thousand."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Rated Low.

First Montana Lady—Do you call on the Gettits?

Second Montana Lady—I should say not. Why, Mr. Gettit has never been offered more than $1,000 for his vote.—Baltimore American.

Classifying Himself.

"I understand you are playing to full houses," said the hotel clerk. "You are the leading man, are you not?"

"No, Sir. I am the misleading man," replied the heavy villain of the company, who was striding gloomily about the hotel office.—Chicago Tribune.

Just the Man.

Mrs. Belgrave (on the Bermuda boat)—Are you one of the stewards?

Bill Roling—No, marm. I'm Cap'n of th' top.

Mrs. Belgrave—How nice. Bring it and spin it for little Chauncey, won't you? He's almost bored to death.—Harlem Life.

Barring Sure Winners.

"How is Jack coming on with his grand international foot-racing tournament?"

"First-rate now. You see he soon found that he'd have to alter his prospectus so it would read 'Open to all the world—except Filipinos!' After that he had no trouble in getting all the entries he could handle."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"DEFEND US FROM OUR ENEMIES."

'Mid din of battle, clashing swords,
And flying shot and bursting shell,
'Mid curses, groans, and dying words,
And all the panoply of Hell,
O'er streams of blood, the God of War
Is importuned, with savage cries,
In voices hoarse that ring afar,
"Defend us from our enemies."

The conflict rages. Thick and fast
Pours down the rain of murderous fire.
White figures reel, and turn aghast
At cruel blows, and base desire
To strike and kill and strike again,
Nor mercies show nor sympathies,
While still rings out the mad refrain,
"Defend us from our enemies."

To conquer, at whatever cost,
To crush opposing forces down,
No matter what is gained or lost
Of justice, right, or fair renown,
And still, like savages of old,
To glory in the cruelties
Of war and battles manifold!
"Defend us from our enemies."

O human passions, dignified
With specious names, for sad excuse!
Still flourishes the root of pride,
Still mercy fails to call a truce.
Look, God of Peace, our hearts within
From envy, greed, hypocrisies,
From open fault, and secret sin,
"Defend us from our enemies."

—M. A. B. SWAIN.

RARE MEDALS FOR PARIS

American Numismatists Prepare Great Collection for Exposition.

Priceless Coins of the Colonies, of Private Issue, and of the Republic in the Exhibit.

The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society will send to the Paris Exposition a collection of American coins and medals which, it is believed, will be in many respects the most remarkable ever brought together. In order to make the collection as representative as possible, the examples which belong to the society—numbering nearly 10,000—have been supplemented by coins and medals belonging to individual members. No trouble has been spared to secure unique or rare pieces.

It has not been sought to send to the exposition a specimen of every coin that has been struck in this country. To do this would have necessitated far more space than the society has been able to obtain. But specimens of all the rarer issues are to be found, and the exhibits illustrate all the changes in type or design.

Among the Colonial coins the Pine Tree shilling issued by the State of Massachusetts, the coins issued by Lord Baltimore, the New England shilling, and some rare coins issued in this city are especially interesting. The United States Mint, first issued coins in 1793, and the exhibits include a number of extremely rare half-cents and fine examples of scarce gold and silver issues.

Perhaps, to outsiders, the most interesting of the coins are to be found among the private gold issues. Notable among these are the Mormon coins. The twenty-dollar gold piece of this issue is extremely rare. The society does not possess a specimen of it, and only one member has one, but he has loaned it to be sent to Paris. It is of pure, unalloyed gold, and on one side is the Mormon Eye. The California and Colorado gold issues are also shown, the former ranging from the great "slug," or fifty-dollar piece, down to the minute twenty-five-cent piece. A family named Betchler possessed the right to coin gold in Georgia and North Carolina about the year 1830, and specimens of these issues are shown.

There is a magnificent collection of medals of all kinds, from the picturesque and quaint works issued in Colonial times to the artistic productions of recent years. Among the former may be mentioned a number of medals struck to commemorate the taking of Portobello by Admiral Vernon in 1739. No less than 50 different medals were struck to signalize this event. One of them has pictures of Admirals Vernon, Wentworth, and Brown, all full-length in the stiffest of attitudes, with immense wigs and long coats. It is so characteristic of the eighteenth century as to be a treasure apart from its rarity. Another remarkable medal is the Tristram Coffin piece, which was struck to commemorate the birth of the first white child in Massachusetts.

An almost perfect series of later medals is to be found. There are even specimens of the excessively rare pieces of stamped metal which the freed slaves in the South wore suspended from their necks. The medals struck in honor of the opening of the Erie Canal, the laying of the Atlantic cable, the construction of the Croton Aqueduct, and similar events are all shown, while some of the finest work produced in this country within the last five years is also included in the collection. Many of the last named were issued by, or under, the supervision of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.

A special feature of the collection is an exhibit of the orders and badges of the hereditary, military, and patriotic societies which have been recognized by Congress. No collection of this kind has ever before been gotten together, for the reason that these badges hardly ever pass out of the hands of their original owners and their heirs. In the present case the orders have been loaned to the society by their present possessors. Commencing with the insignia of the Society of the Cincinnati, the series includes those of all the well-known organizations of this kind, and is said to be almost complete.

A special case has been made for the exhibition of the collection. A private view of the exhibit was held at the headquarters of the society at 17 West Forty-third Street yesterday.

FIRE DESTROYS AMERICAN SHIP.

Crew of the St. John, However, Lands Safely in Java.

SOURABAYA, Java, Feb. 28.—The American ship St. John, Capt. Fales, from New York for Yokohama, is reported lost by fire. All hands were saved and landed at Banjuvanggi.

The sailing ship St. John left New York Oct. 29 for Yokohama. She was built at Bath, Me., in 1870, and had a registered tonnage of 1,885. She was owned by I. F. Chapman & Co. of New York.

ATTEMPT ON CASTRO'S LIFE.

Two Shots Fired at the President of Venezuela.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 28.—During the carnival procession yesterday a Venezuelan fired two shots at President Cipriano Castro, without effect.

Gen. Castro became President of Venezuela in October last, as a result of the successful revolution against President Andrade, who fled from the republic. But Castro was not recognized as President by the United States until Nov. 20, 1899. He is about thirty-six years old, is well educated, and is credited with being possessed of ample means. He has been a strong supporter of the Liberal Party.

Kaiser Confers Honors on Actors.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—To-day Emperor William, in token of his appreciation of their services in connection with the premiere last night of "The Iron Tooth," gave the Order of the Crown to Herr Kessler, the stage manager, and created for and conferred upon Herr Matkowsky and Fräulein Poppe the rank of Royal Court Actors. He made valuable gifts to other members of the company. In the case of Herr Molenar, however, his Majesty made a notable exception, entirely omitting him from the list of favors.

Convicted for Furnishing News.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The difficulties encountered in Germany by newspaper correspondents in collecting news are illustrated by the proceedings in the trial of three municipal officials of Charlottenburg, charged with furnishing information to an editor regarding certain matters that had come officially to their knowledge. The outcome of the trial, which ended to-day, was the imposition of severe sentences upon all the accused.

German Battleship Stranded.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The German battleship Sachsen is reported to have stranded near Kiel Lighthouse during a fog. In an attempt to lighten the vessel by removing some of her guns one of these was lost. the battleships Wurtemburg and the coast-defense ironclad Aegir are endeavoring to get the Sachsen afloat, but hitherto little has been accomplished.

The Kaiser to Entertain Spaniards.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The Duke of Veragua, on behalf of the Queen Regent of Spain, will present the insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece to the Imperial Crown Prince Friday morning. In the evening Emperor William will give a gala banquet at the royal castle to the Spanish deputation, all the great dignitaries of the empire participating.

Paris Paper Barred from Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The Reichsanzeiger contains to-night a prohibition for two years of the circulation and sale in Germany of the Paris comic paper Le Rire. The paper has been twice convicted recently of slandering and maliciously misrepresenting public institutions and personages in Germany.

France and Brazil in Tariff War.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 28.—France has warned Brazil that she will collect 300f. per 100 kilos on coffee until August, in the event of Brazil refusing to grant her the favored nation treatment, and will then double the duty. The maximum tariff duties begin to-morrow.

ARGENTINA TO CELEBRATE.

Great Preparations Being Made at Buenos Ayres to Receive the President of Brazil.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 3.—Dr. Olyntho de Magalhaes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, instead of resigning his post in the Brazilian Cabinet and accepting the mission to Switzerland, as he had decided to do, has been induced to remain in the administration and will accompany the Presidential party on the projected visit to the Argentine Republic.

According to advices received here, the Municipal Government of Buenos Ayres is continuing the preparations in that city for the reception of the President of Brazil. An engineer has been detached to carry out the plans of embellishment, and they are rapidly nearing completion. Several streets have been newly paved, others have been greatly improved, and nearly all have received more or less attention. A larg number of workmen have been added to those who were working on Colon Square, and the grand terrace in front of the Government Palace. A new square is being opened on the spot formerly occupied by the Hyginio, and another square will be opened on Calle Santa Fé.

All the buildings in the section where President Campos Salles is to reside during his stay in Buenos Ayres are being freshly painted and will be beautifully ornamented and illuminated. An imitation stone bridge is being built to hide the view of the marsh not yet filled in, facing a part of the palace. On the middle of this Bridge there will be placed a grand arch in the form of a castle, with symmetrical curves, and the marsh will be filled with water and transformed into an artificial lake. A grand Roman arch, held up by bases on either end of a great platform, beautifully painted, is being erected at the end of the bridge, near the grand stairway of the palace. Here will be located vast music stands, in front of the Rose House.

The Argentine authorities will receive the Brazilian President and his retinue in the castle. On the day of the arrival of President Campos Salles the only fêtes will be given at the Opera House. The visiting Executive will be lodged at the Palacio Argentino, which has been especially prepared for his reception. There are vast dormitories, private and public salons, reception rooms, and, in fact, everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of the guest of the nation.

The President's suite, the visiting press representatives, and the attendants will be lodged elsewhere.

The principal calles, plazas, and public buildings will be illuminated by incandescent lights, in the form of wreaths of various colors. There will be a Venetian fête on the Tigre, a display of fireworks on the Lujan River, and on the lake at Palermo a grand military review and sham fights, horse races on the several tracks, three magnificent balls and banquets, a naval review, visits, inspections, &c.

The final act will be a grand naval review on Blanca Bay, and immediately preceding the President's departure the different army corps, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, will march past the palace on the Plaza Mayo and be reviewed by the two Presidents surrounded by their staffs. Besides the troops of the regular army there will also be in line 20,000 members of the National Guard, for whom the Government has ordered new uniforms for this occasion.

British Eight-Hour Bill Rejected.

LONDON, Feb 28.—The House of Commons to-day, by a vote of 199 to 176, rejected the second reading of a private member's bill limiting the time of labor of underground miners to eight hours daily.

Lieut. Waugh a Suicide.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Gen. Otis reports that Second Lieut. John R. Waugh, Thirty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, shot himself through the heart yesterday at Manila while temporarily deranged from extreme nervousness. Lieut. Waugh was born in Nebraska in 1876, and was at West Point from Aug. 15, 1894, to March 1, 1895. He enlisted as a private in the First Artillery in 1897, and was transferred to the Signal Corps as a Corporal in May, 1898. He was acting in that capacity in the Philippines when he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Thirty-ninth Volunteeer Infantry Aug. 17, 1899.

Large Land Deal in Cuba.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—Another large land deal has been consummated in the neighborhood of Nipe Bay. The promoters will lay out large fruit grounds to supply the northern market. During the last four months more than $1,500,000 of American capital has been invested there.

"CORALIE & CO.'S" SUCCESSOR.

Sequel to "At the White Horse Tavern" to be Presented.

Charles Frohman has decided to continue his present farce, "Coralie & Co., Dressmakers," at the Madison Square Theatre until April 1, after which the company will go to the Park Theatre, Boston, for the remainder of the season.

The farce will be succeeded in this city by a new comedy which is the sequel to "At the White Horse Tavern." It is now being presented in German at the Irving Place Theatre under the title "Als Ich Wiederkam." The English name for the play has not been decided upon. It will be presented under the joint management of Daniel and Charles Frohman by members of the company now presenting "At the White Horse Tavern."

"Le Nozze di Figaro" at the Opera.

Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro" has now become a habit at the Metropolitan Opera House. It was again performed last night. That the audience did not fill the house was less the fault of Mozart's beautiful comedy than the general public misunderstanding of it. This is not a work to be simply heard; it must also be understood. But unless people will take the trouble to study the libretto, this understanding is not likely to arrive. Last night's performance was sufficiently appreciative in its general features and spirited enough to please most lovers of Mozart. The cast was that which has hitherto officiated in this work, except that Miss Suzanne Adams replaced Miss de Lussan as Cherubino.

It cannot be said that this was a change for the better. Miss Adams has not sufficient skill as an actress to give a wholly satisfactory impersonation of Cherubino, which first of all things requires vivacity. Mme. Sembrich was once again a delightful Susanna, and Mme. Eames a lovely Countess. The two sopranos aroused the unfailing enthusiasm with the letter duet and were obliged to repeat it. M. Edouard de Reszke was once again a stentorian Almaviva, and Signor Campanari repeated his buoyant performance of Figaro. The small parts were in the same hands as heretofore. Signor Mancinelli conducted, and the orchestra had no grave difficulty with the score.

FRANKIE BAILEY ENGAGED.

Manager Aarons Gives Her a Part in "Mam'selle 'Awkins."

Miss Frankie Bailey, who attempted to horsewhip David Warfield Tuesday afternoon and was dismissed from Weber & Fields's stock company, was engaged last evening by Alfred E. Aarons for a part in "Mam'selle 'Awkins" at Hammerstein's Victoria. Miss Bailey's engagement came about in a peculiar way.

Desiring to see the play at the Victoria, she went to the theatre to purchase a seat for last night's performance. Upon entering the theatre Mr. Aarons approached her and learning that she had not obtained a position made her an offer which she accepted. Attired in her street costume, she took her place at once as a member of the company, and instead of watching the play took part in it.

Charles A. Bigelow Unable to Play.

Charles A. Bigelow, the leading comedian in "Papa's Wife" at the Manhattan Theatre, was unable to play last evening owing to a severe attack of grip. Charles Sturges, his understudy, gave an admirable performance of the music teacher. It is expected that Mr. Bigelow will be able to resume his rôle this evening.

Horse Car Thrown from Its Trucks.

Car No. 2,235 of the Madison Avenue line struck a horse car at Walker Street last evening, throwing the cross-town car from its trucks. A miscalculation of speed and distance on the part of the motorman of the Madison Avenue car seemed to be responsible for the accident. The windows on one side of the horse car were shattered, and several women passengers were badly shaken up, but no one was seriously injured.

CHURCH BREACH HEALED

Plymouth's Pastor to Speak in the Pilgrim's Sanctuary.

STORRS AND BEECHER PARTED

For Thirty Years the Congregations Held Aloof, Then a Period of Reconciliation Came.

Persons familiar with the ecclesiastical history of Brooklyn during the last thirty years have received with much surprise the announcement that Plymouth Church has united with the Church of the Pilgrims in holding Lenten services this year. There has been an estrangement between these two leading Congregational churches of Brooklyn since the days of Henry Ward Beecher. For the first time in nearly thirty years a pastor of Plymouth Church will speak this evening in the pulpit of the Church of the Pilgrims, when the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis will make the opening address at the Lenten services.

The reconciliation that has been effected between the churches made famous by Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Richard Salter Storrs has aroused the interest of the entire church world of Brooklyn. The Church of the Pilgrims is the mother of Plymouth and for a score of years the parent church and Plymouth lived together in harmony. But there came a time thirty years ago when the relations of the two churches underwent a change, and the ties of sympathy which bound them together were severed. Dr. Storrs could not agree with some of Mr. Beecher's teachings, nor with certain of his ideas as to church work. This divergence of opinion effected a breach in the friendship of the two churches, which was never healed during the lifetime of Mr. Beecher nor during the pastorate of Dr. Storrs.

Dr. Storrs retired from the pulpit of the Church of the Pilgrims only recently, and now comes the announcement that the two churches will unite again in holding services. But it is declared by members of both churches that the reconciliation was not influenced by the retirement of Dr. Storrs.

A leading member of Plymouth Church said last evening that the re-establishment of ecclesiastical relations between the churches had been effected gradually. Both congregations had come to the conclusion that a better understanding was to be desired and advances were made by both sides, until finally a complete reconciliation was effected.

"The people of the Church of the Pilgrims," said the Plymouth Church man, "began to show a more cordial spirit toward Plymouth, and our own feelings underwent a corresponding change. I don't know just exactly how it all came about, but there seemed to be a general desire to let bygones be bygones, and a disposition to understand each other better, and the breach was gradually healed.

"It must be said that Dr. Storrs himself did a great deal toward bringing about the present cordial relations between the churches by his kindly utterances with regard to Plymouth recently."

Dr. Hillis, the pastor of Plymouth Church, when spoken to about the matter last evening, said that he preferred not to discuss it. He said, however, that it was true that he was to speak this evening in the pulpit of the Church of the Pilgrims.

The opposition to Henry Ward Beecher's way of thinking caused not a few of the churches on the Heights to refuse to unite with Plymouth Church. But this year not only are Plymouth and the Church of the Pilgrims holding services together, but the First Presbyterian, the Reformed Church on the Heights, and the Second Presbyterian have also joined with them.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Ash Wednesday was, of course, almost destitute of social diversions. It was a day of rest and churchgoing. It dawned gloomily, and all day the wan sun struggled through a mass of gloomy clouds, which hung over the city like a pall. The Roman Catholic Churches celebrated the office of the day with the rubbing of ashes on the foreheads of those who participated in this ceremonial. At St. Stephen's, St. Leo's, St. Vincent de Paul's, the Cathedral, and St. Francis Xavier's the largest congregations were assembled. The various Episcopal churches held services in the forenoon. There was little theatregoing, and the day was passed by society in the spirit of Lent.

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This afternoon many of the Lenten diversions will begin, and between now and Monday all the classes and lectures will be in full swing. Among the affairs announced for this afternoon is the first of the series of lectures by Prof. Wisner at the residence of Mrs. T. Henry French. Miss Lalla Morton will give her first lecture at the Waldorf, and Miss Leary's sewing class will meet at her residence. This evening the Knickerbocker Whist Club will meet at the residence of Mrs. Van B. Thompson, and the Knickerbocker Riding Club will hold a meeting at Durland's.

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Among the departures to-day for the South will be Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, who will have in their party Mr. Bowers Lee and Mr. Willie Field. Biltmore is the object of their journey at present. They will remain there a short time only, and will then go to Florida.

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The chief topics of discussion and conversation wherever people met yesterday were the final settlement of the Fair will case in San Francisco and the reported sale to Mrs. Grand d'Hauteville by the Duc de Loubat of his buildings, 6 East Twenty-third Street and 7 East Twenty-second Street, so long occupied by the American Art Galleries. The settlement of the Fair will case, and it is believed to be really a final settlement, will give to Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and her sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., each more millions than had been expected. Mr. Oelrichs has spent the greater part of the past three or four years in San Francisco watching the case, and it is generally supposed that he will now return to New York to reside. It is said by some, however, that Mr. Oelrichs has become so much attached to San Francisco that even without any special business to detain him longer there, he may spend considerable time at the Golden Gate every Winter.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. Shepard Homans and Miss Loraine E. Vanderpoel, a daughter of Mr. Eugene Vanderpoel, of Newark, N. J. Philadelphia society is interested in the engagement of Lieut. George Thomson Newhall, United States Army, son of Mr. Daniel S. Newhall, and Miss Emily Biddle Dixon, daughter of Mr. Thomas Dixon of that city. Lieut. Newhall is now with his regiment in the Philippines. The date of the wedding of Mr. Russell Griffin and Miss Anna Battershall, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Walton Battershall, rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, is April 17 next. The ceremony will be performed in St. Peter's Church by the bride's father. Miss Battershall has selected for her bridesmaids Miss Angelica Schuyler Crosby, Miss Jeannette Wasson, Miss Pauline Townsend, and Miss Elizabeth Oliver.

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The dinners which have been such a feature of the past Winter season are not so numerous now, but will still continue through Lent. Mr. Peter Marié gave one on Monday evening as the first of a series. This was in honor of Miss Angelica Schuyler Crosby, who is visiting in New York at present. Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan will give a large theatre party next week, and Mrs. Howard Wainwright will give one on Tuesday evening. Mrs. George Scott and Miss Clementina Furniss have of late given several theatre parties.

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The second meeting of Miss Leary's sewing class will be held at the residence of Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren Thursday morning, March 8; the third at Mrs. Charles Oelrichs's residence on March 15, and the fourth at Mrs. Edwin Gould's on March 22. The second meeting of the Pro-Cathedral sewing class will take place at the residence of Mrs. J. Townsend Burden on Tuesday morning next, March 6; the third at Mrs. Henry Clews's on March 13, and succeeding meetings at the houses of Mrs. Henry C. Potter on March 20 and Mrs. George Lewis on March 27. This, perhaps, is the most fashionable sewing class of the present Lenten season.

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There will be a musicale for the benefit of the Students' Aid Committee of Barnard College at the residence of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes on Thursday afternoon, March 8, in which Miss Elsie Clews, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. A. A. Anderson, and other well-known women are interested, and from whom tickets can be obtained. Among the artists who will appear are Mme. Schumann-Heink, M. Plançon, and Francis Rogers. It is probable that Miss Leonora Jackson, the violinist, will play.

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For the first time in many weeks, there were no Atlantic liners sailing yesterday. It seemed strange to people having European correspondence to find that there was neither an American Line nor White Star boat to take the mails. No White Star boat is due until to-morrow, so that the European mails, both coming and going, are badly out of gear this week. There will not be any Cunarder to sail Saturday, and the only liners sailing that day will be the Rotterdam, a comparatively slow steamer, and La Normandie, which should sail to-morrow, but, owing to her late arrival, will not depart until Saturday, and the Pennsylvania, also a slow boat.

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Miss Mary Crocker, who has been spending the Winter in New York with Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, will leave to-day for her home, in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. John Magee Ellsworth (Miss Van Rensselaer) will sail next week on the Germanic, to remain abroad a year or more. Mr. and Mrs. R. James Cross will leave next week for Aiken, S. C., where they have taken a house for March. Miss Mary Moss and Mr. Edmund Cross are already at Aiken with Mr. Gould Redmond and Miss Emily Redmond.

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The Bal Poudre given by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt at their residence, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening last was the closing event of the Philadelphia season. The ball was really given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt, who, however, could not be present because of mourning. The women came, as a rule, in old Colonial and fancy dresses, with powdered hair and patches. A feature of the evening was a Colonial quadrille, danced by sixteen of the younger girls in appropriate costumes.

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The first tournament of the season under the rules of the National Polo Association will be played at Aiken, S. C., March 19 and 24. The games will then be transferred to Lakewood, where matches will be held from April 21 to May 5 for the Georgian Court Cups presented by Mrs. George J. Gould and the Herbert trophies. These tournament games will be played on the Georgian Court grounds.

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Another of the series of lectures by M. Boisse will be given to-day at the residence of Mrs. James M. Lawton, 37 Fifth Avenue. The subject is to be "Saint Bartholemi."

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The Cuban Orphan Society of this city will hold a children's National Easter festival in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory from April 16 to April 21 to raise funds for the continuance of its charitable and educational work in Cuba. It is also the intention of the society to organize "sewing bees" among the women of the city during Lent, at which articles both for sale at the fair and for the Cuban children will be made. Since the organization of the society twelve American women, all trained teachers, have been sent to Cuba to work under the supervision of Miss Laura D. Gill. They have established a children's home at Remedios, where 400 children are being educated, clothed, and fed. They have also given aid to the native hospitals and asylums at both Remedios and Cienfuegos. A kindergarten, agricultural classes, and school for the training of young Cuban women as teachers have also been established. The society has offices in the Central National Bank Building and at 503 Fifth Avenue. A store has been established at 15 Astor Place, and it has been given the use of lofts in the street car barns at Park Avenue and Thirty-third Street. Telephones and printing have been furnished free, and only members of the clerical force of the society are paid for their services. During the last few months subscriptions amounting to about $37,000 have been received.

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The utter failure of the European mails this week is accountable for the dearth of European social news. La Normandie brought a few letters from France and the Riviera. The hotel and villa arrival lists show that many Americans are now in the land of the palm, the orange, and the olive. Over there it would seem that it has been warmer than in the South here, as recent letters from Florida are filled with complaints of the terrible cold in that section. The following are among the recent arrivals: At Monte Carlo—the Vicomte de Gary, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. F. Milleken, and the Baron de Rothschild; at Cannes—Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Barnwell, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, Mr. and Mrs. S. Munn and family, and Mr. Alfred Pick. The Duchess of Marlborough and Mr. Harold Vanderbilt have left Nice and are now in Paris.

Pumpelly Cottage at Newport Rented.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 28.—Prof. Raphael Pumpelly has rented his cottage on Gibbs Avenue to W. W. Finley of Washington, D. C., for the coming season.

SALOON FIGHT ENDS IN MURDER.

Bartender Shoots a Bricklayer Who Tried to Assault Him.

A quarrel over the payment for drinks led to a murder yesterday afternoon in a saloon at Thirty-seventh Street and Second Avenue. Thomas Giles, a bricklayer, twenty-nine years old, who lived at 246 East Thirty-seventh Street, was shot and killed by Martin Murphy, the bartender, who lives at 200 East Fortieth Street. Murphy alleges self-defense.

Giles had been drinking with several friends. Murphy, it is said, grew impatient and demanded payment for the drinks, whereupon the men turned upon him. One of the men, it is said, threw a whisky bottle at the bartender. Murphy then drew a revolver and fired, the bullet striking Giles, who was climbing over the bar. Giles fell to the floor and died in less than five minutes. Murphy will be arraigned to-day.

REPUBLICAN CLUB'S NEW HOME.

Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street Corner Under Negotiation.

Since the Republican Club abandoned the plan of building its new house on the plot belonging to John Jacob Astor, on the east side of Fifth Avenue, just south of Fifty-fifth Street, negotiations have been carried on for the purchase of the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, part of the old St. Luke's Hospital site.

Members of the club are said to favor the plan of owning a site rather than building on leased ground, as was proposed in connection with the Astor plot. Those conducting the negotiations for the purchase of the Fifty-fifth Street corner are as yet averse to making any definite statement, but it may be said that the outlook is good for the successful conclusion of the deal. The plot fronts 50 feet on the avenue and 150 feet on the street. The new clubhouse, according to present plans, will be six stories in height.

Identified as Dr. Eritius.

A man who was crushed to death while attempting to board a moving train at the Manhattan terminal of the bridge on Tuesday afternoon, was identified yesterday by his son-in-law, Frank M. Zimmerman, as Dr. Ahlemann Eritius of 460 Ovington Avenue, Brooklyn. Dr. Eritius was fifty-eight years old and was connected with the German Medical Institution, 19 East Eighth Street, this borough.

Plague Invades New Territory.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service has been informed that the bubonic plague has appeared on the Island of Cozumel, off the coast of Yucatan. It was brought there from Brazil. Quarantine officers in Mexico, in the Gulf States and in Cuba and Puerto Rico have been directed to observe strict quarantine.

Millions in Claims Against City.

There were filed in the office of Controller Coler yesterday claims under the prevailing rate of wages law aggregating $86,831. Of these James E. Smith, Assemblyman from the Fifteenth New York District, filed $68,530. The total of claims filed since Jan. 1, 1899, is $3,629,664.

Sentenced for Selling "Sapho."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Frederick Kahler, a dealer in books, was to-day sentenced by Judge Finletter, in the Criminal Court, to one year imprisonment for selling copies of Daudet's novel "Sapho."

ORDERS MR. COMSTOCK OUT

Inspector's War of Words Over Mileage with Federal Official.

Tells Assistant District Attorney Baldwin His Interpretation Is Absurd —The Latter's Prompt Action.

Anthony Comstock went over to the office of the United States District Attorney in the Post Office Building yesterday afternoon to straighten out a muddle over the question of mileage expenses as a witness in violation of the mail cases. He saw Assistant United States District Attorney Ernest E. Baldwin. Their conversation, which began pleasantly, soon grew animated, and ended in a war of words which threatened to result in blows.

Mr. Comstock, as is well known, has his office in this city, but lives at Summit, N. J. He has recently been subpoenaed by the United States District Attorney to appear in certain cases as a witness for the people in his capacity of Post Office Inspector. These subpoenas were served upon him in this city. The contention of the United States District Attorney's office is that under the circumstances Mr. Comstock is not entitled to mileage from Summit. Mr. Comstock claims that he is.

Mr. Baldwin was talking to Dr. Cyrus Edson when Mr. Comstock entered and protested against what he termed his unjust treatment.

"For twenty-five years," he said, "this mileage has been allowed me. The law clearly states that I am entitled to it."

"The law does not say so," responded Mr. Baldwin. "You were served in this city, and have no right to mileage from Summit."

"But I have the right," insisted Mr. Comstock. "What if I was served here? I went home and would not have returned on the date named except to obey the subpoena. I was ill. My doctor told me I should not venture out. If it had not been for the subpoena I'd have obeyed him and staid at home."

"Suppose you lived in Chicago," said Mr. Baldwin, "and were wanted as a witness in a case, and suppose, furthermore, you happened to be in this city and we served you with a subpoena. Now if you returned to Chicago before the date named in the subpoena and then came on from Chicago to testify, would you be entitled to mileage?"

"You couldn't prevent my going to Chicago."

"And you couldn't compel us to pay you mileage."

"I know the law."

"You haven't read it right. Read it again."

"I shall," said Mr. Comstock. "Where are the Revised Statutes?"

Having found the book he wanted, he read the law and then said to Mr. Baldwin: "It is as I've stated."

"I don't agree with you."

Mr. Baldwin thereupon gave his reasons, and Mr. Comstock declared the reasoning was absurd.

"Now, don't you use such language to me," said Mr. Baldwin.

"But it is absurd, and I can prove it," said Mr. Comstock.

"No, you can't, and won't," replied Mr. Baldwin. "You have gone quite far enough, Sir, so you'll please leave this office."

"This is a public office, and I am here on public business."

"No, Sir; this is my private office, and I want you to get out," advancing toward him.

"Don't you dare to lay a finger upon me!" cried Mr. Comstock.

"I have no intention of doing so. But I've told you to get out, and if you don't I'll have you put out. I give you five minutes to leave."

"I'll not go. I know my rights. I again say your views are absurd."

"Will you go?"

Mr. Comstock was standing near Mr. Baldwin's desk. The Assistant United States District Attorney came out of his office into the adjoining room and called to one of his clerks:

"Tell United States Marshal Henkel to come here at once. Now," said he to Mr. Comstock, "we'll see whether you go or not. I've given you my interpretation of the law. I've told you I don't believe it entitles you to mileage."

"Well, that's what I've been trying to get from you," said Mr. Comstock. "Now that you've told me I'll go."

And with that he moved slowly out of Mr. Baldwin's office.

After he had gone one of the attachés of the office said to Mr. Baldwin:

"You were perfectly right. He's not entitled to mileage. Why, he himself has testified in court that he travels free on the railroads on an Inspector's pass. To take mileage under those conditions would be getting money under false pretenses. But why didn't you let us throw him out?"

SONS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The "Regular" Ticket Elected After an All-Night Contest.

Notwithstanding the vigorous all-night fight which the opposition made at the annual meeting of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution the announcement was made yesterday that the "regular" ticket, headed by Robert B. Roosevelt, had defeated the opposition, led by Gen. Horatio C. King.

Six hundred votes were cast, and most of the candidates on the "regular" ticket received a majority of 125, the following officers being chosen: President—Robert B. Roosevelt; First Vice President—Walter S. Logan; Second Vice President—Edward Payson Cone; Third Vice President—Truman G. Avery; Secretary-Treasurer—Edwin Van D. Gazzam; Registrar—Teunis D. Huntting; Historian—Henry Lincoln Morris.

Mr. Avery, who was elected Third Vice President, was on the opposition ticket, and his opponent on the "regular" ticket, Stephen Mott Wright, was elected on the Board of Managers in the place of Albert J. Squier, who withdrew.

John S. Wise and Sherman S. Jewett, Jr., who were on the opposition ticket, were elected members of the Board of Managers, defeating Charles W. Haskins and Andrew Ernest Foye, who were on the "regular" ticket. Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who was on the opposition ticket as a delegate to the National Congress, was elected. The remainder of the "regular" ticket went through.

The meeting began Tuesday night, and did not end until 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The opposition charged the management with extravagance, and there was an exciting debate which lasted until after midnight, when the balloting began.

AIMED AT LANE SEMINARY.

Bill Introduced in Ohio Which Would Make It Calvinistic.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 28.—The Legislature of Ohio has been invoked to uphold, in the institutions of the Presbyterian Church, the doctrines rejected by Prof. Briggs and others, whose teachings have been discountenanced by the governing bodies of the Church.

For ten years the General Assembly has attempted to dictate what doctrines should be taught by theological professors, while the seminaries have struggled to maintain their independence under their charters. The Briggs and other heresy trials were followed by an attempt to give the General Assembly a right to name the Trustees of theological seminaries, an attempt successfully resisted by Lane Seminary of this city.

The appeal to the Legislature to enforce the disputed doctrines was in the form of a bill introduced by Mr. Bright of Logan County. It provides that ruling bodies of religious denominations shall name the Trustees of denominational institutions. The measure was defeated two years ago. If it should be passed it would convert Lane Seminary into an old-style Calvinistic institution, with scant welcome to any suspected heretics.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Watson.

William Watson, one of the oldest lawyers in this city, died yesterday at his home, at 244 Central Park West. About six weeks ago he fell, breaking his thigh, and since that time had been confined to his bed.

Mr. Watson was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1809, and was graduated from Yale College in 1829. He studied law for one year at the school of Judge Gould, at Litchfield, Conn., and for two years in the New York office of Gen. James Tallmadge. He was admitted to the bar in 1833. He practiced law in this city uninterruptedly until about five years ago. From 1842 to 1845 he was Assistant United States District Attorney under Ogden Hoffman. During the sixty years of his legal career, Mr. Watson was counsel in numerous celebrated cases, including that of Tyler against Gardener, in which Mrs. Tyler, wife of President John Tyler, brought suit against her brother over their mother's will. Mr. Watson represented the appellant, the opposing counsel being William M. Evarts. The Court of Appeals decided in favor of Mr. Watson's client, reversing the General Term. Judge Porter afterward referred to this case as a "cause celebre." Mr. Watson also appeared in the case of Bolton against De Peyster, in which he won his point as to executory devises and powers after ten years of litigation. He was formerly a member of the Bar Association and the Manhattan Club. He leaves a daughter, Mrs. Mason A. Stone, wife of the President of the Greenwich Insurance Company.

Edward Indig.

Edward Indig, one of the oldest wholesale grocers in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home at 162 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, from a stroke of apoplexy sustained Tuesday night. Mr. Indig was born in Germany, in 1823, and came to this country in 1848. He engaged in the grocery business on the east side and remained there until 1856, when he removed to Brooklyn. He was one of the Trustees of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, a member of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, and one of the oldest members of Temple Israel, Brooklyn. He belonged to the order of B'nai B'rith and Montauk Council, 651, Royal Arcanum. He was also interested in the Hebrew Educational Alliance. His wife died Nov. 2 last. He leaves two sons and three daughters. Of the sons, Max was associated with Mr. Indig in the grocery business, and Benjamin is a member of the firm of Indig, Berg & Co. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning from Temple Israel, in Brooklyn.

Giles F. Filley.

Giles F. Filley, who wiped out his fortune of nearly $1,500,000 paying the debts of a friend whose paper he had indorsed, died Tuesday night at St. Louis in his eighty-sixth year. John How, a former Mayor of St. Louis, was Filley's intimate friend. In 1865 How obtained money on notes indorsed by Filley. How failed, leaving Filley to shoulder his financial responsibilities. Filley declared he would pay dollar for dollar, with interest. He did, and when a few years ago he paid off the last dollar of the total of $1,300,000, principal and accrued interest, he was almost penniless. It took him thirty years, wrecked his business, and forced him to sell his own home, but he settled the debt, dying a poor man.

Walter Buchanan.

Walter Buchanan, one of the oldest residents of Williamsburg, died Tuesday at his home, 106 Taylor Street, from an attack of pneumonia. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, seventy-nine years ago, and came to this country when he was twenty years old. For fifty years he lived in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. He was a mechanical engineer. His wife died six years ago, and he leaves one son, William S. Buchanan, of the grocery firm of Austin, Nichols & Co., and two daughters. The funeral will be held this evening at his late residence, and the interment, which will be private, will be in the family plot at Elmont, L. I.

Charles A. Butts.

Charles A. Butts, who once was a prominent leader in New Jersey Republican politics and a member of the Republican State Executive Committee, died yesterday at his country home, at Fairview, N. J. For thirteen years Mr. Butts was the State Director of the United Railroads of New Jersey, the Pennsylvania Railroad's New Jersey system. He leaves two sons. The funeral will take place Saturday.

Obituary Notes.

MARSHALL LONGSTREET, owner of the Longstreet Music Store at Elmira, N. Y., died yesterday at his home, aged thirty-five years. His father committed suicide a few months ago and the son succeeded to the business.

Mrs. CATHERINE DOOLITTLE, aged ninety-five, widow of the Rev. Horace Doolittle, died Tuesday from paralysis at the residence of her son, the Rev. P. M. Doolittle, pastor of the Reformed Church at North Branch, N. J.

ELBERT S. CARMAN died yesterday at his home, at 5 West Eighty-second Street. He was sixty-four years old. He was a student of outdoor life, and contributed extensively to various publications. He was the author of a book on the setter and pointer. He was the originator of many varieties of garden products, and for many years maintained a plant for vegetable research and experiment at River Edge, N. J.

LINUS E. PEARSON, Chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners in Boston, died at his home, in Charlestown, yesterday after an illness of several months. He was born in Charlestown in 1836, and was educated in

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

A New Grain Rate from Chicago and the Mississippi.

Presidents of Lines in the Central Freight Association Heed Demands of Small Shippers.

At the conference of Presidents of railroad lines belonging to the Central Freight Association at the Trunk Line Association rooms, in Liberty Street, yesterday a new grain rate from Chicago and the Mississippi to New York was agreed upon.

The meeting was well attended, and among those present were M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four; H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central; W. H. Newman, President of the Lake Shore; James McCrea, Vice President of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg; Oscar G. Murray, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio; William M. Greene, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, and J. A. Ramsey, Vice President of the Wabash.

When the meeting adjourned it was announced that a basis had been decided upon of 15 cents for each 100 pounds from Chicago and the Mississippi to New York, and of 13 cents a hundred pounds on export grain via New York from the same points. This new rate represents a reduction of some 7 cents from the rates heretofore considered as standard rates. The new rates are to go into effect on March 5. However, so many contracts have been made at 10 and 11 cents that the effect of the new rate will probably not be felt for some time, and probably not before the opening of lake navigation, about the beginning of April.

The importance of the conference lies in the fact that the new rate is a recognition of the claims made by the small shippers that they were being discriminated against in favor of the large elevator concerns. It is believed that the recent letter of J. Pierpont Morgan to the committee of the Chicago Board of Trade, in answer to their appeal, in which Mr. Morgan expressed himself as against such discrimination, has had some influence on the result of the conference.

Although it was expected that the Presidents' conference would also take up the reported violation of the passenger agreement by the Michigan Central, this matter was not touched upon, but was permitted to go over until the meeting of the Joint Passenger Association to-morrow. President Leeland of the Michigan Central is said to have taken the ground that the General Passenger Agents had no right to enter into any agreement without the consent of the Presidents. It is therefore believed that there will be a resolution adopted referring the matter to the Presidents. Such action, it is said, would maintain the agreement intact until the Presidents could take action.

At a meeting of the Central Passenger Committee yesterday an endeavor was made to arrange through rates with ocean lines. No conclusion was reached, and the matter will be decided at to-morrow's meeting.

THE FITCHBURG LEASE.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Judge Knowlton, in the Supreme Court, to-day denied the motion of the plaintiff in the case of the Central Massachusetts Railroad Company against the Boston and Maine Railroad Company and others for a temporary injunction to restrain the Boston and Maine from purchasing stock in the Fitchburg Railroad Company and from executing the proposed lease of the latter road without the plaintiff's consent. The Court says, however, that "in subsequent proceedings in this suit or any other suit hereafter brought this order is not to be deemed an adjudication that the Boston and Maine Railroad, with the approval of the Legislature, has legal right to take and hold the proposed lease without the consent of the plaintiff."

The Central Massachusetts claimed that the proposed lease of the Fitchburg by the Boston and Maine Railroad was in violation of the ninety-nine-year lease of the plaintiff to the Boston and Lowell Road in 1885, which the Boston and Maine bound itself, as the lessee of the Boston and Lowell, to carry out. Under that lease the Central Massachusetts was entitled to a certain percentage of the gross receipts of its road, and it is alleged that these would be greatly diminished by the lease of the Fitchburg by a diversion of freight and passenger traffic from it to the Fitchburg.

It is alleged, also, that under its lease the Boston and Lowell pledged itself not to lease or buy any road rival to the Central Massachusetts without the consent of the Directors and stockholders of both roads, and that the Boston and Maine intended to execute the proposed Fitchburg lease without its consent.

PLANS OF THE SEABOARD.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 28.—It is reported in railroad circles here that negotiations have been begun for a connection between the reorganized Seaboard Air Line System and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to secure the former an outlet to the North. It now seems certain that the Virginia Legislature will grant a charter to the Richmond and Washington Air Line Railroad Company, which is the corporation through which the greater Seaboard Air Line system proposes to reach Washington.

While a traffic arrangement exists with the Pennsylvania Railroad to handle the Seaboard trains, it is known that there is no long-time agreement, and the arrangement can be terminated at will.

Before the move to build a line from Richmond to Washington became public, the Pennsylvania Railroad afforded the only available outlet to the North. Its line to Quantico, Va., where it joins the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, forms the neck through which the entire railroad business of the East must move in order to get South. Through this avenue the trains of the Southern Railway and the Atlantic Coast Line are routed.

The absence of any other outlet naturally dictated traffic arrangements between the Seaboard and the Pennsylvania, but as the other, already enjoying a franchise through this transportation neck of the South, had from long experience picked out the preferred times and service for running their trains, it was considered from the outset by railroad men in this city unlikely that the Seaboard and the Pennsylvania would become permanently allied.

The gap between Washington and Richmond filled in, as is now contemplated by the new corporation which has asked the Virginia Legislature for a charter, removes the physical barrier for an alliance with the Baltimore and Ohio. That the promoters of the Richmond and Washington Air Line mean business is evidenced by deposit of a heavy bond to carry out their agreement.

Ex-Mayor Robert C. Davidson, member of the Managing Committee of the Greater Seaboard System, said to-day:

"I do not know that the Baltimore and Ohio ever had, or that it has now, any interest in Seaboard stock, but it is my opinion that when our lines are completed there will be perfect harmony between the two important systems."

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

An injunction was issued on Tuesday by Judge Stockbridge, in Baltimore, against the consummation of the proposed Seaboard consolidation. The injunction was granted on the supplemental and amended bill of Daniel Crook. The amended bill asks that the defendants be enjoined from taking any steps or proceedings whatever under or by virtue of, or in the furtherance or execution of the so-called Greater Seaboard Air Line organization agreement of Jan. 5, 1900, or of any of the provisions thereof, on the ground that the defendants had announced that this agreement had become effective, and that the agreement is illegal. The petition further asks that this agreement be declared null and void.

Judge Stockbridge ordered the resident defendant to show cause on or before March 12, 1900, why a permanent injunction should not issue, and the non-resident defendants to show cause on or before April 14, 1900.

PENNSYLVANIA'S BUFFALO PLANS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—A charter was granted to-day to the Pennsylvania and Buffalo Connecting Railroad Company, which is to build a line to Buffalo, to become part of the Pennsylvania Railroad system. Samuel Rea, at present Fourth Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is named as President.

The new line will be built from a point on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania to Buffalo, so that the Pennsylvania Railroad can have an outlet of its own to Buffalo and Lake Erie.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Metropolitan Boat Club made a record in the Harlem navy tournament last night even though the team lost two games. It bowled 470 in the first game against the Dauntless Boat Club, which is the lowest score of the tournament. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Dauntless—Du Barry, 146; Instone, 141; Anderson, 174; Van der Boget, 151; Judge, 203. Total, 815.

Metropolitan—Chicerie, 105; Clements, 101; Lulloch, 46; Wolder, 98; Johnson, 120. Total, 470.

SECOND GAME.

Friendship—Sigbee, 181; Jarchaw, 166; Gerhardt, 172; McDowell, 172; Dewes, 182. Total, 870.

Metropolitan—Chicerie, 91; Clements, 111; Lulloch, 99; Holder, 85; Johnson, 123. Total, 519.

THIRD GAME.

Friendship—Sigbee, 202; Jarchaw, 156; Gerhardt, 169; McDowell, 134; Dewes, 225. Total, 886.

Dauntless—Du Barry, 141; Instone, 133; Anderson, 147; Von der Boget, 147; Judge, 148. Total 716.

The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company was beaten in two games in the Life Insurance League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night, because its complete team failed to appear. The Prudential team won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Prudential—Green, 157; Baldwin, 139; Bonn, 107; Austin, 149; Hay, 176. Total, 728.

J. Hancock—Haight, 162; Luce, 155; Gillman, 99. Total, 416.

SECOND GAME.

Metropolitan—Simpson, 157; Kammerer, 148; Moffatt, 160; Richardson, 147; Newkirk, 158. Total, 770.

J. Hancock—Haight, 190; Luce, 168; Baldridge, 102; Gillman, 133. Total, 593.

THIRD GAME.

Prudential—Green, 103; Baldwin, 120; Bonn, 117; Austin, 151; Hay, 151. Total, 702.

Metropolitan — Simpson, 128; Kammerer, 136; Moffatt, 124; Richardson, 136; Newkirk, 153. Total, 677.

Low scores were made in the Archdiocesan Union at Starr's Hall last night. The Leo Club team made the best showing. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Columbus, No. 1—Ferrill, 132; Hayes, 113; Boyle, 156; Fox, 130; Garvey, 142. Total, 692.

Columbus, No. 2—Kelly, 119; Slevin, 140; Smith, 116; Harris, 131; Daly, 131. Total, 637.

SECOND GAME.

Leo—Etzel, 132; Boyle, 123; Dunn, 150; Plunkett, 189; McCarthy, 165. Total, 701.

Columbus, No. 2—Kelly, 184; Slevin, 111; Smith, 164; Harris, 135; Daly, 128. Total, 742.

THIRD GAME.

Leo—Etzel, 116; Boyle, 151; Dunn, 125; Plunkett, 128; McCarthy, 136. Total, 656.

Columbus, No. 1—Ferrill, 148; Hayes, 98; Boyle, 125; Fox, 101; Garvey, 127. Total, 599.

The Amsterdams, in addition to winning two games in the Columbia three-men team tournament last night, made two records. In the second game they made the best score of the tournament, and Hovet, in the same game, made 244, the highest individual score thus far. The results:

First Game—Lotus, 405; Colonial, 388. Second Game—Amsterdam, 584; Colonial, 438. Third Game—Amsterdam, 506; Lotus, 486.

The Orient Wheelmen and Spartan and Imperial teams each won a game last night in the Carruthers's Brooklyn National tournament at the Elephant Club alleys. Scores:

First Game—Orient Wheelmen, 818; Imperial, 763. Second game—Imperial, 839; Spartan, 786. Third game—Spartan, 832; Orient Wheelmen, 775.

The Tribune and The Journal won games in the Morning Newspaper League yesterday. Scores:

First Game—Tribune, 1,118; World, 995. Second Game—Journal, 1,223; Herald, 1,149.

Tournament Games To-day.

Athletic League—New York Athletic Club vs. Columbia Club at Hoboken.

Fire Insurance League—Phenix, Union, American.

Bank Clerks' League—Hanover National, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Hamilton.

United Bowling Clubs, Section No. 2—West Side Apollo, Glendale, Gotham.

Harlem Navy—Harlem, Lone Star, Bohemian.

Columbia League—Morningside, Village, Doolittle.

North Side National—Bronxdale, Empire, Hooker.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Fulton, Iolanthe, De Long.

Carruthers' Brooklyn National—I. D. K., Pin Knight, Empire.

Novel Bowling Tournament.

The Bowling Committee of the New York Athletic Club is arranging a National athletic club tournament that will be decided in a novel way. The plan of the committee is to have each club throughout the country roll a schedule of games on its own alleys, the club scoring the greatest number of pins in these games to be declared the champions.

Competitions in rifle and revolver shooting and chess have been held on these lines, but in these competitions teams in different cities were pitted against each other on the same nights, competing at their respective clubs, the scores being exchanged by telegraph or telephone.

In a bowling tournament such as is planned by the New York Athletic Club it would not be necessary to exchange scores, as each club will bowl its games independent of the other, and for the highest aggregate score in a stipulated number of games.

Invitations have been sent to clubs that are members of the Athletic Bowling League, the Baltimore, Chicago, Providence, and Boston Athletic Associations.

SCHAEFFER WINS AGAIN.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—At the Sportsman's Show to-night another Amateur Athletic Union swimming championship, the distance this time being 100 yards, was won by E. C. Schaeffer of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1:06 2-5. W. C. Miller, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, was second, and A. P. Avery of the Boston A. A. third. There were three trial heats, the fastest of which was the second, in which Miller defeated Schaeffer. The latter qualified for the finals by being the fastest of the second men.

Avery captured the first heat in pretty fashion with Guy Dalley second. Van Cleaf and T. M. Ruddy, both of the Knickerbocker Club of New York, were beaten in this heat. The second heat was a splendid battle between Schaeffer and Miller. The latter won it, but only by an inch. Schaeffer slugged away with the short overhand stroke, while Miller used the Australian method. Schaeffer lost on two of the turns, but managed to make up on the straights. He couldn't do this on the last lap, though. Harry Reeder won the third heat easily. On his first plunge he went three-quarters of the length of the pool, and then by very graceful strokes led to the finish as he pleased.

In the final heat the three winners, Avery, Miller, and Harry Reeder, with Schaeffer, were the starters. Schaeffer won, but only after a most exciting contest. Miller and Reeder led on the plunge, and to the turn of the first lap, when Avery by a splendid pivot went to the front. Schaeffer made a good turn about. At the beginning of the third lap, Avery led, with Miller and Schaeffer very close. At the next turn Avery dropped behind Schaeffer and Miller, who were fighting tooth and nail. Schaeffer plowed his way through the water with his quick, short overhand stroke, and it was the fast struggle of the second trial heat resumed with renewed vigor. Schaeffer won in the stretch, with Miller a good second. The summary:

First Heat—Won by S. P. Avery, B. A. A.; Guy M. Dailey, D. A. C., Pittsburg, second. Time—1:00 4-5.

Second Heat—Won by W. C. Miller, K. A. C., New York; E. C. Schaeffer, U. of P., second. Time—1:08.

Third Heat—Won by H. H. Reeder, K. A. C., New York; Malcolm W. Williams, B. A. A., second. Time—1:13.

Final Heat—Won by E. C. Schaeffer, U. of P.; W. C. Miller, K. A. C., New York, second; S. P. Avery, B. A. A., third. Time—1:06 2-5.

A Lively Hockey Game.

Teams from the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn and St. Francis Xavier College of this city played a lively game at the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn, last evening. When time was called at the end of the second half the score was tie at 3 each. Then there was an agreement to play until a score was made, and the Adelphi boys won, 4 to 3. For the winning team Thompson made two goals and Benjamin and Hoten one each. For St. Francis Xavier O'Connor made two goals and O'Keef made one. The score was 3 to 0 in favor of the New York boys at the close of the first half.

Clay Pigeon Championship.

C. W. Feigenspon, Jr., of Newark defeated J. S. Schenck Remsen of the Brooklyn Gun Club in a match for the metropolitan trap-shooting championship at clay birds at the grounds of the South Side Gun Club, in Newark, yesterday. The men shot at 100 singles and 25 pairs. In the singles Feigenspon broke 88 targets and Remsen 78. In the doubles Feigenspon broke 35 targets, one less than his opponent. Frederick Sinnock of the Foresters' Gun Club of Newark challenged the winner for the championship trophy, and the match will be decided in about two weeks.

GOLF FIXTURES ALLOTTED

Garden City Gets the Amateur Championship Contest.

OPEN EVENT FOR CHICAGO

The Women's Championship to be Held at Shinnecock—New Rules Adopted.

Delegates from over fifty of the 167 clubs in the United States Golf Association met last evening at Delmonico's for their annual meeting. It was a meeting in which much harmony prevailed. The only attempt made to arouse a difference of opinion was when the question on the award of the open championship came up. For a few moments there was an interesting battle between the East and West. The latter triumphed, and the Chicago Golf Club carried off the prize.

Garden City secured the most important event—the amateur championship; and the women will play their championship for 1900 over the sandy dunes of the Shinnecock course, near Southampton, L. I.

Charles B. Macdonald of Chicago proposed Garden City for the amateur event. It was agreed upon without a dissenting vote. W. Alliston Flagg of Morristown moved that the women's event go to Shinnecock, and W. Fellowes Morgan, one of the Baltusrol representatives, made a brief plea for his club, but the wind blew strongly in the direction of Shinnecock and the vote was unanimous.

When it came to the open championship there was some excitement. Midlothian, the golf home of the present champion, Will Smith, and the Chicago Golf Club were presented.

"Where is Midlothian?" shouted one delegate.

E. C. Potter, its delegate, quickly announced that the club was near Chicago, and had the longest eighteen-hole golf course in the world. John Reid of the St. Andrew's Club made an earnest but ineffectual appeal for his club, for the vote gave 29 ballots for Chicago, 11 for St. Andrew's, and 4 for Midlothian.

The officers proposed by the Nominating Committee were elected without a hitch. W. B. Thomas, President of the Country Club of Brookline, and Robert B. Kerr, Lakewood Golf Club, were re-elected President and Secretary, respectively. Samuel G. Heebner, Philadelphia Cricket Club, takes the post of Treasurer in place of George D. Fowle of this city, who declined to serve longer. John Reid, St. Andrew's, and H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Onwentsia, near Chicago, were chosen Vice Presidents, and the two extra members of the Executive Committee are Horace Russell, Garden City, and A. M. Coats, Newport.

It was voted to adopt the new St. Andrew's rules, with the American interpretations, and they will be printed for distribution among the members.

The Treasurer's report gave the amounts paid to the three clubs for their labor in managing the National championships last year. Onwentsia received $2,000 for the amateur, Philadelphia Country $668 for the women's, and Baltimore Country $800 for the open. There has been no system in the past regarding this subject, and one or two of the bills presented to the association in 1899 were of massive proportions. In order to let the clubs know hereafter just what they might expect, it was resolved to allow $1,500 for the amateur event, $1,000 for the women's, and $500 for the open championship.

President Thomas's annual report contained many valuable suggestions. On the subject of excessive value in prizes, he said:

"It is most gratifying to make reference to the fact that for the best interests of our sport, outside of a few instances, the tendency of giving prizes of considerable intrinsic value in golf competitions for amateurs seems to have been checked. Though the practice is not especially prevalent, it still exists to a certain extent, but it may become even less frequent, (and I cannot say this with too great emphasis,) as long as the members of the association use their influence to promote this end, and to discourage in any manner which seems to them proper any amateur tournament where such prizes are offered, or, in fact, competitions for amateurs in which more indefinite and indirect inducements may be offered, which tend with equal force, nevertheless, to affect unfavorably the present enviable position of the sport."

Some of the clubs that have not yet joined the association will be interested in the following hint from the President to come into the fold:

"The association has grown remarkably this year by the increase of clubs which have joined it, and it would be still more gratifying if some of the more Southern, Western, and Pacific Coast clubs, which have shown such energy in local organization, would identify themselves with us. I may incidentally remark that there are golf clubs of unquestionable standing in the East as well, which, while following the rules of the association, and loyal in spirit to it, have not formally identified themselves with the National organization; and, while I cannot say that actual membership will give them many greater advantages than they already enjoy, I will say that I believe it would be of advantage to the sport to have them show such allegiance to and support of the National Association as their membership would signify."

Some of the delegates present were: St. Andrew's—A. M. Robbins and J. A. Wright; Garden City—Horace Russell and C. E. Perkins; Midlothian—E. C. Potter; Nassau County—Harvey Murdoch and Howard Maxwell; Westchester County—Judge A. C. Gildersleeve; Harbor Hill—Otto Hochmeyer; Dyker Meadow—Daniel Chauncey; Apawamis—Maturin Ballou; Brookline—Lawrence Curtis and C. Head; Ardsley—T. W. Stiles and Sandford T. Barnes; Baltimore—L. P. Bond and A. B. Knapp; Baltusrol—J. Powers Farr and W. Fellowes Morgan; Morris County—R. H. Williams and W. Alston Flagg; Shinnecock Hills—H. G. Trevor and C. L. Atterbury; Chicago—Charles B. Macdonald; Chevy Chase—F. Evans; Essex County—Philip Denton and Thomas Silsbee; Lakewood—Jasper Lynch and Frank M. Freeman; Newport—A. M. Coats; Philadelphia—William B. McCawley and G. A. Dunning; Wee Burn—John D. Crimmins; Atlantic City—W. L. Edge; Lawrence Harbor—William Freeland; Deal Beach—G. R. M. Harvey; Hillandale—Dr. Joseph Meele; Rockaway—Samuel Prothingham; Waumbek—G. A. Coe. Tuxedo—Price Collier and Alfred Seton, Jr.; Philadelphia Cricket—S. G. Heebner; Knollwood—Thomas Dimond; Onwentsia—C. B. Macdonald; New Haven—J. T. Whittelsey; Florida Country Club—J. M. Day, Jr.; Powelton—H. J. Jova; Misquemicut—F. B. Wesson; Morristown Field—W. G. Van Tassell Sutphen; Lenox—S. H. Bishop.

A GOLF RECORD FOR WATSON.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 28.—In the preliminary round of the handicap tournament, played on the links of the St. Augustine Golf Club to-day, R. C. Watson, Jr., of New York, who was paired with Taylor, beat his opponent and broke all previous records for the links, by making the nine holes in 34. J. C. Dickson held the amateur record with 36 and Findlay the professional record with 35. Watson's work was remarkably accurate, and he played steadily and in good form. E. A. Sumner, Dulles, and McLain all won by default. The semi-finals for the Warden Cup will be played off to-morrow morning, when Sumner will meet McLain and Dulles plays Watson. The finals will be played Thursday afternoon.

Vardon Goes to Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 28.—Harry Vardon left to-night for Pinehurst, N. C., where he will play an exhibition match on March 5. After that matches are scheduled for Augusta, Ga., and Aiken, S. C. George Low left for Jacksonville last night, where he will take steamer for New York on Friday morning. Owing to showers and a high wind there was no golf on the links here to-day.

BRIGHTON'S RACE COURSE.

Plans for an Extensive Improvement of the Track by the Sea.

President Engeman of the Brighton Beach Racing Association is a progressive man. He has done much since he assumed control of that organization to bring the racing at the seaside track up to a high plane. He has converted it from "the home of the beachcombers," as it was formerly known, to a handsome racing ground, with a grand stand and track that compare favorably with any on the Metropolitan Circuit, and established stakes rich enough to attract the very best class of owners and their horses. But Mr. Engeman's ambition in regard to the Brighton Beach track has not yet been fulfilled. He is seeking to draw to it the highest class of patronage, like that which graces the clubhouse stands at the Sheepshead Bay and Morris Park tracks. It is possible that his plans may be fulfilled before the racing at his track begins on July 5. It is Mr. Engeman's intention to make a number of improvements which will particularly recommend the track to the women who like the sport.

Among other plans is one to erect a two-story clubhouse overlooking the paddock, and it is intended that this will connect with the grand stand by bridges. The first floor is to be used as a rendezvous for the club members and their friends, and the upper floor will be reserved for the accommodation of the ladies and their escorts. Here a luncheon can be served, the windows being so arranged that the racing may be witnessed while the ladies sit at luncheon. Another plan that will surely meet with favor provides for the erection of a series of platforms overlooking the saddling paddock. A large covered building, open on the sides, will be erected, the promenade platforms surrounding the uprights which support it. As now arranged the paddock is not open to women, but the promenade platforms are to be for their especial use. The idea is an elaboration of that introduced in the clubhouse at the Brooklyn Club's track last season. Visiting the paddocks at the Sheepshead Bay and Morris Park tracks has now become quite the thing among the women who go there to enjoy the sport.

Inability to secure favorable contracts, owing to the high price of building materials, has operated to delay the carrying out of the plans, but work will probably be pushed this Spring.

The big cantilever grand stand at Brighton Beach now has a seating capacity of 2,400, but the stand is only the central section of what was originally planned, and extensions on both the east and west ends are contemplated which will bring the seating capacity up to 5,000.

There will be few changes in the course at the Brighton Beach track this year. The grade of the stretch, which is the same as before the track was rebuilt in 1896, will be raised two feet in order to insure better drainage, and a lot of new earth will be placed on the steeplechase course to make it a more solid one. Formerly the steeplechase course in the infield was a bog, and each Winter the course settles a few inches.

A SHOW FOR SPORTSMEN.

Annual Exhibition at the Garden to be Opened This Evening.

At 8 o'clock this evening the doors of Madison Square Garden will be thrown open and the Sportsman's Show, with its forests redolent with the perfume of pines, game parks filled with large and small animals, rare birds, and popular game fowl, will be the attraction for seventeen days. An incidental feature will be a varied exhibition of the engines of destruction that man has invented for the capture of this same game.

An army of workmen were yesterday masking the pillars and girders with evergreens, building a rustic fence around the balcony, strewing leaves about the main floor, and banking up the side walls of the tank in which the aquatic competitions will be held. The decorations this year are more elaborate than ever before, and the illusion of stepping from the streets of a busy city into the heart of a forest is wonderfully complete.

Water will be run into the tank this morning, and when it reaches the top, with its tiny waves lapping banks of dead leaves and moss, it will look very like a natural sheet of water in the centre of the woods. The deer park and inclosures for wild animals are arranged at the Fourth Avenue end of the building, and booths exhibiting stuffed animals and birds, mounted heads and horns, as well as novelties in launches, hunting boats, and accessories, a log cabin or two, showing the life of the woodsman and guide, are features along the sides. The canoe camp near the lake, with its exhibit of the various styles of craft, from the carvel-built paddling canoe to the up-to-date racer, with enormous sail spread, biking board and double centreboard, will attract many. The boats exhibited have been loaned by canoeists, who will show them and the camping outfits during the show.

"Father Bill" Curtis is to have charge of the water sports, which are to be features of the evening shows, and the swimmers are in the best possible condition for the races. All the aspirants for championship honors will be on hand, and, although Schaeffer of the University of Pennsylvania appears to have a "cinch" in most of these events, the races give promise of close competition throughout and plenty of excitement. There will be a score of water polo teams. Entries have been received from several of the boat clubs along the Harlem River, and no one as yet has been able to select a favorite. In the other polo matches, open to all athletic and aquatic clubs, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburg, winners of last year's tournament, and the New York and Knickerbocker Athletic Clubs have entered teams.

All the crack trap shooters will be present and will participate in the tourney on the roof, while lovers of the rifle, revolver, and pistol will have ample opportunity to enter in the several contests, the programme of which has already been published in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The exhibit of fishing tackle, flies, rods, and other paraphernalia will be most complete, and arrangements are under way for fly-casting competitions during the show. Altogether the vast arena will be an ideal spot for lovers of outdoor life.

RACEABOUTS TO BE POPULAR.

"The greatest amount of interest among racing men on Long Island Sound this Summer will centre in the twenty-one-foot knockabout and raceabout classes," said a member of the Executive Committee of the Yacht Racing Association yesterday. "The half-raters and one-raters have entirely disappeared from the western end of the Sound, although the Bridgeport and New Haven clubs are trying to revive the class of fifteen-footers."

Of the raceabouts that have already been raced, the Indianola has been sold to Rear Commodore J. Nelson Gould of the Huguenot Yacht Club, and will hereafter be known as Edwina III. The Colleen and Bersimmon, both Boston fliers, will be seen on Long Island Sound, the first under the colors of Louis R. Alberger of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and the second flying those of Mr. de Ver H. Warner, Bridgeport Yacht Club. The Spindrift of C. Pirie, Robin Hood, belonging to George Gartland, and Kittie of Hazen Morse, the last named altered somewhat, will be raced, and there will be four new ones built for the class—one for Johnson De Forest, from designs by Crowninshield; one for Harry R. Maxwell, designed by Purdon, and two from the board of Clinton H. Crane for Sherman Hoyt and Harry M. Crane.

LIPTON'S PLANS TO LIFT THE CUP.

A story from Glasgow to the effect that Sir Thomas Lipton's proposed challenge for the America's Cup for 1901 would be postponed on account of the international exhibition at Glasgow, is not received seriously by Sir Thomas's representatives in this country. David Barrie, his personal representative here, said: "Before Sir Thomas left here he said in all seriousness that he would challenge again for the cup in 1901, and you may rest assured that he will keep his word, as he always has done. Sir Thomas is cruising about the Mediterranean at present, and any report that is forwarded from Scotland, I am sure, must be without his knowledge. The latest letters that we have received from him bearing upon the subject state that Sir Thomas will be here in the early part of July, and will probably be accompanied by the representatives of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club to arrange the details of the challenge."

OFF-SEASON YACHTING GOSSIP.

The steam yacht Sapphire, owned by Harrison Drummond, New York Yacht Club, has returned from Havana. She will be laid up at Tebo's until the Summer season is well on.

Evans R. Dick, who recently purchased the auxiliary steam yacht Black Pearl and changed the name to Elsa, has sold his steamer Telka to Mr. Bromley, a Philadelphia yachtsman. The Elsa is being thoroughly overhauled at Tebo's and fitted with new joiner work throughout.

Arthur Curtiss James's brigantine-rigged auxiliary yacht Aloha will be floated on Tebo's balance dock this morning to be painted, preparatory to a long Southern cruise. The towering Summer rig of the Aloha has been replaced by her cruising spars, and she will make a trial trip in about ten days.

The preliminaries for the sale of the steam yacht Erl King have been completed and the craft will pass into the hands of her new owner, Mr. A. E. Tower, New York Yacht Club, to-day. She was inspected in dry dock a few days ago at the foot of Twenty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, and a photographer sent by Mr. Tower made several exposures while the craft was high and dry.

The last two of the quartet of seventy-footers are set up in the south shop of the Herreshoff works, at Bristol, and work on them is being pushed rapidly forward. In the north shop a steam yacht 110 feet long is nearly completed, and the third of the tenders for the seventy-foot cutters is also well along, and work has been started on two forty-six-foot sloops. These vessels are in the south shop, and show remarkably clean cut and easy lines.

Louis Oppenheim, who with his brother Theodore, kept the noted "Yacht Hotel" in South Brooklyn, died of pneumonia Monday afternoon, after a short illness. Mr. Krombach had many friends among yachtsmen and yacht masters, many of whom made his hotel their headquarters. He was always among the first to know where a skipper or engineer was wanted, and a word from Louis was generally sufficient to land one of his friends in a snug berth. His friends were legion, and his death will be mourned by yachtsmen and yacht sailors alike.

Canadian yachtsmen will make an effort this season to win back the Canada's Cup, that was captured last Summer by the Genesee in the series of races against the Canadian yacht Beaver. The Royal Canadian Yacht Club announces that the trial races to select a yacht to represent them will be held in June. One of the competitors will be the Gloria, winner of the Coup de France in the Mediterranean last season. She has been purchased by H. C. McLeod of Halifax. The Gloria will be brought to Toronto this month, and after being tuned up will be tried against the best vessels in her class. In the forty-foot class the Dinah of Hamilton will meet the Viva, a Fife cutter, and the Vidette, a Watson boat. The thirty-five-footers will include the Toronto, Nunota, Hamilton, Weir, Myrtle, and Beaver. The Nuncta is believed to be the most speedy of the lot in light airs.

A BIG BASEBALL DEAL.

Baltimore is to Sell McGraw, Robinson, and Other Players to New York for $15,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—John McGraw and Wilbert Robinson, the star players of the Baltimore Club, having signed their contracts, things are in shape for another move toward carrying out the scheme planned by the League club owners at the circuit-reduction meeting in Cleveland. The elimination of Baltimore and Washington from the League, which has been so sedulously denied as having been decided upon, will now be accomplished, and McGraw will go to New York, despite his alleged disinclination to do so. Catcher Robinson may also go with him, and as many more of last year's Baltimore team as Mr. Freedman may choose to select.

"Ned" Hanlon, in the conference with McGraw and Robinson, at the conclusion of which the two players signed the contracts, informed them that there might arise the eventuality of there being no club in Baltimore, and that it must be understood that if the franchise was sold and the players disposed of to New York they would be willing to go. McGraw and Robinson both for a time insisted that they would play in Baltimore or nowhere else.

Finally, however, Hanlon overcame their opposition by one of the most liberal propositions ever made to ball players. McGraw is to receive between $5,000 and $6,000 for the coming season to manage and play third base for the Baltimore Club, and Robinson is also to receive a handsome sum, away beyond the salary limit.

If the deal being negotiated with Mr. Freedman goes through, Hanlon is to receive $15,000 for the transfer of the Baltimore players, from whom Mr. Freedman is to make his choice to carry out his promise to strengthen the New Yorks. Hanlon and the Baltimore Club owners are to get half this sum and McGraw and Robinson are to divide the other half. Ebbits, Abell, and Hanlon are said to favor the transfer, but Von der Horst still objects.

BASEBALL NOTES.

The players of the Philadelphia Club will begin Spring practice at Charlotte, N. C., March 12.

The best evidence that the new American Association will not be launched this year comes in the form of the announcement from Baltimore that McGraw and Robinson have signed contracts to play with the Baltimore League Club.

President Hart of the Chicago Club now says that in his opinion the circuit will consist of ten clubs. He thinks the Baltimore and Washington Clubs have placed too high a figure on their baseball holdings, and the only way out of the difficulty is to worry along another season, at least, on a ten-club basis.

William (Kid) Gleason will play second base for the New York baseball team this season despite the rumors to the effect that Gleason would be traded for some other players. Gleason has accepted Mr. Freedman's terms, and after signing a contract left for his home in Trenton, where he will spend a few hours every day in a gymnasium, so as to be ready to take up preliminary training when the New York team goes South in about three weeks.

For Traveling Cyclists.

It is the intention of Conway W. Sams, President of the League of American Wheelmen, to continue the work started by ex-President Keenan, making alliances with the Cyclists' Touring Club of England and the Canadian Wheelmen's Association. The plan is to secure the same privilege for L. A. W. members who tour abroad and in Canada during the cycling season that are enjoyed by members of the foreign organizations, upon the payment of a small fee for a traveling membership card. The League of American Wheelmen is prepared to extend the same courtesies to the members of the foreign organizations who may wish to tour in this country. It is expected that many of the League's members will visit Paris this Summer, and a cyclists' information bureau at the Paris Exposition has been arranged for.

Odds and Ends of Sport.

After twenty-seven moves, S. Lipschutz resigned to Philip Richardson in a chess match at the Manhattan Chess Club last night. Each player has now won a game and two have been drawn in their series of six games.

Teams of the St. Nicholas Skating Club and the New York Hockey Club play a championship match at the St. Nicholas Rink this evening at 8:15. The final game in the Interscholastic League will be played Saturday evening, Cutler and De La Salle Schools playing to decide second place honors.

In the one-mile open handicap skating race at Clermont Avenue Rink last evening, Ward Claflin, with 100 yards' handicap, won from W. W. Swan, New York Athletic Club, (40 yards,) second, and James H. Wray, (scratch,) third. Time, 3:11.

E. F. Gray won the best game played thus far in the members' pool tournament of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, last night, defeating Dr. Braunis by a score of 100 to 94.

It has been decided to send the track team of the University of California East this season for meets with Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Princeton, and possibly Yale and Chicago. The team will also compete in the Mott Haven games. Seven of the twelve men already selected are Capt. Drum, who runs the 100 and 220 yard dashes; Cadagon for the 220 and 440 yard dashes; Ben Bakewell for the 120 and 220 yard hurdles; Broughton for the broad jump and 100-yard dash; Hoffman for the high jump and pole vault; Woolsey for the shot and 100-yard dash, and Plaw for the hammer and shot.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:34	Sun sets...5:51	Moon sets...6:31

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:20	Gov. Isl'd...7:46	H. Gate...9:42
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:46	Gov. Isl'd...8:15	H. Gate...10:11

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Nassau	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 2.		
Cherokee, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Erna, Cape Gracias	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 3.		
Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Asiatic Prince, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
Eastern Prince, Pernambuco	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	3:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti	10:30 A. M

EDUCATIONAL UNIFICATION

Ex-Judge Daly and Others Heard in Opposition to the Bill.

ARGUMENT FOR THE MEASURE

State Superintendent Skinner Asserts that It Is the Best in Sight and Should Be Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Public Education Committee of the Assembly gave an extended hearing this afternoon on the Educational bill formulated by the special unification commission appointed by the Governor and drafted by the Statutory Revision Commission.

The State Board of Regents was represented by the Right Rev. Bishop Doane of Albany, St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn, John T. McDonough, Dr. Albert Vanderveer of Albany, and J. Russell Parsons, Jr., Secretary to the board, and the Catholic Club by ex-Judge Daly and L. E. French, Edward J. McGuire of New York City, and George A. Lewis of Buffalo, all of whom opposed the bill. State Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner, who favors the bill, was absent on account of illness, and his argument was read by his deputy, Danforth E. Ainsworth.

Judge Daly made the principal argument in opposition to the measure. He acknowledged that he was in favor of unifying the educational systems of the State, but did not believe in vesting the powers of administration in a single-headed commission, but in the Board of Education, which board was apparently to supplant the Board of Regents. The speaker maintained that the Board of Education should be clothed with judicial authority to make laws and conduct the administration of affairs, and that the Chancellor should be controlled by them. He thought the unification scheme was more like a separation of the public schools and those of higher education.

Judge Daly also contended that the State Educational Department should have charge of all private schools. He was of the opinion, he said, that the Board of Regents should have a voice in the appointment of a chief executive, and that the chief administrative powers should be lodged in the board, and not in the Chancellor.

St. Clair McKelway attacked the bill on the ground that it would inject politics into the school system of the State. The Chancellor, he argued, would naturally be a politician, as there was never yet a Governor or Legislature who selected a candidate for office who was not a stanch adherent of the principles of the party under which he secured his nomination.

Deputy Superintendent Ainsworth read his chief's brief in support of the bill, which was as follows in part:

> This is the third measure providing for educational unification. Every one of them I have supported. Not one has received the support of the Regents because the commission did not think it proper to report a measure in harmony with their recommendations. So far as I can learn, the Regents have submitted only one plan to the commission, and that plan simply provided for the absorption of the public schools by the Regents. You have never heard of any plan submitted by the Regents which required them to give up anything.
>
> The most voluble of the Regents are now announcing by private communications, written editorials, and in every other way by which the public can be reached, that unification is not desirable. In my judgment, unification was never more desirable than now. Friction between the two educational departments will never cease so long as both seek to cover the same field of work. Each must be active to justify its existence. If each is active, friction and disturbance will continue. This is inevitable.
>
> This bill creates no educational fetich—changes no educational policy. It is in line with popular government and does what the Regents have demanded. Unification of our educational system is a question too great to be solved by the enforced resignation of a subordinate officer of the university. This resignation could have been obtained at any time without asking the Governor to appoint a special commission.

Mr. Skinner's argument concluded by stating that he favored the essential provisions of the bill, which "is the best in sight at present." He urged that it be passed.

TROOP C ARMORY HEARING.

Brooklyn Men Urge Legislative Appropriation of $150,000 for a Site.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Hon. William C. Bryant, Col. Edward E. Britton, Col. Partridge, Superintendent of Public Works; St. Clair McKelway, ex-Congressman James Howe, Register of Kings County, and Lieut. Paul Grout of Troop C of Brooklyn appeared before the Ways and Means Committee to-day in advocacy of Mr. Price's bill appropriating $150,000 for the purchase of a site for an armory for Troop C in Brooklyn.

The speakers declared that the present quarters of the troop were in a building of thirty years' standing, originally occupied by infantry, which had been condemned by the local Board of Health for its unsanitary conditions. It was furthermore stated that the present armory was in a location remote from the parks and boulevards, and that its drillroom dimensions were inadequate to manoeuvre the troopers under the new drill regulations.

Lieut. Grout said all the troop wanted was the site, and either the county or the members of the troop themselves would erect the building.

The committee took up the bill in executive session.

TRUST COMPANY MERGER BILL.

Will Be Favorably Reported in Senate To-day—Yesterday's Hearing.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The affairs of the State Trust Company of New York were thrashed over before the Senate Committee on Banks to-day, when the Higgins bill, introduced for the purpose of merging the State Trust Company with the Morton Trust Company of New York, came up for discussion. Charles P. Bacon, representing Abram Kling, opposed the measure, while Senator Higgins explained its provisions and urged its favorable consideration. The bill will be favorably reported to-morrow.

Mr. Bacon criticised Superintendent of Banks Kilburn severely, although Chairman Humphrey of the committee insisted that he should confine himself to the bill, and not to Mr. Kilburn. He declared the object of the bill and its ultimate result if passed would be to allow the State Trust Company to burn its books.

Senator Higgins said he had received the bill from ex-Gov. Morton, at whose instance it was introduced. "The bill simply permits the company to merge more easily and more directly. No one doubts the responsibility of the Morton Trust Company."

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Expenditures of $17,000,000 Are Provided for in This Year's Measure.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Annual Appropriation bill upon which the Finance Committee of the Senate has been engaged night and day for several weeks, was to-day reported to the Senate. A special feature of the bill never before included is a detailed statement of the maximum salaries allowed in each department, no excess of which amount will be allowed by the Legislature.

The aggregate amount of the appropriation is about $17,000,000, which is slightly in excess of the bill of last year. This is, however, accounted for by the fact that several items heretofore contained in the annual supply bill have been included in this measure. On the other hand, several large appropriations, notably $1,000,000 for the maintenance of the State asylums, have been excluded, and will be introduced later as independent measures. It is stated that the aggregate of State appropriations will not vary materially from those of last year.

LIFE INSURANCE BILL.

Measure to Prevent Companies Assuming Risks of Over $1,500,000,000.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Senator Brackett today introduced a bill to provide that no corporation shall be responsible for life insurance risks to an aggregate amount greater than $1,500,000,000.

In computing the aggregate amount of risk in force at any given time, there shall be included the amount payable on each contract, assuming death to occur at said time, but if the benefit contracted for in case of death occurring at said time is wholly or partly different in nature from the customary payment, the value of said benefit at said time, computed according to the system then enforced by the department for the valuation of such liabilities, shall be taken as the amount actually insured at said time by said contract, and if said benefit be contingently variable or optional, the highest value shall be taken, but no contract shall be counted as in force upon which the first premium shall not have been paid. Every contract granting a benefit conditional upon the death of a living person or of living persons shall be held to be a life insurance risk.

If at any time any such corporation shall be found by the Superintendent of Insurance to have increased the amount of its insurance in force, so as to exceed the limit, it shall be his duty, if it is a domestic corporation, to require such corporation to desist from assuming new risks of any kind whatever until the total amount of its insurance in force shall have been reduced below the sum of $1,400,000,000, and if it is not a domestic corporation he shall revoke its license.

FORESTRY COMMISSION.

Gov. Roosevelt Will Send in His Nominations To-day—Names of New Commissioners.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Gov. Roosevelt will send to the Senate to-morrow the names of an entirely new Fish, Forest, and Game Commission to succeed the present commission of five, whose terms have expired.

The new selections will be Austin Wadsworth of Geneseo, to be President; Percy Lansdowne of Buffalo, Delos H. Mackey of Delaware County, Frank Woods of Queens County, and Jonas Van Duzer of Elmira.

The last named may be supplanted before the list goes in by some other selection, there being two other candidates, but Gov. Roosevelt is absent from the city, and the possible change cannot be ascertained. The others are definitely selected.

The commission appoints Fish and Game Protectors and Foresters, who enforce the law for the protection of fish, game and forests. The President receives a salary of $3,000, and the other members $2,500, with an allowance of $800 each for expenses. They appoint an Assistant Secretary, a Fish Culturist, Superintendent of Hatcheries, an Engineer and Superintendent of Forests, a Chief, and thirty-five other Fish, Game, and Forest Protectors, an Oyster Protector, and Assistant Foreman of Hatcheries, special agents, and the necessary clerical force.

Mr. Woods of Queens is to be the Shellfish Commissioner.

A desperate fight has been made on behalf of the old commission for retention in office, but it is now believed that the new men will be confirmed without trouble. The scheme of having a single-headed commission has been given up temporarily, at least.

GOOD ROADS HEARING.

Delegation of Five Hundred Urges Legislature to Pass Higbie-Armstrong Bill—No Opposition.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Five hundred advocates appeared before the Ways and Means Committee to-day in favor of the Demarest bill, which appropriates $1,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads act.

Of this number over 100 were from Westchester County, the delegation being headed by the Hon. Bradford Rhodes, Joseph B. See, Chairman of the Good Roads Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County; Francis M. Carpenter, County Treasurer of Westchester, and Sheriff William V. Malley, M. J. Dimon, Mayor of New Rochelle, and Leslie Sutherland, Mayor of Yonkers.

Among the speakers were Frank Z. Wilcox, Supervisor from Onondaga County; Supervisor Conroy of Erie County, Joseph B. See and A. B. Shuman of New York City, President of the Automobile Club of America. There was no opposition to the bill.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY BILL.

Labor Representatives and Railroad Attorneys Discuss the Ford Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Senate Judiciary Committee gave a hearing to-day on the Ford bill extending the liability of the employer for personal injuries to employes. This bill has been urged by labor organizations of the State during three successive sessions.

Lewis E. Carr, attorney for the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, stated that upon the Delaware and Hudson Railroad not a man had been injured in its service who had not been cared for by the company until his recovery. As a result of that policy no action for damages had been brought in twenty years. This sort of legislation, he declared, was calculated to destroy the amicable relation.

The Hon. J. B. Stanchfield discussed the effect of such an enactment upon legal practice. The bill, he declared, in effect converted employers into accident insurance companies.

Martin Murphy, President of the State Federation of Labor, said the workingman should have greater protection. Under existing law, he declared, a man might be commanded to operate a piece of machinery known to be defective and his only alternative was dismissal.

George W. Alger, attorney for the State Workingmen's Federation, said he was willing to accept some slight amendments to meet objections raised by counsel. From remarks by members of the committee it seemed probable that the bill would be amended in some minor particulars and reported favorably.

FOREIGN CORPORATION LAW.

Roche Bill, Providing Rigid State Inspection, to be Reported.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Roche bill, which is of great importance to foreign stock corporations, will be reported favorably to the Assembly to-morrow. It provides that every stock corporation, except moneyed, insurance, and railroad corporations, organized under the laws of any other State, when entering upon business with this State, must make a report, wherein it shall show:

> The State under whose laws it exists, and the particular law which sanctions it, with a duly exemplified copy of its charter and of such law.
>
> The amount of its capital stock as stated in the articles of its incorporation, and as actually used by it for its business purposes in this State, and the portion thereof which shall have been paid in.
>
> The amount of existing assets, or an amount which its assets equal.
>
> The amount of its debts, or an amount which they do not exceed.

This report must be signed by a majority of Directors, managers, or trustees of such corporation, and be verified in this State by the oath of its President or Vice President and Treasurer or Secretary, and thereupon filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State forthwith to transmit a certified copy of such report to the Attorney General, who shall make a legal inspection of such corporation to ascertain its true business and financial condition, and to that end is vested with power to summon, compel the attendance of, and hear witnesses and compel the production of books and papers and, when the legal inspection of such corporations shall have been made by the said Attorney General, he shall make report thereof, in detail, to the Controller.

NEW YORK FRANCHISES.

State Taxation Board Now Determining Their Valuations.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners is determining the valuation of public franchises in New York City for taxation under the provisions of the franchise tax act. It is believed that it will take several weeks to complete this work. There are about four hundred corporations in New York City which have submitted reports, in compliance with the law. Of these about one hundred, however, simply use franchises granted to other companies, and are not taxable.

Objections to valuations by Rochester companies will be heard on March 6, from Buffalo companies on March 7, and from Jamestown, Ithaca, and Gloversville on March 8.

More Claim Bills Reported.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Several more claims against the City of New York were recommended for passage by the Assembly Cities Committee to-day. Among these were the claims of John F. Walsh and Edward McIntosh, amounting to $21,000, for services claimed to have been rendered in the Department of Education in 1899; the claims of William H. Aikman, James Cooney, Charles H. Graugham, William Wilson, Edward Hayes, John Dugan, John F. Heaney, Frank McGrath, and George Hodgson for services rendered as stenographers in the Municipal Courts from Aug. 11, 1899, to Jan. 1, 1900, and the claims of William G. Kirkland, Charles F. Stone, William C. Hart, M. Beatrice Harrieson, and Edward F. Wehrum, amounting to $300, for services rendered to the Board of Education in 1899.

South Beach Residents Oppose Road.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—A hearing was given to-day by the State Railroad Commission in the matter of the application of the Southfield Beach Railway Company for permission to construct a line of electric railway from South Beach to Midland Beach, S. I. The road would connect with the line of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company at South Beach and with the Staten Island Midland Railroad, making a belt line from the Staten Island Ferry, at Tompkinsville. The petition was opposed by the South Beach Land Improvement Company, on the ground that the road would cut up the seashore property. Decision was reserved.

Bedell Vestibule Street Car Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Mr. Bedell's bill for vestibule cars on street railroads throughout the State during the Winter, except in Manhattan and Brooklyn, on order of second reading, as amended by Mr. Guider of Kings, to include those two boroughs, precipitated a debate in the Assembly to-day. Messrs. Gale, Green, Guider, Phillips, and Wilson favored the amendment, while Messrs. Bedell and Trainor opposed it. The Guider amendment was adopted, 75 to 47. On motion of Mr. Bedell the bill was then sent back to the Railroad Committee for a further hearing.

Henry Drug Clerk Bill Advanced.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—In the Assembly today the Henry bill regulating the hours of pharmacists and drug clerks in New York City was advanced to third reading, after an amendment by Mr. Maher that the local Board of Health make the sanitary inspections instead of the State Factory Inspector, had been voted down, 80 to 50. Mr. Maher said his amendment was approved by the Druggists' League. Messrs. O'Connell and Prince of New York favored the amendment.

Allowances in Surrogate's Court.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Senate to-day advanced to third read the Elsberg bill amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to allowances in certain cases in Surrogate's Court, amending it so as to exclude New York County. The amendment was offered by Senator Grady, who stated that the Surrogates of New York County had assured him that the bill conferred upon them a power which they did not desire. He said the bill would subject them to requests for extra allowances. The amendment was adopted, 18 to 12.

To Relieve Court Congestion.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee has reported for amendment Mr. Weekes's concurrent resolution which authorized the Governor to appoint additional Supreme Court Trial Justices to the Appellate Division in districts where the calendars are congested, to sit until the calendars are reduced to a normal condition. The amendment confines its provisions to New York City only.

Bill to Regulate Paving.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Assemblyman Egan to-day introduced a bill to regulate contracts for street pavements in New York City. The bill provides that all contracts hereafter awarded shall contain provisions that after the work has been completed the contractor shall maintain the paving in good condition for a period of one year. At the end of one year all paving work shall be finally inspected prior to its acceptance, and that if it is found unsatisfactory, the city shall proceed to put it in the condition required and shall deduct the cost from the money withheld under the contract.

Engineers Discuss Barge Canal.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—State Engineer and Surveyor E. A. Bond and Former State Engineer Martin Schenck appeared before the Canal Committee of the Assembly to-day and discussed the estimated cost of a barge canal. Mr. Bond said it would be impossible to determine the cost of construction without making a survey. There would be many problems which would confront them relative to locks. Besides there would be alternate routes to decide upon, and such work would have to be left to another special committee after the survey had been made.

Bill to Extend 135th Street.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—A bill for the extension of West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street through St. Nicholas Park, in New York City, was to-day introduced by Senator Ford. The bill provides for a change of grade of West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, from St. Nicholas Terrace to Amsterdam Avenue, so that the street shall form one continuous thoroughfare from St. Nicholas Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue. The bill authorizes a bond issue of $250,000.

Prevailing Rate of Wages.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Assemblyman Streifler to-day introduced a bill which makes it a misdemeanor for any person contracting with the State or municipal corporation for public work to pay laborers less than the prevailing rate of wages in the locality in which the work is performed. Conviction under this act is made punishable by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000 for each offense.

For Appropriations of $434,500.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Assembly Committee on Ways and Means will report tomorrow bills aggregating appropriations of $434,500. Of the various appropriations, $75,000 is for continuing the manufacture of beet sugar, $25,000 for a statue of Gen. Slocum, $11,000 for a monument on Lookout Mountain, and $25,000 for monuments to prison ship martyrs.

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ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Assemblyman Metcalfe to-day introduced a bill providing that the New York City Dock Board shall acquire possession of all ferries in Greater New York and hereafter operate them as municipal property. He says his constituents in Queens County demand this on account of poor service.

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School Teachers' Bill Reported.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Cities Committee to-day introduced the agreed upon bill fixing the salary schedule for the New York School Department.

PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Among the bills passed by the Assembly to-day were the following:

Mr. POTH—Authorizing the Board of Estimate of New York City to allow pay to certain persons for services actually rendered in the Department of Finance during 1899.

Senator PLUNKITT—Authorizing the Board of Estimate of New York City to raise $350,000 by bond issue to improve and equip the American Museum of Natural History.

Senator HUMPHREY—Amending the banking law relative to annual meetings by providing for due notification.

Mr. REMSEN—Authorizing the Controller of New York City to raise $500,000 by bonds to improve the Hall of Records in Kings County.

BILLS INTRODUCED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Among the bills introduced in the Legislature to-day were the following:

Senate.

Senator La Roche.—Appropriating $5,000 for the dredging of Mill Creek and the narrows to Long Creek, in Nassau County.

Senator Grady.—Transferring the care of the Court House for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, from the Department of Public Buildings to the Justices of the court.

Assembly.

Mr. Russell.—Providing that any dentist who has practiced not less than five years prior to August, 1895, may apply by petition to the courts to continue such practice, and if the petition be granted may practice dentistry.

Mr. Sloane.—Appropriating $10,000 for the enlargement of the Mount Vernon Armory, which is to be used as the headquarters of the First Regiment.

Mr. Henry.—To charter the New York State Medical Association.

Mr. Henry.—To secure the more prompt and accurate determination of the causes of death of persons who die under conditions which warrant the suspicion of crime, by conferring upon Boards of Health certain duties and powers in the investigation thereof and abolishing the office of Coroner.

ASSEMBLY BILLS REPORTED.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Among the bills favorably reported in the Assembly to-day were the following:

Mr. KNIPP—Providing that marriage licenses may be obtained from County Clerks. The fee is placed at 50 cents.

Mr. RYTTENBERG—Making it a misdemeanor to carry on business under an assumed name.

Mr. MARTIN—Prohibiting the use of trading stamps.

Mr. REMSEN—Providing that the boundaries of an election district in New York and Kings may be changed upon the basis of a city election, the law now providing that they can only be changed upon the vote at a general election.

Mr. STEWART—Providing that persons publishing letters or private papers found on persons who have been dangerously wounded, have committed suicide, or died suddenly without a statement from a coroner that such publication is necessary shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. WEEKES—To abolish the common law marriages, and to establish a contract system in substitution therefor.

Mr. McELROY—Providing for the appointment by the Board of Health in a city of the first class of four cold-storage Warehouse Inspectors to examine all buildings used as cold-storage warehouses and all food supplies stored therein.

Mr. O'CONNELL—Regulating the hours of bakers, providing against employment of men afflicted with disease, and imposing conditions upon the selling of bread and cake so as to protect it from deleterious substances; also increasing the number of Deputies of the Factory Inspector.

Mr. HYMAN—Providing that no auctioneer shall sell goods at public auction at a place where the vendor thereof did not conduct business for a period of at least four days prior to the sale, provided, however, that the place where the sale is had shall not be the regular place of business for the conduct of auction sales.

TO BE REPORTED IN SENATE.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The following bills will be favorably reported in the Senate tomorrow:

Senator FORD—Authorizing the New York Connecting Railroad Company to construct upon the line of its railroad a single span bridge across the East River near Hell Gate.

Mr. WILSON—Establishing the exterior pier headlines adjacent to the shores of the Port of New York, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Senator SULLIVAN—Prohibiting the sale of any proprietary or patent medicine or tonic, snuff, tobacco, or headache, catarrh, or hayfever remedy having in it or containing cocaine.

Senator HUMPHREY—Placing building and loan associations under the control of the State Superintendent of Banks.

GAME LAWS REPORTED.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Assembly Game Laws Committee to-day reported favorably the following bills:

Mr. MARSON—Fixing the close season for wild deer from Nov. 25 to Aug. 31, inclusive, and possession from Dec. 1 to Aug. 31, both inclusive.

Mr. KNIPP—To prohibit the removal of game from the State under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

Mr. MAHER—Making it lawful to angle in Hempstead Bay, but prohibiting the use of nets.

Mr. METCALFE—Providing that no devices other than rakes and tongs, operated by hand only, shall be used in taking oysters and clams from the beds in Arthur Kill or in Staten Island.

Mr. HALLOCK—Making unlawful possession of part of a bird a misdemeanor.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Greater Troy bill was advanced to third reading in the Assembly yesterday.

Mr. Sanders's Justices' Court bill for New York City was killed in the Assembly yesterday.

The Anti-usury bill, introduced by Mr. Metzler, has been reported favorably in the Assembly.

Assemblyman Doughty's bill prohibiting the operation of railroads on streets in the Fifth Ward of Queens, will be reported favorably to-morrow in the Assembly.

Former Senator Nussbaum, before the Assembly Railroad Committee, yesterday attacked the constitutionality of the Ahearn bill constituting ten hours a day's labor in the operation of surface and elevated roads.

Assemblyman Geoghan's bill, aimed at the Western importers of beef, providing that officers of public institutions shall only purchase meats from animals slaughtered within this State, will be reported favorably to-day.

The Assembly General Laws Committee will tomorrow report favorably Mr. Gardiner's bill to permit of the incorporation of chiropodists, who shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities granted to medical, dental, and veterinary societies in the State.

COUNTY COURT ATTACHES ILL.

A number of the clerks and attendants attached to the County Court House are on the sick list. Their illness is alleged to be due to the bad condition of the building. Among those who are confined to their homes are J. Lewis Lyon, calendar clerk of the Trial Terms; Gen. Hobart F. Ward, clerk of Special Term, Part I., and Joseph F. Early and Ferdinand Glaser, assistant clerks in Special Term, Part III.

Justice Beekman, who is active in the work of having the Court House repaired, said that something would have to be done at once to relieve those who were forced to be in the building. He believes that the Court House should be generally overhauled and enlarged.

ON WORK OF FIREMEN.

Commissioner Scannell Protests Against Ford Bill, Saying the Men Do Little Actual Time Service.

Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday sent a letter to Mayor Van Wyck and to the Senate Cities Committee protesting against the bill introduced by Senator Ford, which provides for the division of the Fire Department into two shifts for day and night service. Commissioner Scannell says that he is opposed to the bill because it would be detrimental to the efficiency of the service, and would at the same time be of no benefit to the firemen themselves or to their families.

"The firemen constitute a well-disciplined force," says the Commissioner. "They are, in fact, an army in active service, but their hours of actual labor are less and their pay greater than those of any other like body of men, either in this or any other country, for they do not, even in the busiest company, perform over two weeks' actual work in the fifty-two constituting the year. At present their labor is nominally constant, but under the well-established usage of the department each man has three twenty-four-hour leaves and three twelve-hour leaves a month, with an annual vacation of not less than ten days. They also have four hours daily for meals and are excused for sickness."

The Commissioner also declares that the shift system would injure the efficiency of the department. "Adequate training for the duties of a fireman," he says, "is only to be attained as the result of experience to be gained at fires. In spite of the large number of fires that occur the opportunities for this training are too limited even under the present system."

The Senate committee has been asked to give Commissioner Scannell a hearing on the bill at some time [illegible]

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

Senate Committee Reports on Its Investigations and Recommends Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Senate Committee on Manufactures to-day submitted to the Senate a report on the extensive investigation it has conducted into allegations that many important articles of food and drink are adulterated so as to be either a serious detriment to the public health, or, where the adulterant is not injurious to health, a fraud on the purchaser. Accompanying the report is a great mass of testimony taken in the leading cities of the country. The report says the importance of the investigation made and the legislation proposed cannot be too strongly emphasized. It adds:

> The adulteration of prepared or manufactured foods is very extensively practiced, and in many cases to the great discredit of our manufactures. It is only fair to say, however, that a large proportion of the American manufacturers who are engaged in adultering food products do so in order to meet competition. These gentlemen say: "We would be glad to get out of the business of adulterating. We would like to quit putting this stuff in coffee, and would be willing to brand our syrups for what they are, but our competitors get a trade advantage which we cannot surrender."
>
> There have been two general ways suggested as to the matter of regulation. First, to put the important food products under the internal revenue law, as we have in the case of butter, filled cheese, and, at the last Congress, flour. The pure flour bill has absolutely prohibited the sale of adulterated flour, which was found to be in many cases dangerous to public health, and has increased the sale of American flour probably 25 per cent. in other countries. If the rule established by this committee can be carried out as to our other food products, we will not only protect the consumer and the honest manufacturer who is willing to sell his goods for what they are, but we will also establish a reputation for our food products which will assist us to find a ready market for them in other countries.
>
> The other plan to regulate the food products is contained in Senate Bill 2,426, which establishes a department under the Secretary of Agriculture, and provides for the establishment of a board which will fix the standards for foods, drinks, and for drugs based on the American pharmacopæ. The evidence before the committee shows that all our peppers, cinnamon, cloves, and spices generally, including ginger and mustard, are adulterated. One manufacturer testified that he adulterated these largely with cocoanut shells, and that the amount of the adulterants put in depended upon the man who ordered it. Sometimes as high as 60 per cent. was put in. It would be difficult, it may be seen at a glance, to establish a law for spices, so to compel them to stamp as mixed spice every package sold. It may be that such cumbersome legislation will have to be made in order to properly punish those who adulterate their goods, but it is hoped that Senate Bill 2,426 will reach all inter-State traffic in manufactured food products.
>
> In the case of butter, cheese, and flour, the frauds practiced were so apparent and dealt with the most important food products that the revenue plan seemed to be, and is, wise and successful, and it may become necessary, if the real purpose of this bill meets with opposition and defeat, wise and prudent for this committee to have prepared and ready revenue legislation to reach some of the most glaring evils by adding it to the next revenue bill.

The report says the committee has had many difficulties to overcome, and feels that in many cases it has not been able to secure the absolute truth. After a detailed explanation with reference to the testimony and analyses as regards many specific articles of food or drink, and the extent to which they were found pure or adulterated, the committee takes up the matter of the importation of adulterated foods and says:

> If it is the policy to restrict our own citizens to the use of pure food, we certainly should apply the same rule to foreigners who manufacture goods to be sold in the United States. There is no doubt in the minds of the committee that large amounts of imported goods are sold in this country, the sale of which goods would be prohibited in the country from which they come.
>
> The committee gives some glaring instances of this unjust competition which reputable American dealers and manufacturers have to meet and recommends the establishment of standards of purity for various article and the establishment of ports of entry of inexpensive examinations and tests to determine whether imports come up to these standards.

AMOUNT OF MAIL CARRIED.

Total Is Over 1,500,000,000 Pounds Per Annum—Nearly Twice as Much from This City as from Any Other.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger today submitted to the Postmaster General a report showing the result of the special weighing of mail throughout the United States in 74,684 Post Offices from Oct. 3 to Nov. 6, 1899. The 175 first-class Post Offices have been separately tabulated in the report.

This is the first special weighing of mail since the administration of Postmaster General W

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 54 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad Company.

To holders of Bonds of this Company, on its Manitowoc Division, secured by Mortgage, dated July 1st, 1895, and Supplemental Mortgage, dated December 5th, 1895:

Please take notice that this Company intends to redeem on the next interest date, to wit, April 1st, 1900, all Bonds issued under its First Mortgage, dated July 1st, 1895, and Supplemental Mortgage, dated December 5th, 1895, to John A. Stewart, Edwin H. Abbot, and Rowland G. Hazard, as Trustees, by payment to the holder thereof, in gold coined money of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, of one hundred and ten (110) per centum of the face value thereof, together with all interest then accrued and unpaid. The Bonds may be presented for payment and redemption to Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City, on April 1st, 1900. This notice is given in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said Mortgages; and the principal of the said Bonds becomes due on said April 1st, 1900, and all coupons maturing thereafter become void.

Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad Company
By JOHN CROSBY BROWN, President.
New York, October 1st, 1899.

Referring to the foregoing notice, we are now prepared to buy the above Bonds on behalf of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company at one hundred and ten per cent. (110%) and accrued interest to date of presentation.
MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO.,
24 Exchange Place.
New York, October 1st, 1899.

TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company

As a large majority of the Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company have been deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement dated February 1st, 1900, notice is hereby given that the Committee will continue to advance the sum of Twenty-five Dollars upon each bond deposited up to and including March 31st, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
DRAWN BONDS.

Interest ceased on February 1st, 1900, upon the following "SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879," drawn for the Sinking Fund on January 31st, 1900, at 105 and accrued interest, and holders are requested to surrender the same to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee, at No. 20 William Street, New York, and receive payment; the drawn bonds carry four months' interest, making 106 2-3 for the Five-Per Cents. and 107 for the Six Per Cents., viz:

5 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Nos. 1259, 1405, 1410, 1526, 2380, 2467, 2525, 3456, 3733, 3938, 3977, 4383, 4719, 5753, 5863, 5944.
6 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Nos. 364, 927, 1932, 2622, 2767, 2792, 3017, 3410, 3419, 3558, 3709, 3873, 3874.

Registered Bonds having $1,000. Drawn from each Bond.
5 Per Cent. $5,000 Bonds Nos. 0066, 0227.
5 Per Cent. $10,000 Bonds Nos. 0203, 0981.
6 Per Cent. $5,000 Bonds Nos. 0298, 0306.
6 Per Cent. $10,000 Bonds Nos. 0771.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.
New York, February 27th, 1900.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THEIR INTEREST HOLDERS OF
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Bonds
ARE REQUESTED TO COMMUNICATE WITH
C. I. HUDSON & CO.,
30 WALL ST., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDEND ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER MARCH 1ST, 1900:

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry. Co., General Mortgage 5s.
Cleveland & Pittsburg Ry. Co., Quarterly Dividend, 1¾%.
Dunkirk, Indiana, School 6s.
Greentown, Ind., Electric Light 6s.
Lima, O., Water-Works 6s, Principal Bonds. Nos. 51 to 200 inc., Series B.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co., First Mortgage 7s, Series "C," Second Mortgage 7s, Series "I."
Pendleton, Ind., Improvement Bonds.
Union City, Ind., School City 5s.
Washington, Ind., Funding 6s. March 15th.
Union City, Ind., Water-Works 6s.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT OFFICE OF
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
MARCH 1, 1900.

Argos, Indiana, School.
Bloomington, Indiana, School.
Carthage, Texas, School.
Cass County, Iowa, Refunding.
Collinwood, Ohio, School.
Goliad, Texas, School.
Iron Mountain, Michigan, School.
Kokomo, Indiana, School and Funding.
King County, Washington, School District No. 32.
Lebanon, Indiana, Waterworks.
Malheur County, Oregon, School District No. 8.
Runge, Texas, School.
Shelby County, Iowa, Court House.
Summitville, Indiana, Funding.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement. MARCH 7, 1900.
Albion, Indiana, Water. MARCH 11, 1900.
Swayzee, Indiana, School. MARCH 13, 1900.
Alexandria, Indiana, Funding. MARCH 14, 1900.
Argos, Indiana, Water. MARCH 16, 1900.
Alexandria, Indiana, Funding. MARCH 24, 1900.
Fairmount, Indiana, Water.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.	

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,250,000
BANKING, TRUST, MORTGAGE, AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENTS.
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to check.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.

OFFICERS.
GEORGE W. YOUNG ..... President
LUTHER KOUNTZE ..... Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON ..... 2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL ..... 3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS ..... Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT ..... Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD ..... Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER ..... Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS ..... Man'g For'n Dep't

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,

Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton,	Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Charles D. Dickey,	Theodore Morford,
William P. Dixon,	Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss,	Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, Jr.,	James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson,	Eben B. Thomas,
George W. Young.	

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Pres't. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO.
Coupon No. 1, due March 1, 1900, from First Mortgage Bonds of the AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY will be paid on and after that date by COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, 222 Broadway, New York.
C. W. TIDD, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey.
No. 71 B'way, N. Y., February 20, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 2, 1900, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon March 19, 1900.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend, the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed upon March 19, 1900, and re-opened on April 3, 1900.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Coupons due March 1, 1900, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket Issue, will be paid on and after March 1, 1900, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.
Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Ry. Co.,
NEW YORK, January 18th, 1900.
A dividend of one and one-half per cent. will be paid on the common stock of this Company on March 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record February 9th, 1900, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. February 9th, 1900, and re-open at 10 o'clock A. M. March 2nd, 1900.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The United States Leather Company,
26-28 Ferry St., New York, February 27th, 1900.
A Dividend of $1.50 Per Share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable April 2d, 1900.
The transfer books of preferred stock will close March 15th at 3 P. M. and reopen April 3d, 1900.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Co.,
50 BROADWAY,
New York, February 26th, 1900.
The coupons due March 1st, 1900, on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, New York City.
E. B. CRAIG, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., Feb. 28, 1900.
Coupons of THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO. OF TEXAS, maturing March 1st, 1900, will be paid upon presentation at this office, on and after that date. C. G. HEDGE,
Vice Pres't & Treas.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY.
MARCH 1ST, 1900.

Albuquerque, N. Mexico, General Refunding.
Astoria, Ore., Refunding.
Champaign, Ills., Board of Education Union School District No. 6.
Clarion, Ia., Refunding.
Decatur, Ills., Board of Education School Building.
Evergreen Park, Ills., Village Hall; Street Improvement.
Jackson, Mich., Water Main Extension and Connection; Water Works Refunding.
Lewis Co., Wash., School District No. 9.
Macomb, Ills., Sewer, Paving and Well.
Marseilles, Ills., Board of Education Union District No. 10 School Building.
Menominee, Mich., Street Improvement.
Missoula Co., Mont., County Jail.
Newbern, Tenn., Water and Light; School.
Newton, Ia., Refunding.
Perry, Ia., Water Works.
Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 8.
Richland and Richland Centre, Wis., Joint School District No. 2 School Building.
West Hammond, Ills., School District No. 1 School Building.
MARCH 2D, 1900.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., School Building.
Vancouver, Wash., Funding City Hall and Enlarging Electric Light Plant.
MARCH 5TH, 1900.
Bell Co., Ky., Bridge.
MARCH 15TH, 1900.
Menasha, Wis., High School Building.
Walla Walla Co., Wash., School District No. 1.
MARCH 16TH, 1900.
Canon City, Colo., Refunding Water.
MARCH 30TH, 1900.
Glencoe, Ills., General Street Improvement.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
Coupons due March 1, 1900, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this company on and after that date:

U. S. M. & T. Co., Series F.	4s
Broadway Realty Co. 1st	5s
Brooklyn & Montauk R. R. 1st	5s
Brooklyn & Montauk R. R. 1st	6s
L. I. R. R. Ferry 1st	4½s
Smithtown & Port Jeff. Branch 1st	7s
N. Y. & Rockaway Beach Ry.	5s
N. Y. & Flushing 1st	6s
Prospect Park & Coney Island 2d	6s
Prospect Park & Coney Island	4½s
L. I. R. R. Unified	4s
Hammond, Ind., School	5s
Skagit County, Washington, S. D. 17.	
Snohomish County, Washington, Fund.	6s
Everett, Washington, Genl. Municipal	6s
Itasca County, Minn., Court-house	6s
Syracuse, N. Y., Improvement	4s
DUE MARCH 10TH, 1900.	
Le Sueur, Minn., Refund	6s
DUE MARCH 15TH, 1900.	
City of Minneapolis, Minn.:	
Bridge	4s
Perm. Imp. 4s and	4½s

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN MARCH ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER MARCH 1, 1900, AS FOLLOWS:
American Water Works & Guarantee Co.
City of Seattle, Washington.
City of Hastings, Minn., (in favor of St. Paul & Chicago.)
Eastern Illinois Coal Co.
Fond du Lac Water Co.
Horton Water Works Co.
Jamestown Water Supply Co.
Keokuk Water Co., 1st Mtge.
Fred. Krug Brewing Co.
Kingston City Railroad Co.
Marinette Water Co.
Merrill Water Co.
Minneapolis Gas Light Co.
Mount Vernon Water Co., Cons'd. Mtge.
Orford Copper Co.
Olympic Club.
Pierce County, Washington, School District No. 34.
Sheboygan Water Works Co.
Terre Haute & Southeastern R. R. Co.
Town of Hancock, N. Y., Bonds and Coupons.
Wichita Water Co.
Waterloo Water Co.
Ft. Wayne & Jackson R. R. Co., Dividends. MARCH 4, 1900.
Everards Brewing Company.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 11, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1, 1900, the same to be paid March 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 7, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, January 11, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.
On March 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of the Reading Company.
Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the company (after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage) a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the company, to be paid March 8, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 19, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1900.
READING COMPANY,
By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 19, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1900.
On March 8, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same period of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.
In view of the appointment of Receivers of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, and for the accommodation of holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, the Reorganization Committee of the U. S. Flour Milling Company, (which Company owns over 95 percentum of the capital stock and over 40 percentum of such First Mortgage Bonds,) will purchase the coupons maturing March 1st, 1900, upon the First Mortgage Bonds of said Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, upon presentation, transfer and delivery to them of said coupons at the Produce Exchange Trust Company, No. 26 Broadway, New York City.—Dated February 28, 1900.
Reorganization Committee of the U. S. Flour Milling Co.
By SAMUEL THOMAS, Chairman.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.,
30 Broad Street, New York.
8th Regular Quarterly Preferred Dividend.
February 28th, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%), from net earnings, on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable April 2d, 1900, to Preferred Stockholders of record of March 15th, 1900. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 P. M. on the 15th day of March, 1900, and reopen April 2d, 1900.
E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE MARCH 1ST, 1900.
St. Paul Gas-Light Company.
Dallas, Texas, 5% Funding Bonds.
Globe Street Railway Co. Debentures.
Utica Suburban Street Railway Co.
City of Greeley, Colo., 4½ Funding.
City Water Co. of Newark, N.Y., 1st Mtg.

American Zinc Mining Company.
33 Wall Street.
New York, February 20th, 1900.
Coupons Number One, of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the AMERICAN ZINC MINING COMPANY will be paid upon presentation at the office of E. H. NORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 33 Wall Street, New York, on and after MARCH 1st, 1900.
AMERICAN ZINC MINING COMPANY,
ELLIOTT C. SMITH, Treasurer.

Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg
FIRST MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST 5% BONDS.
Coupons of the above Bonds, due March 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date by Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, and Messrs. Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore.
C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

Republic Iron and Steel Co.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 3.
The third quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on April 2, 1900, to stockholders of record on the close of business March 15, 1900.
The transfer books will close on March 15, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen on April 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.
New York, February 26, 1900.

Southern Light and Traction Co.
Coupons due March 1, 1900, from the 5 per cent. Collateral Trust Bonds of the Southern Light and Traction Company will be paid on and after that date by the undersigned.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Coupons due March 1st, 1900, from First and Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY.
MARCH 1ST, 1900.

Albuquerque, N. Mexico, General Refunding.
Astoria, Ore., Refunding.
Champaign, Ills., Board of Education Union School District No. 6.
Clarion, Ia., Refunding.
Decatur, Ills., Board of Education School Building.
Evergreen Park, Ills., Village Hall; Street Improvement.
Jackson, Mich., Water Main Extension and Connection; Water Works Refunding.
Lewis Co., Wash., School District No. 9.
Macomb, Ills., Sewer, Paving and Well.
Marseilles, Ills., Board of Education Union District No. 10 School Building.
Menominee, Mich., Street Improvement.
Missoula Co., Mont., County Jail.
Newbern, Tenn., Water and Light; School.
Newton, Ia., Refunding.
Perry, Ia., Water Works.
Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 8.
Richland and Richland Centre, Wis., Joint School District No. 2 School Building.
West Hammond, Ills., School District No. 1 School Building.
MARCH 2D, 1900.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., School Building.
Vancouver, Wash., Funding City Hall and Enlarging Electric Light Plant.
MARCH 5TH, 1900.
Bell Co., Ky., Bridge.
MARCH 15TH, 1900.
Menasha, Wis., High School Building.
Walla Walla Co., Wash., School District No. 1.
MARCH 16TH, 1900.
Canon City, Colo., Refunding Water.
MARCH 30TH, 1900.
Glencoe, Ills., General Street Improvement.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
Coupons payable at our office.
66 Broadway, March 1st, 1900.
Aluminum Plate & Press Co. 1st 6%.
Brooklyn Borough Gas Co. 1st 5%.
Chillicothe Water Co. 1st 5%.
Corning School District No. 9 4%.
N. Y., Rutherford & Suburban Gas Co. Con. 6%.
Rutherford & Boiling Springs Gas Co. 1st 6%.
Tarrytown, White Plains & Mamaroneck R. R. Co. 1st 5%.
Washington Central Railway Co. 1st 4%.
March 2d.
Depew (Village of) Fire Fund.
March 21st.
Ticonderoga School District No. 5.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey.
The Rookery, Chicago, Ill., January 29, 1900.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Common Stock of the American Steel and Wire Company that dividends aggregating 7 per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company have been declared, as follows:
To the holders of such Common Stock of record March 19th, 1900, 1¾ per cent., (or one-fourth of said above-mentioned 7 per cent.,) payable April 2d, 1900. Transfer Books close March 19th, reopening April 3d.
To holders of such Common Stock of record June 18th, 1900, 1¾ per cent., (or one-fourth of said above-mentioned 7 per cent.,) payable July 2d. Transfer Books close June 18th, reopening July 3d.
To holders of such Common Stock of record Sept. 17th, 1900, 1¾ per cent., (or one-fourth of said above-mentioned 7 per cent.,) payable October 2d, 1900. Transfer Books close Sept. 17th, reopening October 3d.
To holders of such Common Stock of record Dec. 17th, 1900, 1¾ per cent., (or one-fourth of said above-mentioned 7 per cent.,) payable Jan. 2, 1901. Transfer Books close Dec. 17th, 1900, reopening Jan. 3, 1901.
C. S. ROBERTS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
Ordinary General Meeting of the 13th March, 1900.
ORDER OF THE DAY.
In accordance with Article 58 of the Articles of Association, the shareholders are convened to a General Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 13th of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 11 Calle de Cadena.
The objects of the meeting are:
I. The reading of the report of the cashier of the bank, examination and approval of the accounts referring to the operations terminating on December 31st, 1899.
II. Distribution of profits.
III. Report of the Board on the approval of the reforms in the statutes of the bank, by the Finance Department.
IV. The nomination of nine proprietary Directors, five of the Local Board and four of the New York Board, according to the provisions of Articles 26 and 27 of the new statutes of the bank.
V. Nomination of five supplemental Directors, three of the Local Board and two of the New York Board, in accordance with the aforesaid articles.
VI. Nomination of two proprietary Commissioners or accountants, and two supplemental for the business of the present year, as provided for in Section 3, Article 63, of the statutes.
VII. Nomination of two proprietary Inspectors of Voting and two supplemental according to Section 4, Article 63.
VIII. To determine the remuneration which shall be given to the Commissioners acting at present.
In order to be present at the meeting the shareholders should deposit their shares at the offices of the Bank in this city, No. 11 Calle de Cadena, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 12th March, instant; in New York, at the Agency, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, and in London at the Agency, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., 60 Old Broad Street, up to the hour and day which the agencies shall designate.
Mexico, The President.
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
New York, February 10, 1900.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York is called, and will be held, at its banking office, No. 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 15th day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the following purposes:
(1) To authorize the increase of the capital stock of the National Bank of Commerce in New York to $10,000,000, by the issue of 50,000 additional shares of the par value of $100 each, to be used for the purpose of acquiring the assets and business of the National Union Bank of New York, as proposed in the Directors' Circular of January 20.
(2) To provide that the number of the Board of Directors shall be not less than nine nor more than nineteen, as from time to time the By-Laws may prescribe.
This meeting has been called, and this notice is given, by order of the Board of Directors, and upon the written requisition of more than 1,000 shareholders of the Bank, holding in the aggregate more than two-thirds of all the existing shares of the National Bank of Commerce in New York.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company.
Jackson, Miss., February 15th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 218½ Capitol Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., on Monday, March 19th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and determine the advisability of increasing the authorized capital stock of the company.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks recover.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 28	529,508
To date this year	20,071,355
Corresponding date last year	40,798,637

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 28	$1,648,100
To date this year	$92,391,500
Corresponding date last year	$241,182,660

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	1	Federal Steel pf.	1
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Hock. Valley pf.	½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	½	Illinois Central	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¼	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	2	Manhattan	1½
Am. Tobacco	3½	Met. Street Railway	5½
Anaconda Copper	½	Mexican Central	½
At., T. & S. F.	1½	Missouri Pacific	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	National Steel pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	1¾	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	N. Y. Central	¾
Brooklyn R. T.	2	N. Y., L. & W.	4
Brunswick	½	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Canada Southern	½	North Amer.	¾
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	Northern Pacific	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Northern Pacific pf.	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Pennsylvania	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	2¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Rep. Steel	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	St. L. S. W.	½
Col. Southern	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1⅝	Southern Pacific	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1¼	Southern Railway	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Consol. Gas	2½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	3
Cont. Tobacco	1½	Third Avenue	6½
Con. Tob. pf.	1½	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Union Pacific	⅜
Erie	⅞	U. S. Rubber	1
Evans. & T. H.	⅝	Wabash pf.	⅝
Evans. & T. H. pf.	½	West. Un. Tel.	1⅝
Federal Steel	⅛	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting	½	Int. Paper	⅜
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	P. & W. pf., t. r.	2½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	U. S. Leather	⅛
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	2⅛
Cleve., Lor. & W.	1	Wis. Central	½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	St. P., M. & M., Mont. Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1½
		Cent. 6s	5¼
M. & St. L. con. 5s	1⅝	Texas Pacific 1st	1
		Tol. & O. C. 1st	1½

Bonds Declined.

Leh. Val. of N. Y. 1st	1	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
Third Av. 6s	4½		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The worst has happened—so Wall Street reasoned yesterday when announcement was made of the appointment of a receiver for the Third Avenue Street Railway; and the prompt—perhaps the natural—result was that Third Avenue stock jumped from close to $50 per share up nearly to 60. In this exhibit was much that might be considered illogical, outside of Wall Street; but on the New York Stock Exchange there never yet has been any other than just such conclusions apropos of a situation wherein "the worst" becomes known.

The receivership arranged is a creditors' receivership. It represents liens and claims and debts of a wide variety. New England creditors (to the extent of something like $5,000,000) are parties to the application which has now brought the property into court; and the New York Creditors' Committee (said to be bowed down under the representation of claims for over $11,000,000) is in co-operation with the New England contingent—chiefly for the reason that it is only by holding together that they with most at stake have any hope of realizing a sum which can approach the face figures of their claims.

But other problems than financial arrangements are likely to be involved in the Third Avenue situation before the end comes. It is quite formal, altogether conventional, for somebody to go into court and on substantial grounds obtain the appointment of a receiver; but in this instance it may be found that something more searching will be disclosed.

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When Third Avenue stock rallied in its vigorous way yesterday the whole market braced up. There seemed to be a general feeling of relief that some bad element had disappeared, and traders committed to the bull side in the general list showed aggressiveness. Practically every railroad stock scored an advance, some gains being substantial.

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Wall Street begins to show common sense appreciation of good effects which must follow the enactment of the pending currency bill. Conservative estimates put the increased banking circulation of the country so provided at hundreds of millions of dollars. And the significance of this requires no explanation nor any elaboration.

IS THERE DANGEROUS INFLATION IN THE REFUNDING SCHEME?

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

A cry of alarm has been raised by some

ex-Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, and among the Directors are George Coppell of Maitland, Coppell & Co., John B. Dennis of Blair & Co., John W. Farquhar of the Manhattan Trust Company, Benjamin Graham of Cuyler, Morgan & Co., Charles M. Jesup, ex-Vice President of the Metropolitan Trust Company; W. O. Jones of the Chase National Bank, and Senator John Kean of New Jersey. The principal office of the company is at 45 Wall Street, and it has branch offices at London, Kansas City, Atlanta, Little Rock, Vicksburg, and Dallas. The Securities Company, it is announced, does not receive deposits, but issues and sells its 4 per cent. consols, which are redeemable at the pleasure of the company at 105 and interest, and it is said the company had sold nearly $3,000,000 of these securities before it had actually begun its business. The consols are secured by specific collateral placed in escrow with trust companies and by a general lien on the free assets of the company.

The company's general lines of business, it is announced, will be to conserve and liquidate the assets of the acquired Equitable Securities Company, to organize and reorganize corporations, to form or join underwriting syndicates, and to hold property for investment.

The officers of the company are: Charles M. Preston, President; Charles M. Jesup, Vice President; Andrew J. Miller, Secretary and Treasurer, and Edwin G. Woodling, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

COTTON OVER NINE CENTS.

Cotton passed the nine-cent mark with a rush yesterday, and sold up to 9.20, amid big excitement and heavy trading, though prices were not sustained at the high level. The dealings aggregated not far short of a million bales. Not since 1893 have prices for cotton options gone so high.

The prevailing feature in this remarkable development of strength, being as it is a prolongation of the truly extraordinary bull movement of this year, was heavy Liverpool buying. Liverpool was still short of the product, although buying from that market has been important in the last few weeks, and, aided by strong Southern markets yesterday, it induced a rise which brought May cotton at one time 33 points above Tuesday's close, and resulted in a net gain of from 14 to 28 points. The old crop months were of course the conspicuous gainers. February, 1900, made its exit from the market in the course of the day. Receipts were good, 35,217 bales as against 31,531 of a week previous and 10,602 of a year previous, but did practically nothing to stay the advance of the product.

Cotton closed on Tuesday (disregarding February) as follows: March, 8.88; April, 8.87; May, 8.87; June, 8.86; July, 8.87; August, 8.80; September, 8.15; October, 7.82; November, 7.69; December, 7.70. It opened 1 to 7 points up yesterday, and was rapidly bid up, making notable headway in the first hour's trading, and the old crop months touching 9 cents shortly after 11 o'clock. A period of steadiness and some ease ensued, and in the afternoon heavy buying raised cotton in vigorous fashion. March sold up to 9.20, April to 9.15, May to 9.20, June to 9.17, July to 9.18, and August to 9.05. Realization helped the market to ease off somewhat in the last half hour. Final bid quotations were: March, 9.08; April, 9.00; May, 9.09; June, 9.08; July, 9.10; August, 9.04; September, 8.36; October, 7.96; November, 7.86, and December, 7.87.

Liverpool's market strength was a feature throughout the day. The 1:45 P. M. quotations were a point up, and the close at Liverpool 1 to 4 points up.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The wheat market on the Produce Exchange was weak in spite of steady cables yesterday, snows in the West, which are favorable to the crop at this season, being the chief bear point. There is a good movement of the product in the Northwest. Wheat is now about 2 cents below the average at this season for the last half dozen years, although those years have included some notable slumps. May wheat closed at 71⅝ cents bid yesterday. Corn was steady, May closing at 40¼ cents bid. Export sales amounted to 120,000 bushels. Oats were quiet.

Coffee had a fairly active day, dealings on the Coffee Exchange aggregating 30,750 bags. The market was heavy. It opened barely steady, unchanged to 10 points off, sales at call being 5,500 bags, and closed 10 to 15 points off. Havre was about ⅛f. off. Rio receipts amounted to 11,000 bags. Santos receipts were unobtainable because of a holiday.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

St. Paul obtaining options on the right of way to build a branch from Elgin, Ill., to Delavan Lake, Wis.

Considerable interest felt as to whether Consolidated Gas Company representatives will enter the directory of the New Amsterdam Gas Company at the latter's annual meeting to-day.

Work enough on hand for the builders of iron and steel bridges to keep their plants in active operation until well into the Summer.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of the United Railway and Electric Railway Company of Baltimore's bonds and the New Haven Iron and Steel Company's capital stock.

Denial of the temporary injunction asked for by the Central Massachusetts stockholders to restrain the Boston and Maine from leasing the Fitchburg.

Decrease of 32.32 per cent. in the entire movement of cotton handled on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas from Sept. 1 to Feb. 1, as compared with the like period a year previous.

Negotiations said to be in progress by the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company for the purchase of important properties.

According to Southern dispatches a charter has been issued to the Pittsburg, Connellsville and Wheeling Railway Company, with a capital of $3,000,000, to build a line from Connellsville to Wheeling, West Va.

Reports from Chicago that freight rates on shipments of wheat from that city to the seaboard are being heavily cut.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $168,959,212; balances, $7,283,672; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $193,930.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3 11-16 per cent. for short and 3 11-16@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was heavy. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅛; demand, $4.86⅝; cables, $4.87¼; commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.83¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20@5.20 less 1-16 and 5.16⅜@5.17 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 5-16 and 94 15-16 @95; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12½@17c discount. Chicago—50c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The market for American securities ruled irregular and without decided feature and with very little trading. The closing was dull.

Consols for money, 101⅛; consols for the account, 101⅝; Canadian, 101; Erie, 13½; Erie first preferred, 38¾; Illinois Central, 116¾; Union Pacific preferred, 76¾; St. Paul, 125; New York Central, 135; Pennsylvania, 68½; Reading, 0⅝; Atchison, 22; Louisville, 83½; Grand Trunk, 8⅝; Anaconda, 8¾.

Bar silver steady at 27¾d per ounce.

Money, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3 11-16 per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 11-16@3¾ per cent.

Spanish fours, 67¾.

Rand Mines, 37⅝.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £16,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 39.82; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 7.13.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Prices started firm on the Bourse to-day on easy Contangos. Brazilians were in good demand on the repeated rumor that the Franco-Brazilian treaty was on the point of being signed. De Beers Mines and Kafirs were set back on realizations and selling for English account. The close was easier all around in sympathy with mine shares. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 67½c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 68.67½.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Prices were irregular on the Boerse to-day. International securities were quiet. Americans were steady. Canadian Pacifics improved, and Transvaal Railroads were good. Mine shares fluctuated but closed stronger. Bank shares were easier. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills for settlement, 5¼; three months' bills, 4⅞ per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Most of the stocks prominent yesterday by reason of their activity advanced considerably and ended the day with substantial net gains, and in the less active issues, although some fairly large declines resulted from the day's trading, prices generally became firmer, and the tone of the market showed a good deal of improvement. Activity extended to some issues that recently have been little traded in, and it was a favorable feature that the broadening of the market was accompanied by a number of net gains over the previous day's final figures. News developments of the day were mostly of a favorable nature, and some of the advances recorded were directly attributable to important announcements concerning the stocks affected.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was prominent among the industrials by reason of a sharp advance in both the common and preferred stocks. Both issues were active and in good demand. Sales of the common stock were made as high as 8⅞, and, though it later receded nearly a point, it ended the day with a net gain of 1 point, at 8¼ bid. The preferred stock closed at 29 bid, a net gain of 1⅝ points. The advance was attributed to buying in anticipation of the rendering of the report which is being prepared by the investigating committee chosen some weeks ago by a number of stockholders of the Distilling Company of America. It is said that the report will be a favorable one, and the buying of the stock was thought to be by persons in a position to have some knowledge of the probable character of the report. A meeting of the committee is to be held within a few days, and it is said that its report will be ready before long, as the committee is awaiting daily the completion of the report of the accountants who have for some weeks been at work examining the company's books.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold at 30. This is the first sale of the stock that has been made for some days. Recently the stock has been offered down on rumors to the effect that the next quarterly dividend on the common stock would be passed. The regular dividend meeting of the Directors will be held late in March, and there is much speculation as to the course the Directors will follow in regard to the continuance of dividends on the common stock. There is said to be considerable difference of opinion among the Directors as to the policy it is wisest to pursue. It is officially stated that the earnings of the company are amply sufficient to continue payments on the common stock at the rate of 8 per cent. a year, but it is not improbable that it may be thought better to add to the surplus account by suspending common stock dividends. In some quarters it is thought that the more conservative policy will be followed, and that no further payments will be made on the common stock until the end of the present year.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was strong and active. It sold up to 91¼ and closed at 91 bid, a net gain of 1½ points.

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, AND CABLE of America was traded in for the first time and was fairly active. Some inquiry for the stock had been had for a number of days, but no sales were effected. Prior to yesterday the best bid for the issue was 3½. Announcement of the acquisition of the Erie Company increased the demand for the stock, and the opening sales were made at 5, it later sold up to 7¼, on fairly large transactions, and closed at 5 bid. The par value of the shares is $50, and the stock is being traded in 10 per cent., or $5 per share paid. It was said yesterday that another call would soon be made on the stock, but thus far no official action has been taken in regard to further calls.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅝
New Amsterdam	25	26
New Amsterdam pf	45	47
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95½	96½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	25½	26½
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	78
American Bicycle	16	16
American Bicycle pf	43¼	45½
American Bicycle bonds	..	90½
American Chicle	54	58
American Chicle pf	90	95
American Woolen	21½	22¾
American Woolen pf	81¼	82½
Cast-Iron Pipe	7½	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	45	48
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip	11½	13
Distilling Company of America	8¼	8⅝
Distilling Company of America pf	29	30
Empire Steel	..	20
Empire Steel pf	..	60
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf	28	35
Havana Commercial	17	18½
Havana Commercial pf	58	59½
International Pump	17½	18
International Pump pf	63	64½
National Enameling & Stamp	26	27
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	90
National Graphophone	49	51
National Salt	48	49
National Salt pf	78	80
National Tube	52	53½
National Tube pf	93¼	93½
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86½	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf	92½	94
Rubber Goods Mfg	29¼	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	81½	82½
Sloss-Sheffield	29¼	31½
Sloss-Sheffield pf	68	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	525	530
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	91	91¼
American Air Power	35	45
Arizona Land	12¼	12½
Asphalt Company of America	11¾	12½
British Columbia Copper	9½	10¼
California Copper	3½	4
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	100½	102
Chicago & Alton 3½ (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	37	40
Electric Vehicle pf	..	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	21¾
General Carriage	7⅝	8
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2½
Kansas City, P. & G. pf., (new)	42	43½
Kansas City, P. & G. 5s, (new)	67¾	68¾
Little Tiger Gold Mining	38	42
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 6s	98¾	99¼
New England Transportation	5	5½
New York Transportation	7½	8
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21¾	23
Pittsburg Coal	22¾	23¼
Pittsburg Coal pf	82½	83
St. Louis subs. full paid, ex div	..	116
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf	80	..
St. Louis 4s	90	91
Storage Power	13	15
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	5	5¼
Tennessee Copper	13¼	15
Trust Company of America	192	194
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	26
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	62	63

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	237	238
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	56	..
Con. Traction of N. J	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	84½
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas 4s	60	65
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	87	89
Nassau Electric 4s	93	94
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	..	25
New Orleans Traction pf	..	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	27¼	28¼
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	113½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	114	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	114	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	29
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	71
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	106½	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	98
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	..	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	..	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	91
New England Gas & Coke	19	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	71	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	103	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph (Mo.)	88	93
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54½	56
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf	188	145
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	95	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	22¼	24
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	89½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93½
Hoboken Ferry	65	67
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	37	38
Union Ferry bonds	99	100½

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	15	16
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	107	109
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	8
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	37	43
Cramps' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	63	65
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Lorillard Company pf	92	95
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	130	140
Standard Coupler	39¼	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	50
Union Typewriter	28	32
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	107	108
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	..	55
Union Copper	10	20

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27½d per ounce, and in New York at 59¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Horn Silver sold at $1.15.

On the Consolidated Exchange 3,000 shares of Alamo sold at .17, seller 10; 500 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 100 Comstock at .03¼, 500 Chollar at .27, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .11½, 100 Elkton at 1.20, 700 Pinnacle at .25, 100 Plymouth at .21, 500 Potosi at .29, 1,000 Pharmacist at .16½, and 100 Work at .35.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.50	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Am. Coal	140.00	Potosi	.22
Adams Consol	.10	Quicksilver	1.75
Belcher	.17	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Best & Belcher	.80	Sierra Nevada	.32
Breece	1.35	Standard	2.85
Bruns. Consol	.25	Small Hopes	1.10
Caledonia, B. H	.50	Union Consol	.27
Challar	.20	Utah	.07
Crown Point	.08	Victor	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va	1.25	Yellow Jacket	.14
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Argentum Juanita	.20
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02¾	Alamo	.17
Com. T. Co. scrip	.07	Anaconda	.39
Crescent	.12	Crip. Creek Cons	.30
Catalpa	.15	Creede & Cr. Ck	.11
Daly	1.35	Croesus	.01
Dunkin	.10	Golden Fleece	.27
Deadwood Terra	.50	Isabella	1.25
Eureka Consol	.15	Mollie Gibson	.23
Father De Smet	.06	Mount Rosa	.30
Gould & Curry	.10	Portland	2.30
Hale & Norcross	.28	Specimen	.10
Homestake	50.00	Union	.40
Horn Silver	1.20	Work	.33
Iron Silver	.68	Damon	.24
Jumbo Consol	.01	Elkton	1.15
Kingston & Pemb	.30	Findlay	.13½
La Crosse	.14	Garfield	.17
Leadville Con	.07	Jackpot	.58
Little Chief	.17	Pinnacle	.23
Mexican	.17	Tornado	.51
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	16.50
Ontario	8.25	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	15.25
Ophir	.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	15.00
Occidental	.08	Grey Forge	15.00
Plymouth	.15		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Boston had a better market to-day in some respects than for some days past. Not only was there good buying in Atchison and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, but Bell Telephone rallied well on good buying, moving up from 314 to 320. Erie moved between 11½ and 11⅝, touching 115 in the afternoon and closing at 115⅜, or 1¼ lower than yesterday. Boston Elevated was up 2, at 117; Butte rose 3½ to 60½, closing at 59½; a ½ loss in Parrott to 42¼ was followed by a rally to 43.

The general list, though quiet, was steady, and, while there was little of positive change in market conditions, the feeling was somewhat brighter. Mexican Central fours were 78¼ bid, against last sale at 77, responding to the highly gratifying exhibit in the preliminary annual report for 1899, the road having paid all fixed charges out of its earnings with a good surplus. In contrast to previous years' deficits. First incomes were up 1, at 28½. Mohawk Mining rallied 1, to 13½; Tamarack weakened 7, to 185, on odd lots; West End strengthened ½, to 93; Atchison common gained 1¼ ret for the day, closing at 22½; preferred sold at 65⅝; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was up 1⅝, at 124½.

At the Clearing House 4 per cent. was still the quoted rate between banks, and New York funds sold at from 10 2-3 to 12½ cents discount. On call, money is still ruling at from 3 to 4 per cent., mostly 3½ to 4 per cent. Collateral loans are quoted at from 4 to 5 per cent., according to the character of the names and collateral. City notes on four to six months would pass at ½@ per cent.; factory paper would shade 4 per cent., and the very choicest mercantile names 4 to 4½ per cent. Good paper is quoted at from 4½ to 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	5	Old Colony	..	3½
Alloues	..	2¾	Old Domin	18¼	19
Arcadian	15¾	16½	Osceola	72	73
Armold	.5	5½	Parrott	42½	43
Ash Bed	.50	1¼	Pioneer	1	2
Atlantic	..	23	Quincy	135	137
Baltic	.20	21	Rhode Island	4	4¾
B. & Cr. C.	12½	17½	Santa Fé	5½	6½
Bost. & Mon.	266	270	Santa Ysabel	2½	3
Butte & Bos.	58	59½	Shoe	31½	34
Cal. & Hec	760	765	Tamarack	185	187
Centennial	16¾	17¼	Utah Cons	28½	29
Franklin	14	14½	Washington	1	1¾
Humboldt	..	1	White Knob	28	..
Isle Royale	25½	26½	Wihona	2½	3½
Mohawk	12⅝	13	Wolverine	40	41

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	245	Cent. M. pf.	60
Bost. & Low.	242	Fitchburg pf.	130
Bost. & Me.	195	N. Y. & N.	..
Bost. & Pr.	300	E. 6s	110½
Bost. Elev.	116	N. Y. & N.	..
Bost. G. 5s.	90	E. 7s	114½
Cent. Mass.	11½	West End	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	320	U. S. Oil	16½
Chi. S. Yds.	134	Westinghouse Electric	42¼
Dom. Coal	42	Westinghouse Elect. pf	61¼
Dom. C. pf.	116		
Erie Tel.	115		
Mex. Tel.	2⅜		

Cent. M. pf.	60	65	
Fitchburg pf.	130	132	
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	110½	..	
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	114½	..	
West End	93	94	
U. S. Oil	16½	17	
Westinghouse Electric	42¼	..	
Westinghouse Elect. pf	61¼	..	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Linseed common opened at 13⅞ and sold to 14¼, closing at 14; the preferred advanced from 55½ at the start to 56¼, and closed at 56¾. The advances, although not large, showed an improvement. Biscuit was neglected, and did not do so well; common advanced from 36 to 36¾, and the preferred brought 92. Metropolitan preferred was taken from 75¼ at the start to 77, and closed at 76½; the common, at 27¼, was a half-point off from yesterday. There was a good trade in Lake Street Elevated securities; the certificates opened at 6¾ and sold to 8⅜, closing at 7⅝; the regular stock opened at 8¼ and advanced to 9; the debenture 5 per cent. bonds were in demand at 84 to 85, closing at the latter. Match closed at 125, a point gain for the day. One hundred and fifteen thousand dollars' worth of Northwestern Elevated 5s sold at 90¼.

	High.	Low.	Close.
2,648 American Linseed	14¼	13½	14
1,900 American Linseed pf	56¾	55½	56¼
50 American Strawboard	30¾	30½	30½
150 Canal & Dock	70	70	70
630 Chicago Union Traction	24	21	21
249 Diamond Match	125	124	125
400 Lake Street Elevated	9	8¼	8¼
1,300 Lake Street certificates	8¼	6¾	7⅝
281 Metropolitan Elevated	27½	27½	27½
935 Metropolitan Elev. pf	77	75¼	76½
600 National Biscuit	36¼	36	36¾
70 National Biscuit pf	92	92	92
16 National Carbon	16½	15	15¾
170 National Carbon pf	93	92	92
470 Shelby Steel Tube	18	16	18
50 Shelby Steel Tube pf	75	75	75

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the New York Security and Trust Company, Pierson, Leach & Co., N. W. Harris & Co., the Knickerbocker Trust Company, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and Winslow, Lanier & Co. will pay dividends on a number of securities, details of which will be found in another column.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15½	16	335	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15½	15¾	15¾	15¾	.....
62	63	10	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	.....
43	43½	1,385	American Ice Co	43½	43½	42½	43	.....
14½	14½	752	American Linseed Co.	13¾	14½	13⅝	14¼	+1
56½	56½	382	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	55⅝	56⅝	55¾	56⅝	+ ⅝
5½	6	1,000	American Malting Co.	5½	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛
39½	39⅝	1,075	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	39½	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	.....
90½	91	200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛
40⅞	41	5,850	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	40½	41	40	40⅝	+ ⅜
57⅜	57½	4,455	American Steel & Wire	57⅜	57½	57	57⅜	+ ⅜
92¼	92½	130	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜	+ ¼
107½	107⅝	52,805	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	105	107⅝	103¼	107⅜	+ 2¼
103	112	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	110	110	110	110	+ 2
32½	34	900	American Tin Plate	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅜
107⅝	107⅝	24,720	American Tobacco	105	107¾	104⅝	107⅝	+ 3¼
43½	43⅝	310	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	42½	43	42½	43	+ ⅛
22⅜	22½	15,773	At., T. & S. F.	21¼	22¼	21¼	22½	+ 1⅛
65½	65¼	32,660	At., T. & S. F. pf.	64⅛	65¼	63⅜	65¼	+ 1¼
62½	62⅝	7,850	Baltimore & Ohio	61½	62⅝	61	62⅝	+ 1⅝
79¼	79⅛	900	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78⅝	79¼	78⅞	79¼	+ ½
68⅛	68¼	72,530	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67	68¼	64⅝	68¼	+ 2
145	146	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	145	145¼	145	145	.....
10¼	11	100	Brunswick City	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
123	..	50	Bur., C. R. & Nor.	120½	120½	120½	120½	+ ½
48¼	48½	300	Canada Southern	48⅛	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	+ ⅜
28⅞	29	850	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅞
124⅜	124½	10,900	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	123¼	124½	122⅝	124½	+ 1⅝
95½	96	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	95	95	95	95	− ⅛
13⅜	13⅞	2,050	Chicago Great West.	13⅜	14	13½	13⅞	+ ¼
76¼	76¾	630	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	75½	76½	74½	76½	− ⅛
39	39¼	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	39¼	39½	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
21½	22	920	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	21½	21¾	21½	21½	− ⅛
54½	55½	650	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	55	55	54½	55	..
122⅞	123	10,110	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	122⅜	123	121¾	123	+1
160½	161½	100	Chicago & Northw.	160	160	160	160	.....
107⅜	108¼	1,480	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	107⅜	108½	107⅜	108	+ ⅜
36	39	350	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36¼	37½	36¼	37½	+1⅝
59½	60	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	59	59½	59	59½	+ ⅛
103	106	20	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½	.....
20	22	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	20½	20½	19	19	−1
56½	57½	400	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	55	57½	56	57½	.....
44⅜	44⅝	1,410	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43¼	44⅞	43½	44⅝	+ ⅞
10	10½	100	Colorado Midland	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
..	68	4,200	Colorado Southern	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅝
44¼	44½	1,115	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43	44¾	43	44⅝	+1⅝
17	17½	500	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16	17	16	17	+1¼
16⅞	17¼	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅜
184½	185½	2,415	Consolidated Gas	183

first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due Nov. 15, 1908, 91.
50 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, $100 each, 225.
3 shares Union Trust Company, $100 each, 1,400½.
649 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, 104½.
55 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 243.
$127,000 Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad Company 1st mortgage gold bonds, $1,000 each, 20.
50 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each, 425.
10 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 152.
50 shares Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, $50 each, 180.
40 shares Continental National Bank, $100 each, 145¾.
9 shares Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company pf., $100 each, 46.
10 shares State Trust Company, $100 each, 400½.
5 shares Travelers' Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., $100 each, 365.
3 shares Aetna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., $100 each, 290½.
10 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 400.
5 shares Bankers' Trust Company, $100 each, 193.

Chamber of Commerce Meeting.

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce takes place at 12:30 P. M. today. Director of the Census William R. Merriam will discuss this year's census, so far as it relates to this city and State. The Chamber will take action on the Stranahan Tax bill and on the bill before Congress to establish a Puerto Rican tariff. Charles Stewart Smith has received a letter sent to him at the Chamber from Gov. Roosevelt, speaking of the Governor's desire to have the Charter Commission bill passed. He would like to haye a salary provision in it.

Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, three retiring Directors—Thomas A. McIntyre, George H. Southard, and William Coverly—were re-elected to serve for three years. Warren B. Nash, Treasurer of the company, was elected a member of the board for one year, succeeding ex-President Gurdon B. Horton, who recently tendered his resignation.

Bogus National Bank Notes.

Officers of the Gallatin National Bank were astonished yesterday to learn that some bogus notes of the bank were being circulated in small Pennsylvania towns. The notes are of five-dollar denomination, and are said to be well executed. Secret Service officers and private detectives are at work trying to run down the counterfeiters.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.04	.05
Alpha Con.	.02	.01
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.22	.21
Best & Belcher	.33	.34
Bullion	.02	.03
Caledonia	.40	.39
Challenge Con.	.18	.18
Chollar	.23	.22
Confidence	.74	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	1.35
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.10	.09
Gould & Curry	.13	.14
Hale & Norcross	.61	.62
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.05	.07
Kentucky Con.	.01	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.19	.19
Occidental Con.	.13	.13
Ophir	.53	.54
Overman	.10	.10
Potosi	.27	.26
Savage	.11	.11
Sav. Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.34	.36
Standard	2.65	2.70
Syndicate	.05	.03
St. Louis	.00	.09
Union Con.	.21	.22
Utah Con.	.07	.09
Yellow Jacket	.16	.16
Silver bars	59½	59⅝
Mexican dollars	48½@49	48½@49
Drafts, sight	17½	17½
Telegraph	.20	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 28.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Acacia	37	37½
Adams	16½	17½
Argentum	18	20
Anaconda	39	40
Anchoria	90	94
Bankers'	17⅝	18½
Battle Mountain	35⅝	35⅝
Blue Bell	13½	14
C. C. Consol	21⅞	22
C. C. & M.	14½	14½
Columbine	19¾	21
Dante	15⅝	15⅞
Damon	25⅞	26
Elkton	120	120
El Paso	39	40
Findley	14	14½
Golden Fleece	27½	31
Gibson	24¾	25½
Gold King	99	101
Gold Knob	19½	19¾
Gold Coin	281	300
Garfield	18¾	19
Gold Sovereign	12⅜	12⅝
Gould	35	35½
Hard	18⅞	19
Ingham	19	19½
Isabella	127½	127⅝
Independence	61	63½
Jackpot	60½	61½
Keystone	19½	19½
Lexington	20¼	21¼
Mt. Rosa	96	100
Matoa	24½	30
Mary Cashen	36	37
Moon Anchor	62½	65
National	11⅞	12
Nugget	20⅝	21½
Ophir	55	60
Orphan	23	23½
Pharmacist	15⅞	16¼
Pinnacle	23¾	24
Portland	238	240
Raven	83	83½
Rawlings	29	30½
Specimen	11¼	11½
Tornado	55	55½
Temonj	28	32
Union	48½	49
Vindicator	155	158
Work	36¼	36⅜
Zenobia	15	16⅜

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Eckley Dental Supply Company of New York City; capital, $30,000. Directors—Ernest R. Eckley, Andrew G. Loomis, and George E. Ferguson, New York City.

Manhattan Advertising Agency of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—Abraham R. Auten, Michael J. Shaughnessy, and John F. Kavanaugh, New York City.

W. H. Fletcher Company of New York City, to manufacture lace curtains; capital, $100,000. Directors—Francis N. Fletcher, Edward White, and Alfred D. Croasdale, Brooklyn.

The Reliance Oil and Grease Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—James Henry Haggerty and A. L. Haggerty of New York City, and Frank L. Haggerty, Brooklyn.

Haggerty Refining Company of New York City, to refine oils; capital, $50,000. Directors—James Henry Haggerty and A. L. Haggerty, New York City, and Frank L. Haggerty, Brooklyn.

Rossmore Company of Peekskill, to manufacture furnaces and heating appliances; capital, $100,000. Directors—Isaac F. Roe and William S. Roe, Newark, N. J., and Hector M. Hitchings, New York City.

Independent Photographic Manufacturers' Association of America; capital, $3,000. Directors—Henry R. Steele, Charles L. Barlow, Charles P. Blaney, Raymond C. Spaulding, W. H. Thitchner, and G. X. McLanahan, New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 28.—These concerns were chartered at Dover to-day:

Keystone Chocolate and Confectionery Company of Philadelphia; capital, $125,000.

W. J. Parker Company of New York, to make machinery and medical compounds; capital, $100,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

H. B. Krumm of Columbus has been appointed general agent of the Aetna Life Insurance Company.

King & Brown have been appointed suburban managers of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company and the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.

J. J. Courtney, former New York manager of the Imperial Insurance Company of London, has been elected a Director and President of the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore.

The New York Plate Glass Insurance Compact has as yet taken no action on the retirement of the Maryland Casualty Company, whose notice of withdrawal from the compact went into effect Tuesday.

The General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five, which adjourned Tuesday night without taking definite action on the general situation, has practically delegated its entire work to the sub-committees into which it is divided, and local fire underwriters now anticipate that these sub-committees will in most cases be prepared to report either this month or early in April.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Corners Sold on Central Park West and Morningside Avenue—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Oppenheimer & Hamershlag have sold the plot at the southwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Fifth Street, 100 by 100, to a builder, who will erect thereon a seven-story apartment house.

The Leopold Kahn Company has sold to a builder the plot of four lots at the northeast corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Horac S. Ely & Co. have sold for a client, to Barnes & Weinstein, the four-story flat 544 Second Avenue, 19 by 60.

It is reported that the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 31 West Fifty-second Street has been sold.

Clarence Cary is the buyer of the dwelling 17 East Fifty-fourth Street, the sale of which was recently reported. The house will be converted into one of the American basement type.

Adolph Stark has sold for Elias Kempner, to Arnold Adler, for $22,000, the tenements 108 and 110 East One Hundred and Eighth Street.

Julius Bachrach has bought and resold to an investor the six-story tenement 163 Allen Street, 25 by 87.6.

Steindler & Gussaroff have sold to Hyman Galetzka the five-story flat, with stores, 1,708 Park Avenue, 25 by 90, taking in exchange the two dwellings, on plot 60 by 245, 153 and 155 Simpson Street, Long Branch, N. J.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold the three five-story flats 951 to 955 Park Avenue, and have bought from Silas H. Furman the four-story building 456 Grand Street, 18.9 by 100.

Philip Braender has sold the two five-story brick flats 66 and 68 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 57 by 100.11.

Kahn & Baumann have sold to Catharine York, the five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100 at 302 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, for $20,000.

W. W. Stevens Real Estate Company sold 18 West Ninety-fifth Street, a three-story high-stoop dwelling, to a Mr. Clark.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. C. J. McDonald to a client for occupancy, 125 West Seventy-seventh Street, four stories, 20 by 56 by dining-room extension by 105. Terms private.

McVickar & Co. have sold to a client for Mrs. C. L. Jones, the four-story brownstone dwelling 114 East Forty-fifth Street, on lot 16.8 by 100.5.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

325 East Third Street, 20 by 96.6, three-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to Hugo Cohn $9,900

34 Scammel Street, 27 by 95, two-and-a-half-story dwelling; partition sale, to Lowenfeld & Prager 12,625

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

Westchester Avenue, southwest corner of Brook Avenue, 72.3 by 104 by 44.9 by 87.3, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Leopold Hutter 19,800

Morningside Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 118.9 by 130.8 by 100.11 by 193.3, four six-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to Hugo F. Hoefler 88,100

312 Pearl Street, together with 53, 55, and 57 Ferry Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 24 by 100, two and four story brick buildings; partition sale, to the plaintiff, John R. H. Eggers 24,000

One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 20 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, 50 by 50.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Bessie Ruth 10,500

230 East Seventy-eighth Street, 12.6 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Lowenfeld & Prager 5,625

233 and 235 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, each 19.6 by 99.11, two four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary A. Halloran 19,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 2,261 Second Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 20.10 by 70, four-story brownstone-front flat, with stores and a one-story brick store at the rear.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 228 and 230 East Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 220.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.10 and 17, respectively, by 100, two four-story stone-front flats, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $1,221.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Hays, referee, 1,438 Lexington Avenue, west side, 50.9 feet south of Ninety-fourth Street, 16.7 by 75, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $10,967.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, Lots 58 and 59 on the map of the Macomb's farm, at King's Bridge, being on the northerly side of Weber's Lane, between Broadway and King's Bridge Avenue, three-story dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $22,529.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William Meldrum, referee, 645 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 25 feet west of Melrose Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,023.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William Meldrum, referee, 505 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,165.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 2 Fourth Avenue, west side, 406.10 feet south of Astor Place, 24.5 by 122.6 by 23 by 130.9, four-story brick buildings, with store; 159 and 161 East One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 180 feet west of Third Avenue, each 30 by 100.11, two four-story brick and stone two-family flats.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Frank W. Dickinson, referee, 413 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street, 25.5 by 60, four-story brick building, with store, covering the lot; executor's sale, 106 East Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 60 feet east of Park Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 30 by 25.5, four-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, referee, 366 Madison Street, south side, 225 feet west of Jackson Street, 20.11 by 93.2, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $18,360.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, 815 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Brook Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,704; subject to a prior mortgage, $11,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 325 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, two lots, each 25 by 115.3. Due on judgment, $1,914; subject to other mortgages for $4,440.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Third Avenue, east side, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to the Harlem River, for a one-story frame shed, 100 by 56; Colwell estate of 70 Wall Street, owner; William O'Reilly, architect and builder; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 490 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for a one-story brick synagogue, 45 by 92.11; Congregation Shaari Zadek, 107 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, southwest corner of Cauldwell Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, with stores, 30 by 67.6; F. M. Owens of 887 Trinity Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $20,000.

Blackwell's Island, opposite Fiftieth Street, for a three-story brick and stone school; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $40,000.

Prospect Avenue, south side, 300 feet west of Throgg's Neck Road, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 42; Margaret J. Jordan, owner; Joseph McKerby of 2,121 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 233 to 239 East Eleventh Street, for four six-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 90 by 93.6; Ruff & Hochster of 29 East Third Street, owners; Kurtz & Rohl, architects; cost, $80,000.

Alterations.

Gerard Avenue, east side, 169.6 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick factory; Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Company, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $4,000.

Third Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to three-story brick offices and store; Baggett Shoe Company, premises, owner; E. L. Angell, architect; cost, $500.

No. 514 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling and store; Mrs. Ann Lynch of 347 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner; H. Horenberger, architect; cost, $700.

No. 516 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling and store; Mrs. Ann Lynch, owner; H. Horenberger, architect; cost, $700.

No. 336 Cherry Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Harris & Solomon of 66 Monroe Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 256 Sixth Avenue, to three-story brick offices and store; Abraham Grubman of 134 Suffolk Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 395 and 397 West Broadway, to two three-story brick dwellings; Joseph Grand, owner; W. T. Totten of 113 West Broadway, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 487 and 489 West Broadway, to a one-story brick store; M. Bittner, owner; W. T. Totten, architect; cost, $175.

Melrose Avenue, west side, 66.4 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; S. Kraser of 821 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 123 Forsyth Street, to a three-story brick flat, with store; Henry Newgass of 95 Bleecker Street, owner; B. Horwitz, architect; cost, $3,000.

First Avenue, east side, 25.5 feet north of Forty-second Street, to a five-story brick flat, with store; Thomas McGuire, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 315 East Houston Street, to a four-story brick flat; M. Simon of 61 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; J. Bockell & Son, architects; cost, $750.

No. 325 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, to a four-story brick flat; G. Rovitti, owner; F. L. Shea, architect; cost, $50.

Park Avenue, east side, 18.5 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, to a three-story brick factory; Dressel Railway Lamp Company, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $2,500.

King's Bridge Road, northwest corner of Fordham Road, to a two-story brick dwelling and store; John Eichler Brewing Company, lessee; cost, $50.

Nos. 221 and 223 West Seventy-seventh Street, to a five-story brick stable; Cornelius Jay of 16 Exchange Place, owner; J. G. Crane, architect; cost, $60.

E. P. Benjamin Not the Buyer.

Edwin P. Benjamin, who has been mentioned in recent reports of the sale of Hilton Park, near Atlantic Highlands, N. J., as the purchaser of that property, desires to have it known that he has had no interest in any such transaction. He also says that the mention of Sir Thomas Lipton as being associated with him in the deal is wholly unwarranted and without foundation.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Feb. 28.

AVENUE A, w s, 77.2ft n of 84th St, 25 x75; Bernard Hauser to Hannah Wallach. 1
BROADWAY, s e corner of 102d St, 75x 99.11; Stephen G. Thomas to Frederick T. Camp 1
BROOK AV, e s, 85 ft n from s s of Lot 103, map of the Village of Morrisania, 25x90; Jacob Pfeiffer to Gottfried Pfeiffer and wife 100
BROOME ST, 99, s s, 25x75; Julius Solomon to Barnett Levy and others 1
CHERRY ST, 93 to 97, s s, 49.6x60; Elias Feldman to David Gordon 1
CHERRY ST, 93 to 97, s s, 49.6x60; Leah Behr to David Gordon 1
CHERRY ST, n s, 163.5 ft w of Montgomery St, 24.11x98.4; Lena Rosenthal to Julius Solomon 1
COLE, or 194th St, n s, 141 ft w of Decatur Av, 111x irregular; Sarah W. Wilson and others to Margaret Miles 5,000
COLE, or 194th St, n s, 141 ft w of Decatur Av, 24x100x23x100; also John St, n s, 100 ft e of Marion Av, 87x94x82x94; Stephen W. Wilson and another to Margaret Miles, 1-7 part 104
DELANCEY ST, 91, w s, 25x87.6; Rosie Greenfield to A. C. Weingarten 100
ERNESCLIFF PLACE, s s, about 682.6 ft w of Lisbon Place, 39.3x101.7x39x101.7; James P. Clenendon, executor and trustee, to Robert Beerli 1,650
HAMILTON ST, 16, s s, 17.4x103.6x17x 103.6; Hamilton St, 14, s s, 17.4x103.6x 17x103.6; William W. Davies to Martha M. Brodie and another 1
HAMILTON ST, 12, s s, 25.1x104.1x25x 103.11; Marcus Hoffberg to Alice Mossef.
HENRY ST, s s, 200.7 ft w of Jackson St, 25x95.1x25x95; Frances L. Harlem to Joseph M. Alexander 1
LOT 2652, Block of amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Sherman Wager 1
MARION AV, e s, 25 ft s of Oliver Place or St, 62.2x96.9x61.11x98.11; Charlotte A. Williams to George W. Raymond 3,000
NORFOLK ST, 125, w s, 20.3x50; Louis Furman and another to Beni Faden and another 12,750
OLIVER ST, 100 and 102, e s, 55 ft n of South St, 40x50; Robert O'Byrne, referee, to Susan Husson 5,000
PARK AV, e s, 76.6 ft s of 82d St, 26.8x 100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Adolph Ganzenmuller 100
RUTGERS ST, 54 to 58, 74.10x107; Jonas Weil and another to Alice P. Morris 1
RYER AV, w s, 344 ft n of 184th St, 30x 100; Percival S. H. Whittaker to Ernst-Marx Nathan Company 100
VILLA AV, e s, 71.6 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, runs e 120.5x s 34.2x s 15.11x w 121 to Av x n 50; Salvatore Amanna to Maria G. Del Gaizo 1
VILLA AV, e s, 121.6 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 50x122.5x50x121; Maria G. Del Gaizo to Salvatore Amanna 1
VILLA AV, s e corner of Van Cortlandt Av, 71.6x41.10x98x49.6; Louis Adler to Samuel J. Hepner 700
WATER ST, 55, s s, 28.2x85.10x28.2x 85.3; James C. McAndrew to Florence McAndrew 1
WEBSTER AV, e s, 1,387 ft n of Tremont Av, 75x158.11; John J. Ittner, by guardian, to Adolph Freund and others 9,500
WEBSTER AV, e s, 138.7 ft n of Tremont Av, 75x158.11; Rosa H. Butenchon to Adolph Freund and others, ½ part 9,500
WEST BROADWAY, 349, 25x100; Benedict A. Klein to Osias Kanner 1
WEST END AV, e s, 84.4 ft n of 73d St, 20x100; Helen J. Erickson to Elizabeth S. Fulton 100
WEST END AV, n w corner of 90th St, 42x40; John T. Farley to Thomas P. Hughes 100
1ST AV, w s, 75.3 ft w of 1st St, 36.7x irregular; Alfred W. Du Bois to Jacob Kassewitz, 6-25 part 1
1ST AV, w s, 75.3 ft n of 1st St, 36.7x irregular; Alice M. Du Bois, executrix, to Jacob Kassewitz, 5-25 part 28,000
1ST AV, w s, 75.3 ft n of 1st St, 36.7x irregular; Augustus J. Du Bois and another to Jacob Kassewitz, 12-25 part 1
1ST AV, w s, 75.3 ft n of 1st St, 36.7x irregular; Helen J. Du Bois and others to Jacob Kassewitz, 4-25 part 11,200
1ST AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 106th St, 25x 84; James Kilpatrick to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1
1ST AV, s e corner of 106th St, 50.11x84; Leopold Jonas to James Kilpatrick 100
1ST AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 104th St, 25x84; Martin Jonas to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1
3D AV, 985, e s, 20x105; Katherina Neumann to Max Schwarz 1
3D AV, e s, 25 ft n of 138th St, Old line, 25.1x100; Conrad Schlosser to Joseph Stegmeyer 100
3D AV, 781, e s, 25x95; Benedict A. Klein to Osias Kanner 1
2D ST, s s, 201.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x59x 16.9x81.9; Augustus J. Du Bois to Jacob Kassewitz 1
8TH AV, w s, 50.6 ft n of 130th St, 25.8x 100; John W. Haaren and others, executors, &c., to Thomas Carroll 23,750
11TH AV, w s, 75 ft n of 59th St, 25x100; Louisa J. Morgan to Nicholas L. Martin 1
15TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 25x92; Moses J. Stroock, trustee, to Jacob H. Semel 25,000
19TH ST, 270 West, 20x93.8; Agnes J. Fitzpatrick to E. J. Flynn 1
31ST ST, 422 West, 25x98.9; Bridget Gilson to Edward Kochkeller ..... Exchange
34TH ST, 235 and 237 West, 25x98.9; John W. Queen to Harriette F. Strong 15,500
47TH ST, s s, 391 ft e of 10th Av, 54x100.5; Robert Auld to John E. Dordan 1,000
47TH ST, s s, 391 ft e of 10th Av, 54x100.5; Agnes Perry to Sarah Finley, 1-7 part. 850
47TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 22x 100.5; John H. Gillig and others, executors, &c., to Jacob Kottek 21,950
49TH ST, s s, 21.6 ft e of Madison Av, 21.6x75.6; George McCorkle to Anna W. Sherman 1
54TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Carolina Horcher to Conrad Witt 1
62D ST, 223 West, 25x100.5; Frederick P. Rose and another to Helen J. Erickson.. 100
68TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Teresa Mehlig, executrix, to Frederick Carell 4,000
68TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Teresa Mehlig and another to Frederick Carell ..... Nominal
71ST ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.5; Flora Marks to John Rose and wife 1
75TH ST, n s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; August Hassog to Mary Stafford. 1
77TH ST, 125 West, 20x107.2x20x100.9; Clara J. McDonald to James W. Morrell. 100
83D ST, 128 West, 32.4x102.2; Elizabeth A. Wilcox to Jacob and Meyer Bloch.. 100
86TH ST, 124 and 126 East, 51.1x102.2; Sophia Guthman to Anthony Reichhardt. 1
88TH ST, n s, 337.9 ft e of 4th Av, 25.7x 100.8; Joseph Stegmeyer to Mary T. Schlosser 100
90TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 24.6x 100.8; Linus Melz, to George Cook 1
114TH ST, 236 to 246 West, 150x100.11; also 228 West 114th St, 25x100.11; Daniel D. Lawson to Michael Walz 1
114TH ST, 230 to 234 West, 75x100.11; Washington A. Bunker to Michael Walz 1
114TH ST, 413 East, 17.2x100.10; John Giorno to Maria Giorno, ½ part 2,000
121ST ST, s s, 207.6 ft e of 3d Av, 67.6x 100.10; Elizabeth Paris to John McKee. 4,750
123D ST, s s, 333 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 66.10x100.11; James Kilpatrick to Leopold Jonas ..... Exch.
124TH ST, 240 and 242 West, 40.2x100.11; Alonzo G. McLaughlin to James M. Varnum 1
125TH ST, 256 East, 16.9x99.11; Charles Schuetze to Jacques Pacheteau 7,000
129TH ST, 302 West, 25x99.11; Marcus Baumann to Catherine York 1
132D ST, 3 East, 20x99.11; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., to John F. Conalan 1
136TH ST, 695 East, 25x100; Laura Werner to Paul Scheel and wife 100
144TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of Brook Av, 50x 100; Nathan Schlessel to Annie Berger.. 1
149TH ST, s s, 173.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 24.11; Anthony Reichhardt to Sophia Guthman 1
152D ST, 533 East, 25x100; Richard Hogeboome to Adolph Wexler 1
153D ST, 465 West, 19x99.11; James B. Gillie and others to Elva E. Baumann.. 100
156TH ST, s s, 768.10 ft w of Broadway, 18.8x100; John H. Judge, referee, to Solomon Moses 10,000
169TH ST, 887 East, 27x104.3x27x102.4; Margarethe Siresse and another to Henry and Katie Lohden 1
202D ST, s s, 888 ft e of Marion Av, runs s 100x e 16.3 to Briggs Av x n 115.3 to 202d St x73.8 to beginning; David Levy to Charles H. Becker, ½ part 1

Recorded Leases.

FRUDENHEIT, Isaac, to Joseph Powe; 3d Av, 1,922, s w corner of 106th St, 10 years 2,900
LIETH, Henry Von der, to Frederick W. Ersfeld; 8th Av, 2,140, 5 years....$1,500 1,800
ZOLLINGER, Mrs. C., to Nathan Kempner; 44th St, 308 West, 3 years....$1,400, 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Louis, to Sam Frank; Villa Av, s e corner of Van Cortland Av, 2 years 1,000
BAUMANN, Elva E., to Louis and Louis K. Ungrich; 465 West 153d St, 3 years.. 5,000
BEERLI, Robert, to Frederick Nelli; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, s w corner of Ernescliff Place, 1 year..... 1,000
BERGER, Annie, to Nathan Schlessel; 144th St, n s, 140 ft w of Brook Av, installments 3,000
BERGER, Annie, to Nathan Schlessel; 144th St, n s, 115 ft w of Brook Av, installments 3,000
BRANSON, George, to John W. Queen; 235 West 34th St, 3 years..... 12,500
CAHN, James M., and others, executors, &c., to Samuel M. and Charles A. Strauss; 61st St, s s, 232 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years 4,000
CAMP, Frederick T., to Stephen G. Thomas; Broadway, s e corner of 102d St, 2 months..... 25,500
CARMIN, Johanna, to Alfred R. Conklin; Intervale Av, e s, 90 ft s of 167th St, secures note, 3 months 270
CARROLL, Thomas, to John W. Haaren and others, executors, &c.; 8th Av, w s, 50.6 ft n of 130th St, 3 years..... 15,000
DONALDSON, William, to H. G. Silleck, Jr.; Tremont Av, n s, 100 ft n w of Prospect Av, secures notes 724
FADEN, Beni and Mary, to Louis Furman; 125 Norfolk St, 2 years..... 1,200
FREUND, Adolph, and others, to J. Hampden, Dougherty and another, trustees, Webster Avenue, e s, 138.7 ft n of Tremont Av, 3 years..... 16,000
HOFFMAN, Fletcher L., to Grace L. Hoffman; 24th St, n s, 164 ft s e of 4th Av, 2½ years..... 450
HOROWITZ, Philip, and Samuel Parmas to John A. Brown, Jr.; Rivington St, n e corner of Attorney St, 3 years..... 50,000
HUGHES, Thomas P., to John T. Farley; West End Av, n w corner of 90th St, 1 year 6,750
HUSSON, Susan, to Catharine Sackett; 100 and 102 Oliver St, demand 12,500
HUSSON, Susan, to Frederick Sackett; 100 and 102 Oliver St, demand..... 2,000
KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to the American Mortgage Company; 58 East 1st St, 1 year 10,000
KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Augustin I. Du Bois and others; 1st Av, w s, 75.3 ft n of 1st St; also 2d St, s s, 291.8 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years..... 96,000
KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to the American Mortgage Company; 58 East 1st St, 1 year 10,000
KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Catharine Sackett; 100 and 102 Oliver St, demand..... 2,000
KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to the American Mortgage Company; 58 East 1st St, 1 year 6,750
HUSSON, Susan, to Catharine Sackett; 100 and 102 Oliver St, demand 12,500
HUSSON, Susan, to Frederick Sackett; 100 and 102 Oliver St, demand..... 2,000
KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to the American Mortgage Company; 58 East 1st St, 1 year 10,000
KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Augustin I. Du Bois and others; 1st Av, w s, 75.3 ft n of 1st St; also 2d St, s s, 291.8 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years..... 96,000
BROOME ST, 99, s s, 25x75; Julius Solomon to Barnett Levy and others..... 1
CHERRY ST, 93 to 97, s s, 49.6x60; Elias Feldman to David Gordon..... 1
CHERRY ST, 93 to 97, s s, 49.6x60; Leah Behr to David Gordon..... 1
CHERRY ST, n s, 163.5 ft w of Montgomery St, 24.11x98.4; Lena Rosenthal to Julius Solomon..... 1
COLE, or 194th St, n s, 141 ft w of Decatur Av, 111x irregular; Sarah W. Wilson and others to Margaret Miles..... 5,000
COLE, or 194th St, n s, 141 ft w of Decatur Av, 24x100x23x100; also John St, n s, 100 ft e of Marion Av, 87x94x82x94; Stephen W. Wilson and another to Margaret Miles, 1-7 part..... 104
DELANCEY ST, 91, w s, 25x87.6; Rosie Greenfield to A. C. Weingarten..... 100
ERNESCLIFF PLACE, s s, about 682.6 ft w of Lisbon Place, 39.3x101.7x39x101.7; James P. Clenendon, executor and trustee, to Robert Beerli..... 1,650
HAMILTON ST, 16, s s, 17.4x103.6x17x 103.6; Hamilton St, 14, s s, 17.4x103.6x 17x103.6; William W. Davies to Martha M. Brodie and another..... 1
HAMILTON ST, 12, s s, 25.1x104.1x25x 103.11; Marcus Hoffberg to Alice Mossef.
HENRY ST, s s, 200.7 ft w of Jackson St, 25x95.1x25x95; Frances L. Harlem to Joseph M. Alexander..... 1
LOT 2652, Block of amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Sherman Wager 1
MARION AV, e s, 25 ft s of Oliver Place or St, 62.2x96.9x61.11x98.11; Charlotte A. Williams to George W. Raymond..... 3,000
NORFOLK ST, 125, w s, 20.3x50; Louis Furman and another to Beni Faden and another..... 12,750
OLIVER ST, 100 and 102, e s, 55 ft n of South St, 40x50; Robert O'Byrne, referee, to Susan Husson..... 5,000
PARK AV, e s, 76.6 ft s of 82d St, 26.8x 100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Adolph Ganzenmuller..... 100
RUTGERS ST, 54 to 58, 74.10x107; Jonas Weil and another to Alice P. Morris..... 1
RYER AV, w s, 344 ft n of 184th St, 30x 100; Percival S. H. Whittaker to Ernst-Marx Nathan Company..... 100
VILLA AV, e s, 71.6 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, runs e 120.5x s 34.2x s 15.11x w 121 to Av x n 50; Salvatore Amanna to Maria G. Del Gaizo..... 1
VILLA AV, e s, 121.6 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 50x122.5x50x121; Maria G. Del Gaizo to Salvatore Amanna..... 1
VILLA AV, s e corner of Van Cortlandt Av, 71.6x41.10x98x49.6; Louis Adler to Samuel J. Hepner..... 700
WATER ST, 55, s s, 28.2x85.10x28.2x 85.3; James C. McAndrew to Florence McAndrew..... 1
WEBSTER AV, e s, 1,387 ft n of Tremont Av, 75x158.11; John J. Ittner, by guardian, to Adolph Freund and others..... 9,500
WEBSTER AV, e s, 138.7 ft n of Tremont Av, 75x158.11; Rosa H. Butenchon to

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.09 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K., prime	.44
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	11.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	6.10
Bacon, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 62½@63c; No. 2 red, 66¾@68¼c; No. 2 corn, 33⅜@34c; No. 2 yellow, 34c; No. 2 oats, 23@24c; No. 3 white, 24¼@25¾c; No. 2 rye, 55c; No. 2 barley, 36@43c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.00; prime timothy seed, $2.35@$2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $9.90@$10.55; lard, per 100 lb, $5.55@$5.70; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.45@$5.90; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.85@$5.95; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, $5.05; granulated, $5.49; clover, contract grade, nominal.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton was enormous. Excitement again ran high. Prices at one time showed a net rise of 15@39 points after the market had opened at a rise of 3@7 points. The early cables were disappointing, and the local contingent was a little inclined to sell until it became apparent that the speculative public was still on the buying hand with a limitless capacity for absorbing cotton. European orders were particularly heavy, although the demand was general. A feature of the local buying was the business of a Wall Street concern which bought enormously with apparently a limitless and special intent in August contracts. A large short interest in March cotton is said to exist on account of this concern, which, however, is prepared to deliver a large amount of the cotton. The local traders are very nervous, and, while more or less out of sympathy with any further advance at the present time, remain afraid to short the market, fearing manipulation and the efforts of renewed speculative buying by the public interests, while the statistical position is still exceedingly strong, except for large receipts. Talk of increased acreage and heavy fertilizer purchases was a factor which held the few crop positions in check, and in the afternoon the excitement was intense. Toward the close the market broke, and under realizing prices went off 6@12 points, with the market finally irregular at a net rise of 14@24 points. Sales were about 1,000,000 bales. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: Savannah, 8 15-16c; Charleston, 8¾; Wilmington, 8⅝c; Norfolk, 9¼c; Baltimore, 9 5-16c; Augusta, 9⅜c; Memphis, 8¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	8.95	9.20	8.94	9.06@9.10
April	8.94	9.15	8.94	9.09@9.10
May	8.92	9.23	8.91	9.09@9.10
June	8.92	9.17	8.91	9.08@9.10
July	8.92	9.23	8.92	9.10@9.11
August	8.95	9.19	8.84	9.04@ ...
September	8.18	8.45	8.18	8.36@8.38
October	7.85	8.09	7.85	7.96@7.98
November	7.72	7.90	7.72	7.86@7.88
December	7.76	7.90	7.75	7.87@7.88
January	7.73	7.92	7.73	7.88@7.90

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 12,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales; no imports; middling, 3 15-16d; futures opened steady and unchanged; at 1:45 P. M., steady at 1@1½-64d net advance; closed steady at 4@4½-64d net advance. March, 3.08@3.07; March-April, 3.03½; April-May, 3.03½; May-June, 4.60@4.61; June-July, 4.59½; July-August, 4.58½; August-September, 4.49½; September-October, 4.31s; October-November, 4.21s; November-December, 4.16s. Manchester—Yarns, quiet but steady; cloths, moderate demand.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say of the wool trade: "There has been but very little demand for wool during the week, the entire sales being only about 2,400,000 pounds. The demand still runs principally to medium and low wools, although a little more inquiry is noticeable for fine wools, and the feeling with reference to the latter is slightly improved. Prices are irregular, and on clothing Territory wools slightly easier. The London wool sales open Tuesday, and about 280,000 bales will be offered. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 2,140,000 lb domestic and 245,000 lb foreign, making a total of 2,391,000 against a total of 2,371,000 for the previous week, and a total of 3,283,000 lb for the corresponding week last year. The sales since Jan. 1 amount to 30,418,600 lb, against 33,440,500 lb for the corresponding time last year."

FUTURES:

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	72⅝	72⅝	71½	71⅝
July	72⅜	72⅝	71⅜	71⅝
September	71 13-16	71 13-16	71	71⅛
Corn—				
May	40 3-16	40¼	40	40¼
July	40¼	40⅜	40	40¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	65⅞	66⅛	65½	65⅞
July	66 13-16	66⅞	66	66
Corn—				
May	35	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞
July	35 1-16	35 3-16	35	35
Oats—				
May	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
July	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22¼

BREADSTUFFS.—The noteworthy developments in wheat yesterday were all crowded into the last hour of trading, when prices went to pieces under a heavy liquidation, and closed unsettled at 2@4c net decline. Previous to this heavy break the market had shown bearish symptoms, as the news was principally of a discouraging nature, including a big snowstorm West, which placed the entire wheat crop beyond the possibility of damage by cold weather for a time at least. The only positive information regarding the crop, however, was the Illinois State report, showing that wheat was in generally good condition throughout Northern sections, although somewhat damaged in southeastern counties. The cable news, taken as a whole, was moderately steady but of not sufficient importance to give the bulls much aid. Liverpool closed ¾d higher, while London was unchanged to ¼d lower. The Paris markets, after being closed during the last two days, showed 50@10 points decline from Saturday, while Budapest was 6 points higher. A depressing feature in the foreign intelligence was a cable from Liverpool saying that American offers were useless at present figures, owing to the cheapness of wheat from Argentina. Export business consequently reached only a dozen loads at the seaboard. Until the last hour speculation was very quiet in the local market, being composed chiefly of scalping orders, with a little foreign trade early on both sides. Later on, when prices came out quite freely in the early afternoon, gradually increasing in volume as the bears pounded the market, until it became general in the last hour, when numerous stop-loss orders were tapped. The interior movement as reported to-day was bearish. Receipts at Northwestern points amounted to 524 cars.

DULUTH, Feb. 28.—Wheat—No. 2 cash, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 63⅞c; February, 63¾c; July, 66⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 63¼c; No. 3 Spring, 57¾c. Oats, 23½@24c. Corn, 32½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 28.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, February, 63¾c; March, 63@63¼c; July, 64½@64⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 64¾c; No. 1 Northern, 63½c; No. 2 Northern, 61¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 28.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65¼c; No. 2 Northern, 63@63¾. Rye—No. 1, 56¾@57c. Barley—No. 2 45c; sample, 35@43c.

CORN—No. 2 closed 41⅝@42c, both elevator and delivered, and 41¾c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed 29c; No. 3, 28½c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30¾c; track mixed, 29@30c; track white, 31@35c; No. 2 white clips, 31½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 56@57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43½@46c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 49@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—56@57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.75@$3.95; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.85; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.05; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$2.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.70; no grade, $176@$17.75 per ton, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.75@$1.85. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 90c@$1; coarse, 80@85c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $16.50@$16.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50@$16.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $15@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $15.50; oil meal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 28.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK — Mess, $10.75@$11.25; family, $13@$13.25; short clear, $11.75@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$13; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $19@$22; beef hams, $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180-lb, 6¾c; 160-lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½c; 16-lb, 7¼c; 12-lb, 7¾@8c; 14-lb, 6¾c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10½c; Western grooves, 9c; city greens, 9½@9¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5½c. LARD—$6.10; city lard, $5.65; refined lard, South America, $6.60; Continent, $6.35; Brazil, kegs, $7.75; compound, city, 6@6¼c; Western, 6@6¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6½c; city lard stearine, 7@7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.—Closing: Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 35s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 35s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 34s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 37s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 32s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 30s 3d; American refined, in pails, 32s 3d. Butter nominal. Cheese—American, finest white, 60s; American, finest colored, 62s. Tallow—Prime city, 29s; Australian, in London, 28s. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, May-August, 22s. Turpentine—Spirits, 34s. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed oil, 25s 3d.

COFFEE.—Havre and Hamburg sent unsatisfactory cables, and the local spot market weakened. The warehouse deliveries were not satisfactory. For three weeks they have been falling off slightly, as compared with previous months. The conclusion reached by the trade here is that the interior dealers have reasonably full stocks, while the visible supply of coffee in this country is 1,310,978 bags, against 1,[illegible] bags last year. A rather bearish feeling took possession of the local trade, and liquidation made a pretty active market. Europe was also inclined to sell coffee. The market was particularly bearish in the afternoon, as the closing Havre cable did not come up to the expectations. At the close of the market the feeling was steady, at a net decline of 10@15 points, the lowest point of the session. Total sales were 30,750 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.85@6.90
April	...	...	...	6.85@6.95
May	7.05	7.05	6.95	6.90@6.95
June	...	...	...	6.90@6.95
July	...	...	...	6.95@7.00
August	7.05	7.05	7.00	6.95@7.00
September	7.15	7.15	7.10	7.05@7.10
October	7.15	7.15	7.10	7.05@7.10
November	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.10@7.15
December	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.25@7.30
January	...	...	...	7.30@7.35

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Holiday. Hamburg—Market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 20,000 bags. Havre—Market opened ¼f decline; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 13,000 bags. January, 46.50; February, 44.25; March, 44.25; April, 44.50; May, 44.75; June, 45; July, 45.25; August, 45.50; September, 45.75; October, 46; November, 46.25; December, 46.50. Rio—Holiday.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, spot, $16.25; tin, $31.50; exchange lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.57½; brokers' price for lead, $4.72½, and for spelter, $4.57½.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.75. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 33½@34c; prime Summer yellow, 37c; off Sumer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 38@39c; prime white, 39c; prime Winter yellow, 39@40c. Linseed—American, raw, 56@57c; American, boiled, 58@59c; Calcutta, raw, 68c. Lard oil, 50@52c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar, oil, barrels, $3.90. Spirits of turpentine, 55½@56c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.75; E, $1.80; F, $1.90; G, $1.95; H, $2.15; I, $2.30; K, $2.50; M, $2.80; N, $3.05; W G, $3.80; W W, $4.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 28.—Spirits of turpentine, unchanged; resin, $1.40@$1.45; crude turpentine, $2@$3.25; tar, $1.50.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 28.—Spirits of turpentine, 55c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28.—Turpentine, 53c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.55@$5.40; tops, $5.45; oxen and stags, $3.30@$4.80; bulls, $3.50@$4.10; cows, $2.40@$3.75. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; little calves, $4@$4.50; barnyards calves, $3@$5.50; Southern calves, $3@$3.80; city-dressed veals, 9@12c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $4@$6; lambs, $7.25@$8.12½; culls, $5@$6. HOGS—$5.25@$5.40.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DAVID JAMES KING, Bennett J. King, Edward J. King, Jr., and Judah H. Solomon, as only qualified executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Edward J. King, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARGARET PENDERGAST and Stephen Pendergast, her husband; Abram Abelman and Ida Abelman, his wife; Anna Markmann, Morris Fineman and Rachel Fineman, his wife, the name "Rachel" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs; Max Kobre, The Hudson Plasterboard Company, Ruben Spitebrick, Mayer Goldstein, Salvatore Anzelmo, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 25th, 1899.

A. PRENTICE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To John R. McKeen and L. Lindsey Fountaine, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said New York County at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated February, 28th, 1900.

A. PRENTICE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

mh1-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—HENRIETTA M. BOSTWICK and Homer Bostwick, as Trustees under the last will and testament of Homer Bostwick, deceased, plaintiffs, against MEYER L. SIRE and Lou Sire, his wife; John G. Norris, Edward F. Browning, L. Lindsey Fountaine, Ennis Weisburger, Joseph Caparoni, Michael Luc, and Mary Cragin, defendants.—Trial desired to be had in New York County.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 25th, 1899.

A. PRENTICE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To L. Lindsey Fountaine, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated February 26th, 1900.

A. PRENTICE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

mh1-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—CATHARINE A. F. CASANOVA against MEYER L. SIRE and Lou Sire, his wife; John G. Norris, L. Lindsey Fountain, Frank Cavallo, Jacob Wallach, Elmira A. Fulton, Charles Albert, Michael McHugh, and Marie Francis.—Trial desired to be had in New York County.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 25th, 1899.

A. PRENTICE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 9th, 1899.

A. B. PRENTICE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SAMUEL D. COLLINS, plaintiff, against HARMON A. PERKINS and JENNIE J. NEIHUT, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 25th, 1899.

A. B. PRENTICE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Jennie J. Neihut, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of February, 1900, and on the same day filed with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated February 15th, 1900.

A. B. PRENTICE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

mh1-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—HENRIETTA M. BOSTWICK, as Trustee, Plaintiff, against MEYER L. SIRE and Lou Sire, his wife; John R. McKeen, John Bremer, L. Lindsey Fountaine, John J. Frischle, Mario Bonsignori, Peter Bieze, Salvadore de Cantes, Joseph Gelarno, Carvello Baranti, Martin Larteto, Salvadore Spetzeso, Jini Hanaca, Joseph Duromto, Otto Hesse, Louis Spardato, and James Cavaleri, defendants.—Trial desired to be had in New York County.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 25th, 1899.

A. PRENTICE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To John R. McKeen and L. Lindsey Fountaine, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said New York County at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated February, 28th, 1900.

A. B. PRENTICE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

mh1-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN A. RUTHERFURD, plaintiff, against JEAN M. ELDREDGE and another, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 29th day of January, 1900.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 11 William Street, New York City.

To the defendants Anna Markmann and Morris Fineman and Rachel Fineman, his wife, the name "Rachel" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of February, 1900, and on the same day filed with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the said county.

Dated New York, February 7, 1900.

WILLIAM C. ORR, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BRADLEY & CURRIER CO., plaintiff, against PHILIP BRUNNER and others, defendants. Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the First day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and in said judgment described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Madison Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Jackson Street and Madison Street, and running thence southwardly parallel with Jackson Street ninety-three (93) feet two (2) inches; thence westwardly about parallel with Madison Street twenty (20) feet eleven (11) inches; thence northwardly parallel with Jackson Street ninety-three (93) feet two (2) inches to the southerly line of Madison Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of Madison Street twenty (20) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 366 Madison Street.

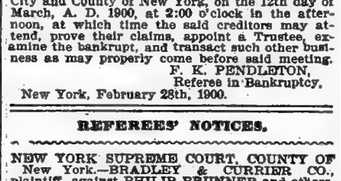

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,467.50, with interest thereon from the 16th day of January, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $340.32, with interest from January 20th, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,576.49 and interest.

There are prior liens upon said premises consisting of four mortgages for the following amounts: $21,500.00, $18,500.00, $12,000.00, and $800.00, but the amount due on said mortgages for principal and interest is unknown; said premises will be sold subject to said mortgages.—Dated New York, February 23d, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

f26-2aw3wM&Th&mh19

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDWARD H. REYNOLDS, plaintiff, against AMELIA A. O'CONNELL, wife of JOHN J. O'CONNELL, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 30th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the First day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Madison Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Jackson Street and Madison Street, and running thence southwardly parallel with Jackson Street ninety-three (93) feet two (2) inches; thence westwardly about parallel with Madison Street twenty (20) feet eleven (11) inches; thence northwardly parallel with Jackson Street ninety-three (93) feet two (2) inches to the southerly line of Madison Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of Madison Street twenty (20) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning.

The said premises known as No. 161 East 103d Street is more particularly described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on the south side of East 103d Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 103d Street distant one hundred and eighty feet westwardly from the northwardly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence northwardly parallel with the said Fifth Avenue fifty (50) feet; thence eastwardly parallel with said 103d Street, thirty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly, parallel with said 103d Street, thirty feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

The said premises known as No. 161 East 103d Street is more particularly described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on the south side of East 103d Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Lenox Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the same eighteen feet nine inches; thence southerly again parallel with Lenox Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street aforesaid, and thence westerly along the same eighteen feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to restrictions as to buildings and against nuisances as contained in prior deeds affecting said premises.—Dated February 24th, 1900.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Atty. for Plaintiffs, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2 Fourth Avenue:

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 159 and 161 East 103d Street:

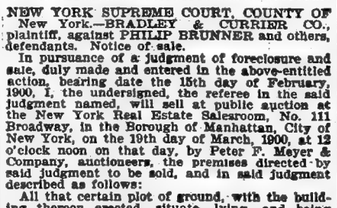

Said premises are known by the street number as 3 East 129th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,416, with interest thereon from February 7th, together with costs and allowances amounting to about $315, besides the expenses of sale and the taxes for the year 1899, amounting to the sum of $248.04, with interest.

New York, February 14, 1900.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAGGERTY, FRANCIS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS S. HAGGERTY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson Lee Cannon, Jr., No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of December, 1899. CHARLES J. MURPHY, HARRY GREEN, Administrators. WILSON LEE CANNON, Jr., Attorney for Administrators, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d21-law6m

ROBERT R. McBURNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert R. McBurney late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next. Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899.

CEPHAS BRAINERD, Executor.

TIMOTHY DAVENPORT, Atty. for Executor, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s7-1awsmTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—JOHN McCOURT, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John McCourt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated the 26th day of February, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 28, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of LEAH R. PLOTZKA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,826.

To the creditors of Leah R. Plotzka, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Philip Ritter, Trustee in Bankruptcy, has filed with me his final statement of accounts, and that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on the 12th day of March, 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the said accounts will be examined and passed upon and the Trustee discharged.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, February 28th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HENRY PARET, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Paret, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated the 24th day of February, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 28, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—MORRIS PISMENITZER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Pismenitzer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated the 19th day of February, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 28, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of LEAH R. PLOTZKA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,826.

To the creditors of Leah R. Plotzka, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Philip Ritter, Trustee in Bankruptcy, has filed with me his final statement of accounts, and that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on the 12th day of March, 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the said accounts will be examined and passed upon and the Trustee discharged.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, February 28th, 1900.

NO. 2,231.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE WELLAGE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of George Wellage of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said George Wellage was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 28th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMANN WEISS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Hermann Weiss of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Hermann Weiss was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 28th, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMIL GUNS

NEWARK'S BIG FIRE LOSS

W. V. Snyder's Damages Now Estimated at $400,000.

The Long Roll of Individual Losses of Other Merchants—Injured Still in Serious Condition.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 28.—All that remained to-day of the handsome business block on Broad Street, between Cedar and West Park Streets, and the business buildings and residences on both sides of Cedar from Broad nearly to Halsey Street, was a smoking mass of ruins. An odd wall stood here and there, swaying to and fro until pulled down by the firemen. Streams were still being poured into the ruins this evening.

To the south of the smoldering mass stood the mammoth Bee Hive, one of the largest department stores in the city. The flames had spread into the rear of this building several times, but they were held in check and thus the great establishment was saved from total destruction.

By far the heaviest loser is W. V. Snyder, in whose place the fire started. He had just got in his Spring stock, and this week had an additional $40,000 in insurance placed on it. He has been in business here over forty years, and it is the first fire he has ever had. The total loss to Mr. Snyder is fixed at about $400,000.

While the loss to himself is thus enormous, Mr. Snyder appears to feel more for his 300 employes, who are thrown out of work. They will have to do the best they can until he rebuilds. Plans are already in preparation.

While no definite figures can be obtained as to the other losses and insurance, the following list is believed to be approximately correct:

Nos. 685 and 687 Broad Street, owner, Julius Barthman; occupant, David Straus. Loss, building, $8,080; contents, $18,000. Fully insured.

No. 689 Broad Street, owner, Hedenberg estate; occupant, C. B. Peddie & Co. Loss, building, $1,000; contents, $500. Fully insured.

No. 691 Broad Street, owner, Hedenberg estate; occupant, Thomas B. Allen. Loss, building, $5,000; contents, $10,000. Partially insured.

No. 693 Broad Street, owner, Charles G. Campbell; occupant, Joseph Bernstein. Loss, building, $7,068; contents, $15,000. Building fully insured, contents partially.

No. 695 Broad Street, owner, Charles G. Campbell; occupant, J. M. Metz. Loss, building, $7,000; contents, $15,000. Building fully insured, contents partially.

No. 705 Broad Street, owner, Corey estate; occupant, W. T. Rae & Co. Loss, building, $300; contents, $300. Fully insured.

No. 709 Broad Street, owner, Corey estate; occupant, P. J. Corrigan. Loss, building, $1,000; contents, $4,000. Fully insured.

No. 707 and 709 Broad Street, rear, owner, Corey estate; occupant, L. S. Plaut & Co. Loss, building, $1,000. Fully insured.

No. 10 Cedar Street, owner, Charles Bierman; occupant same. Loss, building, $15,000. Building fully insured, contents partially.

Nos. 12 and 14 Cedar Street, owner, L. S. Plaut & Co.; occupant same. Loss, buildings, $10,000; contents, $40,000. Fully insured.

No. 16 Cedar Street, owner, S. G. Cowell; occupant same. Loss on building, $500. Fully insured.

No. 19 Cedar Street, owner, Thomas B. Allen; occupants, C. W. Boughton and Dr. Seymour Boughton. Loss, building, $2,500; contents, $1,500. Fully insured.

No. 17 West Park Street, owner, Emanuel Schloss; occupants, Dr. C. S. Stockton, Ward Ferguson, William Denbigh, Miss Clara W. Greene, Charles W. Willis, Charles H. Brett, Dr. John P. Donlevey, E. T. Parmer, M. H. Chase, and Mrs. J. H. Forse. Loss: building, $18,000; contents, $40,000. Building fully insured, contents partially.

Arthur Labieux, sixteen years old, of 75 Summit Street, was severely injured about the body by the falling of the north wall of the Snyder building to-day.

Of those who were injured during the fire it is believed that none will die, although Superintendent Oscar O. Shockelton and Firemen Braun and Harrison are still in a serious condition.

NEWARK INSURANCE LOSSES.

Aggregate Liability of Underwriters in Tuesday's Big Fire, $600,000.

Nearly all of the local fire insurance companies were interested in the Newark loss on Tuesday night, a rough estimate of which yesterday placed the total damage at about $600,000. The loss was felt more acutely by the companies because the Newark agents had been fighting for some months over rates, with the result that during the last six months of 1899 the premium receipts on Newark business amounted to $34,000 less than the income for the corresponding period of 1898.

The insurance on the department store of W. V. Snyder & Co., at 701 to 705 Broad Street, on which the loss is reported as total, amounted to $300,500, which was divided as follows: On building, $85,000; on stock, $214,500.

The building insurance was distributed as follows: Germania, $10,000; Continental, $10,000; Niagara, $10,000; Firemen's of Newark, $10,000; German-American, $10,000; Newark, $5,000; American of Newark, $5,000; Citizens' of New York, $5,000; Erie of Pennsylvania, $5,000; Franklin, $5,000; New York Underwriters, $2,500; Merchants' of Newark, $2,500; New Hampshire, $2,500, and Reading, $2,500.

The insurance on stock was distributed as follows: Liverpool and London and Globe, $18,500; Royal, $15,000; Union of London, $15,000; Commercial Union, $15,000; Prussian National, $10,000; Concordia, $10,000; North British and Mercantile, $10,000; Phoenix of London, $10,000; Northern of London, $10,000; Home, $10,000; Germania, $10,000; Scottish Union and National, $10,000; Hartford, $9,000; Sun, $7,500; Atlas, $5,000; New York Underwriters', $5,000; Queen, $5,000; Norwich Union, $5,000; Transatlantic, $5,000; Newark, $5,000; American of Newark, $5,000; Aachen and Munich, $5,000; Merchants', $5,000; Palatine, $5,000; Baloise, $5,000; Law, Union and Crown, $5,000; Svea, $5,000; National, $5,000; Lancashire, $5,000; German of Freeport, $5,000; Williamsburg City, $3,500; Norwalk, $3,500; Imperial, $2,500; Reading, $2,500; New Hampshire, $2,500; Orient, $2,500; Farmers' of York, $2,500; Merchants' of Providence, $2,500; St. Paul, $2,500; United Fire, $2,500; Caledonian, $2,500; Caledonian American, $2,500; Home of California, $2,500; Magdeburg, $2,500; American of New York, $2,500; Mechanics and Traders', $2,500; Girard, $2,500; State of Liverpool, $2,500; Agricultural, $2,500; Hanover, $2,500; Equitable of Providence, $2,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $2,500; Hamburg-Bremen, $2,500; Westchester, $2,500; Western, $2,500; British America, $2,500; London and Lancashire, $2,500; Fireman's, $2,500; Indemnity, $2,500, and Manchester, $2,500.

New York underwriters yesterday declared that this fire will probably lead to an immediate settlement of the differences in the Newark rating compact, so as to effect a restoration of the fixed tariff of fire insurance rates which was suspended early last Summer.

A Correction.

An error, arising from a similarity of names, was made in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday in the story of the big fire in Newark. It was said that T. B. Peddie had recently made an assignment and had asked for a receiver. This statement should have read that C. B. Peddie had made the assignment. The latter is a dealer in trunks, and sustained loss in the fire. T. B. Peddie is a manufacturer of trunks in Newark and was not affected by the fire at all.

The New Actor from Germany.

Carl Wagner, the new star of the Irving Place Theatre, will make his American début to-night as Heinrich in Gerhart Hauptmann's play "Die Versunkene Glocke." ("The Sunken Bell.") Herr Wagner has been praised for his acting in this part in Berlin, Hamburg, and other cities of Germany. The play has been staged under the personal supervision of Heinrich Conried, and the principal parts are cast as follows: Rautendelein, Emmy Schroth; the witch, Wilhelmine Schlueter; Nickelmann, the water spirit, Carl Bender; the wood sprite, August Meyer-Elgen; the minister, George Le Bret, and Magda, the bell-founder's wife, Martha Schiffel.

Public Wharves for Jersey City.

The Jersey City Board of Finance has authorized Corporation Counsel Allan L. McDermott to apply to the Riparian Commissioners for a grant of lands under water in front of upland property owned by the city near the Hackensack River. The city proposes to build public wharves on the river near Broadway.

CRUSADE AGAINST POLICY.

F. Norton Goddard's Attempts to Stop It Without Police Aid Enlist Anthony Comstock's Assistance.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard, who is deeply interested in the effort to eradicate policy playing, has begun his crusade against the "writers" and "runners," and it is his purpose to pursue this class of offenders in every part of the city in order to show the possibility of successful prosecution. Capt. Goddard does not expect, nor does he seek, he says, the co-operation of the police, especially as one of the City Magistrates with whom he has been in consultation has advised him to conduct his campaign without calling upon the police.

When Capt. Goddard called upon this Magistrate he was told that he had better leave the police out of his calculations and solicit the aid of the agents of the Gerry society. Capt. Goddard, however, determined to place his cases in the hands of Anthony Comstock, who has already made several arrests. On Monday last Mr. Comstock arrested Ed Johnson of 358 West Forty-first Street. This place, Capt. Goddard says, has been in operation for twelve years, and when Johnson was arrested there were twenty persons in the room, all of whom were playing policy. Johnson was held in the West Fifty-fourth Street Police Court in $1,000 bail for trial. Besides this, three arrests have been made in the Twenty-first Precinct. Of these men one is in jail, one is again writing policy, and the third has written to Capt. Goddard asking him for aid in obtaining work. Capt. Goddard is supporting the wife of the man who is in jail.

"Whether the anti-policy law passes the Legislature or not, Capt. Goddard said yesterday, "policy must stop. I have given the players all the warning they need, and I am going to see if there isn't some way to convince the police that it is possible to convict this class of offenders by intelligent and active work."

HENRY C. MINER'S WILL.

His Estate to be Distributed Equally Between His Heirs.

The will of Henry C. Miner, dated March 29, 1897, was filed for probate yesterday afternoon in the Surrogate's office.

The testator gives to his widow the family residence, at 40 Riverside Drive, and its contents. The heirs under the will are the widow and the sons of the testator—Henry C., Jr., Edwin D., George H., and Thomas W. Miner—each of whom is to receive one-fifth of the estate when George H. Miner shall reach the age of thirty-two years. Until then the estate is to be held in trust, the heirs receiving the income. The heirs are named as executors and trustees.

The theatrical enterprises of Mr. Miner are to be continued, and Thomas W. Moore, a brother-in-law of the testator, is to assist in their management at a salary of not less than $50 a week.

A fifth son of Mr. Miner is not mentioned in the will. He is John Lansing Miner, who was born seven weeks ago. The heirs, however, have agreed to admit him to share equally with them in the estate.

GRANITE CUTTERS TO STRIKE.

The Move Directed Against the Manufacturers' Association.

Strikes of granite cutters will be ordered to-day in the quarries and yards of all members of the Granite Manufacturers' Association of New England who do not comply with the demand of the National Association of Granite Cutters for a minimum wage of $3 for eight hours' work.

Delegate William J. O'Brien of the granite cutters and of the Board of Walking Delegates of the Building Trades in this city said yesterday that in 1897 the National Association of Granite Cutters decided to enforce this demand on March 1, 1900, and thus gave the manufacturers due notice. Most of the individual members of the Manufacturers' Association. Mr. O'Brien said, are willing to accept the new schedule, but the association, as a body, decided to resist the demand. Several members of the association have yards in New York, and the granite cutters' union here will await orders from the headquarters of the National Association of Granite Cutters, which is in Boston, before they act. The union rate of wages for granite cutters in New York is $4 a day, but it is said that only a few get that amount.

LEGAL NOTES.

DUTY OF EMPLOYER TO FURNISH SAFE PLACE.—Catherine J. Cavanagh, while a saleswoman in the employ of Hugh O'Neill, on Dec. 15, 1892, was stationed in a space about two feet wide, between a counter and a showcase, 6 feet 6 inches wide, when she was struck on the head and injured by a dress form which fell from the top of the showcase. On the trial of her suit for damages it appeared that the figure was not fixed to the showcase nor guarded by any railing; that it had a narrow base from which a tin socket, to which it was attached, was wanting; that the rod running through it was bent, throwing it out of equilibrium when loaded and causing it to shake easily, and that it might possibly be moved by the draught from the window immediately behind it. The trial court dismissed the complaint, but the First Appellate Division two years ago, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, ordered a new trial, holding that the facts warranted the inference that the defendant was negligent. The Court of Appeals has now unanimously affirmed that decision and ordered judgment absolute for the plaintiff on stipulation.

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DEVISE TO UNMARRIED WOMAN AND FUTURE HUSBAND.—Hiram Morehouse, who lived at Charlton, Saratoga County, by his will gave his residuary estate to his daughter, Effie May Morehouse, with the proviso that no part of his real estate should be sold or incumbered during her lifetime, "and in case of marriage and subsequent death, and should she leave a child or children, then I give the foregoing devise and bequest to her child or children; and provided, further, in case of her marriage and should she die childless, but should leave a surviving husband, then I give to her husband the one-third part of said residue and remainder of my estate, and the remaining two-thirds to the surviving children of my brothers." Effie May Morehouse died unmarried. In a suit brought by William H. Morehouse against Frank H. Morehouse, individually and as executor, for partition of the property, the question presented was whether the children of the brothers of the dead man took under his will any interest in the estate. A judgment given at Special Term so holding, and directing a partition, was reversed by the Third Appellate Division, Justices Herrick and Merwin dissenting. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the decision of the Appellate Division, holding that the daughter Effie was, under the provisions of the will, seized in fee at the time of her death of the entire estate, and that at her death it passed to the devisees named in her will.

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NOTICE OF PROTEST TO INDORSER.—The University Press, John Wilson & Son, incorporated, brought an action against Gen. George B. Williams upon a promissory note made by Stone & Kimball, a domestic corporation, to its own order and indorsed by it and Gen. Williams. When the note matured it was held by a New York bank, whose notary protested it and sent notice of dishonor to the plaintiff. The latter's Treasurer, White, then mailed a similar notice to Gen. Williams, in care of Stone & Kimball, at the latter's business address in this city. Gen. Williams, however, had for years lived in Washington, with the exception of 1892-3, when he lived in England. He came to New York occasionally, staying at various hotels. He never, in fact, received any notice of dishonor. The First Appellate Division, by a divided vote, has reversed judgment given on the trial in favor of the plaintiff by direction of the Court, holding that due diligence had not been shown to ascertain the defendant's residence. The notary who protested the note also mailed notices of dishonor to the defendant at New York, N. Y., and to Boston, Mass., but he made no inquiries and did nothing whatever to ascertain the defendant's residence or place of business. Justice Barrett, giving the prevailing opinion, holds that the notice given to the plaintiff by the notary was sufficient, and upon its receipt the plaintiff was entitled to the same time to notify the defendant as the bank had had to notify it. Being ignorant of the defendant's proper address, the plaintiff's officers were bound to make reasonable inquiries in endeavoring to ascertain it. Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Rumsey concurred with Justice Barrett, but Justice Ingraham gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Justice O'Brien, holding that the address to which the officer of the plaintiff sent the notice was that best calculated to give the defendant notice of the protest from the information which plaintiff's representative had or which in the exercise of ordinary diligence he could have obtained.

REGISTERED MAIL STOLEN

Empty, Mutilated Pouch Found Near Long Island City Dock.

William Carr, Discharged Carrier, Now Missing, Suspected—The Loss May Be Hundreds of Dollars.

The finding of a torn and rifled mail pouch Tuesday morning on Flushing Street, Long Island City, near the water front, disclosed the robbery of registered mail of value to the amount of several hundred dollars, it is believed. William Carr, twenty-four years old, of Long Island City, who was last seen with the pouch, and who has since been missing, is being sought by the secret service men in the Post Office Department.

All of the registered mail destined for Long Island City comes through the New York Post Office. It is taken first to the Long Island Railroad Station, in Long Island City, and thence by a local carrier to the Post Office in that place.

Carr was employed to carry the mail from the station to the Post Office. He was discharged Monday, owing to his failure to report promptly on coming to work. Tuesday morning, however, he went to the railroad station as usual soon after 6 o'clock. Emile Leibel, railway mail clerk on the Oyster Bay Branch of the Long Island Railroad, had just arrived from the New York Post Office with all the registered mail for points on Long Island.

"Leibel, let me have the registered, will you," said Carr. Leibel, ignorant of Carr's discharge, handed him the pouch. A few minutes later the new carrier who had taken Carr's place applied for the pouch, and was told a messenger had already called for it. The matter was reported to the Long Island City Post Office, and the alarm was immediately sent out that the pouch had been stolen.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock on the same morning a passer-by on Flushing Street came across an empty mail pouch near the docks. No attempt had been made to break the lock, but there was a jagged tear on one side of the pouch which had evidently been made by hammering it between two stones. A heavy glove was found near the pouch, which was afterward identified as Carr's. The pouch on being taken to the railroad station was recognized as the one containing that day's registered mail. It was then taken to the local Post Office.

Postmaster George Rittberger, after examining the poch, notified the Post Office authorities in Manhattan, and Inspectors Boyle and Brown were put on the case. Photographs of Carr have been sent to all parts of the country, as it is thought he immediately left town after opening the mail packages. No signs of paper were found near the pouch, and it is thought Carr took the packages to some house in the neighborhood to open them.

It will be several days before the value of the stolen mail is known. Within a reasonable time after the packages should be delivered the offices from which the mail was sent will make inquiries concerning it, which will before long give an idea of the contents of the pouch. The number of pieces is said to have been seventeen.

Carr, the missing ex-mail carrier, was in the employ of Mrs. M. E. Conway of 44 Jackson Avenue, who has the contract to carry the mail between the Long Island Railroad Station to the local Post Office. He is twenty-four years old. His father is Michael E. Carr of Long Island City, an ex-policeman and ex-Deputy Sheriff of Queens County. He was popular among his associates.

TWO APPRENTICES RECOVER.

A Third Was Found Dead on a Ship, Asphyxiated by Gas.

Thomas Davis and Richard Conroy, the two apprentices who were found in their cabin on board the British tramp steamship Machrehanish unconscious from partial asphyxiation by coal gas at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, have recovered.

The Machrehanish lies at the Havemeyer Sugar Refinery wharf, Brooklyn. It was thought at first that Davis would die, but he revived after being worked over for several hours at the Eastern District Hospital. Conroy recovered soon after being taken from the cabin.

Reginald Stainer, the other apprentice, who was found dead in the cabin, lived in Portsmouth, England. His father is said to be an officer aboard one of the royal yachts. Conroy's home is in Southampton and Davis's at Dover. The three were apprenticed to the Machrehanish at Cardiff last June just before the ship sailed for Java.

SAVED BY FINNISH POLICEMAN.

His Appeal to the Court Kept a Fellow-Countryman Out of Prison.

John H. Smith, familiarly known as "Whiskers" Smith, said to be the only Finnish policeman in the city, in a case before Judge Newburger, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, saved Hugo Edward Sidelholm, a fellow-countryman, from a term in State prison.

Sidelholm was arrested about two weeks ago charged with having stabbed George Hansen, a keeper of a sailor's boarding house at 335 Water Street. Sidelholm is unable to speak English, and Policeman Smith, who is attached to the Centre Street Police Court Squad, was called into the court to act as interpreter. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and the Judge was about to sentence him when Smith, who had been holding an animated conversation with the prisoner in Finnish, asked permission to speak in the man's behalf.

"Certainly, you may say anything about the prisoner you wish," said Judge Newburger.

The policeman told Sidelholm's history and said that he drew his knife and stabbed Hansen because he thought Hansen and another man were about to attack him. Judge Newburger then discharged the prisoner.

FOLIO WRITER UNDER ARREST.

J. R. Heffernan Charged with Using Stolen War Tax Stamps.

James R. Heffernan, a folio writer in the Register's office, was arraigned before Commissioner Shields by United States Marshal Henkel yesterday, charged by Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue Wood with having used a second time documentary war tax stamps stolen from recorded deeds.

Heffernan, who is twenty-four years old, lives at 379 Fourth Avenue. He is said to be a brother of a Tammany Hall district leader. It is alleged that Heffernan visited Lawyer Hugh O. Pentecost at the latter's office, 76 Elm Street, and showed him a deed, executed by Henry T. Dawson to Lucy Evans Smith Dawson, and recorded at the request of Mr. Pentecost. The date on the deed and on the acknowledgment was 1800 instead of 1900. Lawyer Pentecost made the corrections and gave Heffernan $16 to buy stamps and affix them. Instead of buying the stamps, Heffernan, it is alleged, tore $6.50 worth of canceled stamps from a deed executed by Katie Roys to Charles Gerlich and a ten-dollar canceled stamp from a deed made by Harriet Coles to Dr. Walter Eyre Lambert. It is further alleged that he took $80 worth of stamps from a deed executed by Herman Strauss to Martin Schenkelsen, and then affixed $16 worth of the stolen stamps to the Dawson deed. Commissioner Shields set the examination for March 5, and, in default of $2,500 bail, Heffernan was committed.

Dinner in Memory of Lincoln.

Arrangements have been made for the dinner in honor of the memory of Abraham Lincoln which will be given March 8 at the Lexington Avenue Opera House. The labor organizations have indorsed the dinner, and many members of these bodies will be present. Among those invited and who may speak are William J. Bryan, ex-Gov. Altgeld, ex-Gov. Pingree, Mayor Samuel Jones of Toledo, Ohio; George Fred Williams, Congressman Sulzer, and Amos J. Cummings. Prof. Edwin Markham will read his poem on Lincoln. The tickets will be $1 each. They may be had of Michael Heumann, 145 East Fifty-eighth Street, Charles Healey, 45 University Place; G. W. Jones, 219 East Eleventh Street, and D. B. Van Vleck, and Ernest Crosby, Brooklyn.

Tammany Hall Employes' Dance.

An elaborate vaudeville show followed by a dance will be given by the employes of the Tammany Hall building, on Fourteenth Street, on Tuesday night next. Great preparations have been made for the affair, which will take place in the hall.

The very limit for riding breeches is the far-famed Harris tweed; a cloth of just the right texture and colors of just the right tone and combination.

With such breeches the most disreputable of legs will take on an air of respectability and smartness.

Expensive, yes; but we feel that we have customers who like good things—$15.

Everything man and boy wears anywhere, any time.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

A TALK WITH COL. POPE.

Business Conditions—Bliss for Vice President—Miles, He Says, Should Be a Full General.

Col. A. A. Pope of Boston talked to a reporter yesterday about business conditions.

"We are enjoying," he said, "a wonderful era of prosperity, and I see no indications of a break. In almost every branch of trade manufacturers are being pushed to the utmost. I don't care to talk about bicycles, except to say that the demand is greater than ever. In the matter of automobiles, the companies manufacturing them have orders enough to keep their plants busy for the next two years. Foreign orders are being refused.

"I am not a politician, and for that reason I want to see Cornelius N. Bliss nominated for the Vice Presidency. He is a hard-headed business man, and that is just what we want in such a place. We do not need a lawyer or a politician, and, for that matter, the former possesses many of the attributes of the latter.

Talking about the bill for the reorganization of the army, he said:

"It does seem to me that the Administration should create for Gen. Miles an office commensurate with his position. He is now no higher in rank than his Adjutant General or a division commander. Gen. Miles is one of the greatest soldiers the world ever saw, and should be a full General, or a Lieutenant General. But, unfortunately, he is suspected of having political ambitions, and for that reason he is being kept down. If his suggestions had been carried out in the war with Spain, there would have been no pest camps in this country. He advised against them, but was overruled."

SOLD BOGUS BALL TICKETS.

Three Men Arrested for Alleged Swindling, After Making $10 a Day for Some Time.

Three men who thought they had discovered a mine of wealth were rudely undeceived on Tuesday. For some time they have, it is alleged, been visiting down-town offices and representing themselves as officers of the American District Telegraph Company Employes' Association. They had badges of the association—which ceased to exist a considerable time ago—and printed tickets for its annual ball. According to these tickets the ball was to be given at Tammany Hall on March 22. No such ball has been arranged.

It is stated that the tickets were sold in large numbers to business men, and that for several weeks the sellers made at least $10 a day each. On Tuesday they visited the offices of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, at 54 Wall Street. The member of the firm who talked to them fancied that all was not as it should be. He therefore bought a single ticket and told the men to call again in the afternoon, when they could see another partner and probably sell half a dozen more tickets. In the meantime inquiries were made, with the result that a telephone message was sent to the Old Slip Station House.

In the afternoon the three men returned, were admitted into an inner office, and were told to take the elevator to the floor above. They walked to the elevator, and into the presence of two policemen. At the station house they gave their names as William Duncan, Joseph Lynch, and Charles Riordan. They said they lived in Brooklyn. At the Centre Street Police Court yesterday Magistrate Mott held each prisoner in $500 bail for examination to-day.

T. M. HILLIARD SAILS.

The Waldorf-Astoria Purchasing Agent Returns to Ireland.

Thomas M. Hilliard, for many years the purchasing agent at the Waldorf-Astoria, sailed for Europe on the Teutonic yesterday. He has purchased a large stock farm at Ballycassidy, County Fermanagh, Ireland, and there he hopes to spend the rest of his days as a plain country gentleman.

His stateroom on the steamship yesterday was filled with floral tokens, and many of his hotel associates were at the pier to bid him godspeed.

Mr. Hilliard is a rich man. Only a few years ago he was a bellboy in George C. Boldt's Philadelphia hotel. He had such an aptitude for the business that he was rapidly promoted, and he was appointed purchasing agent when the Waldorf was opened.

He will be succeeded at the Waldorf-Astoria by Steward Von Arnim.

REGIMENT'S ELECTION DELAYED.

Action of Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Causes Comment.

Officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who went to the armory last night for final electioneering work before the elections for a Lieutenant Colonel and two Majors, which the Colonel had announced would be held this evening, were surprised to learn that Col. Duffy had postponed the elections indefinitely.

The anti-Devlin faction said the postponement was made so that the disbandment of Company B might be completed and Capt. McCrystal removed as a candidate against Capt. Devlin, the candidate of headquarters. Others insisted that Col. Duffy did not favor the recommendation of Major Putnam Bradlee Strong that Company B be disbanded and that he did not wish the election to be held while Capt. McCrystal's hands were tied.

Col. Duffy said yesterday that he did not care to give any opinion on the proposed disbandment of Company B.

TROLLEY LINES TO UNITE.

Merger of the Ridgefield and Bergen County Companies.

James C. Young of Jersey City, one of the incorporators of the Ridgefield and Teaneck Railway Company, said yesterday that arrangements had been made for a union with the Bergen County Traction Company, which operates a road from Fort Lee to Hackensack. The new company will have a capital of $1,750,000, and will be known as the New Jersey and Hudson Railway and Ferry Company.

Mr. Young also said that the company had purchased the Fort Lee Ferry, running from that place to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, New York.

Among the men interested are S. White and Col. Armitage Matthews of New York, George E. Spencer of Brooklyn, William H. Clarke, and A. M. Taylor of Philadelphia, C. A. Leibe of Washington, D. C., and Charles A. Black of Morristown, N. J.

Stern Bros

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An Entirely New

Paris Corset

different from any heretofore offered

They are also showing exceptionally large assortments of their celebrated

Classique Corsets

of exclusive materials, hand-fashioned by the most skillful French Makers, in a great variety of models which, while improving the figure, afford absolute comfort to the wearer

West 23d Street

THE RAPID TRANSIT BONDS

Funds for Paying Improvements and Debt-Limit Calculations.

MR. COLER'S PROPOSED REFORM

John B. McDonald Making Progress with Sub-Contracts—Mr. Onderdonk May Be a Bidder.

The meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment scheduled for yesterday to authorize the issue of $36,500,000 bonds for the construction of the rapid transit tunnel did not take place owing to the illness of Deputy Controller Levey. Mr. Levey has charge of all the resolutions that come before that body, and the postponement was made upon the request of Controller Coler. The meeting, Mr. Coler said, will take place to-morrow.

Mr. Coler said yesterday that he is going ahead with his plan to supplement his work in securing a separation of the city and county debt by asking an amendment which will take out of the debt limit calculations all bonds issued for improvements which pay a revenue to the city. This plan is deemed feasible by well-known financiers of the city, and the Chamber of Commerce has decided to discuss the question at its meeting in April.

"The present administration," said Mr. Coler, "was elected on a platform which demands municipal ownership. We have made a good start with the underground railroad, and undoubtedly extensions to all parts of the city will be demanded as the work progresses. The great trouble will be to get the money. There is no sense in saying that because of the debt limit we must stop.

"I cannot see why bonds issued for improvements which yield the city a revenue should be included in the indebtedness upon which the bond margin is figured. The bonds for dock improvements, water supply, and for the rapid transit road will never cost the taxpayers a cent. The docks have paid for themselves since 1870 and the underground road will pay for itself.

"With bonds issued for revenue yielding improvements eliminated from the debt limit of New York, this city could go ahead and acquire franchises and property which would yield enormous sums and ultimately reduce taxation very materially. The benefits resulting from this plan would be very great, and it is a question worthy of being agitated and quickly carried out to a conclusion. At present New York, instead of a debt-incurring capacity of 10 per cent., can only incur about 7 per cent. of its real estate valuations. In this respect we are not as well off as some of the smaller cities of the State."

The sub-committee of the Board of Rapid Transit met yesterday to further discuss the plan of organization of the Chief Engineer's working force. No conclusion was reached. A report will, it is said, be made at the next meeting of the board.

Mr. McDonald said yesterday that he is making progress on his sub-contracts for the tunnel. He will be ready to announce definite results in about two weeks' time. Andrew Onderdonk will, it is said, probably be one of the bidders on the work. As Mr. Onderdonk is a man of large means, he will, if successful, it is believed, take a comfortable slice of the work.

A dinner in honor of Mr. McDonald will be given at Baldmore to-morrow. August Belmont and one or two others connected with the road will accompany the contractor.

BURGLARY IN MAIDEN LANE.

A Man Breaks Into a Silverware Store, but a Patrolman Follows and Arrests Him.

An attempt last evening to rob a silverware store in Maiden Lane was frustrated by Patrolman Eugene Sullivan of the Old Slip Station. At about 7 o'clock he noticed that the glass door of E. G. Webster & Son's store, at 10 Maiden Lane, had been broken. There was no light inside, but Sullivan thought that he heard some one moving about. The hole in the glass was just big enough for him to crawl through, and when he got inside he found a young man trying to hide behind the counter. A showcase had been broken open, and a large quantity of silverware was found on the burglar.

Sullivan took his prisoner to the station house, where the latter gave the name of Frank Powell. He said he was twenty-two years old, and lived at Scranton. When searched a number of cards appealing for assistance for the bearer on account of his being a cripple were found on him. The cards are of the kind familiar to travelers on the street cars and elevated trains, but Powell showed no signs of any infirmities. He will be taken to Police Headquarters this morning, and afterward to the Centre Street Police Court.

GEN. BARNES'S MARRIAGE.

Mrs. A. M. Scott Becomes His Bride—Gen. Barnes Once Partner of Joseph H. Choate.

Gen. William H. G. Barnes and Mrs. Anna M. Scott of San Francisco were married on Monday evening. The wedding took place at the residence of Gen. Barnes's brother, John S. Barnes, 22 East Forty-eighth Street, and was witnessed by relatives and a few intimate friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer. Tuesday morning Gen. Barnes and his bride left this city for Washington, where they will visit friends for a time before returning to the Pacific Coast.

The couple sprung something of a surprise on their San Francisco friends, as but few of them were aware of their intention. It was supposed that Gen. Barnes was only coming as far East as Chicago, where he spoke at the Union League Club on Washington's Birthday, but instead he came on to this city, arriving here Sunday.

Gen. Barnes many years ago resided in this city, and was at one time law partner of Joseph H. Choate. For twenty-five years past he has made his home in San Francisco, and is one of the best-known lawyers west of the Rocky Mountains. He has also long been prominent in politics and in militia circles in California. His bride is the daughter of a prominent officer of the French Navy. She was educated in Paris, and resided later in South America. For many years she has been a leader in society in San Francisco, and was the most intimate friend of Gen. Barnes's first wife.

John S. Barnes, in speaking last night of his brother's marriage, said: "My brother and his wife desired to be married in the presence of their relatives, and it was solely on this account that they came to New York."

Dunlap & Co.

Spring Styles

will be introduced on

Saturday, March 3rd.

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia.

And Accredited Agencies in all principal cities of the United States.

CANADA, LONDON, PARIS, and NAPLES.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15.
The new society play in 4 acts by John Oliver Hobbes, with the full strength of Daniel Frohman's Stock Company.
THE AMBASSADOR

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. Direction DANIEL FROHMAN. CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
5 Thurs., at 11 and 8:15, beginning Mch. 8. 5 Fri., at 3 and 8:15, beginning Mch. 9. "MANILA," "JAPAN," "PARIS," "GRAND CANON," "MOKI LAND."
Course Tickets, $4 and $3. NOW ON SALE. Single tickets, $1 and 75c., on sale Mon., Mch. 5.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat.
ANOTHER MISS HOBBS SUCCESS. CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDY COMPANY in their London Success,
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.
Cast includes Seymour Hicks, Herbert Standing, Henry Kemble, J. L. Mackaye, Ferd. Gottschalk, Fanny Brough, Margaret Robinson, and Ellaline Terriss.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. MAT. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2:15. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Last 3 Nights. Lats Matinée Saturday.
MAUDE ADAMS | The Little Minister.
NEXT TUESDAY DANIEL FROHMAN WILL PRESENT JAMES K. HACKETT IN THE PRIDE OF JENNICO. Seats Ready.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8. MAT. SATURDAY.
WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 24th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS,

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
"The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald.
Evgs., 7:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 1:45.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

BERKELEY LYCEUM, 44th St., W. of 5th Av.
For two weeks, commencing to-night, 8:30 P. M.
KAWIKAMI AND SADA YACCO
series of plays in Japanese.
and their company of Japanese players in a series of plays in Japanese.
"ZINGORO," "TAKANORI."
and THE GEISHA and THE KNIGHT.
Tickets, $2. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. Flo. Irwin & Co., 15, 25, 50c. PATRICE & CO. Ward & Curran, Colbys, Provo, Mov. Pic's, 30 oths

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Daisy Lovering Cont. Perf. and Company. 15, 25, 50c. PETE BAKER. Patterson Bro., Mlle. Ani, Jordan & Welch, Mov. Pic. &c

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8. Mat. Sat., at 2.
"A TRIUMPH."—HERALD.
OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

BIJOU Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. AUNT HANNAH | A BIG HIT

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Mon., March 5, FALKA. 700th time. SOUVENIRS. RIGOLETTO.

The New York Broadway 44-45 Sts BROADWAY to TOKIO Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. No Smoking at Matinées.

4th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Matinée Saturday. LAST WEEK of MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "A Romance of Athlone." Next Week—Tim Murphy in The Carpet Bagger.

GRAND Opera House Rogers Bros IN Wall St. Next Week—"BY THE SAD SEA WAVES."

UNDER TROLLEY, BUT UNHURT.

Twenty-third Street Crowd Marvels at a Messenger Boy's Escape from a Horrible Death.

A score of persons waiting at Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue last night to change cars noticed an American District Telegraph messenger boy running across the street. They saw also a Twenty-third Street car going east at a good rate of speed, and it was plain that the boy was taking chances. Several men called to him to have a care, but he either did not hear them, or, hearing, wanted to demonstrate that he knew enough to get out of an electric car's way without being told. The expected happened.

The car struck the boy squarely

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and colder, high northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,646. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41½c; cash cotton, 9 7-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Puerto Rican Tariff bill was reported in the Senate yesterday, but it was incorporated with the Senate bill for the government of the Island. It is not expected that the bill will be discussed for a considerable time, and it is said to be possible that the ultimate result may be to leave the whole matter in the hands of the President. The Hawaii bill was passed by the Senate after a desultory debate. A proposed amendment to pay to ex-Queen Liliuokalani $2?,000 for all interest she may have in the crown lands was laid upon the table. The House committee is to report the Adams bill on Consular reorganization favorably. The Senate has fixed next Tuesday for the final vote on the conference report on the Financial bill.—Pages 5 and 7.

LEGISLATURE.—A new educational unification bill is proposed, providing for a single-headed department with administrative powers vested in a Commissioner of Education to be elected by the Legislature for a fourteen-year term. Assemblyman Adams of Brooklyn has introduced a bill extending the powers of Borough Presidents. It has been definitely decided to amend the Henry Military Code bill to meet the objections made by National Guard officers. Assemblyman Demarest of Rockland and Alderman Fulton of this city urged anti-Ramapo legislation yesterday. Many bills of interest to this city were reported favorably.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—On the announcement of the relief of Ladysmith by Gen. Buller's troops the whole of Great Britain indulged in wild rejoicing, such as has seldom been seen. Effigies of Krüger and Cronje were publicly maltreated. The British Army estimates show an increase of £40,882,200, and Lord Lansdowne announced that 56,439 more men would be sent out as soon as arrangements could be made. It is reported that official inquiries are being made of the colonies as to what troops they can send to South Africa in case the imperial troops are needed elsewhere. The Boers are said to be massing in force to oppose Roberts's advance. Gen. Clements took possession of Colesberg without opposition. Italy may make advances to Great Britain looking to peace with the Boers. Dr. Theodore Barth, the Freisinnige leader in the German Reichstag, said yesterday that he feared the amended Meat Inspection bill would be passed. Another member of the Reichstag said in the course of the deliberations of that body that information had been refused to United States Consuls, and he accused the Government of conniving at the Agrarian campaign of abuse against the United States. Sir Frederick B. T. Carter, a former Premier of Newfoundland, died on Wednesday night at St. John's. Two large buildings of the Creusot gun factory, France, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening.—Pages 2 and 7.

Page 1.

Severe snowstorms in the northern part of New York State have caused trains to be stalled and street car traffic to be abandoned in many places. Further south floods are feared from the rain.

Page 3.

Three prominent members of the Chicago Board of Trade were arrested yesterday charged with complicity in the alleged McLain Brothers' "bucket shopping" frauds.

The Commissioners of Accounts allege that Adolph N. Du Mahaut, clerk of the Eleventh District Municipal Court, is short in his accounts.

The District Attorney, the police, and the Fire Department are making vigorous efforts to capture the bands of incendiaries and thieves which, the authorities believe, are responsible for the many fires which have occurred since the beginning of the year on the upper east side.

Page 5.

State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn, in his annual report on building and loan associations, finds the business in bad shape; he says the whole movement is threatened by scandals in connection with some speculative concerns.

Page 7.

Ten men of the Third Cavalry were ambushed by Filipinos near San Fernando de la Union, and one American was killed. Three cable dispatches from Gen. Otis were received at the War Department yesterday. One was a lengthy list of casualties, and another announced the arrival in Manila of large quantities of hemp from the hemp fields, together with 50,000 bales of tobacco. The transport Alava has taken 500 former Spanish prisoners from Ragay to Manila.

Page 8.

A big crowd was attracted to the opening of the Sportsmen's Show at Madison Square Garden last evening.

Page 9.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant yesterday took formal possession of the East Broadway line of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. The Creditors' Protective Committee brought in $36,000 of coupons on bonds of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue line, which fell due yesterday. Mechanics' liens aggregating $107,141.46 were filed. The stock on the Third Avenue went down to 49½, a loss of 8½ points.

Page 11.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday authorized the bond issue of $36,500,000 for the Underground Rapid Transit System.

John W. Mackay was yesterday elected a Director of the Southern Pacific, in place of George Crocker, and Charles H. Tweed, William E. Dodge, and August Belmont were added to the board.

Page 14.

Ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen has resigned from the Board of Education.

Archbishop Corrigan appeared in court yesterday as a witness in the Johnson will case.

The Rev. Dr. McGiffert yesterday refused either to confirm or deny a report that he is to resign from the Presbyterian Church.

Police Headquarters in Brooklyn are to be removed from the Municipal Building to a more commodious structure in Smith Street, that borough.

Director of the Census Merriam addressed the Chamber of Commerce yesterday and urged that efforts be made by manufacturers to aid the statistical work of the Government.

Mrs. Eugenia Riffle, in a search for burglars at her home, 1,105 Park Place, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning accidentally shot her daughter, Helen, in the back, inflicting a dangerous wound.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
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New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

$45,000 for Lake Forest University.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Lake Forest University was the recipient of two donations to-day, which aggregate $45,000. The first, of $25,000, was made by D. K. Pearson, on condition that on or before Jan. 1, 1901 $100,000 shall be subscribed for the endowment fund. Henry C. Durand, President of the Board of Trustees of the university, on learning of the Pearson donation, subscribed $20,000 as a starter. Mr. Durand and his wife have given generously to the university in the past, the gifts including the Art Institute, a dormitory for young women, the hospital, and the Anna Durand cottage.

Cruiser Prairie Reaches Rouen.

ROUEN, March 1.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie, which sailed from Hampton Roads Feb. 9, loaded with United States exhibits for the Paris Exposition, arrived here to-day. A deputation from the Chamber of Commerce visited the vessel to offer greetings to Commander McKenzie. The latter afterward called on the Prefect, the Commander of the Rouen Army Corps, and various other city officials.

STORM OVER THE STATE

Trains Stalled and Street Car Traffic Abandoned in the North.

FLOODS FEARED ELSEWHERE

Business Entirely Suspended in Many Places—Thirty Inches of Snow Reported at Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—From every section of Northern and Central New York come reports of severe storms last night and during to-day. There were snowstorms in most of the northern cities, while rain fell in torrents further south. In this city the storm started with snow last night, but after it had attained a depth of two inches it turned to rain. Rivermen are fearing a repetition of the disastrous freshet of last month if the rain continue.

Rochester to-day experienced the heaviest snowfall in its history. Electric lines are practically at a standstill, and trains entering the city are either very late or completely stalled. At Plattsburg the snowstorm has continued unabated for thirty hours.

At Syracuse the fall of snow was said to be thirty inches in twenty-four hours, but later a fall of rain improved conditions there to some extent. At Rome and Auburn there was the heaviest snowfall in years, and traffic in the latter city was suspended. At Ogdensburg nearly two feet of snow had fallen by this evening, and business was at a standstill, the street car lines having all been abandoned.

All the electric lines in Utica were reported tied up, and some of the cars have been stalled on the switches since last evening. Up to a late hour not a train had arrived at or departed from Oswego.

Reports from Geneva show that thirty inches of snow had fallen up to 8 o'clock to-night, with all business at a standstill, no trains arriving since midnight. Port Byron reports twenty-five inches of snow this morning, which afterward turned to sleet, and a freshet on the flats is feared. Penn Yan reported at noon two feet of snow.

Trains on the Pennsylvania branch of the New York Central Railroad have been abandoned.

At Farmer reports say fully three feet of snow have fallen. The large hay sheds of Ira C. Hall & Co. were crushed by the snow. Canandaigua reports the worst storm in twenty years. No trains have arrived today. The Northern Central passenger train due from Elmira at 7:15 is off the track at Himrods. Batavia reports twenty inches of snow, with railroad traffic at a standstill.

Further south floods from the rain are expected. Saratoga also fears another freshet, while from Kingston it is reported that the Rondout Creek, Hudson River, Esopus Creek, and Wallkill Creek are over their banks, and that considerable damage has been done. It is expected that before the morning the Esopus Creek will rise higher than ever before in its history.

BUFFALO, March 1.—The heaviest snowstorm of the season is in progress here, 18 inches having fallen in the past twenty-four hours. Mails are badly delayed.

The roof of a house, 342 North Division Street, collapsed owing to the weight of the snow, imprisoning Mrs. Patrick Loughlin and her three children. They were rescued uninjured by the police.

At Lockport the storm caused the crossing of electric light wires, which caused a fire in the Western Union Telegraph Office, in the Hodge Opera House Building. The blaze was extinguished by the Fire Department before much damage was done.

Freight traffic has been suspended; the few trains that are out have been abandoned on switches, and their engines used to help along delayed passenger trains. Street car traffic on the principal thoroughfares has been kept open, but on other streets there is considerable delay.

GREAT DAMAGE IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 1.—The most destructive sleet storm ever experienced in this city prevailed throughout last night and early to-day. The streets in every direction were blocked by hundreds of fallen telephone poles and trees, carried down by the immense accumulation of ice. The telephone system of the city, with the exception of the underground lines, was put out of service. Practically every street car line in the city was tied up during the early hours of the day. The trolley wires were carried down everywhere by falling poles and trees. Electric light, trolley, and telephone wires were tangled together at many points, necessitating the shutting down of dynamos and trolley and light circuits in order to permit the linemen to work on the wires with safety.

The cable roads were also blocked by the prostrated trees and poles across their tracks.

The telegraph companies suffered great damage, their lines being carried down in every direction. For several hours during the early morning Cleveland was entirely cut off from telegraphic communication with the outside world. The loss to the telephone and telegraph companies will be very heavy.

Numerous accidents occurred, owing to persons coming in contact with live wires. Several persons were severely shocked and more or less injured. Dozens of horses were killed by stepping on fallen trolley wires.

The railroads entering the city have probably not been so badly affected by weather conditions in years. Trains in many instances were abandoned or crept along hours late. The Lake Shore fared the worst between Cleveland and Toledo. Owing to the fact that the train wires between the two cities were all down, trains are moved only with the greatest difficulty and delay. One through train from the West pulled into the Union Station ten hours late.

WESTERN TRAINS DELAYED.

From Six to Twelve Hours Behind Time Owing to the Storm—Telegraph Lines Crippled.

The storm that was raging in the northern part of this State and in the lake region yesterday caused delays of from one to twelve hours on all trains from Chicago and the Northwest. The New York Central trains were delayed from six to twelve hours. The fast mail, which was due in this city yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, was ten hours overdue, and the Lake Shore Limited, which was due here at 10 last night, arrived in Buffalo twelve hours late.

Trains from Chicago and the Northwest over the Pennsylvania Road arrived in Jersey City from two to three hours late, but those from St. Louis, Washington, and the South were on time. The day express was on time from Pittsburg, not having waited for the Chicago connection, whose cars reached Jersey City as part of No. 58, which arrived at 9:17, bringing them in one hour and a half behind their usual schedule. An hour later the Chicago Limited arrived, two hours late, and the Pan Handle sleeper, due at 6:26, came in at 7:55.

Lehigh Valley trains from the West were from ten to twelve hours late. Train No. 608, due at 9:16 A. M., reached Jersey City a few minutes past 9 P. M. Passengers on the Lehigh Valley trains reported the Western storm as most severe, and expected that trains due this morning would be delayed more than yesterday's trains.

Trains over the Central Railroad of New Jersey from the West were also delayed, in some cases as much as five hours.

The Western Union wires were in bad condition in the West yesterday. For the greater part of the day messages were accepted subject to delay. Later, however, sufficient repairs had been made to warrant the receiving of messages for all States except Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan, though Missouri and Indiana wires were in bad condition. Cleveland, Ohio, was completely isolated from all parts of the country, and the wires between Buffalo and Pittsburg, which were down for a time yesterday, were in fair condition late last night.

Much delay to ferryboats was caused by the heavy fog which enwrapped the city until after 10 o'clock. The boats on the short runs were from fifteen to thirty minutes behind their schedules, and those that had longer trips to make were from thirty to forty-five minutes late.

Several of the Sound steamers started on schedule time, but others did not venture into the fog until a late hour last night.

The high tide at Coney Island yesterday completely covered the land which it is proposed to transform into a park. The only unsubmerged road in the neighborhood was Harway Avenue. Coney Island Creek overflowed its banks, and the water swept over the meadows as far back as the old Gravesend Beach lane, a mile from the beach. The cellars in the houses along West Fifteenth Street were flooded.

RAIN STARTS A FIRE.

The rain, working its way through the roof of a lime storage house owned by O. D. Pierson, and situated on the Harlem River, near the Madison Avenue Bridge, started a fire which caused a loss of over $11,000 last evening. The flames communicated to the stables and coal pocket, containing 100 tons of coal, in the yard of J. M. Dobbins, adjoining, and destroyed the stables and framework of the coal pocket.

Pierson's loss is placed at $3,000 and Dobbins's at $8,000. J. M. Connebeer, who has a coal yard adjoining that of Dobbins, suffered slight loss. Dobbins's horses were rescued by the firemen.

Ohio Railway Traffic Demoralized.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 1.—The snowstorms which have prevailed over the country for the past forty-eight hours have sadly demoralized railroad traffic, particularly on the North and South lines. The Pennsylvania Road has managed to keep moving by double heading the trains, although Chicago trains are six to ten hours late. The Hocking Valley Road has been practically abandoned north of Fostoria, and all trains to-day are run between Columbus and that place, Toledo being cut off. The Ohio Central was compelled to abandon one train.

Trains to St. Louis Stalled.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—Every railroad running into the city, especially from the West, is suffering as the result of the heavy fall of snow in the Mississippi Valley. Most of the trains are late and others have been stalled, while still others have been abandoned because of heavy drifts that cover the tracks. Two Wabash trains are stalled between Centralia and Mexico, Mo. Outgoing trains on the western division of the Wabash were taken off to-day. In St. Louis traffic is much impeded. The indications are that the loss from broken wires and trees will be enormous.

SHIPPING SUBSIDY BILL

No Opportunity to Take It Up Will Be Lost, Says Mr. Hanna—Report of Senator Frye.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Another conference of the promoters and supporters of the Shipping Subsidy bill was held to-day, Senator Hanna being present, when the chances of getting up the bill were discussed. Mr. Hanna and others who are interested in securing a subsidy bill say that no opportunity to take it up will be lost and that when once it is before the Senate or the House it will be shown that it is stronger than its opponents imagine.

The confusion created by the repeated amendment of the original bill is, nevertheless, admitted to be unfortunate, and the danger of trying the House on the question is believed to be so great as to render it doubtful whether the measure will succeed at this session.

The report, prepared by Senator Frye upon the Shipping bill reported by the Committee on Commerce of the Senate, was made public to-day. Three prime reasons are given for the decline of the American shipping in the foreign trade, namely:

First—The greater cost of building ships in the United States than elsewhere.

Second—The greater cost of operating American as compared with foreign ships.

Third—Causes based on foreign legislative encouragement.

The suggestion that this situation may be overcome by the free admission of foreign-built ships to American register is met by pointing out that if such admission were unconditional it would result in destroying existing American shipyards on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

All competent authorities, the report states, agree that this bill, if enacted, will involve large increase in the American merchant marine. The passage of the bill, it is claimed, would probaly effect a reduction of $25,000,000 a year in ocean rates on American commerce, through the additional shipping and the competition that would be created. In further support of the bill the report says:

Foreign opposition is being concentrated upon the bill, because foreign shipping interests clearly see that they will be seriously injured by the replacing of American for the foreign vessels now in our foreign trade.

The maximum annual expenditures are fixed at $0,000,000 in the bill. About $1,500,000 is now being paid to American ships under normal conditions for carrying our mails, a sum which should be deducted from the additional expense of the operation of this bill. About 400,000 additional tons of new shipping, costing approximately $40,000,000 and occupying several years in its construction would have to be built in the United States if this bill is passed, before the maximum expenditure of $9,000,000 could be reached.

It is pointed out that under the operation of this bill no monopoly of a route is possible, as is the case with special subsidies to certain favored lines, but that the same routes and the same compensation are open to all who care to put on ships or lines. There are said to be only 361 sea-going screw steamships in the world to-day that come within the size and speed conditions that higher compensation is fixed for, and of these twenty-two are protected by the coasting laws of, the United States, while the balance receive from their respective governments upward of $20,000,000 annually.

The extra compensation that is provided for this same class of vessel is merely sufficient in amount to equalize the advantages enjoyed by the foreign rivals of prospective high-speed American vessels. It is expected that some 340,000 tons of foreign-built vessels now owned or building for American citizens will be admitted to American register under the terms of the bill.

Appealing for support for the bill to representatives of farming sections of the country, the report says:

As the most promising field for the future development of our markets for agricultural products in nortern and temperate Asia, the committee believes that our grain fields and cotton plantations will gain in greater proportion from the enactment of the law than the seaboard shipbuilding and ship-owning States.

Computations are given showing the exact amount vessels of various rates of speed would get under the bill, as compared with the cost of operating them. A 21-knot ship, making 88,200 miles per annum, would get, over and above the cost of coal and handling, a net compensation under the bill of $22 932, while a 10-knot ship, making 42,000 knots per annum, or less than half the distance of the fast ship, would receive a net compensation, over the cost and handling of coal, of $15,120 per annum.

The fast steamships receive the lowest net compensation under the bill. A computation is given as to the amounts that tank vessels, such as are used by the Standard Oil Company, would receive in compensation if admitted to American registry under the bill. These vessels carrying oil can only take an outward cargo, and as they are foreign built, they would, because of carrying cargo one way, receive only 25 per cent. of the compensation allowed under the bill.

Cleveland in a Night.

Leave New York 5:30 P. M., arrive Cleveland next morning for breakfast, by the New York Central's Lake Shore Limited. Luxurious service; no excess fare. Lighted by electricity.—Adv.

TO WITHDRAW REGULAR TROOPS FROM AFRICA?

Colonies Asked if They Will Replace Imperial Soldiers There.

LATTER REQUIRED ELSEWHERE

Canada Offers to Supply 10,000 Men and to Garrison a Number of Posts.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 1.—Joseph Chamberlain asked confidentially some time ago how many men in Canada would volunteer for service as military police in South Africa in case the imperial soldiers were required elsewhere; and the answer was 10,000.

In addition Canada will garrison Halifax, Esquimault, Newfoundland, and the West Indian Islands.

The information about this only leaked out to-day, and it has added to the intensity of the rejoicings.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, March 1.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, has cabled to the Australian Governments asking whether they would be able to send additional troops to South Africa in the event of imperial troops being required elsewhere. It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain's request is for 2,500 good riders and fair marksmen.

PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.

Four Persons Killed and Seven Injured in Accident Near Plainville, Conn., Due to a Washout.

PLAINVILLE, Conn., March 1.—A passenger train, south-bound, on the Northampton Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, due in this city from Shelburne Falls, Mass., at 6:55 P. M., went through a washout about two miles north of here and four persons were killed and seven more or less injured.

The dead are Stephen Searles, engineer, of New Haven; Edward Barrows, baggage master, of New Haven, and two unknown passengers. The body of one passenger killed has been recovered, the other is still in the wreck.

Jacob Corpre, fireman, of New Haven, is probably fatally hurt.

Others injured are: C. W. Phelps, express messenger, of New Haven; William Seymour, mail clerk, of New Haven; George N. Merrill of Bristol, J. T. Newton, ice dealer, of New Haven; Charles Hills of Hartford, and Charles Neale, conductor, New Haven. None of these were dangerously hurt.

The train was nearly one and a half hours late and was proceeding cautiously when it struck the washout. The scene of the wreck is ordinarily a small rivulet, the waters of which flow through a spacious culvert. To-day, however, the water assumed greater proportions, owing to the heavy rain.

There were about 150 mail pouches in the wrecked car and but 75 have been accounted for.

STATE TAX LEGISLATION.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—It is said to-night that while the Stranahan-Allds Taxation bill will not be passed at this session, some sort of a tax bill may be passed before the close of the session. Just what this new measure will provide has not yet been decided, but the matter is being considered by the Republican leaders.

There is considerable talk by those who are directing legislation of a tax on the capital stock of corporations, and also a tax on the surplus of banks. The Republican leaders favor the taxing of mortgages, but the opposition that this plan has aroused has forced them to abandon the original scheme. They are trying to devise a less radical mortgage tax, but have not reached any decision.

The machine leaders have not found it easy sailing to have this Legislature adjourn with a record of nothing accomplished. Senators and Assemblymen have received letters of protest from their constituents, in which the correspondents plainly say that it is time certain important questions should be settled.

Whether or not these protests will force action on any of the measures which were proposed early in the session is problematical. Some of the organization Senators say that the original programme of abandoning all important matters will not be changed. Other Senators predict that the organization will be obliged to act in accordance with the reported sentiment throughout the State.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee came to Albany to-day with Gov. Roosevelt, who had been his guest at Newburgh. Mr. Odell has been in conference with the legislative leaders, but according to good authority, no decision has been reached regarding the programme. Mr. Odell is silent on the subject, and those who possess his confidence also decline to divulge anything.

It is said to-night by those who are closely identified with the machine that the nominations sent to the Senate of new Fish, Forest and Game Commissioners will be confirmed without a fight, although there is considerable feeling over the matter.

$15,000 FOR LOSS OF A LEG.

A Lad Obtains a Verdict Against the Brooklyn Heights Company.

A verdict was rendered against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. James Lyons, twelve years old, of 155 Chauncey Street, sued for $50,000 damages for injuries sustained in a trolley accident near the Sea Beach Palace on Aug. 6, 1899. He and his parents were on their way to Coney Island. They got aboard a crowded Fifth Avenue car, which, near the Sea Beach Palace, ran into a car of the Third Avenue line. James Lyons's left leg was so badly inpured that it had to be amputated between the knee and hip.

After the jury was charged it requested permission to visit the scene of the accident, and the trip was made yesterday in the heavy rain. After the jury's return it spent considerable time discussing the evidence, and then awarded the injured lad $15,000 damages.

Herkomer's Portrait of the Kaiser.

BERLIN, March 1.—The portrait of Emperor William, which Prof. Hubert Herkomer is painting, will be ready for exhibition at the Berlin Art Exposition early this Spring. The pose and treatment will be entirely new. The Emperor has left all to the artist.

Fatal Explosion on Channel Steamer.

DIEPPE, France, March 1.—By an explosion on board the English mail packet France to-day, six of her firemen were scalded to death and four others are in a critical condition. The passengers escaped unhurt.

The Sachsen Refloated.

BERLIN, March 1.—A dispatch from Kiel announces that the German battleship Sachsen, which was stranded yesterday, has been refloated.

Yacht Nahma at Cannes.

CANNES, March 1.—Mrs. Robert Goelet's steam yacht Nahma arrived here to-day.

POLICE PLANNED LEGISLATIVE FUND

Chief Devery Interferes with an Assessment of the Force.

HE FORBIDS THE MEN TO PAY

A Scheme of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association to Aid the Maher Eight-Hour Bill.

Chief of Police William S. Devery declares he has discovered that members of the police force are about to raise $60,000 for the purpose of influencing legislation at Albany, and he issued an order yesterday forbidding any member of the force contributing to the fund. This is the first time in the history of the Police Department that such an order has been issued and posted in all the station houses.

A bill is now pending before the Legislature which provides that patrolmen shall be on duty only eight out of every twenty-four hours. According to the order, each of the 6,000 men of the force was to contribute $10 to-day or to-morrow, and this money was to be used to influence the passage of the bill.

When the men reported for duty last night at the station houses the order was read to them. It is as follow:

"To all Districts, Precincts, and Squads:

"Information has been furnished to me that at a meeting of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, held within the past few weeks, delegates of such association were instructed to collect from each member of the association the sum of $10 for the payment of counsel fees in influencing legislation now pending in the Legislature.

"You will notify each officer under your command that the recognition or payment of any such sum or any other sum by any member of the uniformed force of this department is a violation of law and a violation of the rules of this department, and you will take such measures as may be necessary to satisfy yourself as to whether any member of your command has been directed to contribute any money to such purpose and to obtain such evidence to show the truth of this as may be possible and then to prefer charges against such officer or patrolman.

"Report to me your action hereunder.

"Cause a copy of this order to be posted on the station house blackboard, and read the same at three platoon or section roll calls subsequent to its receipt.

"WILLIAM S. DEVERY,
"Chief of Police."

THE PATROLMEN'S ORGANIZATION.

For a long time it has been rumored that a Patrolmen's Benevolent Association was really an organization for the purpose of carrying out the political and legislative objects of members of the force. Its membership now consists of about 6,000 men. It was under investigation by the Mazet committee. Then Chief Devery, the Commissioners, and the patrolmen interested denied that it was anything more than a benevolent institution, devised to assist individual policemen and their families.

The official order issued yesterday came as a complete surprise to those who believed that what had been said before was true and that the association was strictly charitable in its scope and had no other motives for its existence.

When the Maher bill, providing that policemen shall work only eight hours each day, was introduced, members of the force hastened to deny that they had any interest in the bill. The association was especially emphatic in its denial of all knowledge of the bill. Such a declaration was made ten days ago, when a committee from the association called upon Chief Devery and President York of the Board of Commissioners and submitted to them a plan which practically provided for eight-hour days for policemen. The committee assured the Chief and President York that the association had nothing to do with the bill pending at Albany, and disclaimed all responsibility for its introduction.

The committee was told that Headquarters was opposed to the Maher bill, and the committee agreed with Headquarters.

WILL NOT DISCUSS HIS ORDER.

Just what caused the Chief to issue his order last night has not yet been made public. All he would say was:

"The order speaks for itself. I have nothing more to add, except that the facts on which I based the order came to me in a proper way."

Bernard J. York, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, was in consultation with Chief Devery prior to the issuing of the order. After this consultation, he said:

"The order shows the facts. We have nothing more to give out now. There may be more to say in a few days. I believe in police organizations for proper purposes, that is, for the purpose of paying sick and funeral benefits, but there is no necessity for members of the force to organize to influence legislation, or for political purposes. I decline to make public the source of the information which caused the Chief to issue the order."

Members of the uniformed force will receive their February salary to-day and to-morrow, and it was to head off their contributions from the money received that the order was issued.

Patrolmen were not inclined to discuss the order last night, further than to ask questions as to its probable effect on the men who had been prominently identified with the matter. None of the policemen would say who were the officers of the associations, and on this point both Chief Devery and President York professed ignorance.

One policeman who was a Vice President of the association last year was willing to give some information as to its workings. He said:

"I do not know who the officers for the present year are, except that the Secretary is a patrolman attached to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. The association is really the union of similar organizations which existed in the different boroughs before consolidation.

"We agree to pay $175 to the family of a policeman on his death. We have had few deaths, but up to recently the dues have averaged about 35 cents a month from each member. This means that we have collected at least $2,000 a month for a number of months, or, in fact, since consolidation, so there ought to be plenty of funds on hand.

"Each precinct is represented in the association by four delegates, one from each section. They meet every two weeks, and it is through these delegates that the orders are transmitted to the members of the force."

This policeman declined to say anything about the $10 assessment further than that the Chief must have had trustworthy information before the order was issued.

FRANK MOSS'S VIEWS.

Frank Moss, who was counsel for the Mazet committee, was shown the order. After reading it he said:

"Chief Devery does not want the men to work under the eight-hour law, and this is the reason he issued the order. If such a law became operative it would take away some of the Chief's power, in that all men would be treated alike, and he could not give certain favorites better assignments than others. His issuing the order shows that he knew all about the association and its methods. He has shown his hand, simply because he was opposed to the eight-hour law.

"The association has always been a cover for such transactions, and this is not the first corruption fund raised. When this same association was under investigation by the Mazet committee Mr. Clarke conducted the examination of the witnesses, and it was the hardest day's work he ever put in in his life. He could get absolutely nothing out of the policemen who were on the stand as witnesses. They denied all knowledge of any political corruption fund, and the Chief stood by them. Now he comes out himself and admits that such a fund is being collected."

Captains of the different precincts, under the order from Chief Devery, will carry on a sort of investigation to discover who are the active men of the association in their precincts.

President York has intimated that charges may be preferred against some of the most active promoters of the legislative fund.

ANTI-AMERICAN MEASURES.

Member of Reichstag Says Information Was Refused to Consuls and Accuses German Government.

BERLIN, March 1.—Considerable astonishment was caused in the Reichstag to-day by a detailed statement respecting a secret decree issued by Baron von Rheinbaden, Prussian Minister of the Interior, while yet the Provincial Governor of Dusseldorf, forbidding answers to the inquiries of United States Consuls wherever a possibility existed that German interests might thereby be injured, even though the inquiries should be merely of a general nature.

Herr Kunert, Socialist, who brought the matter up, gave the date of the decree as July 24, 1899, and he called the attention of the Reichstag to the fact that by the general Prussian decree of 1894 covering the subject questions put by foreign Consuls, if general in their nature, may be answered.

Herr Kunert also charged the Government with conniving at the Agrarian campaign of abuse against the United States.

No one contradicted either of his charges.

PAINTED HER HOUSES BLACK.

Latest Move in a Prolonged and Spiteful War Between Property Owners in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 1.—The entire rear part of the large tenement house at Front Street and Broadway, owned by Mrs. J. Kunze of 65 Broadway, and the back part of the new house which Mrs. Kunze is having built on her property on Front Street, adjoining the corner house, have been painted a coal black by her orders.

Mrs. Kunze's story of her action is that some time ago, soon after she purchased the property at Front Street and Broadway, she was approached by George Neureiter of the firm of Neureiter & Horre, who wanted her to purchase the lot he owned between the corner property and her own house on Broadway. She said she offered Mr. Neureiter $2,000 for the lot, but he refused, and asked $3,000, which she would not pay.

Mr. Neureiter thereupon built a house, which Mrs. Kunze says shut out the light from her house at 65 Broadway. After this house had been tenanted, Mrs. Kunze had a three-story building put up on her front street lot, thus cutting off the fine view Mr. Neureiter's tenants had enjoyed, whereupon Mr. Neureiter started to build a spite fence to shut off the light from the windows in the rear of the Front Street property. Then Mrs. Kunze said she found that her opponent had had his house drained, so that all the water ran onto her property. Now she has had the rear of her houses painted black, because, she says, this will prevent reflection and thus deprive Mr. Neureiter's hapless tenants of still more light.

The neighborhood is now anxiously awaiting the next move in the war.

LORILLARD TEAM RUNS AWAY.

Coachman and One Horse Injured and One Horse Killed at Tuxedo.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., March 1.—Pierre Lorillard, Jr., lost a valuable team of horses in a runaway yesterday, and his coachman was severly injured. Mr. Lorillard has recently purchased many valuable coach horses, which he has installed in his new stable at Tuxedo Park. William Anderson, who has charge of the horses, was out exercising a spirited team on the road leading to the village. While descending a long hill near the deer park Anderson pulled to one side to pass the stage and ran into a tree on the roadside, throwing him out. The horses bolted, and at the bottom of the hill ran through the fence into the high barbed wire encircling the deer park.

One of the horses struck a tree and fell, breaking its neck and killing it instantly; the other was so scratched and torn by the wire that it is doubtful whether it will recover. Anderson was picked up unconscious, with a deep gash in his head and three ribs broken. He was taken to his stable in a serious condition. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., is passing the Winter in California.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Senator Depew Presents Labor Petitions for Building Warships Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Senator Depew was the last Senator to secure the attention of the presiding officer this afternoon. He stood with a large bundle of papers in his hand, and asked to be permitted to submit the petitions of many labor organizations to secure the ordering of the construction in the Brooklyn Navy Yard of some of the new vessels of war. There is not now enough work on hand at the Brooklyn yard to keep the listed force occupied.

FORTUNE FOR A WORKINGMAN.

While Vulcanizing Tires He Receives News of a Bequest of $40,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 1.—A messenger bearing two large envelopes entered the works of the New Brunswick Tire Company yesterday morning and inquired for Antonio Seriance, an employe. Mr. Seriance, who was hard at work vulcanizing tires, found that the letters announced the death of his aunt in Austria and the fact that she had bequeathed him about $40,000.

The letters were from Dr. Heinrich Lorber of Marburg, Austria, the executor of the will of Mrs. Maria Schraml of that place, who died Jan. 21. Seriance lived with his aunt until 1888, when he was nineteen years old. Then he came to America and settled in this city, where he secured employment and married. He visited his aunt last August.

STAMFORD'S OYSTER PIRATE.

Mysterious Black Sloop Seen Again Off Shippan Point.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 1.—A black sloop which is believed to be the piratical craft for which Sound Beach oystermen are looking made its appearance off Shippan Point last night. It was seen by the crew of one of the Stamford Manufacturing Company's boats, which was making port. The men on the sloop were dredging, and had a pile of oysters on deck. Their reply to the hail of the other boat was a stream of blasphemies.

It is thought the boat comes from Long Island, for there is nothing this side of the Sound which answers her description. When conditions are favorable she comes in this vicinity at night, and, getting a load of oysters, takes them to New York. Oystermen between Greenwich and Bridgeport have lost heavily as a consequence the past year.

M. Loubet to Entertain Americans.

PARIS, March 1.—After the presentation of the Lafayette Dollar on Saturday, President Loubet and Mme. Loubet will give a private luncheon in honor of Frank J. Thompson, Secretary of the Lafayette Monument Committee. Only a few people—among them United States Ambassador Porter—will be invited.

ANNUAL DINNER OF ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY

Charles R. Flint on the "Open Door" and Protection.

THE NEW POLICY "IS EQUALITY"

Gen. Merritt Speaks for the Army and Navy, and Mr. Davies Praises Great Britain.

Nearly 300 men and women of Welsh descent observed the feast of St. David by taking part in the sixty-fifth annual dinner of the St. David's Society of the State of New York, which took place at the Hotel Savoy last night. The dinner was held in the banquet room, which was decorated with the banners of the society, flanked on either side by the red flags bearing the emblem of the Prince of Wales—three white ostrich plumes. Among the guests were representatives of the societies of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick. During the dinner and between the speeches a number of vocalists sang songs, several of them in Welsh. Such of the diners as had command of the language took part in these.

Julien T. Davies, the President of the society, acted as toastmaster. After delivering the opening address, Mr. Davies proposed as the first toast, "The President of the United States and the Queen of Great Britain." In offering this sentiment, Mr. Davies said that it meant much more than a tribute to the man who has for nearly four years presided over the destinies of the United States and the woman who has ruled Great Britain for over half a century. "The more we love the land of our adoption," he said, "the oftener our thoughts go back to the mother country.

Mr. Davies concluded by saying: "It makes for the peace of the whole world that Great Britain should acknowledge her kinship to us and that we should acknowledge our kinship to her."

The toast to the President and the Queen was drunk standing, and three cheers were given for the sentiment.

GEN. MERRITT ON THE ARMY.

Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, who was seated at the guests' table, was called upon by Mr. Davies to respond to the toast, but he disclaimed any intention of so doing. He would, he said, however, speak to the "Navy and Army of the United States." Gen. Merritt then said that he was totally unprepared, as he had little experience in speech-making. "Whenever I make a speech," he said, "I generally succeed in saying something foolish and then I'm generally quoted wrong in the newspapers.

"I put the navy first in my toast," Gen. Merritt continued, "because it is a highly deserving institution. You all know it and love it, and it has brought great glory to our Nation. I am sorry to say, though, that there is a feeling against the army. A good many people in this country have an idea that the army is the aristocratic branch of the service, and that it needs putting down.

"I assure you it is entirely harmless. Only a short time ago it was only 25,000 strong, but it's a little stronger now. In another while it will be cut down again. I can assure you that it is not likely to do any damage to the country's liberty.

"I don't want to create any feeling by saying much regarding the South African war, but I will say I have sympathized with England all the way through because they s

sum of money the withdrawal of which would produce financial chaos.

QUESTION OF HIGH WAGES.

"The statesmen and political economist of fifty years ago, and many since, have predicted that the only way in which the United States would be able to go outside its high wall of protection and secure an export trade would be by the reduction of wages. There is no question but that in competing for foreign orders high wages play a most important part. That fact, however, has been offset, more by the reduction of wages, but by the genius of our people in invention and organization, and they are as interdependent as capital and labor. What would the work of an inventor amount to if not exploited by the men of affairs? What would the centralization of manufacture avail if it were not for the development of special machinery by the inventor? Our labor-saving machinery represents a productive force in the United States to-day of 400,000,000 people without labor-saving devices. The American workman has been elevated to the position of overseer not of pauper labor, not of slaves, but of more than their productive equivalent, machinery. We have centralized manufacture so that we produce in one factory millions of the same article, justifying the construction of special machinery to manufacture it and the highest and best paid ability to direct it. We have thus reduced the cost of a rifle from $50 to $8; of a sewing machine from $200 to $7; of a watch from $25 to $5; of a suit of clothes from $30 to $10.

"The intemperate criticism of aggregations of capital by would-be political leaders, as unsound as the proposition to pay the American wage-earner in fifty-cent dollars, is nothing short of an attack upon American prosperity at home and an attempt to embargo upon our export trade. Freedom of trade, supposed to be guaranteed by the laws and constitutions of this country, is thereby assailed. The combinations and organizations inveighed against are not alone the combination of capital, but what is of more importance, they represent aggregations of intellect and industry, and, when these great properties and these great intellects which have created and directed the isolated concerns are united, then the highest efficiency is brought about in the manufacture and distribution of the products, and if any one suffers appreciably, it is not the consumer, but the middle man who has stood between the manufacturer and the consumer; while the wage-earner is benefited by his wages being sustained, and in many cases increased, as well as by his greater ability to purchase the cheapened products, thus increasing consumption, manufacturing, and opportunities for labor.

THE WAGE EARNER HERE.

"Centralization of manufacture and of distribution brought about by these great combinations of property and intellect not only secures the advantages of the highest development of special machinery, but, owing to the enormous production, the percentage of general charges is largely reduced. We have not the opportunity to enjoy the great technical education which Germany in a paternal way furnishes its citizens. There the sum of scientific research speaks from the professor's chair in the morning, and in the afternoon directs the energies of a factory. But we have what is more than its equivalent in the benefits of the exchange of views between the directing heads and arms of these large corporations, resulting in the American inventor, the American wage earner, and the American manufacturer, forming together a vast constructive and expanding power in the industrial world. The best results—and the "open door" will demand of us the best results—can be accomplished to-day only by well-managed large organizations, and those most benefited by them are the masses. The condition of the American wage earners to-day is vastly superior to what it has ever been before. Their homes have more comforts than had the palaces of the nobility in centuries past. That party leaders should attempt to gain political advancement by proposing a plan of legislation to supplant that higher law which gives a reward to superior ability is, when viewed aright, an insult to the intelligence of the American people.

INDUSTRIAL COMBINATION.

"There is abundant evidence that this high standard of manufacture and distribution of products is brought about by these large organizations, thus enabling us to enter the markets of the world successfully, and that without them we are powerless to enter the open door and compete with countries employing cheap labor. To increase their export trade is one of the first efforts made by those who direct these organizations.

"The progress of the world toward higher things means always the readjustment of old conditions to the new. The struggle for human existence is the story often repeated of the survival of the fittest. To alleviate the sufferings and misfortunes of the few discomfited and disappointed in the progress of the world is the duty of every true, successful man, but to attempt to stay that progress toward its highest evolution, which is to benefit the many, is to run counter to the highest law of progress, and the highest law of progress is the highest law of man and God.

"Now, I am not here to night to claim that the ideal has been reached in these organizations; that the law should not exercise a reasonable supervision over their operation; that some of these corporations are not overcapitalized. Perhaps, having in mind some such capitalization, the wit of the Wall Street wag was justified in describing the syndicate as "a body of men entirely surrounded by water." But the securities of the corporations with inflated capital promptly find their level, and Wall Street tells the story of many an enterprise with a pretentious capital and an empty treasury, which starts upon a career of reorganization before organization has been fully accomplished.

"To the extent that over-capitalization is an evil, it is better to deal with it by law after experience shall have taught how it can best be intelligently treated. It is largely correcting itself, and when it has appeared that overcapitalized concerns are short of confidence and credit, organizers of new concerns have adopted more conservative financial methods. There are projects in Wall Street seeking financial cooperation, the organizers of which are now satisfied with one-half the capital proposed a year ago. Time not only heals wounds, but corrects abuses.

TO SECURE REAL VALUES.

"Common experience teaches us that oftimes an inflated estimate of values results in the owner being unable to secure even the intrinsic value. To secure real values the seller must get the buyer to approach a negotiation without suspicion, and over-capitalization engenders suspicion. The reckless organizer of these concerns by and by gets familiar with some old-fashioned notions, without the necessity of having them impressed upon him by useless and often unenforceable statutes. It must be remembered, too, in advocating the adoption of drastic legal procedure for the control of these business corporations, as is at the time proposed, that they are not great public carriers, enjoying exclusive privileges to the extent of the territory they occupy, but are corporations engaged in business ventures, just as are business men, only the scale is larger. These corporations pay to the States their tribute in taxes and ask no franchise in return except the privilege to be a corporation, and to be free from personal liability. Whatever else these corporations secure by way of advantage comes not from the State, but from the experience, energy, and skilled knowledge of the individuals united in their direction, and artificial restraint is only justified when practice has demonstrated, not when uninformed men have guessed, that the existence and operations of these corporations are harmful to the public welfare.

The evolution which results in these great industrial organizations is as natural as the progress of this community from a sparsely settled island into a great, thriving centre of population and prosperity. The internal commerce between the States, free as it has always been, depends upon the freedom of its manufacturing and accompanying interests to develop along the lines of the greatest good to the greatest number. Not all the natural advantages of this country, not all the inventive genius and restless activity of our people, can offset the advantages of other countries through low wages and technical instruction, if legislation interferes with normal and legitimate industrial evolution, if we deviate from the wholesome principle of that maxim, honored in law and by tradition, which insures to every man the right to do with his own what he may choose, so long as he shall not thereby injure his neighbor. Let us not assume toward great industrial enterprises an attitude different from that with which we view all progress. Do not let the mere manifestation of evil by one corporation be made the basis for the condemnation of them all.

If there is no interference with the normal development of this industrial progress, the consolidation of manufacturing interests and the association of the best skilled intellects with the largest financial means—we will be in a position to enter the markets of the world in competition with the cheap-labor countries and enlarge our international trade

The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans spoke on "The Land of Our Fathers," H. M. Edwards told of the traditions of St. David's Day, and Charlton T. Lewis responded to the toast "The Land We Live In."

If you want to see how to go to California look at moving picture of Union Pacific "Overland Limited" now on exhibition at Union Pacific ticket office, No. 287 Broadway.—Adv.

BULLER'S TROOPS ENTER LADYSMITH

Whole of Great Britain Given Up to Rejoicing.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM SHOWN

Effigies of Krueger and Cronje Maltreated.

BOERS MASSING AGAIN

Reported to Have Gathered to Oppose Roberts.

Gen. Clements Occupies Colesberg and Receives an Enthusiastic Welcome —Leading Men There Arrested.

LONDON, March 2.—For nearly twenty-four hours London has been given up to wild rejoicings over the announcement that the advance guard of the British Army entered Ladysmith on Tuesday night, the Boers retiring in hot haste, and that the long siege has been brought to an end.

Britons feel that they are living in the presence of momentous events. Tornadoes of patriotic excitement are whirling through the country. Even the dullest soul must have been stirred by the emotions of yesterday, and London's 6,000,000 were raised to a high pitch of patriotic exaltation.

It was a wonderful sight. Old men have nothing in memory with which to compare the day. Some likened it to Lucknow, others talked of the fall of Sebastopol. It was a time of singular abandon, the usual conventions of society ceased to control, and everybody knew everybody else, all joining in smiles or bellowings as their dispositions moved them.

Until midnight, from the Mansion House to the West End, all the leading thoroughfares were constantly paraded by cheering crowds, intermittently bursting into patriotic songs. Bands marching through the streets assisted with strains of jubilation, and the same exultant notes were to be heard at every railway station or place of public gathering throughout the metropolis.

The West End Club, the cafés, the restaurants, and the public buildings were all brilliantly illuminated, and their interiors, even to the tables, were decorated with flags, bunting, and ingenious arrangements of electric lights.

At all the music halls patriotic songs were given, the people rising and joining, amid scenes of unbounded enthusiasm. Hardly a person could be met who was not wearing the national emblem in the shape of a tri-color rosette or ribbon. The biograph representations of leading Generals and heroes of the war were greeted with tremendous acclamations.

One striking feature of the rejoicing was the great number of American flags intertwined with the British.

At 11 o'clock, when the theatres and music halls poured forth thousands, the jubilation was redoubled. In Trafalgar Square every available inch of space, including the plinth of lions at Nelson's Column, was occupied by a surging, singing, cheering crowd. All joined in "God Save the Queen," wildly applauding every reference to Roberts, Buller, White, Baden-Powell, and the rest. The scene at this point was almost without precedent, and is not likely to be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

A smaller but an almost equally striking demonstration occurred in the vicinity of St. Paul's Churchyard, earlier in the evening, when the famous peal of bells was rung in honor of the occasion.

Pall Mall, the Strand, Fleet Street, and Cheapside echoed and re-echoed until long after midnight the cheers and songs of the slowly and reluctantly dispersing crowds.

Even at 2 o'clock in the morning from Mansion House Square every few minutes the sound of vigorous cheering comes. Everywhere groups of people can be seen, and although noisy they are perfectly orderly.

Great throngs remained in the vicinity of the War Office until 11 o'clock last evening, when it was announced that no further news was at hand for publication.

DUBLIN STUDENTS RIOT.

From every part of the empire there is a constant influx of telegrams describing the rejoicings. The news was received with great enthusiasm at Dublin, where, however, the jubilant spirit of the Trinity College students carried them beyond the bounds of discretion. A large body of them marched to the Dublin Mansion House, where they scaled the garden wall and captured a green flag flying in the grounds. A policeman and the servants of the Mayor's household, with others, struggled desperately to recover the trophy and eventually wrested it from the invaders, several of whom were injured. Other constables soon arrived upon the scene, and a dozen students were arrested; but, with the exception of three, all were rescued or managed to escape.

Later in the day isolated assaults were committed, chiefly in the neighborhood of College Green. A strong force of police kept the students within the college gates and cut them off from the excited crowd that assembled in front of the college buildings. The three students were arraigned, and small fines were inflicted. No further disorders occurred.

BOER EFFIGIES MALTREATED.

Great rejoicings are reported at Malta and also at Gibraltar, where an effigy of President Krüger in chains was paraded.

In several provincial towns effigies of President Krüger and Gen. Cronje were paraded through the streets and maltreated. At Glasgow an effigy of President Krüger was subjected to indignities at the foot of the Queen's statue.

Over 1,000 university and college students paraded the streets of London singing "Rule Britannia," waving flags and cheering for "Little Bobs," who seemed to be a prime favorite in this and other demonstrations, although Gens. Buller, Macdonald, and White got a fair share of the acclamations.

During the day the storm of jubilation centred around the Mansion House, and by noon thousands of persons blocked the many approaches to that grim building. It was a dense, black mass, composed chiefly of business men, the majority of them carrying little union jacks. Never before was there such a sale of flags as to-day. Through this cheering throng there was only one avenue open to traffic, and this was utilized by the 'busses going from east to west. All traffic in other directions was stalled for hours. The only way to get past the Mansion House was by mounting the 'busses, which soon began to resemble chariots in a triumphal pageant.

Stock brokers, bankers, clerks, and workingmen clambered on top, and as the 'buses lumbered past the historic building, stood up waving flags, hats, and handkerchiefs, and calling for cheers for Buller and Roberts. A mighty shout answered them from the crowds through which they were passing. The procession became continuous, yet the crowd never tired of cheering every time the name of White, Buller, or Roberts was mentioned, and off came hats and up went the little flags. Grave old financiers waved and yelled as frantically and as often as the urchins who had clambered the Mansion House steps, that England's honor had been saved. No one wanted to trade on such a day. The stores put up their shutters and gave their employes a holiday.

CONGRATULATIONS EXCHANGED.

The Queen has telegraphed her congratulations to Gen. Buller and Gen. White, and the Prince of Wales has telegraphed his congratulations to Gen. Buller.

Lady White, in a message in reply to congratulations, says:

"All the world is in sympathy with me to-day, and I am in sympathy with all the world. I am delighted at the joyful news of the relief, and am happy at the intelligence that my husband is well and safe at last. As a wife I can say no more. What happy wife could say more?"

Lady White and Lord and Lady Lansdowne, all of whom attended the performance at the Alhambra, were cheered for several minutes. At all the theatres there were scenes of enthusiasm, vocal manifestations, and the waving of flags.

The Lord Mayor wired Lady Buller as follows: "My sincerest congratulations on your gallant husband's achievement." He also ordered a holiday for the city schools. Later he answered the demands of the crowd, which increased as the day wore on, by a speech in which he said: "This news makes our hearts leap for joy. We now are satisfied that our sacrifice of blood and treasure is not in vain."

The stately Foreign Office so far forgot itself as to display large Union Jacks from the windows. A Cabinet meeting was held, and as the members met at the entrance to the Foreign Office they exchanged the warmest congratulations.

In Parliament the onlooker would have had no idea that anything greatly unusual had happened. There was a small attendance in the House of Lords, and there were only four ladies in the Gallery of Peers. Lord Lansdowne's statement evoked only a shadow of enthusiasm.

In the House of Commons the war was not mentioned until 7 o'clock, but the House was crowded, and there were evidences of strong suppressed feeling. Finally a member rose and asked if any official news had been received from South Africa that had not been communicated. Amid a profound hush Mr. Balfour rose, holding a slip of paper, and read Gen. Buller's dispatch from Nelthorpe, beginning, "I have just returned from Ladysmith." The whole House burst into a great shout of joy, followed by prolonged cheers. Then, waiting only to hear the remainder of the dispatch, the members poured into the lobbies, talking excitedly of the event.

The few who remained laughed heartily as Major Frederick Rasch, Conservative member for Southeast Essex, asked whether the War Office, with its usual ingenuity, had celebrated the event by having the flag all day at half mast.

IN OTHER CITIES.

All over the United Kingdom the scenes of rejoicing were duplicated. At Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham, Edinburgh, and, in fact, in all the cities, big and little, flags flew everywhere, whistles tooted, bells chimed, and crowds paraded the streets, singing patriotic songs. Business was given up for the day, the schools were closed, in the harbors all the vessels dressed ship, and at the military and naval depots scenes of the wildest enthusiasm prevailed.

At Liverpool, addressing a crowd of 20,000 people assembled around the Town Hall, the Lord Mayor said:

"I thank the Almighty God for the glorious news. We have awaited it patiently. We are satisfied that under the humane laws and government of this country the Boers, in a very short time, will be loyal citizens of the British Empire."

GEN. BULLER'S REPORTS.

LONDON, March 1.—The War Office has received the following dispatches from Gen. Buller:

"Lyttleton's Headquarters, March 1—9:05 morning.—Gen. Dundonald, with the Natal Carbineers and a composite regiment, entered Ladysmith last night.

"The country between me and Ladysmith is reported clear of the enemy. I am moving on Nelthorpe.

"Nelthorpe, March 1.—5:20 P. M.—I have just returned from Ladysmith. Except a small guard north of Surprise Hill, the whole of the enemy lately besieging the town have retired in hot haste, and to the south of the town the country is quite clear of them.

"The garrison were on half a pound of meat per man a day, and were supplementing the meat ration by horses and mules.

"The men will want a little nursing before being fit for the field."

LONDON PRESS JUBILANT.

LONDON, March 2.—The editorials in the morning newspapers are not only jubilant, but are written in a tone of confidence in the future which contrasts strongly with the gloomy forebodings of the previous six weeks. Gen. Buller's misfortunes are almost forgotten, although it is everywhere recognized that the relief of Ladysmith is largely due to the strategy of Lord Roberts.

The Times says: "The change wrought in Natal within twenty-four hours is, indeed, dramatic. The siege of Ladysmith will be memorable in military annals upon many grounds. Seldom has the absolute confidence of a General in his men been more strikingly displayed than in the case of Sir Redvers Buller, and never has that confidence been more completely justified. There is good reason to trust that we have at least reached the turning point in the war, owing to Lord Roberts's brilliant strategy."

The Daily News says: "To surround the enemy has been found impossible. To pursue him is probably also impracticable. The enemy's principal army, therefore, has been driven away, but not destroyed. With this relief the first chapter of the war closes, and the invasion of the British colonies has been rolled back."

The Daily Chronicle says: "All is not over yet. No doubt there are hardships to be borne and battles to be won, probably as numerous as any gone before. Still we are well on the road to success."

The Morning Post says: "We are a self-contained people; but there was a feeling deeper than words that Ladysmith had to be relieved, no matter at what cost. The situation in South Africa has entirely changed, and there is no possibility of European intervention."

The Daily Mail says: "Almighty God, whose arm is strength, has blessed the efforts of Gen. Buller's army with complete victory, and the cause of freedom has triumphed once more."

The Daily Telegraph says: "The darkest week in living memory has been followed by the most joyful week this generation has known. The war has revealed our powers. We shall develop them. The war has exposed our weaknesses. We shall amend them.

"The relief of Ladysmith relieves all the early errors of the campaign and is the triumph of our most characteristic qualities and an evidence of the victorious vitality of our race."

The Standard says: "The siege of Ladysmith will not be an episode in our military annals upon which we shall be able to look back with unalloyed satisfaction, but Gen. Buller and his army alike deserve the reward of their valor and indomitable perseverance. The future of the campaign looks altogether hopeful."

CELEBRATING IN CANADA.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 1.—Flags which were only taken down yesterday after the rejoicing over the surrender of Gen. Cronje were hoisted again to-day for the relief of Ladysmith, and all over the city the glorious emblem of enlightenment and liberty floated proudly, indicating the joy over the safety of the brave garrison. From all the Government, civic, and other public buildings bunting was displayed, and so great was the popular joy, private houses joined in the demonstration with patriotic decorations.

In military circles everybody was inclined to talk. Col. Aylmer, who is in command of the Canadian militia, was delighted. When asked his opinion of the effect of the relief, Col. Aylmer said: "I think now they will begin to roll the Boers back into the Transvaal. Buller will go on to Laing's Nek unless he goes over to assist Gatacre. Roberts will corral the Boers at Bloemfontein, and all will then combine. Methuen will be on the left, Roberts in the centre, and Buller on the right, and the British will have a base line extending from Kimberley to Durban. They will then concentrate for an advance on Pretoria and Johannesburg.

"Plumer is coming down from the north with a force, and Mafeking will be relieved at once. The relief is a grand achievement for British arms. Buller had almost insuperable difficulties in his way. It is a splendid coup. I have served under Buller, Roberts, Hildeyard, French, Methuen, and Fitzroy Hart, and they are all splendid fellows. The relief will have a great effect throughout the empire."

Toronto Praises Buller.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 1.—The news of the relief of Ladysmith was received here with extravagant rejoicing. Everybody is wildly enthusiastic, and great praise is given Buller. Church bells are pealing, factory whistles screeching, while every old flag is doing duty. At the Board of Trade "God Save the Queen" was sung lustily. The crowds around the newspaper offices are cheering madly. The children in all the different schools of the city sang the national anthem, and everybody is happy. Dispatches from many points in the Dominion report the greatest enthusiasm.

Illumination at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 1.—The naval and militia headquarters was ablaze with electric illumination to-night. The old Colonial buildings, Government house, private buildings, military barracks, clubhouses, City Hall, and churches are one and all transformed by incandescent lights and thousands of candles. Monster torchlight processions headed by six bands paraded the streets. The City Council cabled congratulations to the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, and to Gen. Buller.

Holiday at St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 1.—The news of the relief of Ladysmith was received here to-day with every demonstration of popular enthusiasm. The Governor, Sir Henry Edward McCallum, who is a Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Engineers, declared a public holiday in honor of the occasion.

A Message from India.

CALCUTTA, March 1.—There is general rejoicing throughout India at the capture of Gen. Cronje and the relief of Ladysmith. The statue of Lord Roberts has been decorated with flowers, and many congratulations were wired him, including one from the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce, which said: "Your birthplace salutes you."

Enthusiasm at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, March 1.—The news that Ladysmith had been relieved last night was officially promulgated at about 10 o'clock this morning, and spread like wildfire. The town became wild with delight, the residents parading the streets, and flags and bunting being displayed everywhere. Throngs of persons crowded in front of the Government House, hurrahing and singing. An excited crowd stormed Parliament House, and a man mounted the flagstaff and hoisted the union jack as a protest against the attitude of the Ministry.

British Stocks in Havana Improve.

HAVANA, March 1.—Local bankers say that all British stock in Cuba has been favorably affected by the news from South Africa. A large amount of British capital is invested in Cuban railways, and this had fluctuated several points during the early uncertainties of the conflict. Now, however, there is a steady approach to normal figures.

TO SEND OUT 56,600 MORE MEN.

LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Lords yesterday the Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, replying to congratulations and a question, prefaced his announcement of the relief of Ladysmith by saying the news had at last removed the fear of an impending calamity. He added that he did not know whether most admiration should be given to Gen. White and the gallant defenders of Ladysmith, or to the brave men under Gen. Buller, or to Lord Roberts, to whose vigorous and successful offensive movement was due the fact that the pressure on Natal was relieved.

The Earl of Kimberley, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, associated himself with the congratulations addressed to Lord Lansdowne, paying a special tribute to the Canadians, and the Prince of Wales, who was present, heartily shook hands with the Secretary of State for War and conversed with him.

Continuing, Lord Lansdowne said: "The two recent successes will not be made the pretext for a relaxation of our efforts, which will not be relaxed. In the week ending March 3 8 ships will leave England, carrying 4,700 men; during the week ending March 10 15 ships, carrying 11,800 men, will leave for South Africa; during the week ending March 18 11 ships, with 9,900 men, will sail, and during the week ending March 24 9 ships, with 8,900 men, are to sail. Finally, during the week ending March 31 6 ships, carrying 3,200 men, will sail, totaling about 38,800 men, and during the following month about 17,800 men will be ready, for whom ships have not yet been allotted. The stream of reinforcements will not run dry."

The army estimates show a total expenditure of £61,499,400, an increase over last year of £10,882,200.

The total number of officers and men is placed at 430,000, an increase over last year of 235,147.

The new estimates include the sums of £10,000,000 and £13,000,000 already voted for the war.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has issued the following explanatory memorandum:

"The estimates have been framed under the following adverse conditions:

"(a) Provision has to be made for carrying on the war in South Africa.

"(b) It has been decided to make an addition at once to the permanent strength of the army.

"(c) Temporary measures will have to be authorized for increasing the defense of the United Kingdom.

"As regards the vote for men, £212,449 may be regarded as a permanent balance due to the war and to the special measures for home defense."

The estimates for the expenditure of £61,449,400 are as follows: Normal estimate, £21,777,700; permanent addition to the army, £1,925,000; temporary home defense, £6,228,000, and war charges, £31,568,700.

Lord Lansdowne chose the psychological moment to announce the estimates, and rather startled the public by unfolding the programme of the War Office to send out, in addition to the 30,000 troops now afloat, 56,000 fresh soldiers. Lord Roberts will ultimately have a force of a quarter of a million.

An order has reached Woolwich Arsenal for the construction of 224 new guns, from three-pounders to 12-inch guns. Of these 140 are to be naval guns. Already 25,000 workmen are employed at the arsenal, and 3,000 more will be engaged.

These decisions to send out more troops and to increase the home armament meet with universal approval.

BOERS REPULSED AT MAFEKING.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch from Cape Town says that a telegram has been received there from Mafeking announcing that the Boers made a severe and protracted assault on Feb. 17, but were driven off at all points.

The truce which is usually observed on Sundays was broken on Feb. 18 by another fierce attack, but after determined fighting the Boers were repulsed with a loss of forty killed and wounded.

The defenders, who were able to take advantage of the shelter of earthworks, lost only two killed and three wounded.

BRITISH TAKE COLESBERG.

LONDON, March 1.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

PAARDEBERG, Feb. 28.—Gen. Clements reports that on hearing Colesberg had been evacuated he sent a force to occupy Colesberg Junction and rode into Colesberg, where he received an enthusiastic welcome. He secured a certain amount of ammunition, arrested several rebels, and then returned to Rensburg. He reported the railway line clear and working to Lanewelewnan's Siding. He will report to-morrow as to the few culverts which have been blown up. Colesberg and Colesberg Junction are held by our troops.

RENSBURG, Feb. 28.—Gen. Clements, escorted by a squadron of Inniskillings, entered Colesberg this morning and received an enthusiastic reception. The Boers are in full retreat. A number of the leading men have been arrested. The inhabitants are well and not starving. They have suffered many indignities at the hands of the Boers, but no violence.

Boer Losses at Jamestown 473.

STERKSPRUIT, Cape Colony, Feb. 28.—The Boers admit that their losses when Brabant recaptured Jamestown were 50 killed, 123 wounded, and 300 missing.

BOERS MASSING AGAIN?

PAARDEBERG, Feb. 28.—It is understood that some 7,000 Boers are concentrating on the British front.

The British cavalry is in touch with them to the eastward, and skirmishing began this morning.

Commandant Albrecht describes the British strategy up to the battle of Magersfontein as "stupid and almost insane." He says there were only 4,000 men in the Magersfontein trenches and that only half of these were engaged in actual fighting.

He praises the strategy of Lord Roberts, but says that the war is by no means ended, as there are still 75,000 republicans in the field.

Gen. Cronje's surrender, according to Albrecht, was "due to a blunder in locking up his men in a hole instead of occupying kopjes."

Commandant Wolmarans, however, considers it hopeless for the Boers to continue fighting in the present circumstances.

LONDON, March 2.—The Boers seem to have gotten quite away from around Ladysmith without losing a gun or their baggage. Van Reenen's Pass is only about twenty miles from Ladysmith. The enemy had artillery in action Tuesday, and they probably utilized both railroads in retreating, sending heavy pieces to Pretoria and lighter ones into the Free State.

Dr. Leyds says that Gen. Joubert is assembling 50,000 men at Winburg, seventy miles northeast of Bloemfontein. Whether Lord Roberts is at Bloemfontein now or not, he doubtless soon will be dating his dispatches there and using the town as his advanced base.

Lord Kitchener's mission is to combine the forces under Gen. Clement and Gen. Gatacre and to advance along the line of the railroad to Bloemfontein. The railway will simplify immensely the perplexities of transport.

Boers Passing North.

ORANGE RIVER, March 1.—Trains to Kimberley are now running regularly. The station master at Fourteen Streams passed through here yesterday. He says the Boers, under Commandant Du Toit, passing north with a 100-pounder, completely destroyed the bridge and station there.

ATTITUDE OF THE GERMANS.

BERLIN, March 1.—In Parliamentary circles the consensus of opinion is that the latest developments will make the attainment of peace more difficult and will render the British, in case they completely vanquish the Boers, more overbearing and less pleasant neighbors than before.

Prof. Delbrueck in "Prussian Annals" severely rebukes German public opinion for ultra-Boerism, which is "seriously endangering our friendly relations with England." He characterizes much of the German argument hitherto advanced on the subject of the campaign as "childish, ill-advised, and puerile." He concludes as follows, however: "But the one thing necessary is: Germany, prepare thyself."

A well-known military writer says: "There cannot be more than 40,000 Boers in the field, of whom the maximum left for fighting is 35,000. Probably both opponents are now preparing for decisive blows."

The Kreuz Zeitung says: "The remaining danger for the British is a rise of the Cape Boers."

Special editions of the Lokal Anzeiger, scattered broadcast gratis, announced the relief of Ladysmith. The papers outside of Berlin continue as virulently anti-British as ever. Meanwhile the Tageblatt thinks guerrilla warfare the only course left for the Boers, and the Vossische Zeitung is of the opinion that the fate of the war depends upon whether Gen. Joubert is able to bring back his siege guns safely.

In military circles open admiration is expressed for the strategy of Lord Roberts, and the opinion is gaining ground that the beginning of the end is approaching.

During the debate in the Reichstag to-day on the Foreign Office estimates Herr Gradnuer, Social Democrat, requested to be informed as to the attitude of the Government in regard to The Hague Peace Conference. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Buelow, replied, saying:

"Our aims are always directed toward peace, and it will not be broken by us. I can give no guarantee on the action of others. Therefore we must be armed. In completing and perfecting our armaments on land and sea our sole object has been to protect our territory and well-earned rights against unjustified hostile attacks. We must take timely measures of precaution against possible eventualities."

Count von Buelow proceeded to explain with great detail the attitude of Germany toward The Hague conference, declaring that Germany was in perfect sympathy with the conference so long as nothing is done to jeopardize public safety and the right of Germany to protect her own interests.

"We could not," he continued, "agree, a priori and in a general way, to submit to arbitration questions affecting our existence as a State. We could only accept it in secondary matters, and reserve the right to decide whether specific cases fell within the first or the second category.

"Compulsory arbitration fell through owing to the various modifications of the original proposals, which are thus deprived of their danger. Therefore there is no cause to apprehend prejudice to any vital German interests. Our powers are not only uninjured by the conference, but they are strengthened, and we have given proof that Germany never fails when there is a question of humanity and peace."

In reply to a question the Foreign Office said to a correspondent that, in spite of newspaper statements to the contrary, Germany neither knows of any project for intervention in South Africa nor intends such herself.

German Officer Captured.

BERLIN, March 1.—Among the prisoners taken by the British at Paardeberg, with Gen. Cronje, is a nephew of the Berlin Chief of Police, Lieut. von Heister, formerly a member of one of the Prussian regiments.

Cronje's Quarters at Cape Town.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Commons to-day, replying to a question on the subject, Mr. Joseph Powell Williams, member for South Birmingham and Financial Secretary to the War Office, announced that Gen. Cronje and his family would be placed on board the flagship at Cape Town. He added that the matter was wholly in the hands of Lord Roberts.

ITALY MAY SUGGEST PEACE.

ROME, March 1.—The Radical Deputies, expressing admiration for the heroism of the Boers, will introduce an interpellation in the Chamber asking the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Marquis Visconti-Venosta, whether, in view of the recent British victories in South Africa, he intends to take into consideration the friendship between Italy and Great Britain and to utter a word in behalf of peace between the belligerents.

Count Castellane's Opinion.

PARIS, March 2.—Count Boni de Castellane has an article in the Gaulois to-day, evidently inspired by his recent visit to the United States and entitled "The Two Imperialisms," in which he draws an analogy between British and American imperialism. After pointing out that the Americans are taking sides over the Transvaal, he says: "If Imperialism should triumph definitely in the United States the Latin, Germanic, and Slav nations have to defend themselves in the future against a union of all the Anglo-Saxon forces."

AFTER CRONJE'S SURRENDER.

LONDON, March 1.—With such determined enemies, says a special correspondent telegraphing from Paardeberg under date of Feb. 27, one would suppose that the Boers would have destroyed their guns, small arms, and ammunition before surrendering. The only thing injured, however, was a Vickers-Maxim piece which had been hit by a British shell.

A British officer and nine British soldiers, who were prisoners, had been provided with deep holes by the Boers and kindly treated.

The Boers inquired anxiously whether Bloemfontein was in possession of the British.

When the order came for the Boer prisoners to cross the river to the British camp they took all that they could carry of such things as pots, pans, and blankets, throwing their rifles in two heaps that gradually increased to huge proportions. As the ford had been swollen by a heavy rain, the Boers took off their trousers and waded across.

The scene looked like play rather than war. The men laughed and splashed each other in the water, but among them were some grim faces, which looked with disfavor upon such sportiveness.

THE SIEGE OF LADYSMITH.

Ladysmith was not completely isolated until Nov. 2, three weeks after the war began. Its investment was unexpected by the British, as it was the base of supplies for the campaign in Natal, and it was supposed that the army, under Gen. Sir George Stewart White, the commander of the British forces in that colony, was amply sufficient to withstand any attack.

The Boers, however, began to mass in the neighborhood of Ladysmith on Oct. 13, two days after the time limit fixed by President Krüger for compliance with his ultimatum. Marching from the Orange Free State, the burghers threatened at the same time Gen. White's army and the army under Gen. Symons at Dundee, which is about forty miles northeast of Ladysmith. On Oct. 18 Gen. White's patrols found that the main Boer army was massed at Acton Homes, only thirty miles west of Ladysmith. Two days later the battle of Dundee was fought. Gen. Symons was mortally wounded, and the command devolved upon Gen. Yule. The latter decided that it was imperatively necessary to join White's main army at Ladysmith, and on the night of Oct. 22 a hurried march was begun to that city via Beith.

In the meanwhile the Boer army in the vicinity of Ladysmith had been reinforced by large numbers of troops from the South African Republic, and Gen. Joubert took charge of the operations. Gen. Yule was able, however, on Oct. 26 to form a junction with Gen. White's army. Two days afterward the Boers were reported to be closing in around Ladysmith. On Oct. 30 there was a general sortie, and the naval guns silenced the Boer siege artillery, but on Nov. 2 Ladysmith was completely isolated, and bombarded by other guns, which the Boers had succeeded in dragging up steep kopjes commanding the city. Two days before then Gen. Sir Redvers Buller arrived at Cape Town, and at once set about the task of gathering an army to relieve White.

On Nov. 6 a sortie by cavalry was made from Ladysmith, and a hotly contested fight took place near Dewdrop, and on Nov. 9 a general attack on the besieged city by the Boers was repulsed, the attacking force losing many men. The advance guard of the force to relieve Ladysmith had been hurried forward via Durban and Pietermaritzburg, and on Nov. 15 an armored train was sent on as far as Chieveley. It was wrecked at that place by the Boers, and over 100 British troops were captured. The army of relief continued to be reinforced, and on Nov. 18 Gen. Sir C. F. Clery assumed command.

On Dec. 2 Clery pushed forward as far as Frere, about twenty miles south of Ladysmith. The same day the Boers bombarded the besieged city more heavily than at any time previously, and White sent out the information that the situation had become very grave. The wounded were removed from the hospital, which had been fired upon. On Dec. 7 it was announced that the total casualties since the siege began were 5 officers and 26 men killed, 15 officers and 130 men wounded, and 3 men missing. On Dec. 8 a successful sortie was made under Sir A. Hunter. With the Natal Volunteers and the Imperial Light Horse he destroyed two big guns and a Maxim which had been mounted on what was known as Gun Hill. Another sortie was made on Dec. 10, when the Second Rifle Brigade under Lieut. Col. Metcalfe destroyed a howitzer on Surprise Hill. The force had to fight its way back to Ladysmith by using bayonets, and lost 12 killed and 41 wounded.

The following day the cavalry from Frere Camp reconnoitred as far as Colenso, coming in touch with the burghers. In the meantime Gen. Buller had taken charge of the relief army, and on Dec. 15 he sustained the first of his severe defeats. He advanced from Chieveley Camp against the Boer positions near Colenso, and at the Tugela River the Boers succeeded in completely checking his advance, the British having to retire after losing 1,100 in killed, wounded, and missing.

On the receipt of this news in London a Seventh Army Division was ordered mobilized and Field Marshal Lord Roberts was appointed Commander in Chief of the British armies in South Africa, with Lord Kitchener as his Chief of Staff. Preparations to organize various volunteer forces were also hastily begun. At about this time Gen. White announced that he could hold out for a considerable time longer, having provisions of good quality sufficient for at least two months. The weather was, however, very trying to the garrison, and deaths from enteric fever were frequent.

On Jan. 6 the Boers made repeated vigorous attacks on White's main position at Cæsar's Camp, but were repulsed after severe fighting. White sent a message that he was very hard pressed, but also managed to repulse Boer attacks on the following day. At this time it looked as though the fall of Ladysmith was only a question of a few days, and many military experts recommended that White be ordered to capitulate.

The British again attempted to force the passage of the Tugela on Jan. 15, and on the 16th the army succeeded in crossing. On Jan. 19 the cavalry defeated the Boers near Acton Homes, and relieved the road to Ladysmith, but on the 23d the British advance was again checked. On Jan. 25 there was brief elation in London over the news that Spion Kop had been captured by Gen. Warren, but on the following day the news came that the position had been abandoned, and the gloom caused by this intelligence was intensified on Jan. 27 when Buller sent word that he had been obliged to again retreat to the south of the Tugela.

From that time until Feb. 8 nothing of importance occurred. On that day Buller again crossed the Tugela and seized Kraantz Kloof. Two days later news of his third defeat was received, and again he was forced to go back across the Tugela. About this time the wages in London bestowed the sobriquet of "The Ferryman" on Sir Redvers.

The activity by Lord Roberts's army made it possible on Feb. 16 for Buller to make a fourth attempt. Two days later it was reported that a large proportion of the Boer army was withdrawing from around Ladysmith in order to reinforce Cronje, and Buller crossed the Tugela in the direction of Colenso. On the 18th he seized Vaal Kraantz; on the 19th he moved forward along the nek northeast of Chieveley under heavy fire, and on the 20th he captured the supposed key of the whole position, Hlangwana Hill, together with all the other hills east of Colenso.

Buller's advance was, however, still contested. A message came from the besieged city that many of the Boers were retiring, and the relieving army succeeded in capturing several kopjes. On Feb. 23 the Boers bombarded Ladysmith more heavily than ever before, but this seems to have been their last effort to take the place. On Feb. 24 Pieter's Station was taken by the British after a sharp engagement, and the rest of the march northward was almost unoppos

INCENDIARY FIRES ALARM AUTHORITIES

District Attorney, Police, and Fire Bureaus Take Prompt Action.

UPPER EAST SIDE IN TERROR

Chief Croker Says Thieves Apply the Torch—Fatalities Since January—February's Big Fire Record.

Mysterious tenement house fires, which have been frequent on the upper east side for the last three months, and which culminated in a series of six such fires Wednesday night, are being rigorously investigated by the Fire Department and the police.

Stories told about the scene of the fire at 1,691 Third Avenue, in which the three children of Adolph Friedner were suffocated, point strongly to the agency of thieves in setting it, although Police Captain Freers of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, in whose precinct the fire occurred, gives little credence to this theory, saying no complaints of robbery at the fire have been made at the station house, and that the dwellers in the destroyed building were all too poor to tempt men capable of such a desperate deed. Chief Croker, however, said yesterday:

"I think the fires were started by thieves. There is no doubt in my mind that the fires in Third Avenue were of incendiary origin. It is, however, almost impossible to fix the crime of arson on any person, as the evidence collected by the Fire Marshal's men is nearly all circumstantial and nothing definite can be proved."

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY ACTS.

District Attorney Gardiner has taken the matter up and has detailed Assistant District Attorney Walsh to the work, instructing him to give his whole time to it. Mr. Walsh had a long conference with Fire Marshal Peter Seery over the telephone yesterday morning and says that he is positive that there is an organized gang of firebugs at work.

There were nineteen fire alarms during the twelve hours preceding 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and a list furnished by Chief Croker yesterday showed that during February there had been just seventy-five fires in dwellings in the district east of Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-ninth Street and the Harlem River. Incendiaries are suspected of having caused twenty-two fires on the east side, between Eighty-fifth and One Hundredth Street, since the beginning of the present year.

More than a score of witnesses have been summoned to appear at the Fire Marshal's office this morning to tell about Wednesday night's fires, and, as a rule, the subpoena servers found them anxious to attend, for the district is in a state of terror. More than one of the recent fires have been fatal. Six persons lost their lives in a fire at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street on the night of Dec. 18 last, and Mrs. Southerley and her two little boys were killed in a similar fire in East Ninety-second Street on the night of Jan. 6. The husband had deserted his little family just before, and Capt. Freers was so touched by the sight of the dead children in their mother's arms that he paid for the funerals.

Mrs. Mary Hillers, wife of F. W. Hillers, a grocer at 1,693 Third Avenue, the corner building next to the one in which the Friedner children lost their lives, tells a story which may aid the investigation.

THIEVES GIVE AN ALARM.

Mrs. Hillers says that about a quarter of an hour before the fire started there came a furious rapping at her door. Her husband was out, and she answered it. Three rough-looking men stood in the hallway. "Run for your life," they cried. "The house is on fire!" Mrs. Hillers's apartment is over the store, and only one flight up from the street. There was no smell of smoke and no sign of fire and she said: "I'll dress first." They called to her: "Hurry, hurry!" She was suspicious, and parleyed with them for a few minutes. They told her to save herself, and they would watch her apartment. She stepped across the hall and knocked on the door of Mrs. Mary Neely, the housekeeper. As she did so one of the men slipped into her rooms. She ran back and dragged him out. Mrs. Neely came to her door, and then the men ran down stairs and out of the building. A few minutes later the women heard the engine bells in the avenue.

Both Mrs. Hillers and Mrs. Neely said they could not identify the men if they were confronted with them, as the hall was dark at the time, but they will repeat their story at Fire Headquarters this morning.

Albert Hoffmann, a waiter, and his wife, Annie Hoffmann, occupied rooms on the second floor of the burned building and were sitting up at the time of the fatal fire. Several minutes before the flames were discovered in the cellar the gas went out in their rooms, and they think it was turned off at the meter by the thieves, who started the fire in order that they might more easily rob the fleeing tenants. Mrs. Hoffmann's purse, containing $25, was snatched from her hand as she ran down stairs.

Benjamin Strauss, whose butcher shop was burned out in this fire, says that $34 was stolen from his till.

TENANTS TELL OF LOSSES.

Thieves were also at work at the fire at 1,755 Third Avenue, as reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. Two men brushed by Chief Croker and Chief Short of the Fourteenth Battalion as they ran into the burning building, and a trunk was found in the hall with its contents scattered over the floor. Several tenants there, too, told stories of losses, but none of them had made complaints to the police.

Wednesday night's fires were as follows: 1:30 P. M., 1,898 Second Avenue; 12:30 A. M., 1,691 Third Avenue; 12:40 A. M., 1,755 Third Avenue; 12:45 A. M., 1,753 Third Avenue; 1 A. M., 1,872 Third Avenue; 2:46 A. M., 1,891 Second Avenue.

All but the last were reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, and the last bears all the indications of incendiarism that attended the others. Like them, it started in the cellar. It was discovered by Mrs. Yetta Rosenberg, whose husband, Louis Rosenberg, keeps a shoe store in the building. They and the other tenants rushed into the street in their night clothes, but the police and firemen were on hand, and the fire was put out when it had done about $100 damage.

Antonio Limo, a coal dealer, of 225 East Ninety-seventh Street, who was seen coming out of the cellar of 1,755 Third Avenue shortly before the fire there, and was arrested on suspicion, was held in $2,000 bail for examination by Magistrate Olmsted, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday.

At Fire Headquarters yesterday it was said that as a result of the recent fires a special examination had been ordered of every cellar from Sixty-seventh Street north to the Harlem River, and that where attempts had been made asbestos or metal linings would be ordered for the bottoms of the dumb waiter shafts, which are the most pregnant sources of danger.

Detectives were assigned from Police Headquarters to assist the bureau on the investigation of last Wednesday night's fires, and will make their report this morning.

"The Fire Marshal has been up day and night until 4 o'clock on many mornings, personally watching the east side," it was said by an official at Fire Headquarters yesterday. "He is fully alive to the importance of getting a line on the causes of all these fires, which we believe to be either the work of robbers or pyromaniacs. The Fire Marshal's bureau is going to bend every effort to prevent that sort of fire in the future."

FEW ARRESTS MADE.

The bureau records showed that while there had been 5,683 fires last year, there had been but 33 arrests for incendiarism and only five convictions.

Chief Croker was very angry at the conduct of the Third Avenue sub-trolley employes in persisting in raising the lines of hose so that cars could run beneath while the fatal fire on Third Avenue was in progress. In lifting the hose they took up all the slack, which might have prevented the firemen carrying it to the upper stories had the Chief not struck upon the happy idea of stationing empty hose carts across the tracks both above and below the fire, effectually blocking all traffic. Then the railroad men ceased meddling with the lines.

George H. Hallett of Hallett & Zocher, real estate and insurance brokers at 1,476 Third Avenue, speaking of the fires, said:

"It has come to be something awful, and the home insurance offices are much excited over it. It has made no difference in rates, but considerable thought is given to every policy. I have watched the situation. The fires are not started for the insurance, for uninsured property is often set fire to, nor do I think it is the work of thieves. The firebugs must be men, not boys, as appears from the late hours at which the fires are set. I know that the Insurance Fire Patrol men believe the fires are started by some pyromaniac."

Capt. Freers said that it was a difficult thing to catch the firebugs.

"The fires," he said, "are started in the cellars of the houses, and the cellars are left open to the street day and night. I have made my men all kinds of promises if they will bring those fellows in."

While the Captain was speaking the engines rattled through the street to a dwelling house fire at 234 East Eighty-eighth Street, but this proved to have started from a pan of hot ashes carelessly left in the cellar.

SAYS POLICEMAN SWORE.

Mr. Rains Also Accuses Him of Drawing a Revolver in His Office.

As soon as Policeman James M. Armstrong recovers from his sickness and reports for duty, Inspector Kane will call upon him to explain his conduct last Saturday in the office of the Press Biographical Company, Room 819, Park Row Building. In company with C. Raymond Gould of the New York Investigating Company, Policeman Armstrong, dressed in citizen's clothes, entered the office of this company and, according to J. L. Rains, a member of the firm, said to H. G. Hemming, an employe:

"Let's see that warrant you have for Gould's arrest?"

"What business is it of yours?" asked Hemming.

"I'll show you, —— soon," said Armstrong.

At that, Mr. Rains says, he ordered the two intruders out of the office, and upon their refusal he forcibly ejected Gould, and then started to treat Armstrong likewise. The policeman, he alleges, drew his revolver, and, seizing him by the throat and pointing the weapon at his head, called him vile names and threatened to shoot. Armstrong then called in another officer and placed him and Hemming under arrest. Hemming in the meantime had called up Inspector Cross by telephone, with the result that Armstrong was summoned to the phone, and after some conversation released Rains and Hemming, and went away, but not before he had again abused them.

The violent actions and language of the policeman, Mr. Rains says, sent Miss Barrio, the typewriter in the office, into hysterics, and she has since been at her home suffering from nervous prostration.

Complaint was made to Chief Devery, and he referred the matter to Inspector Kane for investigation. Since that time, however, Armstrong has been off duty suffering from chronic indigestion.

Mr. Hemming admitted that there was bad blood between himself and Gould and that in a conversation he had said something about a warrant.

BALTIMORE STOCKS RALLY.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—In the opening hours to-day the stock market was again in a whirl, but there was more inclination to buy than on any other day this week. The appearance of buying orders encouraged timid holders, many of whom cancelled orders to sell.

Reports were circulated of the formation of syndicates to buy big blocks of different trust company stocks, and take them off the market, and these tended to further allay the apprehensions of holders. There is no doubt, that capitalists interested in the larger companies were fully prepared to prevent a raid. Brokers advised such of their customers who are able to protect their holdings not to offer their trust stocks in the present state of the market. All of these incidents figured more or less in stemming the selling pressure, and bringing about a substantial rally.

Practically the only exception was Consolidated Gas stock, the holders of which are alarmed over the prospects of the passage by the House of the Dollar Gas bill, which has already passed the Senate. Consolidated Gas was freely offered, and it declined 1 point, to 54½.

Important advances were recorded in other parts of the list, notably Citizens' Trust, which moved up 4½ points; Continental Trust, which gained 4 points; Real Estate, which went up 3, and Maryland Casualty, which improved 2½ points. Mercantile Trust and Old Line Trust also advanced 1 point each. Maryland Trust, the last preceding sale of which was on Feb. 8 at 234, sold down 20 points to 214, but recovered to 216 in the final dealings.

A MURDERER CONFESSES.

Struck a Girl Because She Refused to Help Him with His Work.

TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—Edward Williams, the colored man in the county jail here, under sentence to be hanged on March 9 for the murder of Minnie Eisley, a girl employed on the farm of William White, near Hamilton Square, where he was also employed, on last Thanksgiving night, confessed his crime to-day.

He says that he struck her while he was drunk because she refused to help him do his work, which he had neglected. After striking her he fed the horses and cattle, and then, finding that she still laid where he had knocked her down and fearing the result of her telling of the occurrence, he struck her on the head with a thirty-pound mall, crushing the skull.

THE SOMERS NOT A SUCCESS.

The Board Recommends that She Be Used for Harbor Defense.

The torpedo boat Somers, which had a trial recently or the Sound, has been declared by the examining board unsatisfactory in many respects. Under favorable conditions she made a speed of only 17½ knots, which is regarded as a poor showing for a boat of her class. The board recommends that the Somers be turned into a harbor defense vessel. It is the opinion of the board that she is unfit for sea service.

The Somers was bought from the Schichan Iron Works of Elbing, Germany, at the beginning of the war with Spain for $72,907. She started to cross the Atlantic for New York with a British crew, but had not gone far on her course when she sprung a leak and was obliged to put back to port. After the war she was brought over here on the deck of a steamer.

Boston Man Arrested for Larceny.

BOSTON, March 1.—Lemuel S. Cook, President of the Cook Nail Company, was arrested last night on a warrant charging him with the larceny of $5,000, upon complaint of Eben Perkins of St. John, N. B. Mr. Cook is also Treasurer of the Monarch Nail Company. It is charged that notes payable to the Monarch Nail Company were discounted at a local bank and the proceeds placed to his own credit. Mr. Cook says the charges against him are entirely false.

Chicago Banker to Serve a Term.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Edward S. Dreyer, formerly President of the Bank of E. S. Dreyer & Co., and Treasurer of the West Park Board, was to-day found guilty of withholding from his successor as Treasurer $316,000 of the West Park funds. The jury fixed as the punishment a term in the penitentiary.

Dynamiter Guilty of Manslaughter.

BELMONT, N. Y., March 1.—The jury in the case of Gabriel Bishop, charged with manslaughter in the second degree in causing the death of Everett Austin by exploding dynamite under his cottage door at Cuba, rendered to-day a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy. Court adjourned until to-morrow without pronouncing sentence.

Philadelphian Dies in Sleeping Car.

BUFFALO, March 1.—A dispatch from Niagara Falls says that J. Everett Mehrer, a Philadelphia merchant, died in a Lehigh Valley car near Suspension Bridge about midnight. The body will be forwarded to Philadelphia. Col. Mehrer was a pioneer in the development of Atlantic City and was well known to visitors at that resort because of his ownership of the Inlet Pavilion.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

HOW BUSINESS MEN VALUE THE GARDEN

Strong Protest Against Turning It Into a Post Office.

CITY TRADE INDEBTED TO IT

Hotel Proprietors, Theatrical Managers, Real Estate Dealers, and Others Express Their Opinions.

The suggestion of THE NEW YORK TIMES that Madison Square Garden should be retained and administered for public uses of education and exhibition has, as the views given herewith show, brought out a strong sentiment against its transformation into a Post Office. Hotel men are decidedly in favor of keeping the Garden for entertainments and civic purposes. The opinions of some of them follow:

ELMER A. DARLING, Fifth Avenue Hotel.—The business people of New York, regardless of their particular line, ought to adopt a unanimous vote of thanks to THE NEW YORK TIMES for its excellent suggestions with reference to Madison Square Garden. Hiram Hitchcock was one of the promoters who brought about its erection, and for his sake, if for no other, I should regret to see the structure converted to any other use than that intended by the men who built it. It is true that the stockholders have received no direct benefit in the way of dividends, but every man, woman, and child, almost, in the city have been benefited by the existence of the Garden. Entertainments have been given there that could not otherwise have been held in New York. It would be a serious mistake to utilize the structure for postal purposes. I am heartily in sympathy with the movement suggested by THE TIMES and will gladly help it along.

JAMES H. BRESLIN, Gilsey House.—I would gladly surrender my stock in the Garden to aid in the carrying out of the ideas suggested in THE TIMES. I am confident that at least 80 per cent. of those who subscribed to the original fund for the building of the property never expected any direct benefit. I know that I did not, yet every stockholder has been well paid in an indirect sense on his investment. It is the only place in the city suitable for certain kinds of exhibitions and monster meetings. It is the only edifice we can offer if we want some great event to be celebrated in New York. I know of nothing that brings so much money to New York as the Horse Show. Not only are the hotels benefited largely, but every other branch of trade feels the benefits. There is not an industry that it does not aid. Under the present management Madison Square Garden is as inviting and respectable a place as the Metropolitan Opera House. It is the location of all locations and Hiram Hitchcock did a noble work in bringing about its erection. It would be a great misfortune to have it turned into a Post Office. I think the suggestions made by THE TIMES in this connection are the best for the general welfare that I have ever seen in a great newspaper, and I believe the public generally will insist on the adoption of the idea.

O. B. LIBBEY, Albemarle Hotel.—I have had ample proof of the benefit to New York of such a place as Madison Square Garden. But independently of that I can well realize the necessity, in this great metropolis, of just such a resort. There is none other like it in any other part of the country. The horse show and similar attractions bring to New York the wealthy people of the country, and every branch of trade feels the benefit of the money put in circulation. It would be a serious error to locate the general Post Office there. In the first place, it is not far enough up town. But there is another, and, it appears to me, a very serious objection. The streets in the neighborhood of the Garden are mainly residential. There are many fine homes there, and their owners would suffer seriously from the depreciation of their property if Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets and Madison Avenue were to be converted into stands for heavy mail wagons and strong voiced drivers. I appreciate the efforts of THE TIMES in this matter.

MILTON ROBLEE, Bartholdi Hotel.—I am unalterably opposed to wiping out Madison Square Garden. It is the only place of its kind in New York, and we must have something like it. If the Government wants the general Post Office in or near Madison Square, why not take the old Victoria, the Brunswick, or the Delmonico property? I am glad to see the position taken by THE TIMES, and for one I will do all that I reasonably can to carry out its ideas.

JOHN P. CADDAGAN, Hoffman House.—For one I am willing to contribute handsomely to purchase the Garden property and put the title in the city. We must have a Madison Square Garden, or some such place. We really cannot get along without it. Of course, from a hotel keeper's standpoint, I can realize better than many people what a great benefit such a place is to the community. I want the Garden retained, and I honestly believe that, like me, there are thousands of people who are willing to put their hands down in their pockets to provide the necessary funds. I know of no place that has, in an indirect sense, contributed more to the general welfare of New York than Madison Square Garden. The Post Office people must not be allowed to take it.

WILLIAM G. LELAND, Grand Hotel.—I know of few things that bring so many people to New York as the horse show and other like entertainments given in Madison Square Garden. Of course, the hotels reap the material benefits, but it should be recalled that the butchers, grocers, and bakers who supply the hotels come in for their share. That is only a drop in the bucket. People from all parts of the country come to the horse show and other exhibitions. They have the money, and they spend it. I am very hopeful that there is enough of the spirit of local pride in New Yorkers to make the use of Madison Square Garden as a Post Office impossible.

Views of Theatrical Men.

The following expressions of opinion were freely given to a TIMES reporter by theatrical men:

DANIEL FROHMAN, manager of Daly's Theatre.—If the Madison Square Garden were a paying investment to the present owners, there would be naturally no question as to its sale for other purposes. But institutions devoted to the public pleasure, while admirably serving their ends, are not always profitable, as has been demonstrated many times, and in Europe there would undoubtedly be a subvention. It would be an irreparable loss to the people of Manhattan to be deprived of their modern Colosseum. I should like to see some of our rich citizens come forward and save the building for the public use. This, in my opinion, could be done in various ways, and I heartily approve of the suggestion that the property be purchased for the city and devoted to public purposes.

MARC KLAW of Klaw & Erlanger.—By all means let the city keep the Madison Square Garden. Under no circumstances should it be turned into a Post Office. It is an institution architecturally and in every other way, and we have absolutely nothing in the city now that could take its place.

THEODORE MOSS, proprietor of Wallack's Theatre.—I am absolutely against the city acquiring any interest whatever in the Madison Square Garden. The city would be making the proper move if it should reduce the taxes, as they are outrageously high, and when they are reduced the better it will be for all concerned. But by all means let citizens save the Garden. If the stockholders find they cannot continue the place on a paying basis, let them dispose of their interests, and there would be others who would gladly take their places.

AL HAYMAN, lessee of the Knickerbocker Theatre.—It certainly would be a big loss to the city if the Madison Square Garden should go. Every large city requires an amusement house of this kind, and there is no doubt that many of its attractions draw thousands of visitors here. I do not, under any circumstances, believe in municipal ownership of any place of amusement.

CHARLES FROHMAN.—I strongly advocate the retention of Madison Square Garden, even if it should be necessary for me to subscribe for the stock in the event of its being offered to the general public by the City Government. I honestly believe the building is one of the beauties of this town, and inasmuch as we have few of the kind, we should use every effort to retain it. If the United States Government desires a new Post Office, let it purchase some of our old buildings and erect a building that will add beauty to our town.

Real Estate Dealers Talk.

Regarded solely from a real estate viewpoint, there is little in the proposition to take the Madison Square Garden for a Post Office that appeals either to brokers or to owners. Interviews with representative brokers yesterday developed an almost unanimous opinion that the Garden might better be retained for its present use for the reasons which have already been set forth in these columns, and that the effect of the proposed change upon real estate values in the neighborhood would amount to little or nothing. The views of some dealers follow:

GEORGE R. READ.—I do not care to say anything as to the qualifications of the Madison Square Garden as a Post Office site, but if that property is selected, I do not see how the change will materially affect neighborhood values. There is certainly nothing on the easterly or northerly side of Madison Square that would suffer or be benefited greatly by a Post Office.

RICHARD V. HARNETT.—I do not think that a Post Office in Madison Square Garden would make any great change in that neighborhood, and I am inclined to think that values would be, if anything, a little stronger under present conditions than they would be if that block should be taken by the Government.

LEWIS PHILLIPS of the firm of L. J. Phillips & Co.—I cannot see that there would be a business centre at Madison Square as the result of establishing a Post Office there, or, at any rate, none of noticeable proportions. In a word, what following has a Post Office? True, the number of men employed in one is not to be disregarded, and might have the effect of raising rents for desirable restaurants or saloon locations in the immediate neighborhood. But it is not reasonable to suppose that there would be any general movement of business toward Madison Square simply because there happened to be a Post Office nearby.

It is not as though the Stock Exchange or Court House was to be transferred to the Madison Square Garden. If such a move were to be made, it is easy to see that either of these institutions would have an enormous following, and every bit of space in the neighborhood would be in demand for brokers' or lawyers' offices, but the business which a Post Office carries with it, so to speak, would seem to be of very small proportions.

A case in point is the Appraiser's Stores. The change in its location had no apparent effect on values, and it probably has as much of a following as the Post Office—meaning by a following those whose business interests make it imperative that they should be in close proximity to one or the other of these buildings.

Views of Business Men.

Few among those who attended the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday appeared to care to express opinions on the future of the Madison Square Garden. Some, however, undoubtedly favored its continuance as a place of public meeting. Some members' views follow:

JOHN H. STARIN.—Of course the Garden should be retained for the public for large political and other gatherings, and for such functions as the Horse Show, military tournaments, and anything that requires a vast amphitheatre. But how to relieve the burden of those who own the Garden? Can the city go into the amusement business? Would not relieving the Garden of taxes be a dangerous precedent? He who solves this problem would be the public benefactor. New York needs the Garden.

CHARLES STEWART SMITH.—I would be very glad to see a plan to keep the Garden for the public, but I cannot see how it could be done.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.—I hold that New York should have a building of this kind. The Garden is manifestly a burden to its owners and a boon to the people of this city. It ought to be retained in the latter character in some way. Perhaps relief from taxation would be an adequate recognition of its value to the city as a whole and its importance to the city's business interests. In my opinion the Chamber of Commerce might take an interest in the subject as having a relation to the welfare of the city and has taken interest in kindred subjects—rapid transit, for instance.

A. BARTON HEPBURN.—The Madison Square Garden is indispensable to the community. For the entertainment of the public and the massing of citizens on important occasions there is no structure in this city that is as suitable. Look at the assemblages that have occurred there. Then remember the audience that listened to Bourke Cockran discuss the issues of the last campaign. And we should not forget the Barnum shows, the Horse Show, the Sportsmen's Show, the Dog Show, and a hundred other attractions that have brought money to the city and afforded rational amusement to the public. All, it seems to me, have an equity in the Garden. Who is to relieve or take up the owners' burden I cannot say. Some public-spirited citizen could step in and buy the Garden and turn it over to the public with an endowment. I do not think the Chamber should discuss the subject. Personally, I do not fear that the Garden will be lost to us through its becoming a Post Office. It is not far enough up town for that.

CLUB'S EX-OFFICER EXPLAINS.

Mr. Riley Says Father McDowell Gave Him No Hearing.

George B. Riley, ex-Treasurer of St. Paul's Catholic Club, Jersey City, who was dismissed by the Rev. Joseph J. McDowell, rector of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, yesterday made a public statement in regard to the matter.

Mr. Riley said that the fact that his deposition occurred immediately after the charges of gambling had been made might lead the public to believe that he was implicated in the gambling. This was contrary to the fact, he said. He was, he said, one of those who preferred the charges, and was Chairman of the committee appointed to investigate them. He denied that he had accused any individual of playing poker at the club rooms, but declared the charges were general.

After his dismissal he said he called on Father McDowell and asked the reason. Father McDowell told him, he alleges, that he was not only dismissed as Treasurer, but expelled from the club. This was done. Father McDowell told him, for his own good and that of the club.

Mr. Riley declared that Father McDowell's action was taken in his absence, and he was denied the hearing to which he was entitled by the club constitution.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ROCHESTER, March 1.—Fire in W. J. Corris's grocery store last night caused a loss of $12,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:05 A. M.—1,693 Third Avenue; Joseph Thael and others; damage, $3,000.

12:35 A. M.—1,872 Third Avenue; H. N. Rubinstein; damage, $15.

12:40 A. M.—1,755 Third Avenue; J. O. Schunway; damage, $500.

1:10 A. M.—262 West Thirty-fifth Street; Henry Meeker; damage, $200.

2:45 A. M.—1,891 Second Avenue; Mrs. Milliken; damage, $75.

4:55 A. M.—32 Greenwich Street; owner unknown; damage, $35.

8:55 A. M.—74 Columbia Street; Abraham Singer; damage, $10.

10:40 A. M.—7 and 9 East Twentieth Street; Alcott & Weeks; damage, $100.

3:10 P. M.—Bronx Woou Park; Edward J. McMahon; damage, $20.

3:50 P. M.—234 East Eighty-eighth Street; John Miller; damage, $50.

6:20 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue; J. Dobbins; damage, $8,000.

7:20 P. M.—262 Second Street; Julius Steloss; no damage.

8:45 P. M.—141 West One Hundred and Fifth Street; F. H. Butler; damage, $50.

9:00 P. M.—48 Thompson Street; Kate Catterran; no damage.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED
TOURS.

FLORIDA.
MARCH 6, 1900.
Tickets are valid for return until May 31, 1900, by regular trains.
TWO WEEKS IN THE TROPICS.
RATE, $50.00 from NEW YORK.
$48.00 from PHILADELPHIA.

Old Pt. Comfort, Richmond and Washington.
March 3 and 31, April 14 and 28, 1900.
RATE, $34.00 from NEW YORK.
$31.00 from PHILADELPHIA.

WASHINGTON.
March 15, April 10, May 3, 1900.
RATE, $14.50 from NEW YORK.
$11.50 from PHILADELPHIA.

For detailed itineraries and full information, apply to Ticket Agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO BROKERS HELD

Three Prominent Members of the Board of Trade Accused of "Bucket Shopping."

CHICAGO, March 1.—Three prominent members of the Chicago Board of Trade were this afternoon arrested by the Federal authorities on the charge of "bucket shopping." The men taken into custody are James Nicol, First Vice President of the Board of Trade; Henry O. Parker, who was First Vice President of the board immediately preceding Nicol, and Calvin A. Whyland, President of the firm of C. A. Whyland & Co. All of them are charged with using the mails to defraud in connection with the firm of McLain Brothers.

Charles R. and Albert O. McLain, members of the Board of Trade, but who announced their retirement from business several months ago, were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury to-day, charged with fraudulent use of the mails, with carrying on a business in the nature of "bucket shopping," and with defrauding correspondents in several States. Their case will be called in the United States District Court on March 10.

The brokers on the Board of Trade had hardly learned the news of the indictment of the McLain Brothers when three Deputy Marshals walked in and placed the three members mentioned under arrest. They were taken before Judge Kohlsaat in the United States District Court, and gave bonds in the sum of $5,000 each. They were then released to appear in court on or before March 10, to plead to the charges preferred against them. The three men were indicted for alleged collusion with the McLain Brothers in a swindling scheme, and bench warrants were at once issued for their arrest by Judge Kohlsaat.

All three defendants are well known on the Board, and their business methods have heretofore been unquestioned. They have all been in the commission business for years, and have established large country trade.

The charges against Messrs. Whyland, Nicol, and Parker are somewhat secondary to those against the McLains, and it is said a failure to convict the latter will result in the release of the others. It is claimed by the postal authorities that while the McLains carried on the active correspondence, which is said to have been in the nature of "bucket-shopping," the other brokers permitted their names to be used and made the frauds possible.

All five men were indicted jointly, though only three counts were returned against Parker, Whyland, and Nicol, while six counts were given against the others. The "true bill" charges, in substance, that the five men devised a scheme to induce correspondents in several States to send their money for dealing in future delivery in grain and provisions; that they converted this money to their own use without purchasing or selling on the board as they had agreed, and that they sent their correspondents false written reports of purchases and sales, purporting to show the prices at which and the persons to whom the sales were made.

This active correspondence is alleged to have been carried on by the McLains, but, in order to make their purchases and sales appear bona fide, they had to use the names of certain reputable Board of Trade members. It is said the names of the other three defendants were permitted to be used in these statements. It is said that for this collusion with the McLain Brothers, the other brokers in the agreement were allowed part of the profits as commissions.

Nicol and Parker have both been regarded as pronounced antagonists of the bucket shop. While neither is connected with the committee which has the bucket shop matter in hand, both have been looked upon as leaders in the movement to suppress this irregular form of trading.

Proposed New Presbyterian Church.

The Madison Avenue Presbyterian congregation, composed of the united Philips and old Madison Avenue congregations, has voted to tear down the church now standing at Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street and to erect in its place an edifice that, it is claimed, will be by far the most imposing of any on Madison Avenue. The new building is to cost $150,000. It will be of stone.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and colder; high northwesterly winds.

Since Wednesday night the storm has moved from Western Tennessee to Eastern New York, with steadily increasing intensity, the barometer at New York reading to-night 29.16 inches. The snow attendant on this storm has continued in the Upper Ohio Valley and lower lake region, and there have been general and heavy rains, except in Northern New England, where there were snow and rain. At Portland, Me., there were 3.01 inches of rain and snow since Wednesday night, 2.02 inches at Albany, and 1.56 inches of rain at Boston. In the rear of the storm the weather has generally cleared through the South Atlantic States and Lower Ohio Valley.

The temperature has fallen 10 to 20 degrees from the Ohio Valley southward, and in the extreme Northwest, and the line of freezing temperature last night extended into Northern Georgia. Over the remainder of the country temperatures have risen, the rise ranging from 10 to 24 degrees in the Southwest and Central West. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions fair weather has prevailed, with slightly higher temperatures. The weather will clear early this morning in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and will be followed by fair weather, with much lower temperature, except near the Maine coast, where snow will continue. There will also be snow flurries in the lower lake region, and probably showers in the Southwest.

It will be warmer to-day in the Lower Ohio Valley and Gulf States, and somewhat colder in the western upper lake region and the Northwest. For to-morrow generally fair weather is indicated, except in Eastern Texas, where showers are likely. On the Atlantic Coast there will be West to Northwest gales, gradually diminishing during to-day on the South Atlantic Coast. Owing to heavy rains during the past thirty-six hours in the South Atlantic States, the rivers in that district are rising rapidly, and flood warnings have been distributed along the rivers of South Carolina. Other signals are displayed along the Atlantic Coast from Wilmington to Eastport, and cold-wave signals at Bismarck and Moorhead.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	36	43	42
6 A. M.	32	43	43
9 A. M.	37	45	47
12 M.	47	47	48
3 P. M.	48	50	52
6 P. M.	46	49	50
9 P. M.	44	47	49
12 P. M.	42	40	42

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46¾
Weather Bureau	45½
Corresponding date 1899	41½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	34

The maximum temperature was 52 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 38 degrees at 8 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100, and at 8 P. M. 100. The barometer registered 29.82 at 8 A. M., and 29.16 at 8 P. M.

Rested Nerves

—How inviting that sounds after you have had your whirlwind of work, grab of lunch, and muddled quarter-hour with your newspaper.

RESTED NERVES—is there such bliss? That is but one of the good things you uncork when you use

Johann Hoff's
Malt Extract

It freshens the appetite, aids digestion, sends you to bed to sound sleep, and hands you a new set of nerves in the morning.

Dr. Thomas Hay, of Cape May, N. J., writes: "In one case it stopped a man, an editor of a weekly paper, from going rapidly to his grave, from wearing of overwork."

Insist upon the Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. Refuse all substitutes and you will not be disappointed.

The American Art Galleries,
Madison Square South, New York.

Announcement Extraordinary!

The undersigned announce that

Eugene Fischhof, Paris,
AND
T. J. Blakeslee, New York,

Have placed in their hands for absolute public sale

A Very Important Collection
OF
Valuable Paintings
By
Eminent Masters
of the
Early English, French, Dutch, Flemish, and Italian Schools,
Including
Notable Works
By

Gainsborough, Four Examples.
Tintoretto, Two Examples.
Turner, One Example.
Couture, Four Examples.
Sir Thomas Lawrence, Three Examples.
Sir Joshua Reynolds, One Example.
Ravestyne, Five Examples.
Hanneman, Three Examples.
Janssens, Three Examples.
Cuyp, Nattier, Mignard, Bassano,

Rubens, Two Examples.
Van Dyck, Three Examples.
Ruysdael, One Example.
Mierevelt, Four Examples.
Raeburn, Three Examples.
Copley, One Important Example.
Greuze, One Example.
Isabey, Two Examples.
Mytens, Two Examples.
Cosway, Two Examples.
Ribot, Flinck, Hogarth, Frans Hals.

The entire Collection will be
On View Day and Evening
At the American Art Galleries
From TUESDAY NEXT, March 6th,
Until the First Day of Sale,
which will take place at
Chickering Hall
On the Evenings of Friday and Saturday, March 9th and 10th.

Catalogues and further information will be furnished by
THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.
American Art Association, Managers,
Madison Square South, New York.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Wanamaker's Aggregate Stores are Not A Department Store. Careful people will mark the distinction and the difference.

Department stores have little respect for method in the treatment of merchandise. All sorts of goods fall under a common system with the single object of selling the largest quantity in the least time and at the greatest profit. The best development of modern retailing treats each sort of merchandise with the best intelligence for its special needs. Thus distinct stores are formed, as at Wanamaker's, and the organization becomes an institution, dignified, orderly and perpetual.

On Fifth Floor Only

Nine Remarkable Bargains in Summer Dress Goods

To prevent too much crowding in the regular Dress Goods sections the bargains described below are placed on the fifth floor for sale.

They are easily accessible by our large service of ten elevators—five on 9th street, five on 10th street.

Some of the quantities are not large, but all are interesting. They have a right to command your attention. Neglect or delay may lose you a great opportunity for the purchase of really cheap Dress Goods. The present state of trade does not produce many bargains. Read the list to the end.

First—10,000 yards of **Satin Striped Muslin Batiste.** Seventeen colorings, including white, black and fifteen fancy shades. The satin stripes are pure silk and the body fabric is very sheer and exquisitely crisp. Real downright value to-day is 75c. The only difficulty is that the holder had not customers enough to secure their distribution. Our help was sought and we could only be induced to assist by securing them for you at **37½c a yard.** And so they are to go here this morning. And they'll keep going at a quick-step until gone.

Second—3,000 yards of striped and plaid Piques, in woven designs, which ensure fast colorings. Regularly sold at 25c; to-day at **8c a yard.**

Third—2,000 yards of self-colored Madras, in colorings suitable for shirt waists. Regularly sold at 25c; to-day at **8c a yard.**

Fourth—9,000 yards of Printed Dimity, in pretty floral designs on white grounds. Regularly sold at 12½c; to-day at **9c a yard.**

Fifth—2,000 yards of Printed Organdies, in floral designs on an imported cloth. Regularly sold at 25c; to-day at **10c a yard.**

Sixth—Fast black Percaline. Regularly sold at 15c; to-day at **10c a yard.**

Seventh—Lustre-finished Colored Percaline. Regularly sold at 15c; to-day at **6c a yard.**

Eighth—2,000 yards of 36-in. Bleached Sheeting, fine round thread, and soft for needle. Regularly sold at 8c; to-day at **6c a yard.**

Ninth—1,500 yards of Check Suiting in black-and-white and blue-and-white, made from fine pure worsted yarns. Regularly sold at $1; to-day at **45c a yard.**

The Dress Stuffs for Spring

Do you want a wider show than Wanamaker's to pick your spring and summer gowns from? Where will you seek it? What corps of tireless searchers has brought or could bring a more magnificent, a more tasteful, a more practical collection together than is ready to-day in this old historic home of staple and elegant dress?

The Stewart methods have been merged with the more modern and masterful Wanamaker methods. The whole textile world is covered in an exhaustive search before we say that the fabric show is worthy of us, and your choosing.

To-day we invite you freely, confidently—not to an exhibition or display—but to these laden shelves and counters, with their hundreds, yes, thousands of styles of dress goods—plain, elaborate, modest or extreme. We meet and satisfy all tastes and purses—all that textile art has conjured or weaver's skill devised is here—and abundantly; but we shall not give you a catalogue—these brief hints—for the rest, ask and we will freely show—and we do not ask or obligate you in the least to buy.

$4 yd.—Valenciennes Ecru Lace Striped Undule Grenadine; 4 combinations.
$4—Embroidered Silk-and-wool Barege; 4 combinations.
$3.50 yd.—Embroidered, Figured Silk-and-wool Grenadine; 4 combinations.
$3.50 yd.—Lace Stripe Figured Silk-and-wool Crepe de Chene.
$3 yd.—Hemstitched Plaid Silk-and-wool Grenadine; 6 combinations.
$3 yd.—Self-colored Draw Ribbon Striped Crepe de Chene; 4 combinations.
$3 yd.—Self-colored Silk-and-wool French Cords; 4 colorings.
$3 yd.—Silk-and-wool Barege; 4 colorings.
$3 yd.—Embroidered Silk-and-wool Barege; 7 combinations.
$3 yd.—Figured Silk-and-wool Crepe de Chene.
$2.75 yd.—Silk-and-wool Satin Cloth; 4 colorings.
$2.75 yd.—Self-colored Figured Crepe de Chene; 5 colorings.
$2.75 yd.—Self-colored Silk-and-wool Taffeta; 4 colorings.
$2.75 yd.—Self-colored Silk-and-wool Barege; 4 colorings.
$2.75 yd.—Loop Figured Silk-and-wool Grenadine; 3 combinations.
$2.75 yd.—Silk-and-wool Barege; 8 colorings.
$2.50 yd.—Self-colored Embroidered Dot Crepe de Chene; 8 colorings.
$2.50 yd.—Figured Silk-and-wool Striped Grenadine; 4 combinations.
$2.50 yd.—Self-colored Silk Plaid Voile; 5 colorings.
$2.50 yd.—Silk Figured Faille Striped Voile; 7 colorings.
$2.50 yd.—Silk-and-wool Satin Soleil; 7 colorings.
$2.50 yd.—All-silk Crepe de Chene; 5 colorings.
$2.50 yd.—Silk-and-wool Crepe de Chene; 4 colorings.
$2.50 yd.—Silk Plaid, Silk-and-wool Barege; 3 combinations.
$2.50 yd.—Figured Silk-and-wool Barege; 6 combinations.
$2.25 yd.—Silk-and-wool Barege; 5 colorings.
$2 yd.—Silk-and-wool Plaid Grenadine; 5 combinations.
$2 yd.—Silk Plaid Grenadine; 4 colorings.

Rotunda.

Superior Shirt Waist Showing

This of washable kinds. Never were new and pretty styles more numerous. Never have we had so many handsome styles exclusively our own. The remarkable gathering already here embraces waists in all of the most tasteful patterns that diligent search could discover, at home and abroad. Besides the usual lawns, dimities, madras and linens, the elegant imported fabrics are fully represented—the new ginghams, the silk-finished linens and silk-embroidered madras. American waist makers have originated much both in making and trimming—have copied much, too, from the French originators. We gathered them all in—the best of them, besides an extensive assortment of most attractive styles that were made for us alone. Prices begin at 50c. Then in littlest steps upward to $16.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Women's Wrappers, $1 Each

Just calico wrappers, but an excellent quality and in pretty patterns. Neatly made and trimmed, too,—some with braid others with embroidery. Five styles in this lot. Not one that would not be considered a good value at a quarter more—many that are fair $1.50 values. About 600, fresh from the factory, ready this morning at $1 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Collars, 12½c Each

These are 25c collars, if any collar you ever bought was worth 25c. They are linen on both sides—good linen—and are conscientiously made. There's no collar that we know of at this little price, excepting this one, that has a linen surface inside and out. About 80,000 of this excellent quality are now here. In all the newest shapes—about two dozen styles in all. Find your fancy quickly at

Two for a Quarter

Men's Goods, Ninth street side.

Dinner Ware and Cut Glass

NEW FEATURES OF THE MARCH TRADE SALE

Each day turns a corner to a new display—maybe not better than yesterday; but as good—and different in many places. Some of the wares told of the first day are entirely sold; others are here; but new casks roll in and new beauty tumbles out.

The Austrian Plates at 25c were a marvel to those who saw them. So were the Cups and Saucers at the same price. They'll not likely be matched in many a day after this sale is over. And so it runs all over the Basement China Store—marvels of beauty at little cost. These hints in particular:

Dinner Sets Under-Priced

Dinner Sets of finest American Porcelain, in newest shapes, splendidly decorated—two kinds—
100-piece sets, all pieces gilt—
113-piece sets, all handles gilt—
Either sort at **fourteen dollars a set.**
Both styles are $20 values.

Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets; 101 pieces, all handles gilt—very handsome tableware—**$15 a set**—Worth $20.

New lots of the purchase of Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets are coming forward. These in particular:
113-piece sets, $20; worth $40
113-piece sets, $25; worth $40
113-piece sets, $27.50; worth $42.50
113-piece sets, $30; worth $50
113-piece sets, $37.50; worth $65.

Cut Glass—A Third Off

We set the factories at work on a $25,000 order for this sale. We picked the most popular cuttings and the most wanted pieces and sizes.

With all their sparkle and brilliance—their newness and elegance, prices are a third less than regular.

The variety of pieces and the scope of the prices will reach the wishes of all.

Bowls, $3.50, $4.50 and $6 each.
Celery Trays, $3.50, $4 and $5.50 each.
Water Pitchers, $6.50 and $9.50 each.
Olive Dishes, $1.25 each.
Bon-bon Dishes, $2.25.
Bon-bon Dishes, $3.
Vases, $4.50.
Vases, $7.50.
Vases, $10.

Wanamaker-Wellington Typewriters

This is the age of letters. In literature, the typewriter is the go-between. Even the genius of a Greeley dare not write puzzles for compositors—copy must be typewritten to get fair consideration.

The business man loses caste if his correspondence is not typewritten.

And so there are scores of styles of typewriters—some curios, some experiments, but quite a number of good, practical machines.

Some write in the dark—you can't see what you've done without hunting for it; some rattle out of order quickly. The Wanamaker-Wellington is capable of highest speed, is simple, compact, direct in action; writing is always in plain view; is a powerful manifolder. Has all the merits of highest-priced machines, and no faults; yet the price is only

Sixty Dollars

Operators will demonstrate and explain as fully as you wish.

Basement.

Men's Spring Top Coats The new coats are ready. A window show on Broadway, and a fine complete stock on the second floor, Fourth avenue side. New fabrics are newly cut and smartly tailored with the careful work of best custom tailors.

Some very swell Raglans in Oxford gray Cheviot, at $20.
Of Oxford gray or black Cheviot, silk lined and faced to edge, at $15.
Of Oxford gray Cheviot, Raglan style, silk lined, new style pockets, at $30.
Of Oxford gray Cheviot, serge lined, at $10; silk lined, at $12.

Second floor, 4th ave.

Fifth Floor Shoe Sale

News to-day chiefly concerns women and children. That is, among a big storeful of bargains, the best of all the present offerings are for women and the little ones. Lots of especially attractive values here for the men, of course. They still have excellent choosing in thoroughly good footwear, all late styles, at a saving of a third and even more. This list, however, is of lots at half prices and less:

Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.20—
596 pairs of black kidskin shoes, with patent leather tips; welted and stitched soles; all popular shapes and nearly all sizes.
Children's Shoes at Less Than Half—
35c—Babies' shoes of black kid; sewed leather soles; sizes 2 to 5; usually sold at 75c.
50c—Babies' shoes of black kid; wedge heels; sizes 4 to 8; regular $1 shoes.
Boys' Shoes—About half regular prices—
75c—Little men's shoes; well made, strong, durable; sizes 8 to 13.
$1—Boys' shoes with stout soles and heels; stylish shapes; sizes 12 to 2. For sizes 2½ to 5½, 25c more.

Butter-Scotch Twist It's new. Good, too. It pleases the writer's palate, and he ventures the prediction that you'll like it also. It's made of best sugar and purest fruit flavors, boiled together then pulled and twisted, and broken into lengths of an inch or two. Just nice mouthfuls. 20c. a pound. These flavors, assorted: strawberry, chocolate, vanilla, lemon, lime and nut.

An excellent grade of mixed chocolates at 20c a pound.

Basement.

Table Favors and Decorations

Lots of pretty forms in paper. Numerous novelties to delight and amuse. A multitude of decorative bits to brighten the dinner-table and perhaps make still more tempting the various dishes. A man of considerable experience spends a good deal of his time in Europe hunting these things for us. He gets the newest quickly—and cheaply, because he buys in great quantity. And the advantage is yours, as well as ours.

Mats, 3 in. to 20 in., at 4c to 50c; round, square and oval.
Bird and chop frills, 10c doz.; ham, chicken and turkey frills, 3c, 5c, and 8c each.
Bon-bon and maroon cases, 3c, 5c, 10c doz.
Pie collars, various colors, 5c and 6c each.
Souffle cups, white and colors, round and oval, 5c to 60c a dozen.
Plain motto papers, 5c, 8c, and 10c package.
Snapping mottoes, 10c to $2.50 a dozen.
Fancy ice cases—lilies, bells, swans, spider-webs, storks, roses, tubs, crescents, stars, diamonds, Japanese doll faces and baskets. Prices 5c to 75c. each.
Jack Horner pies, for children's parties, made to order, 25c a string.

Basement.

Overcoats of Cravenette to Order An absolutely waterproof coat, that is stylish as well. In fact, these we're making to order of Priestly's English Cravenette are made to fit so well that you will wear one as a top coat after the storm. They're made in Raglan shape, and made to fit perfectly. Three shades; Oxford gray (of course), sage green and light brown. The price, $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Tailor-made Suits---A Third Off!

A rainy-day transaction that's worth a wetting to share—the hundred or more suits should go in a morning, if the sun shines or the rain retires.

Made of various habit cloths—checks and plaids, in the various colors in vogue—a few blacks. Smart and dressy in tone and treatment. You won't know or want to know why prices are not a half more. The same suits are selling and will be selling at $18 to $22.50. These by a lucky hap may be bought

To-day for $12.50 a Suit

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38—most in the most-wanted sizes, 34 and 36.

Then there's a postscript story—and that's half the letter for those most interested—

Women's Separate Skirts---a Third Off, Too

As stylishly tailored as any we know—some tread on the toes of our regular stock, so like are they and so much littler in price. All are black—broadcloth, cheviot serges, Venetians, pebble cheviots and more; appliqued with silk and braid, in panels down the plait in back, and in the front to match—some in band all the way round the skirt. To-day priced this way:

$9 instead of $15 **$10 instead of $18** **$12 instead of $20** **$15 instead of $22.50**

March Sale of House-Wares

How many things in a kitchen? We have about five thousand to suggest! What a store it is—everything the housekeeper wants, and hundreds of helps she never thought of.

Greater than ever this month of March to help you for house-cleaning times. Bigger stocks—littler prices. How little? Let us hint—

Galvanized Ash Barrels (large), $1.25.
Galvanized Coal Hods (large), 28c.
Bread Raisers, 20c.
Galvanized Garbage Cans, with cover, 50c.
Tea and Coffee Canisters, 10c.
Royal Cake Mixers, 8c.
Egg Poachers, 10c.
Scrub Brushes, 6c.
Dust Pans, 5c.
Slaw Cutters, 10c.
Wooden Spoons, 2c.
Foot Tubs, 15c.

In cooking utensils this extraordinary news of the clatter of tumbling prices on one of the best kitchen wares that is made—

Granite-Ware at Half Price!

Firsts, too; fine, perfect, handsome; convenient shapes, most durable, and the safest of cooking utensils. Never sold in New York before, except at double to-day's prices. These—

Coffee and Tea Pots, 19c to 35c
Coffee Boilers, 35c, 43c and 49c
Coffee Biggins, 43c and 55c
Buckets, with lid, 15c, 18c and 23c
Straight Cook Pots, 18c, 20c, 25c to 53
Milk Kettles, 25c, 28c and 33c
Wine Coolers, 38c
Lipped Stewing Kettles, 13c, 15c, 18c to 60c
Milk Pans, 8c, 10c, 12c, 13c and 16c
Pudding Pans, 8c, 9c, 15c, 16c and 20c
Pie Plates, 5c, 6c and 10c
Dinner Plates, 8c. Soup Plates, 8c
Mountain Cake Pans, 10c
Sugar Bowls, 35c Wash Basins, 18c and 20c
Square Pie Plates, 19c
Cuspidors, 26c, 32c and 34c
Pitchers, 23c, 25c, 28c and 48c
Measures, 2 quarts, 28c.
Dippers, 12c, 13c and 15c.
Dippers, extra heavy, 19c and 25c
Cullenders, 20c
Soap Dishes, 10c
Cake Forms, 10c, 15c and 18c
Muffin Pans, 28c and 38c
Drip Pans, 13c, 15c, 16c, 20c and 28c.
Dish Pans, 28c, 33c to 48c.
Rice Boilers, 38c, 50c and 75c.

There are hundreds of other housekeeping needs—most unusual prices on all.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

HAWAII BILL IS PASSED

Senate Agrees to It After Another Desultory Debate.

LILIUOKALANI'S CROWN LANDS

An Amendment to Pay $250,000 to Her for Them Laid on the Table After Some Speeches Against It.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—After being under consideration for nearly ten days, the bill providing a form of government for the Territory of Hawaii was passed by the Senate to-day without division.

When the bill was taken up to-day the pending question was the amendment of Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) relating to the establishment of a District Court with a District Judge in Hawaii, carrying with it the right of trial by jury before the Court.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) resumed his speech, began yesterday, against the proposed amendment on technical grounds. He asserted, in connection with a discussion of the judicial features of the measure, that the bill as it stood now would legislate out of office every Democrat in Hawaii. He did not care so much about that, so far as executive offices were concerned, but when it was applied to judicial offices it was a dangerous practice. He declared his belief that some Senators were determined to give a political complexion to the Hawaiian judiciary.

Mr. Teller's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Clark (Rep., Wyo.,) proposed an amendment appropriating $250,000 to be paid to Liliuokalani, late Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, for all interest she may have in the crown lands, the sum to be repaid from the revenues of the crown lands.

Mr. Clark maintained that it was only the part of equity and justice that the Queen, who had been deposed by the United States forces, should be reimbursed for the losses she had sustained.

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) opposed the amendment, holding that the late Queen had no rights in the matter. She was here now, he said, consulting lawyers as to her claims against this Government, and his understanding was that many of them had informed her that she had no good claim.

The amendment precipitated a general discussion of the deposition of Queen Liliuokalani, participated in by Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Mr. Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.,) and Mr. Hoar.

Mr. Pettigrew said he was opposed to the bill and to any effort made by this Congress to provide a government for the islands. He favored turning the Hawaiian Islands back to their people and permitting them to make the best of them.

Mr. Quarles (Rep., Wis.,) followed Mr. Pettigrew, making his maiden speech in the Senate in opposition to the proposition to pay to the former Queen any sum of money. Referring to a dark picture drawn by Mr. Pettigrew of the results of the annexation of Hawaii and the acquisition of other territory by the United States, Mr. Quarles said: "I had thought that the Senator from South Dakota had exhausted his means of chasing ghosts out of our insular possessions, but here he brings up a bogie man from the Sandwich Islands and sets him to gyrating before the Senate to frighten somebody."

In conclusion, Mr. Quarles said: "I am opposed to this amendment. There are hundreds of maimed and crippled soldiers knocking at the doors of this Congress and asking for a small addition to the pitiful amount they now have to support life. I, for one, would much prefer to give this sum of $250,000 to them than to give it to a relict of royalty as a gratuity."

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) opposed the amendment, declaring that the right to the crown lands was in the people of Hawaii and not in the Queen. He said: "I think the United States ought to hesitate and to hesitate long before adopting this proposition. If this is to be done, it ought to be done with our eyes open."

After some further discussion, the amendment was laid on the table without division.

Other efforts were made to amend the bill, but they were of no avail.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) offered an amendment providing that the Territory of Hawaii should not at any future time be admitted to the Union as a State or be attached to any State of the Union.

Mr. Morgan made the point of order against the amendment that it was offered after 4 o'clock, and therefore violated the agreement to vote at that hour.

After some discussion the point of order was sustained. The measure was then passed without division.

CLAY ON THE PHILIPPINES.

The Senator Wants a Declaration that United States Does Not Mean to Hold Them Permanently.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Mr. Clay (Dem., Ga.,) addressed the Senate to-day on the Philippine question. In the course of his speech he said:

"I speak from the standpoint of one who voted in favor of the ratification of the treaty. I took occasion then to announce on the floor of the Senate that I favored a declaration on the part of Congress setting forth fully that it was not the purpose of our Government to hold and goverh the Philippine Islands permanently against the consent of their population, but on the contrary we should give to them every assurance by legislative action that our purpose was to grant them independence and to assist them in forming a Government.

"During the discussion of the treaty no Senator, so far as I remember, belonging to either political party contended on the floor of the Senate that our Government should permanently retain these islands and govern them against the will of the inhabitants.

"It is only of recent date that the secret purpose of those who now declare that our Government shall change the policy of a lifetime and deprive the people of their long cherished hopes has been known to have existed from the beginning. I cast my vote in favor of a declaration of policy looking forward to the independence of these people, and subsequent events have demonstrated that we made a serious blunder when we failed to pass such a resolution.

"Will not Americans endanger the free institutions of America and depreciate the value of freedom and Republican institutions when we wrench from 10,000,000 people their country, and arrogate to ourselves the right to appoint their public officers, to make and execute their laws, against the will and consent of the inhabitants?

"I believe, at this very hour, if Congress, with the approval of the President, will declare that the United States will assure the people of the Philippine Islands the full measure of individual rights and liberties which is the heritage of a free people, this wise, just, and friendly action will immediately end the war and secure to us the lasting gratitude and the honorable friendship of this people.

"It cannot be contended that we are to hold these islands for future homes for the American citizen. A careful study of the territory and its population will show this to be impossible unless we should exterminate the natives, or, by reason of our cruelty toward them, they should abandon the islands."

Mr. Clay, adverting to the commercial advantages of holding the Philippines, said:

"There is quite a difference between commercial and territorial expansion. One does not necessarily follow the other. I favor commercial expansion, but oppose the latter where applied to territory beyond the Western Hemisphere.

"No Senator upon this floor is more anxious to enlarge our markets and to induce the vast population of China to purchase our surplus products of farm and factory, so as to give employment to labor and enhance the value of both the raw material and finished product of producer and manufacturer, than myself. Wars and domestic insurrections are not the proper means to induce foreign consumers to buy our goods and wares, and to become our customers.

"We must study their markets, the wants and demands of their people. We must cheapen transportation by the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal; build up our merchant marine, take every possible advantage of the laws of trade and commerce to meet promptly the keen competition of England, Germany, France, or any other foreign country seeking to extend its trade to the markets of China."

In conclusion, Mr. Clay presented an argument in favor of the resolutions offered by his colleague, Mr. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) declaratory of the policy in the Philippines, because it would bear to the Filipinos "the blessed message that the future control and dominion of the islands will be in the Filipino people."

DEMOCRATS WIN IN HOUSE.

With Two Republicans Successfully Oppose Consideration of Aldrich-Robbins Election Case.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Democrats scored their first victory of the session in the House to-day on the motion to take up the contested election case of Aldrich versus Robbins from the Fourth Alabama District. On two separate votes the Democrats, with the aid of two Republicans, Mr. Mondell of Wyoming and H. C. Smith of Michigan, beat the Republicans upon the question of consideration.

Mr. Mann, (Rep., Ill.,) from the Committee on Elections No. 1, called up the case as a matter of personal privilege. Mr. Bartlett (Dem., Ga.,) raised the question of consideration against the case. By a vote of 138 to 143 the House declined to take up the case. Just before the result was announced Mr. Mann changed his vote from yea to nay in order to move a reconsideration. When he entered the latter motion Mr. Bartlett made the point that the motion was not in order. The Speaker sustained the point of order and directed the Clerk to call the committees.

The first committee called was the Committee on Elections No. 1, and Mr. Mann immediately called up the election case which the House had just refused to consider. The Speaker asked if he was authorized by the committee to call up the case. Mr. Mann replied in the negative and asked unanimous consent that his committee be passed without prejudice.

"I object," said Mr. Bartlett.

After the call of committees had been completed Mr. Mann again sought to call up the Aldrich-Robbins case, and the question of consideration was again raised against it, pending which Mr. Richardson moved that the House adjourn.

The Speaker ruled that this motion was dilatory, and the vote was taken on the question of consideration.

Again the House declined to take up the case, by 122 to 133. At 2:35 P. M. the House adjourned.

SUPPLEMENTS LOCAL GAME LAWS.

Representative Lacey's Bill Is Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Representative Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.,) from the House Committee on Commerce, has presented a favorable report on the bill of Representative Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) to prohibit the inter-State transportation of game killed in violation of local laws. The bill is designed to aid in the restoration of game and song birds to various parts of the country. The report points out that the prairie chickens have almost disappeared, and that they would doubtless become abundant if introduced in the South. The grouse of the northwest Pacific Coast would similarly adapt itself to Pennsylvania and the Far South.

The bill also permits the Secretary of Agriculture to keep out such foreign birds as the English sparrow.

The most important feature of the measure is in supplementing the State game laws and in preventing the inter-State shipment by pot hunters of deer, antelope, prairie chickens, grouse quail, and all kinds of game.

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

Merchants' Association Recommends Changes in the Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Executive Board of the Committee on Revision of the Customs Laws of the Merchants' Association of New York has made its report to President McKinley, in accordance with the request of the President to the association that it should make an analysis of the Customs Administrative act and make recommendations

The report recommends among other things that members of the Board of General Appraisers at New York may, at their own request, or if the President deems it desirable, be retired on pension on two-thirds salary after fifteen years' service or when they reach the age of sixty-five years; that all hearings before the Appraisers shall be public; that a margin of 5 per cent. be allowed between entered and appraised values before penalties shall accrue; that duties on tobacco, stored, shall be assessed on the weight at the time of withdrawal, and that consignees may raise invoice values when their information shows them to be too low.

The recommendations will be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and if he approves, then the President will send them to Congress with such recommendations as he deems necessary.

CONSULAR REORGANIZATION.

House Committee to Report the Adams Bill Favorably.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, by a vote of seven to five, to-day reconsidered its former action, and then by the same vote agreed to a favorable report on the bill of Representative Adams, (Rep., Penn.,) "to increase the efficiency of the foreign service of the United States and to provide for the reorganization of the Consular Service."

At a former meeting favorable action was prevented by a tie vote, and the meeting to-day was for the special purpose of reconsidering this action. The bill as favorably recommended is slightly amended from its original form, the salary of Consul General of the first class being increased from $6,000 to $8,000, and that of the second class from $5,000 to $6,000. The bill provides for a non-partisan commission to assist the President in the reorganization of the Consular Service. Consular offices are graded, with fixed salaries, and a system of examination and promotion is provided.

THE FINANCIAL BILL.

Senate Fixes Next Tuesday for Final Vote on Conference Report.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) asked for unanimous consent to fix a time for the final vote on the conference report on the Financial bill.

He said he was anxious to have a vote this week, but as some other orders of business previously agreed upon were likely to take up considerable time, he asked that the vote be taken next Tuesday at 4 P. M. To this the Senate agreed.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the First Artillery: First Lieut. Thomas W. Winston, from Battery I to Battery G; First Lieut. William Chamberlaine from Battery G to Battery I.

The assignment of Major Oliver E. Wood, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, as Chief Commissary of the Division of Cuba, is confirmed. Major Wood, in addition to his other duties, will assume the duties of Purchasing Commissary at Havana, under instructions to be given by the Acting Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army.

The assignment of Major Edward E. Dravo, Commissary of Subsistence, as Chief Commissary of the Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, to relieve Major Oskaloosa M. Smith, is confirmed.

First Lieut. Charles W. Castle, Sixteenth Infantry, having been relieved from duty as aide de camp on the staff of Major Gen. John R. Brooke, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Slocum, New York, in due time, for assignment to such recruits to be sent from that post on the transport Sumner to the Philippine Islands, and upon his arrival at Manila will proceed to join his regiment.

Col. Wirt Davis, Third Cavalry, will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, in due time for assignment to duty with recruits to be sent from Fort Slocum, New York, on the transport Sumner to the Philippine Islands, and upon his arrival at Manila will proceed to join his regiment.

Navy.

Lieut. P. N. Olmsted is detached from the branch hydrographic office at Portland, Ore., March 17, and ordered to the Philadelphia March 21.

Commander George Cowie's order of Feb. 24 is modified; he will report for temporary duty on the Pensacola March 30, and sail for Manila March 31.

Changes on the Asiatic Station—Lieut. C. M. McCormick is detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Bennington.

Boatswain D. Glynn is detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Celtic.

Lieut. Commander W. M. Irwin is detached from the Marietta and ordered to Cavite station.

Lieut. F. M. Bostwick is detached from the Bennington and ordered to the Marietta.

Lieut. (junior grade) F. R. Payne is detached from the Monadnock and ordered to the Pampanga.

Lieut. (junior grade) R. H. Leigh is detached from the Pampanga and ordered to the Oregon.

Naval Cadet J. A. Schofield is detached from the Isla de Luzon and ordered to the Baltimore.

Ensign A. St. C. Smith is detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Glacier.

Lieut. W. S. Hogg is detached from the Celtic and ordered to the Monocacy.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. G. Macfarland is detached from the Celtic and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Naval Cadet L. A. Cotten is detached from the Celtic and ordered to the Baltimore.

Lieut. (junior grade) Y. Stirling is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Celtic.

Ensign W. R. Sexton is detached from the Glacier and ordered to the Princeton.

Ensign I. F. Landis is detached from the Glacier and ordered to the Celtic.

Lieut. Commander M. E. Hall is detached from the Glacier and ordered to the Culgoa.

Naval Cadet M. H. Brown is detached from the Castine and ordered to the Oregon.

Lieut. N. A. McCully is detached from the Petrel and ordered to the Helena.

Lieut. (junior grade) L. McNamee is detached from the Princeton and ordered to the Luzon.

Commander W. H. Everett is detached from the Culgoa and ordered to the Glacier.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Scorpion has sailed from Kingston for Guantanamo.

The New York has sailed from Fort au Prince for Guantanamo.

The Isla de Luzon has sailed from Hongkong for Manila.

PRESIDENT COMING HERE.

Leaves Washington To-day—To Attend Ohio Society Dinner To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—President McKinley will go to New York to-morrow in a special car attached to the 11 o'clock Pennsylvania limited train, and on Saturday night he will attend a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, to be given by the Ohio Society of New York. The President will be accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, Dr. Rixey, Mr. Cortelyou, his private secretary, and Mr. Barnes, stenographer. While in New York the party will stay at the Hotel Manhattan. They expect to return to Washington next Monday.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Secretary Long has returned to the House Military Committee, with his approval, the draft of a bill submitted to him appropriating $20,000 to provide medals for the sailors who participated in the battle of July 3, off Santiago. The measure is so framed as to avoid invidious distinctions and the renewal of old animosities.

The House yesterday passed a bill to grant an American register to the steamer Windward, with which Lieut. Peary intends to make an effort to reach the north pole.

In the House yesterday Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) intimated that a rule would be reported providing for consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill March 13.

The Senate Committee on Finance has decided on a favorable report on the bill authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to redeem or make allowances for revenue stamps that have been spoiled or destroyed, or in any way rendered useless.

The House will take up the Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter, March 20. The understanding is that consideration of the bill shall not consume more than three days.

MOLINEUX SEES HIS WIFE.

She Visits the Prisoner in Company with His Mother.

SING SING, N. Y., March 1.—Molineux was visited in the death house at the State Prison this morning by his wife and mother. The two women arrived about 9 o'clock in a closed carriage, and remained with him about three hours. Molineux was in very good spirits, and chatted cheerfully.

His health remains good. No more presents of fruit or other things have been sent to him, and he has received no letters, which is something unusual.

After his wife and mother had left him the prisoner returned to his algebra and pipe, with which he had been occupied before their arrival.

DENTIST DEAD IN HIS OFFICE.

Dr. J. Albert Stults's Body Found Badly Decomposed.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, March 1.—Dr. J. Albert Stults, twenty-five years old, a dentist, was found dead in his office in the Heisley Building, in Broadway, this afternoon. County Prosecutor Wilbur A. Heisley, in passing Dr. Stults's office, noticed an offensive odor, and, upon entering the doctor's room, found him lying upon the floor dead, his body being badly decomposed. It is believed that he had been dead since Tuesday, as that was the last time he was seen.

Dr. Stults was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Stults, who are living at Hightown, N. J. Until recently the father of young Stults was editor of The Long Branch Times-News. It is believed that Dr. Stults came to his death through the excessive use of drugs. The doctor had an office in Lakewood until recently, and moved to the Heisley Building about two weeks ago.

DE REGNIER'S FIRST LECTURE.

Speaks Before a Large Audience in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIGE, Mass., March 1.—M. Henri de Régnier, the noted French poet, delivered his first lecture on modern French poetry to-day, before the Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard, in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge. The lecture was well attended, notwithstanding the drenching downpour of rain.

M. de Régnier's lecture, delivered in French, was on "The Parnassians and Symbolists, and the Origins of Contemporary Poetry." This was his first public lecture on either side of the Atlantic, but his inexperience did not detract at all from the force of what he said. He first spoke of the principal schools of poetry which preceded the Decadent school, the history of French poetry being briefly sketched from the Middle Ages to the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the Romanticist movement made itself felt. All poetry, said M. de Régnier, rested on one indispensable principle, the search for beauty. One of the striking features of Romanticism of this principle of belief in inspiration. A certain carelessness and negligence which appeared in the writings of the leading men of the Romantic period brought about a reaction in 1850. In 1864 another reaction occurred, which gave rise to the Parnassian school. In the early eighties followed the further reaction of idealism against realism. The new movement was headed by Paul Verlaine, Mallarmé, and others. With them slowly arose the new school called Decadents or Symbolists.

CHURCH UNION COMPLETE.

Dr. Hillis of Plymouth at Church of the Pilgrims.

The Rev. Dr. Hillis of Plymouth Church attended the union Lenten meeting in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, last evening. His appearance there was especially interesting, as this is the first time in thirty years that a pastor of Plymouth Church has been asked to perform any duty of a public nature in the Church of the Pilgrims.

The meeting hall last evening was well filled by members of the congregations of both churches. The inclement weather kept Dr. Storrs at home, but he sent a note by the assistant pastor, the Rev. E. H. Byington, extending a cordial welcome to Dr. Hillis.

"The Duty of the Church to the Community" was the subject of the meeting. Dr. Hillis spoke in high terms of praise of Dr. Storrs.

This evening the meeting will be held in Plymouth Church. Dr. Hillis will preside, with the Rev. Mr. Byington and Charles E. Hull of the Church of the Pilgrims on the platform.

Murder and Suicide at Bolivar, N. Y.

CUBA, N. Y., March 1.—E. Mead shot and instantly killed Bert Wixson, his partner in the wagonmaking business at Bolivar, N. Y., at 11 o'clock this morning. Mead then went upstairs and shot himself in the head, dying almost immediately after the self-inflicted wound. The two men, who were both middle-aged, had quarreled over business matters. It is said that Mead, during the heat of the wordy war, deliberately drew a revolver and shot Wixon, whose hands were in his pockets, through the heart. Both men were married, but had no children.

Shoots Brother and Sister-in-Law.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Charles E. Lutz shot and seriously wounded his brother, A. D. Lutz, to-day at the latter's store. He then fired two shots at his sister-in-law, killing her instantly. Charles Lutz was formerly employed by Mr. and Mrs. Lutz as manager. He was discharged last Fall. To-day he entered the store intoxicated, and a quarrel ensued immediately, which resulted in the shooting. The murderer made no attempt to escape.

Prisoner at Auburn Hangs Himself.

AUBURN, March 1.—Christopher Stagner, received at the prison here from Onondaga County in 1899 with a sentence of four years and three months for receiving stolen goods, committed suicide in his cell yesterday evening by hanging, using for a noose the strap which held up his bed. Stagner had been in poor health of late and is supposed to have been suffering from mental aberration. His mother lives at Honesdale, Penn.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS

State Superintendent Reports on the Business.

Withdrawals Last Year, $12,681,286—$40,628,700 Now Outstanding in Loans on Mortgages.

ALBANY, March 1.—The annual report of State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn on building and loan associations has been submitted. He finds that the business is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and comments on it as follows:

"The last year has been a peculiarly trying year for building and loan associations. Many of the smaller local associations in cities where there has been undue and, in some instances, unfair competition have gone into liquidation and the scandals that have occurred in connection with some of the large associations of the State and the appointment of receivers for them have resulted in the filing of a large number of withdrawals and a decrease in the business of honestly conducted associations.

"Furthermore, a considerable number of associations have been engaged in the payment of matured shares, notwithstanding the fact that it is sometimes sneeringly remarked by opponents of this system of co-operative investment that such associations never mature shares and usually go into liquidation about the time that the estimated period for maturing stock arrives. Under all the circumstances, it is a striking tribute to the merit of the system and the strength of the associations themselves that the actual decrease in assets is no greater than is shown.

"The total assets as given by the reports on the 31st day of December, 1899, were $66,034,789, as against $64,746,036 on the corresponding day of the preceding year, an apparent increase. As compared with last year there is an apparent decrease of over $300,000 in the assets of the local associations, and an apparent increase of over $1,600,000 in the assets of the National associations. It, however, we refer to the table of liabilities we find that there was an increase in the mortgages assumed by them of over $3,250,000, so that the decrease in their actual assets would be about $1,650,000, if this item alone were taken in consideration. The decrease in assets being due to special causes was particularly great in certain localities.

"During the year the associations paid to shareholders who either withdrew before the maturity of their stock or accepted cash dividends instead of accumulating their profits the sum of $12,681,286, of which amount $7,977,116 was paid by the local associations and $4,704,170 by the National associations. No less than 74 were engaged during the year in the payment of matured stock, of which 68 were local associations. The total amount paid to the holders of this class of stock was $1,774,557, of which $1,678,121 was paid by the local associations. There was still due the holders of matured shares the sum of $357,863.

"These large payments of withdrawals and matured shares were made in most instances without any serious embarrassment to the associations and without any large increase in the amount of borrowed money, the local associations having on hand in the main at the end of the year the sum of $1,725,861. A few of the National associations have been seriously embarrassed by their inability to pay withdrawals promptly, and their failure to do so has undoubtedly increased the number of withdrawals filed in all classes of associations.

"These associations had made loans on the date mentioned to 29,754 borrowing members, of which 19,167 belonged to local associations and 10,587 to National associations. The total amount loaned upon mortgages on property in this State was $40,628,730, of which amount $28,093,647 had been loaned by the local associations and $12,535,083 by National associations. In this connection, I wish to call attention to the great hardships that would be imposed upon these associations should the bill now pending before the Legislature, entitled "An act to provide adequate revenue for the support of State Government otherwise than by direct taxation on the assessed valuations of real and personal property and for a more equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation," become a law without an amendment excepting these corporations from its operation.

"The great majority of the associations of this State are of such a character that every citizen can be proud of them. But the whole building and loan movement in this State is threatened by the scandals connected with the operations of speculative associations masquerading as mutual corporations and the machinations of a comparatively few individuals. I think that an amendment to the statute providing that in the future the expenses of these corporations shall be paid from earnings only, and that all stock payments made by members shall be credited to them would meet with the approval of the better class of associations, both local and National. The enactment of such an amendment would, also, to a considerable extent, prevent the execution of secret agency contracts.

"In conclusion the Superintendent strongly urges an amendment to the laws so as to give the Banking Department power to close these institutions in the same summary manner that banks can be closed, and so prevent speculative and collusive dealings in real estate.

Bill Affecting Loan Associations.

ALBANY, March 1.—Assemblyman Ellis has introduced a bill amending the banking law by providing that the Superintendent of Banks shall cause an examination to be made annually of each piece of real property upon which a co-operative savings and loan association, or a building and loot association, has loaned money and shall cause the value of each such piece of property to be ascertained at the time of such examination by a person acquainted with values of real property in the locality where such property is situated. A report of such examination is to be filed with the Superintendent of Banks, and is to be open to the inspection of each shareholder and member of each association examined.

FORESTRY NOMINATIONS SENT IN.

Governor Confident They Will Be Confirmed—Queens' Representative.

ALBANY, March 1.—Gov. Roosevelt today sent to the Senate the nominations of Percy S. Lansdowne of Erie County, Delos H. Mackey of Delaware County, W. Austin Wadsworth of Livingston County, B. Frank Woods of Queens County, and De Witt C. Middleton of Jefferson County as members of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission. Mr. Wadsworth is designated as President.

The Governor said to-night that his nominees were selected because of their particular qualifications to serve. He believes the nominations will be confirmed.

Mr. Wadsworth has been a large farmer and landowner, and has taken a great interest in the preservation of the fish and game of the State. He is president of the Boones Cricket Club, an organization devoted to fish and game preservation, and in connection with that club took active part in the movement to abolish deer hounding.

Mr. Lansdowne is Secretary of the Erie Fish and Game Association.

Mr. Mackey has been appointed to represent the Catskill Mountains. He is a farmer and a large land owner, and has taken a great interest in fish culture.

Mr. Woods for many years has been the legal representative of the oystermen of Jamaica Bay. He has in this capacity made a careful study of the shell fish and deep sea fisheries. He has also spent a considerable period in the Adirondacks, and in the forests of Canada, and has studied the forestry question both from the standpoint of a lumberman and a forester.

Mr. Middleton also is regarded by the Governor as a person excellently qualified for the post to which he is nominated.

KINGS HALL OF RECORDS.

Bill for Improvements to Cost $500,000 Favored—Salaries Bill Reported Also.

ALBANY, March 1.—Two bills, introduced by Senator Marshall, affecting Kings County, were to-day recommended for passage by the Senate Cities Committee. One provides for the alteration and improvement of the Kings County Hall of Records. The Controller of New York City is required to issue bonds to the amount of $500,000 to provide the funds.

The second bill makes the officers of County Clerk, Sheriff, and Register of the County of Kings salaried.

NEW COURT HOUSE AND PRISON.

Bill for Structures to Cost $600,000 in Eighth Assembly District Reported.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Senate Cities Committee to-day favorably reported Senator Sullivan's bill for a new court house, a city prison for the Third District City Magistrate's Court, and a county jail for the City and County of New York.

The bill constitutes the Mayor, Recorder, Controller, Commissioner of Charities for Manhattan, and the member of the Council from the Eleventh Senatorial District a commission to have charge of the erection of the buildings. The buildings are to be in the Eighth Assembly District. Bonds are to be issued to the amount of $600,000 to pay the expenses.

THE ANTI-RAMAPO BILLS.

Mr. Demarest Urges Action on His Measure—Mr. Fulton's Argument.

ALBANY, March 1.—Assemblyman Demarest of Rockland appeared before the Assembly Cities Committee to-day to urge immediate action on his bills for the repeal of the Ramapo Water Company's charter. Chairman Kelsey stated that the committee would take up the bills in due season.

Alderman Thomas A. Fulton, representing the Independent Club of New York City, and who is also Secretary of the Citizens' Union, appeared before the committee in favor of Mr. Fallows's anti-Ramapo bill. He claimed that Seth Low, who had drawn up that part of the present charter relative to the city's water supply, had told him it was not thought at that time that the Commissioners of Water Supply would be called upon to make other than small contracts.

In the Assembly this morning Mr. Demarest announced that he desired to change the date on which he will move the discharge of the Cities Committee from the further consideration of his bill for the repeal of the Ramapo Water Company from Friday until Tuesday.

MILITARY CODE BILL.

Objections of National Guard Officers to the Henry Measure to be Met by Amendments.

ALBANY, March 1.—It has been decided to amend the Henry Military Code bill to meet some of the objections made by National Guard officers. In the first place, it is to be provided that a staff officer may be appointed if he has served one year in the National Guard, the Naval Militia of the State, or the army or navy of the United States. In its original form the bill provided for two years' service.

Another amendment is to be made in regard to the allowances from the military fund to provide that muster and inspection and average attendance at camp or field service, when ordered, shall be counted as one of the five compulsory parades required to obtain the annual allowance.

With these amendments, it is believed the bill will be generally satisfactory. It has been approved at headquarters and also by Col. Welch of the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Buffalo, Chairman of the Code Committee of the State National Guard Association.

The bill has now been printed and before the Legislature for more than three weeks, and the attacks made upon it by officers of the guard in New York City have occasioned much surprise here.

BOROUGH PRESIDENTS.

Bill Extending Their Powers Introduced by Assemblyman Adams —Borough Boards.

ALBANY, March 1.—Assemblyman Adams (Rep.) of Brooklyn has introduced a bill providing that the Borough Presidents of New York City shall be entitled to a seat in the Council, and to participate in its discussions, but shall not have the right to vote. The bill provides also for an entirely new system of Borough Boards. The principal provisions of the measure are as follows:

Each Borough President shall also have a seat on the Board of Estimate and shall have a vote on all questions affecting his borough. On all other questions each President shall have one-half a vote.

The President shall be a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and of the Board of Public Improvements, and shall have a seat in the Council, and shall have the power to veto any resolution or other vote of such Board of Local Improvements, which veto shall be absolute unless overruled by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the local board.

Each local board, through the Borough President may require any department to report concerning the advisability of any improvement, and also to provide estimates of the cost of proposed improvements and statements of the assessed value of the real estate included within the probable area of assessment, as may be necessary to enable the board properly to consider any petition for such improvement.

The bill provides for an entirely new system of Borough Boards. Each board shall consist of the members of the Municipal Assembly, representing the districts of the borough. The Chairman of a Borough Board shall call meetings upon notice from the Borough President or on petition of five members of the board. Stated meetings of a board shall be held once a month, except in August and September.

There shall be transferred by the Mayor from the employes of the Municipal Assembly to each Borough Board such clerks and Sergeants at Arms and other employes as he shall determine.

A Borough Board may appoint additional employes if provision is made therefor by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Municipal Assembly. Each member of a Borough Board shall receive $500 annually, in addition to his salary as a member of the Municipal Assembly.

A Borough Board shall have power to pass any resolution or ordinance which the Municipal Assembly is empowered to pass, and which relates exclusively to its borough. After passage, such resolution shall be submitted to the Borough President, who shall, within five days, either approve or veto it. The board may repass the resolution or ordinance over the veto by a two-thirds vote. When such resolution or ordinance has been approved by the President of the Borough or passed over his head, a certified copy shall be sent to the Mayor, who may, within ten days, determine that it does not relate exclusively to the Borough within the jurisdiction of the Borough Board that passed it, and he shall thereupon send it to the city clerk to be presented in the Municipal Assembly. Such resolution or ordinance shall then occupy the same position as any resolution or ordinance first introduced in the Municipal Assembly, except that it must be acted on within sixty days.

In case the Mayor finds a resolution or ordinance passed by a Borough Board relates exclusively to that borough he shall, within ten days, return it to the Borough Board, and thereupon such resolution or ordinance shall have the force and effect over the borough within the jurisdiction of the Borough Board that passed it of a resolution or ordinance passed by the Municipal Assembly and approved by the Mayor. The proceedings of Borough Boards shall be published in The City Record.

The Board of Public Improvements shall recommend to the proper Borough Board all ordinances relating exclusively to a borough. A Borough Board must act promptly on a resolution or ordinance recommended to it by the Board of Public Improvements. If the Borough Board approves such ordinance, it shall be submitted to the Borough President, who must approve or disapprove it within ten days. If he disapproves he shall submit his reasons to the board at its next meeting, and the board may then pass such ordinance over his head by a two-thirds vote. If he approves the ordinance, or if it is passed over his head, it shall have the force and effect over the borough within the jurisdiction of the Borough Board that passed it of an ordinance recommended to the Municipal Assembly by the Board of Public Improvements and passed by the Municipal Assembly and approved by the Mayor.

Each member of a Borough Board shall file at least once a month a statement with the Borough President setting forth in detail the complaints, petitions and other matters he has received from citizens of the district he represents, and also stating what action he took in relation to such complaints, petitions and other matters, and what, if any, has been the result.

HORTON LAW REPEAL BILL.

Senator Grady Opposes It and Offers a Substitute—Deaths from Prize-fights and Football.

ALBANY, March 1.—Senator Grady was the principal speaker at the hearing before the Senate Codes Committee to-day on the Lewis bill for the repeal of the Horton boxing law. He suggested a substitute, which, he said, would accomplish the purposes sought by the Lewis bill.

He would provide that sparring exhibitions with five-ounce gloves may be held by an athletic club in a building leased or owned by it; that contests shall not exceed twelve rounds; that rings shall be defined by ropes and without wooden posts, and that floors shall be padded. He would have clubs employ licensed physicians to examine the boxers two weeks before each contest, one week before the contest, and on the day of the contest. If the men were fit, the physician would be authorized to give them certificates. Without such certificates they should not be allowed to fight.

Any association permitting a person physically unfit to engage in a contest should forfeit its license. No persons should be permitted to engage in a contest where the difference in weight exceeds ten pounds, except where both weigh over 158 pounds. Five per cent. of the net receipts from all contests shall go to the agricultural societies of the State.

Senator Grady made an extended argument against the repeal of the Horton law. He admitted there might be abuses connected with contests as at present managed, but, instead of killing the sport altogether, he said it would be better to stop the abuses. The influence exerted by the Horton law, he declared, was good. It inspired a manliness which overshadowed the disposition to rush to knife and pistol.

"If the law is brutal," said he, "then give the police power to interfere just at the point where the contest ceases to be a purely scientific contest and becomes a brutal exhibition. If a single act of gambling is tolerated, then revoke the license and not renew it." Ex-Assemblyman James P. Oliver also spoke against the Lewis bill.

Eugene Comiskey, President of the Broadway Athletic Club of New York City, said that the shedding of blood was no proof of brutality. Extreme fatigue, he claimed, was the chief feature of brutality. He quoted statistics to show that football was far worse than prizefighting. During the past seven years, he said, there had been 127 deaths from football, 240 had been injured permanently, 1,099 seriously, and 1,410 had received minor injuries. There had been 142 deaths in the prize ring, only four of which had occurred since the Horton law went into effect. As for the gambling feature, he said it was impossible to stop gambling. He said he had been present at the fight between Choynski and Maher, which Gov. Roosevelt attended, and which the Governor declared was not a brutal exhibition. If that was not brutal, Mr. Comisky said, no fight ever was.

Mr. Herman of the Olympic Athletic Club of Buffalo and George O'Keefe of the Greenwood Athletic Club opposed the bill.

Assemblyman Lewis said brutality was not his highest consideration in seeking to repeal the Horton law. It was because of the demoralization it is causing society. Prizefighting was debasing, demoralizing, and pernicious, and the present law had done nothing but injury since it was put on the law books, he declared.

ANTI-POLICY LEGISLATION.

Armstrong Bill Amended in Accordance with Capt. Goddard's Wishes.

ALBANY, March 1.—A substitute for Senator Armstrong's anti-gambling bill, which is somewhat similar to the Fallows anti-policy bill, was offered in the Senate Codes Committee to-day. The Armstrong bill had provoked differences of opinion between Anthony Comstock and Capt. F. Norton Goddard as to certain of its provisions. The bill presented to-day is a compromise measure which meets the approval of both. It provides stringent penalties against the policy shops.

Capt. Goddard, Anthony Comstock, and Attorney Theron G. Strong of New York favored the measure, advancing practically the same arguments as were presented before the Assembly Committee. The measure was opposed by former Assemblyman James Oliver.

The bill provides that any person who operates a policy game or allows it to be operated on premises owned by him, or who shall have in his possession a policy slip, or who aids or abets the game in any manner, shall be considered a common gambler, and punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years, and in the discretion of the court by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or both.

NEW EDUCATIONAL BILL.

Proposes a Commissioner to be Elected by the Legislature for 14 Years.

ALBANY, March 1.—The hearing yesterday on the Educational Unification bill has resulted in a new proposal which seems to find some favor among those not committed to either the Regents' or the Department of Public Instruction views.

The preliminary draft of the new bill calls for a single-headed department, to be known as the State Department of Education, to include the Regents and the State Department of Public Instruction. All administrative powers are to be exercised by a Commissioner of Education, to be elected by the Legislature, on or before April 1, 1901, for the same term and compensation as a Judge of the Court of Appeals, $10,000, and $2,000 for expenses, for fourteen years. He may be removed for malfeasance.

Not to exceed five administrative divisions may be established by the Commissioner, at the head of which he may appoint Directors and fix their salaries within the aggregate amount appropriated. Two of these Directors he may name as First and Second Deputy. He may also appoint or remove Inspectors, clerks, and employes and fix their salaries as he deems necessary.

The university is continued as part of the State Department of Education, and shall consist of those institutions of secondary, higher, and home education, including libraries and museums which meet the conditions established by the Regents for admission to the university.

A new Board of Regents is created, to be composed of eight elective Regents and the Governor, who shall continue to be ex-officio Regent, and shall possess all the powers of an elective Reg

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THE FIRST TEST.

Neither the idea nor the fact of expansion has been accepted by the great body of intelligent citizens of the United States with unqualified satisfaction. Had the present extension of the jurisdiction and the responsibilities of the Republic been proposed to us beforehand and we had been asked deliberately to enter on that extension, the choice being free and practicable, it is probable that only a small vote could have been secured in its favor. Had the President himself been allowed two years ago to decide how far the policy of war with Spain should go and what additions to the territory of the United States it should bring about, he would hardly have included the vast area he is now called on to administer. Everywhere there were at every step seen to be drawbacks, difficulties, dangers, and complications which as a people we were not afraid to face if we must, but which we should not have invited. What encouraged, if it did not satisfy, many of us, among whom was the President, was the conviction that the American National character would stand the strain. We believed, to borrow a metaphor from Mr. MCKINLEY, that the sense of duty would be as keen as the faith in destiny, that we would honestly accept the responsibilities as well as the opportunities of the new situation. For ourselves we still believe that this will in the end turn out to be the truth. But we confess with humiliation that the first searching test that has been applied has found the representatives of the people shamefully below the level of their plain duty.

We need not analyze the action of the House on the Puerto Rican bill. Doubtless the views of members on each side were mixed. Some of those in opposition played pretty small politics and manoeuvred for party advantage as contemptibly as did the leaders of the majority. But the general result is not obscure. A measure involving justice and humanity has been acted on from small and mean motives in a way that wrongs the islanders who are at our mercy and disgraces us. This has been done in a cowardly, shifty spirit. It has been done in defiance of the honest opinion and advice of the President, openly and formally given, with every opportunity to know all the facts except one—how his advice would impress the greedy and cruel beneficiaries of the protective tariff. It has been done under the whip and spur of party discipline, and to the use of this the President has given the assent of silence. The Puerto Ricans have been subjected to a tariff tax, not for revenue, for revenue could have been obtained in other ways, but in order that a precedent might not be made against the abuse of the taxing power for private advantage. Protection at best is a demoralizing thing and tends to pauperize the manhood of those dependent on its favors, but in the past we have had at least the excuse that its evils fell on the heads of those who had the right to vote against it. In this case the injury and wrong are done to helpless people whom we are pretending to rescue from the rapacity of a mediaeval power.

Now the safety of the United States in the task that it has undertaken in the Pacific as well as in the Caribbean lies in the capacity and willingness of our Government to administer the affairs of the new possessions for the best possible interest of their present and future inhabitants. If we can not and will not do that, we shall fail ignobly and disastrously. It will be a moral failure, and therefore painful for those who are sensitive as to the honor of the country. But it will also be a material failure, and will bring us an endless series of troubles. It is as fully established as any truth of governmental experience can be that the only solid and trustworthy basis for the rule of dependencies is the substantial content of the people. With that, steady advance in prosperity is possible. Without that, there is no limit to the expense, difficulty, strife, and confusion that the governing power must encounter, with no compensation whatever. The duty as well as the necessity of scrupulous respect for the interests and rights of the dependent people is increased in the direct ratio that they are politically limited. Every act of injustice, of greed, on the part of the governing power, is a weapon with which to resist its authority and thwart its purposes.

In the light of these facts, which are perfectly well known to every intelligent man in the United States, and in the light of the enormous responsibilities we have assumed in distant parts of the globe, the policy of the Puerto Rican tariff bill is as stupid as it is wicked. We do not know what the Senate will do with it, but the influence of public sentiment may reach that body and recall the leaders of the majority to some sense of the gravity of the misstep taken. If so, no one should be more thankful that Mr. MCKINLEY. He will be saved from the consequences of the most serious and threatening error he has committed in all these trying months.

LADYSMITH RELIEVED.

Two months ago it seemed that both Ladysmith and Kimberley were doomed. This was the fair deduction from the defeats of WHITE and YULE and the repeated repulses of METHUEN and BULLER. The loss of either place would have been a serious blow. The loss of both would have given the Boers a very considerable offset to the enormous and incommensurable superiority of their enemy in resources.

Really, it seems that it was only the arrival of Lord ROBERTS that prevented these disasters. "One blast upon his bugle horn were worth ten thousand men." In fact, it has been worth many more. The numerical superiority, before his arrival or that of the later reinforcements, was great enough, if it had been employed. The disparity may not have been so great at any other point as it has been at Paardeberg, where the British seem to have been about fifteen to one. But there were already as many men as could be properly subsisted and transported and more than the British commanders knew how to use. It was not a question of "more men from England." It was a question of one more man from England.

Plainly, it was the pressure put upon CRONJE in the Orange Free State which had for sequel the relief of Ladysmith. It is possible that by retaining their full force in front of the beleaguered town the Boers might have "stood off" BULLER until WHITE was forced by destitution to surrender. But to do this, or to stand a fair chance of doing it, the Boers would have had to leave the advance of ROBERTS virtually unopposed. They would have been throwing away the war on the chance of winning a battle. Doubtless they did the sensible thing in letting go their hold on Ladysmith and concentrating further north to check, if they could, the main advance.

ROBERTS's victory is said often in England to be "the beginning of the end." Perhaps it would be more accurate to describe it as the end of the beginning. That is to say, it marks the end of the aggressive operations of the Boers in British territory and the end of the advantages they derived from that situation. Their promptness in anticipating the British invasion, instead of waiting for it, enabled them to neutralize for a time the superior resources of the British. Aided by the clear superiority of their commanders before the arrival of Lord ROBERTS, it has given them various tactical advantages. They have still the natural advantage of the interior lines, which belongs to the defense as such, and they may retain the advantage of being able to choose their own battle ground, though that is a question also of strategical ability. But their invasion of British territory is over and done.

REMEDIES FOR CORPORATE ABUSES.

The ideal anti-trust law would be one that was effective and innocuous. That is, it should restrain the predatory combinations and put no obstacle in the path of legitimate business. We suppose the Industrial Commission has aimed at this high ideal in the suggestions which it submits in its preliminary report.

With the best intentions in the world, it may have failed to devise protective regulations that will bar out the evil trusts and admit the beneficial combinations to the unmolested enjoyment of the business field. We suppose the most ardent trust-hunter would admit that it would be better that some greedy trusts should flourish than that in trying to strike them down harm should be done to all business corporations. We suppose, too, that ninety-nine hundredths of the business men of this or any other community would agree that the rigid enforcement of the rule of uniform publicity would every year wreck and destroy a great many corporations that were doing the public no injury, and whose only offense was that of lack of present financial strength. Yet the Industrial Commission makes the following recommendation apparently without any reservation whatsoever:

> The larger corporations, so-called "trusts," should be required to publish annually a properly audited report showing in reasonable detail their assets and liabilities, with profit or loss, such report and audit under oath to be subject to Government inspection. The purpose of such publicity is to encourage competition when profits become excessive, thus protecting consumers against too high prices, and to guard the interests of employés by a knowledge of the financial condition of the business in which they are employed.

It might prove that only the prosperous trusts could survive this degree of publicity, and as they would usually be those which made the most unscrupulous use of their monopoly, secured through tariff favor or railroad rebates, the people might complain that the law did not accomplish its purpose. On the other hand, trusts that had been overgenerous to the consumer and showed the results of their policy of low prices in their profit and loss account would have to go to the wall under a shower of judgments obtained by frightened creditors. It would seem that some sort of discretion might be permitted to temper the rule of publicity.

The recommendations of the commission in regard to railroad discriminations in freight rates are aimed at one of the most harmful and far-reaching abuses of corporate privilege. The rule suggested here is that the Inter-State Commerce Commission shall have such power of supervision over the accounts of railroads as will enable it to detect and punish violations of the law against rebates and unfair discriminations between shippers. Experience shows that these discriminations rank with the trust-made tariff in promoting the formation and prosperity of trusts that do not deserve to prosper or to exist.

The precautions which the commission advises should be taken against fraud upon investors and the public by the organizers of combinations and the use of lying prospectuses would not in all cases be effectual. The suggested requirement is that prospectuses should make full disclosure of the nature and value of the property or services for which securities are to be issued; and for any misrepresentation the promoters shall be held legally responsible. The prospectus of the Brooklyn Warehouse Company was an admirable example of fullness and frankness. It stated in detail the nature and value of the properties to be acquired and left little to be desired from the point of view of the investor or the public. Yet inside of five years the company is in the hands of a receiver. This does not militate against the soundness of the recommendations of the Industrial Commission. It does show that no degree of candid publicity will be a sure guarantee against insolvency. No anti-trust law, no law of compulsory publicity, will ever abolish failure in business. The most that can be accomplished is the erecting of reasonable safeguards against extortion and fraud on the public.

It will be a work of very great difficulty to draft a National law of publicity and inspection that will impound the big and bad trusts and do no harm to the business of the trusts that are not bad and to the corporations that infringe no law. The Industrial Commission suggests certain practical measures to that desired end. It has not a word to say about the removal of customs duties that protect the rapacious trusts. It does say that "it may be possible to propose additional measures for relief." When it finds itself in a position to propose such additional measures of relief we shall scan the list with great curiosity. If we fail to find a recommendation that trust-protecting duties be stricken off we shall be forced to conclude that the Industrial Commission shirked its duty.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

The interviews we have been reporting with men of business show that the importance to the city of preserving the Madison Square Garden is coming to be fully appreciated. It was necessary only to raise the question, and to call public attention to it, in order to insure general interest. The actual cash value of a proposed embellishment of the city may be a matter of mere speculation. But there is nothing speculative about the calculation of the commercial value to New York of keeping Madison Square Garden. That is arithmetically proved. It would probably be found that if the amphitheatre produced no revenue at all directly, it would yet pay the business community to maintain it for the indirect and incidental revenue it brings. But it is so far from being true that it produces no revenue directly that it pays much more than its operating expenses. The margin of loss is so small that a comparatively slight change is needed to convert it into a margin of profit.

If the place could be maintained for its present uses, free of rent and taxes, it would be a very profitable place to run, so profitable that it would be safe to leave a considerable debt upon it, if the subscriptions were insufficient, with the certainty that the debt could be taken care of. Of course, however, if the city were invoked to save the Garden for public uses, it could not be managed for private profit, any more than the other institutions to which the city gives aid on the same grounds of public usefulness which are properly alleged in this case.

We have no doubt that the business men of the city will devise some practicable scheme of saving the Garden for the public. It would be highly to their discredit if they did not.

MAJOR GENERAL CORBIN?

It is not surprising that there is a protest in Washington against the special promotion of Adjt. Gen. CORBIN to be Major General. It would be surprising if such a proposition did not elicit a protest.

Among the grounds of the protest are accusations against the military record and the private life of the officer thus proposed to be peculiarly honored. With the latter we have nothing to do. The former is undoubtedly in this case, as in every other case of proposed promotion, a fair, and it may be an urgent, subject for investigation. Now that it has been brought into question, it is to be supposed that the Adjutant General will, of his own motion, demand a court of inquiry. An officer who will sit down under charges affecting his personal courage, so far from being fit for promotion, is not fit to hold a commission of any grade.

But, quite apart from either of these considerations, it is evident that the promotion ought not to be made. If it were submitted to a vote of the fighting officers of the United States Army, there is no doubt that it would be rejected overwhelmingly. Such officers regard the Adjutant General as the chief of the military politicians who spend their time in looking for "soft jobs" in Washington, and in consolidating themselves in the possession of the same, rather than in taking their chances of the hard work which they try to shirk upon officers less favored in the article of "pull." It is not too much to say that, by the working officers of the army, the Adjutant General is regarded as its greatest enemy, and that they will be shocked and horrified by the proposition to confer upon him the honor of a special promotion. It may almost be said that Gen. CORBIN himself is the only officer who would regard such a proposition with favor, or to whom it would have occurred to make it.

In view of the reorganization of the staff proposed by the Secretary of War, the promotion of the Adjutant General, retaining him in his present place, would not only make him rank the other chiefs of bureaus, and give him an ascendency over them. It would come very near making him "Chief of the General Staff," the place filled by MOLTKE in the German Army. A more lame and impotent conclusion to the reform devised by the Secretary, and hailed with relief by the army, could not be imagined. In order to reform the abuses of a bureaucratic and barnacled staff administration, we should be putting in a position to do still more mischief the most conspicuous representative of the very system of favoritism to be reformed. To the working and fighting officers of the army such a nullification of the reform would seem almost as absurd as it would be discouraging.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Senator PETTIGREW hasn't said much for a week or two, and for fear that his peculiar form of patriotism and statesmanship may be forgotten, we are moved to quote a few passages from a speech delivered at Vermilion, S. D., on Lincoln Day by Lieut. JOHN HOLMAN, one of the men whom the Senator recently described as the unwilling slaves of a merciless tyrant, forced to fight in an unholy cause and to bring disgrace and dishonor on their native land. Lieut. HOLMAN, though he is a South Dakotan and though he remained on active service in the Philippines after the term of his original enlistment expired, does not feel grateful to the orator who felt so keenly for him and his companions. Soldiers and Senators seem to be different. Read what one of the former said: "I, for one, most emphatically resent the charge that we were the unwilling hirelings of a bloody tyrant or that we fought in an unholy cause; I, for one, resent the charge that the blood of murder is on my hands. I, for one, am willing to defend the cause at home that I fought for abroad. Strong, indeed, must be the reasons for this vile attack upon our country and its soldiers. Vile, indeed, must be the motive of such an attack—when those who have been trusted with high honors and responsible positions are ashamed of their flag and ashamed of their country." The Lieutenant added that he was proud of the record made in the Philippines by the South Dakota militiamen, and that he resented utterances tending to detract from the glory of that record. If his remarks express the feelings of the troops over whose wrongs the Senator is wont to get so excited, the situation is really a pathetic one—pathetic, that is, for the Senator.

—The Toronto Saturday Night is troubled because the friends of a man who recently went to his death in South Africa from a Toronto factory expressed their sorrow in a way which it regards as less judicious than another way would have been. "On Wednesday," it says, "news reached the workshops at 9 o'clock that their soldier comrade had been killed in battle. A hundred and ninety-two men immediately left their work for the day, presumably to show respect for their hero. The manager of the works suggested to them that it would perhaps be a more material way of showing their sympathy if they continued their work and gave the balance of their day's pay to the next of kin, the sister of the deceased, he agreeing, if they would do so, to add a proportionate and substantial amount to the donation. Altogether the amount would probably have reached nearly $500, but the suggestion was not adopted, and the works were closed down." Saturday Night says that "comment is unnecessary." That is probably true.

—Reasonable excuse exists for opposition to the De Graw bill for the purchase by the city of a lot of land at Coney Island to be used as a public park, but the Coney Islanders who argued against the measure before the Senate Cities Committee were amusingly careful not to say a word about their real objections to it. They preferred to make the contradictory statements that the land named in the bill was utterly worthless for park or any other purposes, and that the city couldn't possibly get it for a cent less than $7,000,000, and then solemnly, almost tearfully, they protested against imposing any additional financial burdens on a community with bridges and tunnels innumerable to pay for, and always confronted by the closely hovering spectre of the debt limit. Not one reference was made to the decidedly important and highly relevant fact that the city already owns no small amount of land on Coney Island, and that it could make a park of fairly respectable size without buying another acre. The only utterance that even approached the root of the matter, as the Coney Islanders view it, was that of the speaker who, as a "final argument," declared that it was abominable for the great City of New York to compete with the local amusement purveyors in the entertainment of holiday throngs. The man who said that, however, immediately realized that he was on dangerous ground, and he brought his remarks to a sudden close without entering upon a comparison of the joys now offered to excursionists and those which a beautiful and well-ordered park would give them. Of course, too, he didn't raise the question of the probable amount of sincerity in opposition to the park scheme, nominally based on a tender regard for the pockets of people living off the island. His silence was wise, but we and several million others can safely ponder on the difference between Coney Island as it is and as it ought to be—as it would be, for instance, if it lay in the vicinity of Boston.

—Always sympathizing deeply, as is our custom, with the sorrows and even with the annoyances of Emperor WILLIAM, we were moved almost to tears on Wednesday, when we were forced to publish the shocking news that a play, written by him with some inconsequential assistance from a more inconsequential Capt. LAUF, had been loudly and persistently hissed on its first presentation before a Berlin audience. As the Kaiser can do anything and do it royally, which is much the same in properly reverent vocabularies as perfectly, it is not less safe than commendable to assume that "Der Eisenzahn" is a dramatic masterpiece, and the fact that there were to be found in Berlin people to hiss it shows only too plainly the tendencies of the terrible age in which we live. Of course, the Kaiser wasn't wholly surprised at the public inappreciation of his work. He, who knows everything, must have been aware that TRIBOULET expressed a widespread belief when he remarked, "Roi qui rime déroge," but perhaps WILLIAM hoped that the Berliners, with their opportunities so much better than those possessed by the subjects of any French King, had learned to accept with thankful admiration all manifestations of imperial genius, and to refrain from applying to such manifestations the standards of criticism devised for measuring the works of mere mortals. If he had that hope it traitorously betrayed him, and in more than justifiable indignation he left the theatre. We expected to hear yesterday of wholesale arrests and fifteen or twenty executions, but the Emperor chose another revenge. He has bestowed the Order of the Iron Crown upon the man who staged the play, and the rank of Royal Court Actors upon the two leading members of the company that presented it. Doesn't that make the hissing Berliners sorry for what they did? They can now have no doubt that they made a frightful mistake, and they must bitterly regret that they are still alive. The inerrable arbiter of Teutonic taste and judgment has decided that "Der Eisenzahn" is good, and that it was beautifully acted, and the reflections of those who expressed a different opinion must be simply agonizing.

—A correspondent whose letter we published yesterday erred in assuming that the army canteen issue, as it exists to-day, can be settled by proving either that the canteens are good things intrinsically or that they are the less of two evils. The present contention is that Congress passed a law abolishing them, and the President, through his Attorney General, extracted from the law a meaning exactly contrary to that which its framers had in mind. Another point in our correspondent's letter: He wrote, "Men will drink." Will they? Certain railways and quite a number of other corporations have managed to establish a close approach to total abstinence among their employes, and they have done it without the exertion of anything like the pressure that can be brought to bear on soldiers. As for the argument that the canteens are a source of little luxuries in the way of food, that, as we have said before, is unworthy of serious consideration by adults.

BRIDGE CAR EMPLOYES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The public generally who use the cars over the Brooklyn Bridge cannot have failed to note the deterioration in that branch of the public service as compared to what it was under the control of the city. The writer was a witness to the accident which occurred this afternoon, when an old man, attempting to alight from the moving train, was thrown violently to the platform, his legs being pinioned between the platform and the moving train.

On this particular trip from Brooklyn I noted two things that I never saw under the old order of things, and never before under the present management, to wit: When the train was switched on the Brooklyn side to receive the passengers, the guard was not at his post of duty to open the gates for the passengers; second, when I stepped to the car platform just before entering the station on the New York side, a gentleman was opening the gate, without protest from the guard on the opposite platform. In fact, the gate was swung completely open while the train was still running at a rapid rate. The first man alighted without accident; the old man, evidently not realizing how fast the train was moving, tried to follow suit, with the result described.

Another thing noticeable by comparison is the fact that, as a rule, the guards on the bridge cars are physically inferior, not as neat in dress, nor as polite and courteous to passengers as formerly. E. H. E.

New York, Feb. 27, 1900.

Sectarianism in the School.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of Feb. 27, in reply to Dr. McSweeny, on the school question seems a little too mild for the occasion. If Catholics elect to come into a Protestant community, they cannot expect to rule that community. No sectarianism is taught. That allows all to retain their own opinion in their own homes and churches.

Americans have stood aside and let foreigners monopolize our best political places and misrepresent us in the Legislature. We have given away our birthright for less than a mess of pottage. Now that we are so often asked to make concessions in matters of religion, it is time to resist. If any sects want parochial schools, let them have them and support them themselves. Protestants could not rule in Italy, Spain, or Turkey; neither can Mohammedans or Catholics manage our public schools. There is such a thing as being too generous—too indifferent to our own interest. It is time for our people to wake up and realize to what we are drifting. GEORGE M.

New York, Feb. 28, 1900.

City Lodging House Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Yesterday afternoon I sent to the City Lodging House, 398 First Avenue, a bundle of clothing intended to assist in alleviating the suffering of the poor who applied there for relief during the present inclement season.

This I did prompted by the suggestion mentioned in yesterday's issue of your paper as emanating from Mr. York, Superintendent of the City Lodging House.

The clothing was refused, and my servant was turned away with the information that such donations were received only during certain hours in the evening.

Unquestionably some system is necessary in the conduct of such an institution, but the one adopted is so manifestly in conflict with the convenience of the public, and tends, arbitrarily enforced as it seems to be, to so dampen the ardor of sweet charity's impulses that I venture to raise this mild protest in the hope that you may have room to give it publication in your valuable columns. A SUBSCRIBER.

New York, Feb. 28, 1900.

Herr Breuer in "Siegfried."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to call your attention to the fact that the writer of the comments on last night's performance of "Siegfried," which appeared in this morning's issue of your paper, is under a wrong impression.

This was not Herr Breuer's first appearance in New York as Mime, he having sung the rôle at the Metropolitan Opera House on Wednesday evening, Feb. 9, 1898, to the Siegfried of Ernest Kraus, Mr. Walter Damrosch conducting.

On Feb. 10 THE TIMES had the following:

> Of the new comers, Mr. Breuer was easily the most satisfactory, though it cannot be said that his Mime eclipsed memories of those who have gone before him. Nevertheless, it is to such parts as this that his voice and style are best suited, and he showed himself to be well acquainted with the traditions of the role.

ARTHUR L. FRIEDMAN.

New York, Feb. 28, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Difficult to Say.

She—When the papers speak of the lower branch of Congress, what do they mean?

He—It's pretty hard to say just now.—Philadelphia Press.

Keeping Up the Average.

Mistress—Jane, this floor doesn't look very clean. Did you sweep it to-day?

Jane—No, Mum—I didn't sweep it to-day, nor yisterday, but I sweeped it three times the day afore that.—Chicago News.

Easy Start.

"Arthur, we haven't had a quarrel for weeks and weeks."

"Haven't we? Well, we can easily get one up by discussing who was most to blame in the last one we had."—Indianapolis Journal.

Retuert Courteous.

"Do you favor our policy toward Puerto Rico?" wrote the eminent statesman to the reformer.

The latter, who was a spelling reformer by trade, replied: "I cannot suppuert it!"—Baltimore American.

A Cold Snap.

"I haven't had a bite for three days," said the hungry tramp.

"Poor man," remarked the kind-hearted old woman; "I haven't any dog to set on you, but if you stay out long enough perhaps you will get frost-bitten."—Philadelphia Record.

HIS STRONG POINT.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

I like the self-conceited man,
The man who thinks he knows
As much as any mortal can,
And so looks down on those
Who chance to pass along his way—
Who thinks he occupies
An eminence whereunto they
May never hope to rise.

I like him since he never cares
What those around him say,
He meddles not with their affairs
Who pass him on the way.
Full of himself, he has no time
To watch his fellow-man—
He has no kicks for those who climb,
Or do the best they can.

American Innovations Change the Educational Conditions in Cuba.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—However doubtful may be Cuban feeling on the general subject of administration of this island by the Americans, there can be no question that the school project now inaugurated meets with cordial and enthusiastic approval. In the school report of 1894, the last year of peaceful Spanish rule, the registration of pupils in all Cuba reached 34,000. This meant that not more than 1 in 60 of the population attended school. The American system was not formulated until late last year. It became operative only about Jan. 1, and no reports to indicate its progress reached here in numbers sufficient for compilation until the present month.

For the first week in February an increase from 780 to 1,233 schools was reported. The number reported in the second week reached 1,878 schools, and reports for the third week show 2,324 schools, with many districts yet unreported. The schools heard from furnish tuition to 135,000 pupils. Since the population is certainly no greater than in 1894—war and its consequences having prevented an increase—the new system in two months of operation has brought into the schools at least 1 in 15 of the population, against 1 in 60 under several centuries of Spanish rule. Confident prediction is made by the authorities that by June there will be 5,000 schools, with 200,000 pupils, and that nearly 10 per cent. of the population will be enjoying school privileges.

There was never such a thing as a free public school system until now. Education could not reach the masses, such schools as existed being at best of poor quality and founded upon a system that could not be made practical and must always be costly. Estimates of illiteracy reach 85 per cent. of the people. The eagerness with which they are availing themselves of means to overcome this condition is regarded as conclusive evidence that they could at no time have been indifferent to the subject, but were unable to help themselves.

Each municipality, under the old plan, might license teachers and engage for each a residence, one room in which should be used for schoolwork. Salaries were allowed of from $30 to $125 per month, according to the number of grades of instruction. Teachers had the privilege of charging fees to pupils able to pay them. When there were pay pupils enough to fill the schools free pupils had to step out. Pay was supposed to be exacted for tuition outside the curriculum, but teachers found means to get it from nearly all pupils, on one pretext or another. They had to get fees in order to live, for salaries had most uncertain value, as had also a promised allowance of a sum equal to one-half the salaries for supplies. No salaries or appropriations for supplies had been paid for thirty-two months when the Spanish quit the island. In this city and one or two others some of the schools continued until evacuation, by means of the fee system. All interior schools closed. There were not more than 10,000 pupils in the island when the Americans took possession.

For the first nine months of last year the Spanish system remained operative, antiquated and insufficient as it was. A house was provided for each teacher, with a single room set aside for the school, the teacher occupying the remainder of the house as a dwelling. Teachers took pupils of all grades and attempted, unaided, to instruct them in that room, which was called a school. Attendance ranged from 20 to 336 pupils under a single teacher. The esential difference between Spanish and American methods was that the Americans paid $70,000 per month for salaries, house rents, and supplies. It is not known how many new schools started, but quite a number, for the authorities had requisitions on school account from 100 of the 131 municipalities on the island. The schools had no furniture or books, and few supplies, and after nine months the authorities concluded that the $70,000 monthly allowance was money thrown away.

In October last Governor General Brooke invited Alexis Everett Frye here for a conference on the subject of schools. Mr. Frye had devoted twenty years to school work in California, and had gone East to get into the army, having in view ultimately school work in the West Indies or the Philippines. He found that the Cuban Department of Education had been working for school reorganization for five months, and had devised a plan by which separate municipalities were to have entire control over their own schools, without accountability to any one. This plan was calculated to prevent central authority and uniformity of work. The school course laid out by the department seemed designed to employ the forcing process with a vengeance. In the second elementary grade, for instance, composed of pupils averaging seven years of age, geometry and the study of geometric forms were scheduled. The curriculum in the following year included experimental demonstration of the principal phenomena of physics and meteorology. At the age of eleven years pupils were supposed to be ready for logarithms.

Mr. Frye urged that a law be framed to centralize school work. The department parleyed over the matter, and finally Mr. Frye framed a law himself. Law needs nothing here for its enactment except official promulgation. Gen. Brooke promptly approved Mr. Frye's work. The law still stands unchanged in a single particular, Gen. Wood having indorsed Gen. Brooke's approval. It does not rest alone on official sanction, for only this week Mr. Frye received a letter from President Eliot of Harvard saying that he had read it carefully and found nothing in it to criticise.

It provides for a Board of Education for each municipality, the board to be appointed by the Mayor, to serve without pay; to engage teachers, and to equip the schools with supplies. Schools are designated as complete if they have more than thirty-five pupils, and incomplete if they have less. Since teachers in incomplete schools rank and are paid as assistants there is a constant incentive to make schools complete. Separate schools for boys and girls are favored in towns of more than 500 inhabitants, but the Town Board may open a single school for both sexes. No teacher shall be assigned to instruct more than fifty pupils, assistants being provided when that number is exceeded in a school.

Compulsory attendance is enforced upon children between the ages of six and fourteen years, both inclusive. Parents or guardians failing to comply with this provision subject themselves to a fine of from $5 to $25 for the first offense and a growing fine thereafter.

Teachers are engaged by the year and are to be paid monthly, but in order to be entitled to draw pay in vacation months they must employ that time in attending normal schools, teachers' schools of instruction, or follow such courses of study as the Superintendent may prescribe for them. This condition was imposed because the best teachers here need instruction. In Havana teachers' pay shall be $75 per month; in capitals of provinces and in Cardenas and Cienfuegos pay shall be $60; in all other municipalities $50, and assistants or teachers in incomplete schools shall receive $30. Payment shall be in United States money, which is worth about 125. Men and women receive equal pay for similar service. Courses of study are laid out corresponding to elementary and secondary courses in the United States.

The so-called law, embracing the above provisions, provoked at first much adverse comment. In abolishing fees it struck at a cardinal principle of the old code. Teachers who had been working for almost nothing except promises, complained that salaries were too low. It was charged that in modernizing the system it was to be Americanized, and that the outlays, such as they were, would go into American pockets. Mr. Frye promptly disposed of this charge by engaging Cuban teachers at wholesale, and, when his appointment as Superintendent of Schools was made for five years at a salary of $4,000 annually, by announcing that not only would he accept no pay for himself, but that he would look after his personal expenses for the five years of his service. Every dollar of his salary has been given to orphan asylums all over the island.

Cubans can appreciate unselfish service, and now, with the schools in operation under the new plan only a few months, not a word of criticism is heard, and the work has aroused universal interest and enthusiasm.

One of the first acts of the new Superintendent was to make requisition for text books, pens, ink, lead pencils, blackboards, slates, slate pencils, writing books, and paper pads, which were sent everywhere, by Gen. Brooke's order. When Gen. Wood came as Governor General he backed up everything Mr. Frye had done and authorized the purchase of school furniture. Advertisements inviting bids were placed throughout the United States. Every large school furniture company responded. Bids included desks for teachers and pupils, book-cases, clocks, school bells, maps, chairs, and inkwells. They contemplated an outlay of $1,000,000 and promised the largest school order ever given in the world, being a supply for 100,000 pupils. The next largest bids for supplies at one time were invited for 30,000 pupils in Chicago several years ago. Bids were opened this week. Awards have not yet been made.

It is almost certain that other bids for as many more supplies will be invited within a few months, all signs pointing to an early enrollment of 200,000 pupils. Meanwhile, the education of teachers will proceed. The first step in this direction has been the publication of a pamphlet of 130 pages, distributed among teachers, explaining the course of instruction and giving hints for teachers' work.

Teachers who may show themselves specially apt are to be sent over the island as instructors of other teachers. Arrangements are in hand for normal school instruction in the Summer season. The Harvard Training School for Teachers has offered to take 1,000 teachers for a six weeks' course in the Summer. They will be sent from here, and after the course at Harvard they will be carried over the United States. Mr. Frye hopes to take them as far as San Francisco, and is confident that he will raise $500,000 for the trip. Every teacher seems eager to go, but promises are few. That trip is reserved as a reward of conspicuous merit.

Every dollar for the maintenance of the schools in Cuba is to come from customs receipts. There will be no direct tax for school purposes. Expenses for this year are estimated at $4,000,000, comprising salaries, rents, furniture, and supplies. The Spanish plan of renting buildings will continue until something better can be substituted, which will be soon. Plans are now under consideration for school buildings, to be used for nothing else, with modern equipment, as in the United States, but especially adapted to this climate. Floors will be lifted from the ground, which is unusual in any kind of building in Cuba; roofs will be built double for coolness, and windows will reach from the floor nearly to the high ceilings.

In addition to regular courses of instruction, manual training and agriculture will be taught as soon as plans can be arranged. It is proposed to start night schools for adults in all towns on the island. Special teachers in English will also be furnished. Many applications for places as teachers have come from the United States. There is not much encouragement for American teachers because ordinary instruction is in Spanish, and an American not well acquainted with that language must lack an essential equipment here. Every teacher so far appointed is a Cuban.

The widespread interest shown thus early in school work demonstrates that the Cubans needed a central idea around which to rally. Politics is always complex and confusing here, and never more so than now. But the people are united for education, and the authorities believe that nothing else will so conduce for the welfare of Cuba. The race and religious problems in school work have been solved without effort. Enthusiasm for the schools largely accounts for the solution, although the negroes helped themselves by their good war record. The clergy have caught the popular spirit and give school work their hearty support. Church and schools will follow separate lines hereafter. Parochial schools continue, but they are destined to play small part in educational progress, because the State fund is to be applied only to schools which are in every respect municipal schools. Native prejudice against co-education seems likely to work itself out by reason of the general desire to have complete rather than incomplete schools. Local boards may put boys and girls in the same school, and they are doing it already in districts in which otherwise there would not be thirty-five pupils in a school. The school advances in rank and secures a high grade teacher by the combination, and local pride is helping it along. Co-education will first destroy the prejudice against it in the country, and then the cities will take it up.

There are two educational factors which the Government supports, but with which the Superintendent of Schools has nothing to do. They are the institutes and the university. There are six institutes, and another is to be established in Pinar del Rio. They teach high school studies and confer the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Thereafter the university applies the finishing touches. Both the institutes and the university are of ancient lineage. They have been exclusive in their tendencies, and under the fostering care of the State have kept in the same grooves for generations. The university has seventy-four professors and a great corps of assistants to teach 400 pupils.

No disposition is shown to oppose these institutions, but it is believed that the growth and success of the public school system will lead to the introduction of modern methods in them, so that, still nourished by public funds, they may become perhaps valuable adjuncts to the public school system by the time the pupils now starting in education shall be ready for their services. F. W. E.

Color Photography Inventions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There appeared in your issue of Sunday, Feb. 25, an article on natural color photography, which referred to a lecture delivered by me before the Chemical Club. In this lecture I was very careful to state that, while the method of making screens was my own, the method of synthesizing the colors was the joint invention of Mr. Sebastian P. Sampolo and myself. Your article credits me with everything. As a matter of justice to Mr. Sampolo, who is now in Europe, I would ask you to be kind enough to insert this correction.

CHARLES L. A. BRASHEAR.

New York, Feb. 27, 1900.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Helena Modjeska as the Queen of the Sixteenth Louis.

"Marie Antoinette" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre—Pachmann's Chopin Concert—The Wagner Cycle at the Opera House.

Mme. Helena Modjeska impersonated Marie Antoinette in a five-act play by Clinton Stuart at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening. The incident is of some appreciable importance, but the play cannot survive, and the distinguished and lovely Polish actress has often done much better work.

She is hampered in this newest and feeblest of dramas of the French Revolution by an excess of words and a scarcity of dramatic situations. The words do not glow. The play is very prettily set, however, and Modjeska, who is wonderfully lithe and graceful for her years, is a splendid figure in her rich gowns. Her acting lacks nothing of dignity and pathos, but her utterance is often indistinct.

In the first act liberty is taken with historical fact by the representation of a rehearsal of "Le Mariage de Figaro" at Le Petit Trianon years after the reign of folly there, while the National Convention is in session, and some months after the fall of the Bastile. This jugglery with dates endangers the illusion, but there is a perceptible measure of charm in this act, nevertheless, which is missing in the two that follow. The invasion of the Tuileries by the mob in 1792 was shockingly mismanaged by the stage manager last night, but the dramatist's invention failed him utterly in this episode.

In the two remaining acts, filled with woe, the actress's opportunities are greater. The parting of the King with his family and the Queen's martyrdom are depicted.

Historically the play is open to the objection that it clings to the old, false, and sentimental view of the French Revolution and the loyalty of Louis to the French people who were France. But this view might be made acceptable enough in a drama poetically inspired and possessing the needful lift and eloquence of historical tragedy. There are no two sane opinions as to the shocking cruelty and unwisdom of the treatment of the Queen.

In Mme. Modjeska's company John Kellerd is a worthy actor who is misplaced as Louis, while Mary Hall and Kate Dalgish are comely and promising young actresses.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

The First Series of Performances of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" Completed.

The first series of performances of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" was completed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night when "Götterdämmerung" was performed for the first time this season. It would be gratifying to say that the audience taxed the capacity of the house, but it did not do so by any means. It was, however, an audience of good size for a performance outside of the regular subscription series, and it paid to the evening's proceedings the tribute of the closest possible attention. The time has gone by when anything instructive can be written about "Götterdämmerung," though there are still persons who endeavor to find out what it is about by peering at the libretto in the dark while it is in the course of performance. It may, perhaps, be as wise as anything else to inform such persons that the genuine Wagnerian uncut drama is given in a house too dark to see the text of a libretto.

Last night's performance was full of earnestness, and it had most of the seriousness which is found in the best German interpretations. The chief defect was the exuberant zeal of the orchestra, and especially of the brass. There was too much noise nearly all the time, and in many passages the singers were drowned out when there was no necessity of it. Mr. Paur is responsible for this, and it seems to be the only serious defect in his reading. His understanding of the works has proved to be admirable in all other respects and he deserves high praise. The intonation of the orchestra was very queer at times last night, but this seems to be an insuperable trouble. Conductors who have been all over the world say it is as bad elsewhere. The stage mismanagement was as conspicuous a factor in last night's performance as it has been in the others of the series.

The cast last night embraced persons who have figured in the previous performances. Mme. Nordica completed the trio of Brünnhildes, thus making the interpretation of the character consistent throughout the series. She has earned the gratitude of all lovers of Wagner by her devotion and her artistic insight. She sang splendidly last night. Mr. Dippel, who was handicapped by his size, was otherwise an acceptable Siegfried. He showed a thorough understanding of the part and his work was as good as it could be with his limitations. What a pity it is that this interesting tenor is not gifted with larger proportions and a bigger voice, and that he has never acquired a rational vocal method! He has intelligence and artistic feeling, but he is always laboring against serious natural and acquired restrictions.

Mme. Schumann-Heink was no less than three of the personages of the drama last night. She was one of the Norns. Waltraute, and one of the Rhine daughters. The most important of these was, of course, the second, and here one had to pin his enjoyment on the contralto's understanding and earnest intent, and let the imagination supply the vocal quality. Mme. Schumann-Heink's voice is very weary, and she sings now with palpable effort.

Miss Susan Strong was the Gutrune, and there was last night a decided edge to her voice, which made room for a passing fancy that the Gibich maiden was one of Stevenson's "acidulous vestals." But the young lady's conduct soon removed that fancy. Mr. Muhlmann was the Gunther and he was sufficiently saddening to fill all the demands of the part. Gunther is a melancholy person at the best, and he never becomes gay in Mr. Muhlmann's hands. M. Edouard de Reszke made his first appearance last night in the Nibelung series. He was a Hagen of sinister appearance, and it may be added that his interpretation has gained in significance, though there is still abundant room for improvement. But tragic subtlety does not seem to be within the sphere of the genial basso's usefulness. The Rhine maidens disported themselves with decorum, and might easily have sung better. But on the whole the performance conquered by its earnestness.

"HANS" SCORES A SUCCESS.

Carl Wagner's Debut at the Irving Place Theatre Postponed.

"Hans," an interesting modern play in three acts, by Max Dreyer, which met with great success at the Irving Place Theatre last night, will be repeated to-night and at both performances Saturday, matinée and evening. The title rôle is played by Miss Anna Braga, while the other principal parts are taken by Miss Ada Merito, Mrs. Schlueter, and Messrs. Kierschner, Klein-Rhoden, and Meyer-Eigen.

Sudden indisposition prevented Carl Wagner from making his début as announced last night. He will appear for the first time next Monday, as Heinrich, the Bell Founder, in Hauptmann's great play, "Die Versunkene Glocke." ("The Sunken Bell,") which will be the bill throughout next week.

Return of De Pachmann.

At Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon the remarkable Russian pianist, Vladamir de Pachmann, gave his last recital of the present season. The rain prevented the audience from being as large as it would have been under more favorable conditions, for there is no doubt that there are always many persons ready to listen to the performances of this erratic player. The programme yesterday was made up entirely of compositions by Chopin, and, since De Pachmann has the fame of being a specialist in the performance of this sort of music, he had the deepest attention, and an abundance of ready-to-hand applause. His programme was one most peculiarly arranged. It consisted entirely of preludes, mazurkas, and studes. This intentional omission of the familiar waltzes and ballades was a stimulus to the curiosity of students.

It is unnecessary to make extended comment on the performance. Pachmann's facile style, his delicate touch, and his marvelously beautiful tone-color were never displayed to better advantage than in the exquisite pieces which he performed yesterday afternoon. The audience was plainly delighted with his work, and he might have gone on playing for another hour without wearying his hearers. What more could the spirit of mortal desire? That Pachmann will come to us again seems now to be a certainty. That he will be welcomed, like a visitor to a provincial town, by "a large circle of friends and admirers," is equally beyond doubt.

PLAYS IN JAPANESE.

Otjiro Kawakami and Sada Yacco Appear in Three Pieces at the Berkeley Lyceum.

Otjiro Kawakami, who is considered the Henry Irving of Japan, and Sada Yacco, the most distinguished emotional actress of that empire, with a company of players composed of students at Mr. Kawakami's Tokio theatre, appeared last night at the Berkeley Lyceum before a large audience in a bill of three short plays.

The first on the bill was a farce in one act entitled "Zingoro, an Earnest Statue Maker," and which is a Japanese version of "Pygmalion and Galatea." Zingoro has carved the statue of a famous geisha, (dancer,) with whom he has fallen in love. He places a mirror in the bosom of the statue, which brings it to life, according to the old Japanese proverb that the mirror is the spirit of woman.

He dances with the geisha and is surprised by his wife, who flies into a jealous rage, but forgives him when she is told that the dancer is merely a statue. Miss Sada Yacco impersonated the geisha statue. She is rather a pretty woman, with a pleasant voice and very expressive features. Unfortunately, she, like the rest of the players, was suffering from a severe cold, probably due to the climate of Boston, where the company has been playing for some time with great success. The wife of the statue maker was impersonated by a man; in fact, Miss Yacco is the only woman with the company.

The second play was a heroic play, "The Royalist; or, Kojima Takanori," written by Mr. Kawakami himself. The scene is laid 600 years ago, and represents the struggle of Takanori to give back his throne to the Mikado, who has been deposed by an enemy, Hojio. Mr. Kawakami made his first appearance last night in the part of Takanori. The play contains but few words, being made up principally of terrific sword combats between the rival forces.

The third play was the best of the evening. It was a tragedy, entitled "The Geisha and the Knight." A beautiful geisha falls in love with a knight, who is challenged by a rival to fight. They fight, but are separated by the geisha. Thereupon the lucky knight is claimed by his bride, whom he has neglected for the sake of the geisha, and is carried off. They flee into a sacred temple. The geisha tries to follow them, but is prevented by the monks. She dances to please them, and then slips into the temple. She soon returns with the unfortunate bride, and in a rage of jealousy tries to kill her, but is prevented by the knight, in whose arms she dies of a broken heart.

Mr. Kawakami, as the knight, had but little to do, the "star" part being that of the geisha, which was excellently played by Miss Yacco.

The scenery was primitive, but represented fairly well Japanese scenes.

The plays were well received and the efforts of the actors were heartily applauded by an interested audience, which included a number of well-known theatrical people.

The company, which is on its way to the Paris Exhibition, will remain two weeks more, during which time some of Shakespeare's plays will be produced.

To Manage Two Plays.

Edward Bloom, who was formerly connected with the management of Koster & Bial's, has secured the rights to the "Geisha" and the "Greek Slave" from the Daly estate. He will at once organize two companies of fifty members each to present the plays alternately on tour and at the Tremont Theatre, Boston.

MILLS LONG IDLE NOW BUSY.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 1.—The Bessemer Rolling Mills, after an idleness of ten years, resumed operations at noon today. The plant has been completely overhauled, and is as good as new. It recently was sold by Morris Adler and associates to the Tennessee Coal and Railroad Company, and that company will operate it. The company already owned five blast furnaces at Bessemer, and recently acquired an interest in the Bessemer Land and Improvement Company. The pig iron for the rolling mill will be obtained from the Bessemer furnaces. Many new houses and residences have been built at Bessemer in anticipation of the resumption of operations at the rolling mills, which is the leading industry in the city.

ALUMNI FOR PROFESSOR.

President of Rutgers May Resign If Prof. Shumway Remains.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 1.—Organized effort is being made by alumni of Rutgers College to persuade the Trustees not to accept the resignation of Prof. Edgar S. Shumway, which was presented to the Board of Trustees at its last meeting at the request, it is alleged, of President Scott. A circular letter has been mailed to this end to the alumni inclosing two petitions, one to be sent to the Board of Trustees and the other to the Committee on Instruction and Discipline.

It is alleged that the resignation was requested by the President of the college as a result of differences of opinion upon college policy between himself and Prof. Shumway. While disclaiming any desire to attack President Scott, the circular declares that the acceptance of Prof. Shumway's resignation would be injurious to the welfare of the college.

The general opinion here is that if Prof. Shumway's resignation is not accepted, President Scott will resign.

THE CARNEGIE CAMPAIGN.

Important Conference Held at Philadelphia—Rumor About Change of Venue.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—An important conference was held in the Philadelphia offices of the Carnegie Steel Company to-day in conection with the legal battle between Andrew Carnegie and H. C. Frick. Those in conference were Mr. Carnegie and others affiliated with him.

Among the latter were C. M. Schwab, President of the Carnegie Steel Company; George E. McCague, chief of freight transportation and a Director in the company; Ogden Hoffman, the local representative of the company, and several Pittsburg and Philadelphia attorneys.

While the greatest secrecy was maintained as to what took place, it is known that the plan of campaign to be followed was mapped out, and that the answer to Mr. Frick's bill in equity was practically decided upon. The conference lasted almost four hours.

There was a rumor to-night that one of the parties to the litigation might ask the court for a change of venue, and that the whole case might be transferred to the Philadelphia courts. This could not be confirmed to-night, as no one who attended the conference would talk.

Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Schwab left for New York at 5 P. M., while Mr. McCague will remain in the city for a day or two.

Seizure of Jewelry.

The seizure was reported to Deputy Collector Phelps yesterday of three valuable jeweled rings and a brooch from the person of Eli Perret, a saloon passenger on the steamship La Normandie, which reached this port the early part of the week. The jewelry, according to Inspectors Donahue and Brown, who made the seizure, was in a box addressed to "Miss Canivert, 13 West Forty-third Street." It is now in the custody of the Customs officials, and unless Mr. Perret can give a satisfactory reason for his failure to declare it upon his arrival, it will probably be forfeited. The rings and brooch are valued at several hundred dollars.

The Dinner to Gov. Roosevelt.

The following is a list of speakers and toasts for the dinner to be given Gov. Roosevelt the evening of March 10, at the Waldorf-Astoria, by the allied commercial interests of the city: "The State of New York," Gov. Theodore Roosevelt; "The Improved Canal and Its Results," Gen. Francis V. Greene; "The Commercial Supremacy of New York," James D. Kernan; "The Canal and Its Relations to Lake Commerce," H. W. Hill, and "The Canal and Our Industrial Development," Frank B. Baird, Buffalo.

AMBUSHED BY FILIPINOS

One American Killed Near San Fernando de la Union.

OTIS COMING HOME IN MAY

His Place to be Taken During His Leave of Absence by Gen. MacArthur — Much Hemp Reaches Manila.

MANILA, March 1.—A hundred insurgents seven miles from San Fernando de la Union ambushed ten men of the Third Cavalry who were escorting a provision train.

The Americans scattered, and in returning to camp one man was killed. The insurgents captured four horses and a quantity of provisions. A subsequent reconnaissance of the locality developed the fact that there were intrenchments there and a force of Filipinos, estimated to number 800 men. The Third Cavalry is preparing to drive the insurgents out.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Three cable messages from Gen. Otis were received at the War Department to-day.

One contained a long list of casualties among the troops in the Philippines since the last report. A second announced the arrival at Manila to-day of a Government transport from the east coast of Tayabas Province, with 8 American and 410 Spanish soldiers recently relieved from captivity among the insurgents.

The third message stated that since the recent opening to commerce of the island ports, 13,000 tons of hemp and 70,000 bales of tobacco had been received at Manila, and that large shipments of the commodities named will soon be made to the United States and other countries.

The fact that Gen. Otis has not reported any military operations since the departure of Gen. Bates's expedition to Southern Luzon to complete the plan of opening the hemp ports in that quarter is accepted by War Department officials as an indication that the campaign is progressing satisfactorily, and that our forces have not met with any serious opposition in recent movements.

Secretary Root has made a positive denial of the published report that he is worried at the long silence of Gen. Otis in regard to military operations in the Philippines, but he had cabled Gen. Otis to make an immediate report of the situation.

The officials are confident that the backbone of the insurrection is broken, that there will be no further hostilities on a large scale, and that affairs in the archipelago will be in fairly good shape by the time of the arrival of the Philippine Civil Commission, about the middle of May, for the proposed transfer of Governmental control from the military to civil authorities.

Gen. Otis is expected to return to the United States on leave of absence soon after the arrival of the Philippine Commission. It is desirable that he should meet the commission and give the benefit of his knowledge of affairs in the Philippines. Gen. MacArthur will assume temporary command of the military forces in the island when Gen. Otis leaves Manila.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Gen. Otis has transmitted to the War Department the following list of killed and wounded in recent military operations in the Philippines:

Killed—Luzon, Jan. 12, Bangar, Michael Barry, Charles Benson, Third Cavalry; Jan. 9, Santo Tomas, Batangas, Walter Hoskinson, E, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Jan. 25, Legaspi, Timothy Henegan; Jan. 18, San Francisco, Bantangas, William Salisbury, H, Burns, and Joseph Burns, C, Thirtieth Infantry; Jan. 30, Jolo, Bangao Tawitawi group, Egbert V. De Wolfe, H, Twenty-third Infantry, Sergt. Webster Gibbons.

Wounded—Luzon, Dec. 4, Patrick J. Murphy, G, Thirty-fourth Infantry, arm, slight; James Smith, thigh, slight; Fred Carr, arm, slight; Jan. 25, Legaspi, Ross Barton, G, Forty-seventh Infantry, First Sergeant, arm, moderate; Mathew Gallivan, F, Forty-seventh Infantry, head, severe; Jan. 18, San Francisco, Batangas, Frank Junker, C, Thirtieth Infantry, severe; Harry Waite, Corporal, abdomen, severe; Victor McKillin, hand, slight; Clarence Thompson, thigh, slight; Leslie Tracey, arm, slight; Horace Baine, B, trachea, slight; Jan. 27, San Luis, Jerry W Stephens, B, Twenty-eighth Infantry, chest, slight; Charles W. Switzer, arm, slight; Major Charles H. Muir, head, moderate; Jan. 1, Calamba, William Buchholz, G, Thirty-ninth Infantry, Corporal, knee, slight; Reuben Nichols, H, thigh, slight; Frank Yewell, arm, slight; Jay Braisdell, knee, slight; Jack Noel, G, leg, slight; Jan. 30, Jolo, Bougas, William D. Carter, H, Twenty-third Infantry, lumbar region, severe; John Greathouse, neck, severe; Jan. 30, Panay Madalag, O. L. Short, H, Forty-fourth Infantry, thigh, moderate.

CREUSOT FACTORY ON FIRE.

Two Large Buildings Burned—Damage May Be $200,000.

LE CREUSOT, Department of Saone-et-Loire, France, March 1.—Fire broke out yesterday evening in the famous cannon factory here, whence the Boers obtained their powerful "Long Toms."

Two enormous buildings containing gun material and electrical stores, including a number of artillery models, were destroyed. The losses are estimated at between 800,000 and 1,000,000 francs. A large number of workmen have been thrown out of employment.

THE MARTINIQUE SITUATION.

Island Is Still Unsettled—Several Fires in Cane Fields.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, March 1.—There were several fires the day before yesterday in the cane fields in the neighborhood of La Trinité and Fort de France, on the Morne Pavilion and Moulin à Vent plantations, and on Sunday there was a collision between some soldiers, natives, and Europeans at Bassepointe. Two Europeans were wounded.

The situation is still unsettled. The factory owners who have accepted the arbitration decision have reduced the number of their employes in consequence, and now do not accept numerous workmen who are willing to work at lower wages than previously.

The recent developments seem to confirm the opinion that the disturbances were provoked by electoral manoeuvring, and did not result from the strike.

SIR F. B. T. CARTER DEAD.

Had Been Premier of Newfoundland and Was Knighted in 1878.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 1.—Sir Frederick Bowker Terrington Carter died last night.

Sir Frederick B. T. Carter was born in 1819, and became a barrister in Newfoundland in 1842. He was made a Queen's Counsel in 1859, and two years later became Speaker of the House of Assembly. He held this position for four years, when he was chosen as Premier and Attorney General. He was again appointed to these positions in 1874, and on his retirement, in 1878, was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of the colony.

Queen Victoria created Mr. Carter a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George in 1878. He was the first colonial statesman upon whom this honor was conferred. In 1880 he became Chief Justice of Newfoundland.

THE MEAT INSPECTION BILL.

Freisinnige Leader Fears the Reichstag Will Pass the Measure.

BERLIN, March 1.—Dr. Theodore Barth, the Freisinnige leader, made the following statement to-day regarding the probable fate of the Meat Inspection bill:

"There is a majority in the Reichstag in favor of the present form of the measure. It depends wholly upon the Government whether the bill will pass in that form. I am in doubt as to whether the Government is sufficiently informed concerning the serious effect the passage of the bill will have in the United States and upon the trade relations between the two countries. I believe the Government will yield in this matter, because the Agrarians control the defeat or acceptance of important projected legislation, notably the Naval Augmentation bill."

Views similar to those expressed by Dr. Barth are held generally among well informed members of the Reichstag.

PUERTO RICAN BILL REPORTED IN SENATE

Combined with the Measure Providing a Government.

DEBATE WILL BE DELAYED

After the Bill Is Sent Back to the House the Whole Question May Be Referred to the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Puerto Rican Tariff bill that was passed by the House yesterday, and sent to the Senate this morning, was reported to the Senate to-day by the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico, and is now the order of business in the Senate.

The report struck out the preamble and all after the enacting clause of the House bill, and substituted the Senate bill, providing a government for the Island of Puerto Rico, with certain amendments. Most of the amendments were of minor importance, but one of them fixed the tariff on Puerto Rican products at 15 per cent. of the tariff fixed by the Dingley law.

The action of the committee was prompt, so prompt, in fact, as to provoke the criticism of Senator Allen, (Pop., Neb.) He had not heard that there had been a meeting of Senator Foraker's committee. Nor had there been a meeting. The consideration of the proposition to report the House bill with an amendment consisting of the Puerto Rico bill now in the Senate was accomplished by consultation, a process not uncommon in the Senate.

As now before the Senate, the tariff proposition is but one of many. The bulk of the bill to furnish a temporary government for Puerto Rico is increased slightly by the House bill. The Foraker bill is forty sections in length. The committee had carefully discussed its provisions before reporting it, and, there being no objection to reducing the rate of duties to 15 per cent. of the Dingley law, it required but a moment to conform the tariff lines to the House provisions.

Senator Foraker signalized his determination to move the bill at once if the opportunity could be obtained. But the Quay case demands attention; a vote on it is to be insisted upon soon, and it may be weeks before the Senate will insist upon considering the Puerto Rico bill, and then it is admitted to be possible that a way will be found to dispense with the proposed temporary form of government and hang on only to the rule of the President until the way to govern the islands will be better understood than it is now.

Probably no Senator will be less surprised at such a result of a discussion of the Puerto Rico bill than Senator Foraker. He has heard the talk about the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory legislation for Puerto Rico with the information now in hand to base it on. He has no sympathy with that sort of talk, but he must be aware that it proceeds from somewhere. If the attempt to provide temporary government fails, it is asserted that the sum and substance of work by the Congress will be to give the President another year in which to try his hand at military government. The vote of the House may be taken as an assertion of the Republican idea that a tariff may be laid against Puerto Rico, and the President will either impose a duty or permit free trade according to his judgment of what is best for the island.

Before attaching the House bill to the Senate Puerto Rico bill it was amended in one particular that Senator Foraker directed attention to this afternoon. The Puerto Rico Commission made a recommendation, which was very sharply criticised, that priests should be allowed to marry. This offended a great many Roman Catholics, because it seemed to them to be a needless interference with established religious custom. A priest in Puerto Rico who had been deprived of his church married a woman to whom he had borne the relation of husband, and afterward abandoned her and selected another partner. He was arrested, tried for a serious offense, and is said to be in jail suffering punishment.

Out of the agitation following this case came the conclusion that it would not be wise to encourage the priests to marry, and that liberty has been withdrawn. Another particular in which the divorce laws have been amended is to give to the man and woman seeking divorce equal rights.

Some of the House members who helped to pass the Tariff bill hope to see the Senate bill passed, but expect to wait a long time for it. The discussion cannot proceed uninterruptedly, and it must be long. When it is ended and the bill is sent back to the House it is expected that there will be a conference, and if it is not then decided to abandon the bill altogether it is expected that it will be converted into a resolution to empower the President to run the island under military or civil control until a form of government can be offered that will better satisfy the President and the people for whom it is to be provided.

PUERTO RICAN GOVERNMENT.

The House Will Proceed at Once with Consideration of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Chairman Cooper of the House Committee on Insular Affairs said to-day that the House having disposed of the Puerto Rican Tafiff bill, the Insular Committee will doubtless proceed at once with the consideration of the bill providing a form of government for Puerto Rico.

Mr. Cooper has introduced a bill providing a territorial form of government with a Governor, Legislature, and judiciary, and he has heard from leading Puerto Ricans, who commend the measure, particularly in the personal guarantees which are granted to the island citizens. This bill is likely to be the basis of committee action.

Harrison Against Puerto Rico Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 1.—Gen. Harrison has privately expressed himself within the last forty-eight hours as very strongly against the Puerto Rican bill, and to the effect that it would be committing a great mistake to pass it. His views have been widely circulated from mouth to mouth, and have accentuated the opposition to the bill. To-night, on being pressed for an authentic expression for publication, the ex-President said that he hesitated about doing so. He added he might prepare something for one of the magazines, but that he had not determined yet to do so.

FRANCE'S NAVAL STRENGTH.

M. Lockroy Says the Country Must Make Monetary Sacrifices.

PARIS, March 1.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, while the naval estimates were under consideration, M. Lockroy, former Minister of Marine, made a notable speech explaining his views regarding the proper naval policy for France to follow.

He declared it necessary that France should make great monetary sacrifices for her navy, as her foreign policy depended upon her naval strength. He expressed his regret that the Government had thought fit to suppress the credits proposed for eight submarine boats of the Narval type, and urged that steps be taken to render Bizerta, Tunis, the most northern town of Africa, impregnable.

M. de Lanessan, Minister of Marine, in reply, defended the construction of a number of ironclads, and announced that the construction of submarine boats had only been postponed until the type could be perfected. He assured the Chamber that the works now in course of construction at Bizerta would guarantee its safety.

In conclusion, M. de Lanessan called attention to the bills already submitted by the Government, asserting that these made adequate provision for an increase in the strength of the navy.

Babcock—Holden.

Mr. C. H. Babcock of Rochester, N. Y., and Miss Edith Holden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin R. Holden, were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 13 East Seventy-ninth Street. The Rev. T. C. Williams of Tarrytown, N. Y., performed the ceremony. The only attendants were three little nephews and three little nieces of the bride, the children of Mr. E. B. and Mr. G. A. Holden. The wedding was a very quiet and small affair, owing to mourning in the bride's family.

Died on Her Wedding Night.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 1.—Walter Holden of Luzerne and Miss Maud Woodcock of Corinth were married at Glens Falls last evening. They drove to Holden's Luzerne home, where she suddenly expired. An investigation has been instituted.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The first few days of Lent are usually the dullest of the season. Society is now adjusting itself to new conditions, and it will be a week or more before the sewing classes, the morning musicales, and the afternoon and evening Badminton and bowling clubs are in the full tide of their season. The programmes offered for daily amusement are extremely limited, and to-morrow there will be a flight out of town if the weather conditions make this at all possible. The majority of those, however, who leave town will return on Monday, some of them to prepare for longer stays at more distant resorts.

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The event of to-day will be the tableaux at the Astoria for charitable purposes. The tickets for this affair have sold well, and as the women, headed by Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. H. R. Duval, Mrs. James Benkard, and Mrs. H. B. Hollins, who have the affair in charge, are popular and each has a large clientele of friends, there will be a large and fashionable audience. Those who have seen the rehearsals of the tableaux are enthusiastic regarding them, and say they are most effective and amusing.

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Mrs. Luther Kountze will give a theatre party this evening from her residence, 5 East Fifty-seventh Street, and Mrs. D. Du Bois Sahler and Miss Sahler of 312 Fifth Avenue will also give a theatre party. The Friday evening Badminton Club will meet in the Berkeley School Armory. The Lenten Club, organized by the members of the Cinderella Cotillions, will enjoy a musical evening at the residence of Mrs. W. A. Parke, 144 West Seventy-fifth Street, and the Knickerbocker Whist Club will meet at the residence of Mrs. Von Beverhout Thompson, 111 West Forty-third Street.

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An Ash Wednesday luncheon is rather a novelty, but one was given on Wednesday last by Mrs. William Post of 523 Madison Avenue to some twenty women, who went to it after attending morning services at their respective churches.

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Yesterday was again almost a blank on the social calendar. The first meeting of the Bellevue Hospital Sewing Class was held at Miss Leary's residence, 3 Fifth Avenue, where Mr. Heinrich Meyn sang and Mr. Bruno Huhn played; the Knickerbocker Riding Class held its regular weekly meeting in the evening at Durland's, and Prof. Wisner gave the first of his series of talks on French history at the residence of Mrs. Seth Barton French, 15 West Fifty-first Street, and Miss Jane Meade Welch gave the first of six talks on "America Under the Constitution" at a studio in Carnegie Hall. M. Boisse also lectured on St. Bartholomew's Day at the residence of Mrs. James M. Lawton.

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The departures for the South Wednesday night and yesterday included Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, who have gone to Florida; Mrs. Devereaux Clapp and Miss Edith Clapp, who have gone to Aiken to visit Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, and Dr. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Webb, and Miss Fredericka Webb, who, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. George Bird and Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Purdy, have gone to Palm Beach on Dr. Webb's special car, from which point they will probably proceed to Nassau.

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Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Wager Swayne, and Mrs. John Clarkson Jay have organized a new bowling club, to be called the Monday Evening Bowling Club, which will meet on the evenings of March 5, 12, 19, and 26, and April 2 and 9 at the Tennis Building, in West Forty-first Street. The membership of this club is largely drawn from the Friday Evening Dancing Class. The Knickerbocker Bowling Club will begin its meetings, also in the Tennis Building, on Wednesday afternoon next.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and their daughter, the Baroness Hakket, and their son, J. C. Phelps Stokes, have arrived at Palm Beach. Mr. Joseph Jefferson has also been stopping at Palm Beach, but is now visiting his son, Mr. C. B. Jefferson, at the latter's plantation at Hobe Sound. A false report which reached Nassau last week of the relief of Ladysmith led to the largest celebration the place has ever had. The procession of the townspeople and visitors, headed by the local band, serenaded the Governor, Sir Gilbert Carter, who responded with the usual brief remarks, and "God Save the Queen" was then played and sung. Mr. H. M. Flagler and Mr. R. W. Parsons of New York are now at Nassau. Mr. Parsons will next week be joined by his daughter and Mrs. William Russell. Mr. and Mrs. John Slidam and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. C. Post are among recent arrivals at Palm Beach, and Mr. and Mrs. William M. Irwin and daughters of this city are at St. Augustine.

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At the last Bachelors' Cotillion in Washington the engagement was announced of Mr. Walter Scott Andrews of Boston and Newport, a younger brother of the noted Mr. "Pinkey" Andrews, and Miss Curry Connally, a niece of Mrs. Jabez L. N. Curry, wife of the former Minister to Spain. The engagement has excited much surprise in both Boston and Washington, as it was a very sudden affair. Mr. Andrews has been in Chicago most of the time during the past few years. He was formerly an intimate friend of Mr. Thomas McCaleb of New Orleans and Newport, who from last reports was in San Francisco, and, in his company, made a trip to Honolulu and Japan four years ago.

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The news of the comparatively recent marriage of Mr. H. Durant Cheever, a younger brother of Mrs. John E. Cowdin, "Commodore" Charles Cheever, and Mr. John D. Cheever, and Miss Zora Horlocker, the singer, was made public yesterday. It was not generally known that Mr. Cheever had been married a second time. His first wife, who secured a divorce a year or more ago, was Miss Maude Russell Barnard of Boston. The marriage excites some surprise in the musical as well as the social world. Miss Horlocker, who comes from Denver, is well known in this city, where she has a large circle of friends.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Claflin have left Jekyl Island for New York. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page and Mr. William Rockefeller and family, who were expected at Jekyl Island, will probably not visit the island this season. Mr. Gordon McKay, who has been at Jekyl Island for some time, is giving handsome dinners there.

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The Kaiser Wilhelm II., which arrived yesterday from Genoa, Naples, and Gibraltar, brought among other passengers Rogers H. Bacon, John Chadwick, John D. Crimmins, Jr., Percy McElrath, United States Consul at Turin, Italy, and Mr. and Mrs. Emmons Crozier of Pittsburg, Penn. The Southwark, which arrived yesterday from Antwerp, brought among other passengers Mr. George H. Watson, Miss Grace Watson, and Master Clement Watson.

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There is a movement on foot for the building in this city, in the neighborhood of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, of a structure to contain a gymnasium, shooting gallery, bowling alley, and billiard room for the exclusive use of women, and the projectors of the building have also in mind a Summer annex within an easy distance of the city. It is said that Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and other prominent women have promised their support to this movement under certain conditions. Little of late has been heard of the women's projected club, in which the Misses Hewitt were said to be interested, and which it was planned should occupy a house on lower Lexington Avenue. Clubs designed for women exclusively have been several times projected in New York, but in no case have as yet been successful.

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Among the recent arrivals at Pau are Mrs. W. Kingsland, Miss Kingsland, Mr. Arthur Kingsland, Miss Post, and Mr. Le Comte. At Vienna are registered Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Louis Stanton of this city and Mrs. Charles Warren Lee of Philadelphia.

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It has been arranged to hold a levee at St. James's Palace on March 7. The Prince of Wales will represent the Queen on this occasion. She will be, according to present arrangement, on the Italian Riviera at that date.

Aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the North German Lloyd Line sailed from Cherbourg yesterday with 269 first-cabin, 194 second-cabin, and 614 steerage passengers. Among the prominent passengers on board are J. J. Astor, Count Chamare, Mrs. and Miss Delmonte, Charles Guerin, W. Mancher, Louis Waetjen, R. C. Perkins, Edmond Simon, E. Zographos, A. F. Montaigne, William Cluff and family, Charles A. Martin and family of Baltimore, Dr. F. Steuber and family, Charles J. Webb and family, Count and Countess Matuschka, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Phelps, and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Philbrick.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Harding Frothingham.

James Harding Frothingham died at his home, 214 St. James's Place, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was born in Salem, Mass., and was sixty-six years old. He came to this city about sixty years ago. He entered the shipping business, and was a member of the firm of Howland & Frothingham for a number of years, but retired to become the first Treasurer of the Kings County Elevated Railroad. He was made receiver of the road some time later, and assisted in its reorganization when it passed into the hands of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

He was President of the Brooklyn Hospital, having been recently elected to that office, after having served for a number of years as a Director of the institution. He was also a Director of the Brooklyn Library, on Montague Street, of which he was formerly Treasurer. He leaves a wife and three sons. Funeral services will be held to-morrow in the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont Street and Monroe Place, Brooklyn.

Col. Matthew J. Atkinson.

Col. Matthew John Atkinson, a convert of the old Jerry McAuley Mission, died on Wednesday at the Presbyterian Hospital. Col. Atkinson was born in Ohio in 1827. At Steubenville, Ohio, he studied law with Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War under President Lincoln. He also took an active part in the civil war, starting out as Captain of the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry. At the end of the war he was mustered out as a Brevet Colonel.

Later he became a victim of drink, and soon lost home and friends. In June 1887, he drifted into the Jerry McAuley Mission, suffering from exposure and drink, and soon afterward became a convert. He gave up his drinking habits and has been a constant attendant at the mission ever since.

Funeral services were held over the body in the mission last night, and the burial will take place to-day.

Father M. J. Dennison.

Father M. J. Dennison, pastor of St. Monica's Roman Catholic Church, Jamaica, Borough of Queens, died yesterday at the pastoral residence. Father Dennison was forty-six years old. After ordination he went to St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn, as assistant pastor. He was then transferred to St. Agnes's Church, where he remained nine years as curate. Next he was assigned as pastor at Sag Harbor. He was placed in charge of St. Monica's Parish nine years ago. The funeral services will be held in St. Monica's Church, Jamaica, to-morrow.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE FREDERICK BARTHOLOMEW, a son of George Ward Bartholomew, died yesterday at his residence, 31 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Bartholomew was 26 years old. He was graduated from Columbia College with the class of 1895, and entered business as a member of the brokerage firm of Bartholomew & Co. He was a member of the Delta Psi fraternity and of Squadron A, National Guard. The funeral services will be held at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church.

EDWARD STRINGMEYER, proprietor of the Westchester House, New Rochelle, and of the Point View Hotel, at Larchmont, died yesterday, aged forty-three years. Mr. Stringmeyer's death was largely due to grief at the death of his little five-year-old son three weeks ago. The father was overcome with sorrow, and was hardly able to attend the funeral. He insisted upon being present, however, and as a result caught a cold which developed into pneumonia. He mourned unceasingly for his child, and all the efforts of his family and friends to console him were unavailing.

Dr. CLARENCE EDWIN BEEBE died yesterday at his residence, 3 West Thirty-seventh Street. Dr. Beebe was born in Brooklyn on Jan. 4, 1849. He was a son of the late William J. Beebe. He was graduated from Yale with the degree of A. B. in 1871 and from the New York University Medical School in 1873. He was a member of the New York County Medical Association and of the New York Medical Club, a veteran of the Seventh Regiment, and a former President of

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE SPORTING WORLD

St. Nicholas Team Beaten by Hockey Club, 5 to 0.

STUBBORNLY CONTESTED GAME

Russell Makes Four of the Five Goals and Phillips Gets the Other.

More skillful games of hockey have been played at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, but certainly none more stubbornly contested against what looked like hopeless odds than that of last night, when the Hockey Club of New York defeated the team of the St. Nicholas Skating Club by a score of 5 to 0.

There was not a moment of the two twenty-minute halves when the game was not exciting, and although the Hockey Club men were in every way the superior of the St. Nicholas players, the latter put up a fight that deserved a better reward than the "goose egg" they received.

The game was most bitterly contested by the St. Nicholas men, probably because they were taunted almost to desperation by some of the hockey sharps present. These latter learned that last week, when the St. Nicholas team played in Canada, the people there had advertised it as "the champion team of America." The "champions" had made a poor showing when they met the sturdy Canadians, and were badly defeated. They have been twitted repeatedly since their return about being "champions," and their opponents on the Hockey Club team rubbed it in dufing last night's play by calling out at intervals, "Come on, champions."

Features of the game were the splendid defensive work at the goal cage of Hayward of the St. Nicholas team, the speedy and almost unsupported play of J. Barron at left centre for the same team, the clever individual playing of "Benny" Phillips, the left centre of the Hockey Club team, and the goal shooting of his team mate, Russell, who played at right centre.

Russell scored all but one of the five goals made by his side, and the remaining one was made by Phillips.

Almost all of the playing was at the St. Nicholas Club's end of the rink, after the first five minutes of the game, for whenever a shot brought the puck near the Hockey Club's goal cage Phillips was always on hand to dribble it down again to the other side's end. At least fifty times during the game the Hockey Club men, mainly through the efforts of Phillips, brought the puck to within a few inches of the desired point, but almost invariably Hayward, the alert goal tender for the St. Nicholas team, would send it back out of danger. The five times it did elude him it was shot past rapidly from unexpected quarters.

The line-up and score were as follows:

St. Nicholas.	Position.	Hockey Club.
Hayward	Goal	Ellison
Mortimer	Point	Cunninghan
Slocum	Cover Point	Curnan
K. Gordon	Right Centre	Russell
T. Barron	Right Wing	S. Phillips
O'Connor	Left Wing	De Casanova
J. Barron	Left Centre	B. Phillips

The Score—First Half—Hockey Club of New York—Russell, 2; Phillips, 1. St. Nicholas Skating Club—Second Half—Hockey Club—Russell, 2. St. Nicholas—0. Total—Hockey Club, 5; St. Nicholas, 0.

Harvard-Princeton Ball Games.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 1.—Harvard and Princeton have at last come to an agreement in regard to the baseball games to be played between the two nines this Spring. A series of games will be played, instead of one. It took more than two months to come to an understanding. Princeton wanted to play a series early in May, but Harvard, because of the difficulty of getting a strong nine together early in the season, wanted the series in the latter part of May and early in June. The ground for Harvard's stand was that Princeton, having a far smaller number of candidates for the nine, is able to get into form for a big game several weeks earlier than Harvard. This reason has prevailed upon the Princeton management to yield, in spite of the fact that it necessitated other changes in their schedule. The schedules will not be made out until the difficulties created by this agreement have been settled.

New York Ball Club's Affairs.

Andrew Freedman, President of the New York Baseball Club, yesterday denied that there was a deal on whereby McGraw and Robinson of the Baltimore Club would be sold to the New Yorks for $15,000, and also that other Baltimore players would be transferred to New York. Through Fred K. Knowles, his secretary, Mr. Freedman said what he has announced before, that nothing would be done regarding the purchase of players to strengthen the New York team until the circuit was reduced to eight clubs.

"Mike" Grady came on from his home in Philadelphia yesterday and signed a contract to play in New York this season. Grady did not finish the season last year. He injured his knee in a game at the Polo Grounds two weeks before the season closed, and it was nearly three months before Grady was able to move around with the aid of a support. He did not show any signs of his injury yesterday, and looks to be in first-class shape.

Williams College Ball Games.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 1.—Manager Humphrey of the Williams College Base all Association has arranged the following schedule of games for the season of 1900:

April 24, Wesleyan at Middletown; April 28, Columbia at Williamstown; May 2, Amherst at Amherst; May 9, Syracuse at Williamstown; May 12, Holy Cross at Williamstown; May 16, Wesleyan at Williamstown; May 18, St. John's College at Fordham; May 19, West Point at West Point; May 23, Hamilton at Williamstown; May 30, Amherst at Williamstown; June 2, Wesleyan at Williamstown; June 6, Union at Williamstown; June 9, Wesleyan at Middletown; June 16, Amherst at Williamstown; June 25, Amherst at Amherst.

GOLFING IN FLORIDA.

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Fla., March 1.—A well contested foursome was played on the links of the Country Club here to-day, in which Miss Florence Stoddard and W. V. Hoare defeated Miss Pauline Platt and J. W. Stoddard by 2 up and one to play, after allowing their opponents seven bisque. All the players are members of the Dayton Golf Club. Miss Stoddard did particularly fine work on the greens. E. F. Southerland of Lakewood, N. J., defeated H. L. Harmon of the Kansas City Country Club in a match over eighteen holes, and George D. Hunting defeated Mrs. H. L. Harmon in a similar match, one up.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 1.—In the semi-finals of the handicap tournament played on the links of the St. Augustine Golf Club this morning, Watson, Jr., beat McLain 5 up and 4 to play, and Sumner beat Dulle 5 up and 3 to play. In the finals this afternoon Watson beat Sumner 3 up and 2 to play, winning the Warden Cup. In the finals for the Consolation Cup, Scott beat McComas 5 down.

A two days' tournament will begin on the links of the St. Augustine Golf Club tomorrow morning for five handsome cups.

A Golf Tournament in Bahamas.

Special to The New York Times.

NASSAU, N. P., March 1.—An annual golf tournament has been instituted here under most favorable auspices. There were thirty entries to qualify for the first and second divisions. The new links are in very fair condition. Those who qualified in first eight were: S. S. Larouque, G. McK. Brown, E. C. Crocker, and Messrs. Bullard, Bringham, Taylor, Boice, and Gross. Those who qualified for the second eight were: Messrs. C. T. Garland, L. R. Marshall, Smith, Schaneck, Johnson, and Gray. The latter won the qualification cup.

A Golf Club's New Home.

Members of the Harbor Hill Golf Club at New Brighton, Staten Island, have approved plans for a new clubhouse, 40x80 feet, with a veranda 16 feet wide, to take the place of that destroyed by fire some time ago. It will be finished with modern improvements, on secured property, on condition that $3,000 be raised without causing any indebtedness to the club. If this is done work will be started about May 1. The annual dues of the active members have been raised from $15 to $20, and those of the association members from $5 to $6, to raise money for the building fund. The new house will be built on an elevation which will afford a fine view of the links, just off Castleton Avenue, with a driveway encircling. The house will contain a large hall, dining room, and kitchen, with locker rooms for both men and women.

YACHT BUILDERS BUSY.

Boats Building and Repairs in Progress in Long Island Yards.

In anticipation of one of the liveliest seasons ever enjoyed by yachtsmen, the shipyards at Greenport, L. I., are running on full time and orders are booked way ahead. The schooner yacht Atlantic is out on the ways at Fordham's yard, being retimbered and replanked. She will be ready to go overboard in about three weeks. The sloop yacht Colorado has been lengthened and extensively repaired, and now measures fifty feet over all, the only portion of the old boat remaining being her keel. She is to have a steam engine installed as an auxiliary power before she is launched. The sloop yacht Wizard, which has been undergoing extensive repairs, will also have an auxiliary engine in the Spring.

A forty-two-foot sail and auxiliary motor craft is being built at Beebe's yard for Charles Terry of Southold.

The sloop yacht Loretta, Capt. Charles Brown of East Marion, L. I., has been cut in two at Beebe's yard and lengthened amidships, so that she now measures 42 feet over all.

Eighteen small yachts are at present housed in Klipp's Basin, in addition to Capt. I. J. Merritt's steam yacht Carrie, H. D. Coe's sloop yacht Martha, and the yachts Duchess and Alturian.

Commodore David Banks has given orders for the early refitting of his schooner yacht Water Witch, which will this year be the flagship of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

Bradish Johnson has given an order to Capt. Thomas Muncey of Bay Shore, L. I., for a thirty-five-foot raceabout. The boat is to be finished about June 1, and is to be finely finished and fully equipped. It will be enrolled in the fleet of the Penataquit Corinthian Yacht Club, and will participate in the season's races of that organization. No name has been chosen for the new boat as yet.

In Klipp's Greenport basin lie the members of the famous old schooner yacht Grayling, which was sold by Commodore Latham A. Fish, New York Athletic Club, to William A. Robinson and Percy Tuthill, the wreckers. Mr. Fish received $1,700 for the Grayling, and Messrs. Tuthill and Robinson recovered twenty tons of lead, worth $2,200. The boat, which was a dismasted hulk lying in front of Mr. Fish's Summer home, on Peconic Bay, was saturated with kerosene after being taken to Greenport and burned for her fittings.

SCHOOLBOYS SKATE WELL.

Trial heats for the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League championship were skated yesterday afternoon at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. Minton of the Brooklyn Polytechnic School won his heats in the 220-yard junior, the 220-yard senior, and the 440-yard senior in good style, finishing the junior event in faster time than any of his rivals. The first two in each heat will compete in the finals to-night. Summaries:

220-Yard, Junior.—First heat—Won by O. Minton, Polytechnic; George Bissell, St. Paul's, second. Time—0:23½. Second heat—Won by F. Herreshoff, Brooklyn Latin; C. W. Howard, Polytechnic, second. Time—0:24.

220-Yard, Senior.—First heat—Won by O. Minton; J. D. Ludd, Brooklyn Latin, second. Time—0:24 2-5. Second heat—Won by H. R. Randolph, Polytechnic; F. Herreshoff, second. Time—0:24 1-5. Third heat—Won by C. W. Howard; H. Gardiner, St. Paul's, second. Time—0:25.

440-Yard, Senior.—First heat—Won by R. Marston, Brooklyn Latin; C. W. Howard second. Time—0:43 2-5. Second heat—Won by O. Minton; F. Herreshoff second. Time—0:47½.

One-Half Mile, Senior.—First heat—Won by R. Marston; H. R. Randolph, second. Time—1:43½. Second heat—Won by F. Herreshoff; George Bissell second. Time—1:45.

After the skating races the boys of the New York High School defeated those of the Erasmus High School in a game of hockey by 2 goals to 1. Lestraed and Crimmins scored for New York and Dellert for Erasmus.

In the evening the Heffley School team defeated the Brooklyn Polytechnic players at hockey 4 to 1. W. Bush scored three of the goals for the Heffley team, and his brother, A. Bush, the other. R. La Montagne scored the only goal for the Polytechnic team.

A SPEEDWAY FOR BROOKLYN.

A committee headed by Chairman Clark of the Pleasure Drivers' Association of the Borough of Brooklyn yesterday called on Park Commissioner George V. Brower in relation to the proposed Brooklyn Speedway. Commissioner Brower assured the committee of his interest, and so far as possible promised his support. He will ascertain the cost, have the department engineers prepare plans for the proposed driveway, and as soon as the expenditure is authorized will do all possible to have the Speedway built in accordance with modern methods, and as the Pleasure Drivers' Association would like it, so far as their plans do not conflict with the department's plans. The committee considers that this does much to assure Brooklyn its proposed Speedway, and will so report to the association at its next meeting.

The proposed speeding roadway will run from Eighteenth Avenue to the King's Highway, and the natural advantages will make it cheap to construct in lasting fashion.

Staten Island Wants a Speedway.

At a meeting of the Staten Island Driving Club last night plans for a proposed speedway were discussed. A committee was appointed to ascertain the cost of preparing a stretch of roadway of a mile or more in length on the South Shore Boulevard, near Grant City, and adjacent to the clubhouse the Staten Island Driving Club is to erect on the Boulevard for the Summer use of its members. It is proposed to get to work on the roadway at once, if money to build it can be secured.

Mineola Harness Races.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 1.—Some of the patrons of the Agricultural Society of Queens and Nassau having objected to bicycle runs during the trotting meeting, they will be dropped this year unless, as the Directors say: "Such pressure is brought to bear on the board that it cannot resist." The trotting meeting was arranged for with these classes: Wednesday, June 20, 3-minute class for horses owned or bred in Queens or Nassau County; 2:40 class, trotting, (purse $150 in each;) 2:25 trotters and 2:20 pacers, (purse $300 in each.) Thursday, June 21, 2:30 pacers, 2:30 trotters, (purse $200;) 2:20 trotters, (purse $300;) free-for-all trotters and pacers, (purse $400.) Entries will close June 9, with Thomas H. Bacon, Jericho, L. I.

Lien Against Empire City Track.

WHITE PLAINS, March 1.—A mechanic's lien for $6,805.95 was filed in the Westchester County Clerk's office to-day by Charles W. Leavitt, Jr., of New York, against the real estate known as the Empire City Park, which was opened last Summer and is situated between Mount Vernon and Yonkers, and in which the last ex-Corporation Counsel Clark was interested. The lien is for the balance due on a contract of $25,183 for work on the track, grand stand, and park.

David Bonner Buys Trotters.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 1.—David Bonner of New York has purchased of Hugh M. Asher of this city nine yearlings and two-year-old trotting-bred colts and fillies. They are by Alfred G. and Baron Review, and out of mares by George Wilkes, Jay Bird, Happy Medium, and Alfred G.

Manhattan Cricket Club.

At the annual meeting of the Manhattan Cricket Club, at the Montauk Hotel, in Brooklyn, the Treasurer of the club, W. Fenwick, announced that the deficit with which the club had closed the season had been wiped out, and that this year would start with a balance in hand. These officers were elected: President—Allan J. Gray; Vice Presidents—C. H. Pepper and Frank J. Prendergast; Secretary—W. Adam; Treasurer—T. J. O'Reilly; Captain—Jerome Flannery; Vice Captain—Arthur Smedley; Executive Committee—A. J. Gray, C. H. Pepper, F. J. Prendergast, W. Adam, T. J. O'Reilly, Jerome Flannery, C. H. Tuke, and A. Cleaver; Delegates to Metropolitan District Cricket League—Jerome Flannery, W. Adam, and T. J. O'Reilly; Delegates to New York Cricket Association—W. Adam, Jerome Flannery, and A. W. Cherrington.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Phenix Company team of Brooklyn scored another double victory in the Fire Insurance League tournament at Reid's alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Phenix—Dougherty, 186; Story, 149; Kohn, 162; Rushmore, 187; Saddington, 147. Total, 721.
Union—Touchet, 156; Van Ness, 141; Knott, 155; Cannon, 90; Heins, 66, (seven frames.) Total, 611.

SECOND GAME.

Phenix—Dougherty, 124; Story, 148; Kahn, 125; Rushmore, 160; Saddington, 148. Total, 705.
American—Brown, 145; Williams, 119; Bint, 176; Froggatt, 114; Stuart, 114. Total, 668.

THIRD GAME.

American—Brown, 154; Williams, 120; Bint, 153; Froggatt, 122; Stuart, 201. Total, 750.
Union—Touchert, 120; Van Ness, 104; Knott, 142; Cannon, 108; Heins, 115. Total, 589.

The Hamilton Bank team furnished a surprise in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's Alleys last night by winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Hanover—Wright, 184; Duncan, 122; Gordon, 148; Spence, 110; Nieman, 135. Total, 689.
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Watson, 184; Sacken, 108; Bergren, 94; Wagner, 148; Hill, 146. Total, 628.

SECOND GAME.

Hamilton—Crosby, 189; Rielly, 98; Ward, 116; Kottmeier, 146; Mooney, 170. Total, 719.
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Watson, 153; Sacken, 137; Bergren, 149; Wagner, 141; Hill, 137. Total, 628.

THIRD GAME.

Hamilton—Crosby, 144; Rielly, 119; Ward, 138; Kottmeier, 183; Mooney, 143. Total, 717.
Hanover—Wright, 179; Duncan, 117; Gordon, 166; Spence, 125; Nieman, 80. Total, 633.

In the games in the National League at Starr's last night, the Corinthians, Fidelias, and Roseville Athletic Association each won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fidelia—Wagner, 133; Kibbel, 177; Koster, 168; Foege, 188; Amman, 174. Total, 900.
Corinthian—S. Walter, 100; Baker, 145; Niles, 193; Holden, 152; Schaeffer, 140. Total, 790.

SECOND GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 165; Baker, 203; Niles, 173; Holden, 185; Schaeffer, 171. Total, 898.
Roseville A. A.—Pierson, 201; Badger, 144; Wood, 178; Van Ness, 159; Meyer, 155. Total, 837.

THIRD GAME.

Roseville A. A.—Pierson, 166; Badger, 157; Wood, 249; Van Ness, 182; Meyer, 140. Total, 894.
Fidelia—Wagner, 174; Kilbel, 171; Koster, 176; Foege, 178; Amman, 160. Total, 849.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Tournament Iolanthe Council forfeited to both Fulton and De Long Councils. In the game between teams from the two latter, De Long defeated Fulton Council by a score of 774 to 628.

The Empire team won two games in the Carruthers National Tournament by these scores:

Empire, 871; I. D. K., 709; Empire, 829; Pin Knight, 720. Pin Knight team defeated the I. D. K.s by a score of 840 to 733.

Good scores were made in the Harlem Navy tournament at the Palace Alleys last night. The Harlem Rowing Club scored two easy victories. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Harlem—J. Nagle, 168; Pilkington, 148; G. Nagle, 163; Moore, 198; Olsson, 184. Total, 866.
Lone Star—Yankauer, 182; Dublom, 155; Epstein, 142; Soggenheimer, 126; Levor, 153. Total, 758.

SECOND GAME.

Bohemian—Thuma, 151; Vadrik, 130; Turek, 103; Lewitus, 153; Forst, 176. Total, 721.
Lone Star—Yankauer, 160; Dublom, 184; Epstein, 119; Soggenheimer, 119; Levor, 132. Total, 714.

THIRD GAME.

Harlem—J. Nagle, 160; Pilkington, 139; G. Nagle, 159; Moore, 183; Olsson, 203. Total, 844.
Bohemian—Thuma, 118; Vadrik, 127; Turek, 123; Lewitus, 177; Forst, 196. Total, 741.

The Morningside and Village teams were winners in the Columbia tournament last night, the former winning two games. Scores:

First Game—Morningside, 493; Village, 476. Second Game—Village, 507; Doolittle, 500. Third Game—Morningside, 490; Doolittle, 458.

The feature of the bowling in the United Bowling Clubs tournament at the Arcade last night was a score of 254 made by Busch of the West Side Apollo Club. The scores:

First Game—Apollo, 901; Glendale, 820. Second Game—Glendale, 918; Gotham, 715. Third Game—Apollo, 825; Gotham, 825.

Tournament Games To-day.

North Side National League—Belvedere, Morris Wheelmen, Swiss American.
Columbia League—Bunch, Century Wheelmen, Oriental.
Morning Newspaper League—The Bulletin vs. The Tribune; The World vs. The Times.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Burnside, Washington Irving, Gilbert.
Carruthers' Brooklyn National—Corinthian, Monarch, Echo.

Schaeffer's Fourth Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 1.—E. C. Schaeffer of the University of Pennsylvania won the 120-yard Amateur Athletic Union swimming championship at the Sportsman's Show to-night. W. C. Miller of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was second and F. A. Wenck of the New York Athletic Club third. This makes Schaeffer's fourth consecutive victory since the opening of the show.

The first heat was a race between Avery of the Boston Athletic Association and Miller of the Knickerbockers of New York, Avery winning by only a few inches, in 1:28. In the second heat Schaeffer won by almost two yards, in 1:25 2-5. Wenck and Harry Reeder made a good scrap for second place, Wenck beating out the Knickerbocker man by a foot.

The final was a close race for four of the six lengths. Then Schaeffer spurted, and, though chased hard by Miller, won out by a yard in 1:23.

A water polo game between the Knickerbocker A. C. and the St. Louis A. C. was won by the former.

Knickerbocker Pool Tourney.

The two games decided in the members' pool tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night furnished interesting contests. In the first game J. P. Paret was beaten by L. Casper, 100 to 86. J. T. Beckwith, the amateur champion, a student of A. De Oro, won the second game from J. W. Scott by a score of 100 to 84.

The second game, on Wednesday night, between F. R. Hulick and W. S. Fraley, resulted favorably for the former by a score of 100 to 83.

Cricket Plans at Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 1.—It was expected that the Harvard Athletic Committee would furnish a crease for the cricket team on Soldiers' Field, but owing to lack of room there Holmes Field will have to be used again. Practice games will be played this year with Longwood, Brockton, and St. Paul's. The intercollegiate championship will be played in Philadelphia May 25 and 26 with Haverford and the University of Pennsylvania, respectively. There will be a game about July 1 between the All-American and All-Canadian teams. The American team will probably be made up entirely from Harvard and Pennsylvania as the Haverford eleven will go to England this Summer.

Turf and Field Club.

Perry Belmont, President of the Turf and Field Club, which leases the clubhouse and grounds at Morris Park, was re-elected at the annual meeting of the club yesterday. S. Howland Robbins was elected Vice President, James T. French Secretary, Francis R. Appleton Treasurer, and the old Board of Governors was re-elected.

BOXING IN CHICAGO SCHOOLS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 1.—A series of boxing bouts which were held in the basement of the South Division High School Wednesday night finds favor with the Board of Education authorities. President Graham H. Harris said to-day he saw nothing wrong in it as long as Principal Smith sanctioned the boxing, and had an instructor supervise it. Superintendent of Schools Andrews indorses the exercise. Principal Smith says no brutality was displayed.

Several of the Trustees have opposed pugilism in the High Schools.

New Roads for Cyclists.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 1.—The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Union County to-day decided to build the road from New Providence to Townleys Mills, and so connect with the road system of Morris County. It also decided to extend the road in Fenwood to the Somerset County road, a distance of two miles, with macadam and telford. This will be pleasing to bicycle riders who use the fine roads of New Jersey, and especially those of Union County. This improvement will make excellent roads connecting Essex, Middlesex, Morris, and Somerset Counties, and extending to Hudson County and its excellent boulevard.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW OPENS

Madison Square Garden Transformed into a Realistic Forest.

BIG GAME A NOTABLE FEATURE

Canoe and Indian Camps, and Races on the Lake—Trap Shooting on the Roof.

If the spectators who visited Madison Square Garden last night for the opening session of the sixth annual Sportsmen's Show expected to find the solitude of a pine forest in the interior of the vast amphitheatre, they were mistaken, for more than 6,000 of them elbowed and crowded each other in their efforts to see the various exhibits. The doors were scheduled to open at 8 o'clock, but it was fully half an hour earlier that the police compelled the management to open the big gates, in order to keep the crowd from blocking the street.

The scene that met the eye was a novel one. From the broad doorway at the Madison Avenue end of the Garden a perfect reproduction of a forest of pines, fir, and balsam stretched, apparently, as far as the eye could reach. Lordly moose, elk, and caribou raised their antlered heads as though staring with surprise at the crowds that intruded on their otherwise familiar surroundings, while a sleepy bison or two rested contentedly on the yellow turf from the Western plains. Deer and antelope approached the wire mesh fence that kept them apart from the other animals, while the wolf, mountain lion, lynx, wildcat, black bear, silver tip bear, and many other valuable specimens of big game animals paced to and fro in the narrow confines of their cages.

THE CANOE CAMP.

After passing the deer and game park, which is one of the most complete of its kind that has ever been gathered together, the visitors came upon the canoe camp, picturesquely situated on the western shore of the real lake. It suggests in its detail of arrangement an ideal camp on the shores of a lake, and gives to the uninitiated a glimpse of the delightful manner in which the canoeist whiles away the fleeting Summer days. To others the camp will show a characteristic scene of the earlier days of the United States, when the canoe was the indispensable servant of the Indian. The canoes shown are the property of well-known devotees of the sport, and the tents, camp outfits, &c., have seen practical service.

The aquaria tanks on the main floor were filled with the finest specimens of game fish that it has been possible to procure. They are loaned by the New York Fish Commission. A hatchery near by shows the most improved method of breeding the denizens of the brook and lake as adopted by the Government and at present in vogue in many of the States.

There was a little excitement last night near one of the large tanks. One of the great plates of glass cracked near the top, and a cataract of clear water began to pour out. It looked for a moment as if the fish would give a realistic exhibition on the leaf-strewn ground, but fortunately the crack did not extend far down the glass, and beyond the loss of a few gallons of water there was no serious harm done. Jack Kibosi, a full-blooded Chippewa guide, whose Indian name translated into plain English means "Eat-'Em-Up-Wheeler," rearranged the glass front and repaired the crack.

The lake was the scene of a 50-yard race for the inter-scholastic championship, which was won rather easily by W. W. Swan, junior champion of the New York Athletic Club. He entered from Woodbridge School. Another contest that created considerable amusement was a candle race, which was run in two trial heats and a final. Goodwin of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club won cleverly. T. J. Reilly, another Knickerbocker man, lost his candle in the final heat, and could do no better than third. A one-sided game of water polo between teams from the Lone Star and Union Boat Clubs, which was won by the former, ended the sport in the water.

The crowd meanwhile had crowded every thoroughfare on the main floor, loitered about the Indian camp, whose sole occupants last night were a couple of cunning black bear cubs, and gazed up at the wonderfully realistic scene from the Yosemite Valley, in Central California. On the main floor, surrounding the various parks and camps, are arranged exhibits representing the various big game sections of North America, including the Adirondacks in this State, Florida, Colorado, Newfoundland, and other sections.

Game birds of almost every variety known to the American sportsman attracted a goodly amount of attention, and the various cabins of the guides were visited by hundreds. The groups of young pines spread the odor of the forest throughout the big amphitheatre and filled the air with the ozone of mountain and woodland.

On the balcony that is built out flush with the line of arena boxes the various exhibits of guns, ammunition, fishing tackle, and sporting accessories are shown, and the crowds gathered ten deep in front of the booths where interesting exhibits were on view.

TRAP SHOOTING IN THE RAIN.

Although the show itself did not open till evening, the trap shooters on the roof began early yesterday morning under most disheartening weather conditions. The wind blew a gale, and the rain fell in torrents, but despite these drawbacks some good scores were made. The shooting with rifles, revolvers, and pistols began about 9 o'clock and continued until 11.

Miss Mamie Hyland, the fourteen-year-old daughter of W. H. Hyland of Tarrytown, opened the tourney by firing at twenty-five targets, and breaking seventeen. The continuous match was then started, ten competitors participating. This match will be continued on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from 10 o'clock in the morning until 12:30. The match is what is known technically as a miss and out, the highest straight score only to count, but the contestant has the privilege of an unlimited number of re-entries. R. O. Heikes led with 19 straight breaks. W. Crosby was second with 17. Other scores were: Charles Budd, 5; Rike, 15; W. Le Roy, 8; J. Fanning, 8; Dr. J. G. Knowlton, 16; H. A. Grant, 2; C. R. Lewis, 0, and Capt. A. W. Money, 10.

Thirteen experts participated in the preliminary rounds of the Sportsman's Association championship, which began at 12:30 o'clock and ended shortly after 5 o'clock. The conditions governing the match were as follows: One hundred targets, unknown angles. Entrance 50 cents, in addition to the cost of targets at 1½ cents each. Re-entries unlimited. The traps will be open for shooters to qualify for the final round, which will take place on Saturday, March 17. The twenty-five shooters having the highest scores during the preliminary shoot only are eligible to compete in the final round.

The scores: J. Rike, 78; J. Fanning, 82; W. H. Hyland, 46; E. D. Fulford, 78; W. R. Crosby, 92; Miss Hyland, 55; Capt. A. W. Morey, 62; Charles Budd, 78; R. O. Heikes, 94; W. Le Roy, 81; Edward Banks, 65; Capt. Morey, (re-entry,) 75; Fulford, (re-entry,) 77.

The summaries of the sports in the tank were as follows:

50-Yard Interscholastic Race—Won by W. W. Swan, Woodbridge School; John T. Keeler, De La Salle School, second; Joseph Sullivan, Erasmus Hall High School, third. Time—0:35.

Candle Race, 50 Yards—Contestants starting from treadwater and swimming the entire distance with candle lighted—First heat—Won by W. Goodwin, K. A. C.; W. D. Lyon, N. Y. A. C., second. Time—0:59 1-5.

Second heat—Won by T. J. Reilly, K. A. C.; G. Weller, Columbia University, second. Time—0:48.

Final heat—Won by Goodwin; Spencer, second; Reilly, third. Time—0:45 4-5.

Water Polo—Open only to teams of recognized boat clubs—Lone Star Boat Club defeated Union Boat Club; score, 1 to 0. Goal made by S. C. Starn. Time—3:49.

The officials for the water sports were: Referee—Everet J. Wendel, New York Athletic Club; Judges—D. E. Graham, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; A. Sivori, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; T. F. O'Brien, Catholic Club of Jersey City, and R. E. Moran, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; Timers—Charles Dieges, Pastime Athletic Club; Robert Stoll, New York Athletic Club; John Aven, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; Clerk of the Course—W. D. Bostwick; Assistants—Harry Lyons and Wilson R. Yard, New York Athletic Club; Announcer—Peter S. Prunty, Fresh Air Club; Starter—George A. Salmon, Cutler School.

Water polo officials: Referee—James H. Sterritt, N. S. A; Goal Judges—E. G. Irvin, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; Thomas F. O'Brien, Catholic Club; George Kistler, University of Pennsylvania, and Charles Holroyd, Columbia.

ODDS AND ENDS OF SPORT.

Games of lacrosse have been arranged for this city on April 13 and 14. On those days the Johns Hopkins University team will play against teams from the College of the City of New York and Columbia University, respectively.

Members of the New York Athletic Club's hockey team left yesterday for Pittsburg. To-night and to-morrow night they will play against picked teams of the Western Pennsylvania Hockey League and the Duquesne Athletic Club. The latter organization has been re-admitted to the A. A. U., as a member of the Atlantic Association

Columbia and Yale have a gymnastic competition at the Columbia gymnasium to-night, where the Columbia-Cornell fencing tournament will also be held. Ware, Lawrence and De Mille will represent Columbia, and Knipe, Wieland, and Page will fight for Cornell in the fencing bouts, which will be held between the gymnastic competitions. In the latter Columbia will be represented by Fuente, De Young, Earle, Ward, Wheeler, Pellich, Smallwood, Osborne, and Eastmond. The Yale gymnasts will be Otis, Eliason, Hinton, and Whipple. Dancing will follow the sport, and the gymnasium will be handsomely decorated for the occasion.

Percy Pyne, who was a pitcher for the St. Paul's School team when a student at Garden City, is practicing for that position with the freshman baseball team at Princeton. He is a son of Taylor Pyne, and won the intercollegiate golf championship last Fall.

It is now stated that the racing stable of the late W. H. Clark will be continued this season by his widow, under the management of Matthew M. Allen, the trainer.

Courtney, coach of the Cornell crew, will not be able to resume the care of the crews for at least two weeks to some, says his physician.

J. Byron Stark, Frank A. Keeney, Ferd Poggenburg, and Arthur Townsend are to compete in the billiard tournament arranged by the Hanover Club of Brooklyn. The first of the games, which are for the championship of New York, will be played on Monday, March 12.

Members of the Crescent Athletic Association hockey team left for Montreal last night to play the Shamrocks of that city for the Stanley Cup on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of the coming week.

Yale has 245 men in all trying for places on the field and track teams, under "Jim" Robinson's tutelage.

Capt. Kraenzlein of the University of Pennsylvania has resumed training for the sprint races and has agreed to meet Duffy of Georgetown, Tewksbury of the University of Pennsylvania, and Jarvis of Princeton in the 100-yard sprint at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, on April 28.

Good mallard and black duck shooting is reported from the Blackwater marshes, near Church Creek, Md. But few geese or teal are seen now, though some pintails still remain.

CECIL LESLIE IN CUSTODY.

Franklin Syndicate's Advertising Manager Arrested at Cleveland, Ohio, Yesterday.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 1.—Detective McConville of New York to-night arrested Cecil Leslie, who is wanted in connection with the Franklin syndicate swindle.

Leslie and his wife, who arrived here to-day, were just about to take a train for Akron when arrested.

He admitted that he was the man wanted, but denied complicity in the swindling operations, claiming that he only acted as advertising manager for Miller.

CLERKS WANT SHORTER HOURS.

Mass Meeting at Cincinnati to Agitate the Early Closing of Groceries.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 1.—There was a large attendance of grocery clerks, not a few of whom were women, at a general mass meeting to-day at Workmen's Hall, which was called to discuss the best methods of promoting the early closing movement. A number of the larger firms in the city have already adopted the reform, but claim that, as most of the smaller concerns have refused to follow their lead, they are subjected to a severe competition, and they threaten therefore to return to long hours.

The meeting was in charge of District Organizer Rist of the American Federation of Labor. Touching methods to bring about shorter hours, he called attention to what had been done elsewhere. He said that in Newport (Ky.) much had been accomplished by the wives and daughters of clerks, who stood outside the stores and watched those who purchased after 7 o'clock. When these purchasers came out they would tell them that by buying after that hour they were keeping fathers or husbands from their homes and families. The next day calls would be made on those who bought late and the case presented to them at length.

The Cincinnati grocery clerks, many of whom now work from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., are willing to accept from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Fishing Fleet Skippers Dine.

Through the generosity of Capt. N. B. Church, General Manager of the American Fisheries Company, the Captains of the thirty-six steamers of the fleet, employed in the industry, enjoyed their third annual dinner last night in the main dining room of the Astor House, at which more than 100 Captains and guests were present. Mr. Gifford, on behalf of Capt. Church, presented to Capt. Michael Cavanaugh a gold watch in recognition of his having made the best showing for the season.

Wins a Yale Prize.

NEW HAVEN, March 1.—The Yale Courant Medal for literary excellence has been awarded to D. L. James of the Sophomore class, whose home is in Kansas City, Mo. His contribution was entitled "My Masterpiece."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Henry W. Cramp, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Arthur Sewall, Bath, Me.

FIFTH AVENUE—Zavier de Aroyo, Guatemala.

NETHERLAND—Prof. Charles M. Manning, Washington.

GRAND—Lieut. H. E. Parmenter, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. J. Montgomery, cloaks, suits, and boys' clothing; 48 Leonard Street.

Carroll, C. H., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; C. Schupp, domestics, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; J. J. Shaw, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.

Morse Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. A. Morse, cloaks and suits; Astor House.

Hengerer, William, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Cooper, linens and white goods; 377 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Ettenson, Woolfe & Winning, Leavenworth, Kan.; Mrs. B. B. Woolfe, cloaks, suits, millinery, and laces; St. Denis Hotel.

Frankel's, Des Moines, Iowa; P. Kawin, house furnishing goods; 396 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; Miss B. Wiley, fancy goods; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; T. P. Watson, corsets; 2 Walker Street.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Dow, laces; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial; E. M. Jennings, silks; Grand Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Mullen, hosiery and gloves; 450 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. McDonald, dress goods and silks; D. McCarthy, dry goods; 48 Leonard Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. Alexander, linens; 2 Walker Street.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Power, ladies' and infants' wear; 115 Worth Street.

Griggs, H. H., & Co., Newark, Ohio; H. H. Griggs, dry goods; W. H. Mazey, furnishing goods; W. L. Griffiths, upholstery goods; J. Crawford, notions; Hotel Albert.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. F. Wren, dress goods; 102 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel

THIRD AVENUE'S AFFAIRS

Receiver Takes Possession of the East Broadway Line.

THE STOCK GOES DOWN AGAIN

Coupons Bought In by the Creditors' Protective Committee—More Mechanics' Liens Filed.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant took formal possession of the Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Railroad, a branch of the Third Avenue Railroad system, yesterday afternoon, as receiver. He had intended to make a trip over the entire system, but was prevented from doing so by the bad weather. He attended yesterday a conference at the office of Frederic P. Olcott, 54 Wall Street, where he has his own headquarters. Anthony N. Brady came up from his offices on the lower floor to be present, but nothing could be learned as to his connection with Third Avenue matters. Edward Lauterbach, indeed, denied that Mr. Brady was concerned in the matter at all, so far as he knew. Mr. Grant was seen after the conference and said that he was not interesting himself in the scheme of the Creditors' Protective Committee, but was attending strictly to his work as receiver.

"If in the course of your investigation of the affairs of the company you should discover evidence of criminal misdoing would it be your duty as receiver to take cognizance of it?" was asked.

Mr. Grant admitted that that would be in his province, although he disclaimed any belief that he should find evidence of wrong doing in his examination. He said that he was going to secure as quickly as possible the report of the experts who examined the road for Kuhn, Loeb & Co. when that firm was negotiating with the Directors of the Third Avenue.

"My duty," said Mr. Grant, "is simply to protect the interests of the creditors and also of the stockholders of the road. I am simply going to 'run it' to the best of my ability and set aside all thoughts of what the Creditors' Protective Committee are now doing."

Mr. Grant was asked whether there were any immediate prospects of further legal proceedings. He said that he did not know, and that that did not concern him.

President A. J. Elias of the Third Avenue Road will continue to hold his position nominally, but as he will have nothing to do he will draw no pay. His recently appointed assistant, I. D. Barton, has been dismissed. In response to a question as to how many of the old employes Mr. Grant would retain, he said:

"That will depend entirely on circumstances. I must first ascertain the competency and efficiency of the present officers and employes. The only consideration with me will be how capable they are of discharging their duties."

The Creditors' Protective Committee met again yesterday, but arrived at no definite decision, so far as could be learned, beyond arranging for the issuance of negotiable receiver's certificates.

"It is practically impossible to formulate a reorganization plan at this time," said a member of the committee. "We purpose giving the receiver a free hand in his management of the road in order that we may establish a fair idea of its earning power. Until that is done we can form no estimate of the amount of assessment on the stock."

Adrian H. Joline, counsel for the Creditors' Protective Committee, said yesterday that no definite plan had yet been decided upon for reorganizing the company. The semi-annual coupons of the one-million-two-hundred-thousand-dollar 6 per cent. bond issue of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, controlled by the Third Avenue, came due yesterday. The amount of these coupons—$36,000—was paid to the bondholders, as the Creditors' Protective Committee bought the coupons in. This is one of the first publicly announced steps in the plan for reorganization.

In regard to the current report that Mr. Grant will make it his business to explore the company's books and ascertain whether there have been criminal acts, Mr. Joline said:

"Mr. Grant has nothing sensational in mind. He will simply do his duty as receiver under the order of the court."

Bowers & Sands are understood to be Mr. Grant's private counsel. The old attorneys of the road will not surrender their work for it, as there are hundreds of suits against the company still in their hands.

The Directors of the company will have voting powers on matters which do not concern the actual running of the road. They will not make any attempt to redeclare the quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the stock, which they decided on Wednesday it would be best not to pay. They have no money to pay it if they wanted to do so. The Creditors' Protective Committee will have in its hands all the important steps for the rehabilitation of the road.

The trading in Third Avenue on the Stock Exchange yesterday amounted to over 40,000, and the stock sold down to the low-water mark of 49½, closing at 50, with a net loss of 8½ points.

It is known positively that, whatever the receiver may do, the Creditors' Protective Committee will not make any attempt to punish anybody for the tremendous slump in Third Avenue, which has virtually annihilated fortunes.

Neither are the creditors anxious to come into possession of the property. They would prefer not to do so if they can get their money in any other way. Still they may have to own it. There is some talk of future ownership by the Metropolitan people and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, in which latter concern Anthony N. Brady is prominent. It was denied, however, on good authority that there is any immediate prospect of such a control.

As temporary receiver Mr. Grant will operate the road for two weeks and the Creditors' Protective Committee, with whom he is in entire harmony, will learn the result of his labors before definitely formulating their reorganization plan.

Three more mechanics' liens were filed against the Third Avenue Company yesterday. One for $83,234.07, for cables, was entered by the National Conduit and Cable Company against the Two Hundred and Twelfth Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue lines. This same corporation filed the first lien entered in the present difficulties. The American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey entered a lien for $22,881.81 for trolley wire against the Union Railway Company, and Houston & Co. filed a lien for $1,325.58 against the Two Hundred and Twelfth Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue lines.

A "PUT" ON THIRD AVENUE AT 84.

The Purchaser Not Able to Find the Bullish Speculator.

A story was current in Wall Street, and appeared on the news slips, to the effect that an operator who had been concerned in the negotiations to rehabilitate the finances of the Third Avenue Railroad had sold to another speculator a number of days ago a "put" on Third Avenue stock at 84. The first named operator would therefore have to buy the stock at that figure any time within a certain number of days, and it is said that the amount of stock involved was a considerable one.

As the stock has gone some 34 points below 84, the contingency of the exercise of his privilege by the man who bought the "put" would be extremely unpleasant for the sanguine individual who agreed to buy Third Avenue at 84, probably when the stock was a good deal over that figure.

The purchasers of the "put" were H. G. Weil and William B. Oliver, who have cut a figure as traders in Third Avenue, being two of a group that has been conspicuous in transactions in that stock. It is said that they have not been able, however, to sell the sanguine man Third Avenue stock at 84, much as they would enjoy doing so, because the latter has not been seen in the Street.

The man who gave the "put" is reported to be David Lamar, who was said to be the head of a syndicate to rescue the Third Avenue road from its difficulties. It is said that Mr. Lamar has not visited the offices of J. S. Bache & Co., with which firm he is connected, since Saturday, but he was seen yesterday in public places in this city, but not in the Street.

When this story was spoken of at the office of the firm yesterday, it was impossible to get any information about it or to learn the reason for Mr. Lamar's prolonged absence at this time.

Mr. Oliver, who had agreed to save $5,000 worth of Third Avenue stock for Mr. Lamar, said last evening that he became uneasy last Saturday and telephoned to Lamar asking him for his indorsement on the agreement he had made with him. He says that Lamar became highly indignant and said that his name should be good for the amount of money involved. He has since disposed of a part of the block of stock he had agreed to sell to Lamar at 84.

David Lamar is the man who made a small fortune out of the sudden rise of United States Leather common stock about a month ago. At that time the stock suddenly rose from 10 to 40, and he is said to have made $300,000 in a short time.

Oliver is said to be only one out of a great many Wall Street men to whom Lamar had sold "puts" on Third Avenue stock. His transactions in this stock are said to amount to nearly half a million dollars.

The case is said to be paralleled by numerous others in which speculators bullish on Third Avenue sold "puts" which they are now unwilling to face.

CAR RUNS DOWN CARRIAGE.

Occupants, Col. Porter, Once a Member of the Seventh Regiment, and His Wife, Injured.

Col. Henry W. Porter and his wife, who live at 143 West Sixty-first Street, were seriously injured last night while riding in their carriage. The vehicle was struck by a north-bound Amsterdam Avenue trolley car at Sixty-first Street and Columbus Avenue.

Col. Porter and his wife had been spending the evening with E. Naumburg at 48 West Fifty-eighth Street. On their way home, as they were crossing the car tracks on Columbus Avenue at Sixty-first Street, Amsterdam Avenue Car No. 1,669, northbound, struck the carriage in the centre, knocking it on its side. Col. Porter and his wife were imprisoned for a time, but some citizens who witnessed the accident opened the door of the carriage and liberated them.

Both persons were carried into Dougan & Merritt's drug store on the corner, where it was found that they had sustained severe injuries. While Mr. Merritt was endeavoring to stop the flow of blood from the wounds on Col. Porter's head, Dr. Foster Haven entered the drug store. He dressed the wounds of both, and then removed them to their home.

Col. Porter was found to have sustained three severe scalp wounds and several bruises on the body. His wife received several contusions of the chest, and her clothing was ruined.

Col. Porter and his wife say that the motorman did not ring the bell on the car.

The car was in charge of E. H. Meyers of 352 West Forty-eighth Street and William Arndt of 470 First Avenue. The case was reported to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station by Policeman Weincke, but no arrests were made.

Marshall, the driver of the carriage, was thrown from his seat to the pavement, but escaped injury.

Col. Porter is sixty-four years old. At the time of the outbreak of the civil war he was a member of the Seventh Regiment. During that struggle he became Colonel of the Seventh Vermont Volunteers. He is at present connected with the Hamilton Bank-note Company of 90 Gold Street.

MARRIED A BOGUS CAPTAIN.

Miss Bertha Warten Supposed Her Husband Was Commander of the Texas —The Bridegroom Arrested.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—A romance that has developed distressing complications became public here to-day. Last night an excited young man drove to the head of Canal Street, accompanied by an undertaker and a coffin. He frantically cried for a boat to take him to the battleship Texas, saying he was Capt. Clark, and in command. A boat was obtained, and "Capt. Clark" was rowed out. He went aboard the warship, introduced himself, and said that he had come for the body of Lieut. Colson, who had died on the ship. The officers of the ship, believing his mind unbalanced, sent him ashore.

To-day it developed that "Capt. Clark" had married a young woman from Cincinnati, after two days' courtship. The bride is Miss Bertha Warten. She came here with her brother-in-law, Alexander Aronson, a business man of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Aronson, and went to a hotel. "Capt. Clark" was staying at the same hotel. He became fascinated with Miss Warten, and sent a card to her room telling her he was in command of the battleship, and desired to meet her.

Mr. Aronson believed his representations, and "Capt. Clark" and the young lady were introduced. Yesterday afternoon they were married by Dr. Percival at the Church of the Annunciation. To-day Mr. Aronson learned of the man's exploit on the battleship last night, became frightened, and made an investigation. He soon satisfied himself that the man was either insane or an impostor. Detectives were called in, and the bridegroom was locked up in a cell. When the bride realized her situation, she collapsed and was taken seriously ill.

At the station house the prisoner told a number of conflicting stories. He said first that he was James L. Clark, a lawyer of Cincinnati, but no such name could be found in the Cincinnati directory. Subsequently he was identified as J. J. Moyse of Greenville, Miss. He is thought to be mentally unbalanced. Moyse said he served in the Fifth Mississippi Immune Regiment during the war, and that he had obtained his uniform while in the service. The Federal officials were notified of his arrest, and it is stated that if he is not proved to be insane he will be prosecuted for impersonating a naval officer.

"Capt. Clark" took his arrest coolly. When arrested he had many telegrams in his pocket. One he had written at the telegraph office when Mr. Aronson was with him. It had apparently not been sent. It read as follows:

Secretary Corbin, United States Army, Washington:

To-day wed and happy. Texas illuminated for the bride. Capt. CLARK, Commander Texas.

CHARLES L. DAVIS DEAD.

A Well-Known Actor and Owner of the Alvin Theatre, Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, March 1.—Charles L. Davis, (Alvin Joslin,) the well-known character actor and owner of the Alvin Theatre of this city, died to-night, aged fifty-two years. He had been ill for several weeks from peritonitis and paralysis of the throat, and died after much suffering.

Mr. Davis came of theatrical parents, and was born while they were on the road. He went on the stage at the age of five years, and was in the show business continuously from that time until 1889, when he retired and built the Alvin Theatre, at a cost of $225,000.

At the time of its building the Alvin was considered one of the finest theatrical houses in America, but it was too much of a burden for the owner, and in its second season the Fort Pitt Bank, which held much of Mr. Davis's paper, took charge of the house with the understanding that when the $170,000 indebtedness was cleared its owner should resume charge. The claims had all been met with the exception of about $20,000 at the beginning of the present season, and Mr. Davis expected to be sole owner next season.

Mr. Davis was known throughout the entire country as Alvin Joslin, the New England farmer character, which he originated in the early sixties, and which was the medium through which he made a fortune. He was not known to have a living relative.

FIERCE FIGHT IN THE DARK.

Charles Brewer Had an Exciting Experience with a Burglar.

VINELAND, N. J., March 1.—Charles Brewer, a well-known resident of this place and brother of Capt. Brewer, the former champion wing shot, had a desperate battle in the dark last night with a burglar. Mr. Brewer about midnight heard a noise in the kitchen. He descended to see what had caused it. He did not carry a light and was unarmed. As he entered the kitchen a man sprang upon him.

Mr. Brewer succeeded in throwing off his assailant and hurled him against the door, which closed and the spring latch caught. It was pitch dark in the room, and once separated the men could not locate each other. Neither dared move, as that would give his opponent an advantage. Finally, after a minute's rest, Mr. Brewer hurled a stove lid at where he thought the burglar was. The lid went through a window.

The burglar rushed at Mr. Brewer and struck at him with a knife. The blow fell short. The point of the knife ripped Mr. Brewer's shirt and made a scratch like a pin scratch across his chest. Mr. Brewer closed again and wrenched the knife from his assailant's hand. The burglar thereupon made for the window, and leaping out escaped. A neighbor who had heard the commotion and had gone for the police arrived with help a few minutes later. No trace of the burglar has been found.

ACCUSE A COURT CLERK

Shortage Again Charged Against Adolph N. Dumahaut.

Commissioners of Accounts Give the Amount as $1,471.04—Ask that District Attorney Be Informed.

The Commissioners of Accounts yesterday reported to Mayor Van Wyck that they had, after an examination of the books of Adolph N. Dumahaut, clerk of the Eleventh District Municipal Court, discovered that Dumahaut was short in his accounts to the amount of $1,471.04, and that an item of $600 had been altered to $3.50.

This is the second time that alleged discrepancies have been discovered in Dumahaut's accounts. Last year the Commissioners of Accounts reported to the Mayor that he was short $109 in 1898, and on this showing an effort was made to have the clerk dismissed, but the Supreme Court did not sustain the charge. Dumahaut was appointed by Justice Davenport and was retained by Justice Worcester.

In the report, the Commissioners say that since Jan. 1, 1898, Dumahaut has collected $7,682.76, and turned over to the City Chamberlain $7,535.75, leaving a deficit of $147.

The present examination deals with the moneys received from litigants, in which both the city and the litigants have an interest, and the sums which should have been returned to litigants, but were still held by the clerk, as alleged. When the examination was made on Feb. 6 the Commissioners found, they declare, that, according to his accounts, Dumahaut had in bank $313.59, while the bank's books showed that he had on deposit only $40.18. The cash book had not been balanced since Jan. 1, 1898, and the Commissioners say the clerk should have had to his credit $1,792.73, though errors in the bookkeeping showed the deficit to be $1,471.04.

Of the charge that an entry of $600 had been changed to $3.50, the Commissioners say that on Feb. 3, 1899, William Witterer paid to Dumahaut $600 in the case of Spence vs. Glass; that, according to the testimony of the assistant clerk, Robert Andrews, this entry, when he saw it on Jan. 29, 1900, was $600, and that on Feb. 6 it was changed, as alleged, to $3.50. On Feb. 6 the examination of the books was made by the Commissioners of Accounts, and the examiner, John Loudoun, had finished his work, when the court interpreter, Mr. Hahn, called on him and asked him to refer to the page on which the $600 entry was made.

The Commissioners on this point find, they assert, that "between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock on Feb. 6, 1900, after said Dumahaut was called upon to account to our examiners for his cash, the entry in the cash book on Page 47, viz., Feb. 3, 1899, Spence vs. Glass, $600, was by some one of the four officials then in the room changed or altered to $3.50, from the fact that said alteration was still wet when it was discovered."

The Commissioners recommend that copies of their report be sent to the Corporation Counsel and to the District Attorney for such action as may appear to be necessary, and that a different system of bookkeeping be inaugurated in all municipal civil courts.

Mr. Dumahaut could not be seen last night. It was said at his residence, 124 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, that he would not discuss the charges against him until he had consulted his attorneys.

Louis J. Dumahaut, his brother, when seen at the Manhattan Republican Club last night, said:

"The charges against my brother are absolutely untrue. His accounts are accurate to a penny. The story of a shortage is an old one, and has been rehashed many times. The whole business is merely dirty politics. It is a case of persecution. The case will come to a head in a few days, then some one will suffer for these unfounded and slanderous charges."

DOUGH'S ANTICS SCARED THEM.

Mr. and Mrs. Mergenthaler Thought the Stuff Was Bewitched—The Mystery Cleared Up.

August Mergenthaler and his wife, who live on Angelique Street, between Spring and West Streets, West Hoboken, had an experience with animated cake dough yesterday which startled them, and which they will not forget for a long time.

Mrs. Mergenthaler mixed a large panful of the dough, which she placed upon a table, and then left the room. When she returned she found the dough was all in a big lump in the middle of the pan and wobbling about. Even as she gazed at it, scarcely able to believe the evidence of her eyes, the lump began to revolve rapidly and the dough flew in every direction. A large lump struck Mrs. Mergenthaler, and she screamed.

Mr. Mergenthaler rushed to the kitchen, but got no farther than the door. The dough rose to a height of about a foot and a half, then began to turn somersaults. Mr. Mergenthaler promptly slammed the door and tremblingly watched the weird spectacle through the keyhole.

Finally a faint "me-ow" explained the mystery. A gray and white cat had jumped upon the table and landed in the dough, which, being very soft, it had sunk out of sight. Reassured, Mr. Mergenthaler entered the kitchen and rescued pussy from her terrible plight.

LIVELY DEBATE ON ALCOHOL.

Prof. Atwater's Remarks Stir Up Educators on the Temperance Question.

CHICAGO, March 1.—To-day's session of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association was enlivened by a three-cornered discussion by Prof. W. O. Atwater of Wesleyan University, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt of Boston, National Organizer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Mrs. Jessie Bolte of Winnetka, Ill.

At the morning session Mrs. Hunt was given an opportunity to answer Prof. Atwater's paper on "Alcoholic Physiology and Superintendence" read by him yesterday. Mrs. Hunt denounced Prof. Atwater for "making public statements as to the effect of alcohol on the human system which were not the result of personal investigation," and accused him of gross misrepresentation. As soon as Mrs. Hunt had concluded, Mrs. Bolte was recognized.

"The members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union do not know what they are talking about," said Mrs. Bolte, amid considerable uproar, "when they make such remarks." She strongly protested against the illustrations and literature in the school physiologies in regard to the effects of alcohol, which she said were the result of legislation sanctioned and urged by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, "the members of which are not experts."

Prof. Atwater followed, and, amid much applause, defended his statements. Then Superintendent Charles N. Jordan of Minneapolis presented a resolution which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions for consideration, expressing hearty appreciation of temperance instructions, based on sound pedagogical principles, in the public schools of the country.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LOUIS L. DRIGGS.—The Sheriff has received an execution for $2,197 against Louis L. Driggs of 120 Liberty Street on a judgment obtained against him and L. Woerner, Jr., doing business as the Enterprise Cycle Company, in favor of the Supplies Hardware Company. Mr. Woerner was not summoned.

JOHN J. RACT.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an execution against John J. Ract, dealer in regalia, bric-à-brac, costumes, &c., at 4 East Fourteenth Street, for $1,365, in favor of Henry C. Demorest, for rent of the store, and a keeper has been placed in charge. Mr. Ract has been in this line of business for the past seven years.

NELSON G. GREEN.—Nelson G. Green, lawyer, of 309 Broadway, confessed judgment yesterday for $4,776 in favor of George C. Boldt, proprietor of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, for board for defendant's wife and other persons from March 5 to Sept. 30, 1899, and money advanced to the wife. A judgment for $2,232 was also entered against Mr. Green in favor of Charles J. Richter and William Brewster for balance due on a claim for $3,294, which was put in judgment on Nov. 18, 1899, and vacated three days later. Executions were issued to the Sheriff on both of yesterday's judgments.

ANTONIO GAUTIER.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment for $6,000 against Antonio Gautier in favor of Henrietta Gautier for money which she says belongs to her, which he deposited in savings banks in his own name. She alleged that on Dec. 1, 1897, she gave him $100 and various sums of money thereafter to deposit in savings banks in her name, but on Feb. 26 she discovered that the bank accounts were not in her name; that she demanded the money, but he refused to give it to her, and said he was going to the City of Mexico, and would sell the furniture of their flat. The Sheriff was directed to serve the attachment on two savings banks.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS PLOPINGER.—Morris Plopinger, bartender and manager, residing at 44 Attorney Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities at $1,808 and no assets. There are six judgments against him, obtained from 1891 to 1895.

RAPHAEL AIZENMANN.—At a meeting of the creditors of Raphael Aizenmann, manufacturer of albums at 109 Grand Street, held yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy George C. Holt at 34 Pine Street, Julius Warburg was elected trustee.

HENRY LUIS ROBERT CRONEMEYER.—Henry Luis Robert Cronemeyer of 1,825 West Farms Road has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,854 and no assets except a third interest in a patent for a bicycle support. He was formerly in the grocery business, and was sold out in November, 1896.

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Cyrus W. Field, a farmer at Clinton, Dutchess County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities at $1,507 and no assets. The liabilities are for merchandise, note, and judgments. He made an assignment on Jan. 25, 1890, and the creditors have received a dividend of 18 per cent.

WILLIAM W. CHARLES.—William W. Charles of 32 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $29,150 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $26,000 were contracted in Chicago and the balance in this city. Among the creditors are Mrs. Josephine C. Brown of Chicago, $11,000, for contract notes and alimony judgments, and C. Stuart Beattie of Chicago, $5,000, for legal services.

JOHN V. SCHAEFER COMPANY.—Schedules of the John V. Schaefer Company, manufacturer of cabinet work at 157 East Eighty-eighth Street, show liabilities of $46,382 and assets of $10,948; consisting of cash, $1,500; proceeds of sale of stock, $1,858, and accounts, claims, &c., $7,595. The company made an assignment on Jan. 5 and creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy against the company on Jan. 24.

S. LEDERER & CO.—Samuel Lederer and Alexander Bloch, who composed the firm of S. Lederer & Co., have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,238 and nominal assets $21, in old accounts. Mr. Lederer has individual liabilities of $950. They reside at 24 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, and were formerly dealers in shoes at 1,307 Third Avenue in 1894, when they were closed out by the Sheriff.

ANTHONY W. DIMOCK.—A meeting of the creditors of Anthony W. Dimock, formerly a well known Wall Street broker, was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy George C. Holt at 34 Pine Street. The schedules showed liabilities $1,292,736, and assets $25. Only two claims were filed, those of Maitland, Phelps & Co., $68,106, and the Quebec Bank, $43,782. Another creditor, who represented a claim of over $400,000, did not think it worth while to file it, and the meeting was declared closed.

CHARLES E. BONTE.—Charles E. Bonte of 9 Warren Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $107,932 and no assets. All the liabilities were contracted in Cincinnati in 1893. There are ninety creditors, among them being the German National Bank of Cincinnati, $17,500; Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati, $9,500; Fifth National Bank of Cincinnati, $5,000; H. B. Nelson & Brothers, Lexington, Ky., $10,124; Mary E. Bonte, $9,450, and G. S. Brent, Paris, Ky., $8,129. At 9 Warren Street it was said that Mr. Bonte represents a hardware company.

EMMETT VAN SICKLE.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed here against Emmett Van Sickle, jeweler, at Port Jervis, N. Y., by the following creditors: C. G. Aiford & Co., $685; M. B. Bryant & Co., $44; Zimmern, Rees & Co., $101. They allege that on Feb. 24 Mr. Van Sickle admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts and willingness to be adjudged a bankrupt. The letter stated that a judgment had been taken against him for $739, on which the Sheriff had made a levy, and he did not want this creditor to get a preference. His liabilities are about $3,900.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, William—J. Thompson and others	$649
ALDARDICE, James, and Richard J. Chard—G. M. Smith and another	224
BENECKE, Henry—Hilen-Bearhope Company	169
BARRETT, John J.—R. L. Rose Company	379
BARRETT, John J.—James M. Bell	265
BELL, Eugene C.—C. T. Hungerford Brass and Copper Company	94
BLOCH, Herman—J. H. Scheel	172
CONNOLLY, Catharine—W. P. Willis	468
CEBURRE, Henry—M. B. Houpt and another	233
DORAN, Harriet E., and William G. Ringler, administrators, &c.—Laura De Courteulx De Caumont	5,461
DOEPFNER, Eugene—Henry Allen and another	4,516
FRASER, Thomas E., and Aaron Rosenblatt—Manhattan Typewriter Company	384
GIBBONS, Richard—W. G. Hill, Jr.	506
GREEN, Nelson G.—G. W. Vanderbilt	2,232
GREEN, Nelson G.—George C. Boldt	4,776
HOOPER, William B.—Henry J. Scheuber	96
HART, George W.—National Bank of Commerce of New York	181
HICKS, Iva G., as administratrix, &c.—Abram Kling and another, executors, &c., costs	71
HARLOCK, Waldegrave, and Edmund P. Schmidt—Otto Horwitz	158
HUNTER, Wesley D.—H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company	98
HOSIER, Henry—Ettal	289
JANUSZ, Joseph—Equitable General Providing Company	44
KEARNEY, Charles R.—German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company	110
KENNY, John—H. J. Holcomb	54
MOORE, Thomas K.—C. A. Pope	457
MELTZNER, Abraham—R. Joseph	105
MAIMONE, Nicola—L. Siegbert and another	156
OSTERHOUDT, Harris P.—Ella H. Osterhoudt, costs	96
O'CONNOR, Patrick J.—J. J. Walton and another	489
PEARSALL, Charles H.—John Kiernan	17
PERRY, Rufus—Equitable General Providing Company	65
RACER, Mary—Louis Lethice	186
ROBINSON, Carrie A., Henry S., Lewis W., by guardian, and William Robinson —C. Adams and others, costs	629
REILLY, Michael, and Michael Cunningham—George M. Smith and another	200
SCHALLER, Frank L.—H. J. Salzmann and another	29
SEXTON, Michael—E. A. Newberry	191
STAVROS, Christian—F. W. Walker, costs	61
SAWYER, Victory L.—Frank Dovale	493
SEVERIN, Conrad—Henry M. Bendheim, costs	220
SMITH, Albert E.—Berlin & Jones Envelope Company	78
TOPLITZ, Berthold L.—John W. Aitken	458
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—Andrew Ewald, Jr.	1,250
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—John and Andrew Ewald, Jr., executors, &c., costs	235
MESINGER BICYCLE SADDLE COMPANY of New York—A. B. Lawrence	44
VAN AKEN, Dederick—H. T. Hawley and another	139
VAN HOREN, Theodore J.—Title Guarantee and Trust Company	52
WEBER, Adolph—Paul Quandt, costs	111
WYTHE, Robert J.—S. M. Brickner	37
WARREN, Charles J., and Amos B. Stratton—Alexander Gilbert and another, executors, &c	37,747

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the American Mining Company, held on the 22d day of January, 1900, the following preambles and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The stockholders of this Company have become satisfied that it is desirable to exchange their stock in this Company for the stock of the El Oro Mining and Railway Company, Limited, a corporation organized under the laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that there shall be a transfer and conveyance of all its real and personal property, mining and other claims, and all other assets and effects, including the good-will and undertakings of this Company, to the said El Oro Mining and Railway Company, Limited, for the purpose of effectuating such exchange; and,

Whereas, Upon making such exchange, it is deemed unnecessary to further continue the business of this corporation, and that it is desirable to take such steps as are necessary under the laws of the State of West Virginia to dissolve this corporation;

Now, therefore, it is the stockholders of this corporation consenting thereto, be it

Resolved, That the business of this corporation be discontinued, that the property and assets thereof which may remain after the payment of all the debts and liabilities of the corporation be divided among the stockholders, that public notice of this resolution be immediately given by advertisement in The Evening Mail, a newspaper of general circulation published at Charleston, West Virginia, and in The New York Times, a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of New York, once a week in each of said newspapers for at least six weeks; that said resolution be forthwith certified by the President of this corporation under his hand and the common seal of this Company to the Secretary of State of the State of West Virginia, and that all debts and liabilities of the corporation be forthwith paid.

JAMES B. HAGGIN, President.
ELLIOTT M. WEST, Secretary.
ja28-law6wFri

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ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF
MODERN HOTEL.
EUROPEAN PLAN, $1; AMERICAN PLAN, $2; WITH HOT AND COLD WATER, STEAM HEAT AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; ELEVATOR SERVICE; CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

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GROCERY BUSINESS, WITH BUILDING, FOR sale in Brooklyn; rare opportunity; stock about $7,000; equity in building, $9,000; long established and profitable; principals only. Address COSMO FARQUHAR, 40 Hudson St., N. Y. City.

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ATTRACTIVE LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; all conveniences; home comforts; parlor dining room; references. 168 East 72d St.

PERSONAL.

TRUSTEE WHO SOLD BLOCKS OF BONDS at Muller's Auction yesterday will find it to his advantage to communicate at once with ELMER G. SAMMIS, Attorney, No. 6 Wall St., New York.

DRY GOODS.

VIOLETTE EXQUISIA.—PERFECT ODOR OF A fresh bunch of violets. Natural, delicate, and lasting. Low prices. A. F. JAMMES, 4 West 37th., near 5th Ave.

HELP WANTED— MALES.

WANTED — BY A BOSTON BANKING HOUSE—An active young man with experience in the railroad bond business to represent them in New York City. Address P. O. Box 2264, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Young man as German and English stenographer and typewriter; state experience; salary about $16 per week. X. Y. Z., Box 199 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a willing and obliging girl of 20, educated, and capable, as companion to elderly lady, who appreciates sincere services. Miss Blondine Melin, 673 East 137th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook by day, week, or month; personal references. 308 East 26th St., rear.

Miscellaneous.

UPHOLSTRESS. — Curtains, portieres, and all kinds of fancy articles done; city or country; best references. Mme. Thiercel, 40 West 122d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or NURSE.—As butler or nurse, or as useful man in large family. T. M., 387 3d Av., care of Mr. Corn.

Valets.

VALET, &c.—As valet, masseur, and companion to chronic mental, physical invalid, or bachelor; willing, sober; shaves, travels; personal references. Hotel Savoy, Room 185.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LOVELL, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to AMOS W. LOVELL, John F. Lovell, George R. Lovell, Maria R. Lovell, and William Lovell, Jr., his heirs, next of kin, executors, administrators, widow, devisees, and all other persons interested in his estate, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM LOVELL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Josephine A. Lovell of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William Lovell, late of the County of New York, deceased, Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 11th day of April, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
f23-1aw6wF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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News That's Fit to Print.

TO HOLDERS OF
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AND
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Certificates of stock deposited must be duly indorsed in blank and witnessed.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the agreement may be had from the Trust Company, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, Feb. 26, 1900.

SAMUEL THOMAS, Chairman.
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
BRAYTON IVES,
WM. LANMAN BULL,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
Reorganization Committee.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary.
209 Produce Exchange Bldg., New York City.

Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
WILL HOLDERS OF ABOVE BONDS, BEFORE SELLING THEIR COUPONS, PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED WITH A VIEW TO PROTECTING THEIR INTEREST IN THE PROPERTY?
Blake Brothers & Co.,
5 Nassau St., New York.
28 State Street, Boston, Mass.
Pomroy Bros.,
39 Broad St., New York.
Herman Stutzer,
NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
DRAWN BONDS.
Interest ceased on February 1st, 1900, upon the following "SINKING FUND BONDS of 1879," drawn for the Sinking Fund on January 31st, 1900, at 105 and accrued interest, and holders are requested to surrender the same to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee, at No. 20 William Street, New York, and receive payment; the drawn bonds carry four months' interest, making 106 2-3 for the Five Per Cents. and 107 for the Six Per Cents., viz:
5 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Nos. 1259, 1405, 1410, 1830, 2230, 2467, 2525, 3456, 3733, 3938, 3972, 4333, 4719, 5753, 5863, 5944.
6 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Nos. 384, 927, 1982, 2623, 2767, 2792, 3017, 3410, 3419, 3558, 3769, 3773, 3874.
Registered Bonds having $1,000. Drawn from each Bond.
6 Per Cent. $5,000 Bonds Nos. 0066, 0227.
5 Per Cent. $10,000 Bonds Nos. 0208, 0981.
6 Per Cent. $5,000 Bonds Nos. 0298, 0306.
6 Per Cent. $10,000 Bonds Nos. 0771.
CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.
New York, February 27th, 1900.

Union Trust Company of New York,
80 BROADWAY,
New York, March 1st, 1900.
In accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund clause of the **LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, CECILIA BRANCH MORTGAGE,** Fifty-five Thousand Dollars ($55,000) has been deposited with this Company as Trustee, for the purchase of bonds of this issue, at par.
Bonds to the amount of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, ($55,000,) if not purchased on or before Wednesday, March 14, 1900, will be designated by lot for redemption, as provided in the Sinking Fund clause of said mortgage.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

DIVIDENDS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.
In view of the appointment of Receivers of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, and for the accommodation of holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, the Reorganization Committee of the U. S. Flour Milling Company, (which Company owns over 95 percentum of the capital stock and over 40 percentum of such First Mortgage Bonds), will purchase the coupons maturing March 1st, 1900, upon the First Mortgage Bonds of said Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, upon presentation, transfer and delivery to them of said coupons at the Produce Exchange Trust Company, No. 26 Broadway, New York City.—Dated February 28, 1900.
Reorganization Committee of the U. S. Flour Milling Co.
By SAMUEL THOMAS, Chairman.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend (No. 4) of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 15th day of March, 1900, to stockholders of record on March 8, 1900. The Transfer Books will be closed March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen March 15, at 10 A. M.
Cheques will be mailed to registered holders on the 14th day of March, 1900.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
Transfer Agents.
New York, February 28, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of Fayerweather & Ladew (Inc.) will be held at the offices of the Company, 159-165 East Houston St., New York City, on the first Tuesday (6th day) of March, 1900.
Polls open from 10 A. M. to 12 M.
JOHN J. HETZEL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

B. DICKSON & CO.—Notice is hereby given that this firm has been dissolved by mutual consent from and after this date. Mr. Frankenfelder will continue the business under the same firm name.
Dated New York City, March 1st, 1900.
B. FRANKENFELDER,
B. DICKSON.

REVENUE STAMP DECISION.

Judge Lacombe Decides that Memoranda of Option to Purchase Stock Need Not Be Stamped.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court handed down an opinion yesterday that the two-cent revenue stamp is not necessary on a memorandum of an option to purchase in the future certain stock at a given price. Such a transaction is known in the language of the stock market as a "call." An appeal possibly may be taken by the Government.

After the War Revenue act went into effect S. V. White, together with all other stock brokers here, was notified by the Collector of Internal Revenue that he would have to stamp memoranda of "calls." He declared that he did not believe this was provided for by the law, and notified his intention of taking legal measures. By an agreement with Collector Treat he did not stamp his "calls," but waited until the stamps due on them amounted to the value of $604. This sum he paid to the Collector under protest, and then immediately sued Mr. Treat for the money.

In his opinion Judge Lacombe says: "It seems extremely doubtful whether Congress intended to require stamps to be affixed to agreements to sell which do not themselves effect or secure a transfer of stock. In view of the well-settled principle that duties are never imposed upon the citizen upon doubtful interpretations, the conclusion follows that the plaintiff was improperly required to affix stamps to documents like the one quoted."

Mr. White said this decision meant that hundreds of thousands of dollars had been wrongfully paid by brokers. The latter would not, however, be able to secure the return of the money, as it would be impossible to trace each two-cent revenue stamp used.

Milling Coupons to be Paid.

The Reorganization Committee of the United States Flour Milling Company has decided on a step of some importance. It will arrange to pay the coupons, now coming due, on the bonds of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Company, the stock of which concern is practically all owned by the United States Company. One plan of reorganization will cover all the properties concerned.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 1	527,288
To date this year	20,598,543
Corresponding date last year	41,514,843

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 1	$2,619,500
To date this year	$95,073,500
Corresponding date last year	$245,890,910

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	2½
Am. Ice	1½	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	⅝
Am. Tin. Plate	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	1
Anaconda Copper	1½	Nat. Steel pf	1½
B., R. & P. pf	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Capital Tract.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Col. Midland	½	St. L. & S. W.	½
Consol. Gas	½	U. S. Leather	⅝
Del. & Hudson	½	U. S. Leather pf	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	Wis. Central	½
Great North. pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	Int. Paper pf	½
Am. Malting	½	Manhattan	⅛
Am. Malt. pf.	2	Met. Street Railway	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	3½	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	4	National Lead	1
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅝	National Steel	2
Am. Sugar Ref.	3½	Pacific Coast	2⅜
Am. Tobacco	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1¾
Balt. & Ohio	¾	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	½
Brooklyn R. T.	2¼	Rep. Steel	½
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	St. L. S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	St. Paul & Dul. pf.	2½
Col. Mid. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Federal Steel	1⅝	Third Avenue	8½
Federal Steel pf.	1¼		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Chesapeake & Ohio 4s	1¼

Bonds Declined.

E. T., Va. & Ga. con 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
San A. & A. P. 4s	1½	West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st	1½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

London bought stocks freely here yesterday, British speculative sentiment reflecting inspiriting news from Ladysmith. Advices from abroad indicate that we are likely to have continued buying of this same character, if no disturbing element comes into the situation. Coincident with these buying orders the sterling exchange market weakens materially, but this results from the influence chiefly of advanced price and quickened foreign demand for American cotton. On this account many exchange authorities are going now on record with predictions that the United States will be importing gold on a substantial scale before the end of this month.

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While little activity showed in business upon the Stock Exchange at any time yesterday, there was strength exhibited during the greater part of the day—final transactions being, however, attended by marked weakness in some distinctive groups of stocks.

The traction shares all declined, Third Avenue leading in a break below 50, scoring the lowest market record yet made for the stock. Ugly rumors circulate in Wall Street, suggesting developments which may even have sequels in the criminal courts. The whole "inside" of the Third Avenue collapse, and causes producing it, will probably be told finally under oath. Some details are alleged, getting free discussion in Wall Street, which are simply revolting.

The nomination of Hugh J. Grant as receiver may be opposed sturdily when the appointment comes up for final action. Metropolitan interests insist that they have been in no way identified with the movement which has put Mr. Grant temporarily in charge. Metropolitan interests still insist that they do not want to absorb the Third Avenue system. They are even explicit on this account to the extent of declaring that they would not take the road on any basis which would inventory its value at anything approaching its debt.

Wall Street begins to estimate upon the extent to which the company's stockholders will have to submit to assessment. No figures are small, some calculations even naming an assessment equal to the par value of the entire outstanding stock issue. What in this connection is likely to have bearing is the fact that the corporation's floating debt as hitherto announced has been quoted incorrectly—the actual figures being millions on millions in excess of what issued official figures have represented.

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Competing with the local traction stocks in weakness yesterday were the shares of most of the steel and iron companies. Many explanations were current, all of which seemed to be guesses wide of the mark. What is disclosed is that some of the corporations which have been planning to put their common stocks upon a dividend basis this month or next have finally concluded that it will be wiser to wait a while.

This explains amply why National Steel and related shares have recently been so much pressed for sale. The entire group is making large profits, but reasons arise why it is politic to postpone the starting of dividends—and the same reasons have been sufficient to induce wide-awake Chicago insiders to let go their stock holdings by wholesale. One group of Chicago promoters is credited with having recently sold 25,000 shares of National Steel in the open market here. 'Having unloaded, the insider of course can see excellent reasons enough for putting off the dividend day.

STEEL DIVIDENDS POSTPONED.

National Steel and American Steel Hoop—the controlling interests in which and in American Tin Plate are identical—were yesterday conspicuously weak, National Steel common declining two full points, while American Hoop common lost 3¼ points, and the preferred 4 full points.

The declines, the most conspicuous on the list, occasioned much comment, and at the outset many reasons were offered in explanation. The fact that the selling came largely from Chicago and from houses here closely identified with the companies was regarded as significant of developments in connection with the properties. These developments came to hand sooner than expected in the form of a statement on semi-official authority that the dividends on the stocks which have for some months been promised for this month would not be declared now, but would be deferred until July next, if not longer.

The announcement was a distinct disappointment to the Street and—the inside selling continuing—the stocks continued to decline on the fresh selling induced by the announcement, closing for the day within a fraction of the lowest points.

LEATHER TRUST TALK.

Wall Street yesterday was treated to a surprise, which came in the form of a well-defined rumor that, in spite of all talk to the contrary and the lack of action at the company's annual meeting, a plan of reorganization of the Leather Trust had practically been decided upon, and might be developed in a very short while. At the same time the old story of Rockefeller representation was heard, and it was said that the only reason nothing was done at the annual meeting was because the time was not deemed opportune.

While no one could be found to verify the report, its persistence so soon after the annual meeting and the fact that both the common and preferred stocks of the company yesterday scored advances was looked upon with some little interest.

SUGAR'S MOVEMENT.

The movement of Sugar Trust common stock continues to form the subject for much wondering comment in the Street. One day the stock goes up for no apparent reason; the next day it rushes down with just as little known cause. On Wednesday, for instance, the quotation advanced 2¼ points toward the close of the day, and for the advance no reason was offered other than alleged nervousness on the part of certain shorts. Yesterday, on the other hand, there seemed to be many more anxious sellers than buyers, and as a consequence the quotation marked a net decline of 3½ points, closing at 104½.

And yet on neither day was there any news. Stories of continued price cutting, poor business, and a probable further closing of refineries, were again heard—and admitted to be true—but beyond these stories, all of them heard in the Street for several weeks, there was nothing new. It is said, however, that the trust is now considering the advisability of passing the common stock dividend on the ground, not of the falling off in profits, but in order the better to head off any hostile legislation aimed at companies with profits regarded as excessive.

TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON.

In a market in which the steel stocks generally showed weakness Tennessee Coal and Iron was yesterday well held, declining only fractionally. This was due not alone to the continued large earnings of the company, as shown by the recent report, but also to the statement made through one of the Wall Street news bulletins that the committee appointed for the purpose has secured signatures for the full amount of Tennessee Coal and Iron preferred to insure the success of the plan to retire that stock. It was said, indeed, that 7,500 shares out of the 10,000 had agreed to accept 180 shares of the new common stock for each 100 shares of the preferred, and that the consent of two-thirds of the common stockholders to the plan is believed to be assured.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

The break in Third Avenue stock in the late afternoon, when the quotation fell below 50, had the effect of dragging down the other local traction stocks which theretofore had shown strength on what was reported to be good buying. The result was that at the close of the day all the stocks showed losses. In the case of Brooklyn Rapid Transit the decline was 2¼, in the case of Metropolitan 1¼, and of Manhattan ⅞. The Ford franchise tax law was again used as a means of depressing the issues.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

The continued heavy absorption of money by the Sub-Treasury—the banks this week having lost about $6,500,000—will not only be reflected in the bank statement to be issued to-morrow, but is also making itself felt in the money market. Money for loaning purposes is not in such ready supply, and bankers, always conservative, are becoming even more cautious in respect to loans. While the effect has not thus far been felt in call money, it has been in the time money market, rates in which are reported to be surely stiffening, 5 per cent. having yesterday been asked for sixty to ninety days.

LONDON'S PURCHASES.

London was a fairly large buyer in yesterday's market, though the celebration in the English capital following upon the British successes in South Africa kept the London brokers so busy for a time that they gave little heed to stock market conditions. In the afternoon, however, orders came in more freely, principally for Atchison, Southern Pacific, Burlington, and Southern Railway.

RAILROAD EARNINGS INCREASE.

Louisville and Nashville declined yesterday in the face of earnings showing an increase in the month of January of $272,300, with a total of $863,000; Northern Pacific common advanced ⅝ on the publication of the report that in the same month the company had earned $458,000—a gain of $90,200 over January, 1899; while Burlington lost ¾, despite the fact that for January its financial statement showed an increase in surplus over the same month a year ago of over $247,500.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC EARNINGS.

Southern Pacific was well bought yesterday on the report that in the month of January the net earnings of the company were $1,352,390, against $1,254,400 a year ago. It was said that the increase would have been considerably greater had not large sums been expended for improving and bettering the condition of the road. For the seven months ended Jan. 31 the earnings of the company were $14,209,800, as compared with $11,907,700 for the same months in the preceding fiscal year.

RAILROAD STOCKS IN DEMAND.

While commission houses continue to report little outside buying for speculative purposes, it is said that there is a fair investment demand for dividend-paying railroads. Industrials, even though on a dividend basis, are said not to be so much sought after at present.

ST. PAUL'S STATEMENT.

As in the case of nearly all the recent statements put out by St. Paul, that of yesterday showing an increase in net earnings for January of only $14,600 needs to be analyzed to be understood. This small increase, it is pointed out, does not represent the true condition of the business done by the company. As a matter of fact, gross earnings show a gain for the month of no less than $260,000, but, continuing the policy of spending surplus earnings for improvements and betterments, the "operating expenses," in which are included all moneys for such improvements, were increased at the same time $245,700. This is in line with the policy mapped out by Chairman Roswell Miller many months ago.

BRITISH IRON CONTRACTED FOR.

Some of the principal steel corporations of the city have received news from Great Britain which is of considerable moment to the steel and iron trade of America. A cable dispatch has come announcing that representatives of German companies had contracted to purchase the entire output of the British Bessemer pig iron plants for this year and 1901.

It is declared here that this statement is an exaggeration. It is believed that the fact is that only the surplus output of the British companies has been contracted for—in other words, that portion of the output which Great Britain is at liberty to sell and is willing to sell. Cable dispatches to Glasgow were sent yesterday to make inquiry on this point, but they were sent too late to obtain answers.

Archer Brown, of Rogers, Brown & Co., was asked yesterday for his views on this piece of news. "I doubt very much," said he, "whether the purchase includes all the surplus Bessemer pig, which the English call hematite. There are perhaps a hundred plants in Great Britain producing hematite. Their total output is about 8,000,000 tons yearly. This German purchase probably includes from 100,000 to 500,000 tons yearly. But if it amounted to only 50,000 tons it would still have an important bullish effect on the American steel and iron market. The hematite is not worth more than $20 a ton at the British furnace."

FEBRUARY TREASURY FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued to-day shows that at the close of business Feb. 28 the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,118,886,059, a decrease since Feb. 1 of $6,750,168. This decrease is largely accounted for by the increase in the amount of cash on hand.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $1,026,862,120; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,208,000; debt bearing no interest, $389,178,761; total, $1,417,248,882. This amount, however, does not include $720,204,288 in certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $413,491,672; silver, $501,772,166; paper, $69,735,528; bonds, deposits in National bank depositories, $112,457,672; total, $1,097,457,040. Against this total there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $799,004,217, which leaves a net cash balance in the Treasury of $298,362,823.

The monthly comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows that the total receipts for the month of February were $45,631,205, and the expenditures $37,738,472, leaving a surplus for the month of $7,892,793.

The receipts from customs were $19,882,252, a gain as compared with February, 1899, of nearly $3,000,000.

Internal revenue receipts were $20,767,437, increase about $1,800,000.

Miscellaneous receipts were $4,981,574, increase $3,000,000.

The expenditures charged to the War Department during February amounted to $9,436,083, a decrease of nearly $6,000,000; those of the Navy Department were $4,045,724, decrease $356,000.

During the last eight months the total receipts have exceeded the expenditures by $37,763,000.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that the total circulation of National bank notes at the close of business Feb. 28 was $249,434,878, an increase for the year of $6,532,511, and for the month of $2,447,685.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $213,610,029, an increase for the year of $2,455,012 and an increase for the month of $3,443,240.

The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $35,824,849, an increase for the year of $4,077,499, and a decrease for the month of $995,555.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $240,172,270; to secure public deposits, $8,524,780.

The monthly statement of the Director of the Mints shows that the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States during February was $15,468,700, as follows: Gold, $13,401,900; silver, $1,940,000; minor coins, $126,800.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, March 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, decreased, £263,000; circulation, increased, £506,000; bullion, increased, £243,074; other securities, increased, £1,751,000; other deposits, increased, £1,361,000; public deposits, decreased, £69,000; notes reserve, decreased, £365,000; Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 43.66 per cent. Last week it was 45.19 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged, at 4 per cent.

FEBRUARY WHEAT CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Weather Bureau in its monthly summary of weather crop conditions to-day says:

"The absence of snow protection over the principal Winter wheat States during the greater part of the month, with alternate freezing and thawing, leaves wheat as a whole at the close of February in much less favorable condition than at the end of the preceding month. The reported condition of the crop at the end of February is, however, generally satisfactory in most sections outside of the Middle States, Ohio, Michigan, and portions of Indiana, Missouri, and Kansas.

"In Michigan and Ohio many reports of Winter killing are received, indicating a more unfavorable condition than at any time during the Winter.

"On the North Pacific Coast favorable reports are received from Washington, Oregon, and Northern and Central California, although the crop in Eastern Washington sustained some injury as a result of the cold at the close of the month.

"In Southern California, where there has been an almost total absence of rain, the crop, especially the early sown, is suffering seriously from drought."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England rate of discount.

Control assumed by the reorganized Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway of the St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul and the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis.

Notification by the Reorganization Committee of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad that the second and last installment of $5 a share on the stock is payable March 17.

Coinage executed at the mints of the United States during February: Double eagles, $13,401,900; standard silver dollars, $1,940,000; total minor coins, $126,800.

Authority given the Bennington and Hoosick Valley Railway to increase its capital stock from $160,000 to $200,000.

Application to the New York Stock Exchange to list National Tube shares.

According to Detroit advices the principal lake lines have advanced passenger rates on business that is not through traffic from the railroads 50 cents to $1.

Incorporations during February of companies of $1,000,000 capital or over in the principal States amounted to about $125,000,000, comparing with $203,000,000 in January and $200,000,000 in December.

Purchase by the Philadelphia and Reading of thirty-eight acres of land at Harrisburg, Penn., for a new 1,500-car freight yard.

Election of Robert F. Rudell and Robert D. Farlee to membership in the Stock Exchange.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton yesterday had one of the biggest days on the Exchange that it has had this season. The trading aggregated over a million bales, and the product closed unchanged to 7 points up, right on top of the previous day's enormous spurt. Themendous Liverpool buying, and the continued strength of the South—Southern markets, in fact, advancing 1-16 to ¼ in practically all cases—were, as on the previous day, the chief causes for the upward movement.

Still higher figures than on Wednesday were reached by several options. March had just one sale at 9.21. April sold up to 9.25, May to 9.29, June to 9.23, July to 9.28, August to 9.22, September to 8.45, and October to 8.08.

The market opened from 2 to 16 points up, Liverpool strength being then a predominant feature. Early cables showed a 4 or 5 point advance, and the Liverpool market improved from ½ to 1 point thereafter. Cotton was erratic here, as was natural to expect, and its chief strength was developed early in the day. It closed steady. The receipts were encouraging to the bulls, being 16,332 bales, as against 23,106 of the week previous, and 8,700 of a year previous. The market sagged a trifle in the last two hours of trading. The final bid quotations were as follows: March, 9.14; April, 9.14; May, 9.14; June, 9.14; July, 9.15; August, 9.11; September, 8.36; October, 8.01; November, 7.90; December, 7.90; January, 7.91.

Coffee had an active day yesterday, enumerated transactions on the Coffee Exchange amounting to 70,500 bags, while there was a considerable number of sales not officially chronicled. The market opened steady at a decline of from 10 to 15 points, due in some measure to weakness in Havre cables. Havre was a frano off. The market steadily receded and closed with a net loss of 20 to 30 points, after a day of some excitement. Europe's decline and fairly good South American receipts may have been influential in some measure in forcing down the local market, but an important feature of the situation is that many traders think the whole market is artificially high. Its general tendency in the last two weeks has been heavy.

Wheat was weak on the Produce Exchange. Export sales amounted to 200,000 bushels. May closed at 71¾ cents bid. Corn, on the contrary, was firm, aided by steady cables from Liverpool. Export sales were 160,000 bushels. May corn closed at 40½ cents bid. Oats were featureless.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$298,362,823
Gold reserve	232,225,335
Net silver	9,061,827
United States notes in the Treasury	13,069,650
Treasury notes of 1890	1,252,773
Total receipts this day	1,663,166
Total receipts this month	1,663,166
Total receipts this year	380,100,091
Total expenditures this day	1,960,000
Total expenditures this month	1,960,000
Total expenditures this year	342,633,011
Deposits in National banks	111,793,546
Silver bullion	100,011
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	181,485
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	718,918
Customs	808,947
Miscellaneous	45,300

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in yesterday's market for outside securities was fairly active, and transactions were probably in as large amount as on the previous day, but prices were more irregular. The majority of stocks were fairly firm, and a few advances were recorded, but some prominent issues were particularly weak, and exercised an unfavorable influence on the general list. Most active trading was had in the industrial issues, while Amalgamated Copper and the other copper stocks remained very quiet. The greatest weakness appeared in the electric stocks, several of which suffered substantial net losses. Business was fairly well distributed, but marked activity was still confined to the issues which recently have been most prominent.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was fairly active, but declined a little on liquidation. The common stock lost a quarter of a point, closing at 8 bid, and the preferred stock ended the day half a point lower, at 28½ bid. No further information in regard to the report of the investigating committee came to hand during the day, and, although opinion seems still to be to the effect that the report will be a favorable one, no definite forecast of its nature was had.

NATIONAL TUBE remained in good demand, and was helped somewhat by the report that the stock would soon be transferred to the Stock Exchange, application having been made to list the stock of the company, consisting of $40,000,000 of common and $40,000,000 of preferred. The common stock closed at 53½ bid, against 53 bid on Wednesday. The highest sale for the day was made at this figure. No change occurred in the preferred stock, which remained at 93¼ bid.

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND CABLE OF AMERICA was active, at a slight advance over the previous day's closing bid. Transactions in the stock aggregated about 1,000 shares, and it closed with a net gain of an eighth of a point, at 5⅝ bid.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE, in common with most of the electric stocks, suffered a sharp decline early in the day, but became somewhat firmer at the close. On sales amounting to about 500 shares, Vehicle common sold down to 35. All the stock offered at this figure was taken, seemingly for the account of insiders, and 35 was bid for the stock at the close, with none offered under 40. The decline was due to the uncertainty that is felt in regard to the payment of the next quarterly dividend on the common stock. Weakness in Electric Vehicle unfavorably influenced several other of the electric stocks, including Electric Boat.

ELECTRIC BOAT common, as far as reported, was not traded in, but it was offered down to 16, and the best bid made for the issue was 10. The nominal quotation for this stock for some time past had been 17 bid, but no sales had been effected for many days.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold down to 7⅛ and closed at 7 bid, a net loss of half a point. Practically no change occurred in the other transportation stocks, in neither of which were any sales reported.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was very dull, and quotations for the stock at the close were nominal. It was quoted for the common stock 24 bid, for the preferred at 45, while an actual market in the bonds showed a slight advance over Wednesday's final figure. Early in the afternoon announcement was made of the re-election of the old Directors, contrary to predictions made in some quarters to the effect that yesterday's meeting would lead to a radical change in the management of the company. In some well-informed quarters it is said that important changes have taken place, and that new Directors representing interests which, by recent purchases, have become dominant in New Amsterdam may soon take the places of some of the present Directors.

ST. LOUIS subscriptions were traded in to the extent of $75,000. They sold from 116 to 116¼ and closed at 116¼ bid.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL common sold at 17 and 17¼. No sales of the preferred stock were reported.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was sold at 91½, and closed at 91⅝ bid, against 91 bid on Wednesday.

LITTLE TIGER sold up to 45 and back to 35, and closed at 30 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
New Amsterdam	24	28
New Amsterdam pf.	45	47
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95¾	96¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	26	28
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	75	77
American Bicycle	15	16
American Bicycle pf.	45½	47
American Bicycle bonds	...	90½
American Chicle	54	58
American Chicle pf.	80	86
American Woolen	21½	22½
American Woolen pf.	81½	82½
Cast-Iron Pipe	7½	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	45	48
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	13
Distilling Company of America	8	8½
Distilling Company of America pf.	28½	29½
Empire Steel	...	20
Empire Steel pf.	...	60
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf.	28	33
Havana Commercial	17	18½
Havana Commercial pf.	58	59½
International Pump	17½	18
International Pump pf.	64	65
National Enameling & Stamp.	...	28
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.	87	90
National Gramophone	49	51
National Salt	47½

came into prominence, over 1,500 shares selling at 10, a loss of two points from the last previous sale. Otherwise the specialties looked stronger. Philadelphia Electric rose ¼, United Gas ⅝. In Union Traction the firmness of the stock indicated a cessation of pressure, and the same was true of American Railways and Electric Company of America. Reading was liberally taken and advanced 5-16 early in the day, but lost the gain when the New York market began to recede.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria ...	20¾	20¾	Phila. Trac.	98¼	98½
Choctaw ...	32	33	Union Trac.	36¾	37
Con. Tr. ...	27½	28	Un. Gas Imp.	150	151
E. Co. of A.	12¾	12¾	Welsbach Lt.	40	41
Lehigh Val..	25⅝	26	W. N. Y. & Penn.	6¾	6¾
Lehigh Nav..	49	49¾			
Marsden	7¾	7¾			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 1.—The chief interest to-day was in Linseed. Of the common stock 4,062 shares were sold. It opened at 14¼, sold to 14⅞, and closed at 13⅝; the preferred opened at 56¾, touched 57, and dropped to 55¼, closing at that figure. Other securities were dealt in sparingly. Metropolitan preferred opened at 77½, dropped to 76¾, recovered to 77, touched 78½, and closed at 76⅝.

		High.	Low.	Close.
4,062	Linseed	14⅞	13¾	13⅝
898	Linseed pf	56¼	55¼	55¼
50	Radiator	48	48	48
150	Tin Plate	32	32	32
90	Chi. Union Traction	22	22	22
280	Lake Street L	9½	9	9¼
1,050	Lake St. L certfs	7¾	7¾	7¾
600	Metropolitan L. pf	77½	76¾	76⅝
230	National Biscuit	36¼	36⅛	36⅛
15	National Biscuit pf	92	92	92
2	National Carbon	17	17	17
500	National Steel	45¼	44¼	44¼
265	Shelby Steel Tube	19¼	18	18⅝
100	Shelby Steel Tube pf	75	75	75
60	West Chicago	110	110	110

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
3d week Feb.	$299,567	$245,683	$265,430
From July 1	10,898,986	9,562,130	9,050,275
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,074	4,947	4,356
3d week Feb.	458,022	367,805	370,445
From July 1	20,446,123	18,167,698	16,716,934
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for January—			
Gross earnings	182,983	158,636	165,279
Op. expenses	121,095	105,356	107,825
Net earnings	61,708	53,279	57,454
Pro. ex. to gr.	66⅔	66⅓	65⅓
Gross, 7 months	1,284,989	1,078,657	1,070,737
Net, 7 months	435,639	382,080	411,555
CANADIAN PACIFIC for January—			
Gross earnings	2,152,071	1,864,570	1,672,372
Op. expenses	1,460,481	1,247,036	1,156,744
Net earnings	691,590	617,534	515,628
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for January—			
Gross earnings	3,510,243	3,193,452	3,044,456
Op. expenses	2,279,311	2,207,068	1,989,845
Net earnings	1,230,932	986,384	1,054,611
Pro. ex. to gross	64⅞	69	66⅓
Charges	840,000	842,958	870,420
Surplus	390,932	143,426	184,182
Gross, 7 months	29,021,921	26,505,946	25,932,867
Net, 7 months	11,898,510	10,850,080	10,740,531
Surplus, 7 mos	5,928,310	4,949,351	4,947,526
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for January—			
Gross earnings	3,210,813	2,950,410	2,361,297
Op. expenses	2,188,023	1,942,247	1,694,767
Net earnings	1,022,789	1,008,163	756,530
Pro. exp. to gross	68¼	65⅞	68
Gross, 7 months	25,797,162	23,280,759	20,791,578
Net, 7 months	9,190,842	9,515,404	8,289,617
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for January—			
Gross earnings	1,301,188	1,041,832	1,098,573
Op. expenses	964,109	794,353	825,000
Net earnings	336,986	247,478	272,572
Pro. op. exp. to gross	74⅛	76⅜	75¼
Charges	235,065	238,386	238,308
Balance	101,931	9,091	34,474
Gross, 7 months	9,977,868	8,325,081	8,519,415
Net, 7 months	3,147,060	2,511,042	1,920,258
Balance, 7 months	1,474,151	838,811	277,940
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for January—			
Gross earnings	2,392,303	1,928,687	1,807,684
Op. expenses	1,528,670	1,337,371	1,179,779
Net earnings	863,633	591,316	627,905
Pro. exp. to gross	63⅞	69⅓	65¼
Gross, 7 months	16,519,723	13,814,483	12,881,698
Net, 7 months	5,786,922	4,761,383	4,438,291
MEXICAN NATIONAL for December (Mexican currency)—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	643,633	618,403	593,181
Op. expenses	333,641	311,565	280,470
Net earnings	309,992	306,838	318,711
Pro. op. exp. to gross	52	50⅜	53
Charges	211,609	153,203	215,748
Balance	98,383	153,635	102,963
Gross, 6 months	7,087,675	6,330,920	6,080,664
Net, 6 months	3,410,402	2,991,789	2,986,228
Balance, 6 months	1,315,017	1,335,849	1,378,854
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for January—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	584,806	515,038	69,768
Op. expenses	375,043	368,908	6,135
Net earnings	209,763	146,130	63,633
Charges	143,358	131,895	11,463
Surplus	66,405	14,265	52,140
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	3,839,313	3,713,525	125,788
Op. expenses	2,484,819	2,368,206	116,613
Net earnings	1,354,494	1,344,319	10,175
Charges	960,059	918,637	41,422
Surplus	394,435	425,682	*31,247
*Decrease.			
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for January—			
	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	391,085	322,374	287,387
Op. expenses	282,655	221,936	213,352
Net earnings	109,390	100,438	74,435
Pro. exp. to gross	72⅜	68⅞	74⅓
Gross, 7 months	3,070,390	2,468,019	2,470,398
Net, 7 months	1,022,765	767,398	775,910
OGDENSBURG & LAKE CHAMPLAIN for the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
	1899.	1898.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	167,749	195,872	28,123
Op. expenses	80,922	147,010	66,088
Net earnings	86,827	48,862	*37,965
Other income	1,650	1,907	257
Total income	88,477	50,769	*37,708
Fixed charges	57,388	8,100	*49,288
Net income	31,089	42,669	11,580
*Increase.			

The general balance sheet shows cash on hand $72,398, and a profit and loss surplus of $46,845.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. reports for January: Pennsylvania Railroad—Lines directly operated— Increase.

Gross earnings	$1,112,100
Expenses	517,800
Net earnings	594,300

Philadelphia, Wilmington & Balt.—

Gross earnings	132,400
Expenses	89,500
Net earnings	42,900

Northern Central—

Gross earnings	98,400
Expenses	61,100
Net earnings	37,300

West Jersey & Seashore—

Gross earnings	31,160
Expenses	26,600
Net earnings	4,560

Lines West of Pitts. & Erie, directly operated—

Gross earnings	700,600
Expenses	518,900
Net earnings	271,700

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRAN. for January—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	$651,140	$604,680	$524,813
Op. expenses	398,246	382,051	312,797
Net	252,893	222,618	212,016
Prop. exp. to gr.	61¼	63⅛	59⅝
Gross, 7 months	4,805,594	4,311,047	4,184,550
Net, 7 months	2,055,427	1,757,062	1,822,710

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWEST. for January—

Gross earnings	502,832	502,554	478,580
Op. expenses	312,797	334,210	352,995
Net earnings	190,035	168,344	126,585
Improvements	18,015		
Surplus	172,019	168,344	
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	3,725,758	3,742,164	3,351,350
Op. expenses	2,278,206	2,460,041	2,368,901
Net earnings	1,847,550	1,280,691	952,449
Improvements	1,324,253	94,126	
Surplus	1,230,257	1,186,565	

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for January—

Gross earnings	4,877,138	4,391,130	4,367,707
Op. expenses	3,324,201	3,136,712	2,871,112
Net earnings	1,352,937	1,254,418	1,496,595
For 7 months ended Jan. 31:			
Gross earnings	38,167,737	32,792,505	32,838,221
Op. expenses	23,957,842	20,884,742	19,325,702
Net earnings	14,209,895	11,907,763	13,512,519

TOLEDO & OHIO C. for 6 mos. ended Dec. 31:

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	1,144,607	998,449	146,158
Op. expenses	766,014	725,280	40,734
Net	378,592	273,168	105,424
Other income	9,184		9,184
Total income	387,777	273,168	114,609
Charges	200,445		
Net income	181,331		

WEST. MARYLAND for year ended Sept. 30:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total gross	1,555,934	1,398,396	1,251,239
Total op. exp.	969,965	960,546	840,219
Taxes	34,550	29,584	
Total expenses	1,005,615	990,131	840,219
Net	552,319	408,264	411,020
Prop. exp. to gr.	65⅞	70⅝	67¼

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in February showed increases:

Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	$53,884
Northern Pacific	90,157
Total increase, two roads	$144,041
Increase previously reported	1,165,947
Total increase, fifty roads	$1,309,988
Decrease, four roads, previously reported	8,023
Net increase	$1,301,965

Workmen's Claims Against the City.

Claims aggregating $119,892.67, under the prevailing rate of wages law, were filed in the Controller's Office yesterday. Several of these were filed on behalf of employes of the former City of Brooklyn. The total of these claims filed since Jan. 1, 1900, is $3,158,966.67.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, March 1, 1900.

—Closing:— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	116	30	Adams Express	114⅝	115½	114⅝	115⅛	.....
15	15½	700	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15⅝	16¼	15	15	— ½
61½	62	210	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	62	62	62	62	— ½
33¾	34¼	400	American Cotton Oil	34	34	34	34	+ ⅞
93¼	94½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	94	94	94	94	.....
44⅝	44¾	1,890	American Ice Co.	43½	44⅝	43½	44⅝	+ 1⅝
13⅜	14⅜	2,274	American Linseed Co.	14¼	15	14	14	— ⅛
55½	56	190	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	56	56	56	56	— ⅜
4⅝	5	1,000	American Malting Co.	5½	5	5	5	— ½
22	23	350	Am. Malting Co. pf.	23	23	22	22	—2
39⅜	39⅝	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	39⅝	40¼	39⅝	39½	+ ⅛
90½	91	575	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91½	91½	91	91	.....
37½	37¾	20,045	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	41⅝	41⅝	36⅞	37⅝	—3⅝
81½	82	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	—4
56	56½	23,255	Am. Steel & Wire.	58	58½	56	56	—1⅝
91½	91⅝	2,688	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	92¼	92½	91⅝	91⅝	— ⅛
104¼	104⅝	57,210	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	107½	107½	103	104½	—3½
108	110	65	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	107⅝	110¼	107⅝	110¼	.....
...	96	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	95½	95½	95½	95½	.....
32	34	2,600	American Tin Plate	33½	33½	31⅝	32½	+ ⅝
107	107¼	18,310	American Tobacco	108½	108¾	106⅝	107	— ⅝
135½	143	750	American Tobacco pf.	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	.....
44⅜	44½	1,900	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44½	44	44	44½	+1⅛
22⅞	23	11,485	At., T. & S. F.	22⅜	23¼	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
65⅞	65½	44,170	At., T. & S. F. pf.	65⅝	66	65⅜	65⅞	+ ⅜
62	62⅛	7,580	Baltimore & Ohio	63	63	61⅝	62	— ⅝
79⅜	79½	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅜	79⅜	+ ⅛
66	66½	30,450	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68	68¼	63⅜	66	—2¼
10⅝	11½	420	Brunswick City	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
97	97¼	160	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ⅛
47⅛	48	100	Canada Southern	48	48	48	48	— ⅛
92½	94	200	Capital Traction	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
29½	29¾	3,050	Chesapeake & Ohio	29¼	29⅝	29	29½	+ ⅛
123⅜	124	12,060	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	124⅝	124¾	123⅜	123¾	+ ⅞
95⅜	96	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	96	96	96	96	+1
13⅜	13⅞	1,300	Chicago Great West.	13¼	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	.....
76⅜	77	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+ ⅜
86⅜	89	200	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	86	87½	86	87½	+ ¼
22¾	22⅞	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	21½	21⅝	21½	21½	.....
54½	55½	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	55½	55½	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
122¼	122⅝	9,375	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	123¼	123¼	122⅝	122⅝	— ½
171	172½	40	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	171	171	171	171	.....
107⅝	107⅞	2,730	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108¾	108½	107½	107⅝	— ⅜
36	38	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36½	38½	36½	36½	— ⅝
58¾	59	1,000	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	59½	59⅝	59½	59½	.....
103	105	80	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105¼	105¼	103	103	.....
44	44½	2,350	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	44½	45¼	44	44	— ⅜
...	...	10	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	125	125	125	125	.....
10	10⅞	800	Colorado Midland	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
26½	27	100	Colorado Midland pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ½
6⅜	6¼	1,275	Colorado Southern	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6¼	.....
43⅜	44	275	Col. Southern 1st pf.	44¼	44½	43	44	— ⅝
16¾	17½	320	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	.....
183	185	675	Consolidated Gas	184½	185	184½	185	+ ½
31⅝	31⅞	4,185	Continental Tobac. Co.	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
84	85	10	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	.....
115½	115¾	300	Delaware & Hudson.	115½	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
180¼	181½	100	Del., Lack. & West.	180½	180¼	180¼	180¼	— ½
20¼	20½	600	Denver & Rio Grande.	20⅛	20⅜	20	20¼	+ ⅛
72⅜	72½	1,100	Denver & R. G. pf.	72⅜	72⅝	72	72	+ ¾
15½	15⅝	400	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
38	38¼	550	Erie 1st pf	38⅜	38⅝	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
19½	20¼	100	Erie 2d pf	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
48	49	100	Evans & T. H.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	.....
93	95	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	94	94	94	94	+1
52¾	52⅞	7,970	Federal Steel	54⅛	54⅛	52⅝	52⅝	—1⅛
72¼	72⅝	1,220	Federal Steel pf.	74	73	72⅜	72⅜	—1⅛
157	158	1,132	Great Northern pf.	156	157	156	157	+1
33¼	34¼	60	Hocking Valley	34	34	34	34	.....
113	113½	180	Illinois Central	113¼	113½	113¼	113¼	.....
20¾	22	20	International Paper	21⅜	21⅜	20	20	— ⅞
65¼	66¼	320	International Paper pf.	66½	66¼	65¾	65⅝	— ⅞
8	9	100	International Silver	8	8	8	8	.....
14	14½	25	Iowa Central	14	14	14	14	.....
13¾	14	250	Kanawha & Michigan.	13½	13½	13¼	13½	.....
21¾	22	200	Lake Erie & West.	21½	21⅝	21¼	21½	.....
82½	82¾	6,885	Louisville & Nashville.	82⅝	83⅛	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅛
93⅝	93⅞	5,440	Manhattan El	95½	95½	93⅜	93⅜	— ⅞
170	171	6,455	Met. Street Railway	173⅜	174½	167¾	170	—1½
12⅜	12⅝	1,780	Mexican Central	12½	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	.....
4	4⅛	600	Mexican National ctfs.	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
61	63	650	Minn. & St. Louis	62½	63	62½	63	+ ⅛
91½	93	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	92¾	93¼	92¼	92¼	+ ¼
52	55	300	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	55½	55½	54	54	—2½
104½	11	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
33½	34	1,850	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33½	34½	33½	33⅝	+ ⅜
45⅜	45⅞	5,900	Missouri Pacific	46½	46⅞	45½	45⅝	— ⅞
44¼	44¾	1,100	Mobile & Ohio	43½	44⅞	43½	44	+1
36	36⅝	100	National Biscuit Co.	36½	36½	36½	36½	.....
93	94	31	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	.....
92	94	220	National Lead Co.	24⅜	24⅝	23¼	23¼	—1
104	105	1,800	National Lead Co. pf.	104	105	104	105	.....
47	47	13,175	National Steel Co.	47	47	44¾	44¾	— ⅞
96	96	325	National-Steel Co. pf.	96	96	96	96	— ⅛
128	128	100	New York Air Brake.	128	128	128	128	+1
133½	134	2,250	New York Central	133½	134	133½	133½	— ⅝
24¾	25	3,700	N. Y. Ont. & West.	24¾	25	23¾	24½	— ⅛
33	33	2,950	Norfolk & Western.	33	33	32¼	32⅝	— ⅛
75¼	75¾	1,800	Norfolk & West. pf.	75¼	75	75	75	— ⅛
15	15⅜	3,800	North American	15	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
53⅝	53¾	2,500	Northern Pacific	53⅝	53⅝	53	53½	— ⅛
74⅜	74⅝	815	Northern Pacific pf.	74⅜	74⅝	74¼	74½	— ⅛
49	51	150	Pacific Coast	49½	49½	49½	49½	—2⅝
80	88	50	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
38	38	125	Pacific Mail	38	38	38	38	— ⅛
134⅜	134⅝	4,580	Pennsylvania R. R.	134⅜	133⅝	133⅜	134	.....
101	101½	14,800	People's Gas, Chicago.	101	101½	98⅝	98⅝	—1⅝
2⅜	2⅝	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	.....
6	6	200	Peoria & Eastern.	6	6	6	6	.....
91	91	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	91	91	91	91	—1
19	19	300	Reading	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
60	60	7,500	Reading 1st pf	60	60	59	59	— ⅝
30¼	30½	1,625	Reading 2d pf.	30½	30⅝	30¼	30¼	.....
23⅜	23⅝	885	Republic Iron & Steel.	23⅜	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅞
68¼	68¾	475	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	68¾	68¾	67½	67½	— ⅝
16	16	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16	16	16	16	+1
10¼	10⅝	1,000	St. L. & San Fran.	10¼	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
68	68½	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	68	68½	68	68½	—1½
34½	34⅝	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅝
12⅝	12⅞	2,700	St. Louis Southw.	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
31	30½	620	St. Louis Southw. pf.	31	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
100	100	266	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	100	100	100	100	—2⅝
39	39¼	9,650	Southern Pacific	39¼	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	.....
14½	14½	28,440	Southern Railway	14½	14½	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
59¼	59½	13,860	Southern Railway pf.	59¼	59½	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅝
8	8	10	Standard R. & T.	8	8	8	8	.....
96	96⅝	5,240	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	96	96⅝	93¼	93⅝	— ⅝
16½	16¾	2,150	Texas Pacific	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	.....
58½	58½	41,090	Third Avenue	58½	58½	40½	50	—8½
64	64		Tw'n City R. T.	64	64	64	64	— ⅛
22¼	22¼	100	Union Bag & Paper Co.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	.....
77⅝	77⅝	15	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	.....
49⅞	50	21,005	Union Pacific	49⅞	50	49⅝	49⅝	.....
74⅜	74½	2,120	Union Pacific pf.	74⅜	74⅞	74½	74½	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	8,600	United States Leather.	11¾	12	11	11⅞	+ ⅛
71	71½	3,260	U. S. Leather pf.	71	71¾	71	71½	+ ⅛
33¼	34	1,100	United States Rubber.	33½	34	33	33½	+ ½
95¾	96		U. S. Rubber pf.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	.....
20⅞	20⅞	100	Wabash pf	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	.....
82¼	82⅞	2,005	Western Union Tel.	82¼	82⅞	82¼	82⅜	+ ⅜
10⅝	10⅞	910	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
27⅛	28	425	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	27⅛	28½	27½	28½	.....
..	..	900	Wisconsin Central	17	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
Sales		527,288						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked
2s, r., 1891	.103	
3s, r., 1918	.111¾	112
3s, c., 1918	.111¾	112
3s, 1918, sm	.111¾	112¼
4s, r., 1907	.116¼	117¼
4s, c., 1907	.117½	118½
4s, r., 1925	.137½	138
4s, c., 1925	.137½	138½
5s, r., 1904	.115¾	116¼
5s, c., 1904	.115¾	116¼
D. C. 3-65s	.118	..
Alb. & Sus.	.195	..
Am. Coal	.140	160
A. D. Tel.	.26	31
Am. Exp.	.145	148
A. T. Co. pf.	74	76
A. Sp. Mfg.	2½	4
A. T. P. Co. pf.	81	83
Ann Arbor	16½	18
Ann Arb., pf.	44	45½
B. A. L. pf.	.106	..
B. Un. Gas	.145	146
B., R. & P.	54	55
B. C. R. & N. pf.	.123	..
Can. Pacific	98½	99
C. & E. Ill. pf.	.120	122
C. G. W. pf.	39	39¼
C. & N. W.	160	161
C., St. P., M. & Om.	.105	112
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	.160	170
C. T. & T.	11¼	12
C., L. & W.	19	22
C., L. & W. pf.	56½	57½
Cleve. & P.	184	..
C. C. & I. D. pf.	2½	3½
C. & H. C. & I.	16½	17½
Com. Cable	.160	..
Consol. Coal	45	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	14½	15½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	95	..
D., S. S. & A.	5½	5½
Eighth Av.	.375	400
Erie	12¾	13
Gen. Elect.	.127	128
Gluc. Sug.	52	54
Gluc. S. pf.	99	100
H. B. Claflin	111½	113
Hock. V. pf.	62¾	63½
Homestake	70	73
Ill. C.	1. 97	102
Iowa C. pf.	49½	50
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
K. C., P. & G. 1st, ins.	12½	13
K. & D. M. pf.	15	17
K. & D. M.	3	4
K. I., Chi.,	33	38
K. I., C., pf.	60	68
Laclede Gas	74½	77
Lacl. G. pf.	..	107
L. E. & W. pf.	83¼	84¾
Lake Shore	.194	210
Long Island	50	55
Mah. C. R.	.180	200
M. C. R. pf.	.105	..
Man. Beach	7	10
Md. Coal pf.	70	..
M. W. S. El.	..	..
Chi.	27	29
M. W. S. El. pf.	76½	78½
Mich. Cent.	.106	..
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	16¼	20
Mor. & Ess.	.184½	187½
N. Cent. C.	36	41
N. Cent.	.116	117
N. Y. & N. H.	.212	216
N. Y. C. & St. L.	12¼	13¼
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	74	79
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32	35
N. Y., L. & W.	.132	135
Ont. Mining	8½	9
P. C. 2d pf.	60	65
Penn. Coal	.395	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	70	75
Pt. Ft. W. & C.	.186	..
P. & W. pf.	..	13
Pressed S. C.	54¾	55¾
P. S. C. pf.	85	87
Pullman Co.	.183	186
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksil'r pf.	8	10
Renss. & Sar.	190	..
R. W. & O.	.130	..
Rio G. W.	50	57½
R. G. W. pf.	88	90
St. J. & G. I.	6	6½
St. J. & G. I. pf.	44

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Dwelling in East Fiftieth Street Sold—A Dull Day at Private Contract—Auction Sales.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for Charles Buek to the Rev. Walter D. Buchanan the new five-story American basement dwelling 54 East Fiftieth Street, 25 by 100.5, one of a row erected by Mr. Buek on part of the old Columbia College site.

Anderson & Flanagan have sold to an investor, for about $95,000, the six-story apartment house 238 and 240 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

Lowndes & Mehlig have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager the two five-story flats 2,044 and 2,048 First Avenue.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought through B. & D. W. Blumenthal from M. Abels the five-story tenement 46 Essex Street, 25 by 100.

Frank L. Fisher Company have sold for Clarence True the five-story American basement residence, 674 West End Avenue.

It is reported that G. J. Fernschild has bought the new five-story apartment houses 647 and 649 St. Ann's Avenue, 40 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

228 and 230 East Eighty-fourth Street, 16.10 and 17, respectively, by 100, two four-story stone-front flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Frieda Hart.....$21,725

1,438 Lexington Avenue, 16.7 by 75, four-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary C. Klappert..... 11,000

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Lots 58 and 59 on the map of the Macomb farm, at King's Bridge, being on the northerly side of Weber's Lane, between Broadway and King's Bridge Avenue, three-story dwelling and vacant; foreclosure sale, to Wilson P. Marchbank.... 24,310

By William Kennelly.

645 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Francis K. Thayer..... 12,000

865 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, Thomas Cowman..... 10,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

2 Fourth Avenue, west side, 406.10 feet south of Astor Place, 24.5 by 122.6 by 22 by 130.9, four-story brick building, with store; partition sale, to Mahoney Brothers..... 41,020

159 and 161 East One Hundred and Third Street, each 30 by 100.11, two four-story brick and stone two-family flats; partition sale, 159 to Mary Lilly, $14,950; 161 to Joseph Young..... 14,900

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

413 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street, 25.5 by 60, four-story brick building, with store, corning the lot; partition sale, to P. B. La Roche.. 22,900

106 East Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 60 feet east of Park Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 30 by 25.5, four-story brick dwelling; executor's sale, to P. B. La Roche..... 8,250

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

606 Madison Street, 20.11 by 95.2, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edward H. Reynolds..... 19,000

815 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Samuel H. Crawford..... 11,340

Caldwell Avenue, west side, 325 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, two lots, each 25 by 135.3; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sarah Hassard..... 4,750

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 141 West One Hundred and First Street, north side, 400 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 39.5 by 100.11 by 34.1 by 101, five-story brick tenement; due on judgment, $40,329.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William G. Bates, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 100 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $16,804.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos 38 and 40 North Moore Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 50.1 by 87.6; Hugh Getty of 274 Ninth Avenue, owner; Franklin Baylies, architect; cost, $40,000.

Pilgrim Avenue, west side, 325 feet south of Evelyn Place, for a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 28; Jennie Irvine, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 82 feet east of Eagle Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 18 by 70; MacDonald & Thomas of 41 Wall Street, owners; W. C. Dickinson, architect; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, northwest corner of Madison Avenue, for two two-story frame wagon sheds, 100 by 19; H. D. Bahr, premises, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $400.

King Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of Beech Street, City Island, for a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30.6; Mrs. Ellen Lawrence, owner; William M. Ronzee, architect; cost, $1,700.

Alterations.

No. 6 Rutgers Place, to a six-story brick tenement and store; A. Shapiro of 10 Attorney Street, owner; A. Sevestre, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 23 and 25 Warren Street, to two five-story brick factory buildings; C. & J. Baudoine of 1,181 Broadway, owners; J. Brock, architect; cost, $255.

No. 142 East Broadway, to a five-story brick tenement; Isaac Raffel, Baltimore, Md., owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 2,697 Eighth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; Mary Elsler of 2,695 Third Avenue, owner; John Streifler, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 35 Suffolk Street, to a five-story brick tenement; L. F. J. Anger of 118 East Eighty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $150.

No. 37 Catharine Street, to a three-and-a-half-story brick dwelling and store; Margaret E. Crosby of 41 Liberty Street, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $350.

No. 67 Fifth Avenue and 1 and 3 East Thirteenth Street, to a five-story brick storage and salesrooms; Thomas Dudley, owner; William Dudley, architect; cost, $115.

Two-fifth Street, north side, 365 feet east of White Plains Avenue, to remove a two-story frame dwelling to Thirteenth Street, north side, 325 feet east of White Plains Avenue; George Bonavia, owner; W. M. Rouzee, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 42 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; J. S. Ramsay, owner; Gilbert Robinson, architect; cost, $100.

Big Mortgage Rerecorded.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company rerecorded yesterday a mortgage for $15,000,000, made in favor of the State Trust Company. The mortgage was originally recorded in 1895. Secretary Francis yesterday said that he had not heard of the rerecording, but that it was probably due to some slight technicality.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 1.

AMSTERDAM Av, e s, 25.3 ft s of 125th St, 50.5x100; Peter P. Olney, referee, to Joseph Thomson..... $34,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 963, 25x100; Sarah Bess to Emily M. Crosby..... 1

AUDUBON AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 189th St., 25x100; also Audubon Av, w s, 40.11 ft s of 189th St, 50x100; Ernest-Marx-Nathan Company to Peter J. McCoy..... 100

BROADWAY, e s, 24.11 ft s of 76th St, runs n 79.1x e 134.2x s 102.2 to 76th St x w 25x n 25.6x w 89.6; Eleanor L. Hoffman and others, executors, to the Corporation of the Manhattan Congregational Church..... 60,000

BROOME ST, 549, 21x81, with right of way to adjoining alley; David Hepburn to Elizabeth J. Hepburn..... Gift.

CHURCH ST, 392, s w corner of Walker St, 24.6x irregular; William Berrian and another, executors, to James Smith.. 50,250

CLINTON ST, 224, 25x93.7x25x93.6; Morris Goldstein to Amalia Danziger..... 35,500

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 118.6 ft s of 152d St, 50x92; John A. and Henry Bruckner to Marcel Silverman..... 100

CROTONA AV, e s, 85.10 ft e of Franklin Av, 25x100.11; Henry Schwicardi to Hugh L. Roberts and another..... 100

DALY AV, s w s, 277.11 ft s of 177th St, 75.9x101.7; the Tremont Land Company to Emma Frankel..... 100

EAST BROADWAY, 277, s s, 20x78.10; James W. McBarron to M. H. Whalen.. 15,000

ERNESCLIFFE PLACE, s s, 37.2 ft w of Isabon Place, 23.8x100.6x25x112.6; Louis Elckwort to Emily Dickinson..... 750

FRANKLIN ST, n s, 276 ft e of Church St, 41.11x99.7x44.11x99.9; William Berrian and another, executors, to James B. Haggin..... 413,000

GERARD AV, s e s, 144.6 ft s w of 158th St, runs s e 175.6 x n w 175.6 to Gerard Av x n e 11.6; Edward Haines to Thomas A. Maguire and others..... 1

GERARD AV, s e s, 100 ft s w of 158th St, 44.6x175.6 to Butler St x 50x178; Edward Haines to Thomas A. Maguire.. 9,000

GRAND ST, 456, n s, 18.9x100x18.1x100; Virginia D. Furman, widow, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 22,000

HENRY ST, 148, e s, 20x78; Elias Sobel to Samuel Elisberg..... 19,000

HOUSTON ST, 34 and 36 West, 20x88; William Berrian and another, executors, to Elias Kempner..... 35,500

JACKSON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 156th St, 38x87.6 Marie Wauer to Richard A. Buckbee and wife..... 100

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n s, 25 ft w of Hawthorne St, 75x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Peter J. McCoy..... 100

LENOX AV, w s, 80.11 ft n of 114th St, 25x100; Sophie Rothschild to Charles V. S. Evans..... 500

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 97.10 ft n of 52d St, 16.3x70; Harmon Hendricks to Augustin A. Wolte and wife..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 15, e s, 23.2x100; John E. Alexandre to Amy H. Green..... 32,500

LOT 26, Block 2,928, map of 176 lots of the Bathgate estate, Bronx; Richard A. Buckbee to Marie Wauer..... 100

LOT 51, Block A, map of the Mapes estate; Francis Smith to Charles A. Rhind..... 100

MADISON AV, w s, 41.5 ft n of 98th St, 19x80; Henrietta E. Monro to Daniel B. Freedman..... 1

MONROE ST, 97, n s, 26x100; Barnett Levy, individually, executor, and trustee, to Solomon Frankel and another..... 36,000

MORRIS ST, n s, 92.7 ft w of Washington Av, old line, runs n 120.10x w 2.6x n 25x w 16x s 147.11 to street x e 18.6; Morris St, n s, old line, 92.6 ft w of Washington Av, runs s 4 to Tremont Av, new line w 18.5x n x e 18.5; John P. Wenninger to William G. Mulligan..... 1

ORCHARD ST, s w corner of Canal St, 48.7x65.6; John D. Aymar and Robert Van Buren and another to Sender Jarmulowsky..... 82,500

PARK AV, 1,249 and 1,251, e s, 50x100; Sarah J. Lozier to Elias Gussaroff and another..... 35,000

PARK AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 82d St, 51.4x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Virginia D. Furman..... 73,000

PARK AV, 1,708, 25.6x90; Elias Gussaroff and another to Herman Galitzka..... 25,000

PLEASANT AV, 367, w s, 20x75; Maria C. Coverly to F. H. Smith..... 7,000

POST AV, s e corner of Hawthorne St, 150x200x irregular; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Peter J. McCoy..... 100

PRINCE ST, 63 to 67, n w corner of Elm St, 84.8 to Crosby St x143.4x84.6x37.10; William Berrian and another, executors, to Michael J. Mahoney and another.. 116,500

RIVERSIDE AV, s w corner of River St, 166x262x irregular; William Olms to Lena Olms..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, 102, n e s, 22x80; Emma F. von Thaden to Pierre A. Siegelstein... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft s of 142d St, 75x98.3x75x100.1; Charles Lane to John Heidenreich..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, 199, w s, 25x100; Christ Gilbat to Max Strohbrecher..... 22,100

ST. ANN'S AV, 327, 25x98.10x25x99.6; Mary A. McNamee to Frederic Tetreau..... 100

WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 183d St, 74.11x50; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Peter J. McCoy..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, at the n w corner of Lot 34, map of the village of Morrisania, runs e 124 x s 25 x w 134 ft to the avenue, x n 25; Margaret E. Ansel to Charlotte R. Hanlon..... 1

WATER ST, 602, n s, 25x72.6x25x74.5; Jonas Weil and another to Maria Crump. 1

WHITE ST, n e corner of Church St, 25x55; Peter J. McCoy to Max Marx.. 100

2D ST, 67 East, 16.8x57.9x16.9x69.11; John A. Bard to Jacob Kaszewitz..... 12,000

4TH ST, s s, 177 ft w of Macdougall St, 22x100; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Cesare Razzetti and another..... 100

5TH ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of Avenue C, 22.7 x97; Moses Metzger to Julius Miller... 1

6TH AV, 929, w s, 25.1x100; William Berrian and another, executors, to David Shuldiner..... 28,000

67H AV, 672, s e corner of 39th St, 24.1x60; William Berrian and another, executors, to Anna M. Wright, &c..... 74,500

6TH ST, 729 and 722 East, 50x90; Joseph and William Wolf to David Jacobowitz.. 1

8TH AV, 294, s e corner of 25th St, 27.4x62; George W. Hertzel to M. L. Fraser. 100

8TH AV, w s, 100.11 ft s of 113th St, 25.x100.1, runs; Schneider and others, executors, to Charles Schilo..... 29,550

9TH AV, 614 and 616, e s, 40.2x100; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Charlotte H. Appell..... 27,300

13TH ST, 344 and 346 East, s s, 35.3x70; Julius Bachrach to Valentine Gumprecht 1

16TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Union Place, 25x92; Mary P. Kingsford to Clarence S. Wadsworth..... 1

16TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.3; Emily P. Requa and others to Mary E. Fleming..... 1

16TH ST, 22 West, 25x103.3; Abbie T. Park, by guardian, to Joseph F. Park. 5,400

17TH ST, 327 West; Benedict A. Klein to Julius Dreyfuss..... 1

17TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 25x92; John W. Queen to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company..... 1

20TH ST, n s, 60 ft w of 4th Av, 25x23; Emily Blackwell to Arthur A. Carey.. 37,500

20TH ST, 132 West, 25x92; Benedict A. Klein to Julius Dreyfus..... 100

21ST ST, 340 West, 25x91.11; Sarah Dickensen to George Monk and another..... 1

220 ST, 40 East, 40x98.3; Julius Lowenthal to Carsten Steffens, Jr..... 100

24TH ST, 449 West, 20.10x98.10; Perpetua Trageser to M. W. Umberfield..... 100

26TH ST, 229 West, 24.10x98.9; Benedict A. Klein to Joseph Kanner..... 100

34TH ST, n s, 149.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25.6x98.9; Anne H. Marshall to A. J. Adams. 21,500

35TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Selina Siskind to Patrick McGuinness.. 14,650

36TH ST, 360 West, 25x98.9; Robert A. Murray to F. J. Zeh and wife..... 31,000

39TH ST, 318 and 320 East, 50x98.9; Jacob Meyer to A. L. Heyer..... 1

39TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 50x98.9; Margaret R. Jardine, executrix, to Jacob Meyer, ½ part..... 500

40TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 20x98.7; Francis A. McKeown to John Wick..... 1

46TH ST, 107 West, 25x100.5x irregular; John H. Gellig and others, executors, &c., to Michael J. Mahoney and another. 23,750

53D ST, n s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 100x147.4x100.4x139.8; John Heidenreich to Charlotte Lang..... 1

56TH ST, 63 East, 16.8x100.5; Edward C. Barnum and another, executors, to Margaret McG. Donald..... 33,500

58TH ST, 364 West, 20x76.5; 58th St, 366 West, 20x76.5; Abraham Sydenberg to Adele Kneeland, executrix and trustee.. 36,000

61ST ST, n s, 227.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 21x100.5; Bertha Stein to Frieda Weinberg..... 18,250

66TH ST, n s, 224.11 ft w of 1st Av, 25.1x100.5; George G. Banzer to Henry Freesz and wife..... 100

71ST ST, 252 West, 20x100.5; Emily Rauchfuss to Agnes K. Shanley..... 1

81ST ST, 429 East, 25x102.2; Joseph Solomon to Max Orbach..... 1

85TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Avenue A, 44x102.2; Henry Bauer to Louise Finkbeiner..... 32,000

85TH ST, 321B East, 25x102.2; Max E. Levin to Pauline Prussbaum..... 1

87TH ST, 80 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100; Henry Berges and another to Columbus Schwarz 1

90TH ST, 47 and 49 West, 50x100.11; Mary Gerlach to John E. Gerlach..... 1

103D ST, 88 West, 20x100.11; John M. Baldwin to Sarah Ann Cornish..... 1

103D ST, 88 West, 20x100.11; Ralph G. Miller, referee, to John M. Baldwin... 525

105TH ST, 336 West, 19x100.11; John C. Umberfield to Perpetua Trageser..... 100

112TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 75x100.11; Carriebelle D. Lanchantin to John F. Menke..... 100

112TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100.11; Sarah Hertz to Martin Prenzlau..... 1

115th ST, n s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Moses Ehrenreich and another to Charles K. Robinson..... 100,000

116TH ST, s s, 333 ft w of 5th Av, 27x100.11; John Roth to Leonora Mangam. 100

119TH ST, 325 West, 25x100.11; Julius Miller to Moses Metzger..... 1

119TH ST, 19 East, 25x100.11; Henie Liebeskind to Rachel Lese..... 100

119TH ST, 273 West, 25x100.11; Catherine Lentz to Julius Miller..... Exchange

119TH ST, 104 East, 32.8x34x47; Enner M. Meyer to John Riefe..... 1

119TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x100.11; Joseph Hamershlag to A. M. Mundt..... 100

120TH ST, n s, 391.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11; Celia A. Andrews to Elizabeth E. Barnum..... 1

122D ST, 102 East, 18x75; Joseph Thall to Morton H. C. Foster..... 1

122D ST, n s, 335 ft w of 7th Av, 14.6x100.11; Charles A. Cowen to Jacob Channowitz..... Exch.

122D ST 102 East, 18x75; Michael O'Reilly to Joseph Thall..... 9,500

126TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 20x99.11; John E. Brodsky, referee, to Joseph F. Steer..... 13,000

123TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 27.6x99.11; Lena Lowenberg to Michael Feeney..... 1

128TH ST, s s, 153 ft w of 2d Av, 52x99.11; Arthur J. Scanlon to Helena Rexer..... 1

129TH ST, 56 West, 27.6x99.11; Jacob Chaimowitz to Charles A. Cowen.....Exchange

133D ST, n s, 395 ft e of 8th Av, 19.6x99.11; John H. Judge, referee, to Mary A. Halloran..... 9,500

135D ST, n s, 375.6 ft e of 8th Av, 19.6x99.11; John H. Judge, referee, to Mary A. Halloran..... 9,500

134TH ST, 608, s s, 281.11 ft e of Alexander Av, 24.7x100; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Marcel Silverman, re-recorded..... 1

134TH ST, 255 West, 15x99.11; Annie E. Hartshorn to Jessie L. Rogers..... 11,500

134TH ST, 5 West, 25x99.11; Wilhelmina and Frederick W. Woltke to Henry Steuding..... 1

137TH ST, s s, 308 ft w of 7th Av, 16.6x99.11; James C. Picken to Emma M. Gates..... 100

137TH ST, 667 East, 25x100; Furman V. Gates and another to Henry Schwicardi and wife..... 1

140TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; John Hughes to Warren C. Briggs..... 60

184TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x99.11; also Broadway, e s, Plot 49, map of part of estate of Isaac Dyckman, 12th Ward, 50x183.8x53.3x202; also Plot 48, map of estate of Isaac Dyckman, 50x217.4x53.3x236.8, and 186th St, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x161.5x99x160.11; Max Marx to Peter J. McCoy... 100

184TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x99.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Max Marx, correction deed, quit claim.. 1

Recorded Leases.

BLOCH, Henry M., and another to Julius Alexander; Broome St, 250, 2 years..... $4,000

DODSON, E. F., to E. Romberg; Central Park West, 349, 1 8-12 years..... 2,333

MESSENGER, Henry, to Peter Hess; 2d Av, 1,437, 5 years..... 840

POTTERS, James B., to Anthony Howard; 149th St, 309 East, 2½ years..... $480

ROESLER, August, to Havana American Company; Avenue A, 1,322 and 1,328, s e corner of 71st St, 3 years..... $7,500, 8,000

SCHAVRIEN, Elias, to Frank Rosen; 7th Av, 162, all, 3 years..... 1,350

Recorded Mortgages.

APPELL, Charlotte H. and Albert J., to New York Savings Bank; 9th Av, e s, 40.2 ft s of 44th St, 1¼ years..... $8,000

APPELL, Charlotte H. and Albert J., to New York Savings Bank; 9th Av, e s, 60.3 ft s of 44th St, 1¼ years..... 8,000

BARNUM, Elizabeth E., to Thomas J. Daly; 120th St, 229 West, 3½ years.... 2,000

BERGEN, William C., to Freelove E. O'Brien, executrix, &c.; Anthony Av, e s, 126.4 ft s of 161st St, 5 years..... 4,000

BLUM, Morris, and Israel Rubenoff to Pinkus Turk; Lexington Av, w s, 90.5 ft n of 58th St, 5 years..... 16,000

BOSS, William, to George H. Purser, executor, &c.; 167th St, s e corner of Fox or Simpson St, 2 years..... 8,500

BUCKBEE, Richard A., to Frank Fowler; 752 and 754 Jackson Av, 3 years... 1,800

CAHILL, Catherine D., to Harlem Savings Bank; 1,401 Webster Av, 5 years... 500

COHEN, Harris, Abraham, and Emma, to Frederick T. Hill, trustee; 84 Essex St, 5 years..... 25,000

CROSBY, William A., and wife to Adolph H. Urban; 34th St, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

CRUMP, Maria, to Jonas Weil and another; 662 Water St, 3 years..... 6,000

DICKINSON, Emily, to Louis Elckwort; Cresciffi Place, s s, 37.3 ft w of Lisbon Place, 1 year..... 500

ELLSBERG, Samuel, to Elias Sobel; Henry St, s s, 21 ft e of Rutgers St, 1 year..... 2,500

ERICSSON, Hjalmar, and wife, to Margaret L. Crow; Valentine Av, e s, 466.6 ft of 180th St, 2 years..... 1,000

EVANS, Charles V. S., to Sophie Rothschild; Lenox Av, w s, 50.11 ft n of 114th St, 3 years..... 5,000

FINKBEINER, Louise, to Henry Bauer; 85th St, s s, 75 ft w of Avenue or Eastern Boulevard, 3 years..... 2,000

FLEMING, Mary E., to Franklin Savings Bank; 22 West 16th St, 1 year..... 25,000

FRANK, Hattie, to William C. T. Baldwin; 135th St, n s, 84 ft w of 5th Av, also 5th Av, w s, 25.5 ft n of 135th St, and 5th Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 135th St, 1 year..... 4,000

FRANKEL, Emma, to the Tremont Av Land Company; Daly Av, w s, 277.11 ft s of 177th St, 3 years..... 550

FRANKEL, Emma, to Leonidas P. Williams, trustee, &c.; Daly Av, w s, 303.2 ft s of 177th St, 3 years..... 1,250

FRANKEL, Solomon, and Samuel Wexner to Barnett Levy, individually and as executor, &c.; 97 Monroe St, ½ year.. 3,000

FREEDMAN, Daniel B., to Henry A. C. Taylor; Madison Av, w s, 41.5 ft n of 66th St, 1 year..... 13,000

GERING, Alfred, to Charles Himmelmann; 163d St, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years..... 6,000

GIESLER, Catharine E., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 115 Edgecombe Av, 5 years..... 12,500

GODMAN, Joseph, et al., to Dave Levy; 189 and 190 Delancey St, ½ part, secures notes..... 500

GRAHAM, William Van Wyck, to Charles Schram; 82d St, s s, 117 ft w of Park Av, demand..... 2,000

HAAS, Solomon, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, s w corner of 56th St, 1 year..... 50,000

HANLON, Charlotte R., to Margaret E. Ansel; Washington Av, e s, at n w corner of Lot 34, map of Village of Morrisania, 1 year..... 2,500

JACKSON AV, w s, 199.3 ft s of 156th St, 36.4 x74.5; Helvetia B. Dutcher against Willis R. Phillips and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. G. Dutcher.

JACKSON AV, w s, 162.11 ft s of 156th St, 36.5 x74.11x36.5x74.6; Martense B. Story, trustee, &c., against Willis R. Phillips, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. G. Dutcher.

JACKSON AV, w s, 235.6 ft s of 156th St, 54.5x 73.6x54.5x74.4; George G. Dutcher, as committee, &c., against Willis R. Phillips and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. P. De Wint.

10TH ST, s s, 139.3 ft e of 3d Av, 19.1x103.3; St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York against Sarah A. Sullivan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morrison & Morrison.

101ST ST, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11, two actions; Margaretta K. Welsh and another, executors, &c., against Simon Prensky and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. F. Coffin.

136TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; John Townshend against William E. Haws and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Townshend.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Supreme Court of the United States.

480—Clarence Murphy, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—Argument concluded by Ezra Ripley Thayer for the plaintiff in error.

152—Dehamass Nevada Gold Mining Company, plaintiff in error, vs. James Nesbitt.—Argued by J. H. Ralston and William M. Stewart for the plaintiff in error, and by Walter A. Johnston and George S. Sawyer for the defendant in error.

153—Willis Thorp, plaintiff in error, vs. S. A. Bonnefield et al.—Argued by J. T. Ronald for the plaintiff in error, and by S. M. Stocks lager for the defendants in error.

158—Henry L. Mitchell, Governor, et al., appellants, vs. Charles M. Furman, as administrator, &c., et al.—Argument commenced by W. W. Dewhurst for the appellants.

Call for Friday: 158, 160, 165, 166, 57, 168, 169, 170, 173, 174.

Calendars for Friday, March 2.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

122—U. S. vs. Kinnard.
124—Straits of Dover S. S. Co. vs. Munson.
126—Haffen vs. Price.
127—Matter of the S. S. Strathdon.
128—Excelsior Needle Co. vs. Morse-Keefer Co.
89—White vs. Howard Carroll.
123—Moore vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Assn.
125—Green vs. Compagnie Generale Italiana.
130—Kendall vs. De Forest.
131—Matter of Lowell.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Lewis' vs. Trowbridge.
2—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. New England L. & T. Co.
3—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Northern Pacific Ry.
6—Eustace vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
7—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Columbus.
8—Miller vs. Willis.
9—Ery vs. Lupton. Cases noticed for March 2.
10—Lascelles vs. Bidwell.
11—Trippe vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
12—Same vs. same.
13—Same vs. same.
14—Hierapolis vs. Lawrence.
15—Nat. Starch Mfg. Co. vs. Lemberger.
16—La Salle vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
17—In re Friedmann.
18—Taunton vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
19—Orvis vs. Midland Hotel Co.
20—Thomson-Houston Elec. Co. vs. Lorain Steel Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 156, 199, 275, 289, 292, 302, 314, 319.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Gray vs. Richard Mansfield Co.
2—Barstow Stove Co. vs. Mulhern Steam Heating Co.
3—Vietor vs. Lewis.
4—Somerville vs. Interstate Casualty Co.
5—Shepherd vs. Shepherd.
6—McKernan vs. Met. St. Ry.
7—Bowers vs. Robert.
8—Ruckert vs. Bursley.
9—Delehanty vs. Phila. & Reading R. R.
10—Haffey vs. Lynch.
11—Parsons vs. Parsons.
12—Chicopee Falls Wheel Co. vs. Holden.
13—In re Meierdiecks & Sons.
14—Rankin vs. Brown.
15—Kaplan vs. Kaplan.
16—McCall vs. Importers' & Traders' Nat. Bank.
17—Condon vs. Church of St. Augustine.
18—Gray vs. Indianapolis Sentinel Co.
19—In re Dougherty.
20—In re 149th St.
21—Dalton vs. Dalton.
22—In re St. Nicholas Bank.
23—In re Holle.
24—Feldmark vs. Willett.
25—Weide vs. Auerbach.
26—Knox vs. More.
27—Davis vs. Wilmerding.
28—Hawk vs. Decker.
29—Hart vs. McLeod.
30—Goodman vs. Fisher.
31—Lucas vs. Brady.
32—Wilkie vs. Curtin.
33—In re Dougherty.
34—Burnstine vs. Spear.
35—Campbell vs. Campbell.
36—Morgan vs. Meyer.
37—Potter vs. Morning Journal Assn.
38—In re Cornilus.
39—In re Knoche.
40—Levine vs. Am. Woolen Co.
41—Terbruggen vs. Platt
42—Ellsworth vs. Ellsworth.
43—Nat. Lead Co. vs. Chas. H. Pleasant Co.
44—Pardo vs. Cassidy.
45—Mungall vs. Bursley.
46—Latham vs. Hussey.
47—Ettinger vs. Well.
48—Embury vs. Ellison.
49—In re Bremer.
50—In re Cinque.
51—Behmer vs. Lalor.
52—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Berkovitz.
53—Becker vs. Becker.
54—Maher vs. Gill.
55—In re Jerome Av.
56—In re Lowndes.
57—O'Kennedy vs. Met. St. Ry.
58—In re Berlin.
59—Sinclair vs. Munson.
60—Susolinsky vs. Wisan.
61—Lowenstein vs. Farber.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Webster Av.
2—In re Marion Av.
3—Dos Santos vs. Dos Santos.
4—Glaser vs. Glaser.
5—Carey vs. Zborowski.
6—Thomas vs. Aldrich.
7—Lowell vs. Moore. Demurrers.
1246—Composite Type Bar Co. vs. Broth.
1173—McCabe vs. Preston.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

4478—Cutolo vs. Cutolo.
2115—McGuire vs. Bloomingdale.
3704—Shaw vs. Dollard.
3763—Gunther vs. Gunther.
4095—Paul vs. City of New York.
3350—Daniels vs. Prince
3955—Lewis vs. Lewis.
3721—Stein vs. Duheny.
819—Tracy vs. Dolan.
4485—Emily vs. Allen.
4437—Globe Fire Proofing Co. vs. City of New York.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4526.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VI. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—John Gibson and Wm. Deegan.
2—William J. Reid.
3—Vincenzo Spinelli.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial.

10820—Palmer vs. Matthews.
11020—Israel vs. Muhlker.
11624—Lipschitz vs. New Amsterdam Gas Co.
11203—Giano vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10386—Thomson vs. Atlantic Storage Co.
10113—Hudson vs. Cabaret.
5017—Sees vs. Schuyler.
10996—Meyer vs. Erie R. R. Co.
10984—Gilmartin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9444—Tamsen vs. City Trust Safe Dep. & Surety Co. of Phila.
8521—Whalen vs. City of New York.
9277—Kleiner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6577—Tighe vs. Vaglio.
6510—Kehr vs. City of New York.
9995—Wright vs. Consol. Gas Co.
6688—Duffy vs. Union Railway Co.
5534—Geier vs. City of New York.
11216—Andron vs. Ravitch.
11998—Aronson vs. Aronson.
10205—Richard vs. Mayor, &c.
11057—Mershon vs. Barrett.
10191—Torrey vs. Hayes.
11092—J. Polhemus Printing Co. vs. Crow.
10964—Central Nat. B'k vs. Glason.
10234—Cengalo vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10273—Clinch vs. Keating.
9270—Ward vs. City of New York.
12185—Helmes vs. Helmes.
11456—Thomas vs. Nat. Life Assn. of Hartford.
3023—McClure vs. Wilson
5018—Harris vs. Hass.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts IV., V., VI. and VII. for trial.

6687—Steinberger vs. Warmer.
6093—Carpenter vs. McCallum.
2609—Graves vs. Catterberry.
5507—Rouse vs. Haas.
4988—Brown vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5054—Sands vs. same.
4196—McCormick vs. Slattery.
4894—Sperling vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1381—Hoerle vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
5340—Zinke vs. Vetter.
5370—Johnson vs. MacNamara.
5371—Reilly vs. same.
5372—Johnson vs. same.
4650—Johnson vs. Chatterton.
4611—Brennan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7,166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRIS B. ADLER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Harris B. Adler of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Harris B. Adler was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Feb'y 28th, 1900.

NO. 1,969.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—THOMAS D. BUZZELL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas D. Buzzell, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 23rd, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 1, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—AUGUST M. CAHN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that August M. Cahn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 26th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Feb'y 28, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FRANK DIESCHBOURG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frank Dieschbourg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 23d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 1, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ADOLPH HAMMEL, Bankrupt. No. 2,083.

Notice is hereby given that Adolph Hammel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 27, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 1, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JAMES D. HELME, bankrupt.—No. 2,105.

Notice is hereby given that James D. Helme, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 28th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 1, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL M. JOHNSON, Bankrupt. No. 2,071.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel M. Johnson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 23d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 1, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS J. KENNEDY, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Thomas J. Kennedy of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Thomas J. Kennedy was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Feb. 28th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.— In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER OTTO, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 2,201.

To the creditors of Peter Otto of Mount Kisco, County of Westchester, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Peter Otto was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 64 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 1, 1900.

NO. 2,088.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—GEORGE PALEN, individually and as a member of the firm of W. S. BARRETT & COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George Palen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 21st, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 1, 1900.

NO. 2,044.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.

To the creditors of LOUIS H. PERLMAN, individually and as a copartner with LEVI S. MANSON, formerly doing business at the City of New York, under the name of the United States Newspaper Advertising Agency, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Louis H. Perlman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 24th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 4th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 1, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARK H. THOMPSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Mark H. Thompson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 28th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 1, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

APPLETON, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. APPLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of D. Appleton & Co., No. 72 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. WILLIAM W. APPLETON, MARY APPLETON, DANIEL APPLETON, Executors. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Attorney for Executors, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1aw6mF

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 25, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1899.— OSCAR F. GUNZ, Executor. FRANK CUNNINGHAM PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. s29-1aw6mF

CUNNINGHAM, ELIZABETH G.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Sarah M. Cunningham, Mary M. Cunningham, Frank Cunningham, Frederic G. Cunningham, William Cunningham, James Cunningham, Sara M. Cunningham, Mary H. Cunningham, Elizabeth T. Cunningham, Claire E. Cunningham, Sarah E. Cunningham, Marie G. Cunningham, John M. Cunningham, the heirs and next of kin of Elizabeth G. Cunningham, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frank Cunningham of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated March 10th, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Elizabeth G. Cunningham, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of April, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DEVLIN, DANIEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline McNulty and Sarah O'Connor, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of March, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Daniel C. Devlin, petitioner herein, should not be appointed as administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of DANIEL DEVLIN, deceased, and much of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. (Sd.) J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja19-1aw6wF&m2

FREDRICKS, JOHN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. FREDRICKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of McCrea, Somerville & Taylor Nos. 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated N. Y., February 6th, 1900.

SUSAN E. O. FREDRICKS, ADAM OHLWEILER, Administrators.

McCREA, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administrators, 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f9-1aw6mF

HALSTEAD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN. HALSTEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lillian Herbert Andrews, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. HANNAH C. WIBERT, Executrix. LILIAN HERBERT ANDREWS, Attorney for Executrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1aw6mF

HILTON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of the estate of Henry Hilton, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HORACE RUSSELL, EDWARD D. HARRIS, Executors. RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City. d23-1aw6mF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of November, 1899. WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MITCHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City. n3-1aw6mF

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 420 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n3-1aw6mF

LEGAULT, ELOI.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SOPHIE DUFRESNE, Marie Martine Alma Legault, Marie Dreslixa Dufresne Frazer, Victoria Dufresne, and Francois Dufresne, if living, and if dead, to his widow and next of kin, if any, and to their husbands, devisees, and legatees, whose names and residences are unknown and cannot after due inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of ELOI LEGAULT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Ida F. Emerson of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of ELOI LEGAULT, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of March, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23d day of January, 1900.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja26-1aw6wF

ODELL, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. ODELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herman A. Heydt, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated New York, he 14th day of February, 1900. GEORGE W. ODELL, RALPH S. TOWNSEND, Executors.

HERMAN A. HEYDT, Atty. for Executors, 11 Pine St., New York City. f16-1aw6mF

SCHROEDER, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA SCHROEDER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, viz., at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August, 1900.—Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1900. EDWARD F. SCHROEDER, Administrator. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. f23-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SULLIVAN STREET.—The Supreme Court, County of New York.—OLIVER W. BUCKINGHAM, as substituted trustee of the trusts created in and by the last will and testament of John Walton, deceased, plaintiff, against SARAH JANE WIGTON, individually and as executrix, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Sullivan Street distant thirty-nine (39) feet and nine (9) inches southwardly from the southeasterly corner of Prince and Sullivan Streets, and running thence eastwardly and parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Sullivan Street twenty (20) feet and seven (7) inches; thence westwardly and parallel with Prince Street three (3) feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Sullivan Street seven (7) feet; thence westwardly and parallel with Prince Street ten (10) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Sullivan Street seven (7) feet; thence westwardly and parallel with Prince Street sixty-two (62) feet to the easterly side of Sullivan Street, and thence southwardly along the easterly side of Sullivan Street twenty (20) feet and seven (7) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 13, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 7 Nassau Street, New York City.

Prince Street.

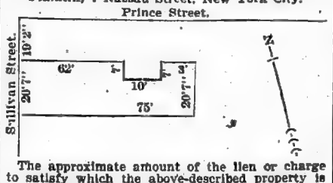

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is two thousand five hundred and twenty-six and four one-hundredth dollars ($2,526.04,) with interest thereon from the 7th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to two hundred and twenty-six and sixty-four one-hundredths dollars ($226.64,) with interest thereon from the 10th day of February, 1900, together with the expenses of sale.

Dated New York, February 13, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

f14-2aw3wW&F&Mh7

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY W. POST, plaintiff, against NICHOLAS D. KENDALL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kenney, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots of land, with the improvements thereon, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and numbered two hundred and thirteen and two hundred and fourteen respectively, on a map on file in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, entitled, "Map of a tract of land formerly belonging to Charles Henry Hall, Esq., deceased, situated at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York," and taken together are bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; running thence northerly along the westerly line of Fifth Avenue forty-nine feet and eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street one hundred and ten feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue forty-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line one hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 19, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.

EDWARD V. THORNDALL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 149 Broadway, New York City, (Manhattan.)

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is 2,178 and 2,180 Fifth Avenue:

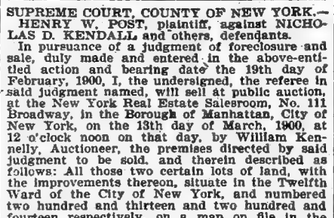

133d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,364 86-100, with interest thereon from the 17th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $312 92-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,339 41-100 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to two mortgages aggregating $67,500.00, and interest.—Dated New York, 19th day of February, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.

F20-2aw3wTu&F&M13

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EVERETT L. BARNARD, plaintiff, against AARON HUNTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel, at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, now at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, beginning at a point on the easterly side of Saxe Avenue, distant one hundred feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of McGraw Avenue and the easterly side of said Saxe Avenue, running thence easterly and parallel with McGraw Avenue one hundred feet; thence running northerly and parallel with Saxe Avenue fifty feet; thence westerly and again parallel with McGraw Avenue one hundred feet; thence southerly along the easterly side of Saxe Avenue fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 10th, 1900.

EDWARD B. LA FETRA, Referee.

ARTHUR KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

McGraw Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $328.00, with interest thereon, from the 29th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to about $105, with interest from December 29th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $10 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject as follows: The more northerly lot, subject to a first mortgage, bearing interest at six per cent., on which there was due for principal and interest on December 29th, 1899, about $1,850; the more southerly lot, subject to a first mortgage, bearing interest at six per cent., on which there was due for principal and interest on December 29th, 1899, about $1,848, and both lots, subject to a blanket mortgage, bearing interest at six per cent., on which there was due for principal and interest on December 29th, 1899, about $417.—Dated New York, February 10th, 1900.

EDWARD E. LA FETRA, Referee.

f14-2aw3wW&F&mh7

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WEBB, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEBB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HENRIETTA A. WEBB, THOMAS B. HIDDEN, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan New York City. d22-1aw6mF

WHITE, ELEANOR V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. ABNER C. THOMAS, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR V. WHITE, otherwise known as Ellen White and Eleanor White, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Gifford, Stearns & Hobbs, No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1900. RAYMOND S. WHITE, Administrator C. T. A. GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Attorneys for Administrator C. T. A., 58 Pine Street, New York City. ja28-1aw6mF

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 876 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDWARD OPPENHEIMER and ISAAC METZGER, plaintiffs, against MAX SCHAEF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action on February 9, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant three hundred and four feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Fifth Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and running thence northerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, along said centre line, fifty-four feet; thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, fifty-four feet to the point or place of beginning. And the said premises will be sold subject to a certain agreement in respect to the erection as a party wall of the easterly wall of the most easterly of the buildings erected upon said premises made between the defendant Max Schaef, of the one part, and the defendant Max Goldstein, of the other part, and consented to by the plaintiffs to this action, dated April 27, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 46 of Section of Conveyances (Block Series,) Page 410, on April 28, 1899.

Dated New York, February 15th, 1900.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 208 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

112th Street.

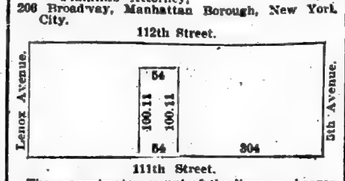

111th Street.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $35,066.00, with interest thereon from January 30, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.05, with interest from February 9, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $409.26 and interest, and arrears of water rents imposed on the premises for the year 1899, amount not fixed.

Dated New York, February 15th, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

f19-2aw3wM&F&mch12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD HIRSH and Henry Hirsh, plaintiffs, against JOHN WELCKER and Mary Welcker, his wife, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on February 9, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kenney, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninetieth Street distant one hundred and thirty-seven feet six inches eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Ninetieth Street and Ninth Avenue; running thence southwardly parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly, along said middle line of the block and parallel with Ninetieth Street, eighteen feet nine inches; thence northwardly, again parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the middle of another party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Ninetieth Street, and thence westwardly, along the southerly side of Ninetieth Street, eighteen feet nine inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February, 28th, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

BACHE McE. WHITLOCK, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 49 Wall Street, New York City.

90th Street.

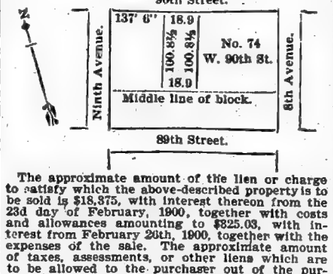

89th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,375, with interest thereon from the 23d day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $825.03, with interest from February 20th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $409.26 and interest.—Dated New York, February 28th, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

f28-2aw3wW&F&mh22

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY T. FOLSOM, plaintiff, against JOSEPH MANDELBAUM et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by McVickar & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of East Ninety-seventh Street, at a point distant four hundred and sixty feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Third Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-seventh Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 21st, 1900.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

FREDERICK S. WAIT, attorney for plaintiff, No. 10 Wall Street, New York City.

Street number of this property is 232 East 97th Street:

97th Street.

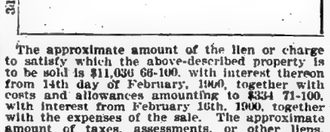

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,039 68-100, with interest thereon from 14th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $334 71-100, with interest from February 16th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $742 3-100 and interest.

Dated New York, February 15, 1900.

ARTHUR TRUAX, Referee.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Plaintiff, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 107 West Seventy-second Street.

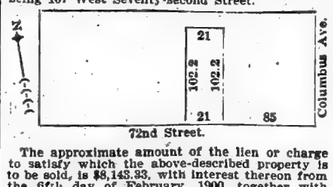

72nd Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,143.33, with interest thereon from the 8th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $328.70, with interest from February 15, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $973.45, and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $35,000, together with interest thereon from November 15, 1899, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, February 15, 1900.

ARTHUR TRUAX, Referee.

f19-2aw3wM&F&m12

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

On Record as Against Customs Duties for Puerto Rico.

Discussion of the Stranahan Tax Bill Postponed—Director of the Census Merriam's Address.

A large attendance at the March meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday was due to the announcement that a report would be read on the Stranahan Tax bill, and that Director of the Census William R. Merriam would address the Chamber. Morris K. Jesup presided. Gustav H. Schwab reported in reference to the Puerto Rican tariff, a resolution that the Chamber of Commerce records its emphatic opinion that every consideration of honor, justice, and humanity demands that trade between the United States and Puerto Rico shall be unrestricted by any customs duties whatever. This was adopted and copies will be sent to President McKinley and members of the Senate and House.

A. Foster Higgins, Chairman of the Committee on the Harbor and Shipping, reported an action taken by him on a report that the appropriation for the Hydrographic Bureau would be cut down. He telegraphed to Washington urging that nothing be done to cripple the hydrographic office of the navy department. The Chamber approved of his action.

A resolution offered by Mr. Higgins indorsing Senator Ahearn's bill, introduced at Albany, to provide for the issue of $12,000,000 corporate stock for water-front improvement purposes was adopted.

For the special committee appointed to consider the Stranahan Tax bill, which consisted of George F. Seward, Charles S. Fairchild, and J. Harsen Rhoades, Mr. Seward read an exhaustive report, which presented this resolution for the consideration of the Chamber:

That the Chamber of Commerce believes that no effort should be made to pass the revenue measure known as the Stranahan bill at this session, and that it should be referred to a joint committee of the two houses of the Legislature, with instructions to report at the next session on the whole existing scheme of taxation with suggestions for its improvement.

Francis B. Thurber, in moving that the resolution be laid over until the April meeting, contended that the bill proposes to relieve real estate from taxation for State purposes, and that the relief will amount to $10,000,000. Mr. Thurber regarded the bill as a step in the equalization of taxation.

A. Barton Hepburn, in seconding Mr. Thurber's resolution, said that, while the members of the Chamber rightfully and properly express opinions on all current questions that come before them, there was a line at which they should pause. For this reason he hoped that the committee's resolution would not pass. Its effect would be to say that the Legislature is not competent to act on the question at issue.

Mr. Thurber's motion to lay over the resolution was carried. The report of the committee will be considered at the April meeting.

After a motion by Richard T. Wilson recording the Chamber's appreciation of the services and success of the Rapid Transit Commissioners had been adopted, Census Director W. R. Merriam made an address.

Mr. Merriam spoke of the enumeration in this city, and said that he appeared to invoke the aid and influence of this Municipal Government, newspapers, and civic bodies in supplementing the work of the Census Bureau. It will be the aim of the twelfth census, he said, to give exact results in regard to the growth of manufacturing industries in this city since 1890, and manufacturers and business men of this city should be convinced of the importance of bringing out the statistical facts regarding their industries. Mr. Merriam said that it was in the power of the individual manufacturer to make or mar this work, and they would make it by aiding the census officers heartily and intelligently.

The address was applauded, and the thanks of the Chamber were voted to Mr. Merriam. It was also resolved that the Executive Committee co-operate with the Director of the Census.

DR. McGIFFERT MAY RESIGN.

Does Not Deny Report that He Is to Quit Presbyterian Church.

A report was current that the Rev. Dr. A. C. McGiffert, Washburn Professor of Church History in Union Theological Seminary, would resign from the Presbyterian Church at the next meeting of the New York Presbytery, March 12. This action, it was said, was a direct result of the appeal which the Rev. Dr. G. W. F. Birch said he would make to the General Assembly in the alleged heresy case against Dr. McGiffert.

Dr. McGiffert yesterday declined either to confirm or deny the report.

The Rev. Dr. Birch, Stated Clerk of the New York Presbytery, was also seen. "This is the first I have heard of it," said he. Dr. Birch added that such an intention on the part of Dr. McGiffert would naturally be communicated to the Presbytery through him.

MEMORIAL TABLET UNVEILED.

In Memory of Men of the Forty-seventh Who Died in Puerto Rico.

A bronze memorial tablet was unveiled last night in Christ Episcopal Church, in Bedford Avenue, opposite Morton Street, Williamsburg, in memory of members of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, who lost their lives in Puerto Rico during the occupation of that place after the war with Spain. The Forty-seventh Regiment, National Guard, under command of Col. John G. Eddy, attended the exercises in full dress uniform, with the William H. Hubbell Command, No. 12, Spanish War Veterans, and the Borinquin Society of officers of the regiment who served in Puerto Rico.

Addresses were made by Gen. J. V. Meserole, Col. John G. Eddy, and the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, rector of Christ Church, and former Chaplain of the regiment.

The tablet will have to be recast, as it contains only eight names, instead of fourteen, and five are spelled incorrectly.

"SAPHO" HEARING CUT SHORT.

Court Yields to the Plea of Miss Olga Nethersole.

William O. Inglis, a World reporter, was the only witness in the "Sapho" hearing yesterday. Miss Nethersole, Hamilton Revelle, and Marcus Mayer were present, but Theodore Moss was absent on account of sickness. After the testimony was all in, District Attorney Gardiner asked that the prosecution be allowed to introduce one more witness, but Magistrate Mott decided to cut the hearing short, at the request of Miss Nethersole.

"I beg the Court," she said, "to relieve me of this strain immediately. It is unfair to prolong further this unjust attack upon my character."

Mr. Inglis, after admitting that he had been sent to the theatre by the newspaper which employs him, said that he disagreed with the dramatic critic of the paper, who said that "Sapho" had not proved as scandalous as people had expected. He thought it suggestive.

Magistrate Mott will resume the hearing at 10 o'clock this morning.

BROOKLYN POLICE'S NEW HOME.

Headquarters to be Removed to a Building on Smith Street.

The Police Commissioners have decided to remove Police Headquarters in Brooklyn from the rooms in the Municipal Building, in that borough, to a more commodious structure. They passed a resolution requesting the Sinking Fund Commissioners to authorize the Controller to execute a lease of the premises at 16 and 18 Smith Street, Brooklyn, at an annual rental of $5,200.

President York said yesterday that the present quarters are altogether inadequate for the service of the borough headquarters of the Police Department. The Smith Street building was formerly a telephone exchange office. It is a double building, and there is another structure in the rear. It needs little alteration, said President York, and there will be plenty of room for a mustering apartment for the Detective Bureau, which is badly wanted, and enlarged quarters for every branch of the service. The Telegraph Bureau and the Bureau of Elections will also be moved to this building.

The Department will take possession May 1.

THIRD WIFE SEEKS DIVORCE.

Claims Among Other Things that Stephen H. Hayt Is a Bigamist, and Has Him Arrested.

Stephen H. Hayt, a produce merchant at 297 Washington Street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering, on an order signed by Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court, in an action for an absolute divorce brought against him by his third wife, Hulda M. Hayt.

Mrs. Hayt claims that her husband has taken to himself a fourth wife in the person of Mary J. Bailey, a rich widow of Seneca Falls, with whom she alleges he is living in Brooklyn. She also alleges that Hayt has been unduly intimate with a woman named Mary Sharp at 1,368 Bushwick Avenue, and with other women.

The plaintiff says she was married to the defendant on Dec. 6, 1896, in Bergen County, New Jersey. Her husband induced her, in October, 1897, to go to a sanitarium at Harrison, N. J., from which she returned on Christmas eve of that year. She went to her husband's home at 1,368 Bushwick Avenue, but found there Mary Sharp, who ejected her and called her names. She then had her husband arrested and brought before a Police Magistrate, who compelled him to give a bond for the payment to her of $5 a week for a year, which he paid. Since then he has given her nothing.

Last July Hayt brought an action against her for an absolute divorce on statutory grounds. She filed an answer, and he withdrew his divorce suit and began an action for a separation, which is still pending.

As Hayt did not give bail he was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail. Richard F. Price, Mrs. Hayt's counsel, said that Mrs. Hayt wanted a counsel fee of $500 and $30 a week alimony.

THE COURT REBUKES LAWYERS.

Justice Beach Blames Them for Delay in Trial of Cases.

Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday made some comments on the delay in the trial of cases on the calendar. The Justice was sitting in Part III. assigning cases to other parts, and his remarks were called forth by the number of applications for adjournment of cases.

Several of the Justices on Wednesday found that they had no cases before them for trial, and Justice Beekman, sitting in Trial Term, Part VI., apologized to the jurors for keeping them waiting about the court with nothing to do, saying that no cases had been sent to him, and that four other Justices had been compelled to adjourn their courts for want of cases, although there were over 9,000 awaiting trial.

Justice Beach yesterday said:

"I had to adjourn court at a very early hour Wednesday because lawyers asked to have their cases continued. The same thing has happened several times recently, and should not occur again. The Justices have been blamed for the frequent necessity of adjourning the trial terms, but the Justices are here day after day, ready to try cases whenever the lawyers are ready to go on."

LEGAL NOTES.

PAYMENT UNDER DURESS.—John H. Koenig, a saloonkeeper, alleging that he had evidence that Louis Jaeger, his barkeeper, has stolen fifty cents on one day and twenty-five cents the next day, induced Marie Louise Jaeger, the barkeeper's wife, to give him $300 and a promissory note for $100, in settlement of an action he had brought against the husband in the City Court for the alleged larceny of $2,000. Mrs. Jaeger was told that the case would go no further if she would pay up, otherwise her husband would be locked up. Mrs. Jaeger recovered judgment in the City Court in her suit to recover the $300, and that decision has been sustained by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Justice Giegerich, giving the opinion, said the testimony was amply sufficient to warrant the inference that the threats so made by Koenig caused her such extreme terror and fear as to paralyze for the time being her will power, and that the money was paid by her under the influence of such terror or fear, and while she was alone, without advisers. The Court holds that as the payment was not voluntary the defendant obtained no title whatever to the money.

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SENECA INDIAN RESERVATION.—A suit brought by Daniel E. Shongo, an Indian, and one of the Seneca Nation, whose reservation is in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., against John Miller to establish his title to certain hotel property in the village of Carrollton, which is on the reservation, was dismissed on the trial, and that decision has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department. Shongo held that he owned the property by deed from Teresa Halftown, while Miller claimed possession under a lease to Peter Boyle from Teresa's father, Charles Halftown, who died in 1884, which lease was renewed by the Council of the Seneca Nation for ninety-nine years. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Spring, that the act of Congress providing that title to all lands leased by individual Seneca Indians should at the expiration of the leases revert to the nation, was not intended as a recognition of the validity of any title in an individual Indian to land leased by him, but only as a recognition of the tribal title to the land. This act was held not to be a violation of the treaty of 1794, made by the United States with the Six Nations, by which the United States guaranteed the title of the reservations to the Indians "until they choose to sell them to the people of the United States, who have the right to purchase."

***

TRUSTEES LIABLE FOR PHYSICIAN'S SERVICES.—Francis N. Skuse, who lived in Monroe County, devised and bequeathed real and personal property to four sons as executors and trustees, to be by them "managed and cared for, and from the income thereof, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, they shall use for the support of my son Frank Skuse during his life, and the balance, if any, shall be safely invested by my executors." Frank Skuse was addicted to the use of intoxicants, and required the services of a physician after his periodical debauches. The trustees paid for some of the physician's services, but declined to pay for others, although they had been rendered with the acquiescence of the trustee with whom Frank Skuse made his home. The trustees had in their hands unexpended income applicable to the support and maintenance of their brother Frank. A suit by the physician, Dr. James F. Sherman, against Frank Skuse for medical services, resulted in a judgment in his favor, and then, after execution was returned unsatisfied, the doctor brought a suit against the trustees to compel them to account and to pay the judgment. His complaint was dismissed, but the Fourth Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Spring, directed a reversal, holding that the trustees were liable for the physician's services.

***

STREET CROSSINGS.—The recovery by Albert I. Piercy and another in their suit in the Municipal Court against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for damages for injuries to plaintiffs' wagon and harness and the uniform of their driver has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The driver testified that on Aug. 8, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, he was driving a horse drawing a delivery wagon easterly along Thirty-ninth Street, and that when within ten feet of the westerly crossing on Sixth Avenue, he looked up and down that thoroughfare and saw one of the company's cars coming from a northerly direction on the westerly track, 100 feet away. While driving the horse at a "moderate trot" across this avenue, and "looking for other vehicles and pedestrians that might be on the other crossing," the wagon was struck on the "north hind wheel" by the car, causing it to be overturned and the driver thrown from his seat. Justice Giegerich, giving the opinion of the court, said that as the driver was bound to anticipate at a crosswalk the probable presence of pedestrians and to be on his guard to avoid injuring them, he was not, as might be contended, required to be constantly on the lookout for the defendant's cars in crossing. He therefore also had the right to assume that the speed of the car would be checked for the purpose of enabling him to observe this duty.

Lecture on Steel Postponed.

The lecture on "The Constitution of Steel," one of the series of Columbia University lectures given at the American Museum of Natural History, will not be delivered on Saturday evening. Prof. Howe, who was to have delivered the lecture, is ill with the grip, and the lecture has been indefinitely postponed.

THE GARDINER HEARING

Counsel Calls It Annex of Mazet Investigation.

Mr. Untermyer Attacks Witnesses and Has War of Words with Mr. Coyne.

The Gardiner investigation, continued yesterday, brought to the front many cases which came out in the course of the Mazet inquiry, and the hearing was marked by the usual amount of recrimination between counsel.

The first case called by Deputy Attorney General Coyne was that of Albert Frohmer and Carl Myers, indicted for burglary. Frohmer was convicted and Myers was acquitted. Frohmer was discharged on his own recognizance after Myers had been acquitted, Assistant District Attorney O'Connor saying that the issue of the second trial raised a doubt as to the guilt of Frohmer. Judge Newburger granted a new trial.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for District Attorney Gardiner, asked that the minutes be read. Mr. Coyne objected, and was sustained. Mr. Untermyer accused the Attorney General of contemptible tactics.

J. E. Maudant, a witness of the preceding day, was recalled. Mr. Untermyer remarked that he was a Mazet witness, and declared that the present hearing was nothing but an annex of the Mazet investigation.

The evidence of the witness was brought out to show that there had been needless delay in the handling of cases, and Mr. Untermyer remarked that such delay had been continued in the District Attorney's office through the administration of Mr. Olcott, a Republican.

Mr. Coyne said that he purposed to show that in another case of subornation of perjury the District Attorney had been merciful in the case of the defendant, while he had persecuted witnesses by holding them in the House of Detention.

An assistant keeper of the House of Detention was called and examined by Mr. Untermyer to show that there were fewer detentions under District Attorney Gardiner than at any time in the four years the witness had been connected with the place.

One of the witnesses, whose name was Wager, was called, but was not present, and Mr. Untermeyer remarked:

"We are waiting for Wager, the perjurer."

"What a monumental pettifoger you are," interposed Mr. Coyne.

The Commissioner said: "I reprimand you both."

Mr. Untermyer, cross-examining another witness, Lawyer John D. Pugh, who had made a copy of some minutes and testified to the correctness of the copy, asked: "You have the distinction of being a member of the City Club?"

"I have not," replier Mr. Pugh.

Miss Virginia Zindler, who is manager for her mother's shirt waist manufacturing establishment in Eldridge Street, was the first woman witness who has been called. It was a case in which some shirt waists had been stolen. Mr. Untermyer asked if she had seen the defendant in the case steal the goods.

She replied: "If I had he would not have taken them."

Most of the afternoon was taken up with the examination of Lawyer Elmer S. White, who testified before the Mazet Committee about the case of a firm which he characterized as "a stock-jobbing syndicate," one of whose members had been located in California. A requisition had been obtained for his extradition. The case on which the requisition was made was a tentative one, and when it fell through the District Attorney, he said, had failed to avail himself of plenty of evidence on which another indictment, he declared, could have been found.

When Mr. Untermyer intimated that he might "show up" the witness, Mr. White exclaimed: "The witness is all right, Mr. Untermyer, and I won't permit you to intimate otherwise."

The hearing was adjourned until next Tuesday, when it will be continued on the third floor of the St. Paul Building, as the present quarters in the Court House will be in use by the Supreme Court.

EDUCATION BOARD VACANCY.

Ex-Judge Van Hoesen Sends His Resignation to the Mayor.

Ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen has placed his resignation as a School Commissioner in the hands of Mayor Van Wyck, to take effect Feb. 24. Pressure of private business and lack of time to devote to the affairs of the Board of Education are the reasons given by Mr. Van Hoesen.

The vacancy on the School Board caused by his resignation will be filled by appointment by the Mayor, while Mr. Van Hoesen's successor on the Board of Education will be elected by the School Board at the regular meeting next Wednesday.

SOUGHT COAT, FOUND WHISKY.

Illicit Still Seised by the Police in a Tenement Cellar.

An illicit whisky still, with paraphernalia estimated to be worth $5,000, was discovered yesterday in the cellar of the tenement house at 61 Jefferson Street by Acting Captain Hammond and two detectives of the Madison Street Station. The police officers had gone to the house to look for a stolen coat. While in the building they noticed an odor of sour mash, and went to the cellar to investigate. They found a complete distilling outfit, twenty-seven barrels of whisky, and twenty-one barrels of sour mash. Max Alper, a Russian, thirty years old, was surprised in the act of moving a barrel from one part of the cellar to another.

Alper was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Shields. The prisoner denied that he was connected with the illicit manufacture of whisky. He said that he was a carpenter, living at 220 Madison Street, and had been engaged to do some carpentry work in the cellar. He was sent to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $1,500 bail.

STARLINGS IN NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you inform me what sort of bird it is which frequents this neighborhood, answering closely the description of a starling, viz., brown plumage, penciled, and darker on head than body; beak about one inch long, and rich yellow color; tail rather short, and legs rather long?

This bird is nearly as large as a meadow lark, and has a sweet whistle, clear and clean and fine. It may be found almost any clear morning on a large tree in a yard at the southwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street and the Boulevard. Do you know of any foreign birds having been liberated in this city besides sparrows, and by whom? Research has so far failed to identify these birds. E. BROWN.

No. 441 West End Avenue, New York, Feb. 24, 1900.

In reply to the above questions William T. Davis, a Staten Island naturalist, who is familiar with the birds in this vicinity, says: "There seems to me to be no doubt that Mr. Brown has been observing the starling. He would do well to consult Chapman's 'Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America.' A flock of about forty starlings was liberated by Mr. Eugene Schieffelin in Central Park in March, 1890. A pair of these birds built their nest in the roof of the Natural History Museum, at Seventy-seventh Street, in May, 1892, and another pair were seen with their young on the lawn of a residence on Riverside Drive during the same year. At that time their fate as resident birds was far from certain, but now there are colonies in many places near the city. Many starlings may be seen at times in the tall trees at Livingston, S. I. They have also been observed in Prospect Park, Flatbush, Spuyten Duyvil, New Rochelle, Oyster Bay, and Pelham Bay Park.

"They are common in England and over most of Europe, and, as they devour insects, they are of use to the farmer. It is said that they will eat potato bugs. Their nests are usually built in the eaves of buildings and in old hollow trees, and their whistling is pleasant and cheerful. As the starling has not been found to interfere with other birds, we may be glad that he has come to stay. The European goldfinch was introduced into this country at Hoboken, N. J., in 1878, and has since spread over the upper parts of Manhattan Island and vicinity. It resembles the American goldfinch or thistlefinch."

The story of our Spring and Winter mark-down sale is nearing its close.

The last chapter brings together all the survivors to a "happy ending."

Fancy mixtures, plain blue and black serges and cheviots.

Suits when you can make a match, $7.50; coat and vest, $5. Singly, coat $3.50, trousers $2.50, vest $1.50—many of these suits are aristocrats from $18, $20, and $25 families.

A handful of overcoats of the same rank, now $10.

A few lonely Prince Alberts and cutaways, coats and vests, $5.

Golf breeches, scattered left-overs, now marked $1.

Some unappropriated fancy vests, 50 cents.

Almost every size in something, with a greater proportion of small and large—some great big sizes.

The survivors are at our Prince Street store only; but don't forget our two other stores—they have matters of clothing interest as well.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

KILLS HIMSELF IN A SALOON.

Suicide of J. W. Adams—His Act Attributed to Ill Health and Business Troubles.

John Willard Adams, thirty years old, a builder, with offices at 1,123 Broadway, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself in the right temple with a revolver.

About 1:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon Adams walked into the saloon of Duffy & Sons, 100 West Fifty-ninth Street, and walked directly into a rear room, where Leo Frank of 317 Bowery and James Meilhaeir of 804 Eighth Avenue were at the time. They say that Adams drew a revolver from his hip pocket, placed the muzzle against his head, and fired so quickly that they did not realize what had happened till he lay dying on the floor. Death was almost instantaneous.

Policeman O'Grady of the West Forty-seventh Street Station telephoned to Roosevelt Hospital, but the man was dead when the surgeon arrived. The body was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station in the ambulance. On his person were some letters, two keys, a bottle of morphine pills, and 5 cents. The letters showed the man's name and his office address, but not his residence.

No one was found at Mr. Adams's office. In the same building, at 1,123 Broadway, are the offices of the Thompson & Starritt Construction Company, with which Mr. Adams was formerly connected. Mr. Thompson said that the dead man had not worked for them for six months past. He had been Superintendent of Construction and had charge of the work done by the company on the big Union Station in St. Louis, and Mr. Thompson said that there had been trouble in the matter of some of the creditors, as had been indicated by a newspaper clipping found in Adams's pocket.

Late in the afternoon a reporter found Mrs. Adams and her two children at 141 West Nineteth Street, where the family has been staying with friends. She knew nothing of the suicide of her husband until informed of it by the reporter. She thinks that bad health and business troubles had made her husband temporarily insane.

Adams's body was removed to the Morgue last evening from the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where it had been all the afternoon, by order of Deputy Coroner Weston.

AN AMERICAN ENCYCLICAL.

Bishops to the Universal Episcopate on Anglican Orders.

The first encyclical ever sent from America to the universal episcopate is to be published to-morrow, and is signed by the Protestant Episcopal Bishops of Long Island, Delaware, and Springfield. It deals with the subject of the validity of Anglican orders—whether Church of England Bishops and priests are or are not in the true apostolic succession. The English Archbishops have taken part in the controversy upon this subject, but the present encyclical has no connection whatever with their action.

Bishop Potter of this diocese heads a subscription to the cost, about $2,000, of preparing the document and forwarding it to Bishops throughout the world.

STATEN ISLAND RAILWAY WAR.

Midland Railroad Cannot Cross Rapid Transit Company's Property.

The Midland Railroad of Staten Island, which operates a trolley road from St. George to Richmond, through the interior of the island, has for several months been endeavoring to extend its line from the present terminus on South Street over the dock of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad to the gates of the ferryhouse. The Midland resorted to condemnation proceedings and the case was stubbornly fought by the Rapid Transit Company. A decision has just been filed by the referee, Joseph A. Burr, in favor of the Rapid Transit Company.

The referee, in giving his decision, holds that the land which the Midland Company seeks to condemn is exempted from condemnation because it is already devoted to public use by the Rapid Transit Company. He further holds that the Railroad law contains a distinct prohibition against the condemnation of railroad property by another railroad company, except under conditions not existing in the case in question.

ARCHBISHOP IN COURT.

Most Rev. Michael A. Corrigan a Witness in Johnson Will Case.

Archbishop Corrigan was called as a witness yesterday in the Johnson will contest now on trial before Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court.

A number of the heirs of Mary Johnson are contesting her will, which disposes of about $550,000, mostly given to charitable institutions connected with the Roman Catholic Church. The contest is made on the ground that Mrs. Johnson was mentally incompetent to execute the will.

Archbishop Corrigan was called by those sustaining the will to prove a certain conversation between himself and the Rev. James Powers of All Saints' Church, who was Mrs. Johnson's spiritual adviser. The Archbishop declined to be sworn, but instead affirmed prior to giving his testimony.

Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, counsel for those in favor of the will, examined the Archbishop, whose testimony was limited to the statement that he had known Father Powers for a number of years. On objections being made by David McClure, counsel for the contestants, the Archbishop was not allowed to tell of his conversations with Father Powers, and he was excused from the witness stand.

Broadway and 11th St.
SALE OF IMPORTED DRESS GOODS.
Friday, March 2nd.

Novelty Etamine, — Coarse Mesh and fine lace weaves. Medium and light colors. 46 inches wide.
50 cents per yard;
Former price $1.25.

French Covert Cloth, — Spring weight, embroidered with silk polka dots,—light "half tone" shades. 48 inches wide,
75 cents per yard;
Value $1.75.

Nun's Veiling, — Embroidered with white silk or applied with black chenille dots, on a variety of pale colored grounds.
95 cents per yard;
Formerly $2.25.

Remnants of "Tailor" materials,—Gray and Oxford Homespuns,—Scotch Suitings, plaid back Cloth and various Fabrics suitable for Street, "Rainy" day or Golf Skirts,—in appropriate lengths, at greatly reduced prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

Loss of Appetite.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Restores and creates a good appetite, assists digestion, and gives vitality and vigor to the entire system.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

MOTHER SHOOTS DAUGHTER

A Revolver Goes Off in a Search for Robbers.

Helen Riffle Dangerously Wounded in the Back in a Scare Caused by a Burglar Alarm.

In a burglar hunt early yesterday morning at 1,105 Park Place, Brooklyn, Helen Riffle, eighteen years old, was shot in the back by her mother, Mrs. Eugenia Riffle. The wound, though serious, is not considered fatal.

Mrs. Riffle is the widow of a physician who had his office on East Twenty-sixth Street, Manhattan, and who died twelve years ago. In the early part of 1899 Mrs. Riffle bought the two-story and basement house, 1,105 Park Place, and moved into it with her family, which consists of her daughter Helen, another daughter, Edith, who is sixteen years old, and a son, Oscar, who is fifteen.

The mother and daughters slept in the rear parlor, and the son in a room in an extension. In the rear of the house is a lot extending to Prospect Place, and this made Mrs. Riffle afraid that burglars would try to enter, so she had alarms put in and kept a loaded revolver near her.

Mrs. Riffle was awakened about 3 o'clock yesterday morning by the ringing of the alarm. She and her two daughters listened for the burglar, and Oscar, who had also been awakened by the alarm, joined them. Mrs. Riffle groped around in the darkness until she got the revolver which she cocked so as to fire at the burglar when he appeared. No further noise being heard she moved toward the front room, her children pressing her, and the revolver was discharged, Mrs. Riffle in her excitement imagining that she had fired out the window.

The girls screamed for help and Mrs. Riffle handed her son the weapon and told him to fire out the window. He fired twice, arousing the neighbors, among whom is Park Commissioner George V. Brower, whose house is almost opposite that of the Riffles. His two sons quickly dressed and ran to the assistance of Mrs. Riffle and her children.

Helen Riffle then said she felt a stinging sensation in her back and it was found that she was wounded. The bullet had entered the right side of her back about an inch and a half from the spine. Her night dress was stained by powder marks and blood. Dr. Lydia M. Barnett of 1,030 Park Place, who was called, said the bullet had apparently passed through the lower part of the lung and lodged in the abdominal cavity. She deemed it too dangerous to probe for the bullet.

Mrs. Riffle, who is much depressed over the injury to her daughter, says that she has no recollection of how she fired the first shot. Her two girls were close to her at the time. She remembers tripping on the hem of her nightdress, and thinks that it was probably then that the shot was fired. The four were greatly excited, and Helen did not realize that she had been shot until they had quieted down.

The sons of Park Commissioner Brower, although they made a careful examination of the Riffle house, could find no trace of a burglar. Police Captain Reynolds, who made an investigation, says that the shooting was purely accidental. He does not think a burglar got into or attempted to get into the house. He attributes the whole trouble to a perverse burglar alarm which was set off by wires out of order or by a loose window or door.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY ELECTION.

Library Presented to the Organization by Hugh R. Garden.

The New York Southern Society held its annual meeting last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and elected the following officers: President—Dr William M. Polk; Vice President—Augustus Van Wyck; Chaplain—the Rev. Philip A. H. Brown; Treasurer—William Browning; Secretary—John M. Harrington; Executive Committee (to serve until March, 1903)—Howard R. Bayne, Marion J. Verdery, Samuel H. Buck, and Allen C. Redwood.

The announcement was made that Capt. Hugh R. Garden of South Carolina had presented his library and collection of works on Southern literature to the society. The library will be placed in the Columbia University Library.

HEMP SHIP'S LONG TRIP.

The Henry Failing's Voyage from Manila Lasted 187 Days.

The first full cargo of hemp to arrive in this port from the Philippines in many months was brought in yesterday by the American ship Henry Failing, 187 days from Manila. The long voyage was caused by a tedious series of unlucky days for the Failing, when she either got no wind at all or too much of it.

The vessel attempted to double the Cape of Good Hope and make the passage westerly, but when she reached the old cruising ground of the mythical Flying Dutchman she met a series of head seas and winds, alternating with spells of dead calm, which baffled all her efforts. After beating and drifting about the vicinity for eleven days Capt. Merriam put his vessel about and headed across for Cape Horn. He managed to round the Horn, but encountered some very nasty weather on the run up the Atlantic Coast.

The long delay in the voyage has not worried the owners of the Failing's cargo as the price of hemp in this market has risen steadily while the cargo was at sea.

Mr. Furth's Body to be Brought Here.

Jacob Furth, who was shot and killed Wednesday at Selma, Ala., by Alexander Cawthon, son of Dr. A. W. Cawthon of the Cawthon-Coleman Company, represented the firm of Witteman Brothers of 188 William Street, this city. He sold brewers' and distillers' supplies and machinery. He was fifty-four years old. His home was at 200 West Thirty-seventh Street, this city, where he lived with his wife and three sons. The body will be brought to this city. Mr. Furth was a native of Wiesbaden, Germany. He had lived in the United States twenty-five years and for twenty years was connected with the firm of Witteman Brothers.

Broadway & 11th St.
SILK DEPARTMENT.

Plain and Glacé Taffetas Silk, — light, medium and dark colors, — in Waist, Skirt or Suit lengths of 4 to 16 yards.
Suitable for Garments or Linings. 19 and 21 inches wide.
55 cents per yard.
Value 75 cents and $1.00.

Fancy Figured Taffetas Silk, — colors and black. Waist and Skirt lengths.
60c, 75c & 85c per yard.
Value $1.00 to $1.75.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Saturday Review

Features To-morrow:

A MINOR POET OF ACTION.
Rajah Brooke and His Contribution to a Great Race Epic—Sir Spencer St. John's Book About Him. Reviewed by Col. HENRY G. PROUT.

DEMOCRACY.
Prof. Franklin H. Giddings's Book on Its Function in Empire Building. Reviewed by EDWARD CARY.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.
Book News and Comment. By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LINCOLN.
Miss Tarbell's New and Striking Biography.

CONSTANTINOPLE.
The Byzantine Period—The Walls and Other Historic Places.

TWO OLD MASTERS.
New Light on Rembrandt—A Volume on Raphael.

AN AMERICAN SALON.
Maintained at Northampton, Mass., Many Years Ago.

OLD BOOKSELLERS.
Those Who Flourished in New York One Hundred Years Ago.

OLD SILVER PLATE.
Makers and Hall Marks—What Is Sterling—Ancient Frauds—The Goldsmiths—Warnings to Collectors.

MR. MARKHAM AND MR. BANGS.
Their Addresses at the Annual Dinner of Bookbinders.

BATTLES WITH THE SLUMS.
Jacob A. Riis's Account of a Ten Years' War and Its Results.

UNCUT EDGES AGAIN.
Further Correspondence on the Subject, with Two Poems.

WAGNER.
A New Biography in the Great Musicians Series.

TOO MANY BOOKS.
One Reader Asks, "But Where Leaves the Rose of Yesterday"—Another Insists Upon the Importance of Having Trustworthy Reviews.

BEST OF THE THREE.
Further Opinions from Readers as to "Hugh Wynne," "Richard Carvel," and "Janice Meredith."

WEBER PIANOS
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15
The new society play in 4 acts by John Oliver Hobbes, with the full strength of Daniel Frohman's Stock Company.
THE AMBASSADOR

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
Direction DANIEL FROHMAN.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
5 Thurs., at 11 and 8:15, beginning Mch. 8.
5 Fri., at 3 and 8:15, beginning Mch. 9.
"MANILA," "JAPAN," "PARIS," "GRAND CANON," "MOKI LAND."
Course Tickets, $4 and $3. NOW ON SALE.
Single tickets, $1 and 75c., on sale Mon., Mch. 5.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat.
ANOTHER MISS HOBBS SUCCESS.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDY COMPANY in their London Success,
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St.
MAT. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2:15.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20.
Last 2 Nights. Last Matinée Saturday.
MAUDE ADAMS in The Little Minister.
NEXT TUESDAY DANIEL FROHMAN WILL PRESENT JAMES K. HACKETT IN THE PRIDE OF JENNICO. Seats Ready.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way.
EV'GS, 8. MAT. SATURDAY.
WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 24th St.
Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS,

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
"The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald.
Evgs., 7:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 1:45.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night at 7:30—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Aft., March 3, at 2—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Eames and Olitzka; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Evg., March 3, at 8, at Popular Prices—RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Sembrich and Mantelli; MM. Saligac, Devries, and Scotti.
Sun. Evg., March 4, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli, and Zélie de Lussan; MM. Van Rooy, Pringle, Meux, and Cornubert, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra and Chorus. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed for the last time this season. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Mon. Evg., March 5, at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Emma Eames and Mantelli; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, and Cornubert.
Tues. Evg., March 6, at 8—Special performance benefit Beth-El Sisterhood—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari and Saligmac. Prices $1.00, $1.50, $2.50, $3.00, & $5.00.
Wed. Evg., March 7, at 8—FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Dippel, Campanari, and Plancon.
Fri. Evg., March 9, at 8—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. (Die Lustigen Welber Von Windsor.) Mmes. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink; MM. Friedrichs, Bertram, and Dippel.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
OPEN 10 A.M. TO 11 P.M.
WATER POLO, LIVE GAME PARK, AQUATIC SPORTS

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; diminishing westerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,647. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900.—14 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY: FOURTEEN PAGES, with REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅜c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41⅜c; cash cotton, 9½c.

LEGISLATURE.—Little business was done by either house at Albany yesterday. The Assembly passed a few bills, but the Senate met for only a few minutes, accomplishing practically nothing. The Kelsey bill relating to the merging of corporations was reported by the Assembly Committee on Banks. Assemblyman Apgar introduced a bill providing for the licensing of drivers of automobiles by local boards—Page 8.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday, upon the receipt of a message from the President, passed a bill appropriating over $2,000,000, to be placed in the hands of the President for the benefit of Puerto Rico. The amount represents the duties collected in the United States from the evacuation by Spain to Jan. 1, 1900. The Senate also discussed Puerto Rican government and tariff, but referred the House appropriation bill. Quay's case was argued in the Senate, Messrs. Hoar and Elkins arguing that he is entitled to a seat. The California delegation offered a petition signed by 15,000 Californians against the ratification of the French and Jamaican reciprocity treaties.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Roberts has moved his camp about eight miles west of Paardeberg, and is face to face with a Boer army of about 6,000 men. Joubert is said to be further on with 50,000 more. Gen. Buller reports that the country about Ladysmith is entirely clear of Boers, and that they took their wagons and guns with them. Gen. Cronje has been placed on the cruiser Doris at Cape Town. The German press comments on the secret order closing sources of information to American Consuls. Lady Louisa Tighe, who danced at Brussels the night before the battle of Waterloo, is dead. The Pope was ninety years old yesterday. Richard Watson Gilder arrived in Berlin yesterday. Alsace has barred American vines. The Duke of Veragua yesterday at Berlin abused America because his pension had been stopped.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

Charles F. Bates, more familiarly known as "Fatty" Bates, died yesterday.

Congressman S. P. Epes from Virginia died in Washington last night after an operation for appendicitis.

The report that ex-President Cleveland is ill, and will be unable to lecture to the students of Princeton University, was denied yesterday by Mrs. Cleveland.

Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will meet to-day and discuss the propriety of making a public statement regarding the many reports in circulation of the manner in which the road was brought to its present plight.

Page 6.

Secretary Root left Washington for Cuba, to confer with Gen. Wood there.

Page 7.

President and Mrs. McKinley arrived in this city yesterday.

Part of the Iron Pier at Long Branch was carried away by wind and sea on Thursday night. At Galilee a cottage was blown in half.

The storm up the State continues. At Rochester over forty inches of snow had fallen last night. Railway traffic is much impeded.

The upper east side, where many fires, in some cases fatal, have occurred in the last few months, is now under extraordinary police surveillance. Witnesses of the fatal fire of Wednesday night were examined by the Fire Marshal yesterday.

Page 8.

Mrs. Roland B. Molineux has issued a statement in which she upholds the innocence of her husband and offers a defense to attacks upon her own character.

Page 11.

Cecil Leslie, press agent of Franklin Syndicate Miller, who was arrested in Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday night, is expected to reach New York this morning.

Ex-Justice William N. Cohen, as referee in the exceptions to the account of Willis S. Paine, as administrator of the estate of the late Ruby Tilden Paine, his wife, has disallowed a number of charges.

Page 14.

The last hearing in the "Sapho" case was held yesterday before Magistrate Mott. District Attorney Gardiner will sum up for the prosecution on Monday.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
Markets.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

CONGRESSMAN EPES DEAD.

Representative from Virginia Succumbs After an Operation for Appendicitis.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Congressman Sydney P. Epes of Virginia, who was operated on for appendicitis to-day, died at Garfield Hospital at 12 o'clock to-night. He had been ill but a short time, having attended the session on Wednesday.

Congressman Epes was born at Sunnyside, Nottoway County, Virginia, Aug. 20, 1865. He removed to Kentucky when fourteen years old, but returned to Virginia five years later. He edited and published a newspaper in Virginia, and also entered politics, being at various times a member of the County Congressional and State Democratic Committees. He was elected to the House of Delegates of Virginia in 1891, was made Register of the Land Office of Virginia in 1895, and in 1896 was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress from the Fourth Congressional District by a majority of 2,621 over R. T. Thorp, Republican. He was unseated in March, 1898, by the Republican majority, but was at once nominated by the Democrats of his district and elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, receiving 8,833 votes against 6,889 cast for R. T. Thorp, Republican. His home was at Blackstone, Va.

CHICAGO'S ICEHOUSE EGGS.

Dealers Now Believe They Can Sell the 200,000,000 at a Profit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The recent cold weather has given the cold storage men a chance to dispose of some of their large stock of icehouse eggs. The cold snap and the snowstorms have raised the price of these eggs from 6 to 9 cents a dozen. At the former price the storage men were out 5½ cents a dozen, but they now think they see a profit. It is estimated that there are over 200,000,000 icehouse eggs in the city.

Church Class for Military Training.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 2.—The Rev. David Evans of Grace Episcopal Church, who a year ago established a monthly "smoker" for the men of his parish, has formed a large class of young men for military training.

Trains to Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati

via Pennsylvania Railroad are all models of safety, speed, and comfort.—Adv.

MAY THROW LIGHT ON THIRD AVENUE

Directors to Discuss Wisdom of Answering Damaging Reports.

THE STOCK'S LOWEST RECORD

Extreme Depression, a Quotation of 45¼—Financial Plans—Mr. Crimmins's Appointment Urged.

Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will to-day, unless plans made yesterday are reconsidered, meet and discuss the multitude of reports and rumors that are current in explanation of the plight of the road. The object of the meeting is to consider the wisdom of taking up the most important of the rumors and issuing a public statement in regard to each.

The idea that the attacks on the road should be met squarely and disposed of has been growing for several days, and the plan to refute them was decided on yesterday because several Directors of the road discovered that official silence under attack had been in many quarters construed into admission that the charges could not be disputed. It was understood yesterday that the principal subjects the statement will cover will be Henry Hart's stock holdings and their disposition, the accumulation of the floating debt, obstacles to the proper financing of the new equipment operations, and the policy that governed the management of the system and its contracts.

Several stories about the road were denied without comment by one of its Directors yesterday. The official up to the time that the affairs of the company became subject of scandal had been polite and even-tempered. He was yesterday haggard, and almost tearful. He spoke strongly in denying a story that William H. Moloney the Clerk to the Board of Aldermen, identified with the Jacob Sharp bribery to secure the Broadway Railroad franchise, had looted the treasury of the Third Avenue Company by appropriating $500,000 destined to secure the King's Bridge franchise. Coupled with the denial was one that disposed of a statement that the franchise in question cost the company $1,500,000 in all. The Director, also without comment, disposed of an allegation that the company rendered desperate by the large bills of Naughton & Co., offered $1,000,000 for the surrender of their contract. Also denied was a story that the Directors of the road knew that the percentages of Naughton & Co. were excessive.

A DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT.

"This," said the Director, "can be disposed of in a few words I do not consider the percentages excessive. The system I regard as of advantage to the company, as it put the work on a par with day's work. The work for the Metropolitan system was done in a like way. I am not at present prepared to say why the cost per mile for changing motive power was so much greater for Third Avenue than for the Metropolitan. Talk of the road's bankruptcy is on a par with the other stories about it. I have full faith in its future under the receivership."

Plans for financing the cash requirements of Receiver Grant were the subject of discussion, and it was asserted that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. had expressed a willingness to undertake such a financial plan. A member of the firm in declining to talk on the subject said that it was not its custom to express willingness in such transactions.

Another statement that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will eventually act as managers of the reorganization syndicate and that the firm is forming a syndicate to purchase receiver's certificates, as a court may order their issue, and that the issue will be about $10,000,000, of which $3,000,000 will be at first negotiated, was pronounced as substantially correct by authority for the firm of financiers. The total amount of the issue as stated was, however, disputed as being uncertain.

A member of the Third Avenue creditors' committee, of which F. P. Olcott is Chairman, said that it is perfecting arrangements to finance the immediate cash necessities of the receiver. "The bankers of the committee," he added, "will be Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The amount of the issue of certificates, stated at $10,000,000 in a Wall Street bulletin, I regard as excessive. The certificates will be issued in such form as may be authorized by the court. The money derived therefrom will be devoted to the completion, as far as may be possible, of the Third Avenue system, which as a whole will be brought into a condition of full earning capacity. As soon as it becomes reasonably clear what the concrete possibilities of the property are, a plan of reorganization will be developed and submitted to all parties in interest."

WANTS MR. CRIMMINS NAMED.

A stockholder of the Third Avenue Railroad Company has sent the following communication to Chairman Olcott of the Creditors' Committee:

"I notice the statement that the 'management' of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, through counsel, joined in the application for the appointment of a receiver for the property.

"Permit me to suggest whether it is not now time that the creditors and stockholders proceed to direct the affairs of that defunct corporation without the assistance, before the court or otherwise, of the 'management,' which has wrecked the company and brought the whole status of its affairs to public disfavor.

"To restore the property to a prosperous condition and full earning capacity must needs require able direction, expert knowledge of the intricate conditions of local transportation, a high order of executive ability, and if the best permanent results are to be attained it would seem that the man at the head of affairs should be one in whom both the stockholders and the public at large have the fullest confidence.

"As indicated to you yesterday, it is my conviction that Mr. John D. Crimmins is generally recognized as combining these qualifications to a larger extent than any one who could be selected for the important work the permanent receiver of that property will have in hand.

"Should the old management continue to have a voice in shaping any action hereafter taken or be accredited with so doing, it must be a long time before public confidence can be restored in the present prospective outcome of the company's affairs."

Rumors that other financial firms were interested with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in the plan to provide funds for the receiver were not substantiated. At Vermilye & Co.'s this statement was made: "So far as the Third Avenue Railroad Company is concerned, we are through with it."

SUIT UNDER A BIG LIEN.

The first suit against the Third Avenue Road growing out of the numerous mechanics' liens filed prior to the appointment of the receiver was commenced yesterday. J. H. Warner, attorney for the National Conduit and Cable Company, instituted the action. It is based on the first lien filed against the company. It was entered on Feb. 23 and was for $144,389, for material furnished.

The Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue, and the King's Bridge Railroad Companies are joined as defendants in the action.

A mechanic's lien for $48,732 was filed yesterday by the Pennsylvania Iron Works against the Third Avenue and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue lines.

Two judgments were also entered, one by N. Quinn, for $5,296.70, and the other for $250 by E. Overbaugh.

Another lien was filed yesterday at White Plains by the American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey upon the real property of the Union Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

The materials furnished consisted of trolley wire to the amount of $22,881.81, which was the price agreed upon for it, and all of which remains unpaid. The goods were delivered between Dec. 12, 1899, and Feb. 2, 1900.

MR. McMAHON ON LIENS.

Daniel F. McMahon of Naughton & Co., the contractors, said yesterday that the total amount of liens as published in the newspapers were misleading. "These liens aggregate about $6,000,000," Mr. McMahon said, "but I doubt if the amounts actually involved run above a half of that sum. For instance, we have filed liens aggregating $3,000,000. Of this, about $950,000 is actually due, while the remainder is for projected work, on which no progress has been made. Included in our liens are the amounts of several others, which are also on file. These are for supplies.

"I recall one in which a cement manufacturer whose claim is $65,000 filed two liens for this amount—one against the Third Avenue Company and one against the Union Railway Company—because he was in doubt as to where the material was used. We had incuded this in our liens, so that claims for $195,000 are on file for one item on which only a third of that sum is due. Isaac A. Hopper & Co. have another lien of our $1,000,000 for work that has not been commenced."

Officials of the United States District Court are inclined to think that the Bankruptcy act does not apply to the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and that its creditors cannot put it into involuntary bankruptcy. Section 4 of Chapter 3 of the act tells who may become bankrupts. Paragraph A of that section says: "Any person who owes debts, except a corporation, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt." Paragraph B of the same section says: "Any natural person, except a wage-earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company, and any corporation engaged principally in the manufacturing, trading, printing, publishing, or mercantile pursuits, owing debts to the amount of $100 or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial, and shall be subject to and entitled to the benefits of this act."

STOCK GOES STILL LOWER.

Third Avenue stock established a new low record for itself on the Stock Exchange yesterday in a broad market of 600,000 shares. The dealings in Third Avenue approximated 49,000 shares. The stock, which closed on Thursday at 50 to 50¼, opened yesterday at 47. The high record of the day was 49 and the lowest quotation 45¼. The closing price was 47½. It was claimed that the low record came of liquidation due to reports of the road's bankruptcy and of heavy assessments to be levied to permit of the completing of the work begun on the system.

It was learned yesterday that all privileged transactions between David Lamar and those who dealt with him have been satisfactorily settled. Mr. Lamar during the day announced in a bulletin that he had no "puts" on Third Avenue stock outstanding. Another statement from holders of such "puts" said that they had been taken care of.

MR. CRIMMINS'S CHARGES.

Correspondence Relating to the Contract with Naughton & Co.—Mr. McMahon's Denials.

Rumors that the difficulties into which the Third Avenue Railroad Company has fallen were due in a large measure to extravagance in construction by the contractors, Naughton & Co., and to political entanglements, were again freely circulated yesterday. These reports were based largely on a published interview in which John D. Crimmins, who at one time was a contractor for the construction of a part of the system, and who built the Broadway, Columbus Avenue, and Lexington Avenue lines of the Metropolitan system, pronounced the contract with Naughton & Co. to be "ruinous," and declared that the contractors prosecuted their work in a manner that was inimical to the best interests of the stockholders of the road.

Mr. Crimmins in this interview alluded to a letter which he had written in July last to President Elias of the company in substantiation of this charge.

MR. CRIMMINS'S CHARGES.

Mr. Crimmins later in the day gave out a copy of this letter and the correspondence which followed it. The letter was dated July 25, 1899. In it Mr. Crimmins said:

"I refrained from sending my proxy or voting as a stockholder of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company for the increase of the capital stock of the company. The reason is the fact that the expenditures now being made under you as President, for the change of motive power, are wasteful. My attention has been called to this many times, but I did not wish to speak until I had personal knowledge, gained by observation.

"On the 17th inst. I drove from the upper end of the Boulevard, where the work is progressing, for some blocks below, and I can safely say that not more than one in ten men was employed, and even these were engaged in hammering without effect.

"There will be a day of reckoning of the cost of carrying forward this work. It is not difficult, and I can see no obstructions to be met with save here and there some rock. The cost per mile should not be greater than that expended for the construction of the Eighth Avenue line of the Metropolitan Street Railroad system above Fifty-ninth Street.

"As a stockholder of the company, I certainly must protest against the cost and manner of carrying on this work. At the moment my protest may be of no avail, but if the cost of this work proves to be exorbitant, then an explanation must be forthcoming. I doubt very much if there has ever been a public work or a work for a corporation where there was so much loitering as there is on this work."

PRESIDENT ELIAS'S REPLY.

In reply, Mr. Elias, under date of July 28, wrote to Mr. Crimmins, saying that the work of changing the motive power of the road was very closely scrutinized by the company, and that daily the management of the road furnished the contractors with lists of men and foremen "whose immediate discharge we request for not performing the work required of them." In reference to the cost of the work, Mr. Elias wrote: "I shall hope that the cost, everything being equal, will not be as great as on the section," (on the Eighth Avenue line.)

Again, two days later, Mr. Crimmins wrote to Mr. Elias another letter, in which he reiterated the charge of loitering on the Boulevard, and concluded:

"I do not know it to be a fact, but it has been stated to me that the work is conducted more in the interest of a political party than that of the stockholders."

Mr. Crimmins yesterday declined to elaborate on the intimation conveyed in this last note, saying that he had no desire to enter into a controversy over what was only a rumor. The statement that he was interested in the contract for changing the motive power, Mr. Crimmins said, was unfounded, as he had retired from the firm of J. D. & T. E. Crimmins on Jan. 1, 1897, over a year before the contract was let. He continued:

"The negotiations with the Third Avenue Co. were entirely with T. E. Crimmins, and I had no intimate acquaintance with the terms. My knowledge extended only so far as to know that the contract had been entered into and afterward discontinued.

"In 1897, at the request of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, I directed the work for the change of motive power on the Madison Avenue line, the Eighth Avenue line, and the Twenty-third Street line, as well as finishing the Second Avenue line and the One Hundred and Sixteenth and Manhattan Avenue line.

TERMS IN OTHER CONTRACTS.

"There were several contracts made in these works. One with Naughton & Co., one with T. E. Crimmins & Co., and one with the National Contracting Company. The prices paid were 7½ per cent. on the labor

Continued on Page 2.

CHARLES F. BATES IS DEAD

Well-Known Horseman Passes Away After Two Weeks' Illness.

Was One of the Best Whips in the Country and a Familiar Figure at the Annual Horse Show.

Charles F. Bates, more familiarly known as "Fatty" Bates, died last night at 8:30 o'clock at his apartments in the Dakota Flats, 1 West Seventy-second Street. Mr. Bates was thirty-five years of age. His death was due to bronchial pneumonia. He was stricken two weeks ago with grip, which developed into pneumonia. He lived with his father, C. Francis Bates, his mother having died some years ago.

Mr. Bates was in his way one of the best-known figures in the city, and it was to his interest in and association with horses that he had in his peculiar line more than a local fame. He was one of the best whips in the country, and in the horse world gained an enviable record as a breeder and dealer in fine stock.

Every one for ten years back who has visited the annual Horse Show knew Mr. Bates, at least by sight, and, indeed, that yearly gathering would have been considered incomplete without his presence. He not only entered his own horses at the New York Horse Show, but he was equally well known at the shows in Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Long Branch, and Newport, where for several years he had shown his skill as a driver.

Many New Yorkers will recall him in one of his whimsical poses in Madison Square Garden during Horse Show week, tooling a coach and four around the tanbark dressed not unlike Samuel Weller, his coach followed by a boy in odd costume on a cock horse trailing behind. But it was really with a more serious view that Mr. Bates made his annual entries at this institution. He carried away many prizes, and, what was more to the point, sold many a fine prize animal at a fancy price.

It was he who introduced the fashion of docking trotting horses' tails, then training the animals to the knee and hock action, and succeeded in beating, according to the dictum of horsemen, the English hackneys "at their own game."

Something over ten years ago Mr. Bates began the breeding of fine horses. He established a farm at Hubbard, Ohio, where he kept at all times from 150 to 200 animals, principally of the high-stepping, coach, and heavy harness type. At his two stables up town in this city he had on hand almost constantly at least 100 horses.

During his career Mr. Bates won as prizes over 500 ribbons at the various shows where he had made entries, his most famous prize winner being the American trotter Coxey. In the intervals between his professional appearances Mr. Bates naturally was much seen on the road, and along the fine driveways of New York his equipages in matter of appointment were not infrequently the envy of many a wealthier patron of the turf.

It was often his boast that he held the world's record in making quick changes of horses to a road coach, his time being forty-two seconds. His nearest competitor in this feat, so dear to the professional whip, was James Selby, who it was his delight to say ran behind him by five seconds.

Some two or three years ago Mr. Bates figured in a breach of promise suit. His last public appearance in the courts was in a suit against Assistant Secretary Hyde of the National Horse Show Association for the care of a horse. In the course of the suit the Grand Jury was asked to indict Mr. Hyde, but refused to do so. Thereupon Mr. Bates brought this refusal to the attention of the Mazet Committee toward the close of its session. Nothing ever came of it, as the committee adjourned sine die a few days later. Mr. Bates's breezy mannerisms in the committee room, it was recalled yesterday, furnished much amusement to the spectators.

Mr. Bates was the President of the New York Coach Horse and Cob Company, and a member of the Colonial Club. He was the last member of his father's family, his birthplace being at Newport, R. I. One of his sisters, Mrs. Daniel Saxton, died some time ago, and the other, who was the wife of Capt. F. W. Dickens of the United States Navy, died in Washington last July as the result of a naphtha explosion at her home. As showing the fatality which seemed to pursue the family, it was said last night that two sisters of his father were killed some time ago by a subway explosion in Boston.

Mr. Bates will be buried in Mount Auburn Cemetery, in Cambridge, Mass.

COMPLAINS OF THE TROLLEY.

Peoria Man Sues to Prevent Use of Single Overhead Wire.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The final arguments were made to-day in the "Peoria Electrolysis" case, in which evidence has been taken during the past year by Special Master in Chancery Frank L. Wean, who, it is expected, will present his report to Judge Grosscup, in the United States Circuit Court, in a few weeks, and all the street railway officials of the country who have been watching the progress of the case will know whether there is any legal ground for forcing them to construct their electric lines on the "double overhead current" plan.

The present action was begun in April, 1898, when C. B. Gold, receiver of the Peoria Water Company, filed a bill for injunction against the Central Railway and the Peoria and Prospect Heights Railway Companies. He charged that all the water mains in Peoria have been irreparably damaged by the action of the electrical currents escaping from the tracks of the street railway lines. He sought to prevent the railway companies from operating their electric street car system by the single overhead trolley system.

The theory of the complainant is that the return currents in that system leave the tracks, and, passing through the earth, attack all metallic sub-surface substances. The effect of this escaped electricity, it is claimed, is to cause all the underground pipes in the city to decompose. As a remedy the complainant suggests the use of a complete overhead metallic circuit.

WANT PARK COMMISSIONER OUT.

Asserted in Chicago that Mr. Ellsworth Has Become a New Yorker.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Conditions in the South Park Board, growing out of the expiration of Jefferson Hodgkin's term as a Commissioner yesterday and the fact that Commissioner James W. Ellsworth is regarded as having virtually become a resident of New York several months ago, is creating comment among prominent South Side residents.

It is asserted that unless Mr. Ellsworth's resignation is submitted, or unless his office be declared vacant on the ground of non-residence, the interests of the South Park system will suffer.

MR. CLEVELAND NOT ILL.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 2.—A story printed this morning in one of the New York newspapers that Grover Cleveland's health is such that he is compelled to keep to his bed most of the time, is without foundation. When a visit was made to the home of the Clevelands to-day the ex-President was entertaining company in the parlor. Mrs. Cleveland said:

"Mr. Cleveland is not at all ill. He has suffered considerably this Winter with rheumatism, chiefly in his foot and knee. That explains why he has gone out so little. But he is perfectly well now."

Mrs. Cleveland also denied the statement that one of the lectures on political science which Mr. Cleveland is to deliver to the students is a month overdue, and that Mr. Cleveland would not be able to lecture at all. Mrs. Cleveland explained that no particular time was set for the lectures, and added: "Mr. Cleveland will certainly deliver them."

The New West 23rd St. Station

and the splendid cab service place the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal facilities at the doors of mid and upper New York.—Adv.

WANTS PAUNCEFOTE HERE

London Times Is Against Removal of the British Ambassador.

LONDON, March 3.—The Times says editorially this morning:

"To displace Lord Pauncefote at a critical moment like the present would be to carry official pedantry to the point of folly. It cannot be denied that it is largely due to his personal action that the United States and Great Britain have been brought closer together than at any period in the history of the two countries since their painful separation in the last century.

"Moreover, the Ambassador has in hand the threads of negotiations on several important questions. With the approach of a general election the political atmosphere, especially in the United States, has a tendency to become electric.

"It would be a mistake on our part to regard too seriously the movements of political opinion in America under such conditions, but it is clear that the presence at the British Embassy at Washington of an experienced and cool-headed diplomatist, who knows how to discount the extravagant language of a Presidential campaign, is of no inconsiderable advantage."

The editorial proceeds to dilate upon the necessity, on the part of the Ambassador, of prudence combined with vigilance during the Presidential campaign, and then says:

"It is possible that a new Ambassador might be entrapped into acts or statements that would compromise Great Britain. There are questions pending between the two Governments which it is the interest of certain sections on both sides of politics beyond the Atlantic to exaggerate and even to envenom.

"The most difficult element in the problem is the pressure upon President McKinley's Administration to interfere in behalf of the Boers. The attitude of Washington has hitherto been beyond reproach, but a Presidential election puts a severe, and even a dangerous, strain upon political virtue."

After declaring that "a heavy responsibility will rest upon those displacing Lord Pauncefote," the editorial refers to the Irish and German vote in the United States, and concludes as follows: "We do not believe that America will be tempted to assume an unfriendly attitude, but it is well for us to remember that we have our empire at the mercy of the changes and chances of politics in any other country."

THE FIGARO ON MEDIATION.

PARIS, March 3.—M. Valfrey, Figaro's political writer, devotes a long article to-day to the South African war and the question of mediation. He says:

"The denouement cannot be doubted. England will conquer, without the great powers seriously trying to embarrass her. The friends of the Boers, however, rely on the American combination and are encouraged by the ever-increasing sympathy there.

"I have already said that the President of the United States does not care for the rôle assigned him, and my conviction is that he will not accept it. The Anglo-American alliance, in the sense in which the term is understood in Europe, and in which Mr. Chamberlain used it, is nonsense; but it is no less an established fact that the Cabinets of Washington and London live on a footing of real friendship, and that President McKinley no more dreams of embarrassing Great Britain than did Lord Salisbury of embarrassing the Americans in Cuba and the Philippines."

REPUBLICANS ALL AT SEA.

None Can Tell What the Outcome of the Puerto Rican Programme Will Be.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—With the last Puerto Rico bill not yet half a day old, it is impossible to find a Republican who will undertake to explain what is to be the outcome of the Administration programme for that island except that suggested a day or two ago by a Republican Senator to turn the whole matter over to the President to be conducted according to his judgment until Congress is better prepared to provide a form of government for the people that will be appropriate and acceptable and that will last.

The message of the President approving the Puerto Rican Tariff bill and asking for a relief appropriation was not looked for. It certainly was not expected by Representative Cannon last Tuesday, when it was evidently his belief that the 15 per cent. tariff bill would answer every purpose of relief. For he made a speech then in which he said:

"But you say, 'Oh, no, do not enact this bill.' What then? Two million dollars from the Treasury of the United States to be appropriated for these Puerto Ricans. You are seeking to be the majority to-morrow. You say that you are going to stand together and vote against this bill. You say that you are going to have enough reinforcements from this side of the House to give you a majority. I do not believe it, but you say so. What are you going to do? If you spread free trade over these people and make no provision for immediate money, are you going to vote it out of the Treasury?

"We on this side have to construct; we have got to look out; we have got to do something. This bill must pass or we must vote $2,000,000 out of the Treasury for the coming year to care for Puerto Rico. We do not like to do that."

Representative Dolliver was just as much opposed as Mr. Cannon to appropriating money for Puerto Rico. He did not believe the country would sanction such a course. That was only last Saturday. He voted for the appropriation to-day of more than $2,000,000. The money is not yet appropriated, however; the Senate has yet to consider the bill.

Attention has been directed to-night to the situation in the Senate. That body is considering a bill providing for Puerto Rico with a temporary Government. It also imposes upon trade between Puerto Rico and the United States 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates, and all other countries trading with Puerto Rico the full Dingley rates. Mr. Foraker will press the bill as fast as the Senate will let him. Any Democrat can delay it if he desires to do so. The question put by a friend of the bill is, will the Senate give Puerto Rico first the Government, the opportunity to govern itself, and the lower duties, or will it give the $2,000,000 and then abandon the Government bill and the reduced tariff?

The Republican idea was undoubtedly what it is explained to be by a leading member of the House, that the effect of the imposition of a tariff upon the people of Puerto Rico was bad, and should be counteracted in some way. Some of the Republicans are delighted, because they put the Democrats "in a hole" to-day by inviting Mr. Richardson to declare in favor of the President's message.

"Yes," said Mr. Littlefield, "put the Democrats in a hole, but we had got into the hole in the first instance."

SCHOONER WRECKED AT SEA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—With the arrival here to-day of four shipwrecked sailors came the first news of the foundering of the schooner Golden Sheaf, which sailed from this city Feb. 15 for Christianstad, St. Croix, with a cargo of coal. The mate, Henry Hepnen, and one seaman named William Tietes, are known to have been drowned, and it is feared that the Captain also was lost. The shipwrecked men were brought to this port by the British steamer Mokta.

On Saturday, Feb. 24, the Golden Sheaf encountered a terrific hurricane, and for three days the crew were kept at work in a desperate effort to keep her afloat. On the 26th the Mokta appeared, and a boat from her with six men, was sent to the rescue. During the work of rescue the hurricane continued with great force, rendering the position of the rescuers extremely perilous. When the last man was taken off the Golden Sheaf had sunk to the rail, and could not have remained afloat another hour.

A Train Every Hour

From Grand Central Station, along the Hudson River, through the Mohawk Valley to Buffalo and the West, by the New York Central. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

ROBERTS FACES A BIG BOER ARMY

Finds 6,000 Burghers About 8 Miles from Paardeberg.

JOUBERT IS FURTHER ON

He Is Said to be Concentrating a Force.

NONE NEAR LADYSMITH

Buller Reports They Took Away All Their Guns and Wagons.

Gen. Cronje Arrives at Cape Town and Is Placed on Board a Cruiser—Boer Women Were Found in the Trenches at Paardeberg.

LONDON, March 3.—Lord Roberts, at Osfontein, six or eight miles east of Paardeberg, faces the re-formed Boer army, from 5,000 to 6,000 strong. This may be merely a corps of observation, ready to retire on prepared positions. Doubtless it is receiving accretions from the late besiegers of Ladysmith and from other points.

The Boer Army is about four miles from the British front, with its left resting on a high kopje and its right on the river.

Whatever the force may be, Lord Roberts has ample troops to cope with it.

As a heavy rain is falling on the veldt, and the grass is improving, this will be a good thing temporarily for the Boers.

Lord Roberts has surprised observers by the excellence of his transport during the first advance, and he is likely to do so again, although military men here think he must wait for some days before going much further.

The Boers, presumably, will use this delay for all it is worth, pulling their resources together. Dr. Leyds gives out the opinion that the British entry of Bloemfontein is daily expected, as Commandants Dewet and Delarey had been instructed to retard the advance of Lord Roberts only until the concentration under Gen. Joubert had been accomplished.

No adequate explanation is yet made of the 50,000 reinforcements that are preparing for Lord Roberts. Such explanations as are advanced tentatively suggest either that the Cape Dutch have become more restive or that the Imperial Government has a hint of foreign suggestions as to the future status of the allied republics.

NEW PHASE OF THE WAR.

Spenser Wilkinson in The Morning Post to-day says:

"The war now enters a new phase—that of a British attack on the Boer power for the purpose of destroying it and of bringing about the submission of the Boer States and the acquiescence of their populations in that submission.

"The invading army, intending to fight the enemy wherever and whenever he can be met, has only to march by the most convenient route toward the centre of the enemy's resources. The defending army must either come to meet the invader, replying to attack by attack, or must seek a defensive position in which to prevent the advance of the invaders."

Mr. Wilkinson thinks the simplest line of advance is to Bloemfontein, and thence along the railroad to Pretoria. He says:

"The Boers are abandoning all minor enterprises in order to concentrate. It is doubtful whether Gen. Buller's force will be able to do much toward entering the enemy's territory from Natal. Hence we may infer that a considerable portion of his force will be transferred to the western theatre of war. Lord Roberts can, if he thinks it necessary, have before April 1 an army at his disposal nearly twice as strong as that with which he set out from Modder River."

The Admiralty Board has telegraphed to the Cape Commander an expression of admiration and thanks on the part of the Lords of the Admiralty to the marines and bluejackets engaged in the war for the "splendid manner in which they have upheld the traditions of the service, and have added to its reputation for resourcefulness, courage, and devotion."

A DISPATCH FROM ROBERTS.

Lord Roberts wires to the War Office from Osfontein, under date of March 2, as follows:

"I have just returned from paying Kimberley a hurried visit. I was much gratified at finding the enthusiasm among the Kimberley people regarding the care of the sick and wounded. All the public buildings had been converted into hospitals, and all the men had been made most comfortable.

"I was struck with the friendly manner in which the wounded Boers and our men chatted together upon the experiences of the campaign.

"It delighted me to see our soldiers sharing their rations and biscuits with the Boer prisoners before they commenced their march for Modder River. Some of the poor fellows were very hungry, after having been half staved in the laager."

During Lord Roberts's visit to Kimberley, when he was the guest of Cecil Rhodes, he paid a high tribute to Gen. Buller and Sir George White, and confessed that at one time he feared it would be impossible to relieve Ladysmith. Mr. Rhodes expressed his intention to induce the De Beers Company to buy artillery for the defense of Kimberley.

OSFONTEIN, March 2.—The British camp has been moved here. A heavy rain is falling, the veldt is improving, supplies are rapidly arriving, and the men are in good health, despite the fact that they have been on half rations for a fortnight.

Cecil Rhodes has sent a quantity of champagne from Kimberley to be drunk to the health of Lord Roberts.

Lord Roberts has published an order thanking the troops for their courage and for the zeal and endurance they have displayed amid the hardships of a forced march. He says that their fortitude and general conduct have been worthy the Queen's soldiers.

A slight skirmish occurred six miles southeast, in which Col. Remington had a horse shot under him.

The Boer forces on our front are believed to be under the joint command of Botha, Delarey, and Dewet. They are expecting reinforcements from Natal.

The guns that were captured at Paardeberg have been brought here. The rifles captured have, in many cases, Scriptural texts engraved upon them, for example, "Lord, Strengthen This Arm."

It is said that just prior to Gen. Cronje's surrender there was almost mutiny in the camp.

CRONJE ON A MAN-OF-WAR.

CAPE TOWN, March 2.—Gen. Cronje arrived here to-day, and was immediately escorted on board the British second-class cruiser Doris. There was no demonstration.

He was received by Gen. Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker and a representative of Sir Alfred Milner, the Governor of Cape Colony.

ORANGE RIVER, March 1.—Gen. Cronje and his wife passed here last night en route to Cape Town. Elaborate precautions had been taken to prevent the public from seeing him. Even the officers were ordered off at the station and the refreshment room was kept closed before his arrival, to the discomfort of the Kimberley passengers, who were obliged to go foodless.

Gen. Cronje looks dejected and miserable, and is much grayer. He entered the refreshment room accompanied by his wife, son, and interpreter, and Gen. Prettyman and his staff. Taking his seat at a table, Gen. Cronje covered his face with his hands for a few moments as he engaged in prayer.

MANY COLESBERGERS ARRESTED.

RENSBURG, March 1.—The greater part of the Dutch residents at Colesberg have been arrested as rebels.

The Boers, yesterday, were in full retreat northward with a British force following them.

DEWET FAILED CRONJE.

LONDON, March 2.—A correspondent, telegraphing from Paardeberg, Feb. 27, says:

"A curious piece of news has just been related to me by Gen. Cronje's aide-de-camp. It appears that Cronje was in daily heliographic communication with Gen. Dewet, who he supposed was bringing up reinforcements. Yesterday Cronje heliographed that unless he was relieved immediately he would feel bound to surrender.

"Gen. Dewet replied with a cheering message urging him to hold on longer, and that he would soon be relieved, but he failed to effect any diversion."

ATTITUDE OF BOER PRISONERS.

PAARDEBERG, Feb. 28.—All the prisoners were parading yesterday afternoon. They extended in a long, trailing line, like a serpent, across the plain, and as far as possible were arranged in commandoes. The Free Staters were kept separate from the Transvaalers.

The look upon the faces of the men as they passed made it impossible to arrive at any other conclusion than that they were all overjoyed at their release from the daily hell of shell and shot which they had been experiencing lately.

Many did not even take the trouble to conceal their delight from the soldiers guarding them. They chatted freely with the British, discussing the different battles in which they had fought. All the prisoners have an intense admiration for the bravery and pluck of the Highlan

nounced that seventy-three wagonloads of supplies were then entering Ladysmith, the first eleven wagons containing hospital comforts.

Gen. Buller's casualties among his officers during the fighting of Feb. 27 were: Killed—Col. O'Leary of the Lancashires; Major Lewis, Capt. Sykes, and Lieut. Simpson of the Scots Fusiliers; Lieut. Mourilyan of the Warwickshires, and Lieut. Daly of the Irish Fusiliers. Wounded—Gen. Barton, Col. Carr of the Scots Fusiliers, and twenty-three others.

The following is the text of her Majesty's dispatch Thursday to Gen. Buller:

"I thank God for the news you have telegraphed me; and I congratulate you and all under you with all my heart."

The dispatch to Sir George White read thus:

"I thank God that you and all those with you are safe after your long, trying siege, borne with such heroism. I congratulate you and all under you from the bottom of my heart. I trust you are all not very much exhausted."

Sir George White sent the following reply:

"Your Majesty's most gracious message has been received by me with the deepest gratitude and with enthusiasm by the troops. Any hardships and privations are a hundred times compensated for by the sympathy and appreciation of our Queen, and your Majesty message will do more to restore both officers and men than anything else."

THE ENTRY INTO LADYSMITH.

LONDON, March 3.—Winston Churchill, who accompanied the Ladysmith relief column, telegraphing his experiences, says:

"During the afternoon of Feb. 28 the cavalry brigades pressed forward, under Col. Burn-Murdoch, toward Bulwana Hill, and under Lord Dundonald in the direction of Ladysmith. The Boers fired on both with artillery from Bulwana.

"About 4 o'clock Major Gough's regiment, which was in the advance, found the ridges surrounding and concealing Ladysmith apparently unoccupied. He reported the fact to Lord Dundonald, who determined to ride through the gap with the Light Horse and Carbineers.

"The rest of the brigade was sent back to Gen. Buller's picket line. It was evening when we started. About an hour of daylight remained. We galloped on swiftly, in spite of the rough ground, up and down hill, through scrub and rocks and dongas until we could see the British guns flashing from Wagon Hill; but on we went faster, until suddenly there came a challenge from the scrub, 'Who goes there?' 'The Ladysmith relieving army,' we replied; and then the tattered and almost bootless men crowded around, cheering very feebly. Even in the gloom we could see how thin and pale they looked; but how glad they were!"

AMMUNITION ALMOST GONE.

The Standard publishes the following dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Thursday, March 1:

"The once dashing cavalry brigade has practically ceased to exist. At the beginning of the year we had 5,500 horses and 4,500 mules. Before the end of January we could only feed 1,100 horses—the others had either been converted into joints, soups, and sausages or had been left to forage for themselves. These poor, emaciated animals—mere phantoms of horses—were among the most painful sights of the siege.

"Had we possessed an unlimited amount of heavy guns and ammunition, we might have made the position more bearable. Although not a shot was fired, except in dire necessity, there were on Feb. 1 only forty rounds left for each naval gun, while the supply for the field artillery would have been exhausted in a couple of minor engagements. Fortunately, the Boers were ignorant of the true state of affairs. Had they known our real weakness, they might have displayed greater daring with results which—now that we are safe—we can venture to contemplate. We were victorious solely because of masterly inactivity.

"The bombardment was heavy, but on the whole ineffective. It is estimated that during the investment about 12,000 shells were thrown into the town, an average of three tons of explosives daily. Yet we had only 35 men killed and 188 wounded. Our largest losses were from disease."

Col. Rhodes, the brother of Cecil Rhodes, describing in The Times the entry into Ladysmith of Lord Dundonald and 300 men of the Imperial Light Horse and Natal Carbiniers Feb. 28, says:

"'It is impossible to depict the enthusiasm of the beleaguered garrison. Cheer upon cheer ran from post to post, and staff officers, civilians, and soldiers flocked to greet them. At the ford of the Klip River women with children in their arms tearfully pressed forward to grasp the hands of the gallant band. Sisters and brothers, friends and relatives met again.

"It was the most moving scene I have ever witnessed. The contrast between the robust troopers of a dozen battles and the pale, emaciated defenders of Ladysmith was great. The hour for which we had so patiently waited had come at last.

"Gen. White and his staff met the troops in the centre of the town. He was cheered with heartfelt enthusiasm. He addressed the civilians and thanked them and the garrison for their magnificent support through trials which we alone can realize. We could possibly have hung on for six weeks longer, but the privations would have been great and sickness and the paucity of our ammunition would have limited the number of assaults we would have been able to resist.

"We originally started the siege with 12,000 troops, 2,000 civilians, and 4,000 natives. Between casualties and sickness 8,000 soldiers passed through the hospital. It is impossible to overemphasize the privations of the sick. Since the middle of January, a man once down was practically lost. The reduced rations of the soldiers just sufficed for their subsistence. Daily thirty old horses and mules were slaughtered and converted into soup and sausages.

"From Jan. 15 to now there have been over 200 deaths from disease alone. The last fortnight saw the majority of the field batteries unharsed and the guns permanently posted in our defences. The cavalry and drivers were converted into infantry and sent to the trenches. A line of defences had been constructed with the view of a possible final contingency, if the water works should be carried by the investment.

"Since the investment the total casualties were: Killed or died of wounds, 24 officers and 235 men; died of disease, 6 officers and 340 men; wounded, 70 officers and 320 men, exclusive of white civilians and natives."

LADYSMITH, March 1.—Gen. Buller, accompanied by his staff, arrived here at 11:40 A. M. to-day. He entered the town unnoticed, as more cavalry was coming in during the morning. The news of his arrival soon spread, however, and Gen. White and his staff at once went to receive him. The two Generals met amid scenes of tremendous enthusiasm, and Gen. Buller had an immense reception.

It is understood that the Boers are in full flight toward the Free State, and a flying column of Ladysmith troops are pursuing them. The Boers left many wagons and guns, and quantities of provisions and ammunition behind them.

Surrounded by cheering soldiers, townspeople, and coolies, celebrating the relief of the town, Sir George White, at the Post Office, addressed the throng. He said:

"People of Ladysmith: I thank you for the heroic and patient manner in which you assisted me during the siege. It hurt me terribly to cut down the rations, but, thank God, we kept the flag flying."

Then, profoundly moved, Gen. White led the assembly in singing "God Save the Queen."

BOER WOMEN IN THE TRENCHES.

COLENSO CAMP, Feb. 28.—The Boers lost heavily during yesterday's fighting. The lyddite wrought fearful havoc in the trenches. Many of the wounded were quite yellow from the effects of the fumes. Over a hundred prisoners were taken. Many of them were Hollanders and a few were genuine Boers. Considerable ammunition for rifles fell into the hands of the British, as well as a damaged Maxim gun. Boers of sixteen were among the wounded.

The prisoners had not heard of the surrender of Gen. Cronje and discredited it. The majority seemed to be glad to be captured. They admit heavy losses recently. The women remained with the Boers in the trenches until three hours before the British charged. Two women were found, one dead and the other shot through near the heart. She has since died. She said her husband would not let her go, as she was such a good shot. The woman was only nineteen years old.

An idea of the intensity of the shell fire can be gathered from the fact that of the ninety-five guns in action the Nineteenth Battery alone fired 704 rounds, firing every ten seconds. The British casualties were about 200 men.

CANADA TO GARRISON HALIFAX.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 2.—The Minister of Militia, Dr. Borden, Col. Aylmer, acting in command, and Col. Pinault, the Deputy Minister, were busy all the afternoon arranging to have the Canadian militia sent to Halifax to take the place of the One Hundredth Regiment of the Imperial Army now stationed there.

The British regulars will be sent to South Africa, and 1,000 members of the Canadian Militia wil replace them. They will be ready in about fifteen days. Members of the permanent corps will not be sent. The offer to garrison Halifax, which was made by Canada two weeks ago, was accepted by the War Office this afternoon.

GREAT BRITAIN NEEDS MONEY.

Budget to be Introduced a Month Ahead of Time—£60,000,000 for the War —£7,000,000 More in Taxes.

LONDON, March 3.—In the House of Commons A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, announced that the House would meet at 2 P. M. Monday for the budget statement. The announcement surprised the House and started considerable speculation as to the reasons.

David Lloyd-George, Liberal, moved a reduction of the civil appropriation on the alleged ground that Sir Alfred Milner had been guilty of garbling communications from President Steyn of the Orange Free State, to the Colonial Office.

Mr. Chamberlain absolutely denied the charge. Referring to President Steyn's alleged desire for peace, the Colonial Secretary said:

"What reliance could be placed upon President Steyn's assurances may be judged from the fact that, a few days before the declaration of war, he solemnly assured the British Government that, under no conditions, would the Free State take aggressive action. Yet, a short time after that, the forces of the Free State were marching side by side with the forces of the Transvaal and invading British territory."

The motion of Mr. Lloyd-George was defeated.

The early budget statement indicates that the Government needs money, and probably purposes obtaining part of the necessary amount from the duty on bonded articles. The early statement gives the Chancellor of the Exchequer three weeks extra taxation of such articles, while the suddenness with which the matter was sprung only allows the owners half a day, Saturday, to take goods out of bond.

The Statist says that under ordinary circumstances the speech would not be made until April, but the necessities of the Government compel it to take immediate measures for retaining a large loan and increasing taxation.

The Statist shows that if the Government estimates of expenditure are realized it will be compelled to borrow £60,000,000 for war purposes, of which £8,000,000 will be raised to cover normal expenditures, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be compelled to increase the taxation for the year by £7,000,000. It suggests that the income tax be increased a penny, which would give £2,200,000 additional revenue; that the tobacco duty be increased 8d. a pound, whereby £2,300,000 would be obtained; that the beer duty be increased 1s. per barrel, which would bring in £1,400,000, and that the duty on spirits be increased 1s. per gallon, realizing £1,200,000.

The proximity of the budget was the sole topic of conversation in the lobbies last night. Members of the Opposition believe that the Government is preparing the way for a dissolution of Parliament, and an appeal to the country on the flood tide of military success in South Africa.

The Ministerialists, on the other hand, declare that this idea is quite erroneous, inasmuch as the Government cannot reasonably dissolve until the war is ended. They assert that the hastening of the budget is dictated solely by Treasury reasons and that it will be introduced in such short order with a view of preventing commercial gambling and the withdrawal of dutiable articles from bonded warehouses. It is also considered prudent, the Ministerialists say, to introduce the new burdens of taxation at a time of popular enthusiasm.

FREE FIGHT AT PEACE MEETING.

LONDON, March 2.—A large crowd forced the doors of Exeter Hall, London, where a "Stop the War" meeting was being held this evening. The invaders were resisted by the audience, a free fight ensued, and the disturbers were expelled.

Undeterred, they broke through the rear entrance, fighting with walking sticks and umbrellas. The police were summoned, and the crowd finally quieted down, marching off toward the War Office and singing "God Save the Queen."

After forty policemen had cleared the building of the invaders many marks of the conflict were noticeable, bruised faces, torn clothing, and other signs of a sharp affray.

Silas Kitto Hocking, the novelist, said he would not insult the Boers by comparing them with such rowdies as had been ejected.

Francis Allston Channing, Liberal member of Parliament for Northamptonshire East, said it was disgraceful that a lawful public meeting, convened in the very centre of civilization, should be menaced by drunken ruffians.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Liberal member of Parliament for the Cockermouth Division of Cumberland, in the course of an indignant protest, said:

"Any one who dares to speak a word of truth and justice at the present moment must undertake the service in actual danger to life and limb."

Peace resolutions were adopted by the meeting.

METHODISTS DISCUSS THE WAR.

LONDON, March 2.—At the Methodist celebration in John Wesley's historic church in London to-day, Reader Harris, a well-known barrister, and the founder of the Pentecostal League, said that Wesley would have sympathized with the aims of Great Britain in South Africa.

The Rev. Frederick B. Meyer, minister of Christ Church, Westminster, who was present, dissented, and a discussion ensued, which was not regarded as a pleasant incident.

The celebration began with a four-hours' prayer meeting, after which 100 took breakfast together. The Rev. Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") preached at noon.

MESSAGE REACHES SYDNEY.

LONDON, March 3.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Sydney, N. S. W., says:

"It has developed that the Premier received a few days ago a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, marked confidential, with a request that its contents be communicated to the other Premiers.

"Secret Cabinet meetings have been held in all the colonies to consider the dispatch. The Premier of New South Wales has asked Mr. Chamberlain's consent to publish the text of the message, and Mr. Chamberlain has replied that he is consulting with the War Office regarding the request. Meanwhile alarming rumors are in circulation."

THE POPE DESIRES PEACE.

On His Birthday, Hopes War in South Africa Will Cease.

ROME, March 2.—The Pope this afternoon received in the Throne Room the members of the Sacred College and the Roman prelates, who presented his Holiness with congratulations upon the occasion of his ninetieth birthday.

The Pontiff's reply was read by Mgr. Misciatelli. After thanking the Prelates for their wishes as to his health, the Pope dwelt on the Divine mercy "which sometimes makes use of the weakest to guide, during many years, Peter's bark." He referred to the Holy Year celebrations and the demonstrations in honor of Giordano Bruno, attributing the latter to the work of Satan, and concluded with expressing his keen desire that blood would cease to flow in South Africa, "where two peoples, although brothers, are slaughtering one another," and hoped they would soon meet and embrace the kiss of peace.

THE BATTLE OF SPION KOP

Details of the Famous Attack and Retreat of the British.

Scenes on the Hill After the Terrible Fire of the Boers—An Odd Duel.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—"Strengthen us to quit ourselves like men." That is an extract from a prayer written by the Archbishop of Armagh, which Lord Roberts has ordered distributed to his soldiers in the field. Judging from the full accounts of Buller's second attempt to relieve Ladysmith, and of the bloody fight at Spion Kop, the prayer was answered.

For the last few days the London dailies have published four and five columns each of mail matter from their correspondents at the front. These show that the operations which began on Jan. 11 and ended with Buller once more going back across the Tugela on Jan. 25, were far more dramatic than could be imagined from the cabled dispatches.

Starting from Chieveley on Jan. 11, Gen. Buller brought his forces slowly to the south bank of the Tugela. Only a favored few knew what his intentions were, but when within striking distance of the Tugela there developed, to quote Winston Churchill in The Morning Post, this plan of action:

"Seven battalions, 22 guns, and 300 horse under Lyttleton to mask the Potgieter position; 12 battalions, 36 guns, and 1,000 horse to cross five miles to the westward, and making a turning movement against the enemy's right. The Boer covering army was to be swept back on Ladysmith by a powerful left arm, the pivoting shoulder of which was at Potgieter's, the elbow at Triegard's Drift, and the enveloping hand—the cavalry under Lord Dundonald—stretching out toward Acton Homes."

Every step was made as planned. The Tugela was crossed with practically no resistance on Jan. 20.

"The first position we took," writes The Daily Mail's correspondent, "was a sugar-loaf hill on the left flank, the honor of the achievement being won by F Squadron of the South African Light Horse. Their determination so impressed the defending party that they fled, and when the squadron reached the summit the hill was deserted. Corp. Tobin especially distinguished himself in the ascent, being foremost throughout, and, aided by athletic physique, managed to reach the summit some paces before his comrades, to whom he shouted, 'Come on, there is no one here!' Tobin is an American."

BOER RESISTANCE DEVELOPS.

The following day the Boer resistance developed in earnest. "What the enemy suffered from shell or rifle fire," says The Standard correspondent, "is so far unknown, but they must have sustained serious loss. Our men would not be denied. They were not expected to hurry, or to expose themselves unduly. What they had to do was to get forward at all cost, but with all possible caution. They moved slowly, yet irresistibly. With grim disregard of the hail or lead to which they were exposed, they doubled from boulder to boulder, from hillock to hillock, ever upward toward the trenches that were spitting death in their open ranks.

"The advance into the jaws of death had its amusing as well as its sad incidents. During the ascent, while bullets were flitting by, and a man went down now and again, and had to be carried to the rear, two full privates were very busy, one munching an army biscuit, the other flicking small pebbles at him. Sudenly what appeared to the man with the biscuit as a particularly sharp stone, hit him on the neck; and he turned around indignantly and demanded, 'Say, Bill, did you chuck that stone at me?' Bill denied the charge, and rejoined, 'Why, mate, you're wounded.' And he was. While chewing at his biscuit an intrusive bullet had passed through the right side of his neck, then into the fleshy part of his shoulder, and ended its career by lodging underneath the skin of the upper part of his arm. An officer dug out the bullet with his penknife, and Bill, his comrade, passed him on to the ambulance down-hill, plaintively reiterating that he had 'chucked' no stone."

They fought from kopje to kopje, and then, as The Times correspondent writes, "we were at a deadlock. There had been four days' fighting. The first had been decidedly successful; we had forced the enemy back from all his advanced positions; the infantry had fought splendidly, and our losses, considering the strength of the position we were attacking, had not been great. Now, however, we had come to his main line of defense. Three days' fighting had not improved our position. His was probably stronger, for he had brought up more guns and improved his intrenchments. It was obvious, therefore, that we could not hope for success in that direction, and so the attack on Spion Kop was ordered."

According to another account, the attack on Spion Kop, which was believed to dominate the Boer positions, was not decided until after a council of war, in which Gen. Buller, while personally favoring an immediate retreat across the Tugela, allowed himself to be governed by the entreaties of his subordinates.

ATTACK ON SPION KOP.

Of the ascent of Spion Kop, The Standard correspondent writes: "The night was intensely dark. The troops were led by the guides over the rocky ridges and through dongas, the men being warned to make as little noise as possible, so as not to attract the attention of the Boers posted on the mountain that towered above. To the west the fitful crack of rifle fire showed that the enemy there was sniping at our infantry on the left front.

"Led by Gen. Woodgate and Col. Bloomfield, the fusiliers began the arduous ascent. Slowly but steadily pressing on in single file, the fusiliers leading, the long line of silent figures crept up the height. Ledge after ledge was passed in silence, the orders being that no shots were to be fired. The work before them was to be done with the bayonet. Col. Thorneycroft now pressed to the front and led the way. The crest of the mountain, fully 2,000 feet above its base, was reached about 3:30 in the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 24. Far below could be seen the lights of the field hospitals, dotted on the plain. The night signals on Three Tree Hill hung like an arc of light in the near distance, and told that all was well.

"The crest having been gained, the leading files of Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry and the Fusiliers advanced along the plateau. Bayonets were now fixed, and the men peered intently through the blackness ahead. Suddenly, at 4 o'clock in the morning, when a third of the entire length of the plateau had been cautiously traversed, a Kafir was heard singing out the alarm in Dutch. A sentry challenged, and the Fusiliers, leveling bayonets, charged with a cheer. An officer bayoneted the sentry. The Boers thereupon clutched their weapons, fired a wild volley, and bolted into the darkness beyond.

"The first trench had been won without the loss of a man on our side, and the column sent up a ringing cheer that pealed like a bell through the misty morning.

"About 5 A. M. a second trench was taken. Here the troops silently awaited the grim work before them.

BOERS' CONCENTRATED FIRE.

"About 8 o'clock, when the misty cloud-cap over Spion Kop melted away sufficiently to enable the Boers, who were now crowding in thousands on the ridge, and in hundreds behind the rocks and in the trenches across the northern extremity, as well as nearly up to the centre of the mountain crest, to open a concentrated fire on our devoted battalions. The hail-like rattle of the Boer rifle was vigorously replied to. Gen. Woodgate, who was detailed by Gen. Warren to effect the capture of the position, walked to and fro amid the never-ceasing whistle of flying bullets, to direct his men. No one seems to know precisely when the gallant officer was hit, there being no breathing space allowed to look at watches; but early in the engagement the General was shot over the left eye as he was coolly watching the effect of our fire. He was carried to the rear, suffering acute pain, but exclaiming, "Let me alone! Let me alone!"

Of the fierce fighting that followed all that day on Spion Kop there are many brilliant accounts, but none more so than that of Winston Churchill. "The troops," he writes, "were driven almost entirely off the main plateau and the Boers succeeded in reoccupying some of their trenches. A frightful disaster was narrowly averted. About twenty men in one of the captured trenches abandoned their resistance, threw up their hands, and called out that they would surrender. Col. Thorneycroft, whose great stature made him everywhere conspicuous, and who was from dawn till dusk in the first firing line, rushed to the spot. The Boers advancing to take the prisoners—as at Nicholson Nek—were scarcely thirty yards away. Thorneycroft shouted to the Boer leader, 'I command on this hill, and allow no surrender. Go on with your firing.' Which later they did, with terrible effect, killing many.

"The survivors, with the rest of the firing line, fled 200 yards, were rallied by their indomitable commander, and, being reinforced by two brave companies of the Middlesex Regiment, charged back, recovering all lost ground, and the position was maintained until nightfall. No words in these days of extravagant expression can do justice to the glorious endurance which the English regiments—for they were all English—displayed throughout the long, dragging hours of hell fire.

"A village of ambulance wagons grew up at the foot of the mountain. The dead and injured, smashed and broken by the shells, littered the summit till it was a bloody, reeking shambles. Thirst tormented the soldiers, for, though water was at hand, the fight was too close and furious to give even a moment's breathing space. But nothing could weaken the stubborn vigor of the defense.

"The artillery, unable to find or reach the enemy's guns, could only tear up the ground in impotent fury. Night closed in with the British still in possession of the hill."

SCENES ON THE HILL.

Describing his endeavor to get up the hill, Mr. Churchill says:

"Streams of wounded met us and obstructed the path. Corpses lay here and there. Many of the wounds were of a horrible nature. The splinters and fragments of the shells had torn and mutilated in the most ghastly manner. I passed about 200 while I was climbing up. There was, moreover, a small but steady leakage of unwounded men of all corps. Some of these cursed and swore. Others were utterly exhausted and fell on the hillside in stupor. Others again seemed drunk, though they had had no liquor. Scores were sleeping heavily. Fighting was still proceeding, and stray bullets struck all over the ground, while the Maxim guns scourged the flanks of the hill and the sheltering infantry at regular intervals of a minute."

Later that night an informal council of war was called, and Sir Charles Warren, from below the hill, sent Mr. Churchill to ascertain Col. Thorneycroft's views. When the correspondent reached the crest he found "only one solid battalion remained—the Dorsets. All others were intermingled.

"Amid this disorganized but determined force," Mr. Churchill writes, "I found Col. Thorneycroft at the top of the mountain. Every one seemed to know, even in the confusion, where he was. He was sitting on the ground surrounded by the remnants of the regiment he had raised, who had fought for him like lions and followed him like dogs. I explained the situation as I had been told and as I thought. Naval guns were prepared to try, sappers and working parties were already on the road with thousands of sandbags. What did he think? But the decision had already been taken. He had never received any messages from the General, had not had time to write any. Messages had been sent him, he had wanted to send others himself. The fight had been too hot, too close, too interlaced for him to attend to anything but to support this company, clear those rocks, or line that trench. So, having heard nothing and expecting no guns, he had decided to retire. As he put it tersely, 'Better six good battalions safely down the hill than a mop up in the morning.'"

THE BRITISH RETREAT.

The Standard's correspondent takes up the story at this point as follows:

"The retrograde movement was effected in a masterly manner, without loss. Gen. Buller conducted this movement in person. I met the General at Trichardt's Drift at daybreak on the Thursday. He was then as stern of countenance as usual, but when, three days later, or, to be exact, on Saturday morning, he rode in again to headquarters and got off his horse, he looked tired, and not the same man. The change was doubtless as much due to his having been almost incessantly in the saddle for over two days and nights. Only a man of iron nerves like his could rise superior to such an unfortunate miscarriage of his plans. The General promises, in a statement issued for publication, that he will try another route. Officers and men ask for nothing more."

Bennet Burleigh, in The Daily Telegraph, relates this curious incident of the preliminary fighting on Spion Kop:

"Sergt. Mason of Thorenycroft's force, an ex-Glasgow man and Durban hansom cabdriver, while potting Boers at 1,500 yards range, chanced to turn and saw three creeping up the mountain side upon his left rear. Dropping his sights, he bowled one over, the man falling across a rock and never stirring, for he was shot through the heart. An instant later he fatally wounded the second, who tumbled headlong down hill. The third caught sight of his helmet and rifle, and dodged behind a boulder.

"Then a duel ensued between the twain. Sergt. Mason and the Boer. Every time Mason tried to peep the Boer banged at him. The Sergeant returned the compliment. Five Mauser bullets were put through Mason's helmet, cutting his hair once or twice, but leaving him uninjured. Others came perilously near his throat, arm, and hands. Finally the Boer drilled a hole through Mason's shoulder. Wounded, he changed the rifle to his left, resting it upon the rock. A lucky shot of the Sergeant's touched the Boer, who fell forward with his head between the rocks. Then Mason made siccar, putting a shot or two into the head, which never budged. Weak from loss of blood, Mason arose, retired, had his wound dressed, and then walked out of the action."

CANADIANS "PLAY POSSUM."

A correspondent of The Daily Mail writes from Modder River as follows: "The Australians and Canadians have lately taken to a game which, I believe, Americans call 'playing possum.' To the uninitiated I may remark this means pretending to be dead. A short time ago four scouts were out patrolling, and seeing a Boer tried to stalk him. But do what they could, they could not get up to him. At last they separated and surrounded him on a kopje, where the Boer could shoot without being seen.

"They approached to within 500 yards, and then, after a short council, turned to ride away. Immediately a shot rang out and one scout fell off his horse in a heap. The other three wheeled round, there was another shot, and another scout lay on the ground. The remaining two immediately started galloping in opposite directions. Two more shots, and the remaining two were lying on the ground.

"The Boer, greatly elated at his marvelous shooting, came out from behind his rock and commenced dancing a wild 'fandango.' Four shots rang out simultaneously, and before the Boer had had time to even learn the rules of the game, he was incapacitated from taking any further part in it. The four scouts mounted their horses and, pondering deeply over the frailty of human life, returned to camp.

"I rode down to Belmont a couple of days ago and had a look at the Canadians and Queenslanders who are quartered there. They are all in excellent health and spirits, and seem to be just about hungry for a fight."

Nothing if Not Original.

We have told you of the "Crofters Cheviots"; we now speak of the Irish hand loom home-spuns made by the Irish peasantry, who search for the little particles of wool which adhere to the bushes on the mountain side, where flocks have been feeding; this is hoarded until sufficient has been obtained to make a certain quantity of cloth, when the hand loom of the family produces the celebrated "Irish Home-Spuns" colored with vegetable dyes. They practically never wear out. Moderate in price.

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CITY'S AFFAIRS DISCUSSED.

Williamsburg Merchants Listen to Commissioner Shea, Controller Coler, and Register Howe.

Controller Bird S. Coler, Bridge Commissioner Shea, and Register James R. Howe of Kings County last night addressed the members of the Broadway Merchants' Association of Williamsburg, in Arion Hall, and gave some plain talk on city affairs. The meeting was presided over by Thomas P. Peters, President of the association.

Bridge Commissioner Shea said he was heartily in favor of connecting Manhattan with the transpontine boroughs by means of tunnels, and complained that, notwithstanding the dangerous condition of the Vernon Avenue Bridge and the fact that the Board of Estimate had provided $750,000 for the construction of a new one, the Municipal Assembly had taken no action to authorize an issue of bonds or the awarding of the contract for the work.

Controller Coler spoke of the possibility of municipal bankruptcy.

"We have recently witnessed in New York," said he, "the record of a street surface railroad possessing one of the most valuable franchises in the world. A year ago if any one had predicted that this company would be to-day in the hands of a receiver, his prediction would have been dismissed with laughter.

"If I were to predict to-night that the influence which are at present working to the disadvantage of the City of New York it allowed to continue unchecked, will some day bring about a crisis which will involve a radical reorganization of the finances of our city, that prediction also would probably be deemed extravagant. Nevertheless the causes which lead to the financial embarrassment of municipal corporations are precisely the same as those which lead to the bankruptcy of business corporations and these causes are to be seen in active operation to-day both in the City Government and in Albany."

Register Howe in his address attacked the department stores and said that they ought to be heavily taxed.

MAY BUY CHICAGO PLANT.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, the New York Beef Firm, to Branch Out.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Chicago packers are watching closely the movements of the firm of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, the big New York beef dealers, because of a report that they are about to obtain possession of the plant of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company, located at the Union Stock Yards. In the event that the firm comes here, local packers realize that it will be a big competitor and will rival in capacity the plant of Swift & Co.

Stockmen say there is plenty of room for a plant such as Schwarzschild & Sulzberger would in all probability erect. It would tend to keep life in the market, they believe.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger made their proposition to the Chicago Packing and Provision Company two months ago, the amount offered being about $250,000. It is said that the deal is likely to go through, although no action has yet been taken by the officers of the company. Neither Gilbert Pryor, Secretary of the company, nor Leyy Mayer, general counsel, would talk about the matter to-day.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company is an old established New York packing house concern. The company's principal office is at 808 First Avenue, where it has an immense plant. Its capital is stated to be $5,000,000.

The President of the corporation is Ferdinand Sulzberger of 21 East Sixty-seventh Street. Mr. Sulzberger could not be seen last night, and Samuel Weil, the Secretary, refused to discuss the new move at any length, referring inquirers for information to the President. Mr. Weil said, however, that there was no intention of removing either the offices or the main plant to Chicago, and that the company was simply going to locate an important branch there.

The preliminary arrangements for this step, which is regarded as an important extension of the business, he said, have all been settled.

MUST SUPPORT HIS WIFE.

R. H. White of Boston Ordered to Maintain Girl He Married.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 2.—Judge McKim of the Probate Court to-day ordered R. H. White, son of the head of the R. H. White Company, to pay his wife $20 forthwith and $20 per week hereafter. The decision was given after a hearing in the separate support proceedings which were instituted some time ago by Mrs. Lucy White, wife of the younger White.

White married a pretty girl, sixteen years old, employed in his father's store, and has been at odds with his father on account of it ever since. This was six years ago. The young people lived happily until last Fall, when the husband made a proposition of separation. She testified that since that time he had given her nothing.

RUSSIA TO MAKE A LOAN.

It Is Reported She Will Lend Money to Korea.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, March 2.—Reports from Korea indicate that Russia will soon make a loan to that country similar to the one she has just made Persia. The loan will amount to 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 yen, enabling Korea to pay off her indebtedness to Japan and other floating debts. It is expected the result will be to place Korean finances under Russian direction, thus cementing Russia's hold on the hermit kingdom. Financially it is in a bad way. The expenditures far exceed the revenues, though the latter will be increased many times under good management.

VIRGINIA STATE HOUSE ROW.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 2.—The drawing of pistols and a fight between a member of the Legislature and a Norfolk lawyer enlivened a meeting of the House Committee on Elections in the Legislature this morning.

In course of an argument by a reform committee from Norfolk for a new registration, S. S. Lambeth made a statement in regard to election frauds in Norfolk which Representative Whitehead of Norfolk, who was a judge of election in that city, declared was a lie. Lambeth retorted, and Whitehead kicked Lambeth and then hit him.

Spectators rushed in, pistols were drawn, and only the rush of the crowd prevented more serious results. The Rev. C. I. Stensele of Norfolk, who led the reform delegation, took part in the row.

The affair has strengthened the pending bill against carrying or the sale of pistols.

State Supervision in Massachusetts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 2.—The Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs continued its hearing to-day on the petition of James M. W. Hall for State supervision of telephone and telegraph companies by the Gas and Electric Light Commissioner. A sensation was sprung by S. T. Powers, counsel for the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, who announced his company welcomed State supervision or competition. Representatives of other companies who were in attendance expressed their surprise at the announcement.

Miss Georgiana Peck Dead.

DETROIT, Mich., March 2.—Miss Georgiana Peck of Minneapolis, well known also in Washington society, died to-day at the home of her sister, Mrs. Bingley Fales, from injuries received three weeks ago by a collision with a bicycle ridden by a messenger boy. Several small bones inside her head were fractured, and she never regained consciousness after the accident. Miss Peck was the niece of Senator Burrows's wife.

A Healthy Stomach

makes pure blood, vigorous nerves—a strong body. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters strengthens weak stomachs. An occasional dose will keep the bowels active. Taken regularly, it will cure indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, inactive liver, or kidneys, malaria, fever and ague. It will cure you. See that a **Private Revenue Stamp** covers the neck of the bottle.

It has no Superior HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

MAY THROW LIGHT ON THIRD AVENUE

Continued from Page 1.

and mechanics' pay roll. The contractor, out of the percentage, supplied all tools, which was a large item. I supplied the iron, cement, brick, and conduits, and no percentage was paid the contractor for these items, whose amount in the aggregate was very large. The more expensive special work was performed directly by men under my direction.

"My understanding was that I should direct the work for one year and no more, and I felt that I had labored years enough in directing large works, where there was so much detail and responsibility.

"All concerned may rest in the confidence that Mr. Grant, as receiver, will in this position prove himself, as he has always, equal to the trust he has assumed."

Under the contract with Naughton & Co., the railroad company bound itself to pay the contracting firm 15 per cent. on labor and 10 per cent. on all materials used in construction. This arrangement was tantamount, it was said, to the employment of Naughton & Co. as supervising architects on a percentage basis. This, Mr. Crimmins explained, was the usual way in which contracts for this sort of construction are let, though, as he said, he had not in previous works, been paid a percentage on materials furnished.

The firm of Naughton & Co. is composed of Bernard Naughton, who was at one time in the employ of Mr. Crimmins, and Daniel F. McMahon, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall. One of the rumors current yesterday was to the effect that the contract was obtained by the firm because of Mr. McMahon's connection with Tammany Hall.

MR. McMAHON'S DENIALS.

Mr. McMahon last night denounced the current rumors as unworthy of reply, and declared that in all of its dealings with the railroad company, his firm had been under the closest surveillance by the officials of the company. As to Mr. Crimmins's charges of loitering and political influence, he said that they were unfounded.

"It isn't a pleasant task for me to make public the relations existing between us and the Third Avenue Company," Mr. McMahon said, "for, so far as I know, there has never been any protest about the way we did our work. On the contrary, we have letters in abundance showing that our efforts were appreciated by the officers of the company, and we can point to articles in the engineering press which prove that, far from unnecessarily delaying work, we broke records in completing jobs of stupendous proportions. Why, it took the Metropolitan two years to build the ten miles of track on the Broadway line, while we finished fifty-four miles of the Third Avenue Road in half that time, and that without interrupting traffic.

"In view of statements which have appeared in the press, however, I feel that I owe it to myself to explain some of these matters. In the first place, let me say that we did not prepare the contract. That was done by the Third Avenue people, and T. E. Crimmins was anxious to get it. He never had any contract, as John D. Crimmins says, and I can refer you to the cross-examination of Mr. Crimmins by Mr. Hoffman during the Mazet investigation to bear me out in the statement. At that time Mr. Crimmins said that there never was any contract signed between his brother and the Third Avenue Company.

"As to the terms of the contract, there was no gold mine in it. Out of our percentages we had to pay our engineers and Inspectors and care for liabilities arising from accidents. When I say that during the construction there were on an average ten men injured a day, you will perceive that this liability was by no means small. In several cases deaths occurred, and this added to our burden and detracted from our profits.

"While the work was in progress it was inspected daily by the engineers of the company and a corps of twenty Inspectors, and if there was loitering it must have been done with the knowledge of these men, who we found were most persistent in doing their duty. Men who were detected by our Inspectors in loitering were discharged, and if at times there appeared to be a larger number of men employed than seemed necessary it was because the company was crowding us to get the work done in as short a time as possible, and not to give employment to men in the interest of Tammany Hall.

MR. CROKER NOT INTERESTED.

"Somehow, a report has gone around that Richard Croker was interested in our firm. That is without foundation. Neither Mr. Croker nor any member of his family has ever been connected with the firm, nor was the contract obtained by us with Mr. Croker's assistance."

Among the other rumors prevalent was one to the effect that the company paid $7 a square yard for asphalt paving between the rails on its tracks. The authority for this statement was a man who has intimate personal relations with the Directors of the road. This item alone would amount to several hundred thousand dollars. Mr. McMahon said that the work had been done by State Senator Feathers, son, who has done that class of work for Naughton & Co. in all their contracts. The price paid was not near a half of that mentioned, Mr. McMahon declared, though he could not give the exact figures. Asphalt paving costs the city about $3 a square yard.

"All I can say, in conclusion," said Mr. McMahon, "is that we will be glad to have the most rigid examination of our books made by the receiver. Every payroll has been verified by the company's official, and every payment to us has been checked not only by the company's auditors, but by its Treasure. An investigation will show that in all our dealings we have been thoroughly honest and above board, and that any misfortune that may have come to the road cannot be placed at our door."

ANOTHER STRIKE IN CHICAGO.

Machinists Decide to Go Out—Movement May Involve 50,000 Men.

CHICAGO, March 2.—War is now on between the International Association of Machinists and the Chicago Association of Machinery Manufacturers. As a result of the failure to reach an agreement between representatives of the two bodies, the Executive Committee of the Machinists' Association decided to call a general strike of machinists in Chicago, and it is expected that by to-morrow practically every union and many non-union machinists in this city will have laid down his tools, the only exceptions being at the shops which have already signed the agreement.

The metal workers met to-day and decided to support the machinists in every contention, and if necessary will order sympathetic strik

MILLIONS VOTED TO AID PUERTO RICANS

House Passes a Bill Upon Request of the President.

OVER $2,000,000 APPROPRIATED

Thirteen Democrats Vote with the Republicans.

By the Bill All Money Collected for Duties Is Placed in the President's Hands for the Benefit of the Island.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Within two hours after a special message from the President recommending the immediate passage of a bill to place in his hands all the moneys collected upon Puerto Rican goods since the Spanish evacuation of the island, to be used for the relief of the Puerto Ricans, had been read to the House to-day, the House had passed and sent to the Senate a bill to carry out the recommendation.

The message came like a bolt out of a clear sky to the minority. They were at first inclined to hail it with delight as a reproof to the majority for the passage of the Puerto Rican Tariff bill on Wednesday. The Republican leaders, however, had a bill ready to carry the President's recommendations into effect. Mr. Cannon asked immediate consideration for the bill, and this was given.

It was only when the debate opened, it having been agreed that twenty minutes should be allowed on a side, that under the lead of Mr. Bailey of Texas, the Democrats began lining up against the bill because it placed no limitation upon the President's discretion in the use of the money. The bill was passed by a vote of 162 to 107, thirteen Democrats, two Populists, and two Silver Republicans voting with the Republicans in the affirmative.

The Senate referred the President's message to the Committee on Appropriations, and when it received the bill passed by the House, referred that to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message was as follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"Since the evacuation of Puerto Rico by the Spanish forces on the 18th day of October, 1898, the United States has collected on products coming from that island to the ports of the United States the duties fixed by the Dingley act amounting to $2,095,455.88, and will continue to collect under said law until Congress shall otherwise direct.

"Although I had the power, and having in mind the best interests of the people of the island, used it to modify duties on goods and products entering into Puerto Rico, I did not have the power to remit or modify duties on Puerto Rican products coming into the ports of the United States.

"In view of the pressing necessity for immediate revenue in Puerto Rico for conducting the Government there, and for the extension of public education, and in view also of the provisional legislation just inaugurated by the House of Representatives, and for the purpose of making the principle embodied in that legislation applicable to the immediate past as well as the immediate future, I recommend that the above sum so collected and the sums hereafter collected under existing law shall, without waiting for the enactment of the general legislation now pending, be appropriated for the use and benefit of the island. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

"Executive Mansion, March 2, 1900."

SURPRISE FOR DEMOCRATS.

The Republicans of the House greeted the conclusion of the reading of the message with demonstrations of enthusiasm.

"I hope the recommendation will meet with favor on that side of the House," said Mr. Richardson, the minority leader.

"I'll see if it meets with favor on that side of the House," retorted Mr. Cannon, sharply. "I'll now ask for unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a bill to carry the recommendation of that message into force."

The suddenness of the request spread consternation on the Democratic side. There was no time for consultation. Mr. Richardson stood hesitating a moment.

"Better do it at once," said Mr. Cannon, "before you change your mind."

This shaft raised a laugh. Mr. Richardson said he would not object, but wanted to know how much time would be allowed for debate.

Mr. Cannon replied that he hoped there would be no debate. The bill contained an exceedingly plain proposition and needed no explanation. He finally suggested twenty minutes on a side. To this Mr. Richardson assented, observing, "I do not suppose gentlemen on the other side can be of one mind longer than forty minutes. We agree if it will help you out of the hole."

The bill was then offered and read. It was as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., that the sum of $2,095,455, being the amount of customs revenue received on importations by the United States from Puerto Rico since the evacuation of Puerto Rico by the Spanish forces on Oct. 18, 1898, to Jan. 1, 1900, together with any further customs revenue collected on importations from Puerto Rico since Jan. 1, 1900, or that shall hereafter be collected under existing law, shall be placed at the disposal of the President, to be used for the Government and benefit of Puerto Rico until otherwise provided by law; and the revenues herein referred to, already collected and to be collected under existing law, are hereby appropriated for the purposes herein specified out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. Cannon said there was no reason to make an extended argument in support of the bill. The brief message of the President, he said, covered all the points necessary to justify the passage of the bill. It appropriated all the money in the Treasury collected up to Jan. 1, and such money as shall be hereafter collected on imports from Puerto Rico for the benefit of the people of the island.

Mr. Cannon explained that the sugar and tobacco piled up in Puerto Rico, controlled by the Sugar and Tobacco Trusts, which were awaiting shipment to this country, would be shipped to the United States if this bill passed, and that every dollar of duty paid by these trusts would be devoted to the storm-swept and starving inhabitants of the island.

"You have been shedding crocodile tears over there," he concluded. "Now come up and vote for this bill, every man of you."

DEMOCRATS OBJECT.

Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) replying to Mr. Cannon, evoked a round of Democratic applause by his first sentence. If he had known when the request for unanimous consent was submitted that the bill placed at the absolute disposal of the President $2,000,000 now in the Treasury and an indefinite sum hereafter to be collected, he said he would himself have taken the responsibility of objecting. He would never consent, he said, to turn over to the discretion of one man money in the Treasury of the United States.

Undoubtedly the people of Puerto Rico had been subjected to unjust taxation, and there should be an adjustment. But the money should be returned by the direction of Congress, not at the discretion of the President. The right to dispose of money in the Treasury belonged to Congress, not to the Executive.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.,) said that no one sympathized with the starving people of Puerto Rico more than he did, but he believed there should be a direct appropriation from the Treasury. Money should not be given to them the title to which was in doubt. There had recently been filed in the Circuit Court a suit to recover duties collected on Puerto Rican goods, and he was of opinion that every dollar collected since the ratification of the Paris treaty had been unlawfully collected.

Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.,) declared that the bill was an admission that the rights of Puerto Rico had been outraged—a confession that money had been unjustly taken from them.

Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.,) said that such a chapter of inconsistencies, such as shifting of scenes as had taken place on the Republican side in the last few weeks had never before been witnessed in the American Congress.

GROSVENOR REPLIES.

At this point Mr. Bailey attempted to secure the consent of the other side to an amendment limiting the appropriation to the money in the Treasury, and to define the purpose for which it should be used, but Mr. Cannon declined to yield and turned the floor over to Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio.)

The latter said it would be a source of gratification to himself and to the country that the agony and despair which had so recently rested upon Puerto Rico had been shifted to the Democratic side of the Hall of Representatives. He said the Democrats had been vastly more agitated about politics than starving Puerto Ricans. The burden of their cries had been that the taxing power of the United States was being used to take money out of the pockets of the Puerto Ricans for the enrichment of the Treasury of the United States. A large number of the people of the United States had been made to believe that. Now the Republicans proposed to show them that the Administration was the best possible guardian of the people of Puerto Rico.

It would follow the example set during the war, when $3,000,000 was set aside for the relief of the starving Cubans.

"Why did you not adopt the President's recommendation relative to the Puerto Rico Tariff bill?" shouted a Democrat.

"I have heard that question 750 times," replied Mr. Grosvenor. "We are now coming to the point where we are in accord with the Administration. Let us have a yea and nay vote and sustain the President. We, on this side, are anxious to sustain the Administration. How do you feel?"

At this point Mr. Bailey reiterated his request that the bill be modified, so as to limit the appropriation to the money in the Treasury and to specify the purposes for which it was to be employed. If those modifications were made, said he, the whole Democratic side would support the bill.

"We cannot place ourselves in opposition to the Administration," retorted Mr. Grosvenor, amid laughter and applause.

Mr. Maddox (Dem., Ga.,) denounced the message and the bill as a piece of cheap political capital. "You were blistered by the country," said he, "and now you are using oil."

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) said: "The President is a good politician. He has heard from the country. He is trying to square himself and you with the people who protested, in the name of justice, against the unconstitutional and iniquitous tariff bill you passed on Wednesday. You come here with a confession that that bill was wrong, and now you seek to return a portion of the stolen goods, like a conscience-stricken thief."

Mr. Richardson, who arose to close the debate, had but four minutes remaining. He appealed for more time, but it was refused. He protested vigorously against the methods employed by the majority. In all his experience, he said, he had never known such an unfair advantage to be taken of the minority. A bill had been brought in, prepared in secret after a night's conference with the President, and precipitated upon the House, in the hope of getting some "Cheap John" advantage.

"You hoped and prayed that some one on this side would object to this bill," said he, addressing Mr. Cannon, who sat smiling at him. "Why did you desire that some one should object?" he proceeded. "Not to prevent this appropriation. It was a privileged matter and could have been called up at any time. No, you wanted an objection to get even on the loss sustained by your party in the treatment of Puerto Rico. It is too cheap, too cheap gentlemen.

"The Republican press is blistering you, and you hope in this way to fool the people. But you cannot do it. I warn you that in the ides of next November a hurricane, in comparison with which that which devastated Puerto Rico was a mere zephyr, will sweep over the land and sweep you out of power in this Congress and in the White House."

Mr. Cannon said he wished to see the Puerto Ricans secure relief, and this bill was well designed to give it.

Mr. Bailey asked why a specific provision was not made that the funds be turned over to Puerto Rico.

Mr. Cannon said this was the plain purpose of the bill, as the President was to use the funds for island purposes. With a President who was responsive to every consideration of justice, there was no question as to the purpose for which the revenues would be used. As to predictions of dire political results, Mr. Cannon said he cared nothing for them. He had heard such calamity howls for years and they amounted to nothing. Mr. Cannon closed with a motion for the previous question.

HOW THE HOUSE VOTED.

On a standing vote the motion for the previous question prevailed—143 to 119. Mr. Richardson called for a vote by tellers, and to avoid loss of time, Mr. Cannon secured a yea and nay vote. The motion prevailed, 152 to 125, five present and not voting. The vote was a strict party one, with the exception of Mr. Sibley, (Dem., Penn.,) who voted with the Republicans. The Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans voted solidly against the motion.

Mr. Bailey then moved to commit the bill, as follows:

"I move that the bill be committed to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report it back with amendments limiting the appropriations to the amount now in the Treasury derived from collections upon articles imported from Puerto Rico and specifying the purposes for which the President may use the money."

After some parliamentary sparring, Mr. Cannon again resorted to a yea and nay vote on Mr. Bailey's motion to commit.

The bill was passed—162 to 107. Thirteen Democrats—Chanler, (N. Y.,) Cochran, (Mo.,) Cummings, (N. Y.,) Davey, (La.,) De Vries, (Cal.,) Fitzgerald, (Mass.,) Livingston, (Ga.,) Meekison, (Ohio,) Sibley, (Penn.,) Sulzer, (N. Y.,) Thayer, (Mass.,) Underwood, (Ala.,) and Wilson; two Populists—Bell (Col.) and Ridgely (Kan.)—and two Silver Republicans—Shafroth (Col.) and Wilson (Idaho)—voted with the Republicans for the bill.

PUERTO RICO IN THE SENATE.

Teller Contends No Duties Should Be Levied and Offers an Amendment—Foraker Defends the Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—There was a spirited debate in the Senate to-day on the Puerto Rican tariff and Government bill which was reported yesterday as a substitute for the House Puerto Rican Tariff bill. Mr. Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) who opened the debate, declared that the bill was a very remarkable measure. It seemed to him that the committee had employed a deal of industry and care to make the Island of Puerto Rico a part of the United States.

"The people are citizens of the United States, the committee has established United States courts, the ports are United States ports, and in every way the committee has determined that the island shall be a part of the United States. And then the committee inserts the remarkable provision that we shall levy a duty upon Puerto Rican products brought into the United States.

"I am not disturbed," continued Mr. Teller, "about the talk of our holding a province or holding colonies. I see no reason why we should not have provinces or colonies. A free government like ours would carry freedom and light to them.

"I see no reason why we should not maintain sovereignty over the Island of Puerto Rico. But the party in power has reached the point where it must determine upon and enunciate a policy with regard to our insular possessions. I want the party in power to say whether it may be the purpose ultimately to take in this island as a State. I know the people there are fit for self-government, and they ought, in my opinion, to have it as soon as it may be given them."

Further along Mr. Teller said: "I would not be alarmed if we should speak of the 'Province' of Puerto Rico. But I say that I'm not going to vote for any bill that does not give the people absolute control of their own affairs."

Mr. Teller then sent to the desk an amendment in the form of an additional section which, he said, if adopted, would settle what the policy of the Government would be. The amendment offered was as follows:

It is hereby declared that it is the intention by this act to establish a temporary government in Puerto Rico for the purpose of enabling the people thereof to establish a permanent government, republican in form, in which there shall be accorded to the people the right of self-government; and to that end they are authorized to adopt a Constitution consistent with the principles of a free government, and that shall recognize the sovereignty of the United States over Puerto Rico and the inhabitants thereof as recognized by treaty between Spain and the United States.

The legislative assembly provided for in this act shall at its first or second session provide for a Constitutional Convention, to prepare and submit to the people for their approval or disapproval a Constitution in accordance with the principles herein declared, and the Constitutional Convention shall provide the necessary rules and regulations to submit the Constitution to the people, and if it shall be approved by them, to submit the same to the President of the United States for his approval. The inhabitants of Puerto Rico are hereby declared to be citizens thereof, and their rights as citizens shall not be denied or abridged, except by conviction in a court of justice.

Whenever the people of Puerto Rico shall submit to the President of the United States a Constitution, republican in form and consistent with the provisions hereof, he shall approve of the same, and such Constitution shall thereafter be the Constitution of Puerto Rico.

The adoption by the people and the approval by the President of the United States of such Constitution shall secure to the people of Puerto Rico the benefits of all those provisions of the Constitution of the United States for the protection and maintenance of civil and religious liberty and the protection of the person and property rights of the people.

The adoption of the Constitution by the inhabitants of Puerto Rico and the approval thereof by the President of the United States as herein provided, shall not make the inhabitants citizens of the United States, nor shall it create any obligation on the part of the United States to admit Puero Rico as a State, nor shall the establishment and maintenance of a government under such Constitution interfere with the sovereignty of the United States over Puerto Rico and the inhabitants thereof.'

In making what he announced would be a brief reply to the statement of Mr. Teller, Mr. Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) became involved in a general discussion with other Senators on some of the Constitutional questions raised by the bill. He said there was nothing remarkable about the bill, as Mr. Teller saw it, except that the inhabitants of the island were treated in the bill as citizens of the United States.

"The committee," said Mr. Foraker, "considered the status of the people carefully and concluded that the inhabitants of the Island of Puerto Rico must be citizens, subjects, or aliens. We did not want to treat our own as aliens; we should not hold them as subjects, and we therefore adopted the term 'citizens.' It was the desire of the committee to give the inhabitants of Puerto Rico all the rights the people of this country thought they ought to have."

Mr. Foraker said the word "citizen" not only did not imply the right of vote, but in its bald sense implied nothing more than owing allegiance to the Government. In response to an inquiry Mr. Foraker said the Constitution was not immediately extended over the Territory of Louisiana when it was acquired, but it was given "the most autocratic government possible—a one-man government." He maintained that the Constitution could be extended over acquired territory only by act of Congress.

In answer to an inquiry by Mr. Allen, Mr. Foraker said that the law in all newly acquired territory would be the legislation which Congress might enact for the territory and that legislation might include the Constitution, all or in part. He further said there was no intention to make the Island of Puerto Rico a State, or, in the accepted sense, a Territory. The island was a dependency.

"We do not propose to deal with the people of Puerto Rico inequitably," said Mr. Foraker. "It is true we have put a duty of 15 per cent. of the duty levied under the Dingley law on products imported into this country from the island, but it is also true that we have given every dollar back to them for their own benefit. We do not take a dollar from them.

"We impose the duty because it is needed for revenue. All of the industries on the island are paralyzed. Storm and consequent famine have crippled everything. If, in accordance with a suggestion that has been made, we turn them loose, the inhabitants would have no means to organize a government. They must have revenues, and they cannot get them by direct taxation. We will give back to them the duties received on their products, and millions besides."

Mr. Foraker said that in his mind the fact that this bill raises a question which could be determined only by the Supreme Court of the United States was more important than the levying of a tariff on Puerto Rican products.

"Beyond Puerto Rico lies the Philippines. It has been suggested that in our Eastern possessions we shall have the 'open door.' If we open the Philippines to the trade of all the world, we shall have the products of the world poured into the United States, and our whole protective tariff systems will fall to the ground. This raises a question on which it is entirely unlikely Senators in debate will ever get together. It will have to be determined by the courts, and it is highly important that the determination should be reached soon."

After Mr. Foraker had made a brief explanation of the provisions of the measure, Mr. Stewart (Sil., Nev.,) gave notice of an amendment, striking out the provision levying a duty of 15 per cent. of the Dingley tariff on Puerto Rican products.

"The proposition in the bill," said Mr. Stewart, "is in opposition to all Republican platforms. The President was dead in line with his party when he sent us a measure advocating free trade with the Island of Puerto Rico. He does not favor free trade with foreign countries, but he recognized Puerto Rico as a part of the United States. It was a frank and honest recommendation. If his annual message had been adhered to it would have been better for all concerned. The President was right, and this bill is wrong. I don't want any territory in which the Constitution does not follow the flag. We cannot discriminate against any section of our own country. If our principles of free government are not broad enough to cover any territory under the flag, then we would better bring back the flag."

"There are very few people who will believe we have a right to levy a duty on imports from the United States into the United States. If we are going to give them free trade in two years, why not give it to them now? Is it just for the purpose of provoking them? If this question is precipitated upon the country, the country will be opposed to levying taxes upon our own products. I am a protectionist, but I am not in favor of a tariff to enable the people of Alaska to produce oranges and pineapples on the banks of the Yukon; I would rather have an orange country in the United States. If Puerto Rico is a sugar-raising country, and can compete with our sugar industry, then we want her in this country, and not outside.

"The people of the Philippines are led to fear and distrust us because they are told that we shall establish despotism and tyranny over them. Let us refute these slanders by our treatment of Puerto Rico."

After Mr. Stewart concluded, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

SENATORS SPEAK FOR QUAY.

Messrs. Hoar and Elkins Say that Under the Constitution He Is Entitled to a Seat.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Speeches on the Quay Senatorial case were made in the Senate to-day by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) and Mr. Elkins, (Rep., W. Va.) Mr. Hoar, who opened the case, began his speech with a discussion of the history of the framing of that part of the Constitution relating to the election of Senators, his particular idea being to show that the country at large was vastly interested in having every State fully represented in the Senate. This idea, he said, was constantly before the framers of the Constitution.

Mr. Hoar dwelt particularly upon the importance of a single vote, especially in the Senate. He declared that one vote had changed the policy of the country to imperialism. Twice in his own State had a single vote elected the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth. Was it presumable, he inquired, that the framers of the Constitution had intended that in such circumstances as the present the great State of Pennsylvania should have in the Senate only half of its representation or that the people of the country should lose the advantage of having in the Senate the representative of 3,500,000 inhabitants?

"One question," he continued, "I have never heard answered satisfactorily. It is, 'What difference does it make or could it possibly make whether a vacancy here happens at one time or happens at another; what possible difference can it make whether the case be determined upon my definition of the word "happen" as it appears in the Constitution, or upon the definition of my opponent?'"

In response to an inquiry of Mr. Turley, (Dem., Ala.,) Mr. Hoar said that in the case of a Chief Executive of a State the responsibility for action or inaction was definitely fixed upon one man. If the Governor did not feel that he was correct in his position before his constituents he would make no appointment. The framers of the Constitution, he said, regarded the Governor as a fit depositary of power, and, in the appointment of a Senator, a proper representative in such action of the people.

Mr. Hoar, dealing with a question asked him as to the precedents in cases involving the seats of Senators, said:

"One thing might as well be said now, and said aloud, as well as in the minds of Senators, concerning precedents in all election cases. They are of the least value of any precedents of any judicial or quasi-judicial tribunals. Perhaps six or eight Senators will discuss the cases before the Senate and give the reasons for their positions. The remainder of the eighty-four Senators will go on record merely in their votes. It must be recognized that political and personal feeling largely enters into the determination of these cases and the establishment of these 'precedents.'"

He asserted that Senators knew that the three seats claimed by Messrs. Mantle, Allen, and Beckwith were decided against these gentlemen because they were silver men, and the Senate was about to enter upon the consideration of the repeal of the Sherman law.

Mr. Turley cited the hypothetical case of the Governor of Kentucky calling troops to the State capital and dispersing the Legislature before the election of the United States Senator, as had recently happened after the election of the Senator. He held that if the Governor subsequently should appoint a Senator, the Senate would certainly refuse him a seat.

Mr. Elkins then addressed the Senate. "The question presented to the Senate," he said, "is one purely of law—a proper construction of the Constitution—and no other element or factor should enter into its determination. Mr. Quay's merits or demerits, or his personality, have nothing to do with the case or in reaching a conclusion."

Mr. Elkins maintained that it was clearly the intention of the framers of the Constitution that each State should be constantly represented in the Senate by two Senators, and that as a corrollary to that proposition the Chief Executive of a State is empowered at all times to fill vacancies that happen during the recess of the Legislature.

In conclusion Mr. Elkins said: "In the case now pending, no reason presents itself why the Senate should not go forward in its duty and obey the plain language of the Constitution by seating Mr. Quay. To my mind, the language of the Constitution is plain and should occasion no doubt. If this language were employed in the ordinary business transactions of life as a rule of action outside of any political body, in my judgment, there would never be the least doubt about its meaning. It would receive the natural and plain construction its reading authorizes."

CLARK BRIBERY CASE.

Attorneys on Both Sides Say They Have No More Testimony to Offer —Cost of the Hearing.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Just before the adjournment of the Senate Committee on Eections to-day, both the prosecution and the defense in the investigation of the election of Senator Clark of Montana announced that they had concluded the presentation of testimony.

There are some papers yet to be examined, and the argument is still to be heard. Arrangements for this will be made to-morrow. The committee also reserves the right to call witnesses in its own behalf. All witnesses called by either side have been excused, and many of them left to-night for their homes.

Since the investigation began on Jan. 5, a hundred witnesses have been examined. Their testimony will fill between 2,400 and 2,500 pages. The expense to the Government so far has been about $27,000.

A number of witnesses were examined to-day, but the only one who gave testimony of any importance was James W. Kemper of Butte, whose statement bore upon the purchase of State Representative Woods's ranch.

VETERINARIANS IN THE ARMY.

Senator Kenney Introduces a Bill Providing for a Corps.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Senator Kenney (Dem., Del.,) to-day introduced an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill providing for the appointment of a veterinary corps in the army. The amendment authorizes a chief veterinarian, with rank of Colonel; an assistant chief, with the rank of Major; four veterinarians, with rank of Captains; ten assistants, with rank of First Lieutenant, and twenty assistants, with rank of Second Lieutenants. The chief veterinary is to be appointed by the President, while the assistants are to be named after a satisfactory competitive examination as to their qualifications.

The advocates of the proposed corps claim that the United States stands alone among the principal civilized countries of the world in having no organization of a veterinary service for the care of its army animals. At the close of the fiscal year 1899 the value of the animals owned by the army was over $2,500,000. The measure is indorsed by Major Gen. Miles, Major Gen. Merritt, and other army officers.

WANT NO RECIPROCITY.

Californians Petition Against the Ratification of Treaties.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) to-day presented in the Senate a petition of the California delegation in Congress and of 35 associations and of 15,000 people of California against the ratification of the French and Jamaican treaties.

Mr. Hoar (Rep. Mass.,) made the point against the petition that it ought to be presented in executive session, and that even there he would question the right of a State Congressional delegation to make such a petition. Mr. Perkins thought the right of petition was sacred at all times, but the Chair held that the whole matter would have to go over to an executive session.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. John V. Furey, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed from Philadelphia to Washington and report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for consultation on official business.

Transfers in the Fifth Infantry: Capt. Hobart K. Bailey from Company H to Company E; Capt. Joseph M. T. Partello from Company E to Company H.

First Lieut. Jere B. Clayton, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty at Fort Mason, California, and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, and by letter to the commanding General, Department of the Columbia.

Col. James W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster General, will proceed from New Orleans to Beaumont and Galveston, Texas, on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander E. J. Dorn is detached from duty as relief of Commander R. R. Ingersoll, Naval Academy, and will report to the Superintendent for such other duty as he may assign.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Alexander has arrived at Norfolk.

The New York and Essex are at Caimanera.

The Alava was commissioned Feb. 25.

The transport Thomas has sailed for Manila from San Francisco.

Army and Navy Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Army—Second Lieut. J. P. Wade, Fifth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant.

Navy—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. F. Urie, to be Surgeon; Assistant Surgeon W. M. Wheeler, to be Passed Assistant Surgeon.

GILDERSLEEVE UNDER ARREST.

Young Man Who Gained Notoriety in Chicago Held in New Orleans.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Police Captain Colerain has received a telegram from the Chief of Police of New Orleans stating that H. Gildersleeve of New York was being held in that city.

Gildersleeve gained notoriety in Chicago several weeks ago by mingling with some South Side society people and then, it is said, stealing their diamonds. Gildersleeve left the city at that time, and nothing had been heard of his whereabouts until to-day. Gildersleeve is a nephew of Judge Gildersleeve of New York.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Louis H. Prager Passes Away at His Home in Madison Avenue.

Louis H. Prager, who celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of his birthday last October, died Thursday at his home, at 706 Madison Avenue, after an illness of two days' duration, due to old age.

Mr. Prager was born in Germany Oct. 18, 1799. About fifty years ago he came to the United States and engaged in business. In 1880 he retired, after amassing a fortune. Two months after the celebration of their golden wedding anniversary, in 1888, Mr. Prager's wife died.

Despite his great age, Mr. Prager was vigorous mentally and physically, and he daily took a stroll in the Park. His appearance did not indicate his advanced age, and his step was as spry as that of many men a score of years his junior. Age did not dim his interest in public affairs. He was an inveterate smoker, and had used alcoholic liquors in moderation since he was a young man. He read a great deal, and his eyesight never failed him. His family was noted for longevity. He leaves two daughters and a foster son, seven grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

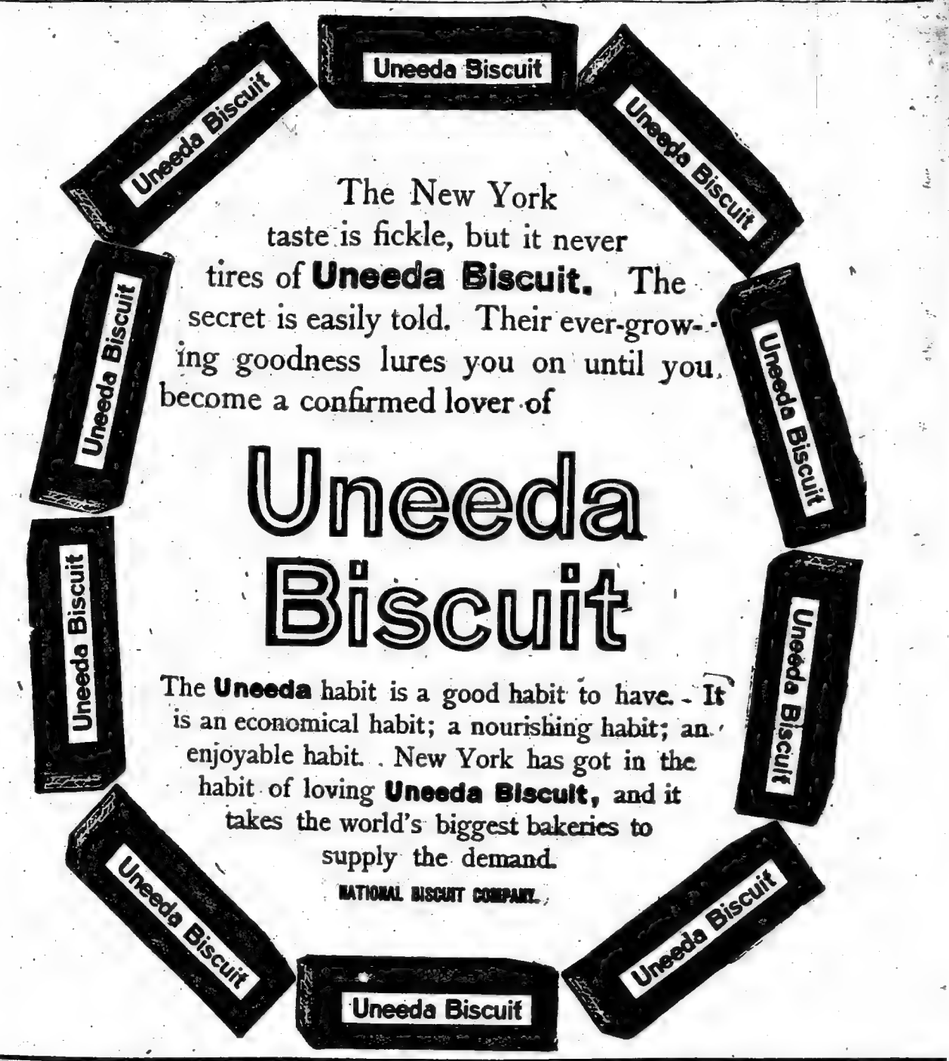

SHIPPING LINES AND THE SUBSIDY BILL

American Companies, It Is Asserted, Need No Assistance.

CONSTANT BUSINESS INCREASE

Pacific Mail Steamship Conditions Pointed to as an Indication of General Prosperity.

In discussing the Steamship Subsidy bill now pending in Congress, shipping men, while admitting that the provisions of the bill will have a tendency to tempt a certain kind of capital to embark in the foreign carrying trade, assert that the measure was not needed to prevent the American companies now in existence from going to ruin. While these companies are naturally uncommunicative, it is admitted in steamship circles that the American companies now in the field, so far from needing Government assistance to keep on their feet, are doing a better business than ever before in their existence, and men who are conversant with their prosperity are speculating as to what use these lines will make of the assistance which by the provisions of the subsidy bill, if it becomes law, the Government will throw in their way.

It is a matter of common report that all of the lines are now acquiring an extraordinary amount of new property in the way of steamships and extra wharfage facilities at terminals, and that for the past year or more every line has had more business than it could conveniently handle.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is pointed out as an American shipping life. the scope of whose business from year to year can be readily followed. In estimating the growth of the business of this company shipping men refer back six years in its history, when C. P. Huntington assumed the Presidency. At that time the company, with a capital stock of $20,000,000, had an indebtedness of $1,200,000. The annual report of President Huntington for the year ended April 30, 1899, shows that, compared with the results for the preceding year, the gross receipts increased $76,493, expenses decreased $419,290, and receipts over expenses increased, after deducting the loss of the steamship Starbuck, $197,780. There was paid on June 1, 1898, a dividend of 1 per cent. ($200,000) and on Dec. 1, 1898, a dividend of 1½ per cent. ($300,000) on the capital stock. Although $349,380 is charged to the year's expenses for "general and extraordinary repairs of steamers," there remained at the close of the year an unexpended balance to the credit of this fund of $214,874.

To meet the demands of the steadily increasing traffic of the Transpacific Line two steel steamships were ordered, to be delivered in December, 1900, and March, 1901. These vessels have a gross tonnage of 10,000, are to be 550 feet in length, are to have a speed of 18 knots an hour, and accommodation for 142 first-class and 1,230 steerage passengers. There has been paid for account of the construction of these steamers $320,000. The company expended $129,478, United States currency, during the year in the purchase of a controlling interest in the literage companies at the Ports of Acajutla, Salvador, and San José de Guatemala, in Guatemala. These acquisitions will enable the company to handle its business at these ports with much greater promptness and economy.

The company, it is stated, is free from all indebtedness, except for current expenses, and had cash on hand in New York, San Francisco, and London April 30, 1899, of $1,142,807.

The company has no bonded indebtedness to-day, and its stock is quoted at 38. It was quoted at 8½ in 1893.

It is asserted in shipping circles that the history of this line corresponds closely to that of other American steamship lines, and under these circumstances shipping men not interested in these lines are looking upon them with a considerable degree of envy in view of the possible passage of the Subsidy bill.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:15 A. M.—Sawmill Lane and East Chester Road; owner unknown; damage unknown.

3:40 A. M.—155 Madison Avenue; Lyman P. Sawyer; damage, $1,000.

9:00 A. M.—79 Division Street; Levine & Epstein; damage slight.

9:55 A. M.—14 Clinton Street; Nowork Fulman; damage, $25.

4:50 P. M.—241 Mulberry Street; S. Cirutto; damage, $10.

5:30 P. M.—25 East Fifteenth Street; Mary Rocchitte; damage, $25.

7:05 P. M.—134 West Forty-third Street, Mary Carroll; damage, $20.

7:45 P. M.—322 Bleecker Street, Louis Mosakowitz; damage, $15.

8 P. M.—Macdougal Street, M. Landero; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WAYNESBOROUGH, Penn., March 2.—The big business block in this city owned by J. P. and J. M. Wolff, and occupied by fourteen firms, was gutted by fire to-day, causing a loss of $80,000. Wolff Brothers' loss on a stock of carpets and the building is $48,000, on which there is an insurance of $15,000. The other heavy losses are as follows: Valentine Smith, dry goods, $5,000; C. C. McKown, grocer, $3,500; Dr. F. S. Brebisholtz, dentist, $9,000. These were each insured for about half their losses.

QUIGLEY'S MAMMOTH CIGAR.

Battery Boatman Discomfited a Lofty Land Lubber with the Magnitude of His Purchase.

"Billy" Quigley, the Battery boatman, was in a pitiable state of perturbation yesterday all on account of a cigar. It was no ordinary cigar, but a fearful and wonderful affair of extraordinary length and girth, and fell into Quigley's hands as a sort of dubious grand prize for strength of character.

Nobody knows how "Billy" came to cruise as far north as Wall Street, but he put into Shulte's cigar store on that thoroughfare yesterday afternoon. He was in the act of negotiating for a "five-center" when there appeared in the store an imposing gentleman, wearing an impressive Raglan top coat, a single eyeglass, and an ornate pair of mustaches. He bore down on the cigar counter with an air of intense preoccupation, and sweeping Quigley aside gave his order.

"A twenty-five-cent cigar, please."

The Battery boatman was awash for only a moment, and then rose to the occasion with everything set and drawing.

Getting his elbow in ahead of the new arrival and letting his hat fall far back from his expressive brow, he jarred the cigar counter with this order:

"Just let me have a cigar worth four times 25 cents, and hurry up, please, because me carriage is waiting."

The clerk recovered himself promptly, though with difficulty, then fished out an imposing example of the cigar makers' art. It was done up in yellow tinfoil and presented the dimensions of a toy torpedo. The man in the raglan coat slunk out with his miserable twenty-five-cent purchase, and the cigar man showed Quigley out with obsequious bows.

The boatman went home early last evening with an armful of fancy groceries in preparation for an extraordinary dinner to serve as a fitting forerunner to the dollar cigar.

ROBERT J. SLOAN PROSTRATED.

Attacked by Cerebral Trouble, but Will Probably Recover.

Robert J. Sloan, a retired consulting engineer and expert of 307 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, who was Chief Engineer of the Manhattan Railway Company when the elevated road was in process of construction, was overcome in a broker's office at 45 Broadway yesterday afternoon with what was at first thought to be a cerebral hemorrhage. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where the physicians said last night that his condition was much improved.

Mrs. Sloan, who was at the hospital during the evening, said that she hoped to take her husband home this morning. She said that the attack was similar to a previous one. Mr. Sloan is sixty-five years old.

SAYS CHILDREN ARE LUXURIES.

Parents Should Provide for Them, Says a Justice of the Peace.

"Parents should consider their children luxuries, and provide for them accordingly, as many persons are destined to go through life without hearing the sound of a baby's prattle or the patter of tiny feet." This was the sentiment uttered by Justice of the Peace Eichmann of West Hoboken yesterday in giving judgment for $31 in favor of Mrs. Fannie Libermann, keeper of a notion and dry goods store on Hudson Boulevard, in a suit brought by her against Paul Albrecht.

Mr. Albrecht, it appears, quarreled with his wife, who, he says, left him two weeks ago, taking two of their four children with her. Mrs. Libermann thereupon presented Mr. Albrecht her bill for goods purchased by Mrs. Albrecht. Mr. Albrecht scanned the bill, saw charges for several articles of children's apparel, and refused to pay for them, on the ground that they were luxuries.

Berkshire Industrial Farm.

Just before Ambassador Joseph H. Choate sailed for England last year he made an earnest address in behalf of the Berkshire Industrial Farm, an institution for reforming wayward and incorrigible boys near his country home in the Berkshire Hills. There will be a meeting, open to the public, to-morrow evening at Dr. Alexander's church, University Place and Tenth Street, where Dr. Alexander, Dr. Charlton T. Lewis, Dr. Lawrence, and Mr. Dwight will give graphic accounts of the successful work at the farm during the last year.

L. SHAW
LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD

Perfect Fitting and Natural Looking
WIGS
for Ladies and Gentlemen.
BANGS and WAVY SWITCHES
in every conceivable style.
Rouges, Hair Dyes, Hair Tonics.
54 W. 14th St., Next to Macy's, N.Y.

Health Food Co.'s
WHEATENA

The Best Health Food for Breakfast the Whole Year
ALL GROCERS.

"Cluett"
ZAGORA
25 CENTS EACH
CLUETT, PEABODY & Co.
MAKERS

HIGH CLASS TAILORING
at
Nicoll.
Moderate Prices. Fit Guaranteed.
771 BROADWAY, 145-147 BOWERY.

DESKS.
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW.
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT"
HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA RICH CUT GLASS
50-54 West 22d St.

Eye Glasses Free
THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eyeglasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St. & New York (near Nassau St.) Cut this out—T.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

Kent's Rotary Knife-Cleaning Machines.
100,000 IN USE IN EUROPEAN HOTELS AND FAMILIES.
LEWIS & CONGER, Sole Agents,
130 AND 132 WEST

A Maker's Samples of Leather Goods

HIGH-CLASS PIECES AT HALF PRICES

BELTS, Pocket-books, Portfolios, Clocks, Calendars, Manicure or Sewing Cases—an almost infinite variety of pretty and useful things for men and women—most for women, of course. As a rule, just one piece of a pattern, though many patterns in each kind. Large counters on the main and Tenth street aisles hold the tempting show.

They are the samples from one of the best makers in the business—the highest character of leathers made up in handsome style; some of the pieces are quite sumptuous. There are no better goods of their kind made in this country. Half prices rule, and the exceptions are still greater reductions.

One particular lot—likely to be gone in a jiffy—is a miscellaneous collection of pieces at **10 cents each.**

Maybe you'll be surprised to see how many pretty and useful things are made out of leather—things you have never seen before—things you'll be glad to know about, and own when they cost so little.

Too few of many best things to say a word about them. These hints of sorts likely to last:

Desk Sets, 4 to 6 pieces, colors and black; sterling mounted; $1.75 to $6.50.
Desk Clocks, in fancy leathers, $1.25, $1.50.
Portfolios, colors and black; with Dreka's word book, $1.50 to $3.
Desk Pads, all colors, sterling mounted, 35c to $2.
Chatelaine Bags, 50c to $2.
Purses, 25c to $1.
Finger Purses, all leathers, 25c to $1.
Traveling Mirrors, $1 to $2.50.
Wallets, 25c to $2.50.

Writing Tablets, black and colors, sterling mounted, 75c to $3.25.
Combination Packets, plain and mounted, 25c to $2.50.
Bill Books, 25c to $2.75.
Flasks, 50c to $1.50.
Bill Folds, 50c and upward.
Jewel Boxes, 75c to $2.
Medicine Cases, 25c to $3.
Odds-and-ends Boxes, 5c to $2.
Eye-glass Cases, sterling mounted, black and fancy leathers, 50c to $1.

Full Dress Card Cases, 50c to $1.
Carriage Clocks, 75c to $1.
Drinking Cups, 15c to 50c.
Cigar Cases, 25c to $1.50.
Manicure Sets, $1 to $2.
Music Rolls, 25c to $1.50.
Finger Purses, in pig, seal and morocco, with one initial, 45c.

And these other bargains for women, added to the Leather Goods Sale—

Beaded Elastic Belts, pointed or straight fronts, 35c to $2.

Black double-face Satin Belts, with ornaments in back and clasps in front; $1 to $5.50.
Double-face Satin Belts, with cut steel ornaments in back and clasp front, $1 to $2.25.
Chain Girdles, oxidized gilt and French gray, 25c to $5.
Chain Purses, 25c to $5.
Crocheted Purses, steel beads; colors black, gray and violet; sterling frames and chain, $1.50 each.
Crocheted Purses, gray and black; nickel frames, 85c.

Maybe there will be some for Monday, if you care to risk it—there won't be any duplicates of the finer pieces that prompt people pick out to-day.

Eight Notable Bargains

IN SUMMER DRESS GOODS

If we could pin samples of these pretty stuffs to the newspapers we would have more customers to-day than goods, a hundred fold—and yet there were 30,000 yards in these offerings.

They are just such bright new summer fabrics as nine women out of ten will need several dresses of and many prices are

1-2 to 1-3 of their worth

Bargains of this sort are scarce as the proverbial "hen's teeth," just now. Don't wonder how it happened—consider whether you want to allow such a remarkable opportunity to slip by, and you miss it.

These hints of the goods:

Satin Striped Muslin Batiste, 37½c, instead of 75c—17 colorings, pure silk stripes, exquisitely dainty, sheer and crisp. Just half price.
Plaid and Stripe Piques, 8c, instead of 25c—In woven designs—fast colors.
Self-colored Madras, 8c, instead of 25c—In a wide variety of shirt waist styles.
Printed Dimities, 9c, instead of 12½c—Pretty floral designs on white grounds.
Printed Organdies, 10c, instead of 25c—Floral designs on imported cloth.
Fast-black Percaline, 10c, instead of 15c
Colored Percaline, 6c, instead of 15c—Lustre-finished, and a handsome lining.
Checked Suitings, 45c, instead of $1—Black-and-white and blue-and-white—pure worsted—very stylish suitings.

How many of the eight can you afford to skip? Tardy folks may skip all.

Special roomy counters on Fifth Floor.

New Music---18c a Sheet

A noted author contended that all musical people were happy. Many another writer and thinker has commented on its comforting influence. You doubtless have noted the peace it brings to the troubled mind, how it awakens the best and kindest thoughts—inspires, ennobles. It is well to have music in home-life. New songs with the old—some of the old ones never grow less sweet. But you'll want an acquaintance with the newer compositions as well. They're all here as soon as they're in print. And though published to sell at 50c, our price on many is a little more than a third of that. 18c each for these latest pieces—some here but a day or two:

Vocal—
I'll Be Your Friend Just the Same.
A Bird in a Gilded Cage. After All.
I Wouldn't Leave My Home If I Were You.
On the Shores of the Delaware.
Believe.
Just a Girl Like Mother. Marjorie.

Instrumental—
Happy Hobo.
I've Waited, Honey, Waited Long for You. (Medley Waltz).
Kentucky Corn Shuckers.
Imogene Waltzes. Narcissa.

Book Store, Ninth street, and Fifth Floor.

Seasonable Hosiery---Reasonable Prices

The claim is not made for these stocks that they stand alone as collections of strictly worthy goods. Nor is it held that prices here are positively lowest. Now and then others may sell more cheaply on one line or another. But this we do maintain: That only good hosiery is ever handled here, and that as a rule our prices are below those prevailing in the general market. Some newly arrived hosiery, men's, women's and children's, for present wear, is mentioned below—each one a better-than-usual value:

FOR MEN—
15c pair—Of cotton; fast black, of course; double soles and toes; high spliced heels; the usual 25c kind.
3 pairs for 50c—Medium-weight fast black cotton; with unbleached feet or split soles; value 25c a pair.
25c pair—Of striped cotton; in new, neat and pretty designs; light, medium and dark colorings. Also of black cotton with colored silk embroidered fronts.
38c pair—Numerous styles in fancy striped lisle thread. Also of fine cotton, in cardinal, navy blue, cadet blue and tan, with handsome silk embroidered fronts; open work lisle thread in assorted shades of tan and cadet blue.

FOR WOMEN—
3 pairs for 50c—Fast black cotton; fine gauge; heels and toes extra strong; unbleached feet or split soles; cannot be matched under 25c a pair.
25c pair—Fancy striped cotton stockings; black boots. Also of fine black cotton with white polka dots; and of fast black Rembrandt ribbed lisle thread. 38c values.
38c pair—Large assortment of fancy stockings, consisting of all-over striped lisle thread, black boots, fancy colored tops and white polka dots on grounds of black, navy blue, cadet blue, tan or cardinal.

FOR CHILDREN—
12½c pair—A strong, durable quality of fast black cotton, ribbed; sizes 6 to 10 inches; extra strong heels and toes; worth 20c.

Broadway.

A Remarkable Offer of Silk Waists

It is against all precedents to start the Silk Waist season with crisp and brilliant waists of newest beauty away below regular prices. This store ties up to neither rule nor usage—we grasp opportunities for our public whenever possible. The new Silk Waists are on show, but first you shall see these

250 Sample Waists a third to a half under price

They are the newest, handsomest of the season's models in newest shades and some black—with these prices conjured to make a busy Saturday and get you acquainted with the stock we show. These two lots:

At $6.50, worth $9.50 to $13.50—Silk Shirt Waists—more than a hundred patterns—many elaborately trimmed with lace insertion, silk embroidery and fancy braids; some of two colors in combination; some beautifully plaited. Waists you'd never expect to buy for so little—nor will again till the season grows older.

At $10, worth $15 to $20—Silk Bodices—copies of exquisite imported models, most novel in effect. Many are silk embroidered—some all-over; some are trimmed with lace and velvet, or appliqued; some with fringé or chiffon; others with ribbon; bodices are tight-fitting and boned. Very stylish garments, every one.

Second Floor, Broadway Front.

Dresses and Coats for Girls

This could not be more completely and thoroughly a girls' garment store if it was bounded all around by four walls. The stocks are selected and styles are planned with the same zealous care as if girls' clothes were the only garments we sold. How true this is, the stock best tells.

The wash dresses for girls of 4 to 14 years show charming variety and refined prettiness all through. They are made quite differently from usual clothes for girls—the sewing is wonderfully neat.

The same is true of the sailor suits, cloth dresses, and the dresses and suits for the young ladies of 14 to 18 years. Mothers who are most particular about dressing their girls, and others who have little time to worry with the dressmaking, find here everything in outer garments, ready-made and delightfully made.

These hints of some particular sorts:

Sailor Dresses of washable materials, $1.25 to $6.75—
At $1.25—Of pretty striped percale; blouse waist, sailor collar of dark blue, trimmed with white braid; full skirt.
Guimpe Dresses of washable materials, $2.25 to $13—
At $2.25—Of fine percale; striped effects; trimmed with beading and embroidery.
Sailor Suits, cheviots and serges, $5 to $10—
At $5—Of storm serge; blouse waist, sailor collar trimmed with white soutache braid; extra full skirt lined with cambric; sizes 4 and 6, $5; rise 50c on each size up to 12 years.
Girls' Jackets, $5 to $20—
At $8.50—Of tan covert cloth; double-breasted front; pearl buttons; lined with colored satin serge.
At $15—Of black and navy blue pebble cheviot; double-breasted front; four pearl buttons; stitched taffeta revers inlaid; lined with black taffeta.

Reefers and ¾-length Coats, $4 to $20—
At $5.50—¾-length coat of widewale cheviot; box back, sailor collar trimmed with stitched black taffeta; red, brown and navy blue.
At $9—Reefer of unfinished worsted; box back, double-breasted; collar nicely trimmed with bands of black taffeta and small silk sequins.

Misses' Tailor-made Suits, all the popular and much wanted materials, $10.75 to $48—
At $12—Of mixed fancy cheviot; jacket is double-breasted; bias front; revers are faced with black gros-grain silk; stitched seams; lined with plaid taffeta; nice hanging skirt; box plaited back; lined with percaline.

Second floor, Broadway.

More Crisp News for Housekeepers

Little wastes are hardest to watch, and "many a mickle makes a muckle." The thrifty housekeeper knows how fast it counts up when she pays a penny here, a nickel or a dime there, too much, on the hundred and one things needed around the house. But the waste doubles if you buy trash and have to buy again. This March Sale of House-Wares saves you money and it stays saved; for every item in the sale is worthy of its kind—a good, practical help for the work it is to do. Remember that—then note these representative prices—

Pastry Boards, 15c.
Wool Dust Brushes, 10c.
Rolling Pins, 5c.
Meat Boards, 15c.
Dish Drainers, 20c.
Cotton Clothes Line, 100 ft., 10c.
Clothes Horse, 5 ft., 50c.
White Wash Brushes, 15c.
Clothes Basket, 45c.
Ammonia, pint bottle, 4c.
Market Baskets, 25c.
Gas Lighter, with tapers, 10c.

Granite Iron Enameled Ware---Half Price

First quality; perfect in form and finish. It has a worthy rival, but no proven superior on the market to-day—has always brought full biggest prices until this sale started. Most handsome and convenient of cooking utensils. Some prices:

Flaring Water Pails, 40c, 45c, 55c.
Lipped Water Pails, 60c.
Frying Pans, 22c, 24c. Steamers, 35c.
Lipped Saucepans, 13c to 30c.
Cullenders, 20c, 28c. Toilet Jars, $1.15.
Cook Pots, 20c, 25c and 33c.

Bread Raisers, 70c and $1.08.
Dish Pans, 28c, 33c, 35c, 40c, 48c.
Stove Pans, 13c, 15c and 18c.
Graduated Measures, 1 qt., 23c.
Tea Kettles, 3 qts., 40c.
Mixing Bowls, 30c. Basting Spoons, 8c.

Oblong Pudding Pans, 13c, 16c, 23c.
Climax Cock Pots, 23c.
Royal Saucepans, 18c. Milk Boilers, 30c.
Oval Pudding Pans, 19c.
Coffee Biggins, 30c, 43c, 55c.
Measures, 1 gallon, 33c. Basement.

Saturday News for Men

Another purchase of Fancy Shirts brings news equal to that which crowded the aisles a week ago, so that we didn't have enough shirts to go round.

Dollar Madras Shirts at 50c

In handsome stripes; excellent shirt making and laundering; detachable cuffs. Hard to find better anywhere for a dollar.

Night Shirts, 3 for $1

These were contracted for long ago or they couldn't be had, even here, for such a price. Of good muslin, cut right, to the full measurements that we always insist on, to make a man comfortable; stoutly and neatly sewed; plain or with fancy fronts. 35c each; three for $1.

New Suspenders, 50c

Made of excellent lisle webbing in smart new patterns, with *suede* ends, soft but strong; neat buckles and cast-offs. You'll like them better than previous sorts at this price.

Men's Goods, Ninth street side.

Men's Overcoats and Trousers

The Wanamaker Raglan Overcoat for spring is an innovation. It has all the distinguished style of the Raglan but has the broad, square shoulders that look so well. Look, for instance, at these:

Made of striped cheviot; silk lined—entirely new and to be found only here. $30.

Men's Top Coats of black unfinished worsted; silk-lined and faced to edge—a light, spring weight. $15. Usual clothiers get $20 or more for coats no better.

Men's Trousers—Four hundred pairs of handsome striped pure worsted trousers, such as are ordinarily sold for $6.50 to $8, at **$5 pair.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Overcoats in Newest Styles

Many of the new spring garments for boys are cut in imitation of the leading styles for men—make the little fellows look very swagger. Others, however, are made much as heretofore, perhaps a little more attractive, but just plain boy style. They're all here, every kind that's suitable for a boy, all made with the thought uppermost in mind that a boy is to wear them—strong and durable. Priced, too, with full knowledge of how expensive these young chaps usually are—just as cheaply as is possible for good, dependable qualities. How much?

$3.50—Of all-wool covert cloth; medium color; sizes 3 to 10 years; half-dollar more for sizes 11 to 16.
$4—Of all-wool diagonal covert cloth; velvet collar; 3 to 10 years.
$5—Of all-wool cheviot; Oxford gray; 4 to 16 years.
$6.50—Of all-wool covert cloth; sage green; velvet collar; 4 to 16 years.
$12—Paddocks and Reglans, in the new Oxford gray cheviot; decidedly swell; 9 to 16 years.
$4—Boys' spring-weight reefers; Oxford gray cheviot; 2½ to 7 years. At $3.50, of all-wool covert cloth; 3 to 8 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Sale of Men's Umbrellas

Three grades, all reliable makes, all new, all 28 in., are offered this morning at prices much under their value.

First a group at $2.50—they are of heavy twilled silk; various fine handles of horn and natural wood with sterling silver trimming. Good $3.75 and $4 values.

Then there's a lot at $1.75. They are of superior union taffeta, with natural wood handles; close rolling. Should be not less than $3.

And another lot at $1.25. They are of piece-dyed taffeta—the fast-color, rain-proof kind. A quality that sells generally for $1.75 and more.

With the Men's Furnishings, Ninth Street.

Two Attractive Shoe Stores

The finest shoes and the very latest styles are in the main floor store. It's a high-class shoe store, that's noted for its low prices.

For instance, here's a line of men's shoes at $3.90. The same quality sells in most stores at $5.

And many women who've bought our $3 shoes think they're the best at the price ever offered regularly anywhere.

At $2.35, women's shoes, better than any $3 shoe we know of outside this store.

And the Store on the Fifth Floor

Nothing but bargains up there—genuine, worth-while-coming-for bargains. The shoes are all perfect, styles correct, and the prices a third to a half less than regular.

These women's black Oxfords are a specimen value. They have flexible soles, medium width toes and patent leather tips—$1.25 a pair, though $2 is the regular price, and a month hence they'll be scarce at $2.

And all these are still in good supply:
Men's shoes at $1.60, $1.75, $1.90, $2.30 and $2.65.
Women's shoes at $1.35, $1.70, $2, $2.35 and $2.65.
Boys' shoes, with heels, at $1, $1.25 and $1.50. With spring heels, at $1 and $1.25.
Babies' shoes at 25c, 35c.
Children's shoes, 50c, 75c, 85c, 95c, $1.15 and $1.20.
Shoes with spring heels in women's sizes, at $1.10, $1.35 and $1.50.
Leggings at 30c and 50c; have sold at 50c to $2.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.
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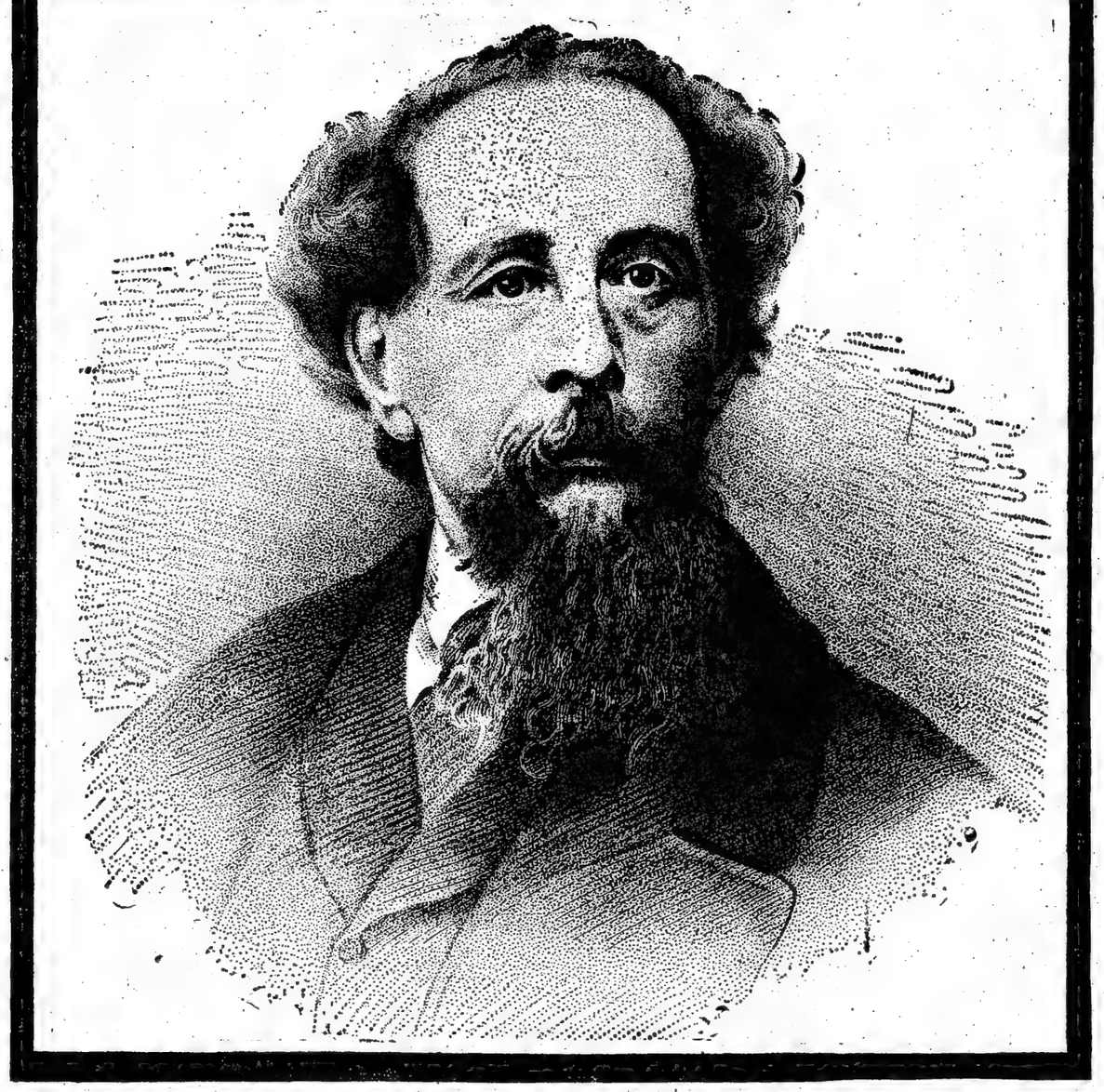

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A FEW PARTICULARS.

THE edition is in thirty volumes.

It is edited by Richard Garnett, LL. D. He has written a general introduction, in which he treats of the character of Dickens's genius and the source and substance of his inspiration. It analyzes Dickens's work and analyzes Dickens himself, and it places him in his proper relation to English literature, to the world and to other authors who have achieved success in the same and in different spheres of literary activity. Dr. Garnett's fifty years of service in the British Museum, (1851-1899,) where, as Keeper of Printed Books, he was at the head of the largest library in the English-speaking world, gave him unexampled opportunities for prolonged study and exhaustive comparisons. He brings to the task of editing this edition a most complete equipment for the undertaking.

Dr. Garnett also has written for each one of the separate stories a separate introduction, which discusses the circumstances under which that particular story was written and estimates the place which it should occupy and the weight which should be given it in a critical study of the author's entire accomplishments.

Extraordinary Illustrations. In addition to the intimate acquaintance with the literary life of the man which Dr. Garnett's introductions afford, there is to be gotten also another sort of acquaintance through the extraordinary illustrative features of the edition. These include, as will be seen, not only the pictures which were drawn and painted and etched for the purpose of illustrating the stories, but they include also much which pertains to the personality of the author himself.

The Artists. The illustrations for this Autograph Edition comprise all the original pictures made for the original editions of all the different books. They include the drawings and etchings by Cruikshank, Cattermole, Landseer, Browne, (Phiz,) Seymour Leech, Tenniel, Marcus Stone, F. Stone, Maclise, Stanfield, Doyle, Fildes and Barnard. Thus the illustrations of the famous "De Luxe" Edition are included, with the addition of one hundred and three others, making a total of nearly seven hundred full-page engravings, photogravures, and etchings. All these full-page illustrations are printed upon Japanese fibre paper, the superior surface and texture of this paper serving to bring out the details of the plates with wonderful clearness.

Original Plates. Another cause which contributes to the unequaled artistic excellence of this edition is the fact that all of these full-page illustrations, in addition to being printed on the Japanese fibre paper, are struck directly from the original plates. It is the usual custom of publishers, where plates cost so much as these original plates did, to use duplicates made by a mechanical process for the actual printing and to keep the originals in their vaults intact to serve as patterns, so to speak, for future duplicates. But in the Autograph Edition, as stated above, none but original plates have been used in the actual printing of the photogravures, etchings, and steel engravings. In addition to the seven hundred (nearly) of full-page plates, there are also two hundred and thirteen text illustrations, the original drawings for which were all made under the eye of the author. This makes a grand total of close upon nine hundred pictures to the set, a greater number by far than has ever appeared in any previous edition.

Unique Pictures. Among the full-page pictures a particularly interesting series is the collection of etchings of places and scenes which are remembered chiefly with Dickens's life and stories.

These include the Old Boot Inn, made famous as the resort of the highwaymen in "Barnaby Rudge"; the original of "The Old Curiosity Shop," the house at the corner of Kingsgate Street, Holborn, which was the residence of Sairey Gamp and the home of Mr. Sweedlepipe and his feathered stock in trade; Dickens's birthplace, on the Commercial Road, Southsea; the house at No. 4 Gower Street, where Dickens lived with his parents, where his mother kept, or attempted to keep, a private school, and from which he "distributed at a great many other doors a great many circulars calling attention to the merits of the establishment. Yet nobody ever came to school, nor do I recollect that anybody ever proposed to come, or that the least preparation was made to receive anybody, but I know we got on very poorly with the butcher and baker, and very often we had not too much for dinner, and that at last my father was arrested."

They include also the house at 48 Doughty Street, Mecklenburg Square, to which Dickens removed from Furnival's Inn, at the time he was married, and where he wrote the concluding numbers of "Pickwick" and all of "Oliver Twist" and "Nickleby"; the schoolhouse at the corner of Granby Street and Hampstead Road, where Dickens went to school from 1824 to 1827; the courtyard of the Marshalsea Prison, an illustration of the scene when Grip, the raven, after he had died and been stuffed and mounted, was sold for one hundred and twenty guineas; Jacob's Island, where Sikes met his fate; the dancing room, built out into the Mews at the corner of Newman Street, which was the original of Mr. Turveydrop's terpsichorean academy; Furnival's Inn, where Dickens did his earliest literary work; the old mansion, which was the original of "Bleak House," and a photogravure reproduction of the interior of the "Pickwick Room" in the Leather Bottle, at Cobham.

Dickens's Portraits and Autographs. There are also included a series of portraits of Dickens taken at different times in his life, and a series of thirty autograph signatures in fac-simile. Further than this there appears also a series of photographic reproductions of manuscript pages from his stories.

Sheets of Manuscript. One fac-simile autograph signature appears in each volume, and these signatures are arranged in the chronological order in which they were written. Comparative study of the signatures shows that from "Pickwick" to "Edwin Drood" there was a profound change in the man who wrote them. Exactly what the nature of that change was is not so readily to be seen unless by one who has made a long study of the science of chirography. But the case is different when the full sheets of manuscript are studied. Then it becomes plain that the modification was (in part) certainly one of method; that Dickens, as he developed, and as the fire of his originative genius burned less intensely, offset that loss by greater application and greater attention to the lesser details of composition. Take one of the earlier books—"Oliver Twist," for instance. A page of manuscript narrating the first interview between Oliver and Mr. Brownlow, at the latter's home, appears to have been written smoothly and with hardly a correction or revision, excepting such as evidently were made at the moment. And such changes as were made were all in the way of enhancing the directness and simplicity, rather than the beauty of the style.

But in the first chapter of Part Two, "Tale of Two Cities," the manuscript wears a very different appearance. Here there are very many changes and interlineations, so that the text is almost unreadable. And the alterations are altogether in the direction of ornamentation and polish. These changes, too, were just as evidently made some time after the sheet, and probably the chapter, was written, and appear to have been undertaken in an attempt to make up for the spontaneity which Dickens himself probably felt was lacking in the action of the story at this point. In the manuscript sheet of "Edwin Drood" the same evidences of studied care appear, and, withal, there is a marked falling off in the firmness of the hand.

There are thirteen of these manuscript sheets, all told, and each one is placed as near as practicable (in most cases opposite) the corresponding type page in the story of which it is a part. Taken in connection with the introductions, they are exceedingly interesting, because they show, in a way, how the author, subtly and perhaps almost unconsciously, shifted ground as the years went by, although by far the greater share of his individuality remained constant to the end.

In summing up the illustrative features of this edition, it is no exaggeration to say that they far outreach the most ambitious attempts which hitherto have been made fully to illustrate Dickens. All possible sources have been drawn from, and it is believed that no worthy Dickens picture, by whomsoever made, has been omitted.

Details of Manufacture. Speaking generally, the aim has been in the Autograph Edition to reproduce the famous "De Luxe" Edition with certain alterations conforming to the latest advances in the art of bookmaking. Some minor changes also have been made, following the American idea of proper bookmaking, as distinguished from the British idea in that regard. And there have been added to the "De Luxe" list of illustrations very many new ones for this Autograph Edition.

The alterations in technical detail have been mostly in the line of lightening up the paper, thus reducing somewhat the size of the volumes, and, in general, producing a book which is less clumsy to handle and more convenient for reading than the "De Luxe" books, after they were gotten out, proved to be. After careful consideration, the length of the type line also has been shortened, it being considered by modern experts that the "De Luxe" type line was the least bit too long for the eye to jump easily from the end of one line to the beginning of the next line below.

The text matter, however, is set in a fine, large, open-faced type, double leaded, thus giving plenty of space between the lines. And the type page as a whole is one of the finest—if not the very finest—that ever has been produced.

The Printing. The contracts for printing were divided among four large London printing establishments, (among whom were the Clays, who printed the "De Luxe" Edition,) in order that sufficient time might be allowed for the presses to run at reduced speed and thus insure exact printing, registry, and even distribution of ink. The folding of the sheets has been done entirely by hand. This secures more accurate folding registry than is possible by the customary method of machine folding, and also gives opportunity for an extra inspection in the process of folding, and the rejection of any sheets which may chance to be imperfect.

The Paper. The paper is a deckle-edged, laid stock, very white in color and soft-surfaced, in order to make it take the ink evenly and well. The size of the page is 6 inches by 9 inches, and the size of the type-page is 4 inches by 6¾ inches, thus allowing space for ample margins. The full-page illustrations, as stated elsewhere, are all inserts, and are printed upon Japanese fibre paper, in place of the Chinese paper which was used in the "De Luxe" Edition. This paper is exceedingly firm in texture, and is of a lustrous, light brown shade, the texture and color both contributing to the production of a clear and effective realization of the details of the plates. This feature, taken together with the using of original plates only, and the printing of each illustration singly (instead of in forms of eight or sixteen to be afterward cut apart and inserted) brings the artist and the reader a step closer together than they have been brought in any previous edition.

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AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

RELIEVING PUERTO RICO.

It is a great pity that scarcely one conspicuous man in the House of Representatives should be able to elevate his vision above what seems to him the immediate interests of his party. One would suppose that the question raised by the special message of the President sent in yesterday might have been considered and debated on its merits. The House has just been denying the prayer of the Puerto Ricans to be treated with "justice and good faith." Failing that, all that was left to save the face of Congress was to treat them with charity. One can imagine that a Puerto Rican would object to this, insisting that all he wants from us is the fulfillment of our solemn pledges to him. But why should members of Congress object? The Republicans should be glad to "save their faces," so far as they can, by minimizing the mischief they have been doing. The Democrats should be glad to give the Puerto Ricans some part of what they need and deserve in the name of charity, since they are prevented from giving it to them in the name of justice.

Yet no speaker on either side seems to have had any nobler object than to put the other side "in a hole." The Republicans call upon the Democrats to put themselves on record as doing something "practical" for the Puerto Ricans. The Democrats accuse the Republicans of desiring to cover their own misbehavior. And the bill seems to have passed by something not very far from "a strict party vote." In the circumstances it ought to have passed unanimously, and by a political truce, so to speak.

Mr. BAILEY'S constitutional objection was the most respectable looking argument advanced on his side. And yet there was little or nothing in it. Undoubtedly, as a general rule, the Executive ought to tell Congress specifically what it means to do with the money for which it asks. But in this case to do that would defeat the purpose of the whole measure. "Itemized estimates" of just how the money is to be spent cannot be prepared in time to make the appropriation effective for its purpose. In an emergency the President proposes that we shall give back to the islanders the money which we have taken from them by taxing their products and taken from them wrongfully, according to Mr. BAILEY. While we were getting a statement of the items and while Mr. BAILEY was debating them the Puerto Ricans would be starving. The Treasury is protected by the fact that the money must be spent for the use and benefit of Puerto Rico. Whoever diverts any of it from this purpose can be held accountable as effectually as if every dollar were specifically appropriated.

Not that the Republicans cut any better figure than the Democrats in this matter. What Mr. RICHARDSON said was quite true, although it would have been in better taste for him not to say it on this occasion. The Republicans are trying to get out of the pit they have digged for themselves. They may have relied, as he also said, upon the factiousness of the Democrats to help them out by preventing the consideration of the bill. Most fortunately, that was not done. It is to be hoped that the Senate will have the grace to pass the bill as promptly as it was passed in the House. Certainly it should do so. It is especially bound to do so. The President's message is an acknowledgment that there is no relief to be looked for, in time to be of use to the Puerto Ricans, from the regular action of Congress. This bill once passed, and the existing emergency tided over, Senators can devote themselves, with a much better grace than they could otherwise have shown, to the leisurely debating of the main Puerto Rican measure before them: "An act to render permanent the temporary distress now existing in Puerto Rico and for other purposes."

THE RAID ON THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The rule of right and of safety for the Legislature in dealing with projects of unification is "keep the schools out of politics."

That rule is grossly violated in the latest bill of the schemers against the Board of Regents. They have thrown into the waste basket the original unification bill, drawn up by a majority of \$10,000 a year and an allowance of \$2,000 for expenses.

It is quite unnecessary to proceed further with the examination of this bill. Every sincere and disinterested friend of education and of the schools will instantly perceive the peril that impends over the State system of public instruction so long as this bill has the remotest chance of favorable consideration in the Legislature. Nobody can mistake its intent. The great hairy paw of the Platt Republican organization is stretched out to grab the control of the schools. With its millions of annual expenditure and boundless field of patronage, a department of education within the control of the machine is simply the richest prize "in sight." To the Republican Party some temporary benefits might accrue from the enactment of this bill. The youth of the State would suffer, and the good name of the State would suffer also, from the degradation of the schools to the uses of the Platt machine.

In its present shape the unification project is the fruit of an unholy alliance between the Department of Public Instruction, which wishes to save its powers and its personnel as much as possible in the coming union, and the heads of the Republican organization, who would cheerfully sacrifice every honorable and useful institution the State possesses to serve the ends of their detestable partisanship.

We trust that the Governor will not be fooled by the smooth tongues of these conspirators. The people are not fooled—not for a moment.

THE FISHERIES, GAME AND FOREST COMMISSION.

The faithless public servants whom Gov. ROOSEVELT has just taken steps to oust from the offices they have so unworthily filled by appointing an entirely new Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission, are the same men who in 1896 officially recommended the adoption of a Constitutional amendment designed to destroy the provision for the protection of the forests incorporated in the Constitution in the revision of 1894. That scandalous amendment was beaten by the largest majority ever cast against any proposed change in the Constitution of the State; and the decent press demanded the resignation of the members of the commission.

Their terms of office having all expired, the Governor was free to act. He has named as their successors men who, he declares, were chosen because they were the fittest he could find. The point is made that they are all Republicans. If they are the best men the Governor could find, and they seem to possess special qualifications for their work, we do not care whether they are Republicans any more than we care whether they are Methodists or Presbyterians. If they are honest men, if they are not in league with the lumbermen and other enemies of the forests, if they know something about the habits of game and fish and the measures necessary for their preservation and increase, then they will be too busy in the faithful performance of their duties to bother much with the interests of the party or the schemes of the machine.

Gov. ROOSEVELT himself is peculiarly civilized and enlightened in respect to forestry and the preservation of game. His sympathies are deeply enlisted on the side of the public-spirited men in this State who have striven for years to defend the great North Woods against the depredations of the lumbermen and the railroads. He can be counted on to support any policy that will preserve the charm of the Adirondack wilderness, or what remains of it, and to restore so far as may be the natural aspect of those regions that have been devastated by the axe and the torch.

The appointment of a new commission is not the full measure of reform. The forestry laws stand in serious need of thorough revision. It is known that the Governor is in favor of a single-headed commission and a more concentrated responsibility. The Legislature can find no safer guide than Mr. ROOSEVELT in a matter in which his tastes and his experience have given him full knowledge. The present forestry system is involved, responsibility is too much diffused, and the whole method is archaic and absurd.

The Constitution itself, by Section 7, Article VII., adopted in the last revision, stands in the way of a proper forest policy. That section of the Constitution provides that the forest lands of the State "shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed." The only explanation of this extreme and unintelligent measure of protection is that the people did not dare to give the Legislature any discretionary power over the forests. Of course, every person who knows anything about trees knows that the removal of the ripe timber does not destroy but benefits the forest, and the sale of the lumber that might be removed without harm would be a legitimate source of revenue to the forest department.

Before the Constitution can be safely amended, however, the people of the State should have some years' experience of the administration of a faithful and competent Forestry Commission. A bill has been prepared by the Forestry Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation that is drawn upon the right form. With a competent head of the department suggestions for the amendment of the laws would be forthcoming as the results of experience and observation, and within a decade the State might be in a position to enter upon a policy of forest preservation as scientific as that which has long been a part of the public law of France and Germany.

THE SUBSIDY-BEGGARS' APPEAL.

Senator FRYE'S committee has issued its appeal for the subsidies to shipbuilders, but it is not of a nature to reassure the members of Congress, and particularly of the House, whose constituents are sick and tired of the extreme protection idea in these days of unprecedented trade expansion. With the great body of intelligent Americans ashamed and sore at heart over the disgraceful policy as to Puerto Rico forced on the House by the petty greed of the favorites of the tariff, the House will not be in a hurry to invite further indignation by consenting to this extravagant and senseless scheme.

Senator FRYE is plainly affected by the general sentiment of opposition to class legislation, and he does his best to convince the country that this particular class will pass on to their fellow-citizens the benefits conferred. His argument is in effect that the subsidized ships will make a reduction in freight much larger than the sum they receive from the Treasury. If this were true, it would seem easier and simpler for the ships to extend their business by reducing freights at the start, without dipping their hands into the pockets of the taxpayers. At best it is not a sensible business proposition to hire one particular industry to reduce its charges. On the face of it this is the Irishman's plan of loading his mare by putting meal in one end of the bag and a stone in the other. It balances things after a fashion, if the two are of equal weight, but it is hard on the mare. In the case of the ship subsidies, even if they secure lower freights, which they will not, the men who get the lower freights are not the men who pay the tax for the subsidies.

The argument for the farmers is peculiarly ill-addressed. They are told that if our ships are supported out of the Treasury, the foreign ships will have to put down freights very low to compete with the subsidized American vessels. But that would be accomplished equally well by permitting Americans to buy vessels from foreign yards or from our own, and the subsidy, of which the farmers must pay a large share, would be saved. The answer to this by Senator FRYE is that such a plan would close the American yards. Nonsense. It would make their competition sharper, and the chances are that they would build as cheaply as any in the world. They can compete now in building war vessels for foreign Governments, and they have reached this level of efficiency without subsidies. Put them to their trumps and they will win in the larger game.

THE SCHOOL MASTER IN CUBA.

The old Scotchman's comment on the maxim, "Honesty is the best policy," "I ken it weel, for I ha'e tried 'em baith," might be adopted by our Government as to its dealings with the new possessions and dependencies. It has succeeded best where it has been most honest and most faithful to the people whose interests have fallen within its control, and it has had the most trouble where the opposite course has been followed.

In no case has the success been more immediate and marked than in the school policy adopted in Cuba, of which a staff correspondent in Havana gave an interesting account in THE TIMES of yesterday. Here the revenue from customs has been drawn on to supply the best available teaching for all classes in every municipality of the island. Of course this is not the ideal system from the American point of view, for it is a cherished principle with us that education is a proper charge on the local taxes. But in Cuba there are as yet no local revenues that could provide a small fraction of the expense of schools, nor, on the other hand, is there any such development of local autonomy as we have in this country. It was a choice of schools from the customs or no schools at all. Roughly speaking, the customs are taxes on consumption, and are fairly evenly distributed. There is no reason why they should not be used for a need so general and so urgent as that for schools.

There seems to have been a good deal of groping and some blundering in the first steps of the American policy, but the system actually put in force with the opening of the new year is plainly a practical and elastic one that already meets with the warm and enthusiastic support of the Cubans and will be adequate to new demands as they arise. One of the most encouraging and gratifying features of the new policy is the very great service rendered without compensation by the Superintendent of Schools, Mr. FREE of California. More disinterestedness in a higher calling we have never seen recorded.

"COLONIALS" IN SOUTH AFRICA.

That is a very strange and striking suggestion which has been made by the British Colonial Minister to the authorities of the self-governing colonies. Australia and Canada have been asked whether they would be willing and able required for that purpose, and for a considerable period. It is the sort of service which the mounted police that made the Jameson raid were enlisted for that the Colonials are to be asked to undertake. This was the supervision of Basutos and Griquas and other troublesome natives, and only incidentally and rather irregularly the keeping in order of the Boers. There is this important difference, however, that the former police were in the service of the South Africa Company, and were not subject to British military discipline. Hence those of them who went through the form of being tried in London were tried not as soldiers but as British subjects who had engaged in filibustering on their own account.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S action is probably only the effect of "abundant caution." If the Boers were finally beaten in the field and if after their defeat complications should arise elsewhere which should demand the services of the whole British Army, it would be necessary to provide some means of keeping the peace in South Africa. Evidently the British population of South Africa itself will not suffice to maintain British supremacy there. It will be necessary to import the guardians of the peace. And doubtless the "Colonials" of Canada and Australia could do this work better than any force that could be raised in the British Islands. A recent French critic attributes the military decline of England to the change of the character of the population. He insists that, while a yeomanry or a peasantry is the best possible material for soldiering, you cannot make an efficient army out of a population of "factory hands." In this view it would certainly be easier to find the men wanted for the South African police in the colonies than in the mother country.

MAJOR GEN. CORBIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it be "not surprising that there is a protest in Washington against the special promotion of Adjt. Gen. Corbin to be Major General," as you say in a leading article of your paper of this date, I must express my surprise at, and make a protest against, the many inaccuracies of that article. You state that the grounds of the protest are accusations against the military record of this officer, and stating that it is his duty to demand a court of inquiry about charges affecting his personal courage. I am sure that no such charge has been made against him within over thirty years, when a court of inquiry or court-martial acquitted him and convicted the officer who preferred the charges, and I am at a loss further to understand whence you make your deduction that the fighting officers of the army regard the Adjutant General as "chief of the military politicians who spend their time looking for soft jobs in Washington." I suppose it will be admitted that the office of Adjutant General is absolutely essential to the conduct of an army. I never heard it suggested that an army could get on without such an office, and I believe it to be one of the most important in any military machine. Moreover, with us it requires a person of great tact and discretion, owing to the anomalous condition existing where it has always been impossible to draw the line between the functions of the Secretary of War and the commanding General. I doubt if any officer during this war has had a position of more responsibility, or has worked with greater diligence and zeal than the present Adjutant General.

In the earlier part of the war, working all day, and often a great part of the night, "with more kicks than ha'pennies," he has been a most faithful and efficient officer. The proposed increase in his rank has been well earned, and it seems to me more fair to judge him by his immediate record than to revive old scandals of the civil war, from which he emerged without discredit. CHARLES A. WHITTIER.

New York, March 2, 1900.

Would Honor Knowlton's Memory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For years past it has been proposed that one of the avenues above the Park should be given the name of Knowlton, the brave American leader, who was killed at the battle of Harlem Heights.

Washington commemorated his "glorious fighting" in a special order, and what name could be more appropriate than his for Upper Seventh Avenue? It will certainly be more fitting than "Central Avenue," as some one has suggested in the Municipal Council.

A united movement of patriotic citizens, assisted by such papers as THE TIMES, might, in the absence of a monument to Knowlton, have his name affixed, as it should be, to one of our finest avenues.

MANHATTAN.

New York, Feb. 28, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Lifelike Portrait.

The Artist—Isn't it perfect in expression?
The Critic—Perfect. You have even caught her look of disgust at the smell of paint.—Indianapolis Press.

Cure for Insomnia.

"There's only one way to get rid of insomnia," said the facetious doctor.
"And that?" queried his patient.
"Go to sleep and forget about it."—Philadelphia Press.

Delayed in Transmission.

"If it had occurred to me," said Gen. Cronje, grimly, after his surrender, "that there would be so much rejoicing over this affair because to-day happened to be the anniversary of the battle of Majuba Hill, I might have spoiled their fun by surrendering a day sooner."—Chicago Tribune.

No Longer Apprehensive.

"How are conditions in your part of the State?"
"All right," answered the Kentucky mountaineer. "The danger's all over. We were powerful scared for a while, but I don't reckon there's any chance of an ammunition famine now."—Washington Star.

"NEARER"—THERE.

I shall never forget a scene I witnessed at Gettysburg. While the battle was raging at its greatest fury, and the noise of the cannonading added to the crashing of the small arms created a deafening uproar, in company with another officer I went into a farmhouse just in the rear of our lines, to which some of our wounded were carried. As we entered, a young officer was brought in by two of his command. As they laid him down on the floor he asked them to sing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and then to leave him. He joined with them in singing the first two or three stanzas, when his voice failed, and as we looked at him he was dead. I doubt if this favorite hymn was ever sung before or since under such singular circumstances, or to such a strange accompaniment.

—DR. BENJAMIN HOWARD, U. S. Army.

On the ridge so fierce was the battle
It seemed like a picture of hell—
Just behind us a farmhouse was standing
Already shattered by shell;
They bore him in gently and laid him
On the hard and comfortless floor.
"Sing 'Nearer, my God,' and leave me,
For me you can do nothing more;
Go back to the boys and help them

GERMAN AGRARIANS AGAINST AMERICA

Press Says Central Government Was a Party to the Secret Decree Cutting Off Information.

MR. WHITE GIVES WARNING

BERLIN, March 2.—The Vorwärts, the organ of the Socialists, publishes to-day the text of the secret instructions issued by the Prussian Minister of the Interior, Baron von Rheinbaben, in regard to answering United States Consular queries which Herr Kunert, Socialist, mentioned yesterday in the Reichstag.

The instructions say that under no circumstances must the American Consuls be given statistical information about contravention of the food adulteration law, including the sale of spoiled or injurious food, &c., also toys, and the adulteration and sale thereof. Information is also forbidden on the subject of trichinae, &c., found in home meat and the status of human and animal diseases. In reply to all such queries, the Consuls must be referred to the published imperial statistics.

The Vorwärts further asserts that, according to the criminal statistics, about 2,700 persons are punished in the empire annually for the above contraventions, and adds:

"In the Reichstag the Government was not obliged to answer the above charges, but when the Meat bill is debated it will compel the Government to speak."

The papers this evening comment upon the disclosures regarding the Rheinbaben secret decree and upon the Government's meat policy. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"This policy of veiling facts the Government has been following since last Summer, in any event ever since Baron von Rheinbaben became Minister of the Interior. Henceforth he will shine the brightest star in the Agrarian heavens."

The Vorwärts says: "Without doubt Baron von Rheinbaben signed that decree upon instructions received from the Central Government; instructions that the United States must not know certain things, so as to be unable to use their acquired knowledge against us when we hypocritically pretend that their insufficient inspection is our reason for excluding their meats.

"The whole farce is played for the benefit of the Agrarians. The German consumer must be protected against alleged unhealthy food by driving such food to the highest prices. We now have documentary proof of the way things look behind the curtain of the commercial treaty negotiations."

The Berliner Tageblatt has a communication from one of the Liberal leaders on the subject of the Meat bill, in the course of which he says:

"If the bill becomes law as it now stands, then our trade, industry, and shipping will be threatened to an extent which it is quite impossible to foresee. It will be the business of the German Commercial Congress to initiate a vigorous protest against the committee's report, and it will be the duty of the Liberal press energetically to support the movement."

The semi-official Politische Nachrichten says: "It is quite probable that the Government will effect an understanding with the Reichstag majority regarding the Meat bill."

The semi-official Berliner Post discusses the question in the same spirit.

On the other hand, the Agrarian press, as would be expected, approves the Rheinbaden decree. The leading Agrarian organ, the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, says:

"Whoever remembers the persistent system of chincanery to which all German industrial products have been subjected by the Yankees for years, will deem the decree most rational and most appropriate."

The paper then goes on to abuse Herr Kunert for "betraying things to foreigners."

The second reading of the Meat bill has been fixed for March 8. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung claims that the whole Right, the whole Centre, and the greater part of the Nationalists will support the bill, thus consulting a clear majority. It adds:

"We do not believe that the allied Governments will continue to declare the acceptance of our demands impossible, and we do believe that they will now acknowledge that the Agrarians have yielded as far as possible."

United States Ambassador White said to-day: "I am keeping the German Government fully informed regarding the effect the meat law would have upon the trade relations between the two countries, and Germany is fully aware that a tariff war would result. I shall have another talk at the Foreign Office to-morrow on the subject."

Germany's Agricultural Conditions.

BERLIN, March 2.—The German Agricultural Council publishes a report to-day claiming that German agricultural conditions showed no improvement, but distinctly deteriorated, during 1899. Commenting upon the report, the Agrarian papers tell the Government to draw from it the conclusion that an outspoken and vigorous agrarian policy is needed and that small means will not do.

BRITISH AVENGE MURDERS.

Kill Sixty Villagers Implicated in Death of Commissioners.

RANGOON, British Burmah, March 2.—The British punitive expedition sent to avenge the murder, in the Monghem District, of Messrs. Kiddle and Sutherland, British Commissioners, who had been engaged in the demarcation of the Burmo-Chinese boundary, has captured the whole group of villages implicated in the affair. Sixty of the villagers have been killed, and 2,000 houses have been burned.

The announcement of the murder of Messrs. Kiddle and Sutherland was telegraphed from Rangoon Feb. 13 last, and it was added that Consu. Litton had been wounded, but had succeeded in making his escape.

GERMAN PRINCE HONORED.

Invested with the Spanish Order of the Golden Fleece.

BERLIN, March 2.—The Crown Prince, Frederick William, was invested with the Order of the Golden Fleece to-day, after which the Emperor gave a banquet at the palace.

The Order of the Golden Fleece was bestowed upon the Crown Prince of Germany, Jan. 9, by the Queen Regent of Spain. The insignia of the order was carried to Berlin by the Duke of Veragua, the descendant of Columbus, as Special Ambassador, charged to invest the young Prince with the order. The honor, it is understood, was conferred in recognition of Emperor William having bestowed the Order of the Black Eagle, Nov. 6, 1899, on the young King of Spain.

LADY LOUISA TIGHE DEAD.

Danced at Brussels the Night Before the Waterloo Battle.

LONDON, March 2.—Lady Louisa Madelina Tighe died at Woodstock, County Kilkenny, this morning. She was a daughter of the Duke of Richmond, and was born in 1809. She danced at the famous ball at Brussels the night before the Battle of Waterloo, and girded on the Duke of Wellington's sword when he started for the field of battle.

Denmark Will Not Sell Islands.

PARIS, March 2.—A dispatch to the Temps from Copenhagen says it now appears certain that the Danish Government will not accept any offer from America to acquire the Danish West Indies, the King and Premier Hoerring being opposed to the cession of the islands.

New Metal in Naval Construction?

MR. ROOT LEAVES FOR CUBA.

To Confer with Gen. Wood on Several Grave Problems There—To be Gone Two Weeks.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary Root left Washington to-day for a flying visit to Cuba. With him were Mrs. Root, Miss Root, Edward Root, his son; Col. Carter, Assistant Adjutant General; Private Secretary W. S. Coursey, and Arthur Brooks, attendant. The party had a special car.

It is expected that the trip will occupy about two weeks, allowing for a week's tour around the Island of Cuba. The army transport Sedgwick is on her way to Tampa, and the party will embark on her to-morrow for Havana.

It is known that the main object of the trip is to enable Secretary Root to confer personally with Gen. Wood, and, as the latter will accompany the Secretary on his tour around the island, there will be ample opportunities for such conferences. It is gathered from rather urgent communications that have been received here from Havana that, notwithstanding the apparent serenity in Havana and Cuba generally, Gen. Wood has reason for grave apprehension as to the future; not because of the possibility of outbreaks, but rather owing to the extreme gravity of important questions that are pressing from all sides for immediate decision.

HAVANA, March 2.—The Lucha, referring to the expected visit of Secretary Root, says:

"Mr. Root should consult with those elements of the country to which Cuba owed her former wealth, the merchants, planters, and workers generally. He should not consult office holders or office seekers. These people are mere parasites and will naturally uphold the status quo. His visit will be an important event."

The Discusion says: "We do not know why Secretary Root is coming, but it behooves the Cubans to ask him clearly and plainly when the promise of the joint resolution will be fulfilled. If he evades the question, then the Cubans should force the American people to interfere by resisting the American Administration."

The Patria says: "We neither know nor care to know the reason for the coming of Secretary Root. President McKinley can find out all he wants to know through Gen. Wood, whom the Cubans trust implicitly."

INSURGENTS AMBUSHED.

Col. Anderson, Employing Filipino Tactics, Kills Twenty-four, Wounds Thirty, and Captures Others.

MANILA, March 2.—Col. Anderson, with the Thirty-eighth Infantry, employing the insurgents' own tactics, has ambushed the enemy near Batangas.

Through spies Col. Anderson learned that a detachment of insurgents would pass a certain road. He posted his soldiers concealed among the trees lining the road, and when the enemy arrived the Americans volleyed unexpectedly, killing twenty-four insurgents, wounding thirty, and capturing several. Some arms and ammunition also were captured.

The effect of this blow has been salutary. The enemy in that locality are dismayed.

LIEUT. GIBBONS'S RAID.

Admiral Watson Cables of the Southern Luzon Expedition.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Navy Department to-day received from Admiral Watson at Manila a more detailed account than was furnished by Gen. Otis of Lieut. Gibbons's successful raid into the southern parts of Luzon, where the insurgents are said to be making their last stand. Lieut. Gibbons had the honor of firing the last shot in the Spanish-American war while on board the Newark, in the harbor of Manzanillo.

The two officers of the hospital ship Relief referred to in Admiral Watson's cablegram are Fred Hoppe, third officer of the ship, and Charles Blandford, Assistant Engineer. They were captured by the insurgents in Manila Bay while rowing along shore in a small boat. Boatswain's Mate Juraschka was one of five men attached to the gunboat Marivelos who were captured Oct. 16 last off the southern coast of Luzon while landing non-combatants. Some of the party were badly wounded, one fatally, but Juraschka was captured unhurt.

Admiral Watson's commendation of Lieut. Gibbons's exploit will be placed on the records of the department and may result in substantial reward for that young officer. He is a native of Michigan, and did much to organize the naval militia forces of the country.

The Admiral's cablegram is dated Manila, March 1, and is as follows:

"Armed transport Alava received from Military Governor Sunday. Commissioned immediately, Gibbons in command, with crew of marines from the Brooklyn. Proceeded same day on information received to Gulf Rajay. Returned to-day with 508 rescued Spanish prisoners, eight American soldiers, two officers of the hospital ship Relief, and three surrendered Filipino officers. Promptness and zeal of Gibbons and detachment highly commended. All well. Boatswain's Mate Juraschka surrendered by insurgents Feb. 16.

SALOONS IN MANILA.

Senator Pettigrew Wants the President to Give Statistics.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Senator Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) secured the adoption today of the following resolution:

That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to send to the Senate a statement of the number of saloons that have been established in Manila, Philippine Islands, since the occupation of that city by the United States forces; who conducts these saloons, who are their patrons, and what kind of liquors are sold and the quantity of such liquors. The President is also requested to inform the Senate of the number, if any, of saloons run on the American or English plan in Manila before we occupied the place. The President is also requested to inform the Senate whether or not it is within his power as Commander in Chief of our military forces to suppress all saloons in Manila and prohibit and prevent the sale of liquor to our soldiers.

German Ships to Go to France.

BERLIN, March 2.—It now seems settled that Germany will send three of her finest vessels, the Bismarck, Wilhelm II., and Kaiser Friedrich, to the French naval review during the Paris Exposition.

Sugar Output of Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—M. De Witte, the Minister of Finance, has fixed the production of sugar in Russia for the coming season at 54,014,708 poods, of which 18,514,708 are available for export.

Richard Watson Gilder in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 2.—Richard Watson Gilder, accompanied by his family, has arrived in Berlin and will remain here several weeks.

Alsace Bars American Vines.

BERLIN, March 2.—The Alsatian Government has refused to allow the introduction of American vines, as a precaution against phylloxera.

Admiral Dewey to Visit Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 2.—Admiral and Mrs. George Dewey are to arrive here to-morrow afternoon. The largest suite of rooms in the Lakewood Hotel has been engaged for them.

TO PREVENT SALE OF PASSES.

New System of Distribution for Lithograph Tickets.

Alfred E. Aarons, who is managing the production of "Mam'selle 'Awkins" at the Victoria Theatre, has devised a scheme for preventing the selling of passes distributed for window displays of theatrical posters. Other managers of the

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Wagner's Masterpiece, "Tristan und Isolde," at the Opera House—News of the Stage.

Wagner's masterwork "Tristan und Isolde" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the first time this season. It seems as if this was now the most popular of all the Wagnerian dramas, for the audience last night was the largest which has attended any performance of a Baireuth conception this season. The manner in which the great audience listened to the drama was an eloquent tribute to its potency. Not a sound was to be heard except the music during the progress of each act, and the silence was maintained till the last note of the orchestral postlude had sounded. Then came applause loud and long, and the principals were called before the curtain many times.

This enthusiasm, the greatest that has been seen in the opera house for some time, must be set down to the glory of Wagner. It was not caused by the performance, for memory has not far to go to recall many better than that of last night. The artists concerned in this most recent performance were all earnest, intelligent, and devoted in their labors, but natural limitations, coupled with some acquired faults, prevented the representatives of the two chief personages from fulfilling the composer's ideals. Mr. Ernest van Dyck, who sang Tristan for the first time on any stage, fell a victim to his own long-cherished theories of Wagnerian interpretation. Tristan will not brook for more than a few scattered moments the style of vocal treatment which Mr. Van Dyck declares is the only one for Wagner parts. It is imperatively necessary to sing nearly all of this part in the most finished and beautiful cantilena. This Mr. Van Dyck has spent years in teaching himself to avoid, and last night his Tristan fell flat because he could not sing, in spite of the fact that he tried to.

In every way Mr. Van Dyck made belated efforts to sing with sensuous beauty, but he could not do it. Nor did he present the rude barbarian whom he promised us. The character of Tristan cannot be violated. The conventions attached to it are founded in the unbreakable laws of fundamental beauty, and the conventions held Mr. Van Dyck last night in a grasp which he could not escape. His very conception of the part led him straight into the paths of his latest predecessor on the Metropolitan stage, and those are paths which the Belgian tenor cannot tread without tripping. Plastic grace and physical significance abounded in his performance, and there were moments of breathless impressiveness, as in his half-whispered "O König, das kann ich dir nicht sagen." And he sang in tune a greater part of the time than he usually does, chiefly because he found himself compelled to sing. But he did not scruple about altering Wagner's music when he could not sing it as it was written. Much more might be said about this interpretation but this is sufficient to show that it was not a revelation of anything except Mr. Van Dyck's own peculiarities.

Mme. Ternina's Isolde is more easily disposed of. Those who had heard this lady sing Elizabeth knew what to expect of her last night. A lovely quality of voice, a graceful presence, a fine picturesqueness of pose, a judicious use of gesture and facial play, and an exquisite tenderness in the softer passages—these were the salient merits of Mme. Ternina's interpretation of Isolde. But she has not the physical resources for the tremendous bursts of rage in the first act, nor the vocal reserve powers for the more sustained passages of the last scene. She sings well except her highest tones, which are placed in her throat—and she phrases exquisitely. She was a loveable Isolde, but she was not a tragic Queen.

What a solid comfort was Edouard de Reszke in the rôle of King Mark! His noble voice was in poor state last night, but how grandly, how pathetically, and with what splendid resources of vocal art he declaimed the long speech of Mark in the second act! He was a heroic figure, indeed; the only one on the stage. Mr. Van Rooy's Kurvenal is already well known here. Admirable it is in many respects, but the basso indulges in too much force in the last act. Mme. Schumann-Heink was a good, though by no means great, Brangäne, and the minor parts were tolerably done. Mr. Paur conducted with enthusiasm, but he wanted most of it in the orchestral part of the work, and too often drowned out the singers. The orchestra did what he required of it in excellent style.

DE WOLF HOPPER'S RETURN.

Arrives from Europe with His Wife on the Germanic.

Among the passengers who arrived here on the belated Germanic yesterday afternoon was De Wolf Hopper. With him was his wife, formerly Nella Bergen. Police Captain and Mrs. Reardon of Brooklyn, father and mother of Mrs. Hopper, were at the pier.

"My company will begin playing in this country a week from next Monday, either in Brooklyn or Philadelphia," said Mr. Hopper. "We shall present 'The Charlatan.' I have sold all the rights to 'El Capitan.'"

While on board the Germanic Mr. Hopper fell and wrenched his knee, in consequence of which he is limping painfully. During his stay here he and Mrs. Hopper will live at the Cadillac.

AN OFFER TO MME. MODJESKA.

Combination Proposition for a Thirty Weeks' Tour in Vaudeville.

George Homans, vaudeville agent, announced yesterday that he had made an offer to Mme. Modjeska for a thirty weeks' vaudeville engagement. He says he is acting for a combination of managers, and that the terms proposed were \$40,000 and all expenses. Among the managers he gives the name of Mr. Keith, but the others are withheld.

"Mme. Modjeska now has the contract," said Mr. Homans. "If she declines to sign it and asks more money, I think she will get it. As it stands, she would cost the combination more than \$1,500 a week. Her delay in considering the offer is not due to any dislike to appearing in vaudeville, but to the fact that she wants a long rest and does not know whether she will be ready to work again by the time she will be needed under the contract."

A Drama from the Russian.

"The Storm," from the Russian of Ostrovsky, which was performed in Carnegie Lyceum last evening by Florence Kahn and her associate regenerators of the drama, tells in four acts the story of a young wife who went wrong. She is imaginative, impulsive, emotional, sensitive, and ignorant. Boris Gregorietitch is youthful, pensive, and very much in love with her. Her husband is a selfish fool, her mother-in-law, the despotic head of the family, a fanatic and a shrew; her sister-in-law a contented wanton, her neighbors dull brutes or helpless visionaries.

The play is monotonous, and lacking in sufficient variety of incident, and its theatricalism is strangely inexpert, considering the simplicity of the material. But it is by far the best thing these enthusiastic regenerators have done. Its characters are clearly and coherently drawn and its symbolism is understandable.

The performance was inadequate, of course, and scenically only the ikon and the samovar were commendable. Florence Kahn acted the heroine in her accustomed self-trained, needlessly monotonous way, but with glimpses of indisputable power. William J. Romaine as the crushed and selfish young Russian contributed a really excellent character sketch.

Miss Loftus to Return to Proctor's.

Another change for Miss Cissie Loftus is announced. After Monday, March 12, she will return to Proctor's, appearing in her mimicry acts at both the Twenty-third and the Fifty-eighth Street house. Within the last eight months Miss Loftus has entered into a variety of engagements, one of them being for the part of Roxane in Richard Mansfield's production of "Cyrano de Bergerac." This was abandoned before the rehearsal of the play. Of late she has been with Mme. Modjeska.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY HERE

Visit for the Purpose of Attending the Ohio Society Dinner.

MRS. McKINLEY WITH HIM

Party Greeted with Cheers at West Twenty-third Street Ferry—May Stay Till Monday.

President McKinley, who is to be a guest at the dinner of the Ohio Society to-night at the Waldorf-Astoria, arrived yesterday with his party from Washington, and put up at the Hotel Manhattan, where a suite of rooms had been arranged for them. They came over the Pennsylvania Road on the Southern Express, which left Washington at 11 A. M., and reached Jersey City at 4:40 P. M., occupying a special car, the Oceanic, which was attached to the rear of the train.

In the party, besides the President, were Mrs. McKinley, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Miss Mary Barber, the President's niece; Assistant Private Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey, Mrs. McKinley's physician; Executive Clerk Barnes, and a man and a maid servant. At the station to meet them was Abner McKinley and his daughter, Miss Mabel McKinley, and Mr. Hawk, manager of the hotel, who is a Canton, Ohio, man and knew the President in his home town. Detectives Foye and Funston of the Central Office, who always attend the President when he comes to town, were on hand to see that he should not be annoyed by chanks or other obtrusive persons. The President has not been here since last May.

Knowledge of the time of the President's arrival was apparently not very general, and there were not, therefore, many persons in waiting at the station, but with the crowd of travelers on the same train which brought him, and many from other trains who became apprised of his arrival, there soon accumulated quite a gathering eager to see the Nation's Chief Magistrate and extend greeting.

Abner McKinley boarded the car in which the party traveled as soon as the train came to a standstill, and a moment later emerged with his brother, both of them assisting Mrs. McKinley, for whom an invalid chair had been provided. Immediately after all were out of the car they started up the platform, the President leading with his brother, Adjt. Gen. Corbin following a little to one side, and Mrs. McKinley being wheeled next in order, and the others following.

The other passengers from the train lined the long walk up to the head of the station, and as the President approached, the men raised their hats and the women courtesied or waved their handkerchiefs. The President kept removing his hat in acknowledgment of these salutations, and Mrs. McKinley smiled happily at the delicate attentions thus showered upon her. As he passed the engine the President raised his hat to the salutations of the fireman and engineer.

Miss Mabel McKinley awaited the party at the baggage elevator, by which they were to reach the carriages in waiting below. The President kissed his niece, who then ran to her aunt and greeted her affectionately. There was no cheering, though when the party reached the elevator there was handclapping.

Four closed carriages were waiting to take the party over the ferry to the foot of Twenty-third Street and to the hotel. The first was Abner McKinley's private carriage, the others belonged to the hotel. The President and Mrs. McKinley and Miss Barber and Abner McKinley rode in the first carriage; in the second Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Miss Mabel McKinley, Mr. Hawk, and the maid; in the third Mr. Barnes and Detective Foye, and in the fourth Mr. Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey, and Detective Funston, who is also an Ohio man and a cousin of Gen. Funston.

WANTED TO SHAKE HANDS.

The carriages were followed by an express wagon, which was filled with the party's trunks and other impedimenta. The carriages were driven to the forward end of the boat, and there quite a crowd of the passengers gathered. Gen. Corbin, Dr. Rixey, and Mr. Cortelyou got out and stood on the forward deck, and the two detectives stood near the President's carriage. A rather stocky, fairly well-dressed man, somewhat under the influence of liquor, endeavored to get near the President, apparently to shake hands with him, but was asked to refrain. He went to the other side of the carriage then but Detective Funston went around the other way and intercepted him. Then the man went to the private secretary and endeavored to persuade him as to the reasonableness of his desire, but Mr. Cortelyou spoke quietingly to him and he went about his business.

Two mounted policemen met the party at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, and the procession moved off amid a volley of cheers from a crowd which gathered from all points with incredible rapidity. The route followed was through West Twenty-fourth Street, to Fifth Avenue, swinging around at the Dewey Arch, which the President had not seen before and which he observed with much interest, thence up the avenue and through Forty-second Street to the hotel, at Madison Avenue.

The presence of the mounted policemen attracted the attention of pedestrians, and at once the President was recognized. All along Twenty-fourth Street and at the crossing avenues people stopped and looked, and now and then there was a cheer. The small boy made himself prominent by running along the sidewalks and shouting "Three cheers for McKinley!" and one small lad, mounted on a bicycle, kept up with the rapidly driven carriage. In Fifth Avenue the carriages were soon separated and lost in the throngs of turnouts, and even the mounted policemen lost identity as to their connection with the Presidential party. The result was that most of the occupants of the five equipages were quite ignorant that they were passing the President of the United States.

There was a crowd gathered at the hotel, however, for over the portico on the staffs which flank it a President's flag on one balanced the National flag on the other. Just within the entry, the arch was draped with an American flag, and another flag was festooned over the grand stairway. The party alighted quickly and were conducted to the elevator, which took them to the floor above. The large public reception room on that floor was decorated with flowers and palms, among the flowers being a profusion of La France roses, azaleas, and lilies, of which Mrs. McKinley is very fond.

The suite set apart for the President and Mrs. McKinley consists of a library, parlor, and dining room, looking out on Forty-second Street. On the other side of a private hall from these are three sleeping rooms, and back of them three bathrooms. The others of the party are quartered in other parts of the house.

PRESIDENT'S PROBABLE PLANS.

Mr. Cortelyou said that the trip from the capital had been without incident save greetings at several stations at which it was known that the President was to pass. Mrs. McKinley had stood the journey very well, he said. No plans had been made for the stay here further than the President's attendance at the dinner of the Ohio Society to-night. It was probable, he said, that President McKinley would take a drive today and attend church to-morrow, returning to Washington Monday, if not at Sunday midnight.

The party dined at 6:30 o'clock in the private dining room, and after dinner arrangements were made for a theatre party, in which Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Abner McKinley, Miss Mabel McKinley, Miss Barber, Dr. Rixey, Gen. Corbin, and his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hawk at the Empire Theatre, where they saw "Brother Officers." They occupied the two lower boxes at the right of the proscenium arch, but few in the audience seemed to be aware of their presence, though in the last act several glasses were seen directed at their boxes. Detective Funstan was present at the rear of the house.

President McKinley remained at the hotel, his brother and Secretary Cortelyou remaining with him. Among his callers were ex-Mayor Strong, Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman, and Gen. H. L. Burnett, United States District Attorney, and Milton A. Southard, President of the Ohio Society, the last two mentioned being a committee from the Ohio Society. The President received them in his private parlor.

While the President is not expected to make a set speech, it was said that he would speak at the dinner. Gov. Nash of Ohio and ex-Gov. Campbell will also be present, as will Gov. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, ex-Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss, Senators Hanna and Elkins, Solicitor General J. K. Richards, and Col. J. H. Hoyt. These, excepting Gov. Roosevelt and Senators Elkins and Hanna, are expected to speak.

AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.

Government Is Ready to Cede Canal Territory to the United States for a Money Consideration.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 8.—Friction which, it is thought, may lead to serious complications, again exists between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The former country, it is pointed out, is anxious to regain possession of the territory she ceded many years ago to Costa Rica, and thus obtain full control of the watershed south of the canal route; also the Pacific seaport of Punta Arenas, thereby extending her territory to her former boundary, many miles south of the canal route.

It is explained that Nicaragua and Costa Rica both desire full and exclusive control, to vend or cede, of the route for an inter-oceanic ship canal across the territory known as the "Nicaragua Isthmus."

The news of the remodeling of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and of the revised form being sent to the Senate of the United States, has just reached Nicaragua. The people of this country now declare their faith in the early completion of the canal. In official circles the hope is expressed that the United States Government may be induced to assume the settlement of the several entangling concessions that this Government has made with different parties—the Maritme Canal Company of Nicaragua, Messrs. Eyer & Cragin, the Atlas Steamship Company, and others.

The tenor of the talk in official and private circles is that the Government of Nicaragua will, for a money consideration, grant to the United States full rights to construct, control, and defend an inter-oceanic ship canal in a belt of territory of satisfactory width, say twenty miles, having the canal route as its central line, and extending across Nicaragua from ocean to ocean.

The Nicaraguan Government is desirous of removing the Custom House from Castillo to San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) near the mouth of the canal at the Caribbean Sea, and to get free from a treaty with Great Britain, which forces Nicaragua to hold San Juan del Norte as a free port.

VERAGUA ABUSES AMERICA.

Spanish Duke Aggrieved Because He Lost His Pension.

BERLIN, March 2.—The Local Anzeiger publishes an interview to-day with the Duke of Veragua, in the course of which the Spanish nobleman abused the "Yankees" because the United States Government had not continued his pension of 30,000 pesetas as a descendant of Columbus. He said: "They do not act like gentlemen."

JOHNSON WILL CONTEST.

Witnesses Deny that the Testatrix Was Habitually Intoxicated.

Justice Stover in the Supreme Court is determined to complete the hearing in the Mary Johnson will contest this week. Accordingly he will hold court to-day, and a night session if necessary.

The testimony given yesterday was for the purpose of showing that Mrs. Johnson was perfectly competent when she made her will disposing of property worth $550,000.

A number of witnesses denied the testimony previously given that Mrs. Johnson was generally under the influence of liquor, and that when she was intoxicated she usually went out to sweep the streets. Mrs. Annie F. Foley testified that Mrs. Johnson was a refined woman of "motherly and dignified appearance."

RAID ON SLOT MACHINES.

Vertical Roulette Enticed Much from the Pockets of Laboring Men.

Anthony Comstock, agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, made raids on five First and Second Avenue saloons yesterday, and besides arresting some of the proprietors, confiscated five slot machines known as "vertical roulette." Four of the men—Martin Boyle of 1,283 Second Avenue, Patrick Smith, 1,313 Second Avenue; Patrick McGuire and Ernest Will, 1,407 First Avenue—were taken before Magistrate Flammer, in the East Fifty-seventh Street Court, and held in $1,000 bail for General Sessions. Peter J. Vauni, who keeps a saloon at 1,493 First Avenue, was locked up in the Twenty-fifth Precinct Station. A machine was also confiscated at Henry Schlewitz's saloon, 1,114 First Avenue.

Mr. Comstock acted on the complaint of the wives and families of several laboring men who weekly have been losing the greater part of their wages in these places.

TO PRESENT LAFAYETTE DOLLAR.

President of France to Receive the First of the Coins To-day.

A cable message received yesterday at the New York office of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition announced that Special Commissioner Robert J. Thompson would to-day present to President Loubet the first Lafayette silver dollar, incased in a thousand-dollar casket, from the President of the United States.

The presentation will be followed by a luncheon for President McKinley's representative, Mr. Thompson, in presenting the piece bearing the heads of Washington and Lafayette, will relate how on the anniversary of the battle of Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1898, the President invited the Governors of States to inaugurate among the school children a fund for the Lafayette monument in Paris, the success of the movement, and the coining of 50,000 Lafayette dollars.

FAITH CURE PATIENT INSANE.

Girl Develops Religious Mania After Christian Science Treatment.

Rachel Kropnitzky, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Isador Kropnitzky, a tailor living at 180 McKibbin Street, Brooklyn, has become violently insane as a result, it is alleged, of treatment by a Christian Scientist. The girl was deaf for several years, and after being treated without avail at dispensaries and hospitals, had been taken by her parents upon the persuasion of neighbors to Julius Benjamin, an alleged Christian Scientist, who lives at 49 St. Mark's Place, this borough. According to Mrs. Kropnitzky's story, she had made ten visits with her daughter to Benjamin, paying a dollar for each visit. The "treatment" consisted chiefly in instructing the child to pray. This the girl did continuously at home, until she finally began to show signs of insanity. A week ago she was seized with a violent religious dementia. Dr. Leon Louria of 249 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, was called in, and pronounced the girl's affliction in a certificate to the Charities Department to be "acute religious mania, due to the influence of a Christian Scientist."

An attorney has been engaged by the family to bring about the prosecution of the alleged Christian Scientist.

THE MARSH ART SALE.

Prices Realized for Embroideries and Other Textiles.

Somewhat better prices are being realized during the latter part of the sale of art objects which belonged to the late Prof. Marsh of Yale than during the first two days. Yesterday afternoon, at the galleries of the American Art Association, Broadway and Twenty-third Street, there was a good-sized attendance at the sale, and fairly adequate prices, on the whole, were realized.

The objects sold yesterday were nearly all textiles, a form of art production in which Prof. Marsh took special interest and which he apparently studied more deeply than fictile ware. His collection of rugs contained few examples that were not desirable, while his Oriental embroideries were mostly old and curious. A good deal of interest was taken by the bidders in the ten Navajo blankets which were offered, but the highest price paid for one of them was only $20, while others went at from $7 to $16.50. The Oriental rugs and carpets, however, brought good prices, and a number of Chinese, Japanese, and Turkish embroideries also sold well. The sale will end this afternoon with the disposal of the furniture, which includes a large number of interesting Colonial pieces.

Tugboat Engineer Dies Suddenly.

Robert McCauley, second engineer of the tug Joshua Lovett, died on board his craft yesterday morning from heart failure. The tug was bound for Boston, towing two barges, when McCauley was taken sick. The vessel put into City Island, but McCauley died before medical assistance arrived. He leaves a wife and five children in Chelsea, Mass.

The New York Times

OF TO-MORROW

will contain an authoritative and exhaustive article on

The Interoceanic Canal and the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty,

By Prof. JOHN BASSETT MOORE,

Ex-United States Assistant Secretary of State, and Secretary of the Paris Peace Conference.

Prof. Moore in his article discusses the pending treaty from a non-partisan and historical standpoint, explains the principle of neutralization of the proposed canal, and gives an elaborate exposition of our historic policy with reference to methods of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans as shown by treaties and other acts of the United States Government and announcements by American Presidents and Secretaries of State. A comparison of the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer and Hay-Pauncefote treaties affecting the matter of neutralization is one of the features of this article. Prof. Moore's special fitness for discussing this subject is everywhere recognized not only by reason of his eminence as a publicist and authority on international law, but also because of his experience as an Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, and as one of the participants in the famous Paris Peace Conference. No one who wishes to be thoroughly informed on the pending controversy can afford to miss this—the most valuable contribution on the subject.

Interesting Articles on the Drama, Music, and Society, together with a variety of entertaining Miscellaneous Matter, will be found in To-morrow's issue of

The New York Times

A Newspaper for the Intelligent and Thoughtful.

Sunday, THREE Cents.

Daily, ONE Cent.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The Best Read Newspaper in America.

RIVAL CONVENTIONS IN UTAH.

Republicans and Democrats Each Nominate a Candidate for the Roberts Seat.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 2.—The Democratic State Convention last night nominated ex-Congressman W. H. King to fill the vacancy caused by the exclusion of Roberts from the House. With reference to the action of the House in the Roberts case, the convention adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Democratic Party of the State of Utah, in convention assembled, solemnly affirms that the people of this State have kept faith with the Nation and repels upon their behalf all charges contrary as false and misleading. Therefore, we deplore the action of the Congress of the United States in refusing to administer the oath of office to the members-elect from this Commonwealth."

This resolution was strongly opposed on the ground that its adoption would cause the loss of votes, but the convention took the view that it was proper to make the declaration because the good faith of the State had been attacked in Congress.

Other resolutions of the convention declared for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and opposed the application of the tariff laws to Puerto Rico. They also oppose the currency bills in their original and amended forms, the issue of Government bonds in time of peace, all forms of imperialism and militarism, but favor "the kind of expansion which Jefferson advocated and practiced."

The Republican State Convention held today nominated J. T. Hammond for Congress. With reference to the Roberts case, the convention resolved as follows:

The present special election is forced upon the State of Utah by the incompetency and insincerity of the Democratic Party, whose broils and bickerings have deprived the State of two of the three Representatives to which it is entitled in the American Congress. For this lack of representation the interests of the State are now suffering. Therefore, while deploring the need and expenses of the special election, we welcome th opportunity offered to us of pulling themselves out of the Democratic mire. As the Republican Party has met and solved every great question presented the country in the past, so will it successfully surmount every obstacle presented against good government in the future.

The convention's platform says nothing on the subjects of expansion and finances. The National Administration is indorsed as follows: "We heartily indorse the magnificent Administration of President McKinley and the equally successful administration of public affairs by the Republican State officials of Utah."

Prohibitionists Name a Ticket.

PROVIDENCE, March 2.—The Prohibitionist State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket: Governor—H. B. Metcalf of Pawtucket; Lieutenant Governor—Willis Henry White, Providence; Secretary of State—William E. Brightman, Tiverton; Attorney General—James A. Williams, Providence; General Treasurer—Charles H. Tilley, Providence.

INCENDIARIES KEEP AWAY.

Strong Police Patrol on the Upper East Side — Fire Marshal Examines Witnesses of Fatal Fire.

Incendiaries who have infested the upper east side for many weeks allowed that district one night of peace after the six fires of Wednesday night. Police Captain Freers of the East Eighty-sixth Street Station, in whose precinct most of the fires occurred, patrolled the territory under his supervision until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and the men under his command watched with redoubled vigilance for suspicious characters.

About a score of witnesses of Wednesday night's fires were examined by Fire Marshal Peter Seery at Fire Headquarters yesterday. He declined to give out the burden of their testimony, but said that some of it would be repeated in the Harlem Police Court this morning, when Antonio Limo, a coal peddler, of 225 East Ninety-fifth Street, arrested in connection with the fire at 1,755 Third Avenue, will be subjected to an examination by the presiding Magistrate.

Fire Marshal Seery does not agree with Chief Croker that the fires were started for the purpose of robbery, but admits that the theory of pyromaniacs is equally untenable. "Crooks who set fire to buildings for the pleasure of seeing them burn," he said, "always work alone.

"These east side fires are not a new phase of crime. I have been working on them for three months. If a pyromaniac is at the bottom of them, it is strange he hasn't been caught."

Capt. Mulcahy of the Detective Bureau, three of whose best men are working with the Fire Marshal in this investigation, said that little progress had been made.

"I can say positively that these fires are not the work of thieves," he said.

Mrs. Yetta Rosenberg, who discovered the fire at 1,891 Second Avenue late Wednesday night, says that a little while before the smoke rolled up she heard a heavy, soft tread as of a barefooted man, in the hall. Nothing was reported stolen in that house, however.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

As might be expected, there is very little on the social calendar to-day, and there was still less yesterday. The first week of Lent is always the dullest of that dull period, and the past seven days have proved no exception to the rule. There are classes of various kinds, however, dinners, luncheons, and musicales, and the opera and the plays have been extremely well patronized. One misses many familiar faces from Fifth Avenue, and the stream of carriages in the Park during the afternoon has been much thinned. The gayest places just at present seem to be Palm Beach, Nassau, and Aiken. A great many guests from New York and Boston are being entertained at the latter place, and on Friday the first polo tournament was given there. There has been hunting all through the Winter.

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Of course at Palm Beach the array of names is much more imposing. The Seward Webbs, who left for that place with a large party on Thursday, are due there to-day. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. Harry Lehr, Mr. J. De Wolf Cutting, Mr. Samuel Blagden, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and the Baroness Halkett, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Rutter, the William Iselins, Mr. Horace Brookes, and other well-known New Yorkers are enjoying the Summer life in Winter there. One of the last large parties to arrive yesterday in their private car at Palm Beach were Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mr. Percy A. Rockefeller, and Miss Ethel Rockefeller. They are to stay for two weeks. Mrs. George J. Gould and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish give a luncheon to-day at Lake Worth Inlet.

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The steamer Kaiser Wilhelm, which sailed yesterday from Cherbourg, has on board quite a number of Americans. Among her passengers are Col. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Del Monte and Miss Del Monte, who have not been for some years in this country; Mrs. La Montagne, Mrs. Herbert, the Count Chamarere, the Count and Countess Matuscjka, Mr. R. C. Perkins, and Mr. Charles A. Martin and family of Baltimore. The Lucania is expected to arrive to-day, and is also bringing quite a number of Americans.

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The death of George Frederick Bartholomew, son of Mr. George Ward Bartholomew, in his twenty-seventh year, at his residence, 31 Fifth Avenue, was a great shock not only to his relatives, but to a large circle of people. Young Mr. Bartholomew, who was a very handsome man, extremely athletic, and a graceful dancer, was one of the most popular men in the younger set in New York society. His parents have universal sympathy in their great bereavement. The cable also brought yesterday the news of the death of Mr. Gerard Morris Edwards at Nice. Mr. Edwards was the son of the late Jonathan Edwards, and his mother, who died many years ago, and who was Mr. Edwards's first wife, was Miss Morris. Mr. Jonathan Edwards married for his second wife Miss Jay. She died two years ago. Mr. Morris Edwards leaves a sister, Mrs. Ostrander, and a half-sister, Miss Laura Edwards. At one time he was well and widely known in New York, especially in yachting circles. He designed and built the sloop yacht Vaviota. He was a member of the Calumet, Larchmont, Seawanhaka, and New York Yacht Clubs. He never married, and has for the last ten years resided abroad, where he led a life of leisure, having inherited a small fortune. He was about forty-three years old.

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Lady Louisa Madelina Tighe, who died at Woodstock, County Kilkenny, Ireland, yesterday, was quite a noted character in England. She was born in 1803, was a daughter of the Duke of Richmond, and had danced at the famous ball in Brussels on the eve of the battle of Waterloo. It was said on that occasion she helped to gird on the sword of the Duke of Wellington. She was at that time a girl; but with Lady Mary Soren, she had almost completed her hundredth year. She has been looked upon as a historical figure, and her story of the Brussells ball has not been questioned by the present generation. The late Richard Tighe of this city was a distant relative of the dead woman, and he was very proud, indeed, of the fact.

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The Kaiser Wilhelm II., sailing to-day for Alexandria via Genoa, Gibraltar, and Naples, has booked, among other passengers, Mrs. Sarah M. Boyd, R. R. Bowker, Mr. and Mrs. George Todd Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome A. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. N. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. S. Murray Mitchell of Philadelphia, Mr. Douglas Stewart, Mrs. D. A. Stewart, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stewart of Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. George Wistar and Miss Ethel Wistar, and Miss Louise and Miss Ethel Weightman of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred T. White and two daughters, and Mr. and Mrs. E. B. White. The Pennsylvania, which sails to-day, for Hamburg via Plymouth, has booked, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Burlingame, Miss Mael Crawford, Dr. A. F. Stevenson, Jr., and W. N. Stewart. The Rotterdam, sailing for Rotterdam to-day, has booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. A. Walter, Miss Walter, and Miss H. A. Davis. On the Saale, which arrived from Bremen and Southampton yesterday, there came, among others, Mr. W. E. Bates, Miss Dorsey, Mr. Fitzhugh, and Mrs. Townsend.

***

Mrs. Luther Kountze of 5 East Fifty-seventh Street, gave last evening a theatre party for twelve young people. There was a supper at Mrs. Kountze's residence after the theatre. Another theatre party of last night was given by Mrs. D. Du Bois Sahler and Miss Sahler of 312 Fifth Avenue. A supper was served at Mrs. Sahler's residence after the theatre.

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Mrs. Westervelt of 7 West Fiftieth Street, gave a breakfast of twenty-seven covers yesterday at her residence. She will give a dinner of twenty-four covers this evening. Mrs. Westervelt's sewing class, the Helping Hand, meets at her house on Monday afternoons from 5 to 6. The class this season will sew for the Battleship Committee of the Easter Cuban Orphan Festival.

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Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard will speak next week at Lakewood in behalf of the coming festival for the Cuban orphans. Admiral and Mrs. Dewey are expected at Lakewood. Mrs. George Freeman has been offered the Presidency of an auxiliary battleship committee for this festival. There is in Brooklyn an auxiliary committee of which Mrs. Langstoff is President. The Battleship Committee in New York has the following officers: Mrs. Butterfield, President; Mrs. John W. Philip, wife of Rear Admiral Philip, First Vice President; Mrs. Westervelt, Second Vice President; Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, Third Vice President; Miss Haldane, Secretary; Mrs. W. Davidge, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. A. Tuckerman, Treasurer.

***

The Evening Badminton Club met yesterday in the armory of the Berkeley School, 25 East Forty-ninth Street, for its first session. There was a large attendance. Among the patronesses who were present were Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Edward R. Biddle, Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, Mrs. Joseph C. Willetts, and Mrs. Thomas S. Young, Jr. The Executive Committee of the club consists of Charles Du Pont Coudert, E. Gibert Schermerhorn, Paul G. Thebaud, Rene de Russy, and George Ward, Jr.

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A reception will be given next Friday at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Pumpelly, 257 West Eighty-fifth Street, in honor of Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, President of the American McCall Association and the wife of the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst.

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Mrs. E. St. John Hays of 514 Madison Avenue will give, to-day, in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club, a luncheon to thirty-five of her women friends. Mrs. Louis T. Fitzgerald (Miss Verplanck) of 253 Lexington Avenue, will give a dinner on Monday evening, March 5, after which there will be music and Mr. Maurice Farkoa will recite and sing.

***

The Germanic from Liverpool yesterday brought among other passengers, I. L. Duval, Paul Fontenillat, De Wolf Hopper, Colgate Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Roberts, Henry Norman, and Capt. F. G. Stopford, Royal Navy. La Normandie sailing to-day for Havre has booked among others, Mrs. Florence Baldwin, Charles Paret, and A. V. Webster.

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Among the entertainments this evening will be a dinner and theatre party to be given by Mrs. George Crocker. Mrs. Westervelt and Mrs. George Scott of Washington Square North will also give dinners. Mr. and Mrs. Henry White Cannon of 288 Madison Avenue will give a card party at Delmonico's this evening.

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Miss Callender and Miss de Forest will be at home informally to their friends Sunday afternoons during Lent. At most of those "at homes" there will be music.

STORM UP STATE CONTINUES.

Over Forty Inches of Snow at Rochester —Railway Traffic Much Impeded —Mail Congestion at Buffalo.

ROCHESTER, March 2.—The present unprecedented storm, which commenced in this city and vicinity at 6 A. M. Wednesday morning, continues unabated, and with but one hour's intermission—about noon to-day—snow has fallen continuously. At 8 o'clock to-night the recording instruments at the local Weather Bureau showed a total of forty inches during the past sixty-two hours.

All mails are still very late, and passenger trains are far behind schedule time. But one line of the city street car service was open to-day, and it looks as though this will go out of service again shortly. The public schools were closed, and business houses, although open, did little or no business. Outlying districts are in most cases cut off from communication with the city, and no word has been received from country points since yesterday.

BUFFALO, March 2.—During the early evening the snow ceased falling for the first time since Wednesday noon. Passenger and mail trains were arriving to-night from two to four hours late. Railroads are making little attempt to move dead freight, but live stock and perishable goods were being handled to-night.

Reports from North Tonawanda say the schools have all been closed until the storm abates. At Hamburg and Leroy three feet of snow are reported, while drifts in places are ten feet deep. At Leroy the laundry and storeroom of the Eagle Hotel collapsed early this morning from the weight of snow.

OGDENSBURG, March 2.—The fierce blizzard which prevailed over this section for thirty-six hours lifted this morning, leaving the city under a heavy mountain of snow, which is piled five to ten feet high. Many cross streets are entirely blocked by huge drifts. Business is at a standstill and schools are closed.

MONTICELLO, March 2.—The most severe rainstorm in twenty years visited this section yesterday. It commenced at 3 o'clock in the morning and lasted until late last night. Many bridges over streams were carried away. Horses and cattle were drowned in their stables. Cellars were filled, and the streets resembled rivers.

LONG BRANCH PIER DAMAGED.

Storm Carries Away Fifty Feet of It— Cottage Blown in Half at Galilee.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 2.—The heavy wind that prevailed along the coast yesterday and last night, accompanied by high tides, played havoc at some places.

The iron pier at this place was considerably damaged during the night. About fifty feet of the structure adjoining the new part, 300 feet from the end, went down, leaving a huge gap, which is in danger of being further widened by the high seas. The Philadelphia and Cape May Steamboat Company has a five years' lease of the pier, and will commence its reconstruction immediately.

Further up the beach, at Galilee, trouble was also experienced from the storm. The H. E. Rider cottage could not stand the strain and was blown in half. It was situated on the ocean front, and was jacked up ready to be moved back. It parted in the middle, half of it going over the embankment, the other half remaining on the bluff.

The bulkhead in front of the Ocean Power Company was badly damaged, the old lifesaving station was undermined, and all the surrounding small buildings were more or less damaged.

NEW ENGLAND COAST SUFFERS.

High Tides Wash Away Bar Harbor's Granite Sea Wall.

BOSTON, March 2.—Reports coming in indicate that the New England coast suffered more from the recent storms than during the one of November 1898. The Kennebec and Penobscot are higher than ever before, and piers have been lifted from their foundations.

The tides are phenomenally high. At Bar Harbor the water front was swept so wildly that the sea wall of granite was torn up, stretches of the famous board walk driven upon the lawns of fashionable residences, private landing piers broken up, and, what is more striking yet, the crest of Hardy's Point washed by the surf.

In Southern New England the high tides prevented the surcharged streams from emptying quickly into the sea, and the back water stopped scores of mills and made idle for indefinite periods thousands of mill help.

Flood at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 2.—The downpour of rain yesterday has resulted in a worse condition of affairs here than that which followed the big rain of two weeks ago. The water in the Blackstone River was eighteen inches higher than during the previous flood, and New Worcester, South Worcester, and Quinsigamond are inundated. Big manufacturing concerns, including the Washburn & Moen branch of the American Steel and Wire Company, the Crompton & Knowles loom works, the Coes Wrench Company, the Worcester Carpet Company, and others are shut down to-day.

Heavy Snow at Montreal.

MONTREAL, March 2.—Montreal is suffering from the worst snowstorm that has occurred within the memory of the present generation, and business is almost at a standstill. Railways running into Montreal are tied up and eastern and western trains are snowbound twenty miles from the city. At Farnham a plow was derailed on the Canadian Pacific Railroad and one man killed and five injured.

Judgment Against Earl of Yarmouth.

Judgment for $942 was entered yesterday against George Francis Alexander Seymour, otherwise known as the Earl of Yarmouth, in favor of Charles H. Johnson, on an assigned claim for money loaned on Sept. 11, 1899. The judgment was obtained in the City Court.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Right Rev. Mahlon N. Gilbert.

The Right Rev. Mahlon Norris Gilbert, Bishop Coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Minnesota, died at St. Paul, Minn., yesterday. He was born in Morris, N. Y., March 23, 1848, and received his early education at Fairfield Seminary, after which he entered Hobart College, in 1866. He was compelled to leave Hobart before the end of his course because of pulmonary troubles, and spent two years in Florida for the benefit of his health. He then went to Ogden, Utah, where he took charge of the School of the Good Shepherd, a parish school among the Mormons. In 1872 he entered Seabury Divinity School, at Faribault, Minn., from which he was graduated in 1875. After being ordained deacon by Bishop Whipple, he went to Montana and took charge of a large mission at Deer Lodge, where he was ordained to the priesthood in October, 1875, in St. James's Church, by Bishop Tuttle, whose wife had been his Sunday school teacher in a small New York village. He afterward went to St. Paul, Minn., as rector of Christ Church. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Seabury Divinity School and the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology from Racine College.

He established missions at White Bear, Fort Snelling, Merriam Park, and Randolph Street, and was a deputy to the General Convention of 1886. In that year, when Bishop Tuttle went to the Diocese of Missouri, Dr. Gilbert was elected as Coadjutor to Bishop Whipple of Minnesota, and was consecrated in St. James's Church in Chicago Oct. 17, 1886. His wife, who has been an invalid for some years, is now believed to be at the point of death at Faribault, Minn.

Bernhard J. Pink.

Bernhard Jacques Pink, a lawyer of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, at 108 Pennsylvania Avenue, that borough. He was born in Germany forty-five years ago. He came to this country in early life and became Professor of Modern Languages in St. Lawrence University. He was also connected with the Clinton Liberal Institute, at Fort Plain, N. Y. After being admitted to the bar he moved to Wisconsin, where he became the District Attorney of Marathon County. Mr. Pink had lived in Brooklyn for sixteen years. He was President of the Bushwick Democratic Club. He caught cold at a dinner given at the club on Washington's Birthday, pneumonia developing and causing his death. Mr. Pink leaves a son.

Mrs. Mary Duff.

Mrs. Mary Duff, widow of John Duff, died Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Augustin Daly, at 14 West Fiftieth Street. Mrs. Duff was in the seventy-seventh year of her age. She was the daughter of Christopher O'Rourke, who was at one time in the theatrical business in this city. She had been ill for several months. Three sons and two daughters survive her. Mrs. Duff was a prominent member of St. Francis Xavier's Church, and the funeral will be held from that church at 10 o'clock this morning.

Gustave Bessange.

Gustave Bessange, who was for many years well known in the glove trade in this city, died suddenly from apoplexy yesterday at his apartments at 102 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. Bessange was a Frenchman, 63 years old. He had lived in this city for twenty-three years. His wife died several years ago. Mr. Bessange was manager for Felix Fournier & Knopf, importers, of 88 Gold Street. He leaves a son, A. Raymond Bessange, an architect.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARTHA HARSHMAN LOWE, the wife of the Rev. Thomas O. Lowe of New Brighton, S. I., died yesterday at her home at that place.

Mrs. ELIZABETH COLGATE MAGHEE, widow of Thomas H. Maghee, and daughter of the late George Colgate, died at her home, 13 East Sixty-ninth Street, yesterday.

ALEXANDER WATSON died last night at his home, at 30 Central Avenue, Jersey City. He was seventy years old. He was a veteran of the civil war and for twenty-two years was Keeper of the Jersey City Prison. He leaves a son and one daughter.

Capt. WILLIAM J. KAY, who was connected with the Post Office in this city for many years, died at Ozone Park, L. I., yesterday. Capt. Kay was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, seventy-six years ago, and came to this country in 1852. He was a veteran of the civil war.

GUY W. CLARK, aged seventy-seven years, died at Sandy Hill, N. Y., yesterday. He was one of the most prominent citizens of that village. He was Canal Superintendent, Supervisor, President, and Village Trustee, and was Postmaster several years ago.

WILLIAM LAMB, once Superintendent of Construction in the Fire Department, died Thursday at his home at 122 West Twentieth Street, from pneumonia. He leaves a wife, a daughter, and a son, William Lamb, Jr., the Deputy Clerk of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

MARRIED.

BABCOCK—HOLDEN.—On March 1, 1900, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Theodore C. Williams, Edith, daughter of Edwin R. Holden of this city, to Charles H. Babcock of Rochester, N. Y.

ERLANDSEN—KNIGHT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 27, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, Clarita Mercedes Knight and Capt. Oscar Erlandsen, First Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., both of this city.

SIMMONS—WENTZ.—On Oct. 5, 1899, Miss Theodora Wentz to Mr. William A. Simmons, Jr.

DIED.

BARTHOLOMEW.—On Thursday, March 1, 1900, of pneumonia, at his residence, 31 5th Av., George Frederick, son of Zelina Ripley and George Ward Bartholomew, in the 27th year of his age.

Funeral at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, Sunday, March 4, 1900, at 2:30 P. M.

Boston and Hartford papers please copy.

BATES.—At the Dakota, the residence of his father, March 2, Charles F., son of C. Francis Bates.

Burial at Mount Auburn.

BEEBE.—On Thursday, March 1, Clarence Edwin Beebe, M. D., youngest son of the late William J. Beebe.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 3 West 37th St., Saturday afternoon, March 3, at 5 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family.

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W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

ALL SIZES AND WIDTHS. A FIT GUARANTEED.

The best imported Leathers are used in Our $3.50 Shoes.

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We make and sell more $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

Delivered to any address in the United States for $3.75.

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* * *

As we are the largest makers of men's fine shoes in this country, we lead the fashions. Our modern styles are appreciated by the young men everywhere.

We sell through our own stores direct from factory to wearer at one profit, which, with our large business, enables us to produce a higher grade shoe for $3.50 than can be had elsewhere. Don't pay $5.00 for your shoes any longer. Our $3.50 shoes are just as good.

[illegible], Mass.

NEW YORK CITY STORES—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St., 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753-755 Broadway, cor 8th; 1,349 B'way, cor. 36th; 845 8th Av; 974 3d Av., 2,202 3d Av., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Av.; 708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1,397 Broadway, cor. Gates Av. JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Av. NEWARK—785 Broad St.

1900

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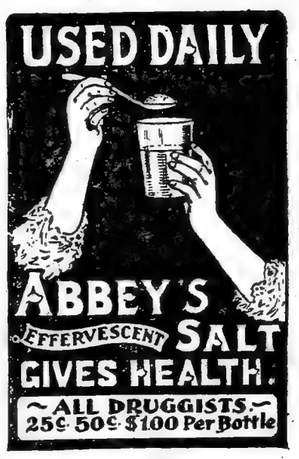

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MRS. MOLINEUX SAYS SHE IS INNOCENT

Wife of the Condemned Man Issues a Statement.

GIVES DETAILS OF HER LIFE

Barnet Only a Friend — Cornish Unknown to Her—Osborne's Allegations Denied—Her Appeal.

Mrs. Roland B. Molineux, the wife of Roland B. Molineux, convicted and under sentence of death for the murder by poison of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams, has issued a statement for publication. In this statement Mrs. Molineux upholds the innocence of her husband and offers a defense against attacks upon her own character. The statement follows:

117 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn,
March 2, 1900.

The infamous insinuations contained in a recent article, written, I regret to say, by a woman, concerning me, and published in a sensational newspaper, require an answer, although it is most painful for me to make any public statement under the existing circumstances.

I may say in the beginning that I know that my husband, Roland B. Molineux, is wholly innocent of the frightful crime with which he is charged. I know this, not only from the fact that no evidence save that of paid experts and venal witnesses of the lowest character has been brought against him, but also and chiefly from my knowledge of his own character. I know him to be brave, strong, and true—the last man to commit a crime of cunning, malice, and cowardice. He might strike in anger and in hot blood, but the stealth and premeditation of a poisoner are foreign to his nature.

And, moreover, I was with him in the month of December, 1898. We had been married at that time only a few weeks. I know that my husband was happy, and that there was no room in his heart for such a diabolical design as that imputed to him. But I am not writing to maintain my husband's innocence, for I know that my words can have no weight in the decision of his case. I am firmly convinced that his conviction was unjust, and that it will not be sustained by the higher courts. I know that in the end the law will give him justice.

MRS. MOLINEUX'S DEFENSE.

My own character is villainously assailed in the publication to which I have referred. For the sake of my husband, and for the sake of his father and mother, who are my own parents in affection, and who have supported and comforted me with their care and love during these terrible months, as well as for my own sake, I must denounce these wicked lies. It surpasses my understanding that any woman can so cruelly and falsely villify without a shadow of foundation a sister woman on whom the hand of affliction has already so heavily fallen.

I am told that this writer endeavored to obtain an interview with me for publication some months ago, and that she then promised to write a most kind and even flattering article if I would give such an interview. Following the advice of my friends and of my husband's counsel, I refused this request, as I had refused all others, and it appears that my refusal led to this fearful attack upon me. I cannot believe that the great and generous American people will believe such baseless calumnies, but none the less I cannot be silent longer under them.

The article to which I refer is so filled with these falsehoods that it is difficult to answer them all with particularity without quoting almost all the words of the writer. But I shall endeavor to answer them as briefly and at the same time in as much detail as possible.

DETAILS OF HER LIFE.

In the first place, my life has not, prior to this terrible tragedy of my husband's persecution, been different from the ordinary life of a self-respecting woman. My father was not a carpenter, but an inventor; and when I came to New York with him and my mother he was in comfortable circumstances, although he met reverses in his later years. So that I did not come up to New York to earn my living by singing in a church choir, as is stated in the newspaper publication to which I have referred.

I was educated largely in the South, in the City of Knoxville, Tenn., and received the usual education of a girl, and in addition I received special instruction in music, for which I had and have a great love. I lived with my father and mother, like other girls, until their death; and since I have lost them I have lived for the most part with my married sisters. When not actually living with them, I have always been visited by them and have visited them.

It is stated also that I lived luxuriously, with a sister who was a widow, in gorgeous apartments in upper New York; and the vile insinuation is made that no one inquired too closely as to our means of livelihood. I can conceive of no foundation for such an atrocious calumny. I have no widowed sister, nor have I ever lived luxuriously in gorgeous apartments. I lived shortly before my marriage at the same boarding house with one of my married sisters, her husband, and children. Among our fellow-boarders were only most respectable families, including a minister of the Gospel and his wife. I do not mention their names because I do not wish to drag them into notoriety, but I testified fully as to these facts before the Coroner, and they were all known to the District Attorney and to all persons having any knowledge of my life.

EXPLAINS YACHTING TRIP.

I also testified at great length concerning the yachting trip about which the writer of the article has much to say in the way of vile insinuation and innuendo. Her statement on this point, as on others, is a tissue of lies and must have been known to her to have been false when she wrote it. In the Summer of 1897 my sister, Mrs. Waldo Stearns of Boston, and myself were invited by a friend of ours to join a yachting party for a few days. My sister was acting as my chaperon, and there was no reason why I should have declined the invitation if I wished to go. We finally decided to accept it, and during our cruise we put in at Portland, Me. In the same harbor was another yacht on which Mr. Molineux was a guest. His party knew our host and called on our yacht and our party returned the call. In this way I first met my husband.

My sister and I were compelled to return to New York from Portland, and as Mr. Molineux's vacation was over and he was forced to go back to his business, he accompanied us to New York, and we were, of course, very glad of his escort. Mr. Barnet was not on either yacht, and at that time I had never met him. Subsequently he was introduced to me, and I knew him always as Roland's friend.

In the Fall of 1897 the gentleman who joined the yachting party when Mr. Molineux left died rather suddenly, and I presume it is to him that the writer refers in her ghastly insinuation that I was connected with his death. I shall not mention his name, and shall only say that he joined the yacht at Portland on the day Mr. Molineux returned to New York, and I never saw him except for a few hours on that day, and these frightful insinuations are as baseless and as wanton lies as other statements in the same publication.

CORNISH NOT A FRIEND.

The writer also says that I was a friend of Mr. Cornish. This is also absolutely untrue. I never knew him and never saw him until I saw him in court.

The indirect charge at the close of this vile libel that I was concerned in the alleged poisoning of Mrs. Adams is so incredibly cruel and base that I can find no words to characterize it. Under the present circumstances, I do not wish to take any action to resent such fearful libels, but if they are continued, I shall be forced to take some steps to protect myself, for the sake of my husband and our parents as well as for my own. And now enough of this denial of lies that have not even the pretense of foundation. It is sufficient to say that they are baseless, wickedly and cruelly false, and that I trust that no woman will ever again so assail another woman in her hour of trouble.

But, in conclusion, let me say a few words for my husband and myself. In making these statements, I would beg the indulgence of that great public which has followed the case of my husband day by day for the past year. When I draw attention to myself, I do so in my desire that that same great public should know how grossly distorted, how flagrantly misrepresented were certain phases of the case in which I was made prominently to figure. That my lips have trembled many times to utter the truth—that silence, in the face of an avalanche of calumny, has been obnoxious to me, I need not aver. I have maintained it solely by advice of counsel, while the persecution of my husband was relentlessly carried on.

REFERS TO MR. OSBORNE.

I cannot remain longer silent; I appeal to the women of this land—to the mothers, the wives, the daughters of this American Nation. I ask you to feel for me—for one moment to put yourselves in my place—and can you wonder that I break the silence so long enforced upon me, that I cry aloud in my own behalf against the malicious, the cruel, the wanton lies? Shall a man, because he is vested with the power of a public office—because he is the prosecuting official in a charge brought against the unfortunate husband of one American woman—shall he, I say, be permitted to make that hapless wife the target for his merciless invective, his unfounded and unproved accusations? Is she to be defamed and robbed of her fair name? Are her honor, her dignity, her character to be wantonly sullied? It is not for me to dwell upon the unprecedented attitude of a public prosecutor, who, to bolster up his case, attacks the wife of the defendant. But was it not irrelevant? Was it not inconsequent? Was it not brutal? Besides, it was unfounded; it was untrue.

I have remained dumb, with closed lips, while my name was being constantly associated and connected with that of my husband's friend Henry Barnet. The absurd rumors developed into infamous lies, and I know now, at too late a date, that credence was given to statements that had not a scintilla of truth for their foundation.

MENTIONS MR. BARNET.

Every scrap of so-called evidence introduced at the late trial, every inuendo, every insinuation uttered by the District Attorney wherein he sought to connect my name with Mr. Barnet's and to show the existence of something more than an ordinary friendship, originated in his own very convenient and elastic imagination. He offered no proofs as to the veracity of his utterances regarding this phase of his case for one very simple reason. They did not exist; and the whole accusation brought against me regarding Mr. Barnet was one huge fabrication, grossly and atrociously false.

Why was so much that was virulent, so much that was slander introduced? Could it be possible that this same public prosecutor resorted to the introduction of such baseless, such utterly false and unsupported testimony as that given by paid negro witnesses merely to prejudice the minds of the jury and to strengthen his lamentably weak case? Did he fail to bring other witnesses to support the paid testimony of negro serving maids because he knew such testimony could not be supported? I ask you, the mothers, wives, and daughters of our fair land, was it just? Cruelly false, without foundation, as these assaults were, why should a peroration of invective have been hurled at a defenseless woman whose only connection with the case was in being the wife of the defendant?

In respect to it all, wherein I have borne the absolutely unjustified and unwarrantable reproach to myself, my womanhood, my dignity, my honor, I have suffered unspeakably, but that suffering has been as naught compared to the anguish which has filled, and still continues to fill, my heart, because of the atrocious injustice, the result of cowardly persecution, which one man, brave, calm, courageous, is enduring to-day, that man, my noble husband, in whom my faith, my trust, my confidence, is absolute.

BLANCHE C. MOLINEUX.

COMMENT ON THE HENRY BILL.

National Guard Officers Indignant at the Charge of Tardiness Made in Albany.

Officers of the National Guard in this city were indignant yesterday over an Albany dispatch regarding amendments to the Henry bill revising the State Military Code. The dispatch stated that the attacks on the bill by officers in New York City had occasioned surprise at the Capitol, inasmuch as the bill had been printed, and before the Legislature for more than three weeks.

"If we have appeared to be tardy to any one," said Gen. George Moore Smith of the Fifth Brigade, "the fault is not ours. We are told that the bill has been printed for three weeks, and yet I have not received a copy of it. I don't know who is behind this bill, and I don't care so far as my objections to it lie now. I object to the manner in which the amending of the code is treated. This code was framed two years ago after much labor and expense by a special board of representative officers, and it is only fair that if it is to be amended, it be done with the same representative spirit back of it. If this bill had been brought to the attention of the officers I am sure that its points would have been thoroughly discussed and we would not now be accused of being tardy."

Gen. McCoskry Butt, commander of the First Brigade, was also aroused. "The fact that I telegraphed to Chairman Cotton of the Assembly Committee on Military Affairs as soon as I learned of the existence of the bill, and asked for a hearing, does not show that I was very tardy, anyway," he said. "It might be interesting to recall that I have yet received no reply from Chairman Cotton. However, we have received assurances from the Senator that our hearing will be arranged."

A prominent officer, who would not allow his name to be used, said: "There is too much fuss being made over provisions in the Henry bill. Generally speaking, it is a good bill, and, with certain amendments, I think it ought to pass. Any officer who desires a copy of the bill can get one from Albany, and if he sees anything in it that he thinks is against the interest of the service he can protest in the manner provided for in regulations."

TO REGULATE AUTOMOBILES.

Assemblyman Apgar Introduces a Bill for the Licensing of Drivers.

ALBANY, March 2.—Assemblyman Apgar to-day introduced a bill to regulate the operation of automobiles. It provides that no person shall operate a motor without a license granted by a local examining board of persons charged with the inspection of boilers or the passing upon the qualifications of engineers, a fee of $1 being charged for the examination.

This examining board is to examine the persons applying for the license, inspect, examine, and test the motor, and, if the person is found competent to operate the motor without injury to the public and if the automobile be found in a safe condition, they shall issue a license, upon the payment of $2 for each vehicle. This license shall fully authorize the holder to run and operate the motor carriage through, across, and upon all public highways, streets, and parks of the State for a period of one year.

The examining board may, upon five days' notice of its intention, revoke or suspend for a period of six months any license issued by it, upon satisfactory proof of drunkenness, incompetency, or reckless driving. Another license may not be issued to a person whose license has been revoked within three months of the revocation.

THE GERRY SOCIETY BILLS.

Gov. Roosevelt Thinks Charity Board Should Have Visitation Powers Only.

ALBANY, March 2.—Gov. Roosevelt said to-day that he hoped that the representatives of the State Board of Charities, the State Charities Aid Association, and representatives of various private charitable institutions will come to an agreement on the bills giving to the State Board of Charities jurisdiction over private charitable institutions. A conference of representatives of these respective bodies and institutions is to be held.

The Governor thinks the bills should provide simply for the visitation and inspection of private charitable institutions and not the power of supervision and regulation.

Corporation Merger Bill Reported.

ALBANY, March 2.—The Assembly Committee on Banks reported favorably the Kelsey bill providing that where a corporation is merged into a new corporation it may be provided that the corporation shall have the name of any one of the corporations merged; that the agreement may name the persons, not less than thirteen nor more than twenty-four, who shall constitute the Board of Directors after merger, or may provide for a meeting of stockholders within sixty days after the merger to elect a Board of Directors.

Board of Trade Canal Resolutions.

ALBANY, March 2.—In the Assembly to-day Mr. Weekes submitted resolutions adopted by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation indorsing the general plan recommended by the Canal Committee, subject to such modification in details as may be deemed necessary for the construction of a 1,000-ton barge canal between Lake Erie and the Hudson River, and for the improvement of the Oswego and Champlain Canals. The Legislature is urged to submit, as soon as possible, to the people the question of appropriating the necessary funds. The resolutions were referred to the Canal Committee.

Signing of the Ginley Bill.

ALBANY, March 2.—In explanation of his signing the bill for the reinstatement of former Patrolman Ginley of the New York City police force, Gov. Roosevelt says that a month ago he had expressed himself as being opposed to individual reinstatement bills and in favor of a general measure. On reflection, he concluded that a general bill would probably let in men who did not deserve to be reinstated, and resolved to favor individual bills, which could be acted upon according to the candidate's merits.

Soldiers' Home Investigation.

ALBANY, March 2.—The Assembly to-day passed Mr. Plank's resolution directing the Committee on the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath to visit the Bath home to examine into the conditions there. The sum of $500 is appropriated.

Bill Regulating Overhead Wires.

ALBANY, March 2.—The Assembly Committee on Gas and Electricity to-day reported Mr. Knipp's bill providing that persons or corporations maintaining overhead wires shall hereafter, within cities, string wires so as to leave a clear space of twelve inches each side of the centre of poles.

A Million for State Hospitals.

ALBANY, March 2.—The Senate Finance Committee to-day introduced a bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the construction and improvement work at the State Hospitals for the Insane. The bill was advanced to third reading.

Printing of Court Calendars.

ALBANY, March 2.—Assemblyman Demarest to-day introduced a bill providing that after Sept. 1 all calendars for the courts of record in New York City shall be published in The City Record only, at the expense of the city.

BILLS INTRODUCED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 2.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

Assembly.

Mr. APGAR—Making it a misdemeanor to perpetrate frauds on livery stable keepers by misrepresenting the destination of a journey or the route intended to be taken.

Mr. HENRY—Giving to prisoners the enjoyment of religious worship without discrimination.

Mr. GUIDER—Requiring vestibules upon the front platforms of surface cars during the months of November, December, January, February, and March for the protection of the motormen.

Mr. SLOANE—Amending the excise law so as to provide that the consent of onwers of dwellings within 200 feet of a saloon shall not be required for permission to carry on such traffic in liquors unless such premises are used solely for private families.

Senate.

Senator NORTON—Giving Supreme Court Justices for the Second Judicial District power to remove and appoint at pleasure Supreme Court and County Court attendants and to fix their salaries.

PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, March 2.—The Assembly to-day passed the following bills:

Mr. MORGAN—Authorizing New York City to appropriate $50,000 to aid in the erection of a monument to martyrs who perished in the prison ships in New York Harbor during the Revolution.

Mr. LEWIS—Providing for the publication of lists annually by cities of real property exempt from taxation.

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $47,600 for the erection of Cottage C and for improvements to the New York State Women's Relief Corps Home at Oxford.

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $30,000 for the completion of a topographic survey and map of the State.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, March 2.—Among the bills signed by Gov. Roosevelt are the following:

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $406,291 for reimbursing the maintenance and salaries funds of the State hospitals.

Mr. KELLY—Creating the office of Chief Clerk to the State Historian at a salary of $1,500.

Mr. FORDYCE—Increasing from $2,000 to $3,000 the salaries of the State Civil Service Commissioners.

Just a Minute of Your Time

to explain something that every housewife ought to know. The manufacturer who sets out in these days to make anything but an absolutely pure cream of tartar baking powder is little short of a fool, for people—that is, the people whose trade is worth having—can't be fooled nowadays about pure food.

Now, the fact is—and it is plain to everybody—that any one who wants to can make an absolutely pure cream of tartar baking powder or an absolutely pure anything. The real question is not can it be made, but can it be MADE and SOLD to the advantage both of the consumer and the producer? We think it can. That is what we are doing with

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There it is as clearly as we can set it forth. If our manner of telling the facts does not appeal to you, do not the FACTS THEMSELVES carry conviction?

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A TENDERLOIN ANANIAS.

A Tenderloin news agency, known as the Scorpion Club, with offices in a carpenter's shop, opposite the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, has been sending out lately some of the weirdest fakes ever circulated from that part of the city, and some of them have been published by newspapers ewhich had not investigated them.

The latest of the batch was printed yesterday. It recorded the experience of a Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge, alleged to be staying at the Hoffman House, with a black-and-tan dog trained to steal. Mrs. Eldridge, it was stated, was standing at a florist's window on Broadway when the "burglar" dog leaped upon her, snatched her pocketbook, "containing only a letter," and carried it to its trainer, a flashily dressed woman, who stood a block away, whereupon both were lost in the crowd. Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge are unknown at the Hoffman House, and the police never heard of the case.

Another story told of the looting of an artist's studio on Twenty-eighth Street by burglars, "a valuable collection of paintings, rare china, and bric-à-brac" being stolen. Capt. Thomas is authority for the statement that the robbery occurred in a flat occupied by disreputable characters, and that the articles stolen were an old overcoat and a silver watch, in all valued at $5.

Still another of the stories related to Architect Hunt being besieged in his house, in Twentieth Street, by a drunken butler, who smashed a great quantity of valuable furniture and alarmed the neighborhood before the besieged architect was relieved by reinforcements sent by the Police Department. The truth of this matter, according to Capt. Thomas, is that Mr. Hunt discharged a servant for being drunk. The next day the servant came to the door and annoyed him by ringing the bell and asking to be reinstated.

MAIL POUCH THIEF ARRESTED.

William Carr Confesses After Being Taken Into Custody.

William Carr, the discharged mail carrier, who was suspected of the robbery of the registered mail pouch that was found rifled and mutilated near the foot of Flushing Street, Long Island City, Tuesday morning, was arrested at the London Theatre yesterday afternoon. He was taken to Police Headquarters, where he confessed to the robbery.

Carr had been employed to carry the registered mail pouches from the Long Island Railroad station in Long Island City to the local Post Office. He was discharged Monday, and on Tuesday morning he went to the railroad station as usual and received from Emile Leibel, mail clerk on the Oyster Bay Branch of the Long Island Railroad, the Long Island City pouch according to custom.

Carr said he took the pouch to a lumber yard and opened a number of letters and packages, getting $36 in money, a gold-filled watch, a wedding ring, and a pair of eye-glasses. He said that he had thrown the letters in the river on his way back to this borough. When searched all the stolen articles, with the exception of the money, were found in his possession.

Eccentric Staten Island Man Dead.

Thomas S. Bourke, aged eighty years, died Thursday night at his home, in South Beach, S. I. Bourke occupied a little hut on South Beach for nearly fifty years. A few years ago he was convicted of the murder of his son-in-law, named Bergman. Bourke, who had quarreled with Bergman, rigged up a shotgun trap, by which the son-in-law met his death. Bourke was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the State prison at Sing Sing, but was pardoned several months ago on account of failing health.

British Cattle for Kirk B. Armour.

The White Star freighter Cevic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought a large importation of cattle consigned to Kirk B. Armour, President of the Armour Packing Company of Kansas City. The consignment consists of 129 head of fine cattle carefully selected by Mr. Armour's agents, and includes three head from the Queen's herd and ten from the herd of Admiral Britten. All the cattle are of the short-horn variety.

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LECTURE BY JOHN W. MARTIN.

Municipal Problems of the United States from an Englishman's Point of View.

John W. Martin, who last year lectured in this city on municipal ownership of franchises in British cities, spoke last evening before the People's Institute, at Cooper Union, on the subject, "Municipal Problems of the United States, from an Englishman's Standpoint."

He said that although thirty years ago there were no public schools in England, John Bull has made such progress that now the public school system in London was better than that of most places in the United States, and the indications were that New York was falling behind in that direction. In London 81 per cent. of the children of school age attended school.

In regard to municipal ownership, cities in this country had made considerable progress. In 1892 only 191 cities here owned electric plants, and in 1899 the number had increased to 350. Even New York, he said, had shown the advantages of municipal ownership, for the Controller proved that in thirty years the city had paid for its water works. Another instance was the public dock system that was now bringing in a net revenue.

The best way to reform local politics, Mr. Martin believed, was for the cities to own and operate public franchises. Municipal gas in Philadelphia proved a failure because private persons tried to bribe the Aldermen to deliver over that franchise to them, and when they got sufficient Aldermen whom they could influence they obtained the franchise. The Third Avenue Railroad in New York first made a contract with a non-Tammany man for a change of motive power, but the officials were told that they must get a Tammany contractor, and then only such workmen as could get permits from politicians could get employment on that road.

The lecturer was of opinion that so long as public franchises were owned by private individuals and corporations corruption in local politics could not be eliminated. If the franchises were owned by municipalities themselves and workmen were employed irrespective of party politics, corrupt administrations could be more easily overthrown than they are now.

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REPUBLICANS ARE AT ODDS

Lively Fight Expected in Twelfth Congress District.

Capt. Goddard Wants to be a National Convention Delegate and Resents Charles A. Hess's Tactics.

There is every prospect of a lively fight in the Twelfth Congressional District, which embraces the Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-fifth Assembly Districts, as to who will be the delegates to the Republican National Convention. Charles A. Hess, the leader in the Twenty-fifth District, says he will be one, and it is generally conceded that ex-Secretary Bliss will be the other.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the leader of the Twentieth District, the only district which showed a large Republican gain at the last election, thinks he ought to have a chance to go, and he resents the "isolation" which he says Mr. Hess has consigned him to, and a battle at the coming primaries is almost sure to result. Both Mr. Hess and Capt. Goddard contemplate a raid on the Eighteenth District, of which United States Marshal Henkle is the leader, and Mr. Henkle is "up in the air" as a consequence of the rivalry for his support.

The trouble dates back to last Fall, when Capt. Goddard wrested the leadership of the Twentieth District from "Lightning Jim" Stewart. Stewart has been Capt. Goddard's most implacable enemy ever since, and when Mr. Hess learned that Capt. Goddard was anxious to go to the National Convention, it is said he entered into a combination with Stewart looking to Goddard's defeat.

Stewart, the friends of Capt. Goddard say, has made a deal with James F. Keating, the Tammany leader of the district, whereby at least five Democrats will be enrolled as Republicans in every election district in the Twentieth Assembly District, so as to swell the opposition to Goddard. When this became known, Capt. Goddard made a combination with Appraiser Wakeman, who is opposed to Hess's leadership in the Twenty-fifth District, for the purpose of capturing some of the election districts in that bailiwick. Then both the rivals started a campaign to get the support of Mr. Henkle.

Henkle wants to become the member of the State Committee from the Twelfth Congressional District, but as he is very friendly to Hess, Capt. Goddard has determined to fight him and has declared himself in the race for the place. So, while Hess and Henkle are allies, Goddard is looking for a fight with both, and is, therefore, liable to attack from both sides.

The Republicans this year will elect delegates to the Congressional district conventions from election districts instead of from Assembly districts, and men who are familiar with the situation say that for that reason Capt. Goddard, who is a warm friend of Gov. Roosevelt, has at least a good fighting chance to win either a place on the National delegation or on the State Committee.

Mr. Hess said last night:

"I don't care a ——— about Goddard. If he had come to me and arranged a conference it would have been all right, but he didn't. Now he can't go to the National Convention, not even as an alternate, and as for the State Committee, he is out of that before he starts."

TAMMANY FIXES DATES.

Preparing for Primaries and the Assembly District Conventions.

The Tammany Hall General Committee met last night in the Wigwam, in Fourteenth Street, and fixed dates for the primaries and the Assembly district conventions to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

According to the rule adopted the official primary will be held in each Assembly District on Tuesday, March 27, between the hours of 2 and 9 P. M. Three delegates and three alternates to the State Convention will be chosen in each district. The ratio of representation will be one delegate for each 50 votes cast for Van Wyck for Governor in 1898. The Assembly District Conventions will meet in each Assembly District on April 10 at 8 o'clock P. M., at which delegates and alternates will be elected.

After the convention dates were announced, the list of the standing committees, as prepared by the Executive Committee, was read. When the name of Mayor Van Wyck, the only honorary member of the Executive Committee, was called, there was loud applause, which was repeated when the selection of Richard Croker as Chairman of the Finance Committee was read.

ANTI-GRUBER MEETING.

Republicans in the Twenty-first District Denounce the Leader.

The anti-Gruber Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District met last night in Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue. Nearly 300 persons were present. John S. Stewart acted as Chairman. In a short introductory speech he said that a report had been circulated that if Mr. Gruber were defeated for the leadership at the next primaries he would go over to Tammany.

"There is no danger of his being accepted," commented Mr. Stewart. "Tammany has troubles of its own, and won't borrow more."

The principal speakers were Charles Whitman and Oscar Hoffstadt.

It was decided to hold another meeting next week, but the date was not determined upon.

Gen. Shaw a Candidate for Congress.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 2.—Gen. A. D. Shaw, National Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, to-day announced himself as a candidate for Congress, to succeed the late Charles A. Chickering, from the Twenty-fourth Congressional District.

BOUTELLE'S PAPER MERGED.

Bangor Whig and Courier Taken by The Daily News.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., March 2.—The Bangor Whig and Courier, Congressman Boutelle's newspaper, will go out of existence with to-morrow's issue, arrangements having been made to merge it with The Bangor Daily News.

The Bangor Daily News was established in June, 1889, and for a time had a rather precarious existence, but in the past five years, under the direction of J. Norman Towle as general manager, it has gained first rank in circulation among the Maine dailies. For some time past, it having become evident that the field here was too small for two morning dailies, negotiations have been in progress for the merging of The Whig with The News, and to-day the deal was concluded. The News will take over The Whig's business entirely and continue as The Bangor Daily News and Bangor Semi-Weekly News.

The Bangor Daily Whig was established on July 1, 1834, by E. P. Rogers, owner of The Weekly Courier, and in December, 1834, its name was changed to The Bangor Daily Whig and Courier. In 1874 it was purchased by Benjamin A. Burr, now deceased, and Charles A. Boutelle. Mr. Boutelle became editor in chief in 1879. Upon the death of Mr. Burr the paper came under the ownership and sole management of Congressman Boutelle and his brother, Edward P. Boutelle, under the firm name of Boutelle Brothers, and so continued until 1898, when it was taken by a stock company known as The Whig and Courier Publishing Company.

WANT BRIDGE WITHOUT DELAY.

Queens County Republican Committee Rebuke the City Authorities.

The Republican Central Committee of Queens County, at a meeting at the Lincoln Clubhouse, Long Island City, on Thursday, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Queens County Republican Committee recognize the necessity of the building of a bridge to connect the Borough of Queens with the Borough of Manhattan; and

Whereas, The authorities of the City of New York, by their inactivity and failure to provide ways and means for building said bridge, have shown their disposition to trifle with the people rather than relieve them by building a bridge, be it

Resolved, That the Queens County Republican Committee hereby indorse the bill now before the Legislature of the State of New York, and known as the Brennan Bridge bill, requiring and providing ways and means for building said bridge.

A resolution was also passed indorsing the administration of Gov. Roosevelt and recommending his renomination.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

A postponed series of games in the Archdiocesan Union tournament was bowled last night at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Columbus No. 2—Kelly, 150; Slevin, 99; Smith, 111; Harris, 172; Daly, 141. Total, 673.
St. Monica No. 2—O'Connor, 121; Creeden, 128; Dwyer, 115; Dayly, 131. Total, 495.

SECOND GAME.

Harlem Catholic Club—O'Connor, 106; Flanagan, 125; O'Connell, 153; Carney, 110; Wallace, 146. Total—640.
Spalding No. 2—McAdam, 127; Powers, 108; Shannon, 115; Clancey, 184; Markey, 154. Total, 688.

THIRD GAME.

St. Monica No. 1—Lanigan, 138; Connell, 111; Connelly, 111; Roach, 161; Conoud, 146. Total, 724.
Spalding No. 2—McAdam, 143; Powers, 124; Moran, 116; Clancey, 150; Markey, 154. Total, 687.

The Washington Club made the best showing in the National League last night, winning games from the Phoenix and Riverdale teams. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Riverdale—Zallinger, 199; Merten, 153; Monahan, 162; Brodbeck, 210; E. Ebling, 154. Total, 878.
Phoenix—Pearse, 219; Balrath, 109; Lawrence, 179; Young, 139; Clute, 109. Total, 755.

SECOND GAME.

Washington—Zenn, 163; Prosnitz, 139; Schiff, 136; A. Shiman, 148; D. Shiman, 174. Total, 762.
Phoenix—Pearse, 130; Balrath, 125; Lawrence, 142; Young, 158; Clute, 186. Total, 750.

THIRD GAME.

Washington—Zenn, 158; Prosnitz, 152; Schiff, 187; A. Shiman, 195; D. Shiman, 155. Total, 851.
Riverdale—Zollinger, 161; Merten, 168; Monahan, 151; Brodbeck, 169; E. Ebling, 171. Total, 820.

The Monarch team won from the Echo and Corinthian teams last night in the Carruthers Brooklyn National tournament. Scores:

First Game—Monarch, 851; Corinthian, 798. Second Game—Corinthian, 913; Echo, 827. Third Game—Monarch, 843; Echo, 821.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament the Washington Irving Council won from Gilbert and Burnside Councils. Scores:

First game—Washington Irving Council, 766; Burnside Council, 730. Second game—Gilbert Council, 838; Burnside Council, 717. Third game—Washington Irving Council, 730; Gilbert Council, 756.

The Harlem Rowing Club made a team record in the Harlem Navy tournament last night, and Moore, one of the members of the team, bowled 235, the best individual score of the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Wyanoke—R. Maher, 169; Steinman, 159; B. Maher, 157; Wagner, 168; McGuire, 201. Total, 847.
Metropolitan—Checkers, 91; H. Keiser, 102; Clauman, 103; E. Keiser, 95; Tullock, (6 frames,) 29. Total, 420.

SECOND GAME.

Harlem—J. Nagle, 169; Pilkington, 112; G. Nagle, 201; Moore, 235; Folsom, 196. Total, 913.
Metropolitan—Checkers, 147; Johnson, 95; Clauman, 104; E. Keiser, 135; Tullock, 91. Total, 542.

THIRD GAME.

Wyanoke—R. Maher, 168; Steinman, 138; B. Maher, 164; Wagner, 193; McGuire, 183. Total, 846.
Harlem—J. Nagle, 190; Pilkington, 134; G. Nagle, 157; Moore, 186; Folsom, 170. Total, 837.

Tournament Games To-day.

Bank Clerks' League—American Exchange National, Chemical National, Kountze Brothers.
Fire Insurance League—Niagara, Home, Germania.
Wholesale Drug Trade Association—Dodge & Olcott, Seabury & Johnson, Merck & Co., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, Colgate & Co., General Chemical Company.

Boston Swimming Contests.

BOSTON, March 2.—Another swimming championship, that at 160-yards, and the fifth he has won at the Sportsman's Show, went to E. C. Schaeffer of the University of Pennsylvania to-night at the Sportsman's Show. The summary:

First Heat—Won by F. A. Wenck, Yale; S. P. Avery, Boston A. A., second. Time—2:07 3-5.
Second Heat—Won by Schaeffer; H. H. Reeder, Knickerbocker A. C., second. Time—2:05 3-5.
Final Heat—Won by Schaeffer; Wenck second. Time—2:03 3-5.

The relay swimming race for the Amateur Athletic Union championship was won by Knickerbocker Athletic Club, in 3:37 2-5.

McFadden Defeats Sweeney.

After a most brutal fight at the Broadway Athletic Club last night, "Patsey" Sweeney of Manchester, N. H., was beaten into insensibility my George McFadden of this city. The fight lasted twenty-one rounds, when Sweeney's seconds were compelled to throw up the sponge. McFadden was favorite in the betting at 100 to 40.

ODDS AND ENDS OF SPORT.

At the annual smoker of the junior class at Cornell University last evening, the class presented an eight-oared shell to the Navy. It will be used in the races at Poughkeepsie in June.

Garden City links have been selected as the place for the interscholastic championship golf contests early in May.

A team from New York University goes to Easton, Penn., this morning and will to-night have a gymnastic competition with a team from Lafayette College.

But one game in the pool tournament of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was played last evening, Richard Archibald defeating Franklin Bien, Jr., by a score of 100 to 50.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Judge J. C. Gray, Albany; Capt. Robley D. Evans, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Capt Y. Iwato and M. Nakajima, Yokohama, Japan; Rosoku Yamada and K. Roga, Nagasaki, Japan.

GRAND—Capt. J. G. Marren, United States Army; Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

HOLLAND—Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts; Capt. Stofford, Royal Navy, H. M. S. Pearl, Bermuda; T. De Witt Talmage, Washington.

MANHATTAN—William McKinley, President of the United States; Mrs. McKinley, Adjt. Gen. H. C. Corbin, Dr. F. W. Rixey, B. F. Barnes, Private Secretary George B. Cortelyou, Washington; Gov. George K. Nash, Ohio.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—John P. Elkins, Harrisburg; F. B. Vigor, London; Benjamin H. Gaskill, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Sawyer Dry Goods Company, Hartford, Conn.; J. Bloom, cloaks and suits; Grand Union Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweller, flannels; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.
Horne, Stewart & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; I. J. Jenkins, cloaks and suits; 28 Howard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
McLean Brothers, Danbury, Conn.; D. McLean, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. Armour, hosiery and gloves; Westminster Hotel.
Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Sonneborn, notions; Hoffman House.
Kline, H. A., & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; H. A. Kline, dry goods and notions; St. Cloud Hotel.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Hoyt, Sefton Dry Goods Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. H. Kent, notions and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sarsar & Cohen, Memphis, Tenn.; I. Sarsar, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gans, I., Evansville, Ind.; dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rose, H. B., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. B. Rose, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Allman & Putnam, Massilon, Ohio; J. C. B. Putnam, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jones & Audette, Jamestown, N. Y.; C. L. Audette, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Goldsmith, A., Easton, Penn., dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.
Dreyfouss, S., Louisville, Ky., millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bionner, Mrs. K., Louisville, Ky., millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; M. A. Mears, dry goods, cloaks, and suits; St. Denis Hotel.
Morris, H., Norfolk, Va., woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Strauss, Levi & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. F. Spranger, linens, 196 West Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Neuhausel Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; A. J. Neuhausel, dress goods; Miss L. Nunn, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Snook, G. M., Co., Wheeling, West Va.; G. M. Snook, dry goods and notions; A. L. Wilkie, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.
Sufell & Co., Duluth, Minn.; W. J. Johnston, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Mehl, A. M., Fort Worth, Texas; dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Klein, ——, Chicago, Ill.; Moses Gell, general merchandise; Belvidere Hotel.
HIMELHOCH, B., & Co., Cairo, Mich.; H. Himelhoch, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Maguire, Charles, Indianapolis, Ind.; John Stevenson, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Eichenbaum, Samuel, Corning, Ohio; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
McKeley Company, The G. M., Youngstown, Ohio; C. E. June, department store; St. Denis Hotel.
McNob, Gruss, Youngstown, Ohio; George E. McNob, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Wolf & Beck, Akron, Ohio; Miss C. E. Beck; St. Denis Hotel.
McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. D. G. Sullivan; St. Denis Hotel.
Conway, J. T., & Co., Tirrell, Texas; S. G. Davis, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Reineke, C. & A., Allegheny, Penn.; Miss C. Reineke, millinery; St. Denis Hotel; Miss A. Reineke, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Joyce, Ada, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss A. Joyce, millinery; Gilsey House.
Farmer, W. S., Farmdale, Ky.; W. S. Farmer, general merchant; Broadway Central Hotel.

AT THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW

Wildcat Escapes, but Is Caught, Bound, and Caged.

Expert Wing Shots Compete at Clay Targets on the Roof—Sports on the Lake.

A wildcat loose in the centre of the rustic exhibition of the sixth annual show of the Sportsmen's Association yesterday afternoon gave that inclosure still more the appearance of a primeval forest than it presented on the first day of the exhibition. The animal managed to escape while being transferred from the express company's box to the steel cage in which it was to be confined. It climbed the rustic railing and started for the W. M. C. exhibit, near the Madison Avenue entrance, but turned again and took refuge under the gallery stairs, where it remained until two old circus men were sent for, who, armed with a bicycle lamp and a coil of rope, managed to bind the beast, and dragged it back into the daylight. It was promptly recaged, this time securely.

There were the usual performances in the artificial lake, the usual number of marksmen were making records in the rifle and pistol galleries, and a score of the most expert wing shots in America were busy breaking clay targets on the roof of the structure.

In the second day's contest for the preliminary contest for the association championship which began at noon under more favorable conditions than prevailed during the opening day, Rolla Heikes again retired with the top score. He broke 95 out of his 100 targets. W. R. Crosby finished in second place with 93 breaks, and Ed D. Fulford, from Utica, was third with 91. Frank E. Tracy, son of Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, was one of the contestants, and finished his string of 100 with a score of 89 breaks. The scores:

Rolla O. Heikes, 95; W. R. Crosby, 93; E. D. Fulford, 91; W. W. Johnson, 90; Ed Rike, 89; Frank E. Tracy, 89; Phil Daly, Jr., 88; Jack Fanning, 88; A. Wood, 88; W. L. Roy, 88; George Piercy, 81; E. Van Allen, 80; Charles Budd, 79; Charles Blandford, 78; Thomas Keller, 77; Edward Lentilhon, 77; Will Park, 76; O. W. Van, 76; G. Hegeman, 75; J. Bruyere, 71; W. Murphy, 68; William Sanders, 57; William Pentz, 63, and Major Hallowell, 26.

In the continuous match Heikes and Charles Blandford retired with twenty-eight breaks each in their longest runs. Heikes magnanimously declined to shoot off the tie, and the medal for the day was awarded to Blandford. The scores:

Blandford, 28; Heikes, 28; Fanning, 26; Budd, 24; Le Roy, 20; Piercy, 17; Crosby, 14; Fulford, 13; Van Allen, 9; Keller, 8, and Dr. Knowlton, 5.

In the tank during the afternoon, Profs. George Kistler, University of Pennsylvania; Charles Holroyd, Columbia, and M. Enoch of Atlantic City gave exhibitions of their skill in fancy swimming and aquatic evolutions that were received with applause. Arthur Holden of Newark, N. J., who claims to be the champion high diver of the world, made several plunges in the water from moderate heights, none of which were appalling to the spectators.

During the evening Oscar Hesse gave an interesting exhibit of duck shooting as practiced on Barnegat Bay. The scene was a realistic one, with stool ducks floating from anchors on the surface of the lake. Suddenly two shots rang out from a duck boat that was floating behind a blind, and two black ducks tumbled into the water, where they floated until picked up by the sportsman.

The evening session in the tank began with a fifty-yard race for pupils of the public schools of the city. The other attractions during the evening were a fifty-yard tub race, which was won by B. Keown in 55 2-5 seconds, lowering the record for 50 yards by 5 seconds, and an exhibition game of water polo between the Lone Star Boat Club and the Atlantic Boat Club, which was won by the former by a score of 1 to 0.

The summary of the aquatic events for the evening follows:

Swimming Race, 50 Yards: Open to pupils of public schools in Greater New York—Won by Emil Wenck, Jr., School No. 10; Fred L. Solomon, mixed night school, second; George Siebert, School No. 31, third. Time—0:41.
Fifty-Yard Tub Race.—First heat—Won by Dan Reuss, K. A. C.; T. J. Reilly, K. A. C., second. Time—1:22 1-5. Second heat—Won by B. G. B. Keown, K. A. C.; second, W. D. Lyons, N. Y. A. C. Time—1:18 2-5. Final heat—Won by Keown. Reuss second, Lyons third. Time—0:55 2-5.
Exhibition water polo:

Lone Star B. C.	Positions.	Atalanta B. C.
S. G. Sterne	Centre	B. W. Hoenack
M. Metzler	Right forward	D. Van Holland
E. Keller	Left forward	T. J. Reilly
A. L. Solomon	Half	R. Fensterer
Louis Solomon	Goal	J. Randall
A. J. Meyers	Goal	John Hunt

Referee—J. H. Sterritt, N. S. A. Goal judges—George Kister, Charles Holroyd, M. J. Halpin, and Harry Lyon, N. Y. A. C. Score—1 to 0, in favor of Lone Star Club. Goal scored by Sterne.

Summary of pistol and revolver matches (continues throughout the show):

Match A, (any revolver.)—Alex Stein, 47, 46, 44; L. Piercy, 43, 42, 38
Match C, (twenty-two-calibre revolver.)—J. B. Crabtree, Massachusetts, 47, 45, 44; Dr. Reginald Sayre, New York City, 45, 44, 42.
Match D, (police, revolver.)—Alex Stein, 43, 44, 42.

College Chess Contest.

C. B. Buerger, F. R. Stevens, H. Raphel, substitute for J. C. Percy, and H. Horwood, from the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, played the fourth and final round of the third annual intercollegiate chess tournament against C. J. Lagerwall, M. Hoffman, F. B. Barshell, and J. S. Wilkinson, Jr., from the College of the City of New York, at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday afternoon. Buerger beat Wilkinson, and three games were drawn. The final individual scores were:

STEVENS INSTITUTE.	Won.	Lost.	COLLEGE CITY N. Y.	Won.	Lost.
Buerger	3½	½	Lagerwall	2½	1½
Stevens	2½	1½	Hoffman	1½	2½
Percy	2½	1½	Barshell	1	3
Horwood	1½	2½	Wilkinson, Jr.	1	3
Total	10	6	Total	6	10

In 1898 a team from the College of the City of New York won by 6½ to 2½, and last year by 5 to 4.

Atlantic Boat Club Officers.

The newly elected officers of the Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken, N. J., are: President—Philip Waldheim; Vice President—Gustav Meiners; Secretary—Herman Schumann; Treasurer—Max J. Huber; Librarian—Walter Kudlich; Captain—Albert E. Heyne; Lieutenant—Emil W. Krais; Trustees—Gustav Van Sande, F. Rankin, Max J. Huber, and George Broackhaus.

Hamlin's Racing String.

"Ed" Geers, the "Silent Man from Tennessee," who trains and drives the trotters and pacers from C. J. & Harry Hamlin's Village Farm, near Buffalo, N. Y., left for Louisville, Ky., yesterday with the horses that will make up the Hamlins' racing string this year. The stable of twenty-one horses is the strongest ever sent from the Village Farm. Geers will give the horses their final preparations at the Louisville track. Last season was the first in ten years that the Village Farm horses did not earn more money than any other stable on the trotting turf. Geers will try hard for the top of the list again this year. Among the best in the stable are The Abbot, 2:06¼; The Monk, 2:08¼; Dare Devil, 2:09½; The Queen, 2:10¼; Equity, 2:12¾; Tudor Chimes, 2:13, and Oxford Chimes (brother of The Monk) and Merriment, 2:13¾.

Imp Is in Training.

Imp, the top weight in the big Spring handicaps, and winner of last year's Suburban, is already in training for this year's work. She has been out on the Fair Grounds track at Chillicothe, Ohio, where one of her owners, Charles Brossman, trains her. According to reports Imp is just as eager as ever for work, and is in excellent condition. It is her owners' intention to race her at the Bennings meeting, so she will probably be brought East this month. Her jockey, "Pete" Clay, who was recently released from an insane asylum, is with her, and will probably ride her again this season.

K. A. C. Cricketers.

At the annual meeting of the cricket contingent of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club it was decided to enter two teams for the championship of the Metropolitan District Cricket League. The cricket committee for the year is James D. Boyd, Alexander Forbes, and F. F. Kelly, and the Captains of the teams when elected. A game has been arranged with Haverford College, to be played at Haverford June 2, and it is probable that a return game will be played at Bayonne.

AUTOMOBILE RUNS AND RACES.

A Trip to Philadelphia in April by Local Drivers—Mr. Bostwick to Go to Europe to Race His Machine.

Albert C. Bostwick, Chairman of the Committee on Runs of the Automobile Club of America, said yesterday that the next run of the club will be to Philadelphia, probably during the first week in April. Most of the roads used in the recent stage coach runs will be selected for the tour. If any changes are made, they will be where roads are found that are better than the stage road.

"I think," said Mr. Bostwick, "that the run will start from New York on a Saturday. We will remain over Sunday in Philadelphia, and return on Monday. I expect we will have a good turn-out, surely much larger than in our first run to Irvington, when but nine automobiles were in line."

That run took place Jan. 27, on a very cold day. As the Automobile Club now has about 200 members, the Philadelphia run will probably be a record breaker of its kind in this country.

Mr. Bostwick will sail for Europe April 18 to represent his club in the French race for the international automobile championship. The perpetual challenge trophy is a magnificent silver cup given by Mr. James Gordon Bennett. The race will be run on June 14. The start will be from Paris, and the distance from 350 to 400 miles.

The contest is given under the auspices of the Automobile Club of France, and clubs which have been recognized as eligible to compete are the Automobile Clubs of Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, America, Germany, Great Britain, and Turin. Each club may enter three automobiles. The machines must weigh more than 800 pounds and carry two passengers in the race. The machines must be constructed entirely in the respective countries of the competitors. Future races are to be held in the country of the club holding the cup, but the racing rules of the Automobile Club of France will govern, and the date of each race must be between May 15 and August 15. There will be trial races before the big match, and every automobile intending to compete must be able to run from five to six hours without a stop. Mr. Bostwick will return to New York immediately after the race and he will probably give a lecture on the event before the club members in their rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club is showing some interest in automobiles, and a lecture has been arranged for March 22 in the club theatre on "Electric and Gasoline Automobiles." It will be delivered by Harold H. Eames, one of the authorities on the subject in America. An exhibition of electric and gasoline vehicles will afterward be given in the club gymnasium.

BROOKLYN BOYS SKATE WELL.

Championships Won by the Polytechnic School Team.

Final heats in the Long Island Interscholastic championship skating races were run off last evening at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. The Polytechnic Preparatory School won the championship, scoring 21 points. Brooklyn Latin School was a close second, with 19 points. R. Marston of the Brooklyn Latin School was quite the hero of the evening, winning the quarter-mile, half-mile, and mile races. The results:

220-Yard Senior.—Won by O. Minton, Polytechnic; C. W. Howard, Polytechnic, second; F. Herreshoff, Brooklyn Latin, third. Time—0:23 2-5.
220-Yard Junior.—Won by C. W. Howard, O. Minton second, G. Bissell, St. Paul's, third. Time—0:23 1-5.
440 Yards.—Won by R. Marston, Brooklyn Latin; F. Herreshoff second, C. W. Howard third. Time—0:48.
Half Mile.—Won by R. Marston, G. Bissell second, H. R. Randolph, Polytechnic, third. Time—1:38.
One Mile.—Won by R. Marston, H. R. Randolph second, J. W. O'Connor, St. Paul's, third. Time—3:37 1-5.

Before the races there was a hockey game between the Adelphi Academy and Brooklyn Naval Militia sevens, which resulted in a tie, each team scoring 3 goals.

N. Y. A. C. PLAYERS WIN.

Defeated the Pittsburg Hockey Players 3 Goals to None.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 2.—One of the largest and most fashionable crowds ever seen in the Duquesne Gardens to-night saw the New York Athletic Club hockey team defeat the Pittsburg Athletic Club by a score of 3 to 0 in one of the fastest and snappiest games ever played on the ice in this city. The New Yorks outplayed the Pittsburgs from the opening until the finish of the game, and their passing was a revelation to local patrons. Pittsburg was weakened by the loss of Reymer, who became ill, and gave way to Robineon in the second half. The first half was played with a rush, and ended 2 to 0 in favor of New York. Cobb scored with the assistance of Belden, as did Hornfeck. The second half was awfully fast and rough. Fenwick got the puck and passed it to Howard, who scored the last goal. The line-up:

N. Y. A. C.	Position.	P. A. C.
O'Donnell	Goal	H. Edwards
Hunt	Point	O'Neil
Fenwick	Cover point	Diebold
Howard	Forward	F. Edwards
Cobb	Forward	Coulson
Hornfeck	Forward	Robinson
Belden	Forward	Stoebenor

Golf at St. Augustine.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 2.—The two-day golf tournament for the Greenleaf & Crosby Cups began on the links of the Florida East Coast Golf Club today. Those qualifying in the morning in the first eight were MacDowell, Palmer, Keeney, Hungerford, Dixon, Taylor, Drake, and Titus. In the second eight were Harvey, Champlin, Webber, Washburn, Watson, Sr., Weldon, Hill, and Chamberlain. In the match play this afternoon MacDowell beat Palmer 6 up and 5 to go; Keeney beat Hungerford 5 up and 5 to go; Dixon beat Taylor 4 up and 3 to go; Drake beat Titus 5 up and 3 to go. Of the second eight Harvey beat Champlin 1 up, Washburn beat Webber 1 up, Weldon beat Watson, Sr., 2 up, and Hill beat Chamberlain 7 up and 2 to go.

Will Close 400 Poolrooms.

Assemblyman Sanders of this city has introduced a bill at Albany that aims at a very lively poolroom industry. By its provisions it becomes a misdemeanor for a telegraph or telephone company to furnish information to a poolroom about the results and odds in horse races. There are probably 400 poolrooms in New York and Brooklyn, with an average of at least 100 players in each room every day. If, therefore, Assemblyman Sanders's bill becomes a law there will have to cease business until the racing season here opens, and 40,000 players will save money.

James Mortimer Is Ill.

James Mortimer, Secretary of the Westminster Kennel Club, and Superintendent of the club's bench show in Madison Square Garden, is seriously ill with la grippe at his home in Hempstead, L. I. Mr. Mortimer was to have gone to Chicago to act as judge at the bench show of the Mascoutah Kennel Club, and then on to the St. Louis, Kansas City, and San Francisco shows. His illness will keep him in the East for some days, and his place at the shows named will probably be filled by E. M. Oldham of this city, who has gone to Chicago.

Baseball League Meeting Called.

A meeting of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs has been called for Wednesday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The fact that a meeting will be held makes it reasonable to believe that the Circuit Committee appointed at the meeting last December has its report ready and will meet on Monday. The annual schedule will be adopted before the meeting adjourns.

Intercollegiate Hockey.

Yale's hockey team will cross sticks with a team from Princeton to-night in the intercollege series at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. The players will be: Yale—Smith, Brock, Coxe, Campbell, Bronson, Walworth, and Inman. Princeton—Paull, Forel, W. Little, Homans, Alexander, Ogden, Bonner, and H. Little.

Buffalo Bill's Mormon Scheme.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Col. Cody (Buffalo Bill) has on hand a project of settling 30,000 Mormons on an estate of 150,000 acres in the Big Horn region of Wyoming.

BY ORDER OF HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY

SIR ARTHUR BIGGE [Private Secretary to the Queen] writes, London, Jan. 26, 1900: "Her Majesty has given directions that a set of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary 1900 edition may be purchased for the Royal Library at Windsor, and Sir Arthur Bigge would therefore request that you would be good enough to forward the volumes addressed to his care at Buckingham Palace, together with an account for the same."

THE FUNK & WAGNALLS

Standard Dictionary

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QUEEN REGENT, of Spain.
PRESIDENT OF THE SWISS CONFEDERACY.
KING LEOPOLD, of Belgium.
ABDUL HAMID II., Sultan of Turkey.
FIELD MARSHAL LORD WOLSELEY, Commander-in-Chief of H. M. Forces.
FIELD MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS.
LORD KITCHENER.
CARDINAL VAUGHAN, Archbishop of Westminster.
DEAN F. W. FARRAR, of Canterbury.
THE MARQUIS OF LANDSOWNE.
RT. REV. MANDELL CREIGHTON, D. D., Bishop of London.
REV. EDWARD WARRE, D. D., Headmaster, Eton College, Windsor.
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WILSON BARRETT, Lyceum Theatre, London.

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FUNK & WAGNALLS Co., 32 Lafayette Pl., NEW YORK, Publishers of High-Class Reference Books

TROOPERS AT PLAY.

A Lively Exhibition by Brooklyn's Cavalry Troop.

The equestrian entertainment given by the members of Troop C of Brooklyn, last night furnished a great deal of amusement for an audience which crowded the armory on North Portland Avenue. The programme included a representation of an old-fashioned country circus. It opened with a troop drill commanded by Capt. Debevoise. The evolutions ended with a charge, the troopers yelling like so many Indians. The troopers then rode Roman fashion, astride three horses, clowns performed antics on their mounts, and Rough Riders gave

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

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BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

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Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
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Chas. T. Wing & Co.
BONDS.
18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
2 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.
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Ezra Lincoln, William Watson Caswell.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 301 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

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Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 7th, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDERS OF EXECUTORS.
10 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
235 shs. Phenix National Bank.
100 shs. Cleveland Term. & Valley R. R. pfd.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
25 shs. Home Insurance Co.
10 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
$1,000 Long Island R. R. Ferry 1st 4½% Bd., 1922.
50 shs. Phenix Ins. Co., B'klyn.
$500 The Associated Manfg's Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
200 shs. Lou., Evans. & St. Louis R. R. pfd.
20 shs. Home Insurance Co.
1 share Clinton-Hall Association.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
84 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
17 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. Ry. Co. Guar.
40 shs. Nangatuck R. R. Co. Guar.
$2,000 Southern Light & Trac. Co. 5% Coll. Trust 5% Bds., 1949.
10 shs. Leather Manf. Natl. Bank.
200 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
50 shs. 1st Natl. Bank, B'klyn.
50 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
20 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
$2,000 Buffalo Passenger R'way 1st Mtge. Cons. 5% Bds., 1931.
$2,000 Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. Co. 1st 5% Bds., 1923.
$60,000 Sedalia Electric & R'way Co. Consld. 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1938.
600 shs. Sedalia Electric R'way Co.
50 shs. Celluloid Co.
10 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
$10,000 State of Louisiana 8% Bds., issue of 1871.
$20,000 South Carolina 6% Bds., issue of 1869.
$60,000 Selma, Rome & Dalton R. R. 2d Mtge. 7% Bds.
$8,000 State North Carolina 6% Bds., issue of 1868.
100 shs. New Jersey Southern R. R. Co.
30 shs. Nangatuck R. R. Co. Guar.
32 shs. Westinghouse Elec. & Manfg. Co. pfd.
40 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER,—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on MONDAY, MARCH 5th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES,
$25,000 The Ferris Wheel Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Regst. Bonds (Hypothecated.)

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
STATEMENT FEBRUARY 28, 1900, AT CLOSE OF FIRST YEAR:

RESOURCES.	
N. Y. City Bonds	$1,345,000 00
Other Bonds and Securities	300,730 00
Bonds and Mortgages	49,000 00
Bills Purchased	270,411 57
Loans on Collaterals	8,059,202 01
Cash in Vault and Banks	1,383,383 66
Overdrafts	35 23
Furniture and Fixtures	14,106 66
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable	46,114 48
	$11,467,983 61
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	215,267 75
Deposits:	
General $9,029,129 26	
In Trust 187,698 74	
	9,216,828 00
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable	35,887 86
	$11,467,983 61

Began Business March 1, 1899.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 3:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

National Bank of Commerce in New York,
March 2, 1900.
The transfer books of this Bank will close on Monday, March 12th, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on Friday, March 16th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purposes of the Special Meeting of the Stockholders to be held March 15th, 1900, to vote upon the propositions to increase the capital stock to $10,000,000 in order to acquire the assets and business of the National Union Bank of New York, and to increase the number of the Board of Directors. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 11, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PERCENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1, 1900, the same to be paid March 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 7, 1900.
For the purpose of said dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE L. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, January 11, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.
On March 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of the Reading Company,
Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the company (after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton of coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage) a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the company, to be paid March 8, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 19, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1900.
READING COMPANY,
By WM. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 19, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1900.
On March 8, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same period of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.
In view of the appointment of Receivers of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, and for the accommodation of holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, the Reorganization Committee of the U. S. Flour Milling Company, (which Company owns over 95 percentum of the capital stock and over 40 percentum of such First Mortgage Bonds,) will purchase the coupons maturing March 1st, 1900, upon the First Mortgage Bonds of said Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, upon presentation, transfer and delivery to them of said coupons at the Produce Exchange Trust Company, No. 26 Broadway, New York City.—Dated February 28, 1900.
Reorganization Committee of the U. S. Flour Milling Co.
By SAMUEL THOMAS, Chairman.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.,
Denver, Colorado, March 1, 1900.
Preferred Stock Dividends Nos. 9 and 10.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day the following resolution was adopted:
RESOLVED, That a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. (8%) be declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company for the year ending June 30th, 1897, such dividend to be payable April 2d, 1900, in cash, to the stockholders of record March 14th, 1900. Transfer Books to be closed from March 13th, 1900, to April 2, 1900, inclusive. JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Empire State—Idaho Mining and Developing Company,
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar St.
New York, March 1, 1900.
Dividend No. 22.
A monthly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable March 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 3.
F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, New York, March 1, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on the 2d day of April next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1900.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Eden Musee Americain Co., (Limited.)
The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared, payable on March 15th, 1900, to stockholders of record of March 6th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from March 5th to March 16th, 1900.
FRED. VINEWEG, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 2	594,172
To date this year	21,193,015
Corresponding date last year	42,155,026

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 2	$1,113,500
To date this year	$96,236,000
Corresponding date last year	$249,372,410

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4½@5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop pf..1
Del., Lack. & W....2¾
Pitts. & W. pf., t. r..1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1	Illinois Central	¾
Am. Ice pf.	3½	Int. Paper	1½
Am. Linseed	1⅞	Iowa Central pf	1½
Am. Linseed pf	1	Louis. & Nash	⅝
Am. Malting	1½	Met. Street Railway	2
Am. Smelt. & Ref	½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	1½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	½	National Biscuit	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	1¼	National Steel pf	1½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1½	N. J. Central	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	6⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	3	N. Y. Central	1½
Am. Tin Plate	½	Norfolk & Western	⅝
Am. Tobacco	2½	Norfolk & West. pf.	½
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	People's Gas, Chi.	3
B., R. & P. pf.	1¼	Pressed Steel Car	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	1½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Reading	½
Chi. Great Western	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Rep. Steel	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Col. Midland	¾	Southern Pacific	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Southern Railway	½
Consol. Gas	6¼	Southern Railway pf.	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅞
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	Third Avenue	2½
Denver & Rio Grande	⅝	Union Pacific	⅝
Den. & R. Grande pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Erie	½	U. S. Leather	⅝
Federal Steel	1½	U. S. Rubber	½
General Electric	1	West. Union Tel.	¾
Great North. pf.	1	Wis. Central pf.	1
Hocking Valley pf.	¾		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., C. R. & N. 1st..1½
C. & O., R. & A. 1st con.....1
Dul. & Iron R. 1st..2⅝
N. Y., S. & W. T. 5s.2½
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.1
Tol. & Ohio C. gen.5½
T. & O. C. 1st, West. Div.....3½

Bonds Declined.

Peo. & East. Inc....1
St. P. City Cable 1st.1
Stand. R. & T. inc.1¾
T. C. & I. 1st, B. 6s.1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Weakness showed in yesterday's stock market—and there seemed to be liquidation. Selling for the short account was undeniably in evidence, but fair reports of unprejudiced observation could not fail to acknowledge the letting go of many stocks by holders who have recently been buyers in the belief that with the better conditions—which all sensible men recognize—better market values must be produced.

All the steel and iron stocks were weak. Many of them fell substantially. In some quarters inside selling seemed to be indisputable, seemed even to be on a large scale.

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Third Avenue Street Railway's affairs cut some figure, but aside from an early morning raid little that was consequential developed marketwise. What beyond anything else was important, significant, and influential appeared in the rather indirect announcement that Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were after all to become identified with plans for the resuscitation of the property. Even the most rabid bear speculators recognized in this suggestion elements making for better market values.

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Sugar Trust shares had continued conspicuousness, and the quotation broke substantially below par for the first time in some years. Professional Wall Street is persuaded that the Sugar Trust dividend will next week be suspended wholly, but as a basis for this belief not one fact can be relied upon. The matter rests entirely with President H. O. Havemeyer—and he is not taking Stock Exchange room traders into his confidence. He doesn't have the fractional habit.

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To-day's bank statement is much guessed at—and guesses only are in evidence. Surplus reserves, it is predicted, will decrease largely. The Government has been absorbing some additional millions, and those interests lately borrowing mysteriously are credited with having this week extended their operations beyond even recent averages. Before long it may be suspected in Wall Street that the tremendous increase in Clearing House loans and the incidental cutting down of surplus reserves has to do with far-sighted operations in which the biggest banks of the metropolis are interested, operations preparatory to the acquirement of some tens of millions of new Government bonds, usable as a basis for increasing circulation, as a basis for the making of easy money—as a basis for an inflation which will be effective in every security market relationship.

ATTACK ON PEOPLE'S GAS.

People's Gas was under pressure for the greater part of the day yesterday, and on numerous reports prejudicial to the property fell as low as 94¾, though it bettered its position somewhat in the last half hour of trading.

The chief reason for the decline was not on account of poor business—for the company is said to be doing well and earning as much money as ever—but because of a report from Chicago that the local politicians there had again begun to levy blackmail on the company, and were even responsible for a suit which a Chicago dispatch said is to be brought against the company attacking its consolidation.

This report, together with renewed talk of opposition by the Ogden Company, not unnaturally had the effect of intimidating holders of the stock, and not a little selling followed, the holders deciding to close out until the present difficulties are adjusted.

Friends of the property here are confident that matters will soon be satisfactorily settled. At the office of Flower & Co., a house which has been a consistent supporter of the stock, a member said: "The company is all right. It is making money and it is in Chicago to stay."

SUGAR'S LOW FIGURE.

Sugar Trust common stock yesterday touched a new low mark on the present decline, the quotation breaking below par and going as low as 96⅝—which is the lowest figure since 1896. The dealing in the stock was on a very large scale, more than 140,000 shares changing hands.

The fact that much of the selling came from houses which are understood to be close to the Sugar Trust management, and the statement, though unofficial, that Mr. H. O. Havemeyer holds less Sugar Trust common stock now than at any previous time, were regarded in the Street as of sufficient significance to warrant general selling of the stock, the opinion becoming more and more positive that a cut in, if indeed not a passing of, the Sugar dividend is assured.

Further evidence also was forthcoming of a continuation of the sugar war, and even so conservative an authority as Willett & Gray's Weekly Sugar Trade Journal, discussing the situation, expressed the opinion that "the month of March may give some important new features in the way of more severe competition."

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In this connection it is interesting to note the high and low figures of the stock since 1891, when the company was changed from the Sugar Trust to the American Sugar Refining Company. It was in the year 1896, it will be recalled, that the panic following upon the nomination of W. J. Bryan for President came, while 1893 was the date of the Baring panic. The figures follow:

Year.	High.		Low.	
1891	99¾	Sept. 21	72	March 9
1892	115⅜	Aug. 25	78½	Jan. 19
1893	134½	Feb. 6	61¾	July 31
1894	114⅞	Aug. 21	75⅝	Feb. 1
1895	121⅜	June 13	86½	Jan. 3
1896	129⅝	April 21	95	Aug. 10
1897	150½	Sept. 3	109¼	March 29
1898	146⅞	Aug. 26	107½	March 26
1899	182	March 20	114½	Dec. 22

COLORADO FUEL DIVIDENDS.

The Directors of Colorado Fuel and Iron yesterday declared a further dividend of 8 per cent. on the preferred stock, thus reducing the back dividends by that amount. This declaration was in pursuance of the policy of the company, as stated some time ago, to pay off as soon as possible all accumulated dividends on the preferred stock, so that the way might be made clear for the commencement of dividends on the common. The dividend declared yesterday is Nos. 9 and 10, and is for the year ended June 30, 1897.

The earnings of the company are said to be better even than anticipated.

BANK STATEMENT ANTICIPATED.

All bankers are agreed that the bank statement to be issued to-day will show an appreciable falling off in the surplus reserves. The known movement of money points to a loss of approximately $7,000,000 in cash by the banks for the week. Of this amount $3,000,000 was for the payment of the Central Pacific note by the Southern Pacific. In addition, it seems to be the general opinion that the loan account will show a considerable extension. The result will be, so authorities agree, that the decrease in surplus reserve to be shown by the statement will probably be the largest single-week decrease of the year.

In anticipation of this statement, the market yesterday sold off materially.

GREATEST DECLINE AND GAIN.

The greatest decline for the day yesterday was in Consolidated Gas, which broke to 176, rallying at the close to 178¾, a net decline of 6¼ points on sales of 2,500 shares. There was absolutely no news to explain the break.

On the other hand, the greatest gain was made by Lackawanna, which advanced nearly 3 points on inside buying, induced by the excellent earnings of the company and the report that business was constantly expanding.

STEEL STOCK RUMORS.

In relation to the steel stocks in the group controlled by the same interests—American Steel Hoop, American Tin Plate, and National Steel—all sorts of conflicting rumors were heard on the Street yesterday. The report that the companies would certainly not declare any common stock dividends this month, but would defer them until July next, at least, was again heard, while on the other hand interests, some of whom are understood to be friendly to the management of the several companies, declared that inasmuch as dividends had been promised for this month, they certainly would be paid. There was, however, nothing that could be considered definite on either side. Each of the stocks, singularly enough, marked a net decline for the day of a half point, though the losses were at one time much greater.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S DECLINE.

Notwithstanding the announcement of the admission of new and powerful interests to the Southern Pacific board, the stock of the company was weak for the greater part of the time yesterday, though later in the day it rallied somewhat. It is said that the announced plan of the management to continue spending large sums of money for improvement puts dividend possibilities further away than ever.

TOBACCO AGAIN WEAK.

American Tobacco was weak yesterday, falling 2½ points, on what was said to be selling by inside interests. It was stated during the day that it had finally been decided not to pay any increased dividend on the stock.

LONDON'S PURCHASES.

Foreign houses were again fairly large buyers yesterday, notably of the Atchison issues and Southern Railway preferred. Both of these stocks, however, shared in the general weakness of the market here, and at the close of the day showed fractional losses.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the only one of the local traction stocks to advance yesterday, and that advance was but fractional, the appreciation being ¼ on sales of 25,000 shares. Metropolitan, on the other hand, lost 2 full points, and Manhattan ⅛, declining in sympathy with Third Avenue and the general market.

SALE OF BONDS ANNOUNCED.

It was announced on the Street yesterday that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had sold to Speyer & Co. $3,000,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg 3½ per cent. mortgage gold bonds. These bonds fall due in 1948.

FOR CHINESE SHARES.

A. M. Townsend, agent for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 50 Wall Street, has received the following cable from London:

"The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of London opens subscriptions on March 3 and closes them on or before March 7 for the Peking Syndicate, Limited, of London, for 100,000 Shansi shares, £1 each—2s. 6d. on application, 2s. 6d. on allotment, 5s. three months afterward, the balance as required. Holders of these shares are entitled to 10 per cent. net profit of the syndicate, divisible each year, arising from Shansi Honan concession until it amounts to £1 per share, and, in addition, to 50 per cent. surplus net profit arising from such concession after providing for payment of above percentage while it continues payable, and in event of winding up to 50 per cent. surplus assets representing the same concession after paying off the whole of the syndicate's paid up capital.

"The present issue is made for developing the Peking Syndicate concession and opening the Chinghwa anthracite coal field in North Honan and Heido Wei River at Takow by railways eighty miles long."

TRUST DIVIDENDS MONTHLY.

It is announced by the Board of Directors of the People's Trust Company, Brooklyn, which recently declared a dividend of 2 per cent. for the months of January and February, that the board has resolved that hereafter dividends be declared monthly. The board makes the innovation of declaring monthly dividends, believing that it will be very acceptable to the stockholders. Since the surplus of the company is fully equal to the capital, and a large credit of undivided profits remains as a further reserve, the Trustees think they are justified in distributing the earnings on a more liberal scale, and that the promises for business warrant the expectation of ability to continue this distribution monthly.

EARNINGS STILL INCREASE.

The further reports of continued increased earnings on the part of the railroads of the country, heard during the week, are fully borne out by the complete figures presented in the table which The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will to-day present, as follows:

THIRD WEEK OF FEBRUARY.

	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ala. Great Southern	$39,408	$8,358	
Ann Arbor	31,878	8,587	
Balt. & Ohio Southw.	134,007	14,319	
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	93,041	27,880	
Bur., Cedar Rap. & N.	93,183		$5,525
Canadian Pacific	476,000	47,000	
Central of Georgia	133,234	33,549	
Chattanooga Southern	1,557	474	
Ches. & Ohio	219,201	25,203	
Chi. & East Illinois	108,365	15,192	
Chi. Gt. Western	129,770	10,998	
Chi., Ind. & Louisv.	73,371	14,561	
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	744,991	70,733	
Chi. Term. Transfer	23,107	494	
Cin., N. O. & T. P.	97,131	30,019	
C., C., C. & St. L.	299,567	53,884	
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	37,342	4,186	
Denver & Rio Grande	168,100	4,900	
Evansv. & Ind	5,932		965
Evansv. & Terre H.	29,382	2,936	
Ft. Worth & Den. C.	31,587	3,938	
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	6,086		2,778
Georgia	39,043	8,837	
Georgia & Alabama	27,173	6,071	
Grand Trunk			
Det., Gr. H. & M.	425,617	54,018	
Hocking Valley	81,699	31,796	
Int. & Great North.	77,700	11,863	
Iowa Central	44,212	2,256	
Kanawha & Michigan	15,178	2,918	
Kan. City, Ft. S. & M.	38,374	7,143	
Kan. City, M. & Birm.	30,856	7,119	
Kan. City & Omaha	3,701		109
Louisv., Ev. & St. L.	31,790	2,256	
Louisv. & Nashville	540,465	122,670	
Mexican Central	249,466	14,835	
Mexican National	145,090	23,083	
Minn. & St. Louis	47,516		1,280
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	81,352	17,693	
Mo., Kansas & Texas	220,496	14,622	
Mo. Pac., Iron Mt.	517,000	64,000	
Central Branch	19,000		3,000
N. Y., Ont. & West	94,196	22,070	
Norfolk & Western	265,633	94,978	
Northern Pacific	458,022	90,157	
Ohio River	20,836	4,474	
Peo., Dec. & Evansv.	20,590	6,031	
Pitts., Bes. & L. Erie	26,101	1,728	
Pittsburg & Western	53,876	6,264	
Rio Grande South	9,936	2,310	
Rio Grande Western	84,000	30,500	
St. Los. & Gr. Island	22,923	1,379	
St. Louis & San Fran.	160,764	14,490	
St. Louis Southw.	102,800	15,400	
S. Fé, Pres. & Ph.	19,409	2,608	
Southern Railway	619,236	110,689	
Texas & Pacific	161,574	26,861	
Toledo & Ohio Cent.	44,217	12,231	
Tol., Peo. & West	22,751	3,750	
Tol., St. L. & Kan. C.	24,220	859	
Wabash	303,573	50,306	
West. N. Y. & Penn.	86,700	11,400	
Wheel. & L. Erie	37,043	9,249	
Clev., Canton & So.	15,433	3,210	
Wisconsin Central	88,223	9,117	
Total, (65 roads)	$8,490,750	$1,387,120	$13,657
Net inc., (19.30 p. c.)		$1,373,463	

SECOND WEEK OF FEBRUARY.

	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Previously rep'd, (61 roads)	$8,124,726	$1,880,097	$2,955
Chat. Southern	1,971	1,205	
Fla. Cent. & Penin.	51,015	8,200	
Int. & Gt. Northern	84,181	18,724	
Kansas City & Om.	3,722		88
Peoria & Eastern	49,213	14,030	
Santa Fé, P. & Ph.	20,531	5,814	
Texas Central	8,150	2,171	
Tol. & Ohio Central	44,134	18,046	
Tol., Peo. & Western	18,093	2,338	
Total, (70 roads)	$8,406,336	$1,952,425	$3,043
Net inc., (30.19 p. c.)		$1,949,382	

THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS.

Reports to the commercial agencies of the country tell of business conditions which, on the whole, are excellent, though in some quarters dullness is reported.

As Bradstreet's points out, stormy weather has retarded the development of Spring trade in many markets, interrupting telegraph and railway communication and naturally checking the movement of merchandise. In prices, aggressive strength is still the feature of the cotton and cotton goods market, while metals remain steady. Food products, however, have weakened, and some raw materials, like wool and hides, are quotably lower. Bank clearings totals and advices from distributive markets point to the aggregate actual business of the country, as a whole, being equal to February a year ago, but the quieter tone of speculation and the fact that comparisons are being made with a period one year ago, when industrial flotations were numerous and large, renders comparisons of clearings aggregates less favorable than last year, while still showing increases over corresponding periods of 1898 and earlier years. Railway earnings returns continue to reflect large gains over a year ago, though, as pointed out last week, comparisons from now on will be with better conditions in transportation matters a year ago, and phenomenal gains are less likely of attainment. That underlying business conditions are in a high degree healthful will be gathered from the fact that business failures for February are at a minimum as regards the number for that month, and liabilities only slightly exceed those of the same month a year ago, while assets have shrunk to a phenomenally low percentage.

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Along the same lines, Dun's notes that the volume of business shown by payments through banks falls behind last year's wonderful record, even outside this city, where the daily average has been 10.4 per cent. smaller for February. Last year's financial arrangements for industrial combinations probably swelled bank clearings by several hundred millions. But the great expansion of loans this year is in part explained by such operations as the loan of $30,000,000 to the Russian Government, the whole amount being spent here for rails, rolling stock, and for war vessels.

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Of the cotton situation, Bradstreet's says that urgent demand from poorly supplied English spinners and the more favorable tendency of African war news coupled with pronounced speculative activity at domestic markets are responsible for the heavy advance in the price of raw cotton this week. Spot cotton reached 9 7-16 cents at New York and is well above 9 cents at most Southern markets, a gain of fully 3 cents per pound as compared with a year ago, an advance of nearly 50 per cent. as compared with that date. Spring demand and shipments of cotton goods have been heavy, and further advances in finished products of cotton manufacture are noted at all markets, though the proportion of the advance is claimed not to equal increases in cruder forms. Woolen goods have continued in good demand for Fall delivery, but the finer grades of raw wool have again weakened. The outcome of the next London sales is awaited with interest.

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On the same subject Dun's says that the rise in cotton has done much to stimulate business, drawing from Southern plantations and country towns more than double the quantity marketed last year, distributing millions to producers whose purchases of supplies are thus increased, and swelling beyond all expectation the purchases for export. Heavy selling of cotton by people who had none, but felt certain that 9 cents would mark the limit of the rise, had placed them quite at the mercy of holders. But the markets both of goods and for cotton have been affected all over the world, and the country will reap some benefit in a larger excess of merchandise exports over imports. The market for goods has been pushed to greater activity, though they have risen only 3 per cent. since the year began, while the material has risen over 25 per cent.

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Considering the amount of missionary work done in the interest of lower prices, Bradstreet's thinks that iron and steel retain remarkable strength. Demand, as a whole, is of a hand-to-mouth character, though the February business at Pittsburg in pig iron is reported to have been heavy, with full quotations generally received. Strength abroad ds still a feature, and considerable export business is reported to have been closed. Structural material is apparently in good demand, no widespread weakening of values is yet noted, and the advance in coke, with the continued strength of coal, is taken to preclude any great decline such as has been freely predicted. Spring business in hardware is developing satisfactorily at most markets.

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Dun's, on the same subject, says that the iron and steel industry continues the greatest weekly output ever known, even while men speak of it as waiting for more definite assurance about the future. Prices of pig yield a little, some sales of Bessemer having been made at Pittsburg for $24, and Anthracite No. 1 is quoted here at $23.50. Billets have been sold at $33 at Pittsburg. For most finished products prices are stronger than a week ago, or as strong, bars and sheets being strengthened by large business, while only plates appear weaker, 2.10 being quoted for sizes not the widest. Coke is scarce and higher in spite of the largest output ever known, and the wages of hands have been raised 12½ per cent. to the highest ever paid.

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Along general lines Bradstreet's says that the labor situation is less satisfactory than for some time past, owing partly to strikes of granite cutters in New England, but primarily to the widespread dissatisfaction shown in Chicago, where striking building-trades workers have been joined by the machinists. Signs of a general movement among the building-trades workers for higher wages are noted at other cities, but it is to be noted that building materials are almost without exception very strong. White pine lumber has again advanced at the West, and so urgent is the demand at some lake points that some material is passing from the forest into consumption within six days. Weather conditions have favored both branches of the coal trade, anthracite is firm and bituminous is very strong, partly because of active domestic demand, but also because of appreciation of the fact that Europe's necessities will cause a considerable expansion in American exports, thus developing another important branch of our foreign trade.

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The small rise in wheat last week, although the price is quite low, sufficed, Dun's declares, to call from the farms such receipts, 4,105,661 bushels, against 3,195,437 last year, as to indicate that supplies are not nearly exhausted. Exports from Atlantic ports continue small for the week, flour included, only 1,812,306 bushels, against 4,069,984 last year, and in four weeks from both coasts exports have been 11,639,260, against 14,823,373 bushels. Though exports run behind last year's, which were almost unequaled, they have already exceeded in eight months those of most full years, and the exports of corn, in four weeks, 12,724,045 bushels, against 12,051,053 last year, explain much of the difference, corn rising three-quarters of a cent during the week, while wheat declined 1¼ cents

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the market for outside securities yesterday were in about as large amount as on the previous day, but the market was weaker, and a number of net losses, some of them substantial, were recorded. Little disposition was shown to buy stocks and liquidation was sufficient to bring about considerable recessions in quotations. Very little news of consequence came to hand during the day, and general feeling in regard to the market much more than special influences was responsible for the declines which resulted from the day's trading. The market was probably less broad than on Thursday, although one or two issues not active on that day were prominent yesterday.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA suffered further net losses in both the common and preferred stocks. Just at the close the former sold down to 7¾, and ended the day at 7½ bid, a net loss of half a point. The greater part of the day the preferred stock was offered at 28, and no better than 27½ was bid for the issue at the close, against 28½ bid on Thursday. Liquidation appeared the only cause for the declines in these issues. It was reported that a meeting of the investigating committee is to be held this morning, but it was not learned whether or not the report of the accountants was yet ready for presentation to the committee. No new intimations as to the character of this report were had.

NATIONAL TUBE common was active, but inclined to sag a little on liquidation. It sold down to 53½, and for a time the best bid for the issue was below this figure, but it rallied a little just before the close, ending the day at 53¼ bid. No change occurred in the preferred stock, and there was little or no trading in this issue.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common was traded in to the extent of 600 or 700 shares, all of which changed hands at 26. This figure was bid for the stock at the close. The bonds and the preferred stock were dull. Nothing new in regard to the position of the New Amsterdam Company came to hand during the day.

RUBBER GOODS common was more active than on any day recently, transactions aggregating 500 shares or more. Most of this sold at 29¾, against sales at 29¼ on the previous day. Selling of this issue during the past few days has been attributed to the disappointment felt by some holders of the stock at the fact that at the last dividend meeting of the Directors no disbursement was made on the common stock. It is said that in well-informed circles no dividend on this issue was expected at present. The first quarter of the company's second fiscal year will end in June, and insiders say that there is no doubt of the common stock receiving a dividend at that time. In fact, it is said that the Directors have committed themselves to the payment of a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock at the end of the quarter just begun. Present earnings of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company are said to be sufficient to pay the regular 7 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock and to leave to the credit of the common stock in the neighborhood of 14 per cent.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE improved slightly, and ids 2 points above Thursday's closing figure were made for small lots of the common stock. At the close it was not offered under 44, although the best bid for full lots remained at 35.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold down to and at the close was offered at 7.

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND CABLE OF AMERICA sold down to 4⅞, and at the close was offered at 4¾, against 5⅛ bid on Thursday.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Gas Companies.		
Bay State Gas	1½	1¾
New Amsterdam	26	27
New Amsterdam pf	46	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95¾	96¼
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	26	28
American Agricultural Chemical pf	75	77
American Bicycle	13	14¼
American Bicycle pf	43	44½
American Bicycle bonds		90½
American Chicle	54	58
American Chicle pf	86	88
American Woolen	22	22½
American Woolen pf	81	82
Cast-Iron Pipe	7¾	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	45	47
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	13
Distilling Company of America	7½	7¾
Distilling Company of America pf	27½	28
Empire Steel		20
Empire Steel pf		60
Electric Boat	13	17
Electric Boat pf		35
Havana Commercial	17	18½
Havana Commercial pf	58	59½
International Pump	17½	18½
International Pump pf	64	65
National Enameling & Stamp		28
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	90
National Gramophone	49	51
National Salt	48	49½
National Salt pf	78	80
National Tube	53½	53¾
National Tube pf	93¼	93½
Otis Elevator	23	25
Otis Elevator pf	87½	87¾
Royal Baking Powder pf	93½	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	81	83
Sloss-Sheffield	29½	31½
Sloss-Sheffield pf	69	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	525	528
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅝
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	90	90¾
American Air Power	35	40
Arizona Land	12½	12¾
Asphalt Company of America	11¼	12½
British Columbia Copper	8¼	9½
California Copper		3¾
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf	58	60
Chicago & Alton	104½	106½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	35	44
Electric Vehicle pf		95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	21¾
General Carriage	6¼	7
Illinois Transportation	2	2½
Kansas City, P. & G. pf., (new)	42	43½
Kansas City, P. & G. 5s, (new)	67¾	68¾
Little Tiger Gold Mining	30	40
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	98¾	99¼
New England Transportation	4¾	5
New York Transportation	6½	7
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	22¾	23¼
Pittsburg Coal pf	82½	83
St. Louis subs, ful paid, ex div	117	117½
St. Louis common	25	
St. Louis pf	80	
St. Louis 4s	90	91
Storage Power	11	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.		4¾
Tennessee Copper	13½	14
Trust Company of America	182	194
Virginia, Coal, Iron & Coke	23	25
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	62	63

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Street Railways.		
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	239
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway pf	25	
Columbus Railway pf	86	
Con. Traction of N. J	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	93	94½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicho'as Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	87	89
Nassau Electric 4s	93	94
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction		22
New Orleans Traction pf		58
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	206
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	90
North Jersey Street Railway	27½	28½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	18	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	26
Union Railway 1st 5s	114	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	114	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	29
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	71
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	106½	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	57	58
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds		103
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	214	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	92½	93½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s		79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	71	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	56	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	84½	86
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf	138	140
Standard Gas 1st	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock		15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	95	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	22¼	24
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	93	93½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92½	93½
Hoboken Ferry	65	67
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	37	38
Union Ferry bonds	99	100½
Industrials.		
American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	107	109
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	8
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	37	43
Cramps' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	63	65
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Lorillard Company pf	92	95
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	130	140
Standard Coupler	39½	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	50
Union Typewriter	28	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110¼	112¼
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	109	112
Miscellaneous.		
American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	107	108
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	10	20

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup 500	111¾	Minn & St L 1st and refund 4s 1,000	90½
1,000	111¾	Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s 5,000	90½
5,000	111¾	Mo, K & T of T 5s 5,000	90½
U S 4s, reg, 1907 4,000	116¾	Mo Pac trust 5s 5,000	95⅞
U S 5s, coup 41,000	115¾	N Y Gas & Elec L, H & P purchase money 4s 7,000	93¼
Adams Express 4s 500	102	N Y Gas & Elec L, H & P col tr 5s 5,000	109¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 2,000	93	N Y, Sus & West Term 1st 5s 1,000	111
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 2,000	100⅞	Norf & West con 4s 23,000	95⅝
1,000	101¼	2,000	95⅝
7,000	101	10,000	95⅞
25,000	101¼	Nor Pac gen 3s 10,000	65⅞
20,000	101⅜	North Pac 4s 7,000	103⅝
1,000	101⅜	5,000	103⅞
2,000	101	1,000	103⅝
4,000	101⅛	Ore R & N con 4s 1,000	102¼
Adjustment 4s 9,000	82¼	Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s 5,000	114
500	82¼	Peo & East inc 4s 10,000	28
500	82¼	Peo & East 1st 4s 5,000	88⅛
2,000	82¼	Reading gen 4s 1,000	85½
25,000	82¼	4,000	85⅞
5,000	82	9,000s3	85⅝
Aus & N'w'n 1st 5s 12,000	98	15,000	85⅝
Balt & Ohio 3½s 5,000	94½	6,000	85½
Balt & Ohio 4s 1,000	102¼	10,000	85⅝
12,000	100⅜	Rio Gr West 1st 4s 9,000	97⅛
500	100⅝	16,000	97⅝
3,000	100⅞	St L & I M gen 5s 13,000	111¾
5,000	100⅞	10,000	111¾
Cent of Ga con 5s 3,000	80⅞	2,000	111¾
5,000	80¾	2,000	111
Cent of Ga 1st inc 33,000	35	St L, I M & So 4s 15,000	79⅝
Cent of N J gen 5s 9,000	123¾	1,000	80
Cent Pac gtd 4s 11,000	98⅝	10,000	79⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s 10,000	97½	St L S'w'n 1st 4s 5,000	89
2,000	96⅞	1,000	89½
4,000	97	10,000	89⅝
3,000	96⅞	St L S'w'n 2d 4s 3,000	67¼
Ches & O. R & A Div 1st con 4s 5,000	102¼	3,000	61⅝
Chi, Bur & Q. Ill Div 3½s 1,000	104	1,000	61
Chi & N'w'n gen 3½s 2,000	110	St Paul Cy Ry C con 5s 1,000	111
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 1,000	106¾	San A & A P 4s 10,000	77¼
1,000	106½	1,000	77⅝
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 3,000	95½	1,000	78
Col Midland 1st 4s 1,000	73	Scioto Val & N E 4s 13,000	98½
Col Mid 1st 2-4s 15,000	60½	So Car & Ga 1st 5s 1,000	104½
Col & South 1st 4s 1,000	83	South Pacific 4s 10,000	83¼
9,000	83½	Southern Ry 1st 5s 25,000	108¼
Commerc Cable 4s 3,000	103½	2,000	108¼
Dul & Iron Range 1st 2,000	109	8,000	108¾
4,000	109¼	Standard R & T inc 1,000	19
4,000	109¾	9,000	18¼
Erie 1st con 4s 10,000	89¾	Tenn Coal, Iron & R, Birm Div 1st 6s 1,000	109
Erie 1st gen 4s 5,000	71	Tex & N O con 5s 10,000	103¾
3,000	70⅞	Third Av 1st 5s 25,000	118¼
Ft Worth & Rio G 1st 4-6s 10,000	58	5,000	118⅞
Hock Val 1st 4½s 10,000	99½	20,000	118
Hous & Tex Cent gen 4s 4,000	85¼	5,000	118¼
Int & Gt Nor 2d 5s 3,000	89¼	1,000	118¼
3,000	91	Tol & O Cent 1st 5s 123	128
Kanawha & M 1st 4s 3,000	87½	Tol & O Cent gen 5s 1,000	97
Kan City, P & G 1st, tr co ctfs 10,000	72¼	10,000	98
Knoxv & Ohio 1st 6s 5,000	120½	Tol & O Cent, W Div 5s 5,000	100½
L Sh & M So 3½s 1,000	100¾	Union Pac 1st 4s 15,000	104⅝
Metro Elev 1st 1,000	116½	3,000	104⅜
Met W S E, Chi. 4s 1,000	95½	17,000	104⅜
Mex Intern con 4s 8,000	86	2,000	104⅜
Mil, L S & W 1st 25,000	138⅝	500	104⅜
Mil, L S & W ext 5s 3,000	124	Wabash 1st 5s 1,000	117¼
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 16,000	91¼	Wabash deb, Ser B 10,000	37½
1,000	91½	35,000	37½
		1,000	37⅝
		56,000	37½
		20,000	37¼
		West Shore gtd 4s Registered 1,000	114
		1,000	112¼
		West N Y & Penn gen 3-4s 20,000	76
		6,000	75½
		Wilk & East 1st 5s 3,000	104½
		Wis Cent gen 4s 7,000	89⅞
		2,000	89⅞
		1,000	89⅜
		5,000	89⅞

Total sales..... $1,113,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
37	Am. Steel Hoop	37	37	37	37
6,090	Am. Steel & W	56	56¼	53½	54⅞
46,910	Am. Sug. Ref	103½	103⅝	98⅜	97⅜
2,670	Am. Tobacco	106⅜	106¾	104	104¾
30	A., T. & S. F.	22½	22½	22½	22½
3,250	A., T. & S. F. pf.	65	65⅝	64⅞	65
10	Balt. & Ohio	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
20	Bay State Gas	1½	1½	1½	1½
13,980	Brook. R. T	65¼	66⅜	65	66¼
4,660	C., B. & Q	123¾	123¾	122½	123
4,700	C., N. & St. P	122¾	122¾	120⅜	121¼
270	C., R. I. & P.	107⅜	107⅝	106⅝	106⅝
380	Cont. Tobacco	31⅜	31⅜	30½	30½
5,030	Federal Steel	52½	52¾	50½	51⅜
170	Louis. & Nash	82	82	81¼	81⅜
1,500	Manhattan	13¾	14¼	12⅝	13⅝
10	Met. Street Ry	167½	167½	167½	167½
240	Mo. Pacific	45¾	45⅝	44⅜	44⅞
100	N. Y. Central	133⅝	133⅝	133	133
50	N. Y., O. & W	24	24	23⅝	23⅝
50	North American	15	15	15	15
80	Norf. & West	32½	32½	32	32
30	North. Pacific	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
40	Pacific Mail	38	38	37	37
7,770	People's Gas	98¼	98¼	95	95½
340	Reading 1st pf	58¾	59	58	58¾
40	Reading 2d pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¾
100	Rep. Iron & Steel	22	22	22	22
1,040	Southern Pacific	38½	38⅞	37⅝	37⅞
420	Southern Ry	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13½
370	Southern Ry. pf	58½	58⅝	57⅜	57½
500	Tenn. C. & I	92½	93	90¾	92¼
34,090	Third Avenue	46⅞	48⅝	44⅞	47¼
790	Union Pacific	40	40¼	38½	40
2,860	U. S Leather	11⅝	12	10⅝	11⅞
10	U. S. Leath. pf	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
170	Western Union	82	82½	82	82¼

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Amst'dm Gas 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Ovine Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Martin E. Stiner, John R. Munro, and Daniel J. Potterton, New York City.

Troy Cold Storage Company of Troy; capital, $200,000. Directors—Milo E. Lawlor and Joseph H. Cavanaugh, Troy, and William K. Frost, Albany.

Federal Rubber Company of New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Theron L. Smith, Henry L. Brown, and Charles F. Carr, Brooklyn, and George H. Juennard, New York City.

National Drug Company of Saratoga Springs, to manufacture medicines; capital, $150,000. Directors—George F. Harvey and Leon J. Harvey, Saratoga Springs, and Charles E. Carr, Philadelphia.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March. 2.—The Missouri Lead Fields Company of New York, organized to purchase, lease, and acquire mines and mining property in Missouri, and to operate the same, was incorporated here to-day. Capital, $2,500,000.

Conference to Consider Canal Bill.

The New York Produce Exchange has invited the various commercial organizations in the Greater New York to a conference at the Exchange on March 14, to consider the bill framed by Gov. Roosevelt's Canal Advisory Commission.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, March 2, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14½	15	705	Am. Car & Found. Co.	14⅞	15	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
60	61	975	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	61⅝	61⅝	61	61	−1
33¼	34	60	American Cotton Oil	34	34	33¼	33¼	
93	94	60	Am. Cotton Oil pf	93	94	93	94	
145	148	41	American Express	145½	146½	145½	146½	
44½	44¾	800	American Ice Co.	44⅝	44⅝	44½	44½	−⅛
74½	76	200	American Ice Co. pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	−8½
12½	13	1,414	American Linseed Co	14⅞	14⅞	12⅞	12⅞	−1⅝
54¾	56	800	Am. Linseed Co. pf	55½	55½	55	55	−1
3⅝	3⅞	860	American Malting Co	3⅞	3⅞	3¼	3⅝	−1⅜
21	22	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	22	22	22	22	
39	39¼	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	39¾	39¾	39	39	−⅛
90	90½	1,695	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	91	91	90	90	−1
37	37¼	11,463	Am. Steel Hoop Co	37¼	37⅝	35¼	37¼	+⅜
80	81	600	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	81	81	80	80	+1
54¾	54⅞	22,433	Am. Steel & Wire	56¼	56¾	53⅞	54⅜	−1¼
90¼	91	925	Am. Steel & Wire pf	90⅞	90⅞	90	90½	−1½
97⅛	98	148,130	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	103⅝	103⅝	96⅝	97⅛	−6⅝
106	108	478	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	108	108	107	107	−3
..	96	75	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	95	95	95	95	
32	32½	1,695	American Tin Plate	32¼	32⅝	32	32	−½
81	83	65	Am. Tin Plate pf	81	81½	81	81½	
104⅞	104⅝	30,660	American Tobacco	107	107	103⅝	104½	−2⅜
43⅝	44	2,215	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44⅜	44⅜	43¼	43⅝	−⅝
22¾	22¾	5,705	At., T. & S. F.	22½	22⅝	22	22¼	−⅜
64½	64⅞	18,835	At., T. & S. F. pf	65¼	65¼	64⅜	65	−⅝
61	61⅛	8,220	Baltimore & Ohio	62	62	60⅜	61⅛	−⅞
79	79¼	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio pf	79	79¼	78¼	79¼	−⅞
66¼	66¼	24,810	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	66¼	66¼	65¼	66¾	+¼
144	145	400	Brooklyn Union Gas	145	145	145	145	
10¼	10⅜	220	Brunswick City	10⅜	11	10⅜	11	+⅛
94	96	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	96	96	96	90	−1½
47⅞	48¼	350	Canada Southern	47⅞	47⅞	47¼	47⅞	−⅞
98	99	100	Canadian Pacific	98¾	98¾	96½	96⅝	−1⅜
28½	29	2,080	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅝	29	28⅜	28⅝	−⅜
122⅞	123	9,300	Chi. Bur. & Quincy	128⅜	128⅞	122⅜	123⅜	−⅝
13½	13⅝	1,000	Chicago Great West	13½	13⅝	13¼	13½	−⅝
86¾	87½	20	Chi. Gr. West., deb	86½	86½	86½	86½	
21½	21½	800	Chi., Ind. & Louis	21½	21½	21	21¼	−⅛
120⅞	121	20,120	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	122⅜	122⅝	120½	121	−1½
107	107¼	3,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac	107⅝	107⅞	106⅜	107⅛	−⅞
35	37	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	36½	36½	36½	36½	
59	59¼	410	C., C., C. & St. L	58½	59¼	58½	59¼	−¼
42¾	43½	550	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43	43¾	42	43	−1
9½	10½	170	Colorado Midland	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	−¾
6	6¼	1,325	Colorado Southern	6	6¼	6	6¼	
43	43¾	100	Col. Southern 1st pf	43	43	43	43	−1
16¾	17½	500	Col. Southern 2d pf	17	17	16¾	16¾	−¼
178	179	2,491	Consolidated Gas	181	181	176	178¾	−6¼
30¼	30⅝	2,890	Continental Tobac. Co	31½	31⅝	30¼	30⅝	−1
83	85	410	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	84½	84⅝	84	84	−½
115	115½	325	Delaware & Hudson	115¾	115¾	114¾	115¼	−¼
180½	182	250	Del., Lack. & West	182½	183	182½	183	+2¾
19¼	19⅝	250	Denver & Rio Grande	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	−⅜
71	71½	100	Denver & R. G. pf	71½	71½	71½	71½	−⅞
5	5½	300	Dul., S. S. & At	5½	5¾	5½	5½	−⅛
15	15¾	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	−⅝
12½	12⅝	100	Erie	12½	12½	12½	12½	−⅛
37	37½	110	Erie 1st pf	38	38	38	38	−⅛
48	48½	300	Evans. & T. H	48½	48½	48½	48½	+½
51	51⅝	10,645	Federal Steel	52½	52½	50½	51¾	−1½
72¼	72½	1,567	Federal Steel pf	72	72¾	72	72¾	
125	128	300	General Electric	127	127	125	125	−1
50½	51½	840	Glucose Sugar Ref	52	52	51	51	−⅝
156	157½	635	Great Northern pf	158	158	156	156	−1
33	34	120	Hocking Valley	34	34	34	34	−⅝
62½	63	213	Hocking Valley pf	62½	62½	62½	62½	−¾
112	112⅜	490	Illinois Central	112¾	112⅝	112½	112½	−⅝
20	21	110	International Paper	20	20	20	20	−1½
13¾	14	800	Iowa Central	13⅝	14	13⅜	14	−⅛
48	49	300	Iowa Central pf	48½	48½	48½	48½	−1½
21½	22	100	Lake Erie & West	21½	21½	21½	21½	−⅝
81⅝	81¾	2,930	Louisville & Nashville	82¼	82¼	81¼	81½	−⅝
93½	93⅝	6,610	Manhattan El	93½	94⅝	93½	93⅝	−⅜
167½	168	5,295	Met. Street Railway	169¾	169¾	166½	168	−2
75	76½	12	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	
12⅛	12¼	1,250	Mexican Central	12	12¼	11¾	12⅛	−⅛
4	4⅛	1,800	Mexican National ctfs.	4	4	4	4	−⅛
93¼	93½	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	93¼	93½	92½	93	−1⅛
45½	46	5,020	Missouri Pacific	45¼	45½	44⅝	45	−⅝
44	44	150	Mobile & Ohio	44	44	44	44	
36½	36⅝	320	National Biscuit Co	36½	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	−⅝
93	93	10	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	93¾	93½	93½	93½	
45	45	18,065	National Steel Co	45	45	42	43¾	−1½
94½	95	488	National Steel Co. pf	94⅞	95	94½	94½	
116	116	200	New Jersey Central	116	116	116	116	−2
127	127	950	New York Air Brake	127	127	126	126	−2
133¾	133⅞	3,575	New York Central	133½	133⅝	132	132	−1¼
24½	24⅝	3,400	N. Y., Ont. & West	24½	24⅝	23¾	23⅝	−⅝
32¼	32¼	7,300	Norfolk & Western	32¼	32¼	31¼	31⅝	−⅝
74⅝	74⅝	1,450	Norfolk & West. pf	74⅝	74⅝	74½	74½	−⅛
15	15	1,500	North American	15	15	14¾	14¾	−⅛
53⅞	53	1,670	Northern Pacific	53⅞	53	52½	52¾	−⅝
74¼	74¼	322	Northern Pacific pf	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	−⅝
40	40	15	Pacific Coast	40	40	40	40	
38	38	904	Pacific Mail	38	38	37	37½	−⅛
135	135	6,370	Pennsylvania R. R.	135	135	133½	133⅝	−1
132¼	132¼	630	Penn. R. R., sub. R.	132¼	132¼	131	131	
98½	98½	28,705	People's Gas, Chicago	98½	98½	94¾	95¾	−3
2	2	110	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2	2	2	2	+⅛
13¼	14	1,004	Pitts. & W. pf., tr. r	13¼	14	13	13	+1
54¼	54½	425	Pressed Steel Car	54¼	54½	54⅛	54⅛	−⅝
85

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Alimar Apartment House on West End Avenue Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Hamilton M. Weed the seven-story apartment house, known as the Alimar, at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street. The buyer's name is withheld, but the purchase is said to have been made as an investment.

Maxwell S. Mannes nas bought through Henry Hellman 106 West Forty-seventh Street, 22 by 100.5, and will erect on the lot a high-class bachelor apartment house. Schrag & Richtberg have sold for Samuel Louis to a client the five-story building 110 East Twenty-third Street, 25 by 100.

Post & Reese have sold for Gilbert C. Brown the five-story American basement dwelling 120 East Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5, completing the sale of a row of houses recently erected by the seller.

W. P. Mangam has sold for John Roth the five-story flat 30 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

Julius Bachrach has sold to Valentine Gumprecht the seven-story tenement 544 and 546 East Thirteenth Street, on lot 35.3 by 70.

It is reported that the Tobin estate has sold the southwest corner of East Broadway and Rutgers Street, 26 by 100, for about $55,000.

William H. Falconer has sold to J. P. Schuchman the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 128 East Twelfth Street, 22.6 by 106.

Thomas P. Fitzsimons has sold for Mrs. Jennie A. Carew the five-story double-flat 132 West Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 90 by 100.

Taylor & Douglass have sold for a Mrs. Wright to Samuel J. Corker the four-story brick flat on the south side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 65 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 19 by 100.

Broker Isaac Gevingson reports that he has sold for Lowenfeld & Prager 5, 7, and 9 Goerck Street, a plot 57.8 x by 100.

William Waldorf Astor took title yesterday to the two stable properties on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street, 120 feet west of Madison Avenue, which he recently purchased from the Hilton and Clinch estates. The two parcels together have a frontage of 75 feet, and, according to the deeds, Mr. Astor paid $240,000 for them.

Archibald Watt has transferred yesterday to William H. Hall for a nominal consideration the plot at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, fronting 99.11 feet on the avenue and 350 feet on the street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

141 West One Hundred and First Street, 39.5 by 100.11 by 34.1 by 101, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, William W. and Daniel Appleton, as trustees $29,000

By John T. Boyd.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 100 by 99.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Louis Lese and another 25,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 220 and 231 West Thirty-fifth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 41.6 by 86.9; G. W. Egger of 199 West One Hundred and First Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $75,000.

Blackwell's Island, opposite Seventieth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story brick nurses' home, 79 by 73.10; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Broadway, for a six-story brick flat, 75 by 89.11; Watkins Brothers of 409 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owners; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $150,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 1,204 and 1,206 Third Avenue, to three four-story brick tenements, with stores; H. M. Parker, owner; S. B. Ogden, architect; cost, $900.

No. 732 Broadway, to a four-story brick store and loft building; F. De R. Wissmann, owner; B. W. Berger, Bible House, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 144 East Fourteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Joseph Stich of 117 East Ninety-fifth Street, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $1,500.

Broome Street, southeast corner of Forsyth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; William Solomon of 648 Broadway, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,000.

Twenty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; G. W. Hertzel, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 569 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Sturgen estate, owner; Banister & Schell of 156 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 25 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick store; Miss F. L. Scott of 246 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; L. W. Bergerin, architect; cost, $1,000.

ARCHBISHOP BUYS LAND.

Former Site of St. Cecilia's Church Acquired for $35,000.

Archbishop Corrigan acquired title yesterday from Abraham C. Quackenbush to the plot, 125 by 100.9, on the south side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, 125 feet west of First Avenue. The transfer was made for a consideration of about $35,000.

The property was formerly occupied by the Church of St. Cecilia, now situated at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street, but the recent rapid development of the neighborhood has led to the purchase of the lots, and a new church and parish will probably be established.

Nurses' Home on Blackwell's Island.

Plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday for a two-story brick building to be erected on Blackwell's Island, opposite Seventieth Street, and to be occupied as a nurses' home. Architects Horgan & Slattery estimate the new structure will cost the city about $40,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, March 2.

AMSTERDAM AV, 784, 25x84.2; Frieda Neumann, individually and as executrix, to Samuel Love $1

ALLEN ST, 165, 25x87.6; Valentine Gumprecht to Sadie Dorfman and Louis Falbe 1

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 168th St, 25x95; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Joseph Blumenthal 100

AVENUE A, e s, 77.6 ft s of 13th St, 25x 96; Wilhelmina P. Osswalt and another, executors, to Maier Berliner 20,000

BROADWAY, s e s, 51 ft n of 152d St, 16x 78; Ward Wheeler and wife to Genevieve Bellows 14,500

BROADWAY, s e corner of 77th St, 115.5x 81.3x102.2x110.4; executors of Amos R. Eno to Mary L. Eno 137,500

BROOK AV, 545, 24.11x121.11x—x133.11; John De Hart to Friedrich Schmitt 100

BROOK AV, 437, w s, 25x80; Elizabeth Hayden to Charlotte Ewald ..... Omitted

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 105th St, 100.11x100; Joseph Hamershlag to Harry Turner and another 1

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 23.6 ft s of 160th St, 25x98; William F. A. Kurz and wife to Barbara Metz 1,000

DAWSON ST, 394, s e corner of Union Av, 95x27.5; James F. Meehan to William A. Dowling 28,000

EAST BROADWAY, 249, s s, 23.3x75; Mary Haran to Maximilian M. Davidoff. 1

EAST BROADWAY, 185, two-story frame; Rebecca Kamiaky to Ezekiel Samsohn. 1

FRANKLIN ST, 143 to 147, s s, 69.2x 71.5x75.5x101.5; Henry G. Gabay to John W. Doane 1

FRANKLIN ST, 147½, 149, 151, and 151½, s s, 59.6x42x irregular; Benjamin F. Dunning and wife to John E. Parsons. 27,517

FRANKLIN ST, 147½, 149, 151, and 151½, s s, 59.6x42x irregular; Edward S. Dakin to John E. Parsons 26,750

INTERIOR LOT, 290 ft w of 2d Av and 74 ft n of 113th St, runs n 26.11x w 6.6x s 26.11x e 6.6; Thomas Nastvogel to Harry Brown, quit claim 1

INTERIOR LOT, 265 ft w of 2d Av and 127.10 ft s of 113th St, runs s w x n —x e 50; Henry Brown to Thomas Nastvogel 1,250

LORILLARD ST, w s, Lot 129, map of Powell farm, 50x100; Messmore Kendall, referee, to John S. Conway 1,925

LOTS 24 to 29, Block 2,929, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate; Augusta Siebold to John A. Chambers 100

LOTS 24 to 29, Block 2,929, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate; Henry Weiss and wife to Augusta Siebold 10

LOTS 320 AND 321, Block O, amended map of Manes estate; Sherman Wager to Hudson P. Rose 1

MADISON AV, 1,826; Robert L. Knaggs to Henrietta Rapp 1

MONROE ST, s w corner of Mechanic's Alley, 25.2x02x20.2x92.8; Charles Dickinson, executor, to Max Gold 14,000

ORCHARD ST, 115, 25x87.6; Samuel Mandel to Samuel Wacht 68,000

PROSPECT AV, w s, 90 ft n of Boston Road, 44x90; George Stolz to Peter J. Stumpf ..... Exchange

PROSPECT ST, s s, 200 ft w of Main St, 100x100.6; George Stolz to Catherine J. Stumpf 1

PLOT at east corner of land of Joseph Thwaites, on w s of highway from New York to Boston, runs n w 158x n w 114x n 76x s e 200x s w 170.6; Morris H. Ghee to Nellie Hoag 1

RIDGE ST, 148 e s, 25x100; Joseph Wolff and others to Marcus Chin 23,750

RIVINGTON ST, 168, n s, 25x57; Charlotte B. Sobol to Levy Sobol 1

SIMPSON ST, w s, 127.1 ft n of Lyon St, 50x100; Leslie R. Palmer to Elizabeth McPhillips 1

TIFFANY ST, w s, 158.9 ft s of 167th St, 60x100; John O'Leary to Johanna O'Connor, ½ part 1

WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST, 82.6 ft s of 4th St, 27x128x irregular; John De Hart and wife to Alfred E. Davidson.. 100

WESTCHESTER AV, 1,287, n s, 25x78.8x irregular; Franziska Schmitt to John De Hart 1

WEST END AV, w s, 52.4 ft n of 76th St, 21x irregular; George F. Victor to Le Grand K. Pettit 41,000

WEST END AV, w s, 136.4 ft n of 76th St, 22x55.5; George F. Victor to Le Grand K. Pettit 36,000

WILLIAM ST, 17.4x78x17x72; Diederich Luhrsen and wife to Rachel Victories 22,750

5TH AV, e s, 250 ft s of Walnut St, 50x100, Mount Eden; Sarah Crohan and another to Duncan McGibbon 1

7TH AV, n e corner of 142d St, 99.11x 350; Archibald Watt and wife to William H. Hall 1

8TH AV, 2,101, w s, 37.6x100; John A. Chambers to Augusta Siebold 55,000

8TH ST, e s, 250 ft s of Walnut St, 50x100, Mount Eden; Sarah Crohan and another to Duncan McGibbon 1

7TH AV, n e corner of 142d St, 99.11x 350; Archibald Watt and wife to William H. Hall 1

8TH AV, 2,101, w s, 37.6x100; John A. Chambers to Augusta Siebold 55,000

8TH ST, e s, 250 ft s of Walnut St, 50x100, Mount Eden; Sarah Crohan and another to Duncan McGibbon 1

15TH ST, n s, 194 ft w of 3d Av, 23.6x 105.3; John Galla to Frederick Wrage... 2,500

23D ST, 151 West, 20x98.9; Frederick Hasbrouck to Cornelius Gillette 1

33D ST, n s, 172 ft e of 10th Av, 18.10x 99.2x117.4x—; Anna M. K. Loh to Frances Marx 1

34TH ST, s s, 157.6 ft w of Madison Av, 37.6x98.9; Horace Russell and another, executors, to William W. Astor 120,000

34TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 37.6x98.9; Horace Russell and another, executors, to William W. Astor 120,000

39TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 19.8x 98.9; Catherina Boyle and others to William A. Rees 10

39TH ST, n s, 250.5 ft w of 2d Av, 19.8 x98.9; Thomas Boyle, executor and trustee, to William A. Rees 11,250

47TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 22x 100.5; Jacob Bostick to M. S. Mannes. 1

50TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 39.9x 98.2x40.9x89.1; Theodore Schunke to Cora Martin 1

50TH ST, 213 East, 25x100.4; John Dauenhauer, executor, to Rosa Herrmann.. 25,500

56TH ST, 422 West, 25x72.6x26.2x75.6; Helena Rexer to Arthur J. Scanlan.... 1

56TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 99.5x25x72.7, adjoining above; Helene Rexer to Arthur J. Scanlan 1

76TH ST, 16 East, 16x102.2; Martin H. Goodkind to Mary Hershfield 1

76TH ST, 169 West, 20x102.2; Alice S. Newhouse to Thomas P. Fitzsimmons.. 1

77TH ST, n s, 30 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x102.2; Daniel D. Brinckerhoff to Augustus Storrs 1

78TH ST, 124 West, 16x36.10; Joseph Blumenthal to Marcus Nathan 100

104TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 125x 100.9; Abraham C. Quackenbush to Michael J. Corrigan 100

105TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x100.11; Le Grand K. Pettit to George F. Victor 100

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 20x 100.10; Ernest B. Wintersmith to New York Building Loan-Banking Company, re-recorded 1

114TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Frances Marx to Anna M. Kloh. 1

116TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Henry C. Niedenstein to Arthur J. Muria 1

117TH ST, 4 and 6, s w corner of 5th Av, 85x100.11; Josephine and Henrietta A. Franke to Carsen C. Peck 100

117TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of 5th Av, 40x 100.11; Frances H. Franke, by guardian, to Carsen C. Peck 9,000

117TH ST, 182 East, 25x100.11; Emma Keller to Ludwhine Detroy 2

117TH ST, 182 East, 25x100.11; Kate Detroy and others to Ludwhine Detroy... 1

118TH ST, 33 and 35 West, 50x100.11; 118th St, 19 and 21 West, 50x100.11; Max J. Katz to Charles Miller 1

118TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Morningside Av, 50x100.11; Leopold Kahn Company to Max Vogel 1

122D ST, 221 West, 12.6x100.11; Rose Frey to Saran Hertz 1

134TH ST, 608, s s, 281.11 ft e of Alexander Av, 24.7x100; Marcel Silverman to William H. Kohring 100

153D ST, 461 West, 19x99.11; James B. Gille and others to Mary A. Harriot.. 100

160TH ST, n e s, 152.5 ft n w of Fox St, 20.7x irregular; Peter J. Stumpf to George Stolz 100

184TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Max Marx 1

Recorded Leases.

GIESE, John C., to Frank Richards; Brook Av, s w corner of 149th St, 7 7-12 years ..... $1,540 to 1,440

GROSS, Benjamin, and another to Abraham Schwartz and another; Ludlow St, 176 and 178, 3 1-6 years 5,075

HANEMAN, Louis, to Dobie R. Harley; 35th St, 145 West, 10 years 4,000

KIMME, Adele, to Frederick Emighold; 3d Av, 2,203, n e corner of 120th St, 22x74.6, 10 years ..... $2,500 to 2,700

LOEB, Solomon, to Mayer Sanft and others; Grand St, 387, 3 years 2,700

McCABE, Mary, to George Allen; 11th Av, 570, s e corner of 43d St, 5 1-6 years 780

PITTELLI, Frank, to Taussig & Winternitz; 71st St, 313 East, 1 year 816

SCHUH, F., to William H. Hildebrandt; Fulton Av, 1,294, 3 1-6 years....$300 to 360

SILBERSTEIN, Morris, to Ancel Markowitz; Hester St, 107, 3 years 2,000

WATROUS, Ruth, to Jake Chaimowitz; 144th St, 232 West 3 years..$900 to 950

WEISBURGER, Emanuel, to Tekulsky & Co.; 7th Av, 271 and 273, 1 1-6 years... 480

Recorded Mortgages.

AMONDALARI, Giovanni, to Thomas Scott; Lot 115 Map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, demand $140

BELLOWS, Genevieve and Walter C., to Ward Wheeler; 3,686 Broadway, 1 year. 3,000

BERLINER, Maier, to the trustees of the Congregation Shearith Israel; Avenue A, e s, 77.6 ft s of 13th St, 3 years 13,000

CALLENDER, William E., to Clayton E. Rich; Webster Av, e s, part of Lot 141, map of Village of Mount Hope, 1 year 6,000

COAKLEY, Thomas A., and Abraham Levy to Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company; 1,587 Madison Av, saloon lease, demand 2,000

CONWAY, John S., to Mary F. Place; Lorillard St, w s, Lot 129, map of the Powell farm, 2 years 2,500

DAVIDOFF, Maximilian M., to J. G. W. Pilgrim; 249 East Broadway, 5 years... 15,000

DAVIDOFF, Maximilian M., to Hyman D. Baker; 249 East Broadway; installments 2,500

DAVIDOFF, Maximilian M., to Hyman D. Baker; 249 East Broadway, secures contract 7,100

DILKS, George W., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 34 West 9th St, 1 year.. 6,500

DOLL, Louisa and Charles, to Dollar Savings Bank; 149th St, s s, 165.10 ft w of Brook Av, 1 year 7,000

DOWLING, William A., to James F. McLaughlin; 904 Jackson St, 2 years, at 4 1,500

GILBERT, Lilla, to the Italian Savings Bank; 826 5th Av, 5 years 10,000

GILLETTE, Curtenius, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 151 West 23d St, 1 year 20,000

HAAG, Gottlieb and Herman F. Epple; highway leading from New York to Boston, w s, at east corner of land of Joseph F. Thwaites, contains 7 2-100 acres, 3 years 4,000

HAINES, Samuel Hunter, to Franklin Haines; 131 West 96th St, 1½ years 5,000

HALL, William H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 7th Av, n e corner of 142d St, 1 year 22,000

HALL, William H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 142d St, n s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 16,000

HARDER, Amelia, to Greenleaf K. Sheridan, trustee; Manhattan Av, w s, 34.3 ft n of 119th St, 5 years 8,000

HENKINS, Arrow C., to Frank Wetzel; 32d St, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year.. 350

HERSHFIELD, Mary, to Martin H. Goodkind; 16 East 76th St, 2 years 2,000

HERTZ, Sussman and Sarah, to Rosa Frey; 221 West 122d St, installments... 5,000

JACOBSEN, Christian M., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 78, map of St. Raymond Park, 5 years 425

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Mary A. Lockman; 364 East 8th St, 5 years 27,000

KOPF, Jacob, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 21st St, n e s, 225 ft n w of 3d Av, 1 year 3,200

LOVE, Samuel, to Frieda Neumann; 784 Amsterdam Av, 5 years 20,000

LURIA, Arthur S., to Henry C. Neidenstein; 116th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 50,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 100th St, n s, 176.6 ft w of Lexington Av, demand 7,000

MANNES, Maxwell S., to Jacob Kottek; 47th St, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, ¾ year. 7,215

McPHILLIPS, Elizabeth J., to Amelia Martin; Simpson St, w s, 127.1 ft n of Lyon St, 3 years 3,000

McPHILLIPS, Elizabeth J., to Leslie R. Palmer; Simpson St, w s, 127.1 ft n of Lyon St, 3 years 1,800

MELAH, John C., and others to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees, &c.; Lot 199, map of Neill estate, 24th Ward, re-recorded, demand 2,800

METZ, Barbara, to William F. A. Kurtz; Courtlandt Av, w s, 22.6 ft s of 160th St, new lines, 3 years 400

O'LEARY, John and Johanna, to the New York Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Tiffany St, w s, 158.8 ft s of 167th St, 1 year.. 2,000

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to George F. Victor; West End Av, w s, 136.4 ft n of 76th St, 1 year 5,000

REES, William A., to Thomas Boyle, executor and trustee; 39th St, n s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, installments 8,500

ROBINSON, Andrew J., to Harriett K. Robinson; 320 West 86th St, 2 months.. 4,500

RUSH, Rodger J., and wife to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 247, Block H, amended map of Manes estate, 8 years 900

SIEBOLD, Augusta, to Christian Fausel; 2,101 8th Av, 3 years 4,000

SIEBOLD, Augusta, to John A. Chambers; 8th Av, w s, 63.5 ft n of 113th St, 2 years 2,250

SMITH, Clarence L., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 140th St, s s, 575 ft e of Lenox Av, installments 4,950

SPOTA, Joseph, to Germania Life Insurance Company; 114th St, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 67,000

STOLZ, George, to Peter J. Stumpf; 169th St, n e s, 152.5 ft n w of Fox St, 3 years 1,500

STONER, Augustus, to Frederick Sheldon; 77th St, n s, 30 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years 15,000

SUTRO, Theodore, to Elizabeth Lauter; Mott Av, w s, 125 ft s of 150th St, 3½ years 7,000

THOMAS, James, to Virginia B. Rogers and others, trustees; Nathalie Av, e s, 754.3 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 3 years 3,000

TURNER, Harry, and Thomas Kiernan to Joseph Hamershlag; Central Park West, s w corner of 105th St, 1 year 50,000

UNDERHILL, John Q., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 140 Park Row, 1 year. 30,000

VICTORIUS, Rachel, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 192 William St, 5 years 12,000

VOGEL, Max, to Leopold Kahn Company; 118th St, n s, 100 ft e of Morningside Av East, 1 year 20,000

WAGER, Sherman, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 262, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate, 6 years 600

WACHT, Samuel, to Samuel Mandel; 116 Orchard St and 79 to 83 Delancey St, secures notes 11,000

WEBER, Louise V., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 169 West 93d St, 2 years 1,250

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Sarah H. Powell; 121 and 123 Avenue C, 3 months. 6,000

WEISE, George, to Anna N. Laurence; 131 Perry St, 5 years 7,000

WEISMANN, Louis, to Andrew J. Robinson; West End Av, s e corner of 106th St, demand 3,800

WESTERVELT, Edward C., to Eva M. Powson; road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, w s, at s s of land of Nathan Hulett, 5 years 1,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

DOLD, Mary, to Clara Rose $1,500

DE CASTELLANE, Frances M., to John A. Chambers 15,000

FISCHER, Carl, to Isaac C. Ogden 1,500

HAINES, Franklin, to Harris Solomon ..... Nom.

HERTZ, Sarah, to Etta Forgotston ..... Nom.

HOUGH, Charles M., trustee, &c., to Max S. Boehm 225

HOUGH, Charles M., trustee, &c., to Max S. Boehm 225

HOUGH, Charles M., trustee, &c., to Max S. Boehm 225

RENKAUFF, Henry A., to Edwin D. Lackey 1,350

WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company of New York 100

Mechanics' Liens.

ALL PROPERTY, franchises, rights, &c., of the Third Avenue Railroad Company and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company; Pennsylvania Iron Works Company against the Third Avenue Railroad Company and Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, owners and contractors $48,732

AVENUE C, 183 to 187; G. L. Schuyler & Co. against Edward Hastings, owner and contractor 623

BLEECKER ST, 277; Max London and another against Samuel Glass, owner; Mordecai S. Kaufman, owner and contractor.

BROADWAY, 498 and 500; Chester W. Sykes against Mrs. J. G. K. Laurence, owner; Theron S. Atwaters contractor.

BROOK AV, n w corner of 169th St, 74x 136; Benedetto & Follano against Ahr & Schmidt, owners; Henry J. Nickish, contractor 1,103

BROOK AV, w s, 25 ft s of 143th St, 25x 100; R. McLaughlin's Sons against John Fullerton, owner; Otto Etterich, contractor 78

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 334 and 335; Thomas P. Sinnott against J. C. Metzger, owner and contractor 45

CRESTON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 184th St, 50x150; Thomas Morgan against Theodore Sattler, owner; Otto Metz, contractor.

MADISON AV, 1,078; Strong & Totten against Robert L. De Camp, owner; Charles L. Guilleaume, contractor.

MADISON AV, s w corner of 94th St, 114x106; Mulhern Steam Heating Company against McCracken, Dagnall & Co., owners and contractors 2,200

PARK AV, 83; Rody McDermott against Emily C. Hart, owner and contractor.

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, extends from 139th to 140th St, 200x102.9x200x100; R. McLaughlin's Sons against Mary McNamee, owner; Manhattan Improvement Company, contractor 521

UNION AV, s w corner of Dawson St, 25x100; R. McLaughlin's Sons against F. C. Burlingame, owner and contractor.

UTH AV, 46; Morris Goldstein against Charles F. Roe, owner; Mrs. Gutzchell, lessee, and Salkin & Pernick, contractors

83D ST, 125 East; Richard J. Cullen against Tobias Krakower, owner and contractor 856

106TH ST, 65 and 67 West; Johnson & Peterson against Carlo Luckes, owner and contractor 593

129TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Audubon Av, 50x100; William Edler against Fredricka Flack, or Hack, owner and contractor.. 900

Lis Pendens.

ALL property, franchises, &c.; The National Conduit Company against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, Forty-second Street, Manhattan & St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, and the King's Bridge Railway Company, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien for $144,389.01;) attorney, J. H. Warner.

JOHN ST, 92; also property in Suffolk and Kings Counties; Albert W. Pell against William J. Pell and others, (partition;) attorney, W. N. Bayliss.

MADISON AV, n e corner of 116th St, 100x50, and all title to strip 10x50 adjoining; Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees, against Robert L. Knaggs and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Lane.

MATILDA ST, n w s, Lot 236, map of Washingtonville, Bronx; Alfred G. Mace and others, trustees, &c., against Catherine and James Dawson, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Noble & Camp.

2D AV, n e corner of 93d St, 25.8x75; F. Sidney Williams against Morris Baumburger, (notice of attachment, &c.;) attorney, I. S. Heller.

6TH AV, 636 and 638; Nathan Hutkoff against Frederick Klingman and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Nathan, Leventritt & Perham.

4TH ST, s w s, 75 ft n w of Mercer St, 25x91; The Germania Life Insurance Company against Frank O. Norton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

4TH ST, 25 East, with title to strip adjoining on east side, 20.6x62.10; Elias Kempner against Marinus Willett and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Manne.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.09½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08 3-16
Sugar, granulated	$5.20
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05⅞
Pork, mess	11.00
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.06⅞
Lard, prime	6.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, March 2.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 61@65c; No. 2 red, 67@68¼c; No. 2 corn, 33¾c; No. 2 yellow, 33⅝@34c; No. 2 oats, 23¾c; No. 3 white, 25½@26c; No. 3 rye, 53½c; No. 2 barley, 38@41c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.10; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per barrel, $9.60@$10.60; lard, per 100 lb, $5.70@$5.77½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.70@5.95; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.90@6; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.25.

COTTON.—The cotton market continued to show a very uneasy feeling. The volume of business was smaller to-day than for any day this week, a fact partly explained by poor telegraphic service, which being still down in many parts of the West and South. However, after an excited opening at an advance of 5@18 points a large business was transacted within a range of 12 points, the general tendency of the market after the opening advance being toward lower prices under a disposition to take profits. The decline would have been greater but for a demand led by shorts in May and August contracts. This kept the market in a nervous condition all day, and held down the volume of transactions very materially. Considerable missionary work was done by both sides of the account calculated to influence the market on the question of invisible supply, the bears contending that it will prove surprisingly large, while the bulls circulated private advices calculated to confirm the theory of exhaustion. In the afternoon the market was rather quiet with the trading mostly at an advance of 3@7 points on Thursday's closing prices until just before the close, when there was an active selling movement under which the market closed easy at 3 points decline to 7 points net advance. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 9c; Mobile, 9c; Savannah, 9¼c; Charleston, 9 1-16c; Wilmington, 9c; Baltimore, 9½c; Augusta, 9¼@9⅝c; Memphis, 9c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	9.24	9.26	9.20	9.20@9.21
April	9.25	9.29	9.25	9.26@9.29
May	9.27	9.29	9.22	9.21@9.22
June	9.29	9.29	9.22	9.21@9.23
July	9.33	9.33	9.18	9.22@9.23
August	9.24	9.24	9.12	9.16@
September	8.43	8.43	8.34	8.37@8.39
October	8.10	8.10	8.00	8.00@8.01
November	7.99	7.99	7.90	7.90@7.91
December	7.95	7.96	7.89	7.87@7.89
January	7.96	7.96	7.92	7.91@7.93

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; middling upland, 5⅜d; futures opened easy at 3-64d decline; at 1:45 P. M., very steady at 3½@6-64d net advance; closed very steady at 2½@5-64d net advance; December-January, 4.22½d; March, 5.18@5.19; March-April, 5.16b; April-May, 5.11b; May-June, 5.07b; June-July, 5.04@5.05; July-August, 5.02b; August-September, 4.59½b; September-October, 4.39b; October-November, 4.29s; November-December, 4.24s. Manchester—Yarns move slowly; cloths quit and firm.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	71 5-16	71 11-16	71½	
July	71 5-16	71¾	71 5-16	71⅝
Sept.	71 3-16	71⅝	71 3-16	71½
Corn—				
May	40	40½	40	40
July	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	64¾	65⅝	64⅝	65⅜
July	65⅜	66 5-16	65⅜	66¼
Corn—				
May	34⅜	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞
July	34¾	34 15-16	34⅜	34⅞
Oats—				
May	23¼	23 7-16	23¼	23⅜
July	22¼	22¼	22½	22½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The feature of yesterday's wheat situation was a heavy shipment from the Argentina, amounting to 2,856,000 bushels, about half a million bushels more than the previous week. Its effect on the market was to inspire immediate liquidation at the opening, under which prices declined to 1c, the lowest price on the present crop, and remained in a weak position most of the day until rallied by export talk in the last hour. Closing prices of the day were unchanged to ⅛c net higher. The export transactions, which provoked a moderate scare among short interests, aggregated thirty-five loads at all ports, and were regarded as very satisfactory by the bull element, in view of the prominence attained by Argentina shipments within the past few weeks. Sentiment in local circles at least seemed to turn with the market after 1 o'clock and became quite favorable to advancing prices, especially if export trade should hold on its present basis with any indications of increasing. French markets closed 10@25 points higher and firm in tone. Liverpool quotations left off ¾d lower, for Long Options was unchanged to ½d lower. Antwerp showed no change from the previous day, but Berlin was ½@1 point lower.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 2.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, 68½c; May, 63½@63¾c; July, 64½c. On track: No. 1 hard, 65½c; No. 1 Northern, 63½c; No. 2 Northern, 32c.

DULUTH, March 2.—Wheat—No. 1 cash, 65½c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 64c; May, 65¼@65¼c; July, 66¼c; No. 2 Northern, 61½c; No. 3 Spring, 58c. Oats, 23¼@24c. Corn, 32½c.

MILWAUKEE, March 2.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 63@63½c. Rye—No. 1, 57c. Barley—No. 2, 44c; sample, 34½@41c.

CORN—No. 2 closed 41½c, both elevator and delivered, and 41¾c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 28½c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track mixed, 28½@30c; track white, 31@35c; No. 2 white clips, 31½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 62c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 56@57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43¼@46c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 49@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—56@57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.05; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; rye mixtures, $17@$17.75 per ton, to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $1.60@$1.75. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. Corn Meal—Fine white and yellow, 90c@$1; coarse, 86@88c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16.50@$16.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50@$16.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white; middling, $15@$18.50; city bran, $13.50@$17; hominy chop, $15.50; oil meal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 2.—Flour—First patents, $3.55; first clears

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

A Week of Penitence and Prayer for the Methodist Churches.

TO BEGIN ON MARCH 25 NEXT

Recent Statistics Show a Decrease in Membership, but the Bishops' View of Affairs Is Hopeful.

The Methodist Episcopal Board of Bishops, taking into account the statistics which show a decrease in church membership, and believing current reports about falling off in church attendance, have issued, over the names of a committee, consisting of Bishops Ninde, Fowler, and Joyce, a formal letter to Methodist churches, pastors, and members everywhere, appointing a week of penitence and prayer, beginning on March 25 next. The causes of the falling off, the Bishops enumerate as follows:

Labor troubles, and the Church standing aloof from a solution of them.

Neglect of the submerged tenth; Methodism above its business and permitting the Salvation Army to do its work.

Speculations and vagaries of Christian Science.

No more camp meetings.

Light literature.

Character of amusements and too many of them.

Sidetracking of moral and spiritual forces necessary to build a church, and lack of self-denial.

No more revivals; given up because some people make fun of them.

Criticisms of preacher and of sacred things.

Higher criticism of the Bible.

The address does not take the view that American Methodism is at all likely to fail because of perilous conditions growing out of these shortcomings. On the contrary, it takes a hopeful view, and says it is only needful that Methodists know present conditions. The Bishops say Methodism must not turn back; that it must have more faith; that its adherents must pray more. They mention duties of laity, of ministers, of church officers, and of young people, and express the hope that family prayers will become general again.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for March 11, 1900.

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SUBJECT.—The paralytic healed.—Mark ii., 1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The Son of Man hath power on earth to forgive sins.—Mark ii., 10.

The felt presence of Jesus of Nazareth always drew great multitudes to Him. Very often—without doubt—as in this lesson, "there was no room to receive them; no, not so much as about the doors." (Verse 2.) Probably, as in the lesson of last week, "all the city was gathered together" (i., 33) on more than that occasion. They came because He could, and did, minister to their felt needs. They were needs of the body. He said Himself, "Ye seek Me, because ye did eat of the loaves, and were filled." (John vi., 26.)

But every miracle was a parable by which He taught something concerning Divine grace. For every disease of the body was a striking type of some form of dis-ease, the unrest, the want of peace, of the soul. In this lesson we see Him ministering to both the bodily disease and to the spiritual dis-ease. This spiritual need is not, however, always a felt need among men. But it is a more real need than that of the body. When men realize this, they are not slow to come to Jesus, crying:

O Saviour Christ, our woes dispel;
For some are sick and some are sad;
And some have never loved Thee well,
And some have lost the love they had;
And some are pressed with worldly care,
And some are tried with sinful doubt;
And some such grievous passions tear,
That only Thou canst cast them out.
—Rev. Henry Twells.

The scene of this incident is again in Capernaum. Exactly when it occurred it is impossible to determine, and it is not important to know. The story is told by St. Mark, St. Matthew, (ix., 1-8,) and St. Luke, (v., 17-26.) From their statements we can gather that when Jesus returned from "the country of the Gergesenes" (Matthew, viii., 28) He retired quietly to Capernaum. "After some days it was noised that He was in the house"; that is, the news began to circulate that He was again "at home." (R. V. margin.) Immediately the people flocked together to hear His teaching and to receive His healing.

On one of these days "as He was teaching, there were Pharisees and doctors of the law sitting by, which were come out of every town of Galilee and Judea and Jerusalem, and the power of the Lord was present to heal them." (Luke, v., 17.) The word "present" in this statement, however, being in italics, is not in the original, and so it should read "the power of the Lord was to heal them." The Revised Version says that it was "with Him to heal." Thus this incident belongs before us not only the compassion of Jesus as a Man, but His power as God. Last week He was presented more particularly as a Man, healing men. This week it is as God, forgiving men. The two natures, however, were always present in His thought, and they should never be separated in ours.

THE CENTRAL FIGURE.

It is important, therefore, not to fix our attention in this incident upon the man who was healed as the central figure, but upon the God-Man who healed him. Undoubtedly the earnestness, faith, and effort of the paralytic are important factors in the incident, but they are only important as they magnify Him in whom the sick man had such faith, and to reach whom he showed so much earnestness, perseverance and courage. The most intense attention of all those present was fixed on Jesus. Some watched Him with loving interest; some with bitter hatred, and questioned His right to forgive while they admired His power to heal. But "they were all amazed and glorified God" (verse 12) for what they heard Him say and for what they saw Him do. The sick man, however, attracted but very little attention. Where he came from, where he went, or what was his name were matters apparently of no great importance to them. All eyes were fixed on Jesus, and all ears were open to hear Him.

The man is described simply as "one sick of the palsy," (Verse 3.) St. Luke—"the physician" (Colossians, iv., 21,)—says that he "was taken with a palsy," (v., 18,) as if it was a sudden and recent attack. The disease was not uncommon then, and it is not uncommon now, for, as we would term it, he was suffering from a stroke of paralysis. The one marked characteristic feature of the disease has always been that it renders the part attacked helpless. The muscles refuse to obey the will. They are practically dead. As this man could neither stand nor walk, it is probable that the paralysis was only in his lower limbs. His mind was clear, but he had no power to come or go as he desired, or in any way deliver himself from any impending danger, or reach any offered good.

His physical condition was a striking type of that spiritual condition which St. Paul describes when he says: "I see another law in my members, warring against the law in my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin which is in my members." (Romans, vii., 19-23.) There are many who are afflicted with such spiritual paralysis.

It is not at all unlikely that when "all the city was gathered together" on the occasion we considered last week, and on other similar occasions, this man, now "taken with a palsy," was a listener to Jesus's teaching, and an observer of His healing power. But then he was in good health and strength, and felt no special need of help from Him. Now, however, he had been suddenly stricken down. Now he felt his need, and evidently felt it keenly. But now he found that he was utterly powerless even to go to Him in whom alone he felt assured, from what he had seen and heard, there was speedy and sure relief.

As he lay helpless upon his couch, with no prospect of relief unless death should relieve him, evidently his past life rose up before him, as it has done in many another case, and it condemned him. Then if death should come, it would only usher his guilty soul into the very presence of the God against whom he had sinned, and without any "advocate" to plead for him. So the more he looked at himself, the more he felt now that he must in some way have forgiveness, even if he never again had physical health and strength. And the more he thought of all that he had seen and heard—like Nicodemus—he was sure that no man could do these miracles which that no man could do these miracles which Jesus did, "except God be with him." (John, iii., 2.)

A STRANGE INTERRUPTION.

A man with such convictions is always fruitful in expedients. If he could not go to Him by himself, could he not get some one else to carry him? The thought was speedily put into execution. Four men were secured. Whether they were of his own household, or neighbors, or entire strangers, is of no importance. They undertook to carry him "lying on a bed," (Matthew ix., 2,) probably a light mat, to the great Physician. But when they came near the house where He was, they found the street blocked by an impenetrable crowd. Apparently there was nothing to do but to turn back and wait for a more "convenient season." But the sick man evidently felt that "now" was "the day of salvation," if ever, for him, and he could not be turned back. If he could not get in at the door, he could get in through the roof.

His hearers entering into his earnest determined spirit or by their own free will, at once with willing minds and hands carried him by the outside stairway of a near-by house to the flat roofs of the row in which Jesus was teaching. Then it was an easy matter to reach the very house where He was, and with a little difficulty a portion of the roof was removed. It was probably a part of that portion which projected over the interior courtyard common to Eastern houses. Such houses and such roofs may be seen to-day in our own land, in Santa Fé and other cities of New Mexico.

"When they had broken up" the roof, with strong hands and steady nerves, "they let down the bed wherein the sick of the palsy lay." (v. 4.) It must have been a strange and solemn interruption. As all looked at the slowly descending bed, probably many a willing hand was stretched out to aid the four men on the roof by receiving the sick man and gently laying him before the Master. But no one spoke. The man himself made only the silent appeal which helplessness makes. He looked to Jesus, but he said nothing, and no one spoke for him. His act and the act of his bearers, however, spoke louder than words, and told of a faith which trusted everything to Him at whose feet he lay. And all eyes were fixed upon Him.

He understood it all. With that divine insight which enabled Him to tell the "woman of Samaria" all things that ever she did, He knew the whole life of that poor man before Him. He had seen the anguish of his mind as the weight of sin pressed more sorely upon him than pain of body. He knew of his great longing for forgiveness—and of all the earnest effort he had made in his helplessness to reach Him—and he heard the deep silent prayer of his heart as he looked up into His face. Then the silence was broken by His own gracious answer to the prayer; and with the answer He assured them not only of forgiveness, but of adoption into the family of His children. "Son," He said, "be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee." This was enough. The man asked for no more. Now he was filled with a great peace.

We can easily imagine how hushed the room must have been when these words were uttered. They were very strange and unexpected words. In the eyes of that crowded assembly the man had come to be healed in body, but he had simply been assured that his sins were forgiven, and his body had remained as helpless as when he came. Yet he lay there evidently with a heavenly joy lighting up his face—a joy which has been many times seen in God's suffering children—which they could not understand, as they looked upon him in profound silence.

But "the scribes and Pharisees began to reason" (Luke) in their hearts (Mark) and to say "within themselves: This Man blasphemeth!" (Matthew.) "Why doth this Man thus speak blasphemies?" (Mark.) "Who is this that speaketh blasphemies? Who can forgive sins but God alone?" (Luke.) But they said nothing openly or aloud.

THE DIVINE INSIGHT.

They saw clearly that this Man, who was teaching them, was now Himself, claiming for Himself the prerogatives of God. Healing, even to their minds, was, as a matter of course, to be attributed to God as its final cause, but then He often worked through men of their own number, and Jesus did nothing more, only He did it in a more mysterious way than any of their physicians. Now, however, He had done what no man ever did before. As God He had forgiven sins, and this forgiveness had evidently given as much joy to "the sick of the palsy" as if his body had been healed. They not only did not understand it, but they would not.

With the same Divine insight into their minds and hearts which enabled Him to understand all that concerned the sick man, Jesus at once, knowing their thoughts, said, "Wherefore think ye evil?" (Matthew) and "Why reason ye these things in your hearts? Whether is it easier," more like God, "to say to the sick of the palsy, Thy sins be forgiven thee; or to say, Arise, and take up thy bed, and walk?" (Mark.) This was an argument in which the premises could not be refuted, and of which the conclusion therefore was irresistible.

Then turning "to the sick of the palsy," Jesus said to the astonished multitude, "That ye may know that the Son of Man hath power on earth to forgive sins, I say unto thee, Arise, and take up thy bed and go thy way into thy house." (Mark.) "And immediately he rose up before them, and took up that whereon he lay, and departed to his own house glorifying God." And not only he. The assembled multitude also "were all amazed; and they glorified God, and were filled with fear, saying, We have seen strange things to-day." (Luke.) "We never saw it on this fashion." (Mark.) "They marveled, and glorified God, which had given such power unto men." (Matthew.)

It must be noticed, however, that it was not as a Man that Jesus forgave, but as "the Son of Man." That title—as we have already seen—was the peculiar title which He almost invariably applied to Himself. It signified that in Him God was manifest in the flesh." (First Timothy, iii., 16;) that He was "on earth" as "the last Adam," standing as "the first man, Adam," stood, as the representative for, or substitute of, all other men. Applying this title to Himself in this connection, He declared that He clearly recognized that He held this peculiar relation to the world as its Redeemer. He could forgive sins on the earth, because it was on the earth that He was then giving Himself for sin, "the Just—for—the unjust." (First Peter, iii., 18.) To declare this fact Himself was an important feature of His work as man's Redeemer. And in declaring it He declared that He was as distinctly and as decidedly conscious that He was God as He was that He was Man. No one can read this story with an unprejudiced mind and with all the facts before him and reach any other conclusion. And if He had "power on earth to forgive sins" when He was working out this redemption, surely He has power in heaven to forgive now that His work has been declared "finished." (John, xix., 30.) None can forgive sins, "but God only."

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What was the effect of the felt presence of Jesus, and why?

What did every miracle of Jesus teach, and of what was bodily disease a type?

When, and where, did this incident occur?

What is said in reference to the Pharisees who were present, and in what new light was Jesus presented, fixing attention upon Him?

How is the man now brought before us described, and what is said of the disease?

Of what spiritual condition is he a type?

What probable knowledge of Jesus did he have, and what was the effect of his sickness upon him?

How did he succeed in getting before Jesus?

What did Jesus know concerning him, and what did He say?

What was the effect upon the man and upon the audience, and what is said of it?

How did Jesus convince them that He had power to forgive sins, and what was the effect?

How is this power to forgive sins explained, and in asserting it what did Jesus declare?

Church News and Notes.

The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry will speak to-morrow morning in the South Church on "The Pure in Heart."

The Rev. Dr. Everett D. Burr of Boston will preach in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church to-morrow morning and evening.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer will speak to-morrow morning in All Souls' Unitarian Church on "The Inspiration Which Comes with Struggle."

The special meetings which are being conducted by Evangelist John H. Murray in the old Allen Street Presbyterian Church will come to an end to-morrow evening.

"Blessing and Cursing Life" will be the subject of the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, at the Church of the New Jerusalem, 113 East Thirty-fifth Street, to-morrow morning.

Henry Frank of the Metropolitan Independent Church will speak to-morrow morning in Carnegie Lyceum on the "Mystery of Mind," and also on "The Problems of the Soul."

The Rev. John H. Elliott will speak to-morrow morning in the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church on "The Unspotted Life," and in the evening on "False Views of Conversion."

CHILDREN'S EASTER FESTIVAL.

Reports Regarding Exhibits Received by the Central Committee.

More than 250 women were present yesterday afternoon at the first meeting of the Central Committee of the Children's National Easter Festival. The meeting took place at the home of Miss Eleanor Boese, at 26 East Fifty-sixth Street. The festival, which will be held in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment in the week beginning April 15, is for the benefit of the Cuban Orphan Society.

Miss Mary Hatch Willard, the Chairman of the Central Committee, presided at the meeting. Reports were received from committees appointed to prepare exhibits representing every country in the world. The national characteristics of the countries represented will be brought out in toys and decorations. The Floor Committee said that the co-operation of most of the schools in the city had been promised, and that the boys would act as ushers at the festival. A report was also received from the United States Battleship Committee, of which the wife of Admiral Dewey is Chairman. It is proposed to have a representation of a battleship facing the Dewey Arch. A suggestion was made that the committee have a place set aside for a Jerusalem exhibit. It was proposed to have a building where the customs of the people of Jerusalem at the Easter season could be shown. It was also proposed that games and services could be held representing the characteristics of the Jews, Christians, and Mohammedans of the city.

Among those present were Mrs. Philip, wife of Rear Admiral Philip; Mrs. Chadwick, wife of Capt. Chadwick; Mrs. Franklin Ryder, and Mrs. Chauncey S. Truax.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN YOUNG WOMEN IN PARIS.

A meeting will be held at Sherry's, 44th St. & 5th Av., on Monday, March 5, 3:30 P. M., when the Archbishop of Ontario and Mrs. Travers Lewis will give an account of the British and American Homes founded by Miss Ada Leigh in Paris for respectable English speaking girls without distinction of creed.

The Very Rev. Dean Hoffman will preside, supported by the Right Rev. Bishop Worthington, D. D., the Rev. Drs. Morgan Dix, W. S. Rainsford, David H. Greer, J. Wesley Brown, W. H. Vibbert, J. Parker Morgan, W. M. Grosvenor, and other friends.

A cordial invitation is given to those interested in the work.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED TO METROPOLITAN Temple, 7th Av. & 14th St. Holy communion, 10:30. Dr. Cadman will preach 11:30 and 8. Monday evening, public discussion; Tuesday, lecture; Wednesday, discussion on Biblical topics; Thursday, evangelistic service; Friday, Parish Choral Union concert; Saturday, People's concert. No charge for admission to any service.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. the second sermon in Christianity in Evolution; topic, "The New Thought of God." Rev. W. D. P. Bliss preaches at 8 P. M. first sermon on Lenten evening course on Christian Socialism, followed on Monday by class (for women) at 4 and lecture at 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. At 11 A. M. the pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach the eighth in the course of sermons upon "The Inspirations of Life." "The Inspiration Which Comes by Struggle." Communion at close of morning service. The public cordially invited.

At Church of The Strangers,

57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.
The Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor.
At 11 A. M.
Rev. Thomas C. Hall Will Preach.
At 7:45 P. M.
Strangers cordially welcome. All seats free.

AT FRANKLIN ST. CHURCH, NEAR GREENwich, Rev. Stephen Merritt preaches in morning and Rev. Jno. Godson in evening. Workingman's church.

AT JANE ST. CHURCH, EAST OF 8TH AV., Rev. Thomas P. Bond preaches at 11 and 8. Four o'clock evangelistic meeting. Dr. Belcher speaks. Special music.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, CORner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "Martineau's Attitude Toward Christianity and Unitarianism"; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT PERRY ST. CHURCH, NEAR GREENwich, Rev. J. C. Coddington at 11 and 8. Reopening services after renovation, Lord's Day, March 11.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH J. ELmendorf, D. D., of the Harlem Collegiate Church will preach on March 4 at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, Pastor. Rev. Almoh Gunnison, D. D., President of St. Lawrence University, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

AT 18TH ST. AND 8TH AV.—Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. Darwood, pastor. Evening subject: "Hell; Is There Punishment for the Wicked After Death?"

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor.
Services Sunday, March 4th:
Dr. Babcock will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper
at close of morning service.
Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
At 8 P. M.,
meeting in behalf of Atlanta University.
Addresses by
Prof. Horace Bumstead, President of the university; Mr. John E. Parsons of this city, and Mr. Robert L. Smith of Oakland, Texas.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. 3 P. M., class for the discussion of Present Day Problems: Topic, "How to Treat the Trusts"; speaker, Prof. E. W. Bemis. 4 P. M., service of song; Cecilia Saxe and Trio, Adelaide Gescheidt, Richards. 5 P. M., Bible class, conducted by William H. Thompson, M. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 8 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach morning and evening. The Rev. James O. S. Huntington, O. H. C., will preach at the noonday 12:25 to 12:50 P. M. services from the 5th to the 10th inst. included.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, AMsterdam Av., Between 70th and 71st Sts.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach, morning, "The Method of Jesus as a Religious Teacher." Evening, lecture by request on "The Poetry of Humanitarianism," illustrated in Hood and Mrs. Browning's protests against social injustice and social impurity.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 220 West 57th St., Near Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—8 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., morning service; Rev. J. E. Bushnell, D. D., will preach; 4:30 P. M., afternoon service, Mr. Lowrie will preach; 8 P. M., evening service, Rev. Dr. Bushnell. Sunday school, 3 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8. Christian Endeavor, Monday evening, 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; vespers, 4; service and sermon, (rector,) 8.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr., officiating.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Chaplain C. C. Pierce, U. S. A., will preach.
Children's Service, 3 P. M.
Musical Service, 8 P. M.
Sittings free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE,
81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Dr. Crowe preaches 11 A. M.,
"Cologne Cathedral."
Lecture on "Twelfth Night" at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St.—Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer; sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer; sermon by Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., COR. Park Av.—Service, 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert Collyer will preach; subject, "Martineau"; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, EAST 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Services at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor; subject: "Blessing and Cursing Life."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7 and 8 o'clock. CHORAL CELEBRATION, 10:30; CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'clock. Litany and sermon, 8 P. M.

COUNTESS SCHIMMELMANN

Will speak Sunday,
at 4:15 P. M., in Hanson Place Baptist Church, Cor. of Hanson Place and South Portland Av., near Fulton St., Brooklyn. Seats free

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE Advent, 2,307 Broadway, above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., pastor.—Service, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

JOHN E. PARSONS, ESQ., OF THIS CITY, President HORACE BUMSTEAD of Atlanta University, Ga., and Hon. ROBERT L. SMITH of Oakland, Texas, will address a public meeting in the interest of Atlanta University and the higher education of negroes, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 37th St., Sunday, at 8 P. M.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Sundays and every night.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the Rev. Everett D. Burr, D. D., of Boston, Mass. Bible school at 9:45 A. M.; prayer meetings Monday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. Dr. Purves, Pastor-elect. Services Sunday, March 4, at 11 A. M. Rev. Edward G. Andrews, D. D., Resident Bishop of the M. E. Church of New York, and at 4 P. M. Rev. R. R. Meredeth, D. D., of Brooklyn, are expected to preach. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Young People's Association, Foreign Missionary meeting at 3 P. M., address by Rev. Wm. Jesup, D. D., of Syria. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock conducted by Rev. James McLeod, D. D., of Scranton. Strangers cordially invited to attend all services.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 187-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; midweek prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.; strangers cordially welcomed.

HENRY FRANK,

Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av. Mornings, 11:20, "Mystery of Mind," (series "Problems of the Soul.")

HUGH O. PENTECOST,

No. 64 Madison Av., near 27th St., Sunday, 11 A. M. "The Man with the Plow."

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11; Rev. Robert Erskine Ely at 4:30; subject, "Socialism, Christian and Unchristian."

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 53d, Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday, 11 A. M., "Contentment"; 8 P. M., "Pilate Before Christ"; Dr. Johnston preaches at both services.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison Avenue, Corner of Twenty-fourth Street.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D.—Services at Leslie Hall, southwest corner 83d St. and Broadway. Morning service at 11; Sunday school, 12:15; Christian Endeavor service at 4 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., will preach 11 A. M.; Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., at 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVE. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Dr. Mackay will preach at both services.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. John G. Fagg, minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Cobb will preach at both services.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE Reformed Church. Morning worship, 11 o'c.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdsen, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. Lenten series. Subject, "Christ and the Pharisees; a Plea for Sincerity."

ST. MATTHEW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, W. 84th St., near Park.—Services 8, 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Avenue and 86th Street.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M and 8 P. M. by Pastor.
Morning devotional service Sunday 10:15. Organ music for fifteen minutes before night service. Midweek service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

REV. DR. R. S. MACARTHUR

preaches morning and evening. Calvary Church, West 57th St.

REV. DR. TALMAGE

WILL PREACH AT THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Cor. Fifth Av. and Twenty-ninth St.,
DR. D. J. BURRELL, PASTOR,
TO-MORROW MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROADway, Corner 73d St.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Rev. Charles A. Stoddard, D. D., and at 8 P. M. by the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

SERVICES UNTIL HOLY WEEK.

221 West 69th Street, Sunday, 7, 8, 10:30, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Daily, 7, 7:30, 9 A. M., 5 P. M. Wednesday, also 6 A. M., 8 P. M. Friday, 9:30 A. M., 8 P. M. Sermons Sunday mornings, Dr. Riley. Evenings—Sundays—The Rector. Wednesdays, Father John Rich. Fridays, Father Upjohn.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, March 4th, 1900. 11:15 A. M., Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th Street and 7th Av.—Lecture by Dr. Felix Adler; subject, "The Essential Difference Between the Ethical Society and the Churches"; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M., at 109 West 54th St. All interested are invited.

St. Ambrose Church, 8-9-10:30-7:30.

Rev. Stephen Innes, Rector, officiates P. M., two choirs.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 127TH ST. & 5TH Av.—Dr. Van de Water preaches 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Communion, 8 A. M. Lent service daily and Wednesday evenings, 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., west of Columbus Av.—Dr. J. O. Wilson, pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion and reception of members at the close of morning service.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternon service, 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate. Lecture on confirmation in the church rooms at the close of the afternoon service.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. & 2D Av., Rev. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., Rector.—Litany, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M. Evening prayer, 8 P. M. Special musical service, (all seats free,) 8 P. M. Daily half-hour service during Lent, 5 P. M.

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. & 126th St., Rev. E. E. Cupple, D. D., Pastor.—10:30, sermon, "The Soul's True Lent," followed by the holy communion; 7:45, sermon, "The Palsied Sinner." Tuesday, 8, illustrated lecture on "Alaska: Its Wonders and Its Wealth."

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST 20TH ST., near 9th Av., Rev. Olin S. Roche, Rector.—Services, 8 & 11 A. M. & 7:45 P. M. Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele preaches in the evening.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA.

"The Word or the Son of God, and the Cross in Ancient India." Tuxedo Hall, 59th and Madison Avenue, Sunday, 3 o'clock. Admission free.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. & 43D ST.—On Sunday Dr. Silverman will lecture on "John Ruskin." Service begins at 11:30.

"THE FAMOUS BOY TRAVELER"

HARRY STEELE MORRISON,
to young men on his personal experiences, at West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 West 57th St., 4 and 9 P. M. Earl Gulick, the Wonderful Boy Soprano will sing. For men exclusively.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, 4th St., Near 6th Av., Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor.—Communion 10:30. Sunday school missionary anniversary, 7:45. Address by Dr. S. Parker Cadman.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. In the morning the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. In the evening a service will be held in the interests of the Berkshire Industrial Farm. Addresses by Charlton T. Lewis, LL. D., Rev. Franklin B. Dwight, and Rev. Arthur Lawrence, D. D., of Stockbridge, Mass. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St., Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. George B. Stewart, D. D., President Auburn Theological Seminary, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Men's meeting, 10:30 A. M.; Sunday school, 3 P. M.; Y. P. S. C. E., 7 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; midweek meeting on Wednesday, 8 P. M. You are invited.

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Av.—Rev. John H. Elliott will preach. 11 A. M. topic, "The Unspotted Life." 8 P. M. topic "False Ideas of Conversion." W. C. Weeden will sing at both services. Organ recital at 7:45 P. M.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—LOUIS V. SOUTHACK, plaintiff, against CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, individually and as substituted executor and trustee of John W. Southack, deceased; Eugene Southack, George Southack, Sarah A. S. King, Frederick Southack, Florence Southack, Maude Southack Platt, John William Southack, Reginald Cyprian Southack, Bogert Greenford Southack, Gladys Tilden Southack, Julia Woodruff Southack, Sr., Julia Woodruff Southack, Jr., Eugene Southack, as executor and trustee of Ella Louise Southack, deceased; Helen E. McDowell, as committee of the person and estate of Eliza S. L. McDowell, a lunatic; Henry R. Gordon, Charles de Neufville, and William Smith, defendants.—Trial desired to be had in New York County.—Summons. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January, 2nd, 1900.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To George Southack:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2nd day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at his office, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, State of New York.—Dated New York, March 2d, 1900.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh3-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—OSCAR HANSEN, plaintiff, against AMALIE WOLTER, Alwine Nicole, Emilie Hansen, Caesar Reisse, Waldemar Reisse, Margaret Ford, Bertha Arnded, Ann Lynch, James Hart, Charles Biancho, Peter Chiaro, Thomas Callahan, John McCabe, George Cordes, Mary Loftus, Thomas Flannagan, James Vincent, Cecilia Alger, John Tierney, Thomas McCabe, Harry Feeney, and the people of the State of New York, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 11, 1900.

JOHN R. TRESIDDER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants: Amalie Wolter, Alwine Nicole, Emilie Hansen, Caesar Reisse, and Waldemar Reisse.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Frederick Smyth, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of February, 1900, and on that day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County, City, and State of New York.—Dated February 14th, 1900.

JOHN R. TRESIDDER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, County, City, and State of New York.
f17-1aw7wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, plaintiff, against THOMAS

"SAPHO" HEARING ENDED

District Attorney Gardiner Will Sum Up for Prosecution.

MAGISTRATE MOTT AMUSED

The Examination Conducted by Mr. O'Connor, Who Admitted Knowing Nothing of the Play.

The last hearing in the "Sapho" case, in which Miss Nethorsole, Hamilton Revelle, Marcus Mayer, and Theodore Moss are defendants, was held before Magistrate Mott in star chamber yesterday, both the prosecution and the defense resting their case. District Attorney Gardiner at the close of the hearing insisted that he be allowed to sum up the case, an unusual proceeding in police court cases. Mr. Hummel said he was willing to let the case go as it was for the Magistrate's decision, but Col. Gardiner refused to yield, and Magistrate Mott put the matter down for argument on Monday.

Col. Gardiner came to the hearing early, surrounded by his staff. There were Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Henhessy, O'Connor, and O'Reilly, and Col. Gardiner's alleged plan to allow all of his co-workers to share in the work of prosecution was exemplified when he turned the case for examination over to Mr. O'Connor instead of Mr. O'Reilly, who had heretofore conducted the case. It was said that Messrs. Osborne, Townsend, McClellan, Schwarzkopf, Gray, Honey, and Collins were unavoidably detained or they would have also been present to assist Mr. O'Connor.

Outside the District Attorney's staff there were present the defendants, Mr. Hummel, stenographers, World reporters, and policemen, headed by Inspector Thompson, who appeared as a witness for the defense, which fact called forth the statement from Mr. O'Connor that this was the first time in his experience that the police had been arrayed on the side of the defendant in a criminal prosecution. Mr. Hummel asked Mr. O'Connor the extent of his experience, but Mr. O'Connor refused to take any notice of the query.

On direct examination by Mr. Hummel, Inspector Thompson, who was the principal witness of the day, testified that he had seen the play at every performance except four, and that he was thoroughly familiar with it. He also had a distinct recollection of the costumes worn, and he flatly contradicted most of the testimony given the day before by Mr. Inglis of The World. The Inspector said he had seen the play from the body of the house, from the boxes, and from the stage, and knew all of its workings. He said he went there in the interest of the Police Department.

Mr. O'Connor then questioned the Inspector about some lines in the first act concerning the paternity of Fanny Legrand. The witness laughed, and immediately all of the District Attorneys leaned over and told the questioner that the line did not refer to Fanny Legrand, but to Toto, another one of the characters in the play. It was then that Mr. O'Connor said he knew nothing of the play, and had never seen it.

"What song does this woman recite on a pedestal?" asked Mr. O'Connor.

"She doesn't sing a song," said the Inspector.

Mr. O'Connor consulted the staff again and asked what "piece she recited." The Inspector said he could only remember the substance, and Mr. Hummel at once handed to the Inspector a copy of the poem recited by Fanny Legrand, beginning "In the Light of the Moon." The Inspector puzzled over the writing a while, and the writing being offered in evidence, the witness finally said he could not read it. Then Mr. Hummel offered to have it read by Miss Nethersole.

"I object," shouted Mr. O'Connor.

"Why?" asked the Magistrate.

"Because Miss Nethersole is not under oath."

The Magistrate glared. The staff held a hurried consultation, and Miss Nethersole was allowed to read the poem, which she did without gestures.

After this episode Inspector Thompson went on to describe the costume worn by Fanny Legrand, which he said was modest, only the neck and one shoulder being exposed.

What proved to be the most amusing part of the day's proceedings happened when Mr. O'Connor began to question the Inspector about some letters read in the course of the play and which are supposed to describe the life of Fanny Legrand. The letters, which are supposed to be read by Mr. Revelle, are of the "property" order, and are sheets of paper with lines drawn across them, but Mr. O'Connor apparently knew nothing of stage procedure. He wanted the Inspector to give his recollection of the contents of the letters. Mr. Hummel said that the words themselves would be the best evidence, and offered to submit to the court a manuscript copy of the play containing the letters.

"That won't do," said Mr. O'Connor. "We want the original letters produced. The District Attorney's office insists on having the original letters as they are read."

Unrestrained laughter followed this request, in which even Magistrate Mott joined. Mr. O'Connor looked surprised, and there was another staff consultation, after which Mr. O'Connor said he thought the manuscript of the play would answer. Mr. Hummel said he would send it to Col. Gardiner.

"Do you regard 'Sapho' as an immoral play?"

"I do not. If I did I would have closed it up long ago."

"Is there any moral in it?"

"There is. A grand moral. It is that of a woman who is trying to lift herself above the life she has been leading."

The defense rested after that, and on Col. Gardiner's insisting to be allowed to sum up, the matter went over until Monday, as stated. The other witnesses for the defense were Theodore Moss, Louis Nethersole, Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, Clay M. Greene, the playwright; John L. Stevenson, and Dr. Hardy, dramatic critics, and Henry Dazian, the costumer.

Lecture by Ernest Ingersoll.

Ernest Ingersoll will deliver a lecture on "Our Wild Neighbors" before the Camera Club, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, on the evening of March 5. The lecture will be illustrated from photographs by William E. Carlin.

Boys' day to-day.

But please don't repeat yesterday's onslaught—can't cover 4,000 bodies with 400 coverings.

Only about 400 of these suits.

Double-breasted sack suits, sailor and little vest suits, sizes 3 to 16; $4 instead of $6 to $9.

And those 4 to 16 year old legs that never keep still, can wear out coverings at half price—knickerbockers at 75 cents instead of $1.50.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Royal is the most economical of all the leavening agents.

Greater in leavening strength, a spoonful raises more dough, or goes further.

Working uniformly and perfectly, it makes the bread and cake always light and beautiful, and there is never a waste of good flour, sugar, butter and eggs.

Finer food; saving of money; saving of the health of the family; the last is the greatest economy of all.

Some baking powder makers claim their powders are cheaper. They can be cheaper only if made from cheaper materials. "Cheaper" means inferior materials always. To cheapen the cost of an article of food at the expense of its healthfulness, as is done in alum baking powders, is a crime.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

DR. STORRS ON BEECHER.

Emphatically Declares the Great Divine Never Taught That Which Would Belittle Christianity.

That the reconciliation between the Church of the Pilgrims and Plymouth Church of Brooklyn, which are now holding Lenten services in unison, after an estrangement of nearly thirty years, is complete was indicated by a statement made yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Richard Salter Storrs.

"When I was interviewed with regard to the utterances of Broughton," said Dr. Storrs, "that Mr. Beecher had torn down the walls of Christianity in Brooklyn, and that his teachings had done great harm, I denied it expressly and emphatically, and I deny it now.

"I disagreed with Mr. Beecher in some of his opinions, but his estimate of Christ, whom he magnified and earnestly taught to be the Mediator between God and man and the Redeemer of the world, I honored. I repeat that Mr. Beecher never taught that which would make little of Christianity.

"I have not been leading in the Lenten services this year, as I have not been well. When the proposition was made that Plymouth Church be invited to join I most cheerfully assented. I have a high opinion of Dr. Hillis and have learned to love him. There are many members of Plymouth Church whom I love."

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

35 varieties.
Sizes 1 to 9. Widths 00 to 5.
$3.50 per pair.

Every quality essential in a desirable Shoe is found in the Sorosis,—whose excellence of material and workmanship is equal to that of the most costly custom-made footwear.

Sold in New York, exclusively by
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

LADIES' GLOVES.

2 clasp piqué sewn kid. All the fashionable street shades.

3 clasp Suède. Colors: newest tints of mode, fawn, tan, brown, grey, pearl and white.

$1.00 per pair.

Fine Suède gloves,—with the latest plain pearl clasps.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

THE GATE CITY BREAKS IN TWO.

All of the Cargo, Except 800 Bales of Cotton, Had Been Saved.

The steamship Gate City, which went ashore off East Moriches, L. I., Feb. 8, while bound from Savannah to Boston, broke in two yesterday morning. Capt. Googins and his chief officers, who had remained aboard the wreck since the vessel was stranded, and the party of wreckers who had been at work on the steamer, were taken off in the wreckers' cargo boat which had been standing by.

Superintendent La Favre of the Savannah Line said yesterday that the vessel would be a total loss. There was no insurance, and so far as he knew, the loss would fall on the company. All of the cargo except about 800 bales of cotton, was saved. It included, besides 3,000 bales of cotton, a quantity of miscellaneous merchandise.

Secretary Gage to Speak Here.

Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, will be in this city March 17, as the guest of the Union League Club. It is said that he has promised to address the members of the club on the monetary question, and the probable effects of the prospective financial legislation by Congress.

There's no worse "bargain" than a drug bargain—especially in a cough mixture. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is a doctor's prescription, and it cures.—Adv.

Stern Bros

have now on sale

An Entirely New
Paris Corset
different from
any heretofore offered

They are also showing
exceptionally large assortments
of their celebrated
Classique Corsets
of exclusive materials,
hand-fashioned by
the most skillful French Makers,
in a great variety of models
which, while improving the figure,
afford absolute comfort to the wearer

West 23d Street

Spring weather near and
Spring Overcoats
of every kind here,
$10 to $30,
include all the new gray shades—all the new ideas in tailorship.

Spring Suits,
advance styles ready.

Blue Pearl Alpine Hats, $3.

Stores open this evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

DR. PETERS IMMERSED.

Former Pastor of Bloomingdale Church Becomes a Baptist.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, formerly pastor of Bloomingdale Reformed Church, was baptized and formally received into the membership of the Calvary Baptist Church last evening.

Dr. Peters met the Advisory Committee of the church in the study, and, after examination by that body, was presented to the church at a meeting of the members held in the chapel. The proceeding there was in accordance with the regular formula of the Baptist Church. Many members of Dr. Peters's former congregation attended. The church service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, the pastor of the church.

Dr. Peters preached a strictly doctrinal sermon on "Justification by Faith," after which the ceremony of baptism was performed. It was announced that Dr. Peters would not appear in public in this city until the Sunday after Easter, when he will occupy the pulpit of Calvary Baptist Church.

STEAMSHIP LINE SOLD.

Atlantic Transport Company Absorbed by the Leyland Line.

A cable message reached here yesterday to the effect that The Shipping Gazette of London had announced the completion of a deal whereby the Leyland Line absorbs the Atlantic Transport Company operating between New York and London.

Rumors of the impending deal have been rife in this city for a week past, but have been steadfastly denied by the representatives of both companies interested. The deal involves the retransfer of a large fleet of steamers which were acquired a few years ago by the Atlantic Transport Company from the Leylands.

Chicago Alumni Dinner.

The Executive Committee of the Eastern Alumni Association of the University of Chicago met yesterday afternoon, at the Hotel Manhattan, and decided to have the annual dinner of the association March 22, at the Hotel Manhattan.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

MEN Coming and Going From
Business Should See These SHIRTS.

Good-looking, well-appointed Fancy Percale Shirts in Spring's elect patterns, fitting perfectly because cut by unerring rules of measurement. Plenty of 14 to 15½ sizes, fewer 16 to 17½, so time your coming accordingly. In a general way, 95c. To-day. . . . 50c

Five minutes will see them bought, wrapped (if to be carried), change made, and you en route home, or to business. Extra sales force between 8 and 10—12 and 2—5 and 6.

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

On Saturday, March 3rd,
TO-DAY
will place on sale about 200
Ladies' Petticoats,
direct from our workrooms, of superior taffeta, wide accordion plaiting. Regular retail values $11, $12 and $13.50, $7.75

BROADWAY AND 12TH ST.

C. H. PEPPER'S
LINOLEUM
IS THE BEST FLOOR CLOTH
FOR OFFICES.
1,319-1,321 BROADWAY,
Telephone 704-38th St. HERALD SQUARE.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hammerstein's VICTORIA — Big hit! Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS. Mat. Prices. 50, 75, & $1.00 Including Josephine HALL. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées. 50c | Admission to Promenade | 50c

GRAND Opera House — Rogers Bros IN Wall St. — Mat. To-day. Nt. Wk—Mathews & Bulger, By the Sad Sea Waves.

HARLEM — ANDREW MACK in Op. House. The Last of the Rohans. 8:15. Mat. to-day. NEXT WEEK—MATINEE SATURDAY. MAUDE ADAMS. Her farewell appearance in New York. THE LITTLE MINISTER. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. — ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

Saturday Without a Bargain

FOR THE BOYS

would be like a plum pudding without plums.

TO-DAY'S SPECIAL WILL BE

Fine All-Wool Double Breast Suits—7 to 16 years, worth $6.00 to $8.00, ... at 3.98

First class in style, finish and fit—JACKETS have wide cloth undercollars and wide lapels—extra quality Italian linings—piped edges;—TROUSERS large and roomy round waist and hips, with taped seams and cross pieces—strong stitching—strong canvas pocketings, strong patent waist bands.

COLORINGS—Grey, Tan and Brown in neat checks, plaids, overplaids and Mixtures—

FABRICS—Tweeds, Cassimeres, Cheviots, and Imported Worsteds; Intermediate weight suitable for present wear and next four months.

Ladies' $2.00 and $2.50 Vici Kid Shoes, ... 1.00

Assortment being broken is only cause for price—the shoes are really worth $2.00 and 2.50. Please notice sizes—assortment is not full.
Width B—Sizes 2½—3—3½—4—4½—5—6—7
Width C—Sizes 2½—3½—4—6—6½—7—7½—8
Width D—Sizes 2½—3½—6—7—7½
Width E—Sizes 2½—3½.
A "Give away" price, if you can be fitted!

Also, To-day, Saturday

New Ribbons and Neckwear
4½ and 5-inch Fancy Novelties—satin and taffeta—polka dots, stripes with hemstitching or cording—value .49 and .59. 39

Fancy Taffeta and Liberty Silk Stock Collars—full bow—all colors: Twice-around Liberty Silk Ties—deep ruffle—all colors and black; Oriental, Venetian and Applique Lace Ties—two yards long. 95

Mousseline de Soie and Chiffon Ties—appliqued with renaissance—two yards long—value 4.98. . . . . 2.79

Sterling Silver Bracelets
Extra heavy—also fine Gold-plated Bracelets in links of assorted sizes—Goods worth up to 4.50 each. 1.98

Babies' New Silk Caps
corded or silk embroidered—pretty style with baby ruches 98

New Silk Bonnets
flare poke effects—Cream, Pink and Blue—full lace and ribbon, 6 mos. to 3 yrs. 1.98

Ladies' Two Clasp Gloves
Excellent quality Lambskin—Black, White and the desirable shades of Tan and Gray 69

Mercerized Sateen Skirts
Colors and Black—deep accordion pleated flounce. 1.69

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
OPEN 10 A.M. TO 11 P.M.
WATER POLO, LIVE GAME PARK, AQUATIC SPORTS, LIVE GAME BIRDS, INDIAN CAMP, LIVE GAME FISH, CANOEISTS' CAMP.
TRAP SHOOTING on Roof Garden
EXHIBITS OF LAUNCHES, YACHTS, CANOES, ARMS, AMMUNITION, GOLF, FISHING TACKLE AND SPORTSMEN'S GOODS. GUIDES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.
Special Features and Attractions.
ADMISSION . . . 50c.

DALY'S — B'way & 30th St. . . . . At 8:30. Daniel Frohman . . . . . Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15. The new society play in 4 acts by John Oliver Hobbes, with the full strength of Daniel Frohman's Stock Company. THE AMBASSADOR

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. Direction DANIEL FROHMAN. CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 5 Thurs., at 11 and 8:15, beginning Mch. 8. 5 Fri., at 3 and 8:15, beginning Mch. 9. "MANILA," "JAPAN," "PARIS," "GRAND CANON," "MOKI LAND." Course Tickets, $4 and $3. NOW ON SALE. Single tickets, $1 and 75c., on sale Mon., Mch. 5.

LYCEUM — 4th Av. & 23d. . . . . at 8:30. Daniel Frohman . . . . . Manager. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDIANS. MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. MAT. TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY AT 2:15. Evenings, 8:20. Mat'nées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. LAST MATINEE. LAST NIGHT. MAUDE ADAMS | The Little Minister. NEXT TUESDAY DANIEL FROHMAN WILL PRESENT JAMES K. HACKETT IN THE PRIDE OF JENNICO. Seats Ready.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8. MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15. WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 24th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY. The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. "The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald. Evgs., 7:40. Mats. To-day & Wed., 1:45. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

WALLACK'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. Evs. 8. Mat. To-day at 2. "A TRIUMPH."—HERALD. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evs. 8:20. Mat. TO-DAY & WED. DAVID BELASCO'S Naughty Anthony. Monday, March 5, MADAME BUTTERFLY. Monday, March 12, 75th Performance, SOUVENIRS—MAGNIFICENT SILK STOCKINGS.

CASINO! PRINCESS CHIC! LAST MAT TO-DAY! Last Time To-night! Tmrw Ngt—Byron's Life Views—All seats 50c. Nxt. Wk. Closed for Rehearsals of "Casino Girl."

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. Mat. To-day. RIGOLETTO in ENGLISH. MON., MAR. 5, FALKA. SOUVENIRS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. MATINEE TO-DAY. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. This Aft. at 2—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Eames and Olitzka; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke. To-night at 8, at Popular Prices—RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Sembrich and Mantelli; MM. Saligmac, Devries, and Scotti. Sun. Evg., March 4, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli, and Zélie de Lussan; MM. Van Rooy, Pringle, Meux, and Cornubert, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra and Chorus. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed for the last time this season. Conductor, Mancinelli. Mon. Evg., March 5, at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Emma Eames and Mantelli; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, and Cornubert. Tues. Evg., March 6, at 8—Special performance benefit Beth-El Sisterhood—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari and Saligmac. Prices $1.00, $1.50, $2.50, $3.00, & $5.00. Wed. Evg., March 7, at 8—FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Dippel, Campanari, and Plancon. Fri. Evg., March 9, at 8—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. (Die Lustigen Weiber Von Windsor.) Mmes. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink; MM. Friedrichs, Bertram, and Dippel. WEBER PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. KNEISEL QUARTET. Fourth Concert Tuesday Evg., March 6, at 8:15. Tickets, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. NEW YORK'S PALATIAL RESORT. Marguerite Cornille, Montgomery & Stone, the 8 Mascottes, Henri French, Maude Courtney, others. Mat. To-day. Mar. 12—The Regatta Girl & Progress.

BERKELEY LYCEUM, 44TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AVE. FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

Knickerbocker. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. N. C. GOODWIN, MAXINE ELLIOTT. LAST 2 WEEKS. MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15. When We Were Twenty-one.

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance. ROBERT HILLIARD in "The Littlest Girl" by R. H. Davis. HARDING & AH SID. A. L. GUILLE. FISHER & CARROLL. Carl Damann Troupe.

SCHLEY. MUSIC HALL, 34th St. & B'way. MATINEE TO-DAY. WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO. & High-Class Vaudeville.

THE DEWEY. East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. DAINTY DUCHESS CO. McCree & Thayers, Howard & Emerson, etc.

Mildred and Rouclere to-night at 9. WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE. NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

5th Ave THEATRE. assisted by MODJESKA. John E. Kellerd. Matinée To-day. "The Ladies' Battle," (including Cissie Loftus.) To-night, "Marie Antoinette."

The New York Broadway 44-45 Sts. BROADWAY to TOKIO. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2. No Smoking at Matinées.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. The great moral play. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices, 25-50-75-$1. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:10

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Matinée Saturday. LAST WEEK of MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "A Romance of Athlone." Next Week—Tim Murphy in The Carpet Bagger.

BIJOU. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. AUNT HANNAH. A BIG HIT.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. The great Hit. "HANS" Mat. To-day. by MAX DREYER.

Murray HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—LORD CHUMLEY.

Weber & Fields' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. Matinées Tues. & Sat. WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY

MARCH 1900

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Mr. William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor of the Brooklyn statues of Alexander Hamilton and Gen. Grant and the author of several books, has written a novel of artist life for G. P. Putnam's Sons. Its title will be "An Angel of Clay," and in it the author abandons the conventional Latin Quarter life and presents the hero as he actually is in New York and in respectable environment. He is a strong man of Puritanical lineage and sound, healthy convictions. Possibly, it is for these very reasons that he becomes fascinated by a woman of strange moods and ruins half his life in striving to raise her to his ideal. The ideal meanwhile had really been quite near him in the person of another woman, whom he really loved without knowing it. Mr. Partridge's work is said to have nothing in common with the ordinary tales of studio life.

Nine hitherto unpublished stories by the author of "Quo Vadis" have been translated by Count S. C. de Soissons for James Pott & Co. The volume will be entitled "Tales from Sienkiewicz." The same publishers also announce for early publication "Ruskin and the Religion of Beauty," being a French view of Ruskin, by Robert de la Sizeranne, translated by Lady Galloway.

With its May issue Harper's Monthly will complete the one hundredth volume of its first half century of existence. Special effort will be made to present an anniversary number in every way worthy of the fine traditions and actual achievements of this magazine. Three features of much interest have already been arranged for. In this number Mr. I. Zangwill's long novel, "The Mantle of Elijah," will begin its course as a serial. Mr. Kipling will have an article, "From a Winter Note Book," which will give an insight into the author's sojourn in Vermont a few years ago. The article will be illustrated with reproductions of photographs taken by Arthur Dugmore, who was Mr. Kipling's guest for a time. W. D. Howells has also written a curious piece of dramatic fiction, something after the style of Maeterlinck. It will be entitled "Father and Mother: A Mystery."

A popular book on trees, from the pen of Harriet L. Keeler, is about to be published through Charles Scribner's Sons, entitled "Our Native Trees and How to Identify Them." The arrangement and treatment of the subject is entirely original. While technically accurate, the book will present its information in such a convenient way that from it trees may not only be recognized at a glance, but the reader will gain inspiration from an acquaintance with the poetry that particular varieties of trees have called forth. The text is emphasized with 180 full-page plates from photographs, together with 170 drawings. As an actual fact, people know less about trees than they do about birds and wild flowers. Miss Keeler's book will, therefore, supply a long-felt want.

An important edition of "The Historical Memoirs of the Emperor Alexander I. and the Court of Russia," by Mme. la Comtesse de Choiseul-Gouffier, née Comtesse de Tisenhaus, will shortly come from the press of A. C. McClurg & Co. The work is in English—a translation made by Mary Berenice Patterson from a copy of the original text now in the possession of an antiquarian in Thun, Switzerland. There are known to be only two copies of this text in existence. The other is in the British Museum. The Comtesse de Choiseul-Gouffier was an intimate friend of Alexander, and was an ardent supporter of his foreign and domestic policy. The book, besides presenting a remarkable portrait of Alexander, also has many pages devoted to Napoleon, whom the author met and conversed with. A strong contrast, written in a bright, vivacious style, is drawn between the two Emperors—the one pre-eminent in diplomacy, the other no less so in military affairs.

Amelia E. Barr, whose latest novel on life in old New York, "Trinity Bells," was among the best selling books of the late Christmas season, is collecting material for a Cromwellian novel which Dodd, Mead & Co. will probably publish. But what is of nearer and, to some, of more intimate interest is the fact that she has just put the finishing touches to a sequel to "The Bow of Orange Ribbon," which has steadily sold through several editions. At present it is the author's intention to call her new romance "The Maid of Maiden Lane," although it is possible that the title may suffer some modification before the book appears.

A new novel by Ellen Anderson Gholson Glasgow, author of "The Descendant" and "Phases of an Inferior Planet," is in active preparation by the Doubleday & McClure Company. It is to be entitled "The Voice of the People," and is said to be a very strong piece of moving fiction. The scene of the tale is laid in a sleepy old Virginian town, just after the civil war, where the aristocracy of the "old families" still exercises its isolated yet relentless sway, as indomitable as the most exalted caste in India. The hero is a child of the people, or, in other words, of the "puar white trash." The book is full of vivid local color of many and varying tints. Miss Glasgow, who is twenty-six years of age, made her literary début through the anonymous publication of "The Descendant," by the Harpers, in 1897. The manuscript of "The Voice of the People" was received at the Doubleday & McClure Company's a week ago last Tuesday; it was accepted on Wednesday, and will be published in a fortnight.

One of the more important questions of the day is, Along what lines shall the colonial system of the United States take its course? Some aid to the solution of the problem may be obtained from a little book that will shortly be issued by The Macmillan Company under the title of "The Selection and Training of Colonial Officials in England, Holland, and France," by A. Lawrence Lowell, with an account of the East India College at Haileybury, by H. Morse Stephens of Cornell University.

The author of "The Duenna of a Genius," M. E. Francis, (Mrs. Francis Blundell,) has a new novel, which is being issued by Longmans, Green & Co., entitled "Yeoman Fleetwood." The scene of action is laid in the London of the later days of the Regency of George IV.

A MINOR POET OF ACTION.

Rajah Brooke and his Contribution to Our Great Race Epic—Sir Spencer St. John's Book About Him.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

Henry G. Prout,

Some time Colonel in the Egyptian Army.

All the great works of the imagination have not been written, sung, or painted. Perhaps the greatest have not been works of literature or art at all, but deeds of war or government. Alexander, Clive, and Napoleon put into their work the imagination that would have made immortal poems. The Indian Empire is perhaps the fruit of more creative imagination than has gone to the making of all the British poetry and all the British art of the Victorian era. "Thy epic, unsung in words, is written in huge characters on the face of this planet, * * * legible throughout the solar system."

Rajah Brooke of Sarawak was one of the minor poets of action of our century, but his imagination, his fervor, and his sympathy added some noble lines to our great race epic, which sprawls over the face of the planet.

Brooke was the son of an Indian civilian, and in 1819, when he was sixteen, he was made an Ensign in the Sixth Madras Native Infantry. By the time he was twenty-two he had contrived to distinguish himself in war and to get a wound in the lungs which disabled him for four years. Then he resigned from the army, tried one or two long trading voyages in the Eastern seas, and finally worked out the rough sketch of what proved to be a great and unique enterprise. The condition of affairs in the islands of the East Indian archipelago excited his sympathy and fired his imagination. He bought a fast schooner yacht of 142 tons burden, armed her with six six-pounders and plenty of small arms, and sailed in her on a voyage of discovery and adventure among the Malayan islands.

He had long meditated over the line of conduct which should "insure the ascendency of the British over the space from Borneo to New Holland," and which should "link her colonies in the East by a chain of posts from the northern part of India to the southern extremity of Van Diemen's Land." He had concluded from much reflection and observation that "no purely commercial settlement can succeed in the archipelago," and that the numerous failures of such settlements had been due to "lack of knowledge of the country and to the non-possession of territory." The good government of a native population gives gradually, but certainly, influence over neighboring tribes; territorial power is constantly opening new sources of traffic and extending those already established; "territorial possession is the best if not the only means by which to acquire a direct and powerful influence in the archipelago, but any government instituted for the purpose must be directed to the advancement of native interests and the development of native resources, rather than, by a flood of European colonization, to aim at possession only, without reference to the indefeasible rights of the aborigines." Such were the underlying principles with which this clear-sighted and high-minded young man set forth on his strange voyage into the Eastern seas, and now that our Republic has taken up great responsibilities in the same waters, our statesmen and soldiers may find valuable suggestion, instruction, and inspiration in the words and deeds of the first English Rajah of Sarawak. Indeed, it is important to note that from the first he judged that the value of Manila could scarcely be overrated. It is even more important to remember that under all his energy, his courage, his talent for war and for government, lay active sympathy with the inferior peoples. He makes one think constantly of Edwardes, the Lawrences, and Gordon, although he was probably not so great a man as any one of them; certainly he never worked in so great a field or bore responsibilities so vast. Like them, however, he always stood before the dark men of the East as an older brother—firm and just, but still a brother; like them he ruled in the East with success and distinction. If our young rulers do not succeed in like work, it will not be for lack of great examples.

When Brooke went to Borneo the China Sea and the adjoining waters were ravaged by Malay pirates, and on the coasts of Borneo the head-hunting Dyaks helped the pirates to make life exciting if not gay. The intrigues and revolts of the chiefs rose often to the dignity of civil war. The activities of Brooke on the side of government and order soon made him a valuable ally and friend of the Sultan, and shortly he was made Rajah of Sarawak, a coast territory of 50,000 square miles, and said now to have 300,000 people. The population must have grown a good deal un-

*RAJAH BROOKE: The Englishman as Ruler of an Eastern State. By Sir Spencer St. John, G. C. M. G. Author of "Life in the Forests of the Far East," "Malaysia," etc. With Portrait, and Map. London: Horace Marshall & Son.

the peace established by Brooke. He set up an absolute monarchy, reigned for twenty-eight years, and then handed his government over to his nephew, Charles Brooke, who is still the Rajah.

Brooke never married, and Sir Spenser is of the opinion that "gentlemen who govern native States should not marry." His mean reason is (he finds several) that "marriage immediately separates the governors from the governed." He thinks that women cannot understand that "natives" can be considered as equals, or treated as such; the marriage of the governor and of the superior officers breaks up the freedom of intercourse with the important men among the governed. Possibly this is so; but Gordon and Kitchener preferred unmarried men for quite other reasons. They wanted men who could go out into the jungle and the desert and, if need be, die gayly, which a married man could not be expected to do. Bacon would have agreed with Sir Spenser, for "Unmarried men are best friends"; but also he would have agreed with Gordon and Kitchener, for wives "are impediments to great enterprises." The question is much too delicate to be discussed here. Perhaps it should not be looked at as affecting the efficiency of the man, but as effecting the feelings of the woman. If a man is to spend years in a land of tropical fevers, to lead boarding parties on a pirate's decks, to storm Dyak villages, and to sit smiling alone among a score of murderers, it is not fair to ask a woman to worry about him. This is the kind of life the Rajah led, and always with tact, ability, courage, and devotion. He said, "It is a grand experiment, which if it succeeds will bestow a blessing on these poor people, and their children's children will bless my name. If it please God to permit me to give a stamp to this country which shall last after I am no more, I shall have lived a life which Emperors might envy. If by dedicating myself to the task I am able to introduce better customs and settled laws and to raise the feelings of the people so that their rights can never in future be wantonly infringed, I shall indeed be content and happy."

Sir Spenser St. John writes with ample knowledge of Brooke's stirring life, for he was one of the "Old Rajah's" officers in Sarawak. He writes, too, with appreciation of Brooke's noble and devoted character. But he does not write with the fancy, the glow, and the power of narrative which this extraordinary story demands. Kipling ought to supplement "The Man Who Would Be King" by the true tale of a man who actually was a King.

Tales by Charles G. D. Roberts.*

The spirit of adventure has taken possession of novelists. Love and war dominate the pages of most stories. The problem tales seem to have died out, with their queries still unanswered, and the gentle reader finds himself borne along on a current of exciting tales of hairbreadth escapes and perilous adventures.

Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts's new book is pervaded by this spirit, with the scenes shifted to the marshes of Nova Scotia, and the action taking place during that period in the eighteenth century when France and England fought so fiercely over possession of Canada, including the fair fields of Acadie.

The volume is a collection of short stories, telling of the dangers and hardships endured by the Acadian settlers. Through nearly all of these stories stalks the deadly figure of the Black Abbé, La Garne, familiar to readers of others of Mr. Roberts's books. Close at his heels follows his band of stealthy Micmacs, like bloodthirsty hounds awaiting the command of their master to leap upon their prey. Those were the days when France and England vied with each other in efforts to secure the aid of the Indians. The Indians in Mr. Roberts's stories are ambitious, and full of the spirit of war. But good comes out of the evil, and the enemy's plans are usually circumvented by manly valor or womanly wit.

The author displays a familiarity with the country as well as the period of which he writes. In "The Tragedy of the Tides" one follows the unfortunate lovers, borne away by a band of Indians, through all their long journey to the Tantramar. The water is at low ebb and their feet sink deep into the clinging ooze. One can almost hear the dull sound of the stakes as they are driven into the clay before the lovers are bound to them. Then the tide begins to rise; nearer and nearer the water creeps, higher and higher it climbs. Now it has reached their waists, now their shoulders, now the man, whose stake has been driven in further down the slope, is covered, and the woman lowers her head to court the death which the black waters bring.

With the exception of this tale, and possibly "The Eye of Gloskap," a mystical legend of the malignant influence wrought by an amethyst upon the lives of those who possess the fatal stone, there is a sameness about the tales which, after the perusal of two or three, somewhat robs them of their interest. They recall the reply of the young American girl, (obviously not a very intelligent one, however,) who, after her return from Paris, was asked what she thought of salons and art galleries. "Oh," exclaimed she, rapturously, "they are perfectly lovely—but if you see one you see them all."

*BY THE MARSHES OF MINAS. By Charles G. D. Roberts. 12mo, Pp. 255. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co. $1.25.

DEMOCRACY.

Its Function in Empire Building Considered by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings.*

"Democracy and Empire," the subject giving the title to this volume of studies, is one that must have engaged the eager or anxious attention of every alert and conscientious student of society in the past two years. Although it is not the sole matter treated, the contents of the volume all have an intelligible relation to it and for the most part bear directly on it. It is the good fortune of Prof. Giddings—and the better fortune of his readers—that the conception of sociology he has worked out in his previous studies, and which has won for him a high reputation at home and abroad, is fitted to embrace the pregnant events of these late crowded months. It has to be developed, but it is not necessary to reverse it or seriously to modify it. "The truth is simply," he remarks in an earlier essay, "that sociology is a scientific description of society." The description he has sought to make heretofore has been directed acutely and patiently and with singular open-mindness and broad intellectual sympathy to the society that exists about him and in which he and the rest of us must bear our parts as best we may. The effort he has made to trace its origin and development has been continually tested and controlled by a clear and interested study of present conditions. He has not been content to try to explain or describe a society evolved from his inner consciousness or to take refuge in abstractions from the searching questions the life of to-day in our own environment insists on asking. And particularly Prof. Giddings has not been deaf to the voice of conscience, which, still and small though it be, is imperious to every sane and soundly strong mind. By temperament, we imagine, hopeful, with a tendency to the cheerful outlook on the future bred of wholesome and efficient activity, with a keen sympathy with the American habit of confident courage, he has felt himself bound to examine the grounds of his sentiments, and he has succeeded, not merely in justifying them, but in discovering reasons why they ought to be cherished. This he has done, not by rejecting or neglecting the evidence of the immense and poignant evils that lie about us, but by a thorough and painstaking comparison of the past and the present and a careful tracing of the line of movement through long periods. He finds it an upward and not a downward one. And because each of us is bound so far as he can to aid in that movement, and can do so best if we are confident and courageous and not doubtful and fearful, he finds our duty to believe that the very best is ultimately possible.

The prevailing tone of Prof. Giddings's treatment of the question of democracy and empire is decidedly optimistic. That is not the tone that seems justified by the facts to most students. On the contrary, it is not too much to say that in this country and abroad the doubt, hesitation, even the gloom approaching despair, with which the question has been regarded have been roughly in the ratio of the intellectual gifts and attainments of observers and critics. In this country such minds as those of Mr. Schurz and Mr. Godkin and Prof. Norton—minds for which every well-informed man must have a sincere respect and admiration—and in England Mr. Bryce and Mr. Morley and Mr. Leckey, can see little but disaster awaiting the democracy that enters on the path of empire. The problem presented is vast and complex. The light shed on it by the conspicuous events of the past is not clear. Present conditions are confused and those of the immediate future are obscure. It is hard to state the question definitely and still harder to state it completely. The very words we are forced to use have differing meanings to different minds, and in the stress and hurry of the changing situation have differing meanings to our own minds in their varying moods. In such perplexing conditions it is no wonder that the tone most of us take is determined rather by our temperament than by our reasoning. It is not surprising, either, that those most given to the studious contemplation of the available records of the past see little in the near future for the encouragement of hope and confidence. Yet it is my judgment that Prof. Giddings makes a good case for his optimism. I think that he does not misread the past and that his view of what is and is to be is justified by what really has been. Though temperament must, as has been conceded, have much to do with our point of view, Prof. Giddings gives much reason to believe that his relative optimism is based on broader knowledge, a completer grasp, a more enlightened conception of the facts than they have to whom the outlook is wholly dark.

The chief difference, I should say, in his process and theirs is that he takes a more adequate account of movement and observes the movement through a wider area. It is most easy to see the good in the past and the evil in the present, in our own country the days of the fathers seem to us richer in wisdom and in virtue than our own. We see the fruits of the achievement of the men of those days; we do not see the difficulties that beset them or the conflicting motives by which they were guided. We do not have an effective sense of their ambitions, their jealousies, their temptations and weaknesses, all of which we see in our own leaders, and much of which we unwittingly exaggerate. And this is but an instance. Our notion of the past of other countries and of the race is necessarily very dim, imperfect, and often distorted. In certain great periods changes of immense importance have been worked out. Those we deem beneficent—those of the Reformation, of the English Commonwealth or the English revolution at the close of the seventeenth century, or of our own Revolution—we tend to believe were accomplished by means as simple and as pure and beneficent as we think the results to be. It is by no means the truth. Those vast and, as we see them, helpful changes were wrought by men of our kind, not materially better, rather, on the whole, less fitted for the tasks they encountered. We have as much reason to think that we shall get through ours as they had for confidence when their tasks came upon them. We have, indeed, better reason, for the race has grown. This is the general impression that the work of Prof. Giddings leaves on the reader. It is a cheering and wholesome impression, and to have made it as firmly as he has made it is no small service.

It would be unfair to Prof. Giddings to try even to summarise the conception of sociology to which I have referred as one fitted to embrace the events of the past two years in our history and to furnish a reasonable view of their relations to the past and the future. The space at command in a review of this character would be inadequate, if I were competent for the work, as I am not. I must content myself with saying that to the class of readers to whom it is addressed it should be extremely interesting and helpful. They will not find it hard reading. The style is individual, and it is vigorous and flexible. Perhaps the book would have gained from a more thorough revision or from a complete working over. It consists of a number of studies and some addresses, most of which have been published previously, and naturally their form varies with the occasion and purpose of their preparation. But what they would have gained in consistency and symmetry might not have paid for what they would have lost in directness and in a certain sympathetic familiarity, particularly in the case of the addresses.

The volume is the message of an American thinker to his countrymen. It is more than this, but it is this primarily. Its tone, as I have said, is bracing. I cannot think of an intelligent citizen, with a fairly clear notion of the immense opportunities of our National life, rising from the study of Prof. Giddings's work without a more real sense of the essential nature of those opportunities and of the relation of every citizen to them. But if the effect is bracing, it is not intoxicating. The author is not blind to the dangers involved, and he does not conceal the price we must pay for all that can be gained. There is no jingoism in his book. If the line of movement as he traces it is upward he points out that it is determined in part and in an essential degree by the way in which each citizen sees and does his duty. He does not invite us to drift inertly with the movement in blind confidence in its direction. We may retard or quicken it. We may deflect it for better or worse. We cannot help influencing it. How we may influence it, not merely generally, but specifically, he leaves us in no doubt.

EDWARD CARY.

*DEMOCRACY AND EMPIRE, with Studies of Their Psychological, Economic, and Moral Foundations. By Franklin Henry Giddings. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. 1900.

Appeals to This Reader Very Strongly.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have noted several communications in your columns concerning "When Knighthood Was in Flower." This story appealed to me very strongly. To my mind it is fresh, vigorous, and interesting. Its very crudities seem to be thoroughly in keeping with the central idea of the story. Sir Edwin Caskoden was not a scholar, and I am not sure but his simple and blunt directness lends a charm to the story which it would not possess were the work more highly polished.

Indeed, many careful works show that it is quite possible to polish all the life out of a literary production. It often happens that a plain unlettered man, telling in the simplest form those things which have come under his personal observation, tells it much more tersely and strongly than the critical writer, who thinks more of the manner than the matter of his tale.

To the busy man who has not time to read many novels, and, when he does read, wants to feel he is not entirely throwing away his time, but is gaining information as well as pleasure, this story is sure to be readable. Its prompt and continued success demonstrates that the great public has a head of its own and buys what suits, not what is recommended by critics who, having done nothing themselves, amuse their leisure by tearing down the labor of other men.

A READER OF THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

Vicksburg, Miss., Feb. 19, 1900.

TWO OLD MASTERS.

New Light on Rembrandt.*

Not the least of those penalties which genius often pays is that of becoming a shibboleth. Personalities which should remain vital frequently degenerate into mere pass words. Yet circumstances now and again combine to give a great man splendid revenge by bringing him suddenly home to us in all his overpowering majesty.

Such has been the case with Rembrandt. Since the days of Vosmaer, Charles Blanc, and the Manchester exhibition, Rembrandt has been permitted to lie almost fallow. Owing, however, to the perfection of photography, to two monumental works on Rembrandt, and to the recent exhibitions in Amsterdam and in London, the master is now at the height of an unwonted Renaissance.

As a fitting memorial of the Amsterdam exhibition, a superb portfolio has just been published under the supervision of Dr. C. Hofstede de Groot, Director of the Rijksmuseum. From the hundred and twenty odd canvases temporarily housed in the new Stedelijkmuseum as a feature of the coronation festivities of Queen Wilhelmina, Dr. de Groot has chosen forty for the present portfolio. These forty, which have been admirably reproduced, are published, with complete letterpress, by Scheltema & Holkema of Amsterdam and Carl Gluckmann of New York. The portfolio is now on view at Mr. Gluckmann's art rooms in Forty-fifth Street, 14 East.

Beyond question this portfolio is the finest thing of its kind in existence. The reproductions, which are in photogravure, are remarkable for precision of outline, softness of tone, and perfect fidelity to the originals. The glance of an eye, the gleam of a jewel, the vigorous modeling of faces and hands, the texture of materials, their very colors even, are strikingly simulated. Monochrome can go no further.

In the selection of these forty immortals Dr. de Groot has sought to include as many hitherto unpublished Rembrandts as possible. So complete has been his success that this portfolio assumes somewhat the aspect of an unlooked-for legacy, a sort of posthumous proof of unsuspected richness, power, and variety. It compels a readjustment of one's ideas concerning Rembrandt.

To appreciate how unknown are most of these canvases it should be noted that some of them have never before been exhibited; that not a single one appears in Herr Knackfuss's Rembrandt, (Künstler-monographien,) and only a scant dozen are to be found in M. Emile Michel's supposedly exhaustive work. But eleven of them are in public galleries, the remainder being in private possession, inaccessible for the most part to the public at large.

By happy chance, several of the most interesting of these reproductions are of precisely those pictures which are least known. Remarkable in its way is the youthful "Christ at Emmons," painted when Rembrandt was but two-and-twenty. This little panel, so full of dramatic intensity, is conceived in a spirit wholly different to the Leonardesque version of the same subject in the Louvre.

Among the male portraits the most absorbing are the "Rabbi with White Turban" and the "Gentleman with a Hawk." The former is masterly in its breadth and power. The heavy, turgid face which seems actually to bulge from the canvas, is set with a pair of shrewd, scrutinising eyes, the unconscious prisoners of thought. In the "Gentleman with the Hawk" Rembrandt has assuredly divined the chord of the early Venetians. Here we have all the delicacy and distinction, all the indefinable grace and allure of those black and gold youths of Giorgione and Lorenzo Lotto.

The singular charm of the "Man Reading Near a Window" is due both to the beauty of the reproduction and to the inherent poetry of the original, which is owned by Herr Carl Jacobson, the wealthy brewer of Copenhagen. Nowhere in art or in letters has just this moment been better understood and translated. The picture is infinitely subtle and suggestive in its appeal. The interior of the room is treated with a welcome suppression of detail. From a vine-clad casement mellow light falls aslant the face of a young man, who, book in hand, leans against the window ledge in an easy, negligent attitude; it is a chance moment caught and imprisoned in terms of the most perfect art.

Two portraits of women, one cutting her nails, the other sitting, moist-eyed, in revery, her Bible in her lap, her spectacles between her fingers, also show Rembrandt at his best. Despite the vulgarity of her occupation, the former woman is full of dignity and sinister power. She seems almost like a sibyl or one of the Fates. In the other old woman the painter has paid exquisite homage to forlorn old age—to simple, homely Protestantism. Maes might well follow such a lead!

Another of the successes of the exhibition—and hence of the portfolio—is the "Polish Chevalier." Silhouetted against a rugged landscape, steed and rider swing along through the oncoming darkness. So strong is the imaginative suggestiveness of this picture and so faithfully has it been reproduced that one can almost feel the night winds fan one's cheek or hear the hoarse cry of a bird overhead. It is like a

*THE REMBRANDT EXHIBITION AT AMSTERDAM. A Portfolio of forty photogravures after the most eminent pictures, with letterpress and complete descriptive catalogue by Dr. C. Hofstede de Groot. The Portfolio designed by Mr. C. A. Lion Cachet. Large folio. Amsterdam, 74-76 Rokin: Scheltema & Holkeman's Boekhandel, New York: Carl Gluckmann. Edition de luxe on Japanese paper. $200. Ordinary edition on Dutch paper complete, $100.

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Raphael.*

The Raphael volume of the Great Masters Series is in all respects admirable. Mr. Strachey has approached his subject in a sufficiently technical spirit without binding his reader down to minute details that must always lie more or less in dispute, and are not of very great importance however settled. He shows due respect for the opinions of Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle without slavishly following their more extreme theories. He does not consider it necessary to assume on the ground that "no documentary proof exists to the contrary" that Timoteo Viti was Raphael's teacher, or that Michael Angelo advised Julius to summon the young Urbinate to Rome. Nor does he incline to give precedence to chronological problems over the problems of artistic methods and inspirations. His battle is against the easy acceptance of the various conjectures of which "the greater part of Raphael's biography is made up" as indisputably proved because the seal of expert criticism is stamped upon them. In the vexed and never-to-be-decided question of the authenticity of the works attributed to the master he pleads vigorously for recognition of the slender grounds on which many works are denied him, and fastened upon his assistants. "I sometimes wonder," he says, apropos of the "Camera d' Eliodoro," "how Raphael managed to occupy his time in his last years, the learned having taken away from him so much of his work."

In his discussion of Raphael as a space composer Mr. Strachey makes perhaps his most important contribution to the enlightenment of the general reader. Referring to Mr. Berenson's splendid statement of the qualities and effects of space composition in the art of Perugino and his followers, he continues with just appreciation of certain difficulties inherent in Mr. Berenson's style to reduce his exposition to the simplest and most comprehensible terms.

"Imagine a window in a room looking out upon a lawn," he says, "and consider the opening of the window as the picture and the window frame as the picture's frame. Now imagine three people, whose figures have to be composed into a group in this window opening. Firstly, let us arrange them standing in a row side by side, and all in the same plane. This I should call composing the figures in 'breadth'; but now make one of the figures stand on a chair, (always in the same plane,) and we get composition in height as well, for upon the difference in the heights of the figures will the composition or pattern depend. Whether the appearance of the picture so far will be good depends on the skill displayed in the arrangement. If the distances between the figures and the sides of the window are well planned, the composition will be good; if the various altitudes of the figures are harmoniously disposed, the composition in 'height' will satisfy us. But now comes in 'depth.' To compose in the third dimension the figures must be no longer in the same plane. Let one of the figures stand by the window, and let the others go out on to the lawn behind at different distances from the window. Now, wherever the figures stand we shall have the effect of depth, but we shall only have composition—that is, harmonious arrangement—in depth, if the figures are placed at well-ordered distances. But this is not all. The figure at the far end of the lawn makes me able to mark off mentally and realize the space between it and the one nearer to my eye. So that it is not only the arrangement of the figures themselves that has to be considered, but the disposition of the spaces between them. It is from this aspect of the question that Mr. Berenson derived the name of space composition. It will be seen from this analysis that space composition and the mere rendering of distant objects are two totally different things. Distance may be faithfully expressed in a picture without an attempt at space composition. For this art consists not only in showing objects behind one another, but in so arranging them that the spaces between them are disposed with that regard to rhythm which is the basis of the whole art of composition."

We have quoted this passage, which might well serve as a text for groping "composition classes," in full because it shows the understanding Mr. Strachey has of the fundamental and practical problems by which the masters, old and new, are confronted, and indicates how entirely his book is adapted to the large number who lack the training to discover the intellectual sources of their pleasure in pictures. Despite art classes without number that training is not yet common. Mr. Strachey combines in an unusual degree the virtues of respect for authoritative criticism, independent judgment, technical knowledge, and perfect lucidity of expression.

A little brochure appropriate to the season has been translated by Dorothy Lamon of Washington from the French of François Coppée. It is entitled "Ash Wednesday" and is bound in purple wrapper.

*RAPHAEL. By Henry Strachey. London: George Bell & Sons. 1900.

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Grant Allen's Last Novel.

The February Strand contains the closing chapter of the late Grant Allen's last novel, "Hilda Wade," which G. P. Putnam's Sons will shortly bring out in book form. As the story began its career as a serial before it was actually completed, the closing scenes were in the form of mere notes, when the author was forced to give up work on account of what proved to be his final illness. He feared greatly that he would not live to complete the story. At this juncture his friend Dr. Conan Doyle came to him and offered him his services. Dr. Doyle took the notes home and wrote out the closing scenes in accord with Mr. Allen's ideas. The work had scarcely been completed ere Grant Allen passed away. Dr. Doyle's tribute was perhaps one of the most touching that one author can pay to another.

Mrs. Inchbald's Grave.

Some six weeks ago a short paragraph in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW dwelt upon the sad condition of Mrs. Inchbald's grave, in Kensington Churchyard. It is pleasant to learn that to-day due respect has been paid to the mortal remains of this truly excellent woman. The dirt and rubbish which formerly disfigured the grave have been removed and the inscription on the tombstone is now legible.

OLD BOOKSELLERS.

Those Who Flourished in New York One Hundred Years Ago.

One hundred years ago the man of letters in this city who was anxious to secure the latest volume from London or a printed sermon or oration delivered by one of his own countrymen would invariably visit the booksellers' shops, to be found on Maiden Lane and Pearl Street. On those two thoroughfares in 1800 were fourteen bookstores, one-half the number then doing business in New York. Ten were on Pearl Street, making that street unmistakably the literary headquarters of the town. The newspapers of 1800 give us the names of twenty-eight persons who were book publishers and dealers, to a greater or less extent. A few advertised their wares liberally, but the majority were content with an occasional few lines, or eagerly called attention to the publication of a pamphlet or a book of local interest. Such was the case with the sermons of Dr. Linn and Dr. Mason on the life and deeds of George Washington, delivered before large congregations on Feb. 22, 1800.

Among these early purveyors of literature are a few names that have attained more than the ordinary limits of remembrance. There was Evert Duyckinck, a miscellaneous tradesman in his early years, but who later made a specialty of books, a fact which undoubtedly had its influence upon his sons and led them to compile their very thorough, but not absolutely perfect, "Cyclopaedia of American Literature." William Dunlap, artist, theatrical manager, and author, was managing the Park Theatre that had been opened late in 1798. Kotzebue's German plays were the rage of the town a century ago, and in February Dunlap advertised his translations of those plays at 37½ cents each.

Two prominent editors whose papers had been suspended were making their living as book dealers—Hugh Gaine and William Cobbett. The former succeeded much better than the latter, for in June Cobbett shook off the dust of his tumultuous experiences and sailed for England, leaving his business in the hands of John Ward Fenno, who a few years before had published a newspaper in Philadelphia. Before the Revolution Gaine was the proprietor of a successful newspaper, known as The New York Mercury. He was anxious to enlist upon the winning side, and after several clever manoeuvres decided that the British held ultimate victory in their hands, and his newspaper was continued as a Tory publication. Gaine found himself in unexpected difficulty at the close of the war, and was obliged to petition the Legislature for permission to remain in New York. He kept a bookstore and general printing office until his death, in 1807, at 148 Pearl Street, better known in those days as the "Sign of the Bible." His old sign years before had been the "Bible and Crown," but for obvious reasons the crown was taken down after the British troops left New York.

Cobbett was well known to the reading public 100 years ago, for the vituperation of his Porcupine's Gazette had made the editor hated with an intensity deeper perhaps than had been shown for any other wielder of the pen. His two years as a Philadelphia editor were full of troublesome experiences, and when Dr. Rush won a libel suit against him, carrying with it $5,000, Cobbett abandoned the town in which he had neither enjoyed nor given any brotherly love. He came to New York, and lost no time in opening a book shop at 141 Water Street, near Hanover Square, and was a prominent advertiser on Jan. 1, 1800. He published The Court Calendar, and soon began that series of pamphlets known as the "Rush Light," in which, among other things, he continued to hold Dr. Rush up to ridicule. When Cobbett got an idea that he was right he held on to it with the pertinacity of a bulldog. He claimed that 1800 began the new century instead of 1801, and beneath his advertisement of Jan. 9 he gives a sample of his style:

N. B.—Mr. Fenno calls it contumacy in the editor of The Court Kalendar to insist on it that this year 1800 is the first year of the nineteenth century. What! does Mr. Fenno look upon himself as a judge and view the editor as an offender brought to his bar? Contumacy with a vengeance! Why, the very air of Philadelphia seems to be impregnated with tyranny—literary, legal, and medical. Contumacy or not, the editor does still persist in asserting that the year 1800 is the first of the nineteenth century, and that to believe the contrary is to betray a degree of ignorance excusable in no one but a Philadelphian.

Where the Drexel Building now stands, on the corner of Wall and Broad Streets, was a popular book store kept by John Furman, who enlarged his business by taking in Samuel C. Loudon as a partner, and purchasing the entire stock of Alexander Somerville. The name of Caritat was one of the most prominent in the book world of New York for many years. He kept a large store at 133 Broadway. His advertisement on Jan. 14 reads: "This day is published and will be delivered gratis to subscribers and purchasers a supplement to the catalogue of H. Caritat's general and increasing Circulating Library and Book Store."

The names of T. & J. Swords, too, of 99 Pearl Street will be found in many books published at that time. They printed many books for their own sale and for other dealers who did not keep a press in their store. Several of the novels of Charles Brockden Brown, including "Wilard Ormond" and "Arthur Mervyn," were issued first by T. & J. Swords, and they imported extensively from abroad.

Another popular book man was George F. Hopkins, who for several years printed The Commercial Advertiser, [illegible] known as "Washington's Mail." He published many of the orations delivered after the death of Washington, and later published a collection of his writings. The store of John Low, at 328 Water Street, was known as "Shakespeare's Head," from a fine wooden figure of the poet that ornamented the railing. Edward Belden, a nephew of Noah Webster, did a general publishing business at 40 Pine Street, in connection with his editorial management of The Commercial Advertiser. Dr. James Church published medical works at 137 Front Street, and Benjamin Gomes of 97 Maiden Lane combined with book selling the speculative delights of retailing lottery tickets.

Peter A. Mesier of 107 Pearl Street and T. B. Jansen & Co. of 248 Pearl Street were prominent in the trade and kept excellent stores. Others in the centre of activity were Samuel Campbell, 124 Pearl Street; John Rebout, 258 Pearl Street; S. Stephens, 165 Pearl Street; Brown & Stanolany, 164 Water Street; T. S. Arden, 186 Pearl Street, and David Longworth, near the Park Theatre, on Park Row. The latter published many fine engravings, and Shakespearean lovers frequented his shop to look at his collection of Boydell's Shakespeare gallery.

Books on etiquette, improvement of the mind, with poetical and moral selections, designed especially for the fair sex, were among the works which every bookseller always kept in stock. An advertisement of a new one of this order, which was published early in 1800, gives a fair idea of the contents of these young ladies' books:

The Mental Flower Garden. A book which merits the patronage of the fair sex, containing an elegant copper engraving representing Minerva presenting a copy of the work to a young lady, who is attended by Venus and a group of beautiful girls. With a great variety of elegant poetical pieces, pleasing and admonitory letters, cards of compliments, entertining and moral dialogues, devotional poems. A sure guide to accurate pronunciation which may save some young ladies a blush in company.

Dryden at the Grolier Club.

In commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the death of John Dryden, the Grolier Club will place on public exhibition, beginning Friday, March 9, a most remarkable collection of the works of "Glorious John," including his poems, plays, and translations, and the many volumes to which he contributed complimentary addresses and the like. There will also be a number of the best portraits of the poet. On Thursday evening, March 8, there will be the usual private view of both books and prints.

Dryden's first published work, a poem on the death of Lord Hastings, will be shown in the excessively rare "Lachrymae Musarum," 1650, (the copy that belonged to the mother of the much-mourned lord being also exhibited,) but the catalogue proper begins with his first publication of importance, the "Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Cromwell," which appeared in 1659, with two other similar poems by Waller and Sprat. The separate edition in the same year of the poem follows in the catalogue, together with later editions whose publication was inspired by Dryden's political enemies. Then come his "Astrea Redux," 1660; "To His Sacred Majesty on His Coronation," 1661; "Annus Mirabilis," 1667; "Of Dramatick Poesie," 1668; "Absalom and Achitophel," 1681, the first part; "The Medal," 1682; "MacFlecknoe," 1682; "Absalom and Achitophel," the second part, 1682; "Religio Laici," 1682; "The Vindication of the Duke of Guise," 1683; "Threnodia Augustalis," 1685; "The Hind and the Panther," 1687, three copies, two of them varying; "Britannia Rediviva," 1688, three different editions, two of them not previously described; "Annus Mirabilis" of 1688; "Address to Prince of Orange," 1689; Eleonora," 1692; "Alexander's Feast," 1697, and "Fables," 1700, (also the edition of 1797, with Lady Beauclerc's illustrations and the only copy that was done on vellum, with the plates on satin.) A large paper copy of Scott's edition of the "Works," 1808, is to be shown, in company with the edition of the poems in the Aldine Series; 1843, Christie's admirable "Poetical Works," 1870, and Saintsbury's reissue of Scott's edition of the "Works," 1882-93, on large paper.

Dryden's plays, ranging from "The Rival Ladies," 1664, to "Love Triumphant," 1694, will form an interesting feature of the exhibition, and among the contributed and translated works in another group will be found the numerous plays for which the poet wrote prologues and epilogues. From the many pieces of "Drydeniana" thirteen notable examples have been selected, including Buckingham's famous "Rehearsal," 1672, in which Dryden's plays were burlesqued and he was satirized as Bayes; Radcliffe's witty travesty on the translation of Ovid, for which Dryden was partly responsible, and Prior and Montagu's "Hind and Panther Transversed."

Now that Ladysmith has been relieved, the loss which the reading public has sustained in the death in the beleaguered city of George W. Steevens seems to become the more regrettable. It would have been the chance of Steevens's career—the description of that four months' defense, with starvation ever nearer and nearer, and suffering more acute every day. The letters which he wrote about conditions in Ladysmith before his death are by far the best account we yet possess of what life there was, and it must seem almost like a personal loss to Englishmen that the young writer's mastery of words and keenness of observation could not be displayed in describing the closing scenes of the investment. Doubtless we shall have many fine accounts of the siege and relief of Ladysmith from others who were there and who have survived, but we shall always feel that Steevens could have done it better.

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AN AMERICAN SALON.

Maintained at Northampton, Though Not Acknowledged to be One.

Not long ago somebody said that no American woman had founded a salon. "Mrs. Judge Lyman," as Northampton called the wife of Judge Joseph Lyman, held one for many years, but never did she call it by any such name. All day her guests came and went, seeking her now as she sat near the front door preparing her vegetables for dinner; now as she darned stockings in the parlor; now at her informal tea parties; now at the evening gatherings assembled by a message, "So-and-So is to be here; there will be good talk. Come!" They always came, and the talk was always good, for the daily paper had not anticipated all the guests' news; everybody had read the latest books and The North American Review, and had his own political views and those of his favorite editor, and, although theological dissension was in the air, it seldom, if ever, became audible.

The story of the talk and of Mrs. Judge Lyman is told in "Recollections of My Mother," by Mrs. Susan I. Lesley, and it is twice as entertaining as any "novel of character."

Anne Jean Robbins Lyman was born in 1789, a quarter of a century before her third cousins, the Forbes brothers; she was descended from Anne Hutchinson; the daughter of one Edward Hutchinson Robbins and the sister of another; the sister-in-law of Paul Revere's son; the aunt of Dr. Estes Howe; the wife of Judge Joseph Lyman; and more or less connected with all that group of Colonial families even yet controlling the social life of New England and puzzling all new-comers by their intricate alliances.

Mrs. Lyman was born in Boston, but the home of her parents and the birthplace of all her brothers and sisters was Milton.

Her father, at twenty-three years of age a member of the convention which drew up the State Constitution, nine times Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and seven times Lieutenant Governor, and for many years Judge of Probate, was the owner of the township of Robbinston, Me., and planted a colony of Milton folk there. His knowledge of Massachusetts seems to have been particular, for, being asked while Speaker if a letter could be sent to Hardwick no later than Sunday, although the weekly post did not go until Wednesday, he replied immediately:

> Why, yes; the member from Petersham is going home Saturday to spend Sunday with his family. Now, Petersham is only six miles from Hardwick, and his hired man is courting a girl from Hardwick, and goes over there to see her every Sunday, and he will carry your friend's letter.

Anne Jean was educated at the district school and at various private schools, but her real education was conducted at home.

Two maids and a small boy or girl to wait performed all the domestic service not undertaken by the ladies, who rose early and sat up until late and worked almost unceasingly, one reading aloud while the others sewed, for every good American family of that day was its own reading circle. Anne Jean and her elder sister read metaphysics for pleasure.

From this crowded busy home she went at the age of twenty-two to that of Judge Lyman, a man twice her own age, with grown daughters; his house was as much a social centre as her father's, and the life of the women of the two households was similar. Mrs Lyman's own daily programme, some twelve years later, was almost invariable.

Rising before her servants, she herself was accustomed to sweep the parlors, dining room, entry, and staircase before 6 o'clock, afterward attiring herself in the simple print frock, white cap, and collar in which she received any early callers. After breakfast she darned stockings, sewed, or prepared vegetables for dinner, meanwhile reading the newest book or the latest North American, or listening to her husband's reading of the newspapers, or to the reading of some book interesting to the whole family. The Judges of the Supreme Court, Miss Martineau, the professors from Round Hill, Webster, or any other guest might come and go; she had talk for all, but she pursued her work.

In the afternoon she followed the sensible custom of old-fashioned early risers, and slept some two hours, and then the work and the reading began again. In the evening she entertained any distinguished persons who happened to be in town, and work was laid aside, and her "good gown" of black silk, worn with fine lace, was donned. The entertainment was simple, tea and coffee, bread-and-butter sandwiches, sponge-cake, and thin slices of tongue or ham, composed the refection for a tea party. For an evening party, cake and wine and lemonade sufficed in Summer, and apples, nuts, and raisins in Winter, but as husband, wife, and children were equally given to hospitality, the number of unexpected guests often exceeded twoscore.

About six days in the year sufficed for attention to her wardrobe, which included the "good gown," another of thin, fine wool, and print frocks. One day was required to cut, fit, and make any one of these frocks, Mrs. Lyman and the dressmaker working together, and when they were finished she returned to her beloved darning. Incidentally, she had many children, and therefore occasionally left the darning basket for a whole day. Naturally, she despised "nerves" and their possessors. Equally, she despised the foolishness of setting the perfection of housekeeping above the perfection of life, and once, when told of a wonderful housekeeper declared her to be the dirtiest person she ever saw. Said she: "From the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, that woman's mind is on dirt; she thinks dirt, sees dirt, is fighting dirt the livelong day. Now, I would much rather see more of it in her carpet and less of it on her mind."

Her independence in literary opinion was no greater than her independence in other matters, and Mrs. Lesley has collected a series of delightful sayings. If one can imagine Mrs. Poyser educated, well read, and well bred, one may form some idea of them.

"She can do anything she pleases," was said of her. She was pleased to do very little that was not commendable, but, being quick witted, she was also quick tempered, but her wrath spent itself in words and was forgotten. Gracious and rather stately manners, a rapid flow of elegant English, quick appreciation of an interlocutor's views, and the perfect abstinence from malicious speech made her an ideal hostess. True goodness and untiring industry made her the idol of her family, and Mrs. Lesley's book was originally written for circulation among her kindred and friends. Its publication should heighten this generation's respect for its ancestors and their manner of living.

*RECOLLECTIONS OF MY MOTHER. By Susan I. Lesley. 8vo. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE "Avon" fount of small pica type, upon which Mr. Ricketts has long been engaged, is now complete. It has been specially designed for printing the Plays of Shakespeare. No edition of them at present exists that is notable as a finely printed book on paper whose permanence is undoubted. The edition of Shakespeare's Plays which will shortly be issued by the Vale Press will be printed in this new type, and the fount will not be used for any other books, at least until the Plays are completed.

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The Text has been Edited by Mr. T. S. Moore, who Edited the Vale Press Editions of "Shakespeare's Sonnets" and "The Passionate Pilgrim," now out of Print. It will be conservative in its tendencies, being based upon the early Folio editions, though the results of modern research will be recognised, and, as a matter of practical convenience, the Plays will be printed in modern spelling.

Each Play will be issued in a single demy 8vo volume, bound in cloth and stamped in blind from a design by Mr. Ricketts. Though the series will be uniform in outward appearance, separate schemes of internal decoration have been arranged for the "Tragedies," the "Comedies," and the "Histories."

Only 310 sets of the Vale Shakespeare will be printed, of which 100 sets are for sale in the United States of America, and 187 sets in Great Britain. The imprint in both countries will be identical, viz.: Sold by Hacon & Ricketts, London, and by John Lane, New York. The series will never be reprinted. The Plays will be issued at $6 per volume nett. The first Play, "Hamlet," will appear at the beginning of March, and succeeding volumes will be published at intervals of one month from that date.

The last twelve books issued from the Vale Press have all been fully subscribed before publication, and are now at a considerable premium.

The whole of the English edition of the Vale Shakespeare has been taken up by collectors and the trade.

A catalogue of such of the Vale Books as are still obtainable can be had from John Lane, 251, Fifth Avenue, New York.

Mr. Markham and Mr. Bangs Address the Bookbinder at Their Annual Dinner.

The second annual dinner of the Association of Employing Bookbinders was held on Monday night at the Hotel Savoy, its President, G. K. Rosenquest, presiding. Seated with him at the guests' table were Edwin Markham, John Kendrick Bangs, Robert Rutter, J. F. Tapley, C. M. Smith, A. V. S. Anthony, and Francis W. Halsey. After Mr. Anthony, with some gentle touches of humor, had responded to the toast "A Word About Books," Edwin Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe," spoke on "How Books Are Bound."

"I am to talk on how books are bound," he said. "Now there are two sorts of bindings. There is that which gives the book its outward appearance, the sort of binding of which you are the best master, but on that subject I shall not venture to speak to-night. There is another binding, and that is the binding which it receives in the hearts of the people. How is it made a part of the living literature of the people; in other words, what gives the book immortality? Let me say at the very beginning that there are two things which go to the binding of books in the hearts of the people—the style in which it is written, and the way it gives to us some sort of a light on life, in other words, a book must have style, and next it must be an illumination of life.

"Now, what is this thing we call style? Style, I take it, is that which makes thought permanent. It is that which gives it life; it is the feather in the arrow of thought. Many books have perished that were full of thought and weighted with ideals because they had not style.

"What is style? Well, I would be a remarkable man if I could tell you. It is something we feel, but all we can do is talk about it. I can say that style is a certain aristocracy of expression. It is a grand manner of utterance. It must have always serenity at its bottom. When an impressive fact is told with simplicity we have style; that is to say, when a great thought, great idea, is expressed in the very lowest terms of expression, then we have style. Style is the thing that binds the book with immortality.

"The next great idea of the binding of a book is that it shall be in some way an illumination of life, that it shall cast some interesting or humorous light on life. The newspaper is made notable because it is so full of this taste of life. Man is the conscript of an endless question, and that question is to find out what life is; in other words, to find out what he is himself. If man can know himself he will have then solved the deepest and most interesting problem of his existence. What is the good of knowing one another? If you know your neighbor you can love him, or at least you will have sympathy with him. I believe that all hate is caused by a lack of knowledge of our neighbor."

When John Kendrick Bangs was introduced somebody started the song "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow, Which Nobody Can Deny," which was promptly joined in by the members of the association. "Gentlemen," said Mr. Bangs, after bowing his acknowledgments, "you are fully correct. I have never met the man who could deny that fact." Mr. Bangs, whose subject was "What I Don't Know About Bookbindery," made a humorous speech, in which his friend, Mr. Rosenquest, had to bear the brunt of his humor. "While I am a lover of books," he said, "and a lover of fine bindings, and I treasure and keep them in my home, I have never had to go beyond the confines of New York City when I wanted a book clad. I know that this shows my ignorance, but I am proud of my ignorance." In conclusion, Mr. Bangs described an experience of his. "One Summer," he said, "while summering along the Atlantic Coast, "I promised Mrs. Bangs on my return to New York, to which I had come for rest, to send her some light reading. On my way from the University Club to the boat I found that I had forgotten this promise. I then stepped into Brentano's salesrooms and made a request for some light reading, and the clerk promptly handed me the production a copy of 'The Christless.' 'By Half China,' I handed this back and received in return a copy of 'The Sorrows of Corelli,' by Satan, and one or two other light works, including a thoughtful one of my own. 'What?' I said, 'why, I can't read Bangs.' 'Well,' said the salesman, 'to tell you the truth, neither can I.' I was sufficiently tactful to give him the address of somebody else when I recovered myself and had paid for the books I had ordered. The books, however, never reached me, for I failed to recollect the name of the person to whom they were addressed."

After Mr. Bangs had spoken, Mr. Rutter, who is the oldest bookbinder in New York in active service, entertained the company with remarks of a reminiscent and humorous character, and Mr. Halsey spoke on the dress on "Good Bindings and Good Government Work."

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OLD PLATE.

Makers and Hall Marks—What is Sterling—Ancient Frauds—The Goldsmiths—Warnings to Collectors.*

Who were the first makers of gold or silver vessels? "The Egyptians, Assyrians, Phœnicians, Greeks, and Romans were well acquainted with both gold and silver, and high authority places the vessels recently found on the supposed site of Troy and at Mycenæ among genuine relics of pre-Hellenic, or, more indefinitely still, Homeric times." Archæologists will inform you that the first forms of bowls followed precisely the shapes of the primitive objects in pottery. Mr. Wilfred Joseph Cripps begins his "Old English Plate" by a reference to Exodus. The Bible shows that the goldsmith carried on his art fifteen centuries before the birth of Christ. The fining pot of silver, the furnace for gold, the refiner's fire, Solomon's drinking vessels of gold, Joseph's cup of silver, are familiar images. Certainly in the old time, the precious metals were lavished not alone on shrines, but for the fabrication of utensils for domestic use.

Mr. Cripps enters fully into the description of the precious metals. Both gold and silver, in a condition of purity, are too soft to be used either as coin or plate. From the earliest times an alloy has been used. Copper is the metal added, for the reason that without much change of color the hardness of the gold or silver is increased. The author writes:

> The word alloy is often said to be derived from the French à la loi, the proportion of baser metal that might be used for the purpose having been from very early days regulated by law. But the word seems more often than not used for the mixed metal itself rather than for the portion of base metal added to the pure gold or silver, and, coupling this with the fact that the French express it by "alliage," there is reason to think that the word may not impossibly be derived from allier rather than à la loi.

What is meant by the English standards? For gold, 22 parts of fine gold and 3 parts of alloy, and for silver, 11 ounces 2 pennyweights of fine silver and 18 pennyweights of copper are those which form our "standard" or "sterling" alloys in England, and, with small exception, this has been so in the case of gold since the restoration in 1660 and in the case of silver from far earlier times. The word "sterling," it is believed, owes its origin to the Esterlings, who were early celebrated for the purity of their coinage. Methods of testing gold or silver by means of the "touchstone" are of the most ancient date. At the best, the old "pierre de touche" could only give an approximate valuation. The author presents in the clearest way the modern methods of assaying gold and silver. As to silver, when it is suspected to be of an inferior quality, the use of a minute quantity of the solution of the nitrate of silver will show the baser metal at once. A brownish or black film appears if there is an excess of the alloy. Just here it is not out of place to warn the possessors of old silver that the cleaning of their silver must be carried on with due precaution. By excess of zeal you may bring about the ruin of your silver. Never use any erosive substance. The worth of your old piece depends in great measure on the mark of the maker, the date letters, with the hall marks. Obliterate these with sand, and the value of your piece diminishes. A silversmith of the year 1737 gives this excellent advice:

> "Clean it now and then with only warm water and soap, with a Spunge, and wash it with clean water, and dry it very well with a soft Linnen Cloth, and keep it in a dry place, for the damp will spoyle it." Here is additional advice, dating back to 1679: "Be careful, to wipe it with a clan linnen cloath, and if there chance be any staines or spoits that will not easily come off with a little water, the cloath being dipped therein, and so rubbed the flagon and chalices from the topp to the Bottome, not crosswise, But the Bason and patens are to be rubb'd roundwise, not acrosse, and by noe means use either chalk, sand, or salt."

Frauds in the manufacture of plate were of an early date. Then particular guilds were formed for the purposes of mutual protection. In 1260 the Provost of Paris issued a code of statutes for the regulation of the goldsmiths. In 1300 the mark of Paris is referred to in the English Warbrobe Accounts. In England the guild of goldsmiths dates from 1180. It always had the special duty of protecting the trade "against fraudulent workers and placing marks upon articles examined." Mr. Cripps describes at length the early history of the goldsmiths' guild. They must have been of a turbulent character, but so were the tailors. In 1267 goldsmiths and tailors had a street brawl and many of the combatants were killed.

Portions of the rules laid down by the goldsmiths of 1300 show what were their powers. No vessel of silver was to leave the worker's hands until it had been assayed by the wardens of the craft and marked with the leopard's head, (q'ele soit signée de une teste de léopart.) As time went on the Goldsmiths' Company enlarged its powers. In Elizabeth's reign those who made false plate or counterfeited the Hall Mark were put in the pillory, and in some exceptional cases the culprit lost an ear. The author shows how in time the London goldsmith became the banker. The many goldsmiths' statutes and ordinances are to be found in Mr. Cripps's admirable volume.

All collectors of old silver, for it is very many in the United States, know of the leopard's head. The probability is that the leopard stood for a lion. The leopard's head, therefore, is properly the head of a lion passant guardant, which, in fact, is a lion's front face; and in all the early examples of this mark shows a fine, bold lion's face, with mane and beard, having on the head a ducal crown. This particular mark being the best known, we dwell upon it, because it is often supposed to be the distinct London one. This is probably not the case, the "touch of the leopard's head" having served in many other old English cities. What is known as the worker's or maker's mark, Mr. Cripps tells us, was instituted in England in 1363. At first these marks took the form of emblems or symbols. It is believed that the old workers copied as marks for their wares the signs over their shops. After a certain time the initials of the makers came into use, and various additions were made in the Hall Marks. All these changes and additions the author presents.

Many are the warnings found in the volume directed to the purchasers of so-called "old silver." Take, for instance, silver plate offered for sale and called Queen Anne plate. "The market is now flooded with the plain and fluted plate of this reign, which is made, to all appearance, both at home and abroad for importation hither by the wagonload." The modern forger is highly clever. He transposes the original marks from old silver, taking the small pieces and inlaying them into large modern objects. Mr. Cripps cites many cases of fraud coming under his own observation. Sometimes the forgeries are so cleverly carried out as to be difficult of detection. A collector must know what is the style of the different periods. When a piece of silver is declared to be of a certain time he knows that the silversmith followed certain lines and decorations. Quite recently a London silversmith who had forged the Hall Marks had to pay £3,000, besides forfeiting all the plate bearing the forged marks.

So far something has been told of the marks by means of which old silver may be determined. In the ninth chapter Mr. Cripps enters on the interesting topic of plate, ecclesiastical or other, to be found in English collections. The author writes:

> It is difficult to realise the splendor of the display that would have met the eye of him who entered one of our great cathedrals or wealthy parish churches on any high festival day in the three or four centuries that preceded the Reformation. The Church was the nursing mother of the arts, which lent themselves in their turn to the adornment of her services. The monks were the goldsmiths of the Middle Ages. St. Dunstane himself was the patron of their craft in England. What wonder, then, that the wealth of gold and silver in its shrine and treasury was immense; so immense as to be almost incredible.

The wars of the Roses, the Reformation, particularly the actions of Henry VIII., with those of Oliver Cromwell, brought about the destruction and the dispersal of old English plate. "The examples of pre-Reformation art in England are comparatively few; those of any importance are very few indeed." Mr. Cripps describes the examples of ancient ecclesiastical plate to be found in England to-day. They are communion cups, chalices, patens, of various forms and patterns. As a careful historian, Mr. Cripps cites some of our own church plate. The oldest may be a silver paten and flagon, bearing the date 1694, and belonging to Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass. In secular plate there are many examples.

Mr. Cripps's study of the spoon is of singular interest. "When was the spoon first used? The learned de Laborde writes: "Les cuillers sont vieille, je ne dirai pas comme le monde, mais certainement autant que la soupe." To be translated: "The spoon is as old as is soup." Spoons antedate forks. In the "Babies' Book" of 1475 you may read, "Ne playe with spone trenchere ne knyffe." In an English will of 1446 there is a bequest of a spoon with the image of the Virgin on it. The Apostle spoon all collectors are desirous of possessing. Such Apostle spoons certainly have their value. A dozen Apostle spoons were sold some forty-five years ago for £430, and another set disposed of in 1890 brought £400. The oldest spoon mentioned by the author is of the year 1259. Forks are modern refinements. It looks as if the luxuriant Greek or Roman used his fingers at table. There is no mention of the fork in the fifteenth century. In the "Boke of Kervyng" the servitor is instructed as follows: "Laye your knyves and set your brede one lofe by ane other; your spones and your napkyns fayre folden besyde your brede." There is no word about a fork. The useful fork was of Italian origin. Coryat in his "Crudities" first mentions a fork. In 1611 the "little fork" is described. Ben Jonson in his "The Devil Is an Ass" makes one of his personages ask, "Forks! What are they?" At first forks were two-pronged. The earliest four-pronged forks Mr. Cripps has any knowledge about were made in 1726.

Of mazers, ewers, basins, salvers, cups, tankards, caudle-cups, porringers, Monteiths, tea and coffee services, cake baskets, voyders, maces, the author gives the fullest descriptions.

The full account of old silver would not be complete were the salt-cellar of the olden time overlooked. The massive salt always had a place on the table. "It adorned the centre of the table and served to indicate the importance of the owner and to divide the lord and his noble guests from the inferior guests and menials, who were entitled to places." Hence the expression, "to ye seated below the salt," meaning a position of inferiority. In the time of Queen Anne the fashion changed, and salts in the shape of a lighthouse. It had one salt alone, but sugar and pepper. Guests of lower degree took their salt from what were called trencher salts.

At the conclusion the author gives the chronological list of plate, beginning with the fifteenth century and carrying it out to the year 1844. Then follow tables of the date-letters used by all the English, Scotch, and Irish assay halls. The care taken by Mr. Cripps in the working up of his subject is worthy of all praise. Now, "the proof of the pudding is the eating of it." The writer of this article visited lately a collection of old silver. He took with him the volume now under notice. Among the many pieces in the collection there was one the authenticity of which was questioned. The owner of the silver prided himself particularly on this special piece, because he believed that it was a family heirloom. Supposably it had been made in the time of Queen Anne. The lines, the decoration were good. Consulting "Old English Plate," the disagreeable discovery was made by the collector that it was a clever forgery.

*OLD ENGLISH PLATE. By Wilfred J. Cripps. Old English Plate, Ecclesiastical, Decorative and Domestic. Its Makers and Marks. Sixth edition, revised and enlarged, with 123 illustrations and upward of 2,600 fac-similes of plate marks. New York: Francis P. Harper. 8vo, cloth, uncut. $6.

"A Few Verses," by John W. Chadwick.

John White Chadwick, the well-known Unitarian minister of Brooklyn, has had privately printed, to be sold at a fair instituted by the women of his society, "A Few Verses," the little book being published in dainty pamphlet form. The charm of Mr. Chadwick's verse is well known to lovers of good poetry, through the excellence of the various books of verses and anthologies he has already issued. The poems in the present little volume, although few in number, are varied in style and interest. Among them will be found a congratulatory poem addressed to Robert Collyer on his seventieth birthday:

You dear old Robert, whom we love so well,
If we the half of all our love should tell,
You would grow red as was that famous rose
Of York, which blushed, as every poet knows,
To Lancaster on some soft bosom's swell.

Another beautiful poem is one entitled, "To My Father's Quadrant," which readers of the little privately printed memoir of the elder Chadwick, written by his son—a beautiful story of a noble life—and circulated only among the friends of the family—will remember with much pleasure. An old sea Captain for many years was the father, whose quadrant now hangs in the son's city home. Mr. Chadwick writes of it as follows:

You were his guide on many a dangerous sea,
Through storm and darkness led him safely home;
As you to him, so he shall be to me,
Whatever seas I sail or lands I roam.

Another interesting poem, the first in the present volume, is "The Making of Men," too long, however, to be given here, and still another, "A Good Physician," which was called forth by the memory of Dr. Calvin Briggs of Marblehead, whose skill years ago saved Mr. Chadwick from congenital blindness. Another beautiful poem, "Toward the Unknown," was inspired by a reading of Nansen's "Farthest North":

So it is written in brave Nansen's story
Of the good Fram, and all the fame and glory
Of those stout hearts who further northward bore
Than any ship had ever been before.
* * * * * * *
Yet still from out the unknown world there came
Voices that seemed to call them each by name;
Voices of bergs that grind, and seas that roll,
Tempting and spurning man's imperial soul.
* * * * * * *
Would that it might be so with us who keep
Our fateful course o'er life's unmeasured deep;
That we, as cheerly, might that mystery hail,
Which is the port of every Captain's sail.
* * * * * * *
No fear! That great unknown toward which we move
Is the wide sea of God's eternal love.
No ice-bound, beauteous desolation there;
But life, more life—who would not onward fare?

Those who know Mr. D. C. French's "Death and the Young Sculptor" will appreciate the beauty of the following sonnet, called forth by the photographs of the group:

Striving to shape the solemn Sphinx aright
The sculptor works with high, impassioned heart,
A little longer and his patient art
Shall triumph. Lo, across his waning light
Chilling his fancy with a sudden blight
A shadow and an outstretched hand to part
The worker from his work forever! Start
Thou not, O man, with miserable fright.
How much more grand this Presence than thy dream!
What if her touch that seals thy pleading eyes
Shall them reopen under larger skies,
Where all thou here essay'dst in vain shall gleam
With rarer beauty, and the Sphinx, soothfast,
Shall her own riddle solve for thee at last.

Or the equally interesting "Prepared":

Oft have I wondered at the fearless heart
With which strong men and tender women go
To meet great Death; but now I seem to know
The secret of their courage. 'Tis a part
Of their whole life, the end of all thou art,
O Nature, to their souls. The steady flow
Of time is ceaseless; thick thy hand doth sow
The void with stars, while from earth's bosom start
The lovely flowers, and there are trees and streams
And women's faces and love's mystery;
And all these things are influences that give
The needed lesson. They are all foregleams
Of the one strangeness and the last, How be
Of death afraid when we have dared to live?

T. H. Colwell of the University Press of Minnesota announces for publication next week a new volume of poems by Arthur Upson, entitled "At the Sign of the Harp."

MARCH

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1900

UNCUT EDGES AGAIN.

Will Have None Other if He Can Help It.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Some of the letters that have appeared of late in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, advocating cut edges to all books, magazines, &c., sound strange, even amusing, to the "bibliophile." Practically, the tone of at least one of these communications seems to carry with it an accusation of a want of taste on the part of those who prefer their books unmutilated. Now, if these good people want narrow margins, and the pages of their reading matter sheared down to the type, I see no reason why their perverted tastes should not be respected, and they will certainly in this way run no risk of microbes. Now, I think I speak of what I know, and that is, there are many others who prefer liberal margins to the volumes in their libraries, with the microbes thrown in. In fact, I believe they would feel cold chills down their spines to have to see some of their favorite authors mutilated in the way that these writers to THE REVIEW would be pleased to have done. I am free to admit that one idea running in the minds of many book collectors is that they hope at some future day to replace the cloth covers of their choice volumes with appropriate bindings. This would be quite impossible if the margins were destroyed. The sneer at English publishers in one of these letters in quite ill-placed, though much in line with the whole gist of it. The truth is, no publisher in England, or purchasers there either, regards cloth covers as binding at all, but only temporary expedients to hold the printed sheets together. Cloth binding is an American subterfuge. I am free to admit that a very large proportion of the books of the day, mainly in the line of fiction, are worthy of nothing better than cloth cases, (perhaps, not that,) and it is quite immaterial whether the pages of such are cut down clean to the type, or even into it, but there are a few at least that are worthy of a better fate than to be given up to the mercy of the shaving machine.

The letter over the signature of "Agnes E. Blanchard," in your issue of Feb. 10, is to the point in many respects, and covers the argument from a book-lover's view, in contradistinction to the mere utilitarian spirit. Doubtless most of those who advocate cut edges only care for books while they read them, and have little or no respect for them, beyond the mere amusement they yield to them for the time, and when that is done, they are thrown aside. For myself, let me add this, that while possessing many volumes in a somewhat extensive but modest library that have trimmed edges, yet I make it a rule never to purchase one, (nor magazine either, that I care anything about,) if I can obtain it otherwise. Oftentimes I have got from the publishers the sheets of a book I wanted, rather than take it in the ordinary cloth case, where it has been subjected to the scalping knife. Again, I have refrained from buying many a book simply for that reason. I console myself with the belief that I am not alone in the world. There are others, and I rejoice I am in good company.

WILLIAM HYATT FARRINGTON.
Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 10, 1900.

A Device of Money Makers.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I see in your last number some letters on "Uncut Edges." If you will allow me, I would like to say a word on that point. Uncut edges and rough edges are a device of bookmakers to make or save money. If there is anything I abominate in the book line it is the book with uncut edges and with rough edges. These rough edges are a perfect resting place for all the dirt that sails through the air. And this dirt cannot be dislodged. I have tried that out to my entire satisfaction. Such books are unsanitary—for everything dirty is unsanitary—unpleasant to handle, and a disgrace to bookmakers, who ought to know better in this age of enlightenment and its tendencies to cleanliness. Cannot those who are opposed to "uncut edges" form an organization to have the edges of books neatly trimmed before they leave the publishing house?

Yours for all things wholesome,
FRANCES ELLEN BURR.
Hartford, Conp., Feb. 14, 1900.

The Custom Old and Honored.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In recent issues of THE SATURDAY REVIEW I find several correspondents, and among them book connoisseurs, taking ground in contrast to the old time-honored English style of uncut edges. I would take up the defense of uncut edges in all cases but one, and that is works of fiction. Fiction alone should be published with the edges trimmed.

Uncut edges is a custom extending back many centuries, and undoubtedly this curious idea will never become obsolete. Bookworms yearn to grasp at a time-worn volume, dusty from age, with its uncut edges. Most standard authors will be found with uncut edges, especially books which bear an imprint of many decades back, with the edges very uneven and sometimes protruding.

Take, for instance, any of the noble first editions with their ragged edges in their artistic bindings of by-gone centuries. Really what a curious and delightful pleasure it is to gaze at the contents. These, of course, generally command unusual prices in the auction rooms.

But an early volume with uncut edges does not necessarily become rare. Thousands and thousands of volumes were published with clean edges, and are equally rare.

Usually early Americana will be found to have clean edges; among them early impressions of Bradford, Zenger, Franklin, and others too numerous to name, but occasionally a volume appeared with its pages untrimmed, which indeed have always been beloved to all bibliomaniacs.

H. A. WILLIAM.
New York, Feb. 10, 1900.

Only When One Can Afford the Time.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As to uncut edges, "hopelessly selfish luxuriousness" is perhaps excusable when one can afford it, but the time wasted cutting with a paper cutter the leaves of uncut books is much grudged by one who must confine his reading to the hours between 7:30 P. M. and bedtime. Besides, though many of the clumsy uncut books are of heavy, brittle, sheet-iron paper, with perhaps some red type in the title-page, they are frequently cloth-bound in the cheap style called "casework." Does the rough-edge fad excuse increase of price?

If a book is worth reading it is a perennial fount from which, in my opinion, the last comer may draw equal pleasure with the first; absorbed in the subject-matter, one does not wait to gloat over the ragged pulchritude of uncut edges or fret at the repulsive smudge left by a previous reader. Sometimes, too, one would enjoy a book and tobacco together; which, I assure A. E. B., cannot be done on the ragged edge.

A. S. B.
Albany, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1900.

Uncut and Cut.

Behold! to thee is given this book divine;
Within its depth there lies
Treasures enlocked; forthwith to find
One needs must search with human eyes.

Aye! e'en enlocked as gold in quarts,
Whose flashing brightness shines; enlocked
By Nature's lock secure, and deeper depth
For miners' work its hope insures.

Take it! the book is yours, to find
What treasures therein are, to cut
Each page and search each line
For mystic worth by human art.

Oh! let your heart now turn to it,
And may each treasured page, as cut,
Be full of hope, a soul's desire
To find an earthly paradise.

* * * * * * *

Didst say this treasure was for me?
Me, who, by a carnal thought of mind,
Would find a treasure there enfold
As gold from depth of quartz's mine?

Prithee, didst know a miner's curse
Who, working onward on, at flashing gold
Finds weary toil, too oft reward,
For riches he'd unfold, even gold, gold.

Nay, take it back, for I can't see
Wherein its treasures lie, so deep enlocked.
For me to find; what gold is there
In ponderous stock would rather take in cradle-rock.

This book, with page uncut, for me?
No, no; for me 'tis not—to search, to find
A treasured thought that therein lies
Of one whose soul must see with human eyes.

Go, cut the page and let me read,
With soul's desire, each written word,
As though a picture, whose tints unfold
A view of paradise, not earth's desire.

Now let me rest; let thoughts divine
Incase my soul; my life, 'tis but a fleeing dream
For that bright dawn when sin shall be no more.
Curse not the thought, but let me dream.

A. H. NOLTING.

Just Cutting the Leaves.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW apropos of the discussion on cut and uncut edges.

'Twas the eve of a midwinter Sunday,
Through the service a glory had shown,
Undone by the strain of the morning,
I mused in my study alone;
And took from the table a volume,
A present from one whom I love,
And listlessly thumbed through the pages,
And longed for the wings of a dove.
Just cutting the leaves.

But somehow the songs of the morning
Kept singing themselves in my heart,
And my eyes chanced to fall on a poem
That caused deepest feelings to start,
And each time the knife made of olive
Would neatly the pages divide,
From the dreamland of memory sweet faces,
Beamed on me with eyes open wide,
Just cutting the leaves,

It seemed that the playmates of childhood,
Who had passed from my life long ago,
Had gathered in company about me
So lifelike it made my heart glow,
And I fancied again we were playing
At hide-and-go-seek on the bay,
While mother was roasting the turkey.
The bell rang. Oh, happy that day!
Just cutting the leaves.

Now life has grown deeper and richer,
Its sorrows and joys crowd apace,
But they blend in a background of beauty
On which is projected some face
That speaks all the grandest achievements,
Defeats and the victories sublime.
Each page calls a face and I'm living
My years in an hour of time.
Just cutting the leaves.

I hear a sweet voice softly calling,
Feel the touch of a hand on my brow,
That quickly drives 'way all my languor
With the pledge of love's eternal vow.
A presence drawn nearer and nearer,
On my lips fondly presses a kiss;
All my heart chords respond in rich music
And I'm lost in the rapture of bliss.
Just cutting the leaves.

And now the last leaf has been severed,
The gloaming creeps furtively on,
The volume lies closed on the table;
The faces have faded and gone.
But still I sit dreamily musing,
Deepest silence pervading the room;
For that volume has filled memory's temple
With the richest and rarest perfume.
Just cutting the leaves.

—A. MCLELLAND.

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Do Women Really Care for Literature

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I am moved to confide to you my growing conviction that women do not really care to read books. I mean they have not an inborn and self-sustaining love of literature, and by literature I mean real books, not the ceaseless flight of trumpery novels that beclouds the air. How many women do you know who are capable of sitting down to the serious reading of a serious book? How many that have any real acquaintance with the books that the concurring judgment of all the ages has pronounced great? How many that of unstimulated volition, cloistered in their own apartments with no man around to guide their preference or reward by his notice a false and artful vanity of learning, would take up Milton or Dante, or Goethe, or anything of Walter Pater, or John Addington Symonds, or Carlyle, or Lowell for five minutes of thoughtful consideration? How many women have you ever known who knew anything whatever about Boswell's Johnson, or had read Macaulay's letters, or even one of his essays? Mr. Matthew Arnold wrote some things that men call good—do you often hear a woman speak of them? I like White's "Natural History of Selborne." I alluded to the work one day in female society, and one of the company said she had his "Words and Their Uses," but had never read his "Natural History." Not a woman of them all smiled, and I didn't.

I was fooled about this matter once. At my uncle's, up in the mountains, one Summer I met a lady who said "she liked books." She had the stigmata of what they call culture. She knew languages, quoted intelligently from the rarer poets, and upon one occasion spoke of Plautus in a way that made me look at her twice. I fell head over heels into the trap, and for a week she had me and another man of the party talking literature with her about half of the time. The other man did three-fourths of the talking, but somehow it always seemed to me that the lady led the conversation, and I came back to town really sorry to quit the society of one of the most agreeable women I had ever met. I have repeatedly met her in the city since that Summer, in a house full of books, and also of company. I have never seen her take up a book, or heard her mention one, but she has constantly about her a lot of chattering young sapheads, who wouldn't know Marie Corelli from Leviticus. And that woman is thirty-five years old, if she is a day. Now my conclusion is that her quotations and the Plautus business were a part of her "make-up," a mere literary cosmetic, put on before the mirror, and that she cared no more about literature than I do about algebra.

I do not judge the whole sex by one illusory example, nor do I deny that there is here and there a woman, sexu femina, ingenio vir, like Maria Theresa, who is in the genuine sense a person of literary knowledge and competence. But, in the main, do women care anything about books, barring novels, when there is no man by to notice and applaud?

TRGLATH.
New York, March 1, 1900.

The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art.
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
SIXTEEN PAGES.
NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900.

MARCH

THE CONCLUSIONS OF "TIGLATH."

A peculiar and insufficiently varied environment may lead a good and candid man to false conclusions in respect to the habits and condition of mankind in general. We fear that his environment is the source of the probable error of our correspondent, "Tiglath," about women's love of books and literature. Yet we fear also that his letter, which appears upon another page of this issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, represents the opinions of a large number of superficial and therefore ill-qualified observers.

He concludes that women really care nothing for books save those that amuse them or serve to while away their dull and weary hours. Their interest in literature of enduring worth, if they exhibit any interest at all, is either simulated or, if real, is too faint to withstand their superior liking for social intercourse.

It would be folly to attempt to expose "Tiglath's" errors by answering his questions. The fundamental trouble is that his tests are probably so severe that neither men nor women could hope to pass the admission examination to his society of real lovers of literature. We feel sure that his social environment is made up of professional men of letters, of persons who read and write books for a living. In that society he doubtless feels that any literary allusion may be made without reproach, but not missed without discredit. That is not true of any society made up of the run of men and women. As well might the lawyer complain that the ladies of his acquaintance were ignorant of the principles of constitutional law, or the doctor of medicine lament the indifference of women to the study of pathogenic bacteria.

Turn about is fair play. How many men does "Tiglath" know outside the circle of his scribbling friends who read half a dozen books a year or give "thoughtful attention" twice a month to any of the great names on his list? Books are only one in the fierce competition of strugglers for human attention. The great rival is human companionship. For the run of men and women the society of their kind—that is, with a due admixture of the other kind—has a fascination against which the love of reading struggles in vain. In his article in a recent issue of THE TIMES Dr. Dana spoke of the great class of social inebriates, the men and women who have become slaves to the habit of human association. They are wretched in solitude. Their need of society in some form is a veritable mania, comparable to the drunkard's craving for stimulant. Of a truth, it is hard for the teetotalers, and doubly hard for the unfortunates who have entered the tippling stage, to resist the charm of the full life of a great city, with half a hundred theatres, endless rounds of dinner parties, clubs of many kinds for both men and women, the busy streets and shops, and the newspapers that must be read at all hours.

We ask "Tiglath" to ponder the case of a young man in New York apartments after dinner with all the hours until bedtime on his hands. Shall he sit down to the poetry of Mr. Swinburne or, let us say, the works of Mr. Herbert Spencer, or shall he "go out"? There is the opera and a dozen new plays. There are some nice girls who would like to see him. There are his pleasant clubs, where hearty handclasps and the welcome of good fellows await him. But if a man fall before these manifold temptations and desert his reading, with what heart shall we condemn the women, with their multitudinous social obligations and enticements? The Germans have a proverb that every woman would rather be pretty than pious. Most of them would rather be socially esteemed and beloved than to be thought well read. And they are eternally right about that.

But they are not more right than "Tiglath" is wrong in his general conclusion that the time is always to come. The reason such regret is oftenest made is because we do not realise what a great advantage, in both happiness and in cultivation, a taste for good books and reading really is.

If we once realise how thoroughly most pleasures depend on circumstances outside our own control—on the caprice or companionship of others—on mutual interest at the same moment, on environment, and on our own power of drawing to us those whose companionship we would seek, and on our worldly circumstances and command of time, we can readily see how often, without any fault of our own, we may be doomed to disappointment. In reading, on the other hand, how much do we not find entirely within our own control—the book for the mood or the moment only waiting to be taken up, and entirely at our own disposal. So that we must entirely agree with Philip Stanhope when we find him saying:

> Surely, then, all those who feel—and who does not?—the variety and the vicissitudes of human life, ought, on that very account, if they be wise, to cultivate in themselves, and also to promote in others, an enlightened taste for reading. Of the pleasures of reading, I will say that there is no man so high as to be enabled to dispense with them, and no man so humble who should be compelled to forego them. Rely on it, that in the highest fortune and the highest station, hours of lassitude and weariness will intrude, unless they be cheered by intellectual occupation. Rely on it, also, that there is no life so toilsome, so devoted to the cares of this world, and to the necessity of providing the daily bread, but what it will afford intervals (if they be only sought out) in which intellectual pleasures may be cultivated, and oblivion of other cares enjoyed. Depend upon it, that these are pleasures which he who condemns will find himself a miserable loser in the end.

TIME ENOUGH TO READ.

In reading the new volume of Prof. Jowett's Letters, which were noticed recently in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, we were much impressed by the force and truth of the following paragraph, as well as by the terseness with which it is expressed. It will be found among the short sayings at the end of the volume, which the editors of the book assure us live in the memories of Jowett's friends: "There is time enough to read all the books worth reading, if you can only get the mind for it."

Prof. Jowett's dictum so completely expresses views put forth in these columns on many occasions that we feel an irresistible impulse to pass it on. More and more is the tendency of the age increasing in disposition to shuffle off our own responsibility for things left undone on the score of lack of time, when candid examination would prove it to be sheer lack of strong inclination. The busiest people may usually be depended upon to find ample time to read all or—to qualify the statement slightly—most of the books best worth reading; while many of us, with ample time at our command, express regret at our ignorance of certain subjects or books which we find are being discussed, on the plea that we are so busy we have no time to become acquainted with the particular volume under discussion.

Surely it must be allowed that we all, busy as we may be, find time for most of the things we are really anxious to accomplish. The amount of time that we all waste in some aimless fashion could be so profitably spent over the good books of the year. The reading habit we hear so much about, once formed, it is surprising how much time we all find to devote to it.

Even should a day prove to be unusually full of its necessary duties—and let us hope pleasures also—one can always manage the half hour, which will so soon be found to be perceptibly lengthening into a longer period—at the end of the day in one's own room if need be—which in time will come to be considered the most precious part of the twenty-four hours; the time indeed when our own individuality becomes most strongly developed, and which rounds out the day in the most delightful fashion, sending us to our beds at last with all our worries smoothed away, and the feeling that our individual lives are quite well worth living. With such a pleasant stimulant we scarcely recognize the dividing line between the day dreams brought about by a favorite volume and the condition Aldrich so beautifully pictures in his well-known lines, "The Night's Nepenthe"—

> When to soft sleep we give ourselves away,
> And in a dream as in a fairy bark
> Drift on and on through the enchanted dark
> To rosy daybreak.

That such a time so spent is a favorite time with many is evidenced by the numerous charming essays written on bedside books—books for the dozing hours—and papers with kindred titles, besides the innumerable references to such reading to be found scattered through essays and biographies, as, for instance, in Thackeray's delightful "Roundabout Papers."

Unlike Dr. Johnson, we may never dare assert that any book—not even his favorite "Anatomy of Melancholy"—could get us out of bed earlier than common in the morning, but what countless numbers of books may we not mention which have robbed us of hours on the other end of the day. But we should not say robbed, because our own gain, both in pleasure and knowledge, has proved ample compensation.

There are indeed comparatively few, fortunately, who cannot command some portion of each day for the gratification of his tastes and wishes, so that Prof. Jowett would seem to be quite justified in his assertion that one has only to cultivate a taste for reading really.

RICHARD HOVEY'S DEATH.

The sudden death, Feb. 24, of Richard Hovey, of cerebral hemorrhage while he was recovering from the effects of a surgical operation, will be justly regarded by those who were near enough to the man to judge properly of his ability and his aspirations as an appreciable loss to American letters. He was born in Normal, Ill., May 4, 1864, and was the son of Gen. Charles E. Hovey, who was long the President of the Illinois State Normal School. Mr. Hovey was a Dartmouth man and a member of the class of '85. His Dartmouth Ode is well known to men of that college. He studied for the Protestant Episcopal priesthood for a year or more at the General Theological Seminary in this city, and served for a time as the lay assistant of Father Brown at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. He had been a journalist, actor, and dramatist, but he was chiefly known as a poet with the gift of melody, a translator of some of the Belgian Maeterlinck's symbolical dramas, and a college lecturer. He was stationed lately at Barnard as Professor of English literature, and was a lecturer in Columbia, also. He was the singer, with Bliss Carman, of "Songs of Vagabondia," and wrote, also, "Seaward," an elegy on his friend Parsons, the Dante scholar, and "Along the Trail," a volume of lyrics. He had published, of a proposed cycle of nine dramas based on the early British legends, "Lancelot and Guinevere," "The Quest of Merlin," "The Marriage of Guinevere," "The Birth of Galahad," and "Taliesin."

INFORMATION AUTHORS NEED.

The activity of the press in the production of books about music and the avidity with which they are read by the constantly increasing mass of persons interested in the secrets of the divine art suggest the timeliness of a repetition of the exhortation to literary men to inform themselves about this matter. It has long been a subject of amusement among musical persons that writers of literary books, especially the novelists, betray such a fearfully and wonderfully made ignorance of the musical art. It is not that they do not understand the technics of it. No one expects them to do that, and no one would thank them for larding their pages with learning of this sort, any more than they would for providing plentiful references to the chemical composition of the landscapes which they describe, or the physiological state of their heroines.

But they often make such silly references to Wagner and other composers who are as familiar to the music lover as Keats and Browning are to the literary man. These same writers who fall into such ludicrous errors when they speak of music are extremely careful to be correct when they refer to painting. They show some discrimination in their passing allusions to Sir Christopher Wren, Corot, and Leonardo da Vinci. But if perchance they have to take the heroine to the opera, then look out for some incomprehensible blunder about Rossini or Beethoven or Chopin. To depict a man as playing the symphonies of Beethoven on the 'cello does not seem to a literary man a weird thing to do, but he would ridicule any one who credited Mme. Modjeska with performing a Shakespearean drama all by herself. George Moore gained a good part of the notoriety which came with his "Evelyn Inness" simply by stating correctly a few of the commonest facts in the history of music. That he should have done so was deemed a wonderful achievement for a literary man.

A writer of books should make it his business to know something of the art of music. He should remember that a pretty considerable portion of the public to which he appeals does, and that it will detect and laugh at his mistakes. There are plenty of books to give him the needed information, and there is a fairly short road to the acquisition of the amount of knowledge which he requires in his trade.

THE PITY OF IT.

What a pity it is that the name of Sappho, most perfect of lyrists, which sounds so sweetly in the ears of all scholars, should be so degraded as to become a by-word and a synonym for indecency in the minds of ignorant thousands who have no knowledge of the classics or of any literature! To be sure, there is a vast amount of indecent literature about the "Burning Sappho" of the "Isles of Greece," especially in the French language, but it is all spurious and bears no sort of relation to the fragments esteemed by classical scholars. Moreover, this sort of slanderous abuse of the woman of Mytilene, which probably originated with the gross authors of the "middle comedy," is quite caviare to the general. Who in all the mob that has been standing agape at the door of the playhouse in which they have been exhibiting the crude vulgar, perniciously advertised stuff called, from the French novel on which it is founded, "Sapho," ever heard of Suidas, or even of Phaon? The name of Sappho stands for them to represent only the profitable dirt of this offering of the commercial theatre. To well-read persons, of whom there are always very few in the crowds of a big town, whether or not they follow Welcker and Muller in assuming the real Sappho, the poetess of Greece, whom the ancients ranked with Homer, to have been the most exemplary of women, her name has always possessed the rare charm associated with perfection in poetry and art.

COMMENTS OTHER EARS SHOULD HEAR.

We have often wished when coming out of a concert hall that the makers of our programmes could hear some of the comments of the regular concertgoers—the men or women of average musical culture who go to make up the great mass of musical audiences. These audiences, by the way, seem to be drawn from an extremely limited class of people, for the reason that, while one who goes regularly to the theatre seldom or never sees familiar faces about him, the subscriber to concerts seems to know by sight half the audience, seeing them not only from year to year at say, the Philharmonic concerts, but at various other recitals or musical performances, all through the year. It is quite true that some special recital or the promise of some opera star at a concert in a particular series may attract an unusually large audience, but this gain in size is drawn entirely from an outside class who are attracted by the name and fame of the soloist rather than by a pure love for music; not only may such an audience be recognized at a glance by the confirmed concertgoer, but the latter's pleasure may be lessened or even entirely spoiled by the people among whom it is his fortune to be seated. Many of the people who are attracted to a concert by a desire to hear a famous vocalist makes that purpose quite evident by their restlessness during the rest of the concert, by a rustling of programmes, or even by very audible conversation. To such class of solo worshippers the contents of the remainder of the programme is of very little importance, provided the singer is in good voice and responds liberally to encores, or should such soloist happen to be a celebrated pianist, willing to give the supplementary pro-

gramme such an audience demands after the regular recital is at an end.

But leaving entirely out of the question this floating audience, which can never be counted upon to make up the strength of a regular concert season, let us look at the wishes of the other type. It would seem that people who regularly, year in and year out, in all sorts and conditions of weather, can be found in their familiar seats at the Carnegie concerts, who may be recognized as making up the larger portion of a Kneisel audience, have some little claim to being regarded as lovers of good music, and their opinion on the arrangement of concert programmes—the concerts of which they are the main support—should be of some little value.

Recognizing the importance of allowing the work of new composers, or of the less well-known of the older musicians, to be heard at intervals, yet the constant complaint heard on all sides after a concert is ever is the too great importance given to the new, or to what may be called programme music. It is not so much that the music is not good as it is that it is not the best. The average concert-goer would gladly welcome the more frequent appearance on our programmes of the three "B's"—Bach, Beethoven, Brahms. In Seidl's or Damrosch's time, Beethoven symphonies were much more frequently given; the eroica in C minor and the choral symphonies being repeated again and again, so that we grew to appreciate them more and more "in all their lovely length." More Schumann, more Schubert, more Tschaikowsky, would be eagerly welcomed; and the opinion so often expressed, that a long and difficult symphony is too heavy for the end of a programme, would also seem to be a mistaken idea. Indeed, not only for our own part but as we hear the sentiment voiced around us, a fine symphony at the end of a concert will go far to atone for a weak programme and send the audience home in a delighted mood and feeling that their time has been well spent. One particularly dreary concert was suddenly redeemed by the C minor symphony at the very end, given in an unusually fine manner. On the other hand, the effect of the finest symphony may be utterly ruined by its being followed by a silly or meaningless number. We recall with the greatest pleasure several programmes which contained nothing but classical or other music of the highest order; in one or two instances two fine symphonies alone made up the entire programme—concerts which sent their audiences home delighted and happy in the highest degree.

The tendency seems steadily growing to shorten our programmes, one or two of the Winter's concerts scarcely lasting an hour and a half, so that on all sides we heard complaints of the scantiness of the programme, and the feeling seemed universal that we were going away unsatisfied.

It would hardly seem that our programmes could contain too much of the best class of music; if the makers of such programmes could see the contented way in which an audience settles down when Beethoven is being finely interpreted, or other equally good music, they would certainly give less of the confectionery and airy nothings so often bestowed. That this complaint is well founded, a glance over the programmes of the last ten years will clearly prove. Then why give the second best when the best is so easily attainable?

ALL THE FACTS IN BIOGRAPHY—RUSSELL STURGIS'S VIEWS.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A very courteous letter sent to you lately by the author of a book which you allowed me to review for your SATURDAY REVIEW columns seems to call for a word of comment. The question raised by your correspondent is this—whether the biographer is bound to give all the facts, both favorable and unfavorable, concerning the person of whom he writes. This, however, is not quite the question as I stated it in the review to which allusion is made above.

The business of the critic of literature or of art is teaching not the author or the artist, but the public. His position is that of a commentator who explains his text. He says, in fact, so and so is to be found in the work before us, and it may be interpreted thus and thus. So, when the reviewer of a book says that biography should really be more entirely sincere, he is not putting himself in the position of one who blames the author, but in the position of one who reminds the public of something which the public has a right to know and almost a duty to consider. It is for the public's interest that it should know as much as possible about the real facts, the inside facts, the facts as they really were and not as the conventionalities of biographical literature put them, the facts about the person whose life and times are under consideration. It is not always within the power of the writer of such biographies to give them. It is not always safe for him to do so. It is not always practicable—for letters are intrusted to him and anecdotes are related to him and reminiscences are laid before him, on the implied understanding that he shall make the biography as conventionally agreeable as possible, and certainly as soothing as possible to the feelings of the family and intimate friends. At the same time, however, it is equally true that it is for the public's interest to have the real facts and not the colored statement of these facts—colored and so denaturalized by the coloring that they are no longer facts in such a sense that a lesson could be learned from them.

It is urged, however, that we ought to approach a great writer's or artist's memory with a special respect, and that it is improper to look into his private life with the view of noting his weaknesses or follies. Again, this is the business of the biographer. Again, it is the public's business to ask for a true record of these weaknesses and follies. For, let it be observed, the merit of a work of genius is not impaired by the personal shortcomings of its author. The biographers battle over the alleged meannesses, profligacies, or falsehoods of this and the other great man, but it does not appear that a wise judgment of any work of his is modified in the least by the doubts so raised. On the other hand, the public would be vastly better instructed if they knew the facts concerning those alleged shortcomings of his. The merit of "Macbeth" would not be enhanced nor diminished if we could discover, now, something very positive about Shakespeare's private life. Good or evil, the play would remain the same to us; but to the public, and especially to the small public of persons interested in literary labors, the facts concerning the man who has produced a triumphant work of literary art are of the greatest importance possible.

The lesson that one learns by intercourse with able men—the lesson learned from club life of the best kind, and from knowing personally the men whose published or exhibited works excite the admiration of the world—is this, that literary ability and the power of artistic perception and expression are almost wholly apart from the moral and social nature of the man. Let it be admitted that Napoleon was a hateful person in social intercourse and a profligate of the coarser kind—a brute, if there ever was one—his military, administrative, and constructive gifts remain the same. Quite in the same way let it be admitted that Rembrandt was miserly or that he was extravagant—let it be admitted that Milton was an unsympathetic husband and a hard father, the special gift which each man had and cultivated to the utmost remains of exactly the same importance.

If, now, it is stated that Napoleon would have been more wise, prudent, and judicious had he been a more moral man, or that any great artist or writer will do better work if he has a lofty moral nature, we are brought back to the proposition stated above, that it is for the interest of the public to know about that moral nature. If it be thought that Carlyle's reputation as a writer suffered from the revelations of certain biographies and from the publication of certain letters during the last twenty years, that is because the man was not primarily an artist but, by choice and profession, a teacher and because the public naturally distrusts a teacher who himself needs teaching. Here, also, the truth of our proposition seems to find important confirmation; for is it not true that the public will be better off by understanding what foundation there was for Carlyle's lofty pretensions as a moralist and reformer?

The truth seems to be that the interest of the reading public is not always identical with that of the immediate family and dearest friends of the subject of biography. If the life of a great statesman and orator is to be studied by young and ambitious treaders in the same path to fame, what these students ask for is something about the habits of the man—his ways of study, his method of preparation for the great effort, his secrets of success, now no longer of use to him; these are what the diligent reader of such a biography desires, and such a reader has a right to feel disappointed if he is turned off with polite commonplaces or by too constant a suppression of the essential facts. The critic of a book which is in this way deficient has it for his bounden duty to call attention to this deficiency, where desired, in the interest of the public whom he addresses, and with no allusions at all to any merit or demerit, to any success or shortcoming, on the part of the biographer. RUSSELL STURGIS.

New York, Feb. 27, 1900.

Bird Hunting with a Camera.

The well-known naturalist, Mr. Frank M. Chapman, has written what will doubtless prove a most interesting nature book on "Bird Studies with a Camera," which D. Appleton & Co. will publish early in April. The introductory chapters deal with the outfit and method of the bird photographer. The author then proceeds to give an account of the habits of some of our common birds and descriptions of the largest bird colonies existing in Eastern North America. The text is greatly increased in value owing to the illustrations, which give practical demonstration of the author's success as a hunter, and inspire his readers to emulate him. Mr. Chapman, who is Assistant Curator of Vertebrate Zoology in the American Museum of Natural History, has also written "Handbook of Birds" and "Bird Life," besides contributing many articles on his favorite theme to the magazines.

The frontispiece of the March Critic is a full-length double-page portrait of Mark Twain in color. It is a reproduction of a pastel drawing by Everett Shinn.

Robert Shackleton's new volume of short stories of the east side will be entitled "Toomey and Others." It will be published within the forthight by Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE PUBLISHER'S POINT OF VIEW.

The most difficult task in publishing books is to keep the "whole list selling," or, in other words, to do justice to every book. Not all good books are the very newest, and not all the best will run into the hundred thousands. Will our readers have the patience to go through the following list and look at these volumes at the bookstore or the library? OR, we will send any or the whole collection to you, no matter where you live, for you to browse among, select what you care for and return the rest—or all, for that matter. There will be no obligation; it is a pleasure to be able to bring our books under the eye of any book lover. Here is the list:

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"THE MOST UNGRAMMATICAL."

That there is nothing new under the sun has been illustrated once more in the bulging mail bag of THE SATURDAY REVIEW during the past week. That paragraph printed on Feb. 24 concerning a literary man's discovery in the coal regions of Pennsylvania of the sentence "Her ain't a callin' we; us don't belong to she," which he cited as the most ungrammatical he had ever heard, has set many readers to rubbing their eyes.

"W. L. K." assures us that the offense is "moss covered," as it appeared in London Punch about 1858. "C. A. M." of New Windsor, N. Y., says Punch printed it, with an illustration showing a clergyman with his fingers to his ears and a shocked expression on his face. George Walker of New York has also seen it in Punch, and thinks its recurrence in Pennsylvania "one of the most remarkable coincidences on record." E. J. Sheridan saw it in the same paper in the fifties or sixties. John R. Ferrier of New York saw it there between 1866 and 1871, when he was in the University of Dublin, and apologizes "for addressing you on such a trivial matter, and for appearing to criticise your very able supplement."

"M. C. H." of Cranford, N. J., saw it more than twenty years ago, but thinks it was in the "Drawer" of Harper's Magazine, and adds that if our literary man heard the words in Pennsylvania "they were used as a quotation by the children." "H. E. B." saw it in an illustrated paper thirty-five or forty years ago, and he thinks in Punch. He has frequently quoted it since, and it came to his mind recently when he heard, from a woman in a Broadway car, the sentence: "Well, I ain't seen no messenger boy yet." Robert Barbour of Mount Vernon and Caroline W. Daniels of Springfield, Mo., write that the words will be found in Mrs. Whitney's "Sights and Insights."

"N. O." of Brooklyn says a relative heard them spoken by a child in Loda, Iroquois County, Ill., in 1868.

J. F. Ferris of New York, who remembers everything he reads, and expects others to do as well, says the sentence "appeared some twenty-odd years ago in Miss Warner's 'Wide, Wide World,'" and adds: "It would seem that the literary man mentioned was unduly illiterate or the editor of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW unduly careless of literary piracy. I was under the impression (until now) that almost every one that could read had read and enjoyed Miss Warner's delicate humor. But I seem to be mistaken, for there are apparently at least two persons who have that pleasure still to experience." D. J. Gue of New York has something more to say:

I beg to corroborate the "literary man" in to-day's SATURDAY REVIEW on the facts of his "most ungrammatical" story. I know it is true in all respects, except as to geography and ethnology, because I heard it in Chattanooga, Tenn., in the Summer of 1872, exactly as he relates it, only the woman and ten-year-old girl were negroes.

On my return to the North I told it to the editor of a village paper in Iowa, and he published it sometime in 1873. It has been one of my pet stories, and I have told it dozens of times in the intervening years.

L. W. Kingman of Owego believes THE SATURDAY REVIEW "has been" imposed upon," adding that the item is "a clear steal." He says John Leach "told the story and illustrated it in Punch, about thirty years ago, in his English sketches in the mining districts." From Goldwin Goldsmith of New York comes the following:

I am sorry to see that either you have been "taken in" or have tried to take in your readers—the latter I cannot believe. Your short article "The Most Ungrammatical" in yesterday's issue states that the remark, "Her ain't a callin' we; us don't belong to she," was made to a literary man just returned from the Pennsylvania coal regions. That remark, word for word, has been quoted occasionally by my wife during the past ten years as one of the sayings she had learned in her childhood. With it goes the following:

"Are she dead, and be her gone,
And are her left we all alone?
O cruel Fate, to be so blind
To take she first and leave I 'hind.
Her will never come back to we,
But us certainly will go to she."

A correspondent in Baltimore, who neglects to send any name, furnishes us with another version of the above lines:

"Oh! Be she dead, and am she gone,
And is I left here all alone?
Oh! Cruel Fate, you is unkind
To take she 'fore and leave I hind."

It is pleasant to know that at least one of our correspondents will not believe that we intended "to take him in." But that well-meant item has compelled us to take in a good many letters.

The Fram's Expedition.

"The Norwegian North Polar Expedition, 1893-1896," the first volume of which will be immediately published by Longmans, Green & Co., is not, as has been stated, entirely by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, but is edited by him. The work, when completed, will present the actual scientific achievements of the expedition. It will be published in English only. It is now estimated that the entire account of the scientific results will be included in five or six quarto volumes, which will probably be issued in the course of about two years. The contents of the first volume, which contains forty-four plates and numerous text illustrations, are "The Fram," by Colin Archer; "The Jurassic Fauna of Cape Flora," by J. F. Pompeckj, with a geological sketch of Cape Flora and its neighborhood by Dr. Nansen; "Fossil Plants from Franz Joseph Land," by A. G. Nathorst; "An Account of the Birds," by R. Collett and Dr. Nansen, and "Crustacea," by G. O. Sars.

MARCH

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
William L. Alden.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The person who calls herself "Ouida," is to [illegible] most merciful, [illegible] A professional [illegible] with Italian politics, and who [illegible] will inadequately expose the horrible corruption and tyranny of the Italian Government.

Now one of two things is true. Either Ouida knows absolutely nothing about Italian politics or she willfully perverts facts in order to gratify her personal hatred of certain Italian statesmen. In either case what she says from time to time as to the infamy of the Italian Government is utterly unworthy of credit. Nevertheless, there are those who fancy that because Ouida has lived for many years in Italy she must know the truth as to Italian affairs. If these people were aware that in spite of her forty-odd years of residence in Italy, Ouida is still so ignorant of the language that she cannot spell the simplest Italian words correctly, they might have some doubts as to her infallibility.

The probable explanation of the wild and preposterous assertions which she has already repeatedly made against the King and Queen, and nearly every living Italian in public life, is that, being an ignorant and credulous woman, she has been utilized by unscrupulous persons who thought that she might be able to influence public opinion in England, and in that way to assist them in their schemes. A few years ago she set forth in The Fortnightly Review a series of charges against Signor Crispi which were utterly untrue, and which bore every indication of having been furnished to her by the late Signor Cavallotti of most unsavory memory. In her forthcoming novel she will probably repeat these charges in substance, for she is not one of those who can be convinced against their will. Although Cavallotti has gone to his own place, there are others who are nearly as unscrupulous, and no doubt they will continue Cavallotti's policy of utilizing Ouida to disseminate their peculiar views of truth and justice in England. In reading Ouida's writings, whether they are presented in the form of political essays or of sensational novels, it is well to remember that nothing that she says in regard to Italian politics or Italian statesmen is worthy of a moment's attention. That Signor Crispi, when she vilified him in The Fortnightly Review, paid no attention whatever to her, and permitted her to reside unmolested—except by her creditors—in Florence was the best answer to her wild assertion that every journalist in Italy who dared to criticise Crispi's policy was instantly thrown into prison, the actual fact being that Crispi, during the entire time that he was in power, never once imprisoned or prosecuted a solitary person for criticising his conduct.

Ouida no longer lives in Florence. Some two or three years ago she shook the Florentine dust from her feet and went to live at Lucca. If in her new novel she would relate the circumstances in which she left Florence, the result would be much more readable than her preposterous attacks on the Italian Government will be.

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The "Diaries of the Duchess of Teck" would have attracted much more attention than it is possible for them now to attract had they been published during a time of peace. The Duchess of Teck was, next to the Queen herself, the most popular member of the royal family. Her simple manners and her never-failing kindness made her universally beloved. Her diaries are unquestionably interesting, though they are not of much literary or historical importance. They present an interesting picture of her daily life, and occasionally they mention facts in regard to public men which are of real value, but, as a whole, the diaries belong to that class of matter which is usually published for private circulation. There are two or three anecdotes of Disraeli, to whom the Duchess, like her Majesty, was much attached, which are distinctly creditable to the great statesman. After all, the life of a woman placed as was the Duchess of Teck is necessarily an uneventful one, and the record of it cannot have much other than a personal interest.

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Mr. Dooley's new book is receiving excellent notices. So far as I have read it, I very much prefer it to his first one. I cannot help thinking that he made a mistake in giving quite so much space to the Dreyfus trial as he has given, and the book might have been better than it is if he had omitted certain jokes which remind one of the chestnut tree, but, taken altogether, its pages are delicious. I very much hope that his next book will contain no reference to Mr. Dooley. Two books of essentially the same sort may succeed because of their novelty, but a third Dooley book would do its writer no credit with the public. Of

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[illegible] Crockett has written a new serial in The Graphic. There seems to be no end to the book's fecundity. It has known us, Alexandre Dumas will be dwarfed by him—that is, so far as fecundity is concerned. No one will suspect him of keeping a "ghost," or, in other words, of employing an assistant to write novels to be produced under Mr. Crockett's name. The Crockett stories are beyond all question the work of Mr. Crockett, and of nobody else.

It is not very creditable to us that we should all secretly grudge Mr. Crockett his success. He writes better now than he did when he began, and we all found his first novel worthy of praise. Now that he writes three or four every year, and makes money without end, nearly every literary man speaks of him much as they might speak of Miss Corelli. The only explanation of this is that, whether we acknowledge it or not to ourselves, the wonderful success of Mr. Crockett annoys us—a state of things which does not reflect much credit on our magnanimity. Personally, I have never found Mr. Crockett's novels interesting, but I have been compelled to admire his fertility of invention, and sincerely hope that he may long continue to pour out his endless tales. This, I flatter myself, is a truly noble sentiment, considering that Mr. Crockett usually has at least three serial novels running, while I have none.

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The other day I read Conrad's "Heart of the Darkness," which was published in Blackwood's Magazine. Good Heavens! How that man can write! The scene of the story is laid on the Congo, and in truth there is very little story to it, but how it grips and holds one! What mastery there is in its descriptions of the river and the jungle, and how wonderful is the atmosphere of the story! Where did Conrad learn to write? He spent his life at sea, and his education was gained in the forecastle and on the quarterdeck. I am inclined to think that if a man wishes to learn to write novels he should keep away from schools and colleges, and go to sea. Look at Conrad, and Bullen, and Clark Russell, and Morley Roberts, and Morgan Robertson! It was the sea that taught them to write, and it taught them far better than Eton and Oxford could have taught them. If a man intends to devote himself to science or theology, by all means let him obtain the best classical education that he can command, but if he wishes to be a novelist, let him study in the school of adventure.

Mr. Conrad has a story now running in Blackwood entitled "Lord Jim." I have not read it, but it will probably be published in the Spring. Hitherto each one of Conrad's books has been a distinct advance upon its predecessor, and I have little doubt "Lord Jim" will prove to be the best thing he has so far done.

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Punch's new departure—the addition of a short story to each number, does not promise to be much of a success. With the exception of the first story, which was written by Conan Doyle, the stories in Punch have been in no way remarkable. In point of fact they have been decidedly commonplace—the sort of thing that one might expect to find in one of the weekly papers published exclusively for women. This may be a mere accident, and Punch may have other stories in reserve which will be worthy of its reputation, but unless the character of the stories does improve they will hardly add to the circulation of the paper.

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I see that Mr. W. J. Stillman is to publish his autobiography in The Atlantic. It ought to be of interest to all Americans who prize the literary traditions of New England. Mr. Stillman is nearly the last survivor of the Concord group, and he has led a varied and remarkable life. I saw the other day in Literature a review of Mr. Bolton King's "History of the Unity of Italy," which was evidently written by Mr. Stillman. It said just what I wanted to say when I read the book, for although it is a good book in the main, and shows, as a rule, a just comprehension of the subject, it contains errors which needed to be corrected, and Mr. Stillman is just the man to correct them.

***

"The Further Adventures of Captain Kettle," by Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne, is selling well in spite of the war. Probably Mr. Bret Harte's new volume, "Mr. Jack Hamlin's Mediation," will also sell, for Mr. Harte has a wide circle of admirers, among whom I class myself. It is true that Mr. Jack Hamlin could never by any possibility have lived

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[illegible] is to be found out. Sir George Newnes promises to issue it, at an early date. The Sunday Strand, a magazine designed to be read on Sundays by those curious people who will not read an ordinary magazine on that day. It will doubtless be strongly Sabbatarian, for Sir George's public is to a large extent nonconformist. How to make it both interesting and suited to a rigid Sabbatarian public will be a difficult problem, but perhaps Sir George knows how to solve it.

—W. L. ALDEN.

The Second Volume in the Master Musicians' Series.*

The second volume in the Master Musicians Series is devoted to Wagner. In his preface its author, Mr. Sidgey, makes a statement, in which we doubtless all concur, that there has never lived a more widely discussed musician than Wagner, for which reason the author has not attempted a bibliography. Anything like a representative list of books, articles, and pamphlets would have resulted in swelling the present volume to unreasonable proportions. Mr. Sidgey was also forced to abandon his idea of supplying the various motifs in musical notation. To have given a few only would have answered no practical purpose, while to give them in their entirety would have added materially to the bulk of the volume, some three hundred examples having been found.

While the memoirs and critical biographies of Wagner already published are very numerous, there is a sufficient excuse for the publication of the present life, in the fact that in no other is the ground so thoroughly covered in so small a compass. The present record will be found, as its author claims, "as comprehensive a view as possible of an artist whose many-sided versatility is unique, a man whose life is a shining example of pluck in the face of difficulty."

It is also to be remembered that the books in the present series of musical biographies are neither written for musicians nor from a critical standpoint, but are intended to be plain presentments of the main facts in the life story of these great men, with a fairly ample synopsis of their musical achievements, the whole told in as interesting a manner as was found possible. Through the kindness of Prof. Wilhelmj the author has been able to add to his volume some hitherto unpublished photographs and manuscripts.

The early days of our own century were particularly rich in musical development. To that period belongs the most fruitful portion of Beethoven's life and the youthful achievements of Weber, Spohr, Rossini, Auber, Berlioz, Chopin, Schumann, Mendelssohn, and Liszt, May 22, 1813, witnessing the birth of Wilhelm Richard Wagner. The latter's father, Carl Friedrich Wagner, held a position involving clerical duties in the city police courts, but his leisure time was spent in the study of poetry and kindred subjects, and was also devoted to amateur theatricals, of which he was particularly fond. His wife, Johanna Rosina Bertz, a native of Weissenfels, whom he married in 1798, shared her husband's tastes, and the marriage resulted in nine children, of whom Richard was the youngest. Wagner's early days were passed in troubled times; born in May, 1813, in October of the same year came the battle of Leipsic—Wagner's father dying in the following month from a fever brought on by the fearful condition of the city after the struggle. His widow had very small private means, and the pension to which her husband's death entitled her was but meagre, so that her remarriage in 1815 was not at all surprising. The new father, Ludwig Geyer, exercised a most important influence upon the life and character of his youngest stepson, implanting a strong love of the stage in a nature which was already deeply indebted to heredity for his genius.

Geyer was a man of many and varied artistic attainments; a painter of note, a singer whom Weber liked to hear in his operas, a playwright whose comedies attained a fair amount of success, and an actor whose popularity was then assured. At the time of his marriage he was engaged at the Königl.-Sächs-Hoftheatre at Dresden, and thither the family soon removed. Here it was little Richard's greatest delight to be allowed to accompany his stepfather to rehearsals, and the impressions there received were no doubt deepened by the conversation of the artistic friends who formed Geyer's favorite home circle.

Wagner says his stepfather was anxious to make a painter of him; but his genius lay in quite another direction; before Geyer's death, however, in 1821, the boy had learned to play a little, so that on his deathbed the former wondered if the small boy might not possess a real talent for music.

At this early period there was implanted in Wagner the love of the drama and everything connected therewith, which was the keynote of his life's work. Even in his later days music was but one of the means he employed in the endeavor to create a perfect art in which dramatic action was ever the dominant feature, and the child's surroundings in Dresden and his constant association with people and things theatric-

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After his compulsory ennui Wagner was sent to the Kreuzschule, in Dresden, where he became a great favorite, but devoted so much time to Greek that he made small progress in music. Greek, Latin, mythology, and ancient history engrossed most of his attention, spending much of his time out of school hours in translating the first twelve books of the Odyssey. At eleven years of age he wrote a poem on the death of a schoolfellow which was published as the best the school could produce, with the result that the boy desired to become a poet, and spent two years over the elaboration of a tragedy. But his studies were interrupted by the removal of the family to Leipsic, and there the turning point of his life was reached through his attendance at the Gewandhaus concerts and his hearing Beethoven play. The boy then announced his intention of becoming a musician, and after an unsuccessful trial of a private tutor he was entered at the Thomasschule, but found it impossible to settle down to regular work. In 1830 he left school and matriculated at the Leipsic University—not to study for a profession, but to attend lectures on philosophy and aesthetics. At first he gave himself up to the fascinations of student life, but his strength of character soon asserted itself, and he resolved to master counterpoint, with the result that in six months he was able to solve any problem in that study. Mozart and Beethoven were his models at this time, and he composed a sonata, a polonaise, and a fantasia, all of which were simple both in treatment and design. During the next year, 1831, he still studied diligently, and also wrote a couple of overtures upon the Beethoven model. In 1832 appeared another overture and Wagner's only completed symphony, interesting as evidencing a terse and vigorous use of thematic material remarkable in so young a man.

Young Wagner by this time had fully resolved to embrace music as a profession. He entered upon it with advantages which have fallen to the lot of few of the world's greatest musicians. His early years had been spent in the quenching of a thirst for culture and literature remarkable in itself and far-reaching in its ultimate effects. His study of the finest tragedies of the Greeks resulted in the evolution of the theories embodied in "The Art Work of the Future"; his love of mythology found its ultimate satisfaction in the reincarnation of the old sagas; his fearless desire for truth led him to put forth his greatest powers, even in the times of his darker needs, toward the realisation of all that was true and noble in his art. * * * The range of his reading was wide; his sympathy far-reaching; his enthusiasm intense; his reverence for genius deep-rooted.

Wagner's first musical post was that of chorus master at the theatre at a salary of 10 florins a month; but from this time on his life is more or less familiar to us all. Mr. Sidgey gives us full details of our musician's early trials and reverses; his marriage to Minna Planer, followed by financial difficulties, and his resolution to seek Paris as the only place where his ideals could be carried out. The voyage was an exceedingly stormy one, and his life in Paris and London of much the same character—even the Boulevard theatres would have none of him—and Wagner grew more and more out of tune with the world. His greatest comfort lay in his wife's devotion, and, although in later years lack of mutual sympathy drove them apart, he always spoke of her with affection.

In these days of dire struggle, the dominant note of his character was that of revolt, the first result of which was the "Faust" overture, wherein, inspired by Beethoven's ninth symphony, Wagner for the first time shook off convention and gave the world this fine piece of purely orchestral music.

Besides containing a full record of Wagner's musical productions and the events which followed his second and happier marriage with Cosima von Bülow, the book touches upon Wagner and his connection with politics, his personal characteristics, the resemblance between his theories and Schopenhauer's, and all the many-sidedness of Wagner's nature. The entire volume will be found of much interest, the subject being treated with considerable freshness, and the complete absence of technicality will add much to the book's value for readers who are not also musicians.

The concluding chapters are devoted to descriptions of Wagner's various operas, and in appendices will be found chronological lists of his compositions and of his literary work, as well as a list of the cast of the first performance of "Der Ring des Nibelungen." The book also contains a number of interesting illustrations, including a portrait of Wagner, in a frame especially designed by him, which was presented to Wilhelmj as a souvenir of the first Baireuth festival.

*WAGNER. By Charles A. Sidgey. With Illustrations and Portraits. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1899. $1.25.

Sacred to Romulus.

Thanks to the liberality of Mr. Lionel Phillips, whose purchase of a plot of ground adjacent to the Forum gave the opportunity for further researches in the Forum, the latest excavations have given some new indications in regard to that black stone which was possibly sacred to the memory of Romulus, or of his guardian, Faustulus. There can be but little question that this black stone (niger lapis) marked a spot held sacred by the Romans. When first discovered the color of the stone was questioned. Some held that the stone was not black. But black it is. Other black stones are asserted to have been found. Nothing, however, yet dug up seems to be of as remote an antiquity as this particular stone, nor has there been anywhere the same care manifested looking toward its preservation. The leading archaeologists now acknowledge that this stone is the true niger lapis.

1900

THE WEEK IN ART.

The week which closes to-day has brought an interesting loan exhibition of pictures at the Montrose Gallery, a display of thirty-six landscapes and street scenes and five portraits, all in pastel, by Everett Shinn, at the Boussod-Valadon Gallery; the display of a stained-glass window, executed by J. & R. Lamb, by request of the United States Commission of the Paris Exposition at their Sixth Avenue studios; a display of some late and important works by George De Forest Brush, and Sargent's portraits of Ambassador Choate and Mr. James C. Carter at the Knoedler Galleries; a display of forty-six paintings by Theodore E. Butler, at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, and of thirty-seven pictures by the deceased John Leslie Breck at the National Arts Club. The exhibition of the Brush pictures, the Sargent portraits, and the Butler paintings opened too late for notice this week. There were also the continued sale during the afternoons and evenings of the week of the pictures, art objects, furniture, &c., owned by the late Professor Marsh of Yale University at the American Art Galleries, and a sale at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries on Friday evening of some fairly good pictures from the private collection of Mr. Walter L. Pierce. A number of other canvases, including forty-four examples of the well-known painter John Calfano will be sold this morning.

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A private and press view will be given on Monday at the American Art Galleries of the important and interesting collection of old English, Flemish, French, Dutch, and Italian masters, formed by Messrs. T. J. Blakeslee and Eugene Fischhof, which will be sold on Friday and Saturday evenings next, March 9 and 10, at Chickering Hall. Attention was called last week in this column to the importance of this collection and its coming sale. It will not only be the most important exhibition and sale of the year, but the collection contains some examples that should be eagerly competed for. There are 160 canvases to be sold, 80 on each evening. There are four examples of Gainsborough, two of Tintoretto, three of Sir Thomas Lawrence, two of Rubens, three of Van Dyck, four of Mierevelt, five of Ravensteyne, three of Janssens, two of Isabey, two of Mytens, two of Cosway, three of Raeburn, four of Couture, three of Hanneman, and one each of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Copley, Ruysdael, Greuze, Frans Hals, Hogarth, Ribot, Mignard, Flinck, Bassano, Cuyp, and Nattier. This partial list will give art students and connoisseurs some idea of the exceeding richness of this collection, but when it is known that the examples above mentioned are each and every one more than usually good, and some exceptionally fine, it will be seen that the coming exhibition and sale will be a really marked event in the art world.

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From sad experience, American buyers of foreign pictures at auction sales in this country had until last year naturally come to look upon a sale such as that of next week, and which is known as a "dealers' sale," with suspicion. The cleanness of the sale last year in which Mr. Blakeslee was interested, the fact that he kept his word and did not buy in his pictures, his personal reputation and good standing, and the added fact that both himself and Mr. Fischhof, who is also a dealer of reputation and position, have given their personal assurances and written pledges that the sale of next week will be, as advertised, an absolute and unreserved one, and that no pictures will be bought in, should bring to it the confidence of the public. Neither of the dealers in this coming sale can afford to have any possible violation made of this agreement, and if their written pledge should be violated any future sale by the parties concerned in it would be viewed with suspicion.

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The incident of the week which was the most interesting to artists and art lovers in general was the giving out by the Art Committee on the Paris Exposition of the list of paintings by American artists residing and painting here, to be shown at the exposition. As the days have gone by since the first publication of this list on Wednesday morning, the criticism has grown rather more fervent and pronounced, if possible. Mr. Henry D. Sneli and his assistant, Charles C. Curran, saved their devoted heads by sailing for Amsterdam on Wednesday morning, but Mr. Sneli found time before he left to remark that "the collection as a whole surpasses any hitherto made to represent this country abroad." There are many who differ with Mr. Sneli in his opinion. It is, for instance, a little difficult to understand why Mr. C. Y. Turner is not represented in the list, and why Miss Fanny Grothjean is. Some artists wonder why George De Forest Brush should have three examples and Julian Rix not one, and again, some artists feel that Walter Nettleton or Van D. Perrine might have given place to Tryon or Deming, and that possibly Sargent Kendal might have been allowed only one example and Charles Melville Dewey been represented in the list. The fact that John Sargent has only one example, his good but not thoroughly representative "Portrait of Miss Thomas," and William M. Chase has three, is also commented upon. It is possible that Vedder and Whistler will come in under the head of American artists resident abroad, and so will get in the list, and Sargent, perhaps, may be able to send another example in this way.

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This adverse criticism of the list is only natural. It is based upon the list as published, and it may be unjust in that some of the strong artists, notably such men as Tryon, Turner, Dewey and Dewing, may have voluntarily absented themselves, or may not have been able to secure examples of their work which they considered thoroughly representative. It would seem, however, that it would be only fair to these men and to the jury itself for some explanation to be made of their omission. If this were made, it might possibly disarm this adverse and natural criticism.

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A supplementary exhibition of some works by A. H. Schram, the Viennese painter, is now on at the galleries of Fischel, Adler & Schwartz, at 373 Fifth Avenue. These latest works, which are mostly portraits, are charming in color, and evince remarkable technique.

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An exhibition of thirty-seven pictures by the late John Wesley Breck, the Boston painter, who died suddenly last March, is now on in the pretty galleries of the National Arts Club in West Thirty-fourth Street. Mr. Breck's work is not well known in New York, but has long been appreciated and admired in Boston, in which city he was well and widely known. He died, as will be remembered, very suddenly at the St. Botolph Club, and this present exhibition is a memorial one. Born at sea in 1860, the son of the late Lieut. Commander Joseph B. Breck, and in sight of our new possession, Guam, in the Ladrone Islands, the artist early evinced his love of nature and his artistic taste and sense. He was sent in 1878 to Europe for study. He worked for three years in Munich and then at Antwerp, and then came home to spend two years in and around Boston. He returned to Europe in 1886, worked two years in the Julian Academy, under Boulanger and Le Febvre and then went to Giverny, where he became a member of the artists' colony in that town under Claude Monet, and where he enjoyed the companionship of that great painter. After this experience the influence of Monet was, of course, evident in his work. He disliked being called an impressionist, but skilful as is his work and individually strong as it may be, he certainly could not be considered other than one. Sometimes he escapes from the direct influence of the Giverny school, notably in his Venetian sketches, but he returns to it in his haystack panels and all his French work. His little marines are especially good, and there are also one or two New England canvases that are frankly strong and individual.

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Some pastels by Everet Shinn attracted the attention of the present writer at the press view in January last of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. These were, as then said in the review of the exhibition, although somewhat crude in color and slovenly in drawing, essentially clever in conception, dashing in execution, strongly composed, and full of life and movement. Mr. Shinn has now placed in the Boussod-Valadon gallery in this city thirty-six of these pastel colored drawings, for the most part scenes on Union and Madison Squares and Fifth Avenue on the afternoon and early evenings of Winter snowstorms, and along New York docks, with one or two theatre and music hall interiors, and three or four Summer landscapes. Mr. Shinn also shows a portrait of Miss Elsie de Wolfe in character, three of Miss Julia Marlowe, two in character as Viola and Barbara Frietchie and one in afternoon dress, and also a portrait of Mr. Clyde Fitch, standing in his library. The impression made by this most interesting little exhibition carries on that first obtained of Mr. Shinn's work at Philadelphia. He may be called an American Raffaelli, and when he shall have learned to draw better and more carefully he will realize what he now shows of promise. Even Childe Hassam has not given as good an idea and impression of the streets of New York in Winter as does Mr. Shinn in the present display. His landscape work also is full of promise. It has good color and abundant sunlight. "The Geese" is particularly good. Of the portraits by far the best is that of Miss Marlowe as Barbara Frietchie. They are more impressions than portraits, but are well drawn and have a certain dash that makes them most attractive. Note also the clever detail work in the rendering of the studio effects in the Fitch portrait. Mr. Shinn's work is throughout instinct with vitality. One feels the old Fifth Avenue stage coach, badly drawn as it is, lumbering along through the heavy snow, one bends his head with the storm-beaten cabman on Madison Square, and one sees the brave young Barbara Frietchie with her old-fashioned gown and shawl walking to meet her lover, just as she walks in the play. Mr. Shinn is the second artist of the season new to New York art lovers to strike a strong note of promise. Mr. Charles Rollo Peters, the California "painter of the night," was the first.

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The Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in Philadelphia, has recently been enriched by gifts of various objects of art from its parishioners, among whom it numbers many of the older families in the Quaker City, the form of the gifts varying according to the tastes of the donors and the needs of the Episcopal service, and ranging from accessories of the altar to permanent additions to the structure itself. The most recent, and perhaps the most important, of the latter is a small but exquisite baptistery, built entirely of stone, and so designed as to form an integral part of the edifice. It was planned by Mr. T. P. Chandler in Gothic form, and is richly adorned with carvings within and without, an exceptional treatment of the exterior being a series of angel figures cut in the stone. The little building has five windows of rare beauty which are the handiwork of Mr. Otto Heinigke of New York. Each opening forms the setting for a single figure, designed and painted on glass by the artist. The series is unique in the fact that painted windows have never been successfully produced in this country, being usually imported from England, France, or Germany. The donor, Mr. S. F. Houston, has engaged the same artist to make a large rose window as a memorial, to be placed in the church proper.

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The recent Lincoln Club exhibition, in Brooklyn, of 150 oil paintings, together with the collection of 75 illustration originals, rendered in oil, water color, and black and white, which latter were loaned by the Century Company, was eminently successful. It was evident from the selection and arrangement of the exhibit that the management intended to make the best possible display, and it is to be congratulated upon the result. In the figure work, "The Divinity of Motherhood," by Charles Naegele, the rendering of which is well fitted to such a theme; "Bubbles," by Benjamin Eggleston, and "Pallas Athena," by William C. Ostrander, attracted much notice. J. H. Dolph was well represented by some of his masterly animal pictures, among which were "Place of the Seal," "Good Friends," and "Met by Chance." Harry Roseland, noted for his portraits of colored people, had on exhibition, among others, "Home Work," "A Serious Case," and "I See the Man, Honey," while Robert C. Minor gave us the opportunity to study more of his beautiful landscapes, such as "The Shaded Path" and "A Burst of Light." Two other pictures which afforded much pleasure were "The Light of the House," by Granville W. Smith, and "Sappho," by C. C. Curan, which, exhibited at this time, naturally attracted attention.

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Andrew C. Zabriskie, the President of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, intends at the next annual meeting of the society to make a definite proposition with a view to the foundation of a school of die cutting in this city. Mr. Zabriskie claims that, while almost every branch of art or handicraft is being taught here, a student has no means of learning the art of producing beautiful coins and medals. There are two or three men in New York who turn out fine work, but they have learned their art abroad, and there is plenty of room for others.

Mr. Zabriskie believes that the National Academy of Design would gladly provide the accommodation for a school if funds for the support of the latter were forthcoming.

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The extraordinarily small prices realised for by far the greater portion of the art objects which belonged to the late Prof. Marsh indicate, better than anything else could do, the mistake which collectors who acquired all classes of art work make, so far as the chance of ever getting their money back is concerned. Prof. Marsh was a buyer of everything which is classed as either rare, curious, or beautiful. He had textiles, fictiles, pictures, old furniture, Japanese lacquer, metal work, and kakemonos, and a multiplicity of other articles of all descriptions. But hardly a single lot has been sold for anything like the usual figure. Some classes of objects—the Japanese cloisonné enamels, for instance—brought a tithe of their real value. The cause for these low prices is not a mystery. Prof. Marsh made a specialty of no particular class of art work or particular period or place of origin. He was therefore unable to expend the infinite pains that go to make up a fine collection—and the public were consequently afraid to buy. They knew that there were many fine things and valuable things in the collection, but these were so mixed up with second-rate and even tenth-rate examples, that only experts were able to bid with confidence. The experts consist mostly of dealers, and the latter could hardly be expected to run prices up when such a splendid opportunity was theirs of buying things cheap. When, therefore, an outsider bid on something that was of good quality he was allowed to acquire it for almost nothing, while nine lots out of ten fell to the dealers. Had Prof. Marsh devoted his attention to any particular class of object, and expended on acquiring first-class specimens a quarter of the money he spent on all sorts of miscellaneous articles, his executors would now be congratulating themselves on a far more successful sale than that which took place this week.

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It is not often that the American Art Association arranges a sale without a private view, but this has been the case with regard to the art objects and books which were collected by the late Carl Edelheim of Philadelphia. The collection is to be sold next Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. It includes a number of fine pieces of original porcelain and pottery; ivory and wood netsukes and carvings; Limoges enamels, antique glass, Tanagra statuettes, and Hispano-Moresque and Rhodian pottery. The last named pieces will probably attract a large number of bidders, as good specimens are becoming rarer every year.

A. Hingst of this city is writing a book to show how foreign poets, writers, inventors, and artists who have come from Germany, England, France, and other countries to make their homes here have developed and worked under American institutions, and have ultimately enriched this country by dint of their genius, talents, or sheer industry. Each nationality is to have an essay devoted to it, and each essay has added thereto brief biographies concerning the persons who are rendered thus conspicuous. The work seems to be a monumental undertaking, and would make an excellent exhibit at the Paris Exposition, where all foreigners could thereby learn what their countrymen had achieved in the New Land in the West.

Now Ready.

A NEW BOOK ON THE BOER WAR.

The Transvaal Outlook

By Albert Stickney. 8vo, cloth, $1.50.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY take pleasure in announcing that Mr. Stickney's remarkable book on the War with the Boers is now ready and for sale at the booksellers'. The author has considered (in the light of events, almost prophetically,) the great questions of the war, and the paper from a military and political standpoint is full of the keenest discrimination and interest. He considers the political aspect of the struggle, the causes that gave rise to it, the military predicament of the British, and predicts the probable conclusion of the war. His deductions, it may be stated, are in favor of the Boers, and the leaning to their side is perhaps greater than in that of any work heretofore published in America. The book is made doubly valuable by the addition of colored maps made expressly for the work.

Dodd, Mead & Co., N. Y.

Don't fail to buy a copy of the March Number of

The Critic

An Illustrated Monthly Review of Literature, Art and Life.

Contains, among other things, a double-page portrait of MARK TWAIN in color, from the original pastel drawing made for THE CRITIC by Everett Shinn; TREASURES OF THE DALY LIBRARY, with illustrations from rare manuscripts and drawings never before published; JOHN RUSKIN, an essay on, a poem to, with interesting Ruskiniana, profusely illustrated; R. D. BLACKMORE, Blackmore at Seventy-three, An Afternoon with Blackmore.

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MARCH

LINCOLN.

Miss Tarbell's New and Striking Life of Him—Fresh Material in It.

Few writers would have the courage to undertake the preparation of another biography of Abraham Lincoln. It would seem as if the ground had been thoroughly covered. We have had biographical sketches of Lincoln by the score, some from the pens of political contemporaries, others the product of editors, lawyers, preachers, soldiers, artists, poets, Congressmen, and diplomats, and, finally, a fifteen-volume history of his life by Nicolay and Hay, who were his private secretaries. The last of these would appear to be comprehensive and leave nothing worthy of mention untold. Upon what grounds then does Miss Ida M. Tarbell's "Life of Abraham Lincoln" commend itself to the favor of the reading world? Not on the ground that she possessed an acquaintance with Lincoln, and through intimate business or social intercourse become specially qualified to picture the man. Such acquaintance made the works of Herndon, Lamon, Stoddard, and Nicolay and Hay of unsual value. Believing that there was a large quantity of unpublished Lincoln material hidden away among old family relics and in Lincoln collections in various parts of the country, the author in 1894 commenced the task of collecting these fragments, which were ultimately used in the preparation of the present work. In prosecuting this labor, the author wrote thousands of letters and traveled thousands of miles to secure new material for her work. The larger portion of the material here presented appeared in McClure's Magazine since 1895. The great value of this work lies in the new facts and documents brought to light by Miss Tarbell in the course of her researches.

The principal features of Lincoln's life have been incorporated in dozens of biographies. In some cases, statements as to his ancestry and early life have been made which Miss Tarbell now completely refutes. Numbers of unheard-of letters are here published for the first time. A report of the famous "Lost Speech" of the Lincoln and Douglas debates is presented in a very satisfactory form. New photographs, bits of reminiscence and anecdote have been interpolated, until the work has become a veritable garden of new Lincoln growths. The story which Miss Tarbell tells shows Lincoln as seen by his fellow-man, and as revealed by his own acts and words. It is more of a personal life of the man from earliest boyhood to his tragic end than a history of the times in which he lived or a description of the scenes in which he was one of the principal actors. We here have Abraham Lincoln the man described and not Abraham Lincoln the President. A perusal of the volume leaves a very satisfied feeling. It makes our hearts warm more than ever toward that homely figure and the homely speech. The man Lincoln seems to loom up more prominently than ever from the midst of his contemporaries as the great central figure of his generation We see him freed from many of the mists which seemed to surround his early life. We note with pleasure the explanation of many points in his life which before were not satisfactorily understood.

It has generally been stated in former biographies of Lincoln that his mother, Nancy Hanks, was a nameless girl. As recent a work as Hapgood's "Abraham Lincoln" speaks of her as "an illegitimate child, sensitive, melancholy, brooding." The light shed upon her early life by recent investigation shows how baseless these charges are. Like her husband, Thomas Lincoln, she was descended from old Colonial stock. Lincoln's grandfather, also named Abraham, was killed by the Indians in 1788, and his youngest child, Thomas, then a lad of ten years, was "turned adrift to become a wandering laboring boy before he had learned even to read." Nancy Hanks, the youngest of eight children, who had been left an orphan at the age of nine, married her cousin, Thomas Lincoln, in 1806, in Washington County, Kentucky. Abraham Lincoln, the second child of this union, was born in Hardin, now La Rue, County, on a farm to which his father had moved. The home into which the child came was the ordinary one of the poorer Western pioneer—a one roomed cabin with a huge outside chimney, a single window, and a rude door. The descriptions of its squalor and wretchedness which are so familiar have been overdrawn. The author's investigations have proved that while the Lincoln home was undoubtedly rude, and in many ways uncomfortable, yet it sheltered a happy family, and its poverty affected the new child but little. In 1816 Thomas Lincoln moved with his little family to a farm in the wilderness, near Gentryville, Spencer County, Ind.

There young Lincoln had a lasting experience in making a new home in the dense forest, clearing the soil, splitting rails for fences, and living in a cabin of one room, without door or window, with a dirt floor and rough-hewn, home-made furniture. In 1818 his mother died, and the "pretty pinching times," as he once described those early days in Indiana, lasted until 1819, when his father went back to Kentucky and returned with a new wife—Sally Bush Johnson, a widow. The new mother, with her three children, came well provided with household furniture She was a woman of energy, thrift, and gentleness, and at once made the cabin homelike, and taught the children habits of cleanliness and comfort. The principal features of Lincoln's early manhood and education have been sometimes very often, but never, we think, better than by Miss Tarbell. In 1830 the Lincoln family moved to the Sangamon country, in Illinois, and Abraham, now being of age, started out in life for himself. Standing six feet four, he could outlift, outwork, and outwrestle any man he came in contact with. His strength won him popularity, but his good-nature, his wit, his skill in debate, his stories, were still more efficient in gaining him good-will.

Of Lincoln's anecdotes and stories these volumes contain an unusual supply. It is not the province of this notice to repeat any of these, interesting as they certainly are. If it were, we would like to tell how he obtained the sobriquet of "Honest Abe," or how he earned his first dollar. The record of his life from 1830 to 1860 is familiar to all. His career in the Black Hawk war, in the Illinois Legislature, in Congress, as a lawyer, and in the debates with Douglas need not be detailed here. It was undoubtedly the reputation gained in the great encounter with Douglas that secured for him the Presidential nomination. Miss Tarbell has brought to light many interesting incidents connected with each of those great epochs in Lincoln's life. Notable among these is the famous "Lost Speech," which a fellow-lawyer named Whitney wrote out from notes made at the time. Lincoln's life from the time of his nomination in 1860 to 1865 has been described with great fidelity by scores of his compatriots. Miss Tarbell's work possesses much less interest when dealing with that portion of his career. Nor was there the opportunity for research and discovery offered by his later years. Every act and every word from the time he became a National figure was noted. The facts worthy of preservation have been incorporated in the official biography by Nicolay and Hay, and students of Abraham Lincoln will undoubtedly find it the most valuable of all the works treating of Lincoln. The biography by Herndon, his last law partner, also contains a large quantity of interesting and valuable information, which is related in a straightforward, attractive, charming manner. We believe that Miss Tarbell's work will take rank after these. Certainly it is far superior to Stoddard's or Hapgood's, both of which sought public favor on the ground of being biographies of Lincoln, the man of the people.

The material which Miss Tarbell here presents not only adds much to our knowledge of Lincoln's life, but also shows that she devoted a vast amount of time in seeking new facts, and has not been satisfied to offer the public a work culled from the volumes already published on the same subject. This cannot be said of most of the so-called Lincoln biographies. Lincoln's struggles for a livelihood and his intellectual development, from the time he started out for himself until he was admitted to the bar, are traced with more detail than in any other biography, and considerable new light is thrown on that period of his life. As a whole, Miss Tarbell's work may be considered the most valuable addition to Lincoln literature since the publication of the great work of Nicolay and Hay. About all of the illustrations which added so much to the usefulness of the portions of this work which appeared as magazine contributions have been omitted. We question whether such a wholesale omission was advisable. Volume II. contains an appendix covering about 200 pages, which includes letters, speeches, and other documents, the greater number of which have never before been published.

*THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By Ida M. Tarbell. Two volumes. 8vo. Pp. 426 and 459. Illustrated. New York: The Doubleday & McClure Company. $5.

For the Same Reason that Men Said Rome.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In Mr. Laurence Hutton trying to ride a hobby without a saddle, or is he simply making an extraordinary effort to be ironical? In his letter to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, published Feb. 24, he presents many, more or less important, data, and asks, "Then why England?" more than half a dozen times.

The answer is simple. First, because it is the spirit of England and the English that has become embodied in the British Empire, just as it was the spirit of Rome that dominated the Roman Empire until that empire absorbed Rome itself and Rome ceased to be; second, because the word "England" is the spoken symbol for "the British Empire," and, when used in this significance, carries with it a broader and more inspiring meaning than is conveyed by the terms "the Empire of Great Britain," "Great Britain," or "the British Empire." Continental statesmen and journals, when thus referring to Great Britain, invariably employ the literal translation of "England." Mr. Hutton will search a long time among the records of the debates in the Parliaments of Germany, France, Spain, or Italy before he can find anything else. Even the debates in the House of Commons teem with examples in which the words "England" and "English" are used in their broader, figurative, and untechnical sense. The papers of Calcutta and Bombay would also help Mr. Hutton to learn something about the certain significance of "England" which bothers him. And, since Mr. Hutton mentions Kipling's "The English Flag," would it be impertinent to inquire whether he has really read the poem? Kipling's explanation of what "England" means is so very lucid.

One word more. Would it be asking too much of Mr. Hutton, as a man reputed to have some knowledge of foreign languages, to give us the accepted Italian and Spanish equivalent for "Great Britain," or tell us how a Frenchman, a German, a Spaniard, or an Italian would translate the single word "Briton"? Particularly, how would a Frenchman say it? If Mr. Hutton cannot tell us offhand, he is welcome to consult the dictionaries. W. L.

New York, Feb. 26, 1900.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR READERS.

Questions and Answers.

Readers are reminded of the necessity for inclosing their full names and addresses with letters intended for this department of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. Our mails are now heavily freighted with "questions and answers." We are glad to get them, and shall welcome all that our readers are pleased to send—all, that is, that are not trivial.

Rossiter Johnson, 72 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "'J. S.,' Elmhurst, N. Y., who asks about the book called 'Little Jakey,' may obtain it for $1 from the author, Mrs. S. H. De Kroyft, 39 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York City. She is eighty-one years old, and has been blind since her young ladyhood. Her romantic story is told in the 'Cyclopaedia of American Biography,' Volume II., Page 126. William Walcher, 676 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., will find the lines beginning 'A chieftain to the Highlands bound,' &c., in Thomas Campbell's ballad of 'Lord Ullin's Daughter.'"

"William K.," New York City: "Will you kindly publish a short list of books dealing with the period of the Spanish Inquisition?"

H. C. Lea's "History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages," Harper & Brothers, 1887, three volumes, $9, is the one great authority. See also Lea's "Chapters from the Religious History of Spain Connected with the Inquisition," Lea Brothers & Co., 706 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, 1890, $2.50.

"X. Y. Z.," New York City: "There is a translation of the sonnet of Camoens mentioned by L. Benlow, Greensborough, N. C., in a volume of poems, called 'The Afternoon Landscape,' by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co."

Anderson Brothers, Charlottesville, Va.: "Kindly inform us whether the 'Widow Bedott Papers' can be still be purchased and where?"

"Widow Bedott Papers," by Mrs. F. M. Whitcher, Hurst & Co., New York City, 25c.

"C. B.," Trenton, N. J.: "Kindly let me know what is the value of a set of 'Poor Richard's Almanac' and also of Sanderson's 'Lives of the Signers'?"

If our correspondent will let THE SATURDAY REVIEW know just how many "Poor Richards" she has, with the correct dates and condition, we will answer her inquiry. A copy of the first edition of Sanderson's "Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence," Philadelphia, 9 vols., 1823-7, fetched $9 in 1898; another bringing $15.30 in 1899. A copy of the second edition, Philadelphia, 5 vols., 1828, sold for $10.50 in 1898.

W. C. Cox, 49 Warren Avenue, Chicago, Ill.: "Through THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW I wish to learn if there has been issued a collected edition of the works of Thomas Gray. I am desirous of securing the complete works, particularly the letters, but can find nothing later than 1814 and 1816, and understand that since that time other portions of his correspondence have been published. Any information on this subject will be appreciated."

Inquire of the Macmillan Company, New York, who published in London in 1884, at 20s., "The Works of Thomas Gray in Prose and Verse," edited by Edmund Gosse. There are four volumes, the second and third containing the "Letters." Small, Maynard & Co., 6 Beacon Street, Boston, published last year an edition of Gray's "Letters," edited by H. Milnor Rideout, at $1.

Richard Marston, New York City: "What is Octave Thanet's name in private life?"

Miss Alice French.

Miss Alison Low Turnbull, Morristown, N. J.: "The real author of the poem beginning 'Der noble Ritter Hugo' is Charles G. Leland, and not Charles Follen Adams. The poem is to be found among the humorous ones in Bryant's 'Library of Poetry and Song.'"

Archibald Dunstan, New York City: "(1) Kindly name the list of W. E. Gladstone's books, and inform me where they can be had, if published in America. (2) What is the value of an edition of Virgil (complete) published in 1666, at Leyden. Is such a book worth paying $1 for in a second-hand shop?"

The following are a few of Gladstone's works: "Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture," Wattles & Co., Walnut Street, Philadelphia, $1; "Landmarks of Homeric Study," Macmillan & Co., 75 cents; "On Books and the Housing of Them," Dodd, Mead & Co., 50 cents; "Thoughts from Writings and Speeches of W. E. Gladstone," Stokes, $2.50; "Later Gleanings," Scribner's, $1.25; "Studies Subsidiary to the Works of Bishop Butler," Macmillan, $2. The edition of Virgil mentioned has little money value, but it is worth $1 at any rate.

"T.," Northport, L. I.: "The lines from Mrs. Charles asked for by Miss Belle Fowler, 241 West Twenty-third Street, New York City, are from a poem entitled 'The Child on the Judgment Seat.' It can be found in a very delightful little collection of 'Poems of Home Life,' published by the American Tract Society."

"S. H.," New York City: "Will you kindly give me the present address of 'Ouida,' (Louise de La Rame,) also of F. Hopkinson Smith, also of T. B. Aldrich, and Mark Twain?"

Ouida may be addressed through Sampson Low, Marston & Co., London. Mr. Smith's address is 150 East Thirty-fourth Street, New York City. Mr. Aldrich's address is care of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, while Mark Twain's is simply Hartford, Conn., from which letters, we understand, will be forwarded.

H. C. Leahy, 1718 North Twenty-ninth Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Recently I purchased a book and read it, entitled '89,' edited by Edgar Henry, published by Cassell & Co., 1891. I have learned the author is Judge E. K. Tourgee. Who is Judge Tourgee, and how much of '89' is fiction?"

The writer referred to is probably Albion Winegar Tourgée, jurist, author, and Consul at Bordeaux since 1897. He was born in Ohio in 1838 and was an officer in the Union Army during the civil war, being twice wounded and for six months in Libby Prison. He lived in North Carolina from 1865 to 1881, where he was Judge of the Superior Court from 1868 to 1875. He has written many novels, most of them dealing with the South during the war and during the reconstruction period. His best books are "A Fool's Errand," "Figs and Thistles," "Bricks Without Straw," and "Hot Plowshares." We do not know that he really wrote "89." It is a rather extravagant book, though a good deal of it is history.

G. W. Vandegrift, 76 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will you kindly insert in your valuable SATURDAY REVIEW a list of books upon the wars, customs, habits, legends, and religions of the Indians of New York State, and particularly of the Hudson Valley."

L. H. Morgan's "League of the Iroquois," "Laws of Descent of the Iroquois," "Circular in Reference to the Degrees of Relationship Among Different Nations," (in Volume II. of the "Miscellaneous Collections" of the Smithsonian Institution;) "Ancient Society; or, Researches in the Lines of Human Progress, from Savagery, Through Barbarism to Civilization," and "The American Beaver and His Works," which treats of some of the phases of American Indian life; Colden's "Five Indian Nations of the Province of New York," Stone's "Life and Times of Red Jacket," and "Life of Joseph Brant." See also Field's "Essay on Indian Bibliography" and Pilling's "Bibliography of the Iroquoian Languages."

Frank W. Hutchins, Ogdensburg, N. Y.: "Will you kindly inform me through THE SATURDAY REVIEW what constitutes a set of Natural History of New York, and value of same? We have the above set in nineteen volumes, but under the special heads of Geology and Agriculture find no title page indicating a Volume IV., and do not understand where the missing volume is unless in each case a volume of plates is considered as Volume IV. I should also like to know the value, if any, of the following: 'Documentary History of New York,' Albany, 1850; 'Documents of Colonial History Relating to New York'; Philippes de Mornay's 'L'Institution, Usage, et Doctrine du Saint Sacrement de l'Eucharistie en l'Eglise Ancienne, second revised edition. Portau et Soumer, 1694; 'Repouse au Livre de M. Arnaud, Intitule la Perpetuite de la Foy de l'Eglise Catholique Touchant l'Eucharistie Defendu' Rouen. 1670.

"Natural History of the State of New York" was published at Albany in 1842-67 in twenty-two volumes. A full description will be found in Volume XIII. of Sabin's "Dictionary of Books Relating to America," Pages 185-188. A set is worth about $30. O'Callaghan's "Documentary History" brought $3.20 last season, and "Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York" sold for $11 and $5.50. The two French books mentioned have little value.

Wanted and to Exchange.

It is still necessary to remind readers who send letters for this department of THE SATURDAY REVIEW that their full names and addresses should be given. We are pleased to note the wide interest taken in the department and are glad always to receive our readers' letters, but their contributions should be brief and should deal with books of value and interest. Most letters do this already, but some do not. Hereafter items concerning books for sale must be printed, if at all, as advertisements. Items about books wanted or for exchange will, however, still be printed cheerfully free of charge.

E. A. Werner, 35 Chestnut Street, Albany, N. Y.: "Wanted, Volume II. of Savage's Genealogical Dictionary. Will exchange or pay a high cash price."

G. A. Dolby, 83 Vermont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I should like to get that publication of the New Shakespeare Society which contains the autotype of a part of the play of Sir Thomas More, from the Harleian MS., 7368."

Albert E. Baab, Twenty-third Avenue, Hensonhurst, N. Y.: "I desire to obtain complete file or single volumes, bound or unbound, of The Boys of New York, Our Boys, Boys' Weekly, Boys' Leader, Young Men of America, Wild Oats, New Sensation, all of which were published during the past thirty years in New York City. Would also like to obtain play bills, &c., of Bryant's, Christy's, San Francisco, Buckley's, and other minstrel companies."

Walter R. Schaefer, 509 North Randolph Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "I wish to dispose of a copy of Suite's 'A Colony of Mercy, or Social Christianity at Work.'"

"H. S.," Glendale, Prince George's County, Md.: "I am interested in the mezzotint portraits engraved by St. Memin, and have a number of his prints in duplicate which I would like to exchange for other St. Memin prints, or will purchase same."

Walter Munford, 121 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.: "Will sell or exchange Johannis Sleidani's 'Germany,' in old German text, fine condition, black letter, bound in vellum, with portrait of author in study, in colors; Lodge's 'Josephus,' in black letter; 'Montaigne,' translated by John Florio.

P. D. Bryne, 134 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have a law library containing 40 volumes of New Jersey equity reports, 47 volumes of New Jersey law reports, and 54 volumes of laws of New Jersey, 1821-1896, inclusive, in first-class condition, which I would like to exchange for home library or sell cheap."

W. C. Jones, Jr., 32A Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have 36 volumes of the New York State Reports and Session Laws, numbering from 250 to 284, with a supplement to 252. These books are paper-covered, and would be good, instructive literature to any law student who will make his own exchange offer, or can have the set for $1.50.

F. W. Saward, Times Building, New York City: "I want copies of Valentine's 'Manual' for 1850, 1851, and 1852."

James N. French, 763 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have sixty numbers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, from Dec. 17, 1898, to Feb. 10, 1900, which I have to get rid of. They are too good to throw away on a dust heap, and if you know any one who would like to have them (gratis) they are welcome to get as large an amount of enjoyment out of them as I have had, and that is a promise of many enjoyable evenings."

Ralph W. Davis, 28 West Ninety-first Street, New York City: "Wanted to purchase or exchange Volumes I., II., III., and IV. of 'The Philistine,' bound or unbound."

F. L. Winslow, 66 Bloomfield Street, New Dorchester, Mass.: "I desire to obtain a copy of each of the following books, published in paper, about 1880: 'Some Funny Things' and 'Very Funny Things.'"

"G. H. S." Post Office Box 1,915, New York City: "Wanted, to exchange large volume, (new,) 8 by 11, containing Shakespeare's works complete, full American Russia, marbled edges, for works of Dickens, or will sell same."

Began Without One Kind Word Said for It.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In view of the well-known fact of the tardy popularity of that most exquisite of love stories, "Lorna Doone," the following letter from the late R. D. Blackmore may interest the many admirers of that novel. I reviewed the book in a literary weekly with which I was at the time connected, and sent a copy of the review to Mr. Blackmore. It was one of the first extended reviews which appeared in this country, and it evidently pleased the author. Here is the letter:

Teddington, (London,) Aug. 10, 1883.

My Dear Sir: I thank you for very kind letter, and am much pleased to know that you like my book so heartily. Somehow or other, it seems to have made many friends, although it began life without a kind word. Very truly yours,

R. D. BLACKMORE.

Mr. Blackmore afterward sent me an autograph copy of his now famous novel.

LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN.

New York, Feb. 24, 1900.

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17 Ann Street, New York.

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RECTOR ST. BOOK STORE.

TOWER AND BASTILLE.

Facts and Legions Concerning Two Famous Prison Fortresses.*

When, after Hastings, William the Conqueror took possession of London, about the first thing he did was to build a fortress. He selected his ground near where the Romans had constructed their wall. William's architect was Gundulph, then Bishop of Rochester. Because of his extreme piety and gentleness, Gundulph was called the "Weeper." Anyhow, Gundulph was a clever architect and a master in the art of constructing a military fortress. The Tower was built not so much for the protection of London from outside enemies as from the foes within. Rufus and Henry I. added to the Tower, as did Stephen, so that in time it became an important and powerful fortress. The Tower was reared "to guard against and curb the high-spirited and fickle citizens of the proud and populous city."

The work under notice has most to do with the prisoners who spent their days in the Tower, or who were brought to the block; "and what a procession it was! * * * Princes and nobles, statesmen and rulers, outlaws and warriors, patriots and traitors, adventurers and rebels, dreamers and thinkers, sages and saints, poets and preachers, men old and white-bearded; maidens in the first flush of their fresh young beauty, men in the very prime of their strength and power."

Treatment of prisoners in the Tower differed. Much depended upon the quality of the person. If he was of high rank, he was more of a guest than a prisoner. He was lodged with the officers of the Tower. In the course of time "it became the custom for prisoners to pay their own expenses—indeed, almost for their board and lodging, as if they were living in a hotel instead of in a prison; and so it came to pass that a man who was rich, or had rich friends, could generally obtain all he desired except his freedom. "But there were many poor prisoners, and their privations and sufferings must have been terrible. In the Tower hundreds of Jews were thrown, and tortured with the thumbscrews and the rack. Men looked on them as a nation deserted by God for their sins, and, therefore, held that any treatment was good enough for them. * * * Once there, they seldom, if ever, got free again."

The record of the Tower of London shows that the first prisoner of distinction was Ralph Flambard. Probably Ralph Flambard richly deserved punishment. As Bishop of Durham, his main business seems to have been to sell places in the Church to the highest bidder. He was a prime favorite of King Rufus. When Rufus fell in the New Forest, Henry I. sent Flambard to the Tower, and he was "permitted to keep his own servants," and "a stipend of two shillings a day" was allowed him. Flambard was a clever prebend. He plied his guard with wine and made his escape. He took refuge in France, and was warmly received by Robert of Normandy. Finally Flambard returned to England; the King forgave him, and his bishopric was returned to him.

"The Prisoners of the Tower of London" is the history of England. Within the Tower walls have been kept in durance men and women of various dispositions. Some have been wicked, but many of them martyrs to the cause of human liberty. It was in the Tower that the lives of the most worthy of men came to a sorrowful close. In the annals of history there is nothing sadder than the execution of Sir Thomas More.

The last prisoners in the Tower were the men who, with French revolutionary ideas, tried to convert London into a Paris. The author tells of Sir Walter Raleigh's last moments:

"I have a long journey to go, and therefore must take my leave of you." Then when he was alone he called for the axe, and passing his finger along the edge of it, remarked: "'Tis sharp medicine, but one that will cure me of all my diseases." The Sheriff asked him which way he would lay himself on the block. "So as the heart be right, it matters not which way the head lies," was Raleigh's answer. "What dost thou fear? Strike, man, strike!" he added as the executioner trembled, fearing to do a deed which would deprive England of a courageous and valiant son. And so, with no sign of fear or regret, clasping his hands in prayer, he, who had often sailed victoriously over such dangerous seas, passed through the waters of the river of death, into the peaceful haven beyond.

How long it takes to down some of the heroics of history! So far as the French Revolution is concerned, M. Taine did much toward the smashing of many of those apparently "noble and disinterested motives" which brought about that social cataclysm. It may be that the men who controlled the tempest were the cruelest of their kind. Many conceive that the capture of the Bastille was one of the most glorious events in the annals of France. Anyhow, the day of the destruction of the Bastille is honored in Paris, and patriotism is all ablaze on the 14th of every July.

There have been carried out lately some careful studies as to the precise number of prisoners who were liberated when the Bastille was taken. According to the most trustworthy documents, there were seven prisoners in all. Two were lunatics, four were forgers, and the seventh was a nobleman, who was put in jail because he had been deemed "guilty of monstrous crimes deserving death." The victims of arbitrary power, so far as the Bastille was concerned, had no existence. Of course the lunatics and the forgers became the most ardent of republicans.

The "Mystery of the Man with the Iron Mask!" Has M. Franz Funk-Brentano cleared it up? The author of "Legends of the Bastille" believes that he has. He declares that the Masque de Fer was a Count Mattioli, a minister of the Duke of Mantua. The noble count had tried to play the part of a double traitor. He had arranged to sell a portion of Casal to Louis XIV. The King was anxious to become the purchaser. Then the Count entered into negotiations with Austria for the same part of Casal. The great King lost his temper, as any self-respecting monarch would. According to M. Funk-Brentano, the King had the Count kidnapped, and imprisoned him in the fortress of Pignerol. Subsequently, when the Governor of Pignerol was appointed to the Bastille, the bad Count was transported to Paris. Why a mask was clapped on the prisoner's face has never been explained. It is probable that Mattioli died in 1703.

All the stories about the "Man with the Iron Mask" having been the son of a King are false. Supposedly because of his noble birth, it was thought that the prisoner could only eat his dinner off a silver plate. All the Voltaire yarns are declared to be untrue. There are two myths which will never perish. One is the "Man with the Iron Mask," and the other "Kaspar Hauser."

"The Legends of the Bastile" contains much that is of a most interesting character.

*"PRISONERS OF THE TOWER OF LONDON. Being an account of some who at divers times lay captive within its walls. By Violet Brooke Hunt. With many portraits and illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

*"LEGENDS OF THE BASTILLE. By Franz Funk-Brentano. Translated by George Maidment. London: Downey. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

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BRENTANO'S : : NEW YORK

A New Sketch of Thomas Paine.*

The present life of Thomas Paine is in some aspects the most valuable of all the Beacon Biographies so far issued. While the entire series is noteworthy and of the greatest interest, this particular volume assumes unusual importance from the fact that the life of Paine has been so distorted —so slanderously told—that even bearing in mind Mr. Moncure Conway's accurate and exhaustive biography, published in 1892, there is yet all the more field for the present short survey of a great man's life for the reason that Mr. Conway's zeal for the right had led him too far. He presents his voluminous material to the reader with the utmost candor, but his deductions from it are colored by his sympathies. His book is the ablest argument for the defense. When one reads a biography like the present, one is alternately attracted and repelled by the stormy nature of its hero—in the present case certainly a man of genius, and one whose services to America at a critical time in our history it would be difficult to overestimate. To fully understand such a life we would do well to bear in mind Mr. Sedgwick's concluding paragraph, wherein he enters an exceedingly able plea for the defense.

Let us treat the memory of Thomas Paine without prejudice. This insurgent Democrat was not an attractive person, as we look at him from the ranks of respectable society; but among the real revolutionists of the world, even among the greatest of them, how many should we have cared to treat as friends? We might as reasonably seek courtesy in Luther or urbanity in Cromwell as moderation in Paine. It is the pioneers who have done the hardest work the world has given men to do. Thus it was with Paine. His tasks were not all done wisely, but they were done bravely. Too often his light was darkness, but he walked steadfastly in its path, and the goal which he sought was the happiness of his fellowmen.

On the other hand, Paine exhibited the most striking originality in all he did. Even when he followed, it was usually in ignorance of what had gone before, and in many cases he was decidedly a pioneer. Had he not lived in such stormy times, he would have made a great name for himself as an inventor. His ideas as to the improvement of bridge building, and of the adoption of steam to machinery, were extremely valuable, and had Paine possessed more education and less widely diffused interests, he would have gained high rank among the greatest of the inventors.

Of the man Paine in his private capacity Mr. Sedgwick writes:

In private life Paine was uncorrupted by the worst vices of his generation. He was never abstemious, and during the Reign of Terror he drank to excess; but if there be any truth in the accounts of drunkenness in his later years, it lies in very occasional indulgence at a time when gentlemen slept under the table, and awoke still gentlemen. The stories of his filthy habits are slander, though toward the close of his life he became more careless of his dress, and maybe did not brush his coat after each pinch of snuff. He was always gentle to children and to animals. In manner he was kindly, and in conversation intelligent, but he was intolerant if contradicted and not disinclined to assume the god in a gathering of friends.

Granting then the fact that Paine was an ardent revolutionist, and so of necessity destitute of all the small refinements which render men attractive, his life as shown here in the compass of 150 small pages is rapidly sketched, but in an interesting and comprehensive fashion. Remembering the fact that Paine was born and bred in poverty, with practically no education, and his life a complete failure until in his thirty-eighth year he suddenly proved himself a pamphleteer of great ability, Mr. Sedgwick points out that the secret of Paine's success lay in his keen observation, his logical scientific mind, and his sympathy for the masses from whom he sprang. In all matters of statesmanship he failed, principally from his inability to see more than one side of a question; in all the details of practical financial matters his counsel was of the best, but, when questions of policy intervened he was utterly impractical. Indeed Moore once very cleverly summed up Paine's whole character when he said he was possessed of more of every other kind of sense than common sense. His greatest virtue was his humanity and hatred of war, slavery, injustice, and oppression of every sort; while he rated intolerance as tyranny, toleration he considered hardly less hateful, because it implied mercy where justice was sought.

In the compass of a short review it is only possible to add that all the details of Paine's life are admirably and clearly set forth in this little volume. His arrival in America with letters from Benjamin Franklin; his first successes; the appearance of the pamphlet "Common Sense"; the publication of the first "Crisis," which was followed at intervals by ten additional numbers, and "The Crisis Extraordinary," which did so much to strengthen Washington's influence and keep up the spirits and patriotism of the people; his public recognition in America and financial reward; his departure for France, and visit to England; his publication of the two portions of "The Rights of Man"; his election to the French Convention; his endeavors to save the life of Louis XVI.; the appearance of the first part of "The Age of Reason"; his arrest and imprisonment and final release; the publication of the second part of the "Age of Reason"; his final return to America and unpopularity here; the unhappiness of his later days, and his final death in New York in January, 1809, are all clearly and interestingly set forth—to mention a few only of the many details which crowded an eventful life—and in a strictly non-partisan manner.

*"THOMAS PAINE. By Elbry Sedgwick. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. (The Beacon Biographies.) 1899. 75 cents.

Bryson Burroughs, who was the first artist to secure the New York League scholarship for European travel and study, is illustrating L. V. F. Randolph's book of nature, "Poems," which G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation.

MARCH

BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS.

M. Henri de Régnier, the well-known French poet and author, who is in this country to lecture at Harvard and Columbia Universities and at several other educational and intellectual centres, was on the Atlantic when the most recent historic novel was being published in Paris. It is entitled "Les Deux Maîtresses." "It is," said M. de Régnier the other day, "a study of the customs and life of the eighteenth century; the scene is laid partly in Paris and partly in the country. I cannot yet tell whether it will prove a success. I am informed, however, that it has been caricatured by La Vie Parisienne, which is not a bad sign." Copies of this book have already been received in this city by Brentano's and Meyer Brothers & Co.

Col. A. K. McClure, who has had much experience concerning the "making of Presidents," has just written a book of personal and political experiences. There were several publishers after the book, which was finally secured by Harper & Brothers. It will be published some time in April.

Mrs. Sherwood is giving readings at the Hotel Majestic. Last Thursday she spoke on "What the English Think of American Society." Next Thursday her subject will be "The Gossip of the Century." The titles of the readings already delivered are "Certain Spanish Queens" and "Certain Society Queens." The readings are in aid of a fund for the Home for Reduced Ladies.

Stephen Crane has been writing a series of sketches of the great battles of the world, the first of which, on "The Battle of New Orleans," is published in the March Lippincott's. Some of the other papers of the series, which will appear in subsequent numbers of the magazine, are "Badajos" and "Plevna." Since writing his "Red Badge of Courage" Mr. Crane has been in actual war, both in Greece and in Cuba. His own experiences he has written about, but it was the tremendous force of visualization shown in his "Red Badge of Courage," which won him renown; and it will doubtless be this factor, modified by actual experience, which will give his forthcoming papers their chief literary value.

It is very often the case that writers of things dramatic have never trodden upon the boards of which they enthusiastically treat. Edward Robins, who is writing "The Twelve Great Actors" and "The Twelve Great Actresses" for G. P. Putnam's Sons, is not in this category. He made his first, last, and only appearance with no less a person than Sarah Bernhardt. He was fifteen or sixteen years of age when the "divine Sarah" played her first engagement in Philadelphia. The youth became enamored of her acting as viewed from the orchestra, and one night he contrived to go on the stage as a soldier in "Hernani." No sooner did he see the footlights blinking in front of him than he was seized with a horrible attack of "stage fright"; the lamps danced before him, and the sturdy warrior felt strong inclination to totter over into the arms of Donna Sol. He felt his legs shake so strangely that he glanced down at them, and to his horror he saw that one of his stockings was slowly but surely creeping toward the floor. At the end of the scene he made a bolt for the wings, and rapidly throwing off his soldier's trappings he grabbed up his own clothes and dashed into the street. He slept that night a prey to the most frightful nightmares. And so, nowadays, when Mr. Robins writes of "stage fright" he does so with complete sympathy.

The Episcopal Bishops of Long Island, Springfield, and Delaware have issued an encyclical communication to their brother Bishops in the Episcopate throughout the world commending the Rev. Arthur Lowndes's "Vindication of Anglican Orders" as an adequate answer of the American Church to Rome and her pretensions. The encyclical declares that serious readers of the work soon perceived that it was of permanent value. "Dealing point by point with the bull of the Bishop of Rome, entitled 'Apostolicae Curae,' it exposes with clearness and force the sophistries and unhistorical statements of that production, putting in a clear light the position of the Anglican Church, not in regard to Holy Orders only, but as to the principles upon which Holy Orders must rest." An encyclical is the most formal of all ecclesiastical documents, and is rarely issued except by the Vatican, which of late years has claimed the sole right of issuing encyclicals. The Patriarchs of the Greek Church have, however, issued them from time to time. The encyclical regarding "Vindication of Anglican Orders" is the first ever issued from this continent, and marks the entry of the United States upon questions of world-wide interest in religion as well as in matters of State politics.

Myrtle Reed, whose "Love Letters of a Musician" has passed through two editions of G. P. Putnam's Sons, has written a sequel to her first volume, giving more particulars concerning the mysterious musician whose supposed epistles have aroused much interest—so much, in fact, that the author has been accused of committing a grave breach of trust by allowing them to be published.

The Rev. William E. Barton, who recently moved from Boston to Chicago, has just written a new novel, which he calls "Pine Knot." Mr. Barton, who is also the author of "A Hero in Homespun," "Tale of the Loyal South," "Old Plantation Hymns," and "When Boston Braved the King," is [illegible] a large number of [illegible] was about to spend this for a postal card to solicit another loan, but I reflected that cents were scarce in Kentucky, and I probably would not see another cent; so I took the cent, and struggled on without the loan. Thanks to that cent, I was never out of money while I was in college; but for fully one-third of the time during the first two years my entire capital consisted of that one cent." It is reported that a well-known New York publishing house has bought up the publisher's rights of several of Mr. Barton's books, and that the first to be issued with the new imprint will be "A Hero in Homespun," together with the new novel, "Pine Knot."

By a curious coincidence John Kendrick Bangs's "The House Boat on the Styx" has been made the subject of illustration by two of the carnival societies of New Orleans. It is the first time in the history of the carnival that an author has been so honorede. His book was chosen by the Comus Society, and by that of the High Priests of Mithras. Much bitterness between the two societies has naturally resulted. The question as to which has the prior right to the selection is now agitating New Orleans society. Both presentations of "The House Boat" were so elaborate and unusual in their character, that the curious coincidence is regarded by outsiders as most happy.

ITEMS OF THE DAY.

A New Omar Khayyam.

Mr. Mosher of Portland, Me., announces the seventh Old World edition of FitzGerald's "Rubaiyat," which differs in several important particulars from Mr. Mosher's former issues of the book. The biographical sketch by Mr. Irving Way has been revised and somewhat enlarged. The parallel texts have been augmented and revised. In place of the variorum readings the text of FitzGerald's second edition has been collated anew and is here given entire. A comparative table of quatrains is also given, showing at a glance the many transpositions and changes made by FitzGerald during his lifetime. A pronouncing vocabulary has been inserted, together with some additional matter, under the supervision of Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole. Notable additions to the bibliography have also been made, together with an appendix, giving all the changes in the so-called FitzGerald fifth edition.

New York Library Association.

The New York (State) Library Association will hold its midyear meeting next Thursday in the Assembly Hall of the Young Women's Christian Association. The exercises will open at 9:30 A. M., with James H. Canfield presiding, when the following papers will be read and discussed: "Library Development in New York State, 1800-1900," by George Watson Cole; "The Relation of the Public Library to the Public School," by H. L. Elmendorf, W. R. Eastman, and Edwin W. Gaillard; "The Books of 1899," embracing "General Survey," by Miss M. M. Monachesi; "Children's Books," by Miss C. M. Hewins, and "Fiction," by Miss Eleanor B. Woodruff. In the afternoon a joint meeting will be held with the New York Literary Club, with John S. Billings presiding. The subjects then to be discussed will be "The Development of Bookbinding in New York City," by Robert Rutter; "The Evolution of a Book," by George Haven Putnam; "Gleanings from Twenty-five Years of Library Experience," by A. W. Tyler; "The St. Louis Plan for Meeting the Demand for Popular Fiction," by Frederick M. Crunden, Miss Mary W. Plummer, and W. A. Borden. A reception will be held in the rooms of the Aldine Association from 6 until 7 P. M. The annual dinner with the New York Library Club will take place at the same place at precisely 7. John S. Billings, President of the New York Public Library, will be toastmaster. All members of the association are invited, with their friends, to this dinner given under the auspices of the New York Library Club, which will celebrate its fifteenth anniversary. The price of dinner tickets to members will be $1 each; to their friends, $1.50. Application for them must be made on or before March 5 to George Watson Cole, 501 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, this city. After dinner speeches will be delivered by Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, the Rev. N. D. Hillis, Prof. Edwin Markham, and others. On Friday the members of the association will visit the various libraries in New York, beginning with that of the Columbia University.

Hugo as a Philosopher.

While the recently published "Memoirs of Victor Hugo" is rapidly making its way among English and American readers the Paris publishers, MM. Armand Colin & Cie., announce a new Hugo book, "Victor Hugo, le Philosophe," by M. Charles Renouvier, a gentleman who has taken great pains to show how truly a philosophical poet Hugo was. The author picks out for special praise, as not only poignant, but true to life, the declamations of the criminals and of the poor in "Les Misérables." Grand as is that prose poem, it is, in the opinion of many, the want of reality which spoils it as a tract and which weakens the teaching power of its social philosophy. Persons, however, who believe in the philosophy of Victor Hugo will find the subject treated with love, if not adoration, by M. Charles Renouvier.

Contemporary History.

No. 4 of the ninth volume (fourth quarter, 1900) of Current History has just been issued by The Current History Company of Boston. Prof. A. S. Johnson, Ph. D., is the editor of the work. This number opens with a forty-three-page article on the South African war, broad in its views of the international [illegible] real value of the work, however, is the permanent record of all events of general or particular interest that it contains, with such data as to render the chronicle perfectly trustworthy and adequate for most purposes.

Sienkiewicz and Italian "Pirates."

The eminent author of "Quo Vadis" is just now having trouble with some Italian publishers who have pirated translations of his novels. Some time ago the author sold the right to translate "Quo Vadis" to Signor Verdinois, an Italian writer who in turn sold his translation of "Quo Vadis" to a publisher. Later on some other Italian publishers printed translations of the book, and other novels by the same author. Sienkiewicz and his representatives in Italy have prosecuted these piratical publishers, and have obtained from a Milanese tribunal a sentence authorizing the seizure of a large number of unauthorized copies of "Quo Vadis." The pirating publishers contend that as Sienkiewicz is a Russian subject, and as Russia does not belong to the International Copyright Convention, but allows the books of French, English, German, and Italian authors to be freely pirated in Russia, therefore Italian or other non-Russian publishers have a perfect right to pirate Russian books. The defenders of Sienkiewicz assert that the Italian Civil Code expressly gives to foreigners in Italy the same civil rights as those possessed by Italians. Besides, the Italo-Russian Commercial Treaty expressly reserves the right for ulterior arrangements to be made respecting literary property, and stipulates meanwhile that the property of Russian subjects in Italy shall be subject to the same laws as those of Italian subjects.

"To Have and To Hold."

A writer in the March Book Buyer, who does not sign his name, (perhaps it is Mr. Moody himself,) writes of Miss Johnston's success: "To Have and to Hold" is the work of a born story-teller, a straightforward robust romance, in which, praise God, many things come to pass in simple language. It is a healthful and very thrilling story, and at the same time not a sensational one. There are vivid and even startling effects, and many of them, but they are made by artificial methods. They come from an exuberant imagination. Adventure is piled upon adventure in such profusion that if you come to the story out of the atmosphere of novels in which problems clog the march of events you wonder how so many things happened in so short a time. * * * The story is heartily to be welcomed for several wholesome reasons. First of all, it is a real story. Things happen, important things, stirring things, and many of them in rapid succession. We have all sometimes forgotten, since psychology arose in its self-assumption to dispute with action—we have all at times forgotten that a story is no story at all in which things do not come to pass. Then there are no puppets or chessmen. Ralph, the hero, and Jocelyn, the lady, and Jeremy Sparrow are very real persons. Then, again, the style is simple and unconscious. And, besides all these qualities of craftsmanship, there is one other quality, magical and indispensable in any real piece of fiction; Miss Johnston has imagination, a riotous but healthful imagination. * * * The expectation of a noteworthy career for Miss Johnston is made distinctly keener and higher by this second book. "Prisoners of Hope" showed the same richness of incident, swiftness of motion, accuracy of description, and effective style. In construction "To Have and To Hold" shows a distinct improvement over its predecessor. The two books give what we think will be a lasting picture of Colonial Virginia, especially of the land and of Indian life and woodcraft. The work is so genuine and so obviously good that the author has already won a unique place among the growing group of historical novelists who are doing so much for American fiction, and it seems likely that her permanent rank will be very high.

Max Pemberton's new novel, "Fëo," will shortly be issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. It has already been widely read as a serial.

"Malay Magic," being an introduction to the folk-lore and popular religion of the Malay Peninsula, by Walter W. Skeat, is being published by the Macmillan Company.

Mr. Dunne's second Dooley book, "Mr. Dooley in the Hearts of his Countrymen," is having a big sale in England, where the reviewers are devoting considerable space to the discussions of the indomitable Dooley's dry wit and pointed philosophy. The London Spectator recently gave a page to it.

"The Danvers Jewels" and "Sir Charles Danvers," published by Harper & Brothers in a single volume, are enjoying a sympathetic sale on account of the success of the latest book by their author, "Red Pottage," which is now in its ninth edition, or forty-fifth thousand. In England the novel is selling in its thirtieth thousand. It may be recalled that Miss Cholmondeley first presented the Danvers books anonymously.

"David Harum" is now selling in its 435th thousand.

Two more volumes have been added by the Macmillan Company to their Library of English Classics. These include "La Morte Darthur," being Sir Thomas Malory's Book of King Arthur and of his Noble Knights of the Round Table.

Robert S. Hawker's "The Vicar of Morwenston," published by Thomas Whittaker, has just passed into its seventh edition.

The April number of Scribner's will contain a new story by Henry Van Dyke called "The Light That Failed Not." John Fox, Jr., author of "A Cumberland Vendetta," will make his first appearance in Scribner's

Dodd, Mead & Co. have in preparation an exhibition of the work of the Club Bindery. This bindery is under the control of the Grolier Club, and is producing bindings of a remarkably artistic and beautiful character.

F. A. Cleveland's paper on "The South African Conflict—Its Legal and Political Aspects," is being issued in the form of a brochure by the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia.

The Doubleday & McClure Company will shortly publish Joseph T. Roberts's "Primer of Parliamentary Law."

"The International Geography," an almost invaluable work in the light of recent geographical discoveries and new demarkations of geographical formations, will contain nearly 500 illustrations and maps. D. Appleton & Co. are the publishers.

Stories of Irish life and character continue to increase. The latest is a charming story published by A. C. McClurg & Co., entitled "The Dear Irish Girl," by Miss Katharine Tynan.

Students of American colleges who like to keep in touch with their contemporaries in English universities will be glad to hear that a little magazine, published by undergraduates at Oxford has just begun its career under the title of Quad.

ITEMS FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 1.—The unmatronized American spinster will without doubt be one of the most attractive spectacles of the Exposition not only to Frenchmen, but to all other Europeans; but, lest she should be too absurd, an American woman who knows the capital has written a little book entitled "A Woman's Paris," enlightening her on many points not to be mastered by any quantity of uninstructed piquancy and cleverness. Cabs, shopping, prices of entertainment in various parts of the city, theatres, the races, things to be done and things to be avoided, all the hundred little details which the inexperienced traveler never imagines, are explained in a simple, pleasant fashion, and some illustrations are added. Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. have this book in press, and it will appear almost immediately. They will also republish Mr. William Lindsey's "At Start and Finish," the volume of track athletic stories issued by Messrs. Copeland & Day in 1896, and now scarce enough to be worth the attention of speculative buyers. As a revelation of what goes on among the athletes of a college, of the planning of intercollegiate competitions, this book is worth several thousand pages of essays, because it tells plain truths without argument. Opinionated readers, contemners of public exhibitions of students and students eager to be exhibited, would be of the same opinion still after reading it.

Mr. Frederic Ridgeley Torrence's "The House of a Hundred Lights," announced before Christmas, contains fivescore couplets, each one complete, but all connected by a slender thread of suggestion. One can see a story in each couplet if one have eyes, and some of the literary clubs might very well undertake to write them. The general tone of the book is opposed to the despondent irreligion of which the Spanish war should have cured Americans, even as the Boer war has cured Britons. This is one specimen:

"What! doubt the Master Workman's hand
because my fleshly ills increase?
No! for there still remains one chance;
that I am not His masterpiece."

The announcements of the Beacon Biographies are interesting from the apportionment of subjects. Achdeacon Brady has Decatur; Mr. John Burroughs, Audubon; the Hon. Thomas E. Watson, Jefferson; Mrs. Sarah Barnwell Elliott, Sam Houston; Mr. Owen Wister, Ulysses S. Grant; Mr. Copeland, Edwin Booth; Miss Alice Bache Gould, Agassiz, and Poe fell to the late Richard Hovey; Hamilton to Mr. Schouler, Franklin to Mr. Lindsay Swift, and Cooper to Mr. W. B. Shubrick Clymer.

Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. will be the American publishers of the Westminster Biographies, a set of brief memoirs of eminent Englishmen written on precisely the same plan as the Beacon Biographies. Remembering how many good brief "lives" of the statesmen and soldiers of England are already in existence, the adoption of the American plan for a new series appears a very great compliment to the American publisher and editor, especially when it comes from a firm reputed to be such a shrewd observer of the market as Messrs. Kegan Paul, French, Trubner & Co. The first group announced indicates a catholic method of selection, for it includes Wesley, Browning, and Defoe, whose lives will be written by Messrs. F. Banfield, Arthur Waugh, and Wilfred Whitten. The title page and cover will be designed by Mr. Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, the former resembling the Beacon title pages in general character, the latter of scarlet and gold instead of the Beacon cadet blue and black.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in press "The Prelude and the Play," by Rufus Mann, which was included in the Autumn announcements, but has been delayed. It is the story of three episodes in the history of a woman's heart; her attraction toward the best man whom she knows, a man worthy of her best love; her marriage to an average man, who forgets her for ward politics and is sorely tempted by an unscrupulous adventuress, and her admiration and correct appreciation of an Italian Prince, who values her beauty and also esteems her high intellectual and spiritual qualities. It is a sermon to husbands, but its author, judging by its crudity in many passages, its lovemaking, and the puppet presented as an adventuress, is an unmarried woman with very slight knowledge of the world, but with excellent ideals. The style is free from many glaring faults, although "enssaried," "unlived-up-to," and "an intricate face" remain even after the revisions which the work seems to have received, but it has no good qualities, and, unless the general reader should by some miracle be attracted by the innocence and good will of the writer, it will not be successful.

1900

"TOO MANY BOOKS."

"But Where Leaves the Rose of Yesterday?"

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 20 and Feb. 3 and 10 are extracts from addresses delivered before the Booksellers' League and the first public meeting of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, which we have read with much interest. Following with care the present action of each subject, it was surprising to find springing up as a solvent to each problem, "Read the old books."

To command, to commend, to implore, advise, and persuade to read the old books is nothing novel, nothing new, as the delighted readers of the editorial articles in THE SATURDAY REVIEW can testify. Readers who lived when the supply of books was comparatively limited used to urge the reading of the old books.

To this generation of readers, exposed to so many alluring temptations, the call should be correspondingly urgent. The American book production in 1899 was 5,321, and of this number 4,749 were new books, according to The Publishers' Weekly, "Fiction keeps the lead, as it has done for many years." We all know the truth of Mr. Halsey's statement in his address on "Too Many Books," that "not more than one really good book can be produced in 100 years." Millions of little oaks die about the roots of the one giant oak that attains perfection. It is a very conservative estimate to say 100,000 books pass into oblivion for every one that lives. Now, knowing these facts to be true, why are we not content to become at least slightly acquainted with the treasures of imperishable literature; or, if we must read the literature of the day, wait for that that has vitality enough to reach a sapling period of existence? To those who insist on reading the "last new novel" it might be urged that their enjoyment would be greatly increased if they had read the old books.

All literature is more or less enriched with allusion. The value of allusion in enhancing the beauty of a piece of literature is well exemplified in Mrs. Ward's beautiful little masterpiece, "Lovelinness." Of the child Adah (I wonder if the name, too, is merely a coincidence) in the story her father says, "She goeth lame and lovely." There is great beauty in the passage as it stands, but, augmented with a memory of the marvelous "blind angel," and its author, who went through life lame and lovely, the modern story puts "forth buds of wings" that are surely strong enough to raise it above mediocrity. Another charming allusion that accentuates this plea is to be found further along in Mr. Halsey's address: "Nine-tenths of the books of the day are ephemeral—their terms of life, as 'Old Omar' would say, 'a little longer than the flowers.'" The meaning intended to be conveyed would be understood without reference to "Old Omar," but do we not unconsciously add:

Each morn a thousand Roses brings, you say;
Yes, but where leaves the Rose of Yesterday?

thus beautifying and throwing the perfume of roses about statistics. Mr. Markham, in his address on "Light from Books," tells us he gained his wonderful insight into the aching heart of humanity from what he absorbed from the books that do not perish. "What do I get from all these great teachers of mankind? Summing all up in a very few words, I find that all great poetry is a help to the human race in its search for enlightenment, and that it is all for the common good." The majority cannot read the classics in the original but if we cannot have the first juice of the grape, there are translations that give us the flavor of the vine.

Dr. van Dyke emphasizes the fact that "the best books (the best are always the old) are the easiest to get, and, upon the whole, they have the widest circulation. Notably this is true of the most beautiful, powerful, and priceless of all books, the English Bible, which is still the most popular book in the world." We heard Richard Burton tell of the difficulty he had in bringing before a class the idyllic beauty of some of the Old Testament stories, as pieces of literature, because—if we may so express it—of the divinity that hedged them about. There are other books that are hedged about, completely obscured, weighted down and smothered behind commentaries and learned societies all old, and oh, so companionable, if we would only lift them out of their cramped surroundings, take them into our homes, and treat them as we would any friend. If people would boldly announce, "I read no new book for one year," the production of books might be lessened, "the standard might be raised," "the landmark of literary taste preserved," and the lives and the minds of the readers incalculably enriched.

AGNES E. PLANCHARD.

South Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 24, 1900.

Good Reviews of Books Indispensable.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have a chip on my shoulder for your correspondent Albert Tuska!

Of all the means toward self-education that I know there is nothing that in any way compares with the results derived from the reading of good book reviews. The scope is almost limitless. How, amid the multitude of books, springing up like weeds, are we to know what is worth reading or what is not, without the guidance of a practiced sampler—a careful reviewer? Any one able to judge a book by the reading should be capable of forming an opinion pro or con from an unbiased insight of the same. Then, having chosen the book, let him, of course, revel to the full extent, and do his reading "first hand," as Mr. Tuska advises.

Without a review, all we have to judge a new book from is the title, and how misleading this is apt to be I need not say. How many dollars are saved, how much time spared, and what an accumulation of useless books is avoided by knowing beforehand that a book is or is not what meets one's requirements!

I recently had occasion to buy a juvenile book. I wanted something instructive and at the same time amusing. Among the advertisements I saw "Wabeno, the Magician." "Just the thing," I thought, as I read the short commendatory note following the name of the book, but I happened to find in the same paper a review of this new book—kindness to animals was taught, but a cat was allowed to be tormented and destroyed without the disapproval of the author. I mentally thanked the reviewer and sought another book. Animals are animals, and kindness to one, I felt, must extend to all, or the book fall short of its purpose. Now, how could I have discovered this defect in the tone of the book except by the aid of a review?

Some one wrote, but I cannot now recall who, "Life is too short to read every new book only to find upon their completion that they are not worth reading." Here again is where the review steps in.

We are not born matured, like Adam, either in body or mind, and in literary matters, as in all others, we do not know instinctively what we require. The etymological bookworm knows and selects its food at once, from intuition, and makes no mistake, but the human bookworm would have a sorry feast if he were to begin at random upon a lot of books just because they are books!

Not alone in the case of new books are reviews and book notices valuable, but even the old masterpieces must be exploited, in print or verbally, in order that the knowledge of the reader may be broadened and his literary appetite whetted for some (to him) new and yet untasted morsel.

I wonder how many "literary diamonds and pearls" Alfred Tuska ever dug in fields that were not previously suggested to him either by book reviews, by some other book, or by some friendly reader. I dare venture to say none! Then his whole fabric falls to the ground, as it must.

Mr. Tuska seems to live in the country. I would like him to throw a handful of dried peas and beans to the first flock of chickens he sees and mark the result. Let the beans resemble the peas ever so closely in size, color, and shape, the fore-wisdom of these dumb creatures directs them unerringly to the peas only and forbids them to swallow a single bean! Had we such a birthright of knowledge we could scan a bookshelf and pick out the few book gems at a glance and leave the others untouched, but until we acquire it I say all hail! and long life! to the book reviewers! E. KAYEM.

New York, Feb. 6, 1900.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HISTORY.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

A HISTORY OF SPAIN FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE DEATH OF FERDINAND THE CATHOLIC. By Ellick Ralph Burke. Second edition. Edited with additional notes and an introduction by Martin A. S. Hume. In two volumes. 12mo. Pp. xv.-416. New York: Longman's, Green & Co. $5.

A HISTORY OF ETON COLLEGE. By Lionel Cust. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-318. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

LA MORTE DARTHUR. Sir Thomas Malory's Book of King Arthur and of his Noble Knights of the Round Table. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp., xxviii.-439. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE MICHIGAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. The History of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. By Ira Dudley Travis, Ph. D. 8vo. Pp. ix.-312. Paper.

THE ANGLO-BOER CONFLICT. Its History and Causes. By Alleyne Ireland. 16mo. Pp. ix.-134. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 65 cents.

SOUTH AFRICA OF TO-DAY. By Capt. Francis Younghusband. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-258. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

MEMOIRS AND BIOGRAPHIES.

JOHN RUSKIN. A Sketch of His Life, His Work, and His Opinions, with Personal Reminiscences. By M. H. Spielmann. Together with a paper by John Ruskin entitled "The Black Arts." Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 225. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

SAMSON OCCOM AND THE CHRISTIAN INDIANS OF NEW ENGLAND. By W. De Loss Love. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-379. Boston: The Pilgrim Press.

THE SOVEREIGN LADIES OF EUROPE. Edited by the Countess von Bothmer. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-416. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

HENRY HART MILMAN, D. D., DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S. A Biographical Sketch. By his son, Arthur Milman. With portraits. 8vo. Pp. ix.-342. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

FIVE GREAT OXFORD LEADERS, KEBLE, NEWMAN, PUSEY, LIDDON, AND CHURCH. By the Rev. A. B. Donaldson. 8vo. Pp. xi.-390. London: Rivingtons, 34 King Street, Covent Garden. New York: the Macmillan Company. $1.75.

CHARLES A. BERRY, D. D. A Memoir. By James S. Drummond. With a portrait. 12mo. Pp. xii.-316. New York: Cassell & Co. $1.50.

GEORGE BUCHANAN. By Robert Wallace. Completed by J. Campbell Smith. Famous Scots Series. 12mo, Pp. vii.-150. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

LIFE OF CHOPIN. By Franz Liszt. Translated in full for the first time by John Broadhouse. 12mo. Pp. 240. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50.

A MEMOIR OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, MARY ADELAIDE, DUCHESS OF TECK, BASED ON HER PRIVATE DIARIES AND LETTERS. By C. Kinloch Cooke. In two volumes. Portraits and illustrations. 8vo. Pp. about xvi.-496. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $7.50.

LETTERS OF THOMAS GRAY. Selected with a Biographical notice by Henry Milnor Rideout. 16mo. Pp. xxx.-322. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.

THE MAN OF GALILEE. A Biographical Study of the Life of Jesus Christ. By Frank W. Gunsaulus, D. D. Large quarto. Illustrated. Edition de luxe. Pp. xvi.-344. Chicago: 19, 20 Jackson Street: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $3.50.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Life Story, Letters, and Reminiscences. By Arthur Lawrence. With critique by B. W. Findon and bibliography by Wilfred Bendall. 12mo. Pp. 340. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $3.50.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGION. An Empirical Study of the Growth of Religious Consciousness. By Edwin Diller Starbuck. With preface by William James. 12mo. Pp. xx.-423. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

WORDS OF EXHORTATION. Sermons preached at St. Paul's and elsewhere. By the Rev. W. C. E. Newbolt. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-350. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

OUR RARER BRITISH BREEDING BIRDS. Their Nests, Eggs, and Summer Haunts. By Richard Kearton. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-149. New York: Cassell & Co. $7.

THE RACES OF MAN. An Outline of Anthropology and Ethnogogy. By J. Deniker. Illustrations and maps. 12mo. Pp. xxiii.-611. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

POETRY.

SONGS OF ALL LANDS. By W. S. B. Mathews. Boards, quarto. Pp. 107. New York: American Book Company. 50 cents.

SWORD AND CROSS AND OTHER POEMS. By Charles Eugene Banks. 12mo. Pp. xi.-209. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

BOOKS ON ART.

RENNAISSANCE AND MODERN ART. By W. H. Goodyear. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-310. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

GREAT MASTERS IN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE. Carlo Crivelli. By G. M. Nell Rushforth. 12mo. Pp. xi-122. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

WITH A PALETTE IN EASTERN PALACES. By E. M. Merrick. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp., vii.-193. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, Importers. $1.75.

NEW EDITIONS.

THE NOVELS OF THE SISTERS BRONTE. The Professor. By Charlotte Bronte. With Frontispiece. 12mo. Pp. xi.-378. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE EARLIER MONOLOGUES OF ROBERT BROWNING. 16mo. Pp., vii.-290. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

THE NOVELS AND STORIES OF FRANK R. STOCKTON. Shenandoah Edition. Vols. 7 and 8. 12mo. Pp., about vi.-288. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

UNDINE. THE TWO CAPTAINS. By La Motte Fouque. 24mo. Pp., 192. London: Cassell & Co. Paper, 10 cents.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA, with Newfoundland and an Excursion to Alaska. Handbook for Travelers. By Karl Baedeker. Maps and Plans. Second and revised edition. 16mo. Pp. lxii.-268. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE PRINCESS AND OTHER POEMS. By Alfred Lord Tennyson. Temple Edition. 16mo. Pp. 301. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

A JOURNAL OF THE PLAGUE YEAR. By Daniel De Foe. Temple Edition. 16mo. Pp. 318. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

FICTION.

IROKA. Tales of Japan. By Adachi Kinnosuke. 12mo. Pp. 286. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.20.

LYING PROPHETS. A Novel. By Eden Phillpotts. 12mo. Pp., 496. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

THE LOVELY MALINCOURT. By Helen Mathers. 12mo. Pp. 276. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel Company. $1.25.

CAPTAIN DIEPPE. By Anthony Hope. 12mo. Pp. 223. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 50c.

THE FORTUNE OF WAR. Being Portions of Many Letters and Journals Written to and for Her Cousin, Mistress Dorothy Engel, by Katherine, Daughter of Major Gen. James Patison. By Elisabeth N. Barrow. 12mo. Pp. 288. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

THE ROMANTIC TRIUMPH. By T. S. Omond. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-408. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

A HISTORY OF THE CALIPH VATHEK. An Eastern Romance. By William Beckford. Edited, with an introduction, by Justine Hannaford. Illustrated by W. S. Rogers. 12mo. Pp. 272. London: 20 Cecil Court, Charing Cross Road: Greening & Co., Limited.

HIGH STAKES. By Lawrence L. Lynch. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 368. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 75 cents.

THE LOVE OF PARSON LORD AND OTHER STORIES. By Mary E. Wilkins. Illustrated 16mo. Pp. v.-232. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE NERVE OF FOLEY AND OTHER RAILROAD STORIES. By Frank H. Spearman. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 234. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

A MANIFEST DESTINY. By Julis Magruder. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 225. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE SEEKERS. By Stanley Waterloo. 12mo. Pp. 257. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

YEOMAN FLEETWOOD. By M. E. Francis. (Mrs. Francis Blundell.) 12mo. Pp. vi.-408. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

EDUCATIONAL.

RHETORIC AND ORATORY. By J. F. X. O'Connor. 12mo. Pp. xi.-338. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

SCHILLING'S SPANISH GRAMMAR. Translated and edited by Frederich Zagel. 12mo. Pp. vi.-340. New York: Cassell & Co., Limited. $1.25.

FIRST DAYS IN SCHOOL. A Primer. By Seth T. Stewart. Assisted by Ida Coe. 12mo. Pp. 96. New York: American Book Company. 35 cents.

A RATIONAL GRAMMAR OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By W. B. Powell, A. M., and Louise Connolly, M. S. Cloth. 12mo. Pp. 320. New York: American Book Company. 60 cents.

THE PRACTICAL STUDY OF LANGUAGES. A Guide for Teachers and Learners. By Henry Sweet. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-376. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

THE PREVENTION OF FACTORY ACCIDENTS. Being an account of manufacturing industry and accident and a practical guide to the law on the safe guarding, safe working, and safe construction of factory machinery, plant, and premises. By John Calder. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-325. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

THE CRIMINAL. His Personnel and Environment. A Scientific Study. By August Drahms. With an introduction by Cesare Lombroso. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-402. New York: The Macmillan Company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEGENDS OF THE BASTILLE. By Frantz Funck-Brentano. With an introduction by Victorien Sardou. Authorized translation by George Maidment. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xii.-279. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, Importers. $1.75.

FIFTEEN YEARS' SPORT AND LIFE IN the Hunting Grounds of Western America and British Columbia. By W. A. Baillie-Grohman. With a chapter by Mrs. Baillie-Grohman. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xii.-402. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

DANTE'S TEN HEAVENS. A Study of the Paradiso. By Edmund G. Gardner. 8vo. Pp. xv.-361. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

SIGWALT UND SIGRDRIFA. Edited, with an introduction and notes, by F. B. G. Schmidt. 12mo. Pp. lx.-79. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 75 cents. (German.)

OUTSIDE THE GARDEN. By Edna Kenton. Illustrations by Edmund H. Garrett. 12mo. Pp. 100. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

READERS WITH BOOKS TO SELL

THE SATURDAY REVIEW'S column of "Wanted and to Exchange," in which items are printed free of charge, was not intended as a place where books for sale could be advertised. Such items properly belong in the regular advertising columns. THE SATURDAY REVIEW has not enforced this rule in the past, and the column in consequence has become crowded, many items of the "For Sale" class going into it. It has now become necessary (and this will be the rule henceforth) to print in that column only lists of books wanted for purchase or those offered for exchange. Offers of books for sale must go into the advertising columns, where a charge of 30 cents per agate line will be made for them. Count eight words to an agate line. For the present week we print below all items of this kind that have been received, no charge being made for them this week, except in one or two cases where the items were sent with a request for a bill.

ARISTOPHANES.—"I have for sale 'Eleven Comedies of Aristophanes,' bound in one 12mo volume, half leather; one comedy printed 1515, one 1543; balance 1540, in Paris. Book contains many marginal notes in Latin, and was bought at the sale of John Randolph of Roanoke in 1845, and has his coat-of-arms on book plate inside of front cover. On the flyleaf is written, in French, 'Very rare edition.'"—W. L. Oliver, Staunton, Va.

"THE SOLDIER IN OUR CIVIL WAR."—"I would like to dispose of 'The Soldier in Our Civil War,' a pictorial history of the conflict, 1861-5, including 'History of the Grand Army of the Republic' and 'History of the Sons of Veterans,' two volumes. Published by subscription at $18 in 1890, profusely illustrated and in perfect condition. Any reasonable offer accepted."—John Hancock, 221 Nassau Street, Brooklyn.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.—"I have nineteen volumes of Scribner's 'Monthly Magazine,' Vols. I. to XIX., inclusive, 1870 to 1880; also eighteen volumes of 'The Library of Wonders,' published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., a complete set. All are in perfect condition. I shall be glad to receive an offer for same."—F. A. Brantigan, Montclair, N. J.

"MASTERPIECES OF ART."—"I have the 'Masterpieces of Industrial Art and Sculpture at the International Exhibition,' London, 1862, in three volumes, in red morocco, gilt edges, descriptive text in both English and French, in good order, except Vol. III., which has four or five plates missing. Would like offer for them."—W. E. Jarvis, 2 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

VOLUMES OF "PUCK."—"I will sell twenty-five volumes of 'Puck,' commencing with Vol. VI., bound in half morocco and in good condition; would like an offer."—T. O. Bulock, Succasunna, N. J.

"GARTENLAUBE."—"I have sixteen volumes of the Leipziger 'Gartenlaube,' 1860-1875, bound and in first-class condition. I wish to sell them at a reasonable price, and wish to invest in some other books."—Henry Schinck, 65 Bleecker Street, Jersey City, N. J.

PERRY'S "EXPEDITIONS."—"I have for sale one set, three volumes, Commodore M. C. Perry, United States Navy, 'Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Sea and Japan in 1852-3-4,' published by Senate Printers, 1856; one set, two volumes, Thompson's 'History of Long Island,' second edition published in 1843; one set, two volumes, Bolton's "History of Westchester County, N. Y.' published in 1848; one set, two volumes, 'Life of Brant,' published in 1834, sheep binding; one set, two volumes, Gutzlaff's 'History of China,' half morocco, published 1834, London; 'History of Ancient Greece,' by J. Gillies, one volume, 1843."—W. P. Wallace, (who should give his address.)

VOLNEY'S "RUINS."—"I wish to dispose of Volney's 'Ruins of Empire,' Albany, Shaw Press, 1822."—M. Goldsmith, 325 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York City.

SMITH'S "VIRGINIA."—"I have for sale a copy, in good condition, of 'Smith's History of Virginia,' Volume I.—The True Travels, Adventures, and Observations of Captaine John Smith, in Europe, Asia, Africke, and Arcerica, Beginning about the yeare 1593 and continued to the present, 1629. Vol. II.—The Generale Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Iles, etc., etc., with the Proceedings of Those Severall Colonies, etc., with maps and descriptions. From the London edition of 1629. Published in Richmond, Va., William W. Gray, printer, 1819."—"M. V. S.," Post Office Box 139, Alexandria, Va.

BAYLE'S "DICTIONARY."—"I have for sale 'Dictionaire Historique et Critique, par M. Pierre Bayle, Troisieme Edition, Review, Corrigée, et Aumentée, par l'Anteur, in three volumes, published in Amsterdam, Chez Michel Bohm, MDCCXX., avec privilege.' 'Memoirs of Count Grammont, by Count Hamilton,' with seventy-six portraits, London, S. & S. Harding, 102 Pall Mall, 1793. The portraits are of royalities, celebrities, and beauties of the time of Charles II."—"E. M. C. N." Emilie, Penn.

VALENTINE'S MANUALS.—"I have the following books for sale or exchange: Chance's Report on Mining Methods in Pennsylvania, (text and atlas;) Report of Geological Survey of Michigan, Vols. I. and IV.; Winchell's 'Sparks from a Geologist's Hammer'; Smith's 'Foods'; Tyndall's 'Hours of Exercise in the Alps'; Dickens's 'Household Words,' Vol. I. bound; Kennedy's Life of O. W. Holmes; Valentine's Manuals, 1864 and 1865, (all the plates;) American Naturalist, 1883 and 1884, unbound."—T. N. Glover, Rutherford, N. J.

JAY GOULD'S "DELAWARE COUNTY."—"'Documentary History of the State of New York.' Vols. I., II., III., IV., by E. B. O'Callaghan, M. D., 1850, cloth; 'Documentary History of the State of New York.' Vol. I. of the first book and Vol. I. and II. of the second book, by E. B. O'Callaghan, M. D., cloth, 1849; 'Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York,' by E. B. O'Callaghan, M. D., 1856, Vols. IV., V., VI., VII., IX., cloth; the New Dictionary of the English Language, by Charles Richardson, London, W. Pickering, 1837, 4 vols., complete, leather; State's edition of the Old Holland Dutch Bible, 1637, brass mounted, in good condition, except one side of cover is loose; 'Democracy in America,' by Alexis De Tocqueville, Henry Reeve's translation, 1838, cloth; Gazetteer of the State of New York, by J. H. French, published by P. Farnhal Smith, 1860, 2 vols., cloth; English Synonyms, by George Crabb, A. M., printed by J. & J. Harper, 1830, leather; 'Bracebridge Hall: or, The Humorists,' by Geoffrey Crayon, 2 vols., complete, printed by C. S. Van Winkle, 1822, leather; 'The Sketch Book,' by Geoffrey Crayon, printed by C. S. Van Winkle, 1824, Vol. I., leather; 'History of the Work of Redemption,' by the late Rev. Jonathan Edwards, 1773, cloth; 'For the Oracles of God,' by the Rev. Edward Irving, M. A., printed by S. Marks, 1825, leather; Jay Gould's 'History of Delaware County,' cloth, perfect; 'American Natural History,' by John D. Goodman, 3 vols., illustrated, leather, all perfect, 1831; 'The Life of George Washington, Compiled from Original Papers by John Marshall,' 2 vols., complete, published by James Crissy, Philadelphia, 1832."—M. C. Smith, 87 Pearl Street, Kingston, N. Y.

MRS. OLIPHANT.—"I have a customer who wants a copy of each of the following books: 'The Days of My Life,' and 'A Quiet Heart,' by Mrs. Oliphant."—James A. Jenkins, 407 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MASON'S COMPANION.—"I have a copy of 'Mason's Companion,' printed by Bartholomew Graves in 1805, bound in calf, in fair condition, which I would like to dispose of. It would be a valuable addition to a Mason's collection."—John Reilly, 340 East 94th Street, New York.

Dr. Coues's works on Western exploration have recently greatly increased in value. The original limited editions of his "Lewis and Clark Expedition" and his "Pike's Expedition," published by Francis P. Harper, are particularly sought. Copies sold recently for treble the original value.

"Joan of the Sword Hand," Mr. Crockett's latest novel, is being published in both form by Dodd, Mead & Co.

MARCH

1900

FREE LECTURES.

Three New Centres—Innovation in Scientific Courses—Many Medical Lectures — East Side to Have Literature.

With the opening this month of the free lectures to the people, under the auspices of the Board of Education, the influence of this department will be still further strengthened by the inauguration of two and possibly three new centres—one at City Island, another in Public School 167, Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and the third in the new Hall of Education. The establishment of the former centre is a step toward the completion of the plan to supply the isolated communities in the northern part of the city with the same class of lectures enjoyed by residents of the crowded metropolitan districts. This is warranted by the great interest shown in the centres at Inwood and Wakefield and that recently opened in High Bridge, all of which will be continued. The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street hall is to be opened to accommodate the increasing attendance, which during the last course was 30,000 in excess of the previous year, while several individual centres recorded an average attendance of over 1,000 persons each lecture night.

While a number of the courses will be repeated at centres in different neighborhoods, the programmes contain also a number of novelties, new courses by old lecturers, and many new names and topics as well. One of these new courses marks particularly the extension of lecture influence into scientific fields. This is a series of six lectures on anthropology by Dr. Spencer Trotter of Swarthmore College, which will be given on successive Wednesdays, beginning March 7, at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. Some of the topics to be discussed are "Nature and Man," "Development of Language and Writing," "Religion and Science," and "Society," all illustrated by stereopticon views. These will be followed by lectures on the "New York Aquarium," by Prof. Charles L. Bristol, and "Birds," by Mr. Dutcher. Another new lecturer will be Franklin Matthews, the author, who will lecture on "Cuba" as follows: Institute Hall, 218 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, March 9; Public School 14, March 19; Public School 30, April 10; Public School 51, April 19, and Public School 10, April 23, and elsewhere. Samuel Kean, a new name, who is a practical miner, discussed "Gold Mining in the Klondike" at Public School 51 on March 1, and will lecture at Institute Hall March 16. A native of Japan, T. Kairyama, a Yale graduate, will appear for the first time in lectures on "Modern Japan" at Public School 147, East Broadway and Scammel Street, on April 11, and at Public School 10, West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on April 12. Public School 14, 225 East Twenty-seventh Street, will also have its share of novelties, including Joseph Devlin's lecture on "The Lepers of Molokai," March 12, Foster Crowell's exposition of the "American Isthmus Canal," and C. C. Adams's new lecture, "South Africa and the Present War," which will be given also at several other centres. At the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Young Men's Christian Association Hall, on successive Wednesdays, beginning March 7, a new series of eight lectures on eminent characters will be given by various lecturers, including Dr. Merle St. C. Wright, Dr. William B. Hale, and Prof. Edward Howard Griggs. The Saturday lectures at this centre will be Prof. E. R. von Nardoff's course on "Physics," in which every step is proved by experiments with laboratory apparatus. This course will be given on Wednesdays at Cooper Union.

Among well-known lecturers who will be heard again is Prof. G. Wharton James, who will give a popular course on "New Mexico and Arizona" at the American Museum of Natural History on Tuesdays, beginning March 27, and his course on "California," at Institute Hall, on Fridays, beginning March 30, and also at the Educational Alliance. Prof. T. W. Surette, H. W. Elson, Dr. F. H. Sykes and Dr. W. B. Hale will also appear at the centres devoted to new specialties—music, history, and literature.

The usual practice of devoting the evenings at certain centres to one particular class of subjects, which are discussed at some length, will be followed during this course. The musical centres will be Columbus Hall, Sixtieth Street, near Ninth Avenue, where on Mondays Prof. T. W. Surette will give a connected series of illustrated lectures on "The Great Composers," which will be continued by special lectures on allied topics. All of these are illustrated by musical selections. St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, will have musical lectures throughout the course every Tuesday. Mr. Surette and Dr. Hanchett will give courses and Mr. Pratt and Edwin Cahn, the violinist, will do solo work. Tuesdays, at Institute Hall, will be devoted to a long course of individual musical lectures. Much the same course will be given at Public School No. 15, 728 Fifth Street, on Monday evenings. In the art lectures to be given at the Art Students' League on Saturdays, that by Kenyon Cox on "Michael Angelo," April 7, is chief, although a long list of attractive subjects has been prepared. The scientific lectures are to be given in a greater number of centres than ever before. In addition to those already mentioned there will be a course of nine lectures on "Physics" by J. Newton Gray, to be delivered on Saturdays at St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall; a course of [illegible] Science," [illegible] bridge, [illegible] and [illegible] Saturdays, which began March 3, with H. S. Elson's lecture on "The Seasons of the Weather," while much the same course will be given on Saturdays at Public School No. 147, East Broadway and Scammel Street, and at Public School No. 5, One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Edgecombe Avenue, on Mondays. The lectures on "First Aid to the Injured," comprising complete courses, practically come under the same head. These will be given by four different physicians, as follows: Public School No. 64, Fordham, five Thursdays in March; Public School No. 66, King's Bridge, Mondays from March 26; Public School No. 120, One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, near Second Avenue, beginning April 3, and also at Public School No. 61, from March 26. An allied course will be given on Thursdays at Public School No. 139, beginning March 8. Sociology will be the major subject for Mondays at Public School No. 51, 323 West Forty-fourth Street, where Miss R. Maltbie and Dr. John B. Devins will discuss phases of city development.

An experiment is to be tried in the placing of the literary courses, warranted by the success of such lectures at Institute Hall, an east side centre. Public School No. 1, Henry, Catharine, and Oliver Streets, is to have nothing but literature for the remainder of the season. The course will begin with Richard A. Purdy's lecture on "Julius Cæsar," March 3, and on successive Saturdays "The Merchant of Venice," "Othello," "Dickens," "General Literature," "Poetry," and "Kipling" are to be the topics. Public School No. 10, West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, will have its usual literary Mondays from March 5. William H. Fleming will give two lectures each on "Twelfth Night" and "The Merchant of Venice," to be followed by a course of five lectures on "The Victorian Poets" by Dr. F. H. Sykes. The Thursday lectures, as usual, will be devoted to travel, the subjects including "Africa," "Molokai," "The Philippines," "Japan," "Hawaii," and "Cuba." At Public School No. 14, 225 East Twenty-seventh Street, Prof. Louis Bevier, Jr., of Rutgers College, will give a series on Thursdays devoted to the American poets, and other lecturers will discuss "Shakespeare," "Dickens," and "Kipling." "Descriptive Geography" will be the Monday topic, with some of the best lecturers scheduled for special subjects. An extensive course on "Literature" will be given also at Public School No. 15, 728 Fifth Street.

The lectures on "History" and "Travel" will be unusually attractive. At Public School No. 87, Seventy-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, on Thursdays, Mr. H. W. Elson will give a series of nine lectures on "United States History," bringing the topic down to date, and on Mondays various speakers will discuss "Scenery and Customs of North America," illustrating their work with fine stereopticon views. At Public School No. 30, 224 East Eighty-eighth Street, on Fridays, Mr. Elson will give a series on "The Early History of the Republic," and on Tuesdays lectures on "Geography" and "Travel" will be offered. The same topic, with differing lectures, will be given in Public School No. 51, 323 West Forty-fourth Street, on Thursdays, and in the Fifty-seventh Street Young Men's Christian Association Hall on Fridays throughout the course. "European Geography and Travel" by well-known speakers will occupy the Saturdays at the Mulberry and Bayard Street School. Much the same course on Wednesdays will accompany Prof. James H. Robinson's important course on "The French Revolution" on Saturdays at Public School No. 54, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, where later Prof. H. A. Cushing, also of the Columbia University Faculty, will give four lectures on "Europe in the Nineteenth Century."

To Lob and to Chuck.

How seriously England takes the war with the Boers is evident when the leading London reviews are examined. Africa occupies a large space. It is not alone the general conduct of the campaign which is subjected to criticism, but much space is devoted to special military topics. In the Blackwood for this month there is a capital paper, the title of which is, "Shot, Shell, and Bullets." The military expert begins with the fight between David and Goliath. "What more do you want than that?" asks the ordnance officer. Here you have in full the whole theory of projectiles. David's performance as a marksman was first-class. He had the range, and knew the precise curve. David had, too, a certain advantage, and that is of mobility. Goliath necessarily from his build was wanting in rapidity of movement. A giant could not skip around and pick his ground as could that lightweight David. There is something to be said also as to the effectiveness of the shot. The one stone from the sling sufficed. The laws governing the flight of projectiles has not changed in the least since the time when the first savage threw a stone or the first arrow was shot. For those who want to acquire some acquaintance with modern firearms big and little, this article in Blackwood will furnish all that may be necessary.

Some of the technical words used by the author of this paper have their peculiarities. They must be artillery school words. Describing the first shells, the authority writes: "They were used almost exclusively in siege operations, being lobbed out of a mortar or howitzer." The verb, to lob, has then a peculiar and technical usage. The tennis ball is lobbed. So is the shell. The projectile, as the word is to be understood, has not a high initial movement.

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Mr. Olney speaks with unexceptionable authority on national questions. This article, marked by candor and directness, will greatly help to clear up the new problems arising out of our foreign relations.

The Political Horizon

BY HENRY LOOMIS NELSON

The political changes of the past thirty years, and the tendencies at work in the formation of present party lines; the further growth of socialism one of the dangers of the immediate future.

British Shipping Subsidies

BY J. W. ROOT

New light on our present policy concerning the merchant marine, in regard to which there is now a bill before Congress.

The Year in Germany

BY WILLIAM C. DREHER

A sympathetic yet critical review of recent social and political changes in the German Empire, what the personal and historical factors are in the result.

The Unofficial Government of Cities

BY EVERETT P. WHEELER

The important part played by charitable and other unofficial organizations in the actual government of our cities.

The March Atlantic

Will also contain an important paper by DEAN BRIGGS of Harvard College, entitled *Transition from School to College*; the concluding chapters of MARY JOHNSTON'S brilliant romance, *To Have and to Hold*; the third instalment of W. J. STILLMAN'S *Autobiography*, in which he describes his first journey abroad, when he made the acquaintance of Turner and Ruskin; a paper by GODFREY MCLEAN HARPER on *The Place of French Literature*; ZITKALA-SA'S concluding paper on *An Indian Teacher among Indians*; a striking short story, *Princess Pat*, by WILL PAYNE; the *Contributors' Club*; and a group of lyrics by JOHN VANCE CHENEY.

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BRITAIN NOT YET READY FOR PEACE

Government Shows No Desire to Offer Terms to Boers.

SIR A. MILNER'S DILEMMA

Trouble Bound to Follow Meeting of Cape Parliament.

General Election Not Probable Yet—The Powers Would Intervene If They Could—D'Orleans's Insult to the Queen.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 3.—The cloud has lifted, and on Thursday, when the news arrived that Lord Dundonald had entered Ladysmith the day before, London, and indeed the whole kingdom, broke into a delirium of joy, and I am sorry to have to add, drink. The principal thoroughfares of London were filled with singing, shouting, flag-waving crowds the whole day long. Round the Mansion House, in the heart of the city, a bellowing mob congregated very soon after 10 o'clock, and the Lord Mayor at frequent intervals came out onto a balcony to harangue the crowd and salute it as the hope and mainstay of the British Empire.

All this may be forgiven. In one sense it only illustrates the intensity of the anxiety with which everybody waited for the good news. Cronje's surrender first delighted us, although the nation received that with a certain dignified restraint, and not without considerable manifestations of respect for the dogged Boer commander. It was only when beleaguered Ladysmith was let free that delight burst all bounds.

Looking at the matter calmly, it is now seen that Lord Roberts's strategy was the real cause of the deliverance of Ladysmith. His rapid march into the Orange Free State has not only compelled the burghers to draw their forces back from Natal, but also to call in the bands roaming about the northern regions of Cape Colony. Had it not been that Ladysmith appears to have reached the very last stage of destitution, and to have been on the eve of surrender, there was no necessity whatsoever for the twelve days' pounding of the enemy's intrenchments around Ladysmith, conducted by Gen. Buller at a cost of life not fully disclosed up to this hour, but known to be heavy.

All that the Boers did after the news reached them that Gen. Cronje was beleaguered and likely to capitulate was to make preparations for removing their munitions and artillery, preparatory to returning within their own frontiers. When they had succeeded in thus removing almost all their belongings except two heavy guns their resistance practically ceased. They have succeeded in escaping because Buller's troops were too exhausted by their long-continued fighting, in a climate which, differing from that of the high veldt within the mountains, is at the present time steaming with moist heat and malaria, to be able to follow up their victory.

***

WAR FEELING INTENSIFIED.

It is natural and inevitable that in our first exultation over the sudden change which has come over the position of our forces in South Africa warlike feeling should be intensified. The cry now more than ever is "Down with the Boers, and abolish all trace of independent States throughout South Africa." The campaign will therefore be pursued with even greater energy and vigor than before. Those who oppose the war—and their numbers are increasing, in spite of the crowds in the streets—are completely powerless, their voices drowned by the clamor for more blood. Further troops are being hurried out to replace those killed, wounded, and missing, and to swell the total of our armies until their numbers become so formidable as, it is hoped, to bear down every semblance of opposition.

And Lord Roberts is the kind of General who will gratify the popular desire in this respect by the vigor of his action. In all probability he is straining every nerve now and will further exhaust his slender means of transport in order to strike another deadly blow at the Free State forces before they can receive sufficient reinforcements from the Ladysmith besiegers or from Colesberg to enable them to make an effective stand against his advance.

You may therefore hear of another decisive victory in the beginning of the coming week. I heartily wish that such a victory might come, and conclude the war, but of this there is no immediate probability, unless our Ministry paves the way by making known an outline of the terms upon which it proposes to settle the future of the two republics and of Dutch-Huguenot South Africa generally. There is no disposition revealed by the Government to take any step in this direction; therefore the conflict will go on, degenerating, after the final defeat of the Transvaalers around Pretoria has been accomplished, into guerrilla scuffles all over the country, in which Cape Colonists of all races will be provoked to join.

***

CONDITIONS IN CAPE COLONY.

The political condition of Cape Colony is, indeed, at present the most threatening of all things to our supremacy. Twice the Governor, Sir Alfred Milner, has prorogued the Cape Parliament. The Afrikander Bund has also decided to postpone its meeting, but there can be no doubt whatever that the two camps are every day becoming more sharply divided into those who stand by the British and those who uphold their native or adopted country.

Sir Alfred Milner is therefore confronted with this immediate dilemma. He must call together his Legislature before long in order to get the taxes voted, but he knows that this Legislature is in a majority hostile to his policy, and still more so to himself. As soon, therefore, as the Legislature meets wrangles will arise, and possibly laws may be passed hostile to Great Britain and intended to obstruct the exercise of her authority within the colony. To act without the Legislature and attempt to levy taxes by royal proclamation is virtually to put the colony under martial law or to defy the law; to call the Legislature together and be confronted by hostile votes is to bring the administration to a deadlock by another path.

This, briefly, is the present dilemma in Cape Colony. As I have always insisted, the defeat of the Boer republics in the north, instead of cowing the Cape Colonist, causes his fervor to wax hot, and his hostility to the continuation of British dominion to assume a more determined aspect.

This state of affairs is wholly ignored in England. No serious paper pays any attention to it or, indeed, any paper that I see, except perhaps The Speaker, whose Cape correspondent has just had the windows of his office broken.

Passion rules us—passion administered to and fed by the majority of our press, and not even the publication of the budget figures, startling as they are, has had the slightest effect in causing the people to pause. I shall summarize the estimates elsewhere, but may mention here that they provide for a total war expenditure of about £60,000,000, and the Treasury admits that this anticipation is only a rough sketch.

***

RUMORS OF DISSOLUTION.

A sensation was caused yesterday afternoon in the House of Commons by the announcement that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is to introduce his budget on Monday night. This is a full five weeks earlier than usual, and almost a month before the close of the financial year. "This means dissolution," everybody began at once to say. "The Government is going to the country on the victories just won, so as to snatch another long lease of power." I should be delighted to give them that lease, and if I had such a privilege would vote "early and often" to bring every man of them back to office.

But I do not believe in an immediate dissolution. Parliament is undoubtedly in a moribund condition. Its parties are demoralized beyond all capacity for serious work, the Liberal Party in particular. The rifts, however, are just as deep, although not as visible, in the ranks of the Unionist Party, and a formidable section of the Tories are increasingly anxious to dispense with the assistance of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

***

METHODISTS AND THE WAR.

Also, throughout the country, the passion of the minority against this war is undoubtedly swelling. A significant proof of this was furnished by the disturbance which arose among that important body, the Wesleyan Methodists, of which particulars will have already reached you.

Mr. Chamberlain, in consenting to forego the invitation to lunch at the celebration of John Wesley's old chapel, sought to put down the storm raised against his presence there within the Methodist body to mere political wire-pulling. I have read scores of letters that have appeared on the subject, and can declare that it was nothing of the sort. It was moral and religious indignation in its best and most disinterested sense, this opposition, and it was a wind-revealing straw.

Then, too, as the year goes on and the war in South Africa drags out, involving increased estimates, it is quite probable that the hot passion of the country will have cooled down sufficiently to enable the Opposition to obtain many victories at the polls should the general election be postponed till the Autumn or till next Spring, beyond which date it can hardly be kept back.

***

ROSEBERY MAY BE PREMIER.

These are the arguments in favor of an immediate appeal to the country to clear the air, yet I doubt whether that appeal will be made. It will not be made with the consent of the majority of the Unionist Party, consisting of Conservatives or Tories, but if it seem a tactful move to Mr. Chamberlain, who rules the Cabinet, or if it be thought that by a dissolution a way may be opened for Lord Salisbury quietly to slip out of office and make room for Lord Rosebery, it is possible that the Queen may sign the decree, and a conflict be upon us some morning before we suspect it. After the budget is tabled and votes on account taken the field will be clear for strategic politics.

Speaking of Lord Rosebery, everything points to a change of coat on his part. He has been resigning his honorary offices in Scottish Liberal associations, and in other ways preparing to declare himself a Unionist of the Unionists, capable of managing the affairs of the country, especially its foreign affairs, in demigod style. We shall see some fun presently should an open move in this direction be made.

On the surface foreign affairs continue calm enough, and a much less able man than Lord Rosebery, or a less tired and weary of the world man than Lord Salisbury, might apparently conduct them and have plenty of time for sound sleep every night.

***

THE TALK OF INTERVENTION.

I am not sure, though, that things abroad are so very comfortable beneath the surface, and am rather afraid they are otherwise. Continental newspapers, especially French, German, and Austrian, are becoming more and more clamorous for some policy of South African intervention, and we are not altogether comfortable in our minds about the temper and possible action of your Administration in Washington, although perfectly aware that the Presidential election is probably too near to allow violent steps to be taken by it in any direction.

Intervention, however, is in a sense in the air, and although it seems impossible to imagine how anything of the kind could be carried out against us, we must not hide the fact that our vulnerability at a great many points in the world is great in proportion, I may say, to the size and responsibilities of our empire.

Tales have got into print about our colonies being sounded by Mr. Chamberlain as to their capacity to supply still further consignments of troops in the event of some of our army at present in South Africa or on the way thither being required elsewhere. I can trace these to no authentic source, and am inclined to disbelieve them, just as much as the pretty legend about France getting ready to invade England with 150,000 men as soon as the exhibition is over.

***

THE CZAR POWERLESS.

But I would point out that we have not been told all that has happened about the army in Egypt. Things after all have been more disturbed there than has been allowed to appear. Nor do we know what is happening on the Northwest Indian frontier. The Czar has disclaimed any hostile intent, but he does not rule his country; he is only the glorified figurehead of the all-potent bureaucracy, and it is nearly impossible for the ambitious men who have guided the expensive policy of Russia in Asia these many years past to avoid troubling us at a time when our hands are overfull with the distress of our Indian subjects. They, we may be sure, have not overlooked the fact that the millions of our people now struggling with starvation are Rajputs and the kindred of Rajputs—that is to say, the most warlike race India has ever seen.

In the Mediterranean, too, we might well have plenty of annoyance should Germany and France, or Russia and France, or all the powers together, think it worth their while to disturb us.

***

THE DELAGOA BAY QUESTION.

It would be unwise, therefore, to dismiss the clamor of the foreign press as mere irresponsible ink-slinging. I think nothing will happen, that our fleet is far too powerful to allow any serious efforts at intervention to be made, but a great deal may be done without getting up steam or letting off a single shot to give us annoyance, and we must not be surprised if even in Africa itself vexations arise.

Nothing has been said for the last month or two about Delagoa Bay, which has been obscured by Ladysmith and our other anxieties, but it is coming up again presently, and the nearer the Boers seem to be to exhaustion, or the more they provoke us by increased and prolonged resistance, the more sure may we be that the clamor to annex that fine harbor will again make itself heard. And thereupon alarums and excursions.

***

ARMY CONTRACT SCANDAL.

Something may have reached you about the contractors' scandal which has been cropping up in our papers. I asked a member of Parliament about it, a man by no means likely to screen anything of that kind, and he told me there was little amiss so far as the particular men attacked are concerned. Two or three names are to be published, but you may be sure that the principal culprits in these things are always effectively screened here. We know how to steal decently and in a manner that enables us to retain our position as the most respectable and clean-handed people on the face of the earth.

***

D'ORLEANS IN TROUBLE.

That wretched weasel the Duc d'Orleans has got himself into a scrape which may make life in England impossible for him. The probability is that the English clubs of which he is a member will either throw him out or force him to resign.

I need not repeat the whole story, but the man's laches have been proved beyond any question; indeed, he does not deny that he wrote a letter of congratulation to the artist who drew some of the most revolting caricatures of the Queen published in that French comic journal. When this letter became public the Duc tried to excuse himself through his official organ, as it is called, and paraded there a number of nice sentiments about his obligations to our royal family, his respect for Great Britain, and so on.

The end of it may be that the Duc's beautiful Worcestershire estate, inherited from the Duc d'Aumale, may be in the market. We have a way of making strangers very uncomfortable when they commit offenses of this kind against our hospitality.

A. J. W.

JOHN S. CLARKE'S BEQUESTS.

An Administrator Appointed for the Famous Comedian's Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 3.—Henry E. Garsed, a member of the Philadelphia bar, was to-day appointed administrator of the estate left in Philadelphia by John Sleeper Clarke, the famous comedian and owner of the Walnut Street Theatre, who died Sept. 24 last at his home in England. The value of the estate exceeds half a million dollars, including property in this city to the value of $70,000. The will provides that $1,000 shall be paid to the Actors' Order of Friendship, the First of the Club of Philadelphia; $5,000 to George W. Sleeper of Jersey City, $20,000 to Marie Eliza Hudspette of Kingston, England; $1,000 to Marie Booth Douglas, $5,000 to Isabella Clarke Murtun of Baltimore, $3,000 to Mr. Clarke's coachman, Henry Bend. The residuary estate is left to the decedent's four children, share and share alike.

THE KENTUCKY CONTROVERSY.

Final Arguments Made and Both Sides Prepare to Appeal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 3.—After hearing arguments by ex-Gov. Bradley for the Republicans and Zachary Phelps for the Democrats, Judge Fields, in the Circuit Court, to-day took under advisement the cases to determine the rights of the rival claimants to the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

An opinion is not expected for several days. When it is announced an appeal will be taken to the State Court of Appeals, which the Democrats claim has final jurisdiction. The Republicans, however, will try to get the case before the United States Supreme Court, if the decision is against them.

TO AMEND THE GOEBEL LAW.

The Johnson Bill Advanced in the Kentucky Senate.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 3.—The Johnson bill amending the Goebel election law by removing the party emblems from the ballots was advanced in the House to-day. This is construed by Democratic leaders to mean that this will be only amendment to the law at this session. Henry Watterson has strongly advocated the repeal or modification of the law, asserting that such a step was necessary to secure the united support of Democratic factions in the State. Senator-elect Blackburn has also favored liberal amendments to the law, but it is conceded that there will be no further changes at this session.

The shipments of guns and ammunition to London, Ky., is said by the Republican State officials to be only for the purpose of equipping State Guard companies in that section, and they pronounce as silly the stories that Gov. Taylor and other State officials are preparing to set up a Government there in the event of the courts deciding against them. Gov. Taylor says there is no truth in such reports.

Election Indictments in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 3.—The Federal Grand Jury has returned nine indictments against persons accused of "intimidating, bribing, or otherwise interfering with colored voters in the free exercise of the right of franchise." Among those indicted is Harry Weaver, city buyer, and brother of Mayor Charles P. Weaver.

National Republican League to Meet.

CHICAGO, March 3.—In accordance with a resolution of the Executive Committee, the twelfth annual convention of the National Republican League is called to meet in St. Paul, Minn., Tuesday, July 17.

New Yorker's Suicide in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 3.—N. G. Baker of Whitehall, N. Y., connected with the Brandon Paint Company, committed suicide at the Parker House yesterday morning, but the fact was not made public until to-night.

The social entertainment provided by the Park Hill Country Club at Park Hill-on-the-Hudson is not the least of the pleasant features of life at this delightful residence suburb.—Adv.

PAUNCEFOTE READY TO GO.

British Ambassador Has Engaged Passage to London—Who Will Succeed Him Is Not Known.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The editorial published this morning in The London Times demanding the retention of Lord Pauncefote as Ambassador to the United States and denouncing those responsible for his displacement has attracted much attention here, and is received with approval. While The Times article urges the retention of Pauncefote purely on the ground that it is to British interests to keep him here, American officials are also desirous that he should be retained. It is felt that no new Ambassador would so well understand American public sentiment and the relations between the two countries.

Lord Pauncefote's successor would undoubtedly be a diplomat who had had some experience with this country, but he could not be in touch with the changes which have been made by the great events of the past three years, and this particular year would be a poor one for him to devote to picking up the loose ends. Lord Pauncefote himself has no doubt, apparently, that he is going back to England. He has engaged passage for London, and expects to go the last of the month. His orders can be countermanded, and American officials hope, in the interest of both countries, that they may be.

Ambassador Pauncefote's term has twice been extended beyond the period of service regarded as the maximum by the British Government. The extensions heretofore made were on account of the Ambassador's knowledge of the issues involved in the Venezuelan contention and in the Bering Sea negotiations. Now he figures as one of the principals in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, a subject still open and regarded as fully equal in importance to either of those already mentioned as sufficient to secure an extension of the Ambassador's activity here.

While it is a little out of the ordinary course for the British Government, presuming that it intends to make a change in the Embassy here, to defer an announcement of the succession to so late a day, it is by no means a violation of the diplomatic proprieties. In fact, the United States Government itself, a few years ago, allowed Mr. White to act as Chargé of our Embassy at London for six months, leaving the post of American Ambassador to London vacant. Formerly such a condition would have been regarded as a manifestation of National displeasure, but at present a better understanding prevails and no sinister significance could possibly be attached to the departure of Lord Pauncefote from the United States in advance of the naming of his successor.

"It is unquestionably to the interest of both countries that Lord Pauncefote should remain here for the present," said an officer of the Government to-day. "It is not merely that he is an able man, but his complete understanding of the subjects now under discussion and his familiarity with the entire situation and the relations between the two Governments make him the best man for the place. It is certainly to the interest of his own country that he should be retained, and as to this country no one could be more satisfactory."

CHICAGO BANKS MERGED.

Garden City Institution to Absorb Leopold Mayer & Son.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Cards issued to-day announce the retirement from business of Leopold Mayer. The business of Mayer & Son, bankers, at 70 La Salle Street, will be merged with that of the Garden City Banking and Trust Company, but the latter firm will be the sole proprietor.

Mr. Mayer, who is seventy-four years old, has conducted a system of mortgage loans in Chicago for thirty-five years, and his private bank was one of the oldest German institutions in the city. W. J. Feldman, teller of the Mayer Bank, will occupy the same position with the Garden City organization.

SINKING OF THE CHARLESTON.

Anonymous Charge of Intoxication Against the Vessel's Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Sensational charges are contained in an anonymous letter which has been received at the Navy Department from Manila. The communication relates to the wrecking of the Charleston, and makes the statement that a number of officers of the vessel at the time of the disaster were under the influence of liquor.

The correspondent who furnishes the information claims to have verified the allegations by diligent inquiry among the officers of the Charleston. The letter was not placed on the official files on account of the peculiar nature of the charges, but it has been referred to the Judge Advocate General of the navy, with instructions from Secretary Long that the matter be investigated at once. This inquiry will probably not take a more formidable aspect than that of a note of inquiry addressed to the commander in chief of the Asiatic station.

Naval officers here who have seen the letter say there was nothing to justify the charges, and they believe the department's inquiry will relieve the accused officers from the unwarranted allegations. Capt. Pigman, who commanded the Charleston at the time of the wreck, is not involved in any of the charges.

NEW AUTOMOBILE COMPANY.

Organized by Syracuse Men with Capital Stock of $350,000.

ALBANY, March 3.—The New York Automobile Company, with its principal office in Syracuse, was incorporated by the Secretary of State to manufacture and deal in automobiles and motor vehicles of all sorts, whether the motive power be gasoline, compressed air, electricity, or steam. The capital is $350,000, of which $150,000 is to be 7 per cent. cumulative stock and $200,000 common.

The Directors are Herman Bartels, Louis Will, Edward N. Trump, Ernest L. White, Arthur R. Peck, Frederick D. White, and John Wilkinson, all of Syracuse.

AUTOMOBILES IN THE WOODS.

Self-Propelling Sleds Haul Lumber in Minnesota.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., March 3.—A new use for the automobile has arisen in the vast Minnesota forests that supply the country with white pine. One of the large lumber companies has been experimenting the past two years with a design for a sled that should propel itself and haul a load over the ice and snow roads of the forests, and it has this Winter succeeded in making a sled that goes. It is a locomotive on runners, and the power of the engine is applied to two drums, one at each end of the sled. These drums are fitted with sharp teeth, about two inches long, that stud the surface as pins the cylinder of a music box. These drums revolve and traction is gained by the sticking of the teeth into the ice and packed snow of the roads.

So far this Winter one automobile of this make has hauled 5,000,000 feet of logs for an average distance of five miles, and the average load of the machine is from 40,000 to 60,000 feet of logs. Two thousand feet of pine logs make more than a ton. The sleds pulled by the locomotive are coupled together like the cars of a train, and all track perfectly, the runners of the following sleds never getting out of line with those of the power sled. The haul is over an ice road, a road made through the forests by sprinkling water over the route and permitting it to freeze, when ruts are cut for the runners. It is expected that this form of sled, when fully perfected, will come into general use in the Northern Minnesota forests.

Golf, Hunting, Fishing at Tampa Bay and Florida West Coast Hotels. Through train service—Plant System, 290 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

REPORTED JEWELRY THEFT

Articles Worth $6,000 Said to Have Been Stolen.

DR. A. B. TALBOT'S CAREER

How He Acquired Two Fortunes—An Elevator Man Accused of the Robbery.

Edward Cavanaugh, with no home except a Bowery lodging house, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $6,000 worth of jewelry. He was held in $1,000 bail in the West Side Police Court for a hearing to-morrow morning.

Dr. Ashton Buchanan Talbot is his accuser. The doctor will come in contact with a process server when he goes to the police court to appear against Cavanaugh. For one day and part of the night Cavanaugh acted as elevator boy at the hotel where the doctor is staying. When the doctor returned to his rooms he said that $6,000 worth of valuable jewelry had been taken, and the new elevator boy was picked out as the thief.

Dr. Talbot is about forty years old. According to the clerk at "The Pabst," at Forty-second Street and Broadway, the doctor is wealthy. His career is full of incidents. He began life on a salary of $8 a week in a Philadelphia dry goods store, and now, fifteen years later, is spending more than that amount each day for luxuries.

According to the affidavits made by attorneys seeking to break the will of his wife, under which he inherited his fortune, he has gone through several profitable and exciting experiences. He went to Philadelphia as a farmer boy. There he met a woman well along in years who left him some money. Later he married the widow of a wealthy miller of Buffalo, N. Y. It is her will that is now being contested.

Mrs. Margaret St. John Andrews, a cousin of the late Mrs. Talbot, was one of the original contestants of the will. She perished in the fire which occurred last Fall at her father's home in Sixty-fifth Street, near Fifth Avenue.

DR. TALBOT'S GOOD FORTUNE.

According to the affidavits and papers submitted in the action now pending in the Supreme Court in this city, Dr. Talbot has been a most fortunate man.

Harry N. Avery, an attorney and assistant of James W. Gerard, Jr., who is connected with Bowers & Sands, makes an affidavit to the effect that in 1883 Ashton Buchanan Talbot was employed in the dry goods store of Sharpless Brothers, in Philadelphia, at a salary of $8 a week. He was also later employed in other stores in the same city at a small salary. While so employed he met Anna M. Lochen, an aged widow, who had a large income from the estate of her husband, and that time Dr. Talbot was about twenty-five years old.

Some time in 1885 Mrs. Lochen was residing at a boarding house at 1018 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and Dr. Talbot secured rooms at the same place. He procured an introduction to Mrs. Lochen and paid her great attention, and finally gained her friendship and confidence. Her friends and relatives protested, but it did no good. In 1888 Talbot took the lease of a house in South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, and sub-leased a portion of it to Mrs. Lochen.

The affidavit further states "that the said Anna M. Lochen was a stupid and illiterate person, who was born in the Kingdom of Holland and who imperfectly understood the English language. During 1886, 1887, and 1888 Talbot obtained such absolute control over the said Anna M. Lochen that she gave over to him the management of all of her business affairs."

She made him many presents. Soon after Talbot and Mrs. Lochen moved into the South Twelfth Street house she induced him to take a course in medicine. He attended the Jefferson Medical College and was graduated on July 12, 1888.

DEATH OF MRS. LOCHEN.

Mrs. Lochen died on Nov. 13 of the same year. Dr. Talbot was her medical attendant and his certificate stated that she died of "capillary bronchitis." It was estimated that she left the young man about $80,000.

Less than a year after Mrs. Lochen's death Dr. Talbot made a trip to California, where he made the acquaintance of Maria Adelaide Phelps of Buffalo, N. Y., the widow of Orson Phelps. She was possessed of considerable wealth, estimated at about $1,000,000.

Dr. Talbot was assiduous in his attentions to her. She was at least sixty-five years old. She took a fancy to Talbot, and when both left California they corresponded with each other. In 1895 Mrs. Phelps came to New York City and stopped at the Plaza Hotel. Talbot came here from Philadelphia and visited her. She was taken ill at the hotel and Talbot prescribed for her. When she recovered he went out riding with her, and was her constant attendant at the theatres and other places of amusement.

In February, 1895, Mrs. Phelps left the Plaza Hotel and went South, and it was arranged that she and Talbot should meet at Atlantic City on Easter Sunday of the same year. From Atlantic City the couple went to Philadelphia, and later came to New York, Mrs. Phelps staying at the Waldorf and Talbot taking up his residence in bachelor apartments in Madison Avenue, not far away.

Relatives and friends of Mrs. Phelps tried to break up the friendly relationship between her and Talbot, but failed. They alleged that Talbot was trying to get her to adopt him as her son.

While Mrs. Phelps was at the Waldorf she had an attack of paralysis. Dr. Talbot attended her, and later she was removed to the house of Mrs. Margaret St. John Andrews.

THE DOCTOR MARRIES MRS. PHELPS.

Mrs. Andrews refused to allow Talbot to see Mrs. Phelps, and Talbot arranged with a female nurse to carry messages to the invalid. It is further alleged that relatives threatened to have Mrs. Phelps declared insane unless Talbot ceased from his attempts to have her adopt or marry him. From the time of her illness Mrs. Phelps began to lose her memory, and at times seemed unable to recognize people she had known for years.

She finally returned to Buffalo, in May, 1895, and Talbot followed her. At his request she consented to become his wife, and on June 27, 1895, Talbot and Mrs. Phelps went to Archdeacon Lobdell, by whom they were quietly married.

A short time after the wedding the Archdeacon received a letter signed "Mrs. Clara Raimond," 2041 Cambridge Street, Philadelphia. This letter contained a recital of Dr. Talbot's past history. It told that he was the son of a farmer of Chester County, Pennsylvania, who had sixteen other children, and gave the full particulars of his relations with Mrs. Lochen. The letter was made public, and for a time the discussions of the doctor's career were the principal features of the papers of Philadelphia and Buffalo.

After the wedding the couple visited Europe. They returned to this city, where Mrs. Phelps-Talbot died on Jan. 21, 1898. Her will had been executed a year before. In it she left a number of small bequests to relatives and friends, and then she gave the balance of her estate to her husband, Dr. Ashton Buchanan Talbot.

At his death he was bound under the will to give about $100,000 to various charitable institutions in Buffalo.

Mrs. Andrews, as a relative, contested this will, on the ground of undue influence. On Mrs. Andrews's death her father, Gamaliel St. John, took up the contest as her executor, and it is this action on which the process servers are trying to get to see Dr. Talbot.

After his wife's death he traveled extensively, making New York City his general headquarters. Up to recently he lived at a prominent Broadway hotel. It was on Jan. 1 that he took up his quarters at the Pabst. His money and his refined appearance have given him quite a prominence, and he has had many invitations to dinner and other entertainments.

DISCOVERY OF THE ROBBERY.

It was on his return to the hotel early yesterday morning that he discovered that he had been robbed. His room door had been left unlocked, and some person had entered and removed from a case a number of articles of jewelry, which he valued at $6,000.

The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station were at once informed, and, after some investigation, Cavanagh was arrested and held for a hearing on the doctor's charge that he (Cavanagh) had left the elevator, and had acted in a suspicious manner while roaming through the hall on the sixth floor of the hotel.

Capt. Donohue of the precinct, in speaking of the robbery last night, said:

"It seems strange to us that a thief would take only part of the booty which was in his reach. According to Dr. Talbot, the man got away with several diamond rings and scarfpins, yet he left a pearl and diamond pin valued at $1,500, as well as a number of other pieces of jewelry, in the box from which he abstracted the other articles. We searched Cavanagh, but found none of the stolen property on him."

Dr. Talbot was very reticent to reporters and remained away from his rooms most of the day yesterday. He was out driving behind his fast team in the afternoon, and in the evening attended a dinner party.

When he was seen on his return to his rooms he declined to discuss the robbery. As to his past life he said that he knew Mrs. Lochen and had married Mrs. Phelps. Further than that he would say nothing, except that he did not care about the will contest now pending.

CONDEMNS THE PRESIDENT.

Chicago Times-Herald Says His Action Regarding Puerto Rico Is an Irreparable Mistake.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The Times-Herald, owned by H. H. Kohlsaat, heretofore a strong supporter of the President, in an editorial article, headed "The President's Momentous Mistake," says:

"Responsibility for the reversal of the Republican policy toward Puerto Rico is laid directly at the door of the President.

"The press dispatches from Washington all testify to the fact that one word from the White House reaffirming the President's declaration of last December would have rallied Republican Congressmen from every section of the Union to the performance of 'our plain duty' to Puerto Rico. The President failed to utter that word, which, like a blast from the horn of Roderick, would have carried dismay and consternation through the lobbies of sugar and tobacco in Washington.

"Instead of preserving what might have been pardoned as a dignified silence, the President permitted it to be understood that he wished to see free trade with the United States denied to Puerto Rico. In this we think President McKinley committed the first almost irreparable mistake of his Administration.

"President McKinley's mistake is big, with the possibilities of serious disaster for his party in this year's elections. It may not jeopardise his own renomination and election, but it puts a whip in the hands of every Democratic speaker with which to scourge Republican Congressmen wherever they appear for re-election.

"The Times-Herald knows that it voices the sentiment of the entire Mississippi Valley when it says that by abandoning the attitude of his message in regard to Puerto Rico, President McKinley has imperiled Republican control of the next Congress.

CHICAGO'S INDUSTRIAL WAR.

An Outbreak Between Union and Non-Union Men—The Real Test of Strength To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 3.—At 10 o'clock this morning a body of union men presented themselves at a building under construction at Sixty-sixth Street and Kimbark Avenue and threatened the non-union men at work. In a moment the air was filled with missiles. The non-union men ran for shelter. One was overtaken and severely beaten, while another ran up the front steps of a nearby residence and made a stand in the entrance. As the crowd was closing in upon him a woman opened the door and handed him a revolver. The sight of the weapon awed the crowd, and the besieged workman was able to hold his position until the arrival of the police.

Leaders of the two big industrial armies, union workmen against non-union employers, predict to-day that Monday will see the real opening of the much-heralded test of strength. The following figures indicate the approximate magnitude of the struggle which is about to begin: Men idle on account of strikes, lockouts, and weather conditions: Building trades, 31,000; machinists, 7,000; plate glass workers, 150; miscellaneous, 2,500.

Firms which have refused to sign union agreements: Building contractors, 2,100; machine manufacturing companies, 210; plate glass companies, 5.

Union leaders have asserted that the employers will find themselves unable to continue operations unaided by organized labor. The contractors and machinists, who up to this time represent the most important factions in the controversy, have declared their intention of ignoring the unions and abandoning their business if they are not able to maintain it with non-union labor.

DEWEY AT LAKEWOOD.

Admiral and Wife Greeted with Great Enthusiasm by Cottagers, Hotel Guests, and Villagers.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 3.—Admiral and Mrs. Dewey arrived at Lakewood at 3:53 o'clock this afternoon. Notwithstanding the fact that no announcement of their coming had been made until this morning, the vicinity of the station held one of the largest crowds ever assembled in this place. People came from far and near, and all kinds of vehicles, from fashionable traps to farm wagons, were drawn up along Monmouth Avenue.

When the train from Washington slowed up the throng rushed upon the tracks. The Admiral and his wife, with a maid and a Chinese valet, were in the second parlor car. He acknowledged the cheers of the crowd by lifting his hat. Nathan Straus and J. Marion Pollock welcomed the Admiral to Lakewood, while the officials at the station cleared a passage through the people to a carriage in waiting. Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, with Messrs. Straus and Pollock, were driven to the Lakewood Hotel. All along the route cottagers, hotel guests, and villagers thronged the sidewalks and raised repeated cheers.

On their arrival at the hotel the distinguished visitors were warmly greeted by the guests, who had assembled in the grand lobby and sun parlors. The Admiral registered his party in the hotel book, Mrs. Dewey standing directly behind him. After he had attended to this duty, a handsome flag-draped picture of himself attracted his attention. He expressed deep gratification at the arrangements made, and, with Mrs. Dewey, retired to the suite of rooms reserved for them on the second floor, southwest corner. The suite is made up of seven rooms, consisting of parlor, dining room, library, two bedrooms, and two baths. The Admiral dined with Mrs. Dewey in their rooms to-night.

Mrs. Dewey has been troubled with a sore throat for some time. She believes that a cure can be effected at Lakewood, and the Admiral shares that opinion.

Take the Latest Train

To St. Louis and the Southwest via New York Central-Big Four Route. Leaves Grand Central Station every day at 9:20 P. M. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY TO OHIO'S SONS

Declares the Burden War Entailed Is America's Opportunity.

CAN BE NO IMPERIALISM

Liberators Will Never Be Oppressors in the New Possessions.

Mrs. McKinley Views Brilliant Scene at Society's Dinner—Gov. Roosevelt Received with Applause—Gov. Nash and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Speak.

The President of the United States as a true son of the Buckeye State dined with the Ohio Society at its fourteenth annual banquet last night in the Waldorf-Astoria. In the banquet hall nearly 450 members and their guests were gathered around the board, and the dinner was declared to have outshone in brilliancy and interest any of the famous functions of the society. First it had as its chief guest William McKinley, and the presence of the first lady of the land added to the occasion.

A reception to the President opened the ceremonies of the evening. For an hour before he and the other guests were summoned to dinner, President McKinley stood in the foyer leading from the Astor Gallery and held an informal levee. With him were Senator Hanna, President Scuthard of the Ohio Society, and Col. P. Bradlee Strong, who escorted him to receive. For an hour a steady stream of men passed before the Chief Executive, shook his hand, and in many cases renewed old associations and recollections.

The guests had taken their places in the banqueting hall, when at 7:30 o'clock, to the strains of "Hail to the Chief," President McKinley and the other guests marched to their places at the main table. There were seated President Southard, with the President at his right and Gov. Nash of Ohio at his left. Next to the President were Gov. Roosevelt, ex-Gov. Morton, Stephen B. Elkins, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, James H. Hoyt, Gen. H. C. Corbin, Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans, Charles Dick, and John Barrett. To the left of the Governor of Ohio sat ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss, Senator Hanna, ex-Gov. James G. Campbell, John K. Richards, Judge Addison Brown, George B. Wilson, Gen. Wager Swayne, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard of the New England Society, the Rev. Edwin H. Krans of the Canadian Society, Judge James J. O'Gorman of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Tunis G. Bergen of the Holland Society, Julien T. Davies of St. David's Society, and Henry R. Towne of the Pennsylvania Society.

Long before the speechmaking began, and while the dinner was still under discussion, the scene in the galleries was strongly reminiscent of a grand opera first night. Every one of the boxes, running around three sides of the banqueting hall, and both galleries were crowded with ladies, in full evening dress. Next to the applause that greeted the entrance of the President was that which greeted Gov. Roosevelt, who came into the dining hall at 8:30 o'clock. Gov. Roosevelt came in as if to escape attention, but some of the diners caught sight of him, and immediately there were three cheers for "Teddy," which were given with a hearty will.

WELCOME TO MRS. McKINLEY.

There was a commotion in the upper gallery at 9:10 o'clock, and Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by Mrs. Abner McKinley and Miss Mabel McKinley, entered the centre box reserved for her, which was directly opposite the seat occupied by the President. The diners noted Mrs. McKinley's entrance, and rose as one man, while the general fluttering of handkerchiefs and the subdued buzz of applause greeted her. Mrs. McKinley waved her handkerchief to the President, who responded by blowing a kiss to his wife.

In Mrs. McKinley's box were George Barber and Mrs. Barber, William S. Hawk, Dr. P. M. Rixey, Miss Perkins of Akron, Ohio; Mrs. Kingley, and Mrs. John A. McCaull. In the other boxes were Mrs. M. L. Southard, Mrs. A. J. C. Foye, Mrs. H. L. Burnett, Mrs. William L. Strong, Mrs. Thomas H. Wheeler, Mrs. John H. Langstreet, Mrs. John S. White, Mrs. R. C. Penfield, Mrs. Sidney J. Smith, Mrs. O. B. Wilson, Mrs. W. Flood Upson, Mrs. Curtiss of Washington, Mrs. and Miss Beer, Mrs. Edgerton, Mrs. George Howes, Miss Nellie Howes, Miss Grace Howes, Miss Marie Howes, Miss Jessie Hoyt, Mrs. A. D. Houston,

ment which brought forth another thunder of applause.

PRESIDENT SOUTHARD'S SPEECH.

President Southard, in his speech of welcome, which he extended to the ladies also, expressed satisfaction with having for the guest of honor the President of the United States, "honored as the Chief Executive of the Nation, as a native Ohioan, and for his genial character and great achievements. And," he added, "to the first lady of the land, who has seen fit to favor us with her gracious presence, we extend our most hearty greetings. We feel honored by her presence, and our grateful esteem will go with her always.

"This is the fourteenth annual banquet since our organization, and we still live. We have urospered and grown until we are open to the charge of being downright expansionists. We are told that the pioneers of Ohio spread their banquets in the wilderness with a menu of 'Bear meat, johnny cake, and whisky.' That was indeed strong diet, but we must remember that it fed strong men. They were stalwart in brain and brawn, and ate and wrought heroically. They felled the trees, they built the cabins, they repelled the savages, and they founded a State.

"They were proud of the buckeye cabin; they joyed about its fireside; they set it to poetry; they made it the party shibboleth of a Presidential campaign.

Oh, where, tell me where,
Was your buckeye cabin made,
'Twas built among the merry boys,
Who wield the plough and spade,
Where the log cabins stand,
In the bonnie buckeye shade.

BUCKEYE TREE'S SYMBOLISM.

"This buckeye tree," the speaker continued, "is remarkable in many ways. It possesses aesthetic, medicinal, and utilitarian properties, as well as a large nomenclature. It is Hetuck in Indian; Ohioensis in botany; buckeye in English, and Presidents in politics."

Of the acquisition of the Northwest, its settlement, the manner of men who developed it, its influences on the history and destiny of the United States, he said all rested on four cardinal features—union, liberty, education, and religion. "Here," said he, "was the first human government under which absolute civil and religious freedom has always prevailed. Here no witch was ever hanged or burned. No heretic was ever molested. Here no slave was ever born or dwelt. When older States or nations, where the chains of human bondage have been broken, shall utter the proud boast, 'With a great sum obtained I this freedom,' each sister of this imperial group—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin—may lift her queenly head with yet prouder answer, 'But I was born free.'"

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Immediately following the address of Mr. Southard, he called on the diners to rise and drink the health of the President. They rose, and, holding high their glasses, cheered even as they drank. The President arose with the rest to acknowledge the courtesy, and when the cheers had died away and the diners had seated themselves, the Chief Magistrate was left standing. This was his introduction to the diners, and Mr. McKinley at once began his address.

"Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen:

"I appreciate your welcome and thank you for this renewed expression of your good-will. It is proper that I should say that the Managing Board of the Ohio Society has kept the promise made to me that I would not be expected or required to speak at this banquet. I shall not be guilty of reflecting on its good faith or breaking my own resolution not to speak, if I indulge in some observations, while expressing in the briefest manner the pleasure which I have in greeting my old friends of the Ohio colony in New York. There is a bond of close fellowship which unites Ohio people. Whithersoever they journey or wherever they dwell, they cherish the tenderest sentiment for their mother State, and she in turn never fails of affectionate interest in her widely scattered children.

"The statement which has so often been made is not far from the truth, 'Once an Ohioan, always an Ohioan.' I was glad to some years since I was your guest. Much has happened in the meantime. We have had our blessings and our burdens, and still have both. We will soon have legislative assurance of the continuance of the gold standard, with which we measure our exchanges, and we have the open door in the Far East through which to market our products. We are neither in alliance nor antagonism nor entanglement with any foreign power, but on terms of amity and cordiality with all. We buy from them all and sell to them all, and our sales exceeded our purchases in the past two years by over one billion dollars.

"Markets have been increased and mortgages have been reduced. Interest has fallen and wages have advanced. The public credit is undreamed. The country is well-to-do. Its people for the most part are happy and contented. They have good times and are on good terms with the nations of the world. There are unfortunately those among us, few in number I am sure, who seem to thrive best under bad times, and who, when good times overtake them in the United States, feel constrained to put us on bad terms with the rest of mankind. With them I can have no sympathy. I would rather give expression to what I believe to be the nobler and almost universal sentiment of my countrymen in the wish not only for our peace and prosperity, but for the peace and prosperity of all the nations and people of the earth.

STANDING ARMIES UNNECESSARY.

"After thirty-three years of unbroken peace came an unavoidable war. Happily, the conclusion was quickly reached, without a suspicion of unworthy motive or practice or purpose on our part and with fadeless honor to our arms. I cannot forget the quick response of the people to the country's need, and the quarter of a million men who freely offered their lives to their country's service. It was an impressive spectacle of national strength. It demonstrated our mighty national power, and taught us that large standing armies are unnecessary when every citizen is a 'minute man' ready to join the ranks for National defense.

"Out of these recent events have come to the United States grave trials and responsibilities. As it was the Nation's war, so are its results the Nation's problem. Its solution rests upon us all. It is too serious to stifle. It is too earnest for repose. No phrase or catchword can conceal the sacred obligation it involves. No use of epithets, no aspersion of motive by those who differ, will contribute to that sober judgment so essential to right conclusions. No political outcry can abrogate our treaty of peace with Spain or absolve us from its solemn engagements. It is the people's question, and will be until its determination is written on all their enlightened verdict. We must choose between manly doing and base desertion. It will never be the latter. It must be soberly settled in justice and good conscience, and it will be. Righteousness which exalteth a nation must control in its solution.

"No great emergency has arisen in this Nation's history and progress which has not been met by the sovereigns with high capacity, with ample strength, and with unflinching fidelity to every honorable obligation. Partisanship can hold few of us against solemn public duty. We have seen this so often demonstrated in the past as to mark unerringly what it will be in the future. The National sentiment and the National conscience were never stronger or higher than now.

REUNION OF THE PEOPLE.

"There has been a reunion of the people around the holy altar consecrated to country newly sanctified by common sacrifices. The followers of Grant and Lee have fought under the same flag, and fallen for the same fate. Party lines have loosened, and the ties of Union have been strengthened. Sectionalism has disappeared, and fraternity has been rooted in the hearts of the American people. Political passion has altogether subsided and patriotism glows with unextinguishable fervor in every home of the land. The flag has been sustained on distant seas and islands by the men of all parties and sections and creeds and races and nationalities, and its stars are only those of radiant hope to the remote people over whom it floats.

"There can be no imperialism. Those who fear it are against it. Those who have faith in the Republic are against it. So that there is universal abhorrence for it and unanimous opposition to it. Our only difference is that those who do not agree with us have no confidence in the virtue or capacity or high purpose or good faith of this free people as a civilizing agency; while we believe that the century of free government which the American people have enjoyed has not rendered them irresolute and faithless, but has fitted them for the great task of lifting up and assisting to better condition and larger liberty those distant people who have through the issue of battle become our wards.

"Let us fear not. There is no occasion for faint hearts, no excuse for regrets. Nations do not grow in strength and the cause of liberty and law by the doing of easy things. The harder the task the greater will be the result, the benefit, and the honor. To doubt our power to accomplish it is to lose faith in the soundess and strength of our popular institutions.

LIBERATORS NOT OPPRESSORS.

"The liberators will never become the oppressors. A self-governed people will never permit despotism in any Government which they foster and defend.

"Gentlemen, we have the new care, and cannot shift it. And, breaking up the camp of ease and isolation, let us bravely and hopefully and soberly continue the march of faithful service and falter not until the work is done. It is not possible that 75,000,000 American freemen are unable to establish liberty and justice and good government in our new possessions. The burden is our opportunity. The opportunity is greater than the burden. May God give us strength to bear the one and wisdom so to embrace the other as to carry to our distant acquisitions the guarantees of 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'"

GOV. NASH ON OHIO'S GLORY.

To the toast of the "Governor of Ohio" Gov. Nash, the next speaker, responded. Gov. Nash's speech was brief. He began by saying that there are many things in Ohio to be proud of, and among these were the many men and women who had gone from that State and had performed their share in building up the greatest city on this continent. Ohio, he said, gave a large number of the men who went forth to preserve the Union, and among them the Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan.

Inasmuch, he went on, as Ohio has had thirty-eight Governors it would be impossible to speak of them all; but he would mention as the first of these Gen. Arthur St. Clair, the first Governor of the Northwest Territory. Gov. Nash then briefly traced Gov. St. Clair's career, who, he said, came to this country as one of England's soldiers. Passing on from Gov. St. Clair, he spoke of Dennison, Ohio's first war Governor; then of Todd and Brough, who followed him. He ended with a reference to Govs. Hayes and McKinley and their subsequent elevation to the Presidency. The mention of Presidents Hayes and McKinley evoked another round of cheeers from the diners.

MR. WOODRUFF'S ADDRESS.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, responding to the toast of "The Empire State," said: "The Ohio Society flourishes here in the full vigor of its native clime, in obedience to the inflexible laws of nature. While not indigenous to our soil, this flower of State societies is not an exotic. Slipped from the rugged stock of the original States, the tender plant has extended into mighty proportions on the banks of the Ohio, to be here re-engrafted for the strengthening of the parent stock from which it sprang. Ohio is the daughter of New York. She is just as good as wheat—the wheat she garners in generous sheaves each golden Autumn. Like wheat, many of her illustrious sons have been carefully cradled, sometimes thrashed, and are now the flower of the National family."

Nature had been in generous mood, he said, in the creation of New York. "On the west," said he, "she set two inland seas of sapphire and bound them roughwrought together by the rapids and cataracts of Niagara, a symbol of National majesty and power. Then she spun a broad silver ribbon, dotted with a thousand isles, for a northern confine, buttressing the east with the mountains of New England and flanking the south with the forests of Pennsylvania. In the heart of the State she planted a health-giving forest of evergreens—a sportsman's paradise—in the shadee seclusion of whose mountain slopes rises the American Rhine, grand and picturesque as it breaks through the mountains of the Catskills and flows along the base of the Palisades toward this metropolis of the Nation, where in fine plenitude of her bounty, nature has brought the sea to the feet of the Empire State."

PEOPLED WITH STATESMEN.

Having finished this mighty task, the Lieutenant Governor said, Dame Nature turned to Ohio and peopled it with statesmen—occasionally a farmer, a merchant, a manufacturer, but mostly Presidents. Some men achieve greatness, some have greatness thrust upon them, and some are born in Ohio.

"The people of the Flowery Kingdom," said the speaker, "express the morning salutation 'O-h-i-o.' Should not then the neighboring inhabitants of the islands of the Philippine Archipelago hail the protection of the flag of a Nation whose President combines a suggestion of both the Flowery and Celestial Kingdoms in his home, Ohio and Canton? As our ever-growing commerce knocks at the door of the unlimited trade of the Orient, may we not find an omen in the fact that the Yankees of the East greet one another by the name of our President's native State? Under the wise and progressive foreign policy now proclaimed and rapidly expanding, under the master hand of our National Government, the day will soon dawn when in place of the formal greeting of 'O-h-i-o' the words 'United States of America' will become the open sesame throughout those lands whose peaceful conquest we shall yet achieve."

ON "THE MAN OF THE HOUR."

Col. James H. Hoyt of Cleveland responded to the toast, "The Man of the Hour." He said in part:

"The members of this society have reason for congratulation. We are living in a most auspicious time. In two years events the most momentous and deeds the most heroic have happened and been wrought. Civilization has made a long march forward, and in this grand advance that branch of the dominant sturdy Anglo-Saxon race to which we belong has had the right of the line.

"When the history of this scant but epoch-making interval is fully written its pages will be fairly crammed with records of achievements in statesmanship, in diplomacy in battles on seas and land, and in devotion. We may not all be McKinleys, or Deweys, or Wainwrights, or Lawtons, of fragrant memory, but we are all Americans.

"Our President is not only the first citizen of the Republic by right of office, but by right of accomplishment. The commanding officer of any army, even though not on the firing line, is nevertheless entitled to the largest measure of credit for success, as there will be visited upon him the largest measure of censure for failing. What Lincoln was to Grant and Sherman and Sheridan, to Farragut and Foote, McKinley has been to Miles and Merritt and Otis and to Dewey, and when one has said this one has exhausted all eulogy and bankrupted all applause. I have a picture at home of which I am very fond. It is a picture of the Triumvirate of American Immortals. Under their heads are written these words:

Washington, Father of the Republic.
Lincoln, the Savior of the Republic.
Grant, the Guardian of the Republic.

"McKINLEY THE PATHFINDER."

"But the picture is incomplete, for the triumvirate has become a quartet. Another face should be inclosed within the frame, and under it should be written, 'McKinley the Pathfinder of the Republic.' He has blazed out a new pathway for American commerce and American enterprise, a new pathway for civilization, for progress, for development, and for enlightenment."

Prolonged applause and cheering followed the reference to President McKinley as "the Pathfinder of the Republic."

Further on, Col. Hoyt quoted the President's words to Admiral Dewey upon the occasion of the presentation of the sword to the Admiral on the steps of the Capitol.

"Those memorable words of the President to Admiral Dewey," went on Col. Hoyt, "'Admiral, there was no flaw in your victory. There shall be no flaw in maintaining it,' said in the presence of 70,000 of his countrymen, will never be forgotten."

"And now, Mr. President," said the speaker turning to President McKinley, who sat with upturned face closely regarding the speaker, "with your permission I will paraphrase your words.

"There has been no flaw in the policy of your administration, and there must be—there shall be—no faltering in maintaining it. I believe that there will not be, for I am sure that history can never truthfully record that He, who is not only the God of Battles, but of peace; the God of Civilization, the God of Development, the God of Progress, and the God of Wisdom, could ever have fruitlessly and in vain offered golden opportunities to the American people. I for one, do not believe that the priceless pearls of Puerto Rico, of Hawaii, and of the Philippines have been cast before swine."

CRIES FOR EX-GOV. CAMPBELL.

The toastmaster then made the announcement that ex-Gov. Campbell, who was to have been present, found that he was not able to attend. Immediately there were cries: "Why, Gov. Campbell is here." The ex-Governor had come in late, and was sitting modestly at one of the tables on the floor. He arose and started to speak from his place, but there were cries of "Platform! platform!" A minute later and ex-Gov. Campbell was on the platform, and was greeted by the President, who arose from his chair and gave him a hearty welcome. Others, too, crowded around him and shook his hand.

Ex-Gov. Campbell, speaking to the toast "Honorary Members," referred to the presence of a President, a Vice President, turning to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, a Governor, a Colonel, and a private, referring to President Southard. Of the six honorary members of the Ohio Society two were gone to the majority, he said. They were William T. Sherman and Allan G. Thurman. He spoke in eulogy of Sherman. Reference had been made, he said, to the great war triumvirate, Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, and their greatness was attributed to their coming from Ohio, but he wanted to call attention to the fact that they were all born in a Democratic county. [Laughter.]

APPROVES THE NEW EXPANSION.

Then he told of Sherman and his bandanna and how he blew the trumpet and rallied the boys. "And the Democracy," he said, "still lives." Of the living members he referred to Benjamin Harrison as having been born in Ohio, and then of the President, William McKinley. In eulogy of him he said he could not outdo Col. Hoyt. "I have not the ability," said he, "but I have the inclination." Then, referring to what the President had said, there was, he declared, a great deal in which he concurred. He wanted to say, however, if it would not be without the bounds of propriety, one thing. He approved the new possessions in the Eastern seas, "and," said he, "I want Puerto Rico and Cuba, if that may be, and I want an artificial waterway to connect them without asking the consent of any other nation. This may be but a wish, an aspiration. I don't belong to his party, but I know him, and I am willing to give him a chance."

There was another honorary member, he said, Gov. Bushnell. "And," he continued, "any man who can beat me 93,000 votes for Governor of Ohio has got to be a mighty good man." Gov. Campbell said that he himself was the last of the six honorary members. The Ohio Society of New York was the first Ohio Society established. Then one was started in Chicago, and, he said, "I expect that my friend, the Governor of this State, will some day be making a speech to the Ohio Society of San Juan, and my friend, the Lieutenant Governor, to the Ohio Society of Manila. And God only knows what Ohio societies my friend, Col. Hoyt, will find out."

GOV. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS.

Gov. Roosevelt was not billed to speak, and President Southard said that he had come with the promise that he would not be called upon.

He called upon him, however, with assurance. The Governor was the last speaker, and as he rose he was received with a demonstration of applause and the fluttering of handkerchiefs from the balcony. The Governor said he had a certain right to come before the Ohio Society, since he had served as an active member of it. They had been described as "men born out West of New England parents. We had one once for Mayor, by all odds the best in a generation. He put me in to administer the police, which I did on the Ohio idea," said the Governor. "I don't know that New York enjoyed it, but I know it did it good."

Then looking at Mayor Strong he said: "Mayor Strong, I protuated from serving you to serving that other son of Ohio, whom we honor, the President of the United States." Then the Governor, addressing the members of the society, said that he spoke not to them, but for them; not as natives of Ohio, but as residents of New York, in pledging their faithful support to the President. "I am proud," he said, "of the State of New York, but prouder of the Nation. We can prosper only as the Nation prospers. The welfare of the East is bound up in the welfare of the West."

The Governor then paid a tribute to President McKinley as one who had borne a greater burden than any man since Lincoln. But he said that while all should honor the man, it was of greater importance that all should uphold the principles that he represented. "Woe to us," he exclaimed, "if by paying limp loyalty we do not make good by deeds."

He had heard the cavil of weak men and those who would like to be traitors, but had not the blood in them. The issue of the war had not been sought, but it had been met. We could not help solving the problem. It was a question only of solving it well or ill. The Administration had taken the course which had been upheld by every loyal citizen.

The Governor completed his address by an exhortation for support for the principles which had shaped the policy of the present Administration in questions of economics, finance, and foreign policy.

MANY VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

Miss Helen Gould Among the Callers—Mr. McKinley Takes a Drive and Receives an Ovation.

President McKinley and the members of his party passed a comparatively quiet day yesterday.

After an early breakfast with relatives, the President received many callers. Among these were Gov. Nash of Ohio, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior; Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, ex-Congressman Belden of Syracuse, J. J. McCook, Senator H. J. Coggeshall of Oneida, J. H. Hoyt of Ohio, Collector of Customs George R. Bidwell, Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, Garret A. Hobart, Jr., Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Helen Gould, and many others.

Miss Gould stood in the waiting throng for some time until recognized by Detective Foye of the Central Office, who at once made a passage for her, and she was most cordially received by the President.

Shortly after 11 o'clock President McKinley accompanied his brother, Abner McKinley, on a drive. They were taken up Fifth Avenue and through Central Park, and, where recognized, received an ovation. Before returning to the hotel they visited Columbia University and Grant's Tomb.

While the President was absent on his drive Miss Gould and Mrs. Russell Sage had a long talk with Mrs. McKinley.

In the late afternoon the President took a second drive, being accompanied by his wife and his niece, Miss Mary Barber. They returned about dusk, and the members of the Presidential party were in practical seclusion until the President left for the Waldorf-Astoria to attend the dinner of the Ohio Society.

President and Mrs. McKinley will attend service this morning at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, after leaving the President's apartments, denied that his visit had any political significance.

DR. WEBB HEADS NEW COMPANY.

To Build Rapid Transit Line from Toledo to Detroit.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 3.—A company of Toledo and Detroit capitalists, backed by Dr. W. Seward Webb of New York, has organized the Toledo and Detroit Rapid Transit Company, capitalized at $1,000,000. The company will use superheated water for power, and expects to run cars from Toledo to Detroit in an hour.

L. H. Bryan of New York, agent of the Storage Company of New York, is in Detroit to-day conferring with Robert J. Lavy, the Toledo promoter of the enterprise, and Detroit capitalists. The company has secured almost the entire right of way, and its Toledo terminal will be in the heart of the city. The road is to be completed by Aug. 1.

POLICE SEEK A W. A. THOMPSON.

Wanted for Raising a Check and Stealing $70 in Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 3.—The police of all the leading cities of the country have been requested to keep a lookout for a man calling himself W. A. Thompson, whose operations in Poughkeepsie have brought him to the attention of the authorities. Thompson came here several weeks ago and introduced himself as an agent for Houghton, Mifflin & Co., the New York publishing house. His business, he said, was to provide libraries for citizens able to buy books on a liberal scale. As he dressed well, was apparently educated, was portly, and made a good appearance, he had no trouble in making acquaintances, and was soon a conspicuous figure socially. He paid a great deal of attention to a young woman, who received his addresses with favor, and was finally persuaded to become engaged to him.

Yesterday Thompson tried to pass a check, which had been raised from $1.00 to $40, on H. J. French, a tailor. The check was originally made out by C. E. Lambert of New York City on the Lincoln National Bank. Mr. French stepped out to see if the check was all right, and during his absence Thompson took alarm and left the store. He went to the office of Dr. Ryder, a dentist, and asked him to loan him his dress suit case. The doctor left the room to get the case, and Thompson utilized the opportunity to steal $70 from the purse of one of the doctor's patients which was on a table in the office. He left hurriedly and took a train for Albany. The fugitive is said to be wanted in New York and New Brunswick for forgery. He is believed to be in Buffalo.

Sale of a Newport Cottage.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 3.—Mrs. Richard C. Derby has purchased the cottage and grounds on Kay Street owned by J. N. A. Griswold for $10,000.

WHITELAW REID ON ISLAND GOVERNMENT

URGES PURE CIVIL SERVICE

Tells the Massachusetts Club at Boston that Puerto Rico and the Philippines Must Be Held.

BOSTON, March 3.—Whitelaw Reid, a member of the late Paris Peace Commission, and Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, President of the first commission to the Philippines, were the guests and the principal speakers at the meeting of the Massachusetts Club in Young's Hotel this afternoon. Representative Republican business and professional men to the number of seventy-five, including ex-Gov. Roger Wolcott, Collector George P. Lyman, President Elmer H. Capen of Tufts College, Prof. Hart of Harvard University, Joseph H. Walker, Speaker J. J. Myers were present and the meeting was presided over by A. W. Beard.

Mr. Reid, in opening his address, said that things which had been done regarding the Philippines were unalterable and no amount of argument or remonstrance could change them.

"There is no use bewailing the war with Spain," he said. "Nothing can undo it, and its results are upon us. There is no use arguing that Dewey should have abandoned his conquest. He didn't. There is no use regretting the Peace of Paris. For good or for ill, it is a part of the supreme law of the land. There is no use begrudging the twenty millions. They are paid. There is no use depreciating the islands, East or West. They are the property of the United States, by an immutable title, which, whatever some of our own people say, the whole civilized world recognizes and respects. There is no use talking about getting rid of them—giving them back to Spain, or turning them over to Aguinaldo, or simply running away from them.

"Whoever thinks that any one of these things could be done, or is still open to profitable debate, takes his observations—will you pardon me the liberty of saying it?—takes his observations too closely within the horizon of Boston Bay to know the American people.

AMERICAN PEOPLE'S POSITION.

"They have not been persuaded, and they cannot be persuaded that this is an inferior Government, incapable of any duty Providence (through the acts of a wicked Administration, if you choose) may send its way—duties which other nations could discharge, but we cannot. They do not and will not believe that it was any such maimed, imperfect, misshapen cripple from birth for which our forefathers made a place in the family of nations. Nor are they misled by the sudden cry that, in a populous region, thronged by the ships and traders of all countries, where their own prosecution of a just war broke down whatever guarantees for order had previously existed, they are violating the natural rights of man, by enforcing order.

"Just as little are they misled by the other cry that they are violating the right of self-government and the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States by preparing for the distracted, warring tribes of that region such local government as they may be found capable of conducting, in their various stages of development from pure barbarism toward civilization. The American people know they are thus proceeding to do exactly what Jefferson did in the vast region he bought from France—without the consent, by the way, either of its sovereign or its inhabitants. They know they are following in the exact path of all the constructive statesmen of the Republic, from the days of the man who wrote the Declaration and of those who made the Constitution, down to the days of the men who conquered California, bought Alaska, and denied the right of self-government to Jefferson Davis.

"They simply do not believe that a new light has been given to Mr. Bryan, or to the better men who are aiding him, greater and purer than was given to Washington, or to Jefferson, or to Lincoln.

"Candid and dispassionate minds, knowing the American people of all political shades and in all sections of the country, can see no possibility that any party in power, whether the present one or its opponents, would or could now or soon, if ever, abandon or give back one foot of the territory gained in the late war, and ours now by the supreme law of the land and with the assent of the civilized world. As well may you look to see California, which your own Daniel Webster, quite in a certain modern Massachusetts style, once declared in the Senate to be not worth a dollar, now abandoned to Mexico.

PLEADS FOR UNITY.

"I am not here to apologize for my part in making the Nation that was in the wrong and beaten in the late war pay for it in territory. I have never thought of denying or evading my own full share of responsibility in that matter. Conscious of a duty done, I am happily independent enough to be measurably indifferent as to a mere present and temporary effect. Whatever the verdict of the men of Massachusetts to-day, I contentedly await the verdict of their sons.

"But, on the other hand, I am not here either to launch charges of treason against any opponent of these policies, who nevertheless loves the institutions founded on these shores by your ancestors, and wishes to perpetuate what they created. Least of all would it occur to me to utter a word in disparagement of your senior Senator, of whom it may be said with respectful and almost affectionate regard that he bears a warrant as authentic as that of the most distinguished of his predecessors to speak for the conscience and the culture of Massachusetts.

"Disagree as we may about the past, let us to-day at least see straight—see things as they are. Let us suspend disputes about what is done and cannot be undone, long enough to rally all the forces of good-will, all the undoubted courage and zeal and patriotism that are now at odds, in a devoted effort to meet the greater dangers that are upon us.

"For the enemy is at the gates. More than that, there is some reason to fear that, through dissensions from within, he may gain the citadel. In their eagerness to embarrass the advocates of what has been done, and with the vain hope of in some way undoing it, and so lifting this Nation of 75,000,000 bodily backward two years on its path, there are many who are still putting forth all their energies in straining our Constitution and defying our history, to show that we can have no possessions whose people are not entitled to citizenship and ultimately to Statehood.

WHERE DANGER THREATENS.

"The movement began in the demand that our Dingley tariff—as a matter of right, not of policy, for most of these people denounce the tariff itself as barbarous—that our Dingley tariff should of necessity be extended over Puerto Rico as an integral part of the United States. Following an assent to this must have come inevitably all the other rights and privileges belonging to citizenship, and then no power could prevent the admission of the State of Puerto Rico.

"Some may think that in itself would be no great thing, though it is for you to say how Massachusetts would relish having this mixed population, a little more than half colonial Spanish, the rest negro and half-breed, illiterate, alien in language, alien in ideas of right, interests, and government, send in from the mid-Atlantic, nearly a third of the way over to Africa, two Senators to balance the votes of Mr. Hoar and Mr. Lodge—for you to say how Massachusetts would regard the spectacle of her Senatorial vote nullified and one-third of her representation in the House offset on questions, for instance, of sectional and tropical interest, in the government of this continent, and in the administration of this precious heritage of our fathers.

"Or how would West Virginia or Oregon or Connecticut, or half a dozen others of similar population regard it to be actually outvoted in their own home, on their own continent, by this Spanish and negro waif from the mid-Atlantic?

"But make Puerto Rico's people citizens now, and you have already made it, potentially, a State. Then behind Puerto Rico stands Cuba, and behind Cuba, in time, stand the whole of the West Indies, on whom that law of political gravitation which John Quincy Adams described will be perpetually acting with redoubled force. And behind them—no, far ahead of them—abreast of Puerto Rico itself, stand the Philippines! The Constitution which our fathers reverently ordained for the United States of America is thus tortured by its professed friends into a crazy quilt, under whose dirty folds must huddle the United States of America, of the West Indies, of the East Indies, and of Polynesia, and pandemonium is upon us.

APPEALS TO ANTI-EXPANSIONISTS.

"At this moment some of the purest and most patriotic men in Massachusetts, along with a great many of the very worst in the whole country, are vehemently declaring that our new possessions are already a part of the United States; that, in spite of the treaty which reserved the question of citizenship and political status for Congress, their people are already citizens of the United States, and that no part of the United States can be arbitrarily and permanently excluded from Statehood.

"The immediate contention, to be sure, is only about Puerto Rico, and it is only a very little island. But who believes he can stop the avalanche? What wise man at least will take the risk of starting it? Who imagines that we can take in Puerto Rico and keep out nearer islands when they come? Powerful elements are already pushing Cuba. Practically everybody recognizes now that we must retain control of Cuba's foreign relations. But beyond that, the same influences that came so near hurrying us into a recognition of the Cuban Republic and the Cuban debt are now sure that Cuba will very shortly be so 'Americanized' (that is, overrun with American speculators) that it cannot be denied admission—that in fact it will be as American as Florida! And after Cuba the deluge!

"When it is said you are denying the natural rights Mr. Jefferson proclaimed, you can answer that you are giving these people in their distant islands the identical form of government Mr. Jefferson himself gave to the territories on this continent which he bought. When it is said you are denying your own cardinal doctrine of self-government, you can point to the arrangements for establishing every particle of self-government with which these widely different tribes can be safely trusted, consistently with your responsibility for the preservation of order and the protection of life and property in that archipelago; and the pledge of more the moment they are found capable of it.

"When you are asked, as a leading champion asked the other night at Philadelphia, 'Does your liberation of one people give you the right to subjugate another?' you can answer him, 'No, nor to allow and aid Aguinaldo to subjugate then, either, as you proposed.'

FOR PURE CIVIL SERVICE.

"Finally, when they tell you in mock heroics, appropriated from the great days of the anti-slavery struggle for the cause now of a pinchbeck Washington, that no results of the irrevocable past two years are settled, that not even the title to our new possessions is settled, and never will be until it is settled according to their notions, you can answer that then the title to Massachusetts is not settled, nor the title to a square mile of land in most of the States from ocean to ocean. Over practically none of it did we assume sovereignty by the consent of the inhabitants.

"The one thing sure is that no party in power in this country will dare abandon these new possessions. That being so, do those of you who regret it prefer to lose all influence over the outcome? Can you wonder if, while you are harassing the Administration with impracticable demands for an abandonment of territory which the American people will not let go, less unselfish influences are busy presenting candidates for all the offices in its organization?

"If the friends of a proper civil service persist in chasing the ignis fatuus of persuading Americans to throw away territory, while the politicians are busy crowding their favorites into the territorial offices, who will feel free from self-reproach at the results? Grant that the situation is bad. Can there be a doubt of the duty to make the best of it? Do you ask how? By being an active patriot, not a passive one. By exerting and exerting now, when it is needed, every form of influence, personal, social, political, moral—the influence of the clubs, the Chambers of Commerce, the manufactories, the colleges and the churches, in favor of the purest, the ablest, the most scientific, the most disinterested—in a word the best possible civil service for the new possessions that the conscience and the capacity of America can produce, with the most liberal use of all the material available from native sources.

"My last word is an appeal to stand firm and stand all together for the Continental Union and for a pure civil service for the islands."

PROF. SCHURMAN'S ADDRESS.

At the close of Mr. Reid's remarks, Prof. Schurman spoke at some length upon the subject of "The Philippine Question, from the Filipino Point of View," and outlined, in a manner similar to that discussed in his report to the President, the system of government which the commission proposed for the islands. Continuing, he said:

"I went out to the Philippines with a theory of government of my own. I left it there. It did not harmonize with the facts. I had formulated it upon the basis of what Great Britain had done in the Malay Peninsula and the Indies. It seemed to me that this system was admirably adapted to the Philippines, but I found that the very first condition necessary for the operation of such a government in the Philippines, so far as Luzon and Visaya were concerned, was absolutely wanting.

"When Spain came there 300 years ago she found everywhere tribal Indians, governed by their chieftains, mainly hereditary, but as Spanish authority became effective these hereditary chieftains gradually disappeared, and their places were taken by the Spanish official, or Governor, sent out from Spain itself. There was only one central authority, the man at Manila, and when Dewey destroyed Spanish dominion over the island that 1st of May, not a single individual remained among those 6,500,000 civilized and Christianized Filipinos who could in any way speak for the people, or whom the people could look to, obey, reverence, and respect as a natural leader, and consequently the scheme of government which we had formulated was absolutely inapplicable.

"We could not, therefore, do in Luzon and Visaya what England did in the Malay Peninsula, because there was no one with whom we could make an agreement for the people."

Mr. Schurman then went on to describe the system of tribal districts in Luzon, some sixty in all, and stated that they resembled the counties in America. He said that the government proposed there is for each town to have a Council, with a similar body in each county.

Mr. Schurman referred to Pedro A. Peterno, the Prime Minister of Aguinaldo, and said that he had outlined a system of government as embodying what the Filipinos themselves desired.

"I have used that system which he proposed as the basis of the system which we recommended and which has been approved by the President, and it is the system the new commission of which Judge Taft is at the head is to put in operation."

WHITE WOMAN MARRIES NEGRO.

Couple Eloped from Minneapolis to Chicago and Were Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Lillian Butts, alias Lillian Hastings and Albert S. Franklin, who were arrested several days ago, were released to-day on a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Kavanaugh. They were united in marriage soon after their release.

The woman belongs to a white family of high social standing in Minneapolis. Franklin is a negro. They eloped from Minneapolis a day before Miss Butts was to be married there came to Chicago, and were arrested. The Minnesota authorities said warrants had been issued accusing the woman of stealing $100 from a business man, and the couple were held pending further instructions. Police Inspector Thomas Murphy of Minneapolis arrived in Chicago to-day with the warrants and expects requisition papers to arrive Monday. Meantime the couple filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. After evidence was heard the court was informed that the couple were anxious to have the marriage performed, and forthwith ordered their release. They were married by the Rev. R. C. Ransom of Bethel Church.

Stone-Havemeyer Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 3.—California and Chicago society is interested in the engagement of Miss Wilhelmina Havemeyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Havemeyer of Riverside, Chicago, to Andrew L. Stone of Oakland, Cal. Miss Havemeyer is a niece of the New York sugar king, and became acquainted with Mr. Stone last Winter while visiting in Oakland, where she had gone to be bridesmaid for her cousin, Miss Maie Tucker, now Mrs. A. S. MacDonald. Mr. Stone is a prominent young business, club, and society man of Oakland. He is considered one of the wealthiest young bachelors of that city, and has been prominent politically.

Killed in Indiana Street Duel.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 3.—As the result of a street duel at Linton, Ind., today, Bryan Cullen was shot and killed and Allen Marshall and Desoto Ward were wounded. There has been a feud between the Cullen and Clements factions for several years. They met in a saloon to-day, and after a quarrel began shooting on the street. Marshall is the Town Marshal and got his wound while trying to stop the fight. The Clements crowd was finally disarmed. The Cullens retained their weapons.

BEST & CO
UPTOWN BAZAAR

Economy in Dressing Babies.

Mothers for whom "all hand-work" on their baby's clothes is not essential, will be interested in finding here a great variety of little machine-made slips and dresses prettily designed and daintily made—costing less than if made at home.

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Every One Knows that the Glenlivet District Scotch Whiskies

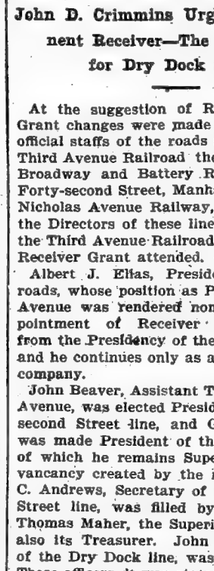

are the best. If so, why should they be blended, unless to cheapen? Neither the

BONNIE BRIER BUSH

(VERY OLD) or the

SOUVENIR of SCOTLAND

(MEDIUM AGE)

is blended. We offer them for sale in bond or in store, in casks or cases. We believe they are the only natural Scotch whiskies on the market. Do you wish to drink straight whiskies or mongrel?

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.

CHANGES MADE IN THIRD AVENUE

New Presidents Elected for Subsidiary Lines.

SHARP RALLY IN THE STOCK

John D. Crimmins Urged for Permanent Receiver—The Price Paid for Dry Dock Stock.

At the suggestion of Receiver Hugh J. Grant changes were made yesterday in the official staffs of the roads subsidiary to the Third Avenue Railroad the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad, and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway, at a meeting of the Directors of these lines at the office of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, which Receiver Grant attended.

Albert J. Elias, President of both the roads, whose position as President of Third Avenue was rendered nominal by the appointment of Receiver Grant, resigned from the Presidency of the subsidiary lines, and he continues only as a Director in each company.

John Beaver, Assistant Treasurer of Third Avenue, was elected President of the Forty-second Street line, and George W. Linch was made President of the Dry Dock line, of which he remains Superintendent. The vancancy created by the resignation of D. C. Andrews, Secretary of the Forty-second Street line, was filled by the election of Thomas Maher, the Superintendent, who is also its Treasurer. John Byrn, Treasurer of the Dry D

ROBERTS KEEPING HIS PLANS SECRET

Almost All News from South Africa Is Again Cut Off.

BOERS TO SUE FOR PEACE?

Kruger Reported to Have Left Pretoria to Meet Steyn.

The Prisoners Captured at Paardeberg Number 4,660 Men—Gen. Gatacre Makes a Reconnoissance in Force.

LONDON, March 4.—It is evident that a strict censorship is being exercised over the news at the seat of war, as the night has not added a single item to the scanty dispatches received during the day, most of which referred to matters preceding the recent stirring events.

The War Office intimated at midnight that there was no prospect of news until something definite shall have been done. This is quite in keeping with the complete silence which Lord Roberts has hitherto observed while his plans were in progress of accomplishment, and until he is in actual grip with the Boers it is probable that the public will hear little or nothing of his doings.

President Krüger is said to have left Pretoria with the intention of meeting President Steyn. The place where they will meet is not mentioned, but is believed to be somewhere in the Orange Free State.

Those in South Africa who are conversant with the effect the recent reverses have had on the Boers express the opinion that the meeting of the two Presidents is preliminary to a suggestion of negotiations for peace.

If this is the case, it must be due to the pressure brought to bear upon the Presidents by the burghers and Afrikanders in the British colonies rather than to the personal inclinations of Krüger and Steyn, as all the available information depicts them as being as determined as ever to persist in the war until the resources of the republics are much more enfeebled than they seem to be at present.

Some significance is attached to the consultation, in view of the reported visit to England of Chief Justice De Villiers, Mr. Hofmeyr, and Dr. Te Water, ostensibly on private business and for their health.

The closest observers, however, do not anticipate any sudden cessation of hostilities, and certainly the reports from the theatre of war do not tend to encourage the advocates of immediate peace.

The Boers are apparently rallying with their accustomed ability to repair a temporary reverse, and Great Britain has yet to test their force as a defensive power under the new conditions of warfare.

A dispatch from Cape Town under date of yesterday says:

"The railroad is now repaired northward from Kimberley to Riverton. The engineers are pushing the work rapidly.

"The Boer prisoners captured at Paardeberg total up 4,660 men. About 3,000 of them are on their way here.

"The pressure on the rolling stock is enormous."

A dispatch from Sterkstroom, dated March 2, says: "Gen. Gatacre made a reconnaissance in force toward Stormberg today. The Boers opposed him with two guns, and the British artillery threw some shells into the Boer laagers."

Telegraphing from Osfontein yesterday, thanking the Lord Mayor of Liverpool for his congratulations on behalf of that city, Lord Roberts says:

"I trust her Majesty's soldiers in this country will gain such further successes as will speedily restore the freedom and prosperity of South Africa."

Report of Mafeking's Relief Denied.

LONDON, March 4.—A special dispatch from Brussels announces that Dr. Leyds authorizes an absolute denial of the report that he had received news that Mafeking had been relieved.

THE KAISER TO MEDIATE?

PARIS, March 3.—The Courier Du Soir, which is usually regarded as an inspired organ touching political matters, states there is reason to believe that Emperor William is disposed to offer his services in favor of mediation in the Transvaal war, knowing that he is no longer isolated, and that all the powers recognize him as the most fitting sovereign to act the part of peacemaker.

The Kaiser's telegram to the Queen after the victory of Lord Roberts is believed to have been intended to pave the way for such a step.

HOW THE CAMPAIGN STANDS.

LONDON, March 4.—Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the situation in South Africa at midnight, says:

"The victories of Tuesday have put the campaign straight, from the British point of view. The important matters were the defeat of Cronje and the destruction of a part of his force, and the defeat of the Boer Army in Natal, both of which were effected on Tuesday. The relief of the besieged town followed as a matter of course upon the retreat of the besieging forces. The raising of the siege of Ladysmith was, of course, a vital matter for the British Army. It is the result of Gen. Buller's continuous fighting, coupled with Lord Roberts's invasion of the Free State.

"Gen. Buller seems to have been surprised to find that he had beaten the Boers on Tuesday. Nothing is commoner in war than for an army, after hard fighting, to be doubtful of the extent of its success. Few Generals learn as Grant did in his first command, 'that the enemy was as much frightened of me as I was of him.'

"The question now is as to the future course of events. There cannot be much doubt as to the issue, provided no foreign power or powers interfere.

"Lord Roberts can either order Gen. Buller, with the 40,000 men of the now united Natal army, to advance on Pretoria, while he himself moves by Bloemfontein and the Free State Railway, or he can bring round most of Buller's force to reinforce his own army. In either case the Boers' strategists will have a hard task to make a promising plan of campaign.

"The best Boer plan is, perhaps, to leave the rear guard to cover the passes from Natal, and to concentrate all the rest of their forces to resist Lord Roberts. In this way they might in a week from now meet Roberts with, perhaps, equal numbers, but Roberts will be reinforced from week to week, while the Boers cannot be.

"The position seems to be that there are 6,000 or 7,000 Boers within striking distance of Roberts at Osfontein. If that is the case he will either disperse or capture the small Boer force unless it retreats rapidly until reinforced.

"The invasion of Cape Colony has broken down, and we may shortly hear that the British have recovered the passages of the Orange River. Mafeking may have for the next two or three weeks a hard time, as a part of Cronje's Boers seem to have retreated northward, and some of them may swell the besieging force, but Lord Roberts will probably contrive to push forward a small force on the Mafeking line and raise the siege, while he is drawing the principal Boer army on to himself."

THURSDAY'S DEMONSTRATIONS.

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LONDON, March 3.—A dukedom for Roberts, an earldom for Kitchener, and a peerage for Buller, thus say the prophets already busy at this occupation. If only the marvelous wave of enthusiastic rejoicing that swept over the country this week could find its prototype in material rewards Lord Roberts and his fellow-heroes of the hour would all be made Dukes forthwith.

The change that has come over the spirit of Great Britain's war dream can only be appreciated by those who went through **those four months of** unequaled gloominess and depression and what are now freely admitted to be defeats. The scenes accompanying this change equaled the wildest delight that ever gushed through impressionable France. To a certain extent they were quite uncharacteristic of the British race, and quite put in the shade any demonstrations that occurred in the United States during the Spanish-American war.

Yet it must be borne in mind that Great Britain had been sentimentally bottled up so long that there was bound to be an outlet. Kimberley was relieved, and scarcely a stir was noticeable in this densely populated United Kingdom. Lord Roberts, by excellent strategy, caught Gen. Cronje in a vise, and the nation said "well done" with several degrees less fervor than it would have made the same remark had England beaten Australia at cricket. The barriers of British self-restraint and reserve were not yet broken down. Hundreds of thousands went about their daily business apparently complacent. In their hearts they were dying for a chance to cheer and yell in sheer delight, but it was still Napoleon's race of shopkeepers, placid and eminently proper.

Ladysmith was relieved. Then came the deluge of desire to publicly exhibit rejoicing which would no longer be denied. The mad forms it took have already been described. The long casualty lists passed almost unnoticed. Who cared for the dead except to sing their praises? The intoxication of victory, coming after months of reverse, pervaded the length and breadth of the land. The cries of Great Britain's military weakness, the rotteness of her army organization, and the menacing acts of other powers were stilled, and the tears of those who had become widows or fatherless because of this great thing were only so much more incense to the triumphant war god.

Since the strife began almost every one has said: "There is no doubt about the result. We are bound to win." But it was not until this week that a large percentage of the people could actually convince themselves of the certainty of the phrase so glibly repeated. Small wonder, then, that the war is the sole topic of the week.

Some of the demonstrations quite outdid those of the people of Paris. It takes an effort of imagination to picture the ordinary middle-class English girl marching bareheaded through the streets, singing and shouting and waving flags, but this is what occurred. About 1,000 male and female students of the Kensington Art Schools, the girls hatless and wearing their modeling gowns, and the men in overalls, marched, singing and cheering, to the Albert Memorial and thence to Joseph Chamberlain's house, where Mrs. Chamberlain smilingly acknowledged the ovation and J. Austen Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary's eldest son, made a speech. The sentries refused this strange band admission to the Knightsbridge Barracks, so they had to sing "Rule Britannia" outside. At Col. Baden-Powell's house they sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and, passing the French Embassy, to indicate their feelings, they maintained an ominous silence. It was a weird procession for staid old England.

A number of boys of the Westminster schools demonstrated somewhat similarly in front of the offices of the Canadian High Commissioner and the other Colonial agents.

The scenes after the battle of Waterloo, as described by the writers of that day, were as nothing compared with the scenes witnessed this week.

London Society No Longer Depressed.

LONDON, March 3.—Society has pulled itself together, and the first drawing room of the season, on March 13, promises to be a brilliant affair. Dinner parties are increasing in number. Mrs. Arthur Paget is going to give a second edition of her tableaux, possibly in June, while in May Lady Edward Churchill is to bring off something similar, probably at Drury Lane Theatre.

BULLER THANKS THE QUEEN.

LONDON, March 3.—The Queen to-day received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller:

"The troops much appreciate your Majesty's kind telegram. Your Majesty cannot know how much your sympathy has helped to inspire them."

ANGLOPHOBIA IN PARIS.

Englishmen Mobbed in Cafe—United States Called On to Intervene in the War—A Sword for Cronje.

PARIS, March 3.—An illustration of the all-pervading Anglophobia and Gallic admiration of the Boer is furnished by a Mardi Gras carnival incident.

The news of the capitulation of Gen. Cronje arrived on Mardi Gras, and served as an occasion for a demonstration against the British. The crowds parading the boulevards in the evening raised unceasing shouts of "A bas les Anglais! Vive les Boers!" Two Englishmen who were indiscreetly seated on the terrace of a café in the Boulevard Puissoniere were noticed and denounced by some fanatics, and in a few moments the merry throng of carnival makers was metamorphosed into a howling crowd, yelling "Conspuez les Anglais!" The Englishmen were struck and forced to take refuge within the café, which the mob besieged for an hour until a strong body of police arrived. The police charged and dispersed the crowd, arresting six persons, who will be prosecuted for assault.

The turn of the tide in favor of Great Britain has produced a painful impression here, although all of the best organs, while eulogizing the heroic conduct of Cronje's army, also pay tribute to the splendid soldierly qualities shown by both Roberts's and Buller's troops. A majority of the newspapers urge Great Britain to seize the present opportunity, now that her military prestige is restored, to make peace on the basis of the independence of the Boers.

A large section of public opinion demands that the European powers intervene and compel Great Britain to accept their mediation for the sake of the two republics. President McKinley is freely spoken of as the only chief of State whose intervention could be accepted by Great Britain, but at the same time the ungracious character of such a task is fully appreciated, and the unlikeliness of such a step is recognized. The Figaro says: "Anything is possible from across the Atlantic, but the President of the United States must feel a deep repugnance at the rôle which some people are endeavoring to impose upon him. Lord Salisbury would in this eventuality ask reciprocity for England's attitude in the Spanish war, and everything indicates that he would obtain it."

One paper, Le Radical, however, falls into a rage with America because she refuses to risk burning her fingers, and exclaims: "Alas! America, the only country which can act, does not feel what is her duty. She has no conscience of what she owes to humanity. Young as she is, she is already gangrene with ferocious Anglo-Saxon selfishness."

This savage criticism of American unwillingness to meddle with other people's affairs is an isolated incident, however, and must be considered as such.

French admiration of Gen. Cronje has found vent in a subscription opened by Henri Rochefort in L'Intransigeant to present a sword of honor to him. The subscription reached over 4,000f. in four days.

THE POPE AND THE WAR.

LONDON, March 3.—The Pope's attitude toward Great Britain and the British Catholics' attitude toward the war were interestingly exhibited at an influential meeting of the British Catholic Union this week, when the President, the Duke of Norfolk, read some correspondence exchanged between himself and Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State.

The union had requested the Duke of Norfolk to interrogate the Holy See in relation to the anti-British tone taken by the Osservatore Romano in commenting on the Boer war. The paper is supposed to be the Pope's official organ, receiving a financial subsidy from him. The Duke of Norfolk wrote:

"To us it seems very grievous that any opportunity should be given to any one to persuade the British people that the Holy See regards them with hostility or dislike. I cannot deny that an impression of this sort is creeping into the public mind. When it is remembered that Catholics are in the minority in Great Britain it will, we think, be admitted that in the freedom of our religion, in the great question of education, and in matters of religious ministrations to soldiers and sailors, we need not fear comparison with other countries in which Catholics form the great majority."

Cardinal Rampolla cordially replied that the Osservatore Romano only printed one column which was official, and this was devoted to religious news, adding his refusal to accept responsibility for any political views it might express and declaring that the "Holy Father always cherishes for England that lively special interest which he has already found many occasions of displaying," and that "as the Vicar of the God of Peace he desires nothing more earnestly than a cessation of the actual state of things which costs the English Nation so many victims."

Lord Herries, discussing the correspondence at the meeting of the union, declared that in religious matters the British Catholics implicitly obeyed the Pope, but when it came to civil government they took their places side by side with their fellow-countrymen.

The Times, commenting upon the patriotism of the many titled persons and others who were present at the meeting, says:

"It is a pity that Cardinal Rampolla did not speak out more plainly, in view of the fact that the subsidized Osservatore Romano, all the world over, is supposed to represent the Pope's personal opinions."

Thinks Boer Position Hopeless.

BERLIN, March 3.—The South African war continues to hold the attention of the public here. While sympathy for the Boers continues, respect for the British has risen under their latest successes. Lieut. Gen. Becher, in the Lokal Anzeiger to-day, says the well-planned action of Lord Roberts has brought about a total change at the seat of war, a change such as a layman would not have thought possible. The writer concludes that the war, for the Boers, is now a hopeless struggle, "for they lack that which alone could have given their victories a permanent value, that is to say, the capacity of fructifying victory by pursuing the enemy to the point of annihilation."

$1,000 FROM DR. WEBB.

Sends Check to Help the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 3.—Manager Talt of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been advised by Dr. W. Seward Webb of New York, President of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company, that he has forwarded a check for $1,000 as a subscription to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

ROBERTS THANKS LORD MINTO.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 3.—Lord Roberts cabled to the Governor General to-day as follows:

"Osfontein, March 3, 1900.—I sincerely thank your Excellency for your telegram, and for the hearty congratulations of Canada."

The Governor General received another cablegram from Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, as follows:

"Following casualties reported—Bugler Holland, Privates R. Kidner, and A. Parker, slightly wounded at Paardeberg, 20th Feb."

MORE RIOTING IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 3.—Struggles took place to-day in different parts of the town. Lieut. Col. White, Deputy Adjutant General of this military district, is arranging with Lieut. Col. Sherwood, head of the Dominion police and commanding the Forty-third Battalion of Volunteers, for the mobilization of the local militia companies.

The immense Union Jack which The Star has hoisted to take the place of the one torn up by the French-Canadians last night was the cause of some trouble because a French-Canadian insulted it this morning and an Englishman knocked him down. There was a general row, and one man was arrested.

It was feared that there would be a renewal of the students' demonstrations tonight, and the police and military were kept in readiness to quell any disturbance, but the night passed without any serious trouble. There was a rumor that a body of Laval students were coming up from Quebec to cause trouble, but they did not put in an appearance. A small party of young Englishmen paraded the street carrying a Union Jack, and several free fights took place, but the police quickly dispersed the crowd.

Dean Walton of the McGill Law Faculty has expressed his regrets to Judge Mathieu of the Laval Law School for the occurrence of Thursday evening.

In an article headed "The Hour Is a Decisive One," La Petrie, the organ of J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works, referring to the attacks of the McGill students on Laval College and the French newspaper offices, attributes their action to the agitation of Tory papers, which, it says, have been making threats and hurling disloyalty at the French Canadians. The editorial concludes:

"Is it not a painful spectacle to realize that we are two steps from civil war? We are not the aggressors, but we are strong enough to protect ourselves. We do not hold the majority of the English-speaking population of Montreal and the country responsible for the shameful scenes which disgraced our streets. This is a decisive hour. The confederation can only be maintained by the two races living harmoniously side by side. There is very little to add to what has taken place to rend the federal pact asunder, and that without much delay."

Ordered to the War from Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 3.—Capt. Ferguson, aide de camp to Lord William Seymour, commander of the imperial forces in British North America, to-day received orders to proceed to England and join his regiment, the Sixtieth Rifles, for service in South Africa.

Rush to Escape War Duties.

LONDON, March 3.—There was unprecedented activity to-day at all the Custom Houses in the United Kingdom, the object being to unbond the greatest possible quantities of tobaccos, wines, spirits, tea, &c., on which, it is assumed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will announce increased duties on Monday. It is said that enormous sums are being paid in duties.

BOER RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The American National Red Cross Society is in receipt of letters of information from the International Committee of the Red Cross at Geneva, Switzerland, as to the methods open through Red Cross channels of assisting in relieving the conditions arising from the war in South Africa, of which the following is an extract:

"There exist in the two South African Republics societies of the Red Cross, one for the Transvaal, the other for the Orange Free State, which, acting with the co-operation and under the control of their Governments, recognize the conditions considered by us necessary to be recognized internationally. They have their seats respectively at Pretoria and at Bloemfontein, and are under the direction of Dr. J. B. Knobel, Pretoria, and of Dr. Ramobotom, Bloemfontein."

Offerings of money or material may be addressed to either of these.

Sir W. MacCormac Returning Home.

CAPE TOWN, March 3.—Sir William MacCormac, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, who has been acting as Volunteer Surgeon with the British Army in South Africa, sails for England to-day.

AFRIKANDERS TO VISIT LONDON.

LONDON, March 3.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"Chief Justice De Villiers, Mr. Hofmeyr, and Dr. T. Water are about to visit London, ostensibly on private business and for their health. This significant movement requires the most careful watching."

BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

Difference of Opinion Between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain as to Policy to be Pursued.

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LONDON, March 3.—There are various suppositions current regarding the attitude of the United States Congress toward Great Britain, the possibility of its recommending intervention, voting sympathy with the Boers, refusing to ratify the Nicaragua treaty, and, lastly, but chiefly, refusing to consider the Canadian contentions in a spirit of friendliness.

The great public interest in all this is mainly the result of many special cable dispatches from English correspondents, stating that the Administration, being severely attacked for alleged friendliness toward Great Britain and in view of the coming election, might be forced to make some sort of an anti-British demonstration in order to offset such accusations as that of forming an alliance.

To cap this climax comes a strenuous appeal in The Times to-day that Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, should be retained, at any rate until the Presidential election is over. While an utterly incorrect New York special dispatch avers that communications are passing between London and Washington toward this end, vivid pictures are drawn of possible complications which might ensue were the anti-British sentiment to become ascendant either in the present Congress or during the next election. Both in the cable dispatches and in the comments made here it is inferred that Lord Salisbury is or should be taking a lively interest in these contingencies and an active part in assisting those persons in the United States who exhibit friendliness toward Great Britain.

Inquiries in regard to this situation reveal the fact that the Government's attitude, which is the only one worth anything at present, must be considered from two points of view, that of the Foreign Office and that of the Colonial Office. Between these there is a great gulf, daily widening, not so much personally between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain as between their departments. For weeks the friction has the sanction, say, of the War Office is almost at loggerheads not only with the Foreign Office, but with almost every other department.

To such an extent has this gone that any minor detail of business submitted to the Colonial Office by outsiders, but requiring the sanction, say, of the War Office, is almost certain to fall through, owing to Mr. Chamberlain's unwillingness to co-operate with other heads of departments. Even should it be accomplished, it is with a degree of distant formality as deadly to effective co-operation as unmasked hostility.

It is the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office which may be said to be chiefly concerned in the relations with the United States. The former meets all the situations broadly, as it would in dealing with any Continental power. The latter looks at all United States matters through the eye of Canada. Hence, between the two departments there are differences of opinion and sometimes friction. Regarding Lord Salisbury's point of view, for some time past he has been taking little interest in American politics, and he is averse to any form of an Anglo-American alliance, believing that the Constitution of the United States is unsuited to such a bond. To use the words of one who is in the closest confidence of the Premier, "the politics of the United States have such an influence on foreign policy, and render the duration of supreme power so uncertain, that any alliance would kill itself quicker than any one could kill it."

Lord Salisbury feels under no obligations to foster pro-British sentiment in the United States. In fact, for the most part, he remains in profound ignorance as to the trend of American public opinion. His idea, as represented by the speaker just quoted, is to trade fairly and squarely without embroiling himself with any extraneous matters, nor does he desire to sacrifice the good of the whole empire for the sake of Canada alone.

In the case of Lord Pauncefote, the tangible instance which has brought up so prominently the question of relations with the United States, Lord Salisbury has taken no steps, and, at present, does not contemplate doing anything to prevent Lord Pauncefote from retiring on April 1 in accordance with the age limit of the Diplomatic Service. Already the Ambassador has had an extra year, and this was not solely due, as generally understood, to diplomatic reasons, but chiefly on account of financial considerations which personally affected Lord Pauncefote. It is not understood that Lord Pauncefote desires to stay in Washington. There are others in the service, where promotion is unusually slow, waiting to take his place, and it would be a bad precedent to extend the term still longer.

That is the official view, yet it is possible, though scarcely probable, that if Lord Salisbury be convinced that British interests, which now include so many unsettled controversies with the United States, would suffer, he might, within this month, ask Lord Pauncefote to remain. But to say that such a step is prompted by political conditions in the United States would be giving Lord Salisbury credit for understanding something of which he is apparently almost as ignorant as the average Britisher. In fact, it was only through inquiries made by a correspondent at the Foreign Office that the attention of the officials of that department was drawn to the many articles dealing with the subject.

But while Lord Salisbury and the Foreign Office confine themselves to the broad issues at stake, and marvel at the accounts attributing to them a desire to form an American alliance, when the private opinion of the whole department inclines to the idea that sentiment has a very doubtful value in international relations, the Colonial Office busies itself with minute considerations, and apparently conforms its opinions and actions to meeting on behalf of Canada the political feeling in the United States as cabled by the English correspondents. Thus Mr. Chamberlain has several times protested against projected agreements with the United States, and has sometimes prevailed.

At present there pervades the Colonial Office an overwhelming dread of American complications, Fenian raids into Canada, and what not, while there are hopes of getting the Alaskan and other disputes settled. This feeling is not shared in the slightest by the Foreign Office. Mr. Chamberlain also exhibits almost painful anxiety to keep in touch with the party in power in Canada.

Another curious view which seems to be taken by the Colonial Office and the writers of the press in close touch with that department is that since Canada has spilled blood for the cause of Great Britain, Canada's various contentions with the United States must be considered as transcendental. The considerations which formerly influenced Lord Salisbury in dealing with Canadian-American matters must now be sacrificed. It is needless to say that such an idea has not been suggested to nor considered by the American Ambassador.

Regarding the Nicaraguan Canal, no diplomatic communications have passed between Washington and London, and the matter stands just as it was when Great Britain consented to the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The British Government has not considered any measures to be taken should Congress reject or modify the Hay-Pauncefote convention.

HELP WANTED FOR THE MAINE.

American Hospital Ship May Have to be Turned Over to the British, Says Mrs. Adair.

Mrs. Cornelia Adair, Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee in charge of the hospital ship Maine, now stationed in the Harbor of Durban, South Africa, for the reception of wounded British and Boer soldiers, said yesterday that many subscriptions had been received of late, although for a time after her arrival in America two weeks ago she had been discouraged by a lack of support.

At the meeting held at the residence of Mrs. Ogden Mills Monday $3,000 was subscribed, and subscriptions have continued to pour in ever since. Mrs. Charles Stewart Dodge of 21 Gramercy Park is receiving subscriptions of small sums for the purpose of endowing a cot on board the ship.

The Maine is now flying the American flag, and will continue to do so if enough money is raised to provide for its support. Otherwise the vessel will be turned over to the British Government. There are now 216 cots aboard. A cot may be endowed for $500, and may be named by the person endowing it. In addition to the endowment of cots funds are required for the general expenses of the ship, including the sustenance of the staff of American doctors and nurses.

A concert for the joint benefit of the Maine fund and the American and British Red Cross Societies will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House March 20 under the management of Maurice Grau. Among the artists who will appear are Mmes. Eames, Nordica, and Sembrich.

PRO-BOER RESOLUTIONS.

East Side Hebrew Young Men's Meeting Poorly Attended.

A pro-Boer mass meeting of the East side Hebrew Young Men's Association was held last night at 45 Willett Street. Congressman William Sulzer, who was to have been the chief speaker of the evening, was not present, but sent a letter commending the Boers in their struggle with Great Britain.

Senator Samuel Foley, who was also scheduled for a pro-Boer speech, put in an appearance, but went off again when he found that there were only about a dozen persons in the hall. He promised to come back, but the Chairman, after waiting for him for over an hour, called the meeting to order and read a set of resolutions indorsing the action of the Boers, criticising Great Britain, and condemning the Administration for not interfering to put an end to the war. By the time the reading of the resolutions was completed only six persons were left in the audience. They adopted the resolutions unanimously and dispersed. A copy of the resolutions will be sent to President Krüger.

Will Accept Code Cablegrams to Aden.

The order of the British Government, issued Nov. 18, 1899, suspending the transmission at Aden of all telegrams in code or cipher to or from Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, British East Africa, German East Africa, Mozambique, and Lorenzo Marques, has been revoked, and telegrams will now be accepted in code by the Commercial Cable Company, subject to sender's risk. It is required, however, that copies of the codes be filed through the sender's Government with the authorities at Aden. The number of codes is limited to two for each country.

CROSSING THE TUGELA.

The Transvaal War Resumed in Broadway—Roberts and His Chief of Staff Captured.

Since the arrest of Lord Roberts and Gen. Cronje at Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street the other day, just as Roberts had forced Cronje's lines, both Boer and British armies have rested on their laurels, deterred either by Cronje's surrender or the activity of the police. Yesterday, however, a strange General about eleven years old appeared on the scene. Picking up some stones he rapidly crossed the street, let fly a volley, and then recrossed. Saying nothing to his amazed compatriots, he repeated his tactics across the street and back again four times.

Finally a Boer voiced the general curiosity.

"What t'ell is de matter wid yer?" he demanded.

In great scorn the strange boy paused in the middle of the street.

"Does yer see dis river?" he asked, pointing to the asphalt pavement of Thirtieth Street.

All saw it.

"An' does yer see dis British General?" he continued. "Dat river is der Tugela, an' dis General is Buller, an' I'm—"

"Buller crossing der Tugela," yelled British and Boer in unison, shaking with laughter.

"An' what's de matter wid youse fellers?" the stranger went on. "Must it be said dat a Briton is afeard of a cop? Does de Boers fear de Tenderloin body snatchers? Youse fellers make me sick; youse haven't been playing British an' Boers lately, 'cause youse afeard. Brave Britons, know ye dat I'm not Buller—dat was just a ku—but Roberts. On, on ter victory!"

Before the surprised Boers could ward off attack British hands had caught up missiles of whatever kind lying at hand, and the battle begun several days ago was resumed.

Capt. Thomas and Detective Lockwood of the Tenderloin, who happened to go by, jumped into the midst of the engaged armies.

The new Roberts and his chief of staff fell into their hands. At the station house they said they were Joseph Dufoyle, eleven years old, of 474 Sixth Avenue, and William Kieley, nine years old, of 788 Sixth Avenue. They were sent to the Gerry society in a patrol wagon. Both armies followed them, cheering for several blocks.

"This Boer war's got to cease, or at least on this block," announces Capt. Thomas.

CONFEDERATE VETERAN WINS.

Can Now Collect $15,000 Damages from Maryland Steel Company for Loss of Sight.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3.—John Marney, a Confederate veteran, who was completely blinded by hot metal while trying to stop a leak in a tap at the Maryland Steel Company's foundry, scored another point to-day in his suit for damages. Judge Sharp sustained the demurrer to the bill filed by the company against Marney to restrain him from collecting judgment for $15,000 with interest recovered by Marney against the company in the Court of Common Pleas two years ago. The judgment of the latter court has also been affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

At the trial it was brought out that Marney was originally in no danger; that his action was to prevent the unrestrained flow of molten metal, which is dangerous, and would probably have burned the workmen within a radius of twenty feet, and that the tapper was away from his post twenty-five minutes. The molten metal was drawn through two tap holes, through which it flowed along a spout. The tap holes are stopped with a small piece of clay, which is removed by a man with a sharp-pointed iron rod.

On the day of the accident Marney observed that there was something the matter with the man who performed this work, and stopped the tap hole himself. He was later told the tap was leaking, so he ran for some white clay, which he thrust into the tap hole. The hot metal ran over the stick and exploded, causing the metal to fly into Marney's face and completely destroying his sight.

Marney was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg in the charge of the Maryland regiment at Culp's Hill.

AMERICAN THEATRE FOR PARIS.

"Broadway to Tokio" to be Taken There from the New York.

Messrs. Sire Brothers received yesterday from their Paris agent, M. Gaussand, contracts for the lease of a theatre in Paris to which they will transfer early in the Summer their spectacle "Broadway to Tokio," now running at the New York Theatre. The contracts will be signed at once.

It is intended to transfer the production intact, principals, chorus, and scenic effects. Fay Templeton, Otis Harlan, Joseph Ott, and the other leading artists have already signified their willingness to go.

BATTALION CHIEF BYRNE DEAD.

Had Been a Member of the Fire Department Twenty-eight Years.

Joseph P. Byrne, Chief of the Tenth Battalion of the City Fire Department, died at his home, 26 Charles Street, last evening. Chief Byrne had been sick for five weeks.

He was fifty-eight years old and came to New York City from Ireland when he was a boy. He became a member of the fire department twenty-eight years ago, and six years ago was promoted to be battalion chief. During the same year he was awarded the Stephenson Medal for being the best disciplinarian in the department.

Ten years ago Chief Byrne was thrown from a fire engine while going to a fire and received injuries which confined him to his bed for three months. He leaves two married daughters.

EXHIBITION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Photographs of Mural Paintings Shown at the Plastic Club.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—The exhibitions arranged by the Plastic Club of Philadelphia have taken a foremost place among the attractive events of the art season, but of more than ordinary importance and of special interest is the collection of photographs of mural work which is now displayed in the gallery of the club at 10 South Eighteenth Street. The collection embraces about 130 photographs of executed mural work which is, with one exception—that of work by Puvis de Chavannes—by American artists.

The photographs have been loaned to the Plastic Club by the National Society of Mural Painters, and, having been gathered under its expert direction, practically all the most important work which has been accomplished by representative exponents of the art of mural decorating in this country since the World's Fair is illustrated.

The exhibition was opened to-day by a press view and private view, followed by a reception to the members of the Arts Club. The photographs will remain on view during the whole of the coming week, and a succession of receptions will be given by the Plastic Club.

The club will give a reception to Fellows of the Academy and students of the Academy School on Monday afternoon, and in the evening there will be a reception for members of the Civic Club.

On Tuesday afternoon there will be a reception to the alumnae and students of the School of Design for Women. On Wednesday afternoon a reception will be given to members of the Industrial Arts Society and students of the School of Industrial Art, and in the evening the members of the Fairmount Park Art Association will be entertained.

There will be two more receptions on Thursday—in the afternoon to the students of the Drexel Institute and the University School of Architecture, and in the evening to members of the Philadelphia Sketch Club and the Photographic Society. The following day the students of the Spring Garden Institute will be entertained in the afternoon, and the members of the T—— Square Club in the evening.

The week's events will close on Saturday afternoon with a reception to the Mayor of Philadelphia, the Presidents of the Councils, the members of the Finance Committee, and the Public Buildings Commissioners.

All the receptions will be at 10 South Eighteenth Street.

All Cars Transfer to
Bloomingdale's
3rd Ave 59 & 60th Sts

Spring Millinery

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
the latest Millinery fashions for spring and summer 1900 will be exhibited in our Millinery Salon, 2nd Floor, 59th St. Section. 'Tis the most beautiful and comprehensive showing of Pattern Hats, Bonnets, Toques, etc., this side of the Atlantic. A most cordial invitation to attend this rare exposition of Millinery Elegancies is extended to the ladies of Greater New York and its environs.

New Model Hats for Spring.
Over a thousand handsome models will be shown, and at prices far below what you might reasonably expect at the very inception of the season.
Copies of the finest French Hats at 7.50, 10.00, 12.50 & 15.00
Also a line of 200 elegantly Trimmed Hats, Toques, Sailors, Hand Made Hats of Chiffon, Maline Taffeta Silk; worth $10.00 and $12.00, at 4.98

Untrimmed Hats and Novelties.
Ready to Wear Hats, Golf, Traveling and Street effects in English Hats, notably under prevailing prices.
A variety of styles in CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, for school and street wear. Prices upward from 98c., 1.39, 1.49 and 1.75.

Flowers, Feathers, Braids, Ornaments, Trimmings, &c., &c., at a scale of low prices unique with "Greater New York's Greatest Store."

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3rd Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—H. Clay Evans, Washington; Philip Hitchborn, United States Navy, Washington; R. C. Kerens, St. Louis; Senator Mark Hanna, Ohio; Senator Thomas H. Carter, Montana.

HOLLAND—F. Rockefeller, Cleveland.

GRAND—Hadley Jones, Little Falls; Lieut. H. D. Hinckley, United States Revenue Cutter Service; B. Saunders, San Francisco; A. W. Edwards, Springfield, Ill.; E. M. Tierney, Elmira; C. E. Vosburg, Binghamton; J. S. Drake, Philadelphia; Henry Blatch, St. John's, N. F.; John B. Roach, Chester, Penn.; C. D. Rice, Hartford.

PLAZA—M. J. Russell, Chicago; C. O. Young, Chicago; William Phillips, Boston.

MANHATTAN—W. L. Moody, Northfield, Vt.

GILSEY—L. G. Miller, United States Marine Corps.

MURRAY HILL—Lieut. J. M. Hinkley, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio; P. O. Springer, linens and white goods; Hotel Albert.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibro, cloaks and suits; 13 Astor Place; Hoffman House.

Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Iowa; A. Davidson, clothing; 157 Duane Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Slivinski, sporting goods; S. Strauss, toys; 43 Leonard Street.

"California Stores," San Francisco, Cal.; J. E. Dodge, housefurnishing goods; 258 Church Street.

Dwyer Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; E. H. Grau, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Castner, Knott & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Miss M. C. Maher, millinery and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill. A.; Hoffman, furniture; 157 Duane Street; Belvedere House.

Block, W. H., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Aronson, cloaks and millinery; Gerard Hotel.

Gilmore Brothers, Kalamazoo, Mich.; J. F. Gilmore, white goods and clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Lewis, D., & Co., Elyria, Ohio; D. Lewis, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Arnstein, M. B., & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss W. Long, millinery; 7 Mercer Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss A. Hickey, ribbons and millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; R. C. Smith, domestics; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, fresh to brisk north to east winds.

The feature of especial interest last night on the weather map was the presence of a well-defined disturbance on the North Pacific Coast, the depression extending southeastward into the middle and southern slope, and a marked high area to the northward, with its crest over the British Northwest. Within a distance of less than 800 miles there was a difference in pressure of 1¼ inches. This combination has thus far resulted in rains on the Pacific Coast and northern plateau and snow in the Northwest, accompanied by a marked fall in temperature in the latter district, the line of zero temperature last night extending through North Dakota.

East of the Mississippi and in the South the weather was mostly fair, with slight conditions in temperature. During to-day the southeast arm of depression will move eastward, causing rain in the Southwest and snow in the Western and Northwest districts as far as the Mississippi Valley and the lake region.

By to-morrow night the precipitation will probably reach the Atlantic Coast. The high area will quickly follow the disturbance, accompanied by a marked cold wave, which will reach Northern Texas and the Upper Mississippi Valley by to-morrow night. Cold-wave signals are displayed throughout the entire country from the Mississippi River westward to the Rocky Mountains, except in the southern portion of the West Gulf States, Montana, and Western North Dakota. High winds and snow will accompany this cold wave in the sl

SENATE ACTION ON PUERTO RICO BILLS

Mr. Foraker Says Currency Measure Takes Precedence.

THE OUTCOME IS IN DOUBT

Supreme Court May Make a Decision Which Will Form a Basis of Legislation for Islands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—It is not the intention of the Senate to hasten any legislation for the immediate relief of the Puerto Ricans. The impression prevailed that the House bill appropriating $2,000,000 would be acted on before any other bills were brought to a final issue, but this was dispelled by a statement made to-day by Senator Foraker, who said in response to a query as to when the Senate would dispose of the bill:

"Not before Tuesday, not until after the currency bill has been disposed of."

Not denying the necessity for immediate encouragement to the people whose political status is vexing the parties in Congress, men in both parties are wondering what is to come of the muddled condition into which Puerto Rico and the Philippines seem to have been brought as the result of recent attempts to legislate for them.

The President's recommendation for help, while not provoking direct criticism, is causing a great deal of talk, because it and the action following the receipt of his message have shown that the Administration may not be quite clear as to the status of the new possessions. Senator Foraker, holding an opinion that seems very like that declared by Senator Aldrich to be his, hopes to hear from the Supreme Court before long, in order that the Congress may have the sanction of that court before proceeding to pass laws that may later on run counter to the decision of the court.

Even the fund proposed to be given to Puerto Rico may be attacked as having been improperly derived by taxes on trade between sections of the United States, and may have to be restored to those from whom it was taken. Other complications are considered to be not improbable, and considerations of this sort are expected to be given as the reason for the eventual granting to the President of the largest discretion in dealing with the management of affairs in Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

The Puerto Rican Government bill, to which has been attached the Tariff bill of the House, cannot be expected to reach the House soon. The Senate debate will be carried on as quickly as the interference of the Quay case will permit. Senator Foraker does not look for sudden action. When the bill has been passed it will not have to be gone over in the House as if it were a new proposition, although the House would undoubtedly like to consider in Committee of the Whole a bill of so much importance.

Mr. Foraker made a tactical hit when he reported the House bill with his bill as an amendment made by the Senate. That will enable him, when the bill has been passed by the Senate to ask for a Committee of Conference. The House might force it into Committee of the Whole, but that would require a vote.

Senator Foraker has managed to stir up everybody by his remarks concerning the inconsistency of the treatment of Puerto Rico and the Philippines. Both countries were acquired by the same treaty. Puerto Rico was offered free trade, and then had it withdrawn before it was granted. The intent was indicated by the President and his Secretary of War. Puerto Rico having been considered as entitled to free trade, the Philippines, although a more remote possession, might expect to have the same privileges.

But Senator Foraker sees that the promises made to Spain that she was to enjoy the same privileges in the Philippines as the United States, for ten years, did not mean that everybody, including the United States, was to have free trade with the Philippines. It meant, in the Senator's understanding of it, that all nations were to go into the markets of the Philippines on the same footing, and that the tariff to be fixed to assure a sufficient revenue was to be paid by the products of the United States just as by those of other nations.

It is right to assert that taxes can be imposed upon Puerto Rico different from those imposed upon citizens of the United States out of Puerto Rico, the assumption may be, until the Supreme Court shall decide in that way or otherwise, that taxes may be imposed upon the trade of the Philippines.

Many telegrams are reaching Western members of the Senate indicating to them that the taxing bill is unpopular in that section, and that the expressions of Speaker Henderson, suggesting that the people do not understand the bill, are not relished. Over 500 telegrams are said to have been sent to the Indiana delegation protesting that nothing less than free trade will be understood or accepted. Representative Watson, who declared himself opposed to the Tariff bill, and afterward voted for it, is said to have become the centre of a storm of abuse for his change of course.

Some adverse comment upon Mr. Foraker's remarks is heard by members of the Foreign Relations Committee and others in the Senate. Said one of these to-night:

"Better quit trying to cross some of those bridges until we reach them. It may be true that we are making precedents, which Mr. Foraker admits, rather than following them. It is fudge to insist that the Philippines and Puerto Rico must be on the same footing. Before we get through we may decide to treat them as Great Britain treats colonies, allowing them nearly independent Government and not taxing them."

PUERTO RICAN PETITION.

Appeal for Expressions of Opinion in Line with President's Recommendation for Free Commerce.

Following the action of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the West Side Republican Club and organizations throughout the country, a petition has been circulated during the last few days in all the various New York Exchanges expressing approval of the President's recommendation of free commerce between the United States and Puerto Rico. The persons circulating the petitions are desirous of obtaining as many signatures as possible, and they appeal to those interested "in the cause of our National good faith and honor" to aid those who are seeking to obtain individual expression of public opinion on this matter.

The petition contains the reasons given by such men as President McKinley, Gen. Miles, Secretary of War Root, Gov. Gen. Davis, Commissioner Carroll, P. C. Hanna, United States Consul to Puerto Rico, and others for their stand in the matter, and closes with this paragraph:

"While our interests lead us to advocate the policy of the 'open door' in the East, our National honor, as well as our interests, demand that we shall not close our own door against our own territory in this hemisphere."

House Awaits Senate's Action.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The House Committee on Insular Affairs was to have met to-day to determine on plans relative to the bill providing a Territorial form of Government for Puerto Rico, but the absence of a quorum prevented the meeting. The Republican members had a general talk and determined not to press this question until the course of the Senate on the Foraker bill had been further matured.

Puerto Rico Offices Abolished.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the interests of economy and on the recommendation of the Military Governor of Puerto Rico, Acting Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department has issued an order abolishing the offices of Assistant Auditor of Customs and Assistant Auditor of Post Offices, held respectively by W. W. Barr and John W. Conner, and has directed that hereafter the duties pertaining thereto shall be performed by the Auditor of the islands, an office filled by Judge J. R. Garrison, formerly Deputy Controller of the Treasury.

Amendments to Puerto Rico Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Senator Pettus of Alabama has introduced a number of amendments to the Puerto Rican bill, which include free trade with the island, reducing the President's power over the revenue, and changing the bill in various other features.

STATUS OF PUERTO RICO.

Question Involved in Suit of Lascelles & Co. Against the Collector for Imposing Duties.

An amended complaint has been filed in the suit brought by A. S. Lascelles & Co. against Collector George R. Bidwell, in the United States Circuit Court, protesting at the imposition of customs duties under the Dingley tariff act on goods brought here from Puerto Rico. Since Puerto Rico became a part of the new possessions of the United States the firm has under protest paid over $500,000 in duties.

The suit against the Collector, which may be carried to the United States Supreme Court, will settle in a legal way the status of Puerto Rico. The arguments for Lascelles & Co., which were to have been made yesterday before Judge Lacombe by Charles H. Butler and Randolph Hurry, were postponed because Assistant United States District Attorney Platt wanted more time to prepare the Government's side of the case.

The amended answer of Lascelles & Co. is accompanied by an affidavit made by Gerald De Murcardo, a member of the firm, who, after referring to the Spanish war and its termination through a peace treaty, says:

"During the course of the war the armed forces of the United States invaded Puerto Rico and took possession of the island and held the same as occupied territory of the United States, and on or about Oct. 18, 1898, the forces of Spain evacuated the island pursuant to the terms of a certain protocol or agreement made Aug. 12, 1898, and since the Island of Puerto Rico has never been under the jurisdiction or control of any government excepting that of the United States.

"Notwithstanding the fact that by the conclusion and ratification of the treaty of peace the Island of Puerto Rico became part of the United States, and notwithstanding the lawful right of deponents' firm to transport goods therefrom to the Port of New York without the payment of any duty whatsoever thereon, George R. Bidwell, as such Collector of Customs, refused upon each and every occasion on which deponents' firm received any articles from the Island of Puerto Rico to permit the same to be delivered without the payment of the duties, which the Collector was authorized to impose and collect upon similar articles brought from foreign countries into the United States, and deponent avers that the Collector in so refusing has to the irreparable injury of the firm erred in the construction of his rights and duties and authority under the laws of the United States."

Collector Bidwell declined yesterday to discuss the litigation.

Charles Henry Butler, who with Randolph Hurry is counsel for Lascelles & Co., said in regard to the two-million-dollar appropriation bill that it would have no effect whatever upon the litigation, as Congress could not relieve the Collector or the United States of liability by appropriating for charitable purposes duties illegally exacted upon goods brought from one part of the United States to another.

"It is a first-rate thing for the Puerto Ricans," said Mr. Butler, "who, if the bill is passed, will get the money anyhow. And if the courts decide in our favor the importers will get their money back also.

"This view of the situation, however, seems to have been lost sight of in the House, but the Senate will probably consider it."

NO BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

Representatives Adjourn Early Out of Respect for the Memory of Mr. Epes.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the House to-day the desk of Representative Epes of Virginia, who died last night, was hung with crape and covered with a profusion of cut flowers, lilies, roses, and carnations. The Chaplain in his invocation made feeling reference to the death of Mr. Epes.

It had been intended to proceed to-day with the Aldrich-Robbins contested election case, but unanimous consent was given to vacate the order heretofore made and postpone the final vote until next Tuesday at 2:30 o'clock P. M., the debate continuing Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. Weeks, (Rep., Mich.,) from the Committee on Elections No. 3, gave notice that the Wise-Young contested election case from the Second District of Virginia would be called up immediately after the Aldrich-Robbins case was concluded.

Mr. Hay (Dem., Va.,) then announced, with an expression of profound sorrow, on the part of himself and his associates, the death of Mr. Epes. He offered resolutions of respect and sympathy, which were unanimously adopted. A committee of eighteen members was appointed by the Speaker to act with a Senate committee as a funeral escort. It includes the entire Virginia delegation in the House and Representatives Rhea, (Dem., Ky.,) McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) De Armond, (Dem., Mo.,) Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.,) J. R. Williams, (Rep., Ill.,) Joy, (Rep., Mo.,) Clayton, (Dem., Ala.,) and Henry and Bailey, (Dems., Texas.)

Shortly after noon, as a further mark of respect to the deceased, the House adjourned.

The Senate Committee consists of Messrs. Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Scott, (Rep., West Va.,) and Harris, (Pop., Kan.)

POLYGAMISTS IN OFFICE.

A Minister Testifies Before the House Sub-Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Rev. William R. Campbell of Utah was examined to-day by the House sub-committee investigating the charges that certain Federal appointees are polygamists. He said it was a matter of common repute that John C. Granam, the Postmaster at Provo, Utah, maintained polygamous relations and had children by his plural wife. Similar testimony was given as to Orson Smith, lately Postmaster at Logan, Utah.

The cross-examination was directed mainly to showing that the witness had no personal knowledge of the facts and spoke only from general hearsay. He presented two copies of letters signed by Private Secretary Porter, acknowledging the receipt of letters from the Rev. Clemenson of Logan, Utah, protesting to the President against the appointment of Smith. Mr. Porter's acknowledgment stated that the letters had been referred to the Postmaster General.

SIBLEY GIVES AWAY SALARY.

Pennsylvania Congressman Donates Pay to Hospitals.

FRANKLIN, Penn., March 3.—Shortly after the election of Joseph Sibley as Congressman from the Twenty-seventh District he announced that he would divide his salary for his two years' term between the five hospitals in his district.

In fulfillment of this promise the officials of the projected hospital in this city have received a check for $1,000 from Mr. Sibley, and a check for the same amount was received by each of the hospitals at Oil City, Warren, Bradford, and Kane. At the end of his term each hospital will have received $2,000.

While Mr. Sibley represented the Erie-Crawford district he took similar action with his salary, dividing it among the labor organizations of the district.

TO ARGUE CLARK'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate Committee on Elections to-day held a consultation with counsel on both sides in the Clark investigation and decided to give them two weeks for the preparation of the argument to be made in the case. Argument will begin on the 20th inst. Counsel was requested to prepare printed briefs and also to present oral arguments, the latter to occupy six hours for each side. Senator Edmunds and Mr. Birney will make the arguments for the memorialists and ex-Senator Faulkner and Roger Foster will speak for Mr. Clark.

Admiral Dewey's Appeal Filed.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The appeal of Admiral Dewey and his men from the award of the Court of Claims in the matter of the bounty due for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila has been filed in the United States Supreme Court.

Admiral Farquhar's Summer Cruise.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Rear Admiral Farquhar, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, will arrange the programme of the Summer cruise of that squadron along the New England coast so as to have it at Boston on June 17, in order to participate in the celebration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. An arrangement to this effect has been made by Secretary Long at the request of officials and organizations of the City of Boston.

M. de Regnier's Second Lecture.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 3.—The subject of the second lecture given by M. de Regnier at Harvard this afternoon was "Villiers de L'Isle Adam, and the Poets in Prose." The lecturer said that Villiers de L'Isle Adam was held in great respect by the young school, who considered him a living protest against the naturalism of his time, and the incarnation of idealism. He spoke of the two great principles for which M. Adam always fought—the causality of the idea and the eternal cult of beauty.

PUERTO RICANS STARVE

NO MONEY TO PAY LABOR

Spanish Papers Criticise American People and Policy—Do Not Believe in Promises.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Feb. 24.—The people of Puerto Rico are showing some signs of discouragement at the failure of Congress to provide a government for the island.

The local Spanish papers have printed many articles criticising the American Government and the American people and policy. At a recent citizens' meeting at Ponce it was suggested that the same policy to be applied to the Philippines be also applied to Puerto Rico. A paper published in Cayey, a few weeks ago, in an editorial on the proposed annexation of small towns to larger ones for economic reasons, said it was not in favor of the plan, nor was it in favor "even of annexation to the United States."

The army and navy officers gave a ball here on the evening of Washington's Birthday, issuing invitations to many Puerto Ricans. The editor of El Diario stated in his paper that he could not accept. He said he did not feel that he could attend American celebrations or observe American holidays until the American people chose to recognize the people of Puerto Rico by giving them a government and thus lifting them from the commercial mire into which they have sunk.

The local papers join in declaring that the present conditions are worse than during the darkest days of the Spanish régime.

Puerto Rico is an island without a debt, an island which, it is believed, will be more than self-supporting, and will, besides, be a source of revenue to the home Government if a market be provided for her products, which she must needs exchange for flour and manufactured goods. She has no longer a market in Spain, and she looks to the United States to buy her coffee, tobacco, and sugar.

As already cabled, San Juan's most prominent merchants were interviewed Feb. 17, and they were unanimous in the opinion that immediate action by Congress is absolutely necessary to the island's interests. It is an utter impossibility to move the crops, of tobacco there are 3,000,000 pounds stored in the warehouse ready for shipment as soon as a market is opened. By August 2,000,000 pounds more will be ready.

Thousands of laborers on the plantations are on the point of starvation. The planters have no money to pay them, and no money to plant new crops. They are holding their products, awaiting Congressional action.

The Puerto Ricans apparently, favor the Foraker bill, and express no objection to it, excepting the tariff clause. A revenue tax in lieu of duties would relieve the planters and at the same time support the local Government. The merchants declare their willingness to accept such a proposition. To use the words of a local paper, literally translated, from the Spanish: "The Americans keep giving many promises—mere words, words, words! What we want are deeds, deeds, deeds! We shall never believe a word of the many things promised us until we see them worked out in reality."

Washington's Birthday was observed here in much the same manner as in the United States, as it was celebrated only by the American residents, with the exception of a general closing of shops. The merchants and a gathering at the theatre in the afternoon. The addresses were in English, with one exception. The majority of the Puerto Ricans did not know or understand the nature of the remarks, and sat listlessly in their seats, nervously fanning themselves as they chatted with their neighbors in audible whispers.

The meeting at the theatre was the only observance of the day. The exercises opened with prayer and song. "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "America," and "The Star-Spangled Banner," were sung by a chorus of one thousand school-children, accompanied by the Eleventh Infantry band. The music, the words being in English and Spanish, was furnished by the Society of Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York. An address on "Washington" by Hernandez Lopez, in Spanish, followed. Then came an address entitled "Patriotism," by Bishop Blenk, and another, "Our Country," by Bishop Whipple of Minnesota. Judge Pettingill of the Provisional Court read a paper on "Puerto Rico." The exercises closed with a benediction by the Right Rev. James H. Blenk.

LEGISLATION ON PENSIONS.

Senate Passes Bills Expeditiously—House Night Sessions on Private Claims to be Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Private pension bills do not worry the Senate. That body evidently relies upon its Committee on Pensions to attend to the investigations demanded in pension cases, and expects to do the voting according to the reports of its committee. After the executive session this afternoon the Senate went to pension business. An idea of the manner in which it is expedited may be obtained from an account of the business for two minutes.

Reading Clerk McEwen reads: "Calendar No. 308, Senate bill." He reads the bill and the amendments proposed by the committee. President Pro Tempore Frye announces after the bill has been read: "Agreed to in the Senate in Committee of the Whole; reported to the Senate; agreed to in the Senate and ordered to be read a third time; read a third time and passed." Not a minute has yet elapsed.

"Calendar No. 309, Senate bill 344," says Clerk McEwen. He reads the bill, and the process of copying occupies some seconds less than half a minute.

Mr. Frye—"Reported in the Senate in Committee of the Whole, approved, agreed to in the Senate, and passed."

Another bill, granting a pension of $50 a month to the widow of an officer, is polished off before the two minutes expire. Nobody votes. Nobody excepting the Reading Clerk and the President pro tempore speaks.

It has been customary in the House of Representatives for years to devote each Friday night to the consideration of private pension bills. Until this year it had been the practice of a few men, principally those personally interested in pension bills, to go to the House and do business without a quorum, of course, because a point of order was not raised.

Representative Talbert (S. C.) has made up his mind that if private pension bills are to be passed they must have the countenance of a quorum of members. Adhering to that determination, he has rendered the holding of Friday night sessions useless, as members to the number of 170 will not attend. The Committee on Rules is to be asked to make an order to have a day hour set aside each week for the consideration of the pension cases, in order to make progress with the long list of cases on the calendar.

Nominations Confirmed by Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

C. E. McChesney of Sioux Falls, S. D., to be Agent for the Indians of the Rosebud, (S. D.) Agency; Col. W. S. Metcalf, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, to be Brigadier General by brevet.

Pay for Extra Service in War Time.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary Root has submitted to Congress a recommendation that the extra services performed by War Department employes during the war with Spain be paid for by an appropriation aggregating $85,394.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Navy Department has been informed of the arrival of the gunboat Scorpion at Caimanera.

The battleship Texas left New Orleans this morning. She goes to Key West, Fla., where she will coal; thence to Havana, Cuba, to officially report to Admiral Farquhar, after which she will visit Galveston, Texas.

New Buffalo Preserve Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The House Committee on Public Lands has acted adversely on the proposition to establish a buffalo preserve of eleven townships in New Mexico and stock it with a herd of 100 animals to be given by C. J. Jones of Kansas. A sub-committee was appointed to prepare a bill granting a smaller tract for a buffalo range as a private enterprise and at a rental.

The Glenlivet Whisky

(Registered Trade Mark "GLENLIVET.")

George & John Gordon Smith

of the

Glenlivet Distillery

Beg to intimate that Glenlivet is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the First and is now the Only Licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and that they are the Sole Manufacturers of Glenlivet Whisky.

Sole Consignees.

Andrew Usher & Co., W. Nicholson St., Edinburgh.

Sole Agent for U. S. A.,
G. S. Nicholas, 43 Beaver St., New York.

The Glenlivet Distillery, Glenlivet, Scotland.
Established 1824.

TELLER AGAINST THE NEW CURRENCY BILL

OPPOSES IT IN THE SENATE

Asserts It Gives the Secretary of the Treasury and the Banks Too Much Power.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The session of the Senate was short to-day on account of the death of Representative Epes of Virginia. Early in the session Mr. Ross (Rep., Vt.,) began an address on the Quay case. He took a position antagonistic to the seating of Mr. Quay. He announced that his conclusion had been arrived at only after careful study of the Constitution, and his argument was based entirely upon his construction of that instrument. He contended that under the Constitional provision a vacancy in the Senate could only be filled when it occurred during a recess of the Legislature. The Quay case did not, to his mind, meet this requirement.

At the close of Mr. Ross's speech Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) took the floor to discuss the conference report on the Financial bill. He maintained that too much power was given the Secretary of the Treasury, and he was opposed to all the provisions of the measure, which he discussed in detail. Mr. Teller said he did not believe it was a good thing to extend the public debt, but he did not think the gold standard could be maintained without it.

He asserted there had been no effort made in the last twelve years to reduce the public debt, nor would there be by the Republican Party, and asked why, with all the money in the Treasury, it could not be used to pay current expenses instead of issuing bonds.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) replied that this would prevent any evil effects from a possible endless chain, and was to prevent a drain upon the Treasury.

Mr. Teller said that the power conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury under the proposed law was practically unlimited. He thought that, except in extreme cases, it was a mistake to give unlimited authority to an official. He did not, therefore, believe the Secretary should have power to suspend the issuance of certificates. There was, to his mind, no reason for the provision for the exchange of bonds.

Referring to the premium of 6 per cent. on the proposed bonds, Mr. Teller argued that they would still go higher because the holder could at any time get the full face value of them in money, drawing 2 per cent. interest, while holding the bonds, meantime paying no taxes.

He predicted that under the operation of the proposed law the banks would control the volume of the currency. When they want to create a fall in prices or to coerce Congress they will have nothing to do but go to the Treasury with their notes, get the currency, and return them when they get ready, thus forcing contraction or expansion at will; and thus, he supposed, giving us the promised elastic currency. Under this provision the banks would practically control the business of the country.

Referring to the recent act of the Treasury in coming to the assistance of the banks in an emergency, he said that the money then deposited could not now be taken out without creating disastrous effects. He did not mean to criticise Secretary Gage for his action in that matter. He did not believe him to be dishonest, but under the power given, a dishonest man in his position could have made untold wealth out of the transaction. He did not blame the banks, he said, but the system which allowed the Government to go to their relief whenever they asked for relief. Why should the Government sustain a bank any more than other institution?

Mr. Teller criticised the bimetallic declaration of the bill as silly and weak, because it meant nothing. No man who had voted for the bill as it passed had a right to call himself a bimetallist. Senators who had stood here for years calling themselves bimetallists had accepted the gold standard bill at the dictation of a caucus, and the probability was that they would go to the full length demanded by the banks.

At 5 o'clock the Pension Appropriation bill was taken up, but on account of the slim attendance of Senators its final consideration was postponed. The Senate then went into executive session.

CHASES WIFE WITH A RAZOR.

A Policeman Intercepts the Angry Husband—Duel Between Razor and Club.

Mrs. Charles Moore, colored, of 163 West Twenty-seventh Street, was passing through Nineteenth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, last evening with her mother, when she spied her husband across the way in a doorway. The recognition was mutual.

"You, Lena," he yelled, "I wants you, an' I wants you powerful bad. Come 'cross hean."

Angered at the attention he was attracting to her, Mrs. Moore replied thus vigorously:

"You niggah, don't you go yelling at a lady that has the misfortune to be your wife 'cross de street dat way! I won't stand for no such treatment."

"You won't, eh! Well, youse my wedded wife, an' I'll woo you wid a razor!" he shouted, pulling a razor from his pocket and flourishing it above his head. Then he started across the street on a run, and the woman fled, yelling.

"Police! Fire! Help! Charlie's got his razor out."

At the corner she fell under a heavy delivery van. Her husband found himself confronted by Policeman Forbes.

"Out of my way, white man," he growled, "Charlie's got his razor out, an' dere's goin' to be a hot time."

Forbes made a pass with his club. Moore tried to meet it, and his razor cut a slice from the club. Then for a few minutes there was a duel between the two. Forbes was afraid to come to close quarters, because of the razor, and the negro made the most of his advantage. At length a chance blow knocked the razor to the ground, and the policeman grabbed Moore.

"No colored man am a-goin' to woo me with a razor," declared Mrs. Moore, reappearing from beneath the van.

At the Tenderloin Station House Moore, who was charged with felonious assault, was recognized by Capt. Thomas as an ex-convict, who had done time for burglary.

TWO BROTHERS DROWNED.

They Were Playing on the Ice When It Gave Way—An Older Brother Sinks, but Is Rescued.

Albert and Henry Hennes, aged six and eight years, respectively, were drowned while playing on the ice at Grasmere, S. I., yesterday. The boys were with their brother John, who is fourteen years old, when the ice gave way. The three were quickly taken from the water by men who were near the scene. John was revived, but his brothers were dead when found.

The three boys are sons of Bernard Hennes, a grocer, who lives near the place where the accident occurred.

Mrs. Platt Steadily Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Mrs. T. C. Platt, wife of Senator Platt of New York, has improved greatly within the last two days, and to-day is reported as decidedly better than she has been for a week. Frank H. Platt came from New York last night to visit his mother. Senator Platt is away.

PETTIGREW ATTACKS CORBIN.

Asks for Record Showing General's Career in the Army—Twice Court-Martialed and Acquitted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—From time to time, since Gen. Corbin has been Adjutant General of the army, newspapers have published charges against him representing that his record showed him to be an unfit man to command the army or direct the operations of brave men. Gen. Corbin has often been questioned regarding these accusations, and has declined to make any reply to them.

When it was proposed by the Secretary of War that the Adjutant General of the army should be made a Major General, the charges against Corbin were renewed, not in the Military Affairs Committee of the House, however, where the bill raising the rank of the Adjutant General was considered and approved. Col. Hull, Chairman of the committee, said to-day that no mention of the charges against Gen. Corbin had ever been made in any way to the committee. He had heard of them repeatedly, but not as Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee.

The Senate is considering the proposition to advance the rank of the Adjutant General. For what purpose Senator Pettigrew secured the passage of a resolution offered by him to-day he does not say, but it promises to bring out the often-told story about Gen. Corbin. This resolution called for the record of the court-martial of Gen. Corbin in 1864, and the report of Col. Thomas Morgan concerning the connection of then Lieut. Col. Corbin with the operations of the army from Nov. 29, 1864, to Jan. 12, 1865.

Secretary Root or Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn will respond to this inquiry at once. The material out of which the report will be made is largely in the Rebellion Record. On Page 537, Volume 45, Part I., Series I., appears a part of the report of Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Morgan, detailing operations of the Second Brigade, Provisional Division, Army of the Tennessee. The report is of date of Jan. 12. In the body of it occur the words: "Lieut. Col. Corbin, Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, does not possess sufficient courage to command brave men."

This characterization of Col. Corbin was followed by charges preferred by Col. Morgan. A foot note to the page from which the complaint against Corbin was taken states: "Col. Corbin was subsequently tried before a general court-martial on the charge of "cowardice and misbehavior before the enemy," &c., was found not guilty, and "most honorably acquitted" in General Orders No. 6, Headquarters, First Separate Division of the Army of the Cumberland, March 14, 1865.

Senator Pettigrew's resolution, promptly adopted, undoubtedly will bring from the War Department another record touching Gen. Corbin, resulting from charges preferred by Col. Morgan, owing to his disapproval of Col. Corbin's management of his command on one occasion. Col. Morgan had him tried on charges similar to those first made. Col. Corbin was in this case found not guilty, and "honorably acquitted," and then the court-martial signed individually a paper denouncing the officer who brought the charges and the two officers who had been most prominent as witnesses to sustain them. Secretary Root recently sent for these papers and examined the unusual paper attached to the formal finding. He will send a copy of it to the Senate in answer to Pettigrew's resolution.

COFFEY'S COUNSEL THREATENS

Will Disclose Willoughby Street Secrets, He Declares, If Disloyalty Charges Are Not Dismissed.

The prosecution in the trial of Senator Michael J. Coffey for alleged party disloyalty before the special committee of the Kings County Democratic General Committee rested its case last night.

Lawyer Isaac M. Kapper, counsel for the defense, when the prosecution rested made a long speech, in which he intimated that if the case was not dismissed he would be forced to disclose some of the secrets of the Willoughby Street organization which, he said, might not be pleasing. Mr. Kapper said that if the committee made a careful study of the testimony presented it would find, "perhaps happily for the dear old organization, that the prosecution has failed to make a case."

"Once a defense is entered upon," continued Mr. Kapper, "it will entail things which the organization does not want to come out. The defense will be thorough and complete, to show that the investigators are as much in the mire as the investigated in the mud. We will show the reasons for not supporting a particular candidate, and on that point the public will be our judge. An opportunity will be afforded for gentlemen high in the party to tell what interests they have and would have had in certain offices under the understanding through which they were given.

"I want to be frank with you; I want this thing which I have characterized as tomfoolery to stop. You have not made a case. Your purpose to prove a conspiracy has not been carried out."

Mr. Kapper wanted the hearing adjourned for two weeks that he might have time to examine the minutes. Chairman Maguire decided, however, the adjournment should be until Friday evening next. It is understood that Mr. Kapper will then present an argument for the dismissal of the charges.

ILLITERACY IN MARYLAND.

Democrats Likely to Drop Scheme to Disfranchise Negroes—18,000 White Voters Cannot Read.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3.—Careful investigation of the registration lists in Baltimore City and every county in the State shows that there are 44,923 illiterate voters in Maryland. Of this number 18,307 are white and 26,616 colored. The investigation was made in view of the proposed Democratic legislation to disfranchise the negroes by requiring an educational qualification; that is, that every voter should be able to read and write.

At the total registered vote of the State is 281,589, the returns show that about one of every six votes is illiterate. In Baltimore City there are 9,851 illiterates, 4,974 white and 5,557 colored. The proposed legislation is with the view of making the Southern counties, or "Black Belt," Democratic. On the Eastern Shore, and in some of the tidewater counties on the Western Shore, the Democrats would lose heavily by an educational qualification, as the great bulk of the illiterate white voters, it is believed, vote the Democratic ticket. As the session of the Legislature is now two-thirds gone, the indications are that the Democratic managers, in view of the facts showing that the sword would cut both ways, will not attempt the disfranchiseing scheme.

SAVED FROM SINKING SHIP.

Capt. Stille and Crew of the Anna E. Ketcham Rescued Just in Time by the Alamo.

The Mallory Line steamer Alamo that arrived yesterday morning from Galveston brought along Capt. Stille and seven men of the schooner Anna E. Ketcham, who were rescued on March 1 in latitude 33.50 and longitude 76 as the vessel was about to sink.

The Anna E. Ketcham was bound from Philadelphia for Jacksonville with a cargo of coal, and Capt. Stille said that heavy weather was met from the time of leaving the Delaware Capes, and in Sunday last the schooner was driven across the Gulf Stream. The gale shifting to the southeast, a start was made for the coast, but two days later the seams of the vessel opened in consequence of the constant laboring and straining, and she began leaking. On Thursday the wind again shifted to the northwest, and a big cross sea was raised, into which the craft plunged heavily. She was soon dismantled and left helpless. Her jibboom having struck a sea while the vessel was diving into the trough of another, broke off and took with it the foretopmast head with all rigging attached. This caused the main and mizzen masts to give way. Most of the wreckage tumbled on deck, and broke holes in it in several places, and also smashed rails. The only two boats of the schooner were lost.

At noon on Thursday the Alamo was sighted. The steamer hove to and stood by for three hours until there was some lull in the storm. Then she let go a boat, which drifted to windward toward the schooner, and all the men leaped into it. The Alamo then went to leeward and picked up the men. At the time the schooner was abandoned she was very low in the water, and Capt. Stille said she could not have remained afloat longer than a couple of hours.

The Anna E. Ketcham was a three-masted schooner built in 1874 at Chester, Penn., and registered 371 tons. She was owned by A. Ketcham.

B. Altman & Co.

Monday, March 5th.

ANNOUNCE AN OFFERING OF RICH IMPORTED

BLACK DRESS SATINS,

INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE IS ONE LOT OF

3,000 yards at $1.25

Regular Prices $1.75 to $2.00.

LADIES' SPRING CLOAKS

LATEST IMPORTATIONS, COMPRISING

Long Garments, Paletots, Wraps, Capes, Etons, Walking and Driving Coats,

Made in Satin, Taffeta, Chiffon, Chantilly Lace, Cloth, also Spangled, Braided and Appliqued Net.

LADIES' DRESS WAISTS

For THEATRE, LUNCHEON, DINNER and HOUSE WEAR,

Made of Granite and Japon Crepe, Lucerne, Liberty Satin, Mousseline, Renaissance, Venise, Mechlin, Point de Esprit Lace and Hand Made Nainsook.

SILK PETTICOATS

Inclusive of a number of Fine Imported Novelties are now being shown.

IMPORTATIONS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER OF

THE FASSO CORSET

have been received and will be found to contain distinct features for the coming season, including

"The Marie Therese," "Marie Antoinette," "Carmen," and "Roxane" all Straight Front Models.

COTTON DRESS GOODS.

32,000 Yards Printed Swiss Muslins,

Exclusive designs in floral effects at the special price of . . 19c. Yard.

(On Counters, Rear of Rotunda.)

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

At from 25 to 33⅓ Per Cent. Below Prevailing Prices.

Plain Hemstitched, assorted hems.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 9c., 12c. Men's Handkerchiefs, 12c., 18c.

Ladies' Initialed Handkerchiefs, . 12½c.

Ladies' Initialed Handkerchiefs, . $1.00
(Laundered, per Box of Half Dozen.)

Also Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 11c. and 19c.

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St. and Sixth Avenue.

PRINCETON'S BALL PLAYERS.

On Monday William Clarke, catcher of the Boston National League team, will take charge of the coaching of the baseball men. Capt. Hillebrand has issued a call for all candidates to report for practice at the cage on that day. Clarke will stay with the candidates for a fortnight, and instruct them chiefly in batting, that being one of Princeton's weakest points.

Of the members of last year's team there are still in the University Hillebrand and Kafer, the battery; Greene, first base; Hutchings, third base, and Watkins, centrefield. Steinwender, who was put out of the game last season with a dislocated knee, will be a candidate for second base. Hutchinson will probably be sent to short stop, which will leave a practically clear field for Hutchings at third. The outfield is very much in doubt. Paulmier, Langdon, Roper, Mattis, Brown, Scott, and Forsyth are all good candidates for the two vacant positions. Capt. Hillebrand has already announced to the men that every position is vacant on the team, and that the best player will win out, whether he be an old player or a new man.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The following Postmasters for New York State offices of the fourth class were appointed to-day: St. Johnsburg, Lewis Holland; Sand Lake, Arthur M. Peck.

INSURRECTION NOT DEAD

Filipinos Plan for Guerrilla Warfare on a Larger Scale.

WAITING FOR RAINY SEASON

Many Civil Officers Appointed by Americans Are in the Plot—Some Arrests Made.

MANILA, March 3.—Reports reach here from various sources, including army officers and the heads of commercial houses with agents throughout the islands, of continued activity among the insurgents, who are endeavoring to keep alive the armed opposition to the United States, and are planning to continue the insurrection with guerrilla warfare on a larger scale when the rainy season begins.

A person holding a position second only to that of the Governor General, and having extensive avenues of information, says he is convinced that the insurgent organization has been remarkably rehabilitated during the last month, particularly in the northern provinces. He says the insurgents have a secret organization patterned after the "Katipunan" methods even in the strongest garrisoned towns, affording perfect means of communication, and that the machinery is managed from Manila, some of the leaders being Filipinos pretending to be supporters of the American administration, many of the municipal Governments installed by the army forming part of the machinery.

Two correspondents of leading American weeklies, who have traveled for a month in Benguet and Ilocos with letters from insurgent chiefs, going alone 50 miles from garrisons and being everywhere hospitably received, say the people make no secret of their sympathy with the insurrection. Though admitting that the Filipino soldiers abuse them, they still protect these soldiers from the American scouting parties. They claim to have communication with Aguinaldo.

Paterno, in the northern mountains of Luzon, is full of civil and military officials of all ranks of Aguinaldo's Government, who were captured or surrendered, and who were brought here and released on promises to refrain from agitation.

While many of the insurgent municipal officers were continued in office on taking the oath of allegiance, residents who are acquainted with them have little faith in their adherence to their promises. All the civil officials of Tarlac, capital of the province of that name, numbering eleven persons, have been arrested and charged with plotting, and two insurgent agents have been captured at Malabon with incriminating papers and $4,000 collected from the natives.

Some of the municipal Governments appear loyal and efficient. On the other hand, one American General declares he believes that the majority in his province are agents of the insurrection.

A fresh issue of insurgent pamphlets is being circulated, asserting that the American promises of good government are merely a mask for commercial exploitation of the Philippines, quoting Senator Beveridge's speech and an editorial from a Washington newspaper headed "Let Us Be Honest."

The trial of the guerrilla charged with murder is finished, and it is believed the commission's verdict will be guilty. Indictments against others have been prepared.

No report has been received from Gen. Bates's expedition. He has probably moved inland, where communication with him is impracticable.

The army throughout the Island of Luzon is working hard, scouring the country for insurgents, and killing a few daily. The section from Manila to Dagupan has been thoroughly cleared, the scouting parties being unable to find any insurgents.

Gen. Funston and Col. Kennan took 200 men through the mountains to Baler, on the eastern coast, without meeting an insurgent. But they are active along the northern coast from Dagupan to Apparri. Occasional reports come of an American soldier being killed or disappearing. In the southern provinces the insurgents continue to harrass the American garrison by night demonstrations.

PHILIPPINE FOREIGN TRADE.

Great Britain, Spain, and Japan Get the Lion's Share of Both Exports and Imports.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The War Department has published some statistics of Philippine commerce for the quarter of last year ending Sept. 30, which throw new light on the export trade, so far as it relates to the United States.

It is shown that of the total exports of raw sugar amounting to $1,143,349, only $85,002 went to the United States, while Japan and Great Britain took nearly all of the remainder. As to leaf tobacco, the exports of which were valued at $355,463, the exports to the United States were trifling in amount, Spain taking the lion's share, $284,818, and England, $38,947. The United States took only $5,032 worth of Manila cigars out of a total export of $230,399 worth, and none of the other manufactures of tobacco came to the United States; in fact, cigars and cigarettes to the amount of $3,740 were imported from the United States. Even in Manila hemp the United States was second to Great Britain, taking $905,815 worth, while Great Britain took $1,147,424 worth. The total value of the hemp exports was $2,776,907, and the amount was 19,949 tons.

The imports of merchandise into the islands were valued at $6,457,017, and the exports $4,884,057. Silver coin to the value of $538,001 was imported. The total imports from Europe were valued at $2,295,520, and from North America, $331,475.

The exports to Europe were $2,400,396 and to North America $1,036,598. The total collection of import duty was $1,022,187, and of export duty $165,424.

The department has received a cable statement showing that the total receipts from the Philippine Islands for February, 1900, was $426,422, of which amount $357,000 was derived from customs sources.

CHANGE OF VENUE FOR BENHAM.

A Motion to That Effect to be Made by the Prisoner's Attorney.

BATAVIA, N. Y., March 3.—The motion for a change of venue in the new trial of Howard C. Benham of Batavia, charged with wife murder, will be made March 12, before Justice Lambert, in Special Term, in Buffalo.

The notice of the motion was served last night on Myron H. Peck, counsel for the people, by W. E. Webster, Benham's attorney. Accompanying the notice are twenty-three affidavits, mostly from residents of Batavia, in which the belief is expressed that Benham cannot get a fair and impartial trial in Genesee County.

Yale-Harvard Debate Arranged.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 3.—The plans for the Yale-Harvard debate, which will be held in this city March 30, have been completed. The question to be debated is: "Resolved, That Puerto Rico should be included within the customs boundaries of the United States." Harvard has chosen, the affirmative side. The judges selected are the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Prof. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton, and Prof. G. W. Pepper of the University of Pennsylvania.

Two Duck Hunters Probably Drowned.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 3.—William Buck, thirty-two years old, and Oscar Turcotte, fifty, who lived at "Short Beach." East Haven, are believed to have been drowned while duck hunting. They started out on a duck hunting trip early Friday, and to-day their overturned boat was found.

Searching parties have been out all day. The waves were running very high yesterday.

Civil War Veteran Commits Suicide.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 3.—James O'Brien, sixty years old, a veteran of the civil war, committed suicide by taking paris green at his home, near Slate Hill, to-day. He died in great agony. O'Brien, it is said, became despondent over financial losses.

Memphis Cashier Not Guilty.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 3.—The jury in the case of Harry L. Armstrong, cashier of the defunct Continental National Bank, charged with making illegal entries in his reports to the Government, has returned a verdict of not guilty.

ENORMOUS CUBAN FEES.

Nipe Bay Fruit Company Paid $40,000—American Capital Kept Out.

HAVANA, March 3.—The fruit company which recently purchased a million acres of land at Nipe Bay, paid $40,000 to have the deeds recorded, titles examined, and documents put in such a state that it was safe to take over the property. A Cuban lawyer this morning said:

"Similar cases to this are what mainly prevents American capital from coming to the island. A reliable judiciary is what is needed, and the sooner Governor General Wood's Judiciary Committee reports, the better for Cuba. Then action can be taken. The delay even in the highest courts, in connection with the Custom House cases, injures Cuba in the eyes of her best friends, while if enormous fees are not paid to perfect titles to land, every obstacle is placed in the way, and the probability is that you will own land with an insecure title."

MRS. ROOSEVELT GOING TO CUBA.

She and Her Sister to Spend a Month There—Will Visit Santiago.

ALBANY, March 3.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, accompanied by her sister, Miss Carew, will leave this city on Wednesday for Cuba to spend a month visiting the places of interest on the island.

They will go to Tampa by rail. There they will be joined by Lieut. McIlhenny of New Orleans, a member of the Rough Riders, who will be their escort during their stay on the island. From Tampa they will go to Havana, and will travel through the island. Santiago will be among the places visited.

AN UPRISING IN CUBA?

Press Correspondent Says There Is to be Trouble.

MOBILE, March 3.—The following has been received from The Mobile Register's Havana correspondent under date of Feb. 24:

"I have inside information that there is to be a rising on the island before long. Lately there has been great demand for spurs, machetes, and hammocks, the three principal implements of Cuban warfare. Several of the stores have sold out their entire stock of these goods."

CUBAN FEDERATION TALKED OF.

Havana Newspaper Questions Its Probable Success—Concord of Parties.

HAVANA, March 3.—The Patria says the elections are approaching and the Cubans have no plans, adding: "Federation is talked of, but can a country impoverished like Cuba support six State Governments, also bearing in mind the results of a Federal form of government in Latin countries?" The Patria then asks if it would be wise to make the attempt in Cuba.

The Nacion says the policy of establishing concord among all the parties, which was pursued by Señor Collazo while editor of The Cubano, has won him the friendship of a large number of Spaniards. The majority of the subscribers of the Nacion are Spaniards, who would vote for Collazo if he should wish to be elected Mayor at the coming elections.

LEE NOT TO SUCCEED LUDLOW.

War Department Denies Former Will Be Made Governor of Havana.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—It is said at the War Department that there is no immediate intention of making any changes in the military commands in Cuba. A specific denial was made of the story that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is to succeed Gen. Ludlow as Military Governor of the City of Havana.

Gen. Ludlow's assignment as President of the Military War College is not intended to interfere with his duties in Havana, and, so far as known, he is likely to continue to act in this capacity until the War Department has formulated its plans for the withdrawal of a large portion of the military forces in Cuba in anticipation of the transfer of Governmental affairs to civil control.

Transport Buford Damaged in a Gale.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Quartermaster General Ludington received a telegram today from Quartermaster Humphrey, at Havana, saying that the transport Buford had had an exceedingly boisterous passage from New York and will have to remain at Havana for forty-eight hours for repairs to her furnaces. The work will be done by the crew of the vessel

Soldier Dies of Asthma in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Governor General Wood at Havana has informed the War Department of the death on March 1, in Puerto Principe, of private James J. Calpin, Company G, Fifteenth Infantry, a general prisoner, of chronic asthma.

Cuban Exhibits at Paris Exposition.

HAVANA, March 3.—Would-be exhibitors at the Paris Exposition have been notified that the United States transport Buford leaves Havana on March 10 with exhibits. It is not certain whether any later forwarding of exhibits will be possible.

No More Cuban Schools at Present.

HAVANA, March 3.—Governor General Wood says he has decided not to open any more schools at present, as the 2,300 schools already established, which are attended by 130,000 pupils, practically meet all the requirements.

TEACHERS NOT PAID.

Supplemental Instructors Not on the Queens Payroll.

There is considerable dissatisfaction among the twenty-nine young women who were appointed as supplementary teachers in Queens Borough last September. They have not received their salaries up to date, and can get no assurance of receiving any money in the near future.

The payrolls for the Borough of Queens were received yesterday, and it was found that all the teachers had been provided for with the exception of the supplementary instructors. The latter held a meeting and sent a committee to the Queens Board of Education, which ascertained that their names had been placed on the payrolls when they were sent to New York.

WRECK ON CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Express Train Thrown Down an Embankment, but No One Killed.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 3.—The Montreal express on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, due here at 7:30 o'clock this morning, jumped the track about midway between Ponty Pool and Burkton, and went down a steep embankment, the coaches toppling over each other as they neared the bottom of the incline.

The train was moving at a rapid rate of speed. There was a large number of passengers abroad, many being members of Parliament on their way from Ottawa. It is understood that twenty-two persons were slightly injured.

Probable Ocean Weather During March.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Chief Naval Hydrographer has made the following forecast for the North Atlantic Ocean for the month of March: "Frequent gales north of the twenty-fifth parallel, along the transatlantic routes, occasionally from the eastern quadrants. Gales along and to the north of the routes less frequent than during January and February, but more frequent south of 40 degrees north. Occasional fog, chiefly to the north of the transatlantic routes, longitude 42 degrees 70 minutes west and near the fiftieth meridian as far south as the thirty-ninth parallel. Ice on and near the Grand Banks; field ice frequent west of this area."

Mexican Troops Defeat Maya Indians.

CHICAGO, March 3.—A special to The Chicago Record from Oaxaca, Mexico, says: "Gen. Bravos's Government troops have made an aggressive advance against the Maya Indians in the State of Yucatan during the last few days. His army is now within a few miles of Santa Cruz, the main stronghold of the rebels. The attack on this stronghold will be made early next week. The Mayas were strongly intrenched at Aguada, their force at that place numbering 3,000 armed men. Six hundred Mexican troops, commanded by Gen. Bravos, attacked them and drove them from the trenches. Thirty-two Indians were killed.

Transport's Steam Launch Blows Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—A launch of the transport Hancock blew up at her dock to-day, seriously injuring two of the crew. It is believed that her boilers had been allowed to run dry. The launch did not sink.

BIG SHIPS RUN AGROUND.

Unpleasant Experience of the Pennsylvania and La Normandie in Passing Out to Sea.

The strong northwest wind that blew yesterday and the rather low water in the bay caused several steamships that were going out to run aground in the channel.

The first to get stuck in the mud was the Hamburg-American steamship Pennsylvania, bound for Hamburg. She left her dock at 6:30 in the morning with 130 cabin and 100 steerage passengers. The sun was shining and the weather was clear, nevertheless the boat ran aground in Gedney's Channel, near Buoy 8. Word was sent to the office of the company, which immediately dispatched a tug. But, although it was already high tide, the tug was unable to pull the steamship off, and the Captain set up the signals that she was not under control. Then two other tugs were sent to assist.

In the meantime, the French liner La Normandie, bound for Havre, steamed down the North River at 10 o'clock with a large number of cabin and steerage passengers, and when she reached the Gedney Channel also ran aground opposite the point where the Pennsylvania was lying. Mr. Bocande, the agent of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, sent word to the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company to dispatch tugs to the steamship's assistance. This was done, but the ebb tide had set in, and La Normandie in being pulled by the tugs had her bow turned so that it pointed north. At 1:30 o'clock the tugs gave up working on both the Normandie and Pennsylvania, and it was decided to wait for the evening high tide.

At nearly 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon the Bristol Line steamship Wells City, bound for Bristol, went aground in Swash Channel west of Romer Light. At 5:16 o'clock the Wells City freed herself and proceeded out to sea. A few minutes later the Cunarder Lucania, from Liverpool, arrived and stopped outside the bar. Seeing the Pennsylvania and La Normandie stranded, she hoisted the signals "L D M," meaning: "Channel is dangerous."

At nearly 6 o'clock the tugs again began pulling at La Normandie, and the steamship herself started her engines full speed. In a few minutes she slipped into deep water, and passed Sandy Hook at 6:30 o'clock.

As soon as La Normandie got out of the way the Lucania passed in and anchored off Quarantine.

The Pennsylvania remained aground until 9:05 o'clock, when with the assistance of the tugs she finally got under way, put up her sidelights, and went out to sea without sustaining any damage.

MR. WEIKERT ACCEPTS CALL.

Church in Which Dr. De Costa Was Deposed Without Rector.

The Rev. Samuel A. Weikert, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has notified Bishop Potter's secretary, the Rev. George F. Nelson, D. D., of his retirement from the rectorship which he has held since 1894. Mr. Weikert has accepted a call to a church in Paterson, N. J.

It was in Mr. Weikert's church in Poughkeepsie that Bishop Potter performed the ceremony of deposing the Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa on Sunday, Oct. 8, 1899.

FIRE PRECAUTIONS UP TOWN.

Houses to be Examined for Traces of Preparations by Incendiaries.

As a result of the numerous fires of apparently incendiary origin in the upper part of the city, Fire Marshal Peter Seery has decided to make a thorough investigation of all the flat and apartment houses in that vicinity, with a view to preventing, as far as possible, any further outbreaks. He has assigned four men to the task of examining all the houses on the principal avenues between Sixty-seventh Street and the Harlem River. They will go through the cellars, examine the flues, and report anything that might lead to a suspicion that any preparations had been made for starting a fire or that any of the necessary precautions against fires had been neglected.

"With my own men and the detectives from Police Headquarters," said Mr. Seery yesterday, "I have twelve men working on these fires. Besides these there are the precinct detectives. We have made several important discoveries, but we cannot make any of them public as yet."

At the regular conference yesterday of the District Attorney's staff, held every Saturday morning, Assistant District Attorney Walsh, who has charge of all investigations by the District Attorney's office into cases of suspected arson, said that from the investigations made into the recent fires so far, it appeared that they were not the result of any preconcerted plot, but that if they were of incendiary origin, they had been started by several individuals who were not acting in concert.

A SCHOONER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Crew Works Waist Deep in Freezing Water to Escape Shipwreck.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 3.—A tale of extreme hardship and suffering is told by Capt. Frederick Crawford and crew of the schooner W. S. Ayer, which came into port late last night.

A week ago the Ayer sailed for George's Bank on a hand-line trip. When she arrived at the Banks a terrific gale was encountered. On Sunday, the worst day of the blow, a heavy sea struck her and she began to leak. The crew manned the pumps, and bailed with buckets and barrels, but the water gained on them. Unsuccessful attempts were made to stop the seams with bed clothing, but the water forced it out as fast as it was packed in. The leaks were partly closed by driving in wooden wedges and battening them down with canvas. The men had to work in freezing water up to their waists. The vessel was headed for home, but continual stopping and bailing was necessary until she reached here last night. Capt. Crawford reports having encountered four heavy gales while headed for home. He also reports sighting other vessels which had lost anchors and cables and were drifting about.

State Representation at Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 3.—Dr. Seaver of the Yale gymnasium has compiled a table of the representation of different States at Yale. New York, as usual, leads, with Connecticut second, and far ahead of Pennsylvania, the next nearest State. From reports made by about 1,000 students, the following figures have been prepared: New York, 285; Connecticut, 209; Pennsylvania, 77; Massachusetts, 63; New Jersey, 45; Ohio, 45; Illinois, 50; Maine, 14; Vermont, 11; Kentucky and Tennessee, 26; Great Britain and Ireland, 13; Germany, 4; North and South Carolina, 6.

Father and Son to be Buried Together.

There will be a double funeral from the house at 1,012 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, to-morrow, that of James Dowd and his son, James Dowd, Jr. The father was sixty years old, and the son thirty-two years. The son died from stomach trouble at 8:30 o'clock on Friday night, and the father's death occurred yesterday morning. The elder Mr. Dowd was a sufferer from asthma, but it is believed his death was hastened by that of his son.

Gift to Wesleyan University.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 3.—Wesleyan University has received a gift of $2,000 from the Rev. Dr. George W. Querean of Aurora, Ill., a member of the class of '49. This is the second time Dr. Querean has substantially aided the university, having given a generous amount to the loan fund several years ago.

Ballot Machines Sold for Old Iron.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 3.—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors will assess the town of Greenburg the sum of $3,847.92, to pay for the ballot machines bought by the town several years ago. The machines did not give satisfaction, and they were sold recently for old iron at Tarrytown, and brought $27.50.

Fear Steamship Wolcott Is Lost.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 3.—The steamship Wolcott of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company is missing, and fear is felt that she has experienced disaster in the North Pacific. She left here for Unalaska by way of Sitka, Vaides and Cook Inlet, Dec. 28, and has not been heard from since.

Sixth Ave., 18th and 19th Streets.

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

The Daily Story of The Big Store.

SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1900.

Challenge Sale.

The first Challenge Sale of 1900 begins at The Big Store to-morrow (Monday) and will last but one week. We would be glad indeed to extend its money-saving influence for a period of two weeks, as we were wont to do in the past, but circumstances altogether beyond our control will prevent.

We need not tell you about rising prices—it's an old story now told and retold in the public prints a hundred times. Yet, in an explanatory way we must refer to it, for it's this great enhancement in values that has made a two weeks' Challenge Sale impossible.

CHALLENGE SALE means low prices—record-breaking low prices—prices that are without equal at present; and in order to live up to the traditions that have made the Sale famous we had to carefully *collect and store away* the good things that are to be yours during this Sale. But they can never again be replaced, and great as our preparations were—one week's "Challenge" selling will exhaust all these special lots.

You will have to be a little more prompt this time, taking advantage of offerings just as soon as announced, for we doubt if any of them will be offered a second time.

Monday's "Challenge Bargain List" will cause a sensation. This advertisement does not contain them all; other papers will have announcements in parts differing from this one, and still many of the values will be placed on sale without having been advertised at all. Come early—be prepared to stock up for some time; it will be months, to say the least, before equal opportunities will again present themselves.

Ribbons.

CHALLENGE SALE.

All-Silk TAFFETA RIBBONS, 3½ inches wide, in all the new Spring colorings, worth 19c. per yard; Challenge Price, 12c

All-Silk Fancy RIBBONS, cords and striped effects, 3 inches wide, in newest Spring colorings; worth 18c. a yard; Challenge Price, 10c

Heavy All-Silk DOUBLE-FACED SATIN RIBBONS, with cord edge, 2½ inches wide, in all the new Spring colorings; worth 25c. a yard; Challenge Price, 15c

Black Heavy DOUBLE-FACED SATIN RIBBONS, with cord edges, width No. 16; worth 22c. a yard; Challenge Price, per yard, 15c; width No. 22, worth 27c. a yard, Challenge Price, 18c.; width No. 100 (4½); worth 45c. a yard; Challenge Price, 29c

Notions.

CHALLENGE SALE.

BLACK VELVETEEN BINDING, 1 3-4 inches wide, 5-yd. pieces; Challenge Price, 9c

Ladies' and Children's Lisle HOSE SUPPORTERS, with heavy nickel-plated fasteners and clasps, with loop or pin tops, in black and white; a pair; Challenge Price, 5c

COLLAR STIFFENING, in 2 and 2½ in. widths, in black, white and gray; per yard; Challenge Price, 5c

DOUBLE BONE CASING, fancy colored and stitched, in white, gray, black, blue, pink, and other colors; 9-yard piece; Challenge Price, 4c

HEAVY MOHAIR TUBULAR SHOE LACES, 4-4 and 5-4 long; per dozen; Challenge Price, 5c

BATTENBERG BRAIDS, linen or cotton, desirable widths; per dozen yards; Challenge Price, 5c

A FULL LINE of Battenberg and Renaissance patterns; a special yoke at 10c. and a special sleeve at, per pair, 25c

Gloves.

CHALLENGE SALE.

LADIES' 2-CLASP GLACE, also real kid gloves with 4-button and Foster lacing, worth up to $1.25 a pair; Challenge Price, 59c

MEN'S FINE UNLINED GLOVES, all kinds, mocha and dogskin, worth $1.00 to $1.50; Challenge Price, per pair, 75c

MEN'S LINED DOGSKIN and MOCHA GLOVES, Adler's and other makes, formerly sold at $2.00 and $2.50 a pair; Challenge Price, 95c

CONDUCTORS' WOOL GLOVES, made with 1-2 fingers, Challenge Price, per pair, 15c

INFANTS' WHITE COLORED WOOL MITTENS; Challenge Price, per pair, 10c

Challenge Week in the Photo Gallery.

With every dozen of our famous CABINET CARBONETTES we will give free a beautiful colored miniature protrait mounted in a gold-plated frame, to be worn as a brooch, the entire cost amounting to but 3.00

CRAYON PORTRAITS, 16x20 inches, with a choice of six different patterns of gilt frames, at the Challenge Price of 5.00

All work guaranteed to be satisfactory, and all deliveries made promptly.

Belts.

CHALLENGE SALE.

CINCH BELTS of black satin ribbon, with rings; special quality; Challenge Price, 35c

CINCH BELTS of good quality black satin ribbon with ornamental black slide and side rings of plated metal, also a few with fine steel buckles at back; Challenge Price, 85c

BEADED ELASTIC BELTS, several choice designs in black and black and steel; Challenge Price, 39c

Books.

CHALLENGE SALE.

2,000 WELL-BOUND VOLUMES, formerly priced at 25c. to 50c.; Challenge Price, per volume, 10c

3,000 VOLUMES, bound in excellent cloth, clear type, gilt top, 100 titles to select from; Challenge Price, each, 15c

1,500 WELL-SELECTED VOLUMES of Standard Books by Standard Authors, published at 75c. to $1.50 per vol.; Challenge Price, per volume, 25c

BRONTE'S WORKS, 6 volumes in good cloth binding, published at, per set, $2.50; Challenge Price, per set, 90c

HEALTH, WEALTH AND HAPPINESS, by Edward S. Ellis, A M. Beautifully and profusely illustrated. An invaluable friend to parent and child, to man and woman, to young and old, to rich and poor. Published at $3 50; Challenge Price, 50c

HOME OF THE BIBLE, by Marion Harland. An account of the sacred places, battle scenes, historical events, tragedies and romances, marvellous legends, customs and characters, hopes and promises of the inhabitants of the Holy Land; copiously illustrated with engravings from photographic views taken in Palestine. Published at $2.75; Challenge Price, 50c

BAGSTER TEXT BIBLES. One with very large type, bound in roan seal, limp covers, round corners, red under gold edge, gold roll. Regular price $2.25; Challenge Price, 1.20

ANOTHER OF SAME STYLE, only a trifle smaller, the regular price of which is $1.75; Challenge Price, 95c

A HAND BIBLE, bound in French morocco, limp cover, round corners, red under gold edge, regular price, $1.25; Challenge Price, 60c

White Piques.

CHALLENGE SALE.

We will place on sale to-morrow a recent lucky purchase of 100,000 yards of White Piques. Most of these goods are English Piques, ranging in value from 15c. to 40c. a yard. They were offered to us as "seconds," but you can't find the imperfection without the aid of a magnifying glass. A loose thread or a spot here or there, that's all. Three special lots at three special Challenge Prices:

Lot 1: WHITE PIQUES, worth 15c. a yard, at 6c

Lot 2: WHITE PIQUES, worth 29c. a yard, at 10c

Lot 3: WHITE PIQUES, worth 40c. a yard, at 19c

Laces and Embroideries

CHALLENGE SALE.

TORCHON, VALENCIENNES AND POINT DE PARIS LACES. Immense assortment of 8c. values; Challenge Price, per yard, 4c

ORIENTAL LACES, white and butter, up to 6 in. wide; new attractive patterns; 12c. and 15c. values; Challenge Price, per yard, 7c

SHIRRED LIBERTY SILK in black, white and cream, largely used for waists and millinery trimming; regular price 59c. a yard; Challenge Price, 39c

ALLOVER NETS 20 and 27 in. wide, ecru and white; beautiful Renaissance and stripe effects; also EMBROIDERED ALLOVERS in lace and embroidery effects; finely made goods worth from 50 to 75c.; Challenge Price, 33c

Wall Paper.

CHALLENGE SALE.

WALL PAPERS—Rich two-toned reds, greens and blues, exquisitely designed, the kinds for which exclusive stores ask 65c. and 75c. a roll; Challenge Price, per roll, 32c

WALL PAPERS, for the parlor, hall, library and dining room; pressed, embossed, in all the latest colorings and patterns; sold elsewhere at 25c. and 30c. a roll; Challenge Price, per roll, 17½c

WALL PAPERS for the dining oom, in light and dark shades; the kinds you pay 18c. and 20c. per roll; Challenge Price, per roll, 10c

WALL PAPERS, in dainty stripes and floral set figures, suitable for the dining room, the hall or the bedroom; sold elsewhere at 13½c and 15c. per roll; Challenge Price, per roll, 8c

30,000 rolls of good WALL PAPERS, with borders and ceilings to match; Challenge Price, per roll, 5½c

Baby Carriages and Go-Carts.

CHALLENGE SALE.

Roll-top BABY CARRIAGE, like illustration, made of best quality reed, nicely shellacked, upholstered throughout with Bedford cord, good silesia parasol on strong adjustable rod, patent Heywood brake and steel wheels; Challenge Price, 5.00

RECLINING GO-CARTS, a limited number only, made of hardwood, nicely varnished, with reed seats, strong steel springs and wheels and patent foot brakes, movement very simple and easily adjusted; Challenge Price, 3.25

Women's Muslin Underwear.

CHALLENGE SALE.

WOMEN'S GOWNS of good quality muslin, tucked Hubbard yoke, neatly finished with cambric ruffle, Challenge Price, 39c

WOMEN'S EMPIRE GOWNS, of fine muslin, entire yoke of allover embroidery; neck, shoulders and sleeves finished with embroidery ruffles, Challenge Price, 98c

WOMEN'S MUSLIN SKIRTS, dust ruffle, knee umbrella flounce of tucked lawn, trimmed with double row of fine torchon insertion and tucked ruffle, and edged with torchon lace; excellent $1.25 value; Challenge Price, 79c

Infants' Wear.

CHALLENGE SALE.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL APRONS, a manufacturer's sample line, made in various pretty styles, sizes 2 to 14, worth 75c. to $2.50, at Challenge Prices, each,

39c, 49c and 75c

CHILDREN'S MUSLIN NIGHT GOWNS, Mother Hubbard tucked yoke, neck and sleeves edged with everlasting trimming; sizes 2 to 14 years; only 2 to each purchaser; worth 48c.; Challenge Price, each, 29c

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED SILK CAPS, with lace ruche and pompon; all sizes up to 2 years; worth 39c.; Challenge Price, 19c

INFANTS' LONG BEDFORD CORD CLOAKS, a choice of 3 different styles, trimmed daintily with baby ribbon and fancy silk braid; worth $2.95; Challenge Price, 1.59

Leather Goods.

CHALLENGE SALE.

Gray canvas TELESCOPE CASES, muslin lined, leather protected, corners brass riveted, three heavy leather straps and stitched handle.

18 inch Challenge Price, 45c
22 inch Challenge Price, 69c
20 inch Challenge Price, 55c
24 inch, Challenge Price, 75c

TELESCOPE CASES, same as above, all leather bound.

18 inch, Challenge Price, 68c
22 inch Challenge Price, 90c
20 inch, Challenge Price, 80c
24 inch, Challenge Price 1.00

DRESS SUIT CASES of serviceable material, muslin lined, leather covered corners, 2 inside straps, brass plated lock and catches; Challenge Price, 90c

RUSSET COLOR DRESS SUIT CASES, of good quality sheepskin, muslin lined, inside straps, leather covered corners, brass-plated lock and catches, choice of 22 & 24 in. sizes; Challenge Price, 3.00

BLACK GRAIN LEATHER CHATELAINE BAGS, with calf-faced fancy front, leather lined, with outside handkerchief pocket and leather covered frame, complete with sterling silver front initial, any letter; Challenge Price, 98c

HEAVY WOOL FULL SIZE SCOTCH PLAID STEAMER RUGS, some very choice designs in the old reliable clan colors, finished with 4-inch twisted fringe; Challenge Price, 4.20

Men's Furnishings.

CHALLENGE SALE.

700 DOZEN MEN'S COLORED DRESS AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS; the dress shirts come in dozens of choice patterns and have one pair of detached cuffs; the negligee shirts have collars and cuffs attached, or two collars detached, as preferred; all sizes can be had; worth $1 and $1.25 apiece; Challenge Price, 49c

50 DOZEN MEN'S DOMET FLANNEL AND MADRAS PAJAMAS, genteel patterns; worth $1.25 apiece; all sizes; Challenge Price, 75c

MEN'S FINE SPRING NECKWEAR, in tecks, four-in-hands, and puffs; worth 35c. apiece; Challenge Price, 19c

MEN'S 4-PLY LINEN CUFFS, all styles and sizes; worth 20c. per pair; Challenge Price, 7c

Cameras and Camera Supplies.

CHALLENGE SALE.

CHALLENGE FILM CAMERA, licensed under patents of Eastman Kodak Co., takes picture 3 1-2x3 1-2 inches, loads and unloads in broad daylight with the regular Eastman 6 or 12 exposure film cartridges; has time of "snap shot" stops, extra rapid acromatic lens and sharp view finder; well made throughout and covered with imitation seal grain leather; made to sell at $5.00, and considered cheap at that; Challenge Price, 98c

Camera Supplies.

BRASS BEAM SCALES, finely finished, guaranteed accurate, packed in a neat wooden box; these sizes at Challenge Prices: 4 in, 50c.; 6 in., 65c., and 8 in., 89c

TRIPOD, 2-fold, metal parts of polished brass, spruce wood, nicely finished; Challenge Price, 58c

PLATE HOLDERS, 4x5 inches, for Premo, Poco, Monroe, Cyclone, Wizard or Bo-Peep Cameras; Challenge Price, 38c

PLATE HOLDERS, 5x7 inches size, for Poco, Manhattan or Premo cameras; Challenge Price, 58c

RUBBEROID TRAYS, light, clean and chemical proof; these sizes and Challenge Prices: 4 1-2x5 1-2 in., 8c.; 5 1-2x8 1-2 in., 18c.; 7x9 in., 29c.; 8x10 in., 39c

IDEAL OR STANDARD DRY PLATES, fast and reliable, guaranteed; these sizes and Challenge Prices: 4 1-4 in. x 4 1-4 in. or 4x5 in., 27c.; 5x7 in., 49c

Table Cloths.

CHALLENGE SALE.

58-inch BLEACHED DAMASK, heavy quality, Challenge Price, per yard, 16c

ALL-LINEN FRINGED LUNCH SETS, with 12 doylies; Challenge Price, per set, 1.50

DINNER NAPKINS, medium size; Challenge Price, per dozen, 75c

ALL-LINEN CREAM DAMASK, extra wide; Challenge Price, per yard, 49c

FRINGED DOYLIES, plain white or with colored borders; several thousand will go on sale to-morrow at the Challenge Price of, per dozen, 25c

Dress Linings.

CHALLENGE SALE.

GENUINE SHRUNK HAIRCLOTH; Challenge Price, per yard, 11½c

GENUINE ELASTIC CANVAS, 29 inches wide; Challenge Price, per yard, 15c

FINE MOIRE FINISH PERCALINE; Challenge Price, per yard, 7½c

SILK FINISHED MERCERIZED MOREENS; Challenge Price, per yard, 30c

SATEENS, for waist linings, with black backs; Challenge Price, per yard, 15c

Latest Novelties in Fancy Striped Mercerized MOREENS; Challenge Price, per yard, 59c

FINEST QUALITY MERCERIZED SATEEN in the latest spring shades; Challenge Price, per yard, 35c

Silverware.

CHALLENGE SALE.

Roger Smith Flat Ware, extra plate on nickel silver; here to-morrow at Challenge Prices. This is what it means:

Teaspoons; Challenge Price, per set of 6, 39c

TABLESPOONS; Challenge Price, per set of 6, 78c

TABLE FORKS; Challenge Price, per set of 6, 78c

DESSERT SPOONS AND FORKS; Challenge Price, per set of 6, 69c

SUGAR SHELLS; Challenge Price, each, 10c

PIE & FISH KNIVES, CRUMB SCRAPERS, Fish Forks and Berry Spoons; Challenge Price, for a choice, 48c

12 dwt. DINNER KNIVES; Challenge Price, per set of 6, 1.15

SALTS AND PEPPERS, large size, Dresden china, with quadruple-plated tops; Challenge Price, each, 25c

MANICURE PIECES of real ebony, with handsome cut silver mountings, stamped "Sterling;" files, cuticles, tweezers, erasers, buttoners, shoe horns, seals, corn knives, darners, blotters, call bells, etc., etc.; never sold for less than 75c. apiece; your choice to-morrow at the special Challenge Price of 29c

Candy.

CHALLENGE SALE.

MOLASSES CREAMS; per lb., Challenge Price, 10c

BUTTER SCOTCH WAFERS, per lb., Challenge Price, 12c

FUDGE; per lb., Challenge Price, 15c

LEMON COCOANUT; per lb., Challenge Price, 10c

PEPPERMINT CREAM DROPS; per lb., Challenge Price, 15c

CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS; ½ lb. box, Challenge Price, 12c

CHOCOLATE MARSHMALLOWS; 1 lb. box, Challenge Price, 18c

CREAM ALMONDS; lb., Challenge Price, 15c

Pictures and Frames.

CHALLENGE SALE.

500 REMARQUE PROOF ETCHINGS, fitted in handsome gilt frames, with matched metal corners and appropriate mats, size 20x30 inches, sold elsewhere at $2.00 each; Challenge Price, 1.00

5,000 HANDSOME GILT FRAMES, with matched corners and assorted colored mats opening to fit cabinet photographs, size 8x10 inches, just the frame to adorn your wall, sold elsewhere at 35c.; Challenge Price, 15c

Umbrellas.

CHALLENGE SALE.

525 UMBRELLAS, in 26 and 28 inch sizes, covered with All-Silk Serge and Union Taffeta Silk, all close rollers, properly cased and tasselled; an immense assortment of handles for both men and women, such as 7-inch pearl with silver overlay, imported horns, decorated gold Dresdens, sterling trimmed Princess, and natural woods, plain or silver mounted; values from $2 50 to $4.25; a choice to-morrow at the special Challenge Price of 1.59

Ostrich Feather Boas.

CHALLENGE SALE.

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS of superior quality, fast color, long, silky flues; the kind that will recurl; 1 yd. long, Challenge Price, 4.50; 1¼ long, Challenge Price, 5.90

Furs.

CHALLENGE SALE.

We will offer for sale to-morrow just 100 SABLE MUFFS, which we secured at a very low price, owing to the lateness of the season. These muffs are really worth $13 75 apiece, yet our special Challenge Price will be but 7.00

Cigars.

CHALLENGE SALE.

EL PROGRESSO, M. Barranco & Co.'s Key West highest grade clear Havana, equal to imported:

Conchas, per box of 50; Challenge Price 2.50
Conchas Espec

OFFICIAL NAVAL RECORDS

Thrilling Stories of Civil War Sea Fights Retold.

FAMOUS ALBEMARLE CONTESTS

Account of the Battles of the Rebel Ram with the Miami and the Sassacus—Blockade Runners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—One of the most interesting of the series of the bound collections of the official records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the war of the rebellion is Vol. IX., soon to be issued. It tells the story of the year beginning May 5, 1863, and ending May 5, 1864, a year filled with thrilling work for the officers and men of the United States Navy along the Southern Atlantic Coast, but a year in which, nevertheless, the North Atlantic blockading squadron met with many successes. The force along the coast, particularly at the entrances to the Port of Wilmington, had been increased in numbers and general efficiency, and at last it was becoming a bit too hazardous for profit to undertake to run cargoes in or out from any of the Confederate ports.

THE FIRST ALBEMARLE FIGHT.

At various times in the Fall of 1863 reports were furnished to Rear Admiral Lee, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, of the progress toward completion of the iron-clad ram Albemarle that was expected to be a very formidable vessel, indeed, and the hope was entertained by the rebels that with this powerful ship the sounds of North Carolina could be cleared and the naval forces of the Confederacy established in control. Information was obtained also of the assembling of rebel forces on shore for an attack on Plymouth, then held by Union troops. Urgent recommendations were made for the relief of Plymouth, but they were not heeded. At last, on April 17, the enemy appeared, the rebel ram arriving above the town at the same time that the military forces on shore reached the works and began an attack. Lieut. Commander C. W. Flusser of the Miami wrote about the coming engagement with the enemy on April 18, expecting the ram down in Albemarle Sound that night.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock on the morning of the 19th the Albemarle came in sight. Flusser, with the Miami and the Southfield chained together, was prepared to encounter the ram. It was at 3:45 that the order was given to steam ahead toward the approaching rebel vessel and her tender, the Bombshell, and a few minutes the collision came. The Albemarle struck the Miami on her port bow, near the water line, and the Southfield upon the starboard bow. The Southfield soon sank, but Flusser did not hesitate nor did he decline the unequal combat. Pressing close upon the ram, he aimed and fired the first shot. The shell exploded upon the ram's armor, and the rebounding fragments tore the chest, face and skull of Flusser terribly, his heart being cut out by one of the pieces of his own projectile. The Miami drew off, the Albemarle following slowly for a short distance. Plymouth fell, and the United States fleet withdrew, to leave the Albemarle in command of the sound, near Plymouth Brig. Gen. Wessells, in command of the post, surrendered to Gen. Hoke. The Confederate Congress passed a vote of thanks to Capt. James W. Cooke and Gen. Hoke for their achievement.

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ALBEMARLE AND SASSACUS.

This disaster vexed and stimulated the Washington authorities. Hurry orders were issued to send forward iron-clads of the monitor type. Plans were made to attack the Albemarle in force, with ships on each side of her, to close with and smother her with their fire. On April 26 Capt. Melancthon Smith arrived in Pamlico Sound in command of the Mattabesett to direct the forces about to operate against the rebel ram. The records indicate that there was then a decided inclination to withdraw from the sounds, although every available iron-clad was being hurried along toward the Albemarle, to cut short her career. On April 30 Washington, N. C., was evacuated by the Union forces.

Everything looked like a backdown, until suddenly, on May 5, the Albemarle was engaged with another unarmored ship of the Union Navy. Lieut. Commander F. A. Roe, in command of the double-ender Sassacus, left New-berne on April 28 to look out for the Albemarle, and on the afternoon of May 5 in company with the Mattabesett, Wyalusing, Miami, and some smaller vessels, was near the head of Albemarle Sound. The Sassacus was second in line. Following the Mattabesett, Roe headed the Sassacus up to pass to starboard of the ram, delivered a broadside when abeam, and then, by superior speed, passed astern of the ram, which was endeavoring to reach and cut down the Sassacus. Just off the quarter of the Albemarle was the rebel gunboat Bombshell, which had been peppering away since the larger vessels had engaged. This little pest surrendered to Lieut. Commander Roe and fell out of action. On turning, the Sassacus found the broadside of the Albemarle exposed. Full steam was ordered on, and the Sassacus started fairly toward the ram. The Sassacus had a speed of about nine or ten knots and struck the Albemarle abaft her starboard beam.

The ram careened, but as she did so let drive a 100-pounder shot that went through the Sassacus. Lieut. Commander Roe kept the engines of the Sassacus going, so that the water was awash over the depressed Albemarle, and waited for another vessel to come along and push the ram down on the opposite side. He had on for ten minutes, threw hand grenades down the Albemarle's hatches and tried to get powder into her smoke stacks, volleys of musketry from the ram making the work hot. Slowly the stern of the ram swung around, bringing one of the Albemarle's guns into action, when she fired a 100-pound Brooke rifle shot into the starboard boiler of the Sassacus. In an instant both ships were enveloped in a cloud of steam. The firing from both sides was kept up, although men were killed and dying on the Sassacus, until at length the vessels parted, and, as the Sassacus dropped out of range, the Mattabesett and Wyalusing and the smaller vessels kept up the fight until it became dark.

Lieut. Commander Roe, who is now a Rear Admiral on the retired list, was advanced five numbers for distinguished conduct, receiving his commission in a personal letter from Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles. Acting Masters C. A. Boutelle (now Representative from Maine) and A. W. Muldauer were promoted to be acting Volunteer Lieutenants for gallantry shown in the engagement. The most important result of this defiance of the Albemarle was the decision of Capt. Melancthon Smith that he could hold the sounds.

A FIGHTING BLOCKADE RUNNER.

Captures of rebel and foreign ships, almost exclusively British, began to be more common than escapes in 1863, and the profits of blockade running began to look less attractive to those who had been making vast profits while the United States Navy was trying to catch greyhounds run by steam with sailing ships carrying the Union flag. Still, there was so much to be gained by passing the guard that risks were assumed. Our Consul at Nassau, S. C. Hawley, estimated that a vessel costing $100,000 would make $150,000 on each voyage to bring out cotton, so that if two voyages could be made the risk of capture could be on the third voyage faced with composure.

Rarely did a blockade runner put up anything like a fight. The nearest approach to it, recorded in the latest volume of official Records, is that of the Ella and Annie. Acting Master Breck, in command of the Niphon, early in November, came up with a vessel which, being cornered, attempted to run down the Niphon. They came together with a great crash, the Niphon delivering a broadside at the time she touched the enemy. Grape, canister, and shell went into the Ella and Annie. She was finally taken, and proved a valuable prize.

A number of incidents of escapes by blockade runners are related in Volume 9 of the Records, but the number was less than in the preceding year. At the time of the close of the volume the blockade had become well-nigh impassable. One of the most sensational feats of the rebel navy was that of Commander J. T. Wood, who had been an officer of the United States Navy, and who, in February, 1864, boarded and captured the United States steamer Underwriter, at Kinston, N. C., with four guns and ninety men and officers, right under the union works. The captured vessel was destroyed. Several other small captures were made on the station by the Confederate forces, but for the most part the fates were against them, and the increasing efficiency of the blockading squadron told severely against the spirit of the rebellion, and hastened the end. E. G. D.

WAR VESSELS REASSIGNED.

Auxiliary Cruisers Badger and Resolute to be Army Transports.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Arrangements were made to-day for the transfer of the auxiliary cruisers Badger and Resolute from the Navy to the War Department. These vessels were purchased during the Spanish war, and are no longer needed by the navy.

The Badger is now at San Francisco, and will be fitted out by the Quartermaster's Department for a cruise to Alaska, after which she will be sent to the Philippines for the inter-island transport service. The Resolute is undergoing repairs at Philadelphia. She will be placed temporarily on the service between New York and the West Indies. When she can be spared, it is intended to send her to the Philippines, also for service among the islands.

NEW NAVAL SITE PURCHASED.

The Department Buys Seventy-five Acres of Land Near Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 3.—The Navy Department has purchased at Portsmouth, a short distance from the Training Station and with a large percentage of the land fronting on Narragansett Bay, seventy-five acres of land for the establishment of a naval coaling station and a place for drilling the crews of warships.

A naval dry dock, with a repair plant, may be located in the same place, as the land purchased is more than would be required for a coaling station. The depth of water and the fact that the site is beyond the range of any gun afloat make the place particularly desirable. The cost was $33,000. The board which recommended the site consisted of Capt. H. C. Taylor, Commander N. E. Mason, and Lieut. Commander Herbert Winslow.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Robert L. Brown, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Chicago and report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for temporary duty as Assistant Chief Quartermaster of that department, to relieve Capt. Charles D. Palmer, Assistant Quartermaster.

Capt. Palmer, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty. Upon the completion of the duty assigned him, he will proceed by Government transport to Manila, and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps for assignment to duty under his direction.

A board of officers to consist of Col. Wallace F. Randolph, First Artillery; Major James W. Pope, Quartermaster, and Capt. Henry W. Hubbell, First Artillery, will convene at Sullivan's Islands, S. C., on March 6, to ascertain the prices at which the different holdings on the two tracts of lands on Sullivan's Islands, the title to which was recently ceded by the Legislature of that State, can be obtained, and to recommend whether or not, in the opinion of the board, such holdings should be purchased at the prices stated, or whether or not it would be to the advantage of the Government to institute condemnation proceedings for their acquisition.

Transfers: First Lieut. Edwin O. Sarratt from the Sixth Artillery to the Fourth Artillery, Light Battery F; First Lieut. Lawrence S. Miller from the Fourth Artillery to the Sixth Artillery, Battery O.

Capt. Frederick W. Schley, Second Cavalry, will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report to the commanding officer, Department of Texas, for duty as Acting Inspector General of that department.

Major Walter Reed, Surgeon, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., on official business pertaining to the Medical Department. He will proceed from Tampa to Havana, on official business pertaining to the investigation of the practical use of electrozone as a disinfectant and germicide in Havana. Major Reed will transmit a report of his investigations to the Surgeon General of the army through headquarters, Military Division of Cuba.

Navy.

Commander C. T. Hutchins is detached from the Naval Academy, March 15, and ordered to duty in connection with the Buffalo at the navy yard, New York, March 17.

Lieut. Commander C. E. Colahan is detached from the Bureau of Navigation, March 14, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy, March 15, to relieve Commander C. T. Hutchins.

Lieut. Commander V. L. Cottman is detached from the Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment, and ordered to the Bureau of Navigation immediately.

Commander J. N. Hemphill is ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey at Washington, D. C., March 5.

Lieut. W. G. Miller is detached from the Iowa and ordered to the Philadelphia.

Lieut. D. F. Sellers is detached from the Iowa and ordered to the Philadelphia.

R. P. Crandall is commissioned Surgeon from Sept. 24, 1899.

E. Z. Derr is commissioned Medical Inspector from Feb. 7, 1900.

R. G. Davenport is commissioned Commander from Feb. 18, 1900.

W. C. Gibson is commissioned Captain from Feb. 18, 1900.

J. C. Wise is commissioned Medical Director from Feb. 7, 1900.

H. M. Witzel is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from Dec. 31, 1899.

A. G. Winterhalter is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from Jan. 18, 1900.

R. Hall is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from Jan. 11, 1900.

R. Hatton is commissioned Paymaster from Jan. 20, 1900.

Assistant Surgeon Robert M. Kennedy is appointed.

Second Lieut. Hugh L. Matthews, United States Marine Corps, is appointed.

Second Lieut. Richard S. Hooer, United States Marine Corps, is appointed.

Second Lieut. William C. Harllee, United States Marine Corps, is appointed.

PRONOUNCING HAWAII.

No Two Senators Use the Same Combination of Sounds in Speaking of the Islands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—One of the most forcible impressions made upon listeners to the Hawaiian debate in the Senate is the dire need of an agreement among the Senators as to the pronunciation of the territory's name. It would be difficult to get together anywhere eighty-six persons who have more original and various ways of pronouncing the name than the eighty-six Solons who are legislating for the islands. No two of them pronounce the name alike, and when there is a spirited debate on some amendment, with several Senators all talking at once and pronouncing the name according to their varying whims, it sounds like an echo of Babel.

Senator Morgan, who was one of the Hawaiian Commissioners, thinks the name should be pronounced Ha-wah-yah. Senator Pettigrew, who has been there, calls it Ha-wi-ah, with the i long and the accent on it. Senator Butler accents it on the first syllable, and calls it Hah-way-eye. Senator Allison also calls it Ha-way-eye, but he accents the second syllable. Senator Hale is a believer in the first syllable as the bearer of the accent, but he calls it Hah-wah-yeh.

Senator Platt of Connecticut calls it Ha-way-ah. Senator Allen's pronunciation is nearly the same, but he gets in two y's and makes it Ha-way-yah. Senator Spooner's version is almost the same as Pettigrew's, and slides the a and i together so quickly as to produce a pronunciation almost exactly like Pettigrew's "Ha-wi-ah." Senator Tillman pronounces it Hah-wahee, with the accent strongly on the second syllable and the third hardly audible. But Senators Teller and Chilton jointly hold the prize for novel and original pronunciations. Mr. Teller calls it "Hy-wy-ah," with a strong accent on the first syllable, and Mr. Chilton calls it "Ha-wi," with the accent on the second.

PROPOSED PALISADE PARK.

Memorial to New York and New Jersey Legislatures by Sculptors.

The National Sculpture Society, through a committee consisting of John De Witt Warner, H. K. Bush-Brown, and Charles de Kay, has presented a memorial to the Governors and the Legislatures of the States of New York and New Jersey in behalf of the measures now pending in the Legislature of each State for the appointment of a joint commission of the two States to take the first steps toward the selection, location, appropriation, and management of lands along the Palisades of the Hudson River for an Inter-State park, and thereby to preserve the scenery of the Palisades.

The memorial points out that the most valuable features of the proposed bills are that they provide for the exact determination of the extent and value of the real estate necessary for the establishment of a park for the preservation of the Palisades; that they designate a legally competent custodian of funds and property that may be donated to this end, and the action thus contemplated must in any case be taken in some form, and will, therefore, aid and not obstruct any later step by either of the two States or by public-spirited citizens.

It is designed that this proposed commission shall be permanent and shall consist of ten members, five of whom are to be appointed by the Governor of each State, who is also to have power to fill vacancies.

WHALE HUNTING OF TO-DAY

Modern Methods and Appliances at Green Bay, N. F.

INDUSTRY VERY SUCCESSFUL

Season's Yield Is 98 Whales, from 59 to 94 Feet Long—A Second Plant Being Built.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 3.—Dr. Frederick W. True of the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, started homeward recently after a two months' extraordinary whale hunt in Green Bay, on the northeast coast of Newfoundland. During this time he took part in the killing of forty-three of these marine monsters, some 80 feet long, and he saw the season's work close with a grand total of ninety-eight whales, of which the smallest measured 59 feet and the largest 94 feet.

Dr. True was sent out by the Smithsonian to make a complete study of the finback whale, about which there is a lack of reliable data, and also to secure a specimen or skeleton to be set up in the hall at Washington. He could not have chosen a better place for his purpose, nor secured more abundant opportunity for the study of these giant mammals, for of the ninety-eight killed all but eleven were finbacks, the remaining few being humpbacks. He was enabled to pursue them in their gambols at sea and to study the carcasses when towed to the shore ready to be converted into oil and by-products.

Most persons think of whaling as an industry pursued with a bluff-bowed old vessel beating her way round the world, manned by New England farmers and the refuse of crimps' lodging houses, and attacking the leviathans of the deep in frail boats with harpoons and lances. Nothing could be more at variance with the modern method of whale hunting, for science has enlisted in the pursuit the most efficient as well as most destructive of accessories, and the killing of the cetacea has been transformed from an adventurous pursuit, abounding in excitement and hairbreadth escapes, into a matter-of-fact, every-day business undertaking.

MODERN WHALING METHODS.

Whaling in Green Bay illustrates these new conditions. A specially built, stanch, stout, and swift little steamer prosecutes the fishery, replacing the old-time boats and rowers. She carries on her forecastle the weapon with which she does battle—a powerful cannon, which fires a projectile capable of destroying the largest leviathan in these waters. This gun ejects a large iron harpoon with cross arms, which lie against the shaft until it strikes a solid body, and then project out and imbed themselves. The head of this harpoon is formed of a bursting projectile, which is cigar-shaped and sharp-pointed, and explodes as it pierces the whale's side, generating a gas which serves to keep the fish afloat after the wrecking effect of the shock on its internal organs has left it a lifeless mass. A stout rope is attached to the butt of the harpoon, and by this the whale is kept in leash as it thrashes madly through the water in a vain effort to escape its unknown enemy. Death rapidly ensues, unless, as sometimes happens, the projectile goes through and through from side to side, and a second shot is then necessary. But though the ship may have to fire a second shot, in no instance has a whale, once struck by the harpoon, escaped the hunters.

Dr. True, during his stay in Green Bay, was out nearly every day in the whaling steamer Cabot. She is powerfully engined, makes thirteen knots, and, on occasion, can hold her own when a huge finback, frenzied with pain, seeks to drag her off toward the ocean. The practice with the whalemen is that as soon as a fish is struck the engines are shut off and the whale is allowed to career along on its way towing the steamer after her. This soon exhausts the whale, which then comes to the surface, and here its death-flurry takes place. Very rarely one of them will attempt an attack on the boat, though as a rule they are too terrified to approach the strange object which plows so rapidly through the water, but when any such menace is attempted, the quick handling of the steamer and the discharge of a second harpoon will soon put the infuriated animal out of the fight, and drag his carcass into the factory at Snook's Arm, where the manufacture of the oil and the cleaning of the whalebone are undertaken.

The visiting scientist utilized his opportunities to the best advantage and himself fired the shot which disposed of the big follow, an eighty-ton fish. He closely studied their habits in their native element and had a small calf as captive for some time, until inability to provide it with food compelled its destruction. He is fully satisfied with the result of his visit, for he has accumulated much new material bearing upon those mammoth and their allied species. He has selected one splendid specimen of the bones of which are to be cleaned during this Winter and shipped to him next Spring. The skeleton, when set up, will measure over eighty feet long by about eight feet high.

ORIGIN OF NEW METHOD.

This form of whale fishing originated in Norway, where it has been pursued for many years with conspicuous success. Several companies are engaged in it at various points on the Norwegian coast, and very large profits are made, so plentiful are the fish, and so readily are they captured. It was then extended to Iceland, where it proved equally successful, and thence it was established in Newfoundland. The late Prof. Colton Baird Washington many years ago visited Norway on a mission like that of Dr. True's, but he was unable to acquire any thing like the information the latter has obtained, because the appliances then in use were not as complete. In those days the dead whale was hauled into the beach at high water, and the fat was taken off at low tide. When the water was high again the carcass was towed over, and later the process was repeated, until the whole operation was completed. This made it impossible to study the whale as a whole, but at Snook's Arm there is now a "slip" or sloping platform, running out into the water, and by means of this the fish are hoisted up high and dry and the removal of the "blanket" or oil-bearing outer covering is possible without any cessation, the scientific observer having at the same time an unrivaled opportunity for his work, which, in Dr. True's case, took him inside the vast carcass more than once, though he did not go down the throat.

The industry was only set on foot in this island in the Spring of 1898, and for that season the Cabot killed ninety-one whales, many of which, however, were only small ones. This year the total has reached ninety-eight, the average size being much greater. It might be thought that such killing would soon deplete them, but Dr. True counted over 100 of them spouting together on more than one occasion. The Norwegian whales are richer in fat, owing to a greater plentitude of the mollusks on which they feed, but the Newfoundland ones are much larger and far more plentiful, so that the balance is struck about equally. The humpback gives the poorest yield, its "blanket" being thinnest of all. The finback is more valuable, yielding four to six tuns of oil, besides a goodly quantity of baleen, or whalebone. Scarcely a day passes without one falling a victim to the prowess of Skipper Bull of the little steamer, and one week he made the record of thirteen prizes.

CUTTING UP THE WHALE.

A huge factory has been erected at Snook's Arm for the conversion of the dead fish into commercial products. As the whales are towed into the harbor they are moored by ropes to ringbolts fastened in the rocks, and here they float, as many as thirty or forty at a time, waiting their turn to be cut up and thrown into the refining vats, which rapidly convert the fat into fine, clear oil, largely in demand in Europe for soap-making and other industrial undertakings. Only the fat is removed from the carcass. This fat is the outer covering. Inside that, and adhering to the bones, is the meat, a strong, tough, stringy growth, which so far as been valueless, though now an attempt is being made to transform it into patent fertilizer. All last Winter the fishermen in the neighboring harbors carried it away by boatloads and used it for food, it being to them a very agreeable change from their eternal diet of codfish, though it would hardly satisfy the tourist or traveler. Not infrequently it was salted down in barrels, and did duty all the past Summer, and this season a similar practice will be pursued, as the guano factory will not be ready to work before the Spring. As the meat rots or is stripped from the whales, the bones drop to the bottom, where they will remain as an ever-rising monument to industrial activity, until science has devised some means of utilizing them, as it has of the other portions of the fish.

Dr. True could supply not only the Smithsonian Institution with a perfect skeleton of the whale, but he could also fit out in similar fashion every first-class university in the United States. Many of the leading fishing Captains in the bay are procuring pairs of jawbones, to form novel entrance pillars to the grounds of their residences, and they are also getting in demand for the same purpose in St. John's. Occasionally a carcass breaks clear of its moorings and drifts out to sea, becoming as serious an obstruction to the coasting schooners navigating the bay as are the small ice islands floating around.

ANOTHER PLANT BEING BUILT.

The industry has been so successful up to this time that a second factory is now being built in Fortune Bay, and a second steamer is under construction. The whales in this section are the blue, or "sulphur bottom." These are the largest of all aquatic animals, and are of enormous size and value. The Cabot recently killed one which measured 94 feet in length and weighed over 100 tons. The finbacks emigrate from the northern waters out into mid-ocean on the approach of Winter, when the coast gets blocked with ice, but the Southern bays, such as Fortune, being free from ice, the sulphur bottoms remain there all the Winter. It is expected therefore that the Cabot will have nearly as many more whales to her credit when Spring returns as she had for the northern fishery, and those with a proportionately larger value. The sulphur bottoms show more fight and occasion more trouble in their capture, but their value more than compensates for that.

The Newfoundland whale fishery is a revival of an old United States industry. At one time as many as fifteen New Bedford whalers resorted every year to our southern bays, and pursued a very profitable business in these waters. Along through the latter part of the last century schooners from New York, Boston, and other ports cruised along our coasts seeking whales, and until 1812, when the war with England made the venture too hazardous, they plied this avocation with generally favorable results. The old colonial records tell of the visits of these American vessels, and the progress they made, and not a few Englishmen also embarked in the business. But the antiquated implements with which the enterprise was carried on, the dangers of the rock-ribbed coast, and the ferocity of the sulphur bottom, combined to cause the speedy abandonment of the fishery. But with the appliances now in use, and the experience of the past two years, it is certain that the present fishery will be a complete success, and every museum in the world will be able to secure a full-sized specimen of a whale.

LANDLADY'S LENTEN TROUBLES

One Boarder Wants a Reduction Because She Eats Less, but Fish Bills Remain Heavy.

"I've had a good many cheeky boarders in my time," observed the landlady, "but there is one in particular that I ain't likely to forget. Think of her telling me—and her calling herself a Christian—that I ought to charge her less for her board during Lent because she didn't eat any meat at that time! Why, I ought to have charged her more instead of less, as every day I had to have fish for her, and the best kind of fish at that, or she wouldn't touch it. She'd better have stuck to beefsteak and the like, and if she must give up something during Lent, give up finding fault. That would have suited me a sight better.

"No, Lent don't make no difference in my butcher's bill. Sometimes some of the young lady boarders on my top floor, girls who have to work for their living, and who know better than to ask me for any extras in the way of fish or eggs, will begin Lent by going without meat for a few days, but they soon find that they can't do their work so well on bread and vegetables, and so they come back to meat and give up something else, sometimes dessert and sometimes butter.

"Last Ash Wednesday I heard one of them say to the waitress: 'Now, don't offer me any more meat except on Sunday until you see Miss —— (mentioning the girl sitting opposite) 'sporting a new hat.'

"'There, you've missed it,' said the other one. 'I ain't going to get a hat at Easter. I don't expect to have a new one till late in May, so if you go without meat until then your Lent will be a long one.'

"But her Lent was a short one; that is, if it meant giving up meat, for within two weeks the man in whose office she works told her that she was losing her speed as a stenographer, and that she looked run down generally. That gave her a fright, for she knew it wouldn't do to lose her position, so after that she kept Lent by giving up sugar in her tea and coffee. From the talk I hear among girls I should say that most of them in my house who keep it at all do so by giving up candy. Some of the men laugh at them about it, and say that that ain't no abstinence at all, but I could tell them they are mistaken. They don't see the pasteboard boxes that I see thrown into the rubbish baskets in the upstairs halls every day of the year outside of Lent, all of 'em marked with the name of some candy place.

"A young lady boarder that I had last year fairly lived on peanut brittle, and I've heard another say that if she could afford to buy all the chocolate drops she wanted she'd never eat anything else. Soda water is another thing they give up, and some who cannot pass a soda water fountain at any other time of the year save a good many dimes in this way during Lent to increase their offering on Easter Sunday."

FIREWORKS FACTORY BLOWS UP.

Part of a Brooklyn Plant Wrecked by an Explosion.

The small boys who live in the neighborhood of Essex Street and Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, are envied by their fellow-urchins in that borough. At this corner, when it is not scattered about the neighborhood, is situated the fireworks factory of Charles Nelson. Every once in a while the plant "goes up" with a boom and a sizz and a splutter, to the glee of the neighborhood gamins, but to the intense disgust of the fireworks man, whose efforts to keep his plant in one place have been discouraging.

The plant "went up" again yesterday shortly before noon. The magazine house, a one-story frame building lined with brick, was wrecked, and another building, a few feet away, stored with boxes for torpedoes, had one side blown in, and a building at the further end of the grounds had every window broken. The home of Henry Plage, at Glenmore Avenue and Essex Street, opposite, was badly damaged by flying bricks and pieces of wood. Windows in this and in other houses near by were shattered by the force of the explosion.

The magazine building took fire, but the flames were quickly put out by the firemen. There were about 200 girls and boys at work in the main shop at the time of the explosion, and there was great excitement among them. Their parents and friends came running to the factory, and the police with difficulty kept them from rushing through the fire lines.

No one was in the magazine house at the time of the explosion. Mr. Nelson said that he did not know what was stored in the building.

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THE "ANGELUS" PIANO PLAYER

It Plays Any Piano.

The "Angelus" is the original cabinet piano player, and is the result of continuous experimenting of three generations of celebrated instrument makers.

An original is always valued more than a copy, but in this case the original does what no other piano player can do, for with the original Orchestral "Angelus" you can produce these five effects; there is no other piano player made that will do this:

1. A piano playing alone.
2. An Orchestral Organ playing alone.
3. A piano with violin effect.
4. A piano with flute effect.
5. Piano and full Orchestral Organ combined all at the same time.

The Angelus, $225.
Angelus Orchestral, $250.

Any One Can Play It.

Instantly applied to any piano; grand, square or upright, making it a self-playing instrument. No musical talent on the part of performer required. A child that has never before seen a piano can with the aid of the Angelus Orchestral Piano Player render the most difficult compositions in a manner possible to only the most accomplished pianist. The "Angelus" is making players of thousands of people who never expected to experience the pleasure of producing music themselves, and pianos that have been idle for years are now being used.

Call and see for yourself that the "Angelus," the original Piano Player, is the best instrument made.

Main Office and Factory: Meriden, Conn.

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New York Salesrooms: 146 FIFTH AVENUE.

CANADA AND THE CANALS

Results Expected from Opening of St. Lawrence System.

AN OLD SCHEME REVIVED

Proposed Channel, to Cost $30,000,000, from North Bay to Coteau—Complaint Against Heavy Insurance.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, March 3.—Apart from any advantages that may come to this port by reason of the completion of the St. Lawrence canal system, Canadian export trade promises steady improvement. If it were not for the short season an important commercial rival to the United States seaboard cities might develop here. Grain, lumber, and cattle are sent abroad through this port every year in increasing quantities. Leadership has been reached in cheese exports. Early Winter and late Spring must be reckoned with, however, and as a result the railroads, which might swell deliveries here tremendously, have chosen other terminals and carry the bulk of their foreign freights to them. Ice binds the St. Lawrence nearly five months in the year, and for another month or so the Gulf fogs are a source of danger. In the remaining months navigation proceeds quite comfortably, but as the channel to Quebec is only 300 feet wide, and by no means straight, a 500-foot ship is likely to meet with trouble if fog or mishap of any kind causes it to drop anchor.

Business energy has overcome these obstacles somewhat. Shipping interests are in better condition on the whole than ever before. It is believed that they will improve by reason of the opening this year of the St. Lawrence canals, not only by getting increased exports, but by securing through the canals an enlarged market, mainly American—for imports. Very light return cargoes have been the rule with most of the ships heretofore. They can probably often tempting return rates this year.

The shipping outlook is reported as excellent, grain being expected in greater quantities than ever before because of the canal opening and because carriers say, other things being equal, shippers prefer the cool passage for grain which they get by the northern route. Cattlemen are said also to prefer this route, not only because it prevents cattle from becoming heated, but because they have three days of water travel in which to get their sea legs before the ocean is reached.

A BIG CANAL SCHEME.

Canal talk and prospects have brought into public view a scheme for more extensive improvement than was involved in the St. Lawrence plan. It is called the Georgian Bay Canal, and was projected several years ago. Agitation for it is freshened by the St. Lawrence improvement. McLeod Stewart, ex-Mayor of Ottawa, is its present sponsor. Under sufficient encouragement from the Government, he proposes to organize a company, with $3,000,000 capital, to dig from North Bay to Coteau a canal which will very much shorten the distance between the wheat and lumber regions and the seaboard. North Bay is connected with Georgian Bay by the French River, a stream navigable for lake steamers. Coteau is on the St. Lawrence, about midway on the way to Ogdensburg. The distance from North Bay to Montreal is 350 miles, and North Bay is more accessible than Buffalo to the grain and lumber region by several hundred miles. The proposed canal, following the Ottawa River over a good part of its course, would also penetrate a region specially rich in lumber.

ATTITUDE OF RAILWAYS.

Chances of building such a canal may be remote, but agitation has already had effect on the railroads, which before were not too friendly to watercourse improvement. The Canadian Pacific route from North Bay to Montreal comes very nearly over the course of the proposed canal. There is down grade all the way. Officers of that road say it would be almost possible to start a train over that road with only brakemen in charge and no locomotive and run it to Montreal.

With grain and lumber shipments so easy as that, the Canadian Pacific, it is said, would not allow any waterway to meet its rates. This company has neither asked nor wished special water front privileges here, preferring St. John for that business, but it has no intention of losing through canals business that it is favorably equipped to carry.

The Grand Trunk has held aloof. Its elevators and grain terminal are at Portland. There is a traffic arrangement between the Grand Trunk and the Canada Atlantic close enough to ally them against a waterway rival, and that alliance is strengthened just now because the Canada Atlantic wished and failed to get the harbor privileges here which Mr. Conners secured. It proposed to tap the St. Lawrence at Coteau. The Canada Atlantic has a terminal at Parry Sound on Georgian Bay, and nearly follows an air line to Ottawa, thence to the St. Lawrence. The Grand Trunk uses the Canada Atlantic route from Ottawa to Montreal, and the Canada Atlantic uses the Grand Trunk line to Portland. Both roads carry large grain shipments from the Georgian Bay region.

In view of the canal improvements and the agitation and occurrences mentioned, it is quite conceivable that whatever may be done by canal the railroads will let no business slip from them that they can hold. Nor are they likely to let Montreal get the benefit of any considerable amount of their export business. Dominion exports and imports may be stimulated and increased by canal happenings, but if so the benefits to this port, through railroad agency, so far as can be foreseen, will be reflex rather than direct. Such help as the port may receive may be credited mainly to the St. Lawrence improvement.

A MERCHANT'S VIEW.

At the annual meeting of the Corn Exchange a few days ago the grain situation and outlook being under discussion, Alexander McFee, the retiring President, made an address, expressing in most conservative terms the feeling of the trade. The following summary is from a local newspaper:

Last year, Mr. McFee regretted, the business of the port showed a decrease, as compared with that of the previous year, though it was one of the largest in its history. What the Corn Exchange had to watch was that the grain-carrying trade which should come to Montreal was not diverted by way of other ports. There were three railways competing against the waterway for the grain-carrying trade of the great West, and it was likely that these railways would be able to remain in the field. Because of this competition, Montreal had much to fear from Portland and Quebec. Portland, in particular, had advantages in terminal facilities, grain being transferred from the cars to the steamers at a lower cost than in Montreal. He was inclined to think that the railways were waiting for subsidies or concessions of some kind, which they were, no doubt, receiving at other ports. Where these subsidies were to come from he was unable to say; but if we were to judge from the remarks of the railways, they were not very anxious to place Montreal in as favorable a position, as far as terminal charges were concerned, as trade in other ports enjoyed. Something should be done by the incoming committee to put Montreal in as favorable a position in this respect as possible. One of the heaviest burdens under which Montreal labored, was the excessive insurance charges which had to be paid upon goods shipped by the St. Lawrence.

EXCESSIVE INSURANCE.

During the year the Committee of Management had called the attention of the Government to the fact that the Port of Montreal was laboring under these excessive insurance charges. The Government was, no doubt, considering this problem very seriously, and we might hope to see a lower rate of insurance from Montreal, if the buoying of the river were improved, the channel widened and deepened, and the pilotage system placed in the hands of men who would do their work in a manner satisfactory to the insurance companies.

THE CONNERS ELEVATORS.

What the new Conners elevators may do when ready for service is of course largely conjectural. They can hardly be well tested this year, for none will be finished before August. Even the opponents of the grant of the site to Mr. Conners hope that he may bring large business here that would not otherwise come. It is assumed that he will find means to handle the equivalent of 25,000,000 or 35,000,000 bushels of grain a year, whether he brings new business or not. He might handle enough, even if he devoted himself solely to handling coal, the receipts of which here—800,000 tons from the Lower Provinces, 200,000 tons from England, and 200,000 tons from the United States—are alone equivalent to the grain bulk he has undertaken to handle.

Merchants are practically united in the belief that regardless of Mr. Conners, the canal improvement will bring increased business. If the Conners undertaking could bring that much new business, as the Harbor Commissioners planned, opposition to it would at once drop out of sight. There is general expectation of enough new business here from inland sources to justify the canal improvement, and incidentally to stir to fresh energy the movement in New York to enlarge the Erie Canal. Whether serious diversion of business heretofore held by the Erie Canal can be made permanent is a question that hope rather than conviction answers.

BUFFALO AND THE CANAL.

Merchants Welcome the Improvement Project as a Means to Commercial Supremacy of the City.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, March 3.—Firm in faith that this city is destined to rank among the first in the country in commercial importance, the merchants of Buffalo heartily approve the Erie Canal improvement project as a means to that end. The wealth in ores, grain, and lumber in process of development along the great lakes, the cheap transportation for raw materials, power facilities for manufacturing that may be utilized from Niagara, access to the coal fields, water for industrial uses abundant and almost without cost, and a salubrious climate are the elements that count in calculations for Buffalo's business growth. Easy outlet to the sea seems alone wanting.

Lord Charles Beresford visited this city on his way home last year. In a letter written in London in November he said: "There is no reason why Buffalo should not become the greatest manufacturing city in the world. In fact there is every reason that this should be the case, for united with the audacious enterprise of its inhabitants are those great forces of nature at Niagara which your citizens have harnessed to the van of human invention and utility."

Manufacturing interests, established and under way, show how clearly business enterprise appreciates the value of this location. Four iron and steel plants have within the last year been projected in or near the city. One of them will probably be the finest in the country. Their products will go by water courses not only westward, but to the seaboard, at rates with which railroads cannot compete. Ore can be delivered here as cheaply as at Conneaut, the lake port for Pittsburg, and the product may be carried on to the seaboard at the same rate by canal. Even transportation to the extreme West may include water rates as far as the great lakes extend, insuring cheaper deliveries than Pittsburg can afford by rail.

A copper rolling mill would have the same advantages as iron and steel plants will enjoy, for much of the Michigan ore is smelted here and reshipped to the rolling and wire mills. There is a good prospect for such a plant, and also for factories for textile goods. Factories for chemical products have already been established successfully at Niagara, and at intervening points new wheels of industry have been set in motion. Water transportation from these points will doubtless be utilized whenever the completion of the Erie Canal may offer inducements superior to those now to be had from the railroads.

Buffalo's preparations for increased business cover a scheme of narbor improvement calculated to add about twenty miles of dock room to the present area. The breakwater, on which work has been in progress for three years, will provide the additional room. It will be finished in about two years, at a cost of $2,200,000. Piers extending to within 1,400 feet of the shore may be constructed along the entire length of nearly three miles. It is calculated that they will provide close to twenty miles of dockage if built 200 feet apart, and that the breakwater will inclose a shelter of 900 acres, an anchorage of 720 acres, and harbor entrances 150 feet and 600 feet wide respectively. The inner harbor, now in use, consists of Buffalo Creek, with five miles of wharfage; the City Ship Canal with four

AUSTRIAN MINERS STRIKE

Seventy Thousand Men Demand More Pay and Shorter Hours.

THE GOVERNMENT INTERCEDES

New Airship Will Make a Trial Trip in April or May—How Peasants Prevent Hailstorms.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

The greatest coal strike that Austria has ever witnessed is now on. Some 70,000 hands have struck in the coal districts of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, and now they have been out for about five weeks. They claim an eight-hour shift from bank to bank, a 20 per cent. increase of wages, and several smaller matters. During the last few years the profits from coal mines have increased enormously, but the wages have remained the same. The workmen now demand a share of the enormously increased proceeds of their labors. The mine owners would not hear of it.

The greater number of the colliers in Austria are not organized, and scarcely a quarter of them belong to the Socialist Party. The strike funds had been totally exhausted by a successful textile strike. It seemed impossible for 70,000 men to hold out for more than a week. The mine owners were deaf and gave no answer, but to their stupefaction and that of the rest of the world one week after the other passes without bringing the end of the strike. The workmen are suffering want, but do not give way, as they believe that this time they must win, and that never before was there a better opportunity for enforcing their demands than the present. The coal famine and coal prices have reached a height hardly ever known before. The whole industry of the country is suffering, the great iron and other works have either stopped work altogether, or reduced the hours. Some railways have been compelled to stop all traffic, while at Prague and several other towns the lighting of the streets with gas has had to cease.

The entire industrial world loudly cried for help and pressed the Government to make peace between the owners and the miners. The Government took up the task. It brought all the pressure in its power to bear on the powerful companies owning the mines, but in vain. All that the latter are willing to concede to the men is a 12 per cent. rise of wages and some minor demands, but they obstinately refuse to grant any reduction of the hours of work, and therefore all the efforts of the boards of conciliation proved futile. So the Government, siding with the workers in the question, was constrained to take a decisive step. Yesterday it announced that it would resort to a legislative expedient, and promised to prepare a bill regulating the working time in coal mines and to introduce it next Autumn at latest.

Count Zeppelin's steerable airship is definitely to make its trial ascent in April, or, at latest, in May, this year. An eminent expert, Herr Hinterstoisser, commander of the aeronautic department of the Austrian Army, has now closely inspected the apparatus and gives full and most interesting particulars concerning it.

It appears that the first impulse received by the Count came from the experiments of the Austrian engineer Schwarz, who in the year 1897 constructed an airship at Schoeneberg, near Berlin, and lost his life on the trial trip. Count Zeppelin considered the idea of this aluminum airship very ingenious, but needing further perfecting. Accordingly he began to think of constructing such an apparatus himself, and last year it was almost finished. It was constructed in a workshop made on purpose on the Lake of Constance, close to the little town of Manzell, near Friedrichshafen. It is still in that workshop, whence the first ascent will be made.

The skeleton of the airship is made of aluminium and steel, having no less than seventeen different divisions, in each of which a balloon is imbedded. The entire airship has a length of 17 meters, and is 11.5 meters high; its volume is 11,000 cubic meters. The material for the balloons themselves is a sort of cotton stuff, and has received a water-proof coating. The surface of all the balloons put together amounts to 7,200 square meters. It was decided to make the balloons only of a single thickness of cotton stuff, as, besides this, there is to be a water-proof covering surrounding.

The motive power will be supplied by two benzine motors. Each motor is of fifteen horse power, and is connected with the wing-screws by a gearing apparatus. The screws are of aluminium, and have a diameter of 1.53 meters. The motors weigh 105 kilograms each, and are placed in the two cars. These last are 6.5 meters long, 1.8 meters broad, and 1 meter high. Between them is a passage in which moves a sliding weight that serves to balance the airship. On this weight depend further the direction taken, the rising and landing of the balloon.

Hydrogen will be used to fill the balloons, it being compressed in iron jars at a pressure of 150 atmospheres. For steering the apparatus consists of horizontal and vertical wooden frames, each with a surface of four square meters. They are covered with the same material as that of which the balloons are made, and moved from the car by means of cranks. The capital involved in the undertaking amounts to about 1,000,000 marks, consisting of 200 and 1,000 mark shares. On the occasion of the first ascent, Count Zeppelin, the inventor; Herr Kaebler, the mechanical engineer who has superintended the whole construction of the apparatus; a machinist, and a steersman will be in the car.

Hailstorms cause such havoc to the vineyards and fields in some districts in Austria that the peasants sought for some means to protect themselves from the great loss thus caused, for in places a great part of their crops was destroyed year after year. Being superstitious, they believed the formation of hail to be the work of devils or witches, whom they sought to drive out by means of fires. But a more popular device was to frighten them away by means of a tremendous noise. To that end the church bells were well adapted, and so they used to be violently rung when a storm appeared to be approaching. Some bells obtained such a great reputation for efficacy that they were called "weather bells." The first news of systematic shooting at the sky to prevent the formation of hail reached here about three years ago from the Austrian Alpine provinces. In scientific circles the idea was laughed at, as merely a new instance of the peasant's superstition. The country men for their part renewed their experiments; from Styria the practice spread to Carinthia, and even to Italy. In all places the result of the trials, as far as they were carried out systematically and thoroughly, was the same.

Now Dr. J. M. Pernter, Professor at the Vienna University and Director of the Central Institute for Meteorology and Earth Magentism, reports as follows on "weather shooting": "It was first systematized by Herr Stiger, Mayor of Windisch-Feistritz, in Styria, in the year 1896, with ordinary mortars. Since then it has never hailed in that place, which used to suffer so much. Shooting stations became common, first in Styria, and afterward in Italy. In Upper Italy people in the year 1899 began firing at the clouds with "Stiger cannon," and the success was so great that at once no less than 2,000 stations were established. In November, 1899, a hail-shooting congress met at Casale Monserato, and was attended by a representative of the Government."

Prof. Pernter, after describing the apparatus and its action, goes on to say that recently Herr Jusching introduced an improvement by adding to the mortar a funnel three meters high. Then, when a suitable charge of powder has been put in, there issues a whirlwind, traveling with very great celerity and possessing great force, and producing a rushing sound that lasts twenty-five seconds or more.

This whirlwind is aimed at the hail clouds, and the time that the sound of it is heard shows that it reaches an elevation of 2,000 meters. If the apparatus is so set, not perpendicularly, but horizontally, toward paper targets it tears them, pulls up the poles supporting them, and tears the wooden frame to pieces. It has been supposed that the waves produced by one shooting destroy the process by which hail is formed. But it is more probable that the considerable energy possessed by the whirlwind, which enters the hail clouds, by mechanical concussion prevents the formation of hail. Other people have suggested that the warm air carried to the clouds meets the grains of ice and causes them to evaporate.

Mr. Choate to be an LL. D.

EDINBURGH, March 3.—The authorities of Edinburgh University have decided to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador; Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney General, and Miss Eleanor A. Ormerod, the celebrated entomologist.

Miss Ormerod is the first woman to receive a degree from the university.

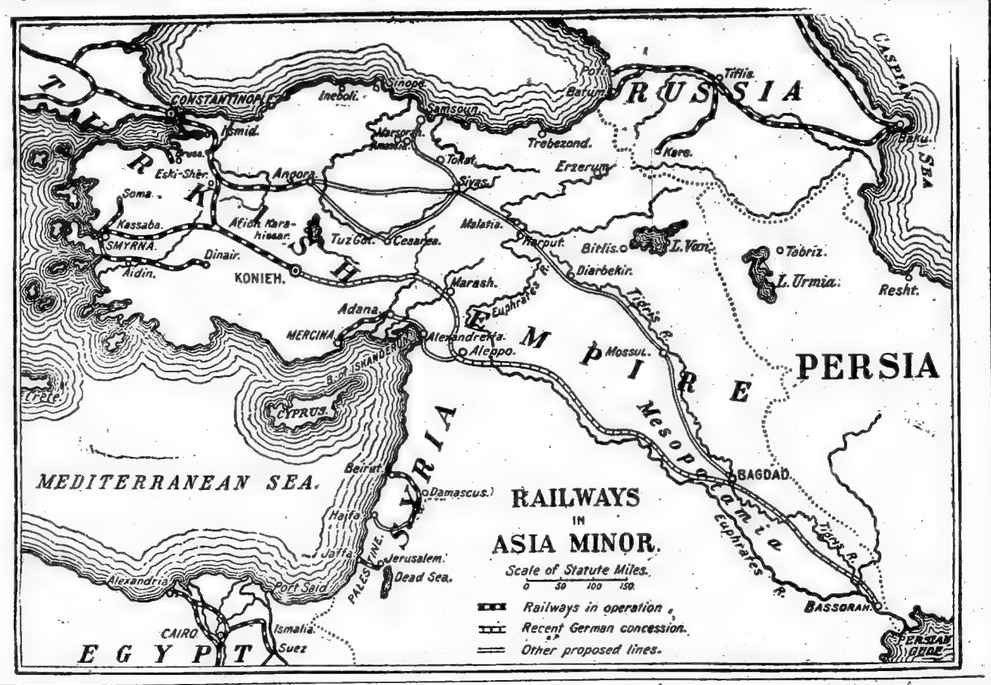

RAILWAYS IN ASIA MINOR

Germans Rapidly Securing Control —A Chance for Americans.

The State Department has issued two Consular reports which throw light on the present condition of the schemes for constructing additional railways in Asia Minor and elsewhere in the Orient. With the reports is published a map of the railways in operation in Asia Minor, the line to be followed by the railway to be built in accordance with the recent concession to a German company, and other proposed lines. This map is reproduced in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day.

Milo A. Jewett, United States Consul at Sivas, speaks in his report of the termination of the controversy in regard to railway construction in Asia Minor by the concession granted to the Anatolia Railway Company. This German company will, it is understood, extend its present line, which terminates at Konieh, (as shown in the map,) to Bassorah, on the Persian Gulf, via Marash and Bagdad. The Consul adds that the opposition of the French company which owns the Smyrna-Kassaba Road, which extends east as far as Afion Karahissar, was removed by the grant to that company of 40 per cent. of the shares in the extension. The local objections were brought to an end by a provision in the concession giving the Turkish Government the right to purchase the line at any time.

"Few railroad lines," Mr. Jewett goes on to say, "can be of greater prospective importance than this 2,000 miles of railroad uniting the Persian Gulf with Europe, forming rapid transit to and from the East, opening up large tracts of agricultural country, and paving the way for German commercial supremacy in Asia Minor and Mesopotamia."

Germany, it is added, will be able, by means of preferential rates for goods on German lines, to control the chief markets of Asia Minor and to invade the East. The Consul then refers to the map as showing how Germany is acquiring commercial supremacy in that portion of the world. Germans bought the Constantinople-Ismid Railway from a British company and extended it to Angora. They also checkmated the French and British by extending their line from Eski-Sher to Konieh, thus preventing extension of both the Smyrna-Afion Karahissar and Smyrna-Aidin-Dinair Roads. The two great distributing points—Constantinople and Smyrna—are thus controlled by Germans, and German goods can enter the interior of Asia Minor and the great valley of the Tigris and Euphrates on German controlled roads at a decided advantage.

Rights have been obtained by Germans, the report proceeds, to build docks and warehouses at Haida Pasha, the terminus of the Anatolian railroads, and, when through rates on German lines for German goods, German freight cars may be sent across the Bosporus and travel to Mesopotamia and the confines of India and Persia without change. Goods from the United States and other countries will have to be transshipped at Constantinople or Smyrna, and will consequently be at a disadvantage.

Mr. Jewett closes by saying that he sees but one scheme of competition left for the United States in Mesopotamia and Southern Anatolia. He remarks that water transport is always cheaper, mile for mile, than rail transport. He therefore suggests: "Let the proposed line from Samsoun (or Sinope) to Sivas, Diarbekir, and Bagdad be built, and a country vastly superior in agricultural products will be opened up, giving more local traffic than the German line from Konieh to Bagdad, which must traverse a barren and sparsely inhabited land."

The report from the Consul at Sivas is supplemented by a brief report on railroads in Asia from Richard Guenther, Consul General at Frankfort. Mr. Guenther says that he has gathered the information he sends from different reliable German newspapers, and proceeds:

"The lines now in existence have a total length of about 30,000 miles, of which two-thirds belong to British India. The portions of the Trans-Caspian and Trans-Siberian Railways already constructed have a length of 3,200 miles. A number of European syndicates have obtained concessions for 3,000 miles of railroads in China, which will traverse regions rich in minerals and agriculture; many of these lines are already in process of construction. The Chinese Government owns about 300 miles of railway. The lines are very remunerative, especially that from Peking to Tien-Tsin. Japan is well provided with railroads; the present length being 3,200 miles. French Indo-China has at present only 120 miles, but the French possessions in Cochin-China, Anam, and Tongking will soon have 2,400 miles, which will greatly help to develop their mineral and agricultural resources. The Dutch Indies are well supplied. Java alone has 1,100 miles. There are as yet no railroads in Persia of any consequence; but Turkey operates 1,500 miles in Asia and 600 miles more are in construction or projected.

"The Russian commission which for months past has been busy with the preliminaries for the construction of a railroad from Astrakhan up the River Volga has completed its labors. The plan is to lay the track on the left shore of the Volga and to connect with the general Russian railway system. This railroad will become of the utmost importance for the whole commerce of Russia with Central Asia and Persia—the more so because, at the same time, the Volga channel through the Caspian Sea will be deepened to enable steamers to proceed directly to Astrakhan without being compelled to reload on flat-bottomed lighters."

THE GERMAN LAWMAKERS

Centre Works to Carry the Meat Bill, but Attitude of the Government Is Unfriendly.

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BERLIN, March 3.—Most important matters were transacted during the week in the Reichstag before almost empty benches. Friday's opening session saw precisely twenty delegates in attendance. Herr Eugene Richter, in the Freisinnige-Zeitung, holds that the fact that members of the Reichstag receive no remuneration in any form for their services is responsible for this state of affairs. Certainly in the Prussian and other German State Diets, where liberal compensation is paid, there never is such a scarcity of delegates.

The consequence was that Herr Richter and other Reichstagers repeatedly during the week compelled the Reichstag majority to do their bidding on the threat of ascertaining whether a quorum was present, a quorum in the Reichstag meaning one-half of the delegates.

The Foreign Office Budget being taken up, a variety of matters came under discussion, even the query as to why the Prussian Government gave a Prussian decoration to a German of Chicago.

The chances of the Naval bill have grown rather worse lately. The Centre, the Conservatives, and the Agrarians are demanding compensations for their vote, the former asking for the recall of the Jesuits and the latter demanding a meat law to suit their convenience and guarantees from the Government that Agrarian interests will not be neglected in the projected commercial treaties. There will evidently be a hard pull to get the bill through, though there is every indication that popular sentiment among the electors is rising for the naval increase. One such indication was in the Reichstag bye-election in the Calbe-Aschersleben District, where the National-Liberal candidate wrested a seat formerly held by the Socialists, evidently under a strong fleet issue.

The programme fixed for the Reichstag is as follows: Thursday is fixed for the second reading of the Meat bill, then the Currency bill and the final reading of the Lex Heinze, against which there is strong opposition by artists and writers. Later, there will be the final reading of the Meat bill and some other measures of less importance, thus carrying the sessions to the Eastertide adjournment. To carry the Meat bill, &c., the right side of the Centre will summon all its defaulting members to the Reichstag during the coming week.

The National-Zeitung, speaking about the Meat bill to-day, expresses the belief that the Government will not approve the bill as now constituted, and thus tie its hands regarding the coming commercial treaties, not only with the United States, but also with Russia, Scandinavia, Holland, &c. It says:

"A general tariff war would be the result if the bill became law, all to appease the insatiable Agrarians. The total prohibition of meat imports after the new year of 1904 would be tantamount to meat usury."

RECIPROCITY WITH GERMANY.

Washington Officials Think a Treaty Made with France Would Bring the Germans to Terms.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—While, technically speaking, negotiations looking to the making of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Germany are still in progress, practically nothing has been accomplished in that direction since the departure of the German Ambassador, Herr von Holleben, for Germany early last Summer. There is no disposition whatever on the part of the officials of the State Department to embarrass the German Government by any insistence at this time upon an active prosecution of the negotiations.

While far from satisfactory, the existing conditions of the American export trade with Germany can, it is believed by the officials, be tolerated for a short time. The officials are hopeful that the time will be short, resting their belief not upon any direct assurance from German authorities, but rather upon reports of the political situation in Germany.

It is understood that when the German Government has secured what it regards as certain essentials of legislation from the Reichstag it will be in better condition than it is at present to meet the expectations of the United States. At any rate it is a conviction of this kind that has inspired the United States Government to avoid any urgent representations connected with the reciprocity negotiations at this stage.

There is perhaps another reason for the negative course taken by our Government. This is a desire to learn just what effect the ratification by the United States Senate of the pending French reciprocity treaty would have upon the German Government. It is said by the officials here that as the French treaty gives preferential rates to many articles which figure largely in the list of German exports to the United States, the effect of the practical application of the French treaty would be to confer upon France all that share of the American market now occupied by Germany.

To save this important trade to her manufacturers Germany must, it is argued, secure a similar reciprocity treaty, and this can only be secured by an abatement of the restrictions upon the importations of American meats and other products.

Thus, by a natural working of the laws of trade and commerce, it is conceived by the officials that our Government may be able to entirely avoid a recourse to the tremendous powers lodged in the President of prohibition of trade with a nation that discriminates against the United States.

RAILWAYS IN PRUSSIA.

The State Railroad System Is Shown to be Behind the Times.

BERLIN, March 3.—The Prussian Diet this week considered the railroad budget. It was plainly shown that the Prussian State railway system is far behind in comfort and the latest improvements, all because of fear of diminishing the annual surplus.

Herr Macco, a National Liberal civil engineer, demonstrated that even Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Bavaria were ahead of Prussia in this respect. The Minister of Public Works, Herr Thielen, would not even promise a passenger fare reduction, although certain Prussian fares are five times higher than those charged in Hungary for the same distance.

DISORDER IN ITALY'S CHAMBER.

Sitting Suspended on Account of Disturbance by Radicals.

ROME, March 3.—As was anticipated, the discussion of the articles of the bill known as the decree law, which gives the Government exceptional power in applying certain measures in the maintenance of public order, led to obstructive tactics on the part of the Radical Deputies and to a scene in the Chamber.

At a previous sitting the Radicals endeavored to obstruct the first reading of the bill, but the Government scored a victory by a vote of confidence. To-day's discussion of the articles gave rise to wild scenes of disorder; and the Radicals made such a commotion that the President of the Chamber suspended the sitting.

LONDON TENEMENTS OPENED.

Prince of Wales Says Slums Are a Disgrace to Civilization.

LONDON, March 3.—The Prince and Princess of Wales to-day opened the new tenement buildings at Bethnal Green, costing £330,000 and accommodating 5,380 people.

The Prince of Wales, during the course of a speech, characterized the slums of London as a disgrace to civilization. But, he added, the public conscience had been awakened, and the demand for cleansing these districts would shortly result in the Government introducing a large scheme for reform, which was now in preparation, and which, he hoped, would solve the subject of housing the workers, than which there was no question of greater social importance.

IRISH MAGISTRATE MURDERED.

London Papers Urge Government to Suppress the United League.

LONDON, March 3.—The recent murder of a land agent and Magistrate named Bird, at Bantry, though failing to attract general interest, is held by the better-informed to indicate a serious condition of Irish affairs.

The Standard draws attention to the fact that William O'Brien, only a few days before the murder, inaugurated at Bantry a branch of the United Irish League, urging his audience to "get rid of landlordism," and referring enthusiastically to the example of the Boers, "who took down their guns." The Standard denies the insinuation that Mr. O'Brien or the league actually instigated the murder, but it compares the occurrence to the course of the old Land League, whose footsteps, Mr. Gladstone declared, were "dogged with crime." It urges Gerald Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, to reconsider his refusal to put the United League under the ban of the Crimes act, saying:

"Sterner measures are now necessary. The sentiments of the Irish in Parliament do not matter so much. What they say on the hillside is of serious importance."

The Morning Post takes a similar view of the situation.

Phillips Academy's Diphtheria Scare.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 3.—The Faculty and students of Phillips Academy, Andover, are disturbed over the report that a diphtheria epidemic is raging in that institution. It is claimed that the report has been freely circulated in the West, and as a result the mails of the last few days have brought anxious inquiries from the parents of students. The President of the academy emphatically denies the rumor. He says there are only four slight cases of diphtheria in the academy and that there has not been a death since the school year.

SELLS AN ELIXIR OF LIFE.

Complaints to Authorities About Laboratory Company Which Offers Large Profit on $5 Investments.

Postal Inspector Snow of Jersey City was informed several days ago that a company known as the New Jersey State Laboratory was conducting, as alleged, an illegal business at 212 and 214 Washington Street. The complaint asserted that the company professed to pay 265 per cent. on investments like the Miller syndicate of Brooklyn.

Investigation showed that Guy Weber, who is at the head of the concern, is the patentee of a medicine which he claims to be a sort of elixir of life. He does not profess to pay 265 per cent. profit on any investment. He said he sold six bottles of the medicine for $5, and sent the purchaser a certificate to the effect that $100 had been invested in his (or her) name; that on this investment he would pay 18 per cent. per annum in monthly installments, and that at the end of the year he would pay the investor the $100 due on the certificate.

Mr. Weber had several testimonials from persons in Pennsylvania, certifying that they had bought the medicine a year ago; that it had proved valuable, and that Mr. Weber had kept all his promises. He declined to say how he was able to do this on an investment of $5 lest some one else should utilize his plan and interfere with his business.

When Inspector Snow was asked last night whether he had taken any action, he said he had not, because he had not been able to find any evidence that the law had been violated. He said he would keep a close watch on the company.

Complaint was also made to Chief of Police Murphy. He said he had made an examination that satisfied him that if the law was being violated it was in a manner that was beyond his jurisdiction, and he then turned the matter over to Inspector Snow.

MR. PECK MEETS THE PRINCE.

Latter Prevented Withdrawal of British Paris Exhibits.

LONDON, March 3.—Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, and Mrs. Peck, happened to be present in the House of Lords on Thursday, at the interesting moment of the announcement of the relief of Ladysmith.

The Attorney General, Sir Richard Webster, improved the occasion by presenting Mr. and Mrs. Peck to the Prince of Wales, who is President of the British Exposition Commission. His Royal Highness greeted the Americans most cordially. Mr. and Mrs. Peck were then introduced to Lord Salisbury and A. J. Balfour.

Incidentally, it may be said that it is due to the Prince of Wales's great tact and influence that the bulk of British exhibitors have not withdrawn on account of French hostility. The Prince of Wales will visit the exposition in the Summer.

To Honor Prairie's Officers.

PARIS, March 3.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie received a very cordial reception on her arrival at Rouen, and a movement is now on foot, headed by the Chamber of Commerce of Paris, to entertain the Captain and officers of the vessel here.

"OLD HOSS" HOEY'S ESTATE.

Ownership of "The Parlor Match" Figures in the Litigation.

The contest between Mrs. Bridget Hoey, the mother of William Hoey, the comedian, who died a couple of years ago, and the actor's wife, Helena G. Hoey, was resumed in the Surrogate's court yesterday, when an application was made to Surrogate Fitzgerald by Thomas J. O'Neill, counsel for Hoey's mother, to overrule a report filed by Judge Warren W. Foster approving the account rendered by Mrs. H. G. Hoey, as administratrix of the decedent. The Surrogate reserved decision on the motion.

Mrs. Bridget Hoey, after the death of her son, brought an action in the Supreme Court to set aside conveyances of certain real estate which Hoey deeded to his wife before his death, claiming that he was of unsound mind when he conveyed the property to her. The elder Mrs. Hoey also, in the Surrogate's court, opposed the administration of her son's estate by his widow. She was joined in both the legal proceedings by her daughters and grandchildren. The suit in the Supreme Court was decided by Justice Russell in favor of the younger Mrs. Hoey, but an appeal was taken to the Appellate Division, which has not yet rendered a decision in the case.

The objections to the report of Referee Foster on the accounting by Mrs. H. G. Hoey are that she omitted to include in it the interest of her husband in the play "The Parlor Match," and other valuable copyrights, and also various sums of money which she had collected on mortgages held by him. Lawyer O'Neill claimed that, although "The Parlor Match" was being billed throughout the country as being under the direction of Evans & Hoey, proprietors, the referee found that Hoey had no interest in the play.

PRESIDENT LOUBET TO PRESIDENT M'KINLEY

SENDS THANKS AND GREETING

Receives the First Lafayette Dollar and Responds by Hoping for a Strong and True Friendship.

PARIS, March 3.—Robert J. Thompson, Secretary of the Lafayette Monument Commission, presented to President Loubet this morning, as Special Commissioner of the United States, representing President McKinley, and in his name, the first of the Lafayette dollars, which was inclosed in a casket costing $1,000. The presentation took place at the Elysée Palace.

Mr. Thompson, accompanied by the United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, was received at the Elysée by M. Mollard, Sub-Director of the Protocol, and Capt. Haguet of the French Navy, who was the officer on duty. The Americans were conducted to the President's study, where M. Loubet was awaiting them. By his side were M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Gen. Baillaud, the Chief of the President's Military Cabinet.

Gen. Porter introduced Mr. Thompson to President Loubet, and the presentation of the dollar was then made by Mr. Thompson, who said:

"Mr. President: In the name and on behalf of his Excellency, the President of the United States, I have the distinguished honor of extending to you, the high representative of the people of France, salutations and greetings of friendship.

"On the 19th of October, 1898, the anniversary of the victory of Yorktown of the French and American arms in the cause of liberty, the American school youths were invited by the President and Governors of the several States of the United States to contribute their pennies toward the erection of the monument in Paris to a son of France, our great and venerated ally, Gen. Lafayette. The response of the children was universal, the movement a splendid success. In further aid and in honor of the work, an issue of fifty thousand souvenir silver dollars was appropriated and ordered struck by Congress.

"Of these fifty thousand Lafayette dollars, the first to issue from the Mint was especially preserved for your Excellency by the President of the United States; and I have now the distinguished honor, Mr. President, of presenting to you this coin, a simple and sympathetic token, in his name and for the people of the United States.

"I voice the sentiments of my countrymen when I express the hope that this memorial dollar, stamped with the likeness of Washington and Lafayette, may remain always, as it is to-day, an emblem of the amity and the unity of purpose of the two great republics of the world.

In reply, the President said he was deeply touched by the kind thought of America's President and people, and particularly by the gracious manner in which the coin had been presented to him by Mr. Thompson. He begged the latter to be the interpreter to the President of his warmest thanks and of the sentiments toward President McKinley and the American Nation which animated the President and Government of the French Republic. M. Loubet added that he congratulated himself on receiving this souvenir, which was a fresh pledge of the reciprocal ties of esteem and friendship which had so long united France and the United States, and which he hoped to see draw closer and stronger.

Immediately after the presentation was concluded the Americans were conducted to a salon, where M. Loubet presented them to Mme. Loubet and their little son. During the luncheon which followed, M. Loubet engaged in animated conversation with Gen. Porter and Mr. Thompson, in which he accentuated and amplified what he had previously said in his formal response on the subject of the historical and sentimental ties between the two republics, and his sincere desire for an unshakably good understanding. He alluded to the Franco-American reciprocity treaty now before the two Parliaments, and dwelt on the mutual advantages he hoped would accrue therefrom, expressing the opinion that not merely those articles directly affected by the treaty would benefit, but that the whole trade between the two countries would undergo sympathetic expansion, and that the channels of commercial intercourse would widen inevitably in the course of time.

"We both have reason to desire a development of our mutual trade," M. Loubet remarked. "You want our luxuries and we need your articles of necessity."

The President placed the Presidential box at the Théâtre Français Monday, and at the opera Wednesday, at Mr. Thompson's disposal. The latter will send Mme. Loubet a Lafayette dollar, she having to-day expressed a desire to have one as a souvenir.

The casket which contains the coin is of sterling silver, finished in French gray and gold, and stands upon a rosewood oval base, upon which is a shield bearing the following inscription:

First Lafayette Dollar, Presented to the President of the French Republic, M. Emile Loubet, by the President of the United States of America, William McKinley, 1900, A. D.

Upon the front of the cover, in the centre, is a medallion, upon which are female figures representing Columbia and Gallia, clasping hands. Columbia holds an olive branch, emblematic of peace. Near the figure of Columbia are representations of the United States shield and Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. Back of Gallia are the shield of France and the Eiffel Tower. In the foreground are a cornucopia and the caduceus, or Mercury's wand, with the entwined serpents. A steamship, emblematic of commerce, appears in the background. On either side of the medallion are the leaves of the oak and the laurel.

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

PARIS, March 3.—France beyond a doubt is sincerely anxious for the hand-grip of friendship of the United States, and not only is this true of the Government, but of all responsible French politicians as well. The presentation of the Lafayette dollar to President Loubet to-day furnished another unmistakable proof of the existence of this feeling.

References to the event in the French journals of all political shades have been invariably of the most sympathetic character, and the ceremony itself is treated as if destined to prove another link in the historic friendship of the two nations. President Loubet himself is charmed with the whole affair, and the manner in which it was carried out. Prior to the ceremony he privately expressed these sentiments and also his sense that the way the scheme had been taken up is an indication of the attitude of American opinion toward France.

Another expression of the feeling in the official world has appeared in the Government's mouthpiece, which, after reviewing the inception and execution of the idea, concluded by saying: "All these demonstrations form a veritable cult, consecrated by the Americans to the illustrious citizen who aided them to win their independence, which does the greatest honor to the people of the United States and deeply touches the French people. If there are in the world two peoples made to love and comprehend one another it is surely those of the two greatest republics which exist on the face of the globe."

Some of the newspapers find in the Lafayette incident an occasion to draw a contrast between the ideals of America and France and the conduct of Great Britain at the present time. One remarks:

"It is truly a fine spectacle to see two great republics invoking their souvenirs of heroism and celebrating the rights of their people while England is going to strangle the Transvaal."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William E. Ward.

William E. Ward, a manufacturer and inventor of Port Chester, died Friday night, in the eightieth year of his age. Mr. Ward was the President of the manufacturing firms of Russell, Byrdsall & Ward and of the Port Chester Bolt and Nut Company, and had been a resident of Port Chester for nearly half a century.

He was born in Indiana in 1821, and was a member of the Society of Friends. In 1845 he went to Port Chester and started in business, devoting his attention at first to the manufacture of wood screws, and afterward established a bolt and nut manufacturing plant. He was a pioneer in this business, but being of an inventive turn of mind he supplied the lack of facilities by machinery of his own invention. His inventions soon made the business a profitable one, and the company in which he was interested grew to be one of the largest in that branch of trade in the country. It now furnishes employment for more than 1,000 men.

Though very active in the management of his business, he devoted considerable time to study and was well versed in science and art. He was a charter member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Society for the Advancement of Science. He leaves a wife, to whom he had been married forty-eight years, and two children—Mrs. Mary Ward Jones and ex-Congressman William L. Ward of Port Chester.

Henry Maillard, Sr.

News was received yesterday of the death in Paris on the preceding day of Henry Maillard, Sr., the well-known confectioner. He was eighty-four years old, and his representative in this city, in the absence of his son, who was recently summoned to Europe, said that death was due to old age and the shock occasioned by the death of Mrs. Maillard on Feb. 13.

Mr. and Mrs. Maillard were married in 1850, and the latter for many years was interested in one of the leading bazaars in the Parisian capital.

Mr. Maillard amassed a large fortune in this country and also owned a prosperous business in France. He had lived mainly in the latter country since 1878.

Memorial services will be held to-morrow morning at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in West Twenty-third Street.

Raymond Lee Ward.

Raymond Lee Ward, a member of the New York Produce Exchange, died on Friday at 14 East Thirty-second Street, in his fifty-first year. He had been for thirty years in business as a malt broker at 59 Broad Street, and was popular on the Exchange. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Fencers', Riding, German Liederkranz, Olympic, Rockaway Hunt, Country, New York Athletic, and Essex County Club. Mr. Ward is survived by his widow.

J. Newton Voorhees.

J. Newton Voorhees dropped dead from heart disease in the Post Office at Middlebush, N. J., yesterday morning. Mr. Voorhees, who was seventy years old, represented Somerset County in the New Jersey Assembly from 1878 to 1880. He was clerk of the present Senate Appropriations Committee.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. NICKERSON of the steamer Herman Winter, is dead at his home, in Boston. He was one of the best-known Captains in the Metropolitan service.

Mrs. PHILANDER BUTTON died at her home in Greenwich, Conn., Friday. She was seventy years old. Her husband was the founder of Greenwich Academy.

JOHN J. DRAKE died at his home, 94 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, on Friday. He was seventy-four years old and a native of this city. He had been in the real estate business in Brooklyn for fifty years. He was a Freemason.

Mrs. BRIDGET M. FALLON, wife of John J. Fallon, Warden of the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, and formerly Warden of the Tombs, died yesterday. She was born in Woodford, County Galway, Ireland, and was fifty-seven years old.

Mrs. HENRY F. SEVERENS, wife of the newly appointed Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, died suddenly yesterday at her home, in Kalamazoo, Mich. Mrs. Severens was sixty-one years old. She was a prominent member of the local Christian Science Church. Besides her husband, three daughters survive her.

WILLIAM LEIGH of Somerville, N. J., died at his home, in that place, yesterday. He was born in England eighty-three years ago and was engaged in the pottery business. He came to this country and went into the pottery business at Trenton, under the firm name of Leigh & Waddock. The firm also had a store in this city. Mr. Leigh retired from business many years ago. A widow and nine children survive him.

WILLIAM WILSON, one of the oldest residents of Fordham, died Friday at his residence, 2,640 Decatur Avenue. Mr. Wilson was born eighty-five years ago at Peekskill, N. Y. He removed to Fordham in 1850, and had lived there continuously since that time. He was a wheelwright, but retired from business fifteen years ago. His wife and one daughter survive. The funeral will take place from the residence at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WILLIAM I. PRESTON, a member of the New York Produce Exchange, who did business as a grain commission merchant at 59 Bridge Street, died yesterday in his seventy-second year at 1,270 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Preston was at one time a member of the grain commission house of H. D. Waldridge & Co. of Whitehall Street, in which Gen. Waldridge of Toledo, Ohio, was a partner. The concern met with disaster fifteen years ago, and Mr. Preston had since done an independent business.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Clubmen and All Other Connoisseurs of good liquors never allow them to be spoiled by the addition of impure mineral waters and drink CARL H. SCHULTZ'S Selters, Vichy, or Carbonic.

E. & W. **DRESS SHIRTS.** E. & W.
Linen of special weave.

MARRIED.

BABCOCK—HOLDEN.—On March 1, 1900, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Theodore C. Williams, Edith, daughter of Edwin R. Holden of this city, to Charles H. Babcock of Rochester, N. Y.

DIED.

BARTHOLOMEW.—On Thursday, March 1, 1900, of pneumonia, at his residence, 31 5th Av., George Frederick, son of Zelina Ripley and George Ward Bartholomew, in the 27th year of his age.

Funeral at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, Sunday, March 4, 1900, at 2:30 P. M. Boston and Hartford papers please copy.

BETTS.—Thursday, March 1, Annie Mabel Betts, in her 22d year.

Funeral Sunday, March 4, from Forsyth St. M. E. Church, at 1 P. M.

BUCKELEW.—On March 2, 1900, at Jamesburg, N. J., Margaret C. Buckelew, widow of James Buckelew.

Funeral will be held at her late residence, at Jamesburg, N. J., on Monday, March 5, at 2 P. M.

BURR.—On Saturday, March 3, at his home, in Westport, Conn., Capt. Henry P. Burr, in the 81st year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, on Tuesday, March 6, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 12:02 P. M.

DRAKE.—Suddenly, on March 2, 1900, John J. Drake.

Funeral from his late residence, 94 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, L. I., Monday, March 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

EDWARDS.—At Nice, France, on March 1, Gerard Morris Edwards, formerly of this city, son of the late Jonathan Edwards.

LYON.—Sarah Wood, wife of Phoebus W. Lyon, and daughter of Rev. Dr. George W. Wood, aged 57 years.

Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Monday, March 5, at 12:30 P. M.

MAGHEE.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 2, Elizabeth Colgate, widow of Thomas H. Maghee and daughter of the late George Colgate.

Funeral services at her late residence, 13 East 69th St., Monday, March 5, at 10 A. M.

MARTIN.—Suddenly, at Elmhurst, L. I., on March 1, Frances Isabella Martin, widow of Charles Martin, Medical Director United States Navy.

Funeral services at her late residence, Elmhurst, on March 5, Monday, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend. Interment private in Woodlawn.

PRESTON.—On March 3, 1900, William J. Preston.

Funeral services on Monday evening at 8 o'clock at his late residence, 1,270 Bergen St., Brooklyn. Interment at Woodlawn at convenience of family.

PRESTON.—On Saturday, March 3, 1900, at his residence, 1,270 Bergen St., Brooklyn, William I. Preston, in his 72d year.

Funeral services at his late residence, Monday evening, March 5, at 8 o'clock.

WALTER.—Magdalena Walter, mother of Mrs. John Schlitz, Sr., at her residence, 60 Moore St., on Thursday, March 1, 1900, in her 80th year.

Funeral from Church of Holy Trinity, Montrose Av., on Monday, March 5, at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends invited.

WARD.—On Friday, March 2, 1900, Raymond Lee Ward, aged 51 years.

Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th St., on Monday, March 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Salem. Kindly omit flowers.

WRIGHT.—On Friday, March 2, 1900, at Goshen, N. Y., Mary Beakes Wright, widow of Alexander Wright, in her 75th year.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 48 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office,

WORK FOR LITTLE MOTHERS

West Street Children Learning to Cook and Sew.

Little Mothers' Aid Association Is in Need of Funds—Social Distinctions Down Town.

The little girls, children of the longshoremen, who make their homes in and around West Street have had the opportunities of their lives offered them in the last few weeks, and they are making the most of them. The Little Mothers' Aid Association, which has a house on Twenty-first Street and which has done much to lighten the burdens of many little girls who act as little mothers to their younger brothers and sisters, has opened what it calls "Home Making Branch No. 2" at 23 West Street, and the children of that vicinity are to have the benefit of it.

They are most of them of Irish parentage with home influences that are anything but refined. They have for several years been to some extent under the influences of the association, for its visitors have found them out, and once a year these down-town "little mothers" have been taken on an outing in the Summer, and have enjoyed the privilege of some kind of festival at Christmas, Thanksgiving, or Easter. More than this the association had not the money to do then.

At the Twenty-first Street home there are sewing and cooking classes and a club for the ex-little mothers who have resigned their early duties to younger children in the family. The benefits they have received have been very great, sometimes working a complete transformation mentally, morally, and physically in the children. The down-town children have known of these cooking and sewing classes, and for several years they have been begging to share them. But it was impossible. They were too far off, and the association was working to the extent of its capacity. For two or three months one year they did have sewing classes in the home of one of the girls, who was motherless and kept her father's small home, but the plan was not altogether satisfactory and was given up, and the children continued their requests to be taught to cook and sew. They said they could do it as well as the other girls.

This year two of the assistants of the association who have worked among the down-town children put in a special plea for them, and with a capital stock composed chiefly of grit, the workers said, two rooms were opened. One friend guaranteed the rent for three months, others made donations of furniture and other things, supplies were sent from the association home, and now there is a pleasant front office and a rear room with a gas stove—all that can be afforded at present—with chairs and a table, at which the girls dine when they have cooked their dinners. There are three sewing classes and one cooking class, with sixty girls registered, and as many more ready to attend as soon as arrangements can be made for more teachers, and a doctor comes at regular intervals to see to the children's physical welfare.

One interesting difference found between the children in the lower part of the city and those who attend the Twenty-first Street home is that, with practically the same kind of homes and material conditions, the girls who live within a short distance of Battery Park and the breezes from the water are stronger and more healthy than those who have a smaller proportion of fresh air. There is possibly less refinement among the down-town girls, for there is an elevated social status among the longshoremen. But great improvement has been seen since the branch home was opened.

The first thing that was done when the children were taken in charge was to give each girl a package containing a cake of soap, a face cloth, towel, and nail file, and she was told that she was to keep them for her own individual use, and never by any chance to neglect them. Whether the girls do use them or not can be seen by their appearance at the classes, where they are expected to be clean and have tidy hair. Aprons are provided for all the children in the sewing classes, and eventually the members of the cooking class will have aprons and caps. There is a need of money for that as well as to start another cooking class, which is the next step to be made. The association is to have slips telling of its work printed soon, and they are to be distributed in business offices in the vicinity of West Street, with the hope of interesting business men to contribute. The expense is considerable, including the materials for sewing and supplies for cooking.

The little mothers in this vicinity differ in other ways from those further up town. Most of the real mothers are engaged in cleaning in office buildings, and are up at abnormally early hours, 5 o'clock in the Winter mornings and 3 often in the Summer, when they work to 9 o'clock, and then again from 3 to 6 at night. The little mothers have to be up at these hours to look after their charges, particularly if it happens, as it does in many cases, that they are hired out. A mother who has no child old enough to take care of her little ones will hire a neighbor's child and pay her 75 cents a month, or perhaps $1.50, if there are several children. If a little girl has only one child in her own family to care for and there is a poor woman living near who has one child and no one to take care of it, the neighbor's baby will be brought to her. The mother will need work, and some one will find a place for her, and the other mother, with older children, will say:

"There's a foine job for you, Mis' Murphy, and my Mamie'll mind your baby."

That will be a clear and oft charity which will be done willingly. Some discrimination has to be made between the real little mothers and the little girls who go out as child's nurses for pay. They are not supposed to be as needy as those where there are large families at home to tend. Many little girls of thirteen and fourteen keep house and do all the work for their fathers, and they are assisted by the association, though there are no other children in the family. They each have a woman's work to do.

The social difficulties always require tact in handling work of this kind, and there is a great deal of class distinction on West Street. A little girl whose mother keeps a candy store around the corner from the branch home, the other children consider wealthy, though the returns of the store may not be half as great as the pay of the mothers who go out cleaning, and they would like to keep her out of the association. Many of the children keep their families supplied with coal from refuse heaps, and mothers who do not get their supplies in this way consider themselves superior to those who do.

In the month's work great improvement has been seen in the manners of the children. At first the children's greetings were overwarm.

"Hullo!" one of the children would call to one of the workers at the top of her voice.

"Good morning. How do you do?," the worker would say with dignity.

"How's yourself?" the child would answer buoyantly.

Now most of the girls say simply "Good morning," when they meet the association workers, and when they left the doctor the other day they all said, "Good-bye, thank you," most politely, and one small girl dropped a courtesy.

The experiment has been tried long enough to show that it is worth while, and that it can be extended with advantage. More than twice as many girls as can be accommodated now are anxious to be taken in, and the small boys of the neighborhood who also care for small brothers and sisters are asking why there isn't room for the little fathers to learn to cook.

CECIL LESLIE HERE.

Miller's Press Agent in the Raymond Street Jail.

Cecil Leslie, who was private secretary and press agent for W. F. Miller of Franklin Syndicate fame, arrived in this city on the Empire State Express last night from Cleveland, Ohio, where he was arrested by Detective Sergeant McConville of the Central Office.

The man was taken to Police Headquarters, where he was turned over to Sergeant Humphreys of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, who immediately took the man to Brooklyn, and he was lodged in the Raymond Street Jail.

Leslie gives his age as fifty-two years, and says he is a journalist, living in Wayne Avenue Brooklyn. He refused to say anything concerning his arrest, but seemed to be cool and collected.

THIEF CAUGHT AT FIRE.

He Was Putting an Alarm Clock Under His Coat, It Is Alleged—Excitement in a Tenement.

The occupants of the five-story tenement house at 535 West Fifty-second Street, were thrown into a state of excitement last evening by the presence of fire and thieves in the building. The fire was in the apartments of Patrick Newman, on the second floor, while the thieves visited all parts of the building.

The Newman family consist of husband, wife, and two children and a boarder. Mrs. Newman and one of the children were out shopping when the fire started, caused by the explosion of a lamp. The loss was $500.

As Capt. Quinn of Engine Company No. 54 and Fireman O'Neil of the same organization were entering a rear room in the Newman apartments O'Neil discovered a young man putting an alarm clock under his coat. He handed the fellow over to Capt. Quinn, who placed him in charge of Policeman Kelly of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who locked the fellow up. At the station house the prisoner gave his name as Owen Thompson, twenty-two years old, of 437 West Forty-second Street. He denied that he was stealing the clock.

While the firemen were fighting the flames the wife of Charles Zoller, who occupied the apartments next to those of Newman, discovered a young man entering her rooms. She struck the fellow in the face and drove him away.

Mrs. Newman returned while the firemen were battling with the flames, and later said that a pocketbook containing $12 had been taken from her rooms.

ARTHUR SEWALL HERE.

Knows Nothing of Hudson River Ship Yard Project.

Arthur Sewall of Maine, Democratic Vice Presidential candidate in 1896, is at the Holland House. He declined to discuss politics.

Mr. Sewall, however, expressed hearty satisfaction with the business outlook.

"I know nothing," said he, "of any intention to start a mammoth shipbuilding plant on the Hudson River. If anything of the kind is under way I have not been consulted concerning it, and am in no way interested."

From an equally authoritative source it was learned that a great shipbuilding property will soon be in operation in New London, and the company already has signed contracts to build two of the largest steamships ever constructed for James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway Company.

GAS TRAGEDY IN A HOTEL.

The Woman Found Dead and the Man Unconscious.

A couple who registered as James Carter and wife, Brooklyn, went to the Manhattan Hotel, at Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon and asked for a room. They were shown to a room on the second floor. The man left word that he was to be called at 9 o'clock last evening. At that hour he was found unconscious from gas, which was escaping from a rubber tube that connected the gas jet with a radiator. Beside him in the bed lay the woman. She was dead.

Carter was restored to consciousness by Dr. Jackson of the Presbyterian Hospital, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital a prisoner, charged with being a suspicious person. He refused to say anything except that he and his wife had come to Manhattan to visit relatives, and, having decided to remain in the city, had engaged a room in the hotel.

GRIP IN JERSEY CITY.

Attacks Pastors and Church Members and Spoils a Revival Meeting.

Grip is reported to be unusually prevalent in Jersey City. The statement was made by several ministers in accounting for the lack of attendance at a union revival meeting on Friday night. The Rev. J. Francis Morgan of the Park Reformed Church said that twenty families in his congregation had one or more members suffering from the disease. He also said that he had buried three members of his church during the week.

It was added that the Rev. J. Madison Hare, pastor of Parmly Memorial Church; the Rev. J. A. Owen, pastor of Hedding Methodist Church; Mrs. Owen, and the Rev. Robert Aylesworth, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Aylesworth were all suffering from the disease.

The Hudson County health officials, when told of this state of affairs, said that, while all the persons named might be suffering from grip, the disease is not epidemic, and is no more prevalent now than it usually is at this season.

HIS SEARCH ENDED BY DEATH.

Stein Vainly Tramped the Streets Looking for His Wife.

Gottlieb Stein lies dead at his home, 222 Adams Street, Hoboken, and his friends yesterday told a pathetic story concerning him. A year ago he had a happy home and a young wife to whom he was devoted. One evening he took William Meicke home with him to play a game of cards. Meicke and Mrs. Stein at once became infatuated with each other, and a month later both disappeared.

Shortly after, Stein was told that his wife and Meicke were living together in this city. After that, being too poor to employ a detective, he devoted all his spare time to searching for the runaways. Night after night he tramped the streets of New York, but to no purpose. But he never wearied in the search. He said he would find them, though he had to devote his life to the pursuit.

On Wednesday night, after one of his long tramps, he returned to his home at midnight. He told a neighbor that he had contracted a cold and feared he was going to be ill. By morning his cold had developed into pneumonia, and on Friday night he died. He will be buried this afternoon.

PART OF ESTATE FOR DAUGHTER.

Isabelle G. Woodruff to Receive One-sixth of Her Father's Income.

Miss Isabelle G. Woodruff, the daughter of Henry C. Woodruff, and granddaughter of Amos Woodruff, who died in 1882, leaving a large fortune, according to a decision handed down by Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, will receive in future one-sixth of her father's income, and will also get a similar share for the time which has elapsed since 1896, during which period she has been living with an aunt in New Jersey. The decision compels her uncle, Amos Woodruff, who is the trustee of her father's income under her grandfather's will, to pay this money over to her.

Amos Woodruff, the grandfather of the plaintiff, left a large fortune, his son's (Henry C.) share being left in trust to his brother Amos, who was to pay over the income of the fund as he thought fit to Henry C. Woodruff for the support of himself and his family and the education of his children. Amos paid him over the income regularly.

Miss Woodruff, in 1896, for some unexplained reason, left her father's home and went to her aunt. Through her guardian, the Manhattan Trust Company, she brought her action against her father and uncle, claiming that under the will of her grandfather they were bound to pay her aunt for her support and education.

SOLDIER DEAD ARRIVE.

Transport McClellan Brings 101 Bodies from Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The United States transport McClellan, Capt. Nye, arrived yesterday morning from San Juan, Santiago, Guantanamo, and Baracoa, with 21 cabin passengers, 15 undertakers and civilians, and 101 bodies of dead soldiers. The transport proceeded at noon to Pier 22, Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Among the bodies brought from Cuba and Puerto Rico by the transport McClellan are those of Capt. D. L. M. Peixotto, Third United States Volunteers; Joshua W. Johnson, Third United States Volunteers, which is to be taken to Atlanta for interment; Walter E. Spicer, formerly Postmaster at Guantanamo, which is to be sent to Boston, and Mrs. Anna Campos, hospital nurse, which will be interred at the Arlington Cemetery. Sixty-six of the bodies will be brought to this city next week for interment at Arlington.

This movement completes the work of bringing home the soldier dead from Cuba and Puerto Rico, including all those who lost their lives during the Spanish-American war and those who died since.

Hereafter the bodies of soldiers who die in the West Indies will be brought home promptly in each case except where immediate removal might prove dangerous from a sanitary standpoint.

AT THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW

Wildcat Again Escapes and Is Cornered with Screens.

To be Captured This Morning—Big Crowd Throngs the Garden and Enjoys the Sights.

The wildcat that was at large Friday afternoon for a few hours at the sportsmen's show at Madison Square Garden again broke from its cage early yesterday morning, and up to a late hour last night had not been recaptured. The knowledge that a wild animal was at large was kept from the public throughout the day, and the spectators strolled leisurely about the amphitheatre in apparent security. The feline was located shortly before the evening session under one of the boxes on the Twenty-sixth Street side of the Garden, where it was wedged in by screens, and will be captured with dogs this morning.

The crowd began to arrive in the Garden shortly before 10 o'clock in the morning, and throughout the day crowded the aisles on the main floor and pushed from exhibit to exhibit on the balcony floors. At night the walks were so crowded as to be practically impassable. The children made friends with the guides, climbed on their knees in the log cabins that fringed the main floor, and listened with open-mouthed wonder to the tales of the forest (real or imaginary) that the natives of the woodland had prepared for the city folks. The firearms that were on exhibition had no attraction for the younger generation, and throughout the afternoon session they devoted their attention almost exclusively to the animals that those inventions of man were built to destroy.

The larger folks examined the collections of rifles, models of big guns, and hundreds of varieties of fishing flies that were shown on the southern gallery. They also watched the exhibitions in the lake given by George Kistler, Natatorial Instructor of the University of Pennsylvania; Charles Holroyd of Columbia University, Prof. Enoch of Atlantic City, and Arthur Holden, the high diver from Newark, N. J.

The trap shooting tourney on the roof, where professionals and amateurs meet on an equal footing, began at 10 o'clock in the morning. The only competition was the Association Championship, which as usual was won by Rolla Heikes on his third trial with a score of ninety-two. J. R. Hegeman was the first man to appear, and he shot alone in strings of twenty-five and scored sixty-three in a howling gale. Just as he was about to finish M. H. Niece and Miss Mackey appeared. They, with Ferdinand Munch and H. Kattengill, started the first squad. Niece and Miss Mackey failed to break their first birds, but after a round or two Miss Mackey got in line and began to break them in good style. The scores were:

R. O. Heikes, 92; E. D. Fulford, 90; "Jack" Fanning, 88; W. R. Crosby, 87; B. Le Roy, 87; Charles Budd, 83; "Jack" Hallowell, 81; J. R. Hegeman, 63; "Phil" Daly, Jr., 65; H. Niece, 58; G. R. Schneider, 52; Ferd. Munch, 47; Miss May Mackey, 45; H. Kattengill, 38.

The revolver matches brought out a number of contestants. The highest scores of the day were as follows:

Match A, (Any Revolver.)—Alex Stein, 46, 47, 44; Louis Piercy, 43, 42, 38; J. A. Dietz, 44, 45, 46.

Match C, (Pistol:)—Dr. R. H. Sayre, 45, 45, 45.

Match D, (Police Revolver.)—Alex Stein, 43.

J. B. Crabtree of Massachusetts still leads in the championship, with scores of 41, 43, 41, 44, and 40. The point trophies awarded up to last night were won by L. Piercey, R. H. Sayre, and J. B. Crabtree.

The best bull's-eye scores on measured targets up to date were made by H. D. Miller, R. Gate, J. Fackiamm, and H. Siebs.

Trophies were won yesterday in the rifle galleries by H. M. Pope, Hartford, Conn.; G. Schlicht, Taurus, N. J.; J. Lenzinger, New Brighton, S. I.; J. F. Smith, Stapleton, S. I.; P. J. Donovan, Clifton, S. I.; H. Neuweiler, Brooklyn; W. Rosenbaum, New York City, and H. D. Muller, New York.

In the 100-shot match, W. Rosenbaum, known as "Buff" to all rifle shooters, finished his score with 248, 248, 248, 245, 244, 238, 237, 239, 235, and 239, each string out of a possible 250. Total, 2,382.

In the continuous match Harry Pope of Hartford, a son of Col. Pope, stands high with a score of 71.

The summaries of the evening races in the water sports were:

100-Yard Race, open to Police and Fire Departments and Post Office Department. Greater New York—Won by William T. Keller, Post Office; E. C. Frizzell, First Precinct, (Police,) second, and Harry S. Lyons, Post Office, third. Time—1:38 2-5.

25-Yard Race, (feet and knees tied)—First heat won by J. W. Spencer, Columbia University; L. Goodwin, K. A. C., second, and G. Wallace, Columbia University, third. Time—0:20. Second heat won by G. L. Brown, K. A. C.; G. Wales, Columbia University, second. Time—0:20. Final heat won by J. W. Spencer, Columbia University; G. L. Brown, K. A. C., second. Time—0:18 3-5.

Union A. C.	Position.	Atalanta B. C.
Hawes, Hjertsberg	Centre	Van Holland
Lenehan	Right forward	Hoeneck
Webb	Left forward	Boss
Connell, Nonenb'ch'r.	Half back	Fenesterer
Stevens	Goal	Hunt
Kelly	Goal	Randall

Referee—James H. Sterritt, United States Army.

Score—1 to 0 in favor of the Union B. C., the goal being made by Hjertsberg in the second half.

KNICKERBOCKER BOYS WON.

Defeated New York Athletic Team at Water Polo 5 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 3.—The Knickerbocker Athletic Club's water polo team found it easy to defeat the team from the New York Athletic Club at the Sportsmen's Show to-night, the score being 5 goals to nothing. All these goals were scored in the first period, and the first two were made in the first minute and a half.

The Knickerbockers played a clever passing game and also played with much science. The New York's team resorted to rough tactics in the first few minutes, but after the "Cherry Diamonds" had scored two goals, were called down by the referee. The sensational work was by Handley, who climbed up on the backs of Van Cleaf and Reeders and jumped for the goal board. He scored the first and third goals in this way. Van Cleaf showed great coolness, and when there was a scrimmage of eight players near the New York Athletic Club's goal waited till the ball came to the surface, grabbed it, and made the goal.

The Knickerbockers played entirely on the defensive in the second half and did not try to score. Their only object was to keep the New York Athletic Club from making a goal. Wenck played well for the wearers of the Mercury Foot.

This gives the Knickerbocker Athletic Club the Amateur Athletic Union championship, as it was the final match of the tournament. The line-up was as follows:

K. A. C.	Position	N. Y. C.
W. Reuss	Left field	W. E. Dickey
Stein, Reeder	Centre field	J. A. Wenck
G. W. Van Cleaf	Right field	D. M. Singer
L. De B. Handley	Half back	W. G. Douglass
G. Neuss	Goal	G. L. Johnson
H. A. King	Goal	W. D. Hennon

SCORE.

Goal.	Won and Made By.	Time.
1.	A. C., Handley	0:40
2.	K. A. C., Van Cleaf	0:46
3.	K. A. C., Handley	0:58
4.	K. A. C., Van Cleaf	1:40
5.	K. A. C., Van Cleaf	3:55

The 200-yard Amateur Athletic Union swimming championship was won by E. C. Schaeffer of the University of Pennsylvania, who has this week taken five swimming races from large fields of competitors. To-night he made the long swim, almost a furlong, in 2:30 2-5, seven seconds faster than any amateur ever swam the distance. He was far superior to all the others in the competition.

Alex Grant Beats "Dick" Grant.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—In the special two-mile race at the University of Pennsylvania indoor games to-night, Alexander Grant of the University of Pennsylvania defeated his brother "Dick" Grant of Harvard, in 10:31.

Kraenzlein of Pennsylvania beat Remington, also of Pennsylvania, both starting from scratch in the forty-yard hurdle race in 0:05¾.

Fine Arts Federation's Officers.

At a meeting of the Fine Arts Federation on Thursday the following Directors and officers were elected: Directors—Herbert Adams, Frederic Crowninshield, Henry Rutgers Marshall, George B. Post, and J. Q. A. Ward; President—Frederick Crowninshield; Vice President—Herbert Adams; Secretary—Henry Rutgers Marshall.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Colgate & Co.'s team was the only one to win a double-header in the Wholesale Drug Club tournament at Reid's alleys yesterday. Small scores were rolled all around. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 169; Olm, 150; Ulrich, 172; Robertson, 148; Ruddiman, 198. Total, 837.
Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 125; Dezeller, 124; Scrimshaw, 134; Caughey, 170; Judge, 196. Total, 749.

SECOND GAME.

Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 132; Dezeller, 120; Scrimshaw, 140; Caughey, 182; Judge, 208. Total, 782.
Merck & Co.—Darius, 122; Urbach, 127; Douth, 152; Heins, 149; Robertson, 105. Total, 695.

THIRD GAME.

Merck & Co.—Darius, 135; Urbach, 128; Douth, 123; Heins, 182; Robertson, 170. Total, 748.
Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 170; Olm, 150; Ulrich, 172; Robertson, 122; Ruddiman, 125. Total, 729.

FOURTH GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 157; Chrystal, 168; Kennedy, 126; Faulkner, 121; Colgate, 204. Total, 776.
R. and H. Chemical Company—Klahre, 160; Bode, 134; Stepan, 100; Maisch, 133; Furgang, 135. Total, 662.

FIFTH GAME.

General Chemical Company—Joerger, 145; Bissell, 108; Gore, 136; Norman, 180; Storm, 174. Total, 726.
R. and H. Chemical Company—Klahre, 136; Bode, 161; Stepan, 113; Maisch, 118; Furgang, 129. Total, 657.

SIXTH GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 116; Chrystal, 145; Ramson, 158; Faulkner, 137; Colgate, 162. Total, 718.
General Chemical Company—Joerger, 129; Gore, 116; Mason, 113; Norman, 159; Storm, 124. Total, 641.

The American Exchange National Bank team won from the Chemical National Bank team by 10 pins in the first game, and from the Kountze Brothers team by 9 pins in the third game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chemical National Bank—G. Whitehead, 169; Wray, 109; E. Whitehead, 141; Snow, 141; Smith, 152. Total, 689.
American Exchange National Bank—A. G. Armstrong, 148; Lee, 126; H. N. Armstrong, 125; Ferdon, 130; Kennedy, 168. Total, 699.

SECOND GAME.

Kountze Brothers—Farrington, 141; Lomis, 117; Nelson, 102; Warner, 143; Schmitt, 224. Total, 727.
Chemical National Bank—G. Whitehead, 135; Wray, 153; E. Whitehead, 166; Snow, 129; Smith, 140. Total, 723.

THIRD GAME.

American Exchange National Bank—A. G. Armstrong, 138; Lee, 165; H. N. Armstrong, 145; Ferdon, 116; Kennedy, 141. Total, 705.
Kountze Brothers—Farrington, 145; Lomis, 165; Nelson, 101; Warner, 118; Schmitt, 167. Total, 696.

In the Fire Insurance tournament at Star Alleys, players from the Home Insurance Company, the Niagara Insurance Company, and the Germania Insurance Company each won a game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Home Insurance Company—De Rosset, 155; Crooks, 146; Crosby, 174; Cotter, 123; Darby, 101. Total, 699.
Niagara Insurance Company—Cook, 128; Willard, 186; Turner, 116; Weeks, 107; Cottrell, 98. Total, 585.

SECOND GAME.

Germania Insurance Company—Palmedo, 128; Michel, 114; Ruykhaver, 156; Huethwohl, 109; Hahnel, 180. Total, 687.
Home Insurance Company—De Rosset, 136; Crooks, 124; Crosby, 130; Cotter, 111; Darby, 148. Total, 641.

THIRD GAME.

Niagara Insurance Company—Cook, 138; Willard, 131; Turner, 224; Weeks, 126; Cottrell, 98. Total, 719.
Germania Insurance Company—Palmedo, 180; Michel, 159; Ruykhaver, 126; Huethwohl, 133; Hahnel, 104. Total, 702.

The Imperial Bowling Team defeated both the Metropolitans and the Bushwick Wheelmen last evening in the Carruthers, Brooklyn National tournament. The scores:

First game—Imperial, 757; Bushwick Wheelmen, 754. Second game—Metropolitan, 816; Bushwick Wheelmen, 708. Third game—Imperial, 822; Metropolitan, 795.

COLLEGE GYMNASTS.

New York University Boys Defeat the Lafayette College Team.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., March 3.—The Lafayette College gymnastic team was defeated by the New York University gymnasts this afternoon. The contest was an interesting one to the large audience assembled in the gymnasium, and the contestants were all well received. The best all-round work was done by F. J. Belcher of New York University and by Bacon of the Lafayette team.

The boys of the New York University assumed a commanding lead at the start, and were never headed. At the conclusion of the contest S. S. Jones, New York University, gave an exhibition high jump, clearing the bar at 6 feet 1 inch. The score by points was as follows:

	First.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Points.
N. Y. U.	7	6	2½	56½
Lafayette	1	2	5½	26½

This is the order in which the contestants finished in the several events:

Horizontal Bar—M. L. Berry, N. Y. U., first; F. J. Belcher, N. Y. U., second; L. G. Knipe, Lafayette, third.
High Jump—S. S. Jones, N. Y. U., (5 feet 8 inches,) first; W. F. Irwin, N. Y. U., second; A. D. Chedsey, Lafayette, third.
Parallel Bars—J. C. Herrmann, N. Y. U., first; F. J. Belcher, N. Y. U., second; H. M. Hodson, Lafayette, third.
Fence Vault—S. S. Jones, N. Y. U., (6 feet 6 inches,) first; B. H. Belcher, N. Y. U., second; J. Andrews, Lafayette, third.
Flying Rings—A. J. Keene, N. Y. U., first; H. B. Bacon, Lafayette, second; F. J. Belcher, N. Y. U., and A. D. Chedsey, Lafayette, tied for third place.
Club Swinging—H. N. MacCracken, N. Y. U., first; A. L. Crossley, Lafayette, second; M. E. De La Mater, N. Y. U., third.
Side Horse—B. H. Belcher, N. Y. U., first; G. G. Walton, N. Y. U., second; O. F. Sieder, Lafayette, third.
Tumbling—H. M. Hodson, Lafayette, first; F. J. Belcher, N. Y. U., second; S. L. Wilcox, N. Y. U., third.

SHIPPING DEAL CONFIRMED.

Consolidation of Leyland and Atlantic Transport Lines.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday by the steamer Lucania from Liverpool was Bernard N. Baker, President of the Atlantic Transport Line.

When questioned regarding the report that the Leyland Line had absorbed the former company, he said that an amalgamation had been made whereby he would still be managing Director in this country, while on the other side the business would be controlled by Messrs. F. Leyland & Co. Mr. Baker said that in the near future details would be known.

POLICEMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Thrown from His Horse While in Central Park.

James Guilfoyle, a mounted policeman of the Bronx Park Station, was thrown from his horse on the Blue Bridge, near the botanical gardens, yesterday afternoon and dangerously injured. Guilfoyle's horse, a spirited young animal, took fright at the entrance to the bridge. Guilfoyle drew his rein tight, and the horse bucked, throwing its rider forward. The policeman landed on his head. He was taken in an ambulance to the Fordham Hospital, where it was found that his nose and jawbone had been broken. Later he relapsed into a semi-comatose condition, and it is feared that his skull may have been fractured. His condition late last night was critical. Guilfoyle was thrown by his horse two months ago. He received only a slight scalp wound at that time.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PROFITS.

Increasing Business of the Line—Plans for Better Facilities.

The Hamburg-American Steamship Company announces that its profits for the year 1899 were 18,000,000 marks, an increase of 4,000,000 marks over the previous year. The company will, however, pay the same dividend of 8 per cent., applying the surplus to reducing the book value of its fleet and its insurance fund.

The company attributes the increased earnings not to higher freights, which have been less than the previous year, but to the development of its business, having been compelled to spend during the past year 2,200,000 marks for the charter of outside steamers. An intimation is made that it will increase its tonnage, running a line from Hamburg to North Brazil ports, to secure the growing commerce of that district with Germany, hitherto carried by British companies. It will also increase the number of lighters for loading and unloading ore for German smelting houses.

In consequence of its increased business, it is proposed at the next general meeting of the company to increase its capital from 65,000,000 to 80,000,000 marks.

OUR NEW SODA FOUNTAIN will be opened on this Anniversary Day. All customers are invited to enjoy our delicious Ice Cream Soda **FREE OF CHARGE.** Ask salespersons from whom you purchase for checks. The fruit flavors and soda are the finest from the firm of John Matthews. The Ice Cream is furnished by Fussell.

ROTHENBERG & CO.

NO MAIL ORDERS FILLED DURING THIS SALE. FORMERLY LUDWIG BROS., MONEY REFUNDED ON UNSATISFACTORY PURCHASES.

34, 36, 38, 40, 42 West 14th St. (Running through to 13th St.; one block.)

TO EVERY WOMAN IN NEW YORK

When the sun rises to-morrow we are One Year Old. You are cordially invited to attend our anniversary.

To fittingly celebrate this evente we inaugurate a merchandising celebration to send a thrill of wonder through the hearts of every judge of great values.

OUR FIRST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION SALE

Will Be a Merchandising Victory Unequalled.

The unusual values we offer during this great sale will astonish you, and will call forth the wonder of our fellow-tradesmen. We attacked the real value of our merchandise so vigorously and valorously that the remaining PRICES ARE FAR BELOW ANY YOU EVER THOUGHT POSSIBLE. Not only on specials, but on many staples that ordinarily never appear at reduced prices. A stock upward of a half million dollars of new, bright, fresh goods.

The stock is large and will withstand your buying siege. We have prepared for all contingencies. The prices of these offerings are unquestionably low, and we have no hesitation TO CHALLENGE COMPARISON by any one. This is a bold statement, and if not true would do us as much injury as it will benefit us if found correct. Unhesitatingly, fearlessly we say:—Come, compare, consider; try us. After so doing you will know why Rothenberg's at the end of the first year is a record to be proud of.

With prices of everything going up at an astonishing rate, these "lower than ever" askings prove to you

That This Sale Is a Bold, Decisive, Price-Depressing Event.

It Will Be the Memorable Purchasing Chance of the Year.

Below you will find but a few of the many incomparable values that will attract you here. Thousands of similar unmatchable bargains remain unavoidably unmentioned.

SHOES

An Unusual and Unequalled Opportunity. A large purchase enables us to fix prices on these shoes to astonish every one. The quality is of the highest, the prices the lowest. Don't fail to attend.

Children's Shoes—Oxfords and slippers, values as high as $2.00; Anniversary Sale price 69c

Women's Lace Shoes, with cloth tops, patent leather or dongola kid, 1 strap sandals and slippers, regular $1.50 and $2.00 grade; Anniversary Sale price 89c

Women's and Children's Shoes—Oxford ties and slippers, patent leathers, tan, vici kid, or dongola kidskin; the cheapest in the lot are worth $1.50; most all of them range from $2.00 up; Anniversary Sale price 1.00

Men's Shoes—Lace, congress, low cut oxfords, in the latest styles, patent leathers, vici kidskin, Russia calf, wax calf, values $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, and some $4.00 shoes among this lot; Anniversary Sale price 1.69

White Goods.

FRUIT OF THE LOOM MUSLIN, yard wide, only ten yards to a customer 6c

Pillow Cases, size 45x36, each, 5c

Sheets, size 54x90, 29c

Linings.

Lining Cambrics, best quality, yard 3¾c
Percalines (fast black), 12½c quality, yd 6½c
Spun Glass, in colors and black, 25c. quality, yd . . . 12½c

Housekeeping Linens.

Table Damask, 54-inch bleached 12½c
Table Damask, 56-inch turkey red 19c
Towelling, 16-inch twilled roller . 3c
Towelling, 18-inch twilled union roller 4½c
Huck Towels, Hemmed, size 18x34 . 8c
Doylies, all linen, in white and colored borders, per doz . . 30c

Flannels.

8c. **Domet Flannels** . . . 2¾c
10c. **Domet Flannel** . . . 4¾c
12½c. **Flannelette** . . . 6½c

French Flannels, helio, gray, reseda, cardinal, national, cadet, &c., regular price 59c. yard, Anniversary Sale price only, yard 29c

Wash Goods.

Best quality **Shirting Prints,** yd . 3½c
8c. **Apron Ginghams,** yard . . 4¾c
12½c. **Dimities,** new designs, yard . 5c
15c. **Madras Ginghams,** very fine . 8c
12½c. **Covert Suitings,** yard . 6¾c

Blankets, all white, gray, and red, during Anniversary Sale marked down to half price.

Laces, Embroidery, Neckwear.

A Rare Price Opportunity.

Laces and Insertions in Torchon, Point De Paris and Val., 1 to 3 inches, worth 8c. yd., only . . . 3c
Embroidery Edgings & Insertings, strip lengths of 4, 5 and 6 yds. each; Anniversary price, yd., only 4c
Embroidery, 5 inches wide, worth 10c.; Anniversary price, yard 5c
Handkerchiefs, Colored Border, Hemstitch and fancy effects, worth 8c.; Anniversary price only . . 3c
Veilings, plain and dotted La Tosca, black, white and colored, worth 15c.; Anniversary price . . 8c
White Ties, Point d'Esprit and plain net lace, trimmed or ruffled effect, worth 25c.; Anniversary price 10c
All-Over Renaissance Net in butter and white bow knot or leaf designs, worth 49c.; Anniversary price, yard . . . 25c

Books.

The best authors. Prices so low you should not withstand purchasing.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, bound in full cloth and stamped in gold, 1,281 pages, over 100,000 words with definitions, 300,000 square inches of printed matter, work is worth many times the price asked; Anniversary Sale Price only 59c
Popular Authors' Library—200 titles—a library of the world's most popular fiction. Each book is sewed, thus making a flexible back, so that it opens easily; 200 titles; per copy . . 10c

Jewelry.

Unapproachable for value, style and finish. See the goods and you'll avail yourself of this opportunity.

Sterling Silver Hat Pins, finest cut, various designs, set with and without turquoise; sold regularly 24c.; Anniversary Sale Price only . . . 15c
Brooches, finest quality, the newest designs, in gilt and silver, with pearls, opals, turquoise, rhinestone, &c.; everywhere 44c. and 50c.; Anniversary Sale Price only 25c
Spiral Hat Pins, large cluster of assorted color stones worth 50c. and 69c. Anniversary Sale Price only . . 25c

Perfumery.

Powdered Toilet Borax, pure, in ½-lb. cans; Anniversary Sale Price, 9c
Violet Borated Talcum Powder, worth 10c.; Anniversary Sale Price. 5c
Complexion Brushes, long, soft bristles, worth 29c.; price . . 21c

Ribbons.

An offering of unusual excellence. All silk and big variety of colors.

Remnants—Ribbons, value 7c., 8c., 9c. yd. Anniversary Sale Price, yd. 3c
Remnants—Fancies, double faced satin, &c., widths up to 4½ inches; value 29c. yard. Anniversary Sale Price, per yard, only 15c
New Spring Fancy Ribbons—Latest designs and colors, sold elsewhere at 29c., 30c., 49c. and 50c. yd. Anniversary Sale Price, per yard, only . . 25c

Kid Gloves.

At one-half price. An opportunity not to be missed.

Genuine **French Kid,** not lambskin, colors golden, tan and ox-blood, 720 pairs; sold everywhere for $1.25; Anniversary Sale price only 69c

BIG FIRE AT GREENPOINT.

Two Buildings of Hay & Buden's Steel Plant Destroyed—Damage Estimated at $185,000.

Fire which did damage estimated at $185,000 raged last night in the plant of Hay & Buden, manufacturers of anvils, whose buildings extend from Norman to Meserole Avenue and from North Henry to Monitor Street, Greenpoint. The blaze was discovered shortly before 7 o'clock by John Johnston, one of the firm's night watchmen.

Among the buildings were two of one and one-half stories high. One of these was 60x200 and the other 40x100. The fire occurred in the building 60x200. When the firemen arrived they found that the flames had swept through the building and had reached the other. Two more alarms were turned in, and the firemen directed their attention toward saving the other part of the plant. In this they were successful, but the two buildings mentioned were completely destroyed.

Mr. Buden placed the company's loss on buildings at $110,000, and on machinery $75,000. It is thought that a spark from one of the forge fires caused the blaze.

K

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager

3D MONTH.

"'Brother Officers' is popular, wholesome, interesting and wholly devoid of offense."—Evening Post.

"ANOTHER EMPIRE SUCCESS." CHARLES FROHMAN.

"A success."—Herald.

Charles Frohman's EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY In the Season's Greatest Comedy.

BROTHER OFFICERS

"Another Empire success."—Mail and Express. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. THIS WEEK. MATINEE SATURDAY. Charles Frohman Presents for SEVEN FAREWELL PERFORMANCES In New York MAUDE ADAMS In a Good-bye Week of THE LITTLE MINISTER. MISS ADAMS' LAST APPEARANCES IN THIS PLAY IN NEW YORK CITY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8. Matinées, 2:15. Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.

20TH CROWDED WEEK. Charles Frohman Presents William Gillette In his new four-act drama, SHERLOCK HOLMES Seats one month in advance. ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S **Criterion** B'way & 44th St. ....Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

THEATRE. Theatre closed Monday night for rehearsal. NEXT TUESDAY EVENING AT 8:15. DANIEL FROHMAN will present JAMES K. HACKETT JAMES K. HACKETT In a new melodramatic play in four acts written by Abby Sage Richardson and Grace L. Furniss, (founded on the novel of that name,) entitled THE PRIDE OF JENNICO THE PRIDE OF JENNICO BASIL JENNICO.....JAS. K. HACKETT THE PRINCESS OTTILIE.BERTHA GALLAND

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av. CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager

3D RECORD-BREAKING WEEK. Evenings, 7:40 sharp. Matinées, 1:45. "BIGGEST KIND OF A HIT." —Herald. CHARLES FROHMAN'S $40,000 PRODUCTION —OF— THE MODERN SPECTACLE HEARTS ARE TRUMPS Written by Cecil Raleigh. Presented as produced by Arthur Collins at the THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, LONDON. MOST MASSIVE TRIUMPH —OF— SCENIC AND STAGE SKILL EVER ACHIEVED. OVER 300 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

THE NEW YORK---TO-NIGHT Immense Vaudeville CONCERT POPULAR PRICES. Adm. 50c. To-morrow (Monday) eve. & Wed. & Sat Mats. BROADWAY TO TOKIO 600 People.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MATHEWS AND BULGER "BY THE SAD SEA WAVES."

KOSTER & BIAL'S NEW YORK'S PALATIAL RESORT.

LAST WEEK OF VAUDEVILLE. MARGUERITE CORNILLE, French and English Chanteuse. DAMMAN TROUPES, Lady and Gentlemen Novelty Acrobats. MONTGOMERY & STONE. Eccentric Comedians. THE 8 MASCOTTES, English Dancers and Vocalists. ELIZABETH MURRAY, Comedienne. Pantzer Trio, Olive, Hart & Bessie, Ben Harney Trio, Brothers Simon, Davenport Brothers.

TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT: Marguerite Cornille, Servais Le Roy, Montgomery & Stone, Elizabeth Murray, Maude Courtney, The 8 Mascottes, Fields & Ward, Ben Harney Trio, Brothers Simon, Hart & Bessie.

MONDAY, MARCH 12, Initial Production of the New Melodic Burlesque Extravaganza: "THE REGATTA GIRL." Book by Clay Greene, Chas. Bradley & J. Cheever Goodwin. Music by Harry McLellan. Cast includes

Amelia Summerville,	Ethel Jackson,
Jennie Yeamans,	Sig. Perugini,
Laura Joyce Bell,	William Terris,
Charles Kenningham,	Alexander Clarke,
Blanche Sherwood,	Eddie Girard,
Margaret McDonald,	Henri Leoni,
Lenora Harris,	Olive Ulrich.
Attalie Claire,	

In conjunction with the Gorgeous Pictorial Pantomimic Ballet, "PROGRESS." Musical score by Romualdo Marenco & John J. Braham. Introducing Mlle. Leontini, Mlle. Chitten, Signorina Pessioni, Signorina Cara, Sig. Vincenzo Romeo, M. Arnold Kiralfy. Musical Director for "The Regatta Girl," Fred'k Eustis. Musical Director for "Progress," John J. Braham. The Two Productions Utilizing an Ensemble of 400 PEOPLE. SEATS AND BOXES NOW READY.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr. 2ND CROWDED MONTH. "A Laughing Success."—Herald. SEW YOUR BUTTONS TIGHT ON YOUR VEST OR CORALIE & CO. WILL DO THE WREST. Charles Frohman's Latest Farce Novelty.

"Talk about The Girl from Maxim's, Coralie & Co. is a Peacherina."—Evg. World. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS

GETS MORE LAUGHS THAN ANY FARCE EVER PRESENTED IN NEW YORK. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15

SECOND MONTH of the society play in 4 acts by John Oliver Hobbes, with the full strength of Daniel Frohman's Stock Company. THE AMBASSADOR

Burton Holmes Lectures DIRECTION DANIEL FROHMAN. CARNEGIE LYCEUM. THURSDAY AT 11 AT 8:15 & FRIDAY AT 3 AT 8:15 MANILA. Japan, March 15 & 16. Paris, March 22 & 23. Grand Canon, March 29 & 30. Moki Land, April 5 & 6. Course tickets, $4 & $3. Single, $1.00 & 75c. NOW ON SALE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat. 2:15

"ANOTHER MISS HOBBS SUCCESS" CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDIANS "Scores a great success."—Herald. "A substantial success. Keep Lyceum full many weeks."—Post. My Daughter-in-Law Cast includes SEYMOUR HICKS, HERBERT STANDING, HENRY KEMBLE, FERD. GOTTSCHALK, J. L. MACKAYE, FANNY BROUGH, MARGARET ROBINSON and ELLALINE TERRISS.

CASINO! TO-NIGHT! All Seats 50c. The New Magnificent Novelty! BYRON'S Over 300 Life-Size Stage Pictures! LIFE VIEWS! CLOSED THIS WK for rehearsals "Casino Girl."

BIJOU Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Eve. at 8:20. A BIG HIT. AUNT HANNAH FULL OF CATCHY MUSIC.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th. AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors

Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK. EXTRA MATINEE WEDNESDAY. MR. N. C. GOODWIN MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT

"ESMOND'S NEW PLAY MUST RANK AS THE GREATEST COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE SEASON."—EVE. SUN.

WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE. H. V. ESMOND'S EXQUISITE PLAY.

NEXT WEEK Farewell Engagement, 2 Weeks Only. HENRY IRVING, MISS ELLEN TERRY, AND THE LONDON LYCEUM COMPANY. PROGRAMME FOR THE FIRST WEEK. Every night and Saturday matinée only. ROBESPIERRE. SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY 9 A. M. Prices 50c., $1.00, $2.00, and $3.00.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. and B'way Ev'gs at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mat. at 2 JACOB LITT. ..... Proprietor

ALL ROADS LEAD TO THE BROADWAY. 15TH WEEK—122 TIMES. KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION, GEN. LEW WALLACE'S BEN-HUR Arranged for the stage by WILLIAM YOUNG. Music by EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY. Under Stage Direction of BEN TEAL. Out-of-Town Mail Orders, Accompanied by Check or Postal Order, Will Receive Prompt Attention.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. MAUDE ADAMS'S FAREWELL TO NEW YORK IN The Little Minister. A TRIUMPH FOR PURITY IN THEATRICALS. —HERALD. Charles Frohman Presents MAUDE ADAMS IN A GOOD-BYE WEEK OF THE LITTLE MINISTER "MISS ADAMS'S ART IS UNIMPEACHABLE." —HERALD Mch. 12, Augustin Daly's Co. in a Runaway Girl.

WALLACK'S CROWDED HOUSES! "A TRIUMPH."—HERALD. NETHERSOLE as FANNY LE GRAND in SAPHO. Matinée Saturday at 2. Seats Secured One Month Ahead.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evg's, 8:15. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 6TH CAPACITY MONTH. ANNA HELD, With Chas. A. Bigelow in Smith & De Koven's PAPA'S WIFE. Seats on sale until April 1. Professional Matinee Next Tuesday.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC B'way. HALL, & 30th. Mats. Tues. & Sat. LAST 3 NIGHTS OF BARBARA FIDGETY Thu'd'y, Mar. 8, SAPOLIO in conjunction with WHIRL-I-GIG

VICTORIA HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evgs., 8:30. Sat. Mat., 2:30.

"A success with a great deal of gaiety."—Herald. BY RICHARD CARLE. GAY CROWDS TUMULTUOUSLY. EX-TEND THE HILARIOUS DROLLERY. MUSIC BY HERMAN PERLET AND ALFRED E. AARONS.

"Mam'selle 'Awkins" PERSONIFIED BY Josie Hall And the Alfred E. Aarons Musical Comedy Company.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL 34th Street and Broadway TO-NIGHT SUNDAY Great Concert. Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew William & Tucker, Fisher & Carroll, The Donovans, Blanche Ring, Lottie Fremont & Picks, The Eldridges, Frank Latona, American Vitagraph, & The Great FOUGERE. ROBERT RECKER'S HARMONISTS. Next week Matinée daily. POPULAR PRICES. MARIE DRESSLER and Co. Flo Irwin & Walter Hawley and Others.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS. WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE —NEW TO-DAY— SPECIAL GROUPS and FIGURES GENERAL CRONJE THE GALLANT BOER HERO. NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS and ORCHESTRA THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. MILDRED and ROUCLERE The Wonderful Illusionists. To-Morrow Night and All the Week.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St., One Block East Grand Central Depot. Mats. at 2. SECOND YEAR. SECOND YEAR. SECOND YEAR. SECOND YEAR. MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY Evgs., 8:15. HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO. THIS WEEK: 7-20-8 OR Casting the Boomerang. By Augustin Daly. EVENING 25-35-50 PRICES. 23-35-50 SUBSCRIBERS' SEATS RESERVED EACH WEEK WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

LYCEUM THEATRE Tissot Paintings and Music. An Illustrated Lecture Presenting these great paintings in their original colors, by Cleveland Moffett. Selections from Gounod and Saint Saens rendered by organ and trained voices while the Passion Pictures are shown. The first of three Lenten Lectures. Single tickets, Reserved, $2.00 and $1.00. Course tickets, $5.00. Box office and Tyson's. MONDAY, MARCH 5, 3 P. M.

3D AVE. THEATRE. Matinee Monday. Drama, "THE MISSOURI GIRL."

American & European Attractions. 3 Large Curio Halls. Theatre, up-to-date Vaudeville. **HUBER'S** 14TH ST. **MUSEUM.** LALOO and LALA, Two persons in one.

CONCRESS of PRODIGIES

JUGGERNAUT, limbless wonder; ALBURTUS, wire-haired man; SIMPSON, female contortionist; DELPHI, orange headed girl; Prof. Thurman, card manipulator; M. Porello's illusions, and 20 other features. THEATRE; 2 Co.'s. 20 stars. Letefa, Filipino dancer, Ada Jones, Hall & Herbert, Reynard & Reyner, Ward & Erwood, Marion & Dean, Comedy Trio, Projectoscope, Al Tanner, Hilliard.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. SPORTSMEN'S SHOW OPEN 10 A.M. TO 11 P.M. WATER POLO, LIVE GAME PARK, AQUATIC SPORTS, LIVE GAME BIRDS, INDIAN CAMP, LIVE GAME FISH, CANOEISTS' CAMP. TRAP SHOOTING on Roof Garden EXHIBITS OF LAUNCHES, YACHTS, CANOES, ARMS & AMMUNITION, GOLF, FISHING TACKLE AND SPORTSMEN'S GOODS. GUIDES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. Special Features and Attractions. ADMISSION . . . . 50c.

5th Ave THEATRE BROADWAY AND 28TH STREET. EDWIN KNOWLES, Sole Manager Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. 2D WEEK. MODJESKA ASSISTED BY JOHN E. KELLERD. To-morrow Evg. & Every Evening Performance, Elaborate Scenic Production of Shakespeare's Tragedy, MACBETH WEDNESDAY MATINEE. Saturday Matinée THE LADIES' BATTLE. Cast to include Cissy Loftus. MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. SPECIAL TUESDAY and THURSDAY Afternoon. TWO Special Matinee Performances. on which occasions Madame Modjeska Will Present In Shakespeare's Comedy of MISS CISSY LOFTUS as VIOLA. Assisted by Modjeska's Supporting Company. TWELFTH NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT.	NEXT WEEK
M'INTYRE & HEATH, Johnson & Dean, Young America Quintette, Vess Ossman, Cheridah Simpson, Stine & Evans.	HURTIG & SEAMON'S, 125th St. & 7th Av.
ETTA BUTLER and others.	THE NEW BROADWAY Burlesq'ers McAvoy & May, Gilbert & Goldie, Fields & Ward, Montgomery & Stone, EMMA CARUS Etc.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. NAUGHTY ANTHONY—MADAME BUTTERFLY (AT 8.) (AT 10.) Continued Success of the Great Farcical Comedy, NAUGHTY ANTHONY First Production of Belasco's Charming Japanese Romance, MADAME BUTTERFLY Monday, March 12th—Silk Stocking Souvenirs.

14TH ST. THEATRE, near 6th Ave. Mats Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c. FOR 2 WEEKS ONLY—The favorite comedian TIM MURPHY IN THE NEW POLITICAL COMEDY THE CARPET BAGGER. EXCELLENT CAST—SPLENDID PRODUCTION

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. ADELAIDE HERRMANN. Oro, Barnard & Oro; J. Glenroy; Mov'g Pics; 30 oths.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. PATRICE & CO. Dempsey, Mitchell Co. 15c., 25c., 50c. Dorothy Neville. Max Unger, The Wilczeks, Moving Pics., 30 oths.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs. THE GREAT LENTEN ATTRACTION, WAY DOWN EAST. Prices: 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.10

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT. Monday (first time) and all week, CARL WAGNER in Hauptmann's great play, "DIE VERSUNKENE GLOCKE." (The Sunken Bell.)

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900. Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU, AT TO-NIGHT, 8:15 O'CLOCK. ELEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. SOLOISTS—Mmes. NORDICA, MANTELLI and ZELIE DE LUSSAN; MM. VON ROOY, PRINGLE, MEUX and CORNUBERT, together with Met. Opera House Orchestra and Chorus. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed for the last time this season. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Mon. Evg., March 5, at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Emma Eames and Mantelli, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Plancon and Cornubert. Tues. Evg., March 6, at 8—Special Performance benefit Beth-El Sisterhood—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari and Salignac. Prices: $1, $1.50, $2.50, $3, and $5. Wed. Evg., March 7, at 8—FAUST. Mmes. Calve, Mantelli; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Plancon. Fri. Evg., March 9, at 8—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, (Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor.) Mmes. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink; MM. Friedrichs, Bertram, and Dippel. Sat. Aft., March 10, at 2—CARMEN. Mmes. Calve and Emma Eames; MM. Salignac and Plancon. Sat. Evg., March 10, at 8 (at Popular Prices)—LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli and Clementine De Vere; MM. Cornubert, Scott, H. Devries and Ed. de Reszke. WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. EMIL PAUR.....Conductor FRIDAY, MARCH 9TH, at 2 P. M. SATURDAY, MARCH 10TH, at 8:15 P. M. PROGRAM.

Symphony, No. 4, G major.....Dvorak
Concerto for Violin, A major (new).....Sinding
M. HENRI MARTEAU. First appearance this season.
Symphony, B minor, "Unfinished."....Schubert
Caprice for Violin.....Guiraud
M. HENRI MARTEAU.
Prelude and Finale, "Tristan and Isolde." Wagner
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's and Rullman's. Seats 75 cts. to $2; Boxes $12 and $15. Admission $1. ANG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People. With EXPLANATIONS by FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director. Fifth Concert, Sat. Aft., March 10, at 2:30, AT CARNEGIE HALL. Soloist....Mr. Ericsson Bushnell. Programme: Overture, "Sakuntala," GOLDMARK; Serenade, HAYDN, (String Orchestra); Waltz, STRAUSS. Tickets now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY SEVENTH SEASON. FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director 2d Concert, Thurs. Evg., March 15, at 8:30, CARNEGIE HALL. Stabat Mater; Improperia, Palestrina; Cantata, Bach. Assisted by CHORUS OF 800. Tickets at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL. Madame SEMBRICH SONG RECITAL TUESDAY AFT., MARCH 13, AT 3:15. Seats, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50. Boxes, $30, $20. Now on sale ONLY at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. KNEISEL QUARTET Fourth Concert Tuesday Evg., March 6, at 8:15. Programme. BEETHOVEN, Quartet, C sharp minor, No. 131; BACH, Sonata, C major, for Violoncello; TSCHAIKOWSKY, Sextet for Two Violins, Two Violas, and Two Violoncellos, Op. 70. Tickets, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Wednesday Evening, March 14th, at 8:15 o'clock. PIANO RECITAL BY MME. CATHERINE CHURCHILL. Reserved Seats, $1 and $1.50 each. For Sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Square.

Mendelssohn Hall, Thursday, March 8, 3:15 P.M. ERNEST SHARPE in English, German, and Italian Songs. Res'd Seats, $1.50, $1. Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

KNABE HALL, MARCH 9, 8:15, P. M. C. D. LEE—CONCERT. Clara Audsley, Hans Kronold, Riesberg, Mrs. Bayer-Lee. Tickets at Knabe's, 156 Fifth Av. One Dollar.

THE DEWEY 14th St. Between 3d & 4th Aves. TO-NIGHT GREAT BILL. HARRY WATSON & CO., HOWARD & EMERSON, JAS. J. MORTON, MIMIC FOUR, FIELDS & WARD, FLORENCE MOORE, HOWARD THURSTON, CARMEN SISTERS, WILSON & LEICESTER, Robt. Recker's Harmonists. Com. To-Morrow, Monday Mat., & All Week, McIntyre & Heath Big Specialty Co. Eugene O'Rourke & Co., Johnson & Dean, &c.

AMERICAN, 42nd ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th AVE. 3d Year. 100 People. In English. TO-MORROW NIGHT. 700TH TIME. SILVER SOUVENIR TEA CADDIES. -FALKA- Misses Morgan, Quinlan, Lambert; Messrs. Roberts, Pinette, Moulan, Casavant, Meyers, and the REMARKABLE CHORUS OF 60. Eves. 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 Nothing Higher. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c. NEXT WEEK, FRA DIAVOLO First Time Here in English.

KEITH'S 14th St., bet. Broadway and 4th Av. Continuous Performance. 12:30 to 10:45 P. M. MAGGIE CLINE. HARRY LACY and Ida Van Siclen in "Bob Hackett's Pajamas." CHERIDAH SIMPSON. GEO. THATCHER, WINONA & BANKS, WINTERS, MAXWELL & SIMPSON, W. E. BATES. BIOGRAPH. British Naval Guns at Battle of Colenso. FIRST GENUINE BOER WAR PICTURE.

WALDORF ASTORIA ASTOR GALLERY. FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, AT 8:30, Major J. B. Pond Announces a Lecture by Mr. Elbert Hubbard of East Aurora, N. Y. Subject: "The Work of the Roycrofters." Tickets, $1.00, at Waldorf News Stand and J. B. Pond's, Everett House.

BERKELEY LYCEUM, 44TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AVE. FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

"Lohengrin" at the Opera in the Afternoon and "Rigoletto" in the Evening.

At the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon there was a large and enthusiastic audience, and in the evening the same thing was true. The two performances were devoted to representations of works by the two typical operatic composers of the nineteenth century—Wagner and Verdi. The work given in the afternoon was "Lohengrin" and that in the evening "Rigoletto." The latter was given for the first time this season, and if there were anything new to be said about it this would be an admirable opportunity for it. But if the truth must be told, all that can be said about this time-honored work of the famous Italian master has been said over and over again, and in spite of it all, the tunes are just as pretty and the dramatic situations just as gruesome as they were when the work was first made known to an admiring world. The upper part of the house was packed last night, as it always is when the older Italian works are given on a Saturday evening, and several of the familiar numbers had to be repeated.

The Gilda was Mme. Sembrich, whose name was sufficient to account for the crowded state of the galleries. Her Gilda is always a delight to hear, and last night was no exception to the rule. The lovely quality of her voice and the fluent beauty of her cantilena are heard to great advantage in this music, though there is no room for a display of her dazzling colorature work. To atone for this she is able to show with how much heart, as well as art, a light soprano can sing. She was applauded to the echo last night, and must have grown weary answering recalls.

Signor Scotti was to have sung the title rôle, but funereal posters at the outer gates warned expectant arrivals that the fell forces of indisposition were once more intrenched upon operatic kopje. But, undismayed, the invaders assailed the entrance, for they knew that in Signor Campanari they would find a worthy substitute for Signor Scotti. The popular baritone's impersonation of Rigoletto is so familiar that it requires no description at this time. It was well set forth last night, and was hailed with delight by the audience. M. Salignac was the Duke who makes slighting remarks (interspersed with B flats) about ladies, and Mme. Mantelli was the Maddalena. M. Herman Devries was a sufficiently lugubrious Sparafucile, and the other parts were conventionally performed.

The performance of "Lohengrin" in the afternoon was one of uneven merit. Mme. Emma Eames was the Elsa, and she almost became the star of the occasion. It is a constant delight to listen to the flow of beautiful tone in Mme. Eames's singing, and the rôle of Elsa affords her abundant opportunities to do her best work. She was in good voice yesterday, and sang the part as well as she has ever done at any time. Mlle. Rosa Olitzka was the Ortrud, and it can be said of her that she did the best she could. But so long as Mlle. Olitzka delivers her voice as she now does, she will never be able to convey to her auditors dramatic power or emotion.

Mr. Dippel was once again the Lohengrin. There was nothing new in his performance, which has already been described sufficiently in this paper. Mr. Bertram was a vigorous Telramund, and M. Edouard de Reszke completed a busy week by singing the King. On Wednesday night he was Almaviva, on Thursday Hagen, and on Friday King Mark. But a poor basso must earn his living somehow.

The work of the orchestra yesterday afternoon was a trifle more discreet than it was in the course of the ring performances, but that was partly because the music was of a nature to compel it. It is a pity that Mr. Paur, whose interpretation of the Wagner scores is so full of dramatic power, cannot sit in the audience and hear his own work. He would undoubtedly reduce the scale of the whole so that the singers might have a better chance of making themselves heard. However, in "Lohengrin" he errs less in this respect than in most of the other works which he conducts.

"THE LADIES' BATTLE."

Mme. Modjeska as Comtesse d'Autreval at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Yesterday Afternoon.

A more enjoyable performance of the old play by Scribe and Legouvé, called "The Ladies' Battle," than that given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday afternoon by Mme. Modjeska and her company, including Miss Cissie Loftus, has not been seen in New York since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Mrs. Kendal some few years ago failed to revitalize this drama of the Bourbon Restoration, and Helen Barry could not awaken new interest in its intrigue.

But Modjeska's portrayal of Comtesse d'Autreval, the lovely, adroit, purposeful widow, hoodwinking the shrewd prefect, dallying with foolish de Grignon, while all the time her heart is burdened with the sorrow of an unrequited love, is beautiful beyond all comparison, full of the subtlest touches of feeling, exquisite in the expression of the lady's sentimental doubts and fears, sparkling in the lighter scenes, irresistibly touching in passages a less skillful artiste would fail to illumine.

Modjeska's acting makes one glad of the old play's archaic form and its purely artificial intrigue, for she fairly lends the breath of life to it. Her delivery of the long solus passage at the end of Act I. was, in its variety of tone, its graphic expression of changing mood, a fine study. Her utterance is not always quite as distinct as it might be, but in this scene surely nothing better could be desired.

Miss Loftus was charming to the eye as Mlle. de Villegontier, and, in spite of her stiffness and formality of gesture, her acting of the young girl was pleasing. Mr. Kelleard acted Grignon without exaggeration, commendably, but his Louis XV. clothes seemed strangely out of place in a Louis XVIII. play. Percy Winter as Montrichard and Lynn Pratt as Flavigneul completed the cast. The performance was greatly enjoyed by an audience of fine appearance.

If Mme. Modjeska should decide to accept the offer of the entrepreneur of "vaudeville" and go "into the continuous" for a profitable term, a condensed version of "La Bataille des Dames" (it could easily be reduced to one act and three-quarters of an hour) would serve her purpose well.

THEATRE CHANGES HANDS.

F. F. Proctor Gets the Fifth Avenue and Will Give Continuous Vaudeville There.

F. F. Proctor, owner of the two well-known vaudeville playhouses in West Twenty-third and East Fifty-eighth Streets, has secured a twelve-year lease on the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The present lessee and manager is Edwin Knowles, and the owners are the eleven heirs of the late Peter Gilsey.

Mr. Proctor will come into possession on May 7, immediately after the termination of Joseph Jefferson's engagement, and thenceforward the theatre will be run on the same plan as the new lessee's other vaudeville houses. Low prices will prevail, with Sunday concerts and daily continuous performances.

The terms of the transfer are not made public. It is said that the rental of the theatre represents an investment of $500,000 to the Gilsey estate.

Mr. Proctor has been a theatrical manager for twenty-five years, and controlled the "Proctor Circuit" of eighteen theatres from 1884 to 1889. In the latter year he built his present twenty-third Street house, opening it with Neil Burgess in "The Country Fair," which was followed up by "Shenandoah" and "The Great Metropolis." In 1892 he decided to devote the theatre to continuous vaudeville, and three years later the Pleasure Palace was established in East Fifty-eighth Street. Mr. Proctor also owns the theatre of his name in Albany, which was formerly the Leland Opera House.

MANAGER KNOWLES'S PLANS.

Syndicate, It Is Said, Will Build a New House for Him.

Edwin Knowles, according to a statement made by him yesterday, will continue to be a manager of theatres after Mr. Proctor has taken charge of the Fifth Avenue. It is said that a syndicate will build a new house and place it in his hands, and that the site will be in the neighborhood of Broadway and Forty-second Street.

Mr. Knowles only admits that he will continue in the business, and that he will not lease an existing theatre, but he declines to say just now where he is to acquire his new house or when it will be opened.

MANHATTAN THEATRE PANIC.

Act Drop Falls, Hurting a Chorus Girl and Frightening Other Singers and the Audience.

A falling act drop, weighing more than 200 pounds, caused a panic on the stage of the Manhattan Theatre at yesterday's matinée of "Papa's Wife." Caecilia Rhode, a chorus girl, had her shoulder dislocated, and three others fainted. Miss Held and Charles A. Bigelow, who had just resumed his rôle after several days' illness, prevented a more serious outcome of the accident by promptly continuing the scene.

It was during the last act that the accident happened. A chorus in hussar uniforms was massed in front of a loose curtain at the back of the stage. The act drop was placed on a frame above this curtain, and, upon becoming detached, it fell between the chorus and the rear wall, brushing aside the curtain and grazing Miss Rhode's shoulder in its descent. Many of the audience who occupied front seats took fright and rushed toward the exits, but order was soon restored.

NO VAUDEVILLE FOR MODJESKA.

Her Manager Denies that She Is to Appear on the Variety Stage.

John C. Fisher, Mme. Modjeska's manager, denies the statement made two days ago that she is considering an offer to appear in vaudeville. "Under no circumstances," he says, "will Mme. Modjeska become a vaudeville performer, nor has she received any offers that have caused her to consider such a step possible."

Owing to the popularity of "The Ladies' Battle," Mme. Modjeska has decided to present that play on next Friday night instead of "Macbeth."

"Little Minister" Goes to Harlem.

Maude Adams terminated her eight weeks' engagement at the Criterion Theatre last night. Although 300 performances of "The Little Minister" had been given in this city previous to the play's reappearance this season, the theatre was filled to its limit, both in the afternoon and evening yesterday. During the coming week Miss Adams will appear at the Harlem Opera House. She has appeared in the play, altogether, more than 800 times, and this week's run will be her final farewell to the city.

German Schooner Ida Founders.

LONDON, March 3.—The German schooner Ida, Capt. Oltman, inward bound from Laguna, has foundered off Dungeness after being in collision with the Spanish steamship Bakio, outward bound, from Middlesborough. The Bakio rescued two of the crew and landed them at Dover, and the remainder, of whom there were seven, including the Captain, are believed to have been drowned.

Boonton Water Plant Sold.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 3.—The foreclosure sale of the plant of the Boonton Water Company was held at the Morris County Court House at noon to-day by Special Master Thomas McCarter, Jr., of Newark. After much spirited bidding the plant was sold to the Boonton Water Company for $84,650. The next highest bid was offered by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

Canadian Cotton Mill Strike Settled.

VALLEYFIELD, Quebec, March 3.—A strike at the Montreal Cotton Company's mill, by which 2,000 employes were affected, has been settled, the men getting an advance of 5 per cent. Work will be resumed Monday.

SOME DOG STORIES.

FACULTIES OF ANIMALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Charles Bates on "Dog Sense" is to the point. Every act of dogs that can possible be construed into evidence of their wonderful is written about by some one as a matter of fact a very small percentage are so endowed. They receive more care and attention than any other animal and should know more than they do. I have known of cats being quite as intelligent. They can be taught many tricks, are affectionate. I knew of two whose owners having left them refused food and starved to death. They can be left alone at home all day without disturbing the neighborhood, they are cleaner, quite as affectionate and free from the disgusting habits of dogs and more useful, they are prettier, and seldom menace the lives of people as dogs do. Why are they not more written about? Horses are grateful to those who are kind to them. If their driver is sick or drunk in a carriage the horse will take him home. Horses support by their earnings whole families. Dogs have to be supported by their owners. A gentleman farmer once took several young girls out riding, one of the girls had to ride on a mans saddle, they were racing when the girth gave way, twisting the saddle; the girl fell off, and lay just where the horse was going to put one of his feet, and the party expected to see the girls face crushed in. In an instant the horse stood still, holding up his foot till she was taken from under him, was not that superior intelligence?

Come down now to the ant which surpasses animals or insects. They build largo houses with separate apartments. Go to battle, carry off from the battlefield their dead and wounded. Never pass an acquaintance without stopping to salute and do other things that are marvelous. The Bible says: "Consider the ant &c." It also says: "As a dog returns to his vomit so will a fool return to his folly." M.

New York, Feb. 28, 1900.

DIXIE A KNOWING DOG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I can tell of a dog who certainly gained information through telepathy or some other dog-power unknown to us. It was a Yorkshire terrier, by name "Dixie." He had been for some time my constant companion, never being with his own consent away from me for a moment.

One June I went to Europe, leaving Dixie in charge of a family servant. After he got over the grief at my departure he took to following this woman about as he had me—up stairs and down. Wherever she was there he must be. Apparently he grew perfectly content with the new order of things and the new mistress.

I returned home at noon on the 18th of September. The morning of that day Dixie, contrary to all his conduct of the preceding ninety days, utterly ignored the maid, left her to her work in the kitchen, the parlor, and the upper stories, and, placing himself at the top of the second-story stairs, with his head down between his paws, he fastened his eyes upon the front door. Nothing could entice him from this post.

Finally the maid heard a carriage stop, but long before she could get to the door Dixie was there making frantic jumps—jumps higher than he was long. She opened the door, and down the stoop the dog rushed, and in front of the carriage door he wildly circled, so that it was almost impossible for me to step out.

Now, why did the dog act differently on that day from all other days? Why should he have been so excited over the stopping of a carriage and then do the unprecedented thing of running down the front stoop—evidently beside himself with joy? He could not have connected me with a carriage, as I was not in the habit of riding in a carriage. A LOVER OF DOGS.

New York, Feb. 28, 1900.

TELEPATHIC POWERS OF DOGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The plaintive editorial notes that followed your first telepathic dog story sorely tempted me to send you my own little tale, but that yarn was not enough by itself to overcome the distaste of an ex-member of the Society for Psychical Research for anything savoring of "telepathy," and that nauseous brood. Now, however, that further instances have been supplied, it seems almost a duty to add mine to the collection.

For five years that I lived at Arrochar, S. I., my collie, Varx, (now deceased, requiescat in pace,) went with me on Sundays to meet his mistress, who attended church in New York. The track and platforms at Arrochar lie in a deep cut, and the trains go under a wooden bridge. The dog and I used to wait on the bridge till the train came in. In Winter there came but one train from each boat, and Madame usually arrived on the 1:45 train; but twice or thrice she missed the usual boat and came a train or two late. On these occasions Varx regarded the arrival of the customary train without the least excitement, but the moment the train on which his mistress actually was came around the corner from Fort Wadsworth, he would rush down the long steps and be ready to meet her when the cars stopped.

In Summer, when the crowds were going to South Beach, two or three trains would connect with the same boat from New York, and Madame took sometimes one, sometimes another. Varx, however, never made a mistake; he never ran down to meet a train on which she did not come, or, like Mr. Choate at the Italian opera, "dilate with the wrong emotion." Often one or two trains would roll in and Mr. Varx continue to sniff the posts of the bridge in critical indifference; but as soon as the right one swung around the curve, away he would go tumbling down the stairs in all the abandon of canine enthusiasm, and tear up

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORTS

Yale Again Defeats Princeton in a Hockey Contest.

POE SCORES FOR PRINCETON

Bronson Scored the Five Goals That Went to the Credit of Yale's Team.

Yale defeated Princeton 5 to 1 in an intercollegiate championship game played at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night. This was the second time the teams have met this season, Yale winning the previous contest. There were a large number of Princeton and Yale men present. Yale being a manifest favorite, it was rather to the surprise of those present that Princeton scored even a goal.

Yale's team work was clever, and their capture of the puck from the Princeton forwards when a goal looked sure was heartily cheered. Paull, the Princeton goal tender, did good work in stopping the puck several times when the Yale forwards had carried it down the rink and shot for a goal. Play was rough at times, and the Princeton players did not take to the indoor rink so well as their rivals, but nevertheless they played a plucky game.

In the first half the Yale boys got together and Bronson shot two goals, while their rivals tried hard several times, but failed. Bronson further showed his skill by shooting three goals in the second half for Yale. Poe the Princeton football hero, saved his team from a "whitewash" by getting the puck out of a scrimmage and making the only goal for the Tigers. The teams lined up as follows:

Yale.	Position.	Princeton.
Smith	Goal	Paull
Brock	Point	Ford
Coxe	Coverpoint	Little
Bronson	Forwards	Ogden
Inman		Homans
Campbell		Alexander
Walworth		Poe

The standing of the teams in the intercollegiate race is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	To Play.
Yale	4	0	2
Columbia	3	1	2
Brown	0	3	2
Princeton	0	3	2

BRUSHES ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Dr. Kane Corrects a Misapprehension as to Proposed Plans, and Tells of Cups for "Matinee" Races.

Regarding the meeting on Tuesday evening to provide rules for racing "brushes" on the Speedway, Dr. Henry H. Kane makes this statement: "There is a decided misapprehension with regard to the objects to be obtained by the Committee on Speedway Brushing.

"What the committee desires, and I speak as Chairman of the committee, is to devise some plan for obtaining an even start and distinct finishing points, so that all members may have fair play. There is no desire whatever to hold set races on the Speedway or to convert it into a race track, as some might think, it being our desire that it may be retained for the purpose for which it is intended.

"Of course, at the first meeting of the committee, a number of suggestions were advanced for the purpose of exciting discussion and bringing out the views of different members, but they were advanced simply as suggestions and to obtain the opinions of others.

"I would say here that we have the promise of seven or eight cups, to be competed for at monthly or semi-monthly meetings, to be held at the Empire Track or such other track as the association may desire, to be given to horses in the different classes, as, for instance, the 2:30 pacer and the 2:20 trotting class, the 2:20 trotter and the 2:30 pacer, the 2:15 pacer and the 2:15 trotter, a free for all trotters and pacers, and a cup for the best trotting and best pacing team.

"These trials are to be held just as they are in the Cleveland Driving Club, which has certainly furnished the very best matinée racing in this country up to the present time, and which has aroused and kept up the very gentlemanly interest in the sport which we are all looking for.

"The committee has also been informed that it can obtain a very valuable cup to be competed for on a basis of inter-city races between horses of the Speedways of the various cities, which now number something like eighteen.

"It is to be distinctly understood, however, that these races are to be held on a track, and not on the Speedway, and that no attempt is sought to be made to turn the Speedway into a place for holding set races, such contests as may take place there between different horses being solely impromptu."

Mr. Straus's New Trotter.

Nathan Straus will have a new candidate for Speedway honors in a few weeks. His latest purchase, Querist, 2:12¾, a bay trotter from Montana that was handled at the Empire City track by "Charley" Thompson, is now being driven about the streets of the city, in order to familiarize him with the noise and bustle of the city crowds. Querist is a good weight puller and wears no boots on the road. He is very fast, as well as stylish looking, and will make some of the fast ones show their best galts when his owner takes him on the Speedway.

St. Nicholas Riding Club.

Fourteen members of the St. Nicholas Riding Club, who use the ring at the Central Park Riding Academy, have arranged for the use of the ring on Saturday nights throughout the indoor riding season. Most of the members were pupils of R. Pehlman, who had a riding school on West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street up to a year ago. Commander Pehlman has schooled his pupils until they have attained a high degree of proficiency in equestrianism. The members of the club are George and William Schwegler, C. H. Beakes, E. E. Camerer, Messrs. Howe, Barth, and Embler and the Misses Stella Loos, Libbie Loos, Miss Howe, Miss McCall, Miss Schwegler, Miss Blair, and Miss Winter.

HOW TO WIN A COLUMBIA "C."

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Columbia University Athletic Association radical changes in the method of granting the athletic insignia of the university were made. Under the new system the 'Varsity "C," the highest honor an athlete can win, will be awarded to these athletes:

Crews.—To the carsmen representing the university in the intercollegiate races at Poughkeepsie.

Football.—To the players in one of the two most important games of the season.

Baseball.—To all players in 50 per cent. or more of all the selected college games, and also in any one of the games with Yale, Princeton, Harvard, or Pennsylvania.

Lacrosse.—To those playing in 60 per cent. or more of the scheduled college games.

Bicycle.—To those winning five or more points in any meet against Yale, Cornell, or Princeton, or scoring a point in the intercollegiate championship.

Track.—To all winning first or second place in the annual meet with Princeton, first in a meet with Cornell, or scoring a point in the intercollegiate track, field, or cross-country championship.

Gymnasium.—To all winning first place in a standard event in the intercollegiate gymnastic championships except club swinging, or taking first, second, or third in the all-around championship.

Schoolboys Play Hockey.

Cutler School boys defeated the seven representing De La Salle Academy last night in the final game of the Interscholastic Hockey League at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink by a score of 6 to 1. "Charlie" Warren of the former team put up the best game, scoring five of the six goals made by his team. This game was to decide second place, Cutler and De La Salle each having been once defeated by Berkeley, who won the championship.

In the morning a picked team made up of interscholastic players of this city had no trouble in defeating the Staten Island Academy, scoring 6 goals to their opponents none.

Oxford Defeats Cambridge.

LONDON, March 3.—Oxford and Cambridge played their annual football game at the Queen's Club grounds to-day. The former won by two goals, Cambridge failing to score a goal.

MANY GOLFERS AT LAKEWOOD.

Ferris Wins a Handicap and Women Play in a Foursome Match.

Fine weather on the Lakewood golf links yesterday brought out a large field of competitors, and besides those who tried for the silver prizes many members were out purely for the fun of the thing. In the regular club handicap S. B. Ferris, with a handicap of 20 strokes, won first place with a net score of 84, while the former baseball Captain, John M. Ward, was second with 91. Jasper Lynch, who secured third place, made the best gross record of the day, 92 strokes.

The players were, the scores of the first three given in full:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
S. B. Ferris, Lakewood— Out ....5 6 7 4 7 8 7 4 5— 53 In .....5 8 7 6 6 5 5 5 4— 51			
Total	104	20	84
John M. Ward, Laurence Harbor— Out ....5 5 5 5 5 7 6 4 5— 47 In .....5 7 8 5 8 5 6 5 5— 54			
Total	101	10	91
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood— Out ....4 5 6 5 5 5 5 4 5— 44 In .....5 8 6 6 7 5 3 5 5— 50			
Total	94	2	92
R. L. Beeckman, Lakewood	104	12	92
C. H. Simmons, Lakewood	117	25	92
Mortimer M. Singer, Laurence	99	6	93
John Moller, Jr., Apawamis	100	6	94
R. B. Kerr, Lakewood	106	8	98
H. B. Billings, Essex County	106	8	98
W. B. Colver, Richmond Hill	118	18	100
T. M. P. Mills, Lakewood	130	30	100
Frank M. Freeman, Lakewood	109	6	103
P. S. P. Randolph, Philadelphia	114	10	104

In addition to the handicap, a mixed foursome tournament was held, which resulted in a tie. The players were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Mrs. Moller and F. M. Freeman	138	30	108
Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Kerr	138	30	108
Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Fuller	139	30	109
Mrs. F. M. Freeman and J. Moller	125	10	115

At the Country Club of Lakewood several golfers were out on the links, and the victory in a mixed foursome competition fell to Mrs. Thomas L. Watson and James Park. The scores:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Mrs. T. L. Watson and J. Park	126	10	116
Mrs. F. D. Beard and A. H. Robbins	130	10	120
Mrs. C. W. Brown and T. M. Pearsall	151	18	133
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Rogers	164	18	146

GOLF IN THE BAHAMAS.

W. T. Gray of the Garden City Club Won Two of the Cups Offered.

Special to The New York Times.

NASSAU, N. P., March 3.—The annual golf tournament here closed this afternoon after three days of successful play. The course is much improved this year. W. T. Gray of the Garden City Club, New York, won two cups, the handicap and the Nassau. The runner-up was L. F. Brigham of the Salem (Mass.) Golf Club, who took the second Nassau Cup. The Consolation Cup was won by Levin Marshall of the Westchester Country Club. In the preliminary round, match play, of the first eight, W. E. Bullard beat L. S. Larouque 1 up, L. F. Brigham beat R. L. Taylor 2 up, George Mck. Brown beat C. D. Boyce 1 up, and W. T. Gray beat E. S. Crocker 3 up and 2 to play. In the semi-finals, Brigham beat Bullard 2 up, Gray beat Brown 6 up and 4 to play. In the finals, thirty-six holes, Gray defeated Brigham by 4 up and 3 to play.

Play for the Consolation Cup resulted as follows: E. W. Lockwood beat J. C. Ayer by default, L. R. Marshall beat A. M. Dallett by default, John H. Smith beat G. E. Schenck 3 up and 2 to play, and C. T. B. Johnson beat C. T. Garland 3 up and 2 to play. In the semi-finals Marshall beat Lockwood 4 up and 3 to play and Johnson beat Smith 5 up and 4 to play. In the finals Marshall beat Johnson 1 up in 36 holes.

For the Handicap Cup, played to-day, the following net scores were turned in: Lockwood, 67; Taylor, 78; Larouque, 82; Brown, 82; Garland, 88; Johnson, 84; Brigham, 86; Boyace, 88; Gray, (scratch,) 89; Marshall, 89; Taylor, 90; Crocker, 98; Schenck, 102. Thus E. W. Lockwood of the Lakewood Club won the first cup in the match, the second going to B. L. Taylor of the Boston Club.

VAN CORTLANDT PARK GOLF.

One Hundred Members Secured to Form a Golf Club There.

John C. Frick, temporary Secretary of the committee that has been endeavoring to interest the golfers who use the public course at Van Cortlandt Park in the organization of a permanent club, has sent notices to nearly a hundred gentlemen to meet at the Hotel Marlborough to-morrow evening to perfect a permanent organization. Mr. Frick, with a few other zealous Van Cortlandt Park players, took the matter actively in hand about a month ago. They did not intend to start the club, they said, until at least 100 persons expressed a willingness to help the thing along. Thus far their efforts have met with success, and, besides organizing the club, plans for the season will be discussed.

As Thomas Bendelow, the city's golf professional, will not have charge of the links this year, and as it is also doubtful if any other golf professional will be employed, the objects of the proposed club will be to see that the links are kept in good condition and to establish a caddie system, which has thus far been lacking. The club, of course, will have its authority for these duties from Commissioner Moebus, Park Commissioner for the Bronx Borough, and the organization has his approval.

The city has spent considerable money in laying out the eighteen-hole course at Van Cortlandt Park, and it is the longest eighteen-hole public links in the country. Under the careful supervision of those who are accustomed to use it, the course ought to become more popular in the future, and with some system of law and order, the game can be enjoyed more satisfactorily than has always been the case in the past.

Beside Mr. Frick, the prime movers in this Van Cortlandt club are Alfred Craven, P. R. Robinson, F. P. Duryea, W. A. Dinsmore, Felix Lamond, J. H. McKinley, F. A. Burrall, Jr., H. E. Brown, George Parkhill, Samuel H. Halstead, and R. W. Conrow.

Close of St. Augustine Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 3.—The two days' tournament on the links of the Florida East Coast Golf Club closed this afternoon. At the close of the tournament the officers and members of the club held a reception at the clubhouse, which was largely attended.

In the semi-finals this morning MacDowell beat Keeney 2 up, and Dixon, Sr., beat Drake 4 up and 2 to play. In the finals this afternoon Dixon, Sr., beat MacDowell 2 up, Dixon winning the Championship Cup of the tournament and MacDowell the Runner-Up Cup.

In the semi-finals for the Consolation Cup Harvey beat Washburn 5 up and 4 to play, and Welden beat Hill 7 up and 6 to play. In the finals Harvey beat Welden 4 up, winning the Consolation Cup.

Handicap Game in Florida.

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Fla., March 3.—A handicap golf tournament of twenty-eight holes was played here to-day. The first prize went to J. N. Masters, a member of the local club.

The net scores were: J. N. Masters, 86; S. F. Paxton, Wheeling, West Va., 88; G. T. Rogers, Park Club, Plainfield, N. J., 92; Mrs. H. H. Bimm, Dayton, Ohio, 97; Mr. Nicholsen, 93; John Shepherd, Jr., 98; C. F. Snyder, Dayton, 98; A. F. Southerland, Lakewood Club, "scratch," 105; H. V. Harmon, Kansas City Club, 105; W. L. Abbott, Pittsburg, Ill.; S. Townsend, Plainfield, N. J., 113.

Mixed Foursome at Miami.

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Fla., March 3.—Willie Smith and Willie Hpare, the two professionals here, who will leave to-morrow, played in a foursome this afternoon with two young ladies from Dayton, Ohio, both of whom are good players. Miss R. W. Schneck went around with Smith in 43, 43—86, scoring seven up and six to play against their opponents, Miss Florence Stoddard and Hoare.

Columbia-Yale Match.

Columbia's hockey team will meet the seven from Yale on Tuesday evening at the St. Nicholas Rink in the final struggle for the intercollegiate championship. It is necessary for Columbia to win this game to tie Yale for the championship, as it is not probable that Yale in her present form will have much difficulty in winning from Princeton and Brown. Columbia's principal weakness is a lack of team play, and her goals are too often the result of clever individual efforts rather than of united team work. Columbia's seven on Tuesday will be made up of Geischen, Lawrence, O'Dwyer, Wolf, Eyer, Henderson, and Cogeshall. The Yale players will be Smith, Buck, Cook, Bronson, Inman, Walworth, and Campbell.

GOLF PLAYERS ARE PLEASED

Selection of Grounds for Championships Generally Satisfactory.

NO LIMITATION OF ENTRIES

Vardon to Play at Atlantic City and Philadelphia—Dress Suits for Golfers in Florida.

Golfing anxiety regarding localities for the National championship tournaments was satisfied at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association last week, and the only points that remain unsolved are the dates. That question was left to the Executive Committee to decide after conferring with the officers of the clubs selected for the events. Dates will not be announced for a month or six weeks, in time for other clubs to organize their season's games.

No selection of grounds for the amateur championship series was ever made so quickly or harmoniously as when Garden City was chosen. Two years ago its links were practically unknown, except to a handful of local players. The Metropolitan Championship held there last year made them famous, and it is significant that a Chicago delegate, Charles B. Macdonald, proposed that the star event in golf go to Garden City. It is not likely that the contest will be played until Fall, marking a return to former conditions, for the earlier date last year did not give the satisfaction expected.

The burning of the Garden City Hotel last October was a serious disadvantage to the club, but the new one may be ready for occupancy in the Fall, and that is another reason why the club will not be ready to accommodate its guests earlier in the year. The Garden City course, partaking as it does of the features of a seaside links, is in as good condition at one season as another, and it will not be subject to so much, if any, of the wire grass difficulty, as is the case with inland courses in the Fall of the year.

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The only clubs that felt disgruntled after the meeting were the Baltusrol and St. Andrew's Clubs. For the second time in the history of the pioneer American golf club, St. Andrew's was turned down by its sister clubs. The first occasion was two years ago when St. Andrew's and Morris County were hot rivals for the amateur championship. St. Andrew's had just moved to its present locality, a mile or more east of the hamlet of Chauncey, in Westchester County, and it was not believed its links could be put in suitable condition for the great golf test of the year. It was a big blow to St. Andrew's prestige, for in the infancy of American golf St. Andrew's was clearly a dominant factor.

Last Wednesday night John Reid, who for ten years was its President, put his club forward for the open championship. He adopted the novel policy of appealing to the sentiment of the golfers, on the ground that the oldest club in the country should receive consideration when it asked for anything. But when a championship test is at stake, sentiment cuts no figure, and, while St. Andrew's has a very good course, most of the delegates believed that the Chicago Golf Club had a better one, and the award was made on that account as much as a tribute to the West. It is unfortunate that St. Andrew's buried itself so far from the beaten track, just at the time when, if a more accessible locality had been chosen, the name and prestige of St. Andrew's might now be greater than ever. It was unable to give its annual open tournament last year from lack of entries, the first time in its history that such a thing ever occurred.

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Most of the delegates agreed that a wise selection had been made in choosing Shinnecock for the women's championship. In 1896 the amateur event was played there, and since that time elaborate improvements have been made to the links. The club is the golf home of Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the three-year champion of the United States, but who had to resign the honor last year at Philadelphia to Miss Ruth Underhill. It is not too great a guess to predict that Miss Hoyt will make a supreme effort to regain her former laurels, and if acquaintance with one's own links is any advantage, Miss Hoyt will be well favored.

The popular Baltusrol Club at Short Hills, N. J., will have to wait another year at least for the women's championship, and the failure to secure the prize this year was a grievous disappointment to its delegates. It had been supposed that Morris County would throw its influence for Baltusrol, as Short Hills, and many of the feminine club placed Shinnecock before the meeting the last chance was gone.

The only fault that can reasonably be found with Shinnecock is the absence of first-class hotel accommodations. As a social headquarters it is, of course, superior to Short Hills, and many of the feminine contestants will be guests of the cottage community. Those who do not receive such invitations will be forced to secure the accommodations offered by one or two small hotels and a few boarding houses. As the husbands of many of the women golfers will accompany them, it is easy to see that available space is liable to be taxed to its limit. The large hotels in Summit and Bernardsville are ahead of any public accommodations that can be obtained in Southampton, and the trip to Short Hills from New York can be made in about an hour. Society, however, is a big feature of the women's event, and Southampton can look forward to a much gayer season than it has seen for three or four years.

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President W. B. Thomas, who is the first executive to deliver a general annual address before the clubs, repeated his effort of a year ago in a thoroughly creditable manner at the recent meeting. He recognized the discussion that is heard every year with regard to fixing a limit to the amateur championship competitors, but he did not believe the time was ripe for such a step. He evidently believed that the difficulty would be partially, if not wholly, solved through the system of sectional organizations, which his speech of last year did much to promote. On this subject he said:

"The Executive Committee has given careful consideration to the question of limiting the entries to the championships, but no plan so far suggested has been completely satisfactory, even if practical, that it might not work some injustice. In fact, it is doubtful if it is wise just yet for the National Association to adopt any arbitrary regulations limiting the entries to the championships. It would seem that further progress toward sectional organization should first be made, and that whatever arbitrary legislation may later be necessary should be worked out on the line of the limitations placed upon the entries by the subordinate associations themselves.

"There has fortunately been an increase in sectional associations, which, in their own way, as a result of such organization, are helping indirectly to reduce the number of entries, and it now seems, as before suggested, that by the increase of these, and of State leagues, the most practical and most satisfactory solution of the difficulty will be found. No matter what action in regard to the limitation of entries it may ultimately be desirable to adopt, the National Association must of necessity always rely upon the good sense and judgment of the body of our players, who should see to it, as far as such a thing is possible, that only the very best players, who have been proved to be such by some competitive tests in their own sections, should be permitted to represent them or to enter in the larger championships."

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The new St. Andrews rules, revised for the American game by Laurence Curtis, Charles B. Macdonald, and A. M. Coats, are now being printed by the association, and will appear in the Year Book for 1900. There are no decidedly radical changes. On the subejct of a ball in a hazard some explicit definitions are given. After mentioning the usual conditions forbidding improving the lie of the ball or grounding the club, the exceptions are made very explicit. In the upward or downward swing any grass, bent, whin, or other growing substance, or the side of a bunker, wall, paling, or other immovable obstacle may be touched. Steps or planks placed in the hazard by the Green Committee may be removed. The penalty is loss of the hole in match play, and loss of two strokes in medal play. The rules prohibit a competitor from playing on the putting green on the morning of a medal play contest. Formerly putting on a green was only prohibited. Most of the changes, while of minor importance, are improvements over the old code in their clearer explanations.

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The Atlantic City Country Club has announced its open Spring tournament for April 4, 5, 6, and 7. Harry Vardon has been secured for the last day, and he will play the best ball of two amateurs, Findlay S. Douglas being one of the competitors.

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Philadelphians are discussing the question as to how they can secure Vardon for an exhibition match at the lowest possible expense. Vardon asks a good price for his public appearnces, and William M. McCawley, one of the energetic Quaker City golfers, has proposed that each of the clubs in the Philadelphia Association contribute a proportionate share of the expense, the links to be selected by the Executive Committee. This idea has met with favor, and a meeting will soon be held to decide upon the club and the time.

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The slot machine has found its way into golf. W. Scott O'Connor, who as a member of the Harbor Hill Golf Club on Staten Island is becoming almost as well known as a golfer as he already is as a fencer, is responsible for this golf slot machine. It is made for coins of 10, 25, and 50 cents, and is devised to use in club bogey competitions. The player desiring to enter, drops his money into the machine, pushes the lever, and receives a stamped score card. He is thus registered and his money is also secured to the club. This machine is in use at the Harbor Hill Club. By placing the slot machine at the first tee players will be saved the inconvenience of running into the clubhouse to register their names and pay their fee to the clerk. The scheme is ingenious, and the coming season will show what are the practical results of this aid to golf.

***

In connection with Vardon's triumphal tour through this country, marred thus far, however, by one defeat in Florida, a Manchester paper in commenting upon the English champion's visit has this to say in conclusion: "The impression is abroad that golfers in America have utterly overrated their own prowess, and that in reality their best game is only moderately a good game. From this point of view Vardon's visit is considered very largely as likely to have a salutary effect, and it is hoped that complete defeat will not prevent them from seeing what a different thing Vardon's game—and by implication, the game generally on this side of the Atlantic—is from the one with which they are so well content."

***

A professional golfer in a dress suit seems startling at first thought, and it is quite true that not one golfer in a hundred, or probably in a thousand, has ever seen a professional thus attired. The "pros" are not given to fastidiousness in dress, but reports from the Florida hotels indicate that a reform is gradually taking place. Alexander Findlay and Bernard Nicholls are the only professionals, except Vardon, who have thus far changed their clothes for the dinner hour. The managers of some of the fashionable hotels have thrown out gentle hints that flannel suits are not the proper thing for the dining room after 6 o'clock in the evening, and some of the professionals are learning more of etiquette than they ever knew before.

INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORTS.

Columbia Won in Gymnastics and Lost in Fencing.

Columbia athletes won a decided gymnastic victory over Yale Friday night in the Columbia gymnasium, and at the same time met with defeat at the hands of Cornell's fencing team.

In the gymnastic competition Columbia was represented by D. Pullich, Jr., C. W. Ward, J. de la Fuente (Captain), G. L. Wheeler, C. Eastmond, J. C. Smallwood, A. B. De Young, V. Earle, and W. E. Mitchell. Yale was represented by G. H. Whipple, E. L. Ellason, T. Hinton, and W. L. Otis. In the fencing bouts the teams were: Columbia—W. C. De Mille, G. A. Lawrence, and S. L. Ware; Cornell—N. L. Knipe, G. B. Viles, and E. A. Wieland.

The Columbia fencers were favorites from the start, and throughout the bouts showed themselves the superiors of their opponents in defense and in strength of wrist, but in quickness of thrust and of recovery they were outclassed by the Ithacans. Though both Ware and Lawrence did some very fine work with the foils and won the two final bouts for Columbia, yet a score of 5 to 4 resulted in Cornell's favor.

In the gymnastic contests Yale started out by taking first and third places in the first two and the fourth events, but in the other three Columbia took all three places. Dr. Young of Columbia and Whipple of Yale did some very good work on the rings, while on the horizontal bar the work of de la Fuente of Columbia and Ellason of Yale was especially noteworthy. In the tumbling the Columbia men introduced some original features in back work, and in the springs. The final score in the gymnastic competition was 36 to 18 in favor of Columbia. The summaries:

Fencing.—Knipe (Cornell) beat De Mille; Lawrence (Columbia) beat Niles; Ware (Columbia) beat Wieland; Viles (Cornell) beat De Mille; Knipe (Cornell) beat Ware; Wieland (Cornell) beat Lawrence; Wieland (Cornell) beat De Mille; Lawrence (Columbia) beat Knipe; Ware (Columbia) beat Viles.

Gymnastics.—Horizontal Bar.—Won by Whipple, Yale; De la Fuente, Columbia, second; Ellason, Yale, third.

Parallel Bars.—Won by Whipple, Yale; Eastmond, Columbia, second; Ellason, Yale, third.

Tumbling.—Won by Ward, Columbia; De la Fuente, Columbia, second; Wheeler, Columbia, third.

Flying Rings.—Won by De Young, Columbia; Earle, Columbia, second; De la Fuente, Columbia, third.

Club Swinging.—Won by Bennet, Yale; Mitchell, Columbia, second; Whipple, Yale, third.

Side Horse.—Won by Ward, Columbia; De la Fuente, Columbia, second; Smallwood, Columbia, third.

ODDS AND ENDS OF SPORT.

La Borgia, a three-year-old owned by Prince Poniatowsky, has been declared out of the Brighton Handicap. La Borgia was not a candidate for either of the other two big handicaps.

About fifty young people joined in the public music ride at Dickel's Riding Academy, on West Fifty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon. The class was sent through a quadrille by twos, fours, and eights, and the finale was a sharp gallop abreast down the ring to the dismounting block.

Capt. Oscar Erlandson, commander of the First Signal Corps, will have fifty men in line at the weekly drill of the corps in the ring of the Central Park Riding Academy on Thursday evening.

Imperious won the Burns Handicap at a mile and a quarter in 2:10 at the Oakland (Cal.) track yesterday. Rosinante was second and Romero third. At New Orleans the Oakland Handicap, also at a mile and a quarter, was won by Sidney Lucas in 2:09¾. Wolhurst ran second, and Al Fresco, the favorite, third.

Secretary H. G. Crickmore of the National Hunt and Steeplechase Association announces that the Maryland Steeplechase Association will have a two days' hunt meeting on April 17 and 19 at the old Pimlico course. There will be five races each day, just half of the lot being for steeplechasers.

In the one-mile open handicap skating race at the Clermont Avenue Rink last evening Arthur Yale Saroney, New York Athletic Club, sixty yards, won in 3:05 1-5 from Philip J. Kearney, Pawnee Athletic Club, Brooklyn, seventy yards, who finished second, and Oscar Lund, Skating Club of Brooklyn, sixty yards, third.

Lieut. J. C. McLeer, who was thrown from his horse and badly bruised during the equestrian entertainment of Troop C of Brooklyn on Friday night, reappeared in the "music march" last night, when the entertainment was repeated in the armory in North Portland Avenue. The Lieutenant was greeted with loud applause by the audience. There were several tumbles last night, but none resulted seriously.

Columbia's Young Ball Players.

Columbia's freshman baseball team has gone into training under Coach Keator. Considerable good material has come out for the team, which promises to be a fairly strong one. Manager Bogue has arranged the following schedule of games:

April 14—Polytechnic Preparatory School at Brooklyn.
April 21—Betts Academy at Stamford, Conn.
April 28—Morristown High School at Morristown, N. J.
May 5—St. Paul's School at Garden City, L. I.
May 19—Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Conn.
May 26—Penn Charter at Philadelphia.
June 2—Holbrook Military Academy at Sing Sing.

Arrangements for games are under way with De la Salle School, Berkeley School, the Riverview Military Academy, Columbia Grammar School, and the freshman teams of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania.

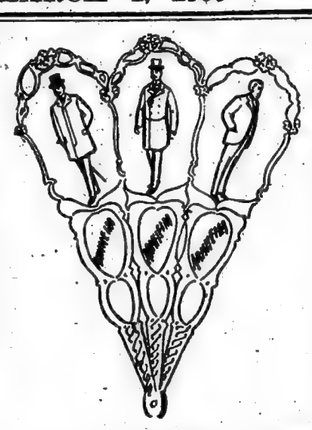

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Special line of high grade covert and venetian cloths, silk lined throughout, top coat to order, $25.00. Prince Albert coat and vest, in grey or black imported vicuna and unfinished worsteds, silk lined throughout, $26.00.

For business wear our $20.00 sack suit of fancy cheviots is without parallel. Full dress or tuxedo, silk lined throughout, $30.00. Money back makes a trial with us safe.

Spring Booklet, Samples, Measuring Guide, free.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

THE BASEBALL OUTLOOK.

Plans for the Year to be Settled This Week—Where the Teams Have Preliminary Practice.

Every one interested in baseball will anxiously await the result of the deliberations of the club owners of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs, who are to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Wednesday. At this meeting plans will be perfected for the coming season, including the adoption of a schedule of games and the make-up of the circuit. It will either be ten or eight clubs, but which it will be will not be known until the Circuit Committee makes its report.

The National game has never before been in such a state of chaos, and it is all the result of a factional fight. The baseball public never did become interested in controversies among club owners, and all that it asks in return for its support is good baseball exhibitions. Right here in New York the baseball public are the victims of a factional fight. Andrew Freedman, the head of the New York Club, has declared that nothing will be done to give the local public the worth of their money in the way of baseball until the League decides to abolish syndicate baseball and for an eight-club circuit. The other club owners know only too well that a winning team in this city will bring about a general revival of interest, and a majority of these club owners have taken sides against the local manager, and the block in preparing the plans for this season has been the result. This fight, to induce the Baltimore Club, the only obstacle in the way of an eight-club circuit, to withdraw, has been going on since last December, and now that the playing season is only six weeks away, the club owners have apparently seen the folly of delaying matters, and decided to act.

From every point throughout the league circuit, with the exception of New York, comes the report that an eight-club circuit has been decided upon. To those unfamiliar with baseball legislation, the task of reducing the circuit to eight clubs would appear to be easy to accomplish, since there are only the Baltimore and Brooklyn Clubs opposing the plan.

In Baltimore every one seems to believe that the coming meeting will bring about the news of a big baseball deal. Briefly, the belief is that New York is to get the pick of the present Baltimore team, despite a denial by Mr. Freedman that such a deal is on.

The reports of such a deal being likely, however, have given local enthusiasts something to talk about. Such a deal would give New York one of the strongest teams in the country. Old-time enthusiasm would return with a team made up of Doyle at first base; Gleason scooping up all sorts of hard drives around second base; Davis, stopping base hits around his territory at short stop, and McGraw, probably the best working professional player that ever appeared on a baseball diamond, guarding third base; an outfield consisting of Van Haltren, Sheckard, and O'Brien, with Foster and Fleming as substitutes; Robinson, Warner, Grady, and Wilson, catchers, and last and most important of all, a staff of pitchers comprising Rusie, Meekin, Seymour, Doheny, and Carrick. Such a team would come mighty close to winning the pennant.

***

Although the National League is still in an unsettled state, the fact has not deterred the various managers from making arrangements for the preliminary work of their teams. Manager Loftus of the Chicago Club has ordered his players to report on March 8. The entire team has been signed with the exception of Lange. The latter, however, is expected to join the team before the season opens. The players who will report on March 8 are: Catchers—Donahue, Chance, Nichols. Pitchers—Griffith, Callahan, Taylor, Killen, Garvin, Harvey, Phyle, Menefee, Cogan. Infielders—Everitt, McCormack, Clingman, Wolverton, Connor, Magoon, Bradley. Outfielders—Ryan, Mertes, Green, Dungan, Dexter, McCarthy, Quinn. The team will spend a week at the West Baden Springs, Indiana, before setting out for the South, where the outdoor work will begin. The team will visit Selma, Ala., Vicksburg, Miss., and Tuscaloosa, Ala.

***

Manager Allen, who succeeded "Buck" Ewing in the Cincinnati club, will take his team to New Orleans on March 11, where two weeks will be spent in preliminary work, after which games will be played throughout the South, the team working its way toward Cincinnati, where it will arrive about April 13.

***

The Pittsburg Club will have twenty-four players at Thomasville, Ga., for preliminary practice on March 14. Of this number several are minor league players that Manager Clarke will "try out" before returning to Pittsburg.

***

Neither the New York nor the Brooklyn club has decided on a place for Spring practice. New York trained at Charleston, S. C., last year, but there may be a change in the location, particularly if Ewing is installed as manager. Ewing is said to favor New Orleans as a training place. The Brooklyn team will very likely go to either Charleston, S. C., or Macon, Ga., starting about March 16.

***

The Philadelphia Club will lose the services of First Baseman W. J. Goeckel. The latter has concluded to retire from the diamond and continue the practice of law, which he abandoned about two years ago to play professional baseball. Goeckel became prominent as a member of the University of Pennsylvania team.

Indoor Lawn Tennis.

In the deciding rounds of the match for the indoor lawn tennis championship, played at the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon, J. P. Paret and Calhoun Cragie defeated Harold H. Hackett and John A. Allen of Yale. The game was started a week ago yesterday, but was not finished because of darkness. Each side had won a set. Yesterday play was resumed, and the Yale team was beaten, after two sets. The score was 5—7, 7—5, 7—5, 10—8.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.
Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Foulard Silk Exhibition.
and
Popular Price Demonstration.

We have just received our second shipment of new Foulard Silks—the finest goods, from the best silk factories of the world. To-morrow we will have an exhibition of them on our main aisle counters, and a visual demonstration of our popular prices—an event that should prove both pleasant and profitable to our patrons.

COUNTER NO. 1.—Twilled Silk Foulards, 22 and 24 inches wide, in navy, marine, national, helio, brown, old rose and cardinal, all with white figures, very best designs—real value, 85 cts.—our price, **58** cts. per yard—the best offer we have made in Foulard Silks.

COUNTER NO 2.—A very large variety of satin faced Foulards, in all the fashionable shades, such as acier, parme, giesha, alliance, sage, Holland, malachite, porcelaine, mouette and goubet—all at **$1.00** per yard.

COUNTER NO. 3.—French, Japanese and domestic Foulards, from the best importers and manufacturers of high class goods, in the newest shades, at **75** and **85** cts. per yard, goods that will compare well with others shown at $1.00.

Taffeta Lining Silks—The Best Offer Yet.

To-morrow we will place on sale in our lining department 5,000 yards of Taffeta Silk Linings, in white, cream, rose, ciel, cerise, acier, gray, parme, malachite, beige, huzzar, turquoise, royal marine, Russian and coral, at **35** cts. per yard.

Embroideries.

Special Sale of Fine Goods.

Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, with extra wide margins, our own importation, beautiful patterns for dresses, skirts and fine underwear—reduced as follows:

From 65 cts. and 69 cts. to **38** cts.
From 75 cts. and 95 cts. to **49** cts.
From $1.50 and $1.65 to **95** cts.
From $1.75 and $2.00 to **$1.25.**

LADIES' SUITS.

New Spring Fabrics.
New Shapes.

Suits with double-breasted Eton Jacket, twilled silk lining; the skirt percaline lined, with double box pleat, in gray, black and tan, $12.50.

Suits of fine all wool Venetian Cloth, a pretty fly front jacket, with a coat back, self-color satin lining, double box pleat, with stitched lap seams; skirt percaline lined, $15.00.

40 ct. Flannels for 25 cts.

All Wool Flannels, plaids and stripes, suitable for Wrappers, Dressing Sacques, House Robes and Children's School Dresses; also Scotch Flannels, fast colors, for Ladies' Shirt Waists, Men's Shirts and Pajamas, etc., all at 25 cts. per yard, instead of 40 cts.
Flannel Dept., Second Floor.

Kathryn

Gloves.

Just received by the last steamer, our first importation of Spring styles in Kathryn Gloves, undressed kid—the best and most stylish Gloves in the country for **$1.00**; the greatest variety of shades yet shown; embroidered backs and three clasps, perfectly matching the kid in the most delicate tones of mastic, pearl, gray, beaver, tan, bronze, ficelle and the pastel shades, also black and white; **$1.00** per pair.

These Gloves are well worth seeing, whether you buy or not.

MEN'S GOODS.

Opening of Spring Styles in Colored Shirts.

Just take a look at the beautiful showing we make of Men's Colored Shirts in the window at left of main entrance. You will see the newest and best styles and materials for Spring and Summer. We are now ready to take orders in this line, and as we do the work in our own workrooms we guarantee satisfactory

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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instead of relying upon your own judgment? Often times one's own judgment is unreliable, as you may be influenced by environments that have no direct bearing on the piano you prefer.

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have stood the test of time and satisfied a most critical public. Although more than 127,000 Sterling instruments have been made and sold (which is a greater number than that of any other piano manufacturer's) it has been accomplished strictly upon their own merits and because the public preferred a STERLING.

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are the embodiment of all that is good and modern known to the piano maker's art.

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There are many good makes and an endless number of poor and unreliable makes.

Investigate those of known merit, test them thoroughly and let the OLD and RELIABLE STERLING be among the first.

You will find in it all the good that your friends and we claim for it.

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There are some unique designs in Natural Mahogany, White Mahogany, Rosewood, English Oak and Fancy Walnut.

Some are beautifully inlaid, others are richly carved and some are of the "Old Colonial" style.

Special Offering

of used pianos of our own and other well-known makes, at greatly reduced prices.

3 Grand Pianos

in perfect repair and newly finished. Prices low—terms easy.

Better see them.

12 Upright Pianos

Some are better than new cheap pianos—all are good. They look like new.

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This advertisement appears Sundays only.

YALE'S ACTIVE GOLFERS.

Practice for the Spring Contests in Progress—Nichols Takes Charge of the Ball Players on Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 3.—Although practically a new sport at Yale, golf is becoming a vastly popular one. There are now three links where Yale men indulge in the sport. Two are situated on Prospect Hill, and the other is the property of the New Haven Country Club, in Whitneyville. The best links are those of the New Haven Golf Club, on Prospect Hill, where the Yale men hold their championship matches. There is a stretch of at least a mile of rolling country, and all of this territory that can be is rented by the students for golfing purposes. The grounds are but a mile from the campus, and are reached by trolley cars.

The links of the New Haven Country Club are not open publicly, at least to the students, yet through resident friends a large number of them are permitted to play there. The clubhouse here is an elaborate bit of architecture, and cost about $26,000. Members use it for afternoon teas and all sorts of social functions. The house borders on Lake Whitney, a beautiful sheet of water. A foot bridge about 200 feet long spans the lake, and connects the clubhouse with the trolley road.

An unusually open Winter has given the Yale golfers an excellent opportunity for practice, and nearly every day this Winter they have been at work on the links in preparation for interclass and intercollegiate events, which will take place in the Spring.

Joseph T. Whittlesey, who for many years was Yale's authority on tennis, is now acting as its golf sponsor. It was through his efforts that Yale men took up golf so enthusiastically. Mr. Whittlesey has arranged to have Harry Vardon, the English champion, visit Yale this Spring and meet some of Yale's best players in a series of games. Although there are a number of expert players in Yale, championship matches held last Fall decided that T. M. Robertson and T. L. Cheney were the best. Either one or both will be matched against Vardon.

"Kid" Nichols, the pitcher of the Boston baseball team, is to take charge of Yale's candidates for battery positions on the baseball team on Monday. In addition to looking after the pitchers and catchers, Nichols will have a general supervision of the whole team with Capt. Camp until the start on the Easter trip is made on April 11. Yale's first game of the season is scheduled to take place during the last week of March at the Yale Field with the New York University team. Capt. Camp hopes to get the candidates at work out of doors during the coming week. Manager Adams has not yet announced the schedule of games for the Easter trip. As the vacation is to last but a week, it is not likely that more than five games will be played, a much less number than usual.

John Flanagan, the champion amateur hammer thrower, who has been coaching the field events men of the Yale track team, has consented to stay with the candidates for two months longer. He originally intended to leave on March 1. Flanagan is paying especial attention to "Ned" Beck of New Haven, a student in the Medical School, who he thinks will develop into a champion among shot-putters in the intercollegiate meets. Beck, in practice, recently made a remarkable put of 40 feet with the sixteen-pound shot while standing perfectly still. In the hammer throw Flanagan will coach Richardson, Silliman, and Brown, the football men, and Robert C. Hixon.

Manager Dana of the Yale University Track Athletic Association to-day sent word to the University of California track team that Yale will give them a date for a dual meet, to be held in this city April 28 or May 5. The request for such a meet was refused some weeks ago, because of the probability that Yale, with Harvard, would meet the English athletes in an international contest, but as this meet is not assured, Yale will take on the Californians.

AUGUST FOR WOMEN'S GOLF.

Championship Likely to be Played During that Month at Shinnecock.

Henry G. Trevor, Jr., one of the officers of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, which will have the women's championship tournament this year, said yesterday that the month of August was favorable to him and several other members for that event. Southampton will then be at the height of its "season," and it will probably be favorable to most of the women competitors, although in some cases it may be necessary to change Summer plans. When the event was given to Shinnecock it was believed that the contest would be played earlier than last season, when the championship was held in October at the Philadelphia Country Club.

This is to be expected, as Southampton is a Summer resort. When the men's amateur championship was held there, in 1896, the date was July. A committee from the Shinnecock Club will confer with the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association in a few days, and the date will then be fixed, probably about the middle of August.

From what Western professionals have had to say they favor October for the open championship. That contest came in September last year, and interfered with some of the competitors who were having a profitable time on their own links, or at Summer resort golf courses. September is a good month for the "pros.," and apart from financial considerations, the members do not like to have them away when things are busy. If the Executive Committee consults the convenience of those who play the largest part in the open championship the event this year may be fixed for October.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

The following tables show the standing of the clubs in the various tournaments in New York:

HARLEM NAVY.

	W.	L.	H.S.		W.	L.	H.S.
Nonpareil	5	1	893	Dauntless	3	3	815
Friendship	4	2	896	Bohemian	3	5	801
Nassau	6	2	874	Lone Star	1	5	758
Harlem	5	3	913	Metropolitan	0	8	568
Wyanoke	4	4	867				

COLUMBIA THREE-MEN TOURNAMENT.

Standard	4	0	530	Enterprise	2	2	482
Columbia	4	0	530	Village	2	2	507
Owl	3	0	535	Riverdale	1	5	554
Empire City	5	1	545	Knickerbocker	1	1	521
Amsterdam	5	1	584	New York	1	3	479
Dolando	3	1	550	Gramercy	2	6	522
Lotus	4	2	489	Oriental	1	4	532
Bunch	3	2	549	Doolittle	1	5	550
Morningside	3	3	532	Century Wh.	1	5	540
Empire	2	2	554	Colonial	0	8	445
Corinthian	2	2	499				

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Metropolitan	13	1	968	Berkeley	10	8	904
Corinthian	11	3	945	Doolittle	11	9	937
Knick. A. C.	11	5	920	Riverdale	8	8	920
Empire	10	6	923	Kings County	4	8	922
Roseville	11	7	912	Pontiac Wh.	6	8	923
America	11	7	925	Oriental	5	11	967
Golden Rod	8	6	880	N. Y. A. C.	3	9	888
Fidelia	9	7	1017	Immerial	4	12	938
Washington	9	7	918	Lotus	1	7	916
Morningside	9	7	926	Phoenix	1	11	847
				Harlem R. C.	1	13	818

UNITED BOWLING CLUBS—SECTION NO. 1.

Morningside	2	6	878	Riverdale	1	1	812
Doppel Eiche	6	1	832	Golden Rod	2	3	878
Rosedale	5	1	921	Grove Hill	2	3	796
Lotus	5	2	920	Spartan	3	6	813
Oriental	4	2	861	Clio	2	5	840
Fidelia	3	1	830	Lamstaeder	3	3	817
Monarch	2	2	833	Woodland	0	7	698

UNITED BOWLING CLUBS—SECTION NO. 2.

Owl	9	1	914	Oerell	3	2	843
Cyclone	7	1	860	Manhattan	2	4	782
Orchard	7	3	949	Defender	2	6	811
W. S. Apollo	7	3	901	Navahoe	2	6	727
Welcome	4	2	901	Gotham	1	5	831
Occident	4	4	890	Auranin	1	7	704
Bleecker	6	4	836	Black Rass	0	6	711
Glendale	3	3	820				

UNITED BOWLING CLUBS—SECTION NO. 3.

Freedom	2	0	801	Suppenk'n.	1	1	727
Civil Service	2	0	76	Eclipse	1	1	717
17th Ward	2	0	684	Expansion	1	3	717
Norddeutsch-er	3	1	802	Jumbo	0	1	578
Mucker	3	1	825	City Schutzen	0	5	718

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM.

Philadelphos	17	3	949	Burnside	11	11	868
East N. Y.	18	4	960	Welcome	11	11	838
J. F. Price	19	5	967	[illegible]	11	11	816
Bedford	17	5	910	Fulton	9	13	880
Fraternity	17	6	888	De Forest	8	14	866
Gilbert	13	8	958	Brooklyn	8	14	875
Fort Greene	16	8	911	Brevoort	8	14	879
Bushwick	15	7	915	Commonwith Nassau	8	14	802
De W. Clinton	11	8	870	Alert	7	15	883
Lefferts	14	8	892	Idlanthe	5	17	868
Fern	13	9	882	Oxford	5	21	922
De Long	14	10	890	Gramercy	3	19	813
Long Island	12	12	937	Ridgewood	2	18	760
W. Irving	12	12	825		1	21	815

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Do not let a dealer persuade you to take some other tire upon which he will make a dollar or two of extra profit. If you are well posted you will insist on Dunlops at the same price as other tires on the better class of wheels.

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CLEVER REVOLVER SHOOTING.

Louisville Team Defeats Brooklyn Club Men by 48 Points.

After three attempts, in two of which they met with defeat, the Louisville (Ky.) Revolver Club has won the championship and the Peters Trophy, emblematic of those honors. The Kentuckians shot at their range in Louisville, and the Brooklyn Revolver Club, their opponents, on their range, in the Wallabout Market, on West Avenue, Brooklyn. The conditions required scores to be exchanged shot for shot by telegraph. The conditions were teams of five men, rapid-fire system at fifteen yards, regulation target, with a four-inch bull's-eye and one-half-inch rings, fifty shots per man, and time limit twenty seconds to each five shots. It was a test of nerve and ability to shoot under those conditions, but the "Colonels" are to a man familiar with the "quick-fire system," and they won out by 48 points.

The Brooklyn team immediately challenged the winners to a return match as soon as the result was known. The Brooklyn Revolver Club has twice won the trophy from the Louisville club. The scores:

LOUISVILLE.

Competitor.	Score.	Competitor.	Score.
Henry S. Gilbert	408	J. C. Pragoff	453
William J. James	460	R. W. Bingham	444
Dr. H. G. Kelley	459		
		Grand total	2,314

BROOKLYN.

Competitor.	Score.	Competitor.	Score.
William Shedd	475	Dr. C. D. Napier	441
Effingham Wilson	467	Frank Jenks	428
Henry M. Olney	454		
		Grand total	2,266

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNUSUAL CHINA and GLASS SALE.

MATTHEWS

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

The Most Eventful Furniture and Merchandise Selling Yet Offered to the Public.

WOMEN'S SHOES.

1,800 Pairs $3.50 and $4.00 Grades, at $1.95 Per Pair.

Made of fine Dongola and Vici kidskin, in button and lace, correct stylish styles in the English bulldog and narrow bulldog toe lasts, military heels; welted and stitched extension, heavy and medium weight soles, suitable for present and future spring wear. They are from the well known factories of Cross & Tucker, and Harney, of Lynn, Mass. In shoemaking fit, style and comfort, you will find them the best values that have ever been offered in either city. The following is a description of the styles:

650 pairs, Lace, bulldog toes, heavy soles, kid tips.

300 pairs, Lace, medium toes, medium soles, patent leather tips.

450 pairs, Button, bulldog toes, heavy soles, patent leather tips.

400 pairs, Button, medium toes, medium soles, patent leather tips.

Not a pair worth less than $3.50, and most of them would be counted $4.00 shoes; sizes, 2½ to 7; width, A to E.

Knee Pants, 29c. We have 75 dozen more of these, well made, good wearing pants, in mixtures and plain blue, sizes 4 to 14, and offer them at 29c. (Table on Main Floor.)

UNUSUAL FURNITURE EVENT.

PARLOR AND LIBRARY SUITS.

3-Piece Library suit, elaborately carved, head on frames, covered in imported velour; was $200.00, now $149.00.

3-Piece Mahogany inlaid frames; was $185.00, now $115.00.

5-Piece, handsomely carved, in silk damask; was $169.00, now $135.00.

3-Piece Turkish Suit, covered in silk damask; was $98.00, now $69.00.

5-Piece inlaid frames, covered in embroidered silk velour and silk damask; was $53.75, now $44.50.

3-Piece inlaid frame, covered in silk damask; was $39.00, now $19.98.

3-Piece inlaid frame, covered in plush and silk damask; was $28.00, now $13.98.

3-Piece inlaid frame, covered in silk plush and silk damask; was $22.00, now $11.45.

ODD CHAIRS.

Turkish Chairs, covered in fine velour; were $24.00, now $17.84.

Club Chairs, all upholstered in fine velour; were $12.00, now $8.75.

Men's Adjustable Reading Chairs, spring seats, best cushions; were $14.75, now $9.98.

DAVENPORTS.

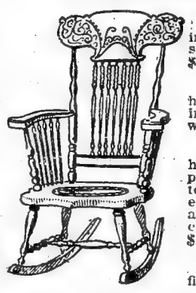

Mahogany frame, upholstered in Velour, tufted seat; was $40, now $24.75.

Crotched mahogany, back having twisted posts; was $60, now $35.

480 of this style, high back, piano polished, all quartered, sawed golden oak or mahogany saddle or cobbler seat, $1.99.

No mail orders filled.

LADIES' DESKS.

Open French Desk, solid mahogany or golden; was $29.75, now $18.75.

Solid mahogany, inlaid front; was $20, now $13.98.

Ladies' Desk, two drawers and mirror, mahoganized; was $14.50, now $9.98.

Solid oak or mahoganized, inlaid; was $6; now $3.98.

PARLOR CABINETS.

Solid Mahogany Curio Cabinets, one side with glass shifts; were $39.75, now $29.50.

Mahoganized Corner Cabinet; was $13.99, now $9.98.

MUSIC CABINETS.

Bird's-eye Maple Swell Front, large size; were $28.75, now $14.98.

Mahoganized Imitation, inlaid front; were $9.50, now $6.69.

PARLOR AND LIBRARY TABLES.

Solid Mahogany or Quartered Oak, 50 inches long, 28-inch wide drawers and shelf; were $16.75, now $9.98.

Solid Mahogany Inlaid Shape Top and Shelf, 24x24 inch; was $8; now $4.98.

This Solid Mahogany or selected quartered sawed golden oak, 24x24 inch top molded rim, French legs; was $6.75, now $3.48.

WHITE ENAMEL AND BRASS BEDSTEADS.

All Brass Beds, two-inch posts, best workmanship and finish; were $89.50, now $67.84.

1¼-inch posts; swell foot; was $55.98, now $39.

1¼-inch posts; was $24.75, now $18.75.

1¼-inch posts; was $18, now $13.98.

1¼-inch posts; was $14, now $9.98.

Full inch posts, brass trimmed, adjustable socket castors, head 50 inches high, ⅝-inch filling; was $3.85, now $1.99.

1,000 MATTRESSES

made up ready for immediate use, all the best material of their several kinds, guaranteed every way just as represented. Number 2, black S. A. Hair, full size 40 pounds, two parts, $20.00 kind, $13.84.

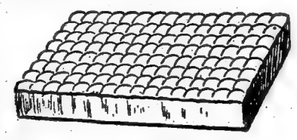

Black mixed hair, full size, 45 lbs., two parts, $16.00 kinds, $9.98.

Indian Cotton felt, white, best ticking, two parts, $10.00 kinds, $6.75.

Sanitary black hair, 45 lbs., two parts, $10.00 kind, $6.85.

Extra soft cotton, full size, $8.00 kind, $4.50.

Excelsior, soft top mattresses, from $1.19 upward.

BUREAUS.

Extra fine oak, was $38.50; now $25.00.

Birdseye maple, was $37.75, now $28.00.

Oak or solid mahogany, was $39.75, now $28.00.

Birdseye maple, was $34.98, now $25.00.

Solid mahogany, was $59.75, now $45.00.

Solid mahogany, was $26.75, now $17.84.

Solid oak, was $25.50, now $18.75.

DINING ROOM CHAIRS.

Upholstered Leather and Spring Seats, box frames, was $5.50; now $3.48.

Cane Seat, box frame, was $2.50; now $1.88.

Cane Seat, high back, was $2.25; now $1.50.

Cane Seat, high back, was $1.75; now 98c.

CHINA CLOSETS.

Full mirrored back, 48 in. wide, 78 in. high, cabinet top, was $69.50; now $39.50.

Full mirrored back, two large plates, were $39.00, now $24.75.

Serpentine front, 30 in. wide, 80 in. high, was $24.00, now $16.98.

Mirror back, 32 in. wide, 56 in. high, was $18.00, now $12.75.

SIDEBOARDS.

5 feet wide, 6 feet high, was $69.00; now $48.50.

4 feet wide, 7 feet high, was $89.00; now $55.00.

50 inches wide, 78 inches high, was $46.75; now $32.50.

50 inches wide, 74 inches high, was $40.00; now $26.75.

48 inches wide, 74 inches high, was $39.50; now $19.98.

COUCHES.

Solid Mahogany Inlaid Frames, claw feet, silk velour, was $33.00; now $22.75.

Double Adjustable Head Couch, was $33.00; now $19.98.

Adjustable Head Bed Couches, tufted, were $35.00; now $19.98.

30-inch Tufted Couch, was $10.00 to $25.00; now $5.98 to $16.75.

EXTENSION TABLES.

8 feet long, 48-inch top, was $33.50; now $24.75.

8 feet long, 44-inch top, was $14.50; now $9.98.

6 feet, round top, claw feet, was $16.75; now $9.98.

6 feet, 42-inch top, was $8.98; now $5.69.

HALL RACKS.

Extra Large Quartered Sawed Oak, was $45.00; now $33.50.

Extra Large Quartered Sawed Oak, was $40.00; now $29.00.

Extra Large Quartered Sawed Oak, was $29.98; now $16.98.

Extra Large Quartered Sawed Oak, was $16.00; now $11.98.

CHIFFONIERS.

Bird's-eye maple and oak, was $29.75; now $23.50

Solid mahogany and oak, was $34.50; now $25.00.

Solid mahogany and bird's-eye maple, was $24.75; now $19.98.

Golden oak, was $14.50; now $9.98.

Golden oak, was $6.95; now $5.50.

CHAMBER SUITS.

Solid Mahogany, 8-piece, was $85, now $59. Solid Mahogany Bedstead and Dresser, was $68, now $49. Solid Mahogany Bed and Dresser, was $65, now $39.75.

Solid Mahogany bed and dresser, was $39.50; now $26.75.

Full size bed and dresser, was $18, now $12.75.

BICYCLE EXHIBIT (Third Floor.)

We wish to announce that we have just received our first lot of Gents' Handicap Wheels, and would state that they are a GREAT IMPROVEMENT on last year. One of the most important features being the new "Nyoma Coaster and Brake," which is the finest on the market. It is very neat in appearance and combines both strength and wearing qualities; price **$28.50**

Complete with brake and all improvements. Come and examine them.

FULTON STREET, GALLATIN PLACE, LIVINGSTON & SMITH STS., BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

A Strong Story of Shirts.

$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Values, at 47c.

News for the men this time—news that will not pass unread. For this story tells of shirt selling at half price and less. Three great lots, comprising the three great shirt classes—white dress shirts, fancy stiff bosomed shirts and soft, negligee shirts, all priced together at less than half their value.

The business of the Men's Furnishing Goods Store deals with such great quantities that striking price offerings are to be expected; but even where that is true this is startling in its immensity.

For there is an immense number of these Shirts and not one that is not carefully made of excellent material—not one that is regularly priced at less than $1.00, while many of them generally cost half as much again.

Each Shirt is marked here for the wise and early comers at **47c**

Men's white laundered Shirts, some made in our own factory; others the celebrated "Star" make. In all styles; open back and open back and front, regular bosom lengths and open back and open back and front, short bosom lengths; a few have cuffs attached; splendid values at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50; while they last at 47c

Men's fancy stiff bosom shirts, made from an excellent quality percale, in an extensive variety of very attractive patterns, cuffs detached. These shirts are made as well as it is possible to make shirts, and are excellent value at $1.00, their original price. Now, while they last, they will go at 47c

Men's madras negligee Shirts, well made and finished from an excellent quality cloth in an infinite variety of handsome patterns. They are to be worn with white collars and have detached cuffs. Regularly they have sold at $1.00 and $1.25. Here while they last, like the others, at 47c

Main floor, left.

Remarkable Lace Values.

Laces are half price and less in this Lace Store and the assortment is bewildering. No such variety and nothing approaching the prices to be found anywhere else. Even the prices that have prevailed for weeks in this Lace Store are beaten in many particulars in this offering for to-morrow. Not a bit of unwanted lace in the stock and everything that is wanted in every thinkable style at your service.

Note the listing and the prices please:

Washable Laces, new and pretty, Pointe de Paris, Normandy, Point d'Esprit, Medicis and Torchon, regularly 5c. to 65c., at . . . . . 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 and 19c. a yard

Applique, Fedora, Lierre, Mechlin, Point Gaze, Oriental and other makes, various widths, in white, ivory, champagne and butter shades, regularly 19c. to $1.50, at 10c., 15c., 19c., 25c., 39c. and 49c. a yard

Venice Insertions and Galloons, straight and fancy edges; also, serpentine effects, regularly 10c. to 49c., at 5c., 10c., 15c., 19c. and 25c. a yard

Allovers, in white, ivory and butter shades, lace stripes and open work effects, regularly 69c. to $2.98, at 39c., 49c., 59c., 75c., 98c., up to $1.98 a yard

Spangled Tunics and Robes, also washable Robes; regularly $15.00 to $35.00, at . . . . . $9.98, $12.98 and $14.98 each

45 inch black silk Drapery Nets, beautiful patterns; regularly $1.50 to $3.50, at . . . . . 75c., 98c., $1.25 and $1.49 a yd.

La Tosca Net, sold elsewhere at 39c., 50c. and 69c., at 34c. a yard.

Narrow Valenciennes Laces, ½ to 1 inch wide, at 10c. to $1 a dozen.

Main floor, centre.

Taffeta Silks.

Here's the Most Remarkable Offering Yet.

Ten thousand yards of Taffeta Silks will go on sale in the Silk Store to-morrow at the season's lowest pricing anywhere. That means the most notable silk offering of the year, for Taffeta was never so popular nor in such great demand as it is to-day—in fact, some shades are hard to find at any price.

Unless you come here. Plain, colored, in a complete assortment of the best and newest shades, including black and those especially adapted for evening wear, Silk Taffeta of exceptionally good quality awaits the ready buyer.

Ten thousand yards of the regular 79c. and 85c. grades. All priced for immediate selling at

59c. a yard.

Main floor, New Building.

The "Commodore" Reefer

No short coat for misses was ever devised jauntier or more stylish than this "Commodore" Reefer of ours. No coat was ever more popular. Just the thing for the breezy days of early spring and later for the seashore trips. It is double breasted, with gilt buttons navy blue in color and lined entirely with red taffeta. Sizes 14 and 16 years, at **$13.75**

Second floor, front

Spring Fur Neckwear.

Just the sort of Furs that are suitable for wear when the heavy Winter wrap comes off. Priced, too, below the wholesale in many cases.

Neck Pieces of Alaska Sable, finished with eight dyed Alaska sable tails, regularly $7.00, to go at $4.95

Neck Pieces of Alaska sable, finished with eight natural Alaska sable tails, regularly $10.00, to go at $7.45

Cluster Scarfs of dark mink, finished with eight brown fox tails, regularly $12.00, to go at $8.95

Scarf of genuine stone marten, with cluster of six wolverine tails, regularly $17.50, to go at $11.45

Collarette of fine electric seal, 10 inches deep, lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin, regularly $7.50, to go at . $4.95

Second floor, front, main building

Women's Spring Suits. Sale Extraordinary.

Matchless values these, matchless anywhere.

The entire sample line of Women's Tailor-made Suits, produced by one of the best makers in the country, has come to us so low that we can sell them to you at less than the maker's wholesale price—less than he would sell us the same patterns for to-morrow.

They are his samples—only one of a kind—but every one a kind that is new and approved. That they are beautiful as well as stylish—stunning is the right expression—you must take our word till you see them to-morrow.

Values in the collection range from $20.00 to $100.00. The suits, however, have been divided into four lots, and the earliest comers will get the best values. Not a single suit, though, that is not below the wholesale price.

Sizes to fit 34, 36, 38 and even 40 bust.

The first lot is composed of cheviots, venetians and homespuns, made in tight fitting and Eton effects. Some have fancy revers and a few are silk lined throughout; all the jackets are lined with fine taffeta silk, but some of the skirts have percaline lining. Priced at $14.50

In the second lot are cheviots, homespuns and ladies' cloth, most of them with the tailor-made finish; all are silk lined, both jacket and skirt, and the majority are finished with the silk drop skirt; the jackets are tight fitting and Eton effects, the skirts have single box pleats. The price for this lot is $26.75

The third lot is composed of fine cheviots and broadcloths, in black, blue, brown and tan. All are handsomely trimmed with braid, taffeta and self material; all are silk lined throughout with the best taffeta, and all are finished with drop and knife pleated silk skirts. Priced at $35.75

The fourth lot is made up of the very finest and newest materials, mostly open effect Etons, handsomely embroidered with silk satin braid and panne velvet; the skirts are draped in fancy effects, such as pleats and cords over drop skirts; some of the Suits in this lot are worth $100.00, but all are priced at $47.75

Second floor, main building.

A Wonderful Silver Sale.

This is the biggest sale of little silver things we ever heard of. Pieces of silver jewelry and ornament are to go on sale here to-morrow at prices that could be gotten in almost every case if they were thrown into a melting pot and sold in bulk as silver.

No such fate in store for them, however. They are the entire stock of one of the biggest and best manufacturing jewelers in the country. They were made too well—too much silver in them to compete with more popular priced lines, so the concern has decided to drop the silver end of the business altogether.

Ready money was a consideration, and our offer was accepted. That is why we can offer you to-morrow silver things at the melting down prices. Not a cheap or trashy thing among them, remember; not an out of date style.

Side Combs, sterling mounted on celluloid, several designs and sizes, colors amber and shell; value $1.00 to $2.00 a pair. Here at . . . . . 29c. and 54c. a pair

Pompadour Combs, sterling mounted on celluloid, amber and shell colors, in chased and bead designs; also with rhinestone and colored stones. Value $1.25 to $2.50, at 42c. and 54c

Nail Buffers, sterling silver of weight, all chased effects, in three sizes. Value 90c., $1.50 and $2.00, at 39c., 54c. and 63c

Paper Clips, sterling silver, satin and bright finish. Value $1.50, at 44c

Chatelaines, in open scroll and fleur de lis designs, polished satin and Roman finishes, made for 3 and 5 ornaments. Value $2.75 to $4.00, at $1.10

Moustache Combs in Cases, and Court Plaster Cases, polished and satin finished. Value 95c. and $1.25, at 39c

Tortoise shell Hair Combs and Pins, mounted with sterling silver in satin and Roman finish, several sizes, value $1.00, $1.75, $2.50 and $3.00, at . . . . . 34c., 68c., 97c. and $1.23

Memorandum and Soap Books of celluloid, with sterling silver corners and shields, value 75c., at 24c

Belt Pins, enameled, chased and plain, a large assortment of heavy, well made goods, value 50c. and 75c., at 19c

Scissors, heavy sterling handles, with fine tempered steel fittings, in all styles and sizes, finished in bright satin, enamel and Roman. Value $1.00 to $2.50, at 68c

Scarf Pins and Brooches, principally horse shoe and golf designs, all of sterling silver, made for wear, in a large variety of sizes and styles. Value 40c., 75c., and $1.00, at 16c. and 24c

Belt Clasps, extra heavy and solid, oxidized and Roman finish, in a number of designs, some jeweled. Value $1.50 and $3.00, at . . . . . 56c. and 74c

Main floor, centre.

Silk and Ribbon Waists.

Pretty silk Waists, chic and crisp and fresh, are low priced here. One—a new style—is made entirely of rows of ribbon with lace insertion between. Under the ribbon and insertion is a lawn lining. The colors are pink, light blue, violet, black and white, and the price is **$6.24**

Another is made of taffeta silk, in the leading shades. The entire Waist is corded and hemstitched prettily, and topped with a silk collar. This one is priced at **$4.95**

Second floor, rear

Colored Dress Stuffs.

True economy in Dress Stuff buying requires two elements—fashionable goods and low prices. Both in the superlative are present in this offering. Not a single pattern, a single cloth on which Dame Fashion has not laid her seal of approval for the coming season's wear; not a single pattern or cloth which is not marked at the lowest price that has characterized fabrics of equal intrinsic value even before the present great advance in the cost of wool. A great, a notable opportunity that will not be passed by the thoughtful ones.

45 inch Venetians, pure wool, handsome shades, in the newest spring colors, 98c. a yard

44 inch French Wool Vellings, fifteen shades in gray, heliotrope, biscuit, castor, blue, navy, sage, pink, red, etc., 98c. a yard

45 inch French All Wool Henriettas, superb quality, in all the latest shades, 98c. a yard

54 inch Tailor Suitings, extra heavy weight, stylish invisible plaids and mixtures . . . . . 98c. a yard

56 inch all wool Homespun Suitings, the new beige mixtures, as well as the most stylish mixtures in gray, 98c. a yard

Main floor, New Building.

Stylish Misses' Suits.

These are made of a superior grade rough cheviot in gray, oxford, tan and blue. The model is a new one, the coat with a double-breasted Eton effect, stitched taffeta rever and velvet collar. It is lined entirely with Italian taffeta. The skirt has a double box plaited back, is percaline lined, velveteen bound and well tailored throughout. Sizes 14 and 16 years, at **$13.75**

Second floor, front

Of the Upholsteries.

Still the values in the Upholstery Store are as remarkable as the assortment of materials is enormous and varied. For example notice these items in

Lace Curtains.

Curtains of white Nottingham lace, reproductions of Renaissance, Tambour, Irish point and antique lace curtains; new goods; best make; all with improved buttonhole stitch worked edge; full width and 3½ yards long; assorted designs . . . . . $1.19 and $2.49 a pair

Curtains of white Irish point lace, this season's styles, well worked designs on good net, all St. Gall made, full width and 3½ yards long, $2.69 and $4.19 a pair

Curtains in American reproductions of real Arabian lace, effective, serviceable and new. Excellent values at $6.50 to $11.00 a pair.

Ruffled Curtains.

White striped muslin, fluted ruffle. Curtains for bed room or cottage use; 40 inches wide and 3 yards long, 69c. a pair

Parlor Furniture.

Low priced as usual, far below what the same sorts of goods must cost when these are gone, is furniture for parlor—echoes of recent notable sales, and as low or lower priced than the original stocks:

Parlor Suites of 3 and 5 pieces of mahogany and mahogany finish, inlaid and carved frames, covered in assorted colorings of satin damask and tapestry, come first.

3 piece Suites, made to sell for $45.00, at $29.00; for $55.00, at $33.00; for $80.00, at $48.00; for $105.00, at $59.00; for $110.00, at $68.00, and for $195.00, at . . . . . $119 and $144.00

5 piece Suites, made to sell for $45.00, at $33.00; for $75.00, at $52.00; for $95.00, at $73.00; for $100.00, at $80.00, and for $120.00, at . . . $85.00

ADULTERATIONS OF FOOD

Information for the People in Senate Committee's Report.

Sugar Here of High Standard—Danger in Candy—Beer Stands the Test—Oleomargarine Healthful.

Some examples of the many adulterations of food products by the substitution or addition of poisonous and unwholesome ingredients are to be found in the report of the Committee on Manufactures of the United States Senate, which was submitted on Wednesday last. The report, which is based on personal investigations of the committee in different cities of the United States and on the chemical analysis of food stuffs made by Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Agricultural Department, calls special attention to the frauds which are practiced on the poor and the sick, who are the main sufferers from such food.

One of the articles frequently adulterated is condensed milk. Such adulteration, however, is constantly being exposed by the great condensed milk factories of the country, who spend a great deal of time and money in endeavors to prevent the sale of the adulterated product.

Sugar made in this country by factories in the Sugar Trust is of a very high standard, according to the committee's report, and is entirely free from adulterations such as ground sand, flour, and other materials. Glucose is largely used in the manufacture of all kinds of syrups, and especially of maple syrup, which frequently contains from 20 to 30 per cent. of this adulterant. Glucose, when properly made, is a healthful product. It is also frequently used in adulterating honey. Two quarts of a mixture in a sample jar marked "Honey" were found to contain about an ounce of floating honeycomb on the top of the jar; the rest was glucose.

Extracts of fruits and vanilla are frequently adulterated. Only one manufacturer of extracts was willing to have his factory examined from top to bottom, and samples of his products bought in the open market were among the few which were found to be genuine. The report condemns the general use of alum in the manufacture of baking powder, and recommends that its use in food products be prohibited by law.

Ninety-two breweries of beer, ale, and porter in nineteen cities were visited by the committee, and 400 samples were examined. Among these, only two were found containing preservatives. Samples of imported beers contained a much higher per cent. of preservatives, although, according to the report, they do not rank as high as American beers. The report reaches the conclusion that the charge that the use of corn and rice and other cereals in the manufacture of American beer was harmful could not be sustained, and that therefore the exclusive use of barley and hops should not be required. The same theory is accepted in England, while in Germany the use of corn and rice is prohibited. The use of salicylic or other acids in small quantities as preservatives is not dangerous, according to the report. The committee, however, recommends legislation to establish a uniform standard by fixing the minimum amount of alcohol, malt extracts, &c., to be used.

Oleomargarine is declared to be a wholesome and nutritious food, and the committee says that no additional legislation in this respect is necessary.

Candy, which the report calls a natural and proper element of food for children, is greatly adulterated. Large amounts of analine colors are used for coloring it. This, as well as the use of terra cotta, should be prohibited.

In regard to the adulteration of wines a special bill is proposed. A large amount of the champagne sold in this country is simply wine charged artificially by injection of carbonic acid gas. American champagne, fermented in bottles, is declared to excel the imported article in almost every respect.

Cinnamon, ground pepper, mustard, ginger, and other condiments are frequently adulterated by the addition of peanut shells and cocoanut shells. Although this may not be deleterious of itself, a uniform standard should be declared by law in order that the purchaser may know what he buys.

Only one pure sample of cream of tartar was found among all those examined. The rest was adulterated with alum. By this deception thousands of people eat alum, it is said, who would not knowingly do so.

Large amounts of goods of all kinds are imported and sold in this country which are adulterated, and the sale of which, it is declared, would be prohibited in the countries where they are manufactured. This is particularly true in regard to coffee and beer, and the report proposes that a standard be fixed for such imported articles as a means of protection against their introduction.

MR. PLATT SETS THE DATE.

Reported Dispatch of Orders to the Legislature for Adjournment Following Conference Here.

Senator Platt and Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee were in conference for about two hours at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Neither would discuss for publication the matters talked about. There was a well-defined rumor about the corridors that the date of the final adjournment of the Legislature received serious consideration. That this was the fact was apparently borne out by the dispatching of more than 120 telegrams from Republican headquarters, indicating that the Republican members of the Senate and Assembly had been advised of what was wanted.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff called at the hotel during the afternoon and had a long talk with Senator Platt, but when Mr. Woodruff came down stairs he refused to disclose what had transpired.

Many politicians were about the Fifth Avenue Hotel, expecting that Gov. Roosevelt would put in an appearance. He failed to do so. He arrived in town in the early evening, and proceeded at once to the Waldorf-Astoria, where he was a guest at the dinner of the Ohio Society.

While Mrs. Platt is very seriously ill in Washington, the advices from the National capital were such that the Senator decided to remain in New York until to-day, and it is probable, it is said, that Gov. Roosevelt will meet Senator Platt and Chairman Odell before the Senator's return to Washington.

Herring Fishery a Failure.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 3.—The Colonial fishing laws prevent American vessels from obtaining salt or frozen herring cargoes in Newfoundland waters after the close of February. Such ships as remained until the close of the season have now started homeward. No more herring will be obtainable until April 26, when Americans will be allowed to take them for bait on the payment of a license fee of $1.70 per registered ton. The Winter herring fishery has been a complete failure. Thirty vessels have left without cargoes.

Mail Carrier's Assailants Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 3.—William O'Shea, alias the "Danbury Kid," a professional pickpocket, nineteen years old, and Thomas Foley, a boy of seventeen years, charged with having assaulted Mail Carrier R. P. Abrams at the Greenwich station Tuesday afternoon, while he was hanging up a mail pouch, were lodged in jail here to-day. Eight tramps were arrested at the time, but O'Shea and Foley escaped. They were arrested in a New Haven lodging house. O'Shea, who has been identified by the mail carrier, is the son of a well-to-do merchant of Danbury.

Railroads in Better Shape at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 3.—No snow has fallen since last evening. The railroads are rapidly getting into shape, and the regular schedules of the roads soon will be carried out without difficulty.

Snow Wrecks Opera House Roof.

WATKINS, N. Y., March 3.—The roof of McKey's Opera House at Montour Falls fell in to-day under the weight of snow, completely wrecking the building. Several barns in the county have collapsed.

Storm Prevents Burial of the Dead.

MALONE, N. Y., March 3.—Northern New York is still in the grasp of the storm. People in outside districts find it impossible to bury their dead. The body of a girl who died last Monday still lies in the house.

Seaboard's Connecting Link Assured.

RICHMOND, Va., March 3.—The bill to charter the Richmond and Washington Air Line Railway, the connecting link of the Seaboard system between Richmond and the north, is now a law, Gov. Tyler having approved it this evening.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

KANSAS CITY AND GULF ROAD.

The Terms of the Coming Sale—Rumors About the Presidency.

The foreclosure sale of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad will take place at Joplin, Mo., March 19. It is said that the road will be bought in by the Reorganization Committee. According to the terms of the sale no bid shall be received for less than $12,500,000, and a deposit of $100,000 must at the same time be made with the Master in Chancery. On the acceptance of the bid a further deposit of $500,000 in money or $1,500,000 in bonds of the company must be made.

The exchange of old securities for the issues of the new company is to commence immediately after the purchase of the road by the committee.

The names of a number of men have been mentioned in connection with the Presidency of the new road. The most recent rumors have it that the position has been offered to George L. Bradbury, General Manager of the Lake Erie and Western. General Manager W. C. Brown of the Burlington, who has been mentioned as a possible choice, is said to have declared that he would not leave the service of the Burlington.

REVISION OF PASSENGER RATES.

Likely to Result Between Chicago and Eastern Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 3.—A radical revision of the passenger rates in effect between Chicago and all Eastern cities may result from the agreement of the Presidents of these roads by which the Michigan Central will advance its rates from points northwest of Chicago to the standard of those in effect over the Lake Shore and Pennsylvania Roads.

It is the prevailing opinion that the Michigan Central will be conceded lower fares out of Chicago than those charged by the two other so-called strong lines, the Lake Shore and Pennsylvania. The agreement of this road to cancel its notice tendering Western roads lower basing rates than the two lines named, it is said, was made only after officers of the Michigan Central had been assured that their road would lose nothing by its promise.

The outcome of the trouble between the two sets of roads from Chicago undoubtedly will be a pool that will apportion to each of the lines a certain percentage of the total competitive traffic, so far as possible.

Meeting of Railroad Presidents.

At the meeting of Western railway Presidents, which is to take place in this city on Wednesday, a report will be submitted by the committee which was appointed to investigate alleged violations of the agreement to pay no commissions on passenger business. The committee, consisting of President Felton of the Alton, Vice President Hannaford of the Northern Pacific, Vice President Mortar of the Santa Fé, Vice President Harahan of the Illinois Central, and Vice President Ramsey of the Wabash, has already made a preliminary report to the effect that although no road has openly violated the agreement, certain passenger agents have employed a number of devices to secretly break the agreement.

Southeastern Freight Rate Troubles.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 3.—Notice has been received at the headquarters of the Southeastern and Mississippi Valley Freight Rate Association here of the withdrawal from that association of the Mobile and Ohio Railway. For some time there has been friction over rates to the Southeast, particularly on business from St. Louis and points beyond. A few days ago the Mobile and Ohio announced a sweeping reduction on this traffic, and has followed up that action by service of notice of withdrawal. The effect on rates in the Southeastern territory is likely to be serious.

To Inspect Southern Pacific Road.

Announcement was made yesterday that Collis P. Huntington will leave this city during the coming week for Galveston, Texas, where he will inspect the recent improvements of the Southern Pacific Company's docks and terminals. While there President Huntington, it is said, will give his personal direction to the plan of concentrating traffic of the overland and Texas lines. From Galveston Mr. Huntington will go to San Fransisco to attend the annual meeting of the Southern Pacific Road.

RECEIVER FOR TOBACCO FIRM.

American Tobacco Company Now Controls the Blackwell Factory.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 3.—A special to The Observer from Durham, N. C., says: "P. S. Hill of New York was appointed temporary receiver of Blackwells Durham Tobacco Company by Judge Simonton of the United States Circuit Court at Charleston, S. C., yesterday.

"The matter is made returnable before Judge Simonton in Charleston on April 17, when a permanent receiver will be appointed and an order for the sale of the factory made.

"The action is a move on the part of the American Tobacco Company to offset W. T. Guthrie, who gave notice last week that application would be made to the next General Assembly to repeal the charter and appoint a receiver for the Blackwell Company."

CITY LODGING HOUSE METHODS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to "Subscriber's" letter referring to the refusal of clothing sent to the City Lodging House, may I suggest that it would be much more likely to reach those who need it most if he gave it away personally or sent it to one of the churches in the poorer districts.

My own experience with the City Lodging House has not been such as to prepossess me in its favor. Last month, impelled by stress of circumstances, I was twice forced to seek its shelter. On the second occasion I was told that if I did so again I would be detained as a vagrant. Of course it is necessary to set some limit as to the number of nights a homeless man should be sheltered, but two does not seem to me to be enough. Moreover, it did not seem to me that any attempt was made by the officials to discriminate between the regular tramp and the workingman in hard luck.

I think that any clothing would be much more likely to reach the former than the latter, because the "pulls" better with the self-committed men who apparently run the institution—if, indeed, it ever got past the self-committed man, which I doubt.

New York, March 2, 1900. READER.

FOR AN ASYLUM FOR HORSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In glancing over a recently published list of bills reported at Albany, my eye was caught by one of unusual import and interest but its pretensions were so very modest that it may need, as it certainly deserves, all the outside encouragement it can command to prevent its being "snowed under" by an impending avalanche of petitions having more especial reference to public affairs.

This bill asked only the necessary official sanction for the establishment and maintenance by personal contributions of a farm where old and broken-down horses may end their days in ease and comfort. So humane a purpose surely is entitled to consideration and support by even our busiest legislators, for what we are as good citizens is largely shown by the heart qualities incorporated in public measures; and who that loves a horse can help feeling an interest in an undertaking that has in view the rescuing of these our dumb friends from the fate reserved for a majority of them when incapacitated by age or injury?

Many persons of means make suitable provision for their own disabled animals, but what of those owners whose livelihood depends upon able service? With them sentiment can play no part, and there is no alternative but to consign their no longer useful servants to the shambles, or, worse still, to a sorrier ownership, where failing energies are often eked out under conditions the most pitiable and inhuman.

One of the saddest memories of early childhood was that of being awakened one bitter Winter's night by the slow, halting tramp, tramp of hoofs along the frozen roadway. Too young to interpret this plaint of misery, yet feeling instinctively that something was wrong, childish sympathy watched from the window the death march of an old, broken-down, abandoned horse.

That was years ago, but those hoof beats are sounding still, and have power to-day, not only to make the heart hot with indignation against a wretch who had turned a once faithful servant into the street to perish from cold and hunger, but also to prompt the indorsement of an effort to save other equine sufferers. PRISCA.

New York, March 2, 1900.

R. B. ROOSEVELT RESIGNS

Withdraws as President of Sons of American Revolution.

HIS ACTION CAUSES SURPRISE

Not Believed the Resignation Will Be Accepted—Said to Have Been Tabled by Committee.

Robert B. Roosevelt, who on Tuesday last was re-elected President of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, has sent his resignation to the Board of Management of that society. His letter of resignation was received by the board on Friday night and was referred to a committee.

It could not be learned who the members of this committee were, but as they were elected on the same ticket as Mr. Roosevelt it is not believed that the resignation will be accepted. In fact, it was stated last night at the headquarters of the society, in the Townsend Building, 1,123 Broadway, that the committee had promptly tabled the resignation. It is understood, however, that this action of the committee is subject to the final action of the society at its monthly meeting on the 27th of this month.

Mr. Roosevelt's letter of resignation reads as follows:

At the annual meeting a very strong disapproval of the management of the society was expressed by a large minority of the members. It was charged that there had been extravagance in expenditures and that this had been caused by the Board of Management. Three grounds were presented for this charge. The first and greatest was the publication and gratuitous presentation to each member of the Year Book. The second was the hiring of headquarters and its accompanying expenses, and the third was the monthly entertainments of the society and their incidental outlays.

Of the first it should be said that the Year Book was ordered to be printed by the society at large and delivered without charge to the members and a sufficient number for future use was also directed to be retained. The foundation causes for this outlay, then, being due to positive direction of the society itself, blame should not be laid upon the management unless there was unjustifiable extravagance in the manner of its execution. The society wanted a handsome book and has one of which it can be proud, and had it not been for diminished funds in the treasury, would hardly have given a thought to the few hundred dollars extra which may have been caused by the style and beauty of finish of the book.

The headquarters seemed to be a necessity of the frequent meetings of the society and of its Board of Management, which is compelled by the by-laws to convene monthly. No Secretary could give the time, without assistance, to getting out the thousands of notices required to be issued.

The social gatherings were ordered some time ago, and if not approved by the society were attended by it with apparent satisfaction, and should have been stopped by it. To make them attractive a few prizes for essays on patriotic subjects were offered, and these were distributed in the ordinary way by approval of a committee from whom the names of the writers were concealed so that favoritism was impossible.

I make these preliminary remarks in order that what I am about to say may not be misconstrued and may in no way reflect upon the Board or Management, which, in my opinion, has acted conscientiously. The position of President of the society is one of high honor, but purely of honor. It can confer no pleasure and no credit if it be given grudgingly and against the wishes of a large minority. The presiding officer has no control over the action of the society nor of the Board of Management. It has been claimed that he had no right even to offer a resolution in either, and certainly he has no power of veto, and so, although no responsibility can be placed upon him for anything that may be done whether wise or unwise, he cannot help feeling involved in any criticism, and would have no pleasure in holding an office in which he did not have the substantial support and sympathy of the society.

It is not pleasant to be thrown in contact with members who wish for any reason whatever that some one else was the presiding officer. I desire therefore, while expressing my thanks to the members who gave me their support at the last election, to resign the office of President of the society and request your board to transmit this resignation to the society.

In explanation of his action, Mr. Roosevelt said last night that he felt he could not remain at the head of the society unless he was sustained by practical unanimity. He would have resigned before the election and requested his name stricken off the ticket if he had not thought that such action would have prejudiced the rest of the ticket.

"Personally," he said, "I have been opposed to all these expenses; I believe that each member should pay for his copy of the year book, and I think the frequent costly meetings of the society are entirely unnecessary. An expensive hall must be hired for these meetings, and the cost amounts to more than the deficit on an annual dinner. However, I had no power of veto, no vote in the Board of Management, and two Summers ago I had to decide in my favor a tie vote on the question whether I had a right to introduce a resolution.

"I do not know the exact number of votes cast against me, nor have I seen the anonymous circular. I simply selected as teller a man whom I knew was unfriendly to my side, asked him to select an associate, handed the chair to Mr. Seth Thomas, and withdrew from the meeting. I consider that the opposition is largely due to the report of the Treasurer, which, I think, was unfair, if unintentionally so, to the Board of Management."

Mr. Roosevelt seemed to consider the opposition to the management as a personal matter, but members of the opposition say that this is not the case.

William R. Ellis, who was one of the leaders of the opposition, was greatly surprised when he was informed of Mr. Roosevelt's resignation.

"I am very sorry to hear of Mr. Roosevelt's resignation," he said, "and if his resignation is accepted, it will be a great loss to the society. I deeply regret that he has taken the matter as a personal affair. There was not the slightest objection to Mr. Roosevelt personally. Indeed, the question was considered whether he should not be placed on the ticket of the opposition. The same question was considered in regard to some of the other officers, but as this would have been equal to our specifying those who were left out as especially unsatisfactory to us, we decided to nominate an entirely new ticket. The only man who was on both tickets was Andrew E. Foyé, and he was defeated, because they scratched him on every ballot."

In answer to a question Mr. Ellis said that the vote indicating most nearly the strength of both sides had been the vote on the Chaplain, when there was a difference of only six votes in favor of the regulars. In regard to the statement in Mr. Roosevelt's letter that the society had voted on all questions of expenditures, Mr. Ellis remarked that the society had voted only on what was recommended by the board.

The much-talked-of anonymous circular, according to Mr. Ellis, contained statements practically identical with those contained in a communication from Josiah C. Pumpelly, which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Feb. 24. Mr. Ellis said that some of the charges in the anonymous circular were entirely uncalled for, and that the circular should not be charged to the active members of the opposition.

The authorship of this circular is now being investigated by a specially appointed committee. It was said yesterday that this committee had not taken any action as yet, and that there were so far no indications pointing to any one person as the probable author.

COURT RELEASES PATIENT.

Justice Maddox Expresses Astonishment at the Manner in Which Madden Was Placed in Hospital.

Lawyer Charles S. Whitman, arguing on a writ of habeas corpus yesterday, asked Justice S. T. Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for the dismissal of George A. Madden from the Kings County Hospital. Mr. Whitman said that Mr. Madden was received at the hospital last Monday. He had been living with his brother-in-law, Jacob Forcier, at 677 Leonard Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Forcier, the lawyer alleged, had Mr. Madden taken to the hospital by two policemen.

Justice Maddox asked counsel whether there was any commitment.

"Nothing of the kind, your Honor," replied the lawyer.

"Why, this is a most extraordinary proceeding," said the Justice. "Is there any one here from the hospital?"

Dr. C. B. Bacon, Assistant Superintendent of the hospital, was present, and Justice Maddox asked him what he knew about the matter. Dr. Bacon said that Mr. Madden was brought to the hospital by policemen, who said he was insane. The Court asked if any paper authorizing the hospital to receive Mr. Madden had been presented. Dr. Bacon admitted that none had been presented, and Justice Maddox thereupon granted an order discharging Mr. Madden.

Mr. Madden has been the representative in this city of a Pittsburg newspaper. He is said to be a man of means.

Dr. Bacon last night said that Mr. Madden had not been confined as an insane patient. He had been received there, he said, at the request of relatives merely for purposes of observation.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	6:29	Sun sets	5:55
Moon sets	10:14		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	9:44	Gov. Isl'd	10:07
H. Gate	.....		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	10:11	Gov. Isl'd	10:41
H. Gate	12:03		

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Buffon, Pernambuco	.....	9:00 A. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hildebrand, Para	2:00 P. M.	.....
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

Asiatic Prince, La Plata countries	10:00 A. M.	.....
Borderer, Azores	11:30 A. M.	.....

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 14, for d'spatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 13 and up to March 17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York March 17, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces a portion of the mail from Australia, which arrived at Vancouver, is due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, March 6, the balance on the morning of March 7.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MARCH 4.

Barby, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.
Bellucia, St. Lucia, Feb. 21.
Bordeter, Lisbon, Feb. 15.
Chateau Yquem, Malaga, Feb. 15
Flowergate, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.
Kurraehee, Gibraltar, Feb. 3.
La Champagne, Havre, Feb. 24.
Maraval, Glasgow, Feb. 19.
Mascanomo, Antwerp, Feb. 15.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
Ponce, San Juan, Feb. 27.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Feb. 6.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Feb. 20.
Rawtor, Algiers, Feb. 16.
San Marcos, Galveston, Feb. 17.
Westburn, Barry, Feb. 16.

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, March 2.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Feb. 28.
Georgic, Liverpool, Feb. 23.
Spartan Prince, Gibraltar, Feb. 19.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

Bordeaux, Pauillac, Feb. 20.
El Cid, New Orleans, March 1.
Europe, St. Lucia, Feb. 28.
Exeter City, Swansea, Feb. 20.
Hudson, New Orleans, Feb. 28.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Feb. 28.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 22.
Westernland, Antwerp, Feb. 24.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.

Bremen, Bremen, Feb. 24.
Concho, Galveston, Feb. 28.
Excelsior, New Orleans, March 1.
Hawkes Bay, London, Feb. 21.
Menominee, London, Feb. 24.
Werra, Gibraltar, Feb. 21.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

Critic, Dundee, Feb. 22.
El Rio, New Orleans, March 3.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

Palatia, Hamburg, Feb. 26.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Feb. 24.

Arrived.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Feb. 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M.

SS Barcelona, (Ger.,) Bohn, Hamburg Feb. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS (supposed) Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Vurtis, Rio Janeiro Feb. 7 and St. Lucia 22d, to John V. Seager & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 10:57 P. M. Showed no signals.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Carey, Bermuda Feb. 28, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:10 P. M.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Dincklage, Geestemunde Feb. 12, in ballast to P. Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Seneca, Decker, Campeachy, &c., Feb. 15, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS New York, Roberts, Southampton and Cherbourg Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Anchored outside the Bar at 10:04 P. M.

SS Michigan, Gates, Providence, to Luckenbach Brothers.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville Feb. 28 and Charleston March 1, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Oneida, Staples, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 28, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Alamo, Hix, Galveston Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah March 1, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

U. S. transport McClellan, Nye, San Juan, &c., Feb. 21, with passengers and civilians to the United States Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 10:10 A. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 3, 9:30 P. M., northwest, 12 miles, clear.

Sailed.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Wells City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Havana, for Havana.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS Prins Wilem V., (Dutch,) for Haitian and Venezuelan ports.
SS Olinda, (Ger.,) for Fortune Island, Nuevitas, &c.
SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, Stettin, &c.
SS Nueces, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) for Trinidad.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond.
SS Knickerbocker, for New Orleans.
SS European, (Br.,) for London.
SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth.
SS Menantic, (Br.,) for St. John, N. B.
SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne and Plymouth.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Eastern Prince, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS City of Philadelphia, for Baltimore.
SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
SS Alene, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Gottfried Schenker, (Aust.,) for Port Tampa.
SS Navahoe, for Boston.
SS Michigan, for Norfolk.

Notice to Mariners.

The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District (New York) gives notice that the West Bank (South) Buoy No. 9, a black, steel Winter buoy, damaged by a collision of a passing vessel, has been brought in for repairs and replaced by a spar buoy of the same color and number. The Winter buoy will be repaired and returned to its station as soon as practicable. The steel Winter buoys, showing as can buoys above water, were placed as substitutes for iron can buoys, in an effort to aid navigation during the seasons of running ice, when buoys of the latter kind would be carried off nearly as fast as they could be placed. There should be no necessity for running into these Winter buoys, and masters and pilots in charge of vessels are requested, in their own interests, to avoid fouling them.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 3.—SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, (from Southampton,) sld. from Oherbourg for New York at 6:05 P. M. to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Albrecht, sld. from Antwerp for New York to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York via Plymouth, arr. at Hamburg at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS La Aquitaine, (Fr.,) Capt. Perrott, sld. from Havre for New York to-day.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Pattinson, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from New York, arr. at Naples March 1.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, from New York via Fayal, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Inchmona, (Br.,) Capt. Ashby, from Calcutta for New York, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Ferndene, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., &c., arr. at Sydney, N. S. W., to-day.

SS Cabral, (Br.,) Capt. Kelly, sld. from Smyrna for New York Feb. 27, not previously.

SS Hyanthes, (Br.,) Capt. Grindred, (from New York,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Cape Town March 1.

SS Mercator, (Nor.,) (from Blyth,) sld. from Grimsby for New York yesterday.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, from Amsterdam for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Pisa, (Ger.,) Capt. Fendt, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Oldfich, from New York via Pernambuco, arr. at Santos Feb. 26.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Bourge, from New York, arr. at Naples Feb. 28.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Okelman, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Clurnum, (Br.,) Capt. Mace, (from Bilbao,) sld. from St. Michael's for New York or Philadelphia Feb. 26.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Huby, from New York for Hull, passed Scilly to-day.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—50 experienced rose and flower makers; steady position; good wages; work given out. La Vake, Haskell & Co., 747 Broadway.

WANTED—Two competent girls; neat, willing, and with best references; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Address Box 51, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A first-class compositor; thoroughly conversant with book and job work in all its details; must be a union man. Address, with references, Renner, Box 180, Times Office.

WANTED—Active boy, about 16, by wholesale house down town. Address in own handwriting to B., Box 170 Times.

WANTED—First-class specialty salesman; must come well recommended. 142 Chambers St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl in private family as chambermaid and assist with waiting; city or country; experienced; reference. 16 West 39th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By North of Ireland Protestant woman; first-class in all branches of cooking; best of city reference. J. B., 54 West 35th St., ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By cook in first-class private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all branches; best city reference. C. D., 270 West 23d St.

COOK.—By competent young woman as cook in private family; best references. L., Box 253, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook by day or week; city reference. 308 East 26th St., rear.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; good cook and cleaner; good reference. Murphy, 202 East 31st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced children's dressmaker; formerly with Mme. Thurn; would like a few more engagements by the day. M. Early, 789 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By expert dressmaker, middle-aged, where she can have home; highest city reference. Dressmaker, 154 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a housekeeper of several years' experience; highest reference as to capability; can take charge in first-class Summer hotel; can take entire charge if desired. M. B., 141 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Several years' experience; highest reference as to capability, in first-class Summer hotel; can take entire charge if desired. M. B., 141 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By intelligent, refined, and experienced woman as housekeeper, companion, or care of invalid; first-class only. Refinement, Box 141 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By woman with a child; low wages; city or country; references. Billington, 21 Jones St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By an American woman for housework in a small family; flat; personal reference; moderate wages. A. M., 143 8th Av.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By maid; or assist with light chamberwork; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 110 East 54th St. M. E. Cooke.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By infant's nurse; first-class personal reference. 117 East 53d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress by day, or take work home; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and family sewing. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By French seamstress; good dressmaker; out by day; private families; references. K. A., 177 West 28th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By experienced and trustworthy man in private family; left last place on account of family going South; excellent references, written and personal. Butler, 331 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; useful, competent; temperate; excellent city references; town or country. S. Jones, 242 West 36th St.

BUTLER, &c.—By butler or first-class second man in private family; good city references. R. J., 530 6th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Belgian; understands English. F. Vindercom, 218 West 32d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man understanding his business thoroughly; civil and obliging; not afraid of work; city or country; best of written and personal reference. D., Box 252, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; first-class; thoroughly experienced in care of horses, carriages, harness; careful driver; city or country; generally useful; satisfactory references. Thomas, 257 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; first-class; in private family; city or country; best of references. Peterson, 230 East 31st St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—As gardener or care of gentleman's place by a sober, reliable Protestant; married man, one child; fully understands his business in all branches, including greenhouse, lawns, vegetables, flowers, all kinds; city reference last employer. E. Gardner, Post Office, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GARDENER.—By experienced gardener; married; thoroughly understands the handling of greenhouses, graperies, palm, orchid, and fern houses, and general management of a gentleman's country place; seven years' reference from last place. J. E. D., 211 N. 3d St., Harrison, N. J.

GARDENER.—Single, 35, life experience in growing fruit, flowers, tropicals, and vegetables under glass and out, well up in landscape planting, wishes charge of gentleman's place; best of references. Gardener, 650 3d Av.

GARDENER.—Young, active, and ambitious; and thoroughly conversant with the care of a private place with glass, can come well recommended from my present employer. Carroll, 54 Dey St.

GARDENER, &c.—I am capable to care for plain private place; vegetable gardening, lawns, roads; handy with tools; sober, honest workman; reference. Gardener, 59 Sands St., Brooklyn.

GARDENER, &c.; LAUNDRESS, &c.—By French couple; gardener, useful man; wife laundress, chambermaid, good seamstress; best references. 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

GARDENER.—Scotch; single; 15 years' practical experience greenhouse, vegetable, and flower gardens; good references. Davie, 161 East 39th St.

Valets.

VALET, MASSEUR, AND COMPANION to chronic mental, physical invalid or bachelor; willing, sober; shaves, travels; personal references. Hotel Savoy, Room 185.

Miscellaneous.

FOREMAN.—By a first-class florist and gardener, as foreman in commercial or private place; permanent; married; 12 years' experience. E. Gloede, 145 Union Av., Flushing, L. I.

MECHANIC.—First-class mechanic in all branches would like to take contracts from owners or real estate; best of references furnished. Joseph Epettle, 1,597 3d Av.

PORTER or PACKER.—By good steady honest, active, useful man; Irish

north side, 456.3 feet west of West End Avenue, 16x9 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,100.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Benjamin A. Jackson, referee, 729 to 737 Seventh Avenue, and 156 to 162 West Forty-ninth Street, being the southeast corner of those streets, 100.5 by 100, four-story stone-front flats on 731 and 735 Seventh Avenue, frame buildings on the remainder of the plot.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 100 and 102 West Houston Street, north side, 37.2 feet east of Thompson Street, 38.1 by 71.10 and irregular, six-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, runs north 74.11 by west 100 by north 25 by west 29 by south 99.11 to the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street by east 120, vacant. Due on judgment, $45,216.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 336 and 338 Water Street, north side, about 70 feet east of Roosevelt Street, 37.9 by 65.6 by 37.6 by 67.8, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; all title and interest of Vincenzo Camperlengo on Feb. 28, 1899.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, William M. Hoes, referee, 182 and 184 East Houston Street, north side, 117.8 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 57 and irregular, two two-story brick-front frame buildings; also,

591 Broadway, west side, 206.10 feet south of Houston Street, running through to Mercer Street, 30 by 200 by 29.11 by 200, five-story brick and stone building; also

67, 65, and 67 Bayard Street, south side, 71.1 feet east of Mott Street, 68.9, by 100 and irregular, three four-story brick tenements; also,

31 Great Jones Street, south side, 368.9 feet west of the Bowery, 26.9 by 100, three-story brick building, occupied by Fire Patrol No. 2; also,

112 East Fourteenth Street, south side, 230 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 166.6, three-story brick store, with one-story brick extension; 109 East Thirteenth Street, north side, 112.7 feet east of Fourth Avenue, abutting on the foregoing, 25 by 100, three-story brick building, with one-story extension; also,

429 Third Avenue, west side, 49.4 feet north of Twenty-ninth Street, 24.8 by 95, three-story brick building, with one and two story extensions; also,

Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 175 feet west of Central Park West, two lots, each 25 by 102.2

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., voluntary partition sale, 215, 217, and 219 William Street, running through to 12, 14, and 16 North William Street, adjoining the lands of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, 72.4 feet on William Street, 50.4 feet on North William Street by 71.8 by 101.1, three and four story brick buildings.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 58 Lispenard Street, south side, 190.6 feet west of Broadway, three-story brick building, with one-story extension.

By William M. Ryan, administrator's sale, Eleventh Avenue, southeast corner of Nineteenth Street, 46 by 100, leasehold, four-story brick factory.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Merrill M. Gallaway, referee, Charlotte Place, northwest corner of Jennings Street, 74.10 by 100.3 by 81.5 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,174.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 275 and 277 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 71.10 feet east of Eighth Avenue, each 14 by 76.5, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 871 Third Avenue, east side, 40.5 feet south of Fifty-third Street, 20 by 80, four-story brick and brownstone tenement, with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 121 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 134 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 22.9 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph N. Tuttle, referee, Webster Avenue, east side, 190.3 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 49.9 by 157.8 by 55 by 157.6, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,830.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 127 Sullivan Street, east side, 19.2 feet south of Prince Street, 20.7 by 75 and irregular, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,753.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 865 First Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 87, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $22,292.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, W. Benton Crisp, referee, 646 and 648 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 445 feet west of Broadway, each 15 by 99.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on 646, $8,179; on 648, $9,169.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, Shaw Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of McGraw Avenue, 50 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $433; subject to other mortgages for $4,115.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 550 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Broadway, 16.4 by 99.11, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,375.

By George R. Read, executor's sale, tract of thirty acres with mansion, known as Glenside, at Port Chester, being the country seat of the late James W. Quintard.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis Adler, referee, 57 and 59 West Forty-second Street, north side, 83 feet east of Sixth Avenue, each 21 by 100.5, leasehold, two six-story stone-front buildings. Due on judgment, $31,654.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., administrator's sale, 65 East End Avenue, east side, 51.6 feet north of Eighty-second Street, 25.6 by 100, five-story brownstone-front double flat; 66 East End Avenue, west side, 76.8 feet north of Eighty-second Street, 25.3 by 98, five-story brick double flat. Subject to other mortgages, on 65, for $13,000; on 66, for $14,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 143 East Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 150 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 16 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with dining room extension.

By Peter M. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Isaac Fromme, referee, 226, 227, and 228 West Street, and 105 and 107 North Moore Street, being the north ast corner of those streets, 50 by 85, two-story brick and frame buildings.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 124 East Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 92.9 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 25.6 by 102.2, three-story frame tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,114.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 48 East Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 115 feet west of Park Avenue, 17.6 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,452.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 536 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 500 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,757; subject to another mortgage for $21,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, William's Bridge Road, west side, 427 feet south of Boston Road, 45.9 by 104.8 by 48 by 96.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $961.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Kent, referee, 73, West Seventy-first Street, north side, 90 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $29,845.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Myers, referee, 72, 74, and 76 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 160 feet west of Park Avenue, 50 by 100.11, three four-story stone-front flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $67,871.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Myers, referee, 154 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 18 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,088.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Myers, referee, 146 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 232 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 18 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,538.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 3 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 73 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 37 by 50, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,731.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 97 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for a three-story brick flat and store, 25 by 73; N. B. Levin of 722 Tremont Avenue, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $6,000.

Willow Avenue, east side, extends from One Hundred and Thirty-fourth to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, for a five-story brick factory, 200 by 75; William F. Moir of 41 Elizabeth Street, owner; G. P. Chappell of 229 Broadway, architect; cost, $55,000.

Avenue C, east side, extends from Eighth to Ninth Street, Unionport, for a four-story brick school, 141.4 by 64.4; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $150,000.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Broadway, for a six-story brick flat, 75 by 88.3; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, owners and architects; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

No. 54 and 56 Broad Street, to a five-story brick office building; C. A. Moran of 772 Park Avenue, owner, Lienan & Nash, architects; cost, $800.

No. 565 Eagle Avenue, to a three-story brick tenement; M. L. Metz, premises, owner; Dodge & Morrison, architects; cost, $4,500.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets, to a six-story brick and iron store; John Wanamaker, owner; E. L. Young, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 352 East Eighty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; S. Cohen of 103 East Ninety-fifth Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $500.

Nos. 767 and 769 Tenth Avenue, to a five-story brick factory; R. M. Bent of 63 West Fiftieth Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 700 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; W. Meyer, premises, owner; G. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $5,000.

Washington Avenue, West Side, 110 feet north of Tremont Avenue, to a three-story frame store and dwelling; William Clark estate, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 189 and 191 Broadway, to a four and six-story brick building; Mercantile National Bank, premises, owner; T. H. Kimball, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 108 West Forty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Lena Gordon, premises, owner; C. C. Thaim, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, March 3.

ALLEN ST, 137 and 139, w s, 40x70; Benedict A. Klein to Julius B. Fox..... $100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 108th St, 100.11x100; Samuel W. Swezey to Samuel A. Wood 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 88.11 ft n of 107th St, 24x100; Florence Gray to Patrick McMorrow ..... Exchange

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 107th St, 19.8x125x irregular; Patrick McMorrow to Florence Gray..... 1

DIVISION ST, s s, 75 ft w of Market St, 25x70; Morris Singer to Samuel Levin.... 1

DRY DOCK ST, 15 and 17, n s, 40x84; Adelina Bernstein and others to Magdalena Buhler 10

HENRY ST, 322, s s, 25x95; Joseph Alexander to Meyer-Chapkowsky..... 26,000

INTERVALE AV, w s, 393.10 ft n of Westester Av, 25x100; Thomas Farley and wife to James K. Giles..... 1

LA FONTAINE AV, e s, 105.6 ft n of 181st St, 25x95; Ronald McAdam to Maria M. Hankin and another 6,100

LOTS 105 and 113, s ½ of 112, map of Arden property; Walter W. Taylor to Edward Schultz 45

ORCHARD ST, 97, w s, Emil Loewy to Lewis Barginsky 100

PELL PLACE, e s, 124.8 ft n of De Milt Av, 33.4x100; Prestonia Mann to Julia Edgar 2,600

PIERCE ST, e s, 50 ft s of boundary line of Isaac G. Johnson, 30x80; Mary Connor to Mary O'Neill 1

PIERCE ST, e s, at s w corner of land of Isaac G. Johnson, 30x80; Frank Connor and others to Mary O'Neill..... 100

SILVER ST, n s, 250 ft w of Main St, 80x114x84.1x108.7; Mary J. Buckel to Henry C. Mapes..... 100

THERIOT AV, e s, 255 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; David Fanning and wife to William O. Gantz 1

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 50 ft n of 186th St, 50x100; William Phelan to Laura C. Phelan 1

WEST END AV, w s, 85 ft n of 75th St, 20x75; William G. Davies, referee, to W. G. Langdon 20,000

9TH ST, 619 East, n s, 25x92.3; Samuel Greenfield and wife to Rosie Greenfield 17,500

11TH ST, 535 East, 25x100.3; Edward Wilckens and wife to Elias Kempner. 1

19TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of 3d Av, 60x92; Benedict A. Klein to Julius B. Fox..... 100

23D ST, 327 to 331 East, 50x98.9; Benedict A. Klein to Julius B. Fox 100

24TH ST, 231 and 233 East, 38.10x98.9; 25th St, 230 and 232 East, 40x98.9; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jacob Kasswitz 100

88TH ST, s s, 76 ft w of Avenue A, 27x100.8; Caroline Eppstein to Emanuel Hochheimer 19,500

110TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Elkan Kahn and wife to Franz Schilp 10

112TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Oscar F. Zollikoffer and others to Nathaniel A. McBride..... 10,500

Recorded Leases.

BAUMANN, William, and another to Becker Brothers; 2d Av, 1,700, n e corner, of 88th St, 4 9-12 years..... $1,420

CAPOBIANCO, Frank, to Frank Portillo; Mulberry st, 248, 2 1-6 years..... 300

HARDY, Frank, and another to John Egan; Park Av, 1,914, n w corner of 130th St, 5 1-3 years..... 1,000 to 1,500

LOVE, John W., to Adolph Pechner; 1st Av, 1,380, 5 years..... 1,200

RIDLEY, Jere M., executor, &c., to Katherine O'Brien; West St, 314, 3 years 1,325

SUTTON, James F., and another to Edward Sorensen; 22d St, 7 East, 5 years. 3,900

WARD, Raymond L., to Adolph Humpfner; 3d Av, 259, 10 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ASCOUGH, Theodore G. to Max Hessberg; Columbus Av, w s, 50.7 ft s of 109th St, one-third year..... $3,000

ASCOUGH, Theodore G., to Max Hessberg; Columbus Av, w s, 25.5 ft s of 109th St, one-third year..... 3,000

BARONSKY, Louis, to Emily Loewy; 97 Orchard St, installments..... 9,000

DIENER, August, to John Heibig and wife; Lot 173, second map of Neill estate, 3 years 2,500

EGAN, Mary, to Jacob Ruppert; 1,914 Park Av, saloon lease, demand..... 1,300

FARRINGTON, Charles R., and others to Charles H. A. Dougherty, executor, &c., 332 East 119th St, 1 year..... 700

FRITZEL, William, and wife to Wilhelmina Miller; 70th St, n s, 512 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 11,000

GRAY, Florence, to Ann C. Brown; Central Park West, s w corner of 107th St, 1 year..... 13,000

HOCHHEIMER, Emanuel, and Caroline Eppstein; 88th St, s s, 76 ft w of Avenue A, 1½ year..... 4,000

LEVIN, Samuel, to Morris Singer; Division St, s s, 75 ft w of Market St, 5 years 2,000

MAX, Clara and Della, to Henry F. Quast; 112 West 114th St, 5 years..... 22,000

MAX, Clara and Della, to George J. Wesslau; 112 West 114th St, one-half year.... 3,000

McBRIDE, Nathaniel, to Oscar A. Zollikoffer and others; 112th St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 9,000

McNALLY, Mary A., to Harry B. Davis; 325 and 327 East 31st St, 1 year..... 2,000

PENNELLA, Mariangiola and Vincenzo, to Harlem Savings Bank; 110th St, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 6,000

O'BRIEN, Katherine, to P. Ballantine & Sons; 314 West St, saloon lease, demand 1,500

RIKER, William B., to Samuel Adams; 6th Av, w s, 23 ft s of 22d St, 1 year.... 10,000

SCHULLENBERG, Zenaide D., to Henry C. Raynor; 144th St, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 5,000

STEELE, Mary C., to George H. McGuire; 3d Av, e s, 140.1 ft n of 139th St, 1 year. 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

CLEARY, Bridget, administratrix, to Bridget Cleary..... $20,000

DAVIS, Harry B., to Max Borck..... Nom.

GODDARD, Frederic N., to Milton A. Straw 15,500

HOCHHEIMER, Emanuel, to Caroline Eppstein 3,702

HOFMANN, Joseph, to Louis Kurr..... 2,000

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lewis A. Mitchell..... 2,500

SCHILP, Franz, to Sigmund Cohn..... 1,000

SCHILP, Franz, to Sigmund Cohn..... 3,000

TEN BROECK, Joanna H. H., and Eliza A. Frail to Barbara Rosenberg 20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

JEROME AV, s w corner of 174th St, 203x307; Clarke & Sherman against Rebecca Sibberns, owner, H. C. Seaman, lessee and contractor..... 160

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 59, and 34 East 12th St; Morse, Williams & Co. against James Stanley, owner and contractor... 3,700

WATER ST, 161 and 163; Jacob Manneschmidt against Lichtenstein Brothers, owners; Robert G. Kenny, contractor... 655

106TH ST 65 and 67 West; William C. W. Child against William M. McCarty, owner; Carlo Luckes, owner and contractor 654

Lis Pendens.

BURNSIDE AV, e s, 229.4 ft n of 179th St, 25.9x26.1x102.3; Bridget Cleary against Antoinette D. S. Flucker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Niles & Johnson.

GOUVERNEUR ST, w s, whole front from East Broadway to Division St, 100x75; Louis Kramer against Aaron Cohn and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. P. Doyle.

LENOX AV, w s, 133.4 ft s of 137th St, 16.7x75; John Vincent, executor, &c., against Maria T. Barry and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. C. Sanders.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 133d St, 19.11x80; Julia A. Patten against William G. Rose and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

5TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 114th St, 25x100; Jerry Altieri against Samuel Green and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

92D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 50x100; the Foster & Bishop Company against Eugenio Vigna and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Seymour, Seymour & Harmon.

116TH ST, 123 East; William N. Tobin against Leopold Holzman and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Sayers, Gillespie & O'Connor.

125TH ST, s s, 290 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x99.11; Emily A. Ryder against Catharine McKenna, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morgan & Seabury.

WINTER RESORTS.

Golf. Hunting. Fishing.

Florida West Coast Hotels

PLANT SYSTEM.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL Tampa, Fla.

Fine Golf Links. Professionals in charge. A. E. Dick, Manager.

Hotel Belleview, Belleair, on the Gulf, Fla. W. A. Barron, Manager.

Seminole Hotel, Winter Park, Fla. O. L. Frisbee, Manager.

Ocala House, Ocala, Fla. P. F. Brown, Manager.

Hotel Kissimmee, Kissimmee, Fla. H. Dieffenbach, Lessee. Dudley S. Phinny, Asst. Manager.

The Inn, Port Tampa, Fla. J. H. Murdick, Manager.

Address the Managers at the Hotels.

Information, &c., at New York Office, Plant System, 290 Broadway; also at Travelers' Information Co., 3 Park Place, and Scofield's, 1 Madison Av.

PALMER HOUSE,

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Thirteenth season; same management. Fine family hotel, built of brick. Music and all conveniences. Terms moderate. Address JAMES R. PALMER, Manager.

EXCURSIONS.

WASHINGTON. Pleasant Three-Day Trip, by Royal Blue Line, Thurs., March 8. Hotel and Traveling Expenses included.

$12 ..... According to..... $14.50 ..... Hotel .....

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

DR. E. C. PIXLEY, 161 WEST 92D ST., N. Y. CITY.—TREATMENT OF CANCER A SPECIALTY.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. Auct'rs

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE

Under the direction of Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., Referee.

591 BROADWAY, near West Houston St., including

164 MERCER ST., in the rear. Size 30x200 ft., with 5-story buildings.

112 EAST 14TH ST., near Union Square, connecting with and including

109 EAST 13TH ST., in the rear. Size 26.9x206.6, with 3-story brick buildings.

182 and 188 EAST HOUSTON ST., near 1st Av., size 25x67x51.4; lot irregular; with 2-story buildings.

63, 65, AND 67 BAYARD ST., near Mott St., 68.9½x100x97, with 4-story buildings.

31 GREAT JONES ST., near Elm St. Size 26.9x100, with 3-story building.

420 3D AVENUE, near East 29th St. Size 24.8½x95, with 3-story building.

77TH ST., SOUTH SIDE, 175 ft. west of Central Park West, 2 lots, 25x102.2 each. 70 per cent. on mortgage at 4½ per cent.

Curtis R. Hatheway, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway.

Peter B. Olney, Esq., Defendant's Attorney, 31 Nassau St.

James H. Fay, Esq., Guardian ad litem, 11 Pine St.

Alexander & Colby, Esqs., Defendant's Attorneys, 120 Broadway.

Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCT'RS, will sell at auction TUESDAY, MARCH 6, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT SALE,

BENJAMIN A. JACKSON, Esq., Referee,

7TH AV. AND 49TH ST.,

Southeast corner. Plot 100.5x100 ft. Brick and frame buildings.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7,

To divide an interest.

215, 217, AND 219 WILLIAM ST., connecting with

12, 14, AND 16 NORTH WILLIAM ST., About 72.4 ft. on William St., 50.4 on North William St., and 71.8 adjoining the Brooklyn Bridge, together with 3 and 4 story brick buildings.

60 per cent. on mortgage, at 4½ per cent. or 75 per cent. at 5 per cent.

C. P. & W. W. Buckley, Esqs., Attorneys, 141 Broadway; Hansen, Zinsser & Power, Esqs., Attorneys, 38 Park Row.

By Order of

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Esqs., Attorneys, 58 LISPENARD ST., 180.7½ east of Broadway,

3-story and basement brick building, with one-story extension, covering lot 25x91.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

143 EAST 37TH ST., near Lexington Avenue,

4-story basement and cellar brownstone dwelling, with dining-room extension and lot 16x98.9. Hardwood finish, open fireplaces, gas fixtures, chandeliers, mirrors. In first-class order. Immediate possession. Caretaker in charge. 80 per cent. on mortgage at 4 per cent. for 3 years.

Maps at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 13TH, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' SALE,

BY ORDER OF M B. BOOKSTAVER, THOMAS CHEYNE, AND LUTHER SHAFER, ESQS., EXECUTORS, 3-story and basement stone dwelling, with lot.

NO. 344 WEST 84TH STREET,

3-story and basement stone dwelling, with lot.

NO. 142 WEST 97TH STREET,

2 3-story and basement brick dwellings, with lots.

NOS. 519 & 551 WEST 148TH ST.,

3-story Queen Anne frame house and stable, with plot of land, 100x120.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 19TH AVENUE & 84TH STREET, BENSONHURST, BROOKLYN.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

William Kennelly, Auct'r,

will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1900,

By order Supreme Court, in Partition. Under direction of Augustus C. Brown, Esq., Referee,

The Valuable Investment Properties:

NO. 190 WEST STREET,

Northeast corner Duane Street, and

NOS. 213 AND 215 DUANE STREET,

Northwest corner of Caroline Street, the valuable plot, 24.2x85.2x44.8x irregular, with three five-story (store) and cellar brick buildings thereon, in good order.

NO. 621 HUDSON STREET,

Southwest corner of Jane Street, the valuable lot, 19x55.5x14x irregular, with four-story (three-story extension) and cellar brick building thereon.

NO. 211 EAST 17TH STREET,

the valuable lot, 15x92 ft., with four-story and cellar brick building thereon.

Messrs. JULIUS J. & A. LYONS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway.

SAME DAY.

NOS. 18 AND 20 DOWNING STREET,

three-story (store) and cellar brick dwelling and two-story attic and basement brick dwelling, on lots 20x75 ft. Terms liberal.

M. WARLEY PLATZEK, Esq., Attorney, 320 Broadway.

Maps and particulars with Attorneys or Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

THURSDAY, March 15, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY

64 Wall St.,

four-story brick building 25 ft. 0½ in. x99.9x25.2x99.5. East of William Street, and opposite the present Custom House. Easterly wall party wall; westerly wall independent.

Maps and further particulars may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, 60 Cedar St., N. Y.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROLAND,

29th St. and Madison Av., Block from Central Park entrance.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF MODERN HOTEL.

EUROPEAN PLAN, $1; AMERICAN PLAN, $2; WITH HOT AND COLD WATER, STEAM HEAT AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; ELEVATOR SERVICE; CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

THE FLORENCE,

4th Ave. and 18th St.,

UNION SQUARE.

Parlor, three bedrooms, and bath.

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

Cologne o/R. Hotel, Restaurant.

"Belgischer Hof."

Situated next the Station and the Cathedral. Every modern comfort. Best recommended house. Lodgment at Reichsmark 2.50 and higher. Proprietor, P. J. THELEN.

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders, Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue for down-town office, 50 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

DRY GOODS.

GANT DUCHESS.

These most beautifully fitting and wearing gloves, one of our own strongest specialties, are always in stock in all sizes and latest shades. New importation of Lavalliere corsets, Parisian Jewelry, and Exquisia perfumes in all fashionable scents.

A. F. JAMMES,

4 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LINDO BROS, Broadway, Corner 29th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCTIONEER.

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE

SALE IN PARTITION BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS OF LIPPMAN TOPLITZ, DECEASED.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6,

at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

113 GREENE ST.

262½ AND 264 WEST 24TH ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 93D ST., N. E. COR., 1 LOT.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 675 FT. N. 122D ST., 2 LOTS.

113TH ST., N. S., 100 FT. E. BROADWAY. 9 LOTS.

MANHATTAN AV. AND 108TH ST., S. E. COR., 100x170

233 AND 235 W. 125TH ST. THROUGH TO 232 AND 234 WEST 126TH ST.

BRADHURST AV. AND 150TH ST., S. E. COR., 1 LOT.

EDGECOMBE AV., from 166th to 167th ST., LARGE PLOT.

AMSTERDAM AV. AND 174TH ST., N. W. COR., 4 LOTS.

AND VALUABLE PERPETUAL LEASEHOLD, 43 and 45 WEST 13TH ST., 50x100.

Maps from AUCTIONEER, 11 Pine St., or

Harry L. Toplitz, Att'y, 149 B'way.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Estate of Henry P. De Graaf, Deceased, will be sold at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., on

Wednesday, March 14.

Valuable New York City Property.

93 PARCELS, including business and tenement property, flats, stores, private house and vacant lots.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

CANAL and WASHINGTON STS., S. E. corner; 510 to 518 Canal St., and 471 and 473 Washington St.

32, 38 & 40 WEST 116TH ST., near 5th Av., three 5-story modern flats.

2D AV. & 125TH ST., N. W. cor.; 2,451 2d Av., 251, 253, 257 & 259 East 125th St.

767 ST. NICHOLAS AVE., near 148th St., modern 4-story high stoop private dwelling.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

JEROME, MARCHER, ANDERSON & WOODYCREST AVES., AND 167TH ST., ABOUT 81 LOTS.

3D AVE., east side, about opposite 161st St. "L" station, 3 extra large lots.

Hatch & Wickes, Att'ys, 100 Broadway.

Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 11 Pine St., or

Henry D. Cochrane, 36 West 116th St.

McVICKAR & COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS,

Will offer at auction

WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

By order of Coudert Bros., Esqs., Attys. for Owners.

The following investment properties:

19 WEST STREET,

12 DOVER STREET,

666 WEST END AVE.

19 WEST ST., valuable lot with two-story brick building thereon; size 26.10x26.5x89.6. Rental, $1,200.

12 DOVER ST.—Two-story and brick building; size, 20.2½x20x28.1; leased to May 1, 1901, at $540 per annum.

N. B.—McVickar & Company, by direction of the owner, expect to offer on the same day and at the same place the property adjoining on the easterly side, being **NO. 14 DOVER ST.,** corner of Water.

666 WEST END AVE., near 92d St.—Three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone dwelling; leased to May 1, 1902, annual rental $1,200.

Messrs. Coudert Bros., Attys., 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Maps and further particulars of Messrs. Coudert Bros. or Auctioneers, Main Office 24 Nassau St.; Branches—1368 Broadway, at 37th St.; 477 Central Park West, at 108th St.; 246 East Houston St., at Ave. A.

McVICKAR & COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS,

Will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

By order of Shipman, Larocque & Choate, Attys. for Owners.

102 WEST 69TH ST.,

Four-story and basement high-stoop stone-front private dwelling, just newly painted and decorated, and in perfect order; size, 18x55 plus extension x 100.5.

106 WEST 69TH ST.,

Four-story and basement high-stoop stone-front private dwelling, in excellent condition; size, 19x55x100.5.

94 EDGECOMBE AV.,

Three-story and basement box-stoop stone and brick-front private dwelling, in thorough order; size 18x55.6x85.

311 WEST 138TH ST.,

Three-story and basement box-stoop stone and brick-front private dwelling; excellent order; size 17.6x52x99.11.

70% may remain on bond and mortgage to 1903 at 4%. Messrs. Shipman, Larocque & Choate, Attorneys, 40 Wall St.

Maps and further particulars of Attys. or Auctioneers, Main Office, 24 Nassau St.; Branches—1,368 Broadway, at 37th St.; 477 Central Park West, at 108th St., and 246 East Houston St., at Ave. A.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auction'r,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By order of Frederick B. Schenck, Esq., Executor of the estate of Wm. P. St. John, deceased.

121 EAST 84TH STREET.

Four-story basement and cellar brownstone private dwelling; size, 22.9x86.9.

Messrs. Brownell & Patterson, Att'ys for Executor, 71 Wall St.

Maps and further particulars of Atty's of Auctioneer, 66 Liberty St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,

will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

871 3D AVE.,

4-story brick and brownstone Tenement and store; size of lot, 20x80.

For further particulars apply to Auctioneer's offices, 66 Liberty St. (Tel., 3,943 Cort.)

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,

will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

275 & 277 WEST 122D ST.

Three-story basement and cellar brick and brownstone Dwellings; size 14x100.11 each.

For further particulars apply to Auctioneer's offices, 66 Liberty St. (Tel., 3,943 Cort.)

S. DE WALLTEARSS, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction,

BY ORDER WILLIAM GASTEN, ESQ., TRUSTEE ESTATE OSCAR TAMAGNO, BANKRUPT,

At the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Borough of Manhattan, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7TH, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon,

SEVEN PARCELS OF LAND SITUATE IN GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK, being parts of the "Great Hardenburgh Patent," and Tax Titles to

983 Acres in Ulster Co., N. Y., and Also Life Estate in Premises Known as 15 WYCKOFF STREET, BROOKLYN.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, 171 Broadway, or to William Gasten, Esq., Trustee, 287 Broadway, New York.

William M. Ryan, Auctioneer.

will sell at auction at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York, at 12 o'clock noon,

FRIDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1900,

FORECLOSURE SALE,

by order of the SUPREME COURT, under direction of NATHANIEL MYERS, Esq., referee,

**72, 74,

Horner's Furniture.

SPRING . . 1900

We take especial pleasure in inviting an inspection of our Spring Exhibit.

It represents the very latest and choicest productions of the Furniture and Upholstery arts, in the plainest as well as the richest lines.

Every taste and every desire as to expenditure is thus provided for, whether the Furniture is wanted for city or country homes.

Furthermore, the lowest possible cost is represented on every price-ticket in every department of the store.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street,
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

COLER ACCUSES WHALEN

Says Robbery of City Is Legalized Through Counsel's Action.

Intimates that Political Influences Are Reaping the Benefit—Talk of Sensational Disclosures.

The feud between Controller Coler and Corporation Counsel Whalen, which has hitherto been limited to a dispute over the propriety of arbitrary confessions of judgment, has assumed a new form. Mr. Coler charges that the city is compelled to pay more than the prevailing market prices for supplies, and that after he has refused to settle such claims the Corporation Counsel exercises his prerogative and offers judgment, thus defeating, as the Controller says, the very purpose for which his office was created.

This procedure the Controller characterizes "legalized robbery," and he intimates that the influences which are reaping the benefit are political. In this connection, it is said, there are likely to be disclosures in a few days that will cause a sensation.

Mr. Coler already has a bill in the Legislature which will amend the charter so as to prohibit the purchase by the city of any article at prices higher than the market rate. In speaking of the prevailing conditions yesterday, Mr. Coler said:

"Robbery of the City of New York is now perfectly legal. I prepared and sent to Albany a bill that would save the city from wholesale theft and fraud, a bill providing that persons selling supplies to the departments shall prove that they are not charging more than the market price. My bill would stop legalized robbery. When I have held up bills and claims because the prices charged for goods were far beyond the market price for such articles, the Corporation Counsel said that he had no defense and must confess judgment. My bill would give him a ground of defense and stop the robbery of the city, but as soon as it is introduced he hurries to Albany to defeat it.

"The city has been robbed outrageously in the purchase of supplies, and I am now powerless to prevent it. There is a concerted movement to prevent the Finance Department from protecting the City Treasury. We have held up many bills here, and in some cases the parties have accepted large reductions because their claims were so fraudulent they dared not go into court, although they could have recovered the full amount under existing laws and rulings. When I find that the city has been charged double the market rate for an article I must prove fraud or there is no defense and the Corporation Counsel will confess judgment. To prove fraud and bribery is a very difficult matter.

"In one case the city paid $500 for safes. The Mayor of Mount Vernon asked for bids for supplying the same safe. They were offered to him for $301, but the City of New York paid $500 because we could not prove fraud. When carpets are purchased, instead of going to a reputable house, there are cases where carpets were purchased from an auctioneer at $1.25 per yard, when the same goods could have been bought in open market for 88 cents. The late William M. Tweed was caught because he did not know how to steal in a respectable way. Legalized robbery of the city seems to be quite respectable.

"The proposed Ramapo job and the continuation of legalized robbery are worse than anything ever attempted by Tweed. The civil service has taken away most of the patronage of appointments, but it is easy to subsidize thousands of men by a proper distribution of the purchase of supplies in lots of less than $1,000. Under present conditions I may be able to show that prices charged are double the market rate, but if the sellers are willing to sue I must prove fraud or corruption in the transaction or the city has no defense.

"The bill I have sent to Albany will, if passed, place upon the person selling goods to the city the burden of proof that the prices charged are not above the market rate. Such a measure would stop the legalized robbery of the city."

SUPT. YORKE EXPLAINS.

Gifts to City Lodging House Always Welcome, He Declares.

Superintendent William C. Yorke of the Municipal or City Lodging House, 398 First Avenue, said yesterday he was surprised to read the letter in THE TIMES on Friday to the effect that a servant who had been sent to the lodging house with a bundle of clothing had been turned away with the information that such donations were received only during certain hours in the evening.

"I cannot understand it," he said. "There must be some mistake. The lodging house is open at all hours, and donations are always welcome. We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of donations. I knew nothing about this particular case until I saw the letter of complaint in THE TIMES. If I knew the writer's name I would call and explain matters."

SEPARATION FOR MRS. LEVY.

Alimony of $15 a Week Allowed to the Diamond Collector's Wife.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted Mrs. Levy a separation from her husband, Benjamin W. Levy, and directed that he should pay her $15 a week permanent alimony.

Levy is a well-known diamond collector and mineralogist, and has traveled all over the world in search of gems. He is the owner of the famous "Blue Mass" diamond, which he secured at Kimberley a couple of years ago.

Mrs. Levy complained that her husband assaulted her and turned her out of doors. He denied this, and said she left him after a quarrel, which arose because she had opened his safe and taken away his diamonds.

Justice Lawrence said the evidence showed the couple would never live together again.

New Bishop of Savannah.

News has been received here of the appointment of the Very Rev. B. J. Keiley, D. D., of Atlanta, Ga., to the vacant Bishopric of Savannah. Dr. Keiley was for many years connected with the Diocese of Wilmington, Del. Since his residence in Georgia Dr. Keiley had been one of the Vicars General of the diocese, with a residence in Atlanta. Dr. Keiley studied theology in Rome, and is a graduate from the College of the Propaganda. He is a brother of Major Keiley of the Borough of Brooklyn.

There's no worse "bargain" than a drug bargain—especially in a cough mixture. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is a doctor's prescription, and it cures.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

will make to-morrow
A Very Important Offering of
Spring Silks
at the following
Unusually Low Prices

5500 Yds. 27 inch Lyons Printed Japanese Silks, Mazarine Blue and Black & White, in the most desirable designs, at 58c

3500 Yds. Imported Satin Cote Evening and Street Shades. Actual value $1.50 at 85c

1800 Yds, Printed Satin Liberty, Oriental Effects, at 73c

1200 Yds. Black Satin Sultan, at 67c

1750 Yds, Imported Black Taffetas, at 58c & 69c

Exceptional Values in
Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

Black and Blue, lined throughout with colored and black Taffeta Silk, all sizes, including 42 bust of English Cheviots, Eton Coat with Satin Collar and Reveres handsomely stitched; or Fly-Front Coats with Velvet Collar and Satin Reveres; Skirts latest shape, handsomely stitched, at $26.50
Real value $35.00

Black Dress Fabrics

High-Class Paris Novelties in New and Exclusive Designs.
Broche Grenadines, Veilings, Plain and Figured Crepe de Chine, Eolienne, Crepe de Panne, Cotes de Soie, Mistral Etamine

Also
2500 Yds. 42 in. Black All-wool Crepe Japon Value 95c at 58c

Monday, another collection of the
Highest Class
Hand-Made French Lingerie

consisting of
Ladies' Chemises, at $2.50 & $4.50
Drawers, at $2.45 & $3.45
Gowns, at $4.50 & $6.50
Flannel Dressing Sacques, at $2.45 & $2.95
Silk Dressing Sacques, at $7.50 & $9.50
Silk Negligees, at $8.50, 11.50, 18.50

And a special offering of the latest novelty
Handkerchief Waists

of Punjab Silk, most desirable Persian Patterns and Colorings, at $5.75

Hosiery Department

To-morrow, a special purchase of

Ladies' Extra Quality Ribbed Black Cotton Hose, with double soles, Actual value 25c at 19c

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose with unbleached double soles, Actual Value 37c at 25c

Men's Lisle Thread Socks, Plain and Ribbed, Fancy Stripes, new designs, Actual value 50c at 35c

New Importations of
Lace Curtains

Irish Point, at $2.95, 3.75, 4.95
Ruffled Muslin, at 88c, $1.25, 1.65
Tambour Muslin Bed Sets for Single and Double Beds, at $3.50, 4.95, 5.50

Misses' and Girls' Dep'ts

Girls' Skirts, box plait back, blue, brown, gray or Oxford cheviots, 8 to 14 yrs., Value $4.50 at $2.95
Misses' Skirts, of serges or cheviots, 14 and 16 yrs., Value $6.75 at $5.00
Misses' Waists, of French Flannels, Value $4.50 at $2.95
of Taffeta Silks, corded and tucked, Value $6.75 at $4.95

West Twenty-Third Street

ANSWERS MRS. MOLINEUX.

Mr. Osborne Denies He Made Reflections on Her Character—Says She Should Have Testified.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne was interviewed last evening in regard to the statement made public yesterday by Mrs. Blanche Molineux, wife of Roland B. Molineux. He said he was very sorry for Mrs. Molineux, and wished he could do something for her.

"Her statement, however," he continued, "is very similar to the ones issued by her husband all along. He made a statement before he was indicted, and continued to make statements all through the game. I noticed, however, that he was careful not to go into any details. The defense had a good opportunity to state their case in court. Why didn't they take it? As for Mrs. Molineux, I only referred to her as the motive of the murder. That was no reflection on her character at all. In every murder case it's a good idea to cherchez la femme. I found the woman and pointed her out. That was all."

Mr. Osborne talked on in this strain for some moments, and then said that he would make a statement for the newspapers in regard to Mrs. Molineux's attitude in the case. After reflecting for a few minutes he wrote the following on a scrap of paper:

"I have nothing whatever to say in regard to Mrs. Molineux's statement. She had her day in court. I am sorry that she did not feel it in her power to take the witness stand. She had the opportunity. It would have been easy to deny what the witnesses had to say. None of them was paid. It was a pity that she did not call Mrs. Bellinger, the woman with whom she lived for four years, and other inmates of the house. I am very sorry for the family of the condemned, but I am very sorry always for the families of criminals, whether rich or poor. They all have families, fathers and mothers."

WEEKS SEES MOLINEUX.

Condemned Man's Senior Counsel Pays His First Visit to Him in Sing Sing Prison.

SING SING, N. Y., March 3.—Bartow S. Weeks, senior counsel for Roland B. Molineux, paid his first visit to Sing Sing today. He arrived shortly after noon. Warden Johnson escorted the lawyer to the condemned man's cell door. The prisoner greeted his counsel heartily through the wire screen and appeared to be surprised at his visit. Mr. Weeks remained two hours, most of which time was spent in discussing Molineux's case. Two keepers were present all the time. The lawyer, when he left the prison, refused to say anything about his visit.

Molineux's mother and wife drove up to the prison office in the afternoon and left letters for him. They sent word that the letters were not to be read until to-morrow. Mr. Weeks met the two women in the office and chatted with them for some time.

Mrs. Molineux said she had nothing to add to her statement to the public, in which she sought to refute certain statements which had been published reflecting on her character and asking for public sympathy for herself and the Molineux family in their present trying ordeal. Mrs. Molineux decided to issue the statement to the public after it had been submitted to and approved by her lawyers, her husband, and the latter's parents.

New Fire Badge Design.

Fire Commissioner Scannell and Chief Croker yesterday selected a design for the new fire line badge. Commissioner Scannell will restrict the number of new badges issued by giving them only to persons entitled to be within the fire lines and by requiring a deposit of $10 on each one. The new badge is in the form of a shield, on which will be the lettering "N. Y. F. D.—Fire Lines—No Admittance to Buildings," and on a metallic scroll will be the number and name of person or newspaper to whom the badge is issued.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

Here Is Important News About a Special Sale of Bric-a-Brac Consisting of Doulton, Royal Vienna, Royal Bonn, Etc., To Be Sold at Exactly

50c. ON THE DOLLAR.

We have selected about 100 pieces of art pottery, plaques, etc., which it is our purpose to sell at once. We have marked the entire lot at exactly 1-2 our former selling price. An opportunity of this kind presents itself only once in a lifetime. We feel certain you would be interested in these goods. We mention a few only.

ROYAL VIENNA VASE, richly decorated with mythological subjects, two handles, with gold, 23 inches high; former price $90.00, selling price . . . $45.00
We have two of these.

ROYAL VIENNA VASE, superbly decorated with mythological subjects, rich colors, gold throughout, 42½ inches high, former price $450.00, selling price . . $225.00
We have only the one vase.

ROYAL BONN VASE, underglaze blue decoration with marine view on one side and landscape with sheep on the other, 38 inches high. This piece is signed by H. Zuegel. Former price $60.00, selling price $30.00

VIENNA PORCELAIN.—Subject "Mother Love." Former price, including gilt frame, $125.00, selling price $62.50

ROYAL BONN VASE with characteristic wind mill decoration in underglazed blue, 27 inches high, former price $40.00, selling price $20.00

ENGLISH DOULTON VASE, magnificently decorated with roses, raised enamel and raised gold work on neck and foot, two handles. This is a superb piece, 20 inches high, former price $125.00, selling price $62.50

VIENNA PORCELAIN, subject "Hero and Leander." Size, including frame 24x28, former price $100.00, selling price. $50.00

"TOILET OF VENUS."—This is another magnificent Vienna porcelain. Size, including frame, 27x31, former price $125.00, selling price $62.50

ENGLISH DOULTON VASE, flowers and gold, handsomely decorated, 10 inches high, former price $15.00, selling price $7.50

TEPLITZ FIGURE "The Water Carrier," 34 inches high, former price $58.00, selling price $29.00

A NEW LINE OF FRENCH CHINA.

Here is an instance where the Frenchman has so faithfully reproduced an English Coalport pattern both as to decoration and shape that unless you looked at the mark on the back you would certainly say it was English Coalport. It has the panel decoration in maroon or green with bouquet of flowers between each panel of color, gold centre, gold lace work throughout and solid gold on the edges. The price, as you will note by the following, is about ½ the price of the English china.

Dinner plates	28.80 dozen	Bouillon Cups and Saucers	30.20 dozen
Breakfast plates	25.20 "	Chop set, 13 pieces	33.60 each
Soup "	27.00 "	Salad set, 13 "	27.40 "
Tea or salad plates	21.60 "	Chop platter	6.60 "
Bread and butter	16.20 "	Salad or berry bowl	5.80 "
Tea cups and saucers	32.40 "	Ice cream platters	9.65 "
Chocolate cups and saucers	31.85 "		

There is only enough in this line for one or two days' good selling; we suggest your early attention.

DINNER WARE. So grand and complete is our stock of dinner ware that we cannot refrain from mentioning it. There are several new inexpensive English patterns recently added, also several rich English china dinner ware patterns. We are selling Limoges china dinner sets, your choice of four very artistic flower decorations, at . . . . . $18.00 per set
Same sets with edge of each article best burnished gold . . $26.75 per set

50-54 West 22d Street.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

LADY LOUISA TIGHE.

Last Survivor of the Famous Ball on the Eve of Waterloo—Her Power to Pardon.

By the death on Friday of Lady Louisa Tighe, one of the most venerable and interesting personages of the United Kingdom has been removed. Mention has already been made in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the fact that she was the only survivor of the famous ball given by the Duchess of Richmond at Brussels on the eve of the battle of Waterloo. But other circumstances which made Lady Louisa remarkable are not so well known. She was the only woman in Great Britain, outside of the Queen, who had the power to pardon criminals, even at the gallows' foot. This right she exercised twice a year by virtue of an ancient hereditary dispensation, and, according to all reports, exercised it with the greatest care and wisdom.

In the vast and splendid estate of Woodstock, near Kilkenny, Ireland, Lady Louisa ruled, after her husband's death, in 1878, with almost the arbitrary power of a monarch. Disputes between tenants were always referred to her for arbitration, and her decisions had to be respected. Every morning except on Sundays those who had complaints to make gathered in a courtyard outside the study window and stated their cases in the same way as the subjects of an Oriental King or Khan appeal to him. Lady Louisa heard what they said, and then gave her decisions, which were never called into question.

In one case Lady Louisa banished a criminal from Ireland. It was her steward, who was suspected of stealing the famous Richmond black diamond and the great Duke of Richmond's watch and other heirlooms. The man confessed his crime, and the only punishment was the order that he should leave the country.

All the members of Lady Louisa Lennox's family regarded her marriage to Col. William F. T. Tighe as a mesalliance. It took place in 1825, and the Duchess of Richmond said about her daughter's engagement: "Poor Louisa is going to make a shocking marriage—a man called Tiggy, my dear—a saint and a Radical." In spite of this opposition, however, the marriage was a happy one. Col. Tighe became a well-known politician and a Privy Councilor, while his splendid Woodstock estate must have compensated to some extent in the minds of his wife's family for the fact that he was only a commoner.

Up to the last Lady Louisa retained full possession of all her faculties, and was a mine of information—made use of by many a historian—about the history of the early decades of this century. She distinctly remembered George III.—who was madly in love with her aunt—and knew George IV. and William IV. well. When she was a little girl, and her father was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, she and her sisters used to ride out in Phoenix Park with Arthur Wellesley, who was then Chief Secretary. A few years later Wellesley had become Duke of Wellington, and remained a close friend of the Tighes until his death.

The mother of Lady Louisa was one of the five daughters of the beautiful Duchess of Gordon, who raised the Gordon Highlanders Regiment. The Duke of Richmond fought a duel with the Duke of York, Queen Victoria's uncle, when his daughter was a baby.

Franklin County Men's Society.

The sons of Franklin County now residing in New York have decided to organize a society. The movement was put on foot a month ago by President Ashbel P. Fitch of the Trust Company of America. About forty former Franklin County men will meet at Delmonico's on the evening of March 10 for a dinner, at which the society will be formed.

W. A. SIMMONS, JR., MARRIED.

Miss Theodora Wentz His Bride—The Ceremony Took Place Oct. 5 Unknown to Their Parents.

Much surprise was occasioned yesterday by the first public announcement that William A. Simmons, Jr., whose father is a lawyer at 29 Broadway, and who lives with his family in an apartment in the Westminster Hotel Annex, was a married man, and had been for nearly five months. So carefully had the young man guarded his secret that it was not suspected by his closest friends around the hotel, where he had spent the greater part of his life.

The news came as an equal surprise to the parents of the young wife, who was Miss Theodora Wentz, daughter of Theodore Wentz, a mortgage broker of 280 Broadway.

The elder William A. Simmons is largely interested in the development of railroad and other properties in Florida and Georgia. He has been traveling in connection with his business for several days, and his son brought his wife home in his absence. It was said at the Westminster yesterday that the young couple, after spending Friday night there, went away early yesterday morning, saying they were going out of the city. It was thought they might be going to join Mr. Simmons's father.

Neither of the young people is much over the legal age, and young Mr. Simmons has not yet entered into business life. He was until recently a student at the De La Salle Institute, in West Fifty-ninth Street. When the couple reached the hotel Friday night Mr. Simmons received a long letter and a telephone message from his mother-in-law, and while he was considering them his wife told a caller, who had waited for them for several hours, that they had been married Oct. 5 last by the Rev. Charles L. Biggs, an assistant to the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street. The ceremony was performed in the church. The young woman denied that it had been an elopement, as at least five of her friends had been informed of it, but she said they had kept the matter a secret from their parents "for private reasons."

The Wentz family occupies the handsome private residence 328 West Seventy-seventh Street, overlooking Riverside Drive. It could not be learned yesterday whether the paternal forgiveness had been obtained, all information concerning the marriage being refused at the house. Mr. Wentz is a son of a wealthy resident of Newburg, N. Y., and both he and the senior Mr. Simmons are members of the New York Athletic Club.

HID LIVE CHICKEN IN VALISE.

Thief Released It When Pursued, but Was Unable to Escape.

William McKown of 1,822 Fulton Avenue appeared as complainant in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday against John A. Smith of 3,340 Third Avenue, a colored man, whom he accused of stealing a chicken. McKown has been missing chickens for several weeks. Yesterday morning he saw Smith going out of his yard with a valise. He stopped him and asked him what he had in the valise. Smith ran away. McKown shouted and gave chase, in which others joined, among them Detective Boller of the Tremont Station.

Smith was caught, but before his captors overtook him he opened the valise and released the chicken, which ran down the road and was captured by McKown.

Smith denied taking the chicken, and told the Magistrate that he bought it, but could not give the name of the man he purchased it from. He was held in $300 bail for trial.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Request the honor of your presence at the
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JACKETS, SUITS, WAISTS AND SKIRTS
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5,000 yds. Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric Edgings at 12½c. yd.
1,000 yards Swiss Edging, 12 inches wide, at . . 15c. yd.
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English Long Cloth (12 yard piece) $1.15
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Ladies' Suitings.

Mixed Faced Cloths.
Homespuns, Cheviots, Tweeds.

Plain Faced Cloths.

New Spring Colorings.

Broadway & 19th Street.

HILL TO LEAD DELEGATION

Will Have a Hand in Making the Democratic Platform.

THIS IS AT CROKER'S REQUEST

Corporation Counsel Whalen, State Senator McCarren, and ex-Senator Murphy May Be Delegates.

Considerable interest was created in local political circles yesterday when it became known that ex-Senator David B. Hill had consented to head the New York delegation to the Democratic National Convention, to be held in Kansas City on July 4, and that Mr. Hill had come to this decision at the solicitation of Richard Croker, whose feelings toward the former Senator have generally been regarded as being far from amicable. Mr. Croker's wish to have Mr. Hill chosen as one of the four delegates at large was communicated to Mr. Hill by Corporation Counsel Whalen, who, since Mr. Croker went abroad, has been the personal representative of the Tammany chieftain.

The effect of the advances made by Tammany to Mr. Hill, it was said by friends of Mr. Croker yesterday, would be to bring the local and up-State organizations more closely into touch with each other. Despite the fact that Mr. Croker, at the last meeting of the Democratic State Committee, scored a victory over Mr. Hill in an unimportant controversy, it was said, the Tammany leader regards Mr. Hill as the man best qualified to bring about concerted action in behalf of the National ticket, and to express in the convention the desires of the New York Democracy. For this reason Mr. Hill will be put forward as the New York member of the committee intrusted with the formulation of the platform, and he will use his efforts, it is said, to so mold that document that the financial plank will not occupy too conspicuous a position.

As yet there is some doubt as to the make-up of the delegation at large. This is due to the uncertainty regarding the return of Mr. Croker and the state of the health of ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, the leader of the Kings County Democracy. Mr. McLaughlin is in Florida endeavoring to recuperate his strength, and his friends express a fear that he will be unable to withstand the strain of the journey West and the discomforts to be encountered by the delegates to the Kansas City Convention.

The latest report from Mr. Croker was to the effect that he would not come home until late in June, and those who are in communication with him are afraid that he will not be able to return even at that late day. Even if he does, there is a possibility that he will not wish to go to the convention as a delegate at large, and in that case, it is rumored, Mr. Whalen will represent Tammany Hall in the "Big Four."

Should Mr. McLaughlin decline the nomination either James Shevlin, Mr. McLaughlin's lieutenant, or Senator P. H. McCarren will take his place. There is considerable opposition to Mr. Shevlin on the part of a great many Brooklyn Democrats, and it is generally believed that Senator McCarren stands the best chance of getting the place should this opposition develop in an acute form.

The fourth member of the delegation at large, it is conceded, will be ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., unless he should refuse to accept the place, which is not considered likely. State Senator Mackey of Buffalo has been mentioned as an alternate selection in case Mr. Murphy should be unwilling to become a member of the "Big Four."

The Tammany party which will accompany the delegates will not, it is believed, number more than 300, and those who have signified their intention of going to Kansas City sincerely hope that there will be no more. They realize that the trip will be a hard one, and that those who make it will find scant accommodations in the convention city. Although no preparations have as yet been made for the entertainment of the Tammany party, the reports as to the number and quality of the hotels and the prices that are demanded have already caused no inconsiderable amount of grumbling. It will be impossible, on account of the heat, for the members of the party to live in the sleeping cars in which they travel, and those who have taken the precaution to inform themselves as to the hotel outlook express themselves as disgusted with the selection of the Missouri town.

Several men have received letters saying that the hotels have agreed on a rate of $25 a day for each room in which four persons can be accommodated and $35 for rooms accommodating six persons. These prices include meals. According to the "Hotel Red Book," there are in Kansas City twenty-six hotels, with prices running from $1.50 to $3 a day under normal conditions. Of these only four are modern houses, while the remainder are second-class houses or hotels for the accommodation of men having business at the stockyards. There is a possibility that the Tammany party will secure all the rooms in one house for its own use, to the exclusion of all others.

State Senator Plunkitt has already arranged for a railroad rate of $42 for the round trip, with sleeping car accommodations extra. This is for a second section of a regular train, but the plan may be amended so that the Tammany train will run the entire distance as a special.

Storehouse Robbed of Machinery.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 3.—It has just been learned that some time last month thieves visited the storehouse of Dwyer & Huntington, contractors, and carried away $6,000 worth of machinery. It is supposed to have been taken to junk yards, broken up, and sold.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

RUGS FOR DARK DAYS.

With these, you may have the whole house "a growlery for days of East wind." An abundance of the correct colorings; some brilliant—but all rich, soft, and beautiful harmonies.

AXMINSTER RUGS
averaging 27x63 in. . . . $1.75.
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Graceful, convenient furniture designs—many now reduced—sure to delight both connoisseur and economist, because you

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TWELFTH DISTRICT FIGHT

Capt. Goddard's Reasons for Making a Contest.

He Wants Delegates Selected by Those Chosen to Represent the Party in the Convention.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the Republican leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, said yesterday that the fight which he purposes making in the Twelfth Congressional District Convention, at which delegates to the National Convention and a member of the State Committee are to be selected, is not based on his ambition to serve in either capacity. He is animated, he said, only by a desire to uphold the principle of leaving the selection of delegates to the men chosen to represent the party in its councils, instead of to individuals.

"So far as I am personally concerned," Mr. Goddard said, "I have no more desire to go to Philadelphia than I have to go to Hohokus, and I should only be a candidate for delegate to Philadelphia if I thought by that means I would accomplish any good purpose for the interests of the Republican Party and for the Republican voters in the Twelfth Congress District. I do not consider that I should accomplish my purpose only if I succeeded in getting for myself a majority of votes in the convention; I believe that I fully accomplish my purpose by making a public protest and by carrying that protest before the convention, if necessary."

Capt. Goddard said that some time ago he learned that Charles A. Hess, the leader of the Twenty-fifth District and United States Marshal Henkel, the leader of the Eighteenth District, had made a deal by which ex-Secretary Bliss and Hess were to go to the National Convention and Henkel was to become State Committee man. This arrangement, he said, was made without consultation with him, despite the fact that his district has about a third of the delegates to the Congressional District Convention. At the last meeting of the County Executive Committee, Capt. Goddard asked Hess if such arrangement had been made, and was told that it had. Later he spoke to President Quigg of the County Committee and told him the facts. Mr. Quigg's only comment was that that way of doing things always resulted in trouble and that in this case it would result in trouble, probably neither more nor less than was usual under such circumstances.

A number of prominent Republicans in all the Assembly districts embraced in the Twelfth Congressional District have assured Capt. Goddard that they are indisposed to permit Hess and Henkel to name delegates to the National Convention, and that they will uphold him in the fight which he intends making.

WILLIAM PURCELL'S EXPIATION.

Supported Until His Death the Mother of the Man He Had Slain.

The death of William Purcell, liquor seller and politician of the east side, closes a life that had long been clouded by deep remorse. Police Captain James K. Price recently said in an interview, in which he declared himself against capital punishment: "I would not destroy those who kill their fellow-men; I would make them labor and devote the proceeds of their labor to the support of those left destitute by their act."

William Purcell had applied this idea to himself for years, for he had killed a man, and from the day of the latter's death to the end of his own life he supported his victim's mother, never faltering, even though the years when he wore the convict's stripes in expiation of his deed.

On New Year's night, 1883, he had ejected from his barroom several men who had created a disturbance. A few minutes later John P. Farrell knocked on the door. Thinking his tormentors had returned in force he fired through the wood and killed him. Purcell was sentenced to eleven years, but his friends worked hard for his pardon, which was granted by Gov. Black in 1887, after Gov. Morton had reviewed the case and pronounced him "guilty only of carelessness."

Purcell died at his home, 201 East Twenty-first Street, on Friday. He leaves a widow. He owned three saloons and is believed to have left a fortune.

Sunday
March 4-1900

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 15-28

CHICAGO BURIED IN SNOW

Oldest Inhabitant Recalls Nothing Like Last Week's Storm.

CAMPAIGN FOR SHIP CANAL

Strong Effort to be Made to Secure Congressional Action—Engineer Cooley's Statement—The Caravels Decaying.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 3.—This city has been in the throes of a snowstorm this week such as it has not seen before for many years. Chicago was at one time accustomed to such evidences of Winter, but for a quarter of a century its Winters have been marked by severe cold unaccompanied by much snow. On Tuesday, however, a storm such as the oldest inhabitant scarcely remembered descended on us and continued with fierce gales for three days. The usual accompaniments of delayed traffic, accidents, and loss of business came also, and the whole city was transformed.

There had been a slight flurry during the previous week, and Mayor Harrison had vaunted his pride at the manner in which the Street Cleaning Bureau had distinguished itself in sweeping the thoroughfares. Commissioner of Public Works McGann had brought with him from New York the statement that that city had spent $135,000 in cleaning up after a single storm. Speaking of this the Mayor said "They say they started out to do it with $80,000, but the bill ran up to $135,000, while there were 2,000 carts and 5,000 men at work. In Chicago we have 300 men and 100 carts, and we spend only about four times as much to clean the entire city for a year as New York does on a single snowstorm."

This boast will do very well for home consumption, but it will not bear investigation. As a matter of fact, Chicago has not been thoroughly cleaned since the memorable sweeping up at the time of the World's Fair. It still is unspeakably filthy in any weather, excepting on the boulevards, with which the city has nothing to do. Even the snow which fell last week was not one-tenth removed before this week's avalanche came. A few of the down-town street-crossings had been scraped and the one hundred carts had been filled with the slush, which was dumped into the river and lake; but, as for the streets being cleaned, the statement is ridiculous.

The much-abused traction companies did the only real cleaning there was, and the City Administration set up a great howl because these corporations cleaned no more than that portion which lay between their tracks. The efforts of the city were pitiful. As for the present snow, the city is not likely to see the last of it until the sun of Spring melts it and the waters of the drainage channel are sent boiling over the bear-trap dam at Lockport and on down to Joliet, there to overflow the entire valley of the Illinois River. For it is seriously doubted now whether the channel can be controlled, when, to the stated flow of the lake, there are added the volumes from the Spring floods of the Chicago and Desplaines.

CHICAGO'S BEAUTIFUL PARKS.

By the end of the coming Summer there will be completed the one remaining link necessary to connect the great south and west park systems. This is a boulevard, something less than three miles long, from the south end of Douglas Park, on the West Side, to the Illinois and Michigan Canal. By bridges over the two canals, and by a subway under the railway tracks, it will connect with the Western Avenue Boulevard, running into the South Park system. It will be 250 feet wide, and will be lined on each side with 100-foot parkways. When a plan has been devised to connect Michigan Boulevard with the Lake Shore Drive, by crossing the main branch of the river, the entire city will then be encircled with a magnificent driveway, which, in its entirety, will probably be the finest in the world.

Whatever may be said in disparagement of the other features of the city, its parks remain models for other towns. Each year sees them grow in size and beauty, and this is all the more remarkable from the fact that they are controlled by the Governor, and have never ceased to be considered a spoil of office. Each of the three park systems is managed by a board appointed by the Governor, and these men are his creatures, removable by him at will. In spite of frequent removals, and in spite, too, of peculations and politics, the administration of these offices has, on the whole, been satisfactory to the people, who pay no taxes more cheerfully than those which go to support their green spots.

Lincoln Park this year will have a woman for a landscape gardener, a Mrs. McRae having been appointed to the place. This, it is said, is the first instance where a woman has occupied this position in a park system of a large city. The Zoo of Lincoln Park, which is, next to that of Central Park, the finest in the country, has received many additions this year, and its camels are to be utilized to carry the little ones about a track set apart for that purpose. In one of the west parks there is to be set up a building to cost about $100,000, which is to house the collection of war relics presented by Alderman Gunther. This collection includes relics from the Revolutionary War to that of the late contest with Spain, and is both unique and very valuable. In another building will be exhibited free a great panorama of the Chicago fire, the same one which was shown at the World's Fair.

The South Park system will be greatly augmented this year by the addition of a new park on the southwest side covering several hundred acres. The site has just been purchased. This will be connected by boulevard with the other parks, and it will furnish a recreation ground for a thickly settled district which has hitherto been without that advantage.

COLUMBUS CARAVELS DECAYING.

Attention has recently been called to the condition of the caravels made in imitation of those of Columbus and sent here by Spain at the time of the World's Fair. They have remained ever since in one of the lagoons of Jackson Park, but as no provision was made to maintain them, they are slowly falling to decay. They belong to the Federal Government, and are nominally in the care of the Field Columbian Museum, but as a matter of fact, no care is taken of them at all. During the Spanish war they were recalled to notice by the attacks made upon them by patriotic boys who played they were the fleet of Admiral Cervera, and who once or twice nearly destroyed them with explosives.

Aside from these antique boats, the Convent of La Rabida, the German building, and the structure in which is housed the Field Museum, all evidences of the great exhibition of 1893, are still to be seen. The German building, which was a permanent structure, was not destroyed at the close of the Fair, and it is now used as a refectory. The convent serves in the Summer time as a sanitarium for sick children. The Arts Building, in which the Field collection is stored, is one of the old structures made of staff in imitation of stone and marble. It has begun to look very shabby, and it forms a very poor home for so noble and valuable a collection. Moreover, it is unsafe, and in case of fire there would be not the least hope for its contents. It has been proposed to remove it to the lake front, down town, but the means have not yet been forthcoming.

SHIP CANAL CAMPAIGN.

The Illinois River Improvement Association will act independently of the sanitary district Trustees in the movement to obtain a ship canal by means of the present drainage channel and the Illinois River. The aid of the interests most directly benefited by the improvement will be invoked and a fund raised to enable the association to carry on a campaign to secure an appropriation from Washington for a survey of the route, and, eventually an appropriation for the canal itself. The Canal Trustees were asked some time ago to contribute a fund for that purpose, but they declined, believing that they would best carry on a campaign of their own. The association therefore decided that it would raise the money independently. In this connection Lyman E. Cooley, the eminent engineer, who has taken such an interest in the scheme from the first, says:

"A waterway of the largest practicable capacity which physical conditions will permit between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico is of more importance to the people living between the Alleghany Mountains and the Rockies than any other waterway that can be built on this Continent. Considered in its direct utility, neither the Nicaraguan Canal nor the proposed navigation for ocean vessels into the great lakes can compare with it. It passes through the most productive part of the American Continent for 1,600 miles, and a portion of the continent that for natural resources is less developed than any other.

"The southern half of Missouri, Arkansas, Northern Louisiana, Eastern Texas, and Indian Territory has scarcely been touched, and contains a climate and resources equal to those of the famous Po Valley of Northern Italy. Southern Illinois and the States east of the Mississippi are not more than half developed.

POSSIBILITIES FOR CHICAGO.

"In this direction Chicago has less control of trade than in any other. Already it is the controlling element in the hardwood lumber business and in the production of cotton, which must come north for manufacture and consumption. And through the South is the great future outlet for the products of Northern latitudes when commerce shall move north and south, rather than east and west, as it does during the period of immigration development. A strip of any width between Lake Michigan and the Gulf of Mexico comprehends more natural resources than any other equal strip on this continent or any other, and is capable of supporting more population than the famous Yang-tse Valley of China.

"It has ever been the policy of the State of Illinois to develop a waterway between the lakes and the Mississippi and the State saw its opportunity in the drainage legislation of 1887 and 1889, providing, on account of Chicago's necessities, for a ship canal which shall be as effective as though constructed solely for that purpose. This canal is well advanced toward completion and is designed for such a supply of water as will make it possible to develop a waterway of not less than fourteen feet in depth to the Mississippi. The Mississippi River Commission has demonstrated its ability to maintain a depth of nine or ten feet at extreme low water below St. Louis and of fourteen feet or more during nine months of the year.

VAST SWEEP OF COMMERCE.

"Such a depth will enable barge navigation to be conducted throughout from the lakes to the Gulf, and the barges will be stanch enough to go to points about the great lakes and to points about the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. They will go to the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and the northern coast of South America. In connection with such a project the Nicaraguan Canal itself becomes of importance to all the country this route serves. Further, every waterway that may hereafter be constructed between the Alleghanies and the Rockies will be a feeder to this trunk.

"In the East the people who are interested in the eastward forwarding movement are watching closely the movement to open a route to the South from Chicago, and believe it will have a great influence in the future commercial development of the country. Chicago itself, situated where it can co-operate in any waterway, either to the South or East, should have no doubt of the direct utility of such an enterprise, and no hesitation in promoting a channel through the fertile valley region to the Gulf."

R. B. P.

POLICEMEN HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Knocked Down and Run Over in Trying to Stop a Horse.

Policeman George M. Ross of the bicycle squad and Policeman George Lavery of the West Thirtieth Street Station, were injured while attempting to stop a runaway horse attached to a hansom in Fifth Avenue yesterday.

The horse is owned by John McDermott of 142 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and was driven by Charles McDermott of 363 Third Avenue. The horse was standing at Twenty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, when the wheel of a passing coach struck McDermott's hansom, frightening the horse, which ran away. At Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue the policemen attempted to stop the animal, and were knocked down, the hansom passing over them. The horse was then stopped.

A call was sent to New York Hospital for an ambulance, and Dr. Nesbitt responded. Ross was found to have sustained contusions of the body and chest, and Lavery received contusions of the body and back. They received treatment and went home. McDermott was arrested, and was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

BUFFALOES FOR BRONX PARK.

Fierce Bull One of William C. Whitney's Gifts to Zoological Society.

One of the latest additions to the Bronx Zoological Park is a powerful bull buffalo, which was presented to the New York Zoological Society by William C. Whitney on Washington's Birthday, and which has been installed in the breeding range along the Boston Road. The animal's name is "Cleveland." He is about seventeen years old and weighs about 1,800 pounds, but has a very bad temper. It is the intention soon to place him with the general herd on probation, and if regard for his own welfare and a long steel goad with which he is now controlled does not lead him to subdue his fierce passions, he will be relegated to solitary confinement for the rest of his life.

This buffalo killed a fellow-captive named Stevenson seven years ago by rushing him against a stone wall. The impact broke down the wall, but it also broke poor Stevenson's right foreleg. He fell, and Cleveland finished him with fourteen savage thrusts of his horns. Last Winter he threw a five-year-old bull buffalo over a wire fence six and a half feet high. He once killed a horse, the rider just escaping by throwing himself over a stone wall. The buffalo was bought by the late Austin Corbin from a Kansas herd in 1893, and since then has ranged with the Corbin herd at Blue Mountain Park, New Hampshire.

Mr. Whitney has given another fine bull named McKinley to the society. This animal belonged to his own herd at Lenox. It is expected to arrive at Bronx Park in about two weeks.

Change in Trolley Service.

A change in the suburban trolley service of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was announced yesterday. Beginning tomorrow the cars of the Ulmer Park line, which have heretofore run to Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, will run to the Union Station, at Thirty-sixth Street, by way of Fifth Avenue.

Le Boutillier Brothers

GREAT SILK SALE

Begins MONDAY, March 5,

25,000 YARDS

FIGURED INDIA SILKS

39c. to $1.25

New Goods, Just Received, and Worth Nearly Double.

5,000 YARDS

Highest grade CORDED JAPANESE WASH SILKS, just from the looms, and by far the best line ever shown in this city.

West Twenty-third Street.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

The Puerto Rico Bill and the Presidential Campaign.

DEMOCRATS MISS A CHANCE

Talk of Richard Olney as Presidential Timber—The Naval Personnel Bill—Washington Growth.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—One year from to-morrow the successor to President McKinley will be inaugurated. To-morrow Mr. McKinley will begin the last year of his first term, and before he writes his next annual message he will know whether he is to be his own successor or is to ride up to the Capitol, to be escorted by his opponent back to the White House. The prevailing opinion here among Republicans and Democrats is that Mr. McKinley's escort will be the members of the Congressional Committee that usually serves in that capacity. General confidence in the ability of the Republicans to win has not been seriously disturbed, but it has been a little shaken since the Puerto Rico legislation came before the House. The Democrats, who have been reaching out nervously for some issue that would inspire the party with confidence and animate it with hope, seemed to see that the President and his party were offering that issue when the Ways and Means Committee adopted a course at variance with the public recommendations of the President for a free-trade rule for Puerto Rico and the United States. Perhaps the best use was not made of the opportunity, because the Democrats have not been prepared to believe the accounts circulated here of the means adopted by the Administration to revise its opinions, and yet not make public proclamation of the revision. By intimation, rather than by assertion, the "insurgent" Republicans, who insisted upon carrying out the President's recommendations, were led to believe that the President had discovered some occasion for repudiating his free-trade recommendations. Until the day upon which the bill came to a vote, and during the hour preceding the vote in the House, Republican members were determined to vote for re-committal or against the bill in sufficient numbers to defeat it. But some of these members changed their opinions and their determination after they had seen the President and then voted with the majority. Some of them come from districts in which contests may be made interesting by repeating the story of the attempt to burden the Puerto Ricans with a customs tax, and it would be unwise to assert that the story will not hurt the Republicans who declared the day before the vote was taken that their constituents were with the President, and who did not know that the President was not standing with himself, as he understood himself, when he wrote his annual message. Oddly enough, there was no inquiry as to how Col. Bryan would stand on the Puerto Rico bill, if he were in the House. Democrats who have hoped that time would develop in the House something like the leadership needed by that party envied the Republicans the discovery of Littlefield, with whom the Democrats were in effect and vote allied on the Puerto Rican question.

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Democrats are reaching the conclusion that they cannot beat Mr. McKinley merely by being opposed to some of the things he and his party favor. Before the Currency bill has been agreed to in the House and the Senate, as reported by the conferees, they have about decided that the financial issue has escaped. No man has accepted this fact more positively than Mr. Gorman, for whom there is an increasing interest. Agents of non-Bryan Democrats have been rummaging in the South for a fortnight to discover some tendency to abandon Bryan and take up with some other Democrat who will unite the party at the same time that many of the chimeras of the Chicago platform are to be dropped. This ought not to be a difficult task. The only reason why the Southern Democrats are for Bryan, according to admissions made to the writer by many of them, is that no other equally available man has been put forward. There has been no visible excitement about ex-Secretary Olney, who has been mentioned recently as a possible candidate. If Mr. Olney had not been in the Cabinet of Mr. Cleveland, and had been instrumental in asserting American rights as he has been, the generally accepted fact that he stuck to his party in 1896, simply because he was a regular Democrat, would go far toward making him the successor of Col. Bryan, if the Democrats fancied that Olney would stand a better chance of winning than Bryan. Bryan is often referred to by Democrats as a joke. Olney is not considered a subject to joke about. If members of the Congress who were in Congress when he was Secretary of State may remember with discomfiture the cool-blooded way in which he dispatched business and office-seekers, and his impatient remark that he had come to Washington to do business and found that he was expected to run an intelligence office for all office-seekers, they also remember that brusqueness is a Jacksonian trait. It is not an unpardonable sin.

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Before the Congress has adjourned there will be music by some of the officers of the navy on the retired list, who regard some provisions of the personnel law as degrading and humiliating them without reason or justice. They have asked to have the injustice remedied. Under the Personnel bill two classes of Rear Admirals were created, the grade of Commodore was abolished on the active list, and different rates of pay were granted to the upper and lower Rear Admirals. In conference committee somebody, evidently one acquainted with naval matters, amended the bill so as to provide that nothing in the law should operate to increase or diminish the pay of any officer on the retired list. So that, while officers to be retired were to have the chance of getting one grade higher by retiring before reaching the age limit, the Rear Admirals on the retired list, who were getting the old naval rates of pay, were prohibited from enjoying the higher army rates assigned to officers in the new law, and what was worse, were, by reason of the fact that their pay was relatively and actually reduced, obliged to drop below the officers to be retired after the new law became effective. The result is that Rear Admirals Erben, Luce, Roe, and many others too numerous to mention, have been outranked by officers who had served under them as midshipmen, although the elder officers had held command rank in many of the hardest-fought engagements during the rebellion. One would imagine that the officers on the active list would with one accord exercise their influence to save the retired officers from the mortification and loss from which they are now suffering. On the contrary, it is not difficult to find naval officers who warn these veteran and grizzled officers, proud of their records in a war that lasted four Summers instead of four months, not to meddle with the personnel law lest they make it worse for themselves than it is now.

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The approaching celebration in Washington of the occupation of the city as the seat of Government has excited new interest in the development of Washington from a village of small size to the very large and beautiful village that it seems to persons accustomed to dwell in cities of much less size. It is no reproach to Washington to speak of it as a village, for that description is applicable to it without offense. In 1800, according to a report made in that year by Thomas Monroe, the City Commissioners' clerk, the population was 3,000, and consisted mainly of workmen on the public buildings. The Government clerks then lived chiefly in Georgetown. There were then in the city only 372 buildings, of which 109 were brick and 263 frame. A map at that time prepared by a competent officer showed each building by dots, and F Street evidently was the best settled street in town. From the frequency of the dots along K Street, where there are now many small houses held by lowly owners, it may be possible to prove that those small frame dwellings were owned by the workmen who were here in 1800, and who sold them to purchasers, who in turn disposed of them to colored people, who have managed to retain them in the hope of a great advance in values. It is a bare map, compared with one of the city as it is to-day. But it resembles all maps of Washington in its strict conformity to the plan of the original engineer, M. Pierre l'Enfant. About forty years passed before there was a pavement of any kind in Washington, and it was during the forties that a gas-lighting plant was established. Some time after that water was introduced to take the place of pumps, and that before there was a sewerage system.

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Col. James G. Berrett, one of the oldest inhabitants, who will not join the Oldest Inhabitants' Association, directs attention to a case of recovery, suggested by a story told in these columns recently of the recovery of two rings twenty-three years after they had been stolen by an Indian. "I think the instance in my personal recollection is quite as entertaining. When my grandfather was living in Paris, in 1780, he had his portrait and that of his wife painted, in miniature, on ivory by a talented painter of the day. The portraits were brought to this country, and I saw them several times. By and by, my father went to Paris and died there. He had taken the miniatures with him to have them framed, but in the inventory left of his property no mention was made of them, and they were supposed to be lost. Sixty years later I heard from a relative in Paris of the discovery of two miniature portraits that could not be identified. Correspondence led me to believe, from the descriptions given, that they were the portraits I had seen as a boy. They were sent over, and, without saying anything about them to my brother, who was older than I, he was asked to identify the portraits. He at once said that they were the portraits of his grandfather and grandmother. What had become of them in all that time I do not know. They had been taken care of, were as brilliant and handsome as if just painted, and have been taken care of since with the greatest reverence and interest."

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The season with society stopped Wednesday, and the last great event was that of Saturday, when the daughter of the British Ambassador was married to Mr. Bromley. That event was probably the last in the career here of Lord Pauncefote as Ambassador. Next season the Embassy likely will be occupied by another, and society is much interested in guessing who the new representative of her Majesty will be. Society cannot hope to influence the British Ministry in sending an Ambassador here, but if it had its way, it is not at all improbable that it would have sent to Washington Sir Henry Howard, now the British Minister at The Hague, for whom the transfer would be a very handsome promotion. Sir Henry Howard was many years ago a Secretary of the British Legation here, and was married to Miss Riggs, the daughter of one of the prominent citizens of Washington. Whether it be Sir Henry Howard or Sir Thomas Sanderson, now Under Secretary of State, or another, the new Ambassador will occupy the house now occupied by Lord Pauncefote, the most impressive of all diplomatic residences here. A local newspaper announces that Lord Pauncefote will have a sale of personal effects before leaving. If he does, there will be as much interest in it as has often been shown before in the sales of property owned by foreign representatives.

E. G. D.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

How Our Silk Waists ARE "DIFFERENT"

It is one thing to conform with Fashion, another to slavishly follow it. You will not find here dozens and dozens of waists, repeating with machine-like accuracy any one certain style. The least costing is individual, differing in some degree from the rest of its line. This is particularly true of the last importations (and our duplicates), some thousand strong, latest to date in every way, from which the following

Great Specials Stand Out.

TAFFETA WAISTS,
in plain Colors, Novelty Corded effects; also Solid Black, comprising the newest Tuck Effects, with Dress Sleeves and French Backs 3.89

TAFFETA WAISTS,
of Novelty Silk and Plain Colors, also Black, showing the most recent productions in Corded, Tucked, Hemstitched and Open Work Effects 5.50

TAFFETA WAISTS,
in all the newest Pastel Colorings, embracing almost photographic copies of foremost Foreign creations, for Theatre or Reception wear,
$7.50 and $10.50.

BRILLIANTINE WAISTS,
(Black only), extra quality, in clusters of Cords and Tucks, with French Back and Dress Sleeves,
$1.98.

SPRING SUITS AND WRAPS.

The Season (already far forward) will be forced by Monday's rare Price Attractions.

Weather conditions of the three last Mondays were scarcely conducive to a big cloak business—and yet it came. We expect, to-morrow, to again over-ride any possible combination of inclemency. Such offerings seldom happen even in clean-up-time—never in the flood-tide of selling.

"OUR" $33.50 SUITS—$25.
Notice the emphasized "our." $8.50 comes off choice *silk lined* Suits, blacks and colors, new all-wool weaves, several effective coat styles; unprecedented at $25

"OUR" $25.00 SUITS—$19.75.
Relatively as big a value. Excellent Cheviot and Ladies' Cloth fabric finished to perfection, coat silk lined, skirt over percaline 19.75

DESIRABLE SKIRTS—$7.50.
"Desirable" implies that weavers, cutters and tailors have worked well and together. These new shaped "desirable" gray home-spun and black cheviot Skirts 7.50

ALSO SKIRTS AT $10.50.
Stylish dressing—graduated flounce, taffeta bands stitched and appliqued, select English serge materials; rightful properties of $14.50 garments.

GOLF CAPES, $5.00 and $7.50:
The goodness, effects and charm of $7.50 to $10 Scotch Plaid Back Cheviot Capes—plenty of styles to choose from. Arguments enough.

GOLF CAPES FOR $8.50.
Made from Scotch Plaid Black Rugs, extra long and full, flounced or plain. Belong on the $12 racks.

GOLF CAPES FOR $12.00.
Nothing so choice and dressy normally under $17.50. Shawls are imported. Colors—a rich black, or Oxford or navy, details well worked out, flounced or plain.

SILK COATS—LATEST.
Our first presentation, showing distinctive plain, tucked or appliqued styles, for Spring or Summer wear. We vouch for their fashion. Price range—$23.75 to 49.50

CLOTH JACKETS—Enough novelties already to equip a coat store; single or double breasted, tight and loose; Etons and flare collars—$9.75 to 39.75

REVIEWING ALL OUTER GARMENTS.—Everything striking, modish and exclusive now tarries here temporarily—Costumes, Tailor Suits, Separate Skirts, Coats, Capes and Long Wraps; the whole of Fashion's array concentrated, displayed and rightly priced.

19th St. SIXTH AVENUE. 20th ST.

DEAD FROM SUITOR'S BULLET.

A Man Succumbs to Injuries Received in a Quarrel About His Niece.

Antonio San Maritano, thirty years old, of 8 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, died in the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday morning from a bullet wound.

San Maritano and Rosalio Cammarata, twenty-four years old, were cigarmakers, employed at 113 Maiden Lane. Cammarata was in love with Josephine Basola, the fifteen-year-old niece of Antonio's wife, and the two men quarreled about her on Jan. 29, as San Maritano and his wife objected to Cammarata's attentions. In the quarrel San Maritano was shot in the back, the bullet going through his body. He identified Cammarata as his assailant and the latter was arrested.

WATCHMAN WENT ADRIFT.

Lost Control of His Boat in East River, but Was Rescued by Police.

James Cummings, who is employed as a night watchman by the Dock Department, was adrift in a yawl in the East River for half an hour yesterday morning and was finally rescued by the harbor police.

The Dock Department is building a pier at the foot of East Seventeenth Street. About 200 feet from the shore is a floating derrick, on which a watchman is on duty all night. About 12:30 o'clock this morning Cummings relieved the watchman who was on post the first half of the night. This man came ashore from the derrick in a yawl, into which Cummings then got to go to the derrick.

The watchman had only one oar, which he used as a scull. A strong ebb tide was running, and the wind was blowing hard. Cummings lost control of his boat and drifted down stream. He shouted to those on land, but they could do nothing to help him, as there was no other boat at hand.

Word was telephoned to Police Headquarters, and Launch No. 3, manned by Policemen Sheehan, Sheedy, McCarthy, and McKeon, was dispatched from the Battery. Cummings was picked up off Eleventh Street and taken with the yawl back to the derrick at Seventeenth Street.

Fund for Gen. Henry's Widow.

The Henry Committee, of which Cornelius N. Bliss is Chairman, has issued an address to the American public in which, after speaking of the services of Gen. Henry in the army and in Puerto Rico, states that it is considered that the most fitting testimonial to his widow would be a fund to provide her with a modest income. The officers of the committee, besides Mr. Bliss, are Major A. W. Conover, Vice Chairman; A. S. Frissell, Treasurer, and William R. Corwine, Secretary. Checks may be made payable to the order of Mr. Frissell, care of the Fifth Avenue Bank.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

First Spring Offering of New Dress Silks

To-morrow we offer about three hundred pieces NEW FOULARDS, INDIAS AND TAFFETAS, in Spring's newest, choicest colors and designs AT PRICES TO START QUICK BUYING.

Every yard in this offering is new—just received..... Reasons why we choose to sell so much below prevailing prices would not specially interest, therefore without "why or wherefore" accept opportunity—there's money in it for you.

Centre Aisle of Store Will be Devoted to These Specials

There will be a table At 59 cents
on which you will find
Fine Black Lustrous Taffetas—27 inches wide—of the new soft finish; also
All Silk Black Satin Duchesse; also
Black Brocade Indias—all silk—24 inches wide; small and medium designs.
They are worth 33 1-3 per cent. more!

There will be a table At 39 cents
on which you will find
Remarkably pretty silks for day and evening waists and costumes, as well as other purposes—plain and fine lined grounds with contrasting fancy satin figures—entirely different from anything hitherto shown—all the new fancy shades—twenty combinations—they'll sell at sight!

There will be a table At 49 cents
on which you will find
All Silk Foulards and Indias, 23 and 24 inches wide—Navy, Violet, Brown, Red, and other desirable shades, including Pastel tints—rings, figures, polka dots, and fancy designs in new and unconventional effects—worth 59 and 69 cents, and would quickly sell at those prices.
Also, special lot,
New Fancy Taffetas in light and bright colorings, suitable for children's dresses as well as ladies' waists—these have the advantage of washing well and are particularly desirable for Summer or evening wear.

There will be a table At 69 cents
on which you will find
Novelty Taffeta Silks, shaded effects, with satin woven dots; or stripes in alternating bands of colored and white, with overwoven satin figures; very striking effects; Brocade Ribbon stripes in dainty colorings; satin finish Taffetas, neat detached figures; handsome fancy Taffetas of neutral colorings, with double tinted figures—choice designs and colors.
Many Silks elsewhere shown at a dollar the yard are not so desirable as the above.

As Early Season Bargains in Spring Dress Goods
and in connection with the Silk Sale we will offer
At 69 cents
Fine Silk Finish Henriettas
Imported goods—46 inches wide
In the following complete line of New Spring Shades:
Violet, Torquoise, Sapphire, Old Rose, Oxblood, Blue Steel, Cadet, Heliotrope, Royal, Pearl, Ivory, Pink, Nile, Nasturtium, Mode, Castor, Marine, Lilac, Tan, Grey,
Also,
Brown, Navy, Garnet, Wine, Cardinal, Green, Black, Cream, White—in short every color shade or tint that could be desired. The value is $1.00—our price is 69 CENTS.
This quality cannot to-day be imported for the price we ask—it is the identical grade elsewhere sold at a dollar—five thousand yards will quickly go—don't delay!
It is a remarkable offering!

New Wash Dress Fabrics
Remember, quotations are for new goods—designs of a year ago are not new enough for us in 1900..... Styles change quickly, why spend money for the old—you can buy the newest of the new here, and pay less than others ask for goods from one to three years old.
American Plumetis—emb'd stripes and dots with over printed flower, designs or fancy stripes—exact copies of the French that sell at 48 cents..... .11½
You'll never choose the French after you see these.
Fancy Corduroy Batistes, very fine cloth—with cluster cords and colored printed designs—one of the most difficult cloths to weave and print ..... .27
A novelty nowhere else to be found.
Rich Black Dama Brocade Sateens—mercerized to look like satin—unchangeable dye—look like silk satins, at a dollar the yard..... .29
Irish Dimities—fine, sheer quality—stripes, vines, flowers and set figures—the universal 25 cent quality..... .18
Pure Linen Dress Ginghams—32 inch—have a lustre like silk—wear like iron—Stripes, Checks and fancy effects..... .32

New White Goods
In our great new stock, you will find every desirable style or fabric; while our prices are so much less than others ask, that it is not strange that customers sometimes can scarcely credit that qualities are equal.
A lady recently comparing our Nineteen Cent Corded Lawn Piques, with a "forty cent" sample of another house, did not hesitate long which to buy—21 cents saving on a yard being quite an item, don't you think?.....While the differences, in all cases, are not so great, yet our prices will always be found the lowest at which you can buy equal qualities and styles.

Mercerized Piques—satin finish—striped, polka dots and plaids—30 inches wide—really worth .39..... .25
New White Pique Corded Lawns look like pique, but are light weight.. .19
New White Hemstitch Stripes wide and narrow—polka dots between .15
Fine French White Organdies 68 inches wide—special value..... .39
Fine White India Linens 40 inches wide—cheap at .17..... .12½
Fine Dotted Swisses—pin end medium size dots—30 inches wide.... .25
Fine White Batistes—extra sheer—30 inches wide—cheap at .19..... .12½
Union Linen Batistes 32 inches wide—regular price .12½.. 9¾
Black Dotted Swisses—fast Black—30 inches wide—worth .40 .29
Silk Mulls—all colors—48 inches wide—cheap at .39..... .25
New Tuckings—sheer and heavy nainsook and India Linen—all widths..... .29 to 1.49
Tarlatans—all colors—50 inch..... 9

Ladies' Tailor-Made Costumes
While the Eton Jacket seems to lead in favor, yet there are many who prefer the short and jaunty fly front coat.....Whichever way your fancy turns it can be suited here, for we have the newest ideas in both—finely tailored and so correct in fit and finish that most critical inspection is welcomed .....Prices very attractive, as these quotations will show:
Rough Cheviot Eton Suits—appliqued Jacket—taffeta lined—Double box pleated skirt..... 11.98
Rough Cheviot Eton Suits—Taffeta Silk folds and braid on Jacket and Skirt..... 13.98
Pebble Cheviot Suits—fly front Jacket taffeta lined—strap tailor stitching—box pleated back..... 16.98
Fine Cheviot Suits—fly front Jacket—inlaid Velvet Collar—tailor stitched seams—taffeta lined..... 14.98
Handsome Eton Suits—Venetian and Broadcloth—appliqued Skirt and Jacket—silk lined throughout... 19.98

Novelties in Ready to Wear Hats For Early Spring
Large assortments for Ladies, Misses and Children—you may be sure our prices are right.....Also Novelties in Fancy braid hats in fancy and Pastel shades to match new Dress goods and silks.

Extraordinary Offering of Curb Chain Bracelets
Sterling Silver and 14-karat gold filled—plain, chased, and fancy links—with padlock and key—regular prices 1.98 to 4.50 each—we bought a manufacturer's sample line and offer the entire line without reserve at..... 1.49
Warranted to wear five to ten years.

Upholstery Fabrics
The first month of Spring brings thoughts of renovating, refurnishing and fitting up of Summer Cottages and Hotels, it behooves those who have aught to buy, to acquaint themselves with the great stocks and exceptional values we offer.....Many the dollars you save by coming here, for to buy without knowledge of our goods and prices is an injustice to the power of your money.
Figured and Coin Spot Muslins, 36 to 45 inches wide.....8¾ to .19
Imported Madras—natural and fancy colors—36 to 54 inch....12½ to 1.29
Bobinet Point D'Esprit and Organdie Muslins—inserting and lace edge—6 to 7 inch ruffle.....18 to .39
Irish Point Sash and Vestibule Laces—12 to 36 inches wide....29 to 2.49
Immense assortment of styles.
Fancy Calcutta and Fish Nets, 32 to 54 inches wide.....10¾ to .39
Plain and Col'd Scrims—great variety—40 inches wide.....4¼ to .19
New Furniture Cretonnes and Sateens—300 styles.....12½ to .27
New Art Tickings, Burlaps and Denims—great variety.....12½ to .22
China Silks and Satins, plain and figured—80 styles.....49 to .98
New Silk Furniture Damasks—rich colorings—handsome styles..... 2.98
Fine Silk Brocatels..... 2.49
Mercerized Damasks—neat designs.. 1.49
New Silk Gobelin Tapestries..... 1.98
Damascus Draperies—mosaic designs. .9¾
Empire Derby Tapestries—15 styles.. .47
New Silk Fringes—styles and colorings to suit every demand.....12½ to 1.48

At the Play and With the Players

Elisline Terriss, from London and looking delightfully Londonese; comely and trim of figure; with a smile which if photographed might be used to make a new dentifrice prodigiously popular; with a buoyant and hearty manner somewhat like her father's, somewhat like the style of the Terrys; a thoroughly competent, reasonably interesting young actress of comedy, has been one of the heroines of the week. Fanny Brough has been another. Of her there is more to be said, for of Miss Terriss, indeed, there is comparatively little to be said.

She acts her part in the amusing comedy at the Lyceum very well, but in no striking manner, revealing no artistic trait of an exceptional sort, with no lack of either spirit or intelligence, but with no singularity either of personal charm or expressiveness. One sees that Miss Terriss is good to look at and that she knows her business, that she is thoroughly in earnest and may be relied on.

Miss Brough is some few years, perhaps twenty odd, the senior of her associate. Unlike Miss Terriss, she is unique. She is a comic actress with a large fund of personal humor, and in that respect may be classed with May Robson and Mrs. Yeamans. As a representative of the stage mother-in-law, too frequently depicted in modern comedy performances by "leading ladies" of countless melodramas, grown old, but clinging to the strenuousness of their youthful efforts and to intense gravity, Miss Brough stands almost alone just at present. Of course, Mrs. Gilbert, who has discovered the secret of perpetual middle-age, may turn up any day in a new mother-in-law rôle, and act it with all her old charm of humor and vivacity, but Mrs. Gilbert has not lately been acting such parts.

Miss Brough so impersonates the irascible, malicious mother-in-law of the new comedy as to create a perfect illusion, and yet makes her an agreeable object in the picture. So should every character in comedy be acted, but when one thinks of the viragoes impersonated by Miss—but why should we draw offensive comparisons?

Miss Brough has a mobile countenance and her play of features is an interesting study. She has an ample and accommodating voice which lends perfect expression to every shade of emotion she is called upon to express. Her humor is quite unrestrained in the new play. She denotes the jealous and vengeful moods of Mother Mainwaring with breadth and freedom and with much of the license of farce or burlesque, yet the verity of it strongly impresses one, and if she tends to caricature, now and then, surely no other actress could be more natural when the effect of absolute nature is essential, as it is not, of course, in the broadest scenes, such as the homecoming of Nemesis in the last act. Where could simplicity of utterance tell better than in that passage in which Mother Mainwaring gravely informs her son that she will soon show him reasons for divorcing his young wife, and that he will thank her as he did in his boyhood when she compelled him to go to the dentist's to have a tooth pulled?

Altogether, the performance of "My Daughter-in-Law" is of quite uncommon merit. Mr. Gottschalk contributes a slight but valuable and effective sketch of a conceited deaf gentleman, who is, by the way, a musical critic, (subtle irony!) and Mr. Joseph Maylon is perceptibly humorous as a sand blind, if not high gravel blind, judge of painting and sculpture. Herbert Standing, always a capital comedian within his limitations, has a rôle which suits him well as the self-satisfied elderly gentleman who is exhibited in the catastrophe as chastened and on the threshold of an awful fate. Margaret Robinson denotes with moderation and sufficient clearness the duplicity of the schemer and the wiles of the temptress, and supplies an agreeable touch of pictorial relief which is not overwhelmingly Londonese.

Seymour Hicks has little of the ease of motion, the graceful dexterity, and elegance of bearing associated with light comedy. He falls into light comedy rôles when he is near them as he drops into low comedy characters when they come his way. He has the same measure of fitness for this rôle that he possesses for the singing parts he sometimes assumes. Mr. Hicks is a very clever young man, and his cleverness obtrudes wherever he goes, whatever he does. He is often excessively artificial in this simple rôle of the young husband, he makes us glad of Fritz Williams and thankful for Cyril Scott, he helps to make us appreciate more than ever the fine talent of John Drew. But he gets through his part in his very clever way. As for Mr. Henry Kemble, one of the London contingent whom we have never seen before, he is a humorous impersonator of fat and objectionable old uncles.

The play is of slight but sufficient texture, and its story is told in as interesting a way as one could ask for. There are many touches of genuine comedy in it, there are plenty of frankly farcical scenes. But the farce is never violent, and the actors, though occasionally they must perforce become caricaturists, are never forced to buffoonery. I should not hesitate to recommend the performances of "My Daughter-in-Law" at the Lyceum to any cultivated person looking for amusement. The worst he could do afterward would not harm me.

"Mam'selle 'Awkins" at the Victoria is another of them, another of the big, flamboyant, irrepressible, pervasive variety and ballet farces for which there is ever a demand, yet which seem all but incapable of improvement to any artistic end. "Broadway to Tokio" is the best of these we have had on view lately. "Mam'selle 'Awkins" is far from the worst. Indeed, after the first act it is all very lively stuff. The music has the proper jingle and rhythm, and is as free from objectionable and startling novelty as the jokes. The girls are pretty and the chorus singing is spirited and tuneful. The principals are assuredly competent, in the broad sense, but they are not all sufficiently competent to make poor rôles seem good. It is likely that "Mam'selle 'Awkins" will serve for a considerable period to still further increase the gayety of this metropolis.

I wish I could take the play called "Marie Antoinette" seriously, for the sake of Helena Modjeska and Clinton Stuart, and find in its performance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre inspiration for an essay on "The Revival of Historical Drama" with reminiscences of Ristori, Jean Davenport Lander, and Mrs. D. P. Bowers. But "Marie Antoinette" is a poor play, out of date in its manner and its matter, and it will not do dramatic art a bit of good or help to wean the multitude from the frivol of the music halls.

All that Mr. Stuart has attempted is a series of historical or pseudo-historical pictures, representing the beautiful martyred Queen at play in Le Petit Trianon; in argument with a bogey and preposterous Mirabeau, badly acted by a marvelously bad actor; pleading with the conventional stage mob and obediently putting the liberty cap on the prattling Dauphin's head; saying farewell to Louis in the Temple, going like the heroine she unquestionably was to her martyrdom at the guillotine. There is no plot, there is no growth of action out of action, there is no dependence of action on motive. A serio-comic Lafayette enters from time to time to make unintelligible announcements in the manner of the messengers of Greek tragedy.

The piece does not seem to be even as dramatic and vital as Giacommetti's old Italian piece in which Ristori used to act Marie Antoinette. But that was years ago. Fifteen years, the lifetime of a healthy theatrical reputation, have elapsed since Ristori, already superannuated, persisted in an American tour, speaking a language she fondly believed to be English. Doubtless the Giacommetti play would be simply impossible now.

Of course, it would be expecting too much of Mr. Stuart or any other playwright taking Marie Antoinette for his heroine, to adopt a sensible view of the Revolution and its causes. The Queen must be pure, which perhaps she was, and true to France, and astonished and grieved beyond all measure when she learns of the Austrian invasion, crying aloud: "Heaven save us from our friends!" She must at all times be an example of wifely devotion and fidelity, of beautiful motherhood, of queenly dignity. But we have a right to expect better stuff in any modern drama than Mr. Stuart has chosen to put in the dreadfully stupid and archaic second and third acts of this drama. The first act is not so bad, though the idea of make-believe shepherdesses and Beaumarchais at the Little Trianon three months after the fall of the Bastile is a rather daring and foolish anachronism. The fourth and fifth acts, dealing with royalty degraded and doomed, are reasonably effective. However, "Marie Antoinette" has been withdrawn, and I doubt if we shall ever see the play again.

Mme. Modjeska holds her looks remarkably well, but her utterance, especially in rapid passages, has become positively incoherent. English accent has always bothered her, although her pronunciation is exact. It cannot be fairly said, however, that the failure of "Marie Antoinette" can be attributed to her own acting, although she was manifestly not at her best Thursday night. Her Lady Macbeth this week will doubtless be much more interesting, and Mr. Kelterd ought surely to be able to make a better showing as Macbeth than he did as the miserable Capet.

The Russia of Ostrovsky is easily recognizable as the Russia of Turguenev. The time of "The Storm" is forty years ago. The scene is a country town in which all the traditions of the State, the home, and the Church are jealously preserved. The robust, animal natures incline, therefore, to tyranny and brutality, if they possess power, to low cunning for the gratification of their selfish desires if they lack it. The garrulous, shrewish, cruel, fanatical old woman who rules her weak son and abuses his sensitive young wife is the type of the one. Her daughter, who is a self-satisfied, good-humored wanton, represents the other type.

The people of nobler natures, on the other hand, develop their imaginative and appreciative faculties, cultivate their sympathy, and cherish their ideals at the expense of ambition and achievement. They are merely visionaries. The old artisan, with a poet's soul, disgusted by the injustice and hypocrisy round about him, walks on the parade in the small hours dreaming of discovering the secret of perpetual motion, and with it earning millions to free his people from bondage—while the Volga flows on.

Here one remembers, like a laugh in the wrong place, old Mr. Barker, in "Uncle's Will," who did not want uncle's money for himself, but to found a hospital for insane cats and dogs.

The most interesting act in the translation of "The Storm," as it was performed by Mr. Eustis's little band in Carnegie Lyceum Friday night and last night, was the second, which affords a brief glimpse of domestic routine and is infused with the spirit of comedy, though the tragic note has already been sounded, in the representation of the domestic tyrant's tremendous and outrageous power over her victims. It cannot be said that the acting here, excepting Mr. William J. Romaine's in the character of the enslaved son, was nearly adequate.

Until almost the end of the act, when Katia makes a fervent appeal to her husband to be taken with him on his journey, Miss Florence Kahn bore a silent part in these scenes. Hers, taken all in all, however, was by far the best of the acting. Katia's is one of the imaginative natures. Ignorant, passionate, repressed and enslaved, with mystical leanings, Katia knows that she loves pensive Boris and believes that if Fate permits her once to meet him clandestinely utter ruin must follow. Naturally enough, in the circumstances, her worst (and best) forebodings are realized.

Miss Kahn, it seems, might act with less formality of pose and utterance, with a more flexible grace, but there were a few very interesting and impressive moments in her denotement of the young woman's fear of herself and her love for Boris. Their meeting in the moonlight might have been notably effective, if there had been an actor at hand for the lover's rôle.

Miss Kahn goes at once, I believe, to join Mr. Mansfield. The sympathy and best wishes of her fellow-workers in the theatrical vineyard will go with her.

Ostrovsky's play in English is not an inspiring or enlivening work. One does not feel in better spiritual health for having seen it. But it would have been well for this little society if they had hit upon as purposeful and representative a work to begin their Winter campaign. It is at least understandable.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS

"The Pride of Jennico," "Mme. Butterfly," and Modjeska as Lady Macbeth.

At the Herald Square Theatre to-morrow night, after the performance of "Naughty Anthony," a new tragic piece in one act and two scenes, made by Mr. Belasco on the basis of a story by John Luther Long, will be acted for the first time. It is called "Mme. Butterfly," and its action passes in Japan. Its heroine is a Japanese girl wedded and deserted by her sailor lover, who, after a long absence, in which a child is born, and the young mother waits patiently for the father's return, reappears with a Western wife and a sum of money to buy the other's silence. The Japanese woman holds her peace and dies.

This role of Mme. Butterfly will be acted by Blanche Bates, who will thus have an opportunity to show her emotional power and her gift of poetic expression in contrast with her comic acting as the reprehensible hussy of "Naughty Anthony." It is said that the scenic effects will be unusually beautiful.

Helena Modjeska will act Lady Macbeth at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow night, supported by John E. Kellerd as the Thane of Cawdor. The tragic voice has lately been silent on our stage except in the lyric drama at the Opera House. Mme. Modjeska does not belong, by artistic lineage or peculiar bent of talent, to the race of tragedians Her finest skill, indeed, has often been manifested in poetical comedy, while in the modern emotional dramas requiring still another variety of talent she has also triumphed.

Her Lady Macbeth, however, has always been a remarkably interesting portrayal notable for its dignity and pathos. "Macbeth" will hold the stage all the week except at the matinées. Wednesday afternoon Mme. Modjeska will act the Comtesse d'Autreval in "The Ladies' Battle," and Saturday afternoon she will appear as Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing" to the Benedick of Mr. Kellerd.

A curious experiment will be made Tuesday afternoon and repeated Thursday. Cissie Loftus will try to act the extremely illusive and difficult rôle of Viola in "Twelfth Night" under the eye of Modjeska. Her support will include Kellerd as Malvolio, Lynn Pratt as Orsino, George Spencer as Sebastian, Mabel Alyward as Olivia, Wadsworth Harris as Sir Toby, Irving Brooks as Aguecheek, and Mark Fenton as the Clown. There have been few Violas in our day. The last and the best of them all, since Adelaide Neilson, was Ada Rehan. Julia Marlowe's Viola, when she was a novice, was the most promising of her Shakespearean efforts. Ellen Terry was less successful in that part than in Ophelia, Beatrice, and Portia. Mme. Modjeska's Viola, though a competent and imaginative piece of acting, never ranked with her Ophelia, Rosalind, and Isabelle, but rather with her Imogen, Portia, and Beatrice. Marie Wainwright did plain journeyman work in the role, and was received with yells of applause by folks devoid of artistic insight, poetical sympathy, and a knowledge of literature. Fanny Davenport's Viola was soon admitted to be a mistake. Still, Miss Loftus has a right to try.

To-morrow night Mr. Timothy Murphy, called Tim, will appear at the Fourteenth Street Theatre as Melville Crance in a four-act piece by Opie Read and Frank Pixley called "The Carpet Bagger." Mr. Murphy is remembered by the students of American farce as the original actor of the role of Maverick Brander in "A Texas Steer." In his new play he will impersonate a Chicago auctioneer who becomes the carpet bagging Governor of a Southern State during the Reconstruction period. The company will include Dorothy Sherrod, Nellie Yale Nelson, and others. The story of the play is as follows:

At the opening of the play Melville Crance is found installed in the Gubernatorial Mansion. He has come from Chicago two years after the close of the rebellion, animated with the idea that as to the victors belong the spoils, it behooves him to feather his nest, even at the expense of the Commonwealth, whose stanchest defender he is supposed to be. Crance is not corrupt at heart, but, as he says himself, the creature of circumstances, of environment, and this environment did not tend to check his unscrupulous career until a good womar came into it, and at once the chastening effects of Crance's new circumstances began to be felt.

Intermediate in the action of the comedy Crance is contesting for the Governorship with Major Reynolds, the home candidate, and Crance's vulnerable administration is the target for his opponent's batteries. An impassioned interview between the two candidates leads to a challenge to mortal combat from the fiery Southerner, and the climax of the third act is a woman's appeal to the better nature of the adversaries.

The closing act makes clear that Crance has reimbursed the State for all he had acquired from it in his easy-going supervision of the Treasury, and though the finale witnesses the political triumph of his opponent for the Governorship, Crance is content to have won more than an empire—the love of a good woman.

Tuesday night Mr. James K. Hackett, Mr. Daniel Frohman's popular and comely young star, will begin an engagement at the Criterion Theatre, presenting the new romantic drama by Abby Sage Richardson and Grace Livingston Furniss called "The Pride of Jennico," which is founded on Egerton Castle's romance of that name. Mr. Hackett will be supported in the rôle of Princess Ottilie by Miss Bertha Galland, of whom great things are expected. The story of the play is told as follows:

A young Englishman, Basil Jennico, inherits estates in Hungary with the understanding that his marriage shall be in keeping with the family name. He comes in contact with the Princess Marie Ottilie, who is accompanied by her maid. She passes herself off as the maid and introduces the latter as the real Princess. Anxious to contract a royal marriage, Jennico becomes engaged to the woman he believes to be the Princess, though he has actually fallen in love with the supposed lady-in-waiting. The real Ottilie loves Jennico, but desires to find out whether he loves her for herself alone or merely because of her rank. At the wedding ceremony the bride is heavily veiled. On their return to Jennico's castle at Tollendhal the young man discovers that he has wedded, supposedly, the maid-in-waiting. This is because Ottilie has, at the last moment, substituted herself for the spurious Princess.

Furious over the deceit, Basil bridles his wrath through his love for the woman who has become his wife. In the second act appears Mischel, a gypsy girl, who has been befriended by Prince Eugen of Rothenburg, a cousin to Ottilie. The Prince, in love with his fair relative, enlists the aid of Mischel in his attempts to win her away from Jennico. Mischel contrives that Jennico shall see the Prince and Ottilie together. The bride refuses to give any explanation, and, subsequent to Jennico's reproaching her for her deception regarding their marriage, the young people quarrel and Ottilie leaves the castle and her husband.

In Act III. the myrmidons of Eugen attempt to make way with Jennico. Several encounters and duels take place in which the hero's prowess is shown. Mischel becomes an ally of Jennico when it is proven to her that Eugen no longer loves her. She brings Ottilie, who still loves her husband passionately, to the scene.

Eugen informs the bride that if she recognises Jennico the latter will be shot on the spot, and to save his life Ottilie pretends she does not know him and leaves with Eugen. Jennico concludes that she is absolutely false until told by Mischel that his wife's action is a part of the plot of Eugen, and that the Prince purposes carrying Ottilie to a brigands' lair in the mountains and there making her his wife.

Confident of Ottilie's fidelity now, Jennico reaches the brigands' retreat in time to assume the cowl and gown of a dissolue monarch whom Eugen has on hand to perform the marriage ceremony. At the first favorable opportunity Jennico knocks down Eugen, disarms his followers, and, seizing a sword, wages a terrific encounter with the chief villain, finally forcing him over a cliff to death. At this moment the gypsy companions of Mischel rush forward, followed by Ottilie's retinue with shouts of "Long live the Princess." Then for the first time Jennico knows that his wife is really heir to the throne of Dorgheim.

Carl Wagner, the new star of the Irving Place Theatre, who has recovered from the severe cold which had prevented his appearance last Thursday, as planned, will make his American début to-morrow night in Hauptmann's beautiful play, "Die Versunkene Glocke," ("The Sunken Bell.") He will assume the part of Heinrich, the bell founder, which is thought to give him an opportunity to display his power as an "emotional" actor. Herr Wagner is said to be an artist of imposing appearance, and is looked upon abroad as a sterling player. In the part of Heinrich, in "The Sunken Bell," he has achieved quite a triumph in Berlin, Hamburg, and other cities of Germany. The play has been staged under the personal direction of Heinrich Conried, and the scenes are stage settings of rare beauty. Rautendelein will be impersonated by Emmy Schroth, while the other principal parts are cast as follows: The Witch, Wilhelmine Schlueter; Nickelmann, Carl Bender; Waldschrat, August Meyer-Eigen; Magda, the bell founder's wife, Martha Schiffel; the minister, Mr. George Le Bret, "The Sunken Bell" will be repeated all this week. Next week Herr Wagner will appear as Leander in Grillparzer's famous tragedy.

Thursday night also the new travesty of "Sapho," called "Sapollo," will be produced at the music hall of Messrs. Weber and Fields. May Robson will be Sapollo, and it is expected that her make-up, in imitation of the much advertised actress at Wallack's will be a revelation. Weber and Fields will be rival artists in the ballroom, while later in the play Weber will be the child who wants to go home, and Fields will be his nurse. Dailey will be Jean, Ross Flamant, Warfield the Uncle, Kelly the rustic, Pearl Andrews his wife, and Irene Perry Margot. Miss Perry will sing a coon song. The chorus will revel in the ballroom scene. The spiral staircase episode will be a huge joke, they say. Edgar Smith wrote the dialogue, Harry B. Smith wrote the songs, and John Stromberg composed the new music.

A STAGE HARDWARE SHOP

Something About a Curious and Profitable Theatrical Trade.

Theatrical hardware is something that the theatre-going public doesn't know much about, but it is a most important part of the scenic parts of every play that is staged, and forms a considerable part of the expense. Stage hardware is an expansive term, and includes many things that would be a surprise to people who believe in the exact application of terms. Rainstorms come in correctly in the classification, hailstorms to some extent, and snowstorms and fogs also go with the hardware, but not so aptly.

Genuine hardware includes the big three-headed steel screws, brace hooks and eyes, clamps, braces, mortises, windlasses, and curtain guides, and a stage carpet tack would be a surprise to the housewife who thinks she knows everything about house-furnishings. Stage grass, money, lamps, ropes, and a good many things in the nature of properties get mixed up with the hardware, and the corners, keystones, and profile of wood are most important. The latter is used for innumerable purposes.

There is a little woman uptown who has a monopoly of a good part of the theatrical hardware business of the city. In a little shop of which she has been in charge with her son since her husband's death she was telling some interesting things about the business the other day and revealing some of the stage secrets of plays now running in New York.

"Profile is one of the most important things in the business," she said, "and it is used for almost everything that can be imagined. Profile is wood which comes in long sheets a quarter of an inch in thickness. For all the fancy decorations in rooms this profile is used, for trees and vines, of which the audience sees only the face, pillars, stumps of trees, and almost everything that any one could mention. To show how it is used there may be an orange tree in the play which is seen standing by one corner of a house. A sheet of profile is fastened down the length of the house, on it is painted the orange tree, the leaves and fruit outlined, and then they are all cut out, and there, as far as the audience can see, is a well-developed orange tree.

"There are small saws a foot and a half or so long which come for the purpose of working with this profile, and they are sold with it, a dozen at a time. They have the appearance of the tiny saws that are used for fret-saw work, only on a larger scale. They would come under the head of genuine hardware, and they are the only things with which the profile can be cut satisfactorily.

"In 'The Man in the Moon' a great deal of profile was used. There were 2,000 square feet in one act for the arches and fancy work. Then the chariot in 'Ben-Hur' is made of profile. Oh, yes, it is quite strong enough, for there is no weight that comes upon it. All the supports are of ironwork, and the horses do not draw the chariot. They were trained a long time for that play, and they gallop, but the chariot does not move, and the wheels are turned by an electric motor inside.

THAT LAMP IN "SHERLOCK HOLMES."

"I suppose no one doubts that there are real lamps in the play of 'Sherlock Holmes,' and that one is broken every night. They are genuine lamps, and there is real oil in them, and they are not only broken in the play, but Mr. Gillette has broken one at every rehearsal. We made three lamps before we could get one that was just the thing for that play. There is the regular lamp, but the oil is not in that; it is in a glass tube that is inside; the burner fits on to that tube so that when the lamp is broken the oil is not spilled; the force of the blow puts the light out immediately, and there is no danger. They order those lamps 100 at a time, and they are sent up by the barrelful.

"The miner's lamp they use in the gas-room scene, the lamp that is put behind the box, was the hardest thing to get. Mr. Gillette knows exactly what he wants, and it must be exactly right. They took the play to Scranton and thought they would be able to get one there without any trouble, but they couldn't find the right kind. Then we undertook to get it, and finally found one that had been kept for a souvenir. It was such a rusty old thing that no one would have given 10 cents for it, but it was just what we wanted.

"How do you suppose they do with that cigar in that same scene? We don't furnish anything for that, but I know how it is done. The cigar is in the wall there by the window all the time. There is an electric light through it and there is a box over it, which, just at the right time, Mr. Gillette knocks off. I bought the gray shawl that Mr. Gillette wears when he comes in disguised as the old man. I had to try some time to get just what was wanted, the kind that an old man would wear. It takes a woman to get things like that. She has more idea of what is wanted. The hardware for that play cost altogether over $400.

IN "HEARTS ARE TRUMPS."

"The hardware, ropes, &c. for 'Hearts Are Trumps' cost over $500. There are 12,000 feet of rope used in that play. No, we didn't have much to do with the avalanche. The play came from the other side, and it was made there, but it had to be remade over here. We are preparing a rainstorm now for the Empire Theatre. You have a 1¼-inch pipe with holes six inches apart, a rubber hose attached, and then the water is turned on with more or less force, according to the storm required. An ordinary rainstorm would cost about $15 to prepare. Snowstorms are comparatively cheap. In 'Way Down East' it snows through an entire act. Snow is sold by the pound, and that storm would take about eight pounds of snow at 50 cents a pound. The snow is put in a bag with holes in it, and then two men pull it, one up and one down. The snow falls from a height of about thirty feet, and when it gets within ten feet of the stage it begins to flurry, from the currents of air it meets. Snow can be used over and over again, so it isn't expensive.

"A fog is a great extravagance. One will cost $25, without making. It takes the very finest gauze, which is $25 a piece, and then there are the ropes and other things that are required. Hail is made of beans falling on wood or iron, according to the force of the storm, and that is not expensive.

"Melodramas are the most expensive plays in the way of hardware, usually. 'The Great Ruby' was an expensive play. The trap for the balloon in that play cost over $1,000, and the hardware and ironwork cost $700. Mr. Daly was one of our best customers. He was a splendid manager and knew exactly what he wanted, and never minded the expense if he got what he wanted. He wanted the best of everything. There are many things bought for a play and then not used. They are never sent back, but put aside, and are so much loss. There were some scales, the very best that are made, bought for the 'Runaway Girl,' and then they were never used. Charles Frohman is another manager who wants the best of everything, knows what he wants, and is pleased when he gets it.

"The carpet nails that are used in the stage carpets have not much resemblance to the ordinary carpet tacks. It takes about two dozen for an ordinary carpet. They have heads about an inch and a half in diameter, and are put into brass sockets.

"Something new that we are having made now is English banknotes, for we are having so many English plays. Heretofore we have had only the regular ten-dollar bills that are always used for all stage money. There has been a great demand for stage money lately. I have sold more within the last few months than I ever have before. There is one woman who has been in to buy it several times. I don't know what she uses it for; some tricks, I suppose. She only gets 25 cents' worth at a time. It costs 75 cents for 100 ten-dollar bills; it is something of a green-goods business.

"A play with a good many scenes always takes a good deal of hardware, like 'Henry V.' which Mansfield is going to bring out with seventeen scenes. 'Ben-Hur' took a great deal, and plays like 'The Man in the Moon,' 'Hearts Are Trumps,' and 'From Broadway to Tokio.' The Metropolitan Opera House uses a great deal of hardware for the different mechanical effects it has there. The management spends regularly from $200 to $700 a month."

ABOUT MAUDE ST. TREVOR

What Jessie Busley Says of Her Calling and Her Aims.

There is not much resemblance between Maude St. Trevor, the little cockney performer in the Frivolity Music Hall in "Hearts Are Trumps," and in which Miss Jessie Busley is making such a success, and that wretchedly bad child Pamela in "The Manoeuvres of Jane," in which she was equally successful. And yet when once any one has seen Miss Busley off the stage he would say he could always see her characteristics on it no matter how entirely different the parts. It is the vivacity, the vim, and something of what she herself calls the "grit" which she puts into her work, and which made Pamela such an energetically hateful child that every one in the audiences disliked her as thoroughly as any actress playing the part could wish, and which makes her the warm-hearted, impulsive, and energetically expressive red-haired young person who wishes to buy out all the hats in the millinery establishment to help the business in which some one whom she loves and admires is interested. Miss Busley has great faith in good brains and grit in stage work. She was talking about that and other things one day last week after the matinée.

"It is a human play, isn't it?" she said, speaking of "Hearts Are Trumps" with enthusiasm, "and then it is a clean play. I like my part immensely. It is entirely different from anything I have ever done before. I have been frisking around in all sorts of things, but I have never played the part of a girl like this.

"Was it easy to get in sympathy with it? Well, I think it is usually easy to get in sympathy with a good part. Perhaps you like one part better than another, but the parts that you like usually are the good parts, and the parts you don't like as well the bad ones. But, then, I think you can play any kind of a part. I have grit enough to make up my mind that I would take anything that was given me and make something of it or die in the attempt. The great thing is working. I believe that if a woman has brains and is willing to work hard she can accomplish anything, not only on the stage, but anywhere.

"Work? Well, everything that you do in preparing for a play in the rehearsals is work. This part was hard for me in a way, because I am not a dancer. I had to learn to dance and take lessons. It is really hard to dance on the table, and we have to dance in that small space to get into the biograph. Mr. Arden had to learn to dance, too, and he is so graceful he quite overshadows me. And I am frightened half to death with my long skirt for fear I shall fall off.

"But all those things are a help. And then you go to see other people play and see what they do and read good plays and the old comedies, and particularly the parts that you like. You have to work hard if you are going to accomplish anything. See what Maude Adams has done. To be sure, she has talent, but she has worked so hard. And there is Mrs. Langtry. I think she is a clever woman, and she has accomplished a great deal. With work and brains you can do anything. It is always the one who works who succeeds.

"No, I don't think you get immediately in sympathy with a part. Why, the actress who played the part of the old drunken woman in 'Chimmie Fadden' and made such a hit with it didn't like it at all at first. She threw it aside and said there was nothing in it. But then as it developed she found that it was a great part.

"It is when you come to have rehearsals and all the parts dovetail in together and you see how much one depends upon the other and brings out the other that you begin to see what is in it. The other actors help you. If you have a scene with some one you go over it together, and each suggests something, and you develop it in that way. Then the audiences help you. You make a little point, and they see it immediately and notice it. It is a satisfaction to know that you are really accomplishing what you are trying to do. They don't always see it. Sometimes we think there are stupid audiences when they don't see our little points.

"Of course there are some parts one couldn't play. It would be a physical impossibility. For instance, the part that Miss Bingham has in this play—I couldn't do that; I haven't the physical qualifications. I say that any one can use her brain and work and do anything that she undertakes. If any one should ask me what part I should really like best, I would say it was that of Beatrice. I think that is a beautiful character.

"I played Desdemona once. I didn't think much of doing it then. I would fly before I would think of it now. I went on the stage first with Robert Mantell. I had to earn my living, and I suppose, like a good many others, I thought I should like the stage. They were very nice to me about it. My sister told me to go on the stage and try it, and see what I could do. My home is in Albany, and I had a letter from Mrs. Leland of the Albany Opera House to Mr. Mantell. He took me into his company, and I played in répertoire.

"Yes, not all the younger actresses have that practice, but then they have the schools, and that is a great help. I think they have great opportunities in them, and such good actresses have come from them

"It was when I was playing with Mr Mantell in Chicago that the leading lady was taken ill, and I had to take her part, and so I was Desdemona, and they said I was a good one."

"How I did hate you as Pamela in 'The Manoeuvres of Jane'!" said the woman to whom Miss Busley had been speaking, with warmth.

"Yes, indeed," returned Miss Busley with equal warmth. "I liked the play 'The Manoeuvres of Jane,' but wasn't Parmela a little beast! I went to see the play in London. Of course I wanted to see how it was played, and there was such a fine actress in the part. But I forgot all about that I wanted to notice how she played—I was so interested, and she was such a little wretch I wanted to kill her. I have seen just such children as Pamela. I know one that I say is just exactly like her.

"Maude St. Trevor in this play is a good character. She has a great many good qualities, and she is not a bad girl at all. She is rough and unrefined, and she has never known anything else, but she isn't bad. She hasn't any respect for the young lord, and she just wants to get as much money out of him as she can. Her dresses on the stage help her out a great deal. Oh, no, it doesn't make any difference to me what I wear.

"I like character parts. I think the audiences like them, and character actors are generally in demand. If you are beautiful your beauty may fade and you lose your attractions, but it doesn't make much difference if you are doing character work.

"I played for Mr. Frohman first in Augustus Thomas's play 'Surrender.' I wanted to be in Mr. Frohman's company, and I went to him two or three times, and he had no opening for me, and then finally he took me in that play, and I have been with him ever since. And I like it all. I like the theatre, I like playing, I like everything about it."

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

A small but comparatively important rôle in the millinery shop scene of "Hearts Are Trumps" at the Garden Theatre is taken by Miss Isabel Garrison of Brooklyn. She appears as Miss Evans, the leader of the young women who want their wages. By a mistake on the house bill the actress of the rôle has been named as Helen Rogers. Miss Garrison does not have much to do, but what she does she does very well, with a perceptible influence upon the general effect of the scene.

Inanity cannot go very much further than it has gone in variety farce. The recent specimens of this sort of public entertainment get nearer to the intellectual level of Bedlam than even "By the Sad Sea Waves" or the recent skit of Messrs. Ward and Vokes. In "Mam'selle 'Awkins" they have a spell of guessing conundrums, and here is one of them: "Why is a man rolling a wheelbarrow up hill like a fried egg?" This is the answer thereto: "Because the older she gets, she is still your mother." Another conundrum is: "Which would you rather be, a vest with sleeves or a lump of dry ice?" There is no answer to that. It is a curious fact, however, that these inanities are received with manifestations of delighted approval, while the old riddle about the burial of Washington at Mount Vernon because he was dead receives a vigorous round of applause every night.

Martin Harvey, the English actor, who is announced for an engagement in this country next season, beginning at Wallack's in November, first appeared here with Henry Irving in 1883, and has accompanied that illustrious actor on all his American tours except the last two. He was a very young man when he first crossed the ocean, and most of his characters were boys. He was Osric in "Hamlet," the Dauphin in "Louis XI.," the inn boy in "The Lyons Mail." For years he seemed to make small progress in his calling. Then he achieved something of a success in an English version of Humperdinck's "Königskinder," and lately he has won renown and fortune as Sidney Carton in "The Only Way." His new play, which he hopes will prove strong enough to serve in his American tour, is Mrs. Cuninghame Graham's "Don Juan's Last Wager," already spoken of in these notes.

It is said that Clara Lipman and Louis Mann, who will produce a new comic piece by Sydney Rosenfeld at the Park Theatre in Boston this month, are ambitious to get beyond the narrow confines of knockabout farce, and do serious work. Perhaps the lady would appear to even better advantage in comedy than in farce. She has a fairly good training in all branches of dramatic work. But Mr. Mann has excelled only as a caricaturist, hitherto.

Otis Skinner will produce in Chicago a dramatization of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Prince Otto" about the middle of April. The piece will run four weeks or more at McVicker's if it is successful. Mr. Skinner is one of the foremost romantic actors on the American stage, and has acted, in a more than respectable way, some of the great rôles of the old repertory. His Macduff, his Henry VIII., and his Hamlet were all commendable impersonations. He lacks somewhat in stature for heroic rôles, but he has fervor and a good voice, an expressive eye, and a graceful demeanor. Latterly Mr. Skinner has been acting, in the West and South, in rôles played in this neighborhood by John Drew.

A promising young member of Mme. Modjeska's company is George Soule Spencer, who appeared last week as Mortimer in "Mary Stuart" and Count de Fersen in "Marie Antoinette." He is twenty-five years old, and a grandson of the originator of the Spencerian penmanship. He is a native of Milwaukee, and a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. He has been on the stage three or four years.

Since Edna May made something of a little sensation in "The Belle of New York," astute managers have made much of the idea of the discovery of talent in the chorus. In "Mam'selle 'Awkins" adroit use is made of this idea. One very trim and noticeable little woman is made to seem a mere chorus girl until a divertissement toward the close of Act II., when she is suddenly revealed as a dancer and comedian of exceptional gifts. This is Miss Elfie Fay, daughter of the late Hugh Fay, and an exceedingly attractive young person, though her singing voice seems not to be strong enough for her to hope for a brilliant future in musical comedy. Interest in her doings is measurably increased, of course, by the idea impressed upon the public mind that she steps nightly from the ranks to take up the work of a principal. There is a young man, too, named on the bills Lawrence Wheat, who is suddenly revealed as a graceful dancer and a moderately competent singer. His gifts are not of the startling quality of Miss Fay's, however.

In the performance of "My Daughter-in-Law" at the Lyceum Theatre one who is so disposed may study the very latest London fashions in woman's dress. To be sure, New York's styles do not come from London, which is a cause for congratulation in view of that dinner gown which the elder Mrs. Mainwaring's dressmaker duplicates for the younger Mrs. Mainwaring. Pronounce the name Mainering if you would talk Londonese. One peculiarity of the styles is the revival in the most exaggerated form of the chatelaine belts. Every woman in the play carries about with her a jangling lot of more or less useless metallic objects. The dressing in "My Daughter-in-Law," in fact, is not nearly as interesting as the acting.

They say in San Francisco that Timothy D. Frawley intends to have a new theatre in that city and to call it Frawley's Theatre. His stock season on the Pacific Coast was recently closed with a performance of the old Daly play, "The Transit of Leo," renamed "An Unconventional Honeymoon."

There are four dramatizations of "Quo Vadis" in sight and more to come.

Joseph Jefferson will resume his professional work, after his Winter holiday, April 2, and will fill a new engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre for three weeks, beginning April 16.

The Japanese comedians, whose curious exhibition of an Oriental idea of Japanese art is now on view nightly at Berkeley Lyceum will remain there all this week, according to the announcement of their manager, Mrs. Robert Osborn. As to whether or not they are of renown in their native land there appears to be some dispute, but what difference does that make? They are worth seeing. Of course, the statement of some of the reporters that they are to produce some of Shakespeare's plays is simply preposterous. They do not know anything about Shakespeare or about the kind of dramatic symbolism that obtains in the West. Some ingenious and imaginative person has discovered some artistic or poetical resemblance between one of their plays and some works in the English repertory. Both the actor and the actress at the head of this troupe are persons of unusual skill and strength of individuality.

Two weeks from to-morrow night Stuart Robson will present, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Augustus Thomas's comedy called "Oliver Goldsmith," which has been received cordially in other cities. Mr. Thomas has studied the interesting personality of Goldsmith in his works and in the interpretation of his biographers. Also, he has, it seems, found inspiration in Boswell. A quaint, humorous, pathetic, lovable personage he has chosen for his hero, and the character lies well within the scope of Mr. Robson. Many distinguished persons of English letters and art appear in the play. Boswell is acted by Beaumont Smith, Mrs. Featherstone by Jeffreys Lewis, Mary Hornneck by Florence Rockwell, Edmund Burke by Walter Hale, Dr. Johnson by E. A. Weaver, and David Garrick by Henry E. Dixey. Reminiscences of Goldsmith's two comedies, "She Stoops to Conquer" and "The Good-Natured Man" are embodied in the play.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

EDEN MUSEE.—"The World in Wax," containing many new figures, is still open seven days in the week

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Nat C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott begin the last week of their engagement to-morrow night in "When We Were Twenty-one."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Sapho," with Olga Nethersole in the title rôle, still draws as large crowds as it did previous to the beginning of the legal proceedings against the play.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Lenten fasting has not diminished the crowds that flock to see

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

She was a pretty, slender young woman who was having her "picture taken," and he was a photographer of resources. She was wearing a décolletée gown, and in the picture hat just a bit of the upper part of the arm would show. It was a pretty arm, but it was just possible that in a picture where outlines would count largely in the effect it might appear too slender.

"I just know," said the girl in the voice of one who has a real grievance, "that I shall look like a rail in the picture. I am not so thin, but then, I am not very fat, of course, and my arm is sure to look like a broomstick."

"Not a bit of it," said the photographer; "just take this and see the effect."

"This" was a soft rubber ball which the young woman placed under the arm that was to be "taken," and with a wee bit of pressure it plumped out the flesh on either side beautifully, and now all the slender girls in that set are going to that photographer to be photographed.

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The most interesting thing to be seen on the street cars is the man who soils his hands and spends 10 cents' worth of time and more energy rescuing one penny which has fallen under the grating.

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But that man is only amusing. There is another for whom every woman he meets has some wrathful comment. This is the man who allows the woman to open and close doors for him. It is only fair to say that he is not very common, but there are enough of him to form a type. He is found most often in the business portions of the city, in shops in the down-town sections, and going into buildings where doors are heavy, and when he meets the woman at the door he either slips in while she is holding the door and before she has a chance to get out or he goes in while she is going out, and then, instead of doing his share and closing the door which she has opened he lets her do it. If she is a woman who is wrathfully inclined she may not close it either, but let it slam to call his attention if possible to his neglected duties.

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There is an Engine House Lady in Brooklyn who had an experience the other day. An Engine House Lady, to explain for the benefit of those who do not understand, is attached to every engine house and makes the men's beds and performs such other domestic duties as may be required. This particular Engine House Lady was a quiet, motherly looking woman, and no one dreamed that under her placid exterior there lurked a great ambition. In the city engine houses, as every one knows, there is a brass pole which reaches from the upper floor to the one below and by means of which the firemen make a rapid descent in case of fire. During her period of service the Engine House Lady had seen this pole used many times, and the ease and speed with which a number of firemen were landed on the floor below in a few seconds filled her with feelings of wonder and admiration. It was a feat constantly repeated, and every time the Engine House Lady witnessed it the charm and fascination grew upon her. She gazed upon the bicycle with scorn, the automobile had no attractions for her, and even the toboggan slide at Coney Island paled in its delights beside the pleasures of sliding down that brass pole. It was such an easy and simple thing to do, too. She never mentioned it, and no one dreamed of her gymnastic desires. But one day it chanced that she was left in the engine house alone, and the temptation was too great to be resisted. No one would see her, and no one would ever know. * * * When one of the firemen tells this story to visitors he always closes:

"She's in the hospital now; she broke her leg."

Sliding down the brass pole is like many other gymnastic performances, very easy if you know how. It is one of the tricks of the engine house men when they have interested young men visitors to invite them to slide down the pole. They frequently accept and get down with more haste than comfort. The inexperienced take hold of the pole with their hands, and it burns them so that they seldom keep them on to the end of the slide. The fireman puts one arm around the pole and goes down with ease. No one knows the particulars of the Engine House Lady's slide.

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One of the Lares and Penates of a family in town is a plaster cast of the Venus of Milo. She was a treasure in spotless white until one day when the owner of the armless lady had the misfortune to read in a household magazine a prescription which showed that by a coating of oil the humble plaster Venus might be changed into a glorious bit of old ivory. The prescription was tried, but it was not altogether a success. The Venus, sure enough, took on a deeper tone in face and drapery, but her complexion had more the atmosphere of Jersey mud, certain plain-spoken people said, than ivory. However, she was cherished still and lived happily despite her uncertain Eastern tints and adorned a conspicuous place modestly and worthily. That was until within a day or two when the family to which the Venus belonged took it upon themselves to change their place of abode. There was some confusion, as there will be at such occasions in the best-regulated families, and for a few days the Venus stood around the house waiting to be packed quite as if she was not a beauty and model woman. There is a moral in this story which shows that if even superior people resort to commonplace practices they will be treated like commonplace people. One of the other treasures of this particular family in addition to the Venus was a nice honest Hibernian lady, devoted to the scrubbing brush, and with opinions of her own concerning many things in general and Venuses of Milo in particular. The time came at last for the Venus to be packed, but she was missing and investigation led to the kitchen. There—strangely assorted companions—were found Venus of Milo and the Hibernian lady together, the one standing in front of the sink with a worried look on her comfortable countenance, while the Venus, with her usual Vere de Vere expression, was lying back in the dishpan, which was filled with foamy suds, while the Hibernian lady scrubbed her with a will.

"Me heart's near broke," exclaimed the Hibernian lady as she looked up to see the expectant members of the family. "It's scrubbing her I've been this two hours, and she's no nearer clane now than she were in the first place."

But if the Venus had not changed her complexion her haughty plaster exterior had begun to soften during her long, hot bath, and she will never in the future occupy the honored place in the family that she had before.

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A woman who went to Washington the other day to attend one of the women's conventions which have been held there recently came back with her heart or that part of a woman's anatomy which likes bargains and rejoices in economies in a state of collapse. She is a woman fortunate always to travel on a pass, and she takes a double comfort in her railroad journeys because she feels that they do not cost her anything. She had a season pass by which she could have gone to Washington if she had wished, but for some reason or other she decided to get a trip pass, and went to the City of Magnificent Distances on that. At the convention she was very busy, being rather an important person, looking well to its incomings and outgoings, and the day she started for home she gathered together a great many papers in her hand satchel which she carried to and from meetings. There were altogether too many for her to carry home in that way, so the last thing before starting for the train she dumped them into her trunk, locked it, and sent it off. She is a woman who is always on time, and she seated herself in the car and made herself comfortable some time before the train started, and when it was well under way she started to take out her pass to be ready for the conductor. Then she made a terrible discovery. She had dumped the pass with the other papers into her trunk, and there she was in the car with a trip pass in her trunk, a season pass at home, and she was under the painful necessity of paying her fare. It was heart-breaking—an absolute waste of so much money. To be sure, she got a rebate check, but even a bargain-loving money-saving woman realizes that there are certain limits beyond which she does not like to go.

"I really couldn't go and collect that money," she said, telling the story in tones which showed the depth of woe to which her stupidity had reduced her. "It was really too mean after traveling on passes for so long, but I shall never recover from the dreadful sense of extravagance in having to pay my fare."

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The masculine characteristics, as well as the feminine, begin to show themselves at an early age. There are a small boy and girl in the city who in a conversation the other day showed this very noticeably. They are particularly bright children, a little son and daughter of clever parents, who talk to the children very much as they would to older people. So when in talking together the other day something was mentioned which they did not understand, the children immediately proceeded to discuss the pros and cons.

The little girl is seven and the boy a couple of years younger. The former has a habit while she is dressing of talking to herself. "Arm, go in," she will say as she puts on one garment, and "Foot, go in," as she puts on another. The small boy had noticed this, and spoke to her about it.

"Why do you say 'Foot, go in,' and 'Arm, go in'? he asked. Why don't you say 'Me go in'?"

"Why, it isn't 'me' that goes in," replied the small girl, "it is just my foot or my arm. What is 'me,' anyway?" The small boy thought earnestly for a moment.

"Why, 'me' is your head and stomach," he finally answered.

"No," said the small girl, "I think 'me' is your head and heart." Which proves positively that even in early years the ego of the man is his stomach and that of the woman her heart.

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"If people only realized how important it was to put a little warmth into their letters," says a woman who has had a great deal of experience, "there would be more general amiability in life," she went on, "and many more pleasant and kindly deeds done. People who write cold, formal letters of acknowledgment are apt to say that they are not letter writers, and not given to express their feelings. But that is no excuse. Half the time they do not have the feeling, and a letter should be written two or three times until there is a proper expression of warmth in it. The recipient of a gift or a favor should put herself into an expressive mood before she writes, and if she thinks a few minutes she can do it. I have received letters of acknowledgment so entirely formal and without feeling that my first thought was that I never would do anything for that person again, and I didn't much care if I never saw them. There is usually, or there should be, some little warmth of feeling and desire to give pleasure in sending a gift, and a cold note from the recipient comes in the nature of a blow. On the contrary, there are people who write such pretty, graceful, and pleased little notes in response to small favors that it gives one a feeling of warmth all over to receive them, and an immediate desire to do as many pleasant things as possible for the writer. I have known so many pleasant little journeys and invitations which have come to girls chiefly from their pleasant manners in expressing thanks. If I had daughters one of the things that I should urge upon them most carefully would be to answer letters that require an immediate answer at once and never fail to acknowledge favors in a spirit of genuine warmth.

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Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake settled the question of polygamy in Utah the other day. They were having a discussion upon Mormonism at the Society for Political Study. Most of the speakers had decided that the Mormons were a nice sort of people, quiet and law-abiding except in the one respect that they did practice polygamy, and that while it had been crossed off the Church records to enable Utah to become a State, the elders countenanced it, and it was quietly practiced, polygamous wives being often called by their maiden names to hide the fact that they belonged to a numerous family of wives. But it took Mrs. Blake to decide that polygamy is to be a practice of short duration.

"Why, it can't stand," she said in her convincing tones. "There is a man and a half to every woman in Utah. There are not enough women to go around with only one wife to a husband, and when the young men out there decide to get married and find there are no wives to be had there is going to be a stop put to the selfish practice of one man having a half a dozen better 'sixths.'"

This scarcity of women in Utah accounts for the expeditions that have been made by emissaries of the Mormon elders on proselyting expeditions to New York and other parts of the East. They have been interrupted at the Barge Office here when they have been attempting to convert newly arrived young women. It is always women they desire to convert and never men. This may be in the ecstacy of their religious zeal, because no woman can get to heaven, they say, without a husband to speak for her, and the men can get in on their own recognizance, but it looks as if they were afraid if they did not import wives the bachelor young men of their own part of the country would have something to say as to who should claim the few possible helpmeets in Utah.

FEMININE FRILLS.

It looks now as though this would be a year when every woman will be her own milliner. The milliners do not like that. Every woman likes to be her own milliner if she can, for it is a great saving in expense. All the fluffy things that have been found on hats during the past season are now to be found in them. They are built in with the material and in all shapes and fashions, and they are very pretty. There are fancy straws in all colors—white, black, watermelon pink, violet; and with them is combined the chiffon, sometimes alternating rows of chiffon of tulle and straw; sometimes crowns of chiffon with straw edges and straw crowns with chiffon edges; and even the big wingtike pieces of chiffon that have been seen on so many Winter hats are to be found built into the Summer straws. The general effect of most of these hats is of being fully trimmed, but some will need a twist of ribbon around the crown or a flower fastened in somewhere and they will then be ready for wear. They run in price from $2 or $3 to $10, and the woman has the privilege of getting the effect of the trimmed hat as she tries it on, and then adding any little touch of her own in the way of color without spoiling the style as the home milliner sometimes does.

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Every year one seems to say over and over again: "This is to be a violet year," and it is more or less correct. The shops in their present early displays of millinery show a great deal of purple shades running from deep tones to almost white, and violets themselves abound. Violets are always good and they are becoming to the majority of people, and they have a quiet, well-bred air that is attractive. Then they go with everything so well that they are always satisfactory. Milliners all over the world, where milliners are to be found, have been prophesying for some time that this would be a Spring of flower bonnets and hats, and there are many of them to be seen. Hats are to be found with crowns of violets and roses or hats with straw crowns and the flowers massed around the edges of the hats. A hat with a rose crown sets off the face and has a mass of green foliage at the top, or with the roses in the crown it will have green foliage around the edge.

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Autumn is a much better between season than Spring, and the flowers of Autumn are more stylish—what an insult to nature!—than those of Spring; hence the between-season hats for Spring are, this year, dressed up in Autumn flowers. Big chrysanthemums flourish in numbers, and black ones are frequently to be seen, and, from the millinery point of view, they are most attractive. They are all of the prize-winner kind—mammoth ones. A hat which is made of varying light purple shades of chiffon has great bunches of purple fruit in the front, and red berries and green leaves ornament other hats.

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Many turbans are to be seen in the between-season hats, a great number of them being of tulle or chiffon, or tulle and chiffon combined, in black, and looking much like mourning hats, as chiffon is even a more serious-looking material than crape. The bit of color in the hats is sometimes a red rose or violets under the rim at the back, or masses of chrysanthemums on top. A pretty hat has three great chrysanthemums—a black one, a white, and a pale yellow, and another, with the tulle massed on top, has pink chrysanthemums buried in it. Many of the hats are of horsehair. These turbans are built along the same lines as the Winter hats.

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Heliotrope and pale blue are colors that have been seen in combination for some time, and in the latest hats pink in a pale shade is seen combined with the two other colors.

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A beautiful new ribbon is the metallic taffeta. It comes in all the delicate shades, and is everything that is beautiful in a ribbon. It has a delicate sheen, and has such a soft, attractive look that every woman who sees it has a strong desire to try it with her fingers. It feels as soft as it looks, and is ideal for wearing in any way where a ribbon is to be crushed into folds. In the wide sash widths it is $2 a yard.

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Many new crêpe ties are in, in all the different shades—pink, blue, red, white, and heliotrope. Some of them are fringed, some appliqued with lace, and some embroidered, while others are hemstitched. The white, pink, and blue will wash well, and possibly the other shades.

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Other neck ribbons, which are made to go only once around the neck and then tie, have the edges of the ribbon, which is only two or three inches wide, stitched, and the part that is to go around the neck has in the centre four or five little tucks or cords put in to give it body, so that it will stand well. These could easily be made at home.

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A good hint in regard to shrinking wash gowns is given in Harper's Bazar. "In making up gingham, madras, pique, &c.," it says, "especially when domestic material is chosen, the goods should be shrunk before cutting. This may be done by dipping the fabric quickly in water, allowing it to remain long enough to wet it thoroughly, but by no means soaking it. Lift it from the water and drain without wringing; hang so that threads run straight, and shake from time to time until almost dry, then press carefully with a hot iron. The rapid drying thus induced will result in the desired shrinking. Heavy linens and fine French or silk ginghams do not require treatment of this kind, but these should be cut invariably according to the thread, otherwise they will be sure to hang unevenly after their first visit to the laundry."

One source of trouble in wash dresses, it goes on to say, as well as frequently with others, is in using too fine a machine stitch which causes the seams to pucker.

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A pretty girl who wore a rose color flannel shirt waist the other day adopted the popular fichu with it, draping it just around the shoulders, drawing it down with a little point at the back, the lace ruffle falling over the top of the sleeves and the fichu ends brought round across the bust in front, where it was tied once. Around her throat she wore a white silk stock. The fichu was one of net with a frill of lace.

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Here is a waist which is just being finished for a handsome and stylish girl, which seems impossible and would be on some women. It takes a certain amount of style and presence to carry a showy gown and not have it unpleasantly conspicuous. The groundwork of this waist is a fancy silk with a foulard pattern in lively purple shades, and it is made up with one of the handkerchiefs that have been so much seen, this one of a sage green ground with large white polka dots upon it. The pattern is so distinctive that the polka dots have almost the effect of being appliqued on. There is a good deal of the green in the front of the gown around the neck and in the back, and no one would call it an inconspicuous waist, but on the girl for whom it was made it is very attractive.

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Here is another gown in which polka dots figured with good effect. It was worn at a concert the other day, at which there was a fashionable audience. The gown was of light blue cloth, but blue with the softness of the cadet shade. The skirt was made plain and finished at the lower edge with a flat, narrow plaiting of the cloth, above which were four overlapping bands of the material, each edged with black. The polka dots were of white, about an inch and a half in diameter, appliqued on to each band, each with a narrow edge of black and about their own width apart.

There was a plain Eton jacket effect, a litter loose in front and fitting snugly in the back, the jacket ending about three inches above the waist line, and was finished with a band of the cloth, narrower than those of the skirt, but ornamented with the same size polka dots. This made a straight line around the body, and below, coming to meet it, were narrow, perpendicular pipings of black about an inch apart. This gave the desired effect of smallness at the waist and a satisfactory increase of size above. A band with the white dots finished the tops of the sleeves, and the flaring cuff was piped with the black and showed a row of smaller dots. The soft hat was of blue, finished with black tulle and ostrich plumes. It made a most effective costume.

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Nothing is handsomer in the long coats than black, and with the black nothing is more effective than a white satin lining. One of the handsomest of these coats, worn by a woman who wears effective clothes, is of broadcloth; it curves in a little at the waist line in the back and out over the trained skirt. Around the lower edge are two stitched bands of the broadcloth. The upper part is of Persian lamb in the form of a sharply pointed yoke and Medici collar, while in both front and back are two pieces of the cloth, coming from the side and pointed like handkerchief corners, the two points meeting over the lamb yoke, the points of which it does not conceal. The flaring edges of the sleeves are lined with the lamb, and the coat is lined with white satin. The whole is distinctly rich and handsome. It will soon be late for such garments, but a description of one is educational. A pretty hat to match the coat had a soft black velvet crown, was trimmed with grebe feathers caught with a knot of black velvet embroidered with white polka dots.

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The woman who does not wish the trouble of preparing the egg shampoo for her hair can buy it now ready made for 10 cents a bottle.

HAVANA'S FEVER DISTRICT

Home of the Disease Is in the Low-lands Bordering the Harbor.

RISKS TAKEN BY TOURISTS

Most of the City's Points of Interest in the Infected Part—Fever Shows Little Decrease.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 27.—Tourists who intend "doing" Cuba think about fever before leaving home, knowing that it is in Havana the year around, and come here armed with much information as to the best of living. Water must not be drunk, coffee must be avoided, &c. As a matter of fact, what one eats or drinks has little bearing on the case, so that neither is done to excess. When one first comes here he has no desire to eat much meat, he desires fruit most. After a while he eats just as he does at home. But it is wise not to stop in the infected district. The two leading hotels are considered safe, and the suburbs are free from fever.

There is probably no more beautiful or picturesque harbor in the world than that of Havana, surrounded on one side by the heights on which are built Morro and Cabanas, and on the other by the low stretch of ground on which stands the city, looking so clean and beautiful with its low-built houses of white, pink, and blue. Forming a fine background to the city are a group of hills. In the lowland between the hills and the harbor, and especially the strip nearest the harbor, the fever fihds its home. All of the sewage of the city flows into the harbor and remains there, as there is no force to carry it further. The bottom of the bay is covered with an ooze so foul that the poisonous gases generated by it rise and carry with them the seeds of disease. Casa Blanca, across the bay, is never free from fever. The cases in the city are almost always of those persons living near the harbor, or of those who have been in its vicinity.

Last Summer a number of soldiers stationed at Cabanas died of yellow fever. It has never been definitely decided how they contracted it, though it is believed by some that these men had been to Casa Blanca. None of the men who lived inside of the fort had it, so the fever cannot be traced to infection from the old prison of the Spaniards. The disinfection of the fort had evidently been successful. Before the soldiers were quartered in it all of the walls were whitewashed, and everything was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Before this was done, when all of the rubbish left by the Spaniards was still lying about, it was of doubtful safety to go through. Now there is no danger whatever. The troops, however, live in barracks outside.

THE INFECTED DISTRICT.

It may not be generally known to tourists that when they are shopping on the lower parts of Obispo and O'Reilly Streets, or looking at the Governor General's palace, or at the monument where the first mass was said in Cuba, or going through the Cathedral, where they see the huge vault in which Columbus was buried and from which his body was taken some time ago, they are in the midst of the infected district. On all sides of the Governor General's palace there have been cases of fever.

Around the corner from the palace, fronting on the harbor, is the Capitania del Puerto, where the Captain of the Port, a Lieutenant Commander in the United States Navy, lives. Not long ago there was a death in his family from yellow fever. Only two or three weeks before this there was a large, brilliant ball at the Capitania, and very few had any idea of the shadow so soon to rest over the house. But as we looked out over the harbor, and a beautiful sight it was, too, an authority on yellow fever said in my hearing: "I would not like to live in this house, in this location. It is only a question of time until there will be sickness in it, I fear." And a very short time proved the correctness of his statement.

There are fever districts within fever districts, for within the larger space is a smaller one where the danger is greatest. But a little matter like this does not prevent it from being an important wholesale part of the town, and those whose business calls them there day after day are liable sooner or later to become victims, unless they are immunes.

ACTORS FALL VICTIMS.

It is a popular idea that long residence here secures a person immunity from the disease, but this seems incorrect, for many of the persons having it now have been living here many years and are either Spaniards or Cubans, principally the former. Comparatively few Americans are among the number, and this in spite of the fact that most of our people have scarcely become acclimated. The prima donna of an Italian opera company died only a short time ago, and several other theatrical people contracted the fever. One actor, who had been somewhat indisposed for a short time, was on the point of taking passage for New York, and called at the Health Office to get the necessary papers. There he confessed he had not been feeling well, and an investigation revealed that he had what is called "walking yellow fever." He was sent to bed and a few days later breathed his last. This form of yellow fever usually proves fatal.

In spite of all the measures for sanitation and cleanliness that have been adopted since the American occupation, yellow fever does not seem to decrease materially, for, while there were many more cases prior to Jan. 1, 1899, the additional ones were among the Spanish soldiers. So far as cleanliness is concerned, there is no comparison between the Havana of to-day and a year ago, for now it is the ordinary thing to see gangs of men cleaning the streets and the sewers are disinfected frequently, principally with electrozone, which is being manufactured by the Government by electrolyzing sea water.

A strict record is kept of all cases of yellow fever that develop. Each physician is obliged to report all of the cases in his practice, under penalty of fine. I have heard of a few cases in which the patient made it to the attending physician's interest not to report his illness as yellow fever, but this was discovered and the fine imposed, although the physician came forward with profuse excuses as to the why and wherefore of the report not having been made.

VISITS BY THE "FEVER BOARD."

A day after a report is made, the patient is visited by the "Yellow Fever Board," who determine whether or not the case is the genuine fever, or something else. If they find it is something else, it goes down on the records so. In this way unscrupulous physicians are prevented from pronouncing an illness yellow fever, and then taking credit to themselves for curing the same. This is only incidental, however, as the object of the board is to study yellow fever, and by the investigation of a great many cases arrive at the cause if possible, and also to try and find the means of prevention and cure.

Rather a curious fact in connection with the fever, is that it deals more gently with people of slender than of heavy build.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

FOR HOSPITAL FUND.

Contributions to the Saturday and Sunday Association.

Charles Lanier, 17 Nassau Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the fund of the collection now in progress:

William Salomon	$250	F. L. Gunther	$25
Arthur C. James	100	Henry R. Towne	25
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VIENNA CARNIVAL TOILETTES.

Handsome Costumes Seen at the Court Balls—The Spring Styles.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Feb. 13.—In the Vienna carnival time, when so many brilliant balls are inaugurated and when every class, from the highest to the lowest, has its special ball or kränzchen, the attention of all dressmaking firms is exclusively turned to evening toilettes. The two magnificent Court balls are now over. The Hofball and the Ball bei Hof and carnival may be said to be officially opened. The Ball bei Hof has a more intimate character than the Hofball. It is, in fact, a sort of house ball, given by the Emperor. Eight hundred persons responded to the imperial invitations for this latter ceremony, for which part of the new Burg wing was thrown open. At this ball color was the distinguishing mark, just as at the Hofball white prevailed. The toilettes, owing to the present fashion of richly embroidering all tulle and gauze over robes with silver, gold, and strass tinsel, were dazzlingly glittering, and as to these scintillating costumes, diamond rivières, coronets, stars, and clasps were added, the luminous effect under brilliant electric light may be imagined.

Some of the ball robes worn at these Court balls were exquisitely conceived. The Duchess Thyra of Cumberland, to whom the Emperor gave his arm, wore a pale lilac satin gown, veiled in tulle of the same tint embroidered in silver, with silver incrusted borders. The fair Archduchess Maria Josepha appeared in a pale green panne toilette, the tunic outlined with silver embroidery, while the pleated volant of green silk muslin was lavishly strewn with silver tinsel. To the bodice the fashionable high-corselet belt was added in green panne, the muslin volants were embroidered with silver and pink and white. Chrysanthemums were cunningly inserted in the folds. Though the widowed Crown Princess Stephanie was unfortunately unable to appear at the second ball, owing to an attack of influenza. Her young daughter, the Archduchess Elisabeth, a tall, slender girl of sixteen, who has made her début at Court this season, was present, and looked extremely well in a robe of pink tulle over pink satin, lavishly trimmed with pink rosebuds and pink ribbon bows. Among the brilliant uniforms of staff officers and Generals some plain evening suits were worn by some of the younger men, made of dark blue cloth with gold buttons. One of the sensational gatherings this carnival was the White Redoute, at which everybody appeared in white. Complete white evening suits were also worn by the gentlemen, some of whom had white cloaks lined with white satin, others Venetian collars and white scarfs. If black dress coats were worn they had to be strongly relieved by white satin linings, white scarfs and collars or cloaks. The shop windows were charming with every description of white silk, satin, serge, velvet, panne, and cashmere. Much ingenuity was exercised to prevent anything like monotony in the hundreds of white toilettes.

Though it is rather early to speak of Spring toilettes, it may be remarked that the chief trimming will again consist of tailor stitching, machined in edge lines, or forming borders and designs. It will also be used in closely crossed lines to outline and simulate plastrons, collars, cuffs, and revers. The new high corselet belts will also be crossed with stitchings. Machine stitching forms an elegant and simple finish, especially to cloth and woolen costumes. Boleros are decidedly in favor, and are exceedingly becoming, with their satin linings, embroidered or fur revers and collars, but very smart vests are now turned out, and these have the advantage of being newer in form. One of the newest of these had no revers, but was fastened up to the collar at the side with large buttons; it had also a centre seam in front, and was slightly pointed. Most of the new vests have small, round basques, cut with the bodice. The boleros are prettier, as they can be worn open, thus showing the inner empiècement, or plastron waistcoat.

The new skirts are considerably wider. They are pleated upon the hips, opening out below, sometimes with inserted pleats. A box pleat and even a Watteau pleat is arranged at the back. As soon as the evening robes cease to monopolize so much attention, the Spring toilettes will take the first place. Fine face cloths continue to be worn in preference to all other makes, but fancy woolens, serges, mohairs, cashmeres, and panne will also be made up.

Cream and white belts, as well as velvet and plush hats, are as yet worn this season, one side of the hat being raised, with a white or cream lining. The hats, in fact, all appear a little one-sided, as the turned-up part is too much loaded with ribbon bows, feathers, and flowers.

The sleeve still remains tight, but will be relieved at the shoulder by braiding, banding, or piping, to harmonize with the general style of the toilet. For evening wear the elbow sleeves, with a fall of lace, are far more modern than the long, ruched sleeve. The band collar is no longer turned down at the front corners, but is bent outward beneath the ears, with a narrow braid as finish. The fashion for long gold muff and lorgnon chains has been carried into the evening toilet, where chains loop up the sleeve, or, rather, attach the bodice to the shoulder strap. Chains are also twined about the fichu drapery round the low-cut neck of evening bodices. Of this chain fashion a masculine critic remarks that it tends "toward the barbaric." One must acknowledge that it is rather primitive, but it is one of those short-lived freaks of fashion that scarcely ever outlive a season.

The hair continues to be dressed high, but it presents a much more compact appearance, and is no longer frizzed out to such enormous dimensions as to disguise the form of the head. It is still slightly undulated round the centre plaited coil.

DR. J. HOROWITZ.

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This week. No other sale in the history of the furniture trade has been so thorough a price-lessening movement as this will be. The presence of the red bordered ticket indicates that our former well known low price was one-third more than the new. The thousands of reduced pieces include small lots from our own stock—not to be re-ordered—and the remainder of lucky purchases consummated before the marked advance in cost—THUS, IN REALITY, THIS SALE MEANS A SAVING TO YOU OF ONE-HALF OF PRICES EXISTING ELSEWHERE. This offering consists of an immense collection of Parlor, Bedroom, Library and Dining Room Furniture of newest designs, best woods, finest make and finish. Here is a meagre mention of items:

Regular.	Sale Price.	Regular.	Sale Price.
$2.45 Dining Chairs	1.84	$30.00 Oak Bookcases	22.50
$1.75 Dining Chairs	1.32	$28.00 Mahogany Bookcases	21.00
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$9.00 Extension Tables	6.75	$40.00 Mahogany Tables	30.00
$28.00 Maple Bureaus	21.00	$34.00 Oak Library Tables	25.50
$24.00 Mahogany Bureaus	18.00	$33.00 Mahogany Tables	24.75
$12.50 Oak Bureaus	9.38	$25.00 Oak Library Tables	18.75
$32.00 Mahogany Chiffoniers	24.00	$64.00 3-pc. Parlor Suits	48.00
$26.00 Maple Chiffoniers	19.50	$58.00 3-pc. Parlor Suits	43.50
$18.00 Oak Chiffoniers	13.50	$46.00 3-pc. Parlor Suits	34.50
$12.00 Oak Chiffoniers	9.00	$20.00 Odd Parlor Chairs	15.00
$8.00 Oak Chiffoniers	6.00	$16.00 Odd Parlor Chairs	12.00
$36.00 Mahogany Bookcases	27.00	$10.00 Odd Parlor Chairs	7.50

Trade Sale of Carpets.

To-morrow we inaugurate a one-week's sale of Carpets, Rugs, Mattings and floor coverings of every description—only this season's goods, which means latest designs and colorings. Reason—we desire to demonstrate our leadership. How effected—enormous purchases made prior to the recent sharp advances in cost and sacrificing our own profits. RESULT—A REDUCTION OF 33 1-3 PER CENT. OF PREVAILING PRICES, and this extra advantage: no charge during this sale for making and laying—goods will be stored free until wanted. A few specific mentionings from a multitude:

HIGH PILE SAVONNERIE CARPET, with borders, regularly $1.50 per yd.; sale price 1.15

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9 by 12 feet	$24.50	19.50

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8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$18.50	14.00
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	Reg.	Sale Price.
18 x 36 in.	50c.	35c.
26 x 54 in.	$1.10	75c.
30 x 60 in.	$1.35	95c.
36 x 72 in.	$1.75	1.25
7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$8.50	5.75
9 x 12 ft.	$11.50	8.00
10 x 12 ft.	$12.75	9.00

MOSSOULS AND KAZAK RUGS, with soft, silky pile, averaging in size, 3 ft. 5 in. x 6 ft., regularly $25.00, sale price 18.00

JAPANESE MATTING with inlaid figures, regularly $9.50 per roll of 40 yds., sale price 6.50

CHINESE MATTING, heavy quality, regularly $7.00 per roll of 40 yds.; sale price 4.75

Spring Sale of Upholsteries.

This department deserves to be known by every housekeeper in Greater New York—its facilities and magnitude are superlative. On Monday we commence a one week's sale that will bring every one to the realization of the superiority of the merchandise offered here and the unrivalled low prices. A paying investment to supply present or future needs during this sale, as THE EXISTING MOMENT HOLDS OUT TO YOU A POSITIVE SAVING OF 25 CENTS ON EVERY DOLLAR. A few instances:

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Regularly . . 1.50, 1.75, 2.25, 3.00 pr
Sale price . . 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.95 "

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, heavy net centres and borders,
Regularly . . 5.50, 6.75, 7.50, 9.00 pr
Sale price . 3.50, 4.75, 5.25, 6.50 "

REAL RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS, net centres, heavy borders,
Regularly . . 9.00, 12.50, 16.50 pair
Sale price . . 5.50, 8.50, 12.75 "

PLAIN ORGANDIE CURTAINS, with deep ruffle, regularly 85c. pair; sale price 59c

RICHLY COLORED CROSS STRIPE CURTAINS,
Regularly . . 1.75, 2.25, 3.00 pair
Sale price . . 1.25, 1.50, 1.95 "

MUSLIN CURTAINS, with dotted or figured centres and ruffled edges, regularly $1.25 pair; sale price . . 89c

BOBINET CURTAINS, with insertings and edgings,
Regularly . . 2.00, 2.50, 3.25, 4.50 pr.
Sale price . . 1.25, 1.50, 1.95, 2.75 "

TAPESTRY CURTAINS, all the new color effects, heavy tassel fringe,
Regularly . . 3.50, 4.75, 6.50, 8.50 pr.
Sale price . . 2.25, 2.95, 4.50, 6.50 "

☞ Awnings, Shades, and Slip Covers to order during this sale at reduced prices. Possible delay later on can be avoided by ordering now. Goods held here until wanted. ESTIMATES GRATIS.

125th Street West, Between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

THE CITY'S RAT POPULATION.

Ceaseless Warfare with Ferrets and Traps Against the Rodents—Losses from Their Incursions.

The rat census of the city will never be taken, but if it could be obtained just now the population of black, brown, and tawny rodents would be found very large. There has been an unusual influx of rats into the warehouses and stores along the river fronts this year, and about every ferret in the city is in daily demand. There are more than a score of

Themes and Topics
In the Musical World

The conclusion of the first presentation of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" at the Metropolitan Opera House suggests the propriety of some comment on the manner in which the huge work of Wagner was set before the public. It must be premised that scornful remarks based upon the assumption that Mr. Grau has bound himself to reproduce in this city the atmosphere and completeness of the Baireuth performances are altogether unfounded. As far as I have been able to discover, the advertisements of the Metropolitan Opera House have not promised anything more than uncut performances of the four works comprising the series. Furthermore, the announcements stated that each work would begin at a certain time, that the first act would last so long, the second so long, and so to the end. In respect of this part of its promises the management has outdone itself. The performance of "Die Walküre," for instance, was over twenty minutes earlier than the scheduled time. And yet in the face of such achievements there are persons who presume to say that the performances were not all they might have been.

In so far as the principals were concerned, there was much that was fine, much that was inspiring, and some that was really great. From the purely Wagnerian point of view, the most satisfactory impersonations have been the Loge of Van Dyck and the Mime of Breuer. In these two parts the finesse of vocal art can be spared. In fact there are only two or three passages in which Loge should sing a fluent cantabile, and if he fails to do so, but does all else wonderfully, he can be forgiven. Mime has not six measures in which pure singing counts for anything, and so he stands upon pretty nearly the same plane as Loge. The two performers who appeared in these rôles satisfied the imagination, and that, I take it, is the first duty of interpreters of Wagnerian rôles. If the part be one in which the illusion is destroyed by bad singing, as in the case of Wotan or Brünnhilde, then vocal art is of course essential. In Wotan and Brünnhilde, fortunately, we had artists who could both sing and act. Van Rooy is, on the whole, the most satisfying Wotan who has been heard on the Metropolitan stage, though he has never quite touched the tenderness of Fischer in the farewell, nor the majestic sonority of Edouard de Reszke in the scene with Mime, in "Siegfried."

A flat failure of the series was Friedrichs in the rôle of Alberich. He was excellent in the scene with Wotan and Loge in the cave, and he received a good deal of praise based wholly on his work in that scene, but he was weak and inefficient in the curse in "Das Rheingold," and still more impotent in the drama of "Siegfried." He cannot sing a single note of the music, and there are passages of Alberich which call for a complete mastery of the art of lyric declamation. Furthermore, in the first scene of "Rheingold" he was as inactive as a shellfish, and in the scene with Mime in the forest in "Siegfried" he was comically deficient in his attempt to express the rage and hate of the Nibelung. Here Breuer's splendid acting made his Alberich seem weaker by the force of comparison. Mme. Brema was a charming Fricka in "Rheingold." One almost wished that she had been less so, for the contrast between her and the icy-faced virago of "Die Walküre" was a trifle too strong. There could be no question that Wotan's peccadilloes had worn out the patience of his spouse between the two dramas.

Mme. Nordica's Brünnhilde has received sufficient comment in this paper. It only remains to record in this brief review that it will be remembered as one of the most lovely pieces of work in the presentation of the trilogy. A fitting companion piece was the beautiful Sieglinde of Mme. Ternina. This, too, will linger in memory when other features of the performances shall have faded. The memory will, if it is kind, drop from its burden the thoughts of the Donner, the Froh, the Valkyr choir, the Voice of the Forest Bird, and some other things. But it can be said of the principal personages engaged in the performances that they labored earnestly for a good result, and if it was not reached, the faults were not all theirs.

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The presentation of the trilogy, in so far as stage effects are concerned, was distinctly poorer and cheaper than it has ever been before in the Metropolitan Opera House. In "Das Rheingold" the first scene was badly managed throughout. The Rhine maidens did not swim about actively as they should have done, and this failure robbed the scene of half its picturesque effect. The girls seemed to be hung up on their wires so that they could swim in only one direction, namely, around the rock in the centre of the stage. And they did not ascend and descend, as they should have done. Their plaguing of Alberich was of the tamest sort. It was palpable to the most casual observer that he could have caught any one of them at any time.

There was no ripple on the surface of the water when the sun rose. There used to be. Why was that pretty and illusive effect cut out? Once upon a time when Alberich seized the gold he could be seen diving horizontally from the rock with his burden and flying darkly through the waters. That dramatic and deceptive effect has also been cut out. Surely not much expense can be saved by such expedients. In the cave scene the serpent was the best ever seen on the Metropolitan stage. Perhaps we should accept this as a recompense for the shortcomings of the previous scene. But it is rather hard to do so. In the last scene the appearance of Erda was not well managed, and the immortal stupid who handles the lights in the opera house turned them up before she had retired to her fastness in the earth. For the matter of that, lights went up and down by jerks and without apparent reason all through the series of performances. This was particularly the case in the last scene of "Rheingold," and the climax was reached when the rainbow went out just as the gods were about to start across it into Walhalla.

In "Die Walküre" there was no light on the sword in the tree, or, if there was, it was so faint as to be hardly discernible from the auditorium. The management of cloud effects at the end of the second act was absurd, but it has been so for so long that we are all pretty well accustomed to it now. In the last act the flight of the Valkyr horses through the clouds was almost funny. The latest method of presenting this illusion at the Metropolitan, now familiar through continued usage, is the worst of the many which have been tried. A lot of woolly property horses, which are so plainly property horses that they would not create an illusion for a child, are sent down a toboggan slide behind a cut in a cloud drop, and illuminated with magnesium lightning while they descend. The lightning brings out all their defects clearly. There is not the slightest bit of mystery about these steeds. At one time the experiment was tried of throwing the images of mounted Valkyrs on the drop by the use of a stereopticon. This was by no means satisfactory, but it was much better than the present plan. Some day it will occur to a stage manager that this is a place in which the kinetoscope can be applied to a stage effect. If the mounted Valkyrs were photographed in motion, and then projected on the drop, I think the exact effect could be obtained. It would cost a little more at the outset than the present plan, but it would pay in the end.

In "Siegfried" the flickering light following the exit of Wotan in the first act was wretched. It was thrown in great masses instead of small shafts and looked plainly like the results of some little boy's tricks with a piece of mirror and the sunlight. In the forest scene the light effect intended to imitate the movement of the shadows of the leaves when there was a breeze was bad from the same cause. The leaves that threw such shadows must have been six feet square. The moonlight which fell on Wotan's face when he entered in this scene was a bright blue. The fire did not reflect itself on the mountain in the last scene till after Wotan had called Siegfried's attention to it. And the change of scene was made before the clouds had wholly hidden the process from the audience.

In "Götterdämmerung" the flat-bottomed, scow-ended craft in which Gunther brought home his unwilling bride was a miracle of marine architecture. She was jib and lug rigged, with a lug sail which did not extend on the foot half way to the taffrail and with a jib triangle quite as large in area as the lug. This remarkable craft arrived at the private landing of Gunther with her jib stowed, her lug lowered half way, and proceeding gravely stern foremost! But seamanship had never entered into the calculations of the stage mismanager at the Metropolitan. Witness the weird behavior of the ships in "The Flying Dutchman." Capt. Joshua Slocum's "Spray," which sailed herself, was not so wonderful as these.

It is unnecessary to go further with the catalogue of shortcomings. The point to be emphasized is that the scenic presentation was in many of its most essential features not as good as it was in earlier performances of the Ring here. There is no reason for this. Such a presentation should gain in smoothness and certainty with the passage of years, and the weak spots should be improved. Instead of that, we find that the old weak spots are weaker and that new ones are added. This is a mistaken and short-sighted policy, for which the impresario will have to pay hereafter. The time has gone by when "Der Ring des Nibelungen" could be treated as a novelty to this public and put forward in any sort of manner with the confident expectation that we would not know that all was not as it should be. Some of us have been to Baireuth, and others are so studious as to read. We know what is what in Wagnerdom, and we are not to be fooled even by the sacred relict of the composer herself. To be sure there are some reasons why the dramas of the trilogy cannot be presented here in all the wealth of fidelity shown in the home of Wagnerism, but there are just as many reasons why the stage effects should not be slighted as they are. All the things of which mention has herein been made can be improved with little trouble and without great expense. At any rate the expense would be cheerfully borne by a public which is always too ready to put its hand into its pocket and pay for the dearest article in the musical market.

There was a time when we were all so lost in profound admiration of the dramas themselves that we did not pause to complain of every shortcoming in the manner of their revelation to us. That time has gone by, and the gentlemen who invite us to witness their artistic offerings at large prices of admission should bear that fact well in mind. There is another fact which, it seems to this writer, needs to be considered. Why cannot one series of these Nibelung performances be given on subscription nights? Perhaps the boxholders object to such a plan. The musical editor of THE TIMES is not informed on that point, but thinks it quite possible that such is the case. But, on the other hand, it is altogether likely that a large percentage of the other subscribers, if not a majority of them, would be glad to have a series of these performances. Fashion might be persuaded to sacrifice itself and sit in the dark on four nights—especially in view of the fact that the house is darkened for the separate performances of the Ring dramas on subscription nights. If Mr. Grau could make it practicable to give one series next season on subscription nights, I am confident that he would "turn away people," and that is a thing that every amusement manager prides himself upon doing. The éclat gained by the crowding of the house on the subscription nights would act favorably on the second series of performances, which could be given in the afternoon. But probably Mr. Grau knows his business a good deal better than I do, and if his profits satisfy him, there is no reason why he should pay any attention to suggestions from outsiders.

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Doubtless we ought to be glad to hear the Nibelung dramas at all. And certainly the permanent place which they have obtained in the musical life of this town is an evidence of the wide spread of musical intelligence. This does not mean that a person lacks intelligence if he does not enjoy the performance of these works. There are many men and women of taste and refinement who do not find the Wagnerian drama of the late period enjoyable. Most of them are persons whose musical taste was educated by the older style of opera. Some of the young persons who began their operagoing days in the height of the Wagner enthusiasm here cannot now enjoy the operas of Rossini or Verdi, and, what is far worse, of Mozart. To begin musical life on Wagner makes the appreciation of the profound serenity and classic beauty of the Mozart music a matter of education, and of far more difficult education than that which is needed to reach a level of pleasure in the Wagner drama.

From watching the conduct of the audiences at the Metropolitan Opera House I am convinced that the Wagner drama is now accepted by the mass of music lovers as a matter of course. It no longer puzzles them. It no longer offers to them passages of unmitigated tiresomeness. Such a comment as that of Owen Wister, quoted in this paper last week, that the whole second act of "Tannhäuser" up to the march is tiresome, can evoke only a smile in this town now. Those who have heard Mmes. Gadski and Ternina in the scene with Tannhäuser which precedes the march will never dream of calling it tiresome. Nor are there many who now think that the duet between Teiramund and Ortrud in the second act of "Lohengrin" is wearisome. We have learned to understand the dramatic value of these things, and to rightly estimate their significance as the parts of large plans which demand acceptance in toto, and will not brook the selection of lovely bits, as the older operas do.

But, on the other hand, our younger operagoers, accustomed from the start to the highly spiced music of the moderns, do not get their due share of pleasure from the works of the mighty master who preceded Wagner. I have been reading Vernon Blackburn's account of his visit to the Munich performances of Mozart's works. He dwells with especial emphasis on the results obtained there by applying the dramatic theories of Wagner to the interpretation of the Mozart opera. I can well imagine the transformation of some things. But the music is always the same, and it is fairly well presented here. Some of the singing is far in advance of anything that Mr. Blackburn ever heard in Munich, or anywhere else in Germany.

A Mozart cycle, after the manner of that which Mr. Blackburn attended at Munich, was among the promises for the current season at the Metropolitan Opera House, but Mr. Grau found that with the numerous performances in this city and Philadelphia he could not get the time needed for the rehearsals of the "Magic Flute," and so the plan has been abandoned. This is a great pity, for it would have been instructive as well as interesting to hear these works in their natural order. Perhaps this plan may be carried out next season, but there are large spaces for doubt. Rumor at present is busy spreading the report that the grand coup of next season is to be the return of Melba and Jean de Reszke. Neither of these singers figures in Mozart's works, and their presence will not lead toward a presentation of the promised Mozart cycle.

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The doings of the musical world outside of the Opera House last week were numerous, yet not of the sort that challenge wide public attention. Curiously enough, those who had entertainments to give all seemed to think that Monday was the best day for them. There were nine entertainments of music in this town on Monday, in addition to that at the Casino, which is practically a permanent attraction. No newspaper undertook the task of giving accounts of all these entertainments the next morning. THE NEW YORK TIMES described five of them, which was one more than any other paper mentioned. The most promising was the concert of Mr. Ludwig Breitner at the Waldorf-Astoria, but it turned out not to be a particularly serious matter. Mr. Breitner is a salon player with a polished style, but his work is without either depth or breadth. He is academic in most things, and there are features of his playing which announce him as a teacher. I must admit that I got more of an emotional fillip from the reckless assaults of young Hambourg, some of which I heard on the same afternoon. There were at least life and go in the young man's playing.

As usual, there was much interest in the performance of De Pachmann on Thursday. The freakish Russian had before him one of those programmes in which he shows to his highest advantage. He shines brightly in Chopin. His easy success with this music makes one wonder if there is as much in it as has been found by some of the affectionate essayists. But we must not be misled by Pachmann's playing of Chopin. Remember that he performs it all with ravishing beauty of tone, with a circumscribed range of dynamics perfectly suited to it, and with delicate nuancing quite in keeping with the spirit of the music. All these features of his playing are so congenial to these compositions that he creates the illusion of interpretation where he is really concerned about nothing but his technic. Pachmann's success with the music of Chopin is only another case of good music performing itself. The sensuous beauty of Chopin's music is of such a peculair kind, so individual, and so winning, that when it alone is brought out, as Pachmann brings it, it does its work upon the emotions of the hearer. But let us wait. Mr. Huneker is about to launch a book on this topic. It is safe to say that after the volume is published we shall know a good deal more about Chopin than we do now.

W. J. HENDERSON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY—"Romeo et Juliette," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
"Falka," American Theatre, 8.15 P. M.

TUESDAY—"Lucia," (special performance,) Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—Kaltenborn Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.
"Faust," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

FRIDAY—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
"Merry Wives of Windsor," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY—"Carmen," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
"Les Huguenots," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

The programme for the week at the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows: Monday, "Romeo et Juliette," Mmes. Eames and Mantelli, Messrs. Cornubert, Plançon, and E. de Reszke; Tuesday evening, special performance of "Lucia," for the benefit of the Beth-el Sisterhood, with Mme. Sembrich in the title rôle; Wednesday, "Faust," Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli, Messrs. Dippel, Campanari, and Plançon; Friday, for the first time by this company, Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor," Mmes. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink, Messrs. Dippel, Friedrichs, Bertram, Pringle, and Breuer; Saturday afternoon, "Carmen," Mmes. Calvé and Eames, Messrs. Salignac, and Plançon; Saturday night, "Les Huguenots," Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli, and De Vere, and Messrs. Cornubert, de Reszke, and Scotti.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

The regular weekly concert at the Opera House this evening will be what is called a gala entertainment. No less than seven of the singers of the Grau Opera Company will appear, and those who desire to hear as many of them at once for one price of admission will do well to take advantage of this opportunity. The programme will also contain Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The list in full is as follows:

Overture—"Egmont" ..... Beethoven
Wolfram's Anrede, (Tannhäuser) ..... Wagner
Herr van Rooy.
"Connais tu le pays," (Mignon) ..... Thomas
Mlle. Nolle de Lausan.
Air—"Les Pecheurs de Perles" ..... Bizet
M. Meux.
"Sonntags am Rhein" ..... Schumann
"Ich grolle nicht" ..... Schumann
Herr van Rooy.
Prelude—"La Traviata" ..... Verdi
Overture—"Dinorah" ..... Meyerbeer
Orchestra and chorus.
"Stabat Mater."
Introduction—"Stabat Mater Dolorosa,"
Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli, MM. Cornubert and Pringle, and chorus.
Aria—"Cujus Animam" ..... M. Cornubert
Duet—"Quis est Homo" ..
Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli
Aria—"Pro Peccatis" ..... Mr. Pringle
Aria and chorus—"Eia, Mater" ..
Mr. Pringle and chorus
Quartet—"Sancta Mater istud agas" ..
Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Cornubert and Pringle
Cavatina—"Fac ut Portem" ..... Mme. Mantelli
Aria and chorus—"Inflammatus" ..
Mme. Nordica and chorus
Quartet—"Quando Corpus" ..
Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Cornubert and Pringle
Chorus—"In Sempiterna Saecula" ..... Chorus

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

The fourth evening concert in the series by the Kneisel Quartet will be given on Tuesday evening, March 6, at Mendelssohn Hall. The programme will be as follows:

Quartet, C sharp minor, Op. 131 ..... Beethoven
Sonata, C major for violoncello alone ..... Bach
Mr. Schroeder.
Sextet, Op. 70 ..... Tschaikowsky

Mr. Kneisel repeats the Beethoven Quartet in C sharp minor from the second matinée concert on Feb. 27, and doubtless finds ample justification for so doing, in the opinion of all those who attend both the afternoon and the evening series, for it is a work that makes the highest exactions upon listeners as well as performers, and two consecutive hearings will aid in its appreciation. Few quartet organizations are so well equipped in the technical proficiency requisite to its performance or so truly initiated into the spirit of Beethoven's recondite later quartets as Mr. Kneisel's.

Bach's 'cello solo sonatas are seldom heard as units, as he conceived them. Mr. Schroeder will play the third of the set of six in C major, as edited by himself for artistic performance. As is well known, it was not the custom in Bach's day to give accurate indications for bowing or more than the most general directions as to tempo and expression. Though called a sonata, this work is rather a suite, consisting of a prelude and three strongly characteristic dance movements, all in the same key and all of the idealized and poetic type familiar to students of Bach's pianoforte suites. His solo compositions for the 'cello, like those for the violin, command an ever-renewed admiration, not only for their vigorous and beautiful musical ideas and their pregnant rhythms, but especially for the marvelous way in which the limitations of the instrument are overcome, and it is made to give forth polyphonic utterance and a rich harmony. These things test the artistic and technical equipment of the performer to the utmost.

Tschaikowsky wrote little chamber music, his bent being specifically for the orchestra. His three quartets and pianoforte trio are known here and this sextet has been heard in the garb of a string orchestra. After Tschaikowsky resigned his professorship in the St. Petersburg Conservatory in 1878 he spent much time in France and Italy. Says Mr. Huneker in his "Mezzotints in Music": "His ardent temperament was strongly affected by France and Italy. He certainly loved the luscious cantilena of Italy. In his later years, as if his own clime had chilled his spirit, he solaced himself in Italy and Spain, a not incurious taste in a stern Northman." It may be noted that his Opus 45 is a "Capriccio Italien" for orchestra. Of the sextet "the lovely souvenir de Florence," as Mr. Huneker calls it, he further says that in it "Tschaikowsky is at his happiest, and he makes the simple strings vibrate with more colors than the rainbow."

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The sixth concert of the Philharmonic Society will take place at Carnegie Hall on Saturday night, preceded by the usual public rehearsal on Friday afternoon. The soloist will be Henri Marteau. The programme is as follows:

Symphony, No. 4, G major, Op. 88 ..... Dvorak
Concerto for violin, A major, (new) .... C. Sinding
M. Henri Marteau.
Symphony, B minor, "Unfinished" ..... Schubert
Caprice for violin ..... E. Guiraud
M. Henri Marteau.
Prelude and finale from "Tristan and Isolde" ..
Wagner

THE KALTENBORN QUARTET.

The Kaltenborn Quartet, assisted by Caroline Beebe, pianist, will play the following programme at Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday evening:

Quartet, Opus 105 ..... Dvorak
Trio, G major, violin, viola, and 'cello .. Beethoven
Quintet ..... Schumann

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME

Morris Steinert, the well-known musical antiquarian of New Haven, has just published from the press of the Putnams "The Reminiscences of Morris Steinert." Those who know this gentleman will not need to be informed that as a "reminiscer" he is not to be excelled by any one now living. He has had many and varied experiences in the world of music, and he has a retentive memory. Mr. Steinert has earned a debt of gratitude from all lovers of music by his labors in the study of the historical development of the piano. His collection of clavichords, spinets, and harpsichords has long been famous, and that it is now the property of Yale University through the liberality of its former owner deepens the debt due to Mr. Steinert. His volume of reminiscences tells all about his collection and his work as a collector, and contains much other matter which will be read with keen interest by music lovers. The book is handsomely made, and contains good illustrations.

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A peculiar blunder was made in this place a few days ago. Part of a talk on Wagner by Owen Wister was quoted, and the comment was made that Mr. Wister was probably not acquainted with some of the literature of the Wagnerites. It was also hinted that in good time he might hear of Brahms and Tschaikowsky. Information from a private source has since reached the editor of this department to the effect that Mr. Wister is first of all things a musician. He knew all about Wagner many years ago, when others were still groping in the dark, and he has had an intimate acquaintance with the music of Brahms and Tschaikowsky ever since it was first known to any one in America. It is strange under these circumstances, that he should have made such peculiar comments upon the Wagner performances in Philadelphia, but it can no longer be said that he spoke out of the depths of what Mr. Howells calls "authoritative ignorance."

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The information that James Gibbons Huneker is about to publish a volume on Chopin will please all music lovers. Mr. Huneker is one of the few musicians who are also literary men. He gains his intimate acquaintance with the piano music about which he writes by playing it himself, and then he throws upon the criticism of it the powers of a strong imagination, a plentifully stored mind, and a brilliant literary style. Mr. Huneker's comments are always stimulating to the mind, whether one agrees with them or not. It is a pity that he is not engaged in journalism.

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Arthur Whiting played Brahms's F minor sonata, the sixteen waltzes, and his own "Suite Moderne," in Boston, on Tuesday. Mr. Apthorp concluded a long article thus: "Mr. Whiting's own suite is thoroughly charming; with all its tricksy lightness of mood, it is still solid music, extremely poetic in conception. There is abundant humor in it, too, and it is exquisitely written for the instrument. Mr. Whiting has made vast strides as a pianist since he last played here. He feels the true character of his instrument, and never tries to overstep its natural limits. His fortissimo is still a little dry; not crashing or pounding, but a little lacking in elasticity. But he has a very varied palette in the softer tints and shows himself as no mean colorist. His rhythm is superb; not merely metronomic, quite elastic and subtile enough. But his occasional departures from strict metronomic regularity produce their full effect, simply because he makes you feel that he has really established a recognizable rhythmic norm to depart from. Upon the whole, one of the most interesting and delightful recitals this Winter!"

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Says The Boston Journal: "Boston is still the musical centre. Here 'concert bureaus' demand 20 per cent. of the amount received by a customer. Thus, if Miss Fortemento makes an engagement through a bureau and gains $10, she hands over $2 to the middleman. The concerts, as a rule, are in small towns, and the singer is obliged to deduct railway fares. In New York, Mr. Wolfsohn, a manager of international reputation, asks only 10 per cent. Yes, Boston is the musical centre."

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There will be a brilliant grand opera season in Pittsburg this Spring. Arrangements have been made for five performances of the entire Metropolitan Opera Company, and so again the Smoky City people will have an opportunity to hear the best of music. The arrangements were made by George H. Wilson, and the season will open April 16. The Grand Opera House, now occupied by the stock company, will, it is said, be given over for the five performances, requiring four evenings and one matinée. The magnificent company comes in its entirety and the engagement includes the orchestra and Conductor Paur. Mme. Calvé is to appear twice, in "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Carmen." Two appearances are also promised of Mme. Sembrich, in "The Barber of Seville" and as Zerlina in "Don Giovanni." Emma Eames will sing in "Die Meistersinger," with Schumann-Heink, Friedrich, and others of the great New York cast. Nordica, Susanne Adams, Edouard de Reszke, and the baritone Scotti, are others of the great artists to be heard. Calvé and Sembrich will both be heard on the opening night. "Carmen" is to be the matinée opera.

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The Chicago Tribune, commenting on the tendency to read meanings into works of art, says: "This tendency to read occult meanings into texts is still further illustrated by the Rev. John Page Hopps, a minister of the Free Christian Church at Croydon, England, who thinks he has discovered the key to the hitherto obscure text of the libretto of Mozart's 'Magic Flute.' The Rev. Hopps is certain that the story of the 'Magic Flute' is the story of the birth of Dawn and of the Earth's union with Day and its separation from Night. Astriflammanti is the Queen of Night, and her daughter, Pamina, is the Dawn, who is separated from her, in the keeping of Sarastro, high priest of the temple of the Sun, and in the immediate charge of a slave, who is the Twilight. Papageno and Tamino, who search for her, represent the animal and intellectual sides of life. Mr. Hopps says: 'Attention might be drawn to the meaning of the flute and the bells; to the curious dancing of the dusky slaves, to mists and clouds, to prevent the escape of Dawn; to the wonderful silence which precedes the emergence of Day, and to the gradual approach and meeting of Earth and Dawn. Next comes the final trial of storm and mist, and then, all trials over, with Night discomfited and Twilight banished and clouds dispersed, the blaze of glory bursts upon the vision, and the story ends with a flood of song, which retells the meaning of the whole.' All this is ingenious, and probably is satisfactory to Hopps."

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The same paper has taken to ridiculing provincial musical criticism in England. Here is a specimen of The Tribune's deadly quotation: "The British provincial pressman has been 'at it' again. In a recent notice of a performance of 'Elijah' he stated that the principal soprano possessed 'a voice of great clarity and flexibility, and her style was direct and strong. If her voice was a trifle cold it was all the better suited to such music as that allotted to the widow.' The music of the contralto part 'is full of such seductive phrases that it often proves a pitfall to the artists singing it, and the result is that the sweet is made a trifle too saccharine and cloys.' The band rendered yeoman service, and the various obligati were beautifully played.' The organist 'kept that instrument "within the picture" with great care.'" One can imagine the gasping amazement with which a Briton would regard the effrontery of an American newspaper ridiculing an English journalist. But The Tribune is right.

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Preparations are under way for the customary series of music festivals in the Spring in the northeastern corner of this much-blessed land. All sorts and conditions of men, women, and even children will sing and play upon instruments, and W. R. Chapman will prevail mightily among them. Verily life in New England in the vernal season is one continual round of pleasure.

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All newspapers are gratified at any display of interest on the part of their readers, and are always pleased when the readers undertake to correct their errors. The musical editor of THE TIMES was especially touched by the letter of the gentleman who hastened to tell him that he was mistaken in supposing that Hans Breuer had never appeared as Mime here before last Tuesday night. Nothing pleases this writer like being corrected for thinking what he did not think. As the person who contributes this department to the general constitution of THE NEW YORK TIMES has been doing so for some thirteen years, he was in the neighborhood when Mr. Breuer made his début here under the management of Walter Damrosch. He wrote what was written of Mr. Breuer at that time, and which was quoted by the correspondent with such evident gusto as an evidence that the commentator did not know that Mr. Breuer had been here before. The comments which appeared in this paper on Wednesday morning were written with all the necessary information and after due deliberation. The Breuer of 1898 and the Breuer of 1900 are sufficiently different in the part of Mime to make what was said on Wednesday apt. The gentleman has wonderfully developed what in 1898 was simply a good traditional interpretation of the rôle. Now it preserves all the traditions, but has gained immensely in flexibility and variety of details. Mr. Breuer made his first appearance as Mime in the Grau company on Tuesday. The Grau company is generally regarded as a different institution from that of Mr. Damrosch.

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Mme. Calvé, who has been in the South trying to rest and recover her health, is due here to-day, and will resume her operatic dispensations with the performance of Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust" on Wednesday evening. She is said to be one of the hardest students in the Grau company. She spends five hours a day in the study of her art. Yet she is called a creature of fancy.

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The musical season in this city will last as late this season as it did last. There will be concerts in May. The opera season will end with the present month. As usual, the only novelty of the operatic series will be offered at the close of the season.

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Mr. Paderewski is in the Far West, where he is playing to crowds and arousing the same enthusiasm as he did when here. In the mean time it may not be amiss to note that M. de Pachmann at his recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday had the tribute of tears from some of the excitable ladies in his audience. When de Pachmann finds this out he, too, will weep. That is the kind of pianist he is.

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Miss Katharine Ruth Heyman gave a musical matinée at Sherry's Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in which she was assisted by Leo Schulz and David Mannes. Miss Heyman was heard in a trio with Mr. Mannes and Mr. Schulz, Mr. Mannes in "Adagio," and "Perpetuum Mobile" by Franz Ries. Miss Heyman played a number of piano solos by Raff, Chopin, Vogrich, Sinding, and "Die Davidsbündler," by Schumann. Although the weather was inclement, a fashionable and numerous audience attended, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wilcox, Mrs. Arthur Waring, Mrs. Henry Crosby, E. S. C. May, Miss Caroline De Forest, Miss Callender, O. B. Douglas, Mrs. Carl E. Pfister, Mrs. Gertrude Watkins, George Dana Mumford, Mr. and Mrs. Granville Smith, Miss Marie C. Dexter, C. W. Rice, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. C. W. Miller, G. W. Stetson, Mrs. Alexander Hollander, Miss Edith Meade, Austin Needham, D. M. Jenkins, Mrs. M. M. Grosvenor, Mrs. Maurice Grau, and Miss Jennie Dutton.

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San Francisco Town Talk says: "The formation of a new oratorio society has now been definitely accomplished, and, judging from the standing of the people who have pledged their support, a rapid growth and able work should be forthcoming. The meeting held at the Occidental Hotel last Friday was enthusiastic and insisted on the immediate realization of its plans. In order to accomplish this as quickly as possible Dr. Max Magnus, W. C. Stadtfeld, W. B. Murdoch, Dr. Eliza Whiteley, and Miss Mira Burnett were appointed a committee on enrollment and membership. The society considers itself fortunate in having secured the services of an efficient and experienced conductor in the person of Hermann Genss, who has with him credentials showing that he was in charge of choral societies in the larger cities of Germany. His last position was that of director of the choir at the Emperor Frederick Memorial Church, in Berlin. Mrs. Murdoch will be the accompanist. The society hopes to be able to give at least one concert before the end of the present season. On that occasion selections from Gluck's "Orpheus" and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgisnacht" for soli, chorus, and orchestra, will be rendered. The following communication from a prominent member of the old Philharmonic Orchestra was received:

"I have interviewed quite a few of the members of our former Philharmonic Society, and they all expressed a desire to reorganize the society, providing serious and artistic work will be accomplished."

So there is no doubt that in connection with this new oratorio society the Philharmonic Orchestra will be revived.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

The fifth symphony concert for young people will be given next Saturday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Frank Damrosch will explain the three orchestral numbers, namely, the "Sakuntala" overture by Goldmark, a serenade for string orchestra by Haydn, and a waltz by Strauss. Mr. Ericsson Bushnell will be the soloist. Two additional concerts with explanations of the programmes will be given by Mr. Frank Damrosch in Brooklyn under the auspices of the Institute of Arts and Science on the afternoons of March 17 and April 7.

The second concert of the Musical Art Society will be given in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, March 15. Lovers of the old Italian church music will have the opportunity of hearing the two most beautiful works ever sung by this society, namely, the wonderful "Stabat Mater" and the "Improperia" by Palestrina, also a "Gloria Patri" by the same composer. The "Improperia" or "Reproaches" are chanted on Good Friday in the Sistine Chapel during the ceremony of the Adoration of the Cross. The touching words of these wonderful "Improperia" were adapted by Palestrina in 1580 to some simple but exquisitely beautiful faux bourdon, which in depth of feeling and true pathos have never been exceeded. In the second part of the programme will be given a cantata by Johann Sebastian Bach, "Trauer-ode," ("Ode of Mourning,") written in 1727 on the death of the Electress of Saxony. This is a work of great dignity and beauty, and will be given in New York for the first time. The chorales in the cantata and the responses in the "Improperia" and "Gloria Patri" will be sung by a chorus of 800 from the People's Choral Union placed in the balcony. The third part will consist of part songs by Schumann, Dvorak, and also two old Scotch folk songs, "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon" and "Ay Wakin', O!" arranged by H. A. Lambeth.

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD

Australia has apparently produced a new Mozart. His name is Fritz Muller. A fund was raised in Melbourne to send the boy to Europe for the best education. Writing from the Hotel Bristol, Berlin, to her sister in Australia, Mme. Melba says: "I don't wonder you rave about him. He is a wonder. Joachim was having lunch with me yesterday, and he commenced to talk of a wonderful boy who had just arrived from Australia. I asked his name, and he said 'Fritz Muller.' I jumped, and said, 'Tell me all about him. He then told me how the little fellow was brought to him, sat down at the piano, and played Bach and Beethoven and his own little composition. The little fellow has captured my heart, and I will do everything I can for his future." This comforting assurance makes it clear that this boy will never be one of the "mute, inglorious Miltons" of music. With Mme. Melba behind him he will surely be heard.

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The departure of his old friend and chorus master Frantzen from London has evoked from Richter this letter, addressed to the editor of The London Times:

"Sir: I very much regret that owing to doctor's advice my friend, Theodor Frantzen, purposes leaving London, where he has lived and worked for many years. My original idea to speed the parting guest—who as chorus director of the Richter choir for the past twenty-one years rehearsed in a thoroughly artistic and masterly way such works as Beethoven's ninth symphony and mass in D, Brahms's "Requiem" and "Song of Destiny," Bach's "Magnificat," Berlioz's "Faust," &c.—was with a performance of a great choral work. Unfortunately this cannot be arranged. But without some public acknowledgment such a thorough artist should not be allowed to take his leave.

"I, therefore, in my name and in that of the Richter choir, tender Mr. Theodor Frantzen hearty thanks for the long and excellent services he has given as director of the chorus. I remain yours faithfully,

"HANS RICHTER."

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Chevillard appears to be succeeding with his continuation of the Lamoureux concerts in Paris. One of the London correspondents writes: "Faithful to the noble traditions bequeathed him by the late lamented M. Lamoureux, his son-in-law, is continuing at the Théâtre de la République with no less success than the renowned chef d'orchestré the series of Sunday afternoon concerts which made the Cirque d'Hiver famous all over the world. M. Chevillard has his battalions as well in hand as M. Lamoureux, and he exacts of them as perfect discipline. Moreover, he still attempts as trying problems. Next month, indeed, we shall have, for the first time in Paris, the whole of the third act of the Götterdämmerung. To-day, with the ever inspiring and successful Eroica symphony of Beethoven, we had of Wagner that apotheosis of the cradle song, his 'Siegfried Idyll,' and the incomparably eloquent pathos of the 'Prelude' and 'Death of Isolde' in Tristan and Isolde. With this last number the great audience would have been content even had there been no novelties in the programme. But in the 'Russia,' a symphonic poem by M. Balakieff, we had the revelations of a picturesque musical score interpreting the spirit of the old populations of the steppes, which obtained recognition for its own sake quite apart from the factitious attraction of such a theme to a French audience; and in a ballade by M. Moskowski, a violin soloist, M. Pierre Sechiari, rendered for the first time here, with admirable delicacy and mastery, an exceedingly graceful composition which M. Chevillard will do well to repeat soon."

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"Choral Songs in Honor of Her Majesty" is the name of a new volume just published in London. Musicians will await with interest a public performance of Sir Hubert Parry's noble setting of Mr. Austin Dobson's lines, "Who Can Dwell with Greatness," and Sir Frederick Bridge's more massive and highly effective music to the lines, "For All the Wonder of Thy Regal Day," by the Earl of Crewe, and of the four-part song, by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, to the Poet Laureate's words, beginning "With Wisdom, Goodness, Grace." Sir George Martin has chosen Mr. John Davidson's poem, "The Seaboards Are Her Mantle's Hem"; Sir John Stainer has set some clever lines, "Room for Flora's Queen," by his son, Mr. J. F. R. Stainer, while Mr. Arthur Somervell has chosen the Marquis of Lorne's "With Still Increasing Blessings." Dr. Harford Lloyd has set Mr. Henry Newbolt's "A Thousand Years by Sea and Land," and Mr. Elgar has written a very effective four-part song to Mr. Frederic W. H. Myers's lines, "To Her Beneath Whose Steadfast Star." The volume, handsomely printed, and bound in white and gold, with the royal arms, is in every way worthy of the poets and musicians represented in it.

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Lillian Blauvelt is still winning warm praises from the English critics. After her appearance at one of Mrs. Newman's concerts two weeks ago, one wrote: "The vocalist was Miss Lillian Blauvelt, who is not unwise in selecting florid music, as she can execute it to perfection. Her selections were Rossini's 'Una voce poco fà,' from 'Il Barbiere,' and Meyerbeer's 'Shadow Song,' from 'Dinorah,' both of which were exquisitely interpreted."

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The death is announced at Venice of Count Giuseppe Contin di Castelseprio,

Some Happenings in Good Society.

The beginning of Lent, before the various clubs, sewing classes, and other organizations formed for the season get into full swing, is one of the dullest periods of the year in New York society. The sudden cold weather hastened the departure of many for the South, and in town itself there is nothing doing socially, save the usual round of dinners and theatre parties. There are many preparations on foot for the various charitable entertainments which will take place in the latter part of Lent and during the Easter tide. Although New Yorkers are scattered all over the South, the largest individual assemblage seems to be at Palm Beach, which has been very gay this past week. From that place there are to be various expeditions into the Far South, and some of the parties before they return will have explored Mexico, and even have gone as far toward the tropics as South America.

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The most active of the Lenten organizations are the badminton clubs, of which there are several. The Friday Badminton Club had its first meeting this last week; the other badminton organizations met yesterday afternoon and evening, and there will still be another which will meet to-morrow evening. There are also two prominent bowling clubs, the Monday and the Knickerbocker. The first of these will meet to-morrow evening, and the second on Wednesday. At all of these meetings there will be much interest stimulated in the various contests by prizes, and there will be championship games and tournaments during the entire season of Lent.

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The two great charitable performances of the near future will be the Kipling afternoon and evening kirmess in the Astoria ballroom on March 14 for the benefit of the Decorative Art Society, and the Easter Children's festival for the benefit of the Cuban orphans. There has been some rumor of the organization of a bazaar on the lines of that which was given in London last June for the benefit of Charing Cross Hospital. The proposed bazaar, if given, would be, of course, for the benefit of the hospital ship Maine. It is hardly probable, however, that this undertaking will go through. It is very late in the year, and the set in New York society to which this enterprise would peculiarly appeal has practically disbanded for the season. Mrs. Adair, who is over here to obtain additions for the Maine fund, will probably secure what she wishes from private subscription more than from an appeal to the New York public, which has its Manila relief fund and Cuban orphans to look after.

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The visit of Mrs. Adair has been the signal for much dinner entertaining, and her friends who are yet in town have feted her royally. In fact, just now, many people have begun on their second "series" of dinners. Mr. Peter Marié and Mr. and Mrs. George Scott and Mrs. George Crocker have been giving quite a number of small entertainments of this kind. The opera has had fashionable houses during the three nights of regular subscription performances, every box in the parterre and first tier being occupied. The Wagnerian cycle performances have not had the same fashionable patronage as last year. Then there was an unexpected boom for them, because they had been the rage in London during the Summer season, and fashionable New York now takes its cue from what is the last fad in vogue in London. Only a few weeks of opera now remain, and it is doubtful whether the fashionable interest will keep up during the rest of the season. This year this interest, after all, has been more or less spasmodic.

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The carnival in neighboring cities was celebrated with some enthusiasm. Philadelphia was one of the gayest spots in the country during the ten days which preceded the advent of Lent. The second and last Philadelphia Assembly ball was one of the most enjoyable ever held in the old Philadelphia Academy of Music. It finished in a general romp, many of the dancers staying after the band had left and until daylight began to creep in through the closed windows. The new fashion of serving the supper in the auditorium instead of the lobby, as formerly, has perhaps detracted a bit from the old-time picturesqueness of the entertainment, and there is no longer a vision of fair maids grouped on the stairs, which was always one of the distinctive features of a Philadelphia Assembly supper.

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Baltimore has also had a very gay season, and the débutantes have been even prettier and more numerous than usual. Washington wound up the carnival with an Assembly, the Dewey reception, the Bachelors' cotillion, the Bromley-Pauncefote wedding, and a great number of dinners, Senator Depew has been one of the chief entertainers. The Forakers gave a large dinner in honor of Miss Mildred Stokes, who has been their guest, and there was an unusual number of entertainments of a smaller character. New Orleans had a very gay carnival and excellent weather for Rex and the Comus procession.

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The weather has been playing all sorts of pranks in Florida. Palm Beach, however, is so far South, that the cold has not been felt there as much as at other places. From recent letters it would appear as if all the visitors were living out of doors, playing golf and tennis, and sailing and walking. The water has been warm, and there has been much surf bathing. Mrs. Sauyvesant Fish, Mrs. George Gould, Miss Pomeroy, J. De W. Cutting, Samuel Blagden, Jr., and Harry Lehr have been in one party, and Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache, who returned to-day to New York had a large party, including Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Richard and the Comte de Garets. There are many Western people at Palm Beach and several great beauties, among whom is Miss Holbert of St. Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic W. Vanderbilt, the Baroness Hatzfeldt, Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Horace J. Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. Purdy, Mr. William E. Iselin, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Rutter, and Mr. and Mrs. George Bird have been among the recent visitors. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and party will go from Palm Beach to Mexico or California, via New Orleans.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are having a succession of family parties at Biltmore. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, who remained in New York a little longer than they expected, left during the week for their long-promised visit to Biltmore. Mr. Willie Field and Mr. Bowers Lee were of the party. Mr. and Mrs. John Hammond remain in New York at the Sloane house, on Fifth Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin are also in New York. Mrs. Schieffelin is getting her new home ready. It is in East Sixty-sixth Street. Mr. and Mrs. David Hennen Morris have been in New Orleans, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri are at Biltmore.

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Aiken has been a little gayer of late, and among the visitors there during the past ten days have been Mrs. Perry Tiffany, who has closed her house at Roslyn; Mrs. Devereux Clapp and Miss Edith Clapp, who are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp; Mr. and Mrs. Duryea, and Mr. and Mrs. R. James Cross. The hunts continue and the gayeties consist in the main of dinners and card parties.

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Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel have been visiting Boston and have taken in Newport, en route to New York. The Drexels are leaving very shortly for Europe. They will return in time for the Newport season. Mrs. Richard Irvin will also sail shortly, and will be, as already announced, the guest of Mrs. Ogden Goelet, in Paris.

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Miss Mary Crocker, after the stay of the season in New York, has left for her home, in San Francisco. Miss Crocker has been the guest of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid gave a number of entertainments for her. The Prince and Princess Poniatowski have also been guests for a short time in this city, and several entertainments have been given for them. The Princess Poniatowski was Miss Sperry of Oakland, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker will go abroad shortly. Mrs. Crocker will give a musicale and tea at her residence on Wednesday afternoon next.

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Mrs. I. Townsend Burden has been visiting in Baltimore, and some handsome entertainments have been given there in her honor. Her brother, Dr. William A. Moale, gave a dinner for her last week. Miss Burden is in town.

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Among the many New Yorkers who have been in Washington for the past ten days are Miss Dix, the daughter of the Rev. Morgan Dix and Mrs. Dix, who is visiting the Misses Kean; Miss Mildred Stokes, Mrs. Everett M. Culver, and Miss Clark, who are at the Arlington; Miss Edith Miller, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Daly, and Mr. and Mrs. Duncan B. Harrison.

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Miss Callender and Miss De Forest will be "at home" Sunday afternoons during Lent. These "at homes" are to be quiet and informal affairs, but at them one or more singers or other artists will appear. To-morrow afternoon Mr. Maurice Farkoa will sing several of his characteristic songs. It has been said that Mr. Farkoa is a Turk, but one who knows him very well states that this is an error. His mother was a Miss Wilkinson, daughter of the English Consul at Smyrna, and his father was a Frenchman connected with a Parisian commercial house, and in his business travels met with and married the young Englishwoman. Mr. Farkoa was born in Smyrna, and from that fact has probably come the report that he was of Turkish blood.

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Mrs. George R. Schieffelin of 8 East Forty-fifth Street will give a dinner at her residence on Tuesday evening, March 13.

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Among the dinners of last week was one given on Thursday evening by Mrs. George B. De Forest at her residence, 14 East Fiftieth Street. Covers were laid for sixteen. The decorations were Brunner roses and acacia blossoms. On Thursday also Mrs. Spencer Trask of 21 Gramercy Park gave a reception at which Maurice Farkoa sang.

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A testimonial concert, under fashionable patronage, will be given at Sherry's for Mrs. Gerrit Smith on Tuesday afternoon, March 6. Miss Marguerite Hall, Miss Sarah Anderson, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, and the Kaltenborn String Quartet are to sing and play. Tickets can be obtained from Mrs. Charles B. Foote, at 10 West Forty-sixth Street, and of Mrs. Frank S. Hastings, 15 West Fiftieth Street. Mrs. Smith, who is well known in society musical circles, is just recovering from a long and severe illness.

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Whatever may be the plans of a number of the polo players about going abroad to take part in the contests at the Paris Exposition, there are many dates already arranged for games in this country. Polo has already been in vogue some little time at Aiken, and there will be some championship games played there at the end of the month. There will also be a polo tournament at Lakewood, N. J., during the last week of April. It will be played at Georgian Court. Last week at Hot Springs there was a fox hunt, and the Homestead Hotel, which is rapidly filling up with Northern people, is just now very gay.

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Rehearsals of the Kipling poems, songs, and acted stories, and the kirmess dances, which are to be given in the Waldorf-Astoria ballroom by the Society of Decorative Art on the afternoon and evening, respectively, of March 14 next, have been in progress during the week. All indications are that the two events will be most interesting and entertaining. The production of two of Kipling's famous "Gadsby Stories" for the first time on the stage will be in itself an incident of literary as well as dramatic importance. The poet and author's literary development will be further illustrated through recitations by Mr. Arthur Edward Stahlschmidt and songs by Mr. Francis E. Rogers. The kirmess dances will be given by 125 young men and women in costume. A minuet, tarantella, Scotch reel, and Spanish, Hungarian, military, and other dances will be given. Those who have never seen a kirmess will be surprised at the beauty and effectiveness of the spectacle. The tickets for the Kipling afternoon are $2.50 each, including tea in the Astor Gallery. The tickets for the kirmess are $2.50 each, and supper tickets are $2 each, to be obtained beforehand. Tickets can be procured at the Society of Decorative Art, 14 East Thirty-fourth Street. All boxes and seats are reserved. The Executive Board and managers of the Society of Decorative Art are as follows: President—Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield; Vice Presidents—Mrs. A. B. Stone, Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, Mrs. Thomas S. Young, Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw; Secretary—Miss Marian Hague; Mrs. R. L. MacDuffie, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. H. R. Goodnow, Mrs. Edward M. Townsend, Jr., Mrs. Ashmore, Mrs. John Achelis, Mrs. H. R. Duval, Mrs. James Ellsworth, Mrs. George Ehret Fahys, Mrs. E. M. Felt, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. Harold F. Hadden, Mrs. Russel D. Hyde, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Miss M. T. Johnston, Mrs. George W. Kidd, Mrs. Maud Aguilar Leland, Mrs. J. A. Lattmann, Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, Mrs. George L. Meyers, Miss A. W. Martin Miss C. L. Morgan, Mrs. T. C. Richardson, Mrs. Fred R. Sturgis, Miss Sturges, Mrs. Carl Schefer, Mrs. Samuel Sloane, Jr., Mrs. A. Wetmore, Mrs. Jacob Wendell, Jr., Mrs. Francis D. Winslow, and Miss Laura L. Satterlee.

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The first meeting of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club for the season will be held on Wednesday, March 7, at the Tennis Building, 212 West Forty-first Street, from 3 to 6 P. M. The managers are Messrs. William Macneven Purdy, Matthew Astor Wilks, J. Hooker Hamersley, Walter Rutherfurd, and Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer. The officers are: President—J. Hooker Hamersley; Vice President—Matthew A. Wilks; Secretary—Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, and Treasurer—Walter Rutherfurd. The patronesses are Mesdames Clement C. Moore, Philip Rhinelander, Philip J. Sands, Henry E. Pierrepont, Evan K. Stevens, Frederick Sheldon, Frederick J. de Peyster, George L. Kingsland, and Prescott Hall Butler.

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A musical and humorous recital will be given by Mr. George Grossmith at Sherry's on Monday, March 12, at 3:30 P. M., in aid of the Summer Rest Society. Tea will be served after the recital. The Summer Rest Society has for some years past supported at Woodcliff, N. J., a fine old country house and place at which women of good position but whose purses are limited can obtain the benefit of country air and board and lodging at low rates. It is not a charity, but an excellent attempt to smooth the pathway of women who, through untoward circumstances, are forced to battle with the world. Tickets for the entertainment are $2.50 each, and can be had at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue, Tyson's, Waldorf-Astoria, the Manhattan Hotel, and at the residences of the followin- women: Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, 4 East Tenth Street; Miss Rhea, 122 East Thirty-fourth Street; Miss Anne T. Morgan, 219 Madison Avenue; Miss Milnor, 13 East Twenty-fourth Street, and Miss Georgia Shippen, 100 East Thirty-eighth Street.

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The first of the series of six lectures to be given by Dr. Carl Lumholtz and Prof. Frank H. Cushing on the primitive races of mankind in Australia and Mexico, among the Zunis, and in Arizona, will be given on Tuesday afternoon, March 13, at 4 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Henry Draper, 271 Madison Avenue. The subject is "Among Cannibals." Dr. Lumholtz spent some fourteen months among the cannibals of Northern Australia, who are among the most primitive people of the earth, and will describe their characteristics, mode of living, tournaments, dances, and songs. The lecture will be illustrated. Tickets for this course of lectures are $6, and may be obtained from Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. S. Barton French, and at Sherry's and Brentano's.

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An intended improvement at Newport in which the authorities have become interested is the improvement at private expense of the submerged shelf of rock between Chastellux Pier and "Riviera," the property of Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey. The Newport Park Commission received authority from the General Assembly to take title to all the submerged area inside of the harbor line outside of Lime Rocks. Should the United States Government conclude at any time to substitute an electric light, with a cable from the shore, for the petroleum lamp, these rocks would be within the control of the Park Commission. A trifling sum would cover them with creeping plants and flowers and make them beautiful. There is a deep water channel inside of Lime Rocks over 200 feet in width, with 11 feet at high and 7 feet at mean low water. To the south of this there is a plateau on which in low Spring tides there is only a foot of water. An elaborate plan drawn by Mr. Taft of New York has been put into the hands of Civil Engineer Lawton to secure estimates. It contemplates dredging a channel sixty feet wide alongside of Wellington Avenue, with a rip-rap beach for the landing of small boats. This would be protected by the formation of a marine lawn covering about one and one-half acres, with fish ponds stocked with fish, and a Colonial clubhouse, not much larger than an ordinary railway station, with shingled roof and a covered portico communicating with a landing station for yachts drawing less than seven feet.

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The Newport Tax Assessors have concluded their session to hear any complaints from the taxpayers before the lists are made up for the coming fiscal year. Thus far there have been no remonstrances. The Assessors will, however, look over a number of estates where the taxes have been entered as too low, and the general opinion prevails that there will be a general revaluation of Newport property.

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The rentals of bath houses at Bailey's Beach, Newport, for the coming season, have been few thus far, owing to the fact that the cottagers who have heretofore had houses to rent intend to use them exclusively for their families the coming Summer. It begins to look as if only the stockholders would be able to bathe at the beach next season, so Hazard's Beach will be in demand by families renting cottages for the coming Summer.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs asserted during her recent visit to Newport that she would occupy her new villa on the Cliffs next Summer. Mrs. Oelrichs has sent all her horses and carriages to Newport for use upon her return from Europe, and intends to pass the coming season there.

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It is persistently reported at Newport that Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will pass the greater part of next Summer there, and that this family will be made welcome by the efforts of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. It is no secret that for several years Mr. and Mrs. Gould have intended to pass a season in Newport.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Miss Fish and Miss Pomeroy of New York will go to "Crossways," near Bailey's Beach, early in May for the season. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mr. W. Hude Nelson were visitors at Newport during the week.

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The carnival being over on the Riviera, the season is virtually at an end there. The arrival of Queen Victoria at a late date in the Spring, not until April, will have some effect in prolonging the season. Mrs. John Mackay is still at Cannes, where, among those who are seen in society are the Marquise de Mores, Mme. de Charette, and the Count and Countess de Pourtales, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, and Mr. Lispenard Stewart are among the other arrivals. M. and Mme. de Navarro (Miss Mary Anderson) are still near Mentone, and Mr. James Gordon Bennett is occupying his villa at Beaulieu.

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There is very little going on in England. In London recently a few people came to town for the different charitable entertainments. Mrs. Arthur Paget was dining one evening at Prince's, in the Prince of Wales's party. She has not yet gone to the Riviera. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin and Mrs. Ronalds, Miss Van Wart, Mr. and Mrs. Blow, and Mr. Reginald Ward and Miss Ward are met frequently. Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene are at the near Melton Mowbray, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mackay are at Leamington. Mr. and Mrs. DeLancey Kane are enjoying hunting at Macket Harboro.

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It is absolutely settled that there will be two drawing-rooms in London this Spring. For the second the American applications have been very numerous. Mrs. Choate will return to England in time for the March drawing-room, as she has a number of presentations to make. Mrs. Henry White will remain in the South of France.

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Paris has had a cold and wet Winter, so much rain having fallen as to cause the suspension of the boat service on the Seine. If the river continues to rise the damage to the exhibition buildings will be considerable, not only undermining the foundations, but washing off the freshness of the staff and retarding the workmen. People are hurrying through on their way South, and among those recently in Paris were Mrs. Walter Kingsland, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. Ruthven Pratt, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Gautier. At the Ritz are Mrs. and Miss Goelet and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer.

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At Pau, which is finding favor with Americans this year, they are having great sport with automobiling and hunting, among the devotees of the "tuf-tuf" being W. K. Thorn and the Sorchaias. The Empress Eugénie is at Cap Martin, and with the Queen at Bordhiguerra, the Emperor of Germany and the Prince and Princess of Wales in Rome, there will be a crowd of attendant satellites that will add much to the gayety of these places.

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Every hotel in Nice is full, and Cannes is equally popular. W. K. Vanderbilt has been in Nice for weeks on the Valiant with his party of friends. Mrs. McClellan is still at Grasse.

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At the Court ball, St. Petersburg, four beautiful American women attracted much attention and were conspicuous in that gay assemblage by their gorgeous gowns. The Princess Belbselsky, accompanied by her sister, Miss Polly Whittier, who is spending the Winter with her, was ablaze with jewels, for which her blue velvet gown was an effective setting. The Princess Cantacuzene, who had shortly returned from Paris, was in rose-colored velvet, the shoulder straps being of diamonds, and Princess Troubetskoy, née Amélie Rives Chanler, looked handsome in white satin, heavily embroidered. This was the Princess Cantacuzene's first appearance in St. Petersburg, and she came in for much admiration. Rome is gay in the way of dinners and receptions, but no balls on account of the Holy Year. The weather is perfect and people are pouring in from the North. Among the latest arrivals there are Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt, with her pretty daughter, whom she will introduce to New York society next Winter; Miss Shippen, Mrs. Gilman Perkins, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Waldron Pell, James Duane Pell, the Misses Pell, Mrs. S. James Duane Pell, the Misses Pell, Mrs. S. Marie Gibson, Fahnestock, Rogers H. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. John Clarkson, the Misses Clarkson, Mrs. Warner Miller, Mrs. d'Orémieulx, Mrs. and Miss Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Deacon of Boston, Mrs. John Mayer, née Havemeyer, and Arthur Brockie of Philadelphia. Col. and Mrs. William Jay and Miss Jay are at the Royal Hotel, also Miss Malvina Appleton and Miss Hoffman, who have been spending the Winter in Cannes. They leave shortly for Paris, en route to New York. The Osgood Fields have arrived in Rome.

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Mrs. Kernochan and Miss Smith-Clift are still in Rome, continuing sightseeing with mild gayeties in the form of small dinners and evening receptions. A few evenings ago they had a gay party dining with them in the restaurant of the Grand Hotel. Among the sixteen guests were Gen. and Mrs. Draper, Marquis and Marquise Theodoli, the Minister of Bavaria, Mr. and Mrs. MacNutt, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Baron von Schömberg, Baron von Ritter, Comte Primoli, Mr. Astor Bristed, and Prince Ruspoli. At another table were Mrs. Horwitz with a party of friends, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, who had as guests the Prince and Princess de Paterno; M. and Mme. Gori Mazzolini, Prince and Princess de San Faustino, Mr. Young, and others. Mrs. Kernochan looked exceedingly well in black pailletted net, and Miss Smith-Clift was in pale blue crêpe de chine.

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The Countess Gianotti, who is always so hospitable to Americans, gave an afternoon musicale recently, at which were present Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Story, Mrs. Kernochan, and Miss Smith-Clift, Mrs. Horwitz, Mrs. MacCreery, and Mrs. and Miss Bronson. Ambassador and Mrs. Draper also gave a large dinner lately. Among the many Americans present were Mr. and Mrs. Iddings, Mrs. and Miss Colburn, Mr and Mrs. Story, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, Mr. and Miss Parsons, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Hurlbert, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop, Miss Mildred Lee, Mr. Bagot, and Mr. Butler.

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Mr. Garrett of Baltimore and Howard Butler are just starting on an archaeological expedition into the heart of Syria attended by thirty guides and soldiers. They are to be gone several months. Mr. Harry Day, who started around the world with John D. Crimmins, Jr., has been obliged to give up the rest of the trip, and sails for home on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. At a dinner given by Mr. and Miss Parsons recently there were present Dr. Nevin, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Storey, Gen. and Mrs. Draper, Mrs. and Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Smith-Clift, Miss Kemp, Miss Aspinwall, Miss Lowry-Edwards and her fiancé, Baron Melvil, Mr. Bagot, Mr. Iddings, and Mr. Kidston.

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J. Forbes Robertson and Hamilton Aidé are at the Hotel Royal in Rome. Also Mrs. Ramsey Turnbull, who has been spending the Winter in Nice. The death of Mr. William Stanley Haseltine has cast a temporary gloom over the resident American colony, by whom he was much beloved. The funeral services in the American Church were largely attended in spite of the bad weather, a large number of the Diplomatic Corps were present and the floral decorations were most elaborate.

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Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt will visit Cuba next week. She will go with her sister, Miss Carow. Lieut. McIlhenny of Avery's Island will accompany them. He will join them at Tampa.

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The season at St. Moritz is somewhat on the wane. Mrs. John Jacob Astor has been arranging for a series of tennis games and is one of the founders of a Tennis Club. She also was present and gave out the favors at the cotillion recently danced at the Palace Hotel, where she and her young son are now stopping.

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The membership list of the Monday Evening Bowling Club, which is placed at fifty, has already been reached, although it was in the latter part of February before the invitations were issued and when most Lenten engagements had been made. The organizer of the club was Mr. Albert Handy, assisted by Mrs. Parsons, and among the patronesses are Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Mrs. Wager Swayne, and Mrs. Benjamin S. Church. Among the members are Miss Addie Pierson, Miss Ethel Gould, Miss Pansy Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Chisolm, the Misses Swayne, Fellowes, Boardman, Clark, and McClure, and the Messrs. Goldsborough, Bulkeley, Proctor, Eames, Cornelius Bliss, Jr., and Dr. John Izard Middleton.

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Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes has kindly placed her residence, 229 Madison Avenue, at the disposal of the Associate Alumnae of Barnard College on Thursday afternoon, March 8, for the purpose of giving a musicale for the benefit of the Students' Aid Fund. The money raised enables the association to assist poor students through college and find employment for them after graduation.

The following well-known artists have promised to appear: Madame Schumann-Heink, Miss Susan Strong, Miss Harriette Cady, Monsieur Pol Plançon, and Mr. Francis J. Rogers.

Mr. Victor Harris has arranged a charming programme, and will himself accompany the singers.

Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, and other society women have consented to act as patronesses, and the entertainment is certain to be a social and artistic success.

Tickets, at $5 each, are in the hands of the patronesses alone, and can be obtained at the residence of Mrs. A. A. Anderson, 6 East Thirty-eighth Street, daily between 9 and 11 A. M. Mrs. Henry Clews, 9 West Thirty-fourth Street; Mrs. Henry F. Osborn, 850 Madison Avenue, daily between 1 and 3 P. M.

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Mrs. George Crocker of 1 East Sixty-fourth Street gave last evening at her residence a dinner of fourteen covers for her daughters, the Misses Rutherford. As the party went after the dinner to the theatre, the dinner was at 7 o'clock. The decorations were American Beauty roses. Among the guests were Miss Mary Gurnee, Miss Laura Swan, Miss Fanshawe, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Mr. Lawrence Gillespie, Mr. Philip Kearney, and Mr. Livingston. Another of last evening's dinners was that of Mrs. Westervelt of West Fortieth Street. The guests numbered twenty-four. The decorations were Spring flowers, white and purple lilacs. The tea was served in white straw hats with Columbia College colors, blue and white, in bands. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Austen G. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Short, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McKim, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Day, Gen. Pierson and Mrs Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Ellery Anderson, Mrs. Rowan of London, Miss Grace Dobson, Mrs. Ballard Smith, Mrs. L. H. Chapman, Mr. George Scott, and M. Brauwaert, Consul General of France.

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Mrs. R. H. Gallatin of 438 Madison Avenue also gave a dinner last night. Covers were laid for twelve.

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A reception will be given on Tuesday afternoon, March 6, from 3 until 6 o'clock, at the Mothers and Babies' Hospital, 306 Lexington Avenue. The Board of Directors numbers among its members Mr. John Dyneley Prince, Mrs. Fernon C. Brown, Mrs. Samuel J. Kissam, and Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., and among the Associate Managers are Mrs. James T. Soutter, Mrs. Henry Dally, Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mrs. Clinton Gilbert, and Mrs. Frederic A. Bell.

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Miss Hays, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. St. John Hays of 514 Madison Avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday afternoon in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club to thirty-five of her young women friends. Luncheon was served at small tables. Each table had a centrepiece of ferns and was decorated with a different colored flower. One was decorated with green orchids, another with California violets, another with sweet peas, another with lilies of the valley, and another with jonquils. The favors were small baskets filled with these flowers. The Imperial String Orchestra played throughout the affair.

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Mrs. Henry White Cannon of 288 Madison Avenue gave last evening at Delmonico's a large card party.

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On Wednesday afternoon next, March 7, Mrs. George Crocker will give a musicale and tea for her daughters, the Misses Rutherford.

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Mrs. George E. Stedman and Mrs. Charles R. Weeks are to chaperone the Tuesday Evening Bowling Club, which meets at the Tennis Building next Tuesday. The club has thirty members, and was organized by Miss Mary de Peyster Bailey and Miss Phoebe E. Hewlett. The members are Miss Alice Lee, Miss Adelaide Gilson, Miss Mary Simmons, Miss Gertrude Stedman, Miss Harriet McKnight, Miss Mary de P. Bailey, Miss Theodora F. Mallaby, Miss Frances V. Roundey, Miss Hewlett, Miss Margaret V. R. Lee, Miss Eleanor R. Cushman, and Messrs. Charles M. Bleecker, Bassett, Courtney, William F. Lockwood, Thompson Hollister, Paul W. Alexander, Alfred P. W. Seaman, T. Bache Bleecker, Jr., Robert Hewlett, Walter J. Whipple, Charles H. Jones, James M. Charles, William Gardiner, Morris F. Covert, Oliver L. Jones, Jr., Howell J. Lomax, William E. Jones, Norman Cushman, Walter J. Hewlett, and William Park.

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The tableaus given under the management of Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. James Benkard, Mrs. H. R. Duval, Mrs. H. B. Hollins, Mrs. H. Duncan Wood, and Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, in the Astoria ballroom on Friday night, were, as was anticipated, successful. The ballroom was nearly filled, and a large sum must have been realized for the excellent charity for which the entertainment was given, the Samaritan Home for the Aged. The tableaus illustrated the well-known drawings by Charles Dana Gibson of the adventures of Mr. Pipp and his family. Especial care had been exercised to select for the characters young men and women who in personal appearance could have posed as models for the Pipp drawings. Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, who was the only one who had to "make up," personated Mrs. Pipp, and Percy Wharton the venerable and querulous Mr. Pipp. Miss Ella Guthrie and Miss Ethel Hitchcock, who are tall and stately maidens, were the ideal Pipp, or rather Gibson, girls. Messrs. Benkard, Duval, Kinnicutt, Ward, Stevens, Douglas, and Batcheller, and Miss Waring, Miss Roe, Miss Evans, Mrs. Prince, Miss Stebbins, Miss Shippen, Miss Ogden, and Mrs. Trevor were among the other men and women who participated. The tableaus were announced in succession by Mr. John Dyneley Prince. Perhaps the best were "Ow Dry Land," where Messrs. Benkard, Kinnicutt, Ward, and Duval formed the group of young Englishmen admiring the handsome Pipp girls. Miss Ogden and Miss Shippen were the dressmakers in the tableau "In Paris," and Messrs. Benkard, Duval, and Batcheller were the doctors in the amusing tableau "The Next Morning," when Mr. Pipp feels badly after a night with the boys. The Court scene was also very good, and in this Miss Roe, Miss Stebbins, Miss Ogden, Mrs. Trevor, and Mrs. Prince, and Messrs. Ward, Benkard, Douglas, Stevens, and Batcheller appeared with Mr. Wharton, Mrs. Roe, Miss Hitchcock, and Miss Guthrie. The entertainment was exceedingly well planned and managed, and reflected great credit upon its organizers and actors.

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An incident of the week past which, probably because it related to an event still six months in the future, did not attract the attention in the social sporting world that it should have done, was the annual meeting of the National Golf Association and the appointment at this meeting of the place for the men's and women's golf championship tournaments of the coming season. The former was appointed for the Chicago Golf Club course at Wheaton, Ill., and the latter for the Shinnecock links, at Shinnecock Hills, L. I. The women's golf championship has become one of the most important social events of the year. It has, since its inception, always been held in the Autumn, and this would seem to be the most appropriate time, for not only is the heat of Summer then over, but society has finished with its Summer season, during which it is scattered at the various resorts and abroad, and has returned to the suburbs of the larger cities. It was therefore natural to suppose that this Women's Tournament would be given to some course within a near distance of one of the larger cities. Last year, as will be remembered, it was held on the Bala links, near Philadelphia; the preceding year at Ardsley, and the year before that at Morristown. The competitors for the tournament this year were the Baltusrol Club, whose links are within an hour's railroad ride of New York, and the Shinnecock Club, which has already had two championship tournaments, distant by the very fastest trains, even in the Summer season, over two hours from New York on the Long Island Railroad, and whose nearest town (Southampton) has no hotels, and only one or two boarding houses. The Baltusrol representatives, who, while they may be good golfers, are evidently poor politicians, allowed the Shinnecock Club to make its application first in the form of a resolution, and then mildly intimated that if the tournament was held in the Autumn, as it always had been, their course at that season was a good one. To this the Shinnecock representatives replied that the tournament could be held at their links at any time, and Baltusrol meekly subsiding, the tournament was voted to Shinnecock.

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If the women's tournament is held in July or August, it may clash with the men's tournament at Chicago, and during those months, and even until mid-September, it could not be the event that it has always been or will be if held in the Autumn, for even the fair golfers themselves are too scattered. If held after Sept. 15, or before June 20, travel to or from Shinnecock and New York means a matter of two or three hours each way, and there are no accommodations there at these periods for even the golfers themselves. It is, however, to be presumed that the competitors at the tournament and a certain number of their friends will be taken care of as guests in private houses at Southampton or Shinnecock. The matter is interesting to the general sporting and social public only in that, by what seems a poor choice of the National Association, the women's golf championship tournament this year bids fair to become merely a small local event. There is evidently too much politics in the National Golf Association.

SOCIETY NOTES.

To-morrow afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre at 3 o'clock Cleveland Moffett will give an illustrated lecture on the Tissot paintings illustrating the life of Christ.

The engagement of Miss Maude Cecil Seligman and Mr. Sidney Stuyvesant Meyers is announced. Miss Seligman will be at home on Sunday afternoon, March 11, at her residence, 6? East Ninetieth Street, from 3 to 6.

On Thursday last Miss Katherine Ruth Heyman gave a successful musical matinée at Sherry's. Miss Callender and Miss De Forest were among the patronesses. On Tuesday, March 13, at the Tuxedo, a concert is to be given by the Severn Trio, assisted by Mrs. Katherine Fleming Hinrichs and Mr. Harvey Worthington Loomis.

Mrs. Henry Seligman gave a musicale at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon. The musicale, in a way, was in honor of the members of Mr. Frank Damrosch's Wednesday morning singing class, of which Mrs. Seligman is herself a member. There are about thirty in the class, and they sang Fiedlitz's "April," the song of the Rhine maidens from "Die Walküre," and four songs by Brahms, with harp and horn accompaniment. Mr. Walker, the baritone, gave a selection. The musicale was followed by a collation. There were some 150 guests present, in addition to members of the class.

On Thursday, March 8, Mr. Dwight L. Elmendorf will give one first of four lectures at Sherry's. These lectures, which begin on March 8 and 15 at 3:30 o'clock, will be illustrated with telephotographs and moving pictures. The subject of his first lecture will be "With the Army in Luzon and Cuba"; the second, to be given on March 15, will be on "From New York to Paris." The remaining two of the series will also be given at Sherry's, but on Thursday evenings, March 22 and 29, at 8 o'clock. Their subjects are respectively "A Tramp Through the Alps" and "The Yellowstone Park." Mr. Elmendorf's lectures are always interesting, and these coming ones will probably draw a crowd.

Miss Gertrude Aurelia Potter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Potter, of 134 Montague Street, Brooklyn, and Mr. John A. Schroeder of Stockholm, Sweden, were married at the Potter residence on Wednesday evening last. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Eleanor S. Potter, while Mr. Edgar M. Friedenberg acted as best man. The Rev. Dr. Hammerskjold of Yonkers officiated. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Potter, Mrs. C. Montgomery, Miss Eleanor C. Potter, Messrs. William and Henry M. Potter, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Webster, and Mr. W. Webster, Jr., of Waltham, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Williams and Messrs. Alfred and Charles Webster of Glen Ridge, N. J.; Mr. Robert Montgomery and Miss G. Montgomery of Newark, N. J.; Mrs. F. Garlich, the Misses Garlich, Mr. Charles Garlich, Mrs. Van Zand, Mr. and Mrs. A. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. F. Potter and the Misses Potter of Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Williams of Waltham, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Bergman and Mr. and Mrs. Hammerskjold of Yonkers, Mr. and Mrs. Halberg, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Leissler, Miss Eva Bulger, Miss Elma Hawkins, Miss Huest

THE GOSSIP OF PARIS

Panama Scandals Prevent French Opposition to Nicaragua.

TWO NEW ACADEMICIANS

Indifference Toward Martinique—Exposition Nearly Ready—Its Success Questioned—Le Ressort Censored.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The question of the Nicaragua Canal has not excited French public feeling very greatly. The people who lost all their money in Panama have no means of rousing the press to action, and their grievance is of so old a date, and the political scandal involved in it was so terrible, that nothing more is likely to be heard about them or it. Panama has, to all intents and purposes, been wiped off the slate of French history. Charles de Lesseps still lives on his modest farm in the east of France, surrounded by a host of unmarried sisters and young brothers, and he has no wish to fling himself again into the vortex of international finance. Mme. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the young widow of the "Grand Français," survives and is fascinating in spite of her widow's weeds. M. Emile Loubet is President of the French Republic, and for reasons which it is unnecessary to go into, his enemies call him the "Panamist."

Baron Christiani, who knocked Loubet's hat off on the Auteuil racecourse, with the idea of substituting for it a large Panama hat which he held hidden in a coat pocket, is still in prison at Fresnes, and the last we have heard of him is that he is ill and has been transferred to the Penitential Infirmary. "Panama! Panama!" This is an old street cry like that of last year's "Fresh Lavender!" The people who invested their money in the hopeless Panama enterprise are dead or for some other reason silent. France will never again create a Panama. The very name is as melancholy in sound to her as that of Waterloo or Sedan. However bright the financial possibilities of a Panama Canal, completed with new capital and under new auspices, might be, the savings of the French peasants would never go into such a canal again. For this reason the French Government has no desire to oppose the Nicaraguan scheme. To oppose it would be to rake up old stories which are best left in oblivion, the destroying again of reputations which have managed to reform themselves in accordance with that law which is eternal in France that everything is forgotten sooner or later, that everything blows over. To oppose the Nicaraguan scheme would involve the release of Baron Christiani, the triumph of Rochefort and Millevoye, and a direct personal attack upon the French President, the consequence of which it is impossible to foresee.

This morning M. Loubet paid an official visit to the tomb of his predecessor, Felix Faure. The memory of Felix Faure is getting very dim, and it requires an act of piety of this kind on the part of Faure's successor to revive it. On the whole France has been quieter with Loubet at its head than it was with Felix Faure. M. Loubet is in no sense of the word an intriguer. He has no passion for self-advertisement. The dignity of his situation loses nothing thereby, it must be admitted, and he is less an object of jealousy to some brilliant contemporaries. On the whole, his Presidential career has so far been a credit to him, and nothing that he has done has given rise to spiteful comment or caused any difficulties to the Ministry.

The riots at La Martinique have created excitement here, but in spite of the interpellation of M. Denis Guibert, the Deputy for La Martinique, the Government is indisposed to treat the matter very seriously. M. Denis Guibert is a strong Clerical, and a convinced Conservative. When Magnard edited The Figaro it was Denis Guibert who was his right-hand man. After Magnard's death Guibert edited The Figaro for a time, and every morning published short articles giving the note of this widely read organ on home and foreign affairs. But the Dreyfus case separated him from the management of The Figaro, and after his election to the Chamber as Deputy of La Martinique, to which he was invited by his black constituents without having any special knowledge of the affairs of the Island, he ceased to play for any Parisian role. He is a man of considerable wealth, with a very charming manner, and wide political knowledge. He is opposed to any American intervention in the affairs of La Martinique, but the Government is none the less quite capable of striking a bargain with the United States for the transfer of this troublesome possession, which brings in annually a good deal less than it costs and supplies France with little else except rum.

TWO NEW ACADEMICIANS.

Two new Academicians have been elected, M. Paul Hervieu and M. Emile Faguet. The former of these is an artist in the fullest acceptability of the word. Within the last few years he was looked upon as the most promising young man of letters in France. As is so often the case, his promise was greater than his performance. But two of his pieces, however, had considerable success at the Comédie Française, and the delicate precision of his observation and the distinction of his style are a relief from the vulgarities of Paul Bourget and the rhodomontades of Rostand and Richepin. M. Hervieu started in life as a diplomatist, and though he was too much a man of letters to consent to go to Brazil as an attaché of the legation there, he has remained in a great measure a diplomatist ever since he abandoned the carrière. His diplomatic reserve is one of the reasons why his pieces have never attained great popular success. It is also an explanation of his election to the Academy.

In appearance M. Hervieu is good-looking and distinguished. His hair is auburn, and his clean-shaven face—youthful at a distance—is a network of partly suppressed wrinkles. Much of his fame is due to women, who appreciate his work immensely. He succeeds to Pailleron, to whom he is superior in every respect, and his speech at his forthcoming reception by the Academy is being looked forward to in literary circles, for it is certain to be a great and delicate treat, affording a refreshing relief to the shocking trash with which M. Deschanel recently supplied us. M. Faguet, the other Academician, is the typical critic in the driest French sense—a rechauffé of Sainte-Beuve and Edmond Scherer. He writes the dramatic reviews for the Journal des Débats, and anatomizes the dead bones of mediaeval literature to the corpse-like audiences of the Sorbonne, dust rising to dust. It is the tradition of the Academy to include men of this kind among the immortals. They have never belonged to any but a past life, and being still-born, there is no need to tell their immortality in question.

EXPOSITION NEARLY READY.

There is a question whether the exposition will be ready for the opening day. My own impression is that it will. Of course a vast deal remains to be done, but the rapidity of the progress which is made from week to week is really astonishing. The new bridge across the Seine requires now little more than a balustrade and a statue or two to be complete. The rest of the buildings, being almost entirely of iron and glass, are finished except for a general cleaning up. Many of the showcases are already erected, and a couple of weeks will suffice for putting the last touches to the international pavilions. The Avenue of Palaces, which leads from the new bridge to the Invalides, is really very fine. It crosses the roof of the new metropolitan railway, which is entirely made of glass. There are some very pretty points of view from the numerous balconies of the ornate buildings of which this avenue is composed. One in particular comprehends the bright gilded dome of the Invalides, and to the right the setting of the sun behind the Eiffel Tower and the great wheel over the smoke-laden roofs of Passy. This exposition will be less compact than was the last. It will be more than a day's journey to walk over it, and no less than three small iron bridges have been thrown over the Seine to enable visitors to go from one part of the exposition to the other without leaving its precincts.

As the date of the opening approaches it becomes more and more a moot question as to whether the exposition will be a success. Business in Paris is so shockingly bad that all the tradespeople are in despair. The number of visitors, both from the United States and England, has never been so small. Still, the fact is being relied on that a great number of passages have been booked in advance. I hear, however, that in England a very large proportion of those who had arranged to come over for the exposition by paying installments of money to one or other of the tourist agencies, have asked for their money to be returned. Many of them were reservists, who were forced to go to the front, and under the circumstances the agencies did not feel that they could retain their subscriptions. Of course the provincial attendance will be enormous, but it will be interesting to see whether the abstention of a good many Englishmen and some Americans will produce a real effect upon the total results.

A sensational piece, "Le Ressort," has been acted at the Noveau Théâtre in the strictest privacy, its author being M. Urbain Gohier, whose attacks upon the French Army, and whose passionate defense of Dreyfus in the columns of the Aurore have rendered him famous. "Le Ressort" has nothing to do with the army, but is the glorification of an imaginary modern commune with revolution and riot and barricades to wind up with. The hero of the piece is an impassioned democrat, whose spring of action is destroyed at the critical moment through his devotion to a woman who has more lovers than one. This woman's husband comes upon the scene, and in a curiously cynical act walks his own wife off in triumph, after warning the democratic prophet that his schemes will fail; that the spring is indeed broken, and that he has thrown away the great chance of a lifetime in an aimless and ridiculous intrigue. Finally the revolution takes place, the woman is shot in a cleverly staged street fight, and the democrat dies bravely with his faithful conspirators around him. A crowd of policemen in plain clothes rush forward, pile up the corpses, and cry "Vive la République."

What prevented the piece from passing the censors was the introduction upon the boards of policemen in plain clothes, one of whom murders his comrade, whose identity has been discovered by the conspirators—this to save himself and in the hope of obtaining the Legion of Honor. "Le Ressort" was well acted, and has considerable dramatic merit. It was preceded by a lecture from M. Urbain Gohier, who prophesied that war would soon be impossible because the soldiers of the opposing armies before murdering one another would want to settle up old scores with their commanding officers.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

RUSSIA GAINS CONCESSIONS FROM TURKEY.—Advices from Constantinople to the Frankfurter Zeitung are that the recent rumors to the effect that France, seconded by Russia, is trying to obtain a reopening of the Egyptian question contain little evidence in fact. But whatever may have been the original intention of France, it is now clear, it is said, that her Embassy is simply seeking to obtain certain commercial concessions in the Levant. The Zeitung also affirms, on what is said to be the very best authority, that Russia has already received a quid pro quo for making no objection to the concession to Germany of the Bagdad Railway.

A fortnight ago the Russian Ambassador to the Porte received an iradé from the Sultan, which was followed by the conclusion of a preliminary agreement relating to the construction of a railway from Kars to Erzeroum. The form of the agreement is said to be identical with that which was recently concluded between Turkey and Germany regarding the Bagdad Railway. It is further stipulated that Russia will receive the same preferential rights for the construction of all other branch lines which may be extended to the Russian frontier.

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TO IMPROVE INDIVIDUAL MARKSMANSHIP IN THE FRENCH ARMY.—It is reported in military circles in Paris that Minister of War Gen. de Galliffet is preparing measures which will completely reorganize the shooting in the French Army. The Minister is said to have followed the war in South Africa with close interest, and has a number of plans on foot suggested by it; the first will be an attempt to improve the individual marksmanship in the army, particularly long-range work.

At present there are no extensive military ranges in France and very few short-distance ones. There are hardly any shooting grounds where the conditions of modern warfare can be realized. According to the present scheme of Gen. de Galliffet, fields of 2,000 hectares for infantry alone will be necessary, and, if grouped with other arms, 4,000 hectares are needed. The only practicing ground which at present exists is that at Châlon. Two other camps are projected, one at Mailly for the Twentieth Corps, and the other at Courtine, for the Twelfth Corps. Each of these will cost, it is said, 5,000,000f. each.

In Germany fifteen army corps out of twenty have a practicing ground established in war conditions. In France forty-four garrisons have practicing ranges which do not exceed 300 meters in length, and some have none at all. Sixteen garrisons have ranges which are extremely dangerous for the neighbors.

In view of the greater cost of land in France than in Germany, it is proposed to hire temporarily large tracts of ground for range purposes, and the plan of the Ministry is to establish butts at short distances close to barracks for the use of recruits, and a practicing ground on the required vast scale for each army corps, together with numerous temporary grounds.

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ACTUAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NEW FRENCH NAVAL PROGRAMME.—It is the consensus of opinion in naval circles in Berlin, and in Paris, too, among the opponents of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry, that the new French naval programme, although formidable on paper, is not sustained by actual fact. Eight hundred thousand francs is to be spent on new ships during the next seven years, representing a yearly expenditure of a little over 100,000,000f., but the latter sum has been about the normal expenditure for some years past.

In 1896 the Minister of Marine of that day brought forward a strong building programme, but it has not been carried out, and apparently it is now to be dropped in favor of the new programme, although 225,000,000f. of the 800,000,000f. mentioned above is to be devoted to the completion of ships which have been begun under the 1896 scheme. It is further proposed to build 6 first-class battleships, 6 armored cruisers, 28 torpedo catchers, 112 torpedo boats, and 26 submarine or submergible boats.

The new ships are expected to be all completed by 1907, but it is hoped that two of the six battleships, three of the six cruisers, twenty of the torpedo-catchers, seventy-six of the torpedo-boats, and all the submarine boats will be ready for sea by 1905. A further large sum is to be expended on re-arming the forts, building new docks, the transformation of Bizerta into a first-class port and arsenal, and the creation of arsenals at Saigon, in Cochin China, and Dakar on the West coast of Africa.

It is considered in foreign naval circles that the determination to create a first-class dockyard and arsenal at Bizerta is alone of serious consideration on the part of the powers, as it is a decision taken in defiance of existing treaties. It is also pointed out in Paris that the proposals are too modest to suit the views of M. Lockroy, the ex-Minister of Marine, and the colonial group who act with him, so that an attempt is sure to be made to force the Government to enlarge their measure. It is deemed a significant fact, however, that of late years the French Chamber has shown itself very reluctant to make additions to the naval estimates. In the meantime, popular faith in the prevailing power of a large fleet of submarines is daily augumenting.

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THE KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY MAY VISIT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—Owing to the increased popular dislike for each other between France and Italy, it has several times been announced that King Humbert and Queen Marguerite of Italy would not visit the coming Paris Exposition. These stories are now denied in Rome as well as in Paris. President Loubet, it is said, will shortly send a formal invitation to the Quirinal, which will be accepted.

The problem of housing the royal guests who may come to Paris is said to be as far from solution as ever. The cause of the uncertainty is alleged to lie at the door of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which from the first has failed to take the necessary steps. At length the Minister has deputed to M. Crozier, the Master of Ceremonies, the duty to furnish royal abodes. M. Crozier protests that it is none of his business, and explains that the royalties once on the spot, it would lie with him, as Master of Ceremonies, to regulate their amusements and see that they fulfilled their official obligations in accordance with the demands of etiquette; but to find a lodging for the monarchs devolved, M. Crozier affirms, on the Civil Buildings Section of the Fine Arts Department. It is now the turn of the Civil Buildings to protest. Their services would only come into requisition when the palace had been chosen. Furnishing, they aver, is their legitimate specialty; but on no account would they accept the responsibility of selecting royal residences. The conflict has still to receive a solution, and in the meantime Paris remains without an official resting-place for crowned heads.

THE HEAVENS IN MARCH

Vernal Equinox by Far the Most Important Event of Month.

MERCURY AS AN EVENING STAR

Conditions for Observing Venus Will Be Excellent—Several Conjunctions Between Moon and Planets.

The vernal equinox, that occurs as the sun crosses the line on the 20th, is far and away the most important event of the month, for at that time astronomical Spring begins and we know that almost all of the cold weather is over for the Winter. There is almost an hour and a half's increase in the length of daylight during the month, and the sun moves north with great rapidity, making a movement of rather more than eleven and a half degrees in declination.

The temperature of the sun has an intensity far surpassing the greatest temperature we can produce. As Astronomer Royal Ball tells us, we can send an electric current through a piece of platinum wire, heat it until it is dazzlingly brilliant, and until it finally fuses and breaks. The temperature of this wire could hardly be surpassed in the most elaborate furnace, but it falls far short of the temperature of the sun.

It is, however, admitted that there is one seeming discrepancy between the fact of the sun's high temperature and a well-known physical fact. "If the sun were hot," it has been said, "then the nearer we get to the sun the hotter we should be." This, however, is not found to be the case. On the top of a high mountain we are nearer the sun, and yet everybody knows that it is much colder up there than in the valley at its foot, and that on some mountain tops the snow never disappears. In a greenhouse on a sunshiny day the glass allows the sun's beams to enter, but confines most of the heat and the temperature rises. Our condition here on earth is somewhat similar. When on the earth's surface we benefit by the interposition of the atmosphere, which takes the place of the glass, but when we climb very high mountains the atmosphere is rarefied and the cold gets at us. If we could imagine the earth to be stripped of its coat of air then eternal frost would reign over the valleys as well as the mountain peaks.

The moon during March draws quite in line with several of the planets, but the selection made is not as well calculated to attract us as though we had been allowed to arrange the programme ourselves. However, better times are promised. We have Neptune, Jupiter, Uranus, and Saturn occulted in turn in the order named, and we may succeed in getting a peep at one or the other as he slides out from behind the moon's disk. Whether the moon be new or full, at first quarter or at last; whether it be high in the heavens or low, one feature remains almost constant, and that is its apparent size, except when it is very close to the horizon, when it seems much larger than when overhead. Experiment shows that the fluctuations in its apparent size are contained within very narrow limits. If the moon were to recede into space, its size would seem to dwindle, and long ere it had reached the distance of even the very nearest of the other celestial bodies it would have shrunk into insignificance. If it were to approach the earth, its size would gradually increase, until, when close to us, it would seem like some mighty continent stretching over the sky. As these changes do not take place, we infer that the real distance of the moon from us is almost constant. The average of this distance from us is 240,000 miles, with the ordinary fluctuations on either side not above 13,000 miles.

Mercury was in conjunction with the moon on the 2d, and the event repeats itself on the 30th, the day of the new moon. As this skipping jack of the celestial brotherhood is at the extreme eastern end of his tether on the 8th, we cannot find him on either of the days of conjunction, and so the phenomena are without interest to us, save in the mind's eye. On the few days just before and immediatley following his period of greatest elongation from the sun, if the conditions of the weather are favorable, we shall be able to see him as an evening star. The planet is in northern declination and the twilight is short. The observer must begin as soon after sunset as the darkness will serve to bring out the planet's light. He must command a view of the horizon to the westward, and note carefully where the sun went down, and with the aid of an opera glass sweep the sky about 8 degrees to the right of the sunset spot. The planet will soon make itself apparent, shining with a brilliancy with which few stars can be compared, when seen under the same light.

Uranus was in quadrature on the 3d, so we see by this that the planet has withdrawn quite a distance from the sun, and is now a little more than half way on toward opposition. This month the planet is one of the morning stars under which heading it will remain until the Summer months begin.

Venus is evening star. Every favorable condition conspires to give this bewitching planet pre-eminence on the planetary annals of the month. She is moving eastward from the sun, and consequently approaching the earth, which is additional by proved by her increasing diameter. She is so resplendently lovely that she seems to embody the poetry of planetary existence, and has won the admiration of star gazers ever since men began to study the heavens.

Neptune is also an evening star, and on the 8th the period of the moon's first quartering is occulted by the latter, but the planet is far beyond the reach of unaided human vision. The only other important event in which this planet takes part is his arriving at the point of quadrature, where he gets on the 15th, the day before the full of the moon. The planet is at present in the constellation of the Bull.

Jupiter on the 22d is in conjunction with the moon, in fact, is occulted by the latter. The planet is the morning star, so if we want to witness this game of hide and seek we must be up before the sun comes and puts both the principal actors off the stage. There is a great difference in the celerity of movement between Jupiter and the earth, for while we pass along at the rate of over eighteen miles each second, Jupiter only accomplishes eight miles. So we see that the time occupied by an exterior planet in completing a revolution is greater than the period of the earth. It thus happens that Jupiter requires 4,332.6 days, or a little short of twelve years, to make a circuit of the heavens. The prince of planets is moving on toward opposition, where he will arrive in May. Then we shall see him in the full radiance of his majestic mien.

Saturn is a morning star, and he, too, reaches the quarter post of quadrature this month, the event taking place on the 25th. This planet is not very conspicuous at present, nor, compared to what he has been, will he attain a very marked brilliancy this year. He will always be distinguished quite easily from surrounding stars by his steady light and his somewhat leaden, dull tint. As it takes him nearly thirty years to complete a revolution, he moves through only one-thirtieth of the zodiac in a year, and remains in a constellation two years and a half. He is now in Sagittarius.

Mars and the rapidly waning crescent are at their closest for the month on the 29th, but this is not saying very much, for the two are separated by about six degrees and a half of blue space, which rather conveys an opposite impression to that usually understood by the word conjunction. Mars's travels this year about the heavens do not include his being in opposition, and a look at his satellites is, therefore, not possible.

FAMOUS TREES THREATENED.

Calaveras Grove, California, May Be Sold to a Duluth Lumberman.

Special to The New York Times

DULUTH, Minn., March 3.—One of the most celebrated and majestic of all the big tree groves left to California is under option to a lumberman of this city, and he says that he proposes to exercise the option before its expiration on April 1.

R. B. Whitesides is a man who has made a fortune in pine and iron lands in the past three years. Not long ago he paid $1,000 for a ninety-day bond on the Calaveras sequoia grove at a price of $100,000, the entire purchase price to be in cash at the expiration of the period. "I propose," said he yesterday, "to own the Calaveras grove on April 1, but what I shall do with it then I am not ready to say." But there is not much doubt what Mr. Whitesides intends to do with it. There are 3,900 acres of forest in the grove, and in one group are thirty-one trees that tower about 300 feet into the air and are from 90 to 90 feet in circumference at the height of a man's head. This timber is of immense value.

Mr. Whitesides has already bought 5,000 acres of fine timber land just west of the Calaveras grove, and has under bond a lot more around it, enough to stock sawmills for a long period of years.

Congress has now before it a joint resolution providing for the purchase of the Calaveras grove as a National park.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

There is quite a difference of opinion upon the merits of the bill introduced by Assemblyman Henry to amend the Military Code, some officers giving the opinion that the changes proposed will be a decided benefit to the Guard, while others contend the changes may not prove to advantage. Col. Henry for years has been known as one of the most ardent workers for the interests of the Guard and one of its most valued officers, and supporters of the bill point to this fact as a sufficient guarantee that the changes are bound to prove beneficial. A prominent officer who has made the bill a special study says: "The trouble is that those who are shouting from the housetops against the proposed changes are entirely ignorant of the provisions of the bill and have not read or studied it. In the first place the amendments have the sanction of Col. Welch, President of the Code Committee of the National Guard Association, an officer who it must be admitted is specially qualified to judge of the merits of proposed changes. Take, for example, the amendment to Section 36, relating to officers of separate companies, which has been criticised. This change will prove a decided saving to the State, and will diminish the number of officers. The talk against the amendment of the sections relating to allowances for headquarters is almost too absurd for consideration.

"The actual allowance of headquarters of the National Guard of $2,000 is done away with, and the paragraph relative to traveling expenses, &c., added in order that when members of the staff are ordered on duty the usual railroad fare and subsistence may be paid out of the general fund. It is impracticable to fix that amount in an actual allowance. Officers on the staff will receive no more pay, and expenses will be no greater. It is certainly not to be expected that officers when traveling under State orders must pay their expenses for traveling and subsistence out of their salaries, and the amendment cannot be fairly criticised for making an allowance for this. There are other points of the bill that can be defended as well as those I have referred to. Some officers jump at conclusions too quick, and much unnecessary trouble would be saved if they would think a little before working themselves and others into a frenzy over an imaginary wrong."

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Officers not in favor with the provisions of Col. Henry's bill point to the fact that several amendments have already been made since the criticisms were made public, and claim that representative officers of each brigade, together with the Major General, should have met and discussed the amendment before the bill was introduced. Had this been done those who view the bill with disfavor affirm there would have been no controversy over the matter. It is also held that each brigade commander should have had an opportunity to discuss the proposed changes with officers of his command.

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Major Strong of Gen. Smith's staff has been busily engaged in looking over the different companies of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, with a view to bettering the condition of the command. It is no easy task the Major has assumed, and it has already taken a great deal of work. Unfortunately, the result of the Major's visit has resulted in the disbandment of one company, and another is booked for the same fate. It is understood there will still be others unless improvement is made. Companies E, G, H, and K, it is known, have been the subject of a very favorable official report on their drill work, particularly Company E, commanded by Capt. Scanlan. Rumors have been rife that Major Strong has his eyes on a future high place for himself in the Sixty-ninth, but those in the confidence of Major Strong declare that such rumors are unfounded, and that his aim under the direction of Gen. Smith is to make the Sixty-ninth one of the best regiments in the State. There is much to be done yet before this is accomplished, and some important changes must yet be made. The disbandment of Company F and the recommended disbandment of Company B are not taken kindly by many in the regiment, who assert it will hurt the regiment. Others, however, say new companies will be organized in a short time.

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Commissioner Feitner will review the Twelfth Regiment at its armory next Thursday night, and a dance will follow. Second Lieut. George L. Myers has been unanimously elected Captain of Company K, vice Blake, resigned. Company G, Capt. Benkard, has taken in twenty-eight recruits during the last few weeks, and the regimental recruit class has a most healthy appearance with from sixty-five to seventy men drilling in it. Sergt. David Schearer of Company E has been appointed First Sergeant. Company B will hold a "stag and smoker" at the armory on Friday evening, March 24. Team matches will be shot in the armory ranges as follows: Leonard Trophy, March 6; Riker Trophy, April 19; Schieffelin Trophy, from April 30 to May 14. The turnout for drills during the past month, it is said, will be a little better than 74 per cent.

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Col. Jarvis of the Eighth Regiment has ordered battalion drills as follows: First Battalion, March 6 and 15; Second Battalion, March 5 and 14.

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Capt. George L. Baker, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Eighth Regiment, has resigned on account of removal to Staten Island. Company D will hold a dramatic entertainment and reception on March 7 at Ebling's Casino. The New England comedy-drama "Hick'ry Farm" will be presented. The athletic entertainment to be held at the armory on March 17 will be one of the biggest athletic events of the season. The relay race is to be between the New York University and the College of the City of New York and Columbia College is expected to run against Princeton.

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In the Twenty-second Regiment battalion drills have resulted in a large turn out, and with excellent results, and the review of the regiment by Gen. Roe on March 12 is expected to result in an exceptionally fine showing of Col. Bartlett's command. Private J. F. Hearne of Company C has been unanimously elected Second Lieutenant. First Sergt. Mahon, who had been tendered the nomination withdrew. Lieutenant-elect Hearne served as a First Sergeant with the volunteer regiment during the Spanish-American war, and is an old member of the Twenty-second. Word has been received by Company E that ex-Sergt. Fred Mathias of that company died in the Philippines. He was serving as a First Sergeant in the Twenty-seventh Infantry. He was with the Twenty-second as a Sergeant when it was in the United States service. Long service medals will be presented at the review on March 12. Capt. Dayton of Company G sails for Paris on March 14. He has been appointed a Government expert at the exposition. Lieut. R. W. Schuesler of Company A has received a handsome sword from the members as a token of esteem. Many athletes are practicing at the armory for the regimental games to be held on Saturday evening, March 17, and everything points to one of the most successful meetings in the history of the association. Company K, Capt. Wilbur F. Barber, gave another informal reception and dance last Friday night at the armory, which was largely attended and thoroughly enjoyed. Privates M. S. Lewis, F. Kronenberger, and W. Loew, Jr., have been appointed Corporals as a result of a competitive examination recently held.

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Troop 3 of Squadron A has elected First Sergt. Stowe Phillips First Lieutenant. The semi-finals for the mounted tournament to be held at the armory March 7 will be decided next Tuesday, and some spirited contests will take place. The tournament this year will offer unusual attractions.

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Capt. J. R. Hegeman, a much-valued member of Gen. Smith's staff, Fifth Brigade, will sail for Europe on May 9, to be absent some three months.

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Capt. Frederick Chichester Thomas, Commissary of the Twelfth Regiment, has been appointed Commissary of the Fifth Brigade by Gen. George Moore Smith, in place of Major Arnold, deceased. Major Thomas served five years in the Seventh Regiment, and joined the Twelfth in June, 1897, as Commissary. Gen. Smith wanted a bright young officer on his staff, and the First Brigade considers it quite an honor to supply one to the headquarters of the Fifth. They also admire the democratic spirit shown by Gen. Smith in making his selections.

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The showing made by the Seventy-first Regiment last Tuesday at the review by Gen. Greene was the best it has made since Col. Bates assumed command. Gen. Greene was particularly impressed with the handsome showing made by the regiment, and complimented the officers at the conclusion of the ceremonies. No date has yet been set for a review of the regiment by Gov. Roosevelt. It depends entirely on the Governor's convenience, and Col. Bates says all announcements as to dates are premature.

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The Rev. Roland S. Nichols, who was Chaplain of the Ninth New York Volunteers in the Spanish war, has been appointed a Chaplain in the army. Preparatory to his departure for the Philippines, where he will be assigned to a regiment for duty, Chaplain Nichols called at the Ninth Regiment Armory last Monday night and was entertained by the Veteran Corps, who invited the officers of the regiment to participate in the farewell. Among the former officers present was ex-Col. Goodman James Greene, who commanded the Ninth in the war. Corp. William Hendry, who broke his leg some weeks ago, is back on duty in Company E. A checker team is being organized in that company that will challenge teams of other regiments. William H. Davis, who has served for nearly thirty years in Company C, has returned to the company after a six months' leave of absence. Col. Morris has sent forward the nomination of Lieut. Edward D. Graff for the position of Regimental Adjutant. Lieut. Graff has been Acting Adjutant for some time and has made such an excellent record that his promotion comes as a deserved reward. His new rank will be that of Captain. Dr. S. Dana Hubbard has been nominated for the position of Surgeon and Major, vice Thompson, resigned. In Company C Corp. John N. Hendry has been promoted Sergeant and Private Louis Gilbert Corporal. Col. Morris is trying to secure the attendance of Gov. Roosevelt for the review of the regiment on enlisted men's night some time in March. Tickets will be sold for that event by the men of the different companies and the proceeds will be retained by them for the benefit of the companies.

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The artillery detail of the First Naval Battalion for the military tournament commenced the practice drills last Friday evening at the Second Battery Armory. The contest for the Josephthal trophy will commence on Saturday, March 17, and continue every Saturday through April. The next club night of the Naval Reserve Association will be held on Friday evening next. Battalion drill will be held on Tuesday evening next on board the New Hampshire. The First Division and the Galley Rangers of last Summer were the guests at a "smoker" last evening, given on board the United States ship Portsmouth by the Battalion of the East, Naval Militia of New Jersey.

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A former officer of the New York Guard who is now an officer of the Forty-second Volunteer Regiment, serving in the Philippines, in a recent letter giving accounts of the voyage of the regiment and its arrival at Manila, says: "The Forty-second, under Lieut. Col. Beacon, arrived in Dewey's old harbor Dec. 31, in first-class condition, especially considering our long voyage. We saw some of the ships that Dewey put out of business, still sunk. The United States cruiser Brooklyn was in the harbor, with a number of other warships. From on board our vessel, the Columbia, Manila looks not unlike Brooklyn does from New York City, only, of course, not quite so bright. We lost no time in getting ashore, and the regiment was in such fine condition that we were landed without delay and sent out on the line of defense, in the neighborhood of where Gen. Lawton was killed. Our orders were that we were only to take our blanket rolls and a couple of changes of underclothes. We are stationed at Caloocan, which is some distance from Manila and forms the left of the line of defense. Things at this writing are commencing to have a serious look, and, instead of the rebellion being put down, I am really astonished to find the insurgents so active. The first night I was on outpost duty I had no less than six shots fired at me from ambush, but they fortunately all went wild. During the day the insurgents passed through our lines, of course in the guise of friends, but the trouble is that five minutes after they get out of our sight they can change their clothing and dig up their guns out of the bushes. The famous Caloocan Church is about 100 yards in the rear of my company. The native women go to Manila to buy saltpetre, lead, and other materials to make ammunition for the insurgent army, and it is part of our business to stop and search them, in order to find this contraband of war. It is not a very pleasant business, but we have to do it. It is really astonishing the schemes they resort to to sneak this contraband of war to their friends. The officers do not use their swords any more, and we only carry our revolvers, and in every other respect are just like the enlisted men. One of the most popular officers in the regiment is Surgeon W. D. Bell, formerly of the Seventy-first Regiment of New York. He is most energetic in his duties and labors unceasingly. Even some of the Filipinos he has attended have learned to admire him. Other officers from New York in the regiment are Capt. C. S. Burns, from the Twelfth; Capt. Frank Keck, Seventy-first; Lieut. J. H. Little, Sixty-ninth; Lieut. A. Poillon, Two Hundred and First, and Capt. E. M. Long, Two Hundred and Second."

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Squadron A is to form a polo club and a meeting to effect this will be held at the armory March 13. Major Bridgman announces with regret the death on March 1 of Private George F. Bartholomew of Troop 3. Members of the squadron will attend the funeral services to be held in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, this afternoon at 2 o'clock in citizen's dress.

MATERIALS FOR NEW GOWNS.

Old-Time Materials Revived in Renewed Beauty—Skirts in New and Old Style Effects.

The woman who can resist the new gown materials has a heart of adamant, and doesn't deserve to be called a woman. There was never anything in pretty delicate materials more attractive than the shops are displaying now, and nothing better can come in later.

We have in the first place all the beautiful pastel shades, and with them our grandmothers' barèges, made with all the skill of latter day methods and cultivated tastes. They come with stripes and dots, open-work figures, all infinitely different, and all with the loose barege weave and the individuality and character of the old-fashioned material.

The soft gray which is almost a dove color is seen in many different styles of material, and always it has a ladylike, refined effect—a quiet style of its own. There are materials in two colors, but these are not as popular, and the woman who wishes the best will not have them.

One of these figured goods which is very charming, is an embroidered poplin barege, the ground of which is a soft, dull shade of red, with the figures in black and white. The poplin barege in gray is better, with narrow stripes alternating, plain satin and figured, some distance apart, that is in self color. One of the prettiest of the bareges is a crêpe barege, with a pretty crinkled crêpe effect, and covered with small satin dots. This comes in the pastel shades, and that vivid dark shade known as the French blue, which is popular. These are $2.50 a yard. Embroidered bareges have the figure in satin, and a plain satin-finished material, light in color and weight, is the panne cloth. A handsome material, which has a corduroy rib and sells for $3 a yard, is the cote de cheval.

Broadcloths and Venetian cloths are largely used for the plain suit materials. The Venetians are much used in the delicate and pastel shades. They are 52 inches wide and $1.50 a yard. Broadcloths are 52 and 54 inches wide and $2 a yard. The blues are popular in broadcloth, as well as the grays. Tans and castors are also in demand, although they were more used in the Fall.

Some of the prettiest skirts in the new gowns are box plaited all around, the plaits underneath showing only the stitched seam until they break below the knee. A rather good skirt back has a graduated box plait in the centre, with a couple of side plaits on either side. In a heavy woolen street gown one box plait, two or three inches wide at the waistline, and gradually increasing in size to the lower edge of the skirt, is effective. It seems to be the thing now to take up what one would call biases, wrong side out, if they were on the bodice, on the skirt. These are really box plaits, which are tapered off to nothing just below the hips, where they are finished with a tailor's embroidered seam finish, or they may be plain. Sometimes they extend, graduating from the waist to the edge of the skirt, and sometimes go all around it, but more often there are three or four on each side.

A woman going to a ribbon box filled largely with family heirlooms dating back to years before her day, found recently a number of pieces of fancy velvet ribbon, each with the ends turned in to form points. She knew what they were—old dress trimmings of some grandmother or great-aunt, and she handled them tenderly as quaint relics of the past.

One of the season's gowns is trimmed with velvet ribbon cut in short strips like those old ones, and also turned in to make points at the ends. The material of the new gown also had an old-time look. It is a white ground, checked off into small plaids, with black lines. The velvet is put on around the lower edge of the skirt in pyramids.

A strip of the velvet five or six inches long is wide on the edge, above that, another strip a little shorter, and so on until there are five, the last forming the apex, and a series of these pyramids extend around the skirt. The sleeves to this gown are in keeping with the trimming, for the flare is extended to what is almost a small, old-time, flowing sleeve, and inside this a smaller white sleeve reminiscent of the under-sleeve of the sixties. These under-sleeves are coming in.

A pretty wash gown, which is simple and serviceable, made for the South, is of some simple cotton material, with an inconspicuous pattern of black and blue upon a white ground. The skirt is plain, except for three narrow ruffles, their width apart, and each edged with black lace. The waist is also plain, its only trimming insertion and edging of the lace in a broad sailor collar. The gown is cut low enough at the neck for a chemisette of white, which will be separate and can be laundered before it is necessary to send the gown itself to the tub. This can and will be done, for everything about it, even the lace, will wash like white cotton. There is a drop skirt to the gown, with a wide plaiting around the lower edge, trimmed with white lace. The gown, though so simple, is most effective.

CHURCH NEWS AND NOTES.

The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard will preach this morning at the Church of the Holy Apostles.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton will speak this morning in All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church on "The New Thought of God." The Rev. W. D. P. Bliss will speak in the evening on "Christian Socialism."

The Rev. Dr. Steele will speak this morning in the Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church on "Blessed Are the Poor in Spirit." In the evening his subject will be "A Sermon from the Wheat Field."

The Rev. Donald MacDougall, who has done missionary work in New Zealand, will preach in Gaelic at the Collegiate Reformed Church this afternoon. A large gathering of the Scottish clans of this city is expected.

The Rev. Dr. E. H. Krans will preach this morning at St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church on "The Wilderness, the City and Temple, or the Places of Our Lord's Temptation." He will also speak in the evening.

Brief services for business men are being held every week day during Lent at 12:05 P. M. and 4:30 P. M. in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton Street. On Fridays at noon special addresses are made by visiting clergy.

Harry S. Morrison will speak at 318 West Fifty-seventh Street this afternoon on "My Interviews with Famous Christians in Europe and America." He will speak also at the evening exercises. Earl Gulick, the boy soprano, will sing.

J. W. Wardrop, Freight Agent for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, will address the men's meeting this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

At the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church the Rev. Dr. D. Sage Mackay will speak this morning on "Ought Christians to Fast?" and in the evening on "The Parable of the House, Swept and Garnished, and Its Tenants—or, Reformed, but Not Regenerated."

The Rev. Dr. George B. Stewart, President of Auburn Seminary, will preach this morning and evening in the West End Presbyterian Church. On Thursday and Friday afternoons next the Sunday school will give in the chapel an entertainment entitled "The Cradle Songs of Many Nations."

A public meeting will be held in the Brick Presbyterian Church this evening in behalf of the higher education of the negro race. Addresses will be made by John E. Parsons, President Horace Bumstead of Atlanta University, and Robert L. Smith of Oakland, Tex

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

Up on the roof of the Madison Square Garden there is a continual banging of shotguns, for noted trap shots are now busy at the task of reducing the elusive clay pigeon to dust. Clay bird or inanimate target shooting is a sport that has made great strides in popularity with the American gunners, and there is good reason for this. Year by year our feathered game becomes scarcer, and the shooter, whose number increases as the game decreases, is constantly tempted to invest in arms of constantly improving convenience and beauty. He must shoot at something and the clay target furnishes a species of game which will test his expertness and has the convenience of never being protected by a close season.

It was not so very long ago that glass ball shooting was considered great sport. Then came various artificial birds of clay and metal thrown from traps which gave them a line of flight that could be readily anticipated after a little practice. The next improvement was in making the traps adjustable so the flight might be varied. Then some sets of several traps set to throw the objects at various angles, and so arranged that the shooter never knew until the clay bird was in the air what direction it would take.

The latest thing in traps is a magazine affair worked by a wheel and a pair of pedals, which can at need keep the air full of birds whose erratic courses will cause the shooter no wonder what is coming next. There is no better schooling for one who wishes to become a quick and accurate shot than steady and persistent practice at the clay pigeon, and its cost is trifling when compared with the expense of shooting the live birds. Then, too, one may have an afternoon's fun, improve his shooting, and no living creature has suffered for his sport.

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Game laws and public opinion combined are gradually inclining the rural population to the point of seeing that trapping wild game is neither a sportsmanlike or remunerative occupation. The individual who persists in his evil course in this respect nowadays finds himself between two fires, one from the terrors of the law and the other from the destruction of his traps be the genuine sportsman who chances to discover them. Although not generally known, any person discovering, nooses, snares, or traps set for the destruction of game, birds, or animals, is legally justified in destroying them and the same holds good in relation to illegally set nets and seines. This state of affairs enables game shooters and fishermen to take the law into their own hands and abate the above nuisances without the delay of summoning a game constable, which might give the violators time sufficient to remove and save from well-merited destruction their obnoxious contrivances.

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There is one contest that seems to have been overlooked at the Sportsmen's Show this season—the fly-casting tournaments which used to be so popular. I don't believe that there was ever but one professional fly-caster in this country, and he, poor fellow, is dead. Peace to his ashes, for he certainly made a good rod. But there are a number of amateurs who can handle a light fly rod in a manner which would be mighty interesting to the spectators who throng the Garden these days and evenings. It always seemed a pity that the desire to make long casts led many of the tournament cracks to use in contests metal centre lines of much heavier weight than they would have selected for actual fishing. Of course, a line that was heavy, within certain limits, made a longer cast, but would not have been better to award the prize to the man who did the best work, accuracy and distance both being considered, with the actual fishing equipment? This matter of specialization of implements for contest results is something that tends to make certain branches of sport unpracticed. In rifle shooting the target marksmen has gradually evolved a weapon in which everything is sacrificed to accuracy, and whose extreme weight, peculiar butt stock and palm rest makes it useless as a hunting arm. Our cup defenders draw so much water that they are towed to and from the course to avoid the danger of grounding, and do not furnish accommodation for the large crews necessary to handle their monstrous rigs.

The racing canoe is absolutely worthless save for speed, and the prize winners of the bench shows and field trials are by no manner of means the best dogs for an actual day's shooting. The rifle is a weapon intended for hunting and military use, and anything that renders it unfit for these purposes detracts from its real value, even though the accuracy may be a trifle improved.

The purpose of a yacht is to furnish a craft in which pleasure cruising may be enjoyed. If she be fast so much the better, but when speed is gained at the expense of accommodation and the areas of waters on which she may cruise, she degenerates into a racing machine. So target shooting, originating in practice to enable a hunter to secure better results, has brought out a class of weapons with which no one could bag game. Yacht racing, which started when two owners tried to ascertain which had the better boat, has ended by the building of a few craft that are freaks and racing machines—triumphs of engineering and designing if you will—but not yachts in the true sense of the term, and whose use only proves that if you are willing to sacrifice money and everything else, great speed may be secured. The best large game shot is not the man who can make the best target at the range using a 16-pound rifle fitted with palm rest and Swiss butt and with a graduated vernier sight, set to the distance which has been measured off for him, but the man who can shoot quickly and with sufficient accuracy to hit his game in a vital spot. The best military marksman is he who, using the service arm with a heavy regulation trigger-pull and the coarse sights adapted to the hard usage of campaigning, can, at distances which he himself has to estimate, do the most damage to the enemy. If all of the targets which are recognized by shooting associations had to be made while using either a regulation hunting or a regulation military rifle with either hunting or military sights, there would not be so many bull's eyes and high scores made, but we would have a set of marksmen in this country who would do better work on their shooting trips and be much more valuable material for military service.

The best yacht is not the one whose only good point is high speed but the craft that with the greatest amount of comfortable accommodation for a given water line can make the best speed and weather. If in the international cup races it was made a condition that each of the contesting yachts should carry no larger crew than could actually live, eat, and sleep aboard her during a period of at least a month before the races, the next trial of speed would probably be between craft that would be of some actual use for cruising purposes after the cup had been won.

Competitive contests in any line of sport are good so long as they serve to prove something which is of actual value, or suggest points of actual use, but when it comes to developing special arms, utensils or craft which are of no earthly value except for the purposes of winning contests, so far from being beneficial, the tendencies which they encourage are positively the reverse.

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Probably one of the best schemes for encouraging skill in swimming was the candle race held in the artificial lake at the Sportsman's Show on Friday evening. It is not precisely the easiest thing in the world to swim with a lighted candle from one end of a 70-foot lake to the other and then return without letting one's light become extinguished. The different methods adopted by the contestants were worth noting. The winner of the race swam with his right shoulder forward, holding his candle high up in his left hand, protecting the flame from the draught by keeping the hand holding it partly spread. The man who took the longest chances was the individual who utilized both his hands for swimming, carrying his candle in his mouth. He made better time than any of his competitors, and would, had he won, have done so by a pretty fair length. But he had to guard not only against submerging the candle but against the light being swamped by some of the waves made by his competitors. This latter is what happened and caused him to lose his race. I should imagine from the [illegible] and struggles of those men to keep the flame burning that rescuing a comparatively lively would-be suicide from drowning would be a much easier task.

PROFESSIONAL CYCLE RIDERS.

But Four Who Will Certainly Go to Paris to Race—Plans of Those Who Will Remain in This Country.

There will be a comparatively small number of American cycle racers at the world's championship tournament in Paris next Summer. When it was announced last Fall that prizes aggregating nearly $75,000 would be offered in Paris, every racer who had a reputation for a little speed expressed his intention to go abroad and get his share of the money, but since then and particularly since the racing controversy between the League of American Wheelmen and the National Cycling Association has been settled, these riders have come to the conclusion that there will be a revival of racing in this country, and that the "money-chasing game" in Paris will not turn out as lucrative as it appears to be.

It has been figured out by racing men that only the very best riders can expect to make it a paying venture to go abroad. There will be so many entries in the various events that it will require days to decide the preliminary heats. So a cyclist will probably have to ride in about six races and be placed in each before he will have a chance to ride in the finals. As a trip abroad entails so much expense, unless a rider wins a race or two the trip will prove a great loss. The average professional rider is not possessed of any too much money, as the racing game during the past two seasons has not been very lucrative.

Up to the present time only four men have planned to ride in the races at the Paris Exposition. Harry Elkes and Ross are now in Europe, and will compete. Earl Kiser and "Tom" Cooper will leave for Paris about March 15. Of these, Elkes, Kiser, and Cooper are fast enough to defeat any of the riders entered for the foreign events. All of them will return to this country in time to compete in races early in August, however.

The National Cycling Association has introduced so many reforms that racing for both amateurs and professionals should prove successful this season. Having absolute control of racing, it has registered nearly all of the best riders in the country. "Major" Taylor and the Butler brothers, "Tom" and "Nat," are not registered, nor can they come in until the fines imposed for deserting are settled. In the case of Taylor, the fine is said to reach a large amount, and it may be the means of keeping the "Major" on the outside for some time. The riders who remained loyal to the League of American Wheelmen during the racing controversy will be taken care of by the National Association, despite all rumors to the contrary. They will all be admitted upon the payment of the regular registration fee.

Last season there was considerable trouble among the professional riders because the purses were divided in such a manner that the winner of a race practically received all the money. First prize invariably amounted to about $125, while the man who finished second, often being beaten out by a few inches, received only about $25. A. G. Batcheldor, Chairman of the Board of Control of the N. C. A., declares that a reform will be introduced regarding the division of purses.

The most successful riders in the professional ranks last year were Cooper, Stevens, Kiser, and McFarland. The former's winnings amounted to about $3,200, and the other three averaged about $2,900. McFarland's work was the most notable, as he won nearly all his races in handicap events, always starting from scratch. Indeed, he has the reputation of being the best handicap rider in the world. The showing made last season by "Eddie" Bald was far below that of the ordinary professional rider. Bald scored only two victories last year. The first was in some handicap races in Bridgeport, where he met anything but fast riders, and soon after this he met and defeated Arthur A. Zimmermann in a match race. Bald announced last Fall that he would train hard for races this year, and would again be in condition to hold his own with the best men, but prominent trainers says that Bald's racing days are over, and that he will never again figure prominently in big races, because of his mode of living for the past two years.

The professional racing season will begin about the second week in April, when a meeting will be held on one of the local tracks.

The National Cycling Association will give several National championships at the annual reunion of the League of American Wheelmen in Milwaukee in July. Although no mention was made regarding the Amateur Athletic Union when the League of American Wheelmen turned over the control of racing to the National Cycling Association, it is reasonable to believe that the N. C. A will be recognized by the A. A. U. and that athletic associations holding cycling events in conjunction with athletic games will be granted sanctions by the N. C. A.

POPULAR WEEKLY RIDES.

A League Plan That Will Meet the Wants of Many Bicycle Riders.

The plan of the officers of the League of American Wheelmen in Greater New York to organize weekly runs has been euthusiastically received by the mass of bicycle riders. No one will be debarred from participating in these runs, although the impression prevails that only League of American Wheelmen members could do so. There are thousands of cyclists in this vicinity who would enjoy a run into the country who cannot stand the pace set in century runs, or even in club runs. Then, again, there are other thousands who are not at all familiar with the roads, and as a result confine their riding to the city limits. The plan is to give every wheelman the pleasure of a trip into the country. There will be nothing like pacemakers. The trips will never be for more than about forty miles. Starts will be made about 10 o'clock in the morning, and runs will be so arranged as to end before dark. Arrangements are to be made so that every one can partake of refreshments at reduced rates, and no one need fear of a walk home, as there will be enough "repair kits" along the routes selected to fix up anything short of a complete collapse of the wheel.

STREETS THAT ARE DANGEROUS

Twenty-third Street in a Very Bad Condition, and Hudson Street of No Use to Bicycle Riders.

Now that the League of American Wheelmen has abolished its racing department, its officers will give their entire attention to other and legitimate branches of work. Most important of these is the highway improvement department, to which is intrusted the work in behalf of the good roads movement started by the league almost twenty years ago, but which has been neglected during the past two years because of the factional fight growing out of the racing question. Yet last year the work accomplished included good roads conventions in various States, the introduction of highway improvement measures in several State Legislatures, and the evolution of the movement to National proportions as was evidenced by the bill introduced in Congress calling for an appropriation of $5,000,000 to aid the good roads movement throughout the United States.

The New York State Division will continue its agitation for side paths throughout the State. At an informal discussion of the Board of Officers a few days ago it was stated as proved by actual experience that where cycle paths have been constructed they act as object lessons in favor of improved highways. A movement was started for the construction of trunk line cycle paths in this State, with a view toward securing ultimately continuous paths from New York to Chicago.

Out of the appropriation made for improving the roads in this city the local league officials expect to see many improvements made that will benefit cyclists. At present cyclists have a good path from the Bridge at the Brooklyn end to Prospect Park, with the exception of about two blocks from the bridge to the beginning of Clinton Street. Cyclists who wish to ride from South Brooklyn to Prospect Park have no way at present to travel over good roads without riding to the City Hall, which is fully two and a half miles out of the way. N. P. Lewis, Engineer of Highways in Brooklyn, has included in his list of streets to be improved a way to avoid this roundabout route.

There are many streets in this city that are, according to the local consulates, a menace to cyclists. The lower part of Hudson Street, although provided with an asphalt strip, is of no use during the busy hours of the day. Business vehicles back up to the curb and cyclists are compelled to ride over the granite blocks, which are sunk in many places because of the heavy trucking traffic. This asphalt strip was placed along the curb for the express use of cyclists, but excepting on holidays and late in the evening it is practically closed to them. The local consulate has asked that Hudson Street for its entire length be asphalted from curb to curb. It is a street much used by wheelmen residing on the west side of the city, and who ride to and from business. It leads into Eighth Avenue, which is one of the most frequented thoroughfares in the city, leading as it does to all points in the upper portion of the city.

Twenty-third Street, from the Broadway ferry to First Avenue, has for a long time been in a deplorable condition. Thousands of cyclists pass through here during the season, as it is the route used by practically all cyclists who ride to Prospect Park and the Cycle Path to Coney Island. The present condition of Twenty-third Street makes it dangerous for riding, and many cyclists who mount their wheels after leaving the boat at night, "come a cropper" by riding into a rut alongside of the car tracks.

KEEP YOUR CHAIN CLEAN.

An English Bicycle Rider Tells How It May Best Be Done.

Proper care of the chain of the wheel is a thing that is too often neglected. That the chain is not kept clean and well lubricated often leads to breakdowns that cause much worriment, particularly when they occur miles away from home or the nearest repair man. Some cyclists argue that all that is needed is a covering of some kind, and that in this way the chain can always be kept clean and well lubricated. It is, however, just as easy to keep the chain in good order without inclosing it in a chain case, of which there are very few on the market that answer the purpose.

A cyclist who is ever careful of his "mount" goes over every part of the machine after every long ride. The chain should be cleaned as frequently as any other part, and should be lubricated frequently. Many cyclists advocate dipping a chain into boiling mutton tallow so that every link becomes thoroughly lubricated. Good lubricating oil, however, has a better effect, as mutton fat or tallow contains certain portions of acids and glycerides. If the chain is not thoroughly cleaned frequently, after lubrication with animal fat, it will in a short time turn green with verdigris, showing that the metal is being affected.

An English cyclist has discovered a way that he claims will always keep the chain in good condition. He would have the chain soaked in paraffin, and then, putting on a pair of gloves, work every joint so as to clean every part of it, giving it a final bath of clean paraffin. It is then wiped dry and coiled around in the bottom of an old saucepan kept for the purpose. Some good lubricating oil is then poured over the chain, and the pan set over a small flame so that the oil is gradually heated, but not allowed to boil. To prevent the heat from affecting the temper of the metal, small blocks of wood can be placed in the pan, and the chain allowed to rest on these. When the chain gets warmed through the oil is easily drawn into all the bushes and around the rivets, and in this way every working part is thoroughly lubricated. The chain is then hung up to drain, and is wiped dry when cold. The oil used can be used over and over again for the same process, whereas animal fat once boiled and kept for some time cannot be used again. A chain cleaned in this way about twice a month should always be in good shape.

HOW TO GET CYCLING SIDE PATHS

Col. George Pope says that cyclists throughout the country are taking an unusual interest in the side-path movement. "What we want is side paths everywhere throughout the United States," he says, "and I believe they can be had if cyclists go at it in the right way. Of course, every cyclist knows that there should be no necessity of their being directly taxed for such a provision as good roads. There is no reason why roads all over this country should not be as smooth as the top of a billiard table; the fact remains that they are not, which brings us face to face with the question of how they are to be made so.

"Where the farmers or residents on a road are of one mind, it is a simple matter to bring about an improvement in the roadway. Where those persons are thoroughly contented with the condition of the road and its facilities, though these are poor, there is nothing to be done in the direction of a general movement. Let each look after his own vehicle, and at this point the side-path movement suggests itself as a solution to the problem as far as the cyclists are concerned. If the farmer thinks that the rough road is better for his wagon let him by all means retain the rough road and travel over it; the cyclist can get along without him by building a side path.

"It is pretty generally agreed that this is going to be a great year in cycling. Most authorities say that it will surpass, or at least equal 1896 in bicycling interest and spirit. If it does it will be a new impetus given to the building of good roads as well as side paths.

A League Consul Resigns.

H. L. Marshall has resigned the office of Chief Consul of Wisconsin and P. B. Champagne of Merrill, Wis., has been elected to succeed him. Marshall's reason for retiring is pressure of other business. Among L. A. W. officials throughout the country much regret is expressed, as Milwaukee is to be the centre of L. A. W. interests this Summer. The annual reunion of the League will be held there in July, and as more than 10,000 members are expected to take part, it was thought advisable that the chief officer should be a resident of Milwaukee.

Signboards for Wheelmen.

Special attention will be given this season to the erection of guide boards on the traveled roads by the League of American Wheelmen. In some places danger signs will also be erected at all steep or dangerous hills. These signs are appreciated by touring cyclists and drivers alike, as they furnish desired information and expedite travel.

Prizes for Century Riders.

There are certain members of the Century Road Club of America who ride the year round in attempts to secure mileage prizes that are offered every month. An enthusiast from Elmira has offered a coaster brake to each leader during March and one to each member making the best record each week in April and May.

SPORTS AT THE N. Y. U.

During the past week the prospects of the New York gymnastic club were brightened by the announcement that ex-Capt. F. J. Belcher had decided to compete in the dual gymnastic contests. His return has necessitated a number of changes in the make-up of the team, which will meet the Lehigh University gymnasts at University Heights on Friday evening. Capt. B. H. Belcher has made the following selections: Horizontal bar, F. J. Belcher, 1900, and M. L. Berrey, 1902; fence vault, S. S. Jones, 1902, and B. H. Belcher, 1901; parallel bars, F. J. Belcher and J. C. Herrmann, 1901; high jump, S. S. Jones, and W. F. Irwin, 1903; flying rings, A. J. Keene, 1900, and B. H. Belcher; club swinging, H. N. MacCracken, 1900, and H. E. De La Mater, 1901; side horse, B. H. Belcher and G. G. Walton, 1901; tumbling, F. J. Belcher and G. L. Wilcox, 1902. The management has decided to enter a team in the intercollegiate contest to be held in this city on March 23.

Manager Hendee of the baseball team has secured F. L. Smith, Princeton, '98, to coach the team this year. Smith played second base and catcher on the Princeton 'Varsity team. The season will open on March 31, when the team will meet Yale at New Haven.

The Chess and Checker Club is making arrangements for the annual chess tournament, which will be held during March and April.

Champion Hurdler Will Run.

Among the entries received for the 120-yard handicap hurdle race at the games of the Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association on Saturday is that of A. C. Kraenzlein of the University of Pennsylvania, who holds the world's outdoor record of 0:15 1-5 for this distance. It will be the first time that a hurdle race at the distance has been run on a straightaway course indoors. As the handicap is limited to 10 yards, there will be plenty of good men to carry Kraenzlein at a fast pace, in which case he has an excellent chance of lowering the record, in the absence of wind resistance, which is an important factor in hurdle races. A. F. Duffy of Georgetown University is among the entries in the 100-yard dash. "Bernie" Wefers, in 1896, established the world's indoor record, covering the distance in 10 seconds at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory

DORIES FOR SOUND RACING

A Popular but Skittish Little Racing Craft.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TYPE

It Comes from the Fishermen of the Eastern Coast and Has Recently Been Taken Up by Sportsmen.

During the last two years the dory has become an important feature in one-design racing in the vicinity of New York. Not less than fifty of these peculiarly seaworthy craft are now owned by members of the Riverside, Indian Harbor, Huguenot, Manhasset Bay, Knickerbocker, Bridgeport, and Atlantic Yacht Clubs, and are raced with greater regularity than any other type along Long Island Sound. The class was promoted two years ago by Frank Bowne Jones of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and its introduction has brought to this side of Cape Cod a form of sport that has already reached a high state of development in and about Massachusetts Bay.

The dory is peculiar to New England shores, where from the tip of Cape Cod to the humblest hamlet far up on the coast of Maine the dory is the one type of small boat in constant use. Not a "banker" sails out of Gloucester Harbor without a nest of dories amidships. Not a "mucker" cutter goes trawling in Boston Harbor without one or two dories towing astern. It is hardly too much to say that not a lobster pot is hauled on the New England coast that is not hauled from a dory, and it is also a fact that more men owe their lives to the seaworthy qualities of this simple, slab-sided little craft than to any other type of small boat in existence.

Just how the dory came by its name no one seems to know; possibly it may have been derived from the John Dory fish, which at one time inhabited our waters. Certain it is that the boat has been in use for considerably over 100 years. Walter Lowell, a dory builder of Swampscott, Mass., told the writer that his grandfather used to be a dory builder on the Ipswich River before the beginning of this century, and the type antedates that period considerably. In fact, the form of the boat is primitive in the extreme, and the type which a seafaring people with few facilities for boatbuilding would be most likely to adopt.

To the uninitiated, the name signifies a heavy, clumsy, slab-sided boat practically without model, very hard to row, and without centreboard. Such a craft the original dory was, and the dory in use on the Grand Banks still is, but, with the introduction of sails in their boats by the coast fishermen, the models underwent a change. First a lee board five feet long, and lashed to the lee thole pin when beating to windward, came into vogue. It was superseded by a small centre-board just forward of the middle thwart. Then a bilge appeared to give the dory stiffness when on the wind, the bottom-board was narrowed and curved slightly up, the garboards making a round bottom, the ends of the craft became longer and finer, until the modern dory became nothing more than a long, heavy, and powerful canoe, exceedingly handy, fast sailing, weatherly, and easy to row. As one goes further north after leaving Boston, the character of the dory changes materially. Along the Maine coast the dory is longer, heavier, and less symmetrical than she is in Massachusetts Bay or west of Cape Cod. In fact the spritsail is used, a type that has long been discarded for the handy leg-of-mutton sail that is in vogue further south. Among the Maine fishermen the dory may be considered in the embryo stage.

With the introduction of sails on dories, the question of the best practical rig at once arose. The spritsail was first adopted, but quickly discarded as being unhandy in setting up. It occupied an unnecessary amount of room when unfurled, and never set well on the wind, when the sprit would buckle in a hard blow. Furthermore, the only way to get the greatest amount of speed out of an open dory is to get the greatest sail area as much aloft as possible, because in a hard blow a low boom drags in the water, while in light airs the breeze is invariably aloft.

The most approved cut of dory sail, that which has been adopted by the Nahant Dory Club, is the leg-of mutton with a boom almost as long as the mast, and the sail shaped like a short-headed club topsail. This is carried with a tiny jib on the wind, while in reaching and running another leg-of-mutton sail, shaped like the first, only smaller, is stepped in the afterthwart, setting up like a jigger on a canoe. This smaller sail is never carried on the wind, as the boom of the larger sail laps the mast of the former. The main sheet of the main sail is rigged with two parts, rendering through a block high up on the jigger mast, and when the main sail is jibed the boom is lifted up like shutting a knife, and is sent to starboard, to port, or vice versa, as desired. In a hard wind and heavy sea this is quite a delicate manoeuvre. The boom is very light and jibes rapidly, and more upsets have been caused by failure to watch the main boom when going down the wind than to any other piece of carelessness in dory sailing.

The larger dories about Lynn, Nahant, Marblehead, and Swampscott are all decked with a three-foot deck fore and aft, and a six-inch washboard amidships, and one, the Casabianca, owned by Mr. Flagg, has a flush deck with a watertight standing room, or cockpit. The larger dories are practically little knockabouts, ranging in size from seventeen to twenty-one feet on the water line. All are rigged like knockabouts, with jib and mainsail, with a forestay setting up from the stem head.

The dories on Long Island Sound are all of one design and are rigged the same, with mainsail and jib about the size of an ordinary pocket handkerchief, and there is naturally no time allowance in the class, all races being sailed boat for boat.

In the vicinity of Nahant, competition became so keen some three years ago that freak dories, which were racing machines pure and simple, similar to the half-raters popular along the Sound at the time, were built. These boats had nothing of the dory type about them, and were useless for racing purposes, except in a special class. Under the rules of the Nahant Dory Club these boats were formed into such a class, and were no longer called dories, but splashers. They form a sporty class, are equipped with dagger boards, and are sailed wolly with five ballast and huge sail plans. They carry spinnakers and balloon jibs, and look not unlike the old-time jib and mainsail sandbaggers.

The clipper dory is another class. It does not exceed 18 feet on the water line, or 20 feet over all. This is the type of dory that is sailed on Long Island Sound, and that has given our yachtsmen so much sport.

There is considerable knack in getting the utmost speed out of a dory, and in the past two years Commodore Janes of the Huguenot Yacht Club and his clubmate, Mr. Ketcham, have captured about all of the open races that have been given. It appears strange, but is nevertheless a fact, that men of experience in other kinds of boat racing find that dory sailing is quite novel, and has many characteristics peculiarly its own. One cardinal principle to be followed is that a dory should be sailed as much on her bottom as possible. She will not go to windward sailed on her bilge, as does the ordinary fin-keeled yacht. She is so narrow that live ballast cannot be wholly depended upon, and from 100 to 200 pounds of dead weight is necessary. The cost of these boats, such as are used on Long Island Sound, complete, including racing sails, is in the vicinity of $30. The clipper dories in use in the vicinity of Boston average about $150 each, and the racing splashers have been known to cost as much as $600 or $700 each.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

A special meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association will be held to-morrow evening at the Hotel Marlborough, when important matters in connection with the National regatta of amateur oarsmen to be held this year on the Harlem River will be discussed. Delegations will be present from the various local rowing organizations. One of the most important subjects to come up for discussion will be the question of changing the distance of the junior and senior eight-oared shell races of the Harlem regatta from the usual mile to a mile and a half. The proposition meets with the general approval of the Captains of Harlem River clubs for the reason that the course for the National regatta will be a mile and a half. Capt. Mackay of the Nassau Boat Club, as well as Fred Vilmar, ex-Capt. Van Raden of the Atalanta Boat Club, and other well-known oarsmen will speak in favor of the change.

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Sedlacek, the First Bohemian Boat Club's senior sculler, will confine himself to crew racing during the coming season.

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George Van Vliet, the professional coach, who has been engaged by the First Bohemian Boat Club, will take charge of the club's junior and senior eight-oared crews to-morrow. The men will row every night except Sunday in the machines, besides doing regular gymnasium work. About thirty candidates for seats in the two boats are already in training, from which it is believed two fast crews can be picked. Van Vliet expects to have both crews on the water by March 15.

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Edward Hanlan Ten Eyck, the National single scull champion, has been placed in the active list of the Harlem Rowing Club. He will not row under the colors of the Harlem Rowing Club this season, but will represent the Wachusett Boat Club of Worcester, Mass., in the Harlem and National regattas.

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Dates of two regattas in which local oarsmen are interested are settled. The Passaic will be rowed at Newark on Decoration Day and the Philadelphia regatta on July 4. The other regattas of the season will likely be as follows: The Harlem on June 9 or 16, the Long Island on July 7, and the National regatta on July 20 and 21.

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The New York Athletic Club has had a new six-oared barge built at Travers Island. Several gigs are under construction, and will be ready for launching by the time the season opens and the river is clear of ice.

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A new site has been offered the Nassau Boat Club by the Park Department for its boathouses on the east bank of the Harlem River, south of the New York and Putnam Railroad bridge. There is a difference of opinion among the members regarding the site, and it has not been definitely decided to accept it. When the Nassaus move their three houses, "Scullers'-Row," on the Harlem River, which has been famous for years as the centre of activity in rowing circles, will receive its death-blow. The Friendship Boat Club, which occupied the position at the extreme north end of the row, was moved only a few weeks ago.

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A special meeting of the Ways and Means Committee appointed in connection with the National regatta will be held to-morrow evening immediately after the annual meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association.

BANKER LAWSON'S TROTTERS.

He Is to Have a String of Twenty-five Fast Ones That He Will Campaign Throughout the Country.

Thomas W. Lawson, the copper speculator, who has earned a Boston title of "Copper King," and incidentally a fortune estimated in the millions, has not yet finished buying trotters. His entrance into the trotting world not more than nine months ago was a sensational one, and if the material he has purchased turns out to be as good from a racing standpoint as the prices he paid for them would indicate, he will probably be a more sensational figure on the trotting turf this season than he was last year. When Mr. Lawson made up his mind to have the best harness-racing stable that money could buy he commissioned Herbert Gray to find it for him. With Boralma, who won the Kentucky Futurity last year, there are now a number of crack performers at Mr. Lawson's Thorndale Stock Farm, at Andover, Mass., and Gray is scouring the country for new ones that promise to be among the season's cracks. It is Mr. Lawson's intention to have at least twenty-five horses in his string this year. Mr. Gray, who will manage the stable, was in Lexington, Ky., at the recent Woodward & Shanklin sale of trotters, and purchased the best of the lots, as he did at the Madison Square Garden sale here. Poindexter, the fast green stallion that was purchased by J. L. Dodge for $6,250, was bought for the Lawson string, and so was the pacing Futurity winner, Lucy May, 2:22½. The cost of Mr. Lawson's string up to date is almost $58,000, and includes, besides those named, Sagna, trial 2:10; Baron Sidney, Mamie W., 2:17¼; John Roach, a two-year-old brother to Boralma; Glory, 2:14½; Cracksman, 2:19½; Lucy C., Lurine Chimes, Watermaid, 2:19½; Gembella, trial 2:12½, and Belford.

GIDEON'S HORSES AND JOCKEY.

Clawson Will Ride a Small Stable of Holmdel-Bred Animals.

David Gideon has spent much of his time this Winter looking up a capable jockey for the coming season, and has at last engaged Clawson, at a reputed salary of $10,000.

Mr. Gideon and his partner, John Daly, will not have a big racing string this season, but the small number they will race will be highly bred, most of them raised at the Holmdel Farm. The three-year-olds will include Premature and Hesper, both of which were fair performers last year and both by His Highness. Some of the two-year-olds are promising ones. Flickamaroo, a handsome filly by His Highness, out of Nellie Bly, and an unnamed sister to William C. Whitney's Jean Beraud, by His Highness—Carrie C., are two of the best lookers of the lot.

Mr. Daly is a great admirer of paintings, and when he sees a picture that particularly pleases him occasionally names a horse for the artist. Jean Beraud, who was bred at the Holmdel Farm, was named for the artist who painted a handsome picture, owned by Mr. Daly, of the Casino at Monte Carlo, and one of this season's two-year-olds, an undersized colt by His Highness, out of a sister to Merry Monarch has been named Karl Kahler, for the artist who painted a picture of His Highness, The Butterflies, and their yearly produce.

CLARK'S RACING PROPERTIES.

Stable to be Continued and His Racing Track Plans Carried Out.

There has been considerable speculation in racing circles since the death of ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark as to the final disposition of his racing stable and the future of the Empire City Park, which Mr. Clark built. It was said at first that the racing string would be sold, and that Mr. Clark's interest in the track would be disposed of, but the announcement has been made officially that both interests will be continued for the benefit of the turfman's family. It is known that Mr. Clark's original plan was to make the Empire City Park one of the big running tracks of the Metropolitan circuit, as well as one of the best of the Grand Circuit trotting tracks. The Jockey Club had granted dates for a running meeting at the track this Fall, and Grand Circuit dates for a trotting meeting have also been secured. Ex-Senator Trainor, who was Mr. Clark's business partner, and Edward Clark, his brother, will look after the management of the track for Mrs. Clark and her two children, and Edward Clark will give the racing stable, which includes such good horses as Banastar and Muskadine and a number of promising two-year-olds, into the charge of Trainer Matt Allen.

A friend of Mr. Clark's who was closely identified with him in his track building venture is authority for the statement that just previous to his death Mr. Clark had arranged the financial affairs of the track on such a basis as will enable his brother and his former partner to carry out his original plans. The poor transportation facilities which injured the attendance at the trotting meetings last year will be replaced by a system adequate to the needs of the patrons. The engineers have found a way to run a spur of the Harlem Railroad up to the gates of the track, and when this is built the track will become an ideal racing property.

It is said also that the track will be used by a driving club similar to that which controls the Driving Park at Cleveland, Ohio, and those at Philadelphia and Pittsburg. This club will be organized for amateur sport only, and will not be identified with the trotting meetings.

RACERS AT WASHINGTON.

Horses Already Preparing for the Opening of the Season.

Many horse owners who expect to race at the Bennings meeting are already at the Washington track, and are busy preparing for the campaign. Several strings of horses have wintered there, and the new comers have swelled the number to about 100. A drawback is the poor condition of the track.

W. P. Burch, who will have one of the largest strings in training during the meeting, has Decanter, General Mart Gary, and several others at the track, and his string will be strengthened during the week by a half dozen two-year-olds, which John E. Madden will ship to him. Knight of the Garter and several others in P. S. P. Randolph's lot are in charge of "Jimmy" Frayling, and John Baker has Bannock and two others on the grounds. "Doc" Streett has eight two-year-olds almost ready for racing, and those who remember his liking for raids on the bookmakers' cash boxes will watch his charges carefully when they start.

BETTING ON THE HANDICAPS.

Ethelbert Is Made Favorite for All Three of the Events—A Following for Kris Kringle.

Although the racing season on the metropolitan circuit is yet some weeks away, followers of the racing game in all sections of the country have begun to figure on the chances of the horses in the great handicaps, the Metropolitan, Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton Beach. Every scrap of news relative to a horse's condition is eagerly sought for and stored away in the minds of the "handicappers" for future reference. A book has been opened on the Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton Handicaps, and Goodwin Brothers have sent out in quarters where sporting men congregate quotations on the chances of all the horses in the Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton Handicaps. In all of these lists Ethelbert is made the favorite. In the Brooklyn, for which he will probably be prepared, he is quoted at the short price of 8 to 1, while Imp figures in second place at 10 to 1.

About Jean Beraud whose assignment of 127 pounds places him on the same level with Ethelbert, 12 to 1 can be secured. Many of the close students of the game are inclined to the belief that the Whitney candidate will bear considerable watching in this event, particularly as he was not raced overmuch last season. He is being trained on Churchill Downs, in Kentucky, and every once in a while rumors of his splendid condition crop out. Then a report to the effect that he has gone amiss follows, but horsemen now in this city who have seen him say that he was never in better condition, and that he will, barring future accident, be a strong factor in the big handicaps.

One horse in the three handicaps that has received considerable attention by bettors is Kris Kringle. Some backing has been given him, for from his first price of 60 to 1 in the Brooklyn the quotation against him has receded to 40 to 1, while in the Brighton he has been backed from 50 to 1 down to 30 to 1.

James R. Keene's Chacornac, who, it is said, will be given a special preparation for the Suburban, stands highest among the three-year-olds in the estimation of the men who make the future books. The price quoted against his chances is 15 to 1 in the Suburban, but even if he shows in his best form in the preparatory work just before the race, his price should be as much as the present quotation, for he is a three-year-old, and no matter how well he shows, the fact that he is in a division from which a winner of the Suburban never came will insure a good price against him.

Future books as a rule are not popular with the betting public generally, as in the past there have been so many cases of welching recorded—notably in the year that Dr. Rice won one of the big events—but Goodwin Brothers are well known, and their prices are receiving some consideration. There are dozens of horses in all three events against which as good as 100 to 1 is quoted, and the possibility of a big return on a small investment in case one of those outsiders should win may gain a play from those who "shoot at the moon."

DURLAND'S ANNUAL SHOW.

Preparations for a horse show on a larger scale than any of the previous ones have been made for that to be held at Durland's Riding Academy, Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, on the evenings of March 28, 29, 30, and 31. This year's show will be the ninth held at the academy, and a prize list that promises to bring into competition some of the best show horses in the city has been arranged. Entries will close March 17.

Provision has been made for all types of show horses, and a feature will be the two classes for horses owned by ladies. One class is for saddle horses exceeding 15.2 hands, and the other for smaller saddle horses.

Boxes for the show are almost all sold, and the demand for reserved seats has been large. Among those who have secured boxes are J. R. Hegeman, John A. McCall, Thomas Carmichael, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Elbridge T. Gerry, W. L. Steadleston, Frank J. Gould, John Gerken, Gen. Howard Carroll, Park Commissioner Clausen, H. K. Bloodgood, Mrs. Harry H. Good, and Gen. Thomas Eckert.

WHERE JOCKEYS WILL RIDE.

Arrangements by Some of the Principal Riders of This Season.

While the trainers are preparing to give their horses their initial work for the season, the jockeys who are not already in the saddle in New Orleans or San Francisco are getting ready to make weight for the opening of the Spring meetings in the East. There has been considerable shifting around and few of the jockeys will carry the same colors they did last year. "Tommy" Burns will continue to ride for J. W. Schorr & Son and "Winnie" O'Connor remains with A. Featherstone of Chicago, whose stable last season was run under the name of Bromley & Co. Jenkins, who showed up fairly well in his début on the Eastern tracks last year, has signed a contract to ride for W. M. Rogers, and Bullman has been engaged by Green B. Morris. William C. Whitney has second call on Bullman's services, but Odom, who has been retained by Mr. Whitney at a salary of $10,000 a year, will have the pick of the mounts from the latter's stable.

Edward Corrigan has been anxious to secure Spencer to ride for him, but the jockey is under contract to James R. Keene, and among the horsemen it is said that a trip to England to ride Mr. Keene's candidates in The Oaks and The Derby is among the probabilities for Spencer. "Nash" Turner has been reinstated by The Jockey Club, and he will ride the heavier mounts from the Hon. W. C. Whitney's stable. Clawson is to ride for Gideon & Daly.

Louis V. Bell, a New York broker who formerly spent most of his time with the pony-racing and hunting set, has gone in for racing on a large scale, and will bring East from California this year "Tommy" Walsh, a lightweight, who is said to be as good as any of the Eastern boys. "Pittsburg Phil" has discovered another lightweight of supposed merit at New Orleans in W. Shaw, who has been ri

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COWARDICE OR COMPLICITY?

Put in that way the question is an ugly one. It is the question the public puts to the officials of the Third Avenue Railroad, and, though it is certainly ugly, it is also fair and warranted by the facts.

The statements of Mr. CRIMMINS, confirming charges that THE TIMES long ago made public, the replies of Mr. ELIAS and the attempted explanation of Mr. DANIEL F. MCMAHON, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall and partner in the contracting firm of NAUGHTON & Co., can leave no doubt in any candid mind that this corporation has been blackmailed and plundered. Why did its officers submit to blackmail and plunder? Were they afraid, or were they corrupted? Was it timidity that made them accept a Tammany firm of contractors at 15 per cent. on the cost of the labor and 10 per cent. on the cost of material when the fair rate for contractors' charges, as shown by the experience of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, was 7½ per cent. on the cost of labor and no commission at all on the cost of the material, and when another contractor actually stood ready to take the contract on much more favorable terms for the company? Or were they the guilty beneficiaries of this piratical raid on the treasury of their own company?

The Third Avenue Railroad Company was robbed of hundreds of thousands of dollars, perhaps of millions, directly and indirectly, under this improvident contract. The public is asking if it was corrupt as well as improvident. Business men find it hard to believe that the officers of a corporation would let themselves be held up in this highway robber fashion without crying "Police." There are some business men in this city, however, who are not in the least surprised. They have known and felt the rapacity of Tammany in their own undertakings. They know the power of that organization, they are afraid of it, and they have yielded to its insolent demands. The Third Avenue Company is not the only corporation that is to-day suffering from the criminal practices of these public thieves. Accordingly, most men will acquit the Third Avenue officials of complicity in the robbery of their own company by Tammany. The case may look suspicious, but cowardice, not complicity, is the probable explanation. It is hardly less disgraceful than the explanation of guilty interest in the plunder. No man, no corporation, in the City of New York need submit for a moment to Tammany blackmail or give up one red cent of unearned money to RICHARD CROKER or any of his gang of political depredators.

We long ago, in commenting upon the Third Avenue case, pointed out a sure defense against the thieves. It has been repeatedly asserted that when the Third Avenue officials were about to close with their own contractor on fair terms a contract for the change of motive power on the road, Mr. RICHARD CROKER himself sent word to them that they must not take their contractor—they must take his. The result was, as Mr. CRIMMINS has pointed out, that the legions of Tammany were billeted on them in the proportion of nine loafers to one honest laborer, and the company was compelled to pay exorbitant prices for the work. But if the officials of the road had not had the souls of mice they never in the world would have submitted to be blackmailed by Tammany. If RICHARD CROKER were fifty times the chief he is, there is a power in this city that is mightier than he, and it is altogether at the service, free of all charge, of any man or corporation who needs its help to defend himself against public wrong.

Tammany may be able to make the corporations knuckle to it, but the one thing it cannot stand when it is engaged in any criminal enterprise is newspaper exposure. There is not a newspaper in the town that would not have published, under big headlines, the story of the Tammany demand on the Third Avenue road. If Mr. ELIAS or Mr. HART had sent for the reporters and told them the full story, with names and all details, for publication the next morning, they would at once have relieved themselves of the costly necessity of hiring the Tammany contractors. They would have been persecuted revengefully, of course. Permission to open the streets would have been refused, and every obstacle would have been put in their way to hinder the work of their non-Tammany contractor. The remedy would have been the same. It is the same in all cases. Send for the reporters. The thieves could not have carried on the work of vengeful obstruction with two score reporters at their heels, telling the seven million people who read the New York newspapers every morning just what they were doing to punish a corporation that had refused to be blackmailed.

The Third Avenue case is a pretty bad one. The Tammany raid is only one aspect of it, but there is useful public instruction in that. The corporations of New York must lay the lesson to heart. They have themselves to blame if they longer submit to be plundered in sums small or large by the Tammany rulers of the town. No man has the hardihood to rob other men openly, boldly, and systematically in broad daylight. Tammany will haul down the black flag in short order if every man it "holds up" will turn on his assailants the light of the newspaper press. Newspaper exposure is not in all respects quite so satisfactory as jail seclusion. But it will be effectual, and so long as the office of the District Attorney is in the hands of the enemy it is the best protection there is.

AMERICAN AGRARIANS.

The Kaiser is a very active minded potentate, and a very versatile one. But, although he is able to carry on a great many things at the same time, some one of his projects must occupy what we may call the footlights of his intellect. The rest must be "relegated to the second plane," as the French have it. Just now the uppermost desire of his heart is to make a great naval power out of Germany. In order to secure support for his naval programme he will do anything, in or out of reason. The Agrarians in the Reichstag have votes enough to make them one of the "groups" to be conciliated. If the conciliation of them can be obtained only by excluding the products of foreign agriculture from German markets, then those products must be excluded on any pretense that comes handy, even at the cost, which such an exclusion involves, of raising the price of food to the German people.

The German Government knows, for it has been warned by the American Ambassador, that such a course will be resented in this country, and will lead to a "tariff war." This means that, if the Germans exclude our meats, we will put some microscopists at work to find some German product which is not already excluded from our markets by the Dingley bill, and if they find one we will promptly exclude it.

There is a distinct gain in honesty in the present German movement. It is frankly "agrarian" and protective. It does not proceed upon false pretenses of sanitary objections, and does not require German chemists and other scientists to imperil their immortal souls by telling "expert" lies about the unwholesomeness of the things on which some seventy millions of Americans manage to keep alive and in fairly good health.

The American farmer, especially if he raises cattle or beef for the market, must be full of contempt for the German farmer who is afraid or unable to meet him in fair competition and invokes the aid of the Government to prevent such a competition. But, protectionist for protectionist, we are bound to say that the American agrarian appears a good deal more of a coward, a good deal more of a humbug, and a good deal more of a fool, than the German agrarian. In the first place, the American farmer is the heaviest sufferer by the protectionist system. What he raises neither needs to be nor can really be protected against foreign competition, while everything that he needs to buy has its price artificially raised. He is the victim, the forgotten man, the unfortunate who pays the expense of the whole system. And he has just now been showing how easy it is to fool him. It is at his dictation that Congress has been breaking the National faith with Puerto Rico. This has been done ostensibly because some sugar growers in Louisiana, who raise only a pitiful fraction of the sugar we consume, have joined forces with some fruit growers in California and Florida and some tobacco growers in Connecticut to exclude from competition the products of an island having a total population of less than a million. These cowardly and absurd persons pretend to be afraid that the islanders will flood our markets with tobacco, with sugar, and with fruit. As to the most important of these products, most important in the sense of competition with our producers, it is an expert opinion that the free admission of Puerto Rican tobacco would not cause ten cases of Connecticut tobacco fewer to be sold than are sold now.

What monsters of enterprise and ingenuity the American farmers who fear Puerto Rican competition must imagine the tropical islanders to be! Now it is at least a fact that American competition does greatly reduce the profits of German agriculture, and in many products actually threatens its existence. The German agrarian is morally and intellectually a far more respectable person than the American agrarian.

THE PART OF LABOR.

"Aggregations of intellect and industry" is a happy phrase for the best of the great business combinations of the day. It was used by Mr. CHARLES R. FLINT in his address on "The Open Door," on Thursday evening.

The point made by Mr. FLINT was in substance that it is only by the greatest freedom of business combination consistent with the rights of all that the American workman can hope to retain the relatively high rate of wages he now enjoys. In the mere rate of wages the industries of this country are at a disadvantage with their competitors in other parts of the world. The disadvantage is estimated at from 50 to 100 per cent. That is to say, wages in like employments are from half as high again to twice as high as in other countries. To overcome this in the contest for the home market the protective duties on competing imports were devised. We have outgrown the home markets and the tariff is of no use in the contest for the world's markets. But the disadvantage still continues, and, if it cannot be met in other ways, the tendency will be to the reduction of wages. Mr. FLINT thinks that it can be overcome if freedom of combination and organization is not impeded.

Unquestionably that opinion rests on solid fact. As we recently remarked, the motive power of the really effective industrial organization is brain power. Such organization at once demands and rewards the best intelligence, and it does so not merely in the higher ranks of superintendence and administration, but down to the lowest. At every grade it is the quality of the work done that has to be considered, and that must be stimulated and paid for. Again, the tendency of the intelligent organization is to eliminate the middleman and to distribute the profit of operation directly among those engaged in it. Still again, as we recently pointed out, it may well be that organized capital can in the long run deal better with organized labor, if on the one hand and on the other fairness, candor, and good sense are maintained. Certainly it is by no means settled that the former is opposed to the interests of the latter.

ACCIDENTS ON THE ELECTRIC CARS.

Referring to the increasing number of accidents on the electric cars, The Sun the other day made an excellent suggestion. The pertinency of it is still more sharply brought out by accidents which have happened since its publication.

With the introduction of the new motive power it has become possible and desirable to carry many more passengers on a single vehicle than could be done on the old-fashioned horse cars. The newer cars approach railroad coaches in size and seating capacity. In some suburbs they are even larger than as yet they have become in the city. But on the Metropolitan lines cars are used each of which will seat nearly thirty passengers, and when packed will hold, if it will not "accommodate," fully fifty.

Now, The Sun's suggestion was that it was plainly out of the question for one man to take efficient charge at once of the work of collecting the fares of such a number of passengers and of the work of stopping and starting the car. When a passenger requires to leave the car, the conductor may be wedged in the centre of it. He is unable to see whether the passenger has left the car before he gives the signal to go on. He must either trust his own guess or rely upon the good nature of the passengers on the platform to tell him when the passenger has really disembarked. No wonder that he should frequently make mistakes and that painful and dangerous and even fatal accidents should ensue.

The Sun's suggestion was that, on each of these large cars, there should be two conductors, one to see to stopping and starting the car and one to collect fares. This is a precaution that should be taken before any more passengers are killed or injured for want of it. The niggardliness of the corporation in failing to take this precaution is of course due to a desire to reduce the "labor cost" per passenger. But the labor cost would be much less, even with this precaution, than it was with the old cars and means of traction. Besides which, nobody is entitled to plead that he saves money by killing or maiming his fellow men and women. It is really "gross negligence" not to provide a third man on these large and crowded cars. It is to be hoped that the company will make the necessary provision of its own accord. If not, the practical decision of a few juries, in the form of exemplary damages, that the lack of such provision is gross negligence would doubtless bring the company to a better frame of mind.

MRS. STANTON ON DIVORCE.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, in the current number of The North American Review, argues fervidly against the amendment to the Constitution to secure uniform divorce laws for all the States. There are many reasons why such an amendment would be undesirable. The chief of them is that the views held by Mrs. STANTON prevail to such an extent that a sound divorce law under Federal authority would be apt to be resisted in some States, and it is better not to enact a law unless it will pretty substantially be sustained by public opinion. In general also it is well that the burden of legislation and administration imposed on the Federal Government shall not be increased. That will grow fast enough in all conscience, and the way in which it is now borne does not encourage its further development. The absolute condition precedent to the successful working of such a Government as ours, with its vast variety of interests, prejudices, and passions to contend against, is that its function shall be confined to truly common affairs. Let the States attend to all that is not essentially National, and the regulation of the marriage relation is not at all National.

While we agree with Mrs. STANTON in thinking the movement she condemns inexpedient, we cannot agree with much of what she has to say of marriage and of easy dissolution of it. Apparently she thinks that the dissolution cannot be made too easy. She does not formulate her ideas as to the exact terms of dissolution, but she allows them to be inferred clearly enough. "The States," she says, "which have liberal divorce laws are to women what Canada was to the slaves before emancipation." "Unhappy husbands have many ways of mitigating their miseries which are not open to wives, who are financial dependents and burdened with children." "A young woman with property of her own can now easily free herself from an unworthy husband by spending a year in a free State, and in due time she can marry again." "Because an inexperienced girl has made a mistake, partly in many cases through the bad counsel of her advisers, shall she be denied the right to marry again?" "The widest possible law would not make divorce obligatory on any one, while a restricted law, on the contrary, would compel many who married perhaps under more liberal laws to remain in uncongenial relations."

The general notion of marriage presented by these statements is that it is an arrangement which, under strict divorce laws, becomes slavery; that it ought to become terminable when the relations assumed are no longer congenial, and that a year in a free State is the most severe condition that should be required for ending it and entering on another like arrangement. Mrs. STANTON appears to think that she has established a sound basis for this reasoning as to marriage and the way in which it should be regulated when she says, "Marriage should be regarded as a civil contract entirely under the jurisdiction of the State." Undoubtedly it cannot be made the subject of legislation on any other theory. Whether it is also regarded by the parties to it as a sacrament, or as an act requiring the sanction of the Church or imposing religious obligations are questions of which the law cannot take cognizance, either for or against the views of the parties. But as a civil contract the law can justly prescribe the forms that will make it legally binding, the conditions under which it shall be entered into, or on which it shall be abrogated, and in these matters the Legislature is bound to consider the essential interests of the community. The kind of contract which Mrs. STANTON'S statements describe may lawfully and justly be forbidden by the State as opposed to such interests. If there were no other reason for doing so, the State is bound to consider the interest of society in the children born under such loose and flexible marriage relations—a consideration that seems strangely and sadly ignored by the advocates of the "liberal divorce laws" of the "free State."

PICTURES FOR PARIS.

It was perhaps to be expected that the American jury to whom fell the final selection of the 168 paintings in oil, water color, and pastel which are to represent the work of American artists living in their own country at the coming Paris Exposition should meet with adverse criticism. The members of this jury presumably expected this when they first accepted their appointment to serve upon it, and doubtless grimly prepared themselves for the woe which belongs to them through whom offenses come.

As the days have passed since the promulgation of the list, and in studio and gallery the wailing begins to die away, to be succeeded, it is to be hoped, by calm reflection and cooler judgment, it is not untimely to endeavor to point out, even to the aggrieved artist who personally may not appear in this list, that, far from being without merit, it is probably the best and most representative that under the circumstances could have been made.

To the United States has been allotted in the art galleries of the exposition wall space for only 250 paintings, of which it was settled that some 30 per cent. should be given to the work of American artists resident abroad and some 70 per cent. to that of American artists resident in this country. It must also be remembered that by the rules of the exposition pictures painted only within the last decade can be shown. The output of pictures in this country is annually a surprisingly large one, and some thousands have been offered from interior cities alone. It is, therefore, quite easy to understand the task that the jury found before it. The French artist will probably, as in former expositions, be allowed to exploit himself through and by a panneau, the centrepiece his most recent or representative work, and the sides, top, and bottom formed of pictures representing his various periods. The space allotted to American pictures, however, does not permit the art of any American painter, either living or dead, to be shown in this way, and the jury has, therefore, perforce been obliged to make the best selection possible, giving to each artist of unquestioned position in the American art world one, two, or three examples, and making the whole so comprehensive and representative that the wayfaring art lover, whether he be a Turk, a Russian, or a Prussian, may gain some intelligent idea of this country's progress in painting since 1889.

A display of modern American figure, landscape, and marine and portrait work that contains three examples of CECELIA BEAUX, three of WILLIAM M. CHASE, four of WINSLOW HOMER, three of GEORGE INNESS, two of JOHN LA FARGE, and three of WYANT, and which leaves unrepresented only a few painters, whose absence can presumably be explained, is certainly a satisfactory and an adequate one.

A study of this list should dissuade the carpers from further snarls and prove that the jury on the whole has done its work well. It is a list that, although small, well exemplifies the present status and the promise of American art in portrait, figure, marine, and landscape work.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An explanation certainly interesting, though not so certainly adequate, is given by Mr. F. CUNLIFFE-OWEN in the current Forum of the fact that, of all foreign-born residents of this country, Englishmen are the least inclined formally to renounce their old allegiance and to assume the responsibilities of American citizenship. Mr. CUNLIFFE-OWEN, who has himself lived here for ten years without getting naturalized, says that it is "a general rule" for Britons of the better class to remain Britons, no matter how long they remain among us, and though we have our doubts about this being quite a general rule, everybody knows that it is of frequent occurrence and is not less often made a subject of criticism. This criticism, according to the essayist, is hardly fair, since a large majority of the Americans who, for one reason or other, find it convenient to live in England, also refrain from changing their nationality, and not only do they escape reproach from their neighbors, but they are more highly respected than are the few Americans who do swear fealty to the British Crown. But for Mr. CUNLIFFE-OWEN'S explanation. He says: "We Englishmen in America are perfectly satisfied with the system of government that we find in the United States, and are content to comply with all the laws and usages of the land, without desiring to modify them in any way. We have not the slightest objection to being governed by native-born American citizens; and as for those eminent American statesmen, legislators, Judges, and bosses in general who are of Irish birth—well, we English have long been accustomed to be ruled by the Irish." In lands like the Transvaal, he argues, of course it is different; there Englishmen seek naturalization in self-defense against oppression and extortion; foreigners other than Englishmen who come to America enter a new and vastly freer environment, and naturally they are only too glad to cut off all political relations with the past. There is obviously a good deal in this reasoning, and yet, and yet—well, the instinctive feeling remains that if an Englishman considers it as pleasant and more profitable to live in America, he ought to "take out his papers" like other folks.

—So far as we have noticed, no appreciable amount of gratitude has been shown by the alienists of the country to Prof. JAMES H. HYSLOP for his suggestion that many of the people now shut up in asylums as insane are really not insane at all, but simply the favored recipients of visitors from another world. A great majority of the trained and experienced doctors for diseased minds have coldly ignored the professor's hint, and have continued to regard the vagaries of their patients as nothing more than the natural though mysterious products of lesions in the substance of the brain or disturbances of its functions due to known or unknown poisons. One recognized authority, however, Dr. CHARLES G. HILL, of the Mount Hope Retreat, in Baltimore County, Maryland, has consented to discuss the Columbia man's theory, and he declares that there is nothing in it. "When the professor," says Dr. HILL, "begins his investigations among the insane, I fancy he will feel very much at home. He will find so many around him who see visions, communicate with spirits, and generally occupy themselves with the mysterious and supernatural that he will imagine himself attending a new séance of the most approved kind and dealing with the same old spirits that have mystified him on these occasions. If he investigates the history of these patients he will discover that the first evidence of their mental decline in many instances manifested itself by a zealous interest in spiritualistic séances and a belief in all the Spiritualists claim." This contains an intimation much more cruel and unpleasant than anything we have said about Prof. HYSLOP, but it deserves attentive consideration both from himself and from his associates in the Columbia Faculty.

—Superintendent KILBURN might well have emphasized more than he did the fact that there are building and loan associations and building and loan associations before he wrote his somewhat disquieting report on these institutions. He has, indeed, manifested a desire to treat his subject fairly, and his report contains a large amount of highly valuable information and some wise suggestions, but it has the fault of not pointing out exactly where the existing troubles and dangers lie. Yet he does it in a way when he says: "The total operating expenses of all the building and loan associations in the State for the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, including the amount paid agents, as reported by them, were $1,008,338, or about 1 2-3 per cent. of the total assets reported. The operating expenses of the local associations, in which are included in some instances all expenses, including repairs to real estate, taxes, and similar items, were $267,594, or only about seven-tenths of 1 per cent. of the total assets reported by them." And again, comparing the ratio of operating expenses to accumulated capital, including the amount due shareholders for dues and dividends credited and for matured shares, he says: "The National associations paid for operating expenses during the year over 5 per cent. of the accumulated capital, and the local associations less than eight-tenths of 1 per cent. The operating expenses of the National associations amounted to over 21 per cent. of the total dues credited to shareholders during the year, and the operating expenses of the local associations to a little over 3 1-3 per cent. of the dues credited to their members." These figures are full of significance.

—Search through the papers in the English language that are published in not a few cities of the republics south of us rarely reveals anything more interesting than news and opinions condensed or stolen outright from the journals of this country. Once in a while, however, the exiled editors do record the happenings of their immediate neighborhoods, and then they usually produce something worth reading. We were delighted, for instance, to find in a recent copy of The Mexican Herald this truly valuable tale: A certain Señora OLIVAREZ, resident in the Mexican capital, had a cat, amiable, talented, and beloved. For these or other reasons the cat died recently, and its sorrowing mistress, being unwilling that the remains should be taken to the Tiradero de Zoquiapan, whatever or wherever that may be, decided to bury them with more or less solemn rites in the patio of her house. The digging of the grave was intrusted to a son of Señora OLIVAREZ, and before he had completed the task his shovel struck against the traditional "something hard." We expected to learn that the something was a pot of gold, but it was a small iron chest, and the contents of the chest, instead of being pieces of eight, were original documents of the Inquisition, royal "cedulas" of the time of FERDINAND VII., reports of the first cannon used in the New World, and a number of letters and private documents. There the story ends, which is rather disappointing, as it started out extremely well. But artistic incompleteness is one evidence of truth, so we will have to be content. And even as it stands, the anecdote has merits, especially that of originality in detail. Exactly what it teaches we are at a loss to discover—perhaps that kindness of heart and the love of cats never go entirely unrewarded.

—Some apprehension has been created in England by the appearance among the dogs of several towns of a fatal disease in some respects curiously like the plague. The epidemic began at Southampton six or eight months ago, and after practically clearing that city of dogs it has slowly spread through many parts of the United Kingdom. It has now reached London, and is receiving the most attentive study from bacteriologists and other scientific persons. The characteristics of the disease suggestive of plague are the invasion of seaports, where dogs might easily be infected by rats, and the fatal nature and high infectiousness of the epidemic. The best medical opinion is, however, that if the plague had really attacked an animal so widely domesticated, the contagion would not quickly have been communicated to man. This has not happened as yet, and it is hoped and believed that no such tendency will develop.

THE CHURCH AND THE SCHOOL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your judicious editorial on the school problem raised by the Rev. Dr. McSweeney's discussion of the Catholic view of the same, deserves favorable comment. If all disputants were to speak and write in this spirit and style, seeking the truth and aiming at the right substantial accord on this fundamental question might be attainable.

The chief difficulty to be met in an earnest effort to harmonize church and municipal rights was satisfactorily solved by the pastor of St. Brigid's, when he had charge of St. Peter's, Poughkeepsie, in 1873. The Board of Education leased the two parish school buildings from the church authorities. The buildings, accommodating 600 school children, were used as public schools during school hours. At other times they might be used for religious instruction to those who wished to attend. The plan worked well for four years under Dr. McSweeney's pastorate, and for twenty-two years under that of his successor. The Board of Education consisted of six Republicans and six Democrats, all Protestants, during the whole period, more than a quarter of a century. There was never the slightest disagreement between the Board of Education and the church people. A generation was educated under the harmonious compact. Peace and good will grew and flourished in the community. The public officials and the different clergymen of the town frequently expressed their satisfaction at the good results evident from the practical working of the plan.

About a year ago it was brought to an end. A spirit of intolerance moved one Edward Keyser, an employe of the American Express Company, to test the permanence of the compact. The present State Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Skinner, did not like the style of dress worn by four of the fourteen teachers in these schools, and his will brought the agreement to an end.

No doubt some compromise or yielding of prejudice must take place to bring about a practical solution of this important question. But the common good will suggest some rational means. N.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1900.

OUR DUTY TOWARD PUERTO RICO

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To the average mind the proposed amendment to the Puerto Rico tariff bill making the duty 15 per cent., and providing that it shall be discontinued after March 1, 1902, will not dispose of the matter. No public question is settled until it is settled right. Why should there be any tariff at all on Puerto Rican products. If it is to protect New England tobacco growers, as was originally intimated, it is about as justifiable as it would have been for Florida orange growers to have demanded a tariff on Californian products because Florida was fortunate enough to become United States territory twenty-nine years ahead of California. If it is through fear of establishing a precedent which must be followed in the case of Cuba or the Philippines if we retain them, it is equally unjustifiable. Why should we not establish such a precedent? Does separation by water make Puerto Rico or other new territory any less a part of the United States than separation by land, as in the case of Alaska? If it is through fear that the establishment of this precedent will be logically followed by granting to the new territory representation in Congress it is equally unjustifiable. Why should they not have representation? What better way could be devised of awakening in them a pride in being one of us? And what possible harm, even if so disposed, could so hopeless a minority work in our National Government? We have admitted sons of Africa into Congress, and have not suffered through giving them a share in the government of the country.

The root of the present controversy would seem to lie in the disposition of short-sighted persons to make a distinction or discrimination against the new territories on the ground that they are "possessions and not parts." A straightforward, honorable, consistent policy toward them, a disposition to treat them as members of the same family, rather than as poor relations entitled only to such rights and privileges as we choose to accord them, is the surest way to win their confidence, loyalty, and esteem. ALBERT E. DAVIS.

New York, Feb. 27, 1900.

THE PUERTO RICAN BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why this masquerade of wolf in sheep's clothing? Does amending the title of a bill blind any one? Amended to read, "An act temporarily to provide revenue for the relief of the Island of Puerto Rico and for other purposes," also a new section added to the bill that "the act is intended to meet a pressing need for revenue for Puerto Rico, and shall not continue in force after March 11, 1902."

This is the agreement at a conference of Republican Representatives. Against the hedging arguments of these Congressmen stand the recommendations of the President and Secretary Root. Also Dr. Carroll (Special Commissioner to Puerto Rico, who spent a year faithfully studying the needs and conditions of the island,) strongly recommends "a Territorial form of government involving the abolition of customs, duties, &c."

Gen. Davis's letter, Feb. 14, "The urgent need of free commerce."

The Puerto Rico delegates petition for free commerce with this country; the planters and the Chamber of Commerce of Puerto Rico have petitioned for free commerce with this country. These recommendations and petitions should meet with the prompt recognition which is their due, as they are made by men conversant with the situation and needs of this island.

In the face of all these recommendations, these Representatives have the aplomb to say this bill is a measure for the relief of Puerto Rico. Given free commerce and an assured Government, Puerto Rico will raise a loan and issue funds to her planters, and will employ her starving people.

A tax to raise revenue for these people who, when the United States took the island, were self-supporting, without debt, with a surplus of $1,000,000 in their treasury and contributing annually over $1,500,000 in revenues to Spain. They had autonomy; they had four members at Madrid in the Spanish Cortes, and we, in the name of liberty and progress, plant our flag on this island and then to this free people deign to throw an insignificant percentage of citizenship.

Republican leaders in Congress, bowing before some few rabid protectionists, will need to bow much lower next Autumn when outraged public opinion and public honor make themselves felt at the elections.

L. AYMAR.

New York, Feb. 27, 1900.

SCHOOLS OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have seen so much in your paper lately disparaging to the schools of fifty years ago that it has made my blood boil in my veins, and I feel that I must speak or collapse.

Our school buildings fifty years ago were plain. No doubt about that, but the children who attended them were as straight as an arrow, and there were not so many dying of consumption then as now.

The teachers of those days did their whole duty to the children, and did not expect a pension for doing it. I saw in THE TIMES of the 26th inst. that twenty-four students took a competitive examination for a cadetship to the United States Military Academy, and only three were able to pass. Is not that a credit to the fine school buildings and the teachers therein? Fifty years ago, if twenty-four students took the examination, I can assure you that the twenty-four would pass, and when you come to look at the requirements, I know you will say with me that any student of the grammar grade should be able to pass in those studies, viz., reading, writing, spelling, grammar, geography, United States history, and arithmetic.

It seems to me that the teachers of to-day are too busy admiring their fine surroundings to give any attention to the work for which they are paid. I will cite a case in point:

We have a fine school building in Mamaroneck. It cost the taxpayers $50,000 to build, and at a rough estimate it costs $20,000 a year to maintain. There are seven teachers employed in the building. It has turned out many graduates during the ten years of its existence, but none capable of passing the West Point examination. Many cannot read the Declaration of Independence. We get for our $20,000 a great deal of Latin that nobody can understand, theatrical performances, dancing until the small hours, and many other objectionable things. Will some lover of new things tell me if these are the fashions in vogue in public schools these days? If they are, then it is no wonder that a graduate cannot enter the United States Military Academy.

Fifty years ago we had honor and honesty in our public schools. Trustees and teachers did their duty and trained those committed to their care in the paths of rectitude and knowledge. The people of those days got the worth of their money, and I, for one, wish for the teachers and schools of fifty years ago. TAXPAYER.

Mamaroneck, Feb. 28, 1900.

MRS. PAUL'S POSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES lately published an interview with Mrs. A. E. Paul, Superintendent of Street Cleaning in the First Ward of Chicago, in which she was reported as saying that she was "opposed to women's voting." This was a surprise to Mrs. Paul's friends, who knew her to be a believer in equal suffrage. A letter of inquiry addressed to Mrs. Paul brings the following reply:

My dear Madam: I did not see the interview to which you refer, but I did see a quotation from it. I was amazed, for it was absolutely false in every respect. In the first place, I had no such interview with any one. In the next place, I could not have expressed such views, for I never entertained them. I did say I was one woman who undoubtedly had benefited by Miss Anthony's work, and I felt ashamed at how little I had realized or appreciated the fact, and how little I had done in return. I came home resolved to make up for lost or slighted opportunities.

I do know "ward politics," and I do know that if women can purify and improve ward politics as they have ward or municipal work in which they have practically interested themselves, the sooner they can have a part in them the better.

I regret this misunderstanding of my views, and I thank you for addressing me directly and giving me an opportunity to declare myself. With best wishes for your success, I am cordially yours. A. EMMAGENE PAUL.

Palmer House, Chicago.

Like Jane Addams of Hull House, Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, President of the Civic Club of Philadelphia; Mrs. Ralph Trautmann, President of the New York Women's Health Protective Association, and most of the women who have done conspicuously good municipal work without the ballot, Mrs. Paul is a believer in equal suffrage.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Dorchester, Mass., March 1, 1900.

Rapid Transit Celebration Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the preliminaries for the construction of an underground rapid transit system have been happily arranged and the public at large pleased at the assurance given that this greatly needed accommodation will be supplied, permit me as one of the prospective beneficiaries, and who fully appreciates the value of this boon to our citizens, to express the hope that the proposition to make the initial excavation on St. Patrick's Day be not fulfilled.

Why should any special day be selected, unless it be one universally observed by all classes in commemoration of some patriotic event in our history? The day mentioned is sacred only to a portion, I might say, a sect, of our foreign-born population, and any such recognition of it cannot but prove distasteful to many.

It may, indeed, be a day dear to the hearts of a majority of our city officials and their constituents, but that should by no means commend it for the purpose indicated. The selection would not meet with the approval of all, and therefore it is improper. With just as much propriety could a day commemorative of one of the bloody battles of our civil war, or of the crowning victory of the German arms over the French, or that of the patron saint of Italy have been chosen.

Let the good work be begun as soon as possible, but eliminate from it anything of a partisan, sectarian, or foreign character.

New York, Feb. 28, 1900. S. D. A.

NUGGETS.

Happy Thought.

Hostess—Play your favorite.

Miss De Thumpp—Every piece I know is a favorite.

Hostess—Then—er—play something else.—New York Weekly.

Stands a Deal of Dunning.

The world owes every man a living, it is said; but the world will not pay its debts, except under compulsion. In other words, you have got to work for all you can get out of it.—Boston Transcript.

Use for the Gold Whistle.

Bingo—I understand that Aguinaldo carries a whistle as a badge of office. I wonder what that's for.

Jingo—Probably he uses it to keep his courage up.—Philadelphia Record.

The Duty That Is Near.

"Whut gits me," said Uncle Eben, "is de way some people kin fin' time to sympathize wid nations 'way off yonder when dar is so many po' folks right aroun' de corner who is fightin' temptation on an empty stomach."—Washington Star.

Pooled Them.

Mrs. Walldoff—Which of these ancestors are yours and which are your husband's?

Mrs. Justlun—Oh, it's a funny thing about them ancestors. The decorators got 'em mixed while fixing the gallery, and we couldn't tell t'other from which, so we bunched the whole lot and called 'em our ancestors.—Judge.

THE DAME O' SALISBURY TOWN.

Grace Duffie Boylan in Chicago Journal.

Elizabeth Steele of Salisb'ry town
Polished her pans and sanded her floor,
And sat to read in the Sacred Word
Of the times when war shall be no more.

She had heard the boom of British guns
As mothers hear who have sons to mourn;
Whose e'er the shot, and where'er its home,
The heart in her 'kerchiefed breast was torn.

Elizabeth Steele had heard the news:
"King's Mountain's won and the red coats flee!"
But she only asked: "Good sire, my boys—
Is't well with them? Do they ride to me?"

But who can stop to count one, count two,
When lives go out like a candle's flame?
What courier halts on his way to tell
The price we pay for a battle's game?

She had heard how Morgan crossed the flood
That rose, a bar, to the English breast.
And she whispered low: "Were any drowned?"
And dreamed of two on the torrent's crest.

But who can stop for a woman's cry?
The post must ride, be it woe or weal;
He struck his spurs, and he galloped by—
And what could a mother do but kneel?

Hers was only to watch and to wait.
And hers was only to weep and pray;
Her part had been but to rear good sons
And send them out to the guns that day.

She scoured, she sanded, she kept her peace,
She spun her flax by the open door;
Then sat to read in the Holy Word
Of the times when war shall be no more.

Nathaniel Greene, below Cowan's Ford,
Had fought, had won, and had lost th' field,
And his minute men with one accord
Had vowed it better to run than yield.

Ragged and hungry and weary and cold,
Penniless, friendless, and sick with defeat,
They came to the edge of Salisb'ry town,
The bitter way of that great retreat.

Elizabeth saw the famished horde;
She took them food and she gave them cheer.
She warmed and fed and she comforted
The sons some mothers were holding dear.

She gave her purse to the Gen'ral's keep:
"'Tis all I have, but 'tis yours," she said.
And above her hard, toil-roughened hand
Nathaniel Greene bent reverent head.

He raised his eyes and his eagle glance
Swept to the face of King George the Third
That hung on the wall. He strode across
And turned it round, with a trooper's word!

And scribed with a piece of chalk, like this—
"Tis plain to see on the canvas worn,
Bold was his hand with the pen or sword:
"Oh, George! Oh, King! Hide thy face and mourn!"

Elizabeth then their knapsacks filled;
She pressed each hand and she touched each head,
As she would have wished those mothers far
To have blessed her lads—perhaps now dead!

But hark! A shout! A trample! A halt!
One cry—and a prisoner bound and fast,
Elizabeth laughed in precious chains—
The arms of her own brave boys at last.

This is the tale of Elizabeth Steele,
Who fed Greene's host, and who won renown;
And I sing this song o'er a hundred years,
In praise of the Dame o' Salisb'ry town.

Note.—The picture of King George III., with the words quoted above still visible on the back, is in the possession of the family of Gov. Swain of North Carolina.

The Interoceanic Canal and the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By JOHN BASSETT MOORE,

PROFESSOR OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND DIPLOMACY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY; FORMERLY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES AND SECRETARY AND COUNSEL TO THE UNITED STATES PEACE COMMISSION AT PARIS.

THAT the treaty signed at Washington Feb. 5, 1900, by Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote, with a view "to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans," has attracted general attention not only in the United States and Great Britain, but in other countries as well, is a circumstance neither singular nor hard to explain. The treaty, in the first place, relates to a subject of world-wide interest, in which all nations may be said to have some concern, while that of maritime powers generally is direct and immediate. In the second place, it seems to mark a distinct advance toward the accomplishment of a work which, though long postponed, has been so persistently cherished that it has been called "the dream of the ages." Thirdly, it represents a notable achievement of American diplomacy, in that, while it removes all obstacles to the construction, ownership, and operation of the canal by the United States, it secures for the contemplated waterway itself, by a comprehensive neutralization, and for "the plant, establishments, and buildings," and "all works" necessary to its "construction, maintenance, and operation," a "complete immunity" from injury or attack either in war or in peace.

It is not my purpose nor my desire to discuss the pending treaty in a spirit of partisanship. It has been severely criticised, and it has been ably defended, and in some instances the discussions have developed errors which it is proper to ascribe to a lack of information rather than to an intention to misrepresent. Nor do I assume that all men can be brought to take one view of the questions at issue. I say "questions," although there is, in reality, but one question at issue, and that is whether the exclusive control of the canal for purposes of war is so essential to our National safety that we should discard the advantages that would accrue from its neutralization and devote ourselves to the accomplishment of the opposite policy. And when I speak of the "accomplishment" of the opposite policy, I refer to the removal of existing diplomatic obstacles by negotiation and mutual accommodation, as well as to the acquisition by the same means of the necessary jurisdictional rights in countries now independent. While I am one of those who believe that the physical power of the United States is practically unlimited, I do not assume that the United States will, in sheer wantonness of power disregard solemn treaties and violate the rights of independent States. Besides, there seems to be a certain incongruity between that just confidence which we feel in our power and the extreme apprehensions sometimes expressed for our safety.

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The Principle of Neutralization.

In order to comprehend the import of the stipulations of the pending treaty, it is necessary at the outset to understand the significance of the term "neutralization" or "neutrality" as therein employed. The term "neutrality," in its ordinary sense, refers to a state of hostilities, and denotes the attitude and the duty of a non-combatant or neutral power toward the parties to the conflict. It signifies not only impartiality, so far at least as conduct is concerned, but also abstention from acts which may aid either belligerent in its contest with the other. Such is the subjective sense of the term. When used objectively with reference to an interoceanic canal, it embraces belligerent as well as neutral powers, and, while pointedly referring to the former, defines the attitude and the duty of both. It signifies that the thing is "neutralized"; that it is to be treated as "neutral," and therefore that it is not to be made the object of attack, nor distinctively employed as the means of hostilities.

Two plans of neutralization have been proposed: First, that of excluding the ships of war of all belligerents; and, second, that of permitting their passage without discrimination. The former plan has not prevailed, and for various reasons. The primary conception of an interoceanic canal is that of a highway always accessible, and nations are disinclined to approach the subject on any other basis. It is foreseen that, when once the canal was opened, the world would soon become so habituated to and dependent upon its use that to allow it to be closed at the behest of any one power might prove to involve inconveniences altogether insupportable. Moreover, as the construction of such a work would require the expenditure of a great amount of money, the general exclusion of belligerent men-of-war would diminish the possibility of securing reimbursement by means of tolls. Finally, there is no universal criterion by which the existence or non-existence of a state of war can be determined. Not only may a state of war exist without a prior declaration, but the question whether war exists at a particular moment may depend upon the unexpressed intention of the parties as well as upon their acts. Under such conditions the attempt to exclude the men-of-war of belligerents would involve the exercise of a wide discretion and of a large measure of arbitrary power, and, being thus indefinite as to its grounds, it might prove to be uncertain in its operation, unjust and injurious in its effects, and provocative of jealousies, suspicions, and dangerous quarrels.

The second plan, of keeping the canal open at all times, without distinction as to vessels, has therefore been generally approved as the only one that can be relied on to assure complete "neutrality" and immunity. As such it was made the basis of the convention of Oct. 29, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Canal, and is adopted as the basal principle of the pending treaty.

Equality of tolls has also been treated as a feature, or perhaps rather as a condition, of neutralization. Little need be said on this subject, since a discriminative policy, even if it did not lead to the immediate building of another canal, would merely provoke retaliation in some other form and prove in the end to be impracticable.

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Our Historic Policy.

The principle of neutralization is a product of modern civilization and is one of the means by which nations have endeavored to secure the largest possible freedom of navigation. By those great masters of government and of jurisprudence, the Romans, the navigation of waters was held to be free to all. "By natural law," say the Institutes of Justinian, "the following things are common to all: The air, flowing water, and the sea. * * * All rivers and ports are public." ("Et quidem naturali jure communia sunt omnium haec: aer, aqua fluens et mare. * * * Flumina autem omnia et portus publica sunt." Institutes, Lib. II., I., Sects. 1-2.) In the centuries of warfare and confusion that followed the fall of the Roman Empire, this great principle gradually ceased to be observed. The practice of piracy and the Mussulman conquests in the West, together with other causes, contributed to introduce a system under which particular sovereign Princes assumed to control and monopolize the navigation not only of waters within their own dominions, but also of the open seas. Under these conditions peaceful intercourse was almost unknown. Commerce and warfare were practically synonymous. The system of exclusion and monopoly became intolerable, and it was overthrown. The United States entered the family of nations in time to contribute powerfully to this result. And, as the advocate of the freedom of the seas, it conceived of an interoceanic canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific as a great common highway of nations, which should be open on equal terms to all. Perhaps there are no other American statesmen who are at once so prominently identified with the two doctrines of the freedom of these continents from European domination and the freedom of the seas as John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay; and, under the Presidency of the former, Mr. Clay, as Secretary of State, referring to the subject of "a cut or canal for purposes of navigation somewhere through the isthmus that connects the two Americas, to unite the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans," said: "If the work should ever be executed so as to admit of the passage of sea vessels from ocean to ocean, the benefits of it ought not to be exclusively appropriated to any one nation, but should be extended to all parts of the globe upon the payment of a just compensation or reasonable tolls."

THE SENATE'S RESOLUTION.

Nine years later the subject was taken up by the United States Senate, and on March 3, 1835, that body unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to consider the expediency of opening negotiations with the Governments of other nations, and particularly with the Governments of Central America and New Granada, for the purpose of effectually protecting, by suitable treaty stipulations with them, such individuals or companies as may undertake to open a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by the construction of a ship canal across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and of securing forever, by such stipulations, the free and equal right of navigating such canal to all such nations, on the payment of such reasonable tolls as may be established to compensate the capitalists who may engage in such undertaking and complete the work."

In May, 1835, President Jackson, on the strength of this resolution, appointed Mr. Charles Biddle to make an investigation of transit routes. Mr. Biddle, who was directed to proceed first to Lake Nicaragua, went instead to New Granada, and obtained from that Government an exclusive grant to citizens of the United States, by which it was provided that two-thirds of the stock created under it should be "the property of Charles Biddle and such citizens of the United States as he might associate with him." Mr. Biddle's proceedings were wholly disavowed.

Four years later, in 1839, the canal question was brought before the House of Representatives, on a memorial of merchants of New York and Philadelphia, and was the subject of an exhaustive report. The House then adopted, by a unanimous vote, a resolution closely following that of the Senate, and requesting the President "to consider the expediency of opening or continuing negotiations with the Governments of other nations, and particularly with those the territorial jurisdiction of which comprehends the Isthmus of Panama, and to which the United States have accredited Ministers or agents, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of effecting a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by the construction of a ship canal across the isthmus, and of securing forever, by suitable treaty stipulations, the free and equal right of navigating such canal by all nations."

THE NEW GRANADA TREATY.

On Dec. 12, 1846, the United States concluded with New Granada (now the Republic of Colombia) a treaty which is still in force. By Article XXXV. of this treaty, "the Government of New Granada guarantees to the Government of the United States that the right of way or transit across the Isthmus of Panama upon any modes of communication that now exist, or that may hereafter be constructed, shall be open and free to the Government and citizens of the United States." On the other hand, "the United States guarantee, positively and efficaciously, to New Granada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists; and, in consequence, the United States also guarantee, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory."

These stipulations have sometimes been cited as an example of the assumption by the United States of an exclusive guarantee with a view to the exclusive control of any future canal. Such a construction can only return to plague those who suggest it. Not only is it at variance with the guarantee of "perfect neutrality" and the express declaration with which that guarantee is accompanied, but it is contradicted by the record. The object of the stipulations was clearly set forth by President Polk, who, in submitting the treaty to the Senate, said:

"In entering into the mutual guarantees proposed by the thirty-fifth article of the treaty, neither the Government of New Granada nor that of the United States has any narrow or exclusive view. The ultimate object, as presented by the Senate of the United States in their resolution [of March 3, 1835,] to which I have already referred, is to secure to all nations the free and equal right of passage over the Isthmus. If the United States, as the chief of the American nations, should first become a party to this guarantee, it cannot be doubted—indeed, it is confidently expected by the Government of New Granada—that similar guarantees will be given to that republic by Great Britain and France. Should the proposition thus tendered be rejected, we may deprive the United States of the just influence which its acceptance might secure to them, and confer the glory and benefits of being first among the nations in concluding such an arrangement upon the Government either of Great Britain or France. That either of these Governments would embrace the offer cannot well be doubted; because there does not appear to be any other effectual means of securing to all nations the advantages of this important passage, but the guarantee of great commercial powers that the Isthmus shall be neutral territory. The interests of the world at stake are so important that the security of this passage between the two oceans cannot be suffered to depend upon the wars and revolutions which may arise among different nations."

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

It was in conformity with these unvarying precedents that the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, signed at Washington April 19, 1850, was concluded and ratified. The treaty related—first, to any means of communication by ship canal which may be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by the way of the River San Juan de Nicaragua, and either or both of the Lakes of Nicaragua or Managua," and, second, "to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the Isthmus which connects North and South America." As to the first—the Nicaragua Canal—it stipulated that neither Government would "ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal," or "ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof." As to the second, it declared: "The Governments of the United States and Great Britain, having not only desired, in entering into this convention, to accomplish a particular object, but also to establish a general principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection, by treaty stipulations, to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the Isthmus which connects North and South America, and especially to the interoceanic communications, should the same prove practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by way of Tehuantepec or Panama."

In 1856 the Istamus of Panama was the scene of grave disturbances. The transit by the Panama Railway, which had then been completed, was seriously menaced, and on one occasion it was interrupted by mob violence. Acting in the spirit of the treaty of 1846 and of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty the Administration of President Pierce sent two Commissioners to New Granada to propose the creation of an independent, neutral district on the Isthmus, with a view to the security of the transit route. "It is not designed," said Mr. Marcy, then Secretary of State, "to secure any exclusive advantages to the United States. To remove all objections of this sort an article is proposed securing the common use of the Panama route to all foreign nations." By this article it was stipulated that "the said road or route shall be open to the common use of all nations which shall, by treaty stipulations, agree to regard and treat the district of country aforesaid at all times as neutral," and that the contracting parties should "invite foreign nations to join in the mutual guarantee of the neutrality of the said country, of the municipal governments aforesaid, and of the unobstructed use of the said Panama Railroad, or any other road or route which may be established across the Isthmus within the limits of the territory before designated."

MR. CASS'S DECLARATION.

Mr. Cass, while Secretary of State in 1858, declared that "what the United States wants in Central America next to the happiness of its people is the security and neutrality of the interoceanic routes which lead through it."

In June, 1862, the Colombian Minister in Washington invoked the interposition of the United States for the protection of the Isthmus of Panama against the revolutionary chief Mosquera. At that time the United States was occupied with its own civil war, and Mr. Seward, with a view to redeem the pledge of "perfect neutrality" under the thirty-fifth article of the treaty of 1846, directed the Ministers of the United States at London and Paris to confer with the Governments to which they were respectively accredited in regard to action by the United States, either alone or jointly, "in guaranteeing the safety of the transit and the authority of the Granadian Confederation, or either of these objects." "This Government," declared Mr. Seward, "has no interest in the matter different from that of other maritime powers. It is willing to interpose its aid in execution of its treaty, and for the benefit of all nations."

While Mr. Seward was still Secretary of State the United States concluded with Nicaragua a treaty containing stipulations similar to those of the treaty of 1846 with New Granada. The treaty with Nicaragua, which is commonly known as the Dickinson-Ayon treaty, was signed June 21, 1867, and, having been duly approved by both Governments, the ratifications were exchanged at Managua June 20, 1868. It is still in force. By Article XIV. Nicaragua grants "to the United States and to their citizens and property the right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through the territory of the republic on any route of communication, natural or artificial, whether by land or water," on the same terms as it should be enjoyed by Nicaragua and its citizens, "the Republic of Nicaragua, however, reserving its rights of sovereignty over the same." By the next article the United States "agree to extend their protection to all such routes of communication as aforesaid, and to guarantee the neutrality and innocent use of the same. They also agree to employ their influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and protection." It is evident that those who have charged Mr. Hay with proposing to give away a right of exclusive control of the Nicaragua Canal, granted us by Nicaragua itself, with the implied concurrence of Great Britain and other powers under the Dickinson-Ayon treaty, either have not read essential stipulations of that treaty, or else have not seen fit to quote them.

ON NEUTRALIZATION LINES.

In the closing year of President Grant's Administration another step was taken toward the final adjustment of the canal question on the lines of perfect neutralization. As appears by a circular of Mr. Fish, then Secretary of State, to United States Ministers, of Feb. 28, 1877, a draft treaty was prepared, "to which it was proposed to obtain the accession of the principal maritime powers." The negotiations failed owing to certain views of Nicaragua which were neither satisfactory to the United States nor calculated to obtain the "co-operation" of those powers. By the draft treaty, every power becoming a party to its "stipulations and guarantees" was "at all times, whether in peace or war," to have "the right of transit" through the canal when constructed, as well as "the benefit of the neutral waters at the end thereof for all classes of vessels entitled to fly their respective flags, with the cargoes on board, on equal terms in every respect as between each other"; and "the vessels of war and other national vessels" of such powers were to have "the right of transit through the canal."

Dec. 1, 1884, Mr. Frelinghuysen, then Secretary of State, and Gen. Joaquin Zavala, ex-President of Nicaragua, signed at Washington a convention by which the United States engaged to build a canal at its own cost, and with that view entered into a "perpetual alliance" with Nicaragua and agreed "to protect the integrity of the territory of the latter." While the convention provided for "equal" tolls for the vessels of "all nations," (except vessels of the contracting parties engaged in the coasting trade,) and contained no stipulation for the fortification of the canal, yet it did not provide for its neutralization. It was submitted to the Senate Dec. 10, 1884. It had not been approved by that body when, in the following March, President Cleveland withdrew it for re-examination. Referring to this act in his annual message of December, 1885, he said:

"Whatever highway may be constructed across the barrier dividing the two greatest maritime areas of the world must be for the world's benefit, a trust for mankind, to be removed from the chance of domination by any single power, nor become a point of invitation for hostilities or a prize for warlike ambition. An engagement combining the construction, ownership, and operation of such a work by this Government, with an offensive and defensive alliance for its protection, with the foreign State whose responsibilities and rights we would share, is, in my judgment, inconsistent with such dedication to universal and neutral use, and would, moreover, entail measures for its realization beyond the scope of our National policy or present means.

"The lapse of years has abundantly confirmed the wisdom and foresight of those earlier Administrations which, long before the conditions of maritime intercourse were changed and enlarged by the progress of the age, proclaimed the vital need of interoceanic transit across the American Isthmus and consecrated it in advance to the common use of mankind by their positive declarations and through the formal obligation of treaties."

The treaty signed by Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote on the 5th of February and transmitted by President McKinley to the Senate on the same day provides:

"1. The canal shall be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise.

"2. The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any acts of hostility be committed within it."

In view of what has been disclosed it is superfluous to add that, no matter what our future policy may be, these stipulations embody our historic policy in respect of the interoceanic canal.

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The Idea of American Control.

The idea of control by the United States, not in the sense of ownership or management, but in that of opposition to neutralization, seems to have originated with Senator Douglas. It was at the time suggested, with a facetiousness more apparent than real, that he took this position because it was the only one by the assumption of which he could put himself in opposition to all other Presidential aspirants, including those of both political parties, and thus obtain an opportunity to kill them all off at one stroke.

The idea of American control was put forward thirty years later by President Hayes, and by Mr. Evarts, as Secretary of State, but in terms that do not define what was meant by it, on the occasion of the granting of the concession for the Panama Canal by the Colombian Government to Mr. Lucien N. B. Wyse, as the representative of the International Interoceanic Canal Association, commonly called the French Company. This concession, however, contained clauses which were not only exclusive in their nature, but which also affected the rights and obligations of the United States under the treaty with New Granada in 1846.

It was under these circumstances that President Hayes said: "It is the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such a supervision and authority over any inter-oceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our National interests. This I am quite sure will be found not only compatible with, but promotive of, the widest and most permanent advantage to commerce and civilization." Mr. Evarts elaborated this idea with special reference to the treaty of 1846, which, as has been seen, stipulates for the "perfect neutrality" of the Isthmus of Panama.

MR. BLAINE'S IDEA OF NEUTRALITY.

Neither President Hayes nor Mr. Evarts proposed that the canal should be fortified. Such a proposal was, however, put forward by Mr. Blaine, in his instructions to Mr. Lowell of Nov. 19, 1881, as one of the "modifications" of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which he desired the British Government to concede. He not only proposed that the canal should be fortified by the United States, but he also frankly declared his object to be that the United States should use the canal for itself in time of war, while closing it "impartially" to the war vessels of other belligerents. This he described as a proposal for the preservation of the "neutrality" of the canal by the United States. But it seems obvious that to apply the term "neutrality" to such a plan is to be guilty of a manifest contradiction in terms. The idea of neutrality or neutralization has usually been deemed incompatible even with the mere maintenance of armed forces and fortifications, to say nothing of the offensive or warlike use of them. When by Article IX. of the Treaty of Vienna provision was made for the "neutrality of the Free Town of Cracow and its Territory," it was declared in the same breath "no armed forces shall be introduced upon any pretense whatever." When by Article XI. of the Treaty of Paris the Black Sea was "neutralized," the maintenance of armaments upon it was forbidden. In the neutralization of Luxemburg it was stipulated that the City of Luxemburg should no longer be treated as a federal fortress. By a treaty between Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, signed at London, Nov. 14, 1863, the Ionian Isles were united to Greece and were neutralized. Article III. of the treaty declares that "as a necessary consequence of the neutrality which the Ionian Isles are thus to enjoy, the fortifications constructed in the Isle of Corfu and in its immediate dependencies, having no longer any object, shall be demolished." The treaties of March 30, 1856, Nov. 2, 1865, and March 13, 1871, having effected the neutralization of the Lower Danube and of the works constructed in aid of its navigation, the Treaty of Berlin of July 13, 1878, provided (Article LII.) that "all the fortresses and fortifications existing on the course of the river from the Iron Gates to its mouth" should "be razed and no new ones erected." The Argentine Republic and Chile, by their treaty of July 23, 1881, declare: "Article V.—The Straits of Magellan are neutralized forever, and their free navigation is guaranteed to the flags of all nations. To insure this neutrality and freedom, it is agreed that no fortifications or military defenses which might interfere therewith shall be erected." The convention of 1888 for the neutralization of the Suez Canal contains substantially the same stipulations against fortifications as the Hay treaty. Indeed, the idea of erecting fortifications, even if, no offensive or hostile use of them be intended, for the purpose of preserving "neutrality," is novel in public law. It seems to have originated not with the publicists or the diplomatists, but with our great humorist, Mark Twain, who, in describing the "peaceful" disposition of Buck Fanshawe, says: "He was always for peace, and he would have peace—he could not stand disturbances. * * * Here once when the Micks got to throwing stones through the Methodis' Sunday school windows, Buck Fanshaw, all of his own notion, shut up his saloon and took a couple of six-shooters and mounted guard over the Sunday school. Says he, 'No Irish need apply!' And they didn't." But, whatever may be said of fortifying a place in order to preserve its "neutrality," to apply the term "neutral" to a canal not only fortified by some one power, but fortified by that power with the avowed design, while using it for purposes of war, to exclude other belligerent powers from it, is to lay ourselves open to the charge of a confusion of ideas and a misuse of language.

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN'S VIEW.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, in continuing in 1882 the correspondence begun by Mr. Blaine, did not renew the latter's specific proposals, but stated that a canal under "the protectorate of the United States and the republic whose territory it may cross" could be "freely used by all nations;" and, after adverting to the fact that commerce had moved through the Suez Canal "quietly and safely under no international protectorate," he added: "The President, therefore, considers it unnecessary and unwise, through an invitation to the nations of the earth, to guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus, or to give their navies a pretext for assembling in waters contiguous to our shores, and to possibly involve this Republic in conflicts from which its natural position entitles it to be relieved." These statements seem to contemplate a provision for neutrality in a form different from that contained in the pending treaty, under which the powers are simply to pledge themselves neither to blockade the canal nor to exercise any right of war or commit any act of hostility within it. Such a pledge could hardly afford their navies "a pretext for assembling in waters contiguous to our shores."

In the years that have elapsed since this correspondence took place our situation has undergone a vast change. We were then engagingly presented by our Department of State to foreign nations as a people altogether singular and bent upon a singular policy. We had neither navy nor distant possessions, nor wanted any; and it might have been added that we had no coast defenses. "Even as simple coaling stations," said Mr. Frelinghuysen, "territorial acquisitions would involve responsibilities beyond their utility;" and he laid great stress upon our policy of naval weakness, which he assumed to be permanent. To-day we are improving our coast defenses, we hold distant possessions capable of great development, and we have a navy which we are increasing and shall continue to increase.

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The Policy of Neutralization and the Monroe Doctrine.

While neutralization appears to have been our historic policy, the assertion is made that it is incompatible with another historic policy—the Monroe doctrine; and this assertion has been repeated, with especial emphasis, with reference to the particular guarantee of neutrality found in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. That many of our statesmen have entertained a different view it would not be difficult to prove by their utterances as well as by their acts; for, among those who have sustained the principle of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, there are numbered some of the foremost champions of the Monroe doctrine. Without going too far back, it is believed that we may place in this category Mr. Olney, who as Secretary of State, in his instructions to Mr. Bayard of July 20, 1895, on the Venezuelan boundary, said: "It [the Monroe doctrine] was the controlling factor in the emancipation of South America, and to it the independent States which now divide that region between them are largely indebted for their very existence. Since then the most striking single achievement to be credited to the rule is the evacuation of Mexico by the French upon the termination of the civil war. But we are also indebted to it for the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which both neutralized any interoceanic canal across Central America and expressly excluded Great Britain from occupying or exercising any dominion over any part of Central America." The idea thus expressed by Mr. Olney is that in which the treaty was conceived, namely, that an agreement of neutralization should, as a measure excluding intervention, be considered, not as an infringement, but as a fulfillment of the Monroe doctrine; and it is probable that this idea would have continued to be accepted with practical unanimity had it not been for certain stipulations which the Hay treaty nullifies and supersedes.

Not only was the Clayton-Bulwer treaty construed, by reason of its provision against "exclusive control," as inhibiting either Government from constructing or owning the canal, but it bound them, while the canal was in process of construction, jointly to "protect" all persons and property connected with it "from unjust detention, confiscation, seizure, or any violence whatsoever," and, after its completion, jointly "to protect it from interruption, seizure, or unjust confiscation," as well as to "guarantee" its neutrality. These stipulations have been criticised as creating a virtual alliance for joint protection and security, even to the extent of joint intervention in the affairs of American Governments within whose jurisdiction the canal might lie, and as constituting in this sense a violation of the spirit of the Monroe doctrine. This objection, whether well-founded or ill-founded, is, as a simple comparison will demonstrate, removed by the Hay treaty, which contains no stipulation for a joint guarantee, but permits the United States alone, subject only to the engagement of neutralization, to construct, manage, and protect the canal:

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.	HAY TREATY.
Art. I.—The Governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal; * * * neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, &c.	Art. I.—It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the Government of the United States, either directly at its own cost, or by gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations or through subscription to or purchase of stock or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present convention, the said Government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.
Art. III.—The persons employed in making the said canal, and their property * * * shall be protected * * * by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain from unjust detention, confiscation, seizure, or any violence whatsoever.	Art. II.—No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.
Art. V.—The contracting parties further engage that when the said canal shall have been completed they will protect it, &c.	

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The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

But it is suggested that no treaty of any kind should have been made, and particularly that no recognition should have been given to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which, it is said, had not merely ceased to exist, but, in fact, never legally existed. Concerning the question thus raised, it is our duty candidly to examine our own record. The facts in regard to the treaty are neither difficult to ascertain nor hard to understand; nor, singularly enough, did the controversies to which it gave rise, soon after it was ratified, relate to that feature of it—the principle of neutralization—which the Hay treaty has been criticised for sanctioning.

As has been shown, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, in Article I. of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, declared that neither the one nor the other would "ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control" over the canal by way of the River San Juan de Nicaragua, and either or both of the Lakes of Nicaragua or Managua. To this end they further agreed that neither would "ever erect or maintain any fortification commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America; nor * * * make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have to do with any State or people for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same; nor * * * take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection, or influence that either may possess, with any State or Government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other."

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

When this agreement was made, Great Britain held what was then called the settlement at Belize, or British Honduras, which had been in her actual possession for half a century, and of which she claimed certain islands to be a dependency; and she also exercised a protectorate over the Mosquito Coast. The ratifications of the treaty were exchanged at Washington July 4, 1850. On the 29th of the preceding month Sir Henry Bulwer communicated to Mr. Clayton the following memorandum:

"In proceeding to the exchange of ratifications of the convention * * * the undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, has received her Majesty's instructions to declare that her Majesty does not understand the engagements of that convention to apply to her Majesty's settlement at Honduras, or to its dependencies. Her Majesty's ratification of the said convention is exchanged under the explicit declaration above mentioned."

Mr. Clayton on the 4th of July replied:

"The language of Article I. of the convention concluded on the 19th of April last between the United States and Great Britain * * * was neither understood by them nor by either of us (the negotiators) to include the British settlement in Honduras, (commonly called British Honduras, as distinct from the State of Honduras,) nor the small islands in the neighborhood of that settlement, which may be known as its dependencies. * * * The title to them it is now and has been my intention throughout the whole negotiation to leave as the treaty leaves it, without denying, affirming, or in any way meddling with the same, just as it stood previously. The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Hon. William R. King, informs me that 'the Senate perfectly understood that the treaty did not include British Honduras.' It was understood to apply to, and does include, all the Central American States of Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, with their just limits and proper dependencies."

When this correspondence was communicated to the Senate it gave rise to a discussion, in which Mr. Cass bore the leading part. Mr. Cass denied the authority of Mr. King to speak for him, and offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire and report what measures, if any, should be taken by the Senate in regard to the correspondence. The committee reported that no measures were, in its opinion, necessary, and none were taken. The treaty had, in fact, been ratified by a vote of 42 to 11.* The case was allowed to stand as the two Governments had made it; and it appears that their representatives, in negotiating the treaty and in exchanging its ratifications, considered and treated British Honduras, with its proper limits and dependencies, as having once formed a part of Yucatan or Mexico, and not as a part of Central America; and, having no power to determine those limits and dependencies, they left that subject to be adjusted between Great Britain, on the one hand, and Mexico and the adjacent Central American States, on the other. In July, 1852, however, Great Britain, by a proclamation, erected the Bay Islands, which she claimed as a dependency of British Honduras, into a Crown colony. The islands were also claimed by the State of Honduras, and against this act of the British Government the United States protested as a violation of the treaty. The British Government also claimed that it might, under the terms of the treaty, continue its protectorate over the Mosquito Coast. The position consistently maintained by the United States in the controversies which ensued was well expressed by Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, who, in an instruction to Mr. Borland, United States Minister to Central America, of Dec. 30, 1853, said:

"This Government considers it (the Clayton-Bulwer treaty) a subsisting contract, and feels bound to observe its stipulations so far as by fair construction they impose obligations upon it. If Great Britain has failed, or shall fail, on her part to fulfill the obligations she has therein assumed, or if she attempts to evade them by a misconstruction of that instrument, the discussions that may arise on these subjects must necessarily take place between the parties to it. * * * It is believed that Great Britain has a qualified right over a tract of country called the Belize, from which she is not ousted by this treaty, because no part of that tract, when restricted to its proper limits, is within the boundaries of Central America." Mr. Cass, who succeeded Mr. Marcy as Secretary of State, maintained the same position, declaring on various occasions that the great object of the United States was to effect the execution of the treaty and thus to secure the neutralization of interoceanic communication. The result of the long-continued negotiations was stated by President Buchanan in his fourth annual message, Mr. Cass still being Secretary of State, as follows:

"The discordant constructions of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty between the two Governments, which at different periods of the discussion bore a threatening aspect, have resulted in a final settlement entirely satisfactory to this Government. In my last annual message I informed Congress that the British Government had not then 'completed treaty arrangements with the Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua in pursuance of the understanding between the two Governments. It is, nevertheless, confidently expected that this good work will ere long be accomplished.' This confident expectation has since been fulfilled. Her Britannic Majesty concluded a treaty with Honduras on the 28th November, 1859, and with Nicaragua on the 28th August, 1860, relinquishing the Mosquito protectorate. Besides, by the former, the Bay Islands are recognized as a part of the Republic of Honduras."

THE TREATY'S CONTINUANCE.

Since 1860 the Government of the United States has on various occasions referred to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as a subsisting convention. Mr. Fish, as Secretary of State, in a memorandum communicated to the Nicaraguan Minister, Feb. 16, 1877, said: "The obligations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, including that which provides for an invitation to other powers to join in guaranteeing the neutrality, (of the canal,) are still subsisting. This Government has hitherto abstained from making a proposition on the subject to other powers, because there has been no prospect of a completion, or even of a commencement of the canal. Having already entered into the stipulation with Great Britain, and that still being in force, its repetition in a treaty with Nicaragua might imply a doubt of the good faith of the United States on the subject." Mr. Blaine, in his correspondence with the British Government in 1881, expressed the earnest hope that Great Britain would "concede" certain "modifications" of the treaty, the rest of it to "remain in full force." Indeed, by those who hold that the United States should as a matter of policy rid itself of the obligations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Mr. Blaine has been severely criticised for making this broad acknowledgment of its continuing validity. Mr. Frelinghuysen, who took up the correspondence where Mr. Blaine left it, is sometimes supposed to have held the treaty to be null and void. This supposition is altogether erroneous. Instead of declaring the treaty to be void, he merely expressed the opinion that it was "voidable," and this opinion he based upon a hypothesis and not upon any positive assumption of fact. He based it solely upon the question as to British Honduras. Nevertheless, he did not discuss the question whether British Honduras was ever a part of Central America, nor did he assert that it was. On the contrary, he contented himself with saying, "If Great Britain has violated and continues to violate" the treaty by holding British Honduras, then "the treaty is, of course, voidable at the pleasure of the United States." Mr. Olney, as has been seen, in his instructions to Mr. Bayard of July 20, 1895, a copy of which was communicated to the British Government, referred to the treaty as a subsisting engagement.

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The General Treaty Situation.

But the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is not the only act by which the neutralization of the canal is pledged. In respect to the Panama Canal, there is also our treaty with New Granada of 1846, to which we have heretofore adverted, and if this treaty, which is terminable on notice, were out of the way, it remains to be seen whether Colombia would negotiate on any other basis. The situation in respect of the Nicaragua Canal appears to be more complicated. The treaty of peace and friendship between Spain and Nicaragua of July 25, 1850, provides (Article XIII.) that the former power shall "enjoy on the transit the same advantages and exemptions as are granted to the most favored nation," and shall, on the other hand, guarantee its "neutrality," in order "to keep the transit thereby free" and "protect it against all embargo or confiscation," and the treaty between Spain and Costa Rica of May 10, 1850, grants (Article XIII.) to the Spanish flag and merchandise "free transit" upon any canal through the territory of Costa Rica on the same terms as "the vessels, merchandise, and citizens" of the latter country. By Articles XXVII.-XXXIII. of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between France and Nicaragua, of April 11, 1859, the neutrality and free use of the canal are amply guaranteed. The treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Nicaragua of Feb. 11, 1860, contained similar stipulations, but it expired June 11, 1888, on notice given in conformity with its terms. The treaty between Italy and Nicaragua of March 6, 1868, provides for most-favored-nation treatment in respect of "navigation," as well as of commerce. Last, but not least, there is our own treaty with Nicaragua of 1857, the precise stipulations of which have already been quoted.

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Summary of Results.

Our investigations seem to have shown.

1. That the engagement of neutralization, embodied in the Hay treaty, is amply supported by precedent and by principle.

2. That the policy of a neutralized canal is the historic policy of the United States.

3. That the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, in stipulating for neutralization, excluded either Government from constructing and owning the canal, but permitted and required both Governments to protect it against all attacks.

4. That this treaty has been repeatedly and continually referred to and acted upon by the United States as a subsisting engagement, and has never in fact been declared to be at an end.

5. That, if the Clayton-Bulwer were abrogated, the situation would not be radically altered, since the neutralization of the canal is guaranteed by various other treaties.

6. That the Hay treaty, while adhering to the policy of neutralization, permits the United States to construct, own, and manage the canal, does away with all stipulations for joint intervention, and concedes to the United States alone the liberty to afford protection against lawlessness and disorder.

Into the military question, with which the argument against neutralization is for all practical purposes exclusively concerned, I have not attempted to enter. One view of it is well expressed in the reported statement of Admiral Dewey: "Fortifications? Why, of course not. As I understand it, the canal is to be, and should be, a neutralized commercial pathway between the two great oceans. To fortify it would simply result in making it a battleground in case of war. Fortifications would be enormously expensive, and ought not to be erected. Our fleets will be a sufficient guarantee of the neutrality and safety of the canal in time of war, as well as in peace." In opposition to this weighty opinion of the hero of Manila, it may be ur

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

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120 Broadway.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

The first quarter of the company's second fiscal year will end in June, and insiders say that there is no doubt of the common stock receiving a dividend at that time. In fact, it is said that the Directors have committed themselves to the payment of a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock at the end of the quarter just begun. Present earnings of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company are said to be sufficient to pay the regular 7 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock and to leave to the credit of the common stock in the neighborhood of 14 per cent.—N. Y. Times, March 2, 1900.

EDWIN W. IVINS,
45 BROADWAY.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.

40 Wall Street, New York, Feb. 8th, 1900.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, payable March 10, 1900, to stockholders of record, at the close of business Feb. 28th. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from March 1st to March 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Columbia Cab Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Walter Gubner and John F. Dunn of New York City.

Buffalo Electric Carriage Company of Buffalo; capital, $20,000. Directors—Frank A. Babcock and Isidore Michael of Buffalo.

Empire Neckwear Company of New York City; Capital, $3,000. Directors—Adolph Illofsky and Louis Illofsky of New York.

W. W. Pierce Manufacturing Company of Buffalo, to manufacture leather goods; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. W. Pierce and John N. Pierce of Buffalo.

Schnitzer & Parlato of New York City, to carry on an export and import business; capital, $25,000. Directors—Jacob Schnitzer and William M. Schnitzer of New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—The Casein Company of America was incorporated here to-day, with $6,000,000 capital, to manufacture condensed, sterilized, and evaporated milk, and to utilize a patented process for the manufacture of the bi-products of milk into an article similar to celluloid. Maurice Barrett, Charles H. Luscomb, Robert S. Scott, and Pierre Jay Wurtz of New York and James E. Hayes of Camden were the incorporators.

The Greater American Line Steamship Company was also incorporated, with a capital of $1,000,000, one-half preferred, with 6 per cent. cumulative dividends. The incorporators include Peter Whitney, Joseph Simons, and Richard Dougherty of Jersey City.

QUEENS TAXPAYERS' BILL.

Measure Designed to Effect Equality of Taxation and Relief Under Controller's Apportionment.

The tax deficit of $900,000 for 1898 of Queens Borough, as apportioned by Controller Coler, has led to the preparation of a bill by the Taxpayers' Committee which will be presented to the Legislature. The provisions of the bill are as follows:

First—For the purpose of producing equality of taxation in Queens Borough, the Controller is required forthwith to ascertain what general rate of taxation, based upon valuation of the property as assessed in the tax rolls in 1897, would yield Queens' proportion of the expenses of the city for the year 1898.

"Second—The Controller is authorized to determine the share of the expenses of the city for the year 1899 chargeable to the property in Queens at the general rate of the city, exclusive of any rate necessary to make up any deficit or shortage for the year 1898.

"Third—Then the Controller is to ascertain the amount of the deficit in each district. He is also to find the amount that has been paid by each property owner. In case it is found that the taxpayers of Flushing have paid more money than this section was short for the year 1898, then the taxpayers of this district are to get a rebate. If it is found that the Long Island City or any other taxpayers have paid less than the deficit of their district, then they will get an additional charge. This rebate and this additional charge is to be placed on the tax bills of 1900."

The Taxpayers' Committee also has prepared the following petition for the signatures of taxpayers:

"For mutual consideration the undersigned herewith authorize August Quortrup and John B. Hackett of Richmond Hill, James A. Macdonald and E. V. V. Rossiter of Flushing, E. Platt Stratton of College Point, and William C. Baker of Jamaica, and such others as may be associated with them as a committee of taxpayers, to take such steps or measures as they may be advised for the purpose of securing a reduction, rebate, concession, deduction, or allowance from the assessment affecting our property in the Borough of Queens, City of New York, for the years 1899 and 1900, or of any of said years, and for that purpose to engage counsel, and, in the event of such concession, reduction, rebate, or allowance being made, we, each for himself, agree to pay 10 per cent. of the amount saved to us respectively thereby to said committee or its authorized representatives to cover their counsel fees and expenses.

"We each of us further agree to pay upon signing this authorization, or upon demand of said committee, 1 per cent. of the amount of the taxes levied upon our respective properties in said borough in the year 1899, as a contribution toward the preliminary or other expenses of said committee.

"It is understood that no liability is incurred by any of the signers for any other amount whatever than as above specifically stated."

The Flushing taxpayers hold that the Controller, instead of lumping the whole deficit and making one rate for the borough, should have charged against each district the amount of its deficit, but this the Controller said he could not do.

MME. CONNOLLY'S TWO WILLS.

Both Contested on Ground that More Is Left to Her Husband Than He Is Entitled To.

The heirs and next of kin of the late Mrs. Mary A. Fitzgerald, the costumer, who was usually known as Mme. Connolly, declare that she made two wills. They are fighting both of them on the ground that John E. Fitzgerald, the second and surviving husband of the testatrix, had more of her property left to him than he was entitled to, and that the testatrix was of unsound mind when she executed the wills.

Ex-State Senator T. C. O'Sullivan, counsel for Mr. Fitzgerald, applied to Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday to appoint Mr. Fitzgerald as the temporary administrator of the estate pending the result of the contests over the wills. He also asked that a Mr. Murphy, who had been managing Mme. Connolly's business, be joined in the administration with her husband.

John Delahunty, who represents John Hodnett, a nephew and the only heir of Mme. Connolly in the United States, asked that Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., be appointed temporary administrator. He said that Mr. Frederic R. Coudert had been for years Mme. Connolly's legal adviser, and that if young Mr. Coudert was appointed he would have the benefit of his father's counsel. The reason why he did not ask for the appointment of Mr. Coudert, Sr., was because he was still seriously ill.

Senator O'Sullivan opposed the appointment of Mr. Coudert.

D. Kerstorff of Guthrie, Seward & Steele, on behalf of Mrs. R. B. Sheridan, a niece of Mme. Connolly, concurred in Mr. Delahunty's application.

Surrogate Fitzgerald reserved decision.

Mme. Connolly two years ago brought an action against her husband to set aside a deed of property held in his name, which, she claimed, was bought by her. The suit was never brought to trial.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street pays attention to passing spectacles that are sensational. The Third Avenue Street Railway's collapse—imbecility and scandal much mixed—has been on parade; and here is the exhibit of Stock Exchange hysteria over Sugar Trust dividend plans—the Sugar Trust whose management forever has been proclaiming that its business is nobody's business, and least of all the business of the amiable folk who own its shares, have provided its capital, and must stand its final accounting.

Wall Street, so confronting interesting spectacles, (disclosures here that are amazing, and mysteries there that threaten yet further sensations,) has been not strangely nervous. The week's record presents a long list of declines. The break in Third Avenue reached thirty points, the stock having sold virtually 200 points below its market value of only a few months ago. Grave and pitiable is the plight of this property, whose downfall exerts depressing influences beyond its own limits—whose downfall impresses suggestions disturbing in a variety of corporation quarters. It is idle, though, for Wall Street, on any line of general theorizing, to make calculation as to what at present is the Third Avenue situation. Before the end comes it is not improbable that the criminal courts will be approached. The scandal has already proceeded too far to permit of whitewash. Too many signifying facts are evident to doubt that somebody has done wrong.

Meanwhile the stock market shock may have pretty thoroughly discounted the damage to Third Avenue stock's intrinsic value. Speculators have had extraordinary excitement and activity over the spoil that comes through such a swift smash, but traders continuing on the short side may find that there is a point at which depressing liquidation ends in a property with franchises in the heart of the metropolis. So yesterday's market course suggested—a rally of practically ten points on a scramble of shorts to cover.

In Sugar Trust it is the same old game of guessing that goes on continually. This time practically every professional trader on the Stock Exchange has become excited in the belief that Sugar Trust dividends are to be suspended. Backing this belief a short interest in the stock has been created far beyond ordinary records—and some past records of short interests in that quarter have been extraordinary.

They who are loudest in declarations that they know precisely what President Havemeyer—who in the Sugar Trust is Czar—is going to do are chiefly gentlemen who do not even know Mr. Havemeyer by sight. It is just as easy, perhaps, for a stranger to read Mr. Havemeyer's mind as it is for the intimates of that calm gentleman. He does as he pleases, and the Sphinx is only his ordinary competitor. Under the circumstances, traders on the Stock Exchange scarcely have what vocabulary experts sometimes call a "cinch." The sure thing evident is that the short interest already has become unwieldy, and that next Wednesday's Sugar Trust meeting is likely to have sensational features—whatever may be the dividend announcement.

The deplorable Third Avenue conditions, the Sugar Trust mystery, and two or three other matters over which Wall Street has been much worrying are, however, in no sense reflecting the general business situation. In that hardly an element shows which is other than inspiriting. In the iron and steel trades some snarls have developed, but they reflect disputes and rivalries and jealousies between rich men who have been making enormous profits through manufacturing, (in metal making some, in security making more,) and some phases of these contests have been telling in the stock market, where a variety of the iron and steel stocks have during the week suffered sharp recessions. Some dividends which were to be declared this month or next are to be postponed until midsummer, and new competing corporations are canvassed.

But in so far as the actual business of making pig iron and finished steel is concerned, prosperity does not at all diminish. It is foolish to anticipate that recent iron trade progress can keep on indefinitely for years and years to come, but present conditions amply warrant an enthusiasm which every practical man in the business realizes.

Significant of extraordinary elements in operation is the disclosure that European iron pools have just completed contracts by which they practically take over the entire output of Great Britain for two years to come—such a transaction never heretofore having been even within the pale of suggestion.

The currency bill nears enactment. Its effects will be revolutionary. We are to have inflation on a scale not hitherto known. And, while some doubts are heard as to what the effects may be years hence, nowhere is any question raised as to the certainty that buoyancy in prices must be induced by such an increase in banking circulation as is being prepared for.

So far, Wall Street has not at all attempted to discount the tonic influence of the vast increase in the country's volume of money; such discounting as the security market recently has been doing has considered only those factors that have been disturbing. From a situation like this there is certain to be a rebound; and it is not at all unlikely that even during the coming week we may see a sudden change in the mood and attitude of Wall Street, a change which may forthwith substitute buoyancy for the depression that has been abnormal.

Recommendations of the Industrial Commission touching what ought to be required of corporations—of the "trusts," at least—in the matter of open and fair accounting have received scant attention in Wall Street. Generally there is a view prevailing that these properties should be obliged to live up to some fixed, honest standard; but regarding details there is not only no popular agreement, but virtually little genuine consideration. Yet, sooner or later, it is certain to be the law's requirement that obligations shall be imposed and responsibilities insisted upon. The public has rights that cannot be indefinitely despoiled by policies of mystery promoted by the blind-pool conduct of corporations.

Not wholly unillustrative of the need for open accounting are issues arising just now in the affairs of the Chicago Gas property, whose shares are dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange. Chicago politicians are raiding the company again. Now, if this corporation's books were open—if its disbursements were itemized—the campaign of oppression would not continue. On its check rolls are deep streaks of blackmail smudge. And because hitherto it has consented to imposition, the vultures descend anew. New York inside interests aver that there shall now be no yielding, but they do not expect to escape attack. It is, indeed, officially apprehended that assaults of a spirited sort are sure to come. And it is doubtless in appreciation of this fact that People's Gas shares have become notably weak.

Railway earnings improve with much the same regularity and largeness evident for months past. Surer proof of business health could not be produced.

SATURDAY.

Stocks recover.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 3	271,371
To date this year	21,464,386
Corresponding date last year	42,562,377

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 3	$889,500
To date this year	$97,163,500
Corresponding date last year	$252,089,910

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2¼ @2½ per cent.; at three months, 4½@5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	Int. Paper	1
Am. Steel & Wire	1	Manhattan	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	3	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Tin Plate	¾	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	2
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Central	¾
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Pennsylvania	⅞
Brooklyn R. T.	1⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Chi., B. & Q.	¾	Rep. Steel	½
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	¼	Third Avenue	17½
Consol Gas	1⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Federal Steel	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Am. Linseed pf.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	5
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	½
N. J. Central	⅞	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1911	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	2
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s	2		

There were no declines.

CLASSIFICATION OF FREIGHT ON RAILROADS.

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

The revision of the classifications of freight on the railroads of the country, which has been going on for some months, is now substantially completed, and that of the trunk line division has been announced to take effect on March 10. It differs in many details from the Western and Southern classifications, and it is said that differing conditions of traffic make uniformity impracticable. The trunk line field may be defined in general as that between the Atlantic Coast and the Mississippi River north of the Potomac and Ohio, though it does not include connections westward from Chicago. The western area includes the lines from Chicago to the Pacific Coast and west of the Mississippi down to the Gulf, while the Southern classification covers the field south of the Potomac and Ohio and east of the Mississippi. Traffic in the trunk line field is relatively the heaviest, it includes most of the general merchandise as distinguished from more bulky material, and it covers the most populous territory, with a large volume of local distribution. The difference in variety and bulk of shipments, length of haul, and relative cost of carriage, is what justifies, or at least occasions, the differences in classification and of rates, and makes uniformity impracticable from the business point of view of the railroads.

It is admitted that the main purpose of the recent changes has been to increase the revenues of the railroads, but it is claimed that they were intended in the main to rectify derangements caused by irregular competition during a period of depression, when classifications were changed and rates reduced in order to hold or to obtain business, even though it could only be carried on at a loss. Besides, general conditions have become somewhat modified, so as to make changes of classification desirable, as a matter of equity to shippers and transportation companies alike. On the part of the three Classification Committees that have been at work it is claimed that they have aimed at reaching the fairest and most equitable results practicable in so complex a problem, and their final revision has been made after hearing complaints and protests from representatives of shippers in different sections of the country. The result appears to have been to leave as little final dissatisfaction as could have been expected, and a regard for public opinion and the claims of the customers of railroads has been shown which is quite unprecedented.

The most important point of contention has been the general difference in rates between carload lots and less than carload lots of the same articles of merchandise. The difference previously existing was widened in the revised classification, but since the hearings some concessions have been made to mitigate the complaints on that score. Still, it is more than doubtful whether a satisfactory basis had been reached. The position of the railroad managers is easy to understand, but it may be determined too much by mere considerations of "business" for the railroads themselves and too little by the effect of their operations upon the business of others and upon the interests of the public. The economy of handling and transporting freight on a large scale, by the carload and trainload for single customers, over the comparatively retail business of collecting and distributing small lots for many customers, often with cars and trains but partly filled, is sufficiently obvious, but to make a corresponding difference in charges is to increase the advantage of great concerns with large capital and a powerful control over many branches of production. It tends to crush out the smaller manufacturers and traders and to build up great centres of industry and trade at the expense of outlying and intermediate territory. Something more than the business interests of chartered corporations is involved, and it is not a mere question of the cost of transacting that business in its various details. It must be regarded with reference to average results and effects. Each car and train and each section of the field of operation cannot be expected to render its due proportion of return for the expense of service. There is a large question of private rights and public policy to be considered.

Those actively concerned in organizations formed to promote and protect the interests of the chief customers of railroads, like the Merchants' Association of this city, are strenuously in favor of reducing the inequality between the charges made to shippers on a large scale and those imposed upon the great mass of producers and traders who do not deal in carloads and trainloads at a time; but they say that the most important thing, after all, is the maintenance of stable rates and open and aboveboard schedules. Avowed differences in favor of large customers, with special rates, rebates, and secret discriminations in time past, have helped to build up the great consolidations and combinations which are now said to tyrannize over the railroad companies and coerce them into granting low rates for large lines of business. There is little faith now in the uniform and steady maintenance of the rates established under any system of classification, because no means has yet been found for an effective control by the chief officers and financiers of the companies over the traffic managers and agents, who are constantly engaged in the strenuous effort to "get business" for their particular roads. There seem to be but two ways in which a reasonable uniformity and stability of rates, fairly adjusted to the rights and interests of the public and the railroads, can be permanently maintained. One is effective co-operation in management and the other effective supervision and control by public authority. At present we have neither of these. A. K. F.

New York, March 2, 1900.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement published yesterday shortly before the close of business was, on the whole, about what had been expected, allowing for the rather uncertain feeling as to what the loan item might show. Surplus reserves showed a decrease of $6,037,000, specie of $4,507,000, and legal tenders of $767,400. On the other hand, loans increased $9,621,000, deposits $3,050,400, and circulation $602,800. The increase in loans, while not as large as in recent weeks, nevertheless continues to reflect in no small degree the preparations now being made by the banks in bond purchases for the extension of their circulation under the new currency law. The decrease in the surplus reserve is not only the largest single-week decrease of the present year, but, with three exceptions, larger than any decrease of last year, and brings the surplus reserve below $14,000,000.

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Though the statement was about what was expected, the Street took it in a peculiarly surprising way, the entire market going up, some of the stocks scoring substantial gains of one and two points. Observers of the situation, however, say that this movement was not due to the fact that the statement had been either discounted or overdiscounted, but solely to profit taking by shorts who did not care to continue their commitments over Sunday.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$755,076,100	$780,607,700	$628,256,400
Deposits	829,917,000	914,810,300	706,020,400
Circulation	18,574,300	14,495,200	13,774,900
Specie	158,177,900	198,407,100	120,125,900
Legal tend's.	82,942,900	54,873,600	77,202,700
Total res.	$221,120,800	$258,280,700	$197,328,600
Reserve re'd.	207,479,250	228,702,575	176,505,100
Surplus res.	$13,641,550	$24,578,125	$20,823,500

THE SOUTH'S GOOD FORTUNE.

The continued rise in cotton during the past week has given to Wall Street a fruitful topic of conversation, and believers in the South have become enthusiastic over the wonderful future which these higher prices have opened and are opening up for that section of the country. It is pointed out that the increased prices will not only give to the South a greater purchasing power, but will certainly assure a further extension of its already fast-developing manufacturing industries.

As illustrative of the wonderful rise in price, a well-known cotton broker here received a letter from Mexico, under date of Feb. 24, in which the writer suggests that August cotton should be safe at 8.50 a pound, at which price it had been purchased for him. Yesterday the price for August was 9.37—illustrative, not alone of the rapidity of the advance, but also of the immense gain to the Southern planters which the increase will mean.

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In this connection the high and low figures for cotton for delivery on the following month of the bid, since 1893, make interesting reading. They are as follows:

Year.	Low.	Option.	High.	Option.
1893	6.91	Sept.	9.86	Feb.
1894	5.23	Dec.	8.21	Feb.
1895	5.37	March	9.26	Nov.
1896	6.66	Aug.	8.63	Oct.
1897	5.54	Dec.	7.65	Aug.
1898	5.63	Nov.	6.57	July.
1899	5.43	July	7.67	Jan.

In the year 1890 the highest figures for many years ruled, the low figure being 8.72 for the January option and 12.86 for June option.

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Apropos of the enthusiasm of believers in the prosperity of the South, some views on the subject are presented as follows:

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How Manufacturing Has Extended.

James W. Jackson, Augusta, Ga., long identified with Southern railroad interests, says: "The South is at the strongest point to-day that it has been in twenty-five years at least. The advance in the price of cotton has been of wonderful benefit, and it is a gratifying fact that the South has gotten the material part of the advance. Not only the planters but the cotton manufacturers are benefited. The manufacturers laid in their entire stocks last fall when prices were 2 and 3 cents per pound under the present figures, and as a consequence the profits they have made have been much greater than they ordinarily would have been. In fact, the factories have made anywhere from 15 to 75 per cent. on their capital, with the lowest profit for any one at not less than 15 per cent.

"As an evidence of the wonderful growth of the cotton manufacturing industry in the South, it is worth noticing that the two States of North and South Carolina now manufacture actually more cotton than they produce. When this becomes the case generally throughout the South—as eventually it will—and when a bale of cotton, instead of yielding $25 to $30 in the raw material, is converted into the manufactured article and produces $80 to $100, it will easily be seen what it all signifies—what a vast sum of additional money to the South.

"The general opinion is that there will be one of the largest crops during the coming year ever produced in the South. The shortage of the past year's crop makes it absolutely necessary for the South, in order to supply actual demands, to produce 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 more bales than it ever has produced. And as for manufacturing, if the number of spindles in the South continues to increase in the next ten or fifteen years in the same proportion as in the last ten or fifteen years, the South will by that time have more than 20,000,000 spindles—or about four times as many as now. Further, if the rest of the world should not increase the spindleage, it will nevertheless require by 1910 at least 25,000,000 bales of cotton to supply the demand. And any country that takes out of the ground every year something that yields $400,000,000 or $500,000,000—such as the cotton crop—is certain to become one of the richest countries in the world.

"Nearly all the mills in the South have greatly increased their capacity, and, as everybody knows, many new mills have been put up. One of these mills, now building at Columbus, S. C., will have 104,000 spindles, while it is not unusual to hear of mills increasing their spindles from 10,000 or 20,000 to 30,000 or 40,000.

"What is more, there are many other enterprises and industries which will be established in the South with the money derived from cotton. Furthermore, the railroads of the South are not only all prosperous, but, if their rate of capitalization per mile be taken into consideration, they are doing as well as any of the railroads in the country, and are showing splendid returns to investors. Even now, when comparisons of earnings are being made with a year ago, when thousands of troops and large munitions of war were being handled, the earnings actually show an increase—proving how wonderful has been the growth of legitimate business.

"The building of the Nicaraguan Canal should help the South even more than other sections—though it will help all, for the reason that more goods that are produced by the South will be in demand and shipped through the canal than goods made elsewhere."

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The South's Greater Buying Power.

Henry Hentz says: "The increased price of cotton will mean a very great deal to the South. It will give the planter a much greater buying power, just as higher prices for grain give the farmer a greater purchasing ability. As a matter of fact the South was never in such a prosperous and substantial condition. The people are becoming less and less financially dependent upon the North, and manufacturing is almost daily increasing. The growth of the cotton mills has been nothing short of phenomenal. As for exactly what portion of the advance in the cotton prices the planter got, it is probably safe to say that he received from 2 to 3 cents more per pound on what he marketed up to Jan. 1, and prices are now considerably higher. How much more there is to come we don't know, but it looks as if there was not very much. While the planter has not profited to the extent of all the advance, he has received very considerably more than last year.

"One of the results of this is that there is an abundance of money in the South, and planters and Southern speculators are better able to hold their cotton than they had been. None has been pressing for sale.

"As for next season and its prospects one cannot speak with any assurance. Unquestionably growers will plant all they can, but it is not entirely the big planting, but the seasons that make the crop. If there is good growing weather there should be a good crop, but I have seen profits go to pieces in July and August.

"In speaking of this matter, and the growth of cotton mills in the South, it is a fact that while they have a smaller number of spindles in the South than in the North, about 14,000,000 and 4,900,000, respectively, yet they spin a coarser number of yarns, and consequently, in proportion to the number of their spindles, consume a greater amount of cotton, estimated this season at nearly 2,400,000 bales for the North and 1,600,000 bales for the South.

"But certainly the advance in prices has worked wonderful good to the South, and put her on a solid and substantial basis of continuing prosperity."

On a Stronger Financial Basis.

A well-known cotton broker with extensive Southern connections, who did not care to be quoted personally, says:

"It seems to me that the South, as a result of the higher cotton prices, already is on a much stronger financial basis. The better prices have not only given the Southerners more money, but given them renewed confidence. Even figuring the advance at but 2 cents a pound, this would mean $10 additional a bale, or, putting the crop at 9,000,000 bales, about $90,000,000 more than had the price remained constant. And of this advance the planter has certainly gotten one-half, not more than half the crop being out before the higher prices came in.

"The result will be that with these larger profits, with the cheaper labor, and with the raw material right at hand, the South is bound to become more and more a cotton manufacturing centre, outrivaling New England. It is as easy to ship machinery South as to New England, while in all other respects it is easier for the South to manufacture than for the North.

"The use of cotton goods is being largely extended, and finer goods are constantly being sought after. The result is that the manufacture of that kind of goods is being enlarged, and I think that in this the South will soon be easily the leader, and that in this line alone there is a great future for her.

"As for next season, I think there will be a larger acreage planted and a bigger crop, but, nevertheless, I believe prices will be high. And for this reason, that the present high prices will bring out all the hidden crop, and next season will be started with little or no back crop, which will be in contrast with other seasons, when there has been a large surplus held. There is, in other words, no incentive to hold on now. Rather the incentive is to let go and get the high prices."

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Freer of Debt than Ever Before.

Major Thomas P. Branch of Augusta, Ga., says:

"There is infinitely more money in the South to-day in the pockets of the people than there has been at any time since the war. The people are freer of debt than ever, and with their improved financial condition their political sentiment has been wonderfully broadened. The rank and file of the Southern people have never wanted a true spirit of patriotism. Owing to carpet-baggism and scallawagism, and with their staple product—cotton—going down yearly, until it reached a point below the cost of production, in their great extremity they naturally, though illogically, attributed their misfortunes, political and otherwise, more or less to the Government.

"But all this has now changed. Since the Spanish war all the financial, industrial, and commercial conditions of the South have wonderfully improved. The people have taken a new interest in all matters affecting the development of their country. With more money, the days of their direpoverty are behind them, and they look forward confidently to a bright and brilliant future. Their husbandry and cultivation are wonderfully improved; thrift and economy have been learned.

"From present indications, it will be years before we ever see five-cent cotton again, and before that time the people of the South will have become happy and prosperous. The great advance in iron and coal has established the pre-eminence of Alabama and Tennessee in those lines, while cheap water power and a genial climate are adding largely to the number of the cotton spinners of the South.

"The superiority of the South's advantages in the manufacture of cotton is apparent to all thinking men. New mills are constantly going up, and will continue to increase. With the increase of manufacturing of all kinds, we will have a large increase of skilled artisans. They will furnish a market for the products of the soil, and with each year the production of grains, fruits, and vegetables will increase, so that in a little while cotton will no longer be the one moneyed product of the South

said that the area and yield compare with those of 1899, so far as an estimate can be made, as follows:

Year.	Area. Acres.	Yield. *Bales.
1899	14,170,501	1,365,864
1899	11,015,393	641,327

*Of 400 pounds.

"From the foregoing, it will be seen that the requirements for home consumption will absorb a large proportion of the crop, and the quantity for export will be comparatively small."

THE RECKONING IN MALT.

The committee appointed at a recent meeting of the Directors of the American Malting Company to examine into the condition of the company has submitted its report. The conclusions—both suggestive and significant—reached by the committee are set out as follows:

"While your company has earned an excess over operating expenses, including interest on floating debt, such earnings have been far below 7 per cent. per annum on $14,440,000 of preferred stock. Profits were determined and dividends declared by 'dead reckoning,' a dividend having been declared within three months after business began. The acquirement of sundry small plants at excessive values impaired the working capital and increased the expenses of the company, although its business did not need such plants. Economies in general administration, manufacturing, and distributing have not resulted from bringing the various plants into one ownership.

"The maisters owning the plans your company acquired made money for themselves, and when your company was organized there was in the trade generally a fair margin of profit.

"From the inception of your company falthough it sells about 60 per cent. of all the malt required by brewers in the United States who do not make their own malt) the prices at which its product has been sold were not judiciously established with reference to cost or firmly maintained with reference to competitors. There seems to have been an ambition to increase the mere volume of business. Keen competition and the lack of a settled policy as to what must be regarded, at a given price for barley, a minimum price of malt, has forced the price of malt to ruinous figures. The effect on the malting trade as a whole is evident.

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"The policy of the new administration, so far as it can be determined after so short a connection with your company, will be to eliminate excessive and unnecessary expenses; to reorganize, centralize, and carry on the business on more conservative methods; to correct, if possible, abuses brought on by competition; to make no investments in new plants until the business shall have grown to proportions to necessitate such, but to concentrate, as far as possible, the manufacturing at its largest, most modern, and most advantageously located plants, and to dispose of such properties as can be dispensed with without prejudice to the company's future business, and to pay dividends only when earned, after providing the agreed sinking fund for the bonds and a fair amount for maintenance and depreciation.

"As the malting season ends in August, the fiscal year will hereafter terminate Aug. 31, and reports will be made to stockholders as of that date. Little or no profit need be expected for the eight months ending Aug. 31, 1900, because the company is burdened by unfavorable conditions which cannot be changed until the beginning of the next malting season, (crop of 1900,) Sept. 1.

"Thereafter, considering that your company will be free from unprofitable contracts, that it owns some of the best and most valuable malting plants in the country, and that its principal plants are in excellent condition and well located for the economical production and delivery of malt, it can and should be put on a sound basis; but it would be visionary to hope for 7 per cent. annual dividends on the preferred stock for some considerable time.

"Allowing for the bond interest, the sinking fund reserve for the bonds and the cumulative feature of the preferred stock, the prospects of dividends for the common stock are very remote.

"The condition of your company to invite credit, do business, and meet competition is better than at any time since its organization. It should not need to borrow money, except temporarily during four months in the year, when the malting season is at its maximum.

"Your company's greatest drawback is overcapitalization as compared with present value and present earning capacity. This can only be remedied by the stockholders."

***

The financial statement for the period ended Dec. 31, 1899, is as follows:

	1899.	1898.
Gross profits	$702,875	$1,199,013
Expenses	525,311	510,626
Profit	177,564	688,387
Dividends	977,550	877,800
Deficit	790,986	189,413

***

The condensed balance sheet gives the following figures:

ASSETS.	1899.	1898.
Plants and good-will	$27,321,707	$24,480,661
Bonds of other companies	16,500	...
Cash	*3,838,925	270,333
Accounts receivable	1,595,988	982,767
Bills receivable	61,587	144,632
Inventories	2,515,060	4,399,775
Profit and loss (def.)	1,380,399	...
Total	$36,758,758	$30,278,170

*Includes $3,600,000 net proceeds of subscription to $4,000,000 bond issue.

LIABILITIES.	1899.	1898.
Preferred stock	$14,440,000	$12,540,000
Common stock	14,500,000	13,750,000
6% first mortgage bonds	4,000,000	...
Underlying mortgages	371,000	359,000
Bills payable	3,391,500	3,379,166
Accounts payable	16,258	51,354
Accrued interest on bonds	20,000	...
Profit and loss (surplus)	...	198,649
Total	$36,738,758	$30,278,170

TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON.

It was yesterday officially announced that two-thirds of the holders of the preferred stock of Tennessee Coal and Iron have assented to the proposition looking to the retirement of the preferred stock, and have agreed to accept the exchange on the common stock on the basis of 100 shares preferred for 180 common. The Executive Committee of the company has therefore declared the plan operative and has increased the capital stock to $23,000,000, all common stock.

According to a circular issued, it is the plan to sell $1,200,000 of the new common stock for cash, and it is stated it has been underwritten at par, less a small underwriting commission. The company proposes to acquire three Sheffield furnaces, 370 coke ovens, and 72,000 acres of coal lands. The stockholders will vote upon the proposition at the annual meeting, to be held on March 13 next.

The arrangement is felt to be advantageous to all shareholders of the company. That the Street feels that the common stock will be considerably benefited was evidenced by the course of that stock yesterday, the quotation advancing no less than 2¾ points on sales of less than 3,000 shares. In fact, it was under the leadership of Tennessee Coal and Iron that all the steel stocks yesterday took on a more buoyant tone.

LOCAL GAS SITUATION.

The completion of the deal by which the Queens Borough Electric Light and Power Company passes into the control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company, which is controlled by the Consolidated Gas Company, was semi-officially announced yesterday. The negotiations to secure the company were begun early in the year and were conducted to success by Anthony N. Brady, who acquired $250,000 of the company's stock and $250,000 of its first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. The acquired company has several private contracts of importance, has franchises that are valuable, and possesses a plant that is modern and well equipped at Far Rockaway.

The new acquisition gives the Consolidated Gas Company control of all illuminating interests in Greater New York except the New Amsterdam Gas Company and the Standard Gas Light Company. The Standard is in the market through its protective committee, which controls 50,000 out of 88,000 shares. The control of the Queens Borough Company may. Wall Street believes, have shortly a bearing on the general illuminating situation. By some the consummation of the deal is regarded as likely to force the hand of the New Amsterdam Company.

AN ACTIVE COTTON MARKET.

The cotton market yesterday was very active and sensational, and rivaled in some respects that of Tuesday when new records were made. At times it appeared likely that a ten-cent quotation would be recorded. In transactions of a half-market day there were sales aggregating 350,000 bales of contract cotton, and the increase in quotations amounted to a dollar a bale. The strength of the staple was stimulated by advices from Liverpool, which came in 10 to 12 points higher than those of Friday, one of the largest advances in the record of the cotton trade. The New York market opened up 15 to 18 points higher for old crop positions and sold to 6 to 7 points in advance of this. Part of the trading advance was lost, but the market closed steady. A floor story that the foreign and local markets were stimulated by manipulation by a New York house, which sent buying orders abroad, was scouted as an invention by officers of the Exchange. A Liverpool explanation of the advance was the buying of a cotton spinner in the English market, a Continental failure, and exhaustion of stocks, due to a belief in our American crop of 11,000,000 bales. The buying here is to a great extent speculation, and based on the belief that there will be a large short interest in the futures from May to August.

The course of the market is shown in this table of extreme quotations and comparative closing prices:

Future.	High.	Low.	Close Mar. 3.	Close. Mar. 2.
March	9.41	9.34	9.39	9.21
April	...	...	9.39	9.21
May	9.45	9.34	9.39	9.22
June	9.45	9.39	9.39	9.23
July	9.47	9.35	9.40	9.23
August	9.37	9.28	9.31	9.17
September	8.50	8.54	8.48	8.39
October	8.12	8.08	8.10	8.01
November	8.00	7.98	7.99	7.91
December	8.00	7.96	7.98	7.89

Local spot cotton was advanced to 9 11-16c for middling, or 1-16c higher.

INVOICES OF IMPORTS.

United States Appraiser Wakeman yesterday received reports as to the number of invoices of imported merchandise received at the Port of New York for the month of February, compared with the same month of last year, which showed that during February, 1899, 22,163 invoices were received and 18,312 invoices returned; for February, 1900, 22,249 invoices were received and 23,307 invoices returned. From this statement it will be seen that the United States Appraiser returned 4,995 more invoices during February of this year than in the corresponding month last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2¼@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $186,068,499; balances, $9,336,100; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $17,775.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for short and 3 11-16@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87¼ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days $4.82⅝; demand, $4.86½@$4.86⅝; cables, $4.86⅞@$4.87; commercial bills, $4.82@$4.83.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝ and 5.17½ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94¼ and 94⅜@94 15-16; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—17@20c discount. Chicago—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 3.—American securities opened depressed, on lower overnight operations from New York. The market ruled easier, with very little business to the close, which was quiet but steady.

Consols, for money, 100 1-16; consols, for the account, 100 5-16; Canadian Pacific, 100¾; Erie, 13¾; Erie first preferred, 38⅝; Illinois Central, 115¾; St. Paul, 124⅝; New York, Central, 136; Pennsylvania, 68¾; Reading, 9¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 76⅞; Atchison, 22⅛; Louisville, 83⅜; Grand Trunk, 8¾; Anaconda, 9.

Bar silver was steady at 27½d per ounce. Money, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills and three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid 29.13; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.05.

Spanish 4s closed at 69.

Rand Mines, 36⅝.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 3.—On the Bourse to-day prices were firm. Spanish fours advanced sharply, the favorable rate of exchange causing a rush of bear covering. Rio Tintos were strong. De Beers were active. Kafirs were dull, owing to realizations on English account.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f 30c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18¼c for checks.

Spanish fours closed at 70.42½.

BERLIN, March 3.—The hardening rate of exchange depressed business on the Boerse to-day. International securities were dull. Spanish fours advanced on Paris advices. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were weak. Locals declined owing to realizations.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 23,440,000 marks; treasury notes decreased 480,000 marks; other securities increased 12,060,000 marks. Notes in circulation increased 25,280,000 marks.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills for settlement, 5½ per cent.; three months' bills, 5¼ per cent.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $13,123,887. The imports of specie were $191,193, and the exports $1,150,620.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 3.—The local market was very quiet outside of Sugar, and prices averaged somewhat lower. Bell Telephone was lower. Erie Telephone showed firmness, closing above 111. Montana was the best of the copper shares. Holders of Calumet took unkindly to the suggestion that yesterday's dividend might be the last at that rate, and the stock sold off to 755. Dominion Coal was up a point. Mergenthaler slipped off a couple of points.

At the local Clearing House this morning all the loans between the banks were made at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at 20 and 16 2-3 cents' discount.

On call, money still rules at 3½@4 per cent. on the best borrowers. Collateral loans on four to six months are quoted from 4 to 4½ per cent. on the best approved collateral; most of them were at 4½ per cent. In mercantile paper the general range of rates is 4½@5 per cent. There were a few exceptions at 4 per cent., but very few.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4¾	5	Old Colony	3	3½
Allouez	2¼	2⅜	Old Domin	18	19
Arcadian	15	16	Osceola	72½	74
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	42½	43
Ash Bed	.50	1	Pioneer	1	2
Atlantic	23	25	Quincy	134	135
Baltic	20½	21	Rhode Island	4	4½
B. & Cr. C.	12½	17½	Santa Fé	5½	6
Bost. & Mon.	260	270	Santa Ysabel	2½	3
Butte & B.	57	59	Shoe	31½	32¼
Cal. & Hec.	700	755	Tamarack	180	188
Centennial	16½	17½	Utah Cons.	27¾	28¾
Franklin	13½	14½	Washington	1	1½
Humboldt	...	1	White Knob	28	...
Isle Royale	25	26	Winona	2½	3½
Mohawk	13	14	Wolverine	40	41½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	240	241	Cent. M. pf.	60	...
Bost. & Low.	242	...	Fitchburg pf.	...	132
Bost. & Me.	196	197	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	110½	...
Bost. & Pr.	302	...	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	114½	...
Bost. Elev.	110	110½	West End	93½	94
Bost. G. 5s	...	80			
Cent. Mass.	11½	13			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	318	319	Mex. Tele	2⅝	2¾
Chi. Stk. Y.	133¼	136	N. Eng. Tel.	130	135
Dom. Coal	43¾	44	U. S. Oil	17	18
Dom. C. pf.	110	...	Westinghouse Electric	42¼	42¾
Erie Tel.	109½	111			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Under moderately heavy selling, Linseed was lower, ranging from 12⅝ to 12, and closing at 12½. Metropolitan preferred found buyers at 75¾@76½, closing at the latter.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
1,030	Linseed	12⅝	12	12½
900	Linseed pf.	55¼	54⅞	55⅛
30	Tin Plate	32½	32½	32½
200	Strawboard	30½	30	30
8	Dia. Match ex. div.	123½	123½	123½
100	Lake St. L.	8¼	8¼	8¼
295	Met. L. pf.	76½	75¾	76½
315	National Biscuit	36	35½	36
36	National Biscuit pf.	92	91½	91¾
300	Shelby Steel Tube	18	18	18

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday presented very little of particular interest. Transactions were not in large amount, except in two or three stocks, and prices followed the same irregular course that characterized the market on Friday. Some net gains were recorded, and some of the stocks that were weakest on the previous day recovered part of their losses, but a number of other issues ended the day below Friday's final bids. No news of importance affecting curb stocks came to hand, and the fluctuations were in few cases explained by special influences.

NATIONAL TUBE common remained active, and within a narrow range was irregular. It opened at 53¼ and sold as low as 53. At the close 53⅛ was bid, showing a loss of an eighth of a point. Sales of the preferred stock were made at 93, but this issue rallied just at the close, and ended the day with a slight net gain, at 93⅜ bid.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of only 200 or 300 shares, which sold at 90½. It advanced sharply later, and closed at 91 bid, a net gain of 1 point. Not much stock appeared in the market, and the price advanced easily on what seemed to be inside bids.

LADY HELEN COPPER was quoted yesterday, but as far as reported no transactions were made. The company is capitalized at $1,000,000, of which $200,000 remains in the treasury of the company. The shares are of the par value of $1. The company's property is situated at Pima, Arizona.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was fairly active and strong. The common stock advanced to 7⅞ bid, and showed a net gain of three-eighths of a point. Sales in the preferred stock were made as high as 29, and 28½ was bid at the close, a net gain of 1 point. A meeting of the committee engaged in investigating the affairs of the Distilling Company of America was held yesterday. It was thought that some announcement in regard to the condition of the company would be made after the meeting, but no such announcement was made. The accountants have not yet completed their report, and although a preliminary statement was presented to the committee it will be some time yet before the full report is ready for the stockholders.

AMERICAN WOOLEN common sold at 22⅛ and the preferred at 81¾. Trading was limited to about 300 shares.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was active. It sold from 6½ down to 6, and at the close was offered at 6¼. It lost a half point net.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION and some others of the electric stocks that were particularly weak on Friday improved yesterday and ended the day with net gains. New York Transportation recovered to 7 and closed at 6⅞ bid, against 6½ bid on the previous day. Trading in this stock was very limited.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION, which had been freely offered at 5, advanced to and closed at 5 bid, with very little stock offered near that figure.

ELECTRIC BOAT common was in demand in small lots, some of which sold as high as 16. Full lots, however, were offered at 16, and the best bid was considerably below that figure.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common sold at 29¼. A few of the bonds changed hands at 103½.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
New Amsterdam	26	29½
New Amsterdam. pf.	44	45
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96½	97

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	25	28
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	75	78
American Bicycle	14	15½
American Bicycle pf.	43	44¼
American Bicycle bonds	...	87½
American Chicle	54	58
American Chicle pf.	80	86
American Woolen	21½	22½
American Woolen pf.	81½	82
Cast-Iron Pipe	7½	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	45	47
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	13
Distilling Company of America	7⅝	8⅛
Distilling Company of America pf.	28½	29½
Empire Steel	...	20
Empire Steel pf.	...	60
Electric Boat	14	16
Electric Boat pf.	...	35
Havana Commercial	15	17
Havana Commercial pf.	58	59½
International Pump	17½	18½
International Pump pf.	63½	65
National Enameling & Stamping	...	28
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.	...	87
National Gramophone	49	50
National Salt	49	50
National Salt pf.	78	80
National Tube	53½	53½
National Tube pf.	93⅝	93½
Otis Elevator	25	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86¼	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93½	94
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	81	83
Sloss-Sheffield	28½	30½
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	67	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	524	529
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	91	92
American Air Piwer	35	40
Arizona Lead	12½	12¾
Asphalt Company of America	11	12
British Columbia Copper	10	10
California Copper	...	3⅛
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub.	104½	106½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	98
Electric Vehicle	35	40
Electric Vehicle pf.	...	90
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	⅞	1
Flemingtin Coal & Clke	19	21¾
General Carriage	6	6¼
Illinois Transportation	2	2½
Kansas City, P. & G. 5s, pf., (new)	42	43½
Kansas City, P. & G. 3s, (new)	67¼	68¾
Little Tiger Gold Mining	28	32
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	99	99½
New England Transportatin	5	7
New York Transportation	6¾	7¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21⅝	23
Pittsburg Clal	22⅜	23¼
Pittsburg Coal pf.	82½	83
St. Louis subs, full paid, ex div.	115	118
St. Louis common	25	...
St. Louis pf.	80	...
St. Louis 4s	90	91
Storage Power	11	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4⅜	4½
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Trust Company of America	192	194
Virginia, Coal, Iron & Coke	23	27
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	62	63

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	100½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	236
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	...
Columbus Railway pf.	86	...
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	84½
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	91	93
Nassau Electric 5s	109	112
New Orleans Traction	...	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	...	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	27¼	28½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	33	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	114	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	114½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	98	100
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	71
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	...	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	...	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	23½	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	105¼	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	...	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	265	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	88
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	71	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	56	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Jos-ph (Mo.) 5s	98	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54½	56
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	138	145
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	...	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	95	98
Western Gas 1st 5s with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	22¾	24
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	89½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92½	93½
Hoboken Ferry	63½	65
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	37	38
Union Ferry bonds	99	100½

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	107	109
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	8
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	37	43
Gramps' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	63	65
General Chemical pf.	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Lorillard Company pf.	92	95
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	130	140
Standard Coupler	39½	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	50
Union Typewriter	20	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110¾	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
Worthington Pump	112	114

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	107	108
Iron Steamboat	...	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	10	20

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
3d week Feb.	$31,878	$23,321	$33,933
From Jan. 1	238,673	198,965	228,208
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
4th week Feb.	77,748	49,903	...
Month	318,806	196,612	...
From July 1	2,823,239	1,868,251	...
OREGON SHORT LINE—			
Month January	644,930	521,637	...
July 1 to Jan. 31	5,064,705	4,493,880	...
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	312	312	251
4th week Feb.	24,798	21,543	23,108
Month	92,201	86,173	110,025
From July 1	947,033	843,219	804,775
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,376	6,154	6,154
4th week Feb.	759,831	671,796	657,687
Month	2,767,739	2,573,815	2,394,659
From July 1	28,564,901	25,855,574	...
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
4th week February:			
W. & L. E. Div.	36,390	31,108	24,735
C., C. & S. Div.	16,024	12,221	...
Total	52,324	43,331	...
Month:			
W. & L. E. Div.	147,494	106,670	95,505
C., C. & S. Div.	61,579	48,892	...
Total	209,073	155,562	...
From July 1:			
W. & L. E. Div.	1,271,566	1,004,792	917,717
C., C. & S. Div., (Aug. 14)	447,161	394,286	...
Total	1,718,727	1,399,078	...
CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND for January—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	53,918	51,543	2,375
Op. expenses	35,382	35,483	*101
Net earnings	18,536	16,060	2,476
From July 1 to Jan. 31:			
Gross earnings	345,974	290,321	55,653
Op. expenses	230,501	260,227	70,274
Net earnings	109,473	130,094	*20,621
*Decrease.			
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for January—			
	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	1,101,240	924,409	954,353
Op. expenses	811,390	642,894	688,544
Net earnings	289,850	281,715	315,809
Pro. op. exp. to gross	73⅔	69½	66⅞
Gross, 7 months	7,969,346	7,183,109	7,002,119
Net, 7 months	2,708,600	2,458,396	2,348,825
COLORADO & SOUTHERN for January—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	377,244	325,117	52,127
Op. expenses	263,742	215,900	77,842
Net earnings	83,502	109,217	*25,715
Charges	15,887	14,335	1,552
Balance	67,615	94,882	*27,267
*Decrease.			
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for January—			
	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	832,413	727,756	644,627
Op. expenses	564,116	467,013	405,305
Net earnings	268,297	260,742	239,262
Pro. exp. to gr. ss	64½	64⅓	62⅞
Other income	70,203	56,002	30,707
Total income	338,502	316,744	269,969
Charges	197,687	192,714	214,155
Balance	140,815	124,030	55,814
Renewal	15,000	15,000	...
Surplus	125,815	109,030	...
Gross, 7 months	6,149,769	5,600,636	5,120,095
Net, 7 months	2,323,521	2,304,754	2,025,907
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS for January—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	26,133	27,408	*1,275
Op. expenses	18,200	17,548	652
Net earnings	7,927	9,860	*1,933
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	224,389	208,532	15,857
Op. expenses	133,352	126,874	6,478
Net earnings	91,037	81,658	9,379
*Decrease.			
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE for January—			
Gross earnings	112,712	101,934	10,778
Op. expenses	58,228	53,624	4,604
Net earnings	54,484	48,310	6,174
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	868,375	760,224	108,151
Op. expenses	470,063	401,542	68,521
Net earnings	398,313	358,682	39,630
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY for the year ended Dec. 31 (English money)—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	£4,406,000	£4,012,234	£3,969,642
Op. expenses	2,892,000	2,671,883	2,597,372
Net earnings	1,514,000	1,340,351	1,372,270
Pro. exp. to gross	65⅝	66⅝	65
Charges	980,000	975,825	972,528
Net income	534,000	364,526	399,742
Div. on guar. st'k.	208,792	208,792	...
Div. on 1 pf. st'k.	171,000	102,600	...
Div. on 2 pf. st'k.	82,220	...	...
Surplus	71,983	53,134	899,742
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL for the year ended June 30—			
Mileage	508	453	453
Total gross	$3,861,034	$3,164,530	$3,206,572
Total op. expenses	2,405,760	2,127,554	2,174,140
Net earnings	1,355,288	1,036,976	1,032,432
Pro. exp. to gross	63⅔	67¼	67⅞
PHILA. & ERIE for year ended Dec. 31—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total gross	5,348,029	4,574,443	4,601,257
Op. expenses	3,685,375	3,257,714	3,367,393
Net	1,662,654	1,316,729	1,233,864
Other income	1,581	1,190	1,323
Total income	1,664,234	1,317,919	1,235,187
Charges	1,563,014	1,315,604	1,221,084
Surplus	101,220	2,315	14,153
RIO GRANDE WESTERN for January—			
	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	373,357	326,343	231,583
Op. expenses	221,648	150,504	159,274
Net	150,709	85,839	72,309
Gross, 7 months	2,634,708	1,963,089	2,031,813
Net, 7 months	1,105,914	734,095	765,652
UNION PACIFIC for January—			
Gross	1,711,097	1,459

compared with 1899, was 7.8 per cent., and the gain as compared with 1898 and 1897, respectiveiy, 17.1 and 49.1 per cent.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
3,460	Am. Steel & W.	54½	56	54	55⅝
20,890	Am. Sug. Ref.	97	101⅝	96	101⅛
1,310	Am. Tobacco	103½	105⅝	103⅜	105⅝
10	A. T. & S. F.	22½	22½	22½	22½
780	A., T. & S.F. pf.	64½	65½	64½	65½
20	Balt. & Ohio	60½	60½	60½	60½
100	Bay State Gas.	1½	1½	1½	1½
7,280	Brooklyn R. T.	66⅞	67⅞	65⅞	67⅞
100	Ches. & Ohio	31	31	30½	30½
860	C., B. & Q.	122⅝	123⅝	122⅜	123⅝
2,350	C., M. & St. P.	120⅝	121⅞	120⅜	121⅜
1,270	Federal Steel	50⅞	52	50⅝	51⅝
10	Fed. Steel pf.	72½	73⅛	72½	72½
90	Louis. & Nash.	81⅝	82	81⅝	81⅝
610	Manhattan	93½	94½	93¼	94⅜
100	Mo. Pacific	44⅜	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜
30	N. Y., O. & W.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞
10	Norf. & West.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
1,150	People's Gas	95¼	96¾	93¼	96⅜
140	Reading 1st pf.	58⅝	58⅞	58⅜	58⅝
70	Southern Pac	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅞
120	Southern Ry	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13½
320	Tenn. Coal & I.	91¾	94¾	91¾	94
21,140	Third Av	53⅝	54⅜	49⅛	54½
670	Union Pacific	43⅝	45¾	43⅝	45¾
340	U. S. Leather	11⅛	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜
40	West. Union	82	82	82	82

63,250

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Am. Gas 5s	96¼	96½	96¼	96½
10,000	Mo. Pacific 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½
10,000	Wis. Cent. 4s	90	90	90	90

$25,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.06	.05
Alpha Con	.05	.03
Andes	.13	.10
Belcher	.28	.26
Best & Belcher	.39	.35
Bullion	.05	.03
Celebonia	.81	.69
Challenge Con	.22	.20
Chollar	.27	.28
Confidence	.88	.80
Con. Cal. & Va	1.50	1.40
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.12	.12
Gould & Curry	.16	.14
Hale & Norcross	.34	.30
Julia	.02	.01
Justice	.08	.08
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.24	.23
Occidental Con	.17	.15
Ophir	.58	.55
Overman	.20	.16
Potosi	.34	.31
Savage	.15	.13
Sag Belcher	.02	.03
Sierra Nevada	.37	.36
Standard	2.75	2.75
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.09	.09
Union Con	.24	.23
Utah Con	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.20	.19
Silver bars	65⅝	65⅝
Mexican dollars	48¼@49	48¼@49
Drafts, sight	17½	17½
Telegraph	.20	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	37⅜	37½	37½	37¾
Alamo	16½	17½	16¾	17¼
Argentum	19	20	19	20
Amanda	39	40	39	40
Anchoria	92	95	90	95
Bankers'	16½	17	16¾	17
Battle Mountain	35⅜	35½	34½	35
Bluebell	15	16	14½	15⅜
C. C. Cons	21¾	22⅝	21	22
C. C. & M	14⅜	14⅝	14	14½
Columbine-Victor	19¾	21	20¾	21
Dante	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15¾
Damon	25⅜	25½	25⅜	25¾
Elkton	120½	121	120¼	121
El Paso	39½	40	39½	40
Findlay	13⅜	14	13⅜	14
Golden Fleece	29	31	27⅜	31
Gibson	25	25½	24½	26
Gold King	99	101	98	103
Gold Knob	19½	19¾	19½	19¾
Gold Coin	285	300	282	300
Garfield	18	18	17⅜	18
Gold Sovereign	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½
Gould	34⅝	35	34⅝	35
Hart	18½	18⅝	18⅜	19
Ingram	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝
Isabella	131	131½	129⅝	130½
Independence	68½	68⅝	65	66
Jackpot	60	61	60	61
Keystone	18½	19	18⅝	19
Lexington	29⅝	29½	29⅝	29⅝
Mount Rosa	85	90	90	95
Matoa	32	38	24	28
Mary Cashen	36	37	35½	36¾
Moon Anchor	64	65	63½	65
National	11¾	11½	11¾	11⅝
Nugget	21¾	21⅝	22	21⅝
Ophir	57	60	58	60
Orphan	22⅞	23½	22⅜	23½
Pharmacist	15	15½	15⅛	15⅜
Pinnacle	21	21½	20½	21
Portland	239	240	238	240
Raven	81	82½	80	82
Rawlings	30	30½	30	31
Specimen	10⅞	11¼	10⅝	11
Tornado	55	55½	55¼	55½
Tetonj	15	25	25	26
Union	48¾	49¼	48⅝	49⅝
Vindicator	155	156	155	158
Work	36½	37	36⅝	37
Zenobia	17	18	16½	17½

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Chicago plate glass insurance agents have reached a decision to preserve the local agreement as to rates in that city, so that the companies now think that the possibility of a reopening of the fight of last year has not after all been increased by the retirement of the Maryland Casualty Company.

The annual meeting of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association, whose active functions were suspended last Spring, will be held this month, and there is some talk among underwriters as to whether any definite step will be taken now toward a restoration of fixed rates and commissions on Long Island.

The movement for higher rates in Newark, which was inspired by one of the subcommittees of the General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five, has met with sufficient approval, so that underwriters yesterday thought it probable that a representative might be sent from this city to Newark this week to confer with the Newark board and the outside agents, with a view to ending the rate war.

The report that Clarence S. Pellet has agreed to accept the Presidency of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association for another term excited favorable comment in local insurance circles yesterday, because it is believed that the re-election of Mr. Pellet on Wednesday of this week is likely to mean the selection of H. H. Glidden as manager of the compact. Such a result, it is thought here, would tend to strengthen the advocates of advanced rates on specially hazardous property, which failed to meet the approval of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Underwriters' Association last week, despite the influences which the companies have so far been able to bring to bear on their Chicago agents in favor of higher rates. The brokers of this city are to some extent not in sympathy with the pressure which the companies are bringing to bear upon their outside agents for higher rates, on the ground that the lack of underwriting profit last year is due to the expenses, outside of losses, which the volume of insurance brings to the offices, and that there is no considerable reason why the commissions on outside risks should range so much higher than the brokerage paid for New York business. A broker who is associated with one of the stronger insurance brokerage firms, said yesterday that the companies will not be certain of profits, regardless of the fluctuations in the ratio of their losses to their premiums until they follow the method of railroad corporations and plan to make their profits out of their economies in the way of keeping at a low figure the expense involved in acquiring business.

Receiver for Insurance Company.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., March 3.—Judge Claspell has appointed T. F. McCue of Carrington, N. D., receiver for the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Fessenden, N. D., on application of State Insurance Commissioner Harrison. The assets are $15,000, with liabilities anywhere from $22,000 to $50,000. The company did a hail insurance business, and its failure results from severe losses in Walsh County in 1898.

SUES FOR BEING BLACKLISTED.

Rochester Granite Dealer Wins in a Massachusetts Court.

BOSTON, March 3.—The full bench of the Supreme Court to-day sent down a decision overruling the defendant's exceptions in the case of John P. Weston against Frederick Barnicoat and sustaining a verdict of $3,000 which the plaintiff recovered against the defendant, who caused the name of the plaintiff to be "blacklisted" by the Quincy branch of the Manufacturers and Wholesale Granite Dealers' Protective Association of New England.

The case was an action to recover for a libel brought by the plaintiff, a granite dealer in Rochester, N. Y., against the defendant, a granite dealer in Quincy. The alleged libel consisted in publishing the plaintiff's name on the confidential list of the association, published under the by-laws, of "dealers who refuse or neglect to pay their honest debts."

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits of the individual banks:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Per Cent.
$2,000,000	$2,003,700	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$14,053,000	$2,454,000	$1,221,000	$13,932,000	26.4
2,050,000	2,114,100	Bk. of Manhattan Co	17,861,000	4,702,000	2,899,000	22,346,000	34.0
1,144,200	1,144,200	Merchants' National	15,053,800	2,393,900	1,527,500	15,066,600	26.0
2,000,000	2,137,800	Mechanics' Nat	11,978,000	2,020,000	718,000	11,732,000	23.3
1,500,000	2,814,200	Bk. of America	20,237,800	3,854,200	1,669,000	22,606,300	24.4
1,000,000	248,900	Phenix National	4,292,000	782,000	265,000	4,230,000	24.5
10,000,000	5,073,700	National City	103,828,200	29,610,400	4,801,000	123,170,600	27.9
300,000	6,697,500	Chemical National	24,329,300	3,372,800	3,416,990	24,510,100	27.7
500,000	186,700	Merchants' Ex. Nat	4,807,500	782,400	579,300	5,389,900	25.3
1,000,000	1,798,700	Gallatin National	8,140,900	1,034,900	670,600	6,660,300	25.6
300,000	83,600	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,111,500	239,400	40,500	1,092,900	25.6
400,000	129,800	Mech. & Traders'	2,032,000	193,000	181,000	2,036,000	18.4
200,000	168,600	Greenwich	915,100	101,000	146,100	806,300	30.6
600,000	478,200	Leath. Mfrs' Nat	3,997,200	1,113,000	268,500	4,248,700	32.5
300,000	203,100	Seventh National	3,039,700	451,500	422,900	4,211,100	25.5
1,200,000	528,000	Bk. State of N. Y	4,248,800	538,200	365,600	3,717,300	24.3
5,000,000	2,823,100	Am. Ex. National	28,501,000	4,203,000	1,805,000	22,823,000	26.7
5,000,000	3,639,400	Nat. Bk. of Com	32,119,800	2,403,800	3,230,200	22,076,900	25.5
1,000,000	1,611,100	National Broadway	5,897,400	1,457,500	263,200	5,220,000	25.3
1,000,000	1,150,800	Mercantile Nat	11,016,900	2,311,100	999,000	12,751,000	26.2
422,700	492,200	Pacific	2,673,800	323,000	383,500	2,920,100	24.1
1,500,000	1,051,600	Nat. Bk. of the Rep.	18,478,400	3,998,800	1,003,800	19,980,600	25.0
450,000	986,500	Chatham National	5,892,800	731,100	882,700	6,007,100	26.9
200,000	298,400	People's	2,236,700	177,300	426,100	2,583,400	28.4
1,000,000	610,300	Nat. Bk. of N. A	11,757,400	2,126,500	936,700	13,130,900	26.3
2,000,000	2,846,400	Hanover National	37,020,800	11,249,400	2,368,500	47,277,600	28.8
500,000	419,900	Irving National	4,065,000	664,800	566,800	4,424,000	27.8
600,000	383,900	National Citizens'	2,685,500	636,600	161,600	2,819,400	28.3
500,000	264,800	Nassau	2,505,200	379,600	297,400	2,758,400	24.5
800,000	980,600	M'k't & Fulton Nat.	6,604,600	1,454,300	521,400	7,185,900	27.5
1,000,000	195,000	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,689,600	765,100	238,000	4,113,200	24.4
1,400,000	1,731,500	Corn Exchange	17,134,100	2,406,900	2,046,000	19,904,000	25.9
1,000,000	506,200	Continental National	4,699,100	1,000,800	427,800	5,608,700	25.5
300,000	395,600	Oriental	2,073,500	184,000	288,300	1,968,400	24.0
1,500,000	5,900,700	Imp's & T'ders' Nat.	24,472,000	4,708,000	1,422,000	24,120,000	25.4
2,000,000	3,393,400	National Park	45,182,000	11,083,000	2,840,000	55,053,000	26.6
250,000	259,100	East River Nat	1,269,200	142,300	104,500	1,388,000	20.4
3,000,000	2,235,100	Fourth National	23,098,100	5,356,300	1,402,500	25,138,000	27.2
1,000,000	491,200	Central National	9,653,600	2,240,000	1,170,000	12,664,000	26.9
300,000	780,700	Second National	8,271,000	1,838,000	492,000	9,139,000	25.5
750,000	181,700	Ninth National	2,818,000	208,000	189,000	2,700,000	18.1
8,925,400	8,925,400	First National	35,532,800	8,473,900	1,289,100	36,051,800	27.0
300,000	86,200	N. Y. Nat. Exch	2,446,800	583,200	255,500	2,831,500	29.3
250,000	682,500	Howery Bank	3,277,000	430,000	329,000	3,412,000	22.2
200,000	419,100	N. Y. County Nat	3,230,300	594,800	297,800	3,873,600	23.0
750,000	318,500	German-American	3,440,700	622,800	252,500	3,472,900	25.2
1,000,000	1,705,900	Chase National	33,992,900	6,440,000	5,375,800	42,393,600	27.9
100,000	1,231,100	Fifth Avenue	7,049,100	1,915,000	368,000	8,914,300	25.2
200,000	185,400	German Exchange	2,715,400	209,700	426,300	3,020,700	21.1
200,000	774,900	Germania	2,901,500	400,800	367,100	4,112,100	18.7
300,000	880,100	Lincoln National	8,889,500	2,004,400	765,700	10,313,700	26.9
1,015,900	1,015,900	Garfield National	6,385,600	1,557,400	431,900	7,505,000	26.5
200,000	340,200	Fifth National	2,152,300	415,900	170,200	2,242,700	26.1
300,000	911,600	Bank of Metropolis	5,920,700	1,045,400	602,200	6,732,100	24.5
200,000	393,300	West Side	2,457,000	428,000	306,000	2,747,000	26.7
1,000,000	1,274,000	Seaboard National	12,220,000	2,080,000	2,018,000	15,444,000	26.6
2,000,000	1,440,500	Western National	30,377,000	7,157,000	2,044,000	36,393,000	25.4
300,000	524,200	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,011,000	516,300	580,000	4,240,000	25.9
1,200,000	1,365,400	National Union	15,789,500	3,650,300	666,200	17,000,600	25.6
500,000	478,100	Liberty National	5,483,700	1,153,500	244,200	5,455,600	25.6
1,000,000	329,900	N. Y. Produce Ex	3,823,400	436,300	365,200	3,238,100	24.8
250,000	797,400	New Amsterdam	4,021,400	720,200	518,800	4,725,300	26.1
350,000	211,500	Astor National	3,816,700	663,500	432,000	4,171,000	26.1
500,000	268,300	Hide and Leath. Nat.	2,264,500	165,000	274,900	1,591,700	27.6
$57,000,000	$68,801,000	Total, National Bks.					
11,422,700	14,541,900	Total, State Banks					
$68,422,700	$83,342,900	Total	755,076,100	158,177,900	62,942,900	$29,917,000	26.6

*As per official reports—45 National banks, Feb. 13, 1900; 19 State banks, Dec. 4, 1899.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,140,510.00	$26,998.00	$106,816	$217,778.00	.....	$1,375,723.00
Columbia	300,000	2,158,900.00	123,000.00	81,000	244,000.00	.....	2,218,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,098,782.52	52,321.98	51,570	311,329.86	.....	1,374,401.27
Gansevoort	200,000	501,178.34	8,186.28	43,284	33,547.45	$49,053.71	609,342.00
Hamilton	200,000	1,392,291.00	48,900.00	88,500	106,800.00	.....	1,401,900.00
Home	100,000	410,632.93	47,571.40	72,154	269,057.80	6,490.06	690,947.40
19th Ward	100,000	1,089,583.00	23,833.00	90,660	198,735.00	33,320.00	1,451,258.00
Riverside	100,000	870,938.86	11,514.32	70,001	63,237.39	.....	848,955.85
State	100,000	2,797,000.00	206,000.00	163,000	150,030.00	128,000.00	3,223,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,684,300.00	53,200.00	179,800	1,391,400.00	67,200.00	1,591,300.00
Union Square	200,000	2,230,913.79	48,117.27	260,342	337,465.15	.....	2,667,169.27
Yorkville	100,000	1,479,500.00	88,300.00	97,800	105,400.00	20,000.00	1,518,300.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Redford	150,000	1,020,876.00	12,982.00	102,960	139,623.00	150,000.00	1,237,411.00
Broadway	100,000	1,331,528.18	12,063.05	95,891	183,068.53	481.74	1,429,279.02
Eighth Ward	100,000	341,900.00	12,300.00	22,300	45,400.00	7,800.00	301,800.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	580,300.00	31,200.00	24,200	57,200.00	28,800.00	558,600.00
Mfrs' Nat	252,000	2,320,700.00	251,300.00	201,800	551,800.00	.....	2,767,600.00
Mech. & Trad's	100,000	866,437.04	13,153.00	47,476	85,923.28	42,737.48	827,068.51
Merchants'	100,000	1,010,950.00	88,457	46,200.00	.....	.....	1,268,238.00
Nassau Nat	200,000	3,835,000.00	165,000.00	292,000	570,000.00	48,000.00	4,125,000.00
National City	300,000	2,368,000.00	97,000.00	220,000	365,000.00	91,000.00	2,652,000.00
North Side	100,000	633,549.80	11,598.54	50,040	34,854.80	117,678.00	685,957.66
Schermerhorn	100,000	456,828.00	24,389.05	38,060	100,735.00	50,750.00	505,973.00
17th Ward	100,000	470,000.00	8,138.00	38,876	34,964.00	845.00	407,078.00
Sprague Nat	200,000	1,067,300.00	98,300.00	10,800	193,700.00	6,500.00	966,900.00
23d Ward	100,000	443,287.00	12,286.00	27,571	58,795.00	1,982.00	447,050.00
Union	100,000	283,677.00	7,929.00	15,858	31,658.00	6,680.00	193,641.00
Wallabout	100,000	611,300.00	27,800.00	20,700	58,600.00	32,700.00	612,600.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First National	100,000	649,694.00	25,068.00	20,000	91,604.00	.....	610,426.00
Bank of S. I	25,000	465,750.00	14,730.00	22,340	134,700.00	19,600.00	596,900.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,745,600.00	154,400.00	260,100	816,800.00	666,400.00	5,772,500.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,131,871.00	80,733.00	67,543	154,756.00	59,902.00	1,832,382.00
Second National	250,000	1,321,300.00	64,400.00	27,200	208,600.00	.....	1,132,100.00
Third National	200,000	925,383.45	30,324.66	72,882	92,818.33	86,581.77	925,324.38
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	1,850,700.00	101,400.00	20,000	112,300.00	2,800.00	1,430,900.00
Second National	125,000	716,846.00	69,900.00	45,900	65,500.00	51,000.00	871,500.00

VAN NORDEN DEFENDS TRUSTS.

The President of the Bank of North America Says Combination in Business Is a Necessity.

Warner Van Norden, President of the Bank of North America, delivered an address yesterday morning before the monthly meeting of the New York Commercial Teachers' Association, at 101 East Twenty-third Street. He prefaced his remarks by saying that this was an era of concentration, and by asserting that the trusts were a good thing for all classes of people.

"Large combinations in banking enterprises were," he said, "a good thing for the community at large. Modern banking laws made them safe for the public and depositors, and through them modern business transactions were greatly facilitated."

In speaking of the commercial strength of this country, the speaker stated, by way of illustration, that the $20,000,000 paid Spain for the Philippine Islands was earned by the producing element of this country in four and a half hours of a working day.

"The spirit of combination is dominant," he said. "The civil war was a fight for a combination; the United States is a trust. We are peculiarly situated in this country. New York is the commercial and financial heart of the world. We are simply preparing to handle the trade of the world, to act as a clearing house for the combinations of nations. Combination in business is a necessity if we are to hold this position."

Mr. Van Norden said, in answer to questions, that he was not in favor of Government ownership of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, and express companies. The Government was kept busy, he said, running the Government.

TAKEN FROM BED TO COURT.

Man Alleged to be Sick Arraigned in His Underclothing.

Otto Lichtenstein, twenty-two years old, of 105 Monroe Street, was arrested by Policeman Sheehan of the Madison Street Station on East Broadway last night for intoxication and interfering with people. His father, Samuel Lichtenstein, furnished a bail bond. When the case was called in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning Lichtenstein's father said his son was sick in bed. The policeman declared that the young man was not sick, but shamming. He said he had called a doctor from Gouverneur Hospital, who examined him and found he was not sick.

Magistrate Pool said if the young man was shamming he should be brought to court. A patrol wagon accordingly was sent for him. He was taken from bed, a blanket thrown about him, and he was driven to the court. When arraigned he had on only his underclothing.

Magistrate Pool said that he did not mean to have the man taken from bed direct to the Court House, and that time should have been given him to dress. The policeman said he refused to get out of bed.

Magistrate Pool postponed the case until next Tuesday, and Lichtenstein was sent home in the patrol wagon.

Schooner Christened with Roses.

BATH, Me., March 3.—The schooner Helen W. Martin was launched this afternoon before a large crowd. She was christened with roses by Miss Helen W. Martin, daughter of John Martin of Gloversville, N. Y. Mayor Parkhurst, and a party from Gloversville were present.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FREDERICK J. SCHUMACHER.—Frederick J. Schumacher, liquor dealer at 234 Fourth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Bernard Buschmann. Mr. Schumacher has had the place since November, 1887, when he succeeded his employer, Carl Ordemann, paying, it was said, $15,000 for the business. The assignment is attributed to poor business. The liabilities are $5,300, and nominal assets of $4,000. In April last he gave a chattel mortgage for $2,500 to P. Ballantine, brewer.

HENRY SCHULTZ.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received a writ of replevin against Henry Schultz, manufacturer of women's skirts, at 545 Broadway, from Arthur Furber for $413 in favor of Uhlfelder & Hecht. A. A. Joseph said that he had issued two writs of replevin to the Marshal, one for $500, in favor of B. Bernard, and the other for $413 in favor of Uhlfelder & Hecht. Mr. Schultz has been in business since 1893, and in November, 1898, claimed a capital of $9,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

A. GALLIETTA & SON.—Antonio and Frank Gallietta, composing the firm of A. Gallietta & Son, liquor dealers at Glasco, Ulster County, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $2,945 and no assets.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.—William Campbell, manager, at 161 East Fifty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,409 and assets $20 cash. He was formerly a dealer in plumbers' supplies at 313 and 315 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and made an assignment on Feb. 12, 1895.

DAVID J. BROWN.—David J. Brown, insurance agent, at 256 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $45,061 and assets, consisting of real estate, $1,500; farm land in North Dakota, mortgaged for $1,000, on which he has paid no taxes since 1887, and 134 shares of stock of the D. J. Brown Manufacturing Company of Sandusky, Ohio, worthless. The liabilities were principally contracted in 1893 at Sandusky, and he wants to also get rid of any liability as an officer of the D. J. Brown Manufacturing Company. Among the creditors are the Third National Exchange Bank of Sandusky, $10,000; Henry Graefe, Sandusky, $9,000; Seymour G. Brown, Brooklyn, $6,535.

HENRY LEE.—Henry Lee, actor, residing at 241 West Forty-fourth Street, with business address the Broadway Theatre, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with known liabilities of of $5,354 and ten claims unknown for printing, merchandise, salary, commissions, and medical services. He owes $1,588 to eighteen actors and actresses for salary, among whom are Hallen and Fuller, $100; Ethel Montrose, $75; Ethel Cohen, $45; Leroy and Clayton, $75; Simon Nahin, $517. These debts were contracted last year in Cleveland, Chicago, and Philadelphia. Among the other creditors are the Henry Lee Theatrical Company, $900, for money paid out, disputed; Weber & Fields, $200, money loaned; W. J. Gilmore, Philadelphia, $300, money loaned; Shubert & Graff, $900, money paid out, disputed. His assets consist of clothing, $100; wigs, &c., $150, which are exempt; cash in bank, $1, and a claim for one week's salary against a firm.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANGELORO, Felice—Eugene C. Robinson	$71
BERTAULT, Edward—James Gould	115
BATCHELOR, Rufus—The Singer Manufacturing Company	109
BERRY, Robert R.—S. W. Wiley and another	45
CAMERON, Charlotte—J. L. Cameron and others, costs	114
CARPENTER, Georgian C.—L. Judas	20
CORDNER, Alexander B., and David Geary—A. Hollhan and others	63
DUNHAM, Edward R.—J. Averill, Jr	2,179
EMES, Charles—S. M. Barber	131
GREEN, Nelson G.—E. E. Price	1,106
GOTTLIEB, Moses D.—C. E. Byrne	40
HAWKINS, Rosanna—The Mayor, &c	122
HESS, Henry—Rupert A. Ryley Company	256
HYDE, Frank—Merchants' Bank of Brooklyn	2,533
HARTLEY, John J.—Albert E. Mass	236
JENNINGS, Joseph D.—Harry Goodwin	62
JOHNSON, William E.—J. Miller	515
KNAUER, Erhardt—F. W. Seagrist, Jr., costs	64
LUTHER, Edward S.—W. A. Hendrickson, receiver, &c	249
LOVE, Samuel—J. M. Thompson	381
LINSKY, John F.—Peter Roberts	226
LITHAUER, Mollie—T. Breslin	122
MILLER, Henry J.—A. Courtin and others	438
NORTH, Ruffin—George G. Rockwood, costs	311
NIEDERMANN, August, as President, &c.—B. Gieger	321
OSGOOD, Hannah—C. B. Barker & Co., Limited	37
JOSEPH C. GODFREY PAPER COMPANY—Quebec Bank	360
VAN SANT, J. Leslie—James Gould	65
WORTHINGTON, Amasa—The London Guarantee and Accident Company, costs	92
KILPATRICK, Julia A. S., individually and as executrix—Citizens' Savings Bank	10,990

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.09 11-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08 3-16
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.00
Beef, hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05⅝
Pork, mess	11.00
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	6.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, March 3.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@66½c; No. 2 red, 67½@68¾c; No. 2 corn, 33½@33¾c; No. 2 yellow, 33@34c; No. 2 oats, 23½@23½c; No. 2 white, 25@26c; No. 2 barley, 38@39c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $2.50; mess pork, per barrel, $9.10@$10.05; lard, per 100 lb, $5.12½@$5.77½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.70@$5.95; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.95@$6; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24; sugars, cut loaf, $6.05; granulated, $5.19; clover, contract grade, $8.25.

COTTON.—The advance in the English market took the local market completely by surprise. There was a rush of outside buying orders from remote localities that had accumulated during the deranged wire service of yesterday and the day before. Added to this was a covering demand from local shorts. The principal demand, however, came from Europe, supplementing the exceptionally strong public cables. The English advance was ascribed by private cables to buying against Continental failures, and also to an extraordinary demand from spinners, to be largest manufacturing concern in Europe. A leading banking house here, however, fairly represented the more local and professional sentiment regarding the exceptional advance abroad by saying in its morning bulletin: "The Liverpool market this morning appears to have gone crazy." The same authority said: "Our private cables state that the trade abroad is thoroughly scared at the outlook, and that there are rumored difficulties among cotton shorts both in London and on the Continent." The wild times materialized in an advance of 16@19 points on the old crop positions, and 4@10 points on the new crop months. There was a period of reaction under selling to secure profits, during which prices sold off 3@5 points. Later the demand again became very great, and carried prices to a level above the closing of the previous day by 12@25 points. The market closed steady at a net rise of 8@18 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	9.36

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Where My Treasure Is.

Lord of the living, when my race is run,
Will that I pass beneath the risen sun;
Suffer my sight to dim upon some scene
Of Thy good green.

Let my last pillow be the earth I love,
With fair infinity of blue above;
And fleeting, purple shadow of a cloud
My only shroud.

A little lark, above the Morning Star,
Shall shrill the tidings of my end afar;
The muffled music of a lone sheep-bell
Shall be my knell.

And where stone heroes trod the moor of old,
Where hungry wolf howled round a granite fold
Hide Thou, beneath the heather's new-born light,
My endless night.
—EDEN PHILLPOTTS in The Spectator.

The Heroism of the Boers.

Montagu White in Collier's Weekly.

There is one feature about a great Boer war which must be kept steadily in view, and that is the heroism, the fortitude, and the influence of the women. The instincts of maternity and the devotion of the wives to their husbands are relegated to a second place when the country is endangered. A Boer woman seldom concerns herself with politics; but during a period of supreme national importance, like the present crisis, her voice is paramount in arging her husband, her son, or her brother to forget all else and do his duty to his fatherland.

It is necessary here to dwell upon the fact that the Boers are not a warlike people. Their dislike of military exercises and reviews during times of peace, their reluctance to go out on commando in order to punish a recalcitrant chief, have been cited by Outlander experts as proof that the Boers have degenerated and would never face a conflict with Great Britain; while the partial disappearance of game from the high veldt has justified the assumption on their part that the hands of the Boers had lost their cunning with the rifle. Another strong factor in the depreciation of the Boers is that the Outlanders were grouped together in one spot, where they see little or nothing of the Boers, who are sparsely scattered over the whole country. The Outlander, living in a town of about 70,000 inhabitants, became unduly impressed with his own importance, and regarded the Boer power as a ridiculous myth. They entirely ignored the lessons of past history, viz., that the Boers are capable of marvelous heroism, endurance, and initiative when their feelings have been outraged by the massacre of women and children, as in the case of Dingaan, or when their freedom, independence, and fatherland are menaced, as in the present struggle. The British Colonial Secretary has announced in his callous and pitiless way that the fight is to be fought out to the death, and has foreshadowed what the fate of the republics is to be. More bloodshed! More carnage! Endless suffering! A price is to be paid which will stagger humanity! Will no British statesman ever realize that the Transvaal and Free State Dutch may be defeated but that they will never be conquered?

Did the Egyptians Play Chess?

From Notes and Queries.

On what ground is it asserted that the ancient Egyptians were acquainted with the game of chess? All the evidence is the other way. That a game was played on a board something after the manner of our draughts is certain; but chess can hardly be played unless the pieces used are of various shapes, and no such pieces from ancient Egypt appear to be known. Birch states that "the set of each player was alike, but distinct from that of his opponent." (Wilkinson's "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians," ed. Birch, ii., 55, note.) This statement is borne out by the illustrations on Pp. 57, 59, and 60 of the same work, as also by the actual pieces with which the game was played, some fine specimens of which may be seen at the British Museum.

Reference is made to an engraving of "this game" (that is, chess,) in The Art Journal, but the pieces there figured accord exactly with Birch's description, and the writer of the article in which the illustration occurs considered that the game represented was one resembling draughts. If, as stated, one of the objects shows two infants swathed, nothing further is needed to prove that they are not "of ancient Egyptian origin." The idea of swathing an infant would have appeared ridiculous in ancient Egypt, where Princesses even went naked for several years of childhood.

Probably this is one of the not very rare cases where a strange object of unknown origin is attributed to that land of strange objects—ancient Egypt.

Giving a Man a Chance.

From The Quiver.

A commanding officer who has studied human nature, he states, will occasionally make a brilliant hit when he gives a man what is called a "chance." The following illustrative case was told to me by the Colonel who tried the experiment. One day, when out for a walk, he met a man of his regiment who was only too well known to him on account of his frequent appearance in the orderly room. My friend stopped him and said: "You're a fine man, six feet three in height, and yet don't you think that you are making a precious ass of yourself with thirty-six 'drunks' in your defaulter sheet? Suppose, now, that I were to put a Lance Corporal's stripe on your arm to-morrow; how would it be?" The man was so surprised and delighted that he took the total abstinence pledge and never drank any more intoxicating liquor. Four years afterward he married, and the Colonel attended the marriage feast. The bridegroom took his commanding officer aside and said to him, as he pointed to the different kinds of liquor that were on the table: "You see all that, Sir. Well, I have not tasted a drop, even to-day, and won't, for if it did I must get drunk."

"Th' Fr-rinch on Thrile."

From "Mr. Dooley" in the Hearts of His Countrymen."

"Th' honor iv th' Fr-rinch people an' th' honor iv th' Fr-rinch ar-rmy is on thrile, an' ye've put thim in th' dock instead iv th' Cap. Th' honor iv Fr-rance is all right, me boy, an' will be so long as th' Fr-rinch newspapers is not read out iv Paree," I says. "An', if th' honor iv th' Fr-rinch ar-rmy can stand thim pants that ye hew out iv red flannel f'r thim, a little threachery won't injure it at all." I says. "Yes," says I, "th' honor iv Fr-rance an' th' honor iv th' ar-rmy'll come out all r-right." I says; "but it wudden't do anny harm f'r to sind th' honor iv th' Fr-rinch Gin'rals to th' laundhry." I says. "I think ye'd have to sind Gin'ral Merceer's to th' dyer's," I says. "Ye niver can take out th' spots, an' it might as well all be th' same color," I says "Mong Colonel." I says imprissively. "so long as ivry man looks out f'r his own honor th' honor iv th' country'll look out f'r itsilf," I says. "No wan iver heard iv a nation stealin' a lead pipe or committin' perjury," I says. "Tis th' men that makes up th' nation that goes in f'r these diversions," I says. "I'd hate to insure again burglars th' naytional honor that was guarded be that ol' gazabo," says I, indicatin' Merceer with th' toe iv me boot.

Animal Life in Mars.

From The National Review.

Mars possesses so many features in common with the earth that it is impossible to resist the thought that it also has inhabitants. This is, however, by no means equivalent to saying that Martian folk are constituted in the same way as human beings; indeed, every consideration points to the contrary. Whatever atmosphere exists on Mars must be much thinner than ours, and far too rare to sustain the life of a people with our limited lung capacity. A race with immense chests could live under such conditions, or a folk with gills like fishes could pass a comfortable existence in spite of the rarefied air. The character of life anywhere is, in fact, molded by the external circumstances, and as these are known to be different on Mars from what they are on the earth, Martian inhabitants must have developed peculiar characteristics in order to adapt themselves to their environments—the forms of life capable of flourishing in attenuated air have survived, while those requiring denser air have dropped out of existence.

The tenuity of the atmosphere of Mars is not the only fact which suggests that the inhabitants of that planet are not fashioned after the image of man. It is known beyond the possibility of doubt that the force with which a substance is attracted to the surface of Mars is but little more than a third as strong as it is on the earth; or, to express the point in figures, 100 pounds on the earth would only weigh 38 pounds on Mars if tested in a spring balance. In consequence of this weaker pull, it would be possible for a human being to perform astonishing feats on Mars without excessive muscular exertion. A man who could jump five feet here could top fifteen feet there; he could lift three hundredweight by putting out the same strength as it required to raise one hundredweight on the earth; he could spring across a road as easily as he now leaps over a mud puddle, and a couple of bounds would carry him to the top of a flight of stairs.

But, paradoxical as it may seem, the smaller a planet, and, consequently, the less the pull of gravity at its surface, the greater is the probability that its inhabitants are giants compared with us. Terestrial giants are generally weak in the knees; they are crushed by their own weight. But on Mars they would only weigh one-third as much, and would therefore be able to move about in a sprightly fashion, so that an elephant there might be quite a nimble animal.

The Short Story.

E. C. Black in The International Monthly.

With few exceptions, the world's great novelists have been masters of the short story. They hammered at the short story until they perfected it as a literary form as distinct and self-contained as a sonnet or a ballad. They found that the ideal short story, like the ideal lyric, can deal with only one main emotion or experience—that the slightest irrelevancy is fatal—that every detail must be bound with living cords to the heart—that every word must bear on the creature; every man, be he but a street scavenger, is a whole bundle of men, and every one of them of varying moods. Where is the chance to paint a man in a short story? At best there can be but a glimpse of one passing experience, one isolated emotion. Imagine "Tom Jones" in a single chapter, or "Le Père Goriot" in a conte! There have been of late few strenuous and interesting attempts at a cross between the novel and the short story. The resulting hybrid has been sufficiently alarming to prevent, it is to be hoped; further experiments in this direction. It is worth noting, however, that the hysterical and emotional novelette is less painful to encounter than the amorphous and hydrocephalic short story. In the matter of literary forms, the mixture of bloods and crossing of strains seem less successful than biologists declare them to be in the animal world.

The "Sixth Sense" in Animals.

From The Spectator.

A correspondent of The Daily News states that a lady residing in the hotel at Amalfi, the day before the landslip, refused to stay there for another night because she was certain that the earth was moving, and compares this sensitiveness with the observations of the symptoms of unrest and apprehension shown by domestic animals before the serious earthquake of 1897 in the Riviera. The facts then observed correspond generally with those remembered in the case of other great disturbances of earth and air. A number of cases are given in which horses, dogs, a monkey, and even ducks showed signs of panic for a day, two days, or even longer, before the last great earthquake. A lady at Nice remarked the bad condition of the horse she usually drove, and told her coachman to take it home and to bring another in a brougham from the livery stables for her. The hired horse seemed as timid and as weak as her own. The driver then said that all animals were "off their feed." A monkey and other pets at a villa near Villefranche, on Shrove Tuesday, the day before the shock which destroyed much life and property, refused to enter the house where they were generally anxious to come. They were all spiritless, dull, and scared. A small lapdog which usually sat on the arm of its master's chair at meals refused to occupy its usual seat. But perhaps the most striking evidence that the animals were in a state of fear was that the cows in the dairies supplying the coast resorts seemed terrified, and the quantity and quality of the milk suffered. As the farmers and peasants of the district are noted for their skill and knowledge in dairying, small facts of this kind affecting the yield of milk and butter would almost certainly be noticed and remembered.

Crafty Cupid.

Cupid told man he shot blinded,
But I doubt it.
He has aimed at far too many
Without ever missing any.
Nay—he lied, that boy divine diu.
He is merely absent-minded
While about it.

He once pierced me to the marrow
Or his dart did;
And the maid who walked beside me,
Being unhurt, only guyed me,
For he used his other arrow
On a swiftly passing sparrow
And departed.
FREDERICK TRUESDELL in Scribner's.

French Vitality.

Thomas Barclay in The Fortnightly Review.

The position of France in the world is unique. England, Germany, and America, as great competing industrial producers, possess nothing which is unique to the one or the other. But to the French we owe practically everything that adorns and graces existence. Their creative faculty, their inexhaustible resources in pleasing the eye, the ear, the taste, and the intelligence, give to life nearly all the charms it possesses. Their wonderful metropolis, instinct with everything that an artistic imagination has been able to devise in architecture and in street scenery to make it beautiful; their shops, which are a pleasure and a lesson in the fine arts; their theatres, in which the histrionic art has reached the highest point of development ever attained; their brilliant schools of painting, sculpture, music, literature, philosophy, science, open to all the world, are a few of the things that make France unique upon earth as an intellectual recreation ground for humanity. There are people, nevertheless, who call France one of the decaying nations. Yet what other country can show a greater array of more varied talent or more enduring work in the things of beauty which are a joy forever?

France a decaying nation? France who, after she was drained, by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, of what appeared to be the flower of her people, produced the glorious eighteenth century; who, after the massacres of the Terror, burst into the power and magnificence of the Empire; who, after the wars of Napoleon, gave us a great literary and scientific revival; after the revolution of 1848 the artistic and intellectual brilliance of the Second Empire; and who, in spite of the crushing defeat of 1870, retained that pre-eminence!

If any nation possesses vitality it is surely France, and the world may thank Providence that, owing to her, it seems likely to escape from the decadence which usually follows self-absorbed material prosperity.

Charles I. as a Martyr.

Theodore Roosevelt in Scribner's.

Any man who has ever had anything to do with the infliction of the death penalty, or, indeed, with any form of punishment, knows that there are sentimental beings so constituted that their sympathies are always most keenly aroused on behalf of the offender who pays the penalty for a deed of peculiar atrocity. The explanation probably is that the more conspicuous the crime, the more their attention is arrested, and the more acute their manifestations of sympathy become. At the time when the great bulk even of civilized mankind believed in the right of a king, not merely to rule, but to oppress, the action struck horror throughout Europe. Even republican Holland was stirred to condemnation, and as the king was the symbol of the State, and as custom dies hard, generations passed during which the great majority of good and loyal, but not particularly far-sighted or deep-thinking men, spoke with intense sympathy of Charles, and with the most sincere horror of the regicides, especially Cromwell. This feeling was most natural then. It may be admitted to be natural in certain Englishmen even at the present day. But what shall we say of Americans who now take the same view; who erect stained-glass windows in a Philadelphia church to the memory of the "Royal Martyr," or in New York or Boston hold absurd festivals in his praise?

Railway Work in the Philippines.

From Cassier's Magazine.

The fact that the entire railway system of the Philippine Islands at present consists of a single line of antiquated pattern, having a length of less than 125 miles, gives some idea of the neglect of this economic form of travel and transportation under the long Spanish régime. The road intersects the rich peninsula northwest of Manila and connects that city with Dagupan, a town on the east coast of the Island of Luzon which will eventually become an important one. To be exact, the length of the line is 122 miles. The gauge is 3 feet 6 inches, and the ties are of the finest hardwood, obtained from the forests along the line. On the entire length there are sixty iron bridges. As compared with the fairly substantial character of the roadbed, the rolling stock is very light. In speed and capacity the locomotives are insignificant, being of less than ten tons burden.

The usual speed varied from fifteen to twenty miles an hour, and when the American troops took possession their railroading astonished the natives, the speeds being frequently doubled. Compartment coaches are used, and these are divided into three classes or apartments, each apartment seating eight passengers. The few first-class coaches are provided with comfortable cane chairs, while the second-class apartments have rough wooden benches, and the third-class are bare and are usually crowded with natives carrying baskets and bundles of all descriptions. An ordinary train is made up of eight or ten carriages, most of them third-class, and the fare ranges from 2 to 5 cents, Mexican, per mile. The bulk of the freight now carried is made up of rice, sugar, hemp, and building material, and the rates on all classes of traffic are considerable.

To Me Your Heart Is Mute.

To me your heart is mute; all pleading words,
All passionate prayers of mine are breathed in vain;
I have no power to make its silent chords
Tremble with exquisite joy or tender pain.
Yet, soon or late, life's paths for you will change,
As if by witchery, to enchanted ways;
A wondrous radiance, new and sweet and strange,
Will cast its subtle glamour o'er the days.
It may be when the year is growing old,
Or at the time that purple violets blow;
It may be 'mid the Summer's green and gold,
Or when the blossoms sleep beneath the snow—
The Prince will come, and with his magic key
Unlock your heart and set its music free.
—E. MATHESON in Chambers's Journal.

We Are Cleaner To-day.

From The Cornhill.

With regard to all the refinements of habit conveyed in the words cleanliness, sanitation, and facility of locomotion, the small shopkeeper, the mechanic, the very peasant of to-day is better off than were Princes and noblemen seventy or eighty years ago. That little bathroom of poor Queen Marie Antoinette at the Trianon must have been almost as much an object of curiosity, for its singularity in her day, as it is now for its associations; and certain it is that in all those vast piles of buildings at Versailles, with all their gorgeous magnificence, bathrooms were an unknown quantity.

According to some authorities, Louis XIV. never washed—a little cold cream applied with a cambric handkerchief serving instead. This—let us hope—was a calumny, but in St. Simon's minute and detailed account of the monarch's day, from the handing in of his periwig through the closed bed curtains in the morning, until several Dukes and Marquises had handed the royal night chemise to each other, the highest in rank placing it on the royal shoulders, and his chaplain, kneeling at a prie-dieu at the foot of the bed, had said his night prayers for him, no mention is made of any ablutions, except that he was shaved every other day.

Mme. de Carette in her Souvenirs, gives a curious account of the state of the Tuileries under the Second Empire; the splendor of the state apartments in strange contrast with the discomfort and darkness of the interior of the place; narrow windowless corridors and staircases, with no ventilation and lighted with lamps both night and day; the consequent heat and oppressiveness becoming quite painful with the first return of Spring, and making the whole household sigh for the signal of departure for St. Cloud or Fontainebleau.

The Distance of the Stars.

Prof. Simon Newcomb in The Youth's Companion.

A problem in which astronomers are now much interested is that of the distances of the stars, especially how far out they extend. It was formerly thought that the brightest stars were the nearest, and the faintest the most distant. But it is now found that this is not the whole truth, and that some of the brightest stars are as far away as those which we cannot see without a telescope.

There are two remarkable cases of this kind. Canopus, in the constellation Argo, is, next to Sirius, the brightest star in the sky. But its distance is immeasurably great, so that astronomers have not been able to learn anything certain about it. The most interesting conclusion from this is that Canopus, although it is only a star in the sky, is really thousands of times brighter than the sun.

Canopus is not the only star of which this is true. Rigel, in the constellation Orion, is a star of the first magnitude; yet its distance is beyond all that the most powerful instruments of astronomy can fathom. There may be yet other stars ten thousand times as bright as the sun, and yet so far away that we do not see them as very bright stars.

There are now about sixty stars of whose distance astronomers have been able to get some idea. The distances of a few of the nearest of these have been measured with some approach to exactness, but the further a star is, the harder it becomes to secure exactness in such measurements. But astronomers are always trying to improve their instruments, and every year they are finding out more and more about the arrangement of the stars.

Perhaps before the twentieth century shall be half gone they will know how far off the Milky Way is—something they have as yet no certain way of learning.

The Curious Wheat Problem.

From The Spectator.

If Sir William Crookes is to be believed, scarcity of food is not by any means remote; it may come within sight of persons now alive, and these not very young. The case may be very easily stated. At present the deficiencies of the wheat-eating countries are supplied by North America, especially by the United States. In 1897-8 the wheat crop of the United States was about 340,000,000 bushels. Of this quantity 217,000,000 bushels were exported to Europe, where no country, excepting Russia and Turkey, grows enough for its own population. The States are able to do this without trenching on the home supply because the total population is not more than 75,000,000. In 1931, if the increase of population goes on at the same rate as that of the last thirty years, the 75,000,000 will have increased to 130,000,000, and the surplus for export will be no longer available.

Whence, therefore, will the wants of the world be supplied? Russia at present exports largely, the total being something more than two-fifths of that from the States. But it cannot be hoped that Russia will come to the rescue of a hungry world. It is already hungry itself, exporting food while its own people are starving. Any change here must be in the way of distribution. This change will be the more speedy because the Russian population, in spite of its sufferings, increases. Indeed, the difficulty of the general problem is aggravated by the fact that, up to the point of actual starvation, scarcity not only does not check, but actually stimulates, the rate of increase. A perfectly well-fed, well-educated, and generally comfortable population has a tendency to diminish rather than to grow.

An Encounter with Turner.

W. J. Stillman in the March Atlantic.

One day I received a message from Griffiths to say that Turner was coming to the gallery at a certain time on a business appointment, and if I would happen in just before the hour fixed for it I might see him. At the appointed hour Turner came, and found me in an earnest study of the pictures in the further end of the gallery, where I remained, unnoticing and unnoticed, until a sign from Griffiths called me up. He then introduced me as a young American artist who had a great admiration for his work, and who, being about to return home, would be glad to take him by the hand. I was amazed at the sight of this little old man with a nose like an eagle's beak and an eye like the eagle's, but in every other way insignificant, and half-awed and half-surprised I held out my hand. He put his behind him, regarding me with a humorous, malicious look, saying nothing. Confused and not a little mortified, I turned away, and, walking down the gallery, went to studying the pictures again.

When I looked back, a few minutes later, he held out his hand to me, and we entered into a conversation which lasted until Griffiths gave me a hint that Turner had business to transact which I must leave him to. He gave me a hearty handshake, and in his oracular way said, "H'mph—[nod] if you come to England again—h'mph—[nod]—h'mph—[nod]" and another handshake with more cordiality, and a nod for good-bye. I never saw a keener eye than his, and the way that he held himself up, so straight that he seemed almost to lean backward, with his forehead thrown forward, and his piercing eyes looking out from under their heavy brows, and his diminutive stature coupled with the imposing bearing, combined to make a very peculiar and vivid impression on me.

Scheme for the Capture of Weyler.

From "Under the Three Flags in Cuba," by G. C. Musgrave.

Gen. Weyler walked nightly down the Prado with only an aide and three secret police sauntering behind. Some Cubans often debated with me the feasibility of seizing him there one night, dragging him down the steps to the Punta beach, and shipping him down the coast to Gomez, to be held as a hostage for all Cuban prisoners. This would have been easy in the darkness with a launch, and a tug in the offing that could race the obsolete boats in the harbor. We worked persistently in planning this. The guards were to be overpowered by sudden onslaught from the rear, the General seized, pinioned, and embarked. Lack of funds delayed the attempt. Finally we chartered a tug in Key West, but the owner drew back at the last, and just as another boat was offered Weyler was recalled.

The Dutch Church and the Boers.

From The Fortnightly Review.

This Dutch Church was a privileged Church, and it had long traditions of its own which even the advent of colonists of all nationalities failed to erase. It has furnished the backbone of that curious oligarchy which has been cited as such an anomalous feature of the Boer States. Its peculiar religious tenets have been narrow and Calvinistic, and we cannot readily expect much from the pastors and Elders and Deacons of a Church that has fostered on one hand the pride of the Koopman and on the other the pride of the Calvinist in religion. Here is almost the worst possible combination for a colonial Church! Setting out from perfectly different standpoints, the old Dutch colonial Church seems to join hands with the antiquated despots of a Spanish South American Viceroyalty. Such a Viceroyalty, with its cumbrous Church and State apparatus, presupposed a home monopoly in all things, from the manufacture of a horseshoe to the appointment of a Prebendary. In the same way a Dutch East India Company, with its precise and silly rules about colonial trade, official etiquette, precedence, and ceremonies, all framed and manipulated by a chamber of seventeen at Amsterdam, meant a close monopoly. To-day the Boer States have proved themselves worthy successors of a clique of monopolists.

Artistic Signs.

From Municipal Affairs.

There is no need of having hideous things for signs. Signs may be beautiful. In Belgium particularly, a municipal art society has taken hold of the matter and initiated competitions for beautiful signs. They give liberal prizes for the best designs. Sculptors and skillful workers in iron compete because of the value of prizes and because of their interest in the work, and the merchants because of the advertisement which it gives them. The result has been that all over Brussels you find pretty signs, and the curious part is that the beautiful ones pay better than the ugly; for while the latter only receive a passing notice and then a feeling of disgust, the signs which are beautiful attract permanent attention.

Two Musical Performers.

From Longman's.

The late Dr. Spark, the Leeds Corporation organist, was often engaged for recitals and "openings" of organs in the east riding, and his blower followed him about with a devotion which would have been pathetic if it had not been so amusing. The blower would generally be first at the church, so that he might be sure of displacing the ordinary man, and when Spark arrived he would remark with the greatest sangfroid: "It's all right, Doctor, I'm here; and there's sure to be a good performance between us."

Old London Sundays.

From The Saturday Review.

We have got it into our heads that Sunday was better observed in the puritanical acceptance of the word three or four generations back than it is now. It was quite otherwise. All the great ladies when the Queen came to the throne, the Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Rutland, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Lady Hyde Parker, the Misses Walpole, had regular card parties on a Sunday, and there were concerts and receptions all over the town announced with becoming regularity in The Morning Post.

To "Bid Yourself Good-bye."

From The Spectator.

An admirable instance of "cheery stoicism" is found in the letter of a private in the Coldstreams, (now lying wounded at Wynberg,) describing his experiences in the battle at Modder River: "I happened to find a bit of looking glass. It made a rare bit of fun. As it was passed from comrade to comrade, they said: 'Have a last look at yourself, my boy, and bid yourself good-bye.' The laugh went round. Then 'Advance!' and we were at it again." Certainly, as Gen. Buller said, "the men are splendid."

The Damsel of the Plain.

When Rowland found the Damsel of the Plain,
Her daffodil orown lit all her shining head;
He kissed her mouth and through the world they sped,
The beauteous smiling world in sun and rain.
But, when long joys made love a golden chain,
He slew her by the sea; then, as he fled,
Voices of earth and air and oceans said;
"The maid was Truth: God bids you meet again."

Between the devil and the deep dark sea
He met a foe more soul-compelling still;
A feathered snake the monster seemed to be,
And wore a wreath o' the yellow daffodil.
Then spake the devil: "Rowland, fly to me;
When murdered Truth returns she comes to kill."
—THEODORE WATTS in The Athenaeum.

No Gentlemen in French Fiction.

George McLean Harper in the March Atlantic.

There is scarcely a man in French fiction, let alone a gentleman. Outdoor life, physical danger and prowess, the joy of muscular effort and victory over things, the glory of self control, the intoxication of free movement amid nature's terrible and fascinating sport—all these are infinitely better and more copiously rendered by Gogol and Tolstoï, by Fielding, Scott, and Stevenson, than by any Frenchman; for Dumas is unnatural, and Loti silly. Nor, apart from the description of sexual emotions, and apart from Balzac, has French literature a master of social synthesis to compare with Jane Austen, Thackeray, or Trollope, or with Turgenieff. And for novels of psychological analysis, with the same exceptions, there is no French diviner of the heart like Hawthorne and George Eliot; for Stendhal is dreary, and Bourget chooses to limit his fine powers to studying the outworn and wearisome questions of illicit love. Balzac alone of French novelists is great in a world-wide sense, but the traveler through the city of his creation needs a cicerone to save time.

Old Manners.

From The Cornhill.

A gentleman of the old school said some years ago: "When I was young, two gentlemen meeting in the street took off their hats to each other; a few years later and the bow had ceased; then came a time when they merely touched the brims of their hats; and now a jerk of the chin and a little grunt—H'm, h'm,' is considered sufficient salutation between two men of quality and fashion." The habit of remaining uncovered in the presence of ladies died hard, but it is a good many years since the late Lord D—— was conspicuous as the only man who always stood bareheaded in the crush room of the opera. "Mesdames," said an old lady, some fifty years ago, in reply to some complaints upon the changes in men's manners, 'vous êtes descendues de votre piédestal le jour ou vous avez permis aus messieurs re fumer devant vous." She little thought that in the days of the granddaughters of the women whom she was upbraiding, the smoking room would be common to both sexes, and the very idea of standing on a pedestal almost a subject of derision.

Theodore Roosevelt No Routine Man.

From The National Review.

What is wanted for the civil administration of the army and navy is in each case a man of the Roosevelt type. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, as he then was, was Under Secretary of the American Navy just before the Spanish-American war. He was a specialist, as his admirable history of the War of 1812 showed, and his well-thought-out, practical measures before the war virtually paved the way for the easy successes of 1898. He trebled the allowance of ammunition for target practice, and took care that not the most senior, but the most able, officer should be selected for the command of the chief American fleet. He may have made mistakes—his bill amalgamating engineers and executives may have been wrong, though we do not think so; but as to the value of his work as a whole there can be no doubt. Routine is nowhere so dangerous as in a navy, where in the long years of peace a tendency grows up to preserve traditions, and repress the individuality of the younger officers.

From Agathias.

"The livelong night I mourn; and when the day
A moment's rest had brought,
Cheep-cheeping swallows drive sweet sleep away,
The tears start welling from my wakeful eyes:
Again before my thought
Flitting Rodanthe's image seems to rise.
Peace, envious chatterers, peace: it was not I
Shore Philomela's tongue;
Mourn Itylus among the mountains—fly
To the wild cave of Epops, thither wing
And let me rest, not long.
Dreaming Rodanthe's arms about me cling."
—W. H. D. ROUSE in "An Echo of Greek Song."

Blowing Him Down.

From Longman's.

Dr. Isaac Barrow was an eminent divine, great at long sermons; three hours were nothing to him. On one occasion he was preaching in the Abbey, and had got well on in his "tenthly, my brethren," without any indication of the stream's running dry. Now the Abbey is a show-place as well as a church; and the showmen—to wit, the vergers—became restive under the eloquence of Dr. Barrow. Accordingly, as the veracious chronicler records, they "caused the organs to play, until they had blowed him down." Here again, you see, the organs blew. Whether the organist was asleep—not unlikely, for organists prefer a sleep to a long sermon any day—and one of the vergers officiated at the keys, I do not know, but I confess I should like to have heard the "voluntary"—fit name!—that "blowed" Isaac Barrow down.

Disraeli's Answer.

From the Memorial of the Duchess of Teck.

"It always gave her Royal Highness great pleasure to meet Mr. Disraeli. She admired his imperialism, and had the greatest confidence in his judgment, and she felt that, whatever the issue before the country might be, the honor of England was safe in his hands. The great statesman also liked to converse with Princess Mary, but while appreciating her grasp of political problems when it came to disclosing Cabinet secrets, he was not to be charmed into making admissions, or telling tales out of school. One evening at dinner, during a crisis in foreign affairs, Princess Mary, who was puzzled at the inaction of the Government, turned to him and said: 'What are we waiting for, Mr. Disraeli?' The Prime Minister paused for a moment to take up the menu, and, looking at the Princess, gravely replied, 'Mutton and potatoes, ma'am.'"

"Studying German."

From Werner's Magazine.

(Recited with a book.)

"Ich habe gehabt—
Du es"—no, no—
"Du hast gehabt—
Er—se"——Oh, shoo fly—I never can learn such gibberish!

"Ich haba—Ich—Ich"—Christopher Columbus, how it does twist my tongue, but I must learn it—of course I must learn it—if it puts every muscle in my face out of joint. "Du hast gehabt." Jehosaphat, I believe I've got the lockjaw now. "Ich habe, Ich habe, Ich habe"—when I learn to speak this beloved language fluently, I am going to Europe, visit Germany, sit beside the Emperor like Consuela did, and charm him with my "Ich habe gehabt." I shall be able by that time to pronounce it very much better than I do now. Dear me, I am beginning to think that I am getting on very slowly—quite discouraged at times—looks as if there was no Dutch in me.

"Du hast gehabt—Du has—Du"—Oh, the poor old professor, how he does scowl, and how earnestly he will say, "Oh, my dear mees, you nefer study much, I fears you should apply your mind—you me so fery much worried."—Worried! worried?—I'd like to know what about me? you old goose—"Ich haba gahabt," not much, old fellow, I no love you—but I really do believe—to give him his dues—he does try his level best to bang the stuff into my head.

The Indecent Cuckoo.

From The Academy.

The most affectionate of birds is the bullfinch—tender to his wife, kind to his children, faithful even to a human friend, and, as might be expected, he mates for life. When the last scarlet hips are rotting on the bare hedgerow, you may still see him and the wife he courted in the greenwood eating and roosting together. But the cuckoo is at the other end of the scale. He has not the decency to stick to his wife even for a season, and she spends Summer flirting with a succession of males, and laying eggs from about the 9th of April to the middle of June. A lady robin or herge-sparrow, knowing that she will have to feed and nurse her offspring, takes care that they shall not number more than four or five. The cuckoo doesn't care. Without making a nest she lays her egg at the hedge root, and then flies with it in her mouth to the first home that comes handy. She does not even inquire into the character of the nurse, since her egg has been found among those of over a hundred species, ranging in size from the wren to the wood-pigeon.

From so careless and disreputable a parent is it reasonable to expect any but a monstrous progeny? But the young cuckoo, though wicked, is interesting. Indeed, he presents to students of evolution a problem that becomes more difficult and fascinating as the facts become more fully ascertained. When newly out of the shell, the naked, feeble, sprawling monster proceeds to shoulder his foster chicks or eggs out of the nest.

The Octopus.

We once interviewed a young octopus—
In a cave by the seashore he blocked up us:
—"I'll show you," said he,
"How loving I'll be"—
And with all his eight tentacles he locked up us.
—From Puck.

Weapons of the Maya Indians.

From Chambers's Journal.

These Indians have acquired extraordinary dexterity with the bow and arrow, which, with the spear, is their only weapon; though the boys, before they are strong enough to draw the bow, often use a sling made from a strip of rawhide, with which they kill squirrels and small birds. The bows are about five feet long, made of a thin, tough strip of cuhoon palm, well seasoned. The arrows are of two kinds—those used for shooting fish in the water and those for use in the bush. The former, made of a thin slip of sapodilla, is very heavy in proportion to its length, is tipped with a tiny splinter of obsidian or volcanic glass, and barbed nearly one-third up the shaft; while to the base is attached a thin cord of henequen. This arrow is a most deadly weapon for either fish or fresh-water turtle; but is effective only to a depth of from four to six inches. The arrow for use in the bush is much longer; its shaft is very light, generally made of reed or the spike which bears the flower of the sugar-cane, to which is spliced five or six inches of sapodilla, tipped with flint.

The arrows are usually carried in a tiger-skin quiver, and can be used with marvelous rapidity, as the following incident will show: A chief of the Lacandones of my acquaintance, named Canek, had been on bad terms with his father-in-law for some time. One morning, while hunting in the bush, he espied the old man in an anana tree, gathering the apples. He at once fired an arrow at the man, striking him through the chest; and, while the body was falling, placed another arrow in the neck. Fortunately for himself, he managed to reach the nearest Spanish settlement before any of the murdered man's relatives could overtake him.

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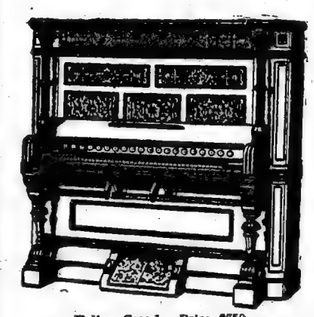

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Special to The New York Times.

GREENVILLE, S. C., March 3.—The United States Court for the District of South Carolina, which meets here three times a year, affords a fine opportunity to study the genus moonshiner. The makers of blockade whisky are everywhere in evidence. They lounge awkwardly on the benches of the courtroom; they restlessly pace the corridors; they throng the sidewalks and sit on the curbstones, chewing tobacco and discussing the proceedings of the court.

The vacant lots of the town are full of their wagons, one and two horse vehicles, sometimes canvas-covered. Beside each wagon stands a bony mule or horse, or a patient and scraggy little steer, munching fodder and "shucks," and lazily whisking his tail at the flies. Some of the wagons contain the wives and babies of the owners, and among the wheels one sees many hounds and gaunt, nondescript curs, dozing in the shade. The mountaineer is independent of hotels. When he has a journey like this to make he takes his family along, sleeps in his wagon, and does his cooking in primitive fashion on the ground.

The moonshiner of the mountain region of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee is a type found nowhere else, which has been well studied by Charles Egbert Craddock and a few of the short story writers, but which still possesses for lovers of the picturesque an unfailing attraction. To the stranger he appears at first glance a very ordinary individual. He is generally long, lean, slow of speech, mild in manner, rough in dress and deportment, and apparently dull in intellect. But, once his confidence is gained, he proves to be an interesting character. In his humble home, which is usually a double-roomed log hut, he is industrious, fairly honest, kind to his wife and children, sometimes deeply religious, fond of music and dancing, and his conversation is by no means dull. The student of language will be delighted with his quaint speech, abounding as it does in archaic and obsolete words handed down without the aid of books or manuscripts, and so nearly forgotten elsewhere that even English philologists sometimes fall into the error of classing them as American provincialisms. Nearly always his surname shows him to be of pure English descent, and he has preserved unimpaired the old English passionate love of personal freedom and of home, and his unquestionable right to defend the latter even against the powers that be. He is English also in his readiness to resent an insult, and though he may lie occasionally, it is never safe to inform him of the fact.

QUALIFIED RESPECT FOR LAW.

The moonshiner has a great respect for the law—with a few important reservations. All the statute books in existence cannot persuade him that he has not a perfect right to make his corn into whiskey and to sell it without interference in the shape of revenue taxes and deputy marshals. This view of the matter, as explained by himself, is quite simple: Besides a few vegetables and fruits, corn is the only crop he can raise with his slow ox or steer on the few spots of arable land belonging to him. This he can sell for fifty cents per bushel after hauling it from fifteen to forty miles over the worst roads in the world. The same bushel of corn will make three gallons of whiskey, which is easily transported, and for which, if he is successful in dodging the "revenues," he will receive from three to five dollars.

The laws against murder and manslaughter also are nullified by the moonshiner when deputy marshals become too inquisitive, when a neighbor turns informer and reveals to othe officers the hiding place of a "still," and occasionally even when a stranger, whose business is not plainly evident and legitimate according to mountain ideas, ventures too far into the highlands. Long experience with officers of the law and with the disguises assumed by them has rendered the mountaineer very suspicious. A stranger on the mountain roads is closely and constantly watched. By an ingenious system of signaling—a sort of wireless telegraphy—his coming is heralded far before him; and if he seems too curious, or if chance leads him too near to some rude distillery concealed in a ravine, he may be quietly "abolished," and his friends will never hear of him again. In the ethics of the mountain region no disgrace attaches to imprisonment for any of these offenses. Most of the men in every old moonshining district have been in jail for one or more short terms, but no one looks down on his neighbor on this account. Like sickness and death, it is simply a misfortune to which all are liable.

Besides the manufacture and sale of blockade whisky, the mountaineer has one other important source of income—the Treasury of the United States. Considering the trouble and risk to which he is subjected by the importunities of Government agents, he thinks himself fully justified in drawing from the Government all the money he can get his hands on. Often, therefore, he becomes a professional witness. One dollar and a half a day, with mileage, is no small matter to the man who rarely sees more than $100 or $200 in a year.

A PROFITABLE CONSPIRACY.

It was said a few years ago that great abuses had arisen in the United States courts of the Southern mountain region from this source. A number of men having united in a conspiracy to defraud the Government, one of the number would be reported for some minor violation of the revenue laws, the rest summoned as witnesses, and even when the case went no further than the Grand Jury there was money for all. If it came to trial an acquittal was the usual result, and the amount received by the conspirators was large. But, the ways of a jury being mysterious, in rare instances the defendant was convicted. In such an event, he cheerfully served his two or three months in jail, receiving his share of the proceeds when he regained his liberty. At the next term of court he would appear as a witness, while one of the fellow-conspirators took his place in the prisoner's dock, and the work went merrily on. It is thought that this method of swindling the Government has now been largely checked, but many insignificant cases still consume the time of the courts and increase their expenses.

In the courtroom the moonshiner does not appear to advantage. Here, unless something of unusual interest is going on, the scene is dull enough. The day is warm and many of the spectators are dozing in their seats. The lawyers, the jurors, and the witnesses look hot and tired. Only the defendant in the prisoner's box is wide awake and anxious. As the witnesses take the stand one may find some interest in noting their peculiarities of dress and speech. Many of the men wear no coats, their only garments being a shirt of "hickory stripe" and a pair of homespun jean trousers—"copperas breeches" in the mountain vernacular. Some of the younger ones are barefooted. The women one sees are unattractive, sallow, wrinkled, and bent with hard labor at the plow, the hoe, and the loom. Even among the girls a rosy, blooming face is seldom seen. As a rule the witnesses are cool and self-possessed. They may be ignorant, but they do not lack sense and shrewdness.

THE MOONSHINER IN JAIL.

Next to living with him in his home, the best way to study the mountaineer is to visit him in jail, after the court has adjourned and his friends have gone home. He is then much more ready to respond to advances from strangers and to answer the questions of the curious. At first, however, he is suspicious and reticent; but once convinced that you are actuated merely by scientific curiosity and that you are not a secret emissary of the despised "revenues" he will be perfectly willing to talk.

The Greenville jail is strongly built of huge blocks of Kentucky limestone. The cells are closed with steel grathings drawn across the doorways by means of a screw and a crank operated from the outside. The only windows are narrow slits in the wall, covered with heavy wire netting. After a session of the court the building is crowded. Prisoners are there awaiting transportation to other county jails, and there are generally five or six, whose sentences exceed one year's imprisonment, and who will be sent to the Ohio State penitentiary at Columbus. This is what the mountaineer dreads. A few months in the home jail, where he can see his family and friends and receive from them supplies of food, clothing, and tobacco, is a matter of small moment, but a trip to Ohio is like a journey to the other side of the world. He has known men to go there and die—the free spirit of the mountain man cannot stand long confinement, steady work, and the rigors of a Northern climate. Pneumonia or consumption is apt to liberate him before his time expires.

Sometimes, however, it happens that death and justice are both cheated. One of the most noted moonshiners in South Carolina, and one who was implicated in the killing of several officers, was sent up to Columbus for life. After two or three years' imprisonment it was thought that he was dying of consumption, and the President pardoned him in order that he might die at home. That was ten or twelve years ago. But to-day Major Redmond Hale and sound, is still making whisky in a licensed distillery in Walhalla, a little mountain town in South Carolina. A famous brand of "mountain dew" is sold under his name, and his lithograph portrait adorns the heads of the barrels.

From the outside of the jail the visitor can see the sad and wistful faces of the prisoners pressed against the netting of the narrow windows, and here he will sometimes meet their friends who have come to converse with them. In one of the middle cells on the lower floor the grating has been cut with a file, leaving an opening large enough to admit a hand and a pint bottle of whisky or other small article, and the prisoners find it a great convenience. In return for the favor of their conversation they sometimes ask the "outsider" for tobacco, weisky, or newspapers, or request him to write letters for them to wives, friends, and sweethearts at home. Here, it may be remarked, is one of the few places where one may hear the "we 'uns" and "you 'uns" so often quoted by writers of alleged Southern dialect.

ESCAPE OF A CONDEMNED MAN.

The jail has its traditions, and these are known to all the mountaineers. It is so strongly built that nothing short of dynamite could effect an exit, but yet there have been prisoners who escaped. The most noted of these was "Little Bill" Howard. He was a stupid young fellow, of medium size, rough in manner, and surly in speech, and no one supposed him capable of planning to escape as he did. His story is only one exemplification of the truth, which officers of the law fuily recognize, that the mountaineer is not such a fool as he looks.

Howard was convicted of the murder of a man named Ross, who was supposed to be an informer, and was sentenced to be hanged. He made his escape only a few weeks before the time set for his execution. It is, or was, a custom in Greenville to permit the wives of prisoners to visit them in jail and sometimes to spend the night. On this occasion Howard's wife, a stout young woman, was brought by her father-in-law to spend a day and night in jail with her husband. As he lived thirty miles up in the mountains, the old man wished to start home very early in the morning. So before it was fairly daylight the old jailer was called up to let out Mrs. Howard. He did so, as he supposed, but on entering the jail a few hours later he was astonished to find Mrs. Howard, dressed in her husband's clothes, in the cell and the condemned man gone. Not knowing what else to do with her, the authorities later in the day released Mrs. Howard. "Little Bill" remained in hiding for a few months, but was at last recaptured, obtained a new trial, and was acquitted.

A more pathetic story is told here, though the incident to which it refers occurred in Georgia. A moonshiner from the mountain region was serving his time in the jail in Atlanta when he heard that his baby at home was very sick. He brooded over the subject a few days, and then one morning, when the prisoners were taking their exercise in the yard, made a ladder of two of his companions and went over the wall. After walking over 100 miles, he reached home, only to find that the baby had been buried the day before his arrival. He again set out for Atlanta, and in a few days knocked at the door of the jail, asking to be readmitted and excusing his unceremonious departure on the ground that when he thought of his baby and its mother there in the mountain home alone and helpless, he "jest had to go."

REPORTERS SANG FOR MOODY.

Incident of a Revival Service Once Held in Carnegie Hall.

While Dwight L. Moody was conducting revival services in Carnegie Hall a few years ago, his audience one afternoon witnessed an apt illustration of his manner of getting persons to do what he wanted.

The big hall was crowded down stairs and in the galleries. The audience was composed about equally of men and women. The great majority of those present were well dressed. A number of wealthy church people were among those whom Mr. Moody addressed. Prominent in front seats in the gallery to the right of the speaker were Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage.

Mr. Moody made an especially touching address. His subject was a good mother's love and influence. It was evident that he had in mind his own mother. Mr. Moody was himself moved to tears. His hearers were equally affected. The hymns sung were Mr. Moody's favorites. Mr. Sankey led the singing. There was a quartet present from Mr. Moody's institution in Massachusetts, and by placing some of the other singers in the gallery the hymns were sung in a way that was particularly effective.

Mr. Moody, in calling the singing of a certain hymn, in a voice that was affected by his emotion, said: "I want all to join in the singing. Every one must sing." Below the speaker's platform was a long table at which a number of reporters were seated. As Mr. Moody's eyes rested upon them he cried out, "The reporters, too. Every one must sing. Here and here and here," picking up one after another of the hymnbooks within his reach and throwing them upon the reporters' table.

As the audience arose the unusual sight was presented of all the newspaper men stopping work for the time and rising, hymn-books in hand. Most of them sang, too. Several who couldn't sing at all pretended to do so. One of their number, however, a dark-haired, dark-eyed, athletic-looking fellow, showed that he had a strong, musical voice. His notes rang through the hall, and Mr. Moody looked at the man intently as if he was regretting that so vigorous a hymn singer could not be included among the revival cohorts.

THEY TOOK THE PALMS.

The Children Did Not Want to Hurt the Old Man's Feelings.

They didn't look at all like lost children, and they certainly hadn't run away. There was some evidence of care about them, too. Pinned about the little girl's shoulders was the worn fragment of a faded shawl. The little boy wore mittens, and a time-greened overcoat. With a single glance of amused suspicion the red-faced Broadway "copper" watched them cross Thirtieth Street and stop in front of a florist's shop.

"There, that's the one mamma likes," said the little girl pointing to a Japanese palm marked "very hardy, price $1."

"You know she said we were to look at all of the pretty green things and then tell her all about them, because she may never see them again, and—"

"I've saved up 10 cents," the little boy broke in. "Do you suppose the man would sell us just a single green leaf?"

"Weren't they just too cute for anything with their little conversation?" a handsomely gowned young woman standing in the group about the window asked of her inane, silk-hatted escort.

The man laughed. The boy looked up at the woman with large eyes, in which the tears came as he saw only amusement in her face. The woman flushed.

"Oh, give him a dollar, Clarence," she said, "and let them buy their plant."

The man lazily extended a silver-laden hand.

"Here, boy," he drawled.

The little girl's tiny fingers stiffened.

"Thank you very much," she said, coldly, "but mamma doesn't allow us to take things from strangers."

"Impudent brat," the woman snarled, dragging her companion away.

An old man whose white hair reaching to his shoulders was surmounted by a dingy silk hat, witnessing the incident, laid his hand upon the little girl's shoulder. She looked into his face, and then, smiling, reached for his hand. The trio went into the shop, where two of the palms were speedily wrapped up. Then the little girl shook hands with the old man.

"We'll take them from you, Sir," she said.

The policeman put the children on a Broadway car and paid their fare.

"We really shouldn't have taken them," he heard the sister say to the brother; "but then we didn't want to hurt his feelings, and then—then, you know, there's mamma."

THE PAN-AMERICAN FAIR

Buffalo Citizens Are Working Hard for Success.

FEATURES OF THE EXPOSITION

Buildings Will Be Architecturally Attractive—Electrical Displays Are Planned on an Extensive Scale.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, March 3.—That all roads next year will lead to Buffalo is the confident expectation of the promoters and managers of the Pan-American Exposition. From the day when the first test of local sentiment occurred, at a dinner at the Iroquois Hotel, resulting in immediate subscriptions for $500,000, the enterprise has not lagged. Four hundred citizens, including representatives from neighboring cities, joined in the incorporation of the company, and the interest they have manifested in its development has permeated Western New York, where there are 12,000 subscribers to the company's stock. Only $1,000,000 of stock has been issued, there being at present no use for more money.

The charter permits the issue of $2,500,000 in stock, and of bonds to an equal amount. No trouble is apprehended in floating as much of the authorized issue as may be needed.

An instance of the spirit awakened is found in the donation for the company's use of parts of two floors in the largest office building in the city. Rent will be free so long as the company may wish the offices, which are spacious and sufficient. An offer by J. J. Albright, a merchant, to erect at his own cost a Fine Arts Building, at a probable expenditure of $250,000, for use by the Exposition and afterward to become city property, furnishes an example of local enthusiasm which is conspicuous because of the amount involved, but it is none the less illustrative of general feeling.

The Historical Society Building will also doubtless become a permanent attraction, for the Assembly has passed a bill appropriating $100,000 for such a building on the Exposition grounds, and there is no reason to suppose that the Senate or the Governor will object to the bill.

To the $100,000 thus provided the city will add $25,000 and the Historical Society $25,000. Both of these buildings will be located on the portion of the grounds now comprised within Delaware Park, and will enrich nature's lavish endowment of that resort.

These will be the only permanent structures, according to present plans. The Government and State Buildings are intended only for temporary use. They will occupy leased land. The Exposition will cover 347 acres, of which 133 are in Delaware Park, the remainder being leased from private owners.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE.

Although nearly all of the buildings will be only temporarily useful, the attention to be given to the design and construction will be most careful and elaborate. With this purpose in view a board of architects has been chosen, consisting of John M. Carrere of Carrere & Hastings, Chairman; John G. Howard and Walter Cook of New York, Robert S. Peabody and George F. Shipley of Boston, and George Cary, August C. Esenwein, and Edward B. Green of Buffalo.

The main buildings were assigned to the individual members of the board as follows: Liberal Arts and Agriculture to George F. Shipley, Machinery and Transportation and Electricity to Edward B. Green, Electric Tower to John G. Howard, Stadium, Restaurant, Station, and Cloister to Walter Cook, Horticultural, Forestry, and Graphic Arts to Robert S. Peabody, Temple of Music to August C. Esenwein, Mines, Ethnology, and Entrances to George Cary, landscape plan, bridges, and all form of landscape work to John M. Carrere.

The style of architecture adopted is the free Renaissance, which lends itself to warmth, brilliancy, and color effects, peculiarly fitting to the underlying purpose of the Exposition, as the exponent of Pan-American life, climate, customs, and diversified interests. It is to illustrate the achievements and possibilities of American enterprise throughout this hemisphere and in the colonies attached thereto. Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Guam are to have place as belonging to America, but Europe is not invited or expected. Canada will, of course, exhibit. All of the States will be represented, and beyond doubt the State Buildings will conform to the plan to make the Exposition architecturally unique.

THE MAIN BUILDINGS.

The Machinery and Transportation Building, 500 by 350 feet, will face on the mall. This building is designed in a type of Spanish Renaissance, with initial inspiration in the mission buildings found in Mexico and California, supplemented by later examinations of Renaissance work in Spain, modified to suit the conditions of the Exposition. It is to be in the form of a hollow square, with arcades on all sides. In the interior will be a court 100 by 200 feet, adorned by a long pool of water, with a fountain surrounded by shrubs and flowers. The roof will be of red tile, the walls of cement, and the outer structure highly colored.

The facades will present an arcaded effect corresponding in appearance to mission cloisters, the eaves having great overhangs. Each façade is broken by an important architectural feature, and each corner flanked with low pavilions, the design giving large plain surfaces for color, while the eaves give deep shadows. The color scheme is made up in reds and yellows, light in tint.

The loggias, balconies, pavilions, and other places are to be ornamented with shrubs, vines, and flowers, blending with the coloring of the building. The openings will be grilled with specimens of wrought-iron rejas, or grill screens, such as are seen in examples of Spanish architecture of the sixteenth century. The building will have numerous entrances, the principal ones being in the centre of the four façades.

The three buildings for horticulture, graphic arts, and forestry, will form a picturesque group at the end of the West Garden. The largest of these, the Horticultural Building, is to stand between the other two on an axis with the garden, the Forestry Building on the north side, the Graphic Arts on the south, adjoining the lake. Arcades will connect the three buildings, forming in front a semi-circular court. Between the arcades the ground rises slightly to the level of the Fountain of the Seasons.

The area of the Horticultural Building will be 45,000 square feet. The Graphic Arts and Forestry Buildings will each cover 30,000 square feet, and are similar in design. In plan the Horticultural Building is square, with central lantern, rising to a height of 240 feet at the intersection of the four arms of a Greek cross, which includes in its angles four small domes. On the centre of each façade will be a deeply recessed arched entrance.

The Graphic Arts and Forestry Buildings will have four corner towers, and on the east façade a vaulted loggia of three arches forming the main entrance.

The broad white wall surfaces are ornamented with colored bas-reliefs. Arabesques of twining vines of fruit and flowers will decorate the numerous pilasters of the façades and arcades. The decoration of the Graphic Arts and Forestry Buildings will be chiefly confined to the vaulted ceilings of their loggias, with brilliantly colored decorations.

The northern part of the exhibition ground is to be occupied by a square about 500 feet from east to west and 350 feet from north to south. The buildings bounding three sides of this square are of the style adopted—a very free version of Spanish architecture—has suggested the name of the Plaza, which has been given it. The central portion of this square is occupied by a terrace only very slightly raised above the surface of the square, and surrounding a sunken garden, in the middle of which will be a band stand. The terrace as well as the garden itself will afford a large space for listeners who attend the concerts which it is proposed to give.

The Stadium, or athletic field, has been in all its details a subject of careful study. It will resemble in a general way that erected at Athens a few years ago, although this one can be, of course, only a temporary structure. It will contain easily 25,000 spectators, and is intended as a model of what it is hoped may be executed some day in permanent form. The total length of the Stadium, including the building which forms the entrance, is about 870 feet, and the breadth about 500 feet.

ELECTRICAL DISPLAYS.

Plans for the electrical illumination of the exposition have been prepared. They provide for electrical displays more attractive than any scheme of illumination ever carried out on a large scale. As an illustration of some of these electrical attractions, take the Court of Fountains. This court, flanked on each side by the main buildings and the esplanade, with its sunken gardens of tropical foliage, will be 1,700 feet long, and have an area of 850,000 square feet. It will be brilliantly lighted without the aid of a single arc lamp. This will be done by the use of over 100,000 incandescent lamps of eight and sixteen candle power, producing an illumination highly diffused and with no intense points of brilliancy.

Probably the most attractive electric display will be at and near the electric tower at the north end of the Court of Fountains. This tower is to be 300 feet high, and has on each side colonnades, and in the immediate front and facing the Court of Fountains will be a niche 70 feet high and 30 feet wide. In this niche will be a magnificent water display. The flow of water will be broken into individual drops by ingenious devices, each drop a prism permeated to the fullest extent with colored and limitless combinations.

In the elaboration of the architectural and landscape designs the architects have engaged the co-operation of the Society of Mural Painters and of the National Society of Sculptors. The United States Government Building, which, with the exhibits, will cost $500,000, and the State Building, for which with exhibits $300,000 has been appropriated, will conform in style to the general architectural plan of tiled roofs, overhanging eaves, and a profusion of towers, minarets, and domes. The Government Building is to consist of three parts joined by a colonnade.

At present the grounds are without buildings excepting one, known as the Service Building. It has been occupied since Dec. 13, having been built in thirty-two days. Architects and engineers are now making out plans there and supervising the preparation of the grounds. A canal to pass entirely around the grounds will be dug by Spring, with the free use of dynamite, and roads and paths will be planned and the landscape that is to be planted will be prepared. With the arrival of warm weather building will begin.

MANY ACCEPTANCES RECEIVED.

Official acceptances of invitations have already been received from Canada, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala, Chile, the Argentine Republic, Dutch Guiana, and Guadaloupe, and unofficial assurances have come from other Pan-American countries that, as soon as legislative sanction may be had, they will engage to make a showing typical of the varied interests that distinguish them. Consular efforts to the same end in the West Indies promise gratifying results.

Commercial bodies throughout the country have also responded to invitations to join in the enterprise. The New York Chamber of Commerce, the Chicago Board of Trade, and the Farmers' National Congress are among the most prominent of these that have replied by formal resolutions of encouragement.

The problem of transportation, both for passengers and exhibits, has been practically solved. All of the twenty-six lines of railroad converging here will use the belt line tracks, which pass the exposition grounds, and the best obtainable rates are promised. Railroad and steamship lines say they will make for passengers as liberal rates as may be arranged. For exhibits the usual concession is assured from railroads of full rates to the exposition and free return, in case the exhibits may not have changed hands. Coastwise steamship companies will undertake to carry free both ways all exhibits furnished by Governments if expenses of handling are paid, and to give private exhibitors free freight, exclusive of expenses of handling, full tariff one way and free return, or full tariff one way and half rate for the return.

This is the first time New York has planned a display so ambitious. Blessed always with a salubrious climate, the season here from May to November is especially attractive. That is to be the period of the exposition in 1901. It is hoped by those who are giving their time and energy to this undertaking that it may prove a not unworthy celebration of the opening of the new century. With that purpose all of Western New York is in hearty accord.

ON CONSOLIDATED BREWERIES.

Journal of the Trade Gives Figures to Show That They Cannot Pay Dividends.

The Brewers' Journal for March again calls attention to the failure of the greater number of consolidated brewing companies to conduct business on a dividend-paying basis. In an editorial The Journal says in part:

"Reviewing the conditions under which brewery consolidations have been effected in the United States and their present status, there is no question but what, in a very large number of cases, the companies organized were enormously overcapitalized. Some of these companies have not paid any dividends on their preferred or common stock for several years past. Subsequent results indicate that in many cases a lack of care was exercised in the examination into their condition and the amount of their bona fide profits at the time of purchase, and in their appraisement, as well as in the work of the expert accountants, who conducted the investigation of their books, assets, &c.

"That the present intense and disastrous competition prevailing in the brewing trade, its general demoralization and the ruinously low prices of lager beer and ale are in large measure due to the effects of consolidation schemes, admits of no reasonable doubt. The promiscuous distribution, by promoters and the talent of circulars and prospectuses calling attention to alleged profits made by brewers, that were grossly exaggerated, in many instances misleading, and their publication in the daily press throughout the country, have not only inspired saloon keepers with a feeling of dissatisfaction and a false idea that they were paying exorbitant prices for beer, but they have tempted capitalists to go into this alleged phenomenally lucrative business, and have thus been the cause of the establishment, in many cases, of new breweries, which have only served to intensify the existing competition, although a number of these new ventures have already been abandoned as unprofitable.

"The imposition by the Government of the war tax of an extra one dollar per barrel on malt liquors was doubtless greatly influenced, if not instigated, by erroneous impressions in regard to brewers' profits, due largely to the exaggerations and deliberate misrepresentations of consolidation schemers and promoters."

A tabulated statement showing the condition of six representative consolidated companies in the first year of their organization and their present condition is given to illustrate the effect of consolidation on brewery properties which previous to their consolidation were fairly profitable. The companies cited are the Baltimore Breweries Company of Baltimore, the Bartholomay Brewing Company of Rochester, City of Chicago Brewing and Malting Company of Chicago, the Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries of Chicago and Milwaukee, the New York Breweries Company of New York City, and the San Francisco Breweries of San Francisco, San José, Oakland, and Berkeley, Cal. None of these companies paid a dividend on its common stock last year.

The Baltimore Breweries Company was organized in 1889. It paid a 7 per cent. dividend in 1889. Its last dividend was paid in 1890. The Bartholomay Brewing Company was also organized in 1889. The first year it paid a dividend of 15 per cent., but since 1897 no dividend has been declared. The City of Chicago Brewing and Malting Company was organized in 1890, and paid a dividend of 15 per cent. that year. Its last dividend was paid in 1893. The Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries were consolidated in 1891, paying the first year a dividend of 10 per cent. No dividends have been paid since 1893. The New York Breweries Company, organized in 1888, paid its first year a dividend of 15 per cent., and ceased declaring dividends in 1894. The San Francisco Breweries were organized in 1890, paid that year a dividend of 5 per cent., and have been operated without profit since 1891.

MANILA HOSPITAL AID SOCIETY.

Mrs. E. H. Liscum Made President—Contributions Needed.

The Manila Hospital Aid Society, which is composed of American women in Manila, has been reorganized since the departure of Mrs. Henry W. Lawton, the widow of Major Gen. Lawton, who had acted as its President. Mrs. E. H. Liscum, formerly Vice President, has been chosen to succeed Mrs. Lawton, and new committees have been formed. The work of the society has been chiefly in the distribution of books, games, delicacies, pajamas, and other articles among the sick and wounded soldiers in the islands. Many people in the United States have assisted the society by contributions, but the work has grown and contributions are needed.

All of the articles mentioned will be accepted by the society in large or small quantities, as will anything which may add to the comfort of the sick and wounded in a tropical country. Information as to the shipment of boxes may be obtained from the Depot Quartermaster at any large city in the United States or from Mrs. H. W. Lawton, Pewee Valley, Ky. Each box should be plainly marked with the sender's name and "For Distribution Among the Hospitals," and addressed to Mrs. E. H. Liscum, Manila, P. I. Packages weighing four pounds or less can be sent by mail at the domestic rate of postage.

OIL BOOM IN CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles County the Centre of a Growing Industry.

MANY QUICK FORTUNES MADE

Product of the Wells Is Used for Fuel, but Experts Hope to Find Illuminating Oil Deeper Down.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, March 3.—During the year 1899 Southern California realized nearly $4,000,000 from her oil industries, but probably no person out of a thousand in the East knows that California is an oil-producing State. Oranges, lemons, sugar beets, and gold have been the commodities up to this time, by which investors have been attracted, but for many years oil has been quietly developed.

Oil was discovered some years ago in the Mission Hills, in the southern portion of the San Gabriel Valley, these wells being good producers. At Santa Barbara oil was found, the wells even being pushed out into the ocean; then attempts were made to find the connecting link between Santa Paula and the Puente oil district in the San Gabriel Valley, and as a result the hills north of Los Angeles became dotted with wells. Oil was soon found, and the tall monuments of industry became so numerous that the beauty of the resident part of the city was threatened. Land which had lain dormant since the days of the famous boom of 1885-6, eating itself up with taxes, became once more valuable, and is now yielding a flowing river of gold in the form of oil, and there are those who think the entire city rests on a vast oil deposit.

The oil boom grew slowly and legitimately. The tall, towerlike structure reached out from Los Angeles, and to-day at or near the town of Fullerton there is an oil city, with a valuable and increasing product. Every county in Southern California produces oil. The industry is undoubtedly in its infancy; but interest has grown so rapidly in the past few months that it will not be surprising to see it soon lead in all the industries of Southern California. The great drawback to the Southwest has been the lack of coal, but oil has taken its place. Nearly all the railroads leading into the city are now burning it, as are many of the steamship lines.

In 1898 California produced 2,285,900 barrels of oil, divided up as follows: City of Los Angeles, 1,182,600 barrels; Puente, 125,000; Whittier, 74,000; Ventura County, 427,000; Santa Barbara County, 132,000; Orange County, 182,000; Fresno County, 150,000; Kern County, 10,000; Santa Clara County, 3,000. In 1899 the production was 2,833,500 barrels, for which about $1 per barrel was received.

In Los Angeles City alone there are now 750 producing wells, and new ones are being sunk daily. On what is known as the Uncle Sam tract there are five wells producing 300 barrels a day, which is eating up the tankage capacity of 2,600 barrels very rapidly. On the Phelps and Beverage tract of twenty-two acres much interest is centred, as it is a new field. Here five wells are running.

This oil development has caused the formation of a very active anti-oil party in Los Angeles, composed of people who do not desire to see the wells encroach on the city, but they are creeping nearer and nearer. Near the grounds of the Baptist College over sixty derricks can be counted, and others are going up. Every owner of land has rented, sold, or permitted some one to bore on the percentage plan, and land that has lain idle for years and been considered a dead loss has become the scene of great activity. There is much to recall the days of the boom, though people are not yet marching to the music of brass bands to buy stock. All classes appear to be interested. The conductors on the road quote the latest news; hack drivers give points on the newest developments, and men are going about the country selling stock on commission. An interesting feature of the excitement is the appearance of the diviner, who, with a rod or twig, promises to tell exactly where there is oil, and who has the best of explanations as to why he did not find it after failure. One of these men was invited to a large ranch recently. The ranch owner was a skeptic, and he asked the man if he could find water as well. The divining rod man replied in the affirmative, and actually located every water pipe on the place.

The Columbia Company of the Coalinger region has made a valuable strike in its well, No. 40. Oil was found at a depth of 400 feet. A movement is reported to be on foot to build a five-inch pipe from the Bakersfield wells to the City of San Francisco, the line to tap the Coalinger, Kern River, and other fields; this line would cost $2,000,000. The well the furthest south is at Del Mar, in San Diego County.

Many stories are already told of quick fortunes made. A young man who came to California for his health, and who was too poor to pay board, went out into the foothills of Los Angeles County and lived in a deserted shanty. The place had been sold for taxes on account of lack of water, and he secured it for a song. Now it is paying at the rate of $2,000 a month. A few years ago a man took up six or seven acres of land near Fullerton, but he could not make it pay, and it was sold for $18 at a tax sale. The purchaser discovered oil, and recently sold out to the Santa Fé Railroad for $17,000, and the property could not be bought to-day for $50,000. A man in Los Angeles, who has been on the verge of hunger for his attempts to hold on to some land in what is virtually the heart of the city, finds himself in possession of valuable income-producing land. A contract was made recently to provide the Southern Pacific Railroad Company with 100,000 barrels of oil a month. The men making the contract are wealthy, and their wells are "spouters," as spouters go here; yet a few months ago one was a clerk in a grocery store and the other an engineer of a stationary engine in a mining camp. Recently the ex-grocery clerk refused $900,000 for the Coalinger wells, which produce 850 barrels a day.

One of the most remarkable cases is that of a tramp, who, utterly discouraged, had taken to the mountains, in the San Joaquin Valley, and who one day threw himself down on the ground to rest and found himself saturated with oil. He went to the nearest town and managed to interest some one, and to-day he is contemplating a visit to the Paris Exposition.

In point of fact, California is, as an oil-producing region, as yet almost unexplored. Even the rapid development of the past three or four years has but skimmed the surface, and the real development is to come later on, when the deposits are thoroughly located. It is a surprise to many of the oil men who are coming from the East to investigate to find that at least 95 per cent. of the California output is of no value for illuminating purposes. The oil is heavy; its base is asphalt, and it is of use only as fuel; but when it is remembered that California is without coal and has to import it from Australia, England, and Alaska, it will be seen that oil as fuel is much more valuable than oil as an illuminant. The output of the Puente wells, however, is used for illuminating purposes, and it is the opinion of experts that when the wells are bored deeper a paraffine base will be found.

YEARS WITHOUT A BIRTHDAY.

Owing to the Gregorian Calender a Girl Will Have None This Year.

There is a nice little girl in Freehold, N. J., who is a subject for the kind offices of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. She is Mary Tracy, and she ought to be four years old this month and perhaps have a sled for a birthday present, but she is now in mournful uncertainty about both the sled and the years, for she is not going to have a birthday.

It is hard enough to be brought into the world a poor little bald-headed mite without a tooth to one's credit, and a frightful vista of teething, whooping cough, and measles in prospect, but there is always a bright spot in every year, a birthday cake, unlimited supplies of candy, birthday cake, and a nice, satisfied pain to take to bed at night. But this little Mary has never had.

Her only birthday has been the one on which she was ushered into the world on February 29, 1896, leap year.

Ever since she has been consoled by loving relatives with promises of quadrupled festivities on Feb. 29, 1900. But here the Gregorian calendar steps in; there can be no leap year in the last year of a century unless it can be divided by 200. There is no Feb. 29 this year.

There are consolations, however. When little Mary has had seven or eight birthdays she will be glad not to count them annually.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Greatest Array of Bargains Ever Offered in Brooklyn.

Our news at best can but suggest to you some of the daily preparations of a great store. We mean our store itself to be more than a mere mart where buying and selling is only thought of. There's nothing more real than fashion—it rests on reality and hates nothing so much as pretenders. And we would fail in one of our missions did we not freely and conscientiously give to all who come here the first and correct ideas of fashion. We do not wish you to feel that you are only welcome here when you come to buy. There's no place in New York where you will get your thoughts taken out of their ruts so quickly and so freely.

As for to-morrow, Napoleon would say it is already "victory organized," for there's not a department in the store that hasn't made exceptional preparations to meet you with the best offers we have ever made. The story is but half told in our advertisement—come and profit by the whole of it!

Tailor-Made Suits Averaging Half Price.

The work of a noted maker, to know his name is to be sure of superiority of style, workmanship and detail, worth in every thread. A collection that must be examined to be appreciated, really. We won't attempt to give you a description in cold type.

At $16.50 and $28.00 Instead of $38.50 and $60.00.

Plain and Pebble Cheviot, Zibeline Covert Cloth, Worombo Venetians, Kerseys, English Plaids and Scotch mixtures. The sizes principally are 34, 36 and 38, bust measure, and a limited quantity of larger sizes, assorted in two lots for Monday as follows:
Lot No. 1—$16.50, values up to $38.00.
Lot No. 2—$28.00, values up to $60.00.

Suits at $10.75 Instead of $15.00.

These suits are made of English Cheviot and Homespun. The jacket is particularly stylish, with the Eton effect in back and a "circular dip" front, with narrow revers and double breasted. They are in accord with the very best fashions and finished as carefully as a $30.00 garment. The colors are navy, grey, stone or black, and we are supplied with a full line of sizes all the way from 32 to 44, bust measure. Price for Monday, $10.75 instead of $15.00.

Separate Skirts $3.25, Regular $5.50.

250 Skirts in English Cheviot cloth, box pleat in back with applique of taffeta silk in scroll pattern outlined with braid, down the front—lined with percaline and finished with velvet.

"Westbrook" Skirts $5.90, Regular $9.25.

Westbrook Skirts for bicycle, golf or stormy weather, in fine reversible cloths, blue, brown, black or Oxford face and plaid back with rows of stitching around lower part. Fo Monday, $5.90, value $9.25.

A Significant Sale of Silks.

A record once made by this store must not only be kept up but must be bettered, else progress would mean nothing. You know what we've done with silks in the past, but that's only an incentive for a greater future, and so every week betters our silk store in all round usefulness to you as well as gives you opportunities that surpass anything done in the silk market to-day. Glance over these for to-morrow:

Black Open Work Taffetas, 69c. instead of $1.00.

In a variety of lace stripes, very pretty and will catch your eye at once.

Colored Crepe de Chine, 79c. instead of $1.10.

These are in the best shades only.

Black Meteor Crepe, $1.00 instead of $1.75.

Slight imperfections of no consequence.

Black Peau de Soie, $1.09 instead of $1.50.

Reversible, soft, lustrous and strong. Just such silks as will wear themselves out in your service.

Oriental Silk Waist Squares, $1.00 each.

Over one hundred combinations of colors. To wind up this extraordinary offering of fashionable silks away under price we add 5,000 yards of

Novelty Silks at 69c. instead of $1.25.

Stripes, figures, checks, suitable for waists, costumes, skirts, and none worth less than $1.25, all at 69c.

Black Surah Silk, 49c. instead of 85c.

Double warp, very strong and regularly worth double.

Black India Pongee, 69c. instead of $1.00.

Choice designs and 24 inches wide

A Flurry in Ribbons, less than Half.
Newest Waists of all kinds.
Rare Prices for Dress Goods.
Something Extraordinary in Jewelry.
Spring Underwear for Men and Women.
Laces at Incomparable Prices.
79c. and 98c. for $1.00 and $1.25 Gloves,
Unexampled Offers in Housewares.
Dinner Sets at Half.
Glassware Next to N

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Colder, rain turning into snow, winds northerly.

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TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The British force which relieved Ladysmith is making strenuous efforts to overtake the former besiegers of that place. The Boer Army is said to be at Biggarsberg, a little west of Dundee, in North Natal. Col. Brabant made a successful attack on the Boer position near Dordrecht. According to a Berlin report the Boer Army on Jan. 15 included 46,300 men. It is reported that the Boer prisoners, on the way from Paardeberg to Cape Town, attempted to escape. Cecil Rhodes has arrived at Cape Town. Paul Deschanel warns Frenchmen against anti-British demonstrations. A similar warning was issued by the semi-official Berliner Post. The British cruiser Hermes is reported off one of the Bahamas, with her shaft broken. Ambassador White said yesterday he expected assurances that the German Meat bill would be changed. Convicts in an Egyptian prison revolted, but were subdued after two were fatally shot.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

An alumnus of Princeton offered to guarantee $500,000 for a law school if the university raises an equal amount.

President McKinley after a busy day in the city left on the midnight train for Washington.

It is said in Lexington that W. A. Pinkerton knows who shot Senator Goebel, and will make an arrest.

Page 2.

The anniversary of Robert Emmet's birthday was celebrated by the Clan-na-gael with a meeting at the Academy of Music at which W. Bourke Cockran and Recorder John W. Goff arraigned the British Government, and questioned the attitude of the United States toward England in the South African war.

Page 3.

John Bassett Moore's article on "The Interoceanic Canal and the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty," published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, attracted much attention in Washington.

Page 6.

The annual meeting of the Council of Jewish Women began at Cleveland. President Hannah G. Solomon delivered an address.

Page 7.

E. W. Perkins, a freshman at Yale, has been ill with smallpox since Wednesday.

Six men lost their lives and two were seriously injured at a fire in a lodging house at 44 to 48 New Bowery, early yesterday morning. Three other men are unaccounted for.

The experts employed by Hugh J. Grant, receiver of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, are stated to have found the accounts of the company the more tangled the more closely they examine the books.

Page 10.

Both Corporation Counsel Whalen and Controller Coler were attacked at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday, which was stormy, and in the course of which blows were exchanged between two delegates.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

NEGRO WRECKS A CAR.

He Comes Out of a Collision Unhurt, Save for One Scratch.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—An accident which would ordinarily prove fatal in ninety-nine out of a hundred cases occurred at the corner of Esplanade and Prieur Streets, to-night, in which an electric car was all but wrecked and the victim was but slightly scratched.

The car was making fifteen miles an hour when it struck Albert Coleman, a negro. He was struck without warning, but must have jumped in the air in time to be off the ground, when the blow came. His head came in contact with the reflector. This was smashed, the dashboard was bent back to the framework, and Coleman remained suspended in a reclining position, while the motorman wrenched wildly at the brake and controller in an attempt to stop the car. He succeeded in bringing the car to a stop in about a hundred feet, when it was found that the mechanism of the car had been practically ruined.

The negro was removed in an unconscious condition, but recovered in a few minutes. A scratch on the arm was the extent of his injuries.

VERMONT COMPANY SELLING OUT

The Metropolitan Life of New York Is the Buyer.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 4.—The negotiations which have been in progress for several days between the Vermont Life Insurance Company of this city and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York for the transfer of the entire business of the former company to the New York institution have been practically completed. It is expected that the transfer will be made to-day or to-morrow, the actuaries of the New York company having spent several days here examining policies and papers. The price paid is about $70,000.

The reason given for the transfer is that under present conditions the securing of new business is very expensive, as competition is keen and in many instances extraordinary commissions are paid. This gives the older and wealthier companies a marked advantage.

The officials of the company emphatically deny that they are in any way financially embarrassed. They state that no suits are pending, there are no unpaid claims to trouble them, and no payments due for which they are unprepared. They claim to have a balance of about $15,000, and to have loaned in this vicinity during the past six months over $50,000.

THE FLAG TORN DOWN.

Politics Led to Desecration of the Stars and Stripes in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., March 4.—One of the incidents of the heated municipal campaign which closes to-morrow was the tearing down and destroying of an American flag and the substituting therefor of a red flag on a flagpole in Mayor Moore's yard some time Saturday night. This morning the Mayor was astounded to see the red cloth flying where erstwhile the Stars and Stripes floated.

As the rope was cut his Honor had to call on the Fire Department to run up a ladder and take down the red cloth. He then ran up a bran new American flag to the top of the mast, and says he does not propose to let any one pull it down. The work is thought to have been done by political opponents.

Lost in the Niagara River.

BUFFALO, March 4.—Scarcely a doubt remains that the man whose cries were heard coming from the Niagara River last night was Ashton Smith, twenty-seven years old, son of the Rev. Henry Ashton Smith, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Fort Erie, Ontario.

Ashton Smith left Fort Erie in a rickety boat at 8 o'clock last night, and attempted to row across the swift current of the Niagara to Buffalo on an important errand for a friend. He has not been seen since. It is believed his boat became waterlogged and sank.

Take the Rest.

Champagne drinkers accustomed to drinking a different wine than Moet & Chandon White Seal will be surprised at the remarkable excellence of White Seal compared with other brands. The celebrated vintage of 1893, now being imported into the United States, is rich in quality, and is pronounced perfection.—Adv.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY LEAVES THE CITY

Finds Much to Engage His Attention in New York.

AT A FIFTH AVENUE CHURCH

Recognized by Crowds in the Streets and Heartily Cheered—Mrs. McKinley Suffers Fatigue.

President McKinley, who came to the city to attend the annual banquet of the Ohio Society at the Waldorf-Astoria Saturday night, started for Washington last evening with his party after a pleasant Sunday in the metropolis. They left the Hotel Manhattan at 10 o'clock to take the train leaving the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City at 12:30 this morning. This early start was made so that the party could retire on the train before its departure.

The President said, as he left the hotel: "I enjoyed my trip immensely. I am enjoying perfect health."

The President and party, on arriving at the Jersey City station, at once entered the special cars Oceanic and Teutonic set apart for them. These were attached to the regular Washington train, which left at 12:30 o'clock.

The Chief Magistrate found much to engage his attention yesterday, and, with the exception of a brief repose in his suite at the hotel, he had no time to himself. Although he did not retire until about 1 o'clock after his return from the Ohio Society banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria, he arose at 8:45 and shortly after 9 o'clock partook of breakfast with his party in the suite allotted to his use. One member was missing, Gen. H. C. Corbin having started for Washington on the midnight train. With the President at table were Mrs. McKinley, his brother, Abner McKinley, and his wife, Miss Mabel McKinley, and Miss Barber.

Churchgoers passing the hotel had their attention attracted by the President's flag floating side by side with the Stars and Stripes from the portico, and many lingered. As a result there was quite a crowd in the street when at 10:50 the President started to attend divine service at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Several policemen kept the crowd back, but when the President with his brother and his private secretary, George B. Cortelyou, appeared at the ladies' entrance and entered the closed carriage a cheer went up that brought near-by guests of the hotel and near-by residents to their windows. Surgeon P. M. Rixey, United States Navy; W. S. Hawk, proprietor of the hotel, who knew Mr. McKinley years ago in Ohio, and Miss Hawk and Detective Funston of Police Headquarters followed close behind in another carriage.

ARRIVAL AT THE CHURCH.

In front of the church at Fifty-fifth Street were stationed five policemen from the East Fifty-first Street Station under the command of Roundsman Nugent. Their presence was noticed by the passing throng, but only a few lingered to see the Nation's Chief Executive. At last the President's carriage appeared coming up the avenue at a great rate, passing all other vehicles as it bowled along. Huge bearskin capes distinguished the coachman and footman. At the right rear wheel of the carriage Bicycle Policeman Timothy Sullivan sped on, as one naval observer remarked, "like a torpedo boat convoying a transport." The carriage rolled up to the curb, and the policemen and the crowd closed in quickly about the door, baffling for a moment attempts of a number of camera operators to get snap shots. The President was the last to ascend the steps, and just at the door of the church he paused for a moment and glanced down the avenue, his face in the full sunlight, and then the picture boxes clicked.

Two ushers met the party at the door and conducted them to Pew 102, which is held by John Sloane, and which is situated in the very centre of the auditorium. The President sat next to the aisle, with his brother next to him. Although the coming of the President had been publicly announced, there was not a very large congregation. In the gallery were many empty pews, and there were many vacant seats on the main floor. The President is a devout Methodist, and, oddly enough, the service was conducted by Dr. Edward G. Andrews, resident Methodist Episcopal Bishop of New York. Church officers said that this was only a coincidence, as the text for Bishop Andrews's sermon had been fixed some time ago, but there were some who said that this had been arranged with remarkable foresight by Col. John J. McCook of the church, who expected that the President would be in the city at this time and who carried the invitation to attend the service to him at the hotel. The only reference made to the distinguished worshipper from the pulpit was in the prayer, according to the regular form, "Thy blessing upon the President of these United States and all associated with him in our General Government." The President joined heartily in the singing of the various hymns.

Bishop Andrews took as his text, First Timothy, i., 5, the subject of his discourse being "Charity." In the course of his remarks he said: "What is patriotism, sometimes, but a narrow care for one's own land and city, such as the Romans had when they trampled out the lives of whole nations? One of our great Generals is reported to have said 'There is no good Indian but a dead Indian,' and a great Judge, 'the black man has no right that the white man is bound to respect.' These indicate that we do not value men of other races as we value those of our own. We cannot recognize the excellence of a man with almond eyes or of one whose hair is curled a little too much We find it hard to realize that these are all children of one great Father."

The Bishop closed by saying that he would like to descend from the pulpit and ask each one the question, "How much Christianity have you—have I?" and the answer should be, "Just so much as I have self-forgetting, self-denying, self-sacrificing love for my fellow men—so much and no more."

CHEERS FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Many of the congregation hurried to the doors in advance of the Presidential party at the close of the service and lingered there, forming a crowd which called for mild interference by the police to make a passage. Two young women who had attended the service stood on the steps. They saw the crowd and the policemen, and one of them was heard to exclaim, "What on earth are these people standing around for. Has some one fainted?" Her companion was equally at a loss to understand it, and they looked eagerly over the crowd. At that moment the President emerged. "Why it's McKinley," said the speaker, who, being taller, caught the first glimpse of him, and she began to clap her gloved hands. The crowd took it up and the President bowed and took several outstretched hands on his way to the carriage.

The party proceeded directly to the hotel. As the President alighted a little curly haired boy about seven years old, dressed in what was very like the fatigue uniform of an American Admiral, stood in the front ranks holding his father's hand. The President paused for a moment and shook hands with the little fellow before passing into the hotel. Here, before luncheon, and later in the day, he received a number of callers, among them being Isidor Wormser, Seth Low, Carl Fischer-Hansen, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain; Assistant United States District Attorney Harry P. Disbecker, President H. W. Dearborn of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton and his two daughters, and John Murray Mitchell.

Some visitors called who were not welcomed. These wanted to see the President to renew alleged former acquaintance. Their cards were sent up, but as their names were not recognized they were not invited to pass beneath the American flag draped over the door separating the Presidential suite from the rest of the hotel. Some of these were followed closely by the detectives to the hotel doors, but if any were "cranks" they were of a very mild type.

After luncheon, Master Earl Gulick, the boy alto, came with his parents and sang for the President in the ladies' parlor of the hotel, the selections being "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "The Sweet Story of Old," and Faure's "Santa Maria." The room was shielded from general observation by screens, and while the music was in progress the elevator did not stop at that floor. Col. Hoyt, one of the orators at the banquet of the night before, was an auditor. Master Gulick has sung at the White House and is a great favorite with Mrs. McKinley, and it was said that he appeared yesterday upon her invitation.

THE PRESIDENT'S DRIVE.

President McKinley left the hotel for an hour's drive yesterday at 4 o'clock. He went in an open carriage, accompanied by Mr. Hawk, and by his special request there was no police escort, Detectives Foye and Funston, who have guarded him since he reached the city, remaining at the hotel. When the start was made there were crowds once more on both sides of the street, and there was considerable hand clapping, but much more raising of hats, and the President kept bowing almost continuously until the carriage turned north into Fifth Avenue. The route was through Central Park, then to Grant's Tomb, and down Riverside Drive to Seventy-second Street, and then back to the hotel by way of Fifth Avenue. The driveways were all crowded, and many recognized the President, who was kept busy acknowledging their salutes.

Upon the President's return he took a nap for two hours, when he gave an interview to the reporters. After each had presented himself the President remarked: "We have had very fine weather." No one dissented, and, turning to one man whom he had met before, he asked him, "Where are you now?" "On a yellow journal," was the reply. The President looked perplexed and the young man continued: "But it's a paper that was very good to you in the war." The President replied: "All the papers are very good," and, bowing, withdrew.

Mr. Cortelyou said that the President's plans for the Summer were not definitely settled, but that great improvements are in progress on his home in Canton. These will be completed by July 1, and it is the President's intention to spend about a month there. Mrs. McKinley was much fatigued after the excitement of the Ohio Society banquet, and did not leave the hotel during the day.

BOUTELLE TO RUN AGAIN.

Congressman's Brother Says If His Health Improves He Will Seek Renomination.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., March 4.—Edward P. Boutelle, brother fo Congressman Charles A. Boutelle, will publish a card to-morrow morning in reply to a statement made in a local paper Saturday to the effect that "on account of the continued illness of Mr. Boutelle, it has become apparent to his friends that if would not be prudent for him to accept a renomination as Representative to Congress, and it is not believed that he will do so."

Edward P. Boutelle says in his card: "I am at a loss to understand the authority for this statement, unless it is to be found in the circular letter issued by William Engals Saturday containing a similar announcement. Whatever the source it is incorrect. Mr. Boutelle's friends have arrived at no such conclusions. On the contrary, the friends of the Congressman are much encouraged at his steady improvement, and if he continues to gain, as it is now believed he will, his name will assuredly go before the convention.

"I submit to the people of the Fourth District the question whether or not this persistent effort to undermine him at a time when he is making a hard fight for the recovery of health, wrecked in the public service, and is therefore unable to speak for himself, is in good taste, politically or otherwise. Knowing the people of the district as I do, I think I know what their answer will be."

LINER'S STORMY VOYAGE.

The New York's Passengers Startled by Big Wave's Work.

The American liner New York, which arrived here yesterday, had a rough passage across the Atlantic. She met with variable winds and high seas throughout almost the entire trip.

A tremendous beam sea on Friday swept over the starboard side, wrenching loose an outboard lifeboat from its cradle. This boat was sent smashing against the boat further inboard, and the two were sent over on the engine room skylight. Big holes were broken in the skylight, and a ton or more of water was showered down into the engine room. The water, striking the hot cylinder heads, sounded like an explosion and filled the engine room with steam and vapor.

There was some excitement among the passengers, lasting a few moments, but no damage was done. The vessel was not delayed by the accident.

GIRLS IN MOCK PARLIAMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 4.—The Agora Society of Wellesley College last evening gave an excellent representation of a debate in the English House of Commons on the Transvaal question. The meeting was held in the college barn, which was decorated and arranged in the manner of the Hall of the House of Commons.

Before an audience of several hundred invited guests, many being from out of town, Miss Florence Loop of Pittsfield, President of the society, presided as Speaker of the House, in Oxford gown and wig. Miss Caroline Locke and Miss Caroline Morse were clerks, and Miss Marguerite Mella was Sergeant at Arms. Miss Agnes Brown and Miss Jane Button acted as pages. Conservatives, Liberals, Radicals, and Irish Nationalists were represented in the debate, which was upon the Government's course in the Transvaal.

Miss Lucy Wright, impersonating Joseph Chamberlain even to the orchid in his buttonhole and the monocle, was the especial centre of interest upon whom the most scathing attacks were made. The resolution being put to vote, resulted in a victory for the Government.

DR. E. G. HIRSCH ON TRUSTS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Dr. Emil G. Hirsch took for the theme of his sermon at Sinai Temple to-day "The Ethical Aspect of the Trust Perplexity." He insisted in conclusion that trusts have no right to claim the privilege of privacy, and that the State can protect society by learning and disclosing the whole truth in that connection. He said:

"Government to the better understanding of modern thinkers is not the passive umpire or the policeman. It is more. It is the expression of the conscience of society. Depersonalized industry has no conscience. The law as the expression of the conscience of society must, therefore, throw around depersonalized corporations safeguards which in the case of personal industrial activities are not required. Trusts are creations of the law. They are not simple partnerships.

"Personal affairs are private affairs. Into our private relations the Government shall not pry unless our own conduct shall have invited the inspection, and then only in due process of law and under the direction of a competent court. But a trust cannot claim this privilege of privacy. It is depersonalized. It is the creature of the State which has granted the charter. Publicity is the remedy for the absence of those moral restraints which personality provides. Insisting upon knowing the truth and the whole truth and divulging this truth, the State will protect society against those evils with which the depersonalization of industry and finance is beset."

Society's Choice.

Society everywhere recognizes the excellence of Moet & Chandon White Seal Champagne. This particular brand is a feature at all fashionable functions. It is used exclusively by those whose palates are trained to detect superiority.—Adv.

The Verdict.

At home and abroad "bon vivants" declare that Moet & Chandon White Seal Champagne is deservedly popular, surpassing all other brands in richness of quality. The celebrated vintage of 1893, now being imported into the United States, is received everywhere as the wine par excellence.—Adv.

FIRE PANIC AT A CONCERT

Audience and Singers Escape from "Little Coney Island."

Property Log Cabin and Trick House Burned — Orchestra Valiantly Rescue the Piano.

Fire rudely disturbed the pleasure of more than 2,000 people enjoying a "sacred concert" at Philip Dietrich's resort, best known as "Little Coney Island," at Broadway and One Hundred and Tenth Street, shortly before 6 o'clock last evening. The Fowler sisters were singing the pathetic ballad "Farewell, Love's Dream Is O'er," when the audience saw Charles A. Burton, the manager, run out of the boiler room and whisper a few words to the proprietor. Then Mr. Dietrich grabbed an armful of fire extinguishers and, calling one of the waiters, disappeared into the boiler room, while Mr. Burton scrambled up on the stage and ordered the singers to stop. He announced that as there was a fire in the neighborhood the place must be vacated.

Even as he spoke a huge cloud of black smoke rolled out of the door through which Mr. Dietrich had just passed and enveloped the log cabin used as a dressing room for the performers. This was not a real log cabin, but a property structure of light wood and canvas, formerly used by an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company. Those within dashed out in street or stage costume. A small panic ensued, and many women screamed, but Burton ordered the orchestra to continue playing and Special Policeman Frederick Neubauer, himself a former fireman, and other cool heads wrenched open the three emergency exits and the crowd trooped out to safety.

There was never much danger, for, while the hotel and saloon on the corner is a substantial three-story structure, the garden itself is a leveled lot, inclosed by a wooden fence painted to represent a granite fort. Pearl Holley, a song-and-dance performer, ran through the crowd bemoaning the loss of her wardrobe and pocketbook with $30, in the log cabin, but they were taken out, the money intact but the wardrobe somewhat scorched. Le Clair and Levannion, comic acrobats, lost a trick house essential to their performance, and others lost their street clothing and were compelled to go home in borrowed garb.

Burton pulled the firebox before the door, but it wouldn't work, and, as the flames rose higher and higher, Bicycle Policeman Osborne scorched away to the house of Engine 47, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and gave the alarm. By the time the firemen arrived the blaze was threatening four tenements which flank the concert garden, and the occupants were tumbling down stairs to the street. The firemen also found Mr. Dietrich and his waiter groping their way about the boiler room, where the flames had not spread to a great extent. They were half stifled and glad enough to give up their work to the paid experts.

The orchestra were the last to leave. They ran out with their instruments under their arms, and a few of the braver ran back through the smoke and carried out a piano and placed it on the sidewalk. Acting Battalion Chief Barrett rang in a second alarm, and Dietrich's force started in to save several hundred bicycles left in a storeroom, and these were thrown out into the street.

Work as they might the firemen could not get the fire out until 7:30. The log cabin was then gone and the main building somewhat damaged, but the electric light plant was found intact, and the usual evening concert began at 8 o'clock, the audience swelled by hundreds of bicyclists who had been attracted to the scene by the fire.

The loss was estimated at $2,000, and the cause was guessed as either sparks from the boiler furnace or defective insulation of an electric-light wire.

RESCUES AT A FIRE.

Woman and Two Children Carried from the Fourth Floor.

A fire which drove twenty-two families out of 236 and 238 East Thirty-third Street occurred last evening. It originated in the cellar, and spreading by the air shaft, got into the flat occupied by John E. Donovan.

Policeman Dickey and Joseph Bessinger, a citizen living in Thirty-second Street, went to the fourth floor and carried out Mrs. Downey and her two children, who were so frightened by the smoke that they were preparing to jump from the front windows.

The damage to the house, which is owned by J. Schmidt of 334 Second Avenue, is $500.

DRIVEN INSANE BY LOSS.

Speculative Bostonian Suffers from Acute Melancholia.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 4.—Louis P. Ober, a well-known restaurant keeper of this city, formerly proprietor of the Winter Palace Hotel, and later President of a large brewing company in Roxbury, has been taken to a sanitarium at Brookline, suffering from acute melancholia. He has speculated in certain stocks lately, and when the slump in the market came he lost heavily. Trying to recoup he sank more money, and it is commonly reported that within a very short time he has lost in Boston and New York some $400,000.

These losses affected Ober's mind, and he finally became convinced that he and his family were penniless. His wife and several close friends did their best to convince him that such was not the case; that he was comfortably well off, and that there was no cause for his dejection, but all to no purpose. He believed that he was destitute, and nothing that was said could influence him in the slightest degree to the contrary.

Mr. Ober is a native of Alsace. He came to this city at an early age and began life poor. In the family, besides himself and wife, are twelve children, seven boys and five girls, all grown.

MEMORIAL TO A PRIEST.

C. M. Schwab of the Carnegie Company Will Build a Church.

Special to The New York Times.

LORETTA, Penn., March 4.—Charles M. Schwab, the President of the Carnegie Steel Company of Pittsburg, accepted the designs yesterday of Architect Frederick J. Osterling of the latter city, for a new church he proposes to build for St. Michael's parish, in this town, his birthplace. The estimated cost of the structure is about $60,000, and it will be the handsomest of its kind between Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

The church will be erected as a memorial to Prince Gallatin, a priest who founded this town and became famous in the Alleghany Mountains for his works of charity. It is the intention of Mr. Schwab that the remains of the priest shall be taken from beneath the splendid statue Mr. Schwab had erected to his memory last Summer and reinterred in a vault beneath the altar of the new church.

Killed by a Train Near His Home.

SUMMIT, N. J., March 4.—Chris Kuntzman, a carpenter, fifty years old, was killed by the Morristown accommodation train going west, about 12:10 this morning, just below the junction of the Passaic and Delaware Branch. Kuntzman leaves a wife and four children. He lived near where he met his death.

Perfection in Champagne.

The celebrated vintage of 1893 of Moet & Chandon White Seal, now being imported into the United States, is perfection, being the product of the choicest grapes. Its selection by connoisseurs is proof of its high quality.—Adv.

Fastest Morning and Afternoon Trains

to St. Louis leave New York every day via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

AMERICAN REFUSED TOAST TO BRITONS

Lucania's Pro-British Celebration Marred by Mr. Milholland's Protest.

SPOKE IN DEFENSE OF CRONJE

The Victories of Lord Roberts and of Buller Just Made Known to the Passengers.

Clashing sentiment in regard to the South African war gave rise to rather an unpleasant incident last Saturday evening in the saloon of the incoming Cunard liner Lucania, which reached her dock early yesterday morning. The incident as described on the pier by several of the Lucania's passengers occurred a short time after the pilot had boarded the steamer off Fire Island, bringing with him the usual bundle of late newspapers. The journals teemed with news of the relief of Ladysmith by Sir Redvers Buller and gave details of the surrender of Gen. Cronje.

The Lucania being a British ship and a very large percentage of the passengers being British, the news caused general rejoicing on board. A damper was suddenly put upon the festivities, however, by a few remarks made by John E. Milholland, a native-born American, who with great emphasis refused to drink to the success of the British arms in response to a toast offered by a fellow-American, Dr. J. L. Egbert of Boston.

REFUSED TO TOAST BRITONS.

Mr. Milholland, according to the account given of the affair, not only refused to stand and drink, but made an impassioned speech on his own account in which he gave his opinion of Lord Roberts's victory and eulogized Gen. Cronje.

The speeches were made over brimming glasses of champagne provided by Sir Weetman Pearson, M. P., of London. Sir Weetman is an Englishman of the most patriotic type, and when he heard the news from South Africa he began to celebrate. When the cabin passengers went down to dinner they found a glass of champagne at each plate, and were informed by the Steward that it was sent with the compliments of Sir Weetman Pearson, and that he wished them to drink to the success of Great Britain in the Transvaal.

After the meal Dr. Egbert, who lives in Springfield, Mass., but who has a large practice in Boston, was chosen as Chairman of the little extemporaneous praise meeting. Dr. Egbert, who had made a great success as Chairman of the ship concert on the previous evening, consented to act, and arose with glass in hand.

"England," he began, "has won a great victory in South Africa, and we must congratulate her on her success so far."

The Chairman, continuing, sketched briefly the work done by the British in South Africa and their success in fighting the Boers and capturing Gen. Cronje.

"This toast is offered to England for her victories," he concluded, "and I hope the time will come when the English-speaking people will rule the world."

Everybody started to drink except about ten persons, most of whom were women, but among the dissenters was Mr. Milholland and J. De Goeyen, Jr., of Holland. Mr. Milholland sprang to his feet at once, and waving his arms said:

MR. MILHOLLAND'S PROTEST.

"I object to the remarks of the gentleman who has just taken his seat as Chairman of this meeting, because he has cast a reflection upon Gen. Cronje. Gen. Cronje is a brave man—just as brave as any of the Generals who have opposed him. He has suffered defeat and been forced to surrender under adverse circumstances. I refuse to drink to the toast which the gentleman has proposed."

Mr. Milholland here sat down amid an oppressive silence. There was some slight hissing, it is said, followed by some faint applause, after which came more overwhelming, all-devouring silence. Dr. Egbert finally found his feet again and said:

"I am an American citizen. I was born in America. I am an American first, last, and all the time, but with me, next to America is England."

The speaker's voice was drowned in cheers, and he sat down and the wine, which had been getting pretty flat, was finally drunk, more of it was ordered, and toasts were drunk to the Queen, President McKinley, and the United States. During this time Mr. de Goeyen of Holland sent his card to Sir Weetman Pearson regretting that he could not drink to the toast to the British arms.

The incident was finally closed fairly pleasantly, but the affair furnished a subject for conversation until the vessel reached her dock.

MADISON AVENUE CAVE-IN.

Water from a Broken Drainage Pipe Undermined the Thoroughfare at Twenty-sixth Street.

Superintendent Jacob Wund of the Department of Highways and a force of men were at work all day yesterday repairing a cave-in which rendered traffic on Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street dangerous.

Immediately below the intersection of Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street the twelve-inch drainage pipe through which the water and sewage from all the pipes of the Department of Sewers beneath Madison Square and surrounding streets passed burst some time ago, and the water gradually undermined the street, until only a covering of asphalt and concrete remained.

This covering was twelve inches thick, but the heavy teams and trucks passing over it proved too great a strain, and Saturday a deep crack was noticed by a passerby, who called the attention of Patrolman Frahn of the West Thirtieth Street Station to the crevice. The patrolman approached the crack, which gave way as he stepped on it, one of his legs slipping into the opening.

The Department of Highways was notified by the police, and upon investigation found an opening below the surface of the street, fully fifteen feet deep and about twenty-five feet in circumference. A barricade of benches from Madison Square was placed around the hole, and early yesterday morning a force of men from the Department of Highways went to work to repair the damage. Superintendent Wund said that the water, in all probability, had been eating away the earth for many months, as there was no way of discovering such a leak. Several days might be occupied, he said, in repairing the pipes and street.

Specimens for the American Museum.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 4.—Marshall Saville, representing the American Museum of Natural History of New York, has left for home carrying many unique objects discovered by him near the old ruin of Mitla, in the State of Oaxaca. His principal work was the uncovering of many ancient mounds, which were almost inaccessible, as they were overgrown with forests, and a road had to be constructed to them. Half of the objects discovered go to the Mexican Government.

A Universal Verdict.

Moet & Chandon White Seal is the finest champagne sold in the United States. Moet & Chandon own more vineyards than the eight leading champagne houses in France. The wine is pronounced perfection by connoisseurs.—Adv.

The Pennsylvania Limited Sets the Pace.

Finest trains between the East and West. Leave New York every morning for Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.—Adv.

GREAT BRITAIN TO GET A PORT?

Negotiations Are Said to be on Foot to Secure One in Portuguese East Africa.

LONDON, March 5.—The Standard says: "We believe that negotiations for England's acquisition of a port in Portuguese East Africa, giving easy access to Rhodesia, are on foot, and are likely to succeed, in view of the turn the war has taken."

KNOWS GOEBEL'S ASSASSIN?

Friend of Col. Chinn Says W. A. Pinkerton Will Arrest Perpetrator of the Crime.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 4.—That W. A. Pinkerton, the Chicago detective, operated from here in his efforts to find Goebel's assassins there can be no doubt. He was induced to take the case by Col. "Jack" Chinn, a warm friend of the detective, and as Pinkerton never works for a reward the Legislature agreed to appropriate $100,000 and leave its disbursement to a committee. As soon as the law appropriating this money becomes absolute the arrest will be made, as it is understood Pinkerton has the man spotted. A man close to Col. Chinn gave out this statement to-night:

"Pinkerton came here as a strolling photographer, and being afraid to go near the hotels, he found a quiet boarding house, and told the landlady he and his assistant, who was in reality a trusted clerk, wanted accommodations for a week while they took some pictures of the stock farms in this vicinity. On day there was a little sunshine, and they made a feint at taking pictures. They pleaded dark weather as the reason they took no more, and that they were waiting for the clouds to roll by.

"Several large trunks came. Also many men called on the photographers. These were some of Pinkerton's most trusted operators from various cities, and I learn that he sent eight men from here to Frankfort, each unknown to the other, with instructions to find out all they could concerning the murder of Goebel and to report to him here.

"Owing to the proximity of Frankfort the reports the operators made out late each night arrived here in the early mail the next morning, and Pinkerton was enabled to keep in as close touch with his men as if he had been in his main office and they operating in Chicago. It was only a few days after all the men got to work until it became apparent to each one of them that the real culprit was not hard to find, and their reports show that they were all practically agreed on the identity of the criminal."

PRINCETON MAY GET $1,000,000

Alumni Will Raise $500,000 for a Law School If University Secures an Equal Amount.

CHICAGO, March 4.—At a banquet given by the Princeton Club of Chicago, President Francis L. Patton and Arthur Poe, Robert J. Cary of Harvard, and Frank H. Jones of Yale were the guests of honor last night. In an address President Patton said that the subject of international law and diplomacy was one with which the best minds of America were now wrestling, and that it seemed to him the proper course for Princeton to take was to provide instruction that would cover these lines.

One of the speakers at the dinner, John T. Davis of St. Louis, said if the university would raise $500,000 for a law school endowment, he would guarantee the alumni would raise $500,000.

President Patton was given an enthusiastic reception. He said Princeton University needs money to carry out projected improvements. He added that he considered Princeton University National in its character. He spoke of the National University at Washington, and said he did not think locality could make a university National. He added that the next great thing for Princeton to do was to develop a graduate department. He said that the social question, the one relating especially to "What shall we do with these people?" was one that was now pressing the American people, and that there should be a course for the training of minds for the solving of it.

SPEAKER JONES ACCUSED.

South Orange Township Committee Opposes an Annexation Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 4.—Speaker Benjamin Jones of the New Jersey Assembly was accused at a meeting of the South Orange Township Committee last night of having introduced in the Legislature a bill to annex a certain portion of the township to the village of South Orange for the purpose of benefiting property owned by the Bacon-Jones Real Estate Company, in which he is alleged to be largely interested.

The Speaker is a resident of South Orange Township, and early in the present legislative session he and his friends agitated a proposition to consolidate the village and township Governments. The proposal did not meet with favor and was supposed to have been given up until a few days ago, when a notice appeared in a local paper to the effect that a bill would be introduced to annex a portion of the township to the village.

Remonstrances were presented to the Township Committee last night, opposing the annexation, which were signed by fifty-four of the ninety-two residents of the section it is proposed in the Speaker's bill to annex. Matthew W. Hogan presented a statement showing that there are 800 acres in the proposed annexed district, part of which is owned by the Essex County Park Commission and a large part of the remainder by the Bacon-Jones Company, which wishes to have its property included in the village, so that the streets can be lighted, paved, &c., at public expense.

At the close of the meeting the committee adopted resolutions by unanimous vote opposing the annexation scheme and asking the Legislature to defeat the Speaker's bill.

West Orange's New Government.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 4.—West Orange Township passed out of existence yesterday afternoon, when the ex-members of the Township Committee met and formed a Town Council and reappointed all the ex-officials of the municipality under the provisions of the town incorporation act passed by the Legislature last week. The new Government is of the same form as that in Bloomfield and Montclair.

Complain of Insurance Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 4.—Local fire insurance men are indignant over the manner in which the Committee on Public Buildings of the Orange Common Council has been renewing policies on city buildings at rates two or three times higher than are in force in neighboring cities. Just previous to the renewal of several policies, one local agent offered a choice of companies at a rate of 20 cents a hundred. The bid was ignored and the policies placed with another agent without advertising at 50 cents.

By Comparison.

The Moet & Chandon White Seal Champagne now being sold cannot be equalled in quality by any other brand. It is of the celebrated vintage of 1893, and has been pronounced by ablest experts superior to any other brand.—Adv.

The Transpacific Route

Is naturally the great passenger line of America, the Four-Track New York Central. See No. 21 of the "Four-Track Series."—Adv.

BRITISH CAVALRY PURSUES THE BOERS

Efforts to Intercept the Besiegers of Ladysmith.

WHITE'S TROOPS TAKE PART

4,000 of the Garrison Strike Off Toward Elandslaagte.

FRENCH MEETS BOERS

Opposition to Roberts's Advance Expected at Abraham's Kraal.

Brabant Attacks the Burghers Near Dordrecht and Takes Their Position—Cronje Thanks the British for Kindness.

LONDON, March 5.—Correspondents who have arrived at Durban from Ladysmith report under date of March 2 that Lord Dundonald's force went after the retreating Boers, while 4,000 of the best men of the garrison went toward Elandslaagte in the hope of being able to cut off the enemy.

On Thursday a number of horses were sent into Zululand, with the object of marching a British force through Zululand and intercepting the Boers north of Biggarsberg.

A complete system of heliographic communication is established between Wecnen and Eshowe.

A dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, dated March 2, says:

"The telegraph line between Mafeking and Maseru was cut Wednesday night, a whole section being removed. It is believed this was the work of natives prompted or bribed by the Boers."

Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post to-day, merely reviews the small events announced in the dispatches from the front, and expresses the opinion that the Boers cannot place more than 40,000 men to oppose Lord Roberts, except by a complete abandonment of Natal. He says:

"Without that the Boers must keep two strong rear guards, one at the crests of the Free State passes, and the other at Biggarsberg. Gen. Buller is between them, and can threaten either at his discretion. He can, therefore, compel them to keep a disproportionate force on the two lines, or to leave one or the other open to his advance."

A REPORT FROM GEN. ROBERTS.

The War Office has received the following disp

is in marked contrast with the policy adopted at the beginning of the war. The Australian colonies have decided to provide the 2,500 men Mr. Chamberlain recently asked for.

Beyond the signs of a general retreat of the Boers throughout Cape Colony, there is little news from the front. Lord Roberts, in his dispatches to the War Office thus far published, says little; but he is undoubtedly active in some direction.

The Onsland, the organ of the Afrikander Bond, says:

"The Boers will now confine themselves to the defensive, abandoning an offensive policy."

BOERS AT BIGGARSBERG?

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 2.—It is officially announced that on Feb. 27 Gen. Cronje, with from 2,000 to 3,000 men, surrendered, owing to scarcity of food and ammunition.

The President [Krüger (?)] is issuing a stirring address to the burghers in Natal, who are falling back on Biggarsberg.

The President will return to Pretoria Sunday.

The Federals have resolved to abandon the territory around Rensburg, and the retreat has been effected under the protection of mounted burghers.

Biggarsberg, to the north of which the Boers are said to have retired, is a peak in northern Natal, about ten miles west of Dundee and about fifty-five miles south of Laing's Nek. Immediately to the north of it there are several forts.

FIGHTING NEAR DORDRECHT.

DORDRECHT, March 4.—Gen. Brabant's colonial division, after a night's march, attacked the Boers in a strong position at La Buschagne's Nek, on the road from Dordrecht to Jamestown.

The engagement proceeded with great vigor, and the Boers gradually retired before the British shell fire from three positions.

A heavy rifle fire was exchanged where the British engaged the Boers on the right flank.

The advance was most satisfactory. After marching and bivouacking over night, the forces reached the strong, intrenched positions which they occupied and now hold, the Boers being on the opposite hill.

The British will remain to-night in the captured positions, although the Boers brought two guns into action and made determined efforts to retake them.

The British losses are six killed and eighteen wounded.

THE RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

DURBAN, March 2.—Correspondents who have returned here from Ladysmith say that the relief came quite unexpectedly. At noon on Tuesday the firing of Gen. Buller's army seemed to recede, instead of to approach, and the garrison was consequently depressed. Everybody was startled to hear the garrison's 4.7 gun firing. It had not been used much of late, owing to the diminishing ammunition.

On hurrying out, it was found that the Boers were trying to remove the big gun on Bulwana by the erection of a derrick. This proved that something extraordinary was happening. The other garrison guns then directed their fire on Bulwana, with the result that the Boers were compelled to abandon the attempt with the derrick. Later on they placed the gun on a wagon, which capsized in a donga.

During the afternoon, whenever the Boers were seen approaching the British resumed the shelling of Bulwana. About 4 o'clock a terrific thunderstorm broke over the town, just after a message had been hellographed from Wagon Hill that the Boers were in full retreat.

Other officers said they believed they could descry British cavalry, but most people supposed that the wish was father to the thought.

As soon as the storm ceased the British guns reopened on Bulwana, gradually concentrating the fire on the left and driving the Boers before them, with the object of preventing the enemy from hampering any British approach.

An hour later a party of British horsemen could be seen crossing the flat below Bulwana, at a distance of some miles. It is impossible to describe the excitement and enthusiasm among the troops that followed. Most of the townspeople had been driven into the houses by the storm and did not learn the good news until later.

The storm broke out again at 7 o'clock in the evening and continued until the next morning. It must have seriously hampered the retreating Boers. The British gunners kept a sharp watch to prevent any further attempt to remove the Bulwana gun.

The British naval gun was fired at intervals through the night, and in the morning a force was sent out to look after the gun and to occupy Bulwana.

It is now seen how near Ladysmith was to starvation and the exhaustion of ammunition. The town could hardly have withstood another Boer assault or have held out much longer. It is said that the supplies on hand were only enough to provide full rations for four days. The town might have held out another week, but scarcely beyond that.

SMALL RIOTS IN CAPE COLONY.

CAPE TOWN, March 4.—The Canadian Artillery has just started for the front. The loyalists gave them an ovation.

At Graaf-Reynet, about 200 miles north of Port Elizabeth, some seventy Dutchmen, incited by Bondites, attacked with sticks and stones a body of loyalists who were celebrating the relief of Ladysmith. Many persons were injured. The loyalists demand military protection.

A similar riot occurred at Stellenbosch, about twenty-five miles east of Cape Town. The rebels of Griqualand, reinforced by 600 Dutch farmers from the Prieska district, occupied Kenhardt, 100 miles west of Prieska, after a sharp conflict with the Kaffirs, and are now marching southeastward on Van Wyk's Vlei, where there are grain stores.

Four hundred refugees from Kenhardt have reached Carnarvon. The natives in that district are reported restless.

BOER ARMY WAS 46,500.

BERLIN, March 4.—The Berliner Post asserts, on the authority of a private letter from the Transvaal received at Hamburg, that the Boer Republics, on Jan. 15, had issued altogether 46,500 identification cards to Boers in the field.

The writer of the letter claims that these figures represented the total Federal forces at that time.

DESCHANEL WARNS FRENCHMEN

PARIS, March 4.—Paul Deschanel was banqueted to-day by his constituents at Nogent le Rotrou in celebration of his re-election to the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies.

In the course of his speech he uttered a warning against demonstrations of Anglophobia in the press and on the part of the public in connection with the war in South Africa. He said:

"When one does not aid the weak, even though they be admirable and heroic, it is both puerile and imprudent to torment the strong, and more especially to insult them.

"Let us not set aside the great duties which the Continental wars of the last half century have imposed upon us, and let us continue to march in the direct road toward our invariable goal."

Warns Germans Against Anglophobia.

BERLIN, March 4.—The semi-official Berliner Post, in a strong article to-day again begs the Anglophobe press to discontinue the practice of abusing British statesmen and Generals and British enterprises generally, declaring that "this does more harm than some suppose."

QUEEN WILL REMAIN AT HOME.

LONDON, March 5.—Her Majesty has abandoned her intended visit to the Italian Riviera and has decided to remain at home.

On Thursday she will come to London for a brief visit, remaining until Saturday, and will undoubtedly receive a splendid ovation.

Rejoicing in India.

LONDON, March 5.—The Calcutta correspondent of The Times says: "Telegrams from all parts of India show universal rejoicings among the natives at the British success in South Africa. The native army is particularly enthusiastic."

THE POPE'S PEACE ATTITUDE.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Pope Leo XIII., in his attitude for peace in South Africa, has found many Protestant sympathizers in Chicago. The Rev. Mrs. Vandelia Varnum Thomas of the People's Church thinks that the United States, through some dignified body, should convey to him an expression of this thorough appreciation of the Pontiff's position.

"There are millions of Protestants in American who rejoice over the stand that he has taken," said Mrs. Thomas to-day. "Would it then not be a gracious expression of appreciation to send him a memorial or an address signed by representative men and women in all parts of the United States?"

Mrs. Thomas says that she does not know upon whom the initiation in this matter should fall. She is confident only that the American people, Protestant and Catholic alike, would be glad of an opportunity to convey to the Pope the universal approbation of the Republic.

"If the idea is worthy," she said, "somebody may be depended upon to put it into effect."

British Flag Torn Down at Hanover.

BERLIN, March 4.—At Hanover some persons not yet identified tore a British flag and made an anti-British demonstration in front of the residence of an Englishman, who had displayed the Union Jack in celebration of the British successes in South Africa.

Boer Aid to British Wounded.

COLESBERG, March 4.—A reconnaissance with two troops of Australians and two guns found the wagon bridge over the Orange River intact. Fifty Boers on the other side were taken by surprise. Price's command has moved seven miles north of Colesberg. The Boers during their occupation denied themselves rather than see the British wounded suffer.

BOER PRISONERS TRY TO ESCAPE?

CAPE TOWN, March 4.—It is reported that the Boer prisoners, while on the way from Paardeberg, unsuccessfully attempted to escape from the train.

Eleven hundred of Cronje's men have been placed temporarily on board the British steamers Mongolian and Manila in Table Bay.

Cecil Rhodes at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, March 4.—Cecil Rhodes is here, and expects to sail for England Wednesday.

PREDICTS BRITAIN'S DOWNFALL.

CHICAGO, March 4.—President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University of California lectured at All Souls' Church here to-day, speaking to a large audience on "The Blood of a Nation." He said that the present century would witness the downfall of Great Britain. He declared that ultimately the people of South Africa would have their freedom.

The speaker in emphatic terms asserted that the present inhabitants of Great Britain were a mere shadow of their forefathers in point of brains and health. Mr. Jordan thinks that a nation that founds its destiny on war must reach a speedy decay. He said a great war saps the vitality of the best blood of the nation. He said many of the best youths of a nation are killed during times of war and that this accounted for the existence of a weak nation, both mentally and physically.

The speaker declared that France, more than any other great nation, had deteriorated, and said war more than any other one thing had contributed to her present condition. Among other things he said:

"I think war more than any other agency destroys the vitality of a nation. Take, for instance, the present British-Boer war. The best representatives of both countries are now on the field of battle. War not only makes widows, but it prevents many marriages. I certainly am of the opinion that war is a curse on any nation unless it is the result of a fight for freedom. Such a thing as carrying on war for the sake of encouraging imperialistic ideas will wreck sooner or later a nation that tries such a scheme."

JOHN DILLON ON THE WAR.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 4.—John Dillon, Irish leader in the English Parliament, was invited to send a message to be read at the recent banquet of the Marquette Club in this city, which developed enthusiastic Boer sentiment. Mr. Dillon's reply, which was delayed in transmission, has just been made public. It is dated Dublin, Feb. 22, and says in part:

"In Ireland we regard the war now being waged by the British Government against the two republics of South Africa as the most unjust, criminal, and cowardly war of the century. In order to deceive liberal opinion in Great Britain and abroad, a pretext was put forward that the object of the attacks upon the republics was to secure equal rights for the Uitlanders. The falsity of the pretext has been exposed by the fact that Uitlanders of all races, except English, are fighting in the armies of the two republics. To use the words of Secretary Reitz's great manifesto to the Free Staters, 'according to the Colonial Secretary, England has constituted herself champion of all the Uitlanders. And what do we find? On the borders, side by side with our burghers, we find these same Uitlanders in hundreds, Germans, Irishmen, Frenchmen, Belgians, and Scandinavians, and even Englishmen, ready to lay down their lives in order to rid themselves of their self-constituted champion.'

"All the civilized world now sees that the real object of this conspiracy and war against the republics of South Africa has been and is to deprive the republics of their liberty to steal their gold mines, to increase dividends by reducing the wages of laborers in Johannesburg, and to establish the ascendency of the English race over all other races in South Africa.

"Was war ever urged for such infamous objects?

"In pursuance of this conspiracy against the liberties of South Africa that press in Great Britain and South Africa which is financed or controlled by speculators and mine owners, who are chiefly responsible for the war, has assailed the Boer people with a torrent of calumnies and lies unparalleled in human memory.

"The Irish people, who know from experience the bitter fruits of race ascendency and the denial of liberty, stand today for liberty and justice in South Africa, as they stood in 1775 for liberty and justice in America, and we look with confidence to the citizens of that greatest of republics which throughout the nineteenth century has been the Mecca of all lovers of liberty and the refuge of the oppressed, to extend its sympathy and all-powerful aid to two small peoples who are fighting with splendid heroism to vindicate in South Africa to-day the same principles which your ancestors fought for and died for in the great war which gave freedom to America."

PRO-BOER APPEAL ISSUED.

New York Committee Asks Further Expression of Public Sentiment.

The New York Committee to Aid the Allied Republics of South Africa has issued a statement, in which it says, in part:

"The conscience of our country and the world revolts at the spectacle of a civilized and Christian nation engaged in the awful work of destroying two small republics and exterminating their people. Within the last three months 100 mass meetings have been held throughout the United States, which have been attended by over 1,000,000 citizens, at which the friendly offices of this Government have been invoked in the interest of mediation and peace. Up to the present time President McKinley has not felt justified in giving ear to these appeals.

"We, therefore urge the citizens of the United States to continue to hold mass meetings for the purpose of informing the National Administration of the true sentiment of the American people in regard to this cruel and unwarranted assault upon the liberty of two independent republics.

"This organization having established headquarters at the Morton House, Union Square, New York, requests the various Transvaal committees throughout the country to enter into correspondence with our Secretary for the purpose of joint political action and national organization upon this most urgent question.

"All contributions in behalf of the purposes of this organization will be immediately acknowledged by Killnen Van Rensselaer, Treasurer, 56 Wall Street, New York City, and in the public press. Sympathizers with the Boer cause are requested to write for literature, &c., to the Secretaries, Morton House, Union Square, New York City."

FIRE DESTROYS WAITING ROOM.

Brooklyn Suburban Residents Now Certain Improvement Will Come.

Brooklyn suburban residents who have been agitating for a new waiting room at Bay Ridge and Thirteenth Avenues, on the Ulmer Park and Bensonhurst trolley line, awoke yesterday morning to discover that they were without even the old waiting room at that point. The waiting room, which was really nothing more than an old trolley car that had been taken off its trucks and planted down near the tracks, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning.

The suburban residents feel satisfied now that they will get a new waiting room.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

ROBERT EMMET'S MEMORY

Eulogies by W. Bourke Cockran and Recorder John W. Goff.

CLAN-NA-GAEL'S CELEBRATION

Speakers Condemn England's Attitude Toward Weaker Countries and Question America's Position.

An enthusiastic audience of more than 3,000 men and women paid admission to the Academy of Music last evening to join in the celebration by the United Clan-na-Gael of the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the birthday of Robert Emmet. The stage, private boxes, and railing of the balconies and gallery were decorated with the American, Irish, Transvaal, and Orange Free State flags. The speakers' table was draped with the same colors. Several hundred persons occupied seats on the stage

Among those present were ex-Judge James A. Blanchard, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Cols. D. C. McCarthy and Edward Duffy, Justice James A. O'Gorman, ex-Judge Wauhope Lynn, Assistant District Attorneys J. L. Gordon and J. J. Walsh, Judge John B. McKean, ex-Judge Edward Brown, and ex-Minister to Chile Patrick Egan.

A patriotic Irish musical programme was rendered by William Ludwig, Mrs. Helen O'Donnell, Andrew Mack, and Bernard O'Donnell. The opening address was by Recorder John W. Goff, the Chairman of the meeting, whose remarks were frequently greeted with loud applause and by cheers for the Boer leaders. Recorder Goff extolled the memory of Emmet, expressed the satisfaction felt at the reuniting of the Irish factions, and ended his address as follows:

"Liberty and independence—how precious they are! They were the creed of Emmet, for which he died. They are our own creed, the creed of our great country, for which we love it more and more every day that we live. With what joy and satisfaction have we witnessed the strong arm of our country stretched to save and rescue a neighboring people from the grinding Spanish tyranny of two hundred years. Truly, in that noble act our great Republic gave practical proof of its sympathy for humanity against inhumanity.

"How deeply we regret that international law and obligations prevent us from extending the same practical sympathy to the Boers as we did to the Cubans! We are told that it is no concern of ours. Our answer is that an assault upon liberty and independence in any part of the world is the concern of every man and every country who have had to fight for them and who are ready to defend them.

TALKS OF AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

"There is no doubt but that the great heart of this Republic sympathizes with the gallant men in South Africa, who are so nobly defending their homes and their liberties.

"We must not, however, be unreasonable, but bear in mind that our President and his advisers are charged with great responsibilities, and as loyal American citizens, we must give to our Government loyal and honest support.

"At the same time it must be admitted that there is cause for grave concern in the persistent rumors and suspicious appearances of something more than a friendly understanding with our enemy, the secret enemy of this Republic, the open enemy of liberty whenever she could crush it.

"The internal or local politics of our country must not be introduced or discussed at this meeting, but it is not an infraction of rule to remind our President that hundreds of thousands of American citizens of Irish, German, or Dutch birth or blood threw aside party affiliations, and cast their votes for him in the belief that he would be an American President that would stand for everything American in its truest and best sense. Unless an authoritative voice will proclaim with no uncertain tone that the policy of this Republic is not to outrage its traditions or alienate the friendship of Germany or the other great countries of Europe by openly or secretly linking itself with the destroyer of republican liberty and independence in South Africa then one hundred thousands of citizens of Irish, German, and Dutch birth or blood will by every means in their power emphatic expression to their remembrance.

"The true American doctrine, which we believe in and which you by your united organization can do so much to maintain, is that enunciation by Washington, which found expression in the struggles of Greece, of Hungary, and of Cuba, and which will again find true expression when the great voice of the American people can be honestly and fairly heard. Our President last evening declared that we have neither alliances nor entanglements with any foreign country. Let us accept that statement in good faith, yet at the same time let us remind our public men that the cornerstone of our security is not only the maintenance of liberty and human rights within our own borders, but the defense of that doctrine wherever it may be set forth."

EMMET'S WORK FOR IRELAND.

The orator of the evening was W. Bourke Cockran, who received a most hearty welcome when he came forward to speak. He had only a few notes at hand, and his remarks were therefore mostly extempore. He spoke with great animation, and aroused his hearers to outbursts of applause and cheers at frequent intervals. He began by speaking of Emmet's prohibition to erect his monument or to pronounce his eulogy until Ireland was a free nation. Emmet's life, he said, was a struggle for freedom and freedom is justice.

In the last clause of his dying appeal to the Irish race they are "enjoined to cause the laws of morality to be enforced and respected, and to execute as far as in them lies justice with mercy, by which alone liberty can be established and the blessings of Divine Providence secured." This was Emmet's legacy to his race—the struggle for freedom through the championship of justice. That was why the sympathy of Irish hearts went out to South Africa, where brute force mocks at justice and tyranny attempts the extermination of the small, scanty band of Boer patriots struggling for their independence. Never perhaps in the history of the Irish race had this love of justice shown itself so signally as in recent events. For the last four years the enemies of Ireland had boasted that factional differences had ended the fight of her people for freedom, but the war upon the South African Republics had reunited them.

Irish opposition to the Boer war was justified by duty to civilization, to American citizenship, and to the Irish race. It was the duty of every loyal citizen; of every champion of civilization, to condemn the war. England's mission was an assault upon civilization according not only to the opinion of the Irish race, but to the opinion of Christendom.

"If," he said, "Irish ill-feeling is due to hatred, and that of the rest of the world to jealousy, England's position is a difficult one. As a matter of fact, there are some Governments which have sympathy with England. [A voice, "Washington."] My friend, we'll discuss that later." [Applause.]

One of the Governments to which he referred, he said, was Italy, and yet the war was deplored by her politicians and Cabinet because it had damaged England as a world power very much and as a military power irretrievably. The blue books published by the English Government justify the opinion of the world. The original grounds for the war had been abandoned; the avowed purpose now was conquest. It was said that an irrepressible conflict of races was being urged, and that one or the other must be a subject race. That statement was a proposition of savagery. The effects already produced were more dangerous to civilization than any event since the discovery of America.

It had been understood that colonies were not to be dragged into the uses of the empire, but now in one instant all this was changed. The participation of the colonies extended the theatre of war. They had been dragged into the vortex, and thereafter must take part in every contest and in every quarrel in which England may become involved. The federation of the empire for warlike purposes was a menace to civilization. It threw the shadows of future wars over Canada and Australia.

American citizens were especially bound to condemn this war, because there was an attempt to justify it by our example and because this Government was to some extent responsible for it. [Applause.] We were told that this war was waged to vindicate the principle of the consent of the governed, and yet they had been denying it for 700 years in Ireland. But the Outlander had given his consent by seeking shelter in the Transvaal, and he had prospered there.

NEUTRALITY OF AMERICA.

"They say," the speaker added, "that we should remain neutral. I have never asked that we should be otherwise, but I deny that this country has been neutral. [Applause.] Long before the war began this country had a disputed question with Great Britain over the Alaska boundary. When we allowed its settlement to be postponed to suit Great Britain's convenience we ceased to be neutral. Had this Administration discharged its plain duty in that matter this war would never have been begun [Cheers.]

Canada, instead of furnishing a part of the British Army of 50,000, which overcame the little band of 4,000 Boers, would have had reason to keep her men at home. But to aid England in her war, we entered upon a modus vivendi, which a Canadian Minister has announced would last not one moment longer than England chose to let it last. The President said last night that we have entered into no alliances. Well, I'm inclined to believe it is not an alliance, it is a surrender. [Great cheering.]

"It is a surrender of our foreign policy into the hands of the English Foreign Office. I challenge them to show any one thing that could be done for England that's been left undone. It's proved by our action on the Alaskan boundary, by the discharge of our Consul at Pretoria because he complained that his mail had been opened, and by the dispatch of a boy, twenty-four years old, son of the Secretary of State, who took his final instructions, not at Washington, but at the English Foreign Office. [Applause.] All over the world these acts have given the impression that we have entered upon an active alliance with the British Government.

"As to the outcome of the war, if the great god of battles and of justice allows these struggling patriots to maintain their fight eight months longer, then the world will have a chance to see how the great mass of Americans feel on this question. [Great cheering.]

"The Irish race is not hostile to the English people, but to the English Government. This is a fashionable, not a popular war. It is the war of the smart set of the clubs, the music halls, and the street mobs. Our own smart set doesn't quite understand it, but is obsequious in deference to English opinion. The speculators favor the war, but the burden falls on the English masses. The rank and file will furnish the soldiers, but the officers will be favorites of the Court. Already the suggestion of conscription has been proposed. This will mean the overthrow of the ancient English Constitution. It is the renewal of the attempt by the governing classes to overthrow the liberties of the people. It's not English but Norman Government which has always been hostile to liberty.

"If the conquest of the South African Republics is essential to the safety of the British Empire, how about the North American Continent? Will Canada be any more disposed to make concessions after it has been a decisive contingent of the British Army in this war?"

THE CELEBRATION IN BROOKLYN.

Meeting at Park Theatre Under the Auspices of Clan-na-Gael.

The one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the birthday of Robert Emmet was celebrated last night under the auspices of the Clan-na-Gael of Brooklyn by a meeting at the Park Theatre.

District Attorney John F. Clarke presided, and addresses were made by James G. Fitzgerald and John Maguire. The musical part of the programme was contributed by James J. Byrne, Lawrence Timothy, Edward I. Boyle, Miss Agnes I. Leonard, and E. J. O'Mahony. Sympathetic references to the Boers made by the speakers were vigorously applauded.

Jersey City Clan-na-Gael.

At a meeting of the Clan-na-Gael of Jersey City, in the Bijou Theatre last night, in celebration of Robert Emmet's birthday, resolutions sympathizing with the Boers were unanimously adopted. Speeches were made by Gen. James R. O'Beirne and Congressman William D. Daly. There were also musical and literary exercises.

FOUND FATALLY INJURED.

Engineer Who Died in Hospital May Have Been Murdered.

Joseph Walchenbach, an engineer employed by Edward Krummel at 908 Broadway, Brooklyn, was found at the foot of the elevator shaft in the store at that number yesterday by Frederick Ulmer, the Superintendent of the building. Walchenbach's skull was fractured. He died in St. Catharine's Hospital last night.

The police suspect foul play. Walchenbach was fifty years old and lived at 321 East Eighteenth Street, Manhattan.

NO TRACE OF TALBOT JEWELRY.

Police Unable to Connect Cavanaugh with the Robbery.

The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station report no definite progress in tracing the stolen jewelry of Dr. A. B. Talbot, taken from "The Papst," Broadway and Forty-second Street, Friday night.

So far the police have failed to connect Cavanaugh, the elevator boy under arrest, with the $6,000 theft, beyond the statement made by Dr. Talbot, who has told the police that young Cavanaugh had told of the robbery about the police before the doctor had mentioned his loss to any one.

The police say that Cavanaugh apparently went to the apartment house from a Bowery lodging house. His friends have not been located.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Colder, rain, turning into snow, winds northerly.

A low pressure extended last night from the Pacific Coast southeastward into Texas, with the centre of depression in the eastern portion of the middle plateau; elsewhere throughout the country high pressure was general, the crest remaining over the British northwest. Thus far the high pressure influence has predominated, and there has been a marked fall in temperature from the St. Lawrence Valley westward and southwestward across the Rocky Mountains, with cold waves throughout the central west and portions of the northwest. Warnings of these cold waves were issued Saturday.

Snow has been general throughout the lake regions and almost the entire West, except the Southwest, where there were a few scattered showers. In the East and South the weather has been fair. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions rain has been general, with falling temperature, except in the northern and middle plateau, where there has also been a little snow.

During to-day snow is indicated generally in the northern half of the country, except in the northern upper lake region. It will be preceded by rain in the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States. In the South Atlantic States the weather will be fair, except in Florida, while in the Gulf States and Southwest rain may be expected.

There will be a cold wave this afternoon or to-night in the Ohio Valley, Pennsylvania, Northern New Jersey, Southern New England, and Southeastern New York, and it will be decidedly colder throughout the Southwest. To-morrow the conditions will not materially change. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will shift to northerly, becoming fresh to brisk, while on the Southern coast they will be fresh east to south.

Cold wave signals are displayed in Indiana, Kentucky, Southern Ohio, Eastern and Southern Pennsylvania, Northern New Jersey, and at Boston, New Haven, New York City, and Nashville.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	36	32	34
6 A. M.	37	32	34
9 A. M.	38	35	38
12 M.	37	41	47
3 P. M.	41	44	49
6 P. M.	39	45	46
9 P. M.	38	44	46
12 P. M.	38	45	45

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square 42⅝
Weather Bureau 39¾
Corresponding date 1899 38
Corresponding date for last twenty years 34

The maximum temperature was 46 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 31 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 64 at 8 A. M. and 60 at 8 P. M.

Table Silver.

We have made radical reductions in the prices of our Sterling Silver Table Ware, and are selling Sugar Shells at $.15; Butter Knives, 1.35; Berry Spoons, 4.00; Salad Spoons and Forks, 3.75 each. Six Tea Spoons, 1.80.

A. Frankfield & Co.
Jewelers and Importers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

SAW TRAIN STRIKE FATHER.

Frederick Ellis, thirty-five years of age, an iron molder of Bowne Avenue, in the Winfield section of Queens, was struck by a train on the Long Island Railroad last night. He sustained a fracture of the skull at the base of the brain, and it is unlikely that he will live. He was taken to his home and attended by Dr. B. Brush of Woodside. The engineer of the train which hit Ellis was in ignorance of the fact. The railroad company knew nothing about it last night.

The only witness was Annie Ellis, ten years of age, daughter of the injured man. Her story is that she was walking with her father. When near the Bowne Avenue crossing and close to his home he sat down beside the railroad track, saying that he was tired. There was a rumble of a train, and her father said he had years ago been a railroad flagman, and would show her how he used to stop trains. He was sitting on the embankment at the time. When the train approached he leaned his head forward toward the rail, and the next moment he was hit. Then she ran for help.

Some persons in Winfield believe Ellis tried to commit suicide. Others say they believe his idea was to get his head into the ray of light thrown out by the headlight so that the engineer would see it and apply the brakes, and then he would draw back out of harm's way.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Louis Dumont, Paris; Henry Watterson, Louisville.

CAMBRIDGE—Lieut. Mark I. Horrocks, Cheshire, England.

HOLLAND—Sir Wootman Pearson, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Arthur W. Eastlake, London.

PLAZA—G. F. and Edward T. Swift, Chicago.

BUCKINGHAM—Gen. W. J. Palmer, Colorado Springs, Col.

HOFFMAN—Dr. F. Zumbado, Costa Rica.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Petersen, J. H., & Sons, Davenport, Iowa; H. F. Petersen, linens and carpets; A. L. Petersen, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Seed, James, & Co., Bay City, Mich.; J. Seed, dress goods and linens; Miss Wald, millinery; Westminster Hotel.
Macpherson, Edward, & Co., Springfield, Ill.; A. W. Edward dress goods and silks; Grand Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Bell, flannels and blankets; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.
Hoyt-Kent-Sefton Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Hoyt, dry goods and notions; Holland House.
Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich.; O. M. Benson, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.
Wiebolt, W. H., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Wiebolt, dry goods; C. Holt, notions; S. Holz, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.
Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; A. J. Marcuse, piece goods; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.
Reed Brothers and Lennon, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. L. Reed, flannels; J. M. Lennon, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
New, J., & Brother, Mansfield, Ohio; J. New, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
New & Brother, Youngstown, Ohio; J. New, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Cohen, M., Son & Co., Petersburg, Va.; C. Cohen, notions; 302 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.
Mayer, Charles, & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; O. Keller, druggists and stationers' sundries; Hotel Imperial.
Keet & Rountree Company, Springfield, Mo.; J. H. Rountree, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. T. Swofford, dress goods and woolens, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Vega, A. D., Donaldsonville, La., carpets; Hotel Marlborough.
Solomon, M. H., Cincinnati, Ohio, neckwear; Hotel Marlborough.
Engle, B., Shelbyville, Ky., dry goods, &c.; Hotel Vendome.
"Globe, The," Harrisburg, Penn.; W. Strauss, clothing; C. Watson, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Troxler, L., Dayton, Ohio, dry goods and notions; Herald Square Hotel.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. M. McGraith, cloaks and suits; 157 Duane Street; Hotel Normandie.
McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.
Hawley, C. R., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C.R. Hawley, notions, furnishing goods, cloaks, and carpets; Hotel Vendome.
Weil, I., & Brother, Hunstville, Ala.; W. Weil, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Elliott, William H., Detroit, Mich.; Miss Godfrey, infants' wear; T. Whan, domestics, linens, and white goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Espenhain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. W. Rogenban, notions and jewelry, laces and embroideries; 80 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. N. Drummond, domestics and linens; 224 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Taylor-Wolfenden Company, Detroit, Mich.; T. H. Allen, cloaks and suits; Miss E. Davidson, laces and neckwear; J. B. Woolfenden, dry goods; Miss H. Penneycook, white goods, embroideries, and handkerchiefs; Broadway Central Hotel.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss K. McGoldrick, laces and ladies' neckwear and fans; Miss M. Howland, millinery, 341 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Kroeger Brothers' Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. B. Gormley, housefurnishing goods; J. Mundschau, fancy goods, stationery, and underwear; H. C. Kroeger, dress goods, silks, cloths, suits, furnishing goods, and ladies' and infants' wear; Belvedere House.
Taylor, A. S., Atlanta, Ga., notions and furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Strauss, S., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. Strauss, millinery; 637 Broadway; Belvedere Hotel.
Hanke Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Hanke, dress goods, silks, laces, and embroideries; R. Davis, baby carriages; Belvedere House.
Lasalle & Koch Co., Toledo, Ohio; L. Epstein, draperies; J. W. Sherer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Kaufman & Co., Washington, D. C.; H. M. Kaufman, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Seely & Reed, Freeport, Ill.; F. A. Reed, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Long, Tate & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; H. C. Long, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; P. Patrick, Jr., notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Claflin, Young & Stanley, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Young, underwear; Murray Hill Hotel.
Hull, E. R., & Dutton Co., Cleveland Ohio; W. A. Dutton, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.
Barnes, Julian, & Co., La Porte, Ind.; Julian Barnes, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Boston Store, Erie, Penn; Emma S. Frank, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel; J. Hormluy, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel; M. Ainsworth, millinery, Park Avenue Hotel.
Herpolsheimer & Co., Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. Mary Wechsback, department store; 45 Lispenard Street.
Ferriss, F. C., Lawrenceburg, Ky.; F. C. Ferriss, grocers and merchandise; Hotel Gerard.
Fuller's, T., Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Daniel Guggenheimer, clothing; Hoffman House.
The Straus-Hecht Company, Danville Ill.; J. Straus, dry goods; Gerard House.
Weller, A., & Brother, Hartford City, Ind.; Mrs. M. B. Gable, millinery; Hotel Gerard.
Weiler, A., & Brother, Portland, Ind.; Mrs. F. Pelham, millinery; Hotel Gerard.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. E. Wigginton, china and glass; 621 Broadway; Holland House.
Fisher-Eaton Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; W. L. Roath, department store; Grand Union Hotel.
Chinn & Foster, Lexington, Ky.; A. B. Chinn, dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Hoopes & Barnes, Sumner, Ill.; T. F. Hoopes, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Oscar Fulman, dry goods; Mrs. Fulman, dry goods; Blanche Mandel, dry goods; Ida F. Mandel, dry goods; Waldorf Hotel.
Herpolsheimer, H., & Co., Lincoln, Neb.; H. Herpolsheimer, department store, 45 Lispenard Street.
Hill, J. B., & Co., St. Thomas, Canada; J. B. Hill, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Lutherland, F., St. Thomas, Canada, boots and shoes; St. Denis Hotel.
Jacob & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; Miss H. Jacob, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Cumming & Bledsoe, Petersburg, Tenn.; F. M. Bledsoe, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Schnitis, E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; C. Herzfeld, department store; Hotel Gerard.
Wright, Woddle & Wright, Taylerville, Tenn.; A. Wright, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Black Company, William H., The, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Aronson, department store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bronner, Mrs. R., Louisville, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. Dreyfus, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Robertson, W. P., & Co., Jackson, Tenn.; W. P. Robertson, dry goods; Hoffman House; Miss M. Rosser, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
De Streger, Fallen & Co., Detroit, Mich.; George Jost, manufacturing furrier; Hotel Albert.
Hickmott & Dukette, Mendon, Mich.; W. J. Hickmott, general merchandise; Park Avenue Hotel.
Decker, J., Battle Creek, Mich.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Beandy & Co., Grand Haven, Mich.; N. S. Beandy, dry goods; Kensington Hotel.
Noel Sisters, Danville, Ky.; Sallie Noel, millinery; St. Cloud Hotel.
Vivan, J., & Co., Louisiana, Mich.; E. T. Deane, general merchandise; Hotel Cadillac.
Kintner, E. E., Painesville, Ohio; E. E. Kintner, dry goods; Kensington Hotel.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Annie E. Kerwin, millinery; Amelia McGhogen cloaks; Hattie Hilbemean, underwear; 341

To Ladies

Obliged to Use a Stimulant,

Hunter Baltimore Rye

Is Recommended Because of Its

Absolute Purity, Gentle Mellowness and Great Age.

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I was for three and a half years in charge of the Wanamaker Furniture Department in New York.

I am handling only Office Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, and Bedding.

I know the market for these things. I know qualities, makes, and values.

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Old Saratoga Whiskey
BEATS ANY "PAT HAND"

OR ANY PRODUCT OF THE STILL
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Briarcliff Milk

unsterilized, when kept cool, remains pure and sweet for days. If properly cared for on the steamer, when crossing the Atlantic, it will be found in excellent condition on the last day out.

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Eye Glasses Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eyeglasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St. & New York (near Nassau St.) Cut this out—T.

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Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings
Everything for Men's Attire.
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6 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

DISCUSSION OF THE CANAL

John Bassett Moore's Article Provokes Other Opinions.

PROBLEM OF NEUTRALIZATION

Senator Frye Favors a Commercially Neutral Canal—Representative Berry's Opinion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—John Bassett Moore's article on "The Interoceanic Canal and the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty," published in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES, has created the liveliest interest here. It was eagerly read by State Department officials, Senators, and Representatives, particularly members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the general sentiment was that it was a most important and valuable contribution to the literature of the discussion, coming at an opportune time. The advocates of an exclusive canal did not hesitate to express their disagreement with Prof. Moore's views, but his authority to speak on the question and the political importance of his paper were admitted by all.

Most of the leading officials and members of the two committees having the canal question in hand refuse to say anything for publication so long as the question remains unsettled. The Republican members of the committees are especially reserved. Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, who was a member of the Paris Peace Commission, of which Prof. Moore was Secretary, said:

"Mr. Moore is a very able man, and anything he writes on any public question is interesting and valuable. But it is impossible for me to say anything further about it while the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is before the committee of which I am Chairman."

Senator William P. Frye of Maine, the second member of the committee, and President pro tempore of the Senate, who was also a member of the Paris Peace Commission, said:

"Knowing Mr. Moore as I do, I should feel a great deal of confidence in his review of this question. I saw much of him in Paris, and came to the conclusion that he was one of the best-informed men in the country upon such subjects as this. I regard him as one of the ablest men in the United States, and on questions relating to foreign affairs he has no equal. This article is a very interesting one, and will have great weight.

A COMMERCIALLY NEUTRAL CANAL.

"I have given a great deal of attention to this question for twenty-five years; I was one of a special committee in the House at that time, and I have been interested in it ever since. I have always held that we should build the canal, and that it should be neutral to all nations—at least commercially neutral—with this reservation, that in time of war it should not be open to ships of the enemy. The only argument against the treaty which has any weight at all is made on that point. I cannot, of course, express at this time any opinion about the seriousness of this single defect in the treaty, nor say whether it should or should not interfere with its passage. I have given no opinion on the treaty, nor do I wish to give any at this time. It is before the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it would be improper for me to give an opinion upon it now.

"I will say, however, that the other objections to the treaty are, in my opinion, of no importance; the only weak point is the one mentioned. I don't believe the canal should be fortified. It is not necessary, and would be a great expense. The canal will not be a battleground. No nation is going to allow its ships to be tangled up in that canal in time of war. They would be attacked before they could get out of the three-mile limit on either side. I consider Prof. Moore's article extremely interesting and important."

CONGRESSMEN DISAGREE.

There was considerable difference of opinion among the members of the House Committee, but nearly all agreed that Mr. Moore's contribution to the discussion was a factor to be reckoned with. Representative William M. Howard of Georgia, one of the few Democrats, and the only one in the Committee on Foreign Affairs who is in favor of the treaty, said:

"Mr. Moore is a man whose views on any question of State are of great import. Few men in the country are better qualified than he to speak on such questions, and he is sure to be listened to with attention and respect. Nevertheless, I doubt if his paper will have much influence. The facts he sets forth are already known to Congress. They have been stated by Woolsey, for example. Personally, I agree with Mr. Moore that the canal should be neutralized. I believe the canal is for the benefit of commerce, and it ought to be made as cheap as possible to those who are going to use it. But I do not think the article will have much effect on the majority. Mr. Hepburn is very confident that his bill, which is practically a defiance of the treaty, will pass, and it certainly seems probable that he can muster enough votes among Republicans and Democrats for that purpose."

Representative Albert S. Berry of Kentucky, another member of the House Committee, said:

"I disagree with most of Mr. Moore's conclusions. I maintain that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty has been abrogated by Great Britain's infractions of it, and I deny that it has been reaffirmed by other treaties. I certainly agree with him that the canal should be a neutralized commercial pathway between the two great oceans, as Admiral Dewey says. But what do you think we would do if an enemy tried to go through that canal to attack our coasts? Do you think any treaty that ever existed would make us sit down and see that done? When a man with a shotgun comes up my front walk I don't stop to ask whether I have made a treaty with him allowing him to walk on the lawn. Common sense ought to be back of all treaties. Treaty or no treaty, we would not let an enemy make use of our own canal as a club to hit us with. Admiral Dewey, as quoted by Mr. Moore, says that to fortify the canal would simply result in making it a battle ground. It would be a battle ground any way. Our fleets, he says, would be a sufficient protection. That may be true; but suppose our squadron had been defeated and the enemy's fleet proposed to sail through the canal to attack the Pacific Coast. We can't plan out the campaigns of future wars in advance.

PRECEDENTS ON BOTH SIDES.

"Mr. Moore contends that the policy of neutralization is supported by precedents. There are precedents against it, too. Great Britain does not support it in the Suez Canal. She has fortifications at Aden. Do you think, whatever treaties she had entered into, that she would let a German fleet pass through that canal to attack her colonies? We regarded it as a friendly act, an intentional stretching of her power, when she made Camara's fleet turn back during the Spanish war. How much further would she have gone if Camara had been sailing through that canal to attack not us but herself?

"Mr. Moore quotes Admiral Dewey as saying that it would be expensive to fortify the canal. It would. A disappearing gun costs $125,000. But protection against war is always expensive, and in war we don't think much of expenses. We did not even murmur at Sampson's insane performance in blowing away $1,000,000 at the attack on San Juan de Puerto Rico, and sailing away again without the slightest result."

Representative Townsend Scudder of New York, one of the Democratic members, said:

"Mr. Moore is a man whose utterances on this subject are sure to attract attention and be received with respect. He is an extremely able man, and an authority on the subject, and he has gone into it thoroughly in this article. But its very exhaustiveness prevents me from giving an opinion of its arguments until I have had time to study it more deeply. I have not yet made up my mind on the canal question, and I shall give Mr. Moore's article great attention in doing so. At present I am doubtful whether we really need the canal at all or not. It is a question with me whether its advantages are not outweighed by its disadvantages."

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Senate Will Consider Quay Case, Currency, and Puerto Rican Bills—Contests in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The question of the seating of M. S. Quay, the conference report on the Currency Bill, and the Puerto Rican Government bill will divide the attention of the Senate during the present week. By agreement the report on the Currency bill will be voted upon at 4 o'clock Tuesday, and will have practically the undivided attention of the Senate until that time if there are Senators who desire to Speak upon it.

After Tuesday the Quay resolution will be the uppermost topic during the morning hour each day, and the Puerto Rican bill for the remainder of the day. There are still several speeches to be made on the Quay resolution, among those who are to speak being Senators Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) and Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) favorable to Mr. Quay, and Senator Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) in opposition.

The Puerto Rican bill will be debated at length. Senators Culberson, (Dem., Texas,) Turner, (Fusion, Wash.,) and Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.,) will make set arguments against it on Constitutional grounds, and Senators Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) and Depew, (Rep., N. Y.,) will talk in support of it. The broad question of expansion will be raised in connection with this measure, and it will provoke much running debate as well as many set speeches. Senator Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) who is in charge of the bill, says there is no disposition to accept the House bill and drop the Senate measure, as has been reported in some quarters would be done.

The Diplomatic and the Pension Appropriation bills probably will be passed during the week. Neither of them is calculated to provoke prolonged discussion.

The House will devote this week, except to-morrow, which is District of Columbia Day, to contested-election cases. The debate on the Aldrich-Robbins case, which opened on Friday, will continue Tuesday and Wednesday. After it is disposed of the Wise-Young contest from Virginia will be taken up and will probably consume the remainder of the week. In both cases the majority has reported against the sitting members, who are Democrats, and the House probably will sustain the reports, so that by the end of the week the Republican majority in the House will have been increased by two.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Kalish, referee, 506 West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 79.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,163.

SUNDAY ON THE SPEEDWAY.

A Muddy Track Makes Fast Time Dangerous—A Brush Between Unknown Horses.

The Springlike weather of yesterday drew an unusually large number of drivers and sightseers to the Speedway, but both were disappointed as far as brushing was concerned, as the roadbed was covered with an inch of soft mud, which made the footing uncertain and dangerous. Even the "mudlarks" did not attempt to show their speed, and about the only exciting event of the day was a brush between two unknown horses, well matched as far as looks were concerned, and hooked to rigs that had seen better days. How they got by the mounted officer at the entrance of the Speedway was a mystery, but they did, and their drivers being out for sport, had it to the great amusement of the crowd lined up along the west sidewalk.

The gait of the animals was a curious one. They trotted, paced, and ran all in the same brush. The attention of the spectators was first attracted when the horses came under the arch of Washington Bridge, by the rattling of the wagons. At the Point of Rocks the drivers pulled up their horses short, and held a consultation in the middle of the road, forcing other drivers to turn out of their way. Finally they got their horses started nose and nose and then started off at a clip that sent a shower of mud high in the air. Everybody got out of their way, not because they were afraid of being beaten, but because they did not care to be deluged with mud. At the quarter-mile post the horses were still side by side, while their drivers laid over the dashboards, plying the whip as if they were driving a truck up a steep grade, and both were yelling like Indians. At the half-mile post the larger horse of the two gained a lead of a length and continued to lead his opponent as far as the eye could reach.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUN.

James Malloy Wins Event of the Star A. C. of Long Island City.

One of the largest cross-country runs of the season was held yesterday by the Star Athletic Club of Long Island City over the regular Long Island course. The run was won by James Malloy, Xavier Athletic Club, who also won the novice prize. J. J. Kennedy of the Star Athletic Club, the only scratch man, finished twenty-sixth. The prize banner was won by the Star Athletic Club, the only competitor being the Pastime Athletic Club.

Most of the runners were dissatisfied with the handicapper's arrangements, and after the race many protests were made. J. J. Cronin, who finished second, started with another man's number on his back and took one minute too much handicap. This was no fault of the club, however, and Cronin was allowed second place. C. J. Foran was badly hurt while running through Celtic Park. None of the prizes was distributed, as the protests will have to be decided by the Amateur Athletic Union.

MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB.

Richardson and Lipschuetz Draw in the Fifth Game.

At the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday afternoon, Philip Richardson and S. Lipschuetz drew the fifth game of the series of six, after thirty-five moves. The game was opened by the former with a Ruy Lopez. The present score is: Lipschuetz, 1; Richardson, 1; drawn, 3. The final game will be played next Wednesday. The score of yesterday's game follows:

FIFTH GAME—RUY LOPEZ.

Richardson. White.	Lipschuetz. Black.	Richardson. White.	Lipschuetz. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	19. PxP	KtxP
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	20. QR—B	Q—R5
3. B—Kt5	P—Q3	21. K—Kt	K—R3
4. P—QB3	Kt—B3	22. B—B4	QxQPch
5. P—Q3	B—K2	23. QxQ	KtxQ
6. QKt—Q2	Castles	24. BxB	PxB
7. Kt—B	Kt—K	25. Kt—B7ch	RxKt
8. Kt—K3	P—B4	26. BxR	Kt—K4
9. PxP	BxP	27. B—K6	Kt—K5
10. B—B4ch	K—R	28. R—K	Kt—Q6
11. KtxB	RxKt	29. R—K2	Kt—B5
12. B—K6	R—KB	30. BxP	Kt—Q7ch
13. P—KR4	Kt—B3	31. K—B2	KtxR
14. Q—K2	Q—K	32. KxKt	KtxR
15. R—Q2	B—Q	33. KxKt	R—Kch
16. Kt—Kt5	P—Q4	34. K—Q3	K—Kt
17. CastlesQR	B—K2	35. R—KB	
18—P—KB4	B—Q3	Drawn.	

Princeton's Football Plans.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 4.—"Jim" Robinson, Princeton's new football trainer, arrived here last night and held a conference with Capt. Pell and ex-Capts. Hillebrand and Edwards and others of the university football men relative to taking up his work among the candidates next Fall. Robinson will come to Princeton about a week before the university opens next Fall to begin training the candidates for the team. Edwards, Hillebrand, and Capt. Pell will coach the men during the Spring practice.

Boxing Tournament at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The champion Eastern boxers and wrestlers who are to participate in the amateur tournament given under the auspices of the Olympic Club of this city arrived from New York to-day. The party includes six boxers and four wrestlers. The tournament will begin Tuesday night and continue during the week. Jack Kitchen of the Reliance Athletic Club of Oakland has been chosen as referee.

Bowling Tournament Games To-day.

United Bowling Clubs, Section No. 2—Owl, Cyclone, Glendale.
Athletic League—North End Club vs. Elizabeth Club.
Columbia League—Enterprise, New York Council, Riverdale.
North Side National League—Dolando, North New York, Gotham.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Brooklyn, Gramercy, Alert.
Carruthers's Brooklyn National—South Paw, Kings County, East New York
National League—Three games at Starr's Hall.

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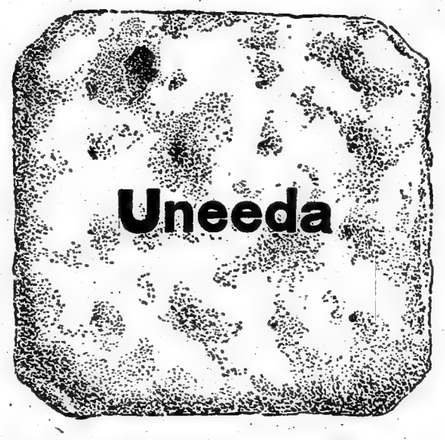

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NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

MARCH SALE OF FURS.

ALASKA SEALSKIN (London dyed) Jackets, $175; Coats, $250. A saving of $100 on next season's prices.

PERSIAN LAMB (Leipzig Dyed) Jackets, $125 up; Coats, $150 up. A saving of $50 on next season's prices.

$150 Hudson Bay Sable Muff and Scarf, $100; separate, $50 each.

Note.—Entire stock of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Muffs, Scarfs, Capes, &c., 40 per cent. less than European market prices.

I am enabled to sell at these prices because I purchased largely before the recent great advance, and am satisfied to sell at the old prices until my manufactured goods are sold. Articles to order will cost the market price.

One lot of Skunk Capes (usually advertised as Alaska sable), 15 to 23 inches long, value $75, $100 to $125; your choice **$60.**

One lot ERMINE COLLARETTES, your choice at $75.

(Note—Ermine is fashionably worn in Europe and America.)

MINK CAPES.—15 to 26 inches long, value $125 to $175 and $250, will be sold for **$75, $125** and **$175**, a saving of from $50 to $75 on a garment.

One lot of Fur Capes, 24 inches deep, your choice **$20.**

One lot of JAPAN FOX BOAS, three yards long; your choice at **$4.**

Men's fur lined Overcoats, Sealskin Caps and Gloves, Sleigh Robes, Coachmen's Outfits, all marked at prices which will pay to purchase now for next season's use.

C. C. SHAYNE,
Manufacturing Fur Merchant,
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N. B.—I want to keep my skilled workmen employed during the dull months. Now is a good time to have furs of any kind manufactured to order or alterations and repairs made.

LA FERNANDINA
CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

For the benefit of smokers not yet familiar with the merits of this cigar, we respectfully call attention to its exceptionally fine quality and flavor.
The large import duties on tobacco enable us to give better value than any imported brand selling at the same prices.
La Fernandina is the best clear Havana Cigar sold.
Different sizes. **10-15-20-25c.**
We invite your patronage.

MICHAELIS & LINDEMAN, 459 Broadway, N. Y.
BERNARD STAHL & CO., Makers.

"YUSEA"
It's a revelation.

Major Breintnall Gets a Fortune.

NEWARK, N. J., March 4.—Major R. Heber Breintnall, one of the Tax Commissioners of the city, by the death of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Harriett T. Breintnall, who died a few days ago, comes into half of the estate of his late brother, Dr. John H. H. Breintnall. The estate is valued at $250,000. Mrs. Augusta N. Meeler, a sister of the Major, gets the income on the other half, but at her death the entire estate reverts to the Major.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl in private family as chambermaid and assist with waiting; city or country; experienced; reference. 16 West 39th St.

CHAMBERWORK and WAITING.—By neat, smart girl, lately landed. 111 West 60th St., ring Duffy's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; city references. M. C., Box 880, 1,269 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By English young woman; excellent cook; good baker; not afraid of work; seen Monday. 311 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; six years' city reference. 154 East 39th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a housekeeper of several years' experience; highest reference as to capability; position in first-class Summer hotel; can take entire charge if desired. M. B., 141 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress by day, or take work home; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and also family sewing. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

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Diamond Jewelry at Half Price.

An opportunity is here presented to purchase solid gold and diamond jewelry at half price. From to-day and until sold these prices hold good:

Cluster Scarf Pins of 10 diamond chips and colored centre stones, regular price $3.98, reduced to ½ price, **2.00**

Horse Shoe Scarf Pins, with 11 diamond chips; regular price $3.98; reduced to ½ price, **2.00**

Miniature Scarf Pins, with 4 rose diamonds, regular price $5.98, reduced to ½ price, **3.00**

Cluster Scarf Pins, 7 large rose diamonds, regular price $8.98, reduced to ½ price, **4.50**

Gold Link Buttons, with diamond chips, regular price $2.98, reduced to half price, **1.50**

Gold Link Buttons, with cut diamond, regular price $6.98, reduced to half price, **3.50**

Gold Cuff Buttons, with 1 cut diamond, regular price $12.00, reduced to half price, **6.00**

Gold Sunburst Brooches, set with 10 diamond chips and colored stones, regular price $7.50, reduced to half price, **3.75**

Brooches, with 7 large rose diamonds, regular price $14.98, reduced to half price, **7.50**

Chip Diamond Rings, assorted styles, clusters of 10 and 12 diamonds, with colored centre stones, regular price $3.98, reduced to ½ price, **2.00**

Cluster Rings of 7 rose diamonds, regular price $6.95, reduced to ½ price, **3.50**

Heart Shape Rings of 16 rose diamonds, and colored centre stones, regular price $7.95, reduced to ½ price, **4.00**

Cluster Rings of 14 rose diamonds and colored centre stones, regular price $13.50, reduced to half price, **6.75**

Marquise Rings with 22 and 18 rose diamonds, assorted colored centre stones, regular price $14.95, reduced to ½ price, each, **7.50**

Ear Drops, with 10 diamond chips and colored centre stones, regular price $6.98, reduced to half price, **3.50**

Earscrews, with 10 diamond chips, opal and colored centre stones, regular price $9.98, reduced to half price, **5.00**

Earscrews, with 7 large rose diamonds, regular price $16.98, reduced to half price, **8.50**

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FOUR % MONEY — **60% VALUATION.** Business, Residence, East Side Tenements. FRANK W. McLAUGHLIN & CO., Washington Life Bldg., 141 B'way.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and bath; elevator and hall service. Apply on premises to HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 138 Fifth Av.

5TH AV., 1,048, CORNER 86TH ST.—Apartments, 6 and 8 rooms; $65 to $100. Apply Janitor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By experienced and trustworthy man in private family; left last place on account of family going South; excellent references, written and personal. Butler, 331 East 32d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By single Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober; willing and obliging; ten years' best reference; city or country. S. M., Box 260, 1,269 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET, MASSEUR, AND COMPANION TO chronic mental, physical invalid or bachelor; willing, sober; shaves, travels; personal references. Hotel Savoy, Room 185.

EUROPE.

EXPOSITION OF 1900.—Mr. Frantz, Commercial Agent, 23 Rue d'Enghien, Paris, France, takes care of representing as agent any commercial firm. Installation, necessary proceedings, superintendence, &c. Write for terms.

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at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE

Under the direction of Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., Referee.

591 BROADWAY, near West Houston St., including
164 MERCER ST., in the rear. Size 30x200 ft., with 5-story buildings.
112 EAST 14TH ST., near Union Square, connecting with and including
109 EAST 13TH ST., in the rear. Size 26.9x200.6, with 3-story brick buildings.
182 and 183 EAST HOUSTON ST., near 1st Av., size 25x57x51.4; lot irregular; with 2-story buildings.
63, 65, AND 67 BAYARD ST., near Mott St., 68.9½x100x97, with 4-story buildings.
31 GREAT JONES ST., near Elm St. Size 26.0x100, with 3-story building.
420 3D AVENUE, near East 29th St. Size 24.8½x95, with 3-story building.
77TH ST., SOUTH SIDE, 175 ft. west of Central Park West, 2 lots, 25x102.2 each.
70 per cent. on mortgage at 4½ per cent.

Curtis R. Hatheway, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway.
Peter B. Olney, Esq., Defendant's Attorney, 31 Nassau St.
James H. Fay, Esq., Guardian ad litem, 11 Pine St.
Alexander & Colby, Esqs., Defendant's Attorneys, 120 Broadway.
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TUESDAY, MARCH 6,
at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

113 GREENE ST.

262½ AND 264 WEST 24TH ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 93D ST., N. E. COR., 1 LOT.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 675 FT. N. 122D ST., 2 LOTS.

113TH ST., N. S., 100 FT. E. BROADWAY. 9 LOTS.

MANHATTAN AV. AND 108TH ST., S. E. COR., 100x170

233 AND 235 W. 125TH ST. THROUGH TO 232 AND 234 WEST 126TH ST.

BRADHURST AV. AND 150TH ST., S. E. COR., 1 LOT.

EDGECOMBE AV., from 166th to 167th ST., LARGE PLOT.

AMSTERDAM AV. AND 174TH ST., N. W. COR., 4 LOTS.

AND VALUABLE PERPETUAL LEASEHOLD, 43 and 45 WEST 13TH ST., 50x100.

Maps from AUCTIONEER, 11 Pine St., or
Harry L. Toplitz, Att'y, 149 B'way.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET.
IN MANHATTAN BUILDING,
Most desirable suite offices for Stock Exchange house; fully fitted up; rent, $1,500. Address BROKER, Box 139 Times Office.

CORNER BROADWAY AND 57TH ST.—Extra large and light floor, suitable for school or academy. See janitor, 242 West 58th St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1,517 B'WAY.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

SHOES.—Operators and table girls. 1,199 Atlantic Av., near Nostrand, Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

SHOES.—Stockfitters, chanlers, heelers, and turnlasters. 1,199 Atlantic Av., near Nostrand, Brooklyn.

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

What is This Store Worth to You?

How much does it save for you in time, worry, risk and money? Measure the saving by your use of it. The store's service is planned for promptness---worry recedes in the ratio of your experience of Wanamaker methods; risk, there is none---for accident of ignorance we make amends. The money we save for you depends on your watchfulness of our newspaper announcements. There is news to-day---almost every day---of where you can save three to six dollars by spending a dozen.

This page is filled with news that would be startling if you expected less from Wanamaker's.

Lack of room for the display of merchandise is the great limitation of this business. Lack of advertising space in which to describe the goods is only a lesser limitation. More goods than we can show gives more store news than we can print. Hence its superabundant interest.

Doesn't this indicate the new era of modern retailing? The whole world of merchandise concentrated at a single point for the service of the consumer.

Sauces for Styles

Condiments for clothes. Dress trimmings of tasteful designs and artistic construction make costumes piquant, distinguished, personal, elegant.

In *that* fact lies the secret that inspires the long and patient work, international journeys, and accurate selections that produce the splendid stock that scintillates in the cases and awaits your appreciative examination.

Among the new things are boleros, allovers, satin and lace stripes, cloth applique and lots of novelties. But what's the need of printing things about them? You'd call this advertiser a donkey for wasting words, words, words that say nothing at a big price per line—when you know and we know you know that newspaper talk will never photograph dress trimmings. The stock is great, rich, new—has a right to claim your thought.

Book News for March.

Changed in every way—*Book News* for March salutes you! If you don't know *Book News* so much the worse for you. To lack a personal acquaintance with *Book News* is to be without one of the ties that bind an intelligent mind to current literature. The following are the points for March—

Size changed to more handy form
Charming analysis of two historic novels—"Richard Carvel" and "Janice Meredith"
A study of Dickens
Sketch, with portrait, of Albert Bolles, author of that unique colonial panorama, the "History of Pennsylvania"
Sketch of John Ruskin
Sketch and portrait of Harris Dickson, author of the "Black Wolfs' Breed"
With the New Books, by Dr. Talcott Williams
Authors' Calendar for March
Book and Magazine Reviews.

Book News is needed by every librarian, and is invaluable to every intelligent family. It is the representative of the book life of the great Wanamaker Book Stores. Five Cents a Copy, Fifty Cents a Year.

A Great TRUST in fine CROCKERY

Public trust in the power of our pottery prices perfects the combination. We and our public are in accord. Our statements about the conditions of our china trade deserve to be trusted. They are trusted. Sales are following fast. Each day marks greater figures.

Just here we wish to repeat that we cannot show full lines of the splendid bargain stocks of china at any one time. The room may come in some way not now apparent. At present we change some of the china show daily. Each day the stock and prices are equal in interest to those of every other day—but they differ. Some details will interest you.

Dinner Sets—

$20—Haviland china; 113 pieces; large pink rose decoration; gilded handles; value $40.
$25—Haviland china; 113 pieces; 5 attractive flower decorations; all handles gilded; value $40.
$27.50—Haviland china; 113 pieces; very pretty wild rose pattern; all handles gilded; value, $42.50.
$30—Haviland china; 3 pretty floral decorations; all handles gilded; value $50.
$50—Haviland china; 124 pieces; decorations of clusters of flowers and wreaths; regularly $85.
$50—Dinner set of 130 pieces; pink flower decoration; regularly $85.

French Fish and Game Sets—

The collection comprises all the best-liked new shapes, all the richest decorations. Two specimen values:
$25—Fish sets; 13 pieces; value $50.
$25—Game sets; 13 pieces; value $40.

Austrian China Plates—

Only two sizes—tea and bread-and-butter. Decorations are bright, rich. 25c each. Fully worth 50c.

French China—Separate Pieces

A wholly new and very attractive pattern, with heavily gilded borders. Prices quoted below are about a third less than regular:
Dinner Plates, $8.50 doz.
Breakfast Plates, $7.50 doz.
Tea Plates, $6.50 doz.
Bread and Butter Plates, $5 doz.
Fruit Plates, $5 doz.
Oatmeal Saucers, $6.50 doz.
Salad Dishes, $1.50 and $2 each.
Chop Plates, $2.75 each.
Chocolate Pots, $3 each.
Cracker Jars, $2.50 each.
Cake Plates, $1.50 each.

Other Separate Pieces—

Beautifully decorated, in styles never beoref shown; rich, bright colors with gold; historic heads and Dresden flower effects. All about one-third under value:
Salads, $1.50, $1.60, $2, $2.25 each.
Chocolate Pots, $1.25, $2.25, $2.50 each.
Tea Pots, $1.35 and $1.50 each.
Sugars and Creams, $1.35 and $1.60 pair.
Candlesticks, 60c, 80c and $1 each.
Vases, 90c, $1, $1.50, $2 and $3.25 each.
Comb and Brush Trays, $1.50, $2, $2.25 and $2.50 each.
Hair Receivers, 60c each.

Oriental Rugs==A College of Experts

The dean of our rug college personally selects in the Oriental markets all the important rug pieces that come into our stock. This gives individuality to our collection, and assures you that an invitation to examine our Oriental rugs is well worthy your attention.

Especially to-day we request you to notice some carefully chosen rugs in carpet sizes that we are willing to sacrifice under pressure to create room for others expected to arrive soon. They include Kerman, Tabriz, Serape, Serak, Luleth Kurdistan, Ghiordes. Critics of rugs will be much interested in this offering.

10 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 5 in.,	$48; now $38.	11 ft. 3 in. x 8 ft,	$450; now $250
13 ft. 8 in. x 10 ft.,	$102; now $54.	13 ft. 3 in. x 9 ft,	$750; now $350
14 ft. x 9 ft. 8 in.,	$115; now $59.	14 ft. 9 in. x 8 ft. 9 in.,	$550; now $450
15 ft. x 11 ft. 2 in.,	$115; now $65.	12 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft. 8 in.,	$950; now $550
14 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 7 in.,	$98; now $78.	15 ft. 10 in. x 10 ft. 2 in.,	$1100; now $675
15 ft. 2 in. x 11 ft. 2 in.,	$102; now $84.	13 ft. 1 in. x 10 ft.,	$1200; now $950
10 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 5 in.,	$325; now $225.		

Third floor.

Carpets for the Opportunist

Carpet bargains will grow more rare and scarce as the months of 1900 pass away—such is our belief. Hence ponder what follows. The cause of the chance is at work all over the store—demand for space. Our distress is your opportunity.

11,500 yards at 20 to 33⅓ per cent. less than you will have to pay for new goods now arriving. All of the carpets mentioned herewith are of the best of their kind, and standard in their qualities.

Wilton Velvets now $1, will be $1.50.
Velvets now 90c, will be $1.10.
Best Tapestry Brussels now 60c and 65c will be 85c.
Ingrains, all wool, extra heavy, now 60c, will be 85c.
Ingrains, extra supers, all wool, now 45c, will be 70c.

Third floor.

Seven Ages of American Women

CHARLES DANA GIBSON

A set of pictures, copies of drawings by the famous artist, illustrating various periods of American womanhood, from childhood to old age. The series, comprising seven pictures, framed together, in either Flemish or plain oak—about 44x12 in. There's just that sort of space in many homes where one of these would fit most suitably, and it's not the sort of decoration with which one's eyes will soon tire.

Price $5—they're worth at least a third more. Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Black Dress Goods

CENSUS AND CONSENSUS

The census shows one thousand spring styles in this one color.

The consensus shows that for variety, beauty, exclusiveness the collection is unmatched in any European or American market.

Grenadines, all-silk and silk-and-wool, have two hundred styles as representatives. Many open lace stripes and plaids appear, some tennis net patterns with little plush balls caught on. Matelasse crepon, plain crepons, silk-and-wool crepe bareges, and so on *ad infinitum*.

All these are shown under the clear white north light at Tenth street and Fourth avenue—the spot that will afford you, without fail, a happy choice of spring black dress stuff. Some details follow—

GRENADINES—
All-silk Plain Grenadine, 50c to $2 yd.
All-silk Sewing Silk Grenadine, $1.25 to $3 yd.
All-silk Mexican Mesh Grenadine, $2 to $2.50 yd.
All-silk Brocade Satin Stripe Grenadine, $1.75 and $2 yd.
All-silk Pekin Striped Gauze Grenadine, 75 to $1.50.
All-silk Crepon Striped Gauze Grenadine, $1.75 to $3.25 yd.
All-silk Crepon Plaid Gauze Grenadine, $2.25 to $3.50 yd.
All-silk Embroidered Figured Gauze Grenadine, $2.50 to $4.75 yd.
Spangled Silk Gauze Grenadine, $2 yd.
Chenille Figured Striped and Plaid Gauze Grenadine, $1.75 to $3 yd.
Silk-and-wool Plaid Grenadine, $2 to $4 yd
Silk-and-wool Escurial Lace Grenadine, $5 and $6.50 yd.
Silk-and-wool Fancy Mesh Grenadine, $ and $2.25 yd.
Valenciennes Lace Striped Gauze Grenadi $2.25 yd.
Camel's-hair Grenadine, $1 to $1.75 yd.

ALL-SILK AND SILK-AND-WOOL FABRICS—
All-silk Crepe de Chine, $3.50 to $6 yd.
Silk-and-wool Crepe, $2.25 yd.
Silk-and-wool Clairette, $1 to $1.50 yd.
Silk-and-wool Tamise, $1 to $2.25 yd.
Silk-and-wool Crepons, $1.50 to $4 yd.
Silk-and-wool Crepe Cloth, $1.50 to $2.
Embroidered Figured Crepe de Chine, $4 yd

PLAIN AND STAPLE FABRICS—
Imported Venetians, $1.25 to $3 yd.
Imported Prunella, $1.25 to $2.50 yd.
Imported Corkscrew, $1.75 to $2 yd.
French Poplins, 75c to $1.50 yd.
French Surah Twills, 50c to $2 yd.
Camel's-hair, $1.25 to $2.75 yd.
Zebeline, $1 to $2.50 yd.
Cheviot, 75c to $2.25 yd.
Storm Serges, 50c to $1.25 yd.
Mohair Brilliantine, 50c to $1.50 yd.
Mohair Sicilians, 50c to $1.50 yd.
All-wool Challis, 50c to $1.50 yd.
All-wool Crepe de Chine, $1 to $1.25 yd.

IGURED FABRICS—
Mohair Crepons, 75c to $1.75 yd.
Shawl Fringe Figured Voile, $3 yd.
Figured Tamise, $1.25 yd.
Jacquard Figures, 50c and 65c yd.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Some Bargains: Black Mohair Crepon

Three qualities.
Twenty-five handsome designs.
Beautiful damasse figures, latest fashion.

This is just an odd trade happening that puts a fine bargain chance in the way of wise women and shrewd dressmakers.

$1.25 grade at 75c. $1.50 grade at $1. $1.75 grade at $1.25

Notice of Removal. Satin Striped Batiste

You will find the beautiful, half-priced Satin Striped Batiste on the first floor in front of west end of the Rotunda.

The value is 75c, the price is 37½c.

Fine? Yes, indeed—stripes all-silk and the body fabric is sheer; well, sheer as $5 all-linen handkerchief. Colors? Seventeen, including black and white; all beautiful.

Only 10,000 yards, which mean only 800 dress patterns. And what are they when the population of the United States is over seventy millions?

Such a bargain in boom times! It would have been dirt cheap when the calamity-howler was in the saddle.

Women's COSTUMES Suits and Wraps

The costume show is a school of style—a coming together for comparison of the leading thought and skill of the best metropolitan makers of garments for women.

The public are the students, yet—paradoxical as it seems—style books of successful makers are evolved from ideas drawn from you. Your likes are followed, bettered, and perhaps grow to beauty you had never conceived. There are daring originators who blaze their own path; but where one wins a dozen fail.

We have on show to-day the daring things as well as those less elaborate. Study, criticise, admire or buy—welcome whichever way.

Tailor-made Suits—
At $26—Eton jacket of black camel's-hair cheviot, trimmed with silk applique, finished with black braid; flare skirt, with white taffeta and black braid applique around the bottom.
At $75—Suit of broadcloth; short, double-breasted, full box Eton jacket, prettily faced with white satin and colored embroidery; edge finished with stitched taffeta silk; pointed drop skirt over plaited taffeta; points finished with stitched taffeta; lined throughout with taffeta. Colors, tan, black and French gray.
At $53—Of Oxford gray melton; tight-fitting Eton jacket; large fancy collar; all seams finished with rows of white stitching; front finished with double row of steel buttons; skirt has double inverted plait back and front; seams finished with white stitching; lined with taffeta.

Separate Skirts—
At $10—Of black pebble cheviot; flare effect, trimmed with band of stitched black taffeta; box plaited back, with corded top.
At $50—Of black taffeta; entirely plaited; hemstitched seams; pointed skirt, finished with fringe over drop skirt, with accordion plaited taffeta.

Eton Jackets, Top Coats, Newmarkets—
At $9.50—Black broadcloth Eton jacket; tight-fitting; revers faced with black taffeta; lined with taffeta.
At $15—Black kersey jacket; open front; flare collar; wide revers, faced with white satin and white lace and lined with white satin.
At $28—Black taffeta Eton jacket, with cloth collar and revers, and extra double collar of black cloth, appliqued on net and embroidered; lined with taffeta.

Capes—$8 to $56.
Golf Capes—$7, $10, $12, and upwards to $22.50.
Golf Jackets—$16 and upwards.

Second floor, Broadway.

More NEW SILKS

The Rotunda—reception room for fabric beauty from every worthy corner of the world, seems well nigh full—has seemed so for weeks; but new-comers glide in daily and this Monday morning the gathering is most brilliant and complete.

Rich blacks, delicate evening shades, panne plushes or foulards—the whole scope of silken textures comes into the warp and woof of this springtime show. Shall we particularize a few?

Satin Foulards, in brown, beige, navy blue, lavender, gray, all printed white, looks like applique of lace, **85c a yard.**
Paillet de Soie—A satin armure less gloss than Duchesse and softer; red, tan, gray, old rose, reseda, navy blue and lavender. **$1 yd.**
Silk Repousse in evening and dark colors, so rich in the Thimble top weaves for dresses. **75c a yard.**
Satin Fineste, a kid-finished satin, dull in lustre, mellow as a moth wing to the touch. The colors are fine for the twofold purposes of evening and day wear; 24 in. wide, **$1.25**; 27 in. wide, **$1.65.**
The Shirt Waist Silks are fresh and cool looking. The patterns are new—open mesh stripes in white on white, on pink, on green, on blue and old rose, with fine round cords that partition the colors. These are copies of the linen-and-silk fancies for shirtings that come from Paris at $2.50. The American imitations are **60c a yard.**
The Easter silks for evening wear. A profusion of styles in all white with stripes and cords and open mesh like lace dividing. Also rich white Liberty satin with fans and flowers of Brussels net. **85c to $5.50 yd.**
Evening Silks in all the best pinks, blues, greens, yellows, lavenders and grays, in canalae cords, open mesh stripes, satin stripes, cameo stripes, brocaded Liberty Satins, in all sorts of figures and flowers. **$1 to $2.50 a yard.**
New Polka-dot Satins; pink satin, coral satin, turquoise satin or white satin with black dots; national blue or navy blue with white dots. **$1.50 a yard.**
Persian Stripe Taffetas, in subdued colors. **$1.10 a yard.**
Printed Panne Velvets, pointed in dots, twigs, palms and Persian colors, on clear white, on blue, on red, on pink, on gray and the most delicate pastel tints. **$2 to $8 yd.**
New open-mesh Plisse Taffetas, in new self-colors; brown, turquoise, white, red, navy blue and black. **$1.10 a yard.**
A novelty just in is a very soft ribbed silk in all the delicate colors prevailing this season with white figures. **$1.25 a yard.**
Satin-figured Pongees, all in navy blue with figures in white. **55c a yard.**
A rich double-twilled Foulard, with rivulets in white on lavender, gray, brown, old blue, black, navy blue, corn, salmon **$1 yd.**

Rotunda.

The Sale of Leather Goods

CONTINUES TO-DAY

Things Pretty and Useful—Half Price.

There were more of these fine leather articles than even the rush of Saturday could carry away. The entire sample lines of one of the biggest and best makers of leather goods in this country. Quite a lot of the things didn't get out on the counters on Saturday; so there is quite a fine collection to pick from this morning. Can't tell you just what pieces, except in a few instances. Gifts for friends, or for your own summer traveling outfit. Most remarkable prices.

Finger Purses in alligator and pigskin; black and colored seal; including one sterling initial, $1.
Grain, seal, pigskin and morocco finger purses, including initial, 45c.
Grain leather in black, tan, brown, with one initial, 25c.
Pocket-books, 25c to $2.
Bill-folds, 25c to 75c.
Desk Sets, $5.50 to $7.
Odds-and-ends Boxes, 5c to $2.
Portfolios, 75c to $2.75.
Music Rolls, 50c to $1.25.
Jewel Boxes, 50c to $1.50.
Flasks, 50c to $2.75. Card Cases, 50c to $1.25.
Also Shopping Bags, Carriage Clocks, Desk Clocks, Desk Pads, Chatelaine Bags, Letter Cases, Medicine Cases, Music Folios, Frames, Beaded Belts, Satin Belts.

Broadway.

Conjuring Old Furniture

Theoretically wrong—practically right. Furniture in an upholstery store—provided it has been used and belongs to you. Just a neat little method by which to save money and to compliment your economical dispositions.

Have you any old furniture in reduced circumstances? Furniture that you love for a useful past? You admired it when you and it were younger. Haply it came down to you with the traditions of your forbears. But its coverings are soiled, ragged. Its note is discordant.

Then get up a little renaissance of your own and have it restored. We have a staff of upholsterers that have wide repute as restorers. They respect the past of furniture and repair it "from the ground up." They do not renovate, they re-create.

For coverings: Seven hundred and eighty styles of upholstery textiles await your command and your choice. Many elegant new styles have lately arrived—will be coming in almost daily. In the meantime, large savings on these, that are reduced about a third simply to make room:

DAMASKS—About a dozen grades, in twice as many desirable patterns. Prices were $2 to $30. Now $1 to $20.
VELOURS—Figured and striped silk velours, 27 in. wide, at $4 instead of $6, at $5 instead of $6.75, at $4.50 instead of $6.50.

The Making of Slip Covers

Just arrived: 3,000 yards of extra heavy German linens, 4,000 yards of dimities, swansdown and cotton damasks, 10,000 yards of cretonnes, imported and domestic goods. And other large shipments will soon be due. We may say frankly we expect to make a large number of slip-covers this season. Feel justified in this expectation through experience in past seasons. Covers are always made large, so as to allow for shrinkage; seams are all well bound, the backs lapped and fitted easily with buttons and button-holes. And charges are uniformly moderate. An unexcelled assortment of tasteful patterns is now awaiting your inspection.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, March 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, J.J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

127—Matter of the S. S. Strathdon.
128—Excelsior Needle Co. vs. Morse-Keefer Co.
89—White vs. Howard Carroll.
123—Moore vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Assn.
125—Green vs. Compagnie Generale Italiana.
130—Kendall vs. De Forest.
131—Matter of Lewis.
132—In re Russell & Birkett.
133—New York Commercial Co. vs. Francis.
134—S. S. Magdala Co. vs. H. Baars Co.

Motion calendar.

1—Marand vs. Texas & Pacific Ry.
2—Raymond vs. Colton.
3—In re Emslie.
4—In re The Merida.
5—Texas & Pacific Ry. vs. Reiss.
6—Alnisti vs. Am. Unhairing Co.
7—Same vs. Misilke.
8—Vinnen vs. Indian Ridge, &c.
9—Gale vs. Chase.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 1 P. M. Equity calendar.

U. S. vs. Dickerhoff.
1—Otis Bros. & Co. vs. Halliday.
2—Lamson Cons. Store Service Co. vs. Finlay Bros.
3—Thomson Meter Co. vs. Nat. Meter Co.
4—Bowers vs. N. Y. Dredging Co.
5—Nat. Meter Co. vs. City of Poughkeepsie
6—Union Hardware Co. vs. Selchow.
7—Benedict vs. Moore.
8—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Sunlight Incandescent Gas Lamp Co.
9—Sutleve vs. Bryce.
10—Hahn vs. Goodman.
11—Brown vs. Zawbitz.
12—Brown vs. Zawbitz.
13—Nat. Meter Co. vs. Thomson Meter Co.
14—Moran vs. O'Rowke.
15—McLoughlin vs. Tuck & Sons Co., Lim.
16—Bloomberg vs. Freeman.
17—Chappell vs. Fidelity Deposit Co. of Maryland.
18—Kleinert Rubber Co. vs. Mattson Rubber Co.
19—Armour vs. Earl Fruit Co.
20—Christian vs. Smith.
21—Petich vs. Gillespie.
22—Plew vs. Johnson.
23—Safety Oiler Co. vs. Scovill Mfg. Co.
24—Kursheedt Mfg. Co. vs. Nady.
25—Kursheedt Mfg. Co. vs. Adler.
26—Sprung vs. Hertz.
27—Gillespie vs. Petich.
28—Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Lim., vs. Walker.
29—Vermiliya vs. Erie R. R.
30—Christian vs. Smith.
31—Richetts vs. Blum.
32—Writing Machine Co. vs. Elliott & Hatch Book Typewriter Co.
33—Perry vs. Waring Hat Mfg. Co.
34—Huntington Dry Pulverizing Co. vs. Newell Universal Mill Co.
35—Hogg vs. Hoag.
42—In re Clinton Av.
43—Dickinson vs. Earle.
44—Livingston vs. Sire.
45—Young vs. Kirkpatrick.
46—Kingsland vs. Howes
47—Kempner vs. Willett
48—Davis vs. Stratton.
49—In re Lowndes.
50—Ibert vs. Williamsburg Sav. Bank.
51—Schwind vs. same.
52—Bloomingdale vs. Mass.
53—Lagowitz vs. Arendt.
54—Fish vs. Phiffs.
55—Rehmer vs. Lalor.
56—In re Martin.
57—In re B. 173d St.
58—Well vs. J. H. Goldstein Co.
59—Becker vs. Weed.
60—In re Curtis.
61—In re Persch.
62—Chisolm vs. Weed.
63—Fleischmann vs. Fleischmann.
64—Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
65—Suydam vs. Sugarman.
66—Howland vs. Roosevelt.
67—Ostrander vs. Ostrander.
68—Crawford vs. Taylor
69—Phelan vs. Ives.
70—Depeyster vs. Coler, (in re 116th St.)
71—Same vs. Coler, (in re Columbus Av.)
72—Rohe vs. Purves.
73—Slamperpoel vs. Slamperpoel.
74—Schule vs. Moore.
75—In re Cobleskill Quarry Co.
76—In re Caspar & Co.
77—McEntavy vs. Silberberg.
78—Quinn vs. Quinn.
79—Remdell vs. Kottonsky.
80—Siemi vs. Met. St. Railway.
81—Rosenberg vs. Heidelberg.
82—Hauser vs. Candee.
83—Morrison vs. Hart.
84—Vorslawsky vs. Becker.
36—Hoffman vs. Hogg.
37—Lawrence vs. Lawrence Cordage Works
38—Redgrave vs. Singer.
39—Feder vs. Stewart, Howe & May Co.
40—Huber Printing Press Co. vs. Aluminuna Plate and Press Co.
41—Hostetter Co. vs. Conron.
42—Thomson - Houston Elec. Co. vs. Lorain Steel Co.
43—Con. Store Service Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
44—North Bros. vs. McCarty.
45—Jacoby vs. S. Jacoby Co.
46—Edison Elec. Co. vs. Orient Elec. Co.
47—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
48—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
49—Societe Fabriques, &c., vs. Lueders.
50—Middletown Nat. Bank vs. Toledo, Ann Arbor & No. Mich. Ry.
51—Western Union Tel. Co. vs. Boston S. D. & Trust Co.
52—Boston S. D. & Trust Co. vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
53—Awtelo vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
54—Weismuth vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
55—Swift vs. Bogert & Hopper.
56—Bolles vs. New Century Mfg. Co.
57—Galsman vs. Gallert.
58—Waterman Co. vs. Forsyth.
59—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
60—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
61—Brichill vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
62—General Elec. Co. vs. Anchor Elec. Co.
63—Pelzer vs. Dale.
64—Edison vs. American Mutoscope Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Foster.
2—Bergaffen vs. City of New York.
3—Condon vs. Church of St. Augustine.
4—In re Willcox.
5—Gilbert vs. Prior.
6—Hall vs. Met. St. Ry.
7—Neely vs. Preusky.
8—McVoy vs. Nagel.
9—In re Hasbrouck Corporation.
10—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Chisolm.
11—Gillespie vs. Mandelstein.
12—City of N. Y. vs. Glass.
13—Caldwell vs. Dyatt.
14—In re Turner.
15—Drake & Stratton Co. vs. San Domingo Imp. Co.
16—Kennedy vs. Mostert
17—Hudson vs. Spicer.
18—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co. vs. Watson.
19—Murphey vs. Sorensen.
20—Davis vs. Rosenstein.
21—Society for the Relief of Poor Widows, &c., vs. Loughran.
22—In re Jewelers' & Tradesmen's Co.
23—City of N. Y. vs. Walk.
24—Stadeker vs. La Paz.
25—Billings vs. Friedel.
26—Kaplan vs. Kaplan.
27—Kruser vs. Schwart.
28—Uhl vs. Kohlmann.
29—Hogan vs. Simpson.
30—Johnstone vs. Johnstone.
31—Burmell vs. Smith.
32—Matter of Briggs Av.
33—In re Auerbach.
34—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Murray.
35—Whitman vs. Bailey.
36—People, &c., vs. Mut. Ben. Life Assn.
37—Silverman vs. Merritt
38—Von Arnein vs. Moore.
39—Sternbach vs. Friedman.
40—Tice vs. Atlantic Con. Co.
41—In re Moran.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Exparte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Feltner.
2—Wimmel vs. Wimmel
3—Title Guarantee & Trust Co. vs. Klein.
4—Nellson vs. Brown.
5—Devine vs. Devine.
6—Burnett vs. King.
7—Ryan vs. Ryan.
8—In re Sawyer, Wallace & Co.
9—Overington Bros. Co. vs. Feltner.
10—Am. Axe & Tool Co. vs. same.
11—Hine vs. Vanderbeck
12—Sill vs. Barnes.
13—Black vs. Levy.
14—Rankin vs. Meltzer.
15—Edwards vs. Townsend.
16—Schnaier vs. Gallagher.
17—Gearns vs. Gearns.
18—Comstock vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
19—Fraser vs. Prior.
20—N. Y. Building & Loan Co. vs. Brinley.
21—Arnold vs. Arnold.
22—Hogencamp vs. Pierce.
23—Goodwin vs. Interstate Casualty Co.
24—Hildebrand vs. McKeon.
25—Hellbron vs. Heilbron.
26—Walter vs. Walter.
27—Eckstein vs. Eckstein.
28—People ex rel. Am. Fire Ins. Co. vs. Feltner.
29—Goldman, Sachs & Co. vs. Feltner.
30—Schidecker vs. Stahl
31—Ayer vs. Gill.
32—People ex rel. Lemmon vs. Feltner.
33—Great Eastern Casualty Co. vs. same.
34—Taylor vs. Taylor. Demurrers.
1261—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
1202—Gauer vs. Ehraam.
1263—Meyer vs. Spedden
1264—Same vs. Baird.
1265—Hogan vs. Simpson
1266—Colby vs. Walter.
1267—Swift vs. Aspell Co.
1268—Delaney vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Co.
1269—Hopedale Elec. Co. vs. Elec. Storage Co.
1270—Baker vs. Parks.
1271—Schur vs. Indikoff.
1272—McTiernan vs. Vilas.
1273—Thorn vs. Walsh.
1274—McTiernan vs. Vilas.
1275—De Coppet vs. Culver.
1276—Rutherford vs. Myers.
1277—French vs. Sawyer
1278—Boll vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.
1279—Langle vs. Eq. Life Assur. Socy.
1280—Connick vs. Barse.
1281—Rodgers vs. Alexander.
1282—Harney vs. Harney
1213—Bedlow vs. Stillwell.
1210—De Shong vs. City of New York.
1235—Murray vs. Williamson.
1211—Reich vs. Cochran.
1214—Moore vs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
1221—Winthrop Press vs. Perkins.
1246—Composite Type Bar Co. vs. Broth. Preferred causes.
4616—People ex rel. McMillan vs. Feltner.
4610—Nat. Academy of Design vs. Feltner.
4678—Cal. Wine Assn. vs. Feltner.
4593—Abendroth & Root Co. vs. Feltner.
4656—Embury vs. Norris.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

3763—Gunther vs. Gunther.
3350—Daniels vs. Prince
3950—Lewie vs. Lewie.
3721—Stein vs. Duheny.
819—Tracey vs. Dolan.
3113—McGuire vs. Bloomingdale.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4526.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney's McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.
1—William Deegan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Mc-Adam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial.

11137—Pursley vs. Rodgers.
10996—Meyer vs. Erie R. R. Co.
9691—Duckett vs. City of New York.
11040—Liebeck vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9169—Costello vs. Costello.
11083—Winters vs. Odell.
11487—Thompson vs. Cary Mfg. Co.
11500—McManus vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
11501—Cunningham vs. same.
11591—Buchanan vs. Bowman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

6093—Carpenter vs. McCallum.
5507—Rouse vs. Haas.
5084—Sands vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4196—McCormick vs. Slattery.
1381—Hoerle vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
5349—Zitke vs. Vetter.
6370—Johnson vs. MacNamara.
5371—Reilly vs. same.
5372—Johnson vs. same.
4650—Johnson vs. Chatterton.
4811—Brennan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5017—Manasse vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5037—Hexter vs. same.
5038—Same vs. same.
2566—Croxton vs. same.
2635—Girardin vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7,166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

841—A. Blum, Jr., Sons vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
4689—Hyams vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
11331—Millie Iron Mining Co. vs. Thalman.
403—Taylor vs. Thompson.
4813—Rosenfeld vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4881—Poen vs. same.
5190—Mooney vs. Press Pub. Co.
2803—Bloomington Mining Co. vs. B'klyn Hygienic Ice Co.
6147—Collis vs. Press Pub. Co.
4762—Trainor vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
4943—Widdowson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4910—Last vs. same.
6390—Ins. Co. of N. Y. vs. Associated Mfrs. Mut. Fire Ins. Co.
7152—Russell vs. Nat. Exhibition Co.
5294—Kerbs vs. Werthelmer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Held in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Maria L. Noon, Herman Hyland,
Kate C. Pollack, William M. Randall,
Harriet A. Haines, Mary L. R. Fish,
Annie Duncan, John F. Owens,
Adeline Queripel, Abbie Runney,
Elizabeth Gillmann, Anna J. Mower,
John Forrester,

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1510—Robert Bonner.
1467—Michael J. Kunzeman.
1472—Bella Hornstein.
1477—Alexander Buchanan.
1538—Marie Louise de Agreda.
1539—George Vogler.
1541—Elizabeth S. Fowler.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2983—Toal vs. Soher.
1232—Leow vs. Con Gas Co.
2019—Pernich vs. Rosenberg.
4030½—Moore vs. Bernstein.
396—Rosenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1401—Goldberg vs. Gilles
2021—Mendelsohn vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1115—Deutsch vs. Mandel.
994—Newkirk vs. Hartford & N. Y. Trans. Co.
910—Crawford vs. Birdseye.
2237—Gale vs. Central Crosstown R. R.
1975—Weill vs. Nordenschild.
3227—Heller vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3229—Elstein vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2264—Baraban vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2208—Bloch vs. same.
2209—Brown vs. same.
2210—Thomson vs. Baumann.
2301—Frank vs. Met. St. Ry.
1290—Freedman vs. Barry.
917—Stone vs. Goodstein.
1834—Siegman vs. Grau.
738—Levy vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1869—Gabriel vs. same.
1780—Tolentino vs. California Wine Assn.
1843—Doyle vs. Mut. Life Assn.
772—Goldman vs. De Baun.
1812—Borham vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1619—Wright vs. Stiebler.
769—Perlo vs. 3d Av. R. R.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1532—Birchall vs. Rapp.
1422—Clark vs. Harris.
862—Metzke vs. Satzkorn.
459—Schurr vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2168—Lipschitz vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
2282—Keller vs. Union Ry.
1382—Haydock vs. H. B. Claflin Co.
2186—Raphael vs. Weiss
2188—Gorman vs. Sletried.
2105—Mierstrick vs. Kralee.
1375—Lewis vs. Leary.
1280—Grusky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1319—Ahearn vs. Egan.
451—Meyers vs. Markowitz.
805—Abrahams vs. Morrison.
2092—Rock Hill Real Estate & Loan Co. vs. Knox.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4187—Lorillard vs. Wolf Paper Box Co.
3973—Margraf vs. McLean.
4222—Tams vs. Conried.
3018—Union Drug & Mfg. Co. vs. Hanson Granule Co.
4180—Stokes vs. Chapman.
4185—Smith vs. Sternberger.
4013—Mayer vs. Hart.
4163—Lippman vs. Graham.
4132—Barry vs. Lowenstein.
4234—Molloy vs. Glickman.
4228—Samek vs. Louise & Co.
3908—Wanner vs. Sire.
4107—J. A. Nutter & Co. vs. Craigen.
4027—Golden vs. Randell.
4192—Sirkes vs. Bresler.
4135—Jempson vs. Levin
3867—Martens vs. Haase
4138—Baxter vs. Richards.
4183—Schuck vs. Nutter.
4146—Gilligan vs. Wiegand.
3584—James vs. Coe.
4195—Park & Tilford vs. Riker.
4225—Wiedbusch vs. Freedman.
4202—Byrnes vs. Lewis.
4151—Bertrand vs. Drake.
2964—Force vs. Foote.
3847—Hegeman vs. Wahle.
3898—Becker vs. Goldman.
3986—Fischer vs. Smith.
2916—Berger Mfg. Co. vs. Lyon.
420—Potts vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
3436—Wilson Distillery Co. vs. Duffy.
2689—Elsberg vs. Zimmermann.
2316—Barnes vs. Ginsberg.
2371—Edmonston vs. N. Y. Millinery Supply Co.
3784—Bowery Bank vs. Wing Wo Hing.
3785—Same vs. Wing Ching On.
3845—Martin vs. Garner.
3645—Columbia Bank vs. Sire.
2990—Neuman vs. Kalish.
4073—Shanton vs. Taylor.
3910—Van Beuren vs. Sire.
3204—Lynch vs. Reilly.
2930—Amsdell vs. Schulhafer.
4003—Treanor vs. Mapes-Reeves Con. Co.
4159—Geron vs. Adee.
4013—Mayer vs. Hart.
3678—Prince vs. Riley.
3950—Tierney vs. Peerless Shoe Co.
4198—Waft vs. Butler.
4229—Montant vs. Weiss
Equity and non-jury cases.
356—Canfield vs. Masters.
357—Offerman vs. Mandelstein.
298—Block vs. Remelius.
322—Friedman vs. Herter.
630—Mayer vs. Felt.
342—Reilly vs. Kenney.
352—Carnes vs. Pinchback.
353—Powers vs. Altieri.
354—Peister vs. Fane.
358—Park & Tilford vs. Loeb.
359—Brunner vs. Husson

Highest number reached in regular call, 2304.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Gardiner for the People.

1—Myron L. Bernard, Samuel Keller, James B. Kellogg, otherwise called Jacob Keller.
2—Jacob Kohan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—Henry Matthews.
2—James Murphy.
3—Thomas Murphy, John Lee, Patrick Madden.
4—Pearl Dahoney.
5—Edward Barrett.
6—Alice Jenkins.
7—Walter Johnson, James Fallon.
8—Jacob Behrman.
9—George Harris.
10—Nellie Murray.
11—Beta Heinz.
12—George Schneider, Peter McElroy.
13—Louis Manias.
14—Mary Black.
15—Louis Cardello.
16—David Levy, Jennie Levy.
17—Moses Levy.
18—William J. Smythe.
19—Thomas Hillman.
20—Milton Lent.
21—Orlando J. Hackett.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Blumenthal, and Carr for the People.

1—Charles Howard.
2—Martha Johnson.
3—Julius Hecht.
4—Joseph Emanuel.
5—Antonio Mazzo, Dominco Carabo.
6—Edward Hall
7—David Wasser.
8—George Foster.
9—Mamie Muschan.
10—Clara Gorman.
11—Harry Emerson.
12—Joseph Cajaro.
13—Domonick Boas.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Herrman, and O'Connor for the People.

1—David E. Parmenter, alias Eugene Philips.
2—Anna Smith.
3—Donato Gallo.
4—Joseph Gomer.
5—Robert Stimer, William Burns, John Broderick.
6—George Meade, Joseph Dunphy.
7—George King.
8—Max Meyers.
9—James Wilson.
10—Louis Fink.
11—Frank Morris.
12—William Herbert, Charles Marsh.
13—Isador Distalator.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—McEwen vs. Adair—Emil Goldmark. Potter vs. Adair—Ed B. La Fetra.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, Hirschberg, JJ. Non-enumerated day calendar.

14—Matter of Kendall.
15—Matter of Kendall.
49—Luvenhall vs. Mugge
1—Oprandy vs. Garcia.
2—Oprandy vs. Garcia.
19—Housman vs. Wright.
20—Matter of Vacheron.
43—Matter of Flanagan.
54—Behrman vs. Schutz.
55—Allen vs. York.
56—People's Trust Co. vs. Feltner.
57—Langdon vs. Dalton.
58—Brady vs. Maxwell.
60—Matter of Guil.
61—Eberle vs. Krebs.
62—Farrington vs. Muchmore.
63—Riese vs. Cross.
64—Tenoza vs. Pelham Co.
65—Harrington vs. Hoye
66—Matter of Well.
67—Matter of Gull.
68—Matter of Gull.
69—Stuber vs. Coler.
70—Odell vs. Ames.
71—McIver vs. Hallen.
72—Kroner vs. Reilly.
73—Trustees, &c., vs. Mullowney.
74—Portchester R. R. vs. Reynolds.
75—Kroner vs. Reilly.
76—Kroner vs. Reilly.
77—Downey vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Stover, J. Day calendar. Inquests.

559—Little vs. Morton et al.
630—Cruikshank vs. Cruikshank et al. Demurrers.
575—Morris vs. Shatz, Infant.
576—Claiborne vs. Shatz.
577—Broadway vs. Edison et al.
578—Same vs. same.
579—De Moyelles vs. Townsend. General calendar.
526—Graham vs. Craig.
41—Gaines vs. Sallt.
551—Smith vs. Smith.
358—Davenport vs. Storms et al.
527—Ehrlich vs. Vermilyea.
486—Boekner vs. Figner et al.
561—Prestera vs. Boucher.
540—MacIver vs. MacIver.
549—Brantor vs. Brantor.
543—Fatzler vs. Brown et al.
540—Embush vs. Dankers.
547—Truslow vs. Doremus.
233—Curran vs. Curran.
580—Epstein vs. Reich et al.
581—Wilkins vs. Wilkins
582—Bettels vs. Weisenburg et al.
583—Lyon vs. Lyon.
584—Ward vs. Ward et al.
585—Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. vs. Com'r of Taxes, &c.
586—Same vs. same.
545—Fleissner vs. Fleissner.
587—M. M. Cania Co. vs. Boehme et al.
588—Dwyer vs. Nash.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Hiscock, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Gaynor, J. Day calendar.

3234—Waring vs. Journeay.
2986—Duffy vs. Nassau R. R.
2372—Elders vs. Meurer.
2706—Smith vs. Lidgerwood Mfg. Co.
1799—Estrin vs. B. H. R. R.
1629—Angley vs. Nassau R. R.
2301—Halliday vs. B. H. R. R.
4725—Tappan vs. B. H. R. R.
3834—Harris vs. Livott.
319—Browne vs. Niagara Ins. Co.
378—Same vs. Hamburg Ins. Co.
580—Same vs. Norwich Ins. Co.
3437—Alst vs. Tilyou.
2056—Burns vs. Nassau R. R.
3058—Ercola vs. Third Av. R. R.
3155—Dougherty vs. Union R. R.
482—Porter vs. B. H. R. R.
4778—Bernotsky vs. Butler.
5166—Boyle vs. Muller.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

2641—Thoms vs. Conant.
4731—Babcock vs. B. H. R. R.
4888—Werchefsky vs. same.
3143—Arthur vs. Arthur
991—Liljebjelke vs. Cent. R. R. of New Jersey.
2152—Roxberger vs. B. H. R. R.
4972—Denton vs. Forbell
3424—Brown vs. B. H. R. R.
4962—Lounsberry vs. same.
1830—Smith vs. same.
5041—Murtaugh vs. McKaigney.
5119—Same vs. Casey.
2141—Sullivan vs. B. H. R. R.
1786—Stimper vs. Fuchs & Lang Mfg. Co.
750—Morris vs. Moran.
243—O'Donnell vs. Malcom Brewery.
2380—Casso vs. Nassau R. R.
2615—Steefel vs. Rothschild.
2874—McCaffrey vs. Coney Island & B. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Aspinall, J. Criminal calendar.

Edward Delfosso, Joseph Rosso, James O'Neil, Conrad Hirth, and John Sisk.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Hurd, J. Civil calendar.

170—De Forest vs. B. H. R. R.
400—Braneato vs. Palmintero.
3431—Nolen vs. B. H. R. R.
1940—McCaffrey vs. Nassau R. R.
1976—Bowers vs. Cushman.
1661—Harrison vs. Union Ry.
1100—O'Hara vs. Deeves
4966—Flatow vs. B. H. R. R.
5045—Schmitt vs. same.
2465—Kelm vs. same.
2154—Sobin vs. B. H. R. R.
2938—Valli vs. Trecarlesa.
1393—Stevens vs. Smith
901—Dougherty vs. Flatbush Gas Co.
129—Strype vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
1252—Wood vs. B. H. R. R.
4976—Walhermetz vs. same.
4977—Muller vs. same.
4978—McGloien vs. same
1024—Casey vs. B'klyn City & Newtown R. R.
1808—Williams vs. N. Y. Evening Journal.
2213—Bell vs. Uhlman, receiver, &c.
2971—Gans vs. Schening
3123—Ferrara vs. Mantonya.
1485—Grimmel vs. Funk et al.
1231—Cozine vs. Kordes.
785—Carroll vs. Third Av. R. R.
2276—Schwentz vs. B. H. R. R.
2866—Kubal vs. Zurugman.
1845—Hamil vs. B. H. R. R.
3221—Bromberg vs. Friend.
4832—Nevin vs. B. H. R. R.
5065—Baker vs. same.
5059—Murphy vs. same.
4903—Korosek vs. Herkstroter.
3810—Nowizka vs. City of New York.
2540—Regensburg vs. Nassau R. R.
1595—Shirden vs. B. H. R. R.
890—Thonwell vs. same

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S. The wills of Margaret Simpson, John W. Heinmuller, Charles H. Reynolds, Dora S. Reineman, Thomas Redmond, Albert T. Wyckoff, Meta Grave, and Hannah Connity.

The real estate of Christopher Gray.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—25—The estate of Peter Thompson.

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$1.25 Silk-Finished Henrietta at 79c.

These are rich imported Henriettas—exquisitely woven—fine to the limit that has made Henrietta one of the ever-popular stuffs—thirty-eight colors, including the delicate pastel tints—45 inches wide, sold elsewhere at $1.25; our price, 79c.

75c. Black Crepe Cloth at 39c.

One of the subdued, unobtrusive, quiet correlatives of the Crepon brood—gently wrinkled—more of a momie, mildly pebbled or eggshell effect than the ordinary wrinkle. Every thread wool, flawless black, 44 inches wide, sold elsewhere at 75c.; our price 39c.

English Mohair Brilliantine, rich lustre, perfect dye, 45 inches wide, 75c. value; our price 54c

Venetian Cloth, pure wool, jet black, one of the leading weaves, 46 in., value $1.25; our price 98c

12½c. American Percales at 8c.

They are the very best Percales produced in America. Firm, smooth spinning; novel, artistic patterns; clear, bright, strong colors; 36 inches wide. We bought them at under prices and will sell them without profit. One hundred and fifty styles to select from. No need for us to tell you the uses of Percale—all we can do is to strenuously stress the opportunity that brings the regular 12½c. quality within your reach for 8c.

Dimities—Light, medium and dark grounds—neat stripes, figures and a multitude of dainty floral designs, fast colors, sold elsewhere at 10c.; our price 8c

Five cases very fine Gingham—immense variety of patterns in all the best color combinations. They have the look of the imported kind, but not the price 12c

Women's Skirts.

Women's Skirts, brown, blue and dark gray double faced cloth, tailor-finished, single plaited back, suitable for rainy day, shopping, traveling and all knock-about wear, at $5.21.

Women's Skirts, good quality black cloth, new model, flare effect, double plaited back, finished with stitched taffeta bands down front and around skirt, lined with percaline, at $9.74.

Women's Skirts, black taffeta silk, new gored style, trimmed with two plaited ruffles and narrow black velvet bands, lined with percaline, $15.34.

Women's Suits.

Women's Suits, medium gray camel's hair homespun; double-breasted tailor-stitched coat, lined with taffeta silk; new model tailor-stitched skirt, finished with straps, plait on front gores, single box-plait back, lined with percaline, $12.99.

Women's Jackets.

Women's Tailor-made Jackets, pebble cheviot, fly-front effects, lined with taffeta silk, $12.99.

Hosiery.

Every pair is fresh and perfect. We give you ample warning that when this lot is sold we will not be able to repeat the prices. Lightning never strikes twice in the same spot. And the influences that gave us these values cannot be utilized again.

Women's imported Cotton Hose, fast black, self colored and unbleached split feet, value 30c., at 19c.

Women's Ingrain Lisle Thread Hose, fast black, plain and Richelieu ribbed, white tipped heels and toes, value 35c., at 24c.

Women's tan, navy and black Cotton Hose, with extracted polka dots, double heels and toes, value 35c., at 24c.

Women's Ingrain Lisle Thread Hose, fast black, plain, Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed, unbleached split feet, value 40c., at 29c.

Women's Lisle Thread Hose, all black, fancy ribbed white-tipped heels and toes, value 40c., at 29c.

Women's Open-worked Lisle Thread Hose, fast black, value 50c., at 38c.

Men's Mercerized Silk Hose, assorted shades of tan, double soles, high-spliced heels and toes, value 40c., at 24c.

Among the New Upholsteries.

Apropos of spring and of "fixin' up" the home—town house or country cottage—we have recently offered many great values—but those of the past were not more attractive than these of the present.

You will follow the appended quotations carefully. We begin by exciting interest in the very first paragraph. The interest steadily rises as you read toward the conclusion. The last item is just as desirable as the first—and there are hundreds of others in the store that were denied representation in these columns. Probably just what you want, at the price you

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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BRAVE WORDS.

There is little doubt that the sentiments uttered with so much emphasis by the President on Saturday evening are shared by a great part of the American people, probably by the great body of them. The applause that greeted him from his fellow-Ohioans fairly expressed the feeling pervading this community, and, so far as it is possible to judge, pervading the entire Nation. Especially do the people of the United States accept the President's statement of the duty imposed on them and on their representatives by the events of the past two years.

The statement was extremely earnest. The President declared that the war was concluded "without a suspicion of unworthy motive or practice or purpose on our part, and with fadeless honor to our arms." He pointed to "the grave trials and responsibilities" the close of the war had brought to us. He asserted that "no phrase or catchword can conceal the sacred obligation it involves." The problem before the people "must be soberly settled in justice and in good conscience." In his closing passage he announced: "The liberators will never become the oppressors. A self-governed people will never permit despotism in any Government which they foster and defend." "It is not possible that 75,000,000 American freemen are unable to establish liberty and justice and good government in our new possessions."

These are brave words. We do not impeach their sincerity. We assume that they express the sentiments of the President's heart. We do not question that he desires above all things to do his duty, and to help and guide the American people to do their duty. But desire is one thing and doing is another. Admitting that the President has constantly wished to do his duty, we are puzzled, and a vast number of the American people are puzzled, to account for what he has actually done within the past fortnight. He had declared in a message to Congress that it was our "plain duty" to establish freedom of trade between the island of Puerto Rico and the other portions of the United States. Last week, in direct contradiction to the principle thus defined, a bill was passed by the House establishing tariff duties on the trade of Puerto Rico. A word from him would have prevented this. The opposition to the bill in his own party in the House was stilled almost entirely by assurances that he wished the bill to pass. He did not deny that these assurances were well founded. He did not repeat his statement. He did not recall it. He sat in silence in the White House and saw the "plain duty" of the Government not merely evaded, but violated. Here was a question to be "settled soberly and in good conscience." The "phrases and catchwords" used in the House by the leaders of the majority could not "conceal the sacred obligation it involved." By his own deliberate statement, officially made to Congress, here was a case in which the "liberators" were becoming the "oppressors." He permitted the wrong. In the circumstances he must be held accountable for the wrong.

Our readers are aware that we have not been grudging in the credit awarded to the President for many acts of courage and wisdom. Nor have we hesitated to make all possible allowance for the difficulties by which he has been surrounded, or to give him the benefit of doubt due to insufficient information. We have therefore the right, and we feel it to be a duty, to say plainly that his course in this matter cannot be explained on the known facts in a way creditable to him and consistent with the standard of conduct that he has himself set up. So far as his personal reputation is involved, it is a small thing compared with the honor of the Nation, which is directly affected. It is a misfortune, a very grave misfortune, that the high purpose professed by the President in the name of the Nation can be exposed to suspicion by such substantial contrast between profession and performance.

ARE THEY GROWING BOLDER?

The people of this city have for some time been aware that the methods by which the Tammany freebooters of to-day enrich themselves are not the same as those employed by TWEED and his fellow-thieves. The Tweed Ring was made up of the chief officers of the City Government. In that respect there has been a change, for the Tammany men who are getting rich the fastest are not in office—at least they are not in high office, and some of the greatest of them are not in office at all. TWEED and his accomplices stole the public funds, the taxpayers' money. Prof. GOODNOW in his chapter in BRYCE'S "American Commonwealth" has told in a few words the system of public stealing put in operation during the construction of the new Court-House:

Whenever a bill was brought in by one of the contractors he was directed to increase largely the amount of his charge; and it was difficult, if not impossible, for him to get his pay if he did not comply. The usual result, of course, was compliance. A warrant was then drawn for the amount of the bill as raised: the contractor was paid, perhaps the amount of his original bill, perhaps a little more; and the difference between the original and the raised bills was divided between the members of the ring.

The modern practice has been different. The source of revenue has been the purse of private individuals and the treasury of corporations. Individuals having construction work to be done have been urged or compelled by certain departments of the Government to employ firms in which Tammany chiefs had placed their sons or nephews as partners. Or corporations have been ordered to employ Tammany contractors, as in the notorious case of the Third Avenue Railroad. This unfortunate and grossly mismanaged company was forced to let the contract for changing its motive power to Tammany contractors at much more than double the compensation that would have been demanded by other contractors of its own choosing. These methods and the blackmailing of disreputable resorts have brought in streams of revenue that have made rich men of Tammany leaders who pursue no other gainful occupation.

Are these men now getting bolder? Have they reverted to the methods of TWEED? Have they at length thrust their hands into the public treasury? Everybody knows that the laborers' back pay bill at Albany is part of a plot to steal a vast sum of money out of the City Treasury. Probably as much as twelve or fifteen millions would be called for under the provisions of that bill; and precious little of it would ever go into the pockets of the workingmen, as the Tammany fellows would of course buy up their claims in advance if they felt sure of the passage of the bill. It is not probable that it will pass, although the officers of the City Government, with the exception of that stanch and tireless defender of the people's money, Controller COLER, would not oppose it, we understand. But if the Controller is sure of his facts, the public stealing has already begun, and on the old Tweed plan. On account of the extreme gravity of the charges made we reprint here a portion of the statement from Controller COLER printed in the newspapers of yesterday:

Robbery of the City of New York is now perfectly legal. I prepared and sent to Albany a bill that would save the city from waste, theft and fraud, a bill providing that persons selling supplies to the departments shall prove that they are not charging more than the market price. My bill would stop legalized robbery. When I have held up bills and claims because the prices charged for goods were far beyond the market price for such articles, the Corporation Counsel said that he had no defense and must confess judgment. My bill would give him a ground of defense and stop the robbery of the city, but as soon as it is introduced, he hurries to Albany to defeat it. The city has been robbed outrageously in the purchase of supplies, and I am now powerless to prevent it. There is a concerted movement to prevent the Finance Department from protecting the City Treasury. We have held up many bills here, and in some cases the parties have accepted large reductions because their claims were so fraudulent they dared not go into court, although they could have recovered the full amount under existing laws and rulings. When I find that the city has been charged double the market rate for an article I must prove fraud or there is no defense, and the Corporation Counsel will confess judgment. To prove fraud and bribery is a very difficult matter.

The Controller of course understands that this is a most serious charge. The purveyors of supplies to the city have not begun to swell the amount of their bills without a hint from the inside that it would be well for them to do so; and also, of course, the greater part or all of the increase goes to the insiders. The city is being robbed and "there is a concerted movement to prevent the Finance Department from protecting the City Treasury." If the Controller refuses to pay the fraudulent bills, a suit is begun to collect, and the Corporation Counsel confesses judgment; and when the Controller causes a bill to be introduced at Albany to fortify the Corporation Counsel with defenses so that he will not have to confess judgment, Mr. WHALEN "hurries to Albany to defeat it!"

The Mazet committee brought out nothing so startling as this. Is it time to organize a new Committee of Seventy? Are we really going to see another Tammany procession headed toward Sing Sing?

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The vote will be taken on the conference committee's currency bill in the Senate to-morrow.

The interest in the measure in the Senate is languid. In the explanation of the conference report made by Senator ALDRICH no serious attempt was made to defend the refunding provisions, on which the Senate conferrees had insisted, and no reasons have yet been offered in the House for yielding on those provisions. The scheme bids fair to go through, not only without any opposition, but without any serious consideration.

This cannot be regarded as a good thing for the country. It is almost frivolous treatment of a subject of great immediate and very great ultimate importance. The refunding scheme amounts to extending the currency feature of the National bank system, with a possible basis of over $800,000,000 in 2 per cent. bonds, on which notes may be issued to the par value of the bonds so long as the bonds remain at par, and with a reduction of one-half in taxation on circulation as compared with issues based on other bonds in the past. The bank circulation thus provided for must remain, as bank circulation has heretofore been, largely dependent on the price of the bonds and only partially and indirectly on the active demand for notes. That is an artificial and not an altogether wholesome element in business to be introduced and continued by legislation. And it certainly will tend to delay and prevent the establishment of a better system.

A curious incident in the present situation is that the Secretary of the Treasury has long been a convinced and ardent and intelligent advocate of the principle of elasticity in the credit currency of the country, and has given the authority of his official station to the arguments in favor of that principle. He has urged it in his reports, in numerous public addresses, and in contributions to the press. But on the refunding policy, which directly affects the adoption of this principle, he has maintained an almost complete silence. The origin and the success of that policy are equally unexplained by any generally known facts. We recall no matter of equal importance in the financial history of the country since the beginning of the civil war that has received less serious discussion, or been determined in so much obscurity.

THE CASE OF SPEAKER NIXON.

We feel a little sorry for Speaker NIXON. It seems to us that he must have been made the victim of some fool friends, who conceived the preposterous notion that it would be a kindness to the Speaker to pass a bill compelling the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to admit him to the practice of the law without that examination as to his qualifications which is required of everybody else. The notion was extremely insulting to Mr. NIXON. It involved a sort of legislative proclamation that he could not stand the examination. Why Mr. NIXON has not seen it in that light, and promptly extinguished the zeal of his friends, we cannot understand. He is, of course, a busy man, and he may not have had the time to realize in what a ludicrous situation he was being placed. Even if the bill should become a law, which is incredible, it would not confer any real favor on Mr. NIXON, for the average litigant would be shy of employing an attorney who had consented to be written down in the statute book as Dogberry insisted that he should be written down.

If the bill should ever reach the Governor, it would, we assume, get no further. The relations of the Governor and the Speaker are necessarily close, not to say intimate, and politically they are good friends. Their friendship would not prevent the Governor from discharging his duty to the State and at the same time doing for the Speaker what that gentleman ought promptly to have done for himself, put a quietus on this thoroughly ridiculous business.

IMPORTUNATE FRIENDS OF ENGLAND.

There is at least one characteristic of personal sympathy that is common to attachments between nations. Constant solicitation breeds contempt quite as often as familiarity. It would not be surprising if before long we should hear the British public yearning to be saved from its friends—from some of them. The frequent reports that emanate from Rome that Great Britain is inviting or imploring the Italian Government to garrison Egypt are not only growing monotonous—they have already become mischievous. They have been turned into new and exasperating weapons of Anglophobic hate by certain Parisian journals. Some days ago L'Echo de Paris, in a specious article written in the pseudo-diplomatic style that has lately characterized the press of the enemies of the French Government and of all things respectable, asserted that the British Ambassador, Sir EDMUND J. MONSON, had departed in haste for Rome for the purpose of "impelling" the Italian Government to send troops to Egypt, according to agreement. Italy's hesitation to act in this matter, it was pointed out, arose from the fact that "the Italian Cabinet is embarrassed by the anti-English attitude of the population and by the position of Italy in the Triple Alliance."

The article, which fills two columns of L'Echo de Paris, would scarcely be worthy of notice were it not for the fact that the foundation upon which its structure of falsehoods was reared came from Rome itself. The cause of it all lies at the door of certain busy officers of Italy's ex-African army whose gossip is eagerly picked up by press correspondents in Rome. We have had occasion to refer to these mischief-makers before. First they formally and categorically "warned" Great Britain that the redoubtable Negus of Abyssinia was marshaling his hosts "to deal England a crushing blow in the upper Nile Valley." Before the ridiculousness of this assertion fairly dawned they exaggerated an isolated mutiny of a company of Senegalese infantry in Khartoum into a formidable revolt. Persuading themselves that only by Italy's aid could Great Britain maintain her integrity in Egypt, their imagination next pictured Lord SALISBURY as an urgent petitioner at the portals of the Quirinal. Should the veterans of Makale, of Adigrat, of Adowa turn a deaf ear to the voice of the suppliant Albion? "Never!" they told the press correspondents. And, in giving sublime significance to the bands of the Anglo-Italian entente cordiale, they would incidentally demonstrate that the noble race of the Curtii was not extinct.

Now as these veterans of Italy's war in Africa are likely to keep on talking, and as what they say is being turned to account by the Anglophobic press of Continental Europe, it may be worth while to take a glance at the actual situation in the Nile Valley. There we find Sir FRANCIS WINGATE in command of about 20,000 troops made up of several regiments of British regulars and that admirable corps of Egyptians who have shown themselves to be such gallant and careful fighters under the discipline of their English officers. The dervish hosts have been slain or dispersed beyond the hope of reorganization. The Khalifa is dead. OSMAN DIGNA is in jail. MENELEK, Italy's bête noire, is too much occupied with building the Jiboutil-Harrar Railway even to think of paying a visit to the Paris Exposition. And it is a little curious that the abiding faith which the dusky Negus has in the British star of destiny should not have made some impression in Rome and Paris. What then has Great Britain to fear for Egypt?

Of course the British public is grateful for the moral support of the Italians. But the importunity of some of them, in itself and for the undoubted evil that it causes, must soon or late provoke a certain resentment in England. The former brother officers of the defeated BARATIERI, who are making all the mischief, should cultivate restraint. Particularly should they consider that the very fact that they are idle in Rome and not victors in Abyssinia is the one supreme reason why the British Government would never think of inviting them to become its militant guests in Egypt.

SPEAKER NIXON AND THE BAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attention of the public ought to be invited to the extraordinary proposition that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court should be compelled by special statute to admit Mr. Nixon, the Speaker of the Assembly, to the practice of the law as attorney and counselor. Mr. Nixon without such a statute has of course the right that all other citizens have, namely, to be admitted upon passing the bar examination under the auspices of the Court of Appeals and establishing his character and fitness to the satisfaction of the Appellate Division of the judicial department within which he resides. The proposed bill assumes as its basis that Mr. Nixon is unfitted to be admitted to the bar, that is to say, that he cannot pass the examination prescribed for every other citizen; and it then proceeds to the extraordinary conclusion that, by special legislative enactment, he should be admitted, and given this unfair advantage over all other citizens. One would think that a man occupying a position so dignified and important as that of Speaker of the Assembly would be ashamed to the last degree of a bill before his own House which treats him as an intellectual pauper. But if he be willing to submit to this shame, it would seem that public sentiment should be sufficiently represented in the Legislature, or if not in the Legislature then in the Executive Chamber, to prevent so unworthy a treatment of a great profession and so discreditable a piece of special favoritism to a man who surely ought to need special favoritism far less than most citizens of the State. S.

March 3, 1900.

A DEFENSE OF GEN. CORBIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was greatly pained this morning on reading your editorial on Adjt. Gen. Corbin, and I am constrained to ask if it is quite fair to indulge in innuendoes as to his private life.

Would it not be more worthy of a reputable paper to be more specific rather than to attack with innuendoes which to the public are often more damning than explicit charges? If I had seen your article in one of our "yellow journals," I should have ignored it, but you have generally been so fair and just, and that is why it hurts and surprises me.

Now, if the testimony of one who has known Gen. Corbin intimately for forty years is of any value, I give it unqualifiedly in his favor. I have never in all these years known him to do an act or express a thought unworthy of a gentleman of honor and purity. If he should think it wise and proper, he may ask you to come out from under the cover of insinuation as to his private life, but as to cowardice, you can hardly expect him to uphold his courage any more than a woman her virtue; but I will say this for him, that during the civil war he was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct while in command of his regiment in action at Decatur, Ala., and at the battle of Nashville.

Is not this an answer to your unworthy insinuation as to cowardice, and is it likely that President Hayes would have honored him by an appointment to the elite of the service, the Adjutant General's Department, and that, too, when his record was fresh? As to his unpopularity among the officers of the army, are not the Adjutants General generally so with army officers?

J. W. KILBRETH.

New York, March 2, 1900.

Those Calendar Clocks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is an error in your columns to-day, which for the sake of accuracy may be noticed. After the calendar clocks have been helped over from Feb. 28 to March 1, and mark the present day correctly, they will be able to take care of themselves, not merely "for another century," but for two centuries, till 2100, because 2000 being a multiple of 400, is an exception to the exception, and thus a leap year. N. H. E.

New York, March 1, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Great Social Forces.

We believe it will be found that, next to electricity, flattery is the greatest force in the world.—Atchison Globe.

Not Enough Pin Money to Go Round.

Ostend—Pa, I want a dollar to buy a set of tenpins.

Pa—Well, you just don't get it! It's all I can do to keep your mother in pin money.—Chicago News.

The Culpable One.

Church—Who is responsible for most of the mistakes which appear in the newspapers?

Gotham—The weather man, I think.—Yonkers Statesman.

Insulted.

"He insulted me," said the legislator.
"Indeed?" returned the plain citizen.
"Offered you money, I suppose?"
"Oh, it wasn't that," replied the legislator, "he underestimated my price."—Chicago Post.

When March Winds Blow.

"Pa, why is Spring called Spring?"
"Don't bother me, Jimmy."
"I know, pa."
"Well, why is it?"
"Soze folks won't go round thinkin' it's Winter."—Indianapolis Journal.

A CHILD'S HAIR RIBBON.

John T. Clark-Dighton in The Ram's Horn.

A ribbon lies before me, just a modest bit of pink;
A tear-drop rests upon it as tho' 'twere loth to sink
And present its rude caresses
To the strand that formed the presses,
Which bound close the tresses of that little girl of mine,
Who made sunshine out of shadow in the days of "auld lang scyne."

A little bow of ribbon, tied by childish fingers fair—
Again I see before me Bessie's locks of dark brown hair,
And the form that's 'neath the grasses
Once again my vision passes
And I see the little lass's face that was to me so dear,
Which was last seen in the Autumn, in the waning of the year.

That little band of ribbon, how it tells of "long ago!"
It makes the heart grow sadder, fills the soul with deepest woe;
Yet it speaks of realms ethereal,
Of the things beyond aerial,
Of the angel forms empyreal, bright-robed forms of angels fair,
And among them is my Bessie, laughing, joyous, free from care.

CUBANS WILL NOT REBEL

General Wilson Says No Rising Is Contemplated—Speaks of the Prospects of the Island.

MATANZAS, Cuba, March 4.—Gen. James H. Wilson, Military Governor of the Department of Matanzas-Santa Clara, in the course of an interview to-day regarding Cuban affairs, said:

"Trouble is absolutely out of the question. The future depends largely upon agricultural prosperity, and where work is plentiful, wages are good, and a country is prosperous no sensible man wishes to alter conditions.

"Any person who publishes reports representing the Cubans as preparing a rising does so with a malicious intent to misrepresent them, or because he has been led to believe this by those who know better. The prospects of Cuba are very bright. If sugar goes to the United States free or nearly so, there will be such an influx of capital and of immigrants as would render Cuba ere long one of the richest and most prosperous places in the world.

"The cattle industry yields enormous profits, particularly as respects working cattle, which can never be replaced by mules, because the peculiar conditions are better adapted to cattle. Coffee, timber, and fruit also offer great inducements to capitalists, and tobacco planting yields almost immediate returns.

"I do not consider that the immediate future of Cuba depends chiefly upon schools, roadmaking, improved sanitation, or judiciary reform, although, of course, these things are of very great importance. The best the United States can do for Cuba and the Cubans is to give every opportunity for improving the value of the land by putting it to the best uses. In this way capital could do an immense amount of good here, as well as get large returns.

"I suggest supplying cattle for working purposes on a time basis, accepting regular rates of interest, which should be about 1 per cent. a month. Cattle can be landed here at a cost of $70 a yoke, which, once here, would bring more than $150.

"Large numbers of working cattle are required by reliable and hard-working men, who are anxious to obtain them. Were I a man of twenty-five, with energy and some capital, I should certainly look upon Cuba as one of the best places to accumulate wealth."

Gen. Wilson says he has investigated the reports that Mr. Drake of Chicago has been endeavoring to foment trouble, and has found these untrue. So far as he is able to judge Mr. Drake is an honorable man, who is in Cuba for a pleasure trip.

SAYS CUBANS WILL FIGHT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 4.—Col. Frank M. Gardenhire, a prominent citizen of Chattanooga and well known over the State, has just returned from a trip to Havana. Col. Gardenhire in an interview predicts an uprising on the day of the Havana municipal election this month. He says:

"In my opinion there will be serious trouble in Havana on the day of election. I have several personal friends in Havana, and this seems to be the impression among them. According to a late regulation promulgated by Gen. Wood and other authorities, 60 per cent. of the voters will be disfranchised. Under the recent order the qualifications of a voter are that he must be able to read and write and own $250 worth of property. This rule was advocated by the Spaniards and the more intelligent classes in Havana. The regulation almost shuts out the average run of natives, and many of them declare that if they are not permitted to vote in the election there will be some throat-cutting on election day.

"The people from the outside country are moving into Havana and all want offices. Some of them are fighting for places in the Police Department, while there are just twelve candidates in the race for Mayor.

"The natives seem to hate our soldiers even worse than the Spaniards, but the impression prevails among the officials at Havana that he Cubans will engage in rows among themselves the moment the troops are withdrawn. The Cubans appear to be doing little work. In fact, so far as I could see, the gardening and farm work are being done by Chinamen."

READING ROAD TO BUILD.

Will Construct a Line to Connect with the Baltimore and Ohio.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., March 4.—It was announced here to-day that the Reading Railroad Company would shortly let contracts for the building of a line to connect its system with that of the Baltimore and Ohio. The new line will commence at a point north of Chambersburg, and pass around the east side of this place to Guilford Township, where it will connect with the Western Maryland Railroad. The tracks of the Western Maryland will be used to New Franklin, and the Washington and Franklin Railroad from there to a point one and a half miles north of Hagerstown. From that place a new line will be built to Williamsport, Md.

The grade from Hagerstown to Williamsport is a heavy one. By the new route this will be reduced. From Williamsport to Cherry Run, where the Baltimore and Ohio connection will be made, the Potomac Valley Railroad will be used for the present, it is said.

The contract for the building of the road from near Hagerstown to Williamsport, it is stated, will be given out at an early day, and with the expectation of having it completed during the coming Summer. The route that passes around Chambersburg will also be made ready for traffic by the end of the year, if possible.

LABOR UNION SCHOOL.

One Planned in Baltimore to Teach Political Subjects.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—James J. McNamara of this city has made plans for a school which will be known as the University of the Federation of Labor of Baltimore.

The object of the institution will be to educate members of the unions represented in the Federation of Labor and their friends. The following subjects will be taught by competent men: Moral philosophy, parliamentary law, universal history, English and American history, Constitutional law, the organization and structure of State, county, and city governments, political science, American politics, the organization of political parties in Nation, States, and cities; political economy, embracing the various schools, which will include trusts and labor organizations.

Special attention will be given to political economy, political parties, political science, and municipal government. The lectures will be delivered by man familiar with the subjects to be taught, with references to the best books on each subject.

The only expense will be hall rent. There will be two one-hour lectures each week.

TROUBLE IN CHICAGO STRIKE.

Non-Union Men Will Be Put to Work Under Police Protection.

CHICAGO, March 4.—While the utterances of the leaders of the machinists who are out on strike are peaceable, there is little hope that the building war will be carried on without trouble. Fights between non-union men and pickets are expected to-morrow. Sympathetic strikes of building material trades unions may be called, although the officers of the Building Trades Council have expressed the belief that they were unnecessary at the present time.

Secretary E. A. Davis of the council declares they need no help in their fight, and not enough non-union men will be put to work to justify strikes in material factories. Several of the building material trades business agents, however, have declared that attempts to deliver material to non-union jobs will result in strikes.

Plans for starting to work many more non-union men to-morrow at various points throughout the city were completed to-day by the United Contractors. If the weather is favorable it is estimated that perhaps as many as 1,000 men will be put to work. To protect them a large number of special officers have been engaged by the contractors, and it was stafted that the city police force will also keep a close watch at points where trouble is expected.

JEWISH WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

Address of Mrs. H. G. Solomon, the President, at the Annual Meeting Held in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 4.—The annual meeting of the Council of Jewish Women began here this evening. There were about 100 delegates in attendance, and the President, Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon of Chicago, was in the chair. Preliminary to the opening session there was a meeting of the General Board, at which important affairs of the organization were discussed behind closed doors.

This evening there was a public meeting, at which President Solomon read her annual address, which was in substance as follows:

When I first had the honor to be your representative in Washington in 1895, we had just passed our first birthday. We numbered 13 sections and 1,200 members. We are five years older; we number 45 cities with nearly 5,000 members. We feel justified in claiming for these years a very successful existence, fruitful in good results, epoch-making in the religious life of the Jews in this country, most promising for the future. That we have not reached the limit of our possibilities no one can doubt. Five thousand Jewish women banded together, what could they not accomplish if each and every one was doing the little or the much she could to further the ends for which we exist?

The Council desires to build up a solidarity upon the legitimate basis of our faith, to give to our own a better knowledge of our history and literature, for our own sakes and for the sake of the next generation, because ignorance of these robs the Jew of his strongest weapon. Every page of his history speaks of good citizenship wherever he abides, shows that upon his religious conceptions are built the ethics and the morals of the State as they now exist, and wherever they would be ideal they must be patterned after the Jewish models.

We have every reason to be proud of our results. In the religious field an impetus has been given destined to make itself felt in the religious life of our day. Our mission schools, holding nearly 2,000 children, are spreading an influence for the future, which promises a rich harvest.

Our philanthropies one and all are following the newest methods. Not an alms-giving society exists, although eighty-three philanthropies are conducted by our sections. Those who are steadily engaged in philanthropy soon discover how much suffering is occasioned by the lack of proper legislation. Moses was the best legislator for the poor. He did not ask contributions; he sang, "you must pay, pay, pay." Our States must more and more assume the responsibility of their dependent and delinquent classes, and many questions now left to the whims and caprices of individuals will be secured by the taxgatherer.

The new philanthropy has called to its assistance the new science, sociology, which, like all sciences, blesses whatever it illumines. As every human being is a factor and helps to make or unmake the world, so every scientific truth modifies the aspect of universal knowledge. Astronomy and geology have remodeled theology, and sociology is changing the aspect of modern religion. "Thou art thy brother's keeper" is the message that it emphasizes. It is the link that binds philanthropy and religion. It postulates a knowledge of history, for it is from the record of men's action in the past that the fundamentals must be gleaned. Thus the work in which we are engaged presents a synthesis—history, philanthropy, religion.

Nor have we neglected our duties as members of organizations in the larger sense. Study circles have been organized in London. Our work is represented in Paris and Amsterdam.

The century just closing has been an eventful one. We must deplore war, yet it will be part of our civilization so long as the bulk of our people dream away secure and content that things as they are are just right, and if they are not, that they will right themselves.

The French Revolution gave birth to tolerance. It made the world concede that the "white man's burden" lay in fair treatment to every one whose skin was white. Our civil war added the black, and the recent war has added the brown. And the war claiming our attention now from my point of view, the unpopular one, will bring true liberty to a Continent in the place of a mock republic. Marching to the sound of trumpet and drum, of cannon and shot, the name of liberty has conquered. The way was strewn with noble martyrs, and along its path ran rivers of blood. Step by step, ever keeping pace with these, our sacrifices, have marched the invincible heroes of peace, binding the world with bands of iron, riveting land to land with tangs of steel, flashing messages from nation to nation by gleams fashioned after God's own pattern. This century, which sees liberty triumphant, brings creation in the inanimate world to such perfection that no blessing can touch one that cannot benefit all. Man has mastered the forces of earth and won stewardship of the fullness thereof. No land, no man, is far off; all are neighbors. And can we not in the light of the past read the lesson for the future? Cannot the blessings won by the sword be transmitted in peace to those whom Providence in His wisdom has placed in our keeping?

May not the achievements of war and of peace bring unity, a brotherhood of man inclusive, not exclusive, a universal fellowship? May we do our share in the adjustment of the relation of man to man upon the Divine moral idea which recognizes that "He, watching over Israel, slumbers not nor sleeps."

Following the meeting there was a reception to the delegates, which was largely attended.

THE STEAMSHIP COMBINE.

Consolidated Leyland and Atlantic Transport Companies' Plans Told by President Baker.

Bernard N. Baker, President of the Atlantic Transport Steamship Line, returned from Europe yesterday on the Cunard liner Lucania and talked further about the consolidation of his company with the Leyland Line. While abroad Mr. Baker arranged the details of the change with Frederick Leyland & Co., and the first meeting of those interested will be held in England about April 13. The consolidation will take effect on May 1.

"The Leyland and the Atlantic Transport Lines," said Mr. Baker, "have amalgamated. Neither line has been absorbed. The consolidation takes in all the lines of both companies, and the capital of the new concern will be $25,000,000. The new name of the company has not been decided upon."

In reply to a question as to the extent of his holdings in the new company Mr. Baker said that while he would not make public the amount he had invested, he would say that he was the largest individual stockholder.

"The meeting of the new company will be held about the middle of April, and much more detail will be settled on then," he continued. "The line will be a very big one, and the service of the Atlantic Transport from New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia will be continued, as will be the sailing of the Leyland Line between Boston, Montreal, and Portland, Me.

"The Leyland line has at present under way five big boats, and our company are building thirteen. We will have a very big fleet, and in addition the ten ships belonging to the combination which are in the service of the English Government will be put on again as soon as they are released. The new boats have accommodation for both freight and passengers, and are of more than 10,000 tons each.

"The corporation will be English, as the vessels are under that flag. Many of the stockholders, however, are Americans. We will have three vessels a week from New York. Two will go to London and one to Liverpool. I will be the head of the line here and the headquarters will be in New York.

$100,000 FIRE IN TROY.

TROY, March 4.—Fire at midnight to-night visited the Willard Business Block and Apartment House, on Broadway, and caused damage to the extent of $100,000.

Boughton's hat store and Knowlson's pharmacy are burning and other adjoining buildings are threatened.

Indiana Views on Puerto Rico.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 4.—Certain Republican leaders in various parts of the State favor nominating Congressman Crumpacker for Governor. He was the only Indiana Republican Congressman who voted against the Puerto Rico Tariff bill, and the movement is due to this fact. The coming week Congressional nominations will be made in the First, Sixth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Districts, and Congressmen Brick, Steele, Hemenway, and Watson will ask for renominations. It is expected there will be an effort to spring anti-Puerto Rican resolutions in each convention.

Mrs. Stanford Convalescent.

It is expected that Mrs. Leland Stanford, who has been confined to her rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the past few days with a severe cold, will be able to see her friends by Tuesday. Mrs. Stanford has been ill about ten days, but at no time, it is announced, has she been in danger.

Will Manage a Western Road.

MUNCIE, Ind., March 4.—The official announcement is made of the appointment of C. M. Ward as General Manager of the Chicago and Southeastern Railroad, with headquarters in Muncie. Mr. Ward succeeds Dr. Moore, who will have another position with the company. Mr. Ward was with the Baltimore and Ohio, the North Carolina, and the Pittsburg and Western Roads for fifteen years.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE VATICAN PRESS RENEWS ITS ATTACK UPON GREAT BRITAIN.—The most recent mail advices from Rome are that the Vatican press, after a month's silence, brought about, it is said, by an urgent appeal made by Cardinal Vaughan to the Pope, has renewed its attack upon Great Britain with increased energy. So bitter is now the spirit of Anglophobia that the popular press of the larger Italian cities are uttering protests, while British Roman Catholics in Italy and many high ecclesiastics elsewhere are making personal representations to the Vatican, pointing out the grave danger that is inseparable from such a line of conduct. The political press is at a loss to account for the animus displayed, although it is believed in official circles close to the Quirinal, that the Clericals are actuated by the desire to win the sympathies of France, and that it is the Jesuit party who inspire the attacks upon Great Britain.

A fortnight ago the recognized organ of the Vatican, the Osservatore Romano, took the initiative in the renewed attack by denouncing British supremacy in Egypt in the form of an alleged letter from Cairo. The letter states that the reconquest of the Soudan was due to Egyptian troops alone, and declares that the recent agitation among the soldiers of the Khedive was inspired from Berlin and St. Petersburg. The writer of the letter says that he had interviewed a high British official in Cairo who told him that "Great Britain is threatened both by an African coalition and by a European coalition. Boers, Abyssinians, Egyptians, Russians, Germans, and Chinese are all England's enemies." La Tribuna di Roma deems it a significant fact tending to reveal the source of the letter that France is not mentioned.

The "high British official" is further cited as follows:

"Mr. Chamberlain has frankly declared that, to extricate herself from this danger and to prevent the double coalition, African and European, England will set the whole world in flame, if necessary, and there will have to be a suave qui peut from the general conflagration." In spite of the protests of the Italian lay press the Osservatore indorses the letter of its Cairo correspondent, and, in spite, too, of the formal declarations of the Government journals, it insists that Italian troops are going to Egypt to replace the British and that the Italian Ministry of War is making its preparations for all possible contingencies.

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CRITICISM OF AMERICAN BUILDINGS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—Le Courrier de la Presse recently sent to the Société Centrale des Architectes Français a clipping from an American paper, the matter of which has been widely circulated here. The clipping reads as follows:

"La Société des Architectes of Paris has declared that the buildings of the United States erected at the exposition were the most ugly of all the constructions there. This is a brutal criticism. It will be interesting to see how the buildings of the exposition of Paris, taken together, will afford a comparison with those of the White City at Chicago. If they approach these latter in beauty and in artistic arrangement we shall be very much surprised."

In commenting on the above paragraph L'Architecture of Paris says: "The sending of this clipping to the Société Centrale evidently is the result of an error of destination, for no one can find in the columns of L'Architecture a single line which justifies its publication. It appears to us necessary to protest against allowing this information to make the rounds of the American newspapers. French architects are not in the habit of thus criticising the works of their foreign confrères, especially before completion. Has there really been any criticism of the American buildings of the exposition? We are ignorant of it. What we can affirm, however, is that it did not emanate from La Société Centrale.

"We have never abstained from pronouncing the just eulogies which the World's Fair of Chicago merited from an artistic point of view. Will the exposition of 1900 in Paris maintain a victorious comparison with that which took place on the shore of Lake Michigan? We believe that it will be impossible to establish between the two a parallel which will be of any value. Why say more? But what ever happens, our American confrères can always be certain of meeting in Paris the liberal and courteous reception to which they are accustomed. It is extremely mortifying that rumors tending to spread a contrary opinion should receive any consideration in America."

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THE CASE OF PRINCE PROSPER ARENBERG.—A fortnight ago Herr Bebel, the German Socialist leader, interpolated the Government in the Reichstag, demanding to know what disposal the military authorities had made of the case of Lieut. Prince Prosper Arenberg. Arenberg, who is the head of the royal house of that name, some time ago secured appointment to a post in German West Africa. Having had a quarrel with a native, he ordered a soldier to shoot the man. This the soldier at first refused to do, but on being threatened, finally fired, wounding the native in the leg. The Prince then dispatched him in cold blood with his revolver. For this murder Prince Arenberg had only been sentenced to a short term of imprisonment, but before his time had expired he had been allowed to return home on furlough, and had until recently been living as a free man in one of the leading hotels in Hamburg.

After Herr Bebel had concluded his interpolation Dr. von Buchka, the Director of the Colonial Department of the Foreign Office, replied that he could furnish no information on the subject, as the matter was still before a court-martial, the proceedings of which were secret. He said that Prince Arenberg had received no undue consideration on account of his royal rank, and that he had ordered him to be arrested as soon as he had received the documents from Africa. He admitted that the Prince had once felt military discipline for having ill-treated an orderly. Dr. von Buchka further agreed with Herr Bebel that punishment inflicted through bodily injury was far too frequent in the colonies. He had recently informed the Governors that such punishment should only be applied in cases of absolute necessity. Herr Gröber, the leader of the Centre, then declared that his party cherished the hope that the Prince would be treated with the full severity of the law. Similar statements were expressed by Dr. Hasse, a National Liberal, and Herr von Kardorff, a prominent Conservative.

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HOW FRANCE VIEWS THE PLANS FOR THE PERMANENT INCREASE OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—French military journals take a candid view of the proposed increase of the British Army. Some military experts commend the fact that service is not to be compulsory. These believe that the patriotism of the English people will render recourse to partial conscription unnecessary, even if the army were further augmented at a later date. The opportunity is also embraced by French military writers to repudiate the popular feeling in France that the British soldier is simply a mercenary, who cares only for pay and comfort. Again, these military writers speak in terms of unqualified praise of the valor displayed by the British troops in South Africa, while they lay particular stress upon the well-nigh insurmountable difficulties in attempting to force war into the Transvaal—difficulties, of which, they say, few Europeans and no civilians have even a remote idea. They unhesitatingly acknowledge that Great Britain contains as splendid fighting material as it ever did, and they frankly admit that no other European troops could have comported themselves better than, if as well as they have done during the last four months.

So pronounced has been the recent Anglophile sentiments of the French military press that the Nationalist organs see in them semi-official utterances of the Government itself, and President Loubet and the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry are abused accordingly.

Steamship Engineer Drowned.

Andrew Ellis, tw

SIX MEN PERISH IN LODGING HOUSE FIRE

Three Others Unaccounted For and Two Badly Injured.

WILD PANIC ON NEW BOWERY

One of the Victims Said to be a Silenced Priest—Rescues by the Policemen.

Six men, three of whom have been identified, are dead; three men, two of whom may be among the unidentified dead, are unaccounted for, and two others are seriously injured as the result of a fire which occurred between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the lodging house at 44, 46, and 48 New Bowery, a seven-story brick structure, known as "The Garfield." The identified dead are Jacob Rice, fifty-five years old; John Clarke, fifty years old, Charles Buttle, forty years old, and Stephen Carney, alias Thomas Smythe, seventy-five years old. It was at first thought that one of the unidentified men was Henry Jackson, colored, but in the afternoon Jackson called at the lodging house, and reported that he had escaped uninjured. The three men unaccounted for are James McGinnis, Room 87; Denis Haley, Room 99, and Charles Jameson, Room 105.

The injured are Martin Dallagher, fifty-three years old, burned about the face and head, removed to Hudson Street Hospital; and Edward Walker, forty-seven years old, burned about the hands and face. Walker's injuries were at first dressed by an ambulance surgeon, and he remained at the lodging house, but later in the day he was suffering such pain that he was forced to go to the Hudson Street Hospital.

The fire started in Room 81, third floor, south side of the building. It is not known for certain how it originated, but the supposition is that the lodger in this room went to sleep with a lighted pipe in his mouth, and that the burning tobacco ignited the bedclothes. Castilla, the night clerk of the house, detected a strong odor of smoke about 2:15 o'clock, and a hurried investigation showed him that the building was on fire. He rushed down to the street and gave the alarm, which was rung in by Patrolman Vermann of the Oak Street Police Station.

NINETY MEN IN THE HOUSE.

In a moment smoke and flames were bursting from the windows of the house, and it was seen that it would take prompt action to prevent a terrible loss of life, as there were ninety men sleeping in the building. Patrolmen McKern and Ryan rushed into the building and aided Castilla to arouse the inmates. A great panic ensued, the terrified men rushing out of the house, most of them undressed, and carrying their clothing, which they had snatched up when they leaped from their beds. The patrolmen hurried up to the floor where the fire evidently had obtained the strongest hold, and the halls of which were filled with smoke. At this juncture Engine Company No. 31 arrived on the scene, and the firemen promptly set to work.

On the third floor the two patrolmen found Thomas Harper, a one-legged peddler, whom Ryan and a fireman from Engine Company No. 9 rescued. The man was perfectly helpless and almost suffocated. They succeeded in getting him out into the air down the stairway, where he soon revived. Edward Walker, who also occupied a room on the third floor, was helped out by the policemen after he had been burned. Walker was awakened by the smoke and flames in his room just in time to save his life.

Patrolman Ryan found Stephen Carney lying on the floor of his room. The flames had already burned the old man's hands, face, and body, but Ryan picked him up in his arms and carried him bodily to the street, where he was placed on the steps of St. James's Parish Parochial School and an ambulance was sent for. Carney it is said at the lodging house was a shattered priest of the Roman Catholic Church. He seemed to hear death when taken from the building that a priest of St. James's Church was sent for, and administered extreme unction to him.

HAD CONSIDERABLE PROPERTY.

He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where he was visited by Father Rafter of St. James's Church, who remained with him until he died last night. Though living in a fifteen-cent lodging house, Carney had considerable property. George Henry Finken of Fire Patrol No. 1 found in Carney's room a bank book showing that he had something like $4,000 on deposit at the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, Chambers Street. Finken delivered the bank book to Father Rafter at Carney's order.

While these rescues were being effected two other alarms had been sent in. The firemen made quick work of the flames, which were confined to the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh floors of that part of the building numbered 44 New Bowery. It is not thought that the damage exceeds $2,000. The house was run by Dominico Milano, but it was stated there yesterday afternoon that the building was owned by a Mr. O'Connor.

After the fire was out a search was made, and on the fifth floor the five bodies were discovered. Charles Buttie was found suffocated in bed. John Clarke and Jacob Rice were on the floor of their rooms. Clarke had evidently been suffocated, but Rice was horribly burned. The two unidentified men were overcome while making an attempt to escape. The body of one was near a window that he had tried to reach, while the other had got to a window, but had succumbed with his body partly on the window sill and partly on the fire-escape.

In Buttle's room were found a number of documents from Steinau and Breslau, Germany, and bearing official-looking seals; also two personal letters to Buttle from Jacob Ruppert, the brewer, dated October, 1891.

Like most other cheap lodging houses, the Garfield had narrow, winding stairway, low, thin ceilings, and narrow passages for halls. The firemen expressed surprise that no more lives were lost. All five bodies were taken to the Oak Street Station House, and thence to the Morgue.

FIRES IN NEW ROCHELLE.

Destruction of Two Buildings Attributed to Incendiarism.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 4.—Two storage houses belonging to Richard Burnett, a plumber, have been destroyed by what appears to be incendiary fires. The storage houses were separated from his plumbing establishment and from each other. On Saturday morning one of them was burned. At 6 o'clock to-night the second building was also destroyed. Neither of these buildings had flues or fireplaces, and neither had been entered for many hours prior to the outbreak of the flames.

The loss is about $7,000, upon which there is no insurance. The police are making an investigation, but have not as yet succeeded in obtaining any clue. Mr. Burnett has had more or less trouble with his employes and some of the men have left or been discharged, but it is not thought any of these would be capable of incendiarism.

Mother and Child Die of Burns.

Mrs. Madeline Lombardo, twenty years old, and her daughter Mamie, two years old, who were burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in their home, 56 Macdougal Street, Friday night, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning.

PARTY FRICTION IN TEXAS.

Republicans May Send Two Delegations to the Convention.

WACO, Texas, March 4.—It is believed that the Republicans will send two delegations from Texas to the next National Convention. They will hold their convention in this city, commencing next Tuesday. Up to the present time nearly every county and Congressional convention held in the State has split and sent two delegations to the State Convention.

It has been expected all along that there would be an opposing leader to State Chairman E. H. R. Green at the coming convention, in the person of John Grant, who led the McKinley forces four years ago in this State. The fact, however, that Mr. Grant has recently issued a card in which he states that he will not participate in the convention leads to the surmise that the anti-Greenites will have to look to other sources for a leader. Prominent Republican leaders in this city say that the party friction is not due to any antagonism to President McKinley.

GERMANY'S MEAT BILL.

Ambassador White Says He Expects Official Assurances that It Will Be Changed.

BERLIN, March 4.—Regarding the report cabled from Washington that Secretary Hay has received assurances from the German Government that the Meat bill would be changed, United States Ambassador White said to-day that he had no information to confirm it, but that he expected such assurances would be given.

The Executive Committee of the German Commercial Convention yesterday adopted unanimously a resolution against the committee's report on the Meat bill, declaring that such a prohibition of meat imports would considerably injure meat consumption on the part of a large section of the nation, particularly the industrial masses. The protest concludes as follows:

"We protest on behalf of the industry, commerce, and shipping of the German Fatherland."

The influential Weser Zeitung points out forcibly that the meat imports, at a conservative estimate, amount to only 50,000,000 marks, whereas the exports to the United States reach 386,600,000 marks, all of which would be threatened by the prohibitions of the bill. It says:

"A tariff war would make the British and the Belgians the successors to the German trade with the United States. Moreover, the Americans themselves would develop those industries which Germany now supplies."

EGYPTIAN CONVICTS REVOLT.

Bullets, Which Fatally Wound Two, Force Them to Surrender.

CAIRO, March 4.—A serious revolt of seventy convicts at Tourah, the great prison near Cairo, nearly involved 500 other prisoners.

Blank cartridges having failed to overawe the malcontents, a volley was fired from a window opposite through the window of the room occupied by them. Five of the mutineers were shot, two, it is believed, fatally. All then surrendered, and were confined in cells.

British Cruiser in Distress.

NASSAU, New Providence, March 4.—The British second-class cruiser Hermes is reported off Cat Island, in the Bahamas, with her shaft broken.

German Editor to Go to Prison.

BERLIN, March 4.—Herr Carl Keller, editor of the Tageblatt, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for "exaggerated statements" regarding the alleged vandalism of the Lerner expedition to Bear Island.

Celebrate the Pope's Birthday.

BERLIN, March 4.—All the Roman Catholic churches in Berlin held special services to-day in celebration of the Pope's Ninetieth birthday.

METROPOLITAN OPERA CONCERT.

Mme. Nordica Enthusiastically Applauded in "Stabat Mater."

The published announcement that at last night's concert Rossini's "Stabat Mater" would be performed for the last time this season drew one of the largest Sunday audiences of the year to the Metropolitan Opera House. The principals in the "Stabat Mater" were Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli and MM. Cognubert and Pringle, with the full orchestra and chorus for a background. Signor Mancinelli conducted.

At the conclusion of her aria, "Inflammatus," Mme. Nordica was greeted with such insistent applause the aria had to be repeated.

The prominent feature of the miscellaneous morceaux which filled out the programme was the overture "Dinorah." Mlle. Zelle de Lussan sang "Connais tu le Pays," from "Mignon," and as an encore the "Habanera," from "Carmen." Herr Van Rooy was heard three times. His selections were "Wolfram's Anrede," from "Tannhauser," and Schumann's "Sonntags am Rhein" and "Ich Grolle Nicht." M. Meux gave Bizet's "Les Pecheurs de Perles," and as an encore the only English selection of the evening, "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes."

MAURICE GRAU HONORED.

Singers Present Him with Diamond Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Maurice Grau, who was recently appointed a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, received yesterday as a gift from his opera company the cross of that order in diamonds. A beautifully engrossed set of resolutions by W. Archibald Cowie, and signed in autograph by the seventy members of the company, was also presented to him.

It is the custom in France for the friends of a man thus honored to present him with the Legion's badge, and the members of Mr. Grau's company have been planning this surprise for him for several weeks. The ceremony took place in the Grand Salon of the Metropolitan Opera House. Edward Lauterbach made the presentation speech. Mr. Grau responded briefly. A collation was then served.

Yvette Guilbert Saved from Death.

PARIS, March 5.—Mlle. Yvette Guilbert narrowly escaped being burned alive while asleep in an invalid's chair. The curtains of her apartment, in the Avenue de Villiers, caught fire. Choked with smoke, she awakened and called for help, being unable to walk alone, as she is only now recovering from the effects of the recent operation for the extirpation of her right kidney. Alarmed by her cries, her attendants rushed in and removed her to a place of safety, after which the fire was extinguished.

Professionals to See Japanese Act.

So much interest has been manifested by the profession in the Japanese players and their Oriental art, that Otjoro Kawikami and Sada Yacco will give a professional matinée on Thursday afternoon. Blanche Bates and David Belasco have been studying the Japanese performances at the Berkeley Lyceum, and are getting a lot of points to introduce in "Madame Butterfly."

Mme. Calvé Returns to Town.

Mme. Calvé returned to town yesterday from St. Augustine, where her vacation of three weeks was spent. She will appear on the Metropolitan stage Wednesday evening in "Faust."

Two Attempts to Wreck Train Fail.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 4.—An attempt was made to-night to wreck the train leaving Boston at 6:35 o'clock just after it had pulled out of the Hampton station. The engine struck a sleeper laid across the tracks and succeeded in throwing it off. A few rods further another sleeper was thrown from the track, where it had evidently been placed to derail the train. Another attempt was also made at Seabrook, at which point a switch had been thrown and the switch light destroyed. Fortunately, the train was a light one, and the engineer was able to stop it before any damage was done.

Suicide at Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 4.—John C. Farra, aged forty-eight years, ex-President of the City Council and cashier of the freight receipts at the Wilmington office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, committed suicide this afternoon, shooting himself in the breast. He left a letter to Freight Agent Higgins telling him the combination of the safe. Mr. Farra also left a letter to his wife, but the contents are unknown. It is said that Mr. Farra's accounts with the railroad are correct. There is no known motive for his act.

Hat for New Battalion Chief.

Battalion Chief Joseph B. Martin, who recently was promoted and placed in command of the Second Fire Battalion, received yesterday a handsome new Chief's fire hat from the members of Engine Company No. 39. Chief Martin formerly commanded the engine company.

$7,000 Damage by Water.

BOSTON, March 4.—An automatic sprinkler in the Wormwood Building, South Boston, was responsible for the flooding of that building this morning, causing a damage to the firms occupying the building of $7,000.

Specie on La Champagne.

The French liner La Champagne, which arrived yesterday from Havre, carried forty-three sacks of specie, containing 263,663 francs.

BIG GOOD ROAD MOVEMENT.

Westchester Planning Improvements of Interest to Coaching Enthusiasts and Wheelmen—A County Park.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 4.—Extensive improvements are now being made or contemplated in Westchester County. In New Rochelle, $400,000 is being expended in paving about twenty miles of streets, while extensive road building is now going on in the Townships of White Plains, Rye, Greenburgh, and Mount Pleasant.

It is stated that the Good Roads Committee of the Westchester County Board of Supervisors will soon be able to begin the work of the construction of two fine macadamized boulevards through the entire length of the county, as they have been assured that the Legislature will pass the General Good Roads bill, which will result in the State paying 50 per cent. of the cost of the highways.

Joseph See, the Chairman of the Westchester Good Roads Committee, says the boulevards will cost about $400,000. They will extend from the Yonkers and Mamaroneck lines through the Hudson River and Bronx Valleys, respectively, to the county line. The roads will furnish fine coaching routes, and Chairman See has received approval of the project from New York automobile clubs and prominent whips of Westchester.

The Sidepath Commission appointed by County Judge Lent expects to shortly begin the work of laying out cycle paths, which will furnish attractive bicycling routes throughout the county. No bicycle riders will be allowed on the side paths except those who pay a license of $1.

An extensive movement is now on foot to lay out a county park at Rye, and it is noted that a resolution will be acted on by the Board of Supervisors on Tuesday, which, if passed, will result in a bond issue of $500,000 to carry out the plan. The park will take in 100 acres along the Sound, including Rye and Oakland Beaches, and will furnish a fine Summer retreat.

PRAISE FROM GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Work of Major Symons on the Canal Advisory Board Commended.

ALBANY, March 4.—Gov. Roosevelt has written a letter to Secretary of War Elihu Root, commending the work of Major Thomas W. Symons, United States Engineers, as member of the State Canal Advisory Board. In the letter the Governor says:

Pursuant to authority granted by your department a year ago Major Thomas W. Symons, United States Engineers, has acted as one of the canal committee of five appointed by me to draw up a report on the future canal policy of the State of New York. It would be impossible to overestimate the importance of this work or the importance of the part played therein by Major Symons. The report of the committee is a public document of the highest value, and the members of the committee have been unanimous in assuring me that their work would have been altogether impossible, at least in the shape it actually took, had it not been for the invaluable service of Major Symons.

Ruskin somewhere points out that where work is done for the fee, it is rare indeed to find it really well done, because all really great work, all work which makes the whole community a debtor, is done by some man to whom the work itself is the reward and the doing of it the fee. Such has emphatically been the case with this work of Major Symons. For ten months he gave his spare time to the service of the State of New York without any reward whatsoever, performing a task which probably could not have been performed at all by any other man, and which, if paid for, would have cost the State many thousands of dollars.

The only reward he can be given is the hearty recognition of his disinterested and public-spirited labor. I, therefore, write you to say with all possible earnestness and sincerity on behalf of the people of the State of New York that at least we most deeply appreciate his services and cordially thank both Major Symons himself and the War Department, through whose courtesy Major Symons was permitted to serve on the committee.

NEGROES TO TEST A LAW.

Will Bring Louisiana Suffrage Legislation Into Court.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—An important conference of representative négroes was held here yesterday, at which the testing of the suffrage law legislation of the Southern States, especially Louisiana, was thoroughly discussed. Among those present were T. Thomas Fortune of New York, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Afro-American Council; Jesse Lawton of New Jersey, Chairman of the Sub-Executive Committee; Representative White of North Carolina, Thomas Jones of Virginia, Calvin Chase, editor of The Washington Bee; Edward E. Cooper, editor of The Washington Colored American; Daniel Murray of the Congressional Library, Prof. William H. Richards, Dean of the Law Department of Howard University; Prof. Bruce Evans, and others.

The conference was not held under the auspices of the National Afro-American Council, but it was decided to indorse the action of the Council in determining to bring to a final test the constitutionality of the "grandfather clause" of the Louisiana Constitution, and a sufficient amount of money was realized to insure the institution of a proper case in Louisiana, and to see that it reaches the United States Supreme Court for final adjudication if necessary.

WOMAN'S SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

Five Men Arrested and Held at Orange Pending Investigation.

ORANGE, N. J., March 4.—Five men were arrested this morning and are being held upon a criminal charge pending the investigation by the police and County Physician into the death of Mrs. Annie Minnihan. They are Richard Ansley and Frederick Witterberg of East Orange, Joseph Corby and Patrick Fallon of this city, and Michael Burns of Bloomfield.

It is alleged that two of them met the woman in this city last night and took her to a point where the city lines of this city, East Orange, and Bloomfield converge. Here it is alleged they were joined by the others and the whole party drank a good deal. When the last car from Bloomfield to this city was passing the point the woman was assisted into the car, and the men with her left. The car came on to this city and the conductor tried to ascertain where the woman wished to go. He found her in such a condition that he called a policeman, who in turn summoned an ambulance, which conveyed her to the hospital. On arrival at the institution it was found that the woman was dead.

The police made an investigation, and arrested the men named, who, when the facts as they are supposed to be were laid before County Judge J. Frank Fort, were held upon his recommendation.

MOLINEUX'S QUIET SUNDAY.

Spends Part of the Time Going Over Papers Left by Mr. Weeks.

SING SING, March 4.—Molineux spent an uneventful day in the death house at the prison to-day. There was no religious service. He passed the day reading and a part of it going over papers brought to him yesterday by Mr. Weeks.

The two Mrs. Molineux took a walk to-day and went to the stone wall, from which they could look down upon the roof of the death house.

TRAIN WRECK VICTIMS BURIED.

The Schmidlapps, Mother and Daughter, Interred at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—The funeral here to-day of Mrs. J. G. Schmidlapp and her daughter, Emma, was the largest ever known in Cincinnati. The special funeral train arrived this morning, when the two caskets were conveyed to Kirscheim, the mansion of the Schmidlapps. Mr. Schmidlapp was carried on a stretcher from the train to his home and again for the burial at Spring Grove. He was joined here today by his remaining daughter and his two sons.

The casket of Emma bore an inscription: "Don't mind me; get papa and mamma out first." These were her last words, uttered last Tuesday night near Kansas City, when the victims were being rescued from the Missouri Pacific wreck.

SMALLPOX AT YALE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 4.—G. W. Perkins of Grand Rapids, Mich, a student in the freshman class of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University, is ill with smallpox at his room, 409 Temple Street. It is thought that he contracted the disease during a visit to New York last month.

Ever since last Wednesday, when the first symptoms of illness appeared, the patient has been confined to his room. As a result, very few of his fellow-students have been exposed to contagion. A complete list has been made of all who have been in the house, and these have not only been vaccinated, but given leave of absence.

The university authorities, aided by the city health officers, have been active, and no apprehension is felt that the disease will spread.

THIRD AVENUE ROAD ACCOUNTS IN CHAOS

Receiver's Expert Charges Lax Methods in Keeping Them.

ON THE NAUGHTON CONTRACT

Samuel Riker's Denial and Statement —Mr. Lauterbach's Defense Before the Board of Directors.

The experts employed by Receiver Hugh J. Grant worked all day yesterday on the tangled accounts of the Third Avenue Railroad, and the further they delved into them the deeper, they said, the mire seemed to be. Mr. Grant spent a portion of the day at the offices in Third Avenue, going there because of the comparative quiet and freedom from interruption that the day brought.

Such a tangle and chaos of accounts within a great corporation, one of the accountants said last night, he had never seen before. The work of bringing these together even under normal circumstances would be a task of much difficulty, but with the scattered property of the road and the necessarily tortuous search after certain disbursements it was early understood that the work would be one of trying magnitude.

"I don't know that I am telling you anything new," said the accountant, and certainly I am under an obligation not to tell all I have discovered so far, but it is incredible that business men engaged in a legitimate business could have been so lax. One great difficulty is in getting at the property of the road. It is scattered practically all over the city in the streets, on and along the docks, in warehouses, and in various buildings. But what makes the situation so bad is that evidently a large part of the accounts were never kept at all. If we find certain necessary books of account, which, from a business point of view, we should find, we will be fortunate."

Mr. Grant said yesterday that he could not tell when he would be able to render an account. In reply to many questions, Mr. Grant contented himself by again saying that he is going to the bottom of the muddle without fear or favor to any one, and when his report is made, the public will know all that he was able to find out.

Samuel Riker, one of the Directors of the road, repudiated yesterday the statement made in a morning newspaper that he was in the Directorate when the contract with Naughton & Co. was made.

"That statement," said Mr. Riker, "is false. I was elected Nov. 16, 1898, and the contract was made in October, work beginning, I believe, on the last day of October of that year. Therefore I had nothing to do with the contract. At the Directors' meeting I made some inquiries concerning the contract and I was informed that it did not differ from other contracts of a similar nature, that is, it is not considered unusual to give the contractor a percentage on labor and materials."

"Do you think that such a form of contract invites extravagance?" Mr. Riker was asked.

"Well, I cannot say as to that," was the reply. "In my inquiries on Saturday I learned that a contract identical with the one made with Naughton was proposed to T. E. Crimmins, John D. Crimmins's brother. He was to take it if he could get street-opening privileges. It was found afterward that Mr. Crimmins, I was told, could not get permits to open the streets; or, better, I might say, that he could not get permits to open more than one or two blocks at a time, and the delay which would have resulted from this handicap would have been too great.

"Another thing I want to say is that I told Mr. Grant on Saturday to go right to the bottom of this affair. I for one certainly court the fullest investigation into the affairs of the Third Avenue road, no matter who gets hurt."

The speech made by Edward Lauterbach at the Saturday meeting excited considerable comment yesterday, and by some it was taken as in the nature of a farewell address, or, in other words, that Mr. Lauterbach contemplates an early resignation of his connection with the road. Mr. Lauterbach was seen last night at his home. He said:

"People will draw their own inferences from what they read and hear, and that is all I can say on the matter now. I will have something to say in a day or two. I will have to be excused from answering any more questions to-night."

It was said yesterday that when Mr. Lauterbach arrived at the meeting he showed his deep indignation at the attacks and insinuations which had been made against him. He talked steadily for an hour or more, and reviewed with more feeling than he had ever before shown, it was declared, the history of the road and his connection with it. He defended his course as counsel of the road, saying that that might be the last opportunity he would have to make to the Board of Directors an explanation of his connection with the road's affairs. Early in his speech Mr. Lauterbach expressed his deep regret at some statements that had appeared as coming from certain of the Directors. He challenged Henry Ide, on one of these as to the correctness of an interview, and Mr. Ide promptly acknowledged its authenticity. With more or less fervor, also, Mr. Lauterbach, it was said, objected to the statement of another Director to the effect that he had expended large sums of money at Albany during the fight with the Metropolitan Road over the Amsterdam Avenue contract.

In speaking of the Naughton contract, Mr. Lauterbach said that it contained no unusual provisions, but was precisely similar in its details to the contract proposed to T. E. Crimmins and to the previous Hopper contract. He denied the charges that have come from many quarters that large sums of money had gone to Tammany Hall as a result of the agreement with Naughton & Co.

When Mr. Lauterbach had finished several of the Directors took him by the hand and expressed their confidence in his integrity, after which he withdrew. The details of Mr. Lauterbach's speech were whispered about outside afterward, and those here given were confirmed yesterday by Mr. Riker. Mr. Lauterbach himself would make no comments upon what was said at the meeting.

ARCHBISHOP HENNESSY DEAD.

Death Comes to the Prelate at Dubuque —Ordained in 1850, He Became Metropolitan in 1893.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 4.—Archbishop Hennessy died at 2:25 o'clock P. M. to-day. He was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1823. After coming to this country he completed his theological studies at Carondelet, near St. Louis, and in 1850 he assumed the mission at New Madrid, Mo. He returned to the seminary at Carondelet as Professor of Dogmatic Theology and Holy Scripture, and in 1857 became Superior of that institution. He was afterward connected with the cathedral at St. Louis, and on Sept. 30, 1866, he was consecrated Bishop of Dubuque by Archbishop Kenrick, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Father P. J. Ryan, now Archbishop of Philadelphia.

Bishop Hennessy's silver jubilee was celebrated in 1891 with great ceremony. Pope Leo cabled his blessing, and the American hierarchy was fully represented in the sanctuary. Two years later Bishop Hennessy was raised to the archiepiscopal dignity. He defended the parochial school idea at all times. His fame as an orator rests on an oration on Daniel O'Connell, which elicited the warm praise of Wendell Phillips.

A year ago the Archbishop was stricken with apoplexy, and during the Summer he went abroad to Rome, which he had first visited as the representative of Archbishop Kenrick, and to Ireland, where he received many honors. For some time past the affairs of his archdiocese have been administered chiefly by his Vicar General, Mgr. Ryan. Some months ago the Archbishop ceased to pontificate, but his daily walk abroad was taken until quite recently.

Secretary Root Delayed at Tampa.

TAMPA, Fla., March 4.—Secretary of War Root and his wife, and Gen. Ludlow and party have not yet departed for Cuba. They left Port Tampa this morning and went to Egmont Key, where they expected to meet the transport Sedgwick and proceed to Havana. The transport failed to arrive, however, and the party returned to Port Tampa to-night. They hope to get off some time to-morrow.

Minister Harris's Mother Dead.

RICHMOND, Ind., March 4.—Mrs. B. L. Harris, mother of Addison C. Harris, United States Minister to Austria, died to-day at Green's Fork.

CONFLICT IN LEGISLATURE.

Assembly Likely to Object to All Senate Measures—A Question of Personal Credit.

ALBANY, March 4.—A conflict between the two houses of the Legislature promises the most interesting developments of this week. This conflict was instituted on Friday, when Assemblyman J. L. Burnett objected to the consideration of every Senate measure and succeeded in having them laid aside. Since the adjournment on Friday an organized combination of Republican Assemblymen has been formed who, under the leadership of Mr. Burnett, will prevent, if possible, the passage of any measure of whatever character emanating from the Senate. This is due to a feeling upon the part of the Assemblymen that bills originating in the lower house are not given proper consideration in the Senate, but are laid aside to give way to Senate measures.

One particular instance is cited in the case of the Barren Island bill for the abolition of the garbage reduction plant which was introduced simultaneously by Senator Wagner and Assemblyman Doughty. It is claimed that an understanding existed between the two that which ever bill passed first was to be sent over to the other house, and there substituted for the bill of the introducer in that branch. The bill of Assemblyman Doughty passed the Assembly with little opposition more than three weeks ago, and was sent over to the Senate, where it was referred to the Cities Committee. There it has since remained. On Thursday of last week the Cities Committee of the Senate reported to the House the bill of Senator Wagner identical in every particular with that of Assemblyman Doughty, which had passed the lower house three weeks ago. The result is that Mr. Doughty's bill is dead and buried in the Senate Committee, and should any bill for the relief sought by residents in the vicinity of Barren Island pass it will bear Senator Wagner's name, and he will assume all the credit attaching to it.

This is the proceeding to which the Assemblymen object, and which has led to the revolt which threatens to tie up all legislation until some compromise can be effected. This may affect the final adjournment of the Legislature, but the Republican leaders in both houses are still confident that the end may be reached early in April.

GOT HER CHILD AGAIN.

Mrs. Dixon Saw Her with a Stranger and Appealed to Police.

Sergt. Kelly was on duty behind the desk at the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station last evening when an excited woman rushed in and told him that her two-year-old daughter was being detained by Henry Greiser of 2,682 Eighth Avenue and begged him to help her recover the little one.

The woman said she was Mrs. Mary Dixon of 42 Horatio Street, Brooklyn. She had quarreled with her husband, William Dixon, on Feb. 14 and he had left home, taking their child, whose name is Bertha, with him. The woman searched all over Brooklyn for her baby, but had found no trace of her or of her husband either.

She had come over to Manhattan during the afternoon, she said, to visit the family of C. J. Brown, friends of hers who live at 2,668 Eighth Avenue. After dinner she went for a walk and saw her child being led through the street by Greiser. She demanded her on the spot, but he refused, saying that he didn't know who she was, and then told her to "clear out."

Sergt. Kelly sent Detective Parker with the woman to Greiser's house, and in less than half an hour he brought in Greiser and the baby. Greiser told the Sergeant that Dixon had left the baby in his care, and was to pay $10 a month for her board. He said he didn't know where Dixon was at present.

Sergt. Kelly ordered him to give back the little girl to her mother, after which Greiser was allowed to go.

TOO FAST FOR THE POLICEMEN.

"Scorching" Cyclist Gives His Pursuers a Long Chase.

The fine weather brought thousands of bicyclists out yesterday, and upper Broadway was thronged with them. Twenty-two exceeded the legal limit for bicycle speed and were arrested by the bicycle policemen.

Sidney Bowman of 5 West One Hundred and Third Street, a bicycle agent, left his shop in Eighth Avenue near the Circle late in the afternoon to go home. After striking into Central Park West he struck up a fast pace, and Bicycle Policeman Storer gave chase. He found Mr. Bowman too fast, and at Seventy-second Street gave up the chase. Bicycle Policeman Van Keuren there took it up, but he dropped out at Eighty-fourth Street, where Bicycle Policeman Vanderpool picked up the relay. He did not overtake the fugitive until in front of Mr. Bowman's home. Mr. Bowman was placed under arrest and was released when he made a cash deposit to guarantee his appearance in court.

Albert Bostwick of 8 East Sixty-third Street gave the bicycle policemen a chase with his gasoline motor tricycle. He started at the Circle and got as far as Eighty-third Street before he was surrounded and placed under arrest. He, too, gave a cash deposit and was permitted to go home.

POLICE STOP A PRIZEFIGHT.

The Scene of the Battle Raided and Forty-seven Persons Arrested.

Forty-seven prisoners were arraigned in the Lee Avenue (Brooklyn) Police Court yesterday, all having been arrested Saturday night in a raid by Police Captain Short and a platoon of men attached to the Bedford Avenue Station in a room adjoining the saloon of Valentine Sussmann, at 337 Union Avenue. The prisoners had gathered to see a prizefight, but when the police appeared the principals had not arrived.

There was a scramble among the gathering when the police appeared, and a rush was made for windows and doors. Some took to the roof, but all were captured. The police also got the gloves and towels. The proprietor of the place was among the prisoners. The prisoners will have a hearing today.

NEWARK FIRE VICTIM DIES.

Oscar O. Shockelton, Who Was Badly Burned, Succumbs to Shock.

NEWARK, N. J., March 4.—Oscar O. Shockelton, sixty-four years old, of Hackensack, who was burned while escaping from W. V. Snyder's store last Tuesday night during the big fire, died from shock this afternoon in St. Michael's Hospital.

Shockelton was employed as a superintendent in Mr. Snyder's store, and was the only person in the upper part of the building when the fire broke out. The flames spread so rapidly that his clothing was afire when he climbed through a third-story window to a ladder that had been raised by the firemen. It was believed that he would recover, but the shock caused a collapse.

Automobile Drivers Fined.

As a result of recent activity on the part of Acting Captain McCormick of the Bicycle Squad in a crusade against the rapid driving of automobiles three men were arraigned yesterday morning before Magistrate Meade in the West Side Police Court, charged with violating the ordinance relating to the speed with which the horseless vehicles may be run. They were Bradford McGregor of 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, Eldridge Lucas, driver for an automobile livery concern, and Robert Dixon, who said he was employed by E. J. Pennington of 20 Fifth Avenue. They were each fined $10.

Electrical Kite Disappears.

BAYONNE, N. J., March 4.—William A. Eddy's electrical kite escaped last night at 6:30 P. M., and carried with it about 2,000 feet of steel wire. Powerful electric sparks had just been drawn to the grounding rod, when a heavy gust bore down the kite and wire until the main cable became entangled in trees and houses. The wire was broken by Mr. Eddy's attempt to loosen it. Up to the present nothing has been heard of the kite.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Joseph Grafton.

Joseph Grafton died at his residence, 307 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. Mr. Grafton was born in Boston, Sept. 7, 1819. He was the second son of Major Joseph Grafton, who at one time was Surveyor of the Port of Boston. He was educated at the Boston public schools, and in 1850 was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Remsen, of New York. Mr. Grafton removed to New York in early manhood and always after resided here. Possessed of a large estate, he had not engaged in business for many years. He was very active in charitable work. He was the third oldest member of the Union Club and had been President of the Suffolk Club of Long Island ever since its organization.

Mr. Grafton was a brother of James Ingersoll Grafton, who graduated at Harvard in the famous class of 1862, later became a Captain in the Second Massachusetts Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Aversborough, S. C. Other brothers were the late Capt. Henry D. Grafton, United States Army; the late Commander Edward C. Grafton, United States Navy, and the Right Rev. Charles Chapman Grafton, Episcopal Bishop of Fond du Lac, Wis. The deceased was also a brother of the late Mrs. Charles H. Minot of the well-known Minot family of Boston.

John Clay Hill.

John Clay Hill, the oldest editor and publisher in New Hampshire, died yesterday in Concord, N. H. He was a son of Gov. Isaac Hill and was born in Concord Nov. 5, 1821. In 1841, in connection with his brother, William P. Hill, he started the first daily newspaper in Concord, called Hill's Daily Patriot. He continued active in newspaper work until 1873. At the time of his death he was Vice President of the New Hampshire Press Association. He was for a long time a leader in the councils of the Democratic Party of his State, and in 1884 was the candidate of that party for Governor, being defeated by a small majority by Moody Currier. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Equalization, and so continued until his death. He was a Director and Trustee of local banks. He leaves a wife and son and two brothers.

Wilson G. Hunt Randolph.

Wilson G. Hunt Randolph, President of the firm of Smith, Gray & Co., clothiers, died yesterday at his home at 239 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. He was fifty-eight years old and was born in this borough. At an early age he entered the clothing business, and for a number of years was a member of the firm of Peck, Randolph & Smith. In 1876 he retired from this firm and was made President of the firm of Smith, Gray & Co. He was a member of the Union League Club of this borough and of the Hanover Club of Brooklyn. He leaves a wife.

Jacob O. Chance.

Jacob O. Chance, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Illinois, died Saturday at Mount Vernon, Ill., aged sixty-seven years. He was a brother-in-law of Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army. He was serving his third term as Supreme Court Clerk.

Obituary Notes.

SIDOYNE B. JORDAN died at his home in Storm Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday. He was thirty years old. He was a son of the late Charles B. Jordan and a nephew of Conrad Jordan of the United States Sub-Treasury, New York, and of Thomas D. Jordan, Controller of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

MARK FALLON died yesterday at the City Hospital, Jersey City, from a complication of diseases. He was thirty-six years old. He leaves a wife, to whom he was married less than a year ago. Mr. Fallon was the leader of the reform element in the Board of Freeholders, and last Spring began a crusade which led to the correction of many abuses, especially in the manner of purchasing supplies for Hudson County.

Mrs. ELIZA A. GARDNER, mother of the Rev. Walter A. A. Gardner, rector of the Church of the Holy Comforter for Seamen, died suddenly Saturday night from heart disease at the church rectory in West Houston Street. She was sixty-seven years old. Mrs. Gardner took an active interest in the work of the church. During the war with Spain she furnished 3,500 "medical comfort" bags to sailors in the navy. The funeral will be held to-night at the rectory.

The Rev. CHARLES SECOMB, one of the pioneer missionaries of the Northwest, is dead at Springfield, S. D. He established the first Congregational Church at Stanley Falls, Minn., he and his family narrowly escaping with their lives during the Minnesota Indian war, and was one of the pioneer ministers of Dakota, having been the pastor of the Congregational Church at Springfield from 1881 up to a year or two ago, when failing health compelled him to give up active church work. He was eighty-three years old. He leaves two daughters and two sons.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

None of that monotony which at times marks the life of the usual suburban resident affects the home-dweller of Park Hill-on-the-Hudson. Facilities for enjoyment there cover every feature of social, educational, and religious entertainment.

MARRIED.

HOECK—TAGGARD.—On March 4, 1900, at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Louis G. Hoeck of Paisley, Scotland, assisted by the Rev. J. C. Ager, Mary, daughter of the late Kleber D. Taggard, to Theodore Albert Hoeck of Glasgow, Scotland.

DIED.

BREWER.—At South Orange, N. J., March 3, Marcy S., widow of the late William A. Brewer, in the 91st year of her age.
Funeral at the residence of her son, W. A. Brewer, Jr., Tuesday, 6th inst., at 10:45 A. M. Boston papers please copy.

BURR.—On Saturday, March 3, at his home, in Westport, Conn., Capt Henry P. Burr, in the 81st year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, on Tuesday, March 6, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 12:02 P. M.

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28 State Street, Boston, Mass.
Pomroy Bros.,
39 Broad St., New York.
Herman Stutzer,
NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

PARTIES OWNING A CONTROLLING INTEREST in the bonds and stock of a railroad in the Southeastern Coal Regions of Ohio, which has leases on large and valuable undeveloped coal deposits, will be pleased to communicate with a responsible party with a view to the reorganization of the property either by a sale of their interests or by co-operation with a deposit of their bonds and stock. Address "C.," P. O. Box 1,110, Baltimore, Md.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

ZINC

Offers the Greatest Investment Opportunity Before the Public To-Day.

But a few months ago this industry was virtually unknown to the general public of the United States. Capital had not yet awakened to its vast possibilities. Even to-day its tremendous future is realized by comparatively few. Those who do recognize the fact, however, will reap as rich rewards as ever were gained by fortunate investors.

Zinc is to-day in practically the same position that copper occupied forty years ago; and many will be the rich estates a quarter of a century hence that owe their vast incomes to zinc investments made now. Shares in good zinc mines, like those of the

INTERNATIONAL ZINC CO., Limited,
of JOPLIN, MO.,

will rank with those of the bonanza copper companies of the present; and the far-sighted ones who secure an interest now in such mines will then be classed with the opulent copper magnates of Boston.

The properties of the International Zinc Co. are among the best and richest in the Missouri-Kansas zinc fields; their value has been demonstrated, and the company safeguards the interests of its shareholders in the most practical possible way. A well-known firm of Chartered Accountants of international reputation are auditors of the Company, and they have been instructed to audit all the quarterly accounts of earnings and net profits before the same are issued to the shareholders. This is a feature peculiar to this Company, and no investor can afford to ignore the security thus guaranteed to his investment.

The Company pays monthly dividends of one per cent., and all shareholders of record at the closing of the books each month receive the regular monthly dividend payable the 1st day of the succeeding month.

Send for prospectus, containing details of the Company's proposition.

300,000 SHARES
of this stock are now offered at par.
$1.00 PER SHARE.
fully paid and non-assessable.

Applications, accompanied by remittance, will be received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents:

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
89 State St., Boston.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $3,500,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE B. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. & Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock, Adrian Iselin, jr.,
George F. Baker, Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin, James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont, Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell, Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette, Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven, Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman, Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes, H. McK. Twombly,
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Harry Payne Whitney.

LONDON BRANCH,
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.

Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

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CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.
LEVI P. MORTON.

The Unknowable in Real Estate Titles

The wife of T. F. became insane and was committed to an asylum. He thereupon married again, presuming that he had a right so to do. He sold and mortgaged much property, his new wife joining in the mortgages. He then died and the real widow sued for her dower rights.

No amount of acuteness, knowledge or experience in an examiner can protect purchaser or mortgagee against such defects in title.

Title Insurance Is the Only Safeguard.

Insure in the Oldest, Strongest, and Best.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS - - $5,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER,—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on MONDAY, MARCH 5th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$25,000 The Ferris Wheel Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Regst. Bonds (Hypothecated.)

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

In the Matter of the Reorganization OF THE Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminals.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a sum equivalent to Five Dollars per share, being the second and last instalment upon a sum equivalent to Ten Dollars per share, upon the stock of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, deposited with this Committee under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, dated June 14, 1899, is hereby called, payable to this committee by the depositors of said shares on or before March 17, 1900, at any of its depositaries, to wit:

Provident Life and Trust Co., Philadelphia.
Seaboard National Bank, New York City.
Mercantile Trust Company, New York City.
Guardian Trust Company, Chicago.
Messrs. Kleinwort Sons & Co., London.
Commerz-Disconto Bank, Berlin.
Amsterdamsche Bank, Amsterdam.
Amsterdamsche Trustee Kantoor, Amsterdam,

who will duly stamp proper receipt therefor upon the certificate of deposit, which must be presented for such receipt at the time of said payment.

Depositors who do not make the payment within the time and at one of the places above designated, will have no right of participation in the rights, benefits and property conferred by said Plan and Agreement in respect of the shares of said stock deposited by them, and in respect of any previous payment made by them on account thereof.

Dated Philadelphia, February 27th, 1900.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman;
A. HECKSHER,
HERMAN SIELCKEN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN,
MAX PAM, Committee.
JOHN V. LOUGHNEY, Secretary.

LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, CALHOUN & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

Established 1878.
H. C. FRIEDMAN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
AND
New York Produce Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN
10 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
MARKET LETTERS giving comprehensive information as to conditions which enable our customers to trade intelligently and conservatively.

Our Special Letter on
"FACTS AND FIGURES"
MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.
Large and commodious offices for customers.
Long distance 'Phone 2057 Cortlandt.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
New York, March 1, 1900.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 2, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1900. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1900, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting Notice.
OFFICE OF THE
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall Street.
New York, January 23, 1900.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before such meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, in Parsons, Kansas, on the 5th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock M.

Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 2d and until the morning of April 7th next.

By order of the Directors such meeting is also called to act upon, authorize and ratify the purchase by this Company of the railroad and franchises of the Kansas City, Eldorado & Southern Railway Company, extending from Walker, Missouri, a station on the main line of this Company, to Eldorado Springs, Missouri, a distance of fourteen miles, and to authorize the taking of the steps necessary to carry the same into effect.

S. HALLINE, Secretary.
H. C. ROUSE, President.

Notice to the Stockholders of the Empire Electrical Traction Company.

Please take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Empire Electrical Traction Company will be held at the office of the Counsel of the Company, James A. Dumont, Jr., No. 45 Broadway, Room 89, in the City of New York, on Monday, March 19th, 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to take action upon the unanimous resolution of the Board of Directors in relation to the voluntary dissolution of the company.

WILLIAM W. DOTY,
WILLIAM REINHART,
CHARLES J. BICKMANN,
JOSEPH C. GRAUTEN,
CHARLES C. GRAUTEN.
Dated New York, January 12th, 1900.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Feb. 1st, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee, on Tuesday, March 13th, 1900, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Feb. 20th, 1900, and opened on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900. JOHN F. FLETCHER, Jr., Secretary.

The Texas & Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 1 P. M., for the presentation of the annual report, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cosmopolitan Realty Company of New York, for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at No. 44 Pine St., Room 811, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M.

EDWARD McVICKAR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atlantic Coast Line (Conn.)	2½	Mch. 10	Feb. 28	Mch. 11
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	3	Mch. 8	Feb. 10	Mch. 15
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	$2	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 3
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Mch. 31	Holders of record	Mch. 10
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Feb. 28	Mch. 9
Canadian Pacific	3	Apr. 2	Mch. 9	Apr. 5
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Apr. 2	Feb. 27	Apr. 5
Chestnut Hill (quarter)	1½	Mch. 5	Holders of record	Feb. 19
Chic., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1½	Mch. 15	Feb. 20	Mch. 1
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¼	Mch. 15	Feb. 28	Mch. 16
Little Miami (quarter)	2	Mch. 10	Feb. 28	Mch. 10
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Mch. 5	Feb. 7	Feb. 17
Portland & Rumford Falls (quarter)	1	Mch. 15	Mch. 8	Mch. 16
Reading 1st pf.	1½	Mch. 8	Feb. 19	Mch. 9
Union Pacific com. (semi-annual)	1½	Apr. 2	Feb. 28	Mch. 26
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 2	Feb. 28	Mch. 26
Waynesburg & Washington	3	Mch. 15	Mch. 8	Mch. 15
West Jersey & Seashore	2½	Mch. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 24

STREET RAILWAYS.

Cin., Newport & Covington pf.	½	May 1	Apr. 24	May 2
Philadelphia Traction	4	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 10
South Side E., Chicago, (quarter)	¾	Mch. 30	Mch. 20	Mch. 31

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Linseed pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 15	Feb. 24	Mch. 16
Am. Steel & Wire common (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 10	Apr. 3
Am. Steel & Wire pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 19	Apr. 3
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$20	Mch. 30	Holders of record	Mch. 5
Cambria Iron	2	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 15
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards (quarter)	2	Apr. 2	Mch. 10	Apr. 3
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 10	Apr. 3
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	8	Apr. 2	Mch. 12	Apr. 3
Columbus (Ohio) Gas Light & Heat common	2½	Mch. 15	Feb. 21	Mch. 22
Consolidated Gas, N. Y. (quarter)	1	Mch. 15	Feb. 27	Mch. 16
Consol. Lake Superior pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 28
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 12
Cramp (Wm.) & Sons' S. & E. Bldg. (quarter)	1¼	Mch. 15	Mch. 5	Mch. 16
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Mch. 12	Mch. 3	Mch. 13
Empire State-Idaho Mining & Dev. (mohthly)	3	Mch. 15	Holders of record	Mch. 3
Federal Steel	2½	Mch. 20	Mch. 10	Mch. 20
General Electric (quarter)	1½	Apr. 14	Holders of record	Mch. 31
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 2
International Silver pf.	1¾	Apr. 1	Mch. 1	Mch. 23
Laclede Gas Light Co.	2	Mch. 15	Feb. 24	Mch. 16
Maryland Brewing pf.	3	Mch. 26	Mch. 1	Mch. 12
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	Apr. 16	Apr. 9	Apr. 16
National Carbon Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 15	Mch. 1	Mch. 16
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 24	Mar. 16
National Tube pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 3
N. Y. & East River Ferry (quarter)	1¼	Mch. 15	Mch. 1	Mch. 16
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 2
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 15	Mch. 8	Mch. 15
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas	1½	Mch. 20	Feb. 28	Mch. 21
Standard Oil (quarter)	20	Mch. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 15
United States Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 2
United States Printing (quarter)	1¼	Mch. 1	Feb. 21	Mch. 2
Va.-Carolina Chemical (quarter)	1	Mch. 1	Feb. 23	Mch. 2
Weisbach Commercial pf. (quarter)	1	Mar. 10	Feb. 28	Mar. 11

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama & Vicksburg	.....	.....	Mar. 19	Special
American Linseed Co.	.....	.....	Apr. 10	Annual
Arizona & Utah Railway	Mch. 3	Mch. 17	Mch. 14	Annual
Asphalt Co. of America	Feb. 21	Mar. 15	Mar. 14	Annual
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	Feb. 10	Mch. 15	Mch. 14	Annual
Bonanza Development Co.	Feb. 10	Mar. 14	Mar. 14	Annual
Canadian Pacific	.....	.....	Apr. 4	Annual
Cincinnati Union Stock Yards	.....	.....	Mch. 12	Annual
Commercial Cable Co.	Feb. 21	Mch. 7	Mch. 5	Annual
Consolidated Gas.	Feb. 27	Mar. 10	Mar. 9	Special
Corn Exchange Bank	.....	.....	Mch. 15	Special
Empire Electrical Traction	.....	.....	Mch. 19	Special
Eugene P. Peyser Co.	.....	.....	Mch. 8	Annual
Fayerweather & Ladew Co.	.....	.....	Mch. 6	Annual
Havana Commercial Co.	Feb. 9	Mch. 6	Mch. 5	Annual
International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico	.....	.....	Mch. 13	General
International Silver Co.	.....	.....	Mch. 22	Annual
Mexican National	.....	.....	Mch. 19	A. & B. holdrs
Mexican National	Mch. 10	Mch. 21	Mch. 21	Stockholders
Mo., Kansas & Texas	Mch. 2	Apr. 7	Apr. 5	Annual
Missouri Pacific	Jan. 30	Mch. 14	Mch. 13	Annual
National Bank of Commerce	.....	.....	Mar. 15	Special
National Salt Co.	Mch. 8	Mch. 29	Mch. 28	Annual
National Steel Company	.....	.....	Mar. 20	Annual
Pennsylvania	.....	.....	Mch. 13	Annual
Pennsylvania Steel Co.	Feb. 28	Mch. 14	Mch. 13	Annual
St. L., Iron Mt. & Southern	Jan. 30	Mch. 14	Mch. 13	Annual
Steinway & Sons	.....	.....	Apr. 2	Annual
Tenn. Coal, Iron & Railroad	Feb. 20	Mch. 14	Mch. 13	Annual
United Agency Co.	.....	.....	Mch 13	Annual
U. S. Stan. S. S. B. & U. Ass'n	.....	.....	Mar. 12	Annual
Western Union Telegraph Co.	Feb. 20	Mch. 15	Mch. 14	Special

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
New York, February 10, 1900.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York is called, and will be held, at its banking office, No. 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 15th day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

(1) To authorize the increase of the capital stock of the National Bank of Commerce in New York to $10,000,000, by the issue of 50,000 additional shares of the par value of $100 each, to be used for the purpose of acquiring the assets and business of the National Union Bank of New York, as proposed in the Directors' Circular of January 26.

(2) To provide that the number of the Board of Directors shall be not less than nine nor more than nineteen, as from time to time the By-Laws may prescribe.

This meeting has been called, and this notice is given, by order of the Board of Directors, and upon the written requisition of more than 1,000 shareholders of the Bank, holding in the aggregate more than two-thirds of all the existing shares of the National Bank of Commerce in New York. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Federal Steel Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Federal Steel Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented at said meeting will be held at the office of said company, No. 60 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on MONDAY, the second day of April, 1900, at 11 A. M.

For the purposes of this meeting the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 10th day of March, 1900, and will be opened at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the 20th day of March.

RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 11, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1, 1900, the same to be paid March 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 7, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 8, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE [illegible], EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, January 11, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.

On March 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when there shall be among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of the Reading Company,
Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the company (after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage) a dividend of ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the company, to be paid March 8, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February [illegible], and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1900.

READING COMPANY.
By [illegible] G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 19, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1900.

On March 8, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same period of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.

A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF ($1.50) per share on the Common Stock of this Company have been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after April 2d, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business February 28th, 1900.

The Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. February 28th, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M., March 26th, 1900.

Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank dividend orders can be had on application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and a half per cent. on the Preferred stock and a quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the Common stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, on the 2d day of April, 1900, to stockholders of record, at the close of the transfer books on Saturday, March 10th, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books will reopen on Tuesday, April 3d, 1900.

WILLIAM C. LANE, Treasurer.
Jersey City, N. J., March 2d, 1900.

Republic Iron and Steel Co.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 3.

The third quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on April 2, 1900, to stockholders of record on the close of business March 15, 1900.

The transfer books will close on March 15, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen on April 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

S. H. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.
New York, February 26, 1900.

MONEY AND TRADE IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 4.—The conditions of the money market have grown less favorable. Private discount was on the rise all of last week, the total rise being ⅝. This is quite exceptional, as easier money almost invariably follows the monthly settlement.

The tightness in money reacted unfavorably upon speculation. Government 3s continue declining, reaching the lowest figures on record yesterday.

Coal and iron shares have also suffered, one cause being the prospect of American competition. The sales of American iron last week in England at $2 below the English figures attracted much attention. The rolling mill combine at Siegen has voted to refuse to purchase pig iron beyond June, 1901, at the present prices.

The Bavarian railways are making experiments with American coal.

German manufacturers of locomotives and cars have received large contracts for the Danish Government road.

The Ludwig Loewe Company has declared a 34 per cent. dividend, and the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company has declared a 30 per cent. dividend, as against 42 for the previous year, its results in the United States having been very unfavorable.

The German tanners have held a meeting in Berlin to discuss tariff changes. Loud complaints were made against the United States tariff rates. The tanners demanded higher duties on American leather.

An immense cloth mill and a large saw mill are being erected by Germans in Armenia. Germans are also establishing a beet-sugar factory near Adrianople.

The Rhine spinners have made a further rise of 2 pfennigs per pound in cotton yarn.

BANK SECRETARY'S RECORD.

Charges Against L. C. Shear, Rearrested as a Fugitive.

Leroy C. Shear, fifty-nine years old, who was arrested on Saturday afternoon at the Mills Hotel No. 1, in Bleecker Street, by Detective Sergeants Collins and Logan of the Central Office, on complaint of C. V. R. Marsh, a detective of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, that he was a fugitive from justice in Syracuse, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, on a charge of being a suspicious person. He was thereupon discharged, but was immediately rearrested on a warrant held by Detective Marsh, and will be taken to Syracuse to stand trial for embezzling, as alleged, $1,300 from the Model Building and Loan Bank of that city.

Shear was Secretary of the bank, and about two months ago was sent to Scranton, Penn., with two drafts, one for $800 and the other for $600, which he was to have cashed, in order to negotiate a loan for the bank. He cashed the drafts and, as alleged, fled with the money.

It is further asserted that the prisoner is wanted by the police of Washington, D. C., for swindling tailors in that city. He has already served a term of two years in the Albany Penitentiary, it is said.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 4.—Le Roy Channing Shear, who was arrested Saturday in New York, killed two guards of the Army Prison Camp in this city during the civil war by placing poison in their whisky. He escaped, was recaptured, twice sentenced to be hanged, and was finally pardoned by the President.

In 1892 he returned to Elmira and passed forged checks on the dry goods firm of Dey Brothers, then engaged in business here. He was convicted of this crime and sentenced to two years in Auburn Prison.

BRONX NEEDS MORE SCHOOLS.

Delegation to Appeal to the Board of Education for Relief.

There is pressing need of increased public school facilities in the Borough of the Bronx, especially in the primary grades, and a delegation of citizens will lay the matter before the Board of Education and urge immediate relief.

Parents are complaining bitterly of the state of affairs. They say that the children are only allowed to attend school for half a day, which not only delays their advancement, but gives them too much time to be on the street, thereby taking their minds away from their studies. The North Side Board of Trade has taken the matter up and made an investigation of the situation. W. Stebbins Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Education of the North Side Board of Trade, has prepared a report on the subject, in which, after dwelling at length upon these conditions, he says:

"Most of this could be remedied by the Board of Education securing temporary accommodations outside of the school buildings for a time, and providing for the erection of more schools without delay. It is our opinion that in many instances the classes, both in the grammar and primary departments, contain more scholars than is for the best interest of the teacher and scholars. The teachers are overworked and the scholars cannot receive the proper instruction and attention. We believe the remedy could be provided by erecting more school buildings, and the taxpaying citizens would willingly submit to this extra burden."

The Taxpayers' Alliance, at its regular monthly meeting Wednesday evening, at Alliance Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, will discuss the suoject and decide upon a course of action.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sugar Trust's dividend mystery will continue till the middle of this week probably much the most interesting of Stock Exchange topics. The speculative contingent is largely on the bear side; and raids are certain. But the short interest is already so extended that it will require small effort upon the part of the adroit manipulators to hurry the crowd into covering. If the regular 3 per cent. quarterly dividend be maintained it is not much more likely that a sharp rally will follow than if the dividend be cut, or even wholly passed—for so large is the short interest that the culmination of a bad situation will be made quick use of by the bear clique to buy in their shorts by wholesale. Later

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN YOUNG WOMEN IN PARIS.

A meeting will be held at Sherry's, 44th St. & 5th Av., on Monday, March 5, 3:30 P. M., when the Archbishop of Ontario and Mrs. Travers Lewis will give an account of the British and American Homes founded by Miss Ada Leigh in Paris for respectable English speaking girls without distinction of creed.

The Very Rev. Dean Hoffman will preside, supported by the Right Rev. Bishop Worthington, D. D., the Rev. Drs. Morgan Dix, W. S. Rainsford, David H. Greer, J. Wesley Brown, W. H. Vibbert, J. Parker Morgan, W. M. Grosvenor, and other friends.

A cordial invitation is given to those interested in the work.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROLAND,

59th St. and Madison Av.,
Block from Central Park entrance.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF
MODERN HOTEL.

EUROPEAN PLAN, $1; AMERICAN PLAN, $2; SUITES WITH HOT AND COLD WATER, STEAM HEAT AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; ELEVATOR SERVICE; CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD
Lakewood, New Jersey.

M. C. WENTWORTH of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.
JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

EXCURSIONS.

WASHINGTON. Pleasant Three-Day Trip, by Royal Blue Line, Thurs., March 8. Hotel and Traveling Expenses included.
$12 ..... According to $14.50
..... Hotel.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE OPERA PIANO

New and elegant designs, also several slightly used
WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.
Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

INSTRUCTION.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough Academic and Commercial Course; open all year; terms moderate. Address Bro. AUGUST, Westchester, N. Y.

SPECIAL OFFER—Until Sept. 1 students will be received at our new DOWNTOWN SCHOOL at a reduced rate. Apply Wakworth Stenographic Institute, 29-33 West 42d St. Up-town school: Walworth Business and Stenographic Institute, 108-110 East 125th St.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LEO SCHLESINGER, plaintiff, against MORRIS J. NEWWITTER, Gustav Friend, and Garson J. Newwitter, individually and as executors under the last will and testament of Julius Newwitter, deceased; Ida E. Newwitter, wife of Morris J. Newwitter; Carrie Friend, Edith Friend, Clarence G. Friend, Flora E. Newwitter, wife of Garson J. Newwitter; Charlotta S. Newwitter, Benjamin Newwitter, Joseph Newwitter, Carrie Newwitter, his wife; Carrie Blau, Celia Seligman, Matilda Mansell, Thomas Bowen, Lucy E. Blake, Francis A. Williams, William H. Gedney, Harry R. Elliott, Albert L. Bonyon, Myer S. Isaacs, Isaac S. Isaacs, Theodore Fitch, Harry Wolfe, Henry H. Sherman, Mechanics and Traders' Bank; Elton J. Franklin, Clarence W. Fisher, Rufus L. Griffith, Walter A. Griffith, Henry Fletcher, John Fletcher, Everett S. Horton, Mark E. Rowe, Herbert A. Clark, Thomas S. Carpenter, Albert A. Bushee, Charles F. Thompson, Oren C. Devereux, Harry Clap, Theron I. Smith, Louis W. Wise, Thomas Lamb, Robert L. Schofield, Sigmund Lederer, Benedict Lederer, Mary A. Weir, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1899.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the above-named defendant Benjamin Newwitter:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 3d day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, March 3d, 1900.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEUTEL, LOUISA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anna Maria Kuebler, Elizabeth Miller, Alice Hahn, Linda Hahn, William Hahn, and Albert Hahn, the heirs and next of kin of LOUISA BEUTEL, deceased send greeting:

Whereas Clara M. Blum of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 15th day of November, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of LOUISA BEUTEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of April, one thousand nine hundred, (1900,) at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 6th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

[L. S.]

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HEARN, EDWIN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN R. HEARN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of King & Jessup, their attorneys, No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. HEARN and WILLIAM H. HEARN, Executors. KING & JESSUP, Attorneys for Executors, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL JACOBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Attorney of Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1899.

EDWIN A. JACOBY,
GEORGE W. JACOBY,
JOHN C. F. JACOBY,
Executors.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, —To SOPHIA SCHRAG, Carl Schrag, Rosa Plochman, Clara Schrag, Julius Schrag, Edward Schrag, and Albertina Schrag, and to all persons interested in the estate of PHILIP SCHRAG, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County of New York, on the 23d day of March, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of J. Eberhard Faber, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 22d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VASA E. STOLBRAND, Bankrupt. No. 2,202.

To the creditors of Vasa E. Stolbrand of Cromwell-on-Hudson, Orange County, New York, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Vasa E. Stolbrand of Cromwell-on-Hudson, Orange County, New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, February 23, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HAL SLEEPER TAYLOR, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hal Sleeper Taylor, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 19th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS.
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 1888.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ISAAC WEIL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Weil, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 2d, 1900, praying that the terms of compromise offered by him may be confirmed by the court, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 3, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ROBERT GOODBODY and another, plaintiffs, vs. ARON BLUHM et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York in Section No. 6, Block No. 1,732 on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street number 68 West 134th Street. New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and ten feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Lenox Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the same eighteen feet nine inches; thence southerly again parallel with Lenox Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street aforesaid, and thence westerly along the same eighteen feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to restrictions as to buildings and against nuisances as contained in prior deeds affecting said premises.—Dated February 21st, 1900.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Atty. for Plaintiffs, 24 Pine Street, New York City.

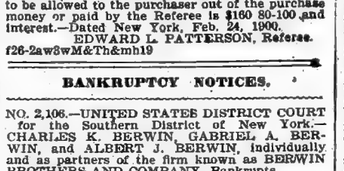

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,312.50, with interest thereon from February 16th, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $328.45, with interest from February 19th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $109.80-100 and interest.—Dated New York, Feb. 24, 1900.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,106.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—CHARLES K. BERWIN, GABRIEL A. BERWIN, and ALBERT J. BERWIN, individually and as partners of the firm known as BERWIN BROTHERS AND COMPANY, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Charles K. Berwin, Gabriel A. Berwin, and Albert J. Berwin, individually and as partners of the firm known as Berwin Brothers and Company, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated February 24th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday March 14, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 3, 1900.

NO. 2,093.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ANDREW BITTNER and FREDERICK J. BITTNER, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew Bittner and Frederick J. Bittner, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated February 28th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 2, 1900.

NO. 2,229.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS BYRNE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Thomas Byrne of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Thomas Byrne was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS COMBREMONT, Bankrupt. No. 2,088.

To the creditors of Louis Combremont, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Louis Combremont was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, February 28th, 1900.

NO. 2,210.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. FITZPATRICK, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John H. Fitzpatrick of the City of Mount Vernon and County of Westchester, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said John H. Fitzpatrick was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 3, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JACOB JENNY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Jenny, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 3d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 3, 1900.

NO. 2,052.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MICHAEL O'NEIL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michael O'Neil, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 24th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 3, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—BERNHARD SALOMON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Bernhard Salomon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 1st, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRENCH, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matilda French, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 135 West 44th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1900. CHARLES T. FRENCH, LOUIS FRENCH, Executors. ja28-law6mM

FRY, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FRY, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Horwitz & Samuels, their attorneys, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1899. MARY FRY, Executrix. ISAAC FRY, Executor. HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BRADLEY & CURRIER CO., plaintiff, against PHILIP BRUNNER and others, defendants. Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of ground, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue; running thence southerly and along the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along the centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Manhattan Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street; thence westerly and along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 23d, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE,
Referee.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold, which have no number painted or marked upon the building thereon, but are about Numbers 150 and 152 Manhattan Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:

Manhattan Avenue.

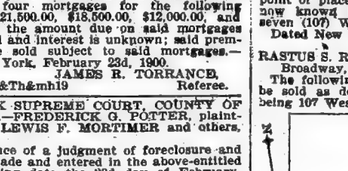

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,803.37, with interest thereon from February 15, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $329.95, with interest from February 15th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, assessments, water rents, &c., which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $680.00 and interest.

There are prior liens upon said premises consisting of four mortgages for the following amounts: $21,500.00, $18,500.00, $12,000.00, and $800.00, but the amount due on said mortgages for principal and interest is unknown; said premises will be sold subject to said mortgages.—Dated New York, February 23d, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE,
Referee.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERICK G. POTTER, plaintiff, against LEWIS F. MORTIMER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street distant seventy-five (75) feet easterly of the Boulevard or Broadway, running thence northerly parallel with said Boulevard or Broadway, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Boulevard or Broadway one hundred feet (100) eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, February 23d, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street numbers are unknown.

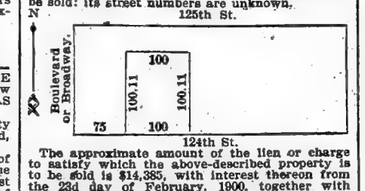

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,385, with interest thereon from the 23d day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $427.80, with interest thereon from February 23d, 1900. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $778.33 and interest. The said premises will be sold subject to the amount advanced on the first mortgage, amounting to $46,000.00, with interest thereon.

Dated New York, February 23d, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.

f26-2aw3wM&Th&mh19

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—OLAF S. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against HENRY H. SNEDEKER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell by public auction to the highest bidder, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, distant about fifty (50) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Canal Street with the westerly side of Forsyth Street; thence running northerly on a line parallel with Forsyth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence running westerly, on a line almost parallel with Canal Street, twenty-four (24) feet and five (5) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Canal Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, and including all rights to the land in the street in front of said premises, being the same premises formerly owned by Eveline Stack (now deceased.)—Dated New York March third, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

GEORGE H. PETTIT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 68 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 111 Canal Street.

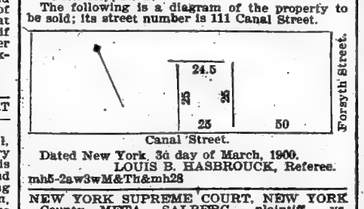

Dated New York, 3d day of March, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

mh5-2aw3wM&Th&mh28

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—META SALBERG, plaintiff, vs. PATRICK REDDY & Cos., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23rd day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Geo. R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-second Street with the westerly side of Lexington Avenue; running thence southerly, along the westerly side of Lexington Avenue, seventy-eight feet eight and one-half inches; thence westerly parallel with the southerly side of Ninety-second Street sixty-three feet and four inches; thence northerly and parallel with the westerly side of Lexington Avenue, fifty-six feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Ninety-second Street; thence easterly, along the southerly side of Ninety-second Street, thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises will be sold subject to the covenants and restrictions in respect to the character and use of the buildings erected upon said premises contained in a certain deed made to the plaintiffs herein by George Ehret and others, dated April 17, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 60 of Section 5 of Conveyances, (Block Series), Page 309, on April 20, 1899, and in a deed made by the plaintiffs and Flora Hirsh, the wife of the plaintiff Edward Hirsh, to the defendant John Welcker, dated April 26, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 62 of Conveyances, (Block Series,) Page 30, on April 27, 1899.

Dated New York, February 15, 1900.

ARTHUR TRUAX, Referee.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Plaintiff, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 107 West Seventy-second Street.

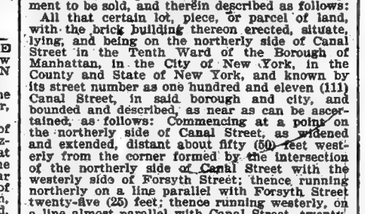

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,143.33, with interest thereon from the fifth day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $328.70, with interest from February 15, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $973.45, and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $35,000, together with interest thereon from November 15, 1899, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, February 15, 1900.

ARTHUR TRUAX, Referee.

f19-2aw3wM&F&m12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD HIRSH and Henry Hirsh, plaintiffs, against JOHN WELCKER and Mary Welcker, his wife, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on February 9, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant three hundred and four feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Fifth Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and running thence northerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, along said centre line, fifty-four feet; thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, fifty-four feet to the point or place of beginning. And that the said premises will be sold subject to a certain agreement in respect to the erection as a party wall of the easterly wall of the most easterly of the buildings erected upon said premises made between the defendant Max Schaef, of the one part, and the defendant Max Goldstein, of the other part, and consented to by the plaintiffs to this action, dated April 27, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 46 of Section 6 of Conveyances (Block Series,) Page 410, on April 28, 1899.

Dated New York, February 15th, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

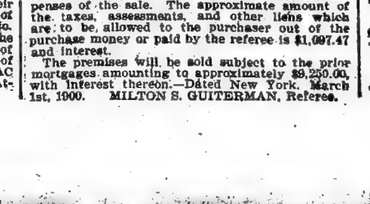

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $35,066.00, with interest thereon from January 30, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.05, with interest from February 9, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $469.26 and interest, and ar- water rents imposed on the premises for the year 1899, amount not fixed.

Dated New York, February 15th, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

f19-2aw3wM&F&mch12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD OPPENHEIMER and ISAAC METZGER, plaintiffs, against MAX SCHAEF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action on February 9, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant three hundred and four feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Fifth Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and running thence northerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, along said centre line, fifty-four feet; thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, fifty-four feet to the point or place of beginning. And that the said premises will be sold subject to a certain agreement in respect to the erection as a party wall of the easterly wall of the most easterly of the buildings erected upon said premises made between the defendant Max Schaef, of the one part, and the defendant Max Goldstein, of the other part, and consented to by the plaintiffs to this action, dated April 27, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 46 of Section 6 of Conveyances (Block Series,) Page 410, on April 28, 1899.

Dated New York, February 15th, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $53,705.74, with interest thereon from January 31, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $365.30, with interest from February 9, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $372.06 and interest, together with any water rents imposed on the premises for the year 1899, amount not fixed.

Dated New York, February 15, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

f19-2aw3wM&F&mch12

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE. U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow via Londonderry.
From pier 54 North River, foot of West 14th St.
Anchoria..Mch 14, noon | Ethiopia..Apl 4, noon
Astoria..Mch. 24, noon | Anchoria..Apl. 21, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
Second Cabin, $36. Steerage, $28.50 to $34.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, 17 and 19 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON $3.50 VIA THE NEW ROUTE TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.

NEW HAVEN LINE.

NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.

Twin-Screw Flyers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and RICHARD PECK in commission daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier 26 East River, for New Haven, Providence, and Boston at 5 P. M.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM HENRY CARPENTER, plaintiff, against CHARLES B. WHITE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fourteenth day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION

Stormy Session, in Which One Argument Ends in Blows.

COLER AND WHALEN ATTACKED

Socialists Wax Indignant at Charges Against Them and Quit—"Politics for Wage Earners."

In the course of the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union, who generally acts as the mouthpiece of Tammany Hall, resumed the attack upon Controller Coler, which has been going on there for the past two or three weeks. He said that Mr. Coler was an enemy of the workingmen, was opposed to paying them good wages, and had tried to prevent Corporation Counsel Whalen from confessing judgments against the city by workingmen.

Delegate William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters, and who was the Fusion candidate for Sheriff last Fall, became indignant. He said:

"I am opposed to having the Central Federated Union used as a cat's-paw to pull chestnuts out of the fire for Tammany Hall. I have no friendship for Controller Coler, but I do know that the Corporation Counsel's office is the most rotten and corrupt department in New York.

"The opposition which Mr. Coler showed to Corporation Counsel Whalen was in regard to the bill authorizing him to confess judgment in suits of over $10,000. I agree with Mr. Coler that there should be some one besides the Corporation Counsel to say how much of the public money should be expended. If a contractor has a pull he can do what he wants with the Corporation Counsel. I do believe that men who work for the city should get the prevailing rate of wages. Mayor Van Wyck blames the Strong Administration for not paying the prevailing rates, but he and Tammany Hall have been in power for three years and have done nothing at all in this direction.

"The Corporation Counsel has no regard for the labor laws. If Mr. Whalen has confessed judgment for large amounts of money somebody must have got a big whack at it. I notice that it is only certain Tammany lawyers who could persuade Whalen to confess judgments. It is none of our business to collect wages for non-union men who did nothing to establish the prevailing rate of wages law."

Delegate Kelly and Delegate Eugene Johnson, who is also a Tammany man, and who has had contracts for giving music in public parks, became angry and interrupted Mr. O'Brien, and Johnson exclaimed: "You pulled Tom Platt's chestnuts out of the fire."

"Just listen to the Tammany official bandmaster talking!" replied O'Brien.

CHARGES AGAINST SOCIALISTS.

Delegate Morris Brown of the Cigarmakers spoke of a temporary injunction obtained by Cigar Manufacturer S. I. Davis to prevent the union from picketing his factory, and said that if the injunction were made permanent there would be an end of picketing during strikes. Then he went on to complain that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance had filled the places of striking union cigarmakers.

This piece of information aroused the ire of George H. Warner of the International Machinists, and he said: "There are three Socialist organizers of scabs in this hall, and if I knew them I would throw them out of the window."

"I can point them out if you want," volunteered Delegate Joseph Barondess.

"There is that fellow Hickey of the Socialists," continued Warner, "who has been working against our organization. He charged our organizer, Reid, with living in a hotel in St. Louis when he himself was paying $4 a day in the same hotel, while Reid paid $1 for a room in the attic."

A delegate moved that the charges against the Socialists be investigated, and that no Socialists should be allowed to "pollute" the hall.

Here six Socialists got up and were walking out of the hall when their leader, Cook, said something to Warner in an undertone.

"What's that you say?" asked Warner.

"I retire with honor," replied Cook, shaking his fist in Warner's face.

The next moment Warner's fist flew out and struck Cook square on the jaw.

An uproar followed, and delegates jumped up, some pulling Warner away, and others hustled Cook away.

Then Delegate Barondess moved that a committee be appointed to investigate the record of Prof. Daniel De Leon, one of the leaders of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. A committee was appointed.

Benjamin Hanford of Typographical Union No. 6, and formerly Socialist candidate for Governor, delivered an address on "Politics for Wage Earners."

In 1890, he said, there were 15,000,000 of wage earners in this country, and 10,000,000 were voters. Now there were 1,000,000 voters who belonged to trades unions. In this State there were 209,000 voting wage earners, and in this city the number was 80,000. If these were to unite in politics they could control all the political offices in the city, State and country, and make the United States a place fit to live in.

WHY INDEPENDENTS FAILED.

The reason why the Independent Labor Party did not succeed last year, he said, was that it split and divided itself up between the Republicans and Tammany.

"This year," continued Mr. Hanford, "there will be a class-conscious, powerful political party, that of the Social Democrats. If you vote for its candidates you can make your masters tremble, and will get more in one month than you could get in twelve years by begging of the old parties."

Delegate Timothy Daly of the Metal Polishers asked that the Postmaster General and President McKinley be requested to abrogate the contract with a certain lock company, on the ground that it did not pay its men living wages.

"Write to Brother McKinley about it," suggested a delegate.

"He is no brother of mine as long as he advocates a tariff for Puerto Rico," replied Daly.

Delegate Patrick Daly of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers denounced Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Gibson for his alleged opposition to the Egan bill for eight hours' work for street cleaners and for paying them for working overtime. Although Commissioner Nagle pretended to oppose Gibson, Delegate Daly continued, he was satisfied that Gibson would not have done what he did do without the Commissioner's knowledge and approval. He asked that a committee be appointed to see Commissioner Nagle about this matter, and that was done.

Delegate Timothy Healy of the Eccentric Firemen said that forty-two firemen employed in the Departments of Public Charities and Correction were not getting the prevailing rate of wages. Instead of $900 a year, they got only between $300 and $400, and a special fireman with a pull got $725. He asked that a committee be sent to the Mayor about the matter, and his request was granted.

Delegates Duffy and Reilly, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, asked the union to urge the Government to have some of the warships built in the navy yard. They said that Postmaster Wilson and President Grout of Brooklyn Borough were going to Washington for that purpose. The meeting promised to do all in its power in that direction.

The union passed a resolution indorsing the Elsberg bill, which "provides for an apportionment of the State tax in such a manner as to permit each county to control the method of raising its own revenue and fixes the responsibility for State or local extravagance, and further provides for local option in taxation."

DEFEND CONTROLLER COLER.

Knights of Labor Deplore Central Federated Union's Attitude.

District Assembly No. 220, Knights of Labor, of Brooklyn, met yesterday and passed a resolution deploring the attitude of the Central Federated Union toward Controller Coler, and declaring that Mr. Coler was doing his best to protect the city against unjust demands.

The Knights also expressed full confidence in Bridge Commissioner Shea and President Grout of Brooklyn Borough on account of their attitude to municipal ownership.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

Address by Edward King Before the Social Reform Club.

Edward King spoke before the Social Reform Club last evening on "Immigration." Union men, he said, worried themselves about the large immigrations when they found themselves suffering from an influx of cheap labor.

The study of the social question and the condition of the poor districts by social settlements and academic students has shown that the difficulty of having any genuine enforcement of the laws regarding the restriction of the immigration of pauper labor came from the large masses of foreign population, whose sympathies were naturally against such a movement, because of their relatives and friends still in foreign countries and whom they wanted to come over.

The question as to whether immigration should be restricted or regulated depended on whether it could be, and when that was solved a more difficult problem would arise as to how to regulate immigration.

No policy has been mapped out one way or another, but there were impending in this country the evils of a lower standard of living and of an indigestible mass of people that cannot be Americanized or cannot adapt themselves as rapidly to their new environment as they are injuring the people or classes with whom they compete.

WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Mrs. Lauterbach of Stapleton Hangs Herself in Her Room.

Mrs. George Lauterbach, fifty-six years old, of 74 Laurel Avenue, Stapleton, committed suicide yesterday afternoon. She had been suffering from an abscess on the lower jaw, and an operation was to have been performed upon her this morning.

When told that an operation was necessary Mrs. Lauterbach said she would rather die. Yesterday, however, she appeared to be in better spirits. About 1 o'clock she went to her room ostensibly to lie down. Two hours later she was found hanging from the head of her bed. She had twisted a sheet into a rope.

ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN.

Patrick Barry Thrown from His Engine at a Corner.

Patrick Barry, engineer of Fire Engine No. 16, while responding to an alarm of fire from Thirtieth Street and First Avenue last night, was thrown from the engine, sustaining a severe scalp wound and general contusions of the body.

The quarters of the engine company are in Twenty-fifth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. When the engine started out of the house Barry was on the rear. At Second Avenue the driver, Thomas Harris, made a quick turn out of Twenty-fifth Street. The turn was so abrupt that Barry was thrown to the ground, and became unconscious. The engine continued on its way to the fire. A man who saw Barry lying in the street ran to the engine house and reported the accident. Dr. Bryan of Bellevue was summoned, and Barry was taken to the hospital, where his wounds were dressed. He lives at 412 East Eighty-seventh Street.

VETERAN GUARDSMAN BURIED.

John P. Collord Was One of the Oldest National Guard Members.

John P. Collord, who was one of the oldest members of the National Guard, in this city, was buried yesterday from the Church of the Holy Apostles, at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street.

Mr. Collord was born in this city eighty-seven years ago. When twenty years of age he joined the Washington troop of cavalry, one of the independent militia organizations existing prior to the formation of the National Guard. This organization was merged in the Eighth Regiment, and Mr. Collord served as Captain until he was transferred to the Tenth Regiment, which subsequently was disbanded. In the meantime Capt. Collord had been transferred to the Twelfth Regiment, and he retained active connection with it up to five or six years ago, when he retired. He was a member of the Twelfth Regiment Veteran Organization.

He died at his residence in Forty-seventh Street, Borough Park, Brooklyn, on Thursday last, and, owing to the fact that no notice of his death was sent to the armory, no delegation from the regiment was present officially, but there were many of his old companions among the assembly which filled the church. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus, rector of the church, of which Mr. Collord had been a vestryman for fifty-two years. A choir of sixty voices sang appropriate selections, including "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Abide with Me."

FUNERAL OF A TROOPER.

Many of Mr. Bartholomew's Comrades from Squadron A Present.

The funeral of George Frederick Bartholomew, a private in Squadron A, took place yesterday afternoon from his home, at 31 Fifth Avenue.

The funeral cortège moved to St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which the deceased was a member. Major Bridgman and about fifty members of Squadron A attended, but in civilian dress. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford officiated at the service, which consisted of the usual prayer service of the Episcopal Church. There was singing by a quartet. Dr. Rainsford supplemented his prayer with a short address, dwelling on the dead soldier's model life and his active participation in the affairs of the church.

The coffin, which was almost hidden by floral pieces, was borne to the hearse by a detachment of troopers. The burial was in St. Peter's Cemetery, Westchester.

PRISONER DESTROYS EVIDENCE.

Bottle Thought to Contain "Knock-Out" Drops Crushed in Court.

Joseph Reilly and Albert Connelly, both of 492 Tenth Avenue, were arrested early yesterday morning while they were attempting to rob Daniel Shevlin of 529 West Twenty-ninth Street. All three men are known to the police, and when Reilly and Connelly were locked up Shevlin was put in a cell too.

Reilly and Connelly were arraigned yesterday morning before Magistrate Meade in the West Side Court on a charge of assault and robbery. Shevlin refused to make a complaint against the men, and Detective Coughlin, who made the arrests, charged Connelly with carrying concealed weapons. Connelly had a revolver and a small bottle, said by the police to contain "knockout" drops. As he was standing on the "bridge" before the Magistrate this bottle stood on the railing in front of him. He suddenly seized it, threw it on the floor, and stamped on it. He was held for further examination and the others were discharged.

BOY CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Harry Athing Arraigned in Connection with Insurance Robbery.

Harry Athing, the boy who was in charge of the office of the Prudential Insurance Company in Long Island City when it was robbed recently of $800, was arraigned before City Magistrate Smith in Long Island City yesterday on charges of forgery and grand larceny made by Superintendent Dykman of the Long Island City office of the company.

Athing's story of the robbery was that two men entered, and, after covering him with a revolver, took the money which he was counting. Subsequently Athing was arrested on the charge of grand larceny in connection with the disappearance of the money, but he was discharged, the Magistrate holding that the evidence did not justify his being held. He is now charged with signing Mr. Dykman's name to two money orders and converting the proceeds to his own use. He was held under $300 bail upon each of the charges.

ADVANCEMENT OF THE NEGRO.

Atlanta University Work Discussed at Brick Presbyterian Church.

A meeting in the interest of the higher education of selected negroes, with special reference to the work of the Atlanta University, was held last night in the Brick Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock, the new pastor of the church, conducted the opening services.

John E. Parsons, the first speaker, said: "The negroes are here to remain, and the question is, What shall we do for them? The question promises to be so bound up with our future life as a nation that the question will soon resolve itself into, What shall we do for ourselves?"

President Horace Bumstead of the Atlanta University stated that $25,000 would be needed for the work the coming year. Robert L. Smith of Oakland, Texas, who is a graduate of the university, told of the work he had been doing among the negroes of Texas.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

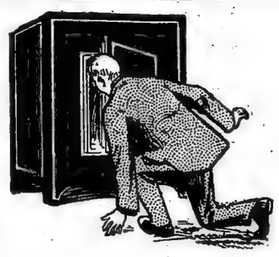

Safe to look into.

The imprudent man—the average man wearing a heavy weight overcoat feels much too warm some part of some day—most every day.

What does he do? Throws open his coat, stands on a car platform—cools off; then the doctor enters on the scene.

The medium weight, means ease in walking, less danger of overheating, greater comfort. It is a coat for now; a coat to be worn well into Spring.

Here they are—many cloths, many colors.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

BLIND MAN'S ADVERTISEMENT.

He Excites Police Suspicion by Offering Positions to Young Women in Jersey City.

Police Captain Enis of Brooklyn on Saturday informed Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City that a man named R. Ray of 13 Exchange Place had an advertisement in a Brooklyn newspaper offering to provide good places for young women. Two young women who had written to Ray had received answers asking them to call on him, and he would put them on the stage. Capt. Enis asked Chief Murphy to inquire into Ray's business. Detectives Gallagher and McNally were sent to the address given, which proved to by Steup's Hotel. They were told by the clerk that Ray was blind, and had many women visitors, though he had only been at the hotel a few days. He hired a newsboy to lead him about town, and the boy said he saw $250 in Ray's pocketbook one day as it lay on the table in his room.

When Chief Murphy was informed of this he sent Mrs. Mary Smith to the hotel to apply to Ray for a position. She asked as to the nature of the business in which he was engaged. He merely passed his hands over her face and told her it did not matter, as she was too old for the position.

Ray was then placed under arrest. There were found in his room many letters from young women in answer to his advertisement. At Police Headquarters Ray said he came from Boston. He peddled notions and small jewelry about the streets. He said he wished to find a young woman who would lead him about and help him sell goods as his daughter. There being no charge on which he could be held, he was discharged on condition that he would leave the city. It is believed that he is now in Manhattan.

DIED RICH, NOT POOR.

Neighbor's Pity Wasted in the Case of Andrew O'Dwyer, Who Left Fortune in Bank.

It had long been a mystery to the people living in the neighborhood of Henry and Warren Streets, Brooklyn, how aged Andrew O'Dwyer managed to live, he was so poor—apparently. He was seventy-five years old, feeble, and without any known source of income, and even in the house at 182 Warren Street, near Henry, where he dwelt, he was much pitied because of his seeming poverty.

But the mystery of how old Andrew O'Dwyer lived was cleared yesterday and the explanation astonished the neighborhood. The old man, it was found, was really the possessor of a competence amounting, it is said, to about $65,000.

O'Dwyer died a few days ago. Just before his death he sent for Charles A. Webber, a lawyer of 66 Court Street, and told him that he wished to make a will. He said he had more than $60,000 in cash in bank. He named a few small legacies and bequests to relatives, but desired that the bulk of the money should form a fund for the education of young men for the priesthood. But before the will could be executed he died. His property will now be divided among his relatives here and in Ireland. The old man had no kin nearer than a first cousin.

O'Dwyer at one time worked as a carpenter, and had also been an engineer. He was for several years employed by the Government in the work of clearing Hell Gate. Of late years, however, he had done nothing.

RUN DOWN BY A TRAIN.

Stacy D. Simpson Instantly Killed at Port Richmond, S. I.

Stacy D. Simpson, fifty-four years of age, residing at New Street and College Place, Port Richmond, S. I., was struck and instantly killed early yesterday morning by a train on the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad. The accident occurred at 12:30 o'clock near the Port Richmond station.

Simpson was walking in the ditch alongside the railroad tracks, and did not hear the train approaching. The engineer blew his whistle and attempted to stop the train, but before he could do so the engine struck the man, whose body was badly mangled by the wheels. The engineer of the train was arrested. Simpson leaves a widow and several children.

HOT STOVE CAUSES A FIRE.

Jewelry Case Factory in John Street Burned Out.

An overheated stove in the jewelry-case factory of Charles C. Haensler, on the top floor of the four-story brick building, 37 John Street, caused a loss there shortly before 6 o'clock last evening of about $1,500. The fire was discovered by Policeman J. J. Donnelly of the Old Slip Station, who saw smoke issuing from the top-story windows.

Battalion Chief Kruger said that the stove had set fire to a lot of plush and lining which is used in making the cases, and that even after the fire was out the stove was still hot. The other tenants suffered some loss. They are C. Irving, restaurant keeper on the first floor; H. Meyer, jeweler; Ulysses Joanneret, engraver, and John Wiener, diamond cutter and setter.

SEES EVIL IN NEW YORK.

Mission and Tract Society's Report Attacks City Government.

In his introduction to the seventy-third annual report of the New York City Mission and Tract Society, just published, the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., Vice President of the society, takes occasion to attack the present administration of municipal affairs. He declares that New York is "a stench to decent people and an abomination in the sight of God" because of its moral condition. He adds, in part:

"Not all the signs of the times are encouraging. In our own city the strength of the reform movement has very perceptibly waned. Plunder is that which holds the City Government together in this day. The condition of New York City to-day, judged from the standpoint of the social vice, or liquor traffic, or gambler's profession, is truly appalling. An enormous amount of testimony could be very easily gathered, showing the condition of this city at this time to be as bad as it ever has been, if indeed it is not worse.

"It is easy to point out the conditions of the town, but far more difficult to indicate remedies that might be applied. We suspect the town will have to drink to the full the bitter cup of its own mixing, until it becomes so intoxicated with the iniquitous draught that it spews it out. Then, and only then, can reputable citizens look for a decent government."

O'Neill's
6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Style, quality and shade are very important in the purchase of Black Goods. We are now offering our Spring collection of imported fabrics. Among the novelties are Silk-figured Voiles, Eoliennes, Silk and Wool Crepe de Chine, Silk and Wool Crepons, Crepe Japon, Mohair Crepons, Mohair Perola, Silk-figured Poplins, Silk-figured Bareges, and a large variety of the staple fabrics.

Rich Novelties in
GRENADINES.

Introducing the newest ideas in all Silk and Silk and Wool MEDIUM TWILL CHEVIOT, the popular goods for entire costumes and the new tucked skirt.

We place on sale to-day
4,700 yards of this all-wool Cheviot, standard shade of Black, at
45c a yard.
MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Do you wear made-to-order clothes only?

In our Custom Departments we are now showing Suitings, Trouserings and Overcoatings—all the new spring fabrics. At prices one-third less than you've been paying at exclusive tailors.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

J. ROTHSCHILD
New York—14th St., near 6th Av.
Brooklyn—Cor. Fulton & Hoyt Sts.
will show this day advance styles in
SPRING MILLINERY.
Paris Bonnets, Toques, and Round Hats, London Turbans, and Outing Hats. Also novelties in untrimmed millinery goods.

CARPETS
Royal Wiltons,
the largest and finest collection ever shown!
Special Sale (This Week)
BEST BODY BRUSSELS,
Of the Oldest and Most Celebrated Makes,
from 95c. the yard.
Clearing Out Sale!
To make room during alterations in our FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.
100 Ladies' Writing Desks,
in Mahogany, Bird's-Eye Maple and Golden Oak, in various styles,
from $5 up.
Less than half value.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

NICKELS TO HOMELESS MEN.

Man Distributes Money Among 277 Lodging House Inmates.

When the 277 homeless men that spent Saturday night in the Municipal Lodging House, at First Avenue and Twenty-third Street, were turned out yesterday morning they did not disperse as usual. Instead they lined up in a long string and passed by a man who stood on the curbstone. To each he gave 5 cents.

The men said the man began giving them carfare several days ago. The stranger told Deputy Peck of the lodging house that he understood that the men as a rule left the place to look for work. He thought to encourage them by giving them carfare in one direction. He declined to give his name, saying that he wanted no notoriety.

RACE PREJUDICE IN SCHOOLS.

Colored Brooklyn Teacher Alleged to Suffer from Discrimination.

The oft-repeated story of race prejudice in public school circles in Brooklyn has been revived. William L. Bulkley, a colored teacher in Public School No. 114, at Canarsie, has suffered from discrimination, it is alleged. Mr. Bulkley was temporarily appointed last November. His permanent appointment could not be effected until after the Teachers' Committee of the local School Board formally gave approval.

The Principal of the school, as well as Mr. Scottion of the local committee of the school, highly recommended Mr. Bulkley's permanent appointment as a reward for his efficient work as a teacher, but the Teachers' Committee at its last meeting, it is alleged, decided not to appoint him. The matter, it is stated, will be brought up at the meeting of the local School Board on Tuesday.

O'Neill's.
The New Ready-to-Wear Suits for Women.

Our collection of Advance Styles in the new Men Tailored Suits is now complete. It embraces all the newest styles and latest materials from the best makers, and is well worthy your inspection.

Special! for To-Day Only.

MEN TAILORED SUITS, in covert effects, with short jaunty double-breasted jackets, semi-tight fitting, lined throughout with taffeta; skirt is the new shape, perfectly draped, and has single box plaited back, percaline lined.
Regular Price would be 20.00;
Special for To-Day, 14.98

The New Silk Shirt Waists.

A complete line of the new styles, many of them exclusively our own, now open. As an opening inducement in this section, we will offer for to-day a limited quantity of
SILK SHIRT WAISTS, in black and colored taffeta, with tucks or cordings, many of them have the new bow at the neck, perfect in every way; values up to 6.00.
Special for To-Day, ... 4.98
The Cotton Shirt Waists are also ready, as well as an exceptionally fine line of Separate Dress Skirts. THE PRICES ARE VERY MODERATE.
MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

支那 Yamanaka's 日本
ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

(Fourth Floor.)
100 Turkish Carpets.
DECIDED PRICE LOWERING
to pave the way for fresh Constantinople invoices now en route. Remarkable values.

REPRESENTATIVE SIZES:

SIZE IN FEET:	COLORINGS:	ORIGINALLY:	PRESENT PRICE:
6.10 x 11.5	Cream and Terra Cotta	70.00	60.00
7.9 x 9.11	Red	76.00	60.00
8.1 x 9.11	Cream and Terra Cotta	75.00	60.00
8 x 9.8	Blue	78.00	62.00
6.10 x 11.6	Cream and Terra Cotta	70.00	62.00
8.5 x 10	Red and Green	85.00	68.00
9 x 11.4	Green	102.00	82.00
8 x 10.7	Green and Gold	85.00	70.00
9.2 x 12.2	Green	112.00	88.00
8.9 x 11.10	Cream and Terra Cotta	93.00	80.00
8.2 x 12.6	Maroon and Blue	115.00	92.00
9.10 x 12.5	Cream and Gold	122.00	95.00
10 x 11.10	Green and L. Green	118.00	95.00
9.6 x 12.2	Red	115.00	92.00
10.1 x 13.4	Cream and Pink	125.00	100.00
9.6 x 11.11	Blue	115.00	100.00
9.4 x 12.2	Green	115.00	100.00
10.2 x 12.4	Gold and Red	130.00	100.00
9.11 x 12.11	Green and Light Green	128.00	100.00
10.2 x 13.4	Blue and Pink	135.00	105.00
10.7 x 13	Green and Red	138.00	108.00
10 x 13.2	Terra Cotta and Cream	135.00	105.00
10.8 x 12	Cream and Red	130.00	110.00
10.4 x 13.2	Cream and Red	137.00	110.00
12 x 11.9	Green and Green	142.00	112.00
11.7 x 14.3	Red and Green	165.00	130.00
11.3 x 16.4	Camel and Blue	185.00	135.00

Millinery,
Suits & Wraps.
Opening Days,
Monday and Tuesday,
March 5th & 6th.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
OPEN 10 A.M. TO 11 P.M.
WATER POLO, LIVE GAME PARK, AQUATIC SPORTS, LIVE GAME BIRDS, INDIAN CAMP, LIVE GAME FISH, CANOEISTS' CAMP.
TRAP SHOOTING on Roof Garden
EXHIBITS OF LAUNCHES, YACHTS, CANOES, ARMS, AMMUNITION, GOLF, FISHING TACKLE AND SPORTSMEN'S GOODS. GUIDES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.
Special Features and Attractions.
ADMISSION . . . . 50c.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15
SECOND MONTH
of the society play in 4 acts by John Oliver Hobbes, with the full strength of Daniel Frohman's Stock Company.
THE AMBASSADOR

Burton Holmes Lectures
DIRECTION DANIEL FROHMAN.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
THURSDAY AT 11 & FRIDAY AT 3
AT 8:15 AT 8:15
MANILA.
Japan, March 15 & 16. Paris, March 22 & 23. Grand Canon, March 29 & 30. Moki Land, April 5 & 6. Course tickets, $4 & $3. Single, $1.00 & 75c. NOW ON SALE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat. 2:15
"ANOTHER MISS HOBBS SUCCESS."
CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDY COMPANY in their London Success,
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

5th Ave THEATRE. MODJESKA
Assisted by
John E. Kellerd. Every Evg. except Friday, MACBETH. Wed. Mat. and Fri. Evg., "Ladies' Battle," with Cissy Loftus. Sat. Mat., "Much Ado About Nothing." Special. 2 Special Matinées Tuesday and Thursday. Mme. Modjeska will present MISS
CISSY LOFTUS as VIOLA in TWELFTH NIGHT
Assisted by Modjeska's supporting company.

SCHLEY MUSIC 34th St. MAT. TO-DAY
HALL, & B'way. POLITE VAUDEVILLE
MARIE DRESSLER, Assisted by ADELE FARRINGTON, FLO IRWIN and WALTER HAWLEY, SMITH & CAMPBELL, JAMES J. MORTON, HILDA THOMAS & CO., EDDY TRIO, and ors. Popular Prices. - Concert Sunday Eve.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Fourth Concert Tuesday Evg., March 6, at 8:15. Tickets $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE DEWEY East 14th St MATINEE TO-DAY. McINTYRE & HEATH CO. Eugene O'Rourke & Co., Johnson & Dean, & others

KOSTER & BIAL'S NEW YORK'S Last week PALATIAL of RESORT. Vaudeville. Marguerite Cornille, Damman Troupe, Montgomery & Stone, The 8 Mascottes, Elizabeth Murray, oths. Mat. Sat. Mar. 12—The Regatta Girl and Progress.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. MAGGIE CLINE. HARRY LACY & CO., Cherl-ish Simpson, Winona & Banks Winters BIOGRAPH: Naval Guns at Battle of Colenso.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Thurs., Mar. 8, 3:15 P.M.
ERNEST SHARPE
in ENGLISH, GERMAN & ITALIAN SONGS.
Res. seats $1.50 & $1 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8.
First Time To-night!
A GREAT DOUBLE BILL MADAME BUTTERFLY and NAUGHTY ANTHONY.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Laloo, Limbless Wonder; Orange-headed Girl. Theatre 2 Co's.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat
FOR 2 WEEKS ONLY, TIM MURPHY in the new political comedy, THE CARPET BAGGER.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. MAUDE ADAMS 8:15. IN THE LITTLE MINISTER. Sat. Mat.

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—7-20-8.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. Evenings, 8:30. "Another Empire Success."—Charles Frohman. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS. 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE In His New Play Sherlock Holmes

MADISON SQ. THEATRE B'way & 24th St. Ev'gs. 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. "The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald. Ev'gs. 7:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 1:45. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THEATRE. To-morrow Evening at 8:15. DANIEL FROHMAN Will Present
JAMES K. HACKETT
JAMES K. HACKETT
In a new melodramatic play in four acts, written by Abby Sage Richardson and Grace L. Furniss (founded on the novel of that name) entitled
THE PRIDE OF JENNICO
THE PRIDE OF JENNICO
Basil Jennico.....JAS. K. HACKETT
The Princess Ottilie....BERTHA CALLAND

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-night at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Emma Eames and Mantelli; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Plancon and Cornubert.
Tues. Evg., March 6, at 8.—Special Performance benefit Beth-El Sisterhood—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari and Saligne. Prices: $1, $1.50, $2.50, $3, and $5.
Wed. Evg., March 7, at 8—FAUST. Mmes. Calve, Mantelli; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Plancon.
Fri. Evg., March 9, at 8—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. (Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor.) Mmes. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink; MM. Friedrichs, Bertram, and Dippel.
Sat. Aft., March 10, at 2—CARMEN. Mmes. Calve and Emma Eames; MM. Saligne and Plancon.
Sat. Evg., March 10, at 8 (at Popular Prices)—LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli and Clementine De Vere; MM. Cornubert, Scotti, H. Devries and Ed. de Reszke.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Fri., Mch 9, at 2 P. M. Sat., Mch 10, at 8:15 P. M.
Soloist: M. HENRI MARTEAU.
Programme: Symphony, No. 4, G major, Dvorak; Concerto for Violin, A major, Sinding; Unfinished Symphony, B minor, Schubert; Caprice for Violin, Guiraud; Prelude and Finale, "Tristan and Isolde," Wagner.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's and Ruliman's.

Knickerbocker. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
N. C. GOODWIN LAST WEEK. XTRA MAT. WED.
MAXINE ELLIOTT When We Were Twenty-one.
NEXT WEEK.
HENRY IRVING.
Miss ELLEN TERRY.
(First week,) ROBESPIERRE.
SEATS READY THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

DWIGHT L. ELMENDORF'S
FIRST LECTURE.
"WITH THE ARMY IN LUZON & CUBA."
SHERRY'S
Thursday, March 8, 3:30 P. M.
Tickets at Sherry's & Tyson's theatre ticket offices

WALLACK'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. Evs. 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. "A TRIUMPH."—HERALD.
OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. ADELAIDE HERRMANN. Oro, Bernard & Oro; J. Glenroy; Mov'g Pics; 30 oths.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. PATRICE & CO. Dempsey, Mitchell-Co. Dorothy Neville, Max Unger, The Wilczeks, Moving Pics., 30 oths.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Eve., 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:30. "A Success with a great deal of gaiety."—Herald.
VICTORIA MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS Including JOSIE HALL.

BERKELEY LYCEUM,
44TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AVE.
FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS.
Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.
PROFESSIONAL MAT. TO-MORROW.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC B'way. Mats. HALL, & 30th. Tues. & Sat.
LAST 3 NIGHTS OF BARBARA FIDGETY
Thu'dy, Mar. 8, SAPOLIO in conjunction with WHIRL-I-GIG

Mildred and Rouclere to-night at 9.
WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

BIJOU Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. AUNT HANNAH A BIG HIT

The New York BROADWAY to TOKIO Broadway, 44-45 Sts. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. No Smoking at Matinées.

Academy of Music. HIGHLY MORAL. 14th St. & Irving Pl. "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:10.

HURTIG & SEAMON, 125th St. & 7th Av.
THE BROADWAY NEW BURLESQUERS.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. To-night, 700th time—Souvenirs. Next Week—ERA DIAVOLO. FALKA.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MATHEWS AND BULGER "BY THE SAD SEA WAVES."

IRVING PEACE THEATRE. SAT. MAT. 1st Time. To-night, CARL WAGNER in Hauptmann's Versunkene Glocke (Sunken Bell.)

MARCH

1900

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended March 3..	3,126,889
Same week last year.....	4,038,587
To date this year.....	21,464,386
Corresponding date last year.	42,562,477
Bonds for the week.....	$9,336,400
Same week last year.....	$24,686,750
To date this year.....	$97,163,500
Corresponding date last year.	$252,089,910

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½; at three months, 4½@5; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. District Tel.	1½	Chi. Term. Trans.	1
Am. Ice	1½	Del., Lack. & West.	2¾
Am. Tin Plate	1¼	Minn., St. P. & S.	1
Amconda Copper	1⅜	S. M. pf.	2
At., Top. & S. F.	1⅞	Mobile & Ohio	1
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	3	New York Air Brake	3
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1⅜	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	2½	Southern Railway	1½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	2¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf.	3½	Int. Paper	1⅜
Am. Linseed	2½	Int. Paper pf.	2
Am. Linseed pf.	2⅜	Iowa. Central pf.	1½
Am. Malting	2⅜	Lake Erie & West. pf.	1
Am. Malting pf.	2	Manhattan	1⅜
Am. Steel Hoop	6	Met. Street	6½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	3	M. W. S. El. C., pf.	3½
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	National Lead	1
Am. S. & W. pf.	1⅜	National Lead pf.	2
Am. Sugar Ref.	10½	National Steel	2¾
Am. Tobacco	2⅛	National Steel pf.	1½
B'klyn R. T.	2⅛	N. J. Central	2⅜
Brunswick City	1⅜	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅛
B., R. & P.	1½	Pressed Steel Car	1
Can. Southern	1	Pressed Steel C. pf.	2
Chi. & N. W.	2	Pullman Car.	1½
Cleve., L. & W.	3	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	1¾
Col. Midland pf.	1	Third Avenue	20½
Col. & Hock. Coal	1¼	U. S. Leather	1⅝
Consol. Gas	5⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	2½
Del. & Hudson	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2⅞
Federal Steel	1	West. Union Tel.	1½
Federal Steel pf.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
General Electric	2	Wisconsin Central	1
Great Northern pf.	1	Wis. Central pf.	1¼

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Dul., S. S. & A. 5s	4
B., C. R. & N. 1st	1½	Lehigh Val. Term. 5s	2
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	2
C. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	2½	Peo. Gas, Chi., 1st con. 6s	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1½	St. L. S. W. 2d	1
C. & O. 1st, R. & A. 1st con.	1	Tol. & O. C. 1st	2½
C., I. & L. ref. 5s	1	T. & O. C. gen.	3
D., M. & M. 1. g. 3½s	2	T. & O. C., W. D. 1st	3½
Dul. & I. R. 1st	1⅝		

Bonds Declined.

E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 6s	1½	St. L. & I. M. 1st ref. 4s	1¼
Leclede Gas 5s	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	3
Leh. V. of N. Y. 1st	1½	Third Avenue 5s	5
L., R. & St. L. con. 5s	1½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm. 6s	1
Mil. L. S. & W. 1st	1½	T., P. & W. 1st	1½
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st. t. r.	1
Mo. Pac. coll. tr. 5s	1	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1½
Peo. & East. inc.	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1
R., W. & O. con.	1		
Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1		

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 4.—On the Stock Exchange yesterday Americans closed below the best figures for the week. Among the declines were Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, which fell 1⅛ points; Illinois Central, 1; Baltimore and Ohio, ¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ¾; Union Pacific preferred, ¾; Northern Pacific, ⅝; Southern Pacific, ⅝; others, from ⅛ to ⅝.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

WHAT THE WAR IS COSTING

Ease May Be Only Temporary After the Government Begins to Pay Out Its Hoards — Where Has the World's Gold Gone?—Poor Business on the Stock Exchange.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, March 4.—Our money market is still in a state of perplexity. It was fully expected that by now ease would have prevailed, and during the first half of the week just ended discount rates showed a disposition to fall below 3½ per cent., notwithstanding the dearness and scarcity of floating credits. These hovered between 3½ and 4 per cent., and all the week the Bank of England held control of the market.

I estimate the amount borrowed from the bank and still unpaid at £2,500,000. This is not usual so far from the end of the financial year; therefore the Government is grumbled at for not releasing its hoards sooner. Until it does so, ease is impossible, but I am not sure that Government payments can do more than momentarily help the market, no matter how lavish they are.

We now know what the provisional budget for the financial year beginning April 1 requires, and the total is formidable enough when added to the current year's demands. Assuming that the war be ended within the date named, Sept. 30, an imperfect estimate for the coming year reaches £155,000,000. Add the expenditure provided for in the present year by original and supplementary estimates of £134,000,000, and the two together come to £289,000,000, of which £60,000,000 is for the war.

But this is only preliminary, so far as the coming year goes, as no provision is made for replacing accumulations of stores now being used up in the war, nor for the cost of bringing home troops when the conflict is ended. Therefore the war-induced extra outlay may probably be put at £100,000,000 as a minimum, and most of this money must be borrowed, splendid though the expansion of revenue is. This implies that recourse must soon be had to a large issue of Government stock, and to-morrow's budget speech may disclose how this will be made. Expedients like Treasury bills, of which an extra £500,000 were sold last week, are useless in face of such extensive demands.

Now a big Government loan by no means implies cheap credit in the open market, and therefore the more far-seeing discount houses have been struggling to resist the downward course of rates. Much of the money spent on the war must inevitably go abroad in bullion or specie, and we have little to spare. Nor do we appear to be able to attract important supplies.

In this connection it is a curious fact that the visible stocks of gold in all the reputedly most wealthy countries of the world except France are now less than a year ago, while nevertheless the supply of new gold from mines aggregated more than £60,000,000 last year. The Bank of England's stock is greatly under the total at this date in 1899, as are the stocks in New York and Berlin. Even Belgium and Holland, which may be classed among the rich States, have lost gold, and only countries like Russia, Spain, Italy, and Austria-Hungary show increased accumulations, that of Russia being greater by no less than £14,500,000. France is the one exception among the wealthy States, its bank possessing nearly £4,000,000 more gold than on March 1, 1899. Altogether the visible stock of these countries in the aggregate retains only about £16,000,000 out of the £60,000,000 to £65,000,000 added to the world's supply last year.

I draw no inference, because I cannot trace where the gold has gone, but we must not forget that the increased stocks of metal in so-called poor countries are frequently no more than the consequence of enlarged note circulation.

General monetary conditions abroad are calm, with indications of the approach of greater dearness in Germany, where a Government loan will, it is expected, be issued soon. Discount rates on the Continent everywhere except Paris, Amsterdam, and Brussels are now above those of London.

The stock markets have completely disgusted speculators in failing to respond to the glorious news of victory. Instead of prices going up, they have gone down, because the public is apathetic and the account open for a rise inside the Exchange is ridiculously swollen. Business therefore is poor, and since Thursday's rejoicings members are said to be suffering from an epidemic of "pink eye."

I am consequently relieved of the necessity of descanting to you about the prospects of American rails or anything else of the kind this week. A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, March 5.

Calumet and Hecla Mining Company—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
Chestnut Hill Railroad.—Dividend payable.
Commercial Cable Company—Annual meeting.
Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company—Books close.
Havana Commercial Company — Annual meeting.
Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.

Tuesday, March 6.

Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line—Dividend payable.
Eugene Peyser Company—Annual meeting.
Fayerweather & Ladew Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, March 7.

National Salt Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Portland and Rumford Falls Railroad—Books close.
Reading Company—Dividend payable on first preferred.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Waynesburg and Washington Railroad—Books close.

Friday, March 9.

Canadian Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on common.
Consolidated Gas Company—Special meeting.

Saturday, March 10.

American Steel and Wire Company.—Books close for dividend on common.
Atlantic Coast Line (Connecticut)—Dividend payable.
Boston and Albany Railroad—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Federal Steel Company—Books close.
Little Miami Railroad—Dividend payable.
Mexican National Railroad—Books close for meeting of holders of construction certificates.
Philadelphia Traction Company—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
Welsbach Commercial Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Am. Copper	1½	National Tube	1¼
Arizona Lead	1⅛	Worth. Pump pf.	4
Distill'y of Am. pf.	2¼		

Declines.

Am. Agri. Chem.	2	New York Trans.	1⅛
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	2	New Am. Gas. pf.	2
Am. Air Power	6	Rubber Goods	1
Asphalt of Am.	1½	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	1
Electric Boat	3	Standard Oil	8
Havana Commer.	2	Union Typewriter.	1⅞
Nat. Gramophone	5	Vir. I., C. & Coke.	1

As yet the public seems to be taking very little part in the trading in the market for outside securities. During the week just ended transactions were in fairly large amount, but prices moved irregularly and no movements occurred to indicate anything like extensive public buying. In some stocks a good deal of strength appeared and a few net gains of importance resulted from the week's trading, but declines were by far more numerous. In a few cases these were attributable to special causes, but most of the declines were explained only by the lack of public interest in the market and the disposition to bear the market in consequence thereof. Traders, however, took no very active part in the market. As far as the business conditions are concerned, there appears to be no reason to expect lower prices, while there is much to suggest that considerable improvement is probable in not a few stocks. Among the industrials traded in on the curb are a number of stocks upon which earnings are reported to be large, and there is little doubt that dividends will before long be declared on several of the common stocks included in this group. National Tube, Rubber Goods Manufacturing, and some other recently formed companies report large earnings on their common stocks, and for some of these semi-official promises of dividends at the end of the present quarter have been had.

For the most part stocks on which div-

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 3, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., March 3. Bid.	Closing Sat., March 3. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended March 3, 3,126,889.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended March 3. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 3, 1900.
115½ February 27.	114 January 6.	115	116	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA	115½	115½	115½	115¼	115	130
18 February 7.	12½ January 15.	15	15½	— ⅝	American Car & Foundry Co.	29,090,000	.....	..	..	15¼	16	14¾	14¾	..	3,220
66 February 6.	59 January 29.	60	61	— 3	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	29,090,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	62	62¼	60	60	..	2,165
35⅝ February 7.	32½ January 17.	33¼	33⅝	..	American Cotton Oil.	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	33½	34	33½	34	34⅝	660
94½ January 23.	90 January 8.	93	94	..	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	94	94	94	94	91¼	320
33½ January 22.	24⅞ January 4.	26	31	+ 1¼	American District Telegraph.	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	SA	27½	27½	27½	27½	62	100
148 February 7.	145 January 18.	145	148	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	146	146	146	146	140	200
44¾ February 17.	33½ January 15.	43½	44	+ 1⅛	American Ice Co.	22,833,100	Feb. 15, 1900.	1	Q	43¾	44⅜	42¾	44⅛	..	5,077
78½ February 3.	72⅜ January 15.	74	76	— 3½	American Ice Co. pf.	12,440,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	74½	74½	74½	74½	..	225
16⅛ February 6.	12 March 3.	12⅝	12⅞	— 2½	American Linseed Co.	16,750,000	.....	..	..	14	15	12	12½	..	7,140
60 February 5.	52⅜ January 11.	54½	55	— 2⅜	American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	56½	56¾	54½	54½	..	2,594
7⅜ January 2.	¾ March 2.	4¾	5¼	— 2⅜	American Malting Co.	14,500,000	.....	..	..	5¼	5½	5¼	3⅜	31⅞	2,880
31½ January 2.	22 March 1.	22	24	— 2	American Malting Co. pf.	14,400,000	.....	..	..	25	25	22	22	84	1,280
43⅞ February 6.	35¼ January 2.	39¾	40	..	American Smelting & Refining Co.	27,000,000	.....	..	..	39¼	40¼	38¼	40	..	7,065
92 February 5.	86 January 2.	90¼	90¾	— ¼	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	27,000,000	Jan. 9, 1900.	1¾	Q	90	91⅞	90	90	..	3,350
50½ February 6.	35¼ March 2.	37	37½	— 6	American Steel Hoop Co.	19,000,000	.....	..	..	43¼	43¾	36¼	37¼	..	48,070
86 February 3.	79 March 1.	79	80½	÷ 3	American Steel Hoop Co. pf.	14,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	79	81	79	80	..	800
59¾ February 15.	45¼ January 15.	55¾	57⅜	— 1½	American Steel & Wire Co.	50,000,000	.....	..	..	57¼	58¼	53⅞	55⅝	63¾	72,735
95 February 1.	89 January 15.	91½	91¾	— 1⅜	American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	92	92½	90	90½	103¾	4,963
137½ January 4.	95¼ March 3.	100¾	101	—10¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	Q	110¾	110¾	95¼	100⅛	138⅝	422,560
116 January 10.	107 March 2.	...	...	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	112	112	107	107	115	1,026
95 February 1.	92½ January 18.	92	96	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	..	94¼	95¼	94½	95	90½	125
36⅝ February 7.	27⅞ January 29.	33	33	+ 1¼	American Tin Plate.	28,000,000	.....	..	..	31¼	33½	31½	32¾	41⅝	6,430
84 February 16.	80¼ January 12.	81	88	+ ½	American Tin Plate pf.	18,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	81½	81½	81½	81½	95	515
111½ February 14.	94⅛ January 12.	105¾	105⅝	— 2¾	American Tobacco	54,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	107¾	108¾	108	105⅝	195½	155,370
140 February 15.	126 February 10.	135¾	143	..	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	2	Q	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	147	50
46⅛ February 8.	38 January 8.	44	44¼	+ 1⅛	Amaconda Copper Mining Co.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	12	SA	43	44⅜	41⅞	43⅞	..	6,760
47 February 10.	41 January 8.	44	45½	..	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.....	..	..	42½	42½	42½	42½	..	12
23⅛ March 1.	18⅝ January 8.	22⅝	22½	‡ 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	102,100,000	.....	..	..	20¾	23¼	20¾	22⅜	22⅜	42,474
66 March 1.	58¾ January 11.	65¼	65¾	‡ 3	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	114,199,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	62¾	66	62¾	65¾	61½	159,741
64⅞ February 14.	55¼ January 8.	61¾	62	+ ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio.	42,500,000	.....	..	..	61¼	63	60¾	61⅞	58	59,642
80¼ February 20.	72⅜ January 9.	78¾	79	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	39,227,000	.....	..	..	78¼	80	78¼	79	77¼	13,810
77 January 31.	64½ February 28.	67¼	67¾	— 2½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	45,000,000	.....	..	..	66	69¾	64½	67¾	82¾	245,974
151 February 2.	140 January 2.	144	145	..	Brooklyn Union Gas.	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	5	SA	145	145	145	145	153	200
16⅜ January 25.	10 February 27.	10¾	11¼	— 1⅜	Brunswick City.	5,000,000	.....	..	..	11¼	11¼	10	10⅜	15	2,135
67½ January 31.	52 February 27.	53	55	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	6,000,000	.....	..	..	52	52	52	52	81	105
96½ February 1.	93¾ February 21.	95¾	97¼	— 1½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	3	SA	95¼	97¼	96	96	76	785
*126½ February 28.	*119 January 10.	120	...	..	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	3½	SA	126½	126½	126½	126½	...	80
50⅜ January 5.	47⅝ February 27.	47⅝	48	— 1	Canada Southern.	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	SA	48¼	48¼	47¾	47¾	57	1,100
93¾ February 13.	90¼ January 4.	92¼	92¾	..	Canadian Pacific.	65,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	5	SA	92¾	93¾	92¾	93¾	97¼	2,200
98 February 26.	96⅜ February 28.	96⅜	98	..	Capital Traction.	12,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	⅞	Q	98	98	97⅝	97⅝	95	200

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 3, 1900.—Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat. March 3. Bid.	Closing Sat. March 3. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Cap'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended March 3. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 3, 1900.
31¼ January 2.	28⅝ February 28.	29¼	29⅝	— ⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,535,400	Oct. 25 '99.	1	Q	28½	29¾	28⅝	29⅜	27	10,050
127 February 7.	119¼ January 10.	122½	125	+ 1⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	96,922,800	Dec. 15, '99.	3½	Q	122⅝	124¾	121⅝	123⅝	142⅞	87,905
96 February 28.	85 January 31.	95¾	96¼	+ 2½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,757,200	Jan. 2, 1900.	2	SA	94½	96	94⅝	96	67	900
124 February 5.	120 January 17.	126	128	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	5,800,700	Jan. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	121	121	121	121	..	100
14½ February 6.	11⅜ January 11.	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,254,800				13½	14	13¼	13⅝	15⅞	9,485
77⅞ January 31.	73 January 11.	76	76¼	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western pf. A	17,577,950	Jan. 31, 1900.	2½	SA	77	77⅝	74½	76⅝	69⅝	1,125
41⅛ January 31.	35⅝ January 6.	38¾	39	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western pf. B	7,498,250				38⅝	39⅝	38⅜	39	36	650
98 February 2.	95 January 12.	96⅝	97	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western deb	12,776,500	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	97⅜	97⅞	86	87½	91½	320
22⅝ February 27.	14 January 15.	21½	21¾	+ 1½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000				19½	22⅜	19½	21¾	..	11,014
56 February 27.	45¼ January 24.	53	55	+ 2⅜	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Mch. 20, '99.	1	..	52⅜	56	52¾	54½	48⅜	3,230
122½ February 7.	115¼ January 10.	122¼	122¾	— ⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	67,855,080	Oct. 25, '99.	2½	SA	127⅝	129¼	126¾	129¼	128⅝	87,740
175¾ January 2.	166¼ January 13.	171	172¾	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	36,205,400	Oct. 21, '99.	3½	SA	171	171	171	171	192	40
159⅞ January 3.	138 January 11.	158	160	— 2	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,360	Jan. 5, 1900.	3½	SA	160	160	160	160	149	500
111½ February 7.	104⅝ January 9.	107	107½	+ ¼	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	60,669,020	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	106⅝	108½	103¾	107¼	117	16,380
122⅝ January 31.	115¾ February 27.	116	118	..	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	21,408,200	Feb. 20, 1900.	5	..	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	92	150
175 March 3.	172 February 8.	170	180	..	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf	11,595,800	Feb. 20, 1900.	3½	SA	175	175	175	175	..	150
12⅝ February 10.	9 January 10.	10¾	11½	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000				11	11	11	11	13½	300
39 February 7.	32 January 16.	35	37	+ 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf	17,000,000				35½	37½	35½	36⅝	39¾	650
65 January 5.	59⅜ February 26.	59¾	60	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	26,000,000	March 1, 1900.	1½	..	59	59¾	59¾	59¾	58½	4,495
109¾ January 5.	106 February 17.	106	108½	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	109½	109¾	105	108	98	100
23⅝ February 20.	14½ January 10.	15	20	— ⅜	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	3,000,000				21	21	19	19	11⅞	750
60 February 19.	46 January 2.	56½	57½	— ½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct., '96.	1¼	..	58½	58½	56	57½	..	900
1⅝ February 24.	1⅜ February 26.	1¾	2	— ⅛	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000				1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..	300
48⅞ February 6.	40½ January 8.	43⅝	44	+ ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	15,000,000				45	45¼	42½	43½	32⅜	8,440
131½ January 17.	121 January 27.	126	130	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	15,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	3	..	125	125	125	125	..	10
10⅝ February 14.	9 January 4.	9	10½	— ⅛	Colorado Midland	3,420,200				10	10¼	9⅜	9⅜	..	1,270
27⅞ February 14.	21 January 5.	25½	26½	— 1	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,880		1¾	..	27	27	26½	26½	..	700
6¼ March 1.	5½ January 29.	6	6⅛	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern	30,595,000			..	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6	7	9,020
44½ January 24.	30 January 8.	42¾	43¼	..	Colorado Southern 1st pf	8,509,980	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	..	43	44¼	42	43	53½	1,980
17⅞ March 1.	14¾ January 6.	16½	17	+ ⅞	Colorado Southern 2d pf	8,500,000			..	15⅝	17⅞	15¼	16⅝	20¾	1,770
18⅞ January 31.	15 January 8.	16¼	17¼	— 1¼	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000			..	17¼	17¼	16⅜	17¼	7	350
199 January 3.	126 March 2.	180	181½	— 5½	Consolidated Gas	39,078,500	Dec. 15, '99.	1	Q	185	185	176	180	215	10,511
38 January 3.	29 February 26.	30½	30⅞	— ⅞	Continental Tobacco Co	43,845,000				30⅜	31⅜	29	30⅝	..	19,085
39½ January 3.	33⅜ January 11.	35½	36⅜	— ¼	Continental Tobacco Co. pf	43,845,700	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	34	34½	34	34	..	1,799
139 January 3.	113 January 9.	115	115⅝	— 1½	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	116	116½	115	115	114	2,379
185 February 20.	173¾ January 30.	180½	182	+ 2⅜	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,290,000	Jan. 20, 1899.	1¾	Q	183	183	180¼	183	152	1,250
20⅝ February 8.	16⅞ January 10.	19½	19⅝	— ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande	39,800,000				19⅜	20¼	19⅛	19½	22½	1,450
73⅜ February 7.	66⅛ January 10.	71½	71¾	— ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf	23,850,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	71⅜	72⅜	71⅛	71⅛	73⅜	3,540
94⅞ February 27.	94 February 26.	..	..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,944,300	Nov. 15, '99.	2½	..	94	94⅞	94	94⅞	..	800
6⅝ February 19.	4⅜ January 12.	5	5½	— ⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000			..	5¼	5¾	5¼	5½	4	800
16⅞ February 20.	12⅜ February 3.	15	15⅞	— ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	10,000,000			..	15½	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	11⅜	1,250
13½ February 9.	11⅜ January 9.	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜	**Erie**	112,232,700			..	13	13	12¾	12¾	14⅞	925
35½ February 27.	31¼ January 9.	37	37⅜	— ⅛	Erie 1st pf	42,344,000			..	37½	38¼	37½	38	38	2,846
20⅝ February 9.	15⅝ January 10.	..	20	..	Erie 2d pf	16,090,000			..	20	20¼	20	20	..	950
45½ March 2.	40¼ January 5.	48	48½	+ ¾	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,080,000	Oct. 19, '99.	2	..	47½	48⅞	47¼	48½	38¼	674
94 March 1.	90 January 26.	92½	94	..	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	1,294,000	Oct. 16, '99.	2½	A	93	94	93	94	80	470
57⅜ February 6.	47⅜ January 11.	51¾	52	— 1	**Federal Steel**	46,484,300	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¾	..	52½	54½	50¾	51⅞	51¾	41,615
77½ February 6.	70¾ January 10.	72¾	73	— 1	Federal Steel pf	53,261,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	3	..	73⅝	74	73	73	88½	6,217
15 January 20.	15 January 20.	..	..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,565,000	March 15, '98.	2	..	13	13	13	13	21	15
129⅝ February 5.	120 January 10.	125	126	— 2	**General Electric Co**	18,276,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	126	127	125	125	116¼	1,860
58½ February 5.	47 January 2.	50½	51½	— ⅝	Glucose Sugar Refining Co	24,027,300	March 1, 1900.	1½	Q	50⅝	52	50⅝	50⅝	67½	1,650
174½ January 3.	156 February 26.	156	158	— 1	Great Northern pf	96,499,200	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	156	158	156	156	183½	3,138
115¼ January 11.	112½ February 28.	111½	112¼	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	112½	112⅝	112¾	112¾	106	130
34⅞ February 19.	30¼ January 10.	33½	34½	+ ⅝	Hocking Valley	10,258,300				33⅜	34⅞	33⅜	34	..	600
64¼ February 23.	58 January 8.	62½	63	— ⅞	Hocking Valley pf	12,610,300	Jan. 10, 1900.	1½	..	62⅞	65	62¾	62½	..	2,146
114⅞ January 25.	110⅜ January 9.	112½	113½	— ½	**Illinois Central**	60,000,000	March 1, 1900.	2½	SA	113	113⅝	112¼	112⅞	114½	1,072
25½ January 3.	20 March 2.	20	21	— 1⅝	International Paper Co	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	22¼	22¾	20	21	58½	1,245
70¼ February 6.	65 January 9.	66½	68	— 2	International Paper Co. pf	22,539,700	Jan. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	67⅜	67⅜	65¾	65¾	87	1,170
10⅝ January 26.	8 February 26.	7½	8	— ⅝	International Silver	10,000,000			..	8	8½	8	8	32	510
14½ February 17.	11⅞ January 12.	14	14½	..	Iowa Central	5,498,800			..	13¾	14	13¾	14	10¾	2,250
55⅛ February 7.	48 January 10.	48½	49½	— 1½	Iowa Central pf	5,671,600	March 1, 1900.	1½	SA	50	50	48½	48½	45	470
13⅞ February 8.	10 January 2.	13¾	14	..	**Kanawha & Michigan**	2,000,000			..	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¾	13⅜	350
12⅜ February 19.	12⅜ February 19.	12½	13	..	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, 1st in. pd	21,061,100			..	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..	110
27 January 2.	26⅝ February 16.	20¼	21	..	**Lake Erie & Western**	11,840,000			..	21¼	21½	21	21	18⅜	500
87 January 2.	83½ February 2.	83¼	84⅜	— 1	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	..	84	84	84	84	66½	100
85½ March 1.	77⅛ January 9.	81⅜	81¾	+ ½	Louisville & Nashville	52,500,000	Feb. 10, 1900.	2	SA	81	83¾	80⅜	81⅞	64	24,430
101 February 14.	90⅜ January 16.	94⅛	94⅜	— 1⅝	**Manhattan Elevated**	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1	Q	96	96	92¼	94⅜	111	57,471
182 February 13.	159½ January 15.	168	168½	— 5½	Metropolitan Street Railway	45,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	174	174½	164½	168½	239	47,332
29 February 16.	24½ January 20.	28	29	— ⅝	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,000,000			..	28¾	29½	28½	29½	..	220
82¼ February 14.	76 February 27.	75	..	— 3½	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1900.	2½	..	76	76	76	76	..	112
13¾ February 13.	10½ January 8.	11⅞	12	+ ⅜	Mexican Central	36,000,000			..	11⅝	12⅜	11¼	11⅞	6¼	5,375
4⅜ February 13.	⅞ January 4.	4	4⅛	— ¼	Mexican National certificates	23,350,000			..	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4	1½	2,060
*112 February 3.	*104 January 18.	106	..	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1900.	2	SA	108	108	108	108	114	30
65⅝ February 5.	58 January 12.	61¼	63	+ ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000			..	62	63	61	63	53	850
96 February 2.	90⅜ January 12.	92	94	+ ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	92¼	92¾	92¼	92⅜	80	225
55½ March 1.	51 February 23.	53	59	+ 2	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. M. pf	7,000,000			..	51¾	53½	51¾	51¾	52	400
10⅞ March 1.	10 January 5.	10⅜	11	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	54,950,000			..	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	14	400
34⅞ February 6.	31¼ January 11.	32⅜	32⅞	— ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	13,000,000			..	32½	34½	32½	32⅝	39½	3,100
47⅞ February 14.	38⅜ January 11.	45¼	45⅝	..	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	45¾	46¼	44⅜	45¼	46	29,386
47 February 8.	39 January 12.	43⅞	44⅜	+ 1	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	43½	44⅞	43¼	44	37⅜	1,330
40¼ February 7.	36 January 9.	36	36¼	— ⅝	**National Biscuit Co**	29,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1	Q	36½	36½	35⅞	35⅞	49⅜	565
96 February 17.	90½ January 2.	90	94	..	National Biscuit Co. pf	23,000,000	Feb. 28, 1900.	1¾	Q	93¾	93¾	92½	92½	103½	61
25⅝ February 8.	23 February 27.	23½	25⅜	— 1	National Lead Co	14,945,400	Mch., '99.	1	Q	24⅞	24⅞	23	23⅜	34	1,690
106½ February 20.	104 February 27.	103½	105	— 2	National Lead Co. pf	14,904,900	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	104	104	104	104	112½	228
53½ February 6.	40 January 26.	43½	44	— 2⅞	National Steel Co	32,000,000			..	46⅝	47½	42	43¾	..	48,515
97 February 6.	92 January 9.	94	95	— 1½	National Steel Co. pf	28,000,000	Dec. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	95	96	94	94½	..	1,473
119⅜ January 2.	113 January 6.	111¼	114	— 3⅜	New Jersey Central	27,655,800	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	117	117⅝	115½	115⅝	108¾	910
138 January 2.	120 February 27.	128	129	+ 3	New York Air Brake	6,250,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	120	128	120	128	156½	2,300
138 January 5.	133⅜ February 26.	132½	133	+ ¼	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	132¼	134	130⅜	132⅜	136	13,172
214 January 10.	215 January 2.	215	215	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	53,308,900	Dec. 30, '99.	2	Q	215	215	215	215	200	12
13⅝ February 7.	12¼ January 2.	12	12⅜	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000			..	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12½	14½	250
36 February 7.	32 January 2.	31	33	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000			..	32	32	32	32	..	100
134 February 28.	130 February 2.	132	135	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Jan., 1900.	1¼	Q	133	134	133	134	130½	250
25⅛ February 7.	20⅝ January 10.	23⅞	24	— ⅛	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900			..	24	25	23⅜	23⅞	26⅜	16,964
33¾ February 28.	22⅜ January 10.	32	32½	— ¾	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000			..	32⅜	33¼	31¾	32	18	59,227
75¾ February 26.	67 January 8.	74½	74⅞	+ ½	Norfolk & Western pf	23,000,000	Feb. 23, 1900.	2	SA	74½	75¼	74¼	74⅜	65	11,463
15⅞ January 4.	13⅜ January 23.	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜	North American	39,776,300			..	14½	15⅜	14¼	15	9⅝	9,165
54½ January 2.	50¼ January 11.	52⅜	52½	— ⅝	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 5, 1900.	1½	SA	52¼	53⅜	52¼	52½	51⅞	13,050
76¾ February 6.	72½ January 8.	74¼	74½	— ⅛	Northern Pacific pf	75,000,000	March 5, 1900.	1	Q	74¼	74⅝	74	74	79	2,947
9 February 2.	7⅜ January 4.	8¼	9	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	30c	Q	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	10	50
53 January 2.	49¾ March 1.	49	51	..	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	..	49¼	49½	49½	49½	48	165
87½ January 4.	85 January 9.	89	85	..	Pacific Coast 1st pf	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	89	89	89	89	80⅞	50
47¼ January 2.	35⅜ February 10.	37¼	38	+ ½	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	SA	38⅜	40	38⅜	37½	47	10,230
138¼ February 14.	128½ January 12.	134½	134⅝	+ ⅞	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 20, '99.	2½	SA	134	135	132⅞	134⅝	131½	32,748
132½ February 14.	127½ January 23.	..	..	..	Pennsylvania Railroad sub. receipts					132¼	132¼	131	131	..	630
109⅜ February 6.	94⅜ March 2.	96⅜	96⅞	— 1¼	People's Gas, Chicago	28,663,800	Feb. 28, 1900.	1½	Q	98⅜	101⅛	94⅜	97	112⅜	99,560
3⅛ January 2.	1⅞ February 27.	1⅞	2	— ¼	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000			..	2⅜	2⅜	1⅞	2	1½	700
6½ January 23.	5½ January 17.	5⅝	6¼	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000			..	6	6	6	6	5	200
80½ January 2.	65 January 30.	68	74	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100			..	72¾	72¾	68	68	61	400
94 January 3.	85 March 3.	84	96	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	22,649,200	Feb. 14, 1900.	2	SA	91	91	85	86	85¾	664
188 February 16.	187½ February 24.	185	188	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	186½	186½	180½	186½	..	50
15 January 2.	11 February 28.	..	14	..	Pittsburg & Western pf., tr. r., 25c pd				..	11	14	11	13	..	1,404
58⅜ January 17.	54⅛ March 2.	54	55	— 1¼	Pressed Steel Car Co	12,500,000	Feb. 9, 1900.	1½	Q	54½	54⅞	54⅛	54⅛	..	1,080
88½ January 17.	85 March 2.	84	87	— 2	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	12,500,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	86¼	86½	85	85	..	490
180⅞ January 19.	183 March 2.	183	187	— 1½	Pullman Company	74,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	Q	187	187	183	186	158	715
2 February 14.	2 February 14.	...	2⅛	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700			..	2	2	2	2	...	100
19¼ February 21.	17⅛ January 16.	18½	18½	— ¼	**Reading**	68,900,000			..	18⅝	19	18½	18½	22⅞	1,000
60 February 24.	49 January 9.	58¾	58¾	— ¾	Reading 1st pf	28,000,000			..	59½	60	58	58⅝	64¼	34,780
30⅜ February 26.	23 January 9.	29½	30	..	Reading 2d pf	42,000,000			..	29½	30⅜	29¼	29¾	33⅛	12,840
27⅛ February 6.	15⅜ January 15.	22	22½	— ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co	27,352,000			..	22⅜	23⅜	21⅜	22½	..	7,600
70⅞ February 6.	64⅜ January 18.	67½	68	— 1⅜	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf	20,852,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	67¼	68¾	66½	66½	..	2,200
50 February 19.	43¼ January 27.	52	59	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 5, '99.	1	..	50	50	50	50	36	300
90⅜ February 26.	80 January 16.	87	91	..	Rio Grande Western pf	6,800,000	Feb. 1 1900.	1½	Q	90⅜	90⅜	90	90	75½	400
16½ February 5.	15 February 20.	15	15½	+ 1	**St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf**	3,500,000			..	15	16	15	16	13⅞	500
11 January 31.	9 January 15.	10¼	10⅝	..	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980			..	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	11⅞	3,900
70 January 3.	68 January 25.	68½	70	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	5,000,000	Jan. 6, 1900.	2	SA	68½	68½	68	68½	72	250
37 February 5.	32½ January 5.	34½	35	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	14,335,700	March 3, 1900.1		SA	33¾	34⅜	33¾	34⅜	38	850
12⅜ February 21.	9½ January 9.	12	12½	..	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000			..	12	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	9½	3,800
31½ February 21.	23½ January 10.	29½	30	— ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern pf	20,000,000			..	29½	31	28⅝	29⅝	27⅜	8,770
56 January 3.	50½ January 11.	..	..	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,650,200	July 5, '87.	3	..	52	52	51	51	40	500
100 March 1.	100 March 1.	100	100¼	..	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,000,000	March 1, 1900.	3	SA	100	100	100	100	104	292
40¼ February 6.	35½ January 8.	37⅞	38	— ⅛	Southern Pacific	193,802,100			..	38¼	39¼	37⅜	37⅞	33⅝	54,677
14¼ March 1.	11 January 8.	13½	13⅝	+ 1⅛	Southern Railway	119,900,000			..	12⅜	14⅛	12⅜	13½	12⅜	123,941
50¼ February 28.	51⅜ January 8.	58⅝	58½	+ 1½	Southern Railway pf	60,000,000	Oct. 4, '99.	1	..	57½	59½	57	58⅜	48⅜	53,856
10⅜ January 4.	7¼ March 3.	7¼	7½	— ¼	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅛	7⅜	9⅝	355
104 February 2.	70⅜ January 11.	94¼	94⅝	+ 1½	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	..	93	96⅜	87⅜	94½	45⅞	31,730
17¼ February 14.	14⅜ January 10.	16	16⅜	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific	38,706,700			..	16	16⅝	16	16½	21¼	4,360
325⅛ January 3.	45¼ March 2.	55	55⅞	—20½	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1½	..	72	74	45¼	55⅜	215	330,013
68½ January 24.	64 March 1.	..	..	— ½	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	1½	..	64½	64½	64	64	89	350
25 February 7.	20⅛ January 29.	22	22¼	..	**Union Bag & Paper Co**	16,000,000			..	23	23¾	22¼	22¼	..	1,825
77⅝ February 2.	73½ January 9.	75¾	77½	— ¼	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	11,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	76¾	77	76⅜	77	..	275
51⅛ February 14.	44⅜ January 10.	49	49⅝	+ ⅛	Union Pacific	91,331,400			..	49⅜	50½	48½	49½	46⅞	85,085
77⅛ February 7.	73½ January 8.	74	74½	..	Union Pacific pf	98,240,700	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	76	76⅝	73½	74	79⅜	15,784
47½ January 16.	46 February 21.	45	47	..	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	SA	48	48	47	47	55½	55
19 January 3.	10⅜ March 2.	10⅞	11	— 1⅞	United States Leather Co	61,509,900			..	12⅜	13½	10⅜	11	6⅝	76,435
77 January 3.	70 February 28.	71½	72½	— 2½	United States Leather Co. pf	60,900,800	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	74	74	70	71½	71⅜	18,157
44 January 2.	30 February 16.	33	34	+ 2	United States Rubber Co	22,666,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1	Q	33	34	31	33	49¾	3,451
104¾ January 3.	90 February 27.	92	95	— 2⅞	United States Rubber Co. pf	23,525,500	Jan. 31, 1900.	2	Q	93	93	90	90	116	873
7¾ January 2.	6⅜ February 1.	6½	7	..	**Wabash**	28,000,000			..	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝	9⅝	455
21⅜ January 2.	19⅜ January 10.	20¼	20½	..	Wabash pf	24,000,000			..	20⅜	20½	20¼	20½	21¾	1,760
123½ January 24.	123 February 21.	122	128	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	3	SA	122	125	122	125	126	35
88¼ January 5.	80¼ February 27.	82½	82½	— 1½	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	83½	83¾	80¼	82	93¾	22,736
11½ February 7.	9¼ January 11.	10¼	10½	— ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000			..	10⅝	10⅞	10¼	10¼	..	4,570
56½ February 21.	52 January 2.	53⅜	54	— 1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	2,500,000			..	54	54	53¼	53⅜	..	485
29¾ January 3.	26 January 20.	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	7,000,000			..	27⅝	28¼	27½	27⅝	..	4,401
20½ January 3.	17 January 11.	17¼	17½	— 1	Wisconsin Central	15,638,800			..	19⅛	19⅞	17	17½	..	1,232
53½ February 7.	47⅛ February 2.	50	50½	— 1¼	Wisconsin Central pf	11,111,700			..	51	51¾	50	50¾	..	605

Note.—The highest and lowest prices, unless

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 3, 1900.

BONDS. Sales Week Ended March 3. $9,336,400	Week Ending March 3. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	7
American Spirits 6s	83	83	83	83	10
American Tobacco scrip	101	101	101	101	10
Ann Arbor 4s	93	93½	92½	93	35
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100¼	101¼	100¼	101	332
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	82¼	82½	81⅛	82¼	6211½
Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	5
Atlantic & Danville 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Austin & Northwest 5s	98	98¼	98	98	48
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94¼	95	94¼	95	137½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100½	100¼	100¼	100½	229
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89	89	88⅝	89	150½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	88	88	88	88	18
Beech Creek 1st 4s	110	110	110	110	4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	106	106	106	106	79
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	73½	73½	73	73	22
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	111¼	111¼	111	111	10
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106⅜	107	106½	107	24
Canada Southern 2d 5s	103⅝	103⅝	106½	106½	14
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	88⅞	90	88¾	89¾	90
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	34	35	34	35	73
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	10½	10½	9½	9½	7
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	123	123¾	123	123¾	48
Central Pacific 3½s	82⅞	83¼	82¾	83	75
Central Pacific 1st 4s	98½	98½	98½	98⅝	301
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	35½	98½	96	97¼	159
Ches. & Ohio, R. & A. 1st con. 4s	101½	102¾	101½	102½	10
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	119	119	119	119	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s	119¼	119¼	119¼	119½	7
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	116	116	116	116	3
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	103¾	104¼	103⅞	104	47
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	112⅞	112¾	112½	112¾	37
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	114	114	113¼	113¼	4
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116¼	116¾	116½	116⅞	10
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	11
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	103	103	103	103	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., So. Minn. Div. 6s	119⅝	120	119¾	120	19
Chi., M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 1st 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	7
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. Div. 5s	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	114¼	114¾	114⅛	114⅛	5
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	121	121	121	121	5
Chicago & Northwestern 3½s	109⅜	110	109⅜	110	48
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	106⅝	106½	106⅛	106½	58
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	92½	93⅛	92½	93	50
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	95½	95¾	95½	95½	25
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley 5s	130	130	130	130	10
Colorado Midland 2-4s	69¼	70	69¼	69½	104
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	73¾	74	73	73	11
Colorado & Southern 4s	83	83½	82¼	83⅜	136
Commercial Cable 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	3
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1½
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	98½	98½	98	98	14½
Detroit City Gas 5s	97¼	97¼	97	97	63
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	28	30½	28	30	146
Detroit, Monroe & Toledo 1st 7s	120	120	120	120	5
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	107	109⅜	107	109⅜	15
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	112	114	112	114	6
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	118	118	117	117	6
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	3
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 6s	103	103	103	103	15
Erie 1st consol. 4s	89¾	90	89¼	89¾	51
Erie 1st general lien 4s	71	71¼	70¾	70⅞	71
Erie 1st consol. 7s	141	141	141	141	12
Escanaba & Lake Superior 6s	103½	103¼	103¼	103¼	10
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	107⅞	108	107¾	107¾	26
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	2
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	70½	71	70½	71	10
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	58	58	58	58	15
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	101½	101¾	101	101	48
Gal., Har. & San Antonio 2d 7s	106½	108½	106½	106½	10
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	7	7	7	7	15
Hocking Valley 4½s	99	99½	98¾	99½	50
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	85	85½	85	85½	49
Illinois Central 3½s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	2
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	121	121	121	121	2
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	93½	93½	89½	91	10
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	61	61	61	61	28
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113½	113½	113	113	7
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	88	88	87½	87½	7
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. rects.	72½	72¾	72¼	72¼	35
Kentucky Central 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	5
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	5
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108	108	107¾	107¾	6
Lake Shore 2d 7s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	5
Lake Shore 3½s	110½	110½	109¾	109¾	6
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	108	108	108	108	2
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	115	115¼	115	115¼	20
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis consol. 5s, tr. r.	67½	68¼	67½	68¼	29
Long Island consol. 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	5
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99⅝	99⅝	98¾	98⅝	16
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	5
Louis. & Nash., Evans. Hend. & Nash. 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	5
Louisville & Nashville 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	35
Metropolitan Elevated 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	38
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	117½	118	117½	118	7
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	96	96	95½	95½	2
Mexican Central 1st income	25⅝	26¾	23½	25½	125
Mexican Central 2d income	11⅞	12½	11⅜	12¼	91
Mexican International consol. 4s	87⅞	87⅞	86	86¼	34
M., L. S. & West. ext. & imp. 5s	124	124	124	124	5
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	139	139	138⅝	138⅝	30
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	112½	114	112½	114	16
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	98	99	96½	97	40
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	91	91¼	90¾	91⅛	94½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	66	66	65½	66	143
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	92½	92½	90½	90½	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	92	92	92	92	11
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	98½	98½	96⅞	96⅞	19
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	91	91	90½	90½	26
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	117¼	117¾	117¼	117¾	15
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	85½	86⅝	84	84	50½
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	106½	108½	106½	108½	5
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	3
New York Central 1st 7s	110½	110½	110¼	110½	10
New York Central general 3½s	109	109½	109	109½	39
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	97	97½	97	97½	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	103	103	103	103	47
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P., pur. money 4s	92¼	93½	92¼	93⅛	163
N. Y. Gas, Elec. Light, Heat & Power 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	10
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, reg	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	9
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs. 4s	188	188	188	188	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs. 4s, small	185	185	185	185	½
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	4
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 3s	96	96	94	96	5
New York, Sus. & Western 2d 4½s	98	98	98	98	2
New York, Sus. & Western Terminal 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	95½	96	95¼	95½	136½
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	66	66¾	66	66⅝	98
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103¾	103⅞	103¾	103⅞	175¼
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	103½	103½	103½	103⅞	15
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	101¾	102¼	101¾	102	72
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	113¾	114	113⅝	114	7
Oregon Short Line 6s	127⅞	127½	127⅞	127½	7
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Pennsylvania 1st 4½s	114½	114¾	114½	114½	½
People's Gas & Coke Co. of Chi. 1st con. 6s	125	125	124	124	35
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	29	29	28	28	20
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	88	88¼	88	88½	38
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4½s, Series B	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	10
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 2d 7s	156	156	156	156	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s, tr. rects	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
Reading general 4s	84⅞	85¼	84⅞	85¼	306
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
Rio Grande Western 4s	97	97¾	97	97½	77
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	128	128	128	128	8
St. Joseph & Grand Island 3-4s	88	88	88	88	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	110¾	111¼	110¾	111¼	181
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	80¼	80¼	79¾	79¾	11
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	103¾	103¾	103⅛	103½	11
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	90	90	89	89¾	77
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	60¾	60	60	61¼	509
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	121¾	121¾	121¼	121¼	7
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	120	120	120	120	3
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba cons. 6s	142	142	141	141¼	12
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 6s	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	3
St. Paul City Cable consol. 5s	111	111	111	111	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	10
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	76½	76¾	76	76	78

BONDS.	Week Ending March 3. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	98¼	98½	98¼	98½	13
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	83⅝	83⅞	83½	83½	308
Southern Railway 5s	107⅝	108¼	107⅝	108¼	148
Standard Rope & Twine income	19⅞	20	18	18	19
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	77	77	77	77	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron. De Bard. 6s	104	104	104	104	½
Tenn. Coal & Iron. Birm. Div. 6s	108	109	108	100	3
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103½	103⅝	103¼	103½	50
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	112½	113¼	112½	113½	6
Third Avenue 5s	120	120	117⅝	118	147
Toledo & Ohio Central, Western Div. 5s	109¼	109½	109½	109½	5
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	92½	98	92¾	98	21
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	105	110	109	110	6
Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. City 1st 6s, tr. r.	120	120	120	120	22
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104⅛	104¾	104	104¾	334½
Wabash 1st 5s	116½	117¾	116½	117	71
Wabash 2d 5s	99½	99½	98½	99½	31
Wabash debenture, Series B	30⅜	37¾	36¾	37⅞	409
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago ext. 5s	109	109	109	109	3
West Shore 4s	114	114	113¾	114	4
West Shore 4s, registered	112	112½	112	112½	7
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	114½	114¾	114¼	114¼	1
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 5-4s	76½	76¾	75¾	75¾	86
Western Union debenture 7s, 1875	102½	102¼	102½	102½	3
Western Union collateral trust 5s	113	113	113	113	2
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	13
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	90	90	89½	89⅞	100
Total sales					$9,051,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 3, 1900.

United States 5s, coupon	115⅝	115¾	115⅝	115⅝	111
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	117½	117½	117½	117½	15
United States 4s, 1907, registered	116½	116½	116½	116½	*93
United States 3s, registered	111½	112	111⅝	112	8
United States 3s, coupon	111½	111⅝	111¼	111⅝	60
United States 3s, small	110⅛	111	110⅛	111	*16
Total sales					$204,900

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 3, 1900.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	88½	89	88½	89	80

Grand total $9,336,400

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered					102	Dec. 2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	116¾	Mar. 2	114	Jan. 3	116¾	Mar. 2
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118	Feb. 28	114	Jan. 2	117½	Mar. 1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	135	Feb. 21	133½	Jan. 19	135	Feb. 21
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134⅝	Feb. 8	133⅜	Jan. 2	134½	Feb. 16
United States 5s, registered	113⅝	Feb. 21	112⅝	Jan. 19	113½	Feb. 21
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115⅜	Mar. 1	113½	Jan. 15	115⅝	Mar. 3
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	111⅞	Mar. 1	109¼	Feb. 1	111⅝	Mar. 3
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111	Feb. 27	100	Feb. 7	111	Feb. 28
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	109¼	Jan. 2	112	Feb. 27

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	111	Jan. 17	108½	Jan. 8	111	Jan. 17
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s					110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					106½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s					97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	95	Feb. 5	94	Jan. 17	95	Feb. 14
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts					5⅝	Dec. 21
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	89	Mar. 3	85	Jan. 5	89	Mar. 3

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 3d day of March, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$282,353,053.89		
Gold bullion	131,451,082.00		
		$413,804,135.89	
Outstanding gold certificates	$210,555,779.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	30,062,780.00		
		180,492,999.00	
Standard silver dollars		$409,343,997.00	*$233,311,136.89
Outstanding silver certificates	$407,720,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	7,202,015.00		
		400,518,489.00	
			8,825,508.00
Silver bullion	$9,005,395.00		101,594.48
Standard silver dollars of 1890	78,000,695.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)		$87,006,000.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		87,006,000.00	
United States notes		$28,197,478.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$15,520,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	240,000.00		
		15,280,000.00	
			12,917,478.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$937,140.00		
National bank notes	3,696,074.22		
Fractional silver coin	5,286,531.18		
Fractional currency	99.25		
Minor coin	466,433.80		
Deposits in National banks	111,887,326.51		
Bonds and interest paid	218,696.31		
		$122,492,503.27	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,983,502.12		
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,307,628.07		
Disbursing officers' balances	55,185,156.20		
Post Office Department account	5,484,877.03		
Miscellaneous items	3,693,809.02		
		81,654,972.44	
			40,837,530.83
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$295,993,248.20

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$404,446.84	$1,965,757.56	$157,732,760.60
Internal revenue	1,011,862.85	2,460,305.44	198,306,824.60
Miscellaneous	18,227.41	181,394.65	26,902,797.37
Total receipts	$1,434,536.90	$4,507,457.65	$382,944,382.57
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	135,000.00	640,000.00	71,707,205.02
War	270,000.00	740,000.00	99,398,947.40
Navy	470,000.00	820,000.00	37,094,159.43
Indians	70,000.00	100,000.00	7,917,639.61
Pensions	975,000.00	2,975,000.00	98,684,278.08
Interest			30,686,876.45
Total expenditures	$1,970,000.00	$5,075,000.00	$345,748,611.89
Excess of expenditures over receipts	535,463.40	567,542.35	137,195,770.68
Receipts last year—			
Customs	618,552.66	2,689,905.72	132,546,556.94
Internal revenue	521,723.27	1,914,944.93	180,543,398.20
Receipts from all sources last year	1,171,164.17	4,746,580.99	336,160,768.79
Expenditures last year	2,966,000.00	4,965,000.00	429,508,782.90
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	157,500.00	157,500.00	10,498,202.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	80,582.50	182,065.00	10,776,800.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$346,126,281.00	$103,130,587.00	$449,256,868.00
This fiscal year	10,971,665.00	3,634,230.00	14,605,895.00
This month	206,144.00	2,495.00	208,639.00
This day	38,831.00	1,194.00	40,025.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of receipts over expenditures.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Mar. 3, 1900.

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928....M N*	102¾ Feb 8	102¾ Feb 8	102¾ Feb 8	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995..Q J	94 Jan 26	90 Jan 3	93 Mar 3	..	..
At., Top & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995..A O*	101½ Feb 3	98¼ Jan 4	101 Mar 3	101	101½
Do registered.....A O*	99 Feb 14	99 Feb 14	99 Feb 14	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995.....Nov	83¼ Feb 7	78½ Jan 10	82½ Mar 3	82¼	82¾
Do do registered.....Nov	.. ....	.. ....	78½ De 11, 99	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g.5s,1946.J D*	105¼ Mar. 1	105¼ Mar 1	105¼ Mar 1	104	106
Atl. Av. of Brook. imp. g. 5s, 1934.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	110 Ja 20, 99	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	95⅞ Feb 6	92¼ Jan 10	95 Mar 3	94⅝	94⅞
Do g. 4s, 1948.....A O	101 Feb 6	97⅛ Jan 9	100¼ Mar 3	100⅝	100¼
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	90¼ Jan 23	87 Jan 8	89 Mar 3	88⅝	89
Do P.Jc.& M.Div.1st g.3½s,1925.M N	89⅝ Feb 15	88 Feb 28	89 Mar 1	..	90
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O	.. ....	.. ....	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919....*F A	.. ....	.. ....	104½ July, 92	106	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930...M S	.. ....	.. ....	111 Jne 5, 99	..	..
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945.....A O*	106½ Feb 16	103¾ Jan 18	105⅝ Mar 1	105⅝	..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941...J J*	.. ....	.. ....	116 No 27, 99	..	..
B.,Q.Co.& S. con.gtd.g.5s,Jul.1941.MN	103¾ Feb 7	101 Jan 29	103½ Feb 7	..	..
Brook. Union El 1st g. 4-5s,1950.*F A	97 Jan 25	92½ Jan 4	96⅜ Feb 20	..	94
Brunswick & West. 1st g. 4s,1938..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	74 Sept., 98	..	80
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937..M S*	111¼ Feb 26	100 Jan 18	111 Feb 26	108	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.....*F A	.. ....	.. ....	129 Sep 1, 99	..	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	124¾ Feb 21	124¾ Feb 21	124¾ Feb 21	124	..
Clearf & Man. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	103 Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....J O*	.. ....	.. ....	100 No 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906..*J D	100 Mar 2	100½ Jan 18	100 Mar 2	108	109
Do con 1st 5s, 1934.....*A O	116½ Feb 8	115 Jan 19	110½ Feb 8	116	..
Do do registered.....*A O	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ Feb 4,99	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	114 Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. F. & N.W.1st g.5s,1921..A O*	.. ....	.. ....	105 Jan 6, 99	..	..
Can. Scuth. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908.....*J J	107¼ Jan 31	105½ Jan 3	107 Mar 3	106½	107
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	109½ Jan 24	106½ Mar 3	106⅛ Mar 3	106	107
Do do registered.....*M S	.. ....	.. ....	106 Ja 30, 97	..	..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J D	88¼ Jan 31	87¼ Jan 5	88⅛ Jan 31	86	..
Cen.R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937...*A N	91 Jan 15	91 Jan 15	91 Jan 15	87	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov.,1945..F A	120 Jan 15	120 Jan 15	120 Jan 15	117½	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	91 Jan 2	88½ Feb 23	89⅜ Mar 2	..	..
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	97½ Oct 23,99	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov,1945.Oct 1	35 Jan 2	32¼ Feb 24	35 Mar 2	..	..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945. Oct 1	10½ Mar 1	9¼ Jan 3	9½ Mar 1	..	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945.Oct 1	5¾ Jan 12	4½ Jan 5	5⅝ Mar 1	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946...*J J	.. ....	.. ....	95 De 27, 99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	102 Jne 29,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	90 July 6,98	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	110 Feb 15	110 Feb 15	110 Feb 15	110	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	112½ Mr 20,99	..	..
Do gen. 5s, 1987.....J J*	125 Jan 20	117½ Jan 3	123¾ Mar 2	..	124
Do do registered.....Q J	119 Jan 27	116 Jan 10	119 Jan 27	..	122½
Leh. & Wil.C.con.ss.7s,July,1900.Q M	101 Jan 22	98 Jan 11	100 Feb 8	..	100
Do 5s, 1912.....M N*	103 Feb 2	100½ Jan 6	103 Feb 9	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.....J J*	114 Jan 18	113 Jan 19	114 Feb 2	114	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908.A O	116 Feb 2	115½ Jan 26	116 Feb 28	116	119½
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	119½ Mar 3	114 Jan 13	119¼ Mar 3	118	121
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	119¾ Feb 19	115 Jan 5	119 Mar 8	..	119½
Do do registered.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	117 Jne 2, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	98½ Feb 15	95½ Jan 2	97⅝ Mar 3	..	..
Do do registered.....*M S	.. ....	.. ....	97⅞ Au 30,99	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989..*J J	103 Jan 30	101 Jan 8	102⅜ Mar 2	101½	104
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	99 Jan 9	96 Jan 9	99 Jan 9	..	99
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	95¾ My 27,98	..	..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941.*M S	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ Ap 29,99	..	..
Eliz., Lex & B. S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	103 Feb 14	101 Jan 2	103 Feb 27	..	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	109 Jne 12,99	..	..
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	.. ....	.. ....	103⅜ Oct 2, 99	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1900.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	106⅞ Fe 24, 99	..	..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f.,1912..A O*	.. ....	.. ....	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	112⅜ Mar 3	110½ Jan 5	112⅜ Mar 3	112	113
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	101½ Jan 15	101½ Jan 15	101½ Jan 15	102⅜	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	111 Jan 19	108½ Jan 10	110⅜ Feb 24	..	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	123½ Feb 21	120½ Jan 18	123½ Feb 21	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	119⅝ Sep 20,99	115½	..
Do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	105⅞ Feb 14	103 Jan 5	105⅞ Feb 14	103½	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	102 Jan 2	100½ Feb 23	102 Feb 23	101	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S	102 Jan 31	102 Jan 31	102 Jan 31	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	.. ....	.. ....	105 Au 9, 99	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	94¾ Feb 9	100¾ Jan 5	104 Mar 2	104	104½
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	111¾ Feb 15	108¾ Jan 2	111⅜ Feb 21	111	112
Do do registered.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	111½ Jne 2, 99	..	..
Han. & St. Jo con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	.. ....	.. ....	120 No 17, 99	..	..
Chi. & ... Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	113¾ Jan 26	113¾ Jan 26	113¾ Jan 26	114	116
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	138 Jan 23	136 Jan 10	137 Feb 19	137	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	114 Jan 31	112 Jan 2	113¾ Mar 1	113	114
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ No 18,98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	107 Feb 24	107 Feb 24	107 Feb 24	105	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—					
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910..J J*	113 Jan 24	113 Jan 24	113 Jan 24	113	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	103 Feb 26	100 Jan 31	103 Feb 26	..	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	114 Feb 21	111¼ Jan 12	114 Feb 23	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
C.,M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902.J J*	107 Jan 10	107 Jan 10	107 Jan 10	107¼	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	107¼ Jan 29	106¾ Jan 12	107¼ Feb 1	107¼	..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	107½ Jan 25	106¾ Jan 25	107⅝ Feb 9	107¾	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	107¼ Feb 16	106 Jan 17	107⅛ Feb 16	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	120½ De 22, 99	116½	..
Do 1st La.C. & Dav. 6s, 1910.....J J*	117⅝ Feb 14	117⅝ Feb 14	117⅝ Feb 14	..	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	120 Mar 1	117⅝ Jan 6	120 Mar 1	119½	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910...*J J	127⅜ Jan 20	127¼ Jan 29	127⅜ Jan 29	..	..
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	110¼ Jan 20	110¼ Jan 20	110¼ Jan 20	..	..
Dg Ch. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910...*J J	119 Jan 3	118¾ Jan 3	119 Jan 3	119¼	120¼
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	120⅜ Feb 9	118 Jan 2	120¼ Mar 3	120	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926..J J*	121⅜ Jan 30	121 Jan 20	121½ Jan 30	..	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910...J J*	111¾ Feb 16	111¾ Feb 16	111¾ Feb 16	..	..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921.J J*	117⅜ Jan 23	117⅜ Jan 23	117⅜ Jan 23	..	..
Do Wis., Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921.J J*	119⅜ Feb 27	117 Jan 3	119⅛ Feb 27	..	120½
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	114⅜ Feb 14	112⅜ Jan 16	114⅛ Feb 28	..	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	137½ Jul 18,99	..	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916...*J J	114⅜ Feb 16	110½ Jan 2	114⅜ Feb 16	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May,1989..J J	111⅜ Feb 9	109 Jan 10	111 Feb 24	111	..
Do do registered.....Q J	.. ....	.. ....	105½ Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.*J D	119 Jan 9	118 Jan 12	118 Jan 12	..	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....J D	122 Feb 8	122 Feb 8	122 Feb 8	..	..
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915.....Q F*	141¾ Feb 20	140¾ Feb 5	141¾ Feb 20	141	..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	109 Jan 3	109 Jan 9	109 Jan 11	110¼	..
Do do registered.....J D*	110¼ Feb 19	108¾ Jan 6	110¼ Feb 19	110⅛	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	120 Sep 7, 99	..	..
Do do registered.....A O*	116 Feb 23	116 Feb 23	116 Feb 23	..	..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	110 Feb 10	109 Jan 6	110 Feb 10	109½	..
Do do registered.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	105⅞ Mr 28,99	..	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	121¼ Feb 2	118⅜ Jan 12	121 Mar 1	121	..
Do do registered.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	119½ De 27, 98	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	100½ Feb 23	107 Jan 3	100¼ Feb 23	..	..
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	105 De 26, 99	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O15	117 Feb 5	116¼ Feb 5	116⅜ Feb 7	..	..
Do do registered.....A O15	.. ....	.. ....	117⅝ Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926.....F A15	110 Feb 14	108¼ Jan 23	110 Feb 14	..	..
Do do registered.....F A15	.. ....	.. ....	106⅝ No 13,99	..	..
Do gen g 7½s, 1987.....M N*	110⅝ Feb 13	105¼ Jan 9	110 Mar 3	..	..
Do do registered.....Q F	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s,1901.J J*	103¼ Feb 28	103¼ Feb 28	103¼ Feb 26	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907.M N*	120 Jan 4	120 Jan 4	120 Jan 4	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	.. ....	.. ....	117⅝ Fe 6, 99	..	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909.*M S	.. ....	.. ....	110 No 4, 99	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910..*M S	.. ....	.. ....	114⅛ Au 28, 99	..	..
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 10,99	..	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*M N	139½ Feb 10	138 Feb 8	139⅜ Mar 2	138	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	.. ....	.. ....	105½ Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do ext. & imp. s. f. 5s, 1929..*F A	125 Jan 25	122⅝ Feb 8	124 Mar 2	123	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	140 De 13, 99	139	..
Do Ash and Div. 1st 6s, 1925...*M S	.. ....	.. ....	140½ De 5, 99	139	..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	112 No 13, 99	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	132 Jan 29	130 Jan 26	132 Jan 29	129	134
Do registered.....J J*	131 Jan 29	127 Jan 8	130½ Jan 29	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	106¾ Feb 26	105½ Jan 8	106⅝ Mar 2	106⅜	106½
Do do registered.....*J J	105⅞ Feb 1	105⅞ Feb 1	105⅞ Feb 1	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	96 Sep 21,99	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	83 De 7, 99	83	..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	98½ My 18,99	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923...A O*	114 Feb 10	113 Jan 29	114 Feb 10	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Ap 15, 97	..	..
C. St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930..*J D	135 Feb 9	131 Jan 8	135 Feb 24	..	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g.6s, 1918...*M N	135 Feb 9	132 Jan 2	135 Feb 9	..	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	130½ Mar 1	127 Jan 10	130½ Mar 1	130½	..
North Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	140 Mr 23, 99	..	140
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	95 Jan 12	92½ Jan 26	93 Mar 3	93	93¼
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd.6s,1919.M N*	.. ....	.. ....	108 Oct 4, 99	106	108
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	120 Feb 6	118 Jan 29	120 Feb 6	..	..
Chi & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, ex.up.off...J D*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Oct 28,99	..	..
Choc. Okla. & G. gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1919.J J	103 Jan 17	103 Jan 17	103 Jan 17	..	103½
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A O*	.. ....	.. ....	120 Au 10,99	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	103½ Mr 13,97	..	..
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941.*M N	113¾ Jan 5	113½ Jan 5	113⅛ Jan 5	110	115
City & Sub. R. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922.*J D	.. ....	.. ....	105⅝ April, 95	..	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993.*J D	96¼ Jan 22	94 Jan 2	96¼ Mar 2	95	96
Do Cin. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1936.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	97 Jne 23, 99	..	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st cl.g.4s,1990.M N*	102 Feb 14	101¼ Jan 8	102¼ Feb 23	102	..
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	99 May 4,99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.M S*	.. ....	.. ....	87 Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.J J*	.. ....	.. ....	83 No 22,98	..	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	95¼ Feb 14	93 Jan 18	95¼ Feb 14	..	..
C.,I., S. L. & C. 1st g.4s,Au.,1936.Q F	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Au 28, 99	..	..
Do con 6s, 1920.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	100 Nov., 94	..	..
C., San. & Ham. cn. 1st g.5s,1928.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	118¾ Jne 14,99	..	..
Ind., Bldm. & W. 1st pf. 7s, 1900...J J	.. ....	.. ....	103½ De 13, 99	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	88½ Mar 2	84½ Jan 4	88¼ Mar 2	88	88½
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	29½ Feb 6	25 Jan 8	28 Mar 2	..	..
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....J D	.. ....	.. ....	138½ Jne 6, 99	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	130¾ Jan 30	130 Jan 15	130¾ Jan 30	131¾	..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	.. ....	.. ....	105½ No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I.,1901.*A O	.. ....	.. ....	108½ Fe 10, 99	..	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933.....A O*	108 Feb 24	106 Jan 29	108 Feb 24	..	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	130 Feb 16	128 Jan 5	130 Mar 1	..	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947....J J*	70¾ Feb 14	63 Jan 4	69¼ Mar 2	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	74¾ Feb 16	71¼ Jan 8	73 Mar 3	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929.....*F A	58 Jan 26	52 Jan 4	55¾ Mar 3	55¼	55½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.*A O	.. ....	.. ....	102 Dec., 96	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907...M S*	.. ....	.. ....	126¼ Jne 15,99	121¼	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906...A O*	122 Feb 9	123 Feb 9	122 Feb 9	122½	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914...*M N	142 Jan 26	138 Jan 4	141 Feb 20	..	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	107⅛ Feb 19	107¼ Jan 26	107¼ Feb 18	107¼	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	139 Jan 5	139 Jan 5	139 Jan 11	..	140½
Do do registered.....*J D	.. ....	.. ....	140 Oct 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*J J	136 Jan 12	136 Jan 12	139 Jan 13	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	.. ....	.. ....	122 Sep 15,99	..	..
Do term. & imp. 4s, 1923.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ Jne 30,99	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	101 Au 1, 98	..	..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.M S*	143 Feb 18	143 Feb 13	143 Feb 15	..	..
Do registered.....M S*	.. ....	.. ....	143 May 4,97	..	..
Alb & Sus. 1st con. gtd.7s,1906.*A O	.. ....	.. ....	120½ Ap 21, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*A O	.. ....	.. ....	122 Jne 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	115 Jan 12	115 Jan 12	115 Jan 12	115	116
Do do registered.....*A O	.. ....	.. ....	113 De 12, 99	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921...*M N	.. ....	.. ....	154 Sep 7, 99	150	..
Do registered.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	141 May 8,98	..	..
Den. Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s,1933.A O	.. ....	.. ....	92 Ja 24, 99	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900....M N*	102¾ Jan 19	102¼ Jan 6	102⅝ Jan 27	103	104
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1938.....*J J	99½ Feb 5	96½ Jan 4	98 Mar 3	98	98¼
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	108 No 27,99	..	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928.....*J D	104½ Feb 7	101¾ Jan 10	104½ Feb 28	103	104
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s,1917. M N*	109 Feb 20	109 Feb 20	109 Feb 21	108	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	78 Jan 11	76¼ Jan 8	78 Feb 19	..	..
Det.,Mack. & Mar. 1d.gt.3½s,Ser.A.1911	30½ Feb 23	19 Jan 8	30 Mar 1	26	30
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937..A O*	103¾ Mar 2	107 Feb 27	109¾ Mar 2	107¾	109¾
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	92¼ Fe 11, 98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	114 Mar 3	110 Feb 16	114 Mar 3	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941.*M N	111½ Feb 10	107½ Jan 9	111 Feb 26	110¼	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	118 Jan 26	117 Jan 15	117¼ Feb 14	..	121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	119½ Jan 4	119¼ Jan 4	119½ Jan 4	118	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	116¼ Feb 14	113¾ Jan 5	115¾ Feb 14	113	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	116½ No 15, 99	120	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1925.....*J D	.. ....	.. ....	105½ Ap 14, 99	107¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	142 Jan 22	138 Jan 12	141 Feb 28	..	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	.. ....	.. ....	143 De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	139¼ Feb 15	139 Jan 5	139½ Feb 15	139	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	.. ....	.. ....	140 Fe 6, 99	..	..
Jefferson 1st g'd. g. 5s, Jan.,1900.A O	.. ....	.. ....	106 De 2, 99	106	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982..*M N	116⅝ Mar 3	114 Feb 5	116⅝ Mar 3	..	..
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D.& I.1st c.6s,1943.J J*	.. ....	.. ....	102 Aug., 96	..	..
N. Y. & G'wood L.gtd.g.5s,1946.*M N	.. ....	.. ....	109 Oct 27,98	..	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds.,1996..*J J	90⅞ Jan 25	88 Jan 10	89⅜ Mar 2	89½	90
Do registered.....J J	.. ....	.. ....	93¼ My 25,99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996..*J J	71½ Feb 7	67 Jan 3	70⅝ Mar 3	70½	71
N.Y.Sus. & W. 1st ref. g.5s,1937.*J J	109 Jan 3	107½ Jan 8	106¾ Feb 21	107½	109
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	98 Feb 28	98 Feb 28	98 Feb 28	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	97½ Feb 6	92 Jan 3	96 Mar 2	..	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	111 Mar 2	108¼ Jan 3	111 Mar 2	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942..*J D	105 Jan 6	104 Jan 4	104¾ Mar 2	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g.6s,1910.*A O	117 Jan 15	116½ Jan 25	116½ Jan 23	..	..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933.*F A	.. ....	.. ....	65 No 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	125¼ Feb 24	124¼ Feb 7	125¼ Feb 24	..	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	108½ Feb 17	103 Jan 2	107¾ Mar 3	106½	106
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923.....A O	.. ....	.. ....	110 May, 93	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g.5s,1930..*A O	.. ....	.. ....	110 Sept., 91	100	..
Ev & Ind 1st con.gtd.g.6s,1926..*J J	104 Feb 16	100 Feb 16	103½ Feb 16	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920.A O*	122 Jan 27	120 Jan 17	122 Feb 6	122	125
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	103½ Feb 23	102 Jan 12	103¼ Mar 1	..	104
Do Pt Huron D. 1st g. 5s,1939.*A O	108 Jan 24	105 Jan 18	107¼ Feb 23	..	107⅛
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918..J J*	.. ....	.. ....	101 Mr 20,99	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	80½ May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s,1941..J J	.. ....	.. ....	105 Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g.4-6s,1921.J D*	74¾ Jan 22	70½ Feb 27	71 Mar 3	..	..
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928...J J*	60 Feb 7	55 Jan 4	58 Mar 2	..	..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s,1913.*A O	104 Feb 9	102 Jan 8	104 Feb 9	101	104
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g.5s,1945.A O*	.. ....	.. ....	106 De 12, 98	104½	..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945.J J	89 Feb 5	89 Feb 5	89 Feb 5	89	..
Ga., Car. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929..J J*	99¼ Jan 22	99¼ Jan 22	99¼ Jan 22	..	100½
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A.....	57 Jan 19	54 Feb 20	56 Feb 24	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B.....	7⅞ Jan 18	6½ Jan 3	7 Feb 26	..	..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con.g.4½s,1999.J J*	100 Jan 2	98¾ Feb 27	99¼ Mar 2	..	99½
Col. & H. Val.1st ext.g.4s,1948.A O*	105 Jan 10	102 Jan 8	105 Jan 10	..	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Range for Year 1900. Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990...*J D	92¼ Feb 9		88¼ Jan 9		91⅝ Mar 3	90½	91
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990...F A	93¼ Jan 31		65 Feb 19		66 Mar 3	65½	66
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944...M N*	95¾ Jan 4		92 Feb 9		92 Mar 1	90	91
M.,K. & T. of T.1st gtd.g.5s,1942.M S*	93 Jan 28		91 Jan 1		92½ Feb 28	89½	90½
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990...F A*	77 Jan 3		76 Feb 23		76 Feb 23	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd.g.5s,1940.M N*	.. ....		.. ....		94 De 8, 99	..	..
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s,1906.*M N	.. ....		.. ....		100¾ No 22,99	..	..
Sher.,Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943.*J D	95¼ Feb 2		92½ Jan 27		95 Feb 7	..	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942.*A O	104 Jan 31		102½ Jan 3		104 Feb 23	104	..
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920...M N*	117½ Feb 10		114⅞ Jan 13		117¼ Feb 28	116⅜	117½
Do 3d 7s, 1906...M N*	115 Feb 17		114½ Feb 17		114½ Feb 17	..	..
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917...M S	99 Feb 23		94 Jan 2		95⅞ Mar 2	95½	96
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920...F A*	94 Jan 3		90¼ Feb 26		90¼ Feb 28	90	91
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext.g.4s,1938...F A*	105¾ Jan 6		105¾ Jan 6		105¾ Jan 6	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938...J*	.. ....		.. ....		110 No 11, 99	..	..
St. L. & I.M.gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.*A O	112 Jan 23		109¼ Jan 8		111¼ Mar 3	111	111½
Do do gtd. g. 5s, 1931...*A O	110¾ Feb 7		110 Jan 23		110¾ Feb 7	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929.J*	82 Feb 5		77¾ Jan 8		79½ Mar 3	..	..
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945..J*	110¼ Feb 20		110¼ Feb 20		110¼ Feb 20	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927...J D*	127½ Feb 19		124 Jan 3		127½ Feb 19	126	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927...Q J	.. ....		.. ....		121¾ Jne 30,99	120¼	124
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938...M S*	87 Feb 16		83 Jan 8		84 Mar 3	86	86½
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	108½ Feb 24		107 Jan 9		108¼ Feb 26	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931...*J J	.. ....		.. ....		84 Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st, 1913..J J*	129 Jan 30		126 Jan 8		129 Feb 17	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901...*J J	.. ....		.. ....		101 Sep 12,99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928...*A O	107 Feb 7		104⅞ Jan 6		105 Feb 24	..	..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917...*J J	.. ....		.. ....		111 De 20, 99	110	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Ala.*J J	.. ....		.. ....		108 Mar., 96	110	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br., 1923...*J J	.. ....		.. ....		113 De 1, 99	110	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915. A O	.. ....		.. ....		108½ Aug., 94	110	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903...*J J	110¼ Feb 21		109 Jan 4		110¾ Feb 26	110	..
Do registered...*J J	110 Feb 9		110 Feb 9		110 Feb 24	109½	..
Do deb. 5s of 1883-1904...M S*	108 Feb 21		107 Jan 12		108 Feb 21	105½	..
Do do registered...M S*	107⅞ Feb 1		107⅛ Feb 1		107⅞ Feb 1	102½	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904...M S*	.. ....		.. ....		108½ Fe 21, 98	105½	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905...*J J	.. ....		.. ....		103¼ Jne 26,99	102¾	..
Do do registered...*J D	.. ....		.. ....		104¼ Fe 25, 98	102¾	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1995..*M N	102¾ Feb 13		101 Jan 11		102¾ Feb 13	103	..
Do do registered...*M N	.. ....		.. ....		102¾ Au 1, 99	103	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997...J J*	100¼ Jan 15		100 Jan 2		100½ Mar 3	101½	102
Do do registered...J J	1223		.. ....		112½ Ap 14, 99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998..*F A	97¼ Jan 26		95¾ Feb 1		96½ Feb 24	..	96¾
Do do registered...*F A	.. ....		.. ....		96 De 12, 99	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998..*F A	99 Jan 27		97 Jan 2		97½ Mar 1	97	97½
Do do registered...*F A	97 Jan 10		96¼ Jan 24		96 Feb 10	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361...*J J	114¼ Feb 9		110 Jan 2		114 Mar 2	114	..
Do registered...*J J	113 Feb 14		110 Jan 4		112½ Mar 3	110	112
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936...J J*	110 Feb 27		108 Jan 4		110 Feb 27	..	..
Do registered...J*	.. ....		.. ....		106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. 1st C.1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.1940.J J	.. ....		.. ....		95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered...J J	.. ....		.. ....		104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900...*M N	102¼ Feb 19		101¼ Jan 5		102¼ Feb 19	102¼	..
Do registered...*M N	102¾ Feb 26		101¾ Jan 29		102¾ Feb 26	102½	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	102 Feb 3		102 Feb 3		102 Feb 3	104	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922. A O	129½ Feb 13		128 Feb 27		128 Mar 1	..	129
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918...*M N	.. ....		.. ....		109 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915...*F A	.. ....		.. ....		113 Ap 13, 99	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922...J J*	.. ....		.. ....		107 Au 13,98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	107 Jan 18		106¾ Feb 8		107 Feb 16	105	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927...A O*	.. ....		.. ....		123 Jul 14,99	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	121 Jan 13		120 Feb 26		120 Feb 26	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900...J J*	101½ Feb 1		100¾ Jan 4		101½ Feb 1	101¾	..
Do do registered, 1900...Q J*	101½ Feb 1		100¾ Jan 2		101½ Feb 7	101¾	..
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903...J J*	113⅜ Feb 28		112¾ Jan 19		113⅜ Feb 28	113	..
Do do registered, 1903...J D*	113⅛ Feb 10		112⅛ Jan 10		113½ Feb 10	112¼	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997...*J D	110½ Jan 24		109¼ Jan 6		109¾ Mar 2	109¾	110¼
Do do registered...*J D	.. ....		.. ....		109¼ De 4, 99	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S. 1901..*A O	.. ....		.. ....		108¼ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934...J J*	.. ....		.. ....		122¾ No 3, 99	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902..*M N	109½ Feb 9		108¼ Jan 5		109½ Feb 23	109	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902...*M N	103¼ Feb 8		103¼ Feb 8		103¼ Feb 8	103	..
Do 6s, 1909...M S*	.. ....		.. ....		122 Fe 25, 98	118	..
Do 5s, 1931...*M S	.. ....		.. ....		120 No 20, 99	123	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	.. ....		.. ....		127 De 2, 99	122	..
Do 4s, 1940...*J J	105 Jan 4		105 Jan 4		105 Jan 4	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937...A O*	108½ Feb 14		104¾ Jan 3		108 Mar 1	..	..
Do registered...A O*	103¾ Jan 3		103¾ Jan 3		103½ Jan 3	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903..*J D	.. ....		.. ....		104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000...A O*	188 Jan 27		185¾ Jan 5		188 Feb 27	..	191¼
Do registered......	.. ....		.. ....		187 Nc 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100......	185 Feb 27		185 Feb 27		185 Feb 27	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	.. ....		.. ....		128 De 27, 99	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918...*M N	.. ....		.. ....		125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905...J J*	114 Jan 5		114 Jan 5		114 Jan 5	114¾	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905...J J	.. ....		.. ....		113 Jul 29,99	105½	..
N.Y.,O. & W. ref. 1st g.4s, June, 1992. M S	107½ Feb 10		102 Jan 10		106¾ Feb 28	104	104½
Do do reg., $5,000 only...M S	.. ....		.. ....		101½ No 30,98	..	..
Nor. Pa. Ry. gen. l.g.1st g.6s,1921.*J J	.. ....		.. ....		119½ Ap 12, 99	..	..
Do registered...*J J	.. ....		.. ....		112 Jul 20,99	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923...*F A	.. ....		.. ....		131¼ My 15,99	..	135
Do registered certificates...Q F	.. ....		.. ....		132 Jul 28,99	..	..
N. P. Ry p.lin.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	104⅛ Feb 7		102¼ Jan 2		103⅝ Mar 3	103⅜	103¾
Do registered...Q J	104 Feb 17		103 Jan 8		103½ Feb 26	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047...Q F	67¼ Jan 31		65 Jan 10		66⅝ Mar 3	66¼	66½
Do do registered...Q F	.. ....		.. ....		66 Sep 21,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mch., 1948...Q M	.. ....		.. ....		95 My 11,99	90	90
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933...J J*	118⅝ Feb 8		118 Jan 5		118 Feb 19	116	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	110 Jan 15		110 Jan 15		110 Jan 29	111	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931....*M N	120 Jan 2		120 Jan 2		120 Jan 2	..	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932...*A O	.. ....		.. ....		129 De 1, 99	..	..
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934...*F A	.. ....		.. ....		117½ Au 30,98	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	.. ....		.. ....		101 Fe 23, 97	105	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989.M N*	99½ Jan 26		95 Feb 14		98¾ Mar 2	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con.g.4s,1996..A O*	96 Feb 28		90¼ Jan 3		95½ Mar 2	..	..
Ohio Riv. R.R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	.. ....		.. ....		103 Oct 24,99	106	..
Do gen. 5s, 1937...*A O	95 Feb 1		95 Feb 1		95 Feb 24	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1001....J J*	70 Feb 1		60 Jan 5		70 Feb 1	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946. *J D	103⅛ Feb 16		104¼ Jan 6		108 Feb 26	107⅝	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	105 Jan 16		105 Jan 16		105 Feb 14	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921....J J*	112¾ Jan 19		111¼ Jan 10		112½ Jan 11	..	..
Do registered, 1921...J J*	111¾ Jan 19		111½ Jan 19		111½ Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd. 3½g.col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937.M S*	.. ....		.. ....		102 No 11,98	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	.. ....		.. ....		108 My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944.*M S	.. ....		.. ....		115½ Fe 24, 98	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935....	111 Feb 6		109 Jan 12		111 Feb 6	110	112
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf. 1st 6s, 1920..*J J	100 Jan 18		100 Jan 18		100 Jan 23	100	..
Do Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920......	.. ....		.. ....		100 De 23, 97	..	..
Do E. Div.T.Co.cfs.1st 6s,1020.M S*	99½ Feb 3		94 Jan 22		96 Feb 5	90	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926...M N*	.. ....		.. ....		17 My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. pd....	22 Jan 18		22 Jan 18		22 Jan 18	..	..
Pec. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921..Q F	.. ....		.. ....		120 Ap 28, 99	120½	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921...M N	.. ....		.. ....		96 De 9, 99	95	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932...J D*	.. ....		.. ....		137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	.. ....		.. ....		107½ Oct 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922...J J*	.. ....		.. ....		121 No 26,98	..	..
P., C. & S. L. con. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940. A O*	116 Feb 13		114 Jan 9		116 Feb 13	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942...*A O	116 Feb 13		113⅝ Jan 12		115⅝ Feb 27	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942...M N*	.. ....		.. ....		118 No 23, 98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945...M N*	.. ....		.. ....		107 De 5, 99	..	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900...F A*	.. ....		.. ....		103⅝ Ap 13, 99	..	..
Do registered, 1900...F A*	.. ....		.. ....		104¼ Ap 23, 97	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912...J J*	137 Feb 15		135 Jan 12		137 Feb 15	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912...J J*	136 Mar 1		136 Mar 1		136 Mar 1	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912...A O	134 Feb 15		134 Feb 15		134 Feb 15	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O*	.. ....		.. ....		119½ Oct 4, 99	120	..
C. & P. con. skg. fd. 7s, 1900...M N*	103 Jan 5		102 Jan 12		102 Jan 12	103¼	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A, 1942..*J J	117¼ Feb 2		117¼ Feb 2		117¼ Feb 2	117	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941..J J*	108 Jan 15		106 Jan 15		108 Jan 15	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942...M S	.. ....		.. ....		102 No 10,97	..	..
P. & L. E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928.A O	.. ....		.. ....		114 Mar., 93	..	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. l. 6s, 1932...J J*	.. ....		.. ....		117 Mar., 89	..	..
P., F. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916...J J*	.. ....		.. ....		90 Jne 24,99	90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940...A O*	113¾ Jan 16		113¾ Jan 16		113¾ Jan 16	114½	116
Do 1st con g. 5s, 1943...J J*	.. ....		.. ....		98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917...J J*	100¼ Feb 28		99¾ Jan 18		100¼ Feb 28	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs......	100¼ Jan 26		99¾ Jan 11		100¼ Mar 1	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997...*J J	86 Feb 7		83 Jan 9		85¾ Mar 3	85½	85⅝
Do registered...*J J	.. ....		.. ....		84⅝ De 6, 99	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939...J J*	97¼ Feb 21		94¼ Jan 4		97½ Mar 3	97⅜	97⅝
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l.g.4s,1917..A O	85 Feb 20		85 Feb 20		85 Feb 20	..	..
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939..J D*	.. ....		.. ....		105 No 10, 99	..	..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940...J J*	.. ....		.. ....		74½ De 15, 99	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947..*J J	84¾ Jan 18		82 Jan 3		83 Mar 3	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906.M N*	.. ....		.. ....		110 No 15, 99	112	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906...M N*	113¾ Feb 15		111¼ Jan 30		112½ Feb 16	112	113½
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906...M N*	113 Feb 8		111½ Jan 31		113 Feb 8	112	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919..F A*	.. ....		.. ....		113½ July, 98	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931...J J*	123 Feb 7		123 Feb 7		123 Feb 13	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931...J J*	109¾ Feb 17		106 Jan 4		109¼ Mar 3	..	..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987...A O*	.. ....		.. ....		102½ Oct 3, 99	..	..
Ft. S. & V. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910..*A O	.. ....		.. ....		105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996...J J*	84 Feb 6		79 Jan 8		84 Feb 20	..	84
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947...A O*	.. ....		.. ....		99¾ De 18, 99	..	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929...*A O	96 Feb 19		95 Feb 19		95 Feb 19	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd.cts.,1989.M N*	91 Jan 26		86¼ Jan 2		89¾ Mar 3	89½	90
Do 2d g. 4s, inc.bd.cts., Nov., 1989..J J	61¼ Feb 21		53⅞ Jan 10		61½ Mar 3	61¾	61½
St. P. City Ry Ca. con.g.5s,1937..*J J	115 Feb 7		111 Mar 2		111 Mar 2	..	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931...F A*	.. ....		.. ....		120 Fe 8, 99	117¼	..
Do 2d 5s 1917...A O*	.. ....		.. ....		110½ De 5, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968...*J D	96¼ Feb 1		98 Jan 13		98½ Feb 1	..	98½
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909...A O*	120 Feb 23		119¾ Feb 7		120 Feb 28	120	121
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910...M N*	121½ Feb 16		119¾ Jan 6		121¼ Mar 1	120	122
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933...J J*	141¾ Feb 10		137 Jan 2		141 Feb 27	140	..
Do do registered...J J*	.. ....		.. ....		137¾ Fe 23, 99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s...J J*	115¾ Feb 10		112¼ Jan 2		115½ Feb 14	114½	116
Do do do registered...J J*	.. ....		.. ....		106½ My 29,97	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937...*J D	104½ Jan 24		102¾ Jan 2		104 Feb 19	..	..
Do do registered...*J D	.. ....		.. ....		104 Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922...J J*	.. ....		.. ....		122½ Ja 13, 98	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937...J J*	134¾ Feb 28		120½ Jan 10		134¾ Feb 28	..	..
Do registered...J J*	.. ....		.. ....		115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937...J J*	.. ....		.. ....		118 De 7, 99	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908.*A O	.. ....		.. ....		108 De 4, 99	..	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938...*J D	.. ....		.. ....		120 Ap 11, 99	..	..
Do registered...*J D	.. ....		.. ....		115 Ap 24, 98	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Range for Year 1900. Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S*	.. ....		.. ....		106¾ No 20,99	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919...*J J	.. ....		.. ....		112¾ Oct 2, 99	..	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.*A O	126½ Jan 13		125½ Jan 3		128¾ Jan 13	124	126½
D. 1st g. 5s, 1934...*A O	.. ....		.. ....		112 Mr 17,99	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926...J J*	.. ....		.. ....		104¾ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949..J D	84½ Feb 16		80 Jan 9		83¼ Mar 3	83	83¼
Do do registered...J D	.. ....		.. ....		85 No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949...F A*	100¾ Jan 23		97⅛ Jan 11		98¾ Mar 3	98	98¼
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929..J D	84½ Feb 6		81 Jan 9		83 Mar 1	82⅞	83¼
Ga., Car. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910...F A*	.. ....		.. ....		108 Oct 17,99	107	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905...*J D	106½ Feb 28		106½ Feb 28		106¾ Feb 28	..	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931..*M N	102¾ Jan 31		101 Jan 4		101 Mar 3	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N.7s,1903.J J	.. ....		.. ....		102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937...J J*	110¼ Jan 9		110 Jan 29		110 Jan 29	..	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912...A O*	113 Feb 21		113 Feb 21		110 Feb 21	110	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921...*A O	86 Feb 17		83¾ Jan 9		85½ Mar 3	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*	120½ Feb 28		120½ Feb 28		120½ Feb 28	120½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918...*A O	.. ....		.. ....		124 No 22, 99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927...J J*	.. ....		.. ....		99 De 27, 99	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd.g.4s,1943..*J J	90 Feb 6		75 Jan 9		78 Mar 2	77¼	78¼
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905...F A*	.. ....		.. ....		110 De 14, 98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912. M S*	.. ....		.. ....		106¼ No 17, 97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943...J J*	104¼ Feb 3		101 Jan 2		103½ Mar 3	..	..
S.P.of Ari.gtd.1st g.6s.Mch,1909-10.J J	110¾ Jan 4		110 Jan 2		110 Feb 15	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905.*A O	.. ....		.. ....		107 No 1, 98	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1937...M N*	105½ Jan 19		105½ Jan 19		105¾ Jan 19	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37...M N	107½ Feb 19		104¼ Jan 10		107¾ Feb 21	106	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941.J J*	98¼ Feb 28		95 Jan 4		98 Mar 2	..	..
So. Pac of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911...*J J	.. ....		.. ....		113¾ No 23,98	..	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924.M N	.. ....		.. ....		103¾ De 27, 99	104	106
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.*J J	.. ....		.. ....		98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938...A O*	.. ....		.. ....		106 Au 23,99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994...J J*	108¾ Feb 6		106 Jan 8		108¼ Mar 3	108	108¼
Do registered...J J	.. ....		.. ....		98 Oct 31,98	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s,1996.J J	.. ....		.. ....		108¼ Au 14, 99	108	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	108½ Jan 10		108½ Jan 10		108¾ Jan 10	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918...J J*	.. ....		.. ....		112¼ Au 17,97	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916...J J*	115 Jan 31		115 Jan 31		115 Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900...J J*	101½ Feb 9		101½ Feb 9		101½ Feb 17	101¾	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930...J J*	115¼ Jan 16		114¾ Feb 19		114¾ Feb 19	114	116½
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956...M N*	118½ Feb 17		114 Jan 2		117 Mar 1	117	117½
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	101½ Feb 10		101¼ Jan 10		102 Feb 19	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925...J J*	121 Jan 18		118 Jan 3		120¾ Mar 2	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915...*J J	121½ Feb 9		118¾ Jan 2		121½ Feb 27	..	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909...M S*	101 Jan 11		101 Jan 11		101 Jan 11	116¾	117½
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927...*A O	.. ....		.. ....		105 De 12, 99	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 6s, 1936...*M N	110 Jan 15		109 Jan 8		110 Jan 15	110	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936...*M N	110 Jan 18		108 Jan 4		110 Jan 18	110	..
Do serial, Series D...A O*	.. ....		.. ....		102 Oct 13,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E...*A O	.. ....		.. ....		109 Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924.*F A	.. ....		.. ....		90 Fe 23, 99	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914...J J*	114½ Jan 10		114½ Jan 10		114½ Jan 10	117	118
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919...*M N	105 Jan 3		102 Jan 15		104½ Mar 3	..	105
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950...J J	100¾ Mar 1		93¾ Jan 10		100¾ Mar 1	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1039.A O*	.. ....		.. ....		113 Oct 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944...F A*	.. ....		.. ....		111⅜ No 3, 99	..	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930...A O	111 Jan 19		111 Jan 19		111 Jan 19	111	..
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905.*M S	.. ....		.. ....		107 No 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000...*J D	114 Feb 5		111 Jan 3		113½ Mar 3	113	114
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000...Mar	.. ....		.. ....		50 Oct 27,99	..	..
Do do Trust certificates......	.. ....		.. ....		51½ No 20,99	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937...J J*	125 Jan 15		117⅛ Feb 28		118 Mar 3	..	118½
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935...J J*	110 Mar 1		105 Jan 8		110 Mar 1	110	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1911...F A*	98 Mar 2		92¼ Feb 26		98 Mar 2	96	100
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935...A O*	103½ Mar 2		105 Jan 29		100¼ Mar 2	108	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990.*A O	88 Jan 23		84½ Jan 2		87½ Mar 3	87½	88
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917...J J*	82¼ Feb 9		78 Jan 2		82¼ Feb 26	..	..
Tol., St.L. & K.C. 1st g.6s,1916,tr..*J D	123½ Feb 14		110 Jan 2	

MARCH

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Continued from Page 1.

dends are being paid or on which dividends are expected in the near future, remain fairly firm, and those that are most depressed have small chance of soon entering the list of dividend-paying stocks. Some stocks that are now looked upon as being far from the point where dividends can be paid were the very issues that were bought last Spring with the greatest avidity. Suggestions of the suspension of dividends on one stock that last year was very prominent by reason of an advance of 125 points in three months are of special interest. It is officially admitted that the declaration of the next quarterly dividend on the common stock of the Electric Vehicle Company is now in doubt. The company is said to be earning enough to pay the usual dividend on both issues of its stock, and the desire on the part of some of the Directors to increase the company's surplus account will, it is said, be the only reason for passing the dividend, if indeed such action is taken by the Directors at the end of the present month. This explanation seems to indicate that it is felt that it would have been better to have followed a more conservative course in the matter of dividends, and that the suspension of dividends for the time being will result in the end in much good to the stockholders of the company. The incident appears to illustrate that the suggestions of conservatism are more attentively listened to now than they were this time last year.

The industrials furnished the most active issues of the week, but a good deal of irregularity appeared in the prices of these issues. Most prominent were Distilling of America and National Tube, both of which showed a net advance for the week. National Tube was in good demand throughout the week, and advanced with few reactions to 53½. It closed at 53⅞ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. The common stock was much more active than the preferred, which showed little change. Application has been made to list National Tube on the Stock Exchange, and it is probable that trading in this stock will soon be transferred to the board. Distilling of America common advanced to 8⅞, but reacted a point and closed with a net gain of ⅞ of a point. The preferred stock gained 2¼ points net, closing at 28½ bid. The committee investigating the company's affairs held a meeting during the week, but their report will not be completed for some little time to come.

Amalgamated Copper was not very active. It was strong late in the week and made a net gain of 1½ points, closing at 91 bid. The other copper stocks were dull. An addition to this group was Lady Helen Copper, which was quoted for the first time. This company has a capitalization of $1,000,000, divided into shares of the par value of $1. Of the total capital $200,000 is retained in the treasury of the company. The company's property is stated to be at Pima, Arizona.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	430	..
American Exchange	182½	187½
Astor	500	..
Bowery	285	300
Broadway	240	248
Butchers & Drovers'	80	90
Central	175	185
Chase	425	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3900	4100
Citizens'	140	150
City, new stock	290	295
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	270	..
Continental	135	..
Corn Exchange	350	360
East River	130	..
Fifth National	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2400	..
First National	3250	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Fourth	170	178
Gallatin	400	..
Gansevoort	..	70
German Exchange	230	240
Garfield	1000	..
German-American	120	..
Germania	325	..
Greenwich	160	..
Hamilton	145	155
Hanover	675	725
Hide & Leather	115	..
Home	120	140
Importers & Traders'	515	530
Irving	172½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	225	260
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	775	825
Manhattan	250	275
Market & Fulton	215	230
Mechanics'	194	..
Mechanics & Traders'	90	110
Mercantile	194	..
Merchants'	170	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	415	440
Mount Morris	..	200
Mutual	140	..
National Union	600	625
Nassau	160	..
New Amsterdam	590	..
New York	250	270

Banks—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
New York County	240	..
New York Nat. Exchange	135	..
Ninth	95	99
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	230
Oriental	190	220
Pacific	..	190
Park	225	235
People's	250	..
Phenix	100	105
Plaza	175	..
Produce Exchange	200	190
Republic	200	215
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	275	..
Second	550	..
Seventh	170	..
Shoe & Leather	102	106
State of New York	125	..
Twelfth Ward	115	130
Union Square	210	..
Western National	350	375
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	210	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	195	205
Bankers'	..	200
Brooklyn	400	..
Central	2100	2250
Central Realty Bond and Trust	250	..
Continental	375	..
City	315	..
Colonial	..	400
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1200	1425
Fifth Avenue	400	475
Franklin	300	325
Guaranty	690	700
Hamilton	270	..
International B. & T.	..	140
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	390	..
Manhattan	350	..
Manufacturers'	310	..
Mercantile	775	..
Metropolitan	400	450
Morton	400	..
Nassau	188	200
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1400	1450
N. Y. Security & Trust	700	775
North American	148	152
People's Trust	338	..
Produce Exchange	..	125
Real Estate	300	..
State	400	..
Title Guaranty & T.	370	390
Trust Company of America	192	194
Trust Company of New York	..	200
Union	1390	1415
U. S. Mortgage Trust	475	525
United States	1575	..
Washington Trust	295	..
Williamsburg	190	200

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	22½	24
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	88	89
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	63½	65
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	92	93½
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	80	90
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	105½	107
Union Ferry	37	38½
Union Ferry bonds	99	100

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	110	115
Commonwealth	90	105
Continental	540	..
Eagle	230	240
Empire City	85	90
German-American	500	..
Germania	285	300
Globe & Rutgers	50	70
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	100	106
Hanover	160	165
Home	208	..
Kings County	145	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	160	170
North River	140	147
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	105	115
Phenix, Brooklyn	180	185
Stuyvesant	70	..
United States	115	125
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	420	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	113	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	109
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	100	100½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	100	102
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	236
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	115	117
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	109	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	138	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	100	102
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	86	..
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	115	135
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	112	115
D. D. E. B. & B. 5. p. c. scrip.	95	97
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	108	112
42d St. & Grand St.	385	410
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	50	60
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	85	88
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	83	84½
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	109	112
Nassau Electric 4s	91	93
New Orleans Traction com.	..	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	..	98
Ninth Avenue	198	203
North Jersey Street Ry.	28	29
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	86	89
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	19¾	20¾
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
Second Avenue stock	199	201
Second Ave 1st m. 5s	107	108
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	117
Sixth Avenue stock	208	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	111	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	395	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	114	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	114	116
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113¾	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	109	111

Street Railways—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Worcester Traction common	20	25
Worcester Electric pf.	100	105

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrell & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	91	92
Am. Agricultural Chems.	25	28
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	75	78
American Air Power	37	40
American Bank Note	65	68
American Bicycle	14	15¾
American Bicycle pf.	45	46½
American Bicycle bonds	..	87¼
American Press Association	95	96
American Type Founders	61	65
American Woolen	21¼	22½
American Woolen pf.	82½	83
Arizona Lead	12½	15⅞
Asphalt of America	11	12
Barney & Smith Car	12	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	99	105
Barney & Smith Car bonds	103	106
British Columbia Copper	8½	10
Central & South American Tel.	107	108
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	345	380
Chicago & Alton subscrips.	108½	109½
Chicago & Alton 3s (new)	93	96
Consolidated Fireworks	10	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	70	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	8
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	33	43
Crampe' Ship & Engine Bldg.	76	90
Distilling Company of America	7⅞	8½
Distilling Co. of America pf.	28½	29½
Electric Boat	14	16
Electric Boat pf.	..	35
Electric Vehicle	35	40
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	90
Electro-Pneumatic	⅞	1
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	22
General Chemical	63	65
General Chemical pf.	98	101
Havana Commercial	15	17
Havana Commercial pf.	58	59½
Illinois Transportation	2	2½
International Pump	17½	18½
International Pump pf.	63½	65
Lorillard pf.	92	96
Markeen Copper	5	7
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	210
National Gramophone	45	50
National Salt	49	50
National Salt pf.	78	80
National Tube	53½	53¼
National Tube pf.	93½	93½
New England Transportation	5	..
New York Transportation	6⅞	7¼
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	165	180
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86½	88
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	21⅝	23
Procter & Gamble	380	400
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93	94
Rubber Goods	29	30
Rubber Goods pf.	81	83
Singer Manufacturing	625	725
Sloss-Sheffield	28½	30½
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	67	69
Standard Coupler	39¼	41
Standard Coupler pf.	115	..
Standard Oil	524	529
Storage Power	..	15
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Swift & Co.	100	101
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	108
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Texas Pacific Coal	70	..
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	107	..
Union Typewriter	28½	29¾
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
United Shoe Machinery	30	32
United Shoe Machinery pf.	23	23¼
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅝
Virginia Coal, Iron & C.	23	25
Virginia C., I. & C. 5s, 1949	62	63
Westinghouse Air Brake	390	410
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1½	1⅝
Buffalo City	5	8
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	69	71
Central Union 5s, 1927	103	104
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	104	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas bonds	76	79
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	59	62
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	100	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	103	105
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	59	62
Lafayette Gas bonds	60	65
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	59	62
Madison (Wis.)	77	80
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1925	107	109
Mutual	280	300
New Amsterdam	26	26½
New Amsterdam pf.	44	45
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	96½	97
N. E. Gas & Coke	19	21
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	70½	71⅛
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. con 5s, 1945	103	106
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	59	62
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s, 1937	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	54½	56
Standard (New York)	100	117
Standard pf.	138	145
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	..	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	85	90
Western (Milwaukee)	95	98
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	102	105

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@2½ per cent., closing on Saturday at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £243,074 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 45.19, became 43.66 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 650,000f gold and 1,925,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82⅞ for sixty days, $4.86¼@$4.86⅝ for demand, $4.86⅞@$4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.17½ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94⅞@94 15-16; guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—17@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended March 3, 1900	$13,124,987
Week ended March 4, 1899	11,980,557
From Jan. 1, 1900	99,538,790
From Jan. 1, 1899	87,309,711

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 27, 1900	$9,313,517
Week ended Feb. 28, 1899	7,179,610
From Jan. 1, 1900	60,966,197
From Jan. 1, 1899	78,490,389

Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 2, 1900	$134,828
Week ended March 3, 1899	20,790
From Jan. 1, 1900	847,624
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,749,814

Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 2, 1900	$126,296
Week ended March 3, 1899	172,924
From Jan. 1, 1900	6,406,651
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,989,859

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 2, 1900	$152,184
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,556,057

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 3, 1899	$5,530
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,760,425

Imports of Silver.

Week ended March 2, 1900	$56,365
Week ended March 3, 1899	27,901
From Jan. 1, 1900	629,919
From Jan. 1, 1899	536,355

Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 2, 1900	$1,024,822
Week ended March 3, 1899	996,066
From Jan. 1, 1900	8,523,024
From Jan. 1, 1899	8,961,907

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 2, 1900	$967,957
Week ended March 3, 1899	968,197
From Jan. 1, 1900	7,893,105
Week ended Jan. 1, 1899	8,425,552

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 2, 1900	$191,193
Week ended March 3, 1899	48,691
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,477,543
From Jan. 1, 1899	4,286,169

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 2, 1900	$1,150,620
Week ended March 3, 1899	1,169,022
From Jan. 1, 1900	14,958,705
From Jan. 1, 1899	10,951,296

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 2, 1900	$959,427
Week ended March 3, 1899	1,120,831
From Jan. 1, 1900	13,449,162
From Jan. 1, 1899	6,665,127

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the reserve of $6,037,000. The banks now hold a surplus of $13,641,550 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in the loans of $9,621,000, a decrease in specie of $4,507,000, a decrease in legal tenders of $767,400, an increase in deposits of $3,050,400, and an increase in circulation of $802,800.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Mch. 3, 1900.	Feb. 24, 1900.	Mch. 4, '99.
Loans	$758,076,100	$745,455,100	$780,997,700
Specie	158,177,900	162,684,900	193,407,100
Legal tenders	62,942,900	63,710,300	54,873,600
Net deposits	829,917,000	826,866,600	914,810,300
Circulation	18,074,300	17,971,500	14,495,200

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Mch. 3, 1900.	Feb. 24, 1900.	Mch. 4, '99.
Specie	$158,177,900	$162,684,900	$193,407,100
Legal tenders	62,942,900	63,710,300	54,873,600
Total reserve	$221,120,800	$226,395,200	$253,280,700
Reserve req'd against dep.	207,479,250	206,716,650	228,702,575
Surplus of reserve above legal req'rements	$13,641,550	$19,678,550	$24,578,125

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,787,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,675
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,968,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,693,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,222,025	35,599,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,575	34,373,825	25,688,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,334,900	22,959,325
March 4	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,823,500

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$13,641,550	1895	$28,054,500
1899	24,578,125	1894	75,778,900
1898	20,823,500	1893	6,503,125
1897	55,556,925	1892	21,292,225
1896	23,234,500	1891	10,880,975

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
March 1, 1900	£28,972,051	.....
March 2, 1899	33,742,677	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
March 1, 1900	76,792,328	£45,670,385
March 2, 1899	72,910,921	47,900,071
BANK OF GERMANY.		
March 1, 1900	28,746,000	14,809,000
March 2, 1899	29,255,000	15,071,000
RUSSIA.		
March 1, 1900	83,751,000	6,149,000
March 2, 1899	90,421,000	4,460,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
March 1, 1900	37,836,000	9,123,000
March 2, 1899	29,832,000	10,412,000
SPAIN.		
March 1, 1900	13,616,000	14,978,000
March 2, 1899	11,202,000	9,646,000
ITALY.		
March 1, 1900	15,427,000	1,593,000
March 2, 1899	15,673,000	2,384,000
NETHERLANDS.		
March 1, 1900	5,254,000	6,637,000
March 2, 1899	4,213,000	6,859,000
BELGIUM.		
March 1, 1900	2,925,000	1,462,000
March 2, 1899	3,147,000	1,574,000
Total for week	£300,319,379	£99,823,385
Total preceding week	299,112,305	99,065,385
Corresponding date last year	299,496,598	98,306,071

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing. Mar. 3. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..		..		*210	Oct. 13, 1899
140	160	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1900 4	..		..		145	Dec. 27, 1899
2½	3¾	American Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300	..	4	Feb. 15	3	Feb. 13	3¼	Feb. 16, 1900
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf.	3,984,900	..	..		..		*24	Oct. 10, 1899
16½	17	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	*15	Jan. 19	*15	Jan. 19	*15	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1899 3	..		..		*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Jan., 1900 1	..		..		100	Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1900 2	..		..		106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	..	..		..		21	Feb. 15, 1899
..	..	**Central Coal & Coke**	1,500,000	..	..		..		20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1900 1¾	..		..		171	Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Mar. 1, 1900 1¾	..		..		*193½	Feb. 15, 1899
..	..	Chicago Consol. Traction	15,000,000	..	39⅝	Jan. 15	37½	Jan. 2	39	Feb. 5, 1900
..	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	22,396,630	Jan. 5, 1900 1¾	199½	Feb. 6	198	Jan. 4	190¼	Feb. 20, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900 4	..		..		102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900 1½	..		..		120	June 4, 1898
136	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1900 1¾	..		..		*138¾	Oct. 25, 1899
2½	3½	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	..	..		..		2½	Dec. 2, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	338,700	..	..		..		30	June 9, 1899
14	15	**Des Moines & Ft. D.**	4,283,100	..	16¼	Feb. 7	13½	Jan. 15	14	Feb. 24, 1900
95	..	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	..		..		110	June 20, 1899
375	400	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1900 3¾	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20, 1900
..	..	Erie Telegraph & Telephone	5,000,000	Jan. 8, 1900 1¼	122½	Feb. 23	101	Jan. 3	121½	Feb. 24, 1900
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Rio Grande**	3,108,100	..	..		..		21½	Oct. 21, 1899
98½	100	**Glucose Sugar Ref.** pf.	12,619,300	Mar. 1, 1900 1¾	101⅝	Feb. 1	98	Jan. 2	100	Feb. 23, 1900
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan., 1900 1½	..		..		*106½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2½	..		..		*45	Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1900 1½	..		..		*101	June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1900 1½	..		..		*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1900 4	..		..		*380	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Feb. 26, 1900 50c	..		..		*105	May 20, 1899
70	..	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Feb. 26, 1900 50c	*70	Jan. 22	65	Feb. 6	65	Feb. 6, 1900
99	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 2	*100½	Feb. 13	*99	Jan. 26	*100	Feb. 16, 1900
3	4	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,000	..	..		..		3¾	Dec. 22, 1899
15	17	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	3,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899 ½	16	Feb. 2	15	Feb. 2	15	Jan. 20, 1900
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..		..		*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	..	..		..		7½	Nov. 9, 1899
30	38	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	40	Feb. 13	30	Jan. 2	*32	Feb. 20, 1900
60	70	Knickerbocker Ice. pf. (Chi.)	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3	66	Feb. 6	66	Feb. 6	*67	Feb. 24, 1900
75½	77	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, 1899 1¼	80	Jan. 5	73	Feb. 7	77	Feb. 19, 1900
..	101	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1899 3½	100	Jan. 4	96	Jan. 11	*100½	Feb. 14, 1900
194	210	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29, 1900 3½	*200	Jan. 6	*197	Jan. 6	*200	Jan. 6, 1900
50	55	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896 1	55	Jan. 30	47½	Jan. 4	50	Feb. 24, 1900
7	9	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	..	6¼	Jan. 30	6¼	Jan. 30	6¼	Jan. 30, 1900
70	..	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	Jan. 1, 1900 2	75	Feb. 16	75	Feb. 16	75	Feb. 16, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,009,000	Dec. 30, 1899 5	..		..		*152	May 31, 1899
16	20	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	..	17½	Jan. 3	15	Jan. 2	17	Feb. 23, 1900
184½	187½	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1900 3½	183½	Jan. 13	183½	Jan. 13	*183½	Feb. 6, 1900
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..		..		*62	Dec. 15, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..		..		3½	June 9, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs.	..	..	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10, 1900
36	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 2	..		..		36	Oct. 27, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900 2½	..		..		*124	Jan. 28, 1897
72	79	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900 2	85	Jan. 31	79	Feb. 13	79	Feb. 13, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1900 1	..		..		88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	..	..		..		*7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	17,381,300	July 2, 1898 1	..		..		*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2,245,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..		..		75½	Oct. 7, 1899
60	65	**Pacific Coast** 2d pf.	3,914,400	Feb. 1, 1900 1	66¾	Jan. 2	64¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 16, 1900
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..		..		*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900 1¾	..		..		*110	June 26, 1899
390	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	..		..		*375	June 17, 1899
..	..	Père Marquette	10,145,500	..	20¼	Jan. 31	20	Jan. 29	20½	Jan. 31, 1900
..	..	Père Marquette pf.	10,162,200	..	55¼	Jan. 31	53½	Jan. 31	55¼	Jan. 31, 1900
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 7	..		..		*117	May 16, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1900 3	..		..		*137	Mar. 3, 1899
8	10	**Quicksilver** pf.	4,291,300	May 15, 1899 ½	10	Jan. 4	10	Jan. 4	10	Jan. 4, 1900
190	200	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 4	..		..		*200½	Dec. 11, 1899
130	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1¼	*134	Jan. 30	*130	Feb. 3	*130	Feb. 7, 1900
6	6½	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	..	6½	Jan. 4	6	Jan. 15	6	Feb. 19, 1900
44	48	St. J. & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,491,000	Jan. 31, 1900 2	49⅞	Jan. 2	49⅞	Jan. 2	*42	Feb. 19, 1900
59¾	60½	Silver bullion certs.	..	..	59½	Jan. 16	59½	Jan. 16	59½	Jan. 16, 1900
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3½	..		..		*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan., 1900 2½	..		..		100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf.	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 1	*160	Feb. 2	*155	Jan. 5	*160	Feb. 2, 1900
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	..	..		..		10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	..		..		*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
14	15	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	..	15¾	Feb. 16	11½	Jan. 17	14¾	Feb. 20, 1900
20	25	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	..		..		24	Nov. 20, 1899
40	50	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	3,765,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	..		..		45	Dec. 19, 1899
8	..	Tol., Peoria & Western	4,076,900	..	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 29, 1900
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf.	5,805,000	..	..		..		5	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	2,082,200	Jan. 1, 1900 1¾	139	Jan. 31	136	Jan. 2	139	Feb. 7, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 ½	..		..		64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1900 2½	*212¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	..	..		..		*12	Nov. 21, 1899
5	12	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	..	13½	Feb. 23	12½	Feb. 23	12½	Feb. 23, 1900
160	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 1, 1900 3½	..		..		165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..		..		*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1½	..		..		120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,696	..	..		..		*88	Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900 3	..		..		*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Harlem, Long Island, Morris and Essex, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. New Central Coal is $20 par, American Coal $25 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
March 3	$1,029,735,849	$55,318,914
*Feb. 24	878,185,580	46,339,547
*Feb. 17	925,315,975	45,246,144
Feb. 10	1,108,332,089	43,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,052,852	59,007,580
Jan. 27	972,111,857	49,416,839
Jan. 20	1,000,176,062	56,906,393
Jan. 13	1,097,626,402	58,654,808
*Jan. 6	1,145,108,226	62,735,007
*Dec. 30	980,902,565	46,339,990
Dec. 23	1,428,305,943	58,302,736
Dec. 16	1,349,644,928	51,807,123
Dec. 9	1,114,066,435	45,117,038
*Dec. 2	1,030,136,966	46,097,791
Nov. 25	1,086,762,288	53,682,106
Nov. 18	1,283,854,833	55,800,585
*Nov. 11	1,091,754,797	37,124,068
Nov. 4	1,284,266,145	54,874,678
Oct. 28	1,099,029,146	54,975,290
Oct. 21	1,292,535,092	56,925,983
Oct. 14	1,165,902,485	53,281,196
Oct. 7	1,450,852,852	60,504,730
†Sept. 30	749,284,101	36,614,803
Sept. 23	1,859,038,286	58,854,915
Sept. 16	1,068,745,288	43,451,021
†Sept. 9	886,529,474	43,742,423
Sept. 2	933,858,272	53,235,980
Aug. 26	972,668,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	965,519,733	49,330,721
Aug. 12	906,780,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,029,889,475	54,447,146
July 29	876,946,085	57,845,069
July 22	980,471,913	55,582,502
July 15	1,196,806,402	63,865,319
*July 8	1,026,944,853	64,469,370
July 1	1,165,838,116	66,853,488
June 24	945,788,583	62,453,896
June 17	1,137,483,946	60,804,479
June 10	1,039,205,504	56,514,127
*June 3	954,342,883	56,274,907
May 27	1,221,015,611	69,888,053
May 20	1,245,262,955	69,891,513
May 13	1,394,833,511	77,221,234
May 6	1,439,472,905	72,053,497
April 29	1,301,119,399	67,722,256
April 22	1,262,919,610	71,752,582
April 15	1,434,346,228	82,324,404
April 8	1,533,080,641	77,873,938
April 1	1,288,880,167	69,816,986
March 25	1,247,987,095	74,448,296
March 18	1,246,322,759	67,731,548
March 11	1,351,879,527	70,573,538
March 4	1,252,080,589	74,080,301

*Five days. †Four days.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, March 4.—There was a fair cloth business at the beginning of last week for India and China, but ever since cotton has been running much too fast, and only urgent orders have been put forward. These small commands seem rather plentiful from the minor markets, but the aggregate is less than the output. Engagements, however, are still heavy, and all the producers now want is full covering on the daily cotton basis.

Home trade is fair. Fancy-colored, bleached, printed, and figured goods are doing well. In yarns current needs only are being covered. Prices are strong, being 3-16 of a farthing higher.

Germany had an active week's trade, yarns following cotton easily.

France continues active and deeply engaged, with prices rising.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, March 3, total transactions included 3,126,389 shares of stock, $9,081,000 bonds, including $204,900 Government and $80,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS.	Mch. 4 '99.	Mch. 3, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	4,038,567	3,126,389	911,998
Mining	14,875	1,600	13,275
Banks	225	25	200
BONDS.			
	Mch. 4 '99.	Mch. 3, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$24,261,750	$9,951,500	$15,310,250
State	79,000	80,000	*1,000
Government	285,000	204,900	121,100

*Increase.

Geo. H. Holt & Co.,
10 WALL ST., N.Y.
BANKERS,
Members of New York Stock Exchange

Dealers in Investment Securities. Purchase bond issues of solvent corporations, and act as Fiscal and Transfer Agents. Execute orders at the New York Stock Exchange, either for cash or on margin. Daily market letter issued. Correspondence solicited.

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George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, Jr.
Moffat & White,
BANKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000
Surplus and Profits. 1,700,000
Deposits . . . 26,000,000

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Astor Place Bank,
Broadway & Spring St. Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank, Queens County Bank,
72d St. & Columbus Ave. Borough of Queens.

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ESTABLISHED 1868.
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STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
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MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
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U. S. FLOUR MILLING CO.
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NORTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH CO.
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MARCH 1900

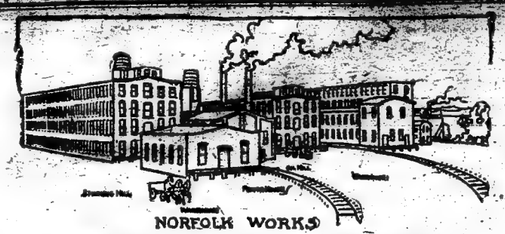

NORFOLK WORKS.

MONEY TO BE MADE IN COTTON OIL & FIBRE.

CONSERVATIVE BUSINESS, WITH AN ESTABLISHED MARKET.

The Cotton Oil & Fibre Company, of Norfolk, Va., and Philadelphia, is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $3,000,000, half preferred and half common. There is no bonded indebtedness and none can be created without the consent of the stockholders.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES POLLOCK, President, Philadelphia, Carpet Manufacturer.
W. W. GIBBS, Vice-President, Philadelphia, Capitalist.
C. A. FURBUSH, Treasurer, Philadelphia, Woolen Manufacturer.
E. R. WATSON, Secretary, Philadelphia, President Northern National Bank.
D. LOWENBERG, Norfolk, Va., Capitalist.
CLAYTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia, City Treasurer of Philadelphia.
JAMES A. McCULLOUGH, Philadelphia, Wool Merchant.
FRANK R. SHATTUCK, Philadelphia, Counsellor at Law.
ISRAEL W. DURHAM, Philadelphia, Insurance Commissioner.
J. J. McCLOSKEY, Philadelphia, Wool Merchant.
GEO. M. COFFIN, New York, Vice President Phenix Mutual Bank.
FRANK J. DUNHAM, New York, Dunham Mfg. Co.
G. H. B. MARTIN, Camden, N. J., Solicitor.

Over $400,000 has already been invested in property and machinery and to secure additional working capital, the Company hereby offers for subscription 24,000 shares of its preferred stock, par value $25.

This Company has exceptional advantages over other companies in the manufacture of Cotton Seed Oil, by reason of exclusive patents for cleaning the seed, thus saving damage from heating or sweating and reducing the bulk of the seed for shipment.

The location of the Company's plant at Berkley, opposite Norfolk, enables it to command a wide territory for the purchase of Cotton Seed, in which there are no competitive mills, where labor and coal are exceptionally cheap, and from which location the oil can be shipped to Europe at lower rates than prevail at other seaports.

The mill has a capacity for crushing 120 tons of Cotton Seed daily, and can be utilized for the production of Linseed and Peanut Oil when other Cotton Oil mills are compelled to lie idle. It has a refinery where crude oil can be refined, with a capacity of 300 bbls. daily.

This Company has in connection with its Cotton Seed Mill a Cotton Spinning Mill, 5,000 lbs. daily capacity for producing Cotton Yarn, consuming all the short staple coming from the seed, which is useless to other Cotton Seed Oil Companies, this Company alone having combined a Cotton Yarn Spinning Mill with a Cotton Seed Crushing Mill.

This Company owns and operates in Philadelphia a large factory for fibre and cotton mattresses, stair pads, pillows, antiseptic curled cocoa and other fibres, with a well established and profitable business.

It is conservatively estimated that the business of the Company will exceed $750,000 annually, with a safe average profit of 20 per cent. thereof, or $150,000, which will pay a dividend of 6 per cent. on both the preferred and common stock and leave a surplus besides.

For the 24,000 shares of preferred stock now remaining in the Treasury, subscriptions will be received at $12.50 per share, and with each share so purchased will be given one share of the common stock, par value $25, full paid and unassessable. The preferred stock is entitled to have dividend of 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount paid in, which is accumulative, and after a dividend of 6 per cent. upon the common stock, both stocks share equally in the profits. It is the intention of the Company to begin the payment of dividends on the preferred stock in July next.

Subscriptions will be received as above by
ANDREW McKINNEY & CO., Members New York Stock Exchange, No. 52 Broadway, New York.
The Norfolk Bank for Savings and Trusts, Norfolk, Va.,
The Land Title & Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

The subscription books are now open and will close promptly on Monday, March 12th, 1900, at 3 P. M. Allotments will be made as promptly as possible, the right being reserved to reject applications, to close the subscriptions earlier than the time mentioned, and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for.

Application for listing this stock upon the exchanges in Philadelphia and Baltimore will be promptly made.

Additional information cheerfully furnished on application to the

COTTON OIL AND FIBRE CO.,
Philadelphia and Norfolk, or any of the above named fiscal agents.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

NEW YORK.

NOS. 16, 18, 20 & 22 WILLIAM STREET.

CHARTERED 1822.

Capital, $1,000,000.00 **Surplus, $5,525,000.00**

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THOS. J. BARNETT, 2d Vice-President. WILLIAM B. CARDOZO, Asst. Secy.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary. CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, Asst. Secy.

Samuel Sloan, William Waldorf Astor, James Roosevelt, D. O. Mills, Robert F. Ballantine, Franklin D. Locke, George F. Baker, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Hugh D. Auchincloss, James Stillman, Edward R. Bell, Henry A. C. Taylor, D. H. King, Jr., Henry Hentz, Robert C. Boyd, E. R. Holden, William Rowland, Edwin S. Marston, Moses Taylor Pyne, S. S. Palmer, Edward R. Bacon, H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Cleveland H. Dodge, John L. Riker, Daniel S. Lamont, A. G. Agnew, Archibald D. Russell.

THE PEOPLES TRUST COMPANY

172 MONTAGUE ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, } N. Y. CITY.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, - - $2,360,000.00

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J. G. DETTMER, First Vice President. HORACE J. MORSE, Second Vice President.
EDWARD JOHNSON, Secretary. CHARLES A. BOODY, Ass't Secretary.

Transacts a General Trust Co. Business
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Dominick & Dominick,

100 BROADWAY.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
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STATEMENT FEBRUARY 28, 1900, AT CLOSE OF FIRST YEAR:

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City Bonds	$1,345,000 00
Other Bonds and Securities	300,730 00
Bonds and Mortgages	49,000 00
Bills Purchased	270,411 57
Loans on Collaterals	8,059,202 01
Cash in Vault and Banks	1,333,333 66
Overdrafts	35 23
Furniture and Fixtures	14,106 66
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable	46,114 48
	$11,467,983 61

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	215,267 75
Deposits:	
General $9,029,129 26	
In Trust 187,698 74	9,216,828 00
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable	35,887 86
	$11,467,983 61

Began Business March 1, 1899.

Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

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BANKERS,
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Transact a general banking business; act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

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Cable Address, "Goskite." 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.

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Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

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Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kilbne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtis,	John S. Dickerson
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard.
	W. Seward Webb.

The Mercantile Trust Co.,

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $6,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,

No. 30 Nassau Street.

Capital, surplus and Undivided Profits, **$900,000.**

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Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

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Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Lansdale Boardman,
James I. Raymond,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
Joel F. Freeman,	Frank S. Witherbee.

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THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital $1,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits..$1,250,000

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Joel B. Erhardt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Joseph N. Hallock,	R. A. C. Smith,
William Jay,	H. H. Vreeland,
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Andrew Mills,	William C. Whitney,
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MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.

WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000

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DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Colder; rain or snow; winds becoming high northeasterly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,649. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.
Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c.; cash cotton, 8 13-16c.

FOREIGN.—A large force of British, including the Kimberley Light Horse, is on its way from Kimberley to relieve Mafeking. They expect a fight at Fourteen Streams, where they intend to cross the Vaal. Lord Roberts's army rests on both sides of the Modder about five miles from a Boer force estimated at 6,000 men. The American Building at the Paris Exposition grounds is nearing completion. The rush of British merchants to clear goods from bond continued yesterday. The British Government war budget was yesterday approved by the House of Commons. It estimates the cost of the war at £60,000,000.—Pages 1 and 3.

LEGISLATURE.—Gov. Roosevelt, it is said, will send a special message to the Legislature urging the passage of the Fallows Anti-Ramapo bill. Many delegations of New York business men were at Albany last night urging anti-Ramapo legislation. Senator Ford and Assemblyman Fallows deny that they will introduce a bill to increase the New York City police force. A bill for pensions for superannuated New York city employes was introduced by Senator Ford. Senator Coffey introduced a bill to recreate the grade of Inspector General on the Governor's staff. A number of New York city bills were passed.—Page 12.

Page 1.

Hardenbergh & Co.'s retail carpet warehouse, on Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, was destroyed and four other buildings were damaged by fire last night.

Page 3.

In indefinite terms, but unmistakably, the Recorder yesterday called the attention of the March Grand Jury to the affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Page 6.

The Council of the New York University yesterday accepted a gift of $100,000, to be used in building a colonnade to commemorate great Americans.

Justice Fitzgerald has appointed a referee to examine Edward S. Savage, Trustee of the National Light and Power Company, whom investors in the concern are pressing for the return of their money.

Page 7.

Gen. Bates's force has occupied several towns in Southern Luzon, driving the Filipinos out. The rebels left sixty-four dead on the field. The Americans lost two killed. President McKinley has sent the State Department Philippine records to the Senate.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday informed Senator John Ford that he would veto the bills increasing the expenses of the Fire and Street Cleaning Departments. The measures, Senator Ford says, probably will be dropped.

Page 16.

Much discussion has been caused in official circles in the city by the Controller's charge that the municipality is being legally robbed by persons who sell supplies to the various departments at rates higher than those prevailing in the open market.

Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 13.
Court Calendars.—Page 14.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 13.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

SENATOR WOLCOTT DIVORCED.

DENVER, Col., March 5.—Before Judge Allen of the District Court, Mrs. Francis M. Wolcott was to-day granted an absolute divorce from Senator Wolcott on the ground of desertion. The complaint was not filed until to-day. Senator Wolcott was not present, and no evidence was introduced for the defense.

SLEET STORM IN CHICAGO.

Elevated Traffic Blocked for a Time—Trains Late.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 5.—Chicago was visited by a sleet storm last night, with just enough of it accompanied by cold to inconvenience street traffic and embarrass elevated railroad companies. Before any serious damage was done the weather moderated and instead of freezing the sleet was converted into slush ankle deep.

The South Side Elevated Railroad was tied up during the early stages of the storm and traffic seriously inconvenienced. The other elevated railroads and the trolley lines were also bothered. Incoming trains were late.

OWES $801,576, NO ASSETS.

J. F. Seiberling Files a Bankruptcy Petition in Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 5.—J. F. Seiberling, formerly an extensive manufacturer in Akron, Ohio, filed a petition in bankruptcy here to-day in the United States District Court. The liabilities are placed at $801,576, with practically no assets.

Claims amounting to $368,334 are secured by bank, street car, and Akron Cereal Company stock. Many debts are in connection with the failure of the J. F. Seiberling Mower and Reaper Company.

DEWEY ENJOYING HIMSELF.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 5.—Admiral and Mrs. Dewey continue to attract much attention and throngs of people congregate about the Lakewood Hotel at all hours watching to see them. This morning Admiral and Mrs. Dewey took a long walk through the pine woods.

This afternoon they enjoyed a two hours' drive, going through Cathedral Drive in Pine Park, around Lake Carasaljo to Cemetery Hill and the North Woods. This evening they took their seats in the grand lobby with Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus, Miss Straus, and several other friends to listen to another special concert by the hotel's orchestra.

So many people are desirous of meeting the Admiral that he and Mrs. Dewey have decided to hold a reception in the Lakewood Hotel next Thursday evening from 8:30 to 9:30 o'clock. A ball will follow the reception.

LABOR INFLUX TO ALABAMA.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 5.—There is a large influx of skilled labor from the North into the Birmingham district. Every man is needed for new industries here.

Resumption of operations at the Bessemer Rolling Mill after ten years' idleness took from the force at the Gate City and Birmingham Rolling Mills of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, and the places are being rapidly filled by men from Youngstown and Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, and Pittsburg. Several hundred skilled operatives have also been engaged for the new steel mill in Ensley.

Altogether 1,000 skilled operatives will have been imported into the district within the year, and 1,000 negroes have been imported from Georgia to work in the coal and ore mines.

Newspaper Man Shot at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 5.—H. A. Stephenson, a traveling representative of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, was shot and seriously injured this afternoon in the rotunda of the Peabody Hotel by Frank Williamson, a Deputy Sheriff of Crittenden County, Ark. The injured man, who was wounded in the abdomen, was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital. Williamson was arrested. Stephenson had a difficulty with M. F. Brey, an old Memphis citizen, and Williamson interfered.

SUGAR DIVIDEND CUT SEVEN-EIGHTHS

Trust's Rude Surprise for the Holders of Common Stock.

RATE OF 1 1-2, NOT QUARTERLY

Promises No Increase for the Year—Refining Company Acts in Advance of Announced Meeting—Wall Street Under Misapprehension.

The Directors of the American Sugar Refining Company treated Wall Street to a surprise yesterday when at noon, two days in advance of the announced meeting day, they met and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock of the company and a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the common stock.

But, great as was this surprise, it will be followed to-day, it is positively stated, by a much ruder one, when investors and speculators alike learn that the dividend on the common stock is not a quarterly one, nor at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum—as the Sugar Trust management, whether intentionally or otherwise, led Wall Street to believe—but merely a 1½ per cent. dividend, which may not be further increased for the remainder of the year. To those buyers, particularly, who supported the stock when it fell to 97, believing that 6 per cent. for the year was assured, this announcement, founded on an official statement from the Secretary of the company, will be especially disappointing. As is pointed out by one well-known Stock Exchange broker, at 97 per share Wall Street buyers consider some 6 per cent. stocks as good investment. Stocks whose dividend returns may not be more than 1½ per cent. per annum are not, however, it was added, ordinarily regarded in the same favorable light.

STREET HEARD VAGUE RUMORS.

The meeting yesterday was one of the shortest Sugar Trust meetings on record, lasting only three minutes. For about an hour before the meeting the Street had heard vague rumors that dividend developments of consequence were pending, but no authoritative statement could be gotten at the office of the company. From Boston, however, came a dispatch, subsequently learned to have been put out by inside interests here, with the understanding that it should be telegraphed back to New York that the Executive Committee of the Sugar Company had in fact already met and had decided upon a dividend at the 12 per cent. rate which had prevailed last year. Immediately there was a wild rush to cover on the part of shorts, who had been counting either on a cut in or a passing of the dividend.

The result was that from the opening price of 99 the quotation for the common stock was forced up to 105½, at which figure it stood when the actual result of the meeting was announced. Thereupon, instead of short covering, came a great rush to sell, and in less than five minutes the quotation fell more than 8 points, to 97. At that price it held steady, the buyers, as has been pointed out, laboring under the misapprehension that the 1½ per cent. dividend was a quarterly one, signifying a full 6 per cent. for the year—a cut of exactly one-half.

NO OTHER DIVIDEND.

This view, however, though it prevailed until after the close of the day's business, is not the correct one. The dividend—and the authority for the statement is C. R. Heike, Secretary of the company—is not a quarterly dividend, but is merely, as has been indicated, a 1½ per cent. dividend. No other dividend may be paid on the common stock for the remainder of the year, and if opinions of those in the trade go for anything, none will be.

"It is not a quarterly dividend," said Mr. Heike to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday. "That should be clearly understood. If any newspaper said that it was, the statement is incorrect. We neither promise that we shall pay any other or further dividend this year on the common stock, nor are we obliged to. We declared the regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock for the reason that that is a cumulative dividend, and would have to be paid sooner or later. But the common stock is entitled simply to what it can get, and we make no promises. Of course, there is nothing to prevent a declaration of a further dividend to-morrow, or next week—though I think we would be foolish to do so."

During the day the scene around the Sugar stock trading post in the Exchange was a very animated one, the trading on the stock for the day reaching the very large total of more than 165,000 shares.

BIG REFINERY SHUT DOWN.

Denial that It Is the First Step in Decreasing Output and Raising Prices.

One of the great Brooklyn refineries operated by the Sugar Trust shut down at midnight Sunday, and 550 men were thrown out of employment with less than an hour's notice. A much smaller number of women, who packed the finished sugar in bags, are also out of work through the closing of the plant. It was in what is known as the Brooklyn Refinery, at Kent Avenue and South Third Street, that work was stopped, and all day yesterday many of the men who are out lingered disconsolately about the premises, gazing wistfully at the other great mills, which were running at their full capacity.

Secretary Charles R. Heike of the American Sugar Refining Company said at his office, at 117 Wall Street, that the shutting down of the refinery had absolutely no trade significance, and was merely incidental to the plan of operation of the corporation.

"We run the refineries day and night," he said, "as it is better to do that than to let our fires go out, but once in a while it is necessary to stop them."

Mr. Heike, as well as his business rivals, scouted a suggestion that the action of the House on the proposed Puerto Rican tariff measure had caused the closing of the refinery as the first step toward decreasing the output and raising prices, because, it was stated, the entire amount of sugar raised in that island is so small as to have little or no effect on the refining industry. One authority quoted figures to show that, while the sugar crop of North and South America last year amounted to 1,335,000 tons, Puerto Rico produced only 50,000 tons, or about 2½ per cent of the whole, while the Hawaiian crop, on which there is no tariff, amounted to 275,000 tons.

James B. Post of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., representing the Mollenhauer and the National Sugar Refining Companies, said that while the Puerto Rican tariff would make little difference in the sugar trade, should Cuban raw sugar be admitted free, every refinery would have to close in three or four years.

All information concerning the suspension of work was refused by officials at the refineries, but the unemployed men said that the Brooklyn refinery had been held by the trust for a long time as a reserve plant. It had been running about ten weeks, and before that had been stopped for almost five months. They were paid 14½ cents an hour for their work, and many of them are left practically destitute. They have no union. One of them said yesterday: "The trades unions have no use for common labor." The refinery, they said, had generally stopped on holidays, and when Washington's Birthday was passed they had entertained high hopes of long-continued employment.

Mr. Heike was silent when asked about the "war" that is now in progress between the trust and its rivals. In the trade it is admitted that profits have been reduced to a minimum, if they have not ceased entirely. Mr. Post said that he took the reduction of the trust's dividend as a sign that there would be no immediate cessation of the struggle. James N. Jarvie of Aubuckle Brothers refused to discuss the rivalry.

TWELVE HUNDRED OUT.

Sudden Closing of the Trust's Refinery in Jersey City.

The American Sugar Refining Company's refinery in Jersey City was closed for business yesterday. This is the third shut down of this refinery this year. All the employes, about 1,200 in number, were laid off. No date was mentioned for their return to work.

It was reported in Jersey City that the cause of the closing of the refinery was overproduction. Inquiries at the office of the refinery were met by the statement that all information must be sought at the company's New York office.

WARSHIPS SENT SOUTH.

Two Ordered to Central America on Account of Revolutionary Expedition Forming in Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—This statement was posted at the Navy Department to-day:

"The Detroit and the Marblehead have been sent to Central America on account of dispatches received from our representatives there which indicate some recurrence of the disturbed state of affairs and for the purpose of protecting American interests there."

The officials of both the State and Navy Departments do not indicate what representatives are meant. It was stated, in answer to inquiry, that the action of the Navy Department was taken at the instance of the State Department, which in turn was moved to make a recommendation that ships be sent rather from general reports of threatening conditions in Central America than from any specific official advices.

The trouble in the present instance is supposed to grow out of the organization in Nicaraguan territory of a revolutionary expedition under the leadership of Mora, the purpose of which is to overthrow President Iglesias of Costa Rica.

Mora is a soldier of fortune, according to the Spanish-American element here. He was, while editing a Spanish paper in New York, arrested on a charge of counterfeiting Costa Rican bonds, convicted, and imprisoned for two years in Sing Sing.

He strenuously maintained his innocence, and told his sympathizers at home that the United States Government had persecuted him at the instance of President Iglesias, who was irritated at Mora because of his criticism of the President's actions respecting the Nicaragua Canal project. He succeeded in convincing a number of Central Americans of the truth of his assertions, and, as the Nicaragua Canal project is an issue in his revolutionary propaganda, the United States Government has a double interest in the developments along the boundary between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

MR. HAY ON CANAL DEFENSE.

Secretary Says Prof. Moore's Article Answered Objections.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The State Department is greatly interested in Prof. John Bassett Moore's article on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, published Sunday in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Secretary Hay, in speaking of it to-day, said:

"It is an admirably clear and comprehensive statement of the case. It could not be better. While it is true that no one is better qualified to treat of this subject than Mr. Moore, and that anything from his pen about it might be expected to be strong and admirable, yet this paper is excellent even for him. In my opinion, it answers every objection made to the treaty."

THE NICARAGUA CANAL TREATY.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica Favor the Neutrality Clause.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—In regard to the report that both Nicaragua and Costa Rica were prepared to protest against the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, as denying them the right to fortify the Isthmian canal, Señor Don Luis F. Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister, said to-day that ever since 1825 the policy of Nicaragua concerning the canal had been, in accordance with that of the United States, one of strict neutrality, and as neutralization and the right to fortify are directly opposite, he infers that his Government will have no protest forthcoming of a continuance of the present policy of neutrality.

Señor Calvo, the Costa Rican Minister, upon inquiry as to the reported objection, reiterated the statement that, when the treaty was before the Senate and its purport officially made known, he called upon the Secretary of State and expressed his complete satisfaction and that of his country at its contents.

Secretary of State Hay declared that there was absolutely no foundation for the report that either Nicaragua or Costa Rica had made any protest against the proposed neutralization of the projected Nicaraguan Canal, nor had there been the slightest evidence of dissatisfaction on their part with that section of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which deals with the subject of fortifying the canal. On the contrary, he said, every assurance, official and otherwise, which had reached the State Department from the parties in interest testified to their unqualified approval of every line of the convention.

GIVING AWAY OLD CANNON.

Demand for Obsolete Guns Exhausting the Supply—869 Left.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Under a law passed in 1896, condemned cannon and cannon balls may be donated or loaned to soldiers' monument associations, Grand Army posts, and municipal corporations. There is a steady demand for such cannon for decorative purposes, and the number of obsolete cannon in the hands of the Government is being rapidly reduced by the inroads made by the organizations entitled to them.

Recently Senator Cockrell requested information concerning the obsolete and condemned cannon now on hand and available for donation. Secretary Root's reply shows that there are 869 old-fashioned guns of all sorts at the different forts and arsenals. At Governors Island there are five 100-pounder Parrott rifles, each weighing 9,800 pounds; two 8-inch mortars like that at the arsenal, and two 10-inch siege mortars, each weighing 1,852 pounds. Castle Williams has twenty 32-pounders, weighing 7,200 pounds.

These are mere toys compared with some of the old-fashioned guns now reposing in different parts of the country and awaiting the call of patriotic Grand Army posts. There are in different forts twenty-four 300-pounder Parrott rifles, 27,000 pounds in weight. The arsenal at Benicia, Cal., possesses more old guns than any other arsenal or fort in the country, having ninety-eight guns of all kinds.

Will Prosecute a Glens Falls Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 5.—Frank Herdick, the pool seller, arrived here to-night to prosecute his case against Mrs. Lisbeth Hitchens of Glens Falls, N. Y., charged with taking $1,800 from his vest pocket here during the 1898 trotting races. He says he will prosecute the case to the last.

Home, Club, and Office
are duplicated on the celebrated Pennsylvania Limited to the West. Luxury, comfort, and convenience rob travel of every drawback.—Adv.

HAVENS MAKES CHARGES

He Accuses Gov. Roosevelt's Secretary of Making Threats.

TO "HOLD UP" HIS MEASURES

Senator's Position Against Gov. Roosevelt on Forestry Nominations Said to be the Cause—Talk at Albany.

ALBANY, March 5.—A sensation was created here to-night by Senator John L. Havens of Centre Moriches, who stated that Col. W. J. Youngs, secretary to the Governor, had threatened to "hold up" all bills in which Senator Havens is interested unless the Senator voted in favor of the confirmation of the new Fish, Forest, and Game Commissioners.

"Senator Havens, who is one of the Democratic members of the Forest, Fish and Game Committee, to-night gave the following version of the affair to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"Before the Senate convened to-night, I was approached by Col. Youngs, who asked me how I stood on the question of confirming the Governor's nominations for Forest, Fish and Game Commissioners.

"I answered that I was opposed to confirming the nominations and would so vote in the committee. I added that Commissioner Thompson was a resident of my district and that I knew of no reason why I should vote to remove him from an office the affairs of which I knew he had administered in a satisfactory manner.

"Col. Youngs replied: 'Then you must look after your bills.' I answered that I had but one bill, and that I could not be scared off by any such threat. Senator Norton and two other gentlemen were present at the time and overheard the entire conversation.

"This is not the first time this year that such tactics have been employed by persons who were supposed to be representatives of the Governor. I want to add that I do not think that the nominations for Fish, Forest and Game Commissioners could be favorably reported at this time."

Senator William J. La Roche of Brooklyn, the other Democratic member of the committee, said to-night: "I have heard that Senator Havens was threatened to-night by Secretary Youngs. If this is the way in which things are to be conducted, then I will have my bills introduced under the name of some one else.

"I regard the attempt of Gov. Roosevelt to remove from office such men as Messrs. Davis, Babcock, and Thompson, eminently fitted as they are to discharge the duties which fall to them, as simply outrageous, and shall vote against confirmation."

Col. Youngs, when asked over the telephone late to-night if Senator Haven's charge was true, replied: "I have nothing to say."

It is claimed by those who are opposed to the Governor's action in the matter of supplanting the present Forest, Fish and Game Commissioners, that his nominations of new officials cannot be favorably reported by the Senate committee.

Of the five Republican members of the committee Senators Maltby and Ford are said to be opposed to the Governor's wishes. Senator Maltby was indisposed to-night, and when Senator Ford was asked to state his position he evasively answered:

"I will not vote unfavorably unless some good reason is shown." Pressed for a more definite reply, he said:

"Quote me as I have told you. That is all I will say." Senator Haven's charge is the talk of the hour among members of the Legislature to-night, and much speculation is being indulged in as to what effect it will have on the confirmation of the Governor's nominations.

MR. SCANNELL AT ALBANY.

Will Oppose the Ford Bill Before the Committee To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—Fire Commissioner Scannell of New York City arrived here this afternoon to oppose the Ford bill, providing for two platoons in the Fire Department. Mr. Scannell will appear before the Senate Cities Committee to-morrow and argue against the bill, which Senator Ford will try to have favorably reported by the committee.

In addition to increasing salaries to the extent of nearly $3,500,000 in the Fire Department, Commissioner Scannell says the plan proposed in the Ford measure is not practical and would destroy the efficiency of the department.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Creamer declared to-night that the New York City administration was opposed to any legislation the enactment of which would increase the tax rate.

SMOKE IMPERILS SHIPS.

Haze from New Jersey a Danger, It Is Declared, in Defense of Muller's Bill to Stop It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—In a report which Representative Muller (Dem., N. Y.,) has submitted to explain his bill to confer upon the Supervisor of the Harbor of New York power to punish those who interfere with the powers sought to be conferred, Lieut. Commander Fremont says the smoke and fumes from manufacturing establishments at Constable Hook, N. J., at times constitute a serious danger and impediment to navigation, especially in the main channel and in the Kill Von Kull. This impediment is in the form of an artificial haze as obstructive as a natural fog.

Sanderson & Son, steamship agents, New York, state that on Dec. 23 their steamer Idaho had a collision with the Flowergate to the south of the Liberty anchorage ground, in broad daylight, caused chiefly by the lookout's view being cut off by smoke from New Jersey. The Idaho was crushed by the Flowergate, one of the crew killed, and several others injured. The damage exceeded $70,000.

Capt. McKay of the Lucania, Capt. Watt of the Campania, and Captains of small vessels say the smoke renders navigation difficult and dangerous.

THE TENNESSEE SENATORSHIP.

Gov. McMillin Announces that He Is a Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, March 5.—Gov. McMillin, in responseto an invitation extended by Democrats of Giles County, spoke to a large crowd at Pulaski to-day. He announced himself a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor, which he has filled for more than a year. He also said that if the next Legislature should see fit to elect him to the United States Senate he would appreciate the great honor and perform the duties of the office to the best of his ability.

This announcement of the Governor places him in the field for the Senatorship and means that the contest for the office will be the most spirited witnessed in Tennessee in many years. Two candidates—Chief Justice Snodgrass of the Supreme Court and E. W. Carmack, member of Congress from the Tenth District—entered the race several months ago. A Senator will be elected by the Legislature to be chosen next Fall. A successor is to be chosen to Senator Turley, who months ago made the announcement that when his term should expire, in March, 1901, he would resume the practice of law at his home, in Memphis. Gov. McMillin is very poular and has a strong following.

A Water Level 1,000 Miles.
The tracks of the New York Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Central between New York and Chicago. Eight trains a day leave Grand Central Station. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

"SAPHO" STOPPED BY THE POLICE

Theatre Patrons Find the Doors of Wallack's Closed.

MISS NETHERSOLE SURPRISED

Her Counsel Declares the District Attorney Promised Not to Interfere with the Play.

Wallack's Theatre was closed last night. Under a decree of Chief of Police Devery Miss Nethersole was not allowed to appear in "Sapho." The police order followed the decision of Magistrate Mott in the afternoon holding Miss Nethersole, her manager, and others connected with the play for trial.

The order that the play should not be given was not received at the theatre until nearly 7 o'clock. As soon as it arrived the following notice was placed in a prominent position at the entrance: "There will be no performance to-night; for particulars see the newspapers."

The fact that there would be no representation at the theatre did not reach the many patrons of the house who had seats for last night before they left their homes, and, as a result, the usual large audience began to assemble about 7:30 o'clock. The announcement was made that all who desired could have their money refunded, or they might have tickets for "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," which, beginning to-night, will be played by Miss Nethersole until the final decision of the courts in the case of the play "Sapho." Ushers and policemen kept those of the patrons who wanted their money refunded in line. As a rule, the situation was taken good-naturedly. Some, however, expressed strong condemnation of the police action.

Many suburban residents and people from a distance were greatly disappointed. They took their money, and then did their best to find some other playhouse where they could secure seats.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

The interruption of the play was brought about by District Attorney Gardiner's letter to Chief Devery, which is given in the report of the court proceedings below. This letter and the Chief's action have raised a question of veracity between Mr. Hummel and the District Attorney. According to Mr. Hummel, a promise had been given that the performance would not be interfered with, while District Attorney Gardiner declares that he never made any such promise.

Following the receipt of Col. Gardiner's letter, the Chief had a consultation with Commissioners York, Abell, and Sexton. After this conference he said:

"As Chief of Police, I would say that the police have not heretofore acted in the matter of the performance of the play 'Sapho' for the reason of the wide difference of opinion existing as to whether the play is a violation of public decency, but now that a duly authorized Magistrate's court determines after a hearing that such play comes within the provisions of the Penal Code as a public nuisance, in that it is an offense against public decency, and therefore a misdemeanor, and such play being given in a public place where it is the duty of the police to attend and have knowledge of what has taken place, it is, therefore, the duty of the police to arrest any person guilty of a misdemeanor in their presence, and for that reason it now becomes the duty of the police to enforce the process of the law."

Inspector Thompson, in whose district the theatre is located, was notified of the Chief's decision, and at 8:15 P. M. he called up Wallack's Theatre on the telephone. Manager Charles Burnham answered. He was informed by the Inspector that it would be advisable to discontinue the sale of tickets, as the performance would not be allowed to go on.

OLGA NETHERSOLE SURPRISED.

This was a surprise to Mr. Burnham as well as to Theodore Moss, the proprietor, and to Miss Nethersole. She had not yet left her apartments at the Hoffman House, and word was sent to her there. Other members of the company were informed by a notice posted on the stage door. This notice was accompanied by a call for the rehearsal of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" at 11 o'clock this morning.

A. H. Hummel, counsel for Miss Nethersole, was at once informed of the situation, and all parties interested went to the Hoffman House for conference. After this was over, Mr. Hummel said:

"Miss Nethersole has a principle to fight for, and she will make the battle. Until the matter is settled in a court of record she has decided to discontinue 'Sapho' and substitute 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.' She knows that the good public which she has so often relied upon will continue to attest its belief in her decency and morality. I have prepared the papers and will submit them to the Supreme Court to-morrow asking for the transfer of the case to the General Sessions. Miss Nethersole will lose no time in having the issue determined by a jury of American citizens, in whose hands she is willing to place her fate.

"I am astonished at the step Col. Gardiner took in writing to the police. After Magistrate Mott rendered his decision, the District Attorney assured both Miss Nethersole and myself that nothing would be done to stop the play until a decision was reached in a court of record."

Mr. Hummel was here informed that District Attorney Gardiner had denied making such promise. In reply he said:

"Well, to put it mildly, I will say that Col. Gardiner is mistaken, while I know I am not mistaken in regard to what passed between us."

HEARD MR. GARDINER, HE SAYS.

Louis Nethersole, the brother of the actress, said:

"I was present when Col. Gardiner made his promise. He went further than that, and apologized to my sister for the trouble he had caused her. The whole proceedings are an outrage and inspired with a wrong motive."

Mr. Hummel later in the evening said that from the outset he had felt that Magistrate Mott would decide against Miss Nethersole, owing to some of the rulings which had been made, but that a defense had been put in so that Miss Nethersole could show that some of the most reputable people of the city believed that she was giving a proper performance.

Miss Nethersole declined to see reporters last night. Her brother said that she was slightly nervous after the strain, she had been under during the police court hearing.

Col. Gardiner could not be found last night at any of his usual stopping places in the city.

OLGA NETHERSOLE HELD.

Magistrate Sends Producers of "Sapho" Before Higher Court—Does Not Characterize Play.

Olga Nethersole, her leading man, Hamilton Revelle; her manager, Marcus Mayer, and Theodore Moss, the proprietor of Wallack's Theatre, were yesterday held in $500 bail each by Magistrate Mott, in the Centre Street Police Court, to answer to a charge in the Court of Special Sessions that in producing the play "Sapho" they violated Section 385 of the Penal Code, offended public decency, and maintained a nuisance.

In holding the defendants, Magistrate Mott made the announcement that he wanted it understood that his decision had nothing to do with the merits of the case, and that he in no way passed upon the alleged violations of law or the alleged indecency of the play. The question was one which simply, in his judgment, should go before the Special Sessions, and in so deciding he said he was following the decisions in the three other cases which he held to be in point.

COL. GARDINER TO THE POLICE.

Immediately after the hearing, District Attorney Gardiner, in the language of one of his staff of assistants, "put it up to the police" by sending the following notice to Chief Devery:

"I have the honor to inform you that upon the information filed by me on Feb. 21, 1900, in the First District Magistrate's Court, Borough of Manhattan, to the effect that the dramatic performance of 'Sapho' as now played at Wallack's Theatre, corner of Broadway and Thirtieth Street, in this city, is a public nuisance, offending public decency, in violation of Section 385 of the Penal Code.

"His Honor, John O. Mott, Magistrate presiding, has this day so decided after due hearing, by holding in $500 bail for trial at the Court of Special Sessions, in and for the First Division of the City of New York, the proprietor and manager of said theatre, the manager of said performance, the representative of the principal actress in said performance, and the principal actress and actor in said performance."

Mr. Hummel does not intend, he says, to let the case be decided in the Court of Special Sessions if he can help it. He will go to-morrow before Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, and ask for an order transferring the case to the Court of General Sessions on the demand of the defendants that they be accorded a jury trial. If this motion is granted the case will have to be submitted to the Grand Jury for an indictment. Should this be found, a day for trial in General Sessions would be set, but if, on the other hand, the Grand Jury should refuse to return a true bill, the case will fall.

Col. Gardiner did not get an opportunity to sum up the case against Miss Nethersole for the prosecution. He dispensed with the services of his staff at the hearing yesterday, being attended only by Mr. O'Reilly. When the case opened, Mr. Hummel began his address and reviewed the testimony at great length. He said that it was the duty of the Court to take into consideration the characters of the defendants and that, as a violation of law carried with it intent, the defendants would be the last persons in the world to do willfully what had been charged against them.

THE TESTIMONY ATTACKED.

Mr. Hummel referred to the discrepancies in the testimony of a reporter and that of the women who had testified. The former, he said, had filled the room with a mass of "vulgar English" in describing the characters of the play and had sworn to certain alleged indecencies of costume, when pictures shown to the Court and described by the women had proved the statements of the reporter to be false.

"Every one of the estimable ladies," said Mr. Hummel, "rams the lie down the throat of the witness when he said that the costumes were improper, but you cannot distort the language of the play, and there is in it nothing questionable except what would occur to a prurient mind."

Col. Gardiner asked Magistrate Mott if he should reply, and the Magistrate said it was not necessary, as he had already made up his mind. He said the question was not one to be decided upon expert testimony, and then said, as indicated, that his decision to hold the defendants carried with it no decision on the merits of the play or the case. Mr. Hummel, who had not expected such an early decision, said that he had no bondsman present, and the Magistrate paroled the defendants in his custody until to-day, when $2,000 in cash will be deposited with the City Chamberlain to bind their appearance. All were present except Mr. Moss, who is ill at his home.

Miss Nethersole said after the decision that she was as anxious as ever to have the matter tried in a court before a jury where the honesty and purity of her motives might be established.

Held in $6000 for Selling "Sapho."

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 5.—In the Central Police Court to-day, Magistrate Jermon held Bernard Kline, a street peddler, in $600 bail for trial on the charge of selling copies of Daudet's book "Sapho." The Magistrate held the book to be obscene.

MINERS KILLED IN A WRECK.

BRAZIL, Ind., March 5.—A miners' train carrying 400 workmen employed at the mines north of here to their homes in this city was run into by a local freight train on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad to-night and the caboose and two cars were smashed to splinters. Melvin Easter and Charles Crompey were instantly killed, and more than forty persons severely injured. Many of these will die.

The wreck occurred in a deep cut in the centre of a short curve. The railroad company at once sent a special train and brought the wounded to this city. All the vehicles obtainable at the livery stables and from private sources were secured to take the men to their homes. Every physician of the city has been called into service, and it will require the greater part of the night to care for those hurt.

Engineer William McIntosh and Fireman Ed Sheehan on the freight train were injured by jumping when they observed the impending danger.

The wreckage caught fire, and the rescuers were forced to make a heroic fight to prevent those pinned in the wreck from being cremated.

FIERCE FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

A fire which destroyed property worth about $75,000 and threatened several large establishments in the main business centre of Brooklyn started shortly before 8 o'clock last night in the retail carpet warehouse of Hardenbergh & Co., at 44 Flatbush Avenue. The Hardenbergh building, a four-story brick structure, was entirely gutted, and the buildings at 42, 46, 48, and 50 Flatbush Avenue, with their contents, were badly damaged.

The cause of the fire was not determined. It started on the ground floor of the Hardenbergh building, and spread through the upper stories with such rapidity that the structure was all ablaze when the firemen arrived. Every engine and truck in the lower part of the borough was called to the fire, but despite the efforts of the large force of firemen the flames quickly spread to the four-story building adjoining on the right, 42 Flatbush Avenue. This building was occupied as a millinery establishment by Henry D. Drake. The fire then spread on the other side to the five-story buildings 46, 48, and 50 Flatbush Avenue, owned by Jacob E. Colyer and occupied in part by him as a flour and feed store. Charles E. Frend occupied the ground floor No. 50 as a cigar store. Six families lived in the apartments on the four floors above the hay and cigar stores.

The buildings at 42, 46, 48, and 50 Flatbush Avenue were badly damaged and their contents partially destroyed before the firemen could get the fire under control. The Hardenbergh building was owned by Dr. John H. Sterling of 220 Schermerhorn Street. It was damaged to the extent of $15,000. Hardenbergh & Co.'s loss was about $25,000 on stock. Drake's loss on building and stock was $10,000, Colyer's about $8,000, and the other losses brought the total up to about $75,000.

The fire caused a tie-up of the Fifth Avenue elevated road and the Flatbush and Third Avenue trolley lines for over an hour. The firemen laid boards and planks across the deadly third rail on the elevated railroad structure on Flatbush Avenue, and fought the fire with streams of water from that vantage point. All of the elevated railroad trains were stopped and none of the passengers in the cars were allowed to leave them until the fire was extinguished and the road cleared.

Sir Charles Tupper at Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 5.—Sir Charles Tupper, the former Premier of Canada, was tendered a reception by the Canadian Club, one of the leading clubs of Harvard, this afternoon. The Canadian statesman spent some time looking about the college, and in the course of the afternoon was formally entertained at the Phillips Brooks House. He made a speech commending the Canadians for their work at Harvard, but said nothing of a political nature.

A High Standard of Excellence
is maintained by the Pennsylvania Railroad on all trains. Superior service to Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Detroit.—Adv.

BRITISH MARCH TO RELIEF OF MAFEKING

A Large Force Leaves Kimberley for the North.

LOOKING FOR A FIGHT

Expect to Meet Boers At Fourteen Streams On the Vaal.

LORD ROBERTS READY

His Army Is on Both Sides of the Modder Not Five Miles Away from a Body of Boers Estimated at 6,000.

CAPE TOWN, March 5.—A strong force of British, including the Kimberley Light Horse, is marching northward from Kimberley.

It is expected that the crossing of the Vaal River will be disputed at Fourteen Streams, where the railway bridge has been wrecked.

LONDON, March 6.—Mafeking is to be relieved as soon as the British force already on the way from Kimberley can raise the siege. This force is described vaguely as "strong." The Kimberley Light Horse is mentioned as a component part of it. In view of the fact that the Kimberley Light Horse is under the control of the De Beers Company, Lord Roberts's visit to Kimberley probably had to do with an arrangement with Cecil Rhodes to use this company of troops.

Mr. Rhodes and Col. Kekewich have had differences of policy, it appears, which did not end with the relief of Kimberley.

"What shall I do with him?" Col. Kekewich is said to have wired to Lord Roberts, who half humorously replied, according to a story circulated at the clubs, "put him in chains."

Spencer Wilkinson, in The Morning Post, says:

"It is hardly likely, after previous experiences in forcing rivers at the wrong places, that the relief force left at Kimberley for Mafeking will try to cross at Fourteen Streams, seeing that it can as easily cross at Barkly or some other point, and it is impossible that any Boer force in the neighborhood is large enough to guard the whole stretch of the river between Fourteen Streams and Barkly."

GUERRILLA WAR TO COME.

Boer raiders are uncommonly active in the northwestern section of Cape Colony, where they are stirring up the Dutch. Martial

and method of Gen. Roberts's advance into the Free State is quite worthless, so carefully are the plans concealed.

In Cape Colony Gens. Brabant and Clements command the two horns of the army while Gen. Gatacre holds the main Boer force in check. Gens. Gatacre and Clements will probably combine and advance on Bloemfontein, with Gen. Brabant guarding the right flank with the mobile colonials. This movement will be subsequent to securing a line of communications along the Orange Free State Railroad, which, according to the latest dispatches, seems almost accomplished.

The third army, that in Natal, is comparatively inactive, and, with the exception of sorties, no series movement can hardly be expected from it this week. When it will be ready to advance its movements must greatly depend upon how much distance the retreating Boers put between themselves and Gen. Buller.

NATAL FORCE INACTIVE.

The unexpected activity of the Cape Dutch and the reported likelihood of fighting between them and the Basutos, aided by other tribes having a grudge against the Boers, is regarded as rather omnious. The only other untoward phase of the military situation that the British critics can discern is the enforced temporary inactivity of the Natal Army, an instance of which is contained in the dispatches announcing that the flying column which attempted to intercept the Boer retreat only succeeded in driving the enemy further north.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

CAPE TOWN, March 5.—Sir Alfred Milner has issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, the enemy's forces have invaded the districts of Prieska, Kenhardt, Britstown, and Barkly West, and whereas many British subjects have taken up arms, and whereas it is necessary to repel invasion and suppress rebellion, now, therefore, martial law is hereby proclaimed in these districts."

FRENCH STOPS THE BOERS.

OSFONTEIN, March 3.—Gen. French yesterday evening noticed a body of Boers trekking northwest, and sent a squadron last night to keep in touch with them. This morning the troopers were followed by about 150 Boers, who advanced around a hill but who retired precipitately when the British shelled them. The Boers then opened a heavy fire with Maxims and also began firing from a kopje, in the centre of the position, with a long-range fifteen-pounder.

The Boer trekking, in consequence of Gen. French's movement, was temporarily stopped.

KRUEGER EXHORTS HIS MEN.

LONDON, March 5.—A dispatch to The Times from Lorenzo Marques, dated Sunday, March 4, says that persistent reports continue to prevail that the Transvaal Government has opened negotiations looking to the securing of peace. On the other hand, it is asserted the Boers will make a stand at Glencoe and Laing's Nek, and that in the meantime the intrenchments at Pretoria are being extended in anticipation of a siege.

A conference between the Boer Presidents, it is added, and the General commanding the Boers in Northern Natal was hurriedly arranged on receipt of the news of Gen. Cronje's surrender. Until Thursday night official confirmation of the surrender was withheld from the public.

President Krüger sent a fervid religious appeal, with orders that it should be read by all the officers to the burghers, urging them to stand fast and strive in the name of the Lord, for, unless they had faith in Him, cowardice would set in and their position would be hopeless the moment they turned their backs on the enemy. Their past victories, he declared, showed that the Lord was on their side. The President prayed the burghers not to bring destruction on their property.

Continuing, the dispatch says that a high authority in Bloemfontein declares that in the event of a repulse of the Free State forces the latter will retire toward the Transvaal and unite with their brethren there, maintaining the struggle to the last.

PLUMER AT CROCODILE POOLS.

LONDON, March 6.—A dispatch to The Times from Bulawayo, dated Feb. 27, says:

"Col. Plumer yesterday occupied the position at Crocodile Pools which the Boers evacuated on Feb. 25. It is not known whether the enemy have taken another position or been ordered to retreat, owing to events in the south."

BOER LOSS AT COLENSO.

LONDON, March 5.—The Boer casualties at Colenso during the week ended Feb. 25 are reported to be 31 men killed and 130 wounded.

BULLER'S LOSS IN TWO WEEKS.

LONDON, March 5.—Gen. Buller's revised list of casualties from Feb. 14 to Feb. 27 gives 93 men killed, 684 wounded, and 25 missing.

Britain Mobilizes a Fleet.

LONDON, March 6.—The mobilization of a powerful fleet began yesterday evening at Torbay. Fifteen battleships arrived.

THE RETREAT FROM LADYSMITH

LONDON, March 6.—The Standard has the following from Ladysmith, dated Saturday, March 3:

"The Boers conducted their retreat in most masterly fashion, without the loss of a single wagon or an ox. Only a few small camps have fallen into our hands. In point of fact we were able to make only feeble efforts to interfere with their retirement.

"Stores are pouring in to-day. The progress of relief, however, is slow, as only sixty carts a day can cross the pontoon bridge."

The Times publishes the following dispatch from Ladysmith, dated March 2:

"Until I had crossed the Tugela I did not realize the nature of the ground and the system of the Boer rifle intrenchments. How these final positions were ever forced by 15,000 men seems marvelous. It convinces me that the British infantry is unequaled and that the relief column accomplished an almost superhuman task."

PRAISE FOR LADYSMITH WOMEN

DURBAN, Friday, March 2.—The newspaper correspondents who have reached here from Ladysmith say that the enthusiasm of the garrison and inhabitants of the besieged town was intense when the relieving column entered. Men left the hospital, and even the women and children went forth to greet the new-comers. It was noticeable, however, that the latter were the most demonstrative, cheering the women and children, whom they were proud to have saved.

The correspondents believe that the garrison could have held out until April 2, though rations necessarily had been reduced to the minimum. The men of the garrison will require a rest, and the horses are much wasted.

The correspondents paid a high tribute to the courage and heroism of the women. Never a complaint was heard from them, in spite of their unexampled privations, and their endurance and courage were beyond praise.

Sad sights were often witnessed when the sparse rations were being drawn. Children would pathetically seek milk for their sick mothers. The women and children were estimated at 500. Though there was much sickness arising from the horse meat diet and the absence of farinaceous food, the epidemic period was passed safely. Dr. Jameson is suffering from typhoid fever.

CHURCHILL PRAISES BULLER.

LONDON, March 6.—Winston Churchill, describing the relief of Ladysmith in a dispatch published by The Morning Post, says:

"It has been effected at a cost of upward of 5,000 officers and men in an army only 25,000 strong."

He goes on to pay a high tribute to Sir Redvers Buller, emphasizing the confidence his men had in him, "without which the enterprise could hardly have succeeded." Of Gen. Buller's attack on Feb. 27, Mr. Churchill says:

"Considered in itself, it was a masterpiece, soundly conceived, boldly launched, and skillfully executed." He adds that "much also was due to the greatly improved Intelligence Department."

Mr. Churchill points out that the Boers now hold Van Rennen's Pass, but that a majority of the Free Staters have accompanied the Transvaalers northward.

CONSUL HAY IN FAVOR.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A cablegram received at the State Department to-day from Adelbert Hay, United States Consul at Pretoria, indicates that he is having no trouble whatever in the full exercise of his functions, and especially is he unhampered by the Boer officials, with whom he seems to be on an excellent footing, securing any information desired as to the condition of the British soldiers who are prisoners at Pretoria.

ITALIANS FAVOR MEDIATION.

ROME, March 5.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, replying to several Deputies who suggested that the time had arrived for mediation in South Africa, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis Visconti Venosta, declared he shared such sentiments, but thought action in the desired sense could only be exercised when circumstances rendered it opportune and likely to be successful, and he thought that moment had not yet arrived.

FEELING OF FRENCH CANADIANS.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 5.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. McNeil brought up the question of the riots in Montreal, arising out of the McGill and Laval students' trouble. He said that but for the fact that the British flag had been insulted he would not have had to refer to the matter. There was nothing in what had happened outside of the tearing down of the union jack beyond what has already occurred at Dublin, London, and Cambridge Universities.

Mr. McNeil then went on to say that President Krüger had expended a large amount of money in the secret service and in subsidizing newspapers. He commenced in this tone, but ended by insinuating that the money of President Krüger was at the bottom of the affair, and that the paid emissaries of the President of the Transvaal were at work in Montreal just as they were in every other place. He even charged that La Patrie, the organ of the Minister of Public Works, was in the pay of Oom Paul.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in replying pointed to the fact that French-Canadians were among those who were in the trenches attacking Cronje when the lion of South Africa was obliged to surrender, and some of them had given their lives in the struggle.

George E. Foster made an attack on Mr. Tarte and La Patrie, and in reply the Minister of Public Works charged the Conservative Party with having started the racial and creed cry, which had its culmination in Montreal last week.

Mr. Tarte closed with regret that in Montreal there should have been found one man who would have torn down the union jack, and if that man was French-Canadian he apologized for him because an attack on the flag was an attack on her Majesty the Queen.

LACK FOOD IN MAFEKING.

LONDON, March 6.—Lady Sarah Wilson wires The Daily Mail, from Mafeking, under date of Feb. 19, as follows:

"The shelling of the town is less severe, but bullets are more plentiful. Women and children are deliberately aimed at. For this reason Col. Baden-Powell is having a network of trenches dug all over the town for pedestrians. There are now miles of these trenches, but in wet weather they are impassable, and so risks must be run by everybody.

"The food question is becoming difficult. A soup kitchen has been organized, and horses, stray dogs, and heads and feet of oxen are utilized. The town is on strict rations. Oats are procured with breadmeal and rejected husks for the horses."

INDEPENDENCE OR MORE WAR.

BRUSSELS, March 6.—The Transvaal Agency here confirms the statement that President Krüger is ready to conclude peace with Great Britain on the basis of the independence of the two republics, and that otherwise the struggle will continue to the bitter end.

The agency believes that the Afrikander element in Cape Colony and Natal will rebel rather than allow annexation.

Boers Evacuate Stormberg.

STERKSTROOM, March 5.—Stormberg was found to have been evacuated by the Boers last night.

EXPLORER STANLEY ON THE WAR

PARIS, March 6.—The London correspondent of Le Journal telegraphs an interview with Sir Henry Morton Stanley, in the course of which the explorer expressed himself as confident of the issue of the war in South Africa, calculating that it would end about the beginning of July.

"France is in the wrong," he said, "in regarding this war as unjust. She does not know the true facts of the case. The Transvaal, as was seen long ago from her preparations, was determined to fight. President Krüger wished to imitate George Washington, but he has not the necessary faculties for sustaining the rôle."

Regarding Anglo-French relations and the rumors of possible war between the two powers, Sir Henry said:

"France, for many reasons, is an indispensable element in Europe. Her force acts as a counterpoise to other forces. British public opinion would not follow a politician who premeditated a war against France, and unless England were attacked openly a conflict would be well-nigh impossible."

SOLDIER LOSES PART OF BRAIN.

LONDON, March 5.—Among the wounded soldiers who arrived at Southampton today from South Africa is Private O'Leary, whose case is remarkable. He was shot in the head during the battle at Colenso. The bullet lodged in his brain, rendering O'Leary speechless, sightless, and paralyzed.

His life was despaired of, but Sir William MacCormac, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, who was acting as Volunteer Surgeon with the British Army in South Africa, removed a portion of the wounded man's brain, extracted the bullet, and O'Leary has since practically recovered his lost senses.

Money for Hospital Fund.

LONDON, March 5.—Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. have subscribed £500 to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund.

Transvaal War Relief Fund.

Cecil Baring, Treasurer, 15 Wall Street, reports subscriptions to the Transvaal War Relief Fund to date as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$14,815
William Coverly	100
Bowring & Archibald	100
A. H. Stevens	50
R. H. Titherington	50
R. Munro Ferguson	50
From seventy-two subscribers	396
Total	$15,561

AVOWED REBELS AT DINNER.

Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood Indulges in Attacks on the British and President McKinley.

The Veterans of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood gave their annual banquet last night at the Sturtevant House. Everything English, even to the clothes and the manners of New York society, was abused, while the name of the President of the United States was received with hisses because of his alleged pro-English leanings. The affair was especially in memory of the Irish rebellions of the '60s. About 150 persons attended the banquet.

The dinner was timed to begin at 8 o'clock but it was not until nearly two hours later that the guests sat down in the dining room. The proceedings in the interval had been conducted in the café. After a committee of four had distributed cigars, the presiding officer made his address of welcome. This post was filled by Capt. Augustine E. Costello, in the absence through illness of President P. J. Haybyrne. Capt. Costello, in the course of his address, said:

"It is the immemorial object of our lives to meet once a year to exchange notes and opinions. We are growing small by degrees and beautifully less, and men change in many respects as they grow old. But those who were imbued with the principles of 1865 and 1867 are still rebels at heart. We have suffered contumely and opprobrium, but, like Tennyson's brook, we go on forever.

"If liberty is worth dying for in the Transvaal, why should we wait? It is worth dying for in Ireland, too. [Loud applause.] We are here to-night to swear eternal hatred against England. If we had wings and harps sentimental nonsense would still be hurled at us by the Anglomaniacs. England is fostering and patting on the back those people here who love titles and aristocracy.

"The armies of England have been hurled back, annihilated, and dispersed. The few positions gained by them only demonstrate their weakness. Now they are delirious with joy. But wait until Oom Paul [great applause] and his Generals get them into the Transvaal. They will be desolated.

"A man bearing an Irish name sits in the Presidential chair. [Hisses.] He is descended from an Irish rebel. He was hanged, (I mean the ancestor, not the descendant.) It seems strange that this should be the man who is now offering aid and comfort to England."

Later the speaker observed: "It's better to be right than to be President. If the President were right he'd be all right, but he isn't."

William A. Prendergast spoke to the toast "The United States." In the course of his remarks he said: "At the present time we can again see a young people taking the field against the great bully of nations. Let us hope that the God of Battles will nerve the arm of Joubert and crown his labors with success."

Before the dinner began George Francis Train, who was a guest, distributed copies of a publication containing an article from his pen. In the article he said: "British outclassed in strategy, arms, range, bravery, generalship, and honor bright. Krüger more likely to send Queen to St. Helena as King of England than Queen to send Oom Paul there."

BRONZE STATUE FOR COLUMBIA.

Trustees Receive an Offer from Mrs. Robert Goelet.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Columbia University yesterday a letter from Mrs. Robert Goelet was read. Mrs. Goelet offers to present a bronze statue to Columbia in memory of her husband, Robert Goelet, of the class of 1860. The statue, which is to cost about $25,000, will represent "Alma Mater," and will be placed on the pedestal in front of the library.

W. B. Parsons presented a valuable collection of Chinese books to the library. This collection, which was made by Mr. Parsons while in China, will serve as the basis of a Chinese department in the university.

Under an agreement made with Barnard College the Trustees voted to appoint Prof. William P. Trent, M. A., LL. D., formerly Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the University of the South, as Professor of English Literature in Barnard.

WILD ANIMALS BY FLASHLIGHT.

Illustrated Lecture Showing How Pictures of These Were Taken.

Ernest Ingersoll lectured last night on "Our Wild Neighbors, the Four-Footed Animals of the United States," before the Camera Club. The lecture was illustrated with photographs. With few exceptions, the animals were "caught" in their native wilds. Mr. Ingersoll described the means that had been employed to take the pictures.

Among other means, he said, was one for photographing deer. A boat, on which was mounted a camera, was pushed through the water in the dead of night. When near the deer, a flashlight was produced and the snapshot taken at the same instant. Mr. Ingersoll showed several pictures of deer taken in this manner at close range.

Among the more interesting pictures were those of a group of deer feeding in the West, trailing through the snow. The herds, he said, had since diminished to such an extent that it would now be impossible to duplicate the scenes. Prairie dogs, wildcats, weasels, possums, raccoons, and many other animals were included in the photographs. One of the most striking pictures in the series was one of a large grizzly bear on the run.

DEATH OF MARTIN MAHON.

Victim of the Moore "Badger" Game Passes Away in California.

Martin Mahon, one of the proprietors of the New Amsterdam Hotel, is dead at Redlands, Cal. His death occurred on Sunday, and is attributed to worry resulting from the prominence given him as the victim in a "badger" game at the Hotel Grenoble, for which W. A. A. Moore and his wife, Fayne Strahan Moore, were arrested. Moore is in Sing Sing. His wife was released after a second trial because Mahon went beyond the jurisdiction of the State courts to evade service of the process.

The body will be sent East to-day, and is expected to arrive here next Monday. Mahon was born in Ireland in 1851. While a child his parents moved to Manchester, England, where Martin learned the trade of a bricklayer. There he formed the acquaintance of Edward Coyne, his partner in the hotel business, and they came to New York, where they were very successful as contractors. They assumed the ownership of the New Amsterdam because the persons for whom it was built became financially embarrassed before its completion, and the house proved a profitable investment.

A. W. Foster, manager of the New Amsterdam, said last night that Mr. Mahon's death was wholly unexpected, as he was supposed to be recovering rapidly.

Mr. Mahon leaves a wife and three young daughters, who live at 127 East Twenty-seventh Street.

Pennsylvania's New Road Organized.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 5.—The incorporators of the Pennsylvania and Buffalo Connecting Railroad Company, composed entirely of Pennsylvania Railroad officials, effected an organization to-day by electing these officers: President—Samuel Rea; Secretary—Albert Hewson; Treasurer—Tabor Astitoro; Chief Engineer—Joseph U. Crawford. This is the company organized in the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the purpose of building an independent line into Buffalo from a point on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, March 5.—The McDougall White Lead Works were burned early this morning. Loss, $40,000; partially covered by insurance. The fire was caused by an explosion of gas. The reel house was entirely destroyed.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain or snow; colder; winds becoming high, northeasterly.

The low area in the Southwest has now assumed the proportions of a well-defined storm, and has moved up to Missouri. This storm has caused general snow, sleet, and rain from the middle and northern slope eastward to the Lower Ohio Valley and lower lake region, the sleet being confined to a narrow strip of country, extending from Eastern Nebraska eastward through North Ohio. There is also snow in the extreme Northwest, and rain in the northern plateau and North Pacific Coast regions. Temperatures have fallen 8 to 20 degrees from the lower lake region eastward, and ranged from 10 to 20 above the seasonal average. They have also fallen considerably on the Western and Central Rocky Mountain slopes; elsewhere they have risen, but not to any marked extent. The storm will move north-northeastward during Tuesday, accompanied by a general snow, sleet, and rain east of the Mississippi River and also in the Missouri Valley.

Heavy snow and sleet is indicated from Northeastern Ohio eastward through New York into Western Massachusetts and Western Connecticut. Warnings for heavy sleet and snow have been issued for those districts, and also for Wisconsin, Iowa, Lower Michigan, Northern Illinois, and North Indiana. For Wednesday generally fair weather is indicated, except in the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and the lower lake region, where snow will likely continue. It will be colder to-day from North Texas northeastward into the Lower Ohio Valley, and colder Wednesday from the Lower Ohio Valley eastward. Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Wilmington to Eastport, and cold-wave signals in Wyoming and Eastern Colorado. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will become high northeasterly. On the South coast they will become high southeasterly, except on the southern portion, where they will be fresh to brisk.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	38	42	43
6 A. M.	36	40	43
9 A. M.	40	29	40
12 M.	50	32	39
3 P. M.	51	36	40
6 P. M.	48	35	39
9 P. M.	42	34	38
12 P. M.	36	34	36

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level:

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	39½
Weather Bureau	35½
Corresponding date 1899	42½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	33

The maximum temperature was 44 degrees at 12:05 A. M. and the minimum 29 degrees at 9 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 79 and at 8 P. M. 62. The barometer registered 30.30 at 8 A. M. and 30.46 at 8 P. M.

The condition of Croton Water is frightful. Write or 'phone the Hygeia Distilled Water Co., 349 W. 12th St., to deliver at your residence or office a supply of Hygeia Water. Tel. 2582 Spring.—Adv.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

BRITAIN'S WAR BUDGET APPROVED IN COMMONS

Cost of African Operations Estimated at $300,000,000.

NEED OF £43,000,000 NOW

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Wins Support of Opposition, but the Irish Attack the Budget.

LONDON, March 5.—After hearing an extensive exposition of the Government's budget proposals from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the House of Commons to-day adopted the proposals.

At the conclusion of the Chancellor's statement, the leader of the opposition complimented him and promised support in the plans to defray the expenses of the Boer war. There was some protest from the Irish Commoners, but this was defeated. Mr. John Redmond denounced the budget as "iniquitous," designed to uphold an "iniquitous war."

The proposals provide increased taxes on articles of consumption in England, estimate the cost of the Boer war at £60,000,000, and declare that £43,000,000 must be raised by new taxes. A loan of about £35,000,000 is part of the proposals.

The House of Commons was crowded to-day and all the public galleries were thronged in anticipation of the budget statement. The return of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, introducing the budget, shows that an expenditure of £154,082,000 has to be provided for in the budget of 1900-1. The same statement shows that the Exchequer account of 1899-1900 would have given a surplus of upward of £5,000,000, but that the supplementary war estimate of £23,000,000 makes the expenditure exceed the revenue by £17,770,000.

COST OF THE WAR.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after laying the figures before the House, pointed out that the country had to face a total estimated expenditure, in consequence of the war, of no less than six times as much as had been estimated in October last. He explained the various reasons which led to the early introduction of the budget, including "a desire to afford both our adversaries and foreign critics proof of our earnestness in the work in which we are engaged."

He next explained the present financial situation, dwelling with satisfaction on the increase in the actual over the estimated revenue being due to the steady and substantial increase of business, pointing out that the increase in the value and volume of foreign imports had been quite exceptional and that it was not at the expense of home industries.

Reviewing the principal items of revenue, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said tobacco had been disappointing, and that the increase in wines was not as large as expected. This was perhaps due to the absence of the ordinary Winter festivities.

Against the estimated expenditure of £154,082,000 for the coming year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated the revenue, on the existing basis of taxation, at £116,900,000, or a deficit of £37,000,000.

IN FAVOR OF BRITAIN.

Dealing with the war expenditures, he said the Government had made the best calculation as to the amount it ought to ask from Parliament with the view of a successful prosecution of the war. But it was impossible to be certain when the war would be concluded, and the expenditure might be larger. On the other hand, however, a happy change had recently taken place in the military situation, and the fact that the season now fast approaching was, in the opinion of all the authorities, unfavorable to Boer operations had to be considered.

He might be obliged, in July or August, to ask Parliament for further relief, but he believed he was fairly justified in hoping that the intended expenditure would suffice to successfully conclude the war. He estimated the total war expenditure, including the deficit of £17,770,000, at £60,000,000.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer characterized the suggested methods of fresh taxation as in no way impracticable, saying the Government felt justified in raising a portion of the war funds by a loan, but, he added, it was also justified in calling upon the taxpayers for an immediate and substantial sacrifice. In this connection, he thought they could reasonably anticipate that the more acute and more costly phases of the war would not last long. He asked the taxpayers to subscribe to the cost of the war by an increase of the income tax to one shilling in the pound, producing an additional £6,500,000.

INCOME TAX INCREASED.

Continuing, the Chancellor said he had to make a war expenditure of £60,000,000 and propose an increase of the income tax to fourpence in the pound, stamp duties on Stock Exchange contract notes, to be extended to produce sales; the beer duties would be increased a shilling a barrel of thirty-six gallons; there would be an increase in the duty on spirits of sixpence a gallon, tobacco fourpence a pound, foreign cigars sixpence a pound, and tea twopence a pound.

He anticipated that the above changes would increase the revenue £12,317,000, and proposed to save £4,640,000 by suspending the Sinking Fund in relation to certain terminable annuities. He proposed to borrow the rest of the necessary funds. A total of £43,000,000 had to be raised, of which £8,000,000 was now in the Treasury, and £35,000,000 would be raised by bond or stock repayable in a term not exceeding ten years.

During the course of his remarks, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, referring to his previously expressed opinion regarding the capacity of the Transvaal to bear a responsible share of the expenditure of the war, said he still adhered to that opinion, but, he was bound to say, that the events of the last five months and the claims which would undoubtedly be made by the loyal colonists of Natal for compensation for losses sustained at the hands of the Boers, and the enormous increase in expenditure since he last spoke had made him feel that the capacity of the Transvaal to bear the cost of the war was a less important factor, though it was still an important factor, than he estimated in October last.

SURPLUS IS AVAILABLE.

From the abounding revenue of the year £5,500,000 surplus was available toward the war expenditure, bearing remarkable testimony to the extraordinary industrial activity and commercial prosperity of 1899, which was, he hoped, one of a long series of prosperous years. The improvement was due to the steady and substantial progress of business, and not to the war, which had, in some respects, militated against trade.

The increase in foreign trade, both in imports and exports, was greater than the previous year. There had been a remarkable increase in the receipts from death duties, reaching £17,471,000, of which £2,271,000 was from the estates of millionaires, including £900,000 from the estate of one man, a foreigner, who lived on 15 shillings a day in a West End, London, club. That one person, he continued, however, unwillingly, had contributed to the Exchequer more than the cost of an ironclad.

The foreigner referred to was the late George Smith, the pioneer banker of Chicago, who died on Oct. 7, 1899, in his rooms at the Reform Club, London.

IS AFRAID OF CONSOLS.

Explaining the proposed loan, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said he believed it would be a mistake to try to raise it by a new issue of consols, as it would create a permanent debt which the nation could not pay off at par until 1923. He thought it would be better that part of the £35,000,000 be reserved, say an amount not exceeding £5,000,000, for a further issue of Treasury bills. The rest he proposed to raise by bonds or stocks.

He had reason to believe it was possible to place such an issue on very reasonable terms, and he hoped to do so in a way not only to insure profit for a few great and wealthy persons, but to bring the whole public into the war loan and enable them to come to the assistance of the country. He desired a resolution passed enabling him to borrow in the manner described, without fettering him as to the precise terms of the issue.

He did not propose at present to make any special provision to pay off this loan. It would be premature to do so before they knew the total liabilities, especially before they knew how much could properly be exacted from the Transvaal. He added:

PRAISE FOR THE SOLDIERS.

"We have ample means to meet what might fall on ourselves. Our soldiers in the field have shown that they are equal to their forefathers, and our great colonies have eagerly taxed themselves with men and money for the empire. Should those who are sitting at home show themselves to be financial cowards? We leave the matter in the hands of the House, being assured they will begrudge no effort and shrink from no sacrifice which the honor of the country and duty to the empire demand."

The Opposition leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, said the Opposition would give every facility for the passage of the necessary resolutions. He complimented Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on the "straightforward, statesmanlike, and discreet measures" proposed to deal with the financial difficulties, and said he thought the Government would be met in no grudging spirit in prosecuting its financial propositions. Very properly, he added, a considerable proportion of the burden would fall on the shoulders of the income taxpayer.

Mr. Timothy Healy, Irish Nationalist, followed Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. He protested against Ireland having to pay anything toward the war expenses, asserting that not a penny had been expended in Ireland. Germany, the United States, and Brazil all had a share, except Ireland. The tax on whisky, he further asserted, was an attempt to bleed Ireland.

MR. HEALY'S PROTEST.

"Let the diamond stock brokers," continued Mr. Healy, "those who are making money out of the war, pay the cost. Let the colonies share the burden—Canada and Australia, who are so keen for war."

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Liberal, complimented the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the soundness of his financial principles, but said the country would like to know how the Government intended to insure that the Transvaal would ultimately pay a large part of the cost of the war. He added:

"It is said we are fighting for liberty and freedom so that, then, there is a prospect of millionaires like Mr. Belt and Mr. Rhodes having the taxation of the Transvaal at their own disposal. Of course, the Government would not think of oppressing by a centralized taxation from England, and while England is being taxed for the war it would be interesting to know how the Government intends to realize on the vague, misty expectation of the gentlemen who will be putting millions into their pockets as a result of the war. How are these men to be made to pay? If it is going to be free and independent taxation I do not believe the Imperial Government will get it. Before all these burdens are imposed on the British people they should take some security by getting control of the funds in South Africa."

Mr. John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, said the Irish members regarded the war as immoral and were therefore bound to protest against the proposals of the Government. This was especially their duty, he continued, because an increase of taxation always fell more heavily upon the poorer classes in Ireland than in England. He concluded by characterizing the proposals as "an iniquitous budget, designed to uphold an iniquitous war."

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in closing the debate, thanked the House for the reception given to the proposals and said the Government hoped for an early conclusion of the war.

RUSH ON CUSTOM HOUSES.

British Merchants in London Clear Goods Worth £480,000 from Bond.

LONDON, March 5.—The rush to clear goods from bond continued to-day, the London Custom House alone taking in £480,000, sixteen times the amount of an ordinary day's clearance. On Saturday £281,000 was paid in duty.

As to-day progressed the officials were wholly unable to cope with the enormous business and had to call the police to turn back the crowds of merchants.

Similar scenes were witnessed in Liverpool, Glasgow, and other large towns.

SUSPICIOUS OF BUDGET.

LONDON, March 6.—The budget, it seems, is likely to meet considerable criticism, especially so from the fact that the income tax is made to bear virtually half the amount raised by the extra taxation. It has been hoped in some quarters that sugar would be taxed, but it is understood that there was a fear of exciting the susceptibilities of France and Germany by such a course.

The morning papers give Sir Michael Hicks-Beach but faint praise. The Conservative organs remark that the budget has been received with suspicious cordiality by the leaders of the Opposition. The Times says:

"Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has missed a great opportunity, which may never present itself again. In the present state of the public mind he might have carried the nation with him in a comprehensive reform of the bases of our fiscal system. It is a trivial budget, that any schoolboy might have drawn up. Nothing has been done to widen the basis of taxation or to create a new reserve of contributory power."

The Standard, which comments in the same strain, calls the budget "timid." It finds great significance in the pointed reminder of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that even greater outlay may be necessary within the year.

The Daily News and The Daily Chronicle warmly praise the budget, expressing the opinion that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has faced the situation with boldness and courage.

All the papers comment upon the Smith incident and give details as to the somewhat eccentric life of the late American banker. The Daily Graphic refers to "those foreign millionaires who take pains to come and die in England, apparently for the sole purpose of contributing to the death duties."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. Goodman, Calcutta; Alan W. Wood, Pittsburg; John T. Elkins, Kansas City; ex-Senator Watson C. Squire, Seattle; M. Hutin, Paris; F. H. Davis, Johannesburg, South Africa.

CAMBRIDGE—T. C. Chadbourne, Hampton, Mich.; J. O. Perrin, Lafayette, Ind.

HOLLAND—H. B. Dick, Chicago; Francis J. Amory, Boston; T. W. Stewart, Galveston, Texas; C. P. Outhwaite, Columbus, Ohio.

PLAZA—Grange Sard, Albany; ex-Speaker C. E. Patterson, Troy.

GRAND—W. W. Catlin, Portland, Ore.

GILSEY—A. J. Daly, Juneau, Northwest Territory.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. S. Manning, Albany; Congressman C. H. Grosvenor, Ohio; Judge W. B. Heyburn, Spokane.

ALBEMARLE—C. K. Lord, Baltimore; John F. Winslow, Cincinnati.

ASTOR—Asa W. La France, Elmira.

HOFFMAN—F. G. Andrews, Richmond; H. B. Eastman, Boise, Idaho.

MANHATTAN—Joseph P. Livermore, Boston; Mayor J. K. McGuire, Syracuse; J. A. Powers, Schuylerville, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL—Judge N. Shipman, Hartford; ex-Mayor J. H. Manning, Albany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, silks; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert; F. E. Mock, domestics, linens, and white goods; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Carroll-Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. B. Sherburne, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. B. Hartford, art goods; 2 Walker Street.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; T. Black, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Donaldson, Williams & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. E. Fisher, notions; 2 Walker, Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. D. Wayman, dress goods; J. F. Jones, notions and fancy goods; Miss D. Taylor, gloves; Miss Heckel, ribbons; Mr. Grant, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods and silks; W. J. Reid, house furnishing goods; 377 Broadway.

Whit, S., East Liverpool, Ohio, dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Drucker, J., Zanesville, Ohio, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; S. Spear, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Coons, notions; I. S. Long, dry goods; Mrs. Rosenbluth, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Horsfall & Rothschild, Hartford, Conn.; L. S. Horsfall, hats and caps; W. A. Burroughs, hats; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gilmer Brothers, Winston, N. C.; J. E. Gilmer, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Adams, silks; T. Stewart, notions, 377 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Whit, L., Wheeling, West Va., notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Smith, L. A., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; T. B. Hamilton, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss S. Deady, millinery; Holland House.

Seligman Brothers, Santa Fe, N. M.; A. Seligman, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. D. Macready, laces, neckwear, and trimmings; 258 Church Street; Stuart House; L. A. Gardner, dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Gray, dress goods and silks; 55 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. L. Schryver, notions, furnishing and fancy goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. O'Leary, hosiery and underwear; Miss Curran, gloves and parasols; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; R. J. McKay, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; Miss M. C. Connelly, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss A. Connelly, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; F. L. Auker, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. Ryan, gloves; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Levy & Leventhal, Baltimore, Md.; J. Levy, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Gordon & Ferguson, St. Paul, Minn.; C. L. Klukholm, furs; Hotel Manhattan.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kennedy, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Simon, L. M., Troy, N. Y.; furnishing goods; Union Square Hotel.

Model Clothing Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. Simon, clothing; Stuart House.

Bloch, A., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Bloch, tailors' trimmings; 84 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Rosenau Brothers, Maysville, Ky.; P. Frankel, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Union Clothing Co., Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Stelfel, clothing; Hoffman House.

Bush & Bull Co., Williamsport, Penn.; A. F. Young, cloaks and suits; Westminster Hotel.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. W. Goodnow,

THIRD AVENUE NOW BEFORE GRAND JURY

Recorder Goff Speaks in His Charge of Reported Breaches of Trust.

CITY'S REPUTATION AFFECTED

The Recorder Instructs that the Jury Shall Be Prepared to Act If Specific Cases Are Presented—District Attorney's Action.

Recorder Goff in his charge to the March Grand Jury yesterday morning called especial attention to the condition of certain large interests in this city, and as openly as it was possible without using any names told the Grand Jurors that it was their duty to make an investigation into the affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and if possible to find the persons responsible for the condition of the road and indict them.

When the Recorder had concluded his charge District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner removed any doubts that might have existed in the minds of the Grand Jurors as to whether or not the Recorder had been referring to the Third Avenue Railroad Company by announcing that he had just sent a letter to Hugh J. Grant, the receiver of the company, asking him to send to the District Attorney's office any evidence he might find which demanded consideration by the Grand Jury.

The panel for the March Grand Jury filed into the courtroom at 11:30 o'clock, and the following were selected to serve on the jury with very little delay:

Foreman, George H. Putnam, publisher, 27 West Twenty-third Street; Edwin L. Merrifield, hotel keeper, Continental Hotel; Marcus C. Spencer, retired, 479 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; Simon P. Carmichael, men's furnishings, 1,190 Broadway; Henry McAleenan, pawnbroker, 1,330 Broadway; Charles A. Troup, treasurer, 15 Broad Street; John A. Berrian, broker, 23 Beaver Street; John T. Kelly, retired, 72 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Frank Brainard, merchant, Produce Exchange; George Wichels, grocer, 343 Hudson Street; Rudolph E. Stoeckel, merchant, 257 Front Street; Richard Nelson, manager, 67 Gold Street; Simeon Baldwin, merchant, 322 Lexington Avenue; Robert E. Danvers Iron, 428 East Eighteenth Street; Charles G. Dobbs, real estate, 298 West End Avenue; John R. Voorhis, builder, 16 Bethune Street; B. Frank Hooper, President, 63 Centre Street; Cortland E. Hastings, jeweler, 13 Maiden Lane; James Owens, cashier, 2,084 Third Avenue; James R. Floyd, iron, 49 Chambers Street; August V. Lambert, jeweler, 968 Third Avenue; Frederick Zittel, real estate, 1,026 Third Avenue; Edgar H. Laing, clerk, 1,847 Broadway.

THE RECORDER'S CHARGE.

Recorder Goff, in opening his charge, instructed the Grand Jurors in their duties as prescribed by law, and announced that there were at the present time 248 prisoners in the Tombs, only 40 of whom were awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. "You have ample time," he said, "to consider their cases, and will not be overrun with business.

"I have said that the District Attorney has not brought to my notice any particular case of infraction of law that I can call your attention to. It is proper, however, that I should invite your attention to a matter which concerns public interest, in the sense of their being common interests of the citizens of this city.

"We are the second greatest city in the world, and, I believe, the second in importance as a great financial and commercial centre. Being such, it is of the utmost necessity that there should always be here in this great centre of trade and commerce a high standard of business and commercial honesty. People in our city, living under our laws, entitled to every protection, invest their moneys in public securities. People in other parts of the country are attracted here by the great trade and commercial facilities offered in our city.

GOOD FAITH IN BUSINESS.

"It is necessary, therefore, for the protection of the multifarious interests which centre in New York, that our laws should be strictly observed and that good faith as well as capacity should characterize our great business and commercial undertakings. Every man in the community is affected by that condition of affairs. He is injuriously affected if good faith be not observed and strict and honorable dealings be not carried out. He is benefited if the provisions of law are observed and good morals and honest dealings prevail.

"The workingman who by thrift and economy deposits his savings in a savings bank and the man of large means who invests his money in stocks or securities is each affected to a greater or less extent, and their interests are to such extent in the hands of the various men who have the control of their moneys, whether they be Trustees of savings banks or Directors of corporations, and every man who is a Trustee or a Director of such an institution or corporation where the money of others is invested is held to a strict accountability for the interests committed to his care and becomes bound, not only in morals and in honor, but in law, to act as trustee for that money and deal with it from the standpoint of the highest integrity, as well as of the best capacity within his power.

TO SHIELD CITY'S REPUTATION.

"So you will observe, gentlemen, the necessity for there being, particularly in our great city, an established and high standard of morals among business men, that our reputation as a great commercial community, and as an aggregation of the greatest traders in the New World shall be maintained unspotted by anything that would suggest impropriety or unfair dealing, or shake the public confidence in the value of those securities or corporate enterprises which rich and poor are invited or induced to invest in.

"I cannot call your attention now to any specific case, because I have no legal evidence to lay before you, but it is proper that I should advert the rumors and public statements contained in nearly all of our great metropolitan newspapers of cases which have occurred in our city during the last two or three months, which, if true, would indicate that there have been gross breaches of trust on the part of some people who have been intrusted with the moneys and the properties of others.

"I instruct you in this matter so that you will be prepared to act if any such questions come before you."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S ACTION.

When the Recorder had finished the jurors were preparing to leave the courtroom when District Attorney Gardiner arose and said:

"I have written a letter to Mr. Grant in regard to the Third Avenue Railroad, and I have told him that I would assist him in his investigation into the affairs of that company in every way in my power."

After the District Attorney had read a copy of his letter to Mr. Grant the Grand Jury retired.

The letter is as follows:

Hon. Hugh J. Grant, receiver Third Avenue Railroad, New York City:

Sir: Since your appointment by the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, as receiver of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, the metropolitan press has teemed with statements concerning mismanagement of that company, which may prove to have been of criminal character. In your investigation of its affairs you will be able to determine whether or not the assistance of this office may be necessary, provided there has been any violation of the criminal law.

The object of this communication is to say that, in my judgment, the wrecking of public corporations, with resultant loss to thousands of innocent and deluded stockholders, should be met by the vigorous and prompt punishment of those concerned in such criminal acts. I will in every way assist you, and if you believe an investigation by the Grand Jury of this county is necessary, will forthwith bring the subject to their attention. Very respectfully,

ASA BIRD GARDINER,
District Attorney.

RECEIVER GRANT'S REPLY.

Col. Gardiner announced later that he had received the following reply to his letter from Mr. Grant:

Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney, New York City:

Dear Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date.

As temporary receiver of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, I have employed Mr. Wesley Farrington, a public accountant, to make an inventory of all the assets and property of that corporation, and also a statement of its condition as far as the same can be ascertained from the books and papers of that company. I have instructed him that I desire to submit such report to the court on March 14.

I have no doubt that Mr. Farrington will proceed with his investigation with all possible dispatch, and a copy of all and any reports that he makes will be placed at your disposal. Very respectfully yours, HUGH J. GRANT,
Temporary Receiver.

The District Attorney, in speaking of his action in regard to the Third Avenue Railroad Company's affairs, said that the company was now in charge of the New York Southern District of the United States Circuit Court and that it would be a breach of professional etiquette, to say the least, for him to take any action other than that already taken unless called upon to assist in the investigation.

RECEIVER GRANT'S WORK.

Did Not Consent to Appointment for Pecuniary Benefit—Books Old-Fashioned, Not Chaotic.

Receiver Hugh J. Grant devoted his entire time yesterday to the affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. Up to noon he was in the offices of the company at Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue with Wesley Farrington, the expert accountant who is conducting the examination of the books and accounts of the company for the receiver, and A. H. Larkin, Mr. Grant's attorney, who practically represents Bowers & Sands, and Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, the latter being the law firm representing the Creditors' Protective Committee, of which F. P. Olcott is Chairman.

Among those who called on Mr. Grant during the morning were James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways; T. J. Brady, Commissioner of Buildings, and ex-Police Justice Daniel F. McMahon of Naughton & Co.

Mr. Grant said that he did not care to discuss the affairs of the railroad company with reference to its control by him.

"Have you," the receiver was asked, "anything to say in regard to a belief that is based on common report that the books and accounts of the Third Avenue Company are in a chaotic condition?"

THE RECEIVER TALKS.

Mr. Grant replied that he had nothing to say on the subject. "I cannot," he added, "give information ahead of the report that will be made to Judge Lacombe. This will be ready by Wednesday week. At present the condition of the books and accounts is the concern of the experts who are examining them. Whatever is done will be thorough.

"I don't care to talk about my remuneration as receiver, while I understand that the limitation to $12,000 a year does not apply to a receivership in a Federal court. I did not consent to my appointment on account of the pecuniary advantages it would bring. Indeed, as far as I can see, it is a task that will involve very hard work for a very long time, and work that will not be of a very pleasant character—not as pleasant as a bank receivership. Yesterday, for instance, I put in a very busy Sunday hunting all over New York for the construction property of the company, which I found scattered in every direction, and stored away in holes and corners and yards.

"I am not concerning myself with the permanency of the receivership, and do not care how many suggestions are made in regard to John D. Crimmins or others being better suited to the office than myself, and I have nothing to say in regard to insinuations that I have been allied politically and otherwise with persons who, it is claimed, had a hand in bringing the Third Avenue Company to its present strait. I am going ahead to discover what the condition of the property is. Later on I may talk freely of what has been discovered."

THE COMPANY'S BOOKKEEPING.

"Stories that the books and accounts of the Third Avenue Railroad Company were found in a condition of chaos by the accountants are at least grossly exaggerated," said Adrian H. Larkin, counsel for the receiver. "The whole trouble that has been encountered is due to the system here. Matters were run in archaic and patriarchal fashion. In the system a great many books usually found in street railroad offices were eliminated, and trust appears to have been largely reposed on word of mouth and memory. This will make the work of the accountants irksome.

"Such a system does not, however, suggest manipulation or 'juggling.' I know so far of no discovery of improper methods. The accountants will become familiar with the old-fashioned way in which this corporation kept its accounts and will determine how its money was spent before the time arrives for a report to Judge Lacombe."

Six more mechanics' liens were filed at the County Clerk's office yesterday against the Third Avenue Railroad Company and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company for amounts aggregating $237,719.83. The largest claim was filed by the St. Louis Car Company, for $114,049.08, balance due on a contract to furnish the company with 100 cars and car trucks for $199,745.08.

HEAVY STOCK ASSESSMENT.

Persistent Wall Street Rumor that Such Action Will Follow.

The rumor is persistent in Wall Street that a heavy assessment, one of over 50 per cent., will have to be made on the stock of the Third Avenue Company, but there is still an absence of any authoritative statement. The Creditors' Protective Committee insists that no plan of action has been formulated yet. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. declined to discuss the road's affairs yesterday. A Director of the road, when asked about the probable issue of receiver's certificates, said:

"Nothing can be done till after the appointment of a permanent receiver. I presume the certificates would only be issued to raise money to push the work of improvement. The certificates would not come in ahead of the bonds, because there has been no default of interest on the bonds, but they would be a prior lien ahead of everything else."

Some 32,000 shares of the stock were traded in yesterday. It opened at 54, sold early up to 58½, and then down to 53½, its low-water mark for the day. It closed with a net loss of ⅜ of a point, at 55.

HENRY HART'S PARTING.

Last Hours in His Office—How He Answered Questions.

A pathetic feature of the happenings at the Third Avenue Railroad's main offices yesterday was the appearance of Henry Hart, recently Vice President of the road, with which, according to a bronze tablet in the down-stairs vestibule, he was connected in 1863. Mr. Hart and his family, including his sister, Mrs. Louis Lyon, and the husbands of three of his daughters, are estimated to have lost by the contraction in the value of Third Avenue stock from $8,000,000 to $14,000,000. Mr. Hart at one time had an equity in 70,000 shares of the stock. His deposition as Vice President of the system which was his life's hobby affected him, so those who have been in daily intercourse with him for many years say, more than the impairment of his fortune.

He went to the depot yesterday in a suit of old clothes that was patched and frayed and wore a coster's blue cloth cap. He entered the office he has occupied so long at the north end of the second floor and appeared dazed, querulous, and disconsolate. Before the receivership his appearance was the signal for many kind attentions from officers and clerks, and he was never without some one near him ready to attend to any want or errand.

He was neglected yesterday until the early afternoon when half a dozen employes and safe movers invaded his office and moved all the property in it. Mr. Hart superintended every stage of the moving. He would not submit to questioning, but he listened to what was said to him, and now and then made a remark half replying to those who addressed him.

"Don't talk to me this afternoon," he said, while watching the putting together of his office belongings. "Yes, I am going away. I'm going to have these things taken to an office. Yes. I've been forty years here. So the newspapers say I'm 'broke,' did they? And I ain't 'broke' yet, I can pay any demand on me. My side of the story? I ain't ready to give it. Don't know that I will. No, I'm not ready to give my side yet. Tried to put responsibility on me, did they? Well, time will show."

"Tough on the old man," remarked one of the receiver's staff.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Haskins Ill.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Haskins, who for sixty years has been rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, at Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, is ill from an attack of grip. Dr. Haskins is eighty-seven years old. On account of his advanced age his condition is regarded as being serious.

INDICTMENTS FOLLOW CHARGES OF BROKERS

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Case Still Before Grand Jury.

AN ARREST IN PHILADELPHIA

Presentment Suggesting that False Rumors Favorably Affecting Stock Be Also Investigated by the Jury.

Deputy Attorney General John Proctor Clarke said last night that the Special Grand Jury which has been investigating the charges made last December by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company against certain Wall Street interests in alleged efforts to depreciate values would return several indictments and a presentment at 10:30 o'clock this morning before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court.

It was also announced at Police Headquarters last night that H. C. Williams, alias Albert R. Goslin, of 11 Broadway had been arrested at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia on a charge of conspiring to depress the value of the stock of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Mr. Clarke, when asked about his arrest, said that Capt. McClusky might have thought that Goslin had been indicted yesterday. In reply to a question as to whether other arrests would be made, Mr. Clarke repeated his statement that several indictments would be returned, and added that arrests usually follow indictments. He declined to say anything about the indictments or to name the persons indicted, saying that he was bound to observe secrecy until the indictments had been formally brought into court.

A statement to the effect that there would probably be six or seven indictments was made yesterday by an official, who was in a position to know just what the Grand Jury was doing, but who was unwilling to be quoted on the subject.

It was also learned that the presentment, which will be brought into court with the indictments this morning, will contain a suggestion to the next Grand Jury in regard to the advisability of a further investigation into rumors spread in Wall Street that had the effect of increasing instead of injuring the value of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. This further investigation is suggested on the ground that the law opposes the spreading of false rumors and reports increasing as well as depreciating the values of securities.

The preparation and publication of the presentment have been delayed until the indictments were found, in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Clarke, who, it was learned yesterday communicated his desire to Foreman Bloomingdale in a letter, in which he said that this course would "lend éclat" to the Grand Jury's report and would "give plenty of time to fix the presentment."

No witnesses were examined yesterday by the Grand Jury, the time being spent in drawing up the presentment in proper form.

"We drew up one series of resolutions," said a juror, "but discarded them and tore them up. Then we appointed a committee to draw up another." The juror refused to disclose the nature of the resolutions.

Capt. McClusky had a long conference with Mr. Clarke in the Grand Jury room yesterday morning, when it is thought that the plan was formed, in accordance with which the Philadelphia detective department was notified at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to arrest Goslin.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—A. Goslin, aged thirty-eight years, was arrested to-night on South Broad Street by Detectives Donaghy and McKenty on a fugitive warrant from New York City, where he is wanted, charged with conspiracy to depress the value of stock of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

According to report, Goslin came to this city four days ago from New York with his secretary, a man called Atwood. Both men secured rooms at the Hotel Walton. They had all their meals brought to their apartments.

When the local police were told the men were wanted and learned of their presence in the hotel, Detectives Donaghy and McKenty were sent to watch the two until they could get a warrant which would enable them to arrest Goslin. When the warrant arrived yesterday from New York the detectives stationed themselves outside the hotel, waiting until their man made his appearance. At 8 o'clock Goslin came down the steps. Donaghy and McKenty went up to him.

"Are you Mr. Goslin?" asked the former. After a few seconds' hesitation Goslin admitted that that was his name. "Well, we want you to go with us to the City Hall," said the detectives. "Oh, I know what you want me for," retorted Goslin. "I'm charged with conspiracy in connection with the crash in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. I heard was indicted by the Grand Jury this afternoon." "That's right," replied Donaghy.

Goslin was taken to the City Hall. He was led down to Capt. Miller's room, where he was closeted for over an hour with Capt. Miller and the two detectives. Shortly after Goslin's arrest Superintendent of Police Quirk arrived at headquarters, and he joined the party.

At the conclusion of the "sweating" Goslin was locked up in a cell. He wanted to furnish bail, which the police refused to allow.

NEW SURFACE RAILROADS.

Two Small Lines Incorporated at Albany Supposed to be Part of Metropolitan System.

Two surface railroads for the Borough of Manhattan were incorporated at Albany yesterday, but it is believed by those conversant with street railway affairs that both are formed simply to further the plans of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to install electricity on all its lines. President Vreeland could not be reached last night, but one of the Directors of one of the new companies said: "From the location of the lines you should be able to draw a correct conclusion."

"One road is to run up Broadway, from the Circle, at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, to Sixty-fifth Street, thus connecting the Fifty-ninth Street crosstown line with the Columbus and Amsterdam Avenue tracks. The distance is but 2,000 feet, and under the terms of the charter the road is to be operated by other than locomotive steam power. The capital stock is placed at $50,000, and the Directors are Ralph G. Miller, Pierre Jay, J. Sandford Barnes, Thomas Robinson, Jr., F. De Witt Wells, Thomas G. Regan, Dennis O'Brien, and Alfred C. Jopling of this city, and Frank S. Rollins of Pelham. The Third Avenue company operated its Boulevard horse cars over this route and they still run to connect the new Broadway sub-trolley system with the Third Avenue main line at Forty-second Street.

The other company is formed to operate a line in Tenth Street from Sixth to Greenwich Avenues, a distance of two short blocks, and this will also connect present lines of the Metropolitan system. The capital stock of this little spur is stated as $10,000, the incorporating Directors being E. S. Johnson, Marvin W. Wynne, T. H. Lord, and Sharon Graham of this city; De Clifford Moorehead of Jamaica, L. I.; Henry L. Jeffries of West New Brighton, S. I., and E. J. Byrne of Brooklyn.

RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL WORK.

Date of the Ceremony of Breaking Ground Likely to be Fixed To-day.

The date for the public ceremony incident to the beginning of work on the rapid transit tunnel will probably be set to-day. Preceding the meeting of the Council this afternoon, Councilman Wise will meet Contractor John B. McDonald at his new offices in the Park Row Building, when the matter will be talked over. Saturday, March 24, has been suggested as the day for turning up the first shovel of dirt, but the joint Celebration Committee will take no definite steps until Mr. McDonald informs its members that he and his sub-contractors are prepared to go ahead.

At the Council meeting this afternoon the sum of $5,000 will be appropriated, and immediately afterward the joint committee will meet to hear the result of Mr. Wise's talk with the contractor.

The offices of the Subway Construction Company will hereafter be in the Park Row Building, on the twenty-sixth floor. Mr. McDonald expects to move in to-day from the offices of August Belmont & Co.

The assignment of the contract for the rapid transit tunnel from John B. McDonald to the Rapid Transit Subway Company was filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk. By the agreement the Subway Company advances Mr. McDonald $1,000,000, for which he has given his notes payable in one year, with the option of an extension for a second year, and, on the expiration of that time, for a third year, at the option of the company.

The company is to have sole charge of the work and receive all moneys for its construction. Mr. McDonald is to do nothing in connection with it except as approved by the corporation.

CHICAGO STRIKE CONTINUES.

Union Men, However, Will Not Encourage Non-Union Strikers.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The labor situation in Chicago took a new phase to-day. The rapidity with which the strike of the union machinists has spread and the apparent willingness of the non-union machinists to follow the example of the union men in laying down their tools has made the labor leaders rather apprehensive of the strike becoming unwieldy, and President O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists said to-day that for the present, at least, non-union strikers would not receive the encouragement of the union.

Efforts will be made to confine the trouble to union machinists and sympathetic strikes will be avoided until the situation demands support of that character. President O'Connell also made the statement that no strikes would be ordered among the machinists employed by traffic lines.

"It is not the intention to allow the strike to interfere with the public convenience," said he, "and I have issued strict orders to this effect."

About 200 machinists walked out of the Illinois Steel Company's plant at South Chicago to-day, but 150 of them returned to work at once, convinced that the strike would be a failure.

Mr. Ludew and Party at Nassau.

NASSAU, N. P., March 2.—J. H. Ladew arrived here Feb. 26 from New York on his steam yacht Columbia. He is accompanied by quite a number of guests, and expects to stay at this port for several days.

Henry Drug Clerks' Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 5.—Assemblyman Henry's bill to shorten the hours of pharmacists and drug clerks in New York City and providing for the sanitary inspection of drugs under the supervision of the State Factory Inspector, passed the Assembly to-night without opposition.

Continuation of the China and Glass Sale.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Continuation of the Silverware Sale.

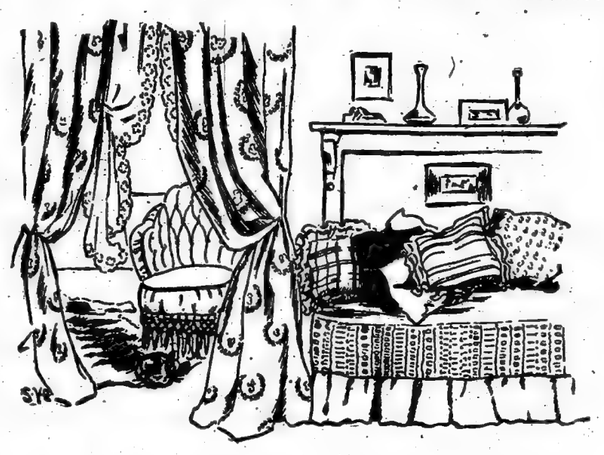

Re-Upholstering Department.

Rescued from the Attic. Redeemed from the Plunder-room. Reclaimed from Ruin. That's how the Re-Upholstering organization is carrying out its mission—saving Furniture from the destroying influence of age and service. It's an Eldorado for heirlooms and antiques: Almost every home holds a sofa, chair, or some other article that is cherished for its associations and the memories it evokes.

However, time and use mark it with their corroding touch. No need to relegate it to obscurity. We are ready to renovate and remake it.

All kinds of Furniture worn threadbare, lacking in style and strength, faded in beauty and grace—offensive to good taste—quickly and economically restored to original durability and freshness.

Our people combine the fancy of artists with the skill of artisans. They never slur, never slight their tasks. Thorough attention devoted to details.

Great varieties of tapestries, damasks, velours and matelasses, from which you may choose. The Macy prices for materials and workmanship cannot be equalled. That has been ascertained by repeated tests.

Miscellaneous Upholstery Bargains

Reversible Armure Tapestry, heavy quality, two-toned colorings, for hangings and re-upholstering furniture, value 90c per yard; at 44c.

Double-warped Tapestry, cross-stripe and floral designs, suitable for couch covers and draperies, value $1.50 per yard; at 44c.

Oriental Tapestries, appropriate for hangings, covers and cushions, 50 in. wide, special values at 44c, 48c, 59c and 69c per yard.

Gobelin Tapestries, extra heavy quality, for wall decorations and furniture coverings, value $2.25 per yard; at $1.75.

Fringed Tapestry Couch Covers, products of the best American mills, Oriental designs and Persian colorings, value $8.50 at $6.48.

Armure Tapestry Table Covers—bargains secured by a recent purchase. Each one represents exceptional money saving.

1½x1½ yds. at $1.06 | 2x2½ yds. at $1.94.
2x2 yds. at $1.37 | 2x3 yds. at $2.24.

Plain Muslin Ruffled Curtains, full width and length, value $1.00 at 59c.

Colored Organdie Ruffled Curtains, value $1.25 per pair; at 79c.

Striped Muslin Curtains, with plain muslin ruffles, $1.25 value; at 79c.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, ecru or white, value $4.00; at $2.89.

$6.50 Lace Curtains at $4.98.

They are Irish Point Lace Curtains—white and ecru—lovely designs—sold elsewhere at $6.50 per pair, our price $4.98.

Awnings and Shades.

These are related—allied interests of the Upholstery department—controlled by the same ardent and practical management. We haven't gone into this branch superficially—nor tentatively. Every element essential to completeness is at hand. No prospective order is too small, or too large to receive our most capable consideration. If you want a single shade for a hall-room, or a hundred awnings for a summer hotel, we possess the facilities to serve you promptly—and to satisfy.

Come now—or come when an intenser sun puts the selling season at its height, and we'll furnish suggestions and estimates without delay.

Let Us Make Your Furniture Slips.

Protect your Furniture during the Summer months. Before closing the house and starting on the warm-weather outing don't think you've been frugal by having shrouded the Furniture in sheets instead of slipping it into dust-defying Slips. On your return you'll discover your plan of economy a misnomer. But that won't save the Furniture from the ravages of dust. The right way is the thrifty way. Select from our assortment of fabrics and let us make your Furniture Slips. Big values in striped linen, figured and striped cotton damask and art ticks. Our prices range a third less than elsewhere.

Wall Paper—in Annex.

Rolls of Wall Paper at 7c. instead of the usual price—12c. And it is a *line* of Paper—not odds and ends that have drifted from old stocks. That fact is sustained by a multitude of documentary evidence decorated with charming designs in the daintiest of color blendings. Every art within your income should be applied to brightening the dining room—to make it cheerful, pleasant and eye-pleasing. That's why we say: Adorn its walls with these greens and reds at 15c. per roll instead of 25c. You'll be delighted with the novel and effective styles for Parlors at 23c. and 49c.

All-Wool Full Extra Super Art Squares.

Here's the news. These Art Squares are in the latest designs—the latest 1900 designs. The prices are less than similar qualities were sold for last year. And you know how they have advanced since then. What's the use explaining how we managed to secure these goods so as to sell them for less than you paid when the market was so much lower than now. Compare the following with what is asked by others. That's the conclusive way.

Size 3x2 yds., $3.31. | Size 3x4 yds., $6.59.
Size 3x2½ yds., $4.13. | Size 3x4½ yds., $7.43.
Size 3x3 yds, $4.98. | Size 3x5 yds., $8.24.
Size 3x3½ yds., $5.78.

Lavish Display of Linoleums.

All good things command the sincerest form of flattery. That's why the Linoleums we sell are imitated. Most of you are too clever to be deceived. You know the right kind from the rank kind. We only sell the best quality—linseed-oiled, hardened cork pressed upon strong canvas, bound to wear with genuine india-rubber resistance—2 to 4 yards wide.

31c. per sq. yard for the usual 50c. grade.
41c. per sq. yard for the usual 65c. grade.
54c. per sq. yard for the usual 80c. grade.
69c. per sq. yard for the usual $1.00 grade.

The patterns are diversified—many tile-like effects—beautiful colors, and they are not thinly put on. Every tint that shows on the polished surface goes through to the observe side. The colors remain clear.

$1.50 Inlaid Linoleums at 99c.

These are the richest imported Linoleums—artistic designs, regularly sold at $1.50 per square yard; our price, during this sale, 99c.

Floor Oil Cloths—Annex.

Certain makers excel in the manufacture of Oil Cloths—others never rise above the level of mediocrity. We know the two classes well. Of course our dealings are entirely with the makers who have achieved success. But you'd never suspect it by these quotations—1 to 2½ yards wide.

19c. for 30c. grade. | 29c. for 50c. grade.
24c. for 40c. grade. | 34c. for 60c. grade.

Above prices for square yard.

TAFT OUTLINES THE PHILIPPINES POLICY

President of Commission Says Trade Is Subservient.

THAT THE PRESIDENT'S IDEA

In Cincinnati Speeches Judson Harmon and Mr. Taft, Both Anti-Expansionist, Cause Comment.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 5.—The complimentary dinner given to-night at the Queen City Club to Judge William H. Taft, the recently appointed President of the Philippine Commission, by his friends and neighbors was unique in its elegance and in its good-will.

Judge William R. Day, formerly Secretary of State, responded to the sentiment "The Spanish-American Treaty." Speaking of the Philippines, he said in part:

"Now, since that insurrection seems practically ended, the United States enters upon the crowning duty of giving to these people a just, stable, and free government. The labor of acquiring title, responsible and hampered with difficulty as it was, was as naught compared with the labor which will be required in establishing ourselves in the confidence of the people and gradually fitting them for self-government. We shall succeed in the island by not following the policy of exploitation by which they were misruled for centuries.

"The largest triumph of American diplomacy in many years, is the securing of the open door in China, which the American Government has been able to obtain by friendly negotiations where the English nation has signally failed. The American people have a right to every commercial advantage which the cession gives."

Gov. George K. Nash followed Judge Day, speaking pleasantly of Judge Taft as a citizen, lawyer, and a Judge. Judge Judson Harmon, Attorney General under the last Cleveland Administration, was the next speaker.

"If you had met to approve the general course of the Government with respect to the Philippines," Judge Harmon said, "I should not be here. No one will deny that when the Filipinos joined forces with us they believed, and we knew they believed, that success would mean the fulfillment of their hopes.

"The Government got absolutely nothing by the treaty with Spain except color of title to a small part of the territory and consequent color of right to make war on the inhabitants, without action by Congress.

"Meantime there are certain duties for which we are responsible. One is to provide a Government for these Islands. However strongly he may disapprove the course which had led to this necessity, no citizen has a right to withhold his aid and support."

The silence which marked the opening remarks by Judge Harmon was intense. He produced undisguised surprise when he hinted that one of the best qualifications of Judge Taft for this mission was the fact that he was not an expansionist.

Judge William H. Taft, who followed, said in part:

"Like Judge Harmon and unlike Chairman Ingalls, I am not now and never have been an expansionist. I have always hoped that the jurisdiction of our Nation would not extend beyond territory between the two oceans. We have not solved all the problems of popular government so perfectly as to justify our voluntarily seeking more difficult ones abroad. With deference to Judge Harmon, I do not think in this instance that we have voluntarily sought them.

"My conviction is that the calm investigation of the future historian into all the conditions existing at the time of taking each step toward the present situation in the Philippines will lead him to conclude that President McKinley and his Administration selected in each crisis the only alternative which a due regard to our National and international obligations would permit.

"The high and patriotic purpose of the President in the present juncture is to give the people of the Philippines the best civil government which he can provide with the largest measure of self-government consistent with stability. He seeks only the welfare of the Filipino and the betterment of his condition.

"The incidental benefits to the trade of this country arising from the new relation must be made subservient to the interests of those who have become our wards. This is his charge to his new commission." The presentation of a handsome silver loving cup to Judge Taft closed the exercises, and the guests departed, after singing "America."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

9:20 P. M.—1,688 Third Avenue; L. Williamson; damage, $10.

Granite New England.

From The Providence (R. I.) Journal.

New Hampshire is often referred to as the Granite State, but the present strike of granite cutters has brought out the fact that the stone is quarried for commercial purposes in every State east of the Hudson. One of the most important centres of the industry is Barre, Vt., a town that has grown remarkably in recent years because of its quarries. In this State the village of Niantic is becoming a granite centre. It has been a small manufacturing place for many years, but bids fair to develop rapidly in the next decade, thanks to the stone business.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN.

Yesterday's Proceedings at Cleveland—Report of the Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 5.—At the morning session of the Triennial Convention of the National Council of Jewish Women to-day, Miss Sadie American of Chicago, who was a delegate from the American Council of Jewish Women to the International Convention of Women in London last July, read an interesting paper on her experience there.

The statement of the Treasurer, Mrs. Bertha A. Selz of Chicago, showed the total receipts to be $2,431; disbursements, $748; leaving a balance of $1,683. Miss Gertrude Berg of Philadelphia read the Reciprocity Committee's report. She said the paper most in demand among the sections was one dealing with the topic, "What Can Mothers Do to Awaken a Religious Instinct in Their Children?"

Visitors to the Naval Academy.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President has appointed the following members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy: Gardiner C. Sims of New Jersey, Henry C. Pettit of Indiana, Alexander C. Oliphant of New Jersey, Edward L. Parris of New York, Dr. W. W. Watkins of Idaho, and John R. Harris of Minnesota.

Florida Organist for Brooklyn.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

Prof. Frank Chace, organist and choirmaster at St. John's Episcopal Church, has tendered his resignation to the Rev. V. W. Shields, rector, to take effect Thursday, March 29. He has accepted a position as organist of one of the largest churches in Brooklyn, N. Y., and will enter upon the duties of his new post on Sunday, April 1. This announcement will be received with many feelings and expressions of regret from his friends and admirers, who have known of his ability as one of the finest musicians in the South and who have appreciated his faithful work for the past ten years in Jacksonville.

At Your Club
Drink
Saratoga
Arondack Water
which blends perfectly with wines and liquors. Also at cafés, hotels, and restaurants. By the case from grocers, druggists, or from
THE ARONDACK SPRING, 1362 Broadway.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The *Forward TREND* to STORE BETTERMENT

This store is not ideal. More than three thousand pairs of human hands must needs develop human frailty here and there---but it is the store of Progress. Past mistakes are red lights for future warning. To-day's discoveries will evolve for to-morrow's betterment. We aim to make this store's service to your completest liking. If we miss, we aim again. The target tells the trend of progress. Off shots are older aims---new efforts draw centerward. Test shots have better located your likings---they have set the elevation and the direction for the man behind the gun.

Buying goods for half usual cost is great economy if the goods are not cheapened. Half as good is not worth half as much. We cheapen prices—we do not cheapen goods—the money saved stays saved.

Men's PAJAMAS

The man who once wears pajamas always wears them, to lounge about the room as well as sleep in; and when he wears them first time he wonders why he hasn't always enjoyed the comfort of them.

But pajamas must be made right to get the best out of them—we couldn't buy the right kinds, so we have most of our pajamas made in our own factory. We get them made right—we are able to make price-advantages, too. This instance:

We bought a big lot of imported cheviots away under old prices awhile ago, and made them up ourselves. On sale to-day.

$2 a suit

In stripes and jacquard figures. We couldn't buy them to sell for a half more to-day.

Men's Goods, Ninth street side.

Bed Coverings

Sorts for Early Spring

Heavy blankets and comfortables will soon be tossed aside for lighter comfortables and bedspreads—you're interested in the splendid sorts we have ready. These hints of the very reasonable prices:

At $1—Pretty silkoline comfortables; figured one side, plain the other; good, clean white cotton filling.

At $1.35—Silkollne comfortables; ruffled; figures one side, plain the other; white cotton filling.

90c—Honeycomb bedspreads; Marseilles patterns; for full size beds.

At $1.75—Honeycomb bedspreads; fringed on the four sides; for brass and iron beds.

At $2.25—Marseilles bedspreads; seven patterns to select from; full sizes; fast back.

At $3—Extra large Marseilles bedspreads; for brass beds; 90x100 in.

At $2.25 pair—White blankets; wool filling, cotton warp; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.

At $3.50 pair—White blankets; cotton warp, wool filling; a good, strongly made blanket; 72x84 inches; 5½ lbs.

Fourth avenue side

Children's Reefers We've been gathering in the prettiest reefers we could find for the 2 to 4-year-old children. The collection now includes all the popular fabrics, in the most tasteful styles and colorings — complete, interesting. Moderately priced throughout. These for example:

$1.75—Flannel, red and blue; large sailor collar trimmed with 3 rows of white braid and 2 of narrow braid.

$3—Of cloth; large adjustable pique collar, trimmed with embroidery insertion; several colors.

$5—Of serge; tailor-made; box back; double breasted; collars and sleeves finished with rows of stitching. Navy blue and red.

$9.75—Of fine cloth; Norfolk style; double-breasted; pique collar and belt, trimmed with insertion. Navy blue and tan.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Spectacles and Eye-glasses If you think you think you need either, or if the old pair is unsatisfactory, see our expert. He's simply an optician, but a thoroughly experienced one. If your case requires the services of an oculist you'll be honestly told so. Otherwise you'll be properly fitted here at moderate cost.

Spectacles and eye-glasses, with nickeled steel frames, at 50c to $2.

With gold frames and rims, or rimless, at $2.50 to $10.

Earnest attention is given to prescription grinding of lenses.

Sparklets They give snap and sparkle to ordinary water. A soda fountain at home. Give instant aeration to all liquids. Wonderfully simple, with the proper appliances; and they cost little, and are no trouble to operate.

Prosaic science—but it gives an invigorating snap to everything you drink, right in your own home, any moment you wish it.

It's well worth knowing more about; but we can show it better than tell—to you, or your butler.

Demonstration in basement.

Bottles (the fountain), $1.50, $2.25, $2.50.

Sparklets (the capsules of compressed gas, each to charge a bottle-ful of water), 10 for 25c.

Tablets, to give the mineral water qualities; 40 for 25c.

Fruit Syrups, to make delicious "soda," 15c to 40c a bottle.

Basement.

More CROCKERY News

Jardinieres, *Umbrella Stands*, Toilet Sets

Another section of the China Sale takes first prominence to-day.

Housekeepers will be thinking of Jardinieres as soon as the spring sun warms up out-doors—Umbrella Jars must be ready for April rains.

We made large special purchases for this March sale. One particular transaction brings a manufacturer's stock of not-quite-perfect Jardinieres and Umbrella Stands—all hurts were covered up or disguised by the decorators. They are as handsome as the perfect pieces—maybe you wouldn't know which from t'other if we didn't tell you. Handsomely decorated with flowers and gold on stained ivory grounds; in two shapes.

6-in. Jardinieres, regularly $1.50, at 85c
7-in. Jardinieres, regularly $2, at $1.25
8-in. Jardinieres, regularly $3, at $1.65
10-in. Jardinieres, regularly $4, at $2.50

Jardinieres and Pedestals in many styles:

$14 kind at $9.50 $22 kind at $15
$18 kind at $12 $25 kind at $17.50

Royal Bonn Jardinieres, best goods, handsomely decorated—

7-in. Jardinieres, regularly $2.25, at $1.25
8-in. Jardinieres, regularly $2.75, at $1.75
9-in. Jardinieres, regularly $3.50, at $2.75

Umbrella Stands—

$3 kind for $2 $9 kind for $5.50
$7 kind for $4 $17 kind for $10

Chamber Toilet Sets—

Special purchases of these goods—the best values we have ever offered. 11-piece sets, including covered slop jar; flower decorations and gold on tinted grounds—

$10 sets for $6.50 $8.50 sets for $5

Same, without tinted grounds—

11-piece sets, with jar, at $4.50
9-piece sets, without jar, at $3.50

Under-glaze printed designs—

7-piece sets, with slop jar, at $2.35 a set.
11-piece sets, with covered slop jar, at $3.50 a set

Basement.

Some stores treat people right because they have to. We spend time trying to conjure more conveniences—then we freely pay the cost; for this shall not be an ordinary store—not merely mercenary.

Bargains on the Fifth Floor

Ten Comfortable Elevators Make the Economies Convenient

Yesterday afternoon we bought an importer's sample pieces of **Embroideries.** They were not fresh enough for full prices, so he let us have them to sell to-day

At Half Price

Just the trimmings wanted now for women's and children's garments. Buy whatever length you want. These prices:

10c kind at 5c **25c kind at 12½c**
15c kind at 8c **30c to 50c kinds at 15c**

Plenty of variety in all widths.

Night Gowns and Petticoats—

Really worthy garments at very little prices—

At 38c—Night gowns of muslin; yoke of fine plaits and trimmed with embroidery and lawn ruffle. Worth 50c.

At $1—Black sateen petticoats; umbrella ruffle; 2 rows of cording; lined with crinoline.

At 50c—Seersucker petticoats, in neat blue-and-white stripes, with umbrella ruffle.

Hosiery and Underwear—

At 12½c each—Women's fine ribbed cotton vests, white; low neck, short sleeves; the yarn is fine and firm; nicely and durably trimmed; nothing skimpy in size or trimming.

3 for 50c—Orders placed six months ago for thousands of dozens make it possible to sell them at this price. Fine ribbed white lisle thread vests; low neck, sleeveless; neatly trimmed and finished.

At 25c a pair—Women's fine lisle thread stockings; ribbed, with fancy tops and black boots; the sorts that usually bring 38c a pair.

At 10c a pair—Children's stockings; made of fine, strong, fast black cotton, ribbed; with spliced heels and toes; sizes 6 to 10.

KITCHEN WARES *and* Things *Akin*

You Save a Half or Quarter

Not the little list we give below—hundreds and hundreds more—every need of housekeeping and housecleaning, and the very best of cooking utensils—these last at half-price—the price for which "seconds" are cheap—prices never heard of for first quality Granite Ware before. These, and more—

Funnels, 2 pts., 14c; 4 pts., 16c
Butter Kettles, 40c
Dippers, 13c to 19c
Windsor Kettles, with covers, 38c
Deep Stew Pans, 19c and 21c.
Shallow Stew Pans, 15c
Dinner Plates, 8c Mugs, 8c
Turban Cake Molds, 18c
Berlin Kettles, 18c. Milk Cans, 25c
Tea and Coffee Pots, 21c, 28c to 39c
Coffee Boilers, 35c and 43c
Lipped Stewing Kettles, 10c, 13c and 15c
Seamless Measures, 2 qts., 28c
Seamless Bowls, 9c and 18c
Deep Pudding Pans, 8c, 10c, 15c and 16c
Muffin Pans, 20c and 28c

Kitchen things of other kinds—

Sugar Canisters, 3½ lbs., 9c; 7 lbs., 13c; 10 lbs., 18c.
Flour Canisters, 50 lbs., 65c.
Dust Pans, steel edge, 10c.
Chamber Pails, 20c. Toilet Jars, 20c.
Coal Hods, japanned, 15c.
Champion Sieves, 4c and 7c.
Saveall Candlesticks, 5c.

Metropolitan Sewing Machines

Worthy machines or they would never be shown at Wanamaker's. Don't look at price first—you'll never give fair judgment from such figures—no such sewing machine has ever been sold for so little. Mechanically perfect, excellently finished—has high arm, automatic bobbin winder, self-setting needles, self-threading shuttles, complete set of attachments; three-drawer oak case— **$12.75**

As to risk, there is none for you—that is ours. We guarantee every machine in the broad Wanamaker way.

Basement.

FURNISHING *for Country Houses*

Ample orders are coming to us for the complete furnishing of country houses. It is a great convenience to find every need supplied in a single store, and to have a complete delivery made in a single shipment. This experience is now current here with summer residents of the Adirondacks, the Maine Coast, the less distant New England resorts, the Long Island and New Jersey Coasts.

If you are not sufficiently familiar with our system of shopping by transfer, for the assembling of goods from various stocks to be forwarded together, secure the services of a store guide or make your wants known to the department heads.

SIDEBOARDS—*Over a hundred* Styles

Fashion in furniture is watched here just as earnestly as the changes in the cut of clothing. With each spring season come new shapes, new carving, new designs. The best are here. We found 105 best styles in Sideboards—all new for Spring of 1900. High-grade furniture, all of it. Nothing cheap about it, excepting the prices—they run from $18 to $300. A word of the medium-priced kinds:

$18—Golden oak finish; 48 in. long, 23 in. deep; beveled mirror 18x30 in.; 1 large, 2 small drawers and double cupboard in base; also has shelf.

$23—Golden oak finish; shaped top; 48 in. long, 23 in. deep; fancy shaped beveled plate mirror 34x18 in.; 1 large, 2 small drawers and double cupboard in base.

$32—Quartered oak, golden finish; 34 in. long, 22 in. deep; beveled plate mirror 38x16 in.; swell front; 1 large, 2 small drawers and double cupboard in base.

$32—Quartered oak, golden finish; 48 in. long, 22 in. deep; beveled plate mirror 20x24 in.; heavy carved top; claw feet; 1 large and 2 small drawers in base; also cupboard.

$45—Quartered oak, golden finish; shaped top; 54 in. long, 24 in. deep; 2 beveled plate mirrors in top; one 46x16 in., the other 46x10 in.; 1 large and 2 small drawers in base; also cupboard.

$65—Mahogany; 56 in. long, 24 in. deep; 4 drawers and 2 cupboards in base; shaped beveled plate mirror in top 50x18 in.

Fourth Floor.

TAILORING *for* MEN

New Woolens for Spring

The spring stuffs are ready—a fine show of them. Many are from abroad—quite aristocratic; some refreshingly extreme; others worthy stuffs are from best makers on this side. All in all, it is the best display we have yet made. Tasteful men will admire the stuffs, careful dressers will be impressed with the fit of the finished garments.

The highest tailoring skill serves you in the Wanamaker Store. Of course, we guarantee the fit and finish—no man shall have a suit from us that he does not believe to be just right at every point.

Prices? A good business suit for $20. Wider variety and better, for $25 and $30. Many extreme novelties, $35 and $40.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

There are factories that exist for the sole purpose of making goods cheaper than the market—skimp quality, scant measure, scamp work. No such goods ever come here. Wanamaker bargains are **bought** *cheap—not* **made** *cheap—note the distinction.*

Womens *Spring* WRAPS

The garments of a year ago feel very humble beside the smart apparel ready for the Spring of 1900. A new spirit thrills designer and tailor—the freshness of style is as marked as it is handsome.

There is wide style-range to choose from—coats, jackets, three-quarter garments, Raglans, capes, and other wraps; made of the highest character of fabrics, in styles largely exclusively ours. Yet prices are always fair.

The display is more interesting than descriptions. These hints till you come—

Jackets—

$7.50—Of tan covert cloth; fly front; strap seams; lined with satin serge.

$12—Of black unfinished worsted; Eton open front; edges and seams finished with rows of stitching; lined with satin serge.

$12.75—Of tan covert; double-breasted Eton; tight fitting; lined with taffeta.

$12—Of dark Oxford cheviot; double-breasted front; coat back; edges finished with rows of stitching; lined with black taffeta.

$16—Of black and navy blue pebble cloth; Eton; white applique on collar and revers; lined with black taffeta.

Capes—$8 to $56.

Golf Capes—$7 to $22.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Sale of 2,300 Corsets

The major part of this greatly-reduced price group is of brand new goods, fresh from the factory. All of the offering is of perfect, immaculate goods.

A lot of 1,500 L. R. Corsets, domestic, comprise these kinds: Of coutil, of sateen, and of jean; in medium and long waists; white, drab and black; some with spoon steel for stout figures; sizes 18 to 30; $1.25 for the $1.75 and $2 kinds; $1 for the $1.50 quality; 75c for the regular $1 grade.

800 C. P. Corsets—imported. At $1.50—of white coutil and black Italian cloth; cut bias; low bust; short gored hips; trimmed with embroidery edging; regularly $2.75 and $3. At $1.75—C. P. Corsets, in pink, blue and lavender; bias cut; long waist; low bust; short hips; regular $3.50 kind.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Comfortable, Convenient Golf Capes

Many of you would soon forget the game if it wasn't for the universal popularity of the cape that it gave the world. Comfortable, convenient—suitable almost anywhere—to wear to Wanamaker's or around the world.

There is new prettiness constantly coming even in Golf Capes. Latest comers are made of handsome double-faced rugs and cheviots—plain outside, bright plaids inside.

$7, $10, $12, up to 22.50

New Petticoats

Sateen petticoats have taken on new beauty to add to their serviceableness.

They have adapted the colorings of silks; the mercerized-finish has given them the effect of silk—now we have them made with deep knife-plaited ruffle, trimmed with ruches. You'd scarcely believe that sateen could be so handsome.

$1.25—Of black sateen; deep 7-inch plaited ruffle.

$1.50—Of colored Mercerized cotton in cerise, blue, violet, red; 9-inch knife plaited ruffle.

$2—Black Mercerized sateen; deep umbrella ruffle with narrow knife plaited ruffle, lined with percaline.

$2.25—Of colored Mercerized percaline in all the desireable colors; deep umbrella ruffle, with two accordion plaited ruffles.

$3.25—Of solid colored Mercerized sateen; petticoats in all the desireable shades; deep accordion plaited graduated ruffle, pinked ruche on bottom.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Towels, Tray Covers and Scarfs

Almost every steamer brings us some new linens. They go at once upon our counters and shelves at the same old prices that equal qualities sold for here. No note is yet taken of the advanced market. No need to, as all these were contracted for at ante-advance rates.

Towels—

12½c—Bleached huckaback; hemmed ends; 18x35 in.

25c—Hemstitched huckaback; German; damask border; 20x40 in.

35c—Hemstitched huckaback; extra fine; 22x41 in.

50c—Bleached huckaback; plain or figured centers; 23x44 in.

15c—Snow-white bath towels; all cotton; 21 x45 in.

25c—Bath mats; all cotton; full size.

Fancy Linens—

25c—Hemstitched damask tray covers; 18x27 in.

35c—Snow-white damask tray covers; fringed; 22x32 in. Were 65c.

80c—Hemstitched damask momie scarfs; 3 sizes; were $1.10 to $1.25. Fourth avenue.

You are never asked to buy, at Wanamaker's—but the silent eloquence of the goods we cannot repress.

Men's Hosiery Lately arrived a wonderfully complete stock of fancy half hose for men. The best designs of French makers have been arranged in exclusive color schemes for our sales. Prices go from 25c to $6. There is a great choice in superb lisle thread at $1.50. Very rich fancy silk at $5.

Women's Hosiery and Merino Underwear We are building a great business in this line of merchandise upon the old A. T. Stewart idea of a great stock that shall be complete in all sorts and sizes of high-grade goods.

Perfect readiness for spring sales can be found here now. Give us the chance to prove it.

Broadway.

Robes and Plaitings St. Gall predominates. New York merely supplements. Together their products form an assortment here that we believe to be unsurpassed anywhere. The best ideas of the leading foreign and American makers find happy expression in these new plaitings and puffings of lawn, batiste and organdies.

35c to $5 a yard

The Robes complete — formed skirt and materials for finishing waists—are **$8 to $45.** Broadway.

Shoe Selling Extraordinary

TWO RIVAL STORES UNDER ONE ROOF

It's a friendly sort of competition. The store on the Main Floor is striving very successfully, to show only the best, latest shoes produced anywhere at little prices, and thus surpass its Fifth Floor neighbor in volume of sales. An evidence of its progress is the recently enforced enlargement of the space devoted to the selling of children's shoes.

The Fifth Floor Store continues the even tenor of its bargain way in ever searching out stocks and sample lines of desirable shoes that through the nature of their becoming ours may become yours at much less than regular value. It expands at times—doubles space, in its efforts. Such an occasion was the recent offering of 108,000 pairs of shoes at half and two-thirds prices. Not all could be shown at once, of course. Here are some specimen values all still in good supply:

Women's $1.50 Oxfords at $1—

Tan and black kidskin; medium round toe; flexible sewed soles.

Boys' Shoes at $1 and $1.25—

Depending on sizes; black; stout uppers and soles; modern toe shapes; good workmanship; usual $1.75 and $2 grades.

For Girls and Small Boys—

Black and tan kidskin; with spring heels; 75c, 85c, 95c and $1.15, according to size. Saving at least a third—maybe more on others.

Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.70—

Kidskin shoes—dainty, shapely, durable. Also of box calf; laced; stout soles; full round toes; young women's high-grade school or business shoes.

Men's $3 Shoes at $1.75—

Tan and brown; laced; various desirable toe shapes; light and heavy soles; many $3.50 grades in the lot. Assortment getting better every day now.

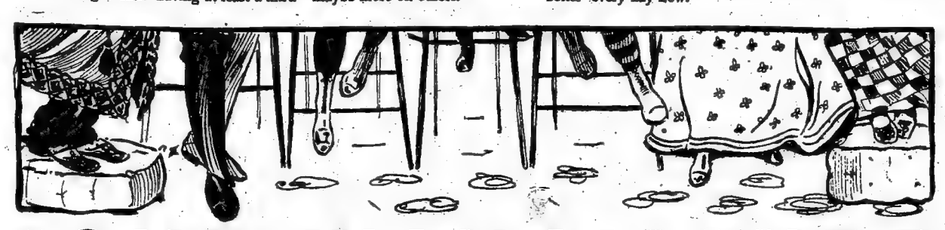

Lamps, Globes and Electroliers

All Reduced to About Half Prices

Some of the finest Reception lamps we ever had in the store are among the victims marked for sacrifice. They have French china bases, mountings of solid brass, finished in Etruscan gold; very prettily decorated.

$30 kinds at $15 $50 kinds at $25
$35 kinds at $20 $62.50 kinds at $30

Another group, last of lots, less expensive, yet attractive in decoration and in their new prices. Complete with globes.

$6 kind at $3.50 $9 kind at $5 $10 and $12 kinds at $6

Fine French Lamp Globes, with beautiful hand-painted designs—some that come from an importer cheaply, the remainder from our own stock. Prices exactly half their actual value.

$9 quality at $4.50 $15 quality at $7.50
$12 quality at $6 $18 quality at $9
$20 quality at $10

Some elegant electroliers, just to keep in the fashion set by the lamps and globes above, are now priced thus:

$300 pieces now $150 $250 pieces now $175 $175 pieces now $115
$150 pieces now $75 $100 pieces now $65

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

WANTS TO CHANGE PUERTO RICO BILL

Senator Davis Offers an Amendment and New Section.

HIS COLLEAGUES ASTONISHED

Asks for Free Trade and Extension of Constitutional Provisions.

He Says This Is the Only Way Out of the Difficulty—Mr. Elkins Will Move that Government Be Placed in President's Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—It is not often that the proposition to change a bill creates so profound a disturbance of Senate and the House as was brought about to-day by Senator Davis (Rep., Minn.,) in his proposition to amend the Puerto Rico bill by granting free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States. So far as can be ascertained, this step was taken without conference with his associates. As to its meaning, Senator Davis says the amendment needs no explanation, as it speaks for itself. Its effect is to have the tariff laws of the United States applied to Puerto Rico upon foreign imports, but allows absolute free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico. He also proposes a new section as follows:

For the purposes of this act the following provisions of the Constitution of the United States are hereby extended and made applicable to Puerto Rico:

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imports, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

No capitation or other tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

MR. DAVIS'S AMENDMENT.

The amendment is as follows:

And it is hereby enacted that all duties, imposts, and excises imposed, or levied, laid, or collected by Congress upon Puerto Rico or any products or business thereof, or in relation to said Puerto Rico, shall be uniform with all duties, imposts, and excises laid and collected throughout the United States.

That no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid by Congress in or upon Puerto Rico, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration directed to be taken by the Constitution.

That no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from Puerto Rico.

That no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of Puerto Rico over those of any State of the Union, nor shall vessels bound to or from Puerto Rico be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in any State of the Union.

Nor shall any preference be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of any State of the Union over those of Puerto Rico, nor shall vessels bound to or from the ports of any State of the Union be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in any port of Puerto Rico.

To say that this direct demand for free trade astonished the Senator would be to describe the amazement mildly. It did not give alarm to Senator Davis's colleagues, for Senator Nelson has intimated to many of his associates that Minnesota does not fully approve the House bill laying taxes upon the Puerto Ricans for the trade between that island and the United States. Representative Tawney, who ran over to the Senate to be sure that the report coming to the House was true, declared that he could see no reason for introducing it except to defeat four or five Republican members of Congress who will ask for re-election next Fall.

ELKINS OFFERS A SOLUTION.

Senator Elkins (Rep., W. Va.,) soon found voice about the amendment, and in a way to justify the predictions of other Senators. It has been stated that Republican Senators who have doubted the intention to pass any of the various propositions now before Congress were convinced rather from what they feared than from what they hoped, that the outcome of the conflict would be the passage of a resolution to leave the Island of Puerto Rico in the hands of the President for another year, to be administered in his discretion.

Mr. Davis's amendment had not been discussed in the Senate and the halls a half hour before Senator Elkins expressed his determination to endeavor to unravel the snarl into which Congress had got itself by offering a resolution putting in the hands of the President the government of the island until Congress could provide a satisfactory plan of government, including a scheme of revenue, either by customs taxes or in some other way.

While it was also seen that any considerable Republican approval of the amendment of Senator Davis would defeat the object of the House bill as accepted by Senator Foraker and his committee, it was also assumed at once that none of the Democrats would be likely to vote for Davis's amendment because it has been and is their contention that the Constitution already extends to the islands acquired by treaty, and therefore no need exists for declaring that the Constitution is so extended.

Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) and other Senators who hope to see the Puerto Rican Government bill passed with the House amendment, fancied they saw a way to overcome the objections of the Northwest to the Foraker bill. The difficulty with the Northwest, the Dakotas and Minnesota, is that they want a law that will give them a market for their wheat flour. So it is suggested that amendments to the Foraker bill abolishing the duty on flour will give the Northwest all it wants, and put the Davis amendment out of the way. Mr. Davis denies this. He says the Northwest is opposed to the principle of the bill and the removal of flour from the list of articles to be taxed will not satisfy Minnesota.

OUTCOME IN DOUBT.

Senators who have talked with Senator Davis about this troublesome amendment find that he regards this proposition as the only way out of the controversy that has arisen as to whether the Constitution extends itself automatically or by direct legislative declarations.

Some of the House supporters of the Puerto Rico bill brought in by the Ways and Means Committee justified their support of their bill because it expressed their belief in the right and power of Congress to assert its title to impose taxes upon our new possessions without accepting them as United States territory. Mr. Davis has accepted the challenge implied in that course and has undertaken to have the Constitution extended to Puerto Rico, and with it the free trade that is enjoyed by other Territories of the United States.

Just what will be the course of the Republicans toward this amendment none of them is as yet decided about. It may help out the appropriation of over $2,000,000 for the islands, but it is admitted that it is likely to prolong the debate on the bill providing a temporary government for Puerto Rico.

Members of the House Committee on Ways and Means are vexed at the new turn affairs have taken. They suggest that with free fish for the Eastern States and free flour for the Northwest some objections may be removed, but if these discriminations are to be in order, there are other interests that must be listened to before the favors are all bestowed.

The Democrats appear to be inclined to insist that as the Republicans deal with the Island of Puerto Rico they must deal with the Philippines. But no Republican can be found who will admit that the Philippines are to enjoy free trade with the United States or that there is any intention of extending the Constitution over that archipelago in order that such a result shall be brought about. Senator Foraker says he will go on trying to pass his temporary Government bill with its 15 per cent. tariff amendment. Mr. Foraker gave notice of amendments to the measure imposing a duty of 5 cents a pound upon coffee, chicory roots, and chicory imported into Puerto Rico and to prevent the importation from Puerto Rico to the United States of goods or products not actually of Puerto Rican origin.

PUERTO RICANS SATISFIED

People Approve the 15 Per Cent. Duty—Await Senate's Action.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, March 5.—Puerto Ricans are jubilant over the news of the passing of the bill returning the Puerto Rican duties.

The people generally are satisfied and approve the 15 per cent. measure.

They are feverishly awaiting the action of the Senate.

ROOT'S PUERTO RICAN BILL

Representative Says the Secretary of War Drew the Measure—President's View.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Post to-morrow will print interviews with the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee on the authorship of the Puerto Rican Tariff bill. Representative Tawney of Minnesota made the direct statement that the bill was drafted by Secretary Root, but his colleagues on the committee were more or less non-committal as to the bill's authorship.

Representative Payne of New York, Chairman of the committee, said that he brought the bill to the committee on his own responsibility.

"We became convinced," said Mr. Payne, "that some revenue must be raised for the Island of Puerto Rico. The enactment of a tariff law seemed to be the best way to raise it. I was convinced that the bill was a proper one, and I am still of that opinion."

Representative John Dalzell of Pennsylvania, who ranks next to Chairman Payne on the Ways and Means Committee, declined to discuss the bill or say whence its draft was received, as did Representatives Hopkins and Long. Representative Tawney said:

"I was at the White House and saw the President before the Republican conference was called. I told him that a statement would likely be made to the Republicans of the House that the tariff bill had been drawn by Secretary Root, and that the Ways and Means Committee, in trying to secure its passage, were only following out Secretary Root's suggestions.

"The President answered that if such a statement were made it should be coupled with an explanation that Secretary Root had drawn the bill in the line of duties of his office, just as heads of departments often do, upon request."

Rival Consuls in Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 5.—Señor Blanco, the Consul of Venezuela appointed by the De Castro Government, and Señor Solar, the former Consul, are squabbling. They both claim the office. Señor Blanco arrived here Feb. 25 and opened an office. Solar, who represented ex-President Andrade, claims he still holds office, representing the De Castro Republic; that Blanco has not complied with the requirements of the Consular Code, and that his salary is five months in arrears. He demands that Blanco settle this matter before he surrenders the Consulate or properties.

GERMAN WINE MAY SUFFER.

The United States May Take Action in Retaliation for Legislation Against American Meat.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—It is said in official circles here that there is nothing for the United States Government to do at this stage in the working out of the policy of the German Government respecting the treatment of American meats. Our Government has uniformly insisted that no foreign power had any right to catechise it respecting matters of legislation pending before the legislative part of the Government, and where, in isolated instances, foreign Ministers in Washington have disregarded this injunction, they have been sharply reminded of their breach of international etiquette.

So, as the Meat bill, offensive as it is to the United States Government, is not a matter of complete legislation, but is still pending before the Reichstag, the State Department cannot find a proper place just now for any official remonstrance against the proposed addition to the restrictions upon American commerce.

It has been suggested unofficially that, as the United States is not named in the German Meat bill, it cannot be said that Germany discriminates against this country therein. On this point the experts of the Agricultural Department have been collecting data to demonstrate that in the beginning and for the first five years, at least, the bill does directly discriminate against American meat in imposing conditions as to the attachment of certain portions of the intestines of the carcasses of beef imported, which are impossible of compliance by American shippers, owing to the long ocean voyage, while easy to meet by the meat shippers in adjoining countries, like Belgium, Russia, Austria, and Holland. After the year 1904, these countries will be in the same class as the United States, the bill excluding all meats after that date, but meanwhile great injury will be sustained, it is said, exclusively by the United States packers.

The officials here show no open resentment at the recently discovered effort of the German Government to prevent our Consuls from acquiring any information as to the adulteration of German goods and the existence of diseases among German animals, but they are quietly collecting evidence through other channels on these points, which, it is hoped, will be quite as convincing, such, for instance, as complete analysis of German wines entering the United States, which are now being made by the Department of Agriculture with a special view to the detection of adulteration. The wines imported are regarded as particularly dear to the German Agrarian interests, as they are the products of the German soil.

Kaiser Against the Bill.

BERLIN, March 5.—Emperor William to-day listened to a statement by Count von Bülow regarding the difficulties which have lately arisen between the United States and Germany over the Meat Inspection bill. Later he received Baron von Hammerstein, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, who explained the reasons why the Agrarians object to the present status of meat import and insist upon the passing of the bill in the form which they have all along approved. The Emperor advanced some powerful arguments in favor of more liberal terms.

LEGITIMATE NAVAL PRIZE.

Supreme Court So Holds Benito Estenger, Owned by a Cuban.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The United States Supreme Court to-day affirmed the legality of the capture of the vessel Benito Estenger, seized as a naval prize June 27, 1898, during the Spanish war.

The vessel had been owned prior to June 9, 1898, by Enrique de Messa, a Cuban, who professed friendship for the United States, and was at the time of its capture on a mission for the Cuban Junta of Kingston, Jamaica. On the latter date the ship was sold to a British subject. The court held that the evidence was against the validity of the transfer, and that, assuming the vessel to be still the property of De Messa, the fact that he was a Spanish subject outweighed his pro-American sympathies.

The condemnation of the vessel as a lawful prize was therefore approved and the decree of the District Court for the Southern District of Florida was affirmed. The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Shiras, White, and Peckham dissented from the opinion.

To Fix Days for Pension Bills.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The House Committee on Rules decided to-day on a rule setting aside two Fridays of each month for private pension bills in place of the night sessions, which have been fruitless for lack of a quorum. The new rule was not reported to the House, however, as steps are being taken to secure a definite and authoritative understanding on both sides of the House that the night sessions will not be made ineffective by the point of "no quorum." If this voluntary arrangement is made, there will be no necessity for the rule.

MR. TELLER PROPHESIES

Senator Says Currency Bill Will Prove a Great Calamity.

FAIRBANKS DEFENDS THE BILL

WASHINGTON, March 5.—During the session of the Senate to-day Mr. Teller (Silver Rep., Col.,) concluded his speech against the Currency bill, which he had begun Saturday. He was followed by Mr. Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) who defended the measure and arraigned the opposition. Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) closed the day's debate by speaking against the bill. The vote on the measure will be taken this afternoon.

GOLD STANDARD A "CALAMITY."

Mr. Teller, after being recognized, opened his speech by saying:

"I believe that this legislation will be disastrous to the country. I hope the time may come when the good sense of the people will reverse the action now about to be culminated.

"The passage of this bill is the culmination of an effort begun soon after the civil war to make money dearer by the destruction of one-half of the metallic money of the world."

Mr. Teller predicted that the effect of the pending bill would not be ruinous, although it would be, in his opinion, disastrous. The rich would become richer, he said, great fortunes would be built up, but the affliction would come through the fact that the poor would be made poorer. Referring to the conditions in his own State Mr. Teller said:

"We are to-day producing more gold than any other part of the world except South Africa. Last year we produced $34,000,000; undoubtedly this year the production of gold in Colorado will be $40,000,000, and my belief is that it will soon surpass the greatest annual production of California.

"It is not on account of Colorado that I am protesting against this bill. We can stand the gold standard better than other parts of the country. With our great natural resources we would not be cast down. If New England, with its great manufacturing enterprises and large laboring population, can stand it, Colorado can stand it, too, and grow rich under it.

"I believe this is the greatest calamity, however, ever inflicted upon the country—an affliction greater than that of the civil war. If the gold output should continue, the time of the disaster will be postponed, but that output probably will not continue, and when it fails off the disaster will be upon our people."

FAIRBANKS IN DEFENSE.

Mr. Fairbanks (Rep., Ind.,) was then recognized to deliver a speech on the pending report of the conference committee on the Financial bill. He said:

"The measure before us is a large and intelligent step forward in the monetary history of the country. Its enactment will put at rest the monetary question in the United Staes for years to come, for it is incredible that the financial wisdom which the people have acquired during the past few years can be soon forgotten. The measure continues gold as the monetary unit or standard of value. It does not attempt to establish a new standard with which we are unfamiliar.

"No sophistries or subtleties can make money or create a currency which is good for one and which is not equally good for the other. The interests of labor and capital are always identical. They can never be divorced. They are ever interlaced and dependent, and money which injuriously affects one cannot beneficially affect the other. They must share and share alike. This is a truism. It is a conclusion so obvious that it is almost an offense to intelligence to reiterate it.

"No argument is required to sustain the wisdom of a stable currency, for an unstable, fluctuating circulating medium unsettles and disturbs and brings a train of evils as merciless and destructive as the ravages of war.

"The issue between the two parties is sharply defined. The one adheres to the gold standard and the consequent use of a large but limited volume of silver and paper currency, its full equivalent in effecting the exchanges of the people, while the other is for the maintenance of the single silver standard, with gold expelled from the channels of trade.

THE ONLY BIMETALLISM.

"The maintenance of the gold standard with silver circulating as currency at a parity with gold is the only bimetallism possible with so vast a difference existing between the value of the two metals in the markets.

"The free coinage of silver as now proposed, with all the mints of Europe closed to free coinage, would not result in raising the great mass of silver in the United States and throughout the world up to and retaining it at a parity with gold. The effort to accomplish this feat would have one chief result, and that would be to drive out of circulation every dollar of gold in the United States.

"The maintenance of the gold standard is not inconsistent with the use of silver as currency. In fact, it insures its very large use and upon terms of practical equality with gold itself. So long as silver currency is maintained at a parity with gold the people will accept it in the payment of their gold obligations without doubt or question, and in every respect as freely and willingly as they will accept gold itself."

Mr. Fairbanks maintained that what had been done for silver had been done by the Republican Party. "The opposition," he continued, "favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver, to use a hackneyed phrase, 'without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth.' This is intended to be a brave utterance, stimulating to the National spirit and to our National pride, but it is a sharp impeachment of our intelligence. Men of the opposition are bimetallists in theory only. The policy, however, which they advance defeats their professed object, and they are, in fact, silver monometallists."

THE GOVERNMENT'S CREDIT.

He declared the adoption of the silver standard would result in a contraction of the currency. He vigorously attacked the Government's issue of fiat money and opposed the issue of money by State banks. Referring to the refunding provision of the pending bill, he said:

"It is doubtful if any Government in the world has ever been able to borrow such a tremendous sum of money at so low a rate of interest. No such conversion could be effected with an annual saving to the Government of nearly $16,000,000 with the country upon the silver standard, or if we were to incorporate in the pending measure free silver coinage as proposed by the opposition.

"There has been much fervid denunciation of the gold standard by the opposition, as though it were inimical to the public welfare. The truth is that the greatest achievements which are the rich fruits of peace have been witnessed during the existence of the single gold standard. Shall this splendid history be reversed? Can we write a new chapter more brilliant than the past by the introduction of a currency standard which has been discarded by every enlightened nation on earth? Those who denounce the gold standard and assail its supporters must have read to no profit the splendid and incomparable history of their country."

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) followed with a brief general discussion of the financial question. He particularly attacked the power which he said was conferred upon the National banks by the pending bill. He declared that under the provision of the bill the banks could inflate the currency of the country $840,000,000. This, he said, was a dangerous power to put in the hands of a few men. He maintained that the currency should be issued by the Government, and not by the banks, and every dollar should be Government paper.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Speaker Henderson yesterday announced the appointment of Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.,) to the vacancy on the Ways and Means Committee.

The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was reported to the House yesterday. It carries $6,608,378, of which half is paid by the general Government.

The most important bills passed in the House yesterday were one to ratify a treaty with the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache Indians and open their lands for settlement, and one to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Kiowa and Comanches for a neutral strip in Oklahoma.

Thomas R. Bard, the recently elected Senator from California, took his seat in the Senate yesterday.

Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) has given notice that he will address the Senate Wednesday on the Philippine question.

The Senate yesterday passed the Pension Appropriation bill. The measure appropriates $145,245,230.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Thomas W. Wheeler to be Surveyor of Customs at Port Jefferson, N. Y.

BAILEY CALLED TO ORDER.

Congressman from Texas and Speaker Henderson Clash When the Former Opposes a Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The first sharp parliamentary fight of the session arose between Speaker Henderson and Mr. Bailey, (Texas,) former floor leader of the Democrats, during the consideration of a bill to incorporate the Frederick Douglass Memorial Association.

Mr. Bailey opposed a section of the bill which authorized the association to establish branches in the various States and Territories for the purpose of soliciting funds in behalf of the memorial. He said he would not oppose the bill if it was confined to the District of Columbia, but he objected to authorizing the association to go into States without their consent. He asked Mr. Mudd, (Rep., Md.,) who had been supporting the bill, to amend it to meet his objections. At this point a question arose as to who had the floor, the Chair ruling that Mr. Babcock, Chairman of the District Committee, who had called up the bill, had control of the floor. Mr. Bailey was still on the floor and there was considerable confusion. The Speaker and Mr. Bailey exchanged sharp words.

The Speaker appealed to Mr. Bailey to keep cool, to which the latter replied that he was quite as cool as the Speaker. Being then recognized, Mr. Bailey was proceeding to comment on the Chair's ruling when the Speaker called him to order. Mr. Bailey declared that he had the right to and would refer to the Speaker's ruling unless ruled out of order. The Speaker promptly ruled that he must confine his remarks to the bill, whereupon Mr. Bailey as promptly appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Payne, (N. Y.,) the floor leader of the majority, moved to lay the appeal upon the table. Upon a rising vote the yeas were 88 and the nays 67. Mr. Bailey made the point that no quorum was present. The Speaker was unable to count more than 163 and ordered the doors closed and a call of the House. Pending this, Mr. Bailey moved an adjournment, but the Speaker declined to entertain the motion on the ground that it was dilatory. The appeal was laid on the table—123 to 88.

Mr. Bailey then declined to proceed, and Mr. Babcock demanded the previous question upon the bill, declining the request of Mr. Cowherd (Dem., Mo.,) to strike out the section to which objection had been raised.

Mr. Bailey thereupon inaugurated a filibuster to prevent the passage of the bill. When the vote on the motion for the previous question was announced, 71 to 57, Mr. Bailey again made the point of no quorum. The Speaker counted 180 members present, whereupon Mr. Bailey demanded and obtained a roll call on the motion. The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting 107 to 95. Mr. Bailey did not pursue the matter further, but when the vote came to be taken upon the passage of the bill Mr. Babcock himself demanded a roll call on the third reading of the bill.

The motion was carried 101 to 80. Thereupon Mr. Bailey demanded the reading of the engrossed bill. As the bill had not yet been engrossed further progress with it was impossible, and it went over, the Speaker stating that the bill would be unfinished business the first thing to-morrow.

WANTS PAPER DUTY FREE.

House Resolution Urging Action Against the Paper Monopoly.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Representative De Vries (Rep., Cal.,) to-day introduced a joint resolution for the repeal of the duties on white or printing paper and the material from which it is made. It also directs the Attorney General to proceed under the anti-trust law against those maintaining a monopoly in such paper and material.

The resolution recites that the existing duty of $6 a ton greatly aids in the maintenance of the monopoly; that the price of paper has been increased 60 per cent. to the consumer, and that this result is a menace to popular education and the dissemination of information.

East River Bridge Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The House to-day passed the Senate bill to extend the time for completing the bridge across the East River between Long Island and New York.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Third Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service—H. D. Hinckley of Massachusetts; Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps—William H. Pritchett of Georgia.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., Company K, First Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will proceed to Governors Island and report to the Commanding General for further orders.

Capt. John L. Phillips, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Governors Island, convened Oct. 4, 1899, vice Major Ezra Woodruff, Surgeon, who is relieved.

The extension of leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Lieut. Col. Russell B. Harrison, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, Jan. 30, is still further extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Capt. George L. Scott, Sixth Cavalry, now at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report in person to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas, for duty pertaining to the inspection of cavalry horses to be purchased in Texas. Capt. Scott also will proceed from San Antonio to Kerrville, and Hillsborough, Texas, on official business pertaining to the inspection of horses.

A board of officers to consist of Col. John I. Rodgers, Fifth Artillery; Lieut. Col. Charles A. Dempsey, First Infantry; Major William S. Patten, Quartermaster; Major Thomas T. Knox, Inspector General, and Capt. Samuel W. Fountain, Eighth Cavalry, will meet at the War Department, Washington, March 6, for the purpose of investigating, reporting upon, and making recommendations regarding the character and plan of officers' quarters at military posts.

The President has appointed Hospital Steward Frank A. Jernigan, Thirty-fourth Volunteer Infantry, now with his regiment in the Philippines, a Second Lieutenant in that regiment.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Scindia arrived at Yokohama to-day. On the way out from Manila she touched at Guam, Feb. 20. She will leave for Manila March 15.

The Caesar has sailed from Nassau for Port Royal.

The training ship Monongahela has sailed from St. Thomas for San Juan.

The Vixen has arrived at St. Thomas.

RAID ON ALLEGED POOLROOM.

Five Persons Arrested in a Place in Sixth Avenue.

Armed with a warrant issued by Magistrate Cornell for several members of the Doe family and one Charles Heinmann, Superintendent Burr of the Society for the Prevention of Crime made a raid on an alleged poolroom over the saloon at 612 Sixth Avenue yesterday. The reputed proprietor of the place, Charles Wilson, "a broker residing at the Hoffman House," according to the police blotter, and four others were locked up in the Tenderloin station house.

Burr, who was assisted by two special officers and four members of the Jefferson Market squad, seized a telegraph instrument and some race blanks. About fifty spectators or bettors were in the room when the raiders entered by bursting in the glass door. They were not arrested. One of them escaped through a window and dropped fifteen feet to a rear extension. From this he dropped fifteen feet further into Thirty-eighth Street. Apparently unhurt, he escaped in the crowd.

Capt. Thomas denied that the raid was a surprise to him. "The Parkhurst people," he said, "told me some time ago that they had evidence against the place, obtained before I came to the Tenderloin."

JOHN E. FITZGERALD DEAD.

Succumbs to Heart Disease in a Columbus Avenue Cafe.

John E. Fitzgerald died suddenly last evening in the Colonial Café, at 272 Columbus Avenue. Mr. Fitzgerald was about to take a drink when he suddenly collapsed, and before a physician could be summoned he was dead. Heart disease was said to be the cause of death.

Mr. Fitzgerald was fifty-five years old. He lived at 328 West Seventy-second Street. His wife, who was Marie Connolly, a society dressmaker, died about three months ago.

Before coming to New York several years ago Mr. Fitzgerald was a prominent citizen of Boston, and he was once Fire Commissioner of that city. He was also at different times an Assemblyman and an Alderman. Under President Cleveland's first administration he was one of the officers of the Port of Boston.

When Lord Mayor Fallon of Dublin was in this city, a short time ago, Mr. Fitzgerald escorted him about the city and accompanied him to Boston.

DECLARES QUAY IS A "VICTIM OF A PLOT"

Senator Carter of Montana Defends the Pennsylvanian.

SAYS FIGHT IS PERSONAL

In a Speech in the Senate, Mr. Carter Asserts the Quay Case Is Unlike the Corbett Case.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.,) addressed the Senate to-day on the resolution regarding the seating of Matthew S. Quay as a Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Carter said he felt, inasmuch as he had voted against the seating of Mr. Corbett in the last Congress, he ought to make some observations on the pending case, as it was his intention to vote for the seating of Mr. Quay. He argued that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to keep the seats in the Senate at all times full. He regarded it as against both State and National policy not to have every State fully represented.

In his opinion the denial of this right by the majority of the Elections Committee was based upon purely technical grounds. He regarded it as a strange construction of the Constitution that simply because the Legislature had had an opportunity to elect and had failed the seat should remain vacant.

"I prefer," said he, "that every available piece of State machinery should be employed to fill the vacancy than that it should be allowed to continue."

Mr. Carter then referred to the Mantle case, which was being used as one of the precedents against Mr. Quay. He pointed out that the silver question was the principal issue at that time. The seating of Mr. Mantle would have been in opposition to the Administration, which was struggling against the advocates of the seating of Mr. Mantle.

"It is a matter of common knowledge," said Mr. Carter, "that if the pairs had been properly arranged on that vote Mr. Mantle would have been seated, and Allen and Beckwith also would have been seated, as their cases were dependent upon the decision in the Mantle case. Thus in 1893 a technicality made the recorded verdict of the Senate the reverser of its real judgment."

As to the Corbett case Mr. Carter said:

"My vote was recorded against Mr. Corbett, and it would be registered in the same way again on the same state of facts."

The speaker reviewed the situation in Oregon at the time of Mr. Corbett's appointment, and continued:

"The Legislature was prevented from organizing until after the time limit of carrying into effect the will of the people had expired, and it was believed by many that Mr. Corbett was the inspiring genius of that revolutionary condition. A large number of Senators voted against Mr. Corbett because his appointment was regarded as the culmination of a conspiracy against the Government of his State."

Mr. Carter declared it was a remarkable fact that since the decision of the Senate in the Mantle case there had been more action by Legislatures approaching anarchy, more unwarranted action by the candidates for the Senate themselves, than in the fifty years before. Instead of inducing Legislatures to agree, he said, the Mantle case had had precisely the opposite effect from California to Delaware.

Mr. Carter declared that the Mantle, Allen, and Beckwith cases had been decided by the Senate by political expediency.

"In this case, however," he said, "Quay occupies the extreme opposite from the position occupied by Mr. Corbett. I am simply referring to facts of history when I say that Corbett was believed to be at fault and that he was here to take advantage of his own wrong; but Senators were determined that he should not be the beneficiary of that wrong."

Taking up the case of Mr. Quay in his own State, Mr. Carter said that for two years there had been in operation a scheme in the State of Pennsylvania to prevent representation in the Senate if that representative was to be Mr. Quay.

"Mr. Quay," declared Mr. Carter, "was made the victim of a court in Pennsylvania. An indictment was returned against him, and thus the machinery of the courts was set in motion against him to hold the members of the Legislature from performing their duties in the election of a Senator.

"I don't believe that this country has ever witnessed such another deep, dark, damnable, diabolical plot to destroy a man's political or private character."

Mr. Carter recited what he declared were the facts in the Pennsylvania situation during the contest before the Legislature. He said the entire case against Mr. Quay in his own State was based on personal grounds and was the venting of private spleen.

In conclusion, he said that in every case of this kind that came before the Senate he would reserve the right to go behind the certificate of the Governor to inquire how the appointment was obtained.

MESSENGERS LOSE BICYCLES.

Wheels Disappear in Remarkable Fashion—One Recovered and Three Boys Arrested.

The messenger call from a private residence not many doors from Fifth Avenue, on Thirty-seventh Street, rang violently yesterday afternoon in the American District Telegraph office at Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway. No. 942 was told to answer the call. His bicycle soon carried him to the house. A well-dressed matron appeared behind the maid who opened the door for him.

"Somebody's been getting through the area door," she told No. 942. "He carried off things from the kitchen. I want you to catch him or them."

No. 942 thought this a job to his liking. He was a real detective now. It was ever so much better than riding on a bicycle, even though you do play that you are a pilot of a steamer.

No. 942 finished his tour of duty without capturing the thief. Then he went to look for his bicycle. It had disappeared.

No. 1,143 also went out on a wheel. He was to carry a muff to a woman who had lost it. He found the woman all right, but lost his bicycle.

No. 701 had the most difficult task of all. He was to take a young wheelwoman from the Jersey flats to the Erie Ferry. At the ferryhouse, lost in the mazes of his own description of the Coney Island cycle path, he leaned his wheel against a wall. He returned to the office by street car.

The matter was reported to the police of the Tenderloin Precinct, and detectives were assigned to the case. Detective Barry was walking along Seventh Avenue, near Thirty-first Street, when he noticed a boy on the sidewalk with a bicycle lamp in his hand. Barry has been in almost nightly attendance upon the Sherlock Holmes play.

"A lamp, a lamp, a bicycle lamp," he mused; "aha! I have it—a bicycle!" With one long stride Barry towered over the youth.

"Boy," he thundered, "you've been riding a bicycle."

The boy's jaw dropped. "Well, I'm ——," he gasped.

Barry continued: "A bicycle that belongs to the A. D. T. office, at Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street."

Barry caught the reeling form. "Now, where's that bike?" he demanded.

"Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue," the boy whispered.

The police found one bicycle there. Then, working from the clues that fell from the awed lips of their prisoner, Detectives Barry and Glennon arrested two other boys. The "Sherlocked" prisoner is John Keating, eighteen years old, of 441 Tenth Avenue. The others are John Gaumalite, twenty years old, 460 Ninth Avenue, and William Bowles, nineteen years old, 540 West Twenty-ninth Street.

Iowa Bank Robbed of $17,000.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, March 5.—Some time between Saturday afternoon and this morning burglars got away with a considerable sum of money from the vault of the Farmers' Bank at Farmington. It is claimed that $17,000 was secured, but the officials say the loss will not reach that figure. The affair is a mystery, as the time lock showed no indication of having been tampered with and the door was found locked, as usual.

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All Newest Shapes.

You should not fail to see this showing. The work of the best Paris creators is here. American hands have made faithful copies of models by Mesdames Virot, Camille Roger, Maison Lewis, Violet Berthe, Josse, Esther Mayer, Susanne Blum, Carlier and others. You scarce could distinguish between our own and the imported beauties, were the labels taken off. A hint of some of them:

Here is an all-black, hand-sewed, straw, with tucked taffeta brim which turns up from the face. It is trimmed with a large rosette of chiffon. Ask for the "Sapho."

Another is a black turban made of chiffon, shirred in the latest style and strikingly set off with trimmings of black and white maline or tulle with a large bunch of palma violets. This we call "Maxine Elliott."

The "Amelia Bingham" hat is made of maline entirely covered with beautiful cream lace, relieved with a black velvet puff.

Yet another we know as the "Anna Held." It is here in all colors, some trimmed with violets or roses; others with black or colored chiffon with long chiffon streamers to match.

ALL AT 4.98 EACH

Stationery.

COPPER PLATE and name engraved, 50 best quality cards; special. 50c
50 CARDS from your own plate 25c
WEDDING INVITATIONS engraved in the latest fashion, on new gray white paper, 100 SETS. 6.00
STAMPING PAPERS in all shades, per quire 8c
STAMPING in Bronzes, per quire 14c
Military Gray, Azure, Helio and Cream, satin and parchment finish, special, box 10c
60 sheets PAPER and 60 ENVELOPES, good quality, special 17c
400 page PENCIL TABLET, special at 4c
150 page INK TABLET, good paper, at 4c

New Books

To Have and To Hold, Mary E. Johnston's new book, worth $1.50 87c
Red Pottage, by Mary E. Cholmondeley, worth $1.50 87c
Janice Meredith, by Paul Leicester Ford, worth $1.50 87c
De Willoughby Claim, by Hodgson Burnett, worth $1.50 87c
Via Crucis, by F. Marion Crawford, worth $1.50 87c
Richard Carvel, by Winston Churchill, worth $1.50 87c
John of Sword Hand, by S. R. Crockett 87c
Captain Dipple, by Anthony Hope 38c
Love of Parson Lord, by Mary E. Wilkins 78c
Rudyard Kipling's poem, The Absent Minded Beggar 18c

WANT THEIR MONEY BACK

Investors Press National Light & Power Company Trustee.

COURT APPOINTS A REFEREE

Men with $25,000 in Concern Capitalized at $15,000,000 Not Impressed by Its Headquarters.

Because they were not impressed with the humble quarters in which a corporation capitalized at $15,000,000 did business, three Philadelphians tried to withdraw the $25,000 they had invested in the concern. Their attempt has started litigation in the Supreme Court of this county which promises to be exceedingly complicated.

As it stands now, one man interested in the corporation is suing the others, including the Philadelphians, claiming that he should get the $25,000. In turn the investors are after one of their co-defendants, demanding that he surrender the cash to them.

Edward S. Savage, a lawyer of this city, and President of the Union County Bank of Rahway, N. J., which is now in liquidation, was made trustee for the money of the investors, and on a motion made by the Philadelphia defendants Justice Fitzgerald has appointed Lorenzo Semple referee to examine him as to his connection with the transaction. This examination will take place on Saturday next, unless Mr. Savage gets a stay. He has already given notice of appeal.

It appears from the papers in the case that John Post is the inventor of a storage battery especially adapted to automobiles. Early last Spring he went to Philadelphia with Mr. Savage as his attorney. They had already incorporated a company in West Virginia, known as the National Light and Power Company. Their visit to Philadelphia resulted in Edward J. Matthews, William M. Shelmerdine, and James M. Gregg becoming interested in the concern. On April 12 a contract was signed by which $25,000 was turned over to Mr. Savage as trustee, and the company was to be incorporated in New Jersey with $15,000,000 capital.

In less than two weeks the Philadelphia capitalists decided to withdraw from the concern, and through their attorneys gave formal notice to this effect. Their withdrawal was caused by their investigation of the headquarters of the company, at 289 Washington Street, Jersey City. Photographs of the plant and offices of the National Light and Power Company accompany the affidavits in the case.

The picture showing the front of the building depicts it as a small three-story brick affair, sandwiched between a saloon and a tenement house. There is no sign on it to indicate that it is the office and plant of a $15,000,000 corporation. The Philadelphians alleged that there was fraud somewhere, and demanded their cash back, claiming that they did not believe that $25,000 had already been invested in this plant, as had been claimed. Mr. Savage, as Trustee, did not accede to their request as promptly as they thought he ought to do, and C. J. McDermott of the law firm of Boardman & Boardman, was retained to look after their interests.

Mr. McDermott made several demands for the money, and on Nov. 13 last notified Mr. Savage that the investors would sue if the money was not returned. It is at this stage of the case that the complications set in which caused allegations of collusion and numerous other things to be made by the Philadelphians.

Mr. Savage was in the South, and returned four days after the final demand had been made on him. He at once wrote the investors' attorney that he had been served with a summons in an action brought by Mr. Post to get possession of the $25,000. The Philadelphians also were joined in this action.

Edward J. Matthews is making the active fight for the Philadelphia interests. He, through Mr. McDermott, asked Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court to order Mr. Savage to bring the money into the jurisdiction of the court, as it was alleged that it was deposited in the Union County Bank at Rahway, N. J. Mr. Post in his complaint alleged that Mr. Savage retained the entire $25,000 because the three investors had notified him that they wanted to withdraw. When the motion came before

FILIPINOS ROUTED, LEAVING 64 DEAD

Bates's Force Driving Rebels from Southern Luzon.

SEVERAL TOWNS OCCUPIED

Only Two Americans Killed—Natives Lost 140 Dead or Wounded—Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

MANILA, March 5.—Gen. Bates, in his expedition to Southern Luzon, with a force consisting of the Fortieth and Forty-fifth Regiments, 2,300 men all told, has occupied Nueva Caceres, Province of South Camarines; Daet, Province of North Camarines, and the neighboring smaller towns. The enemy resisted at one point, and two Americans were killed, including Lieut. John B. Galleher of the Fortieth Regiment.

On Feb. 20 the expedition arrived at San Miguel Bay, landed, and, in three columns, immediately pushed inland, converging upon Nueva Caceres, and attempting to control the enemy's routes of retreat.

At Libmanan, northwest of Nueva Caceres, the enemy was concealed in the rice fields and resisted a battalion of the Fortieth Regiment, which engaged them at close quarters with bayonets. After forty minutes' fighting the enemy fled, and Libmanan was occupied.

The Americans buried sixty-four of the enemy, whose total loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 140.

From Libmanan the expedition proceeded to Nueva Caceres, the gunboat Paragua arriving ten minutes ahead of the troops. The town was found practically deserted. The Americans, daily scouting in the vicinity, report that the enemy has retreated into the mountains.

The insurgents around Legaspi and Albay, Province of South Camarines, are harassing the Americans nightly. Foreigners doing business at Legaspi are living on ships in the harbor or in the American barracks.

Lieut. John Barber Gallcher was born in Frankfort, Ky., on Sept. 20, 1874, and served in the Puerto Rican campaign as First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the First Kentucky Volunteers. He was appointed First Lieutenant of the Fortieth Volunteer Infantry Aug. 17, 1899, and served with his regiment in the Philippines from December last up to the time of his death.

A PHILIPPINE BILL.

Senate Measure Providing for Control After the Insurrection Ends.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Senate committee on the Philippines decided to-day to report favorably the bill introduced by Senator Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) for control of the Philippines.

This bill provides that when all insurrection against the sovereignty and authority of the United States in the Philippine Islands shall have been suppressed, all military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the islands shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of the islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.

STATE PHILIPPINE RECORDS.

The President Sends the Full Correspondence to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the correspondence called for by a resolution of Senator Hoar, asking for information relative to Executive action in the Philippines. It is a voluminous record.

The President's letter of transmittal recites the resolution in detail and specifies the communications forwarded. These are placed in eight groups and include all communications from Aguinaldo or his associates addressed to the President or any executive officer of the Government; instructions relating to a proclamation sent to Gen. Otis and the General's proclamation; copies of translations of constitutions promulgated by Aguinaldo, copies of the President's instructions to the Commissioners to the Philippines, information concerning the treatment of prisoners or other inhabitants of the islands by the insurgents, and also such information as has been received "as to aid or encouragement received by Aguinaldo and his followers from persons in the United States, as to what pamphlets, speeches, or other documents emanating in the United States and adverse to its authority and its policy were circulated in whole or in part among the Filipines in arms against the United States, among other inhabitants of the island or among the soldiers of the United States."

Referring to Gen. Otis's proclamation, the President says: "No disapproval of the said proclamation was expressed by my authority or that of the War Department. It was, in fact, approved by me."

In the correspondence a cablegram from Gen. Corbin is given, dated Nov. 10, indorsing Gen. Otis's course in the matter of the Spanish prisoners. He says:

> Unless you see strong reasons to the contrary notify Aguinaldo that he and his advisors will be held personally responsible for any injury done to Spanish or American prisoners in violation of the laws and usages of war among civilized nations.

The instructions to Gen. Merritt are transmitted, but not those to Gen. Otis. In the instructions to Gen. Merritt the President said: "Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible."

On May 4, 1899, President Schurman of the Philippine Commission notified Secretary Hay of a cessation of hostilities in order to get a vote from the insurgent Congress in favor of autonomy. In his reply Secretary Hay said:

> You are authorized to propose that under the military power of the President, pending the action of Congress, Government of Philippines shall consist of a Governor General appointed by the President, a Cabinet appointed by the Governor General, a General Advisory Council elected by the people, the qualifications of electors to be carefully considered and determined, and the Governor General to have absolute veto.

Fight on Whisky in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Representative Gillet of Massachusetts to-day introduced a bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Philippines. It prohibits the sale of distilled or intoxicating liquor in quantities less than twenty gallons, except on a physician's prescription for medicinal purposes. Severe penalties are provided for violation of the provisions.

SEVENTY-FIRST ELECTION VOID.

Recent Balloting for Lieutenant Colonel and Major Set Aside.

The protest made by Major Clinton H. Smith and Capt. W. R. Hill of the Seventy-first Regiment some weeks ago against the elections, held for Lieutenant Colonel and Major has been sustained by the Judge Advocate General, and in an official order sent to Fifth Brigade Headquarters from Albany yesterday the election was ordered to be set aside.

The election was declared illegal on the ground that the votes were not counted immediately after the closing of the polls. Col. W. G. Bates presided, and the result of the election at the time was that Capt. W. B. Hazen of Company B was elected over Major Smith, and Capt. W. H. Linson of Company D was elected over Capt. J. H. Wells of Company F. A new election will be ordered.

For the Amelia Relief Society.

The Amelia Relief Society will give an amateur performance and ball at Terrace Garden to-night. There will be a comic opera, which will be preceded by an old-time burnt-cork minstrel show. There will also be a cake walk, in which Judge Goldfogle, Assistant District Attorney Maurice Blumenthal, and Dr. J. Sanders will act as judges. Miss Mendelsohn will impersonate a number of prominent dramatic and operatic stars.

Gov. Roosevelt to Speak Three Times.

Gov. Roosevelt will make three speeches in this city this week. Friday evening he will speak before the Twenty-seventh District Republican Club at Adelphi Hall, and before the West Side Republican Club at Sherry's. Saturday evening he will speak at the dinner to be given in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria by the Produce Exchange and other commercial bodies.

CUBAN ELECTION ON MAY 1.

Little Doubt that the Spaniards Can Win in Havana—Candidates for Mayor.

HAVANA, March 5.—Gov. Gen. Wood says that as soon as the complete census returns are received the recommendation of the Election Committee will be formally approved and published, thus enabling preparations to be made forthwith throughout the island for elections of May 1.

There is little doubt that the Spaniards who are as yet unregistered, if they choose to vote, can elect the Mayor in Havana and Cienfuegos, as well as other cities possibly, if they unite on a candidate. This fact is recognized here, and, as a consequence, candidates for the Mayoralty are beginning to cater to the Spanish vote.

It is generally believed that Señor La Coste's actions in removing the prohibition against displaying the Spanish flag meant that he would be a candidate. Señor Miessonier, a labor leader, and member of the National Party, and Juan Gualberto Gomez, a colored orator of great popularity, are also candidates for Mayor of Havana.

The Lucha, in an editorial to-day, says:

> "We urge all Spaniards to elect to become Cubans, in order to have a voice in the management of the affairs of the island; in order to preserve the common interests which Spaniards have with Cubans in respect of language, and also to maintain the special interests they have in commerce and industry in Cuba. Spaniards can become Cubans without changing in any essential."

CUBAN COLONISTS IN DISTRESS.

Serious Situation at La Gloria—May Be an Investigation.

HAVANA, March 5.—Sixty proposed colonists, bound for La Gloria, arrived to-day at Nuevitas on board the Yarmouth, from Brunswick, Ga. According to the latest advices from La Gloria, considerable distress exists there, especially among those who have lost all and who must depend upon the work they can obtain in the districts of Puerto Principe and Nuevitas.

Already requests have been made to the United States Government to furnish transportation for these destitute people. It is said that only 70 out of the original 1,000 still remain at La Gloria. These figures do not include the Yarmouth's passengers.

Gen. Rivera, Secretary of Agriculture, says that the titles of the colonists are of doubtful value and that many of the settlers, after investigating the claims, have abandoned them altogether. The colonists express their gratitude to the Quartermaster's department for furnishing them as much work as possible. In all probability, an investigation into the management of the colony will be instituted.

GOMEZ DECLINES HELP.

Says He Will Take No Money Until Cuba Governs Herself.

HAVANA, March 5.—Gen. Maximo Gomez has written to the papers to say that he cannot accept any offer of monetary assistance, especially at a time when, owing to Cuba's misfortunes, her treasury is in the hands of the foreigner.

"Nor can I accept," he continues, "such favors from individual organizations, like the Municipality of Havana. If the country were mistress of her own destinies the matter would be different. But things in Cuba are now in a sad condition. Believe me, however, I do not despise what the Cuban people desire to do for an old friend."

Mr. Root's Party Off for Cuba.

TAMPA, Fla., March 5.—Secretary Root and party sailed for Havana to-day on the transport Sedgwick. The Sedgwick arrived here about 10 o'clock A. M., and Secretary Root's party, on being notified, went down to the mouth of the harbor on a steamer, where it was quickly transferred. The transport sailed about 1 o'clock.

Little Lenten Observance in Havana.

HAVANA, March 5.—Lent is not being kept very strictly in Havana. There are balls, dinners, and receptions every night, and a carnival programme is arranged for every Sunday.

NEW MULTI-MILLIONAIRE.

Report that James H. Smith Inherited the Bulk of George Smith's Vast Fortune Confirmed.

The report current some time ago that J. H. Smith of 44 Wall Street, known in Stock Exchange circles as "The Silent Broker," had fallen heir to the bulk of a fortune amounting to over $50,000,000 through the death of his uncle, George Smith of London, is now confirmed by his friends. Further confirmation of the fact that Mr. Smith possessed this vast wealth is contained in a statement in the House of Commons by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that George Smith's estate had contributed $4,500,000 to the Government exchequer during the last year, in accordance with the British inheritance tax law, which provides for an assessment of 8 per cent. on all estates amounting to more than $5,000,000. This proves the Smith estate to have at least the taxable value of the amount named.

George Smith was a native of London, but made the bulk of his fortune in Chicago, where he settled in the early thirties, when the present metropolis of the West was little more than a village. He was prominently identified with the early growth of the city and became a leader in financial circles, and in later years, though long before the great fire, was one of the heaviest grain operators on the old Board of Trade.

It was common talk that he had accumulated $50,000,000 when his love for his native land asserted itself and he returned to England about thirty-five years ago. He has since lived at the Reform Club in London, where he showed many of the same quiet traits of character possessed by his principal heir, who has persistently refused to discuss his good fortune.

THE FITZGERALD CASE.

City Club Not to Present the Matter to Gov. Roosevelt.

It was stated at the City Club last night that the organization has no intention of sending a memorial to Gov. Roosevelt and the Legislature in relation to the matter of Justice Fitzgerald and his appointment of John F. Carroll as receiver of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

Secretary J. W. Pryor will go to Albany to-day to attend the hearing before the Committee on Cities, of the bill proposing the use in this State of what is known as the Massachusetts ballot.

THE LODGING HOUSE FIRE.

Another Man Succumbs to His Injuries —Three Men Still Missing.

With the death yesterday of Martin Gallagher in Hudson Street Hospital the victims of the fire at the Garfield Lodging house at 44-48 New Bowery on Sunday morning, so far as the police have been able to discover, now number seven.

Five of the bodies are at the Morgue. Those identified are Charles Buttie, forty years old; John Clark, fifty years old, and Jacob Rice, fifty years old. The other identified dead are Gallagher, who was fifty-three years old, and Stephen Kearney, aged seventy-five, who died at Gouverneur Hospital Sunday night.

The two other bodies were thought to be those of Henry Jackson, a negro, and Edward Doyle, but they have reported themselves alive. James McGinnis, Charles Jamerson, and Dennis Healy are still missing.

THE COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM.

Is Said to be Injuring the Twenty-ninth Street Line Roadbed.

The Metropolitan Railway Company has a large force of men tearing up the tracks on the Twenty-ninth Street crosstown road. One of the men in charge said yesterday:

"These compressed air cars are raising Cain with the roadbed. Just look at it."

Following the line pointed out it was noticed that the tracks represented a series of very small hummocks or kopjes. The assertion is made that the constant pounding of the heavy cars propelled by compressed air destroy the alignment. It is said by railway men that it is not improbable that in the near future the Metropolitan Company will supersede the compressed air with the underground trolley system.

Three Persons Burned to Death.

RICHMOND, Va., March 5.—John Westervelt, his wife, and six-year-old daughter were burned to death in the destruction by fire of their home, on Chaffine Bluff, six or seven miles from Richmond, early this morning. A twelve-year-old son was the only member of the family who escaped. Mr. Westervelt came to Virginia from New Jersey, where his father and a brother still live.

AT THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW

Miniature Musk Deer from India Among New Exhibits.

Two Gazelles Also Added to the Collection—Results of Shooting and Swimming Contests.

Yesterday was the fourth day of the Sportsmen's Show and the crowd in attendance was the largest so far.

Among the new arrivals of animals was a musk deer from India. The little creature is the only one of its kind in the country. It is two years old, dark brown in color, six inches high, a foot in length, and weighs but three pounds. It will be placed on exhibition to-day. Two new gazelles will also make their début to-day.

As usual, the trap-shooting tournament on the roof started promptly at 10 o'clock with W. R. Crosby and J. Fanning the first two up. It was nip and tuck between them for a long run, winding up with Crosby breaking 24 and Fanning 26. Rolla Heikes came along, and on his ninth trial made top score for the day, 34.

In the shoot for the association championship, Rolla O. Heikes met his first defeat during the show, at the hands of W. R. Crosby, who scored 96 out of 100, this being the highest score so far. Heikes, however, finished second, with 93, tieing with Edward Banks, who also scored 93 under difficulties, while Fanning was fourth with 92 kills.

W. R. Crosby, 96; R. O. Heikes, 96; E. Banks, 93; J. Fanning, 92; E. Rike, 91; E. D. Fulford, 91; J. J. Hallowell, 90; B. Le Roy, 88; L. Rogers, 86; F. C. Wright, 86; Capt. A. W. Money, 86; J. Delaney, 84; J. Brown, 81; H. Amos, 80; O. Hesse, 80; C. F. Dudley, 77; F. B. Tracy, 76; E. Saunders, 75; T. Dukes, 74; J. E. Bradshaw, 73; C. W. Budd, 71; A. Scheubel, 68; M. R. Weightman, 62; T. J. McCahill, 61; M. Wright, 58; A. Betti, 58; H. C. Daly, 57; R. W. Gorham, 56; B. H. White, 40.

Trap Shooting, Continuous Match.—R. O. Heikes, 34; J. Fanning, 20; W. R. Crosby, 28; E. D. Rike, 15; J. J. Hallowell, 14; J. Le Roy, 11; F. C. Wright, 11; Charles Budd, 10; Capt. A. W. Money, 8; M. R. Weightman, 6; Dr. J. G. Knowlton, 7; E. D. Fulford, 5; H. C. Daly, 3; A. Betti, 3; R. W. Gorham, 2; B. H. Norton, 1.

The rifle-shooting contest in the basement of the Garden last night resulted in favor of J. P. O'Hare of Jersey City, in the championship match, with a score of 2,377, while G. Schlicht of Fawins, N. J., scored 2,367, finishing second.

The continuous match, possible 75, saw M. Dorrier of Greenville, N. J., high, with scores of 74, 74, 71, 70, 70. J. G. Dillon, Radnor, Penn. 63, 64. S. W. Burton, Brooklyn, 67.

The trophy winners were J. G. Dillon, W. Koch, A. E. Zangenberg, M. Dorrier, L. C. Hauenstein, and E. Radle. J. A. Smith won four prizes in a point target for trophies.

In Match D, police revolver, Policeman Rosenbaum made the high score of 43, 40, 38.

Match B, military revolver, A. Stein scored 46, 47, 48.

Match A, any revolver, A. Stein scored 45, 45, 45.

Point contest, police revolver, Officer Rosenbaum made high score, with 9, 13, 11, 8.

The swimming race, 400 yards, metropolitan championship, was won by Frederick Wenck, New York Athletic Club, with Harry H. Reeder, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, second; G. W. Van Cleaf, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, third. Time—7:16.

AUTOMOBILES AND GOOD ROADS.

Mr. Shattuck Says that a Lack of the Latter Is Sending Residents into Other States.

"The popularity of the automobile in the vicinity of New York depends to a large extent upon the condition of the roads," said Mr. Albert R. Shattuck, who is particularly interested just at present in good roads for New York State. Mr. Shattuck is Chairman of the Good Roads Committee of the Automobile Club of America, and as such he appeared before the Ways and Means Committee at Albany last week to urge an appropriation of $1,000,000 toward carrying out the provisions of the Higbee-Armstrong bill. The Automobile Club has taken an active interest in the subject and is now awaiting the action of the Legislature with considerable anxiety.

"The trifling attention paid to the good construction of roads by New York State is probably known to few. Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey are far ahead of us, and it is a fact that the lack of good roads is driving people into other States, where they will have better advantages for driving, wheeling, or automobiling, if that latter word is allowable. A friend of mine a short time ago went up into Westchester County with the intention of purchasing a country home.

"The miserable condition of the roads oppressed him, and he left Westchester for a place near Short Hills, N. J. Two years ago the Higbee-Armstrong bill went into effect, and the Legislature has made two appropriations of $50,000 each. Of this amount, up to October last, $88,000 had been spent, and seven and one-half miles of road were finished, while seventeen miles are now in process of construction.

"It has been estimated that nearly $3,000,000 a year is spent in the repair of New York roads, but the usual method is to plow up a ditch on each side of the road and throw the grass and roots into the middle of the highway. It is easy enough to see that this does not insure a permanent good road. Under the Higbee-Armstrong law one-half of the cost is paid by the counties in which the improved roads are constructed. The State Engineer reports that he has received 121 petitions for the improvement of highways, aggregating about 676 miles of road.

"In other words, the citizens themselves are anxious to pay one-half of the cost for 676 miles of road just as soon as the State appropriates the other half. Against this 7 miles of good road completed, partially at the State's expense, we have in Massachusetts 270½ miles completed under almost similar laws, 200 miles in Connecticut, and 439½ miles in New Jersey. Massachusetts appropriates half a million dollars a year for good roads, while the best that New York has done thus far is $50,000 a year.

"The lovers of the automobile, bicyclists, and hundreds of other persons are deeply interested in this good roads matter, and we hope that an appropriation as near as possible to $1,000,000 may be made this season, so that more energetic work may begin at once."

REVOLVER CLUB ORGANIZED.

Arrangements for a Match with Frenchmen to be Made.

The United States Revolver Association was organized last night in the shooting gallery of Capt. James S. Conlin, 513 Sixth Avenue. The prime object of the association is to establish a body of revolver shots that can accept a challenge from the French marksmen. These officers were elected: President—Dr. R. H. Sayre of New York; Vice President—Bird W. Spencer, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, of New Jersey; Secretary-Treasurer—E. P. Wilder. These officers, acting with Dr. C. T. Adams of New York and F. B. Crowninshield of Massachusetts, will form the Executive Committee of the organization.

In about two weeks the association will be ready to accept the French challenge, an intimation of the arrival of which has already been received by Dr. Sayre. It will be shot in this country, probably in May, and in Paris at the same time. The plan is to cable the scores as they are made from this side to the other, and vice versa.

The following members are enrolled: Reginald H. Sayre, Alexander Stern, T. W. Keller, A. Dietz, W. V. Hudson, C. T. Adams, A. A. Cohen, Theodore J. Lutz, Henry Eddy, J. W. Christiansen, J. Morrison, Dr. J. P. Cosgrove, A. L. W. Himmelwright, S. S. Stebbins, W. H. Hall, L. B. Adams, W. J. King, J. C. Summers, Henry Schroeder, J. S. Conlin, A. C. Gould, E. P. Wilder, and W. C. Southwick, New York; F. Wilson of the Brooklyn Revolver Club, B. W. Spencer, New Jersey; C. F. Small and F. W. Green, of Hartford, Conn.; Sumner Paine, Boston; A. S. Jones, Passaic, N. J.; A. S. Franklin, West Hoboken, N. J.; A. A. Webber, Brooklyn; and C. H. Taylor, New Haven, Conn.

The following wrote to President Sayre that they would join the organization; Sergt. W. E. Petty, New York; W. Almy, Portsmouth, R. I.; G. M. Carnochan, Riverdale, N. Y.; F. B. Crowninshield, Boston; H. G. Dohrman, Steubenville, Ohio; E. J. Darlington, Wilmington, Del.; E. L. Harnham, Chicago; E. E. Partridge, Boston; F. Mallinchrodt, Jr., Harvard Shooting Club; G. R. Russell, Boston; W. Spering, Philadelphia; Charles G. Grubb, Pittsburg; J. B. Crabtree, and G. B. Waterhouse of Springfield, Mass., and J. T. B. Collins, W. E. Carlin, H. C. Duval, Dr. R. J. Held, G. E. Jantzer, A. S. Meyer, Dr. Parker Syms, S. N. Seymour, and S. A. Uhlman, all of New York City.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

In the games rolled last night in the National League tournament "Sam" Holden made the best score of the evening, tallying 223 on six strikes and three spares, in the second game. The Lotus five won two games, defeating both the Corinthians and the New York A. C. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lotus—W. Gerdes, 180; Modersohn, 189; Rehn, 152; F. Gerdes, 170; Boermerman, 182. Total, 873.

Corinthian—Baker, 150; Mulford, 196; T. Walker, 170; Broker, 167; Holden, 153. Total, 836.

SECOND GAME.

Corinthian—Baker, 173; Mulford, 155; T. Walker, 144; Broker, 192; Holden, 223. Total, 887.

New York A. C.—Toussaint, 180; Lyons, 134; Legien, 170; Bell, 162; Brown, 177. Total, 823.

THIRD GAME.

Lotus Club—W. Gerdes, 188; Modersohn, 193; Rehn, 184; F. Gerdes, 134; Boermerman, 126. Total, 826.

New York A. C.—Toussaint, 165; Lyons, 181; Legien, 134; Bell, 172; Brown, 149. Total, 801.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament last evening, Alert Council won from Gramercy and Brooklyn Councils. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Gramercy Council—Christman, 155; Harper, 123; Lawson, 146; Duse, 145; Hellawell, 123. Total, 699.

Brooklyn Council—Tabor, 140; Bronard, 101; Murray, 144; Clark, 121; Halloran, 144. Total, 665.

SECOND GAME.

Alert Council—Fiero, 175; Hutzleman, 133; McCully, 131; F. Wood, 137; H. Wood, 164. Total, 740.

Brooklyn Council—Tabor, 129; Murray, 163; Bronard, 140; Clark, 143; Halloran, 142. Total, 717.

THIRD GAME.

Alert Council—Fiero, 166; Hutzleman, 137; McCully, 177; F. Wood, 164; H. Wood, 211. Total, 777.

Gramercy Council—Christman, 124; Harper, 108; Lawson, 131; Duse, 116; Hellawell, 111. Total, 590.

The East New York team won two games last night in the Carruthers Brooklyn National Tournament. The scores:

First Game—South Paw, 816; Kings County Wheelmen, 779. Second Game—East New York, 881; Kings County Wheelmen, 830. Third Game—East New York, 909; South Paw, 824.

In the third section of the United Bowling Club tournament at Germania alleys last night the Civil Service team won from the Eclipse and Suppenknocken Bowling Club. The scores:

First Game—Civil Service, 788; Suppenknocken, 678. Second Game—Eclipse, 684; Suppenknocken, 654. Third Game—Civil Service, 718; Eclipse, 681.

The Cyclone five crawled up on the leaders in the second section of the United Clubs' tournament at the Arcade alleys last night, by winning two games. The scores:

First Game—Cyclone, 837; Owl, 750. Second Game—Owl, 864; Navahoe, 680. Third Game—Cyclone, 822; Navahoe, 725.

The game in the Columbia three-men tournament last night resulted in two victories for the Riverdales. The scores:

First game—New York, 517; Enterprise, 438. Second game—Riverdale, 578; Enterprise, 461. Third game—Riverdale, 491; New York, 422.

Bowling Tournament Games To-day.

Bank Clerks' League—National Republic, Broadway of Brooklyn, Manhattan Company.

United Bowling Clubs—Manahatta, Welcome, Black Bass.

North Side National—Central, Empire, Chippewa.

Fire Insurance League—Lancashire, German American, American.

Columbia League—Standard, Owl, Dolando.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Fort Greene, Bushwick, Price.

Carruthers' Brooklyn National—Pontiac B. C., Echo, I. D. K.

HOCKEY AT MONTREAL.

Halifax Players Easily Defeated by the Shamrocks, 10 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, March 5.—The Shamrocks easily defeated the Crescent hockey team of Halifax to-night in the first contest for the Staley Cup by a score of 10 goals to 2. The match was very one-sided, the Shamrocks having the advantage from the start, and the pace was altogether too fast for the visitors, who were outplayed by the fine combination play of the home team. The teams will meet again on Wednesday night. The teams lined up as follows:

Crescents.	Position.	Shamrocks.
F. Bishop	Goal	J. McKenna
A. Kane	Point	F. Tansey
T. M. Ullana	Cover Point	J. Brennan
A. Ryan	Forward	H. Tripey
A. McInnis	Forward	J. Brannen
J. Crocket	Forward	F. Scanlan
F. Maher	Forward	A. Farrell

Billiards at the N. Y. A. C.

F. S. Armstrong and C. A. Kollstede, Jr., opened the annual billiard tournament for the championship of the New York Athletic Club, at the clubhouse last night, with a game that lasted three hours. The game was a straight-rail contest, 300 points up, and resulted in a victory for Kollstede, who ran out while Armstrong's score stood at 274. The high run for the game was 19, scored by Kollstede. Armstrong's highest run was 17. The second game between Richard King and W. S. Douglas was not over by 1:30 A. M.

Two games will be played each evening except Saturday and Sunday, until the tournament is ended. W. H. Rolston will play R. D. Radcliffe, Jr., and C. H. Steinway will play Mr. Kollstede this evening.

K. A. C. Pool Tournament.

Percy Gardner defeated Dr. Brauneis in one of the games of the pool tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night. He scored 100 points to Dr. Brauneis's 63. The second game of the evening was won by C. C. Bailey with a score of 100 to 71 made by A. E. Rendle.

Van Allen Defeated Woods.

In the 100-bird match at Dexter Park yesterday afternoon between Stephen M. Van Allen of Jamaica and Dr. E. A. Woods, Mr. Van Allen won by a score of 85 to 71. The birds were a sturdy lot of strong fliers. Dr. Woods was defeated through poor luck as much as anything else, for several of his birds died just beyond bounds. His first bird, a right quarterer, died in this manner. From the sixty-fifth round to the end Mr. Van Allen had matters all his own way.

Lacrosse at Columbia.

Columbia's sophomore and freshman classes have arranged for a class lacrosse game on March 21. The teams will be as follows:

Sophomore Team—H. G. Cowen, R. B. Hincks, H. M. Hays, F. H. Duden, G. Rosenblatt, A. Bradley A. L. Hutton, R. Kelly, R. C. Hoguet, P. B. Le Roche, and A. G. Hays.

Freshman Team—W. C. Baldwin, L. C. Bigelow, G. Alexander, F. T. Dragen, G. de Witt, G. Alexander, A. Coggeshall, G. G. Gunther, W. O. Lillard, and C. McLaughlin.

ODDS AND ENDS OF SPORT.

Jerome Keogh of Buffalo has challenged Alfred de Oro, holder of the championship pool emblem, to a match for the title, the contest to take place within forty days. De Oro will accept.

J. K. Baxter of the University of Pennsylvania made a new record of 29 feet 9¾ inches at the hop, step, and jump at the athletic games in Philadelphia on Saturday.

Candidates for the baseball teams at both Princeton and Yale began practice under their professional coaches yesterday. Nichols is coaching the Yale boys and Clarke is serving in the same capacity at Princeton.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club will have their annual minstrel show at the clubhouse theatre to-morrow evening.

Montauk, the American bred candidate for the English Grand National Steeplechase to be run March 21, is quoted in the future books on the event at 20 to 1 and is third choice. His impost is 157 pounds, and his chances are evidently well thought of; Manifesto, who won the event in 1897 with 157 pounds up and again last year with 175 pounds, will be asked to carry 181 pounds this year, and Drogheda, who won the race in 1898, will carry 171 pounds.

Entries for the stakes of the Queens County Jockey Club, chief of which is the Carter Handicap of $1,200, close to-day with Secretary Fred Rehrberger.

J. C. McCracken of the University of Pennsylvania yesterday hurled the discus 130 feet 6 inches, which is 8 feet better than the world's record, made on Aug. 26, 1899, by Richard Sheldon of the New York Athletic Club. McCracken's throw was made in practice, and, of course, does not stand as a record.

The Harvard gymnastic team will hold a meeting in the gymnasium on March 14 to pick a team to represent Harvard in the intercollegiate tournament in New York on March 23.

William C. Whitney's unnamed 2,000 guinea colt, by Miguel out of Aurora, has been entered for the West Derby Stakes as a three-year-old.

"Dan" Creedon knocked out "Al" Weinig in the tenth round at a prizefight in Buffalo last night. Weinig was frightfully punished.

SOME OLD AND MODERN PICTURES.

A collection of 165 oils, with 6 exceptions, by foreign painters, for the most part of the early English, Dutch, French, and Flemish schools, and owned or imported by Mr. T. J. Blakeslee of this city and Mr. Eugene Fischhof of Paris, are now on view at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street, and will be sold at auction in Chickering Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings next. Mr. Blakeslee and Mr. Fischhof have given the auctioneers written instructions to sell each and every picture without reservation of any kind, and the auctioneers announce that, "while they will not hold themselves responsible for the correctness of the description, genuineness or authenticity of, or any fault or defect in, any lot, and make no warranty whatever, if trustworthy expert opinion in writing is received previous to the sale that any painting is not what it is represented, they will use every effort to furnish proof to the contrary, and, failing, will sell the painting or paintings in question subject to the declaration of the expert, he being liable to the owner or owners for damage or injury occasioned thereby."

Stress is laid upon these declarations of the owners, importers, and auctioneers, for the reason that they give the coming sale a chaarcter which previous sales, especially those of old masters, in this country have not always possessed.

The output of works by the early English, Dutch, French, and Flemish painters of note and reputation is not a large one. Their most representative, and consequently most valuable, examples are safely housed in the private and public galleries of Europe, where they are understood and their value realized as they cannot be by the general public in a country like the United States, where art is still a comparatively new study. It is only within the last few years that the dealers in foreign pictures have made any particular specialty of the importation of the works of old masters, and Mr. Blakeslee may be said to have been the first to deal exclusively in the works of the early English, Dutch, and Flemish schools. While this importation has been a commercial venture, Mr. Blakeslee has brought to it good taste, intelligent enthusiasm, and care and skill. The art public, particularly of New York, has begun through his enterprise and the exhibition of the works sold by him, of such painters as Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and their fellows of the English; of the lesser known men, such as Mierevelt, Ravestein, Flinck, Maes, Moreelse, Mieris, Mytens, and others of the Dutch and Flemish, and Pourbus and Coello and others of the early Spanish schools, to learn what the term "old masters" really means and to appreciate the strength and beauty of their work. Mr. Blakeslee's sale of last year was the first distinctively of old masters ever held in this country, and it is gratifying to know that it must have been a financial success, as he again tries the market this year, in conjunction with Mr. Fischhof, who shows a number of old, as well as modern, canvases, and who is also a good judge of pictures, old and new.

Recalling the statement above made that it is increasingly difficult for dealers or private buyers to secure the works of old masters of note and reputation, the present collection, notwithstanding a number of only fair and some poor examples, must be considered a remarkably good one for dealers to exploit. The wonder is not that the collection is not a greater one and has no more superior canvases, but rather that it has not more inferior or poor ones. A study of the collection as a whole results at first in a somewhat unsatisfactory impression, due chiefly to the fact that the modern pictures interspersed throughout it, while for the most part good, are still not entirely in touch with their fellows.

Apart from this defect the collection is, with the exception of Mr. Blakeslee's sold last year, the most important and interesting of its kind ever offered at public sale in this country. There have been more important examples of Sir William Beechey, Etty, Gainsborough, Hoppner, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Peter Lely, Opie, Sir Henry Raeburn, Sir Martin Shee, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Richard Wilson and other less important painters of the early English school, imported, shown, and sold in dealers' galleries and now in private collections in this country, and the same remark applies to the work of such painters as Cuyp, Flinck, Franz Hals, Mieris, Maes, Mierevelt, Molenaer, Moreelse, Mytens, Ravestein, Rubens, Ruysdael, Jan Steen, Van der Helst, Van Dyck, and other painters of the early Dutch school, as well as Coello, Pourbus, &c. An experience of nearly twenty years in New York auction rooms and dealers' galleries fails to recall, however, any such examples as Jan Both's "The Guitar Player," a remarkably rich piece of color; as Copley's distinguished and lovely "Portrait of Susanna Randolph," as three of the portraits by Francis Cotes, as the Cranach—a good example of the early German school, as Cosway's "Portrait of Mrs. Walcot, as one of the Flincks—a "Portrait of a Lady," as Hanneman's "Portrait of the Princess Mary," as the Nattier—"Mme. la Marquise de Marigny," as the Raeburn—"Portrait of Mrs. Lawrie," and Tintoretto's "Portrait of Admiral Duodo."

A collection that also has two Beecheys, five examples of Cotes, two of Cuyp, two of Gainsborough Dupont, the gifted "nephew of his uncle"; two of Elias, five Gainsboroughs, a splendid de Geest, who surpasses even Mierevelt, his contemporary and fellow "painter of the ruff," in his "Portrait of a Lady," a fair Greuze, a charming example of Hoppner, "Portrait of Lady Elizabeth Whitbread"; two portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence, six by Sir Peter Lely, one by Nicholas Maes, four by Mierevelt, a Mignard, examples of Jan and Jan Miense Molenaar, a Moreelse, a portrait each by Daniel Mytens, the younger and the elder; two remarkably good Opies, three Raeburns, a good Sir Joshua Reynolds, five Ravesteins, two heads attributed to Rubens, four van Dycks, two Tintorettos, and a small Turner cannot be otherwise than a remarkable one.

So large a collection cannot be described in detail. It remains for the individual art lover to select here and there for himself or herself the paintings which best please, and for the individual buyer, guided by either his own taste or that of some more experienced friend, to place his private catalogue mark upon this or that canvas, to be secured if possible at the sale. The distinguished canvases—those which stand out from their fellows, as seen at yesterday's first view, and in their catalogue order—are John Opie's "Portrait of Lady Harrison," from the Sedelmeyer collection, rich and refined in the charming "Landscape," by Thomas Creswick, a lovely bit of English rural scenery; the Giulio Romano, "Virgin and Child," notable for its exceedingly refined and beautiful color; Hanneman's "Portrait of Princess Mary," with its fine painting and drapery and its refined but cold color, showing the direct influence of van Dyck; the two heads of "St. Peter" and "An Apostle," attributed to Rubens, from the Sedelmeyer collection, effective examples in their bold handling and rich color; the rarely good example of the landscape art of Cuyp, "Dutch River Scene, with Cattle," with its bright, clear, and luminous sky; an excellent example of Sir William Beechey, a "Portrait of Capt. Honeywood," with all his characteristic freshness of color; a landscape by John Watts, "View in Wales," with its superb distance; the Coello, "A Spanish Nobleman," the more characteristic of his two examples, with its hard and finished detail; the charming "Portrait of Lady Wyrneas," by Allan Ramsay; Mierevelt's "Portrait of a Dutch Lady," with its strong, rich, and deep color, and wondrous ruff, marvelously well painted, as well as the headdress of dainty lace, and the hands which hold a fan, Jacob Van Loo's "Portrait of the Countess de Goldstein," which might have been painted by Sir Peter Lely; Ravestein's "Portrait of a Dutch Gentleman," whose color is so rich and mellow that it is not unworthy of his master, Franz Hals; Jan Meinse Mollenaar's interior with figures, "A Merrymaking," an important example, remarkable in composition and full of action; the van Dycks, of which the best of the four examples are the "Portrait of Henrietta Maria," from the Shandon collection, an unusually refined and aristocratic head, crowned with dark brown ringlets, the neck and shoulders relieved against a black ground trimmed with white lace, and the distinguished full-length standing portrait of "Wolfgang, Duke de Nieubourg," with his huge dog, a painting before described in THE TIMES.

Very beautiful as well as distinguished is the one example of Sir Joshua Reynolds—"Portrait of Mrs. Brudnell," a half-length of a pretty young woman, with blue eyes and dark-brown hair. This is one of the sweetest and most refined Sir Joshuas ever imported. The expression is lifelike, the color scheme one of soft grays and blues, very pleasing and effective, against the background of dark gray. The color note of light blue is cleverly repeated in the ribbon on the shoulder, on the front of the corsage and topping the coiffure. Of the two examples of Sir Thomas Lawrence, "Portrait of Mrs. Hammond" and "Lady Carrington," while neither is more

INVOLVED RAILWAY CASE

Action by Stockholders of the Old Staten Island Road.

Court to be Asked to Set Aside the Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

Lawyer L. E. Andrews, representing Robert L. Cutting, a stockholder acting on behalf of the stockholders of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, applied yesterday to Justice Jenks, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in his suit against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, Charles E. Lewis as Trustee, and John K. Cowen as Trustee, for the examination of the three corporations, the taking of the testimony of William Salamon, John K. Cowen, S. P. Kretzer, and Edward Curry, and for an inspection of the agreement or agreements between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, under which the latter company turned over one-half of its income bonds to the former company, and under which the Baltimore and Ohio Company agreed to furnish certain traffic to the Staten Island Company. The plaintiff also asked for an inspection of the books of the Baltimore and Ohio Company. The motion was made for the purpose of obtaining information for the framing of a complaint.

Counsel for the plaintiff said that an inspection of the entries in the books referring to the payments of the coupons of July, 1898, and January and July, 1899, of the second mortgage bonds of the Staten Island Company was particularly desired. He said that the plaintiff would ask the court for a judgment setting aside a decree of foreclosure and sale of the property of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company and to recover from the Baltimore and Ohio Company the amount payable under the covenants of its agreements with the Staten Island Company to furnish to it certain traffic.

The Baltimore and Ohio Company, it is alleged, in 1895 wanted to secure a terminal near New York, and as a consideration for sending its passengers over the lines of the Staten Island Company guaranteed an issue of $2,500,000 of the bonds of that company, principal and interest, together with a complete protection against foreclosure. The Staten Island Company delivered to the Baltimore and Ohio Company a majority of its capital stock and one-half of $4,500,000 income bonds, which were not foreclosable, except on interest earned, and therefore incapable of default, except through the malversation of the officers of the corporation.

The Baltimore and Ohio Company took possession of the Staten Island lines, but in 1898 it defaulted in the payment of the interest on the bonds, which it had guaranteed. Lawyer Andrews claimed that while the Baltimore and Ohio Company was a trustee of the Staten Island Company it developed a scheme by which it succeeded in foreclosing the very bonds which it had guaranteed, in order to get control of the property. The Baltimore and Ohio Company, he said, defaulted on bonds on which it had agreed to pay 4 per cent. for five years, and that the sale of the property to the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company resulted. It is alleged that these devices led to the Baltimore and Ohio Company becoming the owner of the property of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company without consideration and much to the damage of plaintiff and other stockholders of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company.

The application was opposed mainly on technical grounds. Decision was reserved.

ELECTRIC ROADS SOLD.

The Lynn and Boston Will Assume Control of Three Systems.

Special to The New York Times.

AMESBURY, Mass., March 5.—A deal, one of the largest and most extensive ever carried out in electric railroad properties in New England, has been completed. The Lynn and Boston Railroad has secured the control of the Wakefield and Stoneham, Wakefield and Salem, and Gloucester Electric Railroads. At midnight on Tuesday these roads, with everything pertaining to them, will come under the sole control of the Lynn and Boston.

With all these roads owned by the Lynn and Boston, the latter road will be the largest and most extensive in New England and will rival in mileage and in the importance of the places connected any electric road in the country. The price paid for the properties is not made public, but it must have been a considerable figure, as all the roads have been paying dividends.

It is expected that the purchase will mean much to the public as one of the first moves will be toward lower fares between different cities.

MORGAN HAS A HARD FIGHT.

Alabama Senator Meets Persistent Opposition from Governor Johnston.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 5.—The hardest fight which Senator John T. Morgan has ever gone through to retain the seat in the United States Senate which he has held for twenty-three years will probably come to an end on April 14 next, when fifty-two counties in Alabama will hold Democratic primaries to nominate members of the General Assembly. The General Assembly will meet in November and name Senator Morgan's successor.

Gov. Johnston's contest of Senator Morgan's seat has lost none of its persistency. His forces are fighting every inch of ground and will not hoist the flag of surrender until they are in the last ditch.

The present standing of the candidates is given here:

For Morgan—Limestone County, with one Representative. Colbert with one, Clarke with two, Crenshaw with one, and Marengo with two, a total of seven. For Johnston—Marshall with one, Jackson with two, Winston with one, and a State Senator from Marshall and Jackson, a total of four. To be instructed—One Representative from Walker, two from Morgan, and one from Macon, a total of four. For Gen. Oates—Dale with one Representative and Coffee with one, a total of two.

Of the doubtful counties Johnston carried Morgan and Macon, and Morgan carried Walker. The Representatives nominated in these counties irrespective of their personal choice will vote either for Morgan or Johnston, according as they receive instructions in April.

Johnston has suffered by the deal which he engineered with the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company for the sale of 4,480 acres of the State University lands. A full investigation of the sale of the university lands has been made, and the Trustees have pronounced it irregular and illegal. To the charge of irregularity the Governor has made no reply.

It begins to look as if Johnston is going to trust his chances to the General Assembly at large, relying upon a possible Populist balance of power to carry him through.

Morgan's State Chairman, Capt. Frank S. White, is confident of victory, and says that Johnston's Waterloo will retire him forever from Alabama politics.

Killed by Fall from a Building.

While working beside his father yesterday on the third floor of a building which is being torn down to make room for an addition to Charles Broadway Rouss's building at 555 Broadway, Adam Ford, a workman, fell to the cellar and was killed instantly. Ford, who was employed with his father in lowering refuse down to the street in barrels, lived at Union Street and Troy Avenue, Brooklyn.

Doctor Begins a Three Weeks' Fast.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., March 5.—Dr. Immanuel Pfeiffer began a three weeks' fast this afternoon in the interest, he says, of science. He took his last food at 3 o'clock, which was a plate of soup. He will be visited daily by a physician.

American Naval Officer Honored.

BERLIN, March 5.—Lieut. Commander William H. Beehler, United States Naval Attaché, has been notified of his election as an honorary member of the German Society of Naval Architects and Engineers. He has also been notified by Washington of his appointment as American delegate to the French Navs. Convention during the Paris Exposition.

MR. COLER ON CHURCH WORK.

Speaking to Methodists at Syracuse, He Points Out a Field for Usefulness.

SYRACUSE, March 5.—Controller Bird S. Coler of New York delivered the opening address at the "Twentieth Century Movement" convention of the Central New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city to-night, his subject being "The Need of a Greater Work in the Churches." He said in part:

"It is not without some hesitation that I present my views here this evening. However, if they are too radical those who come after me this evening will have the opportunity of advancing ideas that may be better. If the churches are to be successful in raising the twentieth century offering, to my mind they must convince the people that the money will be used to the best possible effect. I believe the masses of the people in our great cities are away from the churches simply because the churches are away from them. My experience in Methodism is confined wholly to the city in which I live, and, having a fair acquaintance with the people of New York, that gives me a right at least to speak. Frankly, then, we are not doing our duty.

"It is a waste of money to build a two-hundred-thousand-dollar church and then use it only once or twice a week. These immense auditoriums that we now own should be thrown open for education as well as religious teachings. There should be libraries connected with every church and certain educational work should be started. I do not mean necessarily interference with the work of the day schools. Citizenship cannot and will not be taught in the churches, but the higher development of men always takes place after they have left school. In this the Church can and must become interested.

"If we are to have a better Government we must have better citizens, and something must be done to make them, and when we have made a good citizen we have brought a man more than half way into the Church.

"It is hard to overestimate the amount of good done by such institutions as the University Settlement Society of New York. This society has a large building in which are located many college graduates who are working among the lower foreign population of our city. They teach them the ideals of American Government, and from the free library which is maintained more than 30 per cent. of the books taken out are those which teach American history.

"The Church has had little success in the great cities of late years, to my mind, because there has been too much contemplation and devotion and, if you please, too little activity. Teach a man to help himself and you have unconsciously helped yourself. The problem of the Nation today is largely the problem of the cities. People must be taught that decent government benefits themselves. It is entirely unnecessary for a church member or a minister to take sides, but they should act together in elevating the minds of the people so that when great questions come before them to decide they can do so intelligently.

"As it is to-day people are too easily fooled by the demagogue. The safety of the Republic is in publicity of all affairs and through the action of a sound public opinion. No Government can or will be better than that which the average intelligence of its citizens demands. The Church conducted in a large degree on institutional lines can be the means, provided it will."

SHE GOT A PLANTATION.

Another Charge of Swindling Against Mrs. Knights—Broker Arrested.

Mrs. E. E. Knights of Sparkhill, N. Y., alias Mrs. Ellen Peck, the "Queen of Confidence Women," who is now locked up in the Tombs pending the appeal of a sentence for swindling Christopher Gini of this city out of a large amount of jewelry three years ago, was confronted yesterday with another charge of swindling. This time the complainant is William B. Crinkley of Harriman, Tenn.

He accuses Mrs. Knights, or Peck, of having obtained, on Dec. 28, through fraudulent misrepresentation, the transfer of a plantation in South Carolina, valued at $20,000. He alleges that she gave in payment a note for five years, secured by valuable building lots in Washington, D. C., for which she showed false abstracts of title. She also, he alleges, obtained loans aggregating $7,000 by means of other misrepresentations. Mrs. Knights was induced at the Tombs yesterday to reconvey the plantation to Mr. Crinkley.

Joseph C. Metcalfe, a real estate broker living at 300 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, who acted as Mrs. Knights's attorney in the transactions with Mr. Crinkley, was arrested yesterday afternoon. He will be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court this morning. Metcalfe said that he had acted in good faith toward Mr. Crinkley and that he, too, had been deceived by Mrs. Knights.

BUILDINGS AT PARIS FAIR.

Home for American Exhibits Is Nearing Completion.

PARIS, March 5.—Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition, who arrived here Saturday, attended the meeting of the Commissioners General to-day, presided over by the Director General, M. Delaunay Belleville, at which a number of differences regarding space were adjusted.

Mr. Peck examined the American Building and expressed himself as very well pleased with the progress made. He found the façade constructions further advanced than those of any other nation. In fact, the American exhibits will be ready for installation before the completion of the French buildings.

KAISER CONGRATULATES LEO.

The Pope, in Return, Sends His Thanks and Good Wishes.

BERLIN, March 5.—The Allgemeine-Zeitung to-day publishes the text of a telegram sent by Emperor William to the Pope, as follows:

"I beg your Holiness to accept my sincere congratulations on the ninetieth anniversary of your birthday. I entertain the most sincere wishes for your health and happiness and pray that God will pour down all His blessings on your Holiness."

To this the Pope replied:

"In the congratulations which your Majesty was good enough to address to us on the ninetieth anniversary of our birth we see with pleasure fresh testimony of your friendly sentiments. Will your Majesty accept our thanks as well as the prayers which we, in our turn, offer up for the prosperity of your Majesty and all the imperial family."

Disabled British Cruiser in Port.

NASSAU, New Providence, March 5.—The British second-class cruiser Hermes, which yesterday was reported to be off Cat Island, Bahamas, with her shaft broken, has arrived here. Her boilers are also damaged.

General Elections in Chile.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, March 5.—General elections were held throughout the country yesterday. Perfect order was maintained. The returns indicate that the Liberals are in the majority.

JAMES W. WAKELEE A SUICIDE.

Shoots Himself Through the Heart After Taking Poison.

James W. Wakelee, a real estate dealer of Bath and Nineteenth Avenues, Brooklyn, was found dead yesterday at his home with a bullet wound through his heart. Wakelee was lying on the bed in his room when found, with a revolver beside him. On a small table in the room was found an ounce vial which had contained laudanum. The police believe that Wakelee first tried to kill himself with the poison, and, failing, shot himself. Despondency caused by business troubles is said to have led to the suicide.

Wakelee was forty years old, and was well known in Bath Beach and its vicinity. He was Secretary of the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club, and was a Mason. He had no relatives in Brooklyn. His father and mother live in Derby, Conn.

Brazil's Bishops Urge Restrictions.

RIO JANEIRO, March 5.—The Brazilian Bishops have issued a collective pastoral to the clergy and laity, demanding the union of Church and State and restrictions of liberty of conscience, civil marriages, and secular cemeteries. The pastoral also proposes a programme to combat the existing state of affairs.

SHEEHAN FIGHT ON AGAIN

Councilman Goodwin Intimates There Will Be No Compromise.

Rumor that Ninth District Leader's Men Are Trying to Make Peace with Tammany Hall.

The fight in the Tammany Hall organization of the Ninth Assembly District between the partisans of John C. Sheehan, the present leader, and Councilman Frank J. Goodwin, which has been smoldering since the primaries last September, will be renewed at the primaries on March 27, when the Goodwin men purpose making a contest to keep Sheehan from capturing the district delegates to the State Convention. If they are successful in this attempt, the Goodwin men claim that they will prevent Mr. Sheehan's selection as a delegate to the National Convention from the Tenth Congressional District.

During the last National campaign Mr. Sheehan was the leader of Tammany Hall, and his opponents say that it is one of his ambitions to go to the Kansas City Convention as the "Original Bryan Man." They see in this move a shrewd effort on the part of Mr. Sheehan to capture a lot of patronage in the event of Mr. Bryan's election, and they are determined to nip this ambition in the bud, unless the attempt to establish peace between Tammany Hall and the leader of the Ninth district should in some manner succeed.

Mr. Goodwin said yesterday that there would be no peace so long as he lives in the district, and he has no present intention of moving away. The Horatio Seymour Club, which is the Goodwin organization, last month enrolled 503 Democrats, while Mr. Sheehan's friends added less than 100 names to the rolls. This, Mr. Goodwin says, is an indication that a strong anti-Sheehan sentiment has developed in the district since last Fall, and he expects that the leader will be defeated with considerable ease.

In the meantime, the Sheehan men are saying nothing, but there is a well-founded rumor that they are endeavoring to make peace with the organization.

Senator Louis Munzinger, Mr. Sheehan's first lieutenant, had a long talk with John F. Carroll at the Democratic Club on Sunday night, and several times within the last fortnight Mr. Sheehan has personally called upon Corporation Counsel Whalen, who is Mr. Croker's personal representative during his absence, and, while neither Mr. Carroll nor Mr. Whalen will discuss the matter, it is known that these visits and conferences have had as their object the calling off of Mr. Goodwin and his friends from the attack on the district leader.

One of Mr. Sheehan's friends said yesterday that all that the leader's faction wanted was to have a large and united Democratic vote at the Fall election, and that this was possible only in the event that Mr. Sheehan was let alone. He had no desire for a fight, it was said, and was willing to let bygones be bygones if Goodwin would bury the hatchet.

The Tenth Congressional District embraces the Ninth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Assembly Districts. Peter J. Dooling, the leader of the Thirteenth, and Senator George W. Plunkitt, the leader of the Fifteenth, are strong organization men, and it is said that in case the Goodwin faction wins in the coming primaries, they will unite to make either Goodwin or Smith a delegate to the National Convention. If, on the other hand, Mr. Sheehan defeats his enemies, it is reported each of them will name a man from his own district as a delegate, and either ignore the claims of the Ninth or select Mr. Sheehan as an alternate.

TWELFTH DISTRICT FIGHT.

Charles A. Hess Denies He Made a Contract with Marshal Henkel—Amasa Thornton's Views.

The Republican fight in the Twelfth Congressional District increases in bitterness as time progresses.

State Committeeman Charles A. Hess, who is also the Republican leader in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, while admitting yesterday that he wanted to represent the district in the National Convention, denied that he had made any contract with United States Marshal William Henkel of the Eighteenth Assembly District whereby Cornelius N. Bliss and himself were to be the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

"Some time ago," said Mr. Hess, "before Capt. F. Norton Goddard appeared in politics, Henkel told me he would like the credit of selecting Cornelius N. Bliss as a National delegate from the Eighteenth District. Admiring Mr. Bliss as I do, I told Mr. Henkel that I would use all my influence in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, which is a part of the Twelfth Congressional District, to aid him.

"Now, if Mr. Henkel wants to go on the State Committee, I will support him. I don't care for the honor any longer, and I believe in a division of political honors. But I never told Capt. Goddard that Henkel had agreed to support me for delegate, although I did tell him I was a candidate.

"Capt. Goddard saw fit to construe my remarks as indicating the existence of an agreement between Henkel and myself, and I finally told him it was his privilege to place his own construction upon what had been said. Goddard entered what he called a formal protest, but I paid no heed to it.

"I believe I have the hearty support of the very large majority of the Republicans in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. There are possibly opposed to me a few disappointed office seekers and a few who have been removed from office for the good of the service. But they cannot carry a single election district.

"I regret," concluded Mr. Hess, "that Capt. Goddard is seeking to undermine me in my Assembly district. He can resort to any legal methods to carry out his ideas, but I want him to understand that the Twenty-fifth District Republicans will resent any outside interference. They are well able to take care of themselves."

Amasa Thornton, former State Committeeman from the Twelfth District, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night and said:

"Some of the boys have been to see me about helping them in the fight against Hess. His defeat can easily be accomplished. He has no personal following, and to be successful in a contest a principal must have something more behind him than the mere backing of the organization. If Mr. Quigg will declare he favors Hess then it is dollars to doughnuts that Hess will be beaten, for I know of no man so unpopular as Quigg."

The anti-Hess Captains of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District will meet at the Park Avenue Hotel to-night.

MAYOR'S LIVER ALL RIGHT.

Report that It Was Not Leads to Siege of City Hall by Vendors of Gymnastic Devices.

A few days ago a local newspaper printed a story to the effect that Mayor Van Wyck's physician had recently discovered that the Mayor "had a liver," and that in consequence of this discovery the Mayor had been directed to restrict his diet to the plainest of food, walk from five to fifteen miles daily, and practice dumbbell exercises regularly. The most intimate of the Mayor's friends, as well as the Mayor himself, knew all the time that the Mayor was equipped with a liver, and that it was in ordinarily good working order, so that the report caused them no uneasiness.

The story was not taken seriously by any one who knew the facts, but it afforded the manufacturers of gymnastic apparatus an opportunity to call the attention of the Chief Executive of the city to their wares, and the chance was seized with avidity. Ever since the publication of the yarn the Mayor's mail has been burdened with circulars reciting the merits of certain brands of exercisers, home trainers, dumbbells, Indian clubs, pulley weights, chest machines, rowing machines, and trapezes, while agents of concerns manufacturing these muscle-producing devices have lain in wait about the corridors of the City Hall to catch the Mayor alone and solicit him to try the machines, which, they say, will make him forget that he has a liver.

None of these manufacturers wants the Mayor to buy. On the contrary, all of them are willing to equip a gymnasium for the Mayor's use, either in his home or his office, but, so far, none of them has been able to reach his ear.

QUIGG MAY RUN FOR CONGRESS.

Reported He Will Be Eighth District Republicans' Nominee.

The report was current in the up-town hotels last night that Lemuel E. Quigg, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, would be the nominee for Representative in Congress from the Eighth District.

John Murray Mitchell twice represented the district, but the present incumbent is a Democrat. Few Republicans seemed to believe that with Mr. Quigg as the nominee, even in a Presidential year, the district can be redeemed. Mr. Quigg could not be found last night.

WHALEN HEARS FROM CROKER.

Tammany Chief Gratified at Rapid Transit Progress.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday received a letter from Richard Croker, dated Wantage, England, Feb. 20, in which Mr. Croker said that he was "getting along pretty well on one crutch and a cane." He expected, at the time the letter was written, to discard the crutch within two weeks.

Mr. Croker expressed great gratification at the progress made in rapid transit matters, and said that he hoped no obstacles to the culmination of the commission's plans would present themselves. He said nothing about the probable date of his return.

FAVORS EX-SENATOR HILL.

James Shevlin's Views on Kansas City Convention Delegation.

James Shevlin, the chief lieutenant of Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn Democratic leader, has returned from a two weeks' shooting trip in North Carolina.

Mr. Shevlin said yesterday that he did not think there would be any objection to ex-Senator David B. Hill heading the list of delegates at large to the Kansas City Convention. He declared that he was agreeable to ex-Senator Hill, ex-Senator Murphy, Richard Croker, and ex-Justice Van Wyck being sent as the delegates at large.

Mr. Shevlin declined to talk about the attitude of the local Assemblymen and Senators at Albany in the fight between Controller Coler and Corporation Counsel Whalen on certain bills. He said merely that the Brooklyn legislators were able to deal with the matter without instructions.

Senator Plunkett Now a Sachem.

The Tammany Society met at Tammany Hall last night and initiated State Senator George W. Plunkett as a Sachem, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late "Smiling" John Kelly. Among the new members who were enrolled were W. J. K. Kenny, John F. Walsh, and J. B. Harrison.

WAR IN KENTUCKY AVERTED.

Taylor Revokes Orders to Take Arms to London—Democrats Were Preparing for Trouble.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 5.—The orders for the shipment of guns and ammunition from the State armory here to London, Ky., by the Republican State authorities was revoked this afternoon, and a car loaded with munitions of war, consigned to London, was unloaded and its contents returned to the arsenal in this city. The State officials give no reason for the change of programme.

The soldiers worked all forenoon loading the car. There is a report that the War Department at Washington interfered and requested the guns and ammunition already taken to London to be returned here.

The removal of the arsenal equipments was the subject of the following resolution in the Senate to-day by Senator Triplett, an anti-Goebel Democrat:

"Resolved, That a committee of two members of the Senate and three members of the House be appointed to investigate the reports that the guns and arms and munitions of State have been removed by W. S. Taylor, or by his orders, to certain officers of the State troops, to London, Ky., and that if said reports are found to be true the said committee shall at once prepare an act authorizing Gen. John B. Castleman to purchase at once all the guns and ammunition required to replace said munitions unlawfully removed, and he is authorized to summon in arms and equip a sufficient army of State militia to recover all of the guns and other munitions so taken and to replace same in the State Arsenal, and, further, the sum of $250,000 be and is hereby appropriated by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to carry out the provisions of said act, and that the Auditor of the State shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer for the sum necessary to carry out the provisions of the act."

The resolution lies over.

Louisiana Republican Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—The Republican State Convention to-day chose A. T. Wimberley Collector of Customs; ex-Gov. William Pitt Kellogg, J. Madison Vance, a prominent colored attorney of this city, and Richard Sims, ex-State Representative and a planter, as the delegates at large to the National Republican Convention. Resolutions instructing the delegation to vote for the renomination of President McKinley were adopted with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Woodruff to Go to Bryan's Home.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff to-night received a pressing invitation from the Republicans of Lincoln, Neb., the home of Col. W. J. Bryan, to attend a banquet to be given in the new Auditorium on March 24. The Lieutenant Governor will wire his acceptance to-morrow.

MAY FORFEIT RUBENS PICTURE.

Customs Officers Seize Painting for Alleged Undervaluation.

The Rubens picture, known as "The Holy Family," was seized by Custom House officers at the gallery of a Fifth Avenue art dealer yesterday for alleged undervaluation.

The painting was entered at the local Custom House on Dec. 17 last by Eugene Fischof, an art dealer in the Astor Court Building, at a valuation of $25,000. It has since been ascertained by Inspector Traitteur that the painting had been sold in London at the executor's sale of the estate of Sir Cecil Miles for about $43,000.

It will be again submitted to the United States General Appraisers, and should they order a 50 per cent. increase on the original valuation the picture will under the law become an absolute forfeiture to the United States Government.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Teachers' Salaries—More Testimony Against Mrs. Eyler.

TRENTON, N. J., March 5.—The Senate had a brief session to-night and adjourned in order to give a hearing on the bills to permit Jersey City to increase the salaries of its school teachers. Over 100 teachers from that city came to Trenton to advocate the passage of the bill. The principal speakers for the measure were President Mulvaney of the Jersey City Board of Education and Principal Hopkins of the Jersey City High School.

The special Assembly Committee on the State Industrial School for Girls heard a number of witnesses. Miss Frances Day, who was clerk at the school, said that Mrs. Eyler made a practice of striking girls with a strap and slapping them in the face. She told of one girl who was kept in a dungeon for six days with a straight-jacket on, and for two weeks in a boarded room, her diet all the time being bread and water.

Mrs. Sickel, a teacher of the school, said that no cruel punishments were inflicted.

George Bamford, a watchman at the school, said that it was the usual thing for Mrs. Eyler to slap the girls while they were held. In one case, he said, she made a girl's mouth bleed.

The House to-night passed the Assembly bill for the appointment by a court of a commission to inquire into the sanity of Edward Clifford, now under conviction for the murder of Superintendent Wattson of the West Shore Railroad.

Mr. Rockefeller Gives to Religion.

BOSTON, March 5.—At a meeting of the Baptist Social Union this evening, Mr. Stephen Green, on behalf of the Newton Theological Institution, announced that Mr. John D. Rockefeller has undertaken to contribute one-half of the $300,000 needed to complete the equipment of that institution.

MAYOR SAYS "NO" TO FORD

Would Veto Fire and Street Cleaning Department Bills.

Tells the Senator Proposed Increase in Expenditures Is Unjustified—Measures May Be Dropped.

Senator John Ford, who has introduced in the Legislature bills affecting the Fire Department and the Department of Street Cleaning, called upon Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and asked him to withdraw his opposition to both measures. After the conference Senator Ford said that while the Mayor had treated him affably, he had given no intimation that he would retire from the stand he has assumed and that in all probability the bills would not be reported out of committee.

The bill affecting the Fire Department provides for a two-platoon formation in each company and shortens the hours on which firemen must be on duty. Fire Commissioner Scannell has figured that the bill will entail an additional annual expense of $3,500,000 on the city, in time lost by firemen and in salaries of men who must be appointed to keep the force up to its present standard. The Mayor told Mr. Ford of the figures submitted by Commissioner Scannell and declared that he felt that such an increase in the expenditure of city funds was wholly unjustifiable.

Mr. Ford replied that the expense had been overestimated by Mr. Scannell and that in his opinion the additional cost to the city would not be over $418,000 a year. To this statement the Mayor said that he preferred to take the figures of the Fire Commissioner, and that if the bill were passed he should certainly disapprove it.

As to the Street Cleaning Department bill, which shortens the hours of labor and increases the pay of the street-cleaning brigade, the Mayor declared that men in that department got more than the average pay of laborers. The passage of the bill would increase the city's burden by $1,500,000, and he would not approve it.

Both these bills, it has been openly charged, have been the cause of the raising of large sums of money, ostensibly to pay attorneys for speaking in their behalf before the Committees on Cities of the Legislature, and Senator Ford has stated publicly that Lemuel Ely Quigg, the President of the Republican County Committee, is in favor of the firemen's bill and is working in its behalf, and George C. Austin, Mr. Quigg's candidate for the Republican leadership in the Twenty-first Assembly District, has been endeavoring to get votes for the measure in Albany.

It was said yesterday that there is in existence in Albany a bureau which prepares such bills and then, for a consideration, tries to force their passage through the Legislature. The consideration in some cases is tied up in a contingent fee, but it is admitted that a part of the fee has already been paid to the attorneys for the firemen's bills.

GIRLS' HOMES IN PARIS

Wife of the Archbishop of Ontario Seeks Aid in This City.

Stories of Hardship and Suffering Told Before a Large Audience at Sherry's.

A pathetic story of the hardships and sufferings of young English and American girls who go to Paris to find fame and fortune was told yesterday afternoon at Sherry's before a large audience by Mrs. Ada Leigh Lewis. Mrs. Lewis, who is the wife of the Right Rev. Francis Lewis, Archbishop of Ontario, is an English woman who twenty-seven years ago started a home for needy English-speaking girls in Paris. The work she began there has grown to four homes, and a church has also been built in the suburbs. Many prominent people in England and America have become interested in the homes and contributed to them.

Mrs. Lewis's work began through her interest in an English girl she found in one of the shops in Paris, where she, herself a young girl, had been sent to complete her education. It was a revelation to her to find that a refined girl could be absolutely in need of food. She invited her and others to her house, gave them a supper, and eventually learned of the number of girls who struggled along in the great city without the barest necessities of life.

"Think," she said yesterday, "of a little three-cornered place at the landing where the stairs of a big building turn, a place without three feet of room, where the concierge keeps his brushes, and a girl paying a small sum to be allowed to sleep there! She could not lie down; she could only rest with her feet raised a little. I knew another girl who slept on a shelf in a closet and still others who paid a small sum to the woman who cleaned one of the studios and were allowed to sleep there on the shelves. There was one clever girl who was working to get a prize, and who was so destitute that when the others left the studio she would eat the crusts of bread they had used to clean their paintings. When she came to us we had to feed her for a long time on beef tea and the most easily digested foods. But she won the prize from over 300 other young women competitors."

There were young girls whom Miss Leigh was once obliged to send away from her first home, which was filled, giving them the address of a friend at whose house they could stay, but they had not the courage to make a second trial. One of them was taken from the Seine the next day with the note still with her.

The Archbishop told how he chanced to be in the Morgue in Paris that day, saw the body, and was told that it was "another of those English girls." They knew them there better than at most other places in Paris.

Mrs. Lewis asked for $37,000 for a mortgage, for which she is responsible, on Washington House, 18 Rue de Milan, Paris, one of the four homes she has started, and where over 3,000 young women have been accommodated since it was opened in 1878. It was the gift of an American woman, and most of the girls who have been there have been Americans. They pay a nominal sum for board when possible. The property is held in trust by the London Board of Trade. One donation of $100 was received yesterday.

PRIEST TESTIFIES IN COURT.

Father Power a Witness in the Johnson Will Contest.

The Rev. James W. Power of All Saints' Roman Catholic Church was on the witness stand all day yesterday in the contest of the will of Mary Johnson. His church received $135,000 by the will, which is being contested by the decedent's relatives on the grounds of incompetency and undue influence.

The witness denied that he had asked Mrs. Johnson to leave anything to his church. He told how Mrs. Johnson had asked his advice about obtaining a lawyer after the death of her brother, who had left her over $500,000. He said that some time before her death she had offered him $150,000 for the building of a parochial school.

The cross-examination of the witness will be taken up to-day.

Washington Masonic Lodge Centennial

Washington Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M., held its centennial celebration at the Lexington Assembly Rooms, on East Fifty-eighth Street, last night. A salutatory address, the installation of officers for 1900, and a centennial oration by Charles A. Alden were followed by a banquet, after which speeches were made by Grand Master W. D. Pownall, Commissioner John W. Keller, Rollin M. Morgan, Elliot Danforth, and George Whitfield Brown, Jr.

Promotion for Alfred H. Curtis.

Alfred H. Curtis, for many years paying teller of the Bank of the State of New York, has been appointed cashier of that institution by the Board of Directors. Mr. Curtis is well known in Wall Street. He is a prominent member of the New York Athletic Club, in which organization he has held various offices.

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Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	6:26	Sun sets	5:57
Moon rises	...		

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	11:57	Gov. Isl'd	11:49	H. Gate	1:30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	11:59	Gov. Isl'd	....	H. Gate	1:45

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hispania, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Talisman, Martinique	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hildebrand, Para	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

Asiatic Prince, La Plata countries	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Borderer, Azores	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 8 and up to March 17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York March 17 for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces a portion of the mail from Australia, which arrived at Vancouver, is due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, March 6, the balance on the morning of March 7.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 6.

Alleghany, Kingston, March 1.
Barlby, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.
Bellucia, St. Lucia, Feb. 27.
Bordeaux, Pauillac, Feb. 20.
El Cid, New Orleans, March 1.
Europe, St. Lucia, Feb. 28.
Exeter City, Swansea, Feb. 20.
Flowergate, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.
Hudson, New Orleans, Feb. 28.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Feb. 28.
Kurrachee, Gibraltar, Feb. 3.
Marsaval, Glasgow, Feb. 19.
Mascanomo, Antwerp, Feb. 15.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Feb. 6.
Rawtor, Algiers, Feb. 16.
San Marcos, Galveston, Feb. 17.
Westburn, Barry, Feb. 16.
Westernland, Antwerp, Feb. 24.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.

Bremen, Bremen, Feb. 24.
Comanche, Jacksonville, March 4.
Concho, Galveston, Feb. 28.
Excelsior, New Orleans, March 1.
Hawkes Bay, London, Feb. 21.
Menominee, London, Feb. 24.
Werra, Gibraltar, Feb. 21.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

Critic, Dundee, Feb. 22.
El Rio, New Orleans, March 3.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

Palatia, Hamburg, Feb. 26.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Feb. 24.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

Etruria, Liverpool, March 3.
St. Paul, Southampton, March 3.

Arrived.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Feb. 23, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 11:39 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah March 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Santiago de Cuba, (Cuban license,) Johnson, Guantanamo, &c., Feb. 15, with sugar and one passenger to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Hildur, (Nor.,) Musans, Cardenas, &c., Feb. 22, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Karlowa, Hamburg Feb. 18, Boulogne 20th, and Plymouth 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:10 A. M.

SS Ponce, Dyer, Arecibo, &c., Feb. 19, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 4th.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Adamson, Genoa and Naples 14th, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Seager Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 A. M.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam Feb. 22 and Boulogne 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M.

SS Nubia, (Ger., new, 3,494 tons,) Rorden, Hamburg Feb. 10, with mdse. to Hamburg-American

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE CITY AS A CLIENT.

A bill is now before the Legislature to amend the charter with the purpose of protecting the interest of the city in matters before the courts. This is sought in two ways. One is an amendment requiring the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment before proceedings are instituted by the Corporation Counsel to acquire title to real estate by condemnation, except in the case of street openings. The other is an amendment forbidding the Corporation Counsel to offer judgment in favor of or against the city without the previous written approval of the Controller, and in case of a money judgment exceeding $10,000, or relief other than in the nature of money judgment, requiring also the approval of the Mayor. These amendments are supported by the Controller and opposed by the Corporation Counsel. They seem to us extremely desirable, and, beyond a foolish pride in his official dignity, we can see no reason why the Corporation Counsel should object to them.

It is not generally known that payment for land by the issue of bonds, the source of a very large part of the debt of the city, is made, under the charter, without any discretion in the Board of Estimate and Assessment, which must nominally "authorize" the issue of the bonds. The Commissioner of Water Supply, for instance, desires to acquire land to increase the supply of water for the city. With the approval of the Board of Public Improvements, he prepares maps of the land; when they are filed the charter requires that the Corporation Counsel shall apply for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal; the city becomes seized in fee of the land, and when the awards are made and confirmed by the Supreme Court, the bonds to pay them must be issued. At no step in the procedure has the board which is supposed to determine the expenditures of the city had any chance to pass upon this expenditure. Other separate departments have like power to run the city in debt. It is not wise, and it is not safe. There should be a central board with general and effective control of the amount of debt to be incurred by the city. The board to which that duty is nominally assigned by the charter should have the real power to discharge it.

As to confessions of judgment, the case is equally clear. We do not now care to discuss the scandalous condition of affairs growing out of the actual course of the present Corporation Counsel in connection with the workmen's claims. That is a matter that will have to have a good deal of attention, and will in due time receive it. At present we shall refer only to the general facts as to the powers claimed and exercised as to suits to which the city is a party. The extend to nothing less than the assumption by the Corporation Counsel of the function of auditing all disputed claims for or against the city. The contention of the Corporation Counsel appears to be that once a claim is in course of litigation—that is, if suit has been begun upon it, though a trial may not have been had, it is within his discretion to decide on what terms the city shall settle. That, it seems to us, is an extreme and insufferable contention, and one that quite sacrifices the real interests of the Counsel's client. Certainly it could not prevail in private practice. It could not prevail in the case of the city if the client of the Corporation Counsel had any recognized mode of exercising the discretion that is its clear moral right. The bill before the Legislature gives the city a means of exercising that right through the Controller, or, in especial cases, through the Mayor also.

We do not undertake to decide whether the contention of the Corporation Counsel is founded in law or not. If it is, we should suppose that he would be entirely willing that the law should be changed, so as to relieve him of so heavy a responsibility. The power he claims is one that he has not, and cannot have, adequate means of using satisfactorily. It is one that is open to great abuse. If he does not wish to abuse it, he would do well to aid in the passage of the law that would destroy all basis for the claim.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

Mr. ROOT's bill for the reorganization of the army has this primary credential, that it is the work of an able man directed honestly and singly to the accomplishment of its avowed purpose. That purpose is to increase the efficiency of the army as a fighting machine, in accordance with the pregnant saying of the Secretary in his report, What we keep an army for is as preparation for war. Mr. ROOT has been in the War Office long enough to know the feeling of his subordinates, and we believe he knows when this feeling ought to be complied with, and when it ought to be resisted. While he has no doubt had the benefit of the best professional advice, he has been able to act on his own judgment. This has been made evident in the manner in which his bill for reorganizing the staff has stirred up those whom we may call the barnacles of the bureaus. It is true that it was drawn with the utmost consideration for the present barnacles, who were not to be disturbed, but it provided that, after them, there should be a house-cleaning. This proposition they seem to resent as an imputation that everything is not for the best in the best of all possible armies. But as, in this matter, the Secretary and the people of the United States are in full agreement, the opposition of the barnacles whom it is not even proposed to disturb ought to be negligible. And indeed we hold it to be of good augury for the Secretary's scheme that he himself is a civilian. There is a great deal in WHATELY's saying that while experts are the best possible judges of slight changes in the methods of their own business, they may be the worst possible judges of changes of a radical and fundamental kind.

The Secretary's proposition that one-third of the field officers of the line shall be selected from the grade next below, while the other two-thirds shall continue to succeed by seniority, is based upon a fundamental fact of human nature. That is the fact that the average human being, or any but a very exceptional human being, will not do his best as long as it does not make any difference in his circumstances whether he does it or not. If competition, after being fiercely carried on for four years at the Military Academy, is then suddenly and permanently to cease, and to be succeeded by seniority tempered with favoritism, there will be, as there has been, a great temptation upon officers to perform their duties perfunctorily. What else, when an officer has nothing to gain by being zealous, studious, and alert? He would be no better off than if he contented himself with avoiding scandalous misbehavior and neglect, and waited to grow gray and be promoted. He would not be so well off as if he devoted himself to making friends of the Mammon of Staff or Congressional unrighteousness. Mr. ROOT offers him an incentive. Observe how very moderate the innovation is and how well guarded. First, only a third of promotions to be made by selection, so that the officer who takes his duties perfunctorily may still look forward to his promotion as he becomes sufficiently bald and bulging, though at a somewhat later date than now. And then the candidates for promotion by selection must in the first place be presented, in the proportion of three to every vacancy, by a board of officers, who can hardly be conceived as outraging the sense of the army by naming men other than those most conspicuously qualified, and from these three the final selection is to be made by the President. It is very hard to see how favoritism could gain a foothold at any step in this process. An officer who objects to it must, it seems, do so upon the ground that his own promotion would be delayed, since he had not the slightest chance of being chosen in a competition for merit. That objection would hardly appeal to the army or the public as very cogent.

In fact, it is impossible to see any objection to the Secretary's scheme of promotion that has any validity, or even any plausibility. Perhaps the other part of the bill, that which deals with the reorganization of the artillery, may be more questionable. Evidently it deals with a very difficult subject. And doubtless it will be subjected to the close scrutiny of those whom its enactment would affect.

ANOTHER FATAL FIRE.

It must occur to everybody excepting those having authority that the frequency of fatal fires in New York is not simply lamentable, but disgraceful. When a fire breaks out in the night time in any New York dwelling, the chances are that somebody will be burned to death in his bed. There are exceptions, of course. There are certainly hotels and apartment houses in which the inmates can go to bed with a reasonable certainty that if they die before they wake it will not be from fire. There may be private houses in which the security is as great, though we confess we know of none. There is no "average dwelling" in New York except in the respect of combustibility. The average dwelling is a fire trap. It may be of the most sumptuous extravagance, or of the most squalid filth and meanness. The food it offers to the flames may be smoked oak or French walnut or San Domingo mahogany, or it may be the half-inch pine board that separates the dormitories of the lodging houses. In either case it will take fire and burn fast enough to imperil the safety of the sleepers; sometimes, as in the Windsor, fast enough to doom those who are awake and on the alert.

Fire in New York is the great leveler. Like death in Rome, it beats with equal foot against the towers of the multimillionaires and the taverns of paupers. In either case this is a public reproach and scandal. But it is worse in the case of the Bowery lodging house than in the case of the Fifth Avenue mansion. The man who buys that or rents it does so at his own risk and after opportunity to ascertain its condition in every respect. As a matter of fact, he does not, once in a thousand times, take any precautions at all in one of the most important respects. If the site and the size, and the rent and the "finish" suit him, he takes the house, though it continually threatens sudden and awful death to him and his family.

But if it is the fault of the rich that they are so dangerously housed, the dangers that equally surround the poor are no fault of theirs. They are simply forced to take the cheapest lodging that offers itself and that is licensed to take them for hire. The fact that it is licensed ought to be a guarantee that they shall not be burned to death during the night, but we see that it is nothing of the sort. The fire trap which took fire Sunday morning and choked seven people to death while consuming one floor was a specimen of houses of which there must be some miles on this island. There is no reason to suppose that it was worse than any of the rest, which were crowded as usual last night and will be again to-night, and will continue to threaten death to every one of their inmates. We have no reason to doubt the owner "complied with all the provisions of the law." Practically this means nothing but that, instead of building his house with decent solidity, he hung the outside of a tinder-box with such iron ladders as the Fire Department required him to hang. If the inmates of that tinderbox, after it took fire, had been able to find these ladders and to make their way to them, and the heat had not been too great to allow them to descend in safety, they would now be alive. But, all the conditions not being wholly favorable, seven of them are dead.

Ought not such a disaster as this to move us to disgust with the building law which permits fire traps to be built and maintained, and with the officials who resist any attempt to make the law more stringent, and to give something more like a guarantee to the man who trusts himself to a hotel or a lodging house in New York that he will not be roasted or choked to death before morning? The conditions of better construction, in cheap as well as in costly buildings, are perfectly well known. Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS has described some of them in a magazine article to which we have already referred. What prevents us from enforcing them in all classes of building? How many more lives must we sacrifice to this Moloch, begotten of greed and ignorance, which draws and construes our building law?

BOER TRAITS AND BRITISH TRAITS.

The Dutch settled in Cape Colony nearly twenty years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock, and have been there ever since. It was in the first year of the seventeenth century that the Dutch East Indies Company landed the first party of Dutch farmers in what is now Cape Colony. So in this present fateful year the Dutch are completing the third century of their sojourn in South Africa. It was not, however, till 1651 that they erected a fort on the present site of Cape Town.—The Sun.

We are informed and believe upon the authority of some comic publication whose name we now disremember that the following classroom colloquy once took place between a schoolma'am and a New York boy: "When was Philadelphia founded?" "In 1682." "What happened then?" "Nothing."

The Dutch have had the run of South Africa for three hundred years. The visible works of their genius and their energy are these: They have founded two States, the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State. With 120,000 square miles of territory the Transvaal Republic has a white population of 250,000. It has a public revenue of about $20,000,000 and spends it. Its people have put only 50,000 acres of its soil under cultivation—less than a tenth of 1 per cent. of the total area. It does not produce food enough to support its people. Its exports, except of gold, are inconsiderable.

The Orange Free State has an area of nearly 50,000 square miles and a white population of less than 100,000. The annual revenue of the State is $2,000,000 and its expenditures less. About 250,000 acres of its soil are under cultivation. Its total foreign trade, exports and imports combined, amounts to a little over $15,000,000 annually.

Men of the English race have had the run of North America not quite so long as the Hollanders have had the run of South Africa. In 1620 some dissatisfied Englishmen settled in Massachusetts. Other Englishmen had already settled in Virginia. In numbers and in cash they were a feeble folk, but they and their descendants and those who came after them have cleared the country up a bit. A Republic of about 75,000,000 people has grown up. These people do not import much foodstuffs. Sometimes they export 150,000,000 bushels of wheat in a year; they also have other things to sell, including manufactures, until other nations now run up a bill of more than a billion dollars every year for their goods. They have tamed a country of 3,000,000 square miles, and they are now, as a favor, taking care of some outlying districts.

By the way, the Dutch had a chance to do these things. One of them discovered the North River and this island. They settled here in New York some years before the Puritans landed at Plymouth, Mass. They governed this town until the English took charge of it in 1664. Convinced that it was not going to be much of a place, the Dutchmen swapped it for Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, down in South America.

When the inhabitants of Ladysmith crowded around Gen. WHITE at the Post Office the other night to express their joy at the deliverance of the town, the General made them a little speech. He thanked them for the fortitude with which they had endured the dangers and privations of the siege. They had passed through a most trying ordeal, he said, "but, thank GOD, we kept the flag flying."

All the world recognizes here a characteristic English trait. They are terrible fellows for keeping the flag flying. In Ladysmith they were face to face with the horrors of war. Almost starving and with Boer shells falling a good part of the time, they had yet a more dreadful enemy to meet. The fever was among them, and, after the medicines were gone, to be stricken was to hear the summons of death. But "we kept the flag flying." These are the acts and the words of brave and successful men, and they are men of our own race. To the British Empire it made an immense difference whether that flag was kept flying or hauled down.

The Boers, too, have this great quality of bravery and grim determination. The resistance of CRONJE abundantly proves their staying powers. They were overpowered and forced by superior numbers to surrender, but they kept their flag flying until further resistance was useless.

But, while the bravery that keeps the flag flying in a beleaguered town or camp is characteristic of both the Briton and the Boer, the Briton and the men of his race seem to have a knack of carrying their flag further and keeping it up longer and doing more things under it than the men of the race of Hollanders. These qualities will be likely to have thier influence in the final settlements of the present war. Looking at the matter from the point of view of historical probability, it would appear unlikely that the Boers of the two States would be able to maintain themselves by mere doggedness and their habit of Bible reading. Nor does it appear that South Africa would ever have any great future of their making. On the other hand, if their republics give way before the greater mass and momentum of English civilization, a colonial empire of much promise and importance may be created.

We have no doubt that that part of the world will be a good deal more heard of in the coming century if British civilization becomes the dominant force than would be the case if the northward progress of that conquering and productive race should continue to be barred by the tranquil and contented Boer farmers. The descendants of King PHILIP would be smoking their pipes in Eastern Massachusetts to-day if Englishmen had not robbed the red men of their right to hold and occupy about 3,000 acres per capita on which to fight and loaf. The Matabeles would be fighting and loafing in their country a hundred years from to-day, we presume, if no other force than that of Boer civilization were set at work to make history in South Africa.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A note at the end of Capt. JOSHUA SLOCUM's narrative in The Century of his journey around the world in a forty-foot boat promised, or seemed to promise, that the March number of the magazine would contain a supplementary article explaining how the Captain taught the Spray the difficult art of steering herself. That he really had accomplished this marvelous educational feat was asserted many times in the course of his history, and, naturally, the explanation of his methods was awaited with eager interest by all of his readers who had a practical, or even theoretical, knowledge of boat sailing as it is commonly practiced. One such reader has perused the supplementary article with care, and has found in it not the slightest ray of light on the mystery, not a single hint that Capt. SLOCUM's system of navigation differs in any respect from that of other people or attains any novel results. For though the Captain says, "It never took long to find the amount of helm or angle of rudder required to hold her on her course, and when that was found I lashed the wheel at that angle," he also says, "The amount of helm required varied according to the amount of wind and its direction." The latter statement accords strictly with universal experience, and while it goes far to prove that the Spray is much like other boats in build, rig, and accomplishments, it goes just as far toward justifying doubts whether the Spray, without frequent assistance from her master, can hold a course—if "a course" means "any course"—materially better than ordinary sloops. Capt. SLOCUM declares that he sailed from Thursday Island to the Keeling Cocos, 2,700 miles, in twenty-three days, and in all that time stood at the wheel not more than an hour. We have no inclination to question the accuracy of his figures, but, even with the most favorable conditions of wind and sea, did the Spray, when left to her own devices, constantly keep on her course, as that phrase is commonly understood, or did she reach her destination along a zigzag path, falling off and coming up as her head sails and those aft alternately got the better of each other? If the latter suggestion is true, how much simpler the Captain's explanation might have been made!

—There is now before the Assembly, it seems, a bill providing for the employment of two conductors on the larger street cars of this city during the hours of heaviest traffic. The bill was introduced by Mr. M. M. MINTON of the Twenty-third New York District, and after it had been amended by the Committee on Railroads, was ordered reprinted and sent back to the committee, where it still remains. In its present form it directs the surface railways of the city to employ a crew of not less than three men on all cars exceeding thirty-three feet in length and between the hours of 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M. One of the men is to take fares, receive and distribute transfer tickets, and perform such other duties as may be required, but at no time is he to give signals for starting or stopping the car, either to the motorman on the front platform or to the conductor on the back one. Violation of the statute is to be punishable by a fine of $500, half the fine to go to the complainant who brings suit against the offending company, and half to the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled. Criticism will certainly be excited by the proposed method of distributing the fines collected, and we are disposed to regard the minimum length of a three-man car as too large, but the main feature of the bill is unquestionably a good one.

—Much has already been written, of course, about the Craig Colony for Epileptics, but an article contributed by Mr. SYDNEY BROOKS to the current Review of Reviews contains much about the origin, present accomplishments, and expected development of this most admirable institution that will be new as well as interesting even to more than ordinarily well-informed readers. Until a very few years ago the condition of the indigent victim of epilepsy was almost as hopeless as it was pitiable. The first noteworthy attempt to care for him outside of insane asylums or almshouses—both utterly unsuited for his needs—was made at Bielefeld, in Westphalia, in 1890. The experiment there begun of scattering the patients over a large farm and providing them with useful occupation attracted the attention of a few practical philanthropists in every country, and similar efforts were soon made here. Ohio must be credited with founding the first colony, but New York, though moving a little less rapidly in the matter, imitated the foreign model more successfully, and since January, 1896, has been the American leader in this good work. It is to Dr. FREDERICK PETERSON of this city that Mr. BROOKS accords recognition as the founder of our colony, though he had highly valuable assistance and encouragement from the late OSCAR CRAIG of Rochester and the Hon. W. P. LETCHWORTH, both for many years Presidents of the State Board of Charities. The epileptics are now comfortably settled on a farm of 1,900 acres in the Genesee Valley. Their earnings by labor, which is of direct therapeutic value, already amount to more than half the cost of their maintenance, and there is reason to hope that in time the colony will be almost or quite self-supporting. This is of small importance, however, compared with the fact that of the sixty-eight patients discharged between January, 1896, and October, 1898 thirty-six were declared sufficiently improved to take up ordinary life again, and seven were sent away because they had completely recovered. The cases in which admission to the colony has been followed by a reduction of over 50 per cent. in the number of seizures in less than six months and by a corresponding improvement in physique and mental vigor are too numerous to be worth detailing. Not three patients in a hundred fail to show some visible benefit from the new influences brought to bear upon them.

—We notice with grief that our prompt and full confession of having spoken too quickly when we jested about a picture recently published by Harper's Weekly has not been received exactly as it deserved to be by that estimable picture paper. Its artist certainly did make a lucky hit with his "Winter Night on Broadway," but a lucky hit didn't justify our contemporary in saying, as it does, that "THE TIMES has not appreciated the accuracy of prevision which long experience enables the fabricators of illustrated weekly papers to use in their business." The implication contained in that sentence is simply nonsense. "Prevision," indeed! It almost makes us wish we hadn't admitted our own rashness.

THE PUERTO RICAN TARIFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly inform one of your constant readers what is the present and what the proposed export tariff, under bill now before Congress, on Puerto Rican products to countries other than the United States? What advantage, if any, would other countries have in purchasing these products if the proposed 25 per cent. tariff were applied? It seems beneath the dignity of this great Republic to impose such injustice upon a people who welcomed with open arms its sovereignty, under the plea of necessity for raising a small revenue. The principle of justice and equal facilities for the free interchange of commodities should ever exist with every people who give allegiance to our flag. We do not impose a special tax upon any State or Territory of our United States where the expenditures of the Government may be greater than the revenues. Why should we do so with Puerto Rico? E.

New York, Feb. 27, 1900.

There is no "export tariff" on the products of Puerto Rico. The bill simply provides that, when imported into the United States, they shall pay 15 per cent. of the duties charged upon the like products of foreign countries. Imported into Puerto Rico from the United States or from any other country they shall pay 15 per cent. of what they would have to pay if imported into the United States.—ED. TIMES.

MILES'S PLEDGE TO PUERTO RICO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Swallow made a wonderful campaign for the Governorship of Pennsylvania upon a platform, "Thou shalt not steal." Is there not a chance for the Democrats to make a winning campaign for the Presidency with Gen. Miles for their candidate upon a platform based on the commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness"?

When Puerto Rico surrendered, the General of the American Army, as the duly authorized agent of our President, himself, in turn, duly authorized by our Constitution and backed up by Congress, issued a proclamation, in which in the name of this country he gave to those poor victims of Spanish greed a solemn pledge:

"Puerto Rico under the American flag will enjoy the same privileges and the same immunities as the citizens of the different States and Territories of the Union."

This pledge was implicitly ratified by the treaty of peace with Spain, which treaty is a part of the supreme law of the land. The House of Representatives has just falsified that pledge, the Senate is about to falsify it, and nobody for a moment gives Mr. McKinley credit for enough moral courage under such circumstances to stand by it. On questions of expediency he may be weakly strong, but on questions of principle he is "powerful weak."

Hence this Nation, under Republican management, is about to be dishonored in the eyes of the world by a breach of the ninth commandment at the behest of its bribing and bribed tariff protected money-grabbers: American greed versus Spanish greed. The starving islander the victim of each!!!

What better issue do the Democrats want? And if Gen. Miles is of sufficient calibre and mental poise—as to which I know not—what better candidate could be found than the man who gave the pledge which is being so dishonorably repudiated by his superiors? JABEL.

Lakewood, N. J., March 2, 1900.

THE CITY'S FUTURE WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that rapid transit is practically assured, and much money will be expended in its construction, would it not be advisable to look about for a good and sufficient water supply with which to care for the needs of what certainly will be a greatly increasing population, (as to real estate valuations,) sure to follow the building of the rapid transit road, or which may, and, I believe, is coming, and will continue to come during the course of its progress?

Much having been said concerning the Ramapo Company, its charter, facilities, and ability to carry out a contract to supply this city with a certain number of gallons of water daily, and considering the fact that within a few years (according to the public press) we will require a larger supply than we at present have, we will be glad to obtain it from any source, whether Ramapo or elsewhere.

We are told the streams, &c., of Long Island have been bought up by a speculating few. Granting this to be a fact, I have not heard of the purchase of Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., which contains about 600 acres of good, pure water, and is fed, so experts say, by numerous springs which are part of itself, thereby giving it a constant and ready supply. It is within easy distance, (about forty miles,) and the topographical conditions are such as would make piping to this city comparatively easy. Our city officials would, I think, show business sagacity by sending their experts to examine its contents and purity and the ability of its springs to maintain a sufficient supply, and if found to meet requirements take such steps as necessary toward its purchase, so as to enable us to own at least one source from which to obtain our water.

WILLIAM A. SOLES.

New York, Feb. 27, 1900.

RAPID TRANSIT FOR THE BRONX.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos the extension of the rapid transit tunnel to Brooklyn, which the commission has at present under consideration, I would call attention to the urgent need of some cheap and rapid transit to that portion of the city in the Borough of the Bronx which has now to depend upon the Harlem Division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for its means of transit.

The building of the tunnel to West Farms will benefit only a very small portion of the Bronx. The majority of people have to use the Harlem Railroad. A commuter on that line has to buy, on the first day of every month, a ticket which is good for sixty rides during the current month only; when the month is up he is compelled to buy a new ticket and to discard his last one, even if he has used but a single ride of the sixty for which he paid. Last month being a short month, and having two holidays besides the Sundays, I had left on my ticket thirteen unissued rides, which I had to lose on account of the time limit. This was a clear loss of a dollar, and it happens every month, more or less, to nearly every commuter of the road.

The citizens of the Bronx will have to help bear the expense of building the rapid transit tunnel, yet they will receive very little benefit from it as now planned. If they cannot get better representation in the tunnel scheme, they should at least get together and have a bill passed in the Legislature for a five-cent fare from Mount Vernon to Forty-second Street.

J. D. SHERIDAN.

New York, March 1, 1900.

RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The movement of Roman Catholics to secure a system of education which shall not entirely ignore religion is a movement in the right direction. And their self-sacrificing effort in maintaining their parochial schools for this purpose ought to cause Protestants to blush, when it is compared with their own indifference in this matter.

The religious training of Protestant children is left almost entirely to the Sabbath school, and while there are capable and faithful Sabbath school workers, the great bulk of them are so inefficient and indifferent that they exert no moral influence over their charges, and are only too often objects of contempt.

The bitterness which has existed between Protestants and Romanists has become so much a matter of the past that it ought to be possible to agree upon some plan whereby our youth can receive some kind of religious training in the public schools. There are certain fundamental truths, such as the existence of an omnipresent God, man's accountability to Him, the necessity of leading honest and pure lives, which are accepted by Roman Catholics and Protestants alike, and by Hebrews also. These primary principles, at least, could be taught, and the children of agnostics might be excused from such lessons if the parents so requested.

Surely every Christian, and all who profess to believe in the existence of God, will rejoice to have such instruction given, so that our children need not grow up wholly irreligious, and so become a menace to the well-being of society. PROTESTANT.

New Baltimore, March 1, 1900.

MR. HYSLOP EXPLAINS AGAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have seen fit again to allude to me in uncomplimentary terms, and I ask for a correction. I am surprised that you mention me at all, considering me so insane. But your editorial note of this date contains as much falsehood as the one I exposed some time ago. If you editors could get the facts on which you comment so pretentiously you might be taken for wise men. But it seems that you cannot even state rightly your own reporters. Even they seldom get one-tenth of the facts they are expected to obtain. But just for your enlightenment, let me say that I never held and never asserted, as you indicate in this morning's TIMES, "that many of the people now shut up in asylums as insane are really not insane at all, but simply the favored recipients of visitors from another world." THE TIMES's own report of what I said to its reporter does not say what I either believed or stated any such doctrine, and, moreover, it does not report just what I said, which was very different from both your statement and the reporter's. I should certainly be as mad as the people mentioned by Dr. Hill if I held any such views as you have chosen to impute to me. I challenge any one to produce one single fact to show that I either hold or have asserted any such doctrine as your critic indicates. The most amusing part of it is the measure of Dr. Hill's scientific ability when he chooses to take newspaper stories seriously. A scientific man, if he has any right to be considered such at all, would be cautious before attributing to any person views that he gathers from the double illusions of himself and an editor.

Now, for your delectation and enlightenment, I shall state what I did say. I told your reporter, after stating that mania, melancholia, epileptic, and other forms of insanity could not be reached by any investigation that I wished to see undertaken; that it would be worth while, if we could find one case in a hundred thousand in the asylums which showed either coincidental apparitions like the one quoted from Dr. Weir Mitchell's father or muscular automatism like the case of deep-seated hallucinations cured by Pierre Janet of Paris. Now, is this saying that "many of the people now shut up in asylums are not insane"? JAMES H. HYSLOP.

Columbia University, March 4, 1900.

SILVER AND GOLD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer of the article on bimetallism in to-day's TIMES refers to the "vicious principle bimetallism." He no doubt meant to say the "vicious methods proposed to effect bimetallism." These methods are both the 16 to 1 of Bryan and the international proposition of Wolcott. Both would lead to an unstable money. Bimetallism will soon be properly understood. It implies a fixed gold unit as much as the concurrent circulation of both metals, for the concurrent circulation of both metals cannot take place without the circulation being on the gold unit. Such concurrent circulation can only be possible when silver is coined at its bullion value, the world's value.

To coin silver in its bullion value and to have it strengthen the gold reserve involves a new field of thought, but is very simple and practical, and is a measure that will and finally must guarantee the stability and gold unit of our money. It is a measure also that will enable nations yet on the silver or paper basis to adopt the gold unit and will more than any other measure further the dream to make this country the financial centre of the world.

The present Currency bill before Congress will teach silver interests the folly of silver token money and make them realize that the employment of silver in the monetary system must be toward supporting and strengthening the gold reserve.

We shall experience again a period of crop failures when gold will leave us and when, with the increased note circulation, silver upon the gold basis alone can avert a panic greater than that of 1893 or 1896.

FREDERICK W. LUTTGEN.

New York, March 1, 1900.

JUSTICE FOR WOMAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The woman question, as I view it, and as I think it should be viewed by all intelligent men and women, is, Shall man continue to use the power so unjustly assumed by him and withhold from woman the rights her Creator gave her in common with man?

All human beings, without distinction of sex or color, were created free and equal before the law, and all are subject to the laws that govern the world. Justice, therefore, demands that all, with the exception of idiots, the insane and criminal, without distinction of sex or color, of suitable age, should have a voice in the making of the laws, and, of course, should be allowed to vote. Woman has as much right to enjoy God's gifts as man has, and one of God's grandest gifts is freedom; without freedom we are slaves, and women to-day are to a great extent and in many respects slaves to man, and they will remain slaves so long as they are denied the God-given right to a voice in making the laws that govern them.

Yes, they are slaves to man, and mainly because the franchise is denied to them, but largely because man holds the purse, and hence his power, which he so wickedly uses to laud it over women.

This is a species of slavery most intolerable and humiliating, if not degrading, to the self-respecting woman.

What would be the home if the husband ruled it regardless of the wife? It would not be a home worthy of the name. Man cannot make a home alone; neither can a woman; it takes two, a man and a woman, husband and wife, to make a perfect home.

The minds of both are required to manage its varied and complex affairs. And so it is with the affairs of the world—the one great family. The minds of both man and woman are required to make just and impartial laws, which discriminate against neither sex, guaranteeing equal rights to both. By what right does man withhold as he does the franchise from his wife, mother, and daughter, and accord to an ignorant negro, or worse, an ignorant foreigner, naturalized after a short residence in this country, either of whom might in a close vote elect the President of the United States? He denies to his mother, wife, and daughter this right, and yet grants it to the ignorant negro and foreigner; this is rank injustice, to say the least.

This country, before the war of the rebellion, while proclaiming freedom throughout the land, sanctioned negro slavery until, in order to save its life, it was forced to enact a law freeing the slaves, thus becoming what it professed to be, free in fact as well as free in name.

Now, while having proclaimed freedom for the negro, and justly and wisely, too, we should proclaim freedom for our mothers, wives, and daughters; we will then be consistent and true to the Almighty who created us.

Would to God woman was more fully aware of and more fully realized the majestic character of her power and influence, a power almost Godlike in its grandeur and far-reaching influence!

Grant her the rights so long withheld and beyond all question she will soon realize and comprehend her power and use it in common with her brother man in reforming, elevating, and purifying the world.

The question of the franchise for women is one which must be decided in their favor sooner or later, and the sooner the better. For it is no longer a matter of sentiment, but of justice. The fact that one-half of the inhabitants of this country are disfranchised, and politically ranked with lunatics, idiots, criminals, and infants, solely because of their sex, is an anomaly so glaring and inequitable that it cannot continue. HENRY S. ALLEN.

New York, March 2, 1900.

Unheated Street Car Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have again to complain of the discomfort and danger to which the public is exposed in riding in the cars. The one which I boarded at Broadway and Pine Street this morning, of the Columbus Avenue line, was unheated, and I was thus running a risk as far as Sixty-fifth Street.

In view of the prevalence of grip and pneumonia at this inclement season, this is a serious matter, and demands attention. Should you find space in your valuable journal to publish this in the hope of improving the conditions you will confer a favor on many sufferers. E. F.

New York, Feb. 28, 1900.

The Charges Against Gen. Corbin.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on Gen. Corbin of course expresses your appreciation of him, but your deduction that he is bound to demand a court of inquiry on newspaper charges, unsupported by affidavits, is not in accordance with the precedent established by Admiral Schley, who disregarded all newspaper charges. VETERAN.

Stapleton, March 2, 1900.

PROF. MOORE'S ARTICLE.

From The Evening Post.

Prof. Moore of Columbia University contributed to THE TIMES of Sunday an article on the Isthmian Canal and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which ought to have a pretty wide circulation throughout the country, and especially among Senators and Representatives in Congress. He reviews the whole subject from the standpoint of international law, and reaches the general conclusion that the pending treaty ought to be ratified. He holds that the policy of a neutralized canal such as the treaty provides for is the historic policy of the United States, and that the opposing theory, rampant in the Hepburn report, is a new conception in conflict with that historic policy; that if the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were abrogated, the situation would not be materially altered, since the neutralization of the canal is guaranteed by various other treaties, and that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, while adhering to the policy of neutralization, gives important advantages to the United States in the way of local control and protection against lawlessness and disorder, which we should not have under pre-existing arrangements. The treaties which Nicaragua has made with foreign powers guaranteeing equality of rights and privileges in the use of any canal across her territory are enumerated with their respective dates, all of which would be in full force even if the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were abrogated. Such treaties exist with Spain, France, Great Britain, and Italy, and the question naturally arises, what would these powers say or do if the principles of the Hepburn report were sought to be carried into effect by us either with or without the consent of Nicaragua? We are now seeking to maintain the rights of trade secured to us by treaty with China, against the possible encroachment of those European powers which have effected lodgment on her coast. How does that situation differ from the one which has been created in Nicaragua by similar treaties? The only way to set aside those treaties is for us to annex Nicaragua by force, and to defy the powers whose rights with her we propose to nullify. Some of the jingo organs have been logical enough to advocate this policy, but we hardly think that it will prevail at present.

NUGGETS.

A Bureaucrat.

Mrs. Wunder—I understand your husband holds a Government position.

Mrs. Parvenoo—Yes, he is in the Chiffonier of Statistics.—Baltimore American.

Another Intelligent Dog.

"I taught that bulldog of mine to put on his own muzzle."

"Then I suppose you taught him to take it off again?"

"No, he taught himself that."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Weather Prophets.

Bill—I see it only rains about once a year in lower Egypt on the coast of the Mediterranean.

Jill—And I don't suppose the weather clerks out there can locate that day.—Yonkers Statesman.

His Kind.

"What sort of a fellow is Bobbers in a social way?"

"Oh, he is one of those idiots who would say 'sweets to the sweet' when he was passing the pickles to a lady of uncertain age."—Indianapolis Press.

A Realistic Novel.

Mrs. Blazzay—I've just been reading "A Sea of Troubles." How true to life it is!

Mr. Blazzay—Do you think so? Why, I looked into it and thought it dull. There's no plot, little incident, and less interest.

"Yes; so true to life!"—Brooklyn Life.

FUTILITY.

Harold Macgrath in Syracuse Herald.

Egypt was great when the world was young,
Praised and flattered in many a tongue,
Riches and fame to her banners hung;
Basalt and porphyry marketh her tomb.

Greece was mistress of marble and lore,
Beauty and wisdom both lent from their store;
Greece, happy Greece, on the Aegean shore;
Greece now moldeth in Stygian gloom.

Rome with her eagles, she rose but to fall!
What of her Caesars is left but a pall?
Time puts his seal (which is mold) on them all;
Nations and heroes thus enter the tomb.

Man's but a vision and like the wind goes,
Comes hence, goes whence, and whither who knows?
A breath on the mirror his joys and his woes;
And the dreams that he has while he tarries!

Strange, but he leaveth, on passing his way,
A mark in the dust o'er which he did stray;
This lasteth a moment—to-morrow, where, pray?
Ask Charon who grumbles and ferries!

Homer is dead, but his epic ne'er dies;
Time mocketh the voice, but the word onward flies;
Time trampeth the flesh, but the spirit will rise.
Ask Charon who grumbles and ferries!

Oh, man as a man is a futile thing.
But his spirit may live if he chanceth to sing.
The crown always stayeth, what dies is the King;
Man vanishes quickly to fit in the Plan.

Only inanimate marble remains,
Only the sands and the dust of the plains,
Only the crown, and the bullets and chains;
Time the ironical moveth the van.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

"Mme. Butterfly" Gives Blanche Bates an Opportunity.

Mme. Modjeska as Lady Macbeth—Timothy Murphy in "The Carpetbagger"—"Falka" at the American Theatre.

Beautiful to look at, first of all, is "Mme. Butterfly," which was acted for the first time at the Herald Square Theatre last night. Its pictures of Japanese life and domestic customs, its daring but successful admixture of European realism in dramatic art with some of the conventional Oriental stage customs, its brilliant display of color, its changing light effects, combine to make it a show that will be much talked about and that many persons will want to see.

Mr. Belasco's dramatization of Mr. John Luther Long's sad little tale of the deserted Japanese wife, also, has some appreciable dramatic interest, but this is almost wholly confined to the character of the woman, and is revealed in a trifle too much talk, in the queer composite of American slang the girl is supposed to have picked up from her sailor lover, to have quite so strong an effect as that of "The First Born," for instance, in which every character was essential to the dramatic situation and the action was developed with celerity.

Cho-Cho-San waits in vain for the return of her lover, believes in him until the sad moment of realization, has then no word of reproach to utter, but, having seen to it that her child will be provided for, cuts her throat and dies. This is a thrilling moment, when she blindfolds the baby and cuts an artery in her neck with the sword of her honorable parent. The tragic note is strong and clear also while Cho-Cho-San stands all night patiently, wakefully, by the window waiting for the sailor. But, though the pictorial management of the episode, from sunset to sunrise, is novel and beautiful, the effect on the multitude may not be just what Mr. Belasco has aimed at. It is bad to make the spectators feel that they, too, are waiting.

In fact there is just a little too much of "Mme. Butterfly." The American Consul, the returned lover who serves no real purpose at all, and the blonde wife might better have been omitted and the action carried on by Cho-Cho-San, the marriage broker, the rich Jap who wants to buy a wife, the maid, and the child.

The piece gives Miss Blanche Bates another chance to show the serious side of her talent, and is particularly interesting on that account as its performance follows that of "Naughty Anthony." Miss Bates's acting is consistent and good, and she has three or four very impressive moments, as when she threatens the insolent marriage broker, when she realizes that she has been deserted, when she puts to use difficult use the sword of her father. In the lighter passages, too, her touch is dainty. Physically, she is scarcely the diminutive and harmless-looking creature Cho-Cho-San is supposed to be.

Cho-Cho-San ..... Blanche Bates
Mr Sharpless ..... Claude Gillingwater
Lieut B. F. Pinkerton ..... Frank Worthing
Yamadori ..... Albert Bruning
Nakado ..... E. J. Wilks
Suzuki ..... Mary Barker
Kate ..... Katharine Black
"Trouble" ..... Little Kittie

"FALKA" AT THE AMERICAN.

Chassaigne's Tuneful Operetta by the Castle Square Opera Company.

At the American Theatre last night Chassaigne's tuneful opera "Falka" was given before a large audience, which appeared to enjoy the performance very much, indeed. It was the seven hundredth performance of opera in English at this theatre, and souvenirs were given to the ladies who attended. "Falka" was one of the pleasant successes of John A. McCaull's reign at the Casino in the happy days of operetta long ago. It was agreeable to recall memories of those days last night, and for those who had such memories, as well as those who had not, there was much to enjoy in the performance. It was not one in which individual merit shone brilliantly, but in spite of evident untamiliarity with the pieces on the part of some of the performers, the general spirit of the entertainment was brisk and invigorating.

Frank Moulan, as the unfortunate Tancred, who has so much difficulty in reaching the desirable recognition of his uncle, was humorous all the time and did not sing badly. As Falka Miss Eloise Morgan was neat in figure and juvenile in appearance. She acted fairly, but she cannot be said to have sung the music brilliantly. William Pruette was a most temperamental and loud-voiced Folbach, but he failed to eclipse happy memories of the elongated De Wolf Hopper. As Lay Brother Pelican Charles Meyers gave an excellent imitation of Mr. Klein, who performed the part in the brave days of old. Louis Casavant deserves a word of praise for his serious burlesque of the fire-eating brigand, and Maude Lambert was accomplished as Edwige, his sister. Reginald Roberts was not at his best as Arthur. The chorus sang vigorously, but the orchestra did not cover itself with glory.

MODJESKA AS LADY MACBETH.

Shakespeare's Tragedy Acted at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Mme. Modjeska acted Lady Macbeth at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening, and her portrayal moved and thrilled a numerous assemblage. Hers is not the ever-formidable, ever-sombre Thane's wife of Ristori and some of the other tragic actresses, but rather a woman whose strong hold upon the affection of the ambitious soldier is quite understandable, who rules him as much by the force of her love as by her superior will. Her interpretation, however, is not new, and many other actresses have taken precisely the same view of Lady Macbeth. At present Modjeska's reappearance in this rôle calls for nothing more than a word or two of announcement.

The tragedy was mounted with as much care as could have been expected in the circumstances, and the performance was all good enough to stimulate the youthful imagination. It is to the young that these occasional performances of the master works of the old repertory chiefly appeal. John Kelland acted with zeal and some show of force, and it is now quite evident that he lacks the quality of voice and the grace of motion required in poetical drama. The Second Witch wore brown kid gloves, three buttons, but that made no difference.

"THE CARPETBAGGER."

Mr. Tim Murphy in His New Play at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

After nearly two seasons "on the road," Tim Murphy came to the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night with "The Carpetbagger," and met with a hearty welcome. Mr. Murphy's new play, new at least so far as this city is concerned, is not "A Texas Steer," nor yet is it a "Lem Kettle." Opie Read and Frank S. Pixley, who collaborated on the work, have fallen short of the first, but they have also shot high above the second, and between the two there is a field wide enough in which to find material for Mr. Murphy's peculiar talent and the playwrights have fitted him well.

The story is a coherent one in four acts, and tells of the reconstruction period in Southern politics. Melville Crance, a Chicago auctioneer, is sent to Mississippi as its Governor, and, with the carpetbagger's well-known proclivities, turns in to feather his nest in the most barefaced manner. To him Jackson's "To the victor belongs the spoils" means rather that to the victor belongs the plunder, and he lives up to his version until he is in turn reconstructed by a woman who reforms him.

The play is written for Mr. Murphy, and when he is not on the stage the action drags in spite of the fact that the star has a fairly good company to support him. The authors evidently expected this, and they considerately gave Mr. Murphy the centre of the stage as often as it was consistently possible. They also gave him a lot of bright lines and clever bits of repartee, which he delivers with telling effect, and there are a number of scenes, especially where, under the influence of Mrs. Fairburn, he feels the promptings of conscience and the desire to be rid of the scheming companions who have helped him plunder the Commonwealth, in which Mr. Murphy does some capital acting.

The audience was large, and if not always discriminating, it yet awarded the star a curtain call after each act and showed its appreciation of his efforts throughout the performance by liberal applause. Of the cast Mr. J. J. Shaw gave a capital portrayal of the ex-gambler and lobbyist, Bob Willitts, which was all the more remarkable from the fact that the part was only given him twenty-four hours before the opening, and he had had but one rehearsal. Nellie Yale Nelson, always a charming actress within her limitations, and Dorothy Sherrod were prominent among the women.

Melville Crance ..... Tim Murphy
Bob Willitts ..... J. J. Shaw
Major Henderson Reynolds ..... J. R. Armstrong
Roy Fairburn ..... James Manley
Guy Lummers ..... Olney J. Griffin
Jim ..... Joe Fitzpatrick
Old John Reynolds ..... Robert Gage
Wiley Jones ..... John Henton
Capt. Poynter ..... Edward Kingsley
Mrs. Fairburn ..... Nellie Yale Nelson
Lucy Linford ..... Matilde Weffing
Old Mrs. Reynolds ..... Aubrey Powell
Nellie Crance ..... Dorothy Sherrod

CARL WAGNER'S DEBUT.

"Die Versunkene Glocke" at the Irving Place Theatre.

Carl Wagner, the German star, made his first appearance in America last evening at the Irving Place Theatre as Heinrich Glockengiesser, in Hauptmann's "Die Versunkene Glocke" ("The Sunken Bell") before a large and enthusiastic audience.

The actor had not entirely recovered from the severe cold which caused the postponement of the play, which was to have been given on Thursday evening last, and was not in good voice. He has a somewhat effeminate appearance, well suited to Hauptmann's hero, which was accentuated by the make-up. His work throughout the play was warmly applauded by the audience, particularly in the strong scene at the close of the fourth act, when Heinrich leaves Rautendelein to return to his family. The play was beautifully staged by Manager Conried, and Emily Schroth was a pretty, youthful, and altogether charming little Rautendelein.

"Romeo et Juliette" at the Opera.

Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" was sung at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. There was an audience of fair size, though there were not a few empty seats. The cast was the same as heretofore, with the exception of M. Cornubert as Romeo, and thereby might hang a considerable tale, were it worth while to tell it. But it should—and on this occasion must—suffice to say that such an inartistic performance of Romeo was never before seen on the stage of the Metropolitan. M. Cornubert has several good high notes, which he projects at the gallery with unlimited force and assurance. Beyond that he has not a single qualification for the interpretation of Romeo. If there are any other vocal voices than his, this public has not yet made their acquaintance; and he is as innocent of grace and poetry as a cable car gripman.

With Mme. Eames as Juliet, M. Edouard de Reszke as Frere Laurent, and M. Plançon as Capulet there were not wanting elements of excellence in the performance, and it was probably to these that the audience paid the tribute of its applause. The other features of the entertainment were the same as heretofore and require no further comment.

At the Murray Hill Theatre.

The Henry V. Donnelly stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre presents this week "7-20-8," which was taken from the German by Augustin Daly. The piece, played as it was last evening, demonstrated that it is as enjoyable as ever. Mr. Donnelly again put to one side his rôle as manager of the organization and took the part of Mr. Launcelot Bargiss, a retired individual who becomes the victim of the inevitable, and is bound, Mazeppalike, to his wife's hobby. The part was one well suited to his physical attributes and vigorous style of acting. Ralph Stuart as Courtney Corles was pleasing. Mrs. Thomas Barry, as Mrs. Hypathia Bargiss, was in her element. Thomas L. Coleman, Edwin Nicander, William Redmund, Miss Georgia Welles, and Miss Dorothy Donnelly assumed the other important rôles creditably.

Theatres and Music Halls.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Maude Adams was welcomed back to Harlem last night with "The Little Minister" by an audience which taxed the capacity of the theatre to its limits.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The Broadway Burlesquers head the list of entertainers this week with a musical comedy. An olio of considerable length is also included in the programme.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Mathews and Bulger appeared last night as the joint stars in their elaborate and new play, "By the Sad Sea Waves." Both did excellent work, and deserved the applause showered on them.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—In the curio halls the aggregation of freaks and other remarkable persons included Laloo and Lala, Delphi, Alburtus, the wire-haired man; Thurman, the card manipulator; Mlle. Simpson, the contortionist, and others. The theatre has an excellent vaudeville company.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—A good comedy programme was the entertainment given by Mr. Keith to his patrons. It consisted of a sketch by Harry Lacy, assisted by Ida Van Siclen, Cheridah Simpson, in her monologue, Maggie Cline, Tom Brown, and the new biograph pictures.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—An altogether pleasing programme of vaudeville artists was offered yesterday. The feature was that won especial recognition were Patrice, the comedienne; Dempsey, Mitchell and Company in a sketch, "A Man of Chance"; Dorothy Neville, Mr. and Mrs. Franz Wilczek, Charles G. Kilpatrick, Belle Hathaway's Monkey and Dog Circus, and Rice Brothers.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—Last night a programme containing a superior list of vaudeville artists was offered. The audience was a large one, and the various specialties were liberally applauded. There were twelve numbers on the bill. Among them were the Panter Trio, the Eight Mascottes, Montgomery and Stone, Davenport brothers, Hart and Bessie, and the Ben Harney Trio.

EDEN MUSEE.—Mildred and Rouclere have proved a favorite attraction. They appear evenings at 9 o'clock, and their feats consist of illusions, followed by a series of mind readings. In addition to their entertainment, moving pictures are shown.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The usual excellent bill, with McIntyre and Heath's comedians as the leading feature, attracted large audiences at both performances yesterday.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL.—At this house this week a bill is offered which includes several artists who would ordinarily be features. The programme includes Marie Dressler, assisted by Miss Adele Farrington in the sketch "Twenty Minutes in Shirt Waists"; Miss Flo Irwin and Walter Hawley in "The Gay Miss Conn"; the three Melrose Brothers, acrobats; James J. Morton, Miss Hilda Thomas and Lou Hall, and the Farrell Taylor Trio.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Mme. Adelaide Herrmann made her first appearance at this house yesterday in a specialty which undoubtedly interested the patrons hugely. It is entitled "A Night in Japan," and embraces magic, mystery, and merriment. The other features of the bill were Oro, Bernard and Orc, in an act, "Scenes in Chinatown"; James Richmond Glenroy, H. V. Fitzgerald, the American Fregoli; Patterson Brothers, Willett-Thorne Company, Blanchard, Julia Ralph, and others.

Stock Company Goes to Brooklyn.

An arrangement has been made by Manager Conried of the Irving Place Theatre and the management of the Amphion Theatre in Brooklyn by which the former's stock company will appear in a répertoire in Brooklyn for one week, beginning next Sunday evening. Monday and Tuesday "Das Fuenfte Rad" (The Fifth Wheel) will be given, followed by Carl Wagner's only appearance in Brooklyn in "Maria Stuart." Thursday "Jugendfreunde" (Comrades) will be the attraction, and on Friday and Saturday night "Als Ich Wiederkam" (When I Returned) will be given. For the Saturday matinée "Im Weissen Roess'l" (At the White Horse Tavern) will be given.

The Frohmann' New Play Named.

"Twelve Months After" is the title that has been decided upon by Daniel and Charles Frohman for the English version of "Als Ich Wiederkam," the sequel to "At the White Horse Tavern." The play will be produced under their direction at an early date.

Mme. Modjeska's Positive Denial.

Mme. Modjeska reiterated yesterday her denial of the report that she was seriously considering a liberal offer from a manager of "vaudeville" for a term in the "continuous performances." The report has caused her some annoyance, as she has received many letters from "vaudeville" agencies.

Mme. Modjeska said she was fully aware that artists of high merit had appeared in the variety theatres and had lost no standing by that fact. But she knew of no reason, artistic or pecuniary, why she should adopt such a course. She declared herself quite satisfied with the position she occupies and the conditions under which she appears, and said that so long as she remained before the public, and the time would not be long, no money consideration would induce her to enter a new field in which she might not be able to do full justice to her artistic aspirations.

A Red Cross Benefit.

A special performance will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House March 22 for the benefit of the American and British Red Cross Societies and the American Hospital ship Maine. The entertainment will be given under the patronage of a committee of prominent persons, and under the personal direction of Maurice Grau. All the leading members of the Maurice Grau Opera Company have volunteered their services for the occasion. Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry will also take part.

"Hasty Pudding" to Give an Opera.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 5.—The play which will be given this year by the "Hasty Pudding" Club of Harvard is a two-act comic opera entitled "Wytche Hazele." The music is by H. Pappan, 1900, and the words by E. L. Dudley, and J. H. Holliday. The play is full of modern jokes, but the time is the seventeenth century, the scene being laid in Salem and Boston in 1672. The performances will be given in Cambridge and Boston only, early in May.

Mansfield Settles the Winter Suit.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The suit of Mary Sanders Winter against Richard Mansfield, the actor, to recover $5,000 for alleged breach of contract, which has been pending since 1896, was to-day entered as settled. It is understood the differences between the parties were compromised during Mr. Mansfield's visit to this city last week.

New German Play Produced.

BERLIN, March 5.—The premiere of von Hornstein's three-act dramatic legend "Buddha" at the Munich Court Theatre scored a phenomenal artistic success. The critics pronounce it the best thing from the point of view of poetic skill and charm presented on the German stage during the last thirty years.

"The Belle of New York" in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 5.—The Berliner Theatre has contracted for the production here by an American troupe of "The Belle of New York" during May. The engagement will probably continue throughout June, July, and August.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Lenten season has already reached that point where each day's diversions are singularly alike. There has been hardly any variation in the programme during the last few days, and there seems little chance of anything novel for some days to come. One event or incident is just like another. The avenue yesterday was crowded with carriages, while there were many promenaders. There were more people walking than driving, but many of the familiar liveries and carriages were missed, and the up-town fashionable districts are growing every day more and more deserted by their society residents. Many of those who have gone South will remain away until Easter. That festival falls so late this year that there is little chance of any Spring season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Miss Lila Sloane, Mr. Bowers Lee, Mr. William O. Field, and Mr. Eliot Gregory are among the members of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane's party, which left last week to visit Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt at Biltmore, N. C., not Baltimore, as has been stated. After the party have finished their visit at Biltmore they will spend two or three weeks in Florida. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and her party, which consists of Mrs. George J. Gould, Miss Greta Pomeroy, the Messrs. J. De W. Cutting, Harry Lehr, and Samuel Blagden, Jr., and who are now at Palm Beach, had planned to go to Nassau from Miami on Friday last, but at the last moment postponed their contemplated trip.

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The death of Mrs. Edward La Montagne, Sr., which occurred Sunday, throws a large family connection into mourning. Mrs. La Montagne was Mlle. de Blossieres of France. She was the mother of Messrs. Ernest, Rene, Pierre, Edward, and Maurice and of Miss Marie La Montagne, all of whom are well known in New York and on Long Island. Mrs. La Montagne, who was married early in the fifties, lived for some time in Montreal after her marriage.

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To-day brings the meeting of the Pro-Cathedral sewing class at Mrs. I. Townsend Burden's residence, 5 East Twenty-sixth Street; a reception at the Mothers and Babies' Hospital, 596 Lexington Avenue; the concert tendered to Mrs. Gerrit Smith at the Astoria at 4 P. M., and in the evening a meeting of the Tuesday Evening Bowling Club, organized by Miss Hewlett and Miss Mary De Peyster Bailey, at the Tennis Building, and a theatre party to be given by Mrs. Howard Wainwright (Miss Walker) of 22 West Forty-sixth Street.

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Yesterday was the anniversary of the wedding of the Count and Countess de Castellane. This was celebrated on March 5, 1895, at the residence of Mr. George J. Gould, on Fifth Avenue. The interest and excitement which this wedding created will be recalled.

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P. A. B. Widener will leave Brunswick, Ga., on Friday next for a cruise through the West Indies with a party of friends on his steam yacht Josephine. Mr. Widener's guests will include Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth K. Bloodgood of New York, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Widener, and Mr. von Gelder of Holland.

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Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald gave last evening at her residence, 253 Lexington Avenue, a birthday dinner of twenty-eight covers in honor of one of her daughters. The guests were young married people. After the dinner Mr. Maurice Farkoa sang, with Mr. Ellis at the piano. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald will in a few days start on a trip to California, and will be absent some weeks.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay and Miss Barclay have passed almost the entire Winter at Lenox, and have given from Friday until Monday some delightful house parties there. The Barclays are expected at Southampton for a part of the Summer. Miss Juliana Cutting, who has been visiting Lenox a great deal this Winter, off and on, will sail early next month for Europe under the chaperonage of Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock.

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The Saale, which sails to-day, has booked among her passengers for Southampton and Bremen Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. G. Mason Janney, Major J. W. Howard and Mrs. Howard, and Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Wessinger.

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Among those booked on the New York, which sails for Southampton to-morrow, are Sir Charles A. Roe, Gen. W. J. Palmer, Stuyvesant Le Roy, James Gould, James Gardiner, H. B. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Adams, John T. Adams and Miss Adams, Mr. Joseph C. Noyes, Robert Reid, Thomas Symington, Lloyd Warren, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Woodford, G. W. Curtis, and Mrs. N. Langworthy.

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Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison are at Fort Myers, Fla., where Mr. Edison owns a Winter home. Mr. Charles Lanier and a large party have arrived at Jekyl Island. Mr. and Mrs. George A. Gaynor and Miss Gaynor are among the latest arrivals at Palm Beach.

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The Monday Evening Bowling Club had its first meeting last evening at the Tennis Building, West Forty-first Street. Mr. Albert Handy organized the club, and the meetings will be matronized by Mrs. Wager Swayne, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, and Mrs. John Clarkson Jay. Among the members of the club are Miss Edith C. Jay, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, the Misses Virginia and Eleanor Swayne, Miss Sloane, Miss Adeline Pierson, Miss Parsons, Miss Williams, the Misses Winifred and Edith Holt, Miss Julia Edwards, Miss Katherine McClure, Miss Daisy McClure, Miss Pansy Roosevelt, Miss Dolly Loew, Miss M. de H. Noble, Miss Emily Bulkley, Miss Leonie Lentilhon, Miss Margaret H. Slack, Miss Ethel Gould, Miss Hattie Fellowes, Miss Rosina Boardman, Miss Agnes C. Adams, Miss Clark, Miss Edith Martin, Mr. and Mrs. E. de C. Chisholm, Miss Maude Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Parsons, and the Messrs. Henry S. Irving, Kenneth Schley, Arthur Gouverneur Morris, Brown B. Smith, Rodney Procter, William Proctor, Henry Brookfield, Jr., Roland Holt, Joseph Bulkley, E. B. Halstead, A. J. Haydel, Stewart W. Eames, Bryce Metcalfe, H. Lennox Mott, Mr. Slack, Mr. Fisher, Dr. Robertson, Dr. J. I. Middleton, R. F. Goldsborough, Cornelius Bliss, Jr., W. S. Richardson, S. R. Outerbridge, and Albert Handy.

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The Helping Hand Sewing Class met at the residence of Mrs. Westervelt, 7 West Fiftieth Street, yesterday afternoon. The class was addressed by Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, Chairman of the Easter Festival for the Cuban Orphans. The sewing class organized by Mrs. Edward S. Weatherbee, Mrs. Isaac S. Platt, and other women connected with the Flower Hospital, and which has some 200 members, will meet to-day at the residence of Mrs. Weatherbee, 240 Madison Avenue.

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The march of Lenten events is in full swing, and there are many meetings scheduled for this week, in which music, recitations, and readings and, nominally, sewing take part. Although the town seems a bit depopulated by the rush to Palm Beach and Florida, there are still many people in town. The opera is always crowded, and last night there was an excellent house. There are many little affairs going on. At the Riding Club some evenings ago there was a jolly dinner, followed by a ride. Several clubs have been organized for the playing of bridge whist and for the theatres. Besides the large bowling clubs, there are also smaller organizations having from eight to ten congenial people in each, who bowl once a week and have a little supper afterward. Dinners are still quite the vogue, and among those to be given tomorrow evening is one by Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald. Mrs. George Crocker will give a musicale and tea, and the first meeting of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club will be held at the Tennis Building.

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The departures for Florida and the South still continue. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney left on Saturday last for Jekyl Island, and the H. McK. Twomblys and Seward Webbs are entertaining parties of guests on their private cars in the South. Otherwise the "Newport" set seems to have congregated at Palm Beach, where just at present are Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Jules Reynal, the Frederick Vanderbilts, and many others.

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The carnival is over abroad, and although it is said to have been a failure at Nice, it was very gay at Cannes and at Rome. The Duchess of Marlborough, her mother, and her brother, Harold Vanderbilt, have been on a short visit to Paris, and from there were going on to Rome, where Mrs. "Willie" Jay, Mrs. Kernochan, and a number of their friends have assembled.

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Lady Blandford, the mother of the Duke of Marlborough, is in Rome. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs are at Nice, and William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., is cruising on the Valiant. Eugene Higgins is also cruising on the Varuna, and William Waldorf Astor and his party were last heard of among the Grecian Islands. The cabled accounts of the Mardi Gras ball given in Rome in aid of the Maine showed quite a large and brilliant assemblage of Americans and Europeans, as well as English people. The Countess Telfener, who is Mrs. Mackay's sister, presented the favors. Mrs. Mackay herself is at Cannes.

***

There will be several other entertainments for the Maine at different European resorts and in England. The Princess Hatzfelt and Lady Bache Cunard are getting up a concert with an American bar at the former's country seat, which is in the vicinity of the Quorn Hunt. The Princess will have the assistance of the Misses Van Alen, Mrs. Ogilvy Haig, and Mrs. Arthur Paget. Mrs. Jack Leslie, who was Miss Jerome, is getting up another similar affair, and there will, of course, be the concert in New York on March 20.

***

No attempt as yet has been made to arrange an Anglo-American concert in the Engadine. The last letters from St. Moritz state that Mrs. John Jacob Astor and her little boy intend to remain there some time longer. Mrs. Astor was arranging for games of "squash" and tennis. Mrs. Horace Porter was expected. There were no other American arrivals of note, and the days were passed in ice sports and the evenings in tableaus and cotillions.

***

Lady Mary Sackville is booked on the St. Paul, due on Saturday next. She was expected to arrive here in the middle of March, and to be again the guest of Mrs. George Gould and also of Lady Minto. Mrs. Gould will return from Florida during the next ten days. Lady Mary Sackville took part in the famous tableaus arranged by Mrs. Arthur Paget, and about which the London newspapers, received by belated mails, are filled. Mrs. Arthur Paget, it seems, during the progress of the tableaus, sat with the Princess of Wales, and afterward gave a supper to the Princess Louise and the Prince of Wales. It was a fearful night, sleeting and storming, and many of the supper parties were given up, a number of people at the last moment deciding not to attend.

***

Paris is very dull. The majority of the members of the different American sets are at Pau, Cannes, Biarritz, Nice, and Rome. James Gordon Bennett has settled at Beaulieu until the late Spring. Mrs. Terry (Sybil Sanderson) has also a villa at the same place, and is living there quietly. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rutherfurd are in Paris. Mrs. Astor was expected at her apartment there during the week, and Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet were still at Ritz's Hotel.

***

The Countess of Strafford is booked to sail on the Oceanic to-morrow from Liverpool. This will be the first visit to this country of the Countess of Strafford since her marriage here, now nearly eighteen months ago. Miss Colgate, her daughter, accompanies her. The Countess of Strafford's visit will be of some duration. She will pass a part of the Spring at her country seat, at New Hamburgh-on-the-Hudson.

***

Recent letters from London state that the Duchess of Manchester is still in town, and feels the death of her only girl so terribly that it is almost impossible to console her. Her son, the Duke of Manchester, is stopping with her, and her sisters, Lady Lister-Kaye and Miss Emily Yznaga, are also in London.

SOROSIS'S ANNUAL MEETING.

Chairmen of Committees Elected to Serve Two Years.

Sorosis held her annual meeting yesterday and elected the following officers, who will serve two years:

Musical Director—Mrs. Gertrude F. Hess; Chairman Committee on Reception—Mrs. Laura A. Lombard; Chairman Committee on Literature—Mrs. Carrie Stow Walt; Chairman Committee on Art—Miss Grace Barton Allen; Chairman Committee on Drama—Mrs. Genie H. Rosenfeld; Chairman Committee on Philanthropy—Miss Katherine T. Akin; Chairman Committee on Science—Mrs. Maria McCullough; Chairman Committee on Education—Miss Kathryn L. Bissell; Chairman Committee on House and Home—Mrs. May Riley Smith; Chairman Committee on Current Events—Mrs. Fanny H. Carpenter.

On March 19 Sorosis will celebrate her thirty-second birthday and the officers elected yesterday will be installed.

Dinner to the President.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Secretary and Miss Wilson gave a dinner to-night in honor of President and Mrs. McKinley. The guests invited to meet them included Secretary and Mrs. Hay, Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Attorney General Griggs, Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, Secretary Long, Secretary and Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Essyltine, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Mrs. Daniel Manning, and Senator Allison.

Southington Man Burns to Death.

SOUTHINGTON, Conn., March 5.—Peter Kelly, aged [illegible], was burned to death to-night in his apartments in a block on Centre Street, owned by him. He was alone in his room at the time, and is thought to have dropped a lighted lamp.

TALBOT JEWELRY ROBBERY.

The Complainant Fails to Appear Against Cavanagh.

Dr. Ashton Buchanan Talbot, who reported that he had $6,000 worth of diamonds stolen from him at the Pabst Hotel last Friday night, did not appear in the West Side Police Court yesterday. As a result, the case against Edward Cavanagh, who is accused of taking the jewelry, was continued until to-morrow.

Dr. Talbot's failure to appear disappointed not only the spectators who wanted to see him, but a process server as well, who was waiting to serve him with papers in a contest of the will of his wife.

WAR WITH THE YAQUIS?

Mexican Indians Reported Headed for the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 5.—A dispatch from Benson, Arizona, says: "Rumors have reached here that a large body of Yaqui Indians are headed for the international line. Orders have been issued by Gen. Merriam to the commanding officer at Fort Huachuca to hold troops in readiness for immediate field service to be used to repel any attempt to cross the line into the United States."

WASHINGTON, March 5.—It is said at the War Department that no advices have been received here as to the coming of the Yaquis and consequently no orders have been issued either from the department, or, so far as it is known from Gen. Merriam, who is now in Washington.

It is further stated that no orders from Washington would be necessary even if the rumor were true, as the military commanders along the border line between the United States and Mexico have standing instructions to head off any Indian bands fleeing from Mexican justice.

Brennan Magistrate Bill Defeated.

ALBANY, March 5.—The members of the minority to-night made a determined attack on Mr. Brennan's bill, which provides that the eleven City Magistrates in the Second Division of New York City shall be elected instead of appointed. Mr. McKeown of Kings offered an amendment that the act apply to the entire City of New York, which was lost on roll call by a vote of 43 to 70. The bill was lost by a vote of 75 yeas to 46 nays, failing to receive the Constitutional majority.

Keenan Monument Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 5.—In the Assembly to-night Mr. Litchard's bill appropriating $1,500 for a monument to Major Keenan in the cemetery at Scio was passed after considerable debate had been indulged in by Grand Army members. Mr. Kelsey, in moving the bill, said that Major Keenan led the famous charge at Chancellorsville with 300 men against Stonewall Jackson's picked corps, and therefore an exception should be made.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Frederick C. Merry.

Frederick C. Merry, the architect, died on Sunday at his home, 219 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. Mr. Merry was a native of Edgbarton, Birmingham, England, where he was born on June 16, 1837. With his father he came to America when he was ten years old, and the father, Anthony T. Merry, later became proprietor of large chemical works in Camden, N. J., where the architect spent the greater part of his youth.

The first important work done by Mr. Merry was the laying out of a portion of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, where he obtained his training in architecture and civil engineering. He came to New York and made his home in Pelham Manor. In that place a clubhouse, Pelham Hall, many private residences and public roadways bear evidence of his work. He built the parish house of Trinity Church, the National Bank, and the Lambden store at New Rochelle, and designed a number of public buildings in this city. Among them are Chickering Hall, the New York Hospital, St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Parish House, and the Williamsburg Fire Insurance Building. Both here and elsewhere throughout the country there are many more public and private houses that were planned by Mr. Merry. Recently he had been building a hospital at Englewood, N. J.

For years Mr. Merry was a vestryman of Christ Church, Pelham Manor, and a member of the New Rochelle Lodge of Masons. He leaves a widow, who is a daughter of the Rev. D. N. Freeland; two sons, and a sister.

Dr. Christopher Prince.

Dr. Christopher Prince, formerly connected with the medical staff of the Police and Fire Departments, and a prominent member of the medical societies of this city, died suddenly Sunday at his home, in Irvington, N. Y. Although Dr. Prince had been an invalid for many years, his death was not expected. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon from his late home.

Dr. Prince was born in Brooklyn in 1823. He was a son of Capt. Christopher Prince, who was engaged in the Chinese and East Indian trade. Through his mother, who was Miss Anna Duffield, he inherited a share in the old Duffield Farm, which extended from the present Fulton and Duffield Streets, Brooklyn, to the navy yard. As a boy, Dr. Prince attended the Erasmus Hall Academy, in Flatbush. Later he studied medicine under Dr. Willard Parker, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, when twenty-two years old. He married Miss Gertrude Ditmas, a daughter of the late Henry S. Ditmas.

Dr. Prince lived in Fort Hamilton for many years. Subsequently he removed to New York, and built up an extensive practice. He was appointed Police Surgeon in 1872, resigning this position later to accept the surgeonship of the Fire Department. He removed about this time to Irvington, where he had since lived. He was for many years an active member of the Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, and the Pathological Society. He leaves four children, Mrs. George B. Fowler, Mrs. Charles A. Coombs, Mrs. H. V. D. Black, and Benjamin Prince.

Bushrod Washington Wilson.

Bushrod Washington Wilson, once prominent in business and politics in Oregon, died March 4 at Corvallis, in that State. Mr. Wilson was born in Columbia, Ill., July 18, 1824. He removed to New York with his parents when ten years old, receiving his education in the public schools and at Rutgers College. After his graduation from Rutgers, Mr. Wilson worked for a short time in the business office of The New Yorker in this city. In 1848 he removed to Illinois, and two years later to California and Oregon. He was the organizer of the Willamette Valley and Coast Railroad, and was prominent in Republican politics in Oregon, although he never held public office. He retired from active business life twenty-five years ago, and had lived since that time in his country home at Corvallis. Mr. Wilson is survived by his wife and nine children. One son, Dr. R. J. Wilson, lives in this city.

Albert Boulter.

Albert Boulter, junior member of the manufacturing firm of Cogswell & Boulter of Newark and this city, died Thursday from pneumonia at the Hotel Alcazar, St. Augustine, Fla., after an illness of three days' duration. Mr. Boulter was born fifty-two years ago at Chateauguay, Province of Quebec, Canada. He entered business as a young man in Montreal, and removed to this city twenty years ago, where he became one of the organizers of the firm of Cogswell & Boulter. He retired from active business life recently. Mr. Boulter leaves a wife, who is a daughter of the late George Bryson, a former member of the Canadian Parliament. The funeral will be held at Fort Coulounge, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

Mme. Edward La Montagne.

Mme. Ernestine Godart de Blossieres La Montagne, wife of Edward La Montagne, died Sunday at her home, at 114 East Thirtieth Street. She was in her seventy-fifth year. Her death was due to old age. Her husband, four sons, and one daughter survive her. Three of her sons are associated with Mr. La Montagne in the importing business at 45 Beaver Street. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, on West Twenty-third Street. The interment will be in the family vault, in Calvary Cemetery.

Sam Johnson, Comedian.

In the middle of February, old Sam Johnson, the comedian, died in London. He was associated with Henry Irving in all his tours until the present one, and he will be remembered as the actor of Hans in "The Bells," the gravedigger in "Hamlet," Dogberry, Lancelot Gobbo, and many other comic characters. His connection with Irving began many years ago, when the latter made his first appearance on the stage at Sunderland, England, and he was a member of the London Lyceum company, in the Bateman era, remaining there all through the management of Irving. His last rôle on the London stage was Van Spennen in "The Black Tulip," at the Haymarket Theatre.

William Edwards Doubleday.

William Edwards Doubleday died on Sunday at 111 East Sixteenth Street, the residence of his son, Frank N. Doubleday, the publisher. Mr. Doubleday was a descendant of an old New England family, being a great-great-grandson of Jonathan Edwards. He was born in Binghamton, N. Y., on May 1, 1823, and had lived in Brooklyn and New York since his fifteenth year. In politics Mr. Doubleday was a Republican. He is survived by a widow and five sons. The funeral will take place this morning at 11 o'clock at 111 East Sixteenth Street.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. LYDIA A. CLARK died Sunday at her home, in Jersey City, from old age, she being eighty-four years old. Mrs. Clark was prominent in church work. She leaves two daughters.

FREDERICK HEINZER of Westfield, N. J., died suddenly at his home, on Central Avenue, Saturday night. He was seventy-five years old, and had resided at Westfield for fifty years.

MYLES F. MCCARTIN died yesterday at his home, in Jers

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Orders Executed for Bonds and Stocks for cash or on margin.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
88 WALL STREET.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices,
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

To Creditors and Stockholders
OF THE
Third Ave. R. R. Co.

A Receiver of the property of the Third Avenue Railroad Company has been appointed.

A Reorganization of the finances of the Company has become necessary, and the best interests of all parties demand that such reorganization be brought about by harmonious and united action of the Stockholders and holders of the unfunded debt.

The undersigned Committee invites the **HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY'S NOTES AND OTHER UNFUNDED OBLIGATIONS AND STOCKHOLDERS** to deposit their evidences of indebtedness and Certificates of Stock with **The Mercantile Trust Company,** 120 Broadway, New York City, or the **Old Colony Trust Company,** Ames Building, Boston, Mass., and receive in exchange therefor negotiable Certificates under an agreement which is in course of preparation, which will permit depositors to withdraw their claims and securities, if a Plan of Reorganization, when submitted, does not meet with their approval.

New York, February 28, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
President Central Trust Co.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
President The Mercantile Trust Co.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
President Old Colony Trust Co.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

TO HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds
AND
Preferred and Common Stock
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Co.

Agreeably to request the time for deposit of securities with the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, is hereby extended to and including **MARCH 20, 1900.**

Certificates of Stock deposited must be duly endorsed in blank and witnessed.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the agreement may be had from the Trust Company, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, Feb. 26, 1900.

SAMUEL THOMAS, Chairman.
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
BRAYTON IVES,
WM. LANMAN BULL,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary.
209 Produce Exchange Bldg., New York City.

TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company

As a large majority of the Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company have been deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement dated February 1st, 1900, notice is hereby given that the Committee will continue to advance the sum of Twenty-five Dollars upon each bond deposited up to and including March 31st, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

FIDELITY LOAN ASSOCIATION.
Established 1887.
140 NASSAU ST., MORSE BLDG.
Loans upon household furniture, in use and on storage, without removal; assignments of rents, life policies, and other collaterals in strictest confidence; legal rates.

FINANCIAL.

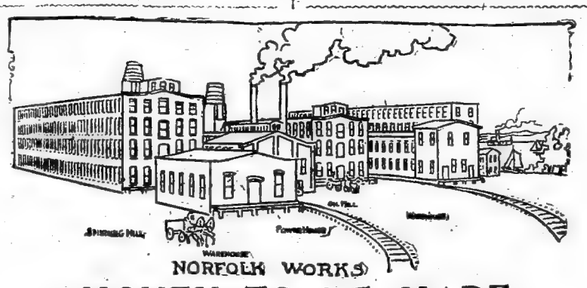

NORFOLK WORKS.

MONEY TO BE MADE IN COTTON OIL & FIBRE.

CONSERVATIVE BUSINESS, WITH AN ESTABLISHED MARKET.

The Cotton Oil & Fibre Company, of Norfolk, Va., and Philadelphia, is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $3,000,000, half preferred and half common. There is no bonded indebtedness and none can be created without the consent of the stockholders.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES POLLOCK, President, Philadelphia, Carpet Manufacturer.
W. W. GIBBS, Vice President, Philadelphia, Capitalist.
C. A. FURBUSH, Treasurer, Philadelphia, Woolen Manufacturer.
E. R. WATSON, Secretary, Philadelphia, President Northern National Bank.
D. LOWENBERG, Norfolk, Va., Capitalist.
CLAYTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia, City Treasurer of Philadelphia.
JAMES A. McCULLOUGH, Philadelphia, Wool Merchant.
FRANK R. SHATTUCK, Philadelphia, Counsellor at Law.
ISRAEL W. DURHAM, Philadelphia, Insurance Commissioner of Pennsylvania.
J. J. McCLOSKEY, Philadelphia, Wool Merchant.
GEO. M. COFFIN, New York, Vice President Phenix National Bank.
FRANK J. DUNHAM, New York, Dunham Mfg. Co.
G. H. B. MARTIN, Camden, N. J., Solicitor.

Over $400,000 has already been invested in property and machinery, and to secure additional working capital the Company hereby offers for subscription 24,000 shares of its preferred stock, par value $25.

This Company has exceptional advantages over other companies in the manufacture of Cotton Seed Oil, by reason of exclusive patents for cleaning the seed, thus saving damage from heating or sweating and reducing the bulk of the seed for shipment.

The location of the Company's plant at Berkley, opposite Norfolk, enables it to command a wide territory for the purchase of Cotton Seed, in which there are no competitive mills, where labor and coal are exceptionally cheap, and from which location the oil can be shipped to Europe at lower rates than prevail at other seaports.

The mill has a capacity for crushing 120 tons of Cotton Seed daily, and can be utilized for the production of Linseed and Peanut Oil when other Cotton Oil mills are compelled to lie idle. It has a refinery where crude oil can be refined, with a capacity of 300 bbls. daily.

This Company has in connection with its Cotton Seed Mill a Cotton Spinning Mill, 5,000 lbs. daily capacity, for producing Cotton Yarn, consuming all the short staple coming from the seed, which is useless to other Cotton Seed Oil Companies, this Company alone having combined a Cotton Yarn Spinning Mill with a Cotton Seed Crushing Mill.

This Company owns and operates in Philadelphia a large factory for fibre and cotton mattresses, stair pads, pillows, antiseptic curled cocoa and other fibres, with a well established and profitable business.

It is conservatively estimated that the business of the Company will exceed $750,000 annually, with a safe average profit of 20 per cent. thereof, or $150,000, which will pay a dividend of 6 per cent. on both the preferred and common stock and leave a surplus besides.

For the 24,000 shares of preferred stock now remaining in the Treasury subscriptions will be received at $12.50 per share, and with each share so purchased will be given one share of the common stock, par value $25, full paid and unassessable. The preferred stock is entitled to have dividend of 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount paid in, which is accumulative, and after a dividend of 6 per cent. upon the common stock, both stocks share equally in the profits. It is the intention of the Company to begin the payment of dividends on the preferred stock in July next.

Subscriptions will be received as above by

ANDREW McKINNEY & CO., Members New York Stock Exchange, No. 52 Broadway, New York;
The Norfolk Bank for Savings and Trusts, Norfolk, Va.;
The Land Title & Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

The subscription books are now open and will close promptly on Monday, March 12th, 1900, at 3 P. M. Allotments will be made as promptly as possible, the right being reserved to reject applications, to close the subscriptions earlier than the time mentioned, and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for.

Application for listing this stock upon the exchanges in Philadelphia and Baltimore will be promptly made.

Additional information cheerfully furnished on application to the

COTTON OIL AND FIBRE CO.,
Philadelphia and Norfolk, or any of the above named fiscal agents.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 7th, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
10 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
(By order of Trustees.)
255 shs. Phenix National Bank.
100 shs. Cleveland Term. & Valley R. R. pfd.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shs. Home Insurance Co.
10 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
$1,000 Long Island R. R. Ferry 1st 4½% Bd., 1922.
50 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
$500 The Associated Manfg's Mutual Fire Ins. Corp.
200 shs. Lou., Evans. & St. Louis R. R. pfd.
20 shs. Home Insurance Co.
1 sh. Clinton-Hall Association.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
8 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
17 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. Ry. Co. Guar. 7% by Penna. R. R. Co.
40 shs. Naugatuck R. R. Co. Guar. 10% by N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
$2,000 Southern Light & Trac. Co. Coll. Trust 5% Bds., 1949.
10 shs. Leather Manf. Natl. Bank.
200 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
50 shs. 1st Natl. Bank, B'klyn.
50 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
20 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
$2,000 Buffalo Passenger R'way 1st Cons. 5% Bds., 1931.
$2,000 Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. Co. 1st 5% Bds., 1923.
$60,000 Sedalia Electric & R'way Co. Consld. 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1938.
600 shs. Sedalia Electric and R'way Co.
50 shs. Celluloid Co.
10 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
$10,000 State of Louisiana 8% Bds., issue of 1871.
$20,000 South Carolina 6% Bds., issue of 1869.
$60,000 Selma, Rome & Dalton R. R. 2d 7% Bds.
$8,000 State North Carolina 6% Bds., issue of 1868.
100 shs. New Jersey Southern R. R. Co.
30 shs. Naugatuck R. R. Co. Guar. 10% by N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
32 shs. Westinghouse Elec. & Manufg. Co. pfd.
40 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
200 shs. Anniston City Land Co.
20 shs. Anniston Invest. & Guar. Co.
$5,000 Hoboken Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$5,000 Metropolitan Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$1,000 Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron Co. 1st 5s, 1917.
25 shs. National City Bank.
11 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
$24,000 City New York 3½% Bds., Nov., 1924.
$2,000 City New York 3½% Bds., Nov., 1925.
$1,000 Chi. & No. West. R. R., Plain View R. R. 1s, 1908.
$2,000 Chi. & No. West. R. R., Menominee River R. R. 1st 7% Bds., 1906.
$1,000 Chic. & No. West. R. R., Rock. & North. Minn. R. R., 1st 7% Bd., 1908
12 shs. Peoria & Bureau Valley R. R.
$3,000 Indips. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 7% Bds., 1919.
5 shs. Journeay & Burnham pfd.
$7,000 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. Consld. Assented 7% Bds., June, 1900.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7TH, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES,
$25,000 The Ferris Wheel Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Regst. Bonds (Hypothecated.)

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1900, AT 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
2,500 shares Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. Co. common, $100 each.
500 shares Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. Co. preferred, $100 each.
50 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
100 shares Manhattan Real Estate Association of New York, $100 each.
30 shares J. Well & Bros. preferred stock, $100 each (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneer's, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF C. L. RATHBORNE & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. RATHBORNE having purchased the interest of Mr. S. H. BUCK. The outstanding accounts against the firm will be liquidated by Mr. C. L. RATHBORNE at No. 20 Broad St., N. Y.
CHARLES L. RATHBORNE.
S. H. BUCK.

DREXEL BUILDING, 3 Broad St., N. Y.
March 5, 1900.
Mr. JAMES BURNETT LOWELL has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
WORDEN & CO.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM E. SPIER, WILLIAM BARBOUR, ANSON R. FLOWER, HENRY S. MANNING, HENRY S. REDMOND, SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, JOHN R. HEGEMAN, MYRON T. HERRICK, C. I. HUDSON, CHAS. F. CUTLER, S. C. T. DODD, EMERSON McMILLIN, WILLARD BROWN, H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAN, JAMES M. DONALD, EDWARD F. CRAGIN, GEORGE CROCKER, GEO. BLUMENTHAL, J. WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, JOEL F. FREEMAN. FRANK JAY GOULD.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 18, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

American Beet Sugar Company.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the American Beet Sugar Company, for the election of eleven Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 80 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 3d day of April, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, March 13th, 1900, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, April 4th, 1900.
G. W. GIDDINGS, Secretary.
Jersey City, March 5th, 1900.

Continental Tobacco Company,
Jersey City, N. J.,
March 1st, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Continental Tobacco Company, and the election of five Directors for one year, will be held at No. 96 First Street, Jersey City, Hudson County, State of New Jersey, at two o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 11th day of April, A. D. 1900.
Transfer books of the company will be closed at three P. M. upon the 15th day of March, 1900, and will be reopened upon the 12th day of April, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
C. C. DULA, Secretary.

National Bank of Commerce in New York,
March 2, 1900.
The transfer books of this Bank will close on Monday, March 12th, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on Friday, March 16th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purposes of the Special Meeting of the Stockholders to be held March 15th, 1900, to vote upon the propositions to increase the capital stock to $10,000,000 in order to acquire the assets and business of the National Union Bank of New York, and to increase the number of the Board of Directors.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 12, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
New York, February 16, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended December 31, 1899, a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid April 2, 1900, to the Stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on March 15, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on March 15, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. April 3, 1900.
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.,
By C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

New York February 16th, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company will close in New York at 3 P. M. on March 15, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on April 3, 1900.
On April 2, 1900, The Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute at their office, 2 Wall Street, New York City, the above dividend of TWO PER CENT. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
SPEYER & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Continental Tobacco Company,
No. 111 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, Feb. 21, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTUM (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of Continental Tobacco Company, payable at the offices of Manhattan Trust Company, No. 20 Wall St., New York City, on and after the 2d day of April, 1900, to the holders of said Preferred Stock of record on the company's stock transfer books on the 15th day of March, 1900.
The transfer books of said Preferred Stock will be closed on March 15th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be opened on April 12th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend (No. 4) of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 15th day of March, 1900, to stockholders of record on March 8, 1900. The Transfer Books will be closed March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen March 15, at 10 A. M.
Cheques will be mailed to registered holders on the 14th day of March, 1900.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
Transfer Agents.
New York, February 28, 1900.

New York Office, 27 William St.
Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the registered bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana will be closed on March 24th at noon and reopened April 2d. Interest checks will be mailed on March 31st.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Ass't Treas.

COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

Annual Report Shows Increased Earnings and an Extension of the System—Employes Buy Stock.

The annual meeting of the Commercial Cable Company was held at the head offices of the company, in the Postal Telegraph Building, 253 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. There was a fair attendance of stockholders.

In the absence of John W. Mackay, the President, George G. Ward presided, the only other Director present being Edward C. Platt. The report of the Board of Directors for the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, was presented and adopted unanimously.

The report stated that the net traffic earnings from cables and land lines had increased $319,097.96 over the previous year. Out of the balance to the credit of revenue account there had been set aside $350,000 as an addition to the reserve fund and $150,000 to the fund for insurance of stations, apparatus, and repair steamer. The reserve fund amounted to $3,475,631.05 and the insurance fund to $356,419.60.

After providing for all operating expenses and reserves, the balance of net revenue, including the amount brought forward from the previous year, amounted to $1,748,063.26, out of which have been paid interest on the bonds and debenture stock ($720,000) and dividends and bonus on the capital stock, ($800,000,) leaving a balance of $228,063.26 to be carried forward to the present year.

There have been added to the company's land system 1,013 miles of poles, 13,253 miles of wire, and 118 new offices.

A report that appeared yesterday that John W. Mackay had caused 10,000 shares to be set aside, and had given to the employes of the company the privilege of buying them at par, was exaggerated. After 3,300,000 additional stock was recently issued, being sold to the holders of the other stock of the company at par, a small number of shares remained unsold. The Directors, to encourage the employes to take an interest in the affairs of the company, determined to allow them to subscribe for this balance on the same terms as the stockholders. No employe received more than three shares. The stock is worth about $150 a share.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Boston Insurance Company has been admitted to Texas and New Mexico.

Anthony D. Holland has been appointed Maryland General Agent of the American Union Life Insurance Company.

The Shawnee Fire Insurance Company of Topeka, Kan., which withdrew from the Western Union last year, has applied for readmission to that organiation.

J. J. Courtney, who was elected President of the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore last week, will go to Baltimore on April 2 to assume active charge of the company.

The adjourned meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, which was not held last Tuesday because of the absence of a quorum, will be held to-day, and it is expected that a report will be made by the Committee on Form, which has been considering the expediency of drawing up a form for dwelling insurance.

Vice President Haley Fiske of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company yesterday confirmed the statement that negotiations for the transfer of the business of the Vermont Life Insurance Company to the Metropolitan had been practically completed, as published in a dispatch from Burlington, Vt., to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning. The Vermont company, which is said to have taken this step with a view of going into liquidation, was incorporated in October, 1868, with a capital stock of $100,000.

The call for the annual meeting of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association, which will be held on March 13, was issued yesterday by Secretary E. G. Snow, Jr. The Nominating Committee has named the following ticket to be voted upon at that time: President—Edward Litchfield; Treasurer—A. M. Burtis; Secretary—E. G. Snow, Jr.; Executive Committee—J. W. Barley, J. H. Burger, George M. Colt, J. J. Henry, George W. Hoyt, Benoni Lockwood, J. A. Macdonald, C. G. Smith, E. O. Weeks, and A. H. Wray; Deviation Committee—Edward F. Beddall, Henry W. Eaton, George P. Sheldon, Mason A. Stone, and John H. Washburn.

New York Fire Underwriters yesterday commented strongly upon the estimated fire losses in Chicago for 1899, which are said to be approximately $5,750,000, as against a premium income of about $6,000,000, leaving a net loss, after the expense of getting the business has been deducted, of more than $2,000,000. The severe criticism of the Chicago agents for not advancing their rates, which has been indulged in since Jan. 1 by nearly all of the companies, has been based upon the belief that the combined losses and other expenses on Chicago business exceeded the premium income, but the extent of that excess had not been anticipated.

The movement on the part of the New York fire insurance officials in favor of sending a direct representative to Newark in order to straighten out the agency difficulties and restore rates in that city has stirred up the special agents of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, which includes Newark in its jurisdiction, and it was reported yesterday that an effort will be made to obtain the assent of the companies to a plan for the reorganization of the Newark Board through the ordinary channel. The plan, it was said, will probably be urged on the ground that the direct intervention of the New York Underwriters would seriously curtail the power and influence of the Middle Department, in other cities, where the companies desire an advance in rates. The regular monthly meeting of the Middle Department will be held March 20, and it is not expected that the Newark rate question will be left in its present status until that time.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 5	516,762
To date this year	21,981,148
Corresponding date last year	45,653,880

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 5	$1,844,500
To date this year	$99,008,000
Corresponding date last year	$271,918,010

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2¼ @3½ per cent.; at three months, 4½@5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per dent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	¾	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	⅞
Am. Car & F. pf	⅝	Great North. pf	½
Am. Malting	1⅜	Hocking Valley pf	⅝
B., R. & P.	3	Met. Street Railway	⅞
B., R. & P. pf	2½	N. J. Central	⅛
Canada South	⅞	N. Y. Central	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	Norf. & West. pf	½
Col. Mid. pf	½	Pullman Co.	1
Col. So. 1st pf	½	U. S. Rubber pf	4
Dul., S. S. & Atl.	1½	West. Un. Tel.	1

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	½	Erie 2d pf	1
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Federal Steel pf	½
Am. Ice pf	½	H. B. Claflin	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅝	Int. Paper	1⅛
Am. Steel Hoop	2½	Int. Paper pf	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Iowa Cent. pf	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅜	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	National Steel	1¼
Am. Tobacco	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	3⅛
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Canadian Pacific	½	pf.	1
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅛	Rep. Steel	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. T. pf.	2¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
Consol. Gas	2⅜	Un. Bag & P. pf	1¼

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	N. C. & St. L. con.	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	Penn. 4½s, c	2

Bonds Declined.

Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1¾	S. R. & T. inc.	2½
N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	1	W. N. Y. & Penn. inc.	1¼
Stand. R. & T. 6s	1	West. Un. coll. tr. 5s	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The Sugar Trust makes confession. Twelve per cent. annual dividends are ended. Instead of a quarterly disbursement of 3 per cent., 1½ is to be paid. Superficially viewed, this suggests that the old rate is cut in two; that a new payment of 6 per cent. a year is established. But it is officially set forth that such a calculation is wrong—that the 1½ now declared is not a quarterly distribution at all, but "just a dividend," just an allowance; just something that cannot signify anything for the future.

In this Sugar Trust conduct is much that is of consequence beyond what on the surface appears. Little of the lesson is, however, construable as helpful to confidence in any of the industrial issues. The Sugar Trust has had prestige because of its overshadowing importance as an example of what a property of such character could accomplish and represent. It has been the representative trust corporation of the country. In answer to every critic of trust organization has been every ready the citation of what the Sugar Trust stood for, what its maintained dividends certified. And now all this is upset.

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It is as certain as in Wall Street anything can be certain, that the Sugar Trust confession of inability to continue established dividends must have ill influence upon the whole industrial stock list. It will be little short of miracle-working if strength can be kept in the long list of lesser stocks, whose managers are Sugar Trust imitators.

Indeed, evidences appear already of disturbed feeling in those financial quarters where is vested control of a variety of the iron and steel stocks. They are all weak. Chicago insiders at the close of the market yesterday were selling American Steel Wire, Steel Hoop, National Steel, and other such stocks largely; and this suggests much that may be telling soon.

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It is probable that a quick result of the setback which the trust stocks get from this Sugar Trust dividend collapse will be that the security market shall develop strength in its railway department. Many suggestions of this have lately appeared. Earnings warrant such an exhibit, and the very highest class of the railway shares may be leaders—stocks like Pennsylvania and Northwest.

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In Third Avenue Street Railway affairs nothing new that was sensational developed yesterday, though it was evident that certain banking interests who bought the stock last week were sellers yesterday. Curious calculations are made as to the amount of the assessment which stockholders will be called upon to contribute.

CAN TWO PER CENT. BE A PERMANENT RATE?

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

It is a serious objection to the 2 per cent. refunding scheme that there should be so much difference of opinion among financiers as to its practical effect in the long run. That it will work to the advantage of the National banks, at least for a time, does not admit of doubt, but there are many who question its permanent benefit to the public, and do not believe that Government bonds can be maintained at par on a 2 per cent. basis.

By an unaccountable lapsus mentis the value of the present bond security to the banks was lately calculated in this column as if the bonds were an enduring investment at the price now prevailing, whereas they will be payable at par in from four to eight years and the premium paid now will be a loss to offset from the interest earned during the remnant of their existence. Making proper deduction for this, we find that the real income from the nominal interest rate will be less than 2 per cent. a year, and with the tax upon circulation and other expenses, a bank buying them to deposit now would hardly net 1 per cent. The new bonds will, therefore, be at once more profitable as security for circulation, and that is why the old bonds not already held by the banks are apparently being bought up in preparation for the exchange. This has not only advanced the market price of the outstanding 3, 4, and 5 per cents., but has already put the new bonds at a premium of 5 or 6 per cent. before their issue is actually provided for.

This effect has been produced by the demand, present and prospective, from the banks for security for increased circulation. It can be easily shown that there will be profit for them in making the change, and the premium may be maintained until their demands are satisfied. The pending bill not only authorizes an issue of notes up to the par value of the bonds deposited and reduces the tax on circulation to one-half of 1 per cent., but it removes the limit upon bank circulation, except that it cannot exceed the capital of the bank in any case, and does away with the requirement of a six months' interval between any contraction of the notes of a bank and their subsequent expansion. There will be no legal obstacle to any bank putting its entire capital in the 2 per cent. bonds and taking out its equivalent in notes, to be loaned as money at the current rates. As it will get 2 per cent. on the bonds from the Government, less the tax and other expenses of circulation, which will leave a net return on the security of perhaps 1¼ per cent., there will obviously be an immediate profit in increasing the note issues.

But will it be sound policy to take full advantage of this opportunity, and will the banks be reckless enough to pursue a policy which may bring disastrous consequences? If the provision for issuing the new bonds "in exchange" for an "equal amount" of the old ones means that the premium which the latter will bear valued at their present worth to yield an income of 2¼ per cent. is to be included in the "equal amount," that may of itself increase the issue of notes by some $25,000,000, in addition to nearly the same increase due to raising the circulation from 90 to 100 per cent. of the security. Here is a chance for an expansion of about $50,000,000 in the mere process of conversion from the old to the new security. There is now considerably less than $300,000,000 of National bank circulation, but the aggregate capital of the banks is over $600,000,000, and may be increased by the establishment of new banks, especially in small places, under the operation of the refunding provisions, and the changes they make in the existing law.

But in view of the consequences of inflating the currency by a rapid increase in the issue of circulating notes, is there any probability that the banks will enter upon any such reckless policy? It would tend to reduce the rates upon loans, stimulate speculation, advance prices, and prepare the way for a reaction, the consequences of which might fall upon the banks with disastrous effect. Surely, those who control the bulk of banking capital in the commercial cities of the country would pursue a prudent and conservative course and avoid overissues of bank notes. But suppose that not more than one-half of the $850,000,000 or so of 2 per cent. bonds which would result from a complete refunding should be taken by the National banks for security of circulation and of Government deposits, what would become of the rest?

They would not be issued unless the old bonds were offered in exchange under the terms of the law, which forbids their issue for less than par, but the old bonds will mature in four, seven, and eight years, and whatever may be left outstanding will then have to be provided for in some way. Can they all be funded successfully at 2 per cent., either now or when they become payable? If they are so funded, can they be maintained at par when money is in profitable use and can be loaned at from 4 to 6 per cent.? Can savings banks and insurance companies afford to hold them, when better paying securities are to be had? Will trust funds and money waiting for investment absorb all that the banks do not find it profitable to hold? These are questions about which opinions differ among those whose opinions ought to be of value, and they add to the doubts which many persons seriously harbor as to the wisdom of the refunding scheme.
A. K. F.
New York, March 5, 1900.

AMERICAN MALTING.

A stockholder of the American Malting Company calls attention to the following paragraphs in the report to the stockholders of the company, submitted by the committee appointed at a meeting of the Directors to examine into its condition:

"At the end of the company's fiscal year, Dec. 31, 1898, computations of the company's profits were made for the first time. They covered a period of one year two months and twenty days. After deducting $877,500 for four quarterly dividends, of 1¾ per cent. each, paid on the preferred stock, a bookkeeping surplus of $198,649.79 was shown.

"This profit balance was obtained by crediting profit and loss account in the following manner: There were on hand at that date executory contracts for about 6,700,000 bushels of malt, (nearly one-half of the company's annual business,) manufactured and sold, but not delivered. It was computed that this malt when delivered would realize a profit of $388,063.36, and this estimated amount was treated as a net profit, without deduction for administrative and incidental expenses. This entry, however, was reversed in August, 1899."

The fact that the report shows that the item of $388,063.36 was credited to profit and loss account in both the years 1898 and 1899 is regarded as more than ordinarily significant.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

The local traction stocks mo

the money conditions having caused realizations. International securities were quiet. Spanish 4s were firm. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were steady. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49¼ pfennigs for checks.

MADRID, March 5.—Gold was quoted today at 20.70.

PENNSYLVANIA'S REPORT.

Large Advance in Earnings Shown—Plan to Increase the Amount of Capital Stock.

The annual report of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the year 1899, which appears in full in another column, states that the gross earnings of all lines east and west of Pittsburg for the year were $152,169,106.63, the operating expenses $106,506,988, and the net earnings $45,662,118.63. The increase in gross earnings, compared with 1898, was $16,038,834.82, and in net earnings there was an increase of $4,202,703.45. Two hundred and nine million nine hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and sixteen tons of freight were moved, being an increase of 34,414,710 tons, and 76,643,548 passengers were carried, an increase of 4,828,906.

The gross earnings of the three chief divisions east of Pittsburg and Erie, embracing the main line, the United Railroads of New Jersey, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, including branches, were $72,922,984.95, and the net earnings $22,578,351.31. To the latter figures were added $4,789,506.15 for interest from investments, and $789,777.42, showing that the gross income was $28,107,634.88.

The total assets are $284,756,979.37, of which $124,119,563.79 represents the cost of the road and its equipment, $120,398,925.97 the cost of securities owned, and $10,575,240.80 cash. Of the liabilities, the capital stock amounts to $129,305,500, and the funded debt, including mortgages and ground rents, $88,214,910.72. The assets of the insurance fund at the end of the year were $4,345,511.85, being an increase, as compared with 1898, of $275,676.75.

The total receipts of the employes' voluntary relief fund, including interest and other items, were $980,997.54, which, with $388,257.68, the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, made an aggregate of $1,369,255.22, out of which $350,227.89 was distributed as death benefits and $479,274.96 in cases of disability arising from sickness and accident.

The report also states that the general business of the country may be expected to increase in the future as in the past, as the steel, iron, and coal industries, which furnish such a large proportion of the tonnage of the road, are entering upon a new era, being no longer restricted to supplying the home demand, but able to compete successfully in the markets of the world.

In order to secure its share of this growing traffic, the Board of Directors declares that it is of the opinion that within judicious limitations part of the expenditures for this purpose should come from an increase of capital, which would be more wisely accomplished through an issuance of shares rather than by adding to the funded debt, and that, as there are only about eight millions of stock available after providing for the allotment of 10 per cent. which has recently been made, it will be necessary to increase the amount of the authorized capital stock. The necessary action for that purpose will be submitted at the annual meeting in March, 1901.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 5.—Dealings were light to-day in Boston specialties, Sugar attracting about all of the attention. United Gas bonds weakened 1½, to 73¼, for the 5s, and 3½, to 45, for the seconds. Bell Telephone receded 3, to 315, and Erie, 1½, to 109; later 110. Mergenthaler was up 1, at 197. Mexican Central 4s were up 1, at 197. The company reports for January an increase of $111,209 in net earnings, equivalent to over 25 per cent.

Mining stocks were very quiet, less than 2,000 shares changing hands in the first half of the day, with no price changes calling for notice. New England Gas and Coke was up 1, at 20. Cochiti lost ½, to 10½; later 10¾. Massachusetts Electric preferred gained ½, to 78; New Haven and Hartford 1, to 215.

At the Clearing House 4 per cent. was the quoted rate between the banks, and New York funds sold at 20c discount.

Money on call continues easy at from 3½ to 4 per cent. to the strongest borrowers. Time money is firmer, and where 4¼ per cent. was quoted a few days ago 4½ per cent. is asked to-day on the better grade of mixed collateral. The market for commercial paper is relatively quiet. Good names are passing at 4½ to 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4⅜	5	Old Colony	3	3½
Allouez	2½	2¾	Old Domin	18	19
Arcadian	15	16	Osceola	73	74
Arnold	5¼	5½	Parrot	42	43
Ash Bed	.50	1	Pioneer	1	2
Atlantic	21½	23	Quincy	133	140
Baltic	20¼	21	Rhode Isla'd	4	4½
Bost. & C. C.	12½	17½	Santa Fe	5½	6
Bost. & Mon.	270	275	Santa Ysabel	2¼	3
Butte & Bos.	57	60	Shoe	31¾	32
Cal. & Hec.	*725	*729	Tamarack	185	190
Centennial	16½	17	Utah Cons	27½	28
Franklin	14	14½	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	28	..
Isle Royale	24⅞	25¼	Wolona	2½	3½
Mohawk	13	13¾	Wolverine	40	49

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	241	Fitchburg pf.	130 131
Bost. & Me.	196 197	N. Y. & N.	
Bost. & Prov.	300	E. 6s	111 ..
Bost. Elev.	115 116½	N. Y. & N.	
Bost. Gas 5s	.. 80	E. 7s	115 ..
Cent. Mass.	11½ 13	West End	93½ 95
C. Mass. pf.	60 ..		

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	310 314	Mex. Tel.	2¾ 3
Chi. Sk. Yds.	133 137	U. S. Oil	17 18½
Dom. Coal	43 43½	West. Elec.	42 43
D. Coal pf.	116 ..	*Ex dividend.	
Erie Tel.	108⅞ 109½		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The market here was affected by the strength in Wall Street. Nearly everything on the list improved, and there were signs of a broadening tendency. A spirited demand for Pennsylvania, emanating from New York, was a striking feature, the stock responding 1½ per cent., and selling up to 65¾. There was considerable activity in Philadelphia Electric and American Asphalt, but the advance in both brought out moderate supplies of stock, causing trivial recessions from the best prices. In Reading first preferred there was a continuance of active demand both for local and New York account. Among the specialties, American Railway reached its lowest price—34½. Union Traction displayed marked strength, and Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg preferred developed activity in the last ten minutes, selling up to 45¾.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20½	20¾	Phila. Trac.	98⅜	98⅝
Choctaw	33	34	Union Trac.	37	37⅛
Con. T. Pgh.	28¼	28½	Un. Gas Imp.	150	..
E. Co. of A.	12⅜	12½	Welsbach Lt.	42	..
Lehigh Nav.	49	49⅜	W. N. Y. &		
Lehigh Valley	27⅝	28	Penn.	6¾	6⅞
Marsden	6¾	6⅞			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The market was very dull. On the morning call there was some demand for Linseed common, and slightly better prices for this stock were seen, but aside from that the market was absolutely without feature. There were a few scattered trades in small lots of Biscuit common around the opening at 36¼ and in Traction common at 21. Metropolitan Elevated preferred sold at 76½ and Lake Street Elevated trust certificates at 8. The bond market also was quiet. West Chicago Consolidated 5s sold at 103, the lowest price made on them for several weeks.

	High.	Low.	Close.
1,340 Linseed	13¾	12⅝	12¾
585 Linseed pf	55½	55	55
10 Tin Plate	33½	33½	33½
60 Chic. Union Trac	22	21	22
2 Chic. City Ry	276½	276½	276½
25 Diamond Match	121½	121½	121½
330 Lake St. Elevated	10	9	9¼
180 Lake St. Elevated ctfs	8¾	8	8⅜
185 Metropolitan Elevated	76¾	76½	76½
150 National Biscuit	36¼	35⅞	35⅞
365 National Carbon	17½	17	17½
10 National Steel	44	44	44
240 Shelby Steel Tube	18	18	18
85 West Chicago	110¼	109¾	109¾

Baltic Mining Company.

At the annual meeting of the Baltic Mining Company yesterday the Directors, John Stanton, J. R. Stanton, Joseph E. Gay, William E. Stuart, and Cameron Currie, were re-elected.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Industrial stocks remain the most prominent in curb-market trading, and this group continues to furnish the largest number of active issues. In yesterday's market activity was limited to a very few stocks, and trading presented few new features. Prices, it is true, became a little firmer, and some advances were recorded, but no movement of decided consequence occurred. In some cases the day's net gains were considerable, but most of the changes, whether advances or declines, were not important. Some good buying is apparent, and in a few stocks there is evidence of quiet accumulation by persons in a position to have inside information, but in general buyers seem to be awaiting indications of some decided upward movement before adding materially to their holdings.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP was prominent by reason of greater activity than has been shown by this stock for some time past. Sales of the common stock amounted to 500 shares or more, and the price advanced a full point, to 18½. This figure was bid for the issue at the close. On sales of a few hundred shares, the preferred stock went to 65, and ended the day at 65 bid. It is said that the earnings of the company are sufficient to pay the 7 per cent. on the preferred stock and at least 5 per cent. on the common. Brokers say that the common stock particularly is in good demand, due to the opinion held as to the dividend prospects of this issue.

RUBBER GOODS common was traded in to the extent of about 800 shares at 30 and 29¾. Sales of a half lot of the preferred stock was made at the close at 83, and it ended the day at 82½ bid, an advance of more than a point.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was not very active, the trading in both issues of the stock amounting to probably no more than 500 shares. Fractional net gains were recorded in both the common and preferred stocks, the latter closing at 29½ bid, against 28½, and the common at 8 bid, an advance of an eighth.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE and some of the other electrical stocks made further gains. Vehicle common sold at 39 and at the close was quoted 38 bid, an advance of 3 points.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION gained an eighth of a point, closing at 7 bid, with practically no stock offered within a point of that figure.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION sold at 5 and closed unchanged at 5 bid.

ELECTRIC BOAT was in better demand and advanced to 16 bid, a gain of about 2 points.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was fairly active. It opened at 91½, and on sales of about 600 shares sold down to 91¼, closing unchanged for the day at 91 bid. Other copper stocks were dull.

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND CABLE OF AMERICA was offered quite freely at 4⅜, but was well taken, and it closed as on Saturday, at 4⅝ bid. Transactions in the stock amounted to about 2,500 shares.

GENERAL CARRIAGE enjoyed one of the largest net gains of the day. It got up to 7⅞ and closed at 7¼ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. Large demand appeared for the stock at the end of the day.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common sold at 26 and the bonds at 96½. Sales of the stock amounted to about 400 shares.

BAY STATE GAS was active at 1½.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC sold at 1 and at the close was offered at 1, with ⅞ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
New Amsterdam	26	26½
New Amsterdam pf	44	45
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96½	97
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	25½	27
American Agricultural Chemical pf	75½	77
American Bicycle	14	15¼
American Bicycle pf	43	44¼
American Bicycle bonds	..	87½
American Chicle	54	58
American Chicle pf	80	88
American Woolen	21¼	22¼
American Woolen pf	81½	82
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	45	47
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	13
Distilling Company of America	8	8½
Distilling Company of America pf	29⅛	29⅝
Empire Steel	..	20
Empire Steel pf	60	60
Electric Boat	16	20
Havana Commercial	15	16
Havana Commercial pf	58	60
International Pump	18½	19
International Pump pf	65	66
National Enameling & Stamp	..	28
Nat. Enameling & Stamp. pf	87	90
National Gramophone	49	50
National Salt	48¾	50
National Salt pf	78	80
National Tube	52⅞	53
National Tube pf	93½	93⅝
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86½	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf	93½	94
Rubber Goods Mfg	29¾	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	82½	83½
Sloss-Sheffield	28½	30½
Sloss-Sheffield pf	67	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	525	530
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅝
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	91	91½
American Air Power	30	40
Arizona Lead	12½	12¾
Asphalt Company of America	11	12
British Columbia Copper	8½	10
California Copper	3¼	3⅝
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton stub	108½	109½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	38	42
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	⅞	1
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	21¾
General Carriage	7¼	7½
Illinois Transportation	2	2½
Kansas City, P. & G. pf., (new)	42	43½
Kansas City, P. & G. 3s, (new)	67¾	68¾
Lady Helen Copper	75	80
Little Tiger Gold Mining	25	30
*Mariken Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	99	99½
New England Transportation	5	5½
New York Transportation	7	9
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21¾	23
Pittsburg Coal	22¾	23¼
Pittsburg Coal pf	82½	83
St. Louis subs. full paid, ex div.	115	118
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf	80	..
St. Louis 4s	90	91
Storage Power	11	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4⅝	5
Tennessee Copper	12	13½
Trust Company of America	192	194
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	23	25
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60½	62½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	236
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	86	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	104	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	84½
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
New Orleans Traction	..	24
New Orleans Traction pf	..	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	27¼	28½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	116½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	114	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	26	28
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	71
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	79	80
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	295	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70¼	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	108
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph (Mo.)	33	45
St. Jos-ph (Mo.) 5s	93	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54½	56
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf	133	145
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	95	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	22	24
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	89½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92½	93½
Hoboken Ferry	63½	65
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	37	38
Union Ferry bonds	99	100¼
Industrials.		
American Typefounders	51	53
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	107	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	8
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	37	43
Cramps' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	63	65
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	115	..
Lorillard Company pf	92	94
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	125	135
Standard Coupler	39½	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	50
Union Typewriter	29	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	125
Worthington Pump pf	112	114
Miscellaneous.		
American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	107	108
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Mexican Copper	62	65
Union Copper	10	20

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
4th week Feb.	$135,731	$119,808	$143,757
Month	532,135	478,872	523,138
From July 1	4,816,251	4,684,972	3,875 963
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	338	339
4th week Feb.	85,554	65,160	64,715
From July 1	2,989,292	2,564,097	
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,952	6,678	6,547
4th week Feb.	490,000	449,000	377,000
Month	1,953,000	1,752,000	1,488,000
From Jan. 1	4,105,071	3,616,570	3,160,372
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	648
4th week Feb.	98,300	97,500	85,900
Month	414,677	361,719	337,086
From July 1	3,565,993	3,123,938	2,915,875
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
4th week Feb.	122,579	113,895	107,130
Month	503,076	448,520	408,138
From July 1	4,413,734	3,826,175	3,584,537
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
4th week Feb.	37 514	36,836	28,060
Month	147,268	119,763	107,976
From July 1	1,315,592	1,037,042	1,016,434
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,673	1,673	1,668
4th week Feb.	176,600	148,700	138,600
Month	681,100	561,500	549,700
From July 1	6,654,400	6,025,400	5,510,500
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week Feb.	6,748	6,998	5,824
Month	23,320	24,913	22,248
From July 1	247,709	233,444	229,134
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	174	167	167
4th week Feb.	27,377	24,045	25,735
Month	106,860	89,983	92,616
From July 1	975,237	850,207	835,352
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	546	509	509
4th week Feb.	44,342	42,083	43,042
Month	168,743	158,416	148,837
From July 1	1,598,329	1,448,861	1,098,776
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,988	2,988	2,985
4th week Feb.	545,900	464,725	443,789
Month	2,167,580	1,651,340	1,754,984
From July 1	18,637,302	15,465,825	14,636,481
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY—			
Month Feb.	1,043,98	830,508	
From July 1	9,346,950	8,067,604	
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,266	1,219	1,219
4th week Feb.	153,788	123,994	117,752
Month	575,287	483,027	463,455
From Jan. 1	1,185,260	1,033,417	927,268
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	507	366	266
4th week Feb.	48,671	47,558	40,073
Month	181,871	175,108	148,297
From July 1	1,926,832	1,588,782	1,361,931
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,208	2,197	2,197
4th week Feb.	221,357	211,393	221,681
Month	929,594	822,633	846,478
From July 1	9,063,278	8,677,658	8,915,443
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	876	687	687
Month Feb.	477,200	317,757	347,649
From July 1	4,117,291	2,950,555	2,755,507

Figures for 1899 and 1898 do not include the Montgomery Division.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	481
4th week Feb.	104,317	101,493	72,964
From July 1	3,417,767	2,768,201	2,722,723
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,551	1,561	1,570
4th week Feb.	246,334	218,368	212,776
Month	1,032,382	720,340	820,896
From July 1	9,170,143	7,622,514	7,508,799
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
4th week Feb.	22,155	16,381	15,928
Month	82,971	65,527	63,712
From Jan. 1	177,992	139,867	135,187
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	254	254	331
4th week Feb.	17,300	18,783	15,979
Month	74,602	58,182	64,555
From Jan. 1	158,094	123,981	129,762
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week Feb.	10,861	9,492	8,070
Month	38,072	31,562	30,018
From July 1	354,814	334,310	278,815
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,385	1,385	1,162
4th week Feb.	149,387	143,919	166,170
Month	605,022	532,303	556,859
From July 1	5,281,788	4,746,999	4,843,288
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,258	1,258	1,222
4th week Feb.	115,690	111,800	132,900
Month	449,700	387,100	461,800
From July 1	4,175,457	4,129,263	8,813,150
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	224	224	224
3d week Feb.	19,409	16,801	
From July 1	631,008	547,676	
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
4th week Feb.	22,477	22,940	
Month	85,509	78,407	
From July 1	736,446	677,073	
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	451	451	451
4th week Feb.	34,203	49,162	
Month	134,595	187,880	
From July 1	1,348,928	1,438,826	
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,326	2,326	1,986
4th week Feb.	297,848	277,746	
Month Feb.	1,209,154	1,011,499	
From July 1	11,172,830	9,549,107	
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC—			
For January:			
Gross earnings	1,695,089	1,419,440	1,391,020
Other income	127,446	120,406	44,016
Total income	1,822,535	1,539,846	1,435,036
Op. exp. and tax.	1,247,909	1,036,766	952,264
Net earnings	574,626	503,080	482,772
Charges	322,500	327,429	342,500
Surplus	252,126	175,651	140,272
From April 1 to Jan. 31:			
Gross earnings	19,195,343	17,701,616	16,390,097
Other income	541,780	511,378	
Total income	19,737,124	18,212,994	
Op. exp. and tax.	12,989,958	11,675,649	
Net earnings	7,047,474	6,537,345	5,765,459
Charges	3,225,000	3,274,295	
Surplus	3,822,474	3,263,050	2,641,259
DETROIT & MACKINAC for January—			
Gross	63,406	47,558	38,335
Oper. exp.	44,605	30,061	21,840
Net	18,800	16,897	16,495
Prop. op. exp. to gross	70½	64¾	57½
Gross, 7 mos.	420,024	288,223	238,279
Net, 7 mos.	120,044	66,520	62,902
NORFOLK & WESTERN for January—			
Gross	1,201,365	961,665	915,747
Oper. exp.	690,944	590,651	633,216
Net	510,421	301,014	282,531
Prop. exp. to gr.	57½	68¾	69
Charges	190,266	185,797	
Surplus	320,555	115,217	
Gross, 7 mos.	8,137,760	6,902,173	6,387,904
Net, 7 mos.	3,297,125	2,377,352	2,166,818
Surplus, 7 mos.	1,963,611	1,074,282	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
2,740	Am. S. & Wire	55⅝	56¼	55	55
67,771	Am. Sugar Ref.	106⅝	105⅝	97½	99¼
2,070	Am. Tobacco	100	106	104½	104½
270	Am. T. & S. F.	22¾	22⅝	22¾	22¾
4,040	Am. T. & S.F. pf.	65¾	66¾	65¾	65¾
11,890	Brook. Rap. Tr.	67	68⅜	67	67⅜
100	Brunswick City	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
4,100	Chi., Bur. & Q.	123⅞	124½	123⅜	124
3,300	C., Mil. & St. P.	121⅜	122½	121½	121⅜
60	Chi., R. I. & P.	107½	107½	107½	107½
110	Cont. Tobacco	31⅝	31½	30¾	30⅝
2,030	Federal Steel	51¾	52¼	51	51
50	Fed. Steel pf.	73	73	73	73
50	Louis. & Nash.	82½	82½	81⅞	82½
930	Manhattan	94⅜	95⅛	94¼	94½
800	Mo. Pacific	45⅜	45⅞	45⅜	45⅜
40	N. Y. Central	134½	134½	134	134⅛
50	N. Y., O. & W.	24	24	23⅞	23⅞
100	Northern Pac.	53	53	53	53
60	Pacific Mail	37½	38	37⅝	38
30,780	Peo. Gas	96¼	97	93¼	93½
300	Reading 1st pf.	59	59½	58⅝	59¼
20	Republic Steel	22¼	22½	22⅜	22½
283	Southern Pac	37⅞	38⅜	37⅞	38
150	Southern Ry.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
60	Southern Ry. pf.	58⅜	58⅜	58	58
1,230	Tenn. C. & I.	94	95½	93½	93½
7,830	Third Av	53¼	53⅝	53½	54⅜
730	Union Pacific	49⅜	49¾	49	49½
740	U. S. Leather	11	11⅜	11	11⅜
180	West. Union	83	84	83	83½

142,671

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Am. Gas 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½

Russia's New Fiscal Agent.

The New York Security and Trust Company has been appointed fiscal agent for the Russian Government. This appointment grows out of the recent taking up in this country of $25,000,000 of Russian railroad bonds, in which this corporation was interested. The New York Life Insurance Company, which underwrote a considerable proportion of the bonds, owns a good deal of the stock of the New York Security and Trust Company, and succeeded in getting it designated as the Russian fiscal agent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, March 5, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	116	100	Adams Express	115	115	115	115	− ½
15½	15¾	100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
60½	61	265	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	+ ⅞
33½	34	340	American Cotton Oil	33⅜	33⅝	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
93	94	30	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	93	93	93	93	.....
145	147	130	American Express	146	146	146	146	+ ½
44	44¼	630	American Ice Co.	44½	44¼	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅜
74	76	150	Am. Ice Co. pf.	74	74	74	74	− ⅛
12¾	13	500	Am. Linseed Co.	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
54½	55½	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	54¾	54¾	54⅝	54⅝	+ ¼
4½	5½	900	American Malting Co.	4¾	5	4⅝	5	+1⅛
22⅜	24	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	22	22	22	22	.....
39¼	39⅝	935	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	39⅞	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	− ⅛
89	90½	54	Am. S

ANTI-RAMAPO MEASURES

Gov. Roosevelt, It Is Said, Will Send In Special Message.

WANTS FALLOWS BILL PASSED

Mr. Kelsey Talks of a Compromise—New York Delegations on Hand—Developments Expected.

ALBANY, March 5.—Delegations representing nearly all the mercantile organizations in New York City are here to-night in the interest of one or more of the various bills affecting the charter of the Ramapo Water Company.

It is reported to-night upon what is considered as absolute authority that the Governor will send an emergency message at an early date recommending the immediate passage of the Fallows bill, which gives to the Mayor and Controller of New York City power to pass upon all contracts of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment affecting the city's water supply.

All these measures are yet before the Assembly committees and the matter has not come up in the Senate, where the fiercest struggle was encountered in the original discussion of the bill.

Chairman Kelsey of the Assembly Cities Committee, before which all these bills now are, says that the various interests are so conflicting that no agreement seems probable, and he thinks that the committee will eventually decide upon some measure which shall embody some of the provisions of each bill, and which he hopes will be satisfactory to all. He will not, however, undertake to say what will be the character of the bill thus to be offered as a compromise.

Another up-State member of the committee frankly expresses the opinion that the bill of Assemblyman Demarest for the repeal of the Ramapo Company's charter is offered for political and personal interests, and that it will never come from the committee.

Despite this opinion, Mr. Demarest asserts that if his bill is not reported from the committee within a few days he will move to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill and fight it out upon the floor of the House. He claims that he is backed by the Merchants' Association of New York and other reputable organizations in his demand for the repeal of the Ramapo charter and any other measure which shall permit the city to contract with private individuals for the city's water supply.

Interesting developments are promised in this direction within the week.

CIVIC PENSION FUND BILL.

Measure Introduced at Albany for the Benefit of New York's Superannuated Employes.

ALBANY, March 5.—Senator Ford introduced in the Legislature to-night a bill providing for pensions for all superannuated employes of New York State from a fund to consist of a proportion of their salaries, to which sum shall be added 1 per centum annually of the excise moneys collected in New York City. The principal provisions of the bill are as follows:

Any bureau or department head, or any employe in any of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of New York City or of any county within the limits of New York City who has performed duty faithfully in what was formerly Brooklyn, New York, the County of Richmond, and that part of Queens which is now part of the city, for thirty years or upward, upon his application, in writing, shall be retired from active service by a Retiring Board to consist of the Mayor, Controller, and Chamberlain of the City of New York, and thereupon shall be awarded an annual sum of one-half of the full pay of said official; provided, however, that no annuity shall exceed the sum of $2,500. The annuities shall be for the natural life of the person receiving the same, and shall not be revoked or diminished. In determining the term of service, service in the former departments of Brooklyn, New York, Richmond, and Queens shall be held to be service in the departments of the City of New York.

Each person, upon notifying the Controller that he desires to avail himself of the provisions of the act, shall thereafter have deducted from his salary and paid into said fund the following amounts: If he shall have been employed for a period less than ten years he shall have deducted monthly 1 per centum of the salary to which he shall be entitled until such term of employment shall have been completed; for ten years for the next ten years 2 per centum shall be deducted; for the next ten years 3 per centum shall be deducted, and thereafter 5 per centum shall be deducted until the date of his retirement.

If he shall have been so employed more than ten years and less than twenty years, there shall be so deducted 2 per centum until he shall have been so employed twenty years; for the next ten years 3 per centum shall be deducted, and thereafter 5 per centum shall be deducted until date of retirement. If he shall have been so employed more than twenty years, there shall be so deducted 3 per centum until he shall have been so employed for the term of thirty years, and thereafter 5 per centum shall be deducted until date of retirement.

Any person who, subsequent to his retirement from the civil service, as provided for herein, shall accept and occupy any office, position, or employment to which any salary or emolument is attached in the civil service of the State or any municipality thereof, except the office of Inspector or clerk of an election and registry, or other temporary office provided for in the election and registry laws of the State, shall immediately forfeit the annuity allotted to him upon his retirement and shall thenceforth cease to receive the same.

POLICE BILL STORY DENIED.

Legislators Declare Emphatically No Plan Is on Foot to Increase New York's Force.

ALBANY, March 5.—The story printed in some of to-night's New York papers that a bill would be introduced in the Legislature for a large increase of the police force of New York City was denied flatly to-night by all the legislators mentioned as back of the alleged measure.

Senator Ford said: "The statement that I have any such bill in prospect is absolutely ridiculous, and I don't understand where it came from. I would not introduce such a bill even if it came to me."

Assemblyman Fallows, who, it was said, would introduce the bill in the House, said: "I never heard of such a measure, and of course I would not introduce it, even if it came to me. I am not seeking an increase in New York City offices."

Assemblyman Trainor for the Democrats and Tammany, said: "That story is all a dream. We of the minority know of no such bill, and so far as I know there is not a disposition to increase the force at present."

BILLS INTRODUCED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 5.—Among the bills introduced in the Legislature to-night were the following:

Senate.

Senator GOODSELL.—Giving to the Board of Managers of a State hospital power to remove the Treasurer of such institution at its pleasure.

Senator WILLIS—Providing an appropriation of $80,000 for the purchase of Watkins Glen as a State Park.

Senator NORTON—Amending the Greater New York Charter to provide that all salaries of Coroners' physicians shall be uniform throughout the city.

Senator MITCHELL—Amending the New York City charter by providing that the Controller may pay to a contractor performing public work installments on his contracts during the progress of the work, not to exceed, however, 75 per cent. of the whole amount of the contract price until the work is completed.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Amending the Greater New York Charter relative to the assessment of pumping stations and buildings in Nassau.

Mr. REMSEN—To improve the Hall of Records at Brooklyn at a cost of $500,000.

Senator GRANEY—For the relief of the Vernon Park Congregational Church of Mount Vernon from local assessments.

Assembly.

Mr. WEST—Providing that local authorities in adopting ordinances to compel surface railroads to keep streets in proper repair between tracks must secure the approval of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Mr. HENRY—Providing that the Commissioner of Jurors of New York County, in preparing his list, must place on it the male inhabitants between the ages of twenty-one and seventy-one who have lived the greater part of the time between Oct. 1 and June 30 in the city. From that list the Commissioner must select for those first on the list persons who have not registered at the last election.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 5—Among the bills passed in the Legislature to-night were the following:

Mr. REMSEN—Providing for the laying out and improving of Remsen Avenue in Brooklyn.

Mr. REMSEN—For the extension and improvement of Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Senator ELSBERG—Releasing Cooper Institute from assessments made for the paving of Third Avenue, New York City.

Senator MITCHELL—Providing for the improvement of the New York Zoological Society plot in Bronx Park in New York City.

Senator MARSHALL—Providing for appointments in the City Courts of New York by Justices of the courts instead of by the Mayor as at present.

Senator MARTIN—Releasing the real estate of the House of the Good Shepherd in New York City from assessments heretofore levied.

Senator MARTIN—Releasing the real estate of St. Joseph's Asylum in New York City from assessments heretofore made.

Senator MARSHALL—Amending the charter of New York City to provide for the removal of buildings encroaching on streets.

Assembly.

Mr. STEVENS—Providing that a Clerk of the Surrogates' Court shall have power to administer oaths, to take affidavits, and acknowledge deeds.

Mr. WEEKES—Amending the banking law by providing that all private bankers in first and second-class cities shall deposit securities for the protection of creditors.

Senator AMBLER—Prohibiting the sale of impure or unwholesome cream.

Senator WAGNER—Prohibiting the exhibition of slot machines with indecent pictures.

FOR A NAVAL MAGAZINE.

Secretary Long Asks State to Cede Iona Island in the Hudson—Assembly Passes the Bill.

ALBANY, March 5.—A bill was introduced in the Assembly to-night providing that, when purchased by the United States Government from its present owners, Iona Island, in the Hudson River, in Rockland County, shall be ceded to the National Government by the State for use as a naval magazine for the storage of ammunition. Preceding the introduction of the bill a message was received from Gov. Roosevelt, transmitting a letter from Secretary of the Navy Long on this subject.

Secretary Long wrote that the United States has secured an option on all that part of Iona Island lying east of the land owned by the West Shore Railroad Company, but that before concluding the purchase the Government desired such legislation by the State as may be necessary, and that, after the United States shall have acquired the island and obtained a legal title thereto, it shall be ceded as a Government reservation. As the option will expire March 21, 1900, at noon, Secretary Long emphasized the desirability of early action by the Legislature.

In his message accompanying Secretary Long's letter, Gov. Roosevelt said: "I very earnestly recommend that the request of the Secretary of the Navy be granted. If there is one branch of the National public service which should be kept at the very highest point of efficiency, it is the navy, and if there is one State which, more than any other, is peculiarly interested in the navy, it is New York State.

"As a part of the American Nation, New York has always done its share in upholding the navy, and now that it is called upon to act in its capacity as a State, I earnestly hope that it will comply with the request of Secretary Long."

Bills were introduced in both houses, following the reading of the Governor's message, ceding Iona Island to the United States. The Assembly passed the measure, while the Senate bill, introduced by Senator Ellsworth, went to third reading.

PRIMARY LAW AMENDMENT.

Hearing on the Measure at Albany To-morrow—Brooklyn Delegations to be Present.

A hearing on the bill to amend the primary law so that nominations shall be made direct instead of in convention will be held at Albany to-morrow afternoon before the House Committee on General Laws. The bill was introduced in the House Feb. 22 by Assemblyman John Hill Morgan and the following Monday in the Senate by Senator Michael J Coffey. Those behind the measure are two Brooklyn political organizations, the Brooklyn Democratic Club, and the Young Republican Club, both of which clubs hold that by direct appeal to the voters better results in public office may be secured.

The bill as it stands affects only New York City. Among its principal provisions are that the official ballots instead of being printed by individuals shall be printed by the city; that to secure the placing of the names of candidates on the ballot a petition shall be required from 1 per cent. of the enrolled voters at the last election, in the district for which the candidate stands; that to secure a large vote at the primaries the ballots are to be cast on the first of each two registration days.

The delegation will leave the city at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. Among those who will go from the Democratic Club are A. H. Eastmond, the President; Harrington Putnam, Daniel Moynahan, L. F. Burchard, Charles O'H. Craigie, George E. O'Hara of the committee, and William L. Bass, H. H. Chittick, Frederick H. Cooke, Herman A. Metz, and George Foster Peabody. From the Young Republican Club, Frank Harvey Field, the President; Frank M. Brooks, and Frank Squier. It is also expected that Controller Coler, who is said to be in favor of the bill, will be present at the hearing.

TO RECREATE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Senator Coffey Introduces a New Military Code Bill.

ALBANY, March 5.—Senator Coffey has introduced a bill amending the Military Code by again creating the position of Inspector General on the staff of the Governor, of the grade of Brigadier General.

The bill also provides that a member of the Guard to be commissioned a Major General must be a military officer of the State or army of the United States for a period of at least ten years; a Brigadier General, seven years; a Colonel of a regiment, six years, and a Lieutenant Colonel and Major, five years.

For a Monument to Antietam Heroes.

ALBANY, March 5.—Assemblyman Davis, by request has introduced a bill appropriating $5,000 for a monument to the memory of the soldiers of the Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., (Eighty-third Volunteer Infantry,) of the State of New York, who took part in the battle of Antietam. The committee appointed to carry out the provisions of the act are all surviving members of the regiment.

Rumors of Adjournment.

The impression prevails about Republican State Headquarters that the Legislature will adjourn sine die with the close of the current month. Chairman B. B. Odell, Secretary Reuben L. Fox, and Stenographer McKnight of the Republican State Committee departed for Albany at 4 o'clock yesterday to aid in bringing about an early adjournment.

Anti-Horton Law and Other Petitions.

ALBANY, March 5.—Many petitions in favor of the repeal of the Horton boxing law and other measures were presented in the Senate to-night and promptly referred to committee without reading.

Tax Commissioners' Salaries.

ALBANY, March 5.—The compromise measure regarding the salaries of the State Tax Commissioners for the enforcement of the franchise tax law was received in the Senate to-night, and Senator Higgins, Chairman of the Finance Committee, moved to concur in the conference committee amendments. The motion was adopted without opposition.

Title Guaranty Corporation Bill.

ALBANY, March 5.—Assemblyman Coughtry has introduced a bill amending the insurance law requiring title guaranty corporations to deposit with the State Superintendent of Insurance a sum equal to not less than two-thirds of its capital stock.

To Restrict Sale of Web-Footed Game.

ALBANY, March 5. — Assemblyman Weekes has introduced a bill amending the fish and game laws by prohibiting the sale of web-footed wild fowl from March 1 to Aug. 31, both inclusive.

New York-Massachusetts Boundary.

ALBANY, March 5.—Senator Ellsworth to-night introduced a bill fixing and straightening the boundary lines between the States of New York and Massachusetts.

School Teachers' Certificates.

ALBANY, March 5.—Assemblyman Griffith has introduced a bill which provides that hereafter all school teachers' certificates shall be signed by the State Board of Regents instead of by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

GIFT FOR A HALL OF FAME

New York University to Commemorate Great Americans.

The Institution's Council Accepts $100,000 to Build a Great Colonnade.

A gift of $100,000 to the New York University was formally accepted at a meeting of the University Council yesterday afternoon. The donor's name was not disclosed by Chancellor MacCracken, who said that it would be withheld for some months.

With the money there will be built a colonnade 500 feet in length on University Heights, facing the Hudson River and the Palisades. It will be known as "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans," and will contain 150 panels, each 2 by 8 feet in size, upon which will be inscribed the names of such of America's great men as are deemed worthy of commemoration. Fifty of the panels will be inscribed in 1900, provided as many names shall be approved by the Committee of Selection; and at the end of every five years thereafter inscriptions will be placed on five additional panels. The entire number will thus be completed in the year 2000.

The statue, bust, or portrait of any person whose name is inscribed may have a place either in the "Hall of Fame" or in a museum that is to adjoin it.

For determining the eligibility of names for the panels the following rules have been adopted:

The university invites nominations from the public in general until May 1; every name that is seconded by one member of the Senate will be submitted to a hundred or more persons throughout the country; no name is to be inscribed unless approved by a majority of answers received from judges before Oct. 1 of the year of election; each name must be finally approved by a two-thirds vote of the thirteen regular members of the University Council and by a majority of the honorary members voting; no name may be inscribed except of a person born in what is now the territory of the United States, and of a person who has been dead at least ten years.

In the first fifty names it has been decided to include one or more representatives of a majority of the following classes: Authors and editors, business men, educators, inventors, missionaries, and explorers, philanthropists and reformers, preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, lawyers and Judges, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen, soldiers and sailors. Should any vacant panels remain after these requirements have been met, the Senate may fill them during the ensuing year.

Besides discussing the use to which the new gift is to be put, yesterday's meeting of the Council framed a memorial requesting the State to "adopt the New York-American Veterinary College for the education of veterinarians in this section of the State," a bill providing such action being now before the Legislature. This city, the memorial says, is better adapted to the successful maintenance of the institution than any other locality, the great slaughter houses offering exceptional opportunities for practical study.

A vote was passed that the university should acquire membership in the American School for Oriental Study, in Palestine. This school is in Jerusalem and is composed of various educational institutions which are constituted individual members and contribute their respective dues to support the school.

THE STATE TRUST REPORT.

ALBANY, March 5.—It is learned to-night on excellent authority that the Assembly Committee on Banks will to-morrow pass a resolution requesting State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn to submit to it the report of Avery D. Andrews on the examinations of the State Trust Company of New York City, and that Superintendent Kilburn will grant the request.

It is also said that the report will be made public when it is submitted to the committee. It is understood that the report shows in detail every transaction of the company as to loans made, the character of securities given, and the names of the persons making the loans.

To Reduce Pawnbroker's License Fee.

ALBANY, March 5.—Assemblyman Hatch has introduced a bill reducing the license fee of pawnbrokers from $500 to $300, and the amount of bond from $10.000 to $5,000. Rates of interest are to be reduced from 3 to 1½ per cent. for the first six months, and from 2 to 1 per cent. for each succeeding month upon any loan not exceeding $100; on loans exceeding $100, the rate is fixed at 1 per cent. for the first six months, and one-half of 1 per cent. for each succeeding six months. Failure to make daily returns to the police shall be deemed a misdemeanor.

The Greater Troy Bill.

ALBANY, March 5.—In the Assembly to-night, Mr. Barnes, the minority leader, offered an amendment to the bill for the annexation of North Greenbush, Brunswick, and Lansingburg to the City of Troy. The amendment, which called for a referendum vote, was lost by a vote of 37 to 56.

CAPITAL PARK IN PERIL.

Bill in Congress to Run a Boulevard Through Smithsonian Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Citizens of this city are considerably exercised over a bill which has been introduced in Congress and which, if passed, will make a considerable alteration in the appearance of the Nation's capital. The plan is to cut a street from the Capitol Building straight to the foot of New York Avenue, or rather to the point where the avenue would meet the Potomac if extended. This street, which is styled a boulevard, is to cut through the Smithsonian's grounds and will practically destroy one of the principal parks in Washington.

Advocates of the measure say that it can be lined with public buildings. Just now there is agitation in favor of the erection of public buildings near the Capitol, and the supporters of the bill apparently think that the proposition to put these buildings in a park will meet with public approval.

Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, in speaking of the plan to-day, said: "It strikes me as being nothing short of sacrilegious. The mall should be improved and beautified instead of being ruined.

YACHT OWNER WINS.

E. S. Stokes Will Get Damages for Injuries to His Boat.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 5.—In the United States district court here to-day Judge Townsend handed down a decision holding the Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company of New York responsible for damages caused to the steam yacht Fra Diavolo, owned by E. S. Stokes of New York, in a collision with the tug Hustler, in New York Bay July 17, 1899, in which the yacht was sunk. Judge Townsend refers the case back to the Commissioner for the assessment of damages. The amount asked for is $5,000.

Outdoor Work for Harvard Boys.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass, March 5.—In spite of a slight coating of snow, Trainer Lathrop gave the Harvard track men some out-of-door work this afternoon. The asphalt, where the sprinters were to start, was too slippery to admit of this work and the ground was too soft for the men to work over, so the squad was sent out on the road to Porter's Station, a mile away, at a brisk walk and then ran home. For the last quarter of a mile they livened the pace and finished in a sprint. Lathrop expects the full squad of 225 to go through this work to-morrow.

There was much work done at the Weld and Newell Clubs by workmen in the afternoon, getting the floats ready for the crews to work. The Weld people expect to have a float in late to-morrow, and by Wednesday the crews can go to work.

Trying to Break Fayerweather Will.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Another effort was inaugurated to-day in the United States Supreme Court to have that court review the findings of the Circuit Court of Appeals in the Fayerweather will case. The effort was made by William P. Landon, who seeks to have the case brought to this court on a writ of certiorari. The case involves the estate of the late Daniel Fayerweather, who bequeathed $1,600,000 to about twenty institutions of learning throughout the country. The bequest has so far been sustained. The present effort is to break the will.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

GENERAL OFFICE, BROAD STREET STATION,

PHILADELPHIA, March 6th, 1900.

The Board of Directors submit herewith to the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company a synopsis of their Annual Report for the year 1899:—

The gross earnings of the three grand divisions east of Pittsburgh and Erie, embracing the Main Line, United Railroads of New Jersey, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and Branches thereof, were		$72,922,984 95
Expenses		50,344,633 64
Net earnings		$22,578,351 31
To which add:		
Interest from investments	$4,739,506 15	
Rental of equipment, and other items	789,777 42	5,529,283 57
Gross income		$28,107,634 88
Deduct:		
Rentals leased and operated roads	$11,320,448 82	
Interest on funded debt	4,265,505 39	
Interest on mortgages and ground rents, car trusts, taxes, &c	2,034,209 68	17,620,163 89
Net income		$10,487,470 99
From this amount the following deductions have been made:		
Payments account Sinking and Trust Funds	$445,917 62	
Extraordinary expenditures for revision of grades and alignment, and other improvements	989,228 41	1,435,146 03
		$9,052,324 96
Dividend of 5 per cent		6,465,266 25
		$2,587,058 71
Deduct amount transferred to Extraordinary Expenditure Fund to complete work already authorized in revising grades, &c		1,500,000 00
Amount transferred to credit of profit and loss for the year 1899		$1,087,058 71
Add amount to credit of profit and loss December 31st, 1898		22,445 996 62
		$23,533,055 33
Reduction in valuation of securities, and amounts charged off in adjustment of old accounts		1,152,321 73
Balance to credit of profit and loss December 31st, 1899		$22,380,733 60

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET. (Condensed.)

DECEMBER 31st, 1899.

Dr. ASSETS.			Cr. LIABILITIES.		
Cost of road and equipment	$124,119,563 79		Capital stock		$129,305,500 00
Cost of securities owned	120,398,925 97		Funded debt (including mortgages and ground rents)		88,214,910 72
Securities received with the lease of the U. N. J. R. R. and C. Co.	3,283,462 25		Guaranteed stock and bonds of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy and Lancaster R. R. Co.		1,882,550 00
CURRENT ASSETS.			Securities received with the lease of the U. N. J. R. R. and C. Co.		3,283,462 25
Due from controlled companies for advances for construction and other purposes	$3,702,098 02		Extraordinary Expenditure Fund		1,500,000 00
Due from agents and superintendents	4,238,833 84		CURRENT LIABILITIES.		
Bills receivable and miscellaneous assets	4,971,441 16		Pay rolls, vouchers and traffic balances	$8,777,666 48	
Materials	3,747,905 67		Due controlled companies other than traffic balances	12,674,210 62	
Cash	10,575,240 80	27,235,519 49	Interest accrued, matured and uncollected, and dividends uncollected	1,705,962 72	
Sinking Fund, Trust Fund, and Insurance Fund		9,719,507 87	Due Saving Fund, Relief Fund, and Insurance Fund	698,897 39	
			Miscellaneous liabilities	1,445,574 28	25,302,311 49
			Sinking Funds and Trust Funds		12,887,511 37
			Profit and loss		22,380,733 60
Total		$284,756,979 37	Total		$284,756,979 37

SINKING FUNDS.

Under the provisions of the consolidated mortgage of the Company, the annual amount set apart out of the net income for the redemption of the outstanding bonds secured by that mortgage was $354,480. Under its provisions $29,000 of these securities were purchased and canceled, reducing the funded debt by this amount. There are now $6,407,744.91, in securities and cash, in the fund for the redemption of these bonds.

Under the provisions of the four per cent. Equipment Trust Gold Loan, there was paid to the trustee during 1899, for the sinking fund the sum of $136,400. The trustee was unable to obtain any of the bonds at the price fixed in the lease, and, in accordance with the terms thereof, the whole amount has been invested in additional equipment.

SECURITIES OF OTHER CORPORATIONS.

The entire cost of the securities of other corporations now held by your Company was $120,362,425.97. The direct revenue received therefrom was $4,739,506.15, nearly four per cent. upon the cost thereof, which more than provided for the interest on your funded debt.

CAR TRUSTS.

The outstanding certificates of Series "H" and "I" of the Pennsylvania Equipment Trust having matured during the year, were paid and canceled. These series covered 1050 box, 525 long gondolas, and 1000 hopper gondola cars in service on the Pennsylvania Railroad; 300 gondolas subleased to the Pennsylvania Company, 500 box cars subleased to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company; and 140 box cars subleased to the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Company, representing in all 3515 cars and a total cost of $2,000,000. These cars have therefore now become the property of the respective lines which contributed to the cost thereof.

A further issue of Car Trust securities was made, consisting of $130,000, Series "D," Pennsylvania Rolling Stock Trust, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum; $3,000,000 Series "H," "I," and "K" Pennsylvania Rolling Stock Trust, and $2,236,000 Series "A," "B," and "C" Pennsylvania Car Trust, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, making an aggregate of $5,366,000. There will thus be furnished for the Main Line 615 steel gondolas, 2430 box cars, 1910 hopper, and 594 long gondolas; Northern Central Railway Company 270 box cars; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company 100 steel gondolas, 310 box cars, 800 long gondolas, and 300 flat cars; Pennsylvania Company 400 steel gondolas and 200 box cars; Allegheny Valley Railway Company 150 long gondolas; and Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway Company 300 box cars and 26 stock cars, an aggregate of 8,405 cars. Of these cars 3000 will be substituted for equipment having a capacity of 30,000 pounds or less. Through this course and the current replacement of vacant numbers by new equipment of standard capacity, that portion of the rolling stock of your system which does not earn sufficient revenue to justify its retention in service will practically be eliminated during this and the following year.

The total number of Car Trust cars now in service is 21,351, and the Car Trust certificates outstanding December 31st, 1899, aggregate $9,223,000.

The number of tons of freight moved on the three grand divisions east of Pittsburgh and Erie in 1899 was 100,700,037, an increase of 15,898,232, or 18.75 per cent.; the number of passengers was 38,029,922, an increase of 2,067,356, or 5.75 per cent., as compared with 1898.

The other Railroad Companies east of Pittsburgh and Erie in which your Company is interested show satisfactory results. Detailed statements of their operations will be found in their respective annual reports, as well as in the pamphlet report of your Company.

LINES WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

Gross earnings on lines operated directly		$22,986,827 31
Operating expenses		15,959,211 14
Net earnings from operation		$7,027,616 17
Dividends and interest on investments		$2,076,451 80
Gross income		$9,104,067 97
Deduct payments, rentals leased and operated roads, interest on funded debt, car trust payments, &c		6,957,136 75
Net income		$2,146,931 22
Deduct amount transferred to Extraordinary Expenditure Fund for renewal of equipment and other extraordinary expenditures		1,000,000 00
Amount transferred to credit of profit and loss for 1899		$1,146,931 22
Add amount to credit of profit and loss, December 31st, 1898		3,888,492 65
		$5,035,423 87
Deduct amount carried to Reserve Fund for account of Sinking Funds of leased roads, &c	$214,670 00	
Amount charged off in reduction of book values of securities and adjustment of sundry old accounts	876,731 43	$1,091,401 43
Balance to credit of profit and loss, December 31st, 1899		$3,944,022 44

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Gross earnings on lines operated directly		$21,196,816 76
Expenses		15,236,269 57
Net earnings from operation		$5,960,547 19
To which add:		
Interest from investments, and on general account	$8,221 98	
Miscellaneous income	107,462 74	115,684 72
Gross income		$6,076,231 91
Deduct payments:		
Rental, leased and operated roads	$1,088,178 24	
Interest on funded debt	2,417,665 83	
Interest on mortgages and ground rents, car trust payments, and other charges	117,621 44	3,623,465 51
Net income		$2,452,766 40
From which the following deductions have been made:		
Extraordinary Expenditures in revising grades and alignments, &c	$306,963 28	
Amount transferred to Extraordinary Expenditure Fund for completion of work begun in 1899, and to Sinking Fund for Dayton and Western Railroad Company bonds	200,000 00	
Amount of net earnings applicable to dividends, 3½ per cent. on preferred stock	793,998 00	
Amount paid in settlement sundry accounts	234,720 83	1,535,682 09
Amount transferred to credit of profit and loss for the year 1899		$917,084 31
Amount to credit of profit and loss December 31st, 1898		$2,568,216 83
		$3,485,301 14
Deduct premiums paid in redemption and exchange of bonds		342,655 34
Balance to credit of profit and loss, December 31st, 1899		$3,142,645 80

FUNDED DEBT.

The outstanding 7 per cent. Equipment Bonds of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company which would have matured October 1st, 1900, having been purchased and cancelled, the General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds of that Company bearing date July 1st, 1890, now constitute the only lien upon its property.

Under the terms of the General Mortgage of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, a new series of $2,000,000 was authorized by the Company, bearing interest at 3½ per cent., running fifty years from August 1st, 1899, and designated Series "D," to be used in payment for betterments to its road and in the redemption of prior lien bonds. As the last of these prior lien securities mature November 1st, 1900, the General Mortgage bonds will then become the only lien upon this property.

As $6,868,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage bonds issued by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company will mature August 1st, 1900, it was deemed wise to take advantage of the condition of the market and provide for their payment through the issue of a 3½ per cent. bond under the Consolidated Mortgage of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company. These bonds are part of a series of $12,000,000, designated Series "E," and running fifty years from August 1st, 1899. Of the bonds maturing August 1st, $5,141,000 were outstanding at the close of the year.

The amount of bonds issued under the Consolidated Mortgage of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company outstanding December 31st, 1899, was $30,885,000.

The outstanding first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, amounting to $920,000, having matured October 1st, 1899, were, in pursuance of the agreements heretofore made with that Company, guaranteed principal and interest by your Company and extended at 3½ per cent. until July 1st, 1941.

The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway, which forms a connection between Hudson, on your Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and Columbus, Ohio, on the Pan Handle Road, and also through its Dresden Branch connects with the latter road at Trinway, was purchased in your interest during the past year. The traffic of this line being naturally tributary to your system, and its construction having for that reason been originally promoted in your interest, it was thought advisable when an opportunity offered to acquire its control at a reasonable price, to do so. In order to bring its debt within the earning capacity of the property and put it in condition to move its traffic effectively and economically, a plan of reorganization has been prepared in which the co-operation of all the shareholders has been invited.

By virtue of an agreement under date May 1st, 1899, certain amendments have been made in the lease of the Little Miami Railroad to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company which were deemed to be to the interest of all parties. These amendments mainly covered the retirement of sectional bonds that had matured, and the acceptance, in payment for betterments and improvements made by the lessee, of 3½ per cent. non-convertible bonds in the place of 7 per cent. bonds convertible into the stock of the Little Miami Railroad Company.

The number of tons of freight moved on the lines west of Pittsburgh was 73,208,802, an increase of 11,955,260. The number of passengers carried was 18,754,888, an increase of 1,772,930, as compared with 1898.

The gross earnings of all lines east and west of Pittsburgh for the year were $152,169,106.63, operating expenses, $106,506,988, and net earnings, $45,662,118.63, an increase in gross earnings, compared with 1898, of $16,038,834.82, and an increase in net earnings of $4,202,703.45. There were 209,980,116 tons of freight moved, being an increase of 34,414,710 tons, and 76,843,548 passengers carried, an increase of 4,828,908.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There has been paid by the Company to the Trust created October 9th, 1878, the sum of $4,841,867.87 to December 31st, 1899; the total income therefrom has been $7,497,807.60, and on that date securities amounting at par to $9,792,300 were held in the Trust. There was appropriated to the Trust for the year 1899 the sum of $91,437.62, and the interest received on securities held in the Trust during the year averaged nearly 5.08 per cent. on their cost.

The bonds of the Mount Holly, Lumberton and Medford Railroad Company, amounting to $75,000, matured April 1st, 1899. As your Company was, under the terms of the lease of the United Railroads of New Jersey, responsible for their payment, and as the revenues of the road are not even sufficient to meet its operating expenses, these bonds were paid out of the Trust Fund and delivered to your Company.

The assets of the Insurance Fund at the end of the year were $4,345,511.85, being an increase, as compared with 1898, of $275,676.75.

The membership of the Employés' Voluntary Relief Fund of the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie continues to increase, and aggregated 48,529 at the close of the year, an increase of 3388 members as compared with the previous year. During the year the members contributed $797,246.25, while your Company and its affiliated lines, in addition to the payment of $114,817.31 for operating expenses, contributed $54,353.90 for extra benefits to members whose disability had continued for over 52 weeks, and who were, therefore, no longer entitled to regular benefits from the Fund. The total receipts of the Fund, including interest and other items, were $980,997.54, which, with $388,257.08, the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, made an aggregate of $1,369,255.22, out of which $350,227.89 were distributed as death benefits, (being an average in each case of about $586.65,) and $479,274.96 in cases of disability arising from sickness and accident. After meeting its obligations for the year, a balance of $371,272.93 remained to the credit of the Fund, out of which must be paid unadjusted claims for benefits growing out of sickness or accident during the year 1899 and previous years. In addition to this balance there is a surplus which has accumulated during the life of the Fund, amounting to $664,481.90.

The number of depositors in the Employés' Saving Fund at the end of the year was 6670, an increase of 1127 over the preceding year. The amount received from depositors during 1899 was $786,147, and the balance in the Fund at the close of the year was $2,717,709.03. Of this amount, $2,716,356.68 has been invested in securities bearing interest at an average rate of nearly four per cent. In consequence, however, of the steady decline in the rates of interest on first-class securities, it will be necessary to reduce the rate of interest paid to the depositors in this Fund from 4 to 3½ per cent., taking effect July 1st, 1900, and notice to that effect has been given.

The revenues of the year, after paying the regular dividends, providing for the Sinking Fund, defraying extraordinary expenditures of nearly a million of dollars, and setting aside $1,500,000 to be used for similar purposes during the current year, were sufficient to leave a surplus of more than a million of dollars to be carried to the credit of your profit and loss account.

The charges to capital account during the year amounted to $1,748,255.12, as follows:—

Additional tracks	$346,977.10
Real estate	372,478.02
Locomotives	678,800.00
Car Trust Equipment	350,000.00

The first item represents the expenditure upon additional third and fourth tracks between Gap and Gordonville, Sang Hollow and Conemaugh, Manor and Shafton, and at South Fork, and the practical completion of the four-track system over the Allegheny Mountain.

The Real Estate charges represent the cost of additional property purchased mainly at terminal points.

The charges to Motive Power and Equipment represent the cost of additional locomotives needed to move your traffic, and the usual charges on account of Car Trust Equipment.

Through the special appropriations made for extraordinary expenditures, the work of revising the alignment of Elizabethtown on the Philadelphia Division, Spruce Creek on the Middle Division, and Irwin on the Pittsburgh Division, the three points referred to in the last report as those where the heaviest outlay would be required, was steadily pushed forward, and will be completed during the present year. The pneumatic automatic signals were also extended from Monmouth Junction to Rahway, thus completing that additional safeguard on the New York Division. Additional pier and other terminal facilities were also provided at Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, and further expenditure made in equipping your freight cars with air brakes and automatic couplers in pursuance of the requirements of the Interstate Commerce legislation.

Further revisions of alignment were made, additional yard and storage tracks provided, increased facilities furnished at your piers and wharves in Philadelphia and New York Harbor, and other extraordinary expenditures made in improving your equipment and otherwise, requiring, in addition to the fund set aside in 1898, an outlay of $989,228.41 (as heretofore stated in your income account.)

The larger portion of the funds required for this class of work on the United Railroads of New Jersey Division, including the completion of the passenger station at Jersey City, the improvements at Harsimus and Desbrosses Street Ferry, and the addition to your floating equipment in New York Harbor, was supplied out of its own income. The aggregate of these charges exceeded the sum so charged in 1898 by over half a million of dollars. It is satisfactory to find the revenue of this property sufficient to not only meet all its liabilities but provide, to a great extent, for the requirements of its increasing traffic.

There were practically no charges to capital account on branch and auxiliary lines, with the exception of the sums invested in the purchase of additional real estate. The extraordinary expenditure was mainly in the construction of branches on the Cambria and Clearfield, Bald Eagle Valley, and South West Penn

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A large assortment of latest designs in Upright Pianos on display at our Warerooms.
Also slightly used Pianos, cash or monthly payments. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
KRAKAUER BROS., 113 East 14th St.

THE OPERA PIANO
New and elegant designs, also several slightly used. WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.
Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

EXCURSIONS.

WASHINGTON. Pleasant Three-Day Trip, by Royal Blue Line, Thurs., March 8. Hotel and Traveling Expenses included.
$12 ..... According to $14.50
..... Hotel .....
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

SPECIAL OFFER—Until Sept. 1 students will be received at our new DOWN-TOWN SCHOOL at a reduced rate. Apply Walworth Stenographic Institute, 29-33 West 42d St. Up-town school: Walworth Business and Stenographic Institute, 108-110 East 125th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GROCERY BUSINESS, WITH BUILDING, FOR sale in Brooklyn; rare opportunity; stock about $7,500; equity in building, $9,000; long established and profitable; principals only. Address COSMO FARQUHAR, 40 Hudson St., N. Y. City.

INSURANCE MEN AND OTHERS CAN SELL our $1 registration and accident policy outfits when everything else fails; best side liner; renewal list furnished. COLUMBIA CO., Room 618, 11 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

32D ST., 39 WEST, Near Broadway.—Rooms with board; cuisine first-class; parlor dining-rooms; central location.

ATTRACTIVE LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; all conveniences; home comforts; parlor dining room. 168 East 72d St.; references.

HOME FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE AND OTHERS, $4 per week upward; pamphlets sent. 148 St. Ann's Av.

DRY GOODS.

IF YOU LIKE VIOLET WATER OR VIOLET Extracts, use Violette Exquisia. Most delightful, natural, and lasting. JAMMES, 4 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

WANTED.—A North German visiting governess for three hours daily for child of nine; must be able to teach English, German, and rudiments of music; salary $25. Address, giving references; to B. A., Box 211 Times.

WANTED.—A competent, neat cook in small American family; best reference required. Apply, before 11 o'clock Tuesday, 59 East 78th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Gardener, (vegetable;) must understand the care of horses thoroughly; Swede or German preferred. Post Office Box 729 New York.

WANTED—Reliable man, quick and willing, for retail city trade; one who can learn how to collect. Apply at 94 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

WANTED—First-class specialty salesman; must come well recommended. 142 Chambers St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Companions.

COMPANION.—As companion to invalid by middle-aged lady; references. Mrs. H. Beatty, 140 East 28th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent cook; soups, meats, entrées, desserts; personal reference; city or country. 374 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference. 1,054 3d Av.

COOK.—By Protestant cook in private family; seven years' references. E. D., 406 Berry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; all kinds cooking, baking; city references. 904 6th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; good place; no washing; by the day or week. 543 East 84th St., basement.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; six years' city reference. 154 East 39th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker wants work by the day; $2; perfect fitter; fancy waist remodeling; street, evening gowns; newest skirts. 980 6th Av., third flat.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As housekeeper by an educated French widow, speaking fluently English and German; thoroughly experienced in management of help, marketing, and catering; city or country; personal references. L., first bell, 327 West 18th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a housekeeper of several years' experience; highest reference as to capability; position in first-class Summer hotel; can take entire charge if desired. M. B., 141 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman to do outside washing, ironing, and cleaning; good references. Mrs. Eckert, 238 East 109th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress by day; private family; best city reference. J., Box 262, 1,269 Broadway.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By neat, experienced young North of Ireland Protestant; city or country. 753 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class, single; thoroughly experienced care horses, carriages, harness; careful driver; city or country; generally useful; satisfactory references. Thomas, 257 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—By single Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober; willing and obliging; ten years' best reference; city or country. S. M., Box 260, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By experienced city driver; willing and obliging; city or country; best of references. William, Box 230 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By gardener and florist; married, one child; on gentleman's place; thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches; very highly recommended; place with greenhouses preferred. B., Box 118 Times Office.

GARDENER.—Head or superintendent; life experience in all branches; long experience in landscape work; Scotch; married; no family; first-class references. I. P., 90 State St., Sing Sing, N. Y.

GARDENER.—By gardener to take charge of private place; understands greenhouse plants and vegetables. W. P., Post Office Box 812, Summit, N. J.

GARDENER.—German; (32) married; one child; seventeen years' practical experience; flowers, lawn, vegetables, greenhouses, and not afraid of work. A. B. C., Steinway P. O., L. I. City.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG man wishes situation in office; can use typewriter; best references; $6. D. C., Box 107 Times.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new ticklings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Local Oarsmen Preparing for the National Regatta.

JUNE 2 FOR HARLEM REGATTA

Other Details for the Two Big Races Arranged at a Meeting Last Night.

National and local rowing topics were discussed last night at the annual meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association, held in the Marlborough Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street. In view of the coming National regatta to be held on the Harlem River toward the end of July, an enthusiastic tone pervaded the session, and more than one speaker predicted the most active year that oarsmen have seen for some time.

It was late when the local rowing matters gave way to those of National importance, and the meeting of the Executive Committee having charge of the big regatta was a short one. James Pilkington of the Harlem Association presided. Fred Vilmer, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, announced a partial list of his co-workers, and in doing so followed out the suggestion made some time ago that citizens whose interests are not particularly connected with rowing be added to the committees, so that the work, as well as the regatta, may be more National in character.

Among the citizen appointees were Frank B. Crocker and A. M. Downs, private secretary to Mayor Van Wyck. The other members are Julius D. Mahr, Fred R. Fortmeyer, George G. Haddow, Robert Pelton, J. G. Tighe, Francis Mattiege, C. E. Knoblock, H. W. Beecher, and C. F. Naething. This committee will be increased to twenty or twenty-five members, and as it has the finances to deal with, it is one of the most important in the management of the big regatta.

President Walter Stimpson of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen at Boston has appointed the following committee to act as Regatta Committee for the year: Julius D. Maher, Chairman; James Pilkington and Robert H. Pelton of New York, Henry W. Garfield of Albany, Claude E. Lapeyre of Washington, George F. Root of Philadelphia, William C. Judd of Detroit, and James D. Fox of Boston.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, the Executive Committee adjourned, to meet for a more complete discussion on Tuesday evening, March 13, at the Nassau Boat Club's Winter quarters, 169 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

The most important question decided by the delegates to the Harlem Rowing Association was fixing upon June 2 as the date for the annual regatta. After a heated discussion it was voted to row over the old course, not using the new one, further up the river, until the National regatta.

The events will consist of junior, senior and intermediate singles, junior, intermediate, and senior doubles, junior and senior four-oared shells, junior and intermediate four-pared gigs, junior and senior eight-oared shells, and a junior four centipede. This latter is a new event, and was added after the acceptance of a cup offered by the International Shirt and Collar Company. The conditions stipulate that the centipede race shall be rowed each year until one club wins the cup three times.

It was decided to row the eight-oar senior shell race one and one-half miles instead of one mile, as formally. The Regatta Committee appointed by the President is made up of Gustave Hafer, Lone Star; William Crystal, First Bohemian; David Brown, Atalanta; James Pilkington, Harlem, and H. W. Waters, Dauntless.

Officers for the year elected were: President—Fred Vilmer, New York Athletic Club; Vice President—H. W. Waters, Dauntless Boat Club; Secretary-Treasurer—Dr. J. F. Buckley, Wyanoke Boat Club; Assistant Secretary—C. M. De La Veigne, Nassau Boat Club.

AFTER SADDLE HORSES.

Dealers Scour Kentucky and Canada for the New York Market.

Since equestrianism has come into such favor in New York the demand for good mounts has grown proportionately until now saddle horses of the proper sort command big prices. There are a few experts who supply the major portion of the best mounts to the New York market, and who make a lot of money out of it, without having to spend much time or risk much money to accomplish their purpose. Such men as Charles L. Railey, the Kentucky breeder, who has a breeding farm in the South; W. A. McGibbon, who is a shrewd buyer, and "Jack" Spratley of Virginia, who buys exclusively in the South and West, have usually at this season of the year large orders for saddle horses. Railey and McGibbon are now in Kentucky getting together horses to meet their orders, and Spratley is already in the New York market with a number of animals he has picked up.

Railey's consignment of horses will be in New York in about two weeks. McGibbon has recently been through Canada, where he secured a number of saddle horses. The outdoor riding season in New York will soon be in full swing, and about all of the horses these three dealers bring here will be seen on the Central Park bridal paths before the Spring is far advanced.

Will Match Praytell to Race.

Praytell, 2:09½, by Axtel, the late Robert Bonner's favorite trotter, purchased by Emerson E. McCargo of Philadelphia at the Bonner dispersal sale, has created quite a stir among the Philadelphia horsemen. At the Belmont Driving Club Sunday his new owner offered to match him for any sum, from $1,000 to $5,000, against Maxine, 2:07½, (formerly Bessie Stewart,) the pacing queen of the Belmont Park driving contingent, in a two-in-three heat race over the Belmont Park course. William Hughes, the owner of Maxine, was not present, but Benjamin Fleming of Bryn Mawr offered to take the bet if Mr. McCargo would make the conditions the best three in five heats. To this Mr. McCargo would not agree, but the Belmont Park horsemen confidently expect some sort of a match will be arranged between the pair.

RECEIVER GRANT'S OUTINGS.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant forgets all about the Third Avenue Railroad muddle when the bridle paths in Central Park are in good condition and the weather is pleasant enough for riding. He is a lover of the horse, the runner, trotter, and saddle horse, and owns some of all three types, but finds most pleasure with the saddle horse, and his is one of the most familiar figures on the bridle paths in the Park. He rides from Durland's, and is always splendidly mounted, his favorite being Senator, named for his father-in-law, ex-Senator Murphy of Troy. Senator is a big Kentuckian chestnut, stylish, and schooled in all gaits. He is able to travel almost for a day, and his owner, in company with other members of the New York Riding Club, makes long trips with him through Westchester County.

Other equestrians who join Mr. Grant in his trips are William Trevor, who rides Foxy, a blue-ribbon winner in several saddle classes; Thomas Carmichael, Frank R. Lawrence, Alfred Lauterbach, whose father, Edward Lauterbach, was counsel to the company for which Mr. Grant is receiver; Walter J. Peck, Major Rawlins, Walter W. Cook, William Bliss, I. McKesson, and A. Schwob.

Chess at Columbia.

Arrangements have been completed for a chess match between Columbia and Princeton Universities in the Columbia Library on March 10. The men who will represent Columbia, selected yesterday, are Falk, 1901; Sewall, 1902; Borhen, 1901; Keeler, 1903; Schroeder, 1903; Moffett, 1901; Sake, 1902; Duden, 1901; Stern, 1901, and Noll, P. G. The Princeton players for the first four boards are Benley, Hunt, Weston, and Ely. From this match will be chosen the sixth player to take part in the cable tournament with Oxford and Cambridge.

Columbia University's Freshman Chess Club defeated the Erasmus Hall Chess Club in a match yesterday by a score of 4 to 0.

Fitzsimmons and Sharkey Matched.

"Bob" Fitzsimmons and "Tom" Sharkey, the heavyweight prizefighters, signed articles yesterday to fight on or before Aug. 1 before the club offering the largest purse. Under the articles of agreement the winner of the contest is to take the entire purse. Marquis of Queensberry rules will govern and five-ounce gloves will be used. The fighters will deposit $2,500 each with "Al" Smith, the stakeholder, as a guarantee for their appearance in the ring.

BASEBALL MYSTERIES.

Outlook Is for an Eight-Club Circuit and a Strong Team for This City —Players Sign Contracts.

There was as much mystery yesterday regarding the baseball situation as at any time since the National League met last December. A meeting of the League will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-morrow and until then it is not likely that anything definite regarding the plans for the season will be known.

The members of the Baltimore-Brooklyn combination, Messrs. Abell, Ebbets, Hanlon, and Von der Horst, were in the city yesterday. Abell, Ebbets, and Hanlon were at the Bartholdi Hotel during the afternoon and evening. While they would not admit that they were there for a purpose, it was apparent that their object was to be in easy calling distance of the Circuit Committee if the latter wanted to call them into a conference. Patrick T. Powers of the Eastern League was in conference with them at one time during the day. It was, therefore, assumed that the Baltimore Club was paving the way for a franchise in the Eastern League. This is considered to be a reasonable indication that the eight-club circuit will be completed and that the Baltimore Club is preparing for the change.

At the office of the New York Baseball Club nothing regarding the significance of the report to be made by the Circuit Committee could be learned. Secretary Knowles stated that the prospects were good for an eight-club circuit: "The New York Club is only waiting to hear that the circuit has been reduced to eight clubs," he said "which will mean that syndicate baseball and cheap baseball politics have been done away with, and that the game will be conducted on sportsmanlike lines. This club will then furnish one of the biggest things in baseball."

The big thing referred to is interpreted to mean a team that is capable of winning a pennant, and there is no doubt that this remark has some significance when coupled with the persistent report that McGraw, Robinson, and other good Baltimore players are to become members of the New York team. Every one about the New York Club's headquarters seemed satisfied that things would turn out all right.

Seymour and Warner came around to see Mr. Freedman yesterday, and after a short conference signed contracts to play with the team this season. Only the best of feeling exists between the players and the management apparently this year. All but four of last year's team have now signed contracts. These are Van Haltren, Doheny, Carrick, and Rusie. The three first named are expected to sign during the present week. In the case of Rusie, it is not known what action the club will take, but it is believed that Rusie will be on deck if the League decides on an eight-club circuit.

Charles H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn Club, indorses the policy of the New York Club in its fight for the elimination of syndicate baseball and for an eight-club circuit. "We have come to that point," he said yesterday, "where the game must be improved, and an eight-club circuit will bring about the improvement. I certainly want to see an eight-club circuit, and I believe every other club owner must agree with me. We all want a first-class team in New York." When it was suggested that the Baltimore Club, of which he is a part owner, held the key to the situation, Mr. Ebbets said: "It is now up to the Circuit Committee. We met the committee in Cleveland and it heard our proposition."

"Has not Mr. Von Der Horst announced that the Baltimore Club will not give up its franchise, and that Mr. Abell will stand by him in any fight?" he was asked.

"That does not necessarily mean that he would not change his mind if a reasonable price were offered. We don't want to get out of the League simply for the asking."

Edward Hanlon, who is manager of the Brooklyn Club, is here to attend the League meeting and also to arrange for the preliminary training of the Brooklyn team. No definite selection of grounds has been made, but the team will either go to Augusta or Macon, Ga.

NEWS FOR DOG FANCIERS.

W. L. Beadleston, Richard Croker, Jr., Frank Croker, Frank J. Gould, Dr. C. Motschenbacher, and Miss Claire L. Darling of this city, Edwin W. Fiske of Mount Vernon, Frank F. Dole of New Haven, and S. C. Keine of Bethlehem, Penn., are among the exhibitors at the annual bench show of the Mascoutah Kennel Club in Chicago this week. The Croker boys have entered their bulldogs Persimmons and Patromose, Mr. Dole has entered Woodcote Wonder, the first prize winning bull terrier; Dr. Motschenbacher Dachshunds, and Miss Darling ruby spaniels.

Harry Payne Whitney is erecting a large kennel on his place in the Wheatley Hills. He will breed beagles and Irish terriers.

Frank J. Gould has offered a silver cup for the best St. Bernard, smooth or rough coated, shown at the New England Kennel Club show to be held in Boston during the first week of April. The winning dog must be owned by a member of the St. Bernard Club of America. Several of Mr. Gould's dogs of this breed are to be entered for the show.

Champion Freezer, a Boston terrier who won a number of prizes at bench shows for William C. Titcomb of Chicago, died in Chicago a few days ago. He was a rich brindle, with typical white markings, a splendid head, and was considered one of the most perfect dogs of his breed. During his career on the bench he won twenty-five first prizes.

Seppl and Flamme, the two best red dachshunds to be found in Germany, have been shipped to the kennel of L. A. Klein of Guttenberg, N. J.

James L. Kernochan of Hempstead, L. I., has sold his entire kennel, known as the Hempstead Beagles, to George Wharton of Islip, L. I., Secretary of the National Beagle Club of America. The kennel is one of the best-known packs of beagles in America. Mr. Wharton has sold some of the pack to Harry Payne Whitney, C. Albertson, and George B. Post, all of whom are members of the National Beagle Club of America, and have taken up the breeding of beagles. The others he has turned in with his own pack, the Wharton beagles. Mr. Kernochan will breed another pack from 12 to 13 inches in height.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL GAMES.

Members of the four upper classes of Columbia Grammar School held their annual games in the gymnasium of the school yesterday, with these results:

Running High Jump; Handicap; Senior.—Won by Moore (6 inches) with a jump of 4 feet 11 inches; Nilsen, (scratch,) second, with 5 feet 3 inches; Herche, (5 inches,) third, with 4 feet 8 inches.

Running High Jump; Handicap; Junior.—Won by Sears (9 inches) with 4 feet 2 inches; Crossman, (4 inches,) second, with 4 feet 7 inches; Porter, (7 inches,) third, with 4 feet 3 inches.

Standing Broad Jump; Handicap; Senior.—Won by Shannon (3 inches) with 9 feet 1 inch; McDonnell, second, (5 inches,) with 8 feet 10 inches; Herche, (scratch,) third, with 9 feet 2 inches.

Standing Broad Jump; Junior.—Won by Kuttroff with a jump of 7 feet 10 inches; Crossman, second, with 7 feet 7 inches; Porter third, with 7 feet 6 inches.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot; Handicap.—Won by Flammer, (scratch,) with put of 38 feet 10 inches; Strange, (4 feet 3 inches,) second, with 34 feet 4 inches; Hupfel, (9 feet 6 inches,) third, with 28 feet 9 inches.

15-Yard Dash; Senior.—Won by Shannon; McDonnell, second; Hahaney third. Junior—Won by Ford; Dowdney second; Crossman third.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RACES.

At New Orleans yesterday Lomond, ridden by Frost, won the six-furlong race in 1:15½, with Azua second, and Tildee, third. Cherry Head, ridden by Weber, won the seven-furlong race in 1:27¼, Tobe Paine and J. E. Cline finishing second and third respectively. The mile and an eighth race was won by Donna Rita, Mitchell up, in 1:56½, with Jimp second and Pat Garrett third. Sidney Lucas, ridden by Woderstand, captured the mile and a half race from Strangest second and Kyrat third in 2:44¾, and Sea Knight, ridden by Clawson, won the mile race in 1:41¼. Loyalty ran second and Miss Ross third. Lady Callahan, ridden by Dominick, won the six and a half furlong race from Maggie Davis, Tyran running third, in 1:22.

At the Oakland, Cal., track, Isaline, ridden by Ross, won the five and a half furlong race in 1:10½, with Bozeman second and Louise Hayman third. Boundlee, ridden by Bullman, won over the Futurity course in 1:12½ from Clarando with Orion third. Lucinda Thorpe up, won the half-mile race for two-year-olds in 0:50½. Cambermarle and Charilee finishing respectively second and third. Jenkins piloted Scotch Plaid to victory in the mile race in 1:43. Silver Tone finishing second and Perseus third. At a mile and a sixteenth Horton, ridden by T. Walsh, won in 1:45½. Bishop Rod being second, and Morinel third, and in the three-quarter-mile race Ben Lodi, ridden by Spencer, beat Cormorant and Lompino, respectively second and third, in 1:15¼.

VAN CORTLANDT PARK CLUB.

Golf Players on the Public Links Form an Organization.

Public golf in this city attained the highest prominence that has been accorded it since the Park Commissioners laid out a public course at Van Cortlandt Park, when a permanent organization of those who use that course was made last night in a meeting held at the Hotel Marlborough. A majority of the 100 players who have agreed to become members were present, and it was unanimously determined to call the organization the Van Cortlandt Golf Club. John Frick, as temporary Chairman, outlined in his address the policy of the new club.

As the Van Cortlandt course is on public property," he said, "'there can be no hope of any exclusive use, because of a membership in this club, nor any personal advantage over any citizens, who conform to the Park Commissioners' requirements and rules, except in the case of tournaments and club matches, when it may be possible that the right of way will be given to a golf club at Van Cortlandt, and as the exclusive use of the baseball field at Crotona Park is given to clubs making application therefor for to the tennis and other clubs in Central Park. More than this cannot be looked for in the way of privileges.

"The club's officers ought to institute as many events, open to members only, as they can devise and afford. Then there would be more object in visiting the course and playing the game. A member winning a bogey match, a handicap, a foursome, or with his best girl, a mixed foursome, would feel well repaid for his membership. In club contests handicaps could level all differences, and the interest in the game would improve. To my mind this latter plan, the holding of competitions, is the principal reason for the players coming together for united action. I am sanguine enough to believe that one of the most attractive features that will be in Van Cortlandt Park in the near future will be the fixed tournaments for holidays, when the roads will be lined with visitors, and the course will be patronized with contestants."

These suggestions met with general favor, and they will be embodied in the laws of the club by the new officers. The election resulted in John C. Grout for President, T. P. Duryea and Thomas Bendelow Vice Presidents, C. Zittel Secretary, Dr. Le Roy Culver Treasurer, and John Frick, R. R. Robinson, F. B. Barrett, J. H. McKinley, and W. A. Dinsmore Governors

Foursomes in the Bahamas.

Special to The New York Times.

NASSAU, N. P., March 5.—An interesting mixed foursome was played on the links this morning, resulting as follows: Miss B. Enos, White Plains, N. Y., and Louis Larocque, New York, 99; Miss Irene King, Albany, and W. T. Gray, New York, 107; Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Taylor, Watertown, N. Y., 109; Mrs. John Porter, Pittsburg, and Levin Marshall, White Plains, N. Y., 110; Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor, Boston, 111; Miss D. Taylor, Watertown, N. Y., and Dr. Bullard, New York, 113; Miss B. Enos, White Plains, and Charles Garland, New York, 113; Mr. and Mrs. Brigham, Salem, Mass., 115.

Golf Players in Florida.

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Fla., March 5.—Among the golfers on the links to-day was George Bird, a member of Dr. W. Seward Webb's party. They will leave for Nassau to-morrow. In friendly matches Mr. Harmon of Kansas City defeated A. F. Southerland of Lakewood, one up, and Mrs. Harmon defeated George Huling, two up.

Preparing for Coaching Season.

Reginald W. Rives and George R. Read, who will run the public coach Pioneer this season between the Holland House and the Casino at Ardsley have returned from a trip through Maine, where they secured the teams with which they will horse the coach. The animals are now being broken over the Westchester roads so as to be in good condition to take up the season's work, which will begin on April 17. The coach will make daily trips, and will be operated over the same roads as last year, when the trips were in great favor.

Aurel Batonyi will probably run the coach Good Times again this season between the Waldorf-Astoria and Morris Park, and if arrangements can be made, T. Suffern Taller will tool a coach from the Union Club to Tuxedo.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES AND JAMES CANTEY.—Transcript of a judgment from Kings County for $10,078 was entered in this county yesterday against Charles and James Cantey in favor of Emil E. Hauff. James Cantey was not summoned.

HENRY SCHULTZ.—Judgment for $2,248 was entered yesterday against Henry Schultz, skirt manufacturer, of 545 Broadway, in favor of Edwin J. Goodhart, on a note. The Sheriff received a writ of replevin against Mr. Schultz on Saturday.

EPHRAIM S. JOHNSON, JR.—A deficiency judgment for $6,186 was docketed yesterday against Ephraim S. Johnson, Jr., in favor of Woodbury Langdon as executor of the estate of Helen Langdon, growing out of the foreclosure sale of property on West End Avenue, near Seventy-fifth Street.

SUNDBERG & CO.—Judgment for $9,492 was entered yesterday against Andrew P. Sundberg and Henry T. Malcomson, who composed the firm of Sundberg & Co., manufacturers of musical instruments at 528 West Forty-third Street, in favor of Emily B. Malcomson on four demand notes. A receiver was appointed for the firm in August last.

WORTHINGTON, SMITH & CO.—Judgment for $5,041 was entered yesterday against William R. Smith, doing business as Worthington, Smith & Co., wholesale dealer in millinery at 33 East Seventeenth Street, in favor of the National Union Bank of Dover, N. J., on a note due Feb. 7. A creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed against Mr. Smith Feb. 28.

THOMPSON & BREWSTER.—Judgment for $17,369 was entered yesterday against Charles O. Thompson and Thomas T. Brewster, who composed the firm of Thompson & Brewster, formerly dealers in investment securities at 5 Broadway, in favor of the Atlantic Trust Company, on a demand note dated Oct. 1, 1894, secured by various stocks and bonds as collateral. The firm was dissolved in July, 1896.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SOLOMON RABINOWITZ.—Solomon Rabinowitz, a bartender, of 97 Norfolk Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $7,616 and no assets. He formerly kept a saloon at 145 Attorney Street.

MARTIN SELIGMAN.—Martin Seligman of 128 Madison Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,077 and no assets. He was formerly of Seligman & Israel of Worcester, Mass., who dissolved in 1898.

STEARNS & CO.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Henry C. Dorn receiver of the property of Oscar H. Stearns, doing business as Stearns & Co., restaurant and bakery, at 120 East Twenty-third Street, pending decision upon the creditors' petition in bankruptcy, filed Jan. 30.

CHARLES A. GERKEN. — Schedules of Charles A. Gerken, a grocer at 1,421 Amsterdam Avenue, show liabilities of $6,548, of which $2,222 is secured, and nominal assets, $4,525, consisting of merchandise levied on by the Sheriff, $3,000; fixtures, $350; book accounts, $850; horse and wagon, $325.

MARTIN J. HACKETT.—Martin J. Hackett of 134 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, an Inspector of Buildings, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $16,791 and no assets. The debts were contracted several years ago, when Mr. Hackett was in the building business, and are chiefly for materials, labor, and borrowed money.

HENRY A. FETTEROFF AND ELLEN J. FETTEROFF.—Henry A. Fetteroff, a farmer at La Grange, Dutchess County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $5,087 and assets consisting of cash, 51 cents, and a stalk cutter, $20. Ellen J. Fetteroff, his wife, has also filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,784 and assets $300, consisting of seven lots at Corona, L. I. The liabilities are on bond and mortgage deficiency judgments, building materials, indorsements of notes, &c.

LOUIS LEWENSOHN.—A novel point growing out of the bankruptcy of Louis Lewensohn, clothing manufacturer, of 15 and 19 West Fourth Street, has been raised by Blumenstiel & Hirsch, in an attachment for $11,000 which they obtained yesterday in the Supreme Court against Harry Friedlander of Washington, D. C., a brother-in-law of Mr. Lewensohn. The attachment is in favor of Francis M. Bacon, Jr., as trustee in bankruptcy for Mr. Lewensohn. It is alleged that [illegible] Friedlander indorsed twelve notes for [illegible]ensohn, aggregating $11,000, which [illegible] possession of the Columbia Bank [illegible]ween Oct. 11 and Oct. 26 last, [illegible] maturity of the notes. Mr. Lew[illegible] the notes, the last two being [illegible] Oct. 26, the same day that [illegible] filed a petition in bankruptcy; that Mr. Lewensohn was insolvent when he paid the notes; that the payment of the notes, in effect, gave Mr. Friedlander a preference, and that the payment of the notes was made to relieve Mr. Friedlander as indorser.

EDWARD R. HOLDEN.—Edward R. Holden, a broker at 20 Broad Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities at $279,455, and nominal assets consisting of 250,000 shares of stock of the London Gold Mining Company of Colorado, $250,000, actual value unknown; a life insurance policy of $10,000, real estate near Denver, $1,000, and cash, $25. The largest creditors are Charles Graham, Philadelphia, $160,903, secured by 43 per cent. of the stock of the Aspen Union Smelting Company of Aspen, Col., nominal value, $172,000; actual value unknown; receiver of the State National Bank of Denver, $56,238, on a judgment obtained in New York, May 8, 1899; receiver of the Union National Bank of Denver, $32,128; G. B. Wheeler Banking Company of Aspen, $26,532. Mr. Holden, a few years ago was reputed to be a millionaire, and had interests in silver mines and smelters in Colorado. He came to New York two years ago. He has since been dealing in industrial bonds and became Treasurer of an iron and steel company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARTHUR, Frank D.—Frank M. Hough.. $6,940
ATTERBURY, Benjamin F. and Anson P., executors, &c.—Louise H. Putnam.. 2,084
BILLINGS, John H.—Rossman and Bracken Company 168
BOEHME, Charles J.—Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Company 202
BREWSTER, Thomas F., and Charles O. Thompson—Atlantic Trust Company..... 17,369
BERNFELD, Philip—New Amsterdam Gas Company 128
CONNERY, Daniel—Aspell & Co..... 75
CONNOLLY, Joseph A.—Adelphi Coffee Mills 85
COELHO, Antonio H. De P.—R. Raphael. 48
CAFFREY, Thomas—Manhattan Electric Light Company 195
CARTEY, Charles—E. E. Hauff..... 10,078
DAVIDSON, George T.—S. F. Manges... 45
DE ROCHE, Arthur B.—C. A. Wilson... 78
DUNBAR, Frank L.—F. H. Leggett and others 94
DUNN, Stephen—A. Price..... 207
FELDMAN, Elias—J. Bornstein and another 157
FRANCOIS, Richard—R. H. Morrison, costs 284
GARRICK, FREDERICK C.—B. Altman. 231
GRAY, William A.—Iron Clad Manufacturing Company 32
GELLES, Morris—William Wuers..... 167
GREEN, Richard G.—E. M. Harlam, costs 105
GUGGENHEIMER, Moses B.—Isaac Stern and others 358
HOLLINGSWORTH, John E.—The Gramercy Company 217
HUTSON, Isaac W.—W. F. Duckworth.. 208
JOHNSON, Ephraim S., Jr.—W. G. Langdon, executor 6,186
LAWRENCE, Allan Jane R. Lawrence... 485
MAGEE, Frank A.—William J. Craven.... 122
MEYER, David S., and George S. Wilkes—William E. Wariand 160
MALCOMSON, Henry T., and Andrew F. Sundberg—Emily B. Malcomson 9,492
MACNAMARA, Henry—C. S. Bryan..... 2,170
MEADER, John F.—Isaac Stern and others 125
MORRIS, J. Wistar—Jay C. Wemple Company 389
McGRERY, James F., and Thomas Tully—Rock Plaster Company of New York and New Jersey 173
PAYMAN, Harris—The State Bank..... 313
PARKS, Ellen—United Electric Light and Power Company 102
POWELL, Mrs. E. E.—United Electric Light and Power Company 280
ROEDELSPERGER, Carl—J. Bockhorst.. 31
RICE, Arthur C.—Alfred De Cordova and others 721
RACT, John J.—N. Metzger 164
REICHSFELD, Jacob—M. Hirschfeld..... 211
RICHMOND, Walter S.—F. Grepet..... 237
STERNBERGER Morris S.—H. S. Smith. 445
SHIBLEY, Nassib and Anesse—S. D. Merkige & Co. 131
SCHULTZ, Henry—E. J. Goodhart..... 2,248
SCHROEDER, Jules—Strauss, Pritz & Co. 151
STAFFORD, James W.—Neidlinger Brothers 94
STORY, Robert K.—John H. Coleman..... 171
SUGARMAN, William—J. Bornstein and another 317
SCHUTZLER, Catharine—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company..... 1,471
SMITH, William R.—National Union Bank 5,041
SMOLINSKY, William—J. David and another, costs..... 109
THORNTON, Margaret F.—Henry Herrmann 263
TRUESDELL, Monroe—J. S. Mason..... 116
THE PEERLESS SHOE COMPANY—Mitchell & Thomas 668
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—Kunlunda Fandel 138
HYDE & GLOAD MANUFACTURING Company—John P. Kane Company 284
THE CLUB STABLES—George Schumann, costs 88
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC—National Revere Bank of Boston..... 7,876
CONSOLIDATED CONSTRUCTION COMPANY—Paul Pfotenhauer and another..... 134
VON RIATZ, Dr. Frank—Frank Larson .. 28
WILSON, Mary—J. Riese and another..... 333
ZIMMERMAN, Marx—L. Schreiber and another 326

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red ..... .75⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed ..... .41
Oats, No. 2 mixed ..... .28⅜
Flour, Minnesota patents $3.80
Cotton, middling upland ..... .08 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio ..... .08⅜
Sugar, granulated 5.20
Molasses, O. K. prime ..... .44
Beef, family 12.00
Beef hams 20.75
Tallow, prime ..... .05⅜
Pork, mess 11.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb ..... .06⅜
Lard, prime 6.12½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry 22.50
Butter, Western creamery ..... .26

CHICAGO, March 5.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@64c; No. 2 red, 68¼c; No. 2 corn, 38⅛@38⅜c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33@33⅜c; No. 2 oats, 23¼c; No. 2 white, 26@26¼c; No. 3 white, 25@26c; No. 2 barley, 37@40½c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per barrel, $9.65@$10.60; lard, per 100 lb, $5.72½@$5.75½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.65@$5.95; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.95@$6.05; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.30.

COTTON.—There appears to be no abatement to speculation in cotton. The market opened in a whirl of excitement this morning. Whether this was because the English market was sensationally higher or because of more local conditions, experienced traders were at a loss to decide. Both influences were actively at work in making the opening excited at an advance of 11@19 points. This improvement was followed by a further rise of 1@6 points. A great business was transacted, especially during the early hours of the session. The pendulations in prices were frequent and violent. Within thirty minutes after the stroke of the opening gong the market had advanced 25@30 points on the more active positions, reacted 15@18 points, and recovered 5@8 points, after which it was anybody's market, with views very much mixed, and the local traders disposed to sell on what they considered the merits of the situation, but afraid to do so on account of the public bull fever more or less generally extant. The failure of the Liverpool market to hold all of the early advance created a selling movement here later in the session in connection with estimates of 170,000 bales to come in sight this week. At the same time the actual movement at the ports overran popular estimates and hints were given out calculated to prepare the local traders for a large movement of cotton in March. There was much to make the market nervous in the way of predicted manipulation, while there was any quantity of bear material in the way of fertilizer stories, calculated to confirm late predictions of enormous acreage and superior cultivation. The market at the close was officially called steady, with prices 1 point lower to 20 points higher. The near positions finally showed a net advance of 18@20 points, the latter months were anywhere from 1 point lower to 6 points higher. Southern spot markets, middling quoted,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Morningside Avenue Block Front Sold —Other Dealings—Transfers on Upper and Lower Fifth Avenue.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for the Leopold Kahn Company the block front on the east side of Morningside Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets. The buyer, whose name is withheld, will erect two seven-story apartment houses on the lots.

McVickar & Co. have sold to Dr. Henry F. Deane the four-story dwelling 114 East Forty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

The same firm has also sold for Sarah Hess to Emily M. Crosby, the five-story three-family apartment house 565 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.

David Stewart and John M. Thompson have sold for the Shrady estate to Nelson D. Stillwell, and have resold for the latter to H. Brower Ancher the plot 50 by 100 on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 275 feet east of Broadway.

Sturgis & Co. have sold for Kertscher & Co. to Henry Robinson the four-story dwelling 575 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 18 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Mary Ohl the dwelling 56 Second Avenue, 24 by 60, and from Karrick Riggs, the four-story double flat 220 East One Hundred and Third Street, 25 by 100. The same firm has sold to Gordon, Levy & Co. the two dwellings 256 and 258 East Tenth Street, on a plot 44 by 92.3.

Joseph Levy & Son have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine the five-story factory building 348 and 350 West Forty-first Street to a client who will erect a five-story double tenement.

Post & Reese were the brokers in the recently reported sale of 111 East Seventeenth Street to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Thomas P. Fitzsimons has sold for Mrs. Helen B. Shaw to Dr. C. A. Bridges the three-story brick dwelling 344 West Twenty-eighth Street, 21.6 by 55 by 98.9.

Juliet M. Hotchkiss took title yesterday to the property on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 100 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 34 by 125 and irregular. Two deeds were put on record, each transferring a one-half interest in the parcel, Lillie G. Field being the grantor in one and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as trustee in the other, in which a consideration of $55,000 is named. The property was mortgaged to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for one year in the sum of $85,000.

William Salomon, who recently purchased the Arnold mansion, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-third Street, took title yesterday to the two adjoining avenue lots, giving him control of a plot 102.2 by 100.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

506 West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 79.11, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale; to the plaintiff, the York Building-Loan Banking Company $7,246

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, by order of the heirs, 262½ and 264 West Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story brick building, divided into two dwellings; also

113 Greene Street, west side, 75 feet south of Prince Street, 26 by 1·00 and irregular, five-story brick and iron-front building, with rights in an eight-foot alley along its northerly side; also

Riverside Drive, northeast corner of Ninety-third Street, 29.2 by 97.10 by 25.8 by 111.8, vacant; also

Riverside Drive, east side, 225 feet north of Claremont Place, two lots, each 25 by 86; also

Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 25 by 100, vacant; also Amsterdam Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing, 22 by 100, vacant; Amsterdam Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing, 21.8 by 100, vacant, Amsterdam Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing, 21 by 100, vacant; also

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue, opposite Colonial Park, 25 by 99.11, vacant; also

233 and 235 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 99.11, four-story brick and brownstone flats, with stores; 232 and 234 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, abutting on the foregoing, 50 by 99.11, four-story brick and brownstone flats, with stores; also

Manhattan Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25.11 by 95, vacant; Manhattan Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth Street, adjoining the foregoing, three lots, each 25 by 95; One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 95 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, three lots, each 25 by 100.11; also

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Broadway, nine lots, each 25 by 100, extending to within 450 feet of Amsterdam Avenue; also

43 and 45 West Thirteenth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 50 by 103.3, leasehold, four-story brick building.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William H. Bronk, referee, 39 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 462 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,855.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 3,876 to 3,880 Third Avenue, east side, 239.5 feet north of Wendover Avenue, by 123, three and five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,279; subject to other mortgages for $25,000.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 551 West Seventy-first Street, south side, 456.5 feet west of West End Avenue, 18.9 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,100.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Benjamin A. Jackson, referee, 729 to 737 Seventh Avenue, and 156 to 162 West Forty-ninth Street, being the southeast corner of those streets, 100.5 by 100, four-story stone-front flats on 731 and 733 Seventh Avenue, frame buildings on the remainder of the plot.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 100 and 102 West Houston Street, north side, 37.2 feet east of Thompson Street, 37.8 by 71.10 and irregular, six-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, runs north 74.11 by west 100 by north 25 by west 20 by south 99.11 to north side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street by east 120, vacant. Due on judgment, $45,276.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 336 and 338 Water Street, north side, about 70 feet east of Roosevelt Street, 37.9 by 65.6 by 37.6 by 67.3, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; all title and interest of Vincenzo Camperlengo on Feb. 28, 1899.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for five five-story brick flats, 25 by 85.3; A. C. Hall of 154 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $115,000.

Alterations.

No. 35 West Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; S. W. Bowne of 155 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Schickel & Ditmars, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 58 Cliff Street, to a four-story brick loft building; E. G. Hewitt, owner; Farnsworth & Miller, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 223 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to a one-story and basement brick church; Presbytery of New York, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 1,097 Washington Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Henry Dunn, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $300.

No. 281 Grand Street and 84 Forsyth Street, to a five-story brick loft building; S. Loeb, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 58 West Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling and restaurant; Louisa Burgess, owner; Brogan & Reed of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architects.

No. 110 First Street, William's Bridge, to a three-story frame dwelling; N. Bigotto, owner; J. Dominno, architect; cost, $50.

Nos. 2,211 and 2,213 Third Avenue and 210 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, to three four-story brick tenements; Edward Calleri of 1,806 Lexington Avenue, owner; B. & J. P. Walther, architect; cost, $1,500.

Forty-third Street, southwest corner of Fifth Avenue, to a seven-story brick and stone hotel and bank building; Fifth Avenue Trust Company, owner; Remington & Sherman, architects; cost, $1,600.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Joseph Paurotoh, owner; O. Kelssmann, architect; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, March 5.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 217 ft s from West Farms to Fordham Road, 25x100; Albert E. Robins to John Leddy $1

BEDFORD ST, 51, w s, 25x100; John J. Jackson, executor and trustee, to Lillian E. Bates 28,550

BURNETT PLACE, n e s, 250 ft s e of Barry Av, 100x irregular to Tiffany St x250x irregular; Arthur C. Searles, executor, &c., to Sarah W. Searles 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 68.3 ft n of 94th St, 106x100; Emory F. Dodson to Christian Loetscher and others 1

DE PEYSTER'S LANE, now closed, lying between line, 225 and 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, and — s of 113th St; Nathaniel A. McBrine to John Townshend 1

FOREST AV, w s, 217.1 ft n of Home St, 20x87.7; Clara Demmerle and others to William Hartfield, 6-7 part 6,200

FOREST AV, 892, e s, 23.6x100; William Werner to Frederick W. Faber 9,600

HAMILTON TERRACE, 34, w s, 19x100; Alexander Schwab to Gustavus L. Lawrence 100

HAMILTON TERRACE, 36 and 38, w s, 38x100; Alexander Schwab to Gustavus L. Lawrence 100

HULL AV, w s, 325 ft s of Ozark St, 60x100; Elbridge G. Duvall to William J. Archer 50

HUGHES AV, w s, new line, 21.4 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 25x95; Louis Eickwort to John and Anna Wingerdorf 4,350

INTERIOR LOT, begins at centre line of 107th and 108th Sts, and 513 ft e of 1st Av, runs e 75 ft to w s of Marginal Wharf or St x s 20x w 75 x n 20; Charles H. Randall to Granville F. Dailey 2,498

KENNEDY AV, n w corner of 119th St, 100.11x125; Elias Kempner to Isaac Mayer 100

LOT 17, map of portion of Hunt estate; Emil Hass to Emil N. Sorgenfrei 1

LOT 39, map of St. Raymond Park; James M. Davis to Hudson P. Rose 1

LOT 161, map of partition sale, Lott G. Hunt, near Van Nest Station; Frank W. Gordon and another to Maria Yates 3,000

LOTS 13 to 17, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots, Balthgate estate; Moses J. Sneudaira, referee, to Morris Rosenberg 19,500

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 95th St, 76.2x98.5x75.6x89.9; Fannie D. Thompson to the Barrington Realty Company 1

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 80 ft w of Eldridge St, 20x75; Annie Macdonald to John Kafka 1

SIMPSON ST, w s, 127.1 ft n of Lyon St, 50x100; Elizabeth J. McPhillips to Max Borsuk 6,100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 59.2 ft n of 119th St, 32.3x88.6x27.6x105.5; Louise V. Weber to Isabella S. Cooper 1

TAYLOR AV, s e s, 350.6 ft n e of Columbia Av, 49.6x100; Jane L. Leddy to Albert E. Robbins 1

TINTON AV, e s, 81.3 ft n of Denman Place, 20.3x92; Clara Demmerle and others to William Hartfield 5,500

VANDERBILT AV, s w corner of 156th St, 100x140; Charles Strauss, referee, to John C. Barr 10,000

WATER ST, w corner of Fletcher St, 27x43.4x27x43.7; Mary Baldwin to William H. Arnold, 1-18 part 1,125

WEST END AV, e corner of 99th St, 18x80; Eugene J. Potter to George W. Eggers 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, Lot A, map of South Washingtonville; Nicolaus Althaus to Jacob Stahl, Jr., ½ part 100

WOOSTER ST, e s, 487.1 ft s of Houston St, 46.11x75; Louis Davidson, referee, to Viola Hahn 22,500

3D AV, e s, 176.11 ft s of 174th St, 75x90; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 20,000

5TH AV, n e corner of 87th St, 50.8x140, with strip adjoining on e s; also 87th St, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.8, with adjoining strip on w s; Benjamin Stern to Crocker Gifford 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 87th St, 50.8x140, with strip adjoining on e s; also 87th St, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.8, with adjoining strip on w s; C. Victor and William B. Jordan, Jr., by guardian, to Benjamin Stern, 2-3 parts 4,495

5TH AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 83d St, 52x100; G. Elliotte Little to William Salomon 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 87th St, 50.8x140, with strip adjoining on e s; also 87th St, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.8, with strip adjoining on w s; George Doheny and another, administrators, &c., to Benjamin Stern 1

5TH AV, e s, 100 ft n of 15th St, 34x irregular; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, to Juliet M. Hotchkiss, ½ part 55,000

5TH AV, e s, 100 ft n of 15th St, 34x125x irregular; Lillie G. Field to Juliet M. Hotchkiss, ½ part 1

12TH AV, w corner of 100th St, 25x900 to exterior line; Margaret E. Zimmerman, trustee, to Clementina Furniss 10,000

12TH AV, w s, 125 ft s of 100th St, 25x 900 to exterior line; Sophia R. C. Furniss and Margaret E. Zimmerman to Clementina Furniss 6,667

12TH AV, s w corner of 104th St, 100.11x 900 to exterior line; Margaret E. Zimmerman, trustee, &c., to Clementina Furniss 40,000

12TH AV, n w corner of 103d St, 100.11x 900 to exterior line; 12th Av, w s, 125 ft s of 100th St, 25x900 to exterior line; Sophia R. C. Furniss and another, executors, &c., to Sophia R. C. Furniss, all title 1

12TH AV, n w corner of 100th St, 100.11x 900; Sophia R. C. Furniss and another, trustees, to Clementina Furniss 40,000

12TH AV, s w corner of 104th St, 100.11x 900; also 12th Av, s w corner of 100th St, 25x900; Sophia R. C. Furniss and another, executrices, &c., to Margaret E. Zimmerman, trustee, &c., (correction and confirmation deed) 1

12TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 112th St, 25x 900; Sophia R. C. Furniss and another, trustees, to Clementina Furniss 10,000

12TH AV, n w corner of 100th St, 100.11x 900; also 12th Av, w s, 25 ft s of 100th St, 25x900; Sophia R. C. Furniss and another, executrices, &c., to Sophia R. C. Furniss and another, trustees 1

12TH AV, s w corner of 101st St, 100.11x 900; also 12th Av, w s, 50 ft s of 100th St, 25x800; Sophia R. C. Furniss and another, executors, &c., to Sophia R. C. Furniss 1

12TH AV, s w corner of 101st St, 100.11x 900; also 12th Av, w s, 50 ft s of 100th St, 25x800; Sophia R. C. Furniss and another, executors, &c., to Sophia R. C. Furniss 1

6TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 90.10; Adam Koehler and another to William Richter 2,240

12TH ST, 31 and 31½ West, 25x90.10x25.6x 83.2; Letitia Hanson to George A. Hearn. 25,000

19TH ST, s s, 363.7 ft w of 5th Av, 0.9x 92x0.7x92; Isabel Fickeisen and others to Helen C. Juilliard, quit claim, all title 60

19TH ST, s s, 363.7 ft w of 5th Av, 0.9x 92x0.7x92; Calvin O. Billings to Helen C. Juilliard, quit claim 1

24TH ST, 143, 145, 152, and 154 East; 3d Av, 1,679; Solomon Mehrbach to Julia Mehrbach 100

36TH ST, 41 West, 20x98.9; Joseph L. McBirney to Rhoda McBirney 1

44TH ST, s s, 155 ft e of Lexington Av, 15x100.5; Annie M. Gaffney to Annie E. Boyle 10,750

45TH ST, 265 and 267 West; 8th Av, 724; Solomon Poznanski to Sarah Poznanski.. 2,000

45TH ST, s s, 141.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.5; Mary D. Jones to Henry F. Deane 8,750

52D ST, s s, 353 ft e of 1st Av, 236.3x100.5; New York Hygeia Ice Company, Limited, to American Ice Company 1

58TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 75x 100.5; Abram Bernard to Jennie Sterns. 100

61ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 50 x 100.5; James Martin to Frank H. Hulbert and another 40,000

63D ST, 407 East, 25x100.5; Sarah A. Gates and others to George W. Gates, all title 5,000

70TH ST, s s, 323 ft e of Avenue A, 260.2x 100.5x irregular to 69th St x200.10; Henry P. Rogers and others, executors and trustees, to Hammond Typewriter Company 55,000

70TH ST, s s, 323 ft e of Avenue A, 260.2x 100.5x irregular to 69th St x200.10; Henry P. Rogers and others, executors and trustees, to Hammond Typewriter Company ..... John

85TH ST, n s, 135.7 ft w of Park Av, 50 x102.2; G. Elliotte Little to William Salomon 1

106TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 32x100x irregular; Alfonso Lomonte to Enrico Casabianca 4,000

113TH ST, s s, 193.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs s 31.9x — to s s of old lane x s w x n — to n s of old road x e — to 113th St x —; Nathaniel A. McBride to Oscar F. Zollikoffer and others 100

129TH ST, s s, 358 ft e of 8th Av, 42x 99.11; Henry Andersen and another to George E. Kitching 33,000

125TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 75x99.11; George E. Kitching to Henry Anderson and another 18,000

128TH ST, s s, 397.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 37.6x99.11; August J. von Gauther to William Hvams 1

142D ST, 512 West, 15x99.11; John C. Garvin to Charles Murphy 18,000

149TH ST, s s, 155 ft e of Robbins Av, 50x80; Mary A. De Nolelle and another to Margaret Meade ..... Gift

159TH ST, 511 West, 27x99.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Percival J. H. Whittaker 100

159TH ST, 511 West, 27x99.11; Percival J. H. Whittaker to Charles H. Doremus 90

Recorded Leases.

LATZ, Caroline, to Diedrich Schnoor; 471 Columbus Av, 3 years $1,680

NEIHEISER, Wilhelm, to William Eppinger; 546 9th Av, 5 years 780

POTH, John, to Claus H. Hinck; 2,020 and 2,022 1st Av, 5 years 3,000

THE MAYOR, &c., of the City of New York to Isaac C. Ogden; 6 Carlisle St, 1,000 years 417

WELLER, Augusta, to Alice McKahassy; 2,621 3d Av and 518 East 140th St, 3 years 900

Recorded Mortgages.

ARCHER, William J., to Eldridge G. Duval; Hull Av, w s, 325 ft s of Ozark St, 3 years $1,075

CALLAGHAN, Mary, to Pauline Lindauer; 17th St, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years 13,000

CALVERT, Joseph F., and wife to Frank C. Foucher; 73d St, s s, 82 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 6,000

CURTIS, Georgiana, and others to Cornelia E. Yoelin, administratrix, &c.; 133 and 135 Allen St, 3 years 5,560

DONOVAN, Michael H., and wife to Caroline M. Boyce; 46 West 64th St, due 1903 30,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Julie F. H. Nevins; 3d Av, e s, 176.11 ft s of 174th St, 3 years 18,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Julie F. H. Nevins; 3d Av, e s, 226.11 ft s of 174th St, 3 years 13,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Julie F. H. Nevins; 3d Av, e s, 201.11 ft s of 174th St, 3 years 13,000

FLINT, Helena, to Union Trust Company; 39th St, n s, 155 ft e of 4th Av, present lines, 1 year 10,000

GAGER, Charles E., to Jacob Ruppert; 441 Willis Av, saloon lease, demand 3,123

GALLAGHER, Mary C., to Ferdinand W. Herz; 116th St, s s, — from Madison Av, demand 2,000

GALLAGHER, Mary C., to William H. Simonson; 116th St, s s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, due June, 1900 832

GIFFORD, Crocker, to Henry A. C. Taylor; 87th St, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, with adjoining strip on w s, 2 years 20,000

GIFFORD, Crocker, to Henry A. C. Taylor; 5th Av, n e corner of 87th St, with strip adjoining on e s, 2 years 130,000

HARGRAVE, Eugenia W., to Frederick Hautan; 169th St, n s, 676 ft e of Gerard Avenue, 2 years 2,550

HAHN, Franz J., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 158th St, s s, 300 ft w of Elton Av, 5 years 4,250

HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 5th Av, e s, 100 ft n of 16th St, 1 year 85,000

JOHANSON, or Johnson, Olof, to Caspar A. Stock; Lots 123, 124, and 125, map of Underhill Terrace, Morris Heights, 3 years 600

KAHLENBERG, Franz, to Charles Heidelof; Webster Av, n w corner of Ford St, 5 years 4,000

KEYS, Edward, to Walter Keys; 51st St, n s, 221 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 4,500

KIRK, Hugh, and John Graham to Dollar Savings Bank; Clinton St, s e s, at n corner of Lot 102, map of village of Morrisania, 1 year 14,000

LEDDY, John, to Tremont Building and Loan Association; Arthur Av, e s, 25 ft s of line between Lots 15 and 16, map of Oak Tree plot, upper part of farm of Gouverneur Morris, installments 3,500

LOHMANN, Bernhard, and wife to Leon E. Muller and another, executors, &c.; 114th St, n s, 140 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 5,000

LUTZ, Albert J., to Lucy E. McCord; Johnson Av, e corner of Samuel St, 5 years 2,500

MAYER, Isaac, to Elias Kempner; Lenox Av, s w corner of 119th St, 1 year 24,000

MEADE, Margaret, to Smith Williamson; 149th St, s s, 155 ft e of Robbins Av, demand 100

McCRACKEN, Samuel, to Moritz L. and Carl Ernst; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 182d St, 1-3 year 1,000

McCRACKEN, Samuel, to Robert J. Algie and another, trustees; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 182d St, secures materials ..

McGRATH, Hannah, to Newbury D. Lawton; 171st St, s e corner of Crotona Place, 1 year 500

McKAHARAY, Alice, to George Ehret; 2,021 3d Av, saloon lease, demand 916

MEEHAN, Joseph M., to Edwin L. Ford, J. Sawyer, petitioner, and original, ex parte—In the matter of George M. Thornton, petitioner. —Motions for leave to file petitions for writs of mandamus denied.

Original, ex parte—In the matter of W. P. Connerway, as receiver, &c., petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus granted and rule to show cause awarded returnable April 9 next.

191—The Farmers' National Bank of Arkansas City, Kan., plaintiff in error, vs. George W. Robinson, receiver, &c., defendant in error. Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

192—The Steamship Benito Estenger, &c., appellant, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller. Dissenting, Justice Shiras, Justice White, and Justice Peckham.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders for the court:

519—William G. Peters, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit denied.

271—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Benjamin F. Thieband, administrator.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

376—Elgin National Watch Company, appellant, vs. Illinois Watch Case Company et al.—Motion to advance denied.

509—The International Navigation Company, petitioner, vs. Farr & Bailey Manufacturing Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit granted.

510—Fred A. Maynard, Attorney General, &c., petitioner, vs. the Granite State Provident Association et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit granted.

533—Henry A. Baker, petitioner, vs. Horace S. Cummings.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia granted.

538—Thomas A. Hamilton et ux., petitioners, vs. J. Gurney Fowler et al.—Consideration of the petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit postponed until the record and opinion of the said United Statse Circuit Court of Appeals are furnished in print.

Original, ex parte—In the matter of Franklin

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Isidor Auhalt, John J. Gleason, Abraham Andrews, Edward Myers, William Boardman, Joseph Borden, Ronold D. Gillig, John Robinson, James O'Connell, and Mary McDonald, defendants.—Amended and Supplemental Summons.—Action No. 2.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.

Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants:

Rosina Vollhart, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 5, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Isidor Auhalt, John J. Gleason, Abraham Andrews, Edward Myers, William Boardman, Joseph Borden, Ronold D. Gillig, John Robinson, James O'Connell, and Mary McDonald, defendants.—Amended and Supplemental Summons.—Action No. 2.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

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A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 5, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Isidor Auhalt, John J. Gleason, Abraham Andrews, Edward Myers, William Boardman, Joseph Borden, Ronold D. Gillig, John Robinson, James O'Connell, and Mary McDonald, defendants.—Amended and Supplemental Summons.—Action No. 2.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 5, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Isidor Auhalt, John J. Gleason, Abraham Andrews, Edward Myers, William Boardman, Joseph Borden, Ronold D. Gillig, John Robinson, James O'Connell, and Mary McDonald, defendants.—Amended and Supplemental Summons.—Action No. 2.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

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A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants:

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A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Isidor Auhalt, John J. Gleason, Abraham Andrews, Edward Myers, William Boardman, Joseph Borden, Ronold D. Gillig, John Robinson, James O'Connell, and Mary McDonald, defendants.—Amended and Supplemental Summons.—Action No. 2.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

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A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants:

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A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Isidor Auhalt, John J. Gleason, Abraham Andrews, Edward Myers, William Boardman, Joseph Borden, Ronold D. Gillig, John Robinson, James O'Connell, and Mary McDonald, defendants.—Amended and Supplemental Summons.—Action No. 2.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

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Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants:

Rosina Vollhart, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 5, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Isidor Auhalt, John J. Gleason, Abraham Andrews, Edward Myers, William Boardman, Joseph Borden, Ronold D. Gillig, John Robinson, James O'Connell, and Mary McDonald, defendants.—Amended and Supplemental Summons.—Action No. 2.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 5, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Isidor Auhalt, John J. Gleason, Abraham Andrews, Edward Myers, William Boardman, Joseph Borden, Ronold D. Gillig, John Robinson, James O'Connell, and Mary McDonald, defendants.—Amended and Supplemental Summons.—Action No. 2.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 5, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GALLAGHER, ALIDA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALIDA A. GALLAGHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of William A. Fanning, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1900.

MARY A. AUMACK, Administratrix.
WM. J. FANNING, Atty. for Administratrix, 31 Nassau Street, B. M., N. Y. City.
ja16-1aw6mTu

LIVINGSTON, MARIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA L. LIVINGSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fourth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1900.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 71 Broadway, New York.
f27-1aw6mTu

MARKS, FRANCES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Phoebe Isaacs, Sophia Isaacs, Florence Isaacs, Blanche Levy, Gertrude Morales, Ernest Morales, Osmond Morales, Bula Morales, Ella Henriques, Rose "Morales," the name of Morales" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to the petitioner; Lillie "Morales," the name "Morales" being fictitious, the read name being unknown to the petitioner; "Ruth" Isaacs, the name "Ruth" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to petitioner; "James" Isaacs, the name "James" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to the petitioner; "Harry" Isaacs, the name "Harry" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to the petitioner; "Rose" Isaacs, the name "Rose" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to the petitioner; "Edna" Isaacs, the name "Edna" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to the petitioner; "Elsie" Isaacs, the name "Elsie" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to the petitioner; "John" Corinaldi, the name "John" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to the petitioner, and to all other heirs at law and next of kin of FRANCES MARKS, deceased, if any there be whose names and places of residence are unknown, the heirs and next of kin of Frances Marks, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Blanche B. Millengen of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Frances Marks, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of March, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York, to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
GEORGE J. KILGEN, Attorney for Petitioner, 32 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.
f13-1aw6wTu

SIMONIN, JEANNE T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE T. SIMONIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business of the estate, the office of A. Emmet, No. 15 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1900. THEBE MAURHOFER, Executrix. A. H. ALKER, Attorney for Executrix, No. 11 Pine Street, N. Y. City.
m6-1aw6mTu

SMITH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1899.

SHERMAN HOYT, Executor. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 43 Wall Street.
n21-1aw6mTu

YOUNG, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James A. Varnum, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1899. MINNIE R. YOUNG, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City.
n14-1aw6m27tTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York. ROBERT C. EMBREE, Trustee of the estate of ALEXA C. FOWDEN, plaintiff, against ALFRED HANLEY, Elizabeth Y. Wilder, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by McVickar & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in Block Number 1,921 on the land map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant four hundred and seventy-eight feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street aforesaid; running thence eastwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifteen feet six inches; thence northwardly and parallel to the Seventh Avenue again partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 136th and 137th Streets; thence westwardly and parallel to said streets fifteen feet six inches, and thence southwardly again parallel to the Seventh Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 26th, 1900.

SOL KOHN, Referee.
ROBERT C. EMBREE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 123 West 136th Street:

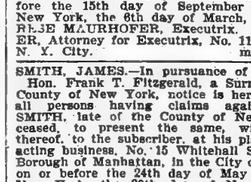

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $13,494.75, with interest thereon from the 26th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $324.35 with interest from February 26th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $361.37, and interest.—Dated New York, February 26, 1900.

SOL KOHN, Referee.
f27-2aw6wTu&F

86TH STREET, NO. 405 EAST.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—Benigno S. Suarez, plaintiff, against Margaret Brennan and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, distant eighty-six feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and First Avenue, and running thence eastwardly along the northerly side of said street twenty feet; thence northwardly parallel with said avenue (125 feet 10½ inches) one hundred and twenty-five feet ten and one-half inches; thence westwardly parallel with said street, twenty feet, and thence southwardly, parallel with said avenue, one hundred and twenty-five feet ten and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 27th, 1900.

JOHN E. BRODSKY, Referee.
WEEKES BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 58 Wall Street, New York City.

89th Street.

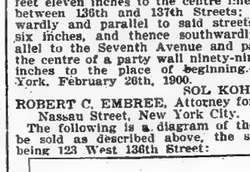

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,936 25-100, with interest thereon from January 10th, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $332 30-100, with interest from the 11th day of January 1900, together with the costs of this sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,328 50-100.—Dated New York, February 27th, 1900.

JOHN E. BRODSKY, Referee.
f27-2aw3wTu&F&mh21

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—FANNIE FALK, plaintiff, against ELLA J. BRECKENRIDGE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Louis J. Phillips, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lenox Avenue, distant forty-three (43) feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street; running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street eighty-five (85) feet; thence southerly parallel with Lenox Avenue eighteen (18) feet and five (5) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street and partly through another certain party wall eighty-five (85) feet to the westerly side of Lenox Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly side of Lenox Avenue eighteen (18) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as Number 195 Lenox Avenue.—Dated February 26th, 1900.

WM. N. COHEN, Referee.
WALLACH & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 33 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

120th Street.

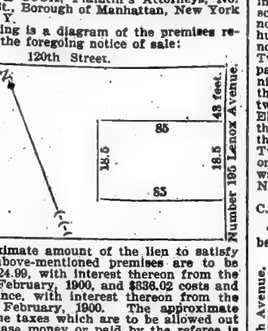

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-mentioned premises are to be sold is $20,724.90, with interest thereon from the 21st day of February, 1900, and $336.02 costs and extra allowance, with interest thereon from the 23d day of February, 1900. The approximate amount of the taxes which are to be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $520.88, with interest thereon from August 8th, 1899.—Dated New York, February 26th, 1900.

WM. N. COHEN, Referee.
f27-2aw3wTu&F&mh20&21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY T. MULVEY, formerly Mary T. Reilly, plaintiff, against CHARLES H. REILLY, as sole surviving executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Thomas O'Reilly, deceased; Thomas J. Reilly, Anna H. De Notelle, and Mary Gray, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, or piece, or parcel of land situated in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 60th Street, distant 100 feet westerly from the point of intersection of the southerly side of 60th Street with the westerly side of First Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 60th and 61st Streets; running thence westerly along said centre line of the block 20 feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall 100 feet and 5 inches, and thence easterly along the southerly side of 60th Street 20 feet to the point or place of beginning, and known as No. 348 East 60th Street.—Dated New York, February 19th, 1900.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
FERNANDO SOLINGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 231 Broadway, New York City.

60th Street.

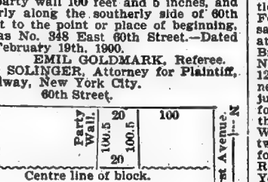

Centre line of block.

59th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is ($11,272.33), eleven thousand two hundred seventy-two and 33-100 dollars, with interest thereon from 13th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to ($894.11) eight hundred ninety-four and 11-100 dollars, with interest from February 17th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one thousand and thirty-two dollars ($1,032) and interest.—Dated New York, February 19th, 1900.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
f20-2aw3wTu&F&mh14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY DEWHURST, plaintiff, against CATHARINE HIGBY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard Van Wart & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street with the easterly side of Seventh Avenue, running thence southerly along the easterly side of Seventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches, more or less, to the northerly line of Lot 24, known and distinguished on map entitled "Map showing a division of the estate of Thomas A. Emmet, deceased," and which map is filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, by the map number 114; thence easterly, and parallel with Forty-ninth Street, and along the northerly line of said Lot 24 on said map of Thomas A. Emmet, as aforesaid, one hundred feet; thence northerly, and parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred feet five inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Pursu

CITY OFFICERS DENY LEGALIZED ROBBERY

Public Demands Overwhelming Proof, Declares Mr. Whalen.

FLOUTS MR. COLER'S CHARGE

Commissioner Kearny Says New York's Best Firms Supply the City's Needs at Prevailing Rates.

Controller Coler's charge that the city is being legally robbed by persons who sell supplies to the various departments at rates higher than the prevailing market prices created a great deal of talk in municipal official circles yesterday, though no one except Corporation Counsel Whalen and Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies would discuss the matter.

Mr. Whalen, who, the Controller said, had made this alleged robbery of the City Treasury possible by offering judgments in cases where payment of claims had been refused by the Department of Finance, declared that the Controller was losing control of his senses and his tongue and that no one would believe that corruption existed unless Mr. Coler produced indubitable evidence of it. Commissioner Kearny, who buys most of the supplies which the Controller has alleged are overcharged for, declared that Mr. Coler had overshot the mark.

"The Controller says that carpets are bought at extravagant prices," Mr. Kearny said. "If that is so, he can drag into this dispute some of the best merchants in New York. We get carpets, and nearly everything else, from leading firms, without regard to politics, and if Mr. Coler can prove any corruption in this department, it exists without my knowledge."

Mr. Kearny is preparing a statement that he says will define his position in the dispute into which he has been drawn.

Mr. Coler went to Syracuse yesterday to deliver an address. Before he left the city he said:

"Both parties and every politician should be put on record concerning the repeal of the Ramapo charter. Let the Democratic organization speak so that all may know whether they are honestly in favor of municipal ownership or not, or whether they think they can fool all the people all the time."

It was said yesterday that a suit would be brought by a taxpayer at the instance of the Controller to restrain the Controller from paying claims on confessions of judgment offered by the Corporation Counsel. The effect of this would be, it was said, to compel the Corporation Counsel to contest the suit. What case will be taken as the basis of the action has not been determined. The person who will make the complaint is a member of the Brooklyn League.

It was denied in the Corporation Counsel's office yesterday that Mr. Whalen has opposed the pending bill in the Legislature prohibiting the city from buying supplies at prices higher than market rates. On the contrary, the Corporation Counsel, it was said, has no knowledge of the measure, and is not disposed to have it defeated.

Mr. Whalen has had prepared a bill, which has already reached its third reading in the Assembly, which he says will enable the city to escape the payment of interest and costs in suits arising out of the refusal of the Controller to adjust claims, and will give that official a fund that will permit him to settle legal claims himself, under Section 149 of the charter, which gives him that right, though it makes no special provision for the creation of a fund out of which to pay these claims.

This bill, which amends the charter, provides that only "such amounts as may be necessary to provide for the payment of lawful claims, charges, and expenses, which are due and payable by the City of New York, and of which no other provision for payment has been made, and that the aggregate amount in any one year shall not exceed $1,000,000, to be raised by the issue of special revenue bonds, which, before they can be issued, the issue must be authorized by the concurrent vote of all the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment."

This fund, it was said, could not have been created by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment before the budget was closed; now the budget cannot be opened without legislative authority.

If this bill should become a law, it was further stated, the amounts will be paid out directly to the claimant by the Controller, and all claims that are lawful can be paid without a suit directly by the Controller and the costs and expenses, which mount up to hundreds of thousands of dollars, can be saved to the City Treasury.

ASKS $50,000 DAMAGES.

Mrs. Helen Potter Says W. H. Gross Broke His Promise to Marry Her.

Mrs. Helen Potter, through her counsel, A. H. Hummel, obtained permission yesterday to serve by publication upon William H. Gross of Lee, Mass., a summons in a suit against him for alleged breach of promise to marry. Mrs. Potter, who is said to be under thirty years of age, claims $50,000 damages from Mr. Gross, who is elderly, a bachelor, and reported wealthy.

Mrs. Potter came to New York from Philadelphia about three years ago. She met Mr. Gross, and she says they became engaged to be married. Their wedding was postponed from time to time, and finally he told her that he would not marry her. She alleges that Mr. Gross's relatives were the cause of his change of mind.

Mrs. Potter's attorney declined to say where she was living or give any information about the case.

STRIKE OF PRESS FEEDERS.

Demand for Higher Wages Stops Work in Big Job Printing Office.

The press feeders employed in the Metropolitan Job Print office, at 228 West Twenty-sixth Street, one of the largest establishments in the city for theatrical printing, struck last Friday afternoon, after their demand for an advance of wages from $10 to $14 a week had been refused. The strike threw the pressmen out of work, and the printers were laid off the following day.

Joseph H. Tooker, President of the establishment, said last evening that he had consulted with President Delaney of Typographical Union No. 6, and Mr. Delaney told him the feeders were not entitled to assistance from the allied printing trades, inasmuch as they had struck without consulting the trades. He told Mr. Tooker that he could have his presswork done wherever he pleased. The printers returned to work yesterday, and Mr. Tooker will have the presswork done outside. He expects the strikers to return to work to-day.

DEWEY ARCH FUND PROGRESS.

Levi P. Morton Accepts Honorary Presidency—Plans Discussed.

Levi P. Morton has accepted the Honorary Presidency of the Dewey Arch Fund Association. Announcement of this fact was made yesterday at a called meeting of the Arch Fund Committee in its rooms in the St. Paul Building. The courtesy was tendered through a committee consisting of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, James T. Woodward, and Henry L. Burnett.

Coincident with this announcement were two from Louis Windmüller, which, it is expected, will add thousands to the fund. Mr. Windmüller is Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Entertainments, and on behalf of this committee he stated that he had made arrangements for a theatrical benefit performance and a loan art exhibition to swell the slowly rising fund.

The benefit performance will be in the Metropolitan Opera House late in April. Charles Frohman is interested in this, and his extensive forces will be drawn upon to furnish the entertainment. The loan exhibition, which will embrace statuary, paintings, and tapestry will be held in the Fall in the old Stewart mansion, in Fifth Avenue. It will continue for six weeks.

Although there was no quorum at yesterday's meeting those who were present decided that the proposed project of a house-to-house canvass to raise $200,000 was impracticable, and it was dropped. In the first place it would be too expensive, they held, and again it would present a great field for fraud. The fund, it was stated, now aggregates $170,000.

Colored Dress Goods.

3,000 yards sheer Silk Tamise,—fine lustrous finish—delicate colors. 42 inches wide. Suitable for Waist or House and Evening Gowns.
$1.00 per yard.
Value $1.50.

Aeolian Cloths, Voiles, Crepes, Satin Cloths and Suiting Serges of the finest texture, expressly manufactured for the fashionable clinging draperies.

Aquarelle, pastel and fresque greens,—Van Dyck, Rubens and Raphael mauves,—Murillo and Rembrandt blues,—miniature and gouache pinks,—and Athos, Porthos and Aramis heliotropes are some of the new Spring shades.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FELL IN ELEVATOR SHAFT.

Corcoran's Weight Split a Plank—He Will Recover.

John Corcoran, nineteen years of age, of 432 Second Avenue, a carpenter's assistant, while at work about the elevator shaft on the sixth floor of the seven-story apartment house in course of construction at 5 West Ninety-second Street yesterday morning, slipped and fell down the shaft to the cellar.

Across the shaft on the second floor was stretched a plank. Corcoran struck this, splitting it in two and breaking his fall. He landed on a mound of soft dirt, which further protected him. He received injuries to the back and a lacerated scalp wound. An ambulance was summoned from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and Corcoran was taken there. It was said at the hospital that Corcoran would recover. He fell a distance of about sixty-five feet.

WANT WAR TAXES REPEALED.

Hundreds of Business Men Sign a Petition to Congress.

Hundreds of business men in this city have signed a petition asking the repeal of the existing revenue law, including the documentary stamp, adopted as a war measure. In the petition the act is denounced as class legislation in that it bears more heavily on certain kinds of business, and as special legislation since it applies with special severity to the citizens of New York, where the great bulk of the tax is collected.

It is asserted to be especially hard upon that class of brokers who deal on the Exchanges for their own account, seeking quick sales and small profits. Such a man, trading in a moderate way, with a capital of $10,000, will average 1,000 shares of stock a day. This will involve a tax of $20, or at the rate of 60 per cent. a year on his entire capital. Yet, it is stated, mercantile houses may do an annual business running up into the millions and pay no stamp tax, tax on sales, or on the amount of business done.

In asking the privilege of presenting the subject to a committee of Congress the appeal is couched in this language:

"Our forefathers fought and bled for a like cause, (unjust taxation,) and their provocation was as nothing compared with ours."

The petition has been forwarded to Washington.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE VALLEY STREAM COLLISION.—The reversal last week by the Court of Appeals of the judgment awarded in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, to John J. Lewis, in his suit against the Long Island Railroad Company for injuries he sustained at the Valley Stream disaster, May 31, 1897, was upon one point only—the erroneous charge of the trial Court as to the duties of a locomotive engineer. Young Lewis, in company with twenty other young people connected with the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, went on this day for a pleasure drive in an old tally-ho coach, drawn by six horses, two abreast. While the party was considering a location in which to eat the luncheon which had been provided by the young ladies, the coach was drawn upon the track of the railroad company, and in the collision which followed several were killed or seriously injured. For some distance from the crossing there were trees and underbrush on both sides of the highway, so as to obscure the track from view. The locomotive, though proceeding rapidly, was not using steam, and the sound of the train was obstructed or interfered with by the woods. Lewis, who was sitting upon the top of the coach, was thrown more than one hundred feet, and received serious injuries. The Court of Appeals holds, in an opinion by Judge Martin, that the failure of the locomotive engineer, when suddenly confronted with the emergency, to use the best possible judgment to bring his engine to a stop, did not establish lack of care or skill on his part which would render the company liable. The trial Court therefore erred in charging the jury that if the engineer omitted any act which might have prevented the collision, the company was guilty of negligence. The fact that the company omitted to maintain a signboard, as required by Section 33 of the railroad law, over the highway at the crossing, was held to be admissible upon the question of its negligence, such omission constituting actionable negligence when injury was shown to have been caused thereby. The driver, on approaching the crossing, was not required, as matter of law, the Court says, to stop before attempting to cross the track, but his omission to do so was a fact for the consideration of the jury.

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THE RELEASE WAS NOT AVOIDED.—While Aaron F. Chapman and another, as partners, were engaged in erecting certain timber structures on the line of the Buffalo Terminal Railway, Wojciech Szymanski, an employe of a contracting company engaged in the construction of mason work directly under the timber structures, received injuries because of the alleged unsafe condition of those structures. In Szymanski's suit against Chapman & Co. for damages the defendants set up, among other things, that for a consideration paid by them the plaintiff settled the action and executed a release. A judgment rendered in favor of plaintiff on a verdict for $900 was reversed by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, which held, by Justice McLennan, that such a release, obtained without fraud, and after full consideration of its effect, was not rendered ineffective by proof that when or after the release was signed the employers agreed to give the employe employment as soon as he had recovered from the injuries, and that they neglected to perform such agreement. The remedy of the employe, if any, was held to be by an independent action against his employers to recover the damages resulting from their failure to perform the agreement.

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NEW TRIAL FOR NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE.—In an action brought by Jesse Kring, seven years old, by guardian, to recover damages from the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for personal injuries, the issue involved was whether the boy, a trespasser upon the defendant's railroad train, sustained the injuries complained of in consequence of being kicked therefrom by the conductor or while he was attempting to jump from the train of his own volition. Two disinterested witnesses testified in support of the lad's contention that he was kicked, while the conductor and three other disinterested witnesses testified in support of the defendant's contention that he jumped from the train. A verdict awarded for $8,000 in favor of the plaintiff, on the trial in Syracuse, was appealed from by the railroad company, as was also the denial of a motion for a new trial on newly discovered evidence. The Fourth Appellate Division has directed a reversal, holding that the motion for a new trial, based upon the affidavit of three witnesses, whose failure to appear at the trial was properly accounted for, to the effect that the boy jumped from the car of his own volition, should be granted.

Linen Dep't.

Bleached Irish Damask Table Cloths,
8-8, ... $1.50 each,
8-10, ... $1.90 each,
8-12, ... $2.25 each,
20-inch breakfast Napkins to match,
$1.65 per dozen.

Towels.
Hemmed Huck, 23x42 inches,—all white or with colored borders,
$2.00 per dozen.

Extra heavy, hemstitched,
$4.50 per dozen.

Fine Huck and Bird Eye center Towels with hemstitched Damask border,
$6.00 per dozen.

Bleached Turkish Bath Towels,—size 20x48,
$2.00 per dozen.

Heavy quality,—23x48,
$2.40 per dozen.

Linen Pillow Cases and Sheets.

Pillow Cases, hemstitched.
22x36, 75 cents per pair.
25x36, $1.15 per pair.
27x36, $1.30 per pair.

Sheets.
2x2½ yards, $3.25 per pair.
2½x2¾ yards, $3.75 per pair.

Fine hemstitched and embroidered Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases,—at one-third less than usual prices.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

SENDS POETRY TO DEBTORS.

Lyric Muse Called Into Requisition for Making Collections.

A firm in this city has discovered the art of making a debtor smile when he gets little reminders of accounts past due. To accomplish this astonishing result the bookkeeper of the firm woos the lyric muse, and the result of this wooing has been known to bring many a procrastinating debtor to terms. The following is the magical formula:

Of all the sad and doleful words
That mankind ever writ,
There are no sadder ones to write
Than these two—
Please remit.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

Meeting of the Guild To-night to Perfect Working Plans.

The first annual meeting of the guild which has been formed to aid in the erection of the Hospital for Women and Children will be held to-night at the residence of Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, 68 East Sixty-sixth Street. The hospital is to be connected with the Medical College for Women, at 19 West One Hundred and First Street. At to-night's meeting the organization will be perfected and the plan of work laid out. The guild has 212 members.

The Medical College for Women is the only homeopathic college for women in the country. It was organized in 1863. The college lately removed from its old quarters, on West Fifty-fourth Street, to its new building, in One Hundred and First Street. It owns the adjoining land where the proposed hospital building is to stand. The hospital is now in the college building.

CECIL LESLIE ARRAIGNED.

Miller's Alleged Press Agent Pleads Not Guilty.

Cecil Leslie, the alleged press agent of W. F. Miller's Franklin Syndicate, who was brought to this city from Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday, was yesterday arraigned in the Kings County Court to plead to two indictments found against him by the Grand Jury. In one of the indictments Leslie is charged with grand larceny in the second degree, having on Oct. 24, 1899, as alleged, stolen from Mrs. W. T. Angell the sum of $100. The second indictment charges Leslie with conspiring with Miller to obtain money under false pretenses. Leslie pleaded not guilty to both indictments. He said that he was not financially able to employ counsel, and Justice Aspinall assigned ex-Assistant District Attorney Frederick Crane, at the prisoner's suggestion, to defend him. No date for the trial was set.

MILLER CHARGED WITH LIBEL.

Owner of a Financial Newspaper Sues for $50,000 Damages.

When William F. Miller gets through with his legal troubles in Brooklyn growing out of the affairs of the Franklin Syndicate, he will have to stand trial in New York County on a charge of libel. In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice McAdam fixed his trial for April 2, and at the same time an order for his arrest was signed and bail fixed at $5,000. If Miller is released from the Raymond Street jail, Brooklyn, he will be arrested by Sheriff Grell.

The action for libel against Miller was brought by Ernest L. Blake, proprietor of a Wall Street publication known as On Change. Blake wants $50,000 damages. He alleges that in November last Miller wrote a letter to A. L. Brown of Media, Penn., in which Miller said many disparaging things about Blake.

"Midst the riff-raff of the gutters
Derby hats are playing hoop—
Madded men are chasing after
With a yell and dodge and swoop."

Think of buying a Derby? Then buy the Automatic—the kind that sticks. Our kind, $3.

If you want to play hoop the other kind are here—same price.

Both kinds correct in shape—new shapes—same shapes as the $5 Derbies.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

INDIGESTION.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Relieves the sense of fullness, distress and pain in the stomach after meals. Makes digestion natural and easy.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

NO EPIDEMIC OF THE GRIP

Less than Half as Many Cases as at This Time Last Year.

Pneumonia, However, Is More Prevalent, and Colds and Ear Trouble Cause Much Suffering.

There is no epidemic of grip, though the great number of persons who find themselves the victims of various catarrhal, bronchial, and other similar troubles, and diagnose their own cases as grip, has led many to believe that there is a widespread visitation of the dreaded Russian affliction. There has been less than one-half as many cases since Jan. 1, 1900, to date as there were during the similar period of last year. There have, however, been more cases of pneumonia than last year in the same period. The following figures from the Board of Health records show the number of deaths from grip and pneumonia by weeks between Jan. 1 and March 3 for both 1899 and 1900:

Grip.		Pneumonia.	
1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
74	6	182	141
53	5	143	183
31	3	128	156
27	4	140	190
16	7	124	158
19	8	138	184
14	11	151	203
16	29	157	256
11	29	151	261

The death rate, however, for last week was higher than for the corresponding week a year ago. It was 26.76, as compared with 20.26, the number of deaths being 1,119, as compared with 822, and, as compared with 1,119 deaths last week, there were but 1,077 the week before. Besides the 29 deaths from grip or influenza last week, there were 66 deaths from bronchitis and 106 from phthisis, the cause of highest mortality. In grip the mucous membrane is affected. Heart and kidney troubles are aggravated, but deaths from these causes have been in point of number normal.

Dr. Taylor, Assistant Register of Vital Statistics, said yesterday that grip is not regarded as epidemic. Should the number of deaths from this cause go up to 150 a week, the board might regard it as cause for alarm. It is a matter of rather too common occurrence, he says, for many ills to be diagnosed as grip in the season, when colds, catarrh, neuralgia, and such troubles are common—all troubles common to such variable weather as we have been having. In many cases these troubles are brought on by change of clothing. "Keep the feet warm," said he, "and keep on the same clothing, no matter how uncomfortable, until the weather has become settled in the fulness of Spring."

Reports have been rife of an epidemic of ear trouble, in which an inflammation is followed by an abscess in the middle ear. These cases do not come under the cognizance of the Board of Health. At the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital it was said that the trouble referred to was not epidemic. There was more of it last month than during the rest of the Winter, but no more than during corresponding periods of other years. It was due mainly to neglect of ordinary care of the discharge from the ear. Influenza, catarrh, and similar troubles predispose to this mastoid abscess, as it is called, in that they tend generally to troubles of the middle ear, and middle ear troubles predispose to mastoid troubles. The trouble is especially common among laboring people who are subject to exposure. "It is not," said one of the physicians, "epidemic in any sense."

MEASLES IN BROOKLYN.

At the Health Office in Brooklyn yesterday it was said that there was an epidemic of measles in that borough. Reports from physicians in all parts of the borough show that many children are suffering from the malady.

An odd feature of the epidemic, it was said, was that many of the measle sufferers were also troubled with earache, which, however, was not accompanied by suppuration. The earache, it was said at the Health Office, was a new development of measles.

STOCK BROKER IN A FIGHT.

Charles I. Hudson Gets Into a Dispute with a Telephone Boy and Knocks Him Down.

The Stock Exchange was enlivened, in a period already sufficiently exciting, by a personal encounter between a broker and a telephone boy shortly after noon yesterday. The principals were Charles I. Hudson of C. I. Hudson & Co., 36 Wall Street, and Florence E. Finnegan, telephone boy for another brokerage firm, J. S. Bache & Co. of 30 Broad Street.

Mr. Hudson is a man of middle age, and Finnegan has just attained his majority. The latter got a badly cut eye, and had the glasses he wore smashed, and yesterday was meditating recourse to the law as a means of satisfaction.

In the course of the slump in American Sugar Refining Company stock, following the announcement of the cutting of the dividend, Finnegan got an order from Bache & Co. for Mr. Hudson to sell Sugar at 98½, and delivered it to the broker, he says. Hudson rushed into the crowd about the Sugar post, made a sale at half a point below the figure named and returned.

"Here,' said he. "I sold that Sugar at 98. Best I could do."

"That won't do, Mr. Hudson," said Finnegan. "The order was 98½, and I don't turn in not'in' different, see?"

A lively dispute followed, in which Finnegan told the broker he hadn't executed the order, and the latter vigorously gave his version of the case, to which Finnegan replied: "Yer a liar!"

Mr. Hudson swung and landed with his right on Finnegan's left eye. The telephone boy fell, and when he got up he was without his glasses. He had blood in his eye, figuratively and literally. A crowd had to keep the peace. Order was finally restored, and Mr. Hudson went back to the market and Finnegan to his telephone booth.

Mr. Hudson is a member of the Stock Exchange Governing Committee. He may demand an investigation of the whole affair.

Broadway & 11th St.
LADIES' SUITS
$25.00.

Made of fine Venetian Cloth by expert cutters and tailors.
Latest design, showing the new "flare" Skirt and this season's Eton Jacket. Jackets and Coats are tight fitting and single or double breasted.
Colors: blue, brown, castor, gray in fashionable Spring shades,—and black.
Lined throughout with Taffetas Silk
Colors, Sizes 32 to 40.
Black, " 32 to 44.
$25.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

SALE OF RUGS.
Basement Salesroom.

Heavy Smyrna Rugs,—fine quality,—handsome designs.

18 x 34	inches,	.75
21 x 45	"	$1.25
26 x 54	"	1.50
30 x 60	"	1.85
4 x 7	feet,	4.50
6 x 9	"	9.75
9 x 12	"	12.50

Oriental Rugs, India and Turkish Carpets.
Karabagh,
2 ft. 9 in. x 3 ft. 8 in., $6.75
Ghenjehs,
3 ft. x 5 ft. 7 in., $8.75
Shirvans and Daghestans,
3 ft. x 5 ft. 7 in., $12.75
Mossouls and Kazaks,
3 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft., $18.75
Antique Kazaks, heavy Silken pile,
$25.00 and $35.00
Turkish and India Carpets,—rare specimens,
$75.00 to $300.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

MEN'S SHIRTS.
On Tuesday, March 6th.

200 dozen fine quality Colored Percale Shirts. Selected from the most attractive, advance Spring designs, including black and white.
These Garments are made, cut and finished by expert Shirt tailors.
Open front and back. Two pairs of Cuffs for each shirt.
$1.50 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

LACE CURTAINS.
BASEMENT SALESROOM.

Heavy Bobbinette, with Lace edged ruffles and insertion, per pair,
$1.75, $2.25 and $2.75

Embroidered Muslin,—new, handsome designs, per pair,
$1.45, $1.85 and $2.25

Arabian Lace,—thick thread Lace insertion and border, mounted on fine quality Net, per pair,
$7.50, $8.50 and $9.50

Marie Antoinette and Renaissance Lace Curtains,—latest designs,
$12.50 per pair.

Curtain Laces and Fabrics by the yard Novel designs, effective weaves and colors at moderate prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.

First exhibition for the Spring Season commencing on Tuesday, March 6th.
Colored or black and white Percale Waists with latest "French" back,
50 cents each.

Striped Gingham and Percale or white India Linen Waists,—finished with hemstitching and tucking. Soft cuffs,
$1.00 each.

Waists made of every variety of washable fabric, including dotted or plain Lawns, Zephyrs, Batiste, Pique, Dimity, Madras and "all over" Embroideries and Lace.
The latest models are shewn, with yoke or "French" backs,—finished with stitching, tucks, insertion and Embroideries.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
"Another Empire Success."—Charles Frohman.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. **BROTHER OFFICERS.**

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS, 8. MAT. SATURDAY.
WM. GILLETTE In His New Play **Sherlock Holmes**

MADISON SQ. THEATRE B'way & 24th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
The Best Yet. **CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS**

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
"The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald.
Ev'gs, 7:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 1:45.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production. **HEARTS ARE TRUMPS**

CHARLES FROHMAN'S **CRITERION** B'way & 44th St. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THIS EVENING AT 8:15
DANIEL FROHMAN Will Present
JAMES K. HACKETT
In a new melodramatic play in four acts, written by Abby Sage Richardson and Grace L. Furniss (founded on the novel of that name) entitled
THE PRIDE OF JENNICO

BIJOU Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. **AUNT HANNAH** **A BIG HIT**

Academy of Music, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
HIGHLY MORAL. **"WAY DOWN EAST."**
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:10.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8. MATS. WED. & SAT.
DAVID BELASCO'S **MADAME BUTTERFLY** and **NAUGHTY ANTHONY.**

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. SAT. MAT.
The great Success, CARL WAGNER'S in Hauptmann's **Versunkene Glocke** (Sunken Bell.)

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat
FOR 2 WEEKS ONLY, **TIM MURPHY** in the new political comedy, **THE CARPET BAGGER.**

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. **MATHEWS AND BULGER**
"BY THE SAD SEA WAVES."

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—7-20-8.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. **MAUDE ADAMS** IN THE LITTLE MINISTER. 8:15. Sat. Mat.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Laloo, Limbless Wonder; Orange-headed Girl. Theatre 2 Co's.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15
SECOND MONTH
of the society play in 4 acts by John Oliver Hobbes, with the full strength of Daniel Frohman's Stock Company.
THE AMBASSADOR

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat. 2:15
"ANOTHER MISS HOBBS SUCCESS."
CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDY COMPANY
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

Burton Holmes Lectures
DIRECTION DANIEL FROHMAN.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
THURSDAY AT 11 & FRIDAY AT 3
AT 8:15 AT 8:15
MANILA.
Japan, March 15 & 16. Paris, March 22 & 23. Grand Canon, March 29 & 30. Moki Land, April 5 & 6. Course tickets, $4 & $3. Single, $1.00 & 75c. NOW ON SALE.

5th Ave THEATRE. MODJESKA
Assisted by John E. Kellerd. Every Evg. except Friday, MACBETH. Wed. Mat. and Fri. Evg., "Ladies' Battle," with Cissy Loftus. Sat. Mat., "Much Ado About Nothing." Special. 2 Special Matinées this Aft. & Thurs. Aft. Mme. Modjeska will present MISS
CISSY LOFTUS as VIOLA in TWELFTH NIGHT
Assisted by Modjeska's supporting company.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
Monday Afternoon, March 12th, at 3:30.
ERNEST SETON THOMPSON.
Subject: "WILD ANIMALS AT HOME." (Illus.)
Reserved Seats, $1.00 and 50c. Children half price. J. B. Pond, Manager.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. **ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.**
PROFESSIONAL MAT. TO-DAY AT 2.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 3D YEAR. 100 PEOPLE. **FALKA.**
Next Week—FRA DIAVOLO.

O'Neill's

Sale of Men's Bath Robes

AT HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

A Special Lot of Men's Terry Bath Robes full length, sixty inches, seven guaranteed colors to choose from, at

2.75 each.

The attention of Athletes is specially directed to this sale.

MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT at 8—Special Performance benefit Beth-El Sisterhood—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari and Saligmac. Prices: $1, $1.50, $2.50, $3, and $5.
Wed. Evg., March 7, at 8—FAUST. Mmes. Calve, Mantelli; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Plancon.
Fri. Evg., March 9, at 8—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. (Die Lustigen Welber von Windsor.) Mmes. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink; MM. Wiedrichs, Bertram, and Dippel.
Sat. Aft., March 10, at 2—CARMEN. Mmes. Calve and Emma Eames; MM. Salignac and Plancon.
Sat. Evg., March 10, at 8 (at Popular Prices)—LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli and Clementine De Vere; MM. Cornubert, Scotti, H. Devries and Ed. de Reszke.
Sun. Evg., March 11, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Susan Strong, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Campanari and DE PACHMANN, pianist, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.
WATER POLO. AQUATIC SPORTS, LIVE GAME PARK, LIVE GAME BIRDS AND FISH, INDIAN AND CANOEISTS' CAMPS.
TRAP SHOOTING ON ROOF.
PISTOL AND RIFLE RANGES.
Special Features and Attractions.
OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM., 50c.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Fri., Mch 9, at 2 P. M. Sat., Mch 10, at 8:15 P. M.
Soloist: M. HENRI MARTEAU.
Programme: Symphony, No. 4, G major, Dvorak; Concerto for Violin, A major, Sinding; Unfinished Symphony, B minor, Schubert; Caprice for Violin, Guiraud; Prelude and Finale, "Tristan and Isolde," Wagner.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's and Rullman's.

CARNEGIE HALL. Madame
SEMBRICH
SONG RECITAL
Tuesday Aft., March 13, at 3:15.
Seats, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50. Boxes, $30, $20.
Now on sale ONLY at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

WALLACK'S To-Night
OLGA NETHERSOLE,
in the
SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY
Further performances of "Sapho" deferred until decision of the courts.

WALDORF ASTORIA ASTOR GALLERY.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 9, AT 8:30,
Major J. B. Pond Announces a Lecture by
Mr. Elbert Hubbard
of East Aurora, N. Y. Subject: "The Work of the Roycrofters." Tickets, $1.00, at Waldorf News Stand and J. B. Pond's, Everett House.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. ADELAIDE HERRMANN.
Oro, Bernard & Oro; J. Glenroy; Mov'g Pics; 30 oths.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. PATRICE & CO. Dempsey, Mitchell Co. Dorothy Neville, Max Unger, The Wilczeks, Moving Pics., 30 oths.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Fourth Concert TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Programme. BEETHOVEN, Quartet, C sharp minor, No. 131; BACH, Sonata, C major, for Violoncello; TSCHAIKOWSKY, Sextet for Two Violins, Two Violas, and Two Violoncellos, Op. 70. Tickets, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

Knickerbocker. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
N. C. GOODWIN LAST WEEK.
MAXINE ELLIOTT XTRA MAT. WED. When We Were Twenty-one.
NEXT WEEK.
HENRY IRVING.
Miss ELLEN TERRY.
(First week.) ROBESPIERRE.
SEATS READY THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Thursday, Mar. 8, 8:15.
MR. ERNEST SHARPE
in
ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND ITALIAN SONGS.
Mr. Victor Harris, Accompanist.
Res. Seats, $1.50 & $1. Schuberth's & Rullman's.

SCHLEY MUSIC 34th St. HALL, & B'way. MAT. TO-DAY
POLITE VAUDEVILLE
MARIE DRESSLER, Assisted by ADELE FARRINGTON, FLO IRWIN and WALTER HAWLEY, HILDA THOMAS & CO., SMITH & CAMPBELL, JAMES J. MORTON, BLANCHE RING, & oths.
Popular Prices. Concert Sunday Eve.

DWIGHT L. ELMENDORF'S
FIRST LECTURE.
"WITH THE ARMY IN LUZON & CUBA."
SHERRY'S
Thursday, March 8, 3:30 P. M.
Tickets at Sherry's & Tyson's theatre ticket offices

BERKELEY LYCEUM,
44TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AVE.
FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS.
Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S TO-NIGHT AND ALL WEEK. MONTGOMERY & STONE. DAMAN TROUPE. THE 8 MASCOTTES.
Best Vaudeville Bill in Town.
Next Monday, "Regatta Girl" & "Progress."

HAMMERSTEIN'S Eve., 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:30.
"A Success with a great deal of gaiety."—Herald.
VICTORIA **MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS** Including JOSIE HALL.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, **BEN-HUR**

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
MAGGIE CLINE.
HARRY LACY & CO.,
Cheridah Simpson, Winona & Banks Winters
Maxwell & Simpson, George Thatcher,

THE **DEWEY** East 14th St MATINEE TO-DAY. **McINTYRE & HEATH CO.** Eugene O'Rourke & Co., Johnson & Dean, & others

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC B'way. HALL, & 30th. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
LAST 2 NIGHTS OF BARBARA FIDGETY.
Thu'd'y, Mar. 8, **SAPOLIO** in conjunction with **WHIRL-I-GIG**

Mildred and Rouclere to-night at 9.
WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Clearing and Colder, high westerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,650. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76⅛c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41⅝c; cash cotton, 9 13-16c.

LEGISLATURE.—The Assembly yesterday voted down, 44 to 78, a motion by Mr. Demarest to discharge the Cities Committee from further consideration of his Anti-Ramapo bills. A bill for a $200,000 appropriation for a survey of the Erie Canal was introduced by Assemblyman Hill. Assemblyman Maher announces that he will abandon his eight-hour police bill, being led to this course by the report that a corruption fund had been raised in this city with which to push the measure. Gov. Roosevelt says Col. Youngs, his secretary, denies he made threats to Senator Havens regarding legislation.—Page 8.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday adopted the report of the conferees on the Financial bill by a vote of 44 to 26. During the debate Senators Allen (Pop., Neb.) and Butler (Pop., N. C.,) admitted that the Populists no longer favored the free coinage of silver. Senator Simon replied to Senator Carter's speech, arguing against the seating of M. S. Quay. The Senate Hawaiian bill was called up in the House, and the House bill substituted for all but the enacting clause. Both House and Senate committees favor a Pacific cable, the former a private enterprise, the latter a Government line.—Pages 1 and 5.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Roberts is apparently allowing the Boers to concentrate on his front, and the military experts are unable to fathom his plans. From 8,000 to 10,000 Boers are intrenched opposite the British Army. Gen. Joubert is said to be in command. Gen. Gatacre's troops have occupied Stormberg without opposition. All the Boers in the vicinity of Dordrecht have been driven off, and apparently they are leaving Cape Colony. The war loan of £35,000,000 was approved by the House of Commons by a heavy majority. The Hamburg Chamber of Commerce fears retaliatory measures on the part of the United States if the German Meat bill passes. The St. Petersburg police are closely guarding the Czar from Nihilists. A French Senator will give a dinner in honor of the Prairie's officers March 24.—Pages 2, 7 and 8.

Page 1.

The Lawton Fund, amounting to more than $98,000, was yesterday transferred to Mrs. Lawton.

Page 2.

The convention of Social Democrats began yesterday at Indianapolis. Eugene V. Debs probably will be nominated for President of the United States.

Page 3.

A mass meeting held in Brooklyn and the Kings County Democracy last evening indorsed the movement to have Government vessels built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Senator Coffey will to-day introduce in the Senate at Albany a resolution for an inquiry into the wrecking of the Third Avenue Road. John D. Crimmins said yesterday that he does not want the permanent receivership of the road. The stock gained 4½ points, closing at 59½.

Page 6.

The term of Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, has been indefinitely extended.

The Republicans in the Senate are not anxious to bring the Puerto Rican bill to a vote, and action may be delayed until the Supreme Court has defined the legal status of the island.

Page 5.

John Dunston, restaurant proprietor, was held for trial in the West Side Court yesterday, on the charge of violating the game law by selling quail.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin sent a long letter to Senator Davis, reviewing his military service and asking for an investigation of his military record. The complete record of the court-martial that tried Gen. Corbin for cowardice cannot be sent to the Senate for a week.

Page 7.

Congressman A. C. Harmer, the "father of the House," died yesterday in Philadelphia.

Robert B. Roosevelt has withdrawn his resignation as President of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Page 8.

Attorney Bacon charged before an Assembly committee that a powerful lobby was holding back Gen. Andrews's report on the State Trust Company. The committee which had the report returned it unopened.

Page 11.

Charles H. Cole, ex-President of the Globe National Bank of Boston, was indicted by the Grand Jury on twenty-five counts.

A cut of 10 cents on the 100 pounds in the price of sugar was made yesterday, and the Arbuckles met the price. It was announced that the Mollenhauer refinery in Brooklyn is about to be reopened. There were hints of a possible further dividend on the common stock of the American Sugar Refinery Company, but the stock went down to 97¼, a loss of 2⅝ points.

Page 14.

Commissioner Kearny denies Controller Coler's accusation of extravagance in the matter of the purchase of supplies, and demands that he make specific charges.

It was decided yesterday to hold the ceremony of turning the first shovelful of earth in the rapid transit tunnel work on March 24.

President Vreeland yesterday made public the plans of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for extending its lines during the present year and substituting the underground electrical system for the cable on its Broadway and other lines.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers—Page 8.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 13.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
United Service.—Page 5.

MRS. LAWTON GETS THE FUND.

Gen. Corbin Turns Over More Than $98,000 Contributed by the People of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—An interesting scene occurred at the Riggs National Bank to-day, when the fund raised by a grateful people in recognition of the services of the late Major Gen. Lawton was formally transferred to his widow. The parties to the transaction were Mrs. Mary C. Lawton, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Acting Commissary General Weston, and C. C. Glover, the last named representing the bank. Gen. Corbin and Gen. Weston were members of the committee which organized the fund and conducted it to a most successful conclusion. Major Gen. Shafter, the third member of the committee, is in San Francisco.

Gen. Corbin, as Treasurer of the fund, drew a check for $98,407.07 in favor of Mary C. Lawton, and saw that it was transferred to her credit on the books of the bank. At the same time his account as Treasurer of the fund was closed. Gen. Corbin said he did not care for a receipt, but Mrs. Lawton insisted on giving him one.

In addition to the money, the committee also turned over to Mrs. Lawton all the letters received from subscribers to the fund, many of which contain beautiful tributes to the memory of her husband.

On his return to his office Gen. Corbin received a check for $25 from James C. Carter of New York, which the sender asked to be added to the Lawton Fund, explaining that he would have sent it earlier, but he had been out of the country. It will be turned over to Mrs. Lawton and will make the total fund $98,432.07.

California Every Day in the Year.
Two magnificently appointed trains leave Chicago for California daily, 6:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., respectively, via the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. Time, service, and equipment beyond compare. Sleeping car reservations, rates and information, Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

POPULISTS DESERT SILVER STANDARD

Senators Disavow Their Belief in Free Coinage.

ALLEN AND BUTLER CAUGHT

Admit Depreciated Currency Drives Gold Out of the Country.

Mr. Aldrich Brings Out Statements Before Adoption of Conferrees' Report on the Financial Bill by a 44 to 26 Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The agreement to-day by the Senate to the conference report on the Financial bill, which was expected to be a hundrum and mechanical affair, was made significant and interesting by a debate which arose shortly before the vote was taken.

The steady defection from the free silver cause of Democrats like Morgan, Sibley, and Boies has attracted attention, but the debate referred to brought out the astonishing fact that the Populist leaders are weakening in their devotion to free silver. This discovery was made through the admissions of the most responsible leaders of that party in Congress or out of it, Senators Allen of Nebraska and Butler of North Carolina.

The two Senators were practically forced to make this revelation, and it is due to the address and persistency of Senator Aldrich that it was made. It arose from an admission by Senator Allen that a depreciating metal drives out a dearer metal.

As soon as he had made this admission he saw his mistake and attempted to pass on, but Mr. Aldrich cornered him and questioned him until he said that if he had been wrong on any public question he was always ready to admit it.

BUTLER'S ADMISSION.

Mr. Allen was getting away from Mr. Aldrich, when Mr. Butler, attempting to come to his rescue, made the admission stronger than before. Mr. Allen saw the danger of the situation and succeeded in changing the subject. Mr. Aldrich was not satisfied. He began to suspect that there was more at the bottom of it, and, taking the floor, he irritated Mr. Butler by insinuations until that Senator broke in and tried to explain.

Then Mr. Aldrich turned on him and asked him categorically whether he and the Populist Party were still in favor of the free coinage of silver. To the amazement of the Republicans, Mr. Butler attempted to evade the question. Mr. Aldrich pressed it home again and again, until he finally extorted from Mr. Butler an admission that free coinage need not always be a Populist plank.

Mr. Butler is ordinarily a man of even temper and easy speech, but as he floundered around in his attempts to dodge the question he became excited and nervous. His words came tumbling over one another in a torrent, his voice rose to a shriek, and he presented the picture of a thoroughly alarmed man.

Mr. Aldrich adroitly dragged Mr. Bryan's name into the discussion, and the amazement of the Republicans was complete when Mr. Butler replied by attempting to prove that Mr. Bryan was no fanatic on the subject of silver.

At the conclusion of this remarkable debate the state of mind of the Republicans was beyond description, and Mr. Aldrich could only admit his utter astonishment at the revelation that had been made.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Mr. Allen was saying that the bill would increase and perpetuate the public debt, when Senator Fairbanks asked him in what way it would produce the result. Foreseeing what was to follow, Mr. Allen answered evasively, "That is an old trick, when a man makes a statement, to say, 'Where do you find it? Point it out.'"

"The Senator's answer is very old also," replied Mr. Fairbanks. "It is the reply of an advocate who is unable to answer a question."

"The people of the country will answer it," replied Mr. Allen, adroitly taking refuge in generalities. He was going on in this strain, when Mr. Butler, imagining that he was unable to answer the question, came to his rescue and said:

"Will not the result be the inflation of bank currency, by which gold will go abroad and the Treasury will be called upon to sell bonds to get more gold, which will necessarily increase the National debt through the endless chain?"

"Yes," said Mr. Allen reluctantly, after a pause. He attempted to go rapidly on, but Mr. Aldrich broke in, saying:

"Do I understand you to concur with the Senator from North Carolina that a depreciated currency drives gold out of the country?"

"I don't propose to discuss Gresham's law," said Mr. Allen hastily. "As I was saying—"

"I understand," interrupted Aldrich, "that the Senator from North Carolina concurs with Gresham. He said it would drive gold out of the country. Would an overissue of silver have that effect?"

"Does the Senator want to take me away from my subject?" demanded Mr. Allen. "If I become convinced that I am wrong, I will have the courage to stand up here and say so."

BUTLER ON THE RACK.

As soon as he had finished his speech Mr. Allen left the chamber. Mr. Aldrich then said:

"I was greatly surprised at the statement of the Senator from North Carolina, concurred in by the Senator from Nebraska. I have certainly understood the Populist Party to be in favor of any proposition to add to the amount of currency. They favored free coinage of silver, with the understanding that it would not drive gold out. They are in favor of unlimited paper money, and claim that money can be issued without limit and still maintained at a parity.

"This is a new doctrine that they are submitting to-day—a doctrine based upon the experience of mankind; and I congratulate the Senators that after all these years they have discovered the true doctrine."

Mr. Butler here broke in and entered on a long explanation of the Populist position, saying that what that party wanted was a fixed quantity of money to begin with, to be increased each year with the increase of population and business.

"Is the Senator or the Populist Party still in favor of the free coinage of silver?" asked Mr. Aldrich abruptly.

WANTS NO INFLATION.

Mr. Butler started to narrate a conversation he had had with a banker, when Mr. Aldrich interrupted:

"Without any 'if's' at all, are you and your party in favor now of the free coinage of silver?"

"If I could write the law," said Mr. Butler, "I would not write it free and unlimited coinage of gold, because there might be a change next year, which will change the production of gold. I would regulate the amount of gold each year, the amount of silver and paper, and I would regulate it by a common sense standard, and that is to increase it each year with the increase of population."

"Are you and the Populist Party," repeated Mr. Aldrich, pitilessly, "now in favor of the free coinage of silver?"

"The question is unscientific," replied Mr. Butler, amid a storm of laughter. He continued, getting red in the face: "I would not favor it if the increase in silver was faster than the increase of population and business, which would disturb values. I have favored it in the past. I am in favor of stopping inflation whenever that inflation is greater than business and population demands."

"I have watched with great interest," said Mr. Aldrich slowly, "the disappearing of supporters of free coinage from the other side of the chamber, but I never expected that the Senators from North Carolina and Nebraska would thus unceremoniously abandon that standard. It seems to me the unkindest cut of all. Their candidate—I speak of Mr. Bryan—has made that the greatest issue before the American people—that it was the duty of the American people to at once return to the free coinage of silver; and here is a man representing one of the great parties supporting Mr. Bryan in this campaign who disavows emphatically that he is in favor of the free coinage of silver."

BRYAN'S POSITION.

"Mr. Bryan," retorted Mr. Butler excitedly, "a few days ago laid down a statement upon which a correct financial system should be based; that it was the quantity of money that should be the basis. I agree with that. I am not a gold man, nor a silver man, nor a paper man."

"I return," said Mr. Aldrich, "to the simple question: Are you in favor of the free coinage of silver—yes or no?"

"If the output of gold," began Mr. Butler, but the rest of the sentence was drowned in a burst of laughter. He looked surprised and disconcerted, and nervously continued:

"I think the United States could open its mints to the free coinage of silver and still not increase the circulating medium to an amount larger than the business interests of the country require. But I may be mistaken. If the time should come when the output of gold was too great for the needs of the country, then I would vote to stop coining gold and limit it by a common sense rule. I am not in favor of scarce money, and I am not in favor of money being redundant."

"I am astonished at these admissions," said Mr. Aldrich. "The last support seems to have been withdrawn from the late candidate of the Democratic Party."

THE VOTE IN THE SENATE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Senate's vote this afternoon on the question of adopting the conference report on the Currency bill was 44 to 26, as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)
Baker, (Rep., Kan.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Bard, (Rep., Cal.)	McBride, (Rep., Ore.)
Beveridge, (Rep., Ind.)	McComas, (Rep., Md.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	McCumber, (Rep., N. D.)
Carter, (Rep., Mont.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyo.)	Mason, (Rep., Ill.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)
Depew, (Rep., N. Y.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Elkins, (Rep., West Va.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Platt, (Rep., N. Y.)
Foraker, (Rep., Ohio.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Foster, (Rep., Wash.)	Quarles, (Rep., Wis.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Ross, (Rep., Vt.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Scott, (Rep., W. Va.)
Gear, (Rep., Iowa.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Simon, (Rep., Ore.)
Hanna, (Rep., Ohio.)	Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	Wellington, (Rep., Md.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)

NAYS.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Kenney, (Dem., Del.)
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Martin, (Dem., Va.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)
Clark, (Dem., Mont.)	Rawlins, (Dem., Utah.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Taliaferro, (Dem., Fla.)
Culberson, (Dem., Tex.)	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)
Harris, (Pop., Kan.)	Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)
Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho.)	Turner, (Pop., Wash.)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Jones, (Sil., Nev.)	

This was a relative gain of one for the bill, obtained by the election and arrival since the bill was first passed of Senator Bard of California. It is the hope of Representative Overstreet, Chairman of the House conference committee, to call the report up in the House at once and have it disposed of.

It may be possible to get the bill to the President to-morrow.

NEW COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

Combination of $1 and $10 Notes Found on Man Arrested for Vagrancy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 6.—A dangerous new counterfeit bill, a combination of one-dollar note and a ten-dollar note, has been discovered through the arrest of Douglas Force, a card writer. It is not known that any of the bogus bills have been put in circulation, and the five samples that were found in the possession of the prisoner were not deceptive.

The work was done by hand, with pen and ink, and the bills were incomplete. Force was arrested at Aurora for vagrancy and was turned over to Secret Service Agent A. E. Gallagher. The prisoner said that a friend gave him the bills and that he had not tried to pass them.

LITTLE GIRL'S LONG JOURNEY.

A Three-Year-Old Travels Alone from New York to Oklahoma.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Assistant General Passenger Agent Palmer of the Wabash to-day received a telegram from Stroud, Oklahoma, announcing that Helen M. Francis, three years and eight months old, had arrived safely at that point after having traveled from New York City without escort other than the trainmen to whose care she had been committed. Officers of the road say that little Miss Francis is the youngest child that has ever traveled alone by rail on a journey of such great length.

The child was placed aboard a West Shore train in New York last Saturday, tagged for Stroud. Conductors on every division were notified, and where change of cars was necessary passenger agents took charge of her. The girl's mother died recently, and her father desired to send her to her grandmother.

EXPLOSION BRINGS DEATH TO MINERS

Nearly Fifty Men Entombed in a West Virginia Coal Mine.

TEN DEAD ALREADY TAKEN OUT

It Is Not Believed that Any Will Be Rescued—Cause of the Disaster Is Unknown.

FIRE CREEK, W. Va., March 6.—The most disastrous mine explosion ever known in the New River District occurred at the Red Ash Mine shortly after the miners went to work this morning. Although the most heroic work of the rescuing party as been going on incessantly all day and night it is impossible to-night to estimate the full extent of the loss of life and property.

The most reliable estimates obtainable put the number of the victims at nearly 50. The capacity of the mine is 175, but there have been only 130 on the pay rolls so far this month. The manager, Superintendent, bosses, bookkeepers, and others are busy with the force of rescuers, but at the same time they are all very reticent as to the extent of the casualties and any other information regarding the disaster.

Ten dead bodies have already been taken out. It is thought to-night that at least forty miners are yet entombed in the wrecked mine, and that they will never be found alive. The explosion happened as the men were going into the mine in groups and in couples in some instances, and they were strung along in this manner for over a mile, so that the work of rescue will require a long time. There were more men near the entrance who escaped than were lost.

Most of the bodies that cannot be identified or recognized have been placed in the large blacksmith's shop of the Red Ash Coal Company, and that place presents the appearance of a horrible morgue. Although the bodies are mangled beyond recognition, yet they are surrounded by those who are in distress and hunting their lost friends.

The general belief is that the explosion occurred by contact of the miners' lights with dust when the miners entered this morning.

Those working on the rescue relays say that the scene becomes more terrible as they get further into the mine. The men become almost faint of heart when they strike a place filled with dead bodies. The work of rescue is being continued during the night, and will be kept up until the mine is clear.

The Red Ash Mine is a large drift, and the explosion occurred near the entrance, which was thus closed by the falling slate. The scene of the disaster is between this place and Thurmond, on the South Branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, and every assistance possible was rendered by the railway company and by the adjoining mining towns. Relief parties from great distances arrived as soon as possible. State Mine Inspector Pinckney, with a corps of experts and many workmen, has been on the ground during the day rendering all assistance possible and devoting his attention more toward relief than to an official investigation as to the cause of the disaster.

J. Fred Effinger of Staunton, Va., the principal owner of the mines, spared no efforts in the work of rescue and relief, and his manager, Ferdinand Howell, had all the men available at work in trying to clear away the debris and rescue the entombed men. The managers and bosses of all the mines in this district came to the scene as soon as possible and joined in the work of rescue.

It is impossible to describe the amount of work done by this concentrated army of men, but they were greatly impeded because of the extent of the enormous blockade at the entrance to the drift. The large, heavy side tires of the entrance were blown out to some distance, together with a lot of heavy timbers. Even mules were blown out some distance.

As many men as could work at one time were digging away with all their might, and were relieved in short relays by other men so as to expedite the work of rescuing as much as possible.

At the mouth of the mine the scene was beyond description. The wives and children and the neighbors of those who were known to be entombed were there in full force, and their anxiety and distress were most intense While they were all seeking to help those who were rescued and to get the mine reopened, yet these bereaved people were for the most part in the way of the rescuers and had to be held back from the entrance.

After the men got under headway in the work of rescue they reached the first party in less than an hour, but they met greater difficulties after that time. It was then that telegrams were sent to Montgomery, Charleston, and other places for physicians, nurses, and caskets, but during the greater part of the day there was use only for the caskets.

The population of this mining village is only 500. All the men are miners.

CHARLESTON, West Va., March 6.—Chief Mine Insnector J. W. Paul, Gov. Atkinson, and others left here to-night for the scene of the disaster to make an investigation. Mr. Paul stated that the mine had been in splendid condition, and if the explosion was caused by fire damp, as reported, he was at a loss to account for its presence. As soon as the news reached him he wired to District Mine Inspector Edward Pinckney of Montgomery to begin an investigation.

The mine was last inspected Oct. 24, 1899, when it was found to be perfectly safe.

CHICAGO GAS CONTRACT.

People's Company Gets the Award—To Receive $10 a Lamp.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The People's Gas Company will get the contract for furnishing gas to the city, and the gasoline award will go to the American Developer Company. The former has practically agreed to abide by the city's terms, and will allow a rebate as provided in the franchise.

The bid for furnishing gas is $20 a post per annum, subject "to such rebate as may be hereafter decided." The effect of this will be that the city will get its gas for $10 a lamp, or 71 cents less than it paid last year. The situation to-day is that the city gas bills are decreasing each year, and will continue to do so, until they cease altogether.

CHICAGO WILL CASE SETTLED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The suit brought by David Tod Torrence, son of the late Gen. Joseph Torrence, in which the plaintiff sought to break his father's will and become jointly entitled with his half-sister, Mrs. Jessie Norton Torrence Magoun of New York, to the million-dollar estate, has been settled.

Under the terms of an agreement filed in the Circuit Court to-day, young Torrence, who was cut off with a nominal bequest of $250 in the will, receives $50,000 in cash for relinquishing all rights, title, and interests in the estate.

Absolute secrecy was maintained by all the parties connected with the cases, and the fact that the settlement had been reached was not made known until to-day, when a friendly bill was filed, setting forth the fact of settlement. The case was stricken off Judge Grosscup's docket several weeks ago by consent. It is understood that those connected with the Illinois Trust [illegible]s Bank, who was named as executor [illegible] trustee under the will, suggested [illegible] attempt at a compromise be made.

Save [illegible] Money.

The New York Central's Empire State Express between New York and Buffalo, 440 miles in 495 minutes. A two-cent mileage ticket ($8.80) is good on this train. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

SENATE WILL DELAY PUERTO RICO BILL

Not Yet Ready to Put the Measure to a Vote.

LEGAL STATUS OF THE ISLAND

Decision from Supreme Court to be Secured as Soon as Possible—President Likely to Govern.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—It is apparent that the Republicans of the Senate regard with satisfaction the prospect of prolonged discussion of the Puerto Rico Tariff bill. If called up to vote to-morrow, some of them would be at a loss to know just what to do. A few of them who agree with the Senators from the Dakotas and Minnesota that there should be free trade with the island would not agree to the proposition put forward yesterday by Senator Davis to extend the Constitution over the new possession, in order to entitle it to free trade as a part of the United States. According to a hurried canvass made to-day by Senator Foraker, Senator Davis would be supported by but five or six Republican Senators, while he would be without Democratic support, the Democrats holding that the Constitution acts automatically in the case of new possessions and that there is no need of special enactment to give its benefits to the island.

Senator Lodge and other Senators who have pronounced in favor of the House bill are making a strong effort to get the Republicans of the Senate together to vote for it. Little is heard in the Senate of the part of the bill that provides a temporary form of government for Puerto Rico. It is expected that that part will meet with criticism, and there would be no surprise if it was found to be inexpedient at the White House to provide a form of government at once. The tariff part of the bill, according to the Puerto Rican agents here, is the only part in which they are deeply interested. They seem to be willing to give time to the task of reforming the civil government, but say that they cannot give time to the re-establishment of their business on a sound foundation.

With the admission of Representative Tawney of Minnesota, that Secretary Root was the author of the second bill imposing a 25 per cent. tariff on Puerto Rico, the other members of the Ways and Means Committee are feeling relieved. Representative Payne and Representative Russell, who are charged with having yielded to the pressure of interested manufacturers and politicians, particularly Representative Russell, who was suspected of pushing the interest of the Connecticut Valley tobacco growers, allow Secretary Root to have all the glory to be won in changing from a free trade to a revenue position. There is still a good deal of Constitution expounding to justify the change. Mr. Russell says that the President has always held that the Constitution does not at its own vigor extend itself over acquired territory. If he did the situation in the Philippines would be distressing to contemplate.

As to the authorship of the Puerto Rican Tariff bill, it is proper to state that, while Secretary Root himself drew up the bill, it was only as an alternative measure due to representations made by some of the Republican members of the committee to the effect that it was the best possible legislation. While consenting to draft the bill under these circumstances, Secretary Root declared that he still held to the opinions on the subject expressed in his annual report, and favored doing all that could be done for Puerto Rico. These facts are from the highest authority.

From the tone of letters and telegrams coming to Washington from Minnesota, it is assumed by some of the Republicans from that State that it is not to the members who voted against the House bill that there is danger at home, but to those who voted for it. While Mr. Tawney has been looking for an opportunity to show that he voted for the bill because Secretary Root and the President desired that he should vote to provide a tariff, the members who opposed the bill, notwithstanding the assurance given that the President favored it, are spoken of as heroes of legislation. Mr. Heatwole received a message assuring him: "If you were candidate for Governor, you would beat John Lind by 60,000 on that vote of yours alone." Representative Crumpacker of Indiana is also being urged to stand for Governor of Indiana upon the record he made in voting against the tariff bill.

Senator Lodge is confident that the bill providing for 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates upon trade between Puerto Rico and the United States and the full Dingley rates for all other countries doing business with Puerto Rico will be passed by the Senate. As stated yesterday, this is to be brought about by giving free entry into Puerto Rico to some food stuffs, including flour, &c., enumerated in an amendment offered a few days ago by McCumber of North Dakota. This concession, it is believed, will serve to remove the objections to the bill by Senators who have been quoted as opposed to it. The talk at the White House to-day indicates that the support of the President and his Cabinet is to be extended to the bill as it passed the House.

Still there is some anxiety to hear from the Supreme Court as to the status, in the view of that august body, of Puerto Rico. As much haste as is consistent with the dignity of the court is to be invoked to secure a test of the question whether the Congress may do as it likes in imposing duties, or whether it will be unconstitutional to impose duties on commerce between parts of the United States. Senator Aldrich has declared that he would not be surprised if the Supreme Court decided that differential duties against Puerto Rico are not proper to be laid. The delay necessary to obtain a decision from the Supreme Court will afford a new reason for confining action to the passage of a resolution permitting the President to govern Puerto Rico without Congressional assistance until next session.

THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE

Has Not Changed His Opinion, but Approves House Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Post to-morrow will say:

"President McKinley, in conversation with callers at the White House yesterday, reiterated his belief that the people of Puerto Rico were entitled to free trade with the United States. He made it clear that his views had undergone no change since he wrote his message to Congress. He still adhered to the sentiment therein expressed. At the same time he said he was unable to subscribe to the theory that the Constitution followed the flag; that the Puerto Ricans must have free trade as a necessary legal right.

"When he found the House deemed it the part of wisdom, the President explained, to impose a small tariff upon condition that the revenues so collected all be returned to the island, he had been constrained to yield to the judgment of the House. The tariff, under such conditions, would be no hardship to the Puerto Ricans.

"Moreover, he believed it advisable at the earliest moment to secure a decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutional question involved. He has given his consent to the nominal tariff, and agreed to sign such a bill. He left no doubt in the minds of his callers, whom he questioned closely regarding the drift of public sentiment, that Congress, not the Executive, was responsible for the change of policy."

Amendment by Senator Nelson.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Senator Nelson to-day introduced an amendment to the Puerto Rico bill extending the customs laws of the United States over the Island of Puerto Rico.

KENTUCKY SUSPECT HELD.

Harlan Whittaker Is Brought Into Court Charged with the Murder of William Goebel.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 6.—A crowd which packed the Franklin County Circuit Court room gathered to-day to hear the examining trial of Harlan Whittaker, the Butler County farmhand suspected of being implicated in the murder of Senator Goebel. The charge was changed from malicious shooting to murder. Whittaker was held without bail for the April Grand Jury.

Thirteen witnesses, all summoned by the Commonwealth, were called. The first witnesses sworn were men who had been concerned in the arrest of Whittaker on the morning of the assassination. These witnesses were John A. Miles, A. Miller, Detective Armstrong, Constable Davis Harrod, and Policeman Thompson. Armstrong and Harrod swore that Whittaker had contradicted himself in stating his whereabouts on the Capitol Square at the moment the fatal shots were fired.

The last witness called during the forenoon was Charles Howard, a farmer, who said Whittaker had told him a week before the shooting that he had come to Frankfort to protect Gov. Taylor's life. Howard declared that just after Goebel fell he saw one of the Philpots and two of the Howards, Berry and Jim, members of well-known mountain families, in the door of the Executive Building, heavily armed.

He said that he was deputed by the Sheriff to guard the Capitol grounds, but was ordered away by the commanding officer when the troops arrived.

None of the witnesses for the defense were named during the morning. It was believed Whittaker's attorneys had a surprise in store for the other side. They declined to cross-examine any of the witnesses for the prosecution.

Wingate Thompson, a policeman who took Whittaker to the jail, said that on the way the prisoner cried out in his fear: "Don't let them mob me and I'll tell all I know about it, but I did not shoot him."

New evidence was brought out by F. W. Bowman of Hardin County, who testified that a half-hour before the assassination he saw the window on the second floor over the main entrance to the executive building raised. He could see only the arm of the man who raised the window, and saw two men standing further back. He said that when Whittaker was arrested he recognized the clothes he had on then as those worn by the man who raised the window. He said one of the two men who were standing back from the window at the time mentioned said to the other, "Damn it, we ought to have killed the other two."

This remark, he thinks, had reference to two Judges of the Court of Appeals. The description of the two men who are alleged to have held the conversation tallied with suspects who have been under surveillance, but who have not been arrested.

Goebel Election Law Stands.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 6.—The House to-day, by a party vote, killed the bill introduced by Representative Haswell, (Rep.,) which proposed to repeal the Goebel election law and to substitute for it the law in force at the time of its passage and under which the election machinery was in the hands of the County Judges.

The car was owned by Mrs. Langtry, and it is not known whether or not it was insured. The Morrison company is playing here to-night, their costumes and scenery having been in another car.

Jack Chinn Sues for Libel.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 6.—Col. Jack Chinn, the turfman and politician, who was with William Goebel when the latter was assassinated, has filed a suit for libel against Mrs. Kate M. Banta, wife of a merchant of this city. He charges that the defendant, in the presence of various people, declared that she saw Chinn "shoot Goebel from behind," and that by this libelous declaration he has been damaged in the sum of $25,000.

THE IONA ISLAND MAGAZINE.

Rear Admiral O'Neil of Ordnance Bureau Favors the Site.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Rear Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, talking about the proposition to establish a naval magazine on Iona Island, in the Hudson River, says that if price and conditions favor, Iona Island is the preferred site.

If it is bought, the stipulation undoubtedly will be made that the stores, to be carried by rail from Iona Island, will be moved over the West Shore Railroad in order to avoid the larger towns along the Hudson River.

The suggestion that 400 tons of ammunition were passing at a given time might be disquieting, but would not be dangerous. The distance from New York was not large enough in these days of fast steaming to be worth mentioning. The occasional obstruction of the river by ice could be overcome by using the railroad in the Winter season.

LEWIS MORRISON'S CAR BURNS.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., March 6.—The private car of Lewis Morrison, the actor, was destroyed by fire this morning one mile east of Eastport Junction, while attached to the train on the Washington County road from Calais to Bangor. The cause of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion.

Mr. Morrison has been touring Canada with his production of "Frederick the Great," and had just returned to the United States. The car was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, W. E. Denison, manager of the company, and two servants. All except the servants were asleep when the fire was discovered and the train stopped. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison and Mr. Denison escaped in their night clothes and suffered greatly from shock and the bitter cold.

Mrs. Morrison estimates her loss at $13,000 including $10,000 worth of diamonds, while Mr. Morrison lost $800 in cash and clothing, jewelry, and other personal effects worth $4,000. The other occupants of the car lost everything. There is no insurance on the articles lost in the fire.

BILL TO PROTECT TERRAPIN.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, March 6.—To prevent the diamond-back terrapin, that delight of epicures, from becoming extinct in Maryland, which furnishes the choicest specimens of this delicacy in the world, the State Game Protective Association has introduced a bill for the protection of the terrapin. It provides that no person shall catch, trap, or take in any manner in this State any diamond-back terrapin between April 1 and Nov. 1 in each year, or of any size less than five inches long, under penalty of $10 for each terrapin.

The destruction of terrapin eggs at any time is prohibited, under a penalty of not less than than $25 fine, nor more than $100. No person shall keep any diamond-back terrapin, alive or dead, in any pond, inclosure, or tank between April 1 and Nov. 1, under a penalty of $10 for each terrapin so kept. The bill also prohibits the sale of terrapin or fish during the closed season. The Fish Commissioners are exempt from this act while pursuing their duties as fish culturists. Scientists may also be exempt by permission of the State Game Warden.

The passage of the bill is assured. It will have the effect of greatly reducing, if not entirely cutting off, the supplies of Chesapeake diamond backs out of season, as it will close up the hundreds of ponds in which terrapin are secretly kept to supply the demand at any price from the hotels in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT RAID

Special Grand Jury Brings In Six Indictments.

FIVE MEN ARE UNDER ARREST

Deputy Attorney General Clarke Says No Legal Evidence Could Be Obtained Against Supposed Instigator of the Plot.

The prolonged investigation into the charges made by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company against the alleged circulators of rumors affecting its stock did not result, as was expected, in the indictment of any prominent Wall Street men. Six men, none of whom is regarded as a central figure in the financial world, were indicted yesterday, and the rather vague presentment which accompanied the indictments is regarded by many as an explanation of the Grand Jury's failure to bring to book the real authors of the attacks on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's stock. Deputy Attorney General John Proctor Clarke, who conducted the investigation, admitted after his jury had been dismissed that it had been impossible to bring any legal evidence against the man who seemed to be the instigator of the plot.

"The head devil," he said, "kept in the background like a big, fat, bloated spider sitting in the centre of the web waiting until everything came his way."

The Grand Jury's presentment pointed out the danger threatening the financial world in any attempts made either to enhance or decrease the value of stock by false rumors.

Five of the men indicted have been arrested. They are Alfred R. Goslin of 677 West End Avenue and 11 Broadway, who was arrested on Monday night in Philadelphia; Henry J. Alexander, an advertising agent, whose office is also at 11 Broadway and who was also arrested on Monday night; Eugene L. Packer of 35 Winthrop Street, Brooklyn, who was recently convicted of using the mails for illegal purposes and is now on bail in that case pending his appeal; Charles Thomas Dav

vice, an absolutely false rumor or statement was suddenly and widely disseminated by word of mouth, by telephone, and by private wire that the company was about to go into the hands of a receiver; that the papers applying for such receivership had been seen, one rumor going so far as to give the name of the person who had been agreed upon for receiver.

RESULT OF THE RAID.

"Enormous short sales of stock did follow immediately upon the publication of these attacks and dissemination of these rumors. As the market price of the securities of a corporation must depend upon the belief of those holding or dealing in them that they are valuable, these constant and diversified attacks undoubtedly make a most depressing effect, tending to shake the faith and confidence of the community, and accomplish the result intended. Innocent holders, powerless to protect themselves, saw their property depreciated day by day by these novel and criminal methods.

"In our opinion, these deliberate and long-continued attacks emanated from several sources, but from their very nature, namely, from anonymous circulars, and word-of-mouth rumors, it has been impossible for this Grand Jury in every case to trace these rumors to their authors. Some of the false rumors spread abroad have been circulated to unduly enhance the market price of stock; others to depress the stock of solvent corporations below their proper and normal market price. The statements referred to are not put forth as mere expressions of opinion, but purport to be based upon accurate inside information, and in numerous instances are downright statements of fact which are false and known to be false by the publishers and disseminators thereof.

"We have no legal evidence of guilty participation by individuals other than as shown by the indictments we have found, but we believe it our duty to call to the attention of the Court and the community this new and peculiar danger to the financial world and to emphasize the fact that the circulation of false statements, rumors, and intelligence to affect the value of stock and securities is equally criminal, whether the object be to enhance or depress the prices of the securities affected.

"We believe that the public spirit of those who are influential in the financial world should be aroused to the necessity of bringing the attention of the authorities to all instances of manipulation of the prices of stocks by such methods, and that the District Attorney in turn should make strenuous efforts to convict and punish the guilty parties.

"A realization that detection and punishment will surely follow will be the best means of suppressing these insidious crimes, which threaten not only the interest of specific individuals, but also the general welfare of the community."

PRAISE FROM JUSTICE FURSMAN.

When Mr. Bloomingdale had resumed his seat, Justice Fursman dismissed the Grand Jury with a short speech.

"Before discharging this Special Grand Jury," he said, "I desire to express my pleasure and satisfaction at the admirable way in which you gentlemen have performed your duty from the beginning of your labors down to the present time. From what I have observed in your two partial reports and from what I have been told as to your labors while in session among yourselves, I wish to say that, notwithstanding the fact that we have had many excellent Grand Juries, your sincerity and earnest work entitle you to special consideration. I therefore take great pleasure in discharging you from further duty as members of the Special Grand Jury."

As the jurors were leaving the courtroom Mr. Clarke handed over the six indictments to the clerk and asked for warrants for the arrest of the persons named in them.

Alexander was in the courtroom when the Grand Jury made its report, and was arraigned a few moments after its dismissal.

Davis was brought in a little later and arraigned. Justice Fursman asked Lawyer House, Alexander's counsel, to appear as counsel for him, but Davis did not appear to need any counsel.

"I plead 'not guilty,'" he said, "with the privilege of withdrawing the plea." He was then committed to the Tombs in default of bail.

Packer was brought in a little later. August J. De Kanstein, his bondsman, accompanied him.

Goslin is still in Philadelphia. According to the detectives, he had been hiding there for several days, and has shaved off his whiskers and otherwise disguised himself. When arraigned yesterday, he asked for his discharge on the ground that he had not been sufficiently identified as the man named in the warrant upon which he was arrested. The warrant called for the arrest of "C. D. Williams," it being understood that Goslin had registered at a hotel in Philadelphia under that name. It was later learned that he had been occupying a room with a man named Williams. When Goslin was committed, his counsel applied to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for a writ of habeas corpus in order to secure his release on bail. Judge Williams refused to grant this, and shortly after his decision Capt. McClusky and Detective Sergt. Stripp arrived with bench warrants for the prisoner.

Goslin had offices at 29 Broadway, but not in his own name, where he made his headquarters, and which he called the Security Investment Company. He alleged that this concern was incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with an authorized capital of $100,000, but inquiry at the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton showed that no articles of incorporation had ever been filed for any such concern. Mr. Clarke was never able to get any satisfactory explanation as to the purposes of the company.

DIFFICULT TO LOCATE.

The schemers took different offices at different times and under different names, and it was very difficult to locate them, as they did not have their names on the office directories of the buildings in which they did business and two months ago the name of the Security Investment Company disappeared from the door of the Broadway office.

When the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company offered the reward of $25,000 for the arrest of the conspirators who had been spreading the reports which caused such a heavy depreciation in the company's stock the raiding practically ceased. Warner T. Allen then applied to Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court, through his lawyer, Byron Stratton, for an injunction restraining the company from offering this reward, and the Justice still has the matter under advisement.

Davis, in his paper, had been savagely attacking Goslin and the firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co., brokers. At the instance of the brokers Davis was arrested on a charge of criminal libel. The brokers also brought suit against him for $50,000 damages. He brought a counter-suit for a like amount, but on Dec. 15 the matter was dropped and Davis printed a quasi-retraction, so far as the firm was concerned, and no further attacks upon Goslin appeared, but the attacks on the company were renewed.

Advertisements appeared under the caption "Beware of Flower Trusts," in which the advertiser said: "I am not a professional tipster, and have no daily pointers for sale, but if you want to make money sell Brooklyn Rapid Transit at any point above 20 and communicate with me. I have made millions for my followers. It is earning a deficit with a prospect of an increase." These notices also appeared in The Wall Street Review, and were signed "Truthseeker." The manuscript was obtained from one of the newspapers, which printed the notice, and was found to be indorsed by Alexander.

Mr. Clarke, when seen at his office yesterday, which, by the way, is at 29 Broadway, the same building in which the alleged conspirators had their principal headquarters, said that he wished to correct an impression that the investigation had been started by Gov. Roosevelt.

"The Special Grand Jury," he said, "was ordered by the Supreme Court on the application of the District Attorney, and the Governor had no more to do with it than Queen Victoria had. We started with just one fact, that Post Office Box 1,488 was used by the conspirators, and upon it we have built one of the most interesting webs of absolutely convincing evidence around this particular gang. It was built up from worthless witnesses and a whole texture of little things, until the present indictments resulted. The way in which the head devil kept in the background like a big, fat, bloated spider, and sat in the centre of his own web until everything came his own way—"

Here he was interrupted with the question: "Have you got the head devil?"

Mr. Clarke smiled and reflected for some time before he answered: "So far as legal evidence shows.

"I am more than satisfied with the result," he continued. "From a lawyer's standpoint it has been a success. I do not believe that this gang had any backing, but I believe that many things happened coincident with their operations. Bear in mind the clear distinction between an expression of an opinion and the circulation of a false statement. It is one of the most adroit things, and it never would have been discovered if we had not had a jury to give a month to it."

MOST PROMINENT PRISONER.

Alfred R. Goslin is the most prominent of the men arrested. He has been well known to the police for some time, especially through his connection with the E. S. Dean Company, which failed three years ago, and three members of which will be tried for grand larceny to-morrow. His picture is in the Rogues' Gallery. Goslin is reputed to be worth more than $1,000,000, and lives in the handsome residence 677 West End Avenue. It is expected that he will make a hard fight against conviction.

He is not yet forty years old, the son of French parents, and spent most of his boyhood in Europe. He is well educated, and can talk fluently in French and German. In 1896 he was accused of embezzlement in the case of J. R. Willard & Co. Previous to this he had been accused of defrauding his mother, and had fled to Australia. On May 10, 1892, he was convicted of forgery in the second degree in this city, and sent to the Elmira Reformatory, where he was finally released on Dec. 24, 1894. It was a year later that he came into public notice again through his connection with the Dean syndicate.

Charles Thomas Davis, editor of The Wall Street Review, has gained notoriety recently through several quarrels. On the evening of Feb. 22 he created a disturbance in the billiard room of the Waldorf-Astoria by shouting at George C. Roemer, who had been a witness before the Special Grand Jury, "Your picture ought to be in the Rogues' Gallery." Roemer retorted, and Davis, calling him a liar, struck him. The men were separated before the quarrel could go any further.

On Oct. 12 last Davis caused the arrest of William A. Vincent, a lawyer, who was formerly a candidate for Mayor in Chicago and Attorney General of New Mexico, on a charge of slander and defamation of character. He alleged that Vincent had dragged him to the desk of the Waldorf-Astoria and informed the clerk that he was a thief and a confidence man and should be kept out of the hotel.

Davis was formerly engaged in the manufacture of mineral waters in San Francisco and Chicago. On Dec. 20, 1893, an indictment was filed against him in Chicago for using the labels of the Apollinaris Company, Limited, on bottles containing mineral water he had manufactured himself. His business in Chicago was wound up by W. C. Eakins, as receiver, and who is now said to be in the Klondike.

Warner T. Allen was formerly a resident of East Orange, N. J. He has been living in Philadelphia, however, for some time. On Monday night he returned to Newark, where he was arrested. He refuses to tell any of his past history or to talk about his arrest. Late last night John E. Rustin of Rustin & Co., brokers, of which firm Allen was a member, went to Newark with Lawyer Stratton's partner and secured the prisoner's release by depositing a certified check for $5,000, or double the amount of the bail.

Alexander has been living with his wife at the Herald Square Hotel, where he was known as a newspaper advertising agent. He is said to have an office at 66 Broadway as well as at 11 Broadway.

Packer was recently convicted of illegally using the mails, and is now on bail in that case pending his appeal.

50,000 MEN IDLE IN CHICAGO.

Building Material Firms Close Their Plants on Account of the Strike and Throw Out 10,000 Men.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Building material firms which supply the Chicago market voted to-day to close their plants until conditions in the building industry of the city shall have changed for the better.

The reason given for this move was that because of the paralysis in building operations brought on by labor troubles they have been conducting their business at a loss since last October.

By the closing 10,000 men employed in the stone quarries, brickyards, and plants where lime, cement, rubble stone, coping, crushed stone, and other materials are handled are made idle.

Added to the 30,000 idle in the building industry, the 7,000 striking machinists, and the 3,000 on strike in other lines, it makes the total number of unemployed in the city fully 50,000.

INVENTOR POST EXPLAINS.

Replies to Allegations of Philadelphia Investors in the National Power Company.

John Post, who is suing Edward S. Savage as Trustee of the National Light and Power Company to recover a fund of $25,000 alleged to have been forfeited to him according to a contract entered into on April 12, 1899, preliminary to the incorporation of the company in New Jersey, said yesterday in reply to allegations made by three Philadelphia investors in the company:

"Edward J. Matthews, William H. Shelmerdine, and James M. Gregg, all of Philadelphia, contracted on April 12, 1899, by an instrument under seal, for the purchase of a block of the stock of the National Light and Power Company, about to be incorporated in New Jersey or Delaware. I was the third party to the contract, the other party being the National Light and Power Company of West Virginia, which was to be merged in the new company. I was to receive a certain block of stock for the storage batteries which I had invented. Messrs. Matthews, Shelmerdine, and Gregg entered into the contract after their own electrical experts had spent more than two months investigating the claims of the company, and had reported favorably.

"By the terms of the contract these three gentlemen subscribed for 2,500 shares of the stock, paying thereon $10 per share at the time of signature to secure the option on a certain block of stock at a special figure. In event of their failure to float the stock they were to forfeit to me, as third party to the contract, the fund of $25,000 for which Mr. Savage was appointed trustee. This forfeiture clause was inserted in the contract at the suggestion of their own lawyer, and the $25,000 was to be retained as full liquidated damages by me.

"Messrs. Matthews, Shelmerdine, and Gregg failed to carry out their obligations under the contract. The fund was accordingly forfeited to me. Threats were made from time to time by Messrs. Matthews, Shelmerdine, and Gregg that suit would be commenced to recover the $25,000 forfeited. In November I brought a suit with the knowledge and consent of the Board of Directors of the National Light and Power Company, the object of the suit being to foreclose the rights of Messrs. Matthews, Shelmerdine, and Gregg to the fund. Service was had on Mr. Matthews—Messrs. Shelmerdine and Gregg refusing to appear in the action.

"There is no question of difference between myself, Mr. Savage, or the Board of Directors of the National Light and Power Company regarding this money. The amount paid over by the Trustee to me was paid by authority of the Board of Directors, and the balance is retained in the hands of the Trustee by their authority, until the determination of this suit."

ROAD DRIVERS ORGANIZE.

Elect Officers and Prepare for Matinee Races This Summer.

There was considerable discussion at the annual meeting of the Road Horse Drivers' Association of the City of New York at the Hotel Cadillac, Forty-third Street and Broadway, last night, as to what constitutes an amateur driver, with the result that a new definition has been adopted by the association. Formerly an amateur driver was a man who had never driven in a race for a purse or against a professional driver, but it was decided last night that hereafter any man who drove his own horse for a purse, stake, or cup might be classed as an amateur.

A new constitution and by-laws were adopted and the name of the association changed to the Road Drivers' Association of the City of New York. Forty-five new members were elected, and the initiation fee, which includes the annual dues for the first year, was fixed at $2.

Originally the association planned to arrange for a series of brush races between horses in the same class, owned by members, to be held on the Speedway, and it was planned to have a starter and time keeper in attendance on fine days. This plan was abandoned last night, and a Racing Committee was authorized to arrange for classified dashes, heat races, and team races over the Empire City track, near Yonkers, or over some other track near the city.

Dr. H. H. Kane, who was elected President of the association, offered a cup valued at $500 for team racing and said that twenty other well-known drivers had offered to give cups and other trophies for competition in amateur driving races. He said that as New York has the best Speedway in the world and some of the best roadsters were owned here, a show of the proper spirit would easily bring about the best amateur driving competitions in the country.

These officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Dr. H. H. Kane; Vice President—John F. Cockerill; Secretary Treasurer—Al Reeves; Executive Committee—A. B. Gwathmey, Arthur L. Kerker, George W. Grote, James P. Robertson, Nathan Straus, Charles Lloyd, William E. Parsons, Jr., John A. Blaurock, Hiram H. Hollis, George T. Putney, Alexander Neuberger, and William P. Durando; Committee on Races—Dr. H. D. Gill, George Coleman, and M. L. Reid.

ROBERTS ALLOWS BOERS TO GATHER

From 8,000 to 10,000 of Them Intrenched Opposite Him.

BRITISH PLANS ARE A MYSTERY

May Be Waiting to Deliver a More Effective Blow.

JOUBERT IN COMMAND

Gen. Gatacre Takes Stormberg Without Opposition—Boers Are Apparently Leaving Cape Colony to Join Joubert's Army.

LONDON, March 7.—Lord Roberts still pauses in the neighborhood of Osfontein, while stores, remounts, and fresh troops stream toward him from the Cape. The British position also continues to improve in the minor spheres of the campaign. Natal is clear of Boers, and Cape Colony is nearly so.

The Boers seemingly are pursuing the course commended by the strategists and are concentrating to resist the British main army. Various messages from correspondents with Lord Roberts report that the enemy are increasing continually on his front, extending, as one correspondent writes, eight miles, and, as another says, eighteen miles. The lowest estimate of their numbers gives the Boers from 8,000 to 10,000 men, with smaller bodies moving north and south of the British lines

Each army is on both sides of the Modder River. Although the Boers have mounted eight guns on the tops of kopjes, and appear to be too far away for inspection, the British scouts report that they are diligently using pick and shovel. Military opinion is that their present position merely screens more easily defended ones deeper in the region.

None of the military experts endeavors to fathom Lord Roberts's plans, but it is suggested that he is quite willing to give the Boers time to assemble all their men in order to deliver a smashing blow more effectively.

The round robin in favor of the annexation of the Transvaal and the Free State, which is being promoted among the supporters of the Government in the House of Commons, continues to receive signatures. The signatories of the memorial to Mr. Balfour affirm that the time has arrived for plain speaking inside and outside of Parliament, and that Lord Salisbury's words are being construed into a pledge against annexation and Lord Roberts's proclamation into a promise of no confiscation of Boer property.

Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post to-day, confines his review of the military situation to a mere record of events, and concludes:

"It almost seems as though Lord Roberts wished to let the Boers assemble as much of their army as they can before beginning to try conclusions with them."

A dispatch to The Standard from Osfontein, dated Sunday, March 4, says:

"Gen. Joubert is reported to be in supreme command of the Boer forces here."

A dispatch to The Daily News from Modder River dated March 5 and describing the Boer position in front of Lord Roberts says:

"The Boers seem to like to be so busy intrenching. They have mounted eight guns on high kopjes. It is marvelous how they drag these weapons into such positions.

"It is reported here that at a recent emergency meeting of the Free State Raad at Bloemfontein a radical difference of opinion developed, the majority favoring peace at any price, but the minority, including President Steyn, advocating a fight to the end."

The Transvaal agency at Brussels threatens a rising of the Cape Dutch in the event of annexation, though why the Dutch should rise then rather than now is not explained.

A. G. Hales, The Daily News correspondent, who was captured by the Boers on Feb. 9, was released at Bloemfontein and put through the lines near Sterkstroom. He telegraphs that the Boers are demoralized, but adds that they have been treating the British wounded splendidly.

OSFONTEIN, March 5.—The Boer position has now been fairly located as about four miles to the British front and extending about eight miles. The Boer right consists of a high, long mountain on the north side of the river, which Gen. French shelled this morning.

Apparently the space between the mountain and the river has been intrenched. South of the river the Boer lines cover more ground. A few days ago their left rested on the high kopjes standing in the middle of the plain. They have now been extended two miles further south, while six small kopjes stand in the plain betwen the centre and the left and between the centre and the river and form a ridge behind which the Boers move unseen. The weakness of the whole position, however, is that it can easily be turned in either direction. The country is flat and water abounds, the recent rains having nearly filled all the dams.

BRITISH OCCUPY STORMBERG.

LONDON, March 6.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Osfontein, March 6.—Gen. Gatacre occupied Stormberg yesterday. The lines of railway north and west will now be repaired. Gen. Clements is at Joubert's Siding Station, beyond Colesberg. The Duke of Marlborough, with the Oxford Company of the Imperial Yeomanry, has left Cape Town for Naauw Poort.

"Gen. Buller reports Natal as practically clear of the enemy, and that he cannot hear of any formed body of them anywhere. The Boers left some ambulances full of their sick and wounded, from which the mules had been taken for transport purposes."

The Boers in Northern Cape Colony are in full retreat to the Orange Free State. The possession of Stormberg puts Gen. Gatacre in railroad communication with Gen. Clements at Colesberg, for though the Boers partially wrecked the railroad it is understood that it can be quickly repaired, and thus the entrance of additional British troops into the Free State will be greatly facilitated.

BRABANT DRIVES OFF BOERS.

DORDRECHT, March 5.—Gen. Brabant has scored a complete victory. The Boers are in full retreat with their guns and wagons, and are being pursued.

Following yesterday's success Gen. Brabant engaged the Boers to-day, holding the position captured yesterday. There was some smart fighting this morning, the British losing five or six men and capturing the Boer fort, thus improving their position.

The Boers fought tenaciously, contesting every inch of the ground, but ultimately they retreated suddenly. The British casualties during the two days were thirty wounded and twelve or thirteen killed. The Boers' losses are unknown.

Throughout the arduous fighting and severe fatigue the Colonials have behaved splendidly.

DUTCH RISE IN REBELLION.

CAPE TOWN, March 6.—Nearly the whole of the Dutch population of the Prieska and Kenhardt District are in rebellion.

Many of the Dutch from neighboring districts are reported to have joined them, notably Piet Moolman, who will lead the rebels.

The Dutch Church has issued a manifesto in favor of the Boer republics retaining complete independence.

BOERS NEAR LADYSMITH.

LADYSMITH, March 3.—Three regiments of cavalry, reconnoitring northward to-day, saw a body of Boers behind Pepworth Hill. Two long trains which were ready to leave moved promptly before the troops reached them, and the Boers blew up a culvert behind them as they went.

The British passed a large body of Boers in the vicinity of Pepworth. The Boers opened a heavy rifle fire, the British field guns replying. The British did not press the attack, and the Boer fire ceased on the British retiring. The Boer camps showed many evidences of the presence of women.

An auction was held of things brought from the Boer camps. A bunch of grapes sold for 25s., a plate of tomatoes brought 18s., a dozen matches brought 13s., a package of cigarettes 25s., fifty cigars brought £10, and a quarter of a pound of plug tobacco 40s.

HORRORS OF LADYSMITH ROAD.

LONDON, March 6.—Gen. White's garrison has begun to leave Ladysmith and is arriving at the Mool River camp, where the troops will remain several days, after which they will go further south. They are emaciated and exhausted, and say the road to Colenso presents scenes that exceed in horror those depicted in Dante's "Inferno."

Dead men and animals are lying, mutilated and putrefied, in the trenches formerly occupied by the Boers and fill the air with a sickening stench. In cases where hurried burial had been attempted the rains have washed the earth away, and out of the earth stick ghastly legs and arms of dead burghers.

Promotions for Canadians.

LONDON, March 6.—The following officers of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal's Corps were gazetted to-night: Samuel B. Steele of the Northwest Mounted Police, to be Lieutenant Colonel, with the same temporary rank in the army, and Lieuts. R. C. A. Laurie, R. Belcher, A. M. Jarris, and A. E. Suyder, to be Majors.

Recruiting in Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 6.—There are about 125 vacancies in the first Canadian contingent in South Africa through casualties and otherwise, and the Government has decided to fill them. Recruiting will commence at once. There will be no trouble in getting the officers and men who are wanted for the front, as there are numerous applications now before the Minister of Militia, but it is not expected there will be any rush for garrison duty at Halifax.

Women Prisoners Good Shots.

CAPE TOWN, March 6.—Many women, who are reported to be good shots, are among the Boer prisoners arriving here.

Free Staters Want Peace?

LONDON, March 6.—A dispatch from Osfontein says that, according to the Boer prisoners, another important British success will cause President Steyn to flee to Pretoria, leaving a provisional Government at Bloemfontein, which is likely to make peace overtures, those Free Staters not wishing for peace trekking into the Transvaal, and there helping to make a stand, which most of the British military critics now point out will constitute the most difficult and deciding feature of the war.

Swords for Krueger and Albrecht.

BERLIN, March 6.—Veterans of the War of 1864, at Solingen, Rheinish Prussia, will present President Krüger with a sword of honor, a Damascus blade. A movement is on foot to present a sword of honor to Major Albrecht, the German artilleryman who surrendered to Lord Roberts with Gen. Cronje at Paardeberg.

President Steyn's Wife at Aberdeen?

LONDON, March 6.—The Press Association says that the wife of President Steyn of the Orange Free State is residing at Aberdeen with relations.

Prisoners at Cape Town.

LONDON, March 6.—According to a statement made in the House of Commons to-day by the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, the Boer prisoners at Cape Town total 627 men, exclusive of those captured at Paardeberg or by Lord Roberts in other engagements.

800 Fever Cases at Ladysmith.

LONDON, March 6.—Surgeon Treves cables from Ladysmith that the state of the town is most deplorable. There are 800 cases of typhoid fever, but lavish supplies of comforts are now in the place.

No Negotiations for Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, March 6.—In the House of Commons to-day the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, William St. John Brodrick, replying to questions connected with the war, said no negotiations were proceeding between Great Britain and Portugal regarding the acquisition of Delagoa Bay or any other port of Portuguese East Africa.

Commons Approves War Loan.

LONDON, March 6.—The House of Commons, in Committee of the Whole, this evening adopted a resolution to authorize a loan of £35,000,000. The vote stood 161 to 26.

A Colonelcy for Lord Roberts.

CAPE TOWN, March 6.—Lord Roberts has accepted the Honorary Colonelcy of the City of London Volunteers.

Lady White Decorated.

LONDON, March 6.—Lady White, wife of Gen. Sir George White, has been invested by the Queen with the Order of the Crown of India.

Mrs. Langtry's Husband Very Ill.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Capt. Hugo De Bathe, husband of Mrs. Langtry, is lying dangerously ill in the British Military Hospital at Cape Town. A cable dispatch to this effect has been received by Mrs. Langtry, who is here. Capt. De Bathe is a member of Col. Kretchmer's staff, and was stricken with fever shortly after the relieving force entered Kimberley.

THE TROUBLE AT RUTGERS.

Trustees Accept Prof. Shumway's Resignation—The Students Resent Their Action.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 6.—The Board of Trustees of Rutgers College this afternoon decided to accept the resignation of Dr. Edgar C. Shumway, Professor of Latin Languages and Literature. It does not take effect until Oct. 1 next.

This action is a victory for President Austin Scott, who verbally requested Prof. Shumway's resignation some weeks ago. The Professor had opposed him in matters of policy. The matter took on a serious aspect for the college because of the action of the Committee of Alumni, who sent a petition to the Board of Trustees criticising President Scott and calling for the retention of Prof. Shumway. Prof. Shumway has been at Rutgers for sixteen years.

At the Trustee meeting it was charged, and admitted by Prof. Shumway, that he had assisted in the pre[illegible] of the petition of the alumni. [illegible]ees considered that the profes[illegible]n guilty of indiscretion. They [illegible]ned the action of the alumni.

The undergradua[illegible]erty of the action of the boar[illegible] way.

CA[illegible]
Bears the Signature of [illegible]

EVADED THE SILVER ISSUE

Pro-Bryan Resolution Embarrassed Brooklyn Democrats.

Kings County Committee Referred It—Believed It Will Not Be Heard of Again.

The Democratic County Committee of Kings County wriggled out of a very ticklish situation at its meeting last night. The situation was brought about by Warden Patrick Hayes. Mr. Hayes, between whom and Willoughby Street, politically, there yawns a great, wide gulf, is a believer in silver and William J. Bryan. Willoughby Street's sentiments as to Mr. Bryan and silver, if suspicion be not unfounded, are not wholly in accord with those entertained by Mr. Hayes. As yet, however, no positive declaration of them has been made from the auction room.

Mr. Hayes, in an effort to have them declared, last night brought about the embarrassing situation referred to.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, near the close of the meeting, "I have here a resolution which I think this committee should adopt."

Then he read the resolution. It was as follows:

Resolved, That the Democratic County Committee of Kings County declares itself faithful to the platform of the Democratic National Convention of 1896, proclaims itself loyal to the Hon. William J. Bryan, as the National leader of the Democratic Party, and repudiates the pretentions of any man or set of men to place this committee in any light inconsistent with this position.

There was a long pause, and then Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, Chairman of the Executive Committee, arose. He moved that the resolution be referred to the Executive Committee for consideration. "The platform of the convention of 1896, as well as the nominees of the convention," said Mr. Shea, "were duly indorsed by this committee. But questions now arise which should be considered by the Executive Committee in connection with this resolution."

Mr. Hayes made no objection to the motion to refer the resolution to the Executive Committee, and this was done. The belief prevailed that the resolution would be allowed to die in the hands of the committee.

The committee referred the selection of the date for the Assembly District Conventions for the election of delegates to the State Convention to the Executive Committee, as the date for the State Convention has not yet been set. The Assembly District Conventions are to be held not later than three days before the State Convention.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION

Republicans in Chairman Odell's District Elect Delegates To-day.

Delegates to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia will be elected today at the Congressional District Convention, Middletown, Orange County. This is the home county of B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the State Committee.

The candidates for delegates are said to be ex-Congressman Thomas J. Bradley, Congressman A. J. Tompkins, ex-Assemblyman Otis H. Cutler of Rockland, and ex-Senator Clarence Lexow.

Interest in political circles centres on the fact that, while it is Chairman Odell's district, efforts will be made to indorse the administration of Theodore Roosevelt and demand his renomination for Governor, and also to advocate the nomination of Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff for Vice President of the United States.

REPUBLICANS WIN AT OMAHA.

Moores Re-elected Mayor by 1,000 Votes Over Fusion Candidate.

OMAHA, Neb., March 6.—With one precinct to hear from Frank E. Moores, Republican, is re-elected Mayor of Omaha by a majority of nearly 1,000 over W. S. Poppleton, Fusion.

The rest of the city ticket goes through with Moores, with the possible exception of Tax Commissioner. Of nine Councilmen, two or three are in doubt, the rest being Republican.

The election to-day was the most closely contested and the campaign the hottest ever known here. Charges and counter-charges were freely made, and yesterday and to-day a few arrests were made.

PEEKSKILL REPUBLICANS WIN.

Entire Ticket Carried in the Charter Election.

PEEKSKILL, March 6.—The Republicans elected all their candidates in the charter election here to-day. About 2,000 votes were cast. There were four tickets in the field, Republican, Democratic, Socialist-Labor, and Prohibition. Eleven appropriations were voted for and nine were carried. Those defeated provided for steel cells in the lockup and a town barn.

The successful ticket was made up as follows: Trustee, first district, Frederick F. Roe, plurality, 105; Trustee, second district, Nathan Posey, plurality, 156; Treasurer, William Lawson, plurality, 137; Water Commissioners, James T. Sutton, plurality, 343; D. R. Knapp, plurality, 335, and William Borderton, plurality, 314.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

ELMIRA, March 6.—Dr. Frank H. Flood, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day by 576 plurality over Frank E. Bundy, Democrat. The Republicans also elected ten Aldermen, which gives them a majority in the Common Council. The city has been in control of the Democrats for more than twenty years.

ITHACA, March 6.—The regular city election resulted in victory for the Democrats. They elected two of four Aldermen, the Justice of the Peace, and three out of four Supervisors. The proposition for the city to buy a water works company was defeated.

ROME, March 6.—At the charter election here to-day the city gave Francis X. Greenla, Republican, for Justice of the Peace, 201 majority. The Republicans elect four out of six Aldermen and two out of five Supervisors. The next Common Council will stand ten Democrats and seven Republicans.

CORNING, March 6.—George W. Lane, Democrat, was elected Mayor by almost 300 plurality at the city election held to-day. The Republicans elected three and the Democrats two Aldermen. Politics had little to do with the election, local issues controlling the result.

NIAGARA FALLS, March 6.—At the municipal election to-day, Major M. B. Butler, Democrat, was elected Mayor over Benjamin P. Thurston, Republican, by a majority of 445.

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

Presentation to Gen. Sewell—State Convention April 19.

TRENTON, N. J., March 6.—The Republican State Committee held a meeting here this afternoon and decided upon Thursday, April 19, as the date for holding the State Convention here to elect delegates to the Republican National Convention. William Riker, Jr., of Newark, has been made committeeman at large in place of the late Garret A. Hobart.

A silver service valued at $1,000 was presented to United States Senator Sewell by his colleagues on the committee and by his friends. The presentation speech was made by Congressman Loudenslager.

Indiana Republicans Nominate.

Special to The New York Times.

ELKHART, Ind., March 6.—The Third District Republican Congressional Convention renominated A. L. Brick by acclamation to-day. There was an attempt made to pass resolutions condemning the Puerto Rico bill, but the Congressman's friends succeeded in sidetracking the proposition, although it was a strong fight to do so. The convention took no action, however, in approval of the Administration. Col. James S. Dodge, candidate for Governor, was indorsed. He replied in a speech in which he defended the Puerto Rico bill and the Administration at Washington.

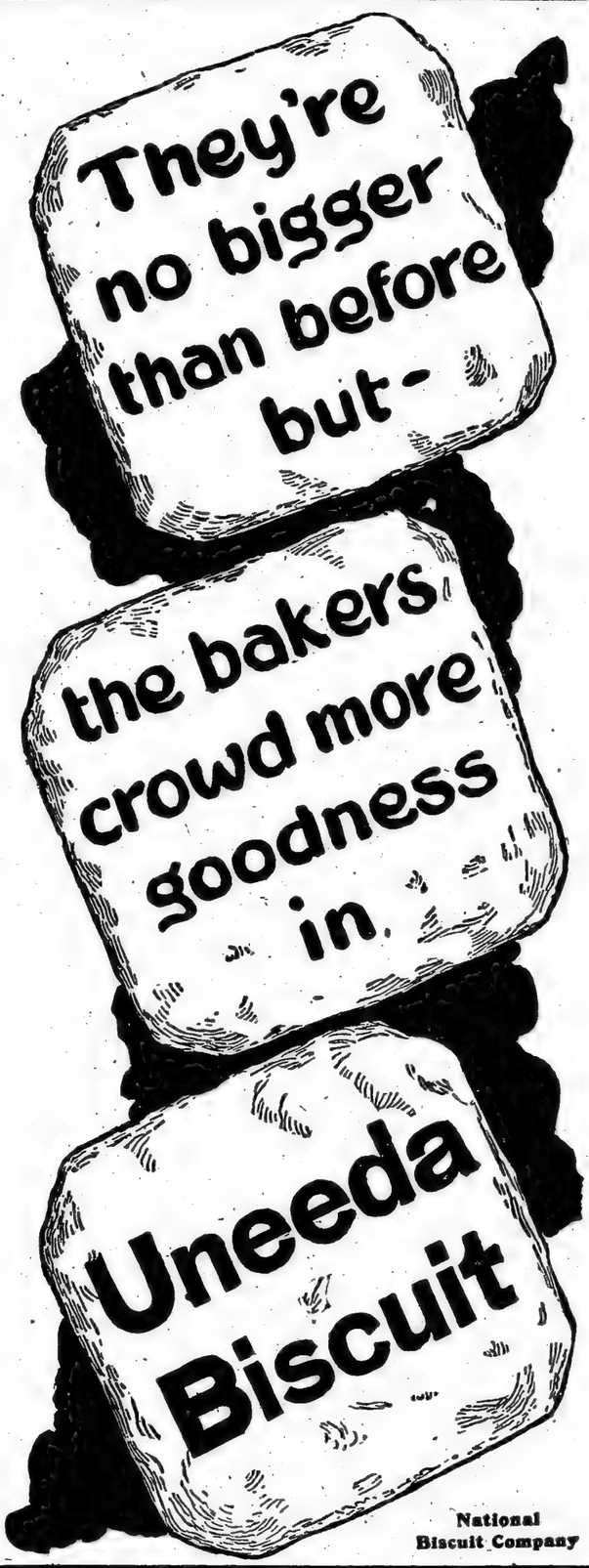

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AT THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

A fairly large crowd of spectators visited the Sportsmen's Show at the Garden yesterday, though it was not as large as on former days because of the bad weather. Most of these visitors seemed to find the greatest interest in the spectacular side of the show and the animals, crowds being around their cages all day.

The swimming races attracted the crowd the relay race at 200 yards, in which the Knickerbocker had its first and second teams entered, the New York Athletic Club's team being the only other competitor. The former teams had no trouble whatever in winning the race from the latter. In the other events the Knickerbocker Athletic Club swimmers carried everything before them.

The shooting during the day was excellent, and the scores made in the association championship were the best since the show began, "Jack" Fanning setting a new mark. He made 98 kills, with W. R. Crosby but a single target behind, the latter bettering his score of yesterday by one. Crosby, in the continuous trap shooting match, made the highest score so far, with 65 consecutive kills. Fanning finished close behind him in this match, missing his sixty-fourth bird.

The following are the summaries in the natatorial events:

200-Yard Relay Race, Metropolitan Championship.—Won by the Knickerbocker A. C., first team, D. M. Reeder, J. A. Ruddy, H. H. Reeder, and W. C. Miller; Knickerbocker A. C. Second Team, M. Goodwin, L. B. Handley, H. H. Woottherspoon, and G. W. Van Cleaf, second, and the New York A. C. team, T. J. McCahill, W. D. Lyon, R. C. Beecroft, and F. A. Wenck, third. Time of winners—2:06 2-5.

100-Yard Handicap.—Won by L. J. Goodwin, Knickerbocker A. C., (8 seconds;) R. C. Beecroft, New York A. C., (12 seconds,) second, and G. L. Brown, Knickerbocker A. C., (12 seconds,) third. Time—1:13 4-5.

25-Yard Race.—Won by W. C. Miller, Knickerbocker A. C.; H. H. Reeder, New York Knickerbocker C., second, and D. M. Reeder, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—0:13 4-5.

Contests in the several shooting events resulted as follows:

Pistol—"Any" Revolver.—J. A. Smith, 46, 45, 46; Dr. Sayre, 47; L. Piercy, 43, 42, 46; J. G. Dillin, 41; J. A. Dietz, 46, 45, 44; A. Stein, 45, 46, 47.

Military Revolver—J. Dietz, 47, 48, 48; A. Stein, 46, 47, 48.

Match C. Pistol—Dr. Sayre, 48, 45, 45; J. B. Crabtree, 45, 47, 47.

Match D, Police—A. Hofer, 35, 36, 41; W. Rosenbaum, 38, 40, 43; E. Wilson, 41, 42.

Pistol Championship—J. G. Dillin, 42, 24, 34, 33, 37, 43, 40, 42, 45, 40. Total, 380.

Point Police Revolver—A. Hofer, one trophy; Sergt. Petty, one trophy.

Point Target Contest.—A. D. Shepard, Jr., one trophy; L. Piercy, one trophy; Dr. Casey, one trophy; C. H. Chapman, one trophy; J. A. Smith, four trophies.

Best Totals in the 100-Shot Individual Championship, (Possible 2,500.)—W. Rosenbaum, 2,382; P. J. O'Hare, 2,377; J. Rebhan, 2,374; E. S. Pillard, 2,369; G. Schlicht, 2,367; J. G. Dillin, 2,358.

The Best Bull's-eyes Measured.—H. D. Muller, 27 degrees; G. Schlicht, 30; M. Dowler, 31; A. Hein, 34½; J. Facklamm, 39; G. Dorr, 39.

Trophy Winners for the Day—H. Schnible, V. Schaefer, G. Dorr, E. W. Marche, C. Meyer, J. Rebhan, E. S. Pillard, A. H. Luck, G. D. Wiegmann, and I. Martin.

Trap Shooting Association Championship.—J. Fanning, 98; W. R. Crosby, 97; E. D. Fulford, 95; B. Le Roy, 93; R. O'Helkes, 90; H. Ames, 89; Capt. Money, 87; F. B. Tracy, 87; Charles Budd, 86; S. M. Van Allen, 86; W. W. Linthicum, 86; F. G. Wright, 83.

Continuous Match—W. R. Crosby, 65; J. Fanning, 63; E. D. Fulford, 2[illegible].

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
for children teething, should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

No Trace of Charles Tisch.

No trace has been found of Charles Tisch of 327 East Eighty-fourth Street, who disappeared suddenly Dec. 31 last. Every effort has been made to trace the missing man, but nothing has been heard of him. A reward of $500 has been offered for news of him, whether he is living or dead. On Dec. 31 his daughters went out for a walk, and when they returned their father had disappeared. Nobody saw him leave the house, and nothing has since been heard of [illegible]

FOR THIRD AVENUE INVESTIGATION

Senator Coffey to Move a Legislative Inquiry.

ECONOMIES UNDER RECEIVER

John D. Crimmins Does Not Want the Permanent Receivership—The Stock Again Active.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Luke D. Stapleton of Brooklyn received a dispatch from Senator Michael J. Coffey yesterday afternoon stating that the Senator would introduce in the Senate at Albany this morning a resolution calling for an investigation of the wrecking of the Third Avenue Railroad. The Senator stated that he would have introduced the resolution yesterday, but he did not have it ready when the order of resolutions and motions was reached in the day's business.

Mr. Stapleton showed a copy of the resolution, which was as follows:

Whereas, The public press has teemed with charges of mismanagement in connection with the operation of the Third Avenue Road in New York City, which alleged mismanagement has resulted in great loss to honest investors and damage to the good faith and capacity which should characterize the great commercial undertakings in this State.

Resolved, That the Railroad Committee of the Senate be designated to investigate the reasons for the depreciation of this property, with a view to the enactment of such legislation as will prevent a repetition of such conditions in the future; that the committee be empowered to send for all persons, books, and papers that may be needed in such investigation, and that it report its recommendations to the Senate.

Senator Coffey is a member of the Senate Committee on Railroads. He has persistently tried to secure railroad legislation which he believes would be in the interests of minority stockholders. As a stockholder of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company he endeavored to prevent its absorption by the Brooklyn Heights Company.

ECONOMIES INTRODUCED.

Receiver Hugh J. Grant left the office of the Third Avenue Railroad Company yesterday morning to have a general consultation in regard to the receivership with Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court. He then went to his Wall Street office and returned to Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street late in the afternoon.

Because of published interviews that were largely inventions and that placed him in a false position, Mr. Grant declined to talk of the affairs of the road except to say that nothing of importance had been done, while satisfactory progress in determining the condition of the company's property had been made.

It was semi-officially stated that President A. J. Elias, Vice President Henry Hart, and Counsel Edward Lauterbach ceased to have anything to do with the property when Judge Lacombe relieved them in his order appointing Mr. Grant receiver. At present their status with the corporation is in connection with transfers of stock. They draw no salaries from funds in the control of the receiver.

The receiver has introduced economies in the operative branch of the system which will save from $25,000 to $40,000 per annum. One measure which went into effect yesterday was the reduction in the force of conduit Inspectors from twenty to five, a saving of $15,000 a year. It was stated on authority of Mr. Grant that announcements of such reductions in the operating force are not authorized, because they have a tendency to produce discontent. "A general result of the making public of such information," a member of the receiver's staff said, "is that every man in the employ of the road believes he is doing the work of from two to a dozen men."

President A. J. Elias was at the headquarters of the road yesterday morning, but he transacted no official business. Vice President Henry Hart did not go to the office, and at his home, 739 Madison Avenue, declined to see callers. It was reported that his health was a subject of anxiety, and that he had a nervous attack over moving his office property on Monday.

CRIMMINS DECLINES RECEIVERSHIP.

John D. Crimmins put himself on record yesterday as being unwilling to take the permanent receivership of the Third Avenue Railroad, even if it should be offered to him. His name has been mentioned considerably for the place, and a number of stockholders have referred to him as a good man for the place. Mr. Crimmins said yesterday that he would have none of it, and took occasion to say some pleasant things about Hugh J. Grant, the temporary receiver. The indications that Mr. Grant will be designated to act as the permanent receiver seem good.

Rumors of the formation of a new company to lease the road were renewed yesterday. The Creditors' Protective Committee is still reticent as to its plans.

The stock was again very active, and it scored a net gain of 4½ points, closing at 58¾. The sales amounted to over 41,000 shares, almost a tenth of the whole market.

District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorney Unger had a conference yesterday with reference to placing the Third Avenue Railroad matters before the Grand Jury. It was agreed that whenever Receiver Grant should report on the result of his investigation the report would be referred to the Grand Jury.

DECEMBER REPORT NOT FILED.

Third Avenue's Quarterly Statement Not Yet Received at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—The report of the Third Avenue Railroad Company for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1899, was not filed in the office of the State Railroad Commission within six weeks after the expiration of the quarter, as provided by law. The report has not yet been received, and it is doubted by those in authority if the report will be filed at all, as the Third Avenue Company is now in the hands of a receiver appointed by a United States court.

Col. Ashley W. Cole, President of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, when asked what the board could do regarding the affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, replied that the board could do nothing regarding an investigation. He holds that Receiver Grant is amenable only to the court which appointed him or a higher court, and that the Railroad Commission has no jurisdiction over the affairs of the company while Mr. Grant continues in charge as receiver.

None of the Railroad Commissioners will discuss the failure of the company to file its report, but it is said on excellent authority that the commission did not act in the matter for the reason that it did not wish to harass the company at a time when its affairs were in such a tangled condition. As the old officials of the company are no longer in control, it is said that it is optional with Receiver Grant as to whether the report in question will be filed.

MR. CLEVELAND GOES SOUTH.

Ex-President and Party on a Hunting and Fishing Trip.

Ex-President Cleveland started for Florida yesterday in company with a party of friends, including Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, Daniel Lamont, and E. C. Benedict.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland came to this city yesterday morning and went to the house of Dr. Bryant, at 54 West Thirty-sixth Street. The ex-President and party took the 3:15 P. M. train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, traveling by way of Washington. Mrs. Cleveland returned to Princeton.

The trip, it was explained, is being taken for recreation, and not on account of Mr. Cleveland's health. The party will be away about ten days, and will spend much of the time in hunting and fishing.

Sudden Death at Clarendon Hotel.

Thomas J. Rae, seventy years old, was found dead in his bed in the Clarendon Hotel yesterday afternoon. In the room was found a box containing a tablet for producing sleep. It is not known whether Rae took the drug with suicidal intent or whether he took it to produce sleep. At the hotel it was said that Rae was a retired merchant, but further than that nothing was known of him.

Congressman Hitt Renominated.

FREEPORT, Ill., March 6.—R. R. Hitt was renominated for Congress by acclamation at the Republican Congressional Convention here to-day.

OBJECTS TO DAVIS BILL.

Brooklyn School Board Declares the Measure Aims to Abolish School Boards and Kill Home Rule.

A discussion of the compromise Educational bill introduced in the State Senate by Senator Davis took place at the monthly meeting of the Brooklyn School Board yesterday afternoon. It was started by a resolution offered by Horace E. Dresser and recommended for adoption by the Special Committee on Legislation. The resolution was a protest against the passage of the Davis bill. It was set forth that the bill violates the principle of home rule by the abolition of the right to adopt a salary schedule by the School Boards of the respective boroughs; that it continues a vicious method of reapportionment by the Central Board; that the method of fixing salaries takes away all incentive among the teachers for higher grade work; that the bill deprives the School Boards of their proper function in changing from them to the Central Board of Education the administration of the fund for the payment of janitors, officers, and clerks of the borough boards, and for compulsory education and corporate schools.

George Freifeld declared that the bill invaded every prerogative of the board. He believed, he said, that it was intended to make the board unnecessary in order to abolish it.

J. Edward Swanstrom said that the bill aimed to wipe out the board and deal a deathblow to home rule. If the right to fix salaries of teachers in its employ was taken from the board, he said, it might as well shut up shop and resign. Mr. Swanstrom offered an amendment to the resolution to the effect that the passage by the Legislature of any bill employing a schedule of salaries is a usurpation of the functions of the board. That in the judgment of the board no measure touching teachers' salaries should be passed except an amendment to Section 1,091 of the charter, which will make it obligatory upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, under proper restrictions, to appropriate funds necessary to carry into effect any schedule passed by the several School Boards.

Carl Evertz made a vigorous argument against the resolution, but after an extended debate it was adopted, together with the amendment proposed by Mr. Swanstrom. The resolution requests the Brooklyn representatives in the Legislature to make an effort to defeat the bill.

The Committee on Music reported that the Northeastern Saengerbund had requested that 4,000 of the school children of Brooklyn be allowed to sing at the National Saengerfest, to be held at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in July next. The board agreed to this request on the condition that the children sing at a special concert, at which no admission fee be charged in order that the provision of the statutes affecting the subject might be respected. It is expected that President McKinley will be present at the children's concert.

KILLED BY FALL FROM BICYCLE.

Death of Mrs. John Taylor from Accident in Fort Hamilton Avenue.

Mrs. Emma Taylor, the wife of John Taylor, manager of the Brooklyn office of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, died last night at her home, 430 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, from injuries received Monday afternoon in a fall from her bicycle.

Mr. and Mrs Taylor had visited Fort Hamilton Monday afternoon on their bicycles and returned along Fort Hamilton Avenue. Mrs. Taylor lost control of her wheel at Fifty-first Street and fell, striking her head on the macadam road. She was unconscious when picked up by her husband and was taken to her home, a few blocks away, in a grocery wagon which was passing at the time. Mrs Taylor did not recover consciousness. It is believed that her skull was fractured.

Mrs. Taylor was forty years old. She leaves her husband and an eighteen-year-old son.

LIQUOR DEALERS COMBINE.

Lodge of the Knights of the Royal Arch Formed in This City.

A lodge of the Knights of the Royal Arch, the first in this State, was organized yesterday at a meeting at John Reisenweber's hotel, at Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue.

The order is specially devoted to the interests of the liquor traffic. It is carried on very much on the lines of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, so far as mutual benefits are concerned. It is fraternal and semi-secret, and pays sick and death benefits.

Organized in Arkansas a few years ago, the fraternity has a membership of nearly 100,000 in various States. The purpose of the organization is to oppose compulsory prohibition in every legitimate way. Great attention will be paid to measures affecting the liquor interests in either the Federal Legislature or any State body.

George C. Jaeger of Cincinnati, the general department organizer of the order, said yesterday:

"We are not organizing to fight anybody. We are simply getting together for mutual protection, because our business is being made the objective of the assaults of many people in all parts of the country. We shall legitimately oppose the aggression of temperance societies, and we should very much like to bring about the repeal of the Raines law in this State, the Federal war tax on beer, and a reduction in the tax on whisky."

CO-EDUCATION AT WESLEYAN.

Alumni Fear It Will Become a Women's College—Remedy Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 6.—The committee appointed last year by the Wesleyan Young Alumni Association of New York to investigate the question of co-education at Wesleyan has submitted its report for approval. The report finds strongly against the present system, under which the proportion of women in college rose from 7 per cent. in 1888-9 to 23 per cent. in 1898-9. The report adds: "Unless measures are taken to check it, this increase of women over men is likely to continue until the radical development results in a transformation into a women's college."

The committee found, on application to the alumni of Wesleyan, that 83 per cent. of them are opposed to the present system. But, recognizing that it is impossible to eliminate that system at this time, the committee recommends "the establishment as soon as possible of a system of co-ordinate education, a women's college organized within the university, where the young women may be afforded equal standards, opportunities, and degrees, but a distinct collegiate and social life." The report is meeting with great favor among the undergraduates at Wesleyan. It seem to be the only practical solution of the question. Even the undergraduates recognize the fact that the complete ousting of the whole system of coeducation is out of the question.

Woman Hurt in Cab Collision.

Mrs. Julia E. Cameron of 31 East Thirty-eighth Street had just entered a coach hired for a shopping tour, on Fortieth Street, east of Sixth Avenue, yesterday, when a cab of the Electric Vehicle Company, operated by Sidney Hannock of 410 East Fiftieth Street, struck the pole of the coach with force sufficient to break two springs, a lamp, and a window of the coach. Mrs. Cameron was slightly cut about the face.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:20 A. M.—503 West End Avenue; Clinton Burling; damage, $200.

1:55 A. M.—210 Avenue D; J. Rheinfrank; damage, $500.

5:30 A. M.—151 East Thirty-second Street; Frank Leddy; damage, $200.

7:35 A. M.—216 West Fifteenth Street; Patrick Hogan; damage, $500.

8:55 A. M.—575 Lexington Avenue; Louis Wolfert; damage, $125.

4:20 P. M.—456 College Avenue; C. Keller; damage, $25.

7:20 P. M.—182 Third Avenue; Leo Abraham; damage, $600.

7:30 P. M.—162 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WANT SHIPS BUILT HERE

Construction of War Vessels at the Navy Yard.

Two Meetings in Brooklyn Indorse the Demand—Committee to Go to Washington.

The construction of warships at the New York Navy Yard was advocated at two meetings in Brooklyn last night. In Association Hall, at Fulton and Bond Streets, there was a citizens' meeting which declared strongly for the project; at the same time the Kings County Democracy, in resolutions, placed itself on record as favorable to the plan.

Controller Coler presided at the mass meeting. Admiral Philip was an interested listener to the speeches. A gavel made of the wood of a Cuban fort was presented to Mr. Coler as a souvenir of the occasion.

The Controller pointed out the desirability of enlisting the interest and active aid of such men as William C. Whitney, formerly Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Whitney, he said, had declared himself strongly in favor of the suggestion that the Government build some of its war craft at the New York Navy Yard.

Mr. Coler asserted that New York, as the greatest centre of the western world, was entitled to Government consideration as a place of naval manufacture.

"It is estimated," said Mr. Coler, "that the Government has expended for plants and sites for navy yards and stations more than $100,000,000. This expenditure was made on the Nation might have under its immediate control shipyards of its own where it could build and equip ships of war. Notwithstanding this, the policy pursued has been to give the building of the navy to private establishments. Such a policy is neither wise nor commendable, and is directly opposite that followed by England and France.

"Objections have been made by the opponents of your measure that it requires more time and more money to build vessels at the plants controlled by the Government than at those of private establishments. This is as illogical as it is unpatriotic."

W. B. Atterbury, Secretary, read letters from several distinguished men indorsing the purpose of the meeting.

Senator Thomas C. Platt was quoted in favor "of any policy which has for its object the employment of American labor, and the maintenance of the efficiency of the navy."

From Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Mayor Van Wyck came expressions of hearty sympathy for the movement, as also from Edward M. Grout, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, and the five Brooklyn Congressmen.

There had been an effort to obtain the sanction of President McKinley and Secretary of the Navy Long to the meeting. Through Secretary J. A. Porter the President sent word that the letter urging his support of the plan had been forwarded to Secretary Long for his consideration. In his letter Secretary Long said he did not care to express himself in the matter.

Resolutions were then adopted declaring that the Nation, as a result of the Spanish war, has assumed obligations that make necessary the creation of a more powerful navy, and that there is no reason why the Government should be absolutely dependent upon private corporations for constructing warships, and that the "best interests of the American navy demand that the shipbuilding plant at the New York Navy Yard be kept in the highest possible state of efficiency, and we believe that this can only be accomplished by the continuous building at said navy yard of one or more warships."

The resolutions also requested that Controller Coler appoint a committee of citizens to go to Washington to advocate the building of ships at the navy yard. Mr. Coler appointed this committee: Edward M. Grout, James R. Howe, Charles G. Bennett, William C. Wallace, John J. Fitzgerald, Francis H. Wilson, Walter B Atterbury, Townsend Scudder, William C. Bryant, A. Stewart Walsh, William Berri, George H. Warner, and E. J. Dooley. Mr. Coler was also made a member of the committee.

Andrew McLean, editor of The Brooklyn Citizen, said: "One more well directed effort, and the future, in the largest and best sense, of the navy yard is secure. This policy has been approved by other Governments of the world—those Governments which have given the most thought to shipbuilding. With our own shipbuilding plants there would be no spectacle of ships which cannot be armored unless the United States yields to extortion."

The Rev. A. Stewart Walsh brought the crowd to its feet by a fiery address, in which he urged not alone the building of warships at the navy yard, but the construction of all naval vessels by Government plants at the navy yards.

These resolutions were adopted by the Democratic General Committee of Kings County and sent to the mass meeting, where they were read:

"Whereas, The Government has under consideration the building of twelve gunboats and six cruisers, and

"Whereas, The work of the New York Navy Yard is equipped with modern tools and machinery second to none in the United States, and therefore competent to construct ships better and at a less cost than private contractors,

"Therefore be it resolved, That we request the Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to have the gunboats and cruisers above referred to constructed in the several navy yards by the Government, and especially at the New York Navy Yard, as experience has proven that all vessels built by the Government are better constructed and in need of less repairs than those built by contractors."

John M. Clancy, formerly a Representative, declared that in Congress the sentiment is strongly in favor of the project; that there every Democrat is standing ready to vote to bring it about.

Representative John J. Fitzgerald said the desire for Government naval construction is not confined to New York, but is National in its scope.

"There have been statements," he said, "that we are not prepared to build great warships in our naval yards. Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn and other heads of departments declare the Government is prepared to build at once a warship of any size. Their opinions are of more weight than the opinion of any layman."

Register James R. Howe and George H. Warner also spoke.

TWELFTH DISTRICT FIGHT.

Protest Against the Method of Selecting Delegates.

Expression was given last night to the opposition to the Republican tactics so long in vogue in the Twelfth Congressional District in the matter of selecting delegates to State and National conventions without consulting the wishes of the voters.

A largely attended meeting was held at the Park Avenue Hotel, at which many representative Republicans of the Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-fifth Assembly Districts were present. All of these are opposed to the leadership of Charles A. Hess of the Twenty-fifth District, who is also the State Committeeman from the Twelfth Congress District. James W. Auten presided, Henry Birrell, who was a McKinley Elector in 1896, serving as Secretary.

The resolution offered at a meeting last week, protesting against the practice of a few politicians selecting delegates months in advance of the holding of conventions and without the assent or ratification of the enrolled voters, was discussed at some length. Vigorous protests were made in speeches by F. Norton Goddard, F. W. Grosse, and many others.

It was decided to establish central headquarters, which will be open at all times to the voters of the districts. Meetings will be held semi-weekly. A thorough canvass of the Congress district was determined upon, and every effort will be made to get a full expression of the Republicans in the matter of the selection of delegates and committeemen.

League of Wheelmen Meeting.

The first quarterly meeting of the year of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen will be held in Albany on Saturday, when the changes in the constitution and by-laws suggested by the consulates throughout the State will be acted upon.

W. S. Bull, Secretary and Treasurer of the division, has been ill with an attack of grip, and it is not known whether he will be well enough to attend. Mr. Bull is not considered to be dangerously ill, for at his home yesterday it was reported that he was doing well.

Miles Wins at Racquets.

MONTREAL, March 6.—In the Canadian championship racquet singles to-day Eustis Miles, who recently won the American championship, defeated Clarence H. Mackay of New York, who was beaten yesterday in a closely contested match by F. J. Rolland, last year's Canadian champion. Miles won out easily in three straight games, and throughout showed splendid form. To-morrow he will play Mr. Rolland in the final game of the series.

DINNER OF NORTH SIDE MEN

W. B. Parsons Speaks of Rapid Transit Development.

He Expects that Each Avenue Running North and South Will in Time Have Its Subway.

The North Side Board of Trade celebrated its sixth anniversary with a banquet last night at Schnorer Hall, at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Third Avenue. President James L. Wells introduced the speakers after the dinner.

They included Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the Supreme Court, who spoke to "The Judiciary"; Job E. Hedges, on "The City of New York"; William Barclay Parsons, engineer of the rapid transit system, who spoke on "Rapid Transit"; Charles H. Russell, who spoke on "Our Neighbor, the Borough of Brooklyn"; Lawson Purdy, responding to "Equitable Taxation," and Col. J. A. Goulden, who spoke on "The Borough of the Bronx."

Among those present were Ernest Hall, the Rev. P. W. Tandy, Henry A. Gumbleton, ex-Assemblyman G. J. Grossman, President of the Borough of the Bronx; Louis F. Haffen, Louis A. Riss, Albert E. Davis, William Ebling, and W. A. Ten Eyck.

Mr. Wells, in opening the speech-making, felicitated his hearers on the prospect of soon having extensions of the elevated system to Bedford Park and Fordham, a result which the board had assisted in bringing about, and he congratulated them on the signing of the rapid transit contract.

Justice O'Brien entertained his hearers with humorous anecdotes of the bench. Speaking of municipal ownership of public utilities, he referred to the city owning the docks and water supply and now building the rapid transit tunnel. This he thought a step in the right direction. He referred also to the question of the equalization of taxes and expressed the belief that the solution of the taxation difficulties would be found in a separation of the subjects of State and local taxation, the State deriving its income from taxes on franchises, corporations, &c., in which taxes would be paid for privileges derived from the State.

Mr. Parsons reviewed the history of the efforts made to obtain rapid transit, in which residents of the North Side were always zealous advocates. For a third of a century there had been a Rapid Transit Commission. The scheme at present provided for, he said, would not give great relief, though it would lessen the time to the City Hall from the Bronx. Growing demands would require that every north and south avenue should have its subway.

After describing the routes now laid out he said that the time would come when the Bronx would also be honeycombed with its underground roads. The present plan calls for the completion of the work in four and a half years, but Mr. Parsons predicted that in three years residents of the Bronx would be able to take a train on the new underground system through to the City Hall.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Fire destroyed the building of the American Linseed Oil Company, at Polk and Ellsworth Streets, to-day. The loss is put at $50,000.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 6.—An afternoon fire in the three-story brick block on Bank Street, occupied principally by E. G. Kilduff & Co., clothiers, caused damage estimated at $15,000.

WINSTED, Conn., March 6.—A fire in the main storehouse of the William L. Gilbert Clock Company shortly after 6 o'clock tonight resulted in several thousand dollars damage, chiefly by water, to finished clocks. The loss is covered by insurance.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 6.—Fire early this morning destroyed a large four-story brick building owned by Louis Etting & Sons, with a large stock of clothing. The American Express Company's office, A. Carr & Sons' undertaking establishment, and The Arcade were also damaged. The loss will reach $75,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 6.—Wohlrab's slaughterhouse, a short distance west of Lincoln Park Railroad yards, was burned this morning, together with 165 head of sheep and a large quantity of hay and feed. The total loss is placed at $6,000, only partly insured. The slaughterhouse is owned by Felix Wolff of Buffalo.

BOSTON, March 6.—Freight House No. 1 of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, on Rutherford Avenue, Charlestown, leased by Hosmer Robinson & Co., hay, straw, and grain merchants, caught fire this afternoon and was badly damaged. About 100 carloads of hay, valued at $18,000, were destroyed. The total loss will reach $25,000, partially insured.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., March 6.—Fire tonight destroyed the interior of the Broadhead Block, causing an aggregate damage of $40,000. The Aldrich Furniture Company lost $15,000 on stock and the building suffered to the extent of $15,000. The Fenton Block, adjoining, was damaged by water to the extent of $3,000. The remainder of the loss is divided among tenants.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST. — Clearing and colder; high westerly winds.

The storm which was central Monday night over Missouri has moved rapidly northeastward to Ontario with greatly increased energy, and has caused a continuance of the general snow, sleet, and rain from the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys eastward, except in the extreme southeast. In the Southwest fair weather has prevailed.

Temperatures have risen decidedly in the Middle Atlantic States, New England and the eastern lower lake region. They have fallen 10 degrees to 25 degrees from the Middle Ohio Valley southwestward, and have risen considerably in the extreme West and Northwest. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions rains have continued over the northern portion, with higher temperatures.

Snow in New England to-day will be followed by clearing and colder weather. It will be colder and fair in the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Gulf States and in the Ohio Valley. It will be colder and fair in the lower lake region, except that snow is likely in the immediate vicinity of the lakes. Rain or snow is indicated in Montana, extending into the Dakotas to-morrow. It will be warmer to-day in the extreme West and Northwest, and during to-morrow the warm weather will reach the Mississippi Valley. On the New England and northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States the winds will be brisk to high westerly. Along the remainder of the coast they will be fresh to brisk westerly. Storm signals are displayed from Sandy Hook to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	36	30	33
6 A. M.	37	31	34
9 A. M.	39	34	38
12 M.	44	40	40
3 P. M.	41	44	45
6 P. M.	39	47	46
9 P. M.	38	48	48
12 P. M.	35	48	52

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	42
Weather Bureau	40½
Corresponding date 1899	38½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	35

The maximum temperature was 48 degrees at 3:44 P. M., and the minimum 29 degrees at 4:15 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 95, and at 8 P. M. 88. The barometer registered 30.33 at 8 A. M., and 29.85 at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:24	Sun sets...5:58	Moon sets..12:29

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook.....[Gov. Isl'd.	12:32	H. Gate....2:28
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:27	Gov. Isl'd. 12:51	H. Gate....2:47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hildebrand, Pensacola	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Segurança, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

Asiatic Prince, La Plata, countries	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Borderer, Antwerp	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Caracas, La Guayra	12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.
El Dorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Cuban ports	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Antwerp	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Jamaica, Savanilla	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Bremen	.....	5:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional mails

plementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 8 and up to March 17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York March 17 for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces a portion of the mail from Australia, which arrived at Vancouver, is due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, March 6, the balance on the morning of March 7.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 7.

Alliance, Colon, March 1.
Barby, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.
Bellucia, St. Lucia, Feb. 27.
Bordeaux, Pauillac, Feb. 20.
Bremen, Bremen, Feb. 24.
Comanche, Jacksonville, March 4.
Conch, Galveston, Feb. 28.
Europe, St. Lucia, Feb. 28.
Exeter City, Swansea, Feb. 20.
Flowergate, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.
Hawkes Bay, London, Feb. 21.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Feb. 28.
Kurrachee, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.
Maraval, Glasgow, Feb. 19.
Mascanomo, Antwerp, Feb. 15.
Menominee, London, Feb. 24.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Feb. 6.
Rawtor, Algiers, Feb. 16.
San Marcos, Galveston, Feb. 17.
Westburn, Barry, Feb. 16.
Werra, Gibraltar, Feb. 21.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

Critic, Dundee, Feb. 22.
El Rio, New Orleans, March 3.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

Palatia, Hamburg, Feb. 26.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Feb. 24.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

Etruria, Liverpool, March 3.
St. Paul, Southampton, March 3.

SUNDAY, MARCH 11.

L'Aquitaine, Havre, March 3.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Feb. 23.
Norge, Christiansand, Feb. 24.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Feb. 24.

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

Statendam, Rotterdam, March 1.
Panama, Bordeaux, Feb. 25.

Arrived.

SS City of Washington, Knight, St. Jago, Cienfuegos, &c., with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:41 A. M. 7th.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Mills, Antwerp Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Outside the Bar at 6:40 P. M.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Low, Carthagena, &c., Feb. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar, at 0:51 P. M.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Feb. 23, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:06 A. M.

SS Niagara, Miller, Tampico Feb. 26, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:41 A. M.

SS Saginaw, Johnson, Georgetown, S. C., March 1 and Wilmington, N. C., 2d, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., March 3, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Excelsior, Maxson, New Orleans March 1, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS El Cid, Quick, New Orleans 4½ days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Mexico, McIntosh, Havana March 3, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:50 A. M.

SS Taff, (Br.,) Canrobert, Bermuda March 2, in ballast to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Hudson, Halsey, New Orleans Feb. 28, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 6, 9:30 P. M., southwest, 25 miles; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Lucerna, (Br.,) for London.
SS Saale, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Ivydene, (Br.,) for Pensacola.
SS Talisman, (Nor.,) for Pierre, &c.
SS Hispania, (Swed.,) for Port au Prince, &c.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Le Lion, (Fr.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Alsenborn, for Baltimore.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Indrani, (Br.,) for Shanghai, &c., and anchored off Clifton at 5 P. M.
SS Washington, (Ger.,) for Flushing, and anchored off Clifton at 5 P. M.
SS Themis, (Nor.,) for Baltimore.

Notice to Mariners.

BOSTON HARBOR—STATE LEDGE ELECTRIC FOG BELL BUOY.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that this fog bell buoy, on the northerly side of the main channel in Boston Harbor, has been permanently discontinued.

(L. H. B. Bulletin No. 104, Par. 4.)

Castle Rocks Electric Fog Bell Buoy.—Notice is also given that on or about April 1, 1900, an electric bell buoy, painted black, will be established, in about 24 feet of water, (mean low water,) on the southerly side of the main channel in Boston Harbor, about ¼ mile to the eastward of Castle Island, and in the position now occupied by Castle Rocks Buoy, No. 7, a black spar. By day (sunrise to sunset) the bell will be struck only during thick or foggy weather, but throughout every night, whether clear or foggy, the bell will be struck, by electrically operated machinery, groups of four blows in 15 seconds, the group separated by silent intervals of 15 seconds' duration, thus: Blows, * * * * 15 seconds; silent interval, 15 seconds; blows, * * * * 15 seconds; silent interval, 15 seconds. Orient Heights Water Tower, N. ¾ E.; Deer Island Lighthouse, E. ½ S.; Spectacle Island Range Front Lighthouse, S. E. 7-16 E.; Bunker Hill Monument, N. W. by N., northerly. Castle Rock Buoy No. 7 will be placed just clear of the fog bell buoy, as a watch buoy. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 38, No. 116, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1899, Pages 15 and 45.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 6.—SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York on Oriental cruise, arr. at Constantinople to-day.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettmeyer, from New York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, from Bremen for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Messaba, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Chaucer, (Br.,) Capt. Russell, from New York via St. Lucia, arr. at Montevideo March 2.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa March 4.

SS Agapanthus, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from Calcutta, &c., for New York, arr. at St. Michael's yesterday.

SS Clumberhall, (Br.,) from Calcutta for New York or Philadelphia, arr. at St. Michael's yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Darmstadt, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, from New York, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Bellarden, (Br.,) Capt. Davidson, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Bahia for New York March 2.

SS Penrith Castle, (Br.,) sld. from Santos for New York March 3.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York March 4.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapledon, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York yesterday.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithäuser, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Plymouth for New York at 1:20 P. M. to-day.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from Fiume for New York arr. at Messina March 2.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Bourge, from New York via Naples, arr. at Marseilles March 3.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Schleemilch, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam March 4.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Losewitz, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Java, (Aust.,) Capt. Stepanovitch, (from New York, &c.,) sld. from Algiers for Manila, &c., March 1.

SS Brand, (Nor.,) Capt. Thronsen, (from New York,) sld. from Algiers for Alexandria, &c., March 2.

SS Phoebus, (Ital.,) Capt. Figari, sld. from Trieste for New York March 2.

SS Alexandre Bixio, (Fr.,) sld. from Havre for New York March 3.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Jaubert, sld. from Naples for New York March 3.

SS Hipponemes, (Br.,) sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

SS St. Leonards, (Br.,)

FIRST VIEW MILLINERY

The Wanamaker Store.

The New Pandora Opens the Box of Beauty

The old myth has fastened censure upon Pandora because she allowed the blessings of life to escape. But why should she hoard them in her box? The error—if fault there was—belongs to those who neglected the opportunity to seize them before they got away. We moderns are more watchful.

To-day Fashion, the new Pandora, lets forth her millinery marvels in the Wanamaker store. The box of style was filled wherever fashion-beauty blooms. Paris is pre-eminent; but whatever of artistic Millinery beauty has emanated from London on the North, to Italy on the South, finds expression in the assemblage on show and waiting for show here to-day.

America---New York---sees foreign beauty first. Your friends who may be watching for fashion's burst in Paris, will see these ideas some weeks later than you see them in New York. The hidden secrets of the Rue de la Paix are an open book for you at Wanamaker's this morning.

The breadth of representation is characteristic of Wanamaker buying. These two Wanamaker Stores, in New York and Philadelphia, bring over as many trimmed hats as the next half-dozen largest stores. Not a few pickings here and there; but as many from each of the foremost modistes as they show in their own little shops in Paris. Here, in an hour, you see more in variety of style and representative Parisian Millinery beauty than you would see in a day's, maybe a week's search, of the Paris shops.

It is an open secret that many expert American milliners have decided that they can learn more of *the best* of Paris style by visits to Wanamaker's than by weeks spent in Paris. Many women who might go to Paris prefer to be guided in their selection by the taste of our buyer, who brings away the choicest early morning flowers—first picked and finest of all that Paris shows.

Here are also the smartest Trimmed Outing Hats that London has evolved. And for hats for walking or driving London leads the world. These English hats are an exhibition in themselves.

Our collection of Mourning Hats from *Mangin-Maurice* is the most brilliant display in Black that has been brought to America.

Perhaps the most marked betterment of all, is the collection of fine Trimmed Hats for Children, from the children's milliner, *Pauline Gaspard* of Paris. This will be an interesting section for mothers of girls.

Millinery never attained a higher standard of true beauty than it shows this season. The best of all arts has been applied. Neither grotesquery nor eccentricity has any place. Every touch is for beauty, harmony, grace and becomingness.

We have never had more or finer hats than these on show to-day.

It is the most distinguished gathering that New York has ever seen.

The windows of the entire Broadway front are devoted to a fashion show that will dazzle and delight all lovers of millinery taste and elegance. The main aisle holds cases that add their sparkle of artistic shape and color-glow—the whole store thrills with the inspiration of the highest artistic beauty from two continents.

Supplementary to the Millinery Exhibition are displays of Women's Neckwear from abroad, new Laces and Ribbons; and an advance showing of Parasols, with the new lace rufflings and other effects characteristic of the season.

Parlor FURNITURE

Perhaps you've known furniture that was pleasing to the eye, yet not reliable—the kind that was made simply to sell cheaply. If you ever bought any of it you know it's dear whatever the price. There's none of it here—never will be a piece of it in these stocks. Take this parlor furniture. Eighty-five styles of suites in the newest designs are on view here to-day. It's all thoroughly good in every detail—good to look at, and will be giving good service in long years to come, with just ordinary care. Here's a suite at $18 and there's another at $600. The same broad guarantee as to worthiness covers both. Make your choice as to the frames, and if the covering doesn't strike your fancy select another from a splendid assortment of fabrics that's just been gathered. We'll cover your suite as you want it. Brief mention of a few styles:

$39—Three pieces; mahogany veneered; backs elegantly inlaid; silk damask coverings: spring seats.

$54—Three pieces; frames inlaid with fancy woods and pearl; damask covering; spring seats.

$75—Five pieces; imitation mahogany; veneered backs; inlaid; tapestry covering.

$85—Three pieces; overstuffed covering of silk damask; fringe to match; all highest-class upholstering.

$95—Three pieces; mahogany frames; dull finish; covering of beautiful figured green silk.

$105—Five pieces; overstuffed damask covering; fringe to match; deep tufted backs.

Fourth Floor.

Guerlain's Perfumes

"Scented breezes of the Orient"

You, who are familiar with Paris, know the little white shop with the fragrance of sweetest flowers in bloom.

In the perfumer's art Guerlain is the master wizard of them all, and we are glad to give a wider introduction for these toilet dainties to society in New York.

One of the most peculiar merits of Guerlain's productions is their innocence. It is said that they would not harm a child who ate them.

To know them is to love them. Let us introduce these—

Guerlain's Extracts in Heliotrope de Serre, Ikkal Bouquet, White Rose, Rose Coquette, Geranium de Serre, Far West, Full Scent, Patchouly, Tume, Rup, Acquarella, 3 oz. size, $1.57 a bottle.
Eau de Cologne, $1.08 a bottle.
Sachets in Envelopes—Heliotrope, White Rose, Violette de Parme, Marechale, Verveine, 50c.
Creme a la Fraise, 95c a jar.
Bain Loiteux, $2.35 a bottle.
Eau de Lavende, $1.25 a bottle.
Poudre de Riz, in large box, 40c.
Face Powder, in 3 colors, $1.55 a box.
Military Shaving Cream, 60c jar.
Shaving Soap, 30c cake.
Toilet Soaps—Zaibad, Fluers Sauvages, Foin Coupe, 30c cake; Cryasol, 55c cake; Marquise, 75c cake; Rose Coquette, 75c cake.

Cotton DRESS GOODS
French, Scotch, English, American

Fine Cotton Cloth as a medium of art expression would be a subject worth discussing—but not here.

But novelties or bargains in Cotton Dress Goods give a topic for the most enterprising merchant and for the brightest advertiser. Cotton Dress Goods in the old days were coarse and ugly. To-day the best artist designers, most skillful spinners and most accomplished weavers are in the service of cotton.

So rich are many cotton novelties that their cost equals silk. Cheap cottons carry designs so delicate and fine that we call each a beauty. The great stock, so varied, so novel invites your thoughful examination and will provoke your admiration. Our mission to-day is to print what follows about Dress Cottons. Your mission—well, that's your affair.

French Printed Cottons—
French Printed Plumetis, 45c.
French Printed Organdie Bayadere, 40c.
French Printed Organdie Carreaux, 40c.
French Printed Organdie Pekin, 40c.
French Printed Organdie Raye, 40c.
French Printed Organdie Lisse, 37½c.
French Printed Pique, 37½c.

Scotch Woven Cottons—
Lace striped Cotton Grenadine, 60c.
Broche striped Scotch Gingham, 60c.
Dentelle striped Scotch Gingham, 50c.
Linen-and-cotton Madras, 50c.
Striped Cotton Crepes, 45c.
Striped and checked Pineapple Grenadine, 45c.
Fancy striped Scotch Gingham, 45c.
Solid-colored Mercerised Cotton Canvas, 75c.
Shepherd check Mercerised Cotton Canvas, 75c.
Fancy striped Ginghams, 20c, 25c, 30c.

Cottons Made in England—
Printed Mercerised Cotton Foulards, 30c.
Solid-colored Pique, 25c, 30c, 37½c, 50c.
Self-colored figured striped Pique, 35c.
Self-colored embroidered polka-dot Pique, 45c.
Self-colored figured Pique, 35c.

Fine American Cottons—
Self-colored hemstitched striped silk-and-cotton Muslins, 50c.
Self-colored embroidered Mousseline de Soie, 50c.
Self-colored silk-striped silk-and-cotton Crepe, 60c.
Printed silk-striped Satin Cloth, 60c.
Self-colored embroidered dotted stripe Mousseline de Soie, 50c.
Self-colored silk-and-cotton Muslins, 50c.
Printed satin-striped Dimity, 50c.
Fancy silk-and-cotton striped Gingham, 45c.
Silk-striped Gingham, 37½c.
Silk-figured Gingham, 30c.
Striped and checked Madras, 25c.
Oxford Cheviot, 25c.
8,000 yards of Satin-striped Batiste at exactly half its regular selling price; shown in seventeen self-colorings, including black and white. 37½c instead of 75c.

Black Jacquard Figured Dress Goods

All-wool. 43 in. wide. Twenty-two patterns—all black. Twilled ground with satin-like figures. They represent a splendid experimental venture of a manufacturer in Bradford, England. Lack of harmony between consignor and commission merchant gave us the chance to close the lot, and thus sell you goods that would be regularly cheap at $1. for the small price of

Sixty-five Cents

We ask your attention to the corner of Tenth street and Fourth avenue. North light—perfect for black goods—and plenty of it.

One thousand styles of black stuffs for spring costumes. The richest and the best from England, France, Germany—the likes of them are not elsewhere.

Women's Wrappers Particularly pretty are the new patterns in percales. There's a large assortment, too—light and dark effects. You'll like the neat, comfortable way they are made. Some of the percale wrappers are 85c. Some $1—then the advance is made in 25c steps up to $2.25.

Wrappers of lawn, in stripes and figures as low as $1 and up to $4. New styles in the making and finishing, that will be generally liked.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

An ALL-AMERICAN Display
Costumes Suits and Wraps

You who look to-day will marvel at the advancement of American tailoring skill for women. Upwards of two thousand styles of costumes, tailor-made suits, separate skirts, jackets and capes—*and not a foreign garment in the show!*

Dignity, style, elegance, delicacy, or the substantial—all meet here. The American touch is fast reaching forward to the high character of the French. Best illustration comes from the garments in cases and in stock on view or ready to show to-day. They tell what American tailors can do. But you must see them at Wanamaker's—many of the designs go nowhere else.

Costumes range upward to an elaborate dinner gown at $160.
Tailor-made suits reach $112.
Separate skirts of silk or cloth—the finest, $56.
Jackets in marvelous variety—two hundred styles, perhaps—beautifully tailored, perfect-fitting. From an open-front Eton, with lace collar and revers, at $49, down to the neat cloth jacket for $5.
Capes range up to $56.

Second floor, Broadway.

Bargains in Shoes---Fifth Floor

Even Wanamaker's can't dispose of a purchase of 108,000 pairs of shoes in a day—though every pair be a decided bargain. Besides, the shoe people upon the Fifth Floor are adding to the regular offerings almost daily—thousands of pairs that belong to transactions other than the recent noted one. And they are not one whit less attractive. New—brand new shoes, new in style, and without a fault, yet priced as if they were quite the opposite. Some of the later additions:

Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.70—
Kidskin shoes—dainty, shapely, durable. Also of boxcalf; laced; stout soles; full round toes; young women's high-grade school or business shoes.

Men's $3 Shoes at $1.75—
Tan and brown; laced; various desirable toe shapes; light and heavy soles; many $3.50 grades in the lot. Assortment getting better every day now.

Women's $1.50 Oxfords at $1—
Tan and black kidskin; medium round toe; flexible sewed soles.

Boys' Shoes at $1 and $1.25—
Depending on sizes; black; stout uppers and soles; modern toe shapes; good workmanship; usual $1.75 and $3 grades.

For Girls and Small Boys—
Black and tan kidskin, with spring heels; 75c, 85c, 95c and $1.15 according to size. Saving a third and more.

The Sale of Kitchen Granite Wares

There's nothing more durable, more generally satisfactory for kitchen utensils than granite iron ware. There's nothing better in that class of goods than the thousands of pieces in the offering. Absolutely without a flaw in form or finish. Yet Half Prices just the same. This quality is selling regularly to-day at just double these quotations:

Sugar Bowls, 30c and 35c.
Seamless Straight Cups, 5c.
Cullenders, 20c and 28c.
Basting Spoons, 8c.
Covered Buckets, 13c, 16c, 20c, 23c.
Potato Fryers, 75c and 88c.
Side-handled Cook Pots, 19c and 25c.
Steamers, 35c. Round Trays, 10c.
Oval Trays, 12c and 23c.
Water Pails, 40c, 55c and 68c.
Coffee Biggins, 35c.
Lipped Water Pails, 60c.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

The Evening Journal Editor with his usual earnest sagacity says: **"That which makes success in any line of effort is SINCERITY."** To give you a better material, a finer fit for a lower price than any other house in New York has been our one sincere aim. Our customers say we have succeeded.

Suit to order of a special line of imported fancy cheviots, or an elegant black vicuna thibet for coat and vest, with fancy striped trousers, at $20.00.

Don't forget the great value we give in full dress or tuxedos, silk lined throughout, $30.00. Top coats of venetian and covert cloths $20.

Spring Booklet, Samples, Measuring Guide, free.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

Feast and Festival

By custom the guest must have the best, and the purest type of the purest whiskey is

Hunter Baltimore Rye

Where hospitality is dispensed in Banquet Halls or Home Feasts it will grace the table and enrich the sideboard.

It is the AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S WHISKEY.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

$45.00

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS, $15; ONLY $1 DOWN.

It must be a surprise to my customers and the public to know that I can offer these inducements These articles I mention are sold to-day for $45.00. A diamond dealer of Maiden Lane needed a certain amount of money and offered me a lot of "Solid 14-Karat Gold" Diamond Rings, both ladies' and gentlemen's styles, at one-third their actual retail price. I bought them. Every one is guaranteed a pure white diamond, and most of them weigh over ¼ of a karat. You should see this lot at once. Never sold before for less than $45.00. My price, $15. Also a lot of American Waltham Watches that a manufacturer disposed of to me at a great sacrifice. They needed the money and sold them at a ridiculously low price to me, that was less than one-third the retail price of jewelers. They are all Jeweled Waltham Watches. The cases are both open-face and hunting styles, solid 14-karat gold, stiffened. Ladies' and gents' sizes. I give a personal guarantee with these watches and diamonds and will allow you what you pay for them any time within one year if you are not satisfied with them. You will never have this chance again: $45.00 Watches and diamonds for $15. Pay $1 down and secure them. Address all orders to or call at KEENE'S, 140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK, (near Nassau St.,) or at my Boston Store, 1,391 Washington St.

L. SHAW

LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD

Perfect Fitting and Natural Looking **WIGS** for Ladies and Gentlemen.

BANGS and WAVY SWITCHES in every conceivable style.

Rouges, Hair Dyes, Hair Tonics, 54 W. 14th St., Next to Macy's, N.Y.

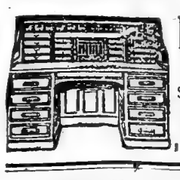

DESKS.

Great Variety of Style and Price.

T. G. SELLEW.

111 Fulton St., N.Y.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING at Nicoll. Moderate Prices, Fit Guaranteed.

771 BROADWAY, 145-147 BOWERY.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
6 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

ADJT. GEN. CORBIN'S REPLY

Writes to Senator Davis Asking an Investigation of His Record.

REVIEWS HIS ARMY SERVICE

Incloses Copy of the Finding of the Court-Martial that Acquitted Him of Cowardice.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin, in anticipation of the reply of the War Department to the Senate resolution calling for his complete military record, to-day addressed to Senator Davis of Minnesota an appeal for an immediate examination of his record from the day he entered the service of the United States as a nineteen-year-old boy, thirty-eight years ago, up to the present time. The text of the letter is as follows:

Dear Sir: My attention has been called to certain newspaper reports purporting to set forth extracts from a "memorial" that is said to have been transmitted to you, which are in the nature of charges affecting my record as an officer of the army.

So far as these statements or any others may be deserving of consideration or attention, I desire to place myself at your command in asking you to make a searching examination of my record as a soldier, with a view to ascertaining all the truth, and I wish to say in all earnestness if a search reveals to you a suggestion of unworthiness I will close the discussion so far as I am concerned by authorizing you to present my resignation from the service to the President.

I believe in disposing of radical evils with quick remedies, and, so far as lies in my power, this rule is followed in the administration of the Adjutant General's department, and I shall not shrink from having the same rule applied to my own case.

It is my duty as Adjutant General of the army to afford you and through you the Congress all facilities for full and complete information on any question affecting the efficiency of the military service in part or in whole.

I have the honor to hand you herewith an official copy of General Orders No. 6, Headquarters First Separate Division, Army of the Cumberland, dated March 14, 1865, promulgating the proceedings and findings of the general court-martial resulting from trial on all allegations; and your especial attention is invited to the unusual expression of the court in its findings, to wit: "Most honorably acquitted." That the court was composed of officers of experience and high character goes without saying, and that its further proceedings, findings, and approval were in all respects regular and lawful has never been questioned.

Your attention is also invited to a copy of the official report (inclosed herewith) of the engagements of the Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, in and about Decatur, Ala., during the latter part of the month of October, 1864, (printed in Volume 39, Part I., Pp. 714 to 716 of the Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, War of the Rebellion,) which report is signed by the officer who later preferred the charges upon which I was tried, one of which related to that time and place.

I feel confident that to one of your long experience as a public officer, and your high sense of justice, the official records herewith brought to your attention will not permit you to be misled nor to accept as truthful the statements which are reported to be contained in the "memorial" referred to.

HIS EARLY SERVICES.

If, however, you desire to make further examination into my record, I will gladly give you any assistance in facilitating an examination of the records made, day by day, from the time when, as a lad of nineteen, I left my father's farm in Southern Ohio and entered the volunteer army. I am now closing my thirty-eighth year of continuous service—a service, modest though it has been, I claim to have been honest and faithful.

My service in the volunteer army covered nearly four years, having in that time held commissions of six grades, from Second Lieutenant to and including that of Colonel, with brevet of Brigadier General, from all of which I was honorably discharged. Not only this, but Gen. Grant, while Secretary of War ad interim, (two years after the trial herein discussed had been of record in the War Department,) conferred upon me by authority of the President, two brevets, one of Major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Decatur, Ala., and another of Lieutenant Colonel for like service in the battle of Nashville, (copies of which are inclosed,) covering the exact dates set forth in the specifications to the charges tried.

IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Following my discharge from the volunteer service, I was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the regular army, and in July, 1866, was appointed a Captain in one of the new regiments, and, so far as I am aware, without the solicitation of any influence outside of the military service. I had been an officer of the army more than fourteen years before I had the honor of the personal acquaintance of any member of Congress or any one else in touch with the authorities in Washington.

My first ten years in the regular army were spent with my company in the then remote Western States and Territories of Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas, having in that time marched in different expeditions against hostile Indians and changes of station from Fort Riley, Kan., (the Western terminal of the railroads leading to the West,) to Fort Brown, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the distance traversed and the difficulties of this service being fully understood only by those who have had the experience. During all these ten years I was never absent from duty for a single day from any cause whatever. I served fourteen years as a Captain of infantry and in the Adjutant General's department, nine years in the grade of Major, seven years in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, and two years in the grade of Colonel, and at the time of my appointment as Adjutant General was the senior Colonel in the department.

Your attention is also invited to the fact that the President tendered me the commission of Major General of Volunteers, which I had the honor to decline, so that all these offices (limited in number by law) might be given to officers serving with troops in the field. I have now served in the regular army more than a third of a century, and I have been absent from duty from any cause less than thirty days.

This appeal is made to you in the name of justice, and I am confident that it is not made in vain.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

Gen. Corbin inclosed with his letter copies of the finding of the court-martial held at Chattanooga, acquitting him of the charges preferred, and its approval by Major Gen. James B. Steedman. The finding was as follows:

COURT-MARTIAL'S VERDICT.
Chattanooga, Tenn., March 14, 1865.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 6.

Before a general court-martial which convened at Chattanooga, Tenn., pursuant to Special Order No. 20, from Headquarters First Separate Division, A. C., and of which Col. L. Johnson, Forty-fourth Regiment, United States Colored Infantry, is President, was arraigned and tried first, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Corbin, Fourteenth Regiment, United States Colored Infantry, on the following charges:

Charge first—Cowardice.

Charge second—Misbehavior before the enemy in violation of the Thirty-second Article of War.

Charge third—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Charge fourth—Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Findings of the court—Not Guilty.

The court does, therefore, most honorably acquit him, the said Lieut. Col. H. C. Corbin, Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry.

Gen. Corbin transmits also a report dated Decatur, Ala., Oct. 31, 1864, and signed by Thomas J. Morgan, Colonel Fourteenth Colored Infantry, and Lieut. Charles T. Hewitt, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, on the operations of the colored regiment from Oct. 27 to 30, 1864, inclusive. The regiment arrived at Decatur Oct. 27. The report continues:

A detachment under Lieut. Col. Corbin was stationed on the north side of the river to protect a section of artillery turned over to Major N. J. Vail. * * * I can only speak in praise of the officers who assisted in the work. Lieut. Col. Corbin, Adjt. Avery, and Sergt. Major George Griffith did excellent work. No officer failed to discharge his duty. During the night of the 28th Lieut. Col. Corbin, in charge of 250 men, picketed the left of the line and annoyed the enemy, who spent the greater portion of the night in digging a new line of rifle pits nearer to our line. * * * The command of the regiment was turned over to Lieut. Col. Corbin. * * *

Inclosed with the letter were copies of Gen. Corbin's brevet appointments, the first naming him a Major, under date of Oct. 31, 1867, and the second a Lieutenant Colonel, under the same date.

The resolution adopted by the Senate calling for a complete record of the court-martial which tried Adjt. Gen. Corbin when Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourteenth Colored Infantry on a charge of cowardice, and for other information as to his military career, requires a mass of papers that will take a week to copy, according to the estimate of the War Department.

SIMON ARGUES AGAINST QUAY.

Oregon Senator Contends the Pennsylvanian Should Not Be Seated.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Simon (Rep., Oregon,) made a reply to the speech of Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) delivered yesterday, in favor of seating M. S. Quay, in the course of which the Montana Senator adverted to the reasons which induced him to vote against Mr. Corbett, who was an appointee of the Governor of Oregon. He said Mr. Carter had made the distinct charge that Mr. Corbett had corrupted the Legislature and defeated the desire of the people of Oregon. He could not, he said, permit the "unjust and untrue" charge to go unanswered.

As a member of the Oregon Legislature at that time, he declared that Mr. Corbett was in no way responsible for the failure of the Legislature to elect a Senator or for the failure of the House to organize. He then directed attention to the fact that Mr. Quay, as a member of the Senate, was paired against Mr. Corbett. "If we are now to seat Mr. Quay," he inquired, "how will it be possible for the Senate to atone for the great wrong done Mr. Corbett?"

He contended that Mr. Quay on principles of justice should be estopped by his paired vote against Mr. Corbett.

Mr. Simon said he was induced to believe that Mr. Carter's statements were somewhat warped and exaggerated by the peculiar atmosphere of Montana politics, in which, if what has been heard about the Capitol during the past few weeks approximated the truth, it was the general practice to use money in big figures.

"In fact," said he, "it has been said that one gentleman in Montana, the candidate for an honorable office, had separated himself from about $800,000."

He did not attempt to assert the truth of this, but he felt that Mr. Carter might have obtained his ideas about the corrupt use of money nearer home than was the State of Oregon.

FAVOR PACIFIC CABLES.

House Committee Wants One Built by Private Capital—Senate Recommends a Government Line.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The House Committee on Commerce to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill for a Pacific cable connecting this country with Hawaii, the Philippines, and Japan. The measure has been under consideration for a long time, and two sessions were held to-day in order to bring the matter to a conclusion. The bill of Representative Sherman of New York is the one favorably acted on, with a number of amendments.

This bill provides for private construction of the line, the Government paying $300,000 annually for twenty years for the transmission of messages. The amount of this annual payment was the last question decided. The original provision was $400,000, but after extended discussion the reduction to $300,000 was made.

The committee had previously inserted a clause that the cable be of American make and the cable ships shall be under the American flag. Another provision calls for the completion of the line to Honolulu by Jan. 1, 1902, and to Japan by January, 1903.

It was originally estimated that the cost of the cable would be $8,000,000, but recent estimates submitted to the committee show that the rise in prices of material will make the cost about $13,000,000. The Government's obligation, however, is confined to the annual payment of $300,000.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs ordered a favorable report upon the bill to construct a cable to Manila by way of Honolulu, Midway Islands, and Guam. It is to be under the direction of the Navy Department and to be a Government cable.

Senator Hale, Chairman of the committee, was authorized to prepare a bill and report it to the Senate. The bill will provide for immediate construction of the cable only from San Francisco to Honolulu, but it contemplates the ultimate extension of the cable to the Philippines and also to Hongkong. It is estimated that the cable to Honolulu will cost between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

FRENCH RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Senate Committee on Finance Wants the Agreement Referred.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Senate Committee on Finance to-day discussed at some length the question of the policy to be pursued with reference to the French reciprocity treaty, and informally reached a conclusion to support Senator Aldrich's motion for the reference of the treaty to that committee before the Senate acts upon it. There was apparently no division in the committee as to the advisability of this course.

The committee will ask for an opportunity to consider the document solely upon the ground that it deals with the question of revenue.

Every member of Congress has received circulars containing arguments in favor of the treaty written by Robert P. Porter and John A. Kasson. Some knit goods men are expected here to-morrow to urge that it be not ratified.

Mr. Aldrich may go away soon for a short trip with the Committee on Insular Affairs, which contemplates a visit to Cuba. He hardly thinks that the treaty will be ratified before that trip. The time limit for its ratification expires, it is understood, on March 24.

HOUSE HEARS A CONTEST.

Entire Day Spent in Arguing the Aldrich-Robbins Case.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The House spent the entire day in the consideration of the Aldrich-Robbins contested election case, from the Fourth Alabama District, Mr. Robbins, the sitting member, made a speech in his own behalf. The other speakers were Mr. Burkett, (Rep., Neb.,) in behalf of the contestant, and Messrs. Glynn (Dem., N. Y.,) and De Armond, (Dem., Mo.,) for the contestee.

TO REBUILD FORT HAMILTON.

House Committee Favors Reconstruction to Cost $550,000.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day directed a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Clayton (Dem., N. Y.,) for the reconstruction of Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, according to plans prepared by the War Department. Mr. Clayton explained the importance of this point in the plan of coast fortifications and the insufficiency of the present structures. He stated, incidentally, that the plans of this fortification had been secured by outside parties several times, he was told by an army officer, during the war with Spain, and the Spanish authorities had the plans.

Under the plan of reconstruction, the Secretary of War is to control the approaches and exits to the fort. The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to acquire additional lands and execute the reconstruction. An aggregate of $550,000 is appropriated for the work.

HAWAII BILL IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Senate bill providing a form of Territorial Government for Hawaii was considered to-day by the House Committee on Territories, and a decision reached to substitute the House bill for all after the enacting clause of the Senate measure. There is practically no difference in the two measures, except in unessential details.

The provisions as to suffrage, appointments, &c., are the same in both bills. The Senate provision extending the navigation laws to Hawaii was incorporated in the substitute, with an amendment that these laws shall not go into effect for one year. Chairman Knox says Speaker Henderson has given him encouragement to believe that the bill can be taken up at an early day.

Money to Fight the Plague.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the recommendation of the Hawaiian Council that they be authorized to expend $300,000 in the suppression of the bubonic plague and in the relief of distressed natives was formally approved. Some doubt was expressed as to the authority of the Hawaiian Council to make this expenditure, but the opinion was unanimous that the gravity of the situation justified that course, and the necessary directions will be forwarded at once.

To Succeed Judge Taft.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Senators Burrows and McMillan of Michigan to-day presented to the President the name of George P. Wanty as a successor of Judge Severens, who was recently appointed District Judge to succeed Judge Taft. It is understood that the appointment of Mr. Wanty will be made very soon.

Favorable Report on W. D. Bynum.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Senate Committee on Finance to-day authorized a favorable report upon the nomination of W. D. Bynum as Appraiser of Merchandise at the Port of New York. The committee divided on the nomination on party lines, the Republicans supporting and the Democrats opposing confirmation.

New York Census Agent Appointed.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Director of the Census to-day appointed Frank R. Williams special expert agent for the collection of statistics of manufactures in Greater New York. Mr. Williams is now connected with the Census Bureau for the third time.

GOLD PAYMENT CONTRACTS.

Federal Supreme Court Will Be Asked to Pass on Them.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Justice Brown, as Circuit Justice of the Seventh Circuit Court, to-day allowed a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, which will probably call out an opinion on the validity of contracts specifying payment in gold coin.

The case is that of Eliza and George Dorr vs. Amy Hunter, and it comes from the Supreme Court of Illinois. It grows out of a promissory note for $4,500 given by the Dorrs to Miss Hunter, which called for payment in gold coin. Default being made, suit was brought and collection was resisted on the ground that the clause requiring payment in gold was contrary both to Article 1, Section 10, Paragraph 1, of the Constitution, and to the acts of Feb. 28, 1878, and July 14, 1890.

The declaration for parity in the act of 1890, the Sherman law, is cited at length. The contract is therefore claimed to be both unconstitutional and illegal.

NAVAL STATION AT SAMOA.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Executive order issued by the President a short time ago placing certain islands of the Samoan group under the control of the Navy Department is as follows:

"The Island of Tutuilla of the Samoan group and all other islands of the group east of longitude 171 degrees west of Greenwich are hereby placed under the control of the Department of the Navy, for a naval station. The Secretary of the Navy will take such steps as may be necessary to establish the authority of the United States and to give to the islands the necessary protection. WILLIAM McKINLEY."

In accordance with this order, the Secretary of the Navy has announced that all the islands embraced therein "are established into a naval station to be known as the naval station Tutuilla, and to be under the command of a commandant."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major James H. Hysell, Surgeon United States Volunteers, in addition to his present duties as Medical Supply Officer at Santiago, Cuba, is assigned to duty as Disbursing Officer of the Medical Department at that place, to relieve Major Valery Harvard, Surgeon.

The retirement from active service by the President, March 5, of Col. James M. Whittemore, Ordnance Department, by operation of law, is announced. Col. Whittemore will proceed to his home.

Capt. Peter C. Deming, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, accompanied by his authorized clerk, will proceed from New York City to San Francisco, and report to the commanding General Department of California for temporary duty. Capt. Deming, upon the completion of the duty assigned him, will proceed to Manila and report to the commanding General Department of the Pacific, and Eighth Army Corps for duty, to relieve Capt. Charles R. Krauthoff, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers. Capt. Krauthoff, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to San Francisco, and upon arrival there, will report by letter to the Acting Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army, for orders.

Navy.

Commander Perry Garst is detached from the Naval Academy March 15 and ordered home to await orders.

Lieut. P. N. Olmsted's orders of Feb. 28 are modified; he is detached from the branch hydrographic office, at Portland, Oregon, and ordered to the Iowa March 21, instead of to the Philadelphia.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Detroit has arrived at Key West.

The Dixie has arrived at Funchal.

The Hartford has arrived at Valparaiso.

The Scorpion has sailed from Caimanera for Cartagena via Kingston.

The Vixen has sailed from St. Thomas for Culbra.

The Brooklyn has sailed from Hongkong for Manila.

The army transport Sumner came out of dry dock at Norfolk to-day.

The United States training ship Hartford has arrived at Valparaiso.

The revenue cutter Manning has arrived at Valparaiso. After she has taken on a supply of coal she will continue on her voyage to San Francisco.

The transport Kilpatrick, from San Juan for New York, put in to-day at Newport News in order to get sufficient coal to carry her to her destination. She has aboard 28 passengers, 200 horses, and 68 mules. These will leave the vessel at Newport News.

The training ship Lancaster reached Old Point to-day and is now in quarantine.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Surveyor of Customs at Portland, Me.—Joshua L. Chamberlain.

United States District Judge for the District of Alaska—Melville C. Brown of Wyoming.

Army—Capt. Francis L. Payson, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to be Paymaster, with the rank of Major.

Puerto Rico Regiment of Infantry—To be Captains: J. McI. Carter, Fifth United States Cavalry; Christian Briand, Adjutant, Puerto Rico Battalion; J. T. Ord, Puerto Rico Battalion; William P. Butler, late Major First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry.

To be First Lieutenants—O. P. Townshend, late Captain, Ninth Illinois Volunteers; Second Lieutenant H. L. Cooper, Puerto Rico Battalion; Second Lieutenant J. E. Wyke, Puerto Rico Battalion.

To be Second Lieutenants—W. F. Martin, late First Lieutenant, Sixth Missouri Volunteers; Eben Swift, Jr., late Second Lieutenant, Seventh Illinois Volunteers; First Sergt. Paul Wuttke, Company A, Puerto Rico Battalion; Charles B. Kerney, First Sergeant, Light Battery A, Missouri Volunteers; Frederick W. Hawes, late Private, Company G, First United States Cavalry.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Grout of Vermont has introduced a bill in the House providing for the erection in Washington of a statue of the late Senator Morrill of Vermont.

Senator Hoar gave notice yesterday of an amendment he will offer to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill providing for the payment of $250,000 to Liliuokalani, lately Queen of the Hawaiian Islands.

The Senate yesterday adopted the House joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to place under bond the mammoth tree grove and the South Park grove of big trees in Calaveras and Tuolumne Counties, Cal., the idea being that the Government acquire the groves.

The Senate yesterday passed a joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the Government of Great Britain to join in the formation of an international commission to examine and report upon the diversion of the waters that are the boundaries of the two countries.

WANTS CUBA TO PAY.

Congressman Levy Asks that the Island Be Charged with Entire Cost of the Spanish War.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Representative Levy of New York to-day introduced the following resolution in the House:

Whereas, The Government of the United States in prosecuting the war with Spain to secure the freedom of the Island of Cuba expended more than $300,000,000, and

Whereas, The Government of the United States expended the sum of $3,000,000 when the freedom of the Island was secured, to effect the disarmament of the Cubans, and

Whereas, The Government of the United States has maintained and is maintaining an armed force in the Island of Cuba to preserve order and administer the affairs of said Island for the benefit of the Cubans, and,

Whereas, It is proper that the Cubans should reimburse the Government of the United States for the expenditures made on behalf of the Island of Cuba,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed to instruct the Collector of Customs for the Island of Cuba to deduct from the monthly receipts of said Island of Cuba 25 per cent. of the total amount collected, and to transmit said amount to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the Island of Cuba.

And such monthly transfers of 25 per cent. of the receipts of the Island of Cuba shall continue until the total amount expended by the United States on behalf of the Island of Cuba shall have been paid, or until such other provisions for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Island of Cuba to the United States shall have been made between the Government of the United States and the Island of Cuba.

CUBANS PEACEABLY INCLINED.

There Is No Foundation for Rumors of an Uprising.

HAVANA, March 6.—The frequent rumors cabled from the United States regarding possible uprisings in Cuba in the early future are causing the press of the island to ask who is responsible for these wonderful stories. The newspapers, without exception, declare that the people of Cuba never [illegible] like arising than they do at present. Even the agitators against a continuance of the American occupation have lately been counseling moderation, and the tenor of their recent speeches has been greatly modified.

The wish is everywhere expressed that the forthcoming elections may pass off without friction of any kind, as it is felt that just now the eyes of the world are turned toward Cuba, in her efforts to attain self-government, and that any disturbances, or even objections on the part of the minority after the elections, would be injurious to the future of Cuba.

At Work on Havana's Charter.

HAVANA, March 6.—The Havana Charter Commission has thus far been occupied with the administrative functions of the municipality. The charter of the City of Cleveland has been adopted, to a greater or less extent, as a model. The commission will recommend that the Mayor have a right of veto, subject to being overruled by a majority, to be fixed later. It will also recommend that twenty-four Councilmen be elected for two years. Some of the powers of the municipality have not yet been settled by the commission.

Secretary Root Again Delayed.

HAVANA, March 6.—Dispatches have been received from Key West announcing that Secretary Root is delayed there and will not arrive here until to-morrow.

OFFICER KILLED IN AMBUSH.

Treacherous Filipino Led Lieut. Koehler Away from His Command—Soldiers Kill in Revenge.

MANILA, March 6.—Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler of the Ninth Infantry was shot in the abdomen and killed at a village six miles north of Tarlac, where he went in search of some hidden rifles. A Filipino, promising to produce the rifles, led him into an ambush away from his command. The soldiers in revenge burned the village and killed twenty-four of the enemy.

First Lieut. Edgar Frederick Koehler, Ninth United States Infantry, was a native of Illinois and was born July 9, 1868. He was appointed from a Corporalcy in the Eighth Infantry to be Second Lieutenant of the Eleventh Infantry Oct. 31, 1894, and was transferred to the Ninth Infantry in September, 1897. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he was promoted to be First Lieutenant of the Fourteenth Infantry, serving with gallantry through the Santiago campaign.

He was recommended for a medal of honor for conspicuous gallantry and fearless intrepidity in the battle of San Juan Hill, he being the only officer who ascended the hill mounted in that famous charge. He was again transferred to the Ninth Infantry in September, 1898, and served with his regiment in the Philippines from June, 1899, up to the time of his death.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Gen. Otis has cabled the War Department the following list of casualties in the Philippines:

Killed—Luzon, Fortieth Infantry, H, Albay, Feb. 14, William T. Martin; Eleventh Cavalry, A, Sarlava, Jan. 19, William R. Blanchard; C, Indan, Jan. 7, James Freeman; Third Cavalry, D, San Juan, Feb. 26, Mark Burns; Ninth Infantry, Tinuba, March 4, First Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler; Thirty-third Infantry, A, Tangadan Mountain, Dec. 7, James A. Whalen; Panay, Nineteenth Infantry, A, Patnongon, Feb. 15, George J. Morris; Feb. 6, C, Frederick F. Parker.

Wounded—Luzon, Fortieth Infantry, G, Albay, Feb. 8, George Donaldson, thorax, severe; Feb. 12, H, James A. Underwood, thigh, slight; Camalig, Feb. 22, E, Thomas A. Killough, thorax, slight; Eleventh Cavalry, C, Salalava, Jan. 19, William Wright, foot, severe; F, John W. Hatfield, Sergeant, leg, moderate; Herbert Elkins, head, severe; Nalc, Feb. 9, I, John W. Maxwell, leg, moderate; Hilang, Feb. 7, M, George McCarter, Sergeant, arm, moderate; Thirty-seventh Infantry, Magdalena, Feb. 7, B, Frank Leers, wrist, severe; Feb. 28, A, Sam Van Leer, Captain, forearm, very slight; Feb. 28, M, Andrew Hagland, forehead, slight; Twenty-fourth Infantry, San Luis Ysabela, Dec. 3, F, Mack C. Nance, pelvis, severe; Naguillan, Dec. 7, F, Alonzo B. Kelly, musician, thigh, slight; H, Charles Wilson, scalp, slight; James Bentley, scalp, slight; Thirty-ninth Infantry, Sampaloc Tayabas, Jan. 20, E, Simon Hudson, thigh, slight; San Pablo, Jan. 21, George E. Quinn, Corporal, shoulder, severe; F, Otis H. Sidener, abdomen, slight; G, Lanier Schley, Corporal, leg, moderate; Maurice F. Lindsay, hand, slight; Panay, Sixth Infantry, Macato, Feb. 24, C, Frank C. Bolles, First Lieutenant, hand, moderate.

ADMIRAL WATSON COMING HOME.

Will Leave the Philippines on Account of Poor Health.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—On account of the delicate condition of Admiral Watson's health he has been authorized to transfer his flag to the Baltimore, which vessel is to be detached from the Asiatic Squadron, and to proceed home by way of the Suez Canal and Mediterranean Sea, stopping at such European ports as he deems proper, as was done in the case of Admiral Dewey. He will probably arrive in European waters some time during the Summer and may go to Northern Europe and visit the Paris Exposition.

Rear Admiral George C. Remey, at present in command of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, will be ordered to succeed Rear Admiral Watson in command of the Asiatic Station.

Capt. Wilde of the Oregon, the senior officer next to Admiral Watson, will command the station in the interval between Admiral Watson's departure and Admiral Remey's arrival at Cavite.

FOR THE SOLDIERS IN MANILA.

Effort to Establish a Library—Reading Matter Wanted.

Mrs. Greenleaf, the wife of the Chief Surgeon of the Department of the Pacific, aims to establish a circulating library in Manila, where soldiers off duty may have access to home literature and newspapers and have facilities for letter writing. Donations of books, magazines, and newspapers will further the movement, and the plan may in time develop to the formation of a club.

Major Putnam Bradlee Strong says that from his own experience such a library and meeting place would be a boon. He announces that the International Express Company will forward all donations free of charge to Manila, and contributions will be called for by the company on receipt of notice. Such matter should be addressed, "Putnam Bradlee Strong, 52 Broadway, in charge of the collecting of news matter for the soldiers in the Philippines."

COST OF THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

Expense from May 1, 1898, to Nov. 1, 1899, Was $48,928,060.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn sent to the House of Representatives to-day a statement of expenditures by the War Department covering the military operations in the Philippines, including outstanding liabilities, from May 1, 1898, to Nov. 1, 1899, prepared in response to a resolution of inquiry from the House.

The total is given at $48,928,060, the principal items being: Quartermaster's Department, $25,715,901; Subsistence Department, $8,950,000; Medical Department, $1,206,137; Pay Department, $10,833,134; Ordnance, Department, $1,880,239.

The statement is accompanied by a more detailed report from each department. That of the Quartermaster's Department gives $17,136,864 as the item for transportation of the army.

THE PRESIDENT TO GOVERN.

Senator Scott Wants Mr. McKinley to Rule the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Senator Scott to-day introduced a joint resolution authorizing the government of the Philippines by the President until Congress shall otherwise provide. The bill empowers the President to exercise all military, civil, and judicial powers through such persons as he may select to "protect the inhabitants of the said islands in the full, fair, and free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion."

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION COMPLETE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Prof. Bernard Moses of the University of California had a conference with the President to-day. Mr. McKinley tendered him the vacant place in the new Philippine Commission and Mr. Moses accepted it. This completes the commission, whose personnel is as follows: Judge Taft, Ohio, President; Dean C. Worcester, Michigan; Luke Wright, Tennessee; Henry C. Ide, Vermont; Bernard Moses, California.

A Shoe Event

The majority of shoe-wearers seem to think that five dollars is too much to pay for a pair of shoes. It's the average man we're after, and we've decided to get rid of all of our high-priced shoes. Here's the way we will do it:

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GAME LAW PROSECUTIONS.

Restaurant Keeper Charged with Serving Quail Held for Trial.

John Dunston, proprietor of a restaurant at 751 Sixth Avenue, and of another at 306 Columbus Avenue, was arraigned before Magistrate Meade, in the West Side Court, yesterday afternoon charged with violating the game law by selling quail.

The complainant was George O. Shields, agent of the League of American Sportsmen, who alleged that he had been served with quail in Mr. Dunston's Columbus Avenue restaurant on Feb. 27. He ate half the bird and placed the other half in his pocket. The part he preserved was offered in evidence.

Mr. Dunston offered in evidence two roast birds, which he had brought to court in a box, and which he asserted were rail birds. His defense was that the bird served to Mr. Shields was one of the same kind.

Prof. William T. Hornaday, Director of the Zoological Gardens, expressed the opinion that Mr. Shields's sample was quail. All the principals in the case agreed that the distinguishing feature of quail is the whiteness of the breast meat. By means of his pocket knife Mr. Shields revealed the almost snowy whiteness of his sample.

Mr. Dunston was held for trial in Special Sessions, but paroled by Magistrate Meade.

ROUNDSMAN SCHELPP WINS.

Appellate Division Decides that His Promotion Was Legal.

News was received at Police Headquarters yesterday that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, had upheld the decision of Justice Garretson of the Supreme Court in November approving the appointment by Chief Devery and the Police Board of Patrolman John E. Schelpp as a Roundsman.

Schelpp received the Rhinelander Medal for bravery at the time of the police parade, June 1 last, and the Chief and the Board made him a Roundsman then. Six other men were subsequently promoted to be Roundsmen. None of the men promoted has received any pay since that time, because the Civil Service Board held that the men should have taken examinations, and that the Chief and the Police Board have no right to promote patrolmen to be Roundsmen without examinations.

Justice Bartlett, who wrote the decision, the other Justices concurring, says that the Police Board and the Chief had a right to make the appointment in the manner they did; that the charter does not forbid Schelpp's promotion, and that subsequent civil service legislation has not altered the effect of the charter. The decision applies only in the case of Schelpp.

Gardiner Hearing Delayed.

The investigation of District Attorney Gardiner's conduct of his office was not resumed yesterday morning, as had been arranged. The official stenographer received a telephone message from Deputy Attorney General Cosby that Commissioner Wilcox had been detained at his home in Buffalo, and that the hearing would not go on until to-morrow. There was much grumbling among the witnesses, who had not received notice that there was to be a delay.

More Funds Promised for Dewey Arch.

The Executive Committee of the Dewey Arch received a letter from Tiffany & Co. yesterday, in which they said that they would be willing to renew their subscription of $2,500 for next year if it was found necessary. Another letter was received from Selmar Hess, the publisher, promising to renew, if necessary, his subscription of $250 in 1900, 1901, and 1902.

DOWN AN ELEVATOR SHAFT.

An Apprentice Falls to His Death, Followed by a Locomobile.

Jerome Van Valkenberg of 179 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, a nineteen-year-old apprentice boy in the repairing room of the Locomobile Company of

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SENATOR DAVIS'S WAY.

The principle laid down in the amendment to the Puerto Rico bill proposed by Senator DAVIS of Minnesota is very simple, but it is very sweeping. In substance it is that Congress has the right, and it is its duty, to extend to Puerto Rico and logically to the Philippines so much of the Constitution of the United States as it deems advisable. It follows that so much of the Constitution as is not so extended to these possessions by Congress will not be regarded as in force there.

The immediate effect of this proposition, if adopted, would be completely to unravel the tangle in which the party in power has been caught. It disposes of the pretension that it is necessary to levy tariff duties on the trade of Puerto Rico in order to avoid the inference that the island is on the same footing as the States and Territories of the United States and exempt equally with these from all difference in treatment. Senator DAVIS asserts the right of the United States Government to levy taxes of this kind, and then expressly waives it. In waiving this right he sustains the right of the Government in its discretion, by deliberate action through the established organs of legislation, that is, through the House and the Senate with the assent of the President, or over his veto, to determine what parts of the Constitution shall be enforced in the islands.

This is very comprehensive doctrine. It is essentially novel to this generation. Something practically very like it was not professed but clearly acted on by JEFFERSON and MADISON in regard to the territory acquired from France and Spain. This action has not been expressly passed on by the Supreme Court, for the reason that there was no specific case arising out of it, and the court has always been extremely shy of giving out abstract declarations. If Mr. DAVIS's proposition were adopted, it is not easy to see how it could be brought before the court. If it could be, the court might be puzzled how to deal with it, but the chances are that it would find some way in which to give effect to the action of the Government in a matter of so much moment, as has been its pretty nearly invariable habit since the foundation of the Government. Unquestionably the proposition gives a severe wrench to the generally entertained notions of the authority of the Constitution and of the relation of Congress to it. But the situation is at once very grave and almost entirely without precedent, and it is one to which the interpretation of the written Constitution is sure in one way or another to be adapted. The process of adaptation has been undertaken in the past, and successfully, as to matters hardly more beyond the possible contemplation of the framers of the Constitution than those with which we are compelled to deal. It may now have to be carried further, but the principle of departure from strict construction is not more plainly involved.

The step taken by Senator DAVIS is extremely interesting in its political bearing. It is a fair inference, though, of course, not a necessary one, that it has not been taken without consultation with the President. It is very possible that this is the way the President has chosen to free himself and his party from the embarrassment arising from the foolish action of the House. If that be so, it is not a bad way. In any case, the movement of Senator DAVIS drives another nail, and a heavy one, in the coffin of old-fashioned protectionism. It proclaims the fact that the Northwest has no further use for that dogma. There is no dodging about it. It is an open repudiation of the outgrown thing, and the expression of a desire to get it well under ground. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that this is distasteful to the President. It is a long while since he has had a word to say in favor of protection, and the declaration that in the case of Puerto Rico free trade was our "plain duty" probably never cost him a pang. It is not unlikely that he understands better than most men in public life that in all our new field of activity free trade is the dictate not merely of Duty but of Destiny. In any case the next few weeks may bring some very interesting developments from which substantial changes in the political relations of men and parties may follow.

THE GRAND JURY.

Recorder GOFF in his charge to the Grand Jury put upon the right ground his direction to them to examine into the cases of bad faith or worse in great corporations in this city. There is no doubt as to what matter he had in mind. It is fortunate that we have in this instance a jury of such exceptional ability and high character. It will do all in its power to expose and put in the way of trial all cases such as the Recorder alluded to. Then the matter will pass into the hands of the District Attorney. His responsibility will be all the greater because the public has not the most unbounded confidence in his ability to deal with precisely this class of offenders in a way to secure exemplary justice.

It is not only the reputation of the city, the second in importance and in the extent of its business interests, as remarked by Recorder GOFF, that is to be protected by the punishment of rascality in corporate management; it is its material prosperity also. And beyond this lies the influence to be exerted on the standard of business in the whole country. There is hardly a great enterprise in the Union, from Oregon to Florida, that does not transact more or less of its business in this city, and very many of them have their offices here. If it be proved that in this city the practice of bad faith, diversion of corporate funds, corrupt administration of corporate affairs, bribery of or by politicians, manipulation of contracts to the injury of shareholders and the profit of officers or Directors, and all like forms of corporate plundering and cheating, are fairly liable to lead to criminal prosecution and the felon's cell, the general benefit will be great. Not only will New York be a better place for honest business to be done in, but it will be a place for the rascals to avoid. That may seem a consummation more devoutly to be wished than confidently hoped for, but if the Grand Jury is thoroughly backed by the District Attorney, a good beginning will be made.

GOOD FOR THE MAYOR.

We do not have occasion to commend the official action of the Mayor as often as we should like. It is the greater pleasure to say that he has done his duty in notifying Senator FORD that, if the bill shortening the hours of work of the firemen and increasing their number and the bill diminishing the work and increasing the pay of the street cleaners should come before him, he would veto both of them.

Each of these bills is, in fact, conspicuously devoid of merit. As to the firemen, they work hard while they are at it, hard and gallantly. But their work is by no means continuous. They can and do do a great deal of loafing. The drawback to their idleness, from their point of view, is that they have to spend the time given to it in or near the engine house. Only occasionally can they get a few hours absolutely "off." But that is one of the understood and necessary conditions of their business. What the average day's work of a fireman may be we do not pretend to know, but evidently it does not render him a fit object for public sympathy. The proposition to add enough firemen to the force to make two platoons to every company, of which only one shall be on duty at a time, is simply scandalous. It amounts to a proposition that, after loafing around the engine house for half a day, waiting for an alarm, the fireman shall go somewhere else and loaf out his twenty-four hours.

The demand of the street cleaners is even less plausible. They demand to work less and be paid more, when they are already worked less and paid more than laborers of their class in private employ. Col. WARING at one time proposed to cut down the wages of the street cleaners to the market rate of unskilled labor, which theirs is. He afterward changed his mind about this, coming to believe that the high wages he was authorized to pay had a compensation, together with the steady employment a street cleaner was sure of so long as he did his work well, in the fact that he could choose men above the average of common laborers. But to ask that wages already above the market rate shall be raised, and that work already below the average in quantity shall be shortened, is simply a piece of outrageous impudence.

The Mayor would have been a public malefactor if he had approved and promoted either of these bills. It does not follow that he is entitled to no credit for refusing to promote them. We may be sure that he has been subjected to "pressure," and evidently he has withstood it.

THE NEUTRALITY OF THE CANAL.

No Senator can be called qualified to discuss the Hay-Pauncefote treaty who has not read Prof. JOHN BASSETT MOORE'S able and complete review of the history of the policy of neutralization published in THE TIMES of Sunday last. The ignorant discussion of great public questions is perilous business. Here is information, here are declarations of our policy and purpose in respect to an isthmian canal from the time of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS'S Administration down. Treaties are cited, and correspondence of the State Department. The diplomatic situation—that is, the engagements reached and the obligations created internationally—is set forth with such lucidity that no Senator need be in the dark as to the consequences of rejecting the treaty.

We think any candid man must admit after reading Prof. MOORE'S review that the only way to the construction of a canal is the way provided in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty ties our hands, unless Great Britain should give her consent to its abrogation. But if that treaty were out of the way there are many treaties between Nicaragua and Costa Rica and European nations that would form the basis of instant protest should we attempt to ride rough-shod over all the obstacles, as the prancing HEPBURN proposes to do in his bill.

Because of their value as demonstrated propositions we reprint the conclusions reached by Prof. MOORE at the end of his investigations:

1. That the engagement of neutralization embodied in the Hay treaty is amply supported by precedent and by principle.
2. That the policy of a neutralized canal is the historic policy of the United States.
3. That the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, in stipulating for neutralization, excluded either Government from constructing and owning the canal, but permitted and required both Governments to protect it against all attacks.
4. That this treaty has been repeatedly and continually referred to and acted upon by the United States as a subsisting engagement, and has never in fact been declared to be at an end.
5. That if the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were abrogated, the situation would not be radically altered, since the neutralization of the canal is guaranteed by various other treaties.
6. That the Hay treaty, while adhering to the policy of neutralization, permits the United States to construct, own, and manage the canal, does away with all stipulations for joint intervention, and concedes to the United States alone the liberty to afford protection against lawlessness and disorder.

We are very much afraid that the mind of HEPBURN is impervious to arguments based on historical precedent and the obligation of treaties. Wild whoops about a canal built by American money and defended by American guns firing American powder go further with him than the sober conclusions of right reason. But it seems that in the Senate there ought not to be many men of that raw type. At any rate, no Senator can acquit himself with any credit in the debate on the treaty who is unable to show that the conclusions of competent students of the question of neutralization are ill-founded.

THE ANTI-POLICY BILL.

A bill which aims to break up that form of gambling known as "policy" is pending in the Legislature. It is a worthy and useful public measure for a good purpose. It provides a remedy for a notorious evil, an evil that corrupts the largest class of the community—the working men and women, and robs them of their earnings.

The bill is not complicated in any way by dealing with other forms of vice, but strikes at one great wrong. The public press and public sentiment are in favor of the bill and desire its passage. Gov. ROOSEVELT wishes it to become a law.

It is publicly stated that the policy dealers have raised a large fund to kill the bill, and are now boasting that it will not pass. If it does not pass there will be ground for the conclusion that it was killed by the use of money among the legislators.

The bill has been favorably reported by the Assembly Committee, and is now under consideration by the Senate Committee. It is supported by an influential body of Senators and Assemblymen. The public is waiting to hear what the Legislature will do with it.

MR. DAY AND MR. HAY.

CICERO tells a story of a victorious Roman General who superseded another who had been unsuccessful, but the other insisted after the capture of the city that was in question that it was due to his dispositions. "True," said the victor, "if you had not lost it I could not have retaken it."

This reminiscence of his freshman year may well have occurred to the present Secretary of State upon reading the remarkable remarks of his predecessor at the farewell dinner to Judge TAFT in Cincinnati. From one point of view they might almost be called magnanimous:

The largest triumph of American diplomacy in many years is the securing of the open door in China, while the American Government has been able to obtain by friendly negotiations where the English nation has signally failed.

If these remarks can be called magnanimous they can certainly not be called tactful. It will not lubricate "the understanding" in England to learn that an ex-Secretary of State of the United States is chuckling because his successor has got the better of the British in a commercial understanding. And of all citizens of the United States, Judge DAY is precisely the least entitled to take credit for an arrangement consummated in spite of him. His previous action was the heaviest load Mr. HAY had to carry in the negotiation. When Judge DAY says that we succeeded where England failed he invites the question why England failed. Mainly it was because, when she was fighting our battles as well as her own, we did not back her up. And for our failure Judge DAY was responsible more than any other American. If we had then made common cause for the "open door" with England and Japan we should have been very likely to get it. We should have been almost certain to get it when a few months more had shown that the United States Navy was to be reckoned with as a factor in the Pacific. But it was just in the crisis of the British negotiations that Judge DAY paralyzed them by giving out officially that American trade interests in the East were not concerned in the controversy.

This amazingly inept inaccuracy was the chief stumbling block which Mr. HAY had to surmount, and he must often during the negotiations have though profane thoughts about his distinguished predecessor. Not that Mr. DAY was so very much to blame. He had probably never thought ten minutes in his life about the conditions of American trade in the East; and the Russian Ambassador has great hypnotic powers. Mr. DAY has since deserved well of his country, but it remains true that the largest triumph of American diplomacy in many years consisted in undoing the huge blunder of Secretary DAY.

GERMAN PROTECTIONISTS.

The German Emperor is undoubtedly anxious to get every vote he can for his big new navy. The Agrarian vote is important to him, as he does not disguise. But he is aware, nevertheless, that it may be bought at too high a price. There are signs that he finds the price of an exclusion of foreign meats altogether too high.

The protest of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce was calculated to set the Kaiser thinking. The Chamber says, and with high probability, that the enactment of the Agrarian measure for a double inspection, of which the real and almost the avowed object is to keep foreign meats out of the country, would destroy "the entire sea-borne trade" of Germany. It is not only the United States, it is Canada and Australia and South America that would be moved to retaliation. The Kaiser is quite aware that to get a navy at the cost of the trade which it is supposed to protect is not good business. That is a very credible report that he has personally been laboring with the Minister of Agriculture in favor of something less drastic than the Agrarian demands.

As for us, we should be at no loss to select objects of reprisal. To be sure, Germany's exports to us are not much more than half our exports to Germany. But they are a tenth part of Germany's total exports. Rhine wines, it has been discovered in Washington, offer a promising point of attack. But, in view of our present political exigencies, we have an even more effective resource. If, in addition to the duty countervailing the German bounty, we should enact a differential in favor of cane sugar, against beet root, no American interest would even pretend to suffer. The enterprising experimentalists who are making 50,000 tons of American beet sugar would rejoice. All the sugar-growing West Indies would be anxious to see their staple industry revived. But the transaction would not be commercially good for Germany which should cause her exports of more than twenty-five millions' worth of sugar to dwindle to almost or quite nothing.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—While it is probably true that Mr. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, by making an unpleasant scene in the cabin of the Lucania, earned the approval of a rather numerous and somewhat influential fraction of his fellow-townsmen, and accomplished the purpose of recalling his once moderately well-known name to many minds out of which it had dropped of late years, one cannot help wondering by what process of reasoning he would prove that his outburst was either necessary or judicious. The Lucania is a British steamer, with English officers. These officers and such of her passengers as happened to be English were naturally delighted to hear of the triumph of their arms in South Africa, and this feeling seems to have been shared in greater or less measure by almost all of the American passengers on board. In such circumstances wine and oratory, both effervescent, were inevitable, and good taste and good manners alike imposed upon the sorrowful minority, of which Mr. MILHOLLAND apparently formed exactly one-half, either a quiet withdrawal from the centre of celebration, or, if that was inconvenient, an eloquently silent abstention from any part in the jubilant rites. Of course, Mr. MILHOLLAND, mourning, as he did, the victory of civilization over barbarism and of free government over theocratic tyranny, was under no obligation to cheer the speeches of an American Chairman or to drink the champagne of a globe-trotting M. P., but he might surely have refrained from casting a gloom over a festive occasion, and from an untimely utterance of opinions that by no possible chance could have any weight with his hearers. The fact that he elicited no reply might well have caused Mr. MILHOLLAND to ponder deeply on the wisdom of his own course. Perhaps it did, and perhaps he has already determined to be more courteous in the future. Certainly it is to be hoped so.

—Like a good many other Britishers, Dr. CONAN DOYLE has had his attention called in a very emphatic manner of late to the fact that, while rifle fire is extremely effective when directed by an intrenched force against soldiers standing or advancing on open ground, it is practically useless when turned against a protected foe, completely invisible most of the time and only partially visible at the moment of pulling the trigger. But Dr. DOYLE, unlike the majority of those who have pondered on this phenomenon, was not content to mourn it as an irremediable consequence of the nature of things, only to be ignored by desperate valor or circumvented by strategical skill. Instead he brought to bear upon this problem the ingenuity he had so often placed at the service of Sherlock Holmes. "There is," he reflected, "one side upon which the man in a trench or behind a rock is vulnerable, and that side is from above." Instantly it dawned—the great idea, the clue. A flat trajectory is an excellent thing for some purposes, but not when the straight line from the shooter to the to-be-shot passes through a body impenetrable by bullets. In such cases the bowmen of old sent their arrows high in air and trusted gravity to do the rest. Then Dr. DOYLE figured out that 100,000 bullets, falling on a kopje 1,000 by 100 yards in extent, would free it of defenders. Next he devised a simple attachment for the ordinary rifle to indicate the angle at which the weapon should be held to drop a bullet at a given range, and lastly he wrote to the British War Office, telling them all about his invention and offering to let them have it. The only reply he received was a curtly courteous declination to put him to any further trouble in the matter! In a letter to The London Times, Dr. DOYLE makes it clear that he thinks the War Office an inappreciative and unprogressive institution, much in need of reform. In this opinion several of the other London papers seem to agree with him, and one of them not only says that the episode proves the "pachydermatous" character of the War Office officials, but declares that were the doctor not too patriotic to sell his invention to foreigners he could be sure of a fortune from either Germany or France.

—Gen. MAXIMO GOMEZ seems to have made, in a letter declining an allotment of money from the Havana Ayuntamiento, one of the few mistakes that have marked his course since the beginning of the American occupation. If he does not need assistance from the public funds, it is entirely and highly commendable that he refused to burden the island's resources; but by proclaiming that "things in Cuba are now in a sad condition," and that "if the country were mistress of her own destinies the matter would be different," he simply played into the hands of the irresponsible, office-seeking politicians who at the present moment constitute almost the only danger confronting the island, and lends the weight and influence of his heroic name to men who in the past were his, [illegible] they now are Cuba's, heaviest burden. As a matter of fact, the condition of Cuba, instead of being sad, is eminently hopeful—vastly more hopeful than, a year ago, there was much reason to expect it to be for at least a whole generation. And so far as the destinies of the island go, never did a country have more nearly complete control of its own future than has Cuba to-day. Without a single foreign enemy, and with one powerful, [illegible]ous, and well-intentioned foreign friend, the Cubans have it in their power to attain independence and self-government within a period perilously short rather than wearisomely long. It all rests with themselves. They can advance just as rapidly as they please to do so, and for the present it would be merely the commonest of common-sense for them to regard Gen. WOOD and his subordinates, not as intruders, but as personified encouragement and support. Gen. GOMEZ knows all this, and he has expressed it more than once. His petulant letter must have been written in an irritable moment when the old man, worn by many wars, replaced the patriot and statesman. But he, having done much, can be forgiven much. It is different with those who will utilize his hasty words for their selfish purposes—wretched fellows who kept close in their holes while bullets were flying and only became visible and voluble when all danger was past.

—In a recent address before the Royal Institution, Mr. MARCONI told, in part at least, why it was that when his wireless telegraphy apparatus was tested by our naval authorities the results attained were so unsatisfactory. The comparative failure then made has always been something of a mystery to those who have kept track of the work in this line done abroad, and not a few critics were disposed to find fault with the American officers for their refusal to be impressed with the value of the new system of signals and communication at sea. Mr. MARCONI said the experiments on our men-of-war were made with imperfect instruments, and that these were used because all the latest improvements in his machines had not at that time been so protected against infringement in the United States that demonstrations as complete as those given in England could be safely given. This puts an entirely different aspect on the matter, and shifts responsibility for the rejection of the apparatus from our officers to Mr. MARCONI himself. Yet he asserted that messages were transmitted between the Massachusetts and the New York when the vessels were thirty-six miles apart. Even that was a vast improvement on any of the older methods. The fact remains that some foreign warships are equipped with a better system of signaling than our own, and that fact is both disquieting and humiliating.

FIGHTING BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In discussing the official naval records in last Sunday's TIMES, your Washington correspondent mentions the famous blockade runner Ella and Annie as one of the few that tried offensive measures. The reason for this, however, was that the steamer was nearly twice the size of her capturer, the gunboat Niphon, which was commanded by Acting Master, afterward Lieut.-Commander, J. B. Breck, whom the historian of the blockade, Soley, calls "an officer of pluck and resource, who won a name for himself by his dashing successes on the Wilmington blockade." The Niphon was very lightly armed, and the blockade runner expected no great trouble in running her down. Breck, however, was too quick for him, and was able to lay his ship alongside the big steamer after a slight collision, in which the Englishman got the worst of it, and as the two vessels crashed together the Yankee commander swarmed over the bow with a boarding party and the enemy was a prize in a jiffy, to the great astonishment of her commander, who turned out to be an old friend of Breck's. Commander Breck volunteered, together with Cushing, to destroy the Albemarle, and was much mortified at the selection of his ranking officer.

EX-NAVY.

New York, March 6, 1900.

Sectarianism in the School.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent of March 2 who wrote on "Sectarianism in the School" is certainly very unfair to Father McSweeny and his plan. The reverend doctor does not contemplate, at least openly, any control of our public schools by Roman Catholics. He would simply secure religious instruction which would be acceptable to practically the whole community—Roman Catholics, Churchmen, Protestants, Jews, and others.

It is highly improbable that such a scheme of religious instruction can ever be carried out. It is unfair, however, to misrepresent the scheme and to impugn the motives of its author. It is, too, a misstatement to speak of New York as a Protestant community.

F. W. COBURN.

New York, March 5, 1900.

Funds for Boer Widows and Orphans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank THE TIMES for its powerful aid in raising funds for the widows and orphans of the Boers. Mrs. Anna Bach, whose letter you so kindly published Dec. 24, called upon me to-day with $133 in cash, which she had collected for that purpose. No doubt the collection was largely due to the influence of your excellent journal in the community where she obtained the money—a community of people of small means, who desire to show their sympathy with the South African republics, the contributions being in sums of 50 cents and $1 each. They should be acknowledged through your columns.

GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN,
American Treasurer.

New York, March 5, 1900.

Robert Burns Not a Nonconformist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of Feb. 25 contains an affable letter from "Churchwoman," in which it is asserted that Robert Burns was a "Nonconformist." Perhaps "Churchwoman" is ignorant of the fact that the Church Burns attended is the one by law established in Scotland, namely, the Presbyterian Kirk; consequently, it is a perversion of the truth to state that Burns was a "Nonconformist."

SCOTCHWOMAN.

New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Essentials of Good Breeding.

"She is an exceedingly ill-bred person! I doubt if her mouth is ever closed!"

"You are mistaken! She always yawns with her mouth closed!"—Detroit Journal.

Not So Deep.

Miss Gushy—Ah, Professor, it was easy to see that your singing was from the heart!

Prof. Von Growle—No, Madame, id iss vrom der diaphragm. Der tones iss nod goot ven dey vrom der heart iss.—Baltimore American.

A Cynic.

"He is very cynical in his comments on some of the most successful historical characters."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne; "so him the corridors of time represent a grand overcrowded rogues' gallery."—Washington Star.

Not All in Bringing Up.

Hicks—So far as my observation goes, everything depends upon training.

Wicks—Not everything. There's that clerk of Wiggins. He was taught upright penmanship at school, but, notwithstanding that, he has turned out a forger.—Boston Transcript.

Department Store Atrocities.

"A piece of furniture like that," the demure young woman remarked, "hallways looks well in a house, don't you think?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered the solemn salesman.

"Anything of this kind hatracks a good deal of attention."—Chicago Tribune.

SOUND AT THE CORE.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

When plays that are shady and risky
Come in for phenomenal runs,
And heroines giddy and frisky
Seem by far the most popular ones,
Just match 'em, from your recollection,
With better things done by the score,
And you'll find upon sober reflection
That humanity's sound at the core.

Of course we're all sinners; that's certain,
And not always we do as we should,
But behind every sinner's soul-curtain
There's a mighty big leaven of good;
And the plays and the books that last longest,
They prove to my mind more and more,
With conviction the surest and strongest,
That humanity's sound at the core.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

"The Pride of Jennico" Is Produced at the Criterion.

James K. Hackett and Miss Galland Score Successes—Revival of "The Second Mrs. Tanquery."

Three emphatic hits were scored last night in the Criterion Theatre by James K. Hackett, who again establishes his right to rank high in the list of romantic actors; by Bertha Galland, who met a New York audience for the first time and conquered it, and by "The Pride of Jennico," a melodramatic play that Abby Sage Richardson and Grace L. Furniss have constructed from the chief incident in the novel by Agnes and Egerton Castle.

The play established itself in favor by its last two acts, and truly there is enough in them to stir the pulses of even a first-night New York audience, cold and critical as it usually is. When the first-nighters are stirred they are deeply stirred, and the way they rose to Mr. Hackett and Miss Galland must have brought joy to the hearts of actors, playwrights, and manager alike.

If there is any fault to be found with "The Pride of Jennico," it is in the first two acts, where there is a disposition on the part of Mrs. Richardson and Miss Furniss to be rather talky. There is a hint of much action and stir to come, but there also seemed danger that an audience would be tired before the pièce de resistance was served.

It is due to the earnest work of Mr. Hackett and Miss Galland that this did not become a settled fact, and that the audience was patient was shown by the way in which they rewarded the actors in the last half of the play. Mr. Hackett and Miss Galland being called before the curtain five times, and the star being compelled to make a speech, which made him all the more popular.

The scene of the play is laid somewhere in Bohemia, more properly in Tollendahl, the ancient demesne of the Jennicos, and in Dornheim, the quite as ancient estate of that family. There is something in the atmosphere of old castles and ruined abbeys, of towering mountains and rugged plains that makes for romance, and the tender passion came quickly to Jennico after the arrival in his castle of Marie Ottillie, the Princess of Dornheim, and her foster sister, Marie Ottillie Pahlen, who is her maid as well, and the daughter of the Court butcher.

Through a madcap prank of the Princess, she takes the place of her maid and forces the latter to assume the station of a Princess. Jennico loves the supposed maid and is loved by her, and while acting this character Marie Ottillie traps Jennico into a marriage with her.

It is to this dove's nest that the villain in the person of Eugen von Rothenburg and his female coadjutor, Michel, a gypsy, come. The proverbial green-eyed monster stirs up no end of trouble and gives the Princess an opportunity to show what of the true woman is in her, as it gives an opportunity to Jennico to show that he can fight well and bravely for the lady of his heart.

If it takes two acts of talk that is sometimes tiresome to show what these two lovers can endure for each other, and your dress-coated cynic squirms at times and wonders why the Princess does not put an end to her doubts and miseries by a word, he should remember that it is this unspoken word that makes plays.

If that word had been spoken when he thought it should have been there would not have been any third and fourth acts, and so there would have been no play to run throughout the remainder of the Criterion's season and no actors to have established a place for themselves in the hearts of New York's playgoers.

Mr. Hackett came before the curtain many times during the tempest of applause that followed the stirring climax to the third act. He thanked his well-wishers for the figurative "slap on the back" for the present and encouragement for the future "they had given to him, "a struggling young man."

It was a noticeable fact, too, that whenever he brought Miss Galland to the fore the applause was redoubled. She established herself with a bound. Few women do that the first time they appear before a New York audience, and when this young woman, who has won such golden laurels on the road, appeared at first her fate trembled in the balance.

She tried to hide an excessive nervousness of manner under a sort of over-assertiveness, and those who did not look under that were inclined to look askance upon this manner. But as the stirring scenes took the actress out of herself, especially in the third act, she lost her sense of her own personality and her nervousness, and the audience was conquered.

There is little to do for any one except Miss Galland and Mr. Hackett. Brigham Royce made a capital villain and Arthur Hoops was good as Sir John Beddoes, an English fop. Among the women the only lines of importance fell to Miss Grace Reals as Michel, a gypsy girl, a part which she played with much dash and fire.

Basil Jennico	James K. Hackett
Eugen von Rothenburg	Brigham Royce
Sir John Beddoes	Arthur Hoops
Baron Von Krappitz	Thomas A. Hall
Janos	Carl Ahrendt
Markham	Longley Taylor
Fabiula	Stephen Wright
Timar	Mace Greenleaf
Anton	Edward Donnelly
Landlord	James Ottley
Karl	George Alison
Marie Ottilie	Bertha Galland
Marie Ottilie Pahlen	Gertrude Rivers
Michel	Grace Reals
Rosel	Miss Head
Lisbeth	Virginia Buchanan
Bertha	Amy Ricard

MISS CISSIE LOFTUS AS VIOLA.

Actress Scored a Success, but "Twelfth Night" Came Near Being a Comedy of Errors.

The performance of "Twelfth Night" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday afternoon, where Miss Cissie Loftus made her Shakespearean début in Modjeska's company, came very near being a veritable comedy of errors. The new leading lady seemed to have a bad effect upon the wits of the company.

The trouble began in the first act, when the Duke Orsino reefs to strains of music which followed instead of preceded his words. About the middle of the play lines began to get mixed and cues obscured, and the clown got more genuine laughter from the audience than he could have enjoyed. His dressing for the temporarily rôle of the Friar was a bungle. A pair of glasses and a false nose were put on, and speedily tumbled to the stage. The nose was rescued, only to tumble off again as he talked to Malvolio with the Friar's cloak held over his head like a washerwoman's shawl, and the climax was reached when, raising his bauble as he knelt before the Count, the top, a little fac simile of himself, flew off over his shoulder. The headless wand made a continuous joke for the audience.

Miss Loftus as Viola was correct as to lines and pleasing throughout the play. Her reading was always satisfactory, and her first scene with Oliver received warm applause. But Miss Loftus was always herself, and a self-conscious self, when not speaking. Once she showed her practice in mimicry and was plainly reminiscent of Miss Rehan, but that was only for a moment. It was her pleasing manner that was the attraction in Viola, as in Miss Loftus's performances in other lines.

John E. Kellerd made an excellent Malvolio, the comedy parts were well taken, and the Maria of Miss Mary Hall was very good.

KNEISEL QUARTET CONCERT.

Music of Beethoven, Bach, and Tschaikowsky at Mendelssohn Hall.

Mendelssohn Hall was crowded last night in spite of the threatening weather by the many admirers of the Kneisel Quartet, who are always on hand when the quartet gives a concert in this city. In the first number of the programme, Beethoven's Opus 131 in C sharp minor for the regular quartet combination, there was ample opportunity to admire the excellent ensemble playing of the qhartet, for the music, especially of the first and last movements, although well worked out, contains nothing which forces the attention of the listener. Although there are indications of seven tempi, the quartet is really divided into three movements, of which the first occupies some twenty-five minutes in playing.

Herr Heberlein assisted the quartet as solo 'cellist, and executed very satisfactorily with abundant execution and some feeling, Bach's sonata in C major without accompaniment. This sonata, although, perhaps, not so well known as some others of its composer's works for 'cello, deserves more frequent performance, as it is admirably adapted to exhibit the technical powers of the performer.

In the last work upon the programme, a sextet by Tschaikowsky for the somewhat unusual combination of two violins, two violas, and two 'cellos, the quartet was augmented by Mr. Heberlein and Mr. Max Zach, viola. The composition is announced as "Souvenir de Florence—First Time." Its scoring, as was to be expected, is exceedingly full and rich, and the melodies are always adequate and susceptible of very clever handling. The first movement, when contrasted with the first movement of the Beethoven quartet, which opened the concert, shows as vast a difference in treatment as does the work of Beethoven if compared with the early compositions of Haydn and Mozart. It may be said, without any implication of a slang signification to the phrase, that this sextet is "up to date." The second movement begins with a melody which is as honey sweet as are the somewhat similar themes of Spohr's chamber music, and is gracefully carried in a very happy manner.

It is worth while recording the quantity of tone which the Kneisel Quartet now produces, as compared with the volume heard in past seasons. It is possible that the present second violin of the quartet, Mr. Karl Ondricek, is partly responsible for this, as his large tone requires some effort on the part of the other players to enable them to be heard.

MISS ADA REHAN'S PLANS.

To Take a Rest Before Beginning Her Tour Next Week.

Miss Ada Rehan, having completed her rehearsals at the Knickerbocker Theatre, has decided to retire for a brief rest and leave the remaining rehearsals in the hands of George Clarke, who will continue them up to next Friday. On Saturday morning the entire company will leave this city to begin a ten weeks' Spring tour under the direction of Klau & Erlanger, opening at Ford's Opera House in Baltimore next Monday evening.

The company will present "The Taming of the Shrew," "As You Like It," "The School for Scandal," and the double bill "Subleties of Jealousy" and "The Country Girl."

Miss Rehan's route takes her directly south to New Orleans, and from there to the principal cities of the West and Northwest, the furthest point west being Denver.

MISS NETHERSOLE REAPPEARS.

"The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" Succeeds "Sapho" at Wallack's.

Very little trouble was occasioned at the box office of Wallack's Theatre yesterday by those who had purchased seats for last evening's performance of "Sapho," or the future presentations of the play. When Treasurer McKeever opened the box office for the day's business a line of about ten persons, principally ticket speculators, was present.

Those of the general public who had purchased seats for performances this and next week were not largely represented in the line at any time during the day, and the greater part of those who requested the return of their money were persons who had bought seats in the upper part of the theatre.

When the office was closed last evening it was found that about $600 had been refunded for seats purchased for the performance of "Sapho."

Charles Burnham, who represents Theodore Moss in the business management of the theatre, last evening denied that there was an advance sale of seats amounting to $60,000. He said that while the amount taken in was large, it did not even approximate the figure mentioned.

When Miss Nethersole appeared in the rôle of Paula in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," which was substituted last evening for "Sapho," she received such a warm welcome from the audience that it was fully ten minutes before she was allowed to proceed with her part. The theatre was comfortably filled and the audience seemed well pleased with the performance. Miss Nethersole's company, while an improvement on her previous one, gave a pleasing performance, but not a perfect one.

Aubrey Tanqueray	John Glendinning
Cayley Drummle	Fred Thorne
Hugh Ardale	Hamilton Revelle
Sir George Orreyd	Leonard Outram
Morse	Charles Wellesley
Frank Misquith, Q. C.	Franklin Hurleigh
Gordon Jayne, M. D.	Myron Calice
Mrs. Cortelyon	Alexes Leighton
Ellean	Nellie Thorne
Lady Orreyd	Adelaide Cumming
Paula	Olga Nethersole

"SAPHO" DEFENDANTS GIVE BAIL.

Application to Transfer the Case to General Sessions.

A. H. Hummel, counsel for Miss Olga Nethersole and other defendants in the "Sapho" case, appeared before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday morning and made an application for the transfer of the case from the Special Sessions to the Court of General Sessions. Justice Fursman granted an order to show cause, which was made returnable this morning, when the application for transfer will be argued.

Cash bail in the sum of $2,000 was deposited with the City Chamberlain yesterday by Louis Nethersole, the brother of the actress. This deposit covers the bail fixed by Magistrate Mott in the cases of all the defendants.

NO "ZAZA" PERFORMANCE.

Mrs. Carter Ill and Cleveland Police Fail to See the Play.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—The police had received instructions to attend the performance of "Zaza" at the Euclid Avenue Opera House by Mrs. Leslie Carter to-night for the purpose of securing evidence as to its morality. Mrs. Carter did not appear, however, and it is thought her engagement will not be finished.

It was announced that she was suffering from a bad affection of the throat, similar to the one which kept her off the stage for several weeks early in the season, and that it was utterly impossible for her to appear.

Burton Holmes's Lecture on Manila.

"Manila" will be the subject of the first lecture by Burton Holmes in the series he will begin to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock at Carnegie Lyceum. The same lecture will be repeated in the evening and Friday afternoon and evening for the last time. Mr. Holmes made a special trip to the Philippines last Summer, and while there personally obtained a large number of interesting motion pictures which will be used to illustrate the lecture.

Benefit for Beth-El Sisterhood.

A very large audience attended the special performance for the benefit of the Beth-El Sisterhood at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. Donizetti's opera, "Lucia di Lammermoor," was given by an excellent company. Mme. Sembrich sang the title rôle and M. Saligné appeared as Edgardo. Signor Campanari was the Enrico, and Lempriere Pringle sang the part of Raimondo. More than $5,000 was realized by the performance.

Sale of Seats for "Robespierre."

The sale of seats for the performance of "Robespierre," which will be Henry Irving's attraction for his first week's engagement, beginning next Monday, will open at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Ellen Terry Ill in Toronto.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 6.—Miss Ellen Terry, who was to have taken part in Sir Henry Irving's production at the Grand Opera House here this week, is confined to her room in the Queen's Hotel, suffering from pluerisy. She will consequently be unable to appear at any of the performances.

Relative of George Washington Dies.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 6.—Major James B. Washington, one of the oldest officials of the Baltimore and Ohio, and for twenty-five years the official head of the road in this city, died to-day at the Passavant Hospital as the result of an operation. Major Washington was said to be the nearest collateral relative of George Washington. His great-grandparent was a brother of Gen. Washington's father. He was a graduate of West Point and served in the Confederate Army.

Rev. Dr. Burr of Boston Not Called.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 6.—The news from New York that the Rev. Everett D. Burr, pastor of the Ruggles Street Baptist Church of this city, had been called to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of New York, appears to be either baseless

PAUNCEFOTE WILL REMAIN

Lord Salisbury Extends the Term of the British Ambassador at Washington.

LONDON, March 6.—It is announced that the British Government has decided that Lord Pauncefote will remain as Ambassador at Washington indefinitely.

The decision to retain Lord Pauncefote as Ambassador is chiefly due to the unanimous declarations of the British press in favor of such a step, and, although Lord Salisbury, previous to last Friday, had not considered the further prolongation of Lord Pauncefote's term, he, apparently, became so much impressed with the strength of the arguments regarding the Ambassador's acute knowledge of the matters pending between the two nations that he asked him if he was willing to remain. Lord Pauncefote thereupon replied in the affirmative.

No definite period was mentioned by Lord Salisbury, so it is probable Lord Pauncefote will not leave Washington this year, at any rate, at the end of which time the British Government hopes for a settlement of the various controversies.

It is asserted no communications of any kind have passed between the two Governments in regard to Lord Pauncefote, and that not even any unofficial intimation was given to Lord Salisbury by any representative of the United States that Lord Pauncefote's retention would be acceptable to the American Administration.

The Times, in an editorial article to-morrow, will express gratification at the Government's intention to retain Lord Pauncefote in Washington, and comment upon American politics and the attempt to "force President McKinley to offer mediation in the South African contest," and says:

"In the critical months before us Lord Pauncefote is at Washington the right man in the right place."

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Lord Pauncefote to-day received a cablegram from Lord Salisbury notifying him that he would be continued at this important diplomatic post for the present, at least. Reference was made to the pendency in the United Statse Senate of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and of the several open issues of great importance with which the present Ambassador is better fitted to deal than any other person by reason of his perfect familiarity with them.

The Ambassador had made arrangements to return his family and servants to England on the 28th inst. The notification received to-day has made a change of plans necessary. His family have decided to remain in the United States during the Spring months, at least, and it will be some date in June before they leave.

Just how long will be this extension of the Ambassador's term of office is not known positively, but it is understood that Lord Pauncefote will remain at the head of the Embassy until some time in the Fall. It is said that such an extension as this, the third, has only one precedent in the Diplomatic Service.

GERMANY'S MEAT BILL.

Hamburg Chamber of Commerce Fears Retaliatory Measures—Debate Continues To-morrow.

BERLIN, March 6.—The Meat Inspection bill continues to occupy the attention of the press, in anticipation of a resumption of the debate on the measure in the Reichstag next Thursday. The Meat Committee finished its work to-day. The representative of the Government declared that the demand that foreign and domestic meats be subjected to the same inspection was equivalent to the absolute exclusion of imports. A member of the Bundesrath said that there were very grave objections to the committee's paragraphs forbidding imports.

The Munich Allgemeine Zeitung prints a semi-official dispatch from Berlin, which says:

"It is impossible for Dr. von Holleben to have given Secretary Hay conciliatory assurances regarding the bill, inasmuch as the Reichstag has not yet acted, and the Government can only declare itself after such action."

The Hamburg Chamber of Commerce has presented a petition to the Reichstag against meat exclusion, saying:

"Such a course would undoubtedly block the commercial treaty with the United States and cause retaliatory measures at Washington, like a differential tariff and measures against German shipping."

The Kreuz Zeitung says: "It is a point of national honor to pass the bill in a form suiting the interests of Germany, as a proof that we are not accessible to threats and will not permit foreigners to dictate to us."

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Legislation Affecting Jersey City—The Sewerage Commission Bill Amended in the Senate.

TRENTON, N. J., March 6.—The House this morning passed Senator McDermott's bill for a reorganization of the Board of Freeholders of Hudson County. The bill provides for a board of nine members, to be elected in the county at large. To become operative it must be adopted by the people. The measure is applicable to any county that may adopt it.

The Assembly also passed the bill requiring agents of foreign insurance companies to obtain licenses.

The Assembly defeated Mr. Snyder's bill to exempt from taxation the capital stock of building and loan associations.

The House this afternoon defeated the bill to add two women to the number of Deputy Factory Inspectors.

The Senate passed President Johnson's bill authorizing county courts on application of Boards of Freeholders to appoint county boards of three to equalize tax assessments. This work is now done at a joint meeting of the local Assessors in a county. In Bergen County there are sixty-six Assessors.

The Senate also passed Mr. McDermott's bill authorizing Jersey City to build a new high school.

The bill for the appointment of a sewerage commission to regulate sewage disposal was amended in the Senate so as to require the consent of all municipalities to the formation of sewerage districts.

Mr. McDermott introduced a bill permitting two street railways to consolidate when one company owns three-fourths the stock of the other.

The Senate this afternoon passed Senator Reed's bill providing that co-insurance policies shall not be issued except at a reduced premium.

The two houses adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The newspaper men of the Legislature held their annual banquet at the Trenton House to-night. There were about sixty present. Among the guests were Gov. Voorhees, President Johnson of the Senate, Speaker Jones of the House, and United States Senators Sewell and Kean.

MURDERER'S STRANGE RECORD.

Dies in Georgia Jail After Three Times Being Sentenced to Death.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 6.—Edward C. Flanagan, the man who murdered Miss Ruth Slack and Mrs. Martha Allen at Poplar Springs on New Year's Eve, 1896, gave Dixon Allen the wound which subsequently caused his death, and attempted the life of George W. Allen, died in the county jail at Decatur this morning. A post-mortem examination will be held and the brain that has puzzled so many experts will reveal its true condition.

Setting aside the crime for which the prisoner was put in jail, the case of Flanagan is remarkable by reason of the many trials, convictions, and death sentences which have fallen to him, and the attending train of fatalities which has seemingly followed those interested in the matter. Eight have died and two gone insane. Judge Candler has three times passed sentence of death on Flanagan, who made three attempts to escape from the Decatur jail. In one of these attempts he secured the jailer's baby and held it up in front of him to prevent the father from shooting him.

Burglars Get Over $6,000 in Pawtucket

PAWTUCKET, R. I., March 6.—The safe in the office of the Hand Brewing Company, at Darlington, a suburb of this city, was blown open at an early hour this morning, and upward of $3,500 in cash, more than $1,600 worth of revenue stamps, and a number of checks, aggregating upward of $1,000 more, were stolen. The damage by the explosion will add $500 to the loss.

CONGRESSMAN HARMER DEAD.

Representative from Philadelphia Succumbs to Bright's Disease—Was the "Father of the House."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Alfred C. Harmer, member of the National House of Representatives for the Fifth District of Pennsylvania, died this afternoon at his residence, 5304 Chew Street, Germantown.

Mr. Harmer had been in bad health for over a year past, but he was able to be present at the opening of Congress and take his seat in the House in December last, and his friends were encouraged to hope that he would at least serve out his present term. The immediate cause of death was Bright's disease, which, however, was complicated with other ailments.

Representative Harmer enjoyed the distinction of being the "father of the House," he having served a longer time consecutively than any other member. He was first elected to Congress in 1870 and re-elected in 1872. He was not chosen again in 1874, but in 1876 he was once more elected, and he has been regularly re-elected every two years since. He succeeded to the title and honors of "father" upon the death of Representative Charles O'Neill a few years ago.

Congressman Harmer was born in Germantown, now a part of Philadelphia, on Aug. 25, 1825, and was educated in the public schools and the Germantown Academy. He began business in early life as a shoe manufacturer, and later became a wholesale dealer, in which pursuit he amassed a competence. He was afterward identified with railroad enterprises, and was largely engaged in mining and land operations. In 1856 he was elected a member of the City Council of Philadelphia, and served until 1860, when he was elected Recorder of Deeds of Philadelphia, in which office he served for three years. He always took an active part in city and State politics, and was frequently a delegate in Republican State Conventions. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Gen. Grant for President. He was among the ardent advocates of Gen. Grant's nomination.

Congressman Harmer had five children, George W. Harmer, Mrs. Nellie L. Randle, Alfred C. Harmer, Jr., Dr. James B. Harmer, and Mrs. Howard W. Reeside of Washington. His second wife, whom he married in 1854, survives him.

HAS $12,000, BUT NO HOME.

Woman with Six Bank Books an Inmate of the City Lodging House.

The officials of the City Lodging House, at First Avenue and Twenty-third Street, are puzzled by the case of a woman who has lodged there for the last two nights. When she was searched she was found to have bank books which showed that she possessed nearly $12,000. Nevertheless she apparently prefers the accommodations at the City Lodging House to going to a hotel, and even lives on the coffee and bread provided for her there in order to save the money other food would cost.

Ellen Duff is the name given by the woman and which appears on the bank books. She seemed to be in the last stages of destitution, and the officials of the lodging house were considering the advisability of giving to her some of the clothing sent there by charitable people, when the matron, to whom she had been sent to be searched, went into the office with six bank books and other articles which she had found. An examination of these books showed that the woman had $8,080.71 in the Union Dime Savings Bank, $1,191.74 in the Seamen's Bank for Savings, $719.20 in the Emigrant Industrial, $1,185.59 in the Bowery, $525.91 in the German, and $100.12 in the Dry Dock Savings Bank. Besides this she had $4.89 in cash and a deed for a lot in Calvary Cemetery.

The woman declared that she was unmarried; that she had lived in this city for fifty years. She added that she had a sister in Rockaway, and from inquiries since made it is believed that she is related to Mrs. J. M. Coleman, the proprietress of the Coleman House, at Rockaway Beach.

Miss Duff said that she had been a cook in many prominent families, and that the money in bank represented her savings. Among the names she mentioned of persons who had employed her were Gov. E. D. Morgan, James Gordon Bennett, Sr., and James J. Van Alen. She said that until last Monday she had been living in a woman's lodging house in East Twenty-second Street. She did not like the place, and knew of no other where she could go than the City Lodging House.

69TH COMPANY DISBANDED.

Capt. McCrystal's Command Ordered to be Mustered Out—Indignation Among the Members.

Company B of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, commanded by Capt. Edward T. McCrystal, senior Captain in the regiment, was ordered disbanded yesterday by Gov. Roosevelt, on the ground that it was below the standard required by regulations. Capt. McCrystal, First Lieut. John J. Henry, and Second Lieut. M. C. O'Sullivan are placed on the supernumerary list. The formal muster-out of the company will take place on Thursday evening, March 15.

Members of the company who were seen yesterday were highly indignant at the order.

"It is simply a scheme of regimental headquarters to make possible the election of an officer they favor to the place of Major," said an officer who refused to allow his name to be used. "On Monday Company B had no less than forty-three men on the floor drilling, a percentage ahead of the average in other regiments. Company H, commanded by Capt. Daniel Develin, the Colonel's candidate for Major, hasn't, on an average, twenty men drilling."

Col. Duffy refused to make any comment on the order of disbandment, except to say that he regretted that such action had been considered necessary. He thought that new companies would speedily be formed.

Capt. McCrystal is a member of the Catholic Club and other Irish societies, and has served nearly twenty years in the regiment. He was a Major in a volunteer regiment during the Spanish war.

It is understood Capt. A. J. Griffin will contest the disbandment of Company F in the civil courts.

Court-Martial for Capt. Griffin.

ALBANY, March 6.—Major Gen. Charles F. Roe to-day issued an order, by direction of the Governor, convening a general court-martial for the trial of Capt. A. J. Griffin, supernumerary, to meet at the headquarters of the Fifth Brigade, March 19, at 8 P. M. Capt. Griffin, whose command, Company F of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, was recently disbanded, disobeyed orders in failing to appear at the muster-out with muster-out rolls. The following is the detail for the court: Col. Dyer, Twelfth Regiment, New York; Col. Austen, Thirteenth Regiment; Brooklyn; Major Toby, Fourteenth Regiment; Major Conover, Seventh Regiment, and Major Stokes, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn. Judge Advocate Washburn of the Fifth Brigade is named as Judge Advocate of the court.

ERROR IN NAME OF SUICIDE.

Coroner's Office Substitutes "Mrs. Lauterbach" for "Mrs. Hastell."

Error in an entry on the books of the Coroner of Richmond Borough led to newspaper reports Monday of the suicide in Stapleton of Mrs. George Lauterbach. The suicide was, in fact, Mrs. Margaret Hastell of Laurel Avenue, Stapleton, who killed herself Sunday afternoon because she dreaded an approaching surgical operation. The error is supposed to have arisen from Mrs. Hastell's house being indicated by Undertaker Schaefer, who notified the Coroner's office of the suicide, as "next to George Lauterbach's." Coroner John Seaver went to the house and obtained the right name, but failed to send in the correction to the Coroner's office. The case accordingly went on record with Mrs. George Lauterbach's name as the principal, and remained thus until corrected late Monday morning.

This error caused the Lauterbach family a great deal of annoyance, which even the final correction of the record failed to relieve. When inquiry was made at the Coroner's office regarding the substitution of Mrs. Hastell's name the error was explained, and it was added that Mrs. Hastell was Mrs. Lauterbach's mother. That statement was also erroneous, as the Hastell and Lauterbach families are not related.

Fire Engines Stalled in the Snow.

ROCHESTER, March 6.—John V. Peacock's brick residence, 23 Menlo Place, was destroyed by fire about 1 o'clock this morning, causing a loss to building and contents of $18,000; insured for $8,000. The hose companies and engines became stalled in the huge snowdrifts and did not reach the fire until too late to save the building.

R. B. ROOSEVELT TO STAY

Remains President of Sons of American Revolution.

Appeals for Harmony—Writer of Anonymous Circular Said to Have Been Traced.

Trouble seems to be gathering for the member of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, who issued the anonymous circular attacking the regular ticket of the organization just prior to the last election, which took place on Feb. 27. This circular, it will be remembered, contained a sweeping attack upon those whose names were on the ticket, and much feeling was engendered.

Since that time an investigation has been going on with the result, it was stated yesterday, that some members of the society believe they have located the guilty person and now talk of bringing about his expulsion. No action has been taken yet, and it is expected that none will be taken until after May 1, when a banquet is to be given upon the occasion of the assembling in this city of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, who will come as guests of the local society.

When asked last evening if he knew who the author of the circular was, Robert B. Roosevelt said he had not quite satisfied himself, but that several of the members of the society who had spoken to him about the affair suspect one of their number, who has recently made considerable trouble.

"Some of my friends have said," he added, "that the gentleman who wrote it ought to be expelled, but for my part I regret the unpleasantness. It hurts the society, and the sooner the matter quiets down, so much the better. If any gentleman in this society is mean enough to circulate such a document, he—well, I don't think he will do it again."

Mr. Roosevelt has decided to withdraw his resignation from the Presidency of the Empire State Society. Mr. Roosevelt, who was re-elected a week ago yesterday after an exciting contest, had been urged by both factions to withdraw it. On Monday, after the visit of a committee of three, who argued that his action might arouse old antagonisms in the society, he decided to comply with the request. The letter of withdrawal was addressed to the committee, which comprises Col. Lewis C. Hopkins, Chairman; Ralph E. Prime, and Edward Hagaman Hall, and is as follows:

I have considered what you said to me yesterday in requesting me to withdraw my resignation as the President of the Sons of the American Revolution. At the time of presenting it I supposed I would be succeeded in the ordinary way by the Vice President, Mr. Walter S. Logan, who has not been an active participant in any of the differences of opinion in the society, who is deservedly popular, and whose influence might heal all disputes.

But you inform me that under the peculiar language of the constitution this is not so, and that a new election would have to be held with possibly equal, possibly even greater, acrimony than before. This, as you said, would be most unfortunate, and would result in increasing instead of diminishing the difficulties of the situation.

You also informed me that a plan was being formulated by the Board of Management to reduce expenses to accord with income, and that this plan would be submitted at the next meeting of the society. In view of these facts I withdraw my resignation.

I have received most friendly letters advising this course from many of the gentlemen who were prominent in opposition, among them Gen. Horatio C. King himself, who has the interests of the society as much at heart as any of us. Under these circumstances if we can, as far as possible, ignore all unpleasantness that may have arisen in the past, unite together earnestly to accommodate our views and give due consideration to the opinions of all, we can reasonably hope that harmony may be restored and the society maintain the prominence and influence it has enjoyed.

The meeting of the general society will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria April 30 and May 1. The session will close with the banquet. Delegates will be present from every State of the Union, from Hawaii and from France.

The Banquet Committee, of which Col. Lewis C. Hopkins is Chairman, has sent invitations to President McKinley, Secretary of the Navy Long, Attorney General John W. Griggs, Secretary of the Interior Bliss, Controller of the Currency Dawes, Gen. Miles, Chief Justice Fuller, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Gov. Roosevelt, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

LAST NEWS OF MISSING SHIP.

LONDON, March 6.—The missing French Line freight steamer Pauillac, formerly the British steamer Sedgemore, Capt. Gicquel, which sailed from New York Feb. 5 for Havre, was last seen Feb. 11 in latitude 43, longitude 44.

The position mentioned is about 450 miles southeast of Cape Race and slightly north of the New York and Havre route.

Norwegian Ship on Fire at Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The American Line steamship Rhynland arrived here to-day from Liverpool, and reported having sighted the Norwegian ship Solheim, from Mobile Jan. 23 for Fleetwood, England, abandoned and on fire. The Rhynland sighted the burning ship on Feb. 27 in latitude 45.49, longitude 38.11, at a distance of twelve miles. The American liner immediately changed her course and went to the vessel to take off any one who might be aboard the ship, but found no signs of life.

B. ALTMAN & CO.'S PLANS.

Firm Buys Adjacent Property and Will Enlarge Its Stores.

B. Altman & Co. of Sixth Avenue propose to materially enlarge their commodious stores in the near future. The firm has just purchased sixty-five feet of additional ground on West Nineteenth Street from Edward Jansen and others. This, with other recent purchases, will give a frontage of more than 200 feet each on West Eighteenth and West Nineteenth Streets.

"Yes," said Mr. Friedsand yesterday, "Altman & Co. have bought some property on West Nineteenth Street. I am not prepared to say what was paid for it. The contracts have been signed, but the agreement was made that nothing should be said about the price until the deeds were passed."

"I take it," said the reporter, "that you contemplate a material enlargement of your stores?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Friedsand, "but when the work will be begun I am not in a position to say. It may be in one year, two years, or ten. The recently acquired land gives us much needed room. Our business has increased so rapidly that we must have more space."

SERVICES FOR CHIEF BYRNE.

The Masonic Funeral Rite Performed by Puritan Lodge.

The Masonic funeral service over the body of Battalion Chief Joseph P. Byrne of the Fire Department was held last night in Masonic Hall, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, under the auspices of Puritan Lodge, No. 339. Charles H. Howard, Master of the lodge, conducted the service. The full ceremony of the Masonic order was performed, with alternate marching and countermarching by the members of the lodge and a eulogy of the dead man by the Master. On the coffin were placed a white apron, the emblem of purity, and a sprig of evergreen, the symbol of immortality.

The pall bearers were Battalion Chiefs Cassels and Welsch, and Capts. Burnett and Clark. Among those present were the dead man's daughters, Mrs. Harvey Osborne and Mrs. E. A. Merritt; Chief Clerk Allen of the Fire Department, Battalion Chiefs Kruger and Gooderson, and Superintendent of Fire Patrol Groves. A service will be held in Grace Church this morning at 10 o'clock.

Sunnyside Boathouse Burned.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 6.—The Sunnyside Boathouse, the headquarters of the Toronto Rowing Club, with all its contents, was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The caretaker and his family had narrow escapes, only saving themselves by jumping into nets. Loss, $20,000. Insurance small.

Dwarf Overwhelmed by Snow.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 6.—"Major" Fred Fitzhenry, the dwarf, who traveled with Barnum's circus for a number of years, was found buried up to his neck in a snow bank early this morning, more dead than alive. He was sent to the station house.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday's depressing weather did not tend, with the Lenten dullness, to make the day at all a lively one in the up-town fashionable districts. There was really little or nothing going on, with the exception of one or two concerts, a reception at the Mothers and Babies' Hospital, and the gloomy day darkened into night and went out unwept and unregretted. So many people are away that the dullness of Lent is felt this week more than usual.

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To-day there will be more life with the first meeting of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club this afternoon at the Tennis Building, and a number of small luncheons and dinners, while the opera, which has again come to be more of an event, in the absence of other distractions, will be well attended. The opening of the meetings of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club is an event to a number of people, and the Tennis Building will be crowded this afternoon.

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Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, who expected to sail for Europe about this time, are now said to be contemplating a trip to California. They will take as guests on this trip, if they make it, Miss Mason of Boston and Messrs. Gordon Fellows and W. Hude Neilson.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. Harold Humphreys of this city and Miss Lydia Brooks Bell, daughter of Mr. J. Lowrie Bell of Morristown, N. J. The wedding of Dr. Dudley Newcomb Carpenter, United States Navy, a son of Rear Admiral Charles Carroll Carpenter, and Miss Sylvia Caesar, daughter of Mrs. Herman B. Caesar of 102 East Fifty-seventh Street, has been fixed for Easter Tuesday, April 17. The wedding will take place in St. James's Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street.

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The Rubinstein Club, which is made up of women, will give its second concert this season in the Astoria ballroom to-morrow evening at 8:30. Mr. W. R. Chapman will be, as usual, the conductor. Mr. Gwilym Miles and Mr. Herbert Arnold will be the solists. The club will sing a cantata by Tschaikowsky, a selection from "Tannhäuser," and part songs by Abt, Mohring, Platte, and Neidlinger.

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The musical and humorous recital to be given by George Grossmith at Sherry's on Monday next at 3:30 P. M., in aid of the Summer Rest Society, promises to be largely attended and successful. Tea will be served after the recital. Tickets can be had at Sherry's, the Astoria and Manhattan Hotels, at Tyson's, and at the residences of Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, Miss Rhett, Miss Anne T. Morgan, Miss Milnor, and Miss Georgia Shippen.

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There will be several meetings of sewing classes to-day, among them two for the Mothers and Babies' Hospital. The larger one has been organized by Mrs. Edward H. Witherbee, and numbers some 200 members. Its first meeting is to be held to-day at Mrs. Witherbee's residence, 240 Madison Avenue. The second class for the benefit of this hospital has been organized by Mrs. Frederic Bell and a number of others, and its first meeting will be held this morning at Mrs. Bell's residence, as will also the second, on March 15. There will be music at each of the meetings of this class, and Mme. Schumann-Heink is to sing at one of the two held at Mrs. Bell's. The two following meetings, on March 26 and April 4, will be held at the residence of Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., 52 West Fifty-seventh Street, where Francis Fisher Powers will sing.

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Among other amusements which Palm Beach affords may be included gambling. There is a "clubhouse" in full blast, and Senator Frank Clark made a complaint and had a raid instituted, which caused much excitement. The rain of the past week has interfered with golf and with "Alligator Joe," but on the one fine evening there was an open-air cake walk. One of the recreations of the place is a trip on the houseboat to the inlet for luncheon, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was the hostess last Saturday at an affair of this kind. Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hanna of Cleveland have been among the guests at Palm Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Bromley (Miss Pauncefote) and Mme. Calvé have been among the prominent people at St. Augustine. Mme. Calvé left there for the North on Monday.

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Other well-known people at Palm Beach are Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mrs. F. E. Dodge, Mr. Charles N. Vilas, Mr. Daniel H. Carstairs of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Andrews and their four daughters, who are called the "four graces"; Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, who have as their guest the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Stokes, and A. G. Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Simmons and Miss Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hollins and three children, and Mr. Henry C. Ward. Mr. George J. Gould, with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snowdon of Philadelphia, arrived there from Lakewood a few days ago.

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At St. Augustine, among others, are Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Dun and Miss James, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, and Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Swayne. The Royal Palm Hotel, at Miami, is crowded to the doors. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, with their guest, Miss Marietta Luddington, and Millard Fisher of New York, who have been in St. Augustine, are expected at Miami on their way to Nassau to-day.

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Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Richard, who went to Florida ten days ago, as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache on their private car, returned home on Sunday night last. Mr. and Mrs. Bache are still at Palm Beach and are greatly enjoying their stay. They gave a shooting and fishing party to Lake Worth Inlet on Friday afternoon, and had great success. Their guest, the Count de Gerets, shot a pelican, and the party caught a large string of bluefish.

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The concert for the benefit of a class of crippled children, in which Miss Julia Delafield and Miss Mabel Irving Jones are interested, will take place on the afternoon of Monday, March 26, at 3:30 o'clock, in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria. A string orchestra of twenty-five pieces will play, and Mr. Victor Harris will be the conductor. Miss Marie Brema and Emilio de Gogorza will sing. Among the patronesses of this affair are Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mrs. Gallatin, Mrs. H. C. Potter, Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Henry F. Howland, Mrs. Philip Sands, Mrs. John Wesley Brown, Mrs. M. L. Delafield, Mrs. Edward L. Jones, Mrs. Schott, and Mrs. Richard H. Derby. The tickets, which are $3 each, can be procured of Mrs. M. L. Delafield, 475 Fifth Avenue, and Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones, 4 East Thirty-fourth Street.

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The annual reception of the Associate Board of Managers of the Mothers and Babies' Hospital was held at the hospital yesterday afternoon. Those who received were Mrs. James T. Soutter, Mrs. W. Gill Wylie, Mrs. Frederic A. Bell, Mrs. Sewell T. Tyng, Mrs. M. S. Bromley, Miss E. W. Brown, Mrs. Clinton Gilbert, Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mrs. Samuel W. Fairchild, and Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr. Among those at the reception were Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Tyng, Mrs. Austin Flint, Mrs. John Wyeth, Mrs. E. W. Brown, Mrs. M. S. Bromley, Mrs. Clinton Gilbert, Mrs. G. C. Boldt, Mrs. Kissam, Mrs. E. V. Macy, Mrs. R. S. Hays, Mrs. Achelis, and Mrs. Hildreth Bloodgood.

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The small ballroom at Sherry's was crowded yesterday afternoon at the concert tendered Mrs. Gerrit Smith. Mrs. Frank S. Hastings and Mrs. Charles B. Foote were the organizers of the affair and are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts. The following programme was rendered: Gavotte, Quartet, Opus 64, No. 5; Kaltenborn String Quartet, Franz, "Natter, oh sing mich zur Ruh"; Fisher, "Under the Rose"; Massenet, "Ouvre Tes Yeux Bleux," Miss Sara Anderson; Dvorak, piano quintet, Mrs. Charles B. Foote; Kaltenborn String Quartet; Maude Valerie White, Love Song; Gerrit Smith, "Katherine" Tosti; "Les Filles de Cadix," Miss Marguerite Hall; Kopylow, Andantino; Rasek, "The Butterfly"; Boccherini, second minuet; German, "Torch Dance," Henry Hill; Kaltenborn String Quartet. Among the matinée were Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Miss Bonta, Thursby, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Henry Bacon, Mrs. H. C. Valentine, Mrs. Edward D. Adams, Mrs. Benedict, Mrs. Reeve Dimock, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. J. H. Benedict, Mrs. Edward Winslow, Mrs. William McClure, Mrs. St. Clair Smith, Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Mrs. F. C. Hastings, the Rev. Roderick Terry, and M. Heinrich Meyn.

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The Germanic, sailing to-day, has booked, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. John Magee Ellsworth, (Miss Van Rensselaer,) Lloyd Harris, Mr. and Mrs. John Hopkins, George C. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Stewart, A. D. H. Stuyvesant, Henry De Forest Weeks, Miss Dorothy Williamson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Wyman. On the New York, sailing to-day, there are booked, among others, Dr. Geraid Brown Finch, Stuyvesant Le Roy, Prof. C. F. Marvin, H. B. Livingston, Lloyd Warren, Gen. W. J. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Woodford, and Beverley W. Wrenn, Jr.

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More cheerful letters come from Aiken, where at last it seems there is a season. Polo has been tried with much success, and the hunting is good. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore, and Major and Mrs. Mallery are among those who are doing a deal of entertaining. And yet not all Meadow Brook is at Aiken, as already there has been the first hunt of the season at the club, and the presence of Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Miss May Bird, Mrs. Smith Hadden, and a number of the familiar riders to hounds would indicate that an early and a gay season is in store for the set on Long Island.

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The general scattering of people seems, however, to continue without cessation. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and a party have left for Florida to swell the list of many millionaires under one roof at Palm Beach. Clarence Mackay is in Montreal playing racquets; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the younger, and her children are at Thomasville, Ga., and Secretary Root is in Cuba. The members of the Pierpont Morgan party are Dr. and Mrs. James Markoe, Mrs. William Douglas, Robert Warren Whitney, and Miss Hamilton.

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Although it is already the second week of Lent, there is still much gayety in Washington. The private theatricals of Monday evening were succeeded by a number of dinners. Senator Depew seems to be the most persistent of entertainers, and he has given one if not two weekly dinners throughout the Winter. Philadelphia has fallen into the Lenten quiet, and teas, readings, and musicales are among the diversions. There has been much travel from Boston, and a great part of it toward Aiken, which is very popular with Bostonians. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. R. Peabody and Mr. and Mrs. George Lee Peabody left yesterday for South Carolina, and will finish their Southern tour in Florida.

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There is not much news of consequence from England, where every one is engrossed in the South African war. There is no immediate prospect of Lady Randolph Churchill's return. Lady Tatton Sykes, who has come back from the Cape, is entertaining a large circle of friends with stories of adventure and hardship at the front. Lady Tatton Sykes, who is well-known in New York, where she passed several seasons, volunteered as a nurse in the beginning of the war.

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Mrs. James P. Kernochan, when she leaves Rome, will go to Monte Carlo for a month, where she has engaged a villa. Mrs. George Law is not at Monte Carlo this Winter, having remained in Paris. Among the recent arrivals in Cannes were Miss Amory, Boston; Miss L. Bowen, Mr. Martin Van Buren, Miss Willard, Mr. and Mrs. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. de Navarro, Mrs. Day and Miss Day, Mr. J. E. Holloway and Miss Holloway, Mrs. Arthur Padleford, Miss Lawrence, and Mr. E. B. Ward.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bartol of Philadelphia are among those who have entertained a great deal this Winter on the Riviera. They gave a large masquerade ball on Shrove Tuesday, at which, says a Philadelphia authority, "the guests bristled with imposing titles, and Princes of the blood were so common that they were lost in the crowd." This fact and the information that Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel was in the tableau of "The Knight's Return," at the ever-to-be-mentioned Paget entertainment in London, fill the soul of Philadelphia with exultation. "London went wild over her." She wore a gown of pale blue silk and the Drexel jewels.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Herzog—Eckman.

Mr. Arthur Herzog and Miss Frances Eckman, youngest daughter of Mr. S. H. Eckman of 49 East Eighty-second Street, this city, were married yesterday afternoon in the red room at Delmonico's by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell of the Temple Emanu-El. Mr. Max Herzog, a brother of the bridegroom, was his best man, and the ushers were the bridegroom's cousin, Mr. Julius Herzog, Mr. Eugene and Mr. Julius Heilman, and Mr. Henry Glazier. The ceremony was performed in a bower of palms and ferns. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. H. E. Bucki. She had no bridesmaids. The bride looked remarkably well in a simple but rich gown of white satin with a long veil of point lace. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Bucki wore an exceedingly becoming gown of Rennaissance lace over white satin. She carried a bouquet of red roses. Mrs. Albert Hendricks, a sister of the bride, also wore a gown of Renaissance lace over white silk. Mrs. Louis Hammerslough, another sister, wore white Renaissance lace over white silk, and Mrs. Goldsmith of Cleveland, a fourth sister, was in black net over black silk. Mrs. Eckman, the bride's mother, wore black lace and net. After the ceremony a collation was served in the supper room from a buffet, the guests sitting at small tables.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Bernheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Weil, Mrs. C. B. Richard, Mrs. Bache, Mrs. Neustadt, Mrs. Benjamin Stern, the Misses Bach, Miss Herzog, Miss Ranger, Miss Menken, Mr. and Mrs. Hollander, Miss Dreicer, Mr. A. Naumburg, Mr. William N. Cohen, the Misses Lowenstein, Miss Cohen, and Messrs. Arnold W. Brunner, Joseph Bach, Julian Nathan, and E. Bunzel.

Silverman—Kades.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., March 6.—Rabbi J. Silverman, pastor of the Temple Shomro Habrith, this city, was married to-night to Miss Emma Kades. A reception attended by over 300 persons followed the ceremony. Many guests from New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania were present. The groom is a son of Rabbi H. Silverman of New York. The bride is a daughter of Israel Kades, a Reading manufacturer. Rabbi Leventhal of Philadelphia tied the knot.

MURDER AT LONG BRANCH.

William White Stabbed to Death After a Barroom Quarrel.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 6.—William White of North Long Branch was murdered to-day in what is known as Limerick, a rough section of the city.

White had been playing cards in a resort known as the St. Roselee Hotel. He became engaged in a quarrel with Joseph King, a negro, about some money, which White claimed King owed him. Both men had been drinking. The men left the barroom and renewed the quarrel outside. Arthur Douglass, the bartender, and James Collins, who was in the barroom, say they heard groans a few minutes later, and, going outside, found White lying on the ground unconscious with a wound in his neck. King had disappeared. When the police arrived White was dead. Douglass and Collins were arrested.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Solon Humphreys.

Solon Humphreys, the merchant and banker, died yesterday at Bergen Point, N. J. He had been ill for nearly a year. Mr. Humphreys was born in Canton, Conn., Oct. 27, 1821, and was educated in the public schools and at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. He came to this city about 1840. Two years later he became a clerk in the mercantile house of ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan. In 1846 he went into business in St. Louis as the senior member of the firm of Humphreys & Thatcher, where he remained for about six years. He then returned to this city and entered the firm of E. D. Morgan & Co. as a partner. The firm was at that time engaged in the sugar and tea trade, but later in banking and other business. This relation he maintained until his death.

With John T. Terry he was co-executor and trustee of ex-Gov. Morgan's estate. He was President and a Director of the Bayonne and Greenville Gas Light Company, President and Director of the Corralitos Company, Director of the United States Lloyds, Treasurer and Director of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Railroad, and a member of the American Board of Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh. He was also Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the New England Society. At one time he was President of the Wabash Railroad, and during the Presidency of John E. Williams he was a Director of the old Metropolitan Bank.

In 1847 he was married to Miss Ellen Walsh, daughter of the late Edward Walsh of St. Louis. Mrs. Humphreys and a son, Edward W. Humphreys, survive. John T. Terry, with whom Mr. Humphreys was associated in the firm of E. D. Morgan & Co., said last night that Mr. Humphreys was a man of great loveliness of character and a favorite among all of his associates.

William T. Henderson.

William Thomas Henderson, a veteran member of the Stock Exchange, died yesterday morning at his home, at 59 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. He had an office at 9 New Street, but of recent years had not been an active member of the Exchange. Mr. Henderson was the son of Thomas Henderson, a pioneer piano maker, and was born in 1840. He became a member of the Stock Exchange in 1861, as the partner of Edward Brandon. Later he became a member of the firm of Hicks, Henderson & Co., and afterward he operated alone on the floor of the Exchange. Mr. Hender

A RAMAPO REPEAL DEFEAT

Motion to Get Demarest Bills Before the Assembly is Lost.

THE VOTE STOOD 44 TO 78

Six Republicans and Thirty-eight Democrats Voted for the Discharge of the Cities Committee.

ALBANY, March 6.—The Assembly to-day by a vote of 44 to 78 voted down a motion made by Assemblyman Demarest (Dem.,) of Rockland to discharge the Cities Committee from the further consideration of his three bills to repeal the Ramapo Water Company's charter.

Mr. Demarest made a spirited speech in moving the committee's discharge. He said in part:

"The Ramapo Company has power greater than that of any municipality or of any other corporation in the State to condemn lands and waterways to meet its demands. It has a blanket mortgage upon the farms and other property of our State. I desire to call your attention to the outrageous provisions of the second section of the act of 1895, which so vitally affects the interests of the individual farmers and small property owners in so many counties of the State. By the terms of this section the Ramapo Water Company is required only to file a map of the land it wishes to acquire, or that it thinks it may possibly some day wish to acquire, and instantly the lands covered by that map are enveloped in a cloud which is apparently irremovable.

"Lands covered by these maps are liable to be condemned at any time. The titles to them are thereby impaired. It can plaster over half the State with its maps with only the cost of the draughting materials and the pay of the necessary draughtsmen, and then smile at the pitiable efforts of the farming population to free their property from this cloud upon their title.

"This company has already entered seventeen counties and has filed claims and maps which give it control of the essential water rights in the Counties of Rockland, Orange, Dutchess, Ulster, Sullivan, Greene, Delaware, Albany, Schoharie, Schenectady, Montgomery, Columbia, Rensselaer, Oneida, Onondaga, and two others."

Mr. Demarest said he had heard no good reason advanced why his repeal bills should not be passed, and, in view of the fact that the bills would not take from the Ramapo Water Company any of its rightful powers, but simply its excessive powers and prevent its monopolizing the water supply of the State, he could not understand why there should be any opposition to the measures.

In opposition to the motion, Mr. Wheeler of Cattaraugus said that he thought the committee was working honestly to reach an agreement and that it should be let alone. He said the best men in New York City believed the contract made with the Ramapo Company was a menace to the city. Controller Coler, he argued, was honestly trying to protect the city from a great grab, and the Legislature had no right to ignore his warnings. He could see no politics in the bills. He felt assured that the committee would fix on a good measure to present to the House.

Mr. Kelsey, Chairman of the Cities Committee, stated that the statute under which Mr. Demarest sought to repeal the charter of the Ramapo Company was not the right one, as the company was incorporated under the General Transportation act. It was not a matter to be openly discussed in the House as to what the committee was doing on the bills, but he was certain that some action would be taken by the committee on the bills.

Mr. Trainor claimed there was absolutely nothing to the Demarest bills. Mr. Allds believed that the committee could be trusted with the bills and moved the previous question.

The motion to dismiss the committee was lost by a vote, as announced by the desk, of 42 to 76. The detailed vote, however, showed that the vote stood 44 to 78. The detailed vote was as follows:

Republicans voting in affirmative—Cotton, Davis, Fallows, Henry, Morgan, and Weekes.

Democrats voting in affirmative—Barnes, Bradley, Cohn, Delaney, W. F.; Demarest, Egan, Farrell, Fiske, Frisbie, Gale, Green, Halpin, Harburger, Hazenthig, Hawkins, Herrlek, Holsten, A. Z. Hyman, S. F. Hyman, Juengst, Maher, McInerney, Meister, Metcalfe, Minton, O'Connell, Phillips, Poth, Prince Ryttenberg, Sage, Sanders, Siems, Sloane, T. P. Sullivan, A. J. Sullivan, and Wissell.

Mr. Stewart, Independent Democrat, voted in the affirmative. Total—44.

Republicans voting in the negative—Ahern, Allds, Axtell, Babcock, Baker, Bedell, Beede, Burnett, Conger, Cooley, Costello, Coughtrey, Darrison, Degraw, Doughty, Dusinbery, Ellis, Fancher, Forbes, Fowler, Gibbralth, R. Gardiner, C. J. Gardner, Gleason, Graham, Griffith, Hallock, Harris, Hateh, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnson, E. E. Kelley, Kelsey, Kittel, Larzelere, Lewis, Litchard, Martin, McCreary, McEwan, McMillan, Metzler, Miller, Paxton, Phipps, Plank, Platt, Price, Remsen, Rodenbeck, Rogers, Rowe, Russell, Sands, Sawyer, A. R. Smith, J. L. Smith, J. T. Smith, R. A. Snyder, T. Snyder, Stevens, Swift, Treat, Tripp, Waite, Walrath, West, Wheeler, Wilson, and Witter.

Democrats voting in the negative—Cain, J. B. Fitzgerald, J. J. Fitzgerald, McKeown, Rierdon, Sharkey, and Trainor. Total—78.

FRANCHISE TAX HEARING.

Representatives of Rochester Corporations Object to Valuations Placed Upon Franchises.

ALBANY, March 6.—The first public hearing on the franchise tax was given here today by the State Tax Commission. Representatives of the corporations of Rochester presented objections to the valuations placed upon the franchises they hold. This was the first opportunity which the public has had to glean any knowledge of the valuation placed on any franchise held by a corporation in this State.

The appearances at the hearing to-day were American Telephone and Telegraph Company, by M. Egleston of New York City; Rochester Railway Company, by C. J. Bissell of Rochester and W. C. Trull of New York City; the Commercial Cable and Telegraph Company, operating the Postal Telegraph Company, by Edmund L. Cole of Rochester and Theodore L. Cuyler, Jr., of New York City; the Rochester Gas and Electric Light Company and the Brush Electric Light Company, by Albert H. Harris and George A. Redman of Rochester; the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, by Frank Hinckey of Rochester. Martin Heermance of Poughkeepsie, ex-State Tax Commissioner, was present as the representative of the elevated railroad system of New York City.

The valuations placed on the franchises of the Rochester Gas and Electric Light Company and the Brush Electric Light Company were first considered.

The valuation of the former's franchise has been fixed at $1,751,000, and that of the latter company at $375,000. The companies have been practically consolidated.

Attorney Harris requested that the board inform him as to the value placed on the tangible property of the companies in reaching a conclusion. Chairman Priest stated that the board had determined not to give such information.

Mr. Harris argued that the valuations were too large because the company had no monopoly of electric lighting. It had the Citizens' Light and Power Company and the Central Electric Light and Power Company as competitors. He did not believe that the franchise of the Rochester Gas and Electric Light Company was worth more than $1,000,000. In Rochester property is assessed at about 75 per cent. of its full value, and to assess any of the property of these corporations at its full value would be an unjust discrimination, he said.

Attorney Fiero, for the board, stated that the law charged the board to fix valuations at the full value. Mr. Harris said that in such an event it would probably necessitate certiorari proceedings to have the action of the board reviewed by the courts.

On behalf of the Rochester Railway Company, Mr. C. J. Bissell objected to the valuation of $2,257,000 put upon the franchise of that company. The valuation of the franchise of a railroad company should properly be determined mainly by the earning power of its capital stock, said Mr. Bissell. He asserted that the property of the Rochester Railway Company this year has not paid a 4 per cent. dividend. It would be physically impossible for the company to pay the taxes which the increased valuation will call for without actually losing money.

Mr. Edmund L. Cole, on behalf of the Commercial Cable and Telegraph Company, objected to the valuations placed upon its franchises in Rochester, Buffalo, Gloversville, Ithaca, and Jamestown. The company objects on the grounds that the franchises have been granted by the United States Government, and not by the State. A telegraph company is different from a telephone, gas, street railway, or electric light company, argued Mr. Cole, because it is engaged in inter-State commerce and international commerce. The State could not give to the telegraph company a franchise to erect its lines and transmit telegraphic messages. Privileges to use roadways, after being granted by the National Government, must also be granted by the owners of abutting property along such highways. Nothing comes from or can be granted by the State to a telegraphic company.

Mr. Cole held also that the franchise tax law is unconstitutional, because it provides for unequal taxation and because it is vague in its provisions. His line of argument was that the statute was unconstitutional if not that it does not apply to telegraph companies, and that if it does the assessments made on the franchises of the company by far exceed their actual value.

The values placed on the franchises of the company in the five cities are as follows: Buffalo, $182,400; Rochester, $10,000; Ithaca, $400; Jamestown, $1,260, and Gloversville, $1,500. Attorney Cole held that it should not be more than $17,143.15 in Buffalo, $1,898.05 in Rochester, $70 in Ithaca, $680 in Jamestown, and $400 in Gloversville.

The commission set March 14 for arguments by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company opposing the valuations on its franchises in Buffalo, Rochester, Jamestown, Ithaca, and Gloversville. The Western Union Telegraph Company will be allowed to offer arguments relative to the same cities on Thursday of this week.

$200,000 FOR CANAL SURVEY.

Mr. Hill Introduces a Bill Under Which Exact Cost and Route May Be Ascertained.

ALBANY, March 6.—Assemblyman Hill, as Chairman of the Canal Committee of the Assembly, introduced a bill this afternoon which appropriates $200,000 to carry out the work of making a complete survey of the alternative routes for the new Erie Canal. The work is to be done under the supervision of the State Engineer and Surveyor, who will use the appropriation for the payment of expenses. He is to complete plans showing absolutely every detail and every dollar of expenses. He shall also state what canal lands to be sold are worth at a fair market price.

The bill was drawn by Frank S. Gardiner of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and has been submitted to the State Engineer.

It is given out that the purpose of the bill is to secure official data so that the people of the State of New York may know exactly the cost of the necessary improvement of the canals of the State, before they are asked to approve legislation and the issuing of bonds for such improvement. The mistakes that were possible under the $9,000,000 act can thus be avoided.

The purpose of one provision is to protect the State against selling any portion of the canal lands that may be abandoned by reason of the proposed improvement. It will also show a valuable asset. For instance, if the present route of the canal through Rochester, Syracuse, or Utica should be abandoned a large sum would be realized from the sale of the real estate or canal lands now owned by the State in those cities, and if the estimate of the value of such lands is made fairly it will prevent the careless voting away of such lands as if they were of no value. In addition to this the large revenue from the proceeds or sales of these lands would reduce the ultimate taxation necessary for the improvement of the canals.

The bill provides that the surveys, plans, and estimates shall be made upon the present route of the canal, excepting in such cases as suggested by Gen. Greene's committee, that changes of the alignment of the canal would be advantageous.

There is also a provision that the Erie Canal shall have a depth of not less than twelve feet of water except in the locks and over structures, and the locks shall have the capacity to pass at one lockage two boats, each 150 feet in length, 25 feet in width, and of 10 feet draught, with a cargo capacity of 1,000 tons each. Provision is also made for the improvement of the Oswego and Champlain Canals.

The State Engineer is required under the bill to complete his work and report to the Governor on or before Jan. 1, 1901.

EIGHT-HOUR POLICE BILL.

Mr. Maher Says Reported Corruption Fund Has Decided Him to "Wash His Hands of" It.

ALBANY, March 6.—Assemblyman Maher to-day announced that he would to-morrow, in the Assembly, "wash his hands of" the measure introduced by him providing for an eight-hour bill for the New York City policemen. Mr. Maher stated that he had resolved on this course when he had been informed by Chief of Police Devery that a corruption fund had been raised in New York to further the eight-hour bill.

Mr. Maher said that, although it might be true that a corruption fund was being raised to push along the Police bill, there was no such intimation as regards the Firemen's bill, and he hoped the measure would become a law.

BILL AFFECTING TRUST COMPANIES.

Assembly Banks Committee Reports Mr. Trainor's Measure.

ALBANY, March 6.—The Assembly Banks Committee to-day reported favorably Mr. Trainor's Trust Company bill. The measure provides as follows:

All companies under the general banking laws shall have at all times on hand an amount equal to at least 15 per cent. of the aggregate amount of its deposits in cities of the first class; and 10 per cent. of the aggregate amount of its deposits in other places located in the State. This amount is to be called its lawful money reserve. One half of such reserve may consist of moneys on deposit subject to call with a bank or trust company having a capital of at least $200,000, and approved by the Superintendent of Banks as a depository of lawful money reserve.

If the lawful money reserve of any trust company shall be less than the amount required by law such trust company shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting bills of exchange, payable on sight, or making any dividends or profits until the full amount of its lawful money reserve has been restored.

The Superintendent of Banks may notify any trust company whose lawful money reserve shall be below the amount herein required, to make good such reserve, and if it shall fail for 30 days thereafter to make good such reserve, such trust companies shall be deemed insolvent and may be proceeded against as an insolvent moneyed corporation.

SENATOR HAVENS'S CHARGES.

Gov. Roosevelt Says Col. Youngs Denies He Made Threats.

ALBANY, March 6.—Gov. Roosevelt was asked to-day what he had to say of the charges of Senator Havens that William J. Youngs, Secretary to the Governor, had notified Senator Havens that if he did not favor the Governor's Forestry Commission nominations he had better look to his legislation. The Governor said:

"Mr. Youngs assured me that he made no such statement, and it is unnecessary to say that I would not tolerate for one moment such an attitude in any man under me."

It is recalled here that in a much bigger contest than the present, namely, that over the confirmation of a successor to ex-State Superintendent of Insurance Payn, the Governor declined positively to consider such a method of fight upon Senators who might be opposed to his plans. He said of it that it was a thing he would never do.

WANT A NEW ELECTION LAW.

New Yorkers Urge Committee to Act on a Pending Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—A delegation headed by James W. Pryor, representing the City Club, to-day urged the Assembly Judiciary Committee to favorably report the Elections bill, based upon the so-called Massachusetts plan, which was drafted by the City Club. The City Club favors certain amendments in the bill. Assemblyman Fallows, who introduced the bill in the lower house, in speaking of the proposed amendments, said:

"It is a matter of sincere regret to me that this bill was not ready in January. Had this been done, there would have been plenty of time to give it full consideration. As the matter stands now, I fear that if those who are behind the bill insist on amending it the chances of passing it will be greatly lessened."

Canal Board Meets Here To-day.

ALBANY, March 6.—The members of the Canal Advisory Board appointed by the Governor who reported in favor of the Barge Canal project, have been summoned to meet the officers of the New York Produce Exchange at the headquarters of that organization in New York to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. A conference on the canal bills pending in the Legislature will be held.

Stock Corporation Bill Advanced.

ALBANY, March 6.—Assemblyman Trainor's bill to amend the stock corporation law by making the books of account of banks presumptive evidence of their contents was taken up in the Senate to-day. Senator Elsworth endeavored to amend the bill by striking out everything referred to except stock books. The motion to amend was lost, and the bill was advanced to third reading.

Brennan Election Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 6.—Assemblyman Brennan's bill to establish a separate department of elections in New York City passed the Assembly this morning. There is to be a Board of Elections, to consist of four persons, to be appointed by the Mayor upon the nomination of the Chairmen of the respective county committees of the political parties polling the highest and next to the highest number of votes in the State.

Gas Bills Unfavorably Reported.

ALBANY, March 6.—Legislation for the reduction of the price of gas in any of the cities of the State is scarcely possible at this session. This was demonstrated to-day, when the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations voted, 5 to 2, to report adversely the bills of Senators Rice and Coggeshall, the former reducing the price of gas in Kingston from $2 per thousand cubic feet to $1.50, and that of Senator Coggeshall reducing the price in Utica from $1.75 to $1.50.

Anti-Net Fishing Bill Killed.

ALBANY, March 6.—The Assembly Fish and Game Committee has killed the Maher bill, providing that nets should not be used for fishing within ten miles of New York City.

Palisades Bill Special Order To-day.

ALBANY, March 6.—Assemblyman Davis's Palisades bill for an appropriation of $10,000 and for the appointment of a commission of ten citizens to carry out the work of preserving the scenery of the Palisades, on order of third reading in the Assembly this morning, was made a special order for to-morrow morning.

To Stop Printing of Private Papers.

ALBANY, March 6.—The Assembly today passed the bill of Mr. Stewart, making it a misdemeanor to publish any letter, telegram, or private paper found among the effects of any person who has been dangerously wounded, committed suicide, died suddenly, or been found dead, unless the Coroner decides publication necessary.

Barren Island Nuisance Bill.

ALBANY, March 6.—Senator Wagner today moved for the discharge of the Senate Cities Committee from further consideration of the Doughty bill to do away with Barren Island nuisances and to substitute it for a similar bill of his own now on the order of third reading, which was done.

Assembly Passes Greater Troy Bill.

ALBANY, March 6.—Assemblyman Galbraith's bill to annex to the City of Troy portions of the towns of North Greenbush, Brunswick, and Lansingburg, passed the Assembly this morning by a strict party vote.

BILLS FAVORED IN ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, March 6.—The following bills will be reported favorably in the Assembly to-morrow.

Mr. J. E. SMITH—Fixing the salaries of Police Magistrates appointed after June 1, 1899, at $7,000.

Mr. SLATER—Providing that police clerks, assistants, and other attendants shall hold office during good behavior.

Mr. SANDERS—Making it a misdemeanor for corporations to furnish by telegraph or otherwise information to pool sellers or bookmakers or keepers of bucket shops or poolrooms.

Mr. STEVENS—Providing for the punishment of parents who allow any child under eight years to vend papers, merchandise, or black boots upon the public streets.

Senator WHITE—Amending the election law relative to enrollment for primary elections, so as to provide for a secret enrolment.

Mr. WEEKES—Giving to the Court of Claims jurisdiction to determine private claims against the State arising on contract, or arising from wrongful or negligent acts of any State department or office.

BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

ALBANY, March 6.—The following bills were passed by the Senate to-day:

Senator WAGNER—Providing against excessive rates of interest by associations for lending money on personal property.

Senator FORD—To provide against the manufacture of gunpowder and other explosives in buildings occupied as dwellings.

Mr. HILL—Amending the act relating to canals so as to give the Superintendent of Public Works a fund of $50,000 instead of $30,000.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Assemblyman Metcalfe has introduced a bill fixing the license fee for theatres, gardens, and concert saloons in Richmond at $100, instead of $500.

Mr. Harburger's motion to discharge the Assembly Electricity, Gas and Watter Supply Committee from further consideration of his municipal gas ownership bill yesterday was lost, 55 to 90.

Assemblyman Fowler yesterday introduced a bill which makes it a misdemeanor for any person to remove a mortgage from the State without the consent of the mortgagee.

CIVIL SERVICE REPORT.

Total Number of Appointments During 1899 Was 2,652—Commission's Position as to Examinations.

ALBANY, March 6.—The State Civil Service Commission's seventeenth annual report, submitted to-day, declares that 1899 was the high-water mark for the cause of civil service reform, so far as legislation was concerned. The passage of the present law on April 19 of last year, says the report, has imposed upon the commission great responsibilities, because it has given to it vast powers. For the first time since the passage of the civil service law, in 1883, every one of the many cities of the State possesses regularly prescribed rules and a classification of its civil service.

Some idea of the vast amount of work imposed upon the commission may be had from a contemplation of the great number who are either in office or in employment in the many municipalities of the State. In Greater New York the number is approximately 50,000, and the whole number in the State constitutes an army which exceeds the standing army of the United States as recently enlarged.

Referring to the commission's power to remove, with the Governor's approval, municipal Civil Service Commissioners for inefficiency, incompetency, or similar cause, the report says: "Inasmuch as the Mayor of the city can always remove a Commissioner for these reasons, and, in fact, without assigning any reason, and inasmuch as the exercise of this power of removal given to the State Commission by the provisions above quoted would never become necessary, except in a case where the Mayor conspired with the local Commissioners in violation of the law, it would seem that whenever such a removal was made by the State Commission it, and not the Mayor, should have the power of making new appointments."

During the past year the commission has taken many steps toward extending the provisions of the civil service law. At present it is the unanimous opinion of the commission that subordinates paid solely from the fees which come to their superiors, and which are the personal emolument of these superiors, should not be put in the competitive class.

The commission feels that under existing industrial, educational, and political conditions no question should be asked in civil service examinations unless ability to answer it is necessary to enable the candidate to discharge the duties of the position to which he aspires, or unless ignorance of the matter involved in the question is evidence of a deficient mental attainment.

The number of appointments during the year was 2,652, divided as follows: Exempt class, 124; competitive class, 421; non-competitive class, attendants, nurses, and similar positions in the State hospitals and institutions,) 1,564; after non-competitive provisional examination, 42; without examination, 501. The number of removals was 304, as follows: Exempt class, 10; competitive class, 48; non-competitive class, 246. The number of resignations was 1,589, as follows: Exempt class, 50; competitive class, 212; non-competitive class, 1,318. The number of deaths was 38, divided as follows: Exempt class, 6; competitive class, 24; non-competitive class, 8. The number of transfers was 40, and the number of promotions 196.

FIREMEN'S BILL HEARING

Commissioner Scannell Fights Ford Measure at Albany.

DENOUNCED AS OPPRESSOR

Fireman Correspondent of Senator Ford Cries Out Against Alleged Abuses —Cost of Proposed Change.

ALBANY, March 6.—Fire Commissioner Scannell of New York City made a forcible argument to-day before the Senate Cities Committee against Senator Ford's bill providing for a two-platoon system in the Fire Department and shortening the hours of the men. He said the bill would take from the firemen their reputation and would not prove beneficial to them or to their families. Moreover, it would not be for the best interests of the public, so far as the saving of life and property is concerned. Commissioner Scannell declared that the hours of actual labor of the firemen are less and their pay greater than those of any other like body of men anywhere. They do not, he said, perform over two weeks' actual work in the entire year.

"Under the usage of the department," said the Commissioner, "each man has three twenty-four-hour leaves and three twelve-hour leaves a month, with an annual vacation of not less than ten days—whereas formerly they were allowed but seven. The men, on occasion of necessity, such as death in the family, or urgent private business, are frequently excused for several hours at a stretch. They have also four hours daily for meals, and are excused likewise for sickness. In 1898, for example, the average time lost by reason of this last cause averaged sixteen days per man. Exclusive of illness, therefore, he has sixty-four days' leave in each year, and all paid for."

Commissioner Scannell argued that adequate training for the duties of a fireman is only to be obtained as the result of experience gained only at fires. In spite of the large number of fires, the opportunities for this training, he said, were too limited even under the present system, and any measure that proposes to cut this opportunity in half would be a fatal blow at the efficiency of the service.

The Commissioner stated he had recently received a letter from a fireman's wife, in which she gives many sound reasons why the passage of the bill would not be for the best interests of the men. This served to show that the women interested, he said, were giving the matter consideration. Commissioner Scannell spoke of the pension and life insurance funds for firemen, declaring that there is nothing like such generous treatment of public employes in this country or in the world.

"If Senator Ford and his associates desire to advance the interest of the department and the firemen," said Commissioner Scannell, "let them pass the bill that I framed, and which is now before that body, giving me power to promote, without competitive examination, men who risk their lives to save the lives of fellow-creatures in dire peril. I have received letters from Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Potter, and scores of other prominent people indorsing the measure." The Commissioner admitted that 500 additional men could be used advantageously to strengthen the force, but they were really needed for that purpose, he said, and to take the place of those on sick leave.

Attention was called by the Commissioner to a table showing the number of hours which officers and men of the Fire Department were out of quarters during 1899 in responding to alarms for fire, and including working hours at fires. The year was the worst in point of fires since the organization of the department in 1865, said the Commissioner, and the statistics showed that the actual number of hours that each company was out of quarters in going to, working at, and returning from fires was very small.

In conclusion, Commissioner Scannell declared that any interference on the part of the Legislature would be a dangerous precedent, and detrimental to the interests of the citizens of New York City. The bill would cause an additional burden on the taxpayers of from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Simon Brentano, consulting expert on fire extinguishment of the New York Fire Department, and who represents the City Club as well, said: "This measure contains the first intimation that the City of New York has been unreasonable in its treatment of its firemen." He said that the high ideal of duty in the present Fire Department would be destroyed if the bill should become a law.

The measure did not represent those of longest experience, or of high rank or responsibility, but a minority of the entire membership, and those least in experience and responsibility. The bill would require in a very short time the doubling in membership of the present department. Taking into account the additional companies that are now urgently required in Greater New York, and having in mind the pension fund, the general expenditure required, the cost under the Ford measure would exceed that of the cities of London, Paris, Berlin, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston combined.

Senator Ford presented a statement showing the present force of each hook and ladder company and engine company in Greater New York, the average on duty, and the number of men necessary to be added to maintain this average under the new platoon system. The total increase, he said, would amount to 525 fourth-grade firemen, which, at a salary of $800 per annum, would amount to $420,000. He maintained that it was an outrage to say that the bill would cause an increased expenditure of $3,500,000. He said it was inhumane to keep the firemen of the city penned up with the horses and made to do twenty-one hours' duty out of the twenty-four. He said he had received a deluge of letters from firemen and their wives urging the passage of the bill. Senator Ford read a letter which he said he had received from a member of the New York Fire Department. The letter states in part:

Our side of the case is bound hand and foot, and we, American citizens, who are in possession of the full knowledge of the abuses which exist under the present system relative to hours of duty in the Fire Department, are gagged by the Police Commissioner. As you well know, no law shall be passed abridging the rights of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Legislature of the State of New York to redress grievances, and any person who denies American citizens this right so sacred to American men is an oppressor. A law or rule of conduct that abridges our rights to petition is oppression. How long shall you, representatives of the people, permit this condition to remain?

I feel that the opposition has inspired the charge that a corruption fund is being raised by us for the purpose of assisting the principle of our bill. This, as you know, is to cause prejudice in the minds of the people against us. The charge is so absurd that I would not deny it only for the good and sufficient reason to expose to you some of the mean things practiced in this case by the most cowardly opposition, and to say to you that if any person in authority makes any such statement against either the Firemen's Association or yourself or myself, or any person else, please insist upon his proofs.

Miles C. Dawson, a member of the Reform Club of New York City, spoke for the bill. He considered it an outrage that no firemen were allowed to appear in favor of the measure.

Charles F. Wilson, representing the Central Federated Union of New York, said he favored the bill. He said he voiced the sentiments of all the trades unions in New York City. F. A. Abbott of Buffalo spoke in favor of the bill in behalf of the Buffalo firemen. Assemblyman Maher also favored the bill.

THE STATE TRUST REPORT.

Assembly Committee Returns Gen. Andrews's Statement Unopened—Mr. Bacon Fails to Get a Copy.

ALBANY, March 6.—C. P. Bacon, who for several weeks has been endeavoring to secure a copy of the report of Gen. Andrews on the condition of the State Trust Company, appeared before the Assembly Committee on Banks at its session to-day and urged it to make the report public, the Superintendent of Banks having sent it to the committee upon its request.

Mr. Bacon openly charged that the report was held back by a powerful lobby, and he reiterated this charge before the committee. "Gentlemen," he said, "I state to you the issue is between Gov. Roosevelt and Gen. Andrews upon the one hand, both of whom desire a publication of this report, and the lobby upon the other."

"I resent such an insinuation," indignantly declared Assemblyman Fallows.

"I offer no insinuation, I make the charge," continued Mr. Bacon. "If I be understood as charging any influence with this committee I withdraw it, but I must repeat that this is the clear issue."

The committee, however, refused to make public the report, and by a vote of 6 to 5 returned it to the Superintendent of Banks unopened.

When the bill of Senator Higgins, amending the banking law so as to allow the merger of two trust companies, was taken up in the Senate, Senator Ahearn asked that it be laid aside, as Senator Foley, who was absent, wished to make certain amendments to the measure.

Senator Higgins moved the bill, however, with the understanding that amendments may be made to the bill while on the order of third reading, and the bill was advanced. The bill was introduced for the purpose of allowing the State Trust Company and the Morton Trust Company of New York to merge.

Mr. Doughty Denies "Hold-Up" Story.

ALBANY, March 6. — Assemblyman Doughty denies emphatically that his Barren Island bill was shelved in the Senate in order to make way for Senator Wagner's bill, and that he has joined a combine to "hold up" all Senate bills. Mr. Doughty says there was a perfect understanding between him and Senator Wagner to the effect that the latter's bill was to be substituted and passed.

OPPOSES AMERICAN ARTISTS.

M. Fortin, Member of Paris Council, Objects to American Institute.

PARIS, March 7.—M. Charles Fortin, a well-known member of the City Council, intends to oppose at the forthcoming meeting of the Council the proposal to grant a concession of land for the American National Institute.

In his petition to his colleagues he urges a rejection of the proposal on the ground that the hospitality accorded to French artists in the United States is not so great as that shown to Americans here. He contends that while the institute may appear to be a very legitimate enterprise, and while it might be very useful to American youth, it will be absolutely harmful to the practical interests of French art.

Le Journal points out, however, that this opinion is not held by leading French painters, who predict that M. Fortin's motion will be rejected.

POLICE WATCH FOR NIHILISTS.

Secret Service Officers and Guards Protect the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6.—The recent discovery of Russian and Polish Nihilist plots have led to renewed police precautions. On all the Russian frontiers the police are exercising extreme vigilance and are guarding the Czar's movements. The entire routes of the Czar's visits to barracks, theatres, and public functions are doubly patrolled by secret police, while the guards about the Winter palace and along the Neva Quay are particularly numerous.

Dinner for the Prairie's Officers.

ROUEN, March 6.—Senator Waddington, representing Rouen in the Senate and President of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, will give a dinner March 24 in honor of the officers of the United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie, which brought the American exhibits to France; Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador; Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and the other members of the American commission. The officers of the Prairie, members of the Rouen Chamber of Commerce, and the local notabilities will be present.

Assumptionists Lose Their Appeal.

PARIS, March 6.—The Appeal Court today gave judgment upholding the sentence of dissolution pronounced against the Order of the Assumptionist Fathers by the lower court, but granting them relief from the fine of 16f. each, in accordance with the provision of the first-offenders law. This concession is of no importance whatever, as the fathers still have to pay the ... costs of the proceedings, and their dissolution, which is the main question, is confirmed.

Municipal Trouble in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 6.—The Municipal Council of this city is in open revolt, and the Mayor, with a majority of the members of the Council, will resign. Municipal corruption is said to be at the bottom of the trouble. The negro population is excited, and it is feared that possible disturbances may occur.

Frenchmen Want No Reciprocity.

NANTES, France, March 6.—The Nantes Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted a resolution against the Franco-American reciprocity convention. The members say the convention would be prejudicial to their interests.

Notorious British Money Lender Dead.

LONDON, March 6.—Isaac Gordon, the notorious money lender, who has figured in numerous scandals, died suddenly to-day in Birmingham. He was known all over the kingdom under various aliases. He is said to have been worth £1,000,000.

Motor Car Inventor Dead.

CANNSTADT, Würtemberg, March 6.—Herr Daimler, the inventor of the motor car bearing his name, died here to-day.

Japan's Crown Prince to Marry.

BERLIN, March 6.—Diplomatic circles here have received information that the Japanese Crown Prince, Yoshihito Harunomiya, is betrothed to Princess Sada of the Japanese house Kujo.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—P. W. Gates, Chicago.

HERALD SQUARE—Charles B. Hall, United States Army.

BUCKINGHAM—Judge William H. Arnoux, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Judge J. B. Cotton, Duluth.

FIFTH AVENUE—Capt. Y. Iwato, L. Yamada, and K. Koga, Japan.

ASTOR—J. I. Little, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland; James M. Ingalls, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Allman & Putnam, Massila, Ohio; J. C. Putnam, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bennett & Fish, Cleveland, Ohio; W. J. Bennett, hats and men's furnishings; St. Denis Hotel.
Weisleer & Fassig Company, Waterloo, Iowa; E. F. Fassig, dry goods; Grand Central Hotel.
Simpson, Robert, Company, Toronto, Ontario; W. J. Simpson, department store; Hotel Albert.
Harris-Emery Company, Des Moines, Iowa; W. Edwar Emory, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Cohn, A. B., Kane, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Zernitz, John D. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Zernitz, toys; J. P. Zernitz, toys; Belvedere Hotel.
General Manufacturing Company, Louisville, Ky.; M. Lang, dress goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Richards, J. B. & D., Mankato, Wis.; D. Richards, dress goods; Hotel Albert.
Flexier, Edward K., Charleston, Ill.; dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.
Esans, I., Evansville, Ind.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; V. E. Lott, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Black & Grant Co., The, Zanesville, Ohio; H. Waller, dry goods; N. V. H. Black, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gottschalk, clothing; Hotel Audubon.
Gottschalk, clothing; Hotel Audubon.
Ayres, L. B., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Frederick M. Ayres, dry goods; Hotel Waldorf.
Pisley, A., West Salem, Ill.; Ellis Pisley, general store; Hotel Marlborough.
Bennett, Nettie Howard, Jackson, Mich.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hawkins, J. H., & Co., Steubenville, Ohio; George S. Hawkins, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Mitchell, Harris & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. D. Mitchell, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.
Boyd, L. S., & Co., Wear Valley, Miss.; L. B. Boyd, dry goods; St. Nicholas Hotel.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. Y. Leslie, dry goods; Sinclair House.
Rowe, C. H., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. W. Greene, cloaks, suits, and furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street.
Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. H. McKittrick, prints, 115 Worth Street.
Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; A. Rosenshine, ladies' and infants' wear; B. Strauss, cloaks and suits, 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; Miss D. G. Ryder, dress trimmings, 490 Broome Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, notions, furnishing goods, and cloaks, 55 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; R. Knox, furnishing goods, 258 Church Street; Stuart House.
Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. Curlee, woolens; 56 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
"Bee Hive," Kansas City, Mo.; L. J. Schiff, cloaks and suits; 760 Broadway.
Goldthwaite, J. C., Company, Columbus, Ohio; J. C. Goldthwaite, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Bartholdi.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. Stern, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Fahy-Schantz Dry Goods Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss K. Naber, millinery; St. George Hotel.
Greenbaum, Weil & Michels, San Francisco, Cal.; L. Michels, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. A. Ray, carpets; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. M. Hayden, cloaks and suits; 115 Worth Street.
Saratoga Dry Goods Company, Saratoga, N. Y.; C. H. Lewis, general buyer; M. Annis, notions; F. Wells, cloaks and suits; Gilsey House.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; F. Brown, dress goods; J. Murphy, dry goods; J. W. Garling, silks; 66 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Joliet Dry Goods Company, Joliet, Ill.; J. S. Sutherland, cloaks, waists, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods; 406 Broadway; Everett House.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, gloves; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Ordway, Jr., dress goods; 346 Canal Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; P. E. Sumner, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass; W. F. Maloney, gloves; R. P. Wetten, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass; A. Gross, laces and embroideries; Belvedere House.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; Miss Manning, millinery and ribbons; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Meldrum, H. A., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Clancy, notions and fancy goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Sinclair House.
Butler Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Deming, laces and white goods; 495 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss R. P. Jones, ladies' collars; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Yale Defeated Columbia for the Hockey Championship.

THE SCORE WAS 6 GOALS TO 4

Yale Alone Scored in the First Half, but Columbia Rallied in the Second.

Yale's hockey team, which has been unbeaten in the intercollegiate games for the past two years, scored another victory at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, in West Sixty-sixth Street, last night, and made certain of the championship of the Intercollegiate Hockey League. The "Sons of Old Eli" had a hard battle for the championship, for their opponents from Columbia, who would have tied them for first place had they won, put up one of the best games they have played so far this season. Victory was by no means assured to the New Haven boys until the referee's whistle announced the close of the second half of the game. The remainder of the scheduled games of the series will be called off, now that Yale has won the championship.

Up to the beginning of the second half Columbia's case seemed a hopeless one, for her men not only played faultily, but several of them made shots that should have scored but for unintentional and unlucky stops in front of Yale's goal posts by their own team mates.

In the second half the Columbians played in much better form, and succeeded in running up four goals. Their opponents, however, had six to their credit at the close of the game, and so won.

Bronson, the left centre of the Yale team, was by far the best player on the ice, and Yale's victory was due in a great measure to his brilliant playing. He scored the first goal, after running the gantlet of the Columbia players, and a few minutes later he scored again, after dribbling the puck all the way down the field. Inman saved Yale from being scored against just before the first half ended by wheeling suddenly in front of the goal posts and stopping a swift shot by Henderson. He got control of the puck and rushed it up the field until a couple of Columbia men tackled him. Then, seeing that he would lose the puck, he made a pretty side shot that landed just within the goal posts.

Galleries and side paths were alike crowded with Columbia men, who waved small light blue and white flags and shouted encouragement to their players. These were not discouraged by the failure to score in the first half, and put in hard work from the start of the second period. Within five minutes of the play-off they had scored two goals, one by Wolf and another by Ayer. The first was made after a desperate run through Yale's line by Henderson, followed by a brilliant side shot which enabled Wolf to catch the puck and send it between the goal posts. Inman scored for Yale between the two Columbia goals, but Ayer followed Inman's goal with another long shot, and the score stood at 4 to 3 in Yale's favor.

Columbia's "rooters" were now wild with excitement, and urged their players on to greater efforts, but another piece of hard luck for Columbia intervened and gave Yale another goal. Coxe, Yale's coverpoint, had the puck near the Yale goal and raised it to send it up the field. The puck turned on edge and rolled all the way down the field, and before the Columbia goal keeper realized what was up, it had rolled slowly between the posts. Wolf shot another and the final goal for Columbia, when several of his team mates were tumbled in a heap on the ice. He had no chance to score further, for the referee's whistle called time on the second half a few seconds later. The line-up:

Columbia.	Positions.	Yale.
Gelsham	Goal	Smith
Laurence	Point	Brock
Dwyer	Cover Point	Coxe
Wolf	Right centre	Inman
Henderson	Right wing	Campbell
Ayer	Left wing	Walworth
Coggeswell	Left centre	Bronson

First Half—Goals for Yale, by Bronson, 2; by Inman, 1; Columbia, 0. Second Half—Goals for Yale, by Inman, 1; by Coxe, 1; by Bronson, 1. Goals for Columbia, by Wolf, 3; by Ayer, 1. Total—Yale, 6; Columbia, 4.

The New York Athletic Club and the Hockey Club of New York will cross sticks to-night in the Amateur Hockey League tournament. The teams have played one tie game this season, and an exciting contest is a certainty.

CRESCENTS WON HANDILY.

Defeated the Naval Reserves 15 to 1 at Hockey.

Continuing its unbroken record of victories in the hockey championship games, the Crescent team last evening defeated the Naval Reserve seven at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, by a score of 15 to 1. The game was never in doubt, as the Crescent players could do as they pleased with the puck, their team work being perfect and their passing very clever. Halton scored the only goal for the Naval Reserves. The line-up:

Crescent.	Position.	Naval Reserves.
Gordwin	Goal	Wolfskehl
McKenzie	Point	Kent
Drakeley	Cover point	Smith
Kennedy	Forward	Roberts
Harty	Forward	Hornfeck
Dobby	Forward	Gunther
Jewell	Forward	Halton

After the hockey game H. P. McDonald skated a half mile in 1:27 2-5, and Le Roy See a mile in 3:03 1-5.

Charles R. Smith won both the potato and obstacle races, but was beaten by Nevin in a dribbling match. A one-mile handicap race was won by P. S. Kearney, Pawnee Athletic Club, (20 yards,) from G. H. Lyman, Clermont Athletic Club, (120 yards,) with Oscar Lund, Brooklyn Skating Club, (10 yards,) third.

TWELFTH REGIMENT SPORTS.

Rifle Contests and Ball Games That Are Arranged For.

Rifle shots and indoor baseball players of the Twelfth Regiment are making preparations for lively work, for the expert members of the regiment at both branches of sport have a number of fixtures scheduled. The singers in the regiment have an engagement, too, for the near future, for Company B will give a stag and smoker at the armory on March 24, and the regiment's best talent, as well as some professionals, will take part in it.

Shooting on the armory ranges is scheduled up to May 11, when the competition for the Schieffelin Trophy will end. Teams of twelve men from the various companies and from the field staff, the non-commissioned staff, and the hospital corps will compete for the Twelfth Regiment Rifle Association Trophy, five shots prone and five off-hand, on March 15 and 16, and the Riker Trophy will be shot for by teams of five on April 19. Seven shots off-hand and the same number prone will be required in this contest. The second competition for the Leonard Trophy, five shots prone and five off-hand, between teams of six men whose sum total of service in the regiment is not two years, will be decided on April 2 and 3. Company E won the first competition.

The regiment's indoor baseball team, which holds the lead in the Military League's championship series, will play the College of the City of New York at the armory on Friday night, and on March 14 will play at Troy, N. Y., the team of the First Separate Company of Troy, which holds the championship up the State.

Harvard's Lacrosse Dates.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 6.—Harvard's lacrosse team has arranged the schedule for this year as follows:

April 19—Crescent Athletic Club at Cambridge.
May 5—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.
May 12—Columbia at New York.
May 16—Cornell at Cambridge.

Thirty men are daily working in the cage, and when the days are better will have the use of the university football field. This is the first year they have had grounds. Walter G. Mortland is again Captain of the team, and has many of his last year's team with him.

POLO FOR SQUADRON A.

Many Troopers Enthusiastic for the Sport—Mounted Football for the Games This Week.

A number of the Squadron A troopers who are taking a lively interest in the formation of a polo club will be seen Friday night in their annual games in a mounted football contest. This event will be one of the novelties, and probably the most exciting feature of the games. In these mounted football games five men constitute a team, but there are enough men familiar with it to make two teams of eleven each for outdoor practice.

From mounted football to polo is an easy step, and the first regular meeting of those who have taken an interest in the subject will be held on Tuesday evening at the armory, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. It is probable at this time that a Squadron A polo club will be organized, officers elected, and plans perfected for the future. Henry M. Earle, a former player at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D. C., is one of the enthusiasts, and among other men who are ready to join the club are Capt. W. C. Cammann of Troop I, Capt. Howard G. Badgley of Troop 2, Capt. Herbert Barry of Troop 3, Robert Lawrence, Seymour L. Cromwell, E. N. Nichols, J. O. Nichols, and B. W. Leigh.

In anticipation of the organization, the club has made application for membership in the Polo Association, and the men are not going to be content with a mere nominal organization.

"If we have a polo club, we are going to play polo," said Major Bridgman. "It is the intention to arrange as many games as possible with neighboring clubs, but we are not blowing our horns, for we probably won't get much out of it the first year except exercise and experience. Two or three clubs have offered us the use of their fields for practice, and something may be decided upon that subject at the coming meeting. We may do considerable playing on the military parade ground at Van Cortlandt Park. We shall, however, be distinctly a Squadron A polo club, and even should any arrangement be made with a country club for the use of its polo field, there will be no consolidation of identity in any respect."

Polo is played at some of the cavalry posts of the regular army, but Squadron A is the first National Guard organization in the country to take up the game in a practical manner.

BRYN MAWR POLO CLUB.

Several Men Well Known Here in the New Philadelphia Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Another rival for polo honors will be in the field this Fall, when the Bryn Mawr Polo Club will have its field ready for use. This is on a tract of land about twenty acres in extent, preliminary work on which was begun last Fall. A stone farmhouse that was on the property is to be converted into a clubhouse, and other improvements will be made when lists are opened for membership. Application for membership in the Polo Association is to be made at once, and the members will play on the grounds of the Devon and Philadelphia Country Clubs—the latter at Bala—until their own field is ready. Among the members who are well known socially in New York are George W. Childs Drexel, Harrison K. Caner, the four-in-hand driver, often seen at the National Horse Show; Lincoln Godfrey, George H. McFadden, Charles F. Mather, John R. Valentine, George L. Harrison, Jr., Hinckle Smith, C. Wheeler, G. McFadden, W. E. Carter, B. Frank Clyde, Charles Randolph Snowden, Capt. John C. Groome, and R. C. Strawbridge.

RACERS THAT WON.

Results of the Races at New Orleans and Oakland Tracks.

Six favorites won at New Orleans yesterday. Bequeath, ridden by W. Shaw, won a mile race from Sun God in 1:42¾, Prince Real running third. In the two-mile race Rushfields, also ridden by Shaw, won in 3:30¾ from Banquo II., Possum finishing third. Cheesemite, ridden by Hueston, captured the mile-and-a-quarter hurdle race in 2:20; Glover Vendig and Seidenbach finished respectively second and third. In the three-quarter-mile handicap, Himtine, with L. Rose up, beat Alex in 1:13½, and Jim Gore II. finished third. Shaw piloted another winner in the mile-and-an-eighth race, which he won with Northumberland in 1:54⅘. Vennie P. was second and Clarence B. third. Another mile race was won by Sir Fitz Hugh, ridden by Mitchell. Rodd was second, Wedding Guest third, and the time was 1:42¾.

At the Oakland track the five-and-a-half-furlong race went to San Thomas, ridden by Buchanan, in 1:08¾, while Mountebank finished second and Bozeman third. Miss Marion captured the race over the Saturday Course from Elmido in 1:12, and De Blaise finished third. The maiden two-year-old race at three and a half furlongs was won by Mamie Hildreth, ridden by Ruiz, in 0:45, and Irate and Mrs. Brunell finished second and third, respectively. Essence, with Thorpe up, won the seven-furlong race from Tekla in 1:31, and Choteau was third. At a mile and an eighth, Malay, ridden by Ross, beat Uarda by 1:5, and Castake finished third. Potente, with Thorpe in the saddle, won the seven-furlong free handicap in 1:28, Pompino finishing second and Goo Hope third.

BROOKLYN'S HORSE SHOW.

Brooklyn's Riding and Driving Club will hold its annual horse show on April 26, 27, and 28, in its arena, on the Prospect Park Slope. A matinée has been arranged for Saturday, making in all four sessions. The premium list and catalogue will be ready for distribution next week, and entries will close April 14.

W. N. Dykman, E. H. Barnes, F. E. Dodge, J. H. Walbridge, William A. Jamison, H. H. Salmon, S. E. Buchanan, F. H. Bedford, F. D. Peabody, Charles F. Hubbs, George H. Coutts, Frank Bailey, W. L. Candee, A. J. Nutting, Bird S. Coler, George V. Brower, J. Robinson Beard, Irving T. Bush, Frederick R. Kellogg, Charles A. Moore, Henry Claus, W. G. Gilmore, J. G. Dettmer, Thomas Offerman, E. K. Austin, and the officers of the Riding and Driving Club make up the Committee of Arrangements, with E. T. Bedford, Chairman; G. Herbert Potter, Secretary, and W. W. Walsh, Treasurer.

The auction sale of reserved seats and boxes, with Charles A. Moore acting as auctioneer, will be held at the arena on Monday, April 16.

NEWS FOR THE GOLFERS.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association said yesterday that he favors an early a date, as July, for the amateur championship. The third or fourth week of August will probably be the time for the women's games at Shinnecock, and the open tournament in Chicago is practically sure to be in September or October. The Executive Committee will meet this month, and before April 1 the exact dates for the three championships will be announced.

The dates for the annual Spring tournament of the Lakewood Golf Club will be April 26, 27, and 28, at which time George Gould's polo tournament will be in progress.

The annual meeting of the Oakland Golf Club, whose links are at Bayside, L. I., will be held on Wednesday night, March 14, at Delmonico's. The two scores nominated to serve two years are A. W. Rossiter, C. G. Arnold, C. C. Ransom, C. G. Coghill, and Malcolm M. Graham.

The Managers of the Pan-American Fair, which is to be held in Buffalo next year, will announce among their sporting attractions a pan-American golf tournament. The plans are still in embryo, but it is quite likely that the Buffalo Country Club may have nominal charge of the event in connection with a committee of representative golfers from all sections of the country.

Owing to the early dates announced for the golf competitions at the Paris World's Fair, few, if any, American golfers will be seen there. The contests will be played in the last week of April, and all entries must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Société de Sport de Compeigne by March 15. There will be women's competitions, as well as games for the men, and the new code of St. Andrews rules will govern the tournaments.

Yale's golf team has challenged the Hartford (Conn.) Golf Club for a team match on April 21, in hopes that they may wipe out the defeat of last Fall over the Hartford links. The challenge will be accepted.

Princeton's New Golf Links.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 6.—Funds for the completion of the new golf course on the old Stockton Farm have been assured, and work will be resumed on the links as soon as the weather permits. James Swan has been engaged in marking out the links and will direct the work this Spring. M. Taylor Pyne, C. C. Cuyler, and other members of the association are securing subscriptions for the amount necessary to complete the links.

BASEBALL MEN HERE.

Circuit Committee Has Completed Its Work and the League Will Meet to Establish an Eight-Club Circuit.

After much exploring about the hotels of New York, the Circuit Committee of the National League of Baseball Clubs was located last evening at the Sturtevant House, where it has been in session since early Monday morning.

This committee, consisting of J. I. Rogers, J. T. Brush, J. A. Hart, and A. H. Soden, which has had under consideration the question whether the National League will this season consist of eight, ten, or twelve clubs, has been reported to be in session in various points throughout the East. When finally located, the members refused to talk of their deliberations until their report had been submitted to the National League, whose meeting will begin at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning.

The task of the Circuit Committee has been an arduous one, and when the members appeared at the Fifth Avenue Hotel they looked as if they had not rested for forty-eight hours.

It is safe to assume that the committee has about completed its work and it is now up to the National League as a body to act on such recommendations as the committee may make. There is no longer any doubt that the key to an eight-club circuit depends upon the acceptance of a money proposition.

The Louisville, Cleveland, and Washington Clubs were put out of the way some time ago. The Baltimore Club is the only obstacle now in the way. They have asked for a sum said to be in excess of $50,000. For this amount the League would secure the team and franchise, and could dispose of the latter and the players at the highest price offered. This Baltimore proposition has been discussed for nearly twenty hours, and it is rumored that the committee will recommend that the League accept the offer.

If the League should decide to do this it will place such players as McGraw and Robinson on the market, and it is not likely that the other clubs will oppose the New York Club in the purchase of these players. It is a significant fact that during this secret meeting of the Circuit Committee John T. Brush, its Chairman, has been in telephonic communication with Andrew Freedman of the New York Club at least four times, which shows that the committee is anxious to bring about an eight-club circuit and help to establish a winning team in New York.

Representatives of the various League clubs arrived in New York yesterday. President "Nick" Young came in last night, but, as usual, had nothing to say. Others here are B. Dreyfuss, Pittsburg; Harry Pullium, Louisville; J. A. Hart, Chicago; A. H. Soden and Mr. Conant, Boston; F. De Haas Robison, St. Louis; Stanley Robison, Cleveland; H. Van der Horst and E. Hanlon, Baltimore; F. A. Abell and C. H. Ebbets, Brooklyn; J. T. Brush, Cincinnati, and J. I. Rogers, Philadelphia. J. E. Wagner of Washington is expected this morning. Mr. Freedman will not be present at the meeting, as his proxy has been given to the Boston Club.

All the representatives here declared themselves in favor of an eight-club circuit last evening, and they will probably get it.

NAVAL CADET OARSMEN.

Ten Eyck Has Twenty-seven Men from Which to Pick a Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 6.—J. A. Ten Eyck, who is training the cadet racing crews of the United States Naval Academy, is putting his charges through various branches of gymnasium work, and in an eight-oared barge in the natatorium tank, where they are taught the stroke. The space there is limited, but the oarsmen will have a better opportunity when the new shell, ordered from Davy of Boston, and new oars, from Ward of Philadelphia, arrive. They will then get out on the Severn regularly. Ten Eyck believes that from the material in hand he can select a crew that will make a good showing against the college crews. These cadets are now at the training table:

First Class Men—Timmons, captain; Winston, manager; Gannon, Hellweg and Tomb.

Second Class Men—Berthoff, Enochs, Foote, Howe, Whitelock, Williams, McCommon and Richardson.

Third Class Men—Bingham, coxswain; Blackburn, Freyer, Henderson, Horning, Nicholls, Parker and Kinthner.

Fourth Class Men—Belknap, Rogers, Smyth, Fretz, Wade and McKenzie.

Plans of Cricket Players.

Two new members were admitted to the Metropolitan District Cricket League at the annual meeting, the Montclair (N. J.) Athletic Club and the Livingston Field Club of Staten Island.

These officers were elected: President—R. T. Rokeby, Livingston Field Club; Vice President—James D. Boyd, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; Secretary and Treasurer—F. F. Kelly, 468 Danforth Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.; Executive Committee—F. F. Kelly, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Team A; C. H. Clarke, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Team B; R. St. George Walker, Livingston Field Club; Jerome Flannery, Manhattan Cricket Club; A. E. Smith, New York Cricket Club, and R. U. Delapenha, Montclair Athletic Club. Propositions of the New York Cricket Association for a match game on Memorial Day (May 30) and from the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia for a series of four games were referred to the Executive Committee.

Yacht Club Buys a Home.

Title has been passed to the Knickerbocker Yacht Club of New York to a piece of land formerly owned by Rodman Sands of College Point. The property has a frontage of 253 feet on the waters of Flushing Bay. The upland with the lands under water are conveyed to the yachtsmen for the sum of $15,000, one-half of which was paid in cash, the balance being covered by a mortgage at 4½ per cent. The site was formerly leased by the club for its clubhouse and anchorage. It is one of the best on the Sound and will be improved for the uses of the club.

K. A. C. Pool Tourney.

In the members' pool tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night L. Casper won from Dr. Braunis by a score of 100 to 70 and A. W. Scott defeated A. E. Rendle by a score of 100 to 50.

ODDS AND ENDS OF SPORT.

At the meeting of the Columbia University Athletic Association's Executive Committee Monday evening, university "stripes" were awarded to these gymnasts, who won points against Yale: J. De La Fuente, C. Eastmond, A. B. De Young, V. Earle, W. E. Mitchell, E. Ward, J. C. Smallwood, and G. S. Wheeler.

Dr Harvey S. Petit, physical director of Adelphi College in Brooklyn, is building a baseball field on a meadow south of his country house at Port Jefferson, L. I. It will be the only baseball field in Suffolk County, it is said, and is intended for the use of the Brooklyn preparatory school boys, among them those at the Adelphi Academy, Polytechnic Institute, and St. Paul's School at Garden City.

Geraldine, the famous race mare who ran a half mile at Morris Park in 0:46, is dead at Claus Spreckels's Napa Farm, in California. The mare was foaled in 1885, was by Grinstead-Cousin Peggy, and was owned by R. Porter Ashe when she made her record. She has been in the courts over a question of ownership, a dozen times since then.

Candidates for the Yale crews have been reduced in number from 116 to 92. The seniors, juniors, and sophomores are represented by twenty men each, and the freshmen by thirty-two. Ward has given his men their final work on the machines at the University of Pennsylvania, and will put them on the water this week. He has four Varsity and two freshman crews ready for work in the shells.

Johns Hopkins University lacrosse players have taken to out-of-doors work, and began with a lively scrub game between candidates for the team. Guggenheim, their star goal keeper, and one of the best players in the country, is sadly missed. The team will play two games in this city in the late days of this month.

The Boston Athletic Association has decided to give up its eight-oared crew this year. Four years of effort have failed to turn out a good crew, as it has been found impossible to get the same men out each afternoon.

When they have a hunt down Philadelphia way it amounts to something. At a drop hunt at Westchester on Monday there were 200 riders and this lot of hounds. Malvern Hunt, 22; Green Hill Hunt, 15; Hickman Hunt, 24; Westchester Hunt, 20; McGinty Hunt, 15, and Pinkerton Hunt, 15.

At the close of the Spring football practice at Harvard, or at the beginning of the Fall practice, the candidates for the eleven will hold a kicking contest, being given an opportunity to compete for three silver cups offered by graduates. The competition will be divided into drop-kicking, place-kicking, and punting.

An Old Land Mark to Disappear.

An old landmark, almost under the eaves of the Tombs Prison, will pass out of existence within a few weeks. It is the building which has been occupied for years as the law offices of Howe & Hummel, at the corner of Centre and Leonard Streets. The law firm, which has occupied the old brick building since 1863, will remove to new quarters in the New York Life Building. The old building is to be torn down.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The American Company's team defeated the German-American and Lancashire teams, the two leaders, in the Fire Insurance League in a series at Reid's alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

German-American—Schopp, 171; Burnett, 179; Barnett, 134; Ormsbee, 136; Elston, 140. Total, 760.

Lancashire—Halflein, 128; Lord, 127; Duncan, 151; Monroe, 147; Wannemaker, 216. Total, 749.

SECOND GAME.

German-American—Schopp, 121; Burnett, 122; Barnett, 112; Ormsbee, 179; Elston, 150. Total, 684.

American—Brown, 144; Willart, 136; Burt, 143; Fraggart, 152; Stuart, 153. Total, 748.

THIRD GAME.

Lancashire—Halflein, 164; Lord, 132; Duncan, 122; Monroe, 190; Wannemaker, 183. Total, 791.

American—Brown, 151; Willart, 123; Burt, 158; Fraggart, 175; Stuart, 191. Total, 798.

The Republic Bank team scored another double victory in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Republic—Brown, 190; Lenz, 165; McKay, 143; Douglass, 141; Hartzel, 147. Total, 786.

Broalway—Fehaller, 161; Johnson, 121; Sandall, 165; Schneider, 106; Wartman, 121. Total, 673.

SECOND GAME.

Manhattan Company—McIntosh, 151; Meserole, 153; Fowler, 148; Doctor, 181; Lilly, 130. Total, 763.

Broadway—Fehaller, 193; Johnson, 90; Sandall, 133; Schneider, 129; Wartman, 121. Total, 666.

THIRD GAME.

Republic—Brown, 143; Lenz, 203; McKay, 150; Douglass, 177; Hartzel, 158. Total, 831.

Manhattan Company—McIntosh, 164; Meserole, 143; Fowler, 111; Doctor, 209; Lilly, 144. Total, 771.

The games bowled in the Columbia three-men tournament last night resulted as follows:

First Game—Owl, 482; Standard, 472. Second Game—Standard 493; Dolando, 459. Third Game—Owl, 519; Dolando, 490.

Games were bowled in two sections of the United Bowling Clubs' tournament last night. In Section 1, at the Germania alleys, the games resulted as follows:

First Game—Riverside, 813; Woodlawn, forfeited. Second Game—Grove Hill, 761; Woodlawn, 633. Third Game—Grove Hill, 745; Riverdale, 698.

In Section 2 these games were bowled:

First Game—Manhattan, 828; Welcome, 796. Second Game—Welcome, 802; Black Bass, 721. Third Game—Manhattan, 833; Black Bass, 669.

Fort Greene Council won from the Justin F. Price and Bushwick Council last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament at Trainor's alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fort Greene Council—Ruff, 156; Spencer, 143; Wallace, 161; Diehl, 180; Otis, 152. Total, 792.

Bushwick Council—Corrigan, 135; Bucken, 147; Schaisesberg, 161; Kaiser, 146; Baker, 140. Total, 699.

SECOND GAME.

Bushwick Council—Corrigan, 170; Bucken, 156; Schaisesberg, 192; Kaiser, 151; Baker, 143. Total, 812.

Justice F. Price Council—Shea, 155; Hubel, 115; Gehlhaus, 156; Forman, 176; Potter, 189. Total, 791.

THIRD GAME.

Fort Greene Council—Ruff, 158; Spencer, 156; Wallace, 159; Diehl, 143; Otis, 156. Total, 772.

Justice F. Price Council—Shea, 166; Hubel, 145; Gehlhaus, 152; Forman, 148; Potter, 139. Total, 750.

In the Carruthers Brooklyn National tournament the I. D. K. team scored an easy victory over the Echo and Pontiac Bowling Clubs. Scores:

First Game.—Echo, 780; Pontiac Bowling Club, 708.

Second Game.—I. D. K., 738; Pontiac Bowling Club, 709.

Third Game—I. D. K., 787; Echo, 722.

Tournament Games To-day.

Morning Newspaper League—Herald vs. World.

Life Insurance League—Germania vs. John Hancock, Mutual Life vs. Prudential, Equitable vs. Metropolitan, Fidelity and Casualty vs. Mutual Benefit of Newark, Germania Life vs. Prudential of Newark.

Harlem Navy—Nonpareil, Lone Star, Dauntless.

Columbia League—Corinthian, Bunch, Knickerbocker.

United Bowling Clubs—Accident, Oerrel, Bleecker.

North Side National—Claremont, Morris Wheelmen, Orchard.

Carruther's Brooklyn National—Reinecke, Monarch, Pontiac Wheelmen.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Commonwealth, Fraternity, Lefferts.

Columbia's Relay Team.

Trials to select the team to represent Columbia University at the relay race to be run with New York University at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, in Brooklyn, on Saturday night were held in the university gymnasium yesterday afternoon. Two heats of a quarter of a mile each were run. McAnerney won the first heat, with Van Cise second and Delgado third. In the second heat Atkins was the victor, with Jeltinghaus second. The team will be made up of Atkins, McAnerney, Thurston, and Johnston, with Delgado as substitute.

N. Y. A. C. Billiards.

The members' billiard tournament was continued at the New York Athletic Club last night. E. D. Radcliffe, Jr., and W. H. Ralston gave an excellent exhibition, Radcliffe winning by a score of 300 to 254. In the second game on Monday night Dr. Douglas defeated Richard King by a score of 300 to 211.

Bulldog Club's Show.

Arrangements for the annual show of the Bulldog Club of America have been perfected. It will be held in the Concert Hall in Madison Square Garden March 19, 20, and 21. Special and class prizes are offered, and the best specialty show of the sort ever held is expected.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Supreme Court of the United States.

169—The United States, petitioner, vs. James A. Harris, Controller, &c.—Argument continued by Solicitor General Richards for the petitioner and concluded by John G. Lamb for the respondent.

170—Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, plaintiff in error, vs. Josephine R. Withers.—Argued by A. B. Browne for the plaintiff in error and by Edward De Graffenreid for the defendant in error.

174—Camden and Suburban Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. David S. Stetson.—Argued by E. A. Armstrong and D. J. Pancoast for the plaintiff in error and by Howard Carrow for the defendant in error.

332—F. May & Co., plaintiff in error, vs. the City of New Orleans.—Argument commenced by D. C. Mollen for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Wednesday: 332, 237, (and 338 and 339,) 175, 177, 178, 180, 181, 182, 183, 185.

Calendars for Wednesday, March 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

128—Excelsior Needle Co. vs. Morse-Keefer Co.
89—White vs. Howard Carroll.
122—Moore vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Assn.
130—Kendall vs. De Forest.
131—Matter of Lewis.
132—In re Russell & Birkett.
133—New York Commercial Co. vs. Francis.
134—S. S. Magdala Co. vs. H. Baars Co.
135—In re Schlessinger.
85—U. S. vs. Morris Express Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

3—Thomson Meter Co. vs. Nat. Meter Co.
18—Nat. Meter Co. vs. Thomson Meter Co.
20—Christian vs. Smith.
30—Christian vs. Smith.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. In bankruptcy.

Discharges.
1977—Edward S. Fearn.
1984—Paul Kistel.
2023—Henry L. Feit.
1915—William B. Pettit.
2041—Peter H. McArdle.
2081—Morris Rovics.
2061—Israel Grandsen.
1826—Leah R. Plotaka.
1991—Bartholomew Donovan.
1774—Carrie E. K. Husted.
1741—Max Gelula.
2075—Maria Ulrichs.
2012—Salkin & Levin.
1850—Jones & Frank.
1874—William G. Betts.
1925—Isaac Storch.
554—Robert J. Mills.
1844—William B. Brown.
1309—Benjamin Wolff.
Discharges under objection.
1995—Fanny Relkin.
1985—Meyer Danenbaum
2042—Samuel Cashman.
1931—Joseph Caputa.
1960—William H. Bard.
1857—Horace Moody.
1980—Ignatz Adler.
1751—Adolph Hoffstadt.
1979—John Thelberg.
1761—Isaac Steinau.
Adjourned cases.
1615—Louis K. Davis.
1902—Walter D. Turner.
1835—Arndt & Weisner.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Rowe, appellant, vs. Brooklyn Life Insurance Company.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against plaintiff on the stipulation, with costs.

Smith, Jr., vs. Crocker, appellant; McCabe vs. O'Connor, appellant; McKinney, appellant, vs. White; Guenther vs. Sanders, appellant; Warnes vs. Stanton, appellant; Bond, appellant, vs. Kinney; Hildebrand vs. Bond, appellant; Carrell vs. New York and Manhattan Railway Company, appellant; Gardner vs. Patterson, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Durand and Gardner vs. Stone.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with costs.

Cleland vs. Cleland.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied; $10 costs.

Motions to allow separate bills of costs to the several respondents remitted, ordered amended so as to allow a bill of costs to the guardian ad litem of the infant defendants, Calantha, Arthur, Lloyd, Florence, and Isaac Canfield; the two other motions for separate costs are denied.

Newman vs. New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association.—Motion to open default granted on payment of $10 costs.

Mooney vs. New York Elevated Railway Company.—Motion for order of substitution granted, without costs.

Wright vs. Mount Vernon.—Motion to restore appeal granted, without costs.

Magnolia Metal Company vs. Sterlingworth Railway Supply Company; Tracy vs. Ellis.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted and appeals dismissed, with costs.

Metcalf vs. Moses; Costello vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.—Motions for reargument denied; $10 costs.

Langdon vs. Preferred Accident Insurance Company.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied; $10 costs.

To-day's calendar: 327, 001, 244, 279, 272, 330, 335, 336.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

35—Jewelers' League vs. Hopke.
36—In re Backus.
37—Cunningham vs. Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co.
43—Mersereau vs. Mersereau.
46—O'Donnell vs. Nav. Co.
47—Goldner vs. Goldner.
48—Kochman vs. Baumeister.
55—Burgess vs. House.
59—Wells vs. Simpson.
60—Wildes vs. Robinson.
61—Country Club Land Assn. vs. Lohbauer.
62—Marshall vs. Seelig.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Putnam vs. Press Pub. Co.
2—Vietor vs. Lewis.
3—Iselin vs. McKeon.
4—Altmayer vs. same.
5—Livingston vs. Met. St. Ry.
6—In re Clinton Av.
7—Condon vs. Church of St. Augustine.
8—Dershem vs. Dershem.
9—Graham vs. Egan.
10—Bolan vs. Eiterich.
11—Marshall vs. Connolly.
12—Hervey vs. Daily Tel. Co.
13—Hatch vs. same.
14—Buhler vs. Spencer.
15—Ernst-Marx-Nathan & Co. vs. Bookstaver.
16—In re Ferris.
17—Lowenfeld vs. Stern.
18—Dalton vs. Dalton.
19—In re Lewis.
20—In re Walton Av.
21—Valentine vs. Roedelsperger.
22—Merrill vs. Bertine.
23—Bauman vs. Skeller.
24—Chesebrough Mfg. Co. vs. Kilcow.
25—Darwin vs. Moquin R. & W. Co.
26—Tiffany vs. Union Central Life Ins. Co.
27—In re North Am. Fire Ins. Co.
28—In re Int. Ins. Co.
29—Vanderpoel vs. Thornton.
30—Hingsiage vs. Schneider.
31—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Lawrence.
32—Kempner vs. Willett
33—Flanagan vs. De Roccogarga.
34—De Peyster vs. Coler.
35—In re Columbus Av.
36—Johnson vs. Yellow Pine Co.
37—Bloomingdale vs. Maas.
38—Well vs. Goldstein.
39—In re N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co.
40—In re Raritan Hollow & Porous Brick Co.
41—In re Carman.
42—Litzinger vs. Litzinger.
43—Citizen's Sav. Bk. vs. Berkovitz.
44—In re Kertscher.
45—In re Am. Ex. Nat. Bank.
46—In re Dunham House Dredging Co.
47—W. A. Bingham & Co. vs. Harrison.
48—Mason vs. United P. of Ill.
49—In re Moses.
50—Wharton vs. Jordon.
51—In re Kessler.
52—Smith vs. Smith.
53—In re Riverside B. & L. Assn.
54—In re Shell.
55—Leibeck vs. Leibeck.
56—Neal vs. Sheriff.
57—Edison vs. Palmer.
58—Wood vs. Roedelsperger.
59—In re Kelley.
60—In re Seymour.
61—Byrne vs. Reilly.
62—Taunecello vs. Erie R. R.
63—In re John P. Kane Co.
64—Neely vs. Prensky.
65—Harris vs. Elliott.
66—Feldmark vs. Willett
67—Farrell vs. Mayor, &c.
68—O'Connor vs. same.
69—In re Franklin.
70—Feeney vs. Quigley.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Exparte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

4733—Wright vs. Wright
4735—Gannon vs. Gannon.
4360—Newman vs. Newman.
4513—Shelnock vs. Shelnock.
4721—Schliewert vs. Schliewert.
4722—Forman vs. Forman.
4723—Canfield vs. Canfield.
4725—Katzman vs. Katzman.
4727—Hetly vs. Healy.
4728—Bodine vs. Bodine.
4707—Fleisher vs. Fleisher.
4712—Greenfield vs. Greenfield.
4718—Kragel vs. Kragel.
4354—Hopkins vs. Hopkins.
4880—Clarke vs. Clarke.
4881—Seery vs. Seery.
4882—Ayres vs. Ayres.
4883—Bellman vs. Bellfield.
4884—Goldstein vs. Goldstein.
4885—Woll vs. Woll.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

3892—City Real Estate Co. vs. Foster.
1966—Blackburn vs. Blackburn.
3042—Schaefer vs. Chatillon.
4310—Swann vs. Banter.
4404—Dawson vs. Dawson.
4405—Nearing vs. Backus.
4419—Rose vs. Rose.
4428—O'Brien vs. McEwen.
4457—Moore vs. Moore.
4461—Putzel vs. Lane.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4526.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SU

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Offices, 65 State St., Albany.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Astor Place Bank.
Broadway & Spring St. Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank. Queens County Bank.
72d St & Columbus Ave Borough of Queens.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent or and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
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Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange of N. Y. Commission 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES:
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BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.

ZINC

Offers the Greatest Investment Opportunity Before the Public To-Day.

But a few months ago this industry was virtually unknown to the general public of the United States. Capital had not yet awakened to its vast possibilities. Even to-day its tremendous future is realized by comparatively few. Those who do recognize the fact, however, will reap as rich rewards as ever were gained by fortunate investors.

Zinc is to-day in practically the same position that copper occupied forty years ago; and many will be the rich estates a quarter of a century hence that owe their vast incomes to zinc investments made now. Shares in good zinc mines, like those of the

INTERNATIONAL ZINC CO., Limited,
of JOPLIN, MO.,

will rank with those of the bonanza copper companies of the present; and the far-sighted ones who secure an interest now in such mines will then be classed with the opulent copper magnates of Boston.

The properties of the International Zinc Co. are among the best and richest in the Missouri-Kansas zinc fields; their value has been demonstrated, and the company safeguards the interests of its shareholders in the most practical possible way. A well-known firm of Chartered Accountants of international reputation are auditors of the Company, and they have been instructed to audit all the quarterly accounts of earnings and net profits before the same are issued to the shareholders. This is a feature peculiar to this Company, and no investor can afford to ignore the security thus guaranteed to his investment.

The Company pays monthly dividends of one per cent., and all shareholders of record at the closing of the books each month receive the regular monthly dividend payable the 1st day of the succeeding month.

Send for prospectus, containing details of the Company's proposition.

300,000 SHARES
of this stock are now offered at par.
$1.00 PER SHARE.
fully paid and non-assessable.

Applications, accompanied by remittance, will be received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents:

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
89 State St., Boston.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000
LEVI P. MORTON.....President
EDWARD J. BERWIND..Vice-President.
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary
DIRECTORS.
James W. Alexander, James N. Jarvie,
John Jacob Astor, Aug. D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker, Joseph Larocque,
Edward J. Berwind, D. O. Mills,
Frederic Cromwell, Levi P. Morton,
Henry M. Flagler, Richard A. McCurdy,
G. G. Haven, W. G. Oakman,
Jos. C. Hendrix, John Sloane,
Abram S. Hewitt, William C. Whitney,
A. Wolff.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman,
Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie,
Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS,
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Mississippi River Bridge Company.
Owners of bonds of the above company are hereby notified that The United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered 32, 379, 395, 427, 464, 491, 585, 606, 608, and 638, to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of Sinking Fund payment due April 1st, 1900, said bonds to be redeemed on that date at the office of The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Interest on the bonds designated above will cease April 1st, 1900.
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY,
Assistant Treasurer.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A BOARD MEMBER WITH EXPERIENCE can form advantageous partnership with N. Y. Stock Exchange house by communicating with X., Box 377, 1,269 Broadway.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM WITH large business wants special partner, or would take general partner with capital. THAYER, Box 110 Times Office.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Consolidated Gas Co. of New York,
No. 4 Irving Place.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, February 8th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York will be held on the 9th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of said Company, No. 4 Irving Place, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its Capital Stock from thirty-nine million and seventy-eight thousand dollars, ($39,078,000,) consisting of three hundred and ninety thousand seven hundred and eighty shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, to fifty-four million five hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred dollars, ($54,595,200,) to consist of five hundred and forty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-two shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, and to take such other action as may be appropriate and lawful for such meeting, in respect to the issue and disposition of the increase of such Capital Stock, if the same shall be authorized.
SAMUEL SLOAN,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEO. F. BAKER,
WM. ROCKEFELLER,
M. TAYLOR PYNE,
JOHN P. HUGGINS,
F. AUG. SCHERMERHORN,
H. E. GAWTRY.
A majority of the Trustees.
The transfer books of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York will be closed on February 27th, at 3 P. M., and reopened March 10th, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Dreadnought Fire Company of New York for the purpose of electing five Directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held on the 21st day of March, 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the office of the Company, Room 1,113 No. 116 Nassau Street, New York County, State of New York. The transfer books will remain closed from the 10th day of March 1900, until the 22d day of March, 1900.—Dated the 7th day of March, 1900.
FREDERICK W. BARKER, Secretary.

The Texas & Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 1 P. M., for the presentation of the annual report and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.
New York, March 5, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 7th, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
10 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
(By order of Trustees.)
255 shs. Phenix National Bank.
100 shs. Cleveland Term. & Valley R. R. pfd.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shs. Home Insurance Co.
10 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
$1,000 Long Island R. R. Ferry 1st 4½% Bd., 1922.
50 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
$500 The Associated Manf.'s Mutual Fire Ins. Corp.
200 shs. Lou., Evans. & St. Louis R. R. pfd.
20 shs. Home Insurance Co.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Association.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
8 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
17 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. Ry. Co. Guar. 7% by Penna. R. R. Co.
$2,000 Southern Light & Trac. Co. Coll. Trust 5% Bds., 1949.
10 shs. Leather Manf. Natl. Bank.
200 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
50 shs. 1st Natl. Bank, B'klyn.
50 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
20 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
$2,000 Buff. Pass. R'y 1st Cons. 5% Bds., 1931.
$2,000 Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. Co. 1st 5% Bds., 1923.
$60,000 Sedalia Electric & R'way Co. Consld. 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1938.
600 shs. Sedalia Electric and R'way Co.
50 shs. Celluloid Co.
10 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
$10,000 State of Louisiana 8% Bds., issue of 1871.
$20,000 South Carolina 6% Bds., issue of 1869.
$60,000 Selma, Rome & Dalton R. R. 2d 7% Bds.
$8,000 State North Caro. 6% Bds., issue of 1868.
100 shs. New Jersey Southern R. R. Co.
30 shs. Naugatuck R. R. Co. Guar. 10% by N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
32 shs. Westinghouse Elec. & Manufg. Co. pfd.
40 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
200 shs. Anniston City Land Co.
20 shs. Anniston Invest. & Guar. Co.
$5,000 Hoboken Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$5,000 Metropolitan Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$1,000 Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron Co. 1st 5s, 1917.
25 shs. National City Bank.
11 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
$24,000 City New York 3½% Bds., Nov., 1924.
$2,000 City New York 3½% Bds., Nov., 1925.
$1,000 Chi. & No. West. R. R., Plain View R. R. 1st 7s, 1908.
$2,000 Chi. & No. West. R. R., Menominee River R. R. 1st 7% Bds., 1906.
$1,000 Chic. & No. West. R. R., Rock. & North. Minn. R. R. 1st 7% Bd., 1908
12 shs. Peoria & Bureau Valley R. R.
$3,000 Indips. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 7% Bds., 1919.
5 shs. Journeay & Burnham pfd.
$7,000 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. Consld. Assented 7% Bds., June, 1900.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
5,500 shs. The Pittsburg Co. of Penn., (Hypd.)
$5,000 Union Water Co. 1st Mtge. & Coll. Trust 6% Bonds, 1923, (Hypd.)
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Union Surety & Guaranty Co.
250 shs. Phenix National Bank.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7TH, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES,
$25,000 The Ferris Wheel Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Regst. Bonds (Hypothecated.)

SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS. SECURITY THREE FOR ONE.
A company having a rapidly increasing business and large orders on hand, desiring to increase their facilities, offer for sale six per cent. first mortgage bonds at par, together with bonus of stock. This insures absolute security, accompanied by large profits. Closest investigation solicited. P. C., Box 153 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Reading Company.
Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the company (after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage) a dividend of ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the company, to be paid March 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on Feb. 19, 19, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 1900.
READING COMPANY,
By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 10, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1900.
On March 9, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same period of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.,
Denver, Colorado, March 1, 1900.
Preferred Stock Dividends Nos. 9 and 10.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day the following resolution was adopted:
RESOLVED, That a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. (8%) be declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the year ending June 30th, 1900, such dividend to be payable April 2d, 1900, in cash to the stockholders of record March 13th, 1900. Transfer Books to be closed from March 13th, 1900, to April 2, 1900, inclusive.
JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

Morgenthaler Linotype Company,
NEW YORK, March 6, 1900.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, a regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. were declared, payable on and after March 31st, 1900, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, March 17th, 1900, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, March 17th, 1900, at 1 o'clock P. M. and re-open on Monday, April 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

American Beet Sugar Company Preferred Stock Dividend.
No. 32 Nassau Street, New York.
March 6th, 1900.
A Regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company has been declared, payable on April 2d, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 13th, 1900. Cheques will be mailed.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company,
No. 18 Broadway, N. Y., March 6, 1900.
DIVIDEND No. 65.
The Trustees of the Company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of Ten Cents per share on its capital stock, payable March 17th, 1900.
The Transfer books will be closed from March 7th to March 17th. WM. H. POWER, Treasurer.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, New York, March 1, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on the 2d day of April next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1900.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 6	443,159
To date this year	22,424,807
Corresponding date last year	46,091,397

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 6	$1,372,500
To date this year	$100,380,500
Corresponding date last year	$275,140,010

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4 per cent.; at three months, 4¼@5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf.	1⅝	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Malting	½	Nat. Steel pf	⅝
Anaconda Copper	1½	Norf. & West. pf	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅜
Consol. Gas	½	Rio Grande West.	2¼
Iowa Cent. pf	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Lake E. & W. pf	⅝	Third Avenue	4¼
Manhattan	½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Met. Street Railway	1½	U. S. Rubber pf	¾
Mo., K. & T. pf	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car. & Fdy	⅝	Federal Steel	½
Am. Cotton Oil	1	General Electric	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	½	Hocking Valley	1⅛
Am. Ice	⅝	Int. Paper	2⅜
Am. Linseed	½	Int. Paper pf	3½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅝	Nat. Biscuit	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	Nat. Lead pf	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅜	Nat. Steel	½
Am. Tin Plate	1⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Am. Tobacco	1	Pressed Steel Car	1½
B'klyn Un. Gas	¾	Rep. Steel	1½
Brunswick	1	Rep. Steel pf	1⅞
Chi. & R. Ill.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	4½
Chi., I. & L.	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Standard R. & T.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3	Union Bag & Paper	1½
Col. F. & I.	⅝	Un. B. & P. pf.	2½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1½	U. S. Flour M. pf.	7½
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	U. S. Leather pf	½
Del., L. & W.	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅞		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, reg	2½

Bonds Declined.

B. W. & W. 5s	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	5
Int. & G. N. 2d	1⅛	Wabash 2d	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The stock market remains wholly professional. The public discloses slight interest in any developments. Thus, the Sugar Trust dividend sensation provokes less liquidation than evidently was counted upon by intriguing insiders. The market quotation falls off insignificantly. A big short interest exists, and apparently it is nervous, for with every fluctuation there is trading of an excited sort, that disappears as quickly as it intrudes.

What becomes very plain is the fact that the Sugar Trust confession of bad conditions tells hurtfully in other trust corporation quarters. Not merely are the managers and controllers of such properties affected and agitated over the development that Mr. Havemeyer has forced, but there is in evidence substantial liquidation by holders of stock who have bought in the belief that extraordinary dividend returns were assured both for the present and the future.

Sales of this character appear notably in the iron and steel stocks. They are weak for no other reason so clear as the suggestion—the indication—that current dividend declarations and prospects are measurable by what the actual exhibit is in Sugar Trust. Western selling of the metal stocks on this account has become especially pronounced.

***

Among the veteran observers of the Street it has come to be the general belief that when market improvement is ready to show, it will appear chiefly—if not wholly—in the list of standard railway stocks. Financial interests of highest importance both here and abroad have recently been acquiring extensive lines of stocks like Pennsylvania, Northwest, St. Paul, Burlington, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, and Atchison preferred—railway issues high in market value and of moderate price as well—buying orders being based on the record-breaking figures which sustained earnings present. It is practically in uniformity that well-managed railroad properties show gains in gross, gains in net—gains that signify dividend prospects not heretofore considered.

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As to money market conditions, some misgivings appear. A little spurt in call loan rates was made much of on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The rate was squeezed up as high as 4½ per cent. Curious development that to incite worry, or comment even.

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Side lights are likely to be thrown within the next fortnight upon the importance of the new alliance between the controllers of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania. That alliance goes much further than has yet been disclosed.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER WEAK.

International Paper stocks were among the weakest of the industrials yesterday, the suggested legislation at Washington against the company being in a large measure responsible for the decline. The common stock, which had opened at 19, sold down as low as 14½, though later it rallied, closing at 16¾, a net decline for the day of 2⅜ points. The fluctuations of the preferred were even more marked, the quotations ranging from 58 to 65, with the final figure at 62, a net decline of 3⅛ points. The stocks seemed to have little or no substantial support.

During the day a semi-official statement was put out, with a view, it is said, of checking the downward movement, to the effect that the business of the company so far this year showed an increase over last year for the same time of fully 25 per cent., and that earnings were very satisfactory. The statement, however, had little influence, and it was not until the late afternoon that, because of profit taking, the quotations showed any signs of hardening.

Mr. Chisholm, President of the International Paper Company, when shown the dispatch regarding the introduction of a resolution in Congress attacking the company under the anti-trust law, said that the International Paper Company was absolutely in no sense a "trust," and that all the premises of the resolution were false; that the company owns outright all the mills it controls and has no dealings with any other mills, and has made no effort to co-operate with its competitors to raise prices.

The price of paper is absolutely regulated by the inevitable law of supply and demand, he said, and the advance has not been as great as in many other commodities. Foreign paper consumers are making contracts in this country for paper, in many cases extending over a year, at a higher price than the prevailing prices here.

PENNSYLVANIA'S STATEMENT.

Wall Street paid much attention to the statement, regarded as one of the best railroad statements put out in years, made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company yesterday. The splendid showing made by the company was not only reflected in the strength of its stock, but also in the general railroad list, which was considerably improved by the exceptional condition of Pennsylvania. London, also, took a most favorable view of the situation, and was a large purchaser of Pennsylvania and other stocks—larger, indeed, than for some time recently.

During the day over 20,000 shares of the Pennsylvania issue were traded in, with the close making a fractional net gain.

STEEL STOCKS GO DOWN.

American Steel Hoop, American Tin Plate, and National Steel, whose interests are controlled by the same group of individuals, continued their downward movement yesterday, Steel Hoop declining 1¼ points, Tin Plate 1⅝, and National Steel ¼. There was no news concerning any of the properties, but the fact that inside interests continued to be large sellers was taken by the Street to indicate that there probably was some foundation for the already published statement that dividends on the common stocks of the several companies were not to be declared this month as had been promised.

The Directors of National Steel in the afternoon declared the regular 1¾ per cent. dividend on the preferred stock, with the result that that issue rallied and closed with a gain of ⅝.

STANDARD ROPE AND TWINE.

Standard Rope and Twine shares were conspicuously weak yesterday, the quotation falling at one time to 4½, though later it rallied to 5½, which was nevertheless a net decline of 1½ points. Rope and Twine incomes were the feature of the bond market, the quotation steadily receding until a loss of nearly 5 points was recorded.

Smaller business for the year and reported concessions in prices were said to be responsible for the drop in the stock.

RAILWAYS GETTING TOGETHER.

The reference by President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania in his report to the policy of his system of acquiring interests in neighboring and connecting roads was regarded in the Street as foreshadowing a further statement in the near future that one of these neighboring roads—Chesapeake and Ohio, and Baltimore and Ohio having already been so taken in—was Norfolk and Western, concerning which, and its probable absorption by, or closer relations with, Pennsylvania the Street lately had heard much. The result was that Norfolk's preferred stock reached the high figure of 75¾, at which it closed—a net gain for the day of half a point. The common stock, however, lost ¼.

CALL MONEY GOES UP.

For the first time in some weeks call money yesterday touched as high as 4 per cent., with the close at 3 per cent. The most of the day's loans were made at 2½ and 3 per cent. The fact, however, that 4 per cent. was asked and given was taken in the Street to indicate that the hardening of money rates predicted some time ago by bankers was beginning, and the opinion was expressed that, were it not for the relief to be afforded by the passage of the Currency bill, another period of tight money would inevitably follow. The recent steady decrease in surplus reserves is pointed to as showing the tendency in that direction.

CENTRAL'S GOOD SHOWING.

The strength of New York Central yesterday was on the published statements of earnings of the road for the month of February, which showed earnings from operations for the month of $4,010,300, as compared with $3,377,800 in the same month in 1899—an increase of $632,500. It is pointed out that the earnings of the Fall Brook system in February, 1899, were $146,200, and that, deducting this, the actual increase for February, 1900, is $486,200.

PEOPLE'S GAS RALLIES.

People's Gas rallied in the afternoon yesterday on short covering and the publication of another statement from President Billings of the company, in which he declared that the company was doing a good business and that its earnings were satisfactory.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

The local traction stocks, save and except Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which was heavy because of Grand Jury developments, sympathized with the upward movement in Third Avenue yesterday. Manhattan gained ⅛ on sales of 2,700 shares, and Metropolitan 1½ on sales of 2,500 shares.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Wall Street was yesterday discussing the bill which has recently passed the Virginia Legislature in respect to the Southern Railway, allowing that company to retire its present stock and to issue instead new or special stock in lieu, in the proportion of one share of new to two of old. It was felt that the move would be of peculiar advantage to the stockholders. In the absence of President Spencer, none of the officials here cared to discuss the matter. Earnings of the road for the fourth week of February show an increase of $97,400 as compared with the same week last year.

GOOD EARNINGS IGNORED.

Chesapeake and Ohio declined fractionally yesterday, in the face of a statement showing increased earnings for the fourth week of February of $26,350 and for the month of $99,100.

TOBACCO'S DECLINE.

The weakness of American Tobacco yesterday was ascribed to the fact that the bull pool which has lately been credited with putting the quotation up has for the time being suspended operations.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Increase of 14,342 tons in east-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago last week as compared with the previous week, and increase of 31,377 tons as compared with the corresponding week last year.

***

Meeting of Presidents of the Western roads in this city to-day to ratify the non-commission agreements and discuss the pro-rating agreement of the trunk lines.

***

Incorporation of another new cotton mill at Raleigh, N. C., making fifteen since Jan. 1.

***

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul to begin on March 18 a new through freight and passenger service between St. Paul and St. Louis, in connection with the Chicago and Alton and the Rock Island and Peoria Railroads.

***

Completion of surveys into San Antonio, Texas, by the corps of engineers which is locating the line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway extension from San Marcos.

***

Net gain of 3,094 subscribers made by the Erie Telephone system in February.

***

Statement of one of the officials of the Union Pacific's passenger department that he does not remember a time when westbound travel was as heavy on his line as it is now.

***

Increase of $4,256,645 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $5,580,729 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton receded from the high figures of Monday to the extent of from 4 to 14 points yesterday in the course of perhaps a million bales' trading in a feverish market. Options varied 30 points between the high and low figures, so erratic was the trading, and though the result of the day was a net loss in all cases, the product went higher than on Monday, which means higher than it has for about seven years. May and July each sold up to 9.68, and May down to 9.38 and July down to 9.37.

Cotton opened 1 to 8 points up, November, December, and January each selling for the first time at 8 cents or better. The fact that Liverpool was from 1 to 4½ points up helped to strengthen the local market, and when Liverpool went off slightly, cotton went off considerably more here. It was strong in the first few minutes of the day, and lost this gain before 11 o'clock, May selling at 9.58, the closing bid price of Monday. May rallied to 9.63 and then fell to 9.52 shortly before 1 o'clock. Soon after 1 it broke sharply, and six or seven minutes later had dropped some 12 points. This was typical of the whole market, which rallied substantially, however, before the close, which was steady. The weakness was in spite of good Liverpool buying, and laid to nervousness because of the present remarkably high figures. Receipts were 29,445 bales, as against 30,670 bales of a week previous, and 12,927 of a year previous. Indications are for good receipts to-morrow. Final bid quotations were: March, 9.46; April, 9.49; May, 9.49; June, 9.48; July, 9.46; August, 9.38; September, 8.39; October, 8.04; November, 7.93; December, 7.90; January, 7.92.

Coffee was strong, in spite of discouraging cables. Havre opened one-quarter of a franc up, and then declined, scoring a net loss of a quarter. Despite this, the local market, which opened steady, unchanged to 5 points off, sales at call being 4,750 bags, improved steadily and closed 5 to 10 points up. The total transactions were 21,750 bags. Sunday's and Monday's receipts at Rio and Santos were 24,000 bags.

Wheat was dull, but a trifle better on the Produce Exchange. Export sales were small. May wheat closed 72⅝c bid. The outlook for corn is thought to be good. It is calculated that the high prices for cotton will give the South $100,000,000 more for the next cotton crop than for this one, and more cotton will be undoubtedly planted because of these prices. This will mean, it is pointed out, the planting of less corn, which will therefore be in a strong position. Export sales of corn on this coast amounted to 200,000 bushels, and May corn closed 40¼c bid. Oats were likewise firm.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2½@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $205,557,320; balances, $13,013,929; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $185,548.

Money on call in London, 3½@3¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅞@3 15-16 per cent. for short bills and 3⅞@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82½; demand, $4.86¼; cables, $4.86⅝; commercial bills, $4.81⅞@$4.83.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝@5.20⅜, less 1-16, and 5.17½ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 3-16 and 94½@ 94 15-16; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—17@20c discount. Chicago—45c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 6.—American securities were firm from the opening to-day, but trading was not active. The feature of the market was the rise in consols following the favorable reception of the budget. The final tone was steady.

Consols for money, 100⅝; consols for the account, 101⅛; Canadian Pacific, 101¼; Erie, 13¼; Erie first preferred, 38⅞; Illinois Central, 116½; Union Pacific preferred, 76¼; St. Paul, 125½; New York Central, 137¼; Pennsylvania, 69½; Reading, 9½; Northern Pacific preferred, 76½; Atchison, 23⅞; Louisville, 84¼; Grand Trunk, 8½; Anaconda, 9¼.

Bar silver steady at 27½d per ounce.

Money, 3½@3¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅞@3 15-16 per cent., and for three months' bills 3⅞@4 per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 69.

Rand Mines, 37⅛.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 29.70; Lisbon, 43; Rome, 7.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 6.—At the opening of the Bourse to-day Governments were firm, but other securities were hesitating. Later there was a general improvement, the market being encouraged by London advices. Internationals were better speculators, being favorably impressed by the budget proposals yesterday of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer. The chief interest centred in Rio Tintos, which advanced sharply owing to large purchases on the rise in the price of copper. De Beers were firm and inanimate. Kafirs were strong on the British successes in South Africa. On the street, after the close of the regular business on the Bourse, De Beers and Kafirs were in strong demand. Three per cent. rentes, 102f 12½c for the account; exchange on London, 20f 19½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 70.25.

BERLIN, March 6.—On the Boerse to-day prices were generally firm. Locals were active. Internationals and Americans were quiet. Canadian Pacifics recovered. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 5¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 5⅛ per cent.

MADRID, March 6.—The gold quotation to-day was 30.27.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27½d per ounce, and in New York at 59½c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at $1.50.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .23, 1,000 Alamo at .18, 300 Anaconda Gold at .42, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at $1.60@$1.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading yesterday in the market for outside securities was dull except in a very few stocks. National Tube, Amalgamated Copper, and a few other issues were traded in to the extent of 1,000 shares or more, but the rest of the list added very little to the day's total. Prices were in most cases firm, and some considerable net gains were recorded. Very little news affecting the market came to hand during the day, and outside of the few advances referred to very little of any interest appeared in the day's transactions.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was active and strong. It advanced steadily from 91½ to 93 and closed at 93 bid, a net gain of 2 points. Buying of the stock had much the appearance of manipulative efforts to advance the price of the stock, and was of the same character as shown when Amalgamated recently was advanced to above 95. The public seems to be taking very little active interest in the stock, and to all appearances the market for it at present is professional. Few of the other copper stocks shared the strength of Amalgamated Copper.

NATIONAL TUBE was active and fairly firm. On somewhat heavy sales the price declined fractionally, but the market for the stock remained very close, and at the end of the day the common stock remained unchanged at 52¾ bid, while the preferred showed a net loss of a quarter of a point. Demand for the stock has been large, and since the announcement recently of the company's large earnings has been sufficient to well maintain the price of both the common and preferred stocks.

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND CABLE OF AMERICA was active at 4¾. Brokers who were heavy sellers of the stock on Monday continued to supply the market, but the demand was good and, notwithstanding the selling pressure, the stock showed no loss for the day. It closed as on Monday at 4⅝ bid. A call was issued yesterday for a further payment on the stock of $2.50 per share. Thus far $5 has been paid on the stock. This further call, which is payable at the office of the company on or before May 1 next will make the stock 15 per cent. paid, the par value of the shares being $50. It is said this call is made for the purpose of carrying out the terms of the purchase of the Erie Telephone Company and of the other properties recently acquired by the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America.

ST. LOUIS subscriptions were quoted yesterday offered at 84. The payment of 33 1-3 per cent., made on the subscriptions on Monday, accounted for the change of quotation from 118. Including Monday's payment, there has now been distributed on the subscriptions 56 7-12 per cent. Two other payments of 15 per cent. and 8¼ per cent., respectively, were made early in January.

UNION COPPER advanced 5 points to 15 bid. One hundred shares remained offered at 20. No trades were made.

ASPHALT OF AMERICA sold to the extent of 500 shares at 10½. It closed at 10 bid, a decline of about 1 point.

LADY HELEN COPPER sold at 78.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	8
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	37	40
Cramps' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	65	65
General Chemical pf.	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	115	..
Lorillard Company pf.	92	94
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	125	135
Standard Coupler	39¼	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	50
Union Typewriter	..	20
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110¼	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	128
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	41	50
Central & South American Tel.	107	108
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Mexicana Copper	62	65
Union Copper	15	20

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
4th week Feb.	$43,903	$34,220	$34,049
Month	163,720	181,602	142,770
From July 1	1,448,490	1,210,259	1,213,907
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week Feb.	6,258	6,859	11,164
Month	26,102	30,478	.....
From Jan. 1	55,790	73,147	.....
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
4th week Feb.	85,780	76,870	79,997
Month	322,823	277,970	299,137
From Jan. 1	961,831	813,532	930,433
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,038	4,938	4,938
4th week Feb.	602,000	561,000	653,000
Month	2,148,000	1,807,000	.....
From Jan. 1	4,444,660	3,903,638	4,102,436
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week Feb.	30,000	28,000	$2,000
Month	89,000	84,000	.....
From Jan. 1	180,639	174,966	202,566
NEW YORK CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,828	2,585	2,895
Month	4,010,369	3,377,882	3,379,717
From July 1	36,703,868	31,572,961	.....
The earnings of the Fall Brook system for February, 1900, were $146,261; deducting this, the actual increase for February, 1900, is $486,246.			
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	343	343	365
4th week Feb.	53,857	47,612	44,463
Month	210,071	190,449	177,351
From July 1	2,271,394	2,114,683	1,992,823
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,416	6,285	5,255
4th week Feb.	676,034	578,594	471,959
Month	2,540,470	2,059,412	1,852,343
From July 1	21,072,427	18,588,435	16,113,354
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
4th week Feb.	50,418	42,602	38,404
From Jan. 1	414,618	358,450	314,478
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN for December—		1899.	1897.
Gross		201,576	172,512	135,071
Op. expenses		150,679	135,471	103,836
Net		50,897	37,041	31,235
Prop. exp. to gross		74⅝	78¼	77¼
Charges		32,296	33,345	36,582
Surplus		18,091	3,696	†5,347
Gross, 12 mos.		2,275,031	1,983,349	1,650,723
Net, 12 mos.		519,280	435,172	350,325
†Deficiency.				
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING for January—		1900.	1899.	
Gross		165,212	126,116	*39,096
Op. expenses		124,555	86,400	*88,155
Net		40,657	39,716	*941
Prop. exp. to gross		75½	68¼	.....
Charges		22,500	22,500	.....
Surplus		18,157	17,216	*941
Gross, 7 mos.		1,168,324	917,275	*251,049
Net, 7 mos.		285,853	262,708	*23,145
Sur., 7 mos.		128,353	101,708	*26,645
*Increase.				

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company reports earnings for the three great divisions east of Pittsburg and Erie for the year ending Dec. 31:

	1899.	1898.
Gross	72,922,984	65,608,737
Op. expenses	50,344,633	44,510,015
Net	22,578,351	21,098,722
Prop. exp. to gross	69	67¾
Other income	5,529,283	5,320,591
Total income	28,107,634	26,414,313
Charges	17,020,163	16,185,585
Net income	10,487,471	10,228,728
Sink. fund, &c.	1,435,146	1,120,639
Balance	9,052,325	9,108,089
Dividends	6,465,266	6,465,236
Surplus	2,587,059	2,642,853
Extra. exp.	1,500,000	1,800,000
Balance profit & loss	1,087,059	842,853

For the Pennsylvania Company proper:	1899.	1898.
Gross	22,986,827	19,561,400
Op. expenses	15,959,211	13,405,352
Net	7,027,616	6,156,048
Prop. exp. to gross	69¾	68¾
Other income	2,076,451	1,423,624
Total income	9,104,067	7,579,672
Charges	6,957,136	6,621,097
Net income	2,146,931	658,575
Extra. exp.	1,000,000	.....
Balance	1,146,931	658,575
Sink. fund, &c.	1,091,401	213,718
Surplus	55,530	444,857

*Increase. †Decrease.

For the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Panhandle):

Gross	21,196,816	18,942,051
Op. expenses	15,236,209	13,004,761
Net	5,960,547	5,337,890
Prop. exp. to gross	71⅞	71⅜
Other income	115,684	69,385
Total income	6,076,231	5,407,275
Charges	3,623,465	3,630,744
Net	2,452,766	1,776,531
Extra. exp.	1,046,963	616,524
Balance	1,945,803	1,166,007
Div	793,998	340,244
Balance	1,151,805	825,763
Sundry	234,721	85,276
Balance	917,084	740,487
Prem. & bds.	342,655	25,103
Surplus	574,429	715,384

*Increase. †Decrease.

For the entire system, east and west of Pittsburg (including the Panhandle and Grand Rapids and Indiana:)

Gross	152,169,106	136,180,271	*16,088,835
Op. expenses	106,568,988	94,670,856	*11,898,132
Net	45,662,118	41,459,415	*4,202,703
Prop. exp. to gross	70	69¾	.....
Other income	8,776,337	7,835,684	*940,653
Total income	54,438,455	49,295,249	*5,143,206
Charges	50,382,026	46,018,668	*4,363,358
Surplus	4,101,429	3,276,581	*829,848

*Increase. †Decrease.

ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for January—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	93,217	104,214	95,105
Op. expenses	89,216	86,538	64,629
Net	4,001	17,682	30,476
Prop. exp. to gross	95¾	83¼	68
Charges	8,750	8,750	.....
Deficit	4,749	*8,932	.....
Gross, 7 mos.	834,519	757,046	754,746
Net, 7 mos.	210,942	177,923	285,855
Sur., 7 mos.	149,692	134,173	.....
*Surplus.			

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for January—

Gross	281,223	256,436	226,956
Op. expenses	248,417	176,402	178,253
Net	32,806	80,034	48,703
Gross, 7 mos.	2,355,435	1,949,650	2,073,781
Net, 7 mos.	718,564	616,382	786,431

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Empire Preserving Company of Canandaigua; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. H. McLaughlin, Charles C. Hackett, Alexander Davidson, George T. Thompson, Darwin McClure, and Leonard A. Parkhurst, Canandaigua; William B. Osborne, Victor.

Buffalo Electro Surgical Instrument Company of Buffalo; capital, $9,000. Directors—John C. Becker, E. C. Lapham, and Charles Taylor, Buffalo.

Richmann-Robson Company of Buffalo, to manufacture mantels and interior cabinetwork; capital, $8,000. Directors—Gustav Richmann, Louis Gingras, and John T. Robson, Buffalo.

American Bar and Store Fixture Company of New York City; capital, $900. Directors—Isaac Green, Samuel Fiedler, and Isaac Landers, New York City.

Innovation Trunk Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Samuel M. Myers, Jacob Henry, and Arthur C. Platt, New York City.

Sisson Brothers-Weldon Company of Binghamton, to deal in ladies' garments; capital, $150,000. Directors—Charles F. Sisson, William M. Sisson, Charles T. Sisson, Jr., Benjamin F. Weldon, and Mary E. Welden, Binghamton.

West Side Roasting and Milling Company of Esopus; capital, $6,000. Directors—M. W. Baldwin, Harry T. Day, and Leonard D. Baldwin, New York City.

Kiessler & Cabot Enameled Furniture Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Louis Kiessler, John Cabot, and Albert Cominski, New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 6.—The following charters were granted at Dover to-day:

The National Land Company of Philadelphia, to deal in real estate; capital, $2,000,000.

The Huastica Cattle Company of Tampico, Mexico; capital, $100,000.

The Laurel Fruit and Produce Company, Laurel, Del., capital, $3,000.

The Proposed Staten Island Speedway.

The Board of Public Improvements of Richmond Borough met at .. George yesterday morning for the purpose of giving a hearing on the application of the Staten Island Driving Club for the setting apart of a part of the new Southfield Boulevard .. which extends for a distance of six miles through the island, for use as a speedway. The club asked that the mile between Sea View Avenue and Red Lane, Grant City, be set apart each afternoon. The application was opposed by farmers along the route. Adjournment was taken for a week, when the question will be decided by the board.

New Resort on Staten Island.

The property known as Bay Cliff Park, at Tottenville, Staten Island, has been sold by Capt. C. C. Ellis, through Loewenthal & Co., for $35,000 cash. The buyers will convert the place into a Summer resort and will make extensive improvements, including the erection of a hotel of 100 rooms, a large dancing pavilion, and bathing houses.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1¾
New Amsterdam	26	26½
New Amsterdam pf.	44	46
New Amsterdam 6s, with interest	96½	97

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	25¾	27
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	75½	77
American Bicycle	14	15¼
American Bicycle pf.	43	44¼
American Bicycle bonds	..	87½
American Chicle	54	58
American Chicle pf.	80	86
American Woolen	21⅝	22
American Woolen pf.	81	81½
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	45	47
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	13
Distilling Company of America	8	8½
Distilling Company of America pf.	28¾	29½
Empire Steel	..	20
Empire Steel pf.	..	60
Electric Boat	16	20
Havana Commercial	15	16
Havana Commercial pf.	58	60
International Pump	18¼	19
International Pump pf.	64	65
National Enameling & Stamp	..	28
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.	87	90
National Gramophone	49	50
National Salt	48¾	50
National Salt pf.	78	80
National Tube	52⅞	53½
National Tube pf.	92⅞	93½
Otis Elevator	25	..
Otis Elevator pf.	86½	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93½	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	20¼	20¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	82	83
Sloss-Sheffield	29	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	67½	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	525	530
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅞

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93	93¼
American Air Power	39	40
Arizona Lead	10	11
Asphalt Company of America	11	12
British Columbia Copper	8½	10
California Copper	3¼	3⅝
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton 3½'s	106½	109½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	36	40
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	⅞	1
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	21¾
General Carriage	6½	7
Illinois Transportation	2	2½
Kansas City, F. & G. pf. (new)	42	43¼
Kansas City, F. & G. 5s, (new)	67¾	68¾
Lady Helen Copper	78	80
Little Tiger Gold Mining	25	30
*Marsden Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	99	99½
New England Transportation	5½	6
New York Transportation	7	7¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21⅝	23
Pittsburg Coal	22¾	23¼
Pittsburg Coal pf.	82½	83
St. Louis subs, 56 7-12 p. c. repaid	..	84
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf.	78	..
St. Louis 4s	91	92¼
Standard Rope & Twine	11	14
Superior & Boston Copper	1¼	8-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4¾	5
Tennessee Copper	12	13½
Trust Company of America	192	194
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	23	25
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60½	62½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	236
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	80	..
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	84½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	110	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
New Orleans Traction	..	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	..	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	27½	28½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	113½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	114	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	26	28
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	71
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y.	82	86
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	106¼	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	..	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70½	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	108
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co.	55	58
North Hud. L. H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	43
St. Jos-ph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54½	56
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	88
Standard Gas, New York	100	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	138	148
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	95
Western Gas	95	98
Western Gas 1st 5s with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	22	24
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	89½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92½	93½
Hoboken Ferry	63½	65
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	98	99
Union Ferry bonds	103	105½

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	15
Barney & Smith pf.	98	100
Barney & Smith bonds	107	..

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Tuesday, March 6, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14¾	15	400	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
62½	65	2,285	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	61¼	62⅝	61¼	62½	+1⅛
32⅜	33½	740	American Cotton Oil	33½	33½	32½	32½	−1
93	94	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	−½
142	147	10	American Express	142	142	142	142	.....
43⅜	44¼	500	American Ice Co.	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¾	−⅜
12⅜	12⅝	1,135	American Linseed Co.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	−⅛
54⅝	55	66	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	55¼	55½	55¼	55½	.....
5¼	5¾	650	American Malting Co.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	+⅛
38¾	39	1,120	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	39¾	39⅞	38½	38⅝	−⅛
89½	90	1,095	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90¼	90½	90	90	.....
35	35½	7,180	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	35	35½	32	33¼	−1½
79	80	800	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
54⅞	55	16,280	Am. Steel & Wire	54⅝	55	53¼	54⅞	.....
90	91	377	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	−¼
97¼	97¼	98,742	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	98	99	96⅜	97¼	−2⅞
30¼	31	2,175	American Tin Plate	31¾	31¾	30¼	30¼	−1¾
80½	82	65	Am. Tin Plate pf.	81	81½	81	81½	.....
103⅝	103⅝	28,370	American Tobacco	104½	104½	102½	103⅝	−1
45¼	45¼	1,910	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44½	45¼	44½	45	+1½
22¾	23	4,350	At., T. & S. F.	23	23	22¾	22¾	+⅜
65⅞	66	11,879	At., T. & S. F. pf.	66¼	66¾	65¾	65¾	.....
61⅜	61⅞	2,890	Baltimore & Ohio	61⅝	62¼	61¼	61⅜	−⅛
78⅞	78⅝	1,513	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78⅞	78⅝	78¼	78¼	−⅛
68⅞	67½	14,225	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66⅞	67⅝	66¼	67	.....
144½	146	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	144½	144¾	144¼	144¼	−¾
9¾	10	230	Brunswick City	10¼	10¼	10	10	−1
99½	99¾	200	Buff., R. & P. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	+⅛
48½	48¾	310	Canada Southern	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	+⅛
28¼	28⅜	250	Chesapeake & Ohio	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	−⅛
123⅞	123¾	6,992	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	124⅜	124⅝	123¼	123⅝	−⅛
...	...	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	−1¼
13½	13⅝	320	Chicago Great West.	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼	.....
38⅞	39	500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	37⅞	38⅝	37¾	38⅛	+⅛
20⅝	21	1,100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	21⅛	21⅜	21	21	−⅛
121¼	121⅝	6,590	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	121⅞	122½	121	121⅜	−⅛
172	172½	580	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172¼	172¾	172¼	172½	+⅜
106¾	107	1,680	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	107	107½	106¾	106¾	−⅛
10¼	11¼	400	Chicago Term. Trans.	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	+⅛
32½	35	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33	33	33	33	−1
58¼	58⅝	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	59	59	58⅝	58⅝	−⅛
103	104	150	C. C., C. & St. L. pf.	104	104	104	104	−2
43½	44	610	Colorado Fuel & Iron	44¼	44⅜	43	43¼	−⅝
9⅜	10¼	60	Colorado Midland	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	.....
26½	27½	55	Colorado Midland pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	.....
6¼	6¾	800	Colorado Southern	6½	6¾	6¼	6¼	.....
43	43⅝	110	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43¼	43¾	43¼	43¼	.....
16¼	17	40	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	.....
13½	16½	300	Col. H. C. & I.	16½	16	16	16	−1½
178	170	450	Consolidated Gas	177	178	177	177¾	+½
30¼	30¾	2,795	Continental Tobac. Co.	30¼	30⅝	29¼	30¼	−⅝
83	84	250	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	84	84	84	84	.....
115	116½	35	Delaware & Hudson	114½	115	114½	115	.....
180	182	700	Del., Lack. & West.	181½	182	181½	181⅜	−1½
19½	20	11	Denver & Rio Grande	19½	19¾	19½	19½	.....
71¼	71¾	50	Denver & R. G. pf.	71¼	71¾	71¼	71⅜	.....
16	16¾	700	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	16¾	16⅞	16	16	.....
37⅜	37½	1,000	Erie 1st pf.	37½	37½	37¼	37¼	−⅜
51	51¼	10,150	Federal Steel	50⅞	51⅛	50	51	−⅜
72¼	73	2,180	Federal Steel pf.	72½	72¾	72	72¼	−⅜
124½	125	510	General Electric	124½	124½	124	124½	−½
51¼	52⅜	120	Glucose Sugar Ref.	51½	52¼	51½	52¼	.....
100½	100	50	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	.....
158	159	430	Great Northern pf.	158	158¼	158	158¼	+¼
32½	33	210	Hocking Valley	33½	33½	32½	32½	−1⅛
62¼	62½	100	Hocking Valley pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	−¼
112½	113	345	Illinois Central	113	113	113	113	−¼
16¾	17	4,087	International Paper	19	19	14½	16¾	−2⅝
62	65	4,622	Internat. Paper pf.	65	65	58	62	−3½
7¼	8	20	Internat. Silver	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
13⅞	14½	200	Iowa Central	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	−⅛
47½	48¼	200	Iowa Central pf.	48	48	48	48	+⅛
38	38	40	Knickerbocker Ice	39	39	39	39	.....
84¾	84¾	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+⅝
81¾	82	1,360	Louisville & Nashville.	81⅝	82	81½	81⅝	−⅛
94½	95	2,760	Manhattan El	94½	94⅞	94½	94⅞	+½
170½	171	2,573	Met. Street Railway	169½	171	169	170½	+1½
28	29	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	28½	28½	28½	28½	.....
111¼	113	210	Mexican Central	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11¾	−⅛
32⅜	33¾	440	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33¼	34	33½	34	+1
45	45¼	2,100	Missouri Pacific	45½	45⅝	45½	45¼	−⅜
44½	45	800	Mobile & Ohio	44½	44¾	44¼	44½	+⅛
35⅝	36¼	200	National Biscuit Co.	36	36	35⅝	35¾	−⅞
90	92¼	25	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	.....
23⅜	23⅝	200	National Lead Co.	23½	23½	23¾	23¾	−⅛
103¼	105	125	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½	−⅛
42	42¾	4,090	National Steel Co.	42	42⅝	41	42	−½
94	95	275	Nat. Steel Co. pf.	95	95½	95	95½	+⅝
115⅝	117	200	New Jersey Central	116	116	116	116	.....
120½	127½	200	New York Air Brake	125	126½	125	126½	−1
133¼	133¾	2,775	New York Central	134	134¼	133½	133½	+¼
23½	23⅝	3,360	N. Y., Ont. & West.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23½	−⅛
32	32⅜	2,541	Norfolk & Western.	32⅜	32⅝	31⅞	32	−⅛
75⅝	75¾	1,395	Norfolk & West. pf.	75⅝	75¾	75¼	75⅝	+⅛
52⅛	52⅝	5,400	Northern Pacific	52⅜	52⅝	52¼	52½	−⅛
74	74¾	355	Northern Pacific pf.	74	74	74	74	.....
38⅝	38¾	630	Pacific Mail	38	38⅝	38	38¼	+⅜
134¾	134⅞	19,380	Pennsylvania R. R.	135¼	136	134¾	134⅞	+⅛
95	95¼	44,250	People's Gas, Chicago	93¾	95½	92⅞	95	+1⅝
1½	2	30	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	.....
53	54	1,682	Pressed Steel Car	53¼	53½	48	53	−1⅛
84	87	15	Pressed Steel Car pf.	86½	86½	80½	86½	.....
18	18½	250	Reading	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
59	59	640	Reading 1st pf.	59	59	58⅝	58⅝	+

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little Business Among the Brokers—Toplitz Estate Auction Sale and Other Dealings.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold for Laura S. Hellner to E. H. Laing the three-story American basement dwelling 318 West Eighty-fifth Street, 17 by 102.2.

James H. Etchingham and John H. Day have sold for James O'Brien to Alwin Eisert the five-story flat 29 West Sixty-fifth Street, 31.3 by 100.

Helena Rexer and Arthur J. Scanlon have sold the two five-story double tenements 422 and 424 West Fifty-sixth Street, each 25 by 100, and the similar properties 238 and 240 East Twelfth Street, on a plot 52 by 78 by 99.11.

Deeds went on record yesterday in the trade between Henry Corn and A. D. Juilliard by which the former conveys the building 632 and 634 Broadway, running through to Crosby Street, to Mrs. Juilliard and takes in part payment 19 to 23 West Eighteenth Street, extending through to 22 to 28 West Nineteenth Street. Revenue stamps affixed to the deeds indicate that the Broadway property figured in the deal at $800,000 and the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Street parcels at $375,000. Mr. Corn mortgaged the latter to the Equitable Life Assurance Society for $250,000 and to Frederick H. Howell for $50,000. Both mortgages are for two years and bear 5 per cent. interest.

The Auction Room.

The professional element, operators and builders, turned out in force yesterday at the sale of the holdings of the late Lippman Toplitz, conducted by Auctioneer Philip A. Smyth. The offering was composed largely of vacant property, including a number of desirable corners on Riverside Drive, Amsterdam, Edgecombe, and Bradhurst Avenues. Lively competition had been expected for a number of the properties, and, in fact, the character of the bidding showed that there was considerable outside interest in the sale. The entire offering was actually sold, in the usual acceptance of that phrase, but it was apparent that representatives of the heirs, acting for them perhaps as individuals and not as an estate, were participating generally in the bidding. Aside from the property 228½ and 230 West Twenty-fourth Street, and possibly the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, it is not believed that any of the purchases were made by disinterested parties.

The results of the Toplitz sale and yesterday's other offerings follow:

By Philip A. Smyth.

Partition sale.

262½ and 264 West Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9, three-story brick building, divided into two dwellings; to Mandelbaum & Lewine $18,200

113 Greene Street, 26 by 100 and irregular, five-story brick and iron-front building, with rights in an eight-foot alley along its northerly side; to Harry Caro 48,500

Riverside Drive, northeast corner of Ninety-third Street, 29.2 by 97.10 by 25.8 by 111.8, vacant; to Francis J. Schnugg ... 33,500

Riverside Drive, east side, 225 feet north of Claremont Place, two lots, each 25 by 86; to Francis J. Schnugg 17,300

Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 25 by 100, vacant; to Samuel H. Stone. 10,200

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing, 22 by 100, vacant; to Samuel H. Stone 5,700

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing, 21.8 by 100, vacant; to Samuel H. Stone 5,150

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing, 21 by 100, vacant; to Samuel H. Stone 5,150

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue, opposite Colonial Park, 25 by 99.11, vacant; to Francis J. Schnugg 7,000

Edgecombe Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25.3 by 99.9 by 76.8 by 83.11, vacant; to Francis J. Schnugg 7,000

Edgecombe Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 84.11, vacant; to Francis J. Schnugg. 5,500

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 84.11 feet west of Edgecombe Avenue, running through to One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 101.8, vacant; to Francis J. Schnugg 4,000

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the west and running through to One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 117.11, vacant; to Francis J. Schnugg 3,000

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the west and running through to One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 134, vacant; to Francis J. Schnugg 4,000

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing and running through to One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 150.6, vacant; to Francis J. Schnugg 5,500

228 and 225 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 50 by 99.11, four-story brick and brownstone flats, with stores; together with 226 and 234 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, abutting on the foregoing, 50 by 99.11, four-story brick and brownstone flats, with stores; to Harry Caro 105,500

Manhattan Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25.11 by 95, vacant; to Francis J. Schnugg.. 13,200

Manhattan Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth Street, adjoining the foregoing, three lots, each 25 by 95; to Francis J. Schnugg 21,600

One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 95 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, three lots, each 25 by 100.11; to Francis J. Schnugg 22,600

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Broadway, nine lots, each 25 by 100, extending back with-in 450 feet of Amsterdam Avenue; to Solomon B. Toplitz 115,200

43 and 45 West Thirteenth Street, 50 by 100.3, leasehold, four-story brick building; to H. L. Toplitz.

By William M. Ryan.

39 West Ninety-seventh Street, 18 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John T. Metcalfe, as executor 14,500

3,876 to 3,884 Third Avenue, 75 by 125, three five-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, M. L. and C. Ernst 35,050

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

729 to 737 Seventh Avenue, and 156 to 162 West Forty-ninth Street, being the southeast corner of those streets, 100.5 by 100, four-story stone-front flats on 731 and 733 Seventh Avenue, frame buildings on the remainder of the plot; partition sale, to George Dewhurst 123,000

100 and 102 West Houston Street, 38.1 by 71.10 and irregular, six-story brick building; public auction sale, to George Marchand 55,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, William M. Hoes, referee, 182 and 184 East Houston Street, north side, 117.3 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 57 and irregular, two two-story brick-front frame buildings; also,

501 Broadway, west side, 200.11 feet south of Houston Street, running through to Mercer Street, 30 by 200 by 29.11 by 200, five-story brick and stone building; also,

63, 65, and 67 Bayard Street, south side, 71.1 feet east of Mott Street, 68.9 by 100 and irregular, three four-story brick tenements; also,

31 Great Jones Street, south side, 368.9 feet west of the Bowery, 26.9 by 100, three-story brick building, occupied by Fire Patrol No. 2; also,

112 East Fourteenth Street, south side, 230 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 19x by 75, three-story brick store, with one-story brick extension; 103 East Thirteenth Street, north side, 112.7 feet east of Fourth Avenue, abutting on the foregoing, 25 by 100, three-story brick building, with one-story extension; also,

420 Third Avenue, west side, 49.4 feet north of Twenty-ninth Street, 24.8 by 95, three-story brick building, with one and two story extensions; also,

Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 175 feet west of Central Park West, two lots, each 25 by 102.2.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., voluntary partition sale, 215, 217, and 219 William Street, running through to 14, and 16 North William Street, adjoining the lands of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, 72.4 feet on William Street, 50.4 feet on North William Street by 71.8 by 101.1, three and four story brick buildings.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 58 Lispenard Street, south side, 190.6 feet west of Broadway, three-story brick building, with one-story extension.

By William M. Ryan, administrator's sale, Eleventh Avenue, southeast corner of Nineteenth Street, 46 by 100, leasehold, four-story brick factory.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Merrill M. Gallaway, referee. Charlotte Place, northwest corner of Jennings Street, 74.10 by 100.3 by 81.5 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,114.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 275 and 277 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 71.10 feet east of Eighth Avenue, each 14 by 76.5, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 871 Third Avenue, east side, 40.5 feet south of Fifty-third Street, 20 by 80, four-story brick and brownstone tenement, with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 121 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 134 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 22.9 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph N. Tuttle, referee, West Avenue, east side, 190.3 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 49.9 by 157.8 by 55 by 157.6, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,830.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 127 Sullivan Street, east side, 19.2 feet south of Prince Street, 20.7 by 75 and irregular, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,753.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 865 First Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 97, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $22,202.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, W. Benton Crisp, referee, 640 and 648 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 445 feet west of Broadway, each 15 by 99.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on 646, $8,179; on 648, $9,169.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, Sexo Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of McGraw Avenue, 50 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $453; subject to other mortgages for $4,115.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 550 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Broadway, 16.4 by 99.11, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,375.

By George R. Read, executor's sale, tract of thirty acres with mansion, known as Glenside, at Port Chester, being the country seat of the late James W. Quintard.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 113 to 117 West Thirty-first Street, for a seven-story brick loft, 62.6 by 85; T. J. Duffy & Co., 113 West Thirty-first Street, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

No. 107 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; E. C. Gassner, owner; M. F. McCabe, architect; cost, $350.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, northeast corner of Forest Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; Rosanna Nevins, premises, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $600.

No. 294 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick store; Julia M. Schieffelin of 8 East Forty-fifth Street, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine, architects; cost, $7,500.

No. 552 Courtlandt Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Angelo Mannello of 680 Eagle Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $150.

Blackwell's Island, opposite Fifty-fifth Street, to a stone prison; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $100,000.

No. 45 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; Jacob Cohen, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $500.

No. 228 East Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick factory; Bertha Volkening, owner; Charles Baxter & Son of 2,580 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 142 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling and shop; Bruno Steinel of 265 Seventh Avenue, owner; Henry Hassel, architect; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, March 6.

AVENUE A, 172, s e corner of 11th St, 20x75.6; Adolph Rheim and another to Henry Keilus $1

AVENUE B, 36, and 198 East 3d St; Andrew Lyon and wife to Emil Adler and another 35,000

BROADWAY, 632 and 634, and 164 and 166 Crosby St; Henry Corn to Helen C. Juilliard 1,000

BROOK AV, e s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 100 x100.11x100x100.11; Rollin M. Morgan, referee, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 30,000

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 325 ft s of 156th St, 50x115.3; Edward B. La Fetra, referee, to Sarah Hassard 4,750

ELDRIDGE ST, 165, 25x100; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Louis Halms 1

GRACE AV, e s, lot 78, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Christian M. Jacobsen 525

INDEFINITE LANE, n e s, 235.6 ft n w of road from King's Bridge to William's Bridge, runs n w 50x n e 101.6x s e 40 x s e 10.5x s w 103; Nora Connell to Margarette Ryan 1

JACKSON AV, w s, 159 ft s of 166th St, 17.7x87.6; Frank D. Tansley to Lucy J. Yule 1

LAFAYETTE ST, w s, 153.4 ft s of Railroad Av, 50x108; Isaac S. Lockwood to Daniel Sherry 1

MADISON St, s s, 225 ft w of Jackson St, 20.11x93.2; William A. Boyd, referee, to Edward H. Reynolds 19,000

MOTT AV, e s, 200.10 ft n of 138th St, 25x157.8x25.6x152.6; John H. Judge, referee, to Cecilia de Medina, executrix and trustee 14,000

MOTT AV, e s, 592.10 ft n of 138th St, 25x157.8x25.6x152.6; Cecilia de Medina, as executrix and trustee, to Bernard J. MacCory 15,410

PARKER AV, e s, Lot 30, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Christine Hughes 600

PIKE ST, w s, 25 ft s of Madison St, 25x 71; Henry M. and Louis Bloc.. to Adolf Mandel 1

PLOT G, map of property on Washington Heights of Lucius Chittenden; Thomas Vaughan, referee, to William F. Carroll.. 15,100

VANDERBILT AV, 36, s s, 107.3 ft w of Pearl St, 17.4x50x irregular; John C. Schawe to Francis Newman 1

VYSE AV, e s, 264.7 ft n of Home St, 25x100; North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association to James P. Judge 4,500

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 165.2 ft s of Wales Av, 25x124.11x30.2x108; Ellen Mulholland to Gustav Mayer 100

WILLIAMS BRIDGE ROAD, s e s, 50.9 ft s w of Ridge St, old line, 25x92.4x25x 72; Annie K. Proudman to James J. Hart 1

WOOSTER ST, e s, 48.1 ft s of Houston St, 46.11x75; Viola Hahn to Sophie M. Olsen 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 109th St, 100.11x 100; Maurice Untermyer to Charles L. Tiffany 132,500

6TH AV, n s, Lot 957, map of village of Wakefield, 100x114; John Leary to Tylee W. Wardell 300

4TH ST, s s, 212.0 ft w of Avenue D, 37.6 x96; Adolf Mandel to Henry M. and Louis Bach 1

4TH ST, 335 East, 20.3x96; Bartholomew Lefkovics to Samuel Greenfeld 14,300

10TH ST, s s, 128 ft e of 1st Av, 22x92.3; Francis Eife to Barnett Levy and others. 1

10TH ST, 258 East, 22x92.3; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Barnett Levy and others 1

11TH ST, s s, 317.9 ft e of Avenue B, .03x 94.9; Emile A. Hassey and another, executors, &c., to Adolph Wexler 1

19TH ST, 22 to 28 West, and 19 to 23 West 18th St; Henry C. Juilliard to Henry Corn 1,000

25TH ST, 53 East, 25x98.9; William E. Wyatt to Lydia G. Lawrence, ¼ part.. 1

25TH ST, 53 East, 25x98.9; Merritt Trimble and another to Lydia G. Lawrence, ¼ part 32,250

25TH ST, 53 East, 25x98.9; William E. Ver Planck, guardian, &c., to Lydia G. Lawrence, ¼ part 10,750

49TH ST, n s, 187.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x 100.5; Arthur Krueger to Alexandrine C. B. Krueger 1

51ST ST, 411 West, 25x100.5; Mary A. Timken to Antonia J. Schramm 25,500

65TH ST, n s, 283.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 31.3x100.5; James O'Brien to Alvin Eisert and another 100

82D ST, 61 East; Thomas Nelson to George P. Nelson 10,000

85TH ST, 174 East, 25.7x102.2; 85th St, 176 East, 25.6x102.2x irregular; Anna F. Faber to Annie A. Smith and others. 1

104TH ST, s s, 84.11 ft e of Broadway, 15.11x70.2; David McCord and others, heirs, to Bernhard Buschbaum 10,200

115TH ST, s s, 361 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x 100.11; Cecilia Cassel to Ellen H. Cotheal 1

115TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; Augustus Van Wyck, referee, to Charles M. Rosenthal 10,100

118TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Emma E. Cousins to Nelson D. Hilliard 1

121ST ST, 341 West, 16x100.11; Anna R. Cronise to Elizabeth Brooks 16,000

122D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 103x 100.11; also 442 East Houston St, n w corner of Manhattan St, 31.2x67.3; Marcus and Sophie Hoffberg to Alice Mossed 1

132D ST, n s, 90 ft e of 5th Av, 20x99.11; John P. Colahan to Emma H. Andrews, re-recorded 1,573

132D ST, 3 East, 20x99.11; Leopold Jonas and wife to William H. Weiher 100

136TH ST, s s, 195 ft w of Willis Av, 15x 100; Edward D. Bertine to Theodore M. Bertine 1

142D ST, n s, 525 ft e of Alexander Av, 18.5x50; Mary L. Held to Edward Held. 3,500

148TH ST, 225 West, 100x99.11; Nettie Frerichs to Minnie Mendlowitz 1

155TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Melrose Av, 25x100; William Meldrum, referee, to Francis K. Thayer 12,000

159TH ST, 515 West, 27x99.11; Percival J. H. Whittaker to William Fulton 100

159TH ST, 515 West, 27x99.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Percival J. H. Whittaker 100

160TH ST, n s, 192 ft e of Courtlandt Av, new line, 50x101.4; John Yule to Helen J. Tansley 30,000

164TH ST, n s, 92.3 ft e of Morris Av, 21x100; Elizabeth Peters to John J. Peters 1

194TH ST, s e corner of Granite Place, 44.9x82.5x45.8x107.10; Bronx Borough Bank to Julia A. R. Willcox 3,000

Recorded Leases.

BOEHM, Samuel C. Co., to Johanna A. Pilger; West St, 242, 5 1-6 years, store $1,200-1,300

DOYLE, Annie F., to John F. Ahearn; East Broadway, 290, 2 years 1,000

DUNNING, Florence, and others, to Adrian Fritz; Hudson St, 624, 10 years. 1,400

HIGGINS, Hannah A., to the O'Connell & Hillery Lime and Marble Dust Company; 135th St, s e corner of right of way of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, 10 years 2,500-3,000

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND Trust Company, as trustee, to Michael Donnelly; Washington St, e s, Lots 486 and 487, map of heirs of D. A. Langdon, 9 3-12 years 950

TAYLOR, Washington H., to Henry Prince; 8th St, 93 East, 6 years 1,596-1,696

TROUGHTON, Katherine E., to James Maguire; New Chambers St, 54, and 10 Oak St, 5 years 2,300

TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, to Harriet L. Wight; 49th St, 41 West, 21 years 853

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Emil and Leopold, to Andrew Lion; Avenue B, 36; also 198 East 3d St, 5 years 26,000

BACH, Lewis Z., to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; 10 Convent Av, secures undertaking on appeal $802

BLOCH, Henry M. and Louis, to Adolf Mandel; 4th St, s w s, 212.6 ft w of Avenue D, installments 8,000

BUTTIKOFER, Cecilia A., to Andrew Trenchard; 176th St, n s, at line between Lots 61 and 64, map of Fairmount, 3 years 3,500

BUXBAUM, Bernhard, to Sarah Hecht; 224 West 104th St, 3 years 7,500

CORN, Henry, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 22 to 28 West 19th St and 19 to 23 West 18th St, 2 years 250,000

CORN, Henry, to Frederick H. Howell; 22 to 28 West 19th St and 19 to 23 West 18th St, 2 years 50,000

COWLES, Harry L., to Herman Wronkow; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 99th St, ½ year 765

DISKEN, May, to Charles Heck and others; 117th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, demand 944

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Augusta A. Roby; Brook Av, e s, 100 ft n of 171st St, demand 10,000

FIDUCIA, Leopoldo, to Daniel M. Shallenberger and others, trustees, &c.; Brook Av, s e corner of 171st St, secures various claims 4,840

FIDUCIA, Leopoldo, to Maritz L. and Carl Ernst; Brook Av, s e corner of 171st St, demand 11,000

FOX, Abraham, and wife to Jesse H. Wassermann; 78th St, n s, 42.2 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years 1,000

GENT, Catherine B., to Morris Link; 151st St, s s, 55 ft w of Wales Av, 1 year 300

GREENFELD, Samuel, to Bartholomew Lefkovics; 335 East 4th St, 2 months... 1,300

HAIMS, Louis, to Joseph L. Buttenweiser; 165 Eldridge St, installments 6,000

HASSARD, Sarah, to American Mortgage Company; Cauldwell Av, w s, 325 ft s of 166th St, 1 year 4,000

HERZOG, Edward H., and others to National Savings Bank, City of Albany; 33 West 45th St, 3 years 25,000

HEYLMAN, Harriet A., to East River Savings Institution; Morris St, n s, 101 ft e of Railroad Av, 3 years 10,000

HOLEY, Margaret A., to Mary J. Mondorf, guardian; 656 11th Av, 1 year 2,500

HOUGHTON, Sarah F., and others to Mary E. Townley and another; 57th St, s s, 142.5 ft w of Avenue A; also interior lot, 142.5 ft w of Avenue A and 90 ft s of 57th St, runs w 36x s 33.3x e 36.1x n 35.9, 3 years 6,000

JONES, Joseph L., to Stuart J. Park, guardian, &c., Ogden Av, e s, 175 ft n of 164th St, 3 years 5,000

JUDGE, James P., to North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Vyse Av, e s, 264.7 ft n of Home St, installments 3,250

LA GRASSA, Charles J., to the Armstrong & Bolton Company; Boulevard, n e corner of 96th St, secures contract.. 4,500

DEIKE, Ida H., and others, to West Side Bank; 52d St, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av; also 52d St, n w corner of 11th Av, ½ year 6,700

LEVY, Barnett, and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 256 and 258 East 10th St, 1 year 6,150

LIVINGSTON, Julius L., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 5th St, s s, 210.6 ft e of Avenue C, 3 years 26,500

LIVINGSTON, Julius L., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 5th St, s s, 205.6 ft e of Avenue C, 3 years 26,500

LIVINGSTON, Julius L., to William H. Haldane; 5th St, s s, 83 ft e of Avenue C, 5 years 30,000

LIVINGSTON, Julius L., to William H. Haldane; 5th St, s s, 160.6 ft e of Avenue C, 5 years 27,500

LIVINGSTON, Julius L., to Gertrude E. Shannon; 5th St, s s, 110.6 ft e of Avenue C, 3 years 28,000

LIVINGSTON, Julius L., to Sarah J. Flanagan; 5th St, s s, 135.6 ft e of Avenue C, 3 years 28,000

LIVINGSTON, Julius L., to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees; 718 5th St, 3 years 27,500

LIVINGSTON, Julius L., to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 704 to 710 5th St, installments 12,000

LIVINGSTON, Julius L., to Harris Mandelbaum; 512 5th St, 5 years 25,000

MACCORRY, Bernard J., to Cecilia de Medina, executrix, &c; 322 Mott Av, 3 years 10,000

MILLER, S. Cordelia and Frederick D., to Dollar Savings Bank; Decatur Av, e s, 91.6 ft s of Travers or 198th St, 1 year... 2,500

OLSEN, Ole H., to Joseph J. Asch; 201 Wooster St, demand 13,500

OLSEN, Sophie M., to Viola Hahn; Wooster St, e s, 48.1 ft s of Houston St, 8 months 27,500

OLSEN, Sophie M., to Alfred Hahn; Wooster St, e s, 48.1 ft s of Houston St, secures advances 32,000

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to Peter Duffy; 94th St, n s 225 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 3,500

RIGGLES, Grace B., to James McHenry; Irving Place, w s, 46 ft n of 18th St, 1 year 3,000

RYAN, James D., to Bernheimer & Schmid; Southern Boulevard, w s, 85 ft n of 111th St, saloon lease, demand..... 2,500

SHERMAN, Eugene, and wife to James Buckhout; Bainbridge Av, w s, 76.5 ft n of 199th St, 3 years 4,250

SHERRY, Daniel, to Isaac S. Lockwood; Lafayette St, w s, 153.4 ft s of Railroad Av, 5 years 300

SORENSEN, Elizabeth, to Joseph Hamilton; 35th St, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, demand 1,000

SORENSEN, Elizabeth, to Charles Carow; 35th St, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 8 months 4,000

STERN, Nathan, to Benjamin Strasser; 807 Columbus Av, 5 years 18,000

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND Trust Company, trustee, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 57th St, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year 10,000

WEBER, Kate, to Joseph Miller; 5th St, n s, 105 ft w of Avenue C, 5 years..... 500

WEIHER, William H., to Leopold Jonas; 132d St, n s, 90 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year... 4,750

WEIHER, William H., to the German Savings Bank; 3 East 132d St, 1 year 10,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to American Mortgage Company; 11th St, s s, 243, 268, and 293 ft e of Avenue B, (three mortgages,) 1 year, each 3,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to New York Security and Trust Company; 11th St, s s, 243, 268, and 293 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years, (three mortgages,) each 28,000

WHITTAKER, Percival J. H., to Max Marx; 515 West 159th St, installments. 2,500

WILLIAMSON, Martha E., to Amelia B. Lazarus; 37th St, s s, 121 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years, 1-3 part 4,000

WILLCOX, Julia A. R., to Bronx Borough Bank; 184th St, s e corner of Granite Place, ¼ year 2,750

Assignments of Mortgages.

BALLARD, Charles F., to A. Frances M. Clark $35,000

BREESE, James L., and another, executors, &c., to Mary L. Higgins, guardian, &c. 15,007

BROWN, Sarah M., to Mary A. Myers... 250

COHN, Simon, to Emilie J. Murray 6,000

DONELLAN, Michael J., to Belinda M. Wade, rerecorded 1,000

FOSS, Albert L., to Frederick C. Kronmeyer ..... Nominal

FRITZ, Jacob, to Morris and Henry Kahn 500

LEFKOVICS, Bartholomew, to Paul Hellinger 1,300

POTTER, Eugene G., to Frederick G. Potter, administrator 18,750

POTTER, Frederick G., to Frederick G. Potter, as administrator 18,750

SAITTA, Philip S., trustee, to William T. Hookey and another ..... Nominal

SMITH, Percival C., trustee, to Anna Lansing 3,750

STEEVES, John F., to Charles E. Bigelow 1,191

Mechanics' Liens.

ALL FRANCHISES, PROPERTY, &c.; Abeel Brothers against Third Avenue Railroad Company; owner and contractor $4,765

BOSTON ROAD or AV, 1,272; Max Walther against Roderick O'Connor, Sr., owner and contractor; Roderick O'Connor, Jr., contractor 175

MADISON ST, 135 and 137; Edward Barbig against Abram Abelman, owner; Abelman & Rosenbaum, contractors.... 1,185

MANHATTAN AV, e s, extends from 117th to 118th St, 201.10x120x—x70; The Rapp & Spiedel Iron Works against the Hyne Construction Company, owner and contractor 1,573

ST. ANN'S AV, 769 to 775; Edward Barbig against Abram Abelman, owner; Abelman & Rosenbaum, contractors..... 1,500

UNION AV, w s, 50 ft s of 166th St, 100x 100; Moeckel & Di Maria against John X. O'Leary, owner and contractor..... 400

11TH ST, 610 to 614 East; Louis Weinberg against Harry Goldberg, owner; Samuel Grodginsky, contractor 22

11TH ST, 610 to 614 East; William Metzger against Harry Goldberg, owner; Samuel Grodginsky, contractor 22

21ST ST, 41 East; Martha Demarest against Walter M. Fernbach, owner and contractor 191

28TH ST, 105 East; Frank Ferrant against James M. Burke, owner; Michael Reilly, contractor 20

63D ST, 322 to 328 East; William Jungherichen against Louis Sroka, owner and contractor 61

79TH ST, 305 East; Charles Deutschbeyer against Flora Glaseman, owner; Jacob Spero, owner and contractor 48

100TH ST, n s, extends from Park to Lexington Av, 405x100; George F. Moore against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor 192

105TH ST, 71 East; Joseph Nykerk and another against Michael J. Naughton, owner and contractor 175

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1899.

WOOSTER ST, 160 and 162; Alfred Hahn with Sophie M. Olsen, 8 payments....$32,000

Lis Pendens.

BOSTON ROAD, e s, 22.5 ft n of Prospect Av, —x—; Department of Buildings against John Toelberg, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

CHERRY ST, 83 to 87; Leon Tuchmann against Elias Feldman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Manheim & Manheim.

1ST AV, s e corner of 125th St, 25.6x75; George H. Byrd against Robert L. Knaggs and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

3D AV, n e corner of 150th St, 75x100; the Henry Huber Company against Charles A. O'Neill and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. McLean.

5TH AV, n e corner of 124th St, 19.11x80; Julia L. Delafield against Charles H. Townsend and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Delafield.

36TH ST, 257 and 259 West; Charles J. Stamp against James Clarke and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. N. Moore.

46TH ST, 102 West; Continental Trust Company of New York against Harry S. Shephard and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Curtis, Mallet, Prevost & Curtis.

60TH ST, n s, 135 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Thomas J. McLaughlin against Mitchel A. C. Levy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ennever & Trautman.

77TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 59.5x25.4x63.6; Isabella L. Beekman against Adelbert Niemeier and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & Menken.

93TH ST, 158 East; Department of Buildings against Sarah C. Ryan and Samuel Glass, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

97TH ST, 146 West; Mary A. Barrett against William W. Scrughan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Knox.

98TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.9; Edmund Coffin against Joseph W. Kierst and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Grayhead.

126TH ST, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 20x99.11; Leland University of the City of New Orleans against Caroline M. Hills and others, (foreclosure of morgtage;) attorneys, Greene & Stotesbury.

128TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of Boulevard, 15x99.11; Agnes Patterson against Ira L. Willits and others, (foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. E. Cooley.

145TH ST, 125 ft w of Harlem and Portchester Railroad Company, 75x100; also 146th St, n s, 200 ft e of Leggett Av, 50x100, and property in Brooklyn; Ann E. Davis against Anna B. Norris and others, (partition;) attorneys, Bilger & Nixon.

145TH ST, n w corner of Whitlock Av, 25x100; Timothy Donovan against Elizabeth Dunn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. B. Augustine.

164TH ST, n s, 169.8 ft w of Edgecombe Road, 25x130.6x25.3x136.1; Herman Kountze and others, trustees, &c., against Ola Hansson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Van Slyck.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ERNEST WETTERER.—Deficiency judgment for $18,426 was docketed yesterday against Ernest Wetterer in favor of the E. H. Ogden Lumber Company, growing out of the foreclosure sale of property at 424 to 430 West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street.

D. E. ROSE COMPANY.—Schedules of the D. E. Rose Company, manufacturers of cigars and cheroots at 286 Elizabeth Street, show liabilities $42,194, nominal assets $30,358, and actual assets $19,801, consisting of merchandise $8,260, book accounts $11,460, and cash $81.

BARR-DINWIDDIE PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment for $4,500 against the Barr-Dinwiddie Printing and Bookbinding Company of Jersey City, in favor of May E. Thomas, on a note of the company which matured on Feb. 28, and went to protest. The attachment was served on five firms here to attach accounts. It was stated that there were due to the company in this city about $500.

MARK H. THOMPSON & CO.—Mark H. Thompson & Co. (corporation,) dealers in hay, grain, and feed at 616 West Thirty-sixth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Arthur M. Sanders. Adah E. Thompson is President of the corporation, which was incorporated on Oct. 31 last, with a capital stock of $10,000, and Mark H. Thompson became Treasurer. He was formerly in the same line in Newark. He filed a petition in bankruptcy in this city on Jan. 27, with liabilities $17,699 and no assets. Mr. Sanders said that the corporation saw that business was going down, and it thought best to stop. The liabilities are about $8,000 and assets nearly as large.

Out of Town.

LIEBES BROTHERS & Co.—Judgment for $55,673 was entered yesterday against Jacob and Louis Liebes, who did business as Liebes Brothers & Co. in San Francisco, in favor of the London and San Francisco Bank of San Francisco for the amount now due on an account between them on May 1, 1894, for $39,977.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOSEPH GARTNER.—Joseph Gartner, bartender, residing at 417 Cherry Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,010, of which $1,085 is to Jacob Ruppert, brewer, and no assets.

FANNIE KANDEL.—Fannie Kandel of 258 East Houston Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $963 and no assets. The debts are all as accommodation indorser for Moritz Kandel.

ISIDOR BRUCKS.—Isidor Brucks of 65 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $17,377 and no assets. He made an assignment on Oct. 8, 1898, as a neckwear manufacturer at 38 Walker Street.

MARY H. CAMPBELL.—Mary H. Campbell, residing at 33 Washington Square West, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $7,004 and assets

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red.....76¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....41¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed.....28¼
Flour, Minnesota patent.....$3.80
Cotton, middling.....09 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio.....08¾
Sugar, granulated.....5.10
Molasses, O. K. prime.....44
Beef, family.....12.00
Beef, hams.....20.75
Tallow, prime.....5.05¾
Pork, mess.....11.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.....06¾
Lard, prime.....6.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry.....22.50
Butter, Western creamery.....26

CHICAGO, March 6.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 62½@64c; No. 2 red, 68½c; No. 2 corn, 34c; No. 2 yellow, 34½c; No. 2 oats, 23¼@23½c; No. 2 white, 29@28¼c; No. 3 white, 25@28c; No. 2 rye, 55½c; No. 2 barley, 36½@40c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.69; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $9.70@10.05; lard, per 100 lb, $5.67½@5.77½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.70@5.95; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.95@6.05; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24; sugars, cutloaf, $6.05; granulated, $5.49; clover, contract grade, $8.30.

COTTON.—There was a smaller, less eventful, and finally lower market for cotton yesterday. Business was, nevertheless, very active, at first on advancing prices, later on a rapid decline. The first call developed an advance of 16@12 points. The upward movement, as heretofore, was based upon higher cables. Later cables, however, were decidedly less favorable, and our market was very prompt to weaken, local sentiment being bearish to begin with and the room traders only waiting for an excuse to sell. They acted with a degree of confidence that has not been shown by them for a long time. An effort was made to undermine the weaker long accounts, and cotton soon came on the market in heavy quantities, with the result of breaking prices 11@32 points from the highest figures of the forenoon. The course of prices was thereafter irregular under the changing relations of longs and shorts. The undertone was weak on the theory that the advance had culminated when May contracts touched 9.08 and August 9.58 in the morning. The English cotton market has all along been leading the way to higher prices. While the foreigners may still want cotton, it is said by private cables that the position of manufacturers does not justify them in paying the advance which speculation has carried the market. This also reflects the attitude of spinners in this country. The market here to-day was finally steady at a net decline of 4@14 points. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 9⅛c; Mobile, 9⅛c; Savannah, 9 7-16c; Charleston, 9⅛c; Wilmington, 9¼c; Norfolk, 9 13-16c; Baltimore, 9⅞c; Augusta, 9⅝c; Memphis, 9⅜c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	8.62	9.02	8.51	9.46@9.48
April	9.03	9.05	8.47	9.40@9.50
May	9.05	9.08	9.38	9.49@9.50
June	9.06	9.07	9.40	9.48@9.50
July	9.09	9.09	9.37	9.46@ ..
August	9.53	9.58	9.30	9.38@9.39
September	8.58	8.58	8.32	8.39@8.40
October	8.15	8.20	8.03	8.04@8.05
November	8.02	8.02	7.89	7.93@7.94
December	8.01	8.03	7.88	7.90@7.91
January	8.02	8.02	7.89	7.92@7.93
February	7.98	7.98	7.98	..@..

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Spot cotton, hardening; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American 11,000 bales; receipts, 18,000 bales; American, 16,000 bales; middling upland, 5 21-32d; futures opened strong at 1@2-64d advance; at 1:45 P. M., more steady, net unchanged to 4½-64d advance; closed steady, 2@2½-64d net advance on near months, ½@1-64d net decline on far; December-January, 4.26s; January-February, 4.25s; March, 5.34b; March-April, 5.31s; April-May, 5.29b; May-June, 5.27b; June-July, 5.25b; July-August, 5.17b; August-September, 5.10b; September-October, 4.48½b; October-November, 4.33s; November-December, 4.28s. Manchester—Yarns move slowly; cloths, orders at low limits.

WOOL.—BOSTON, March 6.—The quiet tone noted last week continues to pervade the wool market here. Ohio and Michigan X and above wools have sold in small quantities. The call for quarter ⅜ and ¼ blood stock has considerably narrowed. The prices asked for Territory wools at the first of the year have been shaded, and bids on round lots would no doubt bring out a further weakening, although holders are not talking much lower on their wools. Fine and fine medium, with staple in, is calling for 30@32c, with extra staple lots at 65@70c. Washed fleeces continue slow, and the tone is easier than at the first of the year. Ohio XX and above is nominal, with a sale reported at 34@35c, while about 37@38c will cover sales of No. 1. Quarter blood, unwashed fleeces receive good calls, while the market for ⅜ blood is quiet but steady, and half bloods are moving slowly. The following are the quotations for leading descriptions: Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces—X and above, 32@33c; XX and above, 34@35c; delaine, 37@38c; No. 1 combing, 30@33c; No. 2 combing and ¾ blood, 36@37c; coarse and braid, washed, 35@36c. Michigan, Wisconsin, &c.—X and above, 32@27c. No. 1 Michigan, combings, 35@36c. No. 2 Michigan, combing, 35@36c; coarse and braid, washed, 31@33c. New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont—X, 28c; No. 1, 33@34c; delaine, Michigan, 34@35c. Unwashed medium, &c.—Kentucky and Indiana, quarter blood, combing, 28@29c; ¾ blood, 29@30c; Missouri quarter blood, combing, 27@28c; ¾ blood, 27@28c; braid, combing, 24@25c; lake and Georgia, 25@28c. Territory Wools—Montana and Dakota, fine medium and fine, 22@23c; scoured, 60@62c; staple, 68@70c; No. 2 medium, 24@25c; scoured, 53@56c; Utah and Wyoming, fine medium and fine, 19@21c; scoured, 60c; staple, 65@68c; No. 2 medium, 22@24c; scoured, 53@54c; Idaho, fine medium and fine, 18@21c; scoured, 60@61c; medium, 20@23c; scoured, 52@54c. Australian, Scoured Basis—Spot prices, combing, superfine, 93@95c; good, 88@90c; average, 80@83c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	72	72½	71⅝	72⅝
July	72 1-16	72 9-16	71⅝	72⅛
September	71 13-16	72¼	71⅝	72¼
Corn—				
May	39 13-16	40¼	39 13-16	40¼
July	..	..	..	40¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	65⅝	66⅞	65⅛	66
July	66½	67 1-16	66 1-16	67
Corn—				
May	34½	35	34½	35
July	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	35¼
September	35 5-16	35¾	35 5-16	35¾
Oats—				
May	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
July	22½	22¾	22 3-16	22¾

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market yesterday up to midday was quiet and rather unimportant, with a tendency toward weakness at the immediate opening. At Chicago the market was hammered to an oversold condition. Consequently, when, in the afternoon, a little bull news was introduced into the market the interests in the West became considerably alarmed. The scare extended also to the New York market, and advanced prices a full cent a bushel at Chicago and about ¾c at the seaboard. Last figures of the day here were ¼@¾c net higher. The advance did not seem to be attended by any important long account buying, but sentiment appeared to have a little more confidence in the last hour, in spite of the fact that export business did not exceed a dozen loads at the various ports, affected possibly by the advance checking the buyers. The movement at Western points continued liberal, and prominent authorities agree that receipts will keep on a large scale throughout the month, unless serious damage develops, as it is believed that farmers have become tired of holding out longer for high prices. Northwest receipts yesterday were 567 cars. Foreign markets, through unexpected steadiness at the opening, were responsible for initial strength on this side, but afterward cut very little figure in the market. Liverpool and London quotations were ¼@¾d lower, Paris markets 10@25 points lower, Budapest 6½ points off, and Berlin 1¼@1½ below Monday.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 6.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, March, 64c; May, 63¾@63⅞c; July, 65c. On track: No. 1 hard, 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, 64¼c; No. 2 Northern, 62¾c.

DULUTH, March 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 66¼c; May, 67@67⅜c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 64⅝c; May, 65¾c; July, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 62½c; No. 3 Spring, 58¾c.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 65½@66c; No. 2 Northern 63@64c. Rye—No. 1, 58c. Barley—No. 2, 43@43½c; sample, 36@41c.

CORN—No. 2 closed 41½c for both elevator and delivered, and 41⅝c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed 28¼c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 white, 31¼c; No. 3 white, 30¾c; track mixed, 28½@30c; track white, 31@35c; No. 2 white clips, 31½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 64½c, and No. 2 Western, 63¾c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 58@59c, cost, insurance, and freight New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43@46c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 49@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—56@57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.40@3.50; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.90@3.05; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.30@2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@2.70; no grade, $1@$1.75 per ton, spot, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.50@$1.75. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 90c@$1; coarse, 80@83c. FEED —Spring bran, spot, $16.25@$16.50, sacks, to arrive; 200 lb, $16@$16.25. coarse Winter bran, $17 @$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $15.50; oil meal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 6.—Flour—First patents, $3.55; second patents, $3.35; first clears, $2.80; second clears, $2.05. Bran—In bulk, $11.25 @$11.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.75@$11.25; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $11.75@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$13; packet, $11@$11.75; extra India mess, $19@$22; beef hams, $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Packons, 6¾c; 180-lb, 6¾c; 160-lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼c; 10-lb, 7c; 12-lb, 6¾@6¾c; 14-lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10½c; Western greens, 9c; city greens, 9¼@9¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¾c; country, 5¼@5½c. LARD—$8.15; city lard, $5.70; refined lard, South America, $6.60; Continent, $6.40; Brazil, kegs, $7.80; compound, city, 6¢@6½c;

Western, 6@6¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard, stearine, 7c.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Closing—Beef—Extra India mess, 75s 9d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 37s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 35s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 37s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 36s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 35s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 37s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 32s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 30s 3d; American, refined, in pails, 32s 9d. Butter—Finest, good United States, nominal. Cheese—American, finest white, 61s; American, finest colored, 63s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 29s; Australian, in London, 29s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, May-August, 21s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7¾d. Linseed Oil—25s 3d.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 33½@34c; prime Summer yellow, 36½@37c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 38@39c; prime white, 39c; prime Winter yellow, 39@40c. Linseed—American raw, 56@57c; American boiled, 58@59c; Calcutta raw, 68c; lard oil, 50@52c.

COFFEE.—After opening steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower, the market rallied a little on a scarcity of sellers with some disposition to cover, which carried prices 5@15 points above the closing basis of the previous day. Trading, nevertheless, remained upon a comparatively conservative basis. The action of the European markets was not satisfactory. Warehouse deliveries in the United States expanded a little, and spot supplies in the open market were offered with a less liberal hand. The slight upturn in the market for futures was chiefly attributed to a disposition to cover after several days of steady decline. The market for futures was finally steady, at a net advance of 5@10 points. The world's visible supply is 6,447,936 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.75	6.85	6.75	6.85@6.90
April	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.80@6.90
May	6.70	6.85	6.70	6.85@6.90
June	..	..	..	6.85@6.90
July	6.80	6.90	6.80	6.90@6.95
August	..	..	..	6.90@6.95
September	6.90	7.00	6.90	6.95@7.00
October	6.95	6.95	6.95	7.00@7.05
November	..	..	..	7.05@7.10
December	7.15	7.25	7.15	7.20@7.25
January	..	..	..	7.25@7.30
February	..	..	..	7.25@7.35

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9¾200; receipts, 3,000 bags, two days; stock, 401,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., ¼@½ pfennig net lower; sales, 1,400 bags. Havre—Market opened unchanged to ½f higher; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., ½f decline at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 16,000 bags. January, 45.50; February, 45.50; March, 43.25; April, 43.50; May, 43.75; June, 44.00; July, 44.25; August, 44.50; September, 44.75; October, 45; November, 45.25; December, 45.50. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 9¾75; exchange, 8¾d; receipts, 21,000 bags, two days; cleared for the United States, 3,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nothing; stock, 256,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses, 3⅝c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $26; pig iron, warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.25; tin, $35; exchange lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.72½; broker's price for lead, $4.72½, and for spelter, $4.72½.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, barrels, $4.90. Spirits of turpentine, 55½@56c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.75; E, $1.80; F, $1.90; G, $1.95; H, $2.15; I, $2.30; K, $2.50; M, $2.80; N, $3.05; W G, $3.80; W W, $4.

WILMINGTON, March 6.—Spirits of turpentine, 53@53½c; resin, $1.35@$1.40; tar, $1.20.

SAVANNAH, March 6.—Spirits of turpentine, 54½c; resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, March 6. — Turpentine, 52c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—There was no trading. CALVES—Choice veals, $8.50; Southern calves, $3.25; city-dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep—No trading. Lambs—One car, $8.50. HOGS—No trading.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—THEODORE H. PRICE, William G. McCormick, Ralph G. M. Stuart Wortley, and Walter W. Price, as members of and composing the copartnership of Price, McCormick & Co., plaintiffs, against CHARLES E. TRICE, (whose first name is unknown to the plaintiffs, the name "Charles" being fictitious,) and John Doe, as members of and composing the copartnership of C. E. Trice & Co., and C. E. Trice & Co., defendants. Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 7th, 1900.

HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Post Office address and office, No. 111 Broadway, New York.

To Charles E. Trice, Charles E. Trice (whose first name is unknown to the plaintiffs, the name "Charles" being fictitious) and John Doe, as members of and composing the copartnership of C. E. Trice & Co., and C. E. Trice & Co.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Dated New York, March 6th, 1900.

HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
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SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDWARD E. McCALL, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of HOWARD LOCKWOOD & COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE HOWARD LOCKWOOD PUBLISHING COMPANY, Lionel Alers-Hankey, Gerda Alers-Hankey, Jameson Alers-Hankey, Gerald Alers-Hankey, and Brown Brothers & Company, defendants.—Summons with notice.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 8, 1899.

MARSH & WEVER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To Jameson Alers-Hankey, Carrie Alers-Hankey, and Gerald Alers-Hankey, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of February, 1900, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, which complaint was originally filed in said office on the 15th day of December, 1899.

Dated February 19, 1900.

MARSH & WEVER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
f21-law6wW&ap4

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—ROBERT F. GOODFELLOW, plaintiff, against Michael Clifford, defendant.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 5th, 1900.

ROSE & PUTZEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant: Notice is hereby given to you that, upon your default to appear, or answer the within summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of $122.33-100, with interest from the 30th day of December, 1899, and with the costs of this action.

ROSE & PUTZEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Michael Clifford, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, dated the 5th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.

ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f7-law6wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LAWRENCE E. EMBREE, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of JOSEPH E. MILLER, deceased, plaintiff, against FREDERICK STOBBE, Mendel Schreiber, and Rachel Schreiber, his wife; John Kunze, (tenant, parlor floor;) Israel Metzner, (tenant of second floor;) William Ryan, (tenant, third floor,) defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 22, 1900.

ROBERT C. EMBREE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Frederick Stobbe:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fifth day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1900.

ROBERT C. EMBREE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
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SUBPŒNAS.

SUPREME COURT, VENUE, COUNTY OF New York.—VIOLA B. MARINE, plaintiff, against JAMES MILLS, defendant.—Summons:

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Feb. 9, 1900.

JACOB FROMME, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To the defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

JACOB FROMME, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f28-law6wW&ap11

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—IN the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENINGS AND IMPROVEMENT of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1896, and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons, respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others to whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate together with our damage map in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That objections in writing to our rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, (March 6th, 1900,) file their objections to such estimate in writing in the said office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Stadts-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887. And that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of April, 1900, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
JAMES J. MARTIN,
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
Commissioners.
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COWMAN, EDWARD D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. COWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1900. GEORGE G. CARTER, MATTHEW V. B. SCHERMERHORN, Executors. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for the Executors, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
f7-law6mW

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator, DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Att'ys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.
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WALTER, GERTRUDE C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CORNELIA B. BARCLAY, Mary C. Biddle, Gertrude I. Babcock, Walter L. Cochran, Elizabeth B. W. Whitman, William S. Walter, Rose S. Walter, Bessie Bowditch Walter, William P. Walter, a first cousin of deceased, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Lucy Walter, daughter of William P. Walter, who was a first cousin of deceased, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained by petitioner; or, if said William P. Walter or Lucy Walter be dead, then to the widow of William P. Walter, if any, and to the husband of Lucy Walter, if any, and to their heirs and next of kin, if any, whose names, ages, residence, or whereabouts cannot by diligent inquiry be ascertained by petitioner, the heirs and next of kin of GERTRUDE C. WALTER, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, WALTER S. KEMEYS of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1899, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Gertrude C. Walter, late of the County of New York, deceased, Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 11th day of April, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surro-
[L. S.] gate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Petitioner, 291 Broadway, New York City, New York.
f21-law8wW.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH A. JENNESS, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH MEYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-second Street distant one hundred and sixty feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Third Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-seventh Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 21st, 1900.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

FREDERICK S. WALT, attorney for plaintiff, No. 10 Wall Street, New York City.

Street number of this property is 232 East 97th Street:

97th Street.

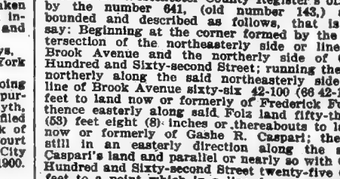

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,086 66-100, with interest thereon from 14th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $334 71-100, with interest from February 16th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $742 3-100 and interest.

Dated New York, February 21st, 1900.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
f21-2aw3wW&mh20

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, as their place of transacting business at the office of Marbury & Fox, No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1899. JOHANNA M. WILLIAMS, Administratrix; JAMES S. BEARNS, Administrator. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administrators, No. 3 Broad Street, New York.
o25-law6mW

WILLITS, GEORGE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE S. WILLITS, late of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost and Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of January, 1900. MAUDE E. WILLITS, Executrix. CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad Street, New York City.
ja16-law6mW&ly11

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MINNIE HARDER, plaintiff, against NEW YORK REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING IMPROVEMENT COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, being part of the land of the said Glorvina R. Hoffman, described as follows:

Commencing on the northerly side of Forty-second Street distant eighty-three feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of Forty-second Street, twenty-one feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of a block between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line twenty-one feet, and thence southerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Forty-second Street, the place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, described as follows: Commencing on the northerly side of Forty-second Street, distant sixty-two feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of the Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of Forty-second Street twenty-one feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line twenty-one feet, and thence southerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Forty-second Street, the place of beginning.

Together with all, and singular, the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said defendant, the New York Real Estate and Building Improvement Company, of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indentures of lease and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, subject nevertheless to the rents, covenants, conditions, and provisions in the said indentures of lease mentioned.—Dated New York, February 13th, 1900.

SANBORN & SANBORN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold; the street numbers are respectively 57 and 59 West 42d Street.

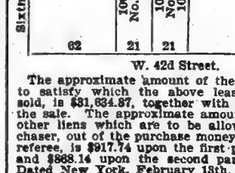

W. 42d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above leasehold is to be sold, is $31,634.87, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $917.74 upon the first parcel, (No. 57,) and $868.14 upon the second parcel, (No. 59.)—Dated New York, February 13th, 1900.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.
f14-2aw3wW&F&mr7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FRANCIS O. DE LUZE and another, executors, &c., plaintiffs, against MAGGIE E. FORSTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned,

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

"Quick Sales" Our Watchword.

In SUBMITTING QUOTATIONS for

New Spring Merchandise

we particularly desire those who may fear to concede value, where price seems too low, *to compare Qualities* with those elsewhere offered at Higher Prices.

COMPARISON IS TEST—SEEING IS BELIEVING.

Our Great Offering of
Silk finish Henriettas
At 69 cents

is the event of the season!

Every shade, tint, or color that can possibly be asked for is included in this sale—Quality universally sold at one dollar—You must see these goods in all their rich lustre and varied tintings to fully appreciate value—everybody knows their adaptability to dress purposes, and how serviceable they are for Ladies' Dresses and Tea-gowns and Children's Dresses and Coats.

New White Goods

In our great new stock, you will find every desirable style or fabric at prices the lowest at which you can anywhere buy equal qualities.

New White Hemstitch Stripes
wide and narrow—polka dots between.. .15

Fine French White Organdies
68 inches wide—special value..... .39

Mercerized Piques—satin finish—
striped, polka dots and plaids—
30 inches wide—really worth .39..... .25

New White Pique Corded Lawns
look like pique but are light weight.....19

Fine White India Linens
40 inches wide—cheap at .17.....12½

Fine Dotted Swisses—pin end
medium size dots—30 inches wide..... .25

Fine White Batistes—extra sheer—
30 inches wide—cheap at .19.....12½

Union Linen Batistes
32 inches wide—regular price .12½..... 9¾

Black Dotted Swisses—
fast Black—30 inches wide—worth .40.. .29

Silk Mulls—all colors—
48 inches wide—cheap at .39..... .25

New Tuckings—sheer and heavy
nainsook and India Linen—
all widths..... .29 to 1.49

Tartatans—all colors—50 inch..... 9

Special in Ribbons

New 4½ and 5 inch Fancy Novelties—satin and taffeta—polka dots, stripes with hemstitching or cording—value .49 and .59..... .39

Ladies' Underwear

Quality the keynote here.

Prices the lowest at which well-made garments of merit can be sold.

New Styles in Drawers..... .25 to 4.98
New Styles in Chemises..... .29 to 4.98
New Styles in Corset Covers.. .25 to 4.98
New Styles in Night Dresses.. .39 to 9.98
New Styles in Skirts..... .69 to 12.98
New Styles in Bridal Sets...3.98 to 19.98

TWO SPECIAL LOTS THIS WEEK

Lot One.... 98 cents

NIGHT DRESSES—Cambric and muslin;
Empire—3 insertings and lace;
Vandyke yoke—cluster tucks, openwork insertings;
Straight yoke—72 fine tucks—open emb'y;
Empire—elaborate lace trim—ribbon run;
Empire—revers, yoke and ruffle emb'y;
Square yoke—cluster tucks—handsome embroidery;
Pointed yoke—wide insertings and tucks;
A dozen other styles, all at 98 cts.

SKIRTS—full length and width—
deep flounce, with two and three rows cotton Torchon lace and wide edge;
deep flounce, with wide cotton Maltese lace and four insertings above;
others with ruffles of strong embroidery, with and without tucks above;
others with 16-inch lawn flounce, with Point de Paris lace and insertings, cluster tucks.

CHEMISES—extra length—fancy styles—cambric and lawn—with elaborate trim'd yokes and skirts to match; fine emb'y and fancy lace—with and without ribbon—ten styles, all
at 98 cents—value 1.25 and 1.49.

CORSET COVERS
A variety of fancy styles—lace or emb'y trim'd—round and medium high neck—French gathered or tucked fronts—regular or new short length; trimmed armholes or short sleeves, specially made for wear with thin waists,
All the above to be sold at 98 cts.
You will find them extra good value.

Lot Two.... 49 cents

DRAWERS—extra fine muslin or cambric; emb'y ruffle and insertings and clusters of tucks; others with lace or deep ruffles of emb'y, with tucks or inserting—ten styles.

CHEMISES—Yoke of solid tucks, corded band; yoke of tucks and insertings with emb'y, or yoke of solid emb'y; also other styles with lace trim.

CORSET COVERS—15 styles
Low and Pointed neck—
tight or French shirred fronts—trim'd in various ways, with lace and embroidery and insertings—some ribbon run—all splendid values!

"Last Three Days."

The American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York.

On View Day and Evening.

Absolute PublicSale

At Chickering Hall,

On Friday and Saturday Evenings of This Week

at 8 o'Clock,

THE

Fischhof and Blakeslee COLLECTION

Notable Paintings

BY

Eminent Masters

of the

Early English, French, Dutch and Flemish Schools.

THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.

American Art Association, Managers,

Madison Square South, New York.

Wm Vogel & Son

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings.
Everything for Men's Attire.
Broadway and Houston St.

Eye Glasses Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eyeglasses for $1, and give you a gold-plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St. & New York (near Nassau St.) Cut this out—I.

WORK FOR METROPOLITAN

Lines to be Reconstructed and Motive Power Changed.

$10,000,000 TO BE EXPENDED

Improvements in Running of Cars Promised When Underground Trolley Displaces the Cable.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday made public the work of construction and repair that is to be undertaken by his company during the present year. The improvements are embodied in a report which Mr. Vreeland made to a committee of the Board of Directors yesterday, and which was by them approved.

The electric power station of the company at Ninety-sixth Street and the East River, which will have an actual capacity of 70,000 horse power, Mr. Vreeland says, is now supplying a large amount of electrical power, and by the middle of the coming Summer it will generate sufficient power to operate all the lines of the company on Manhattan Island, doing away with seven power stations, only those being used that are necessary for the conversion of the power.

It is proposed to change the entire cable system to the underground electrical system. This change, Mr. Vreeland thinks, will add much to the comfort and convenience of passengers and will greatly facilitate the movement of the heavy traffic on Broadway, as it will be possible during the hours of heavy business traffic in the morning and afternoon to divert cars loaded with through passengers to the side lines at various junction points without transfer, thus greatly relieving the congestion. In the theatre hours all cars of the upper west and east side lines can be diverted from their usual routes to Broadway, via Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, running directly from the home to the theatre and return.

In this connection Mr. Vreeland said that the work of changing the motive power on Columbus and Lexington Avenues will be begun about the middle of March, and will take three months to complete. The change of the power on the Broadway line will be begun as soon as possible after this, and during the time that the change is being made the Broadway line will be run as an independent line, the cars of the Lexington and Columbus Avenue lines being diverted into Fourth and Sixth Avenues, respectively. On Broadway the conduits are all in, and it will be necessary to excavate only between the slot and the rails to put in the insular boxes.

The Thirty-fourth Street Crosstown line will be operated by electricity, and the tracks on the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street crosstown lines, being too light for the operation of heavy air-power cars, will be taken up and relaid with the standard nine-inch girder-rail construction.

To obviate the change of cars at Sixth Avenue and Fourth Street the Sixth Avenue line will be extended by the building of a short spur from Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street to Christopher Street Ferry.

This, Mr. Vreeland says, will bring the shopping and hotel districts in direct connection by through cars with the Christopher Street Ferry, which has a yearly traffic of from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 passengers, most of whom desire to reach the central section of the city.

The line on Broadway, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth Streets, is to be completed and opened under an agreement with the Forty-second Street line, and will shorten the time to the upper west side.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street line is to be reconstructed and operated as an underground trolley line, thus forming a connection between the Madison, Lenox, and Eighth Avenue lines of the Metropolitan system.

Two entirely new lines, operated under the charter of the Fort George and Eleventh Avenue line, are to be completed as soon as the consents have been obtained and other legal matters straightened out. The most important of these will be along One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, from Lenox Avenue to the Boulevard, where it will connect with the other new line to run along the latter thoroughfare from One Hundred and Thirtieth to One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street. This system will reach the Washington Heights district and connect the east and west sides.

The new construction will amount to six and a half miles, and the company has on hand the materials for nine miles of new tracks. The improvements will cost about $10,000,000.

RAPID TRANSIT CELEBRATION.

Ceremony of Turning the First Sod to Take Place on March 24—Commemorative Tablet.

Actual construction on the rapid transit tunnel will begin on March 24, at 2 P. M., in City Hall Park, a short distance northwest of the fountain. This decision was arrived at yesterday noon at a conference between Councilman Wise, Chairman of the Celebration Committee, and John B. McDonald. It was Mr. McDonald's request that a tablet to commemorate the opening of the tunnel be erected on the spot, and this suggestion will be carried out.

The resolution appropriating $5,000 to meet the expenses of the celebration was not taken up by the Council yesterday, but the money doubtless will be appropriated at the meeting next week. The Assembly has already agreed to the appropriation.

The Celebration Committee will meet this afternoon to work out the details of the programme. So far as decided upon, Mayor Van Wyck will turn the first shovelful of dirt. The City Hall will be decorated for the occasion, and there will be speeches. Among the features a souvenir programme will be issued to commemorate the event. The obverse side will have an embossed scene showing the tunnel at both ends, with trains entering and leaving. The reverse side will contain the seal of the City of New York. Five thousand invitations to the ceremony will be sent out.

Mr. McDonald was busy yesterday with work relating to the sub-contracts. These will be let within a few days, and then the successful bidders will as fast as possible undertake the assembling of their equipment.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday Alderman Bridges presented a resolution referring to the many applications for franchises for tunnels under the East River and asking that the Corporation Counsel advise the board whether or not the Rapid Transit Commissioners have power to extend the projected tunnel to Brooklyn. The resolution was referred to the Law Committee on the motion of Mr. Bridges.

ORDER IN HILTON WILL CASE.

Justice McAdam Stops Further Interference by Contestants.

Justice McAdam entered in the Supreme Court yesterday an order which further establishes the validity of the will of Henry Hilton. The order was entered on an action brought by ex-Justice Horace Russell, one of the executors of the will and a son-in-law of the testator.

The purpose of the order was to prevent further interference with the will, and an injunction will be issued against contestants.

There was no opposition made to the application for the order.

PERCY GRIFFIN'S DESIGN.

It Is Accepted for the Charlotte Williams Hospital at Richmond.

The competition for a design for the Charlotte Williams Memorial Hospital at Richmond, Va., resulted last week in the acceptance of that of Percy Griffin, whose studio is at 48 Exchange Place, this city. There were five competitors. Mr. Griffin also successfully competed for the design for the Jefferson Davis Monument at Richmond.

The Charlotte Williams Memorial is to perpetuate the memory of a relative of John Skelton Williams of the Seaboard Air Line system. Dr. George Ben Johnston is argely interested in the project, and in its equipment the institution, begun through private means, is likely to receive city and State aid. The hospital will be built at Twelfth and Broad Streets, Richmond, very near the old Governor's Mansion, and will have a frontage of 160 feet on each street. The prevailing style of architecture will be Renaissance. The hospital will have four stories, and between the ward buildings for colored and white patriots, for whom there will be 250 beds altogether, there will be an administration building.

"ACCIDENT ADJUSTER" CASE.

The Metropolitan Seeks to Have Robert J. Irwin Punished for Contempt of Court.

Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday was asked by D. W. Patterson, a representative of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, to enter an order punishing Robert J. Irwin for contempt of court. Irwin describes his business as that of "accident adjuster," and has his office at 7 Beekman Street. The specific charge against him is the delivery of typewritten descriptions of an accident to witnesses in a damage suit. Justice McAdam reserved his decision on the motion.

The case in which this alleged attempt to produce false testimony was made was on trial before Justice McAdam last month. The action was brought by Ricgdy Noster, as administratrix of the estate of her sister, Zofi Noster, to recover $25,000 damages. Zofi was killed while leaving a Madison Avenue car on June 4, 1899. It was alleged that the conductor gave the signal to go ahead too soon, and that she was thrown to the pavement.

Paul Saffron, George Jenkins, and Arthur T. Webb were witnesses at the trial, and they testified to these facts. Then Mr. Patterson produced a copy of the typewritten statement which was furnished to each of three witnesses, and which was exactly in accordance with the testimony given by them. Mr. Patterson alleged that the evidence was manufactured, and that Irwin occupied an office with R. G. Dilworth, attorney for the plaintiff.

The three witnesses admitted that the typewritten statement had been supplied to them, and that it was not consistent with the facts. Witnesses for the railroad company testified that the woman had jumped off of the car while it was in motion.

It was after this testimony that Justice McAdam ordered that Irwin appear in court, and answer the charge of inducing witnesses to swear falsely.

LEGAL NOTES.

JURISDICTION OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT.—A large number of reversals of judgments rendered for the plaintiffs in actions in the various districts of the Municipal Court continue to be made by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, on appeal, on the sole ground that the record failed to disclose the residence of the defendant, although the point was taken on appeal for the first time. But as these reversals are now ordered without costs, it is likely that the number of such appeals will be much less than heretofore. In the case of Willis vs. Parker, Presiding Justice Truax and Justices Freedman, Dugro, and Scott joined yesterday in an opinion per curiam, saying: "It is most important that uniformity of practice should prevail in the Municipal Courts and upon appeal therefrom, and we do not therefore feel at liberty to re-examine the question so exhaustively discussed and evidently carefully considered in the case above cited. (Tyroler vs. Gummersbach, 28 Misc., 151.) The statute, however, authorizes the most informal pleadings in the Municipal Courts, and when such pleadings are permitted, each complaint must, in the very nature of the case, be deemed to convey every allegation necessary to sustain the cause of action stated, including the essential jurisdictional facts. Proof of these jurisdictional facts would therefore be relevant to such a pleading, upon the new trial, which must follow upon a reversal of the judgment should plaintiff be able to prove that the defendant does reside within the territorial jurisdiction of the Municipal Court. The fact that the appellant does not raise the objection below indicates either that he, as well as the plaintiff, overlooked the defect as to the jurisdiction, or that he elected to take the chance of a favorable decision below, and, failing that, the certainty of a reversal upon this objection on appeal. The Municipal Courts are organized for the purpose of affording to parties having controversies involving small amounts a speedy and inexpensive method of having their differences judicially adjusted. Hence the practice of reserving for use on appeal an objection which can and ought to be taken below is not to be encouraged. Under Section 1,367 of the Greater New York charter, costs upon appeal rest in the discretion of this court when a judgment is reversed and new trial ordered. We think that it would be a proper exercise of its discretionary power to refuse costs in a case like the present, where the reversal of the judgment is based upon an objection which was available in the court below, but was not taken there."

***

TRADE SECRETS BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE.—Frank Hackett brought a suit in a Municipal Court to recover $200 from A. L. & J. J. Reynolds, being the amount deposited by him with the company upon entering its employ as security on his part for the faithful performance of the terms and conditions of two written contracts. The company had refused to refund the amount of the deposit because Hackett had violated a clause of the contract that he would not within six months after his employment by the company should cease directly or indirectly engage in business in this city, or at any point within a radius of ten miles, in competition with the company, on his own account, or as employe of others. It was agreed that in case of violation of the condition the amount deposited should be forfeited and adjudged to be liquidated damages for the defendants. Hackett, who had been in the employ of the company since 1894 in selling butter and cheese, with a wagon on a certain route, was discharged in September, 1898. The day following he entered the employ of a firm, the members of which were former employes of the company, and was so employed in driving upon the same route which he had before his discharge by the company. The Appellate Term holds that the claim of the plaintiff that the contract he made was harsh and unreasonable and in restraint of trade, and therefore not enforceable, was untenable. The value of defendant's business, the court said, consisted not merely in the property invested, but as well in the knowledge of the location of its routes, the names of its customers, and to whom it was accustomed to make sales. The knowledge of these facts was in the nature of a trade secret, and the terms of the contract were therefore not harsh or unreasonable.

***

THE STATUTE AGAINST ACCUMULATIONS.—An interesting decision as to testamentary trusts was made a few days ago by the Court of Appeals in an action brought by Virginia K. Hascall against Vincent C. King, Jr., and others for the construction of the will of Vincent C. King and for the partition of his real estate. Mr. King died in this city in July, 1896. He owned six parcels of real estate here, and a farm in Saratoga County. He gave his son, Vincent C. King, Jr., his interest in the firm of V. C. & C. V. King, of which he was a member, and in certain "factory property," subject to a payment to his widow during her life of $2,500 a year, and gave his residuary estate in trust for the ultimate benefit of his children, all of whom are of full age. The trust provided that the net rents and income, after an annuity to the widow, should be devoted to the payment of interest and principal of mortgages on the property until they were satisfied, or until the termination of the trust by the death of the widow. The Appellate Division, Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissenting, held that this clause did not create an unlawful trust, but the Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Chief Justice Parker, decides that it is violative of the statute against accumulations. The Court holds that where a testator creates a trust for two purposes the principal one of which is valid and the other invalid, the trust may be allowed to stand as to the former. The primary object of the testator being to provide an income for his wife, the surplus income, after satisfying that trust, was directed to be distributed among those entitled to the next eventual estate.

WILL OF EDWARD KEARNEY.

Estate Left to Widow and Son, Who Are to Provide for Daughters.

The will of Edward Kearney, who was at one time active in racing and political circles, was filed yesterday. Mr. Kearney died Feb. 24 at Palm Beach, Fla. His will was executed Jan. 14, 1899, and his son, Edward W. Kearney, and John Foley of Saratoga Springs are designated as the executors.

The estate is left to the son and widow. To the son is given the interest in the business of Van Tassell & Kearney, as well as several parcels of real estate. In his will Mr. Kearney says he left nothing to his three daughters because he believed that his son and widow would look after them and provide for them in the future.

There's no worse "bargain" than a drug bargain—especially in a cough mixture. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is a doctor's prescription, and it cures.—Adv.

DENIES COLER'S CHARGES

Commissioner Kearny Demands that They Be Made Specific.

Controller Replies that Specifications Are Being Prepared—City Vigilance League to Act.

The controversy between Corporation Counsel Whalen and Controller Coler has, because of the charges of extravagance made by the latter in regard to the purchase of supplies, extended to Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies. Neither Mr. Coler nor Mr. Whalen had anything to say yesterday, but Col. Kearny, after calling on the Controller, declared that he had no reply to make to charges that were so indefinite.

Col. Kearny's visit to the Department of Finance was made for the purpose of "smoking out" the Controller. The latter had just returned from Syracuse when Col. Kearny called and asked him why he did not make specific charges instead of hinting that corruption existed.

"I'll make specific charges," the Controller replied promptly. "I'm having the specifications prepared now."

"All right," Col. Kearny responded. "That's what I want. I'm ready to reply to any of them."

Col. Kearny said yesterday that so far the only instances of overpayment that the Controller had charged were in relation to carpets and safes.

"As to the carpets," said Mr. Kearny, "as a rule we buy from the largest firms in the city. On the occasion to which Mr. Coler refers, I got an order from an auctioneer. This order embraced a lot of remnants, suitable only for covering the benches in courts. Most of the pieces were of material that costs $2.50 to $3.50 a yard, but for the lot I gave $1.15. One of the pieces, it seems, fell below the average, and the Controller's Inspector reported on the entire lot as being under value. I regard the purchase as being all right, and as saving the city money. If the Controller can prove that any of my subordinates has been remiss some one will be discharged.

"It's easy to charge that certain people get favors, and that articles are sold to the city at higher prices than private individuals pay, but it isn't so easy to prove these allegations. I've noticed one thing in my experience in public life, and that is that a man who holds office is likely to spend the first twenty years in trying to get into the papers, and the next twenty in trying to keep out of them. Mr. Coler is in his first twenty."

The City Vigilance League has issued an address in which it urges the passage of Assembly bill No. 742, which restricts the power of the Corporation Counsel to confess judgment and requires the concurrence of the Mayor and Controller before claims for large amounts can be compromised. The West End Association has directed its Committee on Taxation to go to Albany and assist the Controller in obtaining votes for the bills in which he is interested and which are pending before the Legislature.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

Money Wanted for Repairs to Heine Fountain—Ex-Sheriff Tamsen's Expense Bill Opposed.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate a letter was received from President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx asking that money be appropriated to defray the cost of repairs to the Heine Fountain, which was damaged by vandals some time ago, and suggesting the propriety of the board's offering a reward for the capture and conviction of the offenders.

"What is the cause of this attack on an inanimate object?" Mayor Van Wyck asked.

"Probably some one disagreed with Heine's sentiments," President Guggenheimer suggested. "The police should have looked after it."

"It isn't customary to have policemen on guard at every statue in the city," said the Mayor.

Mr. Guggenheimer admitted that that was so, and asked to have the matter referred to him for report.

The presentation of a resolution directing the issue of $1,881.21 in special revenue bonds to pay ex-Sheriff Tamsen for his expenses in recapturing escaped prisoners brought out a protest from Mr. Guggenheimer, who inquired how long Mr. Tamsen's demands were to be entertained. Corporation-Counsel Whalen said that the ex-Sheriff was entitled to the money, and then the Mayor exclaimed:

"Why, they've got a bill at Albany to pension civil employes. They've made it general, so it won't come to me. What do you think of that?"

"They're trying to bankrupt the city," Mr. Guggenheimer replied.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Finance Committee Approves Appropriations for Various Purposes.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday received from the Committee on Finance favorable reports on resolutions appropriating $2,250,000 for the interior finish and decoration of the new Hall of Records, $1,000,000 for a street cleaning plant in Brooklyn, and $500,000 for the protection of the Croton watershed. A resolution authorizing a bond issue of $187,000 for repairs to the buildings of the Department of Charities in Brooklyn and Queens was adopted.

Alderman Bridges succeeded in having passed a resolution directing the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies to display the National, State, and municipal flags on all public buildings on St. Patrick's Day, March 17.

New Member of the School Board.

William E. Wyatt of 28 East Thirtieth Street, one of the Secretaries of the Democratic Club, was yesterday appointed by Mayor Van Wyck as a member of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx, to succeed ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen, resigned. Mr. Wyatt is a member of the law firm of Wyatt & Trimble of 34 Pine Street. His father is the Rev. C. B. Wyatt of Baltimore.

Clerkship for Leader McGuire.

William R. McGuire, the Democratic leader of the Sixth Assembly District of Kings County, has been appointed as Assistant Clerk in the Second District Magistrate's Court in Brooklyn at a salary of $1,800.

PERRY BELMONT MAY BUILD.

Reported to Have Bought a Fifth Avenue Residence Site.

It was reported yesterday that Perry Belmont is the buyer of the plot, 50.8 by 140, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, sold recently through Broker John N. Golding.

The purchase also includes an adjoining lot on Eighty-seventh Street, and, when the sale was made for the Gleason estate of Syracuse, it was understood that the buyer would erect a handsome residence on the site.

Mr. Golding referred all inquirers yesterday to Mr. Belmont. The latter when seen at his home last evening declined to say anything about his reported purchase.

PENITENTIARY TO BE REBUILT.

Horgan & Slattery File Plans for New Blackwell's Island Prison.

Plans were filed yesterday by Architects Horgan & Slattery for the reconstruction of the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, recently damaged by fire, and for alterations to it, which will involve an outlay of $100,000.

The front and rear walls will be rebuilt of limestone, and the chapel in the men's hospital will be renovated. A new wing, 65 by 90 feet, five stories in height, will be erected on the east side of the prison for the officers of the island, and will be known as the Administration Building.

An Appeal for Charity.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $1,000 for rent and the partial supports of seven aged persons, all between seventy and eighty-two years, who have been industrious and self-supporting. There are among them three old couples, none of whom have children who can help them. The society also needs $200 for a widow with two children. Money for these cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be publicly acknowledged.

Are your trousers out at the heel?

A new pair in some color harmonizing with the still good coat and vest will save your purse while mending your appearance.

$4.50 to $10.

Trouser holders too, and everything else man and boy wears.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
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Order Dep't.

We are now prepared to take orders on

Gowns,

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Fine Tailor-Made Jackets, Ulsters, Capes and Etons.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

C. H. PEPPER'S LINOLEUM
IS THE BEST FLOOR CLOTH
FOR OFFICES.
1,319-1,321 BROADWAY,
TELEPHONE 704 38TH ST. HERALD SQUARE.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15
SECOND MONTH
of the society play in 4 acts by John Oliver Hobbes, with the full strength of Daniel Frohman's Stock Company.
THE AMBASSADOR

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat. 2:15
"ANOTHER MISS HOBBS SUCCESS."
CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDY COMPANY
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

Burton Holmes Lectures
DIRECTION DANIEL FROHMAN.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
THURSDAY AT 11 & AT 8:15 & FRIDAY AT 3 & AT 8:15
MANILA.
Japan, March 15 & 16. Paris, March 22 & 23.
Grand Canon, March 29 & 30. Moki Land, April 5 & 6. Course tickets, $4 & $3. Single, $1.00 & 75c.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
Matinées To-day & Saturday.
"Another Empire Success."—Charles Frohman.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT. Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs. 8:15. Mats. To-day and Sat. The Pride of Jennico.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way.
EV'GS, 8. MAT. SATURDAY.
WM. GILLETTE In His New Play Sherlock Holmes

MADISON SQ. THEATRE B'way & 24th St.
Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
"The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald.
Ev'gs, 8 o'c. Mats. To-day & Sat., 1:50.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production. HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

Knickerbocker. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day & Sat.
N. C. GOODWIN LAST WEEK.
MAXINE ELLIOTT Mat. To-day at 2:15. When We Were Twenty-one.
NEXT WEEK.
HENRY IRVING.
Miss ELLEN TERRY.
(First week.) ROBESPIERRE.
SEATS READY TO-MORROW, 9 A. M.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.
Aquatic Sports, Live Game Park, Live Game Birds and Fish, Indian and Canoeists' Camp. Trap Shooting on Roof. Pistol and Rifle Ranges. TO-NIGHT, WATER POLO, KNICKERBOCKER A. C. vs. NEW YORK A. C., final bouts.
Special Features and Attractions.
OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM., 50c.

BERKELEY LYCEUM, 44TH ST., west of 5th Av.
MRS. ROBERT OSBORN PRESENTS
FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS.
Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Professional Matinée To-morrow. (Thursday.)

KOSTER & BIAL'S TO-NIGHT AND ALL WEEK.
MONTGOMERY & STONE,
DAMMAN TROUPE,
THE 8 MASCOTTES.
BEST VAUDEVILLE BILL IN TOWN.
Next Monday, "Regatta Girl" & "Progress."

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC B'way HALL & 30th. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
To-night, Last Time, Barbara Fidgety.
Com'g To-m'r'w Eve., SAPOLIO in conjunction with WHIRL-I-GIG

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co.
25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Mat. To-day.
3D YEAR. 100 PEOPLE. FALKA.
Next Week—FRA DIAVOLO.

The New York BROADWAY to TOKIO Broadway 44-45 Sts. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2. No Smoking at Matinées.

BIJOU Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. AUNT HANNAH A BIG HIT

Academy of Music, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
HIGHLY MORAL. "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—7-20-8.

O'Neill's

A Timely Offering of Wholesome Groceries!

The kind most appropriate for the Lenten season. If you are a thrifty housekeeper these prices will interest you:

Choice Sugar Cured Hams, lb.	13c
Choice Boneless Bacon, lb.	11c
Codfish and Cream, can	12c
Boneless Codfish, 3-lb. boxes	25c
Salt Mackerel, cream sauces, can	20c
Soused Mackerel, can	14c
Extra Large Shore Mackerel, 10-lb kits	1.75
Kippered Herrings, plain, can	16c
Kippered Herrings, tomato sauce, can	15c
Fresh Herring, can	13c
Boneless Herring, box	13c
Brook Trout, can	12c
Early June Peas, can	10c
California Asparagus, can	18c
Spinach, can	15c
Extra fine French Peas, can	22c
Macaroni, imported, lb.	10c
Spaghetti, imported, lb.	10c
Prunes, thin skin, lb.	8c
Fancy Maine Corn, can	10c
Fancy Jersey Tomatoes, can	10c

SUGAR
AT REFINERS' PRICES.

☞ALL GROCERIES GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

☞WE DO NOT HANDLE WINES, LIQUORS OR CIGARS.

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AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT at 8—FAUST. Mmes. Calve, Mantelli; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Plancon.
Fri. Evg., March 9, at 8—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. (Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor.) Mmes. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink; MM. Friedrichs, Bertram, and Dippel.
Sat. Aft., March 10, at 2—CARMEN, Mmes. Calve and Emma Eames; MM. Saligmac and Plancon.
Sat. Evg., March 10, at 8 (at Popular Prices)—LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli and Clementine De Vere; MM. Cornubert, Scotti, H. Devries and Ed. de Reszke.
Sun. Evg., March 11, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Susan Strong, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Campanari and DE PACHMANN, pianist, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon. Ev'g, March 12, at 7:30—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Ed. de Reszke.
Mon. Ev'g., March 12, at B'klyn—FAUST. Calve, Mantelli; Saligmac, Scotti, Plancon.
Wed. Ev'g, March 14, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
DER RING DER NIBELUNGEN.
By Richard Wagner.
Second and Last Cycle—Afternoons.
Thurs. Aft., Mar. 15, at 2:30..DAS RHEINGOLD
Tues. Aft., Mar. 20, at 1....DIE WALKUERE
Thurs. Aft., Mar. 22 at 1.....SIEGFRIED
Tues. Aft., Mar. 27, at 12:45. Goetterdaemmerung
Seats for all performances now on sale.

WALLACK'S Evgs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
OLGA NETHERSOLE
in A. W. Pinero's Masterpiece,
THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
Further performances of Clyde Fitch's "Sapho" deferred until the decision of the courts.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Fri., Mch 9, at 2 P. M. Sat., Mch 10, at 8:15 P. M.
Soloist: M. HENRI MARTEAU.
Programme: Symphony, No. 4, G major, Dvorak; Concerto for Violin, A major, Sinding; Unfinished Symphony, B minor, Schubert; Caprice for Violin, Guiraud; Prelude and Finale, "Tristan and Isolde," Wagner.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's and Rullman's.

CARNEGIE HALL. Madame SEMBRICH
SONG RECITAL
Tuesday Aft., March 13, at 3:15.
Seats, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50. Boxes, $30, $20.
Now on sale ONLY at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

5th Ave THEATRE. MODJESKA
Assisted by John E. Kellerd. Every Evg. except Friday, MACBETH. Matinée To-day, also on Fri. Evg., "Ladies' Battle," with Cissy Loftus. Sat. Mat., "Much Ado About Nothing." Special Matinée Thurs., Mar. 8.
Mme. Modjeska will present MISS Cissy Loftus as Viola in Twelfth Night Assisted by Modjeska's supporting company.

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People.
With EXPLANATIONS by
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Fifth Concert, Sat. Aft., March 10, at 2:30.
CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist.....Mr. Ericsson Bushnell
Tickets now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. ADELAIDE HERRMANN.
Oro, Bernard & Oro; J. Glenroy; Mov'g Pics; 30 oths.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. PATRICE & CO. Cont. Perf. Dempsey, Mitchell Co. 15c., 25c., 50c. Dorothy Neville. Max Unger, The Wilczeks, Moving Pics., 30 oths.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL, 34th St. & B'way. MAT. TO-DAY
POLITE VAUDEVILLE
MARIE DRESSLER, Assisted by ADELE FARRINGTON, FLO IRWIN and WALTER HAWLEY, HILDA THOMAS & CO., SMITH & CAMPBELL, JAMES J. MORTON, BLANCHE RING, & oths.
Popular Prices. - Concert Sunday Eve.

DWIGHT L. ELMENDORF'S
FIRST LECTURE.
"WITH THE ARMY IN LUZON & CUBA."
SHERRY'S
To-morrow, (Thursday,) March 8, at 3:30 P. M.
Tickets at Sherry's & Tyson's theatre ticket offices

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

HAMMERSTEIN'S Eve., 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:30.
"A Success with a great deal of gaiety."—Herald.
VICTORIA MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS Including JOSIE HALL.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
MAGGIE CLINE.
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Cheridah Simpson, Winona & Banks Winters
Maxwell & Simpson, George Thatcher,

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8.
MATS. TO-DAY & SAT.
DAVID BELASCO'S MADAME BUTTERFLY and NAUGHTY ANTHONY.
Monday Night, EXQUISITE SOUVENIRS.

Mildred and Rouclere to-night at 9.
WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

THE DEWEY East 14th St MATINEE TO-DAY. McINTYRE & HEATH CO. Eugene O'Rourke & Co., Johnson & Dean, & others

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. MAUDE ADAMS

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, fresh north winds becoming variable.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,651. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.
Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41¾c; cash cotton, 9⅝c.

LEGISLATURE.—Senator Ford will introduce an amendment to the franchise tax law providing for the determination of the real value of franchises. The amendment, he says, will prevent corporations from evading the law. The Greater New York Charter Revision bill was favorably reported in the Senate. The Fallows Anti-Policy bill was passed by the Assembly, 112 to 10. Mr. Maher yesterday in the Assembly asked that his Eight-Hour Police bill be not reported. The Assembly passed the Palisades bill. It is said at Albany that the Senate will pass the New York City Teachers' Salary bill. A number of bills were signed, passed, or reported.—Page 8.

FOREIGN.—Lord Roberts reports a complete rout of the Boers opposed to him, owing to a wide turning movement by his cavalry. It has been decided to send Gen. Cronje to St. Helena until the end of the war. A small force of British troops has entered the Transvaal by way of Zululand. Buller's losses in the final attempt to relieve Ladysmith were 1,859 men. The Queen will visit Ireland next month, for the first time in thirty-nine years. The rebels in Cape Colony are becoming more aggressive. A peace meeting at Edinburgh broke up in a free fight. Several New Yorkers were presented at the Prince of Wales's levee yesterday. The plague is increasing at Calcutta. The disease has also broken out at Buenos Ayres. Recent floods in Peru did $1,500,000 damage.—Pages 1 and 7.

CONGRESS.—Senator Lodge (Mass.) delivered a speech on the Philippines yesterday in support of the Administration. Both Senate and House took action on the death of Representative Harmer. Mr. Overstreet (Ind.) presented the conference report on the Financial bill to the House yesterday. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations authorized the report of an appropriation for ex-Queen Lilliuokalani. Representatives of the cigar and tobacco interests appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of the House to ask for a change in the present tariff laws. The Senate committee will consider an amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to-morrow.—Page 5.

Page 1.

Over 20,000 employes of the National Tube Company will get 10 per cent. increase in wages April 1.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived yesterday and reported that it had made experiments with the wireless telegraphic system, its messages to a station on Borkum Island, near the mouth of the Ems, carrying fifty miles, and replies being received on the vessel when thirty-five miles from the station.

James R. Keene yesterday denied any part in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit raid, and made a statement of his relations with C. T. Davis, one of the men indicted by the Grand Jury. Assistant District Attorney Unger criticised the work of the Special Grand Jury. Davis was released in Philadelphia under bail.

Page 3.

It is stated, and not denied by those in a position to have positive information, that Miss Helen M. Gould is the donor of the $100,000 to the New York University for a Hall of Fame.

Guru Keshavji is selling a "Hindu talisman" at 43 West Twenty-seventh Street. It is about the size of a pill box, costs a dollar, and is promised to bring all blessings upon its owner.

Page 7.

Mrs. George A. Waggaman, who had a tumor, was told by Christian Scientists that her sufferings were imaginary, and no physician was called in until Sunday, when she was past medical aid, and she died on Tuesday.

Page 8.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has advised Fire Commissioner Scannell that firemen who gave money to aid in the passage of the Ford bill are amenable to discipline.

Page 9.

The alleged efforts of a syndicate to consolidate life insurance companies by obtaining a controlling interest in some of them have received confirmation from the fact that a price has been named at which, as alleged, 51 per cent. of the stock of the Manhattan Life could be delivered to a purchaser.

Page 14.

Vice Chancellor Stevens at Newark, N. J., yesterday signed three orders which ended the long litigation over the estate of Edwin Lister.

The Rapid Transit Commission will to-morrow receive an opinion on the extent of its jurisdiction, with a view to taking up the Atlantic Avenue project.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 13.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
United Service.—Page 5.

MISS ASHBRIDGE MARRIED.

Brilliant Wedding of the Daughter of Philadelphia's Mayor to Schuyler Armstrong.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—An immense crowd assailed Grace Temple Baptist Church at Broad and Berks Streets to-night to catch a glimpse of the ceremony that made Miss Karlene Theresa Ashbridge, the only daughter of the Mayor of the city, the wife of Schuyler Armstrong, one of its prominent young men.

The auditorium of the church, with its seats in tiers like an amphitheatre, was packed to the doors. Streams of carriages blocked Broad Street from Columbia Avenue to Diamond Street and the tributary thoroughfares. Inside the church the scene was very brilliant. The lower part of the auditorium was reserved for friends of the families, city officials and their wives, and other dignitaries. The decorations were simple but effective. They were masses of great waving palms and huge clusters of white azaleas and Bermuda lilies.

The bride came into the church leaning on the arm of her father. The bridal gown was a "creation" of heavy ivory white satin, with a long train, superbly embroidered and trimmed with flounces of duchess lace. The bodice was high in the neck, and was covered with embroidery and duchess lace. The veil was fastened with a coronet of orange blossoms, and a pin, a huge sapphire, surrounded with solitaire diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. Her bouquet was of white orchids and lilacs.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John R. Davis, pastor of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, where the bride is a communicant, assisted by the Rev. George A. Peltz, assistant to the Rev. Dr. R. H. Conwell, pastor of Grace Temple.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the bridal party and the families were driven to the Stratford, where a dinner was served for them in the conservatory, preceding the reception. It was served at a long table, laden with Bride roses and pretty silver ornaments. It is said that the bridal gifts cost $50,000.

C. E. RYCROFT IN BELLEVUE.

Merchant May Be Suffering from Mental Trouble.

Charles E. Rycroft, forty-eight years old, who lives with his wife and daughter at the Hotel St. Andrew, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last evening for examination as to his sanity.

Mr. Rycroft is the head of the dry goods firm of Charles E. Rycroft & Co., 37 Leonard Street. After luncheon yesterday he and his wife went for a walk in Central Park. At Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, on the way back to the hotel, Mr. Rycroft refused to go further and began to act strangely. He was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and afterward to the hospital. It is said that he had been under treatment for nervousness for some time.

STATEMENT BY JAMES R. KEENE

He Denies Complicity in Brooklyn Rapid Transit Raid.

HIS RELATIONS WITH DAVIS

Unger Criticises the Work of the Special Grand Jury—C. T. Davis Released on Bail.

The investigation into the alleged conspiracy to lower the value of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock, which has already resulted in six indictments being found by the special Grand Jury, drew forth two public statements yesterday.

One of these was made by Assistant District Attorney Unger, speaking for the District Attorney, in which he criticised adversely the special Grand Jury's action in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit case and referred to its investigation as "a slanderous fishing excursion." Mr. Unger, both in the statement issued and in a subsequent interview, indicated that in his opinion the real author of the scheme to depreciate the value of the stock had not been disclosed, and that the men who had been indicted were merely tools in the hands of a master schemer still at large.

The other public statement referred to was issued late yesterday afternoon by James R. Keene, the stock broker and financier. When seen at his office just previous to the issuing of the document he was walking up and down the room, evidently much excited.

"What have I to do with Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock?" said he, in answer to a question. "I never lost a cent on it. I always knew it was a gold brick and got rid of it quick. I am preparing a statement for the papers. All that I have to say will be in that."

JAMES R. KEENE'S STATEMENT.

The statement is as follows:

"My first knowledge of Charles T. Davis was some time in July or August of last year. I had never seen him before that time, nor ever heard of him. Of the other men who were indicted with him by the Special Grand Jury, viz., Alfred R. Goslin, Eugene L. Brucker, Harry J. Alexander, Warner T. Allen, and James Bogert, I had never heard their names before to-day; I never knew them, nor had communication with them, directly or indirectly, through any human agency.

"Davis was the editor of a small financial paper in Wall Street, called The Wall Street Review. He was also represented to me as having been a Government employe in a responsible position, and the author of some works upon the statistics of the export and manufacture of leather, which, in that trade made him an authority on the subject. I held 50,000 shares of the preferred stock of the Leather Company at that time, and desired some statistical facts in regard to manufacturing profits, which I had failed to obtain from the company in which I had my interests. I sought him, therefore, to explain understandingly to me where the profit in the manufacture occurred, and he furnished me the desired information, which set at rest the doubts I had respecting my investment, by clearing up a situation which the average layman had failed to comprehend. For this service I sold or bought some stock for him, which resulted in a profit of over $1,000, and subsequently gave him, at his request, $1,000 more in compensation for this service.

"With the introduction which this inquiry gave him, and the fact that he was a part proprietor and editor of a paper, which in my view gave him a credential to respectability, he afterward, at various times, bought and sold one or two hundred shares of stock through Talbot J. Taylor & Co. to enable him, as he stated it, to meet the necessities of his paper, which was struggling for existence, as new papers have to struggle. The aggregate of these transactions running from July or August, 1899, until Dec. 22, did not exceed 3,000 shares of stock, only 200 shares of which were Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and in the transaction of them there was no loss, but a profit.

"Davis, during the interval, called at my office frequently, and I regarded him as a straightforward man. He brought with him on many occasions gentlemen who represented large tanning interests in various parts of the country, and the seeming cordiality of their intercourse confirmed my opinion of him.

"During December, Davis, through his paper, commenced a violent attack against a Stock Exchange firm, which brought for the first time to my notice the paper which he edited, and I informed him when I next saw him that such proceedings were liable to cause him great trouble, and that if they were continued I did not wish him to present himself at my office. He explained that the course he was pursuing was in the interest of honest speculation, and that the men whom he was attacking were engaged in improper speculation.

ADVANCED $500 TO DAVIS.

"The result of his controversy with them was that he was arrested, and on Dec. 5, 1899, at the urgent solicitation of his son, who appealed to me for help, I advanced $500 to save him from the ignominy of prison at a time when the small speculative account which he had showed a loss. Subsequently the decline in the market wiped out that deficiency, and left him with a profit. Had I not covered the stock at that time, he would have had to his credit about $10,000 profit within a few days; but having advanced some money to him to tide him over the exigencies of the suit above mentioned, I had given instructions at the first opportunity to close the account.

"From that time until Dec. 22 I never saw or heard from him, directly or indirectly, until he presented himself in the hallway of my office, and implored me to sell 400 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit for him, which was two days after the Brooklyn Rapid Transit receivership rumors had been about the Street. Thinking that I had acted hastily in covering his stock and destroying the possibility of his making a profit, I, in view of the circumstances, consented to do it, at the same time strongly advising him against it, and telling him that in my opinion the stock was not a sale at the price.

"I know nothing of the facts upon which the Grand Jury may have determined their action. As far as Mr. Davis is concerned, I know nothing against him at all, and I would be sorry to add anything to the misery of his situation. All I desire to say is, that as far as I am concerned, no human being lives who has ever had a suggestion from me, to speak or print or disseminate anything in respect of the securities of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, or of any other financial corporation.

"The reason for making this statement is that an interview appeared in The World newspaper this morning purporting to be what Mr. Davis told one of their reporters respecting this matter.

Edward Lauterbach paid a visit to Keene late in the evening, but did not stay long.

MR. UNGER'S CRITICISM.

The statement issued by Assistant District Attorney Unger is in part as follows:

"The Grand Jury has been steadily in session for five weeks, with the result that practically a single indictment has been found, in so much as it appears from the newspaper reports that all of the indictments are against the same individuals for different phases of the same transaction.

"I deem it due to Col. Gardiner and to Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, to state that within forty-eight hours after this matter was brought to the attention of this office, in December, 1899, Detective Sergeant McNaught, under instructions of Capt. McClusky, had the best part of the information upon which Col. Gardiner intended to act, regardless of repeated broken promises and pledges on the part of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit to give him other and better information, which would involve game worth bagging, and not a lot of little rats whose operations are notorious."

Mr. Unger supplemented his statement by saying that he regarded the investigation as "a slanderous fishing excursion."

"Last December," he said, "the District Attorney's office laid this same investigation before the December Grand Jury. In two days we had secured evidence enough to indict the men indicted by this Special Grand Jury, and we were ready to indict them. Officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, however, represented to us that these men were only tools, and that they wished to catch the real instigator of the plot."

MR. SHEEHAN SPEAKS.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, read Mr. Unger's statement and said:

"About his speech to the effect that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company prevented his securing indictments I may have more to say. Mr. Unger, so far as I know, is scarcely in a position to speak concerning the affairs of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. In regard to the result of the investigation I can truthfully say that I am satisfied. There may be some regret in my mind that the 'head devil,' as Mr. Clarke expresses it, has not been caught, but there is no dissatisfaction with the work of the Grand Jury."

MR. CLARKE DENIES REPORTS.

Deputy Attorney General John Proctor Clarke said that, in his opinion, the District Attorney's criticism was fully answered in the speech made by Justice Fursman when he dismissed the Special Grand Jury.

Mr. Clarke denied the story published in the evening papers yesterday to the effect that Special Deputy Attorney Olcott had appeared before the Grand Jury to have the indictment against Alfred R. Goslin suspended on the ground that he was an important witness in the trial of the members of the Dean syndicate, which is scheduled for to-day in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions.

Mr. Olcott also denied the report that he had asked for any suspension of indictment in regard to Goslin.

"It is not true that Goslin will be a witness in the Dean Syndicate trial, either," said he. "Goslin has assisted me slightly in securing certain documentary evidence, but would be absolutely useless as a witness himself. I had a conference with Mr. Clarke, in which I told him this and expressed my regret that Goslin should be out of the way when the trial is going on. That is the only foundation for the story."

The statement that Goslin would turn State's evidence in the trial of the men indicted on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's charges was also denied by everybody concerned.

YOUNG DAVIS AT KEENE'S OFFICE.

When a reporter called at the Tombs yesterday Charles T. Davis declined to see any one. However, his son, William F. Davis, said to the reporter:

"My father will be bailed out in the course of a day or two; it's not an easy matter to get an $11,000 bond, but we'll do it."

"Who do you expect will go on his bond?" asked the reporter. "Will Mr. Keene assist him?"

"Mr. Keene has nothing to do with the case," said young Davis; "we have property of our own."

"Is it true that your father is an old friend of Mr. Keene's?"

"Yes, he is an old friend, but he had nothing to do with him in this matter."

About two hours after this conversation the same reporter was waiting to see James R. Keene at the offices of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., on the fifth floor of the Johnson Building, where Mr. Keene has his office. Mr. Keene's secretary had stated that Mr. Keene had gone away, as he had not been feeling well, when young Davis came out of the office and hurried toward the elevator.

The secretary asserted that young Davis had not seen Mr. Keene, and that Mr. Keene was not in, but an hour later Mr. Keene came out of his office.

James B. Taylor of the firm of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. denied that the name of Charles T. Davis appeared on their books or that they had ever bought or sold any stock for him. "I don't know anything about Mr. Keene's private business," he added, "but I have never seen Davis around our office, and I wouldn't know him if he should come in here now."

GOSLIN OUT ON BAIL.

Robert A. Ammon Appears in Court in Behalf of the Defendant.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The case of Alfred R. Goslin of New York, who was arrested here on Monday night on the charge of conspiring to depress the stock of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, came up this morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on a writ of habeas corpus. Bail was fixed at $7,000.

Goslin was released on bail this afternoon, the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of this city going on his bond. Goslin's counsel states that the effort to take him back to New York will be fought at every step, first at Albany, next at Harrisburg before Gov. Stone, and finally in the courts of this city.

Capt. McClusky said to-day that he would send a man to this city to-morrow with requisition papers, and Goslin would then be taken back to New York.

Robert A. Ammon, a New York lawyer, who has figured in the various proceedings in that city against the E. S. Dean Company and the Franklin Syndicate, was in court to-day in Goslin's behalf, but took no part in the proceedings beyond advising the local attorney who had been engaged by Goslin.

Clarke to Prosecute the Cases.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7.—John Proctor Clarke, who has acted as special prosecuting officer before the Special Grand Jury which considered evidence and found indictments against several persons alleged to have circulated false reports concerning the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad Company, was to-day designated by Gov. Roosevelt to take charge of the prosecution at the trials of the men indicted by the Special Grand Jury.

TO AMEND FRANCHISE TAX.

Senator Ford, to Meet Objections, Will Propose a Change—Real Value of the Franchise.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—Senator Ford is preparing an amendment to the franchise tax law which he says will remove all question as to the legality of the assessment of franchise. He says that the various corporations in the State have been attempting to evade the taxation imposed by the law, and have been building up structures with which to appeal to the courts. The amendment, which he hopes to have ready for introduction to-morrow, is substantially as follows:

"The market value of the stock, plus the value of the indebtedness, funded or unfunded, is the value of the total assets of the corporation. Subtract the actual value of the personal property and of the real property, assessed locally, if any, and the remainder is the real value of the special franchise."

Senator Ford says that the corporations have tried to evade the law on the ground that there was no way in which the value of franchises could be fixed.

The amendment he proposes, he says, will remedy this evil, and will bring into the State Treasury taxes to the amount of $25,000,000, $15,000,000 of which will come from New York City.

MISS WANAMAKER ENGAGED.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Wanamaker, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wanamaker, to Norman MacLeod, was announced to-day. Miss Wanamaker made her début several seasons ago, and has been popular in society ever since.

Mr. MacLeod is the son of Dr. George I. MacLeod, a well-known homeopathic physician in West Philadelphia. He has figured among the bachelors of the younger set, and was First Lieutenant in Battery A during the Spanish-American war. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and is a member of several of the best-known clubs.

No date for the wedding has been fixed, but it is said it will take place in Easter week.

MESSAGES FROM A VESSEL

Experiments Made by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

THE SIGNALS CARRY 50 MILES

Replies from Shore Received at a Distance of 35 Miles—Plans to Utilize the Wireless System.

The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, brought news of some interesting experiments made with the Marconi system of wireless telegraphic signaling between the vessel and a station on Borkum Island, lying off the mouth of the River Ems.

The experiments conducted by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse are the first of a series undertaken by the North German Lloyd Company with a view to introducing the system on all its fast steamers. The company, if successful with its German stations, will endeavor to have a station established on the Atlantic coast which can be used by all the larger transatlantic lines.

The signaling instruments were installed in the second cabin smoking room of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and were operated by an expert who was in charge of the Highlands station during the reporting of the yacht races here last Fall. The wires ran up the main mast and out upon a sprit, which had been rigged at the main truck 135 feet above the deck. A mast 185 feet high had been rigged for the experiments on Borkum Island.

Messages from the vessel were received clearly on the island when the vessel was fifty miles distant, but signals from the island were not received on the vessel until she had approached to within thirty-five miles. This disparity in the capabilities of the two sets of instruments was thought to be due to the differences in the height of the masts on the vessel and on shore.

It is intended to place an instrument on the lightship, twenty-five miles from Borkum Island, where it is believed at least twenty miles more range can be obtained.

Bremen is ninety miles from Borkum Island, connected by cable, so that if expectations are realized east-bound North German Lloyd steamers can signal their approach to their home port when 140 miles out. It is believed that all the other lines will take up the system, and that a station will be established on the Scilly Islands. It is also hoped to establish a receiving station on the Nantucket South Shore Lightship, by means of which news of an incoming liner could be had in New York fifteen or sixteen hours before the vessel reached her pier.

ADMIRAL DEWEY COACHING.

Gay Drive at Lakewood with His Wife, Mr. and Mrs. Straus, Mrs. Kingdon, and Others.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 7.—Admiral Dewey's tally-ho drive from Lakewood to Allaire to-day will long be remembered by those who participated in it and those who saw and saluted the Admiral as he passed.

The Lakewood Hotel's tally-ho, with its four prancing horses decorated with red, white, and blue ribbon, drew rein before the hotel at 11 o'clock, and the mount was made in the following order: Admiral Dewey, with Mrs. Nathan Straus and Mrs. Mary Kingdon, mother of Mrs. George J. Gould, were on the first seat; Mrs. Dewey, Mr. Nathan Straus, and Mrs. J. Marion Pollock were on the second seat, and on the third seat were Mr. J. Marion Pollock, Miss Sissy Straus, and James N. Berry, assistant manager of the Lakewood Hotel.

The day was perfect for driving, and as the bugler waked the echoes with his horn and the bystanders saluted, the merry party started on its seven-mile drive to the "historic and deserted village" of Allaire.

At Delisle's Hall, where the stop was made, the host stepped forth and after greeting the party escorted them to a cozy sitting room, where they enjoyed the genial warmth and glow of a crackling log fire, while luncheon was being served. In the dining room two large American flags were draped behind the Admiral's seat at the head of the table. On his right sat Mrs. Straus and on his left Mrs. Kingdon. Then came Mrs. Dewey, Mr. Straus, and Mrs. Pollock. On the opposite side, next to Mrs. Straus, sat Mr. Pollock, Miss Sissy Straus, and Mr. Berry. Over the luncheon Admiral Dewey related many interesting incidents of his experiences. Mrs. Dewey was entertaining, and Mr. Straus contributed many amusing stories.

After luncheon the party was joined by Mr. Allaire, who showed them over the grounds and into the old church, which is now used as a schoolhouse. The church bell was rung in honor of the hero of Manila.

On the return drive the tally-ho made the circuit of Lake Carasalio, going through the town to Georgian Court. Mr. George J. Gould's residence, where Mrs. Kingdon was left in time to keep an appointment with friends for 5 o'clock.

All along the route Admiral Dewey was quickly recognized and saluted. He lifted his hat, smiling happily.

At the Lakewood Hotel an enthusiastic throng again welcomed the party, the members of which, by mutual assent, voted the day one of rare enjoyment. One of the first to step forward to greet the Admiral was Oscar Straus, United States Minister to Turkey, who had just arrived at the hotel.

NO EPIDEMIC AT HARVARD.

Dr. Bailey, College Physician, Denies a Newspaper Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 7.—Regarding the reported epidemic of contagious diseases at Harvard, Dr. M. H. Bailey, the college physician, has issued the following signed statement:

"One of the Boston dailies calls attention in flaring headlines to an 'epidemic of contagious disease at Harvard,' stating that 'an epidemic of grip, measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria threatens the college.' The actual facts are as follows: Since the opening of the college year there have been two cases of diphtheria, one of scarlet fever, twenty-one of measles, and a few more of grip, neither of the last being in sufficient numbers to constitute an 'epidemic' among a student population as large as that of Harvard."

DEMOCRATS AT HARVARD.

Students in a Club Are Not a Unit on the Party Issues.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 7.—The second political club was organized at Harvard this evening when, at a call issued by E. L. Logan, of the Boston Common Council, the Democrats of the university got together to organize a club to operate during the coming campaign. An Anti-Imperialistic League has already been formed, with Chester M. Ford at its head, and the new organization has trouble ahead in avoiding the same ground that the league has taken.

It had been intended to rush through a platform this evening and also elect the officers, but it was found that Harvard Democrats are as much at loggerheads on the Democratic issues as are the Democrats all over the country. As a result, a committee was appointed to try to reconcile matters. A committee was also appointed to draw up a platform, and a mass meeting will be called next week to ratify it and elect the officers.

Save Time and Money.

The New York Central's Empire State Express between New York and Buffalo, 440 miles in 495 minutes. A two-cent mileage ticket ($8.80) is good on this train. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light. —Adv.

MR. COMSTOCK RAIDS THE AINOTAL CLUB

Costly Gambling Paraphernalia Seized and Arrests Made.

A "BRACE" FARO GAME FOUND

Legislator and Prominent Politician, Mr. Comstock Charges, Has Conducted the Whole Place.

Anthony Comstock, with several policemen and a number of his own detectives, yesterday raided the Ainotal Club, 301 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, corner of Eighth Avenue. This club, according to popular report, is owned by a well-known politician, now a member of the State Legislature, who, Mr. Comstock charges, conducts it merely as a cloak for a gambling house—the largest, he says, in this city.

Roulette, faro, "red and black," hazard, "Klondike," "craps"—all were there, with other games of chance—the "chance," however, being slight for the player in at least one instance, a "brace" faro layout being among the property seized by Mr. Comstock. Twenty-five men, says the Comstock agent who gathered the evidence against the place, were employed to operate the many gaming devices in the club, but of the twenty-five only three were arrested in the place. Last night there were several other arrests of alleged employes, all the prisoners being taken to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, where they were bailed out in $1,000 each.

The raid was made at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At that time there were only seven players in the club. On the night previous, said a Comstock agent, there were more than one hundred persons in the club playing. All the games at that time, he says, were in full operation.

As the club stood at the time it was raided, its furnishings cost at least $5,000, it is estimated. This includes the handsome gaming tables, chairs, sideboards stocked with choice liquors and cigars, carpeting, and pantry. The club was one flight up from the street, and occupied half of the second story of the big building directly behind the Colonial Hotel. Its floor space is split in two; there being the clubroom proper, to which the stairs from the street lead, and the gaming room beyond. The rooms are each about sixty feet long by twenty-five broad. In the first, a public room, there were a few chairs, a table, a desk, and a safe. A small door marked the entrance to the gaming room proper.

Mr. Comstock's attention was first directed to the Ainotal Club by the complaint of a man who said he had lost about $400 there. Detectives Hanse and Deering, agents for Mr. Comstock, made investigations and gathered the evidence upon the strength of which Police Magistrate Olmsted issued blank warrants yesterday afternoon at the Harlem Police Court.

Reinforcing his own force, four altogether, with Policemen Tuite, James and John Shea, Stewart Kuhn, and Smyth of the court squad, Mr. Comstock marched on the club. Detective Deering, who had the entrée of the club, induced the lookout to open the street door, and then there was a rush up stairs, across the outer room, a smash at the small door, and in ten seconds Mr. Comstock, perspiring freely and followed by his posse, was in possession.

There were three games going at the time, a roulette wheel, a "red and black," and a "crap" game. The croupier at the roulette table, when he saw the invading force, seized a roll of money from the drawer, shoved it into his pocket, and endeavored to look unconcerned. Mr. Comstock compelled him to replace the money in the drawer, and turned his attention to the "red and black" game. The dealer had followed the croupier's example, but disgorged when ordered to do so. No money was found at the "crap" table.

Mr. Comstock was complete master of the situation. From table to table he went in a hurried inspection, and later he made a more careful one. There were ten tables altogether, two roulette, one faro, one bookmaking wheel, one "red and black," two "Klondikes," one "crap," one stud poker, one hazard, and also a keno box. The faro table was, in the parlance of gaming, a "brace" game, that is, there was artfully concealed before the dealer a tiny trap in the table through which a "fake" card could be forced if necessary to prevent the house from losing a big bet. The bookmaking wheel was a curiosity, and in itself worth a large sum of money.

"Handsomest and most complete layout I've taken in a year," was Mr. Comstock's comment.

Seven thousand chips, a score of packs of cards, and knick-knacks of a gaming house were all huddled together in bags and then, after counting the money, he had seized—only $75 in all—the tables were all taken apart by Mr. Comstock's order and sent to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station. There were three loads of them.

From the club three prisoners were taken to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, a great crowd following. The players were all permitted to go free. At the station the croupier said he was William Rogers, a fireman, as he facetiously remarked, and lived at 212 West Forty-third Street; the red and black dealer described himself as George Haven of Leggett's Hotel. The third prisoner was Charles Craig of One Hundred and First Street and Manhattan Avenue.

Last night, as stated, other arrests were made, the prisoners being John Davis, a "crap" dealer, who gave his home as 327 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; John Black of 237 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and Thomas Carpenter of 34 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. All will be arraigned in the Harlem Police Court this morning. Judge Mayo furnished bail in $1,000 each for the prisoners.

IMPORTANT CHANGE AT YALE.

Classics and Mathematics No Longer All-Important Studies in the Sophomore Curriculum.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, March 7.—The announcement was made to-day of the revised curriculum for the sophomore class at Yale for the coming year. This will undoubtedly prove to be one of the greatest advances taken by Yale in the last two decades.

The main feature of the change is the sweeping aside of the time-honored tradition at Yale that the classics and the mathematics are the most important parts of a student's education and the substitution for them of the modern languages and history. The college several years ago took the first step toward broadening the academic course by providing that the two upper classes should not be obliged to study the old curriculum. The traditions of academic instruction, however, obliged students in the lower classes to study Greek, Latin, and the mathematics.

Sophomores up to this time have been obliged to take five out of six courses, choosing either Greek, Latin, mathematics, French or German, physics, and English literature. In this way a student was forced to take at least one of the ancient languages and he could not take both of the modern languages.

In the new course, besides Greek, Latin, mathematics, French, German, physics, and English literature the sophomore is allowed to take history and chemistry. He may take both French and German, and may take two courses in mathematics. Under the new arrangement a student may omit the classics and mathematics altogether in his second year.

Will Raise Price of Wagons.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The rise in prices of all kinds of material caused the National Wagonmakers' Association to hold a meeting at the Auditorium Annex to-day. It was announced that since no apparent decline in prices could be hoped for, a rise in the prices of wagons probably would be made. Among the concerns represented were the Studebaker Manufacturing Company, South Bend; Mitchell & Louis Company, Racine; Moline Wagon Company, and Bain Wagon Company, Kenosha.

CRONJE TO GO TO ST. HELENA.

To Remain There Until the End of the War—British Will Not Exchange Prisoners.

LONDON, March 8.—The military authorities have decided that Gen. Cronje and the other Boer prisoners shall be sent immediately to the Island of St. Helena, there to remain until the end of the war.

Lord Roberts has chosen Lord Bathurst, Colonel of a militia regiment at the front, to command the escort to St. Helena, which was last month placed in cable communication with Cape Town and London.

It is also asserted that the Cabinet has resolved neither to propose nor to entertain proposals at the present juncture for an exchange of prisoners.

HARRISON A POSSIBILITY

Republicans Discuss the ex-President's Chances as a Candidate Against McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Ex-President Harrison's opinions about the Puerto Rico bill and the war in South Africa have been discussed with amazing interest here. His selection of just this time in which to utter implied criticism of the Administration is regarded by politicians of his party as not accidental or blundering, but intentional, and possibly uttered after the mature consideration of the prevailing opinion in Indiana and the approach of the conventions to nominate delegates to Philadelphia.

More than one intimation has been heard that the reappearance of Mr Harrison on the political horizon bodes no good to the plan to renominate Mr. McKinley. A member of the Republican Congressional Committee who is well acquainted with the conditions politically in Indiana, said this evening:

"Harrison never is impulsive. He knows better than some of us how deep the impression is that has been made in Indiana by the bungling over the Puerto Rico bill. Republicans there feel sure that Harrison would never have permitted such a blunder to be made if he were President.

"Thousands of Republicans in the State are talking about his backbone with as much reverence as the backbone of Mr. Cleveland was formerly referred to by Democrats. The need of such a backbone has been felt by many Republicans for some months. Carry his own State? I have no doubt of it, if he really desires to try it once more in the White House."

Joseph H. Manley of the Republican National Committee laughed at the idea that Harrison might become a candidate for nomination at Philadelphia. "Of course he may be a candidate," he admitted, "but that would not make any difference. I have no idea that Mr. Harrison thinks of such a thing."

Predictions were made to-night by Republicans who have heard talk about Mr. Harrison as a possible candidate at the Philadelphia Convention that unless a clearer course shall soon be marked out at the White House and some recent blunders repaired Mr. Harrison might become a very dangerous opponent of President McKinley.

"But he had better look out for the machine," was the warning of a Representative from a Western State. "It already has destroyed one prominent man as a possible candidate. Another victim or two would be demolished with a good appetite."

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

Members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs Will Discuss an Amendment To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Every member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs came from the meeting of that committee to-day with his lips closed by a pledge of secrecy concerning the discussion of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The utmost that any of them could be induced to admit was that the sub-committee having the treaty in charge had reported it, and that the report was discussed with the determination to hold another meeting on Friday for further discussion.

The sub-committee favors the treaty, and a majority of the committee would report it to the Senate if that were the present desire of the Administration.

While the purpose of the adjourned meeting was admitted to be to give opportunity for discussion, it is learned that the chief purpose will be to consider an amendment offered in the committee, and which does not ask for the fortification of the canal. One member of the Senate admitted that with time the objections to a neutral canal were growing less pronounced, and that the opportunity for consideration of the advantages of a neutral canal could not be overestimated.

"In fact," said he, "delay is quite as important for the success of the treaty as study of its provisions. With time I think we shall be able to overcome all dangerous opposition."

MISSING NEW YORKER FOUND.

A. V. V. Haight Is Supposed to be at a Whitehall, N. Y., Hotel.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., March 7.—A man answering the description of Abraham V. V. Haight, who has been missing from 146 Lexington Avenue, New York, since Thursday, arrived here last Friday and registered at the Hall House as Abraham H. Van Voorhis, and is here now. He looks exactly like the pictures of Mr. Haight, which appeared in New York papers.

It was stated last night at the Haight residence that the family think that the person registered at the Hall House is the missing man.

Yesterday afternoon the family received a telegram from the proprietor of the Hall House telling of the man registered there as Van Voorhis. A brother of Mr. Haight left last night for Whitehall. Haight's middle name is Van Voorhis, and this fact causes his family to feel almost positive that he has been found.

BOMB THROWING IN PARIS.

Missile Hurled Through M. Picard's Window Fails to Explode.

PARIS, March 8.—A bomb was thrown yesterday through a window of the Paris residence of M. Alfred Picard, Commissioner General of the Paris Exposition. It did not explode. A woman who saw two men light the fuse, and who gave the alarm, was attacked and severely handled by them.

ROBERTS REPORTS ROUT OF THE BOERS

Their Strong Position Carried by a Wide Turning Movement.

CAVALRY DID THE FIGHTING

British Force Overwhelmingly Superior in Numbers.

A BATTLE IMMINENT.

President Steyn Says the Capitulation of Pretoria Will Be Preceded by Events That Will Astonish All Europe.

LONDON, March 8.—Lord Roberts wired yesterday morning from Osfontein and in the evening from Poplar Grove, fourteen miles eastward. By an application of the elementary principle of strategy, the Boer positions, fifteen miles long across his path, have been emptied; and their holders have been obliged to retire in confusion, consequent upon hasty withdrawal.

Nothing was done by Lord Roberts to disturb the symmetry, the deadly ingenuity, of the Boer trenches in front of him. He marched out infantry estimated, from the commands named, at 30,000 men, and sent 10,000 horsemen and horse artillery in a bold sweep around the Boer left, whereupon the Boer centre and right became untenable.

GEN. ROBERTS'S REPORTS.

The War Office at midnight posted the following advices from Lord Roberts:

"Poplar Grove, March 7 (Evening)—We had a very successful day and have completely routed the enemy, who are in full retreat.

"The position which they occupied is extremely strong and cunningly arranged, with a second line of intrenchments, which would have caused us heavy loss had a direct attack been made.

"The turning movement was necessarily wide, owing to the nature of the ground, and the cavalry and horse artillery horses are much done up.

"The fighting was practically confined to the cavalry division, which, as usual, did exceedingly well, and Gen. French reports that the horse art

paign in Afghanistan, and, accordingly, asked him why he almost always sent a detachment to turn the enemy. I added some reasons why such an operation might be dangerous in a European war.

"Lord Roberts replied that, as regards a European war, he quite agreed with me; but, he added: 'You should always consider the enemy with whom you have to deal. Turn an Asiatic, and he will always go.'

"Until now none of us has classed the Boers with Asiatics; but we know at last that as soon as their flank is menaced they are off. This looks very much as though recent events had demoralized them.

"Yesterday's event is not quite conclusive. It cannot be the Boer game to be beaten in detail. Their only chance is to collect the bulk of their forces for a decisive battle. If they have not enough men or spirit to stand up to Lord Roberts, their case is hopeless.

"It begins to look, indeed, as if the original estimate of the strength of the enemy's forces—about 50,000—were not far wrong. In that case the game is up, for they must have lost 10,000 of the original 50,000. The escape of the Boer force yesterday, however, is most disappointing. A good General is not satisfied with the retreat of his enemy. He wishes to destroy them."

BOERS WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST.

A. G. Hales, the correspondent of The Daily News, who was captured by the Boers Feb. 9, and released a few days ago at Bloemfontein, telegraphing from Sterkstroom Tuesday, says:

"While I was a prisoner at Bloemfontein, I had an interesting interview with President Steyn. He said the burghers were determined to fight to the last man and that the struggle in the Free State would be child's play compared with what would follow in the Transvaal.

"President Steyn predicted that the capitulation of Pretoria would be preceded by events which would astonish Europe. He appointed a Deputy President to remain at Bloemfontein during his absence at Pretoria in the interests of the Free State."

A correspondent of The Morning Post at Osfontein, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The agitation by the peace party in England and the hope that the Conservative Government may be defeated are neutralizing the effect of the British victories, because they encourage the Boers to persist in the struggle."

The Standard cautions Englishmen against "rising to a height of serene contentment which the actual position does not justify," and thus measures the situation:

"A large number of the Boers are still in the field. They have a wide range of country over which they can operate. Although their morale is somewhat damaged, it would be too much to say that they will not stand again. Indeed, what we want them to do is to stand again; for it is only in a real stand-up fight that we can inflict those losses which would eventually lead the defeated to sue for peace. Lord Roberts has gained a success; but it must not be regarded as a signal victory until we know what damage has been inflicted and what prisoners have been taken."

ESTIMATES OF BOER STRENGTH.

The correspondents differ as to the enemy's strength. The Daily Mail's representative thinks the Boers number something more than 4,000. The Daily News's man estimates them at 10,000. As these figures come from observers at headquarters, it is clear that Lord Roberts's force was overwhelmingly superior. He can scarcely have fewer than 40,000 immediately available, as the Guards Brigade reached him from Lord Methuen Tuesday. Lord Methuen now commands only volunteers and the local forces at Kimberley, some of whom have gone toward Mafeking.

The Boers do not yet appear to appreciate the mobility of Lord Roberts's corps, which was able to strike so swiftly in this affair that the enemy had to abandon a gun, much forage, and a large quantity of camp equipage.

BOERS DEMORALIZED?

LONDON, March 8.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, dated March 5:

"President Krüger's precipitate journey to Natal was due to Gen. Joubert's urgent representations that the operations of Lord Roberts had so alarmed the Free Staters that they had become uncontrollable.

"There is every indication of chaos and demoralization in the burgher ranks. The Boer losses in Natal from Tuesday to Friday last week were 52 killed and 200 wounded.

"The Free State Raad has been summoned to meet in April."

GLENCOE, Natal, March 3.—President Krüger returned to Pretoria yesterday.

His address to the burghers has fired them with fresh enthusiasm to continue the fight for independence, and to bring the war to a successful issue.

BRITISH ENTER THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, March 7.—A dispatch from Durban says a flying column of British troops from Zululand has entered the Transvaal and has been daily skirmishing with small parties of Boers.

The force consists of mounted infantry, Natal scouts, and artillery, all commanded by Major Prendergast. The column first crossed the border Feb. 28. It now occupies an intrenched position on Catasa Hill, nine miles within the Transvaal.

It is reported that Gen. Buller has pushed forward a force along the Harrismith Railroad line toward Van Reenen's Pass, using the railroad freely for communications. It appears that the Boers intend to take up a strong position in the Biggarsberg Range and contest the Glencoe passes, although it hardly seems likely that Gen. Buller will attempt to force these for the present. But his plans are kept almost as secret as those of Lord Roberts.

BOER RETREAT FROM LADYSMITH

BOER CAMP, Biggarsberg, March 3.—"The Federals have fallen back on the Biggarsberg chain, crossing Natal south of Dundee. The retreat from Ladysmith was due to the mistake of a certain commandant in ordering his men to retire from the key of the position without any reason for the move.

"On the receipt of the bad news from the Modder River Wednesday, it was resolved to send the wagons back to Biggarsberg, and soon long strings of ox-wagons lined the roads. Over 1,000 wagons took the westerly route to the laager southwest of Ladysmith. Another convoy was sent to the foot of the Drakensberg. A large number of tents captured from the British at Dundee and also the ammunition were abandoned.

"The chief difficulty was in dismounting 'Long Tom.'

"The Boers were independent of the railway, as is shown by the fact that not one of their 2,000 wagons went by rail. All traveled by road, together with the field batteries. Only the heavy guns, the infantry, and wounded went by rail.

"When the last train had left Elandslaagte, a workmen's train followed, carefully blowing up every bridge and culvert between Ladysmith and Glencoe, and, when this had been done, setting fire to the Elandslaagte collieries. Thus the British, with Natal's southernmost collieries in their hands, are unable to draw supplies therefrom.

"Under cover of the night, and with the collieries sending lurid flames to heaven, the bullock wagons wound over the hills, making roads where none before existed; and the four months' siege of Ladysmith was raised.

"It is impossible, as yet, to give the burghers' casualties, owing to the disorganization of the ambulance service and the circumstances of the retreat."

No Boers Near Ladysmith.

LADYSMITH, March 5.—There are no Boers within twenty miles of here. Plenty of supplies are available and the troops are quickly recovering their strength. Many of the volunteers has been granted furloughs.

Buller's Recent Losses 1,859.

LONDON, March. 7.—Another list of the casualties sustained by Gen. Buller's forces from Feb. 14 to Feb. 27 shows: Killed, 123; wounded, 573; missing, 54. Of these the losses of the Inniskillings were as follows: Killed, 54; wounded, 162; missing, 22; Dublin Fusiliers—Killed, 15; wounded, 97; missing, 18; Connaught Rangers—Killed, 19; wounded 105; missing, 8; Royal Irish Fusiliers—Killed, 11; wounded, 63; missing, 2; Scots Fusiliers—Killed, 18; wounded, 68; missing, 0.

With the list of casualties issued Monday this makes the total cost of the rank and file in the final relief of Ladysmith 1,859 men.

GENERAL ORDER BY BULLER.

DURBAN, March 6.—Gen. Buller, in a general order, regarding the relief of Ladysmith, says:

"The two forces during the last few months have striven with conspicuous gallantry and splendid determination to maintain the honor of the Queen and the country. The Ladysmith garrison for four months held that position against every attack with complete success, and endured many privations with admirable fortitude. The relieving force had to force its way through an unknown country, across unfordable rivers, and on almost inaccessible heights face a fully prepared, well-armed and tenacious enemy. By the exhibiton of the truest courage, courage that burns steadily besides flashing brilliantly, it accomplished its object and added a glorious page to the history of the country.

"Ladysmith was successfully held and relieved, and the sailors and soldiers, colonial and home-born, who had done this, were united by one desire, and inspired by one patriotism."

The order congratulates both forces on the martial qualities displayed, and thanks them for their determinate effort. Gen. Buller also sympathizes with the relatives and friends of the gallant comrades who have fallen.

QUEEN TO VISIT IRELAND.

LONDON, March 8.—At no other time since the Diamond Jubilee has the Queen been so conspicuous an object in the public mind as she is now. This promises to be even more strikingly the case to-day. Her Majesty's visit to London, for a drive in semi-state from Paddington Station to Buckingham Palace, would be sufficient in itself to create great public manifestations of loyalty, but the announcement last evening that, for the first time since the Jubilee, she will to-day drive from Buckingham Palace along the Embankment to St. Paul's Cathedral and back, through Holborn and Piccadilly, to St. James's, synchronizing with the new success of Lord Roberts, is bound to make to-day a gala day in the annals of London.

Beyond all this is the announcement of the Queen's intention to visit Ireland—for the first time, it is said, since the death of the Prince Consort. This is regarded as one of the most remarkable acts of the Queen's life. No Minister of the Crown has ever dared to suggest such an undertaking.

It has been decided that Queen Victoria will make the visit next month, staying at the Viceregal Lodge in Dublin, which has been placed at her disposal by the Viceroy, Earl Cadogan.

"The trip," said a well-informed official last evening, "is the spontaneous suggestion of the Queen alone, and the enthusiasm it is bound to create can scarcely be estimated. It is a wonderful proof of her Majesty's intense devotion to her people, and her sacrifice in making the trip at such a season of the year is renewed evidence of the keenness of her mind in selecting the proper act at the proper time."

An army order issued last night announces that the Queen has ordered that in future on St. Patrick's Day all ranks of her Irish regiments shall wear as a distinction a sprig of shamrock in their headdress to commemorate the gallantry of her Irish soldiers in the recent battles in South Africa.

DUBLIN, March 7.—Earl Cadogan announced the Queen's intended visit this evening at the drawing room. The news had previously been telegraphed by the various news agencies, and was already known throughout the city, causing much good feeling.

Her Majesty's visit will be of a private character, such as she is in the habit of making periodically to the South of France. It will probably extend for more than a fortnight. Her last visit was in 1861.

The papers published special editions at 10 o'clock this evening announcing the Queen's intention.

CAPE REBELS ARE AGGRESSIVE.

CARNARVON, Cape Colony, March 6.—A refugee who has arrived here from Kenhardt says that early on Wednesday, Feb. 28, shots were exchanged between a native tribe and the rebels, who retired. Thereupon Commandant De Koek arrived with a flag of truce. The Magistrate who went from Kenhardt to meet him was immediately made a prisoner, and the rebels then poured into the town, hoisted the white flag, proclaimed the district to be Free State territory, sang the volkslied, and began commandeering.

The Magistrate was detained for trial at Bloemfontein. The refugee says the natives are being severely treated.

CAPE TOWN, March 6.—Lucas Steinkamp, commanding the Boers, is reported marching on Carnarvon. It is believed that Gordonia and Victoria West will rise. It is thought that the total number of men in arms will exceed 3,000. The general opinion of loyalists is that a strong force of British will be required, as a reverse would spread the rebellion.

FOR PEACE WITH INDEPENDENCE

CAPE TOWN, March 7.—A great movement is in progress among the Cape Dutch to obtain a settlement of the South African questions consistent with the maintenance of the independence of the republics. It is doubtless argued that the Dutch, having remained loyal, are entitled to a hearing at the settlement.

It is certain that the whole British community and the actively loyal Dutch are opposed to any settlement short of annexation.

A proposal has been made by a deputation of the Dutch party to visit England shortly in the interest of peace.

An official notification has been issued that the Queenstown proclamation of Feb. 22, regarding certain terms offered the rebels by Gen. Brabant in the event of their surrender, has been withdrawn, but those terms against Great Britain may return to their farms upon surrendering their weapons, and will receive a pass, but they are liable to be called to account later.

MASON'S BOER RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mr. Mason (Ill.) gave notice in the Senate to-day that to-morrow, after the morning hour, he would enter a motion that the Committee on Foreign Relations be discharged from further consideration of his resolution expressive of the Senate's sympathy with the Boers in their struggle with Great Britain. He had, he said, introduced the resolution on Dec. 6, and it had been in the hands of the committee ever since.

"I have no intention of violating the rules of the Senate," said Mr. Mason, "but it is clearly the intention of the Committee on Foreign Relations to take no action in regard to the resolution, and I want it brought into the Senate and placed on the calendar.

"The committee could give us a report if it would. If a majority of the committee is opposed to the resolution, let them report it adversely. It would be making some progress. I am satisfied that 95 per cent. of the people of the country are in sympathy with the Boers in their war with Great Britain, and I am just as certain that a majority of this body would favor the resolution I introduced. It is the merest child's play for us to sit here and not be able to get a vote upon it."

WHITE'S DESPERATE STRAITS.

LONDON, March 8.—Winston Churchill telegraphs the substance of an interview he has had with Sir George White, who commanded the Ladysmith garrison. Gen. White said he might have held out until April 2, but this would have involved the death of most of the native population by starvation and of the sick from want of nourishment. Then he would have destroyed the stores and ammunition, and all who were fit to crawl five miles would have sallied forth to make a show of resistance and to avoid formal capitulation.

He declared that he had always begged Gen. Buller not to hurry the relief operations, adding, earnestly:

"It is not right to charge me with all the loss of life they involved."

Mr. Churchill says Gen. White spoke bitterly of home criticisms and of attempts at the War Office to supersede him, attempts which Gen. Buller prevented from succeeding. In conclusion, he exclaimed:

"I regret Nicholson's Nek. Perhaps it was rash; but it was the only chance of striking a heavy blow. But I regret nothing else. I would do all over again."

FREE FIGHT AT PEACE MEETING.

EDINBURGH, March 7.—A "stop-the-war" meeting, admission to which was regulated by ticket, was held in this city this evening. Long before the hour fixed university students secured possession of the hall. It is alleged that several hundred gained entrance by counterfeit tickets, and the audience was so unruly that the doors were barricaded inside and outside.

James Keir-Hardie, Chairman of the Independent Labor Party and editor of The Labor Leader, endeavored to speak, but all to no purpose. Finally he announced that the principal speaker, Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner, was outside.

The meeting was thereupon abandoned by the promoters, and a rush was made for the platform. The police used their batons and a free fight ensued. Numerous arrests were made.

A gentleman, whose identity has not been established, was severely handled outside the hall by the crowd, under the impression that he was Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner. He fainted, fell, and was trampled. Ultimately he was rescued insensible by the police.

The students finished their anti-peace demonstration by parading through the principal streets.

Wants Colonies to Bear War Burden.

LONDON, March 7.—In the House of Commons to-day, on the passing of the first reading of the Loan bill of £35,000,000, Timothy Healy, Nationalist, member for North Louth, gave notice that he would move an amendment at the second reading of the bill extending the measure so that all self-governing colonies "who were so keen in contributing men would also bear the burden of the war loan."

O'Dowd Elected to Parliament.

LONDON, March 7.—At the election today, for member of Parliament to fill the seat for the North Division of Sligo vacated by Bernard Collery, Nationalist, retired, John O'Dowd was elected without opposition. At the previous election the voting resulted as follows: Bernard Collery, (Nationalist-anti-Parnellite,) 3,274; H. Harrison, (Nationalist-Parnellite,) 1,281; Sir M. Crofton, (Conservative,) 772. Mr. O'Dowd is a Nationalist.

Two Missing Squadrons Appear.

CAPE TOWN, March 7.—Squadrons A and B of Kitchener's Horse, that were reported missing, have returned to camp. They were cut off with Squadron E, on Feb. 13; but they escaped, although they lost their way afterward on the veldt. Squadron E are prisoners at Pretoria.

Advance from Colesberg.

COLESBERG, March 6.—The British advanced camp is now at Coriogspoort River, several miles beyond Achtertang.

MORE TROUBLE FOR BRITAIN.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 7.—Information reaches here to the effect that Barbados, hitherto the most loyal colony of the West Indian group, is, in consequence of the British successes in South Africa, about to give trouble to the home Government in regard to the sugar question. The Barbadians, it is added, ask why the Secretary for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, is "protecting the Outlanders in Africa and ruining the West Indian planter."

It is pointed out that as the natives of Barbados are vigorous in asserting their rights they may give Mr. Chamberlain some trouble.

TROOPS GET CHICAGO BEEF.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson spoke to-day before the Pure Food and Drug Congress. In the course of his address he said that as a result of an investigation by an agent of his department he was informed that the fine beef sold in the English markets for English beef was killed in the Western part of the United States and shipped in cold storage across the continent and then across the Atlantic. Commenting on this fact, he said:

"This is the fine beef of which England boasts. Uncle Sam now feeds his soldiers in the Philippines in the same manner and on the same fine beef, while Tommy Atkins in the Transvaal must be content with the canned beef from Chicago."

MURPHY'S POWER THREATENED

A Greater Troy Under Frank S. Black's Direction May Make Republicans Triumphant.

If ex-Gov. Frank S. Black has his way, and it looks very much as if he will, ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., has reached the end of his political power in Troy.

A bill providing for the creation of a Greater Troy passed the Assembly on Tuesday by a strict party vote. There is little doubt of its passage by the Senate, or of the approval of the Governor. By the terms of the bill, the towns of Brunswick, Lansingburg, and North Greenbush are to be annexed to Troy. These localities are contiguous territory to the present Troy on the east, north, and south, respectively. The three towns have an aggregate population of about 25,000, and each gives a Republican majority with unfailing regularity.

In 1898, because of the "turning down" of Frank S. Black, there was much opposition among Republicans to the election of Theodore Roosevelt. Yet Brunswick gave a Republican plurality of 327, Lansingburg 886, and North Greenbush 224, or a total of 1,437. Under normal conditions the combined pluralities would have been nearer 2,500.

On a full vote and a fair count, something that is possible under the existing election laws, Troy is good for about 1,000 Democratic majority. The present Mayor, an independent Democrat, indorsed by the Republicans, was elected by something less than 1,000. It is pretty safe to predict that ex-Gov. Black will insist on the nomination of a straight-out Republican for Mayor in 1901, and he will probably be successful.

LESSONS FOR YOUNG MEN.

Robert C. Ogden of John Wanamaker's, gave a talk to young men last evening at Calvary Baptist Church in West Fifty-seventh Street on "Suggestions from Business Experience." In the beginning Mr. Ogden quoted a remark Josh Billings once made, which in effect was, "Young man, if you want to get along quick, go slow."

Mr. Ogden then proceeded to elaborate on character. He quoted a passage from the Book of Proverbs, and then went on to say that what the book taught could be followed with profit by every young man starting out on a business career. "For a business man's manual," he said, "its teachings have never been matched. I would say to a young man, if you want a good guide just take the Book of Proverbs and study it. I don't mean strictly in the religious sense, but more than that for its excellent business precepts. It fits humanity at every point. There is not a practical, spiritual, or ethical question that can be asked that we do not get an answer to in that book."

Mr. Ogden then spoke in general terms of the trials that successful men have passed through and weathered before rounding out their careers and reaching their success, and how these trials played such an essential part in the development of character. "When you find a man," he added, "who has lived superior to temptations and disappointments you may make up your minds that there is a man worth knowing.

"There never was a more wretched heresy than that which says, 'The world owes a man a living.' The truth is the other way—the man owes the world the best work he can put into it. About the only right a man has in this world is to work and enjoy the fruits of it."

Mr. Ogden dwelt particularly upon honesty in business and the various temptations for the sake of profit to depart from the paths of integrity. The vital question was, "Do we look at our business through our character, or our character through our business? Of the one, all is right; of the other, all wrong, a sham and unreal."

Mr. Ogden impressed upon his audience the necessity of cultivating good manners in business life, a good knowledge of English, and good penmanship.

The condition of Croton Water is frightful. Write or 'phone the Hygeia Distilled Water Co., 349 W. 12th St., to deliver at your residence or office a supply of Hygeia Water. Tel. 2582 Spring.—Adv.

DANGERS OF PARK RIDERS AND DRIVERS

Policemen Too Few and Too Negligent, They Allege.

LAMENT LOSS OF OLD FORCE

Serious Complaints Sent to Chief Devery—Dr. McBurney and Others Injured Through Boys' Mischief.

Riders and drivers in Central Park, and especially the riders, have had many complaints to make about the alleged inefficiency of the policing of the park since the park police passed from the jurisdiction of the Park Commissioners to the Municipal Police Commissioners.

In the old days, before the new charter went into effect, the "gray coats," both mounted and on foot, who patrolled the park, were as numerous as "bees in a garden of honeysuckles," to use the words of one complainant, but the visitor to the park finds only an occasional bluecoat now, it is said, and only at rare intervals on the park drives a mounted policeman. The equestrians, particularly, complain that they can never find a mounted policeman on the bridle paths, and in a complete circuit of the bridle paths yesterday, between 3 o'clock P. M. and 5:30 P. M., a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES found that the complaint was well based, for not a mounted guardian was found on the paths during the tour.

Complaints have been made repeatedly to Park Commissioner Clausen, but he has no jurisdiction over the Park police.

Complaints have also been made to Capt. John England of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, from whose station the Park policemen are detailed, and failing, as alleged, to get any redress from him, the complainants have written to Chief Devery.

All manner of charges have been made, but principally against the small boys who gather in the Park during the hours when the bridle paths are most frequently used. The boys gather on the bridges overlooking the bridle paths and throw stones at the riders, or as they rush over the wooden bridges make such a clatter with their roller skates that spirited horses are frightened and sometimes run away.

Dr. Charles B. McBurney, the well-known surgeon, was struck more than a week ago on the arm by a stone thrown by a boy on one of the bridges, and was injured so that he had to give up riding for a week. The stone was large enough to have killed him he said, had it struck him on the head. He has written to Chief Devery about the matter, but boys were in plenty on the bridges yesterday, and that they wore roller skates was evident from the rumbling one heard in passing under the wooden bridges.

The stone-throwing incident was not the only one Dr. McBurney had to complain of, for on Monday, while riding on the bridle path that skirts the reservoir, a number of boys rushed down the embankment and flourished switches at the horse, which, being a spirited animal, was much frightened. At the time of both these incidents not a policeman was in sight, and yesterday there were no policemen on the bridges to keep the boys in subjection.

Horace Stokes, another well-known rider, has made complaint to Chief Devery about the boys. He barely escaped an accident a few days ago as a result of the antics of the small boys, who with switches, stones, and roller skates tried to frighten his horse.

A serious complaint is that of Miss Lucy Otterson, who up to a few days ago was a daily rider on the bridle paths. Miss Otterson's horse was frightened by boys and ran away. The young woman was thrown and injured near the bridge which spans the path near the reservoir, and crawled unaided to the pedestrian path. She looked in vain for a policeman, but it was twenty minutes before one appeared. He was willing to call an ambulance, but some friends of Miss Otterson driving past saw her predicament and took her to her home in their carriage.

A well-known rider who has been a familiar figure in the Park for a number of years commented strongly upon the matter yesterday.

"Ever since the park police force was divorced from the Park Department," he said, "the riders and drivers in Central Park have had good grounds for complaint. In the first place, the old graycoats knew the riders and drivers well, and they knew, moreover, their needs. They knew also how to manage a horse, for no matter how bad a runaway was, he never got far before a Park policeman had him, and in case one policeman was not enough, another was near-by to aid in the capture.

"The Park policemen were directly under the control of the Park Commissioners, who had their office in a building in the Park, and the Commissioners were men who were in the Park at all hours. Every policeman knew that at any moment his chief might appear, and the men were always on post. Nowadays the policemen are scarce in the Park, and it is not an infrequent sight to see as many as three of them in a group in conversation. They know when Capt. England makes his tour of inspection, which is between 2 o'clock P. M. and 4 P. M., and they watch for his buggy between those hours. The Captain rarely wears a uniform when on inspection, and once his driver has taken him past the men on post, they are at liberty to go into seclusion again.

"There are not enough men on patrol in the Park. I believe there are not more than twenty-five on duty in the Park and on Riverside Drive, and when, as is the fact, at least 1,000 equestrians and five times as many drivers use the Park drives and Riverside Drive on fine days, the necessity for more men becomes apparent.

"What policemen are sent to the Park are from all sections of the city. They are frequently changed, and some of them know as much about a horse as they do about building a flying machine."

DEWEY ARCH FIGURE ALTERED.

Arm Amputated to Protect Pedestrians—The Arch Weather-beaten.

From the roof of the Albemarle Hotel, on Twenty-seventh Street, an excellent view may be had of the group of figures surmounting the Dewey arch. O. B. Libbey, the hotel's proprietor, looking at the group yesterday at disillusionizing close quarters, noticed that the arm of the figure at the northwest corner lay close to the edge of the arch roof, whence a gust of wind could easily take it to the heads of pedestrians below. Mr. Libbey notified the Tenderloin police, who in turn notified the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, and a workman was sent up to remove the arm.

Now, from the street the figure looks like a rifleman aiming at the ball topping a nearby side column. Its long arm pointed at the ball is the rifle, and its arm cut off seems to have shortened itself to rest upon the trigger.

The general surface aspect of the arch is far from pleasing. At the base carelessly driven vehicles have broken through the structure in many places. The whole exposed surface shows the effects of the weather. Into the faces of many of the figures unexpected wrinkles have come, due to the falling out of the staff.

The woman's face in one of the scenes symbolic of peace wears a heavy frown, which is anything but peaceful.

Republican Delegates Named.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 7.—The Republican Convention for the Seventeenth Congressional District met here to-day. Thomas W. Bradley of Orange County and Otis H. Cutler of Rockland County were named as delegates to the National Convention. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administration of President McKinley and that of Gov. Roosevelt.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

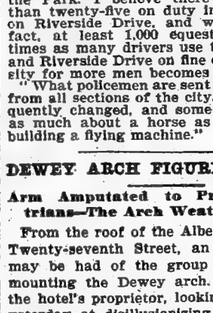

STOMACH BITTERS

Sufferers from stomach troubles such as **Dyspepsia, Constipation, Indigestion,** need the Bitters immediately. It cures quickly and permanently where all other so-called remedies fail. It is the king of all stomach tonics.

BODIES OF MINERS FOUND.

29 Dead Taken from the West Virginia Mine—36 or 39 Still Entombed—5 Rescued Alive.

FIRE CREEK, Va., March 7.—The rescuing parties continued working hard at Red Ash Mine to-day in removing debris and securing the bodies of the victims of the explosion of yesterday. The scenes of distress among those hunting their missing friends are still as appalling as yesterday.

The work at the mine continues night and day and it is still impossible to give the exact number of the victims or to identify all of the bodies that have been recovered. The most conservative estimates of some of those connected with the mine places the number of killed at fifty-two, and there are others who insist that the number of victims will be found to reach sixty. Six more bodies were recovered early this morning.

A report from the rescuers at the mine to-night says that thirty-four miners had been taken out, twenty-nine being dead and five seriously injured.

While the surviving miners and others estimate that there are still thirty-nine miners at least entombed, General Manager Howell says there are still in the mine only thirty-six. The estimate of the latter would indicate that there were seventy miners killed and five injured, and it is conceded that all of those still in the mine are dead.

None of the mines in this district are yet working, and thousands of people visited the scene of the Red Ash disaster to-day. Some of the dead bodies have been shipped to the former homes of the victims. Many funerals were held here to-day, and many will be held to-morrow.

No definite cause for the explosion has yet been learned by Gov. Atkinson, the State and District Mine Inspectors and others who are investigating the case. In addition to the theories of dust, fire-damp, &c., it is claimed to-day that natural gas had escaped into the mine and that it ignited when the miners entered yesterday morning with their lighted lamps.

The work of rescuing parties is retarded by hot air, and it is thought the mine is on fire. It will probably be several days before all the bodies can be recovered as they are scattered along for almost a mile under the ground and it will require much time to clear the debris from this long subterranean course.

AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS.

A run up into Westchester County is being arranged by the Automobile Club of America for this month, probably about the 20th, if the roads are in a fit condition. Starting from the club's headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria the run will be to Tarrytown, then across Westchester County to Port Chester, and thence back to New York. The route covered will be from seventy to seventy-five miles, the longest run attempted by the club. It will afford an excellent preliminary test for the longer run to Philadelphia, in April.

A new show will be added next season to the large number that have already become popular as annual exhibits. This will be an automobile show, pure and simple, to be held under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America. A contract was signed yesterday with the managers of the Madison Square Garden for the first week of November. The interest shown in the limited automobile exhibit in the last bicycle show has had a strong influence in determining the lovers of the horseless carriage to have a show of their own. "It will be entirely an automobile exhibit," said George F. Chamberlin, President of the club yesterday. "No bicycles will be in it. Every species, variety, and make of automobile we can get will be shown with all the latest inventions and appliances. A track twenty feet wide will be built around the arena, where the machines may be practically operated, and there will also be contests, not races, such as hill climbing, rapid turning, sudden stopping, and other tests of practical value. A great deal of attention will be paid to the mechanical side of the subject, and a special committee will be appointed to take entire charge of that matter."

LEGAL NOTES.

WILL NOT SUBSCRIBED AT THE END.—The Court of Appeals a few days ago affirmed the decision of the Appellate Division of the Second Department, which upheld the decree of the Surrogate of Kings County refusing to admit to probate the will of Isabella Andrews. The testatrix was an unmarried woman about sixty years of age. She left no nearer relatives than first and second cousins. She left most of her property, amounting to about $35,000, to one who was a stranger to her blood and made him sole executor. The will was written by this beneficiary upon a blank or printed form, consisting of a single sheet of paper folded in the middle so as to make four pages. At the top of the first page was the printed introduction, following which were several dispository provisions. The reverse side of the first page was headed "third page," and contained a clause appointing the executor, the testimonium clause, and the attestation clause, all of which were printed, and had been properly filled up. The page at the right of this last-mentioned page was headed "second page," and contained the continuation of the dispository provisions, wholly in writing, which extended to the end of the page. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Bartlett, holds that the intention of a testator cannot be considered in determining whether the formalities prescribed by the statute of wills in executing the instrument has been complied with. The requirement that the will shall be subscribed at the end thereof by the testator was held not to be complied with by his signing on the second page of the instrument, which covered the first three pages of a sheet, folded at the back so as to make two leaves.

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INJURED WHILE ENGAGED IN SAVING HIS MASTER'S PROPERTY FROM FIRE.—A judgment upon a verdict for $4,000 recovered by Olive Maltby, as administratrix, against Alvin J. Belden and John H. Seely, in the Supreme Court, at Syracuse, as damages for the death of her husband, William Maltby, was recently affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division. The defendants, who were contractors, engaged in deepening a section of the Erie Canal, in the town of Camilla, Onondaga County, N. Y., employed three gangs of men, of whom twenty-seven operated excavating machines under the direction of foremen, over whom was a walking boss, named Hannan. Maltby was employed in the third gang, known as the pile-driving gang, and was under the direction of Seely, over whom Hannan had no control. The property of the contractors being endangered by a fire which had started in some lowland, the foremen of one of the excavating gangs sent his men to check it. Finding that they were unable to do so, Hannan sent the other excavating gang to aid them. Then Seely, without any direction from Hannan, sent his gang to assist, and he assumed control of the whole force. He was warned that a standing stump was about to fall, but neglected to inform the workmen, who were enveloped by smoke amid noise and confusion. Subsequently the stump fell upon Maltby and killed him. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice McLennan, that the foremen of the respective gangs and Hannan acted within the scope of their employment in directing the men to fight the fire, and, while the men were so engaged, the defendants they represented owed the men the same duty as if they had been engaged in their ordinary tasks. The intestate, while assuming the risks incident to fighting the fire, it was held, did not assume the risk of any imminent danger known to his masters, and unknown to him.

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BURNED BY WET SODA.—William Curran and two others, while engaged in unloading articles from a freight car of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, received injuries from handling wet soda, and recovered judgment in a municipal court in their suit against the company for damages, but on appeal a reversal has been directed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. In an opinion per curiam, the Court says that if the company was negligent in allowing the soda to get wet, it was a negligence of which the plaintiffs had no right to complain. "It was not their soda. The evidence showed they knew the soda was wet, and that soda when wet would burn human flesh if it touched the flesh. Knowing this, the plaintiffs should have handled the soda more carefully than they did. Their carelessness brought about their injuries."

Yacht of Tweed Fame Sold.

The sloop yacht Schemer, lying in McGowan's Basin, at the foot of Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, was sold yesterday by United States Marshal Haubert for wharfage. The boat, which was owned by George P. Stewart of Manhattan, was bought by Robert H. Henke of Brooklyn for $495. The Schemer came into notoriety during Boss Tweed's time, as the vessel on which he tried to escape from the clutches of the law.

THE FORSYTHE WAIST

SHOWN THIS WEEK IN FRENCH FABRICS.

We are gratified and pleased at the deep interest ladies have taken in our fashionable Rumchunda Waists, and notwithstanding the great demand, we are filling **orders promptly.**

This week we introduce the latest importation,—

OUR FRENCH HANDKERCHIEF WAISTS AND SQUARES

for which we bespeak an even greater success. Like the Rumchundas, they are sold either in Waists or Squares, and may be selected from stock or made to order

They are extremely beautiful and are specially adapted for teas and afternoon functions

The designs and colorings, in floral effects, pastel grounds, are dainty and delicate, and in fact the entire "tout ensemble" is the Acme of French Art.

FRENCH SILK AND LINEN, AND WOVEN LINEN WAISTS.

EMBROIDERED AND FANCY PIQUE WAISTS.

The largest and most exhaustive assortment of these goods we have ever displayed.

MADE BY

JOHN FORSYTHE,

865 BROADWAY. "The Waist House."

LA FERNANDINA CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

The Havana tobacco used in making the "La Fernandina" cigars is equal to the best that the Cuban factories are using, and the heavy tax that Imported cigars must pay gives us the advantage of giving the smoker of high-grade Havana cigars a much better cigar for a great deal less money.

"La Fernandina" is the best Clear Havana Cigar made.

In different sizes at **10-15-20-25c.**

We invite your patronage.

MICHAELIS & LINDEMAN, 459 Broadway, N. Y.

BERNARD STAHL & CO., Makers.

COL. W. L. BROWN OUT.

It was announced last night that, in consequence of a meeting of the stockholders of the News Publishing Company, which was held yesterday afternoon, Col. William L. Brown, for many years the publisher of The Daily News, had been removed from the active management of that newspaper, and that a new Board of Directors, of which he is not one, had been chosen.

The meeting of the stockholders was called by Mrs. Benjamin Wood, the widow of the late Editor of The News, it was said by Mrs. Wood's attorney, William Fanning, against the advice of Col. Brown, who, since the death of Mr. Wood, has been directing the management of both the editorial and business departments of the paper. At the meeting all the stockholders save one, Miss Emma Wood, a daughter of Benjamin Wood, were present. The capital of the company is divided into 800 shares, of which Mrs. Wood holds 151, Col. Brown 101, and George Bartholomew, the managing editor of the paper, 3, the remainder being owned by Miss Wood and Miss Mayfield, a sister of Mrs. Wood.

According to Mr. Fanning, the names of Mrs. Wood, Miss Wood, and Miss Mayfield were presented as candidates for Directors. Col. Brown, Mr. Fanning said, protested against the meeting, which was held after due notice had been presented in several newspapers. When it became apparent that the election was to proceed, Col. Brown left the room, and after an hour had elapsed the polls were declared closed and the ticket elected. Miss Wood was represented by proxy.

Mr. Fanning stated last night that there had been no meeting of the stockholders for a long time, although Mr. Wood, who had sold his shares to his wife, had, before his death, urged her, as the majority stockholder, to call such a meeting. Col. Brown, Mr. Fanning said, had repeatedly urged against such a course, and his advice had prevailed. Mr. Fanning said that Col. Brown's salary as publisher would cease at once, and that he would have no privileges beyond those of any ordinary shareholder. No successor to Col. Brown has yet been selected.

Col. Brown declined to discuss the meeting or its results.

PAUNCEFOTE'S POPULARITY.

LONDON, March 7.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon, while declaring that the extension of Lord Pauncefote's stay at Washington, as Ambassador of Great Britain, is due to the coming Presidential election and "all that goes with this recurring commotion," says:

"To Americans Lord Pauncefote's stay will be acceptable because he has achieved the feat of making himself popular, with a success for which there is no precedent since the first British Minister was accredited to the United States a century and a quarter ago. To us his continued tenure of office is acceptable because he has pleased the Americans, and it is highly desirable from a business point of view as well as grateful to our feelings that they should continue to be pleased."

MORE PAY FOR TUBE WORKERS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 7.—Four thousand employes of the National Tube Company, at McKeesport, Penn., were to-day notified of a 10 per cent. advance in wages. The increase includes all day laborers in the tube mills. The tonnage men will get their advance next week, when the rate is fixed by the Amalgamated Association.

This is the second increase of 10 per cent. that the day men of the National Tube Company have received within six months, and makes the wages of common labor higher than at any time in the history of the works. The advance will date from April 1. The increase includes all pipe cutters, machinists, laborers, and all employed in the tube mills who work by the day.

Later the announcement was made that the increase in wages would affect not only the employes of the National Tube Works, at McKeesport, but that all the tube workers employed by the combine in the United States would receive a similar advance. The number of men affected is over 20,000.

THREE BURNED AT A FIRE.

Policeman's Hands and Face Scorched While Rescuing a Woman.

Patrolman James T. Hannan of the East Sixty-seventh Police Station, James Curtin, attached to Fire Patrol No. 5, and Margaret Harrington, forty years old, were burned about the hands and face by a fierce fire which caused $2,000 damage last evening in the four-story brick tenement house at 1,368 Third Avenue.

The flames broke out in the apartments of Morris Franklin on the second floor. Policemen Hannan and Fay started through the building, and on the second floor they found a child belonging to Franklin. The mother, in her excitement, had left the house with one child, leaving the other in the rooms. The child was taken to a place of saf

BANKERS ON THE CURRENCY MEASURE

Fears of Undue Inflation Under It Not General.

EXPANSION WILL BE GRADUAL

Indorsement of Elastic Feature of Bank Circulation Clause—Reaffirmation of Gold Standard Praised.

In view of the stage reached in Congress by the Currency bill, bank officers in the financial district were yesterday offered an opportunity to express opinions on the measure, especially in regard to a suggestion that the bill, should it become a law in its present condition, would so inflate currency as to disturb business.

More than twenty National banks were visited, and of their officers none was found willing to identify himself to fully discussing at length any feature of the bill from any standpoint. None would talk of the bill in all its features. A few commended certain features of the proposed financial law such as National bank capital and circulation and the refunding scheme, and of these but one or two consented to be identified with what they said. By the admissions of several bankers who talked, it was ascertained that silence or reluctance to give views was not due to modesty, but to a resolve not to express opinion on subjects that were unfamiliar, because they had not been studied with sufficient care.

F. D. TAPPEN'S STATEMENT.

One of those who spoke with absolute frankness on his want of full knowledge of the provisions of the Currency bill was Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, who said:

"I would not give tuppence for my opinion, or for that of any one else on this Currency bill, because the subject has not received sufficient study. What it's going to be or to do is purely a matter of speculation. Its results cannot be clearly defined for some time after it goes into effect. It should increase circulation, and that would be desirable. While I do not look for an increase all at once of $100,000,000, the increase will be gradual. Some small State banks will take advantage of the law to become National banks. The expansion in currency is likely to be gradual and regulated by business demands and conditions. My bank will of course take advantage of any provision increasing its circulation."

A bank officer, who, as a close student of finance, has a National reputation, said that at the present stage of the Currency bill no one was warranted in discussing all its features. "Of some of them," he continued, "it would be idle to talk, because they must be regarded as experimental. As to the taking out of circulation to the extent of a National bank's capital, nearly all bank officers are agreed on the wisdom of the measure, because it would be profitable provided the banks could hold such circulation.

DISTURBANCE THEORY SCOUTED.

"Another subject on which opinions are generally the same is on the question of currency being so inflated, should the bill become law, as to disturb business. Few believe that any such mischief would result. I regard the view as unfounded because of the conditions provided by the measure and the rapidity of return. The effect of the bill on National bank currency and on Government currency will be watched with interest, as Treasury notes are to be extinguished.

"On the question of excessive inflation through National bank notes, all bankers whose opinion is of value consider such an idea fallacious. National bank notes are not like Government notes under the proposed system. Government notes, when they are redeemed, are merely exchanged, one note for another of the same kind. In the case of National bank notes, they are naturally redeemed in gold, or its equivalent, legal tender money, because gold has now become the universal redeemer, the first term of redemption. The limitation of our excessive issue of National bank money is redemption in gold, so that a bank issuing too much currency or failing to keep its currency in circulation would lose its gold.

CHECK ON INFLATION.

"Another feature worth considering is, will not the increase of silver certificates, as provided, serve to restrain or check an excessive issue of National bank notes? Will it be possible to have both issues successfully made at the same point of time? Inflation is going to be corrected. You can't issue a currency redeemable in gold in excess, because it always reverts to gold or its equivalent. This I consider a potent argument against danger to business interests from inflation of National bank currency. Then again there is the fact that the cost of redeeming the National bank currency is $1.35 a thousand, the average of expense assessments by the Bureau of Redemption. This should certainly serve to check the excessive issue as prophesied by the quidnuncs.

"One word as to the gold reserve. If the gold export movements of the past are studied it will be found that the average disturbance is about $60,000,0000, not enough to warrant the fuss that has been made about them."

MR. KIMBALL ON THE BILL.

William H. Kimball, President of the Seventh National Bank, and formerly National Bank Examiner, said that he had not studied the Currency bill closely, and was not sufficiently familiar with some of its provisions to express an opinion on them. "I, however," he added, "admire and indorse some of its features, and above all the elastic features of the National bank circulation clause. I do not think that this provision will in any way disturb business.

"If money is a drug on the market National bank currency will naturally float back to the issuing banks or for redemption, and so the volume of such currency will be regulated by commercial conditions. Business could not be disturbed by a very low rate of interest because, for instance, if we had out circulation equal to our limit—our capital—and it was not employed, and, therefore, unprofitable, we could take advantage of the provision of the new law and retire it from circulation.

"On the other hand, and here comes the benefit of the elastic feature of the proposed law, if we had out only half our limit and found a profitable use for our circulation, we could increase the amount of our issue up to the limit of our capital, less 5 per cent. redemption fund account, with, of course, the bonds deposited to secure circulation.

"While not having full and perhaps sufficient information on the subject, I criticise the $150,000,000 reserve feature of the bill as perpetuating the old endless chain system of redemption and reissuing. Refunding into two-per-cents is a move in the right direction—from a banker's standpoint. It saves the Government a large sum in interest, and furnishes a long-time bond for banking purposes. Of course a feature of the measure which amounts to its vital principle is the reaffirming of the gold dollar on the standard of value."

ON EXTENT OF CIRCULATION.

Another bank officer of wide reputation as a student of financial conditions said: "Frankly, I haven't studied the subject of the Currency bill enough to justify me in giving an opinion for publication. I imagine the wisdom of down-town bankers is on a par with mine. No one is positive in his own mind, in my judgment, as to the extent to which National banks will go in taking out circulation. It's all at sea, nothing is certain as to the outcome of the measure. In the seventies there was just the same uncertainty—not of doubt, mind—as to the result of the funding of the old gixes with fours. Nobody knew and nobody could know, what success the scheme would have.

"The same as to currency inflation and the result on business. It's a case of the unexpected. Some are making preparations to meet a calamity that won't occur. It is well to remember that all this new money is not a legal tender. No bank can carry it against deposits. Banks can only pay this national currency out. They can't hold it as a reserve. This currency has got to be kept in circulation. As $5, $2, and $1 notes they would meet a demand for hand to hand business. But let the demand for National bank notes of $10 and upward cease or not exist and they will drift, and drift mighty rapidly, to the redemption bureau, and where is the issuing bank and its nice gold and legal tender, which is put out for bonds?

MR. HEPBURN'S VIEW.

A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the Chase National Bank, when asked if the proposed measure would result in currency inflation so as to disturb business, said that if the National currency was not kept in circulation it would return to the banks or to the Treasury for redemption. This would be the result of an abundance of money. A money stringency would tend to keep National bank currency in circulation.

E. O. Leech, Vice President of the National Union Bank, said: "I have asserted and repeat that there is no danger of inflation through the Currency bill, which I consider a good one. I believe that the volume of currency will be gradually and safely increased. There will certainly be no such inflation as to disturb business. The increase of circulation should benefit National banks and business interests. As to low interest rates tending to gold exports, that is a sterling exchange factor. The trade balance is increasing in our favor and against Europe."

"While," said President N. F. Palmer of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, "I have not time to discuss the Currency bill, I will say that I do not believe that the currency will be so inflated as to disturb business. That there will, however, be inflation I have no doubt."

On the subject of undue inflation President G. G. Williams of the Chemical National Bank was quoted as convinced that this year there is little danger that the volume of money will keep pace with the legitimate requirements of business. Mr. Williams contended that if the National bank circulation increased by $100,000,000 or more it would be but an increase of 5 per cent. on the money in use Feb. 1 last, $2,261,257,000, which was inadequate to our business needs.

PREDICTS GREAT INFLATION.

Mayor J. K. McGuire of Syracuse is a student of financial questions, and he thinks he sees in the Currency bill features that will not only aid the National banks at the expense of the people, but will result in inflating the currency by at least $500,000,000. Mayor McGuire is at the Hoffman House, and talking with a TIMES reporter yesterday, he said:

"In my opinion the proposed Currency bill, which apparently will soon be a law, will cause a tremendous inflation. My inquiries among financiers have only served to strengthen convictions regarding the bill, which seems designed to insure large returns to National banks.

"The Currency bill, apparently, has a twofold object. First, to cause a reduction in the surplus of Government bonds on hand; secondly, to enable the Government to refund and exchange the short 4 per cent. and 3 per cent. bonds for the new 2 per cent. bonds.

"The popular claim can be made that the McKinley Administration successfully floated a 2 per cent. bond issue, and that money was made easier through the refunding. The popular demand for the 2 per cent. bonds is shown by the fact that they are quoted at 104, and will probably reach 107 when the bill becomes a law.

"Now, figure out what rate of interest bonds will net that bear 3 or 4 per cent. interest for different periods. If a bank goes into the market to purchase $100,000 of short-term 4 per cents, now selling at 117, or more, it will have to pay $117,000. If you sell these bonds to the United States Treasury in exchange for the proposed 2 per cents the Government will give you $100,000 of the new twos and $11,000 in cash out of the surplus, figuring the exchange on the 2¼ basis provided in the bill. Therefore, your 2 per cent. bonds cost a little more than six per cents premium, or $106,000.

"Now, a bank deposits with the Treasury $100,000 in bonds and receives in return $100,000 in bank notes. Consequently a National bank gets back through the exchange of fours for twos all the actual money the bank has invested except the premium of $6,000.

"Now, the real investment on $100,000 is only $6,000, representing the sum the bank employs in the transaction. This claim is contested, but is yet to be disproved.

"What is the net result to a National bank of the investment of each $6,000 on every $100,000 of bonds deposited?

"The bank receives 2 per cent. on the $100,000 of its newly purchased twos, which amounts to $2,000. Against this it has to pay a tax of $500, expenses of $100, and $200 to a sinking fund to pay the $6,000 invested in thirty years. This means a net profit of $1,200, or 20 per cent. per annum on an investment of $6,000.

"Then, too, it is not extravagant to claim that the return of interest is even larger because, through the creation of the sinking fund the principal sum of $6,000 is reduced annually. At the expiration of fifteen years it would amount to only $3,000, and the interest would then reach 40 per cent.

"These bonds will be made so profitable to the National banks, through the new Currency bill, that it is pretty certain the banks will buy them, and will soon absolutely control all the Government bonds now in the possession of outside parties.

"In my opinion, the Currency bill will cause an inflation of at least $500,000,000—a greater inflation than the opponents of bimetallism have ever claimed would follow the coinage of silver and gold.

"It seems to me to be easy to get at the actual inflation. The clause in the old law limiting the issue to 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited has been removed. This means $21,000,000 on a total National bank capital of $670,000,000. Deduct from this the National bank capital invested in bonds—about $240,000,000—and you have $451,000,000, representing the inflation.

"The trust companies and savings banks, that hold approximately $600,000,000 of short-term 3 and 4 per cent. bonds, not controlled by the National banks, will dispose of them to the latter, because it will no longer be profitable for them to hold them.

"If the entire $600,000,000 is exchanged, the actual amount of the investment on the part of the National banks is only $36,000,000, on which they are to enjoy the extravagant profit of 30 per cent. per annum.

"I doubt that the people will submit to such excessive profits on the part of the banks."

BIG FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—A fire entailing an estimated loss of over $700,000 occurred early to-day in the retail dry goods district. The conflagration originated in the engine room of Shoneman Brothers' dry goods and millinery store, at Eighth and Arch Streets. It is said that while the fire was being drawn from the furnace sparks communicated with some waste paper, and the little blaze spread with astonishing rapidity to the upper floors. A general alarm was sounded, but all efforts to save the building were fruitless, and it was leveled. The loss is placed at $300,000.

Marks Brothers' dry goods store, adjoining, was partly damaged by smoke and water, and their storehouse was gutted, entailing an estimated loss of $300,000. The flames spread to the six-story building on Cherry Street, occupied by Myerhoff Brothers, manufacturers of women's and children's clothing, and the Philadelphia Electrical Equipment Company. Nothing was left of this place but the walls, and the loss is placed at $200,000.

About 1,500 persons, men, women, and children, were thrown out of employment by the fire.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; fresh north winds, becoming variable.

The eastern storm has practically passed beyond the field of observation, but the one on the North Pacific Coast has developed considerably to the eastward, with an arm of depression extending into the Dakotas.

There has been rain in the South, and rain and snow, followed by clear weather, from the lake regions eastward, except along the eastern lower lakes, where light snow is still falling; elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains fair weather has prevailed.

A high area, which was central last night in the Saskatchewan Valley will probably move southward during to-day between the two low areas in the extreme Northwest, causing a cold wave in Montana and the Dakotas, and some snow in Montana and North Dakota; elsewhere fair weather is indicated, except on the South Atlantic Coast. It will be warmer throughout the great river valleys and the upper lake region, and to-morrow the higher temperature will reach the Atlantic Coast. It will be colder to-morrow in the Upper Mississippi Valley, northern portion of the upper lake region, and in the Central West. It will be generally fair Friday, except from Lake Superior westward, where light snow is probable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	32	49	46
6 A. M.	33	40	42
9 A. M.	30	37	45
12 M.	30	36	44
4 P. M.	33	38	46
6 P. M.	34	37	40
9 P. M.	29	34	35
12 P. M.	29	32	33

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41½
Weather Bureau	37½
Corresponding date 1899	31½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	37

The maximum temperature was 55 degrees at 12:10 A. M., and the minimum 32 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 69 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 45 per cent. The barometer registered 30.14 at 8 A. M., and 30.44 at 8 P. M.

BLESSINGS FOR A DOLLAR

Guru Keshav Sells a Wonderful "Hindu Talisman."

He Says He Came to America on a Mission of Mercy—Investigation to be Made.

Health, wealth, success, renewed youth, and a few other such trifles are the glittering promises held forth by a man in this city at the modest price of $1. All these things—or rather the means to them—are contained in a small box worth less than a cent. This box is the "7-Star Luxmi Talisman," and looks like a pill box. It is sold in a room at 43 West Twenty-seventh Street. Guru Keshav is the name in the window and the name under which the dispenser of the pill boxes has inserted flaring two-column advertisements in two New York newspapers. These advertisements, imputing all virtue to the "7-Star Luxmi," have induced more than 500 persons, says Guru Keshav himself, to buy the boxes.

The "chela," as Guru Keshav styles himself, is of medium height, wears a dark beard, has the strikingly piercing black eyes peculiar to the high-caste Hindu, and talks good English. He is suave, courteous, and makes a good impression.

A tale of misery and ill-luck which the reporter had begun to tell was cut short by the "chela."

"A talisman would correct all those ills," he said. "I came to America on a mission of mercy, and I can help you."

"What is necessary?" was asked.

"First an examination of your left hand," was the reply; "then the date of your birth. With those I can tell just which kind of talisman will fit your case. Each talisman contains the mystic words of the great Ghoolab Singh, the Hindu magician, and these words will relieve distress and remove the burdens of the afflicted. Each case requires different words, the words being such as will fit astronomical conditions at your birth."

"Just how does the talisman act?" was asked.

"By changing the course of the stars which directly affect you," said the "chela," and he calmly fanned himself with the couch-cover robe which he wore.

By request the "chela" showed one of the charms. It is a wooden box, thin, and a trifle larger than a silver dollar. On the top are unintelligible hieroglyphics; on the bottom is a miniature astronomical chart. "In that box," said the "chela," "are the magic words which will make good luck for you. They have been read and have done good in cases worse than yours, and should do good in your case."

The "chela" evasively declined to answer questions as to just how he would upset the solar system for the benefit of any one person. He stated that he had come to America at the suggestion of his "London agents" to do good—$1 a pill box.

The reporter withdrew after learning that the "chela" had been here only a few days. Outside there were several forlorn-looking men. One of the crowd said he had managed to borrow $5 on which he was going to pay for the "talisman."

In his advertisement Guru Keshav says he is the apostle of Ghoolah Singh, and tells a weird story of supernatural bestowal of Singh's alleged marvelous powers upon him. This was "in India." He quotes half a dozen unsigned but attractive testimonials of those who have bought the box. Those cover everything good that could happen to humanity.

There was also advertised recently in certain New York newspapers a "magical Hindu box" for sale by "Henry Parker, 26 Bromfield Street, Boston."

Knowing that many poor persons have made sacrifices to invest in the magic boxes, an official investigation of the two concerns is now under way.

DECLINE IN THIRD AVENUE.

The Stock Goes Down Again—Naughton & Co. to Render an Account of Material on Hand.

The Third Avenue Railway Company continued to hold a good share of Wall Street attention yesterday, dealings in the stock amounting again to about a tenth of the whole market, and it proved a weak issue. The stock lost 4¼ points in the course of some 31,000 shares' trading, closing at 55, though there were no specially ominous reports in circulation, but on the contrary, there was news in plenty of the economies effected by Receiver Grant. The Street is waiting with considerable anxiety for the news of the assessment that may be needed on the stock, but the creditors' protective committee say it has not got down to that question yet.

Mr. Grant sent yesterday an order to Daniel F. McMahon of Naughton & Co., directing him to render a complete account of the material he had on hand for the construction of the road, along with details as to its cost and what had been done with it. Mr. McMahon said later that there was a large quantity of this material on hand, nearly all of it stored in the Third Avenue yards. He thought there was sufficient to complete the work of changing the motive power of the road, and said that its market value was large. It is believed that not all this material has been paid for. Some of it forms a part of the lien, it is understood, which the firm of Naughton & Co. filed against the road. The company has the right to break its contract with Naughton & Co. with a certain number of days' notice, it is said, but Mr. Grant has not broken off the contract yet.

The receiver was found at his down-town office, 54 Wall Street, yesterday, and said there was nothing new in the situation. Upon being asked if he had discharged any more Third Avenue officials, he said:

"I shouldn't want to discuss that question if I had. It wouldn't be fair to the company."

"Have you noticed this legislative investigation Senator Coffey is demanding?" he was asked.

"I haven't even read about it," said Mr. Grant. "I have been told about it, but it does not concern me. I am simply an officer of a United States court, you know."

"Would you be compelled to give up the books of the company to a legislative investigating committee?" he was asked.

"You will have to ask some lawyer who is posted on the matter," said Mr. Grant, with a smile.

GRAND JURY TO ACT.

Recorder, District Attorney, and Foreman Hold a Conference.

It was learned yesterday that the Grand Jury is preparing to make an investigation into the affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad, in accordance with the charge given by Recorder Goff on Monday.

George H. Putnam, the Foreman of the Grand Jury; District Attorney Gardiner, and Recorder Goff were in conference for some time yesterday morning, and it is said that they were discussing the Third Avenue case. Neither Mr. Putnam nor Recorder Goff would talk about the matter, and the District Attorney said that he had not as yet received any evidence on which he could proceed.

"I believe that Mr. Grant has experts working on the books," he said, "and will soon make his report to the United States Circuit Court. As soon as this is done we can go to work on the investigation."

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

Senator Coffey Did Not Introduce His Resolution—May Do So To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—Senator Coffey did not introduce his resolution calling for a legislative investigation of the affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad of New York City to-day, as he had announced he would. He may introduce the resolution to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

9:05 A. M.—52½ Ridge Street; Schrover & Co.; damage, $400.

11:30 A. M.—4 Hancock Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

12:45 P. M.—271 Delancey Street; Benjamin Wolf; damage, $25.

3:10 P. M.—242 East Eighty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

5:40 P. M.—135 West Sixty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage, $250.

6:15 P. M.—111 Charlton Street; Mary Harney; damage, $50.

6:20 P. M.—1,368 Third Avenue; Morris Franklin; damage, $17,000.

7:05 P. M.—162 Attorney Street; Samuel Weinrelb; damage, $25.

6 A. M.—330 West Eighteenth Street; John R. Shirley; damage, $20.

MISS GOULD'S GIFT TO HALL OF FAME

Will Not Deny She Presented $100,000 to the University.

DR. MacCRACKEN'S STATEMENT

Provisions Under Which Names of Illustrious American Dead Will Be Selected for the Temple.

Miss Helen M. Gould is said to be the donor of the $100,000 promised to the New York University for a "Hall of Fame for Great Americans." The money, as already announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES, was offered on the understanding that the name of the giver was not to be made public, and the officers of the university have refused to give any hint of his or her identity. It was rumored after the news of the gift was made public that a member of the Gould family was the donor, and yesterday the report appeared that it will be to Miss Gould that the building of the monument will be due.

No confirmation of the report could be obtained yesterday from Miss Gould, but she also refused to deny it. It can be stated that among Miss Gould's friends there is an impression that she is the anonymous donor. It is pointed out that she would naturally choose the New York University as the recipient of money for such a purpose, since it was at the Law School of the university that she studied a short time ago, and she has taken the greatest interest in the institution ever since. Dr. John P. Munn of 18 West Fifty-eighth Street is a member of the Council of the university, and a personal friend of Miss Gould and her brothers. He was present at a reception given by Miss Gould at her city home, 579 Fifth Avenue, last evening, and is said to have tacitly admitted that the report is correct.

When Chancellor MacCracken of the university was seen yesterday he said:

"Part of the contract under which the gift was made and accepted was that the name of the donor should be kept secret from the public. I will not deny that Miss Gould is the donor, nor can I affirm it. I cannot be expected to reply to every rumor started, nor can I be responsible for every guess made."

Some of the evening papers of yesterday contained, in addition to the statement that Miss Gould was the donor of the $100,000, a further report, suggesting that a condition of the gift was that the name of her father, Jay Gould, should be one of those to be enshrined in the Hall of Fame. This report was said to have no foundation in fact.

The names to be inscribed upon the building are to be chosen by a Board of Judges consisting of 100 members of the American Historical Association. Dr. MacCracken said yesterday that fifty names will be inscribed as soon as the structure is completed, and five more will be added every five years until 150 names shall have been placed on the panels.

Before the names are submitted to the Board of Judges they will be passed upon by the Senate of the University. This body will not attempt to exercise any power of selection other than the elimination of names which can have no chance of being ultimately chosen. The suggestions as to the citizens of the United States to be honored will originate with the people of the country, every citizen of the United States being invited to send a list of fifty names. It has been decided that only the names of great men born in this country, and who have been dead at least ten years, shall be accepted.

Suggestions have already been received by Dr. MacCracken, the first names that were sent in being John Harvard and Samuel J. Tilden. In the chapel of the university yesterday morning the Chancellor invited all the students to send in names. Dr. MacCracken expects that the request for suggestions will be answered from all over the country.

James Ford Rhodes, the author, of Boston, is the President of the American Historical Association. The members of this association, who will form the board of judges, are to be chosen by invitation. It has over 1,000 members, and it is expected that there will be no difficulty in securing 100 competent persons to act as the final tribunal of selection.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 7.—Fire at Black River, six miles from this city, early this morning destroyed the Jefferson Hotel and barns. Loss, $10,000.

NATRONA, Penn., March 7.—The two-story brick department store of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss on building, $40,000; on stock, $15,000. Insurance not known.

CLEARFIELD, Penn., March 7.—Fire this morning resulted in the following losses: Goldberg & Warner, clothing, loss on building and stock, $15,000; insurance, $12,000; Graham's drug store, loss on building and stock, $6,000.

NEWARK, N. J., March 7.—A storage building of the Lister Agricultural Chemical Company on the Passaic River was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $60,000, of which $45,000 was on the stock. Both building and contents were covered by insurance.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:23	Sun sets	5:59	Moon sets 1:28

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	12:58	Gov. Isl'd	1:35	H. Gate 3:31
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	1:33	Gov. Isl'd	2:04	H. Gate 4:00

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (THURSDAY,) MARCH 8.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Asiatic Prince, La Plata countries	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Borderer, Azores	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Caracas, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

Alleghany, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Borderer, Azores	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
British Empire, Antwerp		
Chateau Yquem, Naples		
City of Washington, Nassau	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Kitts	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ohio, Hull		
Parana, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool		
Ponce, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg		1:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened or the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 3 and up to March 17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York March 17 for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco; close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 8.

Critic, Dundee, Feb. 22.
El Rio, New Orleans, March 3.
Europe, St. Lucia, Feb. 28.
Flowergate, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.
Mascanomo, Antwerp, Feb. 15.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Feb. 6.
Rawtor, Algiers, Feb. 16.
San Marcos, Galveston, Feb. 17.
Westburn, Barry, Feb. 16.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, March 6.
Palatia, Hamburg, Feb. 26.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Feb. 24.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Feb. 26.
Etruria, Liverpool, March 3.
St. Paul, Southampton, March 3.

SUNDAY, MARCH 11.

Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa, Feb. 28.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, March 3.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Feb. 23.
Norge, Christiansand, Feb. 24.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Feb. 24.

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

Louisiana, New Orleans, March 7.
Panama, Bordeaux, Feb. 25.
Statendam, Rotterdam, March 1.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

Altai, Port Limon, March 6.
Kensington, Antwerp, March 3.
Maranhense, Para, Feb. 27.

Arrived.

SS Nachoochee, Smith, Savannah March 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS City of Washington, Knight, Cienfuegos Feb. 23, Santiago 26, Guantanamo Feb. 1, and Nassau 3, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

Bark Pax, (Dutch,) Reiners, Genoa Jan. 10, in ballast to Phillip Ruprecht.

SS Hugin, (Nor.,) Formebo, Progreso Feb. 27, in ballast to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Westerniand, (Belg.,) Mills, Antwerp Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:10 P. M., 9th.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Hadaway, Hull Feb. 18, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Muller, Hamburg Feb. 20, in ballast to Phillip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Anderson, Avonmouth Feb. 20, in ballast to Phillip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 A. M.

SS Allianca, Skillings, Colon Feb. 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 A. M.

SS Maria, (Dutch,) Mandema, Calcutta, Dec. 15, Colombo Jan. 1, Suez 16th, Port Said 20th, Punta Delgada Feb. 3, and St. Michael 17th, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M., 6th.

SS Barlby, (Br.,) Maxfield, Kymassi Feb. 3, Malta 5th, and Gibraltar 12th, with manganite to Solon J. Vlasco. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Bartelmann, Bremen Feb. 28, Southampton and Cherbourg March 1, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:05 A. M.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Kirkby, Cape Haitien Feb. 18, St. Marc 20th, Port au Prince 21st, Jeremie 22, Aux Cayes 23d, Jacmel 24th, Montego Bay 26th, Savannah La Mar 27th, and Kingston 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 10:35 A. M.

SS Asama, (Br.,) Bement, Shanghai, Dec. 21, Amoy 25th, Hongkong Jan. 3, Singapore 17th, Port Said Feb. 7, and Algiers 14th, with mdse. to Shewan, Tomes & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Menominee, (Br.,) Robinson, London Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

Brig Bertha Gray, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Whitehouse, Macelo, 38 days, with sugar to order; vessel to Swift, Dillings & Co.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville March 4 and Charleston 5th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Concho, Risk, Galveston Feb. 28 and Key West March 3, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Philadelphia, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Schierhorst, Rotterdam Feb. 22, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

Bark Oeborga, (of Maitland, N. S.,) McKenzie, Manila, 120 days, with hemp to order; vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

SS Bellucia, (Br.,) Nerisen, Santos Feb. 10, and St. Lucia 26th, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda March 5, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Prima, (Nor.,) Meyer, Progreso Feb. 27, with hemp to Thebaud Brothers; vessel to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Kurrachee, (Br.,) Liddle, Calcutta Dec. 20, Colombo Jan. 10, Aden 20th, Port Said 28th, Algiers Feb. 5, and St. Michael 19th, with mdse. to Norton & Son Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS Hawkes Bay, (Br.,) Child, London Feb. 21, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Weyer, Genoa Feb. 21, and Naples 22, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Anchored off Sandy Hook at 11:06 P. M.

SS British Empire, (Br.,) Riddle, Antwerp Feb. 16, with mdse. to Senderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 P. M.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Watkins, Swansea Feb. 20, to James Arkell & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:44 P. M.

SS Maraval, (Br.,) Purdie, Greenock Feb. 20, with mdse. to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 P. M.

SS Bordeaux, (Br.,) Blengueo, Bordeaux Feb. 22, with mdse. to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., March 7, 9:30 P. M., northwest, twenty-four miles an hour; clear.

Sailed.

SS Alsenborn, for Baltimore.
SS El Sud, for New Orleans.
SS Indrani, (Br.,) for Singapore, &c.
SS Washington, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Barcelona, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Herschel, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS New York, for Southampton.
SS Southwark, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Germanic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Athos, (Br.,) for Colon.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Alamo, for Galveston.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS Seguranca, for Havana, &c.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Corean, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
U. S. transport McClellan, for Puerto Rico, &c.

Spoken.

Bark Matador, (Ger.,) Gerdes, from New York for Liverpool, was spoken March 4 in St. George's Channel.

Notice to Mariners.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., March 7.—Gedney Channel lights have been repaired and are burning to-night.

Later—The Gedney Channel lights burned but a short time, and are now extinguished.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 7.—SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Flaxman, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Huby, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Salerno, (Br.,) Capt. Bearpark, from New York, via Portland, England, arr. at Newcastle yesterday.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Queen Eleanor, (Br.,) Capt. Ritson, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, sld. from Singapore yesterday.

SS Therese, (Nor.,) Capt. Havnaes, for New York, sld. from Tyne yesterday.

SS Lackawanna, (

The Wanamaker Store

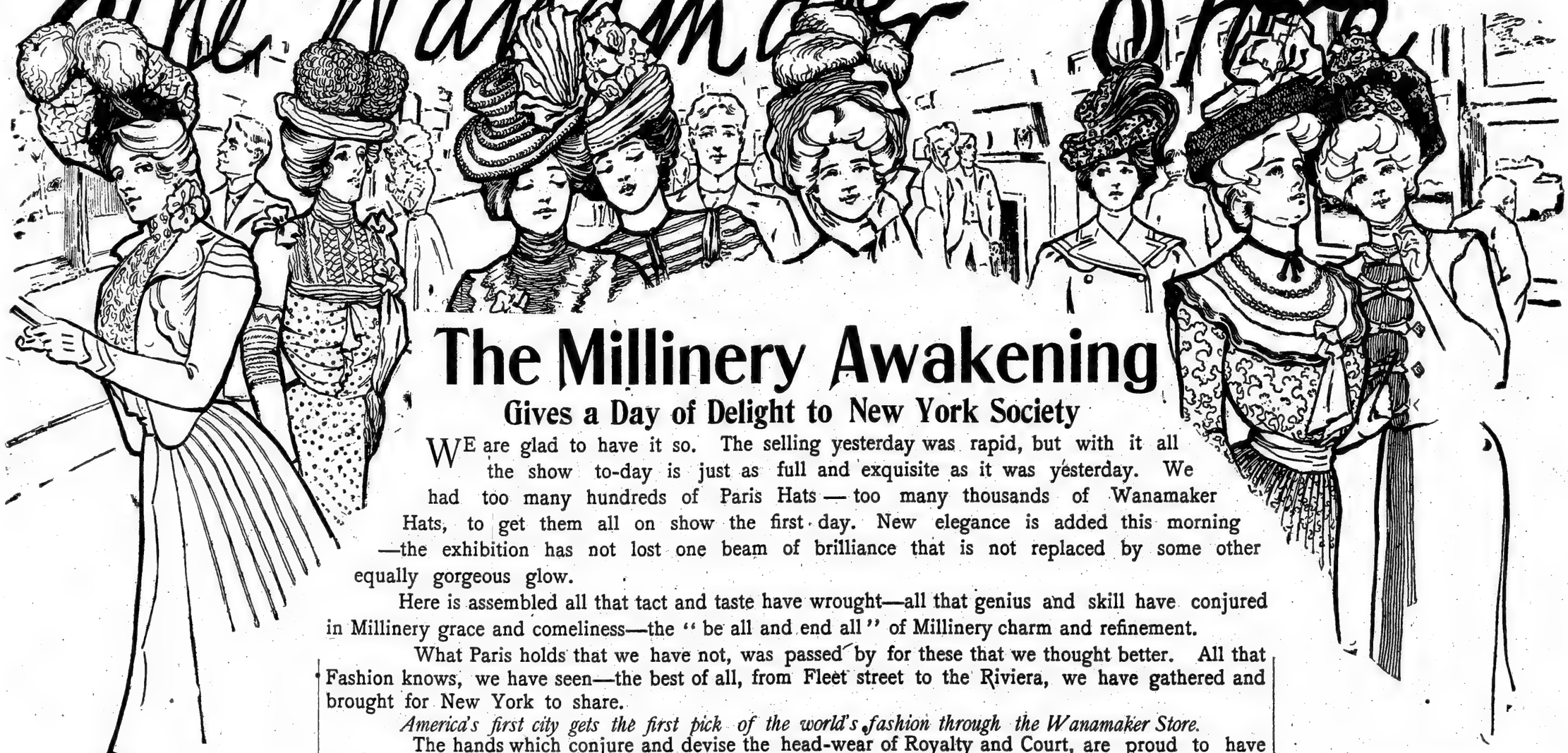

The Millinery Awakening

Gives a Day of Delight to New York Society

WE are glad to have it so. The selling yesterday was rapid, but with it all the show to-day is just as full and exquisite as it was yesterday. We had too many hundreds of Paris Hats — too many thousands of Wanamaker Hats, to get them all on show the first day. New elegance is added this morning —the exhibition has not lost one beam of brilliance that is not replaced by some other equally gorgeous glow.

Here is assembled all that tact and taste have wrought—all that genius and skill have conjured in Millinery grace and comeliness—the "be all and end all" of Millinery charm and refinement.

What Paris holds that we have not, was passed by for these that we thought better. All that Fashion knows, we have seen—the best of all, from Fleet street to the Riviera, we have gathered and brought for New York to share.

America's first city gets the first pick of the world's fashion through the Wanamaker Store.

The hands which conjure and devise the head-wear of Royalty and Court, are proud to have their creations win praise and preferment from the women of the New World's metropolis. The models made for Wanamaker's are touched with the care and skill that are to make their prestige in America.

From Ninth street to Tenth the Broadway windows are an alluring array of Hats and Bonnets—aisles on the Main Floor are abloom; but the *tout ensemble*—the gathering of Millinery beauty in its entirety is in the Second Floor Salon—brighter and more beautiful than any Millinery display known to New York until now.

The Untrimmed Hats this season are almost a misnomer. The wavy fullness of net and braiding gives the soft gracefulness of a made hat of other seasons. Many of the dress hats need only a ribbon, a bunch of flowers and an ornament and they are ready to wear. You don't understand? No—you won't until you see them. There is not such another collection of Untrimmed Millinery anywhere. The showing fills many counters on Tenth street side and extends all the way to Ninth along the aisle, and every table is different all the way. French, English and American shapes—each with their own peculiar merits. Then a wondrous collection of Flowers—all the favored blooms of fact and fancy; and Ribbons —the parings of a hundred rainbows dipped in dyes that Nature never knew. Latest conjurings are these—

Scarabee	Lise	Chevrefe ille	Glycine
Rouge de feu	Marquise	Elza	Rose d'ete
Zenia	Tourterelle	Lucifer	Toison d'or
Junior	Ondine	Ibis	Tabarin

But there are two to a score of variations in each of these and dozens of others.

There seems to be no limit to possible color-play, and if our buyer has failed to gather every tint that color-wizard has conjured, we must thank him for the omission. We could neither show nor you admire a greater variety than is here.

More *Walking Hats* were added yesterday.

The show of Hats for Girls and Children is one of the prettiest features of the display. The piquant artfulness of girlish style is in each hat—Dame Fashion has set no clumsy bonds on childhood this season.

And so the charming show goes on—there is enough, and more than enough, to fill a half day with refreshing and most interesting sight-seeing.

The Chinaware Sale Continues

New Bargains

It's been going on steadily, very satisfactorily for ten days. The purchases for this event were enormous. Of course only a fractional part could be shown at once. Lots were sold out and quickly replaced; new ones being brought to light each day. Choosing is still good. Bargains just as attractive as on the opening day. One could not reasonably expect better values at any time.

Dinner Sets—

Just opened a large shipment of fine porcelain sets; 113 pieces; beautiful floral decorations; gilded handles; $14 a set, though $20 would be a moderate price.

There are also four splendid qualities of Haviland china sets—each of 113 pieces—that are exceptionelly good values:

$22.50 instead of $40 — $30 instead of $50
$25 instead of $40 — $50 instead of $85

Separate Pieces—French China—

There's a large assortment of these. Beautifully decorated goods at prices one-half their value. Some even less than half.

Celery Trays, 75c each
Muffin Dishes, $1.50 each
Dinner Plates, 50c each
Cracker Jars, $1 each
Tea Caddies, 75c each
Bread Trays, 75c each
Cheese Dishes, $1.00 each
Breakfast Plates, 50c each
Cake Plates, 75c and $1 each
Match Boxes, 25c each
Pin Trays, 25c each

Other Pieces—One-third Off—

These with decorations of historic heads and Dresden floral effects. Had a large quantity, but they're fast disappearing. Only by being prompt can you secure your share of what remains. It's elegant goods priced a full third less than regular.

Comb and Brush Trays, $1.50, $2, to $2.50 each.
Hair Receivers, 60c each.
Candlesticks, 60c to $1 each.
Vases, 80c, $1, up to $3.25 each.
Sugars and Creams, $1.35 and $1.60 a pair.
Chocolate Pots, $1.25 to $2.50 each.

Basement.

Baby Carriages The outing days for baby are here, and we are not tardy in making a show of new Go-Carts and Carriages. There are some strikingly new styles this year—some with the practical tops that will keep the rain out on occasion—as pretty as practical.

But the large majority this year as last, will have the prettier parasols.

This suggestion of prices—

Baby Carriages; new designs; upholstered—some quite handsomely—$5 to $36.

Go-Carts, some stationary, others with adjustable reclining backs $5.50 to $19.50.

Parasol, $1.25 to $2.50.

Lace Parasol Covers, 75c to $12. Basement.

Suit Cases and Traveling Bags Light-weight cases. They're the wanted sort. Fact is, they've always been made too heavy. These are only about half the weight of the usual sole-leather cases, yet strong and durable. The frames are of bass-wood, with canvas covering, and sole-leather caps; a new style of brass lock.

24 in. only—$2.50

Alligator bags, excellent quality and good-looking, at $2 for 10-in. size; up to $4.75 for 18-in. Fifth floor, Tenth street.

Silk Waists---A Notable Assembly

The gathering now numbers over 2,000—all American. It will become international soon, but you need not wait for the imported garments. American enterprise has early secured the models of the best Paris styles, and the elegant copies are here. American skill and originality, too, are happily expressed in many of the new garments. Lace and ribbon effects are numerous. One wonders at the variety of designs produced in this combination. Silk taffeta waists, in the prettiest shades, covered with dainty, filmy laces, —the effect is charming. One or two wholly new ideas—far out of the beaten paths—will seek for favor this spring. One, the bandana handkerchief waist. The huge gaudily colored 'kerchief of long ago is far from unattractive when converted into a woman's waist. And there's the other novelty—Persian satins. Multi-colored, various shades, all handsome. Black silk waists—all the pretty styles found among their brighter sisters are duplicated in these sombre kinds. Choice begins at $5—advances of 50c or $1, up to $27.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Golf Capes

A QUARTER UNDER PRICE

We've been selling these capes at their regular worth—sometimes couldn't get them fast enough at these popular prices. But our good fortune is always yours, if you wish to profit by it; hence these prices to-day—

At $7.50 instead of $10—

Golf capes of double-faced cheviot rugs; plain black, navy blue or brown outside, bright plaid inside; made with high flaring collar, deep hood, and finished with fringe.

At $9.75 instead of $12.75—

Golf capes of double-faced cheviot rugs; plain body with a graduated ruffle showing the plaid, down front and around bottom, finished with fringe; deep hood showing plaid—a variety of colors, including black.

Second floor, Broadway.

Choosing a Book-Case

Perhaps it's a passe box of shelves that is soon to be replaced with a more modern book-case. Or, maybe, an accumulation of homeless books that mutely appeal for the protection an additional case would afford. In either event, the same old questions would arise: Where's a good assortment? Where is uniform excellence assured? Where are fancy prices tabooed? "Here" to all these questions.

And the answer is as true of furniture for every other use as of book-cases. One hundred and twelve styles now front the long aisles on the fourth floor. That's surely a satisfactory assortment. Every piece is honestly-made—made to endure, and every price is just as low as can reasonably be for warranted worthiness. Just 6 style suggestions—out of the 112:

$10.50—Oak, golden finish; open front; 5 ft. high, 30 in. wide; 4 adjustable shelves; rod for curtain.

$13.50—Oak, golden finish; 2 glass doors; 5 ft. 10 in. high, 40 in. wide; 4 adjustable shelves.

$17.50—Oak, golden finish; combination book-case and desk; 70 in. high, 38 in. wide; drawer and cupboard below; beveled mirror in top.

$23—Quartered oak, golden finish; sliding glass doors; 58 in. high, 42 in. wide; claw feet.

$28—Flemish oak; 3 glass doors; 3 separate compartments; 64 in. high, 62 in. wide; twisted columns; carved top.

$30—Mahogany; 3 glass doors; adjustable shelves; 3 drawers in top; 60 in. high; 66 in. wide.

Fourth floor.

Books at 15c---Nearly 100 Titles.

Appropriate for Easter remembrances. All good books—works of standard authors—prettily bound in linen cloth, decorated sides. Well printed in large, clear type, on excellent paper. Each volume neatly boxed. Publishers' price, 50c. Choice from 100 titles, at 15 each. Among them are:

Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Adventures of a Brownie. Miss Muloch.
Alice in Wonderland. Lewis Carroll.
Auld Licht Idylls. J. M. Barrie.
Abide in Christ. Rev. Andrew Murray.
Editha's Burglar. Mrs. Burnett.
House of Seven Gables. Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Idylls of the King. Lord Alfred Tennyson.
La Fontaine's Fables.
Midshipman Easy. Captain Marryat.
My Lady Nicotine. J. M. Barrie.
The Princess. Lord Alfred Tennyson.
Romance of a Poor Young Man. Octave Feuillet.
Like Christ. Rev. Andrew Murray.

A Most Singular Sale of Women's Tailored Suits

Just because we can. That is the only tangible apology for selling these handsome suits right on the edge of need-time *at an average of a third below their worth.*

They are suits of high character—in style and quality, the best to be gotten to-morrow as well as yesterday at their regular prices.

This is the news for to-day—

At $15—worth $22.50—

Stylishly tailored suits of black cheviot, wtth fly-front jackets, lined with black taffeta silk. Skirt is made with flounce, pointed and stitched, and lined with percaline,

Also suits with Eton jackets—of navy blue or dark Oxford mixed cheviots. The jackets alone are quite worth the cost of the entire suits to-pay.

At $30—worth $40—

Handsome Suits of tan homespun cheviot, with double-breasted Eton jacket, with revers faced with taffeta and jacket lined with taffeta. Skirt is made with drop lining of taffeta with knife-plaited flounce at bottom—double box-plait at back of skirt.

There are also many single suits in the lot—too varied for detailed description. Prices begin at $18 for a suit worth $27.50, and range upward to a suit of sumptuous black camel's-hair cheviot, with tight-fitting, fly-front jacket, with satin-faced revers and velvet collar, stitched around the bottom and lined with heavy black satin. Skirt has two box plaits near bottom of the front; inverted plait at back; lined with black taffeta. Sold and selling regularly at $60—this suit at $40.

Dozens of others, proportionately handsome, at prices between—all equally under price. Second floor, Broadway.

Fifth Floor Bargains

Worth Getting—Easy to Get to

You save a third to half, as a rule, on purchases made in the Fifth floor store—you get most unusual value in any case, and you never get unworthy goods—that's chiefest merit of a bargain store under the Wanamaker roof. To-day these specials:

Embroideries at half price—The importer's sample pieces—wide variety of patterns—some a trifle soiled:

25c kind at 12½c 15c kind at 8c 30c to 50c kind at 15c

Night Gowns and Petticoats—

At 38c—Muslin night gowns; trimmed with fine pleats and embroidery. Worth 50c.
At $1—Black sateen petticoats; umbrella ruffle; 2 rows cording; lined with crinoline.
At 50c—Seersucker petticoats, in neat blue-and-white stripes, with umbrella ruffle.

Hosiery and Underwear—

12½c each—Women's fine ribbed cotton vests, white; low neck, short sleeves.
3 for 50c—Fine ribbed white lisle thread vests; low neck, sleeveless; neatly trimmed.
At 25c a pair—Women's fine lisle thread fancy stockings; ribbed; usually 38c a pair.
At 10c a pair—Children's stockings; fast black cotton, ribbed; size 6 to 10.

Corsets—

Reduced prices on several excellent kinds. The C. P., the P. N., the L. R. and the C. B.; in sizes 18 to 36. Not all sizes in each style, however. A few specimen values from the offering are $3.50 kinds at $1.75, $2.75 quality at $1.50; some that sell regularly at $1.75 and $2 are now $1.25, and others that are good $1.50 values are reduced to $1.

Shoes on Ninth street side. A story in themselves.

Men's Overcoats and Trousers Two new styles of spring topcoats are first shown to-day. They're of Oxford gray cheviot, all wool; serge lined at $10 each; silk lined at $12. Exceptionally good values both.

Trousers of pure worsted, in an extensive assortment of most desirable patterns, at $5 each. Many of these would be moderately priced at $8. None that are worth less than $6.50

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Queen Mary and Other Perfumes Most delightful and delicate perfumes, yet with a lasting strength, are these from our own laboratory, and bearing the label "Queen Mary." They approach very closely to the French in daintiness—all of the ingredients are of the highest purity, and every toilet requisite that bears the label of "Queen Mary" we guarantee to be as harmless as it is effective.

Queen Mary Extracts—Violet, Stephanotis, Lily of the Valley, Crab Apple Blossom, Opoponox, Heliotrope, Jockey Club, White Rose, Wood Violet. 25c an ounce.

Toilet Waters—Violet, Lilac, Lily of the Valley, Jockey Club. 10c an ounce.
Eau de Cologne, 10c an ounce.

These hints of other perfumes—

Pinaud's Extracts—Carnation Pink, Wood Violet, Stephanotis, Violet, White Rose, Peau d'Espagne, White Lilac, Opoponox. 29c an ounce.
French Carnation Pink, 65c an ounce.

Woodworth's Extracts—Arabian Bouquet, Blue Lilies, 35c an ounce.
Wild Rose Bud, 25c an ounce.
Violets of Sicily, 50c an ounce.

Oakley's Extracts—Violet, Wood Violet, Apple Blossom, Cut Roses, Peau d'Espagne Opoponox, White Lilac, Corylopsis and Double Pink, 50c an ounce.
Vria Violet and Montespagne, 80c an ounce.
No charge for bottles. Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

SENATOR LODGE ON THE PHILIPPINES

Addresses the Senate in Support of the Spooner Bill.

HE DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT

Says His Policy Has Been Firm and Consistent from the Beginning—The Republican Policy.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate seldom accords to any of its members a greater compliment than it gave to-day to Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts. The announcement that he would deliver a speech on the Philippine question drew to the Capitol every Senator now in the city, and there was an unusually large number of auditors in the galleries. Throughout the delivery of the speech, despite the fact that it consumed three hours, the Massachusetts Senator received close attention.

Keen interest was aroused in the utterance, not only because of the oratorical ability of Mr. Lodge, but also because, as Chairman of the Philippine committee and a prominent member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who had studied the Philippine question exhaustively, he was expected to present a notable addition to the literature of the great problem which now confronts Congress and the American people.

Mr. Lodge's speech was based on the bill introduced by Mr. Spooner, (Wis.), vesting in the President authority to govern the Philippines until Congress should otherwise provide by legislation. It was in part as follows:

"This bill is simple but all-sufficient. It makes no declarations and offers no promises as to a future we cannot yet predict. It meets the need of the present and stops there. The President, under the military power, which still controls and must for some time control the Islands, could do all that this bill provides. But it is well that we should have the direct authorization of Congress. To undertake any further or more far-reaching legislation at this time would be, in my judgment, a great mistake. But I believe it to be of great importance to define our position, so that it may be perfectly understood by the inhabitants of the Philippines, as well as by our own people.

THE QUESTIONS INVOLVED.

"The questions involved in the future management of the Philippine Islands and in our policy in the Far East are of a nature to demand the highest and the most sagacious statesmanship. I have always thought with Webster that party politics should cease 'at the water's edge.' The Philippines should be an American question, not the sport of parties or the subject of party creeds. The responsibility for them rests upon the American people, not upon the Democratic or Republican Party. If we fail in dealing with them we shall all alike suffer from the failure, and if we succeed the honor and the profit will redound in the end to the glory and the benefit of all.

"As an American I regret that our opponents should insist on making a party question of this new and far-reaching problem, so fraught with great promise of good both to ourselves and to others. As a party man and as a Republican I can only rejoice. In 1803 the party which opposed expansion went down in utter wreck before the man who, interpreting aright the instincts, the hopes and the spirit of the American people, made the Louisiana Purchase. We make the same appeal in behalf of our American policies. We have made the appeal before and won, as we deserved to win. We shall not fail now."

POLICY OF THE PARTIES.

After saying that he had been unable to discover what policy his political opponents proposed, Mr. Lodge continued:

"They present no policy, but invite us to make promises. Promises are neither action nor policy, and, in the form of legislation, are a grave mistake. Those which involve us in pledges of independence have the additional disadvantage of being the one sure means of keeping alive war and disorder in the Islands. If we must abandon the Philippines, let us abandon them frankly. If we mean to turn them over to domestic anarchy or foreign control, let us do it squarely. If we are to retain them, let us deal manfully with the problems as they arise. But do not indulge in the unspeakable cruelty of making promises which our successors may be unable or unwilling to fulfill, and which will serve merely to light the flames of war once more and bring death to hundreds of natives and to scores of American soldiers.

"The policy we offer, on the other hand, is simple and straightforward. We believe in the frank acceptance of existing facts, and in dealing with them as they are and not on a theory of what they might or ought to be. We accept the fact that the Philippine Islands are ours to-day and that we are responsible for them before the world. The next fact is that there is a war in those islands, which, with its chief in hiding and no semblance of a government has now degenerated into mere guerrilla fighting and brigandage. Our immediate duty, therefore, is to suppress this disorder, put an end to fighting, and restore peace and order. That is what we are doing. That is all we are called upon to do in order to meet the demands of the living present. Beyond this we ought not to go by a legislative act, except to make such provision that there may be no delay in re-establishing civil government when the war ends.

FUTURE OF THE ISLANDS.

"I hope and believe that we shall retain the islands, and that, peace and order once restored, we shall and should re-establish civil government, beginning with the towns and villages, where the inhabitants are able to manage their own affairs. We should give them honest administration and prompt and efficient courts. We should see to it that there is entire protection to persons and property, in order to encourage the development of the islands by the assurance of safety to investors of capital. All men should be protected in the free exercise of their religion, and the doors thrown open to missionaries of all Christian sects. The land, which belongs to the people, and of which they have been robbed in the past, should be returned to them and their titles made secure. We should inaugurate and carry forward, in the most earnest and liberal way, a comprehensive system of popular education. Finally, while we bring prosperity to the islands by developing their resources, we should, as rapidly as conditions will permit, bestow upon them self-government and home rule. Such in outline is the policy which I believe can be and will be pursued toward the Philippines. It will require time, patience, honesty, and ability for its completion, but it is thoroughly practicable and reasonable.

THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

"It has been stated over and over again that we have done great wrong in taking these islands without the consent of the governed, upon which, according to American principles, all just government rests. The consent of the governed! It is a fair phrase and runs trippingly upon the tongue, but I have observed a great lack of definite meaning in those who use it most. I have always thought it well in discussing any subject to know, as a preliminary, precisely what we mean by a word or a phrase. What do we mean by the 'consent of the governed'? We quote it from the Declaration of Independence. What did Jefferson mean by the phrase? Some persons say that he meant the consent of all of the governed. Others that he meant the consent of some of the governed.

"But we are not at a loss to know what Jefferson himself thought. He was the greatest expansionist in our history. He acquired a vast territory for the United States. Did he ask the consent of the 30,000 white men at the mouth of the Mississippi, or of the Indians roaming over the wide expanses of the Louisiana purchase? Such an idea never occurred to him for a moment. He took Louisiana without the consent of the governed, and he ruled it without the consent of the governed. It was not a question then of 'all' or 'some.' He never asked the consent of any of the governed, either to take the territory or to rule it afterward."

Mr. Lodge then reviewed at length former acquisitions of territory, showing that in all of them there was the same absence of any reference to the consent of the governed. He argued that the Filipinos were incapable of self-government, and quoted William Jennings Bryan and prominent Democratic Senators in support of his assertion.

DEWEY AND AGUINALDO.

Mr. Lodge quoted official documents and correspondence in support of his contention that Dewey entered into no political entanglements with Aguinaldo. Within a week after Aguinaldo's arrival at Cavite the Administration cabled Admiral Dewey that there must be no political alliances of any sort with the Filipinos. Mr. Lodge denounced as absolutely fictitious all statements that Admiral Dewey saluted the Filipino flag or received Aguinaldo with military honors, or in any way recognized the so-called Filipino Government. As bearing upon the recent statement of Senator Pettigrew that Admiral Dewey had recognized the Filipino Government at the capture of Subig Bay, Mr. Lodge presented an extract from a letter written by Capt. Coghlan, then of the Raleigh, detailing precisely what occurred at Subig Bay.

Mr. Lodge then continued:

"To have recognized Aguinaldo's 'Government and helped him to thrust it upon the other natives, or to have drawn aside and allowed him to try to wade 'through slaughter to a throne' by himself would have been a crime against humanity. Those who have urged or who now urge such a policy should study with care and with thoroughness the Government of Aguinaldo. They never do so. They never take the trouble to learn the facts about the despotism which Aguinaldo and his friends tried to set up. They laugh at facts, deride all who are in a position to bear witness, sneer at history and experience, and declaim against the Government for not giving recognition and support to something which never existed, which is the mere creature of their fancy.

"How different their attitude when they come to considering the actions of their own countrymen! Men who will take the lightest word of a half-bred adventurer, of whose existence they had never heard two years ago, impugn the actions and doubt the word of the highest officers of our Government, of the commanders of our fleets and armies, of men who have gone in and out before the American people for years, and whose courage, patriotism, and honor have never been questioned or assailed. The opponents of our policy have searched the record for every careless word; they have thrown themselves eagerly on every idle rumor; they have twisted facts; they have imputed the worst motives to men who have proved their devotion to their country on the field of battle and in every department of civil life. Let us be just at least to our own. I ask no more. Take the evidence of all men who have been in those islands and whose knowledge and experience entitle them to speak, take the official record from day to day since the Spanish war began, examine the report of your Commissioners, your men of science, your army and navy officers, read the utterances and the proclamations of the insurgent leader, weigh, sift, discuss. Then face the facts, all the facts, and set down naught in malice. If this is done there can be but one result. The Government of Aguinaldo will stand out as I have described it, for there is no escape from the evidence.

DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT.

"Behind all this lies the policy of the President, which our officers followed by sea and land. History will say that it has been firm, consistent, and humane from the beginning. No false hopes were held out. From the dispatch of May 26 onward the attitude of our Government was clear and unmistakable. But every real hope, every proper promise, was freely offered and never violated. Suddenly at the end of the Spanish war we were confronted with the question of what should be done with the Philippines. Their fate was in our hands. We were all able to discuss them and to speculate as to what should be done. No responsibility rested upon us. But one man had to act. While the rest of the world was talking he had to be doing. The iron hand of necessity was upon his shoulder and upon his alone. Act he must. Every selfish motive, every personal interest, urged the President to let the Philippines go, and, like Gallio, to care for none of these things. It was so easy to pass by on the other side. But he faced the new conditions which surged up around him. When others there knew little he knew much. Thus he came to see what duty demanded, duty to ourselves and to others. Thus he came to see what the interests of the American people required. Guided by this sense of duty, by the spirit of the American people in the past, by a wise statesmanship, which looked deeply into the future, he boldly took the islands. Since this great decision his policy has been firm and consistent.

"In the long process of the patient years those who now assail the President with epithet and imputation will shrink down beyond the ken of even the antiquarian's microscope; but the name of the President who took the Philippines and planted our flag at the portals of the East will stand out bright and clear upon the pages of history, where all men may read it, and he will have a monument better than any reared by human hands in fair and fertile islands blooming after long neglect and in a race redeemed from tyranny and lifted up to broadening freedom and to larger hopes."

COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES.

Mr. Lodge drew a luminous picture of the commercial possibilities of the Philippines and of the enormous advantages they would be to the United States, not only on account of their own fertility and richness of resource, but because they are the gateway for this country to the immense trade of the Orient. Adverting to a recent diplomatic achievement of the United States, he said:

"The possession of the Philippines made us an Eastern power, with the right and, what was equally important, the force behind the right to speak. Mr. Hay, as Secretary of State, has obtained from all the great powers of Europe their assent to our demand for the guaranty of all our treaty rights in China, and for the maintenance of the policy of the open door. I do not belittle one of the most important and most brilliant diplomatic achievements in our hundred years of National existence when I say that the assent of these other powers to the propositions of the United States was given to the master of Manila. They might have turned us aside three years ago with a shrug and a smile, but to the power which held Manila Bay, and whose fleet floated upon its waters, they were obliged to give a gracious answer.

"Manila, with its magnicent bay, is the prize and the pearl of the East. In our hands it will become one of the greatest distributing points, one of the richest emporiums of the world's commerce. Rich in itself, with all its fertile islands behind it, it will keep open to us the markets of China and enable American enterprise and intelligence to take a master share in all the trade of the Orient. We have been told that arguments like these are sordid. Sordid, indeed! Then what arguments are worthy of consideration?

THE MISSION OF AMERICA.

"I do not believe that this Nation was raised up for nothing. I do not believe that it is the creation of blind chance. I have faith that it has a great mission in the world—a mission of good, a mission of freedom. I believe that it can live up to that mission; therefore, I want to see it step forward boldly and take its place at the head of the nations. I wish to see it master of the Pacific. I would have it fulfill what I think is its manifest destiny if it is not false to the laws which govern it. I am not dreaming of a primrose path. I know well that in the past we have committed grievous mistakes, and paid for them; done wrong, and made heavy compensation for it, stumbled and fallen and suffered. But we have always risen, bruised and grimed sometimes, yet still we have risen stronger and more erect than ever, and the march has always been forward and onward.

"I have unbounded faith and pride in my country. I am proud of her past, and in that past I read her future. I do not read it in any vain or boastful temper, but with a spirit of reverence and gratitude for all that has gone, and with a very humble prayer that we may make the present and future worthy of the past."

It was 3:20 P. M. when Mr. Lodge concluded his address. He was cordially congratulated by his colleagues. Mr. Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) as soon as he could gain recognition by the Chair, said that in connection with the speech of Mr. Lodge he desired to present some letters he had received from army officers now in the Philippines.

Proceeding, Mr. Proctor read a letter from Col. Kennon, in command of the Thirty-fourth Regiment in the Philippines, in which he dealt fully with the situation there. He wrote from personal observation, he said, and was assured, therefore, of the absolute truthfulness and accuracy of every statement he made. The northern part of the Island of Luzon had been cleared practically of insurgents in formidable bodies, the few remaining being in scattered bands. They hoped to be able to discourage the Americans by conducting a guerrilla warfare. In the opinion of Col. Kennon, the majority of the Filipinos, with the exception of the savage Tagalos, wanted American control, because the forces under Aguinaldo preyed upon the country and committed atrocious crimes against the inhabitants. This desire for American rule had taken the form of burning Aguinaldo in effigy. Col. Kennon was certain the Filipinos had no capacity for self-government, and needed the strong hand of some nation to guide and direct them. This hand he thought the United States ought to extend.

Col. Kennon inclosed with his letter an official Filipino statement to prove that the precipitation of hostilities thirteen months ago was premeditated on the part of Aguinaldo and his associates, and that that responsibility did not rest upon the Americans.

Mr. Sullivan (Dem., Miss.,) offered a resolution that the Philippine Islands are the rightful property, honorably acquired, of the United States, and that, "while the misguided Filipinos continue the present war, brought on by them, against the rightful authority of the United States, so long as a single gun in their hands is trained upon our flag, no expression of intention as to the future course of the United States with respect to them should be made by the Senate."

Mr. Sullivan asked that the resolution lie on the table until he should call it up.

LIEBIG

COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF BEEF

SAVES DOCTORS' BILLS

HONOR A. C. HARMER'S MEMORY

Both House and Senate Appoint Committees to Attend Funeral of the "Father of the House."

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In the House to-day Mr. Bingham (Penn.) announced the death of Representative A. C. Harmer. "It is more than sad," said he. "It is certainly most painful to me personally to announce the death of my esteemed and beloved colleague, Alfred C. Harmer of Pennsylvania. He was of right recognized as the 'Father of the House,' but he was more than that. He was the father of the House in the affection and high regard in which he was held by the members of this body.

"It is not my purpose at this time to make any extended remarks concerning my dead colleague, but I should feel that I did less than my duty did I not call attention to his remarkable career. Mr. Harmer was born in 1825, in Germantown, now a part of Philadelphia. In his twenty-first year he commenced his public services as a Representative of his people, and until the day of his death, with but few years of intermission, he continued their representative either in the councils of the city, in offices of trust, or as Representative in Congress.

"He died in the same community in which he was born and among the people who for more than half a century loved and honored him personally and held him in such high esteem and confidence that only death could sever their relations. He was one of a marked group of four men whom the City of Philadelphia sent to the American Congress—men most exceptional in their usefulness and years of service to the people of their own home constituencies as well as to their State and Nation.

"I desire, before offering the resolutions which I shall send to the Clerk's desk to group together the names of those four members whose record to-day belongs to the whole country and for whose memory the people of Philadelphia have especial affection—Judge W. D. Kelley, who was elected to fifteen Congresses and who served twenty-nine years. Charles O'Neill, who was elected to fifteen Congresses and who served twenty-nine years; Samuel J. Randall, who was elected to fourteen Congresses and who served twenty-seven years, and our colleague just deceased, Mr. Harmer, who likewise was elected to fourteen Congresses and served twenty-seven years—in all 112 years of service given by these four distinguished dead, a record unparalleled in the history of the country."

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Bingham offered the customary resolutions of regret and for the appointment of a committee of fifteen to attend the funeral. The Speaker appointed the following committee: Messrs. Bingham, Adams, Young, McAleer, Dalzell, Broslus, Wanger, and Butler, (Penn.;) Ketcham, (N. Y.;) McCleary, (Minn.;) Babcock, (Wis.;) Richardson, (Tenn.;) Catchings, (Miss.;) Terry, (Ark.,) and Fitzgerald, (Mass.) Then, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

The death of Representative Harmer was announced in the Senate just after Mr. Lodge had completed his speech on the Philippine question. Mr. Penrose called up the House resolutions and offered a resolution expressive of the sorrow of the Senate. The resolution was adopted, and a committee consisting of Senators Penrose, (Penn.,) Mason, (Ill.;) Hansbrough, (N. D.;) Sullivan, (Miss.,) and Scott, (West Va.,) was appointed to join the House committee in attendance upon the funeral.

FINANCIAL BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Overstreet Presents Conference Report—Minority Wants to Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mr. Overstreet, (Ind.), in charge of the conference report upon the financial bill, which was agreed to by the Senate yesterday, presented the report to the House to-day.

It was ordered printed. Mr. Overstreet said he would call up the report at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, said that the minority would demand time to debate the report.

"There is very little new in it," said Mr. Overstreet, "practically nothing except the refunding provision."

"Certainly the bimetallic amendment is new," observed Mr. Richardson.

"That is of little importance," replied Mr. Overstreet.

"The gentleman admits it is unimportant?"

"I frankly say I consider it of little importance," reiterated Mr. Overstreet.

"We want time to show that," retorted Mr. Richardson, who, continuing, said the minority would ask for four hours. Without agreeing to this, the matter went over.

New Bond Regulations.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to allow public deposits up to 95 per cent. of the face value of the new 2 per cent. bonds, and will also increase from 90 to 95 per cent. the amount which may be allowed on the old twos.

It has also been decided that holders of old 2 per cent. registered bonds may receive coupon bonds in exchange if they so desire and vice versa.

Tobacco Men Want Law Changed.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House to-day gave a hearing to representatives of the cigar and tobacco industry in favor of a change in the present tariff law so as to permit the payment of duty on imported tobacco at the time of its withdrawal from bond instead of at the time of entry. The contention is that the change would benefit the trade by allowing time for shrinkage in green tobacco and would cause comparatively little reduction in revenue. The committee did not take final action on the bill.

Senators Want to Adjourn in June.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Republican Committee on Order of Business of the Senate to-day discussed the programme of legislation during the remainder of the session. No conclusion was reached on any suoject. The committee is unanimous in its desire for a final adjournment for the Republican Convention, in June, and efforts will be directed to that end.

Money for Liliuokalani.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day authorized the reporting of an amendment to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill appropriating $20,000 to be paid to ex-Queen Liliuokalani, and providing for an annual donation of $10,000 to her as long as she may live.

Increased Output of Precious Stones.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—George F. Kunz, the gem expert of the Geological Survey, has submitted his annual report on the production of precious stones in the United States for 1899. He reports an increased output of sapphires in Montana and the discovery of a fine blue stone that afforded gems up to three carats in weight. Beautiful sapphires of various colors were also discovered in Grant County, Montana. The total value of gems produced last year was $185,770, a gain of $24,850 over the previous year. Diamonds to the value of $300 were found in the United States.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

George P. Wanty of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Michigan.

Corp. F. M. Polk, Company C, Thirty-ninth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, United States Volunteers.

KNIT GOODS MEN PROTEST

Are Working Against the French Reciprocity Treaty.

COMPLAIN OF DISCRIMINATION

Declare that a 20 Per Cent. Reduction on Fine Goods Is Unfair to an Infant Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The opponents of the French reciprocity treaty are here in force. They have flocked about the Senate to-day, and when not employed in searching for Senators who were to be impressed with their views, they were conferring together or with Senator Aldrich, upon whom they rely to prevent the treaty from being ratified. They held a meeting at the Arlington this morning, before going to the Capitol, and after having met Senator Aldrich they consulted in the afternoon and again to-night, laying out plans for getting the Senate to sustain their protests.

Among those here the most conspicuous are the representatives of the knit goods interests, who seem to be the main protestants. They include James Talcott of Talcott & Co., representing the American Hosiery Company; A. W. Sulloway, formerly a member of the Democratic National Committee, representing the New Hampshire knit goods people; Titus Sheard of Little Falls, N. Y.; Mr. Pilling of Pilling & Madley, Philadelphia; Mr. Brown of Brown Brothers & A. Berle of Philadelphia; L. Scudder of Townsend & Yale, New York; Mr. Morgan of Medlicott, Morgan & Co.; Mr. Boyden of Berry & Boyden Company, and the British Hosiery Company, and John Blood of John Blood & Son.

Mr. Sulloway said to-night that they did not intend to go before either the Foreign Affairs Committee, which has reported the treaty, or the Finance Committee, which hoped to have the treaty referred to it.

"We are here simply to ask for fair treatment," said he. "When the Dingley law became effective there was no manufacture of full-fashioned goods in this country. The machinery with which the fine goods are manufactured had to be imported. The labor had to be brought here to teach our people how to make the goods. A friend of mine has now on the way $3,000 worth of machinery for the manufacture of goods, and if this sort of reciprocity is to be tried that machinery will be worth nothing.

"Heretofore we have been making the coarser goods, and could not compete with the foreign makers of fine goods. I had no idea that when reciprocity was proposed it was intended that it should demand the reduction of duties upon goods of a competing character just as we were beginning to make them."

Mr. Sheard said that the treaty was not reciprocal. It could not have been Mr. Blaine's idea that in making a reciprocity treaty articles were to be picked out for the greatest rebate when such articles were in competition with American productions. To reduce the duties on full-fashioned knit goods from France 20 per cent. below the Dingley rates is a manifest discrimination against an industry that is just getting on its feet. It will be followed, if it becomes law, by an influx of fine goods that will destroy the fine goods manufactured in the United States.

"Yes," declared Mr. Sheard, "we are exporting some knit goods, but they are not the fine goods that would be brought in competition with French manufacturers if this treaty should be ratified. Our labor is just beginning to be skillful in running the imported machines. It is paid much higher than the labor of France or Germany. By and by, it is possible we shall make such advances as to be able to meet this competition. But it is not right that now, when we are beginning, and proceeding upon the idea that the Dingley rates were to be maintained, that knit goods should be admitted from France at 20 per cent. lower than they are now admitted."

"Do you consider this treaty as repudiating the protection policy?" was asked of Mr. Sheard.

"You must decide that for yourself. I know that it is unfair to the knit goods industry."

"But do you suppose that the President, in submitting it, was not aware of its character and its probable effect?"

"You must excuse me for not attempting to answer that question," responded Mr. Sheard.

A delegation will to-morrow endeavor to have a talk with Senator Davis, who reported the treaty favorably to the Senate. The knit goods men say that they probably would not have objected to a rebate of 5 per cent.

Nation Receives a Present.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President has received through Ambassador Choate a beautiful copy in Wedgwood ware of the bust of Houdin's Washington, the gift of Merton Russell Cotes, F. R. G. S., and ex-Mayor of Bournemouth, England. The bust bears this inscription: "This bust of the great Washington, founder of the United States of America, is presented to the Nation through President McKinley, Feb. 22, 1900, by Merton Russell Cotes."

The Samoan Arbitration Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The ratifications of the Samoan Arbitration Treaty were exchanged at the State Department at 3 o'clock this afternoon by Secretary Hay, for the United States; Lord Pauncefote, for Great Britain, and Dr. von Holleben, for Germany. The treaty submits the claims to the arbitration of King Oscar of Sweden.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Warren S. Barlow, Fifteenth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty.

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barry, Assistant Adjutant General, will proceed from San Francisco to Portland, Oregon, for temporary duty at that place, and upon the completion thereof will repair to Washington and report to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office.

Navy.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson is detached as Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Station, on reporting of relief, and will proceed home on the Baltimore, with permission to delay en route.

Rear Admiral George C. Remey is detached from command of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., March 21, and ordered to the Asiatic Station for duty as Commander in Chief, sailing from San Francisco March 28.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell is detached from duty as President of the Naval Retiring Board, Washington Yard, March 19, and assigned to duty as Commandant of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., March 21.

Capt. Robert E. Impey has made application for retirement with the grade of Commodore.

Capt. George H. Book will also be retired with the rank of Rear Admiral.

Capt. Silas W. Terry, late in command of the Iowa, has been assigned to succeed Admiral McCormick as Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Texas has arrived at Key West. She will join Admiral Farquhar's squadron.

The New York has sailed from Caimanera for Havana by way of Nuevitas.

The gunboat Machias has left Pensacola.

The Scorpion is at Kingston.

SMALLPOX KILLS MANY.

One Hundred Deaths in Six Weeks in a Mississippi County—Entire Families Wiped Out.

JACKSON, Miss., March 7.—An official report made to the Hinds County Board of Supervisors to-day reveals an appalling state of affairs in the Jonesville neighborhood in the southern part of the county.

The community is literally honeycombed with smallpox of the most virulent and loathsome form, and during the past six weeks nearly 100 deaths have occurred. On some days the death rate has been so large that it was impossible to secure coffins, and rude caskets were made from rails. Whole families have been wiped out of existence, and of several large families only one or two children are left.

Many of the patients now in a critical condition are without medical attention and dying at the rate of from three to five per day. The death rate exceeds 75 per cent., and the entire lower portion of the county is demoralized.

The Board of Supervisors will make an effort to check further spread, and at its morning session carte blanche was given to the physicians to purchase supplies and medicines. A bill for forty-three coffins used within the past two weeks was allowed.

INSURANCE STOCK OFFERED

Confirmation of Syndicate's Attempts to Control Life Companies.

Price Named on 51 Per Cent. of Manhattan—Officials Denounce the Speculative Efforts.

There have been evidences in life insurance circles in this city during the last six weeks that a syndicate has been planning for nearly a year to acquire a controlling interest in some one or more of the New York companies for purposes of consolidation, or sale to outside parties, or gradual liquidation for the sake of the assets. Until recently there has been nothing more tangible than rumors as to the nature of the efforts or the names of the persons connected with those efforts.

It has, however, been learned that a price was named to L. D. Garrett of the L. D. Garrett Company of 29 Liberty Street at which 51 per cent. of the stock of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, together with a sufficient number of proxies from policy holders to insure the control of the company, could be delivered.

Mr. Garrett, when asked about this offer, refused to say by whom it had been made. He would not talk about the matter, except to say that the reason why he gave it little attention was that he was not supplied with sufficient evidence that the parties who made the offer were in a position to sell if he wished to buy.

Henry B. Stokes, President of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, said that the offer could not have been made, except by some one who had been assuming that he could deliver the stock if he found a purchaser. This, Mr. Stokes said, could not be done under any circumstances, as the stock was so held that, outside of his intimate friends and the Directors, not 25 per cent. of the stock could be controlled by any one. He denounced the speculative efforts which have been reported during the last few months.

Eugene Van Schaick, one of the Directors of the Manhattan Life, also stated that the control of the company by the present management was beyond question, and that any offer on the part of outside parties to sell the company's stock to other outside parties must have been made on simple speculation.

Similar reports have been recently circulated and commented upon in several insurance journals affecting the United States Life Insurance Company, the Home Life, the American Union Life, the Brooklyn Life, and the Washington Life. Officials of these companies have denounced the speculative offers and asserted in the strongest terms that they could not have been made with the slightest assurance that the stock could be delivered, provided the purchasing money should in any case be deposited.

Ely Sink, a real estate appraiser of 177 Broadway, who recently made an offer to deliver 51 per cent. of the stock of a life insurance company, said yesterday that he made such an offer in a letter to a Boston man, and that it was a matter in which he had been working for a year. He declined to say anything further, asserting that the whole subject was confidential and might not be effected for ten years.

When asked whether his offer was in any way related to the offer made to Mr. Garrett regarding the Manhattan Life, he said that it was not. He denied that it was at all speculative so far as getting the stock of the company to which he referred in his letter was concerned.

These different offers of life insurance holdings have been compared by prominent life underwriters during the last two months to the recent unsuccessful effort to obtain control of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. The outside parties who tried to get the Stuyvesant were represented at the annual election of Directors last week by Eugene D. Hawkins of Hawkins, Delafield & Sturgis, counsel for Theodore H. Price of Price, McCormick & Co., during the latter's attempt in the early part of 1899 to get control of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company. Price, McCormick & Co. at that time failed also to get control of the North American Insurance Company of Boston. The firm succeeded in acquiring control of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Boston, which has since been placed in voluntary liquidation.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London and the Providence-Washington Insurance Company of Rhode Island have been admitted to South Dakota.

It was reported yesterday that the St. Petersburg Insurance Company of Russia, which was recently licensed to do business in this State, will apply for admission to Massachusetts.

The Spectator Company's casualty chart for 1900, showing the financial standing and business for the ten years ending Dec. 31, 1899, of casualty and other miscellaneous insurance companies in America, has been issued. The chart contains a record of thirty-five American stock companies and five European corporations doing business in different States of the Union.

The insurance on the property of Hardenbergh & Co. at 44 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, which was practically destroyed by fire Monday, was distributed as follows: On stock — Germania, $5,000; Imperial, $3,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $2,500; Fire Association, $2,500; Delaware, $1,500. On building—German-American, $6,000; London and Lancashire, $5,000; Royal, $5,000; Lancashire, $3,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $3,000.

The embezzlements and defalcations in the United States during the month of January, as collated from press reports and dispatches by the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York and published in the March issue of its Monthly Bulletin, amounted to $554,720, and are classified as follows: Federal and State, $152,237; commercial corporations and firms, $128,526; banks, $76,100; municipal, $64,672; court trusts and official bonds, $60,470; transportation companies, $21,263; benevolent associations, $16,857; insurance companies, $5,800, and miscellaneous, $28,795.

KILLED BY FALLING PIPE.

Two Men Meet Death in a Peculiar Accident in an Up-town Building.

A bundle of iron pipe falling from a window of the sixth floor of the rear of H. C. F. Koch & Company's department store at 141 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, late yesterday afternoon, struck and fatally injured two men who were unloading a truck at the curbstone below. They died fifteen minutes after being received into the J. Hood Wright Hospital. The men were Walter Walsh, married, of 151 Brook Avenue, a driver, and his helper, George Connors, unmarried, of 795 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

The Koch company recently let a contract to the General Fire Extinguishing Company to equip its store with fire extinguishing apparatus. The system requires much pipe from two to six inches in thickness. The fire extinguishing company employed James Reilly & Sons of 169 Lincoln Avenue to cart the pipe, and among the men employed by the latter concern were Walsh and Connors.

The men were told to load the bundles of pipe into the freight elevator and take it to the seventh floor of the building. The freight elevator runs against the outer wall of the building, and the shaft is lighted by a window on each floor. The pipe was so long that it was necessary to stand it on end.

The car was loaded, and the man in charge started up with it while Walsh and Connors busied themselves preparing the next elevator load. The elevator got as far as the sixth floor, when something caused one of the bundles of pipe to fall outward. It crashed through the window into the street, and falling horizontally struck Walsh and Connors. One end of the pipe hit Walsh on the head, crushing in his skull. The other end struck Connors in the back of the neck, fracturing his spine.

Murderer Hill Sentenced.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., March 7.—Joseph Hill, who for the past three days has been on trial here, charged with the murder of his wife, Mary, at the opening of the court this afternoon retracted his former plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty to a charge of murder in the second degree. He was sentenced to serve a life term in the State prison.

Minnesota Insane Asylum Burns.

ST. PETER, Minn., March 7.—The State Insane Asylum was burned early this morning, but no lives were lost. Thirty-five employes narrowly escaped in their night clothing. The loss is $40,000; partly insured.

"Exhibition Closes To-morrow at Noon."

The American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York.

On View This Day and Evening.

Absolute Public Sale

To-morrow (Friday) and Saturday Evenings at 8 o'Clock,

At Chickering Hall.

Admission Free. No Reserved Seats.

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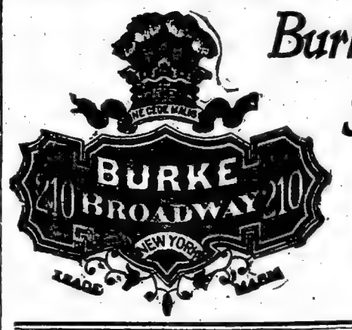

Burke's Hats.

Spring Styles Ready.

Highest Standard of Excellence.

210 BROADWAY.

AN ALLEGED WILL FORGERY.

Chauncey Glover of Cutchogue Indicted on Charge of Presenting False Testament.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 7.—The Grand Jury to-day indicted Chauncey Glover on the charge of presenting a forged will purporting to be that of his father, John B. Glover, who died in Cutchogue, L. I., in 1890.

Chauncey Glover recently began an action to set aside the will of his father probated in 1897. In this will the testator left the homestead farm, valued at about $6,000, to his widow for life, then to his daughters, Miss Georgianna Glover and Mrs. Fanny Wiggins. Glover recently submitted to Surrogate Petty a new will which he said he had discovered two years after the first will had been probated. By the second will the homestead is bequeathed to the son. The witnesses to the will were represented to be P. Hazard and Sidney F. Tuthill, both of whom are dead.

An examination of the document showed that although the will bore date of Nov. 23, 1890, the paper on which it was written was not made until 1899, the water mark reading "L. S. Lines, 1898." John Polhemus of New York identified the paper on which the alleged will is written as having been made by his firm, which did not come into existence until 1897.

After the presentation of the indictment a warrant was issued for the arrest of Glover, and he was taken into custody at Cutchogue. He denied the charges.

A peculiar feature of the case is that it cannot be tried in the Suffolk County Court, because Judge Reeve, the County Judge, is Surrogate and a witness in the case.

"A goodly medicine for my aching bones."—Shakespeare.

Maryland Club

Pure Rye Whiskey

"Ask Look for this seal on the label.

Is pure and wholesome. It is *nutritious* as well as *stimulating*. Some whiskies are stimulating but not nutritious. They are *green*, not *ripe*. Maryland Club is *ripe* with *age*. It *tastes* old because it *is* old.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CAHN, BELT & CO., Baltimore, Md.

BOY CONVICTED OF MURDER.

Connecticut Jury Finds Him Guilty of Killing Employer's Wife.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 7.—The jury in the case of Charles B. Cross, a seventeen-year-old boy, who was on trial for the murder of Mrs. Sarah C. King, a woman over sixty years, after three hours and twenty minutes' deliberation returned a verdict this evening of murder in the first degree. Judge Roraback immediately sentenced Cross to be hanged Friday morning, July 20.

The crime for which Cross was found guilty was one of the most revolting that ever occurred in this section, and only five days were occupied in the trial. The only defense offered was that of insanity, as the young fellow had confessed to the crime, but maintained that he did not intend to kill the woman.

The murdered woman was the wife of a printer who was employed in New York, and was able to be home only once in two weeks. Their home was in a lonely spot on the outskirts of Stamford, and Cross was employed to do chores about the house and also for the purpose of being a companion to Mrs. King.

The crime was committed on the night of Nov. 8 last. Cross was the one to give the alarm, claiming that the deed was committed during his brief absence from the house.

PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO?

Suspicious Case Discovered in Chinatown—Victim Is Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—A case of what is supposed to be bubonic plague, though the exact nature of the disease is yet uncertain, has been discovered in Chinatown. The patient was a Chinese, residing at 1,004 Dupont Street, and before he died the whole of Chinatown was placed under strict quarantine regulations.

There is fear of the spread of the disease whatever it may prove to be.

A large force of police is being kept in Chinatown to maintain the quarantine placed upon that section pending the outcome of the bacteriological examination of portions of the body removed from the suspected Chinese.

The physicians interested in the case are not yet prepared to make a definite statement regarding the case, but from others who have had experience in such matters, it is learned that the case will hardly prove to be one of the plague, as the dead man had long been

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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PUERTO RICO AND THE PRESIDENT.

The statement given out from Washington yesterday was evidently authorized by the President. It was a "semi-official" explanation, intended for a justification, of his course upon the question of the Puerto Rican tariff. The statement in effect is that the President thought, and still thinks, that the Puerto Ricans were entitled to free trade with the United States. But he also holds that they are not entitled to it as a matter of constitutional right, but as an act of what Mr. ROOT calls "justice and good faith." When, however, he found that Congress thought that the revenue the island needed could be best furnished by means of a low tariff, he felt constrained to yield to its judgment. The responsibility is not his, but that of Congress.

We are sorry to find this explanation not wholly satisfactory. A majority of the House Committee of Ways and Means is not "Congress." And a majority of the House Committee of Ways and Means was all that there was of authority in favor of the tariff bill, while it was yet under discussion. There was great doubt whether it would pass the House. It did pass, as we all know, by a very narrow margin. There can be no doubt that if the President had expressed himself clearly in favor of his own original proposition, and against the substitute introduced by the committee, the bill would have been beaten, and the original measure carried.

Why did he not do this? It cannot have been because such an expression would have been an admission that the Puerto Ricans were entitled to free trade as a matter of constitutional right. The President still denies that right, while insisting that his views upon the subject of "our plain duty" have undergone no change since he sent his message to Congress. Neither can it have been because he thought it improper to endeavor to affect the judgment of Congress on a pending measure. Many members of Congress voted for the bill with reluctance, and as a matter of party loyalty. If they had had a clear assurance that the President remained of his original opinion, they would have been at liberty to vote their sentiments without bolting their party. They wished for the opinion of the President, and it seems to us that they were entitled to it.

The explanation of the President's course is thus unsatisfactory as a defense. And even as an explanation it is incomplete. In order to make it complete it should have been added to it that, between his declaration for free trade with Puerto Rico and the introduction of the bill providing for a tariff with Puerto Rico, the President had heard from the Protectionists, while between the enactment of the bill and the promulgation of the official statement he had heard from the country. These additions might not have helped the statement as a justification. But they would at least have made it intelligible as an explanation.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF W. J. BRYAN?

When the Whig Party was in the throes of dissolution DANIEL WEBSTER inquired in tones of anxiety, "Where shall I go?" If the supporters of Mr. W. J. BRYAN continue to scuttle away from the principles that constitute his entire stock in trade with the alacrity they at present exhibit, he will shortly be heard asking "What is to become of me?"

Many prominent Democrats who were formerly free silver men have lately abandoned or lost faith in the cause of 16 to 1. It now appears that, unknown to the outside world, the Populists have substantially modified their position. Under the cruel questioning of Senator ALDRICH, BUTLER of North Carolina and ALLEN of BRYAN's own State were forced to admit in the Senate that they are no longer unconditional free coinage men. Senator ALLEN even confessed to a belief in Gresham's Law that a depreciated currency drives out gold, a terrible heresy that is utterly destructive of the true Bryanite faith.

Under able and aggressive leadership the Democrats of the old-fashioned sort might be persuaded to throw BRYAN overboard. It has not seemed probable that anybody could persuade the Populists to drop him; nor that the Democrats would dare drop him in the face of the apparent certainty that the Populists would at once put him up as their own candidate. But if both Democrats and Populists are in a temper to be quit of the silver lunacy, why should they any longer break their backs and make their doom certain by carrying BRYAN on their shoulders?

Before the people of this country BRYAN stands for nothing but the free and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. That issue made him, it is the essence of his political being today, the stepping-stone of his ambition. He was made a candidate because he could preach that doctrine in a louder voice to more people at a time and in a more shameless and unprincipled manner than any other man in the country. No man fit to enjoy the voting franchise will vote for him again unless he believes in 16 to 1. Now, if the only principle he stands for, the only thing that makes men want to vote for him, is to be left out of the campaign, what possible reason can be found for his renomination? If his political cause is dead, what is the sense of trying to keep him politically alive?

A WRONG TO BE RIGHTED.

The Navy Personnel bill of March 3, 1899, provided for the retirement of those officers with a creditable record who served during the civil war to the next higher grade. That was a just act.

But it was not enough for a generous Republic. Our legislators forgot. They forgot that although many of the saviors of the Nation had passed away, equally worthy comrades remain, whose names are still borne on the retired list of the navy without the benefits provided by the act of March 3, 1899, because they had retired prior to its passage.

It was an unfortunate oversight that, in the hurry of the closing session of Congress, the retired officers surviving were not included in the benefits of the Personnel bill. As that bill stands it is partial legislation. Marked and injurious discrimination was made between juniors who had not retired and seniors in the same service who had retired.

Since the passage of that act junior officers have been retired over seniors on that list who served in the civil war during the last years of their vigorous manhood. In effect this is military degradation and humiliation. In effect it is equivalent to the imposition of the punishment of loss of rank and pay by sentence of courts-martial because of the offense of seniority. Such injustice strikes at the very root of official dignity and military honor. It touches the sense of honor of our people.

The mere statement of the unintentional though regretted omission and its effect upon otherwise highly honored officers is convincing proof of the injustice done, and should afford an incentive to prompt action by Congress in extending the terms of Section 11 of the Personnel bill of March 3, 1899, to all retired officers of the navy who served in the civil war and who have not yet enjoyed the benefits of promotion on that list.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Gen. CORBIN's reply to the accusations brought against him for the purpose of preventing his promotion is prompt and manly. He demands a thorough examination of his military record, and puts at the service of the investigators all the documents available which are in his own official custody. The investigation he invokes seems to be unnecessary so far as the specific charge of cowardice is concerned, since of that he was, with unusual emphasis of exculpation, "most honorably acquitted." A correspondent has amazingly accused us of bringing "innuendoes" against Gen. CORBIN's private character, when we merely said that it was brought into question in the protest made against his promotion. As a matter of fact we did not and do not know even what the specific charges on this score were.

But this is apart from the general question of the policy of giving to the Adjutant General the highest rank in the army, and the particular question of giving it to Gen. CORBIN. The heads of bureaus were, according to the old theory and practice of our army, members of the staff of the commanding General, and the Adjutant General occupied the same position with reference to him as a Captain and A. A. G., Major and A. A. G., or Colonel and A. A. G. to the commander of his brigade, division, or corps. This is at least an intelligible arrangement. It has been gradually modified, under the influence of bureaucratic politics at Washington, until the head of a bureau in the War Department has come to consider himself as amenable neither to military discipline nor to any other form of subordination. Witness the astonishing outburst of insults by EAGAN at the commanding General, to whom he expressly denied that he was subordinate, and the "relatively derisory" punishment, if it can be called punishment at all, for an offense which the maintenance of discipline demanded should be punished by dismissal from the service. The friction between army headquarters and the bureaus of the War Department, which has been increasing since Gen. SHERMAN found it so intolerable that he moved his headquarters to St. Louis, is recognized by all officers as one of the chief drawbacks to the efficiency of the army. Is it conceivable that it can be diminished by making one of the chiefs of bureaus equal in rank to the General commanding the army? Certainly, if it be desirable to increase the rank of the Adjutant General, his promotion to a Major Generalship ought to be accompanied by the revival of the grade next above, the Lieutenant Generalship, for the commanding General.

But, even if it were desirable to promote the Adjutant General to the highest rank in the army, there are, we believe, special reasons why such a promotion should not begin with the present Adjutant General. The chief of these reasons is that, to the best of our information, the officers who have the welfare of the army most at heart do not believe that it will be promoted by the promotion of Gen. CORBIN. On the contrary, we believe that they believe that it would be grievously injured by that promotion, and they would be greatly discouraged by any enlargement of the powers of that officer. If this be true, ample justification is furnished for the rejection of the proposition, without prejudice to the military record of the present candidate.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

The Garden is one of the most distinct benefits to New York that exists. All great shows the town holds during the year are there provided with quarters which are unequaled anywhere in the world in the way of comfort and convenience and location. The Garden is an immense addition to the "life" of the town.

But what to do? We see few remedies. Either there must be more shows visited by more people, and therefore producing higher rentals, or the association of gentlemen which has run this building up to today must continue to be general benefactors rather than individual money makers.—The Sun, March 7.

The dilemma is not so dilemmatic as our esteemed contemporary represents it. There are other horns than those.

Certainly, even if more shows producing more money cannot be attracted to the Garden, it does not follow that the burden of sustaining it shall continue to rest on the shoulders exclusively of those who have carried it thus far. They have been public benefactors for many years and we all ought to be very much obliged to them, without expecting that they are going on forever ministering to the pleasure of all of us and the profit of a good many of us, strictly at their own expense.

We have already suggested one means by which the Garden might be saved for the public without continuing to burden its present owners. We believe that, if public spirit enough can be found among private citizens to buy the building, the city can and should acquire the land. But the city ought not even to be asked to do so without a substantial earnest of the public interest in the preservation of the Garden for the public purposes which it so admirably serves. If public spirit fails, we can still fall back upon private interest. There are men, and classes of men, in New York, who make every year money enough out of the visitors whom the shows given at the Garden that could be given nowhere else, attract to the city to make it richly worth their while, as a purely business transaction, to make good the comparatively small loss on the deficit in the annual income of the Garden itself. And it is worth the while of these people to organize for the purpose of keeping the Garden going.

QUESTIONS NOT ANSWERED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To decide a wager, will you please answer the following questions:

X maintains that the following assertions are accurate and true. Y denies this:

(a) It is impossible to tube, directly or indirectly, a German Government official, and that such a thing was never done.

(b) That Germans own one-half the tanneries in the United States and control and produce one-half of the tanned hides annually manufactured in the United States.

(c) The same of the cotton mills in the United States.

(d) That KRUPP, the German manufacturer, makes better cannon and harder and superior armor plate than does the United States Government or any United States manufacturer.

(e) That KRUPP's factories are equipped with more modern machinery and appliances than are those of CARNEGIE or any other American manufacturer.

(f) That one-half the British fleet is today equipped with old-fashioned muzzle-loading guns.

(g) That the American Consuls are very inefficient, and that their Consular reports are very slipshod and worthless.

Your early attention will be much appreciated. AMERICAN.

New York, March 2, 1900.

Correct answers to these questions could be given only after a series of investigations that would be both difficult and useless. How can we say whether it is impossible to bribe a German Government official? We know that officials of the United States Government have been bribed—lots of them. On information and belief we know that British officials, French officials, Chinese officials, Italian officials, Peruvian officials, Russian officials, and the officials of Haiti, Japan, Sweden, Monaco, Argentina, Denmark, Switzerland, and the Transvaal Republic sometimes accept bribes with a shameless pleasure. In fact, the officials of every Government under the sun are bribable—save and except only Germany, as to which we let the assertion of "X" stand uncontroverted. But what a fortunate country, what a virtuous people!

How should we know or why should we care whether half our tanners of hides and spinners of cotton are Germans? It is said also that the Raines law hotels are mostly under German management. The city offices are largely if not in the main filled by Irish. The Chinese run the laundries. The Italians dig our ditches and black our boots. The Greeks are getting to be the leading flower sellers. Native Americans have substantially a monopoly of the Sons of the Revolution and Society of Colonial Wars business. In all these the place of birth or racial name is of small consequence. The main thing is, the only questions worth asking are, do these persons do their work honestly and well, are they law-abiding, are they loyal in thought and deed to the country that gives them their opportunity and its protection? "X" declares that one-half the tannery men and one-half the cotton mill men in the United States are Germans. Why did they expatriate themselves from that great military empire where no official has an itching palm? Why did these Germans come over here? Doubtless they came to better their condition. They could get on faster and further here. There are more and better opportunities for making a good living in this country. Our tanneries and cotton mills pay better. Besides, a tanner or a cotton mill owner or a workingman who sits down in a public restaurant to eat his dinner here is far less likely than in Germany to be spitted on the sword of some gallant, high-toned army officer; and in this country we don't have to go to jail for talking about the President.

Our American cannon may be poorer and our armor plate softer than KRUPP's; and England's navy may still be using the guns they fished up from the Spanish Armada. But very few Englishmen come here to be naturalized. Almost no Americans go to England to be naturalized. They have no need to, for as was pointed out in a review article the other day, Americans and Englishmen are perfectly well off in either country, sure in the enjoyment of the love of liberty protected by law. Alien or citizen, the rights and self-respect of Englishman and American are equally secure in either country. Yet it is a fact that English officials have been known to take bribes; and our Consular establishment, being organized on a spoils basis, is the worst in the world, we suppose.

There is one quality of the Englishman in this country that is much admired. He minds his own business beautifully. He has his societies where he loves to meet his countrymen now and then to drink the health of the Queen, and to toast St. George and probably the Dragon. But when our Fenians rave against her Majesty's Government and denounce the President for "truckling" to the British Ministry, he looks on with an amused smile. He does not denounce the Administration for waging an unholy war with Spain. He does not get up and howl that in our attempts to keep order in our possessions we are trampling in the dust the Declaration of Independence, WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, and the Constitution. Though the triumphs of his country's arms may gladden his heart, or reverses may sadden him, he makes no public parade of his emotions. In short, if the Englishman is here as an alien, he behaves as a well-bred guest would behave in respect to the private affairs of his host; and if he is a naturalized citizen he is conscientiously mindful of that fact. He does not seek the asylum of our soil and the shelter of our laws to carry on conspiracies against the sovereignty he has renounced or any other.

Americans think and feel all sorts of ways on all public questions except one—loyal attachment to their own Government. They do not disagree about that. When we see American citizens of foreign birth or blood clannishly insisting as a body that we ought to snub the Queen, or interfere to save the Boers, or surrender to AGUINALDO, and habitually despising the Government they have sworn to support and all the institutions thereof, we conclude that they have not yet learned to think and feel like Americans. In so far as they fail in that loyal duty they are naturalized only in the empty form and not in spirit.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—According to the Washington correspondent of The Philadelphia Press, Senator HOAR intends, if AGUINALDO surrenders before Congress adjourns, to propose amending the Diplomatic and Consular bill by adding to it an appropriation of $250,000 for the Tagal leader's private and personal uses. If The Philadelphia Press were not just the paper it is we would be disposed to regard its circulation of this report as a rather unseemly jest, but in the circumstances, though the tale is beyond anything like immediate belief, it is also beyond instant dismissal as absurd. Some shadow of credibility is given to it, moreover, by the fact that Senator HOAR has interested himself deeply of late in the financial welfare of ex-Queen LILIUOKALANI, and earnestly advocated the gift to her of the same comfortable sum that he is said to consider due to AGUINALDO. To be sure, the latter has been both industrious and successful in the slaughter of the Senator's misguided countrymen, and this might make some of us hesitate about the necessity of endowing him with a fortune taken out of taxes collected from Americans, but the anti-imperialist mind looks at such matters very calmly and philosophically, and gets excited only when the complexion of the people killed is of a deep warm brown. Exactly how much AGUINALDO still has of the money he once received as a tribute of affection from Spain we have no means of knowing. Presumably most of it is gone now, and if that is so he is in decidedly greater need of a new supply than is the ex-Queen, who has a rich husband, and has found no difficulty in maintaining herself and a "Court" in an expensive Washington hotel. So perhaps after all the Senator really is worrying about his Filipino friend, and The Philadelphia Press was speaking in sober earnest.

—As the law stands now, almost every case of mysterious death, and many cases of death merely sudden or accidental, are made the excuse for giving wide publicity to any letters or other private documents found among the victim's effects. The professional manufacturer of sensations is invariably eager to get such material and utterly regardless whether or not it has any possible relevancy to the mishap or crime under investigation. The only obstacle in the way of his getting what he wants is the occasional manifestation of a sense of decency by a policeman or Coroner. The result of trusting to the discretion of these officials has been the frequent infliction of wholly needless pain or embarrassment on the friends and relatives of the dead and a reckless catering to the demands of morbid curiosity. All or the greater part of this evil will be removed if the Stewart bill, which passed the Assembly on Tuesday, becomes a law. The bill makes it a misdemeanor to publish any letter, telegram, or private paper secured from the clothing or homes of the dead or dangerously wounded, the only exceptions being when the Coroner deems that publication will serve the ends of justice. This would still leave much to official discretion, but it would also impose a considerable amount of responsibility for the exercise of that discretion in a defensible manner, and the consequences of the statute's enforcement could hardly fail to be commendable. This can be asserted without at all forgetting that publicity is more efficacious than anything else whatever, both in the prevention and the discovery of crime, and still less is it a denial that the worst offenders in the way of violating recognized rights to privacy now and then bring to punishment criminals who would otherwise escape. A bad custom, however, should not be perpetuated simply because all its effects are not bad, and too much publicity is almost as deplorable as too little. There is a golden mean in this as in other matters, and if the Stewart bill is as good in detail as it apparently is in purpose, it certainly ought to get into the statute book.

—Charges much like those which Controller COLER is making with regard to the purchase of supplies for this city are directed with even greater definiteness against the British Post Office Department by Mr. J. HENNIKER HEATON, a Conservative member of Parliament from Canterbury. Mr. HEATON, who has long been particularly interested in postal matters, and who proudly claims to have had a hand in bringing about many postal reforms and improvements, recently made an unsuccessful effort to secure from the Postmaster General some information as to the terms of a new contract for postage stamps. Thereupon the troublesome gentleman hunted up the facts for himself, and in a long letter to The London Times he compares the cost of English and United States stamps—much to the advantage of the latter. He asserts that while our stamps cost us only $50 per million for the most used varieties, the English contractors got from £16 to £20 per million for stamps of an inferior workmanship. Two or three times as much, too, is paid for the canceling and postmarking ink used in England, and the American ink is the better at that. Mr. HEATON declares that certain contractors are favored for reasons at which he only hints, and that the lower bids of other manufacturers receive no consideration. These are very grave accusations, and if they are true a good many English remarks about the superiority of their civil servants to ours will be the better for immediate revision.

—Down in Macon, Ga., it recently became necessary, owing to the prevalence there of a contagious disease, to close all the churches in the place. The ministers of the town, in order not to be silenced by this sanitary precaution, have determined to start a weekly paper, to every issue of which each of them is to contribute a sermon. The scheme is at once interesting and remarkable, and the results of it ought to be worth watching. Not knowing how many denominations are represented in Macon, we can only wonder how diverse the theological opinions to be expressed in the new paper will be. But the experiment may have more important consequences. Suppose the paper should be too perfect and too popular a substitute for the ancient method of getting sermons to the ears of the people! The possibility is little less alarming than impressive.

LOOTING BY LAW.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

The controversy between the Controller and the Corporation Counsel presents the Controller as one who would guard the city against loss and overcharges, which should certainly be prevented, if possible. It presents the Corporation Counsel as apparently willing to subject the city to demands that ought to be resisted, but to which no special or effective resistence seems to be opposed. In two editorials to-day the Eagle has discussed the issues between these officers.

The policy at Albany makes the Republican Legislature an accomplice with the Tammany influences in New York City in the work of promoting and of insuring possibilities of wholesale robbery by law. Not a voice has been heard in either House on behalf of the protection of the city. Not an official voice has been heard at this end of the State on behalf of that protection, except the voice of the Controller, who, with tongue and pen, has sought to arouse the people, but who finds himself hemmed in on every side by rapacious cohorts banded for his confusion and for their own ends. Virtue in both parties seems to have touched the lowest water mark ever reached. Partisanship dissolves in a confederacy for spoliation. Even the people who at heart are honest seem to be in mind apathetic and woefully indifferent, either to interest or to duty.

But that cannot be for long. No free people were ever robbed or manacled with their own consent or their own wish. No free people have ever failed to bestir themselves when the reality of danger threatened and of wrongs done to them has been brought home to their consciousness and to their consciences. No party has ever yet been successfully lined up as a silent solid for sin. Respect for law is so great that robbery by law is unsuspected, and the minute details to set it forth must be patiently exhibited again and again.

Already they are producing some effect. There is a stir of suspicion. The seed of indignation is moving in the general thought. The complacent recourse of the rank and file of the police to bribery for legislation in their own interest is one fact that startles. The dissolution of the Third Avenue Railroad fabric of fraud to dust, at the first touch of honesty, is another. The scheme to augment the numbers of policemen, firemen, and street sweepers, the better to make them a political phalanx, is yet another. The flaunted immunities which law for money is throwing round diffused and blazoned infamy is still another. All these concur with the stand of the young Controller against robbery by law, for redress and prevention of robbery by law and against largess, favoritism, and prodigality to privileged classes by law.

The moral forces which these facts challenge are not without allies and witnesses in the breasts of men and are not without help in the heart of God. This magnificently peopled and miserably misgoverned city will not forever tamely consent to its own spoliation, will not forever annually renew the trust of power into feeble, foul, or false hands, and will not forever submit to wrongs which make administration spell loot and piracy and tribute and insult and waste and shame in the name of rule. The confederacy of machines should be the quickening and not the destruction of the initiative of the people. We are as sure that deliverance will come from this condition of evil as we are that it came, in comparently the very darkest hours, from like conditions in the past. Press and pulpit, farm and mart, altar and conscience can address themselves to no nobler and to no more needed work. When bad men combine good men should unite—and speed the day!

NUGGETS.

The Proprieties.

"This paper says you should never cut a pie with a cold knife."

"I never do. If I haven't a hot knife I eat the whole pie."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Made Sure if It.

Pat—Do ye snore, Mike?
Mike—Faith, Oi do not.
Pat—An' how d' ye know ye don't?
Mike—Faith, Oi kept awake all night wanst t' make sure.—Philadelphia Record.

Trying.

The Rev. Boresumm—Ah, Brother Sinner, I trust that you are observing Lent properly.

Sinner—Well, I am going to hear you preach every Sunday.—Baltimore American.

No Trade.

"I have several reasons for not buying the horse," said the man. "The first is that I haven't the price, and—"

"You needn't mention the others," interrupted the owner.—Philadelphia North American.

Gently Spoken.

Smith—Is your new clerk a good man?
Jones—Never saw his equal; he works just like a charm.
Smith—But I was under the impression that charms seldom work.
Jones—Well, you heard what I said.—Chicago Record.

THE SHORES OF SILENCE.

From The Indianapolis Press.

Through the dark, grim gateway of Silence
There comes not an echo of sound,
And the land of the hidden hereafter
To men is an untrodden ground;
But why do I strain sight and hearing
To catch but a fragment so small?
Oh, why should I wait for the swing of the gate,
Or hope for the future at all?

Ah, sweet in the moments of slumber
The glimpse of a happier land,
And bright is the light and the glory
That falls on the wide golden strand,
For sometimes I see the light shimmer,
In fitful but glorified gleams,
On the sea and the shore of a glad ever-more—
The fanciful Island of Dreams!

Sometimes in the hours of my waking
I seem to hear music and mirth,
That floats out of chaos and silence,
And reaches the sin-burdened earth;
But I know that the glow and gladness
Is empty as odor and air,
And the music I hear is in some other sphere—
The land of my longing and prayer.

Some time there will be ripe fruition,
And I shall be dreaming no more;
I'll give up the shadow for substance
And sail to that glorified shore:
Ah, then will I lift the dim curtain,
And know e'en as I have been known;
My bondage shall break when my soul shall awake,
And my spirit shall come to its own!

TRUST INTERESTS HURT PUERTO RICO

Sugar and Tobacco Men Caused Loss of Free Trade.

FARMERS USED AS TOOLS

Asked to Work Upon the Feelings of Their Congressmen.

Some Senators Opposed to the Imposition of a Tariff Bill Will Nevertheless Vote for the Pending Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Puerto Rican question seems to have settled down into a contest of interests encouraged by confusion as to whether the Administration really favors free trade or a tariff on trade between Puerto Rico and the United States, and the confusion is increasing rather than diminishing.

A feeling of palpable irritation has existed in Congress since attempts were first made to discover when it was decided to be necessary to abandon the free trade idea and take up the tariff proposition submitted by Mr. Payne. Some members go so far as to say that the Administration has imperiled the chances of re-election, and possibly the election of a Republican Congress.

The statement that Secretary ROOT was obliged by the sugar and tobacco interests to consent to the imposition of duties upon Puerto Rican trade has vexed the members who had been trying to shield the Secretary of War, and to-day stories are heard full of definite assertions of personal responsibility for the change of front on the bill.

The sugar and tobacco interests are charged with the chief responsibility for securing a reversal of policy. Mr. OXNARD of the beet sugar interest is spoken of as having adopted the same tactics employed by him in opposing the annexation of Hawaii. The beet-sugar farmers were asked to write letters to Congressmen urging them to protect the threatened industry. With this move the tobacco men co-operated, so that the President began to be worked upon at the same time that members of the Senate and House were feeling the pressure.

Mr. OXNARD is said to have secured the co-operation of the Tariff Reform League, and that he practically prepared the bill which met the approval of the Ways and Means Committee after it had been decided to throw over the President's recommendations and the bill introduced by Mr. Payne.

With a great variety of amendments offered for the consideration of the Senate, and home opinions pouring in upon the Senators to disturb them, the opinions being generally favorable to free trade with Puerto Rico, Senators who were a day or two ago quite free in expressing their opinions have become reserved and sometimes impatient when asked concerning the possible outcome of the contest over the bill.

The conference of the Republicans that was first suggested as desirable is now admitted to be indispensable, and many Senators say that it should be held soon in order to avoid the break that was caused in the House, making legislative heroes of every member who voted against the imposition of a 15 per cent. duty on Puerto Rican trade.

Senator Fairbanks endeavored to-day to explain the tendency all over the country to oppose Congress and take sides with the President.

"When the President recommended free trade with Puerto Rico," said he, "all the newspapers of his party, with very few exceptions, took up his words and approved them. They furnished the text for many editorials, and the impression these articles created had been fixed before the Ways and Means Committee came in with the bill imposing 25 per cent. of the Dingley rates upon trade between the United States and the island.

"Follow closely the reasoning of the Ways and Means Committee in deciding to make the change they did, and it is evident that they have not been satisfied that the President has changed his mind about the sort of law that should be made to govern the trade to be affected by the bill. When the matter is better understood I have little doubt that the people will continue to stand with the President."

Not all the Senators who are opposed to the Puerto Rican tariff are certain to vote against the bill. Some of them admit now that they may vote for it. Some of them are not sure which of the various amendments they will support, if any. Senator Cullom, for example, who has been counted as one of the supporters of the Davis amendment, said to-day:

"I have not said that I was going to vote for any of the amendments. I have not decided that question. I am opposed to the Puerto Rican tariff, though. My idea is that we ought to take Hawaii and Puerto Rico right into the United States, without any hesitation, and that it is all wrong to bar them out.

"I can see no force in the talk about the influence of such action on our Philippine policy. The treatment of the Philippines is a very different question, and need not be decided on the same principles."

Senator Cullom admitted that he might vote for the bill, although opposed to the tariff feature.

Allen Offers Puerto Rico Amendment.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Senator Allen (Pop., Neb.) to-day introduced an amendment to the Puerto Rican Appropriation bill declaring that the Constitution was, by force of the Paris treaty, extended over the Island of Puerto Rico.

CRUMPACKER'S REWARD?

Republicans Want Him to be Governor of Indiana, but He Has No Desire for the Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Among indications of the state of public feeling about the Puerto Rico bill in the Middle West is the difficulty Representative Crumpacker is having in suppressing his boom for Governor of Indiana. Mr. Crumpacker wants to come back to Congress, and does not want to be Governor of Indiana. Prior to his vote against the Puerto Rico bill, he was never thought of or mentioned as a candidate. The resentment among Republicans over the passage of the bill took form in a spontaneous boom for the only Republican in the Indiana delegation whose vote represented their sentiments.

Mr. Crumpacker has done everything he can to stamp on this boom, and now thinks he has it suppressed. All the reports that come here from Indiana indicate, however, that it may not be so easily disposed of. It is one of the remarkable phases of the situation that the Republican feeling against the bill is carried so far as to make a possible Gubernatorial candidate of a man who was never mentioned for the office before, and who does not want it, all simply because he voted against the bill.

Indianans say that when Chairman Hernly of the Indiana State Committee came to Washington recently he brought Crumpacker's Gubernatorial bill with him, and asked Mr. Crumpacker to indorse it, and that Crumpacker refused. Mr. Crumpacker denies this. He says that the talk of him as a candidate does not come from leading politicians. "It is simply a protest against the bill," he said to-night, "and I think it will soon die out."

PUERTO RICO APPROPRIATION.

Senate Committee Acts Favorably on the House Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day authorized a favorable report on the House bill providing that the revenues collected from Puerto Rico be expended in that island.

The bill was amended so as to include only the money collected to Jan. 1, 1900. The clause of the House bill authorizing the refunding of future revenue collections was stricken out.

FOOD FOR PUERTO RICANS.

Gen. Davis Says Unless Fed by the Government Laborers Will Starve—Relief to be Sent.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Acting Secretary of War has received a communication from Gen. Davis on the subject of food distribution and the relief of the destitute in Puerto Rico. It was the intention of Gen. Davis, as recently stated to the department, to discontinue the free distribution of food about the first of this month, but the industrial conditions existing in certain portions of the island rendered it absolutely necessary to continue to feed the starving inhabitants for some time longer.

It is stated that in some sections the inhabitants are beginning to raise sweet potatoes, but in the centre of the island, or the coffee-growing district, there is nothing for the poor to eat. Any discontinuance of the food distribution, therefore, under these conditions, would result in a large increase of sickness and of the death rate.

The coffee planters are making strenuous efforts to clear up their fields, but, having no money for the payment of their hands, the laborers have necessarily been laid off and are drifting into the cities. Unless fed at public expense, starvation will result, and the Military Governor has therefore requested a shipment of 500 tons of rice, codfish, and bacon, in addition to the 500 tons asked for about three weeks ago.

In connection with the existing industrial conditions Gen. Davis is of the opinion that the quickest and most most effective way of securing relief would be through large expenditures upon public works. He states that if he could put about 25,000 men at work for a period of three months on the roads, involving expenditures for labor, tools, and supervision of some $223,000 a month, the period of acute distress could be tided over.

The Acting Commissary General of Subsistence was to-day directed to secure the food asked for for immediate shipment.

SECRETARY ROOT AT HAVANA.

Received by Gov. Gen. Wood and the Department Staff—Cuban Papers Extend a Welcome.

HAVANA, March 7.—Secretary ROOT arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning on board the United States transport Sedgwick. He was received with a salute from Cabanas Fortress. Gen. Ludlow was also on board the transport. Governor General Wood and all the division staff, also the Department of Havana staff, were conveyed to the transport by the Quartermaster's tug and escorted the party ashore.

The prominent Cubans who visited the Sedgwick were the Chief Justice, the Secretaries, the Mayor, the Civil Governor, and the Chief of Police.

The local papers indulge in much speculation as to the reasons for the visit, but, almost without exception, they say that Mr. Root is welcome, and that they hope he will not only enjoy the experience, but that he will learn more about the Cuban people than he ever could by reading newspaper dispatches, which give such varying opinions that no man can tell what to believe. One journal says:

"Secretary Root is less liable than some others to be led astray by casual talk, for the people with whom he is most likely to come in contact will be Cubans of intelligence and foresight."

Secretary Root, when asked this evening to talk of American politics for publication, begged to be excused for the present.

SENATORS TO VISIT CUBA.

Committee of Three May Go to Study Existing Conditions.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba to-day authorized the Chairman, Senator Platt, (Conn.,) to appoint a sub-committee of three to visit Cuba. This committee has not been named and Senator Platt has not determined definitely to appoint it at all. The authorization is not mandatory and will be exercised only in case the business of the Senate renders it feasible for Senators to be absent.

The members of the committee are anxious, however, to secure a report upon conditions in the island from the committee membership, and the action taken to-day was the result of more or less agitation extending back to the organization of the committee.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Another casualty list was received at the War Department to-day from Gen. Otis, as follows:

Deaths—Appendicitis, March 2, Tilden A. Logan, B, Twenty-ninth Infantry; diarrhoea, March 1, Charles L. Slocum, K, Thirty-seventh Infantry; dysentery, Dec. 8, Henry Alexander, F, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Feb. 7, John McEachran, Corporal, B, Thirty-seventh Infantry; Feb. 24, J. H. Washington, A, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Willis C. Fulton, C, Seventeenth Infantry; Feb. 27, William Banks, B, Forty-ninth Infantry; Ed. Stroup, K, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Feb. 28, James Pryor, Twenty-fourth Infantry; drowned Feb. 24, John Hendrickson, E, Thirty-seventh Infantry, Rio Pagsajan, at Lumbang; enteritis, Feb. 25, Harvey L. Leeman, F, Eighteenth Infantry; fever, typhoid, Feb. 7, Moss B. Robe, C, Nineteenth Infantry; Feb. 22, William Walker, L, Ninth Infantry; fever, malarial, Feb. 25, Petronilo Gurule, L, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Feb. 27, Mikal D. Crane, B, Thirty-fifth Infantry; Henry Tiley, Quartermaster Sergeant, G, Ninth Infantry; variola, Feb. 17, Fred S. Johnston, I, Thirty-third Infantry; Feb. 22, Paul H. Philips, E, Fourth Cavalry; Feb. 25, Joseph F. Martin, Hospital Corps; Feb. 24, Charles E. Ramsey, C, Thirty-third Infantry; March 3, James M. Woodland, M, Seventeenth Infantry; pleurisy, Feb. 23, Taylor Johnston, F, Twenty-second Infantry; chloroform anesthesia, Feb. 17, Robert M. Bartlett, H, Forty-second Infantry.

Wounds in action: Jan. 20, George F. Baudain, F, Eleventh Cavalry; Patrick Phelan, I, Eleventh Cavalry; Feb. 23, William F. Kinnell, D, Thirty-seventh Infantry; Feb. 28, Thomas Brown, Corporal, Thirty-eighth Infantry.

NAVAL OFFICERS COMMENDED.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Watson dated at Iloilo telling of the part taken by the navy in the joint expedition in the southern provinces of Luzon, which terminated in the capture of Nuevas Caseres:

"Marietta, Gheen commanding, convoyed and landed Bates's expedition in San Miguel Bay, Feb. 20. Paraguay, Althouse commanding, joined expedition 21st, entered Bicol River, gave great assistance; first to reach Nuevas Caseres, objective point. Gheen commends all officers and men. Bates commends warmly work done by navy, joining Gheen in naming Althouse and Ball, especially."

New Yorkers Presented at Court.

LONDON, March 7.—The first levee of the season was held by the Prince of Wales to-day at St. James's Palace. There was a fairly large attendance, though the usual preponderance of uniforms was lacking on account of the war. The entire staff of the United States Embassy attended. The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, presented Col. Cary Sanger, U. S. V., and Messrs. J. Coleman Drayton, Hugh Griffin, and R. S. Hungerford of New York.

German Women Lose Their Cause.

BERLIN, March 7.—The Reichstag to-day, on the recommendation of a special committee, declined to consider the petitions for the admission of women to matriculation in universities and to undergo State examinations.

Floods Do Damage in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, March 7, (Via Galveston, Texas.)—It is reliably reported that recent inundations in the Department of Muquoegua have caused losses to property estimated at $1,500,000. The inhabitants are petitioning the Government to relieve them from the payment of taxes in view of the floods.

ELEVENTH WARD PARK REPORT.

Franklin Bien, James J. Martin, and Emmanuel Blumenstiel, appointed by Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, in 1897, to be members of the commission to assess the value of the property taken by the city for the Eleventh Ward Park, in the neighborhood of East Houston Street, near Pitt, yesterday filed their report.

The commission reports that 150 sittings were held, and 10,000 typewritten pages of testimony taken. The value of the property taken for the park is placed by them at $1,700,000.

ARTIST'S BURGLAR HUNT

Frederic Remington Prompt to Save Playwright Friend's Goods.

Turns Out with Top Boots, Rifle, and Imposing Posse Upon Sudden but False Alarm.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 7.—Augustus Thomas, the playwright, has a house on Webster Avenue, about two miles from New Rochelle. In a small house in the rear of the Thomas residence live a caretaker and his wife, who look after Mr. Thomas's home. Mr. Thomas is now away and his residence is unoccupied.

The two houses are connected by a burglar-alarm wire. At midnight last night the caretaker and his wife were aroused by the sound of the burglar alarm, which was raising a lively racket in Mr. Thomas's house. They dressed quickly and hastened to the house of Frederic Remington, the artist, a friend of Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Remington, who was asleep at the time, was quickly aroused, and he at once telephoned to New Rochelle for police assistance. Then he hurriedly dressed himself. He put on a pair of big hip boots, which were held up by straps over his shoulder, buckled on a cartridge belt, full of bullets, and grabbed a Winchester rifle. Then he started for Mr. Thomas's house.

Before he reached there he was overtaken by four policemen, a number of the members of the Council, who had just adjourned their meeting; Police Commissioner James Manning, City Clerk Sels, Sewer Commissioner Kelleher, and a number of politicians, all of whom had rallied in response to Mr. Remington's call for police assistance.

When they reached the Remington house Mr. Remington took a position outside, with his rifle in hand, while two policemen entered the building, and searched it from top to bottom. No trace of burglars was found. Just at this time a young man named Scott, who was on his way home, passed through the meadow in the rear of Mr. Thomas's house. He was unaware of the commotion, and paid no attention to the group of men gathered near the house.

Mr. Remington spied him, however, and suspecting that he was a burglar and was attempting to escape, brought his rifle to his shoulder and commanded him to halt. The young man halted.

"Who are you?" shouted Remington.

"I'm Scott," was the reply. Then Scott advanced, and was at once recognized by a number of those present as an entirely respectable citizen of the place.

The whole party staid around the house until 2 A. M., when they started homeward, with the exception of the four policemen, who remained on guard until 4 A. M. But there were no signs of burglars.

It is believed that the alarm was sounded by a branch of a tree tearing off the insulation of the wire running from Mr. Thomas's house to the house of the caretaker.

WHAT DEBS'S PARTY WANTS.

Social Democrats' Platform Declares for Revision of Our "Antiquated" Constitution and Women's Rights.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 7.—The Social Democratic National Convention to-day adopted the following platform on motion of Eugene V. Debs:

Revision of our antiquated Federal Constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to full and complete control of Government by all the people, irrespective of sex.

The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines.

The public ownership of all railroads, telegraph, and telephone companies, all means of transportation, communication, waterworks, gas and electric plants and other public utilities.

The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and all other mines; also all oil and gas wells.

Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.

The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of a large number of the unemployed; the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.

All useful inventions to be free to all; the invensor to be remunerated by the public.

Labor legislation to be made National instead of local, and international where possible.

National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment, and want in old age.

Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.

The adoption of the initiative and referendum and the right to the recall of representatives by the voters.

Abolition of war so far as the United States are concerned, and the introduction of international arbitration instead.

The Committee on Resolutions reported approval of a resolution condemning the establishment of militarism in Puerto Rico, and the combination of capitalists to deprive Puerto Ricans of the franchise.

ANTI-GRUBER MEETING.

Ex-Judge Lansing Falls into Poetry in His Speech.

About 150 opponents of Abraham Gruber attended a meeting last night at Broadway and One Hundred and Sixth Street. Francis W. Jones called the meeting to order, and Alexander S. Williams nominated Ward Brower and Thomas Clegg for Chairman and Secretary, respectively. George C. Austin, who seeks to wrest the leadership from Mr. Gruber, made a speech.

Loud cheering followed the announcement that Election District Captains A. J. Berwin of the Ninth, George W. Schultz of the Thirty-fifth, and Thomas Thompson of the Thirty-seventh, had deserted the Gruber and joined the Austin forces.

After remarks by Louis P. Grosholz and Philip Bloch, Clerk of the Harlem Police Court, Ex-Judge I. W. Lansing made a speech in which he fell into poetry, saying:

Organization Republican am I, he said,
From the tips of my toes to the crown of my head.
Rise to your feet, boys, attest one and all,
But the only response was from Tammany Hall.

GOOD PICTURES AT AUCTION.

There will be sold at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries this and to-morrow evenings 152 oil paintings, which are catalogued as belonging to Dr. T. J. Biggs of Stamford, Conn., "with some additions." The collection is a heterogeneous one, made up of examples of many schools, with a number of American pictures. The collector and art lover may find in the list quite a number of attractive canvases, and the average of merit is higher than that usually found at an auction of the kind.

Among the best of the foreign pictures shown and to be sold are a good example of Hagborg, from the last Paris Salon—"Jealousy"; an excellent Clays—"A Calm on the Maas"; a fair little Berne-Bellecour—"The Report"; a delightful and more than exceptionally good Sanchez-Perier—"On the Seine"; an interesting and clever genre by Samaran—"The Interrupted Toilet"; one of the best Koek-Koeks seen here for some years, "A Holland Landscape," with charming distance and low light; a good little Toudouze—"In the Park"; an excellent little Verboeckhoven, a curiously interesting figure piece by Gustave Verbeek and "The French Governess," showing the influence of his early Japanese training; a good Grolleron, and fair to good examples of Richet, Janssen, Delachaux, Carlsen, and Troullebert.

Of the American canvases shown there are two characteristic and excellent examples of L. P. Dessar, W. L. Lathrop's "Old Barn," "A Lovely Pasture," and "Winter," which well bear out the reputation he has so justly won, charmingly simple in subject and treatment, and full of true sentiment; two or three examples of Leonard Ochtman, notably his "Old John's Garden," "A Winter Twilight," and "Moonlight," all lovely in tone and charming in sentiment; a fair example only of Ranger, "The Venerable Oak"; two examples of Charles Warren Eaton, one, "After the Storm," with almost the strength of Wyant; several examples of C. C. Curran, two delightful little Mowbrays, and two of his fellow-colorist, E. S. Hamilton, one, "Where Sappho Lived and Loved," particularly good; a good example of R. L. Neuman, "The Fortune Teller"; two late landscapes of W. M. Chase and his well-known pastel study, "The Spanish Model," a delightful little tour de force, and more than ordinarily good examples of Horatio Walker, Carleton Wiggins, Robert Reid, Edward Simmons, William H. Howe, Henry B. Snell, George W. Maynard, and J. A. Brown. As will be seen, the collection is worthy of the attention of art lovers and buyers.

THE "SAPHO" CASE.

Argument on the Motion to Have It Tried in the Court of General Sessions.

District Attorney Gardiner and Lawyer Abraham H. Hummel, counsel for Miss Olga Nethersole, argued yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on the motion made by the defendants in the case against Miss Nethersole that the trial be held in the Court of General Sessions instead of in the Special Sessions. None of the defendants appeared in court.

Mr. Hummel said that his clients were entitled to a trial by jury because their case was an exceptional one.

"Here is a play," he said, "originally written in a novel by one of the greatest authors of the age; transformed into a drama by a man whose reputation for literary purity is beyond question, and a play given in nearly every prominent city in the United States, and for four weeks in this city before any steps were taken against it. Here was an alleged offense committed day after day, with members of the police force present and with Inspector Thompson there at every performance save one. He testified that there was nothing in the play a sixteen-year-old girl could not safely see."

Col. Gardiner said that he neither opposed nor approved of the transfer, and gave a brief summary of the case.

"'My friend Hummel has referred to the play 'Sapho,'" exclaimed Col. Gardiner. "If I were called upon to characterize it I would call it 'Sapho; the Career of the Princess of Parisian Prostitutes; or, Vice Made Attractive.'"

Justice Fursman said he would reserve his decision until March 20.

"Faust" at the Opera.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Gounod's opera, "Faust," was performed. The occasion was one of much gratification to the operagoers because Mme. Calvé made her reappearance after her absence in the South, where she had been in search of health. That she had not failed in her mission was quickly demonstrated by her delivery of Marguerite's opening measures. In the garden scene she sang with much beauty. She was compelled to repeat the latter part of the "Air des bijoux," and she again delighted the audience by singing the high-note plaisisimo. Throughout the evening her work was vigorously applaudd.

The other members of the cast were Mr. Dippel as Faust, M. Plançon as Mephistopheles, Signor Campanari as Valentine, and Mme. Mantelli as Siebel. The characteristics of the work of these performers were the same as they have been heretofore, and this makes it unnecessary to publish any detailed comment on them. The audience was a large one, and, as already intimated, its pleasure was manifest.

M. SALEZA TO SAIL TO-DAY.

The Tenor Singer to Visit France in Search of Health.

While the Maurice Grau Opera Company has been reinforced by Mlle. Calvé, who has returned to the company after a vacation of three weeks in Florida, the organization will lose the services of Albert Saleza, one of the leading tenors. M. Saleza will sail for Paris this morning on the French liner La Champagne.

While the company was in Chicago M. Saleza contracted a severe cold, which developed into bronchitis. He has been unable to rid himself of the ailment, and while he has sung a number of times it has always been with an effort. It became apparent recently that the ailment would not yield to treatment in this climate, and he decided to go to France, where he hopes to recover his voice and health. He will go direct to Paris, and after a brief stay in that city will visit the southern part of France.

M. Saleza said last night that his next appearance would be under Mr. Grau's management at Covent Garden, in London. He regretted his failure here this year, but said it could not be helped. Regarding his return to America M. Saleza said his plans for the future were unsettled. He had not signed a contract with Mr. Grau, he said, but he hoped that an arrangement would be reached during the London season.

The Kaltenborn Quartet.

The second concert of the Kaltenborn Quartet took place last night at Mendelssohn Hall. The house was crowded and there were plentiful evidences that an extremely friendly spirit prevailed. The programme consisted of Dvorak's quartet, Opus 105, a Beethoven trio for violin, viola, and 'cello, made up of parts of two works, and Schumann's quintet. In the last number the quartet had the assistance of Miss Caroline Harding Beebe, pianist. She played with a clean technic, but it cannot be said that her tone was seductive. The ensemble in the quintet was respectable, but higher praise unfortunately cannot be awarded it.

The programme declared that the Dvorak quartet was performed for the first time. This probably meant the first time at these concerts. Definite recollection falls at the moment, but it is altogether unlikely that this work has escaped the consideration of other quartets, and we are under the impression that it was played some years ago by the Dannreuther organization. It is not a matter of serious importance, for the quartet, though graceful and melodious, is not a work of magnitude.

MRS. LESLIE CARTER AGAIN ILL.

Succumbs in Cleveland—Police May Have Something to Do with It.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 7.—Mrs. Leslie Carter, who was unable to appear at the Euclid Avenue Opera House last evening, was reported to-night to be still suffering from an aggravation of the throat trouble which attacked her at Columbus, Ohio, last December. She did not appear to-night, and her physician said she would hardly be able to act this week.

Mrs. Carter gave out a statement during the day that she was suffering from quinsy and tonsilitis, and said the wounds in her throat caused by her trouble last December had never healed and gave her almost constant pain, and now are greatly swollen.

Tuesday night, however, Mrs. Carter was able to go to the theatre for a moment, and there are those who hint that the call of Police Captain Mulligan at the Opera House box office may have had something to do with Mrs. Carter's sudden illness.

The Captain had been sent to witness "Zaza" by Director of Police Barrett, who announced his intention to stop the play if it was immoral.

Late to-night it was unofficially stated at the Colonial Hotel, where Mrs. Carter is ill, that the actress might appear "later in the week." Director Barrett said, however, that the police had been authorized to stop the performance "whenever it was deemed immoral," and that if a performance was given a Police Captain and patrolman would be present.

Hundreds of letters have been sent the Police Director asking him to suppress "Zaza." Because of this it is broadly hinted that Mrs. Carter's illness will continue during the balance of her Cleveland engagement.

May Cancel "Zaza" Dates.

David Belasco received three telegrams from Cleveland yesterday informing him that Mrs. Leslie Carter's illness is quite serious, and that there is no prospect of her appearing again in "Zaza" for some time. Mr. Belasco immediately telegraphed to his representative in the company that if Mrs. Carter's condition warranted the cancellation of her engagements to take that action rather than jeopardize his star's health.

Mr. Belasco will go to Cleveland, and, as soon as Mrs. Carter is able to travel, he will take her to some health resort to recuperate until the time of sailing for London.

"Aunt Hannah" May Be Withdrawn.

It is probable that at the end of this week William A. Brady will withdraw his play, "Aunt Hannah," which is being presented at the Bijou Theatre. The play, which is a musical farce, was produced first two weeks ago last Monday, and, while the piece has not absolutely proved impossible, Mr. Brady is of the opinion that it is in the wrong theatre. H. B. Sire said last night that if Mr. Brady terminated the engagement in his theatre Saturday night the house would remain dark for the first part of next week, after which he would present a new attraction.

DOCTOR CALLED TOO LATE

A Woman Trusted in Christian Science Until Death Was Nigh.

Demise of Mrs. George A. Waggaman, Who Was Told that Her Sufferings Were Imaginary.

After having been attended for a year by Christian Scientists, Mrs. George A. Waggaman died Tuesday morning in her apartments in the Antwerp, Eighty-fifth Street and Broadway. No physician treated her until Sunday, when her condition became grave, and Dr. Imlay Benet of 137 West Eighty-seventh Street was summoned. A brief examination convinced him that Mrs. Waggaman was suffering from an internal tumor which had so developed that there was not the slightest chance for her recovery, and all the physician could do was to lessen the pain that she had been patiently and needlessly enduring for months.

Those who are acquainted with the facts in the case say that had a physician been called in to attend Mrs. Waggaman when she was first taken ill, or at any time before the disease reached the stage where an operation was impossible, she might have been restored to health, or at the least her life might have been greatly prolonged.

Mrs. Waggaman became a convert to Christian Science two years ago. When she was taken ill, a year ago, friends and relatives urged her to consult a physician, but Christian Scientists visited her constantly and told her that it was all imagination and that she was in the best of health.

They told her that the terrible pain that she suffered was imaginary and that if she had faith it would pass away. So Mrs. Waggaman laughed at the fears of her friends, and despite her sufferings went to church twice a week.

A number of the Christian Scientists called on Mrs. Waggaman last Saturday, prayed with the patient, and assured her that there was nothing the matter with her. On Sunday Dr. Benet found that it was too late to save her life, and Mrs. Waggaman died early Tuesday morning.

The husband of the dead woman was asked yesterday afternoon if he would make a statement in regard to his wife's sickness and death.

"Not now, not now," he said. "The blow has been an awful one to me. I was made to believe all along that she was not dangerously ill and am almost crazed by the shock of her death. It may be that later I will speak and speak plainly."

Mrs. Anna D. Spence, a friend of the Waggamans, and who makes her home with them, said:

"I am too wrought up over the shameful manner in which she was allowed to die when she could have been saved to say anything. It was awful, awful."

Dr. Benet said that for professional reasons he, of course, could say nothing till Mr. Waggaman had made a statement or had expressed a willingness that he should do so.

"When he does so I will be glad to tell all I know of the case and will feel free to express my opinion, for I think the facts should be known," said Dr. Benet.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was an unusually busy day in society for the Lenten period, and with the sewing classes, the first meeting of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club, Mrs. Crocker's musicale and tea, the opera, a number of small dinners, including those of Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbery and Mrs. Eugene C. Beales; a theatre party of sixteen given by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lahens, and Mrs. Armour's luncheon, the hours were well filled. To-day will be even busier than yesterday. A concert will be given at the residence of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes in the afternoon for the benefit of the Students' Aid Committee of the Associated Alumnae of Barnard College. Another concert to be given in the evening at the Astoria by the Rubinstein Club, and the Thursday Evening Club will meet at the residence of Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, 21 East Eleventh Street. Miss Leary's, or the Bellevue Sewing Class, will meet in the afternoon at Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren's. There will also be a number of minor musicales and lectures and one dance, that of the Knickerbocker Class at Delmonico's.

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The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived yesterday from Bremen and Cherbourg, brought among other passengers Col. John Jacob Astor, who has been absent from New York since January last. Col. Astor spent most of his time abroad at San Moritz, Switzerland, where he left Mrs. Astor and their little son Vincent. There is no truth in the story that Col. Astor was called abroad by the illness of this son, as the boy accompanied Mrs. Astor and Col. Astor when they sailed in January. While in San Moritz Col. Astor participated in the Winter sports and gave a cup for the winners in the midwinter bobsled races. On the Kaiser Wilhelm came also Mrs. Del Monte and Miss Diana Del Monte, who have been absent from New York for three or four years; Mrs. Van Dusen Reed and Miss Reed, Louis M. Ogden, Cornelius Roosevelt, A. La Montagne, Allan Cameron, Walter P. Vesey, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Winslow.

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The number of guests at Palm Beach is increasing day by day. Among the latest arrivals there are Mr. James Stillman, who has in his party Miss Stillman, Dr. Allan M. Thomas, and Miss Greer, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page and Miss Page of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt and the Misses Cassatt, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Randolph Snowden of Philadelphia. Among the entertainments given were several luncheons at the houseboat on the inlet. One of these was given by Wayne MacVeagh, and among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, the Misses Twombly, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt. Mr. Henry Disston of Philadelphia gave a luncheon at the same place to sixteen young people. Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, who are now at Palm Beach—Mr. Gould having joined his wife there at the end of the week—announce that they have engaged for the month of June a suite of twelve rooms at Hotel Bryn Mawr, in Pennsylvania. Mr. Gould will engineer there a number of polo matches. At the Hotel Royal Palm, at Miami, Dr. W. Seward Webb and party arrived on Monday, returning from the Poinciana at Palm Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and Mr. James Phelps Stokes are to go also from Palm Beach to Miami for a few days, and have engaged rooms at the hotel. Among other well-known people in Florida are registered at the Ponce de Leon at St. Augustine Ernest C. Bliss and Miss Anita Bliss, Alfred C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. William Caverly, and Miss Richardson of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Lippincott and Mr. and Mrs. William Butler of Philadelphia. At the Royal Palm, Miami, are Mr. and Mrs. Henry May of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Giddings of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Curtis of Philadelphia, Dr. Everett Culver and Mrs. Culver, and the Seward Webb party. At the Hotel Royal Poinciana are Francis R. Sears of Boston, Mrs. Herbert F. Taylor and Miss Taylor, and Jules T. Nash of New York. The Duc de Carrociola, the Baron Ambrozia, and G. de Strale of Washington; Mrs. M. E. Pendleton, Mrs. C. A. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Hoffman and the Misses Hoffman, S. Blagden, and L. B. Ostrander of New York, and Miss Pauline du Pont of Wilmington, Del., is at the Palm Beach Inn.

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Mrs. George Crocker of 1 East Sixty-fourth Street gave a tea and musicale yesterday afternoon for her daughters, the Misses Rutherford. The decorations were American Beauty roses. Mrs. Jansen sang Miss Putnam, the harpist, played, and Mr. Orton Bradley was at the piano. Some 150 invitations were sent out, and the affair was largely attended. Mr. and Mrs. Crocker and the Misses Rutherford will sail for Europe in April.

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The first meeting for the season of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club, held yesterday at the Tennis Building, 212 West Forty-first Street, was largely attended. An orchestra played, the tea tables were decorated with tulips and pinks, and there were favors of Spring flowers for the women. Among the members present were Mrs. Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. J. V. S. Oddie, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Mrs. Eugene Parsons, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Mrs. George H. Church, Mr. and Mrs. William Macneven Purdy, Miss Dalton, Miss Hollins, Miss Gloria Green, Dr. Porter, Mr. H. Gilford, and Mr. A. J. Bruen. Among the guests were Miss Tilghman, Mrs. Pell, Mrs. James Morton, Miss Guion, Miss Jackson, and Miss Florence Clark. J. Hooker Hamersley is the President of the club, Mr. M. A. Wilks Vice President, Mr. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer Secretary, and Mr. Walter Rutherford Treasurer. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. Philip J. Sands, Mrs. George L. Kingsland, Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler.

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Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman returned yesterday on the Trinidad from a month's trip to Bermuda—having left on Feb. 7. She had in her party her two daughters, Miss Cecil and little Miss Geraldine Boardman; Miss Ruth Emmons, Miss Violet Stewart, and Miss Thornell.

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A musicale for the benefit of the Students' Aid Committee of Barnard College will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, 229 Madison Avenue. Mme. Schumann-Heink, Miss Susan Strong, M. Pol Plançon, and Mr. Francis Rogers will sing, and Mr. Lucktone will be at the piano. Among the patronesses of this affair are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Seward Webb, and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop.

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Mrs. H. A. Armour of 856 Madison Avenue gave yesterday a luncheon to fifty women. The guests were seated at seven tables. Each table had a centre-piece of maidenhair ferns and mignonette, in the form of a wreath, and bunches of mignonette and ferns were placed in the finger bowls. The house was elaborately decorated with palms and ferns.

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Mrs. Edwin Gould, who went South a few days ago, intending to spend some weeks there, returned to Lakewood yesterday on account of the illness of her young son, Edwin, who has been at the New Jersey resort with Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mrs. Gould's mother.

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M. Boisse, who is lecturing under the auspices of the Huguenot Society of America, will talk at the residence of Mrs. James M. Lawton, 37 Fifth Avenue, this morning at 11 o'clock on "La Saint Barthélemi."

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A dinner will be given to M. Jules Cambon, the French Minister, by Mrs. Trenor Park at her residence, 446 Madison Avenue, on Sunday next.

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As the time approaches for the double entertainment—the Kipling afternoon and the evening Kirmess—in the Astoria ballroom on March 14, to be given under the auspices of the Decorative Art Society, interest in the novel double bill increases. The idea, both of the Kipling afternoon and the Kirmess, was a happy one, and the ballroom will from present indications be crowded from 4 P. M., with the exception of the dinner intermission, until midnight. The players who are to produce the dramatic study of moods, "The Hill of Illusion," and the amusing skit, "Poor, Dear Mamma," from the Gadsby stories, and who are to be Mr. Evert Janssen Wendell, Miss Evelyn Harris, Miss Grace Dobson, Miss Elise Falconer, Mrs. H. E. Bucki, and Mr. Rutgers Jewett, are diligently rehearsing, and the presentation of this story and skit for the first time on any stage will be in itself an interesting novelty. For the evening Kirmess, the ballroom will be arranged to represent a Russian village, and the dances will be given on the stage by 150 well-known young men and women in costume, drawn from the leading dancing classes. These are being rehearsed three times every day, and the spectacle will be a fascinating and beautiful one. Tea will be served after the Kipling performance in the Astor Gallery to ticket holders without extra expense, and a special supper is to be served after the Kirmess to holders of tickets at $2 each. Tables and seats for this supper must be reserved beforehand. Most of the boxes in the ballroom have already been sold. Tickets for both performances can be had at the Decorative Art Rooms, 14 East Thirty-fourth Street.

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The latest news from Cannes and Monte Carlo is still filled with details of the carnival and little items here and there of the American guests. Mrs. James Kernochan had engaged rooms at the Metropole at Monte Carlo and had intended to pass a few weeks there and not to take a villa, as was reported. She was there for a few days in the beginning of the month. Mrs. Kernochan has with her Miss Bessie Clift and Mrs. William Burden will also be one of her guests. Mrs. Joseph Choate will remain at Cannes until joined by Mr. Choate, to whom, as was cabled yesterday, has just been accorded a vacation of some weeks. Among the last arrivals at Cannes were the Misses Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bushnell, Mr. Salisnstall, and Mr. E. A. Wood; at Ajaccio, Mr. and Miss Newton Fiers; at Berdighera, Miss Theodora Chew; Mr. A. W. Gould; at Monte Carlo, Mr. J. Dewar of London, Mr. T. Davis, Mr. A. Harrison, Mr. C. Morton, Mr. R. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and the Countess de Miranda. Mrs. Ogden Goelet is at Monte Carlo and Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin have arrived at Cannes, where a number of dinners have been given them.

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Mrs. Gertrude Van Courtlandt Hamilton and Master Schuyler Hamilton are occupying an apartment in Paris and will not return to America until June, when they will go to Mamaroneck. Mrs. Hamilton's daughters are in a convent near Paris. Mrs. Griswold Gray is at the Palace Hotel in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew P. Dulles are on the Riviera.

An Apartment-House for Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 7.—The famous cottage known as Marietta Villa in Bellevue Avenue, opposite the Casino, which was owned and occupied by the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, is about to become a fashionable apartment house to be kept open throughout the year. Ever since the death of Mrs. Stevens the cottage has been offered for rental, but it has never been occupied since her death. The site is one of the best on the avenue.

Dorman—Livingstone.

Miss Jean Livingstone, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rowland of New Brunswick, N. J., was married Tuesday at the Church of the Transfiguration to Harry H. Dorman of this city. There were no attendants at the wedding.

Miss Josie Hall Ill with Grip.

A severe attack of grip compelled Miss Josie Hall to give up her rôle in "Mam'selle 'Awkins" last night, and she will probably be absent from the company for the remainder of the week. Her part was taken last night by Miss Rose Beaumont, who played it exceptionally well.

Mr. Sharpe Unable to Appear.

In consequence of the indisposition of Ernest Sharpe, he will not appear in the song recital at Mendelssohn Hall this afternoon. The recital will take place at a later date, which will be announced as soon as Mr. Sharpe is fully recovered.

Elbert Hubbard's Lecture.

Fra Elbertus (Mr. Hubbard) of Aurora, N. Y., will give his first lecture in this city to-morrow evening at 8:30 in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. The subject of his lecture will be "The Work of the Roycrofters."

Loving-Cup for Thomas J. Brady.

President Thomas J. Brady of the Building Department was the recipient last night of a massive silver loving cup, the gift of a number of his friends. The presentation took place at Mr. Brady's home, 306 West Seventieth Street, Assistant Corporation Counsel Otterbourg, making the address on behalf of the donors. Among those who were present were Justice James A. O'Gorman, Daniel F. McMahon, W. J. K. Kenney, Fire Chief Croker, Samuel McMillan, Frank C. Moore, and William H. Burke, Secretary of the Dock Board.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Haskins.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Haskins, for sixty years rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, and the oldest minister of the gospel in that borough, died yesterday, in his eighty-seventh year. His death occurred at 8:30 o'clock last night in the rectory adjoining the church, at South Fifth Street and Bedford Avenue.

Dr. Haskins became ill after returning from Lenten services Thursday afternoon. His illness developed into grip, but he was thought to be doing well until yesterday afternoon, when he grew worse and sank rapidly. Mrs. Hannah Parsons, one of Dr. Haskins's three widowed sisters, who lived with him at the rectory, is also critically ill. She was not told of his death last night, but inquired continually after the condition of her brother, whom she supposed to be ill in another room.

The funeral arrangements will not be made until Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island has been consulted. It is expected, however, that the services will be held in St. Mark's Church.

Dr. Haskins was born in Waterford, Me., May 13, 1813. His maternal grandfather was the Rev. William Emerson of Waterford, father of the Rev. William Emerson of Boston. Early in life Dr. Haskins entered business with his brother in Boston. Business not to his taste, however, and at the end of two years he returned to Waterford, soon after entering Bridgeton Academy to prepare for the ministry. He entered Union College in 1834, paying his way through college with money earned by teaching school in Canada during vacations. He was graduated from Union College in 1836, and from the General Theological Seminary, in this city, three years later, being ordained a Deacon in June, 1839. He was ordained a priest in St. Mark's Chapel, which preceded the present St. Mark's Church, in 1840, and being called to the charge of that parish, preached his first sermon as rector of St. Mark's on the second Sunday of October, 1840.

This was the beginning of Dr. Haskins's life work. It was through his efforts that the small white chapel was replaced in 1842 by the present "ivy-covered church," which was built of boulders from the stone walls of the farms surrounding old Williamsburg Village. On the sixtieth anniversary of his pastorate last October, Dr. Haskins said to his old parishioners and their descendants who had gathered in St. Mark's Church to do him honor:

"During my ministry in this parish I have baptized 4,000 persons. I have presented to the Bishop for confirmation 1,528 in all, and have received at communion 2,369 members of the church who received the Lord's Supper first from my hands. I have united in marriage 1,585 couples, and, as far as I know, only one of these persons has sought divorce. Thousands upon thousands I have instructed in the catechism and Scriptures, attending to their spiritual needs in person on Sunday afternoons. It is to this that I attribute the fact that twenty-five ministers have gone from this parish."

Church statistics, however, inadequately conveyed an appreciation of the work done by Dr. Haskins. It was the close personal relation which he had always kept with his parishioners that endeared him to them. There are few surviving old enough not to have looked upon him as a father as long as they can remember. It was regard for him that kept many parishioners with St. Mark's when more magnificent and more conveniently situated churches had been built in that section of Brooklyn. Dr. Haskins will probably have no successor as rector of old St. Mark's, as the building will shortly be torn down to make way for the new East River bridge.

Dr. Haskins was married three times. His last wife was a Miss Wildman of Danbury, Conn. She died fifteen years ago after a married life of twenty-seven years. He was the father of four children, all of whom died in their infancy. He leaves three widowed sisters, who lived with him. They are Mrs. Hannah Parsons, who is eighty-five years old; Mrs. Sarah Ansley, eighty-four years old, and Mrs. Charlotte Cleveland, who is in her seventy-eighth year.

Bernard Smyth.

Bernard Smyth, who next to Andrew H. Green was the oldest living ex-President of the New York Board of Education, died yesterday at his home, at 43 West Eighty-ninth Street. He was in his eightieth year.

Mr. Smyth's death was due to a complication of diseases. He was born July 10, 1820, in Henry Street. At the age of thirteen he left school and became a clerk. At nineteen he went into business on his own account and prospered. He had a large Southern trade. The civil war, however, swept his fortune away. He bore his financial losses, however, manfully, and was soon again on the road to success.

tional affairs, and became identified with the public schools of this city as early as 1856, when he was elected a School Trustee in his native ward, the Seventh. He was elected a School Commissioner in 1862, and was appointed to the same office in 1869, upon the reorganization of the Board of Education. Upon the retirement of Judge Richard L. Larremore from the Presidency of the board in 1870 Mr. Smyth was elected to succeed him in that office, and served two terms, 1870-72. He laid the foundation of the Normal College and brought about the abolition of corporal punishment in the public schools.

Mr. Smyth married Miss Margaret C. Smith, the daughter of Peter Smith, a merchant of this city. She died six years ago. Mr. Smyth served for a number of years as Receiver of Taxes. He was prominent in insurance affairs, and was the senior member of the firm of Bernard Smyth & Sons. He was one of the original incorporators of the Broadway Insurance Company. Mr. Smyth leaves three sons and four daughters. Two of his sons, Peter and Louis, were associated with him in the insurance business. The third son, Francis, is a lawyer. The funeral will be held from the Church of the Blessed Sacrament to-morrow morning.

Michael N. Packard.

Michael N. Packard, a merchant of this city, died Tuesday at his home, at 307 West Seventy-seventh Street. He was born about sixty-six years ago in Goshen, Mass. Twenty-five years ago he organized the firm of Packard & James, dealers in indigo and spices, and later was the President of the M. N. Packard Company. He was a Trustee of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, a Director of the American District Telegraph Company of Brooklyn, Vice President of the Hanover National Bank, a member of the New England Society, and formerly a member of the Oxford and Brooklyn Clubs. He leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters.

James H. Rogers.

James H. Rogers, an employe of the Department of Docks, died yesterday at his home, at 85 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn. He was sixty-two years old. For a number of years Mr. Rogers was a clerk in the printing department of Congress, in Washington. In 1867, during the Fenian raid, he was among those who went from this country to participate in the Irish action against England. He was arrested and imprisoned in Ireland, but upon his promise to leave the country he was released. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

Dr. John Friederick.

Dr. John Friederick, founder and publisher of the American Swiss Gazette, died yesterday at his home at 451 Ninth Street, Brooklyn. He was born fifty-four years ago in Switzerland. He was President of the German Press Club in this borough at one time, and had also held office in the New York Press Club. Dr. Friederick was foremost among the founders of the German-American Citizens' Union of Kings County.

Obituary Notes.

SIDNEY CROWELL, at one time District Attorney of Greene County, died Tuesday night of paralysis at Catskill, N. Y.

W. W. MOONEY of Columbus, Ind., senior member of the tannery firm of W. W. Mooney & Son, died yesterday, aged eighty-one years.

BENJAMIN KITCHELL died Sunday at his home, at 420 Macon Street, Brooklyn, from the effects of a fall while walking in his sleep. Mr. Kitchell was eighty-one years old. He was well known many years ago as a musician.

GEORGE A. EVANS died Tuesday at his home, at 175 Park Place, Brooklyn. He was sixty-six years old. He was in the iron brokerage business in this borough for a number of years. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

Capt. J. H. MINER died Monday at the home of his daughter, at 113 Noble Street, Brooklyn. He was a veteran of the civil war and was once the commander of Robert J. Marks Post, No. 560, G. A. R. He was sixty years old.

ABRAM P. MONROE, a well-known resident of Jersey City, died Tuesday at his home, at 159 Vroom Street, from a complication of diseases. He was sixty-four years old, and was a veteran of the civil war. He leaves a widow and six children.

JAMES W. COCHRANE died Monday at his home, at 73 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Cochrane was born in London, England, sixty-nine years ago, and came to this country when a young man. For nearly forty years he took an active part in Republican politics. A widow and six children survive him.

SAMUEL L. BOYER, the oldest organist and violinist in Eastern Pennsylvania, died at Amityville, Berks County, Penn., yesterday, aged ninety years. He played the organ and sang at 4,000 funerals, labored with 86 different ministers, and heard 9,000 sermons. He taught the violin for sixty-three years and conducted a singing school for half a century.

J. A. SIMONSON, a real estate dealer, died suddenly Tuesday at his home, at 93 Grove Street, Brooklyn. He was sixty-four years old. He was a member of the Board of Education during Mayor Low's administration, in Brooklyn. He was the founder of Hope Mission, at Winfield, L. I., and was its Superintendent for twenty-five years. A widow survives him.

THOMAS J. MOONEY of the firm of Mooney Brothers, of Cleveland, died at sea while one day out from Havana. News of his death was received from Cuba yesterday. Mr. Mooney had gone on a Southern cruise for the benefit of his health, and had been absent for about a month. He was well known in New York City, having been the buyer for his firm for years.

JOHN J. WRIGHT, for many years a broker and shipping merchant, died Tuesday at the home of his son, Dr. Charles D. Wright, at 335 West Twenty-third Street. He was sixty-nine years of age. For fourteen years Mr. Wright was Superintendent of the Sunday school of the Baptist Church of North New York, at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Alexander Avenue. Later he became a member of the Calvary Baptist Church. He leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. ANNA TIENKEN died Tuesday at her residence, at 37 Regent Place, Brooklyn. She was in her eighty-fourth year. Mrs. Tienken was born in Germany. She came to America forty years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn for many years. She leaves three children. A son, Capt. Henry C. Tienken, was one of the founders of the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard, and a daughter is the wife of Major Gustav A. Jahn of Brooklyn.

LLO

FIREMEN HELD AMENABLE

Corporation Counsel Whalen Quotes Law and Rules.

Any Who Gave Money to Aid in the Passage of the Ford Bill May Be Disciplined.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has advised Fire Commissioner Scannell that it is within his power to discipline members of the Fire Department who have contributed money for the purpose of procuring the passage of the Ford bill, for the division of fire companies into two platoons. This bill has been denounced by Commissioner Scannell as being against the interests of the city and tending to demoralize the force.

Mr. Whalen's opinion was drawn forth by a letter which he had received from Augustus T. Docharty, Secretary of the Fire Department, in which Mr. Docharty said that the passage of the bill in question had been advocated by a so-called benevolent association, composed exclusively of firemen, and asked if Section 739 of the Greater New York Charter covered the case. This section, among other things, provides:

No member of the uniformed force shall be permitted to contribute any moneys directly or indirectly to any political fund, or to join or become or to be a member of any political club or association, or of any club or association intended to affect legislation for or on behalf of the Fire Department or any officer or member thereof, or to contribute any money directly or indirectly for such purpose. The Fire Commissioner shall have power, in his discretion, on conviction of a member of the force of any legal offense or violation of rules or conduct unbecoming an officer or member or other breach of discipline, to punish the offending party by reprimand, forfeiting and withholding pay for a specified time, or dismissal from the force.

In his opinion Mr. Whalen says:

"It is very clear that membership in an association of the character which Mr. Docharty describes, or the payment of money to affect legislation for or on behalf of the Fire Department or any officer or member thereof, is such conduct as to render a fireman guilty of it subject to discipline.

"In addition to this section, I call your attention to the following rules of the department, which are also violated by the acts referred to. By these rules it is made the duty of the uniformed force of the department—

Section 186, to conform to and promptly and cheerfully obey all laws, ordinances, rules, resolutions, regulations, circulars, or orders for the government of the department or individuals. Section 216, not to be guilty of a deception or evasion of any law, ordinance, rule, regulation, or order, general, special, or verbal.

"And it is also provided in another section that it is the duty of the members of the force 'to read and become familiar with all laws, ordinances, rules, and orders relating to this department.' (Section 193.)"

PALISADES BILL PASSED.

Measure Appropriating $10,000 for an Inter-State Park Favored in the Assembly Without Debate.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Assembly this morning, without debate, passed the Davis bill appropriating $10,000 for the preservation of the scenery of the Palisades.

The bill provides that there shall be appointed ten Commissioners, five of whom shall be citizens and residents of the State of New York, who shall constitute a Board of "Commissioners of the Palisades Inter-State Park."

The board shall have power to select and locate such lands lying between the top of the steep edge of the Palisades and the exterior of bulkhead line established by law upon the Hudson River, together with such separate parcels of unimproved lands lying on the front of the top of the Palisades from the New Jersey State line, on the south to Piermont Creek, near Piermont, in Rockland County, on the north, as may in their opinion, be necessary to be reserved for the purpose of establishing a State park, and thereby preserving the scenic beauty of the Palisades.

THE CHARTER REVISION BILL.

Mr. Fallows's Measure Favorably Reported in the Senate.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Fallows bill for the appointment of a commission to revise the New York City charter was to-day favorably reported to the Senate by the Committee on Cities.

THE TEACHERS' SALARY BILL.

It Is Asserted Measure Favoring Increase in New York Will Pass.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—The bill providing for an increase in the salaries of the school teachers in New York City is expected to come up in the Senate some day next week. It was necessary to send the bill back to the Cities Committee this week because of some typographical errors. It is predicted to-night by leading members of the Senate, both Republicans and Democrats, that the bill will be passed.

It is said that the Republicans will make the bill a party measure. Some of the Democratic Senators are opposed to it and will make a fight against it when it comes out on the floor. Senator Grady, the minority leader, is against the provision in the bill which calls for the raising of a special tax in order to pay the increases provided for. Senator McCarren of Brooklyn opposes the bill because it gives to the Central Board of Education powers which he thinks should be exercised by the boards in the respective boroughs.

MUNICIPAL GAS PLANT BILL.

Senator Donnelly's Measure Not Taken Seriously by Republicans.

ALBANY, March 7.—After the Senate had refused to-day to reconsider the adverse reports on the bills for $1.50 gas for Kingston and $1 gas for Utica, Senator Donnelly moved to discharge the Cities Committee from further consideration of his Municipal Gas Plant bill for New York City. He advanced substantially the same arguments that he presented before the Cities Committee.

Senators White and Stranahan said the bill had not been considered in a serious light by the committee. Senator White characterized the motion to discharge as ridiculous. If Senator Donnelly wished the matter seriously considered, the committee was willing to give it due consideration.

Senator Grady said the minority almost as a unit were in favor of the bill. In justice to Senator Donnelly he said the delay in urging its advancement was not attributable to him.

Senator Stranahan said that when the bill came up before the committee last year, facts and figures had led the committee to believe that New York was in no condition to embark upon such an undertaking. This year, he said, no such information had been vouchsafed other than by Senator Donnelly.

Senator Ford said he was in favor of municipal ownership this year, but there were two fundamental objections to Senator Donnelly's bill. First, it was mandatory, and called for the expenditure of too great a sum. Secondly, there was too much politics in the measure. "What we want," said he, "is not a Tammany measure, as this one is, but a gas plant run for the people, and not for Tammany or any other political organization."

The motion to discharge was lost, 18 to 22. All the affirmative votes were cast by Democrats. Senator McCarren was the only Democrat in the negative.

MORTGAGE TAX LEGISLATION.

Gov. Roosevelt Believes Some Measure Will Be Agreed Upon.

ALBANY, March 7.—Gov. Roosevelt was asked to-day if it had been reported to him that the Stranahan Mortgage Tax bill had been somewhat amended and was likely to pass in modified form. He stated he had not heard of it, but he knew that the committee had been working upon the measure and he thought it possible that after weighing all the arguments a bill would be agreed upon.

It would be a great advantage to do away with the annual equalization of taxes between the various counties of the State if the revenues necessary to provide for the wants of the Government could be secured in some such way as a tax on mortgages. He thought a small tax would doubtless be enforced, while a large one would not be levied.

It is understood that the idea of the projectors of the bill is to amend it in at least one particular so as to do away with some objections raised by the street railway companies. The amendment will consist in allowing the railway companies to deduct from the amount of the mortgage tax the tax paid to the State under the new Franchise Tax act. It is said that this will meet the objections of the street railway people.

It may be said, however, that the consensus of opinion here is that there will be nothing done at this session, but that the Stranahan committee will be empowered to sit during the Summer and bring out some new recommendations to the next Legislature.

ANTI-POLICY BILL PASSED.

Overwhelming Majority for the Fallows Measure in the Assembly—Ten Votes Against It.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Assembly today, by a vote of 112 to 10, passed Mr. Fallows's bill, which makes it a felony for any persons to be found with policy slips or any gambling paraphernalia in their possession and deeming them as common gamblers. There was no debate on the measure.

The penalty on conviction is imprisonment for not more than two years nor less than six months, or a fine of $2,000, or both.

Those who voted against the bill were Cain, Farrell, Guider, Phillips, Prince, Rierdon, T. P. Sullivan, Trainor, and Wissell. (Democrats,) and Coughtry of Albany, (Republican.)

MORE FRANCHISE PROTESTS.

Buffalo Corporations Object to Valuations of Their Property Made by State Tax Commissioners.

ALBANY, March 7.—Representatives of corporations operating special franchises in Buffalo presented to the State Board of Tax Commissioners to-day arguments against the valuations placed on their franchises under the franchise tax law.

Franklin D. Locke, representing the Buffalo Gas Company, said that the valuation placed on the company's franchise, $2,900,000, was far in excess of the actual value. Mr. Locke read affidavits to show that the average return per meter per day has been 9 cents, and that the extra taxes on $2,900,000 would place an impossible burden on the company.

John G. Milburn, for the same company, said that the great difficulty which the Franchise Tax act develops is that entirely different results may be obtained with one than with another board in fixing valuations. One board might find the property and rights of a corporation highly profitable, while another board might deem them unprofitable. His company, he said, against its will has been compelled to lay miles of pipe in sections of the city which are in the early process of development—miles of pipe from which there has not been one cent returned to the company.

"The future," said Mr. Milburn, "may never realize expectations, but the State Board of Tax Commissioners we will always have with us."

"Not if you succeed in the enactment of legislation which will put us out of office," jokingly remarked Commissioner Stearns.

"Well, at present, we are not engaged in a project of that character," replied Mr. Milburn, "and if it should result, it would not be the act of any man. It would be the soulless operation of law."

Continuing, Mr. Milburn said if the additional burden was placed on the company as proposed in the valuation it would then be paying in taxes an amount equal yearly to 13 per cent. of the gross earnings of the company.

William C. Marcy asked that the valuation placed on the Buffalo Creek Railroad property be reduced from $18,750 to $1,305. He also represented the International Bridge Company, which operates a bridge over the Niagara River.

The Erie County Natural Gas Fuel Company was represented by William Palmer. The valuation placed on the franchise was $150,000. Mr. Palmer contended that the company is not operating any franchise. This developed that the company has not submitted any statement concerning its property and business.

Frank H. Platt of New York City, representing the Buffalo Railway Company, said the valuation placed on the company's franchise, $2,631,802, was about twice the amount of its gross receipts last year. The value of the cross-town franchise, $2,455,735, was three times the amount of gross receipts. The Buffalo Traction Company's franchise was valued at $1,069,505, but its real estate and property was valued last year by the local Assessors at $162,108. At no time since the construction of the road has it earned sufficient money to pay operating expenses.

The valuation of the local Assessors on the Buffalo Railway property included in its franchise is $710,000. The local valuation placed on the property of the Crosstown Railroad Company is $557,000. The valuations made would compel the railway companies of Buffalo to pay double taxation and saddle them with expenses impossible to bear.

Ira A. Place of New York City, representing the New York Central Railroad Company, whose franchise in Buffalo is valued at $357,000, asked on what streets the franchise had been taxed. Chairman Priest answered that the board had taxed the company on all streets used. Mr. Place read the list of streets on which the company had tracks and asked if they were the only ones on which a valuation of franchise had been placed. Chairman Priest replied that if those were the only streets which the company used they were the only ones considered. Mr. Place said that he would have to file a protest to the notice served on his company because it did not specify what the particular streets were.

Mr. Place argued that most of the tracks in Buffalo laid in public streets had been placed there to accommodate manufacturers. If they were to be taxed, the company would have to remove the tracks. A steam railroad company enjoys no benefit from operating in a public street, he said. It differed from a street railway company, and the assessment made on the franchise should represent only the value of its real estate.

The valuations of the franchises held by the Buffalo General Electric Light Company, the Cataract Power and Conduit Company, and the Erie Railroad Company in Buffalo were also considered. The valuations fixed by the board are: Buffalo General Electric Light Company, $2,511,600; Cataract Power and Conduit Company, $575,000, and the Erie Railway Company, $17,440.

The franchises held in Ithaca, Jamestown, and Gloversville will be considered to-morrow.

MR. MAHER DESERTS HIS BILL.

Asks Assembly Committee Not to Report His Police Measure.

ALBANY, March 7.—Mr. Maher of New York was recognized in the Assembly today for a question of personal privilege. Mr. Maher refuted the charge made by Chief of Police Devery of New York City that a corruption fund was being raised by the police to pass the Maher bill, and urged the Cities Committee not to report it or any other police bills for New York City.

Mr. T. P. Sullivan took exceptions to Mr. Maher's interference, saying he was perfectly competent to look after his own bills. He was not aware, he said, that any corruption fund had been raised by the policemen to help his bill along.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Senate Committee Cuts $120,000 from the Assembly's Estimates.

ALBANY, March 7.—The annual appropriation bill in its final form was reported to the Senate to-day from the Finance Committee, Senators Grady, Martin, Plunkitt, and Douglas, Democrats, dissenting from the appropriation of $197,890 for the State Superintendent of Elections.

The bill carries an appropriation of half a million dollars in excess of the appropriation bill last year. As first prepared by the Assembly committee it made an appropriation of $17,270,000. As reported in the Senate it appropriates approximately $17,150,000. Last year the total appropriation was $16,584,000.

The most important addition made to the bill since its last appearance in the Senate is an item of $100,000 to make the eight-hour-a-day law applicable to canal employes. Many changes have been made from the original bill. About $600,000, usually contained in the annual Supply bill have been incorporated, but on the other hand, several items usually included in the appropriation bill have been made special measures. One of these is the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the support of the insane.

It is asserted that when the Supply bill is finally compiled the total expenses of Government will not be largely in excess of last year.

MILITARY CODE BILL HEARING.

New York National Guard Officers Oppose Henry Bill.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Assembly Committee gave a hearing to-day on the Henry bill amending the Military Code. Col. Welch of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, Buffalo, Chairman of the Code Committee of the National Guard Association, was the only officer of the Guard present who spoke in favor of the bill.

Those who opposed it in its present form included Major Gen. Butt of the First Brigade, Col. William F. Morris of the Ninth Regiment, and Capt. J. Hollis Wells of the Seventy-first Regiment.

TENEMENT HOUSE BILL HEARING.

Evils of the Present System Explained by Means of Models.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Assembly Ways and Means Committee to-day gave a hearing on Mr. Fallows's bill providing for a legislative committee to examine the tenement-house question in New York City. Models of three blocks of tenements were set up, and by means of them Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the Tenement House Committee, demonstrated the wretched condition of those living in certain New York City tenements, and pointed out how they should be constructed in order to be safe from fire and free from disease.

"You can see," said Mr. Veiller, in closing, "that if this state of affairs continues, you will want dozens of State hospitals erected for the treatment of persons afflicted with incipient tuberculosis, most of whom you will find inhabit unsanitary tenement houses."

REPEAL OF THE HORTON LAW.

Bill May Be Reported in the Senate To-day—Yesterday's Failure.

ALBANY, March 7.—An attempt was made by members of the Senate Codes Committee to report out the Lewis bill repealing the Horton boxing law to-day. A special meeting of the Senate Codes Committee was called, but a quorum was not present. The committee will meet to-morrow, and, it is believed, action will be taken then.

BILLS INTRODUCED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 7.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. SLATER—Two bills, permitting insurance companies to insure against disablement resulting from sickness and directing the State Superintendent of Insurance to make valuations of the policies in such cases on the net premium basis, according to the British Friendly Society tables.

Mr. ELLIS—Providing that a railroad shall not permit a locomotive or car to stop or stand for more than five consecutive minutes within fifty feet of the centre of a public road or street.

Mr. STEVENS—Seeking to place all laundries employing over one person under the supervision of the State Factory Inspector, whose deputies shall make visitations and inspections.

Mr. GUIDER—Providing that the Police Commissioners of New York City may promote any Sergeant to the position of Captain who has acted in that capacity for one year, and any Captain to the office of Inspector who has acted in that capacity for the same period.

Mr. SLATER—Amending New York City's charter to provide that amusement licenses granted by the police shall remain in force for one year, instead of until May 1.

Mr. REMSEN—Making it a misdemeanor for merchants to sell any glove or mitten manufactured from any skin, hide, or leather unless the name of the kind of the material so used, together with the grade and quality, shall be marked on the lining.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Authorizing the appointment of a county detective in counties of more than 125,000 inhabitants, to serve for three years at a salary of $1,800 per year and traveling expenses. Westchester County is exempted.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, March 7.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the following bills:

Mr. LITCHARD—Providing $50 fine for a first offense and $150 fine for subsequent violations for watering milk furnished to butter and cheese factories conducted on the co-operative plan.

Mr. PHILLIPS—Amending the lien law in reference to building loan contracts, providing that such contracts must be filed with the County Clerk.

Mr. APGAR—Permitting the granting of liquor tax certificates to the Pullman Palace Car Company and other foreign corporations.

Mr. WITTER—Providing that manufacturers, importers, and shippers of concentrated commercial feeding stuffs shall pay a license of $25 annually to the Treasurer of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station.

Senator KRUM—Authorizing the Canal Board to terminate unfinished canal contracts, permitting a return to the contractors of moneys deposited and payment of all moneys legally due them.

PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Assembly to-day passed the following bills:

Mr. WHEELER—Appropriating an additional sum of $5,000 for the erection of an equestrian statue of Gen. Henry W. Slocum; also authorizing the Commissioners of the Battlefields of Gettysburg and Chattanooga to place on the monument to be erected on Lookout Mountain a bronze group of statuary representing "Reconciliation," and appropriating $11,000 therefor.

Senator PLUNKITT—Making provision for a salary of $2,000 per annum for the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen of New York City.

NEW YORK BILLS REPORTED.

ALBANY, March 7.—A number of bills relating to New York City interests were favorably reported to the Senate by the Cities Committee to-day. Among them were:

Senator ELSBERG—To permit the Trustees of the College of New York to acquire grounds for new buildings by condemnation proceedings.

Senator D. F. DAVIS—Fixing the salaries of the clerks and assistants in the City Magistrates' Courts in Brooklyn at $2,000.

Senator GRADY—Transferring the control of the Court House of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, from the Department of Public Buildings to the Justices of that court, and fixing the salaries of court attendants.

Senator McCARREN—Increasing the salary of the doorkeeper in the office of the District Attorney in Kings County from $600 to $1,200.

Mr. MORGAN—Authorizing New York City to appropriate $50,000 to aid in the erection of a monument in memory of martyrs who perished in the prison ships in New York Harbor during the Revolution.

Mr. FALLOWS—Providing for the publication in the City Record during January and July of the names of all the employes in the different departments of the City Government.

Corporation Law Amendment.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee will report to-morrow favorably Senator G. A. Davis's bill to provide that if all the stock of a corporation other than a corporation subject to the banking law, or an insurance or bridge corporation, shall be owned by another stock corporation entitled to take a surrender and merger thereof, the corporate existence of such corporation whose stock is so owned may be extended for the term of corporate existence of the possessor corporation by filing the proper certificate.

Hearing on Brooklyn Transfer Bill.

ALBANY, March 7.—Another hearing on the Coffey bill, providing that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company shall give transfers on lines in Brooklyn, was given by the Senate Railroad Committee to-day. Walter Durack and T. P. Hawkins favored the bill. C. A. Collins, attorney for the company, said the company was preparing to give a better service the coming Summer, and could not afford to give the unlimited amount of transfers proposed.

Hearing on Morgan Primary Bill.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Assembly General Laws Committee gave a hearing to-day on Mr. Morgan's bill to amend the election law to provide that candidates in New York City shall be nominated at primary elections. Those who advocated the bill included Frank Harvey Field, President of the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn; F. M. Brooks, Vice President of the club; Daniel Moynahan, Brooklyn Democratic Club; Assistant Corporation Counsel Luke D. Stapleton of Brooklyn; A. H. Eastmond, President of Brooklyn Democratic Club; Charles A. H. Cragie, and Gaston Higginbotham, also of Brooklyn.

Bronx Residence District League.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Park District Protective League of Bronx Borough was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State, for the preservation of the district included in the settlements known as Spuyten Duyvil, Hudson Park, and Riverdale as a park residence district. The Directors are Cleveland H. Dodge and A. Drussel of Riverdale, James Harden, James Douglas, and E. N. Lefferts of Hudson Park, and A. S. Hutchins, C. F. Gennerich, and John Jay McKelvey of Spuyten Duyvil.

Harlem River Drawbridge.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Assembly Commerce Committee will to-morrow report favorably Mr. Slater's bill for the construction of a drawbridge over the Harlem River, connecting One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street with East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and directing the issuance of corporate stock in the sum of $500,000, in addition to the amount authorized to be issued upon Chapter 986, Laws of 1895.

Will Report Election Bills.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Senate Judciary Committee will to-morrow report favorably the Elsberg bills, embodying suggestions made by Superintendent of Elections McCullagh. The amendments provide more severe penalties for violations of the election law.

Bills Against the Gerry Society.

ALBANY, March 7.—By the narrow majority of one vote the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly decided to report favorably to-morrow the Fish bill, aimed at the so-called Gerry society, which subjects it to the visitation, inspection, and general supervision of the State Board of Charities, and also compels the society to file annual reports with the State board. The Senate Committee on Judiciary also decided to-night to report the Gerry society bills favorably to the Senate to-morrow morning.

Taxation of Non-Residents.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Assembly General Laws Committee will report favorably to-morrow Mr. Ellis's bill providing that the tangible personal property, including bank deposits, of non-residents located in the State shall be taxable in the tax district where such property is located.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's Dinner.

ALBANY, March 7.—On next Wednesday evening at the Hotel Ten Eyck, the Lieutenant Governor will tender his annual dinner to the Governor, the judiciary, the Senators, the Speaker, and leaders of Assembly and members of the Legislative Reporters' Association. The dinner, it is said, will be one of the largest ever held in Albany.

Contagious Eye Disease Hospital.

ALBANY, March 7.—Assemblyman Rierdon to-day introduced a bill to provide for the erection of a hospital for contagious eye diseases on Manhattan Island. The hospital when erected is to be in charge of Drs. John C. Lester, John L. Adams, and Peter A. Callan.

Gov. Roosevelt on Barren Island Bill.

ALBANY, March 7.—Gov. Roosevelt, speaking of the pending bill to do away with the Barren Island nuisances, said today that he had thought that a year was time enough to provide for a substitute method of garbage disposal for New York City. He noticed that the bill had been amended to give twenty-two months' time. However, he had been informed by Dr. Doty that the bill was all right.

Blackwell's Island Bridge Bill.

ALBANY, March 7.—Senator Plunkitt today introduced a bill to authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New York City to purchase from any corporation possessing it a valid charter with authority to construct a bridge over the East River at Blackwell's Island, connecting Manhattan and Queens.

In case the Commissioners cannot agree with the owners upon the price, they are authorized to acquire it by condemnation. Upon the purchase of such charter all the rights of the corporation shall be vested in the city.

To Provide Seats for Waitresses.

ALBANY, March 7.—Senator Ambler today introduced a bill amending the labor law to require that every person employing waitresses in a hotel or restaurant shall provide seats for them when they are not busy.

Pure Beer Bill Advanced.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Pure Beer bill of Assemblyman Stevens was advanced to third reading in the Assembly this morning after a motion to include rice as a cereal had been defeated.

Brennan Magistrates Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 7.—In the Assembly today Mr. Brennan moved to reconsider the vote by which his bill was defeated, which provides that City Magistrates in the Second District of New York City shall be elected instead of appointed. The bill was then passed, 83 to 55.

Hearing on the Educational Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7.—Another hearing was given to-day by the Assembly Committee on Public Education on the Unification Educational bill. Although the Board of Regents had asked for a further hearing, none of the members of that body appeared to oppose the bill in its present form. A number of educators urged a substitute bill that would meet the objections of both educational departments of the State.

FORESTRY BOARD NOMINATIONS.

Declared They Will Be Confirmed—Democrats Favor the Governor.

ALBANY, March 7.—It is stated that the delay in the report on the Governor's nominations for Forest, Fish, and Game Commissioners is due to Senator Malby's illness and that the names will probably be reported within a few days.

It is also asserted on good authority that there will be no caucus on the nominations, but that the nominations will be confirmed immediately upon their being reported, as at least seven Democrats have assured the Governor that they would vote to support him.

The supporters of the present incumbents are now inclined to concede this proposition and practically admit that the nominations will be confirmed.

Pharmacists Oppose Patent Bottle Bill.

ALBANY, March 7.—Senator Wilcox's Patent Bottle bill, to prevent mistakes in the handling of poisons, was given a hearing by the Senate Public Health Committee. Dr. A. B. Huested of Albany said the bill placed an unnecessary restriction on trade. William F. McConnell, representing the drug trade section of the New York Board of Trade, also opposed the bill. He said it would make some drug houses quit business. Dr. William Muir, representing the Board of Pharmacy of Greater New York, and George Kiernan of New York, also opposed the bill.

Will Report Baking Powder Bill.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Senate Committee on Public Health will report favorably to-morrow the Wilcox bill providing against the adulteration of baking powder. A hearing was given to-day at which several manufacturers of baking powder protested against the bill.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Assembly yesterday passed Mr. Fallows's bill authorizing the Mayor to pick out two papers each in Queens, Richmond, and the Bronx in which to publish corporate notices.

The Fallows bill to permit of the restoration of impaired capital stock will be favorably reported to the Senate to-day.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has approved the bill to prohibit the use of nets in the waters about this city.

The Assembly Railroad Committee will report favorably the Axtell bill to provide that all steam railroads hereafter constructed across the tracks of any other railroad shall be above, below, or at grade of such railroad as the Railroad Commissioners shall determine.

The bill of Senator G. A. Davis permitting school authorities to purchase supplies from any individual or corporation will be reported favorably in the Senate to-day.

CANAL BILLS DISCUSSED.

State Board Meets Commercial Representatives—A Committee Appointed.

The New York State Canal Advisory Board met representatives of the various commercial associations of this city in the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon. The subjects for consideration were the canal bills that are now before the Legislature and which have been approved by the Governor.

The joint committees approve of an appropriation of $62,000,000 for the improvement of canals; a bill to permit citizens to vote whether they will have this amount of money expended in this way; an appropriation by the Legislature of $200,000 for a survey, and of a bill to remove the limit of $50,000 on corporations doing business on the canals.

A committee of twenty-five was appointed with power to go to Albany and act according to its discretion in relation to the bills. The committee will meet in the Produce Exchange this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Following are the names of the members of the committee:

Frank Brainard, Chairman; S. D. Coykendall, A. B. Hepburn, Montgomery Hare, Gen. F. V. Greene, F. S. Witherbee, F. S. Gardiner, S. C. Mead, J. D. Kernan, Henry A. McGee, Alfred Romer, Gustav S. Schwab, L. W. Beasley, W. R. Corwin, H. B. Hebert, John D. Truesdale, Franklin Quinby, E. T. Barrows, W. E. Cleary, J. E. Heckman, John J. Cooney, A. W. Adams, T. P. Ball, J. C. Eames, Lewis Nixon, and C. S. Kolf.

Mr. Schenck Argues for Canal Survey.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Assembly Canal Committee to-day discussed the contemplated barge canal improvement. Former State Engineer Schenck argued in favor of the bill appropriating $200,000 for a survey by the State Engineer.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE

Sewerage Commission Bill Passed by the Senate.

Wilbur A. Heisley Appointed Judge for Monmouth County—A Franchise Tax Bill—Tilts in the House.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—Gov. Voorhees sent to the Senate this morning the name of Wilbur A. Heisley for County Judge for Monmouth County, and the name of John E. Foster to succeed Mr. Heisley as Prosecutor for the same county. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Otto Grouse for District Court Judge of Jersey City.

The Senate this afternoon passed Senator McCarter's bill creating a State Sewerage Commission, with power to divide the State into sewerage districts, and to take steps for the purification of the rivers and streams in those districts. When a system of sewage disposal is recommended the adoption of such system is dependent upon the approval of all the municipalities of the district. The primary purpose of the bill is to secure an abatement of the pollution of the Passaic River.

The House this morning passed a concurrent resolution providing for final adjournment on Friday, March 23.

Assemblyman Cooper's 5 per cent. interest bill was killed by a vote of 10 to 41.

Mr. Foote introduced in the house for Speaker Jones a franchise tax bill, imposing a tax of 2 per cent. upon the gross receipts of all companies enjoying municipal franchises. The tax is to be paid to the local Governments in proportion to the value of the company's property in those municipalities.

In the House this afternoon Mr. Tennent (Dem., Hudson,) asked why the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee (Mr. Wakelee, Rep., Bergen,) had not reported the bill to permit juries in damage suits to make an award for mental suffering as well as for pecuniary loss sustained by the death of a relative.

Mr. Tennent said he was present when the committee voted to report the bill, and that the Chairman was holding up the bill. Mr. Wakelee replied that what took place in the committee rooms was not a matter for the House.

Then Mr. Tennent moved to take the bill from the committee. Mr. Wakelee moved to table the motion, and this was done by a party vote, the Republicans supporting Mr. Wakelee.

Mr. Wakelee, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely Mr. Benny's bill abolishing capital punishment, and also the bill of the same member providing that in cases of conviction of murder in the first degree the jury may decide whether the punishment shall be death or imprisonment for life. These reports were adopted after a sharp debate between Mr. Wakelee, the Republican leader, and Mr. Benny, the leader of the minority.

Both houses adjourned until next Wednesday morning. The reason for this long adjournment is that township elections are to be held throughout the State next Tuesday.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—Gov. Voorhees today signed these bills:

Providing for the reorganization of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders.

Making the salary of Monmouth County Judge $5,000 a year.

Permitting Newark and Essex Counties to jointly erect a county and city buildings.

Providing a penalty for selling coal under weight.

Increasing the salary of Bergen County's prosecutor from $1,500 to $2,500.

Permitting New Brunswick's Mayor to appoint a committee to revise the ward lines of that city.

Permitting Montclair to issue bonds for the erection of an engine house.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Conference of Western Presidents—Prorating, Passenger Rates, and Commissions to Agents Discussed.

Nearly one hundred Western railroad Presidents and traffic officers were present yesterday at the first quarterly conference of these officials in the Equitable Life Building. Fifty railroad companies were represented, among them some that have not heretofore taken part in the meetings held in other cities. Among those present were Marvin Hughitt, President, and Vice Presidents M. L. Sykes and H. R. McCullagh of the Chicago and Northwestern; Vice President D. Miller of the Great Northern, President H. G. Burt and Vice President E. H. Harriman of the Union Pacific; President A. L. Mohler and Judge Cornish, Vice President, of the Oregon Navigation and the Oregon Short Line; Vice President J. M. Hannaford of the Northern Pacific, Vice President J. C. Stubbs of the Southern Pacific, President S. M. Felton of the Chicago and Alton, Chairman Roswell Miller and Vice President O. C. Bird of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; A. R. Walker, Chairman of the Atchison; Vice President G. B. Harris of the Burlington, Vice President G. Warner of the Missouri Pacific, Vice President J. M. Johnson of the Rock Island, President Hubbard of the Houston and Texas, President G. W. Ristine of the Colorado Midland, President E. S. Washburn of the Memphis Line, President O. D. Ashley of the Wabash, Vice President B. L. Winchell of the Colorado and Southern, Vice President J. M. Johnson of the Rock Island, Vice President C. G. Hedge of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and a number of others.

President E. T. Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande was elected Chairman, and B. F. Wilson acted as Secretary.

Neither the "800" Line nor the Canadian Pacific was represented, and the representatives of the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago Great Western were also counted among the absentees. This seems to bode ill for the possibility of reaching an immediate settlement of the Chicago-St. Paul passenger rate difficulties. The fact that President Stuyvesant Fish of the Illinois Central was present tends to confirm the belief that the Western roads will retaliate on the Eastern trunk lines for the abrogation of the prorating agreement by diverting their export traffic to the Illinois Central and other north and south lines. Another fact of significance is that Chairman Knapp and Commissioner Yeomans of the Inter-State Commerce Commission were also present.

When the conference adjourned late in the afternoon it was announced that no definite action had been taken, and that another meeting would be held to-day. This announcement did not cause much surprise. It indicated that there was not a unanimity of views and that the settlement of the question under consideration will involve the surmounting of a number of difficulties. The subjects which were discussed yesterday included prorating, passenger rates, and the payment of commissions to passenger agents, and it is a question whether to-day's session will be more productive of results unless different opinions should have been merged over night.

DEMAREST RAMAPO BILLS.

The Merchants' Association Objects to Their Being Suppressed.

The Merchants' Association yesterday sent a letter to each member of the Cities Committee of the Assembly except Assemblyman Gherardi Davis of this city, who, on Tuesday, voted to bring the Demarest bills out of the Committee on Cities, when the motion for the discharge of that committee was before the Assembly, urging that the passage of the Ramapo Water bills is a pressing public necessity, and that the committee should submit the bills to the Legislature and not suppress them.

Referring to the bills the letter says:

"The facts are clear. On the one hand we have made public a great body of evidence showing the necessity of the legislation desired; on the other hand nothing worthy the name of evidence or argument has been put forward in opposition.

"It is your duty to search out and set forth the truth, nothing more. Do you get truth from unknown persons behind closed doors? By what code of law or morals do you give credence to those who hide and whisper, and refuse it to those who stand forth in the daylight, speak out like men, and make their good name the pledge of their truthfulness?"

Small Prices at Picture Sale.

The first evening's sale of a number of paintings from various sources was held at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238 Fifth Avenue, last evening. The pictures were of different periods and schools, the majority being American. Prices for most of the lots were small, few bringing more than $100 each. A large work by David Johnson brought $385, and Louis Moeller's "The Trick," $325. A landscape and cattle piece by J. Carleton Wiggins was knocked down for $225. A sunset scene catalogued as being by George Inness, the elder, sold for $200. The sale will be continued this and to-morrow evenings.

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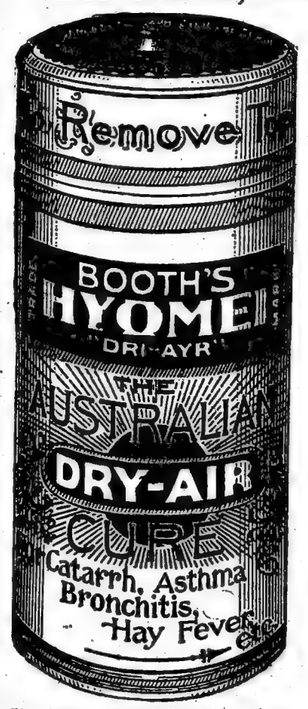

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TROLLEY AS A TREPASSER

Accused of Cutting Into Private Properties.

Suit of the Heirs of P. J. O'Donohue and Others Against P. J. Gleason's Old Newtown Line.

The heirs of Peter J. O'Donohue, who died in 1888, and other property owners on Juniper Avenue, in the Borough of Queens, have started a vigorous fight against the New York and Queens County Railroad Company. Injunctions have been obtained and more are being applied for, and the allegations are made that the railroad company has acted in a "high-handed and outrageous" manner, and that it took possession of property of the plaintiffs when it began to place new rails on Juniper Avenue. It is alleged that the company obtained a permit to string signal wires, and then went ahead and put up new poles to carry trolley wires, and also laid a second track.

Ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City appears prominently in the action. He was President of the Long Island City and Newtown Railway, which was absorbed by the defendant corporation. In an affidavit he says the rails were originally laid in 1886, and that Mr. O'Donohue gave his consent. An affidavit submitted in answer declares that the Long Island City and Newtown Railway did not exist until 1889, one year after Mr. O'Donohue's death.

Peter Kobel, a tenant on the O'Donohue property, in an affidavit filed with the papers in the case, says that the house stood at an angle to the avenue, and in front of it was a fence far enough away from the house to permit the driving of a two-horse farm wagon between the house and the fence. This was before P. J. Gleason began to build his road, about nine years ago. When the ex-Mayor started to lay tracks along Juniper Avenue, he cut away a portion of the bank on which the fence was built, causing the fence to fall and destroying several trees. Then one of the two rails of the road was laid inside of the old fence line.

This condition continued, Mr. Kobel says, up to a few weeks ago, when the New York and Queens County Railroad Company, the new owner of the line, put a large force of men at work and regraded Juniper Avenue, cutting it down a foot below where the tracks had originally been laid and erecting iron poles inside of the fence line, making deep excavations on the property in which to place the poles.

Photographs showing the house almost undermined by the work of the railroad employes form an exhibit attached to the papers.

Affidavits of surveyors show that the poles and one rail are inside the line of the O'Donohue property.

Letters from Commissioner of Highways Keating and from the Department of Public

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

League Baseball Men Meet, but Transact Little Business.

FREEDMAN'S FINE RETURNED

A League Apology to the New Yorks' President—Circuit May Be Arranged To-day.

Nothing regarding the main issue, that of reducing the circuit to eight clubs, was accomplished at the opening session of the reconvened annual meeting of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. The only work accomplished was the unanimous adoption of a resolution which shows that Andrew Freedman is held in some regard by the other members of the League. To show this regard, the League ordered the Treasurer to return $1,000, the amount of the fine imposed because Mr. Freedman caused a game to be stopped when an umpire refused to remove "Ducky" Holmes from the Polo Grounds after that player had addressed an insulting remark to Mr. Freedman. This fine, with 6 per cent. interest, dating from Aug. 15, 1898, is now in possession of the New York Club. This action on the part of the League was not entirely unexpected, as it had been declared by all the club owners that the New York Club was unjustly fined, and, as an apology for the hasty action of the Board of Directors, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The interest in baseball throughout America is influenced to some degree by the conditions in the City of New York, the metropolis of the United States; and

Whereas, The declining interest in the abovenamed city is mainly due to what the New York management believes to have been an unjust and unwise discrimination against its interests through the action of one of its duly organized boards; and

Whereas, The New York Club management, notwithstanding said discrimination, has, at an annual expense of many thousands of dollars, protected the National League and American Association from the disastrous consequences of rivalry of opposition leagues by maintaining control of Manhattan Field and by refusing tempting offers from organizations inimical to the interests of the League and baseball in general; now, therefore, in the interests of the sport and in the interest of harmony within our organization, and in recognition of loyalty under adverse conditions, be it

Resolved, That N. E. Young be directed to pay from any funds in his custody, as Treasurer of the League, $1,000, with 6 per cent. interest from Aug. 15, 1898, to date.

It was nearly 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon before the opening session began. There were then present J. T. Brush, Cincinnati; J. J. Rogers, Philadelphia; J. A. Hart, Chicago; B. Dreyfuss, Pittsburg; Stanley Robison, Cleveland; Frank De Haas Robison, St. Louis; J. J. Wagner, Washington; A. H. Soden and W. Conant, Boston; F. K. Knowles, New York; C. H. Ebbets and A. A. Abell, Brooklyn; E. Hanlon, Baltimore, and Harry Pulliam, Louisville.

The report of the Circuit Committee was not read, the delegates deciding to adjourn after a brief session, until 6 o'clock, it being the desire of those present to have Harry Von Der Horst of Baltimore at the meeting before reading this all-important report. When 6 o'clock arrived President "Nick" Young tried to call a meeting, but there was no quorum present, and the meeting was put off until an hour later.

Every one of a lot of baseball enthusiasts waiting for some action was becoming impatient, and all sorts of rumors were circulated, to the effect that the work of organizing an eight-club circuit was being blocked. First it was said that the New York Club, backed by Boston and Philadelphia, would not consent to contribute to the fund to buy out the Cleveland, Louisville, Washington, and Baltimore clubs. Then J. J. Rogers of Philadelphia was reported to have intimated that he would block any plan for a reduction, unless certain clubs agreed to form a combination regarding the division of gate receipts in Philadelphia. This the latter strenuously denied. A canvass of the club owners showed that every one was ready to contribute, but all intimated that it was a question of how much was needed, and this could not be learned until the Circuit Committee made its report.

At 7 o'clock the League members again assembled, but this time the Baltimore and Brooklyn representatives were both absent and scouts were sent out to look them up. Before they arrived, however, those at the meeting passed the resolutions given above and then adjourned in disgust until 1 o'clock to-day, when it is hoped that every one will be present so that the report of the Circuit Committee can be heard.

The values said to have been placed by the owners of the four clubs to be eliminated from the League circuit on their holdings is placed at $135,000. This is divided as follows: Louisville and Cleveland, $15,000 each; Washington, $30,000, and Baltimore, $75,000.

One of the club owners said that if the report included any such high figures there would surely be a hitch. "What have the Louisville and Cleveland clubs to offer for $15,000?" he asked. "Neither one has a team and it looks as though both will have to give up anyhow. As for Baltimore, that club will have to agree to a much lower figure."

The Circuit Committee will not, it is said, make any recommendations regarding the price asked by the Baltimore, Washington clubs because the amount is so large, but will leave it to the League as a body to deliberate on these two propositions.

HARVARD ON THE WATER.

Four Newell Club Crews Have a Spin in Their Barges.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 7.—Harvard crews got out on the river yesterday, and in spite of cold and wind did some good rowing. The four crews were those of the Newell Club, for the Weld has not its floats in the river as yet. The crews represented the Law School, and the senior, junior, and sophomore classes. There was too much ice to use shells, so the oarsmen were in barges. At the end of their work Coach Vail, who followed the men in a single shell, said he was pleased with the work and that, considering the squally wind and rough water, the men did very well. It is no easy task for a crew to drop into the water for the first time, and the fact that these men did good work is encouraging. Coach Donovan of the Weld club does not believe in this early work, and he had his men at the gymnasium on the machines. Yet it is more than probable that he will begin coaching on the river right away if the Captains so direct. While not definitely settled that he will have charge of the men, there is little doubt of it.

Following are the men who rowed in the different crews:

Law School—Stroke, Blake; 7, Sheafe; 6, Marvin; 5, Borden; 4, Swift; 3, Parker; 2, Byrd; bow, Breitengood; coxswain, Davage.

1900—Stroke, Harding; 7, Gray; 6, Gale; 5, Howard; 4, Brown; 3, Bolling; 2, Forman; bow, Livermore; coxswain, Goodridge.

1901—Stroke, Hawkins; 7, J. Lawrence; 6, Gilchrist; 5, Peyton; 4, Henderson; 3, Swain; 2, Cunningham; bow, Lawrence; coxswain, Howe.

1902—Stroke, Brownell; 7, Goodell; 6, Ballard; 5, Platt; 4, Champollon; 3, Campbell; 2, Smith; bow, Morris; coxswain, Jackson.

INTER-SCHOLASTIC HOCKEY.

Brooklyn Polytechnic Defeats Berkeley School Players, 2 to 0.

In the game for the inter-scholastic hockey championship of New York, played in Brooklyn last evening, the Polytechnic Preparatory School team, which had won the Long Island inter-scholastic championship, defeated the Berkeley School team, which won the New York inter-scholastic championship, by 2 goals to 0.

There was a large delegation from both schools to cheer their teams. The Berkeley team was handicapped soon after play began, as McKee fell on one of the player's skates and received a bad cut on the left jaw, which took much of the life out of him. The game was stopped several minutes while his wound was dressed, and then the plucky little player resumed play. Two minutes before the first half ended Kernan got the puck out of a scrimmage and shot a goal for the "Polys." In the second half Bertenshaw made the only other goal. The line-up:

Berkeley.	Position.	Poly Prep.
Peverly	Goal	Robinson
Spraker	Point	Comiskey
Scott	Cover point	M. Phillips
Corry	Forward	Bretenshaw
McKee	Forward	Goepel
Roome	Forward	Kernan
Mohlman	Forward	R. Phillips

AT THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

Columbia Won the First Heat in the Intercollegiate Relay Swimming Race.

A Columbia University boy covered himself with glory last night in the intercollegiate relay swimming race at the Sportsmen's Show. T. W. Spencer was the bright particular star, establishing a lead of 5 yards in the first relay over McVean of Pennsylvania, that none of his team's members could later make up. Schaeffer of the University of Pennsylvania, who won five championships at the Boston show, made a desperate effort to close the gap in the fourth and last lap, but could not get within three yards of Neidlinger, who carried Columbia's colors in the last relay. The first attempt to swim the race resulted in a dead heat between Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania. Yale was a poor third, being six yards behind at the finish. So the race had to be swum over again.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club's team gave a clever exhibition of water polo in its game with the New York Athletic Club team. With the score 1 all, Handley of the Knickerbockers sprang a trick which roused the audience to high pitch of enthusiasm. When near his opponent's goal, he secured the ball, mounted on the shoulders of Van Cleaf, his right forward, and then gave a spring toward to New York's goal, scoring as he struck the water. The play was vigorously applauded, and turned the scale in favor of the Knickerbockers.

E. C. Schaeffer, this time representing the New York Athletic Club, won the two-hundred-yard swimming race for the Metropolitan championship.

One of the largest crowds since the show opened was present yesterday, and found as much to enjoy as have previous visitors. The summaries of the sports:

Intercollegiate Relay Race, 200 Yards, (Trial Heat)—Won by Columbia University, T. W. Spencer, G. Wells, H. R. Burt, and C. R. Neidlinger; University of Pennsylvania, S. N. McVean, S. C. Brown, T. Norr, and E. C. Schaeffer, second; Yale University, B. Ellsworth, C. Ogiebay, G. M. Smith, and F. A. Wenck, third. Time—2:14 2-5. Won by 3 yards. First trial resulted in a tie between Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania. Time—2:14 3-5.

Water Polo, Metropolitan Championship—Knickerbocker A. C. vs. New York A. C. Won by Knickerbocker A. C., 5 goals to 1.

K. A. C.	Position.	N. Y. A. C.
H. H. Reeder	Centre	R. C. Beacroft, F. A. Wenck
G. W. Van Cleaf.	Right forward	D. J. Singer, T. M. Cahill
T. B. Handley	Left forward	W. Dickey, W. D. Lyon
G. Neuss	Goal	W. G. Douglas, D. Hennen

First goal won by G. W. Van Cleaf, 4:29; second goal, F. A. Wenck, 5:00; third goal, L. B. Handley, 0:49; fourth goal, L. B. Handley, 0:38 3-5; fifth goal, H. H. Reeder, 0:41.

200-Yard Race, Metropolitan Championship.—Won by E. C. Schaeffer, New York A. C.; H. H. Reeder, Knickerbocker A. C., second; F. A. Wenck, New York A. C., third. Time—2:38 4-5. Won by 4 yards, 6 yards between Wenck and Reeder.

The following are the summaries in the shooting events:

Trap Shooting, Association Championship.—Capt. Bunk, 85; G. S. K. Remsen, 88; E. D. Fulford, 94; "Dominie," 91; J. Fanning, 94; W. R. Crosby, 94; Edward Banks, 83; B. Le Roy, 90; R. G. Hoe, 92; F. Ames, 82; Dr. Casey, 82; C. G. Bull, 92; F. B. Tracy, 85.

Match A: "Any" Revolver; (Possible 50)—A. Stein, 48, 47, 46; J. A. Smith, 47, 47, 49.

Match C; Pistol—Dr. Sayre, 46, 48.

Match B: "Military Revolver;" (Possible 60)—Alexander Smith, 56, 53, 53; Dr. Sayre, 56, 53, 53; Dietz, 54, 51, 58.

Match D; Police Revolver—A. Hofer, 39, 39, 41.

Best Totals in the 100-Shot Individual Championships; (Possible 2,500)—L. P. Ittel, Pittsburg, 2,401; W. Rosenbaum, 2,382; P. J. O'Hare, 2,377; G. Schlict, 2,367; E. S. Pillard, 2,369; J. Ribban, 2,374; J. G. Dillin, 2,253.

Best score to date in the continuous match—M. Dorrler, 74, 74

INTER-CITY GOLF MATCH.

Plans Nearly Perfected for a New York and Philadelphia Team Contest—What the Professionals Are Doing.

Plans for a Philadelphia and New York team match at golf are progressing so favorably that a home-and-home contest will be among the events of the coming season. Secretary Du Fais of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association said they would meet toward the end of this month to perfect the plans and decide upon the links and the date for the first match. If that is played here the return game will be over the grounds of the Philadelphia Club.

On the day after the decision to hold the open championship at Chicago, Alan Reid, Captain of the Chicago Golf Club, had the entire course covered with fertilizing material, and James Foulis will pay particular attention to the greens all Summer. The Chicago Golf Club links are situated at Wheaton, about twenty-five miles from the city. That the Chicagoans believe they have as fine a course as any one else can show is apparent from the following modest assertion in The Inter Ocean of that city: "It is no exaggeration to state that the Wheaton course has the finest turf in the United States, and with the recent changes made in the lay of the links in the shape of new bunkers, mounds, and other hazards, it is safe to say that the course has no superior in this country."

When Harry Vardon, the English champion, now working his way northward through the Southern links, returns from England after the open championship there, he will begin his Western tour. Clubs out there are already arranging dates for him, and it is reported that the Midlothian Country Club will have Vardon for three days. The present open champion of the United States, Will Smith, is the professional in charge of the Midlothian, and the home members are secretly hoping that the Englishman may meet with at least one defeat. In the recent Florida tour Vardon beat Smith after a close contest by 2 up and 1 to play. Vardon led by 6 holes at the end of the first 18, but Smith did so well in the latter half that he crept up within 1 hole of the foreign golfer, and it was this fact that occasioned so much applause for Smith as to irritate Vardon considerably. It is expected that Vardon will be in Chicago early in July, and besides appearing at Midlothian, he will probably be seen on the Wheaton, Glen View, and Onwentsia links. The departure of Vardon from Florida has led to an exodus of several other professionals. George Low, the Dyker Meadow "pro.," has just returned and will now devote his attention to getting that course in shape for the Spring games. Bernard Nicholls, the only man to beat Vardon, returned to his Philadelphia club this week. Smith will remain for a few days at Palm Beach, but the end of the month will see him homeward bound. The Florida golf season will practicaly close this month, and on the homeward trip many of the amateurs will stop at Aiken and Richmond for the open tournaments to be held, respectively, in the last week of March and the first week in April.

FAST HOCKEY PLAYING.

There was fast hockey in last night's game between the New York Athletic Club team and the Hockey Club of New York at the St. Nicholas Rink, and the New York Athletic Club boys won after an exciting game by a score of 2 to 1. But they may credit their goal keeper, O'Donnell, for their victory, as but for his utter disregard of bodily injury to himself, as well as for the jeers of spectators, the Hockey Club would have scored several more goals. O'Donnell was not content to use his stick and other guards when the puck threatened his goal basket, but would drop prone on the ice in front of the goal net, and several times he kept the puck out in that manner. The Hockey Club men did not show up in as good shape as in the past. As usual most of the work devolved upon "Benny" Phillips and little Russell, but even they were off in their play, and Phillips took a dozen tumbles when he had the puck in action. Russell shot the only goal the team scored, and that was in the second half after 9 minutes and 28 seconds of play. It was on a long run by Phillips, followed by a quick pass, which gave Russell the puck within 30 feet of the New York Athletic Club's goal net.

In the first half Howard's rough play caused him to be retired for three minutes. After almost seven minutes of play Howard got the puck at the side of the ring and shot a goal. Hornfeck got another goal by catching the puck in a scrimmage. The line-up:

N. Y. A. C.	Positions.	Hockey Club.
O'Donnell	Goal	Ellison
Hunt	Point	Cunningham
Fenwick	Cover point	Curran
Belden	Right centre	Russell
Howard	Right wing	S. Phillips
Cobb	Left wing	De Casanova
Hornfeck	Left centre	B. Phillips

Umpires—H. Walton and L. Mortimer. Referee—Mr. Harty. The score: First half—Goals for N. Y. A. C., by Howard, 6:50; by Hornfeck, 2:22. Second half—Goals for Hockey Club, by Russell, 9:28. Total—N. Y. A. C., 2; Hockey Club, 1.

Chess Match a Draw.

Philip Richardson and S. Lipschetz played a draw in their last chess game at the Manhattan Chess Club last evening. This was after forty moves from a Vienna opening. Each player has won a game and four have been drawn.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The bowlers of the New York Athletic Club defeated the Jersey City team in three games in the Athletic League series at the New York Athletic Club last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York A. C.—Breen, 166; Armstrong, 128; Booth, 184; Klingelhoffer, 187; Arnold, 168. Total, 833.

Jersey City—Newkirk, 141; Pasch, 188; Glass, 151; Starrett, 145; Meyer, 192. Total, 817.

SECOND GAME.

New York A. C.—Breen, 180; Armstrong, 146; Booth, 180; Klingelhoffer, 171; Arnold, 187. Total, 864.

Jersey City—Newkirk, 151; Pasch, 115; Glass, 148; Starrett, 152; Meyer, 135. Total, 701.

THIRD GAME.

New York A. C.—Breen, 191; Cluta, 184; Booth, 169; Klingelhoffer, 185; Arnold, 168. Total, 885.

Jersey City—Newkirk, 134; Pasch, 133; Glass, 164; Starrett, 164; Meyer, 178. Total, 773.

In the Columbia three-men team tournament last night the Corinthians scored a double victory. The Knickerbockers won and lost a game. Scores:

First Game—Corinthian, 484; Bunch, 426. Second Game—Knickerbocker, 460; Bunch, 458. Third Game—Corinthian, 519; Knickerbocker, 518.

Wyerle of Fraternity Council rolled 225 in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament last night at Trainor's alleys. Fraternity won from Comonwealth and Lefferts Councils. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fraternity Council — Lee, 175; Field, 126; Wyerle, 164; Higgins, 165; Griffin, 179. Total, 809.

Commonwealth Council—Folk, 123; Cocroft, 115; Fisher, 149; Williams, 90; Schreiber, 159. Total, 636.

SECOND GAME.

Lefferts Council — Taylor, 171; Dorez, 164; Brand, 134; Smith, 145; Sellers, 192. Total, 806.

Commonwealth Council — Folk, 118; Cocroft, 139; Fisher, 148; Schreiber, 163. Total, 568.

THIRD GAME.

Fraternity Council — Lee, 185; Field, 142; Wyerle, 225; Higgins, 168; Griffin, 180. Total, 850.

Lefferts Council — Taylor, 161; Dorez, 214; Brand, 139; Smith, 137; Sellers, 171. Total, 822.

The Empires won easily from the Reineke and Monarch teams last night in the Carruthers Brooklyn National tournament. Scores:

First Game—Reincke, 829; Monarch, 819. Second Game—Empire, 896; Monarch, 718. Third Game—Empire, 849; Reincke, 733.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company team won the championship in the Life Insurance League tournament, which came to a close at Starr's Hall last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Equitable—Rudd, 136; Lowe, 104; Haubner, 135; Dey, 150; Burgess, 176. Total, 707.

Metropolitan—Richardson, 124; Simpson, 145; Moffett, 154; Van Riper, 172; Newkirk, 135. Total 730.

SECOND GAME.

Germania—Huberth, 164; Junge, 100; Arnheiter, 159; Kruse, 161; Leyser, 127. Total, 702.

John Hancock—Haight, 132; Levy, 87; May, 140; Baldridge, 144; Luce, 120. Total, 629.

THIRD GAME.

Fidelity and Casualty—Ferris, 179; Bracken, 177; Heron, 186; Banta, 189; Varian, 186. Total, 917.

Mutual Benefit—Cadiz, 176; Hornfeck, 186; Williams, 190; Jacobus, 165; Thomson, 138. Total, 855.

FOURTH GAME.

Germania—Hubert, 192; Junge, 132; Arnheiter, 103; Kruse, 170; Leyser, 180. Total, 777.

Prudential—Green, 156; Tillyer, 139; Bonn, 169; Austin, 162, Hay, 141. Total, 767.

FIFTH GAME.

Fidelity and Casualty—Ferris, 155; Bracken, 162; Heron, 175; Banta, 146; Varian, 150. Total, 797.

Prudential—Green, 180; Tillyer, 150; Bonn, 149; Austin, 145; Hay, 158. Total, 782.

SIXTH GAME.

Prudential—Green, 136; Tillyer, 163; Bonn, 178; Austin, 188; Hay, 188. Total, 853.

Mutual Life—Forfeited.

SEVENTH GAME.

Equitable—Lowe, 132; Keys, 140; Haubner, 131; Rodd, 130; Burgess, 161. Total, 694.

Metropolitan—Richardson, 125; Simpson, 119; Moffet, 146; Van Riper, 142; Newkirk, 170. Total, 702.

The final series of games in the Harlem Navy Tournament was bowled at the Harlem Palace last night. The Nonpareils, Nassaus, and Friendships finished on even terms for first place and the tie will be bowled off next Wednesday night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Dauntless—Du Barry,	148;	Hinstone,	165;	Anderson, 139; Vander Bogert, 216; Church, 129. Total, 707.
Nonpareil—Botts,	150;	Pike,	185;	Kelly, 144; Raymond, 120; Huncken, 181. Total, 780.

SECOND GAME.

Nonpareil—Botts,	202;	Pike,	136;	Kelly, 138; Raymond, 140; Hunckel, 154. Total, 950.
Lone Star—Levor,	158;	Rinaldo,	145;	Suggenheimer, 140; Dublon, 153; Jankauer, 144. Total, 735.

THIRD GAME.

Dauntless—Du Barry,	203;	Hinstone,	136;	Anderson, 145; Vander Bogert, 138; Church, 165. Total,
Lone Star—Jankauer,	111;	Rinaldo,	128;	Suggenheimer, 119; Dublon, 122; Levor, 159. Total, 638.

Tournament Games To-day.

Bank Clerks' League—Chase National No. 2, Eleventh Ward, Hanover National.

Fire Insurance League—Phenix, Northern, Queen.

Athletic League—Roseville A. A. at Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

North Side National—Corinthian, Hooker, Knickerbocker.

United Bowling Clubs, Section No. 2—Welcome, Aurania, West Side Apollo.

Columbia League—Empire, Empire City, Village.

Carruther's Brooklyn National—Bushwick, Arlington, Pontiac Wheelmen.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Nassau, Welcome, Fulton.

RACES ON TWO TRACKS.

Sempire, ridden by Mitchell, captured the Lightning Stakes for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, at the New Orleans track yesterday in 1:02. Choice was second and Wild Pirate third. The first mile race was won by Protus, with J. Dorsey up, in 1:43⅘, from Goose Liver, Colonel Cassidy being third. Belle of Orleans, ridden by L. Rose, beat Jamaica in 1:15⅘ in the three-quarter mile race, and Miserordia finished third. The steeplechase over the short course went to Cheesemite, ridden by Hueston, in 3:17⅘. Eggerson finishing second, and Voyageur third. Miss Mae Day, ridden by Shaw, won the seven-furlong handicap, beating Prince of Verona and Gold d'Or, who ran third, in 1:27. In the second mile race Sadie Burnham, ridden by Winkfield, won in 1:43⅘. Indian was second and Eva Moe third.

At the Oakland (Cal.) track Leipzig, with Buchanan up, won the five furlong race in 1:04. Higgs Johnson finished second and Garbo third. Durward, with Spencer in the saddle, won at a mile from Almorer in 1:40⅘. Tallac finishing third. The ten pace event for two-year-olds in 0:56. Sublime finishing second and Screenwell Lake third. At a mile and a sixteenth Toumast, ridden by Spencer, won from Morinel, second, and Cornorunt, third, in 1:50½. Peace, ridden by Henry, beat Novia at three-quarters of a mile in 1:16, and Clarando finished third. Grand Sachem, also ridden by Henry, won at a mile in 1:45½ from Charles Lebel, and Wild Het ran third.

Pastime Athletic Club.

At the annual meeting of the Pastime Athletic Club, the following officers were chosen for the year: President—John P. Boyle; Vice President—Samuel Jacobs; Treasurer—Charles J. Delges; Secretary—J. M. Egan; Financial Secretary—James J. Voughy; Captain—P. Umstadter, Jr.; Lieutenant—Arthur H. Kent. During the year the club's track and field team won five banners, the boxing and wrestling team two banners, besides making a tie for the Amateur Athletic Union banner. The cross-country team has competed in every run held during the year, a record made by no other club in the Metropolitan Association. A water polo team has been organized, and every athletic sport is fostered successfully in the club.

Entries for Miami Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Fla., March 7.—Entries for the golf tournament which opens here to-morrow include many well-known players, among them being H. M. Forrest, C. B. Cory, Marion Wright, Howard, Colby A. W. Black, George Barnard, William Brooks, R. C. Watson, Jr., Clayton Dixon, C. I. Hamilton, E. S. Crocker, L. E. Larocque, George McK. Brown, L. R. Marshall, G. A. White, W. T. Gray, Charles F. Paxton, and A. F. Sanford. The players are reaching here from Palm Beach and Nassau. C. B. Cory went the eighteen holes here to-day in 87, and George Barnard of the Brookline County Club, Boston, scored 90.

New Skating Record.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—At Duquesne Garden to-night, John Nillson, the champion ice skater of the world, lowered the indoor record made by Baptie recently by skating a mile in 2:54½ on the Duquesne's official nine-lap track. Baptie's mark was 2:55¾.

Capt. Bogardus Defeated.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 7.—C. D. De Long, the Arkansas champion, defeated Capt. A. H. Bogardus, who held the world's championship for seventeen years, at trap shooting to-day. In the shoot at single targets De Long broke 20 straight to Bogardus's 18. In the double event, ten paces each, De Long smashed 13 targets to 10 for Bogardus. De Long then killed 16 live birds out of 20, while Bogardus settled 15.

Mrs. Shattuck of Minneapolis shattered 16 out of 20 single targets to De Long's 17. The ten paces event resulted in 11 kills for Mrs. Shattuck and 13 for De Long. Mrs. Shattuck killed 16 out of her 20 live birds. De Long scored 19 dead pigeons and won the triangular contest.

The Old Tweed Yacht Sold.

United States Marshal Charles J. Haubert yesterday sold at auction the sloop yacht Schemer, as she stood in the basin at McGowan's anchorage, at the foot of Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn. Her purchaser was George Henke of Brooklyn, who paid $495 for the old vessel. The old yacht was the one on which William M. Tweed made his escape from New York to Spain.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Wallis E. Howe, Bristol, R. I.; Dr. T. H. Streets, United States Navy.

HOLLAND.—Comte Chamare, Vienna; Count and Countess Matuselda, Germany; Dr. Simon and Dr. Lobstan, Heidelberg.

PLAZA.—Robert H. Sayre, Bethlehem, Penn.

BUCKINGHAM.—Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, (retired.)

GRAND.—H. H. Jebbetts, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hartman & Sons, Bloomsburg, Penn.; R. Hartman, dry goods and notions; Continental Hotel.

Guy, Curran & Co., Washington, D. C.; B. W. Guy, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

California Toy and Notion Company, San Francisco, Cal.; L. Feigenbaum, notions; Hotel Savoy.

Gamble, Desmond & Co., New Haven, Conn.; J. H. Pangburn, house furnishing goods; Continental Hotel.

Doran, M. J., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; M. J. Doran, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, E. S., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; T. A. Sullivan, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; F. A. Gordon, dress goods, 480 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Hislop, W. B., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; W. B. Hislop, dry goods and notions, 338 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Carroll, notions, laces, embroideries, and dress trimmings; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Lebach, S., & Co., York, Penn.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Grossman, Michaelson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Grossman, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Wildman Brothers, Danville, Va.; A. Wildman, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Seidl, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Well, M., Kansas City, Mo.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Glaser Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Glaser, dry goods; 21 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hodges Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Supplee, general buyer, Hotel Marlborough.

Frank, H., Natchez, Miss.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Eckert Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Eckert, laces and furnishing goods; 71 Greene Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Burgunder Brothers & Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. A. Burgunder, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. C. Hislop, notions, fancy goods, and art novelties; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Denhoim & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. J. Clark, furnishing goods, ladies' hosiery and underwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; W. K. Melcher, Jr., prints and ginghams; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Rouen.

Wells, J. B., Son, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; E. L. Wells, cloaks, suits, and ladies' and infants' wear; W. C. Logan, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. M. Burchfield, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Gilchrist & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. Jardine, small wares and trimmings; Murray Hill Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Strouss & Hirschberg, Youngstown, Ohio; I. Strouss, carpets, woolens, and silks; Belvedere House.

Waterbury, H. L., Saratoga, N. Y.; furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Saks & Co., Washington, D. C.; I. Saks, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Antrim, B. F., & Co., Pittston, Penn.; B. F. Antrim, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Baer, Daniel, & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Taylor, J., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. Taylor, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Miller Supply Company, The, Huntington, West Va.; J. C. Miller, mine supplies; Hotel Imperial.

Kerner, Mrs. J. C., South Bend, Ind.; dressmaker; 225 West Twenty-third Street.

Towner, C. E., Monongahela, Penn.; department store; Hotel St. Nicholas.

McKenna, Nelson, Roscoe, Penn.; department store; Hotel St. Nicholas.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Hannah, Hearon, millinery; Gertrude Leger, millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Indiana Fur Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. Helstein, furs; 1,062 Seventh Avenue.

Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. D. Eckert, dry goods; Hotel St. Denis.

Romer, Lovell & Co., Bay City, Mich.; Mrs. A. Gregory; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Murray, M. J., Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Hill; Hotel Albert.

Wilson, Minnie, Port Huron, Mich.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Franklin, B., Port Huron, Mich.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Shidell Company, The, Wheeling, West Va.; L. M. Shidell; Leonore Shauck, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Coyne, Pauline, Carnegie, Penn.; clothing.

Endicott, Newcomb, Detroit, Mich.; Kate M. Golding, dry goods; Kate Hurley, dry goods; Mary L. Hurley, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Macie, F., Lexington, Ky.

Woodruff, M. St. Joseph, Mo.; R. J. Woodruff, millinery; Holland House.

Campbell & Ewin, Hartford City, Ind.; F. L. Ewin, dry goods; Hotel Rivers.

Crow & Whitmarsh, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. W. A. Smith, general merchandise; Continental Hotel.

Roche, N. J., Youngstown, Ohio; Ellen Roche, dry goods.

Kaufman & Strauss, Louisville, Ky.; J. L. Morgenroth, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Dielham Company, Masilion, Ohio; H. C. Dielham, clothing; W. A. Dielham, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Howe, G. E., St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. R. Moore, dressmaking.

Miller, W. E., Co. The, Winchester, Ind.; W. E. Miller, dry goods; W. D. Clark, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Scott, A. C., Cambridge, Ohio; department store; 33 East Ninth Street.

Scott, I. L., Logan, Ohio; department store; 33 East Ninth Street.

Scott, W. S., Sidney, Ohio; department store; 33 East Ninth Street.

Greenough, Mrs. E. A., Louisville, Ky.; modiste.

Flaherty, M. A., Louisville, Ky.; millinery.

Mendelson, A. H., Chicago, Ill.; millinery.

Findlay, A. H., Jacksonville, Ill.; department store; Lafayette Hotel.

Taylor, James, Algona, Iowa, dry goods; Charlotte Rubamen, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Greenbaum, Samuel, Wilmington, Del.; dry goods.

Blum, Mrs. A. M., Erie, Penn.; millinery.

Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Nellie Delaney, dry goods; Grace Pennington, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Beck, Mrs. T., Louisville, Ky.; dry goods; Hotel Rivers.

Beach, L. F., & Co., Joliet, Ill.; L. F. Beach, dry goods.

Jones, H. T., Elizabethtown, Ky.; dry goods; 8 East Eighth Street.

Bloch, Abe, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Bloch, clothing; Hoffman House.

Enock, F., Wheeling, West Va.; jewelry; 54 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Back, T., Little Rock, Ark.; dry goods; Rossmore.

Wynn, R. J., St. Louis, Mo.; general merchandise.

Le Baron Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; E. J. Obist, millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Whit, Sol, East Liverpool, Ohio; ladies' furnishings; Hotel Marlborough.

Bolander, E. B., Cherokee, Iowa; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Schultz, M., La Fayette, Ind.; dry goods; 150 West Fifteenth Street.

Leonard, H., & Sons, Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. Allison, china; Grand Union.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; Mary E. Ryan, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dirksen, H. G., Evansville, Ind.; G. Dirksen, millinery; T. Dirksen, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Richardson, D. F., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. D. Robinson, glass; Holland House.

Sergel, C. H., Chicago, Ill.; publisher; Grand Hotel.

Fox, Tony, St. John, Minn.; general merchandise; Bay State Hotel.

Austin, C. J., Battle Creek, Mich.; table supplies; Hotel Imperial.

Thorne, J. W., St. Louis, Mo.; dry goods; 559 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

Steepe Sons, Angelo, Ind.; Mrs. J. E. Johnson, millinery; Hotel Gerard.

Kaufman Brothers, Columbus, Miss.; J. M. Kaufman, dry goods; 85 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

McConnell, W. S., Adrian, Miss.; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gilmore Brothers, Kalamazoo, Mich.; J. F. Gilmore, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Kerr, A. R., & Co., Hamilton, Ontario; A. R. Kerr, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Allen, L. & B., Charleston, West Va.; Beatrice Allen, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Hoffman, M., & Brother, Scotland Neck, N. C.; M. Hoffman, general merchandise; 902 Third Avenue.

Frank, D. A., Company, Marion, Ohio; John J. Donnelly, dry goods.

Le Baron Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; E. T. Le Baron, millinery; Hotel Manhattan.

Harned, F. M., Washington, Ind.; general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM MCKEON.—Judgment for $4,236 was entered yesterday against William McKeon, liquor dealer of 692 Eleventh Avenue, in favor of Jacob Ruppert, brewer, for balance due on chattel mortgages, a note, and lager beer.

FREDERICK F. SHAUT & Co.—Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court has appointed Alexander James receiver of the property of Frederick F. Shaut & Co., proprietors of the Arlon Hotel at City Island, in a suit brought by Mary C. Burke against her partner, F. F. Shaut, for a dissolution of the partnership. The business was started about two months ago.

A. DYETT & Co.—Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Peter B. Olney receiver of the assets of the late firm of A. Dyett & Co., stock brokers, formerly at 80 Broadway, in a suit brought by Mary L. Norton as administratrix of the estate of Abraham R. L. Norton, who was a partner in the firm, against Arthur Dyett, the surviving partner, for an accounting of the partnership. Mr. Dyett consented

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
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National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

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Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
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The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
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CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
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Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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FINANCIAL.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.
DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, D. Crawford Clark, George Coppell, Bayard Dominick, John F. Dryden, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Ely, Albert E. Goodhart, Edwin Gould, Edmund T. Halsey, Wm. H. Hollister, Percival Knauth, Francis H. Leggett, Almeric H. Paget, William G. Park, Gilbert M. Plympton, William Schall, jr., John W. Simpson, Francis S. Smithers, Ransom H. Thomas, J. Walter Wood, jr.

TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company
As a large majority of the Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company have been deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement dated February 1st, 1900, notice is hereby given that the Committee will continue to advance the sum of Twenty-five Dollars upon each bond deposited up to and including March 31st, 1900.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
FREDERIC CROMWELL, ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., WALTER G. OAKMAN, GEORGE W. YOUNG, Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Pres't. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

FIDELITY LOAN ASSOCIATION.
Established 1887.
140 NASSAU ST., MORSE BLDG.
Loans upon household furniture, in use and on storage, without removal, assignments of rents, life policies, and other collaterals in strictest confidence; legal rates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$4,923,000

Denver & Southwestern Railway Company

General Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated December 1, 1899. Due December 1, 1929.

Coupons payable semi-annually, June 1 and December 1, at the office of Kessler & Co. (the company's fiscal agents) in New York City.

DENOMINATION $1000

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, New York, Trustee.

$2,051,000 having been withdrawn for permanent investment, we offer herein $2,872,000 at 101 and interest, subject to sale and change in price without notice.

OUTLINE OF COMPANY

THE DENVER & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY has acquired by purchase the bonds and shares in various Colorado corporations—railways leading from the rich gold-producing district of Cripple Creek and several other corporations that render valuable service within this district. These corporations and the bonds and shares acquired are as follows: (1) All the bonds and shares of THE FLORENCE & CRIPPLE CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY, viz., 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and $1,000,000 first mortgage bonds; (2) All the shares of THE MIDLAND TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY, viz., 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each; (3) All the bonds and shares of THE GOLDEN CIRCLE RAILROAD COMPANY, viz., 1,750 shares of the par value of $100 each, and $175,000 first mortgage bonds; (4) All the bonds and shares of THE CANON CITY AND CRIPPLE CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY, viz., 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and $175,000 first mortgage bonds; (5) All the capital stock of THE COLORADO TRADING & TRANSFER COMPANY, viz., 2,000 shares of the par value of $100 each; (6) All the bonds and shares of THE LA BELLA MILL, WATER & POWER COMPANY, viz., 2,500 shares of the par value of $100 each, and $250,000 first mortgage bonds; (7) Three-quarters of all the shares of THE METALLIC EXTRACTION COMPANY, viz., 375,000 of the total 500,000 shares authorized, of the par value of $1.00 each.

The bonds and shares enumerated are lodged with the Continental Trust Company as security for the above issue.

The Railroads embraced constitute a total of 124 34-100 miles.

CAPITALIZATION

The capitalization of the company is as follows:

Total authorized issue of General Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds		$5,500,000
Amount reserved to redeem issue of Midland Terminal 5s outstanding	$577,000	
Balance to be issued now	4,923,000	5,500,000
5% Preferred Stock		2,000,000
Common Stock		3,000,000

INCOME STATEMENT OF CONSTITUENT COMPANIES FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1898, & 1899.

THESE FIGURES ARE DERIVED FROM THE REPORT OF MESSRS. HASKINS & SELLS, CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

	1898.	1899.
GROSS INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES	$1,635,808 17	$1,990,036 38
OPERATING EXPENSES, INCLUDING TAXES, DEPRECIATION, ETC.	906,139 44	1,127,967 40
NET ABOVE OPERATING EXPENSES	$729,668 73	$862,068 98
DEDUCT OWING TO UNACQUIRED STOCK OF METALLIC EXTRACTION CO.	52,668 14	51,768 03
	677,000 59	810,300 95
*FIXED CHARGES OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS OF $120,000)	391,000 00	395,000 00
	$286,000 00	$415,300 95
5% DIVIDEND ON PREFERRED STOCK	100,000 00	100,000 00
LEAVING FOR DIVIDEND ON COMMON STOCK 6 1-5% IN 1898 AND 10⅓% IN 1899	$186,000 00	$315,300 95

*INCLUDES SINKING FUND OF MIDLAND TERMINAL RAILWAY.

SINKING FUND

The attention of investors is called to the very strong Sinking Fund provision to retire this issue of bonds. It provides for the payment to the trustee of $95,000 per annum, payable semi-annually. This money is to be invested by the Trustee in Denver and Southwestern Bonds at a price not above 110 and interest, such bonds to remain uncancelled in the Sinking Fund; or, in case bonds are not obtainable at the price of 110 and interest, then in bonds of the United States or of the State of New York or Massachusetts.

The interest accruing on the bonds thus purchased is to be added to the semi-annual payment into the Sinking Fund and invested in turn in like manner.

From the total issue of Denver & Southwestern Bonds of $5,500,000 $577,000 have been reserved to redeem the same amount of Midland Terminal Bonds, which have also their own sinking fund calculated to retire them before maturity; therefore, whether or not all or any part of the $577,000 Midland Terminal Bonds (reduced since January 1 to $560,000), are exchanged for an equal amount of Denver & Southwestern Bonds, the sinking fund of the Denver & Southwestern Bonds has to take care of only $4,923,000 of Denver & Southwestern Bonds.

Assuming the Trustee can obtain bonds at 110 and interest, the following statement shows approximately, at intervals of five years, the amount of bonds which will have been retired:

By June, 1904	$425,000
" 1909	1,011,000
" 1914	1,745,000
" 1919	2,664,000
" 1924	3,814,000
" 1928	4,939,000

NOTE.—If bonds can be obtained at any time at a price below 110, the issue will be retired even more rapidly. If not obtainable at 110, the retiring will be proportionally retarded.

LEGALITY

All legal questions incident to the formation of the above corporation, also all questions as to the legality of the provisions of the mortgage, have received the approval of Messrs. Storey, Thorndike & Palmer of Boston, and Messrs. Carter & Ledyard of New York. A copy of their opinions will be submitted on application.

BONDS WILL BE DELIVERED IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES OR CANADA AT OUR EXPENSE.

Prospectus giving information in detail, more complete income statements and map showing location of properties can be obtained on application.

KESSLER & CO.,
54 Wall St., New York
E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
19 Milk St., Boston

FINANCIAL.

To Creditors and Stockholders
OF THE
Third Ave. R. R. Co.

A Receiver of the property of the Third Avenue Railroad Company has been appointed.

A Reorganization of the finances of the Company has become necessary, and the best interests of all parties demand that such reorganization be brought about by harmonious and united action of the Stockholders and holders of the unfunded debt.

The undersigned Committee invites the HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY'S NOTES AND OTHER UNFUNDED OBLIGATIONS AND STOCKHOLDERS to deposit their evidences of indebtedness and Certificates of Stock with The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City, or the Old Colony Trust Company, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., and receive in exchange therefor negotiable Certificates under an agreement which is in course of preparation, which will permit depositors to withdraw their claims and securities, if a Plan of Reorganization, when submitted, does not meet with their approval.

New York, Febuary 28, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman, President Central Trust Co.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President The Mercantile Trust Co.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR., President Old Colony Trust Co.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.,
30 Broad Street, New York.
8th Regular Quarterly Preferred Dividend.
February 28th, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) from net earnings, on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable April 2d, 1900, to Preferred Stockholders of record of March 15th, 1900. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 P. M. on the 15th day of March, 1900, and reopen April 2d, 1900.
E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

The Havana-American Company,
1,322 Avenue A, New York City,
March 7th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of THE HAVANA-AMERICAN COMPANY has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after March 15th, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the close of business March 12th, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at the close of business March 12th, 1900, and will be reopened at the opening of business at 10 A. M. March 16th, 1900.
SOL. ROSENER, Secretary.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend (No. 4) of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 15th day of March, 1900, to stockholders of record on March 8, 1900. The Transfer Books will be closed March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen March 15, at 10 A. M.
Cheques will be mailed to registered holders on the 14th day of March, 1900.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, February 28, 1900.

NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY.
New York, March 7, 1900.
The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the preferred stock of this company, payable on March 31st, 1900, to stockholders of record, at the close of business March 16th.
Transfer books will be closed as to the preferred stock from March 17th to 31st, both days inclusive. F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company,
40 Wall Street, New York, Feb. 8th, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, payable March 10, 1900, to stockholders of record, at the close of business Feb. 28th. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from March 1st to March 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Republic Iron and Steel Co.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 3.
The third quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on April 2, 1900, to stockholders of record on the close of business March 15, 1900.
The transfer books will close on March 15, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen on April 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.
New York, February 26, 1900.

Tuesday, March 6th.
AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of the Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co., held this day, the regular quarterly dividend of 2% was declared, payable April 2nd.
The transfer books close March 15th and reopen April 2nd.
C. H. WARDWELL, Treasurer.

The Potosi and Rio Verde Railway Co.
Coupons of the first mortgage bonds of this company, due April 1st, will be paid on presentation after that date at the office of the company, No. 27 William Street.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.
March 3d, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

National Salt Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, March 28th, 1900, at the office of the company, No. 15 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the election of a Class of Directors, three in number, to serve for five years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
And at said meeting a resolution will be offered to amend Sections 1 and 2 of Article IX. of the by-laws of this Company so that the Board of Directors shall thenceforth consist of fifteen Directors, divided into five classes, each class consisting of three Directors.
Transfer books will be closed from March 8th, 1900, at noon, until March 29th, 1900, at 9 o'clock A. M. JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 8, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 17th, and reopened on April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

National Bank of Commerce in New York,
March 2, 1900.
The transfer books of this Bank will close on Monday, March 12th, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on Friday, March 16th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purposes of the Special Meeting of the Stockholders to be held March 15th, 1900, to vote upon the propositions to increase the capital stock to $10,000,000 in order to acquire the assets and business of the National Union Bank of New York, and to increase the number of the Board of Directors.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company.
Jackson, Miss., February 15th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 218½ Capitol Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., on Monday, March 19th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and determine the advisability of increasing the authorized capital stock of the company.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

Notice to Stockholders.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Steinway & Sons will be held at the office of said company, Nos. 107 and 109 East 14th Street, New York City, on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 4:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before this meeting.
N. STETSON, Secretary.
New York, March 1, 1900.

New York, Feb. 15, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung for the election of Trustees for the next year, and all other business, will take place on Monday, March 12, 1900, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the residence of the undersigned, 150 West 59th Street.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
New York, February 10, 1900.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York is called, and will be held, at its banking office, No. 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 15th day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the following purposes:
(1) To authorize the increase of the capital stock of the National Bank of Commerce in New York to $10,000,000, by the issue of 50,000 additional shares of the par value of $100 each, to be used for the purpose of acquiring the assets and business of the National Union Bank of New York, as proposed in the Directors' Circular of January 20.
(2) To provide that the number of the Board of Directors shall be not less than nine nor more than nineteen, as from time to time the By-Laws may prescribe.
This meeting has been called, and this notice is given, by order of the Board of Directors, and upon the written requisition of more than 1,000 shareholders of the Bank, holding in the aggregate more than two-thirds of all the existing shares of the National Bank of Commerce in New York.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 18, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the United States Standard Steamship Owners, Builders, and Underwriters' Association, Limited, for election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at 16 Exchange Place, New York City, on Monday, March 12th, 1900, at 2 P. M.
JAMES W. CONKLIN, Secretary.

New York, March 6th, 1900.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Crown Mills of Marcellus, New York, for the election of officers and other business, will be held at the office of SULLIVAN, WALL & CO., on Tuesday, March 20, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M. THEODORE F. VAIL, Secretary.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton suffered a decline yesterday which was a more or less natural reaction from the extraordinary prices to which this year's bull movement has carried the product. The trading again amounted to about a million bales, and the net loss was from 22 to 34 points. Liverpool weakness was the chief factor, assisted by the scramble to liquidate which a declining market naturally produced among local traders heavily long of cotton. The result was the most notable break the Cotton Exchange has seen for many months.

Liverpool 1:45 o'clock prices were from 2½ to 4 points off and the local market opened 21 to 29 points down, excepting January, in which the opening decline from Tuesday's close was 13 points. Liverpool receded still further, closing 5 to 9 points off, and the cable weakness was specially effective here. Cotton was fairly steady on the local market in the morning, May, which closed Tuesday at 9.49 and opened yesterday at 9.23, selling up to 9.37. Shortly after noon the whole market began to recede and closed near bottom prices. The following final bid quotations are interesting in comparison with the figure 9.68, at which two options sold on the previous day: March, 9.18; April, 9.20; May, 9.20; June, 9.19; July, 9.16; August, 9.04; September, 8.08; October, 7.79; November, 7.72; December, 7.68; January, 7.70; February, 7.69. Receipts were 21,281 bales, as against 35,217 of a week previous and 12,755 of a year previous.

The sales in coffee, which was firm, aggregated about 17,750 bags. The market opened steady, at unchanged prices. Sales at call amounted to 1,000 bags. Havre opened one-quarter of a franc up and all Havre deliveries improved one-quarter of a franc in the course of the day except December, January, and February, which improved a half. Thus Havre's net gain was one-half to three-quarters of a franc. The local market closed about 5 points up. Santos and Rio receipts of only 17,000 bags contributed something to the strength of the situation.

Wheat was weak in spite of good cables yesterday, and although the Produce Exchange received advices indicating deterioration of the Ohio crop. Export sales amounted to 160,000 bushels. May wheat closed 72⅛ cents bid, a net loss of one-quarter of a cent. Corn was firm, helped by Liverpool advices, in a narrow market. There were 120,000 bushels taken for export. May closed 40⅝ cents bid. Oats were firm.

COTTON EXCHANGE ACTIVITY.

The extraordinary activity on the Cotton Exchange in the last two or three months has not only induced a general feeling of prosperity among the members, but has raised the price of seats from $500 to about $1,200. Formerly 300,000 bales was a good day's trading, and now well over three times that amount is not considered extraordinary. The bid price for membership has naturally risen in accordance with this activity. There are 450 memberships, and it is calculated that if they were liquidated the real estate valuation would amount to nearly $2,000 apiece.

Another result of the activity is that the work of the Committee of Seven appointed some time ago to consider the project of a clearing house for the Exchange has been temporarily cast into oblivion. Such a clearing house is needed, however, as the present method by which members clear their contracts is antiquated and requires the use of twice as much capital as it should. The subject will probably be taken up again shortly.

STOCK EXCHANGE NOTES.

The preferred stock of Chicago and Alton has been almost entirely called in by the Reorganization Committee, and the stock is to be stricken from the Stock Exchange list. An application has been received from the Erie Telephone and Telegraph Company to list $5,000,000 more of its stock. This will make $10,000,000 all told listed. There is only $10,000,000 outstanding, though the company has a right to issue $5,000,000 more. The Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America owns a majority of the ten millions of outstanding stock.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities yesterday:

10 shares Western National Bank, $100 each, 370.
25 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 210½.
10 shares Bank of New York, $100 each, 256.
50 shares Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, $50 each, 180.
200 shares Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railroad preferred, $100 each, $200, lot.
1 share Clinton Hall Association, $100, 60.
10 shares Guaranty Trust Company, $100 each, 578.
17 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company 7 per cent. guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $100 each, 187½.
$2,000 Southern Light and Traction Company 5 per cent. collateral trust gold bonds, due 1940, 80.
200 shares National Citizens' Bank, $25 each, 145¼.
20 shares United States Mortgage and Trust Company, $100 each, 530.
$60,000 Sedalia Electric and Railway Company consolidated 5 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1938, $420, lot.
600 shares Sedalia Electric and Railway Company, $100 each, $30.
50 shares Celluloid Company, $100 each, 95.
32 shares Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company preferred, $50 each, 123.
40 shares Manhattan Trust Company, $30 each, 370.
200 shares Anniston City Land Company, $100 each, 16¼.
20 shares Anniston Investment and Guaranty Company, $100 each, 25.
$5,000 Hoboken Ferry Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1946, 110%.
$5,000 Metropolitan Ferry Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1937, 111.
$1,000 Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1917, 90.
$1,000 Chicago and Northwest Railroad (Plain View Railroad) first mortgage 7 per cent. bond, due Sept. 1908, 121¼.
2,000 Chicago and Northwest Railroad (Menominee River Railroad) first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due July, 1908, 119⅝.
$1,000 Chicago and Northwest Railroad (Rochester and North Minnesota Railroad) first mortgage 7 per cent. bond, due Sept. 1908, 121⅝.
12 shares Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad, $100 each, 20½.
5 shares Journeay & Burnham preferred, $100 each, 25.
$7,000 Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company consolidated assented 7 per cent. bonds, due June 1, 1900, 100.

Value of H. C. Miner's Estate.
According to papers filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday, the value of the real estate of the late Henry C. Miner is fixed at "$500,000 and upward." The personal property is given at "$250,000 and upward."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 7	300,050
To date this year	22,724,357
Corresponding date last year	46,742,277

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 7	$1,739,500
To date this year	$102,120,000
Corresponding date last year	$279,578,010

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@4 per cent.; at three months, 4½@5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. pf.	3	Rep. Steel	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	Rep. Steel pf.	2⅝
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	2	Rio G. W. pf.	½
Am. Tin Plate	1½	St. J. & G. I.	½
Anaconda Copper	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
B'klyn Un. Gas	⅝	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	1⅜
Col. F. & I. pf.	4½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
General Electric	2	U. S. Flour M. pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	½	West. Un. Tel.	¾
National Steel	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Am. Linseed	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	Pullman Co.	4
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Reading	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	St. L. S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	½	Stand. R. & T.	⅝
Col. Mid. pf.	½	Third Avenue	4½
Cont. Tobacco	1½	Union Bag & P.	½
Cont. Tob pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	1½
Laclede Gas	2	Wis. Cent. pf.	½
N. J. Central	½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. & N. W. s. f. 6s		Stand. R. & T. 6s	2
Reg.	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1⅝
Cleve. & Marietta 1st	1½	Tol. & O. C. 1st, W.	
Mex. C. con. 4s	1½	Div.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Brooklyn Union El. 1st	3½	Met. El. 1st	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Wall Street seems inclined to be extremely passive just now. Neither in Third Avenue, Sugar Trust, nor any of the other recent purveyors of sensationalism was there yesterday hardly interest enough to keep observers awake. The whole market was dull. Even the professional rumor mongers seemed to be on vacation.

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In some quarters nervousness is affected over the money market outlook; but no such sentiment gets attention in quarters where controlling elements are in view. Bankers whose opinion is worth most are not forecasting aught like stringency.

So far the security market has not at all reflected the advance of the Currency bill toward its final enactment. Never yet in financial history, though, was there a development of such importance—or of one-half such importance—without the certainty of common-sense sequel. It is not strange, some current speculative tangles considered, that Wall Street does neglect to hurry forward to discount the good elements that are provided; but that such a revolutionizing law can be enacted and put into operation without sooner or later being effectively influential is a theory that no veteran in Wall Street will credit.

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In Sugar Trust affairs the short interest continues extended enough to permit the room trading contingent to control fluctuations. Wall Street's affectation that the dividend cut is inconsequential, and that it really does not change the security market value of Sugar Trust stock, is curious. The fact is that prestige is damaged. And not only Sugar Trust shares but the stocks of the whole industrial list are put at disadvantage—under a just suspicion.

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Many influential financiers are out of town—seeming to regard this as a good time to take a holiday. There is, though, no doubt whatever that every one of them all is confident that eventually—and probably soon—affairs in Wall Street will so brighten that activity will develop and buoyancy appear. Strong men are bullish, though they seem quite content to recognize that just now is a good vacation season.

SUGAR WAR DEVELOPMENTS.

There is no prospect for any cessation in the sugar hostilities. The cut of 10 cents in the hundred pounds instituted by the American Sugar Refining Company remains. Not only the Arbuckles met it, but the Doscher and McCahan refineries as well. Each of the last-named two is making sugar "in a small way," but the Arbuckles have their refinery going at full blast, and of course are having no trouble in selling their product. Although, as is freely pointed out, they are spending their own money, while the managers of the Sugar Trust (who can, of course, sell out the bulk of their holdings before any disastrous campaign,) are spending the shareholders' money. The Arbuckles do not appear to fear the outcome, and undoubtedly have the confidence inspired by a long purse.

There is no immediate prospect, contrary to report, of a resumption of activity by the National and Mollenhauer refineries. Mr. Post of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., representing those refineries, stated yesterday that they were out of the market for the present, which means that their owners prefer to see their opponents losing money in the fight. Mr. Post estimates that to make granulated sugar at the present rates is to lose 4 cents in the hundred pounds, or from 12 to 14 cents a barrel. If the output of the trust be this year, as it has been estimated as being last year, 9,000,000 barrels, the company would lose, according to these figures, $1,080,000 annually. The price is quoted at $5.10 a hundred pounds, but the net price to grocers is actually 15 cents less on the hundred and 1 per cent. off for cash, which brings it to about $4.90 a hundred pounds. The advanced price of cooperage helps to make this a losing figure for the sugar maker. Raw centrifugal sugar is quoted at 4 5-16 cents a pound, but Mr. Post declares it cannot be bought for less than 4⅝ cents.

Sugar Trust common stock was weak for the greater part of the day yesterday, due to the reports of the more aggressive sugar war and to the statements of authorities in sugar trade circles that the refineries were being operated at a loss. This weakness later in the day was taken advantage of by some of the shorts, who had put out the stock at much higher prices, to cover, and on this covering the quotation was forced up to 98¾, at which figure it closed, marking a net gain for the day of 1¼ points on sales of 48,000 shares.

This short covering was said on the Street to be principally on the part of what are known as the "smaller" shorts, the large short interests, it is stated, not having covered as yet.

COLORADO MIDLAND.

In connection with the continued buying of Colorado Midland securities, some large blocks having lately been absorbed, there is a story on the Street that the purchases are significant of a railroad deal in which Colorado Southern and other roads are said to be concerned, and that efforts are now making by rival interests to secure control of Colorado Midland.

It is declared that the road, running with its short route from Colorado Springs, to Leadville, to Glenwood, to Grand Junction, would be a valuable acquisition to the Colorado Southern, or to any other road desiring to reach the points enumerated by the shortest possible route.

CHICAGO GAS CONTRACT.

People's Gas was weak yesterday on continued selling from Chicago, and because of the announcement that the new contract entered into by the company with the city was at the rate of 75 cents per light less than last year. This reduction, it was said, was but the first step in the blackmailing movement against the company planned by the Chicago politicians. Friends of the company repeat that the efforts of these blackmailers to bleed the company will be fought to the bitter end.

STEEL STOCKS STRONGER.

The steel stocks were stronger yesterday than they had been for some time, and several of the quotations advanced substantially. American Steel Hoop bettered itself ⅝; American Tin Plate common, 1¼; National Steel common, 1; Republic Iron and Steel common, 1⅛; preferred, 2⅝, and Colorado Fuel and Iron preferred, 4½.

There were no developments in connection with any of the properties, though it was said that the remarkable advance on Colorado Fuel and Iron was on the report that another dividend on the preferred was to be declared in a few weeks and that action on the dividend on the common might then be taken. Not a share of the common stock was traded in yesterday.

PAN HANDLE'S ACTIVITY.

In explanation of the sudden activity and decided strength of Pan Handle common stock yesterday, when on sales of 500 shares its quotation appreciated 7 full points, it is said that at the coming meeting of the company the preferred stock may be placed on a 5 per cent. basis and a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. on the common be declared. Earnings are said to justify such a step.

PACIFIC COAST'S EARNINGS.

Earnings of Pacific Coast reported yesterday show that for the month of January the earnings increased $21,800. From July 1 to Jan. 31 total earnings are set down at $928,600, an increase over the corresponding months in the previous year of $328,800.

BANKS STILL LOSE MONEY.

The absorption of money from the local banks by the Sub-Treasury continues, and it is estimated that already this week the loss to the banks is in the neighborhood of $5,000,000. The result is that another large decrease in surplus reserves will, it is predicted, be shown in next Saturday's bank statement. As on the previous day, call money yesterday touched 4 per cent.

ST. PAUL'S DIVIDEND.

For some reason or other the impression quite generally prevailed in the Street yesterday that action on the St. Paul dividend was to be taken that day, and some of the Wall Street bulletins fell into the error and announced the meeting for the afternoon. As a matter of fact, however, the meeting will be held to-day, when it is understood the regular dividend will be declared. In well-informed circles no increase is looked for.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

The local traction stocks were generally irregular yesterday, and, with the exception of Manhattan, scored marked declines for the day. Brooklyn Rapid Transit fell off fractionally on a report that a bear raid was being planned by certain speculators as an "evening up" process because of certain developments in connection with the Grand Jury investigation, while Metropolitan fluctuated more or less on account of the uncertainty as to what immediate effect on the market the proposed large expenditures on the system would have.

Manhattan bettered itself on the confident assertion of interests identified with the management that the next statement of earnings of the company would be especially favorable.

HOW TOBACCO STOCKS FARED.

The tobacco stocks were weak yesterday. Continental common scored a net decline of 1½, and the preferred of ¾ on the growing opposition to the scheme for exchanging the debentures of the company against the Lorillard preferred stock. American Tobacco fell as low as 102½ during the day, but about an hour before the close of the market the stock rallied on profit taking and closed with a fractional net gain.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Wall Street is awaiting with some little interest the developments to follow upon the meeting of the Directors of the Southern Railway on Friday. While it is not certain whether any definite action will be taken to change the stock of the company under the powers vested in the company by the bill which has just passed the Virginia Legislature, it is believed the matter will be considered. Talk of favorable dividend action is also heard.

SALE OF BOND

of 5,000 to 6,000 tons for the printing office at Washington. Bids are now going in on the 5,000-ton Manhattan power house.

"The London clique keeps on boosting the prices of tin, and in copper somewhat of a squeeze is in progress in London in spot copper. In spelter there have been some good export sales lately."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Anthracite coal production for February officially placed at 3,198,000 tons, as compared with a production of 2,780,000 tons for the same month last year.

Reduction by the Missouri Pacific Railroad of nearly 50 per cent. in rates on grain from Kansas City to St. Louis.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $5,000,000 additional stock of the Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company.

Decrease of 920 instruments in the net output of the American Bell Telephone Company for the month ended Feb. 20, but increase of 7,120 instruments in the net output since Dec. 20 last.

Statement of the British Board of Trade for the month of January, showing increases of £2,065,700 in imports and £3,837,400 in exports.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

United movement started by the railways running to the South and East from St. Paul and Minneapolis to raise freight rates on flour from that point to the seaboard.

Chicago and Alton preferred stricken from the Stock Exchange lists.

WEST VIRGINIA DEBT.

The old quarrel between Virginia and West Virginia because of the omission of the latter State to pay her share of the State debt, incurred when she was a part of Virginia, seems in a fair way to be settled. The committee having the matter in charge, of which John Crosby Brown of this city is Chairman, has procured the passage by the Virginia Legislature of an act authorizing that State to institute a suit in the United States Supreme Court against the State of West Virginia to compel the payment of the latter's proportion of the aforesaid debt. The bill was passed last week, and has been signed by the Governor of Virginia.

Robert L. Harrison, the attorney in the case, hopes for an amicable settlement of the matter. It may be, he thinks, in the appointment of an advisory committee from West Virginia, so that the two committees may adjust affairs without a suit.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@4 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $174,882,118; balances, $8,128,466; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $186,736.

Money on call in London, 3½@3¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 15-16 per cent. for short bills and 3 15-16@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82¼@$4.82⅝; demand, $4.85⅞; cables, $4.86⅛@$4.86⅜; commercial bills, $4.82@$4.82⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼ and 5.18⅛; reichsmarks, 94⅛ and 94 13-16@94⅞; guilders, 39⅞ and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—17@20c discount. Chicago—50c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraph, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 10c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 7.—American securities opened steady at about parity level and later strengthened somewhat on the favorable action taken in regard to the Currency bill. The final tone was steady, but the demand was light.

Consols for money, 100⅝; consols for the account, 100⅞; Canadian, 101; Erie, 13½; Erie first preferred, 38¾; Illinois Central, 116¼; Union Pacific preferred, 76; St. Paul, 124⅞; New York Central, 137½; Pennsylvania, 69⅝; Reading, 9½; Northern Pacific preferred, 76¼; Atchison, 23⅝; Louisville, 84; Grand Trunk, 8⅜; Anaconda, 9⅝.

Bar silver steady at 27¼d per ounce.

Money 3½@3⅝ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 15-16 per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 15-16@4 per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 69¾.

Rand Mines, 36⅞.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £20,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 30.27; Lisbon, 43; Rome, 7.02½.

The statement of the Board of Trade for the month of February shows increases of £2,063,700 in imports and £3,837,400 in exports.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 7.—Prices opened firmer on the Boerse to-day. Good buying of Kafirs stimulated the other sections, notably Spanish securities. Portuguese were weak, owing to the declaration by the British Government yesterday that no negotiations were in progress looking to the acquisition of Delagoa Bay. Later rentes reacted, and banks and industrials declined on realizations. Rio Tintos opened with an improvement, but this was lost toward the close. Kafirs were easier at the finish, but De Beers were maintained. Three per cent. rentes, 102f 7½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 70.57½.

BERLIN, March 7.—On the Boerse to-day home funds were weak. International securities were maintained. Spanish 4s were in strong demand, in response to Paris advices. Mine shares were firm. Austrian credits declined on the decision that the Bank of Austria must pay a tax of 750,000 florins, which represents the premium at which the new shares were recently issued. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were quiet. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 5½ per cent.; three months' bills, 5½ per cent.

MADRID, March 7.—The gold quotation to-day was 31.57.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Central Macaroni Company of Utica; capital, $4,500. Directors—Timothy Coakley and F. W. Fix of Utica.

Strip Cheese Factory Association of Munnsville; capital, $500. Directors—Jesse Bridge, Solevville; Austin True, Munnsville.

New York Metal Ceiling Company of New York City; capital $40,000. Directors—Lee McCollum and T. H. Stewart, Brooklyn.

Finlay Company of Portchester; to deal in dry goods; capital, $15,000. Directors—Patrick M. Finlay and John M. Finlay, New York City.

William H. Burtis Company of Rochester, to do insurance agency business; capital, $15,000. Directors—William H. Burtis and H. M. Stewart, Rochester.

Lawyers' Incorporation Company of New York City; to do an agency and commission business; capital, $1,000. Directors—James Westervelt and Andrew P. Nevin, New York City.

F. H. Laplerre Company of New York City; to manufacture silver and plated ware; capital, $2,500. Directors—F. H. La Pierre, East Orange, N. J.; Alfred C. Brown, New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 7.—The following companies were chartered at Dover to-day:

The Carl Seller Company of Scranton, Penn., to manufacture antiseptics under a formula of Dr. Carl Seller of Philadelphia; capital, $100,000.

The Baltimore Storage and Distribution Company, to buy and sell coal and all other minerals; capital, $2,000,000.

The National Land Company of North Dakota, to engage in general land development and colonization, to irrigate land, and erect buildings; capital, $2,000,000.

The Lewes (Del.) Steam Laundry Company; capital, $1,000.

The Cuban Central Railway Company of New York, to construct and operate railways in Cuba; capital, $1,000,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Very little activity appeared yesterday in the market for outside securities. Even in issues which recently have been traded in daily to a considerable extent transactions were small and little interest was taken in them. Some of the copper stocks were in demand on account of reports of better prices for copper, but outside of these issues the day's business was very dull. Total transactions for the day were considerably below recent averages. Changes in prices showed no marked movement in either direction, and were well divided between advances and declines. In price movements recently there has appeared a good deal of irregularity, and yesterday's course presented no new feature. In some cases trader's efforts have been influential, but as a whole the market reflects merely the lack of public interest in curb trading.

NATIONAL TUBE, which for some time past had been one of the most prominent industrials, became very dull and was traded in to the extent of only a few hundred shares. The stock will probably be transferred to the Stock Exchange shortly, as it is thought action on the application will be taken next week. Sales of the common stock were made at 52¾ and 52⅝, and it was offered at the latter figure at the close. It ended the day with a net loss of seven-eighths of a point. The preferred stock closed fractionally higher, at 93 bid.

NATIONAL SALT sold at 49. This stock has held very firm for some time past, but very few sales have been made recently. Earnings of the company are said to be very satisfactory. Active demand for the stock has been light, but very little stock has appeared in the market.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL was traded in at 16 and closed at 16 bid, a net gain of 1 point. Bids on the preferred stock were advanced half a point, to 58¼.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was dull and weak. It was offered down to 7¾ and closed at 7⅝ bid, a net loss of three-eighths of a point. Sales of the preferred stock were made at 29, and this issue closed with a fractional net loss at 28½ bid.

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, AND CABLE OF AMERICA was traded in to the extent of not more than 1,000 shares, and on these transactions sold down to 3¾. Opening sales were made at 4¼, a decline of half a point from the last sale of Tuesday. This decline and the further drop to 3¾ was due to the announcement of the call of $2.50 which has just been made on the stock. This call was not generally expected, a fact that explained the sharp decline in the stock.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING was quiet and showed little change from the previous day's prices. It is said that application will be made shortly to have this stock listed on the Stock Exchange.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was more active than on any day for some time past. About 1,000 shares sold at ⅞. It closed unchanged for the day at ⅞ bid.

AMALGAMATED COPPER opened up a full point, and on fairly active trading went up to 94½. It reacted later and closed at 93¼ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold at 38. Only 100 shares were traded in.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
New Amsterdam	25½	26½
New Amsterdam pf	44	46
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest.	96½	97¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	25½	27
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	75½	77
American Bicycle	14	15¼
American Bicycle pf	43	44¾
American Bicycle bonds	..	87½
American Chicle	..	60
American Chicle pf	..	86
American Woolen	21⅝	22
American Woolen pf	..	81½
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	45	47
Consol. Ry. El. Lightning & Equip.	11½	13
Distilling Company of America	7⅝	7¾
Distilling Company of America pf.	28½	29¼
Empire Steel	..	30
Empire Steel pf	..	90
Electric Boat	..	15¼
Havana Commercial	16	16½
Havana Commercial pf	58½	59½
International Pump	18	18½
International Pump pf	64½	66
National Enameling & Stamp	26	28
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	90
National Gramophone	49	50
National Salt	48	49½
National Salt pf	78	80
National Tube	52½	52¾
National Tube pf	93	93¼
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86½	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf	93½	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg	20	20½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	82	83
Sloss-Sheffield	29	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	67½	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	526	529
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93¼	93⅝
American Air Power	30	40
Arizona Lead	12⅜	12⅝
Asphalt Company of America	10	11
British Columbia Copper	8½	10
California Copper	3	3½
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	108½	109½
Chicago & Alton 3s. (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	36	40
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	⅞	..
Flemington Coal & Coke	10	21¾
General Carriage	6	7
Illinois Transportation	2	2½
Lady Helen Copper	78	80
Little Tiger Gold Mining	25	30
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	99	99½
New England Transportation	..	5½
New York Transportation	6½	7
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
Pittsburg Coal	22¾	23¼
Pittsburg Coal pf	82½	83
St. Louis subs, 50 7-12 p. c. repaid	..	83
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf	78	..
St. Louis 4s	91	92½
Storage Power	11	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4⅝	5
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Trust Company of America	192	194
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	23	25
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60½	62½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	240
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	30	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	84½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	59	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	92	..
New Orleans Traction	..	24
New Orleans Traction pf	..	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	90
North Jersey Street Railway	37½	28½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	10	15
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	114	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	26	28
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	71
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	52	60
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 6s	..	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70¼	42
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54½	56
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf	138	145
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	88	88
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	22	24
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	89½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92½	93½
Hoboken Ferry	63½	65
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	37	38
Union Ferry bonds	99	100½

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	107	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	8
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	41	42
Cramps' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	63	65
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	115	..
Lorillard Company pf	93	95
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	125	135
Standard Coupler	39½	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	50
Union Typewriter	30	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	113	115

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	107	108
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Mexicana Copper	62	65
Union Copper	15	20

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27½d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Stock Exchange, 200 shares of Standard sold at $3.15@$3.20.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .21, 1,000 Brunswick Consolidated at .29, 100 Belcher at .30, 1,000 Cosmos at .01½, 100 Horn Silver at $1.30, 300 Mollie Gibson at .26, 150 Mexican at .24, 100 Ontario at $8.34, 300 Ophir at .77, 1,000 Phoenix at .12, buyer 30, @.13, buyer 60; 500 Potosi at .29, and 1,000 Union Consolidated at .36¾.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.55	Savage	.10
Adams Consol	.15	Sierra Nevada	.32
Breece	1.40	Standard	3.00
Bruns. Consol	.25	Small Hopes	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Union Consol	.17
Chollar	.25	Utah	.07
Crown Point	.10	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Yellow Jacket	.15
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Argentum Juanita	.17
Com. T. Co. scrip	.07	Alamo	.16
Crescent	.13	Anaconda	.38
Catalpa	.02½	Crip. Ck. Cons	.01
Deadwood Terra	.55	Creede & Cr. Ck	.11
Eureka Consol	.11	Croesus	.01
Father De Smet	.08	Golden Fleece	.27
Gould & Curry	.11	Isabella	1.25
Hale & Norcross	.27	Mollie Gibson	.22
Homestake	.50.00	Mount Rosa	.80
Horn Silver	1.20	Pharmacist	.12½
Iron Silver	.63	Portland	2.30
Julia Consol	.01	Specimen	.10
Kingston & Pemb	.25	Union	.47
La Crosse	.14	Work	.34
Leadville Con	.06	Damon	.23
Little Chief	.18	Elkton	1.20
Mexican	.17	Tornado	.12½
Moulton	.30	Jackpot	.16
Ontario	8.62½	Garfield	.60
Ophir	.75	Pinnacle	.20
Occidental	.12	Tornado	.31
Plymouth	.12	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.16½
Phoenix G. M. Co	.11	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15¼
Potosi	.25	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Quicksilver	.50	Grey Forge	.15
Quicksilver pf	7.50		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 7.—Bell Telephone dropped to-day below 300. The monthly exhibit put out to-day, the first for many months, showed a greater increase in the number of instruments returned than in those sent out. This had its effect of course. Another thing that contributed to the drop was the news that application had been made to the New York board to list $5,000,000 additional common stock of the Erie Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The copper shares followed Tuesday's programme, advancing well in the forenoon, but failing to maintain best prices up to the close. Osceola sold lower on the publication of the annual report. Osceola, Centennial, Parrot, Mohawk, Utah, and White Knob were the more active coppers. Amalgamated crossed 94.

In the general list the selling of Burlington and Union Pacific preferred attracted the principal notice. Santa Ysabel sold off to 1. Pullman dipped a couple of points. Dominion Coal was a firm spot.

At the Clearing House all the loans between the banks were made at 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at 16 2-3 to 10 cents discount.

Money on call still rules at from 3½ to 4 per cent. to the strongest borrowers. Time money is held more closely at 4½ per cent. for four to six months, and even 5 per cent. is quoted when the collateral is not especially desirable. In mercantile paper the best names sell from 4½ to 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	5	Old Colony	3	3¼
Allouez	2½	3	Old Dominion	18½	19½
Arcadian	16½	17	Osceola	72	73
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	44	44¼
Ash Bed	.50	1	Pioneer	1	2
Atlantic	..	23	Quincy	135	137
Baltic	20¼	21	Rhode Island	4	4½
B. & Cr.	12¼	17½	Santa Fé	5⅝	6
Bost. & M.	275	278	Santa Ysabel	1	1¼
Butte & B.	61	63½	Shoe	32	33
Cal. & Hec.	723	727	Tamarack	190	192
Centennial	17¾	18	Utah Cons	28½	29
Franklin	14	15	Washington	1⅝	1½
Humboldt	1	..	White Knob	30	30½
Isle Royale	25¼	26	Winona	2½	3½
Mohawk	13	13½	Wolverine	40⅝	41½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	241	242	Fitchburg pf.	131	132
Bost. & Me.	196	197	N. Y. & N. H.	..	..
Bost. & Pr.	..	300	E. 6s	111	..
Bost. Elev.	116	117	N. Y., L. & W.	..	..
Bost. G. 5s	..	80	E. 7s	115	..
Cent. Mass.	11½	13	West End	94	..
Cent. M. pf.	60	63			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	299	301	Mex. Tele	2¾	3
Chi. S. Yds.	134	136	U. S. Oil	17½	18
Dom. Coal	43	44	Westinghouse Electric	42	..
Dom. C. pf.	116	..			
Erie Tel.	107½	109½			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Linseed common was the active feature on the Exchange today. The opening was at 123, but there was tremendous pressure of stock at this price and the market slowly was worked down to 110. The total number of shares which changed hands was 314,020. Some mystery attaches to the action of Linseed just now. There have been signs lately of an attempt to work the price down, but at the same time there seems also to have been considerable liquidation. The trading has been almost entirely in the common stock and such losses as have been seen in the preferred have been largely in sympathy with the decline in the common. Other stocks than Linseed were dealt in sparingly to-day.

	High.	Low.	Close.
31,020. Linseed	123⅛	11	113⅝
710. Linseed pf.	55	54½	54⅞
12. Tin Plate pf.	80	80	80
50. Strawboard	30	30	30
10. Lake St. Elevated	9¼	9¼	9¼
225. Lake St. Elev. ctfs.	8¼	8¼	8¼
100. Metropolitan Elev.	76	75⅞	45⅞
1. North Chicago	226	226	226
1,050. National Biscuit	35⅝	35½	35½
250. National Biscuit pf.	92	92	92
5. Chicago Union Trac.	75	75	75
20. South Side Elev.	98	98	98
50. Shelby Steel Tube pf.	70	70	70
50. West Chicago	109¾	109¾	109¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The market dragged along in a desultory way, and in the absence of business, some stocks drifted to new low-price records. Among these were New Haven Iron and Steel, Philadelphia Electric, Gregor Manufacturing and Railways Company General. What activity there was centred in Asphalt and Cambria Steel. The latter sold down nearly a point, but recovered a portion of the loss later. United Gas Improvement declined 1¾. Union Traction, Marsden and Electric Company of America also declined.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	19⅞	20	Phila. Trac.	98½	98½
Elec. Co. of A.	11¼	11¾	Union Trac.	36⅝	36¾
Lehigh Nav.	49	49½	Un. Gas Imp.	147	148
Lehigh Val.	25¼	25⅜	Welsbach Lt.	40½	41
Marsden	6½	6⅝	W. N. Y. & P.	6	6¼

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in February showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$35,168
Chesapeake & Ohio	26,352
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville	8,518
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	63,513
Texas & Pacific	42,826
Total increase, 5 roads	$176,377
Increase previously reported	745,905
Total increase, 39 roads	$922,282
Decrease:	
Chicago Terminal Transfer	$570
Decrease previously reported	7,313
Total decrease, 5 roads	$7,883
Net increase	$914,399

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, March 7, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14⅝	14⅞	310	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ⅝
62	62½	840	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	62½	62⅝	62½	62½	− ⅜
33	33½	100	American Cotton Oil	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ¼
93	..	20	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	93	94½	93	94½	.....
25	30	35	Am. District Tel.	26	27½	26	27½	.....
143	147	16	American Express	145	145	145	145	.....
43	44	220	American Ice Co.	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
73½	75	100	Am. Ice Co. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	− ⅛
11½	11⅝	5,600	American Linseed Co.	12½	12¾	11	11⅛	−1
54⅝	55	185	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	54½	54½	54½	54½	− ⅛
5⅞	6	1,000	American Malting Co.	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
24½	25½	600	Am. Malting Co. pf.	23½	25	23½	25	+3
39	39½	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	38½	39	38½	39	+ ¼
89¾	90¼	10	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	.....
2¾	4	10	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
33½	34	6,050	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	33½	35	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅜
80	80½	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
54½	54⅝	8,245	Am. Steel & Wire	54½	54⅝	53½	54⅝	− ⅛
90¾	92	310	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90	90	90	90	− ¼
93⅝	98½	48,805	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	97⅜	98⅝	96¾	98⅝	+1¼
108½	109	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	109	109	109	109	+2
31½	32	1,285	American Tin Plate	30	31½	30	31½	+1¼
80	82	250	Am. Tin Plate pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	−1
103⅞	104½	23,740	American Tobacco	103	104½	102½	104	+ ⅝
46¼	46⅝	4,440	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	46	46⅝	45½	46⅛	+1¼
44	45	70	Ann Arbor pf.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜	.....
22⅝	23	3,800	At., T. & S. F.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅛
65⅞	65⅝	12,984	At., T. & S. F. pf.	66⅛	66⅝	65⅝	65⅝	− ⅛
62	62½	2,125	Baltimore & Ohio	62	62½	61⅝	62¼	+ ⅜
78½	78⅝	750	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	+ ¼
66¾	67	8,440	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67	67⅛	66¼	66⅞	− ⅛
144½	146	125	Brooklyn Union Gas	145	145	145	145	+ ⅝
9½	10	301	Brunswick City	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
48⅜	49	600	Canada Southern	49	49	48⅝	48⅞	+ ⅛
95⅝	98⅝	100	Canadian Pacific	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+ ⅝
96½	..	35	Capital Traction	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	.....
28⅝	28¾	351	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	− ⅛
122⅞	123½	8,905	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	123⅜	123⅞	123¼	123	− ⅝
13½	13⅝	850	Chicago Great West.	13½	13¾	13⅛	13¼	.....
20⅝	21	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	20½	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅛
121	121½	7,910	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	121⅝	121⅝	120⅞	121	− ⅝
172	172½	113	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172¼	172¼	172¼	172¼	.....
...	...	100	Chicago & Northw. pf.	199	199	199	199	− ½
106¾	106⅞	780	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	107	107⅛	106⅞	106⅞	.....
10	10½	980	Chi. Term. Trans.	10⅜	10⅜	10	10	− ⅛
33½	34½	570	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33	33	32½	32½	− ½
56½	57½	10	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	56	56	56	56	.....
43½	43⅞	25	Col. Fuel & Iron	42⅝	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜	.....
126½	130	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	129½	129½	129½	129½	+1½
26½	27¼	230	Colorado Midland pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	− ½
6	6¼	625	Colorado Southern	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
178	178½	200	Consolidated Gas	170	170	178	178	+ ¼
10,795	20¼	29¾	Continental Tobac. Co.	29⅝	29⅝	28½	29	−1⅛
1,585	83¾	83⅝	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	83	83⅝	82⅝	83¼	− ⅝
19⅞	19⅝	200	Denver & Rio Grande.	19⅛	19½	19⅛	19½	.....
16	16⅜	100	Dul. S. S. & At. pf.	16	16	16	16	.....
37⅜	37⅞	300	Erie 1st pf	37½	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings at Private Contract—Successful Auction Sale of the Wagstaff Estate's Holdings—Other Items.

Flake & Dowling, who recently purchased the block front on the north side of One Hundred and First Street between West End Avenue and Broadway, have resold the four lots on the West End Avenue corner and four street lots, retaining a plot of five lots at the Broadway end of the block. The name of the buyer of the West End Avenue corner has not yet been made known, but it was stated yesterday on good authority that the purchaser of the four street lots has resold them to Builders Egan & Hallecy for improvement with high class private dwellings.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Prescott Hall Butler to Lowenfeld & Prager the four-story dwellings 53 and 55 Morton Street, together with the similar houses at the rear, 46 and 48 Commerce Street; also, for the estate of Charles J. Clinch to the same buyers the property 57 Morton Street.

B. C. & F. F. Barry have sold for Henry Dale to a client the four-story dwelling 50 East Seventy-fourth Street, 20.4 by 102.2.

E. G. Thiery is the buyer of the Alimar apartment house at West End Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, recently sold through Charles E. Schuyler & Co.

Leitch & Chem have sold the seven-story apartment house known as the Idlewild, on the west side of Seventh Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 60 by 85 by 100.

It is reported that Dr. Herman Bosch has bought the four-story dwelling 26 East Fifty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold the five-story double tenements with stores on the west side of Allen Street, 150 feet north of Hester Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Jacob Fishel the northwest corner of Rutgers and Madison Streets, 25 by 85.

The property on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 100 feet north of Fifteenth Street, conveyed to Juliet M. Hotchkiss on Monday, was transferred yesterday by the latter to Jacob D. Butler for a nominal consideration. Mr. Butler has mortgaged it to Abraham Goldsmith for $35,000, due in one year.

George Ehret took title yesterday to 37 John Street, 18.4 by 57, by 18 by 60.

The Auction Room.

The salesroom took on something of its normal appearance of activity yesterday as the result of the partition sale of the holdings of the David Wagstaff estate. The heirs showed little disposition to protect the properties in the bidding, and only two parcels—31 Great Jones Street and a lot on Seventy-seventh Street—went to an interested party. The total amount realized for the offering was $431,400.

Interest naturally centred in the most valuable of the properties put up—591 Broadway, a five-story building on a plot 30 by 200, running through to Mercer Street. The first bid for it, $125,000, was advanced rapidly to $150,000 by Henry Corn and other operators. At $157,000 Mr. Corn retired, and the property went to William Cohen of Cohen, Endel & Co. on a bid of $157,500. The buyers now occupy the store and basement of 570 Broadway, but will in the near future move their business to the building just purchased.

The next parcel offered by Auctioneer Harnett, the three tenements 63 to 67 Bayard Street, brought some lively competition, and were struck down to Bryan L. Kennelly at what was considered a high figure—$67,000. Mr. Kennelly, it is understood, acted as the representative of Samuel Aaronson, owner of the adjoining property at the southeast corner of Mott and Bayard Streets.

No. 112 East Fourteenth Street, with the abutting property, 109 East Thirteenth Street, went to J. Barry Lounsberry on a bid of $71,250.

Other auctioneers took advantage of the large crowd attracted by the Wagstaff sale, and several smaller parcels offered by owners' orders were disposed of at good figures. Complete results of the day's business are given below:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

Partition sale, 182 and 184 East Houston Street, 25 by 57 and irregular, two two-story brick-front frame buildings; to Elias Sobel and Joseph P. Slater.....$15,250

591 Broadway, west side, 206.10 feet south of Houston Street, running through to Mercer Street, 30 by 200 by 29.11 by 200, five-story brick and stone buildings; to Cohen, Endel & Co.....157,500

63, 65, and 67 Bayard Street, 68.9 by 100 and irregular, three four-story brick tenements; to Bryan L. Kennelly, representing Samuel Aaronson.....65,000

31 Great Jones Street, 20.9 by 100, three-story brick building; to Mary A. D. Wagstaff.....33,500

112 East Fourteenth Street, 25 by 106.6, three-story brick store, with one-story brick extension; together with 109 East Thirteenth Street, abutting on the foregoing, 25 by 100, three-story brick building, with one-story extension; to J. Barry Lounsberry.....71,250

420 Third Avenue, 24.8 by 95, three-story brick building, with one and two story extensions; to Emanuel Alexander.....22,000

Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 175 feet west of Central Park West, two lots, each 25 by 102.2; easterly lot, to Mary A. D. Wagstaff, $32,500; westerly lot to Jacob T. Cullman.....34,400

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

213, 217, and 219 William Street, running through to 12, 14, and 16 North William Street, adjoining the lands of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, 72.4 feet on William Street, 50.4 feet on North William Street by 71.8 by 101.1, three and four-story brick buildings; voluntary partition sale, to August Zinsser.....75,000

58 Lispenard Street, three-story brick building, with one-story extension; public auction sale, to A. Kalthoff.....30,000

By William M. Ryan.

Eleventh Avenue, southeast corner of Nineteenth Street, 46 by 100, leasehold, four-story brick factory; administrator's sale, to O. B. Ackerman.....1,775

Charlotte Place, northwest corner of Jenkins Street, 74.10 by 100.2 by 81.5 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Josephine Muller.....3,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

121 East Thirty-fourth Street, 22.9 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to E. B. Warren.....37,200

Webster Avenue, east side, 190.3 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 49.9 by 157.8 by 55 by 157.6, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Clara Montagne.....6,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

127 Sullivan Street, 20.7 by 75 and irregular two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to J. F. Mayer.....7,100

882 First Avenue, 25 by 97, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sarah L. Taylor.....22,000

647 and 648 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, each 15 by 99.11, two three-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edward Mitchell.....19,600

Saxe Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of McGraw Avenue, 50 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Everett L. Barnard.....4,315

550 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 16.8 by 99.11, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Charles E. and Edgar S. Appleby.....9,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis Adler, referee, 57 and 59 West Forty-second Street, north side, 83 feet east of Sixth Avenue, each 21 by 100.5, leasehold, two six-story stone-front buildings. Due on judgment, $31,434.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., administrator's sale, 65 East End Avenue, east side, 51.5 feet north of Eighty-second Street, 25.6 by 100, five-story brownstone-front double flat; 66 East End Avenue, west side, 70.8 feet north of Eighty-second Street, 25.3 by 98, five-story brick double flat. Subject to other mortgages, on 65, for $13,000; on 66, for $14,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 143 East Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 16 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with dining room extension.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Isaac Fromme, referee, 226, 227, and 228 West Street, and 105 and 107 North Moore Street, being the northeast corner of those streets, 50 by 85, two-story brick and frame buildings.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 124 East Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 92.9 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 25.6 by 102.2, three-story frame tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,114.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 48 East Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 115 feet west of Park Avenue, 17.6 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,452.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 536 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 600 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,757; subject to another mortgage for $21,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, William's Bridge Road, west side, 327 feet south of Boston Road, 45.9 by 104.8 by 48 by 96.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $101.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Kent, referee, 73 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 30 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $29,845.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 256 East Tenth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 43.4 by 78.4; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 159 Canal Street, owners; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $50,000.

Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet east of First Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 23 by 98; Michael F. Wynn of 437 East Twenty-third Street, owner; cost, $100.

Alterations.

No. 166 Madison Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Samuel Abrahams of 113 Ludlow Street, owner; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 280 and 280½ Cherry Street, to two two-story brick storage houses; estate of A. E. Goodspeed, premises, owner; F. P. Thomas, architect; cost, $250.

No. 985 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, 20 by 55; Max Schwarz of 954 Third Avenue, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $1,200.

No. 634 Morris Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Matthew Voutl, premises, owner; A. F. A. Schmidt, architect; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, extends from Wales Avenue to Concord Avenue, to a two-story brick store; G. Robinsek & Brothers, premises, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $150.

No. 425 Hudson Street, to a two-story and attic brick dwelling; Patrick Higgins, premises, owner; cost, $150.

Nos. 1,143 and 1,141 Broadway, to a five-story brick flat, with store; Mary Drake and others of 11 West Thirty-fourth Street, owners; cost, $5,000.

No. 122 Columbia Street, to a three-story and basement brick tenement, with stores; Henry Krauss of 113 Columbia Street, owner; Fred Ebeling, architect; cost, $1,200.

BIG LIENS AGAINST BUILDER.

Claims for $110,594 Filed Against Robinson & Wallace.

Fifteen mechanics' liens, aggregating $110,574 were filed yesterday against Robinson & Wallace, builders of 123 East Twenty-third Street, on various operations where the firm had contracts. The buildings mentioned in the liens are the New York Hospital Building, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, near Fifth Avenue; 355 and 372 Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, 258 Broadway, 243 to 249 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; through to 256 to 258 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and 14 East Seventy-fourth Street.

The largest liens were in favor of Barr, Thaw & Fraser, $43,243, for cut limestone for the building at Fifty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue; John C. Hatzel, $22,006, electric light wiring at the New York Hospital; G. A. Suter & Co., $16,899, steam heating apparatus for the New York Hospital and 258 Broadway; H. H. Vought & Co., $13,723, interior trimmings for 258 Broadway and 355 Fifth Avenue; James Thomson, $3,007, plastering for 372 Fifth Avenue, and Edward Corning, $2,824 for iron work at 372 Fifth Avenue. Andrew J. Robinson is the only partner in the firm, Edward H. Wallace having retired in 1894.

The business was established in 1873, and the firm was among the largest builders in the city, and was supposed to have been very successful. It handled building contracts in the millions of dollars, and erected some of the largest buildings in the city, among them being the St. Paul Building, Broadway and Ann Street; St. Luke's Hospital, New York Hospital, East River Savings Bank, Havemeyer Building, at Broadway and Prince Street, and various downtown office buildings. Mr. Robinson handled as many as eighteen contracts in one year. He was highly regarded in the trade.

At the office of Robinson & Wallace no one would say anything about the liens in the absence of Mr. Robinson. Phillips & Avery, who filed some of the liens, said that they had been instructed to do so by their clients, because other liens had been filed. The mechanics' liens were filed chiefly by sub-contractors.

Mr. Robinson's son, Drew K. Robinson, who is associated with him in business, when seen last evening, declined to say anything relative to the filing of the liens.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 7.

ARTHUR AV, s s, Lots 1,020 and 1,021, map of Laconia Park, 50x102 ft to Briggs St x52.8x118.10; H. Prescott Beach to Hannah Griffin.....$1

BAXTER ST, 15, e s, 23.10x81; Kate Nigro to Kate Canepa, ½ part.....4,100

BLEECKER ST, s w s, 50 ft s e of Macdougal St, 25x98; William H. Terry, executor, to Jacob Kattek.....18,000

BOSTON AV, n w s, at n w s of Lot 67, map of property of Charles Darke, 75x 184.6x75x191.6; John H. Thorn to Oscar I. Converse.....8,500

BUCKHOUT ST, n s, 232 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Annie F. Vreeland and another to F. Paulsen.....1

CROSBY ST, n s, and 161 e s, 56.10x77.7x 69.7x77.10; Julius Lehmann, referee, to Henry Dazian and another.....162,500

DEY ST, 38, 25x77; Harkness B. De Voe to Harry E. Phyfe, quit claim.....1

DEY ST, 38, 25x77, and 161 East 36th St, 20x98.9; Alice J. Phyfe to Harry E. Phyfe.....1

FULTON ST, 198, 25x77; Harry E. Phyfe to Alice J. Phyfe, quit claim.....1

FULTON ST, 198, 25x77, Edwin B. Trott to Harry E. Phyfe, quit claim.....329

HOUSTON ST, s e corner of Suffolk St, 18.5x60.8; S. Liebmann's Sons to Isaac Sprung.....

INTERIOR LOT, begins at centre line between 112th and 113th Sts and 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs s 0.11x w 25 x n 0.11 x e 25 to beginning; John Townshend to Nathaniel A. McBride.....5

JANE ST, n s, 242.6 ft w of Hudson St, 30x35.4x31x32; William A. Dougherty to Isaac Mendoza, 1-20 part.....250

JOHN ST, 37, 18.4x57x18x60.1; Elizabeth F. Fisher to George Ehret.....1

LOT 5, Map of Subdivision Parcel No. 1, map of Francis Scofield; Lots 5, 4, 7 to 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, and 22, Parcel No. 2, map of Francis Scofield; Lots 1 to 5, Parcel No. 3, map of Francis Scofield; Lots 1, 2, 9, 10 to 5, 12, and 13, Parcel No. 4, map of Francis Scofield; Lots 1 to 5, Parcel No. 5, map of Francis Scofield; Lots 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, and 15, Parcel No. 5, map of Francis Scofield; also all of Parcel No. 7, map of Francis Scofield, City Island; Bay Av, n s, 27.6 ft e of North St, 2.6x100; Lydia A. Scofield to George A. Scofield.....1

LOT 3, Map of estate of Benjamin Richardson; Charles Lannes to Kate Tanner.....1

LOT 311, map portion of Hunt estate; Ernest E. Bohlen to Frank L. Kelly and another.....675

LOT 396, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Jacob Bessant to Augusta Bessant.....1

PLOT 100 ft n of 165th St and 73.5 ft w of Trinity Av, runs n 72.5 x w 25 x s 72.5 x e 25; Mary B. Clark to John Byrne.....1

PLOT 175 ft n w of Jerome Av, and 100 ft n e of North St, runs n w 50x n e 108.7x s e 51.8x s w 121.6; Samuel S. Partridge, executor, to Alexander Johnston.....1,200

SAXE AV, e s, 100 ft n of McGraw Av, 50x100; Edward B. La Fetra, referee, to Everett L. Barnard.....400

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, n w corner 151st St, 90.7x85.8 to St. Nicholas Av x 92.8 to street x e 65.9; Arthur Gorsch to Jacob D. Butler.....100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 114th St, 118.5x—x100.11x83; City Real Estate Company to Nelson D. Stilwell.....100

TRINITY AV, w s, 222.8 ft n of 165th St, 50x73.3; John Byrne and wife to E. D. Clark.....1

TRINITY AV, w s, 172.8 ft n of 165th St, 50x73.3; John Byrne and wife to Mary B. Clark.....1

TRINITY AV, n w corner of 165th St, 73.5 x272.5x73.3x272.8; William Shillaber, jr., trustee, to John Byrne.....20,000

TRINITY AV, n w corner of 165th St, 73.5x100; John Byrne to James T. Barry.....100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 50x145; Abraham Farber to Leander Brink.....10

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 300.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 31.4x175x29.4x166; Edward B. La Fetra, referee, to George McCausian.....

WILLIAM'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, Lots 71 and 72, map of partition of estate of Joseph L. Thwaite. 45.7x96.4x48x104.9; Charles C. Spoerry to George Schwepenhauser.....1

2D AV, 912, e s, 16.8x100; Louisa Bing to Michele Passarello.....1

3D AV, e s, 239.1 ft n of Woodover Av, 25x125; John H. Rogan, referee, to Morris L. Ernst and another.....10,000

5TH AV, e s, 100 ft n of 15th St, runs e 125 x n 3.4 e 3.4 x n 30.9 x w 128.4 x s 34 to beginning; Juliet M. Hotchkiss to Jacob D. Butler.....1

6TH ST, s s, being w ¼ of Lot 394, map of Village of Wakefield, 25x114; Morgan M. Snowden to Provident Savings Loan Investment Company.....1

14TH ST, n s, 130.6 ft w of Avenue D, 50.2x108, Unionport; Margaret C. Law to R. L. Kempe.....Exch.

14TH ST, s s, 130.6 ft w of Avenue D, 25.1x108, Unionport; Richard L. Kempe to Jessie R. Teichman.....1

14TH ST, 302 East, 19.6x57.6; Mary Pratt to the Equitable Realty Company.....1

20TH ST, n s, 135.9 ft w of 1st Av, 15.4x92; Maude Van B. Holme to John Fallon

30TH ST, 206 West, 25x98.9; Christian Gohmann and wife to Marco Mordo.....18,000

42D ST, n s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.5; John N. Stearns to David H. Greer.....55,000

52D ST, 31 West, 23.6x100.5; Samuel Spencer to Raymond Hoagland.....1

60TH ST, n s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 20x 100.5; Maximilian Kahn and others to Clementine Kahn.....Gift

79TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of 4th Av, 20x 102.2; Theodore P. Nichols and another, executors, to Martha A. Nichols.....19,500

74TH ST, 317 East, 25x102.2; Gerson Krakower and wife to David Krakower.....17,000

90TH ST, n s, 153 ft w of Broadway, 18x 100.8; James A. Frame to Martha M. Tonnelin.....1

96TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 100.11; Christian Blum, jr., and wife to Emma L. Smith.....1

161ST ST, n s, 149 ft w of Central Park West, 76x100.11; Seaboard Realty Company to Mary E. Arthur.....1

100TH ST, n s, 206 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; Antonio Gallo to Carlo Turkeo.....1

112TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 34x100.11; Nathaniel A. McBride to Charles Paterno and others.....100

112TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 200x 100.11; Moritz L. Ernst and others to Nelson D. Stilwell.....100

113TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 50x irregular; Thomas Nastvogel to August Jacobs.....Exchange

113TH ST, n s, 332 ft e of 3d Av, 27.6x 100.11x irregular; August Jacob to Katherina Nastvogel.....Exchange

113TH ST, 323 East, 20x100.11; Mary A. Wynne to Margaret Karst.....10,000

125TH ST, n s, 251 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x100.11; Sophia Gorsch to Herman Nestrock.....250

132D ST, 115 West, 17x99.11; Annie McReynolds, executrix and trustee, to William Burns.....18,100

140TH ST, s s, 162.8 ft e of Boulevard, 16.4x99.11; Edwin B. Knowles to Thomas B. Hallock.....1

144TH ST, n s, east part of Lot 226, map of Mott Haven, 23x100; Rose Everatt to Annie V. Everatt.....1

148TH ST, 225 West, 25x99.11; Minnie Mendlowitz to Sam Gromet.....1,000

149TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11; John Hughes to Warren C. Briggs.....60

Recorded Leases.

BANK BUILDING COMPANY OF HARLEM and the Harlem Bank to Charles E. Smith, Postmaster General; n s of 125th St, 218 W est 1 year.....$5,090

BLOCH, Arthur to Frederick Miller; 235 St, 414 East, 5 years.....1,000

BUNKE, Ratze, to Joseph Taddonio; 107th St, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 50x75, 3 years.....540

DORGE, Henry, to George Junge; 1st Av, 103, 5 years.....1,500

H. COHEN & BROTHER to Aaron Rosenberg; Clinton St, n w corner of Delancey St, 5 years.....1,140

KRONBERG, Elise, to Lee W. Allgaeer; 1st Av, 101, 1½ years.....870

MAMIE, Jeannette K., to Giovanni Giuseppi; 2d Av, 2,224 to 2,228, 5 1-12 years.....4,250

SCHMIDT, Anna, to Louis Schmidt; road to Clason's Point, 10 acres, 10 years.....400

SCHWARZ, Sarah, to Jacob S. Baum; Ridge St, 22, 10 years.....1,400

SNYDER, Edward L., to the Capillay Chalice Company; West Broadway, 288, and 6 York St, 2 1-6 years.....1,800

WEISS, Jacob, to Fred Hofmann; 26th St, 309 East, 3 years.....360

Recorded Mortgages.

BACHRACH, Irving, to Georgiana C. Stone; 5b Stanton St, 5 years.....24,000

BACHRACH, Irving, to Alfred Jaretski; 50 Stanton St, 5 years.....6,000

BIRNBAUM, Samuel, and others to Joseph Ehe, Buttenwieser; Attorney St, s e s, 150 ft n Stanton St, 1 year.....1,000

BROWN, Sarah A., to Samuel Katz; 131st St, s s, 304 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years.....3,000

BROWN, Sarah A., to Alwin Eisert; 131st St, s s, 304 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year.....1,000

BURNS, William, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 115 West 132d St, 2 years.....7,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Abraham Goldsmith; 5th Av, e s, 100 ft n of 15th St, 1 year.....$35,000

BYRNE, John, to James T. Barry; Trinity Av, w s, 100 ft n of 165th St, 9 months.....1,500

BYRNE, John, to William Shillaber, jr., trustee; Trinity Av, n w corner of 165th St, 3 years.....7,000

BYRNE, John, to William Shillaber, jr., trustee; Trinity Av, w s, 172.8 ft n of 165th St, 3 years.....7,000

BYRNE, John, to William Shillaber, jr., trustee; Trinity Av, w s, 100 ft n of 165th St, 3 years.....5,500

CANEPA, Francesco, or George, and Kate, to Joseph Weil; 15 Baxter St, 3 years.....5,500

CONHEIM, Martha M., to Joseph F. and Jacob F. Cullman; 90th St, n s, 153 ft w of Broadway, 3 years.....15,000

CONVERSE, Oscar H., Thorn; Boston Av, n w s, at s w s of Lot 67, map property of Charles Darke, 5 years.....7,000

DRYFOOS, Joseph, to Matilda Stiefel; Madison Av, e s, 62.2 ft n of 84th St, 5 years.....19,000

EINSTEIN, Alles, to Edmund Hendricks; 79th St, n s, 450 ft e of 3d Av; also all title to gore at centre of block, 79th and 80th St, and 135 ft w of 2d Av, 4 years.....1,000

EWER, Sophie M. C., to Bowery Savings Bank; 52d St, s s, 266.4 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.....5,500

FALLON, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 349 East 20th St, 5 years.....5,000

FALLON, John, to John H. Henshaw; 349 East 20th St, 3 years.....2,000

FITZGERALD, Gerald, to Frederick Hessinger; 131st St, n s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years.....10,000

GRIFFIN, Hannah, to H. Prescott Beach; Lots 1,020 and 1,021, map of Laconia Park, Bronx, 2 years.....150

HAAREN, John W., to Irving Savings Institution; 552 West 142d St, 1 year.....10,000

HALLOCK, Thomas B., to Edwin B. Knowles; 140th St, s s, 182.8 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year.....2,000

HIGMAN, Philip W., to the German Savings Bank; 99th St, s s, 275 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year.....20,000

JOHNSTON, Alexander, to Samuel S. Partridge, executor, &c.; interior lot, begins at 175 ft n w of Manhattan Av and 100 ft s e of North St, runs n w 50x n e 108.7, 3 years.....800

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 1st Av, w s, 75.8 ft n of 1st St, extends to 1st St; 1st St, s s, 291.8 ft w of 1st Av; also 2d St, s s, 308.4 ft w of 1st Av, demand.....100,000

KOTTECK, Jacob, to William H. Terry, executor, &c.; Bleecker St, s w s, 50 ft s e of Macdougal St, 1 year.....12,000

LAWRENCE, Ella M., to Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven; King Av, w s, 175 ft s of Beach St, City Island, installments.....

LEVY, Joseph, to Carlotta M. Dressler; 342 East 47th St, 3 years.....8,000

LUBELSKI, Max, to Pabst Brewing Company; 17 East 22d St, saloon lease, demand.....1,450

LUCKES, Carlo, to Julia L. Saxton; 106th St, n s, 220 ft w of Manhattan Av, 3 years.....28,000

LUCKES, Carlo, to Robert A. Shaw; 106th St, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 months.....2,300

LUCKES, Carlo, to D. Willis James; 106th St, n s, 220 ft w of Manhattan Av, demand.....10,000

MARDO, Marco, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 306 West 39th St, 3 years.....5,000

MILLER, Fred, to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 414 East 23d St, saloon lease, demand.....1,300

MOLLENHAUER, John, to Minnie Lisner; St, Ann's Av, w s, 50 ft s of 139th St, demand.....3,000

NASTVOGEL, Katharine, to Henry and Christina Neeb; 113th St, n s, 332 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years.....2,500

NICHOLSBURG, Henry, to Daniel D. Lawson; 112th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 month.....20,000

PASSARELLO, Michele, to Louisa Bing; 912 2d Av, 3 years.....9,500

PATERNO, Charles and others, to Jessie C. McBride; 112th St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....7,200

PHYFFE, Alice J., to Alice Maddock; 198 Fulton St, 3 years.....6,000

PHYFE, Harry E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 38 Dey St, 3 years.....12,000

REHERMANN, Arna, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 51 Nicholas Av, n e corner of 121st St, 3 years.....15,000

SMITH, Emma L., to the J. L. Mott Iron Works; 6 and 8 West 99th St, 3 months.....2,875

SNOWDEN, Morgan M., to Charles L. Francisco; 6th St, s s, west one-quarter of Lot 394, map of village of Wakefield, 10 years.....1,300

SPRUNG, Isaac, to Joseph Liebmann and others; Houston St, s e corner of Suffolk St, 3 years.....16,500

STILWELL, Nelson D., to Moritz L. and Carl Ernst; 112th St, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year.....12,000

STILWELL, Nelson D., to Alexander Walker; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 114th St, —x—x50.11 to street x 93, 2 years.....28,000

STILWELL, Nelson D., to Alexander Walker; St. Nicholas Av, e s, at centre line between 114th and 115th Sts, runs e 154.11x s 50x124.3 to avenue x n 58.8, 2 years.....27,000

THE EQUITABLE REALTY COMPANY to Mary Pratt; 302 East 14th St, due as per bond.....3,750

VOLZ, John, to John H. Heller, jr., as guardian, &c.; 521 East 83d St, 3 years.....15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Ella B. Remington.....2,000

BAUST, George, to Charles Welcher.....2,000

BROWN, Agnes P., to Edward M. Scudder.....3,000

CAMERON, Margaret S. E., to John T. Hodder.....1,500

CASWELL, William W., to John Caswell.....16,000

CASWELL, William W., to John Caswell.....Nom.

ERICSON, Elizabeth, to James A. and E. T. Woolf.....700

GRIFFIN, Hannah, to H. Prescott Beach.....300

LAND COMPANY C OF EDENWOLD to Hugh Doon.....2,250

LOGAN, Edgar, to Lewis Morris.....560

MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., and others, executors, &c., to Robert Stuart.....Nom.

MAYER, Gustav, to Ellen Mulholland..Nom.

McDOUGALL, Hugh, executor, &c., to Henrietta Conklin.....2,515

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to Carrie Marcus..1,800

MOONEY, Joseph F., trustee, to Peter R. Egan.....10,000

NICHOLS, Theodore P., and Edward Reeve to Martha A. Nichols.....Nom.

NICHOLS, Theodore P., and Edward Reeve to Martha A. Nichols.....Nom

NICHOLS, Theodore P., and Edward Reeve to Martha A. Nichols.....Nom

ORMISTON, Thomas S., to Ethel M. McCormack.....Nom.

SAXTON, Bernard F., and others to Catherine R. Saxton.....7,174

SAXTON, Bernard F., and others to Catherine R. Saxton.....1,248

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow.....100

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMpany of New York to R. Anna Purdy..2,790

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Mary A. Wilmerding.....20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Louise C. Wilmerding.....20,000

TROWBRIDGE, James A., guardian, &c., to Frederick Correll.....4,620

WEIL, Jonas, and Bernhard Mayer to Samuel Weil.....Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

ALL FRANCHISES, PROPERTY, &c.; Wyman & Gordon against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner and contractor.....$7,087

BARCLAY ST, 17; Bernard Forman against Charles Wildermann, lessee and contractor; Samuel R. Leary, contractor.....30

BLEECKER ST, 277; Catherine Casey against Mordecai S. Kaufman and Amelia Glass, owners and contractors..500

BROADWAY, 258, s w corner of Warren St; George A. Suter & Co. against Eugene A. Hoffman, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors.....3,140

BROADWAY, 258, s w corner of Warren St; Hatzel & Buehler against Eugene A. Hoffman, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors.....8,173

BROADWAY, 258, s w corner of Warren St; King & Purcell against Eugene A. Hoffman, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors.....859

BROADWAY, 355, s w corner of Warren St; H. H. Vought & Co. against Dean Hoffman, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors.....12,155

BROADWAY, 355, s w corner of Warren St; the Ball & Wood Company against Eugene A. Hoffman, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors.....690

GOERCK ST, 23 and 25; Patrick Kiernan against Paulina Aronowitz, owner; Louis Aronowitz, owner and contractor.225

MADISON ST, n w corner of Birmingham St, 37.6x90; the Barnes Manufacturing Company against Abelman & Rosenbaum, owners; George B. Christman & Co., contractors.....255

MADISON AV, n w corner of 56th St, 74.9x74.4; Barr, Thaw & Fraser, against Francis S. Kinney, or Kennèy, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors.....43,243

MADISON AV, n w corner of 56th St, x75.4; Mason & Co. against Francis S. Kenney, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors.....38,421

MANGIN ST, n e corner of Broome St, 75x50; John McGrath against Arthur Gorsch, owner and contractor; Herman Wendt, contractor.....334

PARK AV, s w corner of 173d St, 100x 145; the Barnes Manufacturing Company against Amelia and Joseph Schwarzler, owners; George B. Christman & Co., contractors.....704

1ST AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 91st St, 100x94; Smith & Co. against Wolf Reis, owner; Alpen & Reis, contractors.....665

2D AV, 2,485; James McGuire & Sons against Leopold Hellinger, owner; Henry Markus, contractor; Michael A. Rofrano, sub-contractor.....380

5TH AV, 355; H. H. Vought & Co. against M. Knoedler & Co., owners; Robinson & Wallace, contractors.....1,568

5TH AV, 372; Walker & Chambers against Dodd, Mead & Co., owners; Robinson & Wallace, contractors.....800

5TH AV, 372, and 1 West 35th St; James Thomson against James Roosevelt and others, trustees, &c.; Robinson & Wallace, contractors.....3,007

5TH AV, 372, and 1 West 35th St; Edward Corning against J. R. Roosevelt and others; Dodd, Mead & Co., lessees; Robinson & Wallace, contractors.....2,824

5TH AV, n w corner of 35th St, 37x125; McGrath & Sons against Philip Kissam and others, trustees; Dodd, Mead & Co., lessees; Robinson & Wallace, contractors.....449

5TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 134th St, 25x75; J. Herbert Carpenter and another, trustees, against Julia Judge, administratrix, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & F. Chamberlin.....

5TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 134th St, 25x75; William H. Macy, jr., and others, executors, &c., against Julia Judge, administratrix, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & F. Chamberlin.....1,750

53D ST, n s, 296.8 ft e of 2d Av, 22.8x100.5; the Mercantile National Bank of New York against Henry Reese and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Brownell & Patterson.....

53D ST, n s, 298.2 ft e of Park Av, 25x102.2; Charles A. Pope against Tobias Krakower and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, D. S. Decker.....

113TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; Charles J. Kroehle and others, executors, &c., against George H. Huber and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Kugelman.....

116TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100; Daniel E. Sickles against Carrie E. Cotter, (partition;) attorneys, Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield.....1,300

118TH ST, 227 East, 25x100.10; Annie O. Taylor against Sarah J. Steele and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Field & Harrison.....3,000

118TH ST, 229 East, 25x100.10; Thomas Carroll against Sarah J. Steele and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Field & Harrison.....2,500

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Supreme Court of the United States.

332—P. May & Co., plaintiffs in error, vs. the City of New Orleans.—Argument continued by D. C. Mellen for the plaintiffs in error, by W. B. Sommerville for the defendant in error, and concluded by D. C. Mellen for the plaintiffs in error.

337—The United States, appellant, vs. the Choctaw Nation et al.; 338—The Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, appellants, vs. the Choctaw Nation et al., and 339—The Choctaw Nation et al., appellants, vs. the United States et al.—On motion of Attorney General Griggs four hours allowed to counsel for the United States, two hours allowed to counsel for the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, and three hours to counsel for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations in the argument of these cases. Argument commenced by George T. Barnes for the Choctaw Nation, and continued by Philip Walker for the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, and by C. C. Binney for the United States.

Call for Thursday: 337, (and 338 and 339,) 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 182, 183, 185, 187.

Calendars for Thursday, March 8.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

89—White vs. Howard Carroll.
123—Moore vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Assn.
130—Kendall vs. De Forest.
131—Matter of Lewis.
132—In re Russell & Birkett.
133—New

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.05⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¾
Sugar, granulated	5.10
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05⅝
Pork, mess	11.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	6.15
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.26

CHICAGO, March 7.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 61@63½c; No. 2 red, 68@69c; No. 2 corn, 34c; No. 2 oats, 23½@23⅝c; No. 2 white, 24½@24½c; No. 3 white, 25@26c; No. 2 rye, 55½c; No. 2 barley, 37@40c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.48; Prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per barrel, $9.67½@$10.62½; lard, per 100 lb, $5.72½@$5.77½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.70@$5.95; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed) $5.90@$6.05; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24; sugars, cutloaf, $6.05; granulated, $5.49; clover, contract grade, $8.25.

COTTON.—Cotton took a decidedly lower level again yesterday. The Liverpool market broke 10@11½-64d on the future list. Private cables said that the English break was largely due to Continental selling, while the trade of Great Britain, short on its actual supplies and short on the future list, was not so much a factor in the break. The Liverpool situation was reported to have been largely relieved by recent covering, but the result of the foreign news, as a whole, was to cause a break of 10@27 points on the opening call here. Liquidation proceeded upon an enormous scale for some time in the market continued very weak and irregular. Then there was a pause in the selling pressure, but not until the decline here had reached nearly ½c on the Summer positions as compared with the highest prices of the previous day. The reaction from the lowest of the morning amounted to 5@8 points, on which there was considerable covering, and also some good buying by people who felt that the decline had been too rapid. But the later phases of the market again reflected a weak public sentiment. There was renewed selling for the purpose of liquidation, and the afternoon market was for the most part unsettled. The market closed barely steady at a net decline of 21@34 points. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 9¾c; Mobile, 9 7-16c; Savannah, 9 5-16c; Charleston, 9¾c; Wilmington, 9¼c; Norfolk, 9 15-16c; Baltimore, 9⅝c; Augusta, 9½c; Memphis, 9⅜c; St. Louis, 9⅜c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.90@6.95
April	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.90@6.95
May	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.90@6.95
June	6.85	6.90	6.85	6.90@6.95
July	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.90@7.00
August	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.95@7.00
September	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00@7.05
October	..	..	..	7.00@7.10
November	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05@7.10
December	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25@7.30
January	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25@7.30
February	..	..	..	7.25@7.35

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9@200; receipts, 9,000 bags; stock, 407,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened ¼ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M., ¼@½ pfennig net higher; sales, 14,000 bags. Havre—Market opened ¼f higher; at 12 M., further advanced ¼f; at 3 P. M., unchanged to ¼f higher; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 19,000 bags. January, 46.25; February, 46.25; March, 43.75; April, 44; May, 44.25; June, 44.50; July, 44.75; August, 45; September, 45.25; October, 45.50; November, 45.75; December, 46.25. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 9¾75; exchange, 8 9-32d; receipts, 5,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 3,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 257,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses, 3⅝c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron, warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.25; tin, $34.75; exchange lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.72½; broker's price for lead, $4.72½, and for spelter, $4.72½.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 33½@34c; prime Summer, yellow, 36½c; off Summer, yellow, nominal; butter grades, 33@39c; prime white, 39c; prime Winter yellow, 39@40c. Linseed—American raw, 56@57c; American boiled, 58@59c; Calcutta raw, 68c; lard oil, 50@52c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, barrels, $3.90; spirits of turpentine, 55½@56c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.70@$1.72½; E, $1.80; F, $1.90; G, $1.95; H, $2.15; I, $2.30; K, $2.50; M, $2.80; N, $3.05; WG, $3.80; WW, $4.

WILMINGTON, March 7.—Spirits of turpentine, 52½@54c. Resin, $1.35@$1.40. Crude turpentine, $2@$3.35. Tar, $1.20.

SAVANNAH, March 7.—Spirits of turpentine, 54c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, March 7.—Turpentine, 52c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.85@$5.60; fat cows, $4.70@$4.90; bulls, $3@$4.25; cows, $2.25@$3.90. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.50; top price, $8.75; barnyard calves, $3@$4; Southern calves, $3; little calves, $4@$4.50; city-dressed veals, 9@12½c per pound. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $4.25@$5; yearlings, $6.50@$7; lambs, $6.50@$8.25. Hogs—$5.10@$5.35.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

McCORMACK, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE McCORMACK, otherwise known as Lawrence McCormick, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Rooms 1,700 and 1,701, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1900. DAVID J. ROCHE, ALBRECHT J. ROCHE, Executors. f1-law8mTh

PUTNAM, STEPHEN.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Elizabeth A. Putnam, Douglas Putnam, Ida Putnam Coster, Elizabeth Putnam; Elizabeth A. Putnam, and Douglas Putnam, administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of William Henry Putnam, deceased; a reputed son of the said Stephen Putnam, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, and whose real name is unknown, but is believed to be William M. Putnam, or James Henry Putnam, if alive, and if dead his heirs at law and next of kin, if any, whose names and places of residence cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained; Theodore Gillespie, Matthew Gillespie, Mary Gillespie McIntosh, Catharine Gillespie MacCoubrie, Fanny Gillespie Bramer, James Gillespie, Ellen Maria Shook, Susan Gillespie, Janet Gillespie, Harriet Gillespie, and Edward Gillespie; the places of residence of said Theodore Gillespie, Janet, Harriet, and Edward Gillespie, who are children of Charles Gillespie, deceased, a nephew of the said Stephen Putnam, deceased, being unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained; Mary A. Putnam, James Angus Putnam, Theodore B. Putnam, Mary Putnam Gouldsmith, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained; Harriet Putnam, William Wilson, John A. Wilson, Charles H. Putnam, Helen Putnam Rowley, Walter Higgins, Adeline Putnam Carson, Margaret Putnam Scales, Mary E. Mason, Hattie McGiffry Hettinger, Bertha McGiffry Sharpe, Ed W. McGiffry, Fred McGiffry, Fannie Woodruff, Charlotte Ross, William H. Ross, Hattie Ross Collins, Edward Allen Ross, Arthur William Ross, Lottie Parks Ford, Louise Rossiter Bott, Ida Rosston, Edgar Rosston, Charles Rosston, Mary Magdeline Wier, Mary Wier Goffe, Wilson T. Putnam, Charlotte Putnam Sniffen, Adelle Putnam Draper, and Frances Putnam Dyson, the heirs and next of kin of STEPHEN PUTNAM, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Paul Coster of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our said County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Stephen Putnam, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate's Court of said County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 24th day of April, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JONATHAN MARSHALL,
Attorney for Petitioner, 247 Broadway, New York City. mh8-law6wTh&Ap19

ROBERT R. McBURNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert R. McBurney, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899.

CEPHAS BRAINERD, Executor.
TIMOTHY DWIGHT DAVENPORT, Atty. for Executor.
47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. sf-1aw8mTh

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ARCHER V. PANCOAST, as trustee of George Pancoast Bliss, plaintiff, against CECILIA CASSEL, wife of Henry R. Cassel, and the said Henry R. Cassel, Cecelia Mendel, Armin Stark, and Fannie M. Burke, otherwise known as Florinda M. Burke, defendants.—Place of trial, City of New York.—Amended Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

Dated New York, January 31st, 1900.

HUBBARD & RICE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Cecilia Cassel, wife of Henry R. Cassel, and the said Henry R. Cassel: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of March, 1900, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.

HUBBARD & RICE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 155 Liberty Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
mh8-1aw6wTh&Ap19

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—HENRIETTA M. BOSTWICK and Homer Bostwick, as Trustees under the last will and testament of Homer Bostwick, deceased, plaintiffs, against MEYER L. SIRE and Lou Sire, his wife; John G. Norris, Edward F. Browning, L. Lindsey Fountaine, Ennis Weisburger, Joseph Caparoni, Michael Luc, and Mary Cragin, defendants.—Trial desired to be had in New York County.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

A. PRENTICE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To L. Lindsey Fountaine, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated February 9th, 1900.

A. PRENTICE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh1-law6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERICK G. POTTER, plaintiff, against LEWIS F. MORTIMER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows; Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street distant seventy-five (75) feet easterly of the Boulevard or Broadway, running thence northerly parallel with said Boulevard or Broadway, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Boulevard or Broadway one hundred feet (100) eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, February 23d, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street numbers are unknown.

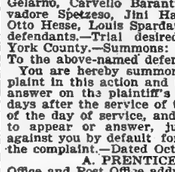

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,385, with interest thereon from the 23d day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $427.80, with interest thereon from February 23d, 1900. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $778.33 and interest. The said premises will be sold subject to the amount advanced on the first mortgage, amounting to $46,000.00, with interest thereon.

Dated New York, February 23d, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.
f26-2aw3wM&Th&mh19

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—ALFRED F. BERTIN against WILLIAM WEILAND, Morris J. Simon, and "Rachel" Simon, his wife, the name "Rachel" being fictitious, the real first name being unknown to plaintiff; Anfie Aaron, The Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company, Albert Krumenacker, Edward B. Dench, Gustav Tasselkraut, Max Permansky, Barnet Schmith, Jacob Propos, Israel Matz and Henry B. Cohen, composing firm of Matz & Cohen; Jacob Rosenberg, Jacob H. Levine, Henry Abegg, Adolph Rusch; and Henry A. Rusch, composing firm of Abegg & Rusch; J. E. Linde Paper Company, Moritz Klein, Herman Harf, Bernard Silverblatt.—Trial Desired in New York County.—Summons as Amended.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 9th, 1899.

H. A. VIEU,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

To defendant, Annie Aaron: The foregoing summons, as amended, is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the complaint as amended on the 7th day of March, 1900, in the office of the Clerk of the County of the New York, at the County Court House, in said County.

Dated New York, March 7, 1900.

H. A. VIEU,
Plaintiff's Attorney, 320 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough.
mh8-law6wTh&Ap19

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DAVID JAMES KING, Bennet J. King, Edward J. King, Jr., and Judah H. Solomon, as only qualified executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Edward J. King, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARGARET PENDERGAST and Stephen Pendergast, her husband; Abram Abelman and Ida Abelman, his wife; Anna Markmann, Morris Fineman and Rachel Fineman, his wife, the name "Rachel" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs; Max Kobre, The Hudson Plasterboard Company, Ruben Epitefrich, Mayer Goldstein, Salvatore Anzelmo, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 26th, 1900.

WILLIAM C. ORR, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Anna Markmann and Morris Fineman and Rachel Fineman, his wife, the name "Rachel" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of February, 1900, and on the same day filed with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county.

Dated New York, February 7, 1900.

WILLIAM C. ORR, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
28-law6wTh&mh22

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—HENRIETTA M. BOSTWICK, as Trustee, Plaintiff, against MEYER L. SIRE and Lou Sire, his wife; John R. McKeen, John Bremer, L. Lindsey Fountaine, John J. Frischie, Mario Bonsignori, Peter Biese, Salvatore de Cantes, Joseph Gelarno, Carvello Baranti, Martin Larteto, Salvadore Spetzeso, Jini Hanaca, Joseph Duronto, Otto Hesse, Louis Spardato, and James Cavaleri, defendants.—Trial desired to be had in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 25th, 1899.

DALY, HOYT & MASON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 11 William Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Jennie J. Neihut: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1900.

DALY, HOYT & MASON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 11 William Street, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CATHARINE A. F. CASANOVA against MEYER L. SIRE and Lou Sire, his wife; John G. Norris, L. Lindsey Fountain, Frank Cavallo, Jacob Wallach, Elmira A. Fulton, Charles Albert, Michael McHugh, and Marie Francis.—Trial desired to be had in New York County.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 26th, 1900.

WILLIAM C. ORR, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Anna Markmann and Morris Fineman and Rachel Fineman, his wife, the name "Rachel" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of February, 1900, and on the same day filed with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county.

Dated New York, February 7, 1900.

WILLIAM C. ORR, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
28-law6wTh&mh22

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—HENRIETTA M. BOSTWICK, as Trustee, Plaintiff, against MEYER L. SIRE and Lou Sire, his wife; John R. McKeen, John Bremer, L. Lindsey Fountaine, John J. Frischie, Mario Bonsignori, Peter Biese, Salvatore de Cantes, Joseph Gelarno, Carvello Baranti, Martin Larteto, Salvadore Spetzeso, Jini Hanaca, Joseph Duronto, Otto Hesse, Louis Spardato, and James Cavaleri, defendants.—Trial desired to be had in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 25th, 1899.

DALY, HOYT & MASON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 11 William Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Jennie J. Neihut: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1900.

DALY, HOYT & MASON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 11 William Street, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ROBERT GOODBODY and another, plaintiffs, vs. ARON BLUHM et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York in Section No. 6, Block No. 1,732 on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street number 63 West 134th Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and ten feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Lenox avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the same eighteen feet nine inches; thence southerly again parallel with Lenox Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street aforesaid, and thence westerly along the same eighteen feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to restrictions as to buildings and against nuisances as contained in prior deeds affecting said premises.—Dated February 24th, 1900.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Atty. for Plaintiffs, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

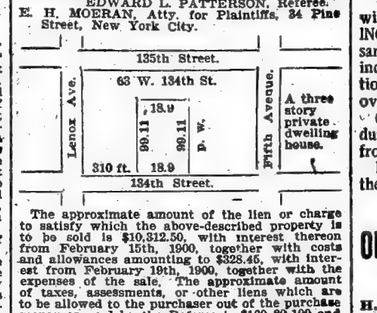

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,512.50, with interest thereon from February 15th, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $328.45, with interest from February 19th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $160 80-100 and interest.—Dated New York, Feb. 24, 1900.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
f26-2aw3wM&Th&mh19

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—OLAF S. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against HENRY H. SNEDEKER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell by public auction to the highest bidder, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Tenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and known by its street number as one hundred and eleven (111) Canal Street, in said borough and city, and bounded and described, as near as can be ascertained, as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, distant about fifty (50) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Canal Street with the westerly side of Forsyth Street; thence running northerly on a line parallel with Forsyth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence running westerly, on a line almost parallel with Canal Street, twenty-four (24) feet and five (5) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Canal Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, and including all rights to the land in the street in front of said premises, and being the same premises formerly owned by Eveline Stack (now deceased.)—Dated New York, March third, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

GEORGE H. PETTIT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 68 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 111 Canal Street.

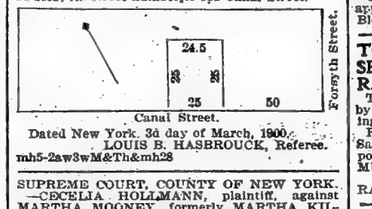

Dated New York, 3d day of March, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
mh5-2aw3wM&Th&mh28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CECELIA HOLLMANN, plaintiff, against MARTHA MOONEY, formerly MARTHA KILPATRICK, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 7th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows; Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street distant seventy-five (75) feet easterly of the Boulevard or Broadway, running thence northerly parallel with said Boulevard or Broadway, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Boulevard or Broadway one hundred feet (100) eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, February 23d, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street numbers are unknown.

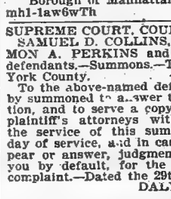

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,385, with interest thereon from the 23d day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $427.80, with interest thereon from February 23d, 1900. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $778.33 and interest. The said premises will be sold subject to the amount advanced on the first mortgage, amounting to $46,000.00, with interest thereon.

Dated New York, February 23d, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.
f26-2aw3wM&Th&mh19

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BRADLEY & CURRIER CO., plaintiff, against PHILIP BRUNNER and others, defendants. Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and in said judgment described as follows:

All that certain plot of ground, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue; running thence southerly along the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along the centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Manhattan Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street; thence westerly and along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 23d, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE,
Referee.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold, which have no number painted or marked upon the building thereon, but are about Numbers 150 and 152 Manhattan Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,301.17, with interest thereon from February 15, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $329.95, with interest from February 15th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, assessments, water rents, &c., which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $650.00 and interest.

There are prior liens upon said premises consisting of four mortgages for the following amounts: $21,500.00, $18,500.00, $12,000.00, and $800.00, but the amount due on said mortgages for principal and interest is unknown; said premises will be sold subject to said mortgages.—Dated New York, February 23d, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE,
Referee.
f26-2aw3wM&Th&mh19

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWNING, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thirza Strong, Clara Furzman, Frederick Browning, Sarah Graddon, and Rhoda Snell, as executrix of the last will and testament of Sylvanus Browning, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN BROWNING, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of April, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Hermon Browning and Mary A. Monis, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

mh8-1aw6wTh

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RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS

Opinion to be Had on Extent of Commission's Jurisdiction.

The Board May Take Up the Atlantic Avenue Project—Plans for Breaking Ground for the Tunnel.

At the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission which will be held to-morrow an opinion from the counsel for the board will be given as to whether or not the Commissioners' jurisdiction extends to Brooklyn. This question, it will be remembered, has come up through the delay of the Municipal Assembly in passing upon the application of the Long Island Tunnel and Terminal Company for a tunnel under East River in connection with the proposed Atlantic Avenue rapid transit plans in Brooklyn.

Alexander E. Orr and some of the members of the commission gave it as their opinion some time ago that the board's powers extend to the limits of the greater city, and were so extended when consolidation was effected.

The organization of the working force on the tunnel will also be discussed at the meeting.

The bids for the East River tunnel have been turned in to the Long Island Railroad Company and will be opened when the Executive Committee of the tunnel company next meets. This meeting will take place either to-day or to-morrow in the office of President Baldwin, in Nassau Street. Unless the Municipal Assembly takes action next week and grants the franchise for the tunnel, it is probable that an application for the franchise will be made to the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, should the opinion of counsel be favorable.

The joint Municipal Assembly committee on the celebration of breaking ground for the tunnel met again yesterday. The committee will meet again to-day and every day hereafter until all arrangements are completed. It was decided yesterday that the only speeches to be made at the ceremony of turning up the first spade of earth will be delivered by Mayor Van Wyck, Controller Coler, J. B. McDonald, the contractor, and Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. The silver spade which Mayor Van Wyck will drive into the earth in City Hall Park is being made by Tiffany. It will be presented to the Mayor by Councilman Eugene A. Wise, Chairman of the Celebration Committee, who will make the presentation speech. If the wishes of the joint committee prevail, each Commissioner will in turn remove a shovelful of earth.

The contract for the embossed invitations was awarded yesterday to Cameron & Bulkley, who will issue between five and six thousand of these souvenirs. No decision as to the exact form of the tablet to be erected to commemorate the occasion has been decided upon. The suggestion has been that it take the form of an inscription on a small monument as one of the permanent objects of interest in the City Hall Park. The ceremonies, as announced yesterday, will take place on March 24.

Contractor McDonald and William Barclay Parsons were busy yesterday, as they have been ever since the contract was signed, in treating with those who wish to become sub-contractors on the work. It is Mr. McDonald's wish to get the work going on the Monday morning following the ceremonies, but, owing to the magnitude of the project, there may be a slight delay, possibly of a week. None of the steel contracts have as yet been let, and, while Mr. McDonald is anxious to go ahead promptly, he deems that a little delay at the start will result in more speed later, when his forces are fully organized.

This opinion was voiced by Mr. Parsons yesterday, who said:

"A little delay at the start, while we are getting the working forces organized, will allow us to drive ahead all the faster when once the work is fairly under way. My office has been crowded with contractors getting information on the contract, and we are, as a matter of fact, rushed to the utmost. It is the best policy, we find, to get everything ready at first, and then we can go ahead steadily without those annoying delays which inevitably come when details are incomplete at the point of starting."

FIFTH AVENUE RESTRICTION.

President Guggenheimer's Resolution to be Reported to the Council.

The Committee on Streets and Highways of the Council has decided to report the resolution of President Guggenheimer, restricting the use of Fifth Avenue to light vehicles between Twenty-fifth and Fifty-ninth Streets from 2 to 7 P. M., and above Fifty-ninth Street at all hours of the day. The resolution will be reported to the Council next Tuesday. The members of the committee signing it are Sulzer, Francisco, Engel, and Van Nostrand.

It was owing to the persistent efforts of President Guggenheimer that the resolution was passed. It has been before the Board of Aldermen for ten years, and never before reached the stage of being reported.

MAYOR'S REPLY TO DOCTORS.

Hearing on Bill Providing for Acquirement of Homeopathic Hospital.

Mayor Van Wyck gave a hearing yesterday on the bill recently passed by the Legislature for the acquirement by the city of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, which provides that after the purchase the property shall be conducted in accordance with the principles of the homeopathic school of medicine. This provision led the Mayor to remark that he was not willing to show partiality to any school of medicine. Besides, he said, the city hospitals were not full, and he could see no reason for the purchase.

After one of the officers of the hospital had said that there was a clique of allopathic physicians who had been actively opposing the bill, the Mayor inquired:

"Is there any prohibition against homeopathic hospitals?"

"Yes," replied the delegation.

"I am not wedded to any school," said the Mayor. "I have not consulted a physician in twenty-five years."

"Ah, but your wife has," said one of the doctors.

"No, she has not," said the Mayor. "I have no wife."

The Mayor objected to the feature of the bill which provided for the maintenance of a homeopathic school, adding: "I will look into the matter."

ALLEGED SWINDLERS ARRESTED.

Two Men Represent Themselves as Hotel Advertising Agents.

Acting Captain Lantry and Detectives McLaughlin and Foley of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station yesterday arrested two men who, it is alleged, have swindled a number of business men up town by representing themselves as advertising agents for various hotels. The prisoners are Robert J. West, fifty-four years old, of 16 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, and Frank Castor, forty-three years old, of 327 West Thirty-first Street.

Castor, it is alleged, obtained on Feb. 16 an advertisement from Henry Jeffers, manager of the Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company, at 626 Madison Avenue, for which he received $10. He represented himself as a solicitor for the Waldorf-Astoria, and the advertisement was to be printed on the cover of the menu cards. Mr. Jeffers heard nothing more of the man or advertisement. West, the other prisoner, called at the laboratory Tuesday and solicited an advertisement on a similar cover, purporting to be for the Hotel Imperial. West was asked to call again yesterday morning. The police were then notified of West's expected return, and when the man reappeared at the laboratory yesterday morning he was arrested.

While the policemen were taking West to the station house they noticed him beckon to a man on the opposite side of the street. The man was found to be Castor, who had obtained the first advertisement from Mr. Jeffers. He was arrested, and the two men will be arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court this morning. Representatives of the Hotel Imperial and the Waldorf-Astoria will appear against them.

Divorced from Actor Husband.

Mrs. Sallie Canfield was granted a divorce yesterday by Justice Fitzgerald from her husband, Francis R. Canfield, an actor, who is known on the stage as Eugene Canfield. He was recently playing in "The Female Drummer" company. Mrs. Canfield was granted $12 a week as temporary allmony. Justice Fitzgerald has been asked to make a permanent allowance based on the evidence which showed that Canfield was getting $400 a week as salary.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes the lightest most delicious and tasty hot biscuit

ROYAL Baking Powder is indispensable to the preparation of the finest cake, hot-breads, rolls and muffins.

Housekeepers are sometimes importuned to buy other powders because they are "cheap."

Housekeepers should stop and think. If such powders are lower priced, are they not inferior?

Is it economy to spoil your digestion to save a few pennies?

Alum is used in some baking powders because it is cheap. It costs but a few cents a pound whereas the chief ingredient in a pure powder costs thirty. But alum is a corrosive poison which, taken in food, acts injuriously upon the stomach, liver and kidneys.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

ODD CASES AT BELLEVUE.

One Patient Is Speechless—The Other Will Not Stop Talking.

Henry Lochotte of 19 Charles Street is in the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital, temporarily speechless. Mary Gannon, thirty-eight years old, of 117 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, is in the same ward, afflicted with an irresistible desire to talk. The doctors have not thus far been able to restore speech to the one and check the talking of the other.

Lochotte, according to Dr. Robertson of Bellevue, is suffering from an unusual form of melancholia. He insists on keeping his mouth open, and all attempts to make him talk or give a coherent account of himself have failed. It was said he attempted to asphyxiate himself recently, and for this reason Dr. Robertson has kept him in the insane ward for observation.

Mary Gannon insists on talking, whether she has any auditors or not. She was taken to the hospital yesterday. Dr. Robertson said the woman had acute mania. She is nervous and excited, and besides talking incessantly while awake, is active in other ways. Her talk is perfectly coherent, and is mainly of her family affairs. Both of the cases are thought to be curable.

SALE OF ART OBJECTS.

The Dispersal of the Collections of Carl Edelheim Begun.

The sale of the art objects and books which belonged to the late Carl Edelheim of Philadelphia was begun yesterday at the galleries of the American Art Association, Broadway and Twenty-third Street. In the afternoon Chinese and Japanese ceramics, lacquer, ivory, and metal work were sold, and in the evening a portion of the library.

The greater part of Mr. Edelheim's art collection consisted of small cabinet pieces—nearly all of them Oriental. The prices realized for the objects sold yesterday were on the whole adequate. No striking figure was obtained for any single lot, but the Japanese lacquer and bronzes, as well as the netzukes and carvings, all went for fair prices. In this respect the sale was a strong contrast to the Marsh sale of last week. Mr. Edelheim confined his attention to one class of art production, buying only superior specimens.

Several of the lacquer inros sold yesterday afternoon went for over $10 each, while a small flower vase in lacquer brought $27. A cabinet in aventurine lacquer was knocked down for $51. This afternoon Chinese and Japanese cabinet pieces and porcelain will be sold.

LISTER LITIGATION ENDS.

Vice Chancellor at Newark Signs Orders Settling the Estate.

Vice Chancellor Stevens, at Newark, N. J., yesterday signed three orders which ended the litigation which has been hanging for years over the estate of Edwin Lister, the late millionaire fertilizer.

One of the orders removes William R. Weeks, as Trustee of the estate, and appoints Andrew J. Kirkpatrick and Horace T. Brumley in his place. It also directs Mr. Weeks to make an accounting. The second order directs the Clerk in Chancery to indorse the certificate of deposit of $722,000 in the Chase National Bank of New York to the new Trustees and requires A. Dodd, who has been acting as special guardian of the infant residuary heirs to deliver the 1,500 shares of common stock of the American Agricultural Chemical Company to the new Trustees.

This stock and the deposit in the Chase National Bank represent the proceeds of the sale of the Lister interests in the fertilizer works at Newark to the consolidation.

The third order allows counsel fees to Mr. Parker, who represented Robert Lister, and a similar amount to Robert P. McCarter and R. M. Lindabury, who appear for Mrs. Estha G. Selby and her husband, William W. Selby. Mrs. Selby is a daughter of the late Edwin Lister.

GEN. MILES ON PUERTO RICO.

Says the Problems of America's Dependencies Begin There.

The Cuban-American League, an organization of Cubans and Americans who favor the annexation of Cuba to the United States, has received from Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles a letter of which the following is a part:

"Puerto Rico seems to be the storm centre, or, in other words, the place where the great problem, What shall we do with the islands on which our flag has been raised, where 12,000,000 of inhabitants are now looking to the Government of the Great Republic for justice and protection, is to be solved. It seems to me that the soul of our institutions is the equality of man in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The pursuit of happiness, of course, implies equality in the rights of property, the accumulation of property, and the disposition of the same. It seems to me that there could be no doubt as to the universal desire of our people—75,000,000—who have enjoyed such liberty and equality, to accord the same blessings and immunities to others, who as Washington said, are (or have been) strangers to liberty, and who are now by force of circumstances dwelling upon domains controlled by the United States, and over which the flag of our Government waves either temporarily or permanently."

SIMON STERNE TAKEN ILL.

He Has an Attack of Indigestion—Expects to be Out To-day.

Simon Sterne, the lawyer, was taken ill while at work in his office, 56 Beaver Street, yesterday afternoon, and was forced to go to his apartments in the Hoffman Arms, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

Mrs. Sterne stated last night that her husband was merely suffering from an attack of indigestion, and that he expected to be at his office this morning.

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

Louis Ballou Held—The Woman Whom He Accused Acquitted.

Louis Ballou, a real estate dealer at 261 West Thirty-ninth Street, on whose complaint Alice Dunbar, twenty-two years old, who lives at the same address, has been locked up in the Tombs since Feb. 16, charged with the larceny of $50 from Ballou, was yesterday committed to the Tombs by Recorder Goff, charged with perjury, and the woman was sent to the House of Detention to be held as a witness against her accuser.

When the case was called before Recorder Goff yesterday, Ballou was put on the stand, and the Recorder forced him to admit that the evidence he had presented to the police court and the Grand Jury was wrong. The woman was acquitted and her accuser was charged with perjury at the direction of the Recorder.

Ballou is known as "French Louis." He was one of the witnesses against the police in the Lexow investigation. Six weeks ago he was acquitted in General Sessions Court on the charge of burglary, and subsequently obtained $750 damages from the complainants.

IMPORTED GAME MAY BE SOLD.

Its Use Not Limited to the Seasons Fixed by the State Laws.

August Silz, a game importer, was acquitted in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday on the charge of offering for sale game not in season. This means that customers of Delmonico's, Sherry's, and the clubs will not be deprived of their venison and birds.

Mr. Silz was arrested on the complaint of George O. Shields, President of the League of American Sportsmen. It was admitted that the game found in Mr. Silz's possession had been imported from England, but the prosecution contended that under the game law of the State he had no right even to import during the closed season.

At the first trial Mr. Silz was convicted and fined $50, the Special Sessions refusing to pass upon the constitutionality of the game laws. Kantrowitz & Esberg, attorneys for Mr. Silz, then discovered that recently Justice Lambert, in the Supreme Court had held that the game law of the State was in conflict with the United States Constitution, and was void so far as imported game was concerned. The new trial and acquittal followed.

The League of American Sportsmen had written to all hotels, restaurants and clubs notifying them that if they offered any imported game to their guests and members in the closed seasons the places would be prosecuted.

Boy Accused of Diamond Theft Free.

Dr. Ashton Buchanan Talbot did not appear in the West Side Police Court yesterday to prosecute Edward Cavanagh, the elevator boy, whom he accused of stealing $6,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry on last Friday night. When the case was called by Magistrate Meade and Talbot did not appear, the Magistrate promptly ordered Cavanagh's release.

Trousers have a "happy" way of wearing out just at the wrong time.

All gaps filled here; $4.50 to $10.

Spring weights or heavy weights—heavy ones keep their shape best, you know.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

PRICE OF MILK MAY GO UP.

At a meeting recently of the Five States Milk Producers' Association at Binghamton resolutions were passed directing the Sales Committee to fix a price at which the members of the association should sell their milk during the coming season. If the New York dealers should refuse to pay the price, the members of the association were to withdraw their milk from the New York market and convert it into butter and cheese.

Milk dealers of this city are of the opinion that the association cannot permanently raise the price, and are not alarmed at the action taken. They say that a small advance might be maintained for a short time, but that ultimately the price would go down. Butter and cheese making, they say, would not yield the profit that the farmers now get out of their milk.

FANCY GOODS DEP'T.

Sterling Silver Belt Clasps, new designs,—French gray finish.
$1.35 and $1.75.

Sterling Silver Belt Rings, Silver gray or Gold finish.
40 cents per pair.

1000 Belt Clasps,—Jewelled or Enamelled, Oxidized or Gold finish.
25 cents to 95 cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Stern Bros
on their
Second Floor
are showing
complete lines of
Ladies' Walking, Golfing and Cycling Suits
in the most desirable materials and exclusive styles for
Early Spring Wear
West 23d Street

"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT"
HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA · RICH CUT GLASS
50-54 West 22d St.

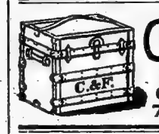

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

Wheatena.
The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST
Sold by ALL GROCERS.

Silk.

Black Silks. Regence, Merveilleux, Peau de Soie, and Muscovite weaves,
$1.15, $1.25 and $1.50 per yard;
Value $1.50 to $2.00.

Lyons Satin Duchesse, Faille and Peau de Soie,
$1.50 to $2.00 per yard;
Value $2.00 to $3.00 per yard.

New Spring Fabrics,—novelty weaves and designs.
Brocaded and printed Crepes,—Meteor, Empire, Rustique, weaves,
Soutache Satin and Taffetas.
Cashmir, faconne and fancy striped Silks.
Handkerchief Squares for Waists,—Surah with Satin plaid border,—or fancy Taffetas with handsome printed cashmir border and centre designs.
Printed Foulards and Liberty Satin,—new pastel shades.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Black Dress Goods.

Light weight or heavy fabrics,—of Wool, Silk, or Silk and Wool.
Latest weaves and designs.
An extensive range of novelty material.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Cotton Sheets AND Pillow Cases.

Sheets.
54 x 90, . . 40c. each.
63 x 93½, . . 48c. "
72 x 93½, . . 53c. "
81 x 93½, . . 60c. "
90 x 93½, . . 65c. "
Pillow Cases.
42 x 38½, . . 13c. each.
45 x 38½, . . 14c. "
50 x 38½, . . 15c. "
54 x 38½, . . 16c. "

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.
NEW SEWING TABLES.
The popularity of our sewing tables has led us to devise several new designs more attractive still than the old.
The very handiest, perhaps, have oval tops with deep, wide wells at each side for one's fancy work, and roomy drawers, partitioned for all sewing materials and implements; graceful, tapering legs, finely polished. Their novelty lies in the unusual amount of space provided for the work. Some exquisitely inlaid, but all at factory prices, as you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

A Great Tonic.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Invigorates and strengthens the system, relieves nervousness and headache, and creates a good appetite.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

O'Neill's.
The New Spring Millinery
You may take your first look at the new Designs in Women's and Children's Trimmed Hats this morning. It is not the regular opening—that will come later, but nevertheless you will find the showing a most excellent one. The exhibit will include the newest Paris styles as well as an exceptionally fine collection by our own milliners. We will also show a large variety of
The New Styles in Untrimmed Hats,
Choice Novelties in Flowers and Millinery Trimmings.

Three Exceptionally Good Values in the Women's Ready-to-Wear Sections.
Men-Tailored Cheviot Suits with Double-Breasted Jackets, new inverted Plait in Skirt. Entire Suit lined throughout with good quality of Black Taffeta. Regular value 23.98, $15
Women's Serge Skirts, full width, box plaited back, lined with Percaline, 4.98
Taffeta Silk Waists—A special lot of them in all the leading shades, finished with Tucks and Plaits. Regular value 6.50, 4.98
The New Cotton Shirt Waists are Ready.
The Prices range from 50c. upward.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15
SECOND MONTH
of the society play in 4 acts by John Oliver Hobbes, with the full strength of Daniel Frohman's Stock Company.
THE AMBASSADOR

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Strong. Matinées Thursday & Sat. 2:15
CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDY CO
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

Burton Holmes Lectures
DIRECTION DANIEL FROHMAN.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
THURSDAY AT 11 & FRIDAY AT 3
AT 8:15 & AT 8:15
MANILA.
Japan, March 15 & 16. Paris, March 22 & 23. Grand Canon, March 29 & 30. Mold Land, April 5 & 6. Course tickets, $4 & $3. Single, $1.00 & 75c.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
"Another Empire Success."—Charles Frohman.
Evenings, 8:30. BROTHER OFFICERS.
Matinées, 2:15.

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT. Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. The Pride of Jennico.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way.
EV'GS. & MAT. SATURDAY.
WM. GILLETTE In His New Play Sherlock Holmes

MADISON SQ. THEATRE B'way & 24th St.
Ev'gs. 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
"The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald.
Ev'gs. 8 o'c. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 1:50.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

Knickerbocker. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT
LAST WEEK.
When We Were Twenty-one.
NEXT WEEK.
SEATS ON SALE TO-DAY.
HENRY IRVING.
Miss ELLEN TERRY.
(First week,) ROBESPIERRE.

5th Ave THEATRE. MODJESKA
Assisted by John E. Kellerd. Every Evg. except Frid'y, MACBETH. Fri. Ev'g., "Ladies' Battle," with Cissie Loftus. Sat. Mat., "Much Ado About Nothing." Special. Special Matinée This Afternoon.
Mme. Modjeska will present MISS Cissie Loftus as Viola in Twelfth Night
Assisted by Modjeska's supporting company.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S LAST FOUR PERFORMANCES of Vaudeville. Last Mat. Sat. Montgomery & Stone, Damman Troupe, Maude Courtney, 5 Mascots, Ten Big Acts.
Premier of the Grand Double Production The Regatta Girl—Progress. Next Monday Night.
Musical Burletta. Grand ballet, 400 p'ple
Seats and Boxes now selling.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Eve., 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:30.
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
"A Success with a great deal of gaiety."—Herald.
VICTORIA 50c. | MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS Including JOSIE HALL. | Admission to Promenade | 50c.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
Monday Afternoon, March 12th, at 3:30,
ERNEST SETON THOMPSON
"Wild Animals at Home." Reserved Seats, $1; Children half price. J. B. POND, Manager.

ASTOR GALLERY. WALDORF-ASTORIA To-morrow Evening at 8:30
MR. ELBERT HUBBARD | "The Work of the Roycrofters."
TICKETS AT THE WALDORF NEWS STAND AND J. B. POND, EVERETT HOUSE.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8. MATS. WED. & SAT.
DAVID BELASCO'S MADAME BUTTERFLY and NAUGHTY ANTHONY.
Monday Night, EXQUISITE SOUVENIRS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co.
25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
3D YEAR. 100 PEOPLE.
Next Week—FRA DIAVOLO. FALKA.

BIJOU Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. | AUNT HANNAH | A BIG HIT

Academy of Music, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
HIGHLY MORAL | "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

The New York Broadway 44-45 Sts. | Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
BROADWAY to TOKIO | No Smoking at Matinées.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC B'way HALL, & 30th. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
Commencing To-night SAPOLIO in conjunction with WHIRL-I-GIG

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—7-20-8.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. SAT. MAT.
The great Success, CARL WAGNER in Hauptmann's Versunkene Glocke (Sunken Bell.)

Grand OPERA HOUSE. MATHEWS AND BULGER
"BY THE SAD SEA WAVES."
Next Week—Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels.

HARLEM Op. House. MAUDE ADAMS in The Little Minister. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
Nxt. wk.—Augustin Daly's Co. in A Runaway Girl.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Laloo, Limbless Wonder; Orange-headed Girl. Theatre 2 Co's.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow Evg., at 8—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, (Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor.) Mmes. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink; MM. Friedrichs, Bertram, and Dippel.
Sat. Aft., March 10, at 2—CARMEN. Mmes. Calve and Emma Eames; MM. Salignac and Plancon.
Sat. Evg., March 10, at 8 (at Popular Prices)—LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli and Clementine De Vere; MM. Cornubert, Scotti, H. Devries and Ed. de Reszke.
Sun. Evg., March 11, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Susan Strong, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Campanari and DE PACHMANN, pianist, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon. Ev'g, March 12, at 7:30—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Ed. de Reszke.
Mon. Ev'g., March 12, at 8—Brkln—FAUST. Calve, Mantelli; Salignac, Scotti, Plancon.
Wed. Ev'g, March 14, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Thurs. Aft., March 15, at 2:30 precisely—First performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Marie Brema, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bars, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, Pringle, H. Devries, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Evg., March 16, at 8—FIDELIO. Mmes. Ternina, Pevny; MM. Bertram, Pringle, and Dippel
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
By Richard Wagner.
Second and Last Cycle—Afternoons.
Thurs. Aft., Mar. 15, at 2:30..DAS RHEINGOLD
Tues. Aft., Mar. 20, at 1....DIE WALKUERE
Thurs. Aft., Mar. 22 at 1.....SIEGFRIED
Tues. Aft., Mar. 27, at 12:45..Gotterdammerung
Seats for all performances now on sale.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, MARCH 9TH, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 10TH, at 8:15 P.M.
PROGRAM.
Symphony, No. 4, G major.....Dvorak
Concerto for Violin, A major (new).....Sinding
M. HENRI MARTEAU.
First appearance this season.
Symphony, B minor, "Unfinished."....Schubert
Caprice for Violin.....Guiraud
M. HENRI MARTEAU.
Prelude and Finale, "Tristan and Isolde"..Wagner
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's and Rullman's. Seats 75 cts. to $2; Boxes $12 and $15. Admission $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
SEVENTH SEASON.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
2d Concert, Thurs. Evg., March 15, at 8:30,
CARNEGIE HALL.
Stabat Mater; Improperia, Palestrina; Cantata, Bach.
Assisted by CHORUS OF 800.
Tickets at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

CARNEGIE HALL. Madame
SEMBRICH
SONG RECITAL
Tuesday Aft., March 13, at 3:15.
Seats, $2.00, $2.00, $1.50. Boxes, $30, $20.
Now on sale ONLY at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.
WATER POLO, AQUATIC SPORTS, LIVE GAME PARK, LIVE GAME BIRDS AND FISH, INDIAN AND CANOEISTS' CAMPS.
TRAP SHOOTING ON ROOF.
PISTOL AND RIFLE RANGES.
Special Features and Attractions.
OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM., 50c.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL, 34th St. & B'way. MAT. TO-DAY
POLITE VAUDEVILLE
MARIE DRESSLER, Assisted by ADELE FARRINGTON, FLO IRWIN and WALTER HAWLEY, HILDA THOMAS & CO., SMITH & CAMPBELL, JAMES J. MORTON, BLANCHE RING, & oths. Popular Prices. - Concert Sunday Eve.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Thursday, March 8.
SPECIAL NOTICE
In consequence of the sudden indisposition of MR. ERNEST SHARPE he will not be able to appear this afternoon. The Recital advertised to take place will be announced later. Money for Tickets will be refunded on application to L. M. RUBEN, Astor Court, 18 West 34th St.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. ADELAIDE HERRMANN. Oro, Bernard & Oro; J. Glenroy; Mov'g Pics; 30 oths.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. PATRICE & CO. Cont. Perf. Dempsey, Mitchell Co. 15c., 25c., 50c. Dorothy Neville. Max Unger, The Wilczeks, Moving Pics., 30 oths.

WALLACK'S Eves. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2
OLGA NETHERSOLE,
THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY
Further performances of Clyde Fitch's "Sapho" deferred until the decision of the courts.

BERKELEY LYCEUM, 44TH ST., west of 5th Av.
MRS. ROBERT OSBORN PRESENTS
FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS.
Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Professional Matinée To-day, (Thursday.)

THE DEWEY East 14th St MATINEE TO-DAY. McINTYRE & HEATH CO. Eugene O'Rourke & Co., Johnson & Dean, & others

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
MAGGIE CLINE.
HARRY LACY & CO.,
Cheridah Simpson. Winona & Banks Winters
Maxwell & Simpson, George Thatcher.

Mildred and Rouclere to-night at 9.
WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

HURTIG & SEAMON, 125th St. & 7th Av.
THE BROADWAY BURLESQUERS.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat
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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,652. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York? Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks dull.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42c; cash cotton, 9½c.

CONGRESS.—The House committee having the Shipping Subsidy bill in charge ordered it reported favorably, after accepting several amendments. The conference report on the Financial bill will be called up on Tuesday. A favorable report was made in the House on the bill reorganizing the Consular service on a civil service basis. Senator Foraker, in the debate on the Puerto Rican bill, defended the measure as liberal and necessary to relieve distress in the island. Senator Pettus attacked the bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional.—Page 5.

LEGISLATURE.—According to a ruling by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff in the Senate yesterday, the Mazet investigating committee was illegal, in that it was appointed without the consent of both branches of the Legislature. The ruling was made on a point of order against Senator Coffey's resolution for a Senate committee investigation of the affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad. Senator Coffey finally changed his resolution, making it concurrent. It will come up to-day. Senator Ford has introduced a new Ramapo bill. Efforts to get other Ramapo bills out of committee failed. The Fallows Anti-Policy bill has been amended and will be reported in the Senate to-day. Mr. Fallows's bill providing that the Corporation Counsel shall not adjust claims without the Controller's approval will be reported in the Assembly. Many bills were passed in both houses. A new Mortgage Tax bill will probably be introduced to-day.—Page 8.

FOREIGN.—Roberts's cavalry is in full pursuit of the Boers, who made practically no stand. Gen. French is between them and Bloemfontein. On Feb. 19 the garrison in Mafeking was in desperate straits from starvation and disease. President Krüger, in an address at Bloemfontein, urged the Boers to hold out and the tide would turn again. The British Consulate at Bordeaux was attacked by French students and others. The reception given by London to the Queen was one of the most remarkable celebrations of Victoria's reign. The Dublin press is not enthusiastic over the approaching visit. The Théâtre Français, the historic home of the Comédie Française in Paris, was destroyed by fire. Many art treasures were lost, and Mlle. Henriot, an actress, burned to death. Debate on the anti-American meat bill was taken up in the Reichstag. Considerable opposition to this measure is manifest in Germany.—Pages 2 and 6.

Page 1.

Rapid transit officials said yesterday that now is the time to construct pipe galleries in the big tunnel, and that action by the city is necessary to carry out the project, which would result in profit to the city.

James R. Keene yesterday repeated his denial that Charles T. Davis, one of the men indicted in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit cases, had been his friend. Davis, the only one of the defendants still in custody, expects to be released on bail to-day.

Page 3.

From the Treasury Department in Washington comes the statement that the new Currency bill will not throw $500,000,000 into trade channels, as predicted by Mayor McGuire of Syracuse. The limit of new currency is fixed at $150,000,000.

Republican leaders in Washington are almost unanimously opposed to Benjamin Harrison, the ex-President, as the Presidential candidate in place of Mr. McKinley. They do not believe Mr. Harrison would care for another term.

Page 5.

A member of Mr. McKinley's Cabinet last night issued an authoritative statement defining the position of the Administration on the Puerto Rico tariff. This statement says the bill is one for humanity's sake, accuses the opposition of a "game," and declares there is no friction between the President and Congress.

Page 8.

Representatives of commercial bodies again met to discuss canal legislation yesterday and appointed a committee of five to further consider and report on the matter.

Page 6.

President Baldwin yesterday withdrew from the Municipal Assembly the application for a franchise to build a tunnel under the East River, on the ground that the proposed extension of the municipal tunnel to South Brooklyn would cut into the same territory.

Page 10.

The agreement with the Protective Committee of the creditors of the Third Avenue Road was made public yesterday, and the report of a plan to raise $10,000,000 was denied.

Page 11.

Andrew J. Robinson, builder, under the name of Robinson & Wallace, made a general assignment yesterday. Liabilities are estimated as being less than $400,000 and nominal assets over $500,000.

The cases of Samuel Kellar, Myron L. Berard, and J. E. Kellogg, members of the E. S. Dean Company, who were indicted for conspiracy and larceny, came up for trial yesterday before Recorder Goff.

Page 14.

Papers have been served on Dr. Ashton B. Talbot in the contest over his wife's will, and the doctor's jewelry has been recovered, having been stolen by his friend, Harvey Thompson.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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Railroads.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 8.
United Service.—Page 5.

ACCIDENT ON LACKAWANNA.

Passengers Warned by Conductor Escape—Three Injured in Rear-End Collision.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, March 8.—There was a rear-end collision at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon on the Morris and Essex Division of the Lackawanna Railroad one mile west of Sandford Crossing. Three persons were slightly injured, and other passengers were saved by Conductor Bowen, who from the rear platform of the forward train, saw that a collision was inevitable, and directed the passengers to go into the forward cars.

The forward train was a South Orange accommodation. It is followed according to the schedule by an engine drawing a combination express and baggage car. The accommodation train stopped to repair an air brake hose. A flagman was sent back and a torpedo was placed on the track to warn the express train.

The brake was repaired, and the accommodation train was about to move on when Conductor Bowen, who was on the rear platform of the train, saw less than a mile and a half away, down the straight track, the express train, coming apparently at full speed. When the express passed the torpedo he shouted to the passengers in the rear coach, and they hurried in a panic into the coach ahead. He had scarcely time to follow them before the express plunged into the rear coach, plowing ten feet into the car and pushing the train forward. The resistance of the engine on the accommodation train and the disabling of the express engine brought both trains to a stop within 200 feet.

Then it was found that Mrs. Mary De Witt, sixty years old, of Harrison, the express messenger, and a man on the accommodation train had been slightly injured. The names of the latter two could not be learned. Engineer Lord of the express engine and his fireman escaped injury by jumping. The blame for the accident has not yet been placed.

The division was blocked for nearly five hours, and thousands of persons living in this city, Montclair, Bloomfield, and the Oranges walked from three to five miles across the meadows to take the trolley cars for their homes.

PIPE GALLERIES IN THE BIG TUNNEL

Rapid Transit Officials Say Now Is the Time for Construction.

ACTION BY THE CITY NEEDED

Would Be a Source of Profit to the Municipality and Would Save the Tearing Up of Streets.

The proposition to construct pipe galleries in connection with the underground railroad, which was abandoned by the city authorities when the Broadway tunnel route was disapproved by the Supreme Court, bids fair to again become a live question, if the utterances yesterday of rapid transit officials meet response from the municipality. Inasmuch as construction is soon to begin, it is felt by a number of citizens that now is the time to begin the solution of the problem of the continual tearing up of the city's streets. The construction of the tunnel, it is held, offers the first practical opportunity that has presented itself for years for an improvement in this line. Its advocates go further and point out that the building of these galleries would not only eliminate what has become an intolerable nuisance and sourse of expense, but would add a valuable asset to the city's profit-bearing property.

It is believed also that if pipe galleries are built along a portion of the route to be occupied by the tunnel—galleries in which gas, water, and sewer pipes, as well as conduits for wires can be placed—in the course of time other improvements of a similar nature will follow, and the city's busiest thoroughfares will some day be free from the annoyances of traffic and travel that are becoming worse as the city expands. With a system of pipe galleries the constant repairs of the companies now possessing street rights would all be done underground, and new corporations wanting privileges for electrical, steam, or other conduits would lease space from the city, the rentals amounting in the aggregate to a large income. The suggestion as it stands, it is urged, is in line with city ownership of docks, and would result similarly.

Of those who are connected with the underground road in an official capacity, expressions of unqualified approval of the plan come from Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission; Albert B. Boardman, one of its counsel; William Barclay Parsons, its chief engineer, and John B. McDonald, the contractor.

The commission, however, has no power to carry out the plan of constructing pipe galleries. This function, these officials said yesterday, devolves upon the city authorities, and the practical initiative, if taken at all, must be by them. According to Mr. Boardman, the commission to acquire jurisdiction must apply to the Legislature for enlarged powers, and this, they say, they do not feel called upon to ask for.

What the municipality will do to bring about a solution of the question is a matter of conjecture. The authorities have to all intents and purposes allowed its importance to escape either thought or action on their part. Corporation Counsel Whalen some time ago wrote a letter expressing the desirability of following up the original plans of the commission, but since that time he has let the suggestion drop out of sight.

MR. PARSONS'S VIEWS.

The reasons why the Rapid Transit Commissioners have not gone ahead, as already indicated, were detailed at length yesterday by William Barclay Parsons, who started out by saying that he is heartily in favor of the plan, and would like to see it carried out along certain sections of the route coterminously with the tunnel. Mr. Parsons said:

"The history of the pipe galleries so far as the Rapid Transit Commission is concerned, is this: The Rapid Transit Commission laid out two plans, one providing for a four-track road in Broadway, and the other a four-track road in Elm Street. Because of the narrowness in Broadway, together with the great number of sewer, gas, and water pipes, and electric conduits, it would have been necessary to encroach to such an extent upon the vaults of the abutting property owners that little space would have been left on either side. Now, therefore, if a four-track road had been built in Broadway, it would simply have had to be constructed with pipe galleries. The abutting property owners, it will be remembered, began an organized opposition against the Broadway route, and this, together with the fact that the large estimate of $48,000,000 did not meet the approval of the Supreme Court, served to defeat the Broadway proposition.

"We then took up the Elm Street route. Although this thoughfare is of the same width as Broadway, (eighty feet,) it has not so many pipes, and consequently did not offer the same difficulties. We now contemplate building the underground road in Elm Street without pipe galleries, although in the general plans for a four-track line in that thoroughfare pipe galleries on each side of the tracks are provided for. These would be about eight feet wide in the clear and could go to any depth necessary.

"All pipes and conduits already in, or any number which might be constructed in the future, could be accommodated there. They would be so easily accessible for repairs or for the construction of new pipes or conduits that their superiority over present methods and their feasibility admit of no discussion. The benefit to property owners in having a street that would not have to be torn up again is manifest."

"Then why, it was asked, "did not the commission provide for pipe galleries in the contractor's estimates?"

"The Commissioners decided," was the reply, "not to include the pipe galleries in the detail plans, in order to relieve the enterprise from the added cost, which was not necessary from a railroad point of view. The desirability of so doing, however, remains exactly the same. The plan to do away for all time on this route with the annoyance, delays, and setbacks to business engendered by the continual tearing up of the streets is perfectly possible while the work of building the tunnel is in progress, should the proper authorities, the city officials, so elect. The Rapid Transit Commission does not consider the proposition for this improvement as one of its functions.

"I am not prepared to state the cost, but a large part of the expenditure would be incurred anyway. The existing pipes and conduits have got to be removed by the contractor, and the pipe gallery space must of a necessity be excavated at the time of building the tunnel. As the situation now stands, these excavations will simply be filled up as the various sections are finished."

"There is nothing more in connection with the tunnel that I would like to see done," said Mr. McDonald, "than to have these pipe galleries built. They are an important adjunct to the tunnel, and would prove of great value to the city. In a day or two I will be pleased to go into the question more fully, but to-day I am too busy. You can say, however, that I favor the suggestion and have done so all along."

MR. ORR FAVORS THE PROJECT.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, said he was heartily in favor of having pipe galleries built.

"There is no doubt of both the feasibility and desirability of the plan," said Mr. Orr, "and now is the best time for the city authorities to take up the matter, it being a municipal affair and not one under the jurisdiction of the board under its present powers. When the Broadway plan, which carried with it the forty-eight-million-dollar estimate, was disapproved by the Supreme Court, the commission turned to the Elm Street route and made up its estimates without including the cost of pipe galleries.

"But should the city authorities adopt the plan great benefits would accrue. As a distinct business proposition substantial profits in leases and rentals would follow, and furthermore, the tearing up of those streets of the route containing pipe galleries would stop. If it is going to be done, there never will be a better time than the present."

Albert B. Boardman, of counsel to the board, expressed himself entirely favorable to the suggestion. In speaking of the abandonment of the Broadway plan because of the action of the Supreme Court, Mr. Boardman said: "Our theory was that the interest on the cost of the pipe galleries would be paid by the companies that would have pipes and conduits in them. This matter now comes right up to the municipality. The Rapid Transit Commission cannot decide it, and the members do not feel that they ought to go to the Legislature asking for enlarged powers.

"If these pipe galleries are to be built, now is the time to do it, and forever shut off the interminable tearing up of the streets. There never will be a better chance."

Should the city authorities decide to provide funds for the galleries, it was said, there will be no legal obstacle in the way, at least so far as Elm Street is concerned. It was pointed out yesterday by competent authority that the improvement should be made through Elm Street, and Fourth Avenue up to at least Forty-second Street, and could be at once with profit extended as far north as Sixtieth Street. Furthermore the statement was made that a clause exists in the contract which allows the contractor compensation for extra work. The added cost of gallery construction would come under this head, and would thus relieve the commission from the obligation of going to the Legislature for additional authority to act.

One suggestion made in this connection is that the whole cost of the galleries could and should be regarded in the light of a public improvement and that, therefore, an assessment to cover the cost should be made on the abutting property owners, as with paving or other improvements. None of the Rapid Transit officials would discuss this phase of the matter yesterday.

KEENE AGAIN DENIES IT

Davis, Defendant in Brooklyn Rapid Transit Case, Not His Friend.

Only One of the Six Indicted Men Still in Custody—He Expects to Secure Bail To-day.

James R. Keene was much worried yesterday in regard to the stories printed concerning his alleged friendship for Charles T. Davis, who is now in the Tombs awaiting trial on charges made by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

"It's a lie," he said, "every bit of it. I told the truth in the statement I made yesterday. That's absolutely all I know about Davis. If he says it isn't, he's a liar. I want it known right here that I am prepared to deny any more newspaper stories to the effect that I am an old friend of Davis. I have stated everything I know clearly and truthfully, and I don't think it is fair that I should be the object of any more newspaper attacks."

Davis, when seen at the Tombs yesterday, corroborated Mr. Keene's statement.

"From my knowledge of Mr. Keene," he said, "I believe that he is an honorable and truthful gentleman. I have read his statement to the newspapers and I must say that every word of it is true."

When asked how he reconciled this statement to the published interview in which he said he had been a friend of Mr. Keene's for thirty years, Davis waved his hands and shrugged his shoulders.

"I will explain all that later," he said, "when I get out of here. It ought to be sufficient for me to say that everything that Mr. Keene says is the truth. As for my bail, there will be no difficulty about that. I am perfectly certain that my bail will be furnished to-morrow morning. Jesse Levy is the name of the friend who will furnish bail for me."

Mr. Davis refused to tell who Jesse Levy was, where he lived, whether he had any connection with any prominent Wall Street men, or anything about him.

Davis is the only one of the six men indicted in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit case who is still in custody. Goslin, Alexander, Packer, and Allen are out on bail, and Bogart has not yet been arrested.

Special Deputy Attorney General John Proctor Clarke announced yesterday that John D. Lindsay had gone to Philadelphia to appear against Goslin in the hearing in regard to his extradition.

Warren T. Allen, who was arrested on Tuesday night in Newark and afterward admitted to bail, was in this city yesterday, and said concerning his indictment that it charged him only with a misdemeanor.

"My case is almost an exact parallel," he said, "to that of Elverton T. Chapman, who several years ago was ordered by the Senate to produce books in regard to the sugar investigation and refused to do so. I was ordered to produce the books of J. F. Rustin & Co. and bring them before the Grand Jury as evidence. I am charged with refusing to do this and taking the books to Philadelphia instead."

Goslin Resists Extradition.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 8.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day made requisition on Gov. Stone for a warrant for the extradition to New York of Alfred R. Goslin, who is under arrest in Philadelphia charged with circulating a false rumor, with intent to affect the market price of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. A protest has been filed against the issuance of the warrant by counsel for Goslin. A hearing will be held to-morrow noon.

LABOR RIOT AT CHICAGO.

One Man Fatally Shot and a Number of Others Injured—Strikers Attacked Machinists.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The labor troubles culminated in a riot at Thirty-sixth and Wallace Streets this evening. One man, William Schindler, was shot and probably fatally wounded and six others were injured, one of them severely. H. K. McLain and Joseph Walsh, Superintendent and foreman, respectively, of the Link Belt Machinery Company, were beaten and bruised.

It is believed that other persons were hurt in the fight, but they escaped before the police arrived. Their names were not learned. For some time the strikers have followed Walsh and McLain every night when they left the shop, and have threatened to kill them.

To-night somebody threw a club at Walsh, striking him in the back of the head. He accused Schindler, and the latter denying it, a fight followed. A crowd of strikers gathered, and Walsh, believing his life in danger shot Schindler in the breast. Schindler, in reality, had nothing to do with the assault on Walsh, having merely stopped to look at the crowd.

A general fight followed the shooting of Schindler and forty strikers made an attack upon Walsh, McLain, and four machinists, who defended themselves vigorously. Although badly pounded, they beat off their assailants until the arrival of the police. Walsh was arrested.

Newporters Nominate Paul A. Andrews

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 8.—Paul A. Andrews, who became a citizen of Newport about a year ago, and is a well-known cottager, was nominated this evening by the Republicans at their city convention for Representative in the next Legislature, which means practically an election.

A Water Level 1,000 Miles.

The tracks of the New York Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Central between New York and Chicago. Eight trains a day leave Grand Central Station. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

DYING MAN CLEARS A "CONVICTED" MURDERER

A "Crook" in England Says Edward Wise Is Innocent.

DEATH SENTENCE IMPOSED

New Light Thrown on Murder of Charles Beasley on Nov. 3, 1898, by James Sweeney's Death.

BOSTON, Mass., March 8.—Chief Inspector Watts of this city has been informed of an alleged deathbed confession made by James Sweeney, a Boston "crook," in which Sweeney is said to have admitted that he killed a man in New York, for whose death Edward Wise of Boston has been found guilty and was sentenced to death in Sing Sing Prison. He is now in prison. The information of the confession came to Chief Watts from Scotland Yard detectives.

The Scotland Yard officials stated that Sweeney's alleged confession was given to a barkeeper at whose place Sweeney sustained injuries from which he died.

The crime, for which Edward Wise was convicted on March 16 of last year, was committed early in the morning of Nov. 3, 1898, in West Twenty-ninth Street. Charles F. Beasley, a driver in the employ of the Pennsylvania Cab Company, was hit on the head with a slungshot for the evident purpose of robbery, and was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where he died several hours later without having regained consciousness.

Wise was caught by Chief Devery in Twenty-seventh Street, while running away from the scene of the murder, and when locked up, made no denial of the charge. the police said, but asserted that he had been struck during a fight and, fearing further assault, ran away.

Beasley remained at the hospital unidentified until after he died, when Theodore Beasley, a detective, identified the dead man as his brother. Beasley, according to Mrs. B. O. Hess of 331 West Twenty-ninth Street, was walking between two men, who struck him, rifled his pockets, and then fled.

During the trial Wise seemed to make no effort to defend himself, and handicapped his own lawyer considerably on this account. Practically the only defense made was the statement that he was not present at all when Beasley was killed. It is said that he expected the jury to find him guilty simply of manslaughter.

After he had been convicted of murder in the first degree, Wise sent word to District Attorney Gardiner and Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau that he had a statement to make. Detective Sergeant McNaught of the District Attorney's office was sent to hear what Wise had to say. The prisoner's first words were:

"I was willing to stand for twenty years, but with the death chair staring me in the face, I've got to say something now."

Just what statement Wise made the police did not make public, but it was said he admitted being a witness of the murder, denied that he had used the sandbag, and told who did. Wise's mother, who came here from Boston to attend the trial, was said to have induced him to make the statement. She spent all her money in her son's defense, leaving herself penniless. Then an appeal was taken. Wise was well known in Boston as a pool expert and an all-around sportsman.

His friends said that he came here to see a fight, and, losing all his money by betting on the contest, fell in with a gang that wanted money as badly as he. The gang stopped Beasley in West Twenty-ninth Street, and one of the men hit him with a sandbag, striking harder than he intended and causing death. Beasley's friends, it was said, believed that while not guilty, Wise would have suffered long imprisonment rather than expose the real murderer, whom he knew, and that all during the trial he had not expected anything worse. Wise was sentenced on March 31 of last year to die in the electric chair and was taken to Sing Sing Prison the same day. The appeal acted as a stay.

Word came here from Boston on the evening of that day that the police there were looking for "Jack" Sweeney, a pugilist of that city, who was said to have been with Wise at the time when Beasley was killed. Sweeney got away, and was not arrested afterward, though he remained around New York for some time after Beasley's death, and later returned to Boston. It was thought that afterward he either went to Australia or joined the army and went to the Philippines.

While in Boston Sweeney was occasionally employed as a bartender. At other times he figured as a pugilist. It was his boast that no boxer in Boston could floor him. It was not known whether Sweeney was the man accused by Wise in his statement, but at Police Headquarters last night, it was said that Sweeney, it was believed, was with Wise at the time of Beasley's death.

Wise's wife was taken ill, when she heard of her husband's arrest in November, 1898, and she never left her bed, but died from grief, it was said, five weeks before Wise was sentenced to die. She had full confidence in his innocence, but the shock of knowing him to be suspected of such a crime was more than she could bear.

FRICK-CARNEGIE SUITS.

Conference at Pittsburg Between Defendants and Plaintiffs—Believed Compromise Was Discussed.

PITTSBURG, March 8.—An apparently important conference was held to-day between the defendants and plaintiffs in the equity suits against the Carnegie Steel Company and the Frick Coke Company.

To outsiders it looked as though the long talked-of compromise was being arranged, but this could not be confirmed because none of those who attended the meeting would talk. Coming so closely after President Schwab's flying visit to New York the compromise feature seems to have some foundation.

President Schwab and Secretary Moreland of the Carnegie Company went to Mr. Frick's office, where they met Messrs. Frick, Walker, Phipps, Lovejoy, and Attorneys McCook and Gordon, counsel respectively for the plaintiffs and defendants. The conference lasted over an hour, after which Messrs. Frick, Phipps, and Walker went directly to the office of D. T. Watson, Mr. Frick's chief counsel, where another lengthy conference was held.

Thomas D. Chantler, private counsel for H. M. Curry, one of the defendants in the Frick suit, said the conference was merely the result of a mutual agreement between the parties to make a joint examination of the company's records. Both sides to the litigation still being partners in the corporation, he said, have equal right to an inspection of the books.

REV. DR. BURTSELL INDORSED.

His Candidacy for Appointment as Regent Supported by Fellow-Priests.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 8.—At a dinner given by the Rev. James Nilan, pastor of St. Peter's Church, here to-day, the candidacy of the Rev. Dr. Richard L. Burtsell of Rondout was indorsed by the priests present for appointment as Regent.

The dinner was given in honor of the Rev. Patrick Daly, late of St. Patrick's Cathedral, who celebrated his first anniversary as pastor in Poughkeepsie. Among the clergy present were Dr. Burtsell, Fathers Schalley and Livingston of Newburg, the latter Dr. McGlynn's successor; Nilan, Youngham of Hyde Park, Doggan of New York, Daly, Bruder, Reilly, and Mearns of Poughkeepsie.

THIS CITY'S CRYING SHAME

Tribute From Gamblers Reduced to a System.

PUBLIC OFFICERS GIVE LICENSES.

More Than Three Million Dollars per Year Collected for Protection from Police Interference.

More than $3,095,000 is paid every year by the gambling house keepers of this city for the protection afforded them by the police and the other powers of the city government. THE NEW YORK TIMES has facts in its possession which makes this an absolute certainty.

This enormous amount of money is handled by what is known among gamblers as the "Gambling Commission," which is composed of a commissioner, who is at the head of one of the city departments, two State Senators, and the dictator of the poolroom syndicate of this city, who was before the Mazet Committee, and who is allied to Tammany Hall.

This so-called commission meets weekly in the apartments of one of its members, not far from Forty-seventh Street and Broadway. The money is not only apportioned at these conferences, but licenses to run gambling houses are virtually issued there.

Not a gambling house is running in this city to-day that is not known to this board, and not a place is running that does not pay its tax to this board. Its system is as complete as any branch of the city government. There are no leaks, and no unauthorized place can run for twenty-four hours without either "putting up" or shutting up.

These facts and the figures that follow them are based on the testimony of gamblers made to THE NEW YORK TIMES. These men have been in the business for years, and expect to remain in it for years more, so that their names obviously cannot be used.

SEES POLICE CAPTAIN FIRST.

The requisite for opening a gambling house, large or small, and this includes poolrooms, is to go to the Captain of the precinct. The request to be allowed to open is accompanied by the "initiation," or "introduction," fee of $300, and the Captain tells the applicant that his case will be acted on in time.

A week later the applicant is notified as to his fate. If he cannot open, and cases of this kind are rare, his "initiation" fee is returned to him. The matter has in the meantime been reported to the Gambling Commission, and the case passed on much as a Board of Governors passes upon the application of a man for club membership.

If the application is favorably passed upon it is not done without an investigation, but that investigation tends for the most part to finding out the ability of the would-be member to pay his dues promptly and whether he is a person who is to be relied upon. The Captain of the precinct is responsible for that part of the matter. For his work therein he is allowed to retain the "initiation" fee.

From that time on little that comes from the gaming crib sticks to the Captain's fingers. There are regularly authorized collectors, among them ward men and Inspectors, but there is not much leakage before the money finally lands in the Gambling Commission's hands.

THE COMMISSION'S MILLIONS.

The amount that lands there is made up as follows:

Pool rooms, 400, at $300 per month, $120,000 per year	$1,440,000
Crap games, 500, at $150 per month, $75,000 per year	900,000
Gambling houses, 200, at $150 per month, $30,000 per year	360,000
Gambling houses, large, 20 at $1,000 per month, $20,000 per year	240,000
Envelope games, 50, at $50 per month, $2,500 per year	30,000
Policy	125,000
Total	$3,095,000

The poolrooms are and always have been the largest sources of revenue. After an applicant for poolroom membership has obtained the necessary telegraphic connection he is considered worthy of receiving the privileges the Gambling Commission can bestow. His monthly tax of $300 is as fixed as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

The crap games are next in line of revenue producers. The game is different from that played by newsboys on the streets, large sums changing hands on the roll of the dice. The games are usually run in the rear of billiard rooms, and are often played on billiard tables, around which the "shooters" stand.

This class of game is patronized by what is known as the "shoe-string" fraternity of gamblers, and the tax on them is necessarily smaller than in the cases of larger establishments. A careful investigation shows that there are approximately 500 of these establishments in the greater city. In one instance three games, one back of a billiard room and two in the rear of cigar stores, were found on one block.

There are 200 gambling houses in the city of what is termed the lower class. They cater to the "piker" class, but their aggregate winnings are enormous. In nearly every one of these there are layouts for roulette, sweat, Klondike, crap, red and black, and faro. With them the tariff is not absolutely fixed, but averages $150 per month. The collections here, as in the crap games, are made every two weeks. It lessens the chances of loss to the Gambling Commission and enables the latter to get in two extra weeks in the year.

Faster than Ever to California.

The "Overland Limited," via Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line, leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. every day in the year. Service, equipment perfect. No change of cars. Buffet Library Car with barber. Dining Car a la carte. Double Drawing Room Sleeping Cars. Everything the best. Sleeping car reservations and information, Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

BIG HOUSES PAY $1,000.

The big gambling houses, where there is heavy play and which are patronized by "swell" players, are a source of large and sure income. The proprietors of these places, among them Canfield, Daly, Ullman, Pearsall, Appleby, Kelly, and Johnson, pay $1,000 a month, and in some of these games an interest in the winnings is held by one of the State Senators and the Commissioner, who are members of the Gambling Commission.

There are twenty such places, and six of them give up part of their winnings to the distinguished partners of the gambling house keepers, in addition to what is paid to the Gambling Commission. When Daly, in times gone by, had a practical monopoly of the "swell" gambling business, it is known that he gave up as much as $100,000 a year not to be molested. As he never was, he did not pay in vain.

The smallest revenue producers are the "envelope" games. This is a sort of quick return policy, the drawings being held on the premises and in sight of the players, instead of in Kentucky, as the regular policy thieves allege. This class of games is patronized by the most petty set of gamblers, cousins german to the policy player, but there is still enough revenue to have the backer called on to produce $50 a month, and there are fifty such games.

The policy backers do not pay so much per game or writer, but they give up a lump sum, intended to afford protection to all the writers in their designated district. One of these backers, from the statements made by one of his confidential agents, pays $75,000 a year in monthly installments to the Gambling Commission, and another, whose office is on the Bowery near Grand Street, pays $50,000 to cover his district.

THE GAMBLERS AROUSED.

As has been stated, the information upon which these statements are based comes from the gamblers themselves. Naturally the informants must remain in the background. A word from them over their own signatures would make them pariahs so far as their present profession is concerned. Their information is given entirely as the result of self-interest, and this will wring from them more facts than all the investigating committees in Christendom can extract.

The giving of this information is the beginning of a gigantic "kick" with which the Gambling Commission will have to deal shortly, and for which the members are directly responsible. There is a glut of gambling houses due to the cupidity of the Gambling Commission, and the "kick" is coming from the protected ones, who are unable to do the volume of business warranted by the amount they pay. The only fear they have of being compelled to close comes from the fact that they cannot make their places pay under the present competition, which in the gambling industry is not the life of trade.

In the language of the gamblers themselves, the Gambling Commission has allowed too many "joints" to open. Dazzled by the returns from a reasonable number of gambling houses, they have issued permits right and left, and the profits of all have been cut down. There are not enough "suckers" to go round, they say, and, in proof of this, it is pointed out that a great number of the poolrooms that formerly stuck to the racing business exclusively have lately been compelled to put in crap, sweat, faro, and roulette layouts in order to eke out an existence. This not only calls for the expenditure of considerable sums of money for paraphernalia, but brings the expansionists within the rule laid down by the Gambling Commission that these places must pay more for protection.

MAY FORCE AUTHORITIES TO ACT.

A number of old-time gambling house keepers said lately that by its action of promiscuous licensing the Gambling Commission is killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. It will not be long before a great number of the small fry, who the big men say should never have been allowed to open, are forced out of business. They have paid long in the hope that things will turn their way, and when they are forced to the wall there will be a "squeal" of such proportions as will force the authorities to take cognizance of the gambling evil and stamp out the greater part of it.

This is just what the big fellows want done, for, so far as they are concerned, they fear nothing more than a temporary closing of their resorts until the storm blows over or a change of quarters.

"There's going to be —— to pay pretty soon," said one of the larger gambling house keepers yesterday, "and the sooner it comes the better. Such a thing as a general close down is out of the question for some time. We've given up too much to be asked to stand for that. But when the storm comes a lot of chaff will be blown out, and," he went on seriously, "it will be a good thing for the game keepers as well as the players.

"That raid in Harlem last night shows to what limits the gambling house keepers are being forced. A 'brace' game is a fool proposition at any time, and a man must be pretty well up against it to be forced to resort to that. Before they allowed every cigar store in town to put in a layout there was money enough to be made by the house in a square deal, and the player had a run for his money.

BIG CRASH PREDICTED.

"I think the Gambling Commission has bitten off more than it can chew, and when the crash comes it is going to be a beauty. We can afford to lie low and wait for it to blow over, but the little fellows who have been producing right along, and have been to the bad nearly all the time, won't stand for the game, and then some stories will be told."

"What do you think would be a fair lump sum to name as the price paid by gamblers for protection in the past year?" was asked.

"Three millions," was the prompt reply, "and that's rather under than over."

This gambler, who knows every ramification of the "protection business," said yesterday that there were in the greater city more than 2,000 illegal "joints" which pay for non-molestation. Every one of these was required to put up an initiation fee of $300 before it could open. This part of the plunder goes to the Police Captain and his henchmen, so that in the past three years over $600,000 has been paid to this part of the protection combination.

The only other item of importance is the occasional ten or twenty dollar bill that must be handed to the policeman on post as a bribe to keep him away from the door of the gambling house. His too close proximity might frighten away prospective customers, and the gamblers need now all that they can gather in.

COMSTOCK'S RAID ALARMS ALL.

A protest was made yesterday to the Senatorial end of the Gambling Commission regarding the action of Anthony Comstock in raiding the Ainotal Club, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. The "kick" came from that vicinity, which is honeycombed with gambling houses of all grades, and the commission got a strong intimation that it would have to "call off" Comstock. As a result, the ranks of the persons whose business it is to "tip" the game-keepers when there is a raid coming have been increased and many contemplated raids are expected to come to naught.

To what extent the gamblers fear the authorities was shown by an occurrence on Broadway, between John and Fulton Streets, yesterday. The place had been located on Broadway over a drug store, and as the probable result of a "tip" the attachés began moving the paraphernalia to a place in Dey Street. All this occurred in broad daylight, and thousands of citizens saw the men carrying a dismantled roulette wheel, a faro layout, green-baize-covered poker tables, a cylinder top desk, several dozen chairs, and three bags of chips to two trucks that were waiting at the door.

All this time a Central Office detective stood at the corner of John Street talking to a policeman in uniform. Apparently neither saw the moving or was interested enough to follow the trucks and their peculiar loads to the new quarters. One of the attendants, when asked what the exodus meant, replied, in a matter-of-fact way, that his "firm" was moving into more commodious quarters in Dey Street.

GAMBLERS USE NO DISGUISE.

Several days ago the same thing happened in University Place, when one of the gambling houses moved from the corner of Thirteenth Street to the next block. In this instance, however, the services of trucks were not thought necessary, and the attendants carried the baize-covered layouts and roulette wheels through the street without any cover or opposition.

Another adjunct of the gambling house has been revived in the last year. The "capper" can now be found nightly along Broadway in all the hotels and cafés, and any intoxicated citizen who gives evidence of having a bank roll is fair prey for him. He manages to get into conversation with his victim in the hotel rotundas or barrooms, and, being always a suave individual, his persuasive powers are not often used in vain.

In Byrnes's time, when there was a certain amount of gambling allowed under cover, there was a distinct proviso made with the privilege that there should be neither "cappers" nor "brace games." But the Gambling Commission imposes no onerous restrictions All it looks after is the levy. As long as that comes in regularly the rest of the game can look after itself.

POLICE WELL INFORMED.

In giving this information to the public THE NEW YORK TIMES is giving no information to the police. A week before the first sitting of the Mazet committee THE NEW YORK TIMES stated that the city was "wide open" and that gambling was carried on with unexampled boldness.

In proof of this statement THE TIMES published a list of nearly one hundred poolrooms and gambling houses that had been visited by one of its reporters in a little over a week. This list was handed to Chief of Police Devery, and he said he would look into the matter. What he did was to cut the list up into precincts and hand them to the Captains. There the matter rested.

Frank Moss took the list furnished by THE NEW YORK TIMES and supplemented it with other resorts. This list was again handed to Chief Devery when he was on the stand before the Mazet Committee, and again he said he would make an investigation. The list was also given to Mr. Croker, and he said that while he knew nothing about the existence of poolrooms he would do all in his power to have them closed if they were running. Many of these same places are running to-day. None of them has ever been interfered with.

POLICE HEADS DUMFOUNDED.

President York of the Police Board said that he was simply dumfounded at the array of facts and figures presented to him by THE TIMES reporter. Commissioner Hess was in his office when the reporter called, and he also expressed the same measure of surprise.

"If such a thing exists," said Mr. York, after an interval, "it is infamous, but to prove it is next to impossible. I do not doubt that your information comes to you from reliable sources, and that it has been thoroughly investigated by you, for you can see as well as I can that to publish such a statement, with no foundation, would do more harm than it could do good. The fact is that the bribe-giver never comes forward when he is wanted to substantiate his statements, and if he does, then it is his word against that of the bribe-taker, and the word of the one is as good as the other."

"It is a part of the game that neither of them calls in witnesses to the transaction, is it not?" was asked.

"Yes, I suppose it is," said the Commissioner sadly, "and of course it is very hard to pin the matter down. You see it takes legal evidence before we can punish any one."

"But is it not different when there is no question of punishing any one?" Mr. York was asked. "It does not take legal evidence to investigate a complaint. That can be proceeded with on simple information, can it not?"

"Oh, yes," assented the Commissioner, "that is very true. The result of an investigation furnishes the evidence in itself. I can only say what I have said before, that this department will thoroughly investigate any complaints that are made to it. For that we will not demand that legal evidence be submitted. We have done that before, but we have not been able to substantiate the charges made in the newspapers."

THE TIMES'S LIST CIT

well known how I stand on matters of this kind. There is no vice or gambling that I will not aid in wiping out if I can be assured of its existence. But the Police Department gets the credit or discredit of not acting in these matters when really it has nothing on which to proceed.

MR. YORK'S EXCUSE.

"Take, for instance, the poolrooms. None of them uses any special apparatus, and they can move in an hour or even abandon the place as it is, and we cannot get evidence against the owners. The crap games, according to your own statement, are run in back rooms where the only apparatus are boards, perhaps a billiard table, and a few dice. Every evidence of criminal business might be removed in a minute."

"But what of the gambling houses fitted up with a great deal of costly apparatus? Canfield's place, for instance?"

"Canfield's?" said the Commissioner, musingly. "Let me see, that's the place in Forty-fourth Street, is it not?"

"That is the locality," said the reporter.

"Then, again, most of these places are run as private clubs," said Mr. York. "That makes them hard to get at."

"But the police or the detectives ought to be as able to get in as private citizens, ought they not?"

"Certainly," said Mr. York.

And you would not advise the police to visit or raid them with flying banners or a brass band, would you?" was asked.

"I certainly would not," said Mr. York, "and there will be no investigations made in that way."

Mr. York seemed impressed with the statement made by the gamblers that the Gambling Commission was killing the goose that lays the golden eggs in allowing so many places to open. "They generally do," was his comment on that, but he declined to pursue the subject further.

STATEMENT OF MR. HESS.

Commissioner Hess was present throughout the interview, and at its conclusion he said that he thoroughly agreed with everything Mr. York had said.

"You can quote me as saying just that," said Mr. Hess. "Every one knows how I stand on the matter of gambling houses. I'll close up every one of them that I can. I am glad to hear that the gamblers are kicking. 'When thieves fall out honest men get their dues.'"

Both Mr. York and Mr. Hess said they were unable to state what they would do. That, they said, could only be determined by future events.

"Three million dollars a year," said Commissioner Sexton, opening his eyes when the figures were shows to hom. "That's a whole lot of money, isn't it. How would you like to be in on that? But say," he said suddenly, "I don't believe it. I don't believe any one can prove any such thing. Why, it's laughable, that's what that is. I don't want to talk about it at all. I don't usually get into any newspaper controversies, and I don't want to start now. I don't believe it, that's all."

Chief Devery declined to discuss the matter at all. He made his usual reply to questions of this kind. "If there are any complaints they will be investigated," was all that he would say.

GAMBLING HOUSE A PALACE.

The gambling house of George Canfield, which is referred to above, has lately been established in Forty-fourth Street, near Delmonico's. It is the finest place of its kind in this country, if not in the world, and the nightly play there is enormous. It draws its patrons from the wealthiest men in the country, and while it is not hard for a man whose appearance denotes a fair measure of affluence to pass its portals, the "shoe-string" gambler does not long remain its guest.

The entire big brownstone house is fitted throughout with extreme magnificence. The rarest Eastern carpets are upon its floors and masterpieces of art adorn its walls. The furniture, consisting mainly of divans and davenports, are marvels of beauty and luxuriousness.

The gaming room on the second floor extends the length and width of the house, and is a noble hall in proportions. In it are the most elaborate gambling layouts in this country, consisting of roulette wheels, faro tables, baccarat tables, and rouge et noir. Baccarat, faro, and roulette are the principal games, and at times and for certain players the limit is absolutely removed.

Not long ago a certain well-known banker of this city, for whose benefit the limit is removed, and who has been a patron of Canfield in this city and at the Saratoga Club, left his check for $75,000 with Canfield as the result of one night's play.

Servants throughout the house attend to the wants of the players, and the place is conducted much like one of the most exclusive clubs. Entertainment is free to the guests. The costliest dishes—game, pates, and the rarest wines—are served throughout the night. Everything is conducted with the utmost decorum. There are no loud words or heated arguments, all such being quietly but firmly stopped at their incipiency. A fair slice of Canfield's profits finds its way regularly into the pocket of one of the Senatorial members of the Gambling Commission.

PARKHURST RAID SUCCEEDS

Evidence Against a Tammany Man Discovered in St. Mark's Place—Inspector Thompson Finds Little.

Marked contrast was shown between two raids of alleged poolrooms in this city yesterday. When agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is President, swooped down upon a place at 9 St. Mark's Place they surprised more than 300 men and boys, and caught two alleged principals with money in their hands, and also seized a wagonload of poolroom paraphernalia.

When Inspector Thompson a few hours later descended upon the Sketch Club, at 112 West Fourteenth Street, the place was found deserted, and there was not an article found to indicate that a wager had ever been made there. Still, as in the first raid, two men were made prisoners.

The society acted without the co-operation of the precinct police, and found its nest of alleged gamblers on the second floor of an old mansion. The massive rosewood door for several minutes resisted the efforts of the six detectives and a like number of members of the Essex Market Court Squad, who were assigned to help them.

When it finally yielded to the blows of a big iron hammer a scene of wild excitement and terror was revealed, those inside rushing from side to side of the room, vainly seeking some means of escape.

As the detectives pushed their way in with revolvers drawn, four men darted by them and got away, but two of the alleged principals were seized by two detectives who had been stationed inside before the assault began. A third, however, the telegraph operator, at the first sign of the raid, threw the ticker down the dumb waiter shaft to the saloon below. Then he wrenched the telegraph instruments from his desk and jumped after it with them under his coat. He, too, got away.

The raid created great excitement in the street, and people up and down the block leaned out of their windows to see what was happening. A gambling house at Third Avenue and Eighth Street got the news, and everybody inside rushed out in a state of panic. After the crowd had been frightened into submission in the raided poolroom by the sight of the revolvers, the detectives allowed those not connected with the place to pass out one by one.

The prisoners were Robert Cummings of 441 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, and David Marks of 46 Delancey Street. They were taken direct to Essex Market Court and held in $500 bail for examination this afternoon.

The telephone, blackboards, tickers, and other paraphernalia of the room were loaded into an express wagon and carried to the court as evidence. Superintendent Henry Burr of the society was present at the raid, and on looking over this stuff was delighted to find a paper in which a well-known citizen, high in the counsels of Tammany Hall, declared himself over his own signature to be the real owner of the place.

The "John Doe" warrant, on which the raid was made, was issued by Magistrate Pool on the complaint of two of the society's detectives who claim to have lost a two-dollar bet on a horse race in the place a few days ago. Dr. Parkhurst said that the society had several times lately raided places without the help of the precinct police.

"We regard this as our only hope," he said, as he told how one of the prisoners caught in a similar raid over a saloon at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street Tuesday was overheard to say, "There must be some mistake about this raid. The police didn't notify us."

"These members of the court squad," continued Dr. Parkhurst, "do fine work. We have been delighted with the straightforward, loyal service they have rendered. They have gone about their business as though it was business."

Superintendent Burr said: "We have plenty of work on hand and we are liable to strike almost anywhere."

Inspector Thompson with a number of policemen found nothing in the nature of poolroom paraphernalia, and the place they visited was empty, though a crowd was standing at the door as if waiting for something to happen. The Inspector arrested Michael J. Carroll, twenty-eight years old, of 298 West Twelfth Street, and William Clark, twenty-eight years old, of 101 West Fourteenth Street, and locked them in the Charles Street Police Station on a charge of poolselling.

GENUINE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, March 8.—Consternation was created in Puget Sound cities to-day by the official announcement that seventeen cases of the bubonic plague have existed at Port Townsend for nearly a month. Early in February the Japanese tramp ship Nanyo Maru arrived there with a suspicious disease on board. The ship was ordered into quarantine at Diamond Head, and has since remained there.

Two men had died on the voyage, and at least one more succumbed after reaching port. Quarantine officials at first would not state what the disease was, but later gave out that it had been diagnosed as beriberi. To-day it was officially announced that the disease is the bubonic plague. The strictest precautions are being taken at the United States quarantine station, and it is expected that these will suffice to prevent a spread of the disease from the Nanyo Maru or any other vessel having the plague aboard.

Dr. Foster, Quarantine Officer at Port Townsend, does not deny that plague exists in the Nanyo Maru. The following telegram from the health authorities at Washington was received Feb. 24 by quarantine officers at Victoria, B. C., and Port Townsend:

"Cases supposed to beri-beri on a steamer arriving at Port Townsend on subsequent investigation proved to be the plague. Proper precautions were taken at the beginning by Dr. Foster, hence no danger. This is to put you on guard for proper diagnosis of beri-beri."

FATE OF THE LEWIS BILL.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—The Lewis bill to repeal the Horton boxing law, which has passed the Assembly, is now in the hands of the Senate Codes Committee, and up to to-night the friends of the bill have been unable to get the measure reported. The claim is made by those opposed to the repeal of the law that they have sufficient strength to keep the bill in the committee and kill it. Senator T. D. Sullivan has been most active during the past few days in his efforts to defeat the passage of the measure.

At the meeting of the Codes Committee this afternoon it was decided to postpone action on the bill until next week. Senators Malby and White were not present and it is said that a majority of the members present were against the bill. An effort was made by Mr. Lewis to have the bill reported yesterday and a special meeting of the Codes Committee was called to consider the bill, but it was impossible to secure a quorum.

So far as can be learned, the Republican organization leaders still intend that the Lewis bill shall be enacted into law at this session, but competent observers believe that the chances of its passage are very uncertain. A close friend of Senator Sullivan offered to wager to-night either way regarding the fate of the measure, saying that it was a toss-up. The opponents of the bill base all their hopes on keeping the bill in committee. If it goes on the floor they believe that it will be passed.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Hullock, G. B., Johnstown, N. Y.; gloves; Broadway Central Hotel.
Stearns, R. W., Fredericksburg, Va.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Lepper, V. A., Marshall, Mich.; dry goods and carpets; Hotel Albert.
Dague Brothers & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. W. Dague, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Milliken, Cousens & Short, Portland, Me.; J. H. Short, domestics, dress goods, and cloaks; G. Burnham, dry goods; 79 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Anderson, J. H. & Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.; J. H. Anderson, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. E. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Fitton, D. W., & Co., Hamilton, Ohio; D. W. Fitton, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Dreyfuss Dry Goods Company, Shrevesport, La.; J. Dreyfuss, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; E. Brandeis, clothing; 328 Church Street; Hoffman House.
Wasserman Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. J. Wasserman, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Specht & Fischgrund, Cleveland, Ohio; L. Specht, piece goods; Hotel Albert.
Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; W. C. Stitt, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Long, Tate & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; H. C. Long, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Braftman, S., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; J. Braftman, clothing; Hoffman House.
Anderson, G. W., & Son, Portsmouth, Ohio; E. G. Anderson, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Hurley, Louis, St. Louis, Mo.; dressmaker.
Pauline, Madame, Louisville, Ky.; dressmaker; St. George Hotel.
Hayne, H., Milwaukee, Wis.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Robbins, C. H. D., Columbus, Ohio; dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Blumenthal & Co., Marion, Ind.; L. S. Marks, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Dillworth, Holmer, Hicksville, Ohio; J. E. Scott, dry goods; Bay State Hotel.
Reeve, H. E., Jefferson, Iowa; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Springgate Dry Goods Co., El Paso, Ill.; dry goods.
Stevens, Foster, & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. M. Cambaum, silver; Herald Square Hotel.
Clement, G. C., Tiffin, Ohio; department store; Bay State Hotel.
Hurst, A. K., & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; A. K. Hurst, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Hennecke, Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Otto Zielsdorf, crockery; Pabst Hotel.
Schremer, W. B., Ellwood City, Penn.; general store; Putnam House.
Norman, Miss, & Co., Dayton, Ohio; E. Eggers, millinery; 13 West Twentieth Street.
Koegle, A. W., Sandusky, Ohio; dry goods; Sturtevant House.
Koeger Brothers' Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. C. Koeger, dry goods; Belvedere House.
Kennedy, Charles F., Beardstown, Ill.; dry goods; Francis House.
Lilienthal, S., Louisville, Ky.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Woodbinn, Cone & Steele, Franklin, Penn.; C. W. Cone, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
McNaughton, W. A., Muncie, Ind.; dry goods; Hoffman House.
Sullivan, McCall & Co., Jackson, Tenn.; Charles M. Gates, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Black, A. E., Conneant, Ohio; general merchandise; Grand Union Hotel.
Daube, S., & Co., Bowie, Texas; Pauline Reley, millinery; 56 West Twelfth Street.
Gregory, Mrs. F. L., Toledo, Ohio; millinery; Mrs. H. M. Pratt, millinery; Isabelle Ripley, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
De Steiger, Albert, Detroit, Mich.; furs; Hotel Albert.
"The Famous," Springfield, Ill.; S. I. Schwartz, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Apperly, Redin & Co., Louisville, Ky.; George E. Redin, furniture; Astor House.
Corleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. Curlee, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Corleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. K. Weeks, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Canton Millinery Company, Canton, Ohio; A. Hurford, millinery, Imperial Hotel.
Tepper, J. P., Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. J. P. Tepper, dry goods.
Field, L. H., Jackson, Mich.; W. B. Field, dry goods; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.
Pogue, H & S., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Pauline Mack, dry goods; Grenoble Hotel.
Pogue, H. & S., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Mary McCarthy, dry goods, Grenoble Hotel.
Seed, James & Co., Bay City, Mich.; James Seed, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Mack & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Walter Mack, dry goods.
McVey-Barclay Dry Goods Company, Chillicothe, Mo.; J. H. Barclay, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Jacobs, E. B., Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. D. Jacobs, millinery.
Eloskey, J., Bradford, Penn.; dry goods, &c.; 265 West 130th St.
Lang, E. H., Calvert, Texas; general merchandise; St. George Hotel.
Lewis, J. C., Co., Louisville, Ky.; M. Connoughton, dry goods; 807 East 14th St.

BOERS, IT IS SAID, ASKED FOR PEACE

Rumors in London of Informal Overtures from Both Republics.

BRITISH CHASE THE BOERS

French's Cavalry Gets Between Them and Bloemfontein.

KRUEGER'S APPEAL

Urges Burghers to Hold Out and Tide Will Turn.

Mafeking in Desperate Straits—British Forces Hold Burghersdorp and Norval's Pont and the Railroad Crossings.

LONDON, March 9.—The Daily News makes the following editorial announcement:

"It was rumored in London yesterday—and we have some reason for believing the rumor to be correct—that the two republics made informal and unofficial overtures of peace on the preceding day.

"Unfortunately the conditions suggested were of such a character as to preclude the possibility of leading to any result. Terms which might have been gladly accepted before the war, in order to avert it, are impossible after the war with all the sacrifices it has entailed."

The Boers appear to have made no stand whatever, except that, while in retreat, they twice repulsed Gen. French's cavalry with rifle fire. As no report has been made of the capture of prisoners, the enemy probably got away with their entire force. Gen. French is still following them and keeping between them and Bloemfontein.

The evacuation of the northern districts of Cape Colony is now nearly complete. The British are in possession of the railroad crossings.

The military critics comment on the discouraging news from Mafeking. Col. Baden-Powell seems to be in grave need of outside help. Otherwise he would not allow the correspondents to send out information respecting the distress of the garrison.

A readjustment of some of the higher commands is taking place. Gen. White is to go to Stormberg, to take supreme command of Gen. Gatacre's division and the Tenth Division, now in process of formation, which will be under the immediate command of Gen. Hunter, Sir George White's chief of staff.

GEN. ROBERTS'S REPORT.

The following is the text of Lord Roberts's dispatch:

"POPLAR GROVE, March 8.—Two brigades of cavalry, with Horse Artillery and Kelly-Kenny's division, marched to-day ten miles eastward.

"The Boers were quite taken by surprise yesterday. They moved off so hurriedly that they left cooked dinners behind. We captured a Krupp gun and several tents and wagons.

"The total casualties were: Killed—Lieut. Keswick and Lieut. Frieslick. Wounded—Lieuts. Bailey of the Twelfth Lancers and De Crespigny of the Second Life Guards, both severely, and Lieut. Smith of the Shropshires, who is believed to have been picked up by a Boer ambulance. Two men were killed, forty-six were wounded, and one man is missing.

"Gatacre reports that he intends occupying Burghersdrop to-day.

"Repairs to the railways toward both Stormberg and Steynsburg are being pushed.

"Clements now occupies Norval's Pont, on the south bank of the Orange River. The bridge was blown up, and the enemy are holding the north bank of the river, but not, it is believed, in any great strength."

A dispatch from Molteno says that the British occupied Burghersdorp unopposed Wednesday night.

BOERS CHECKED ADVANCE.

The Standard publishes the following dispatch from Poplar Grove, dated March 8:

"The movements of the mounted men were somewhat too rapid for the supporting infantry, and, as a result, the Boer position was turned before the main body could strike effectively. The Boers fell back precipitately, and, extending to the southeast, they checked the advance of the British cavalry with a heavy rifle fire at 800 yards' range.

"Accordingly, Gen. French moved southward and outflanked them again; but the Boers repeated their tactics."

Spenser Wilkinson, commenting in The Morning Post to-day upon the "difficulty in quite understanding Lord Roberts's operations in detail," says:

"Probably Lord Roberts intends to strike the railway some distance north of Bloemfontein, compelling the retreating Boers to make their way north by a circuitous route, and they may all be intercepted.

"The Government should be warned by his dispatches of the urgency of sending remounts.

"The news from Mafeking makes one wonder as to its chances of relief, for, even for a mounted force, Mafeking is three weeks' march from Kimberley."

OSFONTEIN, March 7.—Lord Roberts's movement to-day again thoroughly surprised, outwitted, and outmanoeuvred the Boers, who fled almost without firing a shot. The plan of battle was as follows:

"Gen. Colville's division extended along the north bank, Gen. Tucker held the centre reserve, and the Guards brigade had the centre advanced. Gen. Kelly-Kenny's division was ordered to make a huge flanking movement on the Boers' left, following Gen. French, who was instructed to move southeast until opposite the Boer flank, and then to swing around the rear.

"Every movement was admirably executed and entirely successful. The Boers were surprised, as was evident from the state of the deserted camps. Twice the British cavalry were almost in a position to charge, but they admit that they were foiled by the manoeuvring of the Boers.

"When last seen Gen. French was pursuing the enemy vigorously. He was between them and Bloemfontein, about eleven miles from the right wing.

"Gen. Colvile merely demonstrated against a high mountain occupied by the Transvaal troops, who are now fleeing in consequence of the flight of the Free Staters south of the river.

"It is impossible at present to give the Boer numbers; but it is estimated that they reach 14,000, all of whom are now in flight."

POPLAR GROVE, March 8.—President Kriger, who at present is far in the rear, yesterday tried to stop the retreating Boers, who refused to stay.

The Bloemfontein police tried to stop the retreat of the Free Staters, but they declared that they were not willing to fight any longer, and they blamed President Steyn.

The Russian and Dutch Military Attachés arrived at the British camp yesterday.

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MAFEKING'S HARD STRAITS.

MAFEKING, Feb. 19.—Horse meat now composes a considerable part of our rations. There is little grumbling. The first pinch of the siege is over, and the town has settled grimly to stick it out. What may be typhoid malaria has broken out in the women's laager, and dysentery, due to the absence of vegetables, is rife among the garrison.

We are thrown upon our own resources. Such luxuries as we had are exhausted or have been commandeered for the hospitals, which are full to overflowing. The children's graveyard; close to the women's laager, grows weekly as the young lives are cut short prematurely by shell and fever. We look with hope deferred for relief.

The cheerfulness which was characteristic of the early days of the siege has almost deserted us, the men preferring to remain at their posts rather than to move about and work up an appetite which cannot be satisfied. The natives are in the worst plight. Those who are unable to obtain work are allowed a small handful of meal daily. Many, braving the danger, wander about the town, with gaunt and hungry faces, in search of work, which entitles them to an extra ration of meat. If they find work, they are generally too weak to perform it.

From their advanced posts the Boers rake the streets and the market square. It is impossible to dodge their bullets. We have taken remarkable precautions, however, and the casualties, though heavy, are not what they might have been had less able men been at the head of affairs. Even the headquarters mess fares scantily, and we cry, "How long, O Lord, how long?"

Two hundred and ninety-two persons have been killed, wounded, or died of disease. The garrison is so small that it would be criminal to make its weakness public, but there is never so much as a whisper. If any one suggested the possibility of surrender, it is because we do not mean to get beaten, and we are cheerfully enduring the hardships of to-day rather than to make a surrender in any degree possible to-morrow.

BOERS URGED TO HOLD OUT.

PRETORIA, March 6.—A special dispatch from Bloemfontein says that President Krüger, addressing a crowd of people, said:

"Although God is testing our people, my personal opinion is that the limit of the test is nearly reached. If the people are sustained by faith in the time of adversity God will soon again turn the tide in our favor. If we have strong faith in God He will surely deliver us. The God of Deliverance of the olden time is the same God now."

The speech of the venerable President brought tears to the eyes of men and women alike. The Free State Volkilied (National Anthem) was then sung.

The visit of President Krüger has done much good, and has cheered the despondents. President Krüger, more recently, has been visiting the commandos south of Bloemfontein.

Fighting is proceeding at Mafeking. All the outside forts except one have been taken by the Boers.

Much satisfaction is expressed in all circles at the courtesies extended to Gen. Cronje by the British.

Secretary of State Reitz has issued war bulletins, in which, after saying the Government has no official tidings of the surrender of Gen. Cronje, but must accept it as a fact, however painful, adds:

"The Government remains assured that the surrender will not discourage the burghers in their defense of their independence and standing as a nation. The struggle thus far has shown the republics have vindicated themselves as an independent people. This reverse will not stagger us. In the struggle for our cherished rights our belief remains that whatever happens the Lord still reigns.

"Owing to the invasion of the Free State by a large force of the enemy, and other circumstances, it became necessary to take up other positions, hence the burghers in Natal have retired to Biggarsberg. All the commandos have reached there safely, except a few who retired in the direction of Van Reenan's Pass. Thus Ladysmith and Kimberley are no more besieged. In retiring, the enemy was time after time driven back, so that our laagers were not cut off. In these fights a few men were killed or wounded, and the enemy lost heavily.

"In spite of all reports the spirit of the fighting men as to the outcome remains unchanged. Among the commandos in Natal the burghers are full of courage.

"Gen Dewet now commands all the commandos at the Modder River.

"It is understood that President Krüger's visit to Bloemfontein was to try to arrange a compromise of the differences between the Transvaalers and Free Staters.

JAPANESE INSPECT OUR MILLS.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 8.—A delegation of Japanese capitalists and their associates has been inspecting the cotton compresses and mills at this point. The delegation consists of Takeo Yamanobe, President of the Cotton Spinners' Association of Japan and also President of the Osaka Cotton Mills of Osaka, Japan; T. Saito, President of the Miye Cotton Spinning Company, Limited, of Yokkaichi, Japan; F. and A. Watanabe, a representative of the banking house of Mitsui & Co. of London, San Francisco, New York, and Japan, accompanied by R. Johnson, the Boston representative of an English cotton firm; J. H. Rennie, a manufacturer of Graniteville, S. C., and Charles Warren Davis, a banker and capitalist of Augusta.

The gentlemen from Japan are anxious to know how the cotton which they received from this country is compressed to so great a density, and are on an inspection tour of the manufacturing cities of America, and left last night for Columbia, S. C., to examine some of the mills there, which are operated by electricity.

Mr. Watanabe, who acted as spokesman for the party, said that at present Japan gets about one-half of her cotton from America and the remainder from India, but that there is a strong disposition on the part of his countrymen to buy more and more of the American product every year.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Ex-Gov. S. T. Hauser, Montana; Joseph H. Manley, Maine.

HOFFMAN.—W. A. Turk, Washington; Dr. D. H. Morgan, Manila.

HOLLAND.—Max Agassiz, Boston.

MANHATTAN.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill, Albany.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Paul Morton, Chicago; Medical Inspector T. H. Streets, United States Navy.

LONDON GREETS THE QUEEN

She Is Received with Great Enthusiasm by an Immense Crowd.

DIAMOND JUBILEE OUTDONE

One of the Most Memorable Celebrations of Victoria's Reign—Crowd Sings "God Save the Queen."

LONDON, March 8.—Queen Victoria and the people of the greatest city in her empire to-day celebrated the victories which they believe have transformed the campaign in South Africa from one of reverse into one of success. That is the only explanation of the unbounded, the unparalleled enthusiasm with which thousands hailed their sovereign.

In many ways these demonstrations outdid those of the Diamond Jubilee, although there were no glittering pageants, no triumphal arches, no procession of Princes, but only a dezen lifeguards, followed by a little old lady in the plainest black costume, who had come for a few days' stay at Buckingham Palace, as she had done many a time before.

Thousands braved the raw east wind and stood for hours waiting patiently who have often seen the Queen and who, in ordinary circumstances, would scarcely budge to watch her pass. Among these were many personal friends of the sovereign, for instance, the Countess of Brownlow, a great friend of Victoria and a favorite at Court, who sat on the curb, shivering, for hours with the crowd outside Buckingham Palace.

It was quite different from the mad rejoicings that marked the relief of Ladysmith. Rowdyism was conspicuously absent, although the crowds reached such proportions that the number of police would have been quite inadequate had the people been unruly.

REVERENCE FOR THE QUEEN.

Moreover, intermingled with the rejoicings of patriotism there was a particularly keen appreciation of the Queen's personality, her womanliness, great age, and closeness to the poorest of her subjects. This little touch of reverence for sex rather than for sovereignty rendered the huge crowds perfectly tractable in the hands of the good-natured police, and it was not a hard task to induce them to surge back and to make way for the royal carriage. When the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the Empress of India did pass, nodding as if to many friends, instead of bowing with royal restraint, there echoed under the roar of cheers many heartfelt expressions such as "God bless her," "God keep her," "My, but she's a brave woman," and scores more like them.

The scene in the quadrangle of the palace, after the Queen's arrival, when lords and commoners joined in singing the national anthem, was unprecedented and will probably never be repeated during the present reign. Viscount Cross and Mr. Chamberlain acted as spokesmen and graciously greeted the royal visitor, but it was to Lady Buller that the Queen quickly turned with a grateful smile. Then, in the presence of the legislators of the United Kingdom, drawing the wife of the reliever of Ladysmith closer to her, she whispered words of thanks.

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL.

At Paddington the railroad station had been cleared of the general public, but outside thousands of people waited patiently. When the train from Windsor arrived, at 12:30 P. M., a tremendous cheer went up. Her Majesty came down the sloping platform leaning on the arm of a turbaned Indian attendant and entered an open landau, in which also sat Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. They all wore black, and around her neck the Queen had a sable collarette.

From the packed sidewalks and from every available window came a continuous roar of cheers, while hundreds of little flags were waved all the way to Buckingham Palace. The side streets were packed ten, twenty, sometimes a hundred deep. But it was around the palace itself that the chief throng gathered. By 9 o'clock in the morning carriages, cabs, and vehicles of every sort, people from the City and the West End and distant parts of the country congregated in St. James's Park, which the palace fronts. By noon it was estimated that 50,000 people were gathered about the Queen's town residence, waiting patiently. There were hundreds of police on hand, but they had little difficulty in keeping the crowd in order.

Then, from Constitution Hill came the dull roar of distant cheers, and the cry "She is coming!" was passed from mouth to mouth. "Stand back there," ordered the police, and Peeresses and ragged women edged away as well as they could, ladies not being admitted into the courtyard. Now the roar was taken up by those within the precincts of the palace, back on their creaking hinges flew the great gates, and up went the royal standard. A patrol of police went by, there was a flash of steel as the Life Guardsmen and outriders trotted through the gates, and then all hats flew in the air, a mighty cheer arose, and slowly there passed a carriage, on the back seat of which sat a little, black figure, heavily veiled and nodding right and left.

Still nodding vigorously, her Majesty passed out of sight into the quadrangle. There the peers and commoners assembled sang "God Save the Queen," and her Majesty entered the palace.

Outside there was pandemonium. Over the roadway, which had been kept clear for the carriages, the crowds swarmed, until it was impossible for those in front to retreat or move an inch. Somebody started singing "God Save the Queen," and half a mile or more of people took up the strains. In response to this the Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York reappeared on the balcony, which caused more enthusiasm. For a quarter of an hour the future King remained bareheaded before this great, yelling mass.

Those who saw the Queen unveiled said she looked remarkably well. The journey from Windsor and the long ride through the deafening din, exposed to the keen, east wind, was a trying experience for any one. Yet, in spite of her great age, the Queen, apparently, did not suffer any unusual fatigue.

A VISIT TO THE CITY.

The Queen visited the City this afternoon, reaching its confines, on the Embankment, opposite the Temple steps, at about 4 o'clock, where her Majesty was welcomed by the Lord Mayor and Corporation in their robes of state.

A quaint ceremony occurred when the Queen's carriage stopped at the Temple steps. When the Lord Mayor, A. J. Newton, solemnly handed her Majesty the Sword of State, with a smile the Queen touched it and returned the sword to the Chief Executive, saying:

"Thank you for all that my City has done."

To which the Mayor replied:

"Your gracious Majesty's words will forever be treasured in my heart."

Then the Life Guards trotted on, the purple and ermine and gorgeous uniforms, the Marshal and Sheriffs and Aldermen with the gold-laced flunkeys and lumbering state coaches left behind, and the Queen drove quickly along the Embankment, black with cheering people. Accompanying her Majesty were the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princess Henry of Battenburg.

The Life Guards trotted on through the great thoroughfares of the City, which were everywhere thronged. So quickly were the horses driven that the crowds scarcely had a chance to cheer before the constantly-bowing monarch had passed out of sight. By 5 o'clock, the Queen going by way of Holborn and Oxford Street, had returned to Buckingham Palace.

After it was all over, and while a cheering crowd of ten thousand people still hung outside the palace, the Queen dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, and the other members of the royal family. The Prince of Wales had been absent during the day, owing to the sale of the late Duke of Westminster's race horse at Kingsclere, but the Princess had come in for a large share of the ovations.

In response to a message from the Lord Mayor this evening, Sir Arthur Bigge, the Queen's private secretary, wrote:

"Her Majesty is not fatigued, and she is much gratified and touched by the loyal and enthusiastic reception accorded her through the afternoon's drive."

As the evening advanced the crowds increased. Red fire was burned, and the whole concourse took up "God Save the Queen." Then came blue light, and the strains of "Rule Britannia" made the park ring. This was kept up until a balcony window was opened and one of the royal party, believed to be the Prince of Wales, appeared. After a vociferous outburst he disappeared, and then the crowd broke up, and demonstrations such as have not been seen in London for many years came to an end.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO DUBLIN.

LONDON, March 9.—The Queen will today take another drive, passing, during the afternoon, through the fashionable West End quarters, and there is every likelihood of even a greater demonstration of loyalty and patriotism than was witnessed at Buckingham Palace last evening.

It is now said that her Majesty will extend the visit to Ireland to three weeks, and will take the opportunity of her presence there to announce her consent to the formation of a regiment of Irish Guards. It is also expected that she will hold a drawing room at Dublin Castle, or at least open it in person. This would be the most magnificent and brilliant state ceremonial ever held in Ireland's metropolis.

The Belfast authorities are trying hard to induce the Queen to visit their city; but, as at present arranged, the visit will be confined to Dublin.

The following from The Times and from the Radical-Liberal Chronicle may be taken as examples of the whole trend of the London editorials. The Times says:

"The Queen, it is evident, has been deeply moved by the courage and devotion of her Irish troops and has been thinking of the means by which she can best convey to them and their fellow-countrymen the gratitude she feels for their services so generously and so loyally rendered to her throne. We cannot doubt the masses of the Irish people will cordially appreciate the spirit in which the royal visit will be made. Their Queen goes among them as the representative of no party and no political cause. She goes to pay an honor and a compliment to the Irishmen of the nation.

"There are, of course, irreconcilables in Ireland who would be delighted to mar the success of the Queen's visit if they could find a pretext. It must be the business of those responsible for the conduct of her Majesty's journey and the arrangements during her stay not to give them a pretext. If it be made clear to the people that the Queen has come among them only to thank them for what their relatives have done for her they will pay little heed to the instigations of the disloyal and give her a royal welcome with all the Celtic fervor of their hearts."

The Chronicle says: "The motive which prompted the visit doubtless, in part, is a desire to see and be seen by Irishmen in their own homes and contribute directly to the final reconciliation which both nations equally desire, but which the Nationalists seem to strenuously resist. Another reason, more personal, though scarcely stronger, exists in the wish of her Majesty to do special honor to the part of her dominions which has furnished so many of her most gallant and devoted soldiers. Nothing could be better inspired and more auspicious than this two-fold message to Ireland of the Queen's consideration and esteem."

In the House of Commons yesterday John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, declared the Irish people had received with gratification the announcement that Her Majesty had directed that the shamrock be worn by the Irish regiments on St. Patrick's Day, adding that the Irish people would welcome this graceful recognition of the valor of the Irish race wherever exhibited and would treat with respect the venerable sovereign about to visit the Irish shore, well knowing that on that occasion no attempt would be made to give the visit any party significance, and that their chivalrous hospitality would not be taken to mean any abatement of their demands for national rights, which they would continue to press until conceded.

Mr. Redmond was loudly cheered both on rising and on taking his seat.

Commenting upon the Queen's visit to Ireland and the speech of John Redmond in the House of Commons The Times says:

"Mr. Redmond performed his difficult task with excellent judgment and taste."

The Government leader, A. J. Balfour, replying to a question, said the recommendation for the formation of a regiment of Royal Irish Guards, of which the first Colonelcy would be given to Lord Roberts, would be submitted to the Queen, and undoubtedly would be favorably considered.

PRESS COMMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 9.—The editorials in the morning newspapers admit that yesterday's demonstrations were quite without precedent, and they teem with patriotic expression of gratification at the Queen's opportune and tactful contribution toward the unity of the empire. The Times says:

"The Queen has had many royal greetings; but it is doubtful whether the spontaneity and exuberant enthusiasm of yesterday have ever been equaled.

"There was no pageant, but there was a constant exhibition of intense and genuine popular feeling, which is itself the most impressive of all pageants."

The Daily News, which describes the demonstration as an "improvised jubilee," in some ways even more impressive than the Diamond Jubilee, says:

"Its significance is beyond question. Nor can it be doubted that her Majesty's visit to Ireland will also be a great success, providing care is taken that it is not exploited for political purposes. Mr. Redmond's remarks in the House were well conceived and well expressed."

The Daily Telegraph says: "The demonstration has never been equaled in the annals of any other nation. Not even the Queen herself has ever known a demonstration of love and loyalty so deep, so immediate, so poignant, so inexpressible in solicitude and tenderness, so touching, and so thrilling. The bonds between the empire and the Queen to-day are those of living, breathing, chivalrous devotion."

All the papers express commendation of Mr. Redmond's attitude. The Daily Chronicle says: "It would be a mistake to suppose that the Queen's visit will remove Irish aspirations to home rule; but this will in no way militate against the success of the visit."

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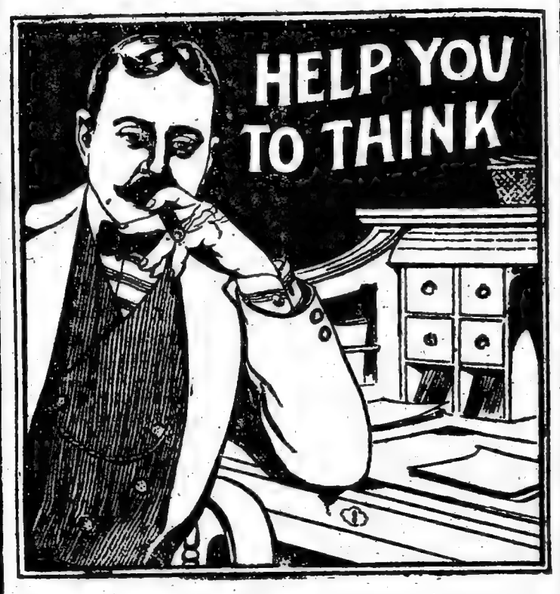

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SET-BACK FOR THE EAST RIVER TUNNEL

President Baldwin Withdraws the Application for a Franchise.

THE PROJECT IS IN ABEYANCE

Proposed Extension of Municipal Tunnel to South Brooklyn Deters Long Island People.

The proposed tunnel to connect Brooklyn and Manhattan received a serious and perhaps permanent set-back yesterday when President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad Company withdrew from the Municipal Assembly the application for a franchise which had been pending in that body for over a year. The application was made under the name of the Long Island and New York Tunnel Company, the title of the organization formed by the Long Island Road to construct a tunnel between the two boroughs.

Much surprise was manifested by the public when the news became known, inasmuch as it had been announced that seven bids for the construction of the tunnel, in connection with the contemplated improvements in Atlantic Avenue, were to be opened yesterday by the Executive Committee of the tunnel company. The company, according to Mr. Baldwin, had for some weeks been prepared to begin work just as soon as the franchise should be granted and the contract awarded, but the change in the situation, unless present conditions are modified, will delay the Long Island Company's East River underground railroad for at least a year.

When asked for the reasons for withdrawal, Mr. Baldwin said:

"We decided that inasmuch as two tunnels cannot be operated between New York and Brooklyn with profit, we would withdraw our application pending before the Council committee and wait until the Rapid Transit Commission had come to a decision regarding the underground extension from the present proposed terminus at City Hall Park to the Battery and South Brooklyn. We accordingly withdrew it this morning. To put the whole matter in a nutshell, if the city decides to go ahead and lend its credit for the South Brooklyn extension, the Long Island Road will not build the East River tunnel. On the other hand, if the Commissioners take no action in this matter, the road will go ahead and build according to the plans as already drawn. Private capital cannot compete with a public enterprise such as the South Brooklyn tunnel would be. Thus practically the matter, so far as we are concerned, is in abeyance. We are simply awaiting developments. We did not think of taking this action until a week or more ago, when the Rapid Transit Commissioners took their preliminary steps for the extension. The rapid transit extension would tap our territory, and as purely a business proposition competition with it does not appear feasible.

"We have these seven bids locked up in our safe, but they will lie there now until the matter is settled.

"Another thing—we did not want the Municipal Assembly to grant a franchise which, under the circumstances, we would have had to hold in abeyance. I want to be honest and straightforward with the public, and if we had gotten this franchise and held it doubtless our motives would have been questioned. I think our action to-day will hasten this whole rapid transit extension matter. I think, too, that counsel for the Commissioners will decide that the commission's power extends over the entire city, and then in that case it will be plain sailing."

Mr. Baldwin added: "If the franchise had been granted a year ago, when we applied, our enterprise would now be under way."

"Now, because of the Municipal Assembly's delay, the city is out one tunnel, is it not?" was suggested.

"It looks that way," replied Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Baldwin would not say whether or not the Long Island Company will be a bidder for the South Brooklyn extension in case the commission decides to advertise, but it was surmised yesterday that this is just what his company is waiting for. Should the contract eventually go to the Long Island Company, the route might be changed, or if the proposed plan is followed out, to land near Hamilton Avenue, in South Brooklyn, it would be an easy matter, it was pointed out, to make an extension to the Borough Hall in Brooklyn, and from there to Flatbush, and thus tap practically the same territory that the Long Island's present plans call for. While the route would not be quite so direct, the difference would not be so marked as to preclude the Long Island people making a Brooklyn connection by way of Hamilton or Atlantic Avenue.

William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, expressed surprise when he heard of the withdrawal of the application.

"I haven't paid a great deal of attention to the Long Island project," said he, "but I do not quite see how the tunnel to South Brooklyn would affect the proposed route of the Long Island people. There has been nothing said so far by the commission about going into the district now covered by the Long Island Road."

President Orr of the commission said he had not paid much attention to the matter, and added that he did not know whether he was surprised or not to hear the news.

"We expect an opinion on this matter of the extension of our powers to all the boroughs," said he, "and the matter will probably come up at the board's meeting tomorrow. Should the company want at any time to make application to us for a franchise, we would consider it. As to the proposition that the tunnel company may bid for the South Brooklyn extension if it goes through, I am not qualified to speak. I know nothing about it."

Eugene G. Blackford, President of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission, expressed regret at the withdrawal of the application, saying that it would result in Atlantic Avenue remaining in its present deplorable condition for a long time to come.

WANT EAST RIVER TUNNEL.

Brooklyn Citizens Discuss Rapid Transit Plans—A Committee to Confer with the City Authorities.

Little disconcerted, but, rather, rendered more enthusiastic by the Long Island Railroad's withdrawal of their application for the East River tunnel franchise, a number of representative Brooklynites assembled at the Merchants' Association, 98 Montague Street, last night to discuss rapid transit under the river. The original purpose of taking steps to urge the acceptance of the railroad's application having been abandoned, the meeting was given up to a general discussion of the tunnel subject.

Letters indorsing the objects of the conference were read from many prominent citizens, among them Borough President Edward M. Grout, who said:

"If the resolution giving this franchise is properly guarded as to rates of fare, and provides adequately that passengers upon the railroad entering at the Brooklyn stations shall have equal facilities with those who come from east of Brooklyn, I am very much in favor of the passage of the resolution. Long experience, however, with the poor facilities given by the Long Island Railroad to Brooklyn travel would make me unwilling to see that railroad given a franchise which could be used so as to discriminate against the Brooklyn travel. It is so clearly for the interests of Brooklyn that the river should be tunneled and me unwilling to see that railroad or its representatives given a franchise which could be also used so as to discriminate against the Brooklyn travel. It is so clearly for the interests of Brooklyn that the river should be tunneled and the Atlantic Avenue nuisance terminated that it is time for Brooklyn to demand from the Municipal Assembly that it take action."

Controller Coler wrote saying that he would try to attend the conference, but he did not appear. His letter made no comment on the situation.

Ludwig Nissen, who acted as Chairman, announced that President William H. Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad had called on him during the day to explain his position. The road's Directors, Mr. Baldwin had said, decided that the building of the tunnel would not be remunerative if the municipal authorities were to build a tunnel with public money. The Directors had decided, he said, to abandon their plan of obtaining a franchise until this question of municipal tunnels should be finally settled.

Remarks followed from members of the association and their guests, among whom were three representatives of labor and trades unions. Almost without exception the speakers declared in favor of municipal ownership of tunnels, but some regretted the railroad's withdrawal because they thought that the only agent through which immediate relief might be obtained.

William McCarroll, Chairman of the Association's Committee on Bridges and Tunnels, thought that the road had made a serious mistake for its own interests, as he regarded the building of municipal tunnels a matter of the far future.

The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell declared that the citizens of Brooklyn must now take the matter in their own hands and cease to have the borough play backyard to Manhattan. Unless the tunnels are built speedily, he said, two generations will elapse before the tide of growth strikes Brooklyn, as the new rapid transit road into the Bronx will turn the course of immigration in that direction.

"A city," he declared, "is like a stream of water; it moves where there is least resistance. This borough is not progressing. Our very pavements show it; they will be worn completely out by the end of the present administration. I should like to see the East River dammed at both ends and the water piped out of it. The cost of a single bridge would do it; the cost of two bridges would buy all the shipping interests involved. But we are not far enough advanced to speak of that; so let us push the tunnel scheme."

Mr. Nissen said that he thought the Municipal Assembly more to be blamed than the Long Island Railroad, for if the franchise had been granted speedily, he added, the tunnel would have been half built already. He suggested that resolutions condemning the city fathers be passed. No action in this direction was taken.

Frederick W. Hinrichs made a spirited speech in favor of a charter amendment giving a Central Rapid Transit Commission full power in all the boroughs. That, he said, is the only thing that will ever give the city tunnels owned by the city. He urged the association to take up the matter, and have it brought before the Legislature immediately.

Resolutions were unanimously passed for the appointment of a committee of fifty to appear before the Board of Aldermen and the Municipal Council, and "to take such further action as, in its judgment, may be deemed wise and prudent to secure the desired result." On this committee are to be the members of the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels of the association and Mr. Nissen. The rest of the fifty will be appointed by Mr. Nissen within a few days.

Mr. Hinrichs's suggestion of urging the Legislature to amend the city charter so as to have a central Rapid Transit Commission will be considered by the committee immediately after its formation. It was decided to follow up such action with every possible effort to force the State and municipal authorities to a speedy settlement of the present difficulties in transportation between Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Hanover Bank won two games last night in the Bank Clerks' League, at Reid's Alleys. In the opening game the Chase National Bank defeated the Eleventh Bank by 5 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chase National Bank—Schoepps, 85; Tormfort, 141; Bohn, 98; Barber, 149; Jones, 120. Total, 693.

Eleventh Ward Bank—Mehling, 147; Clauss, 110; Wymess, 92; Nestell, 102; Williamson, 130. Total, 581.

SECOND GAME.

Hanover Bank—Niemann, 155; Gordon, 178; McLean, 100; Duncan, 143; Spence, 138. Total, 694.

Eleventh Ward Bank—Mehling, 147; Clauss, 109; Wymess, 108; Nestell, 108; Williamson, 117. Total, 609.

THIRD GAME.

Hanover Bank—Niemann, 151; Gordon, 170; McLean, 116; Duncan, 133; Spence, 156. Total, 735.

Chase National Bank—Schoepps, 136; Tormfort, 145; Bohn, 134; Barber, 121; Jones, 119. Total, 655.

In the Fire Insurance League last night at Reid's alleys the Northern Fire Insurance Company won from the Queens and Phenix Companies' teams. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Northern—Schuckhardt, 163; Starr, 170; Schlatter, 142; Buhler, 170; Brown, 94. Total, 739.

Phenix—Dougherty, 136; Story, 160; Kahn, 131; Rushmore, 163; Saddington, 136. Total, 734.

SECOND GAME.

Northern—Schuckhardt, 133; Starr, 145; Schlatter, 142; Buhler, 161; Brown, 129. Total, 710.

Queens—Doubleday, 147; Rae, 123; Tyson, 117; Galloway, 125; Burdick, 153. Total, 665.

THIRD GAME.

Phenix—Dougherty, 160; Story, 141; Kahn, 163; Rushmore, 154; Saddington, 121. Total, 739.

Queens—Doubleday, 152; Rae, 140; Tyson, 144; Galloway, 120; Burdick, 98. Total, 654.

Bedford Council defeated the crack East New York Council last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bedford Council—Morris, 137; Miller, 159; Lounsbery 166; Markwell, 182; Waterbury, 177. Total, 826.

East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 199; Senior, 139; G. Moore, 170; W. Moore, 162; C. Kiefer, 153. Total, 814.

SECOND GAME.

Atlantic Council—Lossee, 149; Pierce, 197; Hickok, 174; Barber, 153; Forrest, 134. Total, 807.

East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 190; Senior, 155; G. Moore, 155; W. Moore, 155; C. Kiefer, 142. Total, 806.

THIRD GAME.

Bedford Council—Morris, 177; Miller, 190; Lounsbery, 165; Markwell, 158; Waterbury, 192. Total, 882.

Atlantic Council—Lossee, 187; Pierce, 164; Hickok, 160; Barber, 92; Forrest, 163. Total, 766.

In the Carruthers Brooklyn National tournament, Bushwick and Pontiac Wheelmen bowled a tie game. The scores:

First Game—Arlington, 794; Bushwick Wheelmen, 690. Second Game—Pontiac Wheelmen, 806; Bushwick Wheelmen, 806. Third Game—Arlington, 839; Pontiac Wheelmen, 709.

The Empire City team won two games last night in the Columbia three-men tournament. Scores:

First Game—Empire City, 510; Empire, 450. Second Game—Empire, 435; Village, 413. Third Game—Empire City, 532; Village, 447.

AT THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

Another animal hunt enlivened matters at the Sportsmen's Show at Madison Square Garden yesterday, and at its conclusion the women present breathed more freely, for the wild cat that had been at liberty since last Friday was captured under an arena box, where it had taken refuge.

Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania met in the first of the trial bouts at water polo between college teams last night, but neither side was able to score in a stubbornly contested game. The line-up was as follows:

Columbia.	Positions.	Pennsylvania.
Neidlinger	Centre	Cope
Wells	Right Forward	Coffin
Spencer	Left Forward	Hooker
Zucker	Half	Corbin
H. Duden	Goal	Webster
F. H. Duden	Goal	McCluskey

W. C. Miller added another to his string of victories last night by defeating J. A. Ruddy, a team mate, for the Metropolitan Championship at 50 yards, D. M. Reeder finishing third. Miller won by half a yard in 0:31.

Some amusement was caused by the cigar and nightshirt race, in which each man wore a long nightshirt and swam the entire distance, 50 yards, with a lighted cigar in his mouth. In this event the New York Athletic Club men succeeded in beating their rivals from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. R. C. Beacroft of the New York Athletic Club assumed the lead at the start, his team mate, Fred Wenck following him. T. J. Reilly of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was in the rear. This order was maintained to the finish. The time was 0:46 4-5.

Two records were broken in the trap shooting events yesterday. W. R. Crosby broke the Garden record by making a score of 99, missing his thirty-fourth target, in the association championship match. Previous to this "Jack" Fanning held the record, 98, which he made on Tuesday. E. D. Fulford was the runner-up, making 94. C. Budd succeeded in placing new figures in the continuous match to his credit, scoring 70. Crosby finished strong in this match too, with 64.

During the afternoon Miss Hyland, the fourteen-year-old daughter of W. H. Hyland, demonstrated her cleverness at trap shooting. She was very nervous when she started out, but toward the end she warmed up to her work, making 54 targets out of 100.

Gould's and Croker's Dogs Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Awards now being made at the Mascoutah Kennel Club show are bringing surprise and consternation into many an aristocratic American kennel. Frank Gould's famous array of St. Bernards was forced to give first place to L. E. King, a stranger from Nebraska, yesterday, when Southboro Olivette won honors from Norfolk Handicraft in the open class of smooth fox terrier bitches. In the wards of the bull terriers, open and limit classes, Princeton Chief, owned by J. Prentiss Kellogg, won in the limit class over Fire Chief, owned by F. H. Croker of New York. In the open class, however, Fire Chief appeared second, with Princeton Chief third. Woodcote Wonder being first. This reversal was made by Theodore Marples, the English judge, and called forth no little comment from American fanciers.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE WAGES RATES LAW

Practically Repealed, as Alleged, by Amendatory Act.

MR. WHALEN DOES NOT AGREE

Says Statute of 1899 Broadens Scope of Original Law—Claims Against City Involved.

The "prevailing rate of wages" law, Chapter 622 of the Laws of 1894, under which claims aggregating nearly $4,000,000 have been filed against the city by laborers and mechanics in the employ of municipal departments, is, according to an article which appeared in The Brooklyn Eagle yesterday, a dead letter, so far as city employes are concerned, it having been repealed by a statute which was signed by Gov. Roosevelt on May 12, 1899, and which is known as Chapter 567 of the Laws of 1899.

According to The Eagle's authority, the law, as it now stands, applies only to employes of contractors engaged on work for the State or a municipal corporation.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, who has made possible the payment of claims aggregating several hundred thousand dollars by offers of judgment, based upon three decisions of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, declares that the claim that the law of 1899 repealed the previous statute is absurd, and that instead it merely broadened its scope. He admitted, however, that the question was an open one, as the courts had not yet passed upon the later act, which might, he said, be construed by them in a way at variance with his interpretation of it.

NO TEST YET MADE.

It is a matter of fact, however, that since the enactment of the law of 1899, there has been no attempt to bring the question of the liability of the city for differences in wages paid to its employes before the courts for adjudication, though thousands of suits have been begun by claimants.

That Mr. Whalen believes that his interpretation of the later statute is correct, is evidenced by his willingness to offer judgment on these claims. It is this willingness that has widened the breach between Mr. Whalen and Controller Coler, who has insisted that each case should be contested in the courts until the prevailing rate of wages in each trade for the entire period between the enactment of the original law and the present time had been fully established by judicial decisions.

Mr. Coler declined yesterday to say whether or not he concurred in the opinion that the prevailing rate law had been repealed, as he had not considered that phase of the matter, which he regarded as eminently a legal question. He will ask his attorneys for an opinion, and if they hold that the statute of 1894 has been repealed, he will insist that the Corporation Counsel fight every one of the cases now pending.

The act of May 10, 1894, which it is now claimed has been wiped off the statute books, reads, so far as the prevailing rate of wages is concerned, as follows:

"Sec. 2. This act shall apply to all mechanics, workingmen, and laborers now or hereafter employed by the State, or any municipal corporation therein, through its agents or officers, or in the employ of persons contracting with the State or such corporation for performance of public works. And all such mechanics, workingmen, and laborers so employed shall receive not less than the prevailing rate of wages in the respective trades or callings in which such mechanics, workingmen, and laborers are employed in said locality. And in all such employment, none but citizens of the United States shall be employed by the State, any municipal corporation therein and by persons contracting with the State or municipal corporation thereof, and every contract hereafter made by the State or any municipal corporation, for the performance of public works must comply with the requirements of this section."

This act was repealed in 1897 by a law which was signed on May 13 of that year and which provides in its third section as follows:

"Sec. 3. Hours to constitute a day's work—Eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for all classes of employes in this State, except those engaged in farm and domestic labor, unless otherwise provided by law. This section does not prevent an agreement for overwork for extra compensation.

"This section applies to work for the State or a municipal corporation or for contractors therewith.

"The wages for such public work shall not be less than the prevailing rate for a legal day's work in the same trade or calling in the locality where the work is performed. Every contract for the construction of a public work shall contain a provision that the same shall be void and of no effect unless such rate is paid by the contractor to his employes."

ALLEGED REPEALING FEATURES.

The latest mandatory act which, it is said, repeals all this, is known as Chapter 567 of the Laws of 1899. In its third section, "Hours to constitute a day's work," it reads:

"Eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for all classes of employes in this State, except those engaged in farm and domestic service, unless otherwise provided by law. This section does not prevent an agreement for overwork at an increased compensation, except upon work by or for the State or a municipal corporation or by contractors or sub-contractors therewith.

"Each contract to which the State or a municipal corporation is a party which may involve the employment of laborers, workmen, or mechanics, shall contain stipulation that no laborer, workman, or mechanic in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or other person doing or contracting to do the whole or a part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be permitted or required to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day except in cases of extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood, or danger to life or property.

"The wages to be paid for a legal day's work as hereinbefore defined to all classes of such laborers, workmen, or mechanics upon all such public work or upon any material to be used upon or in connection therewith shall not be less than the prevailing rate for a day's work in the same trade or occupation in the locality within the State where such public work on, about, or in connection with which such labor is performed in its final or completed form is to be situated, erected, or used.

"Each such contract hereafter made shall contain a stipulation that each such laborer, workman, or mechanic employed by such contractor or sub-contractor, or other person on, about, or upon such public work shall receive such wages hereinbefore provided for. Each contract for such public work hereafter made shall contain a provision that the same shall be void and of no effect unless the person or corporation making or performing the same shall comply with the provisions of this section; and no such person or corporation shall be entitled to receive any sum nor shall any officer, agent, or employe of the State or of a municipal corporation pay the same or authorize its payment from the funds under his charge or control to any such person or corporation for work done upon any contract which in its form or manner of performance violates the provisions of this section, but nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to persons regularly employed in State institutions."

AFFECTS CONTRACTORS' EMPLOYES.

Read in connection with the previous statutes the law of 1899 indicates, it is said, that the prevailing rate of wages is required to be paid only in cases where the employes affected are hired by contractors on work for the State or for municipal corporations. The word "such," it is held, refers only to the employment of workmen by contractors on public work, and has no application to the employment of workmen by a municipality. It is stated that the intention of the Legislature in enacting this latter statute was to secure to mechanics employed by contractors on public work the same rate of pay as they would receive were they engaged in work for a private individual.

Justice McAdam, in the case of McCormack against the Mayor, (14 Misc. 272,) decided "that a person accepting a public office at a fixed salary is bound to perform the duties of that office for the salary. He cannot legally claim additional compensation for the discharge of these duties even though the salary may be inadequate remuneration for the services."

The Appellate Division reversed Justice McAdam in this case, but when it was taken to the Court of Appeals the Appellate Division was reversed and the opinion of Justice McAdam was reaffirmed. From this it would appear that men who have accepted appointments for public places at any salary or rate of wages are required to perform their duties regardless of what men in private employ receive for doing the same manner of work.

The question as to the prevailing rate was first raised in a suit brought by one McMahon, a mason, in the Department of Public Works, who sued to recover for the difference between what he had received and what he claimed was the prevailing rate of wages in his trade between May 10, 1895, and April 13, 1895. The Supreme Court on March 3, 1897, decided in his favor, and on appeal the Appellate Division affirmed the judgment of the court below, the opinion being written by Justice Barrett.

In this opinion, Justice Barrett held that under the statute of 1894 the plaintiff was not barred out by the fact that he had signed the receipt in full at the end of each week and accepted his weekly stipend without protest. "He did not receive," the Court said, "his $3.50 a day in full payment for the services rendered by him, because the law guaranteed as payment $4 for those services. And, further, the plaintiff never intended to waive his statutory right or to release the defendant from its legal obligation to pay him the prevailing rate of wages."

This case has been taken as a precedent by the Corporation Counsel as to the constitutionality of the law in question, and it has been upheld in two other instances, one in this department and one in the Third Department.

WOULD SAVE A MILLION.

It is held that in case the law of 1899 repeals the earlier statute so far as employes of the city, but not of contractors with the city or State, are concerned it will act to the benefit of the city by interposing as a bar to litigation subsequent to May 12 last. A large number, in fact a majority, of the claims on file in the Controller's office extend up until the first of this year, and if the contention that the law of 1894 has been effectually disposed of, a large sum, probably aggregating a million dollars, will be saved to the city.

Corporation Counsel Whalen said last night: "I have read The Eagle story very carefully, and am familiar with the laws and authorities referred to therein.

"I am amused to notice that the writer has cited against me a decision of the Court of Appeals handed down last June, written by Mr. Justice Vann and concurred in by all of the other Judges. In that case I represented the city and secured a decision which protected it from the payment of claims for extra work and Sunday work in the Street Cleaning Department amounting to thousands of dollars.

"The statement that I overlooked the amendment to the labor law made in 1899 is quite ridiculous as is the statement that I was not aware of the decision of the Court of Appeals in my own favor in a case in which I appeared for the city.

"My opinion of the effect of the act of 1899 has already been stated months ago. I believe the view then expressed to be correct; at the present time I must decline to enter into newspaper controversy on a legal question.

"The Act of 1899 simply amends the earlier law by extending its scope. It is absurd to describe it as a repealing law."

Some months ago Mr. Whalen, in an opinion in relation to the act of 1899, said that it clearly meant that no contract between the city and a contractor would be regarded as valid unless it contained a provision that the contractor would pay artisans in his employ the rate of wages prevailing in their respective trades. He then practically decided that the only effect of the act was to broaden its scope. As a result of this decision the contract for the rapid transit tunnel was amended so as to contain this provision.

The claims filed under the prevailing rate of wages law yesterday aggregated $168,419, making the total filed since Jan. 1, 1899, $3,030,006.

GOLF RESULTS IN FLORIDA.

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Fla., March 8.—Clarence Moore of the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, won the Consolation Cup here to-day in the annual tournament, scoring the 36 holes in 180. C. B. Cory of the Oakley Club, Boston, was second with 181. There were twenty-one entries, and the greens were in good conditions. The first eight who qualified for two prizes were Clarence Moore, Chevy Chase Golf Club, Washington, 90, 90—180; C. B. Cory, Oakley Club, Boston, 96, 85—181; Marion Wright, Lakewood Club, 93, 92—185; H. M. Forest, Philadelphia Country Club, 95, 90—185; E. L. Larocque, Shinnecock Hills, 94, 93—187; H. A. Colby, Orange, N. J., 95, 97—192; T. H. Watkins, New York, 97, 95—192; J. H. Brooks, New York, 100, 94—194.

The second eight who qualified for the Consolation Cup were C. E. Barnard, Brooklyne Club, Boston, 105, 105—210; H. L. Harmon, Kansas City Club, 97, 112—209; E. S. Crocker, Fitchburg, Mass., 100, 102—211; W. S. Kerr, Boston, 115, 110—225; George McK. Brown, Westchester Club, 115, 111—226; C. F. Paxton, Wheeling, West Va., 108, 121—229; L. R. Marshall, Westchester Club, 111, 123—234; A. F. Sanford, New York, 121 121—242.

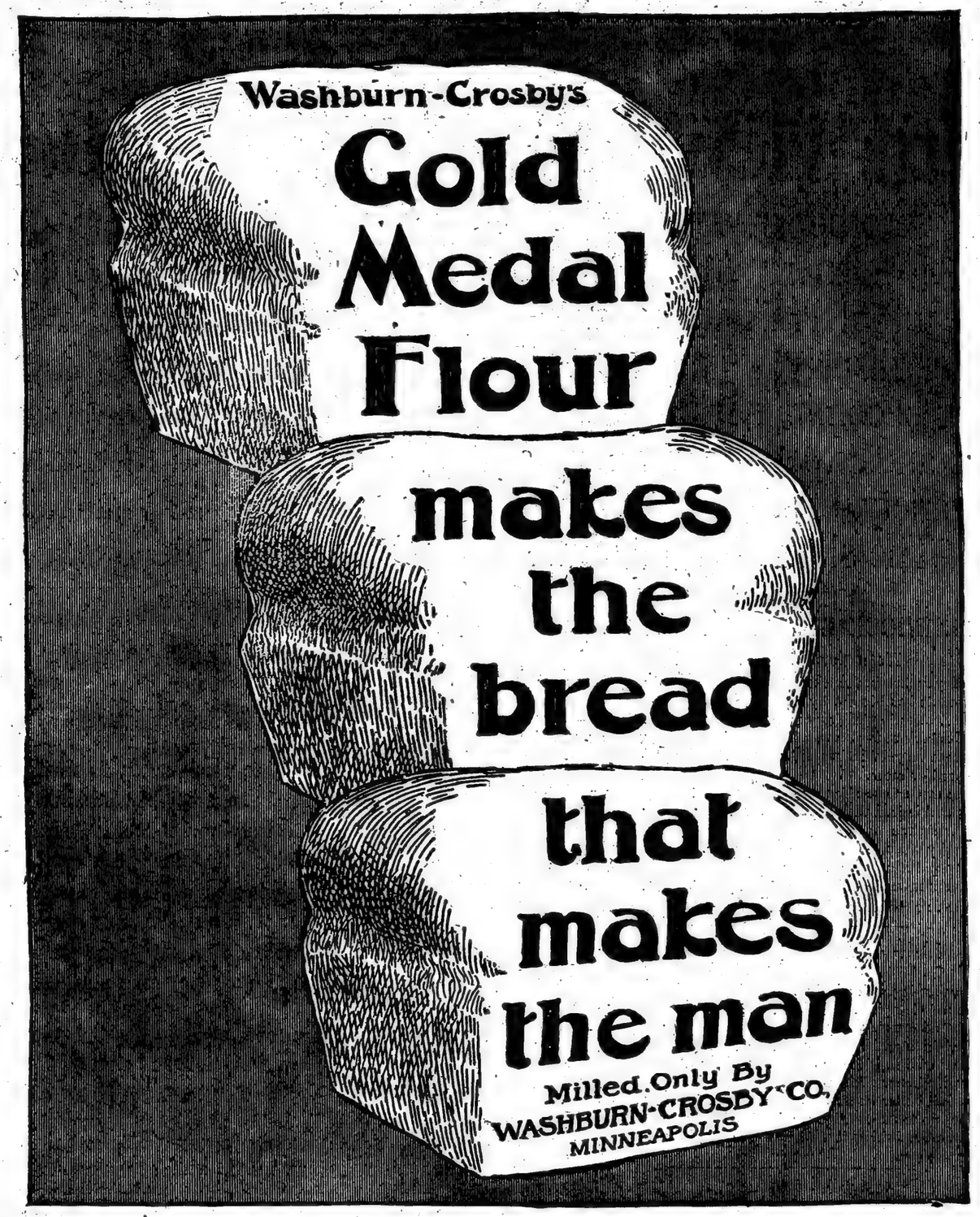

WEST POINT MEMORIAL HALL.

Committee Issues an Appeal for Battle Flags and Other Relics.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, March 8.—The Memorial Hall Committee of the United States Military Academy has issued an appeal to all who have relics of the war to deposit them in the hall.

"It is especially desirable," says the committee, "that battle flags should here find a safe and conspicuous resting place, and all who retain any such in private possession are earnestly invited to place them in its safekeeping. Swords and weapons of historic interest, military documents, rare prints, maps or books, medallions, miniatures, busts, bronzes, or carvings having relation to war, paintings of battle scenes, and portraits of great foreign historic commanders are the most appropriate of the objects for which it is a receptacle in addition to commemorative portraits, busts, and tablets of the officers and graduates of the Military Academy."

Memorial Hall was the gift of Brevet Major Gen. George W. Cullum. The building, which was accepted by Congress and its functions defined by statute, was erected from designs by McKim, Mead & White, architects, at a cost of about $250,000, and was furnished at a cost of $25,000 additional. It stands facing the main parade upon the high bluff overhanging the Hudson River, one of the largest and most conspicuous monuments on the great waterway between New York and Albany.

As a military memorial and museum it is without a rival in this country. It is to be made the repository of the most important memorabilia of the American wars, as well as a monument to the commanders who have graduated from the National school of war, and who have served with the highest distinction in the armies of the United States in every conflict from 1812 to the present day.

Portraits of the following are now hung in the hall: Gens. Meade, Thomas, Slocum, Sedgwick, Ricketts, Greene, Smith, (C. F.,) and Baird.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer, fresh east to south winds.

Little remains of the Northwest storm beyond the moderate depression over Western Lake Superior. There is, however, a trough of depression which extends from Lake Superior to extreme Northern Texas. The low area is followed by a high one and decidedly colder weather, which is, as yet, confined to the British Northwest. Precipitation during the past twenty-four hours has been limited, except in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, where there has been general, and in some places, heavy rain.

Temperatures have fallen 10 to 20 degrees in the South Atlantic States and somewhat less in Montana. There they have risen in the interior and are generally above the seasonable average. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions rain has continued in the central and northern portions with little change in the temperature. Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day, except in the northern upper lake region, the Northwestern States, and Middle Missouri Valley, where snow is indicated. It will be warmer from the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley and lake regions eastward, and decidedly colder in the Northwest with cold wave. There will be a cold wave to-night in Northern Nebraska, Eastern Minnesota, and the northern upper lake region. For to-morrow generally fair weather is indicated, and the lowest temperature will extend into the Middle Mississippi Valley, upper lake region, and southward into New Mexico, and the Texas Panhandle. On the Atlantic Coast winds will be light to fresh and mostly east to south. Cold wave signals are displayed in the Western upper lake region and the extreme Northwest, except Montana.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	31	33	30
6 A. M.	30	27	29
9 A. M.	31	31	28
12 M.	35	31	40
3 P. M.	39	36	41
6 P. M.	40	34	38
9 P. M.	38	33	34
12 P. M.	33	34	34

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	35½
Weather Bureau	32½
Corresponding date 1899	34½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	36

The maximum temperature was 36 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 26 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 73, and at 8 P. M. 60. The barometer registered 30.59 at 8 A. M., and 30.50 at 8 P. M.

WILL NOT VOTE FOR BRYAN.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 8.—Several Boston papers a day or two ago published a dispatch to the effect that Frank Jones of Portsmouth, N. H., hitherto one of the leading Democrats of his State, probably would be a delegate from New Hampshire to the Republican National Convention.

A reporter caught sight of Mr. Jones in Boston to-day, and, wishing to interview him with reference to the report, began: "There is considerable interest, Mr. Jones, regarding—"

"I don't care a continental about the interest," said Mr. Jones. "I suppose I know well enough what you want, but it's nobody's business how I am going to vote.

"I'll say one thing, though. I am not for Bryan. At the last convention I took no part the last two days. I suppose he is going to be nominated again, but I shall not vote for him. I don't believe in paying men in silver dollars."

That ended the interview.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:21	Sun sets...6:00	Moon sets...2:21

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....2:01	Gov. Isl'd...2:40	H. Gate....4:36
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....2:43	Gov. Isl'd...3:20	H. Gate....5:16

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessel Sails.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Asiatic Prince, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

Alleghany, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Hayti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Borderer, Azores	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
Chateau Yquem, Naples	.....	.....
City of Washington, Nassau	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Kitts	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Massdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Parana, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	.....	.....
Ponce, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	1:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, MARCH 11.

Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 810, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 8 and up to March 817, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Camnadia, due at New York March 817 for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 818, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 820, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India; (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 826, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 830, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 831, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York on Monday, March 12.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 9.

Critic, Dundee, Feb. 22.
Palatia, Hamburg, Feb. 26.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Feb. 6.
Rawtor, Algiers, Feb. 16.
San Marcos, Galveston, Feb. 17
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Feb. 24.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Feb. 26.
Etruria, Liverpool, March 3.
St. Paul, Southampton, March 3.

SUNDAY, MARCH 11.

Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa, Feb. 28.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, March 3.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Feb. 22.
Norgé, Christiansand, Feb. 24.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Feb. 24.

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

Louisiana, New Orleans, March 7.
Panama, Bordeaux, Feb. 25.
San Juan, San Juan, March 7.
Statendam, Rotterdam, March 1.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

Altai, Port Limon, March 6.
El Mar, New Orleans, March 8.
Grenada, Trinidad, March 6.
Kensington, Antwerp, March 3.
Maranhense, Para, Feb. 27.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

Cufic, Liverpool, March 4.
Lampasas, Galveston, March 7.
Oceanic, Liverpool, March 7.
Winifred, Dartmouth, Feb. 27.

Arrived.

SS (supposed) Westburn, (Br.,) Bell, Barry, Feb. 16, to Horton & Son. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:01 A. M. 9th.

SS La Grande Duchesse, Hanlon, Savannah March 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Princess Anne, Davis Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Masconomo, (Br.,) Mann, Antwerp Feb. 16, in ballast to T. Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 11:50 A. M.

SS Asti, (Ger.,) La Frenz, Rio Janeiro, &c., Feb. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah March 5, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS El Rio, Mason, New Orleans 4½ ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, to Ocean Steamship Co. Is bound to Savannah.

SS Flowerdale, (Br.,) Thomas, Girgenti, &c., Jan. 28, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltman & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. 7th.

SS Liv, (Nor.,) Rasmussen, Newport Feb. 20, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Warra, (Ger.,) Weyer, Genoa, &c., Feb. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 P. M.

SS Rhein, (Ger.,) Gathmann, Bremen

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Third View-Day of this Distinguished Millinery Exhibit

Another day for the enjoyment that artistic beauty gives, for style study, or for the selecting of some fine piece of Millinery artfulness that may not be here to-morrow. Never has maiden or madam had finer variety of beautiful Hats to choose from. Never has Paris done so much---never has Wanamaker's produced a prouder display. The most distinguished show is of Trimmed Hats; but there is equal elegance and perhaps greater becomingness hidden unborn, waiting your bidding among the Untrimmed Hats and Trimmings. Skillful hands and expert taste are ready to give special and most satisfying service in this important and particular work. The variety of shapes and trimmings is by odds the greatest ever gathered in any retail store.

The show, in all its brilliance, remains intact to-day. Welcomer!

Bannockburn Homespuns

75c a yard, instead of $1.25

Some of you know the character of those sturdy Homespuns that are made on crude hand-looms by the peasants of Harris Island, off the west coast of Scotland. Their very ruggedness is their beauty—there is character and substance to them that gives good looks with long service. They make them only 27 inches wide and yet they sell in exclusive stores for $2.50 a yard or more.

These are made to be like them in texture—the quaint weave, the peculiar colorings; and indeed they approach them very closely in quality—their effect is practically the same.

Wonderfully stylish—just the vogue for spring tailor-made suits. In a dozen strong and handsome mixtures of gray and tan; 54 inches wide. These are American-made and sold until yesterday at $1.25. A fortunate transaction lets us sell these while they last for **75c a yard.**

The New White Lawn Sacques

This is a showing with which we're satisfied. It's an assortment that will please you. Complete. Every good, pretty, tasteful style has been gathered in. And there's many a new idea worked into these latest arrivals.

85c—Full front and fitted back; the large collar, sleeves and ruffle around sacque fluted in white or delicate colors.

$1—A trifle better quality—a little more work on the garment.

$1.25—Still better lawn; more attractive in trimming.

So it goes up to $15. And we won't try to tell what exquisite garments we have around this price. See them. See the whole showing.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Curtains of Muslin and Net

Many a summer home in past seasons has been brightened up with our help. We hope to greatly increase the number this year. City homes, too, of course. But these ruffled muslin and net curtains and cross striped effects seem to be in exceptional favor for country residences. In this just completed collection are Ruffled Muslin Curtains at $1 a pair, though $1.25 would be moderate; 8 patterns at this price. Others up to $4.50.

Ruffled Net Curtains, in numerous styles of edges, at $1.50 to $11.50.

Cross-striped curtains, the best assortment we ever had, attractive colorings and patterns all—six qualities, several patterns in each, at $1.50 to $5.75 a pair.

Irish Point Lace Curtains

By the Pair or Yard—All Reduced.

Only a few small lots of the made-up lace curtains—perhaps they'll last all day. Clean, perfect goods, but not this year's. Not much different in pattern—but widely different in price.

One lot of Irish Point Lace Curtains in which are values up to $7.50—choice $5.50.

Another group, comprising qualities that sold cheaply at $8.75 to $10.50—now $7.75.

BY THE YARD—Sash curtain goods; Irish Point Lace; ivory; 27 in. wide:

25c yd.; was 37½c	40c yd.; was 55c	55c yd.; was 85c
30c yd.; was 40c	40c yd.; was 60c	60c yd.; was 90c
30c yd.; was 45c	45c yd.; was 65c	65c yd.; was $1
35c yd.; was 50c	50c yd.; was 70c	

TAMBOURED SWISS LACE—For Sash Curtains; 27 in. wide;

30c yd.; was 40c	30c yd.; was 45c	45c yd.; was 65c

Third floor.

Men's Spring Gloves, $1

This store was a great glove mart 'way back in the old A. T. Stewart days. It's a great glove store now. Much has been done to reclaim its splendid reputation of former times. Men—as well as women—have come to know it as a most satisfactory place in which to come for their gloves. There's always such a splendid assortment. The gloves are always good. The prices right.

Among the recent spring styles are two kinds for men, at $1—very reasonable for gloves of this quality. One is mocha, in gray only; one clasp. The other a one-clasp pique glace glove in the various shades of tan. $1 for either sort.

Broadway and Ninth street.

A Sale of Leather Goods

ON THE FIFTH FLOOR

The last from several very fortunate purchases. All are useful—quite pretty, too, and made in the stylish way.

There are Finger Purses—some with inside frame—in seal, morocco and pigskin. We put on one initial. 45c.

Strap Purses of black and colored seal, calf-lined; with one sterling initial, $1.

Also a great variety of single pieces—

Photo Frames, Twine Boxes, Watch Bracelets, Wallets, Desk Clocks, Travelers' Ink Wells, Desk Pads, Blotters, Purses, Bill Folds, Card Cases, Pocket-books, Memorandum Books, Odds-and-ends Boxes, Money Belts.

All at about half their worth.

Sparklets—"Soda" at Home

Life and sparkle for ordinary water. Add a mineral tablet and you have your favorite mineral water; or add the syrup and you have delicious soda—all in your own home. Simple, convenient, inexpensive.

To have the delight of a soda fountain always convenient, all you need is this—

The Charging Bottle—$1.50, $2.25 or $2.50.
A Box of Sparklets—10 for 25c.
A Bottle of Mineral Tablets—40 for 25c.
A Bottle of Syrup—or more, if you want various flavors, 15c to 40c a bottle.

A complete outfit for $2.15—The best bottle, with Sparklets, mineral tablets and a dozen flavors of syrups only costs $5—then soda is ready any moment you want it.

Demonstration to-day in Basement.

The Wanamaker Position in the Matter of CLOTHES for MEN

It was thirty-nine years ago this spring that a new policy in the selling of Men's Clothes was inaugurated in the business. It was a small beginning, but it was set on a true course, and it grew greater with the years. The Wanamaker method blazed a new path in the wilderness of gouge-if-you can—but-get-something plan of selling clothing. That modest Philadelphia store came out flat-footed and said: "this is a new suit; it is all-wool; the color is fast; the price is twenty dollars." And it was all-wool and men knew—or learned to know, that no other man could buy that suit a half-hour later for eighteen dollars.

It went slow for a while—seemed hard not to knock off a few dollars on twenty; but men finally learned that $20 flat was better than eight off of thirty or five off of $28.

You know what came of it—*the clothing business of America was revolutionized!* But only in part. Thirty-eight years have passed and cotton still masquerades as wool. Ninety per cent. of the clothing advertised as "all-wool" is part cotton and excused as a white trade lie.

The revolution is not yet complete. The Spring of 1900 finds the Wanamaker store holding the foreground as it did a generation ago.

To-day it challenges the acid-pot to the test.

Every cloth used in John Wanamaker Clothing is absolutely ALL WOOL

What is the importance of all this purity of wool?

It means that the suit that fits will stay fit. It means that cotton mixtures will wrinkle and fade at a rain-splash. Wanamaker clothing is largely made in a factory controlled by us and under our immediate supervision; it possesses the highest artistic style, is made by the highest character of tailors, out of absolutely all-wool fabrics with silk-sewed seams, and as much hand-work as is necessary for the shapeliness during the period of service.

They are clothes worthy of pinning our reputation to—they are clothes that make well-dressed men, and they give long and satisfying service.

The New Top Coats for Spring

A worthy Wanamaker showing. Smart, dressy, serviceable coats. Splendid variety in all the popular styles—each with the hall-mark of betterness to be expected from the Wanamaker Store.

Oxford gray cheviots are in highest favor now, and we show very handsome Top Coats in them, from $8.50 to $30.

The more sombre, but not less handsome Top Coats of black rough-faced cheviot will have many admirers. These, silk-lined, are $10 and $12.

Top Coats of black unfinished worsted, silk-lined, and faced to edge—just as dressy as many sold at a half more—these at $15.

Top Coats of covert cloths, in new shades, silk-lined, $15.

The swellest Overcoat is the Raglan; but the ordinary Raglan is an ill-shaped affair. The Wanamaker Raglan is different. It has the style—the distinguished character—all the merit of the regular Raglan; but with a shapeliness and breadth at the shoulders not found in other makes. Shown only here. $20 to $30.

New suits for spring—same full satisfying variety.

Men's fancy suits, for business wear, $10 to $20.

Cutaway suits, Prince Albert and Full Dress—

Everything in stylish clothes for men. The best in quality and the fairest in price.

Granite Iron Ware

OTHER HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

We have thousands of kitchen utensils here of high-grade Granite Iron Ware, that are selling rapidly at half prices. There's no better ware made than this. There is no better stock than this. Every piece is absolutely faultless—yet half prices!

Tea and Coffee Pots, 21c, 28c, 31c, 35c, 39c.
Bread Raisers, 10 qts., 70c; 12 qts., 83c; 17 qts., 90c; 21 qts., $1.08.
Dish Pans, 28c, 38c, 48c.
Milk or Rice Boilers, 38c and 50c.
Fry Pans, 15c and 18c.
Scoops, 8c and 20c.
Cuspidors, 25c, 28c, 30c and 40c.
Skimmers, 6c.
Ladles, 4c, 6c, 7c and 8c.
Lipped Saucepans, 7 qts., 30c.
Wash Basins, 18c and 20c.
Oblong Pudding Dishes, 13c, 16c, 23c.
Pie Plates, 5c, 6c and 10c.
Soap Dishes, 10c. Pitchers, 40c.
Mixing Bowls, 18c and 23c.

Here's a list of every-day household essentials. Inexpensive ordinarily. Here and now they're decidedly cheap.

Fairbanks' Mascot Laundry Soap, box of 100 cakes, $2.65.
Broom, 18c. None to dealers.
Chamois Sponges, 5c. Salad Sets, 10c.
Wool Dusters, 10c.
Scrub Brushes, 6c and 9c.
Quaker Bread Pans, 15c; 2 for 25c. Mark each loaf ready for slicing.

Basement.

Temptations for the "Sweet Tooth"

Our candyman is constantly scheming among the bubbling pots of sugar to devise new candy dainties. No need to do with the same old sweets if you watch the candy counters at Wanamaker's.

To-day these—

Maple Cocoanut Gems—fresh grated San Blas cocoanuts boiled with pure Vermont maple sugar and covered with a fine, crisp, pulled candy, flavored with molasses or vanilla. The usual confectioner would rightly say forty cents. These are

20c a pound.

Basement.

Chocolate-covered Marshmallows, also at 20c a pound.

Main floor and Basement.

Clothing for Boys

Clothes for the boy? What mother is there that does not wish her boy to look the very best that her means can make him? American parents take a wonderful pride in their children, and American clothing makers are constantly alert to conjure new attractiveness to please them. A smart gathering of the new styles for spring is here. Every fabric is absolutely all-wool. Every suit is skillfully shaped, substantially sewed, and most stylishly finished.

Clothing that the boy will be proud to wear.

Clothing that the mother will be proud to see on her boy.

Clothing that has good looks to start with—and the good looks, so fortified by careful workmanship, that they will last through the months of wear. These hints of particular sorts—

The "*Wanamaker Special*" suit for boys of 8 to 16 years. Mothers of boys have become familiar with the merits of the suit. Made in the double-breasted jacket style; linings of double-warp Italian cloth; buttons extra well stayed; double seat and knees; seams sewed double with silk throughout. Materials are fancy cheviots, Oxford gray cheviots and navy blue serges. Price, **$5 a suit.**

Boys' double-breasted jacket suits of all-wool fancy cheviots; with extra pair of trousers; sizes 7 to 16 years. $4.50 and $5 a suit.

A very pretty Oxford gray cheviot Top Coat for boys 4 to 16 years, at $5.

For the little fellows of 5 to 8 years, all-wool covert cloth Reefers, at $3.50.

Boys' Sailor Suits of navy blue serges; collars trimmed with 9 rows of silk soutache; black and white; some with plain collars; extra pair of trousers with each suit. At $5.50 complete.

Boys' Sailor Suits, in fancy cheviots, striped worsteds, wool crashes, covert cloths and striped flannels; all beautifully trimmed. $5 a suit.

300 all-wool covert cloth Top Coats for spring wear; sizes 3 to 10 years, $3.50; 11 to 16 years, $4. Many good clothiers ask $4.50 and $5 for same goods.

Extra good values in boys' blouses; materials of madras, percales, ginghams and seersuckers; for ages 3 to 15 years, 50c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs

ALL LINEN—ALL GOOD VALUES

Positively startling advances in linen prices are reported by our linen chief, just home from abroad. We already knew that the cost of landing certain qualities equaled our prices on those same qualities. And the market is still rising. Our purchases of these goods antedated the advance, but there's no thought of benefitting by the apparent advantage. Prices remain unchanged. Here are a few kinds—you'll have to pay much more for their equals soon:

FOR MEN—
All linen, hemstitched, $1.50 a doz.
All linen, hemstitched and initialed, $1.50 doz.
All linen, hemstitched, $3 doz.

FOR WOMEN—
All linen, hemstitched, 60c doz.
All linen, hemstitched and initialed, $1.50 doz.
All linen, hemstitched, $1.50 doz.

Broadway.

New Plates and Other China

A Tempting Addition to the March Sale

We have to take these big casks just as they come—can't unpack all and put the best forward. A good many hundreds of dozens of **Prettily Decorated Plates and Cups and Saucers** came to light yesterday—the prettiest yet shown—on sale this morning, at

25c and 50c each

Worth double, to say the least. There are handsome Austrian china Plates—dinner, breakfast, tea, bread-and-butter sizes, and cups and saucers, **25c and 50c.**

There are others with colored bands and flower wreaths all around rim, with gold rosette in center. Same prices.

Some with two colored bands and circle of flowers between gold rosette and center. **25c each.**

Dinner and Breakfast Plates, and Bouillon Cups and Saucers, in bright and pretty decorations—regularly $1—these at **50c.**

Mazarine Blue Dinner Ware.

The last package of these handsome goods has been opened—to-day and to-morrow will likely take them all. Pick whatever pieces you wish. Prices are half regular, and less. These hints—

Dinner Plates, $18 doz.; worth $40.
Breakfast Plates, $18 doz.; worth $36.
Tea Plates, $15 doz.; worth $30.
Soup Plates, $18 doz.; worth $36.
Pickle Plates, $1.50 each; worth $3.50.
Covered Dishes, $4.50 each; worth $9.
Cake Plates, $2.50 each; worth $5.
Teapots, Sugars and Creams, $10 a set; worth $20.
Chocolate Sets, 15 pieces, $25 a set; worth $50.
Tete-a-Tete Sets, 10 pieces, $17.50 a set; worth $40.
Celery Trays, $3 each; worth $6.25.
Chop Dishes, $3 each; worth $6.

Basement.

Mattings—A Third Off!

The cool, crisp floor coverings of Summer-time—not too soon to think about them. It will soon be too late to have the mattings and hold a third of the price.

We have 350 rolls of Chinese and Japanese Mattings that we want out of the way quickly to make room for newer lots.

They should go in a jiffy at to-day's prices to people who know the character of all the mattings we sell.

The summer home or cottage will need them. You may share these, or pay two to six dollars a roll for the same grades later. To-day—

JAPANESE MATTINGS—
$8 from $11 a roll $10 and $12, from $16 a roll

CHINA MATTINGS—
$4 from $6 $6 from $8 $7 from $10 $10 from $15 $12 from $18

WHITE CHINA MATTINGS—$4, $6, $7 and $12 from $7, $8, $10 and $18.

We will hold them in storage until May, if you wish.

Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

ADMINISTRATION ON PUERTO RICO TARIFF

Cabinet Officer Issues an Authoritative Statement.

NO FRICTION WITH CONGRESS

The Bill, Says the Administration, Is in Humanity's Interest.

"GAME" IN OPPOSITION

This Change Made by the Executive's Representative.

Idea of the President Was to Re-establish Trade in Puerto Rico and to Make Every Dollar of the Tariff Go to the Island.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A member of the Cabinet to-night gave out an authoritative statement defining the position of the Administration in the Puerto Rican affair. Here is the statement:

"There has been a wide misapprehension of the Puerto Rican Tariff bill, of the attitude of the President, of the action of Congress, and of their relations to each other. The criticism and the concern which have come from some well-meaning quarters are due almost entirely to a misunderstanding of the real facts. When the country correctly understands the truth, as it certainly will, it will thoroughly approve what has been done.

"The attempt to represent that there has been a disagreement between the President and Congress is wholly unfounded. There has been no essential difference between them. Both have sought the same object. The recommendation of the President and the House bill, in their purpose and their effect, come to the same thing. As a consequence each rightly sustains the other. The clouds of confusion on the subject have been clouds of misunderstanding, and will clear away. A simple statement of the facts will make this plain.

"The President, in his annual message of December, urged that the customs duties on trade between Puerto Rico and the United States be removed. Imports from Puerto Rico into the United States have been and are now paying the Dingley rates. They have no preference over goods from any foreign country. The President felt that Puerto Rico should be relieved of this burden. He urged that it should be removed, not as a matter of legal right, but of liberal and humane public policy.

A CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATION.

"His argument indicated his reasons and suggested his view as to the question of Constitutional obligation. Puerto Rico, severed from Spain, had lost her old markets and had gained none in their place. She had been devastated by hurricane and left destitute. Humanity dictated every effort to lift her up and to give her a new market. This was the President's plea, and what need of such a plea if the Constitution of itself carried free trade to Puerto Rico? In that case free trade goes to her, whether right or not.

"What the President proposed was that the United States should offer the largest and most generous measure of help to the distressed and suffering island, and he has never wavered a single instant in the object he sought. Had his suggestion been accepted and followed by all in his spirit and as he meant it with the limitations he intended, all would have been well. There would have been no harm in any direction.

"But when the time came for action in Congress, two tendencies were seen. On the one hand, there were good men and some business and agricultural interests that, while not objecting or little objecting to free trade with Puerto Rico alone, feared that free trade with Puerto Rico would be made a precedent for free trade with the Philippines. They felt that there should be a distinct assertion and exercise of the power to impose duties, however small, as an assurance that this power was reserved for other cases.

VIEW OF THE OPPOSITION.

"On the other hand what the President proposed as a worthy act of National generosity and liberal policy was seized by political opponents and claimed as a necessary and inevitable measure of inherent Constitutional right. They insisted that the Constitution by its own force extends to Puerto Rico and all the new island possessions, and spreads all its provisions over them, including uniform taxation. They were eager to commit a Republican Congress to the adoption of free trade with Puerto Rico, not as a measure of generous expediency, but because they could then claim that it had riveted a hard and fast principle which would tie the hands of the Government everywhere in the Philippines as well as in Puerto Rico, without regard to varying conditions, and which would expose the Administration and its party to all the criticism and attacks that would be made on such a position.

"It was a cunning game, but it did not succeed. The apprehension of the honest objectors who feared that the concession of full free trade to Puerto Rico would lead to misconstruction and the designs of the crafty partisans who meant that it should were both seen and frustrated by the bill which passed the House and which levies 15 per cent., or less than one-sixth of the Dingley rates. That low rate involves no possible hardship. It has the advantage of producing needed revenue, which until civil government and law are fully organized in Puerto Rico cannot be raised as well from any other source.

"There was another point which was not generally understood. The bill provides that the whole amount of duties on goods coming from Puerto Rico shall be paid back to Puerto Rico for the benefit of the island. Thus it fully harmonizes with the object at which the President aimed of relieving the trade of Puerto Rico from burdensome restrictions and of extending the largest degree of help, and when it was crowned by the President's special message, promptly carried out by the House, providing not only that the duties hereafter collected but that those heretofore collected to the amount of two million dollars should be appropriated to be expended wholly in Puerto Rico for her development and improvement, absolutely no ground was left for any pretense that the policy of the President and Congress was in the slightest degree harsh and oppressive.

DECLARES IT IS NOT UNFAIR.

"Nobody can understandingly object to the 15 per cent. duty, all paid back to Puerto Rico, on the ground that it is unfair and hard toward Puerto Rico. He can understandingly object only on the claim that there is no power to levy any duty at all, and such a claim would leave the President and Congress powerless and helpless in the Philippines as well as in Puerto Rico.

"Between a 15 per cent. duty, as provided by the Congressional bill, every cent of which is to be returned to Puerto Rico, that island also getting all collected at the other end, and the removal of customs duties as suggested by the President for humanity's sake, there is absolutely no difference whatever in practical results. In both, everything is for humanity. Congress was aiming at the same result as the President, and the President rightfully accepts the act of Congress. The representation that either was not in accord with the other disregards every essential element in the case.

"But between a 15 per cent. duty and free trade as a Constitutional right going necessarily and instantly wherever new land may be acquired there is the world-wide difference between reserving full discretionary power to deal with the new possessions as their varying interests and ours may require and leaving no discretionary power in Congress whatever. And this is the real issue which has been forced by the attitude of the minority in Congress.

"The country is starting out on a new departure and on a new experiment, and it is of the highest importance for our own safety, as well as for the welfare of the new peoples who have come under the flag, that we should leave ourselves free to deal with each case as its own merits demand. The claim which insists that free trade goes by legal right to Puerto Rico would bind us hand and foot.

DUG THEIR OWN PIT.

"The partisans who sought to put the President and Congress in a hole have, perhaps, unconsciously dug a pit for themselves. They will find that they have taken a position which would stop them from carrying out the policy they have proposed for the disposition of the Philippines. But as I do not wish now to discuss the matter in its broadest aspects or to treat it in a partisan spirit, I do not pursue this point. It is enough for the present to say that our contention that the Constitution does not by its own force extend over the new possessions without legislative act is in harmony with the general tenor of judicial decisions and legislative actions from the acquisition of Louisiana down to this time.

"The Republican Party had its birth in an issue very like that which is now presented. The Calhoun doctrine was that the Constitution by its own force carried slavery into the Territories of the United States. The Republican Party sprang into being from the uprising of the public conscience against that doctrine. One of the resolutions of the Chicago platform of 1860, on which Abraham Lincoln was elected President, was in these words: 'That the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States is a very dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.'

"The political heirs of those who put forward the dogma that the Constitution of its own force carried slavery into the territory of the United States, now maintain the dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries free trade even into the new island territory of the United States without any legislative action. It is an interesting circumstance that in this new epoch of our history the Republican Party is again battling for a principle kindred to that which gave it birth."

SUBSIDY BILL TO BE REPORTED.

House Committee Acts on the Measure, After Agreeing to Amendments to Senate Bill and Others.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to-day by a vote of 10 to 5 ordered the Shipping Subsidy bill reported, and Representative Grosvenor, Chairman of the committee, was authorized to submit the report. Mr. Grosvenor summed up the results by saying the committee had agreed on the amendments to the Senate bill, and also a few other new amendments. On the final vote all the Republican members favored the bill as amended, and all the Democrats opposed except Mr. Chanler, (Dem., N. Y.,) who did not vote. Anti-trust amendments proposed by Mr. Stevens (Rep., Minn.,) were agreed to. As summed up by him they are as follows:

That any vessel or owner of a vessel entering a trust to increase the price of export freight or in restraint of export trade shall cease to draw compensation under this bill.

That any combination or conspiracy of shipyards engaged in building vessels for compensation under this act is declared illegal, and upon proof of combination or conspiracy of ship-yards having a capacity of one-third of the new tonnage of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to admit foreign-built vessels to take the place of new vessels constructed under this act, except that such new vessels shall not enter the coastwise or lake trade.

Another amendment agreed to, which is not in the Senate bill, reduces the bounty 5 per cent. annually after ten years.

SHIPPING BILL INDORSED.

Favorable Report of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The Committee on Merchant Marine of the National Association of Manufacturers, of which Ludwig Nissen is Chairman, has adopted a report favoring the Shipping bill now pending in Congress.

The report is addressed to T. C. Search, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, Philadelphia, Penn. It says of the measure that it will create so great a demand for American-built ships that it will be possible greatly to reduce the cost of their construction and finally result in enabling Americans to build ships in the United States as cheaply as they can be built abroad.

TO CHANGE THE CANAL TREATY.

Senate Committee May Amend It, Giving the United States Right to Defend the Canal in War Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The opposition to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the Senate is exerting itself industriously to excite prejudice against that convention, and is determined to defeat it in that way if in no other. This morning the friends of the treaty were greatly astonished to find in some of the newspapers the report that Senator Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, had offered an amendment to the treaty in yesterday's meeting of the committee providing for the addition to the treaty of certain language used in the Suez agreement for the construction of that channel permitting the Sultan of Turkey and the Khedive of Egypt to protect the canal that might be built. The argument to support this amendment was that if authority was properly given to Egypt to protect the Suez Canal the United States should have the right to protect the Nicaragua Canal.

"I do not know anything about this reported amendment," said an officer of the Department of State, "but I can say to you that the words proposed to be incorporated in the treaty before the Senate were studiously and deliberately left out, because they had no applicability. If the words attributed to Senator Davis are to be made a part of the treaty the result will be, when it is ratified, that Nicaragua will have the authority to control and defend the canal. If Secretary Hay had put those words in the treaty he would have been laughed at."

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will meet to-morrow to consider the Hay-Pauncefote treaty amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty relative to the Nicaragua Canal. The sub-committee, consisting of Senators Davis, Lodge, and Morgan, will report to the full committee. This report is favorable to the treaty with an amendment providing that the United States shall have the right to defend the canal in time of war. The provisions to prevent fortification still remain. The amendment is considered sufficient to allow the United States to shut up the canal in time of war and to refuse to allow vessels of countries at war with the United States to pass through the canal.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Mason Wants to Know the Attitude of the Secretaries of State.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Senator Mason to-day introduced in the Senate a resolution calling upon the State Department for all the correspondence between the Government of the United States and the Government of Great Britain relative to the isthmian canal authorized by the late Secretary J. G. Blaine, and also "a chronological recapitulation of the contentions made by the varies Secretaries of State since the signing of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as to the validity of this treaty, the replies by the Government of Great Britain and the violations of the terms of the treaty on the part of Great Britain which have been held by the Government of the United States to have operated as an abrogation of the treaty."

The purpose of the resolution is announced in the body of it to be to "secure from the State Department a complete explanation as to the attitude of the various Secretaries of State relative to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty." In the preamble Gen. Lew Wallace is quoted as saying that Mr. Blaine had told him while Secretary of State that he had written a note to the American Minister to Great Britain instructing him to take the position that Great Britain had by her own acts rendered the treaty void. This statement is contrasted with the statement attributed to the State Department that Secretary Frelinghuysen was the only Secretary of State who had held the view that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had been cancelled.

FORAKER DEFENDS. PUERTO RICAN BILL

In Senate Debate He Says the Measure Is a Liberal One.

WOULD BENEFIT THE ISLAND

Senator Pettus Calls the Bill Unconstitutional—Senator Hoar Says It Is Despotism.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Formal discussion of the Puerto Rican tariff and civil government began in the Senate to-day and continued uninterruptedly for four and a half hours. The principal speakers were Mr. Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) in charge of the measure, and Mr. Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) but at various times during the debate lively colloquies occurred, in which other Senators were participants.

Mr. Pettus opposed the pending bill. He argued that it was unconstitutional and in violation of the principles of this Government as laid down by the fathers of the country.

Mr. Foraker explained the measure in detail and gave the reasons why the committee had determined upon the levying of a tariff upon Puerto Rican products. In his opinion it was impossible for a direct tax to be levied upon the people of the island to support a local government, because of their present destitute condition. The committee, he said, had conceived the idea of placing a small tariff on Puerto Rican products in order to raise a sum sufficient, with the sum otherwise raised, to give the people of the island not only a good government, but also to build schoolhouses and to make necessary public improvements.

Then, too, it was necessary that the question of the extension of the Constitution over our insular possessions should be determined by the Supreme Court, and by the very provisions of the bill it would be inevitable that the Supreme Court should pass upon that question. Puerto Rico and the Philippnes, he said, were on the same basis, so that the court's decision would determine our right to levy a tariff on products of the Eastern archipelago.

MR. PETTUS ON THE BILL.

Mr. Pettus, who opened the debate, congratulated the President on the position he had taken in his last annual message favoring free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico.

"No sordid politicians' fingers had been put into the ink of that message," he said. "The President was honest and sincere when he distinctly advised free trade between the United States and the Island of Puerto Rico.

"Both houses of the present Congress are controlled by the Republican Party. The President is the executive head of the narty now in power, and we had a right to hope and to believe that he would have some influence over his party in Congress, especially as the rallying cry for the past three years has been 'support the Administration.'

"The public press is now trying to make us believe that the Secretary of War is the author of the pending bill and that the President has acceded to the provisions of the measure. For one, I refuse to believe this charge against the President. Though he may desire re-election, he was a brave soldier and is an able and generous man. For him it is not everything in life to be re-elected to the Presidency by his party. He has acted for the common good of all the people. If he approves your bill then I may believe any vile story against a good man."

Mr. Pettus maintained that the policy of the bill was bad, aside from the question of law. He hoped Senators would not permit the enactment of such a law.

"It is illegal," he declared, "and is hardly decent."

Continuing, he said he had taken the floor merely to direct attention to the fact that the pending bill could not be enacted into law without violating the Constitution, which declared that all duties shall be uniform throughout the United States. He also called attention to the amendment proposed by Mr. Davis, which, he said, was a most interesting specimen of the product of inventive genius. "The Senator proposes," said Mr. Pettus, "to send over to the Puerto Ricans the Constitution in installments—a little now and a little then."

In conclusion Mr. Pettus besought the Senate not to attempt, by act of Congress, to change the Constitution.

At the conclusion of this speech, Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) gave notice of his intention to move to lay the entire substitute of the Senate committee for the House bill on the table. Mr. Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) in charge of the pending bill, replied to Mr. Pettus.

Adverting to the criticism aroused by the bill, both in the newspapers and among the people, Mr. Foraker said it seemed that the idea was abroad that the act proposed to deal illiberally with the people of Puerto Rico. He was of opinion that a misunderstanding of the measure prevailed.

"Instead of being illiberal," said Mr. Foraker, "the measure is the most liberal and generous legislation ever proposed for a territory of the United States."

So far as he had been informed, no intelligent and appreciative man in Puerto Rico had dissented from the propositions of the measure. There may have been some criticism on the part of Puerto Ricans, but generally it was accepted as an excellent bill. He discussed at length the testimony of Gov. Gen. Davis of Puerto Rico, before the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico.

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) interrupted Mr. Foraker to inquire if Gen. Davis himself had not recommended free trade with Puerto Rico.

"Yes," replied Mr. Foraker, "he did make such a recommendation. But the committee, after full consideration, decided against his proposition. We are here to legislate for the whole United States, and we were forced to consider the question from all points of view. The tariff provision was conceived in mercy to the Puerto Ricans, and in its generosity it is without precedent in the territorial legislation of the United States.

DEBT OF THE ISLAND.

"The mortgage indebtedness of the island is $26,000,000. The United States Government extended the time for the payment of that debt for eighteen months. If it had not been for the United States the whole of this vast property would have been sold to satisfy creditors. If necessary, the time will be extended again, and perhaps again, until Congress gets done discussing Constitutional questions and goes to the relief of a suffering people."

Mr. Foraker explained the provisions of the bill, showing that all the internal taxes and the customs duties, instead of being paid into the United States Treasury, as had been the case in every other Territory, would go into the treasury of the island and be solely for the benefit of the Puerto Ricans. In round figures, these revenues would aggregate $2,000,000—about $1,400,000 from customs and $800,000 from internal revenue.

Mr. Lindsay asked how much the last year of Spanish rule on the island cost the inhabitants.

"About $4,000,000," replied Mr. Foraker. "And it was expended as only Spaniards can expend money that comes to them in that way."

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) interjected the remark that it was proposed to expend $1,000,000 for schoolhouses on the island and a like sum for the construction of roads.

"Yes," continued Mr. Foraker, "we propose to do that, and we propose, in that connection, to provide the inhabitants with remunerative labor and employment."

Continuing, the Ohio Senator said that after all means of raising revenues had been considered it was found necessary to provide at least $1,000,000 more per annum. Then it was proposed to levy a duty of 25 per cent. of the Dingley law on products of the island imported into this country and to turn the amount so raised back to Puerto Rico.

SUGGESTS AN APPROPRIATION.

"The Senator admits," said Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) interrupting, "that this handing back of revenues to a political subdivision of the United States is unprecedented. Then why not raise the revenue as usual and, if necessary to relieve distress in Puerto Rico, provide the relief by a direct appropriation from the United States Treasury?"

"The United States has never undertaken to support a local government in any Territory," replied Mr. Foraker. "The situation in Puerto Rico is anomalous. If the island is to have schools, good roads, and public improvements, it must get them through taxation, and such taxation as is proposed in this bill."

"What effect is a gratuity of this kind," inquired Mr. Davis—"a gratuity which places the inhabitants in the status of mendicants—going to have upon the people of Puerto Rico? It seems to me direct appropriations for their needs would be much to be preferred."

"This is a great emergency," replied Mr. Foraker. "We cannot depend upon such appropriations as the Senator suggests. The people would all be dead of starvation before the relief could reach them. The Senator from Minnesota would vote for such an appropriation, and other Senators would not. The committee thoroughly considered that matter, and decided that it would be better to adopt the provisions of this bill, unexampled in their generosity and liberality."

In response to an inquiry, Mr. Foraker said it was generally understood that all of the sugar and tobacco now on the island was owned by the Sugar and Tobacco Trusts. If this was true, he said, the imposition of the tariff proposed would fall upon those well able to bear it and to contribute at least that much to the suffering Puerto Ricans.

RIGHTS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Foraker became involved in a colloquy with Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) as to the Constitutional right of Congress to levy a duty on products from a Territory of the United States, in which the Ohio Senator declared that the provisions of the Constitution referred to had no application in the case of Puerto Rico. Mr. Hoar continued to press the point, and Mr. Foraker finally declared that the question in point had "passed beyond the law-book stage" and had become one of justice and humanity.

"That is the Senator's answer?" asked Mr. Hoar.

"No, it is not!" retorted Mr. Foraker, warmly. "I answered the Senator's question, and the persistency with which the Senator presses it shows that he does not want to accept the answer. I might stand here and quote decisions of the Supreme Court until the last Puerto Rican had starved, and it would have no effect upon Senators who differed from me. This contention has been going on for two years, and it will have to be determined ultimately by the Supreme Court. Then we shall have a settlement of the question to which we all will bow.

"If we cannot levy a duty on the products of Porto Rico, we cannot levy a duty on the products of the Philippines. If the Philippines are now a part of the United States, and if we cannot levy a tariff on their products, we might just as well dismantle our Custom Houses and go out of the protection business. There can be no intelligent legislation on this question until we get a commanding view of the situation that would be afforded by a decision of the Supreme Court."

OPEN DOOR IN PHILIPPINES.

Then Mr. Foraker discussed the probability that this Government would be asked by other powers for an open door in the Philippines, and declared that it was an important and perhaps imminent contingency of which account would have to be taken.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) wanted to know why we must grant concessions to foreign nations in the Philippines in return for an open door to China.

Mr. Foraker replied that this country was under no obligation except a moral one. "We want trade in the Orient, and after we have demanded an entrance to China, we must grant one in the Philippines." He thought the Philippines could not be dealt with as it was proposed to deal with Puerto Rico.

"Then," Mr. Tillman asked, "what becomes of your contention of philanthropy, of National glory, of the humanitarian aspect?"

"There is an easy answer to that," responded Mr. Foraker, "and the Senator cannot accomplish anything by ridicule in that direction. We want the point settled now, that we may know where we stand."

"Then the contention is that we can take Puerto Rico under our wing and protect her to the utmost, but that we cannot do the same thing for the Philippines?" asked Mr. Tillman. Continuing, he asked why the President had originally recommended free trade with Puerto Rico, and the House had brought in a bill to that end, only changing its course of policy after hearing from "Mr. Oxnard, the sugar king."

Replying, Mr. Foraker referred Mr. Tillman to Mr. Hanna, (Rep., Ohio.)

"I am not the keeper of the President's confidence," said Mr. Foraker. "I have no doubt, however, that the President spoke from his highest conviction and best sentiment. No doubt he would prefer free trade with Puerto Rico, as I should, but he probably knows more now than he knew when he promulgated that message, and, knowing more, it is his duty as a man and as an official to change his recommendation."

Mr. Foraker referred again to the possibility of securing a Supreme Court decision, and Mr. Tillman remarked that he feared the Supreme Court would, in rendering its opinion, "acknowledge no other God than its own will." Asked if he did not propose to abide by any such opinion when delivered, Mr. Tillman replied that he had "had to swallow so many things from the Supreme Court" that he had no doubt he would have to abide by it.

This incident brought out a brief word of defense of the Supreme Court by Mr. Foraker, who said he had for that tribunal the highest respect and the utmost confidence.

MR. HOAR FOR A GIFT.

Mr. Hoar said the thing to do now was to make an appropriation of a sum of money sufficient to relieve the distress of the Puerto Ricans. That course would be definite, and there would be no delay or inhumanity in it. He appealed to Mr. Foraker not to insist upon a contrary course, and thus "keep bread out of the mouths of the starving people, for whom he had made so eloquent an appeal, by the tedious process proposed by him."

So far as the question of an open door was concerned, Mr. Hoar said, he did not consider that it was raised in this bill. On the contrary, "the door was shut as tight by this bill as the ingenuity of the honorable Senator could shut it. It was utterly idle to say that this legislation could have any influence upon the open door question."

Replying to a question from Mr. Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) Mr. Foraker said that he regarded Puerto Rico as a dependency, and not as an integral part of the United States.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) pointed out what he believed to be the inconsistency of providing for a delegate in Congress for Puerto Rico, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who is to be elected by persons who are not citizens of the United States, but who must take an oath to obey the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Foraker contended that this was what had been done in the cases of Louisiana, Florida, and in many other instances.

The discussion of the questions of constitutional law involved in the bill was continued until 5 o'clock. Mr. Hoar made the closing observation, in which he took sharp issue with the principles enunciated by Mr. Foraker. He held that the doctrine proposed to be applied to Puerto Rico and the Philippines would result in a despotism, and it would be none the less a despotism because it was to be carried into effect by moral men of high civilization.

At 5 o'clock, in accordance with previous agreement, the Senate took a recess until 8 o'clock for the formal reading of the Alaskan Code bill.

OPPOSE PUERTO RICO TARIFF.

Members of the Produce Exchange Adopt Strong Resolutions — President's Relief Plan Approved.

A special meeting of members of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday to take action relative to the questions raised by the measures now before Congress as to a Puerto Rican tariff. Elliot T. Barrows presided, and John W. Ahles acted as Secretary.

Mr. Barrows said that the question as to Puerto Rico was quite different to that presented as to Cuba and the Philippines. We had not annexed Cuba, and the Philippines were in a state of insurrection. The people of Puerto Rico had enjoyed privileges under Spanish rule such as few colonists had enjoyed, and they were an enlightened people. They had received the American soldiers with open arms, but they had been paid with scant kindness. The island had been devastated by the elements. We had given to the people a military rule less kindly than that which Spain had given to them, and we now were considering a proposition to discriminate against them in trade. Mr. Barrows said that he did not believe that the proposition was in accord with the will of the people of the United States.

Resolutions introduced by Robert E. Annin and seconded by Evan P. Thomas were then read and adopted. They were strongly condemnatory of the Puerto Rican Tariff bill, stating that it would be legislation in violation of the public conscience. The bill appropriating for "The use and benefit of the island" the duties already collected on imports from Puerto Rico called the measure which offers immediate relief to the distressed islanders, is eminently just and humane, and in accordance with the President's recommendation in favor of unrestricted trade between the two countries.

DENIALS FOR TOBACCO TRUST.

Would Prefer Free Trade, Not Protection, in Puerto Rico.

W. W. Fuller, counsel for and a Director of the American Tobacco Company, said yesterday that the company in noticing newspaper statements, that what is called the Tobacco Trust has been active and influential in urging the imposition of duties upon merchandise from and for Puerto Rico, departs from its usual custom.

Mr. Fuller, for the company, denied without qualification that it had in any way ever communicated with President McKinley, Secretary Root, or any other member of the Cabinet, or of either house of Congress. He stated that the company has never used nor could it use Puerto Rican tobacco.

The American Tobacco Company would be benefited by free trade with Puerto Rico, because it is largely interested in one company which manufactures cigarettes on the island.

Other denials by Mr. Fuller were that the trust controls all the cigarette factories or any of the cigar factories of Puerto Rico, and that it has directly or indirectly bought or attempted to buy all or any considerable portion of the tobacco on the island. Mr. Fuller added:

"While, for the reasons I have stated, we would prefer free trade with Puerto Rico to any tariff whatever, the matter is not of enough consequence to us to have caused any action on our part with regard to it."

SOCIALISTS ON PUERTO RICO.

Government's Action Denounced at Socialist-Labor Party Meeting in Cooper Union.

A meeting of the Socialist-Labor Party was held in Cooper Union last night to protest against the action of the United States Government in regard to Puerto Rico. The hall was about two-thirds filled. Resolutions were adopted condemning the military rule of Gen. Davis in that island.

Speeches in Spanish were made by Santiago Iglesias and Eduardo Conde, delegates of the Socialists of Puerto Rico to the recent convention at Rochester, N. Y. An interpreter translated these speeches into English. They were protests against Gen. Davis's actions, it being stated that whereas under Spanish rule laborers received from 75 cents to $1 per day, they were now compelled to work for 25 cents a day. The Mayor, it was said, acted at the trials as Judge and Secretary, and the Chief of Police as District Attorney, and no appeal was allowed from the judgments. The speakers said the Puerto Ricans had done nothing to warrant such ill treatment.

Charles Matchet said that millionaires like J. P. Morgan and W. C. Whitney had made of Westbury, L. I., a fairyland, and demanded to know by what right they were given the power to command the services of the whole human race.

Frederick Long of Philadelphia said that the time had come for all men and women who believe in justice and liberty to decide if capitalists were not indeed a traitorous class, who had brought about the war with Spain because they had to get markets abroad or have revolution at home.

Charles L. Furman said the condition of affairs in Cuba was worse now than it ever was under Spanish rule. "So much," he cried, "for the glory of the Stars and Stripes."

The last speaker was Peter E. Brooks of Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN MEN'S ARGUMENT.

Delegation in Washington Urges Building of Warship Here.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A delegation from Brooklyn was before the House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day in advocacy of having one of the new naval vessels built in the United States Navy Yard at Brooklyn. The delegation included a number of city officials, and Representatives Driggs and Clayton of that city.

The statement was made that the showing of the Navy Department in favor of private construction was due to the charging against a ship under construction in a Government yard of much of the work of the yard having no connection with the ship. Members of the committee showed some difference of opinion on the proposition, but the Brooklyn delegation was encouraged to believe that a majority would favor their request. No final action was taken.

REPORT ON CONSULAR REFORM.

House Committee Favors Bill Providing Civil Service Basis.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Representative Adams of Pennsylvania to-day reported from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs the bill for the reorganization of the Consular Service on a civil service basis. The report says in part:

"The recent acquisitions of territory to our domain, the later diplomatic victory which has assured to us an open door to the trade of China, thereby securing the markets of 400,000,000 people, make it absolutely essential that our merchants and exporters shall receive information and statistics gathered by men competent, in the full sense of the word, to give reliable information.

"The wonderful increase in our export trade, reaching $1,000,000,000 within the past year, is an evidence of what can be done by American energy and enterprise, and with an efficient Consular Corps, which is the business branch of our foreign service, furnishing reliable information, these exports can be largely increased."

PENSION LEGISLATION DAYS.

Representatives Mahon and Talbert Stir Up Disorder in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The House to-day adopted a rule setting aside the day sessions on the second and fourth Fridays of each month for pension legislation. The rule, as originally drawn, limited debate on each bill to ten minutes on a side, but this provision was withdrawn upon the assurance of Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) the minority leader, that his side of the House would not indulge in "filibustering."

During the debate on the rule there was a lively row between Mr. Mahon, (Rep., Penn.,) and Mr. Talbert, (Dem., S. C.,) who has blocked pension legislation on Friday nights by demanding the presence of a quorum. In the course of his remarks Mr. Mahon said he would like to have an opportunity to turn Mr. Talbert out of the House. This aroused Mr. Talbert's ire and the confusion became so great that the Speaker threatened to order the Sergeant at Arms to compel Mr. Talbert to take his seat.

Mr. Talbert replied to Mr. Mahon, asserting that the latter's conduct was unbecoming a gentleman on the floor. He said the member from Pennsylvania presented a remarkable spectacle when he expressed the hope that some one, Populist or Republican, should contest his (Talbert's) seat in order that he could vote to throw him out without reason or justice, as the gentleman from Alabama had been thrown out a few minutes ago. [Democratic applause.]

Proceeding, Mr. Talbert denounced the Republicans as hypocrites and pretended friends of the old soldiers, and reiterated his intention of insisting upon the presence of a quorum for the consideration of pension bills, whether the sessions were held at night or in the daytime.

Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) poked fun at Mr. Talbert for the "Constitutional position" he now assumed, recalling the fact that he had not insisted upon a quorum in the Fifty-fifth Congress. "His conscience," said he, "had not then swelled to its present proportions."

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Senators Hanna (Rep., Ohio,) and Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) have been appointed visitors to the Naval Academy.

Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, has submitted to Congress an estimate of $1,897,500 for removing Diamond Reef and Coenties Reef in New York Harbor.

The Senate has passed the bill giving American register to the steamer Windward, presented by a British citizen to Robert E. Peary, United States Navy, the arctic explorer.

Representative Ketchum of New York yesterday presented the report of the House Committee on Military Affairs favoring the reconstruction of Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

The House yesterday took up the contested election case of Wise vs. Young, from the Second Virginia District. Mr. Weeks giving notice that he would ask a vote on it at 2 o'clock Monday.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) in accordance with the notice he gave yesterday, moved to discharge the Committee on Foreign Relations from further consideration of his resolution introduced Dec 6 last expressing sympathy for the Boers. Under the rules the motion went over until to-morrow.

The House yesterday unseated Gaston A. Robbins, a Democrat, from the Fourth Alabama District, and seated in his stead William F. Aldrich, a Republican, who has been three times a contestant from the same district on the ground of fraud, and who now has won his seat for the third time from a Republican House. The vote was a strict party one.

The second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill was reported to the House yesterday. It carries a total of $1,489,580. The main items are for the naval establishment, $645,000; Philadelphia Mint, $145,000, and Government printing, $487,000. The naval items include $125,000 for contingency fund, $25,000 for water boats at Manila, $150,000 for coal barges at Manila, $30,000 for a naval equipment plant at Manila, and $100,000 for work on vessels now on the stocks.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

To be Indian Agents—James H. Monteath, of Butte City, Mont., for the Blackfeet Agency, Montana; George W. Hayzlett, of Arizona, for the Navajo Agency in New Mexico.

Army—Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants of Infantry—L. P. Schindel, Sixth; George B. Pond, Third; D. T. Merrill, Twelfth; A. H. Wetherill, Sixth; C. N. Murphy, Twenty-second; T. A. Baldwin, Jr., Twenty-fourth; G. H. Shields, Jr., Twelfth; E. H. Cooke, Tenth; A. L. Conger, Eighteenth; J. B. Kemper, Fourteenth; J. W. Barnes, Eighteenth; I. A. Saxton, Fourth; G. E. Thorne, Twenty-second; H. S. Howland, Twenty-third; Alfred Aloe, Eighteenth; T. J. Peals, Fifth; F. M. Powell, Second; H. A. Drum, Twelfth; J. H. Campbell, Twenty-fifth.

Cavalry—To be Second Lieutenant—Private F. W. Honda, Troop B., Third.

Volunteer Army—Puerto Rico Regiment—Capt. William E. Almy, Fifth Cavalry, to be Major; Joseph Lugo Vina, of Ceyo Rico, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, to be Assistant Surgeon with rank of Captain.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Col. Camillo C. C. Carr, Fourth Cavalry, having reported his arrival at New York City, will report to the Adjutant General of the army for further orders.

Capt. Frank Thorp, Fifth Artillery, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board at Fort Sheridan, Ill., vice Lieut. Col. Mott Hooton, Fifth Infantry.

Major John T. Van Orsdale, Seventh Infantry, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for service therewith during the examination of Captains only, vice Capt. Frank Thorp, Fifth Artillery, who will resume his seat on the board for all other examinations.

Second Lieut. James D. Keene, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. William W. Robinson, Jr., (Assistant Quartermaster.) Capt. Harry Taylor, (Corps of Engineers,) and Capt. John D. C. Hoskins, (Third Artillery,) will meet at Fort Flagler, Washington, March 16, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the additional land required for suitable building sites for garrison purposes at Fort Casey, (Admiralty Head,) and Point Wilson, Washington.

Navy.

Surgeon F. B. Stephenson is detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Baltimore.

Medical Inspector G. E. H. Harmon is detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Oregon.

Assistant Surgeon W. B. Grove is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Baltimore.

Assistant Surgeon H. H. Haas is detached from the Baltimore and will perform such other duty as the Commander in Chief may assign.

Chaplain L. P. Reynolds is detached from the Richmond, March 24, and ordered to temporary duty on the Pensacola; then to the Asiatic Station, sailing March 31.

Ensign S. G. Magill will resume duties on the Marcellus when discharged from hospital.

Lieut. Commander J. K. Barton is detached from the navy yard, Boston, March 18, and ordered to temporary duty on the Pensacola; then to the Asiatic station, sailing April 7.

Lieut. Commander H. H. Hosley is ordered to duty in connection with the Buffalo at the navy yard, New York, March 16.

Lieut. Commander B. Tappan is ordered to temporary duty at the Washington yard for ordnance inspection.

Lieut. G. L. P. Stone is detached from the Pensacola April 2 and ordered to the Richmond.

Lieut. B. F. Hutchison is ordered to duty on the Pensacola April 2.

Lieut. J. P. McGuinness, Lieut. M. Johnston, Lieut. J. Hood, Lieut. Commander H. M. Hodges, Ensign J. H. Roys, and Ensign J. J. Raby are detached from the Nero, when out of commission; they will proceed home, with leave for one month.

Commander G. H. Kearney is detached from the Naval Academy March 14 and ordered to the Boston Yard March 18.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Dixie left Funchai yesterday for Gibraltar.

The Scorpion has sailed from Kingston for Cartagena.

The Caesar is at Port Royal.

The Potomac has sailed from Key West for Neuvitas.

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THE PRICE OF VICE.

More than $3,000,000 per year is paid in this city for the privilege of violating the law against the keeping of gambling resorts of various kinds without police interference.

The machinery by which this sum is collected and the police protection paid for is described in our columns this morning. The money goes in part to the Police Captains, but the greater portion is divided between politicians of the Democratic and Republican Parties, respectively. It is an elaborate organization by which this is accomplished, and the details of it are fairly set forth.

It is a revolting story, but it is not new. Facts of the same nature, on a less imposing scale, but equally convincing, have been published in THE TIMES before. They have been brought in a variety of ways to the notice of the police authorities, the Chief of Police, the President of the Police Commissioners, and the head of Tammany Hall. Nothing came of it.

The situation that exists in connection with the satisfaction of the appetite for gambling exists also with regard to the satisfaction of other and more vile appetites. The evidence as to this as well will be forthcoming in due time. At present all that it is necessary to remark as to this shameful state of things is that it meets the conditions imposed by our police system. It is bi-partisan.

THE PROTECTIONIST BREAK-UP.

It may well be that ex-President HARRISON sent out his terse and telling criticism of the Puerto Rican tariff bill as a test of public feeling and of his own popularity. If he cherishes the hope that, like Mr. CLEVELAND, he may again rise to the Presidency after having won it once and lost it once, the immediate response to his utterance must have been vastly gratifying, for at once men began to talk of him as a dangerous rival to President MCKINLEY for the nomination. The prompt success of his first trial balloon may embolden him to make further revelation of his views, which can hardly take any other form than that of criticism of the Administration. His remark that he regarded the Puerto Rican tariff bill as "a most serious departure from right principle" was in fact such a criticism, and a severe one. It is the President who has departed from right principle by weakly giving his assent to the imposition of tariff duties on the products of Puerto Rico, and it is an ex-President of his own party who says so.

Should Mr. HARRISON go on talking, the opponents on various grounds of the renomination of President MCKINLEY will presently be heard conjuring with his name and attempting to create a popular demand for his nomination as the representative of the dissatisfied. Their task will be one of no common difficulty, and Mr. HARRISON'S ambitious hopes, if he entertain any, will sicken and die in his bosom for lack of sustaining encouragement long before the Republican hosts assemble in Philadelphia. Nominations are usually got either through the contriving of the organization, which in quiet times easily leads the people, or else by the compelling will of the people, to which the organization must bow. Mr. MCKINLEY has the organization. It will not desert him unless he goes very wrong indeed and makes himself impossible. There is no doubt that as against Mr. HARRISON he has the people, too, although they are distressed and in a measure divided by his strange irresolution in respect to Puerto Rico. His unsteady course there is pitiful, but if he makes no worse error the Republican delegates will be found ready to set him on his way to a second term.

The present condition of the party, however, must be most unsatisfactory from the point of view of its managers. Mr. HARRISON'S escapade and the talk about him as a rival of the President before the convention are symptomatic of internal conditions that would be looked upon as dangerous in the extreme if the opposition party had not wholly forfeited the confidence of the people. The Republican Administration has carried the country through a successful war and has seen it enter upon a new stage of National existence. This constitutes both an occasion of popularity and an opportunity for yet greater distinction. The new questions are complex, of world-wide interest, and big enough to call for the exercise of the highest statesmanship in their solution. It is here that the Administration fails, it is here that the Republican Party does not meet the expectations of the people.

The old ideas of the party and its old policies, we may truthfully say, its old sins, remain to plague it as it would rise to its new and wonderful opportunities. Not to put too fine a point upon the statement of a notorious fact, the Republican Party has for years maintained a corrupt partnership and an illicit relation with sundry great private enterprises, trusts, combinations, and monopolies that have lavishly supplied it with campaign money in exchange for iniquitous tariff laws that enabled them to rob the people. Now that the principle of protection to American industries has lived its full life and done all the good that was in it, and is now doing immeasurable harm to the manufacturing interests of the country, the wiser men of the party, of whom the President in his thoughtful moments is one, would fain abandon protection as an article of party faith and prepare for a liberal and speedy remission of unjust and obstructive customs taxes. Instantly the powerful protected interests issue their commands to their faithful servants in the Senate and House to resist to the utmost the adoption of the new policy. It was the protected interests that baffled the President in his rightful attempt to give the Puerto Ricans in their distress the boon of free trade with the United States. It is the sturdy and hoggish beneficiaries of high protection that now block the way to the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with France. They are insolent, reckless, selfish, and firm. Their attitude embarrasses the leaders and alarms the President. The campaign is coming. He shrinks from contention, is afraid to make enemies, and dreads new questions.

The result is that the party presents, not a united front, but a ragged and disorderly one. The progressive Republicans, with their eyes turned to the future, see the quick coming of a time when adherence to the outworn creed will destroy the party. They are far in advance. The men of the grossly overprotected trusts and combinations hang back and viciously forbid the forward movement. The phenomenon we are witnessing is really the breaking up of the policy of protection. Like the breaking up of a great ice-bound river in the warm Springtime, it is a spectacle of absorbing interest, of many picturesque moments, and well worth watching, but full of danger to those whose pursuit of happiness is dependent upon the subject matter of the exhibition. It has long been the opinion of this journal that the effort to get away from the protectionist alliance would wreck the Republican Party. That expectation would be fully realized now if the Democratic Party had not taken the unforeseen precaution to wreck itself first.

THE BOER RETREAT.

The action of the Boers in Lord ROBERTS'S front is scarcely self-explanatory. If they did not mean to fight him, why should they have intrenched themselves and awaited attack? If they did mean to fight him, why should they have run away?

The answer must be that they did not mean to fight unless they could fight at an advantage. Indeed, their enormous disadvantage in number can be made up only in a corresponding advantage in position. When they are deprived of this they must decline the combat. It would be foolhardy and criminal in them to do anything else. It seems that their ultimate object has all along been to fall back and effect a junction with the forces coming from Natal under JOUBERT in some position more favorable for the defense than any in the region in which these later operations have been carried on. But in the absence both of JOUBERT and of CRONJE their commanders could not apparently rid themselves of the belief that their enemy would yet do what they most desired him to do. That was to attack them directly and in front, in positions of their own choosing.

It must be owned that this delusion of theirs has been encouraged. All the British commanders, until the arrival of Lord ROBERTS, had obliged them. The stories of YULE and SYMONS and METHUEN and GATACRE and BULLER had repeated each other. No wonder the Boer Generals should have thought the method of those commanders the accepted and invariable British method of making war. Not even the dealings of ROBERTS with CRONJE had completely undeceived them and shown them that those delightful days were over.

"Yes," Gen. JOE JOHNSTON is reported to have said of the Atlanta campaign, "I expected to beat SHERMAN, and I know I should have beaten him if he had assaulted me as GRANT assaulted LEE." Gen. SHERMAN learned his lesson in one battle and never needed a repetition of it. He learned by his own experience what Lord ROBERTS has learned from the experience of his predecessors, the other British Generals, and had no occasion to learn by his own.

The Boers have learned their lesson also, it is to be supposed. In that case they will hardly wait in an advanced position for Lord ROBERTS to make a blunder, but will straightway fall back to the position where they mean to make the fight and collect all their available force. We may expect to hear for some time to come of a steady advance of the British, unopposed in front and only harassed on the rear by all the raiding and striking at communications of which the Boers are capable. It remains to be seen both how great this capability is and how strong a force they can muster for the final struggle.

THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE.

To a Frenchman, and especially to a Parisian, the destruction of the historic building of the Comédie Française must seem veritably a national calamity. On the very eve of the Exposition, during which, with a splendid pictorial revival of SARDOU'S "Patrie," the House of MOLIERE was expected to retrieve some of its recent pecuniary losses, the burning of the building is particularly unfortunate.

But the building was old, and sadly deficient in appliances for the comfort and health of the people who went there for aesthetic gratification or from a sense of duty to a revered "institution." Latterly, under the sufficiently energetic but palpably unwise administration of JULES CLARETIE, the Comédie has been surely losing prestige. Poetic drama has not been robust in France, and the best examples of it procurable, including M. ROSTAND'S "Cyrano de Bergerac," have not seen the light from the stage of the national theatre. In the absence of MOUNET-SULLY on his long vacation tours the established representations of the classics have been of a scarcely better dramatic quality than those which threw the ancient institution into gloom before the advent of RACHEL FELIX, when the fires of the romantic renascence had burned so low.

Of course, in spite of its recent bad luck, the French national theatre will be rebuilt, and its new edifice, we may safely predict, will be a fitting monument to all the glory of the institution, and, like the Opéra and the Opéra Comique, a model of architecture. Meanwhile, the loss of some of the accumulated treasures of the old building is to be greatly deplored.

MR. LODGE'S "OUTLINE OF POLICY."

Probably there is no one who stands nearer to the Administration than Senator LODGE of Massachusetts. His claims on the respect and confidence of the President are great. More than any other man in the Senate from the East he has been active in advocating the general ideas that have led to the present situation. He is by temperament and conviction an expansionist. He believes ardently in the future of the Republic and in its steady development along the lines of the past, but to an extent of which the events of the past give only a dim notion, unless interpreted in a far broader spirit than has usually prevailed among our public men. He owes this broader spirit doubtless to his historical studies, and though he has seemed to us to lack somewhat in the true perspective of the historian, and to be prone to slightly fantastic applications of the lessons of history, he realizes better than most the tremendous scope of the marvelous record the Nation has made and the possibilities it reveals. In the recent past, especially in the last two years, he has been, if we may be pardoned the phrase, sobered by the responsibilities brought by the crowding events of the time. He has met with more reserve and caution the questions of the actual present than he showed in anticipation of them. It is not to be doubted that he has contributed substantially to the policy pursued so far by the Administration. When, therefore, he speaks of the development of that policy he is entitled to a hearing, not only on his own account, but because he may be taken as reflecting in a certain degree the views and intentions of the President.

On Wednesday Senator LODGE spoke in favor of the bill generally known as the Spooner bill, vesting in the President authority to govern the Philippines until Congress shall otherwise provide by legislation. In defining the policy of the advocates of the bill, he naturally undertook to outline the policy that would be pursued in case the bill shall be passed. His speech was such as in England, in a like case, would have been made by a responsible Minister. We reprint the substance of the statement to which we refer:

We accept the fact that the Philippine Islands are ours to-day and that we are responsible for them before the world. The next fact is that there is a war in those islands, which, with its chief in hiding and no semblance of a Government, has now degenerated into mere guerrilla fighting and brigandage. Our immediate duty, therefore, is to suppress this disorder, put an end to fighting, and restore peace and order. That is what we are doing. That is what we are called upon to do in order to meet the demands of the living present. Beyond this we ought not to go by a legislative act, except to make such provision that there may be no delay in re-establishing civil government when the war ends.

I hope and believe that we shall retain the islands, and that, peace and order once restored, we shall and should re-establish civil government, beginning with the towns and villages, where the inhabitants are able to manage their own affairs. We should give them honest administration and prompt and efficient courts. We should see to it that there is entire protection to persons and property, in order to encourage the development of the islands by the assurance of safety to investors of capital. All men should be protected in the free exercise of their religion, and the doors thrown open to missionaries of all Christian sects. The land, which belongs to the people, and of which they have been robbed in the past, should be returned to them and their titles made secure. We should inaugurate and carry forward, in the most earnest and liberal way, a comprehensive system of popular education. Finally, while we bring prosperity to the islands by developing their resources, we should, as rapidly as conditions will permit, bestow upon them self-government and home rule. Such in outline is the policy which I believe can be and will be pursued toward the Philippines. It will require time, patience, honesty, and ability for its completion, but it is thoroughly practicable and reasonable.

Is there really any better way than this? We are aware that there is involved in it a departure from the traditions of the Republic in the powers intrusted to the President, but the traditions have not corresponded to the practice. Considering the difference in all the circumstances, what it is proposed that President MCKINLEY shall be authorized to do is not so far beyond what the terms of the Constitution explicitly provide for as was what JEFFERSON and MADISON actually did in the opening years of the century, and it is not so open to objection. We have every reason to think that Mr. MCKINLEY is as safe a trustee of extraordinary powers as was either of those honored statesmen. If, indeed, we are to retain the Philippines, we must administer them in the spirit of the declaration of Senator LODGE, either through the President or through agencies designated by Congress. The Spooner bill gives the authority to the President until Congress shall act. What better course is there to pursue? And if this policy is to be adopted, what fault is reasonably to be found with the statement of the Senator of the lines on which it will proceed?

It will be said that we have no security that the President will act in the spirit of the Senator's statement. He has given substantial proof of that in his choice of the Commissioners to advise him in the matter of the civil administration in the Philippines. He has chosen for the head of the commission Judge TAFT, avowedly not an expansionist, a man of extraordinary ability, fairness, firmness, and independence. The latest appointment, that of Prof. BERNARD of the University of California, is equally good in its way, he having peculiar qualifications in character and in acquirements for the work of the commission.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Under the heading of "Honesty as a Policy" one of the convict contributors to The Star of Hope, the paper published in Sing Sing Prison, compares the respective earnings of the unskilled laborer and the skilled burglar, and from the statistics he has compiled—or invented—draws the astonishing deduction that crime, even when regarded quite apart from morality, is miserably poor business. The writer, whose signature is "Auburn, 25,584," first presents—from imagination, obviously—the picture of an honest toiler earning $2 a day, saving $200 a year above all expenses, investing his money in a farm, and living happily and comfortably ever after. When one remembers the number of honest toilers who accomplish none of these things, the impulse to pass on hastily to what "Auburn, 25,584," has to say about burglars is very strong. He declares that burglaries, taking them by and large, bring in from $15 to $20 apiece, and the most industrious operator cannot hope to do more than one job a week. If he keeps out of jail for a year, therefore, the products of his activity may amount to $1,000. But his necessary expenses are enormous. The expert says on this point: "He must at least keep two places of abode, must be well dressed, and must keep himself well informed as to the doings of his victims. These are incidentals that will amount to at least $400 per year. Let us say his clothing comes to $200, his board and lodging to $300, and at the end of the year he is arrested with $100 in his pockets. To get a good lawyer he pays $50, and is extremely fortunate if he gets off with five years, during which time he earns $4.50 per annum, and when he leaves the prison he is a marked man." That, certainly, would tend to make a young man think twice before adopting burglary as a profession—would, that is, if any young man by any possibility could think at all of entering upon that pursuit. To speak frankly, the article of "Auburn, 25,584," is ridiculous and just a little disgusting, and we are inclined to believe that he might have been set at more profitable work than the preaching of smug commonplaces to cynics inside and outside of prison walls.

—Harvard's librarian, Mr. W. C. LANE, has originated and begun to carry out a novel plan by which he hopes to secure for the edification and enlightenment of posterity a complete picture of life in the university at the close of the nineteenth century. With this object in view he has sent to every member of the Harvard Faculty and to a number of the students a letter, asking each of them to keep, during the month of March, a careful journal of his daily doings, recording faithfully, and in as much detail as he can, all that goes on from day to day, including his college work, his professional interests, his family relations, his amusements—in fact, all the elements of his life. The desire is to obtain such a record as might be made in writing without reserve to some friend at a distance, long absent from Cambridge, and out of touch with the ordinary current of life there, but retaining an interest in it all; the writer trying to call up for his friend's benefit in detail and as vividly as possible a picture of what is taking place. The journals, when completed, are to be placed in sealed envelopes and deposited at the library in a strong chest, soldered securely and locked with two keys, one of which will be held by the President of the university and the other by the librarian. The chest is to remain closed until the year 1925, and no general use of the records will be permitted earlier than 1960. Between 1925 and 1960, however, on formal vote of the library council, or such other board or committee as the corporation may appoint, any individual record may be opened and used if the writer has died and his family or literary executors wish the material for literary or biographical purposes. All other records shall remain unopened and intact until the year 1960. With the written diaries there will be deposited a large collection of photographs of persons, places and buildings. This is a distinctly good idea, open to some abuses, like all good ideas, but nevertheless to be commended. Other organizations and individuals on their own account might do something of the sort, and thus provide priceless material for future historians.

NUGGETS.

Suited the Action to the Word.

Jones—What made you kick Brown?
Smith—He called me a donkey.
Jones—Well, it seems he was right.—Chicago News.

No Backbiting.

He—Miserable weather we had last week. Wasn't it?
She—I beg you to excuse me. I have vowed to say nothing ill of the absent this Lent.—Indianapolis Press.

Congratulations.

"I am proud to say that I did not spend a dollar to secure my election."
"I congratulate you," answered Senator Sorghum. "You got off cheap—but you took a terrible risk."—Washington Star.

Safe Reading.

Fudd—What! reading that novel over again? You have read it a dozen times, at least.
Dudd—That's why I am reading it again. I run no risk. I know it is a good story.—Boston Transcript.

WHEN BABY LAUGHS.

A. J. Waterhouse in San Francisco Examiner.

I wonder what she's dreaming 'bout,
'Long some time in the night,
When of a sudden she laughs out
In infantile delight.
I guess some angel from above,
Swift winging to and fro,
Doth pause to whisper to my love
Such words as babies know.

And when she laughs I guess he flies
Straight where God's hosts rejoice,
And bears beyond the bending skies
The music of her voice.
Then, through the mighty anthem's swell
Her laughter striketh clear
Sweeter than tone of any bell,
And angels pause to hear.

For what hath Heaven compared with this:
The laughter of a child,
Who still the note of pain doth miss,
By dreams of night beguiled?
There beat so many voices here
Of anguish and despair,
What wonder if they hold it dear,
The laugh that hides no care?

So when my baby's laugh rings out,
I watch her fleeting smile,
And say, "Some angel is about,"
And listen for a while
To try to catch the whisper, too,
In vain, in vain I try;
For angels heed what babies do,
But pass their elders by.

ART TREASURES LOST IN THEATRE FRANCAIS FIRE

Paris's Historic Playhouse and Centre of Culture in Ruins.

THOUSANDS SAW GREAT BLAZE

Mlle. Henriot, a Noted Beauty, Member of Comedie Francaise, Burned —Some Art Works Saved.

PARIS, March 8.—The Théatre Français, the historical playhouse of Paris, and the home of the world-famed Comédie Française, is to-night a ruin—burned to the ground. Only the outside shell remains standing. The dome has collapsed and the interior is a wreck.

The magnificent ceiling bearing the allegorical painting by Mazerolle, the ceiling painting by Debufe the younger, of Truth Enlightening the World, which adorned the foyer, and other mural tableaus and works of art, together with a portion of the invaluable library of manuscript, perished in the flames.

Practically all the sculpture, however, was saved and removed to the Ministry of Finance. The priceless statue of Voltaire, by Houdon, one of the chief beauties of the foyer, escaped by being enveloped in a pile of thick mattresses.

The only victim of the fire, so far as is known, was Mlle. Henriot, a beautiful actress, nineteen years of age, whose photograph has been displayed in the shop windows along the Boulevards as a type of beauty. She came of a theatrical family, and her mother has been filling an important rôle at the Théâtre Antoine.

It was, however, only a matter of an hour that saved Paris a repetition of the Opéra Comique catastrophe, as a crowd of women and children had already gathered at the doors, awaiting the opening for the matinée, when the alarm was raised. Had the performance begun, few probably would have escaped, owing to the rapidity with which the flames spread, settling the fate of the building before the firemen could even get to work.

The staff of the theatre and several actors and actresses had arrived, and the scene shifters were preparing the stage for the matinée, when the fire was discovered through one of the windows near the roof. An alarm was given, and there was a general scramble for the doors among the staff. At first it was thought all had escaped. But it was found afterward that several persons in the upper stories, including Mlles. Henriot and Dudlay, had been forgotten.

Meanwhile the Fire Brigade had been summoned. Twenty minutes elapsed before the first detachment arrived, and then only hand pumps were brought. Finally steam pumps came, but then it was found that no water was to be had. It was nearly three-quarters of an hour after the alarm before an adequate stream of water was poured into the burning building, which by that time was beyond help.

The smoke, which formed a heavy pall over the theatre, acted as a magnet to the Parisians, who flocked to the scene in crowds. An immense crowd soon assembled at every point from which a view of the fire could be obtained. The police endeavored to clear spaces around the theatre for the firemen, but eventually the troops had to be summoned to keep the crowds back and to assist in the work of saving the sculpture, paintings, library, and other treasures, which were being hastily lowered from the windows and heaped in the square or carried into the stores near by.

During the confusion thieves cut several paintings out of the frames and got away with them. In one case the police actually assisted them, under the impression that the thieves were workmen from the Comédie Française.

The actual cause of the outbreak has not been determined. The back of the stage was first burned. Owing to a derangement of machinery, the iron curtain could not be lowered, and the auditorium was quickly gutted.

Mlles. Dudlay and Henriot, with their dressers, were on the sixth story, preparing for the matinée. Mlle. Dudlay tells this story:

"I was nearly dressed when I noticed smoke, which entered under the door. The corridor was filled with smoke, which choked me. I rushed along the corridor and reached a window, where I shouted for help. My cries were heard below, and a fireman mounted a ladder, tied a rope around me, and lowered me to the ground just in time, as I could feel I was about to faint."

Mlle. Dudlay was in costume.

Mlle. Henriot's dresser relates that she left the dressing room with her mistress, but that the latter lost her head, and, instead of descending, ran up stairs, and sought refuge in another room, where, presumably, she was asphyxiated. The firemen found Mlle. Henriot lying on the floor. Only her face had been burned, but she was unrecognizable. The body was taken to the Morgue, where it was identified by M. Coquelin and other members of the Comédie Française.

Meanwhile the mother of Mlle. Henriot had hurried to the scene bareheaded and crying wildly for her daughter. When she learned the truth, she was distracted. Mlle. Henriot's dresser was badly but not dangerously burned. Several of the firemen were slightly injured, chiefly by the stifling fumes.

Among prominent persons who saw the fire were the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau; the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Leygues, and many public men famed in letters, arts, and politics.

It has been asserted that the fire was not accidental. M. Girard, Chief of the Municipal Laboratory, has made an inquiry into the matter and says the fire was due neither to gas nor electricity, because he ascertained that several dressing rooms on different floors were on fire at the same time.

HISTORY OF THE THEATRE.

The destruction of no place of amusement in Paris would so fill with consternation the hearts of Frenchmen as the burning of the Théatre Français, the home of that company of players known throughout the world as the Comédie Française. In fact, until within the last fifteen years the history of the building on the Rue de Richelieu, at the Palais Royal, had been the history of French drama itself. Recently, however, the administration of M. Jules Claretie and his adherence to the Napoleonic decree of 1812 has caused the Comédie to lose its prestige as the representative of contemporaneous French drama.

But its traditions remained, and its numerous art treasures, in which may be read the story of the French theatre in its highest form—the sculptures and paintings identified with the greatest names in France—and the history of the institution itself had served to preserve it and to augment its prestige long after the conditions under which it had been erected had become old-fashioned and inadequate.

The Comédie Française dates officially from a royal decree issued by Louis XIV. April 8, 1680. It then came into existence as an actual State institution, receiving from the Government an annual subsidy of 240,000f. and the free use of the theatre. Besides these benefits Napoleon granted a further subsidy of 100,000f. The company at first occupied a theatre in the Fossés St. Germain. In 1770 it took up its abode in the Tuileries. Twelve years later it moved to the site now occupied by the Théâtre de l'Odéon. In 1803 the company occupied the auditorium in the Palais Royal, which had already been made famous by the production of comedies of Molier. The main part of the building, which has just been destroyed, was built in 1782, but had been much altered and augmented in later years.

Between 1812 and 1863 the Théâtre Français was furnished with modern façades. It presented a front of about 200 feet along the Rue de Richelieu. The façade was composed on the level of the street of a colonnade of Doric design. Entering from the Rue Saint Honoré, the visitor passed through a hall between two rows of busts, which led into a central vestibule, elliptical in form and surrounded by two rows of Doric columns. Here were two statues by Duret representing "Tragedy" (Mlle. Rachel) and "Comedy," (Mlle. Mars.) The gallery of the vestibule led into the public foyer. On all sides rose busts and statues of poets and celebrated writers, among which were the busts of Rotrou by Caffieri, of Molière by Houdon, and the marble statue of Voltaire, also by Houdon.

The auditorium had a seating capacity for 1,500, and had been thrice reconstructed. The last time was in 1879. Under direction of M. Claretie the theatre was anything but a financial success. There have been actors, and actresses, too, who have abandoned the Comédie, and by so doing have not only been heavily fined for their presumption, but have forfeited the pensions which are continued through life to the patient sociétaires. It was thus that Sarah Bernhardt forsook the Comédie. Coquelin, too, declared his independence when he refused to return at the close of a liberal vacation passed by playing in the United States and in England.

Recently the financial distress of the Comédie became so deporable that, save the few sociétaires of fair ability who still hang on, and one shining light, M. Mounet-Sully, the Comédie Française represented about the poorest collection of talent in Paris.

FIGHT GERMAN MEAT BILL.

Reichstag Considers the Measure Affecting America—Bitter Opposition Has Been Aroused.

BERLIN, March 8.—The Reichstag to-day debated the Meat Inspection bill on its second reading. Paragraphs 1, 2 and 14 were taken up first and considered conjointly. Herr Gerstenberger, on behalf of the Centrists, said he thought the measure unprejudicial to industry while it was beneficial to the health of the people and agriculture.

Herr Frise, Radical-Union, said he considered that no such blow had even been struck at trade, industry, and navigation as by the Meat bill, the object of which, he asserted, was the exploitation of the working classes in favor of the Agrarians. Even agriculture, according to this speaker, would not derive benefit. He hoped that, while in America it would arouse a feeling of malicious joy, the shipping trade to America having proved so remunerative to the large German companies that it had been possible for them to establish less remunerative lines, retaliatory measures would not long be delayed.

Count von Klinckowstroom, Conservative, accused the newspapers of giving artificial importance to the matter. He said it was quite unnecessary to uphold the bogy of America.

"The latter," he continued, "has for a long time past overwhelmed us with customs vexations, yet to this America we are expected to make concessions. We hope the Bundesrath will make use of the weapon placed in its hand by this law in order to create a peaceful yet at the same time satisfactory position of affairs in regard to foreign countries."

Herr Wurm, Social Democrat, advocated the restoration of the bill to the form in which it was originally presented by the Government. He added that the Social Democrats demanded strict sanitary control, both of home slaughter and the imports of meat, but they protested against the committee's amendments, which, they claimed, merely increased the price of meat.

After other speeches the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Eugene Richter, the Radical German leader, in the Freisinnige Zeitung, says it is certain that the Government is going to yield to the Agrarians. But the fact is that the Parliamentary leaders themselves are in the dark.

From every part of the empire protests are arriving against the present extreme shape of the meat bill. Press comments are mostly against the bill.

General surprise was expressed at the fact that no member of the Government intervened in the debate in the Reichstag. The impression this evening is that the bill will pass to-morrow in its present shape.

To-day Emperor William visited Prince von Hohenlohe and received a general report on the situation. Meanwhile, protests against the bill accumulate, a large number of the more prominent people making them wiring to the Emperor direct, which the Agrarian Tages-Zeitung calls "contemptible."

Well-informed circles say that the Conservatives are bringing enormous pressure to bear upon the Emperor, with a view to a dissolution of the Reichstag if the Bundesrath does not accept the bill.

German Commerce Favors Us.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 8.—The Philadelphia Commercial Museum to-day received a cable dispatch from Berlin stating that the central organization for the preparation of commercial treaties had issued a protest against the law reported in the Reichstag directed against the importation of American meats.

This is an organization of business men which concerns itself with commercial questions from the point of view of the greatest good for Germany. Its director, Dr. Vosberg-Rekow, was a delegate to the International Commercial Congress held last Fall, and at the instigation of that institution studied the meat inspection system in Chicago. He was convinced that a more thorough system of inspection could not be made. As the American trade in exporting interests to Germany are enormous, this is one of the most marked results of the commercial congress.

PLAN TO OPEN ALL CHINA.

England and United States Negotiating to This End with the Great Powers.

LONDON, March 8.—Answering a question in the House of Commons, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, William St. John Brodrick, promised that papers would shortly be presented to the House dealing with the subject of Great Britain co-operating with the United States in endeavoring to arrive at an agreement with the powers to secure equal opportunities for the trade of all nations throughout the whole of China.

REVOLT IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Gen. Pepin, an ex-Governor, Leads the Rebellion—Siege Declared.

SANTO DOMINGO, March 8.—General Pepin, the ex-Governor of Santiago de los Caballeros, is in revolt against the Government. Government troops, it is stated, have been sent against him.

A state of siege has been declared, and constitutional guarantees have been suspended in the southwest part of the island. Several arrests have been made, and a change in the Cabinet may take place. This city is quiet.

China's Dowager Empress Receives.

PEKING, March 8.—The Dowager Empress to-day received the wives of the foreign Ministers in audience. Both the Emperor and the new heir apparent to the throne were present. The ceremonies were similar to those of last year.

MINE DISASTER VICTIMS HERE.

Injured Badly and Removed to Bellevue—Authorities Astonished.

Three victims of the Red Ash Mine disaster at Fire Creek, West Va., on March 6, in which forty miners were killed or injured, arrived at the Liberty Street Ferry yesterday morning, over the Jersey Central Railroad. The men came to this city for medical treatment, and were sent by the police to the Hudson Street Hospital.

The men are Joseph Albanesi, forty-two years old; thigh broken and general contusions. Frank Terace, twenty-six years old; broken nose, jaw, and arm, and general contusions. Peter Piscioneri, thirty-one years old; general contusions about the body and face.

The men were suffering great pain when they arrived at the hospital. They had received little or no treatment, and after their injuries were dressed they were removed to Bellevue. They were utterly helpless when found by the police at the ferry, as they could not speak English nor understand it. It is an enigma to the hospital authorities why the men were sent as far as this city for treatment.

NAVAL MILITIA'S CRUISE.

To Commence at New Orleans April 23, Seven Days for Each State.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—It was announced at the Navy Department to-day that the Naval Militia annual cruise will commence this year at New Orleans on April 23, and will extend up the coast, for the different States, until some time in October, giving each State not less than seven days' actual practice at sea, under similar conditions as last year.

The States, in their order, will be Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Maine.

The itinerary for the first four States has been arranged. The dates will be approximately for the Northern States within ten days of those of last year.

NEW LAW PUTS ONLY $150,000,000 IN TRADE

Currency Bill, It Is Said at Treasury, Has This Effect.

THIS IS MR. OVERSTREET'S VIEW

Mayor McGuire's Prediction of an Inflation of $500,000,000 Meets a Denial in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The fear of Mayor J. K. McGuire of Syracuse that the Currency bill, soon to become law, will inflate the National bank circulation more than $500,000,000 is not shared by Representative Overstreet, Chairman of the House conferrees on the bill, nor by the officers of the Treasury Department most familiar with the subject.

Mr. Overstreet's calculation is that under the law the circulation may be increased $150,000,000. At the Treasury Department Mr. McGuire's comments are spoken of as "a modicum of fear with an overwhelming sauce of fancy." An officer who would not be quoted, and who is intimately acquainted with the provisions of the bill and the powers it will confer to increase circulation, in discussing Mayor McGuire's prediction of great inflation, said this afternoon:

"It is, of course, difficult to estimate exactly the amount of increase in bank-note circulation which will be due to the new Finance bill when enacted into law. It is safe to assume, of course, that the banks now having circulation to 90 per cent. of the par of the bonds deposited to secure the same will immediately take out circulation to the par of the bonds, which will give an increase of about $24,000,000.

"Since the law provides in its refunding features that the Secretary of the Treasury is to pay in cash the premium upon such of the bonds as are exchanged for the new 2 per cent. bonds, it is probable that he will utilize to some extent the cash balance of the Government now on deposit in the United States depositories, which amounts to about $111,000,000, to secure which Government bonds are deposited.

"Naturally such reduction as the Secretary of the Treasury may make in the amount of public deposits in National banks secured by bonds will be representative by an increase in the issue of National bank notes, since the bonds will be released and can be used by the banks to take out circulation. The amount of the increase which can be expected from this source depends somewhat upon the amount which the Secretary of the Treasury may see fit to withdraw with the payment of the premium. It may be that some of the bonds deposited by the National banks as security for public deposits may have been borrowed for that purpose, but it is reasonably safe to assume that in time the bulk of the bonds now deposited by the banks to secure Government deposits will be used as security for circulating notes, resulting in an increase in the currency of from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 in addition.

"The Dec. 2 statement of the banks showed holdings of Government bonds, not securing deposits, of $18,000,000, upon a portion of which circulation may be taken out. Some circulation may be taken out upon bonds purchased in the open market, but the amount which will be obtainable in this connection it is difficult to estimate. But it is the opinion of those who have investigated the subject that a fair estimate of the total increase in banknote circulation as a result of the new legislation will not be in excess of $150,000,000."

FINANCIAL BILL CONFERENCE.

Report Will Be Called Up and Put to Vote on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—At the opening of the session of the House to-day, Mr. Overstreet, (Rep., Ind.,) in charge of the conference report upon the Financial bill, gave notice that he would call up the report next Tuesday.

By unanimous consent it was agreed that the vote on the report should be taken at 4:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

NO $5,000 NATIONAL BANKS.

Unimpaired Cash Capital of $25,000 Absolutely Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Controller of the Currency Dawes is overwhelmed with assertions and inquiries touching the operation of the Currency bill about to become law. All sorts of notions are entertained by those who have undertaken to interpret it, and this morning the Controller's attention was directed to a press report published in several papers to this effect:

It was estimated to-day that any one with $5,000 capital could start a National bank under the new system. All that is required is $25,000 in 2 per cent. Government bonds, which could be secured at ruling rates for about $23,750. These, representing the capital of the bank, could be sent to Washington and circulation for the full amount of the capital immediately taken out. The organizer of the bank then has only $2,750 tied up in the enterprise, but could take deposits in the regular way.

"That report has gained so much publicity," said Controller Dawes, "that it seems to me it ought to be corrected as soon as possible. The report is fallacious. The new law regarding circulation would not make it easier to deceive the authorities into allowing the bank to do business with no capital. While it is true that the organizers of a National bank can secure in circulation the par of the bonds deposited by them as security therefor, less the 5 per cent. redemption fund, this currency was used not, of course, be used as capital for the bank.

"Where money has been borrowed to purchase the bonds deposited as security for circulation, the bank notes issued against them might be used to pay a portion of the debt. But this operation does not affect or lessen the necessity of the bank having $25,000 in unimpaired cash capital, irrespective of the currency and bond transaction. The assumption is that the $25,000 received from the Government upon the deposit of that amount of bonds as security could be used both to pay the debt assumed in the purchase of the bonds as well for the working capital of the bank in addition, which is, of course, impossible."

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

Low Prices at Auction of Collection of Dr. T. J. Biggs.

The first portion of a collection of paintings belonging to Dr. T. J. Biggs of Stamford, Conn., with some additions, was sold last evening at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue. The sale will be concluded this evening.

There was a good attendance at last evening's sale, but the prices realised were for the most part low. A number of fine works by American artists failed to awaken any enthusiasm, and went for considerably less than the usual figures. The highest price was $440, for a large work by Caesar Pattien, called "Amongst the Buttercups." "An Unequal Game," by Gerard Portielje, brought $400, and the same artist's "Pique" was knocked down for a similar price. C. Van Leemputten's "Sheep Going to Pasture" was knocked down for $320; "A Spring Morning," by Edouard Bernard Debat-Ponson, went for $300, and "Love's Whispering," by J. T. Ballavoine, brought $300. Seventy-six pictures were sold, the total sum realized being $8,762.50.

SENATORS GOING TO CUBA.

Messrs. Platt, (Conn.,) Aldrich, and Teller to Start Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Senator Platt of Connecticut, Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, and Senator Teller of Colorado, members of the Senate Committee on Cuba, will leave Washington next week for a short visit of investigation in Cuba. They will travel, on the invitation of Secretary Long, on board the Dolphin, commanded by Lieut. Commander W. H. H. Southerland.

That Senator Platt is willing to be a member of the party is assurance that it will not be a "junket," or a mere mid-winter excursion. Senator Teller is a careful and accurate observer, and Senators Platt and Aldrich believe they could not be engaged in any more important business than in seeing for themselves the country for which they are expected to make some sort of provision before it is finally released to the control of the Cubans.

LINCOLN DOLLAR DINNER

Six Hundred Men and Women Partake of It.

IMPERIALISM IS DENOUNCED

Working People Urged to Unite for Political Action—Coler Says Ramapo Scheme Is Not Dead.

"The serried ranks of labor," as Congressman William Sulzer called them, turned out 600 strong last night to attend the one-dollar Lincoln dinner at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, arranged by the Workingmen's Committee of One Hundred. But the 600 were not all men. About 100 were women, who sat at table with the male members of their families, and gave a home-like party air to the scene.

The only decorations were potted palms and fairy lamps, but these, with the heaped-up dishes of bonbons and the fancy frosted cakes, gave a more elaborate appearance than was seen at the one-dollar Bryan dinner. There were no wines or cigars, but there was plenty to eat of soup, relishes, fish, beef, vegetables, turkey, and dessert.

Flanking the rows upon rows of tables athwart the hall was the long guests' table, extending lengthwise, at which the Chairman, Ernest H. Crosby, sat, with Controller Bird S. Coler, Congressman J. J. Lentz of Ohio, and Bolton Hall on his right, and Congressman Sulzer, Mayor S. M. Jones of Toledo, and Bartley J. Wright to his left. Others at this table were Samuel Seabury, Mrs. John S. Crosby, Henry A. Goulden, Eugene V. Brewster, Lawson Purdy, Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, W. D. McCrackan, Charles H. Spahr, Charles Sprague Smith, Sylvester L. Malone, Mrs. Bartley J. Wright, George W. Van Siclen, ex-Congressman McEwen of New Jersey, and ex-Mayor J. M. Nolan of Rochester.

At the other tables many organizations were represented by delegations. Among these were the Social Reform Club, the Brooklyn Single Tax League, Stereotypers' Union, Typographical Union No. 6, Central Federated Union, Brooklyn Central Labor Union, District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, and District Assembly No. 220 of Brooklyn, the Clothing Cutters, Sheet Metal Workers, Jewelers, Pressmen, and Engineers' Organizations, the Women's Bryan League, the Actors' Protective Union and various other bodies.

The dinner was begun soon after 7 o'clock, and it was nearly 9:30 when Mr. Crosby rapped for order and opened the speaking. Owing to the great number of speakers, it had been arranged that each speaker should be allowed ten minutes.

Mr. Crosby said that some had asked, Why these workingmen's dinners? "It has seemed to us," he went on, "that inasmuch as the representatives of the business world come together to express their solidarity and make known their views to the world, it is equally proper that the working men and women should do likewise."

They had appropriately selected, he said, as the patron saint of the evening that President who was so characteristically of the common people. He wished that the common sympathy of democracy which had brought them together might be extended to our relations with Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY SCORED.

Entering upon a discussion of the Administration's policy, he said that it was the duty of those present to denounce a policy which had made us appear to the world as a more cruel tyrant than Spain. People who were willing to die for freedom were entitled to live in freedom.

The speaker won loud applause when, after asserting that we were hated in the Philippines, he said:

"When we talk this way, people say that we must not haul down the flag. What is the flag? It is the flag of freedom. If there is a man in the country who has torn down the flag, it is the President of the United States."

Before the other speakers were introduced D. V. Van Vleck, the secretary of the meeting, read letters of regret, among others one from William J. Bryan, which read as follows:

"I regret that I cannot attend the Lincoln dinner. Lincoln's praise of the Declaration of Independence may prove a stumbling block to those who favor militarism and imperialism."

Resolutions were then adopted setting forth the support of the meeting for "those principles of right, justice, manhood, and equality for which Lincoln stood and which are opposed to the spirit of aggression which, if it progresses to its logical end, must lead not only to brute conquest of other peoples, but as well to our own moral degradation, the upholding of a powerful military government at Washington, and the erection of an empire upon the ruins of a free republic."

The resolutions further called upon working people to "abjure meaningless partisan contentions and to unite for political action, that the government of the people may endure and not perish from the earth."

Bartley J. Wright, called upon to speak to "The Workingman in Politics," said:

"Unfortunately, the workingman is not in politics. He chooses between two evils one day in the year, when he could kill both evils, and make right triumphant. The labor giant of the world submits to the pigmy of oppression and meekly drags his chains after him."

The speaker said that when he was in the Legislature in 1898 he had introduced a bill for direct nominations by the people and was laughed at. "If you make it possible for the people to nominate," said he, "the laboring man will dominate."

Congressman Sulzer next spoke on "Labor's Interests in Congress." He said:

"Labor's interest in Congress amounts to little. A few monopolists can get more favors than all of the working people united. A few monopolists have no difficulty in getting legislation taking out of the Treasury millions of money, while the working people have lots of trouble in getting through a little bill for the benefit of the whole people."

If workingmen would work together, he said, they could cure all their evils.

CONTROLLER WARMLY GREETED.

Controller Coler came next. He was greeted with tremendous applause. There were cries of "Our next Mayor" and other evidences that he was among friends. There were a few hisses at one end of the room, and the Chairman called out that he wanted it stopped. Some one called back, "There are only two or three hissing," and another said, "That's Whalen whistling."

When those people know as much as I do about some things," began the Controller, "they may think as I do." Continuing, he said:

"You have demanded municipal ownership of public franchises. The present administration was elected upon a platform to make municipal ownership a reality. You are all familiar with the desperate attempt made a few months ago to fasten upon this city for nearly half a century one of the most outrageous contracts ever devised. I warn you to-night that the Ramapo Company is not dead. The proposed contract has never been destroyed. There are bills pending at Albany to remove the danger. Those bills are held up in committee. Why and by whom?

"The people of this city have a right to know who is opposing these bills. When we are finally free from the danger of water companies whose only source of supply is political influence, New York will begin to make rapid strides in the direction of general and permanent municipal ownership."

The Controller said that the city was $18,000,000 to the good as the result of its ownership of the water supply, and predicted equally favorable results of the ownership of the rapid transit system and other franchises.

Congressman John J. Lentz of Ohio, speaking on "Militarism: The Idaho Bull Pen," said, among other things:

"A year ago last January no one would stand on the floor of the House and declare that he was ready to fight to its end a war of aggression in the Orient. Now they say we are in it and can't get out. This is a paltry, petty excuse from putty-heads. We are doing wrong and now must keep on in the wrong because we can't stop.

"This is the excuse of the drunkard and the opium fiend the answer of the tramp and the loafer, not that of men. If you would tell the people in the Philippines that they could have independence or annexation and self-government the war would stop."

George W. Van Siclen had as a topic, "Imperialism and the Boers."

He declared that the present war in South Africa was a sham and that every reason England put forth for the war was the worst kind of a sham. Incidental to his speech, he displayed the Boer flag of red, white, blue, and green. It was greeted with mixed cheers and hisses. He declared that the Boer flag was truer to principle than the flag to which he owed his loyalty. He further declared that British friendship for the United States was a sham.

When Mr. Van Siclen closed his speech Mr. Heaney, a member of the Workingmen's Committee of One Hundred, moved that the committee change itself into a Committee of One Hundred to raise funds for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Boers.

The motion was adopted without a dissenting vote.

The audience was then requested to rise while Sylvester Malone, nephew of the late Father Malone, read a memorial to the late Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn.

The memorial recited the fact that Dr. McGlynn had not died until he had seen a complete vindication of the principles he had advocated and that during the complete vindication of himself and his principles he had never once struck his colors.

"The Courts and the Common People" were discussed by Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, who cited a number of court decisions which he declared were not in harmony with the principles of liberty and the interests of the common people.

The Chairman then introduced Mayor Samuel M. Jones of Toledo, Ohio, saying that he wished he was the Mayor of Greater New York instead.

Mayor Jones talked on "The Way to Liberty Through Non-Partisan Political Action." He said that there were signs of change in the political policy of the Nation, and that the people were beginning to think for themselves. "When people," he said, "find out what they want they can get it."

Mayor Jones advocated direct nomination and election of all public officers by the people as one of the best means for political peace.

John S. Crosby followed with a tribute to Abraham Lincoln, and P. J. McGuire spoke on "Labor in Cuba."

Edwin Markham, who arrived late, gave a recitation of his poem on Lincoln.

"SAPOLIO" CLEVER BURLESQUE

Production at Weber and Fields's Is Funny, Well Staged, and Has Catchy Music.

"Sapolio," seen for the first time at Weber & Fields's last evening, is all that its name would indicate in point of purity. Some of the more striking scenes in "Sapho" are cleverly burlesqued; not a little capital is made of the career of the latter production in the courts, and there is withal enough catchy music and humorous nonsense of the Weber & Fields type to round out a performance that kept last night's audience in good humor.

Even the Fanny Legrand of the original, nicknamed Sapolio in the burlesque, and portrayed by Lilay Robson, is a moral crusader and weeps bitterly when Jean Guessagain (Peter Dailey) unfolds to her his disreputable past through a bunch of letters, loaned to him for the occasion by his uncle, Cesaire, (David Warfield.) In her début before a Weber & Fields audience Miss Robson was well received.

Dechelette's bail, as shown in the first scene, is a most elaborate piece of stage setting and costuming, and affords an opportunity for some grotesque masquerading by Weber, Fields, Dailey, Warfield, and Kelly. The latter, incased in a large pair of red corsets, with white wings attached, made a striking Cupid, and his laughing song, "A Bohemian Artist," had to be repeated several times. Pearl Andrews's coon song, "He's My Steady," had a chorus that struck the fancy of the audience, and was generously encored. At the end of the scene Sapolio makes her appearance, and from a pedestal recites her mission to reform Parisian morals.

The second scene finds Jean Guessagain in the hallway of his flat house—the ground floor hallway—and his apartments on the sixth floor. The famous stairway, vividly depicted on a drop near the front of the stage, has been locked by the janitor. Jean has been followed home from the ball by Sapolio. He sees the only avenue of approach to his rooms by way of the dumb-waiter. After he has climbed into it, Sapolio, with the assistance of the janitor, pulls the rope and Jean slowly passes up the shaft. The janitor suddenly abandons his job, Mr. Dailey's avoirdupois proves too much for Miss Robson, single-handed, and positions are rapidly reversed as the curtain falls, Mr. Dailey landing at the bottom of the shaft and Miss Robson swinging on the end of the rope several feet from the floor.

Sapolio finally gets to Jean's rooms in the next scene, and all other professions of her love failing, finally seeks to convince him by blacking his shoes. The closing events of the burlesque take place in Sapolio's country home, in which Mr. Fields portrays an Irish servant girl in true Russell brothers' style.

The production is handsomely staged throughout, and certainly will not need attention from the District Attorney's office.

MRS. CARTER BETTER.

David Belasco on Alleged Police Interference with "Zaza"—To Play Only in Cincinnati.

Telegrams received yesterday by David Belasco from Mrs. Leslie Carter, who is ill in Cleveland with quinsy and tonsilitis, and her physician, indicated that it was not necessary for her manager to leave New York for the present, as he contemplated doing yesterday morning, her condition being somewhat improved.

Mr. Belasco stated yesterday regarding the reported interference on the part of the police in the performance of "Zaza" that the only city where any protest by officials was made during Mrs. Carter's tour was in Pittsburg, and there it amounted to little or nothing.

"Mrs. Carter," said Mr. Belasco, "has considerable at stake just now in her production, as she is going abroad to obtain dramatic recognition in the British metropolis, the highest ambition of her entire career. Under these circumstances she does not propose to allow the loss of four or five performances in Ohio cities to stand in the way of her going abroad about April 7. Therefore, she will not appear again in 'Zaza' until she reaches Cincinnati next Monday.

"I can positively deny that there was the least police interference in Cleveland, as reported, or that Mrs. Carter remained off the stage for any other reason than her health."

IMPROVEMENT IN CHARIOT RACE.

Klaw & Erlanger made an important and effective improvement in the chariot race in "Ben Hur" at the Broadway Theatre last evening, which made it more realistic, and brought forth enthusiastic applause. When this chariot race was first put on the mechanism was so arranged that the panoramic backdrop, representing the walls of the arena, crowded with thousands of people, was made to revolve rapidly in an opposite direction to that in which the horses and chariots were headed, creating the illusion of speeding ahead quite effectively. The treadmills on which the horses ran moved, but outside of this there was no effect of the movement of the horses over ground. This defect troubled the management, and experts were put at work to solve the problem of providing a moving ground.

All sorts of experiments were tried, but it was not until three weeks ago that a means to provide the desired effect was found. It was introduced last evening. Not only the panoramic background moved, but also a low, front wall of stonework and the entire stage flooring, so that to one watching the race it looked as if the chariots were rumbling along at railroad speed.

"AUNT HANNAH" TO BE REVISED.

The musical farce, "Aunt Hannah," now being presented at the Bijou Theatre, will temporarily suspend its career to-morrow evening. William A. Brady proposes to revise the music by introducing new songs, adding other features, and strengthening the comedy parts considerably, and then producing the piece in popular-priced houses.

In its place H. B. Sire will probably arrange for the first appearance in a Broadway theatre of the Imperial Japanese players, who at present are performing at the Berkeley Lyceum.

NEW PLAY FOR E. H. SOTHERN.

Leo Ditrichstein, who wrote the romantic drama "The Song of the Sword" for E. H. Sothern, has made arrangements to write another play for this actor.

He has also been engaged by the Messrs. Frohman to appear in the new play called "Twelve Months Later," the sequel to "The White Horse Tavern," which will be produced at the Madison Square Theatre on March 26.

Ellen Terry Too Ill to Travel.

TORONTO, March 8.—Miss Ellen Terry is still confined to her room at the Queen's Hotel, suffering from pleurisy, and was unable to accompany the Irving company to Montreal, where they are billed to appear to-night. She will proceed to New York, where she will appear Monday night should her physician allow her to do so. Her physician reports this morning that there is no change in her condition.

MAY KILL FRENCH TREATY

Senator Aldrich Discusses the Reciprocity Agreement.

TO GET AN EXTENSION OF TIME

French Government Likely to be Asked to Extend the Period for Ratification for a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Both friends and foes of the French reciprocity treaty have been hard at work to-day, the one side urging early and favorable action upon the convention, the other side protesting against its ratification now or at any other time. The advocates of the treaty maintain that it has gained nearly, if not quite, enough votes to approve it. They say that if it was given a fair show there would be no doubt of the result of a vote. Unfortunately for those who have undertaken to show that the treaty should be ratified, complications have arisen. One of these is the demand of the Finance Committee that that committee shall be permitted to consider and report upon it. This is assumed by the friends of the treaty to be a mere subterfuge, the purpose being to strangle the treaty in the interest of the protectionists, who say that the measure is one that will inflict vital injury upon them, and who find a sympathetic friend in Senator Aldrich. This attitude of the man who has enjoyed the reputation of being the author of the reciprocity clause in the McKinley law is commented on as indicating the sort of opposition that the treaty is doomed to encounter.

Those who approve of the treaty submitted to the Senate by President McKinley, and assumed to have had his approval, insist that Commissioner Kasson has met every criticism in his explanation of the treaty. Said a supporter of the President and the treaty to-night: "The opponents have no leg left to stand upon, or, rather, to argue on, so the opposing Senators—Aldrich, Sewell, Kean, and others—who imagine their industries are affected, went to the White House and asked the President to withdraw from the position he has occupied on the treaty. Their mission was not entirely satisfactory. They wanted Robert P. Porter, who has been aiding Mr. Kasson and also furnishing information to committees or Senators, withdrawn from the work on the ground that it was not proper for the Executive to even furnish information. No other objection could be made to Mr. Porter. In the absence of Mr. Kasson he was asked by the Secretary of State to give such of his time as he could spare to the work of elucidating the treaty or showing its effect upon the schedules of the tariff. When Mr. Kasson returned Mr. Porter simply continued to help in the matter—largely in answer to letters or verbal requests of Senators who wanted data. The President said he saw no harm in this work, and did not agree to have it discontinued."

This promises to develop in the matter of the French reciprocity treaty another apparent difference between the President and Congress. It is admitted that if the treaty is to be defeated by talking until after the time limit has been reached it will be possible to secure an extension for twelve months will be arranged before the time for ratification has expired. Meantime it is asked for by such interests as the Pope Manufacturing Company, sewing machine companies, makers of harvesters, bicycle makers, the producers of cottonseed oil, pig iron makers, the smelters of Omaha, tubemakers, the furniture manufacturers of Grand Rapids, pump manufacturers, and locomotive builders doing business in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

Senator Aldrich said to-night that he did not mind being quoted on the treaty. "You may say for me that if the provisions of the French treaty were understood by the interests to be affected by it, there would be a thousand manufacturers here in less than a week protesting against it. It is not one interest alone that is to be affected by it, but a hundred. And if we make this treaty with France, our poorest European customer, how shall we deny to Germany, next to our best customer, a treaty based upon similar concessions?

"We send France about $4,000,000 of manufactured goods in a year. She sends us $50,000,000. Why should we provide opportunities for France to increase her sales of manufactured goods to us? Is it because of any partiality shown for us when we were in trouble? If we are to arrange a reciprocity treaty, why not make it with our best customer, Great Britain, which takes something like $500,000,000 from us every year? When will the treaty be ratified? Well, not before the committee on Cuba has visited that island or before the Quay case is settled or before Clark is awarded his seat; you might add, not until after the Puerto Rico Government bill is passed."

An answer to the complaint of the knit goods manufacturers that the treaty will, if ratified, ruin them, was made to-day by a gentleman who showed a copy of a letter written by a leading Eastern manufacturer of knit goods to Commissioner Kasson. It was signed by a man whose prominence and judgment would at once command respect, but it is forbidden to give the name. The letter was as follows:

"My dear Mr. Kasson: I saw Mr. Baker of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company, showed him your figures, and pointed out to him that the change in the duty on hosiery in the French tariff could not possibly do him any harm. I find, however, that he is so committed in opposition that he is unwilling to write anything which might injure the interests of the various makers of underwear with whom he has consulted. I think, however, that he will do nothing further in the matter.

"Believing, as I do, that the French treaty would not really injure the makers of hosiery or underwear, I am sorry that so strong an opposition has developed."

Senators Sewell and Kean of New Jersey, both opponents of the treaty, and Senator Platt of New York saw the President to-day and later Secretary Hay called.

POSTMASTER LOST HIS GRIP.

On his way home, Postmaster A. C. Chase of Syracuse set his traveling bag, containing $400 worth of presents, on the floor while he stepped to the ticket office in the Grand Central Station to get his ticket last night.

John Wilson, twenty-four years old, colored, a waiter, of 148 West Twenty-fourth Street, grabbed the bag. A detective caught him at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, a block distant.

Mr. Chase was put to the annoyance of remaining over until this morning, when a Magistrate will probably give him back his property.

BILL POSTER UNION SUED.

William H. Donaldson of Campbell, Ky., publisher of The Bill Board, a monthly journal serving a clientèle of bill posters and display advertisers, has brought suit for $20,000 damages in the United States Circuit Court against Edward A. Stahlbrodt and eight other members of the Bill Poster and Display Advertising Company of New Jersey and the Associated Bill Posters of the United States and Canada, a New York corporation.

Donaldson alleges that the Associated Bill Posters, an organization composed of members of the trade in nearly every city of the United States and Canada, has acted in restraint of inter-State commerce contrary to the anti-trust laws of the United States; that the association, through large membership, by intimidation, and by otherwise acting upon the self-interest of its members, is enabled to control the advertising patronage of the trade; that at a meeting of the Associated Bill Posters held in October, 1899, a resolution was passed advising the members that The Bill Board was unfriendly to the interests of the association, and that his business had been diverted, by means of the consequent boycott, to the Bill Poster and Display Publishing Company, which is directed by the defendants.

Ogden Gas Company to Increase Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Directors of the Ogden Gas Company met this morning and recommended an increase in the capital stock of the company from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. The proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at their special meeting on April 10. As a majority of the stock was represented at the Directors' meeting, and as it is reported that there was no difference of opinion as to the plan, the issue will certainly be authorized at the meeting next month.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There was the usual rush of Lenten entertainments yesterday which occupied society during the afternoon and evening hours. The morning was opened by Prof. Wisner's French lecture at Mrs. Edward Reeve-Merrit's, 7 East Fifty-third Street, and which was attended by quite a large audience, and another French lecture by M. Boisse at the residence of Mrs. James M. Lawton, 37 Fifth Avenue, the subject being "La Saint Barthélemi." In the afternoon there was a concert at the residence of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes in aid of the Students' Aid Committee of the Barnard College Alumnae Association, and at the same hour a musicale was given at Mrs. Charles Judson Gould's, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, for the West Side Flower and Fruit Mission. Miss Leary's sewing and knitting class met at the residence of Mrs. Martin. Music followed the sewing, and a number of men came in at the end of the meeting to have a cup of tea. The principal event of the evening was the meeting of the Thursday Evening Club at the residence of Mrs. Cadwalader Jones. The Knickerbocker Riding Club met at Durland's, and there was also a meeting of the Knickerbocker Whist Club. Among those who gave dinners were Mrs. Eugene J. Beales of 830 Madison Avenue, and Mrs. H. R. Duval, 26 West Twenty-first Street. The Rubenstein Club gave a concert at the Astoria, and the Knickerbocker Dancing Class had its Lenten dance.

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Friday is never a very gay day, even in the full of the season. The only entertainment of note on the calendar for to-day is a meeting of the Friday Evening Badminton Club, which takes place to-night at the Berkeley Armory. This afternoon, also, Mrs. Josiah C. Pumpelly of 257 West Eighty-fifth Street, will give a tea and reception for Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst. There will be several dinners in the evening, among them one given by Miss Delia Gurnee. To-morrow the Badminton Club will meet at the Berkeley Armory at 3 P. M.

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The crush in Florida still continues, and the hotels there are jammed with visitors. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and his party were unable to get any accommodations whatever at Palm Beach on their arrival on Wednesday, and were obliged to remain on their special car over night. Among the visitors expected at Palm Beach to-day are George S. Burgoyne and Frank Sturgis. Recent arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. John McClure and C. T. Collis. The Palm Beachers are amusing themselves playing golf, fishing, and giving luncheons at the Inlet. Charles Dana Gibson and Thomas Nelson Page were pitted against one another at a game of golf in the afternoon, and yesterday evening Mr. and Mrs. Gibson were given a dinner by the proprietor of the hotel. At St. Augustine the list of arrivals includes the names of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Willitts, Samuel Willitts, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wood, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Bangs, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Courteney. Mrs. J. B. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Parsons, and Miss C. Phelps Stokes are at Jacksonville.

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Jekyl Island is at the height of its season. Surf bathing is very popular, and among those who indulge in this recreation were Robert C. Pruyn and Miss Pruyn and Miss Sard of Albany. Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Miss Pruyn, and Miss Struthers are among the women who hunt. Others are H. K. Porter, Johnson De Forest, Arthur B. Catlin, Frederick Baker, Charles Lanier, and J. C. Trowbridge. Thomas Myer is visiting Charles Lanier, and among the well-known people on Jekyl Island are Prescott Hall Butler, Gordon McKay, Mrs. Frederick Baker and Miss Baker, Miss Florence Coppell, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Isham, John S. Kennedy, Mrs. Robert De Forest, and Walton Fergurson.

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Old Point Comfort is not without its clientele, and there are a number of New Yorkers stopping at the Hotel Chamberlain, who have gone South to greet the Spring. Among these are Mrs. Charles S. Pardee, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Poor, Mrs. Bloodgood, and Mrs. Gilbert Cotton.

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There is still another little colony of New Yorkers in Bermuda. Among recent arrivals have been Mrs. Vernon H. Brown, Miss Vernon Brown, Mr. and Mrs. S. Q. Brown, Mrs. John Irving, Mr. Douglas Bonner, Miss Bonner, Mrs. W. R. Goelet, and Miss Goelet.

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Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones of 13 West Fifty-first Street will soon go abroad for an extended trip on Mr. Harry Walters's yacht, Narada. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will return to Newport late in the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel have concluded to go to Mexico, and not to California, as previously decided upon. They will start shortly and take with them a large party.

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The Knickerbocker Dancing Class, of which Mrs. Henry C. Coe is at the head, had its fourth and Lenten dance in Delmonico's large ballroom last night. Dancing was general, and the affair opened early. Mrs. Coe, assisted by Miss Helen M. Gould and others, received. The dancing began at 10, supper was served at 11:30 P. M., at which appropriate favors were given, and at 1:30 A. M. the affair was over. Mr. Frank J. Gould was one of the Floor Committee.

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The report of an engagement between Dr. Charles T. Parker and Miss Susan De Forest Day, daughter of the late Henry Day, and who has become prominent during the past few years through her ownership of the steam yacht Scythian, is again in circulation. This report is an old one, and has been alluded to in this column twice during the past year. It was first circulated after the return of the Scythian from a cruise in West Indian waters three years ago, on which cruise Dr. Parker went as surgeon. At that time it was manifestly absurd, as Dr. Parker was a married man. Since then Mrs. Parker has secured a divorce from Dr. Parker on the ground of "extreme cruelty" and has married Dr. Frank Hartley.

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The Thursday Evening Club had its fifth meeting of the season at Mrs. Cadwalader Jones's residence, 21 East Eleventh Street, last evening. A comedy in one act, written by Mrs. Edward Wharton, entitled "Copy," and which has never before been played or published, was produced. The yellow room had a stage built at the back and was fitted up as a library. There was no curtain, the entrances and exits being so arranged that this was unnecessary, and the whole effect was that of a scene in a private house, with nothing in the way of stage accessories to spoil the effect. There were three characters in the comedy, and professionals alone took part in the little play. The part of Mrs. Dale was played by Miss Keeler, at one time Richard Mansfield's leading woman; Mr. Blair played Paul Ventnor and Miss Tynan, Hilda. The two leading characters (the part of Hilda being a small one) were two literary people, meeting after a separation of some years, during which both had become famous, and the "business" took the form of a conversation in which, not sentiment, but wit and delicate touches, abounded. After the play a supper was served. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Adair, Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Howitt, the Misses Furniss, Miss Marbury, and Mr. Eliot Gregory. There was a large attendance of the club members, among whom are Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Dr. W. H. Draper and Mrs. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. John E. Parsons, Miss Mary Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Gen. Lloyd Bryce and Mrs. Bryce, Mr. James H. Dunham, Miss Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mr. David Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Harold de Raasloff, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Howland, and Mr. and Mrs. John Hone.

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A musicale will be given on Monday evening, March 12, at the residence of Mrs. George W. Richardson, 130 East Seventy-ninth Street, for the benefit of the American Association of Allied Arts.

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Mrs. E. Moffett Tyng is to give three talks on "France and Her People" at 29 East Seventy-fourth Street on the afternoons of Friday, March 16, 23, and 30, respectively, at 3 o'clock. The first lecture will be on Paris, and the second and third on "Little Journeys in France."

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San Francisco celebrated the carnival by a Mardi-Gras bal masque at the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art. A number of elaborate dinners were given prior to it. At the one at which Mr. Joseph D. Grant, President of the San Francisco Art Association, was host, the guests were seated in the Red Room of the Bohemian Club at a round table, decorated with oak leaves and almond blossoms. Among those at this dinner were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crocker, the Vicomte and Mme. Laland, Mr. Allan St. John Bowie, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph O'Donohoe. Mrs. Joseph Sadock Tobin was also the hostess of a dinner, at which were present Miss Tobin and Mr. Raoul Duval. Among the New Yorkers recently in San Francisco were Mr. A. B. McCreery, Mr. R. H. Worthinghouse, and Miss Hall.

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Among the recent arrivals at the Virginia Hot Springs are Miss Cheeseman, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juillard, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lentilhon, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Brown, Miss Van Ingen, and Mrs. W. A. Dunning.

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"The number of Americans at the opera in Rome this Winter," writes a correspondent, "is something of a shock to the New Yorker who fancies himself among the Romans. Strolling into the opera one finds in the grand tier boxes Mrs. James Kernochan and Miss Smith-Clift, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, the Princess Brancaccio, Mrs. and Miss Bronson, the Misses Morton, Mrs. Willie Jay and Miss Jay, Mrs. Waldron Pell, Howard Butler, Robert Garrett, Mrs. Osgood Field, Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt. Miss Shippen, Duane Pell, and many other well-known New Yorkers. At Tosca, the other night, Mrs. Kernochan and Miss Smith-Clift were in the Drapers' box. Mrs. Kernochan in black velvet, with many handsome jewels, and Miss Smith-Clift in a white lace frock over green chiffon."

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There was recently a crowded and most picturesque meet of the hunt week at the tomb of Cecilia Metella, on the Appian Way, near Rome. The hunting on the Campagna is very good, and from a spectacular point of view is well worth seeing. There was a field of fifty or so, among whom were half a dozen women, and most of the men wore pink or their gay uniforms. The crush of carriages was enormous, owing to the fine weather, and owing also to the fact that in Rome the men hunting always drive to the meet, where their traps are waiting for them. Among those who were present were the Prince Colonna, one of the most distinguished-looking men in Rome; the Countess Gianotti, who was driving her pretty cob to a high English cart; Mrs. and Miss Jay and Mrs. Kernochan, who was on a brake from the Grand Hotel, with a party. Among those riding were Miss Mildred Lee, Miss Kemp, Miss Aspinwall, the Countess Pasolini, Prince Gortchacow, Prince Rospigliosi, Princess Dentice, Mr. Charles Astor Bristed, Donna Giovanella Caetani, Prince Torlonia, and many of the younger diplomats. The honor of the brush went to Princess Dentice. Apropos of hunting, Mr. Frank Griswold, Master of the Hempstead hounds, won the brush at Pau a short time ago.

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Herr Joachim, the violinist, has just given a concert in Rome, which was a brilliant social event, Queen Margherita being present with her suite. Mr. Charles Astor Bristed has so far spent his Winter in Florence, where Mrs. Bristed has relatives, although he comes down to Rome occasionally for his duties at the Vatican, or for the hunt. Mrs. Robert Goelet is soon expected at Cannes, where her yacht Nahma will meet her. Eugene Higgins, on the Varuna, has left Nice for Tunis.

***

Baltimoreans in Rome are by no means having a dull time. A short time ago Mrs. Orville Horwitz gave one of the smartest dances of the season at the Grand Hotel to two or three hundred people. The great dining room was given up to her, and she had a most elaborate supper, with champagne, of which the Romans are said to be especially fond. She is now in colors and wore a gorgeous red velvet gown with a long train and point lace flounces and drapery. Numerous diamond necklaces adorned her throat, and she is looking handsomer than ever. Mrs. David Stewart was present, gowned beautifully. Mrs. William Renshaw and Miss Renshaw were also there. Mrs. Draper, who entertains constantly, gave a very handsome reception last week. Among the guests one noticed was Mrs. David Stewart, in pale green satin elaborately embroidered in pearls and trimmed with point lace. Mme. Panaris Bey, formerly Miss Elizabeth Gerry, who has resided in Rome ever since her marriage, gives card parties every Monday evening. No special invitations are issued, but they are always largely attended from the diplomatic world. Count and Countess da Courtbia are at the Hotel des Anglais, Nice. Many society people in Rome will spend a few weeks of Lent at Porto D'Anzio. Mrs. Draper is always gowned by Worth, and among her ball gowns this season is a brilliant scarlet satin covered with chiffon. The sympathies of the Italians are with the English, and red, the color of the English uniforms, is at present the special mode in Italy.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Shea—Greene.

Miss Daisy Greene of Durham, N. C., and Mr. Daniel H. Shea were married yesterday morning at the residence of Thomas F. Ryan, 239 West Seventy-second Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Matthew A. Taylor, pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. Mr. William K. Ryan was Mr. Shea's best man. There were no bridesmaids. Only a few intimate personal friends were present. Mr. Shea is the private secretary of Thomas F. Ryan. Mr. and Mrs. Shea started South on their wedding trip immediately after the ceremony.

PURSUED, HE TOOK HIS LIFE.

King, Suspected of Murder, Cut His Throat Near Allaire, N. J.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 8.—Joseph King, a negro suspected of the murder in this city Tuesday of William White, committed suicide at noon to-day in sight of the constable's posse which ran him down at Allaire, a village near Freehold.

King had hidden behind a tree at the roadside, hoping to escape the notice of his pursuers. He was discovered, however, and as the party approached he stepped into full view, drew a razor, and cut his throat. He died almost instantly. King was about twenty-nine years old. His parents, it is thought, live in Boston.

PUT HIS FLAT IN ORDER FIRST.

Then a Tailor, Who Brooded Over His Wife's Absence, Killed Himself.

Before Edwin B. Trott turned on the gas which killed him yesterday afternoon he cleaned up his flat, put fresh water in a small aquarium, cleaned the cages of four canary birds, placed fresh water and seed in the cages, and sent a letter to August Luchow, the restaurant keeper, in East Fourteenth Street, and who was his brother-in-law, inclosing the key to his flat and telling him that he was going to kill himself.

Trott was fifty years old, and lived in the third-floor flat at 61 East Forty-first Street. From letters found in the rooms it was learned that his wife was in Frankfort, Germany, whither she had gone for the benefit of her health.

Early last evening Mr. Luchow and a policeman went to the flat and found Trott dead, with one end of a rubber tube in his mouth and the other end attached to the gas jet.

Among Trott's effects was found a clipping from an evening newspaper of the story of a suicide headed, "His Wife Gone, Killed Himself." Underneath Trott had written in lead pencil, "But he is still alive."

Mr. Luchow said that Trott was a tailor at 22 New Street, having recently moved from lower Broadway. Trott had told him that he was about to fail on account of poor business and wished to go into bankruptcy. He also brooded over his wife's absence.

For the intelligent and thoughtful—THE NEW YORK TIMES of day after to-morrow, Sunday, March 11, will contain a number of notable features: On the page devoted to special articles by prominent men on topics of current interest the following contributions will appear: "Military Signaling in South Africa," a timely article explaining the methods used in the operations of Gen. Buller on the way to Ladysmith, by Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, United States Army; "The Organs of Sense and Their Limitations," by William Patten, Professor of Zoology, Dartmouth College; "Our Artists and the Social Fabric," by Charles de Kay, Secretary of the National Arts Club; "Forestry by Force," a reference to State efforts for forest preservation, by James MacNaughton; "Woman Suffrage in Colorado," what women have done with the ballot in that State, by John Cotton Dana, City Librarian, Springfield, Mass.; interesting articles on the drama, music, and society, together with a variety of entertaining miscellaneous matter, will be found in Sunday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Sunday, 3 cents. Daily, 1 cent. "All the News That's Fit to Print." The best-read newspaper in America.—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Lizzie A. Pardee-Stafford.

Mrs. Lizzie A. Pardee-Stafford died Wednesday morning at her home, 113 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. Born in Stanwich, Conn., she received her education in the public schools in this city, where at the age of fifteen she began her work as a teacher. In 1866 she was appointed Vice Principal of the Primary Department of Grammar School No. 55 in West Twentieth Street, where she remained until April, 1881, when she was called to the Principalship of the newly erected Grammar School for Girls, No. 72, at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. She resigned this position in 1888, and was subsequently married to Edwin F. Stafford, who, with her two brothers, survives her.

David W. Reeves.

David W. Reeves, the well-known band master, died at Providence, R. I., yesterday, after a short illness. He was fifty-two years of age. Death was due to paralysis, from which Mr. Reeves had been suffering since New Year's Day. He was born in Owego, N. Y. When fifteen years of age he became a member of the Owego Band. Later he went to New York, and for a season played with Dodworth's Military Band. In 1866 Mr. Reeves became the leader of the American Band of Providence. For a short time after the death of P. S. Gilmore Mr. Reeves was leader of the famous New York Twenty-second Regiment Band.

Obituary Notes.

GRANVILLE BRADSTREET PUTNAM, formerly head master of the Franklin Grammar School, Boston, died at his home, in West Newton, Mass., yesterday

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

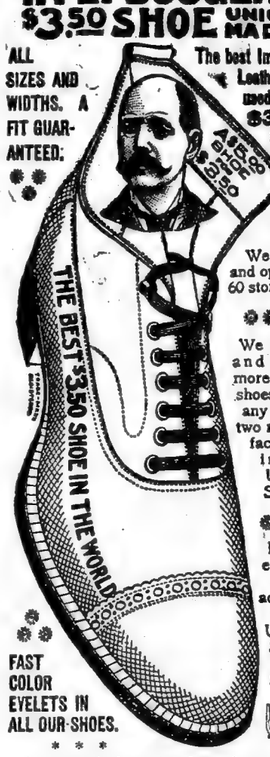

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The best Imported Leathers are used in Our $3.50 Shoes.

We own and operate 60 stores.

We make and sell more $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

Delivered to any address in the United States for $3.75.

FAST COLOR EYELETS IN ALL OUR SHOES.

* * *

As we are the largest makers of men's fine shoes in this country, we lead the fashions. Our modern styles are appreciated by the young men everywhere.

We sell through our own stores direct from factory to wearer at one profit, which, with our large business, enables us to produce a higher grade shoe for $3.50 than can be had elsewhere. Don't pay $5.00 for your shoes any longer. Our $3.50 shoes are just as good.

Factory Brockton, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY STORES—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St., 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753-755 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1,349 B'way, cor. 36th; 345 8th Av.; 974 3d Av.; 2,202 3d Av., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Av.; 708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1,367 Broadway, cor. Gates Av. JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Av. NEWARK—785 Broad St.

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12 CORTLANDT ST.

Colored Shirts for Spring.

Perpendicular Stripes, 98c
Cross Stripes, 79c.
White Dress Shirts, 68c.
Fancy Sox, 25c. pair.
Newest importations in stripes, plain colors and polka dots. Value 50c.
Spring Neckwear, 49c.
Ascots and four-in-hands in newest colors, Value 75c.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
SATURDAY REVIEW

FEATURES TO-MORROW:

CHARLES SUMNER.
Mr. Moorfield Storey's Biography of the Great Senator

REAL REVOLUTIONISTS.
Henry Jepson's Portrayal of Those of France as Vile and Base.

BEST OF THE THREE.
Readers Continue Their Discussion of "Richard Carvel," "Hugh Wynne," and "Janice Meredith."

WOMAN AND BOOKS.
"Tiglath's" Assault Responded to by Many Readers.

CAROLUS DURAN.
A Visit to His Studio in Paris.

TWO PATHETIC BOOKS.
Each by a Young Woman and Each Posthumous.

CRIMINALS.
August Drahms's Study of Them as Enemies of Society and of the Means of Their Reformation.

THE CIVIL WAR.
Gen. Rusling's Reminiscences—The Great Commanders He Served Under.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LADY STANLEY.
The Married Life of the Daughter of Gibbon's Friend, Lord Sheffield.

CONSTANTINOPLE.
The Byzantine Period—The Walls and Other Historic Places.

A PRIMER FOR SCOUTS.
Baden-Powell's Teachings—Duty of the Scout—A Wide-Awake Man Wanted.

HISTORICAL NOVELS.
Their Usefulness and Accuracy Discussed by Several Correspondents.

SHAKESPEARE.
Historical Tales from Him Told by Quiller-Couch.

BATTLES WITH SLUMS.
Jacob A. Riis's Account of a Ten Years' War and Its Results.

FATHER MOELLER A BISHOP.

Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati Is Promoted.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 8.—Unofficial advices from Rome announce the selection of the Rev. Henry Moeller, Secretary and Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati, as Bishop of Columbus. The Papal approval is expected within a few days.

Father Moeller has received no notification from Rome. He was born in Cincinnati in 1849. He was formerly pastor at Bellefontaine, Ohio, and a professor in St. Mary's Seminary for years.

MAZET INQUIRY ILLEGAL

Lieutenant Governor So Declares in a Ruling as to Third Avenue Railroad.

MR. MOSS MAY LOSE HIS FEES

Decided Both Houses Must Concur in Naming Committees Involving Expense—Coffey to Introduce Joint Resolution.

ALBANY, March 8.—That the Mazet committee was illegally appointed, and the Legislature is now without authority to pay the expenses of the investigation, was determined by a ruling of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff to-day upon a point of order raised by Senator Grady against the resolution introduced by Senator Coffey to provide for the appointment by the Lieutenant Governor of a committee of five Senators to investigate the affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad Company of New York City.

The introduction of the Coffey resolution precipitated a lengthy discussion. Senator Grady raised the point of order that under the legislative law neither branch of the Legislature could appoint an investigating committee, at the public expense, without the consent of the other.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff declared that three years ago he had appointed, without the Assembly's consent, a committee to investigate the corporations of New York. Senator Grady said he could not help what had been done, but quoted the law, which stated specifically that no money could be appropriated for an investigation except one ordered by the concurrence of both houses.

"How about the Mazet committee?" inquired the Lieutenant Governor.

"That is just what gave me my information," responded Senator Grady. "I will call the attention of the Chair to the letter of the District Attorney in ignoring the subpœna of that committee, in which he stated that he did so because the committee was illegally appointed, and quoted the section of the legislative law to which I now call your attention."

The whole house was instantly in confusion, and nearly every member was searching for a copy of the manual or a copy of the law. Senator Raines suggested that the matter should lie upon the table until they should have an opportunity to investigate the matter, but Senator Coffey demanded an immediate decision.

Senator Higgins asked the Lieutenant Governor if he understood that either house could appropriate money for any purpose without the consent of the other.

Senator Raines said it had been the universal practice of both houses to appoint investigating committees and thereafter both branches should appropriate the money necessary for their expenses. He quoted another section of the legislative law, which he thought gave the Senate the right to appoint its own committee.

Senator Ellsworth, however, came to the relief of Senator Grady and read from the law the explicit declaration that no such committee, involving the expenditure of public money, could be appointed without the concurrence of the other branch. The section quoted by Senator Raines, he said, was supplemental to this and could not obviate the explicit provision quoted.

Senator Coffey said he had no idea that his resolution was to precipitate such a discussion. He had no apology to offer for his resolution, nor would he say whether it emanated from himself or from some other source. He would say that several gentlemen in Brooklyn who had invested their money in the stock of the Third Avenue Railroad had consulted him about this investigation, which he considered eminently proper. He could not understand why the minority leader should now object to this resolution. Senator Grady said he should object to any similar resolution, but stated frankly to Senator Coffey that he did not believe that he was conserving the interests of the people who had invested their money in Third Avenue stock by the introduction of any such resolution. The affairs of the company were now in the hands of the court, through its receiver, and any criminal act of the corporation could also be submitted to the court.

Further discussion was cut off by a point of order that only the point of order as to the legality of the committee could then be considered.

Senator Raines said that this was a very serious question, and urged that the resolution and point of order be withdrawn to permit of further investigation. Senator Ellsworth, however, sustained Senator Grady and maintained that under the law there could be but one decision on the point of order.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff then declared that under the law as quoted he was obliged to rule that the resolution was out of order, and could not be considered unless as a concurrent resolution.

Senator Coffey then amended his resolution to make it of a concurrent character, and under the rules further consideration of the measure went over until to-morrow.

The decision of this point and its possible effects have caused considerable consternation among legislators. It is pointed out that Attorney Moss's claim for services to the Mazet committee is still pending, and under this ruling if it is sustained no appropriation can be made to pay it.

Another investigating committee to investigate the officers of Syracuse has been named at this session. Under this ruling the committee may proceed with its investigations, but no authority exists for the appropriation of money for its expenses. All other similar committees are placed in the same situation.

"MARE'S NEST," SAYS MR. MOSS.

Mazet Attorney Does Not Take the Ruling Seriously.

Frank Moss, who was counsel to the Mazet investigating committee, ridiculed the ruling in the Senate yesterday that the committee had been illegally appointed.

"I regard the thing as a mare's nest," said Mr. Moss. "The only inference that can be drawn is that the Senate did not want to investigate the Third Avenue Railroad Company. There is no ground in the law for such action. The Penal Code distinctly says that either house may punish for contempt and pursue investigations.

"None of the Legislative committees that have come to New York have been appointed by concurrent resolutions. The old Crimes Committee, which is as far back as I can go, was not, and neither was the Fassett, Roosevelt, Gibbs, nor the Lexow committee the result of a concurrent resolution. I don't take the Albany story seriously."

ANOTHER RAMAPO MEASURE.

Senator Ford Introduces a Bill for Restriction of the Contract to $1,000,000—Referendum Clause.

ALBANY, March 8.—Senator Ford to-day introduced another Ramapo bill. It is founded upon the Fallows bill, with the provision for the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, together with the authority of the Municipal Assembly, stricken out and a referendum clause added which provides that no contract involving a maximum payment during its entire period of continuance of more than $1,000,000 shall be entered into until the question shall have been submitted to the voters of the city at a special or general election and approved by a majority of the votes cast upon the question.

Senator Ford also made an effort to have his bill identical with the Morgan bill in the Assembly reported from the Senate Cities Committee, but Senator Stranahan said the matter was being thoroughly investigated by the Assembly committee, and he thought no action should be taken by the Senate until that body had definitely decided upon some measure.

No action was taken on the Anti-Ramapo bills by the Assembly Cities Committee to-day, although Messrs. Morgan and Fallows asked that some action be taken.

FRANCHISE TAX OBJECTIONS.

Western Union Company Probably Will Appeal to the Courts.

ALBANY, March 8.—To-day's morning hearing by the State Board of Tax Commissioners was devoted to arguments against the valuations on franchises held in Gloversville, Jamestown, and Ithaca.

In the afternoon Attorney Wells of Wells & Brown of New York City protested against the valuations on the franchises held by the Western Union Telegraph Company in Buffalo, Rochester, Jamestown, Gloversville, and Ithaca. He held the company was not subject to tax for use of public streets of political divisions of the State. Commissioner Stearns said the board had decided that telegraph and telephone companies are taxable on the franchises they hold to use public streets and highways. No other interpretation would be made unless by a decision of the courts.

Commissioner Stearns pointed out that agents of the board found that the company owns property, comprising subways, in Buffalo not included in the report submitted to the board. Mr. Wells said that he was unable to state as to whether any subways were used by the company in Buffalo. He had no information other than that contained in the report. Mr. Stearns declared this to be unfair treatment of the State board. The Chairman said the information relative to subways had been obtained from the books in the office of the Buffalo City Engineer.

Mr. Stearns—That is what we have been trying to get from your company for some months. If we cannot procure sufficient information from a corporation we can but place the valuation at a sum we think equitable.

The valuation on the Western Union franchise in Buffalo is $200,000 and on the Rochester franchise $10,000. It is evident the Western Union Telegraph intends to carry into the courts the question whether the franchise tax law includes telegraph and telephone companies, and whether the right of such companies to use public streets and highways constitutes a special franchise.

The board will give no further hearings until Tuesday, when the representatives of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which operates long-distance telephone systems, will be heard.

ANTI-POLICY BILL AMENDED.

Fallows Measure, Changed to Conform to a Substitute Bill, Will Be Reported to Senate To-day.

ALBANY, March 8.—The Fallows Anti-Policy bill in an amended form will be reported favorably by the Senate Code Committee to-morrow. The Fallows bill passed the House and was referred to the Codes Committee. Senator Armstrong had introduced a similar bill in the Senate which the committee was also considering.

A week ago Capt. Goddard, Anthony Comstock, and others interested in checking policy playing offered a substitute for the Armstrong bill, providing that any person caught with policy slips or paraphernalia on his person, or who rented property to be used for policy playing, should be declared guilty of a misdemeanor.

The committee to-day amended the Fallows bill so as to conform with the substitute offered for the Armstrong bill, and further amended it by making persons who knowingly allow policy playing on their premises or rent the same for that purpose or who possess policy slips knowingly should be declared guilty of a misdemeanor.

EDUCATIONAL UNIFICATION BILL.

High Schools Taken from Regents' Control in the New Measure.

ALBANY, March 8.—It is understood to-night upon good authority that the Assembly Committee on Public Education has practically decided to report the Educational Unification bill with an amendment taking high schools and academies from the control of the Regents. The matter was, however, held in abeyance until to-morrow on request of Secretary Parsons of the Regents, to permit the members to be heard in opposition.

It is regarded as improbable that the determination will be changed by the arguments of the Regents.

CLAIM BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. Trainor's Measure for a Special Bond Issue of $1,000,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—Assemblymen Weekes, Wilson, Davis, and Fallows made a concerted attack to-day on Mr. Trainor's million-dollar relief bill on order of third reading. The bill authorizes Controller Coler to issue special bonds in the sum of $1,000,000 for the payment of lawful claims, charges, and expenses payable by the city.

Mr. Weekes's motion to recommit the bill for a hearing prevailed.

Bill to Abolish Grade Crossings.

ALBANY, March 8.—Senator Mitchell today introduced a bill to provide for the abolition of numerous grade crossings in New York City. It authorizes the Board of Public Improvements of New York, the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to agree upon some plan to abolish grade crossings of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad at Kingsbridge, East Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Broadway, Corlear Street, Tibbett Avenue, West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and West Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

To Regulate Railroad Charges.

ALBANY, March 8.—Assemblyman Litchard to-day introduced a bill making it unlawful for any railroad to charge more for loading or unloading to the citizens of the State than is charged to citizens of other States, or to, in any case, charge as much for a short haul as is charged for a longer haul. A violation is punishable by a fine of $1,000. The books of all corporations doing business as common carriers shall be open to the inspection of the Attorney General.

Confession of Judgment Bill.

ALBANY, March 8.—The Assembly Cities Committee will to-morrow report the Fallows bill, which curtails the powers of Corporation Counsel Whalen relative to adjusting claims against New York City. The bill provides that the Corporation Counsel shall not compromise or adjust any claims without the written approval of the Controller.

For Filtration of City Water.

ALBANY, March 8.—Assemblyman O'Connor to-day introduced a bill which is to require the Commissioner of Water Supply of New York City to provide for a proper filtration of the water. The Commissioner is to acquire proper machinery, and the Controller is authorized to issue special reserve bonds.

Borough Presidents Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 8.—Assemblyman Trainor (Dem.) tried to have the Brennan bill to increase the powers of borough Presidents recommitted for a hearing to-day. Mr. Trainor said the borough Presidents were mere figureheads, and should be wiped out. The bill was passed, 80 yeas to 35 nays.

The New Mortgage Tax Bill.

ALBANY, March 8.—The Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment considered the Mortgage Tax bill this afternoon. It is practically drowing up a new bill, which will probably be reported to the Senate to-morrow.

Trust Company Merger Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 8.—The Senate has passed the bill of Senator Higgins allowing trust companies to merge. The bill is for the purpose of legalizing the proposed merging of the State Trust Company and the Morton Trust Company.

Assembly Passes "Dewey Park" Bill.

ALBANY, March 8.—Assemblyman Cohn's bill to establish Dewey Park in the Tenth Ward of New York City passed the Assembly to-day. The boundaries are Allen, Irvington, and Eldridge Streets.

Senate Passes Barren Island Bill.

ALBANY, March 8.—Assemblyman Doughty's bill to abate the nuisances on Barren Island passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 29 to 8.

BILLS INTRODUCED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 8.—Among the bills introduced in the Legislature to-day were the following:

Senate.

Senator SULLIVAN—Providing that persons convicted of a misdemeanor as a first offense may, after three years, apply to a Justice of the Supreme Court for an order to cancel the record of conviction.

Senator PLUNKITT—Increasing the salary of the members of the Council of the City of New York from $1,500 to $2,000, and of the members of the Board of Aldermen, from $1,000 to $2,000, with the exception of the President of the board, whose salary shall be $2,500.

Senator ELSBERG—Providing that no person shall be refused admission to any public school on account of race or color and repealing the law authorizing separate schools for colored children.

Assembly.

Mr. MORRIS—Providing that the President and Treasurer of any Council of the Union Veterans' Protective Association may draw on the Superintendents of Poor for relief of indigent soldiers and sailors.

Mr. HARRIS—Making it a misdemeanor in delivering coal to dump the coal on the sidewalk, or to use chutes which extend across the sidewalk, or to carry it across the sidewalk, except in such a manner as to prevent the scattering of dust.

Mr. WILSON—To compel the Justices of the Municipal Court to be in constant attendance from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily, except Sundays and legal holidays, unless the business for the day shall be sooner disposed of. No Justice shall practice law as an attorney, or be a law partner while holding office.

Mr. FISH—To allow the Canal Board, with the consent of the Superintendent of Public Works, to grant permission for the use of any of the State lands adjoining any reservoir or of an inland or islands in any reservoir as a public pleasure resort.

Mr. DOUGHTY—For the appointment of a process server for the Criminal Courts in counties of more than 125,000 inhabitants. Such process server is to be appointed by the District Attorney, to remain in office three years at a salary of $1,500 and expenses.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 8.—There were heavy calendars of bills in both houses to-day. Among the bills passed were:

Senate.

Senator MARSHALL—For a field survey of the Thirty-second Ward of Brooklyn for the relief of taxpayers.

FINANCE COMMITTEE—Appropriating $1,000,000 for State care of the insane.

Senator CULLEN—Providing for a park in the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn.

Senator ELSBERG—Authorizing the Trustees of the College of the City of New York to acquire property by condemnation.

Senator CRAHOON—Fixing the price to be paid for laborers' services at forest fires at not to exceed $2 per day.

Mr. TRAINOR—Making the books of account of banks presumptive evidence of their contents.

Mr. SAGE—Changing the name of the New York Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the "Five Points Mission, Old Bowery, New York."

Senator WHITE—Amending Chapter 370 of the Laws of 1899, in relation to civil service, and making it a chapter of the general laws.

Senator STRANAHAN—Amending the liquor tax law relative to certain administrative features, as recommended by the Excise Department.

Senator GRADY—Exempting the New York University of the City of New York from assessment and water rates.

Senator D. F. DAVIS—Making salary of clerks, assistants, and stenographers in the City Magistrate's courts in Brooklyn $2,000.

Senator GRADY—Allowing the Justices of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District to appoint a Custodian of the Court House; also fixing the salary of the Crier at $3,000, an Assistant Crier at $2,500, Librarian at $3,000, and Assistant Librarian, $2,500.

Assembly.

Mr. MARSON—Fixing the close season for wild deer from Nov. 25 to Aug. 31, inclusive.

Mr. BURNETT—Making it a misdemeanor to interfere with the State Factory Inspector.

Mr. METCALFE—Prohibiting the taking of oysters or clams in Arthur Kill, or in Staten Island Sound, except with rakes and tongs operated by hand.

Mr. MORGAN—Providing that the remains of a widow may be buried in a burial lot, of which her husband died possessed, without the consent of any person.

Mr. GALE—Authorizing the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of James and Ella Van Wyck, who were shot near Creedmoor by National Guard soldiers.

Mr. RUSSELL—For the refunding of erroneous assessments in the City of Troy.

Mr. MARTIN—Providing that in counties where there are good roads no rebate on highway taxes shall be allowed persons using buggies, carriages, or wagons having a tire less than three inches in width.

Mr. METZLER—Making it a misdemeanor to buy any claim or account for labor performed, or take, or receive an assignment of any such claim or account at a greater discount than 2½ per cent. per month.

Senator FORD—Incorporating the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company.

BILLS FAVORABLY REPORTED.

ALBANY, March 8.—The following bills either were reported favorably or will be to-morrow:

Assembly.

Senator ELSBERG—Providing that the State Inspector of Gas Meters shall inspect gas meters in New York City.

Mr. APGAR—Appropriating $60,846.30 for rebuilding and refurnishing the buildings damaged by fire at Sing Sing Prison.

Mr. HITCHCOCK—For the purchase of a tract not exceeding twenty-five acres to embrace the battlefield of Lake George.

Mr. FALLOWS—Silver Lake Park bill.

Mr. WEEKES—Seamen's bill, prohibiting the supplying of liquors by sale or otherwise to persons on vessels anchored in New York Harbor for the purpose of unloading cargo.

Mr. KNIPP—Providing that no electric wires shall be placed on any crossarm of a pole at a distance nearer than twelve inches from the centre of the pole.

Senate.

Senator MITCHELL—Increasing the compensation for Commissioners of Estimate and Apportionment in New York City from $6 to $10 a day.

GAME BILLS FAVORED.

ALBANY, March 8.—Several proposed new forest, fish, and game laws were reported in the Senate to-day. Among them were:

Senator D. F. DAVIS—Making it a misdemeanor to fish or hunt game from a private park.

Mr. POST—Providing that deer shall not be taken, except between daylight and sunset, on the first two Wednesdays and the first two Fridays of November.

Senator WILLIS—Prohibiting the pollution of streams with acids, &c.

Mr. KNIPP—To prohibit the removal of game from the State.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, March 8.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the following bills:

Mr. GALE—Amending the Greater New York charter to authorize the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate money for the purchase of fire appartus for volunteer company in Queens.

Mr. GALE—Giving to New York City authority to construct sewage disposal plants.

Senator ELLSWORTH—Authorizing the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric Railway Company to accept and operate a franchise in Canada.

Senator HUMPHREY—Providing that the annual election of Directors of a bank shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, or within ten days thereafter.

Senator MARSHALL—Confirming a grant of land under the waters of the East River made to John B. Reboul.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Assembly yesterday advanced to third reading the Roche bill, which eliminates the restriction placed on the Controller of this city to expend only $500,000 to protect the sanitary condition of the water supply.

Miss Mira Avery, President of the Daughters of the Revolution, appeared before the Senate Finance Committee yesterday to urge the appropriation of $10,000 for a monument and historical museum at Poughkeepsie in commemoration of the ratification of the National Constitution by New York State.

FRESH TROOPS GO TO MANILA.

War Department Will Renovate the Force by Replacing the Veteran Regiments.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The War Department has taken the initial steps toward renovating the military forces in the Philippines by bringing back in small detachments, the troops who have seen longest service there and replacing them by recruits.

The movement began last week when instructions were sent to Gen. Otis to pick out a battalion from each of the three regiments which had been longest in the Philippines, namely the Fourteenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-third Infantry, and return them to the United States. The men picked out for return will be those whose terms of enlistment are about to expire, or those broken in health.

While Gen. Otis has not yet signified what force he requires to compensate for the withdrawal of these three battalions, the Department is proceeding on the assumption that the recruits gathered in New York ready to leave for Manila on the Sumner, when that transport is completed, will suffice.

SMALLPOX ON THE NEWARK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 8.—Information that smallpox has appeared on the cruiser Newark has been made known through letters sent from a member of the crew to a relative in this city. While the vessel was at Vigan, a port in Northern Luzon, two men were found to be suffering from the disease and sent ashore. More cases developed later.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Navy Department has not been informed of the reported appearance of smallpox on the United States ship Newark. Surgeon General Van Reypen says that even were the report true there would be little cause for apprehension. Every sailor on a man-of-war is vaccinated at frequent intervals.

New Yorker Dies in Manila.

LYONS, N. Y., March 8.—Victor Knettle of this village received a cablegram from Manila this morning notifying him of the death of his son, Albert, aged 24. No details are given.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS OPPOSED TO HARRISON

Presidential Aspirations, If He Has Any, Are Slighted.

NEARLY ALL FOR McKINLEY

Few Persons in Washington Think the ex-President Would Care for Another Term.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Nothing can be much more unanimous than the opinion in Republican circles that it will be impossible to make ex-President Harrison a candidate for President to displace President McKinley. The fact that the President has a year in which to confer marks of favor upon members of Congress may have something to do with the tone of remarks obtained at the Capitol. To hear words favorable to Harrison it is necessary to find the discontented or disappointed.

It is not apparent that Gen. Harrison's opinions adverse to the Puerto Rico tariff will change any votes in Congress. Several members of the Senate and House have expressed opinions upon the suggestion that Gen. Harrison might be induced to be a candidate.

Mr. Landis of Indiana said: "I am sure Mr. Harrison has no thought of becoming a candidate for the Presidency. He is perfectly happy in his present life. He enjoys a contentment in his delightful domestic life which, I am sure, he would not interrupt to accept four years again in the White House. He has no longing to enter into the contention and annoyance of public life."

Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana, who voted against the Puerto Rico bill, said: "I have no idea that Mr. Harrison would consent to be a candidate. I do not believe the thought entered his mind."

Mr. Mahon of Pennsylvania said: "I do not think Mr. Harrison has a thought of being a candidate against Mr. McKinley. If he were a candidate he would be overwhelmingly defeated in the convention. McKinley is as good as nominated."

Representative Overstreet of Indiana, who represents the Congressional district which includes Gen. Harrison's home, said to-day to a reporter:

"I have no information from home upon the subject, but I do not believe that Gen. Harrison has the slightest thought of becoming a candidate for the Presidency."

Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee said: "Mr. McKinley will be renominated by the vote of every delegate to the convention at Philadelphia. I have seen no indication that Mr. Harrison will be a candidate, and if he had any desire in that direction no one appreciates the situation better than he and his friends."

Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania said: "I haven't any idea that Mr. Harrison has a notion of being a candidate for the Presidency. I don't believe it would do him any good if he had."

Mr. McPherson of Iowa said: "The country is with McKinley. I do not believe Mr. Harrison is seeking the nomination."

Mr. Shattuck of Ohio said he could not believe Mr. Harrison had been correctly quoted.

"I cannot believe," he said, "that Mr. Harrison said what he was quoted for. I think he is too big a man to make such a mistake. As for being a candidate for the Presidency it is altogether out of the question."

Mr. Allen of Maine said: "Mr. Harrison amounts to nothing in politics now. He is an able man, but does not count in politics."

Senator Simon of Oregon said: "I think Mr. McKinley will be renominated and reelected, but if that should not be the case, I do not think Gen. Harrison would receive the nomination. If there should be a change it would be in favor of Roosevelt, I think."

Senator Penrose said: "I would not vote for Gen. Harrison under any circumstances. I am for McKinley."

Senator Shoup: "The incumbent of the White House is good enough for me. I do not think there is anything in the suggestion of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency."

Senator Perkins said: "I have great respect for Gen. Harrison, but I have no idea that he considers being a candidate for the Republican nomination."

Senator Warren said: "I do believe Gen. Harrison intends to come in in the Presidential race."

MR. HARRISON CHAGRINED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 8.—The News this afternoon says:

"It is stated by intimate friends of Gen. Harrison that he is chagrined that his name should be so freely used in the newspapers of the country in connection with public questions now under consideration, and especially that he should be made to appear as an opponent of the Administration.

"One man who is near the former President said to-day: 'You may say that if Gen. Harrison had any thought of re-entering politics—which he has not—he would not make his reappearance by criticising the Administration. The fact is that Gen. Harrison's mind has not changed since he retired from the Presidency. He said at that time that he had retired from politics to stay, and it is stated that he has never had the least desire to reappear before the public as an aspirant for re-election to the Presidency.'"

GEN. LAWTON DIED POOR.

His Widow Declares She Found No Will, and Says Husband Left Only $1,000 in Back Pay.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Letters of administration were issued to-day to Mrs. Mary C. Lawton in the matter of the estate of her deceased husband, Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton. Mrs. Lawton set forth in her petition for the letters that she had made diligent search and inquiry for a will and had not found any or obtained any information that he left or made one.

Those entitled to the estate, it is explained, are the four children of the deceased General. The petition sets forth that at the time of his death the only personal estate of Gen. Lawton consisted of his accumulated pay as an officer of the army, amounuting to about $1,000.

BIG FIRE AT LEAD, S. D.

Forty Buildings Consumed, with a Loss of About $500,000.

LEAD, S. D., March 8.—Fire, which broke out this morning in the Dalkenburg saloon, consumed forty buildings before it was extinguished and caused a loss which is estimated at $500,000. The Deadwood Fire Department was called on for assistance, and responded. In addition to the combined Fire Departments it was found necessary to blow up buildings in the path of the fire with dynamite in order to stop its spread.

Among the buildings consumed were the Dalkenburg saloon, Searles's meat market, Kemp photograph gallery, Marcoux, furniture; L. D. Jacobs, stationer; Miners' Union Hall, W. R. Dickinson, pharmacy; W. B. Perkins, stationer; L. P. Jenkins, pharmacist; Abe Fink, cigar manufacturer; telephone building, Henry Jacobs, hardware; Knester Brothers, confectioners; Wolff Fink, jeweler; Barglet, jewelry store; telegraph office; Fawcett & Delehanty, grocery; Cotton & Andrews, saloon, and a large number of dwelling houses.

At 2 o'clock the fire was under control. None of the big mining industries suffered.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:05 A. M.—197 Second Street; David Tinkowitz; damage, $900.

1:10 A. M.—487 West Broadway; James B. Greenberg; damage, $300.

4:50 A. M.—46 and 48 East Houston Street; Charles Helmuch; damage, $3,000.

8 A. M.—164 Suffolk Street; Isaac April; damage, $50.

9:20 A. M.—532 West Thirty-fifth Street; Sprague Electric Company; damage, $200.

9:25 A. M.—111 Broadway; Trinity estate; damage, $75.

10:15 A. M.—529 Hudson Street; Frederick Glasser; damage, $50.

1:30 P. M.—225 East Third Street; B. Clare; damage slight.

2:25 P. M.—60 Orchard Street; O. Edelstein; damage slight.

3:25 P. M.—6 Goerck Street; Max Levine; damage slight.

8 P. M.—39½ Perry Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

Ehrich Bros.,

6th Ave. and 23d St.

An Attractive Lace Sale.

French Valenciennes Laces in black and white, in one dozen yd. pieces, value 25c. to 1.00, at, per doz.,

15c., 20c., 25c., 35c., 45c., 55c.

Valenciennes, Pt. de Paris and imitation Renaissance cream and white Laces, insertions to match, from 3 to 5 inches wide, value 20c. to 50c. yd., at

9c., 11c., 12c., 14c.

Cream Cluny All Over Nets, 20 inches wide, value 1.69, at . . . . . 89c.

Hunter Baltimore Rye

The American Gentleman's Whiskey

10 Years Old
Rich and Mellow

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives,
3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

LA FERNANDINA
CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

La Fernandina is the MOST POPULAR and BEST SELLING brand on the market.

Its price is a guarantee of its being made for the select trade. Sold to gentlemen appreciating a cigar made of the finest grade of clear Havana tobacco.

All leading cigar stores and hotels.
According to size, **10-15-20-25c.**

MICHAELIS & LINDEMAN, 459 Broadway, N. Y.
BERNHARD STAHL & CO., Makers, Distributors.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Conference of Western Presidents and Traffic Officers.

The conference of Presidents and traffic officers of Western, Northwestern, Southwestern, and transcontinental lines at the Equitable Building ended at noon yesterday and adjourned to meet again in this city in June.

After the meeting E. T. Jeffery, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, who was elected permanent Chairman, stated that although there was some divergence of views on a few subjects in the earlier part of the session, the utmost harmony prevailed, and unanimous action obtained on the following subjects: First, the discontinuance of commissions, stipends, and other considerations for the sale of tickets; second, pledges to the Inter-State Commerce Commission of strict observance of lawful methods in the conduct of inter-State business; third, the adoption of resolutions directing executive officers of railways in certain localities to confer and adjust existing differences.

Mr. Jeffrey's statement goes no further, but it was learned that the re-affirmance of the resolution, adopted at the last conference in January, not to pay ticket commissions, was achieved only through the pressure exercised by financial interests on certain roads which had heretofore shown a disposition to withdraw from this agreement. At the January meeting the Great Northern declined to withdraw its low colonist rates, and the Northern Pacific followed suit. The action of these two roads was used as an excuse by the Canadian Pacific in its refusal to join the anti-commission agreement. Both roads have now consented to withdraw these low rates, and it is confidently expected that the Canadian Pacific will now fall into line on the commission question, although the road was not represented at the meeting.

A special committee was appointed to confer with representatives of the Canadian Pacific on Monday next at Chicago. It is understood that the low colonist rates will be discontinued after March 20.

At this meeting there will also be taken up the matter of the dispute over passenger rates between Chicago and St. Paul. This matter was not touched upon at yesterday's meeting, but the resolution directing executive officers of railways in certain localities to confer and adjust existing differences was partly intended for the settlement of the disagreement between Chicago and St. Paul lines.

Not much importance is attached to resolution No. 2, by which the railroad companies promise to obey the Inter-State commerce law and the rulings of the Commissioner.

The principal inference to be gathered from this conference and the results obtained is the fact that the banking and financial interests of the East are asserting more and more influence on the actual management of the roads in the West, and that the positions on railroad questions assumed by the trunk lines out of New York are more and more recognized as correct by these influences, and that their views are to a great extent forced upon the perhaps unwilling lines beyond the Mississippi. This is shown by the fact that the abrogation of the prorating agreement was not discussed at the conference, although the Western lines had threatened retaliation.

MORTGAGE OF $5,500,000.

To Secure Bond Issue for Denver and Southwestern Railway.

A general mortgage for $5,500,000 was placed on record at the Register's office yesterday, made by the Denver and Southwestern Railway Company, in favor of the Continental Trust Company of this city.

The mortgage covers all of the railroad's capital stock, as well as its real estate, mines, and other property, and secures an issue of 5 per cent. bonds for the amount stated, due in 1929.

Pool of Lake Lines Denied.

President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway said yesterday that there was no truth in the statement, sent out from Detroit and Buffalo recently, that the Northern Steamship Company, which plies on the great lakes and which is controlled by the Great Northern Railway, would enter into any agreement or pool with the other lake and rail lines in order to control the freight and passenger rates on lake and rail business.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 8.—The framing factory, warehouse, barns, and stables of Samuel Bacon & Sons and about 100,000 feet of lumber at Laurel were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss between $50,000 and $60,000; no insurance.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 8.—The Payne engine plant, one of the largest industries in the city, who manufacture projectiles for the Government, was almost destroyed by fire at 6 o'clock this morning. The loss is estimated at nearly $100,000; insurance about $65,000.

AN HONEST DRUGGIST
WILL ALWAYS GIVE YOU
Hunyadi János
If you Ask for the Best Natural Laxative Water.
Others will give you a cheap substitute on which they make a few cents more profit.
For Constipation or Stomach Disorders
Hunyadi Janos Has No Equal.

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Baseball Circuit Reduced to Eight Clubs.

FREEDMAN WINS HIS FIGHT

McGraw and Robinson of Baltimore Will Probably Play in New York.

At the session of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night the League circuit was cut down to eight clubs. Syndicate baseball, which Andrew Freedman, President of the New York Club, condemned and started a crusade against, was abolished by the elimination of Cleveland, Louisville, Washington, and Baltimore from the circuit.

The reduction of the circuit is the salvation of baseball, as one manager announced after the session, and there is now predicted a general revival of the great American game throughout the country.

Just what it cost the eight clubs that now make up the League to bring about the reduction could not be learned last night. The League bought the franchises only, with the exception of the Washington Club, and the clubs can dispose of their players at their own figures. The Washington Club has been purchased outright, and its players will be distributed among the eight clubs.

The reduction of the circuit will mean a revival of the old time enthusiasm in New York. Mr. Freedman announced a few days ago that New York would get the best team possible when the League abolished syndicate baseball and cheap politics. The Baltimore players are now free to be disposed of, and if the remarks made after the meeting by C. H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club are any indication, McGraw and Robinson, with other Baltimore players, will come to New York. When Mr. Ebbets was asked if negotiations would begin with the New York Club for the purchase of the players, he said:

"We have not considered the disposal of these players as yet. I know that Mr. Abell wants to have McGraw in Brooklyn, but McGraw aspires to be a manager-captain, and now that Baltimore is out of the League he has a chance of having his fondest hopes realized."

McGraw certainly cannot be a manager in Brooklyn, as the Brooklyn Club would no more think of disposing of "Ned" Hanlon than it would of getting out of the League. Every other club but New York has its manager under contract, and as it was reported in Baltimore last week that when McGraw and Robinson signed contracts conditions were named whereby these players would consent to play in New York if the circuit was reduced there is every reason to believe that these two players will wear New York uniforms eventually.

As the National League retains territorial right in the four cities eliminated, it is very probable that Baltimore and Washington will become Eastern League cities, while Cleveland and Louisville will enter the Western League.

The session of the League began at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the Circuit Committee went into session. The representatives of the Cleveland, Washington, Louisville, and Baltimore Clubs were conferred with. At 6 o'clock the committee announced that its report was ready, and at 9 o'clock the League convened to hear the committee's recommendations. Chairman John T. Brush's report showed that all but the Washington Club consented to a money consideration for their franchises.

It was decided that the money to be paid for the franchises should be raised by setting aside a percentage of all gate receipts until the obligation is liquidated. A new National agreement calling for eight clubs will be drawn up to-day.

John T. Brush said after the meeting that the committee's report was adopted unanimously, and every one will now start in and place the game of baseball on a sound basis.

Harry Von Der Horst, who until a few days ago strenuously objected to giving up his Baltimore franchise, said that he consented to the deal very reluctantly, but as it was the only means of bringing about harmony and a revival of the sport, he gave in to the pleadings of his associates. It transpired after the session that "Nick" Young had only a ten-club schedule prepared, so it will be at least two weeks before the final plans of the season can be made.

The League will meet again this morning.

Yacht Clubs Elect Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Sing Sing Yacht Club the following officers were elected: Commodore—Ralph Brandreth; Vice Commodore—Francis Larkin, Jr.; Rear Commodore—Gilbert M. Todd; Secretary—Robert T. Dennis; Treasurer—Frank L. Young; Measurer—W. M Carpenter; Trustees—Ralph Brandreth, Gilbert M. Todd, and Stephen M. Sherwood; Regatta Committee—Varian Banks, R. Dennis, and W. M. Carpenter.

The Ossining Yacht Club of upper New York has elected the following officers: Commodore—G. S. Jenkins; Vice Commodore—James H. Moran; Rear Commodore—Robert T. Dennis; Secretary—W. L. Oryans; Treasurer—F. A. Griffin; Measurer—I. S. Haff; Executive Committee—G. H. Barlow, B. F. Kipp; Trustees—Charles Raymond, G. H. Eldridge, D. J. Hickey, L. Terwilliger, Robert Smith, C. D. Malerady, and Lewis Searles.

Vigneaux Challenges Slosson.

George Slosson yesterday received a letter from George Wheelock, who is now in Paris, saying that Maurice Vigneaux, the French billiard champion, had submitted a proposition for a billiard match with Slosson in Paris in June. Vigneaux suggests two styles of game, the cushion-carrom and eighteen-inch balk-line. He wants to play 600 points cushion carroms, in blocks of 300 points, for $1,000 a side, and a week later a two nights' game at eighteen-inch balk-line billiards, 500 points each night, for $1,000 a side.

Slosson will accept Vigneaux's proposition and will send the following cable message to Wheelock to-day: "Accept Vigneaux's terms, provided dates, hall, and referee are stated, entire stakes posted, and I am allowed $500 expenses."

College Fencing Tournament.

Columbia's fencing team is doing some hard work with the foils in preparation for the intercollegiate fencing tournament, March 31, at the Racquet and Tennis Club. The unexpected defeat of the Columbia team by Cornell has caused the lads to redouble their efforts to acquire a form which will surpass Cornell's, for with sufficient added skill to best the Ithacans the Columbians believe they will have a good chance to defeat Harvard for first place. The principal defect in the swordsmanship of the Columbians in the contest with Cornell was a lack of offensive work, and it is to the remedy of this fault that they are mainly directing their efforts. S. L. Ware, W. C. De Mille, and G. A. Lawrence will probably represent Columbia in the tournament in which Harvard, Cornell, and the United States Naval Academy will have teams.

Amateur Billiard Experts to Play.

Arrangements for the Hanover Club's billiard tournament, at which the metropolitan billiard championship will be decided, have been completed. The style of game will be fourteen-inch balk line, 300 points. Arthur Townsend will play Ferdinand Poggenberg, the inter-city and inter-club champion, on Monday night, and J. B. Stark and Frank A. Keeney will play the following night. These are the only entries. On Wednesday night the losers in the two games will meet. Thursday will be ladies' night, and after the regular game Maurice Daly will give an exhibition of fancy and finger billiards. The final game will be played on Saturday night, and at its conclusion all of the participants in the tournament will be entertained at dinner. In addition to the prizes for first and second event, Maurice Daly will give a pair of diamond sleeve buttons to the player making the highest run, and George Slosson a diamond locket for the highest single average.

Billiards and Pool.

R. D. Radcliffe, Jr., defeated C. H. Steinway in the New York Athletic Club billiard tournament last night by a score of 300 to 213. The highest run of the game was 24, made by Mr. Radcliffe in the thirteenth inning.

In the pool tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club C. C. Bailey won from E. W. Scott by a score of 100 to 76, and Percy Gardner beat J. P. Paret, 100 to 41.

M. BLANC BUYS FLYING FOX.

Outbids W. C. Whitney and Pays 37,500 Guineas for the Son of Orme and Winner of $200,000.

LONDON, March 8.—Among those at the sale of the late Duke of Westminster's string of race horses, which took place today at Kingsclere, were the Prince of Wales, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Lord Coventry, and Lady Jeune.

Flying Fox, best son of the great racer Orme and winner in 1899 of the Derby, the Two Thousand Guineas, the Eclipse Stakes, and the Doncaster St. Leger, was purchased by Edmond Blanc, son of the Monte Carlo proprietor, for 37,500 guineas, (about $196,900.) A reserve of 30,000 guineas was placed on Flying Fox. This was immediately bid, and then bids jumped 500 guineas at a time until the racer was knocked down to Mr. Blanc. Mr. Blanc's competitor in the bidding for Flying Fox was W. B. Gilpin, representing William C. Whitney of New York. J. B. Joel bid to 34,000 guineas and then left the contest for the great race horse to Mr. Gilpin and Mr. Blanc.

Other good sales were 2,100 guineas for Good Luck, 5,000 guineas for Goblet, 4,300 guineas for Vane, (purchased by the Prince of Wales;) 4,300 guineas for Manchuria, (sold to Wolff Joel,) and 7,000 guineas for Calveley. Mr. Gilpin purchased Mail and Alderney for Mr. Whitney, paying 270 guineas for the latter. The total realized for the nineteen head sold was 70,400 guineas, the greatest on record of its kind.

The pedigree of Flying Fox is a superb one, for he is bred in what turfmen call the "true purple." He had been sought for by wealthy turfmen ever since he was a yearling because of his breeding in his early age and later because of his superb racing qualities. His grandsire, Ormonde, was purchased by William O'Brien MacDonough of California for $150,000.

Flying Fox was one of the ugliest looking horses on the turf, but every inch of his homely body teemed with speed and gameness. As a two-year-old he won the New Ascot, Criterion, and Stockbridge Stakes, but St. Gris beat him in the Imperial Produce Stakes and the American colt Caiman was his vanquisher in the Middle Park Plate. He was unbeaten as a three-year-old and performed the unparalleled feat of winning not only "the triple event," but also won the two Ten Thousand Pounds races. His gross winnings were upward of $200,000. There has been considerable discussion ever since Flying Fox won the Derby as to whether he would have won had the French horse, Holocauste, ridden by Tod Sloan, not broken down.

TROTTING STABLE SOLD.

Fair Prices for Inmates of a Baltimore Racing Stable.

Trotting horsemen were out in good numbers at the American Horse Exchange last night, when the racing stable of Bernheimer Brothers of Baltimore was sold. Jerseywood, a five-year-old pacer without a record, but with a trial in 2:12¼, brought the high price of the sale—$2,000. With General Shafter, 2:39¼, Jerseywood was purchased by William H. Snyder, the Parkville (L. I.) trainer, for E. T. Bedford of Brooklyn.

After the Bernheimer horses had been disposed of a number of other horses were offered, and one of them, Indelible Ink, got away from the control of his driver, "Joe" Meislahn, and caused a stampede. Meislahn was thrown but was uninjured, and then a groom, who attempted to stop the runaway, was knocked down and badly bruised. The runaway was caught before he could dash into the crowd of spectators, for which he was heading.

The best sales of the evening, with the names of the purchasers, were the following:

Parker S., (pacer, 2:06¼,) g. g., 10 years, by Temple Bar-Cottage Girl, by Venture; John McGuire	$600
Tiger Tom, (trotter, 2:21¼,) b. g., 6 years, 15.2½ hands, by Fred S.-Wilkie McGregor, by Robert McGregor; Peter Radiker	1,325
General Shafter, (trotter, 2:39¼,) by Haw Patch-dam by Jim Wilson; W. H. Snyder, Parkville, L. I.	1,300
Joe Wible, (trotter, 2:20¾,) rn. g., 7 years, 15.2 hands, by Silverthorne-Kitty Wible, by Joe Young; L. G. Hassett	350
Sherwick, (trotter, 2:25¼,) br. h., 9 years, 15.3 hands, by Sherman-Miss Eaton, by Sedgewick; Reilly & O'Donohue	215
Jerseywood, (pacer, trial, 2:12¼,) b. g., 5 years, 15.3 hands, by Arrowwood-dam by Jersey Wilkes; W. H. Snyder, Parkville, L. I.	2,000
Lorna McGregor, (trotter,) ch. f., 4 years, 15.1 hands, by Elyria-Di Vernon, by Robert McGregor; Charles Welland	760

RACES SOUTH AND WEST.

Results of Yesterday's Contests at New Orleans and Oakland.

Jim Gore II., ridden by Winkfield, won the six-and-a-half-furlong race at New Orleans yesterday in 1:26. Wiggins was second, and Dolly Welthoff third. At three-quarters of a mile Avatar, with Mitchell up, beat Inlook in 1:18. Frangible finishing third, and at a mile and a quarter Nailer, ridden by Wedderstrand, won in 2:14, from Cuirassier second, and Rushfields third. Strangest, with Miller up, won the mile handicap in 1:46¼, from Cathedral second, and Lady Callahan third, and Imra, ridden by Waldo, captured a seven furlong race in 1:33, from Sister Fox second, and Clarence B. third. The only selling race went to Grace Phillips, Allie Hale running second, and Ben Chance third, in 1:49½.

At the Oakland, Cal., track, Espirando, ridden by Powell, won at five furlongs in 1:03½, with Bamboulla second and Lady Heloise third. A two-year-old race of three and a half furlongs was won by Intrade, ridden by Henry, in 0:44½. On Time was second, and Socapa third. Henry was also successful on Tekla, in the mile race, in which Essence finished second, and Schotea third, in 1:44. Nonesuch, ridden by Bozman, won at a mile and a sixteenth, in 1:44, Don Luis finishing second, and Stuttgart third. At a mile, Torribio, ridden by Walsh, beat Scotch Plaid in 1:43¾, and Boundless finished third. Castake, ridden by Jenkins, won the seven-furlong race from Montallade in 1:28½, and Miss Marion finished third.

Jockey Club Licenses.

Application for a license as a jockey was refused R. Williams at the meeting of The Jockey Club yesterday. "Patsy" McCue had a hearing on his application to have the "suspension" of his license lifted, but no action was taken. A number of licenses to trainers and jockeys were granted, jockeys receiving them including Bullman, Coyle, Doggett, Evans, Frasch, Van Keuren, Keonan, John Lamie, J. F. Murphy, Seaton, Taral, and Zahn.

COLLEGE GYMNASTS MEET.

New York University and Lehigh Teams to Contest To-night.

This evening the New York and Lehigh University gymnastic teams meet at the former's gymnasium on University Heights. Both teams have defeated the Lafayette College team this year by practically the same scores. The New York University team has been strengthened by the return of F. J. Belcher, and they expect to win. The entries for the contest are:

Horizontal Bar—J. J. Reamer and A. R. Laubenstein, Lehigh; F. J. Belcher and M. L. Berrey, New York University.

Parallel Bars—J. J. Reamer and J. G. Ross, Lehigh; J. C. Herrmann and F. J. Belcher, New York University.

Side Horse—G. G. Walton and B. H. Belcher, New York University; E. S. Harrar and W. B. Grubbe, Lehigh.

Fence Vault—S. S. Jones and B. H. Belcher, New York University; C. E. Maeder and W. P. Drake, Lehigh.

Flying Rings—J. G. Ross and F. W. Parsons, Lehigh; F. J. Belcher and A. J. Keene, New York University.

High Jump—W. T. Drake, Lehigh; S. S. Jones, and W. F. Irwin, New York University.

Club Swinging—H. N. MacCracken and T. M. Bedwin, New York University; J. J. Reamer, Lehigh.

Tumbling—F. J. Belcher and S. L. Wilcox, New York University; J. J. Reamer and J. J. Brice, Lehigh.

Boston A. A. vs. Crescent A. C.

A home and home series of games between the bowlers of the Boston Athletic Association and the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn will be begun to-morrow night at the Crescent Clubhouse. The five star bowlers of each association will represent them in the games.

With the bowlers will come Charles Threshie, the Boston Athletic Association's crack billiardist. He is to play Frank A. Keeney a three-hundred-point fourteen-inch balk line match at billiards.

Military Baseball League.

Representatives from the Ninth, Twenty-second, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Forty-seventh, Fourteenth, and Seventy-first Regiments and from the First and Second Naval Battalions, the Second Signal Corp, and the Third Gatling Battery will meet to-morrow afternoon in the Swanson Building, in Wall Street, and endeavor to form an outdoor baseball league. The indoor games which are played during the Winter months have been so successful that the proposition meets with general favor.

HOCKEY IN BROOKLYN.

St. Nicholas Team Beaten by the Brooklyn Skating Club.

By a score of 5 to 1 the Brooklyn Skating Club's hockey team last night defeated the St. Nicholas Skating Club team at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. The Brooklyn boys had things all their own way, T. Barron scoring the only goal for the St. Nicholas team. Liffiton scored three times and Shiebler and Henderson once each for the Brooklyn players. The line-up:

Brooklyn S. C.	Positions.	St. Nicholas.
McKenzie, Capt.	Goal	Hayward
Post	Point	Ayres
Jennison	Cover Point	Mortimer
Liffiton	Forward	T. Barron, Capt.
Shiebler	Forward	J. Barron
Williams	Forward	K. Gordon
Henderson	Forward	Freeman

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.42
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.41¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.09½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¾
Sugar, granulated	5.10
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.05 5-16
Pork, mess	11.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	6.20
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.26

CHICAGO, March 8.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 63½@65c; No. 2 red, 68@69c; No. 2 corn, 34½c; No. 2 yellow, 34½@34¾c; No. 2 oats, 23@23¾c; No. 3 white, 26½c; No. 3 white, 25¼@26c; No. 2 rye, 55¼@56c; No. 2 barley, 37@39½c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $2.35@$2.50; mess pork, per bbl, $9.85@$10.80; lard, per 100 lb, $5.72½@$5.85; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.75@$6.05; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $6.25@$6.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6@$6.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24; sugars, cutloaf, $6.05; granulated, $5.49.

COTTON.—The cotton market, while generally higher at the opening, soon took a lower level without showing any recuperative power except for a few intervals of reaction on profit-taking by the shorts. Continued liquidation was the principal factor in bringing the volume of transactions to an unusually small, semi-official estimated at 1,000,000 bales. The market started out with prices unchanged to 2@11 points higher. The rise was due to the fact that the English market, while showing at the opening a decline, was by no means as badly off as the demoralization shown by our market Wednesday night seen to justify. Margins were asked for that were not forthcoming, and a large amount of the selling was of this class. For the first time the trade is heretofore blinded to statistics and regulation market bearings by the dazzling speculative advance, found time to return to calculations regarding the movement and its significance. The latter pointed to at least 8,200,000 bales to be in sight by the end of March, and it was very easy to estimate a minimum total crop of 9,500,000 bales for the season on this basis. Evidence was plenty in the way of demand for fertilizers, mules and farming implements to support recent claims regarding the intentions of planters which, with reasonably propitious season, would give a new record crop. In the afternoon the market broke sharply, under renewed heavy liquidation of long cotton, and became excited and very irregular with the tone finally weak at a net decline of 45@25 points. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: Mobile, 9 5-16c; Charleston, 9¾c; Wilmington, 9½c; Norfolk, 9⅝c; Augusta, 9½c; Memphis, 9¼c; St. Louis, 9 5-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	9.29	9.29	9.03	9.00@9.01
April	9.25	9.25	8.98	8.95@8.96
May	9.27	9.27	9.05	8.95@8.96
June	9.24	9.24	8.93	8.94@8.96
July	9.18	9.19	8.94	8.93@8.95
August	9.04	9.09	8.79	8.80@8.81
September	8.11	8.17	8.00	8.00@8.01
October	7.85	7.90	7.73	7.73@7.74
November	7.78	7.80	7.65	7.68@7.69
December	7.77	7.77	7.64	7.64@7.65
January	7.73	7.76	7.64	7.64@7.65

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—Spot Cotton—Good demand; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 12,000 bales; receipts, 18,000 bales; American, 14,000 bales; middling upland, 5 13-32d. Futures opened easy; sellers, at 5@6-64d decline; at 1:45 P. M., quiet but steady at ⅛@2½-64d net decline; closed steady at 2@4-64d net decline; December-January, 4.13b; January-February, 4.12s; March, 5.20s; March-April, 5.17s; April-May, 5.12½b; May-June, 5.09½b; June-July, 5.06½b; July-August, 5.03¼b; August-September, 4.59½b; September-October, 4.34s; October-November, 4.20b; November-December, 4.15b. Manchester—Yarns and cloths quiet.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	72 1-16	73	72 1-16	73
July	72⅛	72⅞	71 15-16	72⅞
September	72	72¾	71 15-16	72¾
Corn—				
May	40⅝	40¾	40⅝	40¾
July	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	65½	66⅝	65 7-16	66⅜
July	66⅛	67 7-16	66⅜	67¼
September	66	67⅛	66⅛	67⅝
Corn—				
May	35	35¼	34 15-16	35¼
July	35¼	35¾	35 3-16	35⅝
September	35 11-16	36⅛	35 11-16	36⅛
Oats—				
May	23½	23½	23⅜	23⅜
July	22¼	22¼	22 3-16	22¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—The strength of cash wheat here was again the feature of the market yesterday, exerting an influence on options throughout the entire session. It was intimated that upward of 336,000 bushels red wheat had been worked for export altogether on Wednesday, although only half that amount has first reported. The available supply of No. 2 red at New York is therefore about exhausted, very little coming in aside from car lots from near-by States. The export business yesterday amounted to thirty-one loads all told. Speculation was on a broader scale than usual, and bulls had little difficulty in retaining an upper hand throughout the entire day, although their control of the market was most noticeable in the late afternoon, when shorts appeared to become thoroughly alarmed, and bought freely. New York houses also picked up considerable wheat in the West and Southwest, while French houses were said to have bought at St. Louis. After the opening at New York, when it became apparent that cash purchases were not strong enough to offerings became very light and shorts, therefore, experienced a good deal of difficulty in replacing sales made the previous day. The foreign markets were not altogether in harmony with firmness on this side, bids therefore but little figure with traders who were in a bullish mood. Liverpool was ⅛@¼d lower, and London ⅛@¾d off. Paris markets were 5@15 points lower; Antwerp ⅛ higher, Berlin ½ mark lower, and Budapest 5 points higher. Chicago stocks are expected to decrease 300,000 bushels this week. Northwest receipts amounted to 524 cars.

DULUTH, March 8.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 66¾c; May, 62⅞c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 65⅛c; May, 66⅜c; July, 67⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 65⅜c; No. 3 Spring, 55¼c. Oats, 23¾@24c Corn, 33¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 8.—Wheat, in store: No. 1 Northern, 64½@64¾c; July, 65⅜@65½c. On track: No. 1 hard, 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, 64½c; No. 2 Northern, 63c.

MILWAUKEE, March 8.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 63½@64c. Rye—No. 1, 58@58½c. Barley—No. 2, 42@43c; sample, 36@43c.

CORN—No. 2 closed 41¾c for both elevator and delivered, and 42c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2, 28¼c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 white, 31¾c; No. 3 white, 31¼c; track mixed, 28¼@30c; track white, 31¼@35c; No. 2 clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 64c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 63½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 58@59c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42@46c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 49@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—57c. cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.05; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $1.70@$1.75 per ton, spot, and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.50@$1.75. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.15@2.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 90c@$1; coarse, 80@83c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $16.25@$16.50; sacks to arrive, 200 lb, $16.@$16.25; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city brands, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $15.50; oil meal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 8.—Flour—First patents, $3.55; second patents, $3.35; first clears, $2.50; second clears, $2.05. Bran—In bulk, $11@$11.25.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.75@$11.25; family, $13@$13.25; short clear, $11.75@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$13; packet, $11@$11.50; extra, India mess, $19@$22; beef hams, $20@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼c; 10 lb, 7c; 12 lb, 6⅝; 14 lb, 6⅝@6¾c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10¼c. LARD—Prime grease, city greens 9¼@9¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¼@5¾c; country, 5⅜@5½c. LARD—$6.20; city lard, $5.80; refined lard, South America, $6.70; Continent, $6.45; Brazil kegs, $7.85; compound, city, 6@6¼c; Western, 6@6¼c. OLEOMARGARINE—Oleo, 6¼c; city lard stearine, 6¾@7c.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—Closing, Beef—Extra India mess, 78s 9d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Primes mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 37s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 35s 6d; long, clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 37s; long, clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 36s 6d; short, clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 35s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 37s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 32s 9d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 30s 3d; American refined, in pails, 32s 6d. Butter, finest United, 86s. Cheese—American finest white, 61s; American finest colored, 63s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 29s; Australian in London, 29s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, May-August, 21s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7¾d. Linseed Oil—25s 3d.

COFFEE.—The market for coffee showed a downward tendency throughout the session. The opening call, which was steady in tone, showed a decline of 5@10 points in prices. Transactions on the call were 3,750 bags on this basis, and subsequent business failed to make any further decided change. The early weakness was in a measure due to a decline at Havre and Hamburg. While receipts at Rio and Santos were not large as compared with the rate at which they have been running, the American visible supply remains considerably above 1,250,000 bags, and the new crop is soon to be heard from. A Santos crop estimate in circulation yesterday had it that the Santos crop will not exceed 6,750,000 bags, but, taking the crop accounts at their worst, the world's visible supply stands at 6,447,936 bags. In the afternoon the local market had a weak undertone, closing steady at a net decline of 5 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	..	..	..	6.85@6.90
April	..	..	..	6.85@6.90
May	6.85	6.90	6.85	6.85@6.90
June	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.85@6.90
July	6.85	6.90	6.85	6.90@6.95
August	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.90@6.95
September	7.00	7.00	6.95	6.95@7.00
October	7.05	7.05	7.00	6.95@7.05
November	..	..	..	7.00@7.05
December	7.20	7.25	7.20	7.20@7.25
January	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.20@7.25
February	..	..	..	7.20@7.30

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9@200; receipts, 4,000 bags; stock, 407,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¼ pfg lower; sales, 15,000 bags. Havre—Market opened partly ¼f lower; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., ¼f lower; at 3:30 P. M., unchanged; sales, 21,000 bags. January, 45.50; February, 45.50; March, 43.25; April, 43.50; May, 43.75; June, 44; July, 44.25; August, 44.50; September, 44.75; October, 45; November, 45.25; December, 45.50. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 9@6?5; exchange, 8 7-16d; receipts, 10,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 2,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nothing; stock, 265,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses, 3⅝c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.25; tin, $34.50; Exchange, lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.72½; brokers' price for lead, $4.72½, and for spelter $4.72½.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 33½c; prime Summer yellow, 36@36½c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 38@39c; prime white, 38c; prime Winter yellow, 39c. Linseed—American, raw, 56@57c; American, boiled, 58@59c; Calcutta, raw, 68c; lard oil, 50@52c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, barrels, $8.80; spirits of turpentine, 56½@56c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.70@$1.72½; E, $1.80; F, $1.90; G, $1.95; H, $2.15; I, $2.30; K, $2.50; M, $2.80; N, $3.05; W G, $3.80; W W, $4.

WILMINGTON, March 8.—Spirits of turpentine and resin, no trading. Tar, $1.20.

SAVANNAH, March 8.—Spirits of turpentine, 53½c. Resin, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, March 8.—Turpentine, 52c. Resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—There was no trading. CALVES—Veals, $5@8; tops, $8.50; little calves, $4@$4.25; barnyard stock, $3@$3.50; city dressed veals, 9@12c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $4.50@$6; lambs, $6.75@$8.10. HOGS—No trading.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BERNARD SANDROWITZ.—Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court has appointed Otto A. Rosalsky receiver in supplementary proceedings for Bernard Sandrowitz, in a suit brought by Max Rosen, a creditor, for $216.

FREDERICK WACHSMUTH.—Deficiency judgment for $13,443 was docketed yesterday against Frederick Wachsmuth in favor of William W. Appleton and Daniel Appleton, as Trustees, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 141 West One Hundred and First Street.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WALTER C. LONGWELL.—Walter C. Longwell of Newburg has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $1,161 and no assets.

GEORGE W. LYONS.—George W. Lyons, a manufacturers' agent for the sale of wagons, residing at Shield Place, Bronx Borough, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,889 and no assets.

EDWIN W. CORWIN.—Edwin W. Corwin of Newburg has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $5,428 and no assets. He filed the petition individually and as a former partner in the firm of Barkman & Corwin of Port Jervis.

A. W. Dennett Confesses Judgment.

Alfred W. Dennett, well known as a former restaurant proprietor, confessed judgment yesterday for $3,368 in favor of W. N. Clark and W. T. Sabine, as trustees under the will of Maria T. Sabine. The plaintiffs obtained a judgment against him for deficiency on foreclosure of a mortgage on property on East Fourteenth Street on July 10, 1899, for $4,520. The judgment was afterward satisfied by Mr. Dennett paying $1,300 cash and giving a note for $3,220, which note is now due and unpaid, and he confessed judgment for the amount now due on it, with interest and costs.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BRAISTED, William S.—W. J. Turi	$40
BLOCK, Joseph—N. Lexander	45
BRACE, Henry C.—Western Newspaper Union	414
BAUMGRAS, Clarence M.—W. H. Prentice, costs	111
CRAIG, William—F. Klingman and another	1,094
DENNETT, Alfred W.—W. N. Clark and another, trustees	3,368
DENTON, Henry M.—R. Cummings	2,458
EVANS, Joshua L.—L. C. Raegener, receiver	505
FEICK, August, and Howard Martin—Louis Lubcker	138
FROST, Theodore E., and Frederick Foerger—American Grocery Company	105
FLAX, Harry—E. Keith and another	80
FARQUHARSON, Gilbert H.—L. C. Raegener, receiver	505
GOLDBERG, Harris—M. Klein	267
HIRT, August T., and Paul Hagdorn—F. Tiffany	490
HUNTER, Aaron—A. C. Newkirk & Co	79
HEANY, Nathaniel—G. I. Hull, Jr., and another	152
HARING, Ellis—L. C. Raegener, receiver	505
JENNINGS, Albert M.—L. C. Raegener, receiver	505
KENNERLEY, Mitchell—M. L. King	541
LEVIEN, Jane T.—L. W. Fuller	426
LEVIS, Thaddeus S.—A. M. Byrnes	190
LEVY, Isaac, and Edward Margolies—A. Weinhandler	250
LINDEMAN, Emil—Albert Plant and another	431
LINK, Frederick, Jr.—Jed E. Adams, Jr	717
LYONS, George W.—National Union Bank of Reading	392
MEYERS, John—B. Greenberg and others	81
MURRAY, George W.—Louis C. Raegener, receiver	505
MARGEOTTI, Filomena J.—Cappreese	19
McDONALD, Albert, and Samuel Vanderveide—Fidelity Loan Association	64
NEWMAN, Samuel—Max Rosen	406
PEYTON, Philip—John P. Everett	103
POLHEMUS, Arthur—L. C. Raegener, receiver, &c	505
RACENSDORF, Vilma—K. Kurcsak	31
SCHNITZLER, Ignatz—S. Opocinsky	1,347
STEAD, William T.—W. C. Gates	8,130
SAAGE, Virginia L.—H. C. Irons and another	224
SUGARMAN, William—Jacob S. Haft	483
SILVER, John S.—M. E. Dempsey	96
SHEEHAN, Thomas M.—Standard Slate and Marble Company	52
SCHWARZ, Joseph—F. G. Ketchum	120
SMITH, Edgar M.—L. C. Raegener, receiver, &c	505
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION Company—David Williams Company	256
THE METROPOLITAN ELEVATED Railway Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—Helen N. Armstrong	1,375
NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD Company and Manhattan Railway Company—James Galway and others, executors, &c	140
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—Carrie W. Litchtenstein,	696
THE CONTINENTAL REAL ESTATE Holding and Building Company—Hugh G. Kelly	84
STANDARD DROP FORGING COMpany—E. B. Tiffany	2,750
WACHSMUTH, Frederick—W. W. Appleton and another, trustees	13,443
WICKS, William—R. Tietjen and another	303
WALKER, John—G. Hoepfner and another	425
WALKER, Joseph, and others—Dani

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Zimmermann & Forshay
BANKERS & BROKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
Interest Allowed on Deposits
Subject to Check at Sight.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St.
Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave.
Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson,
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Orders Executed for Bonds and Stocks for cash or on margin.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Offices: 302 Broadway, New York. 84 Broadway, Brooklyn.
BONDS. STOCKS. COTTON. GRAIN.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices,
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

C. W. MORGAN & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
Commission 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,440 Broadway, near 40th St.
Phila.: Drexel Bldg., 5th and Chestnut.
PRIVATE WIRES.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS,
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

$4,923,000

Denver & Southwestern Railway Company

General Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated December 1, 1899. Due December 1, 1929.

Coupons payable semi-annually, June 1 and December 1, at the office of Kessler & Co. (the company's fiscal agents) in New York City.

DENOMINATION $1000

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, New York, Trustee.

$2,051,000 having been withdrawn for permanent investment, we offer herein $2,872,000 at 101 and interest, subject to sale and change in price without notice.

OUTLINE OF COMPANY

THE DENVER & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY has acquired by purchase the bonds and shares in various Colorado corporations—railways leading from the rich gold-producing district of Cripple Creek and several other corporations that render valuable service within this district. These corporations and the bonds and shares acquired are as follows: (1) All the bonds and shares of THE FLORENCE & CRIPPLE CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY, viz., 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and $1,000,000 first mortgage bonds; (2) All the shares of THE MIDLAND TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY, viz., 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each; (3) All the bonds and shares of THE GOLDEN CIRCLE RAILROAD COMPANY, viz., 1,750 shares of the par value of $100 each, and $175,000 first mortgage bonds; (4) All the bonds and shares of THE CANON CITY AND CRIPPLE CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY, viz., 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and $175,000 first mortgage bonds; (5) All the capital stock of THE COLORADO TRADING & TRANSFER COMPANY, viz., 2,000 shares of the par value of $100 each; (6) All the bonds and shares of THE LA BELLA MILL, WATER & POWER COMPANY, viz., 2,500 shares of the par value of $100 each, and $250,000 first mortgage bonds; (7) Three-quarters of all the shares of THE METALLIC EXTRACTION COMPANY, viz., 375,000 of the total 500,000 shares authorized, of the par value of $1.00 each.

The bonds and shares enumerated are lodged with the Continental Trust Company as security for the above issue.

The Railroads embraced constitute a total of 124 34-100 miles.

CAPITALIZATION

The capitalization of the company is as follows:

Total authorized issue of General Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds		$5,500,000
Amount reserved to redeem issue of Midland Terminal 5s outstanding	$577,000	
Balance to be issued now	4,923,000	5,500,000
5% Preferred Stock		2,000,000
Common Stock		3,000,000

INCOME STATEMENT OF CONSTITUENT COMPANIES FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1898, & 1899.

THESE FIGURES ARE DERIVED FROM THE REPORT OF MESSRS. HASKINS & SELLS, CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

	1898.	1899.
GROSS INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES	$1,635,808 17	$1,900,036 38
OPERATING EXPENSES, INCLUDING TAXES, DEPRECIATION, ETC.	906,139 44	1,127,967 40
NET ABOVE OPERATING EXPENSES	$729,668 73	$862,068 98
DEDUCT OWING TO UNACQUIRED STOCK OF METALLIC EXTRACTION CO.	52,668 14	51,768 03
	677,000 59	810,300 95
*FIXED CHARGES OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS OF $120,000)	391,000 00	395,000 00
	$286,000 00	$415,300 95
5% DIVIDEND ON PREFERRED STOCK	100,000 00	100,000 00
LEAVING FOR DIVIDEND ON COMMON STOCK	$186,000 00	$315,300 95
6 1-5% IN 1898 AND 10½% IN 1899		

*INCLUDES SINKING FUND OF MIDLAND TERMINAL RAILWAY.

SINKING FUND

The attention of investors is called to the very strong Sinking Fund provision to retire this issue of bonds. It provides for the payment to the trustee of $95,000 per annum, payable semi-annually. This money is to be invested by the Trustee in Denver and Southwestern Bonds at a price not above 110 and interest, such bonds to remain uncancelled in the Sinking Fund; or, in case bonds are not obtainable at the price of 110 and interest, then in bonds of the United States or of the State of New York or Massachusetts.

The interest accruing on the bonds thus purchased is to be added to the semi-annual payment into the Sinking Fund and invested in turn in like manner.

From the total issue of Denver & Southwestern Bonds of $5,500,000 $577,000 have been reserved to redeem the same amount of Midland Terminal Bonds, which have also their own sinking fund calculated to retire them before maturity; therefore, whether or not all or any part of the $577,000 Midland Terminal Bonds (reduced since January 1 to $560,000), are exchanged for an equal amount of Denver & Southwestern Bonds, the sinking fund of the Denver & Southwestern Bonds has to take care of only $4,923,000 of Denver & Southwestern Bonds.

Assuming the Trustee can obtain bonds at 110 and interest, the following statement shows approximately, at intervals of five years, the amount of bonds which will have been retired:

By June, 1904	$425,000
" 1909	1,011,000
" 1914	1,745,000
" 1919	2,664,000
" 1924	3,814,000
" 1928	4,939,000

NOTE.—If bonds can be obtained at any time at a price below 110, the issue will be retired even more rapidly. If not obtainable at 110, the retiring will be proportionally retarded.

LEGALITY

All legal questions incident to the formation of the above corporation, also all questions as to the legality of the provisions of the mortgage, have received the approval of Messrs. Storey, Thorndike & Palmer of Boston, and Messrs. Carter & Ledyard of New York. A copy of their opinions will be submitted on application.

BONDS WILL BE DELIVERED IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES OR CANADA AT OUR EXPENSE.

Prospectus giving information in detail, more complete income statements and map showing location of properties can be obtained on application.

KESSLER & CO.,
54 Wall St., New York

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
19 Milk St., Boston

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$50,000
District of Columbia
Registered 3.65s, due August, 1924.

$50,000
State of Massachusetts
Gold 3½s, due January, 1938.

$50,000
City of Fall River, Mass.,
Registered 3½s, due February, 1930.

$500,000
Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.
First Mortgage 7s, due Feb., 1915.

$250,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Ry. Co.
First Mortgage 3½s, due July, 1949.

$100,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Ry. Co.
First Mortgage 4s, due May, 1927.

$ 75,000
Illinois Central Railroad Co.
First Mtge. Gold 4s, due December, 1950.

$100,000
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal.
First Mortgage Gold 6s, due April, 1912

$50,000
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal.
First Mtge. Gold 6s, due October, 1906.

$250,000
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Arizona
First Mtge. Gold 6s, due March, 1910.

Price and particulars on application.

Estabrook & Co.,
Members N. Y. and Boston Stock Exchanges,
ALSO DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL, AND HIGH-GRADE RAILROAD BONDS,
31 NASSAU STREET.

TO HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds
AND
Preferred and Common Stock
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Co.

Agreeably to request the time for deposit of securities with the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, is hereby extended to and including MARCH 20, 1900.

Certificates of Stock deposited must be duly endorsed in blank and witnessed.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the agreement may be had from the Trust Company, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, Feb. 26, 1900.

SAMUEL THOMAS, Chairman.
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
BRAYTON IVES,
WM. LANMAN BULL,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary.
209 Produce Exchange Bldg., New York City.

Union Trust Company of New York,
80 BROADWAY,
New York, March 1st, 1900.

In accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund clause of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, CECILIA BRANCH MORTGAGE, Fifty-five Thousand Dollars ($55,000) has been deposited with this Company as Trustee, for the purchase of bonds of this issue, at par.

Bonds to the amount of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, ($55,000,) if not purchased on or before Wednesday, March 14, 1900, will be designated by lot for redemption, as provided in the Sinking Fund clause of said mortgage.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
Legal Depository for State, City and Court Moneys.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Separate Department with special facilities for Ladies.
Checks Drawn may be cashed at either office.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate, Mortgages, etc.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Ass't. Treas.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
New York, March 1, 1900.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 2, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1900. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1900, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

The Mercantile Trust Company,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared from the net earnings of the current fiscal year of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Preferred Stock, and of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the common stock of this company, payable at its office, 20 Broad Street, New York, on the 20th day of April next to stockholders of record on the 23d day of March instant.

The transfer books will close for dividend on the 23d day of March inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 13th day of April next.

FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

American Beet Sugar Company Preferred Stock Dividend,
No. 32 Nassau Street, New York.
March 6th, 1900.

A Regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company has been declared, payable on April 2d, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 13th, 1900. Cheques will be mailed.

J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

The Texas & Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 1 P. M., for the presentation of the annual report and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.
New York, March 5, 1900.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Reading Company,
Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the company (after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage) a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the company, to be paid March 8, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 10, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1900.

READING COMPANY,
By WM. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 10, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1900.

On March 8, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same period of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

Shelby Iron Company.

The Directors of the Shelby Iron Co have this day declared a dividend of 6%, payable April 16th, 1900, to the stockholders of record April 10th. Books close at 3 o'clock April 10th and reopen April 17th. Checks will be mailed to stockholders on April 16th.

B. Y. FROST, Secretary.
80 Broadway, New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 8, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 17th, and reopened on April 3d.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, CERTIFICATE NO. 1,029.—Certificate J. P. Morgan & Co. for $2,000 Mexican 5 per cent. gold bonds, full paid, issue 1899, in name of H. Content & Co; all parties are cautioned against buying or negotiating same. A liberal reward will be paid upon return of same to H. CONTENT & CO., 50 Broadway.

THIRD AVENUE'S AFFAIRS.

The Protective Committee's Agreement Made Public—Reports of a Plan to Raise $10,000,000 Denied.

Reports were current yesterday that the Third Avenue Railroad Creditors' Protective Committee, of which Frederic P. Olcott is Chairman, had arranged a plan to raise $10,000,000 to complete the construction of the road and operate it, and that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. had practically underwritten the financial deal. It was also stated that the financial plan was to be submitted to the stockholders of the railroad yesterday, and that they would authorize the Protective Committee to carry out the plan.

Alvin W. Krech, Secretary of the Protective Committee, denied that it had formed any plan to raise $10,000,000 or any other sum for the railroad, so that the story of its submission to the stockholders was disposed of. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. declined to repeat denials made last week of their interest in any such scheme of finance.

The story of the Protective Committee's plan to raise $10,000,000 is believed to have had its origin in our announcement on Wednesday that the Olcott committee's agreement would be issued yesterday. This was done. The agreement presents no new facts. It is that of March 1 between creditors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company or of any of its auxiliary companies, shareholders of the company, and the committee. One of the clauses of the agreement is:

"The committee shall have power to prepare and to adopt a plan of reorganization and to appoint reorganization managers whenever, in its judgment, it shall become advisable so to do. When the committee shall have adopted such plan, a copy thereof shall be lodged with the Mercantile Trust Company. Notice of the filing of such plan shall thereupon be given to the holders of the trust certificates issued hereunder in manner hereinafter provided, and such plan shall become binding upon all the said holders who shall not withdraw herefrom in the manner hereinafter permitted."

It is not likely, it was stated on authority, that the Olcott committee will consider any plan of finance or of reorganization until March 14, when Receiver Grant's report will be handed to Judge Lacombe, and a decision in regard to the permanency of the receivership will be reached.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company held yesterday it was resolved that the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company should be appointed the transfer agents of the capital stock of the company. Stock transfers to-day and hereafter will be made at the office of the trust company, at 59 Liberty Street.

Third Avenue stock lost three-quarters of a point net in sales of over 19,000 shares yesterday, closing at 54¼, just ten points above its low-water mark. The trading in it is largely professional at present, the public fighting somewhat shy pending the announcement of more definite details as to the management of the property.

Receiver Grant's report will be awaited with a good deal of interest. He has four accountants at work on the books of the company, and after hearing from them he will be in a position to furnish definite data about the road's condition.

District Attorney Gardiner yesterday afternoon said that no move had yet been made to submit any of the evidence relative to the Third Avenue Railroad to the Grand Jury. He said that body would not begin its investigation until after Receiver Grant, who is an officer of the United States Circuit Court, had made his report to that court, and then it would be for the tribunal to say whether or not an investigation should be made.

The March Grand Jury made a report to Recorder Goff yesterday, in General Sessions, denying an alleged interview with Foreman George H. Putnam in regard to the affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

E. S. DEAN CASE ON TRIAL.

Kellar, Bernard & Kellogg Before Recorder Goff—Forty-four Absent Talesmen Fined $100 Each.

The cases of Samuel Kellar, Myron L. Bernard, and J. B. Kellogg, members of the E. S. Dean Company, who were indicted for conspiracy and larceny last March, came up for trial yesterday before Recorder Goff in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Ex-District Attorney Olcott, who has been appointed a special deputy for the prosecution of the defendants, announced that Kellogg's trial would be moved first.

A special panel of 150 talesmen had been summoned for this case. Forty-four of them were absent and a fine of $100 was imposed upon each of them. All day yesterday was spent in examining talesmen, and when the court adjourned five jurors had been chosen.

The E. S. Dean Company, in connection with which the three men now on trial were indicted, went to pieces in April, 1899. It had promised a quick road to riches to those who invested in it. According to its advertisements, a member of the firm had invented a new system by which money could be made with unheard-of rapidity and its profits were to be divided among the investors. These advertisements attracted great attention and the offices of the firm at 35 Broadway, were crowded with people anxious to invest.

A few people did receive large returns for their money at first, but after a short existence the company announced that a decision of the Supreme Court had upset the calculations of its managers and that the concern had failed. According to the reports of the police, who made an investigation into the affairs of the company, it had swindled its patrons out of over $1,000,000.

New Whisky Trust Receiver Named.

CHICAGO, March 8.—H. Harrison has been named as receiver, to succeed the late John McNulta, in the affairs of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, known as the "Whisky Trust." The order was entered by Judge Grosscup, and the receiver's bonds fixed at $35,000. All the principal claims have been disposed of.

Harlem Transfer Company.

The stockholders of the Harlem Transfer Company, at their annual meeting yesterday, re-elected for another year the following Directors: C. E. Wilmot, F. T. Goldsmith, Ogden Mills, W. D. Davis, Theodore Wolf, D. D. Allerton, and J. C. Watson.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 8	250,240
To date this year	22,974,597
Corresponding date last year	47,365,203

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 8	$1,621,500
To date this year	$103,741,500
Corresponding date last year	$282,938,510

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4½@5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel & W. pf.	⅝	Int. Paper	½
Am. Ice	⅝	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Ice pf.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	Nat. Steel pf.	½
Am. Tin Plate	½	Rio Grande West.	1¼
Anaconda Copper	½	R. G. W. pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Col. Mid. pf.	⅝	Standard R. & T.	⅝
Glucose Sugar	1¼	Union Bag & Paper	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Laclede Gas.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Manhattan	¼
Ann Arbor	3½	Met. Street Ry.	3½
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1	Pennsylvania	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3½
Col. F. & I. pf.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Consol. Gas	3	Southern Pacific	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Del., L. & W.	1½	Third Avenue	¾
Federal Steel pf.	½	West. Un. Tel.	1
General Electric	2	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s	1	Wabash 2d	1
Kan. & M. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Dul., S. S. & A. 3s	1½	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	2
N. Y., L. & W. imp. 4s	1	W. N.Y. & Penn. gen.	2

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange have dwindled to figures that are insignificant. Only the professional traders—and those of the smallest calibre—are at all engaged in the business that is reported. Important financiers generally are out of town, and likely to remain away for the remainder of the month at least.

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The market is full of selling orders only a trifle apparently above the current range of prices. This is shown in spurts of activity every time there is a moderate advance. Largely the reason—or provocation—for it is that insiders in many of the new industrials have been energetically at work improving opportunities to unload holdings by wholesale every time the market is stiff enough to absorb offerings.

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The situation in the iron and steel stocks is representatively significant. These insiders have been deluging the market for weeks past—right in the face of official reports showing phenomenal profits, the declaration of new big dividends, and exhibits variously calculated to induce enthusiasm upon the part of the investor.

What happens in National Steel and American Steel Hoop is an especially pertinent illustration. The stocks have for months past been in favor by reason of the disclosed fact that their profits mount high enough to warrant large returns to investors. Legitimate reasons enough were in evidence to make investment active. But of a sudden certain people who were interested in the properties at their inception—promoters who received vast quantities of bonus shares—began to unload; and the stock market has become virtually glutted by their offerings till no block of stock of size can be marketed without precipitating a panicky drop. And what is true of these especial stocks is true of practically all of the metal stocks, and, in fact, of most of the industrial list. The market is tired because of continuous inside selling.

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Liquidation shows, too, in some of the local traction stocks—for much the same reason.

SUGAR'S SUDDEN RISE.

After hovering around 97¾ for a number of hours yesterday, Sugar Trust common stock, shortly before 2 o'clock, took a sudden spurt and on comparatively few sales touched par. Just previous to this sharp upward movement the Street heard with much persistency the report that a meeting of the rival sugar refining companies was to be held at once with a view to effecting a settlement of the sugar war—that, in fact, the Arbuckles had already been taken over by the trust. In very short order the story was given wide circulation, with the result that nervous shorts immediately rushed to cover and in their eagerness sent prices up.

When these nervous people were gotten out of the way and the calmer ones on the Street investigated the report, only to find that there was no truth in it, the dealing in Sugar became more normal and the quotation receded just as suddenly as it had advanced, closing for the day at a net loss of ⅝.

Of actual news respecting the company or the sugar war there was none. Shading of prices even below the published figures goes on, with little present buying.

WHY TWO STOCKS DECLINED.

In explanation of the recent and continuing weakness of National Steel and American Steel Hoop, it was said on the Street yesterday that the selling, recognized as coming from inside interests, had for its object the raising of ready money with which successfully to finance the new Steel Plate Trust, in which the interests are much the same as in National Steel and Steel Hoop. The original plan, it is said, was to offer much of the Steel Plate Trust's shares to the public, but the disinclination of that public at the present time to lend its aid to any new industrial corporation necessitated a change of plans, and hence the selling, said not yet to be completed, of National Steel and Steel Hoop.

One of the recognized factors in the affairs of these companies, seen in reference to the matter yesterday, declined to discuss the numerous reports concerning the companies.

CHICAGO'S GAS WAR.

The only fresh developments yesterday to explain the weakness of People's Gas of Chicago was the statement from that city that the Directors of the Ogden Gas Company would meet in a few days to vote to increase the company's capital stock. The significance, if any, of this step was not stated, but friends of the company here say that it is preliminary to the extension of the company's business in opposition to People's Gas. The belief that the Ogden people, with Standard Oil interests associated with them, will not be called upon to pay the increased prices for oil which has added 18 cents a thousand feet to the cost of the manufacture of gas, though the price of gas itself is, under the new Chicago contract, lower, is cited as proof of the strength of the position of the Ogden people.

People familiar with the position of People's Gas, however, say they see no reason for any alarm whatever, and repeat that the company is in Chicago to stay.

ST. PAUL'S DIVIDEND.

Though the Street had long ago been given to understand that there would be no increase in the dividend on St. Paul common stock, traders professed to be disappointed yesterday when, in the afternoon, the announcement was made that at their meeting the St. Paul Directors had declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on the common, the regular 3½ per cent. being also declared on the preferred. As a consequence the stock, which had been forced down Wednesday in anticipation of the regular dividend instead of a hoped-for increase, sold off further, though the loss was not significant.

Officials of the road say that earnings are very satisfactory, but that the management purposes to pursue its policy of putting surplus earnings into improvements and betterments.

ATCHISON'S MOVEMENT.

In the early part of the day yesterday Atchison securities were strong, and London was a good buyer, on a report, though unofficial, that the earnings of the road for the month of February had increased at the rate of $20,000 a day. The fact that thus far in the fiscal year the earnings of the company already show the full 5 per cent. on the preferred and a comfortable surplus lent substance to renewed talk of a probable further increase in the preferred stock dividend.

In the afternoon, on a continuation of the bubonic plague reports from the West, and with the close of the London markets, the stocks were sold off, losing their earlier gains.

LITTLE OUTSIDE BUYING.

Commission houses continue to complain of the indifference of the public in respect to the present market, and the almost complete absence of any outside support or buying. The explanation offered is that former buyers were so badly hit in the recent panic that they have no money left for speculation, while would-be purchasers, new in the Street, hesitate to commit themselves while the market is in its present uncertain and unstable condition, and until the financial situation becomes somewhat more settled.

The only outside business of any consequence that is reported is in railroad investment securities and Government bonds.

CONSOLIDATED GAS WEAK.

On sales of little more than 5,000 shares Consolidated Gas yesterday fell off 3 full points. The absence from the city of supporting interests was said to explain in a measure the decline, though bears on the stock said that much opposition might be developed at the special meeting of the company to-morrow, when, it is understood, the proposition to increase the capital stock of the company will come up for consideration.

PACIFIC STOCKS AFFECTED.

Pacific Mail and the Pacific roads were sold yesterday on the report from San Francisco that cases of suspected plague had been discovered there. The argument of the Street was that the tide of travel would be turned from the Pacific slope, and that the earnings of the steamship and railroad companies would thereby be decreased.

MAY BE NO DIVIDEND.

The weakness of Baltimore and Ohio yesterday was on the report, said to come from semi-official sources, that there is no possibility of any dividend on the common stock for the present year. Surplus moneys are to go into improvements and extensions.

ANACONDA'S FURTHER RISE.

Anaconda copper stock, which on the previous day had scored a gain of 1¼ points, yesterday made a further net advance of a half point. At one time the gain was nearly 2 full points, but on profit taking the quotation receded. The advance in the price of the metal and the better condition in the trade were responsible for the rise in the quotation.

NEW FACTORY TALKED OF.

American Car and Foundry common fell off ½ yesterday, though the preferred advanced fractionally on the report from Detroit that the company was considering the establishment of a factory there at a cost of $500,000 for the manufacture of pressed steel cars.

AMERICAN LINSEED OIL.

American Linseed Oil held firm here yesterday, though it was reported from Chicago that considerable liquidation had taken place in the stocks there, presumably, it was said, for the account of a pool in this city. There were no developments here to signify any selling movement, both the common and preferred issues advancing—the common ¼ on sales of 3,800 shares, and the preferred ½ on a transaction of 100 shares.

FRANCHISE LAW UNCERTAINTY.

The uncertainty as to the developments in connection with the franchise law and other measures directed against corporations was responsible for the weakness of the local traction stocks yesterday, Metropolitan falling 3¼, Manhattan ¾, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit ⅜.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN'S GAIN.

In point of advance, Rio Grande Western issues were easily the feature of the market yesterday, the common stock advancing 7¾ points on sales of 700 shares and the preferred 1½ on sales of 300 shares. Talk of favorable developments in connection with the road, whereby its position will be considerably bettered, was heard on the Street.

HEARING ON TARIFF DUTY.

Collector Bidwell held a hearing at the Custom House yesterday for a number of importers and manufacturers of laces, embroideries, &c. The hearing was the result of a difference of opinion between the importers on one hand, and Appraiser Wakeman on the other, the former claiming Mr. Wakeman has taken altogether too narrow a view of Paragraph 213 of the Tariff act, which deals with the matter now in dispute, thus forcing their goods to pay a higher rate of duty than they think right. The points involved make a distinction between warp and woof of materials imported, and any extraneous threads woven in the designs.

A committee of New York merchants went to Washington some time ago to complain of Appraiser Wakeman's ruling on the matter. It was then referred to the General Appraisers, who sustained the importers. The Customs Committee of the Merchants' Association asked to have a hearing on the matter, and it was held by the Collector yesterday.

There was a good deal of technical discussion, lasting several hours, and considerable display of laces and embroideries. The argument presented on both sides will be put into typewritten form and sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will render judgment.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, March 8.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, decreased, £438,000; circulation, decreased, £41,000; bullion, decreased, £478,283; other securities, increased, £1,307,000; other deposits, decreased, £1,198,000; public deposits, increased, £2,008,000; notes reserve, decreased, £525,000; Government securities, decreased, £6,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liabilities is 42.25 per cent. Last week it was 43.66 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged, at 4 per cent.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Southern advices that another railroad line is to be built through West Florida, traversing the phosphate and timber lands in that portion of the State. It will be eighty miles in length, extending from Live Oak to a terminus on the Gulf of Mexico.

Statements from Philadelphia that it is believed there that the next dividend on Pan Handle preferred will be at an increased rate, and that there is a likelihood of an early dividend payment on the common.

According to Chicago dispatches, indications are that in the near future the Mich

lgan Central will absorb the Père Marquette Railroad Company.

Expectation that Cripple Creek dividends in March will amount to $720,500.

Ohio-Michigan roads to advance on April 1 the rates on coal from the Ohio district to all points in Michigan.

Project under consideration by the American Car and Foundry Company for establishing a plant at Detroit for the manufacture of pressed steel cars.

Decision of the Directors of the Ogden Gas Company to double the capital stock, thereby increasing it to $10,000,000.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton continued its decline yesterday, in another day of remarkable activity, closing with a net loss of 4 to 25 points. Liverpool weakness was the prevailing factor in the failing tendency of the local market. Cotton opened from 7 points up to 4 points off, and steadily declined. Final bid quotations were: March, 9 cents; April, 8.95; May, 8.95; June, 8.94; July, 8.93; August, 8.80; September, 8 cents; October, 7.73; November, 7.68; December, 7.64. Receipts were 26,005 bales, as against 15,322 of a week previous, and 11,825 of a year previous.

Coffee opened about 5 to 10 points off, sales at call being 3,750 bags, and closed steady, unchanged to 5 points off. Receipts at Rio and Santos were 14,000 bags. Sales at the Coffee Exchange were 14,250 bags. Havre lost one-half to three-quarters of a franc in the course of the day.

Wheat was strong, May closing at 73c bid on the Produce Exchange, aided by higher cables. Corn also advanced, May corn closing at 40⅝c bid. There is said to be a large short interest in corn, based on a belief in a large crop. Oats were steady.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@3½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $170,424,044; balances, $7,944,672; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $17,717.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82¼@$4.82⅝; demand, $4.86@$4.86⅛; cables, $4.86⅝@$4.86¾; commercial bills, $4.81⅞@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21⅛@5.21¼ less 1-16 and 5.18¼ less 1-16 @5.18¼; reichsmarks, 94 1-16 and 94 13-16@94⅞; guilders, 39⅝ and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@15c discount. Chicago—40c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 8.—American securities opened well, with prices for the most part above parity. Later they were below the best, and there was a disposition to follow the lead of Wall Street. Trading was limited. The final tone was dull.

Consols for money, 100 9-16; consols for the account, 100 13-16; Canadian, 101; Erie, 13; Erie first preferred, 38½; Illinois Central, 116¼; Union Pacific preferred, 75⅞; St. Paul, 124⅝; New York Central, 137¼; Pennsylvania, 60⅝; Reading, 9⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 76½; Atchison, 23½; Louisville, 83⅝; Grand Trunk, 8¼; Anaconda, 6¾.

Bar silver closed firmer at 27 9-16d.

Money, 3¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills 4 per cent., and for three months' bills 4 per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 70.

Rand Mines 37¼.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £5,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Lisbon, 43; Madrid, 31.77; Rome, 6.95.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 8.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened easier, owing to the unfavorableness of some of the industrials. Spanish fours were very firm, after reacting in sympathy with the general list, and recovered toward the close. Rio Tintos were agitated on realizations. The market closed firm. Kafirs attracted little attention. After the close of the Bourse they were in good demand and harder. Three per cent rentes, 101 francs 90 centimes for the account; exchange on London, 25 francs 23 centimes for checks. Spanish fours, 71.10.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes; Notes in circulation decreased 24,250,000 francs; treasury accounts current decreased 57,325,000 francs; gold in hand increased 1,875,000 francs; bills discounted decreased 120,925,000 francs; silver in hand decreased 875,000 francs.

BERLIN, March 8.—Business on the Boerse to-day was dull and generally easier. Spanish fours were harder, in sympathy with Paris. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks.

MADRID, March 8.—Gold was quoted to-day at 30.92.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61. There were sales of 60,000 ounces at 60⅜@61, buyer 60 flat.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 9-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Stock Exchange, 700 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.30@1.40, and 150 Standard at 3.25.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .18, 100 Breece at 1.75, 500 Brunswick Consolidated at .29, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .12, 1,000 Golden Age at .06, 300 Horn Silver at 1.40, 300 Isabella at 1.25, 200 Iron Silver at .71, 500 Jack Pot at .62, 200 Kingston and Pembroke at .50@.55, 100 Marion G. at .01, 3,500 Pharmacist at .13½@.12½, 100 Standard at 3.10, 100 Sierra Nevada at .40, and 1,000 Tornado at .55.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.55	Quicksilver	1.50
Adams Consol	.15	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Belcher	.25	Savage	.10
Best & Belcher	.30	Standard	2.95
Breece	1.90	Small Hopes	1.00
Brunswick Consol	.25	Union Consol	.17
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Utah	.08
Challar	.23	Victor	1.00
Crown Point	.10	Yellow Jacket	.15
Chrysolite	.07	Argentum Juanita	.18
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	Alamo	.16
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Anaconda	.38
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Cripple Creek Cons.	.21
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Cr. & Cripple Creek	.11½
Crescent	.15	Crœsus	.01
Catalpa	.15	Golden Fleece	.27
Deadwood Terra	.15	Isabella	.25
Eureka Consol	.15	Mollie Gibson	.22
Father De Smet	.08	Mount Rosa	.80
Gould & Curry	.12	Pharmacist	1.20
Hale & Norcross	.27	Portland	2.30
Hopestake	.50	Silver Queen	.10
Horn Silver	1.30	Union	.48
Iron Silver	.68	Work	.35
Julia Consol	.01	Damon	.24
Kingston & Pemb	.50	Elkton	1.15
La Crosse	.14	Findlay	.12½
Leadville Con	.06	Garfield	.10
Little Chief	.17	Jackpot	.62
Mexican	.26	Pinnacle	.20
Moulton	.30	Tornado	.50
Ontario	3.25	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.16½
Ophir	.75	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.14¾
Occidental	.10	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.11	Grey Forge	.15
Potosi	.21		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
WESTERN N. Y. & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	644	642	642
4th week Feb.	$58,600	$50,200	$52,500
Month	254,600	209,000	205,088
DETROIT & MACKINAC for January—			
Gross earnings	63,400	47,559	38,335
Op. expenses	44,606	30,092	21,840
Net earnings	18,801	16,897	16,495
Pro. ex. to gr.	70%	64%	56%

Millions in City Bonds Offered.

Controller Coler yesterday advertised for bids for $4,690,000 of city bonds, which are to be sold on March 22, at 2 o'clock, for the following purposes: For the new East River bridge, $1,000,000; for the new Hall of Records, $750,000; for school sites in Brooklyn, $490,000; for repaving, $2,000,000; for repaving, $450,000. All these bonds mature on Nov. 1, 1940, and bear 3½ per cent. interest.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Conditions in the market for outside securities remain unchanged. In most stocks fluctuations are very narrow, too narrow to bring into effect many orders placed in the market a little above or a little below ruling quotations, and in consequence transactions continued yesterday to be in relatively small amounts. Holders of stock as well as prospective buyers appear to be waiting for a further development of prevailing influences, and no disposition is just now shown to bid the market up or to dispose of holdings at a sacrifice. A few stocks remain active and furnish the greater part of all the business done, and in these issues some interest is taken by traders who show little interest in the general list. Some efforts of traders to lower quotations were evident yesterday, and these had some effect on two or three issues, only one of which, however, Distilling of America, has been prominent in the last few days. Conditions in the copper market are being watched with considerable interest, and the continued strength of Amalgamated Copper is looked upon as reflecting favorable conditions prevailing and likely to continue to prevail in the copper market.

AMALGAMATED COPPER opened up a full point from Wednesday's closing bid, and, advancing further to 94⅝, closed after a reaction at 94 bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point. Trading in the stock amounted to about 1,500 shares. Buying was attributed to persons in a position to judge of the company's condition and its prospects, which, in view of the increasing demand for copper, are said to be good. Apparently no effort was made yesterday to advance the price of the stock, such as seemed to account for a large part of the earlier advance in Amalgamated Copper.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was the object of a bear attack, and both issues of the stock ended the day at an considerable recession from the previous day's closing figures. Sales of the common stock were made as low as 7, and it was offered at 7 at the end of the day, showing a net loss of seven-eighths of a point. The preferred stock was offered down to 27½, and suffered a net loss of 1½ points, closing at 27 bid. Nearly all the trading was in the common stock, transactions in which amounted to about 2,000 shares. No reports unfavorable to the company came to hand, and seemingly the attack on the stock was based merely on the delay in the submission of the report of the committee which is investigating the company's condition. It is still thought that the report will be of a favorable nature, but awaiting its completion traders seem inclined to depress the stock.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common sold at 26. About 500 shares changed hands at that figure, which was also bid for the stock at the close. Trading in the other issues was very limited.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL common sold to the extent of 500 shares at 16. This was Wednesday's price for this issue. The preferred stock was under pressure, and on seller's option sold down to 56½. It closed at 56 bid, offered at 58, a net loss of 2¼ points. Rumors of the company's condition being unfavorable were heard, but no foundation appeared for them, and they were denied by friends of the company.

ASPHALT OF AMERICA was unusually active. Fourteen hundred shares changed hands at 9½ and 9¾. It closed at 9¾ bid, against 10 bid the previous day. The decline in this stock from about 15 to 9½ during the past few weeks is attributed to rumors to the effect that another call was to be made on the stock. It is now said that no further call at present is contemplated.

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND CABLE OF AMERICA sold down to 3½, but rallied quickly to about 4. The last sale was made at 3⅞, and it closed practically unchanged for the day at 3¾ bid.

BAY STATE GAS was active at 1½. It was freely offered at this figure during the afternoon. It closed at 1⅝ bid.

TOBACCO ROOT RANGE GOLD MINING was quoted on the curb at 101 bid, offered at 103. The capital of the company is $2,500,000, divided into shares of the par value of $1. The company, it is stated, owns mining property in Madison County, Mon., upon which considerable development work has been done.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 2s were quoted on the curb at 107½ bid.

WESTERN UNION new 4s were quoted at 102¾ bid, offered at 103¼.

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1½
New Amsterdam	26	26½
New Amsterdam pf	44	46
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96½	97¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	25½	27	
American Agricultural Chemical pf	75½	77	
American Bicycle	15¼	16	
American Bicycle pf	43	44¼	
American Bicycle bonds	..	87½	
American Chicle	55	60	
American Chicle pf	80	86	
American Woolen	22	24½	
American Woolen pf	81½	83	
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	8	
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	42	45	
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	13	
Distilling Company of America	6¾	7	
Distilling Company of America pf	27	27½	
Empire Steel	..	20	
Empire Steel pf	..	69	
Electric Boat	..	15¼	
Electric Boat pf	..	30	
Havana Commercial	15¾	16¼	
Havana Commercial pf	56	58	
International Pump	18	18½	
International Pump pf	64½	66	
National Enameling & Stamp	26	28	
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	90	
National Gramophone	45	50	
National Salt	48	49½	
National Salt pf	78	80	
National Tube	51⅞	52¾	
National Tube pf	92¾	93½	
Otis Elevator	22	22¾	
Otis Elevator pf	86½	87½	
Royal Baking Powder pf	93¾	94¼	
Rubber Goods Mfg.	20	20½	
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	82	87	
Sloss-Sheffield	29	30	
Sloss-Sheffield pf	67½	70	
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	526	529	
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅝	

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	94	94½
American Air Power	39	40
Arizona Lead	12⅝	12¾
Asphalt Company of America	9⅝	9¾
British Columbia Copper	8½	10
California Copper	3	3¼
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	108½	109½
Chicago & Alton 3s. (new)	90	93
Electric Vehicle	36	40
Electric Vehicle pf	90	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	⅝	1
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	21¾
General Carriage	7	7¾
General Carriage pf	2	2¾
Lady Helen Copper	78	80
Little Tiger Gold Mining	19	22
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	99	99¼
New England Transportation	5	6¾
New York Transportation	7	7¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
Pittsburg Coal	23	23⅞
Pittsburg Coal pf	82⅞	..
St. Louis subs, 50 7-12 p. c. repaid	..	82
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf	78	..
St. Louis 4s	91	92½
Storage Power	..	14
Superior & Boston Copper	..	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	3¾	4½
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Trust Company of America	192	195
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	23	25
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60½	62½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	100½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	236	240
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	100½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	80	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	100	103
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	84½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	..	92
New Orleans Traction	..	24
New Orleans Traction pf	..	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	27¼	28¾
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	114	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction, Pittsburg bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	26	28
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st. with interest	69	71
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	..	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	82	86
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	..	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	..	35
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103

	Bid.	Asked.
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70¼	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102¼	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf	138	145
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	95	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	22	24
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	89½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92½	93½
Hoboken Ferry	63½	65
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	37	38
Union Ferry bonds	99	100½

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	107	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6	¾
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	..	42
Cramps' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	63	65
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	115	..
Lorillard Company pf	93	95
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	125	135
Standard Coupler	39½	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	50
Union Typewriter	..	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	113	115

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	107	108
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Mexicana Copper	62	65
Tobacco Root Range Gold	101	103
Union Copper	15	20

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 8.—Boston had a good market in many ways, for while volume of business was not large, the interest extended to various features, and good gains were recorded in Bell Telephone, in the copper shares, and in Kansas City, Memphis, and Birmingham bonds. Bell Telephone more than recovered its loss of yesterday, rising from 300 to 315, with many odd lots bought, as well as some round amounts. The stock receded to 311 at the close, a net rise of 11 for the day. Erie was 5⅜ lower, at 10¼. Butte rose 1½ to 64½, and 2½ per cent. was bid to call 1,000 shares at 75 for thirty days. Montana was 4 higher, at 282; Arcadian, 1⅜ higher, at 18½, later reacting to 17¼; Atlantic gained 1, to 24, later 23½; Centennial, 1, to 18½; Mohawk 1⅜, to 14½; Osceola, 1, to 74, later falling back to 73; Parrot, 1½, at 45½, yielding ⅝ later; Santa Ysabel, ½, at 1½; Wolverine, ¾, at 41¾; Isle Royale, 1, to 27, later 26½; Amalgamated, 1⅜, to 95, later 94.

Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham 4s were up ½, at 93½, and the incomes 2¼, at 57. Fitchburg preferred hardened ½, to 132. Cochiti was up ½, at 11. Gas and Coke 5s lost 1, to 70¼; Boston Elevated was up ½, at 117; Franklin, ½, at 14½.

At the Clearing House a few loans were made at 4 per cent. and New York funds sold at 10 and 15 cents discount. On call money rules from 3½ to 4 per cent. to the strongest borrowers, mostly 4 per cent. Time money is held more closely at 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months. In commercial paper the choicest names pass from 4½ to 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4¾	5	Old Colony	3¼	3½
Allouez	2½	3	Old Domin	19	19½
Arcadian	17⅛	17½	Osceola	73	74
Arnold	5	5¼	Parrot	44¾	45
Ash Bed	50	1	Pioneer	1	2
Atlantic	23½	24	Quincy	136	140
Baltic	20⅜	21	Rhode Isla'd	4	4½
Bost. & C. C.	12½	15	Santa Fe	5⅝	6
Bost. & Mon.	278	280	Santa Ysabel	1	1⅝
Butte & Bost.	62	65	Shoe	32	33
Cal. & Hec.	724	729	Tamarack	188	190
Centennial	18	18½	Utah Cons.	28½	29¼
Franklin	14¼	14⅜	Washington	1⅝	1¾
Humboldt	..	1	White Knob	..	30½
Isle Royale	26	26½	Winona	2½	3½
Mohawk	14	14½	Wolverine	41¾	42

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	241	..	
Bost. & Prov.	300	305	
Bost. Elev.	117	118	
Bost. Gas 5s	..	80	
Cent. Mass.	11⅞	13	
Cent. Mass. pf	..	63	
Fitchburg pf.	131	132	
N. Y. & N.	..	..	
E. 6s	111	..	
N. Y. & N.	..	..	
E. 7s	115	..	
West End	94	..	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	310	311	
Cliff. Stk. Yds.	133½	135	
Dom. Coal	43	44	
D. Coal pf.	116	..	
Erie Tel.	100	103½	
Mex. Tel.	2¾	3	
U. S. Oil	17½	17¾	
West. Elec.	42¼	44	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Another drive was made at Linseed at the opening this morning, but the stock met with a little better support than it had yesterday, and the success of the bears in the early dealings was not pronounced. It opened at 11½, never got lower than 11¼, and closed at 12. Trading was on a liberal scale, nearly 14,000 shares of the common changing hands during the day, but the bulk of this stock was handled close to 11½. At that price the demand was sufficient to absorb all offerings. Other securities were badly neglected. Match dropped 2 points from the opening at 122, and closed at 121. North Chicago closed at 220, a point below.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
12,065	Linseed	12	11¼	12
50	Linseed pf.	55	55	55
35	Radiator pf.	105	105	105
18	Strawboard	30	30	30
10	Chicago Union Tr.	21	21	21
15	Chicago City Ry.	272	272	272
86	Diamond Match	122	120	121
35	Lake St. El. ctfs.	8¼	8¼	8¼
600	National Biscuit	35½	35½	35⅜
60	National Carbon	16	15⅝	15⅝
110	North Chicago	221	220	220
50	Shelby Steel Tube	18	18	18
50	Shelby Steel T. pf.	70	70	70
246	West Chicago	110	109¼	110

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—To-day's market was a listless affair from the start, with renewed pressure against Asphalt the sole feature. In sympathy Electric Company of America fell ½, and Union Traction declined a like fraction. The balance of the list was lower, but losses were trivial.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	19⅜	19⅝	Phila. Trac.	98¼	98¼
Choctaw	32	34	Union Trac.	36¼	36½
C. T., P.	27⅜	28	U. S. Oil	17½	17¾
El. Co. A	10¼	10⅜	Welsbach Lt.	40	41
Lehigh Nav.	46	47	W. N. Y. & P.	75	..
Lehigh Val.	25	25⅜	Penn.	5⅛	6
Marsden	6⅝	6⅞			

NEW CORPORATIONS.

St. Regis Indian Basket Company of Hogansburg; capital, $2,000. Directors—William C. Shields and John J. Shields, Bombay.

Joint Limb Company of Glens Falls; capital, $100,000. Directors—Samuel B. Goodman, Glens Falls; T. S. Coolidge, New York City.

Rector Street Bookstore Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Lyndon H. Stevens and John J. Cowan, New York City.

Kaydeross Park Company of Saratoga Springs; capital, $1,000. Directors—E. A. Noyes, Portland, Me.; F. P. King and J. L. Henning, Saratoga Springs.

Young Brothers of New York City; to manufacture hats, canes, and umbrellas; capital, $100,000. Directors—Max L. Young and Boerne Young, New York City.

Manhattan Trap Rock Company of New York City; to operate stone quarries and manufacture crushed stone; capital, $500,000. Directors—John M. Mack, James M. Mack, and Joseph P. Mack, Philadelphia; Arthur W. Sewall and John H. Gibson, New York City.

Wagner Manufacturing Company of Rochester; to manufacture general machinery and bicycles; capital, $75,000. Directors—J. George Wagner, Jr., and W. G. Humphrey, Rochester.

Fay Belting Company of New York City; to deal in leather and belting; capital, $5,000. Directors—John F. Dickinson, New York City; F. W. Carter, Boston.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., March 8.—These companies were incorporated here to-day:

National Power and Manufacturing Company; capital, $2,000,000, to manufacture light, heat, fuel, and power. Among the incorporators are Armitage Matthews and Henry M. Haviland of New York.

The Manhattan Company; capital, $2,000,000, to manufacture gymnasium appliances.

The Southern Exploration Company; capital, $1,000,000, to make investments in the South.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 8.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Arizona Development Company of Philadelphia and Camden, N. J., to acquire and improve lands; capital, $1,000,000.

Cosmic Utility Company of New York, to exploit new manufactures; capital, $40,000.

National Stove Company of Philadelphia, to deal in stoves and ranges; capital, $2,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Thursday, March 8, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14¼	14½	355	Am. Car & Found. Co.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	−⅛
62	62½	400	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	62	62½	62	62½	+⅝
32½	33½	250	American Cotton Oil	33	33	32½	32½	+¼
44¼	44⅝	3,227	American Ice Co.	44	45	44	44½	+⅝
74½	75	450	Am. Ice Co. pf.	74½	74½	73½	74½	+1
11⅞	11⅝	3,880	American Linseed Co.	11½	12	11	11⅝	+⅛
55	66½	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	55	55	55	55	.....
5¼	6	100	American Malting Co.	5½	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
25½	25⅝	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅝
39	39½	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	39	39	38½	39	.....
90¼	91	690	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	+¼
33⅝	34	3,025	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	33½	34⅜	33¼	33⅞	+¼
80	81	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
53⅞	54	5,570	Am. Steel & Wire.	54	54½	54	54	−⅝
90½	90⅞	380	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90½	90⅝	90	90⅝	+⅛
97½	98	38,700	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	98	100	97½	98	−⅝
109½	112½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	110	110	110	110	+1
92	96	50	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	95	95	95	95	.....
30½	31½	550	American Tin Plate	31½	32	31½	32	+½
80	82	116	Am. Tin Plate pf.	82	82	81½	81½	.....
103⅜	103½	11,800	American Tobacco	103½	104¼	103¼	103⅝	−⅝
46¾	47	9,636	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	47½	48	46⅝	46⅝	+¼
16½	17	100	Ann Arbor	16½	16½	16½	16½	−3⅝
22½	22⅝	3,810	At., T. & S. F.	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	−⅛
65½	65⅝	6,955	At., T. & S. F. pf.	65¾	66	65¼	65¼	−⅛
61⅞	61⅞	2,050	Baltimore & Ohio	61⅞	61⅞	61¼	61⅜	−⅜
78	78½	1,880	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78½	78⅝	78½	78½	−⅜
66⅝	66½	6,671	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66½	67¼	66⅞	66½	−⅝
143	145	700	Brooklyn Union Gas.	145	145	145	145	.....
9½	10	445	Brunswick City	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	−⅛
98¼	98½	300	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	98⅝	98⅝	96½	98½	+⅛
48½	49	350	Canada Southern	49	49	49	49	+⅛
98⅜	98⅝	900	Canadian Pacific	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¼	−⅛
28	28½	950	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	−⅜
122½	122⅝	6,240	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	122½	123	122¼	122½	+⅛
95½	96½	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	95	95	95	95	+1
120	122	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	−¾
13	13½	500	Chicago Great West.	13½	13¾	13	13	−⅛
75¼	76½	30	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	.....
38½	39¼	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	38⅜	39	38⅜	39	+⅛
19¾	20	1,283	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	20½	20½	19¾	19¾	−1
120⅞	120

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue Lot Near Eightieth Street Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Louis Stern the lot on Fifth Avenue, 27.2 feet north of Eightieth Street, 25 by 110. It is stated that the buyer will erect thereon a handsome residence. On the adjoining Eightieth Street corner the new house of F. W. Woolworth is nearing completion.

W. W. & T. M. Hall have sold, through Henry D. Winans & May, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 18 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100.5. The sellers bought this property at auction about three weeks ago for $87,500.

It is reported that J. M. Horton has sold the plot, 125 by 100, on the north side of Ninety-third Street, 175 feet west of West End Avenue.

G. S. & M. S. Boehm have sold, for $20,000, the three-story building 286 Willis Avenue, 25 by 100.

F. A. Seitz has sold the three-story dwelling 74 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 18 by 100.

Jacob Schlosser is reported to have sold three of his five-story flats on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street, between Second and Third Avenues.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Russell estate the five-story tenement, with stores, 156 Ridge Street, 25 by 100.

August Luchow, the present occupant of the property, is the real buyer of 112 East Fourteenth Street and 109 East Thirteenth Street, sold at auction yesterday.

Ghames & Losere have sold, for Kate B. Hutchings, for $6,900, the three-story single flat on the east side of Bathgate Avenue, 133 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

Jeremiah C. Lyons filed plans with the Building Department yesterday for the twelve-story building which he will put up at 520 and 522 Broadway, just south of Spring Street. Architects Buchman & Fox estimate the cost of the structure at $180,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

57 and 59 West Forty-second Street, each 21 by 100.5, leasehold, two six-story stone-front buildings, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Minnie Harder $20,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

65 East End Avenue, 25.3 by 100, five-story brownstone-front double flat; administrator's sale, to Mrs. E. Strassner.. 17,000

66 East End Avenue, 25.3 by 98, five-story brick double flat; administrator's sale, to Mrs. C. Deutsch 17,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

220, 227, and 228 West Street, and 105 and 107 North Moore Street, being the northeast corner of those streets, 50 by 85, two-story brick and frame buildings; partition sale, to T. O'Neil 47,000

124 East Eighty-fourth Street, 25.6 by 102.2, three-story frame tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Solomon Marx. 12,000

48 East Seventy-fifth Street, 17.6 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William Brill. 30,000

536 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, F. T. Nesbit 23,700

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

73 West Seventy-first Street, 20 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John G. McCullough 20,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Myers, referee, 72, 74, and 76 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, 50 by 100.11, three four-story stone-front flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $67,871.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Myers, referee, 154 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 160 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 18 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,988.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Myers, referee, 146 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 292 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 18 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,538.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 3 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 73 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 37 by 50, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,731.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Tremont Avenue, Boston Avenue, and Lillian Place, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 62.4 by 58.3; August Uhlein, owner; O. F. Semsch of 35 Wall Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

Nos. 520 and 522 Broadway, for a twelve-story brick warehouse, 50 by 94; Jeremiah C. Lyons of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Buchanan & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $180,000.

Mulford Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of Alice Street, for a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 23; W. J. Lalor of 1,138 Fox Street, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $1,500.

Mulford Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Alice Street, for a one-story frame shop, 24 by 14; W. J. Lalor, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $250.

Nos. 1,167 and 1,169 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for a one-story frame shed; M. & A. Lehman of 117 East Sixty-fourth Street, owners and architects; cost, $250.

Alterations.

No. 949 Sixth Avenue, to a five-story brick store and tenement; Mrs. M. W. White, owner; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, southwest corner of Fourth Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; United States Life Insurance Company of 261 Broadway, owner; S. A. McGuire, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 656 and 658 Washington Street, to a one-story brick factory; Beadleston & Woerz, owners; J. Kastner & Sons, architects; cost, $1,000.

Sixth Street, north side, 25 feet east of Avenue A, Unionport, to a two-story frame hotel; Charles Eisile, owner; William Stapleton, architect; cost, $900.

No. 123 East Seventy-seventh Street, to a three-story brick stable and lofts; H. D. Wimans, owner; Wagner & Jahn, architects; cost, $1,200.

Mott Avenue, east side, 309.9 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to two five-story brick tenements; Cunningham & Kerns, owners; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $400.

No. 134 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; S. J. Corker of 1,985 Third Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $400.

Nos. 522 and 524 Broadway, to a five-story brick store and offices; Kernochan & Whitney of 44 Pine Street, owners; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 78 East Broadway, to a three-and-one-half-story brick dwelling; P. H. Samlison, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $750.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, southwest corner of Lenox Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; H. M. Denton, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 8.

ATTORNEY ST, 50, e s, 20x50; Betsey Bach to Lena Scheinberg $1

BLACKSTONE AV, e s, 150 ft s of 239th St, 50x162.5; Henry J. Hemmens to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York 1,900

BLACKSTONE AV, e s, 150 ft s of 239th St, 50x162.5; James Cooper and wife to Henry J. Hemmens 1,900

BOWERY, 376 and 378, w s, 42x163x38.8x176.4; William Gerrian and another, executors, to William Rosenzweig and another 47,000

BROADWAY, 371, 25x150; Ida Noble to the Borough Realty Company 1

BROOME ST, 508 and 510, n s, 41.10x80x irregular; Walter C. Johnson to Flora Glassman and another 1

COLUMBIA ST, 122, 20x100; Annie Schwartz to Moritz Weisberger 18,500

CONCORD AV, w s, 25 ft s of line between Lots 135 and 137, map of Wilton, &c., 50x110; Thomas Moloney to John Ryan 1

DALY AV, e s, widened, 175.9 ft n of 177th St, 25x45.5; Charles P. Hallock to Frank McCone 1

DOON AV, e s, 225 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Land Company B of Edenwald to Lizzie Fox 500

ELTON AV, s s, 350 ft w of Milton St, 55x120.6x62x123.3; Sylvester Kramer to Theresa Kramer 100

FORSYTH ST, 108, e corner of Broome St, 87.6x25; Jacob Gruber and others to William Solomon and another 1

LOTS 6, 8, 9, 10, 14, 16, 18, Block 25; Lots, 6, 7, 8, 13 to 16, 20 to 24, 35 to 36, 1, and 5, Block 26; Lots 5 to 12 to 21, Block 27; Lots 4, 30 to 32, 37 to 42, Block 28, map of Pelham Park; Charles Hyde to Allen G. Macdonell 100

LOTS 66 and 223, on partition map of Lot G, Hunts estate, Van Nest Station; Elizabeth Schleef to Edward W. C. Cunningham 1

LOTS 8, 9, and 14, Block 25, map of Pelham Park; Allen G. Macdonell to Walter W. Taylor 1

PARK AV WEST, w s, 367.6 ft s of 182d St, 25x97x25x96.1; Charles A. Bernhardt to Northern Improvement Company 1

PLOT 150 ft w of Washington Av, and 338.6 ft n of 169th St, runs w 1x n 24x e 1x524; Mary E. Forrest, individually, and as executrix, to Julia C. Hendrickson 1

PLOT 175 ft n w of Jerome Av x100 ft n e of North St, runs n w 50x n e 108.7x s e 51.8x s w 121.6; Alexander Johnston to Anna P. Livingston 1

PLOT, 300 ft e of 7th Av and 98.9 ft s of 31st St, runs e 4x n w 9.8x s 8.4; Milton L. Sanford to Lansing H. Sanford.. 1

READE ST, 32, n s, 20x39.5x20x39.7; John T. Williams to Robert G. Dun.... 100

UNIVERSITY PLACE, n w corner of 12th St, runs n 29.9x s w 36.9x w 42x s 19 to 12th St x e 75; Alexander Becker to Annie A. Smith and others 1

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 179th St, 50.3x93.2x50.2x93.5; John J. M. Dunlop to Marbell E. Blair 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 338.6 ft n of 169th St, 24x152; Julia C. Hendrickson to Nellie Thompson 1

WEEKS AV, w s, 486 ft n of 174th St, 25x98.9x25x99; David L. Woodall to David Jaeger 100

WEEKS AV, w s, 436 ft n of 174th St, 25x98.9; David L. Woodall to David Jaeger 100

WEEKS AV, w s, 400 ft n of Spring St, 100x98.9; William D. McGovern and others to David L. Woodall 1

WEST END AV, 674, e s, 20x68x irregular; Clarence F. True to Rachel Vose.. 100

WEST END AV, 676, 20x irregular; Clarence F. True to Rachel Vose 100

WEST END AV, n w corner of 96th St, 25.2x100; Thomas Moloney and wife to John Ryan 2,000

2D AV, e s corner of 107th St, 25.3x100; W. Benton Crisp, referee, to Hugh King.. 6,350

2D AV, 931, w s, 21x80; John Finck to American Mortgage Company 1

5TH AV, e s, 250 ft s of Walnut St, 50x100; Joseph J. O'Brien and another, executors, &c., to Duncan McGibbon.. 50

7TH AV, 227 East, 20x96.7; Moritz Weisberger to Annie Schwartz 13,000

8TH AV, 2,078 to 2,082, e s, 75x97; Mary E. Dempsey to Leopold Barth and another 1

19TH ST, 130 East, 17.5x92; Louis Bernstein and wife to Walter G. Hennessy.. 19,000

31ST ST, w s, 475 ft n w of 6th Av, 25x90.5x20.8x98.9; Milton L. Sanford to Lansing H. Sanford, 1-3 part 1

41ST ST, 223 and 225 East, 33x98.9; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Wilmer A. Baldwin 1

41ST ST, 446 West, 24.8x98.9; Louisa Rummel to Christian Wilhelm 20,000

50TH ST, s s, 112.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.5; Julia Berg to Amelia Rosenberg, ½ part 1

87TH ST, 128 West, 18x100.8; Manhattan St. 3; Simon Gonsenheim and others to Sara Gonsenheim 4,500

92D ST, s s, 204.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 20.4x100.8; Gilbert J. Herbert to Henry L. Herbert 1

99TH ST, 47 and 49 West, n s, 50x100.11; Mary Gerlach to John E. Gerlach 1

101ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of Columbus Av, 34.6x100.11x39.5x101.1; Charles Putzel, referee, to William W. Appleton and another, trustees 29,000

107TH ST, 322 West, 22.6x100.5; Charles H. Covell to Jimena E. Covell 100

131ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Thomas Moloney to Ann O'Connor ..... Omitted

134TH ST, 181 and 183 West, 50x99.11; John T. Moore to James N. Catlow 1

134TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to William Bryan, a corporation 2,800

140TH ST, 550 West, 16.4x99.11; Charles Donohue, referee, to Charles B. Appleby .. 9,500

156TH ST, 413 West, 25x99.11; Christian Wilhelm to Louisa Rummel 23,500

Recorded Leases.

APGAR, Edward H., to Mary G. Barnay; Chambers St, 203, and 195 Reade St, 5 years $2,200

CLARK, W. Irving, and another, executors, to George W. Loft; Barclay St, 54, 10 years 5,508-6,000

CONNELLY, Mary J., trustee to Olansky & Parkin; Mangin St, w s, between Rivington and Stanton St, 10 years 800

ESTATE OF HENRY SIEFKE to Bernard Meyborg; 6th Av, 58, corner of West Washington Place, 10 years 2,500

FRASER, Mary L., to John E. Coonan; 8th Av, 204, corner of 25th St, 10 years 3,600

HEINS, Henry, to M. J. Albrecht; 1st Av, 1,718, 3 years 1,200

JANES, Samuel B., trustee to Genoveva Behrens; Rose St, 48, 5 years 1,250

KRAFT, David P., to Theodore Alexis; Cortlandt St, 49, 4 years 600

KUHLE, Henry, to Michael Dowling; 6th Av, 411, and 101 West 25th St, 5 years 4,500 5,000

LYDON, Nellie R., to Charles Cunz; 6th Av, 846, s w corner of 48th St, 10 years 2,520-2,660

POWER, James W., and another, executors, to P. J. Maguire; Rutgers St, 40, corner of Madison St, 5 years 1,500

SEEBERN, Henry W., to Samuel Newmark; Madison Av, 1,626, 5 years 2,100

WOODS, Bridget N., to Bracklo Brothers; Greenwich St, 10, 5 years 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ARCHENBACH, George, to Irving Savings Institution; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 106th St, 1 year $50,000

BARBER, Rollo, to the Citizens' Savings Bank; West End Av, e s, 76.1 ft n of 91st St, 1 year 20,000

BLAIR, Marbell E., to John J. M. Dunlop; Washington Av, widened, s e corner of 179th St, 3 years 2,000

BRENEN, Edward, to the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia, Penn.; Manhattan Av, n e corner of 102d St, 5 years 70,000

DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILway Company to Continental Trust Company of New York, trustee; all shares, capital stock, &c., and property, railways, mines, &c., secures bonds due Dec. 1, 1929 ..... $5,500,000

FRANKE, Josefine, to Frances H. Franke; 114th St, s s, 298 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 8,000

GATES, George W., and others, to Sarah A. Gates; 2d Av, e s, 24.9 ft n of 27th St, 3 years 3,500

GOODMAN, Urry, to Emilie J. Murray; 4th St, n s, 164.4 ft w of Avenue C; also 26 Rutgers St, 1½ years 1,000

GOVIN, Rafael R., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 3d Av, 827, 1 year.... 10,000

HASSINGER, John D., to Pauline Edelstein; 134th St, n s, 550 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year 5,000

HAYES, Mary D., to Louise F. Runk; Jackson Av, w s, 144.11 ft s of 165th St, 3 years 600

HENNESSY, Walter G., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 141 and 143 East 13th St, 1 year 12,000

HENNESSY, Walter G., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 130 East 19th St, 3 years 10,000

HOROWITZ, Isaac R., to the Excelsior Savings Bank; Avenue B, s w corner of 6th St, 5 years 66,000

HOROWITZ, Isaac R., to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; Avenue B, s w corner of 6th St, demand 14,000

HUTCHINSON, John and John A., to Emilie J. Murray; 122d St, s s, 130.11 ft w of 1st Av, demand 7,800

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF HOTEL Employes in America to Mary E. Schenck; 28th St, s s, 77 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years 19,000

JAEGERHUBER, Ernestine, to Elon S. Hobbs; 328 West 108th St, 2 years 2,500

JOHNSON, Josephine A., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 47th St, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years 15,000

KARSCH, Hattie B. and John M., to the Franklin Savings Bank; 173 Avenue B, 1 year 25,000

KEOGH, Augustine, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 3d Av, e s, 22.5, 48.5, and 74.5 ft s of 57th St, 1 year, 3 mortgages, each 1,000

KLINGENSTEIN, Bernhard, and another to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 376 and 378 Bowery, 2 years.... 37,000

LEVY, Barnet, to Joseph and Anna Siegel; 105 East 10th St, 3 years 5,000

LOVELL, Margaret J. L. and Edwin W., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 528 Hudson St, 1 year 1,000

McCONE, Frank, to Barbara Schmidt; Daly Av, e s, widened, 175.7 ft n of Fremont Av, 1-3 year 2,000

MILLIKEN, Seth M., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 11 to 17 Beach St, and 30 and 32 Varick St, 1 year 40,000

O'GORMAN, Mary and Edward, to Dollar Savings Bank; 149th St, n s, 225 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 6,000

REID, Walter, Sr., to Bradley & Currier Company; 7th Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 114th St, ½ year 6,174

SEILLEIRE, Emma R. L. B., to Mary L. Higgins, guardian, &c.; 27th St, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years 25,000

SIEGELSTEIN, Pierre A., to Young Men's Christian Association; 102 Rivington St, 5 years, rerecorded 13,000

SOLOMON, William, and Hyman B. Goldberg, to Edgar J. Shipman, guardian, &c.; Broome St, s e corner of Forsyth St, 1 year 34,000

TAUSSIG, Sophie, to the Bronx Company; 313 East 71st St, saloon lease, deposit 1,000

THOMPSON, Nellie, to Julia C. Hendrickson; Washington Av, w s, 338.6 ft n of 169th St, 1 year 1,000

TURNER, Harry, and Thomas Kiernan, to Joseph Hamershlag; Central Park West, s w corner of 105th St, 1 year.... 50,000

TURNER, Harry, and Thomas Kiernan, to Joseph Hamershlag; Central Park West, s w corner of 105th St, 1 year.... 50,000

WEISBERGER, Moritz, to Annie Schwartz; 122 Columbia St, installments 2,400

WENDT, Herman, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 120th St, s s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 10,000

WILHELM, Christian, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 446 West 41st St, 1 year 9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRANDT, Charles, Jr., and another, executors, &c., to Charles Brandt, Jr., and another, trustees, &c. $7,500

BOWNE, Katharine G., to Charlotte G. Heaton 6,000

CANDA, John M., to William McCormick, 2 mortgages 5,000

FOSS, Albert L., to Mary E. Robinson... 1,500

GLASS, Isabella, to Rachel H. Powell... 13,650

GREENBAUM, Samuel, trustee, &c., to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company ..... Nom.

KEMP, George W., and another, executors, &c., to Louisa E. Kemp 5,000

MEYERS, Carrie M., to Rachel Levy.... 5,000

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company, trustee, to Thomas C. Stephens 4,000

O'BRIEN, Freelove E., executrix, &c., to Freelove E. O'Brien ..... Nom.

REID, Mary, to Robert W. Tailer and another, trustees 18,170

STEVENSON, Preston, to C. O. Woodhouse, Jr. ..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Dry Dock Savings Institution 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Bowery Savings Bank..... 5,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Bertha G. Brooks..... 7,000

WALLACH, Isaac, and others, executors, &c., to Isaac Wallach and others, trustee ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

ALL FRANCHISES, property, &c.; the Iron-Clad Pavement and Construction Company against Third Avenue Railroad Company, owners and contractors.. $18,334

BLEECKER ST, 277; Thomas Bailey against Mordecai S. Kaufman and Amelia Glass, owners and contractors 25

BROADWAY, 258, s w corner of Warren St; Otis Elevator Company against Eugene A. Hoffman, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 9,000

BROADWAY, 258, s w corner of Warren St; John P. Kane Company against Eugene A. Hoffman, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 398

BROADWAY, 258, s w corner of Warren St; Clarence L. Smith against Eugene A. Hoffman, owner; Robinson & Wallace contractors 451

BROADWAY, 258, s w corner of Warren St; Paul S. Boiger against Eugene A. Hoffman, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 4,855

BROADWAY, 258, s w corner of Warren St; John N. Dyer & Son against Eugene A. Hoffman, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors, and Rogers, Peet & Co.... 296

BROADWAY, 258 s w corner of Warren St; the Oxley & Enos Manufacturing Company against Eugene A. Hoffman, owner; Robinson & Wallace contractors. 2,256

BROADWAY, 258, s w corner of Warren St; Post & McCord against Eugene A. Hoffman, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 12,349

BROADWAY, 258, s w corner of Warren St; George Brown & Co. against Eugene A. Hoffman, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 1,575

BROADWAY, 258, s w corner of Warren St; the General Fireproofing Company against Eugene A. Hoffman, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 1,470

BROADWAY, 258; Masons' Supplies Company against Eugene A. Hoffman, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 104

BROADWAY, 258; the Babcock & Wilcox Company against Rogers, Peet & Co., owners; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 2,000

CLINTON PLACE, n s, 165.11 ft e of University Place; 25x83.11; Mayor, Lane & Co. against Leonard Hangen, owner; Frank Clemens, contractor 334

COLUMBIA ST, 122; Josef Rosenzweig against Samuel Schwartz, owner and contractor; Anna Schwartz, owner..... 330

GRAND ST, 420 and 422; the Rider-Ericson Engine Company against Philip Horowitz and Samuel Parnas, owners and contractors 212

MADISON AV, n w corner of 56th St, 75 x80; Browne & Donald against Francis S. Kinney, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 4,755

MADISON AV, n w corner of 56th St, 75 x80; Pfotenhauer & Nesbit against Francis S. Kinney, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 2,239

MADISON AV, n w corner of 56th St, 75 x80; Clarence L. Smith against Francis S. Kinney, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 668

MADISON AV, n w corner of 56th St, 75 x80; Robert C. Martin & Son against Francis S. Kinney, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 1,095

MADISON AV, n w corner of 56th St, 75 x80; Columbian Fireproofing Company against Francis J. Kinney, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 10,960

MADISON AV, n w corner of 56th St, 74.4x74.4; Masons' Supplies Company against Francis S. Kinney, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 636

5TH AV, 372, and 1 West 35th St; Lanrowitz & Fine against James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 1,080

5TH AV, 372, and 1 West 35th St; A. B. See Manufacturing Company against James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 1,111

5TH AV, 372, and 1 West 35th St; Byrnes & Murphy against James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 2,304

5TH AV, n e corner of 34th St, 31x100; Lanowitz & Fine against N. E. Griswold, owner; Knoedler & Co., lessees; Robinson & Wallace, contractors.. 211

7TH ST, s s, extends from Avenue A to Avenue B, Unionport, 400x660; Clausen & Hoffmeyer against German Old Workers' Home Association, owner and contractor 164

10TH AV, e s, 75.4 ft s of 21st St, 74.10x100; Traitel Brothers & Co. against the Union Theological Seminary, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 300

10TH AV, e s, 75.4 ft s of 21st St, 74.10x100; Ronald Taylor against the Union Theological Seminary, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 255

12TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 200x200 to 16th St; Richard H. Casey against the Society of New York Hospital, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 618

15TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 200x200 to 16th St; Margaret Fox against the Society of New York Hospital, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 312

15TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 200x200 to 16th St; Richard H. Casey against the Society of New York Hospital, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 10,815

15TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 200x200 to 16th St; Otis Brothers & Co. against the Society of New York Hospital, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 4,000

15TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 200x200 to 16th St; Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Company against the Society of New York Hospital, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 4,100

15TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 200x200 to 16th St; John H. Shipway & Brother against the Society of New York Hospital, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 11,457

15TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 200x200 to 16th St; Jackson 'Architectural Iron Works against the Society of New York Hospital, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 31,955

15TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 200x200 to 16th St; John Seton against the Society of New York Hospital, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 1,500

15TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 200x200 to 16th St; Cassidy & Son against the Society of New York Hospital, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 2,242

15TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 200x200 to 16th St; R. H. Jaffray & Co. against Society of New York Hospital, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 650

15TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 200x200 to 16th St; the C. Pardee Works against the Society of New York Hospital, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 860

15TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 200x200 to 16th St; John Seton against the Society of New York Hospital, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 1,662

15TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 200x200 to 16th St; American Laundry Machinery Company against the Society of New York Hospital, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 900

19TH ST, 274 and 276 West; Thomas Bailey against Samuel A. Robinson, owner and contractor 500

45TH ST, 427 and 439 West; Henry Maurer & Son against William H. Jordan, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 54

45TH ST, 437 and 439 West; John P. Kane Company against William H. Jordan, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 1,386

45TH ST, 437 and 439 West; Clarence L. Smith against William H. Jordan, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors... 256

45TH ST, 457 West; John N. Dyer & Son against John Doe, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 17

50TH ST, 42 East; Hay Foundry and Iron Works against Mrs. E. Morgan Grinnell, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 652

50TH ST, 42 East; Henry W. Miller against Sarah J. Grinnell, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 1,507

50TH ST, s s, 102 ft e of Madison Av, 23x—; Henry Hanlein & Son against Morgan Grinnell, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 947

54TH ST, 226 West; William C. W. Child against Francis S. Kinney, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 604

54TH ST, 236 West; John P. Kane Company against Francis S. Kinney, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 665

54TH ST, 236 West; Clarence L. Smith against Francis S. Kinney, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 459

54TH ST, 236 West; John N. Dyer & Son against Francis S. Kinney, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 21

54TH ST, 216 West; D. K. Martin Roofing and Manufacturing Company against John Doe, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 45

57TH ST, s w corner of 7th Av, 100x100; John Seton against ——— Chrishoss, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors.... 1,052

69TH ST, 221 West; D. K. Martin Roofing and Manufacturing Company against John Doe, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 226

74TH ST, 14 East; Henry W. Miller against Anna M. or William W. Rutherfurd, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 25

74TH ST, 14 East; Harlander & Edelmann against Anna M. or William W. Rutherfurd, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 454

74TH ST, 14 East; Traitel Brothers & Co., against Anna M. or William W. Rutherfurd, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 400

74TH ST, 14 East; A. J. Ellis & Co. against Anna M. or William W. Rutherfurd, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 398

74TH ST, 14 East; Traitel Brothers & Co., against Anna M. or William W. Rutherfurd, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 128

88TH ST, 336 West; New York Electric Equipment Company against A. J. Robinson, owner and contractor 383

105TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 25x87.7; Thomas Bailey against Michael F. Naughton, owner and contractor..... 370

117TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11; William R. Bell against May Disken, owner; Martin Disken, contractor 50

124TH ST, 243 to 249 West, and 256 and 258 West 125th St; Henry Maurer & Son against Pabst Brewing Company, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors... 279

124TH ST, 243 to 249 West, and 256 and 258 West 125th St; Clarence L. Smith against Pabst Brewing Company, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors... 670

124TH ST, 243 to 249 West, and 256 and 258 West 125th St; Henry W. Miller against Pabst Brewing Company, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 1,213

124TH ST, 243 to 249 West, and 256 and 258 West 125th St; Henry W. Miller against Pabst Brewing Company, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 9,953

124TH ST, 243 to 249 West, and 256 and 258 West 125th St; David Shuldiner against Pabst Brewing Company, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 500

124TH ST, 243 to 249 West, and 256 and 258 West 125th St; Henry Hanlein & Son against Pabst Brewing Company, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 905

124TH ST, 243 to 249 West; 125th St, 256 to 258 West; Masons' Supplies Company against Pabst Brewing Company, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 78

124TH ST, 243 to 249 West; 125th St, 256 to 258 West; Sloane & Moller against Pabst Brewing Company, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 2,800

124TH ST, 243 to 249 West, 125th St, 256 to 258 West; Sloane & Moller against Pabst Brewing Company, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 2,690

151ST ST, n w corner of Convent Av, 25x99.11x68.5x108.11; Mary A. Colleran against Thomas Walker, owner and contractor 5,600

154TH ST, s w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 151.10x99.11; Charles Lehman against William H. Lake, owner and contractor 388

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS 1897.

93D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100; Mills & Fox, on John De Hart to Walter E. Delabarre 400

112TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100; Mills & Fox, on Francis A. Clark, to Walter E. Delabarre 600

124TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 175x100; Mills & Fox, on S. Goldryer, to Walter E. Delabarre 500

125TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 100x100; Mills & Fox, on Anthony Clinchy, to Walter E. Delabarre 500

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 105th St, 100.11x100; Joseph Hamershlag, with Harry Turner and Thomas Kiernan, (twelve payments) $100,000

Lis Pendens.

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 133.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x74.5; Jennings St, n s, 87.3 ft w of Bristow St, 25x175.7x25x174.2; Susan R. W. Wiggins and others, executors, &c., against William Kaufman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

ST. ANN'S AV, 606 and 608; Anna Olsson, individually and as executrix, against George Schaeffler and others, two actions, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, F. B. Wightman.

2D AV, e s, 75 ft n of Houston St, 25x65; Helena Sommer against Frederick W. Sommer and another, (action to have will declared invalid, &c.;) attorneys, House, Grossman & Vorhaus.

3D AV, s e corner of 94th St, 25.8x90; George H. Byrd against Caspar Aronson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

5TH AV, 2,205; John R. Platt and others, trustees, against Louisa A. Finck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. P. Chambers.

37TH ST, s s, 340.7 ft w of 7th Av, 28.1x98.9; the United States Life Insurance Company against William Broadbelt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Toucey.

72D ST, s s, 256.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.9x102.2; Nathan Leopold against M. Warley Platzek, trustee, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Max L. Arnstein.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Supreme Court of the United States:

481—The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company, et al., appellants, vs. The Inter-State Commerce Commission.—Leave granted to file an additional brief for the appellee on motion of Attorney General Griggs for appellee.

337—The United States, appellant, vs. The Choctaw Nation et al.; 338—The Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, appellants, vs. The Choctaw Nation et al., and 339—The Choctaw Nation et al., appellants, vs. The United States, et al.—Leave granted to file reply brief for the United States on motion of Attorney General Griggs for the United States. Argument continued by C. C. Binney and Attorney General Griggs for the United States, and by A. A. Lipscomb for the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians.

Call for Friday: 337, (and 338 and 339,) 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 182, 183, 185 and 187.

Calendars for Friday, March 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ. —Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

123—Moore vs. Print. & Pub. Assn.
130—Kendall vs. De Forest.
131—Matter of Lewis.
132—In re Russell & Birkett.
133—New York Commercial Co. vs. Francis.
134—S. S. Magdala Co. vs. H. Baars Co.
135—In re Schlesinger.
85—U. S. vs. Morris Express Co.
137 to 144—Morgan vs. SS.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York. THE NEW YORK MAGDALEN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, plaintiff, against HENRY E. HILLIER, one of the heirs at law of Hannah Hillier, deceased; Mary Hillier, his wife, the said name "Mary" being fictitious, her true name being unknown to plaintiff, and used to designate her as the wife of Henry E. Hillier; and all persons or owners unknown, having or claiming an interest in the premises sought to be foreclosed in this action, such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the heirs at law, legal representatives, devisees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of said Hannah Hillier, deceased, and their respective wives and husbands, and judgment creditors, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as stated, are unknown to plaintiff; James R. Hay, Bradley & Currier Company, Robert Kraus, Byron W. Holt, James McDonald, John E. Dunbar, James Thompson, John T. Murphy, the Mutual Bank, Frank L. Froment, Eugene McK. Froment, Emil Calman & Company, Vermont Marble Company, Frederick W. Meeker, James W. Carter, J. Francis Bouraem, Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company, and W. C. & W. C. King Company, defendants.—Plaintiff desires trial in the City and County of New York.—Amended summons in action to foreclose a mortgage.

To the above-named defendants and each of them.

You are hereby summoned to answer the Supplemental and Amended Complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the supplemental and amended complaint.—Dated February 8th, 1900. MORTIMER C. ADDOMS, Plaintiff's Attorney,

Post Office and Office Address 11 and 13 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants, Mary Hillier, the said name "Mary" being fictitious, her true name being unknown to plaintiff, and used to designate her as the wife of Henry E. Hillier, and all persons or owners unknown, having or claiming an interest in the premises sought to be foreclosed in this action, such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the heirs-at-law, legal representatives, devisees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of said Hannah Hillier, deceased, and their respective wives and husbands, and judgment creditors, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as stated, are unknown to plaintiff:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of February, 1900, and on the same day filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said County.—Dated New York, February 15th, 1900.

MORTIMER C. ADDOMS, Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office Address, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f16-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LEE WOLFE, plaintiff, against JOHN VETH, James Veth, William Veth, (the names John, James, and William being fictitious, said defendants' true christian names being unknown to plaintiff,) Johann Schild, and all other persons, (said other persons being unknown to plaintiff,) comprising with the defendants above-named the firm of Gebroeders Veth of Amsterdam, Padang and Macassar, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 8th, 1900.

SAMUEL L. WOLFF, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 111 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named designated defendants and each of them: This foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eighth day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SAMUEL L. WOLFF, Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New York City. Mh9-1aw6wF

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—IN the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners of lessees, parties and persons, respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others to whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate together with our damage map in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, (March 6th, 1900,) file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of April, 1900, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
JAMES J. MARTIN,
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,905.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of A. AVNET and BURSTEIN BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Israel H. Burstein and Samuel Burstein of the firm of A. Avnet and Burstein Brothers and of the said firm of the City of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Israel H. Burstein and Samuel Burstein of the firm of A. Avnet and Burstein Brothers and the said firm were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 8th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARNEY IESHOWSKY, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Barney Ieshowsky of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Barney Ieshowsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 7th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARTIN J. HACKETT, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Martin J. Hackett of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Martin J. Hackett was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 8th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARNEY YESHOWSKY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Barney Yeshowsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 7th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,251.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GULDA HERBST, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Gulda Herbst of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Gulda Herbst was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 8, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOAQUIN LLERA, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joaquin Llera, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 24th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 8, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HARRY P. MAWSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry P. Mawson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 23d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 8, 1900.

2,095.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM H. MEHAFFEY and CHARLES H. PHILLIPS, individually and as copartners in the firm of Mehaffey & Phillips, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Mehaffey and Charles H. Phillips, individually and as copartners in the firm of Mehaffey & Phillips, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated March 3d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 8th, 1900.

NO. 99.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ARNOLD S. RUKEYSER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Arnold S. Rukeyser, surviving partner of the firm of Rukeyser & Bash, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 8th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 4th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 8, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN V. SCHAEFER COMPANY, Bankrupt. — In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John V. Schaefer Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said John V. Schaefer Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 8th, 1900.

NO. 2,220.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. — In the matter of CHARLES P. STARR, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles P. Starr of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Charles P. Starr was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 8, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 25, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-267 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, this 1st day of September, 1899.

OSCAR F. GUNZ, Executor. ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. s20-1aw6mF

BRIGGS, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE C. BRIGGS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1900. EDWARD J. O'GORMAN, Executor. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh9-1aw6mF

CUNNINGHAM, ELIZABETH G.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Sarah M. Cunningham, Mary Cunningham, Frank Cunningham, Frederic G. Cunningham, William Cunningham, James Cunningham, Sara M. Cunningham, Mary H. Cunningham, Elizabeth T. Cunningham, Claire E. Cunningham, Sarah E. Cunningham, Marie G. Cunningham, John M. Cunningham, the heirs and next of kin of Elizabeth G. Cunningham, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frank Cunningham of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated March 10th, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Elizabeth G. Cunningham, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 19th day of April, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIREAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAM B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Petitioner, 35 Wall Street, New York City.

mh2-1aw6wF

FREDRICKS, JOHN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. FREDRICKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of McCrea, Somerville & Taylor Nos. 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated N. Y., February 6th, 1900.

SUSAN E. O. FREDRICKS, ADAM OHLWEILER, Administrators.

McCREA, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administrators, 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f9-1aw6mF

HALSTEAD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HALSTEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Lilian Herbert Andrews, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. HANNAH C. WIBIRT, Executrix. LILIAN HERBERT ANDREWS, Attorney for Executrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HILTON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of the estate of Henry Hilton, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HORACE RUSSELL, EDWARD D. HARRIS, Executors. RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City. d23-1aw6mF

LEGAULT, ELOI.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SOPHIE DUFRESNE, Marie Martine Alma Legault, Marie Dreslixa Dufresne Frazer, Victoria Dufresne, and Francois Dufresne, if living, and if dead, to his widow and next of kin, his heirs at law, devisees, and legatees, whose names and residences are unknown and cannot after due inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of ELOI LEGAULT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Ida F. Emerson of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating both to real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ELOI LEGAULT, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 11th day of April, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIREAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

f23-1aw6wF

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 420 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n2-1aw6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 32 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executors, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

ODELL, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. ODELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herman A. Heydt, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1900. GEORGE W. ODELL, RALPH S. TOWNSEND, Executors.

HERMAN A. HEYDT, Atty. for Executors, 11 Pine St., New York City. f16-1aw6mF

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oct6-1aw6mF

SCHROEDER, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA SCHROEDER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, viz., at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August, 1900.—Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1900. EDWARD F. SCHROEDER, Administrator. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. f23-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY W. POST, plaintiff, against NICHOLAS D. KENDALL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street fifteen feet six inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fifth Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; running thence northerly along the westerly line of Fifth Avenue forty-nine feet and eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street one hundred and ten feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue forty-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line one hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 19, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.

EDWARD V. THORNALL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 149 Broadway, New York City, (Manhattan.)

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is 2,178 and 2,180 Fifth Avenue:

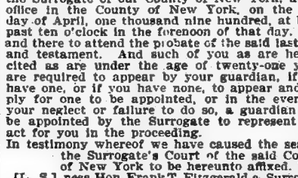

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,354 86-100, with interest thereon from the 17th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $318 92-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,339 41-100 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to two mortgages aggregating $67,500.00, and interest.—Dated New York, 19th day of February, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.

F20-2aw3wTu&F&mh13

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York. ROBERT C. EMBREE, Trustee of the estate of ALEXA C. FOWDEN, plaintiff, against ALFRED HANLEY, Elizabeth Y. Wilder, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Nineteenth Street distant one hundred and thirty-seven feet six inches eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Nineteenth Street and Ninth Avenue; running thence southwardly parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, to the middle line of the block, thence eastwardly, along said middle line of the block and parallel with Nineteenth Street, eighteen feet nine inches; thence northwardly, again parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the middle of another party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Nineteenth Street, and thence westwardly, along the southerly side of Nineteenth Street, eighteen feet nine inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 26th, 1900.

SOL KOHN, Referee.

ROBERT C. EMBREE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 123 West 136th Street:

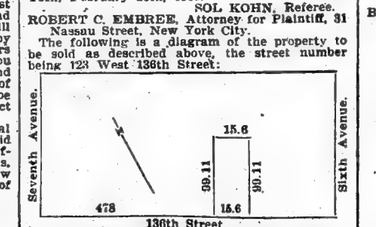

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $13,494.75; with interest thereon from the 26th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $324.31 with interest from February 26th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $361.97 and interest.—Dated New York, February 26, 1900.

SOL KOHN, Referee.

f27-2aw6wTu&F

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD OPPENHEIMER and ISAAC METZGER, plaintiffs, against MAX SCHAEF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action on February 9, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant three hundred and four feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Fifth Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and running thence northerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, along said centre line, fifty-four feet; thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, fifty-four feet to the point or place of beginning. And that the said premises will be sold subject to a certain agreement, dated the 9th day of December, 1899, made between the Trustees of the estate of Eloi Legault, deceased, and the said Max Schaef, of the one part, and the said Max Goldstein, of the other part, and consented to by the plaintiffs in this action, dated April 27, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 46 of Section 6 of Conveyances (Block Series,) Page 410, on April 25, 1899.

Dated New York, February 13th, 1900. C. DONOHUE, Referee.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

112th Street.

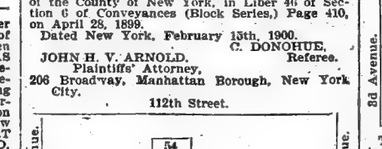

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $35,066.00, with interest thereon from January 30, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.05, with interest from February 9, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $469.26 and interest, and ar- water rents imposed on the premises for the year 1899, amount not fixed.

Dated New York, February 15th, 1900. C. DONOHUE, Referee.

f19-2aw3wM&F&mch12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDITH N. WHARTON, plaintiff, against GUIDITTA CAVINATO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee is said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lenox Avenue, distant forty-three (43) feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street; running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street and partly through a certain party wall eighty-five (85) feet; and thence southerly parallel with Lenox Avenue eighteen (18) feet and five (5) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street and partly through another certain party wall eighty-five (85) feet to the westerly side of Lenox Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly side of Lenox Avenue eighteen (18) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as Number 195 Lenox Avenue.—Dated February 26th, 1900.

WM. N. COHEN, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 33 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

120th Street.

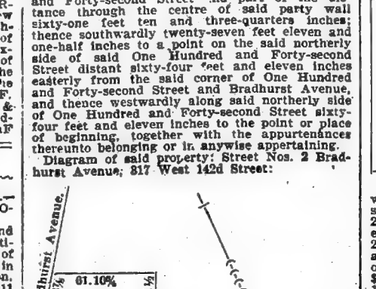

The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above-mentioned premises are to be sold is $20,724.99, with interest thereon from the 21st day of February, 1900, and $336.02 costs and extra allowance, with interest thereon from the 23d day of February, 1900. The approximate amount of the taxes which are to be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $520.88, with interest thereon from August 8th, 1899.—Dated New York, February 26th, 1900.

WM. N. COHEN, Referee.

f27-2aw3wTu&F&mh20&21

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD STREET AND JACKSON AVENUE, SOUTHEAST CORNER, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—ROBERT H. COLEMAN, as Trustee for Anna C. Rogers under a certain deed of trust, plaintiff, against FRANK W. STEELE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, March 20th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Jackson Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street; running thence southerly along the easterly line of Jackson Avenue seventy-two feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-third Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Jackson Avenue seventy-two feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 24, 1900.

CHARLES PUTZEL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

East 163d Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $13,390.93, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $338.09.

CHARLES PUTZEL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

f27-2aw7tTu&F

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FRANCIS P. DE LUZE and another, &c., plaintiffs, against MAGGIE E. FORSTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninetieth Street distant one hundred and thirty-seven feet six inches eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Ninetieth Street and Ninth Avenue; running thence south

PAPERS SERVED ON TALBOT

A Process Server in a Dress Suit Catches the Doctor.

The Missing Jewelry Recovered and the Physician's Friend Found to be the Thief.

Papers have at last been served upon Dr. Ashton Buchanan Talbot in the contest over his wife's will. The remarkable career of the doctor was fully told in last Sunday's New York Times, in connection with his complaint of being robbed of $6,000 worth of jewelry by an elevator boy at the Pabst Hotel, Forty-second Street and Broadway. The elevator boy has been released and the thief has been found in the person of Harvey Thompson, a friend of the doctor.

James W. Gerard of the law firm of Bowers & Sands, who had charge of the contest proceedings, had been looking for Dr. Talbot for some time, but did not know where to find him until the alleged jewelry robbery occurred. A clerk from the law office was immediately sent out with the necessary papers. He could not get af the doctor in the hotel, as the latter was "not receiving."

The clerk went to the West Side Police Court, expecting that of course Dr. Talbot would appear to press his complaint against Edward Cavanagh. The doctor did not appear on Monday, and the case was adjourned until Wednesday, with the same result, and then Cavanagh was allowed to go free.

Then a professional process server was employed by the law firm. The man fitted himself out with a dress suit, a silk hat of the latest block, and a new top coat. With gloves and cane in hand he approached the hotel clerk at the dinner hour Wednesday night and said:

"Beg pardon, has my friend Dr. Talbot come down to the dining room yet?"

"Oh, yes," replied the clerk. "I will take you in to him."

The process server was conducted to the table at which the doctor was sitting. The latter looked at the process server, who was almost as perfect a fashion plate as he was, and then half arose from his chair as if to greet him. Then the process server promptly handed the summons and complaint to the surprised doctor and retired as gracefully as possible. As he left the room he heard the doctor say:

"Well, I am glad you served me at last. I am ready for any contest that can be made."

When Thomas Cavanagh, the elevator boy in the Pabst Hotel, who had been suspected of stealing the jewelry, was discharged by Magistrate Meade on Wednesday, the detectives turned their attention to others who were known to have been in the rooms, and among them Harvey Thompson, a salesman, thirty-five years old, who was a trusted friend of Dr. Talbot.

Detectives Fitzgerald and Lyons found that Thompson, who was known to be in poor circumstances, was trying to dispose of a check for $60, drawn by William Barthman & Co., jewelers, of 174 Broadway. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning they confronted Thompson, in his room in the Clarendon Hotel, Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, and accused him of having sold some of Dr. Talbot's property to the firm mentioned. Thompson, led to believe that the detectives knew more than they did, confessed that he had taken the jewelry. A small part he had sold to Barthman & Co., a few pieces had been pawned, and the remainder he had checked in the parcel room of the Everett House, on Fourth Avenue. All was recovered.

When Thompson, in company with the doctor, left the latter's apartment in the Pabst Hotel on Friday, the detectives say, he adjusted the lock so that it did not fasten the door, and later he returned and took his friend's property and then accompanied the doctor to Police Headquarters to report the robbery.

Dr. Talbot was willing to withdraw the charge against Thompson, provided the jewelry was returned to him, but Magistrate Meade would not consent to this, and held Thompson in $1,000 bail for trial.

LEGAL NOTES.

HIGH SPEED ON CABLE CURVE.—A jury rendered a verdict against Jennie C. Wilder on the trial of her suit, in Brooklyn, against the Metropolitn Street Railway Company for damages for personal injuries. While she was riding on a cable car of the company in this city she was thrown from her seat as the car was rounding the curve at Broadway and Fifteenth Street. The company showed that the cable ran at a uniform rate of eight and three-quarters of a mile an hour, and that it had never run at any different rate, and that it was necessary that the car should go around the curve at full speed, as otherwise there was a liability that the wire on the outside of the cable might break and be caught in the grip, so as to prevent its release, thus causing the car to run away at the speed at which the cable moved. Mrs. Wilder's sister, who was with her at the time the accident occurred, testified as to the speed at which the car rounded the curve, but a question, put to her upon her redirect examination, whether, when riding upon this road before, she had ever known the cars to give such a jerk, was excluded by the Court. The Court of Appeals, affirming the Appellate Division of the Second Department, held that this ruling was not erroneous, and that the fact that such an accident did not ordinarily happen at that place did not justify the assumption that Mrs. Wilder's injury was chargeable to the company's want of care or to her negligence. The Court held also that as a matter of fact, it was not negligent for the company to run its cars around the curve at full speed.

***

ILLEGAL TAX VOLUNTARILY PAID.—Frank McCue, residing on premises in Brockport, N. Y., which were devised by his father, Henry McCue, to his mother, but were assessed to the father's estate, voluntarily and with full knowledge of all the facts for a period of nine years paid the taxes assessed upon the propery. In proceedings by Frank McCue, in the Monroe County Court, that tribunal directed the Board of Supervisors of the county to refund these taxes, with interest, holding that the assessment was void because of its form and that the petitioner was entitled to recover back the moneys, under Section 16 of Chapter 686, Laws of 1892, which provides that a Board of Supervisors may "cause to be refunded to any person the amount collected from him of any tax illegally or improperly assessed or levied." The Appellate Division of the Fourth Department has reversed the order, holding, by Justice McLennan, that the petitioner was not entitled to recover the money from the county, especially where it did not appear that he did not pay such taxes in pursuance of an agreement with his mother. The section referred to, the court held, was not intended to change the rule governing voluntary payments with knowledge of the facts.

***

SUDDEN STARTING OF A STREET CAR.—Rudolph Pohle, residing in Astoria, in his suit against the Second Avenue Railroad Company for injuries he received in getting on one of the company's cars, testified that the car started as he put his foot upon the step, but he was contradicted by the conductor, and also a passenger, both of whom testified that the car was in motion when he attempted to board it. A paper was also produced, signed by Pohle, which stated that when he was getting on the car the car was going fast. This paper was written out on a blank by a clerk employed by the railroad company to prepare defenses for it, when Pohle went to its office after the accident to make a complaint. The paper was read over, but not by him. The Court of Appeals now upholds the decision of the First Appellate Division sustaining a verdict rendered in favor of the plaintiff. Presiding Justice Van Brunt gave a dissenting opinion in the Appellate Division, which was concurred in by Justice Barrett.

***

WAGON IN FRONT OF TROLLEY CAR.—Charles E. Hall received judgment for $160 in the Municipal Court, in his suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for damages resulting from a collision between his wagon and one of the company's cars. There was evidence given on the trial that the wagon was pulled upon the track eighty feet ahead of the car, and had proceeded along in front of the car seventy feet before it was struck. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, on appeal, held that this was sufficient under the other circumstances disclosed to sustain the finding of negligence on the defendant's part and freedom from contributory negligence on the plaintiff's part. But the damages awarded are reduced to $38.71, the proof being insufficient to sustain the full award by the court below.

DEFENSE FOR PARK POLICE.

Capt. England Denies that They Are Negligent, as Claimed by Dr. McBurney and Others.

Capt. John W. England of the Park police yesterday declared that the Park police force was not inefficient and lax in its duties, as claimed in published statements by Dr. Charles B. McBurney, Horace Stokes, and others. These two gentlemen made complaints against the Park force to Chief Devery, setting forth that boys ride on roller skates over Park bridges, throw stones at horses, brandish switches, and otherwise frighten animals.

Capt. England stated that the Park police force is if anything more efficient now, under control of the Police Department, than when under charge of the Park Department. He said that the force, with the exception of a few men who have retired or died, is practically the same, except that they wear the blue instead of the gray uniforms. He said:

"There is no regulation prohibiting boys from skating on roller skates over bridges or along the walks. These complaints were sent to me, and I especially instructed the officers to keep a sharp lookout for the boys and prevent them from frightening horses. As the greater part of the force is the same as when under the Park Department, the same efficiency and attention are given to having all the rules and regulations kept as before. The new men are placed under the care of Sergt. Dillon, an old and experienced officer."

In the case of Miss Lucy Otterson, whose horse was frightened and ran away, causing her to be thrown, the claim that she had to wait twenty minutes before an officer appeared was denied by Capt. England. He said that there were seven policemen on the spot almost immediately.

SERIES OF RUNAWAYS.

Team Bolts on Broadway and Stampedes Four Other Horses—Two Men Hurt.

A series of runaways took place yesterday afternoon on Broadway and Fifty-second Street. It was started by a team driven by Richard Finnegan of 54 Amsterdam Avenue, who was taking a coach down Broadway. When at Fifty-ninth Street he lost control of them, and they dashed down the thoroughfare. At Fifty-second Street Finnegan was thrown off the box, his right knee being bruised. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

The team turned into Fifty-second Street and dashed past three horses, haltered together and being led from the American Horse Exchange. These horses took fright, and breaking loose from the hostler ran away themselves. They were caught by several stablemen when they had gone a block.

Finnegan's team dashed on, and in front of 131 West Fifty-second Street threw out Michael Kigly of 331 East Twenty-first Street, who was riding in the coach. He received a lacered scalp wound and he was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

The team dashed on till it came up with a man driving a Brewster & Co. delivery wagon to which was attached a new rubber-tired road wagon. The delivery wagon horse also took fright and bolted, racing with the team down Fifty-second Street for several minutes with scores of stablemen trying to stop them. The animals crossed Sixth Avenue before they were stopped.

MILLER ADMITS NOTHING.

Before Referee in Bankruptcy Under Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Referee in Bankruptcy Augustus J. Koehler examined William F. Miller, late head of the Franklin Syndicate, yesterday morning. Miller was brought from prison on the strength of United States Judge Thomas's writ of habeas corpus to have him testify before the referee in the involuntary bankruptcy proceedings brought against him by certain of his creditors. Fred B. House appeared as his counsel.

Miller refused to tell his past business address or to state whether he had ever operated in Wall Street, the referee ruling that the witness need answer no question which, in his opinion, would tend to hurt him in the crimina! proceedings against him. The prisoner also declined to say where he went after leaving Brooklyn. Under further examination by Lawyers Hodgkin and McCloskey, who acted for the creditors, he refused to admit anything.

The examination was adjourned for two weeks. Judge Thomas will be asked for a decision in an appeal from the referee's rulings.

DELAY IN GARDINER HEARING.

Taking of Testimony in the Case Again Postponed.

There was another adjournment in the hearing in the charges against District Attorney Gardiner yesterday. Commissioner Wilcox had telegraphed from his home at Buffalo that the hearing would not be resumed until to-day, but that it would continue daily thereafter.

Samuel Untermyer of counsel for Col. Gardiner, when seen at his office regarding the delay, gave out a statement, in which he said that he had been unable to ascertain whether the postponements had been ordered by the Commissioner, or were at the request of the Deputy Attorney General, but that they were made without consulting him.

Deputy Attorney General Cosby said that the bulk of the evidence was still to be presented, explaining that by this he meant the most important evidence in support of the charges. He expected, however, he said, that the hearing would be completed in about ten days. He offered no explanation as to the cause of the present delay.

MAUD GONNE SAILS.

Says Her Visit Here to Arouse Sympathy for the Boers Was a Success.

Among the passengers on the French Line steamer La Champagne, which sailed for Havre yesterday, was Miss Maud Gonne, known among her admirers as "The Irish Joan of Arc." Miss Gonne is returning to her home in Paris after a tour of this country, made for the purpose of arousing a pro-Boer sentiment among Americans and raising a fund for the benefit of Boer widows and orphans.

"My mission here has been very successful," said Miss Gonne. "I have found that the great mass of the people of the United States are in favor of the Boers, and I am going to contradict the reports spread by news agencies on the other side that the sentiment here is one of sympathy for the English."

Speaking of the proposed visit of Queen Victoria to Ireland, Miss Gonne characterized it as a "big bluff."

"If the Queen goes to Ireland as a private citizen," she said. "She may not be disturbed, as she is a feeble, old woman. The trouble is that the royalists may get up a demonstration. If they do there will surely be trouble, for no good Nationalist will allow a royalist demonstration."

LIBRARY CLUB DINNER.

Librarians of Congress and of Several Universities Present.

The annual dinner of the New York Literary Club was given last evening in the rooms of the Aldine Association, 111 Fifth Avenue. About 200 persons were present, including many members of the New York State Library Association, which held its mid-year meeting in this city yesterday.

Dr. J. H. Canfield, President of the Library Club, presided, and among those present were Edwin Markham, R. G. Thwaites, President of the American Library Association; Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress; Mme. Magnusson, James H. Canfield, Librarian of Columbia University Library; Librarian Lane of Harvard, Librarian Van Name of Yale, Librarian Richardson of Princeton, Librarian Jastron of the University of Pennsylvania, Librarian Harris of Cornell, and F. D. Halsey.

The menu card contained a number of quotations suitable to the occasion, and so arranged as to form stanzas. These combinations were the work of C. A. Nelson, a former President of the Aldine Club.

Among the speakers were Mr. Markham, whose subject was "Poetry;" Dr. Canfield, Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Mr. Putnam, and Mr. Halsey.

City Official Found Dead.

Edgar A. Cone, forty-nine years old, an Inspector of Public Works of the Borough of the Bronx and a member of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District Tammany Hall General Committee, was found dead on the sidewalk in front of his home at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, supposedly from heart disease.

SUIT DEPARTMENT.
On Friday, March 9th.

100 Separate Skirts,
cut and made according to the latest fashions,—of Broadcloth, Zibeline, Peau de Soie, Taffetas and heavy Brussels Net.
Appliqued Taffetas or Broadcloth on Net, in handsome scroll designs are most effective, the more substantial materials are braided, appliqued or finished with elaborate insertions or wide silk fringe.
All lined with "drop" Silk Linings, finished with knife pleatings or ruched ruffles,
$20.00 and $25.00 each;
Value $35.00 to $50.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

SALE OF DRESS GOODS.
On Friday, March 9th.

Ladies' "Suit Robes,"—fine Venetian Cloth, — Skirts trimmed with handsome silk insertions, braidings and appliques finished with deep silk fringe.
Material for bodice trimmed to match.
$17.50 per suit;
Formerly $35.00

Tailor Suitings, — Vicuna finish. Latest "Homespun" grays, browns, modes and beiges, width 54 inches.
75 cents per yard;
Value $1.25

Imported Iron Twist Covert Cloth.
75 cents per yard;
Value $1.50

An extensive collection of Materials.
Reduced prices
35, 50 & 75 cents per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

BLACK SILK.

Imported black Taffetas, 21 inches wide,
65 cents per yard;
Value 80c.

Black Peau de Soie,—close, rich weave,
$1.00 per yard;
Value $1.25

These Silks are excellent in quality; they are fast, lustrous black.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway & 11th St.

NAVAL BATTALION ARMORY.

Temporary Quarters to be Provided—The Mayor Opposes the City Supplying a Site.

There was a lively tilt in the Armory Board yesterday over the resolution to provide quarters for the Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn, and as a result the citizen-sailors will have to be content with a temporary shelter, erected between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, First Avenue, and the upper bay, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, after reading the resolution, which had been presented by President Feitner, threw it down on the table, exclaiming: "That won't do. We don't want it. Why, they are willing in Albany to build us an armory if the city will give the land. Why not provide the site at once and accept this offer."

"Yes," said the Mayor, "and the city would have to pay 61 per cent. of the cost of the armory, and the budget would be increased that much next year."

Both Gen. McLeer and Gen. Butt advocated the immediate building of the armory, when the Mayor exclaimed:

"Why, one would think the world depended on this one organization. Who are they, anyway? They are only a lot of people who are trying to get into society, and they want to use this organization to further themselves socially. How long did the Sixty-ninth wait for an armory?"

Commander C. W. Miller of the Naval Militia told the board of the service performed by the Second Battalion during the war with Spain and said that he regretted that the Mayor had seen fit to refer to the men as being desirous only of profiting socially by the organization.

"Didn't the Sixty-ninth volunteer, too?" the Mayor inquired.

"Yes, it did," Commander Miller replied.

"Well," said the Mayor, "the men in this battalion are no better than the men of the Sixty-ninth."

Commissioner Kearny assured the board that he could have temporary quarters erected on the site selected by May 1, and the resolution was adopted.

GEORGIA DELEGATES NAMED.

Republican State Convention Indorses the President.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 8.—The Republican State Convention, which adjourned at 1 o'clock this morning, elected as delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention Walter H. Johnson, United States Marshal; H. A. Rucker, Collector of Internal Revenue, and H. L. Johnson, a lawyer, all of Atlanta, and Judson W. Lyons, the present Registrar of the Treasury. The delegates are negroes, with the exception of Walter H. Johnson.

The platform adopted indorses the Administration of President McKinley, and renews allegiance to the doctrines of the St. Louis platform.

W. O. Bradley and W. S. Taylor of Kentucky are presented for Vice Presidential candidates, and the North and South are appealed to to help and encourage Republicanism in the South by selecting one of these two Republicans for the Vice Presidency.

Heavy weight Spring overcoats.

Perhaps you don't know about them. Perhaps we oughtn't to tell you, for the one overcoat does for Spring, Fall and Winter; but it is so sensible an overcoat that it's sure to make us friends.

Enough said.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
599 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

35 varieties.
Sizes 1 to 9. Widths 00 to 5.
$3.50 per pair.

The "Rough Rider" Oxford tie is one of the varieties of the Sorosis model.
The cork elastic filling between the heavy extension sole and bright Calf skin upper renders this Shoe pliable and especially adapted for Spring or Country wear.

High grade Imported Cloth Overgaiters,
$1.00 per pair.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

MEN'S SHIRTS.

55 cents each;
Value $1.00 and $1.50.

Friday, March 9th.
3000 Fancy Colored Shirts. Made of Madras, Percale or Oxford Cloth, showing the latest designs and colors.
Open front and back.
This sale comprises a Manufacturer's incomplete stock and sample line of goods,
55 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway & 11th St.

ON CANAL LEGISLATION.

Committee of Five Representing Commercial Bodies Appointed.

The sub-committee of the general committee of representatives of the various commercial bodies of New York appointed to consider canal legislation met yesterday at the Produce Exchange, Frank Brainard presiding. After the reading of various bills it was decided to appoint a committee of five to further consider and report, the committee appointed consisting of Frank S. Gardner, Gen. Francis V. Greene, Henry B. Hébert, Frank S. Witherbee, and Franklin Quinby.

This committee is to report back to the sub-committee of twenty-five on Tuesday, and the whole committee of twenty-five is to go to Albany on Wednesday, when there is to be a hearing of a joint committee of the Assembly and Senate.

The bills considered yesterday included that which provides $200,000 for surveys for the canal improvements recommended by the State Canal Committee known as the Greene committee, and the other that which proposes to remove the limit of $50,000 capital of corporations which navigate the canals.

The question of a bill to permit the people to vote on the question as to the expenditure of $62,000,000 for the enlarging of the Erie Canal was also considered. The position that the various bodies represented by the committee might wish to take in the matter was also discussed. The opinion was expressed that political considerations had animated the proposition that before $62,000,000 was appropriated or before the question should be submitted to the people they should have a chance to become better versed on the subject, and that the surveys should be completed and the point made plain that the cost would not be more than had been estimated. Regret was expressed that the business interests of the State should be made subservient to political expediency.

The belief was expressed after the meeting that a bill might be introduced which would be simply a declaration favoring the fourteen-foot waterway without providing for its construction at once. It was felt that with a Presidential election so near there would be some hesitancy on the part of the Legislature in jeopardizing any political interests with so great a scheme as the proposed sixty-two-million-dollar bill. Nevertheless, it was believed that the committee would advocate the pushing of the scheme.

It was noted that there are two or three matters on which Constitutional amendments are proposed, such as one providing for an increase in the number of Supreme Court Justices, and that under the Constitution no question providing for an appropriation could be submitted at the same time to the people.

The meeting did not consider at all the bill providing for the fifteen-million-dollar improvement.

Hearing on Canal Survey Bill.

ALBANY, March 8.—The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly will give a hearing on the bill appropriating $200,000 to continue the survey of the alternative routes of the canal next Tuesday afternoon. This bill was also introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Marshall.

TEACHERS CLAMOR FOR PAY

Salaries Still in Arrears in Brooklyn Borough.

Officials Say They Have Not Had Time to Prepare Schedules for September, October, and November.

The public school teachers of Brooklyn are complaining loudly because they have not yet been paid the full amount of their salaries for September, October, and November. Last month they received their December salaries in full, but the arrears due them for the other three months remain unpaid. No one seems to know when they will be paid. The explanation given is that the Brooklyn department has not yet found time to prepare these arrears schedules. The amount involved is said to be about $300,000.

"It's shameful," said a Brooklyn teacher yesterday. "The teachers in Manhattan and the Bronx were paid last month in full up to Jan. 1. Why were not we? Why is it that ever since consolidation Brooklyn has been treated so unjustly? Under our old system the teachers were paid promptly on the first of each month. Now we have to wait until the middle of each month or later to get our pay. Controller Coler recently made a great point of having teachers' salaries paid as near the first of each month as possible, but he was simply advocating a return to the old Brooklyn system.

"What do they want us to do—bring another suit; pay out more money from our hard-earned wages to get our rights? We gave up $18,000 to win our first suit for salaries, and we had to give up as much more to win our second suit. Now the Manhattan and Bronx teachers who, up to date, have spent only a couple of thousands of dollars for legal expenses in their salary fight, are paid in full for 1899, while we, who practically did everything in forcing the city authorities to treat teachers justly, have our supplementary payrolls delayed beyond all reason."

Auditor Cook of the Central Board of Education declared yesterday that he did not know when the supplementary payrolls for September, October, and November would be sent to his office.

Inquiry among the teachers in Brooklyn showed that a number of letters had been addressed to members and employes of the Brooklyn School Board asking why the arrears in the 1899 salaries had not been paid, but that no satisfactory replies had been received.

"The only reason for the delay that I know of," said a member of the Brooklyn Board, "is that Secretary Brown has not yet found time to make out the necessary pay rolls. He is now engaged upon the January pay rolls. I understand that in Manhattan these January pay rolls are already all in, have been passed by the Auditor of the Board of Education, and are now in the hands of the Controller. Just when our pay rolls will be sent over, I cannot say, although I believe Secretary Brown is doing the best he can."

A man who is thoroughly posted in educational affairs said that the Brooklyn school teachers had his hearty sympathy.

"I believe," he said, "that they have good reason for complaint. The delay in paying them in full for September, October, and November seems to me inexcusable. If this matter was attended to a month ago in Manhattan and the Bronx, why is it not done in Brooklyn, where there are fewer teachers? A good shaking up would yet hurt the Brooklyn School Board's employes. It is all very well to say that Secretary Brown and his clerical force have not yet found time to attend to this matter. They ought to find time. Acting Secretary Bussey of Brooklyn did so.

"The Brooklyn teachers, I believe, are entitled to more money than they have received. I believe that if they sue they can, under the Pettingill schedule, get a large extra sum of money from Jan. 1 to June 1 of last year. The Pettingill salary schedule was in force in Brooklyn during that period. Then the School Board adopted the Harrigan schedule. That was in July last. As in Manhattan and the Bronx, the school teachers of Brooklyn agreed to accept the old rate of salaries pending the decision of the courts as to whether or not the School Board had the right to use funds on hand to increase salaries.

"The courts having decided that the school boards were justified in doing so, the Brooklyn teachers are entitled to the difference between what they got and the amounts granted them by both the Harrigan and Pettingill schedules."

DECLARES WILL WAS FORGED.

Mrs. F. W. Sommers Alleges It Was Devised to Deprive Her of Alimony and Dower Rights.

According to Mrs. Helena Sommers, a forged will has passed the inspection of the Surrogate's office and has been admitted to probate. She is now trying to have this will set aside, so that she can obtain $307 costs and alimony in an action for separation from her husband. The papers were filed in the Supreme Court yesterday, and her husband, Frederick W. Sommers, and his sister, Josephine Vogel, are named as the defendants.

Mrs. Sommers says that her mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabetha Sommers, owned the property at 8 Second Avenue, and that she died intestate in 1895, but that her husband, Frederick W. Sommers, had filed a will which was admitted to probate on Sept. 6, 1899. This will was dated March 15, 1893, and in it Mrs. Elizabetha Sommers bequeathed all of her property to her daughter, Josephine Vogel, and appointed her son as sole executor.

The witnesses to the will are Joseph Sturmers and Paul Gorman. When it was filed Gorman's affidavit saying that he had witnessed the will accompanied the papers, and the affidavit of his wife, Jennie Gorman, certified that she was familiar with Sturmer's writing and that it was his signature attached to the will.

Mrs. Sommers alleges that the will was prepared so as to keep her from getting her alimony and costs, as well as to shut out her dower interest in her husband's share of the property. She therefore asks the court to set aside the will.

Old House Burned Near Elmsford.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 8.—The old Sackett homestead, on the Tarrytown Road, and not far from Elmsford, was burned to the ground at an early hour this morning. The family were awakened to find everything in a blaze, and only just had time to make their escape. With the exception of some clothing, nothing was saved. The cause of the fire was a defective flue. The house was said to be one of the oldest landmarks in this vicinity.

Ladies' Gloves.
Foster Hook Fastenings.

Tan, mode, grey, brown and black.
4 hook,—piqué sewn, washable Kid,
$1.00 per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

WEBER PIANOS
Corner Fifth Ave. and Lefferts Sts., near Flatbush Ave.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

To Deserve as well as
To Command Attention

Are some special articles which the NEW YORK TIMES will print NEXT SUNDAY. These include the following:

Moral Aspects of the South African War.
By the Right Hon. W. E. H. LECKY, P. C., M. P. Author of a "History of European Morals," "History of Rationalism in Europe," "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," "Democracy and Liberty," &c., &c.
Mr. Lecky, the foremost writer of critical and dispassionate history, approaches this particular subject with more than average disposition to do full justice to both sides. Through his wife, a Dutch lady of conspicuous talent, he has access to the pro-Boer point of view; and he is also one of the few leading British statesmen who have known personally Paul Krueger and other Transvaal leaders.

Military Signaling in South Africa.
A timely article explaining the methods used in the operations of Gen. Buller on the way to Ladysmith, by Brig. Gen. A. W. GREELY, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.

Our Artists and the Social Fabric.
By CHARLES DE KAY, Secretary of the National Arts Club.

Forestry by Force.
A reference to State efforts for forest preservation. By JAMES MACNAUGHTON.

Woman Suffrage in Colorado.
What women have done with the ballot in that State. By JOHN COTTON DANA, City Librarian, Springfield, Mass.

Interesting Articles on the Drama, Music, and Society, together with a variety of entertaining Miscellaneous Matter, will be found in Sunday's issue of

The New York Times
Sunday, THREE Cents.
Daily, ONE Cent.
"All the News That's Fit to Print"

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15.
SECOND MONTH of the society play in 4 acts
THE AMBASSADOR

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat. 2:15.
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MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

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TWICE TO-DAY (FRIDAY) AT 3 & 8:15
MANILA.
Japan, March 15 & 16. Paris, March 22 & 23. Grand Canon, March 29 & 30. Moki Land, April 5 & 6. Course tickets, $4 & $3. Single, $1.00 & 75c.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
"Another Empire Success."—Charles Frohman.
Evenings, 8:30. BROTHER OFFICERS.
Matinées, 2:15.

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT. Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. The Pride of Jennico.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS. 8. MAT. SATURDAY.
WM. GILLETTE In His New Play Sherlock Holmes

MADISON SQ. THEATRE B'way & 24th St. Ev'gs. 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & COMEDY.
The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS

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Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production. HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

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POLITE VAUDEVILLE
MARIE DRESSLER, Assisted by ADELE FARRINGTON, FLO IRWIN and WALTER HAWLEY, HILDA THOMAS & CO., SMITH & CAMPBELL, JAMES J. MORTON, BLANCHE RING, & oths. Popular Prices. - Concert Sunday Eve.

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HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8. MATS. WED. & SAT.
DAVID BELASCO'S MADAME BUTTERFLY and NAUGHTY ANTHONY.
Monday Night, EXQUISITE SOUVENIRS.

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East 14th St. McINTYRE & HEATH CO.
Eugene O'Rourke & Co., Johnson & Dean, & others

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Next Week—Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels.

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The new Burlesque, SAPOLIO in conjunction with WHIRL-I-GIG

AMUSEMENTS.

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GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT at 8—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. (Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor.) Mmes. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink; MM. Friedrichs, Bertram, and Dippel.
Sat. Aft., March 10, at 2—CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Emma Eames; MM. Salignac and Plancon.
Sat. Evg., March 10, at 8 (at Popular Prices)—LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli and Clementine De Vere; MM. Cornubert, Scotti, H. Devries and Ed. de Reszke.
Sun. Evg., March 11, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Susan Strong, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Campanari and DE PACHMANN, pianist, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon. Ev'g, March 12, at 7:30—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Ed. de Reszké.
Mon. Ev'g., March 12, at B'klyn—FAUST. Calvé, Mantelli; Salignac, Scotti, Plancon.
Wed. Ev'g, March 14, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Thurs. Aft., March 15, at 2:30 precisely—First performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Marie Brema, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bars, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, Pringle, H. Devries, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Evg., March 16, at 8—FIDELIO. Mmes. Ternina, Pevny; MM. Bertram, Pringle, and Dippel.
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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
By Richard Wagner.
Second and Last Cycle—Afternoons.
Thurs. Aft., Mar. 15, at 2:30...DAS RHEINGOLD
Tues. Aft., Mar. 20, at 1.....DIE WALKUERE
Thurs. Aft., Mar. 22 at 1.....SIEGFRIED
Tues. Aft., Mar. 27, at 12:45. Goetterdaemmerung
Seats for all performances now on sale.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 9TH, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 10TH, at 8:15 P.M.
PROGRAM.
Symphony, No. 4, G major.....Dvorak
Concerto for Violin, A major (new).....Sinding
M. HENRI MARTEAU.
First appearance this season.
Symphony, B minor, "Unfinished."....Schubert
Caprice for Violin.....Guiraud
M. HENRI MARTEAU.
Prelude and Finale, "Tristan and Isolde".Wagner
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's and Ullman's. Seats 75 cts. to $2; Boxes $12 and $15. Admission $1
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SONG RECITAL
Tuesday Aft., March 13, at 3:15.
Seats, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50. Boxes, $30, $20.
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Six Symphony Concerts for Young People.
With EXPLANATIONS by FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Fifth Concert, Sat. Aft., March 10, at 2:30.
CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist.....Mr. Ericsson Bushnell
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SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.
Aquatic Sports, Live Game Park, Live Game Birds and Fish, Indian and Canoeists' Camp. Trap Shooting on Roof. Pistol and Rifle Ranges.
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Special Features and Attractions.
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LAST THREE PERFORMances of Vaudeville. Last Mat. Sat. Montgomery & Stone, Dan Diamond Troupe, Maude Courtney, 8 Mascotts. Ten Big Acts.
Premier of the Grand Double Production
The Regatta Girl—Progress.
Next Monday Night.
Musical Burletta. Grand ballet, 400 p'ple
Seats and Boxes now selling.

Knickerbocker. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
N. C. GOODWIN LAST WEEK.
MAXINE ELLIOTT When We Were Twenty-one.
NEXT WEEK.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
HENRY IRVING.
Miss ELLEN TERRY.
(First week,) ROBESPIERRE.

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SKATING RINK
WEST 66TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AVE.
HOCKEY MATCH.
Yale vs. New York A. C., Saturday, March 10th, at 8:15 P. M.
Admission 50 cts. Skates free.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Cloudy, probably rain; fresh to brisk easterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,653. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1900.—16 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY: SIXTEEN PAGES, with REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42⅝c; cash cotton, 9 9-16c.

LEGISLATURE.—The present intention of the Republican leaders at Albany, it is said, is to have the Legislature adjourn March 30. The new Mortgage Tax bill, drawn up by the Senate Taxation Committee, was introduced yesterday. It exempts existing mortgages bearing less than 4 per cent. The amended Anti-Policy bill was advanced by the Senate to third reading. Senator McCarren has introduced a bill providing for a new municipal building for this city.—Page 11.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday passed ninety-seven private pension claims. A committee from the House will visit Jersey City next Friday. Mr. Hepburn introduced a bill prohibiting the transmission of pictures and accounts of prize-fights through the mails or by common carriers. In the Senate Mr. Lindsay (Ky.) argued on the right of Congress to legislate for Puerto Rico. The Appropriation bill will be called up to-day. Senator Spooner (Wis.) says the French reciprocity treaty will not be ratified this session. Page 3.

FOREIGN.—It is reported from Berlin that Gen. Joubert has resigned on account of dissensions with President Krüger, who will assume the chief command probably. High Boer officials are said to be in favor of making some peace arrangement. Fuller details of the rout of the Boers by Gen. Roberts show that the Burghers fled in a panic in spite of strenuous efforts by Krüger and Steyn to stop them. Roberts's scouts in Cape Colony report that the rebels there are anxious to surrender. The Queen was again cheered by large crowds in London. The German Reichstag yesterday adopted three paragraphs of the Meat bill. The Secretary of State begged them to do nothing which would invite retaliatory measures. Twenty-eight men of the Cuvier, a British steamer, together with the ship, were lost in a collision. Sir Charles Hall, the Recorder of the City of London, died yesterday. Sixteen French miners were entombed by an explosion yesterday. Ambassador Choate started for Cannes from London yesterday to join his wife. F. T. Moore, an alleged embezzler from Boston, was released in Santiago de Chile yesterday. The Théâtre Français, Paris, will be rebuilt immediately, it is announced.—Pages 6 and 7.

Page 1.

The proposal to construct pipe galleries simultaneously with the rapid transit tunnel was taken up yesterday by the Rapid Transit Board.

Page 2.

The Social Democrats nominated Eugene V. Debs for President and Job Harriman for Vice President.

Page 3.

The Committee on Foreign Relations reported the canal treaty to the Senate with an amendment reserving the right of defense to the United States.

Page 7.

Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania yesterday issued a warrant for the extradition of Albert R. Goslin, who is under indictment in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit case.

Page 13.

William N. Amory, Secretary of the Third Avenue Railroad, resigned yesterday. John D. Crimmins advises that the company's recently acquired franchises be disposed of.

Page 10.

Complaints have been made of four foreign nuns who have been soliciting alms without authorization of the Archbishop. Local French charitable institutions are said to have suffered by their operations.

Amusements.—Page 8.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 14.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 6.
Markets.—Page 14.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 3.

HARRISON NOT A CANDIDATE.

Gen. Michener, ex-President's Friend, Says Mr. McKinley's Renomination Is Logical and Imperative.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Gen. L. T. Michener, formerly Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Committee and one of ex-President Harrison's most intimate friends, and who is regarded as being as much in his confidence as any one, said today regarding the discussion of Gen. Harrison as a Presidential candidate:

"I do not believe that Gen. Harrison has even thought of being a candidate for the Presidential nomination. To my mind, there is no doubt that President McKinley ought to be and will be renominated. His renomination will be as logical and as imperative in reason and patriotism as was the renomination of Gen. Harrison in 1892. The party will succeed or fail on the popular approval or condemnation of the record made by the McKinley Administration. No Republican candidate could condemn that record and be elected. No Republican candidate could be elected without indorsing that record. It is just that the head of the Administration should reap the benefits of a victory or suffer the pangs of a defeat, the campaign being made on his Administration.

"To those who assume to speak and act in a large degree for the Administration, a few suggestions may be in order. A spice of toleration of the honest convictions of those who respectfully dissent would do no harm. The long-delayed campaign of education should begin at once. Nearly all the issues for discussion in the approaching campaign are new to the people and to statesmen. The work of organization should begin now. It takes more time and more hard work to completely organize the party in power than the party in the minority; the latter is always organized, for it is on the offensive. It takes time and labor to bring organization out of the disorganization which normally prevails in the party which is in power.

"These are fundamental truths which ought to be impressed upon the minds of some gentlemen who seem to have forgotten them. We need less grinning and more grunting."

TO RENOMINATE BOUTELLE.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., March 9.—The Congressional Committee in Washington, having requested the District Committee of the Fourth District to call the convention early this year, the District Committee has fixed the date on Tuesday, April 10, the day before the State Convention. The convention will be held in the City Hall, Bangor, and it is expected that there will be the largest attendance in recent years.

General sympathy is expressed all through the district for Congressman Boutelle in his illness, and should he continue to improve as at present, there is no question of his nomination. It is the purpose of his constituents to nominate him by acclamation, the desire being that he should be returned to office and continue to hold the place, even if not physically capable of taking an active part in affairs. With Boutelle placed before the convention, it would be useless to present any other name.

Travel, a Luxury.

The "Royal Limited." Finest Day Train in the World, leaves New York, South Ferry and foot of Liberty St., daily 3 P. M., arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

PIPE GALLERY PLAN PROMPTLY TAKEN UP

Indorsed by Rapid Transit Board and City Officials.

ESTIMATES ARE CALLED FOR

Recognized that Great Financial Benefit Will Accrue from Construction of Galleries at Same Time as the Tunnel.

The suggestion for building pipe galleries simultaneously with the construction of the underground railroad, as advocated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, bore a quick and ready response. Not only has it been taken up by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, but many of the city officials and taxpayers, recognizing the great need of these big conduits for the housing of the multifarious pipes and wires that fill the sub-surface of the streets, fell in with the suggestion and placed themselves on record as being heartily in favor of the project.

Although jurisdiction rests with the city, and not with the board, the latter body went to the limits of its powers at the meeting yesterday afternoon and called for engineering estimates as to the cost over a portion of the route. The resolution to this effect, introduced by Controller Coler, not only as a member of the commission, but as a representative of the city, is as follows:

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission be and he hereby is instructed to prepare estimates of the cost of construction for pipe galleries alongside or under the rapid transit railroad from the City Hall to Thirty-third Street.

When the members were called into executive session the subject of pipe galleries was brought up and took precedence of the other business of the board at hand. There were present President Orr, Commissioners Langdon and Charles Stewart Smith, Controller Coler, William Barclay Parsons, the Chief Engineer, and Albert B. Boardman and Edward M. Shepard, counsel of the board.

The timeliness of the suggestion had been recognized, and every one present, it was afterward said, expressed himself as heartily in favor of the project and argued that if pipe galleries are to be built at all they should be started in conjunction with the tunnel. The Commissioners, engineer, and counsel in their discussion were a unit in agreeing that immense financial advantages will accrue to the city in letting out space privileges to the various companies that use the streets for electric or telegraph wires, steam and gas pipes, and the like.

WILL INCREASE IN VALUE.

Controller Coler, speaking for the city, pointed out that the cost of constructing the gallery subways would be paid for in a comparatively short time, and that then the municipality would possess an asset whose value would increase as the city expands, and companies would find it to their advantage to lease the privileges the city has to offer. Incident to franchise values, the desirability of having the city's streets free from the continual tearing up under the present system was touched upon, and the Commissioners quickly agreed that immediate action was necessary.

If the improvement is begun now, it was argued, millions of dollars in the cost of construction will be saved, and, added to this, millions will in the course of time be added to the city's resources. Unanimous action followed the discussion.

One of the Commissioners, in referring after the meeting to the subject, said that it seemed to be brought up by everybody at once. "It was," he added, "a question uppermost in our minds, and one which appealed to us as admitting of no delay in carrying out, so far as the board's jurisdiction extends, our powers being limited to starting the ball rolling by calling for estimates."

The construction of these galleries has the full and earnest support of the city officials, who regard them as a source of revenue, which can hardly be estimated. Ever since the building of the road became possible (through the agreement of Corporation Counsel Whalen to approve the form of the contract, with some modifications, the subject has been thoughtfully considered, and it was only because of the adverse decision of the Appellate Division in regard to the Broadway route and the limitation placed upon the cost of the tunnel that the commission did not include pipe galleries in the specifications. Like Controller Coler, Mr. Whalen has been an ardent supporter of the gallery plan. Both are unwilling to commit themselves, though both agree that they believe that the existing law permits the construction of the galleries. They also agree that if legislation should prove necessary it could be obtained with little, if any, difficulty.

AS COLER AND WHALEN SEE IT.

"No one can gauge the possibilities of such galleries," said Mr. Coler after the meeting. "We have in this city numerous concerns who would be only too willing to place their pipes or conduits in them because they can be reached without necessitating the tearing up of the streets. As time goes on, and new commodities, for instance, liquid fuel, come into use, the demand for accommodations in galleries such as are proposed will increase and the city's revenues will increase with it.

"Of the difficulties in the way, especially as regards the legal right of the commission to order the work done, I am not ready to talk, but I have no doubt that these can be surmounted either without legislation or with legislation that the lawmaking powers will be willing to give. The comparatively small cost of this addition to the tunnel makes it easy for the city to provide funds without encroaching upon the debt limit, and I do not feel that the gallery plan is in any danger from this direction.

"Whether or not the city can operate these galleries, apart from the contractors' rights, is a matter that apparently gives some persons some concern. As a revenue producer, however, they would be extremely attractive to the contractor, and he may make some claims to them. I believe, however, that we will have no trouble on this score, and the contract is so liberal in other ways that, in my opinion, it will not be difficult to get the contractor to build the galleries under the clause which provides for extra pay for extra work.

"Having given the matter a great deal of consideration, I may say that the rentals would repay the cost of construction within a very short period, probably not longer than ten years."

Mr. Whalen said that he believed the legal difficulties would not be hard to overcome. In his letter to the Rapid Transit Commissioners on Sept. 20 last, Mr. Whalen urged them to make provision for galleries, with the idea that if legislation should be necessary it could be applied for at the present session of the Legislature.

"While we are building a tunnel, we ought to include in it all the utilities possible," Mr. Whalen said, "and I am sure that the step taken to-day will result in almost incalculable benefit to the city. It is my belief that it will be necessary to call on the Legislature for help, but I am confident that this aid will be forthcoming at once. These galleries further will provide the city with a place where its own pipes can economically be laid.

"I doubt if the water service mains could be placed in them, but fire alarm and police telegraph wires could be laid in them, and in case at any time the city should construct or buy its own electric plant for lighting purposes, these wires, too, could be laid in the city's own conduit system. I regard the gallery plan as one of the most important phases of the tunnel project, and I trust that the Commissioners will find it possible to construct them."

The statement made by Mr. Whalen and those of the day before by members and counsel of the commission come apparently in conflict. While both sides agree as to the desirability of the project, Albert B. Boardman distinctly stated on Thursday that the matter was one for the city to take hold of. This view was put forth by Mr. Orr and also by Mr. Parsons. While the board may co-operate in the work, it was held that, unless legislative changes are made, it will devolve on the city to advertise for bids and let the contract.

WHAT OTHER OFFICIALS THINK.

President Guggenheimer of the Council said yesterday:

"I am in favor of the proposition so ably set forth in this morning's TIMES that the city should construct pipe galleries in connection with the underground railroad upon which work is soon to be commenced. But my approval is subject to a reservation. While I believe that the construction of such galleries would prove a valuable property to the city and yield a large annual profit from rents paid by the lessees of such gallery privileges, and while I am aware that the establishment of such pipe galleries would remove the nuisance of having the streets perpetually torn up, yet I am deterred from giving my absolute approval to the project until I ascertain whether the city could safely and within the limit of her bonded indebtedness incur so large an additional expense as would be involved in such a vast undertaking. The project is admirable, if feasible."

Commissioner Keating of the Highways Department is another advocate of the gallery plan, which, he said, would in a great measure reduce the amount of tearing up and excavating of the streets. Daily there are a hundred applications from gas and electric companies for excavating permits, and if this could be stopped, he says, the life of the pavements would unudoubtedly be prolonged. Besides the water mains are frequently uncovered, and this is another source of the tearing up of pavements.

"If galleries can be constructed on each side of the tunnel of sufficient size to carry water, gas, and sewer pipes," Mr. Keating said, "it would save us a great deal of trouble. Of course, the relief would only extend in most cases to the streets through which the tunnel runs, but it would be considerable relief, and eventually electric light and telephone and telegraph companies might lay their trunk wires through it, thus making it unnecessary to excavate to the extent that is now done."

No estimates as to the cost of the pipe galleries from City Hall to Thirty-third Street are as yet available, but in a tentative way the statement was made by Charles Stewart Smith that the expenditure would not be over $600,000 or $700,000. These figures are in no way official, but in a week's time the Chief Engineer expects to have ready close estimates on the cost. Later will doubtless come the proposition to extend the galleries to Forty-second Street, through that thoroughfare, and possibly, as suggested yesterday, up to Sixtieth Street.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXTENSION.

The possibilities of extension are enormous. The rapidity of building would bear strongly, as has been pointed out, upon the relation of cost to debt limit, but once a start is made, the commission believes progress will be made as rapidly as is consistent with good municipal management.

Among the future improvements in this direction the great network of wires and pipes in Broadway will be attended to. In fact, the statement came from a responsible source yesterday that before many years this thoroughfare will possess an underground road its entire length, and, with it, pipe galleries. The great difficulty in the original plan, as THE NEW YORK TIMES pointed out yesterday, was the narrowness of Broadway in respect to a four-track railroad with the additional galleries on either side. This same authority said that when a connecting Broadway link shall be built, doubtless the big conduits would go under the tracks instead of on the side, as the original plans contemplated.

It was recalled yesterday that the Metropolitan Railway Company's bid on the tunnel was called off for the reason that the city would not allow the company to build subway galleries in connection with the proposed line. At present the Empire City Subway Company is the possessor of large privileges in telegraph and telephone conduits, but, as set forth in a well-known article, if the idea of municipal galleries be carried out, the monopoly on subway works in the future will be the city's, and no private concern need apply.

BOARD'S WORK YESTERDAY.

In its proceedings yesterday the board attended to several necessary details incident to the construction of the tunnel.

The Committee on Organization made these recommendations for appointment: Albert Carr, engineer of the first division, extending from the Post Office to Forty-second Street, salary, $4,500, to take effect March 15; C. W. Hendricks, engineer of the second division, salary, $4,000, to take effect March 15; M. J. Farrell, private secretary to the chief engineer, salary, $1,800, to take effect March 1.

These appointments are exempt from civil service rules, and, together with appointments to be made by competitive examinations, are made on the basis of recommendation to the Civil Service Commission. In its report the committee cites the following additional positions as exempt from the necessity of competitive examinations: One deputy chief engineer, (Mr. Rice already appointed;) six division engineers, of whom two were appointed yesterday; three general inspectors, one private secretary, (appointed yesterday;) one auditor, and one skilled photographer.

Supplementing the foregoing appointments are the following to be filled by competition: Senior assistant engineers, assistant engineers, transit men, levelers, rodmen, axemen, inspectors of steel, cement testers, Inspector of steel erection, Inspector of masonry, chief draughtsman, accountants, stenographers, and messengers. No number of employes in each class of assistants was designated for the reason that the board and construction company do not know yet how many will be needed. The selections will be made in due time from the relative standing of the applicants and will be appointed as necessary.

The mention of the withdrawal of the contractor's $1,000,000 continuing bond was taken up and the counsel of the board were instructed to draft a bill to be presented to the Legislature which will provide for the relief of the present bondsman, Perry Belmont, who qualified in twice the amount of the bond required. The effect of this bill will be that the $1,000,000 in securities put up by the Subway Construction Company will remain in place of the fifty-year continuing bond of the contractor in pursuance of the stipulation contained in the letter of August Belmont to the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners.

The bill will also contain a provision to settle any question as to the power of the board to supervise the construction of subways in the different boroughs, specifically as to whether its jurisdiction in tunnel matters extends to the limits of the greater city. Although it has been the opinion of counsel of the board that these powers were coterminous with the city's boundaries, application to the Legislature will be made so as to admit of no embarrassment in the future.

EAST RIVER TUNNEL DELAY.

Mr. Baldwin's Explanation of the Withdrawal of Franchise Application.

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad Company denied yesterday that the withdrawal of the application for the tunnel franchise made by the New York and Long Island Terminal Company has any bearing upon his connection with the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, of which he is a Director.

"I am acting in an individual capacity in the subway company," said Mr. Baldwin, "and not in any way, shape, or form for the Long Island Railroad. I would like to have it understood that there is absolutely no connection between the two companies. We do not regard the East River tunnel project as abandoned. As I said yesterday, the terminal company is simply awaiting developments. We may take up the whole enterprise anew, and possibly we may apply to the commission for a franchise."

In speaking yesterday of the Long Island Road's action, one of the Rapid Transit Commissioners gave it as his opinion that the company will be an active bidder for the franchise for the Broadway and South Brooklyn extension of the Manhattan tunnel. He thought it would be a logical sequence of the withdrawal, inasmuch as the Long Island people have been for a long time working with the idea of an outlet directly in this city.

"Plainly, there is no need for two Brooklyn tunnels, and there will not be for years to come," he said. "The Long Island Company doubtless realizes this, and, considering that they have had such a hard pull with the Municipal Assembly, have wisely decided to wait a while."

QUIGG ATTACKS DEMOCRATS

Creates a Sensation at a Republican Club Dinner.

Demands of Gov. Roosevelt as a Right that Commission Be Appointed to Revise City Charter.

Lemuel Ely Quigg, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, made the speech of the evening, last night, at the dinner of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District Republican Club, at the West Side Lyceum. Mr. Quigg was well toward the last in the list of speakers. Gov. Roosevelt, Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, State Senator Elsberg, and Job E. Hedges had all delivered speeches before Mr. Quigg's turn came, and when he arose his auditors seemed inclined to pay little attention to his remarks.

When he started in to explain the policy of his committee, however, every one sat up and listened attentively, and when his speech closed with an impassioned invective against the Democratic Party and a direct personal appeal to Gov. Roosevelt, who sat beside him, to appoint a commission of honorable and capable men to revise the city charter, and in the meantime to protect the city's water rights by a law which would prevent any scandalous contract in regard to its water supply, his hearers rose to their feet and drowned his closing words with a burst of applause which lasted for fully ten minutes.

Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg preceded Gov. Roosevelt, who arrived late, with a short speech, in which he complimented the club on its effective organization, which, he said, was a result of the primary law.

When Gov. Roosevelt appeared with Chairman Odell he was greeted with a cheer which brought Mr. Elsberg's speech to a sudden conclusion. The Governor's speech was, in part, as follows:

"I am particularly glad to speak to the Twenty-seventh Assembly District Republican Association, because it seems to me that you members of this association have pre-eminently shown how to combine the resolute purpose for decency in public life with practical efficiency in the way you go to work. I want to take this opportunity, too, of paying my most hearty thanks to your Assemblyman, Gherardi Davis, and to your Senator, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, for the literally invaluable assistance they have given me and every one else interested in decent government during these two sessions of the Legislature."

Chairman Odell and Job Hedges followed with short speeches, and then came Mr. Quigg's turn. He opened by saying that he had been longing for some time to explain the policies of the committee of which he was Chairman. The first effort he had made, he said, was to clear away the suspicion that seemed to exist in the minds of many that Republican voting had not been conducted on an honest basis. The primary law, he said, had been introduced with this end in view, and it had accomplished it.

"The second point in our policy," he continued, "was the nomination of Gov. Roosevelt. I was in favor of it, as I was in favor of his appointment as Police Commissioner, and every one here knows it. I believe that we are all responsible for the mistake made by us in 1897. It was the opinion of everybody then that the Republican Party would not support an honest man for Mayor. We made our mistake then, for if we had nominated the suitable man, Seth Low—and we have disfranchised the public of this opinion and won. When we recognized this mistake and tried to show the people that we were sincere we were defeated, it is true. But we were defeated by an organization which has $100,000,000 behind it, which has 30,000 placeholders to our 500, and which would stoop to things which we—thank God—would never do.

"I don't consider myself a politician, but I believe in the Republican Party as I believe in nothing else. When I first went to Congress I seldom voted a straight Republican ticket. I believed in voting for a man of good character, no matter what his party. But when I had spent a term in Congress I saw what the Democratic Party meant; what it is, and what it stood for; how, whether in tariff bill or in 16 to 1 or what not, that it meant the leveling of all to the level of the very lowest. That's what Democracy means. I believe in laws that will permit a man to climb from the lowest to the highest.

"It is no offense in the Republican Party to prosper, but it is a deadly offense in the Democratic Party. According to the teachings of the man who controls it, who is the incarnation of Democracy, it is an offense to do well. If I can't rise myself, if I am so borne down with misfortune that all hope is gone, I know that my boy can do it, and I want the chance for him. There should be no star in the dark blue sky of opportunity too high or too bright for the American boy to reach. That's why I hate Democracy, and I hate it with all my soul.

"Don't believe everything you hear about me," he continued, in broken voice. "No man was ever so wickedly lied about as I have been. I will give an accounting for everything I have done.

"There are some things I won't stand for," he concluded, turning and speaking directly to Gov. Roosevelt. "I demand as a right, first, that a commission of honest, wise men be appointed to revise the charter of this City of New York. I demand this of you, Governor, and I demand of you that until that committee has made its report our water rights shall be protected. Gov. Roosevelt, I say that a law must be passed which will prevent any scandalous contracts such as we have heard of lately. I don't want much, but I'm against thieves, be they Democrats or Republican, by God, I'll fight them to the end."

Mr. Quigg sank into his seat exhausted amid a roar of applause. Several voices were heard after the applause had subsided asking him to continue, but he was too exhausted to hear them. Assemblyman Gherardi Davis finally quieted the uproar by making a short speech, and the dinner was brought to an end.

MOUSE RESTORED HER VOICE.

Special to The New York Times.

CANNONSBURG, Penn., March 9.—A mouse has been the cause of restoring a woman's voice. Some years ago Mrs. Annie Mathers, living near here, was taken ill. When she recovered she could speak only in a whisper.

This continued until yesterday, when, as she was entering her kitchen, she noticed a mouse running across the floor, and in her fright involuntarily screamed. Since then she has been able to use her voice almost as well as she ever did.

Kansas City Packer Sells Out.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 9.—George Anderson Fowler, who was in control of the big packing plant of George Fowler & Son Company, Limited, of this city, has transferred his entire interest to Anderson Fowler, his uncle. The consideration has not been made public. Mr. Fowler has been in poor health for some time. He sailed for Europe yesterday. Anderson Fowler is now in complete control of the Kansas City plant, the Anglo-American Company of Chicago, and the Omaha Packing Company of Omaha. He lives in New York. The Fowler plant has a capacity of 5,000 hogs, 500 cattle, and 500 sheep daily.

Suffocated in a Railroad Tunnel.

Special to The New York Times.

SOMERSET, Ky., March 9.—A freight train on the Cincinnati Southern was stalled in Kings Mountain Tunnel to-day, and several men were badly suffocated by the smoke and gas. One named Saunders, a shopman, died after being brought to the hospital here in Somerset. Another of the shopmen, an old engineer, crawled forward to the engine, and finding the engineer prostrated, took hold and pulled the train out of the tunnel, saving the lives of the balance of the crew and shopmen.

The Transpacific Route

is naturally the great passenger line of America, the Four-Track New York Central. See No. 21 of the "Four-Track Series."—Adv.

"QUEEN" IN A PRISON CELL

Miss Dempsey of the Holland Dames Accused of Larceny.

CHARGED WITH TAKING $750

Plaintiff Says He Deposited the Money to Become Treasurer of Her Dramatic Company.

Miss Lavinia H. Van Westervelt Dempsey, crowned Queen of the Holland Dames, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued at the instance of Robert Troup, who charges her with grand larceny, in converting to her own use $750 which he had deposited with her as security for his faithful performance of his duty as treasurer of a dramatic company of which Miss Dempsey was the star performer and proprietor. Detective Sergeant Joseph Manion of Capt. McClusky's force made the arrest after a chase which covered three weeks. Miss Dempsey was locked up at the Mercer Street Police Station, where she was up to a late hour this morning.

Some months ago Miss Dempsey completed a romantic historical drama entitled "The Patriot Spy," and organized a company to produce it, she herself taking a prominent part in the play. Charles Hoerlein, a real estate dealer, with an office in the St. Paul Building, 220 Broadway, was made the manager of the company with which the "Queen of the Holland Dames" threatened to tour the country. According to the complainant in the present action, Mr. Hoerlein early in December last inserted an advertisement in a morning newspaper offering a place as Treasurer of a dramatic company to a young man who could furnish good security. Troup says that he read the advertisement and called on Mr. Hoerlein in his office, and after a short talk agreed to take the place. A day or so later he met Miss Dempsey in Hoerlein's office, and another conversation took place, in which Troup offered to give a bond of $1,000 to insure the faithful performance of his duties.

Miss Dempsey, he says, scorned his bond, and declined to do any further business with him unless he would put up $500 either in cash or in a certified check. Troup agreed to the terms, and on Dec. 8 he gave Miss Dempsey a certified check for $500, drawn on the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and he was at once engaged to act as Treasurer of the company. He thereupon resigned his position as a clerk in a business house, and held himself in readiness for any commands the "Queen" might give.

After remaining inactive for several days, Troup says, he was directed to go to Washington, where the "Patriot Spy" company had an engagement. Miss Dempsey got to the National capital first, Troup says, and when he called upon her to report for duty she received him with coolness and informed him that he could not have the job unless he gave her $250 more. Her reason for this demand was that "more than the $500 originally deposited would frequently go through his hands," and she desired to be amply protected. This was on Dec. 14, and two days later Troup, having decided to accept the new terms, gave Miss Dempsey an accepted draft on the United States Mortgage and Trust Company for $250. Six hours after this transaction, he says, Miss Dempsey disbanded her company because of ill-health and returned to this city.

Under these circumstances Troup gave some thought to the recovery of his deposits, and in the course of his efforts in this direction he discovered that on the very day he had given Miss Dempsey the five-hundred-dollar check she had converted it into cash, and that the two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar draft had been cashed two days after the "Queen" had received it. He wrote repeatedly to Miss Dempsey, demanding the return of his money, but in her replies, he says, she pleaded illness and put him off with promises, which, he asserts, have never been kept. On Jan. 20, having failed in his effort to recover the money, he wrote Miss Dempsey a letter in closing his association from her employ and making further demand for the return of the deposit. The resignation was to take effect Feb. 3.

After resigning his post, Troup continued his efforts to get his money back, but was unable to find Miss Dempsey, though he frequently heard from her. Singularly she gave no address in any of her letters, except that on the back of an envelope in which one was inclosed she had written "20 West Seventy-eighth Street." There is no such number. In reply to another importunate note Miss Dempsey told Troup to call on her lawyer, at 41 Park Place. When the young man sought the lawyer at this address he found that it was a mercantile establishment, and that no lawyer had ever had an office there. Other letters which he received from the "Queen" led Troup to make useless visits of this nature, and then, on the advice of his attorney, he obtained a warrant for Miss Dempsey's arrest. This warant was given to detective Manion to serve, and for the last three weeks there has been an active game of hide and seek between "Queen" and detective.

During this time, Manion says, Queen Lavinia was "under cover," spending most of her time in Bergen County, New Jersey, but occasionally visiting this city. The officer was unable to find her on these visits, which he says were somewhat surreptitious. On Thursday the detective learned that Miss Dempsey had spent the previous night at the home of one of her brothers, at 334 West Fifty-sixth Street, and, surmising that she would return, he kept the house under surveillance that day and yesterday. Stalking a Queen was a novel experience, but it proved to be effective, for yesterday afternoon he saw her enter the house. As she left the detective followed her on what proved to be a merry chase, for she hired a north-bound street car and changed cars frequently, always keeping on her way north, as if she were bound for Westchester County. When the game grew tiresome Manion accosted the woman and told her that she was under arrest. At first the Queen was indignant, but she finally admitted her identity and was taken to the Mercer Street Station.

Troup says that when he first met her Miss Dempsey gave among her references the names of a half dozen prominent men, including the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Miss Dempsey has occupied for some years a unique position in this city. Several years ago she was chosen as Queen of the Holland Dames. Her coronation, which took place in the Waldorf-Astoria, was a gorgeous ceremony, which cost her, it was said, in the neighborhood of $30,000. Since then she has appeared on several occasions in her "regal" robes, though of late she has not been especially prominent. Her last appearance in print was due to litigation with her brother over some real estate.

NEWSPAPER FOR MR. ROBERTS.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 9.—B. J. Sheridan, one of the most widely quoted Democratic editors and a politician of State prominence, announces to-day in his paper, The Western Spirit of Paola, Kan., that he has tendered that paper for a month to Mr. Roberts of Utah, who was refused admission to Congress.

The editor's intention is to allow Mr. Roberts an opportunity to argue the matter of his recent treatment by Congress and to give publicity to the principles of Mormonism which cost him his seat in the lower house at Washington.

Mr. Sheridan says negotiations are pending with Mr. Roberts to this end, and that he expects to announce soon the date on which the latter will take charge of the paper.

Steamer Delaware Burned.

MILFORD, Del., March 9.—The steamer Delaware, which plies between this place and Philadelphia, was burned at her wharf here this morning. An incendiary who has operated in this vicinity is suspected of starting the fire. The Delaware was valued at $30,000, and was insured for $25,000. She is a total loss.

CITY STIRRED BY RECORD OF SHAME

Public Demands Action Against the Bribe Takers.

GAMBLERS THROWN INTO A PANIC.

District Attorney Asks Grand Jury to Investigate Charges of Systematized Tribute from Lawbreakers.

The expose in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday showing that $3,095,000 a year is paid by the gambling house keepers of this city to the Gambling Commission which affords them protection from any interference on the part of the police has stirred this city as no other publication of recent years.

On all sides the subject of the existence of a Gambling Commission that worked with all the precision and with more directness than any commission provided for in the charter of the city was discussed, and every department of the City Government directly interested in the maintenance of order and the suppression of crime gave the matter immediate and careful attention.

The Grand Jury took up the matter directly it met in the County Court House. Col. Gardiner went before it with a number of recommendations, and outside of the jury room promised that the weight and influence of his office should be used to root out the gambling evil and the bribe giving and bribe taking that went with it.

The Police Board held a session from 3 o'clock until 7:30. An hour after the board met the clerk was dismissed, and thenceforth the meeting was between the Commissioners and the Chief of Police. The gambling exposé and the existence of dives all over town were discussed for three and a half hours, during which there were some lively passages between Commissioners York, Sexton, and Chief Devery. All maintained the strictest silence on what had transpired.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has traced the $3,095,000 from the gambling house keepers to the Gambling House Commission, but it is as yet impossible to trace it further. So far as the present investigation goes the money stops at the commission, but it is generally understood that the greater part of it eventually finds its way into the coffers of both political organizations.

Chief of Police Devery, John F. Carroll, and Police Commissioner Sexton had a conference at Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon.

Four raids on gambling houses, three by Capt. Diamond of the East Fifth Street Station and one in the Tenderloin, denoted the sum total of police activity yesterday. The places were all small and of no consequence compared to the greater ones that flourish all around them.

After the flourish made by Capt. Diamond and his men, Anthony Comstock, who had a warrant for one of the places which had been "tipped off" from the Yorkville Police Court, went over the ground and found $2,500 worth of extra gambling apparatus that Capt. Diamond had overlooked. This was destroyed.

In the one Tenderloin raid Wardman Glennon who arrested the cashier of the poolroom, after having made a bet with him, showed that the contention of the police that it is almost impossible to enter the poolrooms run as clubs, is not founded on fact. When Mr. Glennon made up his mind to get into this place he found little difficulty in doing so

GAMBLING HOUSES CLOSE.

A number of gambling houses that have been running in the most glaring manner closed temporarily last night. A "tip" followed one of Chief Devery's trips up town to the effect that "brash" methods must cease, and that the proprietors who would not be content with running close would eventually have to close for good.

As a result of the exposé in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the "cappers" that have been swarming in the Broadway hotels and cafés were withdrawn last night. One of the gamblers said that Chief Devery had decided to follow Mr. Byrnes's lead in this matter and the "cappers" were not to be allowed any longer to solicit business in the hotels.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY ACTS

Promises Grand Jury to Follow Up Charges Against Officials—Less Positive in Interview.

Col. Gardiner had hardly reached his office yesterday morning when he was called up on the telephone by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst. Dr. Parkhurst said that he had no doubt that the District Attorney had read the exposé in THE NEW YORK TIMES relating to the Gambling Commission and the articles in the other newspapers showing the existence and the workings of such dives as the Tivoli, the Dore, the Haymarket, McGurk's, and others. He said he hoped that Col. Gardiner would take prompt action.

Hard on the heels of this came telephonic communications from the heads of other reform organizations all looking toward the presentation of the facts to the Grand Jury, and urging the District Attorney to take prompt action. As a result of these urgings Col. Gardiner and his first assistant, Mr. McIntyre, went before the Grand Jury and the District Attorney addressed that body. He told them that they must have read of the startling statements made in THE NEW YORK TIMES, which had openly charged what had been hinted for a long time.

Col. Gardiner told the jurors that it was not his province to undertake the duties of the Police Department; that it was not his province to investigate, but to prosecute crime. But the matter, he said, had reached such a stage that he would put his own detectives to work to secure evidence against the gambling house keepers and the other lawbreakers, and that he expected as a result to give the Grand Jury many matters that would warrant their careful consideration and on which indictments could be found.

PROMISES TO GRAND JURY.

Col. Gardiner promised the Grand Jury further that before Monday night he would present to them ovidence on which they would be able to formulate indictments against the proprietors of the Tivoli, the Doré, the Haymarket, McGurk's, and several other places of like character, and he made the positive statement that these places would be closed by Monday night.

Immediately after leaving the Grand Jury room Col. Gardiner sent Assistant District Attorney McIntyre to THE NEW YORK TIMES with a request to be supplied with the names of witnesses who could give the Grand Jury evidence as to the existence of gambling houses in New York.

Mr. McIntyre was told that one of the largest poolrooms in this city was situated directly across the street from the County Court House, and that evidence against it could be furnished by many of the members of the District Attorney's staff, who were regular habitués of the place.

Mr. McIntyre stated that it was the purpose of the District Attorney to use every resource within his power to secure indictments against the keepers of gambling houses, and that he would use every effort to prosecute them and the keepers of disorderly resorts. He said that Col. Gardiner would move over the heads of the Police Department in this matter, if necessary, and would have detectives from his own office make the investigations.

Mr. McIntyre said that his chief wished to emphasize the point that while it was not within the line of his duty to assume the work of the Police Department, yet matters had reached such a condition that he felt it his duty to act with vigor and promptness, to the end that the gambling houses and dives be closed up.

MR. GARDINER LESS POSITIVE.

When a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES saw Col. Gardiner in his office late yesterday afternoon, the District Attorney, while seemingly anxious to push the work of purification, failed to go nearly as far in his assurances as Mr. McIntyre had done. He said nothing about closing the dives already mentioned on Monday night, but said that the Grand Jury had expressed its desire to communicate with him on the subject on Monday.

Mr. Gardiner said that it was not possible for him to put detectives to work for the reason that he had but one at his command, and he was usually busy on work for the office that must be attended to.

"I will do everything that is possible in the matter," said Col. Gardiner. "In whatever direction my duty lies the public can be assured that I will move. If I do not do that there is no excuse for my being here."

Col. Gardiner was told that there was small hope of forcing the Police Department to take action, and his attention was called to the list of poolrooms and gambling houses published in THE NEW YORK TIMES a week before the Mazet committee met.

"A copy of that list was given to the Chief of Police, a copy was given to the Police Commissioners, and there was absolutely no action taken. Some of those places are still in existence," Col. Gard

the rooms where big playing prevails, only to those who were known to the doorkeepers to be regular visitors. "Touts" and broken sporting men were not wanted, for fear that their lack of funds might tempt them to give evidence against the gamblers.

THE GAMBLERS' PRECAUTIOUS.

At Joe Vendig's, on West Twenty-seventh Street, where the "touts" and third-rate gamblers used to munch sandwiches and smoke the cigars that were served gratuitously to the patrons, only the well-known bettors were admitted, and at "Charley" Walters's place, at 42 West Twenty-fourth Street, where the big players like "Chappie" Levy, "Dink" Davis, and Teddy Alexander play, and where free refreshment is served, the same condition of affairs prevailed.

Scores of occasional players were turned away from McKenna's place, the Turf Exchange, on the north side of Thirty-fourth Street, two doors west of Broadway, before it was raided, and only a chosen few were admitted. But at Thirtieth Street, over a grocery store, on the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue, the precautions were lax, and almost any one could gain admission. Most of the poolrooms, with which the district between Twenty-third and Forty-second Streets and Fifth and Sixth Avenues, is honeycombed, were running quietly.

The larger gambling houses are usually closed during the day, but admission to them last night was not any more difficult than it is ordinarily, for new faces are rarely seen at the doors, and the regular players at the big houses are men whom the gamblers trust.

Double bars were put up on the doors of most of the crap games, also, last night, and extra precautions were taken to keep out strangers. The players in these places are mostly of a class that dress in identical fashion, and a spy from any of the societies might easily slip in with the others.

In fact, the players of all classes were as much frightened as the proprietors, and many of them were kept away from their usual haunts by the disclosure of the gamblers' methods in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"LITTLE FISH" WILL SUFFER.

But, in spite of the sudden alarm, the gamblers—that is, those who have been in active business for a long time—wore an air of calm. One of them who has been in the gambling business for years, but who, for obvious reasons, refused to have his name used, gave the gamblers' side of the story to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"After all," he said, "I believe this scare will do those of us who have been in business a long time a lot of good. It will drive the 'pikers' out of business, for, if some show of making a cleaning out of these places is made, only the small fry will be sacrificed. Wait and see if the little fish don't suffer. The 'cops' and the societies will raid some of them in various parts of the city, and the police will show you after a while that they have made raids and done what they could to clean out gambling.

"When things quiet down a bit, the old places will go on as usual, for they will always be open, no matter how much reform you have in New York. It will be a good thing all around for the boys, for every 'sucker' who could get a bank roll during the past two years has opened up a 'joint' of some sort, and if things should not change soon there would in a little while be more 'joints' than players. Do all the hammering you like for a while. It will do the 'boys' a lot of good."

DR. PARKHURST'S VIEW.

Cannot See Hope of Permanent Reform in Exposure of Gamblers' Tribute—Doesn't Blame Tammany.

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst said he had read the exposure in THE TIMES of the Gambling Commission and its system of collection, and added:

"I don't know that anything that may be done will be of permanent result. I suppose the gamblers will now be quiet for a time. Commissioner York and others had a conference yesterday, and something will probably be done to humbug the people. In three weeks the matter will be forgotten and the gambling business will start up again as lively as ever. In the Summer many of the people are away and little will be done against the curse.

"But in the Autumn the work should be taken up vigorously and prosecuted ceaselessly. There should be lively times.

"It is probably well that things are going from bad to worse, because there will be better chances for a reaction. I do not claim that the Strong administration was perfect, but it was a vast improvement on what we have now. A similar administration might have been continued had not 80,000 people, under the orders of Platt, voted for Tracy. Tammany was invited back to power, and why should not Tammany accept the invitation? I don't blame Tammany.

"But nothing material will be accomplished until we get down to the ethics and moral features and question the conscience of the people.

"An ecumenical council, to tell the world how it shall be saved, is to meet here next month for ten days. Just think of it! It is to gather in a city that is second only to Sodom and Gomorrah!

"The society of which I am President seeks evidence to convict the vicious; the police seek evidence to acquit them.

"I am hopeful, however, that something will soon be accomplished because the mothers of New York are becoming interested. Complaints of mothers against the gambling evil are growing rapidly."

"Employers could greatly aid in the suppression of vice if they would threaten employes with summary dismissal on proof of gambling on the part of the latter. But many of these employers profess to be too busy to give any attention to the welfare of their subordinates."

FRANK MOSS ASTONISHED.

Details of the Systematic Tribute Law Breakers Give to City Officials Absolutely Unknown Before.

Frank Moss said yesterday that while the facts set forth in the exposé of THE NEW YORK TIMES did not surprise him he considered the accuracy of the statements marvelous.

"While we have known of the facts in a general way for some time," said Mr. Moss, "details have been furnished to us and to the public that were absolutely unknown before. I doubt, however, that it will have the effect of arousing the police to action. They are parts of a system that is in the grasp of the leaders and all hands mean to make all they can out of it. Yet if anything is able to force them to move it is such an exposé as THE TIMES printed today.

"In all this I see an illustration of the danger of a four-year term for Mayor. Once in, it is impossible to replace him or his appointees except under the severest stress of public opinion, and what has gone on for two years will probably go on for two years more."

Mr. Moss detailed the events that led up to the deposing of Mr. McCullagh. He said that the gamblers were waiting to open up all over town just as soon as Tammany came into power, but they were held back because they could not receive assurances from the then Chief of Police.

The threatened closing of Farrell's poolroom, in Twenty-eighth Street, brought matters to a head, and it was the refusal of McCullagh to transfer the policeman who was sent to notify Farrell to close that led to his removal, those of Hamilton and Phillips, and the appointment of Commissioner Hess, whose first official act was to vote with the Tammany Commissioners to retire McCullagh and transfer the policeman.

"Raids are unnecessary," said Mr. Moss. "They are only a theatrical adjunct of the Police Department and entail much work without result. When the police mean business it is only necessary for them to send to the places in town that are known to exist, or in case of the pool rooms, to the head of the syndicate controlling them, and notifying them that they must close.

"Whenever they are in earnest they will be quickly understood, and the places will close promptly enough. A few raids here and there are usually only a notification to other places to get under cover and to lie low until the storm blows over, when every one can resume again on the same old plan."

JOHN J. SCANNELL SEEN.

He Says the Charges of Levying Tribute on Gamblers Concern the Police Department.

Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell was seen at his apartments, at Broadway and Forty-seventh Street, and was asked for an expression of his opinion in regard to the exposure in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the "Gambling Commission" existing in the city.

"Well, really," said Commissioner Scannell, "if I could help you any I would be glad to do so, but I do not see that I am called upon to say anything."

"Have you read the article referred to?" he was asked.

"Yes, I read it, but I know nothing of the matters of which it treats. It seems to me that the charges made in the article only concern the Police Department; I am a Fire Commissioner, not a Police Commissioner. What is the amount of tribute the 'Gambling Commission' is said to receive yearly? Is it $3,000,000?"

He was told that the amount was estimated to be $5,005,000.

"Well, that is a great 'graft,' isn't it?" chuckled the Commissioner.

"You know I do not know a thing about gambling," he continued. "I never played a game of cards in my life. But if I did understand gambling and could win, you can rest assured I would gamble at the time."

"Have you an opinion to express, Commissioner, in regard to such a state of affairs existing in the City Government as THE NEW YORK TIMES exposes?"

"No, except to say that if THE TIMES is correct things must be pretty bad. However, I take but little stock in the statements. We used to have these alleged exposures often, but they never amounted to anything, and I pay but little attention to them. However, I repeat that these charges only concern the Police Department, and affect me in no way. If any charges were made against me or against the Fire Department I would immediately answer them."

QUIGG SCOFFS AT CHARGE.

Denies that the Republican Organization Shares in the Spoils of Gambling.

Lemuel E. Quigg was very wroth when he was asked concerning the statement that part of the protection money paid to the Gambling Commission eventually came to the Republican County Committee.

"It's absurd and insulting," he said. "The Republican organization has absolutely nothing to do with the police administration. When there was an honest head of the Police Department in office and there were also in office two Police Commissioners who were responsible to the Republican organization, Tammany Hall set itself to work to get rid of the Chief and the Commissioners and to put into their places creatures that it could use. It succeeded, and the result is pretty well known. The Republican organization is in no way responsible. It has no power and no interest."

"But it is stated that the Republican organization is quiescent on account of the interest it has in the sums turned over to it and that these come to it on account of its non-activity in the matter."

"Well, that's damned absurd," was Mr. Quigg's reply. "There's nothing more to say about it."

BIG POOLROOM TRUST.

Formed to Reduce Telegraph Expenses, Which Amounted to Millions—Four Central City Bureaus.

The poolroom keepers have organized a trust, and the figures indicate that it has effected a great saving. The combination was formed against the Western Union Telegraph Company and the "touts." The poolroom business in the State of New York was worth nearly $10,000,000 per annum to the Western Union Telegraph Company.

When poolrooms first started they made an arrangement with the racing bureau of the telegraph company. The latter was to be paid $5 for information furnished on each race. This included a list of the entries and weights, the riders, the scratches, the first and second betting, the description, and result of the race. The poolroom keeper had to pay his operator, and also had a man on each racetrack to whom he paid $5 or more per day to wire the needed information.

Week in and week out throughout the year the poolrooms receive information from an average of fifteen races daily, six days in the week, and fifty-two weeks in the year. There are 400 poolrooms in the city, and the estimate is probably rather below than over the correct figure. Before the formation of the combination the proprietor of each of these 400 rooms paid the telegraph company $65 per day. That means $26,000 per day for the 400, $156,000 per week, and the enormous sum of $8,112,000 per year.

While the poolroom business is very profitable, the keepers realized that the telegraph company and the "touts," who sent the information from the tracks, were getting about all of the profits after the fees for protection had been paid. They did not object to the $20 or $25 paid the telegraph operator weekly, because some one to do this work was necessary under any circumstances.

So the big poolroom men got together and in this city they established four telephone stations. One of these is in "Honest" John Kelly's place, on West Forty-first Street. Another is located in the central portion of the city, further west; a third in Harlem, and a fourth near Fulton Street.

It is to these four places that the telegraphic dispatches from the racetracks go, and from these bureaus it is distributed by telephone to the poolrooms. So that where the poolroom owners were paying $26,000 a day to the Western Union, the combination pays less than $1,000.

It is the report in the poolrooms that the owners have to pay the combination $1 on each race for telephone service, a daily average expense of $15, exclusive of telephone rentals. The telegraph operator is superseded by the telephone man, who sits at a desk with a receiver constantly attached to his ear.

Every Such Revelation Helps.

From The Evening Post.

Fresh revelations of the shocking misgovernment of this city are made every day. THE TIMES of this morning published several columns of matter showing in detail the manner in which a revenue reaching into the millions is levied every year upon the gamblers of various sorts, and turned over to a "Gambling Commission," which, it says, is composed of a Commissioner who is at the head of one of the city departments, two State Senators, and the dictator of the poolroom syndicate of this city. It gives the different rates of unofficial licenses to break the laws which have been fixed by this commission—as $300 per month for a poolroom, $150 per month for a small gambling house, and $1,000 for a large one, and $50 per month for the "envelope game" form of swindling. * * * This sluggishness of public sentiment is the first obstacle that is to be overcome. People must be aroused to a realizing sense of the disgrace that it is to live in a city where $3,000,000 a year is collected from one class of criminals as the price of non-interference with their nefarious business. Every such revelation as THE TIMES made this morning helps to this end. Journalism can do no better work in New York at this time than to ferret out the facts about the shameful misgovernment of the city.

One of the worst features of the situation is the fact that almost the whole body of officials is either in open alliance with those who break the laws against crime and push schemes of plunder, or refrains from interference with them.

Republican Lips Are Sealed.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

A morning newspaper, THE TIMES, has taken up the scandal. It shows that the police phase of the business is conducted systematically. There is, according to its statement, a Gambling Commission, consisting of two State Senators, a representative of the poolroom proprietors, and the head of one of the city departments. This commission is a managing board. It receives and passes upon applications, establishes the tariff to be paid by the applicant, and supervises the collections. The latter are alleged to aggregate more than three millions a year. They include contributions in dribblets from the den, properly so called. And they include lavish tributes from the palace in the vicinity of Fifth Avenue, and in which baccarat divides the honors with roulette. A representative of THE TIMES talked to the Police Commissioners yesterday. One of them sententiously declared three millions to be a whole lot of money; "but say," he added, "I don't believe any one can prove any such thing." He was right. Proof of the collections will never be forthcoming—the police know enough for that.

The scandal is ripening. Things are beginning to look stormy for the Police Department. Denials have ceased. Even the Commissioners have not the hardihood to deny that the poolrooms have multiplied after mushroom fashion. There is promise of a bombardment all along the newspaper line, but with what result? It is easy to be too optimistic. The revenue is large. Only under tremendous pressure will it be relinquished. Conditions favorable to the exercise of that pressure do not exist. The Police Department affairs are administered by four officials. Two of them are Republicans. That is to say, the department is neither Republican nor Democratic. When one party offends the other is quick to take advantage of its crimes. In this case Republican lips are sealed.

COMSTOCK GETS INDICTMENTS.

His Plan to Close Gambling Houses—Raids Are Subordinate.

Anthony Comstock of the Society for the Suppression of Vice has undertaken a part of the work that the police profess themselves unable to do, and he has obtained sixteen indictments against gamblers from the Grand Jury.

In doing this work Mr. Comstock has moved in a manner that it might be of profit to the police to follow. He obtained his evidence first and on this evidence he secured indictments. What raids he may make are of minor importance, he contends. He will move on the pisees and destroy the gambling paraphernalia. He will arrest what men he finds therein, and the indictments for the rest will still hold good.

The principal object of his work, the closing of the gambling houses, will have been accomplished in any event, and that, Mr. Comstock says, is the main consideration. Once the law breakers are on the run the result will be plain and easy, he asserts.

GAMBLING RUINS THOUSANDS.

Superintendent Burr of the Society for the Prevention of Crime said yesterday:

"I am glad that THE TIMES made such a plain exposition of the gambling evil this morning. Only those who have investigated know how serious the evil is. Gambling is ruining thousands of homes. Of course I can't tell you what this organization has in view, because publicity would forestall our efforts."

WANTS GAMBLING LICENSED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The gamblers had a hard time of it under Mayor Strong's administration, and no doubt would have had a still harder time if Mr. Low had succeeded Mr. Strong. Nevertheless, gambling would not have ceased, and it never will cease. Why not accept that as a fact and license gambling places?

There is no process of reasoning by which it is possible to prove to any man of common sense that it is more immoral to wager money on a horse race or on the turn of a card than on fluctuations in the prices of cotton, wheat, or railroad shares. All the Exchanges are wide open and none has to pay for police "protection."

Let the poolrooms and other gambling places stay wide open, too, but tax them. Then would be prevented that worse effect of police corruption and political corruption, viz., the belief, firmly rooted in the minds of the masses, that nobody is honest and that every man can be bribed, no matter what his occupation or profession.

It is time, too, that we had the courage to confess, what every grown man knows, that it is absolutely impossible to prevent immorality in New York or in any other great city. It is time to recognize the fact that men will have houses of ill-fame, just as they will have gambling places. License them, therefore, and let them exist.

New York, March 9. D. T. D.

HOUSES IN CHINATOWN.

A Chinaman of some education, who had business at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, called at the Reporters' Room and said that he had read in THE TIMES yesterday that President York of the Police Board had said that it was difficult to get evidence against gambling houses.

"I know that the police are too busy to hunt up these gambling houses," the Chinaman said, "but I know, too, that the people of New York want the gambling stopped. So I have prepared this list of houses that are in operation in Chinatown. I know it is correct, for I was in every one of them this morning:"

The list follows:

	Tables.
17 Mott Street, on first floor	4
26 Mott Street, on first floor	2
20 Mott Street, on first floor	4
28 Mott Street, on first floor	3
30 Mott Street, on first floor	4
22 Mott Street, on first floor	4
25 Pell Street, on first floor	4
23 Pell Street, on first floor	3
21 Pell Street, on first floor	4
19 Pell Street, on first floor	4
12 Pell Street, on main floor	4
32 Pell Street, on first floor	10
34 Pell Street, on first floor	4
28 Pell Street, on first floor	1

ROOSEVELT WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK.

Gov. Roosevelt was asked last night what action would probably be taken on pending anti-gambling legislation at Albany and what should be done by the local authorities here in view of the exposé in THE TIMES yesterday.

"That is a very delicate question," replied the Governor with a smile, "and I should like to answer it. I read the matter referred to, but it seems to me I ought not to say anything at this time. It would be improper for me to discuss pending bills, and if I did refer to those about which you ask me I should be deluged with requests for opinions and from others. I should be pleased to accommodate you, but it seems to me I had better say nothing."

SULLIVAN WOULD NOT BE SEEN.

A reporter who called to see Senator "Tim" Sullivan at the ball of the Martin Engel Association at Tammany Hall last night in order to get the Senator's views on the collection of tribute from gamblers was denied an interview.

The Senator retired back on the stage, and from there sent word that he could not see any one and that he had nothing to say.

Martin Engle also refused to talk, as did a number of the Tammany Assemblymen who were present.

BROOKLYN POLICE SHAKE-UP.

The Police Board at its meeting yesterday made a number of transfers among Deputy Chiefs and Captains in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

"For the good of the service," was the excuse given by the Commissioners and the Chief, but it is understood that the Brooklyn transfers followed a vehement protest from President York, who said that he was determined to break up gambling and poolselling in Brooklyn at least. Following is the resolution passed by the board:

Resolved, That Deputy Chief Patrick H. McLaughlin be and is hereby assigned to duty as Deputy Chief in charge at the Police Headquarters in the Borough of Brooklyn from 8 A. M. on March 10 in place of Deputy Chief John Mackellar.

That Deputy Chief John Mackellar be and is hereby assigned to duty as Deputy Chief in charge at Police Headquarters, Borough of Queens, from 8 A. M. March 10, in place of Deputy Chief E. P. Clayton.

That Deputy Chief Clayton be and is hereby assigned to the Borough of Brooklyn for the performance of duty, subject to the directions of the Deputy Chief in charge.

Chief Devery announced the following transfers, which go into effect to-night:

Capt. James G. Reynolds, from the Fifty-second Precinct, in Atlantic Avenue, to the Forty-fourth Precinct, in Fifth Avenue.

Capt. Myles O'Reilly, from the Fifty-fifth Precinct, in Gates Avenue, to the Forty-seventh Precinct, in Butler Street.

Capt. Edmund Brown, from the Forty-seventh Precinct, in Butler Street, to the Fifty-second Precinct, in Atlantic Avenue.

Capt. Patrick H. Leavey, from the Fifty-first Precinct, in Grand Avenue, to the Forty-fifth Precinct, in Richards Avenue.

Capt. Thomas Cullen, from the Forty-fifth Precinct, in Richards Avenue, to the Fifty-first Precinct, in Grand Avenue.

Capt. David Lawson, from the Forty-fourth Precinct, in Fifth Avenue, to the Fifty-fifth Precinct, in Gates Avenue.

BROADWAY CROWD SEES RAID.

John McKenna's poolroom, one of the biggest and best known in this city, was raided yesterday afternoon while there were 200 men in it watching the big bulletin boards. McKenna, a well-known member of the Metropolitan Bookmakers' Association, was sitting behind one of the cages, and after Detective Glennon of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station had made a bet of $2 with him on a New Orleans race he was arrested and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station House.

The poolroom is at 169 West Thirty-fourth Street and just off Broadway. The raid attracted attention from Broadway, on which was a crowd of promenaders, and the 200 customers of McKenna stood outside the place when McKenna was removed to the station.

McKenna's poolroom has been known as the Caterers' Club. McKenna, who is thirty-five years old and lives at 311 East Tenth Street, had an elaborately fitted-up place. There was the usual board with all the names of the horses running, with the weights, jockeys, and the odds against each horse. Crowds were watching the board in the afternoon when Detectives Glennon, Sheehan, and Lockridge of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station entered. They moved about without making themselves known for a time. Nobody knew them. At last they walked up to one of the openings in the cage occupied by the ticket men, the writers, and the cashier. McKenna, as stated, was at the window for the cashier.

Glennon put down $2 for a bet on a horse running in the first race at New Orleans. McKenna took the money and Glennon told him he was under arrest. McKenna submitted quietly and walked out from behind the partition.

The arrest was noised about among the crowd in less than a minute. They all made a rush for the exits, and in a few seconds every man was in the street. They then stood in front of the building.

McKenna at the station house called himself a clerk and said the room was a stock brokerage house.

COMSTOCK SUCCEEDS, THE POLICE FAIL

Raid Results in Seizure of Costly Gambling Paraphernalia.

POLICE FIND LITTLE IN CLUB

Mr. Comstock Charges that Officers Warned the Proprietor and Partly Foiled His Attempts.

Capt. Diamond of the East Fifth Street Police Station, early last night raided a gambling club in the rear of a cigar store at 283 Bowery, took one prisoner, and seized a crap layout worth $10. An hour later Anthony Comstock raided the place and seized gambling paraphernalia valued at $2,500.

Mr. Comstock openly charges that the proprietor of the place had been warned of the intended raid, and allowed to store the valuable gambling devices, after which the police swooped down on the lone crap game.

Further, it is charged by Mr. Comstock that his intention to raid two places, this one in the Bowery and a gambling room at 3 Irving Place, was betrayed through the police, he intimates, and thus the proprietors were allowed time to protect themselves. At any rate, he says, the Bowery place was apparently as empty as a squeezed lemon when the raiding party reached it, and at 3 Irving Place the gambling tables had completely disappeared. Three prisoners were made there, however.

While engaged in raids in the Bowery district between 7 and 8 o'clock last night, Capt. Diamond, with two detectives and four patrolmen, visited 283 with the results stated, 289, where they took another prisoner and some gambling machines, and 23 Third Avenue, where they took still another prisoner and some more gambling devices.

COMSTOCK GETS WARRANTS.

Mr. Comstock, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, went to the Yorkville Police Court, in Fifty-seventh Street. It was late, and there were few persons in the building who knew him. To make assurance doubly sure, he went, unaccompanied, in the rear door directly to the private room of Magistrate Flammer. No person saw Mr. Comstock in that room save Police Sergeant Reynolds of the court squad and the Magistrate himself.

Upon complaint of Mr. Comstock the Magistrate issued warrants and search warrants to cover the raids at 283 Bowery and 3 Irving Place, opposite the Academy of Music and directly in the rear of the Academy Hotel. These warrants, at the request of Mr. Comstock, were sealed in the presence of the Magistrate and delivered to Roundsman Griffin of the court squad, who was instructed to deliver them to Mr. Comstock in his office in Park Row at 7:30 last night.

Meanwhile Mr. Comstock had posted a man to watch both the suspected places. When he reached his office after dinner these men had reported that both the places had been "tipped off" by the police; that 283 Bowery had been raided, and that the proprietor at 3 Irving Place had cleaned out the gaming rooms. Mr. Comstock charges that the "tip" could only have emanated from the Yorkville Court and that this is not the first time his intended raids have been betrayed from that source. On three former occasions, he declares, exactly the same thing happened.

Despite these reports, Mr. Comstock decided to make the raids as planned. With him were his own agents—Deering, who obtained the evidence against both places; Hanse, Faxton, and Dittmar—and Policemen Schroeder, Gerber, Bovle, and McGuinn, under Roundsman Griffin of the Yorkville Court squad.

When the raiding party reached the cigar store at 283 Bowery it was 9 o'clock. The manager of the place, Henry Silverstone, seemed surprised.

"Too late," he said tersely, "the police were here at 7 o'clock."

MR. COMSTOCK'S SPOILS.

"Never mind that," was Mr. Comstock's reply. Through the cigar store he went, followed by his men, flung open a small door, and stepped into a brilliantly lighted room as bare of furniture as the day it was finished. Mr. Comstock smiled, went over to a closet in the corner, scrambled in behind a pile of rubbish, and produced two "red and black" layouts.

"Overlooked by the police," he explained as he flung them out. Then he brought forth poker chips in small quantities, and a few gambling knick-knacks.

Still wearing a confident smile Mr. Comstock went to another door, flung it open, and disclosed a flight of stairs. He plunged down these, to find another brilliantly lighted room perfectly bare. A hurried inspection revealed nothing save a door in a corner. Against this door on the other side, holding it tightly closed, Mr. Comstock discovered a great quantity of decrepit furniture.

"Old furniture," said Roundsman Reynolds.

"More than that," said Mr. Comstock. "There was a smash, and the lock of the door yielded. The old furniture was pushed out of the way, a great quantity of rubbish thrown aside, and Mr. Comstock was triumphant.

"Here it is, all nicely packed up for us boys," he said. Two handsome roulette outfits, one Klondike table, one hazard table, three "red and black" tables, one "highlow" outfit, and one keno box were dragged out. "A few more things our friends, the police overlooked." Mr. Comstock said, adding: "Just about $2,500 worth. Careless police!"

In addition there were found 4,000 chips and all the chairs which had been used in the gambling rooms. Leading up from the rubbish room was found a stairway which opened into the cigar store. This cigar store is owned by Silverstone & Co.

AT 3 IRVING PLACE.

Leaving what he had seized in the care of two policemen, Mr. Comstock marshaled his forces for a descent on 3 Irving Place. There the room was found bare, and his search disclosed nothing. He took three prisoners, however, who, Agent Deering said, were employed in the gambling rooms. These described themselves as Richard Murphy, 401 East Nineteenth Street; George L. Howe, 314 West Twenty-eighth Street, and Robert White, Broad Channel, Jamaica Bay.

Agent Deering declared that he had been in the room at this place on the night previous and had seen a faro game and a "red and black" game in full operation.

The prisoners were taken to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, where they were locked up. They professed absolute ignorance of any gambling in the place. Agent Deering said two of them were doorkeepers and the third was the faro dealer.

In Captain Diamond's raid on 283 Bowery he made a prisoner of Frank Smith, 142 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, the alleged proprietor, and seized a crap table. At 289 Bowery he made a prisoner of Charles Miller, 400 East Eighty-third Street, the alleged proprietor, and seized several tables and a dice box. At 23 Third Avenue he arrested another Frank Smith, this one of 67 Second Avenue, and took several tables, a dice box, and a quantity of chips. All these raids were, Mr. Comstock says, the result of "tips," and were purely perfunctory.

There were other raids last night in widely separated parts of the city. The alleged gambling rooms over the Golden Oak saloon, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, were closed voluntarily last night for the first time. It was reported that the establishment, which is run by an ex-bookmaker and well-known sporting man, will be removed to other quarters on account of the notoriety which has been attracted to it of late by unsubstantiated rumors that a city official had a proprietary interest in the business. Other Harlem gambling rooms were in full operation last night.

Acting Capt. Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, aided by Detectives Michaels and Coughlin, discovered a wire-tapping plant in a room on the second floor of 242 West Thirty-seventh Street yesterday, and seized the instruments, seventeen batteries, and one hundred feet of wire.

The place was rented to a well-dressed man on Wednesday morning by Barnett Marcus, the lessee. The man said he was going to live there with his fifteen-year-old son and his brother. Capt. Cooney learned that the place was intended for a wire-tapping plant and stationed detectives to watch for the man.

When the place was broken into yesterday afternoon the appliances were found. No one was in the room. The police say there are no wires in the neighborhood that could have been tapped and believe that the owner of the place was going to establish a bogus poolroom, receive bets, and get away with the money.

Late last night Magistrate Cornell went to the East Fifth Street Police Station and accepted bail for the men Capt. Diamond had arrested. They will be arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court this morning.

BROOKLYN HONORS TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF

Enthusiastic Public Reception to the Lieutenant Governor.

The public reception by the inhabitants of Brooklyn, irrespective of party, to their fellow-townsman, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, upon his return home from his visit to the West, took place last evening in the Academy of Music. The building, which was well filled by an enthusiastic gathering of Mr. Woodruff's friends, was tastefully decorated with American flags. In one of the private boxes were Mrs. Woodruff and her son.

The reception began shortly after 8 o'clock when the Lieutenant Governor appeared upon the stage arm in arm with Richard Young, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. As he took his seat the Twenty-third Regiment Band played "Home Again." The meeting was characterized by an absence of political partisanship and there were almost as many Democratic as Republican speakers.

A COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTION.

The following resolution read by Ludwig Nissen was unanimously adopted:

That as fellow-citizens of our guest of honor to-night, we congratulate him upon the evidence which he receives here of the devotion of friends and the respect of opponents; that we recognize in him a man who has brought into every contest of life robust contention without belittling acrimony; who as the President of the Adelphi College has been a leader in the advancement of education; who as a local official in the performance of the trusts committed to his hands has done much to forward the union of beauty and utility; who as a candidate has twice contested the State with a success that was won by honorable debate and that left neither wounds nor reproaches in its train; that as presiding officer of the Senate his good temper, his fairness as a parliamentarian, and his equity in the chair have gained for him the unanimous expression of confidence and good will of both parties; that as a member of the State administrative boards and in his eminent connection with the New York State Agricultural Society, his carefulness, his clear sight, his singular executive ability, and his strict adherence to business principles have been of service to the interests of the people, and we wish for him in the future such a career as will enable him to meet successes with a sunny and magnanimous spirit and reverses with characteristic philosophy and fortitude, and we are glad that the distinction of Brooklyn has been made greater in the State and throughout the land by his identification with our city and our citizens.

Richard Young, the first speaker, said: "We are delighted to join in doing honor to our neighbor, fellow-citizen, friend, and public official; one who has grown to full manhood in our city, whose private life has been beautiful and manly, and whose public career has been admirable."

James McKeen, President of the Hamilton Club, spoke in similar vein.

VICE PRESIDENTIAL TALK.

"I suppose," said ex-Congressman William C. Wallace, "that even in this nonpartisan gathering I can with perfect propriety and entire truthfulness say that this is an era of expansion. I therefore deem it an honorable and patriotic purpose on the part of loyal friends to add to the cause of expansion by transferring the able presiding genius over the deliberations of the Senate of one State to the wider and more important deliberations of a Senate representing forty-five States." [Applause.]

"If fortune still favors him," said Frederic W. Hinrichs, "and it has for years in business, in society, and in politics, his name will be blazoned on every banner in this broad land as his party's choice for what many regard as the second great office under the Constitution." [Applause.]

Justice William J. Gaynor observed that Mr. Woodruff was a considerable figure in a very intelligent community, and as such was fit to stand forth as a figure before the country or before the world.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford said it gave him great personal pleasure to be present at almost the first political canvass he took part in was that which resulted in the election of Mr. Woodruff's father to Congress from New Haven, Conn., in 1861.

"I do no discredit to our neighbor," Gen. Woodford added, "when in loving memory of his father and my friend I say Lieut. Gov. Woodruff almost sizes up to the old man. [Laughter and applause.] His father was one of the most trusted friends of Abraham Lincoln, who often in the darkest trials would seek his companionship. On one occasion he begged the loan of my friend's baby boy, with whom he walked the floor and whom he blessed. God grant that that boy, our neighbor here, may always benefit by his father's blessing and Abraham Lincoln's benediction." [Great applause.]

Thomas P. Peters and State Senator Marshall also spoke, and then Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was introduced, and in a felicitous speech returned thanks for the honor done him.

While Mr. Woodruff was speaking Controller Coler came upon the stage and sat down. He was instantly recognized and loudly applauded. Called upon for a speech, he spoke in complimentary terms of Mr. Woodruff, and then, alluding to the city's affairs, said:

"If the people rise up in their might and back us up, these most outrageous confessions of judgment without trial before the courts will be stopped. I am fighting for a principle, not against any individual. If the people could realize the danger which threatens the city they would end it." [Great applause.]

Then the band played an American patrol while the audience by invitation climbed up to the stage and shook hands with the Lieutenant Governor.

A BRAHMIN TO BE A PH. D.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 9.—Subharama Swarminadhin of Madras, Bramin, A. B., B. S., LL. B., A. M., will in a very short time be the first Harvard, Ph. D. who claims India as his home and Brahminism as his religion. He has been at Harvard only three months, but for eight years he has had a life of study.

The procuring of the doctors' degree requires the passing of a strict oral examination and the writing of a thesis on an approved subject. Swarminadhin has passed his oral examination, and it was commented upon as one of the brightest ever passed by a candidate. For his thesis he has written, "Administration of Oriental Law by British Tribunals."

MILLERS MAKE A PROTEST.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 9.—At a meeting of corn millers of the Northwest here to-day, it was decided to secure relief from discriminating differential freight rates by means of injunctions in district courts. The Inter-State Commerce law was declared to be a dead letter, and a committee was instructed to work for a revision of it. The committee will also consult legal authorities as to the proposed injunctions.

The millers charge that under the new differential rates corn can be shipped to foreign points for milling much more cheaply than the manufactured products of Western mills can be sent. The discrimination is effected by means of rail and water shipments, placing it beyond the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce act. The millers say that their business has been injured by cutting off 50 per cent. of the manufactured shipments for export.

TIVOLI'S OWNER ARRESTED.

Ackron and His Head Waiter Soon Get Bail—Capt. Thomas Warns the Proprietor.

Charles E. Ackron, the proprietor of the Tivoli, at 139 West Thirty-fifth Street, and Samuel Brown, his head waiter, were arrested at 1:30 o'clock this morning by Detectives Glennon and Lockwood of the West Thirtieth Street Station on a charge of violating the excise laws. The detectives alleged that they were served with two glasses of beer, for which they paid 10 cents.

At the West Thirtieth Street Station Capt. Thomas confronted the prisoners.

"So you're the man who said that you didn't care for Commissioner York or Chief Devery, are you?" said the Captain, staring severely at Ackron.

"I never said it," returned the prisoner. "If you can show me the man who can prove I said it, I'll give him more money than he ever earned. I never paid a cent for protection, and I run my place strictly inside the law. They say I stand for robberies and that kind of thing, but I can prove that I don't stand for such games."

Ackron and Brown were locked up, and remained prisoners for just fifteen minutes, when bail, which had been fixed at $300 each, was furnished by Albert Rudolph of 515 West Fifty-seventh Street. As the two men and their bondsmen left the station house Capt. Thomas warned Ackron that he would have to run his place within the law.

TIFFANYS MAY SEPARATE.

The rumors of serious differences between Perry Tiffany and his wife which have been in circulation for several weeks were considered practically confirmed last evening upon the report that Mr. Tiffany sailed for South America about six weeks ago, where he is now supposed to be.

Their troubles have been a subject of considerable gossip in society and among Mr. Tiffany's friends and acquaintances in the up-town clubs. These differences, it was asserted last night by one who is more or less familiar with the family history, will soon result in a legal separation, even if steps have not already been taken with that object in view.

Mrs. Tiffany, who was Miss Marie Havemeyer, a daughter of the late Theodore Havemeyer of this city, is now living in Aiken, S. C., where she went six weeks ago when her husband, it is said, suddenly disappeared from their home at Hempstead, L. I. Mrs. Tiffany, after waiting to hear from him for several days, finally learned that he had left the country, and soon after their more intimate friends were given to understand that they had decided to separate. As Mrs. Tiffany is a Roman Catholic and opposed to divorce, she decided, her friends say, to go no further than a separation.

What young Mr. Tiffany is doing in South America, or in what portion of the country he is living at present, none of his friends seem to be able to tell. His brother, Belmont Tiffany, could not be reached last evening.

DEBS FOR PRESIDENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.—The Social Democratic Party to-day nominated Eugene Victor Debs of Indiana for President and Job Harriman of California for Vice President.

Mr. Debs had previously refused to accept the nomination, but finally yielded to persuasion. It seems from the explanations of friends that Debs has been applying his earnings to the extinction of a debt against the American Railway Union, and that he did not want to cease until the debt was paid. The debt amounted to several thousand dollars. Debs received assurances that the debt would be taken care of and that he would receive a rest of three months before entering the Presidential canvass.

The convention agreed to unite with the Hillquit-Harriman Socialist Labor faction. The candidates and the amalgamation are to be approved by a majority of each party, according to the referendum.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

United States Senator S. B. Elkins of West Virginia at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday denied the reports that he is a candidate for Vice President, and said he expected to remain in the Senate.

"Who do you think will be the candidate?" he was asked.

"I don't know, nor is it a question of whom I want, but whom Mr. McKinley wants," he replied. "If he wants Cornelius N. Bliss, I guess Mr. Bliss will run. It seems to me that the President should be permitted to choose his running mate."

"What about Gov. Roosevelt?"

"Gov. Roosevelt has declared himself out of consideration, and I guess he means what he says."

"Cornelius N. Bliss will accept the Republican Vice Presidential nomination if it is tendered him," said Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman yesterday. "I know he is not a candidate, but it would be a case of the office seeking the man."

When seen at his home, 196 Madison Avenue, Mr. Bliss declined to discuss the matter for publication, but what he did say warranted the inference that under certain circumstances he would seriously consider the question if it were properly presented to him.

Arthur Sewall of Maine, who was the candidate for Vice President on the Democratic ticket in 1896, was at the Holland House yesterday.

"Don't talk politics," he said, "but this I will say. I am not a candidate for Vice President or any other office, and under no circumstances would I accept a nomination."

Then Mr. Sewall left for Washington.

SENATOR COFFEY'S TRIAL.

There were indications last night that the trial of Senator Michael J. Coffey for alleged political disloyalty to the Kings County Democratic organization was in a fair way of winding up in a fizzle

COMMITTEE REPORTS THE CANAL TREATY

Recommends Hay - Pauncefote Agreement with Amendment.

TO RESERVE RIGHT OF DEFENSE

United States May Take Measures to Protect Itself.

Senator Morgan Makes a Minority Report, Asserting that the Amendment Annuls the Neutralization of the Canal.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day reported the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to the Senate with an amendment reserving to this country the right to take necessary measures of defense in time of war. It is the opinion of the members of the committee that the Senate will ratify the treaty as amended with but little delay.

The conclusion to report the treaty with the amendment was reached after a session of the committee in which Senator Morgan very strenuously opposed the amendment. He was, however, the only Senator in opposition, Senators Bacon and Daniel, the other Democratic members of the committee voting with the Republican members for the amendment, and then for a resolution to report.

Senator Morgan talked at length during the sitting of the committee in opposition to the amendment, practically consuming the entire time of the session. He contended for the utmost liberality toward other powers in the use of the proposed canal, and held that American interests were fully safeguarded by the treaty as it stands.

The report was made to the Senate at an executive session which came later in the day. The presentation of the treaty to the committee was accompanied by a written report giving reasons for the amendment, and also in support of the treaty as a whole. Later in the day Senator Morgan filed a minority report in opposition to the amendment.

While no member was authorized to speak for Great Britain, the opinion was expressed that the Government of that country would agree to the proposed modification of the treaty.

TEXT OF THE AMENDMENT.

The following is the text of the amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, to be inserted at the end of Section 5 of Article 2:

It is agreed, however, that none of the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in Sections Number One, Two, Three, Four, Five of this act shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report submitted with the treaty is in the main a review of the general situation with reference to the canal, with comparatively few recommendations. It says, however, "We are in full accord with the purpose expressed in Article 2 of the pending convention to adopt as the basis of neutralization the indicated rules substantially as embodied in the treaty of Constantinople for the free navigation of the Suez Maritime Canal."

The report then makes an analysis of the Suez Canal treaty, laying special stress upon Article 10, which, the report says, "prescribes limitations of the utmost importance upon the stipulations."

That article is quoted entire, and the report continues: "No equivalent limitations are specifically expressed in the convention now under consideration. It may be argued with considerable force that these limitations are implied by the general declaration in Article 2 of the pending treaty, that its basis is substantially the treaty of Constantinople. But this contention is not, in the opinion of your committee, so clearly correct that the question or the right can be safely left to inference or implication.

"The committee think it prudent," the report continues, "that all doubt be removed by an amendment equivalent in its substance and effect to the precedent offered by Article 10 of the treaty of Constantinople, which it cannot be supposed was intended to have no place in the pending convention. In principle the same reason which justified Article 10 in the treaty of Constantinople requires that its equivalent shall be included in the pending treaty. If it was proper that the treaty of Constantinople should not interfere with the measures which the Sultan and Khedive might find it necessary to take for securing by their own forces the defense of Egypt and the maintenance of public order,' or if it were proper that the provision of the enumerated articles of that treaty should 'in no case occasion any obstacle to the measures which the Imperial Ottoman Government may think it necessary to take in order to insure by its own forces the defense of its own possessions situated on the eastern coast of the Red Sea'—surely the situation of the United States on both oceans and as to the territory to be occupied by the canal itself, requires the incorporation into the pending convention of stipulations equivalent to those in Article 10 of the convention of Constantinople.

"If it was deemed wise to reserve to the Ottoman Empire the right to suspend the operation of the treaty in certain specified contingencies for the purpose of defending by its own forces Egypt and maintaining public order, and for the purpose of securing by its own forces the defense of its other possessions situated on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, a coast 1,100 miles in length, with Turkish possessions in both coasts of nearly 600,000 square miles, inhabited by 12,000,000 of its subjects, in Egypt and in the Provinces of Hedjaz and Yemen, the eastern coast of the Red Sea, the same considerations in principle sustain the contention that the pending treaty should contain equivalent stipulations."

The committee concludes its recommendations by quoting its proposed amendment, remarking as follows: "Irrespective of the foregoing considerations, we are clearly of the opinion that if Article 10 did not exist the true interests and necessity of the United States require upon the highest considerations of prudence and right the adoption of the amendment proposed."

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

The above extracts cover the portion of the report which was prepared after the decision to amend the treaty was reached. There are about thirteen printed pages of the report, prepared by the sub-committee, consisting of Senators Davis, Lodge, and Morgan. This report is largely a review of the history of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Referring to the differences which have arisen over the treaty, this part of the report says:

"The only objections that have been urged by the United States have not related to the treaty as a binding compact, but to the conduct of Great Britain in executing its terms and in refusing to abandon certain islands and coast possessions which she claimed were not held after the date of the treaty in violation of its terms."

The committee calls attention to the fact that under existing conditions the control of the canal is not exclusive, and adds:

"This magic word has paralyzed the eager desire of the two great powers to control this canal for fifty years, and now its disappearance leaves us free to construct and control the canal, excluding any right of Great Britain to interfere."

The committee also concludes: "The present abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty would not in the least reinstate the rights of Honduras or Guatemala, as we allege they were in 1850. Neither do those States ask our intervention in their affairs. But we have a compulsory reason, one that involves our respect for the history of our own country, for bringing into further discussions the questions of good faith on the part of Great Britain on the execution of the specifications and the purposes of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

This reason is found in the ratification of the treaties of 1860, referring to which the committee says:

"Congress expressed no dissent to them, or to the President's declaration that 'the dangerous questions arising from the Clayton-Bulwer treaty have been amicably settled.' We cannot now assert to the contrary, and, for the purpose of abrogating that treaty, insist that those questions are not settled. The conclusion is unavoidable that the Government of the United States acknowledged in 1860 that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was an obligatory convention, and that it had been fully and satisfactorily executed on the part of Great Britain as to all questions which, up to that time, had been controverted between the two Governments."

OLD TREATY STILL ACTIVE.

Referring to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the committee says it "certainly avoided hostile collision between these two great powers, whatever may have been its faults as an entangling alliance of National humiliation to us, or as the cause of protracted and heated diplomatic controversy. Since 1860 the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has been in some way recognized by the Government in each of the succeeding Administrations as a subsisting compact. Strong reasons for its abrogation have been frequently stated, and some have always denied its obligatory force, but no movement to accomplish that result has been made either by Congress or the Executive.

"This treaty is, therefore, open and existing as a binding and unexecuted compact with the express approval of the United States as to the question of our control over the canal and our right to build and fortify it. It is executed, and, therefore, unrepealable as to all other questions and matters covered by its provisions. A question of its abrogation, raised at this time, would only relate to the parts of the treaty that remain to be executed.

"The identical treaties of Great Britain and the United States with Nicaragua provide for the protection of the canal and the companies of construction by the Governments, with the use of military or civil instrumentalities, and they limit the profits of the concessionary companies to 15 per cent. In other respects, the governmental supervision for the protection of the concessionaires, whether British or American, is nearly supreme, and would soon become absolute in the dealings on either of these powers with the protection of their citizens, or subjects, holding concessions from Nicaragua.

"As matters stand, it has all the time, since these identical treaties were concluded, been a race of diligence between American and British concessionaires as to who of them should gain the control of the canal. One company being installed would necessarily exclude any other.

"The right to a footing in Nicaragua, thus acquired by Great Britain, is full of peril to this Republic and could only be disposed of by further agreement, or by war, or by uniting the interests of both Governments in the joint ownership and control of the canal. Such an arrangement, while it is still desired by some, would be a fatal mistake that would soon involve the countries in war or it would enlarge and solidify the scheme of alliance that is embodied in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty into a practical alliance, offensive and defensive, in the control of navigation and the commerce of the world. It is these latter treaties that present the real ground of our present difficulty, from which the convention of 1900 relieves us."

AMERICA'S EXCLUSIVE RIGHT.

Coming to the pending treaty, the report says:

"No other nation except the United States could have so great an interest in the exclusive right to own and control an Isthmian canal, but in this instance, come what may, we are compelled to assert the superiority of our right, now for the first time conceded by Great Britain. It is wise and just, therefore, that the value of this concession to us should be estimated as a great consideration for anything we may yield, if we, indeed, yield anything, in acquiring the exclusive right to control the canal by a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

"In the convention of Feb. 5, 1900, Great Britain agrees that the restriction as to the exclusive control of the canal imposed by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty shall continue to bind her, while the United States is released from it. This leaves us free to acquire from Costa Rica and Nicaragua the exclusive control of the canal for the Government or for our citizens under the protection of the United States, while it cuts off Great Britain from any such right."

Speaking of the restrictions in the treaty, the report says:

"These grounds of objection to our exclusive control of the canal are all removed by this convention, except those that relate to fortifications, which, being expressly restated, are retained in a new or modified form. If this convention is ratified Great Britain could not negotiate with Costa Rica or Nicaragua or any other American State for any right to build, own, control, manage, regulate, or protect a canal to connect the oceans, while the United States is left free to enter upon and conclude such negotiations. There is nothing, therefore, to the prejudice of the United States in the convention of Feb. 5, 1900.

"No American statesman, speaking with official authority or responsibility, has ever intimated that the United States would attempt to control this canal for the exclusive benefit of our Government or people. They have all, with one accord, declared that the canal was to be neutral ground in time of war, and always open, on terms of impartial equity, to the ships and commerce of the world. Special treaties for the neutrality, impartiality, freedom, and inocent use of the two canals that are to join the eastern and western gateways of commerce between the great oceans are not in keeping with the magnitude and universality of the blessings they must confer upon mankind. The subject rather belongs to the domain of international law.

"The leading powers of Europe recognized the importance of this subject in respect to the Suez Canal, and ordained a public international act for its neutralization that is an honor to the civilization of the age. It is the beneficent work of all Europe, and not of Great Britain alone. Whatever canal is built in the Isthmus of Darien will be, ultimately, made subject to the same law of freedom and neutrality as governs the Suez Canal, as a part of the laws of nations, and no single power will be able to resist its control.

"The United States cannot take an attitude of opposition to the principles of the great act of Oct. 22, 1888, without discrediting the official declarations of our Government for fifty years on the neutrality of an isthmian canal and its equal use by all nations, without discrimination. To set up the selfish motive of gain by establishing a monopoly of a highway that must derive its income from the patronage of all maritime countries would be unworthy of the United States if we owned the country through which the canal is to be built."

THE CANAL IN WAR TIME.

Touching upon the strategic importance of the canal, the report says:

"We stipulate against the blockade of the canal by any nation. In conditions that may not be entirely remote, we would find this provision, in letting our ships through the canal free from capture by our enemy of great security to our coastwise trade. With our naval bases at Manila, Honolulu, San Francisco, and San Diego, on one side, and at San Juan, Puerto Rico, the Isle of Pines, and Key West, with other fortified naval stations, on the other side, it is extremely improbable that a fleet would cross either of the great oceans and approach the canal to find a gateway to the coasts of the other ocean. If we are not able to handle an enemy under such disadvantages to them, our power of resistance to such a campaign would be unworthy of our country, if it would not be ludicrous."

As to the prohibition of fortifications, the report says:

"With the military police by the United States, provided for in this convention for the protection of the canal, its defense can be made perfect against any foreign power that is not strong enough to occupy the country and hold it against all comers.

"In any event, if wars are to come that will involve the ownership or control of the canal, or the right of passage through it, no battle should ever be fought in the region near to it. To make the canal a battleground is necessarily to expose it to destruction, and the erection of fortresses for its protection will invite hostilities to its locality.

"But the real danger to the canal, from the absence of fortifications, is so slight and improbable that its discussion appears to be unnecessary. It is scarcely conceivable that Great Britain would send a fleet across the Atlantic to attack our western coasts, or across the Pacific to attack our eastern coasts.

"In the event of such wars the neutrality of the canal, secured by the consensus of all nations, would operate to our advantage by bringing our ships of war safely from ocean to ocean, into quick access to our harbor defenses.

"But the canal is not dedicated to war but to peace, and whatever shall better secure just and honorable peace is a triumph. If this convention is ratified it will be a bond of peace which no nation will dare to interrupt, or daring to break it, it will find that our easily marshaled powers will quickly unite through this highway of the world, and on land and sea they will be greater for our defense than all the maritime powers will be for the attack.

"In time of war, as in times of peace, the commerce of the world will pass through its portals in perfect security, enriching all the nations, and we of the English-speaking peoples will either forget that this grand work has ever cost us a day of bitterness, or we will rejoice that our contentions have delayed our progress until the honor has fallen to our grand Republic to number this among our best works for the good of mankind."

MORGAN'S MINORITY REPORT.

Senator Morgan later in the day filed a minority report opposing the amendment of the committee.

After announcing his concurrence in the main report referring to the history of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Senator Morgan proceeds to the consideration of that treaty as affected by the pending agreement. He says that "the extreme contention of the Government of the United States has been that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is violable at our option. Not having exercised the option the treaty is confessedly conclusive as to the parts of the agreement that have been executed, and is operative as to the parts that remain in fieri."

Referring to former bills passed by the Senate for the construction of the canal by private companies, Mr. Morgan says that Great Britain never intimated any contention of conflict between the concessions and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, all these objections being made by opponents of the bills in the Senate. He invites attention to the fact that the pending treaty is for the avowed purpose of "removing any objection that may arise out of the former treaty to the construction of the canal" without impairing the general principle of neutralization established in Article 8 of that convention. That "general principle" the Senator says, "is all that is left of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, all others remaining being removed by Article 1 of the pending treaty. He argues that under this article "Great Britain confers no right on the United States as to anything in Nicaragua or Costa Rica."

"Then this convention in Article 2," he continues, "proposes to define and promulgate into an agreement intended to be world wide in its operation, the general principle of neutralization established in Article 8 of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty on the basis of the treaty of Constantinople relating to the Suez Canal. Nothing is given to the United States in Article 2 of the convention now under consideration, nor is anything denied to us that is not given or denied to all other nations."

CRITICISM OF THE AMENDMENT.

The Senator then takes up specifically the proposed amendment, saying:

"But the committee insists that, under Articles 9 and 10 of the treaty of Constantinople, a provision is made in favor of Turkey that is not secured to the United States in the present convention."

Quoting the articles of that treaty referred to, the Senator says by way of comment:

"If we had a possession that corresponded in its geography with the Red Sea on the western coast of Arabia, the force of the proposed amendment would be more apparent. But we have no such possession in or near Nicaragua, and have no need to reserve a special right to defend it or any other possession. Turkey made no reservation of a right to defend Constantinople when she reserved the right to defend her coast of the Red Sea, which is an approach to the canal. The undersigned does not admit the proposition that when we agree that the Nicaraguan Canal shall not be fortified as a 'point of invitation for hostilities or a prize for a warlike ambition' we must also provide for the right to defend our own country or the coast of California by express provisions in a treaty with Great Britain, removing objections that may arise from the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Such a reservation is entirely superfluous and unnecessary, while it carries with it an acknowledgment in favor of Great Britain of a right of control over our National sovereignty that she does not now claim, and that is not to be inferred from the mere silence of the treaty as to such possible right.

"The only legal effect of the amendment, if it can have any effect upon our National rights or powers, is to annul the neutralization of the canal provided for in Article 2 of the treaty under consideration. If this is its purpose, it would be more satisfactory to strike out that article and declare the abrogation of the unexecuted parts of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

TREATY EXPECTED TO FAIL.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—It is assumed by State Department officials that the Senate will accept the amendment proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, but as to what will happen after that there is a disagreement among the officials. Some express the opinion that, having accepted the amendment, the Senate then will reject the whole convention, while another element, though agreeing with the first as to the ultimate failure of the treaty, hold that this failure will result from the refusal of the other party, or rather, parties, to accept the modification made by the United States. Officially, of course, during the pendency of the treaty before the Senate, none of the executive officials could allow himself to be quoted in any criticism of the action of the Senate, but the above represents the opinion of the majority of those persons who have had to do with the shaping of the convention.

One official said that, though the treaty required that it should be submitted for the adherence of the other maritime powers besides the United States and Great Britain, it could be foretold that not one of them would so adhere. The time has not yet arrived when the sentiments of the British Government can be learned respecting the change in the treaty. The same rule that prevents our Government from making any inquiries as to the meat bill so long as it was pending before the German Reichstag operates to estop the British Government from taking notice officially of anything that happens in the Senate of the United States, and before that Government can be heard from on this last development, the treaty itself must have been ratified by the Senate and have passed back to the State Department.

NO CHANCE FOR RECIPROCITY.

Mr. Spooner Says French Treaty Will Not Be Ratified This Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Senator Spooner speaks positively about the prospects of the French reciprocity treaty.

"It will not be ratified at this session. Whether it has two-thirds or one-third of the Senate for it, I cannot say. I don't care. I know that it will not be ratified during the present session of Congress."

From the character of other remarks made by Republican Senators, the inference is drawn that some Republicans consider that it would be impolitic and therefore inexpedient at this time to menace protected interests by adopting a treaty that will accomplish by executive action a result that could not be brought about by direct legislative action.

Committee to Consider Trust Bills.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The House Committee on Judiciary to-day adopted a resolution offered by Representative Overstreet of Indiana for the appointment of a special sub-committee on trusts. The special committee is to consist of seven members, under the Chairmanship of Representative Ray, head of the committee, and is to consider the numerous bills and resolutions relative to trusts which have been offered. Mr. Ray has not yet named the members of the special committee.

Warships for the Isthmus.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Navy Department has countermanded the order for the Marblehead to proceed to the isthmus to look after American interests on the west coast. The orders to the Detroit to proceed down the east coast still stand. The Philadelphia has been ordered to proceed to Santa Barbara, so that she will be in position to go at once to any point on the isthmus where revolutionary troubles may threaten American interests.

Will Command the Capitol Police.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Col. John Magrew of Lafayette, Ind., has been appointed Captain of the Watch of the Capitol by Sergeant at Arms Ramsdell. Col. Magrew will probably take charge of the police force at the Capitol about the 15th inst. He was formerly Commandant of the Soldiers' Home at Lafayette. He had a command under Gen. Lew Wallace during the civil war.

Congressmen to Visit Jersey City.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day accepted an invitation from the Jersey City Board of Trade to visit that city on next Friday and look over the public building facilities there. Jersey City is endeavoring to secure a new $500,000 Post Office.

M. J. Baehr, Consul at Magdeburg.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The President to-day nominated Max J. Baehr of Nebraska, recently appointed Consul at Santos, Brazil, to be Consul at Magdeburg, Germany.

WANTS FREE TRADE FOR PUERTO RICANS

Senator Lindsay Argues on the Floor of the Senate.

DISCUSSES TREATY OF PARIS

Says Congress, Under Its Terms, Has Full Right to Legislate—Effect of Action on the Philippine Policy.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—During the afternoon session of the Senate Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) took the floor to address the Senate on the Puerto Rico Tariff and Government bill. In the course of his speech he said:

"The selection of the Island of Puerto Rico as the proper subject for establishing the principle that the territories acquired by the United States through the recent treaty with Spain are not per se integral portions thereof is, in my opinion, singularly unfortunate. The difference in the considerations applying to the American and the Asiatic territories acquired by the recent cession by Spain are radical and do not require elaboration or discussion.

"Puerto Rico is essentially an American country, and, while its term of territorial probation may necessarily be an extended one, there is no reason that precludes it at some future time from being admitted into the Union as an American State. This is not true with regard to the Philippine Archipelago or the Hawaiian Islands. This is a Union of American States, and must so remain to the end. The bond of union was ordained and established as 'the Constitution of the United States of America,' and our traditions, glory, and safety alike forbid the admission into the Union of any other than a North American State.

"The passage of the House bill to tax imports and exports between Puerto Rico and the United States has provoked general condemnation by the people of the United States. They almost universally demand that trade between the United States and the island shall be unrestricted by any customs duties whatever, and that we shall redeem the good faith and the implied pledges of this country to the people of that island."

AT ISSUE WITH FORAKER.

Senator Lindsay said that the Senate measure contains all the objectionable features of the House bill, and also a provision absolutely inconsistent with the taxing power it asserted. He then called attention to the fact that the Senate bill declared that all Puerto Ricans who were Spanish subjects should be deemed citizens of the United States, and took issue with Senator Foraker's contention that "citizen," when used in the treaty of Paris, meant merely that a person owes allegiance to the Government.

He said that in the sense of Senator Foraker's definition, the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution converted every freedman in the United States into a citizen of the United States. The Government was entitled to their allegiance and owed them protection. They were native-born inhabitants of the country in which they lived, and yet that they were not citizens, in a National point of view, after the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment, was made absolutely clear by the subsequent adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, which established beyond cavil or dispute the true significance of the phrase "citizens of the United States."

LINDSAY'S CONTENTION.

Continuing, the Senator said that if the United States elect to treat a people as foreigners, the country they inhabit, so far as we are concerned, must be deemed a foreign State or Territory. If they be treated as subject to the sovereign authority of the United States, but at the same time the inhabitants of a territory held under our temporary control, their country may be treated as an American dependency.

But with 800,000 American citizens inhabiting an American island less than 4,000 square miles in extent, it seemed preposterous to say that their country is not an integral part of the United States, and, being so, we must tax and govern them in accordance with the Federal Constitution, which affords protection to the civil rights of all the citizens of the United States, whether residents of American States or American Territories.

He did not claim or believe that we are under legal or Constitutional obligations to make citizens of the people of Puerto Rico, but if we intend to treat them as the inhabitants of a dependency, he insisted that we cannot consistently declare by Congressional enactment that they are to be deemed and held to be citizens of the United States. Any reason we took as to them could not, in his view, determine the civil rights and the political status of the Filipinos, for it was a matter of expediency with us.

The explanation that the odious tariff provisions had no greater or more commendable purpose than to make a case for the Supreme Court, in advance of legislation in respect to the Philippines, would not be accepted as sufficient, for it was not the business of Congress to make cases for the courts. Moreover, the Philippines, while lawfully subject to our sovereign jurisdiction, are not integral parts of the United States, and their inhabitants were not, in his opinion, entitled to claim that they could be governed only under and in exact accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

THE GOVERNMENT'S RIGHTS.

The doctrine that the Constitution of the United States follows the flag, and that no country to which title may be acquired, whether by treaty or conquest, can be held and governed otherwise than as an integral portion of the United States, did not commend itself to him. If it be necessary or expedient for a republic to go to war, to overrun the territories of its enemy, it may lawfully overrun and occupy them, and at the close of a successful war may indemnify itself for the expense and damage sustained by requiring the cession of such portions of the conquered territory as justice and expediency may reasonably demand.

It may require the inhabitants of the conquered country to submit to reasonable and just rules prescribed by their Government. It was to avoid the claim that by the acceptance of the cession from Spain we placed ourselves under obligations to the people of the ceded territory, to clothe them with American citizenship, however inexpedient or preposterous, or even dangerous, it might be to do so; that the stipulations of the old French, Spanish, and Mexican treaties were omitted, and a materially different stipulation inserted in the treaty of Paris.

Mr. Lindsay then considered decisions of the Supreme Court, which were relied on to show that the Constitution ex proprio vigore follows the flag, and admitted that they contained some expressions which tended to support that view, but the question raised by the treaty of Paris never had been before that court, which never had attempted to define the civil rights of a person coming under the dominion of the United States in virtue of a treaty containing the stipulation that "the civil rights and the political status of the native inhabitants of territory ceded to the United States shall be determined by Congress."

AS TO THE PHILIPPINES.

All the judicial opinions relied on had been rendered in cases arising under treaties fixing and defining the personal rights of the inhabitants. Those who represent what they term the anti-imperial sentiment of the country would not, he said, of course, accept this view. They would attach no controlling importance to the covenants contained in earlier treaties fixing the status of country and people ceded to us and not leaving this to extend ex proprio vigore under the Constitution, but would have extended the supremacy of its provisions over the ceded territories and converted their inhabitants into citizens of the United States.

Summing up his position with reference to the difference between the treaty of Paris and other treaties by which the United States had acquired territory, Senator Lindsay said:

"The treaty of Paris does not provide, as have other treaties, that the inhabitants of the territories ceded by Spain shall at any time or in any contingency be made citizens of the United States, or that their civil rights are to be measured by the Federal Constitution. Those rights are committed to the determination of Congress. The Asiatic countries ceded by Spain cannot be incorporated into our Union. Their people cannot be admitted to the rights of citizenship.

"We have, therefore, the alternatives, either to refuse the performance of the duty which, in the estimation of the civilized world, we assumed by the acceptance of the cession, or else courageously to set about the task of giving to these people the best government they are capable of administering. I do not favor and I do not believe the American people favor the permanent holding of the Filipinos in a state of vassalage, but we do not hasten the day of their national enfranchisement by demanding of them rights which their conditions make it impossible for them to enjoy, or by charging them with duties they are palpably unable to perform.

RIGHT TO LEGISLATE.

"I insist that we may legislate for Puerto Rico and its people in the broadest spirit of justice and generosity without endangering our authority to solve the Asiatic problem on lines consistent with the best interests of the United States and of the Philippines, on principles that will secure to the people of those islands national autonomy whenever they may demonstrate their capacity and disposition to preserve domestic order and to perform the international obligations that must be assumed should they become an independent State.

"We cannot forget that with the cession of Puerto Rico she lost the principal markets she had long enjoyed; that our tariff laws have been systematically applied to her products, and that the markets of Spain and Cuba, which were once open to her, can only be reached now by the payment of Spanish and Cuban duties. She has lost free intercourse with Spain and Cuba, and it is now proposed to deny her free intercourse with the people of the United States. We cannot afford to do this unjust thing.

"I shall vote to amend this bill so as to make it provide for absolute free trade with the people of Puerto Rico."

At the conclusion of Mr. Lindsay's speech he was not only applauded by the auditors in the galleries, but was warmly congratulated by his colleagues.

PUERTO RICANS ARE BITTER.

Newspapers of the Island Violently Abusive of Americans Because of the Tariff Bill.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 28.—Shortly after the American occupation the local press was all aglow with patriotic expectation. There were a few sheets not participating in these hopes, but they were inconsequential and represented nothing save themselves. The influential papers were all praise and hope.

Quite a different state of affairs exists to-day. Like the small street urchins who greeted all Americans with "Mucho bueno Americanos," or "Salude el Americano," they are quiet, or have turned to outrageous abuse of America and all things American.

Gen. Ludlow's suggestion that a rigid press censorship would have to be established in Havana to insure a successful American Government in that city might well be made here. One San Juan paper, the Boletin, stands alone in never having expressed hostile opinions. The leading Republican organ, the Pais, is either dormant, or contains unfeeling and sometimes uncalled-for flattery. The Correspondencia, recently purchased by the Federal Party, is flagrantly opposed to "Americanism." The Diario, judging the whole American Government by the non-action of Congress and the subsequent delay in results, is a revolutionary flame. It makes a point of criticising everything American, from the President and Congress down to the Governor General and the Provisional Court.

The other journals of the island are almost a unit in criticisms of the Government and Congress. They are not to be blamed too severely for expressing anti-American sentiments. They have no way of judging except by results, and the continuation of conditions worse than any ever before applied to the island is a sorry banner to fly before them. An island paper recently said:

"We will not believe the Constitution, so talked about by Americans, or Congress, or the President, or any more promises of the good things to come, until we see it published in the Official Gazette as an order for actual application."

PUERTO RICAN TARIFF CASE.

Arguments in Injunction Suit Against Collector Bidwell Heard.

The arguments made by Charles Henry Butler and Assistant United States District Attorney Henry C. Platt in the suit in equity brought by A. S. Lascelles & Co., merchants, of Beaver Street, to enjoin Collector George R. Bidwell from collecting duties on articles brought from Puerto Rico as though they were brought from foreign countries, were heard yesterday afternoon by Judge Henry E. Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court.

Answering Mr. Butler, Assistant United States District Attorney Platt said that the Board of General Appraisers had jurisdiction, and the complainants had a complete remedy at law, furnished by Congress to give them relief from any illegal action they might be the subject of.

Judge Lacombe said to United States District Attorney Henry L. Burnett, who was in the courtroom: "If I satisfy myself that Mr. Butler has made out grounds for the issuance of an injunction I will give you a chance to be heard further in the matter before granting the relief asked for."

ANOTHER SUIT IN BALTIMORE.

Tobacco Company Sues for Duties Paid on Puerto Rican Leaf.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—A test case involving the status of the whole of the new colonial possessions of the United States and the right of Congress to levy duties on merchandise from the colonies to the United States has been started in court here by the Baltimore Leaf Tobacco Company against the Collector of the Port, in which $420 in duties and interest paid by the company under protest for tobacco brought into this port from Puerto Rico in the month of March, 1899, is claimed by the plaintiff.

The company's trade is almost entirely in Cuban tobacco, but, having made several importations from Puerto Rico, after that island was ceded to the United States, the officers of the company on each importation protested the duties that were levied on the ground that Puerto Rico had become a part of the United States, and that no duties could be levied under the Dingley Tariff act upon goods imported from Puerto Rico. Prominent lawyers are engaged in the case.

Appropriation Bill Up To-day.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) reported from the Committee on Appropriations the House bill making appropriations of customs dues exacted from the Island of Puerto Rico from Oct. 18, 1898, to Jan. 1, 1900, amounting to $2,095,455, and gave notice that he would call up the measure to-morrow. He said as the measure was well understood he hoped and believed it would lead to no extended debate.

Food for Destitute Puerto Ricans.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Arrangements are being made by the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments to forward 500 tons of food supplies, including rice and codfish, to the destitute people in the interior of Puerto Rico. The supplies will be shipped on the transport Kilpatrick leaving New York on the 14th inst. for San Juan.

TWICE HANGED FOR MURDER.

Florida Negro Breathed in His Coffin After First Drop Fell.

Special to The New York Times.

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 9.—Wayman King, a negro, who murdered Victoria Watkins Sept. 16 last because she refused to marry him, was twice hanged within half an hour here to-day. The drop first fell at 1:05 o'clock P. M., and after the body had hanged from the gallows five minutes County Physician McMillan pronounced him dead. The body was cut down, put into the coffin, and carried into the jail. There it was discovered that King was breathing in spasmodic gasps, and giving utterance to smothered groans.

By order of Sheriff Smith, King was again taken to the gallows, a new rope was rigged, the noose was fitted around his neck, and at 1:29 o'clock the trap was sprung for the second time. In eleven minutes life was extinct, but the body was kept suspended four minutes longer, to make sure that he was dead. King was perfectly calm on the gallows, smoked a cigar, took a chew of tobacco, drank a glass of water, delivered an address, and did not flinch when the rope was fitted around his neck.

Several negro ministers were in attendance, but the last rites of the Catholic Church were administered by Father McCafferty and Father English on the gallows.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdales 3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts

A Great Sale of Fine Furs.

A prominent manufacturer's entire stock of fine Furs goes on sale to-day at less than half price as follows:—

Ladies' Fur Coats are made of nearseal, that would require an expert to distinguish from Alaska seal; every garment manufactured from selected skins, genuine P. L. quality; they are lined with satin which is guaranteed for two years; made in the very finest manner, in all the latest styles, we consider them great value even at $50.00; choice of the entire lot until sold, 24.50

Persian Lamb and Alaska Seal Coats, $95 and $58.

If you wish to purchase a Persian Lamb or Alaska Seal Coat at a bargain price this will be your last opportunity to do so; we offer the remainder of our Persian Lamb Coats, Leipzig dye, value $100.00, at 58.00

The balance of our genuine Alaska Seal Coats, value $175.00, at 95.00

2nd Floor, 59th St. Section.

MR. GAGE'S FINANCIAL PLANS.

Exchange of Bonds, Under New Bill, Will Require Payment of Over $30,000,000 in Premiums.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Gage outlined his plan for carrying into effect the new Finance bill which, it is expected, will pass the House next Tuesday and be approved by the President soon after. The Secretary explained that in all probability from 35 to 45 per cent. of the outstanding bonds, which may be refunded under the new law, will be presented for exchange within a comparatively short time. This would involve cash payments as premiums to the holders of the old bonds amounting to from $30,000,000 to $35,000,000.

A question which has occupied the attention of the Secretary o flate i swhether this amount should be taken from the funds now in the Treasury, or from Government deposits with depository banks, or whether a part should be taken from the Treasury and a part from the banks. Attention was called to the fact that even if considerable sums were drawn from the depository banks on these settlements, it would only amount to a transfer from one bank to another, or from the credit of the Government to the credit of the party surrendering the bonds in the same bank. Therefore, the total amount of money held by the banks would not be materially changed.

In the determination of this question much will depend upon the rapidity with which old bonds are presented for exchange, and also upon whether the ordinary Treasury receipts keep up to their present mark. The Secretary's purpose, as stated to the Cabinet, is to create as little financial disturbance as possible in the settlement of premium accounts.

If the Treasury receipts continue large, and the applications for exchange of old bonds for new is not excessively heavy at the outset, it is altogether probable that a considerable share of the premiums will be taken from the Treasury, but should there be a rush for the exchange of bonds, it is quite likely that the banks would be called upon to share in the payments. On the other hand, the Secretary does not propose that th epresen tavailable cash balance in the Treasury, which now amounts to about $300,000,000, including the $100,000,000 gold reserve, shall be largely encroached upon. The question, therefore, whether the cash to be paid as premiums shall come from the Treasury the depository banks, or both, depends for its solution largely upon conditions which cannot now be foretold.

The new bonds will be dated April 1, and the amount of premium to be paid on the old bonds will be calculated from that date, the rate in all cases being the same, which, according to the terms of the new act, is such as shall yield a return of 2¼ per cent. per annum. These details were fully explained to the Cabinet, and the plans and purposes of the Secretary met with general approval.

AGAINST PRIZEFIGHT PICTURES.

Mr. Hepburn Offers a Bill Prohibiting Their Transmission.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Representative Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) to-day introduced a bill providing that no pictures or description of any prizefight or pugilistic encounter or any proposal of betting on a fight shall be transmitted in the mails or by any common carrier engaged in inter-State commerce, whether in a newspaper or periodical or in any other form.

Any person sending or knowingly receiving such matter for transmission is made liable to imprisonment not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding $1,000, with a proviso that the act shall not apply to any person not engaged in the preparation, publication, or sale of such prohibited newspaper, periodical, or picture.

House Acts on Pensions.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The House today, operating under the new rule setting aside the second and fourth Fridays of each month for the consideration of private pension bills, took favorable action on 97 bills. Among these was one to pension the widow of Gen. Moses N. Bane, Fiftieth Illinois, at the rate o f$12 per month, and one to pension Sarah Campbell, widow of the late Gen. Charles T. Campbell, who was a member of the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Congresses, at the rate of $30 a month.

Chicago Church Burned Down.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The Second Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Twentieth Street and Michigan Avenue, was destroyed by fire last night. The building was the home of one of the most aristocratic congregations in the city and was erected twenty years ago.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Cloudy, probably rain; fresh to brisk easterly winds.

Generally clear weather prevailed last night from the Mississippi Valley westward, and cloudy and unsettled weather to the eastward. Conditions on the Middle Atlantic Coast are complicated by the presence of a disturbance off the North Carolina coast. This has caused rain on the middle coast and high winds from Cape Henry to Hatteras. During Thursday night rains continued in the South Atlantic States, and there were also light rains and snows in the upper lake region and light rains in the Middle Mississippi Valley.

Fresh south to west winds will prevail on the New England coast, fresh to brisk easterly winds, becoming variable, on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and fresh westerly winds on the South coast. Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Moorhead, N. C., to Atlantic City.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	—TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	30	33	34
6 A. M.	31	31	33
9 A. M.	32	36	39
12 M.	34	48	46
4 P. M.	33	47	51
6 P. M.	40	18	46
9 P. M.	38	42	43
12 P. M.	39	44	42

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Wanamaker's as a Store for Men

This store is a unit for public service; but "multum in parvo"---a dissected combination of most aggressive units in serving each particular class of customers.

The Shoe Store is as efficient as though we sold nothing but shoes. The Clothing Store under its distinct head studies nothing but clothing. So with Men's Furnishings—the chief of that business is an expert Men's Furnishings' merchant, always aggressive, whether in London, Paris, Glasgow, or America, seeking the finest shirtings, the finest neckwear silks; suggesting as well as seeking newness and betterness—demanding and securing by the dynamic buying power of these combined units, added goodness, better workmanship, and, as a rule, at lower cost than regular lines that are less good.

The first aim is for a higher order of merchandise—better fabrics, more comfortable fit than usual in shirts; the swellest foreign silks and fullest, most sumptuous, shapes in neckwear. There is no broader or better showing of shirts and scarfs in New York than is here—there are very many here that will be found nowhere else on this side of the Atlantic.

Then the service is handy—just inside the door at Ninth and Broadway, in a corner where nothing but Men's Goods is shown and with men to serve you promptly and intelligently.

Perhaps you're interested in price—there's always a betterness in quality, or a lower cost—no ordinary goods—no ordinary prices are here. For instance—

The Wanamaker Dollar Dress Shirt

It is not matched by any other shirt for less than $1.50—and better than most of these.

Two-for-a-Quarter Collars

The equal of the best 25c collars sold anywhere outside this store. Five-ply, linen both sides; round tops. All the shapes men want to-day.

These things were not accomplished easily—they are results of long effort, with manufacturers constantly giving facts and figures to prove their impossibility. Some particular news for to-day—

A Sale of Men's Mackintoshes

These are mackintoshes of the best sort—thoroughly guaranteed; absolutely right in every particular, up-to-date in style; made by one of the very best makers—coats that were sold at regular prices in our own stock yesterday. Materials are neat brown checks and mixtures, with velvet collars, all seams sewed and cemented; three pockets; full 54 inches long; all sizes, 34 to 48.

Yesterday, $6 and $7.50—To-day, $3 Each

This is the most remarkable opportunity to buy a really worthy rain-coat that we have ever known.

Enough to last all day, we think, if selling is not too rapid.

New Percale Shirts, $1

Thirty patterns—all new styles; best of shirt-making. Made for men who wear $1.50 shirts—equal to what are sold elsewhere for that price. Every detail of construction and finish is of the highest order. The styles will appeal to any tasteful man—the laundrying is excellent. $1.

New Scarfs for Spring

A splendid collection on show now. The handsomest silks of the season, in all the newest and most effective patterns and weaves. Large, sumptuous shapes that tie so handsomely. **50c, $1 and $1.50.** And every thing else that a man wears.

To-day a Special Showing of Children's Hats from Pauline Gaspard, Paris; also Hundreds from our own Workrooms.

Women's Spring Jackets Winter coats were a burden yesterday. But don't pack them away—best to alternate for a few weeks yet—a splendid show of the alternatives is ready—lightweight jackets, jaunty and stylish. Prices range from $5 to $49. Some hints of pretty styles—

- **At $12.75**—Of covert, Eton, double-breasted, tight-fitting; taffeta silk lined.
- **At $13.50**—Double-breasted reefers of black pebble cheviot; handsomely stitched; silk lined.
- **At $17**—Fly-front jackets of mixed whipcords; new effect—strapped and stitched.
- **At $19**—Automobile three-quarter coats of black or Oxford gray cheviot—very stylish.
- **At $24**—Eton jackets of black unfinished worsted, with shawl roll front; finished with bands of stitched silk.

Second floor, Broadway.

Nickel Chafing Dishes The House-Wares Store wants to tell a long story to-day. Short space forbids—let this tempting item illustrate the housekeeping opportunities:

Nickel Chafing Dishes, with hot water pan and lamp, on wrought-iron stand—

$1.50 instead of $2.50

Only one to a customer—none to dealers.

Something else you want? Equally cheap in this sale. Basement.

The Latest Fancy Hosiery

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S

All of these told of to-day are imported. Foreign makers have outdone all former efforts. The variety is much more extensive this season, the effects prettier than ever. Fashion approves. The well-informed on matters of correct dress commend this latest gathering. We know it to be a superior showing. In point of assortment and of good, tasteful selections throughout, we think it unequalled anywhere. As to prices—always a bit lower, frequently considerably less than those generally asked:

FOR MEN—

Just 49 styles at this price alone. Some are—

38c a pair—Of black cotton, with vertical stripes. Some of black or colored cotton, silk embroidered; others of mercerized cotton, striped in new designs. And of lisle thread, in variety of colors and stripes. Also of lisle thread, in tan and cadet blue; open worked.

50c a pair—52 styles of lisle thread at this price. Single colored vertical stripes, various colored horizontal stripes, broken stripes, checks and stripes. Black, tan, navy or cadet blue; striped and embroidered. Black, striped; silk side clocks.

75c a pair—34 styles—French, striped lisle thread. Black lisle thread, colored silk embroidered. Vertical striped lisle thread; 15 styles. Black lisle; open work; white striped fronts. Lavender, blue or cardinal lisle thread; contrasting silk embroidered front. Vertical striped; black silk plaited.

FOR WOMEN—

25c a pair—Black cotton, striped tops, in various colorings. Black cotton, white polka dots. Black cotton, split or unbleached feet. Of cotton, in tan or slate; black lisle thread, Richelieu ribbed.

38c a pair, 3 pairs for $1—Fast black cotton fine gauge. Fast black lisle thread ingrain; white tipped. Fast black lisle thread, light weight, all black. Fast black lisle thread, Rembrandt or narrow rib. Fast black lisle thread, white soles.

Broadway.

1,200 Venetian Lanterns

TWO-THIRDS PRICES

New goods, in latest, best designs. The maker's entire stock. Closed out to us at a little price. Now here briefly, then on to help brighten up dens, cosey corners Turkish rooms and the like in 1,200 new homes. Eight qualities, valued and priced thus:

85c kind now 65c · $2.50 kind now $1.50 · $3.75 kind now $2.25
$2 kind now $1.25 · $3 kind now $2 · $5 kind now $3
$7.50 kind now $5 · $9 kind now $6

Main Floor, Tenth street aisle, and Basement.

Men's Suits and Trousers We have a collection of spring suits that will interest men. The handsomest stuffs—pure wool—made in most stylish manner; very wide variety. $10 to $28.

Fine Worsted Trousers—man's wardrobe depends on trousers for variety; we have a broad assortment of fine worsted stripes—excellent stuffs; stylish and serviceable, at

five dollars a pair

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Gem Safety Razors *Price News*—Interesting to men who want a good razor at little more than half the regular price.

Gem Safety Razors—frame and one blade, in neat leatherette case, lined with satin—

$1.25 instead of $2

In leather box, lined with satin—
Frame and two blades, $2.85.
Frame and three blades, $3.70.
Frame and four blades, $4.55.
Frame and five blades, $5.40.
Frame and seven blades, $8.

Fine leather case, with frame, four blades, collapsible shaving brush, stick of soap in holder, cosmetic, comb, stropping machine and strop, at $9.25.

Same with 7 blades and mirror, $14.75.

Stropping Machines, $1.25.

Horsehide Strops, 50c.

Separate Blades, 85c.

Tenth street.

New Silk Waists, $5

A very remarkable lot of crisp new silk waists at this price to-day. Handsome styles in wide variety made of excellent silks; plaited, corded, stitched, hemstitched, or embroidered in many pretty ways; in black and colors; made with flare cuffs and stylish adjustable collars. $5 each.

They'll likely be sold quickly.

Also these special-priced Silk Waists—not many; but very handsome, and much under usual prices. Some are shirt waist style; others are bodices—of silks in new colorings; made in the latest styles—not more than two of a kind, so the sizes are broken.

$10 to $20 Waists now $6.50 and $10.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Girls' Waists--New Washable Kinds

Made much like the garments for elder sisters—pretty, tasteful. Same fabrics in most attractive patterns. New percales, ginghams, dimities and madras. No better choosing anywhere—no more moderate prices. 75c for a pretty waist of percale; $1 for one of madras; $1.25 to $3 for other qualities of percales, and so on.

A lot of flannel waists to go quickly. Three groups, at 50c, 75c and $1.50. They were $1.25 to $3.85.

Second floor, 4th ave.

Children's Dresses and Wraps

The designing of children's garments requires totally different skill from the making of women's wear. An entirely separate organization produces our garments for girls. The dresses and coats are more stylishly girlish, and prices are lower, while qualities are better.

Girls' Washable Dresses of percale, madras, pique, gingham and lawn. 75c to $13.
Girls' Sailor Suits—mostly cheviot and serges. $5 to $11.
Girls' Reefers and Box Coats, cheviots, serges, whipcords, covert and broadcloths. $4 to $21
Girls' Tailor-made Suits, of Venetians, homespuns, cheviots, whipcords and broadcloths; plain or richly trimmed. $12 to $48.

A collection that will delight mothers both in variety and the goodness of the garments.

Second floor, Broadway.

Shoe Bargains on the Fifth Floor Some of the best values in recent large purchase are just cropping up. Additions to the list of bargains are frequent. Still in good supply are these—many another exceptional value among the smaller lots.

Men's Shoes at $2.30—
Kid and calfskin; new shapes; lots that have been newly gathered from $3 and $3.50 qualities. Other men's shoes at $1.60, $1.75, $1.90 and $2.65. All priced much under value.

Women's Shoes at $1.70—
Black kidskin; lace and button; some welted soles, with patent leather and kid tips. Also light-weight dress shoes. $3 grades.

Children's Shoes—
Black kidskin; lace and button; about a third off. Here are specimen values:
Little Boys' Shoes at $1.—Stout soles; fine uppers; new last; such as are sold generally at $1.50.
Girls' Shoes of stout chrome tan leather, with tips; sizes 8½ to 10, at 85c; sizes 11 to 2, at 95c. Others at $1.15 and $1.25.
Some Baby Shoes at 25c, the pretty colored kid soled sort.

Knit Petticoats 50c Instead of $1 and $1.50 A small quantity to be closed out to-day, at half and third their value. All in solid colors—red, navy blue and black—with bright-colored borders, and crocheted edges. Some have stripes of silk; 50c. Worth double and treble.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

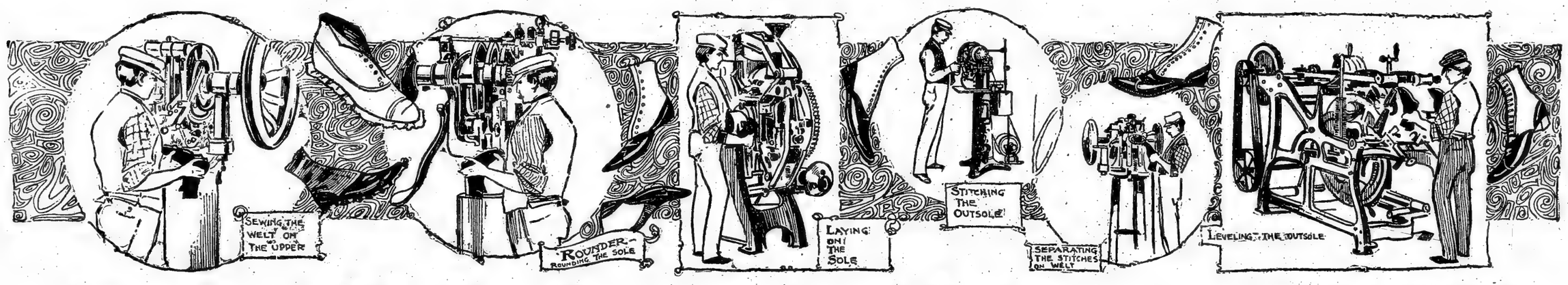

Modern Methods *in the* Making *of* SHOES

The buzz and hum of a busy shoe factory throbs and rumbles through the Ninth street side of the store to-day.

The mountain comes to Mahomet—it might not be comfortable, even if it were possible for you to visit a factory to see how shoes are made, so we bring the factory to you, for we want Our Public to know just what we mean by "Goodyear welted shoes." So here are machines and mechanics actively at work, making shoes which you can buy.

We claim that Goodyear machine-made shoes—materials being equal—are **better** *than any hand-made shoes sold at $5 and under.* The machines will show why. We will tell you something to help you prove it when you see them at work.

The *machine* can't cheat. It can't slight. It can't pack a poor piece of leather and sew it down. It can't use a poor, spongy insole which will pull out of shape when worn. It would pull it all to pieces before it was welted. The machine has a rough, strong hand that demands good leather to work with—poor leather is impossible on a machine. We hear of hand-welted shoes for $3 and $4. Some are leathery lies; but they are better shoes. The true hand-welted shoe for $3 means poor leather, inside and out; and it means the work of under-paid boys and men in the most undesirable surroundings.

The machine-made shoe is not only better leather, better sewed, but it is more *flexible* and comfortable. Don't need to be—true enough—but *is*, because we so plan it. The leather in the insole of our Goodyear-welted shoes costs more than the leather and hand-work together in cheap hand-welted shoes; and that means that the shoe will hold its shape, which depends on a good insole.

These are things to look up when you see the machines—the man will explain if you ask him.

There are eight machines used in the making of a shoe—they'll all probably be running when you are here. The *lastin machine*, by which the upper and insole are tacked loosely together. The *welt-sewer*, the cleverest machine of all—has almost the skill of human fingers. Another machine beats the welt out flat; another powerful machine presses the sole on; still another trims off the edges and digs a furrow for the stitching in the sole. Then a smaller machine finishes this more exactly. Next the shoe goes to the *stitching machine*—a wonderful piece of mechanism, that sews stoutly, evenly, yet wonderfully rapidly. Then the *leveler* fills up the furrow and finishes the sole.

Are you interested in such things? This is worth while in several ways.

And now about the selling of the shoes—

The Shoes made in the Exhibition and on sale are—Women's Kidskin Shoes in three lasts—common-sense, opera and custom toe-shapes; with plain toes in the common-sense, and patent-leather or kidskin tips on the other lasts. They are the usual $3.50 shoes, but these are to be sold

At a Saving of a Dollar---$2.50 a Pair

All sizes are ready—or, if we cannot fit you, we will make you a special pair at the same price, if you can wait a few days for them. The Exhibition is at the east end of Book Store—the shoes are on sale in the regular Shoe Store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

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During the Million-Dollar Sale of the "Century" at the Wanamaker Store $912,940 worth of the volumes (at retail) have already been distributed at a net saving to our customers of $456,470, easily eclipsing every record known in the history of book-publishing or book-selling at retail.

An Idea of the Scope

of the work can be obtained from the following partial description of a few of its distinctive features.

Words.

The treatment of words in The Century is as unique and as different from all other reference works as are most of its other features.

First, the word itself and its different spellings are given. Then a complete history of the changes through which the word has passed from its earliest derivatives through all countries and languages from the earliest times (if the word is of ancient origin), with dates of its various modifications. Then follows, in most cases, the form the word has taken or now takes in the different languages, tracing in many instances their roots as well. Thus far all that has been given is information not to be found elsewhere in any such concise form. The definitions of the word follow, in all its senses, each amplified by quotations from the masters of style in all ages, serving to show the every shade of meaning the word possesses or has possessed. Then, too, the word in its various parts of speech, if it is susceptible of such differing aspects—these, also, accompanied by quotations from the best authors showing the word as used in its various senses. Finally the synonyms, of which a greater number are given than in any other work of reference, whether devoted specially to that subject or not. Thus, when The Century is through with its treatment of a word, there remains practically nothing regarding that word that is or has been known of it.

Definitions.

The immense number of 500,000 definitions make of The Century the most complete *dictionary* ever published in any language. There are included not only those definitions commonly found in general dictionaries, but also those of all technical words in the various sciences, professions, arts and trades, which have heretofore either been scattered through many different technical text books or not before embraced in any. To show the thoroughness with which this work was handled, it is interesting to know that thousands upon thousands of modern volumes were carefully examined by The Century readers in the search for new words and phrases, whether localisms, slang or trade terms, etc., and even catalogues and advertisements to the number of many thousands were made to yield their contributions to this one complete collection of definitions of the words in our language.

Encyclopedic Articles.

Over 150,000 encyclopedic articles are given in The Century, covering the entire field of human knowledge and history—not in long dry articles to be skimmed over in search of the desired piece of information, but in skillful subdivisions that go straight to the point in question. All these articles are arranged alphabetically, so that the work is an instant question-answerer and has earned for itself the striking epithet of "rapid-fire knowledge gun". (See paragraph below on "Arrangement of Subjects for Instant Finding.") These encyclopedic articles were furnished in every instance by the highest authority in their respective worlds of knowledge. Over five hundred specialists gave their life's work to the compilation of The Century, and, being essentially a modern product, the greatest care was exercised in every department that mistakes of its predecessors should be avoided and corrected, thus necessitating an immense amount of research never before expended on any work of reference. It is this extreme care and the thorough confirmation of every fact that have made The Century the standard of authority in every branch of knowledge the world over. Nothing short of this would have earned for it instant acceptance as "the authority of authorities" in every institution of learning in this country and England, in every department of the United States Government, and as the final authority on which the Supreme Court of the United States bases its decisions.

Arrangement of Subjects for Instant Finding.

One of the unique features of The Century, and one of its most practical departures from the old-line reference works, is its individual arrangement of headings. Instead of extremely long articles on general subjects, the information in The Century is divided into innumerable subdivisions, each indexed under its own head; as, for instance, instead of under *"anatomy"* giving an article of many pages, dealing with all the bones, muscles, nerves, etc., as has been done in the older reference works, The Century puts each subdivision in its own alphabetical place, thus giving under *"eye," "optic," "iris," "eyeball," "pupil," "cornea," "orbit," "lacrymal,"* etc., etc., not only the definition of the word and the reference to a long article on anatomy in general, but showing just in the right place all there is to know about the one subject on which you are seeking for information. The advantage of this method will be apparent to any one who uses a reference work frequently. In The Century, instead of reading through a long article on any subject in order to find the bit of information desired about any of its parts, one turns directly to the name of that part itself, and finds clear and complete information, with the certainty of its being absolutely authoritative.

Proper Names.

The Century Cyclopedia of Names is the first and only work published that forms a complete dictionary of proper names. To it one may turn when in doubt as to the meaning of any name met with in one's reading, including among its entries definitions of persons, places and events, real and imaginary, to which names are given. These names in The Century vocabulary have been selected with a special reference to the wants of the general reader, the design being to provide a work which will furnish just those items of information which a reader needs who has stumbled over some name which he cannot identify, but with which his author assumes that he is thoroughly acquainted. The largest place, necessarily, is occupied by names of persons and places—biography and geography. Next come characters, in fiction, legend, poetry and the drama, pseudonyms, divinities of many mythologies, races and tribes, historical events, wars, battles, sieges, treaties, councils, etc., etc. The work gives also the pronunciation of every name, a feature not to be found in any other work published. It also gives explanations of the origin and meaning of names wherever such seem helpful. It took a number of years to prepare this portion of the work, for necessarily an immense amount of original work had to be done. How important and absolutely indispensable it has become is evident from the enormous sale which the work has had.

Atlas.

The maps in The Century Atlas, for completeness, legibility and mechanical perfection, far excel any that have hitherto appeared. There are 119 double-page maps, 138 inset maps, 45 historical and astronomical maps. The indexes show nearly 200,000 entries of place-names, a number far larger than is to be found in any gazetteer or atlas index previously published in any country. Moreover, in addition to the information usually found in atlases, The Century contains much that has never before been placed on any series of maps. The routes of discovery and exploration from early times to the present; the location of famous battles on land and sea, from the earliest recorded in history to the present day; the principal steamship routes and lines of travel; elevations of land and depths of water over the entire surface of the globe; standard time divisions in the United States and Europe; the course of ocean currents, trade winds, extreme limits of icebergs, etc. There are also historical maps which trace interestingly the world's past history from the Chaldean period, nearly six thousand years ago, to the present day, and unique astronomical maps showing the magnitude and position of the different heavenly bodies.

Illustrations.

These number nearly 8,000 and, unlike those found in most works of reference, they are, every one, examples of the highest degree of artistic and mechanical skill. Both the drawings and the engravings were made by the artists who illustrate The Century Magazine, whose art features have placed it easily first among the publications of this country from an artistic standpoint.

Quotations.

The most complete cyclopedia of quotations gives less than 100,000, while those in The Century number over 300,000, embracing extracts from the works of practically all the master writers from the earliest period to the present. These are used profusely in instancing how different writers of all times have used any particular word and the various shades of meaning they have given it.

Write

Your name and address on the coupon in the opposite corner and mail it to us if you cannot call at the store and see the books themselves.

How "The CENTURY" was Made.

The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas represents sixteen years of continuous labor. The work was begun in 1882, under the superintendence of Prof. Wm. Dwight Whitney, Ph. D., LL.D. A large office force and a still larger force of outside workers were engaged, the former giving all their time, the latter a large part of their time to the construction of this work. The way in which the work of collecting, assorting and arranging the material was conducted, so that no word and no information should be omitted, is most interesting.

A force of persons was put to work reading books, who should mark all new words and new senses of words, should select such quotations as would help illustrate the meaning, and should make note of all those names, of persons, places and things, which have sprung into existence or become prominent in the last few years. Books of all kinds on every subject were consulted, even trade catalogues and advertising circulars. Over three thousand authors were read, and over half a million quotations selected. It shows how little of such work had previously been done that in one work of twenty-five volumes nearly, or quite, ten thousand terms were found which had never before been recorded in a work of reference. Between 1888 and 1891 a portion was published in six volumes. Although a large part of the matter in these volumes was encyclopedic in its nature, they were published under the simple title of The Century Dictionary, the more comprehensive title (The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas) being reserved for the completed work. In 1894 an additional portion appeared under the title of The Century Cyclopedia of Names. The matter in it was entirely encyclopedic. This portion alone contains in the neighborhood of 50,000 titles, as large a number as is to be found in any of the well-known encyclopedias.

The beautiful maps, far more perfect than any ever before issued, were published in 1898 as The Century Atlas of the World. The full work, now issued in its final and perfected form, contains all that was in The Century Dictionary, as well as all that was in The Cyclopedia of Names and The Atlas, but thoroughly revised and with much additional and later material added. The appearance of the revised ten-volume edition for 1900 is the culmination of what must undoubtedly be regarded as the greatest literary enterprise ever undertaken. As is often said, it is one of "the marvels of the age." Like most nineteenth century marvels, however, it is the natural effect of intelligent study of the field to be covered, specialization of effort, and careful choice and perfecting of methods with untiring energy in their execution.

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CORNER OFF and mail it to-day to

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York.

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Please send me book of specimen pages of the Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas—with samples of illustrations, colored maps, etc.

Also send me details of the Half-Price offer on this work through The Wanamaker "Century" Club, description of the bindings, etc.

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Lifting Up the Negro

BY

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

A special article on the methods employed at Tuskegee Institute in "Lifting Up the Negro," and some results as shown by letters from graduates, will appear in to-day's issue of

The Evening Post

TO-DAY TO-DAY

AEOLIAN RECITAL.

To-day, Saturday, March 10, 3 P.M.

Admission Complimentary to All.

SOLOIST.

MR. KARL GRIENAUER, Violoncellist.

The introduction of the Aeolian into the homes of the musically cultured has been increasing to such an extent as to excite comment.

Aeolian owners not only substantiate all the claims made for the instrument, but in nearly every instance they become enthusiasts regarding the possibilities of the Aeolian and the pleasure which can be derived from it.

The artistic success achieved by the Aeolian has been of the most pronounced and gratifying character. Since Herr Anton Seidl gave the instrument his warm approval in 1890, the Aeolian has been indorsed by the leading musicians of this country and Europe.

One thing that must impress a person in reading the testimonial letters the Aeolian has received is that they are not couched in the ambiguous terms that would indicate a mere superficial knowledge of the instrument, but are the thoughtful comments of people thoroughly familiar with the subject upon which they have attempted to write.

The Aeolian is a home orchestra which can be played by any one. It requires no musical knowledge whatever on the part of the performer.

PROGRAM.

AUBER.....Bronze Horse Overture
Aeolian Orchestrelle.
WIENAWSKI.....Valse Op. 30
Pianola.
GODARD.....(a) Berceuse
GOLTERMANN.....(b) Capriccio
Mr. Grienauer.
FOSTER.....Suwanee River
Aeolian Pipe Organ.
MOSZKOWSKI..
From Foreign Parts, "Germany"
Pianola.
BACH.....(a) Air
POPPER.....(b) Arlequin
Mr. Grienauer.

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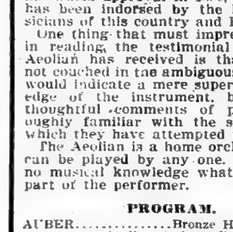

At first hand. No middlemen's profit.

Derbys, $1.90 and $2.90 for hats sold elsewhere at $3.00 and $4.00.

Dress Silk Hats, $3.90 and $4.80. Elsewhere, $5.00 and $6.00.

To Deserve as well as To Command Attention

Are some special articles which the NEW YORK TIMES will print TO-MORROW (SUNDAY.) These include the following:

Moral Aspects of the South African War.

By the Right Hon. W. E. H. LECKY, P. C., M. P. Author of a "History of European Morals," "History of Rationalism in Europe," "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," "Democracy and Liberty," &c., &c.

Mr. Lecky, the foremost writer of critical and dispassionate history, approaches this particular subject with more than average disposition to do full justice to both sides. Through his wife, a Dutch lady of conspicuous talent, he has access to the pro-Boer point of view; and he is also one of the few leading British statesmen who have known personally Paul Krueger and other Transvaal leaders.

Military Signaling in South Africa.

A timely article explaining the methods used in the operations of Gen. Buller on the way to Ladysmith, by Brig. Gen. A. W. GREELY, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.

Our Artists and the Social Fabric.

By CHARLES DE KAY, Secretary of the National Arts Club.

Forestry by Force.

A reference to State efforts for forest preservation. By JAMES MACNAUGHTON.

Woman Suffrage in Colorado.

What women have done with the ballot in that State. By JOHN COTTON DANA, City Librarian, Springfield, Mass.

Interesting Articles on the Drama, Music, and Society, together with a variety of entertaining Miscellaneous Matter, will be found in to-morrow's issue of

The New York Times

Sunday, THREE Cents.

Daily, ONE Cent.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

BOER POWER SAID TO BE COLLAPSING

Gen. Joubert Reported to Have Resigned His Command.

MANY BURGHERS WANT PEACE

Krueger Insists on Independence of Both Republics.

HIS DEMAND REFUSED

Dissensions Growing Among the Boers on Account of Krueger's Attitude—British War Loan Will Be Much Oversubscribed To-day, It Is Believed.

LONDON, March 10.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, when explaining to the bankers the terms of the new loan, gave them an intimation that the Government considered the end of the war near. "Since the estimates were prepared," he said, "events have taken place that have changed the situation, and probably not all the money will be required."

Whatever the Government may know or intend, unofficial opinion seems everywhere to think that the Boer power is collapsing.

The Eighth Division has been under orders to embark for several weeks, but these orders, so far as the artillery contingent is concerned, have been recalled, Lord Roberts having reported that no more artillery from home is necessary. This is the first pause in reinforcements since the war began. Sir Redvers Buller, second in command in the field, and Lord Wolseley are understood also to consider that no more artillery is needed. Lord Roberts has altogether 452 guns, including siege pieces.

It is quite clear that Gen. Buller will not try anything large in the future, as he is to lose Sir Charles Warren and the latter's 10,000 men, who have been ordered to join Lord Roberts. It is the expectation of the War Office that Lord Roberts, notwithstanding the necessity of garrisoning his depots, will be able to operate a constantly increasing force, until by the time the Transvaal frontier is reached he will have 70,000 troops.

His telegrams, dealing with non-essentials, are taken to mean that he is up to some mischief, as his apparent inactivity usually spells uncommon activity.

Mafeking, as a beleaguered town, attracts much sentiment and sympathy. Nothing has been heard from there since Feb. 19. There is a rumor this morning that Col. Baden-Powell has been relieved, but this cannot be traced to any substantial basis.

BOER LEADERS DISAGREE.

LONDON, March 10.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"I learn that there is dissension between President Krüger and Gen. Joubert and that the latter has resigned. Probably President Krüger will assume the chief command. Gen. Schalkburger and other prominent commandants are also likely to resign for similar reasons and because President Krüger ignored their advice to make peace overtures after the first Boer victory."

The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Pretoria, dated March 8, which had been censored by the Boer Government:

"Conversations I have had with the highest State officials show that the Boers want some arrangement. They say that if England is waging a war of conquest they will fight to the finish. Otherwise they believe that a plain statement of the British intentions will reveal a basis of negotiation, now that England's prestige is repaired.

"President Krüger and President Steyn conferred Monday at Bloemfontein on the incorporation of the above representations in a cablegram to Lord Salisbury. The preservation of independence of the two republics is a sine qua non."

The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial on the military situation, says:

"There is no comfort for President Krüger even in the eccentric agitation which is being carried on in the United States, where some people are of the opinion that, by taking part in the war, Canada has inflicted a deadly affront upon the Monroe doctrine. The ashes of Monroe are so often in commotion at election time that we are in danger of overlooking their historical importance."

INDEPENDENCE IMPOSSIBLE.

The Standard, which is in closer touch with the policy of the Government than any other Ministerial organ, says this morning:

"We have reason to believe that an authoritative statement will shortly be made by the Government reaffirming the impossibility of conceding any terms of peace to the Boer republics which would involve a perpetuation of the political and military independence that led to the present costly and sanguinary conflict."

It is learned that the peace rumors were founded on the fact that President Krüger has appealed to Lord Salisbury for a cessation of hostilities, offering at length by cable the terms which he is willing to accept. These, however, are not taken seriously, as they include practically nothing more than what the Transvaal Government offered prior to the issuing of the British ultimatum.

Official circles here regard the propositions as merely a ruse of the Boers to gain time, and do not consider that President Krüger is yet ready to consider the sweeping demands which Great Britain will make as reimbursement for the loss of life and great expenditure.

It was understood that President Krüger's advances had met with an emphatic rejection at the hands of Lord Salisbury, who is believed to have said that no such attempt to retain the independence of the Transvaal can be considered for a moment by the British Government.

"President Krüger is also quoted as having declared in his address to the troops that he "did not know whether arbitration or intervention would end the struggle, but that it would end quickly, within the next month, he strongly believed."

A correspondent of The Daily Mail at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"I am reliably informed that high officials openly avow that the British flag shall never fly at Johannesburg. The place will be razed to the ground, and the mines put in readiness to be electrically exploded from the fort as occasion requires.

"Most of the gold mines, except those which the Government controls, are in a shocking state. They are flooded, and the machinery is rusting and being willfully smashed."

BOERS FLED IN A PANIC.

LONDON, March 10.—All the special dispatches from Poplar Grove confirm the reports of the panic of the Boers. The Morning Post's correspondent says:

President Krüger shed tears at his ineffectual attempts to rally the Boers, who were completely paralyzed by Lord Roberts's masterly tactics. They were too demoralized to heed his expostulations, and declared that the British cannon were everywhere."

Another dispatch says:

"Gen. French, who is ten miles ahead, reports that his front is clear of the Boers. All other reports tend to confirm the state of disorganization of the Boer forces, Transvaal as well as Free State. The general impression is that the further progress of the British to Bloemfontein will not be opposed."

The correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The Boers were seized with a panic, thus spoiling the whole plan, which had been beautifully calculated to destroy them utterly.

"As the Sixth Division emerged from a hidden position and appeared on the crest, with the mounted infantry in skirmishing order, the Boers thought the whole earth covered with soldiers, in their front and rear and on their flanks. They did not wait to verify their supposition, but fled, seized, apparently, with a dread that they might share the fate of Cronje."

The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"POPLAR GROVE, Friday Morning.—Presidents Krüger and Steyn were both present at the fight of March 7 and did all in their power to rally their troops. The rout, however, was complete, the men declaring that they could not stand against the British artillery and such a formidable force of cavalry."

Spenser Wilkinson, dealing in The Morning Post to-day with the disappointment expressed by the war correspondents respecting the Poplar Grove battle, says:

"Doubtless it was not a great victory, since the enemy was not punished, and no great strategical advantage was gained. It cannot be denied that the Boers have pursued a wise course in defiance of the very bad tactical and strategical advice of President Krüger and President Steyn. From the British viewpoint it is a pity this advice was not followed, for in that case Lord Roberts would probably have captured the whole force.

"We may be pretty sure that he did not mean to allow them to retreat, but every commander in the field has his disappointments. It looks now as though the Boers would soon adopt guerrilla tactics; but, even when the Transvaal is occupied, there will still be plenty of work for the British forces."

REBELS WANT TO SURRENDER.

LONDON, March 9.—The War Office has issued the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Clements has occupied Norval's Pont and the adjacent drift. As soon as the engineers, pontoon, and troops arrive, he will cross the river, when the necessary repairs to the railway bridge will be commenced.

"Gatacre occupied Burghersdorp March 7 and was greeted with great enthusiasm on the part of the loyal inhabitants. His scouts report that large numbers of the rebels in the neighborhood are anxious to surrender."

USE OF EXPANDING BULLETS.

BERLIN, March 9.—Victor Arthur Wellington Drommund, British Minister Resident at the Court of Munich, has sent an official note to the Regent of Bavaria and to the Foreign Office, asserting that the British in South Africa are not using expanding bullets, but are using solid bullets only. He says that, while the bullets are labeled "Dum Dum," this is merely the name of the factory.

POPLAR GROVE, March 9.—A great amount of ammunition was destroyed today. This included several boxes of explosive bullets, on the outside of which the Boers had marked "Manufactured for the British Government."

NAVY MEN RETURN TO DURBAN.

DURBAN, March 8.—The Naval Brigade from Ladysmith arrived to-day in command of Capt. Lambeton. The men number about 200, and were enthusiastically received. The railway station was lined with men from her Majesty's ship Terrible, and the meeting of comrades caused many touching scenes.

When the gunners who played such an important part in the defense of Ladysmith marched down the street headed by the band and flags of the Terrible, and carrying the tattered Union Jack from the Powerful, which had flown throughout the siege of Ladysmith, the cheering was enormous.

Buller's Men to Join Roberts.

LONDON, March 9.—Reinforcements from Natal are going to Lord Roberts. Gen. Warren's division and some artillery have already been ordered to join the Commander in Chief, so the latter is preparing for all eventualities, including possible desperate opposition to his crossing the Vaal River and the necessity of the siege of Pretoria, where thousands of natives are reported to be employed in the construction of defensive works, concerning which such secrecy is maintained that no one is allowed to walk or drive on the outskirts of the town.

Harsh Treatment for Colonials.

LONDON, March 10.—Mr. Hellawell, in a telegram to The Daily Mail describing his experiences in Pretoria Jail, says there are about 100 Colonials there, and they are scandalously treated. He made an attempt to see the American Consul, but in vain.

TO TABLE MASON RESOLUTION.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Senator Mason's resolution of sympathy with the Boers, which has been hanging over the Senate for three months, will be suppressed to-morrow. It has slumbered in the Committee on Foreign Relations ever since Mr. Mason introduced it, and to-day he brought it to life by moving that the Committee on Foreign Relations be discharged from consideration of it. Chairman Davis of that committee promptly moved that the Senate go into executive session, and there the question was considered. No conclusion was reached, but the Administration men have decided on a course of action with regard to it, and to-morrow one of them will move to lay it on the table. This will be carried.

The most interesting development in the executive session was the announcement by Senator Hoar that he favored a resolution asking the President to offer his friendly offices. Mr. Hoar made it plain that he sympathized with the Boers. He doubted the advisability of a resolution of sympathy, preferring a resolution of the kind mentioned. He left the impression on his hearers, however, that in case the President had no disposition to offer his friendly offices, he would favor a resolution of sympathy, though perhaps not a resolution worded exactly like Mr. Mason's.

Another interesting feature of the secret session was the declaration by several Senators that while they were opposed to action by the United States in favor of the Transvaal Republic, they personally sympathized with the Boers, and knew that their constituents did. These Senators figured that it was contrary to public policy to express sympathy with the burghers.

The principal speech in opposition to the Mason resolution was made by Senator Lodge, who did not take this ground. Mr. Lodge expressed no sentiments that could be taken as indicating a disposition to favor the Boers. He declared that to pass such a resolution would be a needless entanglement of our foreign relations.

Mr. Mason protested against the consideration of his resolution in executive session, and said that there was no reason for secrecy, except that open discussion would give aid to a public enemy, and that we had no enemy except the insurgents in the Philippines. "Will the passage of this resolution," he asked, "give information to Mrs. Aguinaldo that will enable her to secrete one of her remaining barrels of underwear from our conquering army?"

Replying to Mr. Lodge, Mr. Mason read extracts from a speech by that Senator expressing sympathy with the Armenians, and also quoted from speeches of Senator Frye. He cited a number of instances in which Senators had expressed in open session sentiments of sympathy with nations at war with other nations, and said that such speeches had never disturbed our foreign relations.

Senator Spooner replied to this, admitting that the Senate had in past times expressed sympathy with nations at war, but declaring that the times had changed since then. In those days, he said, the United States was an isolated power, and such expressions could not injure it. Now the United States was a world power, having a share in the politics of the globe, and such resolutions should not be lightly adopted.

The hour of 2 o'clock was reached before the discussion ended, and this left the Mason motion as unfinished business. When it comes up to-morrow it will be tabled.

ATTITUDE OF THE AMEER.

LONDON, March 9.—The Ameer of Afghanistan has authorized his agent in London to publish the following statement of the policy of Afghanistan toward Great Britain and Russia. After saying that he had devoted much anxious thought to the possibility of Russia taking advantage of the Transvaal war and advancing through Afghanistan on India, his Highness adds:

"I have come to the conclusion that Russia feared Afghanistan, as a war with the Afghans would mean a general rising of all Islam, which would spread through Russian Asia. Russia has not troops enough to combat such a rising. Her hold on the Musselman countries she has conquered is insecure. They hate her, and with ten times her power Russia could not fight Afghanistan and India successfully. The Afghans prefer death to slavery.

After saying he is willing to send numerous troops to help Great Britain in the Transvaal, but adding that the Afghans are unaccustomed to the sea, the Ameer adds:

"But England's troubles are always my troubles, her strength is my strength, and her weakness is my weakness. England must remember that I am always ready to fight for her on land, here or in India."

The Ameer next refers to a letter from the Indian Government reminding him that he had been faithful for twenty years and advising retrenchment in purchases of arms, as otherwise Parliament might become suspicious, and takes strong exception to such suspicions, saying it was necessary to keep the country strong enough to resist a Russian advance.

The Ameer concludes with likening the British Parliament to Cabul Turkish baths, "which reverberated with a babel of calls for towels, soap, &c., and loud voiced conversation, until the meaning of individual words, and even the words themselves, became lost in the confusion of sounds and only increased the general uproar."

DELAGOA BAY ARBITRATION.

LONDON, March 9.—Baron Wenlock, in the House of Lords to-day, asked the Government what steps are being taken to hasten the Delagoa Bay arbitration proceedings, and whether the Government is prepared to join the United States Government for pressing for an immediate award. The Premier, Lord Salisbury, replying, agreed that the delay was most lamentable. He said:

"We should be very glad if this litigation could be ended, but his Lordship has not indicated what kind of a movement he wished the Government to initiate. The tribunal is not subject to the Government in any way whatever. We are only litigants before it, and an official remonstrance from one of the litigants would not be an ordinary experience in judicial affairs. It is quite true that we have again and again, under various Governments, tried what unofficial representations could do to induce greater rapidity of action. We are informed that the tribunal entirely declined to admit its responsibility for the delay. The President expressed the belief that it was due, not to the tribunal, but to the parties concerned."

Continuing, the Premier said he frankly admitted that the Government's chances of taking action were very small. The delay, he added, was very unfortunate, not only in its bearing on the fortunes of the litigants, but in the discredit which it reflected upon the principle of arbitration, from which they had hoped great things.

Lord Salisbury then remarked: "There is no doubt that the powers will be less willing to refer any difficulties which they may have to arbitration when they are told that the proceedings may take nine years before a result is obtained. We may be glad to do anything possible to hasten the result, but it is beyond our power to coerce the action of the tribunal."

WAR LOAN WILL BE A SUCCESS.

LONDON, March 9.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, addressing the bankers and merchants at the Bank of England this afternoon on the subject of the war loan, said that in spite of all rumors to the contrary, the Government saw no indication whatever of foreign complications.

The amount of the new war loan will be £30,000,000. The interest will be at 2¾ per cent., and the bonds will be redeemable at par May 5, 1910. The issue price is £98, 10s.

A leading banker, who is a member of Parliament, said to-night that the entire amount would be subscribed by lunchtime to-morrow and that probably £100,000,000 would be subscribed before the lists closed. The Statist says that the bankers believe the applications will exceed £200,000,000.

QUEEN CHEERED BY CROWDS.

LONDON, March 9.—The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Henry of Battenberg, drove through the West End this afternoon. There were huge assemblages everywhere along the route, who cheered her Majesty unceasingly.

The bells of St. Margaret's pealed merrily, and the members of the House of Commons cheered vociferously as the Queen passed Westminster.

There was a great display of flags, bunting, and trophies along the route. The balconies of many residences were draped with red cloth, and streams of banners floated across the streets. Numerous bands of music paraded the West End, playing patriotic airs, in which thousands of people joined in singing. The whole triumphal procession was stirring and impressive. Her Majesty was visibly affected, and manifested her gratification at the warmth of her reception.

The Queen's desire to sacrifice herself in order to please her people was manifested to-night by the announcement of her intention to review 2,000 guardsmen to-morrow. These troops comprise Barrington Campbell's Brigade and Scott's Grenadier Guards, who are proceeding to South Africa. The review will occur in the yard of Buckingham Palace in the afternoon.

The huge serenade in front of Buckingham Palace, which was the feature of Thursday's welcome to her Majesty, was repeated this evening, some 20,000 people participating. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the royal family appeared at the windows, and the people sang "God Save the Queen" and other patriotic songs.

The Queen has not suffered from her experiences during the two days' demonstration.

An Irish Address of Welcome.

DUBLIN, March 9.—At a private meeting to-day of the Nationalist members of the Corporation of Dublin, which was attended by more than two-thirds of the entire Council, a resolution was adopted by a practically unanimous vote to present the Queen with an address of welcome on her visit.

Redmond's Speech Criticised.

LONDON, March 9.—John Redmond's speech in the House of Commons yesterday does not meet with unqualified approval in Ireland, whence the Irish Transvaal Committee telegraphed to Mr. Redmond: "We challenge you to come to Dublin and repeat in public the statement you made in the House of Commons in the name of the Irish people."

Boer Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

E. A. Chuiri of Amsterdam, N. Y., has sent to THE TIMES a dollar bill for the fund for Boer widows and orphans. It was turned over to the Treasurer of the fund, George W. Van Siclen, 141 Broadway. Since the sending of the first $2,000 ten days ago, the fund has reached almost treble that amount, nearly $209 a day being the average receipts.

Free State Delegate to This City.

BERLIN, March 9.—It is reported here that the Orange Free State has sent Herr Olouter-Wessed to New York, there to exert his influence in the interest of the Free State.

It's Your Move!

If Dyspepsia, or any of its kindred ills, such as Biliousness, Constipation or Headache block your way to health you have the remedy in your own hands. It's your move—you can checkmate it! If you will be guided by what is sincerely told you, by the experience of others, and by the testimony of reputable physicians, you will be well. If health is the desired goal—and surely everyone wants health—Abbey's Effervescent Salt will give it to you—will retain it for you—will keep you constantly healthful!

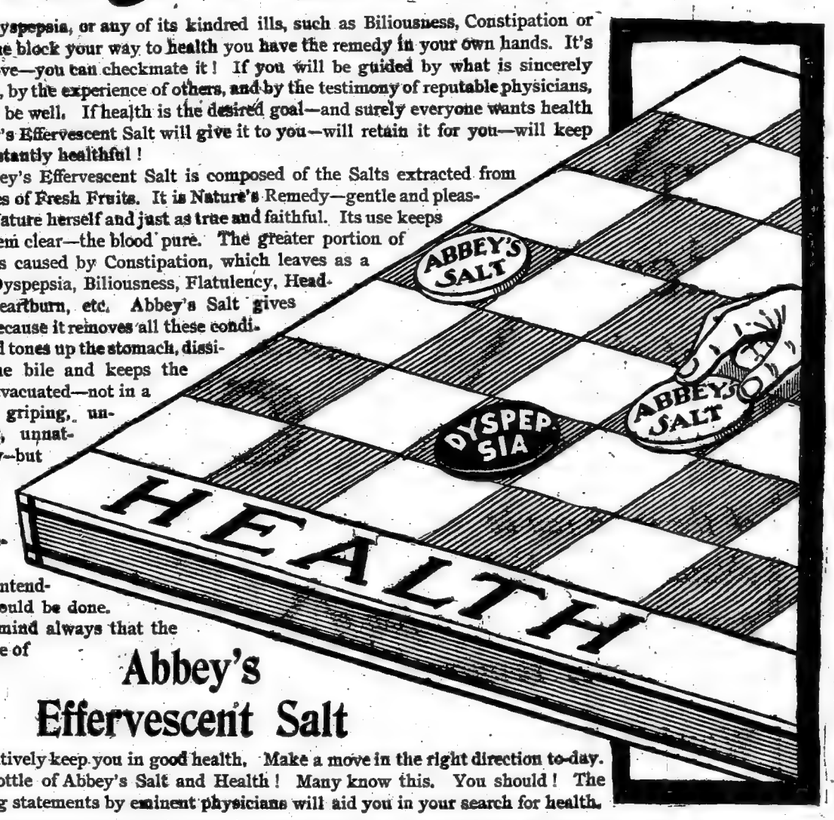

Abbey's Effervescent Salt is composed of the Salts extracted from the juices of Fresh Fruits. It is Nature's Remedy—gentle and pleasant as Nature herself and just as true and faithful. Its use keeps the system clear—the blood pure. The greater portion of illness is caused by Constipation, which leaves as a legacy Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Flatulency, Headache, Heartburn, etc. Abbey's Salt gives health because it removes all these conditions and tones up the stomach, dissipates the bile and keeps the bowels evacuated—not in a drastic, griping, unpleasant, unnatural way—but gently, imperceptibly and surely, as Nature intended it should be done. Bear in mind always that the daily use of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

will positively keep you in good health. Make a move in the right direction to-day. Get a bottle of Abbey's Salt and Health! Many know this. You should! The following statements by eminent physicians will aid you in your search for health.

Dr. J. E. RUSSELL, New York, states: "Abbey's Salt is an ideal preparation, in that it combines laxative and aperient properties in a grateful form and is at the same time palatable. My wife finds it particularly efficacious in Headache by its gentle action, and the relief thus obtained from congestion."

Dr. N. B. SIZER, New York, states: "I am glad to say I find Abbey's Effervescent Salt an excellent laxative and antacid. It gives good results in various forms of Dyspepsia and in Constipation. I have often thought the effervescent salines were not half as well known and used, in this country, as they ought to be."

Dr. D. WAGNER, Springfield, Mass., states: "I am pleased to say that my experience with the use of your excellent Salt is very satisfactory, having used it recently in Nervous Prostration with Wakefulness, Headache, etc., both of which were controlled by it. After much experience, I heartily recommend it to all physicians as one of our best and most reliable remedies. I desire to add my appreciation to the already large list of physicians who certify to the efficacy of your admirable remedy. It has a place among my reliables."

Dr. EDWIN R. BEDFORD, Brooklyn, N. Y., states: "I have used Abbey's Salt in cases of Chronic Indigestion with a tendency to Rheumatism, Biliousness, etc., with perfect satisfaction."

If you need a Spring cleansing, take Abbey's Salt. If you took Abbey's Salt regularly you would not need a Spring cleansing. Think this over carefully. It concerns your DAILY health.

Dr. W. H. WRIGHT, Medical Officer of Health, London, England, states: "Our artificial mode of life constantly causes such changes to take place in the quality of the blood that it frequently becomes impure and we fall an easy prey to infectious diseases and blood disorders of all kinds. I know of no better remedy than your Abbey's Effervescent Salt to keep the system normal and the blood pure."

All Druggists. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

If you haven't had our beautiful 1900 Calendar, send us four (4) cents in stamps to pay postage and packing, and we will send you one by return mail. The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., 9 to 23 Murray Street, New York City. You will be pleased with it.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:20	Sun sets	6:01	Moon sets 3:08

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	3:05	Gov. Isl'd	3:44	H. Gate 5:40
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	3:46	Gov. Isl'd	4:26	H. Gate 6:22

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bordereer, Azores	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
Chateau Yquem, Naples	.....	.....
City of Washington, Nassau	.....	.....
Comal, Galveston	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Kitts	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Massdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Parana, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	.....	.....
Ponce, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	1:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, MARCH 11.

Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

Harald, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 18 and up to March 17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York March 17 for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York on Monday, March 12.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 10.

Etruria, Liverpool, March 3.
Falatia, Hamburg, Feb. 26.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Feb. 6.
Rawtor, Algiers, Feb. 16.
San Marcos, Galveston, Feb. 17.
St. Paul, Southampton, March 3.

SUNDAY, MARCH 11.

City of Birmingham, Savannah, March 8.
Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa, Feb. 28.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, March 3.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Feb. 23.
Madiana, Havana, March 7.
Norge, Christiansand, Feb. 24.

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

Louisiana, New Orleans, March 7.
Panama, Bordeaux, Feb. 25.
San Juan, San Juan, March 7.
Statendam, Rotterdam, March 1.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

Altai, Port Limon, March 6.
El Mar, New Orleans, March 8.
Grenada, Trinidad, March 6.
Kensington, Antwerp, March 3.
Maranhense, Para, Feb. 27.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

Curic, Liverpool, March 4.
Lampasas, Galveston, March 7.
Oceanic, Liverpool, March 7.
Winifred, Dartmouth, Feb. 27.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

Aldworth, Antwerp, Feb. 28.
Kansas City, Swansea, Feb. 28.
Lahn, Bremen, March 6.

Arrived.

SS Kong Frode, (Nor.,) Gunderson, Port de Paix March 3, with logwood to New York & Boston Dyewood Co.—vessel to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 8th.

SS Westburn, (Br.,) Bell, Cardiff Feb. 15, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 8th.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Griffin, Leith Feb. 17 and Dundee 22d, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 A. M.

SS Oscar II., (Nor.,) Olsen, Vera Cruz Jan. 27, with mahogany to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 A. M.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Cassens, Amsterdam Feb. 17, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 11:25 A. M.

SS Bluefields, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

U. S. transport Kilpatrick, Rogers, Newport News, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster's Department.

SS Theresa Heymas, (Br.,) Key, Syra, &c., Jan. 19, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Perry, Glasgow, Feb. 24, and Moville, 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 P. M.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Nicholas, Barry Feb. 21, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow Feb. 26 and Moville 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 5:43 P. M.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Fisher, Rio Janeiro, &c., Feb. 17, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Passed in Sandy Hook at 10:55 P. M.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Pugh, Astwerp Feb. 24, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 9, 9:30 P. M., southeast, 6 miles; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Albis, (Nor.,) for Carthagena.
SS Newsboy, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Mora, (Br.,) for Newport News.
SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Potomac, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Asiatic Prince, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS El Cid, for New Orleans.
SS Comanche, for Charleston, &c.
SS Santiago de Cuba, for Guantanamo, &c.
SS City of Philadelphia, for Baltimore.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.

Spoken.

Ship Tam O'Shanter, Ballard, from New York for Hongkong, was spoken Feb. 1 in lat. 3 south, lon. 28 west.

Bark Alsterufer, (Ger.,) Neef, from Antwerp for New York, was spoken Feb. 27 in lat. 59, lon. 8.

Notice to Mariners.

The Lighthouse Inspector of the Third District gives notice that repairs having been made, the lamps of all the electric buoys in New York Lower Bay have been relighted.

DIAMOND SHOAL LIGHT VESSEL.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on Feb. 24, 1900, Light Vessel No. 71 was reported replaced on her station, about 6¾ miles east-southeasterly from the easterly point of the Outer Diamond Shoal, off Cape Hatteras, and 14¾ miles S. E. ¾ E. from Cape Hatteras Lighthouse.

(L. H. B. Notices to Mariners Nos. 161 and 178 of 1899, and Nos. 7 and 13 of 1900, and Bulletins No. 100, Par. 18, No. 102, Par. 11, and No. 105, Par. 18.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 118, No. 623, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 107.

THE

Blakeslee Fischhof

COLLECTION

Concluding Sale

To-night at 8 o'Clock.

At Chickering Hall.

(Admission Free—No Reserved Seats).

THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.

American Art Association, Managers.

"YUSEA"

Can't guess? Don't know? Well—

Owing to the death of Mrs. R. Ehrich, mother of the members of the firm, our stores will be closed to-day, Saturday, March 10.

EHRICH BROTHERS.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 9.—SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bruinsma, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, from Lisbon for New York, arr. at Oporto March 8.

SS Nicolai II., (Dan.,) Capt. Michelsen, from New York via Copenhagen, &c., arr. at Stettin March 6.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Snowflake, (Br.,) Capt. Hopwood, from New York for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Principessa Christiana, (Aust.,) Capt. Catarinich, from Fiume for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Froelich, from New York, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettmeyer, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Indraghiri, (Br.,) Capt. Harwood, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., Melbourne, &c., arr. at New Zealand port to-day.

SS Java, (Aust.,) Capt. Stepanovich, from New York via St. Michael, &c., for Manila, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Aldworth, (Br.,) Capt. Henderson, sld. from Shields for New York March 7.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Stege, sld. from Shields for New York March 7.

SS Beatrice, (Br.,) Capt. Edwards, (from Calcutta, &c.,) sld. from Algiers for New York yesterday.

SS Columbian, (Br.,) Capt. Masters, sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

SS Orcadian, (Br.,) Capt. Outram, sld. from Glasgow for New York yesterday.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Jespersen, sld. from Copenhagen for New York March 6.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, sld. from Copenhagen for New York March 7.

SS Agapanthus, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, (from Calcutta, &c.,) sld. from St. Michael for New York March 7.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Julfs, sld. from Rotterdam for New York yesterday.

SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) Capt. Bra

GERMAN REICHSTAG ACTS

Adopts Three Paragraphs of the Much-Discussed Meat Bill.

COMMERCIAL BODIES PROTEST

Secretary of State Begs Members to Do Nothing Which Will Invite Retaliatory Measures.

BERLIN, March 9.—The Reichstag to-day by varying majorities adopted Paragraphs 1, 2, and 11 of the Meat bill. The latter, relating to prohibition of meat in ports, was adopted by a vote of 168 to 99.

During the discussion on the bill, Count von Kanitz, the Agrarian leader, observed that America's share of the imports of prepared meat was only $4,000,000, which, he declared, was a trifle compared with the immense figures of America's balance of trade. America, he added, would surely not herself destroy her huge exports to Germany on account of the exclusion of her meat from this country.

The Secretary of State for the Interior, Conut Posadowsky-Wehner, replying to various speakers, said the bill was a purely hygienic measure, which had been demanded by all parties with the sole object of protecting the health of the Germans. The Government, he added, had been formally asked to apply the same rules of inspection to foreign meat as to German. The committee, however, had not gone to such a length as that, as it had admitted lard, hams, &c., in some cases permanently, and in others for stated periods. Sausages, it is true, sometimes contained horrible ingredients. But what justified unequal treatment of bacon and salted pork?

The Secretary of State declared the debate had taken a turn from which it might be imagined that they were discussing not a bill for the protection of the German people, but the introduction of a new customs tariff.

Count Posadowsky-Wehner earnestly begged the Reichstag, in view of the serious objections raised in the most authoritative quarters to the committee's draft, to restore the bill to the form in which it was presented by the Government. He added that the manufacturers now were in fear of the agriculturists, and if the proposals of the committee became law this might develop into an opposition which, in case of the conclusion of commercial treaties, might be attended by very serious consequences to agriculture. He concluded by remarking:

"We must and will protect our own labor, but we must not injure others to such an extent that they will be compelled to retaliate by inflicting injuries on other important interests. Have a few years' patience and you will best serve those interests you desire to serve."

The Cologne Gazette to-day publishes a dispatch from Berlin containing an apparently inspired statement to the effect that influential circles of the Government have quite agreed that the claims of the extreme Agrarians cannot be accepted and that the proposals of the Meat Bill Committee will never become law.

The whole controversy has occasioned during the last few days considerable strain in the highest places. At first Emperor William was inclined to fulfill the wishes of the Agrarians, especially as they energetically declared that their supporters would not be able to enthuse for naval increase if the bill were not passed in accordance with their desires.

After Baron von Hammerstein had spoken in favor of the committee's report and other argument had been made against it in the Emperor's presence, Prince Hohenlohe sided strongly with Count von Buelow, saying he would not be able to remain in office were the bill in its present form to become law. Finally the Emperor yielded to the Chancellor.

It is now almost certain that the Bundesrath will not accept the bill in its present form, and before the third reading a compromise is assured.

The attendance during the debate to-day was very large, and the discussion was much more heated than heretofore. Considerable amusement was caused when the Agrarians applauded the assertion of Count Posadowsky-Wehner that the bill was purely a sanitary measure and without political significance, especially as the Agrarian leader, Count von Kanitz, had spoken at great length of its political features.

The latter, after referring to the "reckless tariff increases" in the United States, again expressed his amazement at the absence of Count von Buelow, adding that, if the committee's report became law, Count von Buelow would find some difficulty in speaking henceforth of friendship for America.

The whole nation is thoroughly aroused. The Agricultural Council has declared its satisfaction with the committee's report, but the Chambers of Commerce at Bremen, Hamburg, Chemnitz, Essen, and Elberfeld have held indignation meetings. The National Chemical Society has called a meeting for Monday to protest. The Central Bureau for the Preparation of Commercial Treaties has resolved in favor of "agitation against a bill involving almost the whole of Germany's commerce, industry, and shipping."

The bill has affected the Boerses, especially Atlantic steamship lines, whose securities declined to-day.

THE THEATRE FRANCAIS FIRE.

PARIS, March 9.—The fire at the Théâtre Français yesterday was brought up in the Chamber of Deputies this evening, and M. Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction, replying to questioners, said the outbreak was not due to the heating apparatus, because the latter was found to be uninjured, and no blame attached to the management, who took all the precautions possible. The theatre, he added, would be promptly rebuilt, a temporary theatre would be secured for the Comédie Française Company in a week's time, and in the meanwhile the Comédie Française people would use the Opéra House on off days. The new theatre, the Minister also asserted, would be ready before the end of the exposition.

Crowds visited the scene of the fire throughout the day, and troops were again employed to maintain order. The firemen are still playing water on the smoldering ruins.

SIR CHARLES HALL DEAD.

LONDON, March 9.—Sir Charles Hall died this morning.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Hall had occupied the important post of Recorder of the City of London since 1892. Previously he had filled other prominent positions, having been for five years before his appointment as Recorder Attorney General to the Prince of Wales. He was the First Delegate for Great Britain at the Maritime Conference in Washington in 1889, and from 1885 to 1892 he was a Member of Parliament, representing West Cambridgeshire in the Conservative interest.

Sir Charles, born in 1843, was the son of a famous lawyer—Vice Chancellor Sir Charles Hall. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, and became a barrister of Lincoln's Inn in 1866. In 1884 he was appointed a Bencher of the Middle Temple; in 1890 he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and last year he was made a Privy Councilor.

BRAZIL WILL CELEBRATE.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 15.—Great preparations are being made throughout Brazil to celebrate in due form the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Brazil May 3, 1900. Associations have been formed in all the cities and towns, and a large number of statues, memoirs, poems, &c., in connection with the event are the order of the day.

The monument to be erected on the Prada da Gloria, this city, in commemoration of the discovery of Brazil by Pedro Alvarez de Cabral, and which was ordered to be prepared by Bernadelli, in Europe, is all ready to be shipped, and should arrive early in April so as to be put in place ready to be unveiled May 3.

The first volume of the Centenario is in press, and will be distributed on or before March 15. Gold, silver, and bronze medals are also being prepared for distribution in May. They are being manufactured at the Brazilian mint. A series of postage stamps of various sizes, colors, and values are also being completed.

The Sociedade Nacional de Agriculture has convoked a Congress of Agriculture and Industries, to be held July 14 next, to commemorate the discovery of Brazil.

Disloyal Santo Domingans in Flight.

SANTO DOMINGO, March 9.—The political movement against the Government may be considered ended. Gen. Pepin, the former Governor of Santiago de los Caballeros, and three of his followers are being pursued by the troops of the Government, and it is expected they will be taken prisoners at any moment.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLER FREE.

A Bostonian Held in Chile Liberated by the Supreme Court.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, March 9.—The Supreme Court has revoked the sentence of Frederick T. Moore, ex-assistant teller of the National Bank of Commerce of Boston, and he has been set free. Moore was arrested in October, 1899, in Valparaiso, on the charge of embezzlement.

The Court of First Instance of Santiago acceded to the proposal to extradite Moore in January, and the latter immediately appealed to the Supreme Court.

ELECTIONS IN JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 9.—The municipal election yesterday resulted in a discomfiture of those who are charged with municipal corruption, and as a result the City of Kingston is en fête.

There is intense dissatisfaction here at the refusal of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer in Parliament to remove the surtax on West India rum or impose a countervailing tax on sugar. It is proposed to organize meetings throughout the West Indies in order to fight the question.

The citizens of Demerara, enraged at the muddle of the finances there, have called a public meeting to protest against the extravagance of the Government.

John Ruskin's Will.

LONDON, March 9.—Though John Ruskin's will and codicils have not yet been proved, it is understood the testator confirms the deed of gift made by him in 1885, whereby Brantwood and all its contents are settled on Mrs. Arthur Severn. Certain literary duties are intrusted to her, in conjunction with Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, the author of Cambridge, Mass., and Alexander Wedderburn, Q. C. After certain annuities to the servants, the residence is given to the Severns, who, with C. M. Barker, are executors and trustees.

Vandal Cuts Pictures of Emperors.

BERLIN, March 9.—Some vandal, not yet identified, recently cut up twelve life-sized portraits of Emperors of the ancient German Empire that were hanging in the corridor of the Nuremberg City Hall.

Sixteen French Miners Killed.

NIMES, France, March 9.—Sixteen miners have been killed by an explosion in a coal pit at Besseges. The galleries of the mine collapsed, burying the bodies of the victims.

Ambassador Choate Off for France.

LONDON, March 9.—Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador here, started this morning to join his wife at Cannes, France.

LEGAL NOTES.

STATUS OF CITY SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The controversy between George Steinson and the Board of Education, which has been before the courts in various phases for several years, was passed upon yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Steinson was first employed as a teacher in one of the schools of this city in September, 1887. He had a certificate of qualification to teach granted by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. In March, 1890, when a provisional license received by him from the City Superintendent of Schools, and which had been renewed for periods of six months each, had expired, it was asserted that his employment terminated. Mandamus proceedings by Steinson to compel the Board of Education to pay his salary were unsuccessful, as not being the proper remedy, and then he brought a suit to recover his salary at $1,728 a year. The Appellate Division has now reversed judgment of the Special Term dismissing the complaint. Justice Rumsey, giving the prevailing opinion, which is concurred in by Justices Barrett and McLaughlin, holds that the City Superintendent, having once granted a provisional license for six months, had no power to renew it, and that, although Steinson had no city license, his employment was valid. It being conceded that he had made efforts to perform his part of the contract to teach, but was not permitted to do so, coupled with the fact that he had not been properly removed, he became entitled to recover his wages. As to the claim that he was entitled to recover only after he had been reinstated, Justice Rumsey says: "The plaintiff did not hold a public office. He was a mere employe of the Ward Trustees, selected by them and removable by them, if for any reason they saw fit to remove him and the Board of Education concurred. * * * A school teacher in the common schools of this city occupies no different position than does a teacher in the common schools of the State. The only distinction is that such teachers are hired for a specified time, and if the contract is not renewed the employment ceases. In this city it does not seem that they are hired for a fixed time, but they can be removed at any time by the action of the proper authorities, which action is a pure exercise of the discretion vested in them in this regard by the statute. It would be a strange doctrine, indeed, if it were to be held that every person employed to teach was an incumbent of a public office. * * * He is hired. He has precisely the same rights as any one has under his contract of employment, and that is, if his employer refuses to permit him to work, he need only offer his services from time to time, and then sue for his salary." Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Ingraham gave elaborate dissenting opinions.

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THE LAW OF LIBEL.—The Appellate Division yesterday reversed a judgment dismissing the complaint in an action for libel brought by The Union Associated Press against Perry S. Heath. The plaintiff charged that the defendant had published an article stating that he plaintiffs, whose business was to collect news and furnish it to daily and other newspapers, had obtained such news from another corporation (known as The Associated Press, engaged in the same business) by tapping the wires used by The Associated Press. The defendant set up as a defense that he received the article in question from The Associated Press, and that the article as published was substantially as it was received; that he plaintiff had theretofore commenced an action against The Associated Press for publishing an article which contained substantially the same charges against the plaintiff, and had obtained a judgment against The Associated Press in that action, which had been satisfied. Defendant contended that the judgment in plaintiff's suit against The Associated Press was a bar to the present action. The opinion of the court is given by Justice Ingraham, and Justices Patterson and O'Brien concur with him. Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice McLaughlin dissenting.

"The publication of the libel in each newspaper," says Justice Ingraham, "was a separate and distinct wrong, which gave to the plaintiff a separate and distinct cause of action, and if several persons united in the publication in each separate newspaper, a tort was committed by each of them for which each is severally liable to the plaintiff, but for which the plaintiff would be entitled to but one satisfaction." Justice McLaughlin and Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissent on the ground that the defendant and The Associated Press were joint wrongdoers, and a judgment against The Associated Press was a bar to an action against the defendant.

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CONTROVERSY OVER A RAILROAD CONCESSION.—Juan M. Ceballos and Frederick R. Rohl were sued in the Supreme Court, in this city, by the Havana City Railway Company, a West Virginia corporation, and Hugh Alexander, as Trustee of the company's stockholders, to enforce an instrument under which Ceballos undertook to hold, under the terms of an agreement between the company and a person named Pla, an assignment of a horse-car concession granted by the city of Havana to Manuel De La Torre. The plaintiffs asked for judgment directing Ceballos to deliver to the company the assignment of the franchise from Pla, and if Ceballos had assigned the franchise to the American Indies Company that that company be ordered to assign it to the plaintiff company. An interlocutory judgment overruling demurrers to the complaint was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion, holds that in no aspect of the case could it be said that the Trustee for stockholders was upon the allegations of the complaint a proper party, either plaintiff or defendant.

NO COMPROMISE BY CARNEGIE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 9.—Secretary Moreland of the Carnegie Steel Company to-day declared emphatically that no compromise in the pending Frick-Carnegie litigation had ever been thought of, and that the sole object of the recent conferences of those interested in the suits was to accomplish as quickly as possible the herculean task of getting all the papers ready for court.

He said it would probably be Monday before the Carnegie Company's answer would be filed.

GENERALS CALL FOR HELP

Young and Hood Want Reinforcements at Aparri.

Insurgents Are Again Organizing and Harassing American Garrisons —Fighting Continues.

MANILA, March 9.—Gens. Young and Hood are asking for reinforcements, and a battalion of the Forty-eighth Regiment has been sent to Aparri. Other troops will follow. The rebels recently persistently attacked Aparri for several hours, but were finally driven away. Details of the affair are lacking.

The rebels are holding reunions in the Province of North Ilocos, and the red "Katipunan" cross, symbolic of resistance, is again appearing among the natives.

It is believed that the insurgent Gens. Tinio and Flores have been driven by Gen. Young into Gen. Hood's district.

The fact that Gen. Young is unable, owing to lack of troops, to maintain garrisons in all the towns occupied has had a bad effect on the natives.

Gen. Bates has returned here after leaving garrisons in the Provinces of North and South Camarines. The expedition lost seven men killed and ten wounded. On entering New Caceres, Province of South Camarines, Gen. Bates learned that 2,000 insurgents had departed the same day. The Americans immediately sent out three pursuing columns, encountering the enemy in three small engagements and killing a total of forty men.

Twelve hundred well-armed insurgents, formerly of Cavite Province, with a Chinese General in Command, surround the towns of Albay and Legaspi. They have effected three night attacks, and continually harass the Forty-seventh Regiment, which has lost eight men killed and twenty wounded in defending those towns.

The Spanish prisoners report that the enemy has divided into small bands in the mountains, under the leadership of Gen. Legaspi. The town of Iriga has been burned by the enemy. Both provinces were thoroughly scouted. The inhabitants of the District of Libmanan, including Abella, the Provincial Governor, and other officials, are returning to their homes. Abella has issued a proclamation calling upon the natives to submit to the Americans.

Liberated priests from New Caceres report that the insurgents killed sixty-eight Chinamen and forty Spaniards at the town of Calabanga.

It is estimated that there are 100,000 bales of hemp in the Camarines Provinces.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The War Department has received the following dispatch from Gen. Otis:

"Manila, March 8.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Officer, sixty enlisted men, two civil officials, captured Spanish prisoners, received to-day from Tayabas."

GEN. WHEELER STILL IN THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The statement attributed to Gen. "Joe" Wheeler in a recent interview in San Francisco that he tendered his resignation as an officer of the volunteer army last November has caused some surprise among the officials of the War Department. It is said there that if Gen. Wheeler has tendered his resignation the document has not yet reached the Adjutant General's office, where all papers relating to the personnel of the army are recorded and filed.

Furthermore, if Gen. Wheeler tendered his resignation to Gen. Otis, as his superior officer in the Philippines, the latter has failed to forward it to the War Department. According to the records of the War Department, Gen. Wheeler is still an officer of the volunteer army, and is in receipt of the pay and allowances of a Brigadier General. He is under orders to proceed to this city and report his arrival to the Adjutant General of the Army.

In case Gen. Wheeler desires to quit the military service to resume his legislative duties, the matter will be considered by the President after a personal conference with him. It is said at the War Department that Gen. Wheeler was ordered home from the Philippines at his own request, as reported to the department by Gen. Otis.

A. R. GOSLIN EXTRADITED.

Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania Issues Warrant for Man Wanted in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Case.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 9.—Gov. Stone to-day issued a warrant for the extradition to New York of Albert R. Goslin, one of the men under indictment in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit case. Detective Charles Strap thereupon arrested Goslin.

The latter was present at the hearing on Gov. Roosevelt's requisition with his attorneys, Eugene Raymond of Philadelphia and R. A. Ammon of New York. The prosecution was represented by John D. Lindsay of New York.

Goslin's counsel objected to the requisition on the ground that their client was not a fugitive from justice and, therefore, the warrant could not issue under the law. Mr. Ammon argued that the requisition was defective for the reason that Goslin is indicted for a felony when his alleged offense is only a misdemeanor.

Mr. Lindsay contended that Goslin's offense was a felony and that he was a fugitive from justice.

ALLEN GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Warner T. Allen, one of the six men indicted as a result of the Special Grand Jury investigation into the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's charges, who was arrested in Newark on Tuesday and afterward admitted to bail, presented himself in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday morning, and said that he wished to be arraigned. He was taken before Justice Fursman and released again. Mr. Allen is indicted on two charges of misdemeanor, and his bail was fixed at $2,500. He had secured a bondsman in Newark, but yesterday he turned $2,500 in cash over to the City Chamberlain and went off again. He says that he has no connection with any of the other people indicted by the Grand Jury, and that his indictment places him in a false light.

James Bogart, the only one of the six men indicted who has not been arrested, is still missing. John Proctor Clarke, Special Deputy Attorney General, says that nobody knows just where he is, but that his arrest is bound to come soon.

Charles Thomas Davis has not yet found a bondsman, and is still in the Tombs. He refused to see any one yesterday except his son.

James R. Keene also refused to talk to reporters yesterday. He said that he had received more than enough notice from the newspapers in the past few days.

DR. MORGAN HERE FROM MANILA

Dr. D. H. Morgan of the United States Navy is at the Hoffman House. He has, by request, sent to the Navy Department a report in which he strongly recommends that the terms of office of officers and men in the naval service on duty in the Philippines shall be made two instead of three years.

"The climate there," said the doctor, "is very enervating, and its effects are more seriously felt in the second rather than in the first year. The men cannot stand the strain of continuous service there.

"I do not believe that the revolution is at an end. The Filipinos are scattered about the islands, mainly in Luzon, in small bands, but it is generally understood they are under orders to concentrate at any given point when the word is passed. I don't believe that Aguinaldo is in China. It is my impression he is still in Luzon.

"I notice much alarm has been manifested in different parts of this country lest the bubonic plague be brought here by the bodies on the Hancock. There is absolutely no reason for the slightest fear. None of the dead on the Hancock died of the plague."

Dr. Morgan is going to his home at Winchester, Va.

A Supplementary Opera Season.

Maurice Grau has decided to give a supplementary season of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House covering a period of two additional weeks, thereby bringing the season to a close on the night of April 14, instead of March 31. During these two weeks Mr. Grau has not made up his mind as to what operas he will present, but at all events the performances will all be representative.

NATURALISTS IN CUBA

Smithsonian Institution Men Hunt for Specimens—Hope to Find 40 or 50 Kinds of Bats.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—Students of natural history are likely to derive some profit out of Cuba. Spaniards would not permit its exploration, and only accounts of what may be found picked up here and there by searchers before the Spanish authorities heard of what they were doing and stopped them, have been published.

William Palmer, Chief Taxidermist of the Smithsonian Institution, with J. H. Riley, also of the Smithsonian force, have just started into Pinar del Rio Province on an exploring trip. Their immediate purpose is to gather specimens of the fauna of the island for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. They expect to dive into the wilds of the western portion of the island and work eastward until October. Should their discoveries warrant a return they or others from the Smithsonian will complete the exploration next year.

Cuba's backbone is of pretertiary igneous rock, corresponding to the granites of the United States. It has been exposed by erosion and forms mountains, especially in the interior. Elsewhere it underlies limestone, the surface rock of the island, although the igneous rock may protrude anywhere. Limestone forms in terraces, shelving away from the coast. It contains fossil shells which show that it originated in coral reefs. The island has been elevated and lowered several times.

Discovery of copper and iron prove, however, that the island is not a coral deposit. Erosion is very extensive. It has produced vast caves yet unexplored. Some of them are supposed to lead under the sea. They have been formed by the action of rain water. In the eastern end of the island are springs in which the water is hot enough to boil an egg.

Life forms indicate that the island may once have been firmly connected with Central America. There is no evidence that it was ever attached to North America. The fauna is essentially Antillean. Among the other forms seen, and of which the explorers hope to obtain specimens, is the solenodon, a rare insectiverous animal, which has a relative in Haiti and one in Madagascar, but is not elsewhere found. This animal has been isolated so long that newer forms of life, including venomous snakes, cat forms, and reptiles have not had opportunity to destroy it. Fossil remains of the solenodon have been found in Western North America and in Europe. Besides bearing evidence of isolation from destructive forms of life, the solenodon were undoubtedly among the animals least affected through the glacial period.

The explorers hope to find from forty to fifty species of bats belonging to thirty different genera. They comprise insectiverous bats, fruit-eaters, and bats that feed on fish along the shores. Expectations in this regard are based on what Englishmen have found in Jamaica. Little is known of resident birds, but the migratory kinds include birds familiar in the United States, such as indigoes, orioles, bobolinks, ducks, snipe, and wading birds.

No poisonous reptiles are here, so far as known. Judging from discoveries in Jamaica, snakes will be found peculiar to the West Indies. Among them are boas twelve to fourteen feet long, which are perfectly tame and harmless. The explorers will look for a West Indian species of lizard, the gecko, which is found from two to three inches to two feet long. A lizard may be found also which burrows in the ground like an earthworm and lives near ant hills, on which it forages. It is distinguished from a worm by its mouth and scaling head. It grows a foot long. This species is extremely rare. It may be confined to Cuba.

There is a rodent here related to the guinea pig. Some have long and some have short tails. They become as large as rabbits, and have short hair and whitish faces. The natives like to eat them, considering the hind legs a special delicacy.

Not much is known of Cuban insects other than the common kinds. If the tarantula is here, it is not believed to be poisonous, although its bite may seriously affect persons suffering from fright or whose blood is disordered.

Among native birds, the trogan is prominent. It differs little from the kind found in North, South, and Central America, Africa, and Southern Asia. There are several species of large cuckoos. The meadow lark appears, as does a quail, similar to that seen in Florida, but smaller and darker. German goldfinches are seen in sections.

There have been several importations of animals, accidentally or otherwise. American deer are here, and the common mouse, rat, and roof rat. Cats were imported to chase rats from the sugar fields. Wild boar have been hunted in the eastern part of the island, and some have been killed whose tusks measured eleven inches. The weasel is an importation, as is the mongoos, brought over in late years from Egypt.

Plants are closely related to kinds found in one of the Americas. Where they are not identical, they differ but slightly, and where the same genus appears in Cuba there are different species at the two ends of the island.

The Smithsonian visitors will live in a tent, moving it daily. They are authorized to hire guides and pack animals, and they are equipped with full paraphernalia for preserving the specimens they gather.

F. W. E.

DISLIKE FOR RUNCIE'S VIEWS.

HAVANA, March 9.—At a meeting of the Municipal Council to-day a portion of an article written by James D. Runcie for an American publication on misgovernment in Cuba was read, and it was proposed that the municipality request that Mr. Runcie would not be permitted to continue as a member of the Law Commission here.

Objection was made to this step, however, it being pointed out that when a much higher official than Mr. Runcie had made far graver charges against the Cubans the municipality had not taken any action. Other Councilmen said that this undoubtedly referred to Gen. Ludlow, Governor of the Department of Havana, in whose case, however, it was said there were only newspaper reports to go by, without any signature attached to them. Besides, it was asserted, many of the things Gen. Ludlow had said against the Cubans were true.

It was finally agreed to send an address to Governor General Wood, saying that the municipality regards Mr. Runcie's article with "profound disgust and regret."

Secretary Root Leaves Havana.

HAVANA, March 9.—Secretary Root and Gen. Wood, with Gens. Chaffee and Humphrey, and a number of ladies, left Havana to-day by a special train for the Province of Pinar del Rio, to view the tobacco district.

Warships Arrive at Havana.

HAVANA, March 9.—The flagship New York arrived here to-day, followed shortly by the gunboat Machias. The battleship Texas and the cruiser Detroit are expected to-morrow.

FORMER PRIMA DONNA DEAD.

Mrs. Gabriella Bathestina Dwight, who as Collona was one of the most popular prima donnas in Italy thirty years ago, died at St. Vincent's Hospital Thursday. Her husband died Jan. 27 at the same hospital.

Mrs. Dwight's maiden name was Rose Kenneth. She was born fifty-five years ago in London. Her parents were poor, but by sacrifices she obtained a musical education in Italy, and made her début at L'Argentina, the leading theatre of Rome. Her success came early, and she sang in all the great theatres of Italy. At this period of her life she was married to Gabriella Bathestina, an Italian opera singer. After his death she was married to Mr. Dwight. The latter was engaged by the Metropolitan Opera Company and came with his wife to America. They lived for a while at 255 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Dwight lost his position, however, and Mrs. Dwight's health having forced her to discontinue giving music lessons, they fell into financial difficulties. Mrs. Dwight finally became dangerously ill, and it was while nursing his wife that Mr. Dwight, on Jan. 27, was attacked by a sudden illness, from which he died within a few hours. Mr. Dwight was buried in Greenwood Cemetery under the auspices of the Actors' Fund. Mrs. Dwight will be buried beside him to-day.

Naval Reserve Association Smoker.

The members of the Naval Reserve Association had a "smoker" last evening at their new clubhouse, at 161 Lexington Avenue. The principal speech of the evening was made by Park Benjamin, who spoke on "The Midshipmen of the Old Navy."

Carl Schurz's Condition Improved.

Carl Schurz, who is ill at his home, 16 East Sixty-fourth Street, suffering from a severe cold, was reported last night to be much better.

Have You Any Doubt

About the wisdom of making sure to use only absolutely pure food? If you have, just spend five minutes talking with your physician about it, and he will convince you.

One of the most important health elements is the material used for leavening in bread, biscuits, cakes, etc. It is essential to health that you use a pure cream of tartar baking powder, such as

SOLAR
Baking Powder

"IT RISES EVERYWHERE."

It has the high distinction of being an absolutely pure cream of tartar baking powder. It has another strong merit—a merit of vast importance to millions of housewives—it is 8 CENTS a pound cheaper than trust baking powders, which do not cost so much to make. This is because Solar is NOT MADE BY A TRUST.

CUSHMAN BROS. CO.
Selling Agents,
New York, 78 Hudson st.
Boston, 34 Central st.
Philadelphia, 125 So. Front st.
Washington, 600 F st., N. W.
Pittsburg, McCance Block.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The resignation by Capt. Charles D. Palmer, Assistant Quartermaster, of his commission as First Lieutenant of Artillery (Sixth Regiment) only, has been accepted, to take effect March 1.

Capt. Palmer, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, having accepted appointment as Captain and Assistant Quartermaster March 1, is honorably discharged from the volunteer army of the United States.

First Lieut. Alfred L. Castle, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, will report by telegraph to the commanding officer at Fort Slocum, New York, for assignment to duty with recruits going to the Philippine Islands.

Major George E. Pickett, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to New York City at the expiration of his leave, and report to the commanding General of the Department of the East for assignment to temporary duty pending the sailing of the transport Sumner, upon which vessel he will take passage for Manila.

Transfers in the Second Artillery: Capt. Willoughby Walke from Battery L to Battery B; Capt. Ephraim T. C. Richmond from Battery B to Battery L.

Capt. Adrian S. Polhemus, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, and by letter to the commanding General of the Department of the Missouri.

Capt. Willson Y. Stamper, Eighth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and join his company.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, (Thirteenth Infantry,) Major Charles B. Thompson, (Quartermaster, Volunteers,) Capt. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., (First Artillery,) Capt. Charles S. Riche, (Corps of Engineers,) and First Lieut. Thomas W. Winston, (First Artillery,) will meet at Galveston, Texas, on March 16, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the acquisition of additional land at City Beach, Galveston, as a site for a garrison at that point.

Col. Camillo C. C. Carr, Fourth Cavalry, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for further orders. He has leave of absence for two months.

Navy.

Assistant Surgeon F. E. McCullough is detached from the Nero when out of commission and ordered to temporary duty on the Independence.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. C. Rosenblueth is detached from the recruiting rendezvous at New Orleans and ordered home to wait orders.

Capt. George M. Book is retired from March 8, 1900.

Lieut. R. L. Russell is detached from the recruiting rendezvous at New Orleans and ordered to resume duties on the Vermont.

Capt. S. W. Terry is detached as member of the Naval Examining Board at the navy yard, Washington, and ordered to duty as commandant of that yard March 24.

Rear Admiral A. H. McCormick is detached as commandant of the Washington yard and ordered to the Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco March 31.

Assistant Paymaster H. R. Insley is detached from the Nero, when out of commission, and ordered to wait orders at San Francisco.

Commander P. Garst is ordered to temporary duty at the Washington yard March 16 for ordnance instruction.

Ensign T. M. Dick's order of Feb. 24 to the Texas is revoked.

Naval Cadet W. M. Hunt is detached from the Uncas and ordered to the Caesar.

Naval Cadet C. A. Abele is detached from the Uncas and ordered to the New York.

Naval Cadet W. G. Riggs is detached from the Uncas and ordered to the New York.

Naval Cadet E. B. Larimer is detached from the New York and ordered to the Vixen.

Navil Cadet J. Halligan, Jr., is detached from the Vixen and ordered to the New York.

Ensign P. L. Pratt is detached from the Uncas and ordered to the Caesar.

Assistant Paymaster T. J. Arms is detached from the Caesar and ordered to the Uncas.

E. P. Hall is commissioned Assistant Paymaster from May 27, 1899.

F. B. Sackett, D. M. Addison, and W. T. Wallace are commissioned Assistant Paymasters from June 8, 1899.

V. S. Jackson is commissioned Assistant Paymaster from June 9, 1899.

H. R. Insley, H. P. Ash, G. R. Venable, and J. S. Barber are commissioned Assistant Paymasters from March 6, 1899.

G. Skipwith and G. M. Stackhouse are commissioned Assistant Paymasters from April 13, 1899.

J. S. Taylor and H. E. Odell are commissioned Assistant Surgeons from Nov. 8, 1899.

E. Davis is commissioned Assistant Surgeon from Nov. 21, 1899.

W. G. Du Bose, J. W. Powell, and E. F. Eggert are commissioned Assistant Naval Constructors from July 1, 1899.

H. H. Balthis, A. F. Huntington, W. B. Izard, G. Brown, Jr., and Charles Conard are commissioned Passed Assistant Paymasters from March 3, 1899.

E. C. Tobey is commissioned Assistant Paymaster from April 28, 1899.

D. V. Chadwick and McG. R. Goldsborough are commissioned Assistant Paymasters from April 25, 1899.

T. W. Leutze is commissioned Assistant Paymaster from April 15, 1899.

M. Updegraff is commissioned Professor of Mathematics from June 5, 1899.

J. R. Sanford is commissioned Assistant Paymaster from June 2, 1899.

C. R. O'Leary, C. W. Ellason, and C. J. Cleborne are commissioned Assistant Paymasters from Sept. 18, 1899.

P. W. Delano is commissioned Assistant Paymaster from Dec. 1, 1899.

B. L. Wright is commissioned Assistant Surgeon from May 13, 1899.

R. W. Plummer is commissioned Assistant Surgeon from June 17, 1899.

O. M. Eakins is commissioned Assistant Surgeon from Oct. 21, 1898.

A. H. Cathcart is commissioned Assistant Paymaster from May 15, 1899.

J. Brooks is commissioned Assistant Paymaster from March 22, 1899.

Changes in officers on the Asiatic Station:

Lieut. B. Simpson is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Villa Lobos.

Naval Cadet A. E. Watson is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Alava.

Chaplain W. T. Helms is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered home.

Naval Cadet J. E. Lewis is detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Alava.

Ensign F. H. Brumby is detached from the Celtic and ordered to the Alava.

Lieut. P. J. Werlich is detached from the Isla de Luzon and ordered to the Quiros.

Ensign A. Kautz is detached from the Calamianes and ordered to the Villalobos.

Naval Cadet R. W. Vincent is detached from the Calamianes and ordered to the Villalobos.

Ensign D. W. Knox is detached from the Albany and ordered to the Quiros.

Naval Cadet R. Morris is detached from the Albany and ordered to the Quiros.

Naval Cadet C. P. Nelson is detached from the Manila and ordered to the Baltimore.

Naval Cadet A. N. Mitchell is detached from the Petrel and ordered to the Baltimore.

Lieut. Commander C. E. Fox is detached from the Helena and ordered to the Alava.

Naval Cadet C. Boone is detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Newark.

Lieut. W. Evans is detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Newark.

Naval Cadet J. S. Graham is detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Newark.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. G. Seibels is ordered home.

Assistant Paymaster F. K. Perkins is ordered home.

Civil Engineer H. R. Stanford is ordered home.

$2,000,000 Lost in Navy Yard Fires.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Assistant Secretary Allen has compiled some statistics for the House Committee on Appropriations relative to fires in navy yards, showing that the loss from fire within a period from 1880 to 1899 was about $2,000,000, a sum sufficient to justify, in his opinion, the equipment of each of the yards with a complete system of fire mains and other protective appliances.

Bill to Revive Lieutenant General's Rank.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) to-day introduced a joint resolution, giving to the Senior Major General of the Army, while commanding the army the rank of Lieutenant General, together with the emoluments and pay of that rank.

SETH LOW CIVIC CLUB'S GUEST.

President of Columbia Talks of the University's History.

President Seth Low of Columbia University gave a talk on the university and its history to the members of the Civic Club last night at their new clubhouse, at 243 East Thirty-fourth Street, between Second and Third Avenues.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the founder of the club, and a number of guests of the members were present.

COURT'S DECISION TOO LATE.

Was in Favor of James C. Strahan, Who Died Two Weeks Ago.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday which came too late to benefit the man in whose favor it was given. It affirmed the lower court in deciding that Tax Commissioner Thomas L. Feitner had no right to reduce James C. Strahan from the position of Deputy Commissioner, at a salary of $2,700, to be a deputy of the fifth grade, at a salary of $1,600.

Mr. Strahan had been in the Tax Department for twenty-five years, and under the new order he was sent to Staten Island. He appealed to the courts. Two weeks ago he died.

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick Dinner.

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will give its one hundred and sixteenth annual dinner on the evening of March 17, at Delmonico's. Justice James A. O'Gorman will preside. Among those who will be present are Gen. Merritt, Gov. Roosevelt, Augustus Van Wyck, and Senator Depew.

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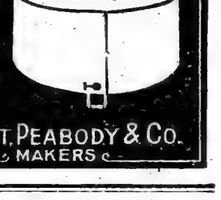

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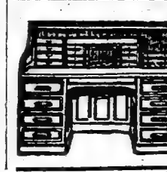

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THE PRESIDENT'S "POLITICS."

It is always moral and gratifying, when a man turns from his "plain duty" in order to play politics, to have it turn out that, even as a matter of politics, he would have been better off if he had taken the obvious and straightforward course.

To be sure, it is not gratifying to our National pride to have this salutary showing made at the expense of the President of the United States. But, in the present case, that is nobody's fault but the President's own. He departed from the straight path of honesty and "plain duty" in spite of ample admonition, and after inducing many members of his party to commit themselves to his original position. Among these were many members of the House, and these the President is already beginning to find very troublesome. The trouble they are giving him is likelier to increase than to diminish. When it was "given out" that the President's views of our plain duty toward Puerto Rico had so changed that it now seemed to him that a tariff would meet them better than free trade, some of these Republicans found themselves slower at tergiversation than their party leader. They stuck to his and their original conceptions of duty and bolted the bill. They are in no political danger on that account. But there were others who defied the opinion of their constituents, as well as their own, and voted for the bill. These have incurred the danger of being left at home. Their excuse to their constituents had to be that they were bound by party loyalty, and that, since the President was in favor of the tariff, they had to vote for it.

It was upon this state of things that supervened the President's authorized declaration that he was still, and as warmly as ever, in favor of free trade with Puerto Rico, and that the responsibility for the tariff belonged to Congress and not to him. Evidently he did not think of the position into which this declaration put those Republican members of the House whose only defense against the indignation of their constituents was that they had followed the wishes of the President.

Is it unfair to suggest that the latest authoritative exposition, "by a member of the Cabinet," of the President's position, which takes such a deal of explaining, is intended to relieve the members of Congress whom the last previous explanation had left in the lurch? We have already suggested that the assurances which were circulated in the House that a Puerto Rican tariff was "equally as good" as free trade with the island were made because the President had heard from the protected interests, and that the subsequent statement that he was still in favor of free trade with the island was made because he had heard from the country. It is no "very cynical asperity" to suggest that the third, and, we hope, the final version of his views has been promulgated because he has heard from the Western Congressmen whose seats he had imperiled in the effort to secure his own. In any case it must be admitted that the succession of versions unpleasantly recalls the peroration of the candid demagogue: "These, fellow-citizens, are my sentiments. But if they do not suit you they can be changed."

THE DUTY OF THE MAYOR.

It is the plain duty of Mayor VAN WYCK to take effective and immediate action for the removal of the members of the Police Board. His powers in this direction are clearly set forth in the charter. After the expiration of six months from the commencement of his term of office, any public officer holding appointment from him may be removed by him for cause upon charges preferred, and after opportunity to be heard, subject only to the approval of the Governor expressed in writing.

Ample "cause" for removal of the Police Commissioners is known to exist. THE TIMES has published a list of over one hundred gambling places of various sorts, with their precise location, permitted by the police to violate the law with impunity. It was easy for the police to know every one of these and like places. It is practically impossible that the police did not know them before the publication. But they were not left to their entirely sufficient resources to obtain the knowledge. After the publication, this list, with some additions, was submitted in detail to the Chief of Police when he was before the Mazet committee. He promised to investigate them. The same information was given to RICHARD CROKER when he was before the committee, and that gentleman promised to convey to the police his desire that the lawless places should be closed. After several weeks, when the Chief of Police was recalled, he stated that nothing had been discovered by his investigations, and that nothing had been done. Then witnesses were placed on the stand who had personally gambled in the places referred to within a few hours of the denial by the Chief that evidence could be secured of violation of the law.

This was months ago. Yesterday THE TIMES published in as much detail as possible the convincing evidence that the inaction of the police in this matter is paid for. The kind of privileges secured; the rates required and paid; the organization through which the collections are made and the privileges distributed, consisting of two State Senators, the head of an important city department, and the "King" of the gamblers, were succinctly described. Before the publication the facts and the figures were submitted to the President of the Board of Police. Mr. YORK declared: "If such a thing exists, it is infamous, but to prove it is next to impossible." The following conversation then took place between the reporter of THE TIMES and President YORK:

"But is it not different when there is no question of punishing any one?" Mr. YORK was asked. "It does not take legal evidence to investigate a complaint. That can be proceeded with on simple information, can it not?"

"Oh, yes," assented the Commissioner, "that is very true. The result of an investigation furnishes the evidence in itself. I can only say what I have said before, that this department will thoroughly investigate any complaints that are made to it. For that we will not demand that legal evidence be submitted. We have done that before, but we have not been able to substantiate the charges made in the newspapers."

"THE NEW YORK TIMES furnished the department and its Chief with a list of over 100 poolrooms," said the reporter.

"Yes, I remember that," said Mr. YORK, "but when we investigated the places we found that they did not exist. You see you do not know of your own knowledge—"

"But in this instance I do know of my own knowledge," answered the reporter. "I personally visited every room given in that list, and played in it."

"Well, it's all very strange," said Mr. YORK.

It is not in the least strange. It is perfectly plain. The Chief of Police, all the members of the Police Board, and particularly the President of the board, have been guilty of criminal negligence. For the Chief the board is responsible. Under their very eyes there has grown up a scheme of lawlessness and corruption that constitutes a gross public scandal. The facts as we have stated them, and as they are known, or can be known, to the Mayor, constitute cause for the removal of the Police Commissioners. It is not in the least a question of proving the acceptance of bribes. No person of ordinary sense, acquainted with the facts, can doubt that bribes were given and taken, and that they reached those who were able to confer the protection thus bought. It may be difficult to prove exactly who these were, or what their share was, or with whom they divided. That is not necessary. The Commissioners can be removed for the outrageous neglect of their duty by which the open and notorious violation of the law has been made possible. They should be removed. If Mayor VAN WYCK wishes to escape the indignant condemnation of every decent citizen, he will proceed immediately in this matter.

"LABOR" AND THE CONTROLLER.

The few hisses which are reported to have been mingled with the hearty applause that greeted the Controller at the Lincoln dinner on Thursday evening were as honorable to him as the applause itself. They may have proceeded directly from the "organization" which is now engaged in the exploitation of New York, and which finds its chief obstacle in the courage and honesty of Mr. COLER. Or they may have proceeded from a belief that Mr. COLER was "antagonizing labor" in holding up the claims without any pretense of moral merit for which Mr. WHALEN is trying to open the Treasury. The fact is that the claims have been bought up for a mere trifle of their face value by speculators whose only interest in honest labor is to avoid it as long as possible.

It is only needful that proper pains be taken to present the municipal issues in their true light to the class of voters whom Mr. COLER addressed in order to insure their being on the right side of them. And there could be no more worthy advocate of the cause of honesty in public affairs. Considerations of convenience in the levying of taxation have always tended, and doubtless will tend in the future, to disguise from workers for wages their individual interest in honest and economical government. To make them realize that it is really they who pay for stupid or corrupt or extravagant administration would be to take a long step toward making such administration impossible. Mr. COLER'S exposition of the Ramapo case was thus a particularly useful work. It is a work that ought to be taken up and kept up until there is not an honest voter who does not understand the real nature of that scandalous job and of the similar jobs that are waiting to follow it. They will not cease to be concocted and urged until it is certain that they are understood and opposed by the majority of the voters whose votes must be gained to secure possession of the government of New York.

BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT.

"He gives twice who gives quickly." To no case was that old saying ever more applicable than to the case of Puerto Rico. However much we may differ among ourselves about the best way to relieve the distresses of Puerto Rico, there are points in the case that admit of no dispute. It is not to be disputed that Puerto Rico is worse off to-day than she was under Spanish rule, and that she is worse off for being under American rule. The distress of the people is extensive and acute. And it is our fault. That thought is intolerable to the American people. It ought to be intolerable to their representatives.

It was intolerable to the House of Representatives. That body passed the bill to put back into the island all the money that its commerce had put into our Treasury. The distress was so great, the necessity so evident, that the House managed to pass the bill in an hour. If the Senate had taken it up as soon as it reached that body, the money would, days ago, have been at the disposal of the Government of the island. A beginning would already have been made of relieving the cruel distress for which we are answerable.

It is astonishing, it is infuriating, to know that the Senate has not yet had time to take up a measure so urgently demanded by humanity and National self-respect. And yet it has time to talk for hours every day about the rights and interests of the Puerto Ricans. The very first right and interest of the Puerto Ricans is not to be starved to death. And we are starving them to death. What are these Senators made of that they do not take up and pass the special measure? After that their debates on the general subject might bore their countrymen, but would no longer shame and enrage them. Cannot Senator FORAKER fiddle anything but an obbligato to a conflagration?

"THE LORD" IN WAR.

Nothing could better show how deeply rooted is the spirit of the Scriptures in the heart of President KRUEGER, and his confidence that it is just as deeply rooted in the hearts of the Boer burghers, than the appeal he recently made to his army and his allies.

They were exhorted to stand fast and to strive in the name of the Lord. They were warned that unless they have faith in Him cowardice will set in and that their position will be hopeless the moment they turn their backs on the enemy. Had he stopped there the pious old leader would be well within the limits of customary religious exhortation for carnal purposes. But when he undertook to argue that this trust in the Lord, which is so necessary to keep up courage and the ability to fight against heavy odds, was justified by the victories of the past which show that the Lord is on the side of the Boers, he was on dangerous ground. It was open to burghers ready to return to their farms and take their chances under the British system of government to reason that recent events tend to show that the Lord is not on their side. If victory is proof of the Lord's actual preferences, the capture of the gallant CRONJE and his stubborn army must be reckoned as indicating a change of mind on the part of the Lord since the repulses of BULLER on the Tugela, to say nothing of Majuba. That is plainly the view they took, for Lord ROBERTS reports that the personal efforts of Mr. KRUEGER to rally his fellow-citizens were utterly futile. They ran like sheep in the last engagement.

President KRUEGER, however, is not alone in the lack of logic in such matters. Equally defective reasoning has been indulged in in England, and was very prevalent in the addresses of the Chaplains of our House and Senate during our recent war. Nor is it a matter of real consequence. Every devout believer in an overruling Providence is prone to believe that, in the discharge of what he thinks is his duty, Providence is on his side. If he fail in his undertaking, he need not conclude that he is abandoned of the Lord, but only that his fate has been shaped for the best in a way he cannot understand. It is always open to him also to revise his calculations as to what his duty really is.

"EX PROPRIO VIGORE."

"Ex proprio vigore" is a good mouth-filling phrase. It is true that it also means something, and may mean something important and pertinent, if those who use it limit its use by its meaning. It means that the thing to which it is applied "goes of itself." It would be a first-class motto for an automobile.

Whether it would be a good motto for a colonial policy depends upon a variety of considerations. Among other things, it depends upon the decisions of the courts, past and to come. Those past do not encourage the belief that it would be the universal solvent which the most frequent quoters of it pretend. We are afraid that it is, after all, the mouth-filling quality of it which most appeals to some of them.

At any rate there is a small historical reminiscence connected with the subject which seems to have been overlooked by all the debaters in Congress. It is brought to our notice by a newspaper published in South Carolina, called The Greenville News, and edited, we should judge, by an ex-Confederate. This journal betrays impatience with the argument of the Republican anti-expansionists, and particularly with that of the venerable Senator HOAR, whom it distinctly declines to venerate. It goes so far as to intimate that he and they are hypocrites and humbugs for pretending that our Constitution and our institutions extend themselves, "ex proprio vigore," over whatever territories come into our possession.

If they do, says our indignant contemporary, why did they not extend themselves, "ex proprio vigore," over the territory of "the States lately in rebellion" thirty years ago? And why were the very men in some cases, or their predecessors in control of the Republican Party in others, so insistent that such territory should be governed in an extra-constitutional manner, who are now insisting that we cannot lawfully administer any territory except in the manner prescribed by the Constitution for the United States? Why could not the ex-Confederates be trusted with the right of suffrage until their votes had been diluted by the admission to the suffrage of several millions of African savages, when the Tagals can be trusted without dilution or probation. Was not ROBERT E. LEE as capable of self-government as is AGUINALDO? It is to be hoped that some Senator will give Mr. HOAR an opportunity to enlighten the Senate on this point. Meanwhile our South Carolinian contemporary has given him something to think about, "ex proprio vigore."

A SENSIBLE PLAN.

It is announced in the annual report of the State Civil Service Commission that hereafter the questions asked in examinations under the commission will be confined quite strictly to such as relate directly to the duties of the office to which appointment is sought.

This is an intelligent and practically beneficial plan of examinations. It has heretofore been the practice in this State, and to a greater extent in the Federal service, to ask questions for the purpose of testing what is called "general intelligence." Undoubtedly, other things being equal, a candidate of the greatest general intelligence is likely to make the best employé in any office. But, on the one hand, it is extremely difficult to frame questions the answers to which will throw much light on this qualification, and, on the other, the success of an applicant in answering such questions does not by any means always depend on his actual intelligence. It may depend on the retentiveness of his memory, or the quickness of mind in recalling what he knows about the subject. It may, and often does, depend very much on his temperament and the quality and condition of his nerves, quite independent of his real knowledge. The person in an examination who said in reply to the question, "Of what country is Vienna the capital?" that he knew perfectly, but "had not the flow of language to enable him to tell at the moment," made a grotesque statement of a well-known condition in school examinations. Civil service examinations afford many an example of the same sort.

Questions relating to the duties of the office sought, and calculated to show directly the fitness of the applicant for those duties, can be framed to elicit practical information, and also to show the real intelligence of the applicant very satisfactorily. This plan has been followed in the examinations for the municipal service in New York with gratifying results.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of the correspondents with Lord ROBERTS has telegraphed home that "the agitation by the peace party in England, and the hope that the Conservative Government may be defeated, are neutralising the effect of the British victories, because they encourage the Boers to persist in the struggle." This is interesting, both in itself and as an exact duplication of an evil with which our own Government has had to contend ever since the work of subjugating the Filipino rebels began. Well founded, however, as is the correspondent's intimation that the English peace party is prolonging the war instead of shortening it, increasing rather than decreasing the expenditure of lives and treasure, and, in short, acting as energetic and effective allies of a national enemy, the situation is one for which there is no obvious remedy. In England as here it is a direct and inevitable product of political freedom. In Russia, or even in Germany, the difficulty could and would be met instantly and easily, but where opinion and its expression are unrestrained both sides of every question are sure to have supporters. The frequent inconveniences, the occasional dangers that follow, are the price of liberty, and, irritating as its payment sometimes is, nobody really regrets the cost. Americans and Britishers alike can get an appreciable if not an adequate amount of consolation out of scolding the often conscientious people whose indifference to the consequences of their acts differs only in innocence of intention from outright treason. That difference, however, is all the difference in the world, at least theoretically, and even those of us who believe most thoroughly in this or that particular war are at one with the "peace party" men in abhorrence of war on general principles.

—While there were more than a few eloquent passages in Senator LODGE'S speech on the Philippine question, the part of it in some ways most notable was the sentence in which he intrusted the vindication of the President's policy to "the long process of the patient years." The words quoted certainly form an admirable phrase—one not only easy to remember but decidedly hard to forget. A very captious critic might, indeed, find fault with it as a verse intruded into prose, but the rest of us will not be so particular and will accept the phrase at its intrinsic value, which is certainly considerable. We speakers of English all have a liking, in some cases instinctive and in others acquired, for the combination of rhythm with alliteration, and "the long process of the patient years" is a fine example of it. So far as we know, the Senator did not put the words in quotation marks, and, again, so far as we know, there was no reason for him to do so, and yet they will probably set many careful readers of the speech to wondering where he got them. The usage made of "process" is both peculiar and familiar. It immediately recalls TENNYSON'S "process of the suns," but one must look further for the suggestion that Senator LODGE may have utilized. In "The Poet's Journal" BAYARD TAYLOR wrote:

> The poet's leaves are gathered one by one,
> In the slow process of the doubtful years.

It is fair to assume that the Senator read those lines when he was younger than he is now, and neither unfair nor unkind to suspect that a subliminal remembrance of them assisted materially in the production of his own pretty substitute for an unadorned "time." Of course, it was not plagiarism in any sense, but entirely legitimate adaptation of the sort with which every man of wide reading enriches all his work.

—Boston seems to have taken Mr. RAMON REYES LALA rather more seriously than New York has ever done. At any rate, when that curious product of the Philippines went over there this week not only did Mayor HART hold a long conversation with him in regard to the condition and prospects of the islands, but he was invited to the headquarters of the Anti-Imperialistic League, and in that temple of logic and virtue he argued volubly for hours with no less important persons than Mr. ERVING WINSLOW and Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. Naturally enough, nothing was accomplished by the debate, and after it was over Mr. LALA told the deeply interested reporters that he and the two self-elected defenders of those whom, for business reasons, he calls "my people," did not find it possible to agree on a single point of any importance. The interview must, indeed, have been decidedly trying to the tempers of all the participants in it, for Mr. LALA, after listening to the familiar anti-imperialist version of happenings in the Philippines, calmly told his hosts that their facts were all wrong and that to his personal knowledge the Tagal rebellion would have ended long ago if documents sent from this country had not enabled AGUINALDO to convince his ignorant followers that, outside of official circles, American sympathy was with the insurgents. Discriminating readers of Mr. LALA'S book on his native land are not inclined to give his opinions much weight, but he does not lack shrewdness, and it is somewhat significant that even at the league headquarters he did not hesitate to use the accusation most likely to give annoyance there. Mr. LALA is a very parctical person, and though there might be some profit for him in supplying the American Aguinaldians with verbal ammunition, he has evidently decided that their cause is hopeless and that it is the part of wisdom to hunt with the expansionists.

—For various reasons unnecessary to enumerate, nobody has as yet entered seriously upon the task of pointing out the dangers incident to the "Hall of Fame" scheme in its present form, but it has created a good deal of mild uneasiness, nevertheless, and this is sure to find expression sooner or later. While the idea has several highly attractive features, the possibility of results either offensive or ridiculous forces itself upon every mind at all thoughtful and cautious. The initial difficulty is to get a board of judges, the decisions of which, in regard to the heroes and heroines to be honored, will be satisfactory to the whole of a public so heterogeneous as ours. Admitting, however, for the sake of argument, that such a board could be chosen or appointed or elected, there would arise the knotty question of what may be called temporal eligibility. The originators of the plan saw at once that it would not do to look among the living for candidates for a place in their temple. They propose a period of ten years after death as the probation to which everybody must be subjected. Now, ten years, it seems to us, are not enough. More time than that is needed for reaching a decision anywhere near unanimous concerning the real character and services of any notable personage. A century would be none too much for safety, but this is a youthful Nation, and perhaps a delay of thirty-five years would do. That would let in the leaders and statesmen of the civil war period, and their inclusion would certainly be desirable on some accounts, though on others it might not be, since even in this era of good feeling and renewed harmony there still survive many bitter remembrances of that great contest. Whatever precautions are taken, trouble of one sort or another may confidently be expected. In a country where all have and express opinions on all subjects, cases will always be few and far between in which fierce opposition and fiercer jealousies will not arise over the choice of names for secular canonization. One "Hall of Fame" would almost surely lead to the erection of rival structures of the same kind, and that way lies endless confusion.

Mme. Ternina as Isolde.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I venture, in all modesty, to take exception to your criticism in this morning's TIMES of Mme. Ternini's impersonation of Isolde in last night's performance of Wagner's love drama? You praise her for emphasizing the lovely, womanly aspects of the character, "but," you say, "she has not the physical resources for the tremendous burst of rage in the first act."

Now, it seems to me that in so far as Mme. Ternini has shown us an Isolde intensely human and emotional—a beautiful outraged Princess, and yet a tender and loving woman—she has gone far toward correcting what appears to me to be a mistaken ideal of the part. As George Moore well says, "Isolde has to be a woman a man could be in love with, and that is not the impact and shriek of a gale from the southwest." Surely it is apparent that the rôle of Ireland's queenly daughter is not cast in a heroic mold; she is a reincarnation of Sieglinde, not of Brünnhilde.

With all due respect and admiration for past interpretations of the character, have they not, in forcing the heroic note, missed "the magic of the woman who, personal to our flesh and dream, breaks upon our life like the Spring"?

LAWRENCE GILMAN.
Flushing, N. Y., March 3, 1900.

"Pronouncing 'Hawaii.'"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The differences in pronouncing the name of this island, as mentioned by your Washington correspondent, suggest a reference to the name as known sixty years ago. In the geographies of that day Hawaii was always spelled "Owyhee," and Tahiti was "Otaheite." Later knowledge revealed the fact that the prefix "O" meant simply "It is," and it was then dropped, the names "Hawaii" and "Tahiti" being substituted. Evidently the proper pronunciation is "Hah-wy-ee," with the accent on the second syllable. BENJAMIN HOMANS.
Flushing, March 5, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Duty and Habit.

Policeman—If I did me juty I'd run you in.
Protesting Citizen—Oh, don't go out of your way on my account.—Philadelphia North American.

Taste or Parsimony?

Closeman—After all, I much prefer a pipe to a cigar.
Franklin—You mean that you enjoy saving money more than you do smoking tobacco.—Boston Transcript.

Favoritism and Undue Influence.

"They are brothers, but they never speak to each other."
"Family pride!"
"Pride?"
"Yes, they wish people to think their father left a large estate."—Detroit Journal.

Reflex Benefit.

"Has your furnace been satisfactory this Winter?"
"I don't know how the rest of the family feel about it, but I've kept warm when I'm at home, chasing down cellar to see what was the matter with it."—Detroit Free Press.

COLUMBIA TO PUERTO RICO.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

Little dark-eyed maiden
Standing at the gate,
Wistful, wan, and weary,
Sit you down and wait!
We will stay your hunger,
We will quench your thirst—
But our pampered gluttons
Must be fattened first!

Little dark-eyed maiden,
What you say is true;
Seeing you mistreated,
We adopted you—
Bade you come and tarry
In a household where
All are brothers, sisters,
And be welcome there!

Little dark-eyed maiden,
It was as you say:
Many a little service
You, from day to day,
Were to do in payment
Of your little debt—
But we can't invite you
To the table yet!

Little dark-eyed maiden,
Sigh on, if you must;
We may deign to toss you,
Now and then, a crust;
Set your little basket
Down outside the door
Till the fattened gluttons
Cease demanding more.

Little dark-eyed maiden,
You have come, you say,
To fulfill your duties—
Stop your noise—go way!
Drat your thirst and hunger!
Drat your bleeding feet!
Favored ones are crying
For some more to eat!

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor" at the Opera.

Given for the First Time at the Metropolitan—The Philharmonic Society's Rehearsal.

It would probably astonish many good inhabitants of Germany to learn that, while the frequenters of the Metropolitan Opera House are quite familiar with "Die Walküre," they never heard Otto Nicolai's "Die Lustige Weiber von Windsor" till last night. The German operatic version of Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" is one of the established favorites of the stage in the land of Kaiser Wilhelm, and it would seem natural to the Germans that an English-speaking people, fond of opera, should know it at least as well as they do. Yet it was brought forward last night at the Metropolitan with all the impressiveness attached to the first performance of a new work, and the lobbies buzzed with discussion of it between its acts, as if it were quite novel to the local stage.

As a matter of fact, Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor" was last performed in this city during the week beginning April 3, 1899, at the American Theatre, by the Castle Square Opera Company. A respectable, if not altogether satisfying presentation of the work was given at that time, and a good many honest Americans enjoyed it just as much as those at the Metropolitan last night did. The opera was first performed in this city at the Academy of Music by the American Opera Company on Feb. 5, 1866. The cast embraced Pauline L'Allemand as Mrs. Ford, Jessie Bartlett Davis as Mrs. Page, May Fielding as Anne Page, William Hamilton as Falstaff, Alonzo Stoddard as Mr. Ford, Myron W. Whitney as Mr. Page, William H. Fessenden as Fenton, John Howson as Slender, and Edward O'Mahoney as Dr. Caius. Theodore Thomas conducted the performance.

The libretto of this work follows the Shakespearean play quite closely. It may be remembered that Boito, in preparing the book for Verdi's "Falstaff," omitted some of the scenes in the original and introduced some dialogue from one of the other dramas in which the fat knight figures. Mosenthal, the librettist of the German opera, was not so bold in his treatment. He was content to take what he found and turn it into operatic shape without much alteration. The result is that the scene of the beating of the knight when disguised as the fat woman of Brentford is retained. This is omitted in the Verdi work. Mosenthal and Nicolai saw the full value of the opportunities afforded by the scene in Windsor forest, and they worked out this episode in considerable detail. The scene is indeed a favorable one for the conclusion of a comic opera. It gives ample scope for what Wagner sought in "Tannhäuser" and failed to get—a terpsichorean display of real significance; for the teasing of Falstaff by the pretended fairies is a pretty spectacle, naturally adapted to dancing, and as fanciful a piece of comedy as the most sensitive mind could wish.

But this is not the only scene in which the true comedy spirit prevails. It is equally potent in the scene of the buck basket, and the roles of Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Page afford admirable opportunities for a soprano and a contralto who can act as well as sing. As for Falstaff, he is a figure of fun all the time, and it takes a real artist to interpret the part. The music of the opera is charming. Nicolai was not uninfluenced by the Italian models, but he was a true German, and his melodies have a Teutonic feeling. They are all graceful and fascinating. Those heard in the overture should be familiar to all music lovers, but they gain greatly in charm when heard in their proper places in the work. It is quite impossible to conceive an opera-goer incapable of enjoying such music as this.

Unfortunately the work contains dialogue, and in the vast spaces of the Metropolitan Opera House this is not to its advantage. Despite the vivacity of some of the performers last night, there could be no question that the passages of talk seemed dull to a large part of the audience. This was particularly the case in the inn scene, in which the burden of the work fell upon the shoulders of Fritz Friedrichs, the representative of Falstaff. Mr. Friedrichs has now firmly established himself as a "single-speech Hamilton." He has earned praise for one part, and pretty fully demonstrated that he cannot rise to the demands of any other. His Falstaff, like his Alberich, was dull, inert, devoid of significant or humorous action, and wretchedly sung. It is said that this gentleman has a huge reputation in Germany. He certainly sings badly enough to please the most thoroughly German audience in the world, but it is hard to understand how his poor acting can have won him praise in the fatherland.

The less said about the work of the men last night the better. None of them covered themselves with glory. It was reserved for Mme. Sembrich as Mrs. Ford (Fluth in the German text) and Mme. Schumann-Heink as Mrs. Page (German, Reich) to give the audience genuine amusement. These two admirable artists sang their music with skill and buoyant spirit, and acted with an abundance of vivacity and comedy. The audience thoroughly enjoyed their work, and the loudest and longest applause of the evening was theirs. Of the arrangement of the features of the last act description may for the present be deferred. The orchestra in several places showed the need of more rehearsals. M. Paur conducted with skill and enthusiasm.

Frau Fluth	Mme. Sembrich
Anna	Frl. Pevny
Frau Reich	Mme. Schumann-Heink
Sir John Falstaff	Herr Friedrichs
Herr Fluth	Herr Bertram
Herr Reich	Mr. Lempriere Pringle
Junker Spaerlich	Herr Breuer
Dr. Caius	Signor Pini-Corsi
Fenton	M. Dippel

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A New Concerto by Sinding Produced at the Sixth Public Rehearsal.

At the sixth public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society, which took place in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, the programme was as follows: Symphony in G major, Dvorak; concerto for violin and orchestra, Christian Sinding; Schubert's unfinished symphony; caprice for violin and orchestra, Ernest Guiraud, and prelude and finale, "Tristan und Isolde," Wagner. Those who have recently said that they would like to hear longer programmes could not make any complaint of this one. It was long enough to please the hungriest of music lovers. The violin concerto, which was utilized by M. Henri Marteau for his reappearance before a New York audience, was heard for the first time here.

Sinding's music is rapidly forcing its way to attention. His symphony in D minor has been played by the Philharmonic. The concerto heard yesterday is a new work, and is dedicated to our old friend Adolph Brodsky. It was first played in public by M. Marteau last year. It is in the conventional three movements, but without any break. It is simple in form and perfectly clear to the hearer. The melodic material in the first and third movements is distinguished by muscularity rather than by charm, while that of the middle movement, the slow one, is elegiac in character and strikingly original. This cannot be said of the first theme of the composition, which bears a curious resemblance in rhythm and color to the first theme of the last movement of Bruch's G minor concerto. However, the impression made by the work as a whole was that of a sound and earnest piece of composition. The solo part is grateful in that it gives the artist opportunity for the display of several of the most effective styles in the repertory of the instrument. The first movement is difficult and the last is showy, while the second affords ample scope for the revelation of the deeper accents of instrumental song.

M. Marteau played the work with plenty of skill. He perhaps forced his tone a little out of consideration for the demands of the music. But he gave the musical content of the composition to the hearer, and that was what he was on the stage to do. In the second movement especially he was happy in his conveyance of the feeling of the music to the audience. He was heartily applauded, and he deserved it.

The Dvorak symphony has not been performed here for some time, and it was a pleasure to hear it again. It is so full of that frank and unaffected melody in which its composer is prolific that the mind is refreshed at every change of thematic idea. The allegretto is one of the most fascinating in all symphonic literature, though it cannot claim a place among profound music. But profundity is not all that inheres in music. The slow movement is a remarkable and highly original piece of writing, and the last has a peculiar insistent quality which wins its way. As for the first, that is a thing of beauty and ought to be a joy forever. In the performance of this composition the venerable fathers of music in this town covered themselves with a larger mantle of glory than they have worn of late. Except for the execrable playing of the solo by the concertmeister, there was little indeed with which to find fault, while the life and color of the ensemble commanded only praise.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL LEASED?

Reported that Charles Frohman Has Anticipated Sale of Madison Square Theatre.

It has been rumored for some little time in theatrical circles that the Madison Square Theatre, which is leased by Charles Frohman from Hoyt & McKee, is likely to be disposed of at the sale early next month of the Fifth Avenue Hotel property, which includes the theatre, by the Eno estate, and that Charles Frohman, anticipating that this might occur, has begun negotiations tending toward the lease of the Schley Music Hall, the new theatre which was recently constructed in West Thirty-fourth Street by Sullivan & Krause.

Efforts were made yesterday to obtain a confirmation of this rumor from Mr. Frohman, but he was not to be seen at his office. It has been demonstrated many times and so stated by Mr. Frohman that he has not under his control in this city enough theatres to supply his productions, and many times he has been compelled to cancel engagements in the height of the success simply to make way for some other production which he was under obligation to the author to produce.

Under these circumstances, it was broadly rumored among theatrical people that Mr. Frohman's anticipation of the loss of his theatre in Twenty-fourth Street caused him to make efforts to secure another house, which is absolutely necessary. It was also said that the negotiations have progressed so far that Mr. Frohman will on Easter Monday present a new farce in this theatre.

LEDERER NOT RESTRAINED.

Justice Andrews Denies Motion in "Belle of New York" Case.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, denied the application of Gustave Kerker and Charles M. S. McLellan for an application, restraining George W. Lederer from producing in this country "The Belle of New York." Kerker and Morton, of whom the latter is known as Hugh Morton, are the author and composer of the piece. They transferred their rights to Lederer in 1897, the assignment being made to the George W. Lederer Company, on the understanding that they were to receive 5 per cent. of the gross receipts. It was contended that the opera, instead of being produced by the latter company, is being presented by George W. Lederer himself, who has no right to the play.

Mr. Lederer claimed that he had secured the sole right to the play and had lost $50,000 before the piece became remunerative.

After reviewing the written contracts covering the case, Justice Andrews said: "I do not see that it is of much consequence whether the right to produce the play is vested in the defendant Lederer personally, or in the said Lederer Company, inasmuch as the plaintiffs seek to obtain an injunction restraining both Lederer and the Lederer Company from producing the play. However, the defendant denies that he ever agreed to transfer said contract to the Lederer Company, and denies positively that he ever did so assign it."

Touching upon the question of the right to perform, Justice Andrews says: "It is a sufficient answer to this claim that the play was produced by various companies in the United States and other countries with the full knowledge of the plaintiffs, and that royalties were received by them until December, 1899, and under these circumstances they must be deemed to have waived the provisions of the contract requiring notice to be given."

He denied the motion for the injunction, with costs.

FROHMAN CABLES TO CLARETIE.

Wants to Secure Comedie Francais for American Engagement.

The burning down of the historic Théâtre Français in Paris last Thursday, leaving the company without a home, has prompted Charles Frohman to cable Director Jules Claretie an offer to arrange for the appearance in this country of the entire organization for a period of six weeks this Spring.

Up to last evening Mr. Frohman had not received a reply to his proposition, which was sent by cable yesterday.

"Casino Girl" Postponed.

George W. Lederer announces that Harry B. Smith's new musical comedy entitled "The Casino Girl" will be produced for the first time on Monday evening, March 19, instead of March 12. The reason given for the postponement is that the production is elaborate and involves much intricate detail. Active rehearsals are progressing at the Casino, which will remain closed until the new production is made, and all those occupied in the new piece are busily at work day and night.

Edwin Forrest's Birthday Celebrated.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—The ninety-fourth anniversary of the birth of Edwin Forrest was commemorated to-day by the placing of a bronze tablet in the front of his former home here, now occupied by the School of Design for Women. The tablet contains the following inscription: "This building was formerly the home of Edwin Forrest, the greatest tragedian of his time." Forrest died here Dec. 12, 1872.

CHASE A WHITE WHALE.

Animal Eludes Its Pursuers, but Captures Its Quarry.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., March 9.—A whale made his début early yesterday afternoon off the end of the railroad pier, and by his actions attracted the attention of all persons on shipboard and on wharves in the vicinity.

The creature appeared to be from fifteen to twenty feet long, and was as white as milk. It was under full speed when first sighted, rushing straight ahead, parallel with the shore, in pursuit of a crippled bird. Three of the crew of the trawling schooner Frank Foster pushed away from that craft's side in an attempt to put an "iron" into the big animal.

Then ensued a laughable, exciting, and lengthy chase, resulting in the sacrifice of the sheldrake, the utter exhaustion of all the crews that entered the race, and the sudden disappearance of the big water animal.

When the triangular race was at its best the sight was worth seeing. In the van sped the wounded bird, unable to lift itself much above the water, its wings going like mad trying to outstrip its queer pursuer.

Only a fathom or two in the rear sped the whale, hidden completely at one moment, rounding his back high in the air the next, putting in his best licks. The whale made good speed, but, until it tired, the bird maintained its distance, fear lending strength to its crippled frame.

HOCKING VALLEY SALE.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—Judge Taft to-morrow will issue a decree of foreclosure and order of sale of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad on the suit of the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York. He allowed to-day the claim of Dersh. The Second National Bank of Sandusky, E. K. Stewart, and other intervenors, it was held, had no lien. The Monserrat certificates were disallowed, also claims of Rudolph and others, who had exchanged bonds and real estate notes held by Sinks as Trustee. The final decree will be settled to-morrow. Gen. Wager Swayne of New York suggested $4,000,000 for the upset price. Receiver Robinson said the road earned $70,000 the past six months. The Court fixed the upset price at $2,500,000.

Building Material Prices Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Commissioner McGann has received notice from Fairbanks, Morse & Co., who furnish much of the building material to the city, that prices have advanced over 1899 as follows: Bolts and nuts, 100 per cent.; cast iron, 100; chains, 75; lumber, 25; pipe, 100; shafting, 200; springs, 100; steel angles, 120; steel bands, 150; steel, common, 115; steel, crucible, 100; steel, open hearth, 100; steel, to pattern, 150; steel bolts, 100; tubing, 130; washers, 80, and wire, 100 per cent.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2—CARMEN. Mmes. Calve and Emma Eames; MM. Salignac and Plancon.
TO-NIGHT at 8, at Popular Prices—LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli and Clemestine De Vere; MM. Cornubert, Scotti, Dufriche, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sun. Evg., March 11, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Susan Strong, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Campanari and DE PACHMANN, pianist, together with Met. Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon. Ev'g, March 12, at 7:30—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Ed. de Reszké.
Mon. Ev'g., March 12, at Ev'klyn—FAUST. Mmes. Calvé, Mastelli; MM. Salignac, Scotti, Plancon.
Wed. Ev'g, March 14, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Thurs. Aft., March 15, at 2:30 precisely—First performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Marie Brema, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bars, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, Pringle, H. Devries, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conduc. or, Paur.
Fri. Evg., March 16, at 8—FIDELIO. Mmes. Ternina, Pevny; MM. Bertram, Pringle, and Dippel.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
by Richard Wagner.
Second and Last Cycle—Afternoons.
Thurs. Aft., Mar. 15, at 2:30...DAS RHEINGOLD
Tues. Aft., Mar. 20, at 1.....DIE WALKUERE
Thurs. Aft., Mar. 22 at 1.....SIEGFRIED
Tues. Aft., Mar. 27, at 12:45.Goetterdaemmerung
Seats for all performances now on sale.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
SATURDAY, MARCH 10TH, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAM.
Symphony, No. 4, G major.....Dvorak
Concerto for Violin, A major (new).....Sinding
M. HENRI MARTEAU.
First appearance this season.
Symphony, B minor, "Unfinished."....Schubert
Caprice for Violin.....Guiraud
M. HENRI MARTEAU.
Prelude and Finale, "Tristan and Isolde"..Wagner
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's and Rullman's
Seats 75 cts. to $2. Boxes $12 and $15. Admission $1
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People.
With EXPLANATIONS by
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Fifth Concert This (Sat.) Aft. at 2:30.
CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist.....Mr. Ericsson Bushnell
Programme: Overture, "Sakuntala."
GOLDMARK; Serenade. HAYDN, (String Orchestra); Waltz, STRAUSS.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall box office only.

CARNEGIE HALL. Madame
SEMBRICH
SONG RECITAL
Tuesday Aft., March 13, at 3:15.
Seats, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50. Boxes, $30, $20.
Now on sale ONLY at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.
Aquatic Sports, Live Game Park, Live Game Birds and Fish, Indian and Canoeists' Camp. Trap Shooting on Roof. Pistol and Rifle Ranges.
TO-NIGHT! SPECIAL! 200-YARD RELAY RACE.
Special Features and Attractions.
OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM., 50c.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL, 34th St. & B'way. MAT. TO-DAY
POLITE VAUDEVILLE
MARIE DRESSLER, Assisted by ADELE FARRINGTON.
FLO IRWIN and WALTER HAWLEY.
HILDA THOMAS & CO., SMITH & CAMPBELL, JAMES J. MORTON, BLANCHE RING, & oths.
Popular Prices, - Concert Sunday Eve.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES of Vaudeville. Last Mat. To-day. Montgomery & Stone, Dan man Troupe, Maude Courtney, 8 Mascotts. Ten Big Acts.
Premier of the Grand Double Production
The Regatta Girl—Progress, Next Monday Night.
Musical Burletta. Grand ballet, 400 p'ple
Seats and Boxes now selling.

Knickerbocker. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
N. C. GOODWIN LAST WEEK.
MAXINE ELLIOTT When We Were Twenty-one.
NEXT WEEK.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
HENRY IRVING,
Miss ELLEN TERRY,
(First week,) ROBESPIERRE.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. Evs., 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:30.
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
"A Success with a great deal of gaiety."—Herald.
VICTORIA MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS Including JOSIE HALL.
50c. | Admission to Promenade | 50c.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. ADELAIDE HERRMANN.
Oro, Bernard & Oro; J. Glenroy; Mov'g Pics; 30 oths.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. PATRICE & CO. Dempsey-Mitchell Co. Dorothy Neville, Max Unger, The Wilczeks, Moving Pics., 30 oths.

ORATORIO SOCIETY
Bach's Mass in B minor,
CONCERT APRIL 5TH.
SEATS 25 CTS. TO $1.00.

WALLACK'S Evs. at 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2.
OLGA NETHERSOLE,
THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY

BIJOU Last 2 Times. Monday, March 12th, | AUNT HANNAH THE FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS. | Matinée To-day, 2:15. To-night at 8:20.

BERKELEY LYCEUM, 44TH ST., 4 doors west of 5th Av.
MRS. ROBERT OSBORN PRESENTS
FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS.
Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

5th Ave MODJESKA, (assisted by John E. Kellerd.) Mat. To-day, Much Ado About Nothing. To-night, Macbeth. Mon. Eve., "Ladies' Battle." Mar. 19—Stuart Robson in Oliver Goldsmith

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. MAGGIE CLINE. HARRY LACY & CO., Cheri Iah Simpson, Winona & Banks Winters Maxwell & Simpson, George Thatcher,

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY. McINTYRE & HEATH CO. East 14th St. Eugene O'Rourke & Co., Johnson & Dean, & others

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8. MATS. TO-DAY & WED. DAVID BELASCO'S MADAME BUTTERFLY and NAUGHTY ANTHONY. Monday Night, EXQUISITE SOUVENIRS.

Mildred and Rouclere to-night at 9.
WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS CHARMING MUSIC.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Mat. To-day. 3D YEAR. 100 PEOPLE. Next Week—FRA DIAVOLO. FALKA.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

Academy of Music, 14th St. & Irving Pl. HIGHLY MORAL "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Today & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:10

The New York Broadway Theatre. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. 44-45 St. To-day & Wed. at 2. BROADWAY to TOKIO No Smoking at Matinées.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 29th. Mats. Tues. & Sat. The new Burlesque, SAPOLIO in connection with WHIRL-I-GIG

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. To-day. The great CARL WAGNER Versunkene Glocke (Sunken Bell) Success, in Hauptmann's

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. FOR 2 WEEKS ONLY. TIM MURPHY in the new political comedy, THE CARPET BAGGER.

Grand OPERA HOUSE. MATTHEWS & BURGESS Mat. "By the Sad Sea Waves." To-day. Next Week—Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels.

LOW PRICES FOR PICTURES

First Night's Sale of the Blakeslee-Fischhof Collection.

83 LOTS BRING $56,515

John S. Copley's Portrait of Susanna Randolph Sold for $6,600—A Sir Joshua Goes for $3,700.

The first night's sale of the Blakeslee-Fischhof collection of pictures, at Chickering Hall, last evening, resulted in a total of $56,515 for eighty-three canvases. The largest figure obtained for any one picture was $6,600, paid by Charles F. Springer of Washington for the admirable example of the early American painter, John Singleton Copley, the full-length, standing portrait of Susanna Randolph, an early Virginia beauty.

The hall was only comfortably filled, and the sale, contrary to expectation, was not particularly interesting in any way. There were few private buyers in the audience.

The leading New York dealers were all present or represented, but there were few, if any, out-of-town dealers in the hall, and the museums of the city and country were not represented. Most of the better examples were secured by Charles F. Sprague of Washington. Samuel Untermyer, Samuel Morrison, Catharine Lambert, and R. Fulton and W. Bayard Cutting were among the New York private buyers.

The prices realized were only fair, and very uneven. The lowest figures of the sale were $60 and $80, paid respectively for de Koniuch's "Portrait of an Old Woman" and Gerard van Hunt Horst's "Adoration of the Shepherd." The Gainsborough portrait, not a particularly good example, brought $3,150, and the good portrait by Reynolds $3,700. The charming Cosway, "Portrait of Mrs. Walcott," brought only $625. The "Portrait of Henrietta Maria," attributed to Van Dyck, brought only $1,100. This sale created decided surprise.

There was, for the most part, little competition in the bidding. A few canvases, however, were eagerly contested, one of them being Munkacsy's "In the Conservatory," for which George A. Hearn and Mr. Brandus were competitors. The latter secured the lot for $2,625, after the bidding had been started at only $500.

The last picture sold was apparently greatly desired by more than one bidder. It was Adrian Hanneman's "Portrait of a Lady," and was started at $100. It advanced by $25 bids to $350, when the auctioneer knocked it down. There was immediately a protest from the unsuccessful bidder, and the picture was put up again. It was finally sold to Hart O. Berg for $550.

The bidding for the portrait by Copley was started at $1,000. Bidders all over the hall then began to contest for the picture, and it was quickly advanced by $100 each time to $4,000, when a duel for its possession began between Mr. Sprague and a bidder a few rows behind him. When the latter bid $6,500, Mr. Sprague offered $100 more and secured the picture.

Mr. Kearn, who is a familiar figure at important sales of pictures, bid for a number of lots besides the Munkacsy. He did not, however, secure a single picture. Two or three other well-known collectors also desired to purchase one or more of the pictures each, but apparently their desire did not impel them to offer even moderately high prices.

Before Thomas E. Kirby, the auctioneer, began the sale, he said that he desired again to draw attention to the fact that every picture to be offered was to be sold entirely without restriction or reserve of any kind. In order to accentuate this statement, he read a letter written to him yesterday by Messrs. Blakeslee and Fischhof, stating in the most explicit terms that there would be no attempt to buy any of the lots in, or to place a reserve price on a single painting.

When Mr. Kirby was seen after the sale he said that it would be useless to deny that the prices had been a disappointment to himself and the owners. "But," he added, "I expect that we shall see better prices to-morrow night. When picture collectors who were not here see the prices at which the pictures were sold this evening they will understand that we are in earnest in saying that the sale of every lot is unconditional. It seems hard to make people realize this at first, but they are bound to do so after to-night."

The prices and names of buyers follow:

A Fisher Girl, Frederick Yeates Hurlstone; S. L. Morrison	$250
Pierrot Before the Police Court, Thomas Couture; Charles F. Sprague	190
Fishing Lugger, Homeward Bound, William Clarkson Stanfield; G. Williams	425
The Path Through the Woods, Frank de Haven; Max Bleiman	100
Portrait of an Old Man, Salomon de Koninck; L. A. Lauthier	60
Portrait of Shakespeare, Burbage; F. R. Kaldenberg	150
Gentleman of the Court of Louis XV., Jean Baptiste Van Loo; E. Brandus	450
Portrait of a Soldier, J. G. Cuyp; E. Wardwell	110
Portrait of a Dutch Gentleman, Jan Anthonisz van Ravestein; W. J. Jebo	225
The Departure, Adrien Dement; E. Brandus	900
Pigs and Ducks by a River, Eugene Jettel; R. Curtis	130
Portrait of a Man in Armor, Aart de Gelder; Charles Pfizer	90
Lady Copley, Sir Peter Lely; Max Bleiman	200
Children in a Garden, Jean Louis Hamon; R. Curtis	200
Portrait of a Nobleman, Nicolaas Maes; Victor H. Schneider	310
Portrait of Lady Harrison, John Opie; J. Richmond	925
Landscape, Thomas Creswick; R. Fulton Cutting	550
Virgin and Child, Giulio Romano; Charles F. Sprague	400
Portrait of Lady Dorothy North, Adriaan Hanneman; Max Bleiman	175
Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c., William Dobson; S. L. Morrison	390
Portrait of a Lady, Abraham Diepenbeck; "Boston"	170
Saint Peter, Peter Paul Rubens; Charles F. Sprague	1,350
Dutch River Scene with Cattle, Aelbert Cuyp; R. Curtis	1,050
Portrait of Capt. Honeywood, Sir William Beechey; Randolph, (agent)	550
Le Femme au Chat, Thomas Couture; Charles F. Sprague	700
The Virgin, Quentin Matsys; C. Lambert	210
View in Wales, John Watts; R. Curtis	510
Portrait of Lady Dorothy Godolphin, Cornelius Janssens Van Ceulen; E. Brandus	300
A Spanish Nobleman, Claudio Cuello; Charles F. Sprague	700
Landscape, Thomas Gainsborough; J. Richmond	875
The Flute Player, Thomas Willeborts Boschaerts; Victor Morawetz	150
Virgin and Child, Pierre degli Ingannati; C. Pfizer	250
Portrait of Lady Wymess, Allan Ramsay; Victor Morawetz	250
Meditation, Vaclav von Brosik; C. Pfizer	275
Portrait of a Dutch Lady, Michiel Janszen Mierevelt; Max Bleiman	775
Entering the Port, Eugene Isabey; R. Curtis	1,150
The Game of Cards, Jan Molenaer; L. A. Lanthier	175
La Coquette, Raimondo de Madrazo; William Solomon	1,400
Pastoral, Gainsborough Dupont; "Boston"	90
Portrait of the Countess de Goldstein, Jakob Van Loo; E. Brandus	425
The Wreck, Eugène Isabey; Victor Morawetz	375
Study of a Young Girl, J. H. Walker; G. L. Morrison	550
Portrait of a Dutch Gentleman, Jan Anthonisz van Ravestein; G. Williams	250
A Merrymaking, Jan Miense Molenaer; G. Williams	600
Lady Francis Clive, Francis Cotes; Charles F. Sprague	350
Portrait of a Burgomaster, Salomon de Koninck; R. E. Moore	300
The Young Artist, Nathaniel Hone; Samuel Untermyer	300
Alexander, Fraser Cyrtler, Lord Woodhouselee, Sir Henry Raeburn; Arthur Tooth & Sons	900
Portrait of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., Sir Anthony Van Dyck; Charles F. Sprague	1,100
Portrait of Mrs. Bridenell, Grandmother of the late Earl of Cardigan, Sir Joshua Reynolds; Samuel Untermyer	3,700
Mrs. Hammond, Sir Thomas Lawrence) W. Bayard Cutting	475
Portrait of the Princess Mary, Daughter of Charles I. and Mother of William of Orange, Adriaan Hanneman; Samuel Untermyer	1,150
Portrait of a Dutch Gentleman and Child, Nicholas Elias; Charles Pfister	190
Portrait of Mademoiselle Le Nain, Thomas Gainsborough; Charles F. Sprague	3,150
The Carpenter Shop, William Mulready; Arthur Tooth & Sons	700
Portrait of the Countess of Rutland, Sir Peter Lely; S. L. Morrison	1,200
Lady Hamilton as Miranda, Richard Westall; Max Bleiman	350
Virgin and Child Enthroned, Mabuse, (Jan Gossaert;) C. Lambert	275
Dutch Landscape, Jakob Van Stry; Randolph, (agent)	175
Portrait of Miss Do Strafford, Francis Cotes; C. D. Robson	2,375
The Ring, J. W. Godward; E. Brandus	550
Portrait of a Gentleman, Alessandro Allori, (called Bronzino;) "Boston"	525
Portrait of Susanna Randolph of Chester, Va., Daughter of the First Britt Randolph, John Singleton Copley; Charles F. Sprague	6,600
Portrait of a Burgomaster, Jan Bantist Weenix; E. Brandus	275
Old Woman Reading, Augustin Theodule Ribot; Justice Truax	200
Soldiers Carousing, Gabriel Metsu; Victor Morawetz	400
A Fair Day in the Village, Gilles van Tilborch; John Sister	250
Portrait of Admiral Dodo, Tintoretto, (Jacopo Robusti); Hart O. Berg	850
In the Conservatory, Mihaly de Munkacsy; E. Brandus	2,625
Lady with a Negro Page, Gaspard Rigaud; S. L. Morrison	1,000
Portrait of the Artist, Richard Cosway; R. Curtis	1,000
Interior of a Cathedral, Pieter Neeffs, John Bister	125
Portrait of a Nobleman, Henry Stone, ("Old Stone"); E. Brandus	325
The Adoration of the Shepherds, Gerard van Hosthorst; R. Curtis	80
The Lute Player, Sir Anthony Van Dyck; Charles Pfizer	750
Portrait of Lord Campbell, Chief Justice of England, Sir Martin Shee; Charles F. Sprague	400
Portrait of a Lady, Claudio Coello; W. Bayard Cutting	170
Portrait of Mrs. Walcot, Richard Cosway; Charles F. Sprague	625
Portrait of a Gentleman, Lucas Cranach, (the Younger;) Charles D. Robson	1,175
The Schoolboy, Mancini; "Boston"	160
The Prelude, Charles Sprague Pearce; T. G. Macomber	700
The Empty Purse, Sir John Watson Gordon; R. Curtis	240
Portrait of a Lady, Adrian Hanneman; Hart O. Berg	550
Total for 83 pictures, $56,515.	

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The suggestion of Spring in the air yesterday was warmly welcomed, and there was much walking and driving on the avenue all through the morning and afternoon, while the Park was thronged with carriages. A number of familiar faces which have for some weeks past been missed were seen again. The tide of travel, which for the past month has been Southward, has evidently begun to turn. There is, however, little going on, and with the exception of the Decorative Art Society entertainment, with a Kipling afternoon and an evening Kirmess next Wednesday, and the usual flood of Lenten lectures, musicales, and talks, there does not promise to be anything novel in the way of entertainment, barring the Constable ghost party of Mi-Carême during the rest of the penitential period.

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To-day there will be many departures for Lakewood, Old Point Comfort, Washington, Tuxedo, and the other country clubs, and society will, if the weather holds good, be out of town as much as possible until Monday. People are growing tired of the succession of dull days and of the monotonous meetings of the sewing classes, &c., and those who are not able to give the time to longer jaunts are now, with the approach of Spring, beginning to go out of town from Saturdays until Mondays, or, as the English more tersely put it, for the "week-end."

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The entertainment of the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey at Lakewood continues, and it is amusing to witness the delight that the guests of the Lakewood Hotel, where the distinguished couple are staying, evince in their presence there. At the reception given in the blue parlor of the hotel on Thursday evening the guests formed in lines and passed through the pink parlor to the throne room. Mrs. Dewey received with Mrs. Nathan Straus. After the reception there was a ball. The visit of the Deweys to Lakewood has been a decided boom for the place.

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St. Augustine is having a revival of its well-remembered and enjoyable seasons of years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, who were there last week with a party on their private car, were much entertained. Mr. George Stuart Smith gave them a sailing party on the day of their arrival, and Mr. Henry Philip Ammidown gave a tea in their honor. Among the guests at this tea in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Gould were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, who are traveling through Florida on a private car with Mrs. Gibson's sisters, Miss Langhorne of Richmond, Va., and Mrs. Perkins of Boston, Mr. Ralph N. Ellis, Miss Tyler, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thorne and Miss Thorne.

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Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, who has been visiting her brother, Dr. William Moale, in Baltimore, has returned to New York. Other Baltimore items of interest are as follows: Miss Evelyn Byrd Buckner, who has been traveling abroad with her cousin, Miss Fearing of New York, has sailed for home, and Miss May Handy of Richmond is paying one of her periodical visits to Mrs. Jesse Tyson.

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The outgoing liners to-day will take a number of passengers. On the Lucania are booked among others Mr. and Mrs. Emil Auerbach, George A. Armour of Chicago, Mrs. Cornelia Adair of London, J. B. Adam, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Blackstock of Toronto, Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn and Miss Francklyn, Lady Victoria Grey of London, Edwin Garcia, Consul General of Uruguay; Mr. and Mrs. Grand d'Hauteville and child, Alphonse Le Duc of New Orleans, Edward F. Nicholas, Mrs. Wadsworth Ritchie, Edward P. Vaughan-Morgan, R. Ware, Lieut. R. H. Wilford of Bermuda, H. M. Wheelwright of Boston, Horace Yensen, United States Consular Agent at Bilboa, Spain, and Miss Dora Ashmore. Mrs. Adair is returning to her English home earlier than she had expected, and has left the arrangements for the concert she has organized to be given on March 22 for the Maine hospital ship fund in friendly hands. Mrs. Wadsworth Ritchie (Miss Tooker) is selling to be nearer her husband, whom she recently left in London, and who has gone to the front in South Africa. Miss Dora Ashmore sails in response to a cable dispatch announcing the alarming illness in London of her sister, Mrs. Osmond Hicks, (Miss Alice Ashmore.)

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The Werra, which sails to-day for Genoa, via Gibraltar and Naples, has booked among others Miss Anna G. Carhart, Miss Susan Chase, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Dyer and Miss Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Endicott and three daughters of Beverly, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. James A. McCrea, W. R. Mercer of Doylestown, Penn.; Edward and Hamilton Morgan, Mrs. Arthur H. Masten, Miss E. M. Masten, and James H. Masten; John E. Parsons and Miss Mary, Miss Gertrude, and Miss Constance Parsons; Mrs. H. E. Tilghman and son of Flushing, L. I.; Wainwright Parish, and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Warner.

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The Maasdam, sailing to-day for Rotterdam, via Boulogne, has booked among others Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry of Waterford, Me., and Dr. F. E. Rose. The Pretoria, sailing to-day for Hamburg, has on her list the names of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Harris and three children and the Countess of Montague.

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Mrs. George De Forest gave last evening at her residence, 14 East Fiftieth Street, a dinner of twelve covers. The decorations were acacia and Bridesmaids roses. Mr. E. Colby gave one of the handsomest small dinners of the season in the Astor dining room of the Astoria. Twelve covers were laid, and the decorations were Liberty roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Delia Gurnee gave a large family dinner at 626 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Bradish Johnson of 102 Fifth Avenue will give a dinner at her residence this evening.

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The rehearsals of the dances for the Kermess to be given under the auspices of the Decorative Art Society in the Astoria ballroom on Wednesday next, March 14, are now the chief events of social interest, both to the younger element, whose members are to take part in the affair, and to their fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, cousins, aunts, uncles, and adorers. The evening rehearsals in particular are quite largely attended. These Kermess rehearsals are really a sort of combined dancing class meeting, and give occupation to the many young men and women who belong to the dancing classes which have suspended their meetings during Lent. The rehearsals are held under the direction of Miss Lila Agnes Stewart, in the Astor Gallery; Myrtle and East rooms of the Astoria. Upward of 150 young men and women participate in them. The rehearsals also for the two Kipling stories, which are for the first time to be produced on the stage on Wednesday afternoon next, are being held daily, and the admirers of that author will find great interest in seeing such characters as Capt. Gadsby, Minnie Threegan, and Emma Deercourt, in "Poor, Dear Mamma," and the officer's wife and the young Lieutenant in "The Hill of Illusion," who at the last moment think better of an elopement, presented by clever players on the boards.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hollins, who have been in Florida, have gone on to Cuba. Mr. Jules Bache, who, it was reported, had gone to Florida on Feb. 21 with Mrs. Bache and a party of friends, was at the last moment prevented from starting, and has not left New York. Gen. Burd Grubb and Mrs. Grubb are at Palm Beach with a party of friends, including Miss Sopwith, Miss Reeves, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Carpenter, Mrs. Drayton, Mr. Gordon Brown, and Mr. Disston. On a recent day they gave a launch party, followed in the evening by a dinner.

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Among the carnival entertainments at Cannes was a very delightful cotillion given by Mr. Le Clerc of the Cercle Nautique. A Neapolitan band played, and supper was served at small tables. There were a number of Americans present, and among these were the Countess Edmond de Pourtales, who wore a diaphanous black silvered tulle over white satin; Miss Harriet Wright, in white transparent crêpe de chine, with paillettes; Mrs. Douglas Grant, in pink and white brocade; Mrs. Winslow, Mme. de Charette, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt. Mrs. Pratt also sang at the concert given in connection with the tableaux at the Golf Club, a description of which has already been given.

At Nice, at the Cercle de la Méditerranée, there was also a cotillion, which was well attended by visiting Americans. A number of dinners were given by the members before the dance. One of the largest was that at which Col. and Mrs. Glidden entertained the American Consul and Mrs. Van Buren. Among those present at the dance were Mr. and Mrs. Van Buren, Miss Thorburn, Miss Mary Custis Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Blacker-Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Detmold, the Misses Glidden, and Mr. Livingston. The Marquis and Marquise de Choiseul are now at Mentone, and are going out a great deal. They were present at the carnival cotillion given there.

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Among the visitors at San Remo are Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Jaffray, and Mr. and Mrs. Sandford. At Sorrento, which is a beautiful but quiet resort near Naples, were registered the following Americans: Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lee and Miss Lee, Miss Caroline Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. L. Bradford and Miss Bradford, and Mrs. W. D. Warren.

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The the dansant was one of the most enjoyable of the entertainments given this season at Monte Carlo. The scene of the affair was the Riviera Palace, and the guests were received by Mr. H. W. Bartol, Major Brevoort, Dr. C. Amy, Mr. H. B. Braxier, Mr. Blacker-Douglas, Lieut. Larchy, and M. Laplace. Among the Americans at the tea were Mr. Eddy, Secretary of the United States Embassy at Paris, and Mrs. Eddy, Miss Barclay, Miss Porter, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Edgar.

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Among recent arrivals in Paris were Miss L. B. Dinsmore, Mr. Samuel Margargee, Mrs. Burke-Roche, and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, who stopped for a few hours at the Metropolitan en route to Davos; Mrs. Richard McCreery of London, Mo., and Mrs. Charles D. Early, Mr. Walter S. Law, Mr. Walter F. Forbes, and Mrs. C. W. Ross.

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At Pau fox hunting is the chief diversion, and the dogs sent by Col. Morell to Forbes Morgan from the Rose Tree Inn, near Philadelphia, have proved very successful. Biarritz is also quite gay. Among recent arrivals there are Mr. and Mrs. Pell Haggerty. Automobiles are interesting society both at Biarritz and Pau. At the latter place there have been some successful races in which Mr. W. K. Thorn and the Count de Goutant Biron took part.

FOUR VESSELS MAY BE LOST.

Anxiety for the Pauillac, the Planet Mercury, the Minerva, and the Framnes.

There is great and increasing uneasiness among the officials of the French Line and others as to the safety of the line's freight steamship Pauillac, which left this port for Havre on Feb. 5. She was spoken on Feb. 11 by the White Star liner Germanic 450 miles southeast of Cape Race. Since then nothing has been heard of her. The company's agents affect the opinion that she is disabled and drifting, but in steamship circles generally it is believed that she is lost. Capt. Fajolle of the company's steamship La Champagne received instructions before his vessel sailed last Thursday to keep a special lookout throughout the entire voyage for the missing vessel.

The Pauillac is commanded by Capt. Cicquce, and carries a crew of forty-five men. She left here with a cargo valued at nearly $3,000,000, including many exhibits for the Paris Exposition.

The Pauillac is unfortunately but one of a large fleet of ocean vessels that are supposed to have been disabled or lost in the gale that swept the Atlantic last month. The Spanish steamship Minerva is believed to have gone down with all hands. She left Dorman, Spain, Jan. 27, with iron ore for the Carnegie Iron Works, and ran out of coal when within 250 miles of Cape Henry. She was picked up by the British steamship Parana and towed for several hours, when the line snapped. The Parana then lost sight of her. The Minerva has had ample time to reach port, even under canvas, or by burning her woodwork. She carried a crew of thirty-eight men.

The Leyland Line steamship Planet Mercury, chartered by the Elder-Dempster Line for service between Portland, Me., and Bristol, has been practically given up for lost by her owners. She carried a crew of forty-nine men. The latest addition to the overdue vessels from this side of the Atlantic is the Norwegian steamship Framnes, which sailed from Philadelphia for Havana on Feb. 20. The Framnes touched at Norfolk Feb. 27, since which time she has not been heard from. She is now five days overdue.

ELECTRICAL MEN TO MEET.

Contractors Will Combine to Fight the Supply Houses.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—The electrical contractors of the country have called a meeting to be held in Pittsburg March 16. The object is to form a combination to fight the electrical supply houses. Recently prices were advanced on short notice; contractors who had been buying material as needed suffered, and many of them were forced into bankruptcy all over the country.

Those who have tided over are vowing vengeance on the supply men for combining against them. A set of prices will be formulated for the supply dealers to accept, and on their failure to do this the contractors predict a bitter fight.

PROFESSOR PHELPS DEAD

End Came Peacefully at New Haven Yesterday Afternoon.

HIS MANY PUBLIC SERVICES

Was Minister to Great Britain Under Cleveland and Served on Important Commissions—A Great Lawyer.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9.—The Hon. Edward J. Phelps, ex-Minister to Great Britain, died at his home on Humphrey Street late this afternoon after an illness of about two months. The end was peaceful, and for several hours before he passed away he was unconscious. There were present at the bedside his wife, his son Charles, of Boston; his daughter, Mrs. Horatio Loomis, of New York, and his physician.

Though Prof. Phelps recovered from the attack of pneumonia, he was so weakened that he was unable to regain his vitality. It had been hoped that he might recover until a few days ago, when it was apparent that his strength had so failed that it was but a matter of a few hours when death would come.

The funeral services will be held from Battell Chapel Sunday at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Burlington, Vt., for interment.

Edward John Phelps will be remembered as an American who fully upheld the high standard of culture, urbanity, and grasp of public questions which Americans boast that their representatives at the Court of St. James's have always maintained. He was pre-eminently a man of scholarship and letters, and one who approached public questions from a higher standpoint than that of a politician, although he managed to fill public offices in a thoroughly practical manner.

Prof. Phelps came of ancestors famous for their legal learning and prominence in American political life. Edward Phelps, a representative to the General Court of Connecticut in 1744, was his great-grandfather; John Phelps, a Revolutionary soldier, his grandfather, and Samuel S. Phelps, United States Senator from Vermont, his father.

Edward John Phelps was born on July 11, 1822, at Middlebury, Vt., was graduated at Middlebury College in the Class of 1840, studied law at Yale, and afterward with Horatio Seymour, was admitted to the bar in Middlebury in 1843, and at the age of twenty-one began his professional career in his native town. He left Middlebury two years later for Bennington, Vt., and in 1851 entered upon his first public office, that of Second Controller of the Treasury, which he held to the close of President Fillmore's administration.

Before the war he, like his father, was a pro-slavery Democrat. While the war lasted he devoted himself to the practice of his profession, and helped to form a number of bar associations. In 1870 he was a delegate to the Vermont Constitutional Convention, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from his Alma Mater. In 1877 he presided over the centennial ceremonies of the battle of Bennington. Three years later he delivered lectures on medical jurisprudence before the medical students at the University of Vermont, which were afterward published in book form. The same year, 1880, he was nominated by the Democrats for Governor of Vermont, and defeated. He was then President of the American Bar Association, before which he delivered an address on "Justice Marshall and the Constitutional Law of His Time," which was also published.

In 1881 he became Kent Professor of Law at Yale, and in succeeding years reaped fresh laurels by his scholarship. In 1882 he lectured before the Boston University law students on Constitutional law. He also wrote extensively on Constitutional and international law. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, a post, which, acording to The St. Albans Messenger, Mr. Tilden had promised in 1876 to give him, in the event of the latter's election to the Presidency. When he was actually nominated in 1885 there was an abundance of expressions from public men in appreciation of his ability, his ripe scholarship, and his fitness for the place.

Prof. Phelps held his post four years. He not only made warm friends of many distinguished British publicists, but succeeded in creditably safeguarding American interests. His social qualities and gifts as an after-dinner speaker earned him a just celebrity. Of him THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at London cabled on Jan. 19, 1889, (when Mr. Phelps had decided, though not recalled, to return home:)

"Mr. Phelps has been fortunate enough here to make friends in everybody in English circles with whom he has come in contact, but his attitude on the fisheries and all other contentious questions has been as full of American virility and grit as could be desired. We never had a Minister who stood more stoutly to his guns along the whole line of controversy."

Of the Lord Mayor's banquet in honor of Mr. Phelps, Robert Browning said: "It was the most notable assemblage Europe has ever seen."

Mr. Phelps reached home in February, 1889, and went to Vermont to rest. In October, 1890, he was defeated for the United States Senate by Senator Morrill. Next year he made a stirring address at the unveiling of the Bennington Battle Monument. In 1893 rumor selected him for Mr. Cleveland's second Cabinet. Instead he served as senior counsel for the United States Government in the Court of Arbitration over the Bering Sea controversy. Overwork caused him to break down and he was forced to rest again.

When the New York Yacht Club learned that Lord Dunraven was personally to support his charges about the surreptitious loading of Defender to lower her water line, Mr. Phelps and Capt. Mahon were added to the investigating committee. In March, 1896, before the Brooklyn Institute, Mr. Phelps condemned President Cleveland's famous message on the Venezuelan case. Later, when the Venezuela Arbitration Commission was named, he was appointed one of its members.

Prof. Phelps was honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws by Middlebury College in 1870, by the University of Vermont in 1887, and by Harvard in 1897. Yale conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts in 1881. In 1887 the Edward Phelps Professorship of Law at Yale was endowed in his honor by Junius S. Morgan.

Prof. Phelps lived in New Haven only during the Winter and Spring terms of the college year, always claiming Vermont as his residence.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Charles E. West.

Dr. Charles E. West, a pio

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Baseball League Goes Back to the Single Umpire System.

SEASON WILL OPEN APRIL 19

Mr. Freedman at a Meeting for the First Time Since 1897—New Players Secured.

For the first time since 1897 Andrew Freedman, President of the New York Baseball Club, yesterday appeared at a meeting of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs. It was after the meeting in Philadelphia in 1897 that Mr. Freedman announced his intention of fighting the League because of what he termed the unsportsmanlike methods of some of the members, and until yesterday afternoon he took no part in the proceedings, invariably giving his proxy to the Boston Club.

Mr. Freedman was kindly received, and remained long enough to thank the members for their courtesy and congratulate them on their success in bringing about an eight-club circuit. A member remarked after the New York man had left: "Freedman said he was now ready to do his share in giving the public first-class baseball. All past troubles were forgotten, and before he left us, every one was friendly.

The League made another offering to show its good-will toward the local management. It agreed to take care of any deficiency that may arise from the rental of Manhattan Field. The League appreciates the fact that the New York management could, if it saw fit, relinquish the release of Manhattan Field, which would give a new association an opportunity to get grounds in New York.

A new eight-club agreement has been drawn up, and Mr. Freedman will probably sign it as soon as he has digested its contents. It is a mere form, however, for personally and through his representative at the meeting he agreed to the adoption of the eight-club circuit.

During the season, which will open April 19, each club will play 140 games, and President Young was instructed to prepare the necessary schedule.

Of the Washington players which the League will dispose of "Win" Mercer, the pitcher, has been turned over to New York. The New York Club also secured Catcher Bowerman from the Pittsburg Club. The New York Club managers announced yesterday that "Buck" Ewing will arrive in a few days to assume the management of the team. McGraw may not come to New York, therefore, as he aspired to be its manager.

The League yesterday decided to go back to the single umpire system, and selected these umpires: Robert Emslie, C. E. Swartwood, T. H. Connolly, H. O'Day, and "Tim" Hurst. "Tom" Lynch, considered one of the best umpires, was among the applicants that were not appointed. President Young was instructed to make out umpires' assignments for the entire season and to publish them before the opening game. These are to be strictly adhered to. John B. Day was selected supervisor of umpires, at a salary of $2,500.

The playing rules were carefully gone over, but a hitch occurred when the balk rule of last year was reached. Under that, when a balk was made, the batter as well as the baserunner was allowed to move up. This was changed so that hereafter the batter is not allowed to go to first base when a balk is made.

The report of the Circuit Committee specifies the manner of payment for the four franchises bought by the league. By its terms Washington sells its entire plant to the League for $30,000. The League takes all of the Washington players except those sold prior to the adoption of the report. The Baltimore club will receive $30,000 for its franchise, but continues in control of its players. For their Cleveland property the Robisons will receive $25,000. Of this amount $10,000 is for the franchise. The League assumes possession of the club grounds, for which it agrees to pay $15,000 within three years. Louisville will receive $10,000 for its franchise. To provide for the indebtedness thus assumed the agreement provides for the creation of a sinking fund by setting aside 5 per cent of the gross receipts of each game played by each club. The League is to reimburse the Baltimore management to the extent of $2,500 for legal and incidental expenses incurred in fighting the American Association in its attempt to secure Union Park.

P. T. Powers of the Eastern League made application for franchises in Baltimore and Washington. The matter was referred to the Circuit Committee.

McPHEE TO RETIRE.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 9.—John A. McPhee, Cincinnati's second baseman, whose record of twenty-one years on the diamond as a ball player has been equaled by no man except Anson, is about to retire from the game. He prefers to quit rather than finish his career as a broken-down second-rate player in a minor association. He is now with the Cincinnati Club at New Orleans, where he has been resting for several months. He said:

"The reason I have not signed a contract for this season is because I am uncertain about myself. I still have a touch of rheumatism in my throwing arm, and I am fearful as to my ability to get into playing form before the season opens. I do not want the club to carry me as dead timber. If I feel that I can do myself justice after I have practiced some, I will sign a contract and give the team my best effort. However, should I feel that I cannot give the Cincinnati Club value received I will retire from the game."

McGraw and Robinson.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Two very disappointed baseball players to-day were John J. McGraw and Wilbert Robinson. They have not decided upon a plan for the future, but both assert that they will stick together. McGraw said to-night that no matter what disposition is made of him he will not play ball anywhere unless he receives a higher salary than was paid him by the Baltimore management last year. If he is sold to a major league club he will insist that a portion of the purchase money be paid him or prevent the Baltimore franchise owners from "delivering the goods." Robinson nodded assent to McGraw's ultimatum and said "We will sink or swim together."

Columbia's Ball Players Out.

Columbia University's baseball players were out for open-air practice for the first time yesterday. The men were trained in two squads by Coach Keator and Capt. Kesler. In all, there were about fifty players on the field. The boys have been doing daily work in the cage for about three weeks, and have been brought into very good form in batting and base running. If the weather permits, the outdoor work will be continued until the first game, which will be played March 31 with the University of New York nine.

WORLD'S RECORDS SMASHED.

Fine Jumping on the Ice by Two New Jersey Skaters.

Harry P. McDonald of Brooklyn defeated Le Roy See of the New York Athletic Club last evening at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, in the half-mile skating race for the Greater New York championship. Both met in a three-mile race from scratch and skated a dead heat for third place, Arthur Y. Sarony winning and Frank Letts getting second place.

A. G. Gladwin defeated Joe Vincini in a half-mile snowshoe race, and W. H. Quinn, the champion high jumper on ice skates, was defeated by Fred Gerher of Asbury Park, N. J., who broke the world's record by three-quarters of an inch with a leap of 4 feet 2½ inches. W. H. Quinn of Freehold, N. J., with a leap of 8 feet 2½ inches, broke the world's record for a broad jump on skates by 1¾ inches. In a two-mile pursuit race, Wray, Sarony, Letts, and See, representing New York, beat a Brooklyn team in 6:07.

SPORTS IN THE WATER.

Columbia Defeated Pennsylvania at Polo, and Schaeffer Won Two More Championships.

E. C. Schaeffer, champion swimmer of the University of Pennsylvania and the New York Athletic Club, won the 150-yard and diving championships of the Metropolitan Association at the Sportsmen's Show last night, and also took part in the water polo match between the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia.

In the 150-yard race Schaeffer had as his competitors H. Reeder and J. A. Ruddy of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and F. Wenck of the New York Athletic Club. In the first lap all the men were well together, Reeder having a slight advantage. His team mate, Ruddy, was beaten at the end of the third lap and was soon joined by Wenck, leaving the finish between Reeder and Schaeffer, the latter having half a yard advantage at the turn for home. Then Schaeffer drew ahead and won easily by two yards, in 1:51 3-5, Wenck finishing third.

Five men were entered for the diving event, in which they had to do eight different styles of diving—perpendicular, front, back, front jackknife, and back jackknife, and three styles of their own selection. Schaeffer, who started poorly, evened up matters toward the end, and was declared the winner, Wenck finishing second, and Ruddy third.

Columbia won the water polo match from Pennsylvania last night, the teams having played on Thursday night without result. The score at the finish was 1 to 0. Columbia secured the ball at the opening of the game, and brought it down the tank where the Pennsylvania players secured it in a scrimmage. They lost it a few minutes later, and Columbia again assumed the aggressive, bringing the ball down, but failing at a goal. Some of their players were so sure a goal had been made that they prepared to leave the water. Schaeffer replaced Hooker at left forward for Pennsylvania in the second half, and secured the ball for that college. Pennsylvania now became the aggressor, Schaeffer doing the bulk of the work. Three attempts to score on their part failed, and Columbia secured the ball in a scrimmage. They brought it down to the Pennsylvania end of the tank, Schaeffer and his fellow players hurrying to guard their goal. Spencer of Columbia, by swimming under water, eluded them and made the only goal of the game. This took up about six and a half minutes, and left but one and a half more to play. Schaeffer secured the ball for Pennsylvania, and passed it back, but Pennsylvania lost it in a scrimmage in front of Columbia's goal, and the game ended with Schaeffer trying to rescue the ball from the two Columbia forwards. The line up:

Columbia.	Positions.	Pennsylvania.
Neidlinger	Centre	Cope
Spencer	Right forward	Corbin
Welles	Left forward. Hooker,	Schaeffer
Zucker	Half	Corbin
H. Duden	Goal	Webster
F. B. Duden	Goal	McCluskey

J. Fanning finished ahead for the day in both trap-shooting events. In the continuous match he smashed 90 targets, which beats C. Budd's record, made yesterday, by 20. In the association championship match his score was 96. W. R. Crosby was second in the continuous match with 49, and tied with C. Budd and F. M. Eastman in the association championship, each man scoring 94.

FOOTBALL ON HORSEBACK.

An Exciting Contest at the Tenth Annual Games of Squadron A Last Evening.

Squadron A entertained its friends with many feats of horsemanship and competitive contests at its tenth annual games held last evening in the armory building, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. It was a gala occasion, and boxes and balcony seats were filled with an admiring throng, the brilliant costumes of the ladies contrasting handsomely with the resplendent blue and yellow uniforms of the troopers. Those on the tanbark, however, who contributed to the real excitement of the evening were attired in their rough and ready outfit. To appear handsome they essayed to do handsomely, and the frequent applause was clear proof of their success.

The novel and crowning feature of the evening was the mounted football contest, a game which the troopers have taken up with great enthusiasm this season, and which, through Lieut. Russell Bellamy's efforts, has been raised to the position of a science among sports, possessing thirty-five technical rulings. Lieut. Bellamy was the referee, and he had two or three occasions to impose penalties for improper interfering. It was the first time that the squadron's teams had given a public exhibition of their skill, but the game won its way into favor at once. Franklin B. Morse, Artificer of Troop 1, acted as Captain of the gray, and the winning team. He still had those football tactics well in hand he used so well for Princeton a few years ago, and to his fine backing and all-round team work much of his team's success was due. Five men played on a team, being drawn up as follows:

Gray Team.	Position.	Blue Team.
Corp. Clark	Left end	J. W. Hall
H. B. Holt	Centre	Sergt. A. T. Slade
R. C. Lawrence	Right end	J. J. Kelly
F. D. Morse	Half back	C. Barclay
M. W. Kellogg	Full back	G. M. Maynard

The two teams face each other at opposite ends of the ring. The coveted football is placed in the centre, and at the blow of the whistle the two centres dash forward as though shot from a cannon. When the ponies are just about to flatten the oval with their hoofs, there is a vicious pull at the bit, and in a twinkling the two men are rolling over each other in an eager scramble for the ball. During this melée the rider must keep hold of his bridle. In the second half Sergt. Slade, while rolling over the tanbark with Holt, allowed the bridle to slip from his grasp, and although he arose with the ball his horse was galloping contentedly to the rear, and to the chagrin of the blue team the referee tossed the ball out to the grays. The man with the ball grips it with his teeth, and mounting his horse starts for his goal post. Then his troubles begin, for the opposing men are after him like a swarm of hornets, and during these scrimmages more than one man was pulled bodily from his horse. The redoubtable Morse went down once, and his head came so uncomfortably near the hoof of a horse that he arose, rubbing his head to find if it was all there. Corp. Clark was winded in one of these falls, and these possible accidents lent a dash of polo excitement to the game.

The goals are white boards, and when one player touches the board with the ball it counts six points for his team. The gray team triumphed by 32 points to 14 for the blues. One of the goals was run top of the first row of boxes. In one of these, directly back of the white board, sat ex-Gov. Black with Major Gen. Charles F. Roe and Major Oliver B. Bridgman, commanding the squadron. The snorting horses and eager faces of the players right in front of them more than half the time kept them in a state of lively animation until time was called.

The football men, however, did not wear all the glories of the evening. The rough-riding squad came in for lively cheers, and the first prize for jumping hurdles while mounting and vaulting over on his companion's horse was awarded to James W. Hall and A. J. Smith, Jr. The head-cutting contest, which is not so bloodthirsty as the name implies, as nothing worse than a football-looking object stuck up on a post is hacked at with a sword, was won by Sergt. William R. Wright, who hit the ball at every whack. Wright, with Musician Howard M. Peck, won the back-to-back hurdle-jumping event. There is humor as well as skill in this exhibition, for one man faces the tail of his horse. Peck had the tail end, but he sat as if glued to the pony, and camly folded his arms during the hurdle leaps. R. C. Lawrence won the comical contest at throwing polo balls into pails of water, and L. V. Froment did the quickest pony express act. H. E. Drier and David H. Lanman took the prizes for jumping from one horse while running as the other one mounts at the same time.

A clever troop drill and an exciting mêlée closed the games, which were run off under admirable management and without the loss of a second.

McGovern Knocks Out Gardner.

"Terry" McGovern of Brooklyn, the featherweight champion of the world, defeated Oscar Gardner of Omaha, Neb., in three rounds at the Broadway Athletic Club last night. The Brooklyn boy so badly punished his opponent in the second round that, in the third, Gardner was dazed and helpless, and while in that condition McGovern knocked him out with a left-hand swing on the jaw, nineteen seconds after the round started.

Billiards and Pool.

W. S. Douglass won another game in the billiard championship at the New York Athletic Club last night in easy fashion, defeating F. S. Armstrong, 300 to 156.

In the members' pool tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club Dr. W. G. Bullard won from A. E. Rendle by a score of 100 to 77.

VARDON PLAYS AT PINEHURST.

Makes a New Record for the Links and Beats the Best Ball of Two Professionals Ten Strokes.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 9.—Harry Vardon added new laurels to his renown on the Pinehurst links to-day. His match was 36 holes against the best ball of the Pinehurst professionals, John Dunn Tucker and Lloyd Hallock. In the morning round of 18 holes Vardon made the first hole in three beautiful strokes, both opponents taking four, and he was never headed afterward. Going out Tucker played brilliantly, he and Vardon both making 38. Coming in Vardon continued his perfect game, while Tucker weakened slightly and Hallock usually played the best balls. Vardon's score coming home was 40, making a total of 78 for the 18 holes. This lowered both the professional and amateur records of Pinehurst links by three strokes. Tucker's 18 holes were made in 86, and Hallock's in 87. Their best ball was 80, and Vardon closed the morning's play 2 up.

In the afternoon Vardon played even more brilliantly, quickly distancing Tucker and Hallock. At the end of the third hole of the afternoon's play the score for the match was 3 in favor Vardon then gave a wonderful exhibition of his skill, winning hole after hole with comparative ease. His score for the 9 holes was 34, against a bogey of 38, with nothing higher than 4. The most brilliant play was that of the seventh, where he brassied beyond the green in two strokes, the length of the hazard being 437 yards. He approached dead and easily holed up in 4. Starting for home Vardon drove from the windmill tee over 200 yards up the hill and approached on the green, making this difficult hole in 4. Playing the eleventh hole, he drove on the green and almost made it in 2. He continued his brilliant work all the way home, making the round in 41, the score of the afternoon 75, again lowering his record 3 strokes.

The score:

Vardon—Morning, 38, 40—78; afternoon, 34, 41—75. Total, 153.

Tucker—Morning, 38, 48—86; afternoon, 43, 47—90. Total, 176.

Hallock—Morning, 43, 44—87; afternoon, 41, 47—88. Total, 175.

Best ball of Tucker and Hallock—Morning, 80; afternoon, 83. Total, 163.

The match practically ended with the twenty-ninth hole, Vardon then being 8 up and 7 to play. Continuing, the run of 8 holes ended with Vardon 6 up. This, together with the 2 up in the morning, made his score 8 up for the whole 36 holes.

A large "gallery" followed the players, and Vardon's play was a revelation. He holed and sliced very few balls, and his iron shots and approaches were perfect. Nearly all his drives on the long holes were 200 yards, several carrying 240 yards.

To-morrow's match will be at 36 holes, Vardon playing the best ball of George C. Dutton of Boston and Leonard Baldwin of New York, the two best amateurs on the Pinehurst links.

GOLFING IN FLORIDA.

Cutting Down the Field to the Contestants for the Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Fla., March 9.—Perfect weather favored the players in the annual golf tournament here to-day. The returning to Palm Beach of H. M. Forrest and H. A. Colby took from the first eight two of the strongest players. They defaulted, in consequence, to C. Moore and M. Wright, respectively, who were advanced to the semi-finals without a struggle. This doubled the work for Mr. Cory, who had a difficult problem in defeating Mr. Laroque by such a neat score as 5 up and 3 to play. Mr. Brooks also had double duty, playing both his morning and afternoon matches. Mr. Cory put up a stiff game in the afternoon, but Brooks was playing perfect golf, finally winning out on the nineteenth hole by 1 up.

In the second eight Mr. Marshall had a hard match with Mr. Paxton, finally winning by 1 up. In the semi-finals Mr. Sanford made a brilliant effort to land with the finalists, but Mr. Crocker, after tieing the eighteenth, won the nineteenth hole by 1 up.

The scores turned in were as follows: C. B. Cory beat L. E. Laroque, 5 up and 3 to play; J. H. Brooks beat T. H. Watkins, 2 up; Moore beat Wright, 2 up and 1 to play, and Brooks beat Cory, 1 up, in nineteen holes. Moore and Brooks will meet to-morrow in the finals for the Miami Cups.

In the play for the Consolation Cup G. McK. Brown beat G. E. Barnard, 4 up and 2 to play; L. R. Marshall beat C. F. Paxton, 1 up; E. S. Crocker beat W. S. Kerr, 5 up and 4 to play; A. F. Sanford beat H. L. Harmon, 4 up and 3 to play. The semi-finals Brown beat Marshall by default and Crocker beat Sanford, 1 up, in nineteen holes. Brown and Crocker will meet to-morrow to play for the cup.

YESTERDAY'S RACING RESULTS.

At the New Orleans track yesterday George B. Cox, ridden by Boland, won at a mile in 1:46⅘ from Old Fox, with Goose Liver third. Round O, with Gilmore up, won the three-quarter-mile dash in 1:20, Wilkerson finishing second and Fair American third. The mile and a sixteenth race went to Bright Night, ridden by Miller. He won in 1:56, Jimp finishing second and Blithful third. The three-quarter mile handicap went to Tom Colliss, ridden by W. Shaw, with Maggie Davis second and Gold d'Or third, in 1:17¼. Caviar, piloted by McJoynt, won at six and a half furlongs in 1:23⅘. Lominet was third for the place. The seven-furlong race was won by Prince Real, with Mitchell up, in 1:32½. Walkenshaw was second and Indian third.

Isaline, ridden by Ross, beat Freedom in a three-quarter-mile race at the Oakland (Cal.) track in 1:17⅘, and More Lia finished third. The three-and-a-half-furlong race for two-year-olds went to Irate, ridden by Henry, in 0:44, while Eonic finished second and Carillee third. At five furlongs Dr. Nembula, ridden by Jones, ran the distance in 1:03, beating Torsina and Charando. Chateau, ridden by Ross, won at seven furlongs in 1:33, Jolly Briton finishing second and Burdock third. In the mile race Obsidian, ridden by Bullman, beat Captive and Charles Lebel in 1:46. Good Hope won at three-quarters of a mile in 1:17, with Henry in the saddle. Uarda was second and Peace third.

HARLEM RIVER OARSMEN.

Attracted by the warm and pleasant weather yesterday, several of the more enthusiastic oarsmen ventured out on the Harlem River for a short spin. The river was free of ice as far north as Central Bridge. Among those out were Herbert Holton, Secretary of the Harlem Rowing Club; a double from the Nonpareil Rowing Club, Max Hirsch of the Harlem Rowing Club, in a single shell, and Fred Plaisted, the professional oarsman.

The First Bohemian Boat Club's junior and senior eight-oared crews will be boated Sunday and given several hours' work, if the weather permits.

Cap. Jack Smith, who has charge of the Nassau Boat Club's three houses, has just completed two single and a double gig for the club. The singles are built for racing, and are unusually light and sharp.

Rumohr, the Canadian sculler who carried off the honors at the National Regatta last year, is expected here next week. He has joined the Harlem Rowing Club and will row in the senior double in the National Regatta with Jack Nagle, Captain of the Harlem Rowing Club. The Harlems expect to boat a junior and senior eight, a senior four-oarded shell, a four-oared gig crew, and one or two double scull crews. Max Hirsch will represent the club in the junior single scull races.

Yale Crew on the Water.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9.—The candidates for the Yale crew were given a spin in the harbor to-day for the first time. If the weather continues mild, the oarsmen will not go back to the gymnasium tanks.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE GAMES.

An Unusually Attractive Schedule for the Fordham Boys.

John J. Toohey, manager of the St. John's College baseball team this season, completed the following schedule of games for the season yesterday:

March 31—Princeton at Princeton.
April 4—University of Pennsylvania at Fordham.
April 7—College of the City of New York at Fordham.
April 11—Yale at Fordham.
April 18—University of Vermont at Fordham.
April 21—Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn.
April 25—Lafayette at Fordham.
April 27—Albany State League at Albany.
April 28—Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass.
May 3—Cornell at Fordham.
May 5—Orange Athletic Club at South Orange, N. J.
May 9—Columbia at Fordham.
May 11—Dartmouth at Fordham.
May 12—Lafayette at Easton, Penn.
May 16—Syracuse University at Fordham.
May 18—Williams College at Fordham.
May 19—Tufts College at Fordham.
May 23—University of Maryland at Fordham.
May 24—Holy Cross at Fordham.
May 26—Murray Hill Athletic Club at Fordham.
May 30—Suburban Athletic Club at Fordham.
June 2—New York Athletic Club at Fordham.
June 6—Trinity College at Hartford, Conn.
June 9—Trinity College at Fordham.

Contrary to the usual custom, there will be no game with the Manhattan College team on Memorial Day to open the season. The date was offered to the Manhattans, but for some unknown reason was not accepted.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Fidelias were victorious in two games in the National League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fidelia—Wagner, 126; Kibbel, 194; Koster, 159; Folge, 161; Amman, 174. Total, 832.
Lotus—W. Gerdes, 150; Heath, 128; Modersohn, 144; Rehm, 166; F. Gerdes, 158. Total, 735.

SECOND GAME.

Phoenix—Pearse, 157; McLean, 163; Bolrath, 194; Lawrence, 220; Young, 131. Total, 855.
Lotus—W. Gerdes, 198; Heath, 175; Modersohn, 136; Rehm, 204; F. Gerdes, 155. Total, 848.

THIRD GAME.

Fidelia—Wagner, 140; Kibbel, 198; Koster, 192; Folge, 168; Amman, 142. Total, 840.
Phoenix—Pearse, 146; McLean, 222; Bolrath, 120; Lawrence, 138; Young, 148. Total, 774.

Fulton Council won from Welcome and Nassau Councils last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Welcome Council—H. Wyant, 135; G. Wyant, 149; Roscoe, 181; Grosch, 173; Peters, 159. Total, 797.
Nassau Council—Peterson, 149; Sackett, 167; E. Pye, 195; L. Pye, 129; Miller, 133. Total, 773.

SECOND GAME.

Fulton Council—Lovell, 156; Miller, 127; Salvira, 154; Herbert, 171; Finback, 156. Total, 764.
Nassau Council—Peterson, 117; Sackett, 134; E. Pye, 150; L. Pye, 166; Miller, 162. Total, 729.

THIRD GAME.

Fulton Council—Lovell, 143; Miller, 158; Salvira, 144; Herbert, 183; Finback, 158. Total, 786.
Welcome Council—H. Wyant, 166; G. Wyant, 166; Roscoe, 142; Grosch, 141; Peters, 150. Total, 755.

With the exception of the game between the Morningsides and Standards the games in the Columbia three-men team tournament were too one-sided to be interesting. The Corinthians won two games. Scores:

First Game—Corinthian, 578; Morningside, 484.
Second Game—Standard, 493; Morningside, 472.
Third Game—Corinthian, 559; Standard, 449.

The Pin Knight team won from the De Long and Imperial teams last night in the Carruthers Brooklyn National Tournament. Scores:

First game—Pin Knight, 779; De Long, 723.
Second game—Imperial, 793; De Long, 782.
Third game—Pin Knight, 822; Imperial, 810.

The Doppel Eiche Club was beaten in two games in the United Bowling Clubs' tournament last night, being defeated by the Riverdale and Oriental teams. Scores:

First Game—Riverdale, 845; Doppel Eiche, 672.
Second game—Oriental, 770; Doppel Eiche, 750.
Third game—Riverdale, 854; Oriental, 836.

THE TIMES and Tribune teams broke even in their series in the Newspaper League yesterday afternoon. Scores:

First Game—Times, 1,233; Bulletin, 1,047. Second Game—Tribune, 1,254; Journal, 1,229.

Tournament Games To-day.

Bank Clerks' League—Importers' and Traders', Seaboard National, National Park.
Fire Insurance League—Alliance, Hanover, Palatine, German-American.
Wholesale Drug Trade Association—R. W. Robinson & Son, Colgate & Co., Dodge & Olcott, National Lead, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, Seabury & Johnson.

GYMNASTIC COMPETITIONS.

New York University Boys Defeat the Lehigh Team, 51 to 21.

After an interesting contest at the gymnasium of New York University last night, the New York University gymnastic team, without the services of Capt. B. H. Belcher, administered a crushing defeat to the Lehigh University team. The gymnasium was crowded with the friends and students when the preliminary practice began. During this practice Laubenstein of Lehigh fell from the horizontal bar and sustained severe injuries. He later attempted to compete in the horizontal bar competition, but could not stand the strain. The feature of the contests was the individual work of F. J. Belcher of New York University and Reamer of Lehigh. The former entered five events, and won first place in four and second place in one. The contest was close at the start, but after the high jump it was a foregone conclusion that the New York University team would win. After the tumbling there was a reception and dance tendered to the members of the visiting team. The summaries:

Horizontal Bar—Won by F. J. Belcher, N. Y. U., tie for second place between J. J. Reamer, Lehigh, and M. L. Berry, N. Y. U. Won by Reamer on the second trial.
Fence Vault—Won by W. T. Drake, Lehigh, 6 ft. 10 in.; W. A. Young, N. Y. U., and C. E. Maeder, Lehigh, tie for second and third place, 6 ft. 9 in.
Parallel Bars—Won by F. J. Belcher, N. Y. U.; J. C. Herrmann, N. Y. U., second, and J. J. Reamer, Lehigh, third.
High Jump—Won by S. S. Jones, N. Y. U., 5 ft. 7 in.; W. F. Irwin, N. Y. U., second, 5 ft. 4 in.; W. T. Drake, Lehigh, third, 5 ft.
Flying Rings—Won by F. J. Belcher, N. Y. U.; A. J. Reese, N. Y. U., second; F. W. Parsons, Lehigh, third.
Club Swinging.—Won by H. N. MacCracken, New York University; T. M. Bedwin, New York University, second; J. J. Reamer, Lehigh, third.
Side Horse—Won by F. J. Belcher, New York University; G. G. Walton, New York University, second; W. B. Grubbs and E. S. Harrar, Lehigh, third.
Tumbling.—Won by J. J. Reamer, Lehigh; F. J. Belcher, New York University, second; J. J. Brice, Lehigh, third.

POINTS SCORED.

	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Total.
N. Y. University	6	6½	1½	51
Lehigh	2	1½	6½	21

ODDS AND ENDS OF SPORT.

The University of California track team will meet Yale at New Haven on May 5. The team will leave Berkeley on April 29, and will reach New Haven May 3. A challenge from the University of Michigan will probably be accepted. With Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Yale, this will give four dual meets, besides the two championship games.

At a meeting of the Cornell Athletic Council Wednesday night it was decided to create the position of graduate manager of athletics similar to that held by Camp at Yale and Stagg at Chicago.

Cornell's baseball team will play thirty-six games this season, the greatest number in its history. Among the games arranged are April 14, New York University at Ithaca; May 2, Princeton at Princeton; May 3, Fordham College at New York; May 4, Manhattan College at New York; May 5, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and May 12 at Ithaca; May 19, Princeton at Ithaca; May 23, College City of New York at Ithaca, and June 19, Pennsylvania at Ithaca.

Nelson Lodge Cricket Club has changed its playing grounds from Staten Island to Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and will apply for admission to the New York Cricket Association.

Yale's champion hockey team will play the New York Athletic Club team at St. Nicholas Rink to-night.

Capt. Hillebrand and Coach Nichols yesterday cut the Princeton baseball squad down to twenty men. The players expect to get to outdoor work next week.

Clever team work and accurate tossing at critical points were responsible for the defeat of Collegiate School in the interscholastic championship basket ball game with Barnard School yesterday. The match was played in the gymnasium of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and after two spirited halves Barnard won by 16 goals to 9.

In the first of the contests for the university indoor championships held in the Columbia gymnasium, W. S. Whitaker won the pole vault by a jump of 10 feet, making a record for the gymnasium. The other contestants, J. B. Smith, J. Boehm, and C. Eastmond, tied for second place at 9 feet 9 inches.

Waters, the Troy boat builder, has been given an order by the Seawanhaka Boat Club for a four-oared shell of the latest model. The club intends to put a strong crew in the water this season, and has now twenty-five candidates training for the Long Island and National regattas.

In the final game of the amateur racquet championship of Canada, played at Montreal, Eustis H. Miles, the amateur champion of the United States, defeated F. F. Rolland, the amateur champion of Canada, in three straight games.

Wild geese have been seen flying northward over the east end of Long Island.

MEXICAN INDIANS ACTIVE.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 9.—Advices from Ortiz, State of Sonora, Mexico, are that the Indians have continued their depredations to an alarming extent during the past week, having ransacked a great stretch of territory and done no little damage to several hamlets along the road between Potam and Torin.

The Indians, who were all banded together about ten days ago, for the purpose, presumably, of making an attack upon the main forces of the Mexicans at a point near Torin, have again dispersed into roving bands of some 200 or 300 each, and in this manner they are covering a great range of territory and doing more damage in the way of marauding movements.

The Mexican Government is puzzled to locate the source from which the Indians are securing all their guns and ammunition, as they seem to be securing additional supplies of both almost weekly, and now hundreds of them are armed with the very best rifles, while at the opening of the uprising it was estimated that not one thousand of them had rifles, many having to use bows and arrows.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—C. W. Bingham, Cleveland; ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland; ex-Secretary of War Russell A. Alger, Detroit; Samuel Fessenden, Stamford, Conn.; Jay Chapin, Boston.

HOLLAND—Congressman Francis G. Newlands, Montana.

IMPERIAL—John R. Werner, St. John, N. B.

GRAND—Adjt. Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. Nelson Parke, Boston; Col. William J. Youngs, Albany; M. Makajima, Tokio.

MANHATTAN—A. E. Bates, Paymaster General, United States Army; Arthur T. Gault, Montreal; Angus MacMurcley, Toronto; Dudley Olcott, Albany.

BUCKINGHAM—Prof. J. C. Smock, Trenton.

ALBEMARLE—William Shaw, Quebec.

MURRAY HILL—State Senator Frank M. Higgins, Olean; State Bank Superintendent F. D. Kilburn, Malone, N. Y.; Frank White, Albany.

HOFFMAN—B. J. True, Montana.

MAJESTIC—Mr. and Mrs. Hillman, San Francisco.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Kuttner, J., Rome, Ga.; I. May, notinos and furnishing goods; 737 Broadway; St. Nicholas Hotel.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. R. Hall, notions and fancy goods; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Myers, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. F. Sisson, Jr., hosiery and gloves; Hotel Cadillac.
Guldman, L. H., Denver, Col.; dry goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Normandie.
White, C., Sons, Cumberland, Md.; M. White, cloaks and carpets; Herald Square Hotel.
Knollenberg, G. H., & Co., The Richmond, Ind.; W. H. Turner, dress goods; H. W. Knollenberg, domestics; Park Avenue Hotel.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Wiley, dress goods; 104 Worth Street.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. Elsner, millinery; 2 Walker Street.
Rehder, J. H., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; J. H. Rehder, notions, cloaks, furnishing goods, and millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.
Newman Dry Goods Company, Arkansas City, Ark.; A. A. Newman, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Foster, Ross & Baucus, Auburn, N. Y.; J. H. Foster, furnishing goods, 66 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Bergerer, William, Company, The, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. B. Bechtold, domestics, 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; A. Schweitzer, domestics, 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Stoos, A. J., & Co., Lowville, Ill.; A. J. Stoos, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Wolfsheimer, M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Wolfsheimer, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; G. E. Perkins, silks, 335 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Chamberlain, Johnson & Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; E. R. Dubose, carpets, 76 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Judson, A. L., Albany, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Wilcox Brothers, Bloomington, Ill.; S. T. Wilcox, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Plaut, Isaac, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Plaut, furnishing goods; 106 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Arnfeld, M., & Son, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Arnfeld, furnishing goods; A. Arnfeld, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Thomas, W. A., & Brother, Niles, Ohio; W. A. Thomas, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Nehhause Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; Lilian Munn, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Mayer, W. C., Dayton, Ohio; millinery and art; Hotel Imperial.
Carlisle, John B., Lebanon, Ky.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Spaulding, Clarkson & Co., Lebanon, Ky.; F. R. Abell, dry goods; J. A. Smith, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Watt & Patterson, Wilmington, Del.; G. E. Watt, dry goods; H. Patterson, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Hasemeler & Sitkmann, Richmond, Ind.; H. R. Siekmann, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Baum, D., Norfolk, Neb.; dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.
Alston, Helen B., Little Rock, Alk.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Langer & Ereosfield, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. F. Langer millinery, Mrs. Erecsfield, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Bollard, J., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. F. Bowland, jewelers; Imperial Hotel.
Rapp, Lucy L., Chicago, Ill.; dress making; Hotel Albert.
Baughman, A. D., Charlotte, Mich.; dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.
Knitland, F. W., & Co., Plymouth, Ohio; F. W. Knitland, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.
McBarclay Dry Goods Company, Chillicothe, Mo.; Mrs. McVey, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
McKee, E., & Mason, Mo.; Mrs. E. McKee, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Hill, Hugo, Company, The, Detroit, Mich.; Hugo Hill, dry goods and millinery; Bertha Hill, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Belvedere.
Dow, Wholesale Co., The, Toledo, Ohio; H. E. Dow, wholesale grocer; Hotel Westminster.
Seed, James, & Co., Bay City, Mich.; Mary G. Wald, dry goods.
Jacob, S., Louisville, Ky.; Morris S. Jacob, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Payne, H. S., Cincinnati, Ohio; R. W. Payne, dry goods; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.
Redder, J. H., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; J. H. Redder, department store; St. Denis Hotel.
Hall, Mercantile Co., The, Delhi, Ohio; G. W. Hull, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fair, J. S., & Co., Lohville, Iowa; W. R. Fair, dry goods and clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.
Sanderman, W. J., Flint, Mich.; W. P. Ahrath, racket store; Bay State Hotel.
Manix, J. E., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; R. S. Smith, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Knollenberg, G. H., Co., The, Richmond, Ind.; W. H. Turner, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

JOHN E.

LEGISLATION AT ALBANY

Mortgage Tax, Lewis, and Ramapo Bills' Chances of Success.

SESSION MAY END MARCH 30

Adjournment Resolution Probably Will Be Introduced Monday Night—Conference of Leaders Here To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—It is said to-day that the resolution for the final adjournment of the Legislature will be introduced next Monday night. The present intention of the Republican organization leaders is to have the session come to a close March 30, three weeks from to-day, but many legislative leaders express the opinion that the time will be extended ten days or two weeks in order to take care of the great number of local bills which are awaiting action in both houses.

The introduction to-day of the substitute measure for the Stranahan-Allds Taxation bill, it is believed, will have a tendency to prolong the session, although the legislative leaders assert that the bill will be pushed with all possible speed. The substitute bill, although not so radical as the original measure, is certain to awaken much opposition from the interests affected by such legislation, and it is thought that the requests will be many for hearings before the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment.

Much speculation is being indulged in as to the chances of the passage of the Lewis bill, providing for the repeal of the Horton boxing law. Assemblyman Lewis appears confident that his measure will be favorably reported by the Senate Codes Committee, but his confidence is not shared by all his friends. Senator Timothy D. Sullivan and his allies have been busily engaged in missionary work, and while they do not assert that they have the repeal bill beaten, it is significant that they are more hopeful than they have been at any time since the opening of the session, and some of them say that it is doubtful whether the measure will come to a vote in the Senate.

The opponents of the Ramapo Water Company have not abandoned their efforts to secure some sort of legislation to prevent the making of a contract between the Ramapo Company and the City of New York. The Ramapo people have many influential friends in the Legislature, but the enemies of the company seem determined and hope to win their fight with the aid which will likely be given by Gov. Roosevelt.

These various matters will likely be discussed by the Governor, Senator Platt, and Chairman Odell, when they meet to-morrow in New York City.

NEW MORTGAGE TAX BILL.

Measure Introduced Yesterday Exempts Existing Mortgages Bearing Less Than 4 Per Cent.

ALBANY, March 9.—The proposed new Mortgage Tax bill was introduced to-day by Senator Stranahan. It does not change the tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on regular mortgages and 1 per cent. on bank and trust company shares, but exempts mortgages heretofore made bearing less than 4 per cent. interest, and also mortgages secured by bonds where there is an agreement in the instrument that the obligor will pay any tax imposed on the mortgage. This is to help out street railway companies in some cities which in mortgages have agreed to pay any tax imposed. The bill was not intended to be a burden on the borrower.

The bill permits trustees and executors to invest in securities upon lands within the State, in which savings banks are permitted to invest, so as to encourage investment in domestic rather than in foreign securities. Building and loan associations are exempted from the bank stock tax, but not from the tax on mortgages.

It is evidently expected that the revenue to be adduced will at least equal $6,000,000, for the Controller is authorized to issue bonds to that amount in anticipation of collections.

The section encouraging investments in property in this State reads:

Unless otherwise expressly provided in the will or other instrument authorizing the investment of trust funds, executors and trustees may invest such funds, and trust companies may invest their capital in any debts or obligations secured by mortgage in trust upon real property situated within this State, in which savings banks now are or hereafter may be expressly authorized to make investments, and so long as said executors, trustees, and trust companies, respectively, pay for the use of the State regular annual taxes of five mills on each dollar of the principal of said debts and obligations held by them under such rules and regulations as the State Board of Tax Commissioners may prescribe, they shall be exempt from taxation by counties, cities, towns, villages, school districts, and other local sub-divisions of the State in respect of such debts and obligations.

Another section provides as a penalty:

A special tax of one cent on the dollar is hereby imposed upon and against every debt or obligation secured by mortgage, of real property situated within this State, made on or after said 15th day of June, which shall not be recorded within thirty days after the execution thereof, and additional special taxes of five cents on the dollar shall accrue annually on the 1st day of July until such mortgages shall have been recorded.

The Senate Committee on Taxation, which prepared the bill, believes it will be passed.

FOR A NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

McCarren Bill for a Fire-Proof Structure for New York.

ALBANY, March 9.—The erection of a Municipal Building in New York City is provided for in a bill to-day introduced by Senator McCarren.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is to select a site which shall include the whole of the block in Manhattan, between Chambers and Reade Streets, and between Broadway and Centre Street. Authority is granted to construct the building over Chambers Street between Broadway and Centre Street, providing the portion of the street so built over shall be arched or arcaded so as not to obstruct traffic or street cars. Further permission is made to construct a portion of the building upon a portion of City Hall Park.

The bill confers upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the right to institute condemnation proceedings for the acquirement of the necessary lands. For expenses to be incurred the board is authorized to require the Controller to issue bonds in such sums as shall be necessary.

The building shall be a fire-proof structure to provide suitable accommodations for the main departments of the City of New York and for the use of the Register of the county, the offices and courts of the Surrogates, and such other purposes as may be designated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

ANTI-POLICY BILL ADVANCED.

Amended Fallows Measure Reported and Progressed in the Senate.

ALBANY, March 9.—No objection was made in the Senate to the advancement of the amended Fallows Anti-Policy bill to third reading.

The bill was reported favorably by the Senate Codes Committee, and was advanced upon motion of Senator Elsberg.

Franchise Tax Amendment Advanced.

ALBANY, March 9.—Senator Ford's bill making minor amendments to the special franchise tax law as to the schedule of dates for filing assessments was reported in the Senate to-day and advanced to third reading. This is not the amendment introduced by Senator Ford yesterday, providing for filing the real value of a franchise.

Police Pension Bill Introduced.

ALBANY, March 9.—Assemblyman Minton to-day introduced a bill to allow the Police Commissioners of New York City to pension the members of the force after five years of service who are incapacitated. Under the rules the men are pensioned off after ten years of service.

Tax on Foreign Bankers.

ALBANY, March 9.—An amendment to the tax law to provide that the tax paid by foreign bankers to the State shall be 5 per cent. instead of one-half of 1 per cent. on the amount of interest earned on money loaned was introduced to-day by Assemblyman De Graw.

To Prevent Fires by Negligence.

ALBANY, March 9.—If any chimney, stovepipe, or flue in New York City shall take fire, Assemblyman Weekes proposes, in a bill introduced to-day, to make the owner of the premises in which such fire occurs forfeit the sum of $25 for negligence.

New Employer's Liability Measure.

ALBANY, March 9.—Assemblyman Costello has introduced a bill making an employer liable for injury to an employe, but in case injury is sustained through negligence of the employe himself, no damages can be received.

Asks Two Millions for Volunteers.

ALBANY, March 9.—Two million dollars is the amount asked in a bill introduced by Assemblyman Scanlon to-day to pay the claims of New York volunteers in the war with Spain.

Palisades Bill Will Be Reported.

ALBANY, March 9.—On Monday evening the Senate Finance Committee will report favorably the bill introduced by Mr. Davis for the protection of the Palisades.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

In the Assembly yesterday Mr. Burnett called up his bill to prohibit gambling at county fairs, which he said had been amended by the Senate to exempt horse racing. The Assembly concurred in the amendments.

Among the bills advanced to third reading by the Assembly were Mr. Cotton's, relative to hospital corps and military pharmacists, and Mr. Metzler's, to compel the placing of automatic safety guards on passenger elevators.

The hearing to have been given yesterday, before Attorney General Davies, on the application of Mutual Reserve Fund Life policy-holders for permission to commence an action against certain officers of the association, has been adjourned to March 19.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, March 9.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the following bills:

Mr. ALLDS—Fixing the salary of the members of the State Board of Tax Commissioners at $5,000 each, authorizing a Secretary at $3,500, and six special agents.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE—Appropriating $49,350 for the expenses of the State Tax Commission in performing duties connected with the franchise tax law.

PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, March 9.—With a bare quorum present, the Assembly to-day passed the following bills:

Mr. ALLDS—To establish the New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, and appropriating $10,000.

Mr. MORGAN—Appropriating $25,000 to aid in the erection of a monument in memory of the martyrs who perished in the prison ships in New York Harbor during the Revolution.

Mr. SANDERS—Reducing the amount to be recovered as additional costs in New York City courts to $5 in suits brought by employes for wages earned.

Mr. HILL—Exempting newspaper men from jury duty.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Appointing a Public Administrator in counties wherein the office of County Treasurer has been abolished.

CONDEMNS IMPERIALISM.

William Lloyd Garrison Arraigns Mr. McKinley and the Republican Party in a Speech at Boston.

BOSTON, March 9.—In an address on the "Irrepressible Conflict Between Imperialism and Democracy," delivered before the B'nai Zion Educational Society, to-night, William Lloyd Garrison spoke in part as follows:

"To-day, in the minds of all thinking people in America and in Great Britain, there is a single absorbing question. It goes by the name of imperialism. President McKinley in his speech at New York last week assured his hearers that imperialism is impossible in this country. The assertion was forced by the consciousness that an attempt to enthrone that policy is on foot, and by his own orders.

"Commissioner Schurman, the defender of the President's policy, endeavors, with plausible words, to persuade us that the arbitrary government proposed for the Philippines is gracious and benevolent. They are but the hollow echo of the declaration of George III.: 'I desire to restore to them [the American colonies] the blessings of law and liberty equally enjoyed by every British subject, which they have changed for the calamities of war and the arbitrary tyranny of their chiefs.'

"In truth, our Government is treading the same dangerous path and repeating the British despotism. In our present day of storm and stress to many minds William McKinley stands responsible for the Nation's retrogression. How blind to mistake the creature for the master, the product for the producer! How admirably nature has adapted him for his function. Amiable in disposition, tactful in manner, reverential of party, plausible and platitudinous of speech, what instrument could be better adapted than he to the ends his managers are seeking? Behind them all, shrewd, unsentimental, selfish interests dictate the moves of the political chess board with these for pawns.

"It is against the system of privilege now fighting for its life that all intelligent effort should be directed. Differentiate as men may, the two struggles to crush out weaker nations—the United States in the Philippines and the British in the Boer republics—history will demonstrate that they spring from the same sordid root."

A MAN OF MANY NAMES.

E. E. Grimmell Arrested in Philadelphia for Stealing Government Property—Had Numerous Aliases.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Chief Wilkie of the Treasury Secret Service was notified to-day of the arrest in Philadelphia of Edward E. Grimmell, formerly a civilian clerk in the office of the disbursing officer for the Medical Department of the army under Major J. B. Hall, in San Francisco. The charge against him is that of the theft of United States property, and he was held by a United States Commissioner for a further hearing on March 16. It is expected that he will be taken to San Francisco for trial.

The following statement of the operations of Grimmell and his record are furnished by Chief Wilkie:

"On the 23d of last December Grimmell, then a clerk in the medical disbursing office at San Francisco, decamped with a check book containing 400 checks of the regulation engraved kind used by disbursing clerks, directed to the Assistant Treasurers of the United States. Information received by the Secret Service is that he came East and South, and during the month of January drew on checks made payable to him to an amount approximating $10,000. He represented himself to be a purchasing agent for the Medical Department in some places, and in Texas as a purchasing agent for mules, and by this means secured the money. The banks through which he received money by these representations, so far as have been heard from, include the following:

"The Southern Texas National Bank of Houston, Texas, $4,300; the Memphis National Bank, $1,000 on a check for $5,750; the Bankers' National Bank of Chicago, $100; the Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, $247; the Cincinnati National, $102; the First National Bank of Covington, $180; the Continental National Bank of St. Louis, $300; the Mechanics' of St. Louis, $181.53; the Union National of New Orleans, $250, and the New Orleans National, $300.

"The aliases Grimmell traveled under include S. A. Byrne, E. E. Grimshaw, E. E. Wallace, H. E. Stein, J. D. Peters, Harry E. Stein, J. S. Hall, Harry E. Sanford, and E. D. Smithers. Lately Grimmell came to New York, where it is said he registered at the Morton House under the name of E. E. Gordon. Subsequently he went to Philadelphia, where he was arrested to-day.

"In many cases Grimmell presented checks to the banks for a much larger amount than he secured, and when these were refused persuaded the officials to give him a smaller amount on the plea of needing ready money."

The prisoner is about twenty-five years of age, and hails from Buffalo, N. Y., where he formerly worked as a drug clerk.

International Sunshine Society.

ALBANY, March 9.—The International Sunshine Society, with its principal office in New York City, was incorporated to-day. The object of the society is to bring the sunshine of happiness to the greatest possible number of hearts and homes. Among the incorporators are Cynthia Westover Alden, Dr. Sara Williams-Vanderbeek, Mrs. Phoebe P. Knapp, Mrs. Bertha Roberts, and others of New York City.

FOUR KILLED BY EXPLOSION

Blasting Powder Works at Pompton, N. J., Blown to Pieces.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $50,000

All the Victims Employes of the Works—Adjacent Property Damaged—Narrow Escape of Women.

POMPTON, N. J., March 9.—Four persons were killed, one was badly injured, and four buildings were blown to pieces this afternoon by an explosion in the fuse-testing room of the H. Julius Smith Blasting Explosive Works in Wanaque Avenue. The dead are:

JOHN RHODA.
WILLIAM CADMUS.
WILLIAM H. TALMAGE.
JOHN MERRITT, a boy.

Cadmus was foreman of the fuse-testing room. The injured man is Percy Jacobus. The explosion, which occurred at 1:15, was followed by another in the building adjoining. Two other buildings took fire and were destroyed.

The shock of the explosion was felt six miles away. In the village it broke many windows and otherwise damaged property.

There were less than a dozen of the employes at work when the explosion took place. Usually there are from thirty to fifty. The works were on the banks of the Wanaque River, and were owned by H. J. Smith, who is Mayor of the Borough of Pompton. The testing room was a one-story frame structure, 50 by 30 feet. The four men killed were at work in it. Jacobus was sitting on a windowsill. The explosion drove him through it, and he was blown into the river. He is badly burned and may die.

Merritt's body was taken out of the water. Both arms and both legs had been blown off, and his clothing had been torn from his body. Rhoda's body has not been found. Talmage's body was horribly mangled. Talmage was thirty-eight years old and was married. Rhoda was a single man, twenty-three years old. Cadmus was twenty-eight years old and single. Merritt was eighteen years old.

Five minutes elapsed between the first and second explosions, and in the interval Melvin J. Brown, one of the employes, saved three lives at the risk of his own. In the folding house, which was fifty feet from the building first wrecked, three women were at work. They were Mrs. Harry Roome, Lucy Parks, and Mrs. Lizzie Romaine. When the explosion took place they were paralyzed by fright and fell crouching under their benches as the fragments of the other building rained down upon the one they were in. These fragments set the folding house on fire. The women remained where they were, too frightened to escape. In the room with them were some 300,000 fuses, many times the number which exploded in the first building.

Brown ran to the building and dragged the frightened women out. They had hardly proceeded a safe distance from the building when it was blown to pieces.

Many dishes were broken and building walls cracked by the explosion, and but little window glass within half a mile was left intact. Mr. Smith estimated the loss at $50,000. The cause of the explosion is not known.

WORK OF THE ROYCROFTERS.

Elbert Hubbard Explains Their Purpose in a Lecture at the Waldorf.

Elbert Hubbard of East Aurora, N. Y., delivered a lecture last night in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, to an audience that filled the hall to overflowing. Mr. Hubbard, or Fra Elbertus, as he is sometimes called, spoke on "The Work of the Roycrofters." He was dressed in a black frock coat and black trousers, and wore a long, black scarf around his neck, tied in a bowknot. His hair reached nearly to his shoulders. His round face was clean-shaven.

Mr. Hubbard told something first of the town in which he lived. He said he was often asked two question. One was, Where is East Aurora? The other is, Why do I live in East Aurora? He said it had been alleged that East Aurora was a condition of mind, on account of its being physically impossible to be East of Aurora. He assured his hearers that the town was a real one, with a blacksmith's shop and grocery, and a 6 o'clock train daily, which the prominent citizens went down to meet.

Mr. Hubbard described the way The Philistine, his periodical, was instituted. He told also of the methods employed in the making of his books. Speaking of the underlying idea of the work, he said:

"The work is not simply the making of books. I would not be here if that were all. It's the education of the people to love the beautiful, and to learn to make a beautiful thing. Art is the expression of man's joy in work. We manufacturers forget the man who makes the articles; we are trying to please the buyers. The way to take art to the common people is to give them a share in its production. The whole idea of the work of Roycrofters could be summed up in the words of Stevenson: 'I know what pleasure is, for I have done a good work.'"

CITY OWNERSHIP QUESTION.

Debate by Prof. Bemis and C. T. Lewis at Cooper Union—English System Favored.

"Are American cities prepared to follow England's municipal example?" was last night the subject of joint debate before the People's Institute at the Cooper Union Hall. The affirmative side was presented by Prof. E. W. Bemis, formerly of the Chicago and Vanderbilt Universities, and that of the negative by Charlton T. Lewis.

Prof. Bemis treated at the outset of the municipal ownership of what he styled "natural monopolies," such as gas, electric lighting, water, street railways, and telephones. In England was set the example of gradually acquiring such monopolies by municipalities. There were no sudden leaps and no backward steps. Half of the cities get their gas and water from municipal plants. The question for America was, Shall we move in that direction, and how quickly?

Dr. Lewis was satirical in his reply to his opponent, and compared his advocacy of municipal ownership with the reforming of "Les Miserables" by the Bishop of the burglar caught stealing candlesticks by imploring Valjean to take them. With just as much reason could we ask our political plunderers to accept and safeguard interests controlled by private corporations.

Dr. Lewis contended that civic monopolies should be controlled by those who understood them. Railroads, for instance, should be looked after by men adapted to railroad work, instead of being turned over to a big political machine. An argument against the contention of the affirmative for municipal ownership was that private enterprises paid taxes while, if they became municipal adjuncts to public comfort, the State would lose revenue.

When the audience was invited to vote an opinion on the merits of the debate, the affirmative secured 408 votes and the negative 50.

COLUMBIA-CHICAGO DEBATE.

The third annual debate between Columbia University and the University of Chicago was held at Carnegie Hall last evening, and was won by Columbia, which supported the affirmative of the following question: Resolved, that national regulation of corporations tending to capitalistic monopoly is unwise and inexpedient.

Columbia was represented by Loren Newton Wood of Arvilla, N. D.; Bernard Morris Leon Ernst of Uniontown, Ala., and Melville Jefferson France of Brooklyn. The Chicago debaters, who advocated National regulation, were Arthur Eugene Bestor of Milwaukee, Sylvanus George Levy of Chicago, and Rowland H. Ritchie of Evanston, Ill. The judges were James C. Carter and Albert Shaw, and Dean Van Amringe of Columbia presided.

To deserve as well as to command attention are some special articles which THE NEW YORK TIMES will print to-morrow, (Sunday.) These will include one, "Moral Aspects of the South African War," by the Right Hon. W. E. H. Lecky, P. C., M. P., author of a "History of European Morals," "History of Rationalism in Europe," "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," "Democracy and Liberty," &c. Mr. Lecky, the foremost writer of critical and dispassionate history, approaches this particular subject with more than average disposition to do full justice to both sides. Through his wife, a Dutch lady of conspicuous talent, he has access to the pro-Boer point of view; and he is also one of the few leading British statesmen who have known personally Paul Krueger and other Transvaal leaders. THE NEW YORK TIMES. Daily, 1 cent; Sunday, 3 cents.—Adv.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman May Leave Methodist Church.

ITINERANT RULE THE REASON

Harlem's Pilgrim Congregational Church, It Is Said, Wants Him to Become Its Permanent Pastor.

The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman may quit the Methodist Episcopal Church. He chafes under the itinerant rule, which, unless modified, will next April put him out of the pastorate of the Metropolitan Temple. Methodist Ministers, under the rule, must be changed at the expiration of five years. The Rev. Dr. Cadman has been at the Temple that length of time.

Pilgrim Congregational Church, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Madison Avenue, is without a pastor since the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin, who is going to Plymouth Church, Worcester, as permanent supply. The Harlem church wants the Rev. Dr. Cadman to become a Congregationalist, and take its pastorate. Negotiations are pending.

An element in the situation is the attitude of Bishop Warren, who presides this year at the session of the New York Conference. Methodists say that the matter can be readily arranged. The Rev. Dr. Cadman himself started the Metropolitan work, and he wants to remain in a popular service in this city. He came here from Yonkers, where, the field was not large enough for him. He has met with success. Methodism wants to keep him. Congregationalism also wants him, and if it gets him in this case a great popular work in Harlem, with Pilgrim Church as the nucleus, either in its present location or elsewhere, will be the result.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for March 18, 1900.

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SUBJECT.—Jesus at Matthew's House: Mark, ii., 13-22.

GOLDEN TEXT.—He said unto him, Follow me.—Luke, v., 27.

Nineteen hundred years ago, Capernaum was a place of considerable importance. To-day, even its site cannot be located with any accuracy. Then, it was situated somewhere on or near, the western shore of the Sea of Galilee. It was also on the great highway from Damascus and the East, to Egypt, and to the ports on the Mediterranean. In addition to its fishing interests, it thus derived much wealth from the traffic which passed through it. It was also the station for a Roman garrison, the Centurion of which so identified himself with the people, that at his own expense he built for them a synagogue. (Luke vii., 1-5.) The city, moreover, was one of the special places where the taxes from domestic and foreign commerce were collected at "the seat of custom," or the local "Custom House." (Young.) But over and above all these considerations, Capernaum was "exalted unto heaven" by the fact that it was the only place in all the world of which it was ever said that there Jesus was "at home." (Mark ii., 1, r. v. margin.)

At the time of this incident the Roman custom house was in the charge of a Jew. He is introduced into the Gospel narrative very abruptly and without much comment. His name was "Levi," and he is described as "a publican," and as "the son of Alphaeus."

Although by occupation Levi belonged to a class which was everywhere looked upon with suspicion, yet it does not follow that he was himself a man of low character and dishonest practices, any more than it follows that every man who "leans upon his hoe" is

"A thing that grieves not, and that never hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox."

The great majority of the world's "hoemen," it is well known, are among nature's truest noblemen—honest in heart, upright in life, and filled with high aspirations. And the great majority of its rich men neither obtained their riches by fraud nor use them for self. A few evil men, conspicuous because of their evil, often so influence the prejudices of men as to taint the whole class to which they belong.

So it was undoubtedly in the time of our Lord. Among the Pharisees, whom as a class He denounced as "hypocrites," there were many like Saul of Tarsus, and Nicodemus, who "as touching the righteousness which is in the law" were "blameless." (Phil., iii., 6.) So undoubtedly there were many among the publicans who were honorable, honest, and upright men, who filled their positions with credit to themselves and with benefit to the people—each one of whom could openly and truthfully claim with Zachaeus, "If I have taken anything from any man by false accusation I restore him four-fold." (Luke, xix., 8.)

LEVI, THE IRREPROACHABLE.

Such a man, evidently, was Levi. There is not the least shadow of reproach uttered against him in all the Scriptures. His name, signifying "adhesion," (Webster's Dictionary,) or like that of the patriarch Levi, "joined," (Gen., xxix., 34,) implies that he was closely "joined," or "wedded," to all that pertained to him as a Jew; that he was one of the great company whom St. Paul addressed when he wrote, "Behold, thou art called a Jew, and restest in the law, and makest thy boast of God, and knowest His will, and approvest the things that are more excellent, being instructed out of the law." (Rom. ii., 17,18.) Although at the opposite extreme of the social scale from Saul of Tarsus, yet he was probably as "zealous toward God," (Acts xxii., 3,) as he. Like him, "as touching the law," he was probably "a Pharisee," (Phil. iii., 5,) although as touching his occupation, he was "a publican."

With all this strict observance of the law, and resting in it for righteousness, it is evident from his prompt obedience to the call of Jesus, that he was not a scrupulous Pharisee, but one who was ready to follow Him. In fact, it was almost impossible for any one to live in Capernaum at that time and remain ignorant of Him, or to be indifferent to what He said and did. Working in an honest and earnest mind, all this by the "renewing of the Holy Ghost," had evidently wrought in him a great change, and if not in the temple, yet in his own heart, he had often put up the publican's prayer, "God be merciful to me, a sinner."

With this cry an earnest desire for a new life had doubtless been awakened within him; a life away from the temptations and suspicions and reproaches which belonged to "the seat of custom"; a life in fellowship with his wonderful and gracious Teacher. In thus crediting him "with some previous knowledge of Christ we make his conversion to discipleship appear reasonable without diminishing its moral value. It was not a matter of course that he should become a follower of Jesus merely because he had heard of, or even seen, His wonderful works. Miracles of themselves could make no man a believer, otherwise all the people of Capernaum should have believed." (Alexander B. Bruce, D. D., "Training of the Twelve.") But Levi evidently believed, or he could not have so promptly obeyed the call of Jesus.

It was apparently in very close connection with the incident considered last week that that of this lesson took place. St. Luke says simply that it was "after these things." (Luke v., 27.) St. Mark, however, is much more definite. After his account of the healing of the paralytic, he goes on to say that Jesus "went forth again by the seaside. And as He passed by He saw Levi, the son of Alphaeus, sitting at the receipt of custom." (vv., 13, 14.) And St. Matthew gives us to understand that it was immediately "as Jesus passed forth from thence," (ix., 9,) from the house where the roof had been broken up—that He went to the seaside. The healing of the paralytic and the calling of Levi, therefore, probably occurred on the same day, and but a few hours apart.

OBEYED THE BLESSED CALL.

Although the whole city that day was greatly excited concerning the presence, and power, and words of Jesus, so much so that the street was completely blocked by the multitude crowding to hear Him, and although Levi must have been as interested as any, yet he did not neglect the duties of his position to satisfy the cravings of his heart. Probably, as that Custom House was an important one, and much traffic had to be adjusted and accounted for, he had many capable assistants, and he could as easily have transferred his duties to some one else early in the day, as he could at the time when Jesus called him. But he did not. When Jesus passed by he was in his place, "sitting at the receipt of custom;" "not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord, and rejoicing in hope." (Romans 12:11, 12.)

Perhaps, like Nicodemus, he had often come to Jesus "by night" to receive His instructions. Whether he did or not, however, Jesus, with the same divine insight which enabled Him to understand the conditions of the "woman of Samaria," and of the man "taken with a palsy," saw that he was now ready and waiting to be called into a closer fellowship with Himself. So, as He has often said to others in a similar state of mind, He simply said, "Follow Me." It was enough. It was the blessed call for which Levi longed, but did not dare to a appropriate until he was assured that it came from the Master Himself. At once he transferred all the affairs of his office and of his living to others, and fully, unreservedly, and forever he obeyed the summons. As promptly, as eagerly, and as joyfully, as the paralytic had taken up his bed and walked, he "left all." (Luke 5:28.) to follow Jesus.

Then he received a new name. As "Simon," the fisherman, became "Peter," the disciple; as "Saul," the Pharisee, became "Paul," the missionary; so "Levi," the publican, became "Matthew," the Apostle. It was a very significant change of names, and marked a great and blessed change of relationship. "His old name, 'Levi,' might either express the idea of Jewish legalism, or, from its etymology, 'attachment' and 'dependence.' But "the name 'Matthew,'—which is not identical with 'Matthias,' 'the gift of God,'—signifies full extension, or growth; one who is fully grown—a man, a hero; add to this the word Jah, and the name might be interpreted as meaning 'God's free man,' in opposition to 'Levi,' 'the servant of the law.' Such at least was Matthew, whatever may be deemed the right interpretation of his name." (Llange.) Levi, the bond servant, was made Matthew—the free man, (Galatians, iv.,) by "the truth." (John, viii., 32.) Called to follow Jesus, from that time forward he sat at his Master's feet as a disciple to learn. Then he became one of His chosen Apostles. Then he was the very first to write the Gospel of His grace, and to declare over and over again that what was "written" in the law was "fulfilled" in Jesus of Nazareth. Then, when his work was done, he entered into the joy of his Lord to go no more out forever.

Having opened the door to the knock of his Divine Master, Levi desired to have Him "come in to him, and sup with him." So he "made him a great feast in his own house." (Luke v., 29.) Whether this was done immediately after the call or some time later, we are not told, and it is not material. But "not many wise after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble" were called. (First Corinthians i., 26.) It "was a great company of publicans and others that sat down with," (Luke,) "Jesus and His disciples," (Mark,) and these "others" were those who were known as "sinners": those who, in the language of the day, and who acknowledged themselves as such. As they sat thus together and did eat, it was not long before it was apparent to all, that Jesus—according to the promise, (Revelation iii., 20,) was the host, and not the guest. They supped with Him. And He fed not only that great company of publicans and sinners with heavenly food, but the food which He set before them has been for the comfort and strengthening of a far greater and more varied company of sinners ever since.

Two questions arose at this feast. The first was asked by the Scribes and Pharisees. It was asked of the disciples concerning their Master. It said, "How is it the He eateth and drinketh, with publicans and sinners?"

The second was asked by "the disciples of John, and of the Pharisees." It was asked of Jesus Himself. It said, "Why do the disciples of John and of the Pharisees fast, but Thy disciples fast not?"

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

They were great religious questions, and, in their opinion, involved their acceptance with God. As they and other men looked at them they were, therefore, very important. For in essence their thought was that

1. To eat with publicans and sinners would take from them their righteousness and so endanger their eternal life.

2. To mourn and fast would add to their righteousness and so secure their eternal life.

The court of appeal by which both of these positions were to be judged was their own opinion and the opinion of other men like them. Jesus answered both of these questions.

To the first He replied: "They that are whole have no need of the physician, but they that are sick; I came not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance."

It was a profound but blessed answer. It took the whole matter to a higher court than that of man. Before that court it arraigned all men as sinners and it proclaimed His great work as their Redeemer, that He came to live and to die "for the ungodly." (Romans v., 6.) It included the "righteous" who asked the question as well as the "sinners" who sat at the table. It said in effect that in the sight of God there was "no difference, for all have sinned and come short of the glory of God. (Romans iii., 22-23;) "they are all gone aside, they are all together become filthy; there is none that doeth good, no, not one," (Psalms, xiv., 3.) And He came to call all "to repentance."

But as none except those who are in truth physically sick ever desire a physician for the body, so only those who realize that spiritually they are wretched and miserable and poor and blind and naked," ever come to Him to buy "gold tried in the fire" that they may be rich, "and white raiment" that they may be clothed. (Revelations iii., 17, 18.) It is very significant that this answer was given in the house of Levi—the bondman. For he had heard the call to repentance, and now as Matthew was "the Lord's freeman" clothed upon with a better righteousness than his own.

The answer to the second question was equally significant, for Matthew, the freeman, was now entering upon a new life. The question assumed that such a life should be one of mourning and fasting. This is a very common opinion even yet. But Jesus said, "Can the children of the bride chamber fast while the bridegroom is with them? As long as they have the bridegroom with them they cannot fast."

According to this answer the life acceptable to God is a life that is in fellowship with Jesus Christ, His Son. He is "the bridegroom," and those who are united to Him cannot mourn and fast, for they are filled with joy and peace. It is only when sin has separated them from Him that they are filled with sorrow.

Then Jesus went on to say that the new life could only come from this new relationship—from a new entering into His blessed fellowship with Him. For "no man seweth a piece of new cloth on an old garment," or "putteth new wine into old bottles." To bring men into this fellowship He came to call them "to repentence." There is no other door through which they can enter.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What were some of the characteristics of Capernaum?

Who had charge of the Roman Custom House, and what is said of his occupation and character?

What is said of his name, and what was its significance?

What is shown by his prompt obedience to Jesus' call, and what is said of it?

When did Levi's call occur, and what is said of the circumstances connected with it?

What is said of Levi's response?

What new name did he receive, and what change in him did it mark?

What is said of the great feast which he made?

What two questions arose at this feast, and what was the essential thought of each?

How did Jesus answer the first, and what is said of it?

How did He answer the second, and what does it show concerning a life acceptable to God?

Upon what does this new life depend, and what is the door of entrance to it?

Not Appointed Bishop of Columbus.

ROME, March 9.—There is no truth in the report published in the United States that the Rev. Father Moeller has been appointed Bishop of Columbus, Ohio. The Propaganda is still awaiting the necessary diocesan papers from Columbus, and, on their arrival, the Propaganda will make a decision in the matter.

Church News and Notes.

The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington will preach to-morrow evening in St. Mark's Church, Tenth Street and Second Avenue.

Dr. Felix Adler will speak to-morrow morning in Carnegie Music Hall on "The Conflict of Duties."

The Rev. George P. Eckman will speak on "Man Overboard" in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church to-morrow evening.

Dr. J. Q. A. Henry will speak to-morrow afternoon in the Auditorium, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke will preach to-morrow morning and evening in the West End Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry will speak to-morrow morning and afternoon in the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.

Mme. Mountford and Theodore F. Seward will hold a Bible revival in All Souls' Unitarian Church to-morrow evening.

John W. Wood will speak on "Missions" at the Church of the Holy Communion to-morrow evening.

The Rev. John H. Elliott will speak to-morrow morning in the West Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church on "The Joyful Life" and in the evening on "Infinite Kindness."

The last section of Gaul's "Holy City" will be rendered at the Church of the Divine Paternity to-morrow evening.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach to-morrow morning in All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church on "The New Thought of Christ." In the evening the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss will preach on "The Misunderstood Carpenter."

At St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church to-morrow morning the Rev. Dr. Kranz will preach on "The Fifth Commandment," and in the evening on "Joshua's Resolution."

"Dives and Lazarus, and the Problem of Retribution in the World to Come," will be the subject of the Rev. Dr. Mackay's sermon to-morrow evening in the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church. He will also preach to-morrow morning.

"Crossing Over Jordan" will be the subject of the Rev. Dr. Steele's sermon in the Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church to-morrow morning. In the evening he will speak on "Weighed in the Balance and Found Wanting."

The Rev. Silas X. Floyd of Augusta, Ga., will preach to-morrow morning in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church. At noon 200 persons will be immersed. The Rev. D. S. Klugh of Georgia will preach in the evening.

The Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell of Cambridge, Mass., will preach at Pilgrim Congregational Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, at both morning and evening services to-morrow.

The regular monthly meeting of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor will be held in the parish house of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Seventh Avenue, near Thirty-ninth Street, at 8:15 P. M. Tuesday. William Jones, Assistant Financial Secretary of the Free-Stone Cutters' Union, will give an account of the work of that organization.

A Gaelic service will be held in the Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. All the Scottish clans of this borough and Brooklyn have been invited to be present. The Rev. Donald MacDougall, author of "The Conversion of the Maoris of New Zealand," will preach in Gaelic.

The Rev. F. Barrows Makepeace, formerly of Springfield, Mass., will preach his first sermon as pastor of Trinity Congregational Church, Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to-morrow.

The Rev. Dr. Lewis Parks of Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, will deliver the following sermons under the auspices of the Calvary Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew: March 11, "Man"; March 18, "The Incarnation"; March 25, "The Atonement"; April 1, "The Judgment"; April 15, "The Resurrection." On the evening of April 8 the choir will give Stainer's "Crucifixion."

INDEPENDENT CLUB DINNER.

Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Ford Condemned for Salary Bills.

The dinner of the Independent Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District, given at "The Arbor," Broadway, near One Hundred and First Street, last night, proved a much livelier affair than expected. This was due to the discussion of the report of the Legislative Committee, which condemned the action of Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Ford in regard to special legislation tending to increase the salaries of city officials and employes.

The report was finally adopted. Civil Engineer George S. Rice, who made the Ramapo report to Controller Coler, had been announced as a speaker, but he was unable to be present, and Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the Citizens' Union, made an address on the subject of the city water supply. Assemblyman Edward H. Fallows and Senator John Ford addressed the club on pending legislation.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A CORDIAL INVITATION TO METROPOLITAN Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Dr. Cadman preaches at 11 and 8. Meetings every night. Thursday, 20th, Century Fund Laymen's meeting, Bishop Andrews presiding. Friday, orchestral concert. Every seat free.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor Thomas C. Hall, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE and 60th

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
Interest Allowed on Deposits Subject to Check at Sight.

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Orders Executed for Bonds and Stocks for cash or on margin.
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Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
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LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
STATEMENT FEBRUARY 28, 1900, AT CLOSE OF FIRST YEAR:

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City Bonds	$1,345,000 00
Other Bonds and Securities	300,730 00
Bonds and Mortgages	49,000 00
Bills Purchased	270,411 57
Loans on Collaterals	8,059,202 01
Cash in Vault and Banks	1,383,383 66
Overdrafts	35 23
Furniture and Fixtures	14,106 66
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable	46,114 48
	$11,467,983 61

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	215,267 75
Deposits:	
General $9,029,129 26	
In Trust 187,698 74	
	9,216,828 06
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable	35,887 86
	$11,467,983 61

Began Business March 1, 1899.

Memphis Light & Power Company
of Memphis, Tenn.,
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
In conformity with the provisions of the mortgage dated February 14, 1891, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that Ten bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 49, 87, 99, 100, 104, 110, 215, 303, 322, and 333, have been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104½ and accrued interest. The bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of April next, from which date all interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
Dated February 23, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LEDOUX & COMPANY,
ENGINEERS, METALLURGISTS AND ASSAYERS,
99 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY.

No. 54417. New York, March 9th, 1900.

The Sample of COPPER Bullion
From Union Copper Mining Co.,
Marked Shaft No. 2 80 ft. level,
and submitted to us for assay contains

Moisture @ 212° F.			per cent.
AFTER DRYING CONTAINS			100
Copper by Electrolytic Assay	Forty	10 [illegible]	(40.10%)
		100	
Silver	Four	90 ozs. per ton of 2000 lbs.	4.90 ozs.
		100	
Gold	Trace	[illegible]	
		100	

To Union Copper Mining Co.,
71 Broadway, N.Y.
Your Obt Servts,
Ledoux & Co.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, March 14th, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDERS OF EXECUTORS.
10 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
50 shs. New York Real Estate Association.
100 shs. Manhattan Real Estate Association.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
25 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
135 shs. Allegheny & Western R. R. Guar. 6 p. c.
$500 The Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Ins. Corp.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
71 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
25 shs. Ninth National Bank.
25 shs. Bank of America.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
10 shs. United States Manfg. Co. 8 p. c. Pfd.
20 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. Pfd. Trust Co. Receipt.
$500 Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Ins. Corp.
10 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
$6,000 N. Y. City & Westchester R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1918 (Hypd.)
1-5 interest in Eastern Water & Power Co., N. Y., (Hypd.)
$15,000 Evansville, Terre Haute & Chic. R. R. 6 p. c. Income Bds., 1920.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
4 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
25 shs. The Audit Co. of N. Y. Pfd.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.

To Shareholders of the
Third Avenue Railroad Company

The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of the above stock to act as an Advisory Committee for the protection of the interests of shareholders. Although concurring in the view that the best solution of the existing difficulties lies in harmonious and united action between the creditors and shareholders on an equitable basis, they, nevertheless, think that the interests of the shareholders may demand the existence of a separate Committee having for its sole object the care and protection of the stockholding interests. The Committee does not at present deem it necessary to call for deposits of stock, but stockholders are requested to communicate at once with its Secretary, giving their addresses and the amount of their holdings.
WILLIAM L. BULL, of Edward Sweet & Co.,
JAMES N. JARVIE, of Arbuckle Bros.,
EMANUEL LEHMAN, of Lehman Bros.,
FREDERICK UHLMANN,
Stockholders' Advisory Committee.
W. S. WILSON, Secretary, 38 Broad Street.
DAVID WILLCOX, of Opdyke, Willcox & Bristow.
HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD, Counsel.

TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company

As a large majority of the Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company have been deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement dated February 1st, 1900, notice is hereby given that the Committee will continue to advance the sum of Twenty-five Dollars upon each bond deposited up to and including March 31st, 1900.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

STOCK EXCHANGE PARTNER WANTED BY AN OFFICER OF A LARGE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION. P., BOX 276, 1,269 BROADWAY.

DIVIDENDS.

The Havana-American Company,
1,322 Avenue A, New York City,
March 7th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of THE HAVANA-AMERICAN COMPANY has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after March 15th, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the close of business March 12th, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at the close of business March 12th, 1900, and will be reopened at the opening of business at 10 A. M. March 16th, 1900. Checks will be mailed. SOL. ROSENER, Secretary.

The Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company,
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and a half per cent. on the Preferred stock and a quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the common stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, on the 2d day of April, 1900, to stockholders of record, at the close of the transfer books on Saturday, March 10th, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books will reopen on Tuesday, April 3d, 1900.
WILLIAM C. LANE, Treasurer.
Jersey City, N. J., March 2d, 1900.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey,
No. 71 B'way, N. Y., February 20, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 2, 1900, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon March 19, 1900.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend, the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed upon March 19, 1900, and reopened on April 3, 1900.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY.
New York, March 7, 1900.
The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the preferred stock of this company, payable on March 31st, 1900, to stockholders of record, at the close of business March 16th.
Transfer books will be closed as to the preferred stock from March 17th to 31st, both days inclusive. F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey.
The Rookery, Chicago, Il., January 29, 1900.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Common Stock of the American Steel and Wire Company that dividends aggregating 7 per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company have been declared, as follows:
To the holders of such Common Stock of record March 19th, 1900, 1¾ per cent., (or one-fourth of said above-mentioned 7 per cent.,) payable April 2d, 1900. Transfer Books close March 19th, reopening April 3d.
To holders of such Common Stock of record June 18th, 1900, 1¾ per cent., (or one-fourth of said above-mentioned 7 per cent.,) payable July 2d. Transfer Books close June 18th, reopening July 3d.
To holders of such Common Stock of record Sept. 17th, 1900, 1¾ per cent., (or one-fourth of said above-mentioned 7 per cent.,) payable October 2d, 1900. Transfer Books close Sept. 17th, reopening October 3d.
To holders of such Common Stock of record Dec. 17th, 1900, 1¾ per cent., (or one-fourth of said above-mentioned 7 per cent.,) payable Jan. 2, 1901. Transfer Books close Dec. 17th, 1900, reopening Jan. 3, 1901.
C. S. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Shelby Iron Company.
The Directors of the Shelby Iron Co. have this day declared a dividend of 6%, payable April 16th, 1900, to the stockholders of record April 10th. Books close at 3 o'clock April 10th and reopen April 17th. Checks will be mailed to stockholders on April 16th.
B. Y. FROST, Secretary.
80 Broadway, New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
NOTICE.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 10, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, Penna., on TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1900, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1899, the election of three Directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that date, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
At said meeting there will be submitted for approval an agreement, dated May 1, 1899, between the Little Miami Railroad Co., the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. and the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., covering a modification of the lease of the Little Miami Railroad to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Co., dated February 23, 1870.
The transfer books will be closed Saturday, March 31, and reopened on Wednesday, April 11, 1900.
S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

National Bank of Commerce in New York,
March 2, 1900.
The transfer books of this Bank will close on Monday, March 12th, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on Friday, March 16th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purposes of the Special Meeting of the Stockholders to be held March 15th, 1900, to vote upon the propositions to increase the capital stock to $10,000,000 in order to acquire the assets and business of the National Union Bank of New York, and to increase the number of the Board of Directors. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street.
New York, March 8, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 17th, and reopened on April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, CERTIFICATE NO. 1,029.—Certificate J. P. Morgan & Co. for £2,000 Mexican 5 per cent. gold bonds, full paid, issue 1899, in name of H. Content & Co; all parties are cautioned against buying or negotiating same. A liberal reward will be paid upon return of same to H. CONTENT & CO., 50 Broadway.

Snuff Merger Report Denied.
A Wall Street story of yesterday was that a new snuff manufacturing company, to take over the snuff business of the Continental and American Tobacco Companies in a merger of the Atlantic Snuff Company of Philadelphia and the Helme Snuff Company of Helmetta, N. J., has been formed, under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $25,000,000. This was flatly denied at the offices of the Continental and American Tobacco Companies, at 111 Fifth Avenue. It was stated on the same authority that negotiations for such a consolidation had been on and off for the last year, but at present they were at a stage where they might be carried through or result in nothing.

The Kern Light Underwriting.
There has been for some time a difficulty between the promoters of the Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company and the underwriters, some of whom have refused to pay the first two installments of their subscriptions, aggregating 35 per cent. Now a third call for 15 per cent. more (making a total of 50 per cent.) has been issued. Many underwriters refused to pay this, and the matter may come up in the United States Circuit Court before long.

Metropolitan Trust Company.
Alexander S. Webb, Jr., for years connected with the Lincoln National Bank, has been elected Secretary of the Metropolitan Trust Company, succeeding Beverly Chew, who has been elected to the Vice Presidency.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 9	240,055
To date this year	23,223,652
Corresponding date last year	47,883,202

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 9	$1,667,300
To date this year	$105,408,800
Corresponding date last year	$286,339,110

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4½@5 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	1½	Cont. Tobacco	½
Am. Linseed pf	2½	Cont. Tob. pf	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref	⅞	General Electric	½
Am. Tobacco	½	Laclede Gas	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	N. J. Central	1¼
Chi., B. & Q.	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Consol. Gas	1½	Third Avenue	2¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	Met. Street Ry	3¼
Am. C. & F. pf	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	⅝	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Am. Tel. & Cable	⅝	Nort. & West. pf	⅝
B'klyn Union Gas	½	P., C. C. & St. L.	½
B., R. & P. pf	2	Reading 2d pf	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	Union Bag & Paper	¾
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	U. S. & P. pf	⅛
Glucose Sugar pf	½	U. S. Rubber	3
H. B. Claflin	1	West. Un. Tel.	⅝
Manhattan	½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. Un. Gas 5s	1	N. Y., S. & W. 1st ref. 5s	1¾
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1½
Int. Paper 6s	1	Texas Pacific 2d inc.	2
Lehigh V. of N. Y. 4½s	1½	Tol. & O. C. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Col. Fuel & Iron gen. 6s	3	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	2½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Almost at a standstill—so the stock market continues. Transactions are insignificant in volume, wholly unimportant so far as their relationships go. Not one financier of consequence is making investments in the open market. Not one seems to care a thing about how quotations move. Mr. J. P. Morgan is in Florida. Mr. Rockefeller is away. Practically every man of financial size is absent. Mr. W. C. Whitney and his confrères, satisfied with recent successes, seem not disposed to be at all active. Mr. Harriman, Mr. Gould, the Flower contingent, and others who count, are apparently quite content for the time to watch rather than work. Thus the immediate ups or downs of quotations cause slight agitation in a single quarter.

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Liquidation in the metal stocks continues. Insiders are the sellers. Much hypocrisy is so displayed—but that's an exhibit hardly novel enough to challenge much attention. National Steel and Steel Hoop insiders have selling orders "on a scale" in the market as low as 10 points below the current price.

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Ado is made over the impending start of the Ford franchise tax law into operation. In yesterday's market all of the local traction stocks were on this account exceptionally weak. It is the Wall Street view, the Stock Exchange theory, that these local corporations are to be sorely afflicted by this law's impositions. And undoubtedly some of the burdens so inflicted will do grave damage; but good properties, well managed, can survive. Immediate handicaps will be worse at the start than later.

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Illustrative of some elements in the market are conditions disclosed in the extremity of a pool that has begun to liquidate large holdings of New York Central stock. This pool was organized some months ago by speculators who have (and can have) no relation whatever with those important financial interests that are dominant in New York Central. The pool was formed, moreover, without information or counsel from such official interests. Its inception was due to the vanity of a group of "room traders" who made arrangements for a loan at one of the big Wall Street banks till March 15, agreeing to keep ten-point margins good. Now (within a week of their loan's maturity) they are in default on their contract, and their bank is calling for the keeping of faith. They hold 22,000 shares on the depleted margin.

This incident it is that accounts for the weakness in New York Central. Not one thing has happened to distrub confidence in the railway as a dividend earner. Nothing occurs to provoke aught else than investment faith in it. It is the unhappy situation of outside speculators who prompt declines. They have guessed wrong in counting too emphatically upon the readiness of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt to rush in all the while as a rescuer of traders who affect to be his Stock Exchange representatives—when, as a matter of fact, they do not even know him by sight. Mr. Vanderbilt repudiates all such pretenders.

ANTICIPATING BANK STATEMENT.
Unless all indications fail, the bank statement to-day will show another large decrease in surplus reserves, though probably not as large as some people, who had overlooked the receipt of gold from California and Canada during the week, had anticipated. It is known that by direct express the banks this week have lost approximately $2,500,000, while the loss through the operations of the Sub-Treasury is in the neighborhood of $7,000,000. To offset this is the money received from Canada and the interior, estimated by some authorities at $3,000,000, showing therefore an apparent net loss to the banks of about $6,500,000.

Properly to arrive at the amount of decrease in surplus reserve to be shown by to-day's statement, the question of expansion of loans must be considered, but that is a subject upon which this week few bankers care to express an opinion, having in view the unexpected developments of the last few weeks. The fact that speculation has fallen off considerably during the week leads to a belief in some quarters that the loan item will not be so significant a factor this week as for some time.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.
The continued uncertainty in respect to probable developments in connection with the workings of the franchise tax law resulted in a further depression of the local traction stocks yesterday, Metropolitan losing 3¼ points, Manhattan ½, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit ⅝.

The weakness in these stocks had a tendency to add to the general weakness of the market and to keep it dull and listless, and in some cases positively lacking strength. As an evidence of this dullness, it is to be noted that the aggregate of sales yesterday was not more than 250,000 shares of stock.

PEOPLE'S GAS HOLDS FIRM.
People's Gas was, in point of the number of shares traded in, easily the most conspicuous stock on the list yesterday, the sales aggregating almost one-seventh of the entire transactions. The prospective increase of the capital stock of the Ogden Company and the talk of more active opposition on the part of that company failed to depress the stock of the People's Company, which was firmly held and well supported all day, scoring a net advance of a full point. Covering of shorts, both from Chicago and here, was in evidence.

During the day President Sullivan of the Ogden Company was quoted as saying that his company did not intend either to sell out to or consolidate with People's Gas.

RUBBER'S DECLINE.
The decline of United States Rubber yesterday was said to have been planned to reach a large stop order several points down, though later it was reported that developments might necessitate the passing of the dividend on the common stock of the company at the next dividend meeting.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY DIVIDEND.
As in some quarters had been predicted, the Southern Railway Directors, at their meeting yesterday, increased their dividend on the preferred stock one-half of 1 per cent. by declaring a dividend of 1½ per cent. The market was, however, in no condition to respond to the good news, which, in truth, had been somewhat discounted, and the result was that the preferred stock advanced only ¼, while the quotation for the common remained stationary. The condition of the road, financial and otherwise, is said to be most satisfactory.

RAILROAD STOCKS DECLINE.
The unresponsive tone of the market yesterday was well illustrated by the course of three leading railroad stocks. Great Northern preferred declined fractionally in the face of a report to the effect that the earnings for February showed an increase of $224,000 over the same month last year. Illinois Central declined likewise, though a published statement showed earnings in February to be $461,700 larger than in February, 1899, while Northern Pacific scored a loss, though the earnings of that road last month were $327,000 more than a year ago.

LOUISVILLE RAILWAY BONDS.
It was said on the Street yesterday that the issue of $150,000 Louisville Railway second mortgage forty-year 4½ per cent. bonds was oversubscribed eighteen times. It is understood the price paid by the successful bidders was 105½ to 105¾.

SUGAR GOES HIGHER.
American Sugar yesterday sold ex dividend of 1½ per cent., and on sales of about 19,000 shares closed with a net gain for the day of ⅞. Short covering continued, many of the recent sellers of the stock being affected by the continued, though unconfirmed, talk that a settlement of the sugar war might be effected at any time. Willett & Gray's Weekly Sugar Trade Journal thinks it is not unlikely that another reduction in the price of refined sugar may be made before the usual Spring rise begins.

BOND REFUNDING PLAN.
On June 1 next the 7 per cent. consolidated bonds of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, controlled by the Central of New Jersey Railroad Company, fall due. The outstanding amount is $11,500,000, but of this aggregate $6,116,000 bonds are owned by the railroad company, leaving $5,384,000 bonds in the hands of the public. It is understood that the New Jersey Central is now considering plans for refunding this issue, and as it holds over half of the amount in its Treasury, there is no doubt, in the opinion of bankers, that a satisfactory arrangement can be made for the extension of the bonds at a material reduction in interest rates.

The present interest charge is $805,000. If the bonds are refunded at 6 per cent., the saving in annual interest will be $115,000; if at 5 per cent., $230,000, and if at 4 per cent. $345,000. The outstanding stock of the Jersey Central is a little over $27,000,000, so that the saving under any one of the suggested bases of refunding would amount to no inconsiderable sum on the stock.—New York News Bureau.

PAN HANDLE'S SUDDEN DROP.
Pan Handle preferred stock took another sudden drop of over 7 points yesterday, though there was no news to explain the movement. It is said that manipulation is primarily responsible for the loss.

NATIONAL LEAD'S CIRCULAR.
Wall Street read with some interest yesterday a circular put out by the National Lead Company to its shareholders, in which it was pointed out to each individual addressed that he was one of over 3,000 shareholders, and the request was made that in the line of lead goods only those goods made by the company ought to be used by shareholders and their friends.

The preferred stock of the company declined fractionally on sales of 110 shares.

INCREASED RAILWAY EARNINGS.
The continued increase in earnings by the railroads of the country is clearly shown in the following figures, which The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will to-day present, as follows:

4th Week of Feb.	1900	Inc.	Dec.
Alabama Gt. South.	$43,903	$9,773	....
Balt. & Ohio Southw.	135,731	15,923	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	85,555	20,394	....
Bur., C. R. & North.	94,951	6,938	....
Canadian Pacific	490,000	41,000	....
Central of Georgia	151,407	25,188	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	220,351	26,352	....
Chi. & East. Illinois	98,303	845	....
Chi. Great Western	122,579	8,085	....
Chi., Ind. & Louisv.	69,157	8,518	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	750,831	88,035	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	21,868	....	570
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	309,197	63,514	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	37,514	678	....
Colorado & Southern.	60,685	19,529	....
Col., San. & Hock.	17,535	579	....
Denver & Rio Grande	176,900	27,900	....
Evans. & Indianap.	6,748	....	250
Evans. & Terre H.	27,378	3,332	....
Ft. Worth & D. C.	17,255	....	1,905
Ft. Worth & R. G.	6,258	....	601
Georgia & Alabama	41,889	21,720	....
Grand Trunk—Det. Gr. Hav. & Milw.	410,620	....	25,294
Hocking Valley	77,748	27,845	....
Int. & Gt. Northern	85,780	9,910	....
Iowa Central	44,342	2,254	....
Kanawha & Mich.	13,641	2,302	....
K., C., Ft. S. & Mem.	34,040	13,668	....
K. C., Mem. & Birm.	12,143	1,288	....
Kansas City & Om.	4,208	398	....
Louis., Ev. & St. L.	32,800	2,274	....
Louis., Hen. & St. L.	11,393	....	202
Louis. & Nash.	545,000	81,175	....
Mexican Central	351,360	56,093	....
Mexican National	153,788	29,794	....
Minn. & St. Louis	48,071	1,113	....
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	85,881	15,362	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	231,307	19,464	....
Mo. Pacific, Iron Mt.	662,000	101,000	....
Central Branch	30,000	2,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & West.	104,317	2,824	....
Norfolk & Western	246,334	27,986	....
Northern Pacific	528,987	54,831	....
Ohio River	22,156	5,774	....
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	17,910	4,156	....
Pitts., B. & L. Erie	17,010	....	287
Pitts. & Western	53,857	6,244	....
Rio Grande Southern	10,801	1,369	....
St. Jo. & Gr. Island.	24,798	3,255	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	149,387	5,488	....
St. Louis Southw.	115,000	3,800	....
Sher., Shreve. & So.	11,191	6,310	....
Southern Railway	676,034	97,440	....
Texas & Pacific	228,000	42,625	....
Tol. & Ohio Central.	42,548	13,042	....
Tol., Peo. & West.	22,438	....	503
T., St. L. & K. C.	34,203	....	5,959
Wabash	297,848	20,102	....
West. N. Y. & Penn.	58,800	8,400	....
Wheel. & L. Erie	36,300	5,192	....
Cleve., Can. & South.	16,024	3,801	....
Wisconsin Central	95,942	3,780	....
Total (63 roads)	$8,721,579	$1,080,403	$35,571
Net inc., (13-61 p. c.)	.....	1,044,832	....

3d Week of Feb.	1900.	Inc.	Dec.
Prev. rep'd (65 r'ds)	$8,490,750	$1,387,120	$13,657
Colorado & South	90,890	12,496	....
Col., San. & Hocking.	20,955	6,131	....
Louis., Hen. & St. L.	20,955	6,131	....
Texas Central	6,695	1,061	....
Total (69 roads)	$8,619,997	$1,407,658	$13,657
Net inc. (19.29 p. c.)	.....	1,394,001	....

CONSOLIDATED GAS MEETING.
The meeting of the Consolidated Gas Company's stockholders, called to authorize an issue of 155,172 shares of new stock, to take up the thirty-six-million-dollar issue of 4 per cent. debentures of the company, with which the entire capital stock of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, of the par value of $36,000,000, was bought by the Consolidated a few weeks ago, was held yesterday. The stockholders unanimously voted to authorize the requisite increase in the stock from $39,076,000 to $54,595,200.

One lawyer, representing 100 shares, which he said his wife owned, filed a protest against the action, but did not vote against it. The total vote in favor of the change was 308,000 shares. Samuel Sloan, W. C. Whitney, A. N. Brady, W. D. Sloane, James Stillman, and George F. Baker were among those at the meeting. Under the terms of the sale of the Power Company (in which Messrs. Whitney, Ryan, and Brady were dominant) to the Consolidated Company, the debentures issued to the Power Company may be taken up by the Consolidated Company, at its option, by a new issue of stock, the stock being reckoned for the purpose at 282.

Two interesting results of the meeting are thought likely. It is believed that the gas war is now in a fair way to be settled and that the action brought by George A. Lamb, on behalf of a dissatisfied stockholder, to annul the recent annual election will be withdrawn when it comes up in the Supreme Court next Tuesday.

THE BRITISH WAR LOAN.
Americans are now subscribing to the British national war loan, through J. P. Morgan & Co., the firm having been authorized to receive the applications. The issue is of £30,000,000, (something less than $150,000,000,) bears interest at the rate of 2¾ per cent. per annum, and is to run ten years, being redeemable at par on April 5, 1910. The issue price fixed by the British Treasury is the seemingly low one of 98½ per cent., and subscriptions are coming so fast at this rate that it was said at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. that it looked as if the issue would be oversubscribed considerably. "It is correct to say," it was added, "that some very large subscriptions are going to England from this country."

The applications taken by J. P. Morgan & Co. will be dealt with as if made in England. The books of the loan will be kept at the Bank of England and the Bank of Ireland, and the bonds will be issued in denominations of £100, £200, £500, and £1,000. As in the case of British consols, interest will be paid quarterly, beginning July 5.

Applications must be accompanied by a 3 per cent. deposit, which must reach the Bank of England before 2 P. M. next Thursday. According to the official circular issued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, further payments are to be required as follows: 5½ per cent., March 26; 15 per cent., April 9; 10 per cent., May 3; 10 per cent., June 8; 15 per cent., July 10; 10 per cent., Aug. 9; 10 per cent., Sept. 7; 10 per cent., Oct. 8; 10 per cent., Nov. 8.

The installments may be paid in full on and after April 9, under discount, at the rate of 2 per cent.

THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS.
Reports to the commercial agencies of the country reveal some interesting facts in connection with business conditions.

As Dun's points out, a certain hesitation in business with shrinkage in its volume is not unusual nor unnatural at this season. It is not necessarily disheartening therefore if business is no longer as large in volume as ever, but falls behind that of February or January, or of the corresponding week last year. If obstacles in the way are soon removed, and if prices are so adjusted as to encourage and not to prevent transactions, the measure of prosperity realized may again surpass all records. The obstacles are considerable. Strikes in building trades or of machinists and others at Chicago affect many industries and the wages of 50,000 hands. The remarkable rise in cotton has apparently met the expected reaction which tends for the time to repress business. A few great corporations are striving to hold prices without regard to present demand, hoping that needs of consumers may prevent reaction and renew the rise of last year. Wide differences of opinion also exist regarding the effects of monetary action by Congress. Special causes are not needed to account for some pause after a year of unprecedented buying. That such trade could not continue without a pause was evident, and there is now not the excessive speculation which threatened monetary trouble a year ago.

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Along the same lines Bradstreet's says that, relieved from the hampering effects of stormy weather, general trade distribution has shown a tendency to expand this week, prices of many staples are firm or higher, and, generally, there is a better tone than

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities transactions were in very small amount. Even less activity appeared than on some of the earlier days of the week, and it was only in a few issues that transactions attracted any attention. Prices were fairly steady, and in a few issues substantial net gains were recorded. Some few declines were noted, but more firmness appeared than prevailed at the opening of the week. New Amsterdam Gas was prominent by reason of a sharp advance, which was not, however, reflected in the other gas stocks traded in on the curb. In the copper stocks the day's business was small, but these issues remained at about the previous day's figure, being in fair demand with offerings of stock not very heavy. Some of the industrials were fairly strong, but these issues were not prominent in yesterday's market.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS preferred was in larger demand than on any day for some weeks, and a net gain of 4 points resulted from the day's purchases. Closing Thursday at 44 bid, it advanced yesterday to 48½ bid and ended the day at 48 bid. Sales of the common stock were made at 26 and at 27, but this issue was much less active than the preferred, transactions in which amounted to over 500 shares. Rumor still has it that recently conditions in the local gas situation have much changed, and that now the several gas companies of this city are at war more in name than in fact. It is said that the persons now controlling New Amsterdam Gas are by no means the same as those who were dominant in this company last Spring, when the gas war began, and at which time the New Amsterdam issues were selling 20 points above their present prices. This much seems certain, that for many weeks past certain interests not supposed to be connected with the insiders of the New Amsterdam Company have been accumulating stock. It is said that these purchases have been made in anticipation of putting into effect a comprehensive plan of readjustment of the gas companies, in which the New Amsterdam Company will hold a prominent position. These statements remain unconfirmed, but persistent reports to this effect are had in some quarters supposed to be well informed.

NEW ENGLAND ELECTRIC VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION was not active yesterday, but considerable interest in the affairs of the company was aroused by the notice addressed to the stockholders that a special meeting will be held April 3 to act upon a reduction of the capital stock of the company. It is proposed to reduce the capital from $25,000,000 to $5,000,000, at the same time making the shares of the par value of $10 full paid and non-assessable. The plan requires an increase in the number of shares from 250,000 to 500,000, the additional shares issued to remain in the hands of the company, in this way present stockholders will receive full-paid stock in place of their present holding of assessable stock, and the company in the future will secure additional funds by issuing new full-paid stock, instead of calling upon the present stockholders for further payments on their holdings. It is thought that this arrangement will in no way impede the company in the matter of obtaining additional capital, as it is needed in the future, while it will materially benefit the present stockholders, inasmuch as fear of further calls on their stock will be removed.

AMALGAMATED COPPER on light transactions declined to 93¾, a net loss of a quarter of a point. None of the other copper stocks was at all active, and in them prices remained practically unchanged.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was dull. Slight improvement showed in the common stock, which sold at 7¼ and closed at 7 bid, against 6⅞ bid on the previous day. It is said that the accountants have finished their examination of the company's books, but it will probably be some time before their report on the company's condition is completed.

ST. LOUIS subscriptions sold at 80, and were offered at 80 at the close.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1½
New Amsterdam	25½	26½
New Amsterdam pf	48	49
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	97½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	25½	27
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	77
American Bicycle	13	14½
American Bicycle pf	43	44½
American Bicycle bonds	..	87½
American Chicle	62	66
American Chicle pf	78	85
American Woolen	21	21¾
American Woolen pf	81	81½
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	42	45
Consol. Ry., El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	13
Distilling Company of America	7	7⅛
Distilling Company of America pf	26	28
Empire Steel	..	20
Empire Steel pf	..	60
Electric Boat	15	15½
Electric Boat pf	30	..
Havana Commercial	16	16½
Havana Commercial pf	67	68
International Pump	18	18¾
International Pump pf	63	64½
National Enameling & Stamping	26	28
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	90
National Gramophone	45	50
National Salt	48	49½
National Salt pf	78	80
National Tube	52	52½
National Tube pf	92¾	93
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86½	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	95
Rubber Goods Mfg	20½	23
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	82	83
Sloss-Sheffield	27	29
Sloss-Sheffield pf	67	70
U. S. Envelope pf, ex div.	826	829
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅞

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93¾	94⅛
American Air Power	40	40
Arizona Land	12⅜	12⅝
Asphalt Company of America	9⅝	9⅝
British Columbia Copper	9	10
California Copper	3	3¼
Central Fireworks	15	15
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	108½	109¼
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	35	36½
Electric Vehicle pf	60	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	¾	..
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	21¾
General Carriage	7	7½
Illinois Transportation	2	2½
Lady Helen Copper	78	80
Little Tiger Gold Mining	16	17
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 6s	98¾	99¼
New England Transportation	5	5½
New York Transportation	7	7¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
Pittsburg Coal	23	23¾
Pittsburg Coal pf	82½	..
St. Louis subs, 56 7-12 p. c. repaid	..	80
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf	78	..
St. Louis 4s	91	92½
Storage Power	..	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4	4½
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Trust Company of America	192	194
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	23	25
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60½	62½
Virginia dollars per share. Par value, $10.		

*Selling dollars per share.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	236
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	86	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	84½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	50	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	109	115
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	..	92
New Orleans Traction	..	24
New Orleans Traction pf	..	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	27½	28½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Second Avenue Railroad	200	210
Sixth Avenue Railroad	185	190
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	114	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	26	28
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	6½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	68	70
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	82	86
Consolidated Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Consumers' Gas	39	40
Denver Gas	..	79
Denver Gas 5s	..	40
Essex & Hudson Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas	101	103
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
Madison (Wis.) bonds	19	21
New England Gas & Coke	..	5
New England Gas & Coke bonds	69½	70½
New England Gas & Coke pf	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	106	109
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	..	..

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61¼. There were sales of 20,000 ounces at 61, buyer 60 flat.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d. per ounce and in New York at 59⅞c. Mexican silver dollars at 47⅝c.

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Standard sold at 3.25.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alice sold at .60, 3,000 Cosmos at .01, 500 Creede & Cripple Creek at .12, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .24, 2,000 Croesus at .01, 100 Deadwood at .70, 200 Elkton at 1.20, 2,000 Golden Age at .05, 100 Isabella at 1.25, 100 Justice at .10, 300 Jack Pot at .65, 3,000 Pharmacist at .13, 500 Potosi at .29, 1,000 Sierra Nevada at .40, and 300 Yellow Jacket at .20.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.60	Quicksilver	1.50
Adams Consol	.15	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Belcher	.25	Savage	.12
Best & Belcher	.35	Sierra Nevada	.35
Brunswick Consol	.25	Standard	3.10
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Small Hopes	1.00
Chollar	.21	Union Consol	.20
Crown Point	.12	Utah	.07
Chrysolite	.07	Victor	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va	1.55	Yellow Jacket	.15
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Argentum Juanita	.18
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Alamo	.17
Com. T. Co. scrip	.07	Anaconda	.28
Crescent	.21	Crip. Ck. Cons	.21
Cataipa	.15	Creede & Cr. Ck	.11½
Dunkin	.10	Croesus	.01
Deadwood Terra	.55	Golden Fleece	.27
Daly	1.45	Isabella	1.25
Eureka Consol	.15	Mollie Gibson	.23
Father De Smet	.08	Mount Rosa	.13
Gould & Curry	.12	Pharmacist	.13
Hale & Norcross	.23	Portland	2.35
Horn Silver	1.40	Specimen	.10
Iron Silver	.70	Union	.48
Julia Consol	.01	Work	.34
Kingston & Pemb	.36	Damon	.23
La Crosse	.14	Elkton	1.20
Leadville Con	.06	Findlay	.12½
Little Chief	.18	Garfield	.13
Mexican	.21	Jackpot	.65
Moulton	.30	Pinnacle	.20
Ontario	.08⅝	Tornado	.51
Occidental	.12	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.16½
Plymouth	.13	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15¾
Phoenix G. M. Co	.11	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Potosi	.22	Grey Forge	.15

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 9.—The annual report of the Boston and Montana stimulated good buying of the stock, which rose to 294. The report showed nearly $40 per share earned in 1899, with $36 paid, and good outlook for earning close to $50 per share in 1900. Osceola's report was not so good, and the stock under its influence was off 3½, at 69½. Other mining stocks generally were firm. Atlantic gained 1⅜, to 24⅞; Mohawk, ½, to 15; Butte, 3½, to 67, closing at 65; Utah was off ½, at 28½, but recovered to 29; Isle Royale gained ¾, to 27¼.

Bell Telephone rose 3½ more, to 314½, but receded to 311. Erie was off 3, to 102, later rallying to 105. Current River 5s were 2 lower, at 86, later 87; Birmingham 4s yielded ½, to 93½, incomes holding at 56¾.

At the Clearing House a few loans were made at 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at from 35 to 10 cents discount. On call, money is still quoted at from 3½ to 4 per cent. to the strongest borrowers. Time money is held at 4½ to 5 per cent. for four to six months, according to names and collateral. The best mercantile names sell at 4 to 5 per cent., though in exceptional cases even the former rate might be shaded if the seller would accept New York funds.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	5	Old Colony	3¼	3½
Allouez	2¼	3	Old Domin	19	20
Arcadian	18	18½	Osceola	69	70
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	45	45½
Ash Bed	1	1	Pioneer	1	2
Atlantic	24	25	Quincy	135	140
Baltic	20½	21	Rhode Isla'd	4	4½
Bost. & C. C.	12½	17½	Santa Fe	..	6
Bost. & Mon.	293	294	Santa Ysabel	1	1⅛
Butte & Bos.	64½	65	Shoe	22½	33
Cal. & Hec.	720	730	Tamarack	190	195
Centennial	18¼	19	Utah Cons	28¾	20½
Franklin	14¼	14½	Washington	1	1½
Humboldt	..	1	White Knob	30	30½
Isle Royale	27¼	27¾	Winona	..	8⅞
Mohawk	14⅞	15	Wolverine	41¾	42

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	239	N. Y. & N.	..
Bos. & Prov.	300	E. 6s	111 —
Bost. Elev.	116	117	N. Y. & N.
Bost. Gas 5s	..	80	E. 7s
Cent. Mass.	12	13	West End
C. Mass. pf.	..	63	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	311	312	
Chi. Sk. Yds.	133	..	
Dom. Coal	43⅝	44	
D. Coal pf	116	..	
Erie Tel.	104	105	

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Linseed common took an upshoot this morning, advancing from 11⅝ to 14¼. Pool brokers seemed to be in the market to buy rather than to sell stock to-day. It is generally recognized that the whole movement is engineered from a brokerage office in New York, but the object of the movement is still a good deal of a puzzle. The stock closed at 13¼. The rest of the local list continued dull; 1,435 shares of Biscuit common sold from 35 to 36, closing at 35½. Metropolitan Elevated was held close to 76½ for preferred, at 28¼@28⅝ for the common. Radiator preferred ranged from 106 to 105.

		High.	Low.	Close.
20,985	Linseed	14¼	11⅝	13¼
475	Linseed pf	57⅜	56	57
9	Chicago Telephone	225	225	225
50	Chi. Union Traction	22	21½	21½
30	American Radiator	106	105	105
20	Lake St. Elevated	9⅛	9	9¼
350	Lake St. El. certfs	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
383	Metropolitan Elevated	28⅝	28¼	28⅝
98	Met. Elevated pf	76½	76⅛	76½
1,435	National Biscuit	36	35	35½
15	Nat. Biscuit pf	91½	91½	91½
30	Nat. Carbon	16	15½	15½
100	Nat. Carbon pf	82¼	82¼	82¼
151	West Chicago	109¾	109½	109½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Each day sees new low record prices for some of the newly listed industrial specialties. To-day Pennsylvania Vehicle common sold at $4 per share, against $22 during the boom a year ago, and Manufactured Rubber fell to 1⅞. Otherwise prices were a trifle better. Philadelphia Electric moved up ⅛, Marsden ⅜, and Electric Company of America ⅛. Toward the close Union Traction developed strength, but United Gas Improvement reacted ⅛, to 47½. The market was not active, but was disposed to broaden.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	5	Old Colony	3¼	3½
Allouez	2¼	3	Old Domin	19	20
Arcadian	18	18½	Osceola	69	70
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	45	45½
Ash Bed	1	1	Pioneer	1	2
Atlantic	24	25	Quincy	135	140
Baltic	20½	21	Rhode Isla'd	4	4½
Bost. & C. C.	12½	17½	Santa Fe	..	6
Bost. & Mon.	293	294	Santa Ysabel	1	1⅛
Butte & Bos.	64½	65	Shoe	22½	33
Cal. & Hec.	720	730	Tamarack	190	195
Centennial	18¼	19	Utah Cons	28¾	20½
Franklin	14¼	14½	Washington	1	1½
Humboldt	..	1	White Knob	30	30½
Isle Royale	27¼	27¾	Winona	..	8⅞
Mohawk	14⅞	15	Wolverine	41¾	42

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	239	N. Y. & N.	..
Bos. & Prov.	300	E. 6s	111 —
Bost. Elev.	116	117	N. Y. & N.
Bost. Gas 5s	..	80	E. 7s
Cent. Mass.	12	13	West End
C. Mass. pf.	..	63	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	311	312	
Chi. Sk. Yds.	133	..	
Dom. Coal	43⅝	44	
D. Coal pf	116	..	
Erie Tel.	104	105	

*Ex dividend.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, March 9, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
114	116	30	Adams Express	116½	116½	115½	115½	.....
14¼	14½	1,035	Am. Car & Found. Co.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ½
61⅝	62½	295	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	62	62	61¾	61¾	— ½
142	147	38	American Express	147	147	145	145	— 2
44⅞	45	1,100	American Ice Co.	44¾	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞	+ ⅜
74½	75	10	American Ice Co. pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	.....
13¼	13⅜	4,220	American Linseed Co.	11⅝	13⅜	11⅝	13⅜	+1½
56½	57¼	390	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	55	57	55	57	+2½
24	25	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	25	25	25	25	— ½
90	90½	410	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	— ½
33	33½	3,880	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	33⅜	34	32⅜	33½	— ⅝
78½	79⅝	15	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	81	81	81	81	.....
54	54½	4,325	Am. Steel & Wire.	53½	54⅝	53½	54½	+ ½
90⅝	90⅝	225	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90½	— ½
97⅜	97½	18,320	Am. S. Ref. Co., ex div	96	97⅜	95¼	97¼	+ ⅜
..	95	160	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	93	93	93	93	— ⅝
30¼	31½	35	American Tin Plate	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	.....
103¾	104	9,600	American Tobacco	106	104	102⅞	103⅞	+ ⅛
47	47½	1,800	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	46¾	47	46¾	47	+ ⅛
22⅝	22¾	2,350	At., T. & S. F.	22¾	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
65⅞	66	13,800	At., T. & S. F. pf.	65⅞	66	65¾	66	+ ⅛
61¼	61⅝	5,770	Baltimore & Ohio	61½	61¾	61	61¼	— ⅛
78	78⅞	3,475	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78½	78⅞	77⅞	78	— ⅛
66	66¼	13,105	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66¼	66⅝	65¾	66¼	— ⅛
144½	146	250	Brooklyn Union Gas	144	144½	144	144½	— ½
9¼	9⅝	125	Brunswick City	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	.....
96	100¼	200	Buff., R. & P. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	—2
48¾	49	750	Canada Southern	48½	49	48½	48⅝	— ⅛
94½	95	25	Canadian Pacific, ex d.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	.....
28¼	28½	1,520	Chesapeake & Ohio	28	28¾	28	28	.....
123⅛	123½	3,682	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	122½	123⅞	122½	123½	+ ½
95½	96½	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	95⅝	96⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+ ½
120¾	122	10	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	122	122	122	122	.....
13	13⅛	420	Chicago Great West.	13	13¼	13	13	.....
75¾	76	225	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	75¼	76⅜	75¼	76⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	21	1,500	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	19⅝	20⅞	19⅝	20½	+ ⅛
120⅞	121	12,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	120⅝	121¾	120⅝	121	+ ⅛
173½	173	627	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172¼	172¾	172¼	172¾	.....
106½	106¾	770	Chi., Peo. & Pac.	106¼	107	106¼	107	+ ¼
32½	33	150	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	.....
56⅛	57	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½	—1
42⅞	43	350	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	43	43⅝	43	43	+ ⅝
6	6¼	200	Colorado Southern	6	6	6	6	— ¼
176	177	3,556	Consolidated Gas	175½	177⅝	175	176½	+1½
28⅜	28⅞	1,590	Continental Tobac. Co.	28½	29	28⅜	29	+ ½
83¼	84½	150	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	84	84	84	84	+ ⅝
114⅜	115½	100	Delaware & Hudson	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	— ⅛
180	181	170	Del., Lack. & West.	180	180	180	180	.....
19¼	19½	275	Denver & Rio Grande.	19	19½	19	19½	.....
71¼	71⅝	1,400	Denver & R. G. pf.	71⅛	71¼	71	71¼	+ ⅛
15½	16½	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	16	16	16	16	.....
12⅝	12½	40	Erie	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	.....
37¼	37⅞	70	Erie 1st pf	37⅝	37⅝	37	37	.....
48¼	48⅝	200	Evans. & T. H.	48½	48½	48¼	48¼	.....
..	..	600	Federal Steel	50½	50½	50½	50½	.....
48¼	48½	4,450	Federal Steel, ex div.	48	48¼	47⅞	48⅛	+ ⅛
72	72¼	240	Federal Steel pf.	72¼	72¼	72	72	.....
126	126½	100	General Electric	125	125	125	125	+ ½
51	52	15	Glucose Sugar Ref.	51	51	51	51	.....
99	100	120	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ½
157½	157¾	351	Great Northern pf.	157¾	157¾	157⅝	157⅝	— ⅛
110	112	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	110	110	110	110	—1
31	32	20	Hocking Valley	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	.....
62¼	62⅝	150	Hocking Valley pf.	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅛
112⅝	113¼	165	Illinois Central	112⅜	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝	— ¼
62⅜	63	120	International Paper pf.	63	63	63	63	.....
13⅝	14	200	Iowa Central	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
12¼	13	200	K. C. P. & G., 1st in. pd.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
74½	75	200	Laclede Gas	74½	74⅝	74½	74⅝	+ ⅛
81⅞	81¾	1,350	Louisville & Nashville.	81	81⅞	81	81⅝	+ ⅛
93⅜	93⅞	2,605	Manhattan El	93¾	94½	93¾	93⅝	— ⅛
163½	163⅝	13,442	Met. Street Railway	165½	166	162	163¾	—3¼
11⅝	12	500	Mexican Central	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
60½	62	820	Minn. & St. Louis	60	61	60	61	—1½
90½	92¾	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	—2
101	102¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10½	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜
99	100	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ⅜
44⅜	45¼	3,410	Missouri Pacific	44⅝	45¼	44⅝	45⅛	+ ⅛
44½	45	100	Mobile & Ohio	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
35¼	36¼	310	National Biscuit Co.	35	35	35	35	— ⅜
93	94	35	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	93	93	93	92¼	.....
23	23¼	110	National Lead Co.	24½	24½	23¾	23¾	.....
104	105	100	National Lead Co. pf.	104½	104¾	104½	104½	— ⅜
42½	43	305	National Steel Co.	43	43	43	43	.....
95	96	110	National Steel Co. pf.	96	96	95¾	95¾	— ⅛
116¼	116½	200	New Jersey Central	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¾	+1¼
133¼	133⅜	2,227	New York Central	133⅛	133⅝	132½	132⅞	— ⅜
23¼	23⅞	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	23¼	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ½
31⅝	31⅞	330	Norfolk & Western	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	.....
74⅜	74⅝	360	Norfolk & West. pf.	74⅜	74⅝	74½	74½	— ⅛
14⅜	15	1,000	North American	14⅜	15	14⅜	15	.....
52¼	52⅜	3,025	Northern Pacific	52¼	52⅝	52¼	52⅜	— ⅛
73⅝	74¼	455	Northern Pacific pf.	73⅝	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞	— ⅛
88	100	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	— ⅛
37½	38½	300	Pacific Mail	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37½	+ ⅛
134¼	134¾	880	Pennsylvania R. R.	134	134½	134	134⅞	— ⅛
94	94⅛	33,285	People's Gas, Chicago.	92¼	94¼	92	94	+1
1⅞	2	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2	2	2	2	.....
68¾	69	300	P., C., C. & St. L.	69¾	69¾	67½	67½	— ½
81	81	150	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	81	81	81	81	.....
85	86	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	85	85	85	85	.....
183	184	25	Pullman Company	183	183	183	183	.....
17½	17¾	85	Reading Company	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	.....
58	58½	3,200	Reading 1st pf.	57⅝	58½	57⅝	58	+ ⅛
28⅜	29¼	1,200	Reading 2d pf.	28¾	29¼	28⅝	29¼	— ⅛
66	67½	300	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	67	67⅝	67	67⅜	— ¼
90	92	200	Rio Grande West. pf.	92	92	92	92	.....
6½	10	800	St. J. & G. I.	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
44	46	142	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	44	44	44	44	.....
15½	16	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
10¼	10⅝	100	St. L. & San Fran.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	12	450	St. Louis Southw.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	.....
20¼	29¼	950	St. Louis Southw. pf.	28⅝	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
37¼	37⅝	4,920	Southern Pacific	37¼	37⅝	37	37⅜	.....
13¼	13¼	1,200	Southern Railway	13¼	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
57⅝	58⅛	2,600	Southern Railway pf.	57⅝	58	57⅝	58	+ ¼
5⅞	6	595	Standard R. & T.	5¾	6	5½	6	.....
92	92½	1,330	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	91½	92¼	91½	92	+ ½
56¼	57	26,361	Third Avenue	54	57½	53¾	56½	+2¼
20	20½	210	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
73	73⅝	304	Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	73½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Washington Life Insurance Company Buys 139 Broadway.

PRICE SAID TO BE $310,000

Purchase Made to Protect the Company's Tall Building—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The Washington Life Insurance Company has bought the Thompson Building at 139 Broadway, a four-story iron-front structure, adjoining the Washington Life Building on the south and separating it from the new International Bank Building at the northwest corner of Broadway and Cedar Street.

The Thompson Building is owned by the Thompson estate, and the permission of the court will have to be obtained before the sale can be finally consummated. This state of affairs probably explains the silence of the Washington Life officials when inquiry was made yesterday regarding the deal, but there is no reason to expect that the court will not consent to the transfer, and the statement that contracts for the sale of the property were signed several days ago is made on the best authority. The price which the insurance company pays for the little building is said to be about $310,000.

The purchase is made to insure light and air for the southerly side of the Washington Life's tall building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Liberty Street. The Thompson Building is the only small structure remaining in the block bounded by Broadway, Cedar, Liberty, and Temple Streets. It is virtually pocketed by the tall Washington Life and International Bank Buildings, and while it is not probable that it could be replaced to advantage by a very high building, it is a keypiece in the block, and in the hands of spitefully inclined owners might be used to the annoyance of the surrounding property holders. The cornice of the Washington Life Building also overhangs the Thompson Building lot.

In any event the insurance company sees fit to err on the side of safety, and to avoid any future difficulty by being its own neighbor. The Thompson Building will be remodeled or perhaps replaced by a new structure of moderate height, which will not interfere with the light and air of the Washington Life Building.

The property, 139 Broadway, has been in the Thompson family for many years—so long, in fact, that several of the best sets of real estate records contain no satisfactory reference to it. The building was put up in 1863. The exact dimensions of the plot are 22.3 by 109.11 by 24.4 by 110, and it contains 2,618 square feet. The square foot rate, then, taking $310,000 as the price, is $118.40. This figure cannot be regarded as excessive, and is a much lower rate than the St. Lawrence Realty Company paid for the adjoining Cedar Street corner last Summer. In the latter deal about $1,100,000 was paid for 6,600 square feet.

The Washington Life Insurance Company, with its latest acquisition, now controls a frontage of 76.9 feet on Broadway, 159.7 feet on Liberty Street and 82.2 feet on Temple Street.

Sales by Brokers.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for Mary E. Schenck to a client the two new six-story elevator apartment houses 64 and 66 East Ninetieth Street, covering a plot 73 by 100.

Representatives of the Marshall O. Roberts estate denied yesterday that its property at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street had been sold or that active negotiations for its sale are pending.

Greene & Taylor have sold to Dr. Austin Flint, the present occupant, the 18-foot English basement dwelling 60 East Thirty-fourth Street.

Terence Farley's Sons are the buyers of the lot on Fifth Avenue, 27.2 feet north of Eightieth Street, the sale of which, through L. J. Phillips & Co., was reported yesterday, and will erect thereon a five-and-a-half-story American basement dwelling.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for J. Lewis Stewart to the State Bank the old building 52 Norfolk Street, on a lot 20 by 75. The bank will erect thereon an L-shaped addition to its present building at 376 Grand Street.

Joseph Levy & Son have sold for William J. Newman to a client the dwelling 377 West Thirty-second Street.

G. R. Davis has sold through Tuotl & Co. the two four-story flats 71 and 73 New Chambers Street, corner of Batavia Street, on a plot 39 by 100.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Mary E. Healy the five-story tenement 55 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 99.11.

Bernard Klingenstein has sold the six-story brick tenement 137 Suffolk Street, 25 by 100; also the old building 30 Chrystie Street, 25.1 by 100.

William Stonebridge has sold for Hudson P. Rose, for about $800, the lot on the north side of St. Raymond Avenue, 100 feet west of Lafayette Avenue.

McVickar & Co. were the brokers in the recently reported sale of 220 East One Hundred and Third Street.

Tessie Adamo of Brooklyn submitted plans to the Building Department yesterday for two seven-story elevator apartment houses, to be erected on a plot 115 by 100 on the south side of Ninety-seventh Street, 100 feet west of West End Avenue. Each building will cost $200,000, according to the estimates filed.

The property of the French Church du St. Esprit, at 28 to 32 West Twenty-second Street, recently conveyed by the church to Ralph Baess; was transferred yesterday by the latter to Louis Sachs for a stated consideration of $265,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

72, 74, and 76 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 50 by 100.11, three four-story stone-front flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Morris B. Baer.....$69,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

8 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 37 by 50, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Edward Miehling 14,250

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fortieth Street, north side, 180 feet west of Second Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 37.6 by 87.9; William Lane of 243 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $30,000.

Randall's Island, opposite One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for a one-story brick boiler house, 54.8 by 73.4; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $25,000.

Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, for two seven-story brick and stone apartment houses, 62.6 by 100; Tessie Adams, owner; S. D. Cohen of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $400,000.

No. 1,234 to 1,238 Third Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 30 by 90; Siebrand Niewenhous of 18 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $30,000.

Lind Avenue, west side, 360 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, 20 by 53.6; Florence Vingiprova of 460 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $11,000.

Nos. 526 and 528 West Thirty-fifth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 21.6 by 68; Ambrose K. Ely, owner; James F. Slevin, architect; cost, $250.

Alterations.

No. 516 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a four-story and basement brick office; Charity Organization Society, owner; Grosvenor Atterbury, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 344 East Forty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; William Wagler, Jr., of 349 East Forty-sixth Street, owner; Werner & Windolph, architects; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 237 and 239½ Division Street, to a three-story brick and frame shop and dwelling; Schaff & Silverman, owners; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

Madison Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Tenth Street, to two five-story brick flats and stores; Claus Ohlhaver of 72 East Eighty-third Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 315 East Eighth Street, to a four-story brick flat; C. Jaffe of 262 Stanton Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $500.

Henry Street, northeast corner of Pike Street, to a four-story and cellar brick flat; H. Flatow of 105 Henry Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $500.

Grand Concourse, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; William Coogan, owner; James Hanson, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,362 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; estate of Robert Goelet of 9 West Seventeenth Street, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, $3,500.

No. 87 Liberty Street, to a thirteen-story brick office building; Frederick S. Bowne of 87 Liberty Street, owner; E. Flagg, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 162 Broadway, to a seven-story brick office building; Henry Marquand of 162 Broadway, owner; G. King, architect; cost, $350.

No. 142 West Twenty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick office building; Ruthven estate of 119 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; James J. F. Gavigan, architect; cost $500.

No. 564 East Eighty-third Street, to a two-story brick stable and carriage house; Henry Leopold, owner; Jobst Hoffman, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 218 East Ninth Street, to a four-story and cellar brick dwelling; Goldenberg & Bosses, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 83 and 85 Elizabeth Street, to two five-story brick flats; M. Strano, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, March 9.

CROSBY ST, 49, 25x100; Rachel Vose to Lena Schulz $100

DALY AV, widened, e s, 150.8 ft n of 177th St, or Tremont Av, 25x44.9x25x44.1; Frank McCone to Ida L. Bickford.. 1

DALY AV, widened, e s, 125.8 ft n of 177th St, or Tremont Av, 25x44.1x25x43.5; Frank McCone to Estella Gerhards..... 1

DAWSON ST, n w s, 183.4 ft s w of Leggett Av, 16.8x88.5x18.2x81; Frederick McCarthy to John F. Wolf and wife..... 4,500

EASTBURN AV, w s, 100 ft n of Walnut St, 49.5x100; Alfred T. Acker, referee, to Isabella J. Bush 3,000

ELTON AV, w s, 75 ft s of 156th St, 25x100; Oscar Boil to Louis Judelovitz..... 1

KOSSUTH AV, s e corner of Matilda St, 50x100; William H. Lyons to J. Mortimer Bell, rerecorded 1

M[illegible] AV, e s, 22.5 ft s of 68th St, 18x85; Knickerbocker Trust Company, [illegible] to Ruttger 1

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, or Aqueduct Av, e s, 150 ft n of 190th, or St. James, St, 665x230.6x642.6x225.9; Harriette S. D. Romeyn to George W. Bowers 1

MARION AV, e s, 350 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100; Jacob P. Solomon, referee, to John A. Corwin 3,100

MOTT ST, 13, 22x86x30.6x88.6; Teresa A. C. Rowe to Thomas Hammill, 1-3 part... 9,200

MOTT ST, 13, 22x86x30.6x88.6; Mary A. Conway and others to Thomas Hammill, 2-3 part..... 18,400

NATHALIE AV, e s, Lots 24, 25, 26, 27, map of 16 villa sites, and 80 lots, portion of Anthony estate, 100x125; George E. Pasco to Frederick Schill..... 4,350

PIER 49, East River, with bulkhead rights, &c.; Florence B. Townsend to Sarah A. Stillwell, quit claim..... 1

PIER 49, East River, with bulkhead rights, &c.; Lydia A. Prentice to Sarah A. Stillwell..... 1,000

PIER 49, East River, with bulkhead rights, &c.; Alfred Bedlow and Julia A. Frothingham to Sarah A. Stillwell..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 116th St, 118.5x79.11x100.11x141.11; City Real Estate Company to J. Allen Townsend..... 100

167TH AV, s e corner of 106th St, runs e 113 ft, s 50 ft, w 50 ft, n 25 ft, w 63 ft, n 50.11; Felix Levy and another to Leopold Jonas 100

[illegible] AV, s w corner of 94th St, 25.2x100; Henry A. Mott and another, executors, and others to John H. Power and another..... 108,000

6TH ST, s e ½ of Lot 607, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Philip F. Schaefer to Letha Hallet..... 3,500

67TH ST, 409 East, 32.9x90.10; Bernhard Klingenstein to Jacob Kassewitz..... 1

11TH ST, 422 West, 20x94.10; John M. Gies and others to Louis Nieberg and another 1

19TH ST, s s, 125 ft from 5th Av, 25x 114, Wakefield; Martin J. Keogh to Patrick J. Dwyer..... 404

21ST ST, 404 East, 27x69; John Benn and others to Johan G Lutz..... 4,000

21ST ST, 404 East, 27x69; Annie Z. Wallace and others, by guardian, to Charles C. Reilly..... 500

22D ST, 30 and 32 West, 57.9x98.9; 22d St, 28 West, 25x98.9; Ralph Riess to Louis Sachs 265,000

23D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 100x98.9; Jacob Heidenheim to Simon Ottenberg and others..... 1

24TH ST, 24 East, 20x49.4; James A. Wilmore to Henry W. Mittag..... 1

28TH ST, s s, 77 ft w of Lexington Av, 21x98.9; Maxwell S. Mannes to the International Society of Hotel Employers in America, &c., quit claim..... 1

39TH ST, 318 and 320 East, 50x98.9; Margaret R. Jardine, individually and as executrix, &c., to A. Lester Heyer..... 1

46TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; 46th St, n s, 425 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Alice Sherlock to Margaret McGrath ..... Gift

69TH ST, s s, 118 ft w of 9th Av, 13.0x100.5; James A. Wilmore to Henry W. Mittag..... 1

81ST ST, s s, 88 ft w of Avenue A, 17x102.2; Amelia and Heinrich Meissner to Charles Ast 1

91ST ST, n s, 255 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Otto Horwitz, referee, to Jacob Bernstein 2,700

92D ST, s s, 224.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; Joseph C. Salter to Sarah A. Stillwell..... 1,000

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Albert L. Foss to Frederick W. Meyer..... 1

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Myron H. Oppenheim, referee, to Albert L. Foss 5,000

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Frederick W. Meyer to John L. Montag 1

112TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of 7th Av, 30x100.11; James W. Golden to John C. Schawe 2,000

115TH ST, s s, 155 ft e of Lenox Av, 55x100.11; Philip Braender to Robert Tuck 1

133D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 125x99.11; James Murray and another to Rachel Juster 35,000

137TH ST, 55 West, 25x99.11; Rachel Vose to Jennie Pritchard..... 100

143D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 0.9x100; Mott Haven Company to James P. Whitfield and another..... 1

143D ST, 550 and 552 East, 30.3x100; James P. Whitfield and others, heirs, to Charles Van Riper and wife..... 8,200

143D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 0.9x100; William R. Beal to Charles Van Riper and wife..... 1

153D ST, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to F. T. Nesbitt 2,000

Recorded Leases.

BRAND, George C. D., executor, to James E. Sullivan; 3d Av, 2,351, 5 8-12 years and 7 days..... 2,500

BRASCHOLS, Peter, to J. M. Schwenk; Courtlandt Av, 785, 4 years..... 450

BRUMMELL, Adonijah H., to Solomon Rothschild and another; 6th Av, 289, 5 years..... 11,500

GOLDSOME, Adolph, to Mariantania Zachery; 115th St, 440 East, 3 years..... 420

HERTER, Peter, to Julius Neuman and another; Chatham Square, 8, 15 years..... 2,400

KIRK, William P., to Angelina Tardio; Morris Av, n e corner of 150th St, 5 years 2,040

LESLIE, William M., to Leopold Popper; 8th Av, 280, 3 years..... 1,600

MORRIS, Ellen J., and another to John H. Schloo and another; Greenwich St, 790 to 794, 4 years..... 1,700

ROSENBAUM, Emma, to Concetta Marrone and another; 1st Av, 2,127, w s, 5 years..... 1,200

STILWELL, Sarah A., to New York, New Haven and Hudson River Railroad Company; Pier 49, East River, with bulkheads, 10½ years..... 2,167

VOLZ, John, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; Lexington Av, 1,248, 5 years..... 1,000

UBELES, Jacob, to Chajim Karp; Essex St, 46, 3 years..... 780

Recorded Mortgages.

BICKFORD, Ida L., to Frank McCone; Daly Av, widened, e s, 150.8 ft n of Tremont Av, or 177th St, 2 years $850

BICKFORD, Ida L., to T. Emory Clocke, executor, &c.; Daly Av, widened, e s, 150.8 ft n of Tremont Av, or 177th St, 3 years 2,300

Blum, Morris, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 1st Av, 1,450, 2 years..... 3,500

BORDEN, Charles, and others to Joseph Stern and others; Broadway s w corner of 129th St, ¼ year..... 2,000

BROWN, Mary C., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 43 Front St, 1 year..... 14,500

BROWN, Mary C., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 75th St, s s, 80 ft w of West End Av, due Nov. 5, 1896..... 8,000

BRUGNELLI, Virginia, to Edward S. Prince; 123d St, s s, 237.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 3 months 2,139

DUNN, Peter, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 303 East 105th St, 1 year. 8,000

DUNN, Peter, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 106th St, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 4,000

DUNN, Peter, to Max Danziger; 106th St, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 2,000

DUNN, Peter, to Max Danziger; 303 East 105th St, 1 year..... 3,500

FELDMARK, Bertha, to Abraham Lakritz, trustee; 177 East 93d St, installments 5,500

FELDMARK, Sender, to Abraham Lakritz, trustee; 93d St, n s, 250.5 ft w of 3d Av, installments..... 5,500

FERNBACH, Walter M., to Emil Auerbach; 41 East 21st St, secures advances 10,000

FISH, Catharine M., to Daniel T. McNamara; Orchard St, n e corner of Division St, 3 years 10,000

GALLO, Joseph, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 241 Mulberry St, 5 years..... 22,000

GERHARDS, Estella, to Frank McCone; Daly Av, widened, e s, 125.8 ft n of Tremont Av, or 177th St, 1 year 4,000

GERHARDS, Estella, to T. Emory Clocke, executor, &c.; Daly Av, widened, e s, 125.8 ft n of Tremont Av, or 177th St, 3 years 2,100

HAMMILL, Thomas, to East River Savings Institution; 13 Mott St, 1 1-3 years.. 15,000

HORNE, Louther S., to Charles H. Dannstadt; Wendover Av, s e corner of Peach Av, secures [illegible] 2,375

JAGERHUBER, Ernestine, to John M. Hobbs; 328 West 108th St, (correction,) 2 years 10,500

JUNIUS, George, to Elizabeth Eddy; 1,147 Stebbins Av, 5 years..... 8,300

JUDELOVITZ, Louis, to Eleanor F. Wentworth; Elton Av, w s, 75 ft s of 156th St, 5 years 6,000

JUSTER, Rachel, to James Murray and another; 133d St, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, ½ year..... 13,000

JUSTER, Rachel, to James Murray and another; 133d St, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, ½ year..... 60,000

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Annina F. Kingsley; 6th St, n s, 112.11 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 36,000

LUCKES, Carlo, to Purcell & Fay Company; 106th St, n s, 130 ft e of Columbus Av, ¼ year 691

LUTZ, Johan G., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 404 East 21st St, 1 year.. 2,000

McCUE, Agnes, to Elizabeth Hardy; Jerome Av, e s, 108.5 ft n of Garfield St, installments 1,100

MONTAG, John L., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 111th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 1½ year..... 51,000

MONTAG, John L., to Frederick W. Meyer; 111th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, demand 10,500

MONTAG, John L., to Margaretta Hein; 111th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, demand 7,500

MOTLEY, Thornton N., individually and as executor, &c., to George A. Quimby, as committee, &c.; 86th St, n s, 230 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 29,000

NIEBERG, Benjamin and Louis, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 11th St, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, ½ year..... 10,000

NIEBERG, Benjamin and Louis, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 11th St, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 4,500

PHILLIPS, Cornelia L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 335 West 71st St, 3 years 10,000

ROBINSON, Samuel A., to Louis Levy; 30 and 32 Pitt St, installments 3,000

ROBINSON, Samuel S. to Henry Krakower; 30 and 32 Pitt St, demand..... 1,200

ROSENBERG, Morris, to City Mortgage Company; Lots 13 to 17, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate, demand..... 10,000

SCHILL, Frederick, to Mary A. Lavelle and another, executors, &c.; Nathalie Av, e s, Lots 24 and 25, map of 16 villa sites and 80 lots of Anthony estate, 3 years 1,500

SCHILL, Frederick, to Mary Wendel; Nathalie Av, e s, Lots 26 and 27, map of 16 villa sites and 80 lots of Anthony estate, 3 years 1,500

SILVERMORE, Clementine M., to Frank D. Harmon and others, executors, &c.; 96th St, n s, 110 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years. 21,000

SCHWARZ, William, and another, to David Steckler; Broome St, s e corner of Forsyth St, installments..... 6,000

SPALLONE, Salvatore, to Germania Life Insurance Company; 124th St, s s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, ¾ year..... 35,000

SPALLONE, Salvatore, to Frederick G. Potter; 124th St, s s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 10,965

STICKNEY, Mary A. and Charles L., to Mercantile Trust Company, trustee, &c.; Madison Av, n e corner of 127th St, 3 years 9,500

STILLWELL, Sarah A., to George B. Covington, trustee; Pier 49, East River, with bulkhead rights, &c., 1 year..... 6,958

STILLWELL, Sarah A., to Julia A. Frothingham; Pier 49, East River, with bulkhead rights, &c., 1-6 part 1 year..... 1,228

STILLWELL, Sarah A., to Fanny M. Below; 92d St, s s, 246.8 ft e of Columbus Av, secures dower, per year..... 620

TOWNSEND, J. Allen, to Alexander Walker; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 115th St, 2 years..... 40,000

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND Trust Company, trustee, to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 3d Av, n w corner of 69th St, 1 year 15,000

VAN RIPER, Charles, and wife to Elizabeth S. Reid; 550 East 143d St, 3 years.. 3,000

VAN RIPER, Charles, and wife to Elijah C. Keys; 552 East 143d St, 3 years..... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAKER, Hyman D., to Sender Jarmulowsky $2,500

BIEDERMANN, Edward J., and another, executors, &c., to Louis A. Bristow..... 3,586

COWEN, Charles A., executor, &c., to James W. McElhinney 2,500

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY to Edwin M. Macy..... 7,500

HEILNER, Emanuel, and another to Frederick W. Herz 100

McNAMARA, Daniel T., to Sophia Robert 10,000

O'BRIEN, Edward D., to Equitable Life Assurance Society 7,500

POLK, Maurice, to Raritan Hollow and Porous Brick Company ..... Nominal

POLK, Maurice, to Raritan Hollow and Porous Brick Company ..... Nominal

STILLWELL, Nelson D., to John A. Philbrick 100

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Francis M. Jaeger and others, executors, &c. 2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Amelia Jaeger 10,000

UNDERHILL, Kate, executrix, &c., to Kate Underhill 1,500

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BANK to Pearce and Edith L. Bailey..... 8,080

WOODWARD, Ford C., to Jennie E. Sampson ..... Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

ALL PROPERTY, FRANCHISES, &c.; Union Excelsior Lubricating Company against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner and contractor..... $2,621

AVENUE C, 189 to 197; James J. Duffy against Edward A. Hastings, owner; [illegible] & Ribbs, contractors 1,434

BROADWAY, 298; Michael Reid & Co. against [illegible] contractor, rerecorded 95,068

Constantian, owners and contractors..... 610

BROADWAY, 256, s w corner of Warren St; American Luxfer Prism Company against Eugene A. Hoffman, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 800

BROADWAY, 258; s w corner of Warren St; James Morrison, Jr., against Eugene A. Hoffman, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 1,585

CONVENT AND AMSTERDAM AVS and 129th and 130th Sts, block; George Grossman against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner and contractor 2,000

CONVENT AV, s e corner of 145th St, 80x117; Frank Dobson against the Washington Heights Baptist Church, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 328

FOX ST, 1,659; McCaul & Soles against Joseph D. Jennings, as contractor..... 160

GERARD AV, n s, 104.9 ft e of Bergen Av, 25x100; Lanrowitz & Fine against Michael and May Murphy, owners; James McAvoy, contractor..... 80

MADISON AV, n w corner of 56th St, 75.5x75; the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company against Francis S. Kinney, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 33,554

MADISON AV, n w corner of 56th St, 75.5x75; N. and W. J. Peck against Francis S. Kinney, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 7,566

MADISON AV, n w corner of 56th St, 75.5x75; W. R. Adams & Co. against Francis S. Kinney, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 305

MADISON AV, n w corner of 56th St, 74.9 x74.4; J. L. Keating & Co. against Francis S. Kinney, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 105

MADISON AV, n w corner of 56th St, 74.9 x74.4; Bernard McQuillan against Francis S. Kinney, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 40

WALES AV, 675 to 679; Simon Josephson against Meredith J. Murray and Kapnael 77TH AV, 632 to 636; Richard Shephard against Samuel McMillan, owner; William W. Grgham, contractor..... 395

7TH AV, s w corner of 57th St, 100x100; James Armstrong against George E. Chisholm, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 1,907

15TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 200x200 to 16th St; the Fire-Proof Door Company against the Society of New York Hospital, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 2,400

15TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 200x200 to 16th St; W. H. Spellman & Co. against the Society of New York Hospital, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 478

15TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 200x200 to 16th St; W. H. Spellman & Co. against the Society of New York Hospital, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 1,700

15TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 200x200 to 16th St; B. A. and G. N. Williams against the Society of the New York Hospital, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 8,902

15TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 200x200 to 16th St; Richard H. Casey against Society of the New York Hospital, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 10,815

35TH ST, 1 West, and 372 5th Av; Mills & Fox against J. R. Roosevelt and others, owners; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 400

42D ST, n s, extends from 7th Av to Broadway [illegible] against Charles Thorley, lessee; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 2,465

69TH ST, 221 West; W. R. Adams & Co. against Church of the Transfiguration, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 422

69TH ST, 221 West; Augustus Meyers against Church of the Transfiguration, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 340

74TH ST, 14 East; B. A. and G. N. Williams against Anna Rutherford, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 295

74TH ST, 14 East; John D. Clarke against William W. Rutherford, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 429

96TH ST, 12 West; Ernest G. Backstrom against Minnie Von Raitz, owner; Fred[illegible] Von Raitz, contractor 19

105TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; John A. Philbrick against Michael J. Naughton, owner and contractor 589

116TH ST, 227 to 245 est; Thomas M. Grimes against William S. Long, owner; John C. Francis, contractor..... 14

141ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100; Orrin D. Person against Mary B. Groth, owner; George H. Groth, contractor.. 1,998

150TH ST, n s, n w corner of Convent Av, 25x108.11x68.5x99.11; Mary A. Colleran against Thomas Walker, owner and contractor 5,600

154TH ST, s w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 151.10x99.11; the Warren Wood Working Company against William H. Lake, owner and contractor 2,597

163D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x112.6; William Hilgers against John H. Styles, Jr., owner and contractor... 240

BUILDING CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

133D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 125x99.11; James Murray and Robert Hill, with Rachel Juster, seventeen payments..$60,000

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 258 and 260, and 3 and 5 Warren St; M. H. Vought & Co. against Eugene A. Hoffman and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, R. L. Redfield.

DARKE ST, n w s, 215 ft n e of Boston Av, 25x92.2x25x93; Amelia A. Thorn against Catherine Webb and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. N. Burns.

EAGLE AV, w s, 514.8 ft s of 156th St, 38.11x99.6; Jeanne V. Obry against Fred Bailey and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Sondheim & Sondheim.

UNION AV, s w corner of 149th St, 100x irregular to Beach Av x n 175 to street x e 200 to beginning; Caroline S. Reid against Ellen Eden and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Skidmore

WATER ST, 960; Caroline Engs against Bernard Golden and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Hurst.

57TH AV, n e cor. of 94th St, 25.2x102.3; 58 6th Av; 306 West 26th St; 18 and 64 6th Av; 308 West 26th St, and 323 and 325 8th Av; Caroline C. Siefke against Henry Siefke, executor, &c., and others, (action for dower, &c.;) attorney, J. J. O'Brien.

5TH ST, n s, 758 ft e of Avenue C, 20x72.9; Edgar A. Levy, trustee, against Louis Tischler and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, Oberstein & Kohner.

26TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; William L. Condit and others, trustees, against Stephen Merritt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. I. Elkus.

65TH ST, 150 East; Justus L. Bulkley, trustee, &c., against Nellie A. Lippe and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Thornton.

109TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of 8d Av, 50x100.11; The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Matthew Coogan, executor, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. L. Short.

111TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 54x100.11; Orrin D. Person against Max Goldstein, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Reed & Reed.

125TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.11; Stephen Duncan against John F. Dunker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

125TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of 10th Av, 50x100.11, two actions; George M. Miller and another, trustees, against John F. Dunker and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

163D ST, s s, 134.11 ft e of Forest Av, 18.4x100; Ethel McCormack against Frederick Doyle, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ormiston & McCormack.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Supreme Court of the United States:

337—The United States, appellant, vs. The Choctaw Nation et al.; 338—The Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, appellants, vs. The Choctaw Nation et al., and 339—The Choctaw Nation et al., appellants, vs. The United States et al.—Argument continued by A. A. Lipscomb for the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, by H. E. Paine for the Chickasaw Nation, and concluded by J. M. Wilson for the Choctaw Nation.

176—Edward B. Wesley, appellant, vs. Howard P. Eells.—Argued by William H. Lyles for the appellant, and submitted by Arthur St. John Newberry for the appellee and by William A. Barber as amicus curiae.

Call for Monday: 177, 178, 180, 181, 182, 183, 185, 187, 452, (and 453, 454, and 455,) 188.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for Monday: 1006, 288, 334, 365, 263, 320, 366, 370.

Appellate Division Decisions.

By Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Patterson, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ.

People, &c., vs. Reilly.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Freeman vs. Rothschild.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs to either party. Opinion by Patterson, J.

John Weber & Co. vs. Hearn.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

First National Bank of Fort Worth vs. American Exchange National Bank.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff on verdict, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Van Valkenbergh vs. Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by O'Brien and Barrett, JJ. (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

Matter of Munn.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Wendt vs. Walsh et al.; Warren et al. vs. Wilson.—Orders reversed and orders entered as directed in opinion, with costs of the proceedings in the court below and in this court to be paid by William S. Wilson. Opinion by Patterson and McLaughlin, JJ. (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

By Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, and Ingraham, JJ.

Jones vs. Frost.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

By Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, and McLaughlin, JJ.

Matter of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and New York and Harlem Railroad.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

By Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.

McLeod vs. Hunter.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Witherow vs. Slayback et al.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event, on the authority of St. George Vineyard Company vs. Fritz, (decided Feb. 23, 1900.)

Genet vs. President, Managers, and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.—Judgment modified by striking out additional allowance, and as modified affirmed, with costs of appeal to respondents. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Cochran, as administrator, vs. Sess et al.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by O'Brien and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Loeb vs. Bien, Jr.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Werner vs. Padula et al.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Rumsey and Patterson, JJ., (Patterson and O'Brien, JJ., dissenting.)

Tweddell vs. New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, (in re St. John's Guild.)—Judgment affirmed, with costs to the plaintiff and the infant defendant to be paid out of the estate. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Welsh vs. Cornell—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by O'Brien and Patterson, JJ., (Patterson, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Manne vs. Carlson.—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Curran vs. Fiammer.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. (Rumsey, J., dissenting.)

Robinson vs. Vaughn—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Leland vs. Hearn et al.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Barrett, J.

Havana City Railway et al. vs. Ceballos et al.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion per curiam.

Powell vs. F. C. Linde Company.—Judgment and order reversed; new trial ordered

PUT WITNESS IN A CELL.

Counsel's Charge in Arguing Against Reopening Damage Suit in Which Metropolitan Was Defeated.

Alexander Thain of 38 Park Row, counsel for Dr. James F. McKernon, who was awarded $5,000 damages on Feb. 28 in a suit in the Supreme Court against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, alleged yesterday in his argument against a motion to reopen the case that one of the plaintiff's witnesses had been forcibly restrained from testifying during the trial.

Mr. Thain in his argument said that a cab driver, John Hicks, had been an important witness in the case, and that he was in court Feb. 27 ready to testify. On that day, Mr. Thain declared, a law clerk in the office of Theall & Beam, who was in the courtroom, overheard two men say, "We must watch this cab driver."

The next day, Mr. Thain said, Hicks met two men while on his way to the courtroom. They accosted him and invited him into a saloon to drink. Hicks accepted the invitation. Soon afterward, as alleged, he found himself locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, where he was kept all night. The next day he was discharged in the police court.

The counsel representing the railroad company objected to the allegations, claiming that they were irrelevant and not proper in the argument of the motion.

Justice Lawrence, in answer to this contention, said: "Well, he has created a very strong suspicion."

He then reserved decision on the motion.

DINNER FOR NAVAL OFFICERS.

The annual dinner of the New York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States will be given this evening at Delmonico's. Admiral Dewey is the Commander of the organization, and will come up from Lakewood for the dinner, which will be presided over by Lieut. Commander Chenery, the Vice Commander. More than one hundred members of the Commandery, with their guests, will sit down to dinner, and it will be distinctly a navy gathering.

Dinner for Gov. Roosevelt.

The commercial organizations of this city will unite to-night in giving a dinner for Gov. Roosevelt at the Waldorf-Astoria. The movement for the dinner was begun by the New York Produce Exchange in recognition of the stand taken by the Governor in his message to the Legislature on the subject of enlarging and improving the Erie Canal. In addition to the Governor, the speakers will be Gen. Francis V. Greene, J. D. Kernan, H. W. Hill, and F. S. Baird.

No Plague in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The Board of Health has decided that the Chinaman who died here several days ago, and who was supposed to have symptoms of bubonic plague, did not die of that disease. The quarantine which has been maintained in Chinatown for several days was lifted this afternoon.

Fire High in Bowling Green Building.

Fire did $100 damage to the office of the American Iron and Steel Company, on the twelfth floor of the Bowling Green Building, yesterday afternoon. The flames were extinguished by the fire apparatus of the building, and there was nothing for the city firemen to do when they answered the alarm. The cause of the fire was not ascertained.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CECELIA HOLLMANN, plaintiff, against MARTHA MOONEY, formerly MARTHA KILPATRICK, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 7th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line or side of Sixtieth Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of said Sixtieth Street and the Eleventh Avenue, thence running easterly along the northerly line or side of Sixtieth Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with the Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets, thence westerly along the centre line aforesaid and parallel with said Sixtieth Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with the Eleventh Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line or side of Sixtieth Street at the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 7th, 1900.

S. L. H. WARD, Referee.

CHAS. A. CLARK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 233 West 60th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

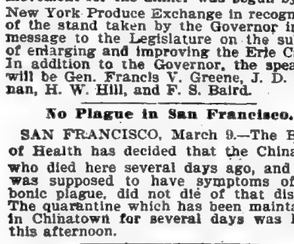

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,179.86, with interest thereon from the 6th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $399.43, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $652.03 and interest.

Dated New York, 7th day of March, 1900.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

THE ARMSTRONG & BOLTON COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by Honorable David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in and for the County of New York, on the first day of March, 1900, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against THE ARMSTRONG & BOLTON COMPANY, a corporation lately engaged in steam fitting and heating, and doing business at Sixty-two Grand Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present their claims with vouchers therefor duly verified to the subscriber, the assignee for the benefit of creditors of the said The Armstrong & Bolton Company, at the office of said assignee, Room 150, Forty Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of May, 1900.

Dated New York, March 3d, 1900.

DAVID M. RIPLEY, Assignee.

SEYMOUR, SEYMOUR & PARMELEE, Attorneys for Assignee, 40 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, granted on the 9th day of March, 1900, and filed on said day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the D. E. ROSE COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 287 Elizabeth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County, and State of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the undersigned, the duly appointed assignee of the said D. E. Rose Company, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of the undersigned, at No. 49 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, N. Y., on or before the first day of June, 1900.

AMBROSE G. TODD, Assignee.

MANDELBAUM BROS., Attorneys for Assignee, No. 178 Pearl Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh10-1aw6wSa

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSE AVELLANET, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that José Avellanet, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 7, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 9, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORITZ BAUER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Moritz Bauer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 8th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 9th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER BLOCK and SAMUEL LEDERER, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Alexander Block and Samuel Lederer of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Alexander Block and Samuel Lederer were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 9th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE A. BLUMENTHAL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,216.

To the creditors of George A. Blumenthal of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1900, the said George A. Blumenthal was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 9th, 1900.

NO. 2,278.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARY H. CAMPBELL, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Mary H. Campbell of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Mary H. Campbell was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 9, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JEREMIAH J. COLLINS, bankrupt. No. 2,249.

To the creditors of Jeremiah J. Collins of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Jeremiah J. Collins was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 8th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—RALPH COHEN and ISIDOR SMITH, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Ralph Cohen and Isidor Smith, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated February 19th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

New York, March 9, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—RUSSELL DART, Jr., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Russel Dart, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 27th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 9, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS DINITZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Dinitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 28th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

New York, March 9, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC GOODMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Goodman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 3d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 9th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS HENSCHEL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Henschel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 7th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 9th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH A. HOFFMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph A. Hoffman of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph A. Hoffman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 9th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC GOODMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Goodman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 3d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee, New York, March 9, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWIN H. FERGUSON, Bankrupt. No. 2,133.

Notice is hereby given that Edwin H. Ferguson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 5, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 9, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE FRANCE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,217.

To the creditors of George France of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1900, the said George France was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 9th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC GOODMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Goodman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 3d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee, New York, March 9, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS DINITZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Dinitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 28th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 9, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LIONEL EMDIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Lionel Emdin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 28th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 9th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE C. HOLT, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of George C. Holt of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said George C. Holt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 9, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM H. THEOBALD, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Theobald, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 9th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 9, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC LEOPOLD, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Leopold, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 9th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 9th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARTIN STARK, Bankrupt.—No. 2,120.

Notice is hereby given that Martin Stark, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 6, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 9, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUDOLPH J. PAY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Rudolph J. Pay of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Rudolph J. Pay was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 9, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOUNT VERNON CONSUMERS' BREWING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Mount Vernon Consumers' Brewing Co. of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Mount Vernon Consumers' Brewing Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, pro e their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 9, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAMIE M. MERCHANT, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Mamie M. Merchant, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated March 5th, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 9th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—RUSSELL DART, Jr., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Russel Dart, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 27th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 9, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS DINITZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Dinitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 28th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee, New York, March 9, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC GOODMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Goodman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 3d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 9, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EMIL WEISS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Emil Weiss, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 23d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 9th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM E. SMITH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William E. Smith, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 7th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 9th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC MORAFF, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Moraff, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 8th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 9, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARTIN STARK, Bankrupt.—No. 2,120.

Notice is hereby given that Martin Stark, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 6, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 9, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH WEISS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,749.

To the creditors of Joseph Weiss of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Weiss was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 9, 1900.

NO. 2,126.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—HARRY REIBSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Reibstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 3d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 9th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM E. SMITH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William E. Smith, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 7th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 9, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JOSEPH WEISS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,749.

To the creditors of Joseph Weiss of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Weiss was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 9, 1900.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1895, and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons, respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others to whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate together with our damage map in the office of the Department of Public Works for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, (March 6th, 1900,) file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Stars-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 3 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of April, 1900, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
JAMES J. MARTIN,
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—LOUIS V. SOUTHACK, plaintiff, against CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, individually and as substituted executor and trustee of John W. Southack, deceased; Eugene Southack, George Southack, Sarah King, Frederick Southack, Florence Southack, Maude Southack Platt, John William Southack, Reginald Cyprian Southack, Bogert Greenford Southack, Gladys Tilden Southack, Julia Woodruff Southack, Sr., Julia Woodruff Southack, Jr., Eugene Southack, as executor and trustee of Ella Louise Southack, deceased; Helen E. McDowell, as committee of the person and estate of Eliza S. L. McDowell, a lunatic; Henry R. Gordon, Charles de Neufville, and William Smith, defendants.—Trial desired to be had in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January, 2nd, 1900.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To George Southack:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2nd day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, State of New York.—Dated New York, March 2d, 1900.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

mh3-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—OSCAR HANSEN, plaintiff, against AMALIE WOLTER, Alwine Nicole, Emilie Hansen, Caesar Reisse, Waldemar Reisse, Margaret Ford, Martha Arnold, Ann Lynch, James Hart, Charles Biancho, Peter Chiaro, Thomas Callahan, John McCabe, George Cordes, Mary Loftus, Thomas Flannagan, James Vincent, Cecilia Alger, John Tierney, Thomas McCabe, Harry Rigney, and the people of the State of New York, defendants.—Summ

COMPLAINTS AGAINST NUNS

Soliciting Alms Without the Archbishop's Authorization.

Local French Charities Said to Have Suffered by Their Operations—Live in Private Lodgings.

The irregular conduct of four foreign nuns has caused annoyance to the managers of several Roman Catholic charities in this city, who fear that the women have devoted to other uses considerable sums of money which the donors intended to give for the benefit of local institutions.

These nuns describe themselves as Sister St. Bernard, Sister Marie, Sister Seraphine, and Sister St. Hurbain. They wear a habit consisting of a brown dress with a black cloak and a long black veil, and instead of dwelling in a convent, live together in private lodgings at 41 South Washington Square, and only a few doors from the French Creche, or nursery, in the same thoroughfare, which is one of the sufferers by their operations. They have been living in the same place for nearly two years, and they said they came from Lyons, France, and were Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Heart, who intended to establish their order here. They claimed to have a dispensation from the Pope for their long absence.

Many times of late complaints from contributors have reached Mother Dominic of the Creche, Mother Archangelis of St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum, and the Rev. Father T. Vucher, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul, that too frequent applications were being made to them by their sisters, and regular subscribers, when called upon for their customary alms, have replied that they had given the money to sisters who had called a few days before.

Finally sisters authorized to solicit aid for these institutions came across the strange nuns in different houses, and they said they heard them ask for aid for the "French Nursery," and again for the "French Orphan Asylum," which are the usual names for these institutions of St. Vincent de Paul in this city. This was reported to Father Vucher, and he communicated with Archbishop Corrigan, who assured him that he knew nothing of these women.

The facts were made public yesterday by Father Vucher, and the nuns at once went to the Archbishop's residence. They satisfied him by their documents that they were nuns, but when he asked them why they had not come to him for permission to carry on their work in this city they could only say that they had called upon him once, but had not found him in. They then asked permission to continue soliciting, and this the Archbishop flatly refused. They went back to their lodgings, where it was said yesterday afternoon that Sister St. Bernard had gone to bed ill upon their return and that the others refused to make any statement.

The Creche in Washington Square is conducted by sisters of the Order of the Marianites of the Holy Cross, who wear black garments and large bonnets. One of these said yesterday that the strange nuns had called there once for mass, but there had been no mass that morning, and they had referred them to St. Anthony's Church. They asked them to breakfast, but they refused, saying that they lived in the neighborhood. Once they brought to the Creche a quantity of candy and clothing, which were distributed among the children, and they took dinner with the sisters. In this they knew them by sight.

Father Vucher said that he had written to the Charity Organization Society concerning the strange nuns, whom he had seen at high mass in his church two or three times.

"Their conduct is very strange, to say the least," he said. "Up town they collect for the French Nursery, down town they collect for the French Orphan Asylum, but they have never turned in a penny to us. A French lady went to their lodgings and asked them who they were and where their mother house was. They answered, 'We have no mother house.' About two years ago some French sisters came to this city to collect money, but the Archbishop refused them permission, and gave them $20 to help them get home, and I gave them $10 myself. Perhaps these are the same nuns."

The Rev. Father Connolly, Archbishop Corrigan's secretary, said, however, that they were not the same, as he remembered the others perfectly.

"All church collecting is done on a business basis," he said, "and no one has a right to solicit aid for any Catholic cause without written authority from the Archbishop, which is only granted for a certain length of time, so that different charitable works may be brought before the public in rotation. Too many of these permits are never issued at a time, and applicants for such permission must wait their turn. Even the Little Sisters of the Poor always carry with them a subscription book bearing the Archbishop's signature, which they show whenever requested. It is most unusual for nuns to live in private lodgings, and the proper course would have been for them on coming into the diocese to obtain a letter from the Archbishop, which would have secured for them entrance into a convent of their own or some allied order."

Father Connolly said that there was no reason to doubt that the strange nuns would now discontinue soliciting money, and when asked what would happen if they did not, he answered: "Then it would not be a matter for ecclesiastical consideration."

Father Connolly said that the rules of soliciting aid for Catholic charities were so well understood by all Catholics and many non-Catholics that he did not think it likely that these intruders in the local field had received larger sums than a person would be apt to give away without troubling to investigate.

MR. GARDINER'S AFFIDAVIT.

Objects to Delays in the Hearing of the Charges Against Him Before Commissioner Wilcox.

The Gardiner hearing was adjourned again yesterday, because of the illness of Deputy Attorney General Coyne and of Special Counsel for Attorney General Deming.

Samuel Untermyer of counsel for District Attorney Gardiner presented to Commissioner Wilcox an affidavit from Col. Gardiner, in which he protested against delays and objected to the methods of the Deputy Attorney General. Deputy Attorney General Cosby, who was present, objected to the reception of the affidavit on the ground that it was frivolous and scandalous.

Mr. Untermyer asked that Mr. Cosby's remarks be stricken out. "It is ungentlemanly and unjustified," said he.

The Commissioner said that both sides had forgotten their good manners at times.

District Attorney Gardiner, in his affidavit, reviews the many delays in the hearings since they began, on Feb. 19, and the abbreviating of the sessions, all against the protest of the respondent. The testimony thus far introduced, it was set forth, related principally to dismissal of indictments or discharges of bail by Justices. Every such case that had occurred since his administration was presented in evidence, numbering some 2,000.

The Commissioner was asked to hold five sessions a week, lasting from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Newspaper articles were also quoted, aimed against the District Attorney, which he believed to be inspired by the Deputy Attorney General, and Col. Gardiner asked that the Deputy Attorney General be instructed to refrain from such conduct hereafter.

The Commissioner said that the matter must go over until to-day, when the hearing will be resumed.

Thirteenth Regiment Games.

Almost 400 entries have been made for the Thirteenth Regiment games, which will be held to-night at the regiment armory, Brooklyn. A. C. Kraenzlein, the crack hurdler of the University of Pennsylvania, will try for a record in the high hurdle race; A. F. Duffy, the Georgetown sprinter, will be on the scratch mark in the 100-yard dash, and will try for a new world's record, and C. U. Powell of Cornell, who has jumped 6 feet, will have 2½ inches on the dummy scratch man in the running high jump. A. J. Walsh, the crack long-distance runner, will be on scratch in the mile race. A college relay team race in which Columbia, the New York University, the College of the City of New York, and St. Francis Xavier will be represented, will be one of the features of the games.

The best medicine known to the medical faculty for healing diseased Lungs is DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER — ABSOLUTELY PURE

The manufacturers of Royal Baking Powder have always declined to produce a cheap baking powder at the sacrifice of quality or wholesomeness.

The highest grade and most highly refined ingredients only are employed in Royal; hence its well known superiority.

It is always the case that the consumer suffers in pocket if not in health by accepting cheap powders as substitutes for Royal Baking Powder.

Royal Baking Powder costs only a fair price, and is cheaper and better at its price than any similar article in the world.

Care must be taken to avoid baking powders made from alum. Such powders are sold cheap, because they cost but a few cents per pound. "Just as good and cheaper" is a fraudulent cry, intended to deceive the unwary. Alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

INVESTORS ALLEGE COLLUSION.

Decision Reserved on Motion to Stay Examination of Trustee Savage of National Light Company.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, heard the argument on a motion to stay the examination of Edward S. Savage, pending an appeal from the original order for him to appear before a referee and give testimony in the action of John Post, inventor of a storage battery, against Mr. Savage, as trustee; the National Light and Power Company and three Philadelphians who invested $25,000 in the company and want their money returned to them. Justice Lawrence reserved decision.

Mr. Savage is a lawyer, and was President of the Union County Bank of Rahway, N. J., which is now in liquidation. His counsel alleged that the order for his examination had been obtained for the purpose of annoying and aggravating him.

Charles J. McDermott of the law firm of Boardman & Boardman represented Edward J. Matthews, one of the Philadelphia investors, who is a co-defendant with Mr. Savage. Mr. McDermott declared that the action brought by Post was started with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Savage, and that the attorney who was then appearing in court as counsel for Mr. Savage had actually prepared the summons for Post and that there was collusion between the two to prevent the Philadelphians getting their money back.

He declared that in the original contract which his clients had rescinded within two weeks after its execution Mr. Savage was appointed trustee to hold the $25,000, and that he had no right to pay it out except on the joint order of the Philadelphians and Mr. Post. The Philadelphia investors had given no authority to him to disburse this money, yet he in his answer filed in the suit of Post had stated that he had turned $19,000 of the trust fund over to Post, and it was for this reason that the examination before a referee was demanded. Edward J. Matthews in an accompanying affidavit declared that the request for an examination of Mr. Savage was made for the sole purpose of protecting his (the petitioner's) rights.

WANTED TO DON MAN'S ATTIRE.

Woman Anxious to See Boxing Match Applied to Police for Permit.

A young woman, accompanied by a big dog, got out of a cab at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, and, entering the office of Chief Devery, said she wanted a permit to wear men's clothes, so that she could see a boxing exhibition. Her brother is somewhat of a boxer, and takes lessons in Canada, where they live, she said, and she wanted to see the fight so that she could give him points.

Chief Devery explained that he could not give her such a permit, as it is against the law for women to wear men's clothes in public. She then appealed to President York and to Auditor Shipman, and, receiving the same explanation, regretfully departed in the cab.

EDELHEIM COLLECTION SALE.

Rare and Interesting Art Objects Bring Only Fair Prices.

Some of the rarest and most interesting of the art objects which belonged to the late Carl Edelheim of Philadelphia, the dispersal of whose collection at auction has been going on at the galleries of the American Art Association this week, were sold yesterday afternoon. The sale of the bulk of the collection was brought to a close then, all that remain being a number of finger rings and other specimens of antique jewelry, which will be sold to-day.

Among the lots sold yesterday was an antique Samarcand silk rug, measuring 14 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 8 inches. After some brisk bidding it was knocked down for $1,200, which was regarded by experts as by no means a high price for it. Another rug of the same make and age, but smaller and of a less convenient shape, went for $475.

A number of pieces of Hispano-Moresque, Rhodian, majolica, and other pottery brought only moderate prices. A majolica plaque of oval shape was sold for $190, and one of the reproductions by Wedgwood of the Portland vase for $185. The latter price is noteworthy in view of the reports, printed some time ago, that these reproductions were worth a fabulous amount each.

A few bronzes were sold for good prices, a pair of miniature busts bringing $110, and another pair $82.50.

SAMUEL KELLER' TRIAL.

The Jury Selected in One of the Dean Syndicate Cases.

Samuel Keller, one of the members of the Dean Syndicate, now awaiting trial on a charge of grand larceny, denied yesterday the story printed in one of the morning papers that he had accused ex-District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott, who will conduct the prosecution against him, of accepting a retainer of $5,000 from him.

"It's not true," he said; "I never said anything of the kind. Bernard has a hand in this and must have been misrepresenting me."

Myron Bernard, another of the firm, also said that he had been misquoted.

"I never stated that Olcott had taken money from Keller. I may have said that Keller had mentioned something to that effect to me, but that was all."

Former District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, counsel for J. B. Kellogg, the member of the Dean Company, now on trial, also discredited the statements attributed to Keller.

"It is ridiculous," he said. "I have known Mr. Olcott for many years, and I know that he is far above taking a bribe. Such an accusation only makes the accuser ridiculous."

All day yesterday was spent in completing the jury which is to try Kellogg. Mr. Davis exhausted his stock of peremptory challenges early in the afternoon, but Mr. Olcott was so hard to please that it was nearly 7 o'clock when the last juror was sworn in.

For the topsy-turvy, tumbling boy, or the modest, meek, motionless boy.

Wash suits.

They'll stand a heap of laundrying, and the color will stand—that we guarantee.

Sizes 3 to 12.

Price—$1.25, just as a Spring eye-opener.

For your long-legged, long-trousered boy of 13, 14, 15 or 16 years, some 150 stragglers from many different sorts of suits.

$12 to $16 was the price; $4 now.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

Brain Workers.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Strengthens the exhausted and confused brain, relieves nervous headache and induces refreshing sleep.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

DR. McBURNEY TO TAKE A REST.

Resigns His Place as Chief of Surgeons at Roosevelt Hospital.

Dr. Charles McBurney, who for many years has been chief of the staff of surgeons at Roosevelt Hospital, will leave that institution at the end of this month. His resignation was presented at the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the hospital on Feb. 27.

Dr. McBurney is said to be greatly in need of rest. He has been extremely busy for some time, and has performed many important operations lately, including an amputation on Anson Phelps Stokes when the latter was injured last Summer.

When William J. Syms, the wealthy gun manufacturer, bequeathed a large amount of money to build what is known as the William J. Syms Operating Theatre of Roosevelt Hospital, he made a provision that Dr. McBurney should superintend its construction and equipment.

Ladies' Waists.

2nd Floor.

Made of every variety of fashionable wash fabric, including Mercerized Sea-Island Cotton,—pastel tints and new Spring colors.

Elaborate Bodices of Silk, Chiffon, Lace and Novelty Materials for Theatre or general Evening wear.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Men's Shirts.

In stock or made to measure.

Of the latest shirtings.

Novelty fabrics, weaves and shades.

This stock is now completed in preparation for Spring orders,—many of the materials and the greater proportion of designs are controlled by this firm. They are distinguished by originality and artistic coloring.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

C. H. PEPPER'S LINOLEUM
IS THE BEST FLOOR CLOTH
FOR OFFICES.
1,319-1,321 BROADWAY,
Telephone 704-38th St. HERALD SQUARE.

MAY NOT SAVE WISE'S LIFE.

Deathbed Confession, It Is Claimed, Will Not Help Sweeney's Accomplice.

Assistant District Attorney Blumenthal, who prosecuted and secured the conviction of Edward Wise for murder in the first degree for the killing of Charles F. Beasley on Nov. 9, 1898, in West Twenty-ninth Street, for the purposes of robbery, said yesterday that the fact that James Sweeney had made a deathbed confession in London that he had killed Beasley would not help Wise, for inasmuch as it was proved that Wise was with Sweeney at the time of the murder he was equally guilty.

Abraham Levy, who was Wise's counsel, said that he would argue the case in the Court of Appeals in a few days. If the decision was adverse to Wise he would use the confession in a petition to the Governor for clemency.

Lotos Club Anniversary.

The Lotos Club will celebrate its thirtieth anniversary to-night. The guests of the evening will be about forty members of the Gridiron Club of Washington. Among the speakers will be Senators Depew, Platt, and Beveridge, and the Hon. Thomas B. Reed.

Friday and Saturday, March 9th & 10th.

Men's Gloves.

Heavy Cape,
prix seam, assorted reds and tans, for driving or street wear.

Light Weight,
full piqué sewn, for street or dress; men's or cadet sizes.

$1.00
per pair,
value $1.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Glimpses of New Sideboards.

This, a most little piece, slim-legged as a side table, carved with shells and ribbon loops. Here a group of Colonial worthies with projecting cupboard doors and drawer fronts.—Just the antique simplicity in vogue this Spring.

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FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

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In which we will offer such well-known makes as

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Dollar Corsets	.74
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In addition to makes named above, our stock contains complete assortments of J. B., R. & G., C. P., Z. Z., Her Majesty, P. D., Nemo, Thompson and "Kabo." The "Kabo" is a corset just added; it is excellently made of strong coutille, in thoroughly up to date styles to suit either the stout or slender—preserving the natural lines of the figure and adding to its grace—ask to see it.

Our Corset Department is the largest in New York—it is also the most complete. Customers always find here all the *best* makes of the *best* makers, in complete assortment of sizes, so that no matter what their requirements they can obtain just the particular kind that suits their fancy.

Boys' New Spring Suits
Another Great Saturday Sale

Boys' Blue Thibet Suits
Also a great variety of fancy Cheviots in Gray, Brown and Tan—Double Breast—strictly all wool—excellently made—splendid fit—4 to 13 yrs..... 2.98
They are remarkable value—BETTER than most Suits elsewhere sold at Five Dollars.

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Our price, any size up to 13 years 3.98

Misses' Tailor Made Suits
Blue, Brown and Gray Homespun—Reefer and Eton Jackets—latest style skirts—finely tailored—
14 to 16 and 18 years..... 9.98
The kind you'll elsewhere see at $13 and $15.

Misses' Rainy Day Skirts
New Model—double-faced cloth..... 5.50

Babies' and Little Children's High Class Cloaks and Reefers

Sample stock of a manufacturer noted for fine qualities. As these elegant garments were used as models only in the warerooms, (never taken around by salesmen,) they are as fresh, clean, and unsoiled as if just made.....A most unusual opportunity to buy the pick of this season's novelties at wholesale prices—and less.

RICH CLOAKS, long and short; plaited and full backs; Glace Faille, Bengaline and China Silks, and plain and fancy Wool Materials;—lined with silk or fine sateen; trimmed with silk or lace appliques, embroidery, plaitings, ribbons or shirrings. Values 7.98 to 24.98—
our prices .....4.98 to 16.98

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Fine Black Cloth—yoke of shirred satin ribbon, with or without jet—high collar—deep lace—fine linings—worth $10.50..... 6.98

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

MEN'S HOUSE COATS.

SHORT PRICES AND A SHORT STORY.

In overhauling Boys' Winter Clothing, these came to light, and looked out of place among Spring *Juveniles.*

Which was better? To stow away in stock for 9 months and get $5 to $8.50, or to move down stairs, take away half the prices, and have you take away all the Coats?

2.50 / 3.95 — Read the answer—250 plain, Plaid and Check House Coats—silk frogged and corded, sizes 34 to 44 (very few 36)—capital coats that a man must wear to appreciate.

Small lot at $1.50—34 and 44 only.

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For Spring

Single and Double Flowing End Scarfs in fancy Basket Weaves, light and dark effects; also Silk and Linen Large Flowing End Scarfs in light combinations, at 95c

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MISSES' SUITS.

Tailor-made Dresses,—of fine Covert Cloth,—latest Eton Coats, lined with Silk.
Box pleat back Skirt.
Trimmed with bands of stitched Satin. Handsome designs.
Colors:—Black and newest shades of blue, brown, gray, mode and tan.
Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.
$19.50.

Latest models of reefer and box Coats, light tan and "covert" shades.
Sizes 8 to 14 years.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway & 11th St.

The new
Spring Overcoat
in
Oxford and Cambridge grays,
& Top-Coats
in Coverts of the latest shades,
$10 to $30.

☞ At our Canal St. corner, we also have $10 & $12 Spring Overcoats of last season's make, marked at $8.00.

Stores open this evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

For Amusement Advertisements See Page 9.

MARCH 1900

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of The Week.

The extraordinary leap into public favor of Miss Mary Johnston's "To Have and To Hold" is certainly marvelous if not absolutely unprecedented. The book was published two weeks and a half ago. To date 111,000 copies have been sold, and the one hundred and twenty-fifth thousand is in press. Even "Uncle Tom's Cabin," probably the most popular American novel ever published, cannot show these figures. Within two months after publication 100,000 copies of Mrs. Stowe's book had been sold, but it took a year to dispose of twice that number. To some persons figures of this nature are invidious. Still, their interest and significance cannot be denied. Quick sales certainly kindle the enthusiasm of the reading public. The subject of permanency does not enter into the question. Undoubtedly the nearest approach to the "quick sales" of "To Have and to Hold" are those of Paul Leicester Ford's latest historical romance, "Janice Meredith," which three months after publication had reached the total of 200,000 copies.

A biography of Theodore Parker, by the Rev. John W. Chadwick, would seem to be an ideal bringing together of subject and author. Mr. Chadwick is now engaged on such a work, and Houghton, Mifflin & Co. intend to publish it in the Fall. It will be issued in style uniform with the recent "Life of Horace Bushnell," by Dr. Munger.

Grace Gallatin Seton-Thompson, wife of the author and artist, has a book in press at the Doubleday & McClure Company's. Its title is "A Woman Tenderfoot in the Rockies." Besides containing a lot of interesting and valuable information about "camping out" erary and artistic material for his "Wild Animals I Have Known," "The Trail of the Sandhill Stag," and "The Autobiography of a Grizzly." In short, it is the woman's side of Ernest Seton-Thompson's sojourn in the wilds beyond the Great American Desert.

A work which will appeal strongly to students of literature and to lovers of Russian novels will shortly be published by D. Appleton & Co. under the title of "A History of Russian Literature," by Waliszewski, author of "The Romance of an Empress." Mr. Waliszewski deals with a theme that is comparatively little known, yet one which is full of interest. From the "bilini," or oral, literature of Old Russia, and the Ostromir Codex, the earliest specimens of written Russian literature, he carries the reader down to the poets and novelists of the nineteenth century.

"The Alabaster Box," a new novel, by Sir Walter Besant, is in press at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s. This is a story of Settlement life in London. A young man with ambition and ideas, wealthy, and something of a man of the world, goes to the Settlement out of curiosity. He remains to have sympathy with the work of the people with whom he comes in contact, and his whole character is thereby transformed. The dramatis personae and scenes are drawn from the author's own experiences.

"As the Light Led," a new novel from the pen of James Newton Baskett, author of "At You-All's House," is in press at The Macmillan Company's. Like his first book, the scene is laid in Northeastern Missouri, though it is not a "nature tale" in the sense that "At You-All's House" was. It is a love story of rural Missouri of the late sixties, when the political issues of that part of the State were deeply swayed by the disputes of the Immersionists and the Paedo Baptists.

The John Ruskin volume, which Mrs. Meynell some time ago undertook to write for the "Modern English Writers" series of Messrs. Blackwood, which in America bears the imprint of Dodd, Mead & Co., is now nearing completion, and will probably be presented in the early Autumn. Its scope is less biographical than expository, the aim of the author being to provide the student as well as the general reader with a handbook to the teaching of nearly the most voluminous author and fruitful thinker of our time.

A new edition of "Diana Tempest," one of Miss Cholmondeley's earlier novels, will shortly appear from the press of D. Appleton & Co. According to the latest report, her "Red Pottage," combining the English and American editions, has now reached the one-hundred-thousand mark. It is interesting to note, by the way, that the American edition brought out by Harper & Brothers has long since outstripped the one issued in London. The forthcoming edition of "Diana Tempest" will contain a portrait and critical biography of Miss Cholmondeley. This is a feature in the publication of fiction which, it is said, will shortly be included in other forthcoming novels being prepared by the Appletons.

"The Strength of Gideon" is a volume of short stories by Paul Laurence Dunbar, author of "Folks from Dixie," "Lyrics of Lowly Life," and "Poems of Cabin and Field." "Folks from Dixie" was this author's first volume of short stories, and the forthcoming collection, while in a measure covering new ground, emphasizes Mr. Dunbar's command of humor and pathos so well revealed in the first.

"Debts of Honor," is the title of a new novel by Maurice Jokai, which the Doubleday & McClure Company will present March 22. The whole theme swings around what the author calls "an American duel." The duelists draw lots and the one who takes the paper bearing his name pledges himself to commit suicide within ten years. Much happens in the allotted time. The victim marries, and, with the shadow of his fate hanging over him, two sons are born to him. The mystery surrounding his death, when he finally takes his own life, is revealed twenty years later when the elder son becomes one of the principals in a similar duel.

R. H. Russell purposes to issue at once Augustus Thomas's popular American drama, "Alabama," with adequate illustrations, uniform with "Arizona," the successful drama of Western army post life. The latest addition to the list of reading plays issued by this house, Clyde Fitch's "Nathan Hale," makes the ninth of the series, the titles of the others being as follows: "Trelawny of the 'Wells,'" "The Adventures of the Lady Ursula," "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines,"

CHARLES SUMNER.

Mr. Moorfield Storey's Biography of the Great Senator.*

When a monument to the unconscious benefactors of the Republic is erected one of the names inscribed upon it should be that of the man who in 1826 refused a cadetship to Charles Sumner, then fifteen years of age. Courage, reticence, tenacity, patience, and many another attribute of the perfect soldier were Sumner's, but strategy he had none, and the brilliancy of his other qualities would have availed nothing except to advance him to a position in which his inevitable disaster would be fatal to others. A bullet from some Mexican ambuscader would probably have ended his career; the abolitionist phalanx would have been far less formidable, and the triumph of the Republican Party might have been delayed four or even eight years for lack of his strenuous, single-hearted loyalty, his eloquence and energy.

His biographer, in the "American Statesmen" series, Mr. Moorfield Storey, gives his genealogy with some little detail, showing that he was of purely English descent, and that his ancestors on both sides came to the Colonies nearly two centuries before his birth. He was a Bostonian, a Latin School and Harvard graduate, and the grandson of that Job Sumner, Harvard student who dropped his books at the sound of the shots at Lexington, fought at Bunker Hill, was second in command of the force which protected New York during the British evacuation, gave Washington the last salute that he received during the Revolutionary War, and took his degree in 1785 as a member of his class who had "during the war behaved with reputation as a man and as an officer." He is buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, Broadway, and a tombstone erected by the Society of the Cincinnati marks his grave. His son, Sumner's father, was a lawyer and Sheriff in Suffolk County.

Sumner was of the class of 1830, and, disliking mathematics and physics, devoted himself to history, literature, and the classics, and did not attempt to take high honors. Graduating, he accepted the Yankee's destiny and taught school for a few weeks, but after a year of consideration he decided to enter the Law School, where his ambition awoke, and he studied fiercely. He was one of the many students who found a friend in Judge Story, but he made friends everywhere, and his visit to Washington the year after graduation brought him such honors and attentions as might be given to a young Prince. The country was so small then that a promising young man of twenty-three years might be conspicuous, but Sumner remained unspoiled, and after hearing the Congressional debates on the United States Bank matter, wrote to his father:

I probably shall never come here again. I have little or no desire ever to come again in any capacity. Nothing that I have seen of politics has made me look upon them with any feeling other than loathing. The more I see of them the more I love law, which I feel will give me an honorable livelihood.

After three years of practice, of teaching in the Law School, of study and of deepening and broadening his acquaintance with the best men of his time, he spent three years in Europe. His sojourn of ten months in England was "like a meteor passing through the country," according to a kindly intended comparison of Priestley's granddaughter. It made him visible to an extraordinary number of persons, peers, and commoners, Judges and authors, the mere list of whose names occupies almost a page of his biography. After two years on the Continent, always studying, always learning, he went back to London for a happy month, and then came home, thinking that he could content himself with law.

What he might have done had there been no slavery question is doubtful, but, as matters really were, he worked at his profession for five years, with an interval of serious illness, and then brought himself to the attention of all his townspeople by giving them new subjects of thought in the annual Fourth of July oration. At present, if Demosthenes himself were to speak on a similar occasion, nobody but his family and a few political supporters would be conscious of his performance until the report apeared in the next day's Transcript, but at that time both eloquence and the anniversary were held in high honor, and his oration made Sumner a leader among his countrymen. It also made him some enemies, for his perfect incapacity to put himself in another's place led him to make unkind remarks on volunteer uniforms, with the Boston Tigers seated directly before him; and his questions, "What use is the army of the United States? What use is the navy of the United States?" displeased his

MARCH

...ports and the navy yard. The ... civilians were enthusiastic in ... his courage in avowing his opin... many of them were also enthusiastic ... to Wendell Phillips, whose own ... speech had been made the very day ... Sumner started for Europe, the only ... common interest in the annexation of ... brought them together, and in pre... four months after Independence Day ... drew up a set of resolutions for a ... Hall meeting held to oppose the ... of Texas as a slave State. Thus ... real life began when he lacked but ... months of being thirty-five years of ..., but the preparation had been long and ... A scholar, an orator, and a gen..., he was adapted to represent the ... thought and feeling of his country... Nearly twenty years later John Bige..., urging his re-election, thus summed ... the performance of which he gave plain ...promise:

First, he was the most accomplished man in public life in America; second, the ablest Senator in Congress; third, of unblemished private character; fourth, of unblemished public character, which no breath of calumny had ever reached, and whom no one had ever dared to approach with a dishonorable proposition; fifth, a man whose zeal and talents had been expended, not upon selfish schemes, but upon measures and policies looking to the improvement of the condition of society—such ends as, whatever difference of opinion may prevail as to the adaptation of his means to secure them, must possess the sympathy and respect of all good citizens; sixth, he is very amiable; and seventh, a man whose decorum of character and whose talents have done and are doing more than those of any other man in the Senate to avert the gradual decline of that body in the estimation of the country.

It is easy to wish that he had had a little more humor, a little more imagination, but the toleration imparted by these qualities is only too often extended to their possessor's own faults and sins, and the Sumners of this world must be somewhat intolerant. They are not so many that their defects will seriously harm the body politic. In the case of Sumner himself friends were lost from time to time, but at that time he did not seem to understand why a man should not have cordial private intercourse with his most bitter public assailant. Still, in 1846 he was sufficiently politic, in delivering the Phi Beta Kappa oration, to disguise his attacks on war and slavery as eulogy on Pickering, Story, Allston, and William Ellery Channing, and succeeded in speaking his mind without giving offense, and in pleasing judges as diversely in taste as Emerson and Everett.

Such was the early life of Sumner; his public career is not yet forgotten, although it ended more than a quarter of a century ago. He entered the Senate without the customary preliminary sessions in the House, and in his first speech argued against intervention in foreign politics, and for five months was silent on the slavery question, accustoming himself meanwhile to his position and surroundings. Once prepared for work, he became as uncompromising, as denunciatory, and as irritating to his opponents as any man who has ever spoken in the Senate Chamber, and even the House records can show little to surpass the matter of his speeches in these characteristics. The manner was good, but rhetoric and superficial civility do not console men who are virtually called oppressors, robbers, and liars. Brooks's assault was the natural, although unjustifiable, effect of Sumner's words, but the most pathetic spectacle in American political life, except those afforded by the death of its two martyrs, was the strong man's struggle to perform his work while suffering, and his clinging to office that he might not lose his opportunity to defend righteousness. When he returned to his seat, in 1859, his opponents found him stronger than ever, for his very presence was a rebuke to the slaveholder, and a stimulus to the Republican.

Among the points worthy of especial remembrance at this time is that it was he who drew up the resolutions refusing foreign intervention between the General Government and the rebellious States as impracticable, calculated to prolong and imbitter the conflict, and to be regarded as an unfriendly act. Later, he contended that in Cuban matters the sound rule was non-intervention except in the way of good offices. He fought against the proposed purchase of St. Thomas, and against the San Domingo treaty, and had a most unhappy quarrel with the President and Mr. Fish in regard to the second matter. Mr. Storey naturally dwells a very little on opinions harmonizing with his own convictions, for a conscientious man could not do otherwise, but his strongest reference to present conditions is this:

Experience has shown that a President bent upon enlarging the country's boundaries is apt to take a deeper personal interest in the project than in questions of domestic policy, and to treat opposition as personal disloyalty.

One may interpret this as a reference to Jefferson or Grant, or give it a present application, according to inclination. The attacks upon Gen. Grant read strangely enough now that the silent soldier is better understood, but appearances almost justified them, and in estimating them one must not forget the exceeding bitterness with which a man of Sumner's personal probity must have felt the shame of association with such men as were among the Republicans dominant in Washington in his later days.

His reply to Mr. Blaine, when that worthy chose to attack him in an open letter as in singular alliance with Confederates and Preston S. Brooks, in nominating Mr. Greeley, was perhaps the most effective retort ever encountered by that adroit personage, and brims over with contempt. Said he:

You are greatly concerned about the company I keep. To quiet your solicitude, I beg leave to say that, in joining the Republicans who brought forward an original Abolitionist, I find myself with so many fellows devoted to the cause I have always served that I had not missed you until you hastened to report absence. * * *

You are mistaken in supposing me weary of my associates. I am not weary of the principles which I have at heart, nor of the men who are battling for them. Nor am I weary of the argument why I should vote for Horace Greeley. What has Greeley to do with the question? He is only a name, while a principle is all in all. I am not one to make a fetish of him in order to worship him after the lapse of more than half a century. I will not unite with you in dragging him from the grave, where he sleeps, to aggravate the passions of a political conflict and arrest the longing for concord.

One can imagine a future reconciliation between the soldier President and the Senator, for their personal misunderstanding was based on the differing values attributed to phrases, but one needs discipline beyond this life to clear the spiritual vision until it can discern the point of concord between him who earned and him who bestowed such reprobation.

Mr. Storey attributes emancipation and equal rights for the negro to Sumner more than to any single man except, possibly, Lincoln, and the prevention of war with England and France to him more than to any single man, a contention in which it is not easy for any one acquainted with the diplomatic work of Mr. Adams to agree. He gives warning that when we depart from such principles as Sumner and his like believe and practice, we may well tremble for the permanence of our Government. Sumner's own theory, as set forth in his "Prophetic Voices," was that perpetual peace would gradually attract all the other countries on the continent to us, and in the term "continent" he included South America. Why such an aggregation would not be as "imperial" as a governing country and a few isles of the sea is matter for questioning.

Mr. Storey's excellent style and happy faculty of condensation, united with his sympathetic admiration of Sumner, make this biography exceedingly pleasant. Such faults as he sees, the invariable failings of human nature or the complements of good qualities, he is not afraid to mention, and it is easy to see that he rejoices in the little space of rest and peace that came at eventime to him whom Emerson called "The whitest soul I ever knew."

America's Debt to Penn.*

"Pennsylvania, Province and State," is the title of a recent work in two octavo volumes by Prof. Albert S. Bolles, lecturer in the University of Pennsylvania. In time this history covers all the early period from the first Dutch settlement to the development of the province into full-fledged Statehood; in scope it embraces every phase of social, industrial, and political life. Dr. Bolles, in his preface, frankly disclaims any intention of pleasing the critical few by presenting a bristling array of authorities. He says: "Not many references are given. The reason for not giving more is that the work is intended for the general reader, who trusts the author and does not care a fig for references, and I feel justified in regarding his wishes rather than the wishes of the few." The author does not claim to have had access to documents or other data hitherto unpublished. But he has compiled from known sources a large mass of facts, the arrangement of which has required industry, literary skill, and an appreciation of values. Good judgment has as much to do with a historic compilation as good writing, and Dr. Bolles has exhibited both.

The laying out of Philadelphia is described at length. "Its name, form, streets, docks, and open spaces were put on paper, very much as the famous ancient cities of the East were planned by their royal builders. By this design Philadelphia was to cover, with its houses, squares, and gardens, twelve square miles—a modern Babylon in size." William Penn's apostrophe to his infant capital is given.

He returned in a brig called the Endeavor. After he had gone on board he addressed to Thomas Lloyd and his associates a beautiful letter, in which he thus wrote of the city of his heart: "And thou, Philadelphia, the virgin settlement of this province, named before thou were born, what love, what care, what service, and what travail has there been to bring thee forth and preserve thee from such as would abuse and defile thee. O that thou mayest be kept from the evil that would overwhelm thee! * * * My soul prays to God for thee that thou mayest stand in the day of trial, that thy children may be blessed of the people.

Pennsylvania's part in the struggle for American independence follows the account of the end of the proprietary government and the creation of the new Constitution. The military movements between 1776 and 1783 conclude the narrative portion of the work which is included in the first volume. The second volume takes up immigration, land and labor, manufactures, local government, highways, transportation, society, religion, and such subjects as throw light upon the life, character, and environment of the people.

Not the least entertaining chapter, though of secondary value in a historic work, is that which gives account of the dress and amusements of a community whose staidness has come to be a byword. Among the first settlers "a wool hat, strong shoes, with brass buckles, two linsey jackets, and a leather apron formed an ordinary stock of Winter apparel." This fits well with our mutual picture, but how must we read what follows?

A description must be given of the beau as he appeared in 1772. On his head a vast quantity of hair standing on end, giving him the appearance of being frightened. His hair was loaded with powder and pomatum, "all little enough, too, to keep any degree of light or heat in the few brains scattered about the cavities of the soft skull it covered." The rest of his dress consisted chiefly of French silk, gold lace, fringe, silk stockings, a hat and feather, and sometimes a cockade. His employment was to present his snuffbox, wield his cane, show his white teeth in a perpetual grin, and "say soft things in every sense of the word" to ladies.

This history contains as frontispiece to the first volume an excellent photogravure reproduction of the only portrait of William Penn ever painted from life.

*PENNSYLVANIA, PROVINCE AND STATE. A history from 1609 to 1790. In two volumes 8vo. Pp. about x.-682. Philadelphia: John Anan...ake.

LADY STANLEY.

The Married Life of Maria Josepha Holroyd, Gibbon's Fourth Love Sheffield—A Woman's Book.

While perhaps any of the lesser public lacunæ as "The Girlhood of Maria Josepha Holroyd," whose early days were so clearly pictured by one of her granddaughters, J. H. Adeane, in a volume published in December, 1896, which was full of references to Gibbon—an intimate friend of Miss Holroyd's father, Lord Sheffield—yet the charming personality therein revealed is still further illustrated in the present volume.

Such are the extreme freshness and originality shown in these letters that it is hard to realize that more than a hundred years have elapsed since the marriage bells rang in 1796 for the union of Miss Holroyd to John Thomas Stanley, who afterward became Lord Stanley. At the time of this marriage the then Lady Sheffield, Miss Holroyd's stepmother, was slowly dying, and Serena Holroyd, who had been a second mother to her nieces, remained with her brother and his daughter Louisa to share their anxiety and watchful care, but, unfortunately, Serena fell in going down the stairway, and we find Mrs. Stanley writing the aunt to whom she was so much attached, and whose name, Serena, so beautifully describes her character:

I shall be much obliged to you not to be so careless another time, Miss Holroyd, but to mind how you walk down stairs, as it does not give me any particular appetite for my breakfast when I receive a letter with the account of this morning. * * * I am sure I wish it was in my power, by writing, or anything else, to afford you and your partners in attending a sick room any amusement. * * * Why am I to be so supremely happy, while the home I have left is filled with those most dear to me, in an anxious and unhappy state of mind? The last accounts of the dear lady do not raise my hopes.

And again her aunt, writing Mrs. Stanley in 1797, to congratulate her upon her birthday, refers to Gibbon's hope, expressed in a letter to the first Lady Sheffield in 1784, that in Maria, the elegant and accomplished young lady, her mother had been able to "smooth away some of the asperities of that fine diamond." Serena tells her favorite niece her letters are literally sunshine to them, adding:

Six and twenty years ago was born a certain Maria Holroyd—poor thing! She no longer exists; but for her dear sake I shall love M. J. Stanley, who resembles her, as I am told, in every amiable point of character, only differing, as a reflecting mind must naturally do, as the thoughtless days of extreme youth pass away, and a change of situation calls forth virtues untried before.

The book contains numerous letters to Lady Stanley from her various friends and relatives, among the most interesting of which will be found those from Theresa Parker, who contrived to give her sentences such quaint turns as to make her letters unusually bright, as, for instance, we find her writing:

My brother went to dine with Lord Gower at Wimbledon on Sunday between 4 and 5, and was stopped, en chemis, by a highwayman, who took his watch, which was not gold, and his servants, which were, and eight guineas. My brother had ten guineas in his pocket which he could not find, and consequently saved them; fortunately he was by chance without firearms, else I dare say he would have been foolish enough to have used them, and as the man held a pistol to him all the time he might not have escaped so well.

The fatal result feared for Lady Sheffield came about in February, 1797, and we find Mrs. Stanley expressing much concern for the health of her aunt and father and sister. Of Lady Sheffield she writes most touchingly, laying particular stress upon the latter's amiable cheerfulness and good temper, and stating that except for her illness she had never given relations or friends a moment's anxiety or pain.

Mr. Stanley was a Major in the Cheshire militia, and, his regiment being ordered north, Newcastle became Mrs. Stanley's home, whence we find her writing playfully to her people, complaining how busy the "brow," as she called her husband, from his strongly marked eyebrows, was kept attending to the thousand and one small details he was constantly called upon to arrange. Scolding about the nasty "he" dinners, which are shocking bores but entirely unavoidable, and showing her knowledge of human nature, and, shall we add, a trace of pretty spitefulness, when we find her writing to dear Serena:

I am just come home from an old lady's card party. My poor man has had such a headache all day, he really was not able to go. I would not send an excuse, as the good people might have thought it all an excuse; but having played two rubbers of whist and drank my tea I thought it a downright kindness to the company as well as to myself to come home, because, of course, I furnished conversation to the three card tables and all the elders for the rest of the evening.

In March, 1797, Louisa Holroyd married William Clinton, and Mrs. Stanley writes Serena the following day:

You now see both your children disposed of in such a way as few mothers can dare flatter themselves to hope for their darlings. My happiness can hardly admit of addition, except from once again being within distance of the few near and dear friends I am for a time taken from. * * * Louisa's prospects are as fair as mine, with the exception of not having all the income we could wish her.

In a letter to Mrs. Stanley from Theresa Parker will be found an exceedingly good story, the heroine of which was Dolly Stainforth, noted for her beautiful black, arched eyebrows, the fine color of her cheeks, and agreeable shaking of her head. On the King's birthday she decked her face in an unusually splendid fashion, and put on a fine lilac gown, and hied herself to

*THE EARLY MARRIED LIFE OF MARIA JOSEPHA, LADY STANLEY. With Extracts from Sir John Stanley's Fraeterita. Edited by one of their grandchildren, Jane H. Adeane. London, New York, and Boston: Longmans, Green & Co. 1899. $2.

...ner in which she had been ... Miss Parker, and ... remarkably pretty little girl. The gold object which struck her eye was the unanimous Miss Stainforth, and she remained for her joy at [illegible] a good hour, smiling and laughing at no...thing in particular, and saying, "Dolly, Dolly, pretty Dolly," and appearing delighted to see her, for which flattering mark of distinction Miss S. thought proper to return thanks, and made a low courtesy, nodding her head with its tall feathers all the time, and the child, who is very civil on her legs, repeated the same, mimicking her exactly. Dolly then began to articulate, but he sooner did the sound of her voice reach the poor little child's ears, * * * she would say nothing but 'What Dolly speak?' * * * The Princesses, who knew what the child meant, were almost dead with laughing. * * * The Queen had the day before made the little Princess a present of a large doll dressed exactly in the same sort of Nile-colored gown, and being made to go by clockwork, shook its head precisely in the same way. From the striking resemblance between her eyebrows and cheeks and those of the aforesaid wooden machine, the child naturally imagined it was her own doll. * * * The word is that Dolly Stainforth dines in Stanhope Street to-day. * * * In the same lilac vestment. I am also persuaded that she will begin talking of the dear little Princess who took so much notice of her. If she does, we must all die, that's certain. I am not famous for behaving well on any occasion when risibility is in question.

We find Serena writing Mrs. Stanley in July, 1797, congratulating her upon the birth of her daughter and first child, to whom she afterward became godmother, and adding that if she have not the fairy powers to bestow blessings, she can at least pray for them, to which Mrs. Stanley responds in a very happy letter, asking why she should be so supremely blessed, and referring to an old custom now obsolete:

Lady Stanley is to be one godmother, and we are going to write to papa to-day to beg him to be the godpapa. I would rather have reserved him for a he-thing, but as Sir J. S. has declined, we cannot help "axing papa." I think it would not be an objection to you that you could not get over, were the usual tax to be levied on you, but I must mention that my beloved dislikes as much as myself the custom, and that we do not intend to take any money from the gossips. It would be bad policy, as we mean to have a dozen or two, and may sometimes wish to have sponsors who cannot so well afford their five guineas.

So the child was duly christened, proxies promising for the absent godparents that the little Maria Margaret Stanley should be directed in the proper way, and we find one, Serena, writing to the little Rionette when only six years of age:

What blessings can I wish you, my child, my grandchild, my godchild? What but to be as happy as your dear parents are at this moment, a happiness that includes every virtue, durable, rational, and springing from their hearts and mutual attachment, which I prophesy will only end with their lives.

It is very pleasant to see how constantly Mrs. Stanley refers to her complete happiness, writing her sister she would not wish her to be any happier, for that could only be in heaven, and she preferred keeping her in this world a little while longer. In 1796 Lord Sheffield again married, his bride being the Right Hon. Lady Anne North. His first wife having been a Miss Way; and the second, Lucy, daughter of Lord Pelham. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Winchester, Brownlow North, who wrote the following soliloquy, supposed to be spoken by Lord Sheffield, which very much amused the family:

Say, lovely Hymen! Am not I
The true and faithful votary?
Resolved at every age to prove
The chaste delights of wedded love,
In youth I followed free and gay
Where fancy led, how sweet the way;
In manhood told by reason's voice
"Arms and the Senate be thy choice."
Fair Pelham's very name had charms
To fire the Breast Ambition warms.
In age when naught so well can please
As sage Retirement lettered ease,
Then Temper, Talent, Virtue, Worth,
I sought and found them all in North.

The most cordial relations were at once established between Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Clinton, and their new mother, to whom also Miss Holroyd became much attached. Mrs. Stanley passing most of her life in the country, many of her letters are full of small details as to the fashions, the changes in the social world, the gradual coming about of new fashions in entertainments, and the modifications of manners and customs. Books, pictures, music are but seldom, if ever, mentioned, but the letters are so brightly written one could hardly wish for any change in their contents.

Later, the Stanleys were enabled to settle down in a small house of their own at Alderly Park, of which they grew very fond, the possession of far finer places later on never lessening the warm affection felt for this their first real home. From this place we find Mrs. Stanley writing Serena a letter filled with farming details in which she had commenced to take the warmest interest, and we find her asking about the fashions in quite her own way—whether it is necessary for shirt collars to stand as high as the corners of the eyes, and commenting on the new fashion of cutting off one's own hair and wearing a wig, which custom she thinks eminently ridiculous, condemning either covering of good hair with a wig or spoiling it till it looks like one.

The book gives pleasant glimpses of the births of the other children in the family, all girls in Mrs. Stanley's family for a time, until at length the long-wished-for boy arrived—telling us of the gradual improvement both in her own and her sister's fortunes. Many glimpses of Serena, too, whose letters to her numerous great-nieces are almost as enjoyable as those to their mothers. We get delightful accounts of various family festivities, including one great ball given in London by Lady Sheffield in honor of Lady Stanley's birthday, although the latter was not able to be present.

In 1817, when Serena was eighty years young, as Dr. Holmes would have expressed it, we find her still writing beautiful, cheerful letters to her friends, and still taking

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the greatest interest in what she called innocent gayeties. In the same year her friend Catherine Fanshaw wrote the well-known enigma on the letter "H," which was attributed to Lord Byron, presenting the original manuscript to Serena, whom it much pleased. Three years later we find Lady Stanley writing her aunt as follows:

"I was much grieved, dear little aunt, to find from your letter that you are at last obliged to acknowledge that you feel rather more than twenty years old. I hope quiet and care will again restore you to the full enjoyment of society on a larger scale than you can at present bear. * * * Nobody but you, I think, ever went on making new friends in advanced life who became as much attached as those of an older date, and to young people your society has always been as agreeable as that of a person of their own age.

A few weeks later Serena died. But space will allow no further extracts from a book which can scarcely fail to prove deeply interesting to a large class of readers, so spontaneously are the letters written and so beautiful the glimpses into the home life of nearly a century ago.

It is pre-eminently a woman's book, that is, Sir John Stanley and the other men mentioned are but pale outlines, while Lady Stanley, her sister, and above all, Serena—who might almost be said to be the heroine of the book, are very clearly drawn virile figures. The illustrations are delightfully executed reproductions of portraits of many of the personages described, notably one of Lady Stanley, taken with two of her children, one of her third daughter, Louisa Dorothea, and one of the dear little aunt, Sarah Martha Holroyd, or Serena, as we have learned to call her.

The book is a well-printed volume of nearly 500 pages, prettily bound, and the editor's work has been so well done that not a dull page will be found in the entire volume.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

WHO OUGHT TO WIN, OOM PAUL OR QUEEN VICTORIA? A History of the Dutch English Settlement in South Africa from its origin to the present day. By Spencer Randolph. Map, portraits, and illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 287. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 75 cents.

HISTORY OF PRUSSIA UNDER FREDERICK THE GREAT. 1750-1757. By Herbert Tuttle. With a biographical sketch of the author. By Herbert B. Adams. 12mo. Pp. xlvi.-159. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE DOWNFALL OF SPAIN. Naval History of the Spanish-American war. By H. W. Wilson. With illustrations, maps, and battle plans. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-451. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. By L. Cope Cornford. 12mo. Pp. vi-201. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

THE TONE KING. A Romance of the Life of Mozart. From the German of Herbert Rau. By F. E. St. Quintin Rae. 12mo. Pp. v.-387. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

TWELVE NOTABLE GOOD WOMEN OF THE XIXth CENTURY. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. With 12 portraits. 12mo. Pp. 380. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

THE KENDALS. A Biography. By T. Edgar Pemberton. 8vo. Pp. xii.-340. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.

MEMOIRS AND ESSAYS.

LAMB AND HAZLITT. Further letters and records hitherto unpublished. Edited by William Carew Hazlitt. 12mo. Pp. liv.-161. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF RUFUS KING. Comprising his letters, private and official, his public documents, and his speeches. Edited by his grandson Charles R. King. Vol. VI. 1816-1827. 8vo. Pp. xxii.-729. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

LETTERS TO MADAME HANSKA. Born Countess Rzewuska. Afterward Mme. Honoré de Balzac. 1833-1846. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Katherine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo. Pp. xix.-755. Boston: Hardy, Pratt & Co.

JOHN SELDEN AND HIS TABLE TALKS. By Robert Waters. 12mo. Pp. 251. New York: Eaton & Mains.

OPPORTUNITY AND OTHER ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES. By J. L. Spalding. 16mo. Pp. 228. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

THE REDEMPTION OF WAR. Sermons preached in the Cathedral Church of Christ. By Francis Paget, D. D. 12mo. Pp. xv.-73. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

THE SABBATH TRANSFERRED. By the Rev. Johns D. Parker. With an Introduction by the Rev. F. N. Peloubet. 16mo. Pp. 151. East Orange, N. J.: Johns D. Parker & Co.

MAN, WHENCE AND WHITHER? By Edward H. Westbrook, D. D. 12mo. Pp. xxiii.-224. Paper. New York: Peter Eckler, 35 Fulton Street.

WAS SAVONAROLA REALLY EXCOMMUNICATED? An Inquiry. By the Rev. J. L. O'Neil, O. P. 12mo. Pp. viii.-202. Boston: Marlier, Callanan & Co.

REMINISCENCES OF BAPTIST CHURCHES AND BAPTIST LEADERS. By George H. Hansell. With an introduction by W. H. P. Faunce. 12mo. Pp. vi.-214. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. Two Copies.

THE RISE OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. By David Saville Muzzey. 16mo. Pp. xi.-146. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

CHRIST CAME AGAIN. The Parousia of Christ, a past event; the Kingdom of Christ a present fact with a consistent Eschatology. By William S. Urmy. 12mo. Pp. 394. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.25.

THE POST-MILLENNIAL ADVENT: When the Church May Expect the Second Coming of Christ. By the Rev. Alexander Hardie. Second edition. 24mo. Pp. 74. New York: Eaton & Mains. 25 cents.

THE BATTLE OF LOVE. By Levi D. Ratliff. 8vo. Pp. 103. Marion, Ind. 35 cents. (Paper.)

LESSONS IN BOTANY. By George Francis Atkinson. 12mo. Pp. xv.-386. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.12.

POLITICAL.

THE ELEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. With an account of its origin, sources, and historical development. By George B. Davis. A new and revised edition. 12mo. Pp. xxvi.-612. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

PRINCIPLES OF COLONIAL GOVERNMENT, Adapted to the Present Needs of Cuba and Puerto Rico, and of the Philippines. By Horace N. Fisher. 12mo. Pp. 56. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 30 cents. (Paper.)

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. By the Right Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bart. 12mo. Pp. 169. New York: M. F. Mansfield and A. Wessels. $1.25.

THE TRANSVAAL OUTLOOK, with maps. By Albert Stickney. 8vo. Pp. 189. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

GLIMPSES ACROSS THE SEA. By Mary T. Clover. Illustrations by Bert Cassidy. 12mo. Pp. 154. Evanston, Ill.: Windthorne Publishing Company.

LONDON SOUVENIRS. By Charles W. Hoag-[illegible]. Pp. 84. New York: [illegible]

LONDON GUIDE. By Charles Alvin Gillig. With the Important Suburban Districts. 16mo. Pp. 256. London: Charles Alvin Gillig, 2 Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Street Southwest.

PYRAMIDS AND PROGRESS. Sketches from Egypt. By John Ward. With an introduction by the Rev. Prof. Sayce, D. D., LL. D. 8vo. Pp. xx.-268. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode.

FICTION

ONE YEAR. By Dorothea Gerard. 12mo. Pp. 309. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

RESURRECTION. A Novel. Leo Tolstoi. Translated by Mrs. Louise Maude. Illustrations by Pasternak. 12mo. Pp. viii.-519. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. (Advance sheets.)

OUTSIDE THE RADIUS. By W. Pett Ridge. 12mo. Pp. 325. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY. By Katharine Tynan. 12mo. Pp. 310. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

A MAKER OF NATIONS. By Guy Boothby. 12mo. Pp. 350. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

BILLY BAXTER'S LETTERS. By William J. Kountz, Jr. Pp. viii.-90. Harmarsville, Penn.: Duquesne Distributing Company.

HEARTS IMPORTUNATE. By Wyelyn Dickinson. 12mo. Pp. 312. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

WHAT THELMA FOUND IN THE ATTIC. By Louise C. Duckwitz. 12mo. Pp. 198. New York: Wright & Co. $1.

JOAN OF THE SWORD HAND. By S. R. Crockett. With illustrations. 12mo. Pp. vii.-436. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE WHITE DOVE. By William J. Locke. 12mo. Pp. 391. New York: John Lane.

THE CARDINAL'S MUSKETEER. By M. Imlay Taylor. 12mo. Pp. vi.-357. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

THE PROFESSOR. By Charlotte Bronte. And Poems by Charlotte, Emily, and Anne Bronte and the Rev. Patrick Bronte. With introduction by Mrs. Humphry Ward. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-546. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

BOOKS IN OTHER TONGUES.

NEW POCKET ENGLISH-GERMAN DICTIONARY of Business Words and Terms, with a List of Abbreviations in General Use. By Fritz Hundel. 16mo. Pp. 175. New York: Isaac Putnam & Sons. 85 cents.

KLEIDER MACHEN LEUTE. By Gottfried Keller. Edited, with notes and vocabulary, by M. B. Lambert. 16mo. Pp. ix.-140. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 35 cents. (German.)

MATERIAL FOR GERMAN CONVERSATION. With Notes and Vocabulary. By B. J. Vos. 12mo. Pp. ix.-176. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

VICOMTE DE SPOELBERGH DE LOVENJOUL. Etudes Balzaciennes un Roman D'Amour. 12mo. Pp. xv.-248. Paris: Calmann Levy, Ancienne Maison Michel Levy Freres, 3 Rue Auber. (Paper.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF CLASSIFIED DATES. By Charles E. Little. For the use of students of history, and for all persons who desire speedy access to the facts and events which relate to the histories of the various countries of the world from the earliest recorded dates. Large 8vo. Pp. vii.-1,454. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899. 8vo. Pp. 40. Washington: Government Printing Office.

THE INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHY. By Seventy Authors. With 488 illustrations. Edited by Hugh Robert Mill. 8vo. Pp. xx.-1088. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.50.

MAN AND HIS ANCESTORS. A Study in Evolution. By Charles Morris. 12mo. Pp. vii.-238. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

MODERN FISH CULTURE IN FRESH AND SALT WATER. By Fred Mather. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 333. New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Company. $2.

THE COMPLETE COURT RULES. Rules of All the Courts of Record of the State of New York, with the Judiciary Article of the State Constitution and the Rules Regulating Law Examinations. As amended to Jan. 1, 1900. 8vo. Pp. 175. Albany: Matthew Bender, 511 Broadway. $1. (Paper.)

THE WILL IN NATURE. An Account of the Corroborations Received by the Author's Philosophy from the Empirical Science. By Arthur Schopenhauer. 12mo. Pp. 177. New York: Peter Eckler, publisher, 35 Fulton St. (Paper.) 50 cents.

TRUSTS OR COMPETITION? Both Sides of the Great Question in Business, Law, and Politics. Edited by A. B. Nettleton. 12mo. Pp. 304. The Leon Publishing Company. $1.

Wanted and To Exchange.

Robert E. Deyo, 115 Broadway, New York City: "I want to secure Valentine's 'Manuals of the Common Council of New York,' from the first issue up to and including the year 1847, or any one of them."

Judson A. Goodrich, 105 Beekman Street, New York City: "Wanted, a copy of the 'Rathbone Genealogy,' by John C. Cooley, published by The Courier Job Print, Syracuse, N. Y.

H. A. Carly, Post Office Box 148, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have a copy of William Loring Andrews's 'Trio of Eighteenth Century French Engravers in Miniature,' which I will exchange for copies of 'The Lark,' 'Bibelot,' and 'The Philistine.'"

Mrs. Margaret Eytinge, Bayonne, N. J.: "I would like to exchange 'The School for Saints,' by John Oliver Hobbes, for either of the following works: 'Red Pottage,' 'Mammon and Co.,' 'McTeague,' 'The Moral Imbeciles,' 'Elizabeth's German Garden.' The book offered is quite new."

D. N. Long, Jr., 320 Broadway, care of W. H. Parsons & Co., New York City: "I want a copy of 'The Great West,' by Howe."

H. K. Osgood, 307 North G Street, Tacoma, Washington: "Wanted to buy or exchange for the last two volumes, Nos. 24 and 25, of the ninth edition (Scribner's) Encyclopædia Britannica. I have two volumes, No. 1, and will be glad to part with one. The books are calf bound, and the extra volume 1 in good condition."

William H. Smith, Jr., 3,684 Broadway, New York City: "I offer a set of Lord Lytton's novels, twelve volumes, published by Routledge, for a set of 'Noctes Ambrosianæ,' by Christopher North, or Balzac's novels, Roberts Brothers' edition."

Walter R. Schaefer, 509 North Randolph Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "I wish to secure a copy of Sutter's 'A Colony of Mercy, or Social Christianity at Work.'"

Edward Baker, 14 John Bright Street, Birmingham, England: "I have a copy of Beverley's 'History of Virginia,' second edition, revised and enlarged by the author, worth £15. I want to buy (or will give other books in exchange) the First thirteen Bradshaw's Railway Guides, yellow paper covers, published sixpence each in 1841-1842. Good prices given."

H. Arthur Blet, 1 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, New York: "I wish to get Palfrey's 'History of New England,' Markham's 'Narrative History of King Philip's War,' and the 'Indian Troubles in New England,' and Cavelly's 'Indian Wars of New England.'"

John Stinner, 44 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.: "Can some of your readers supply me with the following: Hamilton's Works, nine volumes, edited by Lodge; Rhode Island Geological Dictionary, edition, 1887, and Durrie's Index for 1896?"

Frank Russell, 239 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "I want to purchase books of travel, particularly within the last ten years, on Russia, Siberia, China, Japan, Persia, Turkey, Egypt, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand."

ONE of the novels which are distinctly successful in the best sense of that word, is Mr. Thomas Nelson Page's story of reconstruction days, "Red Rock." The steadily increasing popularity of this book promises for it a longer term of life than is granted to most popular novels. It was immediately recognized by the critics and reviewers as the best work Mr. Page had done, and as a notable contribution to American literature. *The Outlook* in its annual book number gave it "the foremost place among the novels of the year."

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Its sale has now reached a total of 84,000 copies, and, judging by the frequent large re-orders, its 100th thousand is very near. It is illustrated by Clinedinst, and published by Charles Scribner's Sons; price, $1.50.

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No romance of American Colonial days has so stirred us by its dashing action, fascinated us by the pride and nobleness of its heroine, and claimed respect for its literary qualities by the charm of its style as has this story.

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MARCH

WOMEN AND BOOKS.

"Women and Women, Just as There Are Men and Men."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A letter signed "Tigiath" in your SATURDAY REVIEW of March 3 has so roused my wrath that I feel called upon to remind its author through your columns that there are women and women, just as there are men and men. His pathetic tale of the ignorance of a party of women about White's Natural History of Selbourne is unfortunately only too possible, but does Tigiath dare assert that if he mentioned the book before an equal number of men the result would be very different? I don't mean a group of college professors, but just average men such as one meets in an office or a boarding house.

But what makes me really angry is his assumption that when women do read it is from "artful vanity" or to win notice from men. In my own experience I browsed at will among Milton, Carlyle, Boswell, and others to whom your correspondent alludes, without any guilding or praise from men, and early learned not to speak of my reading before the average man unless I wished him to leave my side in alarm and transfer his attentions and theatre invitations to some girl who only chatted small talk and who would look up to his learning with admiration and never discover how meagre it really was.

And is not that a possible explanation of his friend whom he believes fooled him into thinking that she did read? If I find a man who really cares for books I lead him on to talk of them for the unusual pleasure of hearing a man's opinions on such subjects, but when in the company of "young sapheads who don't know Marie Corelli from Leviticus," I confine myself to small talk, and don't offer to discuss the last Forum unless I am anxious to rid myself finally of that particular attendant.

Permit me also to suggest that if your critic could for a week believe his friend to be cultured and intelligent and one of the most agreeable of women, only to find afterward that he had been entirely mistaken, he either must be very vain or possessed of exceedingly poor judgment.

AN INDIGNANT READER.

New York, March 3, 1900.

Not One Such Woman in His World.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Being by birth and education a countryman, perhaps I haven't met the most cultured women. The city women whom I am so fortunate in knowing are those I meet in the boarding house where I live. Now, having given you an idea of my limitations, I will state my theory.

With no exception, I have met no women who were really fond of literature, very few even who profess to know anything about it beyond the novelists Dickens, Scott, Hawthorne, and others, and even in respect to these authors I am often surprised to find that much of this interest is assumed. Almost never do women who know one another really well converse on books. To be sure I often hear women vaporizing on bookish subjects when they wish to impress some one. One young woman with dreamy brown eyes sits opposite to me at table who used to surprise me by her knowledge of books and her original yet sensible views, till one day I saw her reading a certain well-known literary review, I chanced to buy this several times subsequently, and was quickly disillusioned.

Truly, from my experience "Tigiath" is right, and I will add my voice to his in saying I know not one woman who is capable of sitting down to the serious reading of a serious book.

I fear I have left myself open to the charge of not looking among the right class. This may be true, but as I haven't entrance into very good society I can only judge by my own world. Indeed, that is all any of us can do. MARCUS BENJAMIN.

New York, March 7, 1900.

Knows More than the Men She Meets.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Allow me, through the columns of your paper, to present my compliments to "Tigiath" and say that I feel assured that I can compete with him or any ninety-nine men out of a hundred both in the quality and quantity of my reading. At fourteen, novels and poetry were disposed of, and since then I've devoted all my time and attention to the sciences and philosophies. I have not even felt that I could well spare the time for one of those nine-hundred-and-ninety-ninth-thousand edition novels of the present epoch. Neither has there been a man or men to inspire me. In fact, I find that I am much better educated and better read than most men I meet.

"Tigiath" has my sympathy, too, for it seems to be the old, old story of a man of some learning bewitched and befooled by a woman of little learning, and, thereafter, a distorted perspective.

NOT NINETY AND NINE, EITHER.

New York, March 6, 1900.

Men Indifferent to Women.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

May I, after the example of Tigiath, confide to you my belief that men do not really care to know anything about the real self of their women friends? Few men expect from women anything more than interest in the man's opinions, and the gentle flattery implied by the process of drawing them out. To the average man of intelligence a woman stating opinions on literature, &c., is a most uncomfortable and much-to-be-avoided being. Consequently, as much of the pleasure of our lives consists in "standing in" with the lords of creation, most clever women are very careful to conceal that cleverness from the men they meet.

Tigiath's description of the gentle way his woman friend drew him out and let him and his friend "do three-fourths of the talking" is most Hiatian. It is left to our imaginations to discover why she has not continued the process in after meetings.

It was doubtless a sad error to confound the two Whites, but such mistakes have been made before, even by men. In a lecture on Meredith's novels given by Richard Burton, some years ago, he alluded to the time in his youth when he supposed Meredith, the novelist, was the same as "Owen Meredith," so that it seems that there must be a beginning, even with a literary man. And why should Tigiath conclude that of all the circle he alone, not smiling, was the one actuated by politeness?

CENTENARIAN.

St. Paul, Minn., March 6, 1900.

Neither Men Nor Women Bear the Test.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In spite of his sweeping conclusions, who can read the letter of "Tigiath" without a thrill of sympathy?

How shallow and trifling the sentiments of a huntress who, after baiting her trap for the noble game of bear, can turn without apparent regret to the tame pursuit of such small familiar rodents as "chattering young sapheads."

There is but one consideration to excuse her. She probably knows that bear is surely game at best; that his amusing tricks are only acquired through the persistent application of the keenest torture by his trainer, and that, after the most devoted care and attention, his old savage nature is liable to reassert itself at any moment.

I should be happy to bear testimony that would disprove "Tigiath's" assertion concerning the incapacity of women for literature, but I have found among my acquaintances only three women who could endure his test and emerge triumphantly. Among them there is not a husband who cares for literature beyond that bearing on politics or science.

At the same time there is not a man, to my knowledge, among my acquaintances who could stand beside these women for variety of reading, though my list includes professional and educational men.

This is said in all honor to these gentlemen who could undoubtedly lead these ladies and mayhap even "Tigiath" a long way in special directions.

SUSANNA MORRISON.

Bordentown, N. J., March 6, 1900.

Protection Asked for the Offender.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I feel it my duty as well as my pleasure to express my feelings, being a woman, in regard to "Tigiath's" profound and thoughtful epistle, and as a prelude to what I am about to say would ask a kind Providence to look upon all such as he with mercy, and that they may be given wisdom and understanding is my wish.

Now, to the question, "Do women really care for literature?" I think women understand and appreciate literature quite as fully as men do. Very often a man's appreciation of literature is overrated, especially by himself, such as "Tigiath," who evidently imagines himself to be a person of no small attainments in regard to literature, and yet he himself is the most telling witness against his brain as a particularly cultivated one. Had his brain been of the highest order, as it should be to discuss understandingly Milton, Dante, Goethe, and others mentioned in his letter to THE SATURDAY REVIEW of March 3, he could not have written such a foolish production, thus "impaling himself upon his own pothooks." There may, of course, be two or three excuses for "Tigiath." He may be that unfortunate being, a man without a sister, that sometimes accounts for much that is peculiar and unreasoning in mankind. Ignorance is not a sin. And in that case "Tigiath" needs sympathy and encouragement to pursue his research in regard to the intelligence and vanity of women. Let him make a study of her and become enlightened.

After all, "Tigiath," console yourself; one can have too much of a good thing, even that of all things most desirable, the applause and notice of such a man as "Tigiath." Now, a man, if he is "gentle in manners and brave in deeds," is delightful, but if his head is too large—well, perhaps I had better not say any more at present; it might seem unkind. ELEANORE.

New York, March 5, 1900.

Women Who Do Case for Literature.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A writer in your issue of March 3, under the heading "Do Women Really Care for Literature?" and signing himself "Tigiath," draws the conclusion that they do not. Now, I am unacquainted with "Tigiath," except through this sentence in that article: "She had me and another man of the party talking literature with her about half of the time." Evidently "me" thinks because he found a woman who could quote from various authors, but whom "he never saw read a book," he has fathomed all womankind. When he has caught a minnow in a brook does he fancy it a cod from the Atlantic? or the mountains near his uncle's the very Alps? There are many men as well as women who, after reading the criticisms upon authors, can give opinions and thoughts as though they were their own, I more than others. We admit there are few who equally relish the writing of Kant or Hegel, or love to those of Lord Bacon, Herbert Spencer, or Macaulay when children are fretful and household matters go awry. Nor take up some abstruse work upon social science which is very unsightly. Nor a treatise upon financial when the prices of articles for daily consumption take an upward flight.

At such times they flee rather to the lightest of histories or novels, as men take to Punch or Life. Neither do they read the sugar-coated novels of to-day, which hide some pet theory of the author on history, sociology, or metaphysics, but they go to the writings of Barrie and Maclaren, or to Bang's "House Boats," and with a laugh over Scotch wit and American humor return to their duties with renewed energy. Of magazine readers over one-half are probably women, yet at this time the majority of the articles are on science or other thoughtful themes. These they do not skip, but read and ponder over, and often form basis of conversation among themselves. There are women whom I know, and they are not exceptions, who keep near them while engaged in household duties books by Carlyle, Browning, Ruskin, and others, some even in Latin or other languages, snatching a morsel now and then to digest as they cook, sweep, or mend. Do men do more? Women's literary clubs have done much to foster a love for higher literature. In the writings of papers upon art, science, or authors and their works a steady growth may be noted. The research necessary to such papers broadens the mind. The contact with leaders of thought in lectures, &c., creates in women a desire for the highest and purest in authors and their works. Women may not be pedantic and on all occasions air their knowledge, yet we claim women do care for literature and are meet companions for college trained husbands, sons, or daughters.

E. C. WHEELER.

Amherst, Mass., March 6, 1900.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Gen. Rusling's Reminiscences—The Great Commanders He Served Under.*

The experiences of an officer during the war of the rebellion are always interesting. The services of Brig. Gen. James F. Rusling are not to be forgotten. An efficient Quartermaster was the author of "Men and Things I Saw in Civil War Days." He has the right to express his opinions as to the officers of distinction who were the leaders in the conflict. At least Gen. Rusling has the advantage of weighing the merits of men after the events. To-day the military prophet is superabundant, and the quantity of nonsense published is for the major part not worth the paper it is printed on. Take the case of Sir Redvers Buller. How he has been abused! Yet this officer has seen more and harder fighting than any other English commander. He has shown the same capacity to take hard licks and to inflict them as did "Fighting Joe" Hooker or the "Tenacious Grant." The mistake generally made is to find fault with an officer in command when results advantageous to the side he represents are not at once perceptible.

Gen. Rusling's military career began when he was appointed First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster of the Fifth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. For excellent service in 1863, he became Colonel and Inspector in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States, and in 1866 Brigadier General (brevet) United States Volunteers. He followed the fortunes of Gens. McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade, Thomas, Sherman, Grant, and others. To each of these commanders he gives a chapter. There are also recollections of Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. Gen. Rusling also gives his opinion on the military capacity of Robert E. Lee. Our author is unwilling to admit that Gen. Lee amounted to much. In judging military matters, the reasons for the conflict should be held distinct from those who do the fighting. We may be on the side of the English in the dreadful battles in Africa, but that should not prevent us from expressing our admiration for the Boer Generals Joubert and Cronje. In doing that much we do not belittle Roberts, Kitchener, or Buller. Military experts, the few great ones, are still in doubt as to the exact place to be held by Grant or Sherman. There are some who will hold to the idea that the great military genius of the war of the rebellion was the man who broke the backbone of the Confederacy when he marched from Atlanta to the sea.

Returning to Lee, Gen. Rusling writes:

It has become the fashion to place Gen. Lee on a pedestal and worship him afar off, at the expense of our Union Generals, particularly of Gen. Grant, as vide Gen. Lord Wolseley, and others. But let us take the scales of history and see how they balance. I will at least try to hold them level, whichever "kicks the beam." I beg pardon of his Confederate friends in advance if I seem unfair. But I really do not mean to be so if I can help it.

Gen. Rusling has, however, his prejudices. Robert E. Lee advocated the cause of the slaveholder, and on that account could not have been a competent officer. He rather intimates that, had Lee so willed it, "the horrors of Libbey and Andersonville, which he certainly knew all about," he could have "stopped had he so chosen." Gen. McClellan is the author's bête noire, so he writes: "Of course, I admit Gen. Lee was too much for our Little Mac, as a rule; but does that entitle him to rank as a first-class commander?" It is true that at Chancellorsville "he whipped Hooker well." Then it is explained how Lee was nothing short of being stupid because he had "let Hooker escape so easily." For all that Gen. Rusling calls the defense at Petersburg "a wrestle between two Titans." Lee, so it is intimated, was only a lucky soldier.

Again, consider, pray, who Gen. Lee's antagonists were: McClellan the unready, Pope the overbold, Burnside the blunderer, Hooker, "Fighting Joe," and a good deal more; Meade, a good safe commander, ranking high; but not one of them a man of first-rate abilities, and some barely third rate. Of course, Lee ought to have beaten such antagonists, or most of them. But when he became pitted against Grant his plans went awry, and a single campaign ended him. Now, why, pray, why, is he measured up to this simple man from the prairie of Illinois?

There is an inclination on the part of our author to use words which scarcely fit the subjects he discusses. On one occasion when Gen. Rusling was trying to reach Nashville he barely escaped capture. A division of Confederate cavalry was on a raid. The train was waylaid "all the way from Dalton to Marietta." A most enterprising young man by the name of Wheeler was in command of the Confederates. The chase after Gen Rusling was a hot one, and he came very near being "gobbled" up. Because the rebel horsemen caused the party en route for Nashville to pass a most uncomfortable day, but that is not a good reason for calling Gen. Wheeler "a popinjay."

The superb qualities of Sherman are well described, and full justice is paid to that most remarkable officer, George H. Thomas. The reminiscences of Lincoln and Andrew Johnson are of a most interesting character. At the conclusion the author gives a series of letters written by him when in service.

One matter Gen. Rusling does not question is that superiority which particular education and training gives a man. The regular officer has his place as has the volunteer. When matters were looking very ugly and the question was mooted as to whether Logan should not take the place of Thomas for the relief of Nashville, Gen. Rusling writes that Gen. Thomas, "as a commander, was head and shoulders above Logan or any other volunteer officer."

The series of twelve noteworthy covers by leading artists which is a feature of Collier's Weekly this year, will, in the number to be issued March 24, be represented by "Spring," specially designed by Virginia Oakley. The cover of the Easter number to be published April 14, will be by C. W. Turner. "Decoration Day," by Louis Loeb, follows on May 26. Collier's Weekly is represented in South Africa both on the Boer and British sides by Howard C. Hillegas and Julian Ralph, respectively. Frederick Palmer continues to contribute graphic articles from the seat of war in the Philippines. All the work of these correspondents is profusely illustrated from photographs or drawings taken on the spot.

*MEN AND THINGS I SAW IN CIVIL WAR DAYS. By James F. Rusling, Brigadier General (by Brevet) United States Volunteers. New York: Eaton & Mains. Cincinnati: Curtis & Jennings. $2.50.

D. Appleton & Co.'s NEW BOOKS.

Mirry-Ann.

A MAINE STORY. By MARIA LOUISE POOL. No. 281 Appletons' Town and Country Library. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

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TWO PATHETIC BOOKS.

Each by a Young Woman, and Each Posthumous.*

Two posthumous first books, singularly alike in the circumstances of their publication, and wholly unlike in themselves, chance to have come together to the table of the reviewer.

Both are from the pens of young women, snatched untimely out of lives many-hued and full, rich in all that makes life best worth living. Both attest not only their writers' varied gifts, but the conscientious research, the genuine hard work the authors bestowed upon these, their first, alas, their last, literary children. Each is prefixed by an astonishing list of publications consulted, and of each the interest is greatly heightened by prefatory words from the hand of another. Miss Seawell gives a sympathetic sketch of Miss Herbert, with extracts from her original and striking diary, from which THE SATURDAY REVIEW has already copiously quoted. Mrs. Benton's novel comes to us with a touch of "the tender grace of a day that is dead," the introduction bearing a signature which has been loved and revered for many years in many lands, that of Jessie Benton Frémont.

The promise of both books is their most pathetic feature, unless, indeed, we regard such unfulfilled promises as the surest pledges of immortality, piercing the great darkness with Mrs. Benton's own brave words:

"Rejoice, O Soul, whose work is just begun,
That all time lies before."

With the authorship of the two books the parallelism ceases. Miss Herbert's is a book of facts, carrying her readers into the clear, cold upper air that seems to be Washington's natural environment. Mrs. Benton's is a work of luxuriant imagination, laden with the strange perfumes of "the mysterious East, the poisonous East—birthplace and home of an ill wind that blows nobody good."

So high an authority as Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge assigns to "The First American" "a permanent place in the Washington literature." Miss Herbert spared no pains to be accurate, and her descriptions of the various homes and households of Washington would seem to be decisive of all moot points in regard to the residences, and to the many reincarnations of that ubiquitous "body servant."

Upon her hero himself she throws little new light; indeed, there is little left to throw. She gallantly defends him from the charge of smallness of mind as evinced by his genius for detail, justly regarding the wonderful scope of his intellect, its exactness in things small as well as great, as a proof of its unique grandeur. It is, no doubt, a humiliating confession of human weakness that this very symmetry of greatness seems to keep Washington aloof from our sympathies. We are not frivolous enough to wish him any "redeeming vices," but we cannot help wishing him a few redeeming flaws. Perhaps if Washington had had his Boswell, we might be as easy at Mount Vernon as in Bolt Court. Now, however, despite all that has been written to bring us nearer the First American, we stand before the stately figure, hat in hand, making our profound reverence, and then, with a sense of relief, hurry away to the grand, untidy old Sage of London, to admire him, to quarrel with him, to be roared at for Americans and "scoundrels," to be exasperated by his absurdities and unreasonableness, and somehow, to love him better for both.

Then there is Lincoln, too often Rabelaisian in his humor, but how warm and genial it was! How comfortably great we feel him to have been! Why can nobody, not even Mr. Ford, not even a woman, quite thaw our Washington? Did he lack just that saving grace of humor to take the edge off his perfection, to give it atmosphere, so to speak?

Miss Herbert does not relieve any of the perfection, but she rises to its demands, and has a contagious enthusiasm for the heroic figure she portrays. Her patriotism, too, though perhaps too exclusive, is a shining quality of her book. The closing chapter, "Final Days at Mount Vernon," is noble in its spirit, and should be read and pondered by the daughters of our land who are so ready to barter their birthright for a mess of European pottage.

It is to be hoped that "The First American" may find its way into many American homes, and that every reader may catch at least a measure of its author's love for the land of her birth and her grateful reverence for the man—pre-eminently the man—who made it what it is.

Turning to Geber, we are at once in another era and another world. Harun is our old friend, Haroun al Raschid; Jaafar we have known as Giafar, and we have sat with one of the Barmekidse at a Barmecide feast. Mrs. Benton's novel takes us back 1,100 years to the time of the Arabian Nights. The plot is so constructed as to explain the fall of the house of Barmek at the hands of Harun, and the mysterious sacrifice of his closest friend, Jaafar. An elaborate scheme of vengeance, conceived and carried out by the philosopher, Geber, whom the Caliph had deeply wronged, is the motif of this story of intrigue and bloodshed, a story relieved by the romance of pure young love, by illustrations of the power of Christianity upon its converts, and by not a few striking characters. The author has revealed with much skill the complex soul of Harun, created with noble qualities, but doomed by rearing and environment to unrestrained evil. Jaafar is a character of singular loyalty and beauty, and Yahcya is a figure of pathetic dignity. Worthy to be remembered are his words upon the overthrow of his house:

Power and wealth were but a loan which fortune intrusted unto us. We ought to be thankful that we have been allowed to enjoy those blessings for so long and should console ourselves for their loss by reflecting that our fate will afford a perpetual example to others of their instability.

Geber's late remorse seems inadequate to atone for the innocent and mighty who were dragged into the maelstrom of his revenge. The reader rather grudges his departure in the odor of sanctity from a world so desolated by his passion of hate. His character is, however, fascinating in its commanding strength, and his dying conversation on the nature of the Christ and of His sacrifice is as impressive as it is suggestive. The author clearly brings out the large charity given by the ministers of early Christianity to questionings and doubts, and the fact, which Phillips Brooks perceived, that, when the Eastern mystic accepts Christianity, it will inevitably take another form than the religion of the West. These closing pages were evidently written with great care, and deserve thoughtful consideration. The women of the tale, Zobeide, Abassa, Yacuta, Guinare, Olcija, are all well depicted and delicately differentiated. The plot is needlessly intricate, and might with advantage have been shorn of some of its involved situations: but an exuberance of fancy is a good fault in a young author. The style is luminous and rich, and many gems of original verse are dropped upon the pages.

It must be admitted, however, that Mrs. Benton, with the courage of youth, selected a theme which compelled her to work heavily handicapped.

To project oue's self into another era is so difficult that really vital historical novels may almost be counted upon one's fingers. To project one's self into another race is the rarest of achievements. Cooper's Indians are figments of his own brain, and Mrs. Stowe's negroes are simply Anglo-Saxons bound in black. If these writers failed to understand other races of their own soil, how shall a writer hope to comprehend those separated from him by, not only

"The unplumbed, salt, estranging sea,"

but by the essential unlikeness of the very fibres of the soul? How shall the Caucasian grasp the elusive personality of the Oriental? Kipling has done it, as he has done everything; but, saturated with India as he is, his pen is just a little shy of the native, or, if that be saying too much, it is, certainly more at home with the Anglo-Indian, military and civil.

When we consider that Geber essays both difficulties, that it is a tale of 1,100 years ago, and that it deals with those Oriental natures so alien from our own that only the English child of genius, born and reared among them, can "get out of his own skin and into theirs"; when we consider, too, that Mrs. Benton constructed her story from her library, and not from life, it is manifest that in Geber she attempted the impossible. The marvel is that she so nearly achieved it, that she so subdued her material as to give an air of verisimilitude to a story of which the interest does not falter from the first page to the last, and that to the general reader it scarcely seems wanting in the very perfume, color, and atmosphere of the East.

With such opulence of imagination, with such resources—if she had but lived!

*"THE FIRST AMERICAN: His Homes and His Households. By Lelia Herbert. Harper & Brothers. $2.

GEBER. By Kate A. Benton. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

"Comments Other Ears Should Hear."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

One of the prominent musical critics of this city recently remarked of Beethoven's Eighth Symphony that it was played so often that everybody was tired of it. The work had been given twice this season, and, unless I am in error, but once last year. In view of this absurd statement, such an article as appeared in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW, entitled "Comments Other Ears Should Hear," deserves the hearty approbation of all musicians and music lovers. There is no doubt, as the writer there states, that in the last decade the tendency has been to give concerts over entirely to the performance of "modern" music, and there is danger of the public becoming strangers to the great musical works of the past. In many cities of Germany, Beethoven's nine symphonies are annually performed, and the concertgoers could not be induced to give them up for all the works of the last fifty years. We, on the other hand, have had to rest satisfied with two or three a year at most. The Fourth Symphony, for example, played at the last Philharmonic concert, had not been heard here in six years.

When the Boston Orchestra some three or four years ago rescued Beethoven's First Symphony from the oblivion into which it had apparently fallen, the critic above quoted said that it should be forever laid away on the shelf, and to the same effect were his remarks anent the second. On the recent performance of Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony he took exception to the epithet "Jupiter," suggesting that of "Kindergarten" as a substitute. That a self-respecting critic can voice such sentiments is a result of this overemphasis in the concert halls of the "new" music and the consequent neglect of the old. L. M. I.

New York, March 7, 1900.

"Sunday Afternoons for Children: A Mother's Book," which will be immediately issued by Fords, Howard & Hulbert, aims to provide, by a number of ingenious devices, interesting occupation for the restless hours of Sunday afternoon among the little folk.

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Bismarck

and the Foundation of the German Empire. By J. W. HEADLAM, M. A., Fellow of King's College.

"It would be difficult to speak too highly either of the general design or the execution of this work. The author grasps his subject with a firmness which enables him to allow to every aspect its due importance. . . . To lucidity of narration Mr. Headlam adds a polished simplicity of expression."—*London Speaker.*

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MARCH

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
William E. Alden.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Now that an editor of the press has written on a daily paper complaining that Mr. Kipling insulted the British soldier when he called him an "absent-minded beggar," there is actually a controversy over the question whether or not Mr. Kipling's way of speaking of the soldier is insulting. Of course, Mr. Buchanan considers that it is, but then Mr. Buchanan is a Bodkinman of the type that seems utterly incapable of understanding anything but the most prosaic prose, and, besides, no one cares a straw for Mr. Buchanan's opinion as to anything. It is plain, however, that there are other persons who think that Mr. Kipling has treated the soldier very cruelly by calling him a "beggar," and by asserting that he is ever absent-minded. They gravely assert that the British soldier never begs and therefore cannot be a beggar, and that there is no reason to suppose that he is more absent-minded than the average man. They remind me of a boy of my acquaintance who mistranslated the Latin fable of the mice and the cats, and defended himself by asserting that it would be an impossibility for mice to tie a bell to a cat's tail, and that it was therefore impossible that the Latin text could have been intended to convey any such meaning.

Mr. Kipling has actually succeeded in revolutionising public sentiment as to the British soldier. Before he wrote "The Barrack Room Ballads" it was taken as a matter of course that the soldier should be treated as an outcast, unfit to drink at a bar with drunken civilians, or to sit with them in a theatre. Now the publican who should treat Tommy Atkins with incivility would find himself boycotted. And this change of opinion runs throughout everything. The soldier is no longer regarded as low and despicable, and the uniform is no longer a disgrace. This change is due to Mr. Kipling and to no one else, and yet when he writes a poem that brings thousands of pounds to the relief of the families of soldiers people can be found who gravely accuse him of having insulted the army. Such people make Gen. Mercier and his views of the honor of the French Army comprehensible. It would be extremely interesting to examine their bumps. After all, this sort of criticism of Mr. Kipling probably has its origin in unconscious jealousy. The wonderful success that so young a man has obtained is irritating to a certain type of commonplace mind. Therefore the effect is made to belittle Kipling's reputation, and Mr. Buchanan, who has written a reply to Sir Walter Besant's rebuke, is clearly of the opinion that he will succeed in belittling it if he perseveres. Time will show what is the decision of the public in any controversy between Kipling and Buchanan.

***

Mr. William Watson, whom many persons regarded as a poet who should have been the successor of Lord Tennyson in the Laureateship, has, like Mr. Buchanan, a talent for putting himself on the wrong side. When the grossly exaggerated reports of the massacre of innocent Armenians by the Turks induced people like Mr. Watson to raise a hysterical demand for instant war with the Turks, he wrote verses abusing the Sultan in the wildest terms. He and his like seemed to think that the British fleet should be sent over the mountains to Armenia, and that the Sultan should be hanged for his unwillingness to permit his subjects to rise in rebellion against him. That war with the Sultan would have involved grave complications, among which would have been the revolt of the Queen's Mohammedan subjects, all of whom look upon the Caliph as their spiritual head, counted for nothing. War was the only thing that could satisfy Mr. Watson and his friends, and they then thought that war was rather the best and noblest thing in the whole world. Now Mr. Watson writes in defense of the Boers who declared war on great Britain. It is his opinion that it is a wicked thing for the British Government to oppose the least resistance to the Boers, and he looks on the fighting in South Africa as nothing better than a robber's raid on innocent people. What a nice world this would be if poets and sentimental people could govern it! What grand things a Cabinet headed by Mr. Stead as Prime Minister and Mr. Watson as Colonial Secretary and the Rev. Joseph Parker as head of the War Office would be!

***

Mr. Conrad is soon to publish a volume entitled "Three Tales." It will consist of three stories published by him in Blackwood's Magazine. These are "Youth," "In the Heart of the Darkness," and "Lord Jim." I have not yet read the latter, which is still running in the magazine, but of the other two I fancy that I spoke last week. If not let me say that "Youth" is altogether the most remarkable short story of the year. It is worthy to rank by the side of any short story in the English language, and if there is any writer living who could do it better than it is, Stanley Weyman would be most grateful to hear his name mentioned. Joseph Conrad must author be in the very topmost rank of living writers of fiction if "Youth" means to him to be absolutely faultless as a story, absolutely flawless in its beauty. It is quite enough to make a man's enduring reputation, and I hope that when it does appear in book form it will have the reception which it deserves.

***

The Sphere, Mr. Clement Shorter's new weekly, improves with each successive number. It is to-day by far the best of the great illustrated weeklies, and it does not appear that its rival, The Spear, has done it any injury.

The friends of Mr. Shorter are apparently convinced that in bringing out a new paper as a rival to The Sphere the proprietor of The Illustrated London News has been guilty of an act of discourtesy. But it should be remembered that when The Westminster Budget was brought out as an illustrated weekly, The Illustrated London News, of which Mr. Shorter was then editor, instantly brought out The Sketch as a rival to the new paper. If it was courteous to make an opposition to The Westminster Budget, was it necessarily discourteous to make an opposition to Mr. Shorter's new paper? Of course it will be claimed that the name The Spear was selected for the paper which was to rival The Sphere merely because of the similarity of the two names. Doubtless such was the case, but as the similarity of name will injure The Spear quite as much as it will The Sphere there does not seem to be any just cause for complaint. Probably there is room for both papers, especially just at present, when people cannot see too many pictures of the war. What will be the fate of the two papers after the war is over cannot be safely predicted.

***

The Authors' Society is solemnly to discuss the question whether it is right that the Smiths should have a monopoly of the bookstands. The answer seems obvious. If the Smiths conduct their business well, their monopoly is on the whole a benefit to the public. Many complaints have been made of the way in which the Smiths conduct their business. Especially has their habit of exercising a censorship, and declaring from time to time that certain books are too immoral to be sold, been condemned; but, after all, it is difficult to deny to the bookseller the right to refuse to sell books of which he disapproves. One of the most exasperating features of the Smith monopoly is the habit which many of the news stand keepers have of informing the public what they ought to read. If I stop at one of these stands to buy a paper, and linger for a moment or two, the young man in charge almost invariably hands me a book by Miss Corelli or Mr. Guy Boothby, and informs me that I ought to read it without delay. I can endure the refusal of the Smiths to sell Mr. George Moore's books, but when I am told by an ignorant young man that I ought instantly to read Mr. Boothby's last great romance it is more than flesh and blood ought to be asked to bear. If the Authors' Society would request the Smiths to issue an order forbidding their salesmen to recommend any book whatever, some good might be done, though, as a rule, I have found that attempts to regulate other people's business are not successful.

***

Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne has proved that he can write excellent short stories. No one admires his "Captain Kettle" more than I admired it, but I have failed to find his new romance, "The Lost Continent," interesting. The scene is laid in prehistoric times, in the now lost Continent of Atlantis, but Mr. Hyne does not succeed, so it seems to me, in making the people of the lost continent alive. The subject was, in point of fact, an impossible one for any man to treat successfully, except, perhaps, Mr. Wells. However, the story may suit the general public, and I sincerely hope it will. Mr. Hyne has given a great deal of work to his new book, and it would be a pity if it were to be thrown away.

W. L. ALDEN.

Mr. Markham Right.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Several critics have taken Mr. Edwin Markham to task for the figure he uses in the closing lines of his ode on Abraham Lincoln:

And when he fell in whirlwind, he went down
As when a kingly cedar, green with boughs,
Goes down, with a great shout upon the hills,

claiming that cedars are not "kingly," and that they do not grow in high places. Any Californian knows the striking truthfulness of Mr. Markham's statement, and I append an extract from A. Merritt Davidson's "California Plants and Their Homes," which describes the California cedar:

Our native incense cedar, Libocedrus decurrens Torr., is widely distributed in the mountains. Under favorable conditions it attains a height of 150 feet, and so is reckoned with the California mountain giants that in the Sierras form perhaps the most remarkable forest belt in the world. The incense cedar in its prime is a beautiful, spicy, symmetrical tree, its downward curving branches being described as great "ferny plumes."

LOS ANGELES.

New York, March 6, 1900.

WHY "ENGLAND"?

No Word Coined to Fit the Case.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Criticism of the use of the words "England" and "English" to cover what Mr. Lawrence Hutton interprets as the meaning of "Britain" and "British" comes with bad grace from one whom Mark Twain would describe as a "United Statesman."

Queen Victoria is Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; the "British" Army is the army of the United Kingdom, and an Englishman, Scotchman, Irishman, Welshman, Jerseyman, or Guernseyman is, if we are to describe him with that exactitude after which Mr. Hutton so laboriously strains, a United-Kingdomer.

Unfortunately no word has been coined to take the place of the barbarism I have used, any more than an expression has been created to convey briefly what we mean when we say, "a citizen of the United States." The United Kingdom and the United States are alike in the lack of a word which accurately describes the nationality of their inhabitants.

The children of Washington, with a fine disregard of the many other countries of this Western Hemisphere, describe themselves as "Americans." When they travel, they find this term presents a sufficiently vague idea. The Frenchman speaks of any inhabitant of this hemisphere as an American, whether he be a Brazilian, a Guatemalan, or a Canadian. In South America the man who at home calls himself an "American" is fain to modify his claim to the two continents, and describes himself as a "North American." Talk about the English Army, England's Scottish regiments, &c.! Why, we hear about the American Army, the American Navy, American methods, and American everything, till one would think the United States extended from Labrador to Terra del Fuego.

If this use of the word "America," meaning the United States of North America, is all right, surely the use of "England" and "English," when the United Kingdom is referred to, is equally, or rather more, admissible, since England is the largest portion of the Union, while what Mr. Hutton doubtless frequently speaks of as "America" is not, in point of territory, the greatest division of this continent, or pair of continents.

It is much to be regretted that neither the United-Statesman nor the United-Kingdomer has yet been supplied with a word which accurately describes his nationality. Perhaps THE TIMES may be able to solve the difficulty by hitting upon a designation as applicable to the citizens of this Republic as its own motto, "All the news that's fit to print," is to its own enjoyable and instructive pages. In the meantime, may our common deficiency prove still another bond between "Americans" and "English."

SAMUEL H. DITCHETT.

New York, Feb. 20, 1900.

A Tangle of Misnomers.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In his lament, of which the refrain is Why England? Mr Hutton makes some mistakes. Queen Victoria does not reign because of her Scottish and Welsh ancestors, but in spite of them.

She could not have succeeded to the throne of England (beg pardon, Great Britain, &c.) if James I. had not been great-grandson of Henry VII. of England; and that same Henry VII. inherited the crown not through his Welsh-French father, Edmund Tudor, but through his English mother, Margaret Beaufort, the great-great-granddaughter of Edward III. of England. Owen Tudor, the Welsh grandfather of Henry VII., had nothing to do with the case, being merely the second husband of King Henry V.'s French wife.

Again, the son of the Elector of Hanover succeeded to the British throne as George I. solely because he was descended from James I. of England.

The Duke of York is not the son of a German, since the Prince of Wales, being born and bred in England, his mother born and bred in England, and his father naturalized in England, cannot be called a German, though of German descent. Under corresponding circumstances in this country he would be considered an American.

I wonder how many pure Americans there are without any ancestor since 1492 not born in America!

For that matter, the Czar's mother is a Dane, his wife Anglo-German, yet his children are Russians; and is not the Spanish King half Austrian?

Ought we to call our language British, or Anglosaxonnormandutch, or simply Anglo-Saxon?

What are we going to do about our own National name? Why can we not have one all to ourselves, and how can we claim the term American, to the exclusion of the people of Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Patagonia, &c.?

Has Mr. Hutton ever seen the look of blank disappointment on a small boy's face when, on first studying maps, he exclaims, "Don't we own all America?"

In Canada they call us United Statians, to distinguish us from the rest of America's inhabitants, and in a Post Office in England where we once asked about the charge of a package "to America," we were met by the inquiry, "For Canada, or the States?"

Are we Americans par excellence any more than the French or Germans are, especially Europeans? Why did not George Washington give us a name all to ourselves?

The Germans hate us when we call them Dutchmen, although they are Deutsch and their country is Deutschland.

In short, the whole world is out of order

and Mr. Hutton ought to give it a thorough overhauling. BROOKLYNITE.
Brooklyn, March 7, 1900.

Technically Right but Virtually Wrong.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It requires courage on the part of your correspondent to venture to tilt with a knight of Mr. Hutton's degree, who has thrown his glove into the arena of debate by asking why England should be given the pre-eminence by historian, poet, and journalist in writing of the facts of history when she is but a single sovereign State in a union of four—"simply a fraction of the British whole."

I can hardly believe that Mr. Hutton, familiar as he is with the history of what, in deference to his prejudices, I will call Great Britain, asks the questions he does seriously, because he knows it was England that wrote that history with the pen of her statecraft and the sword of her valor, and that Great Britain is but the lion's skin the English Hercules wears, not as a disguise, but as a trophy. England has won the paramount individuality the world accords her by creating, through conquest and treaty, the kingdom of which she is, if but a "portion," the controlling "portion," the dominant fourth end force. If the creator is greater than the created,

Then why not England?

It was an English King—the first Edward—who by defeating "Llewellyn," the last Welsh King, added Wales to England's suzerainty. It was an English Queen who, by making a Scotch King her legatee, gained his kingdom for greater England or Britain; who but England enlarged her own flag by adorning it with "the Cross of St. Andrew," and "the Cross of St. Patrick," and by wisely changing it into the union jack made it dear to all who defend it, whether Scottish or Irish or whatever they be.

Then why not allow it to be England? By whose policy and prowess were added to the crown jewels of the United Kingdom Canada, British India, Australia, and many other colonial acquisitions?"

Why not say England's?

Where but from her councils emanate the measures that enlarge the empire and increase its responsibilities. Was it not England that exacted what lost her her American colonies? And did not Washington defeat her Generals and aid his countrymen, after they had won their cause, to found neither a kingdom nor an empire, but a Republic such as the world had never known? To compare the present position of England with that of any of the States of our Union, is impossible except for Mr. Hutton. He says: "The Carolinas did not save Cuba." The flag of Florida does not float over the Filipinos. The Glasgow Herald does not publish editorials about Nevada's Nebraska navy. Very true. Nevada never posessed Nebraska or a navy, but it was England's navy that defeated the Spanish Armada. It was her flag that floated over its hulks. "The wooden walls of England" were famous in song and story long before Trafalgar furnished editorials for journals to publish. "The Carolinas alone did not save Cuba," which might have been saved, if saved it is, without them, but could Canada have been saved from France without England?

Then why not England?

There was a long line of English sovereigns before there was a King or Queen of Great Britain or Empress of India. England, victorious upon many fields, appropriately closes the century with Victoria, who, if but a "descendant of the Scottish Stuarts and Welsh Tudors," is of the blood and lineage of that Elizabeth Tudor, is she not, whom Mr. Hutton terms "the last Queen of England"? And if Victoria herself has hardly a drop of pure English blood in her veins, neither had William the Norman and his succeeding sons.

There was an English Constitution and many English Parliaments before Great Britain was. "Runnymede" antedates "the union" by several centuries.

Mr. Hutton asks, Where does Scotland and the Scots come in? What is the matter with Ireland and Wales? Nothing seems to be amiss with them, as the junior members, so to speak, of the great "combination," or firm, that England, the senior, because eldest, partner founded, giving it, by the way, her own ancient name of Britain. Why was it not called "Great Scotia and Ireland"?

Mr. Hutton cannot deny that it is England that gives Great Britain its prestige. It is "the source that makes all lesser brooks to flow," as her Shakespeare says. If "Britannia rules the wave," England rules Britannia. When "the British lion roars" it is with England's sanction. Here is the substance of power, while sharing its trappings.

"Simply a portion of the British whole, the fourth at the board," but "where the Douglas sits there is the head of the table."

Why not England? L. F. G.
Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1900.

Scotch Regiments Are Infantry.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Hutton, in his amusing argument with himself as to the proper use of the words English or British, which you published last Saturday, says: "But England's so-called Scottish regiments are British troopers." Won't you please tell Mr. Hutton that a trooper is a horse soldier and that nearly all the Scotch regiments are infantry. Why not the English language?

BLACK WATCH.
New York, March 2, 1900.

Club Bindery Exhibit.

There will soon be placed on exhibition at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s about 150 finely bound volumes, representing the work done during the last two or three years by the Club Bindery of this city. There are a few, of course, who have been familiar with the character of the work the Club Bindery is accomplishing, but to the general book-loving public the coming little exhibition will be a delightful artistic surprise. The date on which the exhibition will open has not yet been definitely fixed, but it will be announced in THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

J. Snead, 68 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In to-day's issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW I find the following question asked by Thomas S. Nedham: 'Where can I find "Not of the letter, but the spirit, for the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life"?' I am pleased to be able to inform him that he can find the words in the Bible, 2d Corinthians, 3d chapter, and 6th verse, which reads thus: 'Who also hath made us able ministers of the New Testament, not of the letter, but the spirit, for the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life.'"

M. M. Ward, Albany, N. Y.: "Miss Orvis will find the line 'Moving about in worlds not realized,' in Wordsworth's 'Ode on Intimations of Immortality.'"

A Subscriber, New York City: "Will you kindly inform me if Edwin Caskoden is the nom de plume of Charles Major, author of 'When Knighthood was in Flower'?"

Yes.

E. G. Lang, 10 West Nineteenth Street, New York City: "In your issue of Feb. 17, the Rev. William H. Walker, Jr., of Treadwell, N. Y., asks for a poem, which is doubtless 'Paganini,' by Charles Lemuel Thompson, D. D., in his 'Etchings in Verse,' from the University Press in Cambridge, under copyright by A. D. F. Randolph & Co., in 1890."

"Admirer," New York City: "Will you please tell me whether there are any other publications of the nature of Roget's 'Thesaurus'?"

C. J. Smith's "Synonyms and Antonyms; or, Kindred Words and Their Opposites," The Macmillan Company, $1.50; R. Soule's "Dictionary of English Synonyms and Synonymous or Parallel Expressions," Lippincott & Co., $2.25; J. H. Bechtel's "Practical Synonyms," Penn Publishing Company, 50 cents; L. J. Campbell's "Handbook of English Synonyms," Lee & Shepard, 50 cents; G. Crabbe's "English Synonyms Explained," Harper & Brothers, $2.50; R. C. French's "Synonyms of the New Testament," The Macmillan Company, $4; R. Whately's "English Synonyms Discriminated," Lee & Shepard, 50 cents; S. Fallows's "Complete Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms," Revell, $1.

L. J. F.: "Will you please explain wherein lay the power of the Nibelung ring, when in the possession of Brunnhilde, Siegfried (in the guise of Gunther) could so easily wrest it from her."

When Wotan took the ring by force from Alberich the punishment for his crime became one that embraced all under his dominion, because he was the All-Father. Alberich warns him of this in these words, ("Rheingold," Scene III.:)

"Frevelte ich,
So frevelt' ich frei an mir;
Doch an allem was war,
Ist und wird,
Frevelts, Ewiger, du,
Entreissest du frech mir den Ring."
(Translation.)
"Say I have sinned;
The sin on myself but falls:
But on all things that were,
Are, and will be,
Strikes this evil of thine,
If rashly thou seizest my ring."

According to Wotan's explanation to Erda, ("Siegfried," Act III.) Siegfried having acquired the ring honestly, innocently, and without malice, was able to disarm Alberich's curse; and Alberich says to Hagen in "Götterdämmerung" that Siegfried was free of the curse because he did not know enough to use the ring's power. It had no power in Brünnhilde's hands because she did not know its power, and was also subject to the curse as a daughter of Wotan.

"S. S. B." Newtown, Conn.: "In answer to Miss G. W. Orvis, 17 North Willow Street, Trenton, N. J., I would say that 'The Fountain' is one of Lowell's earlier poems, and can be found in the 'Household Edition' of his poems, Page 10."

E. D. Browne, Portland, Me.: "Will you kindly tell me how to address a letter to Edgar Saltus?"

His address is 100 East Eighteenth Street, New York City.

"B. E. J. G." Baltimore, Md.: "In last week's SATURDAY REVIEW inquiry is made for the following lines:

"'The Master's work may make weary feet,
But it leaves the spirit glad.'

They are contained in the lovely poem by Mrs. Charles, entitled 'The Child on the Judgment Seat,' published in the collection of religious poems called 'The Shadow of the Rock.'"

"C. H. D." Millbrook, N. Y.: "May I hope to learn through you the approximate value of 'The Quadrupeds of North America,' by Audubon and the Rev. John Buchman, good condition, in three volumes, full morocco, colored plates, published by V. G. Audubon in 1854?"

A copy, in half morocco, sold for $30 at the Browne sale last May. Another, in half calf, fetched $18 at a sale held by Bangs & Co. Dec. 1, 1898.

Mrs. H. C. Estberg, Manchester, N. H.: "Can you tell me where I can find or get a late biography of Hamlin Garland, the Wisconsin author?"

Hamlin Garland was born in West Salem, Wis., Sept. 16, 1860, and was educated in Iowa. He taught school in Illinois in 1882 and 1883, later took up a claim in Dakota, but soon after went to Boston and began to write. He is the author of "Main Traveled Roads," "Prairie Songs," "Prairie Folks," "Jason Edwards," "A Little Norsk," "A Member of the Third House," "A Spoil of Office," "Crumbling Idols," "Rose of Dutcher's Coolly," "Wayside Courtships," "The Spirit of Sweetwater," (Doubleday, 50 cents;) "Life and Character of Gen. Grant," (Doubleday, $2.50;) "Boy Life on the Prairie," (The Macmillan Company, $1.50;) "The Trail of the Gold-seekers," (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"H. S. L." Wilkesbarre, Penn.: The address of James Lane Allen is 44 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City; of Frank R. Stockton, Box 194, Charlestown, West Va., and of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, care Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, Mass.

Theodore Thomas the Remedy.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The answer to the editorial article of March 3 in your SATURDAY REVIEW, "Comments Other Ears Should Hear," does not seem difficult. Bring back Theodore Thomas, and we shall have Bach, Beethoven, Brahms. C. B.

New York, March 6, 1900.

John Lane's Bodley Head Bulletin is an artistic monthly publication printed with large types on heavy hand-made paper and containing illustrated, critical comment concerning the current publications of John Lane.

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The author's royalties on this authorized edition will be devoted to the assistance of the Russian Doukhobors, who are now emigrating to Canada to escape the persecutions of the Russian Government.

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The publishers announce that G. W. Steevens's last work is now ready. The writer, probably the best known war correspondent of the time, has written many books of travel and many brilliant records of fighting, but to none of these will attach the peculiar and melancholy interest which can be claimed for this, his last great work of graphic descriptive writing.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the author died of enteric fever, a captive in Ladysmith. The march to that place and the desperate siege of it are wonderfully described, and the book is sure to take rank among the great descriptive writing of the time.

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MARCH

ELECTIVE IMMORTALITY.

The proposed erection of a Temple of Fame on the grounds of the University of New York, while it may provoke the wholly judicious to much scornful mirth, will arouse curiosity and disputation at the first and all subsequent elections of candidates. When such questions are formally put to the multitude they are bound to disagree. They will therefore disagree with the nominations of the illuminati to whom that task is to be intrusted. The reason is simple, and it is a very good reason against the erection of Temples of Fame, except in figures of speech.

Fame is purely an affair of natural selection. The distinction in its infinitely varying degrees is awarded by the informal but final judgment of mankind. The decision is not disputable as to the greatest names. There can be no disagreement about the Shakespeares, the Miltons, the Napoleons, and the Washingtons. But the New York Temple of Fame is to have panels for 150 names. Long before that roll of the great is complete there will be a fight over every name. The first fifty even will be wrangled over, no matter how the list is made up. The trouble is that a written list of the famous makes comparisons inevitable, and they are known to be odious. A powerful and noisy body of advocates of the neglected will rise up to insist that ten or a score of names they would have chosen are worthier to be admitted than the names handed to the chiselers as "copy." A continually and perpetually disputed election is not pleasant to contemplate.

But a still more implacable controversy will surely arise between the friends of the men of action and the partisans of the men of thought. The judges must continually adjudicate the pretensions of warriors and writers, navigators and orators, inventors and manufacturers, philosophers and statesmen. And when they have rendered their decisions nothing will be settled. The list of the Temple of Fame will be devoid of all authority that the world is bound to respect.

The plan of the natural Temple of Fame, whose unwritten scrolls record the general judgment of mankind, is open to none of these objections. It has room for all the great ones of all time, yet the unworthy, if now and then they gain admission, hold that unearned lodgment by so insecure a tenure that they are easily thrust forth when occasion arises or proof is adduced. Reversals of judgment may be had at any time on adequate evidence. The system is highly elastic, and if a corrigible error is found nobody is blamed. Moreover, the names that hasty contemporary judgment entered in the lists without due consideration are silently effaced as their worth diminishes in perspective.

The world at large needs no better Temple of Fame than the good old imaginary edifice we used to see pictured in the school books as an incentive to diligence. The chosen do not need a marble panel, for if it agrees with the general opinion it is superfluous, while if it disagrees it is worthless.

AFTER-DINNER LITERATURE.

It is not easy to associate literature with after-dinner oratory. Neither the audience, the physical environment, nor the usual motive of the gathering can be regarded as inspiring to the literary method or mood. But it is true, nevertheless, that some of the Americans whose names are most intimately connected with our literature have fully sustained their reputation and have even added to it by their after-dinner speaking. Mr. Lowell is an example that will occur to every one, and Mr. Curtis is another. Oddly enough, over the cigars and liqueurs these gentlemen sometimes seemed to exchange qualities; Mr. Curtis became incisively witty and Mr. Lowell was capable of passages of impressive eloquence. But perhaps the most interesting instance of the man of letters pure and simple—neither Lowell nor Curtis was this—shining with great though passing splendor at the banqueting table, was Mr. Emerson some sixty years ago at Manchester, England.

It was a curious occasion for an address from the Transcendentalist philosopher of Concord. Alison, the historian, presided, and Richard Cobden was the chief guest. The company was one of merchants mostly, and the merchants of England in that year were wrestling with one of the most devastating panics of their history. Mr. Emerson was more than equal to the occasion; he created it. With a few words of graceful appreciation of the distinguished guests he passed directly and simply to the expression of his feeling toward England. He summed up the characteristics of the race in trenchant phrase, not sparing their limitations.

"I must tell you," he said, "I was given to understand in my childhood that the British island from which my forefathers came was no lotus garden, no paradise of serene sky, and roses, and music, and merriment all the year round, no, but a cold, foggy, mournful country, where nothing grew well in the open air but robust men and virtuous women, and these of a wonderful fibre and endurance; that their best parts were slowly revealed; their virtues did not come out until they quarreled; they did not strike twelve the first time; good lovers, good haters, and you could know little about them till you had seen them long, and little good of them till you had seen them in action; that in prosperity they were moody and dumpish, but in adversity they were grand."

The closing words of the speech, which was short, might have been addressed to an audience in England last month with equal force and pertinence:

"Is it not true, Sir, that the wise ancients did not praise the ship parting with flying colors from the port, but only that brave sailer which came back with torn sheets and battered side, stripped of her banners, but having ridden out the storm? And so, gentlemen, I feel in regard to this aged England, with the possessions, honors, and trophies, and also with the infirmities, of a thousand years gathering around her, irretrievably committed as she now is to many old customs that cannot be suddenly changed, pressed upon by the transitions of trade, and new and all incalculable modes, fabrics, arts, machines, and competing populations—I see her not dispirited, not weak, but well remembering that she has seen dark days before—indeed, with a kind of instinct that she sees a little better in a cloudy day and that in storm of battle and calamity she has a secret vigor and a pulse like a cannon. I see her in her old age, not decrepit, but young, and still daring to believe in her power of endurance and expansion. Being this, I say, All hail! mother of nations, mother of heroes, with strength still equal to the time; still wise to entertain and swift to execute the policy which the mind and heart of mankind require in the present hour, and, thus only, hospitable to the foreigner, and truly a home to the thoughtful and generous who are born in the soil."

It may well be that to enforce—if it could be enforced—this standard of after-dinner speaking would greatly cut down the supply of speakers, but the listening diners would not complain.

LATIN AT COLUMBIA.

The Faculty of Columbia University have just announced a rather startling innovation in the curriculum of that institution. It comes, it is explained, from a suggestion of President Low. The suggestion was that there were students who determined to enter college only when they had almost finished school, and who could not carry out their desire because they had not pursued the required studies, while they were not allowed to present as equivalents the studies they had pursued. The innovation is that Latin is no longer to be obligatory at Columbia as an entrance requirement.

Heretofore the compulsoriness of Greek has been the burning question at issue between the Progressives and Conservatives in higher education. That battle has been fought and won by the moderns. It is well understood that an "A. B." does not denote necessarily any knowledge of Greek. To say that it did not denote necessarily any knowledge of Latin would be to raise with urgency the question what it did denote.

The Columbia Faculty does not go so far as this. It says that a student may enter without knowing any Latin. But it does not say that he may be graduated without knowing any. On the contrary, he is expressly required to take it in college. An additional inducement to taking it before entrance is given to him in the fact that in the new scale of "points" in the entrance examinations Latin counts for four out of a necessary total of fifteen. But this tabulation makes it more remarkable that Latin should not have continued to be prescribed for entrance. It is explained that each "point" represents one year's work in the subject. One must therefore have studied Latin for four years to attain the knowledge of it needed on entering. How can it be expected that the student who ignores nothing of it will be able to acquire a satisfactory knowledge in the four years of the college course, with all the rest he has to do? And the decision seems still more strange in view of the fact that the city has just now started high schools in which, for the first time, the Latin required for the old-fashioned college examination is professed to be imparted.

It is quite true that in most schools Latin is absurdly ill-taught, and that much more Latin ought to be learned in much less time. But it is also true that any member of any of the "learned professions" who has acquired even the smattering of Latin of the old curriculum will testify that without it he would have pursued the study and practice of his profession at a great disadvantage. To the accepted idea of "a scholar" some Latin is clearly needful. And it is hard to see how a man who knows no Latin can be said to have a scholarly knowledge of English. At any rate, it seems clear that the action of the Columbia Faculty has hastened the day when "A. B." shall not necessarily connote more than the very modest share of classical attainments allowed by Ben Jonson to Shakespeare:

Small Latin and less Greek.

WOMEN AND LITERATURE.

The question whether women read what may be strictly called literature with any delight in its literary quality will probably be discussed by the readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW for some time to come. It may, therefore, not be amiss to add something to what has already been said editorially in these columns. The opinion of "Tigiath" that women do not care for literature as such seems to us to be too narrow. He offered as his illustration the novel-reading woman. Now, the novel-reading man is just as much in evidence, though perhaps he is not so numerous as his sister. When men read solid books, it is in nine cases out of ten because their callings in life incline them toward such books. When they read for amusement, they usually do so just as a woman does, not for the literary art of the work, but for the interest of the incidents of the story.

The man who finds amusement in the reading of novels is a brother to the man who finds it in the vaudeville show or the comic opera. He cares no more for the literary art of the book than the other man does for the dramatic art in the vaudeville or the third for the musical art in the comic opera. This kind of man does not read serious works any more than the novel-reading woman. On the other hand, there are men so ponderous in their ideas of what constitutes literature that they are quite incapable of appreciating it in its more imaginative forms. It may be remembered that Carlyle once said to William Black: "I have read your stories, Sir, and they amused me; but when are you going to write a real book?"

If "Tigiath" will look about him a little more closely, he will perhaps be able to discover that many women read such literature as deals with the topics which would naturally interest a woman. It is not fair to say that a woman does not seriously care for literature as such because she prefers "Janice Meredith" to Herbert Spencer's "Synthetic Philosophy" or Carlyle's "French Revolution." It is quite possible that not many women read Walter Pater's "Appreciations." On the other hand, a tolerable number of women do read poetry. If they did not, it would have little or no sale; for very few men read it. And it cannot be said that they read it simply sentimentally, for much of the most profitable poetry in the market is not of the kind that lends itself to that treatment.

If "Tigiath" would like to find out whether any particular woman of his acquaintance is really fond of literature, let him tempt her with a literary treatment of a subject which has for her some "contemporaneous human interest." Did he, for instance, ever try a woman with the opening essays of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Virginibus Puerisque"? Those essays deal with a topic in which every woman has some interest. They are as purely literary in conception and treatment as anything else that proceeded from the essentially literary mind of their author. Yet it is safe to say that few women can read them without enjoyment. And it is safe also to say that not many women will begin them and put them down without finishing them.

BOOKS FOR ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF MEN.

The meeting of the State Librarians in this city, which closed yesterday, and of which an extended account is printed in this issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, happens to be coincident with our reading of the annual report of the Cleveland Public Library, one of the most prominent of the smaller libraries in the United States, and in which we were greatly impressed by the importance of much of the work now being carried on in that city. Mr. Brett, whose name is most familiar to all who are interested in library work, has introduced many valuable features not strictly within the province of free libraries. His aim is to endeavor to reach all sorts and conditions of men, and he shows how thoroughly he is the right man in the right place by his efforts to train and direct the children of that city toward a true appreciation of the uses of books, and so, insensibly, come to care for them for their own sakes.

A love for reading may be hereditary or pure force of genius, be inborn in a fortunate few, but in most of us such taste is the result of cultivation, and Mr. Brett, his assistants, and the Board of Library Directors seem to be leaving nothing undone toward bringing about such result. The case of a grown man or woman who, we will say, has passed the age of thirty without seeing the necessity for other mental food than can be had from the pages of the cheaper newspapers and an occasional sensational novel or low grade periodical is almost hopeless. His mental powers will be found so much weakened by non-use that it would be almost hopeless to try to induce in him at that time of life a wish for books sufficiently strong to make it possible afterward to be called upon to supply such needs in him.

But with the children the case is far different. Young, impressionable natures are easily molded by their surroundings, and one of Mr. Brett's wisest aims is to reach such children through the public schools and the direct influence of their teachers, with whom he is in active co-operation. The boy or girl, or even those of a larger growth, who really love books, will go any distance to satisfy their needs, but for those who are just forming such a taste it will be found necessary to foster it in every way.

Mr. Brett calls the attention of his Board of Directors to the desirability of having suitable rooms in school buildings devoted especially to such use, so that not only may the needs of the scholars be fully recognized and provided for, but the books be put also at the disposal of the neighborhood, and so make the school an educational centre for the adult members of the neighborhood, as well as for its children.

The Central High School Library has been operated as a branch of the public library for the last four years. During the last two years branch stations have been established in ten of the public schools of that city, either placed in charge of especial assistants from the library itself or of teachers, who are paid for their time by the Library Board.

In addition to this, over 3,000 volumes have been placed in the hands of individual teachers for the use of their pupils and other members of the families in their school districts. Moreover, special cards are issued to teachers which authorize the taking out of three books for use in their school work, in addition to the two to which they are entitled as private individuals.

It has been strongly recommended that this privilege be extended to clergymen, and that great attention be paid to increasing the supply of books for the use of pupils in all grades of the public schools, not only for reference purposes, but in the even more important direction of furnishing reading matter parallel to the child's course of study. Besides the public school work thus inaugurated, the library has stations in St. Patrick's Parochial School, Hiram House, Goodrich House, and the Cleveland Banking and Savings Company's books are also issued through the Hatch Library to students of the Western Reserve University, and through the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Medical School to their members.

Another important feature is the issue of books through the Sherwin-Williams Company to its employes, a feature of the most promising character and one calculated to repay that company for any little trouble or expense it may incur in caring for or distributing the volumes a thousandfold. One of the greatest advantages to be derived from such station work is in the facility with which the more remote portions of a city may be reached.

Great attention is paid to cataloguing the

children's books, the aim being so thoroughly to indicate their contents as to make the books of the greatest possible use to children in their school work. The mere title of a volume, for instance, may be of very little real assistance to the child who desires a special knowledge on a given subject. The head of the cataloguing department, in her report, gives as example a book lately added to the library: "Our Country: East," which has nothing in its title to indicate its being more than a description of the Eastern States, but examination shows the book to contain chapters on Natural Gas, Mound Builders, Mammoth Cave, Pineapples, Capitol at Washington, Plymouth Rock, Maple Sugar Camps, and other equally important subjects for school work, so that the head of the cataloguing department emphasizes the necessity for such analytical work to be embodied on the card catalogues of this department.

Another very valuable feature of the work lies quite outside the attention given to students and general readers—the assistance that is volunteered to club workers in preparing papers. The various local clubs are asked early in the year to furnish programmes of their Winter work, and all available material bearing upon such topics is carefully listed, such references being filed where members can freely consult them, to the great advantage of their club work.

We can all readily see the great importance free access to a library or to special books must have on the formation of a child's character, and especially upon those—rich or poor—who belong to practically bookless families, or the no less familiar class who, having books, yet do not know how best to use them, or fail to recognize the advantages of such early training for their children. Nevertheless it is gratifying to find the teachers in the various schools agreeing in noticing a marked improvement in the children's use of and appreciation for books since they have been encouraged to use the library, as, for instance, the following experience of one of the branch librarians with the teachers of a particular district:

> There is a marked improvement in the way the pupils study since they have been able to use the library. The teachers send pupils here to look up material on subjects taken up in the school work, and thus the work is supplemented as it could not be if this library were not within easy reach. A few teachers make out lists of books which they have read and know to be suitable for the children in their grades, and send them to us with the request that the books be placed in the library if they are not already on our shelves. On the bulletin boards we keep posted lists which are of interest to special schools and to borrowers in general. * * * Lists giving references to popular subjects of general information—special collections of books * * * were placed in the open cases near the fiction shelves. This was found an excellent plan, as it brought to the notice of borrowers who read fiction almost exclusively other works on interesting subjects.

It is rather a sad commentary on this subject that New York, with its thousands of rare books, its wealth, and the great strides it has made recently in the opening of free libraries—as yet greatly deficient in ability to supply public demand—should in some respects be so far behind one of our smaller cities.

Let us hope that when our own great Public Library is in full operation especial attention may be given to forming, through the co-operation of the schools, a class of young readers, in whom the reading habit and love of books will increase almost unconsciously, so easy is it to mold children's characters and habits by such potent influences.

CHILDREN AS PROTECTORS OF BOOKS.

We have commented elsewhere on the importance of the co-operation of the public schools in furthering the influence exerted by libraries, as evidenced in the Cleveland Public Library, with results so much more important and far-reaching than any so far obtained in New York that we have been strongly tempted to add a few words about "The Children's Library League," an association also first started in the Cleveland Library, its successful evolution and working out, however, having led to a speedy adoption of the plan all over the country; it having since been carried out with great success in numerous public libraries in some form or other.

Starting in an appeal to the children for aid in the better care of books, the work of the league was carried out along the lines of Col. Waring's Street Cleaning League of our city, on the principle that reform must necessarily be most effective and far-reaching if begun with the children, its object being a vigorous protest against the careless use and needless defacement of such books.

It is of the greatest importance that children should be taught true economy and a proper respect for public property. The important influence a library may exert in thus deepening the regard for, and proper use of, public property, is shown when we recognize the fact that in no other possible way could such public property be put so freely at the disposal of individuals, for in no other public institution is property so freely loaned, so constantly and widely scattered about in the homes of the people, or so freely intrusted to their care, as are the books of our free libraries. The Library League, then, was formed for the express purpose of instilling into the minds of those children who borrow books the importance of proper care, and implanting in each one of them a feeling of personal responsibility for their condition.

To carry out such purpose, an invitation to children generally to join the league was posted both in the library and in its various branches and stations, stating the aims of the society and inviting co-operation. During the first year over fourteen thousand children signed the agreement, which was as follows:

> We, the undersigned, members of the Library League, agree to do all in our power to assist the librarian in keeping the books in good condition.
>
> We promise to remember that good books contain the living thoughts of good and great men and women, and are, therefore, entitled to respect.
>
> We will not handle any library book roughly nor carelessly, will not mark it, turn down leaves, nor put anything into it thicker than a slip of paper. We will also do all in our power to interest other boys and girls in the right care of books and will report all books which we find in bad condition.

A red-letter Honor Card was given to each member, containing a personal certificate of membership on one side, and the aforesaid agreement on the reverse, and a league pin adopted, for which three cents was charged, the only cost of such membership to the children.

To further the work of the league there were bookmarks containing league mottoes, and in one case the sentiments a book was supposed to have expressed to the boy who had just borrowed it, in regard to the usage which would prove most harmful to it. These bookmarks are said to have proved most beneficial agents.

The important influence exerted by the league is already very apparent, not only in the care given the juvenile books, which in these days seldom or never come back defaced or even dog-eared, but such improvement in usage is also made evident in the better care given to books by adult readers, thus proving that there is no more successful way of influencing a community than by enlisting the sympathy of the children.

But in addition to such great improvement in the care of books the league is doing good work in an entirely different direction. Its members have become interested in furthering the work of the library by acting as missionaries and bringing in thousands of other children whom otherwise the league might never have reached. Children who never before had known the delights of reading and personal contact with books have thus been brought under the library influences, and, as has so well been said:

> The league has also offered the means of directing them and guiding them in their choice of reading. These were children who were not reached by the ordinary methods of library work, and that many of them are the children who most need the broadening, sweetening influences of good works, one needs but to see them to be assured. A full conception of the public library idea carries with it a necessary emphasis on the work with the young, for if the public, the great mass of the people, is to profit greatly by its public library, it must be trained into the use of books—trained from childhood.

The report of the Loan Librarian shows that this Library League—this union of the library and the children for mutual support—has steadily increased both in importance and in numbers. "Its quietly exerted power has extended over thousands of readers, young and old alike, and is surely producing the purpose intended—a deep-rooted respect for and love of books."

WAS AT THE WATERLOO BALL.

Lady Louisa Tighe, who died last week, was often urged to write a book of memoirs, but she never even considered doing such a thing. Her ideas of literature were those of the last century, and she would have considered it a grevious lapse of dignity to have put her knowledge of past events at the disposal of the public.

But the old lady's aristocratic ideas did not prevent her from making a few literary men welcome at her homes in London and in Ireland, and it is not likely that any one will ever know how much of the information contained in the "Recollections" of the last decade or two came originally from the great Duke of Richmond's daughter. It is only natural that writers should have esteemed the right to call on and chat with Lady Louisa as an enviable privilege. Up to the last her mind was as bright and her faculties as sharp as on that memorable night when she danced at the Duchess of Richmond's ball on the eve of Waterloo—the ball which Byron immortalized in "Childe Harold":

> "There was a sound of revelry by night,
> And Belgium's capital had gathered then
> Her Beauty and her Chivalry; and bright
> The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men."

Little Lady Louisa Lennox, as she was then, grew up to womanhood, and married, and lived among the great ones of the land till, in the last few years of her life, she was the only link that remained with many of the stirring events and famous men of the early years of the century. She had known Scott and Byron; she had ridden with Arthur Wellesley when he was a comparatively obscure soldier-politician in Ireland; she had been acquainted with Beau Brummell and d'Orsay, and Disraeli when he spelled his name with the apostrophe.

It is a pity that the old lady could not be induced to write her reminiscences, but, as she remained as great a "chatterbox" to her last days as when she wore ringlets and suffered the wrath of the Duchess, her mother, for talking too much, it is more than probable that some one will write a biography of her which will be nearly as interesting.

Book and Autograph Sale.

A rather remarkable collection of books was sold by Bangs & Co. Feb. 20-23. The highest price of the sale was the $400 paid by Mr. Palmer for a Flemish manuscript of fifteenth century execution, on vellum, with twenty-six miniatures. Other items of interest fetched the following prices:

The Horace of 1519, from the Aldine Press, $32. Bought by George D. Smith.

W. L. Andrews's publications—"Madame Eliza B. Jumel," 1865, No. 16 of thirty copies printed, $28. Bought by George D. Smith. "A Stray Leaf from the Correspondence of Irving and Dickens," 1894, $35. Bought by George D. Smith; (previous prices: 1898, $0.75; 1897, $30 and $47; 1898, $21; 1899, $31). "A Prospect of the Colleges in Cambridge in New England," 1897, $12. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. "A Trio of Eighteenth Century French Engravers in Miniature," 1899, $20. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

St. Augustine "De Civitate Dei," Basel, 1470, $20. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Caxton Club's publications: "Relation of de Tonty," 1898, $14.50. Bought by George D. Smith. "Relation of the Discovery of the Mississippi River," 1898, $14. Bought by George D. Smith.

"The Pigeons," London, 1817, a rare work on gambling, with six colored etchings by George Cruikshank, calf, by Riviere, $20. Bought by Mr. Wilson.

Dibdin's edition of Ames's "Typographical Antiquities," London, 1810-19, four volumes, $30. Bought by F. P. Harper. "Tour in France and Germany," 1829, three volumes, $15. Bought by Mr. Willmann. "Greek and Latin Classics," 1827, large paper, two volumes, $10. Bought by "St. Paul."

Eugene Field's "Auto Analysis," Chicago, 1896, $10.25. Bought by Mr. Wilson.

Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard," Philadelphia, Robert Aitken, 1773, first American edition, $42.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

Grolier Club's publications: Conway's "Barons of the Potomack and the Rappahannock," 1892, $10.25. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. (Libbie's, Feb. 8, 17.50.)

"Original and Early Editions, from Langland to Wither," 1893, $14.50. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. Another copy, $14. Bought by George D. Smith. (Libbie's, Feb. 8, $11.) Koehler's "Albert Dürer," 1897, $13. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. Another copy, $13.50. Same buyers. (Libbie's, Feb. 5, $17.50.) Pichon's "Life of Count Hoym," 1890, $16. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. (Bangs's, Nov. 10, $20.) De Vinne's "Historic Printing Types," 1886, the edition printed by Mr. De Vinne for himself and friends, not the club's issue, $14.25. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," 1850, first edition, crushed levant morocco extra, by De Semblanck-Weeksser, $81. Bought by "Major."

Haywood's "Civil and Political History of Tennessee," Knoxville, 1823, $48. Bought by "Eli." (Henkels's, December, 1898, $55.)

Hogarth's "Works," London, 1795, $30. Bought by F. P. Harper.

Kelmscott Press publications: Caxton's "Golden Legend," 1892, three volumes, $112.50. Bought by "Separate." (Sotheby's, Nov. 20, 58.) Rossetti's "Ballads and Narrative Poems," 1893, autograph letter, signed, of author inserted, $50. Bought by S. B. Luyster, Jr. (Sotheby's, Nov. 20, 49.)

Fontaine's "Tales in English Verse," London, 1844, two volumes extended to three, with 170 inserted plates, $46.50. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure.

Arnold's "Life of Lincoln," Chicago, 1885, two volumes, with 115 plates and 20 letters, &c., inserted, $100. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

McKenney and Hall's "Indian Tribes," Philadelphia, n. d., four volumes, $62. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Rogers's "Italy and Poems," London, 1830-34, orange levant morocco, by Bradstreet; two volumes, $84. Bought by "Earl."

Shelley's "Hellas," 1886; one of three copies made on vellum of the reprint, $31. Bought by George D. Smith.

Shirley's "Wittie Faire One," London, 1633, $20.50. Bought by Mr. Wilson.

"Young Admirall," 1637, $15.50. Bought by George D. Smith. "Humorous Courtier," 1640, $13. Bought by George D. Smith. All three in levant morocco, by Stikeman.

Sophocles's "Opera," Argentine, 1788, "Largest Paper," only six so made; the Dent and Thorold copy, two volumes, purple morocco, by Hering, $36. Bought by Mr. Edwards.

Sterne's "Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy," London, 1768, two volumes, green morocco, by Stikeman, first edition, $46. Bought by "Earl."

Thackeray's "Paris Sketch Book," London, 1840, first edition, two volumes, $34. Bought by George D. Smith. "Dr. Birch and His Young Friends," 1849, first edition, $17. Bought by "Earl."

Among the interesting books sold at auction by John Anderson, Jr., Feb. 13, was a copy of the very rare "Biographical Sketch of the Life of the Late Capt. Michael Cresap," by John J. Jacob, printed in Cumberland, Md., in 1826. It fetched $7.75. On Feb. 16 Mr. Anderson sold a fine uncut copy of Manasseh Cutler's "Explanation of the Map Which Delineates That Part of the Federal Lands Comprehended Between Pennsylvania West Line, the Rivers Ohio and Sioto, and Lake," printed in Salem in 1787. William A. Woodward paid $25 for this rare item. Brinley's copy sold for $32. The same buyer also secured at this sale for $15 another rarity, "To the Supporters and Defenders of American Freedom and Independence in the State of New York," dated New York, May 20, 1778. The letter is signed "Pro Patria."

An interesting collection of autograph letters was sold by Bangs & Co. Feb. 19, the highest price realized being the $115 paid by "Julius" for five pieces relating to the Lee family of Virginia. Other prices were as follows:

Autograph letter, signed, by Gen. Grant, headquarters before Vicksburg, Feb. 15, 1863, to Major Gen. Halleck, $25; bought by W. A. Woodward. Another autograph letter signed by Grant, City Point, Va., March 11, 1865, also to Major Gen. Halleck, $35; bought by Mr. Powell.

Original manuscript of Washington Irving's "American Trade With Spain," written on thirteen 12mo. pages, $20; bought by George D. Smith.

Autograph letter, signed, of Robert E. Lee, dated Alexandria, Va., Nov. 1, 1858, signed as a "United States officer," $10.

Letter signed, of Lincoln, Springfield, Nov. 12, 1860, $16; bought by P. F. Foley.

Autograph letter, signed, of Lord Nelson, to Dr. Baird, 1801, $18; bought by George D. Smith.

Autograph letter, signed, of Gen. Shermas, Jan. 17, 1863, to Gen. Stewart, $12.25; bought by W. A. Woodward. Another autograph letter, signed, of Sherman, also to Stewart, near Vicksburg, Jan. 30, 1865, $12.25; bought by W. A. Woodward.

Autograph letter, signed, of Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Feb. 17, 1829, $30.50; bought by W. A. Woodward.

Autograph document, signed, of Henry Wirz, keeper of Libby Prison, March 25, 1862, $15; bought by "Julius."

THE PUBLISHERS' POINT OF VIEW.

For the first time in a volume we've just published—"Iroka: Tales of Japan"—a native Japanese has written in English of the fascinating folklore, the haughty Samurai class, the utter devotion to art, and all the other matters which differentiate the "Home Land of the Sun" from all other countries. The author is Adachi Kinnosuké, a young Japanese now living in California, some of whose stories have already attracted much attention in the magazines. ($1.25.)

* * * * *

"It has leaked out," says a recent dispatch from Berlin, "that the committee of literary judges appointed to award the last Schiller prize desired to award it by a large majority to Herr Gerhart Hauptmann's drama, 'The Sunken Bell;' but Emperor William, regarding Hauptmann as a revolutionist, refused to consent."

The Imperial disfavor has evidently not been able to affect in any great degree the popular appreciation of Hauptmann's famous and poetic drama, for it has run through numberless editions in Germany. (Indeed, the Emperor was a warm partisan of the author's when "Hannele" was produced, but became convinced from "The Weavers" that Hauptmann was a revolutionist, and has since then frowned upon all his works.)

Mr. Charles Henry Meltzer's translation of "The Sunken Bell," which eminent critics pronounce Shakespearean in its excellence, and which is now being played very successfully by E. H. Sothern, is issued in a sumptuous binding of green watered silk, with unusually attractive paper and typography. This new edition has a dozen interesting pictures showing Mr. Sothern and Virginia Harned in character as well as views from the very beautifully staged play. (Price $1.00 net.)

DOUBLEDAY & McCLURE CO.,
34 Union Square E., N. Y.

Rufus Wilmot Griswold.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

If I remember aright, that name was accustomed to appear in the publications of its wearer's "day and generation," qualified at one end with "Rev.," at the other with "D. D.," which signify Reverend and Divine Doctor, don't they? Mrs. Whitman, in her letter dated Dec. 30, 1864, gives her estimate of the sacred qualities underlying and shining out from them: * * * "You will have learned from the volume, 'Edgar he purposely falsified every anecdote and little reliance can be placed on Dr. Griswold's memoir. I have abundant proof that he purposely falsified every anecdote and altered nearly every purported note or assumed manuscript of his much maligned author. The reason of his treachery is indicated in that volume. * * * I have been permitted to see a note, which he wrote to a friend in New York in the Spring of 1850, in which he says: 'I am getting on rapidly with my "Life of Poe," and am trying hard to do him justice, for Fanny's [Mrs. Frances Sargent Osgood] spirit looks down on me while I write.' The task was evidently too great for him. He could not forgive him [Poe] the interest which he had inspired in the person he [Griswold] most wished to please. * * * You perhaps will remember a paragraph in the memoir, in which it is said that he [Poe] would have graduated with the highest honors had not his gambling, intemperance, and other vices induced his expulsion from the university. This passage, blindly accepted on the authority of Dr. Griswold, has passed through nearly all the leading European reviews, and has been again and again cited in proof of his early and hopeless depravity. I have been favored with the perusal of letters from Dr. Maupin, Mr. Wertenbaker, and other gentlemen of the Faculty of Charlottesville University, in which they affirm that he never, at any time, came under the censure of the university, and that he did not graduate there, simply because the university, at that period, conferred no degrees. I have in my possession also a letter from one of his classmates, Mr. John Willis of Orange County, Va., written on the 3d of April, 1861, confirmatory of their favorable sentiments."

G. W. H.

Denver, Col., Jan. 29, 1900.

"The Toxe King" is the title of a novel by H. Rau, founded on the life of Mozart, which Dodd, Mead & Co. are publishing.

MARCH

LIBRARIANS.

32d Year Meeting of the State Association—Papers Read—Dinner at the Aldine Club.

Librarians from all over the State, and a good many from elsewhere, were in this city on Thursday to attend the 32d year meeting of the New York State Library Association. The sessions were held in the Young Women's Christian Association Assembly Hall, 5 East Fifteenth Street, and both the morning and afternoon meetings were well attended. Doubtless the fact that the subjects for discussion were of general interest, instead of dealing merely with matters which interest librarians, was responsible for the circumstance that many outsiders were mingled with the members of the association.

The President of the association, Librarian James H. Canfield, of the Columbia University Library, occupied the chair in the morning. The first address was by George Watson Cole of this city, who spoke on "Library Development in New York State: 1800-1900." Mr. Cole began by mentioning that the day was nearly the semi-centennial of the founding of the Astor Library, the existence of which began on March 14, 1850. He then went on to speak of the small population of New York, Albany, and other cities in the State before the Revolution, and the hardships which the settlers in other places underwent, adding that under those circumstances it was not surprising that there were no libraries except in a few of the larger towns.

It was not until 1846, said Mr. Cole, that the first creditable account of American libraries was written. It was issued abroad—in Volume VII. of The Serapeum, a periodical published at Leipsic—and was written by Hermann Ludewig. Three years later a select committee of the British Parliament wanted information about the public libraries in the United States and requested the State Department to furnish it. The department was obliged to reply that, "with every disposition to do so, the State Department finds that it has no means of gratifying the wishes of her Majesty's Government in this respect."

So far as is known, the speaker declared, there were in 1776 only 20 public libraries in the thirteen American colonies, and they had altogether 45,623 volumes. In 1800 the number had increased to 49 and the number of volumes to about 80,000. In this State there were 14 public libraries in 1800, of which 9 have survived to the present day. The first public library founded in New York was the Society Library and the second was the library of Columbia College.

The next subject discussed was "The Relation of the Public Library to the Public School." H. L. Elmendorf of Buffalo, in the course of an address which was frequently applauded, gave a list of desiderata for children's books. He said that, in the first place, the book should be attractive in appearance. Then it should be written in good English—not merely correct grammar, well-chosen words, and perfect sentences, but words and style suited to the matter. This condition would eliminate entirely "history in words of one syllable and most of the written down rehash of great authors." Another desirable thing was that the matter should be of interest to children, touching their knowledge or experience somewhere. In poetry the best for children was that which was objective, not subjective.

"If," the speaker continued, "we can only let the children who leave school so young know that there are good, interesting books to be obtained at the public libraries, the matter of how much information we have helped to give is of insignificant importance. For myself, I believe that this work is better worth the doing than any that the library does."

The meeting then took up the discussion of "The Books of 1899." As a basis for this discussion the list of 500 books issued last year, which was sent out by the Director of the University of the State of New York, had been distributed among those present. Miss M. M. Monachesi of this city, Miss C. M. Hewins of Hartford, Conn., and Miss Eleanor B. Woodruff of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, took part in the discussion. Miss Hewins said that in the list of books in the circular it was rather unfortunate that they were nearly all for children between ten and fourteen years old. In most libraries the children's books were of the same class. It was almost impossible to get a variety of books for children under ten years of age. Miss Hewins added that in her opinion there were altogether too many works of fiction dealing with some period or another of American history in proportion to those of other kinds.

In the afternoon a joint meeting of the Library Association with the New York Library Club was held. It had been announced that Librarian Billings of the New York Public Library would preside, but he was prevented by illness from being present, and his place was taken by F. B. Bigelow of the New York Society Library.

Robert Rutter, the veteran bookbinder, gave a talk on "The Development of Bookbinding in New York City." His remarks were illustrated by specimens of various kinds of sewing of books, and at the end of his address he had a bookbinder's bench of the old pattern brought into the hall, and bound a volume by the method that was in universal use until thirty years ago.

Mr. Rutter declared that the durability of a book rested as much on the paper as on the binding. The paper used on books a century ago was made from rags and was sound. Then wood pulp was used. In former days the paper was made of linen, and it was not astonishing that it did not show frayed edges. The linen was splendid for printing delicate halftones, but it was a terror to the women who mend books, and it was seldom that even a durable binding could be put on a book printed on that paper.

Nevertheless, Mr. Rutter went on to say, if a work were printed on good paper and other things were equal he was inclined to think that a book bound in cloth, by modern methods, with flexible covers, would, with fair usage, outlast a book bound in the old way. In other directions, however, the improvements in machinery did not tend to the improvement in bookmaking. It was now possible to print as many as 128 pages of a book in one sheet, but the consequence of doing so was poor register and uneven margins.

In the finer kinds of binding, Mr. Rutter said, the methods followed at the present time were practically those of 200 years ago. He added that he did not believe the generality of medium-priced leather to be superior to cloth for durability. The best leather outside of the expensive kinds was rean.

George Haven Putnam spoke on "The Evolution of a Book." Mr. Putnam confined his remarks to an account of book production in ancient and mediæval times. He began by referring to the fragments of baked clay with cuneiform inscriptions which are found among "the ruins of empires on the plains of Mesopotamia." These clay tablets, he said, were the first books of which any knowledge existed. George Smith, the explorer, put the date of the earliest specimens at 4000 B. C., but within the last few years the date had been put back another couple of thousand years.

In Mr. Putnam's opinion, the date of the earliest Greek script yet found must be placed at about 700 B. C. The poems of Homer and his contemporaries, the speaker added, were taught to the Greek children orally, and it was probable that the educated people among the early Greeks secured their high power of intellect through this enforced intimacy with the works of the great poets of their race.

The first reference to bookselling as a trade, Mr. Putnam proceeded to say, occurred at about the year 412 B. C. When the Ptolemys succeeded to the control of the kingdom of Egypt books were recognised as commercial articles, and it was Ptolemy Philadelphus who placed an embargo on the export of papyrus, which had become the universal medium for writing upon. Afterward this embargo was removed, but it would have been a good thing for the modern world had it been kept up. Papyrus was among the least permanent of the materials for conveying writing that were used by the ancients, and the surprising thing really was that so many of the classics had been handed down to modern times. In Augustus's time there was a well-organized system of book production and distribution in Rome, but most of the Roman publishers had their work done in Alexandria, just as a century ago the London publishers had their printing done in Edinburgh.

Passing on to speak of the preservation of the works of the ancients in mediæval times, Mr. Putnam declared that if the monks had begun to encourage learning a little later than they did the knowledge now possessed of the classics would be very fragmentary. It was due to them that any continuity of thought with the ancient world has been preserved. In the year 401 St. Augustine, then Bishop of Hippo, was mourning the fall of Rome. He pointed to the undermining of the centre of the empire as an instance of the evanescent nature of all earthly glory, and, inspired by that event, wrote his splendid "City of God." When he was writing it the City of Hippo was besieged, but St. Augustine had perfect faith that his writing would endure, though he might perish himself. And his faith has justified itself.

Miss Mary W. Plummer of the Pratt Institute Library explained the operation of the plan there. She said that nearly a dozen copies each of some books were used in the "Collection Duplicate" department. Such books could not be renewed by postal card, as payment was required in advance, but they could be renewed by sending postage stamps.

W. A. Borden of New Haven also spoke on this subject, which attracted general interest among those present.

In the evening a reception was given at the rooms of the Aldine Association, 111 Fifth Avenue, to the members of the Library Association, and it was followed by the annual dinner of the New York Library Club, to which members of the association were specially invited. About 200 persons were present. Dr. J. H. Canfield presided, and among those present were Edwin Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe"; R. G. Thwaites, President of the American Library Association; Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress; Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, Secretary of the State Library Association; W. C. Lane, Librarian of Harvard; Librarian Van Name of Yale, Librarian Richardson of Princeton, Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania; Librarian George William Harris of Cornell, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Robert Rutter, and Francis W. Halsey. The menu card contained a number of quotations suitable to the occasion, and so arranged as to form stanzas, the work of C. A. Nelson, a former President of the Library Club. Among the speakers were Mr. Markham, whose subject was "Poetry." Mr. Markham then retiring to recite his recent superb lines on Lincoln at the Workingman's Lincoln Dinner; Mr. Thwaites; Miss Hazeltine, who, in an excellent address, pointed out some of the limitations under which librarians labor in the smaller towns; Mr. Richardson, Miss Hewins, Mr. Putnam, Mr. Lane, Prof. Jastrow, and Mr. Halsey. Yesterday many of the visiting librarians took advantage of invitations to examine the Columbia University, Lenox, and Astor Libraries. Special facilities were accorded to them at these institutions.

SHAKESPEARE.

Pictures "Told Anew From Time to Time by Quiller-Couch."

Mr. Quiller-Couch writes charmingly about Shakespeare, and his attitude of mind in the preface to his book* would make him very interesting company, where his views on Shakespeare himself and his methods are so well and forcibly stated. He reminds us that his book is not intended for grown people who know their Shakespeare more or less thoroughly, but to induce children to take an interest particularly in the historical plays; that

> Many young readers fight shy of and so miss much which might quicken their interest in history and their early patriotism, being deterred, perhaps, by the dramatic form and partly by the sophisticated language. For although even a very young reader may delight in Shakespeare, it takes a grown one and a wise one to understand his full meaning. * * * The stories into plain narrative form and making the language more ordinary, to represent these vivid pictures so that young readers may be attracted to them. Yet reverently, and in the hope that from our pale, if ample, copies they may be led on and attracted to his rich and wonderful work. * * * History * * * is by no means a dull business when handled by one who marvelously understood the human heart and was able so to put life into the figures of men and women long passed away that they became real to us as we follow their thoughts and motions, and watch them making love, making war, plotting, succeeding, or accepting reverses, playing once more the big drama which they played on earth.

Mr. Quiller-Couch also thinks it absolutely necessary in interpreting these plays to children to lay particular stress upon the characters in the plays, fearing otherwise his book would have no more value than the ordinary textbook, which is strong in dates and events and other dry-as-dust features; Shakespeare himself telling the story, indeed, but by laying bare to us the springs of action, which governed his characters, often subtle ones, making them mainly stories of men's motives and feelings, and so making the actual events described in the plays the more real.

Mr. Quiller-Couch, who seems to be a devout admirer of "St. Charles: His Marv," started out with the idea of making his book on the plan of Lamb's immortal "Tales," formulating his style on their own and admitting no word which Shakespeare himself had not once employed; but wisely decided that every man has his own individual style, and that his best work can only be done in his own manner; feeling, too, that all attempts at actual imitation would "fall far short of the easy, natural grace which was theirs alike by genius and by years of loving familiarity with Shakespeare." Mr. Quiller-Couch also adds that no patriotism can be true which does not tend to give a boy chivalrousness or lend a girl tenderness of heart:

> Of true and fervent patriotism these plays are full. Indeed, though they are, in Charles Lamb's words, "strengtheners of virtue" in many ways, that remains their great lesson. It has been said that the real hero of Shakespeare's historical plays is England, and no one can read them and be deaf to the ringing, vibrating note of pride. * * * to have inherited the liberties of so great a country and be a partaker in her glory. And this love of England is the sincerer for the courage with which Shakespeare owns and grieves that she has been sometimes humiliated, sometimes untrue to herself. But, if this were not enough, he has left us—in Falconbridge, in King Harry, in the two Talbots—lofty yet diverse examples of what patriotism can do; and, again, in Coriolanus and Marcus Brutus, particular warnings of how even able men who love their country may, by a little unwisdom, injure her and wreck themselves.

Mr. Quiller-Couch takes up eight of the historical plays, all but "Coriolanus" and "Julius Cæsar" being connected with England's chronicle—"King John," "Richard II.," "Richard III.," "Henry IV.," "Henry V.," "Henry VI."—all of which are treated in such fashion as to prove very fascinating, even to those readers of a larger growth, to whom, after all, the best of the books primarily intended for children seem to make the strongest appeal.

The author's style is too well known to need reference here, but it may be said that in the present instance Shakespeare's own idioms may be found lurking in many of the sentences, so that as we read the corresponding lines in the original come to us. There would seem to be very little doubt that the book is one to welcome heartily and recommend for all young readers. The very fact that it is so unlike the Lamb "Tales" is in its favor; the treatment given in the two sets of stories varying as widely as do the tales themselves—those chosen by the Lambs lending themselves best to the making of a pretty story, while in the present instance historical and accurate bounds must be strictly observed.

Naturally, it is hard in an extract to do justice to a book of this character, but the following from "Henry V." may perhaps show how much stress is laid upon the development of character, and how valuable from this standpoint alone the book is for young readers:

> Prince Hal was now King Henry V., and Prince Hal no longer. All traces of that madcap, that haunter of taverns and dissolute company, had vanished in the young man who now held the sceptre of England with a firm hand and serious purpose. The wildness seemed to die out of him as the breath left his father's body, and his people wondered, while they thanked Heaven for the change. Never, they told each other, had reformation come in such a swift and cleansing flood, and since the days of miracles had gone by, they were forced to believe that his thoughtfulness had been growing secretly under cover of his old wild courses, as a strawberry ripens under a nettle, or grass springs fastest while the night hides it.
>
> For they saw him to be not sober-minded only, but shrewd; of strong will, yet just; masterful, while willing to listen to advice; at once a King with high thoughts for his country's welfare and honor, and a man

*HISTORICAL TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE. By A. T. Quiller-Couch. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1900. $1.50.

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1900

THE WEEK IN ART.

The week that closed to-day has had plenty of incident to fill the time of art lovers, students, and the rapidly increasing number of people who are interested in developments and doings in the art world. The exhibition, which began on Monday and closed yesterday at the American Art Galleries, of the collection of 160 pictures owned by Messrs. Blakeslee and Fischhof, and, for the most part, examples of the early English, Dutch, Flemish, and Italian schools, was in itself an event of no little importance. The sale of the collection began last evening at Chickering Hall and will be concluded to-night. There have been during the week continuing exhibitions of portraits by Madrazo at the Oehme Galleries, of a loan collection of twenty-one paintings by T. W. Dewing at the Montross Gallery, of two portraits by Sargent and two pictures by George De Forest Brush at the Knoedler Gallery. In addition to these continuing displays there have been opened new ones of the work of Theodore Butler, the impressionist, at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, of the designs for a transfer station at Central Park West and Fifty-ninth Street under the competition recently held by the Municipal Art Society of New York at the National Arts Club, and of a number of pictures by William Gedney Bunce at the Clausen Gallery. There were sold, after an exhibition of some days, at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries on Thursday and last evenings, a collection of more than ordinarily good American pictures, with some few modern French pictures, and which were said to be those forming the private collection of Dr. J. T. Biggs of Stamford, Conn., "with some additions."

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The surmise in this column last Saturday that time would doubtless prove the omission of the names of a number of the stronger and best known American artists from the list of those chosen to represent the United States at the Paris Exposition, due to the artists themselves rather than to the jury, war well founded. It was this week learned that Mr. T. W. Dewing, one of the most notable omissions from the list, did not care to be represented at Paris, and it is reported that Julian Rix, E. W. Tryon, C. Y. Turner, and J. H. Twachtman either did not care to be represented or could not secure canvases which they considered would adequately represent them. It is, therefore, again urged upon those who adversely criticise this list that they should go slow and await a proper explanation. Further study of the list and of the examples chosen to represent the artists selected convinces the writer that, under all the circumstances, the American jury has done its work well, and that American art will have at Paris, if a small, an adequate and satisfactory representation.

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Considerable comment has been aroused in art circles by the frank avowal published by the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries relative to the exhibition and sale this week of the Biggs collection, namely, that it had "additions." It would be difficult to compute the number of picture auctions held in this city in the past ten years which did not have "additions," but that a change in picture auction methods, at least in this particular, is imminent is evident from this significant incident. It would have been better for the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries to have detailed what these "additions" to the Biggs collection were. It is probable that they consisted of the works by foreign artists shown and sold, some of which were familiar, and which were presumably owned and imported either years ago or recently by an art firm or firms. A former sale of foreign pictures at these galleries this Winter is said to have had many "additions," but this was not indicated at the time. Doubtless it would be difficult to obtain any consensus of opinion, and following this any combined action on the part of American picture buyers as to "loaded" sales, but if such could be had it would be to the profit not only of the buyers but in time to that of the dealers and auctioneers themselves. It is not, to say the least, fair to collectors or buyers that pictures should be displayed and sold, even if hereafter they are to be spoken of as "additions," under the name of any collector, real or fictitious, which are really the property of individual dealers. This is one of the petty abuses which has become a custom in picture dealing in this country, and it is time it should stop. That which the average American buyer of pictures most needs at present is a protective association.

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The two portraits by John S. Sargent of Ambassador Choate and Mr. James H. Carter, recently painted for the Harvard Club of this city, and now on view at the Knoedler Gallery, are not great examples of the artist. Both are three-quarter life-size standing portraits, excellent in expression, and, of course, well painted and drawn. While having Sargent's clever technique, they are more sober and quiet in treatment than usual, and have little suggestion of his characteristic brilliancy and dash. With them hang Mr. Brush's large and important figure group, "The Holy Family," shown at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts exhibition, recently closed, and a little bust portrait of his young son. "The Holy Family," as was said in this column when it was shown at Philadelphia, is one of the most serious and thoughtful works that modern American art has yet produced. It shows [illegible] and earnest study of the old masters but is not devoid of originality, in treatment at least. The composition is well balanced, the color is refined, harmonious, cool, soft, and pleasing, and the rendering of expression is especially good. There is, however, a certain stiffness in the figures of the younger children, hauntingly suggestive of the woodenness of some of the works of the Italian and German primitives. Mr. Brush's work is, however, so conscientious and so able that one dislikes to even suggest a fault. The portrait of his son is also a strong piece of work, fine in color, and charming in expression. It is more broadly painted than "The Holy Family," and has no suggestion of the defect above mentioned in the first.

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Thomas W. Dewing, twenty-one of whose works, painted between 1887 and 1899, are now shown at the new Montross Gallery, 372 Fifth Avenue, should have lived in the Elizabethan era and in the English country towns and fields which Herrick and his contemporaries painted in verse. He is essentially a painter of the early dawn and gloaming of English Springs and Summers, and all his female figures suggest the period of swains and lasses. One instinctively feels their names should be "Phyllida," "Corinna," "Vanessa," and "Clorinda," and that they are always "maying." His larger canvases, with their soft and delicate color scheme and exquisite tonal quality, are really studies of early Spring and Summer dawns and dusks, through which graceful figures float in diaphanous mists. Particularly charming and full of haunting suggestiveness are the "Before Sunrise" of 1895, the "After Sunset" of 1882, the "Hermit Thrush," a rare piece of decoration, Japanesque in treatment, painted in 1890; the decorative "Summer" of 1890, "The Dance" of the same year, and "The Summer" of 1893. With these decorative and poetical landscapes are shown the familiar and always charming "Yellow Dress" of 1888, loaned by Mrs. John L. Gardner of Boston; the portrait of Mrs. Emmet of 1888, and the portrait of Mrs. Stanford White of 1887. To these exquisitely graceful and refined presentments of women, which are as much decorative color achievements as portraits, Mr. Dewing has added "The Blue Dress" of 1892, "The Carnation" of 1895, and "The Study," also of 1895. While his later works evince no suggestion of deterioration, they could not be more effective than the earlier. "The Blue Dress" is especially notable for the beauty of the pose, and "The Study" for the strength of its drawing. The entire collection emphasizes Mr. Dewing's claim to a place in the front rank of American artists of to-day, and makes the patriotic American art lover regret all the more that he will not be represented at Paris.

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Robert Reid sailed this week for Paris, taking with him the decorations for the United States pavilion at the exposition, which he recently completed in the short period of six weeks. The subject is "America Awakening to Knowledge of Her Strength and Resources." It is a mural painting some twenty-six feet long and eight feet high. Though it bears evidence of hasty work, it is a thoroughly good and characteristic example of Mr. Reid's virile brush. The central figure is that of a woman, representing America lifting a veil. Before her are two female figures, a nude one on the left standing and holding an arc lamp, representing "Electricity," and the half-draped one on the right representing "Steam," kneeling by a fire. On the right again is a group of laborers around a forge, and a young woman and boy, the latter holding a book, and the whole group symbolic of "Manufactures and Education." Behind the group rear the high red walls of a factory, and at the end on the right stands a negro in a cotton field near an orange tree. All this represents the South. To balance, on the left, next to the central group, is a young farmer, a mother holding a child, and a girl bearing flowers and fruit, while an Indian holding some maize and a pumpkin kneels under an apple tree. "Productiveness and Agriculture" are here symbolized. At the end, on the left, is a modern sky-scraper building against a blue sky. The composition is remarkably well balanced, the color key is low, and formed of cool blues and grays. The American flag is cleverly suggested throughout the composition.

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The Union League Club for its March exhibition has arranged a small display of only nineteen paintings, which the catalogue very modestly calls "some old pictures." Of these three are Italian primitives, two are of the early German, one of the early Spanish, and one, a portrait by Hans Memling, of the early Flemish school. These primitives and early examples are, as usual, more interesting from their quaintness and undoubted age than attractive from an art standpoint. The altar screen, from the Northern Italian school of the fifteenth century, has the usual elaboration of detail, and rich if hard color. There is more of refinement of feeling in the two tryptiches of the early German school, particularly in No. 13. The example of Lucas Cranach, a portrait, is characteristic and rich in color, although lacking in depth, and the little Memling is an exceptionally good portrait by the old Fleming. Notable also are the Virgin and Infant Jesus by van Orley, Bird but with an indefinable richness of color, and a picture of the same subject of the early Spanish school. Of the three pictures of the Virgin and Infant Jesus the best is that by Frans Floris, most lavishly treated, less wooden in quality, and with a marvellously well executed and delicate background with its [illegible] most a tapestry effect. It is, however, a pleasure to turn from these antiques, interesting as they are, to those of the more modern schools. Here is a really notable example of Gainsborough, "Lady Rodney," a three-quarter life-size standing portrait exceedingly refined, the color scheme of cool grays and blues, a distinguished canvas, and across the gallery two rarely fine examples of Sir Henry Raeburn, one a portrait of Lady Elibank, a gorgeous piece of color, painted with almost a bravura dash, the figure firmly modeled and beautifully posed, and a contrasting one of Lady Belham, more refined in subject and treatment, and, on the whole, more pleasing. There are also an important example of old Crome, "The Blacksmith's Shop," as finely composed and almost as rich in color as a Constable, a characteristic Hogarth, a charming interior, with figures by Sir David Wilkie, "Return of the Highland Warrior" with lovely light and color, a fair example of Jan Steen, "The Musical Party," and a portrait of a "Girl Reading," by J. van der Meer of Delft, one of the most delightful studies imaginable of child-character, tender in thought and feeling and soft and harmonious in color. The little exhibition, which will remain open at the galleries until Monday, is one of the best of its kind the club has ever held.

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Theodore B. Butler, who is a stepson of Mme. Claude Monet, the French impressionist master, has now on exhibition at the Durand-Ruel Galleries an exhibition of some thirty-six canvases, for the most part French landscapes, but which also include two portraits, two studies of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, and three of New York's East River water front. There are also ten portrait water color drawings. These last are Mr. Butler's best work. They are simple, well drawn, painted in almost flat tones, and have much character. Of his remaining canvases the best are those painted in this city. The two of the Statue of Liberty, as seen from the Bay nearby and from the top of a downtown skyscraper, have good atmosphere and much movement. A view of the Brooklyn Bridge in a snowstorm, from the East River, is also good and truthful. Of Mr. Butler's remaining canvases, it can only be said that, with exceptions here and there, they are impressionism run mad. To view them and afterward to see in an adjoining room some six or eight late canvases by Monet, tender in sentiment, pearly and opalescent in tone, and full of indefinable outdoor feeling, is to marvel that there can be such extremes in the school of impressionism. Mr. Butler may have a future in his landscape art, but it is hardly discernible in his present output. It lacks the "spark."

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W. Gedney Bunce, one of the best painters of Venice and its glories of our modern day, and who has so long lived with the "Bride of the Adriatic" that her color, seas, and skies have sunk into his artistic soul, has fourteen of his recent works on view at the Clausen Gallery, 261 Fifth Avenue. The Venetian studies and pictures by Mr. Bunce are too well known to require a description here, but the lovers of true art and color should view the present display. It is a delight to examine it collectively as a panel of decoration, but one should not omit to study the examples individually. Those who have may have come to believe that Mr. Bunce always riots with a full palette, but will probably be surprised to find in the present display, in addition to several canvases characteristically glowing in color, several, notably, "On the Lagoon," "Off the Lido," "Moonlight—Venice," "Sun and Sails," and "Clouds and Sails," painted in low color key and cool and fresh, but all harmonious and soft in tone. The display cannot add to Mr. Bunce's reputation—for that has already been made—but it emphasizes his ability.

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The fact, as reported by cable, that a painting by Sisley was sold at the Tavernier sale in Paris on Tuesday to the Count Camond for 43,000 francs, or $8,600, is another evidence that, as a rule, an artist's work becomes duly appreciated only after his death. The boom in Sisley's works began only last year and after his death. One of his friends, a well-known New York dealer, who has been buying Sisley's paintings since 1891, had great difficulty in selling them, even at $300 and $400. The first picture this dealer handled here he sold to a Philadelphia lawyer in 1892 for $200. This lawyer exchanged it a few weeks later, and it went back to Paris, where the dealer who originally imported it was offered the canvas for 10,000 francs, or $2,000.

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On the pictures for the Paris Exposition, there certainly can be no question as to the wisdom of the jury in giving Cecilia Beaux three examples, and as to its selection of her "Mother and Daughter," which almost outranked the Sargents, as it did the Chases at the recent Philadelphia Fine Arts display. The individual artist or art lover may, perhaps, regret that the jury did not, or could not, have chosen the famous "Gray Lowery Day" and the "Winter Morning—Montclair" to represent the great George Inness, but undoubtedly they selected well in the "Clouded Sun," "The Millpond," and "The Sunny Autumn Day." The three Homer Martins, "Newport Neck," "The Adirondacks," and "Westchester Hills," certainly show the genius of that artist in his later period at its best, and the four works of Winslow Homer, the early "Fox Hunt," the "Summer Night," "All's Well," and the "Maine Coast," are a chronological study of the development of his brush. John La Farge, our most refined colorist, is well exemplified by two of his delicate and delicious figure and landscape South Sea studies, and William M. Chase is shown in his three successive periods in the "Big Brass Bowl," when he painted still life, "The Lady With a White Shawl," of his best portrait period, and the "First Touch of Autumn," of his later landscape period.

The American Monthly Review of Reviews for March discusses the war in South Africa in the light of recent events, the Hay-Paumpofote treaty, the Boxer risings, the situation in the Philippines, and Gov. Roosevelt's administration of New York.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS.

A birthday address for Mr. Herbert Spencer is being prepared in Australia, which will be signed alike by persons who accept his philosophy and by those whom it has stimulated with resentment. Mr. Spencer will complete his eightieth year April 27.

A letter dated Cape Town, South Africa, Jan. 7, has just been received here by a friend of Mr. Hillegas, in which the author of "Oom Paul's People," stated that the thermometer was around the 110 degree mark, and that the air was filled "with huge chunks of dust and rumors of war." Owing to the lack of steamers Mr. Hillegas said that he had been unable to escape from Cape Town for two weeks, but hoped to leave on the 20th, and to go directly to Pretoria. He said further that Cape Town was very dull, and that the censor allowed hardly any war news to be printed, and, consequently, there was nothing to keep up the excitement. Mr. Hillegas hoped to see some fighting at close quarters within a few days after leaving Cape Town. He thought that it was probable that he would return to this country in May or June, although he had not yet determined upon the time definitely. He expected to be in Durban until about March 1. Mr. Hillegas has had several interviews with Olive Schreiner, author of "The Story of an African Farm." Doubtless what she said will form the topic of more than one article for the periodicals which Mr. Hillegas represents in South Africa.

It is said that James Lane Allen, in his "Reign of Law," which will be published by the Macmillan Company, is the first author to lay the scene of a novel in the hemp fields of Kentucky. The period of the story is around 1865. The chief characters are a young man and a young woman. The latter is a very child of the civil war, and adapts herself to the new conditions of social liberty. The youth also develops, but along the lines of religion and scientific thought. Thus these two characters, each a child of a revolution, finally meet, and the latter half of the story shows their influences upon each other. The young woman represents the passage from the highest social organization to the obscurest and hardest manual work. The young man represents the passage from the lowest condition to the highest intellectual plane. Mr. Allen's love for the Kentucky landscape is evident throughout the book.

Jeannette Lee, the author of "Kate Wetherill," which The Century Company is to publish March 24, is the wife of the Rev. Gerald Stanley Lee. On the same date this house will present Dr. Weir Mitchell's "Autobiography of a Quack," Ernest Seton-Thompson's "Biography of a Grizzly," Capt. Joshua Slocum's "Sailing Alone Around the World," and Edwin Asa Dix's "Deacon Bradbury." Mr. Dix is a business man who has recently made his home in Colorado.

It is not generally known that Miss Anne Holdsworth, whose new book, "The Valley of the Great Shadow," is being published by Herbert S. Stone & Co., married a brother of "Vernon Lee," whose real name is Violet Paget. The brother, Eugene Lee-Hamilton, has led a curious life, and his sister's devotion through the illness which confined him for twenty years to his bed was one of the most interesting things in the literary life of Florence. The release made him long for life and its experiences. During his illness he had written and published poetry, and not many months after his recovery he made a long pilgrimage to the shrine of an American poet whose single volume of verse has attracted little attention except for this tribute. The poet was a Western girl, and her shrine was a forlorn prairie farmhouse. Against this background the refined English poet was a bit incongruous, perhaps. When the illusions had been dispelled Lee-Hamilton returned to Florence, where he found his sister already the friend of Miss Holdsworth, who was more in touch with the life he knew. It was not long before the wedding took place.

An instance of Ruskin's self-deprecation is shown in the following incident: Mr. Ruskin had just concluded a lecture, when a gentleman from the audience, going on the platform, congratulated the lecturer on the stimulus he had given to beauty and art. Mr. Ruskin at first did not seem as if he fully appreciated the compliment paid him; then he said: "Oh! Do you think so? It seems to me as if I looked back only on a misspent life and wasted opportunities."

ITEMS OF THE DAY.

Two New Magazines.

Mr. R. H. Russell, the publisher, will shortly start a monthly periodical, which, unless a more promising title suggests itself, will be called The New Magazine. This publication will probably make its bow to the public with its May number. It will conform in size to the standard American monthly. Its contents will be principally short fiction with a few serials. The best artists have been engaged to make the illustrations, and the most approved methods will be employed in coloring many of the pictures. Besides the fiction an effort will be made to carry features which may be said to be identified with a "monthly newspaper" in text as well as illustrations. As to the other magazine—the initial number of it will immediately appear under the title of The Smart Set. Its sub-title will be "A Magazine of Cleverness." Hobart Chatfield-Taylor, in collaboration with Mr. Reginald De Koven, has written for the initial number a travesty on New York society entitled "The Mill Girl," which is said to stay, maintain the standards of the subtitle of the forthcoming periodical.

An Experiment in Biblical Literature.

The Macmillan Company will immediately publish in current and popular English "The Epistles of the New Testament." The work has been done by the Rev. Dr. Henry Hayman, rector of Aldingham, England, and Canon of Carlisle. The author's plan has been to keep with the most careful fidelity to the thoughts of the Apostles, while claiming a perfectly free hand as regards the language in which he has ventured to present them. In the latter respect, he reverses the practice of every earlier version in our language, but the departure is said to be justified by the changes that have taken place in the English tongue. The authorized version will be printed on the left-hand pages, and the modern English on the right.

"Sidelights on American History."

Thomas S. Townsend, the creator of the Townsend Library, at Columbia University, is about to publish a volume of some 600 pages, which may be said to be based upon the library itself. The book, which will be called "Sidelights on American History," will contain 2,500 statements from 500 different authorities concerning the views of well-known Americans on subjects of public importance. The titles of some of the chapters are "The Discovery of America and the Various Expeditions to the New World," "Colonial Times," "The War of the Revolution," "The Flag of the Union." Besides the citations from well-known Americans, the volume will contain hundreds of extracts from the daily press, extending over a period of forty years. For persons interested in questions pertaining to America, and particularly for students who may wish to pursue special studies in Americana, "Sidelights on American History" will prove invaluable.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have secured the American rights of G. W. Steevens's posthumous work, "From Cape Town to Ladysmith." It will be published to-day.

The library of Mr. Christian P. Roos will be sold next week—March 12, 13, 14—at the auction rooms of Bangs & Co. The collection comprises a large choice of first editions of American authors, including Aldrich, Bryant, Emerson, Halleck, Harte, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Mitchell, Parsons, Poe, Read, Stedman, Whitman, Whittier, and others. A number of English first editions will also be disposed of; also desirable works in general literature, together with costly works on art and costume, and folios of portraits.

The novel by W. Pett Ridge which the Macmillan Company will publish this month is "A Breaker of Laws." It is a rather remarkable story of a smart and sharp young "cockney," who has become a burglar and belongs, properly speaking, to the hereditary criminal class. He falls in love with an innocent and pleasing young servant girl, and, after marrying her, he reforms and becomes a workman. The main part of the story hinges on his subsequent relapse into criminal habits, while his wife until the very last does not discover what his true bent and occupation has been. It is a novel of considerable power, as might have been expected from the author of "Mord Em'ly," "A Clever Wife," and "The Second Opportunity of Mr. Staplehurst."

Meyer Brothers & Co. announce the early publication of "Bibliomania in the Middle Ages," from the Anglo-Saxon and Norman periods to the introduction of printing into England, by Sommer Merryweather. The work will be published uniform with the "Philobiblon."

Doubleday & McClure Company will publish March 22 Clara Parker's "An Eventful Night," Seumas MacManus's "The Bewitched Fiddle and Other Stories," in the Players' Edition of Shakespeare; "Taming of the Shrew," with an introduction by Ada Rehan, and Charles Johnson's "Kela Bai; an Anglo-Indian Idyl."

The sales of "The Gentleman from Indiana," by Booth Tarkington, published by Doubleday & McClure Company, increased from the date of issue in November at the rate of about 5,000 copies a month. During the first week in March, however, 6,037 copies of the book were sold.

F. Marion Crawford's "Corleone" has just been brought out in a one-volume edition by the Macmillan Company.

Mrs. Dudeney's striking new Sussex tale, "Folly Corner," which was recently published simultaneously by Henry Holt & Co., here, and in England by William Heinemann, is doing well in America, and it has already passed into its second impression in England.

"The Boss of Taroomba," another romance of the Australian bush, by E. W. Hornung, the author of "The Amateur Cracksman," is being published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

A new book, being a sprightly record of reminiscence and travel, by Nellie Blessing-Eyster, will shortly be published by Elder & Shepard of San Francisco. The author is well known as a contributor to periodical literature and as the writer of "A Colonial Boy," which is having a marked and continued success. The forthcoming volume will be named "Opportunity and I," and consists of impressions received in a recent journey through the Eastern States and Canada.

Harrison Robertson, author of "How the Derby Was Won" and "If I Were a Man," has written a new novel for Charles Scribner's Sons, which will be called "Red Blood and Blue." The scene is laid in the South. There are two heroes, whose social rank is indicated by the title, and a heroine who is wooed by each.

One of the most important features of the educational exhibit of the United States at the Paris Exposition will be a two volume work entitled "Education in the United States," which has been planned and edited by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University. The work consists of nineteen monographs, each prepared by an eminent specialist and covering every aspect of education in this country.

"The Bennett Twins" a new novel from the pen of Grace Marguerite Hurd, which the Macmillan Company will shortly publish, is a story of New York's Bohemia as experienced by a brother and sister who come here with artistic ambitions.

"The Charm of Paris," is the title of an illustrated article by Ida M. Tarbell, which will appear in the April number of Scribner's. The pictures will be by Lepère, Marchetti, Jeanniot, McCarter, and Huard.

A new and revised edition of "The Florentine Painters of the Renaissance," with an essay on their genius and a full list of their works in British and Continental galleries, written and compiled by Bernard Berenson, is in press at G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"The Morals of Suicide," by the Rev. J. Gurnhill, author of "A Companion to the Psalter," and "Monograph on the Gainsborough Parish Registers," is to be published in a few days by Longmans, Green & Co.

Another edition of "Janice Meredith" is announced by Dodd, Mead & Co., bringing the total up to 223,000.

"Twelve Notable Good Women," by Rosa Nouchette Carey, is being published in an illustrated edition by E. P. Dutton & Co.

Prof. Patrick Geddes writes on "John Ruskin, as Economist," for the March issue of The International Monthly, published by the Macmillan Company. Prof. W. P. Trent also writes on "Some Recent Balzac Literature."

Miss Clara Wilson is delivering three series of lectures at the San Remo, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays respectively. The first series deals with "The Italian Renaissance," the second with "Architecture and Sculpture," (Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Gothic, and Renaissance,) and the third with "Modern French Painting." All the lectures are illustrated with photographs.

"A Visit to the Russians in Central Asia," by Isabelle M. Phibbs," which is being published by the New Amsterdam Book Company, offers excellent supplementary reading to the cable dispatches that constantly announce that Russia is moving troops in the direction of Persia and Afghanistan.

"The Dread and Fear of Kings," by J. Breckenridge Ellis, will shortly be published by A. C. McClurg & Co. The scene is laid in the Rome and the Capri of the first century.

Book News, published by John Wanamaker, appears in new shape in its March issue. Among the features are analyses of the two popular historical novels, "Richard Carvel" and "Janice Meredith."

"The Romance of Robert Burns," by John Templeton, with twenty-two illustrations of Scottish scenes, is in press at Wright & Co.'s.

"Out of the Old Country," being tales of Norwegian scenes and characters by P. H. Christensen, and a second edition of "Twenty Years Among Our Hostile Indians," by Capt. J. Lee Humfreeville, are in press at Wright & Co's.

"Notes on the Bacon-Shakespeare Question," by Charles Allen, is being issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The work presents all known evidence on the subject, and the author's summing up of the case is strongly Shakespearean.

"Back to Christ," by Walter Spence, which will shortly be published by A. C. McClurg & Co., is a setting forth of the notable changes that have recently taken place among theologians concerning several interesting questions of theological criticism.

Mr. George Riddle, the well-known reader, has just brought out a book of personal selections through Herbert S. Stone, entitled, "Modern Reader and Speaker." The author makes a decidedly new and refreshing departure from the conventional lines of the usual selections for "parlor recitations."

"Alice's Adventures in Pictureland," by Albertine Randall, is a new and profusely illustrated juvenile about to be issued by the Dodge Publishing Company. The same house also presents "Chinatown Stories," by Marjorie R. Johnson, with water-color illustrations by Amy B. Johnson.

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, March 8.—The unwonted length of the holiday lists of 1899 warranted the expectation of meagre Spring announcements for 1900, but already it is evident that the hungry reader will have no cause for complaint.

First, to soothe his fear that he may look up and not be fed is Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s announcement that Mr. Stedman's "An American Anthology" is nearly ready, and that a large paper edition of 300 copies will be issued. The first volume is to have a group of portraits for frontispiece; the second, a portrait of the editor. The authors who have begun the ascent of Parnassus since 1885, when "Poets of America" was published, will have a place in this work, which without them would convey an exceedingly inaccurate impression of the present condition of American literature.

One more edition of "The Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyam" will this Spring add to those already existing. Its notes and introduction are from the pen of Mr. William Augustus Brown, and it follows the second edition of Fitz Gerald, which contains some quatrains not found in other editions. Additional quatrains from the first, and variants from the third and fourth will make the version complete. Only 300 copies will be printed. The book will have no illustrations, but a font of artistic type will be used in its production, and its initial letters will be red ink work. The distinctive book will also appear this season, and will have all necessary notes and a biography. It is a strong testimony to Scott's hold upon the reading world that the notes now needed by his verses are far less in bulk than those demanded when the work first appeared. Highland customs, costume, and manners are matters of common knowledge. The very ward politicians, probably the most ignorant governing class in the world, are familiar with "lunchmen," but Scott deemed it necessary to explain the word to well-read Edinburgh.

The bent of current thought is indicated by six volumes of essays, of which three are religious, one so strongly ethical that its effect is little less serious, and only two being literary. Of these last one is Mr. Leon H. Vincent's "Hotel de Rambouillet and the Precieuses," which will include an account of the masculine authors of the time, Balzac, not he of "Le Père Goriot," but he of "Socrate Chrétien"; Richelieu Corneille, Rochefoucauld, Bossuet, Descartes. The other is "The Prose of the Late Edward Rowland Sill." He was not only one of The Atlantic's writers of signed contributions, but also one of the mysterious Contributors' Club, and some of the pungent little essays written for that department will be found in the volume. Mr. R. R. Bowker's "The Arts of Life" would probably have been called "The Art of Living" had not that title been used by an inconsiderate predecessor. Its four divisions—Education, Business, Politics, and Religion—teach the duty of carrying the very best of one's knowledge into each department, and is dedicated "In His Name, with the names of Paul, the Word Apostle, Darwin, Spencer, Gladstone, world's men all." "From Christ to a New Christology," by Prof. Levi Leonard Paine of the Bangor Theological Seminary, and "Amos, an Essay in Exegesis," by Prof. H. G. Mitchell of Boston University, are the other volumes of essays.

In the department of biography and history the "Charles Francis Adams" and "Charles Sumner" of the American Statesmen series have already appeared; they will be followed by "The Mississippi Valley in the Civil War," by Mr. John Fiske. The intention of presenting the subject in a broad style with little regard to petty detail is indicated by the title, and, in fact, the subject is treated in the manner of the strategist rather than in that of the biographer, dealing with movements rather than with Generals. "The Constitution and the Navy Under Sail," and "The Monitor and the Navy Under Steam," by Mr. Ira N. Hollis, formerly of the navy, and Harvard Professor of Engineering, and Mr. F. M. Bennett, Lieutenant United States Navy, include more than would naturally be inferred from their titles, for the former tells of the Revolutionary and Mediterranean engagements, before taking up the later war; and the latter, besides describing the period of the Monitor, comes down to the later day of the more effective battleship, now the Nation's pride. "The Mayflower and Her Log," by Dr. Azel Ames, is such a piece of work as novelists sometimes perform, being the result of studying every record of the Mayflower and her lading of every species and of the history of the Speedwell, and from these constructing a log, which is consistent and probable. Much of the evidence is to be included in the appendix. Lastly, there is to be a new edition of "The Constitutional History and Government of the United States," by Judson S. Landon, LL. D., Justice of the Supreme Court of New York. It has been revised and additions have been made, so that it includes the history of the last eleven years, with comments on the questions of present importance.

Five other volumes of fiction not before announced will appear from time to time. They are "The Burden of Christopher," by Miss Florence Converse, a story of the modern business man; "Robert Tournay," by Mr. William Sage, a romance of the Reign of Terror; "The Queen's Garden," a New Orleans love tale, by Mrs. M. E. M. Davis; "Knights in Fustian," by Miss Caroline Brown, a story of the Indiana of 1863 and the Knights of the Golden Circle, an organization which has hitherto escaped the novelist, excepting, possibly, those of the weekly story paper tribe. Mr. Jack London's stories of the Malemute Kid are to be published in a volume entitled "The Son of the Wolf," and describing life in the Yukon district. Mr. I. K. Friedman's "Poor People," which will soon appear, includes the result of the author's careful and intimate observation of that degree of poverty in which receiving alms is never contemplated, and patient industry perseveres from year to year in spite of hard conditions. This is the class which suffers from the parsimony of the rich and the foolishness of poor bargain hunters, and finds that good work does not necessarily bring good wages.

Messrs. Richard G. Badger & Co. have but one Spring book, but it is the first of a trilogy planned by Mr. R. V. Risley, the author of "Men's Tragedies," and the later books may follow before Autumn. It is the author's intention to present three types of man, the type which smites, the type which endures, and the type which gives light, and his books will be called "The Sledge," "The Anvil," and "The Candle."

The Lothrop Publishing Co. is bringing out "Mr. Trunnell, Mate of the Ship," a tale of justifiable mutiny; a murderous sea Captain; burglars afloat; a detectives; some dozen murders; countless attempts to murder with knife, pistol, and poison; much killing in self-defense, and a sea dialect based on adjectives of sanguinary description. There is material for about twenty-seven dime novels in the book, and very little else. It will be followed by "The Forestman of Vimpek," by Mme. Flora P. Kopta, the story of a Bohemian village told from experience.

Messrs. Brown & Co. find that their "A Kipling Primer," by Frederic Lawrence Knowles, still remains the best selling of their books, in spite of the alleged lack of interest in its subject. This seems to indicate the complement of Mr. Russell Sturgis's declaration that a critic's duty is to consider the reader, for it shows that the reader looks to the critic. The primer defines the books and stories and quotes the opinions of well-known critics. The general reader promptly buys the book.

BEST OF THE THREE.

"Richard Carvel" Beyond Question.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Having read "Hugh Wynne," "Janice Meredith," and "Richard Carvel" within the last few months, I have a distinct remembrance as to how each book impressed me. I do not hesitate, therefore, to say that for thrilling interest, for force of character portrayal, for the book in general, I believe "Richard Carvel" is the best, with "Janice Meredith" and "Hugh Wynne" running a close race for last place. It must be confessed that all of these books have merits in common and demerits in general. Permit me, then, for a moment to point out the main things I noticed in reading these novels.

Each, of course, gives an entrancing picture of the times. Philadelphia in war dress and London in royal dress are well portrayed. This, in fact, is the strongest point in favor of "Janice Meredith." The action of "Richard Carvel" is much more rapid than either of the others. The book has many strong scenes full of dramatic action, which is not the case in "Hugh Wynne." "Hugh Wynne" is long drawn out, and one is glad to put the book down. It struck me that "Janice Meredith" wandered around a little too much also. So then I may say that the general impression of the books is that "Richard Carvel" is dramatic, "Janice Meredith" slow, and "Hugh Wynne" slower. Let us look at the characters.

I don't see much strength in Hugh Wynne himself; he seems to be undecided and wavering. Col. Brenton is as good as Richard Carvel, and is full of fire and enthusiasm. The most charming character in "Hugh Wynne" is the mother; in "Janice Meredith" it is Washington himself, and in "Richard Carvel" it is Dorothy Manners. Speaking of her leads me to say a word about the heroines of these novels. Janice Meredith seems to me to lack determination; she is never sure of her heart, and very often lacks it. For fifty pages or fifty minutes she is very interesting, but after that she becomes very tiresome, and, it must be confessed, very foolish. Darthea, in "Hugh Wynne," is unreal, and does not show in the book any of the charm her lover attributes to her. I don't see one fascinating incident in her whole career. On the other hand, Dorothy Manners keeps you guessing all the time; you recognize in her some real living being. She fascinates you, and you feel with Richard all the pangs of disappointed love. Her scenes at the dance, the balcony in her home in London, in the sick room are perfectly exquisite. On the whole, I believe she is the most fascinating female character that has appeared in the recent novels—excepting Helen Sherwood in "The Gentleman from Indiana." Then, besides these characters, the self-sacrificing Patty is much more lovable than the unloved Libbie in "Janice Meredith"; Lord Comyn much more noble than Jack in "Hugh Wynne." The love scenes and proposal scenes are very different. Hugh wins Darthea while riding on horseback, and there is nothing beautiful about it at all; in "Janice Meredith" the final scene is very pretty, though it did not impress me half as much as the scene in "Richard Carvel," where Dorothy kisses the forehead of her lover, Richard.

So kindly permit me to register my name as a believer that "Richard Carvel" is the best and most interesting book of the three. If I have inadequately stated my reasons why I believe so, I can only add one more reason—namely, that I just liked it best.

GEORGE MIDDLETON.

New York, Feb. 26, 1900.

"Hugh Wynne" Artistic from Cover to Cover.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

How any one who has analyzed "Richard Carvel" can say it is superior to "Hugh Wynne" from a literary or artistic point of view is beyond the understanding of at least one who sometimes attempts to ride this refractory steed Pegasus.

The characters, in the one, of Hugh, his mother, father, and aunt, with Jack, Darthea, and Arthur Wynne, are limned by a master hand, while in "Richard Carvel" each character and incident harks back to Stevenson's "Kidnapped," "Master of Ballantrae," Thackeray's "Esmond," "Beatrix," &c., and except for that suggestion are colorless, and each carries some note of a former work by some master of the past. The incident of the sinking ship with Richard up the mast is clumsily handled, not unlike the man out on the plains who "ran up an alley" to escape the Indians and so saved his scalp! Richard had to be rescued or it would have been rather a peculiar story to have the hero die so young. Indeed, he was a necessity, hence Mr. Churchill did it in a heroic manner! First get your hero up a mast and then sink the ship!

Richard's ideal of modesty is not great in acknowledging the tender love his old playmate felt and showed toward him, in his self-complacent manner. It is sickening to read where she gave him all and he gave nothing while he relates the story. It is weak and unmanly. How different with Jack's tender love and sacrifice for Hugh, and Hugh's modest notes of himself always quoted from Jack's diary! That is art!

"Janice Meredith" is colorless, as is the portrait of Washington, and he talks like a wooden cigar sign. They are all lay figures, and not flesh and blood. The most interesting part is the snobbish dedication to George Vanderbilt. Can you expect one who writes such rot to portray Washington or any other human being? He has not the pulsing blood within his heart; he does not feel, he cannot!

From cover to cover "Hugh Wynne" is an artistic production, from the heart and soul of a man who has lived and seen and suffered with those who suffer.

"Richard Carvel" is the result of reading and study by a young man whose greatest work is yet to come. God grant he may learn the hearts of men, that in later life he, too, may reach the height and depth and breadth of Dr. Mitchell!

"Janice Meredith," when all is said and done, is but a dry point remarque upon that deep-bitten etching, dark and light by turns, of our romance of the Revolution. Paul Leicester Ford portrays men and women as he imagines them to be, and his imagination is neither vivid nor is it correct.

Weir Mitchell has seen and felt what he portrays deep in his heart, while Mr. Churchill and Mr. Ford each has drawn his inspiration from photographs or engravings of the period.

HENRY CLAY CARREL.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1900.

Why "Richard Carvel" Is Preferred.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

You desire an expression of opinion as to the relative merits of "Richard Carvel," "Hugh Wynne," and "Janice Meredith." In accordance therewith I give preference to "Richard Carvel," by reason of its simplicity and elegance of diction, as well as its lucid treatment of the Colonial condition of Maryland in the dark days of the American Revolution. "Hugh Wynne," in point of historical portrayal, comes next, and "Janice Meredith" last, and unworthy of association with the first two mentioned. The first thirty or forty pages are disjointed and uninteresting, and if intended as introductory to characters and events could very well be dispensed with. The mixture of history, mostly imaginary, and romance is exceedingly crude, and at no time rises to the plane of literary excellence. The author has taken a historical skeleton and stuffed it with fanciful incidents and episodes, which afford no practical benefit to the reader of true history. It is really a clumsy imitation of "Hugh Wynne." Its allusions to the demoralizing practices of the early Dutch settlers of Pennsylvania are indelicate and unnecessary. The character of the heroine is fickle and unstable. Of her own volition she is engaged in marriage at various times to three different suitors, and only for the closing of the book would probably have enjoyed a further like experience.

MRS. E. J. MOORE.

New York, March 4, 1900.

Votes for "Hugh Wynne."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The discussion on the respective merits of "Hugh Wynne," "Richard Carvel," and "Janice Meredith" cannot but amuse competent and critical readers. "Hugh Wynne" is incomparably the most scholarly, descriptive, original, and historically accurate work of the three. Dr. Mitchell was four years collecting material before he wrote a line; he carefully examined Revolutionary records and family papers, critically went over every questionable point and personal identification. He brings the reader into actual acquaintance with many of the leading personages of the Revolution, near Philadelphia. He describes localities with clearness, and emphasizes both so that all may see and understand. There is no ambiguity in his pages, no historical fact or incident stated that cannot be verified. Captious criticism has attempted to detect erroneous statements, but proof was ready to substantiate his declarations. Senator Hoar expressed dissatisfaction at Dr. Mitchell's reflection on the personal habits of his great kinsman, but conclusive evidence is in possession of the doctor that he did not write half he knew.

Paul Leicester Ford captiously criticises the theatrical performance at Valley Forge, but Dr. Mitchell has the play bill on the occasion! Other critics have attempted to decry the character of the work, but, on the whole, it stands out far ahead of other similar historical romances. W. DE H.

Washington, March 7, 1900.

Helpless Without Men.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I feel it my bounden duty as a reader of printed words (I shall not be more explicit) to thank THE SATURDAY REVIEW for printing the letter sent by the gentleman of the Byronic name. In this age of reason we are too apt to think that we are becoming broad-minded and truly intellectual. We need such a shock as this letter was to bring us to realize that the mediæval type of mind is not yet extinct. Men, and especially Tigiathian men, are the sine qua, or rather quo non, of the intellectual life of women. Properly speaking, woman has no intellectual life. When living alone, "cloistered in her own apartments with no man around to guide," she is not and cannot be capable of sitting down to the "serious reading of serious books." But when she comes in contact with the Tigiathian type of mind, a mind which "the concurring judgment of all the ages" will pronounce great, how then is she stimulated to the feigning of "an unborn and self-sustaining love of literature"?

I remember reading in the memoirs of some great man a most touching story. This great man, or, rather, Great Man, descended to his mountain uncle to recover from the strain of his Winter's "serious reading." There he met a woman, who became so enamored of his intellectuality that she, poor deluded wretch, strove to gain his approval by using the literary "cosmetic" approved of by him. The effect on him was to be expected—he was charmed with what I might call his literary reflection; but she, poor woman, was unable to bear the light of his approving smile and fled to the city and has since preferred the company of "a lot of chattering young sapheads."

In conclusion, I must thank THE SATURDAY REVIEW for a suggestion. How interesting the study of human pathology must be! N. C. '99.

New York, March 5, 1900.

Histories of the Inquisition.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your issue of March 3 you inform a correspondent that H. C. Lea's "History of the Inquisition" is the one great authority on the period of the Spanish Inquisition. Inasmuch as the question has long been discussed by historians, whose conclusions vary quite considerably, it seems scarcely fair to those who disagree with Mr. Lea to mention his name alone.

Though loath to occupy too much of your valuable space with unsought suggestions, I would recommend your correspondent to read in connection with Mr. Lea's book a review of it to be found in The American Catholic Quarterly Review of Philadelphia, Volume XVI., Page 181. Moreover, if he desires to study the side of the question not presented by Mr. Lea, it would be useful to read Balmes on "European Civilization," Hergenröther on "Church and State," Reithle on "Cardinal Ximenes" (in German,) and Pastor on "History of the Popes." A brief and thorough exposition of the anti-Lea side of the question may be found in the numbers of The Dublin Review Magazine for January and July, 1867. Or your correspondent, being a New Yorker, might go to the Cathedral Library, 123 East Fiftieth Street, and obtain De Maestre's "Letters on the Spanish Inquisition" or Dwonger's "Spanish Inquisition."

Trusting that I have not trespassed too considerably on your time and patience, I am, yours very truly,

JOSEPH McSORLEY.

St. Thomas's College, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., March 5, 1900.

The Franklin Association of Philadelphia is preparing to publish an interesting and valuable piece of bibliography under the title of "The History of the Montreal Stage," by Frank T. Graham. The material for the work has been gathered in no less than six different countries and from sources far removed from the general reader. It must be borne in mind that the annals of the Montreal stage, which extend back to 1783, are not those of the United States, and, while entirely distinct, form a most valuable adjunct to the history of the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Southern theatres in recording the annual incursions to Canada of the forces of the Walnut, Chestnut, and Arch Street Theatres; the uninterrupted summer season of Wallack's company for a period of twenty years, the early Bostonians, Ben De Bar's from New Orleans and St. Louis, and J. W. Albaugh.

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RALPH CONNOR'S "Black Rock" was good, but "The Sky Pilot" is better. The matter which he gives us is real life; virile, true, tender, humorous, pathetic, spiritual, wholesome. His Bret Harte manner in describing this life has at times a distinct and refreshing quality of literary workmanship; his style, fresh, crisp, and terse, accords with the Western life, which he well understands. Henceforth the foothills of the Canadian Rockies will probably be associated in many a mind with the name of "Ralph Connor."—*The Outlook.*

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MARCH

A Practical Study of Scouts.

Baden-Powell's Practical Text-Book of the Scout—A Wide Awake Ring Wanted.

Like the poet, the scout is born and not made. For all that, the man who has the power of observation may if properly taught become a fair scout. To be very wide awake is, of course, a prime necessity. To have a sharp eye and to catch by means of the ear the faintest sound are the prime factors of scouting. What the reconnoissance is to a certain number of men is individualised in the scout, though a company of scouts may work together. A prime scout is worth more at times than a hundred men. In savage life it is the instinct of the hunter which makes him the scout. It is a detective business carried out in all its details. No man can, however, become a scout who is not endowed with coolness. The scout must run certain risks. He is always in expectation of the unknown. To find out is his mission. The acute scout ought never to suffer capture. It has been held that it is his own fault if he falls into a trap. He must care for his line of retreat. The cock-sure scout is never worth much. His duty is only to report what he sees, and nothing more or less. As fine a school of scouting as ever was produced was brought into existence during our war of the rebellion. On both sides the services rendered were pre-eminent. Scouting became then a fine art. It was one of the special conditions of military life which had its charm. In the campaign of Cuba great distinction was won by our scouts, and for this special duty the Western men were conspicuous for their cleverness. In the Philippines to-day the duty of the scout is incessant. In Africa, whether it be the Boer or the Englishman, the scout is ever at work.

Col. Baden-Powell's "Aids to Scouting" is to-day a volume much in vogue in England. Some 60,000 copies of the book, so it is stated, have been already sold. According to the story the gallant defender of Mafeking sent his proofs home with the sole injunction, "Publish." Evidently everybody in England with military aspirations is studying how he may become a scout.

Col. Baden-Powell tells an amusing story, where he took advantage of his sense of smell. When scouting, by means of his nose he was positive that the savages had spilt some of their native beer in the neighborhood. Following up the spoor he made out accurately the direction of an enemy. In a practical way the author explains how the width of a river may be determined:

> Select a tree or other object on the opposite bank and one where you stand. Then move off at a right (square) angle to these and pace a distance—say, 100 yards; plant a mark (your sword will do) and go on half as much again, (another 50 yards.) Then turn at right angles to your original line and walk away from the river, counting your paces until you bring the sword in line with the tree on the opposite bank. The distance you have paced since turning will be one-half of the distance across the river. Thus, if you find you have paced 90 yards, the river is 180 yards wide.

Readers of the Arabian Nights must remember some of the smart guesses made by the observant ones. There is an Arab story of the man who declared that the camel he had tracked had certain peculiarities, as of teeth and feet. He even described the load the camel carried. When the Sheik asked the man to produce the camel, the reply was, that "the animal had not been seen."

This little bit of by-play the author presents, and it might be entitled "The Lady, the Gentleman, the Dog and the Rickshaw."

> While following the tracks of the rickshaw, I noticed fresh tracks of two horses coming toward me, followed by a big dog.
>
> They had passed since the rickshaw (overriding its tracks).
>
> They were cantering (two single hoofprints, and then two near together).
>
> A quarter of a mile further on they were walking for a quarter of a mile. (Hoofprints in pairs a yard apart.) Here, the dog dropped behind, and had to make up lost ground by galloping up to them. (Deep impression of his claws, and dirt kicked up.)
>
> They had finished the walk about a quarter of an hour before I came there. (Because the horse's droppings at this point were quite fresh; covered with flies; not dried outside by the sun.)
>
> They had been cantering up to the point where they began the walk, but one horse had shied violently on passing the invalid in the rickshaw. (Because there was a great kick-up of gravel and divergence from its track just where the rickshaw track bent into the side of the road; and afterward over-rode the horse's tracks.)
>
> DEDUCTION:
>
> The tracks were those of a lady and gentleman out for a ride, followed by her dog.

It is an easy task to sit down and write a notice of a book such as is Col. Baden-Powell's, but it is difficult to forget what are the actualities of this particular service, for the main art of scouting is to follow an enemy as if he were an animal, the scout playing the part of the sleuth-hound.

Stephen Bonsal's "The Golden Horseshoe."*

Most happily conceived is Mr. Stephen Bonsal's "The Golden Horseshoe." It is the correspondence between two officers in the service of the United States, and they tell of their adventures. In the spirit of good fellowship, certain officers had instituted a little society which they called "The Golden Horseshoe." All the members of this society were presented with the regulation kit on transport to Manila. At first friends a correspondence is kept up. Mr. Bonsal has seen a great part of the East, and gives his readers an admirable account of Hongkong and other ports which the transport visits. The writer comments on the various civilisations he sees. What strikes Mr. Bonsal more particularly than anything else is what England has done for the semi-civilised races. The contrast is marked when the traveler reached a country where the Spaniard or the Portuguese has been the first comer.

This is a portion of a letter from Herndon to Gill, written from Singapore:

> Walking on for a block or two past the warehouses, we came to a street that was rather more imposing and certainly broader than those we had crossed coming from the water front. Having traveled now all the way from Gibraltar upon the Queen's highway, we were rather bored to find that this street is known as the Queen's Road, too. Then suddenly, without a moment's warning, we stumbled into the throbbing, pulsating heart of the Eastern mart, the Stock Exchange, the market, and the Clearing House all in one, that extends along this street from the club to the clock tower. Such a scene it was that met our eyes, and such a babble of tongues that fell upon our ears! Messengers were going and coming with cablegrams and "chits" and what they call out here "expresses," little slips of paper, damp from the printing press, with which the arrival and departure of steamers is announced. No one could doubt for a moment that every channel of commerce and every line of trade converged here, and that nothing can happen in the wide world but what the electric spark would carry the news of it in a few seconds to the shabby little Exchange at the end of the earth. Here on the sidewalk, or, to speak more precisely, in the gutter, which they seem to find cooler, Englishmen and Germans, British Indians, Armenians, Chinese and Parsees, and Jews from Bagdad and everywhere else, were selling and exchanging the products of the East and West. The place hummed like the New York Stock Exchange or the Chicago grain room, and the whirl and the rush of it all fairly made us giddy, weak and limp as we were from our long voyage, and the confinement of life on a transport.

This is from Macoa:

> A bit of Europe, or rather of the Mediterranean littoral, rose before us out of the yellow waters of China. What a scene it was for the colorist, what a picture for the painter in words, when Macoa, with its ruined forts and moss-covered battlements, stood before us! Great bronze cannon glistening in the sunlight frowned down upon us, and upon all unbelieving dogs. Every hillside was crowned with a church, which looked as though it had been translated overnight from Coimbra or Oporto, and from every steeple there looked down upon us the cross of the Church militant, and from every battlement the standard of the Very Faithful King of Portugal.
>
> Within the sanctuaries of the deserted shrines, as we learned on the following day, when we pushed our way through the network of cobwebs so rarely disturbed that guard their gates, are still burning the votive candles and the lamps which the great navigators who followed the flag of Prince Henry lit to burn for all time as an offering of gratitude to Our Lady of the Storms for favors vouchsafed while at the mercy of the elements upon these once trackless and always storm-tossed seas.

Putting aside all cant and humbug, with idealism Herndon or Mr. Bonsal thus present the advantages of the English colonial system. Before his eyes the author has seen the good that comes from the action of Great Britain.

> The English are not doing this out of pure philanthropy, nor do they pretend to, but they are imposing law and order upon the savage races, and they are daily opening up new channels of commerce, thereby increasing the common wealth of the world, and they are doing it not only for themselves, but for the good of all civilized people as well as for the benefit of the savages who have the good fortune to fall under their protection. Of course, many of them are doing it individually in the hope that they will get, as they certainly are getting, the lion's share of the new wealth that is to-day flowing into the Western World from the East, and as they deserve it I hope they will get it, though I am glad, too, that at last our people are awakening to the trade opportunities across the Pacific, the undeveloped market of 600,000,000 people, and are determined to have a "piece of the pork" also. * * * America has come into Asia through no fault and by no merit of President McKinley or "Uncle George" Dewey, either. It was so written in the book of destiny, and your transports and your regiment, while apparently obeying the orders of the Government in Washington, are simply pawns held in the grasp of destiny and moved by the fingers of fate.

"The Golden Horseshoe" ends sadly. A private in Herndon's regiment writes Lieut. Gill how the "brownies had sneaked in" and had knifed his beloved Lieutenant. His body was recovered. Private Sherman concludes: "I am a poor hand at a pen, as I told you, and I had almost forgot to say that I sent yesterday to the Adjutant General's office our Captain's sword and the buttons off his tunic for the next of kin, as the regulations require; and there was also a golden horseshoe, which he had taken to wearing pinned to the scarf around his sombrero since we landed here."

"The Golden Horseshoe" is a capital book, and we recommend it to the attention of our readers. The practical utility of the volume cannot be questioned. Granting that the incidents in the work be of a somewhat fictitious character, Mr. Bonsal shows us who are our friends and who are not, in the present crisis this world is going through.

"The Practical Study of Languages" is a useful little volume by Prof. Henry Sweet of Oxford, which Henry Holt & Co. are publishing. Persons who desire to study Spanish will gain some valuable hints from the work, which shows the various ways in which a knowledge of language may be acquired according to the use that the student desires to make of it.

*AIDS TO SCOUTING. By Bt. Col. R. S. S. Baden-Powell. London: Gale & Polden.

*THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. Extracts from the Letters of Capt. H. L. Herndon of the Twenty-first United States Infantry, on duty in the Philippine Islands, and Lieut. Lawrence Gill, Aide de Camp to the Military Governor of Puerto Rico, with a postscript by Private J. Sherman, Company D, Twenty-first Infantry. Edited by Stephen Bonsal. New York; The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Every New Yorker knows these facts. Jacob A. Riis's ceaseless efforts to compel decent, if not sanitary conditions have not yet been warmed to the point of enthusiastic support of the Good Government Clubs, the Tenement House Committee, and the various other effective means of combating the slums, is very evident to the reader of "A Ten Years' War." In it Mr. Riis tells the heart-breaking story of the east side, of the gallant victories won by the reform party, and, alas, of its many sad defeats, but he assures us that it is not now a losing fight. The slum can never go back to what it was before Col. Waring and Theodore Roosevelt laid their transforming touch upon its ugliness and lawlessness. The worst of the rear tenements have been pulled down, and there is a constantly increasing tendency to build houses for the poor with some slight reference to the admission of light and air.

As long as the slum was thought to be injurious to itself alone, little interest was taken in its welfare, but when the citizens of New York awoke to the fact that it was a menace to the health and well-being of the rest of the community they bestirred themselves to some effect. This new and better interest in the pitiable inhabitants of the slums does not manifest itself under the old and useless form of charity; the day of free soup and police lodging houses is gone by, and the present aim of the tenement-house workers is, first, to make their inmates desire something better, and then to help them to attain to it by their own efforts. Mr. D. O. Mills expressed this new spirit of charity when he said, at the opening of one of his hotels, "No patron of the Mills Hotel will receive more than he pays for, unless it be my hearty good-will and good wishes." The fact that the few model tenements already built pay 5 per cent. on the invested money, and that the Mills houses not only have made a clear 3 per cent. on the $1,500,000 invested, but have earned besides a fund sufficient to provide for deterioration and replacement, proves that the old form of charity is absolutely criminal. The conscienceless small capitalists of the slums need either reform or a knock-down blow, and New York is beginning to understand this.

"It is not," says Mr. Riis, "a case of transforming human nature in the tenant, but of reforming it in the landlord-builder." The rear tenement has been disposed of by sheer brute force; the fire-proof but not light-proof tenement is to be put in its place if human power can do it. A law had been passed that gas must be kept burning in the dark halls of the "double-decker" tenements, but certain halls known to be dark were always reported as sufficiently light by the district policeman. It was soon discovered that his standard was strangely low. An order was then issued defining a light hall as one in which the sink could be seen. Halls were still reported light that were known to be inky in their blackness. The President of the Board of Health went to one tenement to settle the question for himself. The hall was very dark.

"Did you see the sink in that hall?" he asked the policeman.

The policeman said he did.

"But it is pitch dark. How did you see it?" asked the President.

"I lit a match," said the policeman.

That the modern charity pays (and that is the only kind that will pay) is proved by the fact that with clean streets, pure milk, medical school inspection, anti-toxine treatment of diseases, and generally better sanitary methods the death rate in New York slums came down from 26.32 per 1,000 inhabitants in 1887 to 19.53 in 1897. New York, Mr. Riis asserts, has still the worst housing system in the world, but the keynote of all the tenement reform is to remedy this and to restore to the poor of the city the worst of their losses, and the one from which, in the author's opinion, all the rest of their misery follows—that of the home. It has been found that it is not so much wickedness as weakness, entire lack of moral sense, that ails the youth of the tenement houses, and it is an old Frenchman's saying—"No home, no family, no morality, no manhood, no patriotism"—that is the refrain of the book.

Mr. Riis, on the whole, shows that the influence of the Jewish or Italian tenants of the slums is according to how he is received and fashioned. Mr. Riis points out the importance of having laws deserving of respect, and that these laws should be enforced, lest the immigrants conclude that the whole thing is a sham. What is the sense, asks the author, of offering for sale live fowl in the markets, and then arresting the poor Jew who buys one for no other reason than to kill and eat it? Or what kind of lessons are taught to the observant stranger by "brick sandwiches" in a "Raines law hotel"?

Mr. Riis would reclaim the youth of the slum by giving him a schoolhouse in which to work, a park in which to play, and a teacher fitted to show him how to do both. That is not much, some may say, but it was not even begun until Tammany, in order to live, was absolutely forced to spend a little money on visible improvements.

*A TEN YEARS' WAR. An Account of the Battle with the Slum in New York. By Jacob A. Riis. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

"THE WARNER LIBRARY."—I would like to exchange or sell the following: "Nast's Illustrated Almanac' 1872; 'Josh Billings's Farmer's Alminax,' 1870; 'Father Abrahams Almanac,' 1866, and over a dozen other almanacs of last century. A register of the officers of the Confederate States, Richmond, Va., 1864; Liverpool 'Mercury,' 1813, and a number of newspapers of last century. 'Gazetteer of Europe,' 1700; Littleton's 'Tenures in English,' edition of 1612; black letter and bound in vellum. A geography of 1625. Warner's 'Library of the World's Best Literature.' 30 volumes. A complete set of The Times Saturday Review of Books,' from Jan. 6, 1898, to date. Edwin H. Frost, 320 Broadway, New York City."

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Charity means justice, not alms, and that is what the better classes are learning to give to the slum. So Mr. Riis bids New York hope for still greater progress in the next decade than has ever been accomplished before, and he surely is experienced enough in east side "signs" to be a trustworthy prophet. His book is both interesting and valuable, and it is worth more than one reading.

Neglect of Poets and Poetry.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

No one could help admiring the article entitled "Neglect of Poets and Poetry" printed in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 17. If I had not noticed the subscribed name, George St. George, which imports that the article was written by a man, I would have said that the author is a very sentimental lassie. The learned writer bewails the neglect of reading poetry. I wish to remind him that as early as about the year 1780 Edmund Burke said: "The age of sophisters, economists, and calculators has succeeded."

Reading poetry in this age of industry is, as a rule, wasting time. It may be salutary for the youngster to refine him, and to cultivate in him a taste for the beautiful; it may be good reading for the female college graduate, who has nothing to attend to but visiting, shopping, party-going, and novel-reading. But what sensible man of affairs will indulge in lyrics or epics?

Reading a good newspaper will be of far more use to him than empty ideals and sentimentalities. Year in and year out are published books treating of labor movements, labor laws, of progress in industry and commerce. So there are numerous books exposing the principles of political economy; many treat of government, of the various institutions and of elections; many speak of citizenship, its rights and duties. Let me, then, put this plain question to weeping George St. George, who pities mankind for its lack of poetic taste:

Is it not of more value to the workman, business man, and citizen to familiarize himself with these? These matters concern the immediate welfare of himself and his fellow-men. Will he not thus make his life happier rather than by poring over the fancies of Byron and Shelley?

The charter of Greater New York is a book I would suggest reading in preference to a host of poets. From it you will learn about the duties of your Mayor, your Municipal Assembly; you will learn about your police force, your Health Department; in short, you will learn the machinery of your city's government. You will then, in fact, feel more comfortable, and will make a better citizen. But no! Read rather Tennyson, Browning or Burns, and what a miserable back number you will be! I should prefer to spend my leisure in reading the organization and development of political parties, about the rights and duties of voters, about primaries, about my country's history, to losing time in reading poetry.

In short, a man or woman belonging to this age should try to read and learn that which will apprise him or her of society, its machinery or government. Read books on social topics, read political economy, read history; these are books worthy of careful perusal. Read poetry, too, but only when you feel like having recreation.

S. N. TUCKMAN.

New York, Feb. 21, 1900.

"The Domestic Blunders of Women," a series of humorous sketches by "A Mere Man" will be published within the fortnight by the Funk & Wagnalls Company. The author, in his introduction, while freely admitting that woman's stronghold is her home, says that her blunders are just as obvious here as anywhere else, although tradition has long blinded one's eyes to the fact.

1900

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CRIMINALS.

August Drahms's Study of Them as Enemies of Society and of the Means for Their Reformation.*

The science of criminology is one which has been sadly neglected, considering its importance to the interests of society at large. The criminal is the one great enemy against which society is obliged to defend itself, yet we have gained little knowledge of his general characteristics, and have contented ourselves with adopting the simplest and easiest plan for dealing with this dangerous personality. The subject has not been entirely overlooked, it is true, such eminent scientists as Dr. Arthur MacDonald, D. W. Morrison, J. L. Packard, L. G. Hyland, E. Ferri, and Cesare Lombroso having made it a profound study and giving their conclusions to the world. Among the leading students of criminology in this country who have done good work in the interest both of the criminal and of society against which he wages his unequal war is August Drahms, resident Chaplain for many years of the San Quentin State Prison in California. Mr. Drahms has published a number of works on criminology, the last of which, "The Criminal," is full of facts regarding his personality and the causes which have led to his embracing his lawless profession.

Mr. Drahms begins his observations with the statement that the effort to establish a distinct type for the criminal, such as can be conferred on races, has proved a failure. "To presuppose absolute and necessary brain lesion or diseased nerve action or anomalous physiognomical or anatomical diathesis as the inevitable precursor of any form of moral defection is an assumption wholly unwarranted, and is nowhere substantiated by facts, though its advocates have sought to lay their foundation deep and wide in the materialistic hypothesis."

While the special type theory cannot be applied to the criminal, he may be divided into three classes, according to his general characteristics. These classes are the instinctive criminal, the habitual criminal, and the single offender. The instinctive criminal, there is little doubt, owes his position to the taint of heredity, and is to be pitied as a creature who is really forced into the commission of illegal acts by a power over which he has little, if any, absolute control. Moral insensibility is his radical characteristic. His intelligence is of a low order, and verges rather upon the cunning of the savage, the simplicity of the child, and the instinctiveness of the animal. The records of families noted for their criminal propensities illustrate the fact of the entailment of degenerate functions and tendencies upon descendants. The preconditions that make possible the instinctive homicidal proclivity may also be traceable in the operation of the well-known laws of heredity back to progenital causes, if not immediately associated with the actual mental, moral, and emotional states of feeling present in one or both of the parents at the time of birth. The condition of the instinctive criminal is one which calls for much sympathy, but it is a sympathy which cannot be actively shown, because society, for its own self-protection, is forced to take from him the power to follow his instincts.

The habitual criminal is made so by his environment. Bad associations and immoral surroundings induce him to crime, and he follows it as a profession, as a tradesman follows the craft which he has learned. The criminal by instinct is born, not made; the habitual criminal is made, not born. The distinction between the two is wide, and for the latter no sympathy is called for. Of habitual criminals the greater number acquire the habit in youth and continue it through life. The bulk of crime committed during the days of youth is largely of the pettier order, accompanied with brief sentences, while the graver, implying longer terms, come after. It begins usually with crimes against property.

Immigration is largely responsible for the great number of habitual criminals among us. Our immigrants are mostly made up of the lower class of Europeans, who bring with them their tendency to crime, and while the elder country is benefited by their leaving its shores, we are injured by their acquisition. These without trade or permanent employment drift naturally into attacks upon property, under the spur of necessity, coupled, of course, with low moral standards, lack of the sense of moral obligation, and weak inhibitory powers. The habitual and other criminals are made more vicious by their imprisonment. Among all the vicious crime-producing instrumentalities none can be found more directly effective and virulent in the perversion of the moral instincts and the consequent hopeless inuring of the subject in crime than the fact of imprisonment. All classes of prisoners are confined together, and the first offender learns from the older criminal points in the profession. Crimes are planned in prison and executed when freedom is attained. The novice rapidly adjusts himself to the situation and soon becomes an expert. "One touch of nature makes the whole place kin."

The occasional criminal comprises about one-half of the prison population, and may be said "to compose the neutral tint against which the more pronounced delinquent stands out in bold relief." He is driven to his crime by motives which he is too weak to resist, and which are offered to him through the many faults which disgrace our society.

Statistics show that while the growth of the population in the United States has maintained a comparatively steady increase since 1850, averaging 28.27 per cent. each decade, the criminal increase during the same period every alternate decade has averaged 85.97 per cent., over three times as large as that of the population.

Mr. Drahms does not consider that hypnotism is a serious factor in the perpetration of crime. Experiments have shown that the thoroughly normal man is not subject to suggestions of a criminal nature by hypnotists, and the abnormal man does not require them to induce him to commit crime. The establishment of reformatories for the treatment of juvenile offenders is a great step in the right direction, and much good has already been accomplished by these institutions. In order to meet the criminal problem effectively, a great reform is required in the method of distributing punishments. Reformation of the criminal must be placed before the idea of punishing him for his acts. Society has a right to protect itself from his attacks, and his incarceration is possibly the only means by which this can be done. But the notion of personal vengeance for acts committed should be set aside. The present system of giving sentences in accordance with the gravity of the crime is a bad one. The prisoner has so much time to serve, and he has no motive for reform. Mr. Drahms is in favor of passing indeterminate sentence on old offenders, making their release depend upon their conduct in prison and the judgment of a special board of officials. Under these circumstances a motive for reformation would be given by the hope of securing release. Under the present system there is no motive, and the prisoner settles down to serving his term and earning another upon his release.

In Bed the Place to Make Sure of It.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your editorial article, "Time Enough to Read," you speak of night and day reading. I should like to tell of a scheme I have devised whereby I get up at the proper time. I put a book handy to the bed before retiring, so that when I awake at about 5 or 5:30 I shall stay awake until time for me to get up. For some reason I always wake up an hour or so before it is time for me to get up, and should I go to sleep again I am apt to oversleep. But when I give an hour to reading I obtain wisdom enough to last me through the trials of a day, and also get up on time. This little indulgence, which I miss if I neglect it, originated accidentally by my having a book handy which I had been reading the night before, and on awakening next morning I saw and picked it up.

In respect to night for reading, of course no time is so fit. I shall never forget coming home late one night with four volumes of "Don Quixote," which I had made a great sacrifice to purchase. As soon as I reached my room I went to bed. I pulled the gas jet as near as possible to me and prepared to read for an hour or so. Well, I read and read, following the pleasing adventures of the Don and Sancho with great interest. The more I read the more I hungered for reading, and I did not realize that time flew. As you may imagine, I was much startled by the ringing of an alarm clock in an adjoining room. I looked at my watch and was amazed to find it 5 o'clock. This was my first all-night affair, and I expect it is the last. Curiously enough, I did not feel the want of sleep next day. I got up at once, took a cold bath and some exercise, and in all respects apparently was none the worse. Nay, I might say I felt fresher than usual. ROBERT GRAY.

New York, March 6, 1900.

Lessons for Wide Application.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I want to offer a word of thanks for the last number of your SATURDAY REVIEW, almost the best, it seems to me, of the many excellent issues.

Especially valuable is the editorial article "Time Enough to Read." I wish that its lesson might be widely applied; that very busy people might try to master a good book in their spare moments; not so much to see what can be done, as for a stepping stone into the world of literature, to find the joys in reserve for them.

It is good to have the notice of Mr. Chadwick's poetry. Being better acquainted with his prose, I do not know if these lines are found, except as perhaps by way of prologue to Mr. Chadwick's volume of discourses, "The Faith of Reason," 1879. I think numbers of your readers will be glad to see them:

My darling boy, kissed but a moment since,
And laid away all rosy in the dark,
Is talking to himself—What does he say?
Not much, in truth, that I can understand;
But now and then, among the pretty sounds
That he is making, falls upon my ear
My name, and then the sand man softly comes
Upon him and he sleeps.
And what am I,
Here in my book, but as a little child
Trying to cheer the big and silent dark
With foolish words? But listen, O my God,
My Father, and among them thou shalt hear
Thy name. And soon I, too, shall sleep.
When I awake I shall be still with Thee.

H. E. LUNT.

Newburyport, March 5, 1900.

"The Hôtel de Rambouillet and the Precieuses," by Leon H. Vincent, will be published next week by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The little work contains some interesting information concerning the men and women who were the companions of the founder of the first genuine French

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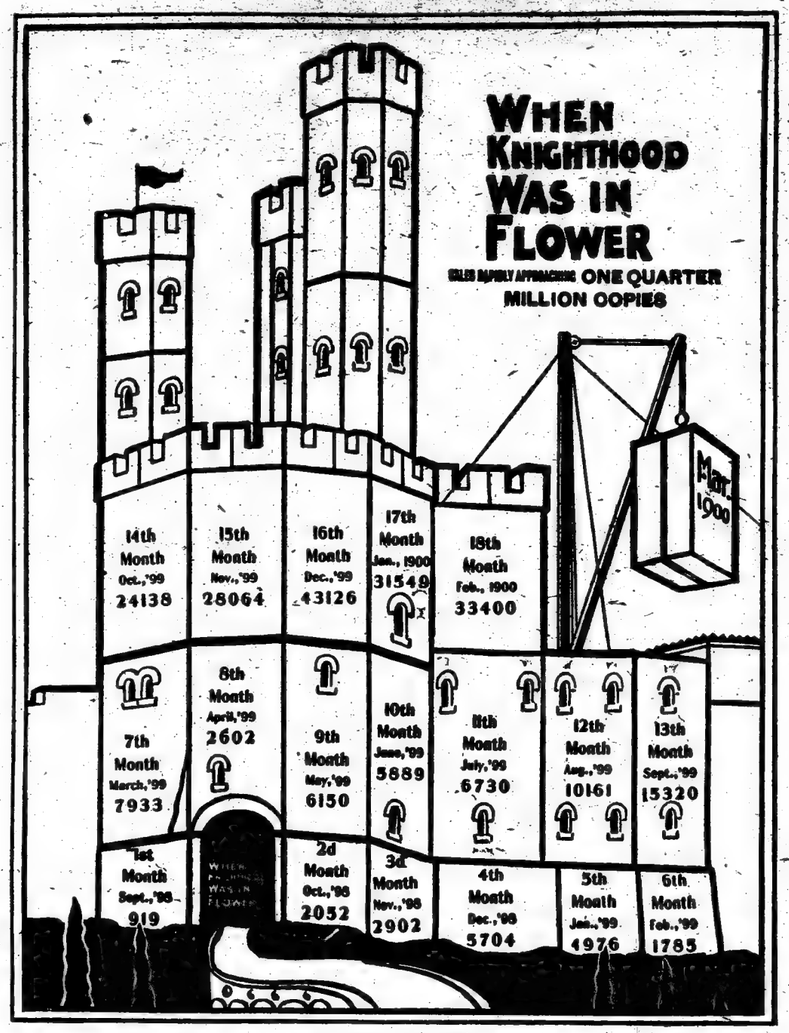

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NO PROSPECT OF AN EARLY PEACE

Temper of British People Demands Continuance of War.

COLONIES BECOME EXIGENT

The Protectionists Were Disappointed by the Budget.

True Explanation of Queen's Changed Plans—Her Excitement Over the War—Trouble in Southeastern Europe Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 10.—Lord Roberts proceeds from success to success, and by latest accounts is driving the Boer levies before him as sheep driven by dogs. The truth seems to be that since the surrender of Gen. Cronje there has been no head found to guide the undisciplined farmers of the Orange Free State, and without leadership, knowing nothing except the old laager tactics useful in their wars against the blacks, they have become an easy prey to a commander of long experience and great skill in handling bodies of experienced troops.

It seems that the latest rout just came short of being another surrounding and surrender. The farmers have escaped, leaving some guns and much of their baggage behind them, but Lord Roberts commenced his movement with the design to cut off their retreat and hem them in as he hemmed in Cronje.

All the country is jubilant over the news, which has come most opportunely to increase popular enthusiasm over the £30,000,000 war loan launched this morning.

To aid still further in maintaining the feeling of optimism that has now completely taken the place of the despondency prevalent until Lord Roberts began his great forward movement across the Free State, telegrams of a suspicious description are being published to-day, mostly in the subsidized and "red" sections of our press—the great majority, I regret to say—announcing that President Krüger is disposed to make peace or is about to sue for peace. One may safely say offhand that this is not true. Whatever the burghers of the Free State may do, those of the Transvaal will fight to the last, and alongside of this false peace news comes the information that feverish haste is being displayed in digging trenches and preparing redoubts around Pretoria, 8,000 blacks being thus employed.

***

FREE STATERS MAY SUBMIT.

Discontent, however, among the Free Staters exists. They are taken from an altogether richer class of people than the Transvaalers, and have more to lose. Also the citizens of the southern republic are much more mixed, many English and Scotch farmers being among them, a proportion of whom may be counted on to side with us. Many others, with large accumulations of property at stake, may well hesitate to continue the strife, and defections are to be looked for. But a sturdy and not inconsiderable remnant will stand by the Transvaal to the last.

In all probability Bloemfontein will be occupied by British troops without further resistance worth mentioning. It may, indeed, be in our hands by now, for it is situated in a flattish country, totally indefensible by mere groups of undrilled sharpshooters. Large regions throughout the Free State must also come within our grasp, and probably many of the resident farmers therein will profess their loyalty to us in order to be let alone, but those who have taken up arms for their country in the sturdy old Dutch-Huguenot manner, prepared to die rather than surrender what they believe to be their rights, will trek northward into the mountainous country bordering upon the Transvaal and fight to the last.

The further they go, it must never be forgotten, the greater will be Lord Roberts's difficulties. Already we hear of frightful destruction among his baggage animals and cavalry horses. The government is scouring the world for remounts and fresh supplies of mules.

So formidable, indeed, are the mere physical difficulties ahead of us that if we had a government endowed with any prudence I think we might hope that the opportunity would now be seized to come to some arrangement and to patch this thing up.

***

THE MINES IN DANGER.

Behind all else lies the risk of the destruction of the mines on the Witwatersrand when the last hazard of all has to be thrown. John Say, a former President of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines and a man well acquainted with the spirit of the burghers, has insisted all along that when their ultimate stand came to be made, and the Boers saw that they would be overwhelmed and deprived of their country, they would blow up every mine on the Rand, and destroy all the machinery, because they look upon the whole industry as the cause of the affliction that has come upon them.

Prudence, therefore, and wisdom would dictate some degree of consideration for these farmer folk, no matter how misguided they may seem to be in attempting to resist the might of Great Britain. We have avenged Majuba, and although the disastrous strategy of Gen. Buller has cost us at least 15,000 men, including the Ladysmith garrison, most of the men composing which are probably done for and useless as workers for the remainder of their lives, still Ladysmith has been relieved, and Kimberley likewise, and Cronje outmarched and trapped.

***

LIKE THE AMERICAN WAR.

For mere honor and glory Britain has consequently, to all appearance, little now to fight for. But the spirit of the present Ministry is exactly similar to that of George III. and his successive Ministerial tools during the struggle of the American Colonies for independence. The parallel, indeed, is so close that it would be ludicrous were the issues not so blood splashed, so vital for us and for our empire, and, in no small degree, for the world.

Again and again, as you well know, powerful endeavors were made in various of the thirteen old Colonies to induce King George and his ministers to go back to the state of things that existed before those tea ships were unloaded in Boston Harbor and before he suspended the Constitution of Massachusetts. But to all such efforts the King and his minions turned a deaf ear, and when, as often happened, success attended the military operations of the British troops, instead of seizing the chance to conciliate a more obdurate attitude than ever was adopted in foolhardy elation.

"You must submit to my clemency," was the King's invariable answer, and that is just exactly what our ministers are saying to South Africa now—"Submit and disarm; then we shall tell you what we are prepared to give you." No matter how disaster follows disaster to the burgher armies that attitude ensures the continuance of the strife while a man or a woman capable of handling a rifle has ammunition remaining and capacity to fire it.

***

PEACE TALK UNPOPULAR.

There, to my mind, is the hopelessness of the present situation. It gives no hope of an early return of peace, nor, I am bound to admit, does the British people seriously want peace. By an enormous majority it approves of the attitude which the Government has adopted. I believe I am not exaggerating when I say that five men out of six in London to this hour would answer as follows all pleas for mercy or for considerations of prudence: "Yes, yes. That is all very well, but we must destroy the Boer republics first and disarm the brutes. Then we can talk about equal rights and rot of that sort." These very words have been used to me more than once.

I see it announced that Gen. Cronje and his staff, with perhaps some of his burghers, are to be deported to St. Helena. That also is a blunder precisely in the George III. style, a senseless blunder. St. Helena possesses a damp, enervating climate likely to be deadly to men bred on the dry upland plateaus of South Africa. But it is all of a piece, and I shall turn to another subject.

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ANTI-PROTECTIONIST BUDGET.

But what other subject is there really interesting just now? Politics are stupid, as stupid as can be. We cannot even get any amusement out of them. The budget debates were of the dreariest macadamized road description, hardly worthy of the name of debates at all, and really the only notable incident was Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's firm stand against the protectionists, who wanted him to begin to pay for the war by levying duties on meat, sugar, and wheat.

Seeing that our controlled press is nearly all protectionist now, and that The Times, toothless though it be compared to its former might, clamored for such protective duties, expressing in so doing the feeling of the majority of those who sat behind Sir Michael, the latter's courageous stand really deserves much praise. He might have entered on a path of reactionary fiscal legislation that would have carried us far and embroiled us with many of our best customers.

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INCOME TAX PAYERS ANGRY.

For the rest, it was a budget of expedients—a little taxation here and a little there, not enough to be felt except on the income tax. Fifty per cent., or four pence in the pound added to that impost is bitterly resented, but the income tax payers do not count in the great body of the electorate, which is based as nearly on manhood suffrage as can well be, so this class can be squeezed with impunity. They may have another word yet before all is over, for Sir Michael's estimate of the cost of the war is just as sanguine now as it was last October, when he asked the House to give him power to raise £7,000,000 on treasury bills, assuring it that he would require no more money up to March 31 following, when he fully expected that the whole military operations would be concluded, at a cost of little more than £10,000,000 or £11,000,000.

The bill is now £60,000,000, and it will very soon be £100,000,000, but Sir Michael is cheerily optimistic still, being a good, honest, sturdy country squire, little skilled in the ways of business and less in those of finance.

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THE QUEEN'S ACTIVITY.

Why has the Queen given up her Continental tour and decided to go to Ireland instead? Why also has she been so gracious to her London citizens this week, driving twice through their streets to exhibit herself and receive their plaudits?

Wiseacres shook their heads and talked of sinister complications on the Continent, cited the absurd rumors about preparations by France to attack us, hinted at difficulties with the United States over Alaska—possible enough but not visible on the surface—spoke of disaffection in Ireland, with other like imaginary stuff. Some even imagined that all this sudden outburst of activity by an aged lady generally such a recluse meant some further family designs on the public purse or one more despairing effort to stimulate recruiting, which is still most unsatisfactory.

I believe all these surmises and guesses to be beside the mark. What really has happened is that her Majesty has been overexcited by the strain of this South African campaign, so long disastrous to our armies but latterly so brilliant, and—that it was from her own initiative wholly and not from any recondite or sinister motive whatever that she has suddenly resumed some of the functions of a constitutional sovereign. The terrible slaughter inflicted upon the Irish troops in the last battles of Buller before Ladysmith; the still more terrible destruction of her beloved Highlanders under Methuen, stirred her heart very deeply and made her decide to go to visit the Emerald Isle, where I have no doubt she will get a true Irish welcome, for the contradictions of that lively country never succeed in obscuring its people's warmness of heart.

Irish delight is expressed not merely over this promised visit, but about the permission to the soldiers to decorate themselves with shamrocks on St. Patrick's Day, yet, as an illustration of the peculiar humor of Irishmen, some discontent is said to be expressed that this permission should take the form of an order from her Majesty. It is doubtless a joke, but the story goes that when some ardent patriot heard that the Queen had ordered them all to wear this emblem, he said, "Order, bedad, did she? Then I shall not wear it." The story ought to be true, but I can't vouch for it.

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THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

I mentioned Alaska, and ought to add that an eminent publicist, Frederick Greenwood, formerly well known as the editor of The Pall Mall Gazette, has been publishing some able articles, the purport of which is that Canada means to have her price out of us for the assistance she has rendered in South Africa, and will demand strong backing from Great Britain in future negotiations over the settlement of the Northwest boundary dispute with your Government. In the excitement of the week little attention has been given to these articles, but Mr. Greenwood is not a man who writes lightly, and I can vouch for it that the temper, not to say the conceit, of our colonies has been roused by the actions of Mr. Chamberlain and the enormous amount of laudation bestowed on them for their readiness to come to our aid.

A prominent Queenslander, for instance, turned up in London this week full of the notion that but for Colonial help from Australia and Canada England by this time would have been beaten into a cocked hat. He says his country wants more money out of us, and is going to have it. The same kind of temper will doubtless display itself among the Canadians when the opportunity arises, and there will be trouble should Britain, under the placid guidance of Lord Salisbury, back down to your demands. If, however, you ask "the man in the street," who is our great standard of political wisdom at the present time, what the Alaska question is, he would open his mouth and stare, but be quite unable to give any answer. Where Alaska is he probably knows no more than the man in the moon.

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PRINCE FERDINAND'S THREAT.

Some Continental newsgatherers are declaring that there is going to be trouble in Bulgaria this Spring, owing to the determination of Prince Ferdinand to declare his country independent and to set himself up as a King or Kinglet. This is quite possible, because Southeastern Europe, so long as the Turk is allowed to remain there, is always in the condition of an active volcano. The various craters may not be continually boiling over, but they simmer all the time and periodically indulge in tremendous eruptions.

The Sultan would like a row with Bulgaria, it is also alleged, and that may likewise be true. He has such a number of restless subjects to whom murder and rapine constitute a delightful occupation that he must be glad of an occasional opportunity to let them loose outside the borders of his dominion. If he bottles them up, they sooner or later work havoc among their neighbors, and do mischief to the sadly diminished revenue of the Porte.

But we take no present interest in this, either.

A. J. W.

DELAGOA BAY AWARD MADE.

Arbitrators' Tribunal Reaches Decision on Principal Points—Payment by Portugal Not Settled.

BERNE, Switzerland, March 10.—The Bund announces that the Arbitrators' Tribunal has pronounced judgment in the Delagoa Bay arbitration, but on the principal points only.

The question of the indemnity to be paid by Portugal remains, and that will shortly be decided.

The judgment will then be communicated to the parties concerned.

ARMS FOR GUATEMALA.

Ammunition Shipped from New Orleans Said to be Destined to Aid Gen. Toledo.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—The steamship Oteri, which sailed from this port Thusday evening for Por: Barrios and other Central American ports, carried among its freight fifty-five cases of Remington rifles. The consignee of these arms was not stated in the manifest, and as the steamer was bound for ports in three different republics their destination was something of a puzzle. The presence of the cases on the wharf excited a good deal of comment and conjecture, which would have been materially heightened had it been known that a number of innocent-looking crates and boxes marked "merchandise," and presently loaded on the ship, were really full of Mauser cartridges. As a matter of fact, all of these munitions were being forwarded to the Guatemalan Government, and behind the shipment lurks an interesting story.

For some time a formidable revolutionary movement against the Guatemalan Government has been hatching in Salvador, led and inspired by Gen. Toledo, formerly Minister of War under President Cabrera. Toledo is an able professional soldier, and was one of the men who put Cabrera in power after the assassination of President Barrios, some years ago. He was rewarded by a portfolio, and was a stanch supporter of the Government until enemies near the President began to plot against him and succeeded in undermining his influence.

Last Fall a grand ball was given in honor of Cabrera's birthday. Toledo was present in full uniform, but in the course of the evening he received a "tip" that he would be arrested at daybreak on the charge of treason, and, quietly slipping away, he mounted his horse and succeeded in crossing the Salvador frontier. He then became an active revolutionist, and, as will be remembered by those who have followed Central American affairs, headed a small army which invaded Guatemala from the west and captured several towns. He was eventually routed, but made his escape, and has since been busily engaged in organizing a second expedition.

It is that movement which now threatens the republic, and President Cabrera, taking alarm, is preparing to meet it. The value of the arms and ammunition sent by the Oteri aggregates $200,000.

TORPEDO FINDER A SUCCESS.

Device by Which Lost Torpedoes and Guns May Be Recovered.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 10.—As the result of a series of tests during the past week by a special board of torpedo experts at the torpedo station of the torpedo finder invented by Thomas J. Moriarty of this city, the board has recommended the finder for adoption by the Navy Department. By its use torpedoes or guns lost overboard may be easily recovered.

The device consists in confining within a buoy a reeled cord, connected with a casing fitted in the torpedo. The casing contains clockwork designed to withdraw a retaining bolt and spring an actuated piston, connected with a second releasing bolt. The pressure of the water upon the piston head causes the second bolt to withdraw, whereby a buoy will be allowed to leave the casing and float to the surface. A cord to the other end fastened to a stout cable securely anchored in the torpedo enables the latter to be drawn to the surface.

The clockwork device may be set at work at any required depth or time, and when the torpedo reaches the predetermined point the buoy is released and seeks the surface. The device may be attached to guns, tools, launches, lobster pots, &c.

Mr. Moriarty, the inventor, was formerly modelmaker at the torpedo station, and is now President of the Newport Manufacturing Company. A large Whitehead torpedo was this afternoon turned over to him in order to allow him to insert one of the finders, and next week additional tests in the waters of Narragansett Bay will be made. The finders will be manufactured here.

California Excursions.

Daily excursions in Tourist Cars. Personally conducted tours every Thursday. The CHICAGO, UNION PACIFIC AND NORTH-WESTERN LINE operates two magnificent trains daily. Superb equipment. Quickest time. Lowest rates. Sleeping car reservations and information at North-western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

KENTUCKY SUSPECTS HELD IN LEXINGTON

Secretary Powers and Capt. Davis Caught While in Flight.

ELUDED FRANKFORT OFFICERS

Protected by Soldiers All Day, They Escaped in Disguise.

Taylor Calls for More Troops, but Many Refuse to Come to Frankfort to Prevent Arrests for Goebel's Murder.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 10.—After a day of tumult and uproar in Frankfort and the ineffectual attempts to arrest Secretary of State Powers and Capitol Policeman Davis for complicity in the murder of Senator Goebel in that city, they were arrested here to-night on the arrival of the Chesapeake and Ohio train from Frankfort, shortly before 9 o'clock. Powers and Davis wore the uniform of the State Guard of Kentucy, and Davis was partially disguised by false whiskers.

There was a wild scene when the Lexington police and the Sheriff and his deputies broke into the car, and revolvers were drawn by all but the small squad of soldiers accompanying the fugitives.

Word that the men had escaped from Frankfort was received here shortly after 8 o'clock, and the Sheriff and Chief of Police, in sympathy with Beckham, marshaled their forces at the station awaiting their arrival.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 10.—Secretary of State Powers and Capt. Davis, for whom warrants were issued yesterday for complicity in the murder of Senator Goebel, were slipped aboard a Chesapeake and Ohio train at 8 o'clock to-night and speeded toward Lexington.

A squad of soldiers, coming from the Governor's Mansion at double quick, caught the train just before it pulled out. With them were Powers and Davis, dressed in soldiers' uniforms, and before the guard of deputy sheriffs placed in the station to prevent an escape became aware of what was going on the train left.

The situation was exciting to-day, almost reaching the stirring times immediately following the assassination of Goebel.

The reinstatement of the military power in control of the State Executive Building and the refusal of the military authorities to allow the local police and civil officers to enter the building for the purpose of arresting Powers and Davis, and the probability of a conflict between the civil and military authorities has made the situation look serious.

This morning City Marshal Richardson applied at the Executive Building and demanded to be admitted for the purpose of arresting Powers and Davis, but was turned back, and the warrants were then turned over to Sheriff Suter. The latter also presented himself at the Executive Building and demanded admittance. He was referred by the officer in charge to Col. Morrow, and the latter being found, said:

"I am sorry, Mr. Sheriff, but it is against Gov. Taylor's orders to let any one into the building to-day."

Sheriff Suter then held a consultation with County Attorney Polsgrove, Commonwealth Attorney Franklin, and other officials. Meantime, the police force had been doubled and a detail guarded each of the entrances to the State House grounds, to prevent the men wanted from escaping. At the conference between the officials it was decided that the Sheriff should summon a large reserve force of deputies, to be called into use in the event it was decided to attempt to enter the building by force to make the arrests, and in pursuance of this the Sheriff swore in fifty men, who were stationed in the neighborhood of the Sheriff's office during the afternoon.

Sheriff Suter made another attempt to get an audience with Gov. Taylor this afternoon, but was unsuccessful. The streets in the vicinity of the State House were fairly blocked with people, but there was no open demonstration, though it was evident that the populace was on the side of the civil authorities.

At 3 o'clock Sheriff Suter, having failed to get any sort of understanding with the military authorities as to the arrest of the men, submitted the question to Democratic Gov. Beckham to decide to what extent the civil officers should go to gain admittance to the building for the purpose of making arrests.

At about this time a rumor became current that Gov. Taylor had sent to Sheriff Suter a message stating that the accused men would surrender if given a guarantee of absolute security from mob violence. This was later substantiated by Capt. Steve Sharpe of Lexington, ex-State Treasurer, who came out of the Governor's office and said:

"Powers and Davis will surrender in a few hours. They simply waited until they could communicate by wire with their attorneys, who advised them to give up. The only reason they had not previously surrendered was because they wished to avoid a public arrest."

This was the situation when Sheriff Suter and his deputies were outwitted to-night.

Gov. Taylor has been sending telegraphic messages to various companies of militia to come to Frankfort at once. The situation is becoming more grave every moment.

The events of to-day served to show very forcibly that the State Guard as at present organized does not unanimously recognize Taylor as Governor. Lieut. Sparks refused to muster in the London company in response to a telegram from Gov. Taylor ordering him to bring the company here, and the Lexington companies also refused. Major Robert Kennedy of one of the Lexington companies came here to-night and personally tendered to Gov. Beckham the services of the Third Battalion of the Second Regiment. He also stated that fifty men are to-night guarding the company's armory and will recognize only Beckham as Governor.

BARBOURSVILLE, Ky., March 10.—The warrant for the arrest of John T. Powers was received here to-day, but Powers could not be found and the warrant has not been served. It is said he was seen here this morning, and that he received a telegram about the warrant urging him to stay in the mountains until assured of a fair trial. He immediately left for parts unknown.

At the same time couriers were sent out on horseback over the country calling in the militia company. This company leaves late to-night for Frankfort. The people of the town are greatly excited over the affair, and one street fight has already occurred. A great many of the soldiers refuse to go, some of them being in hiding.

HOW THE MEN ESCAPED.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 10.—The escape of Secretary of State Powers and Capt. Davis to Lexington was so neatly planned and executed that it took the big police force and Deputy Sheriffs, appointed to guard the entrances to the Capitol grounds and prevent their escape, completely by surprise. Since 10:30 o'clock this morning a detail of regular and extra policemen and Deputy Sheriffs had stood at each entrance to the State Capitol grounds.

It was reported that even Gov. Taylor, Powers, Davis, and all the other Republicans at the State House would attempt to decamp to London, the alleged proposed seat of the Republican State Government, to-night, and all precautions were taken to intercept the two men wanted, Powers and Davis, in the event of the exodus.

Powers and Davis, it is said, passed the entire day in the Executive Building, and their plans were laid for the coup to-night, starting with the escape from here, as was executed. The plan, it is generally understood here, was that Davis and Powers should get off at Lexington and take a Cincinnati Southern train to Somerset, going from there to Barboursville, where they would be under the protection of a military company, commanded by John T. Powers, the brother of Caleb Powers, and for whom a warrant of arrest has also been issued, and from there the sailing would be easy.

When the Chesapeake and Ohio train, east-bound, pulled in from Louisville to-night, a dozen policemen and half a dozen deputies were there to see if either of these men attempted to board it. "All aboard," called the conductor, and the train started off. As it did so a policeman dashed from the corner on the opposite side from the station and, throwing himself upon the platform of the second car, pulled the bell cord, and the train came to a stop. Then, quick as a flash, thirty soldiers, surrounding Powers and Davis, each in regulation full-dress uniform, instantly rushed upon the cars, Lieut. Col. Morrow in charge of the squad.

"Anything the matter?" inquired the conductor, as he peered out and saw the bluecoats piling on the train.

"No, nothing the matter unless you delay this train here," responded a soldier, and with another jerk of the rope the train was off and the men speeding toward Lexington as fast as steam could carry them. When the train first pulled out, most of the crowd, including the police, thinking that no effort was being made to take Powers and Davis out of the town, turned and started to leave the station, and it was several minutes before the truth of the escape of the men was definitely known.

Persons who were on the opposite side of the train, however, and who saw the soldiers as they made a rush upon it, recognized both Powers and Davis, and in a few minutes the city was inflamed with the information. Chief of Police Williams immediately sent telegrams to Lexington, Midway, and all stations along the road, notifying officers of the escape and ordering them to be on the lookout. The train ordinarily makes no stop between here and Lexington, but these steps were taken in the event they should compel the train crew to stop the train between here and there.

TAYLOR LOSES IN COURT.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—A decision sustaining the contention of the Democrats that the Legislature is the tribunal designated by the Constitution for the determination of contests for the office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, was handed down in the Circuit Court this morning by Judge Fields. The Republicans will appeal the case to the State Court of Appeals, and if the decision there is against them will try to get a hearing before the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Fields reviews the history of the case, and declares the line of authority to the effect that the courts cannot inquire into the motives which induced the action of the Legislature is unbroken and must be taken as the law.

To the argument that there was no quorum present when the General Assembly approved the reports of the contest boards, he says the statement of the legislative records that there was then a quorum is sufficient.

To the contention that the action of the contest board, and of the General Assembly in approving the report of that board, was an act of arbitrary power and in violation of the bill of rights, the answer must be, Judge Fields holds, that the report recites that the board heard the evidence of both parties; that it was acting within the jurisdiction given it, and to it alone, and the power to hear and determine must of necessity rest somewhere.

It is further insisted by counsel, the opinion continues, that under the law the election of a Governor is by the voters of the whole State, and that if the votes of a material number, from whatever cause, are thrown out, then there has been no election, and it should be declared void. The difficulties in that direction, Judge Fields holds, are that neither party claims the election was void, but each claims he was legally elected.

The decision rendered to-day is in three suits which were argued before Judge Fields last Friday and Saturday, consolidated under the style of the suit of W. S. Taylor against J. C. W. Beckham. The other two suits were John Marshall against J. C. W. Beckham, and J. C. W. Beckham and L. H. Carter against W. S. Taylor. The parties to the suits asked injunctions to prevent their opponents from filling the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

DEFIES TAYLOR'S ORDERS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 10.—A telegram to Col. Williams, commanding the Second Kentucky Regiment of the State Guards, came this afternoon in reference to moving the local troops under Gov. Taylor's orders. Col. Williams only an hour before had left for Connorsville, Ind., and Capt. C. W. Longmire, who is in charge of three companies and the arms in the local armory, under orders of the Beckham administration, took fifteen men to the armory and prepared to hold the arms against any orders from the Taylor administration.

Capt. Longmire is now in charge, and says he will resist any attempt at moving the arms under Taylor's orders. No clash is expected here, as most of the local militia are Beckham sympathizers. The Taylor officials at Frankfort were notified at once of Col. Williams's absence.

REFUSES TO MOVE TROOPS.

LONDON DEPOT, Ky., March 10.—A telegram was received here this afternoon signed by Assistant Adjt. Gen. Dixon, ordering Capt. Parker to order out his company and stand ready to move to Frankfort. In the absence of Capt. Parker, Lieut. Sparks refused to move unless ordered by both Governors.

Merchants' Dinner for GOV. ROOSEVELT.

A splendid flashlight photograph of Gov. Roosevelt and a group of the guests at the Merchants' Banquet last night at the Waldorf-Astoria appears in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE to-day. A smart piece of enterprise by THE TRIBUNE. The picture is reproduced in THE TRIBUNE by a patented process of its own, which for speed, accuracy, and excellence of results has won the admiration of the press of the United States.—Adv.

Take the Latest Train

To St. Louis and the Southwest via New York Central-Big Four Route. Leaves Grand Central Station every day at 9:20 P. M. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

CITY'S PLUNDERERS TAKE THE ALARM

Police See Croker's Deputy and Close Poolrooms.

GRAND JURY TO SHUT THE DIVES.

Chief Devery's Connection with Policy Lawbreakers—District Attorney Admits He Cannot Trust Police.

Every poolroom in the City of New York was closed at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The "tip" had gone out in the morning, and at the usual hour of opening the tickers were quiet, and the front doors were barred. Even the lookouts had been removed, so that when the patrons came to the places prepared to play the barred entrances told them that the police had acted.

The police of this city have made it evident that when they say the word the illegal resorts within their jurisdiction close. The simultaneous action of all the poolrooms yesterday proves this. The reverse is just as true. If the police of New York can close up the gambling houses in twenty-four hours, it follows that the gambling houses cannot open at any time without their knowledge and consent.

The order to close followed the conference held in Tammany Hall yesterday between John F. Carroll, Mr. Croker's lieutenant; Police Commissioner Sexton, and Chief of Police Devery. It was also preceded by the stormy four-hour meeting of the Police Board and the announced action of the District Attorney that he would act if necessary over the heads of the police.

MAHONEY FIRST TO CLOSE.

The moving spirit in the closing of the poolrooms was James A. Mahoney, who is at the head of the poolroom syndicate in this city, and with whom are allied some of the leading men in Tannany Hall.

The exposé in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Friday forced the poolroom king to act. He knew that the mark had been hit fairly on the head, and that further information would be forthcoming if the police did not take immediate action. He told the police that his places would be closed, and that was tantamount to an order that every other like place in the city must put up its shutters.

In thus showing their power to compel the closing of the poolrooms the police of this city have not established a new record. They did the same thing in 1893, following an exposure by THE NEW YORK TIMES and an order from Richard Croker. At that time Mr. Croker was interested in the race tracks hereabout and it was his desire that the money placed on races should be placed at the tracks. An order was issued to that effect, and in twenty-four hours every poolroom in this city was closed tight as a drum and remained closed. They did not open again until the power that closed them gave them the necessary permission.

From the fact that the entire Police Department is honeycombed with bribe-taking arises the systematic opposition to interference with the gambler. Every man in the department, from the patrolman up, has his private "graft." The patrolman sees his superior raking in the money, and the example animates him to do business on his own account. For $25 he issues permits just as autocratically as does the Gambling Commission for millions, only the patrolman's permit is confined to allowing some gambler to make a hand book or run a policy game in his hat. He does not fear interference, for he knows that his superior is as deeply in the mud as he is in the mire.

BIG GAMBLERS SATISFIED.

So far as the big gamblers are concerned, they are satisfied with the turn affairs have taken. They know that the storm will close all the gambling houses for a while, and they know, too, that the little fellows will not be allowed to open again after the storm is over. It is to bring about just such a state of affairs that the big gambler has emerged from his cloak of secrecy and has laid bare the details of the protection game. He knows that there will always exist a measure of gambling in New York, and it is just as sure that in time he will control the privilege. A few weeks of enforced closing down will pay him in the end.

The cutting off of the enormous revenue paid by the gamblers will, it is expected, bring about some legislative measures that have been held in abeyance because of the division of the spoils.

The money collected by the Gambling Commission has found its way in part into the hands of the managers of both political parties, not only in the city, but in the State as well. Legislation by the dominant party in the State has been the club held over the collectors of the bribe money to force a division.

ALARM IN POLICE CIRCLES.

Never since the Lexow investigation has the Police Department been so stirred as it is at present. Yesterday there were three long conferences between the Chief of Police and Commissioner Sexton, and President York's demeanor has undergone a complete change. He no longer laughs at the charges against the police as he did on the day when he was told of the exposure to come. Instead he makes every possible effort to shield the department from any investigation, as the following will show.

Chief Devery was asked yesterday if he would submit to a reporter the lists furnished him by his precinct commanders, which are daily supposed to show the existence of suspected gambling houses and other illegal resorts in their districts.

"Well, I have no personal objection," said the Chief, "but I'd like you to see Mr. York first. If he says so, it's all right."

"The reports are public records, are they not?" was asked.

"Yes, they're public all right enough, if you get at them right," was the reply.

The reporter then saw President York. "The Chief knows his business," he said. "He can do what he pleases. I don't issue any orders."

As the reporter left the room Mr. York rang the telephone bell, and was placed in communication with the Chief's office. When the reporter reached the latter place Mr. Devery's manner had changed. He was asked for the reports, and Mr. York's message was repeated to him.

"Well, you can't see them, that's all," he said.

Chief Devery's close connection with at least one part of the gambling interest was discovered yesterday. It accounts for the swing that policy playing has had in this city, especially under his regime.

CHIEF DEVERY INVOLVED.

Chief Devery's brother-in-law, Michael J. Bergen, who resides at 439 Tenth Avenue, is and has for years been the manager in the employ of "Al" Adams, who controls one portion of the policy playing in this city. Mr. Bergen presides at Adams's headquarters, where twice each day the runners from the various policy shops come with the books and money, and from which the drawings are issued.

The District Attorney continued his preparations yesterday of the evidence that is to be presented to the Grand Jury on Monday. Col. Gardiner had a consultation with Magistrate Brann, and arranged to place before him as soon as it was received any information concerning the existence of gambling houses, dives, and other places of a disreputable character. Warrants will be at once issued, and, as Col. Gardiner will personally look after this end of the case, there will be less danger of the places put under the ban being "tipped off."

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, who has been detailed by Col. Gardiner to look after the presentation of evidence to the Grand Jury, said yesterday that he had telegraphed to Mr. Burr, the Superintendent of the Parkhurst Society, and had asked him to be on hand on Monday morning ready to present to the Grand Jury any evidence he may have against the Tivoli, the Dore, the Haymarket, McGurk's, and any other dives or gambling houses. Indictments will at once be asked for and the places will be closed.

DIVE CLOSING AT HAND.

"If Mr. Burr gives me the evidence I expect on Monday morning," said Mr. McIntyre, "I will have the proprietors of the places taken into custody at once, and every one of those places will be closed on Monday night."

Mr. McIntyre said also that notices would be sent to the owners of the premises in which these resorts are conducted, and they will be indicted with the proprietors unless they take steps to have the lessees vacate. It is also proposed to have Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly make a search in the Register's Office for the names of owners of places where it is known that gambling or disorderly houses are in existence, and that they will be notified of what is happening on their premises. The notice to property owners is as follows:

Sir: Complaint having been made that the premises No. ..... Street, of which you are reported to be the ..... are kept as a disorderly house, you are hereby notified, that before holding you to your liability under the criminal law, for the keeping and maintaining of this nuisance, an opportunity will be afforded you to avail yourself of the statute hereto annexed, by means of which you may abate the nuisance yourself.

In the event of a failure on your part to take immediate action, I shall submit the complaint against you to the Grand Jury for their action.

Yours, &c., ASA BIRD GARDINER,
District Attorney.
Per JOHN F. McINTYRE,
Assistant District Attorney.

CODE GIVES A REMEDY.

The section of the code to which this notice refers is appended to the notice and is as follows:

Section 2,231—A tenant or lessee at will, or at sufferance, or for part of a year, or for one or more years, of real property, including a specific or undivided portion of a house or other dwelling, and his assigns, under-tenants, or legal representatives, may be removed therefrom. * * * where the demised premises, or any part thereof, are used or occupied as a bawdy-house, or house of assignation for lewd persons, or for any illegal trade or manufacture, or other illegal business.

Sec. 2,234—Application for removal of a person from real property, as prescribed in this title, may be made, * * * if the property or the portion thereof be situated in the City of New York, to the Municipal Court of the district within which the property or a portion thereof is situated; or if the Justice of such court be for any reason disqualified, to the Municipal Court of an adjoining district.

Col. Gardiner said yesterday that these notices would be used sparingly, and only when it was necessary to suppress the places in that way. He admitted that the idea was by no means new, and that it had been misused in the past, but he said he would give all such matters his personal attention, and that a strict record would be kept of all notices to property owners.

"But you would have to rely on the owner or the police for word that these places had been closed, would you not?" was asked.

"Certainly," said Col. Gardiner. "I have not the means to find out for myself."

"But under the circumstances a report from the police that the place was abated would not be of much value, would it?"

"I am afraid it would not," said Col. Gardiner. "I shall, however, ask the Parkhurst society and Mr. Comstock to aid me in this matter as they have before."

"What is your opinion of a state of affairs under which the prosecuting officer of the county is forced to rely on private corporations for aid in securing evidence against criminals?"

"I think it is lamentable," was the reply.

THE NOTICES TO OWNERS.

Col. Gardiner said that, while he recognized that the sending of notices to property owners was not always the best method of procedure, yet it was one of the means he purposed using if it became necessary. He said that he was determined to break up gambling and all forms of vice against which the voice of the people had been raised, and that if he could not do it with the aid of the police he would do it without. In his office he said he was perfectly untrammeled, and no influence could be brought to bear that would make him change his attitude.

In January, when the first mutterings of the storm were heard, Chief of Police Devery was quoted in a newspaper as saying that if the District Attorney's office would do its duty he would do his.

Mr. McIntyre, who was then Acting District Attorney in the absence of Col. Gardiner, at once sent a letter to the Chief, calling his attention to the interview and calling him to send at once a copy of the returns made to him by the Police Captains, in order to find out what illegal resorts existed to the knowledge of the police. All such, and as many others as were known, Mr. McIntyre said, would be at once brought to the attention of the Grand Jury and closed. No reply was ever received from Chief Devery to this letter.

Col. Gardiner, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. O'Reilly, and Mr. Dittmar of Mr. Comstock's society had a long conference in the District Attorney's office yesterday relating to the presentation of evidence to the Grand Jury and the "tipping off" of the resorts against which Mr. Comstock had warrants on Friday night. Mr. Comstock will appear before the Grand Jury on Monday and present through the District Attorney the evidence he has of the existence of gambling houses and other illegal resorts.

DEVERY AND GAMBLERS

Chief's Brother-in-Law Al Adams's Manager, but Devery Denies Knowledge of It.

Chief of Police Devery, the man who has in charge the vast machine of public protection in New York City, is a brother-in-law of Michael T. Bergen, representative of and head man for the millionaire "policy king," Al Adams. Chief Devery yesterday showed marked reluctance in answering questions of a TIMES reporter as to Bergen.

"Chief, do you know Michael T. Bergen?" he was asked.

"Which Michael T. Bergen?" the Chief asked.

"Isn't Michael T. Bergen of Tenth Avenue your brother-in-law?"

"Yes."

"Do you know Mr. Bergen's business?"

"No."

"You married sisters?"

"Yes."

"Their name was O'Brien?"

"I decline to answer any question which touches upon my family," said the Chief, warmly.

For many years Adams conducted policy shops, and for many years Bergen has been his general manager. Despite this fact Chief Devery now says that he does not know what Bergen's business is—he has never taken the trouble to inquire, according to his own statement.

COMSTOCK HAS THE RECORD.

Anthony Comstock of the Society for the Suppression of Vice has among his papers

A Home at Park Hill-on-the-Hudson

will cost you less annual interest than the yearly rent of a New York flat and give more comfort.—Adv.

Golf, Hunting, Fishing at Tampa Bay

and Florida West Coast Hotels. Through train service—Plant System, 290 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

record of Bergen, establishing beyond a doubt his connection with the policy business in New York. This record covers several years, and Bergen has unpleasant recollections of Mr. Comstock.

"Al" Adams's policy shops now run as wide open as ever. Every gambling place in New York, speaking in a general sense, is closed or running close now as a result of the agitation against vice—except "Al" Adams's. Nearly every man employed in gambling rooms in this city is taking an enforced vacation, with the exception of Bergen, the brother-in-law of Chief Devery, and the men who are dependent upon him for employment.

Several years ago, when "Al" Adams had headquarters in West Thirty-second Street, Anthony Comstock raided the place. One of his prisoners was Bergen, a second was Bergen's brother, and a third was Adolf Jansen, who is, as Bergen is, still an employe of Adams's. At that time Bergen was head man for Adams; to-day he holds the same position.

The relations between the gamblers and the police at that day were shown by an incident of the raid. The door leading into the gambling room was smashed, and Mr. Comstock and his men were in the room before their presence was suspected. Jansen had in his hand an envelope, and as Mr. Comstock entered he tore this in two and stuffed the pieces into his mouth.

As he tried vainly to gulp down the pieces he was thrown down and compelled to spit them out. Then it was found that the envelope contained two twenty-dollar bills and was addressed to a Police Captain who is now an Inspector in the department. At that time Mr. Comstock discovered the "hush money" system of protection which prevailed in this city until the Lexow committee checked it.

GROWS WITH DEVERY'S POWER.

The relations between the police and the policy men at least have continued until this day. From the time Chief Devery's influence and power in the department has increased the salary of his brother-in-law Bergen has risen.

At the time of the raid referred to Al Adams's headquarters, where he received the returns from his various policy shops, was in Thirty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue; more recently they were in Thirty-second Street, at the corner of Ninth Avenue, where Adams owns the Hotel Shamrock, and at present they are in Sixth Avenue, near Thirtieth Street. There every day between noon and 2 o'clock and 5 and 8 o'clock the agents of Adams's policy trust report to him or to Bergen, bringing the receipts of the day and the books.

As the losing day for the banker in policy remains to be discovered, the profits have been steady and undiminished. Therefore, Al Adams, through the influence wielded by his head man, Bergen, has been able to defy all else. Adams realizes the value of Bergen and prizes him accordingly—particularly as Bergen has always maintained extremely cordial relations with the Chief of the Police Department.

Bergen lives on the top floor of the flat-house at 439 Tenth Avenue. He has seven children, the eldest a boy of seventeen. His wife, at the time of her marriage, was a Miss O'Brien. Soon after this marriage the marriage of Devery and a sister of Mrs. Bergen was celebrated.

In the Tenth Avenue district immediately adjacent to Bergen's flat his connection with policy is a matter of common report. Policemen in the vicinity exhibit marked familiarity with the address of Bergen. Four widely separated men were asked, in one day, where "Michael J. Bergen, the brother-in-law of Chief Devery, lives," and each answered, without the least hesitation, "439 Tenth Avenue."

GAMBLERS BADLY SCARED

Imperative Orders to Close All Poolrooms and Gambling Houses Strictly Obeyed.

Gamblers of all description in New York, from the poorly-clad writers of manifold policy strips and the equally poor dealers of craps on the east and west sides of the city, to the prosperous and bediamonded owners of poolrooms and handsomely fitted-up gambling houses, were never before so thoroughly frightened about the future as they were yesterday. They had all passed through reform eras when they received orders from the police with whom they did business to close, but they had always been given to understand that "things would be all right in a day or two."

On these occasions some of them who had political pulls that were of the proper strength would ignore police orders or openly felt so disposed. But no one dared yesterday to disobey the orders to close that they received, for never before had orders been more positively dealt out to them. It came to the gamblers with big pulls with equal positiveness, and yesterday afternoon not a poolroom in the city was open—not even those that in reform times kept open in spite of police orders. And at night the gambling houses, large and small, that had run merrily on Friday night, and whose proprietors laughed at what they termed a "temporary shake-up," were closed tight, in some instances for the first time in several years.

SMILES QUICKLY VANISHED.

The poolroom proprietors started out yesterday morning prepared to do business for the day, and as Saturday, which is payday with many players, is the best day in the week with the poolroom men and keepers of gambling houses, they expected a big day's business. The men who run the various rooms throughout the city for what is known as the Mahoney-Gleason Poolroom Syndicate went smiling to the rendezvous where they make statements to the engineers of the syndicate every day before they open their rooms, but they left the place minus the bank rolls with which to do business and with gloomy faces.

Some of them lingered around in front of the International Hotel, on the northwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, where Mahoney is said to make his headquarters, and thought of some matinée at which to spend the afternoon, for they had been told that there was "nothing doing" for the day. Their places, they were told, would remain closed, for a time, at least, and they were told at the same time that every pool room in New York would be closed, as well as theirs.

A gambler who, in sporting parlance, is "in the know," explained the situation to one of his friends as follows:

"You see if the syndicate continued there would be a lot of trouble. The men in the syndicate are closely in touch with one of the leaders of Tammany Hall, and it is said that the Tammany man is a member of the syndicate."

A POOLROOM TRUST.

"First Gleason, who originated the one-two-three betting on races, had a system of poolrooms of his own. He economized so that the enormous telegraph rates were reduced to a minimum, and he made a lot of money. Jimmy Mahoney, who had several rooms, saw the plan was a good one, and with Benny Lackman and their political partner they joined hands with Gleason and formed the poolroom trust.

"Rooms were opened in various places, as far south at 118 Nassau Street and as far north as West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and the telegraph tolls were reduced through the use of the telephone. Four central stations were opened, at which places the betting and other racing information was received, and from these places the information was sent out on the telephone to the various rooms. It was a great money-saving scheme on the telegraph tolls, and the rooms could afford to lay liberal prices. Big poolroom men who book in the betting ring were not in the syndicate, but they continued to run as usual."

The explanation about the syndicate's plans gave the real reason of the closing of the poolrooms. The central stations of the syndicate are known, and it would be an easy matter, the gamblers argued, for any one who cared to do so to employ expert linemen to locate the various telephone branches which are not recorded in the public telephone directory. If only the syndicate rooms were closed and the others allowed to run, it would also be an easy matter to give a full list of the syndicate's rooms.

Then, too, it was said among the gamblers yesterday that if the syndicate rooms are not allowed to run the proprietors will not allow other places outside of the syndicate to remain open. So there were no exceptions made when the order was issued to close. Even Peter De Lacy's place over Dolan's restaurant on Park Row was closed, and De Lacy has in other tight times among the poolrooms run uninterruptedly, and when De Lacy's is closed it is a fair indication that the order was from a source not to be ignored.

PARAPHERNALIA REMOVED.

At the gambling houses last night the same state of affairs prevailed, and roulette, faro bank, red and black, and hazard tables were removed early in the day. Probably one-half of the number of gambling houses in New York were only empty rooms, and not one of them did business last night.

"The order is to shut down," said one of the gamblers, "and this time it is on the level. There are some big people in New York who are threatened with trouble if anything is allowed to go on, and every one must close. The man who tries to run on the sneak will be caught sure, and his place will be broken into."

It did not matter whether a man was known to be a player or not, he was not admitted to any of the gambling houses, but was told that there was "nothing doing." Carr's place, on Thirty-first Street, between Sixth Avenue and Boardway, which has in former risky times been open, was tightly closed; the place said to be owned by "Honest John" Kelly, at 141 West Forty-first Street; another game on the Bowery, near Houston Street, and a red-and-black and roulette game over Daly's saloon, on the southwest corner of Eighty-third Street and Third Avenue, were were also closed down.

Harlem sports who used to make business in the pawnshops on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street good on Saturday night found the places in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street closed, and stood around disconsolately on the corners, or went off in parties of five or six to their rooms, where they could play poker without being molested.

CRAP PLAYERS IN CONFUSION.

The crap players were in confusion, for Saturday night is the big night with them, but not a game was open last night, and policemen were in the vicinity of almost all of them to see that the proprietors did not open on the sly.

It was a great night for the dice sharps, for they hung around the crap games and when players came and were told that there was "nothing doing," the sharps would tell them of a place where there was a game being run quietly. Loaded dice were used in the places the "suckers" were steered to, and the majority of them were fleeced.

Capt. Walsh of the West Twentieth Street Station, with Detective Walsh, descended into the basement of 510 West Twentieth Street at 1 o'clock this morning, having received complaints that a crap game was going on there. They found only one man in the place, Patrick Smith, the alleged proprietor. He was arrested. In the place was an enormous table with some dice, which Capt. Walsh said is a crap table. He determined to get it out, but it had to be sawed in two before it could be taken out of the door.

POLICE BETRAY COMSTOCK

Yorkville Court Squad Prevented the Full Success of Raids on Resorts of Gamblers.

Before Magistrate Flammer in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Anthony Comstock flatly charged collusion between the police and the gambling resorts at 283 Bowery and 3 Irving Place, which he raided on Friday night. Many facts which corroborate Mr. Comstock's theory of a "tip" from the police to the gamblers have developed.

"The 'tip,' said Mr. Comstock, "emanated from the Yorkville Court. The only persons who had the information of the intended raids on Friday night were the Magistrate, myself, and Sergt. Reynolds of the Police Court squad.

"This is the fourth time that this has happened. I didn't 'tip' the gamblers, and Magistrate Flammer didn't do it, and there was only one other person present. This same thing has happened when Magistrate Flammer did not issue the warrants, but it has never happened at any other court but this."

Confirmatory of Mr. Comstock's charge is the sworn statement of Charles Schlenoff of 107 Hester Street. Schlenoff is employed in the cigar store in the front of the gambling club which was raided at 283 Bowery. He swears that when Capt. Diamond and his policemen reached the cigar store the gaming implements in the rear had not been disturbed—that is, taken apart, and packed away in the cellar, where Mr. Comstock found them.

"Was the gambling material taken into the cellar after the police reached the cigar store?" Mr. Comstock asked of Schlenoff.

"That I could not say," was the reply. "But up to the time the police came there had been no noise or disturbance in the clubrooms."

It was this statement which prompted Mr. Comstock to tell Magistrate Flammer that the information of the raids must have gone forth from the Yorkville Court—that the police in that court were to blame for the "tip" which went forth.

THE MAGISTRATE'S REPLY.

"You are so well known, Mr. Comstock," Magistrate Flammer replied, "that the moment you appear in court you are singled out, and the natural inference is that you are present for the purpose of securing processes against gambling houses."

"When I came into court to get the warrants," said Mr. Comstock, "this gaming place was running full blast, and when I reached there last night all tables and paraphernalia and vestiges of gambling had been removed and placed in the cellar. How do you account for this?"

"In this particular instance no one knew anything about these warrants but you and I," said Magistrate Flammer. "I shouldn't wonder if these men have people in every court with the particular business of giving out the information that you had appeared in court. Your appearance in court is taken as a 'tip' itself."

"Well," said Mr. Comstock, "if that is the case then I will go to court every day and keep the proprietors of these institutions busy. But, your Honor, my personal appearance surely does not give the name and address of the places I am going to raid."

Then the cases of Richard Murphy, Robert White, and Thomas Howe, the men arrested in the saloon at 3 Irving Place, were taken up. Magistrate Flammer held them in $2,000 bail each for trial. The lawyer for the three men declared that the bail was excessive.

"This is a one-price court," Magistrate Flammer said. "This place has ruined a great many men. I am going to try and help close just such places."

RESULTS OF THE "LEAK."

In Yorkville Police Court yesterday a TIMES reporter made inquiries to try to locate the "leak" of which Mr. Comstock complains. Sergt. Reynolds, the only policeman who knew just what was in the warrants, had disappeared for the day, and other men professed a dense ignorance—several of them had not even heard of the raid. Mr. Comstock has information, however, which he will place before the Police Board demanding at the same time the trial of two men who occupy positions of prominence in police circles.

Results of the "leak" are widespread. On Friday afternoon, just an hour after Mr. Comstock got the warrants, the "tip" flew along the gambling places in Sixth Avenue. The poolroom over the Koster & Bial saloon at Twenty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue and the one just opposite did not wait for the last race at New Orleans. They closed instantly. One of the employes of the place over the Koster & Bial saloon said:

"I don't see why they should close down on us so suddenly; we always 'cough up' (meaning pay for protection) when we are asked to. We pay a license to run, and I don't see why we should have to close just to please the newspapers. Oh, the 'tip' was out early."

One striking instance of the speed of the "tip" is related by Louis Dittmar, one of Mr. Comstock's men. This story indicates an absolute understanding between the police and the gamblers at 283 Bowery, at least, through the agency of a nephew of Senator Timothy Sullivan. This story will be sworn to at the proper time.

SULLIVAN'S NEPHEW ACCUSED.

"When Mr. Comstock got his warrants in Yorkville Court," said Dittmar, "I was sent at once to watch the place at 283 Bowery. Mr. Comstock expected things to happen and they did. I had hardly taken my stand, properly concealed, before I saw a nephew of Senator Sullivan hurry into the cigar store and disappear thence into the gambling room in the back. He looked worried. A short while afterward he came out, went to a telephone, then returned to the cigar store. He went inside, came out again, and waited for possibly an hour.

"I presumed from this that he had given the 'tip' of the forthcoming raid; developments indicated that I was correct. Frequently the Senator's nephew looked at his watch. At last, Capt. Diamond of the East Fifth Street Police Station appeared on the platform of the elevated road near by. He gazed at the young man in front of the cigar store, then ran down stairs and started for his station house.

"Ten minutes later Capt. Diamond, in his patrol wagon, came driving slowly along the other side of the Bowery. By this time the men inside had had plenty of time to hide away the paraphernalia, and Senator Sullivan's nephew, with a last glance at his watch, signaled to the driver of the patrol wagon, and it dashed over to 283.

"Meanwhile another young man, a well-known east sider, came up, held a hurried conversation with the Senator's nephew, and went inside. Then came the wonderful raid. The police were inside a long time, long enough to pack up and hide the gambling tables, and came out with one table and some dice. And when it was all over the second young man had a pleasant conversation, apparently, with the police, got in the wagon, and went over to the East Fifth Street Station.

"That shows just what the loose screw is. As to how the Senator's nephew got the 'tip' of our raid, of course I can only conjecture."

GAMBLING RAID IN BROOKLYN.

Outfit Seized by Capt. Reynolds—Several Resorts Decide to Close, but Others Remain Open.

As a result of the "shake-up" in the Brooklyn Police Department, ordered on Friday, one alleged gambling resort in South Brooklyn came to grief yesterday afternoon. Curiously enough, too, the "hoodoo" number, 13—an omen feared by the gambling fraternity—figured largely in connection with the raid on the resort. The place was at 513 Fifth Avenue, which is at the corner of Thirteenth Street. It was exactly thirteen minutes after 1 o'clock when the police reached the place, and in the gambling outfit captured were thirteen decks of cards, and about 1,300 poker chips.

The raid was made by Capt. James G. Reynolds, the former head of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, who was transferred yesterday morning from the command of the Atlantic Avenue Station to that of the Fifth Avenue Station. Capt. Reynolds's report of the raid to Headquarters was as follows:

Capt. James G. Reynolds received information that the apartments on the second floor, Thirteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, over Nellis's hotel, were fitted up as a gambling room. I went there with Patrolmen Christopher S. Maher and Wilbur Barker and seized a roulette wheel and table, also a crap table, poker table, and a lot of chips and cards. Supposed proprietor, "Ike" Thompson, left there last night. No one in the place. All the property is at this station.

How Mr. Thompson, the "supposed proprietor," came to leave at such an opportune time is left as a matter for speculation. It is not explained.

The raid by Capt. Reynolds is generally regarded as significant in connection with the police shake-up, and the belief prevails that other raids in Brooklyn will follow. As a result of the exposure in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the organized gambling clique which is operating in the city, the gamblers who have been doing business in Brooklyn have taken alarm, and a number of places that had been doing business quite openly were closed yesterday. Others were still open, but the proprietors of them exercised extreme caution in carrying on operations.

In the Butler Street Precinct the advent of Capt. Myles O'Reilly in command was followed by a general scurrying to cover on the part of the poolroom and other gamblers who are known to infest that district. Capt. O'Reilly was about the precinct in person all day, but although arrests in that quarter were expected, none was made during the day.

The appearance of Capt. Patrick H. Leary in command of the Hamilton Avenue Station, another precinct which has figured largely in the agitation against gambling in Brooklyn, was also a signal for policy dealers, poolroom operators, and other types of gamblers to get under cover. No arrests were reported from this precinct during the day.

Deputy Chief P. H. McLaughlin, when he assumed command at Brooklyn Headquarters yesterday morning, had a long talk with the Inspectors, Captains, and commanding Sergeants of the borough. The new head of the Brooklyn force instructed his subordinates to investigate particularly all reports as to gambling in their respective precincts, and to make arrests and close up places complained against wherever such action was justified by the information obtainable.

THE ANTI-POLICY BILL.

Assemblyman Fallows Says It Will Pass the House by a Large Majority.

Edward H. Fallows, member of the Assembly for the Twenty-first Assembly District, said yesterday that the anti-policy bill, which he introduced in the Assembly, would unquestionably pass the House by a large majority.

Mr. Fallows said that the bill had developed an unusual amount of opposition, and that although the efforts of its antagonists had not succeeded in defeating the measure, they had at least been able to have introduced into the language of the bill a word which, in his opinion, would greatly endanger the success of the bill in rooting out the evil against which it was directed. "The language of the bill," said Mr. Fallows, "has been changed by the introduction of the word knowingly," by saying, "who knowingly has in his possession" such policy slips. This word practically requires proof of intent, not always an easy thing to prove, and gives the criminal a loophole out of which he may escape."

Senator John Ford declared that the bill would pass the Senate by an almost unanimous vote. He added that a good many of the features which had been considered particularly effective in the original bill had been eliminated, and that the bill, as it now stands, was by no means all that its sponsors had desired. The original bill had been directed not only against the policy evil, but also against poolrooms and other gambling places, applying to cases of this kind the same theory of the burglar's tool law. Mr. Ford thought that the fact that these changes had been made was principally due to the tremendous efforts of those interested in the defeat of the bill.

The Legislative Committee of the Independent Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District made special reference to this bill in its report which it submitted Friday night, as stated elsewhere. The committee calls attention to the fact that the bill imposes on the deluded victims of the policy game penalties as high, if not higher, than those placed upon the sellers of policy tickets. The report considers this feature of the bill very objectionable, but it suggests no remedy.

MR. PLUNKITT'S OPINION.

Senator Upholds the Purity of New York, and Says He Is Ignorant of Gambling.

Senator George W. Plunkitt, Tammany leader of the Fifteenth District, seen at his home, 323 West Fifty-first Street, said that he had not noticed the published articles about gambling, and he did not know anything about it.

"You can say this for me," said he. "I'm one of those few men who never was in a gambling house in my life. I never saw a game of roulette nor of faro in my life. I don't know anything about them."

"And of the Gambling Commission, Senator?" he was asked.

"I don't know anything about it. I don't believe there is anything of the kind in New York. New York is the cleanest city in the United States. It is cleaner than any little hamlet."

"But TIMES reporters have visited all of these gambling places, Senator," was suggested.

"Well, what of it?" he replied. "New York is a city of over 3,000,000 inhabitants. Its only misfortune is in being Democratic. The criticisms come from overeducated people and poor clergymen, who want to make a reputation. That's all I have got to say, if they want to smash at me."

"Do you think this sort of thing can be broken up or ought to be broken up?"

"I don't know anything about gambling. I have been in politics for thirty-five years, and have never been in a gambling place. What is more, I am a teetotaler. I never go into a saloon, and don't want anything to do with them. That is what a Tammany Hall leader can be."

EVIL THREATENS CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pitiful condition of affairs in this city, as revealed in the statements made in your issue of to-day concerning gambling, fill one with apprehension. The outlook is indeed gloomy. If gambling were the only unrestricted evil, it would be bad enough, but it is within the knowledge of every observant New Yorker that other evils, equally mischievous are rampant, and are daily becoming more pronounced and, therefore, less easy to eradicate.

Among the most noticeable is the absolute neglect, to all appearances, of child supervision when children are away from their parents and guardians. It is a common occurrence in all parts of the city and at all hours of the day and night, up to 1 A. M., to see children of every age between five and twelve entering and leaving saloons and other similar resorts under the pretense of selling various articles, principally extra editions of local penny papers. In a score of instances within the past three months I have seen these children called into saloons by half intoxicated men and detained there, while others would be loitering in the doorways half begging for patronage.

I hear these same children, or, at least those of similar age and vocation, shouting their wares along the avenues and in the residential districts almost every night after 10 o'clock and as late as midnight. I see them getting on and off cars, frequently when the cars are in motion. I see them, very often covered with filth and dirt from the streets, gambling in groups without any attempt at secrecy. I see them—not occasionally, but every week day—running about the streets during school hours. Examples of this sort are observable by the score. I venture to say, also, that notwithstanding our elaborate school system, I can put my hand on a hundred children any day during school hours who have no right to be on the streets.

Presumably there are laws covering each of the classes above referred to, but if the authorities were to enforce these laws a cry of "shame" would arise from the lips of those who are guided by a sentiment as false as it is hurtful to the best interests of the rising generation. Something certainly ought to be done. The question is: How must it be done, and by whom? Perhaps some of your correspondents have useful suggestions to make in this connection.

New York, March 9, 1900. OBSERVER.

HARLEM GAMBLERS CLOSE.

Poolrooms in Harlem were closed up yesterday for the first time in several months. Betting did not cease, however, as many bookmakers did a lively business on the streets. The gambling houses in that section of the city were closed up tight last night, no lights or signs of life being visible at any of the five or six well-known resorts.

PARKHURST TO GARDINER

Calls His Official Attention to Certain Resorts.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime was held at the headquarters of the society yesterday afternoon. It was decided to send the following letter to District Attorney Gardiner:

"To District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, New York City.

"Sir: The public heart is deeply and tenderly touched by the heroic efforts you are making to purify the histrionic atmosphere of this city, as evidenced by your dealings in the matter of 'Sapho' and Miss Nethersole. Such sentiment on the part of the public is due not so much to your action in this particular case as to the symptoms that that action affords of the pure and profound moral purpose by which you are moved in your personal, or at least in your official, life.

"Coming, as it does, too, at a time when so much criticism has been passed on your official conduct, a criticism that has recently come to such overt expression in the charges that have been lodged against you, your procedure in the 'Sapho' matter is, if possible, set thereby in a still broader light and more beauteous conspicuity. It seems an indication that you are resolutely set to do your whole duty, however friends may criticise or foes may revile.

"I should not be dealing with you in entire frankness if I did not admit that the suspicions just referred to were for a time shared in by the members of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, but the way in which you have just been moving to the front in suppressing what is alleged as the indecorum at Wallack's Theatre has worked upon us with the effect of what in other connections might be called an 'Apocalypse,' and if we have been among the first to betray a lack of confidence in the conduct of your office it is honorable on our part, even if embarrassing, to be among the first to recognize and applaud any evidences which you offer that our distrust was a mistaken one.

"In view, then, of the position which you have so dauntlessly taken, and availing ourselves of the opportunity which this present communication affords, I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime to call your attention to three or four other places in town which seem to have escaped your merciless researches.

"That such places should exist without your knowledge is not adduced here as any reflection upon the eagle-eyed ubiquity of yourself and your assistants, and let me suggest further that just the guilelessness of your nature may have operated to hinder the execution of your own purposes of good, for it is only a rogue that has the genius for catching rogues, and perhaps by putting into your position as attorney a man of that unsuspecting nature that always goes with purity and simplicity of life, we have really created a degree of immunity for the very crimes that it would be the joy and pride of your heart to suppress.

"In warm sympathy, then, with what would seem to be the ethical gallantry of your recent assault on Wallack's Theatre, we would like to suggest the places enumerated below as resorts I know you will be grateful for having pointedly called to your attention. Our office is well informed in regard to the detailed features of those places, and after what you have already done, it is pleasant to feel that your own stalwart purpose as a man and an official will be neither obstructed nor embarrassed by any considerations that stand aloof from the main point.

"I have no personal knowledge of the play you have just been the means of calling to the bar of judicial and popular judgment, but even if the worst reports current as to its character must be believed, should say, for your possible guidance, that Wallack's Theatre, with 'Sapho' on its boards is heaven compared with what you are going to find in the resorts subjoined, and Olga Nethersole a very angel, halo and all, as compared with the young ladies by whom you will there be welcomed and entertained.

"The specific resorts to which your official attention is called are the Tivoli, 145 West Thirty-fifth Street; the Haymarket, 492-496 Sixth Avenue; McGurk's, 295 Bowery, and many more of a similar character, which, when you have given your attention to the foregoing, we shall be greatly pleased to help you to discover. Yours truly,

"C. H. PARKHURST, President.
"F. D. KENNESON, Secretary."

TAXPAYER DEMANDS ACTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES for some twenty-five years, allow me to thank you for the good work which you are carrying out in opening out to the light of day sundry evils which this great city (which should be a model for this whole country) is having perpetrated upon it. Your editorial in the issue of Monday, March 5, "Are They Growing Bolder?" I am in entire accord with.

If the time has come for the organization of another Committee of Seventy, let it be organized. If the taxpayers of this city are being held up and subjected to a wholesale system of robbery, now is the time to stop it. Make the thieves release their grip from our throats and get them on the way to that place where they belong, Sing Sing.

Your paper was most potent—in fact, the most important factor—in the prosecution and running to earth of the Tweed ring. If there is the same pottenness now that there was then, only in "legalized" form, why then I most sincerely pray that you at once "bring your big guns to bear" on our present evildoers. Why should the taxpayers of this city stand supinely by and allow their pockets to be literally turned inside out by non-taxpayers and thugs and say nothing?

Your exposé of the gambling evil in this city is certainly an astounding one, and should make this city blush with shame, and there are others just as bad. Keep up your good work, and get us an honest, economical Government, and get our fair city in such shape that it may be the pride of America, instead of, as now, a stench in the nostrils of honest, intelligent, and law-abiding citizens. TAXPAYER.

New York, March 10, 1900.

WAR ON THIEVES INDORSED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to add my word of gratitude to the many you have no doubt received for your exposure of the city's shame in your columns yesterday. I remember when you started the fight against Tweed, and I have no fear that you will make a record again against the present day thieves and the corrupt politicians and officals of the city.

JAMES V. CHALMERS.

New York, March 10, 1900.

TROUBLE ON A TRANSPORT.

Three Officers of the Wright Are Ordered Discharged.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—As a result of recent trouble on the army transport Wright, running between New York and the West Indies, the master, Chief Engineer, and Assistant Engineer of the vessel have been ordered to New York for discharge, and the transport Quartermaster will probably be transferred to some other duty.

The precise nature of the trouble is not disclosed, but it is understood that the officers concerned were reported to be shirking their duties and responsibilities.

STATE'S POWER TO CLOSE THE DIVES

Deputy Excise Commissioner Explains Courts' Attitude.

HE DOES NOT ACCUSE POLICE

Mr. Hilliard Says the Officers May Enter Any and All "Clubs" by Getting a Permit.

Deputy State Excise Commissioner Hilliard, when asked why his department could not or did not step in to break up the dives, replied that he had no power to act in the premises. He had once refused the renewal of an excise tax certificate, but the courts held that he had no discretion in the matter.

When an applicant seeks a certificate he fills out an application blank and swears to its correctness and files a bond. There the Deputy Commissioner's jurisdiction ends. If it should subsequently transpire that the applicant had committed perjury in the application, or if it should appear upon complaint and after investigation by the State Excise Inspectors that the place is run in violation of law, the State Commissioner at Albany may bring an action in the Supreme Court for the forfeiture of the bond and the certificate may be revoked.

NO CONTROL OVER INSPECTORS.

There are sixty Inspectors in the State who are subject directly to the State Commissioner, H. H. Lyman. The Deputy Commissioner said that he had no control over the Inspectors, and that they might be here or in any other part of the State without his knowledge. They might discover violations of law themselves as a result of their own inspections, or by investigation of complaints sent to the State Commissioner, but it was not in their province to arrest. They simply secured evidence upon which to base an action before the Supreme Court.

An applicant may have been convicted of a felony and ineligible, but the Deputy Commissioner says that he must accept the sworn affidavit just the same, the proprietor evading proscription by having the application made in the name of some one else as the ostensible and sole owner.

The certificate is supposed to show the names of all persons interested in the business, but if only one person is named it is assumed to be correct, and unless this is subsequently found to be incorrect no action can be taken.

Asked what in his opinion would be a feasible and effective method of clearing out the dives, the Deputy Commissioner said that if the law was being violated the police should enforce it. Asked if he thought that the police acted in good faith he said he had no knowledge to the contrary.

"Do the police give adequate aid to the Inspectors?" he was next asked.

"I presume they do when called upon," he said, "but they would not be called upon unless there was trouble, and our Inspectors are not apt to have trouble of a kind that calls for police interference."

POLICE MAY ENTER CLUBS.

Asked about the so-called clubs which the police have said they could not enter, he exhibited a copy of the law, in which it is set forth that the police may enter any place holding a certificate, except membership corporations, which are clubs, incorporated before March, 1896, and these they may enter by applying to the State Commissioner for a permit. Once when they had made this plea the State Commissioner had sent the necessary permit. Mr. Hilliard also said that there are fewer clubs of the kind which seek to evade the excise law by organizing as clubs than formerly.

Asked as to the Tivoli he said that the applicant for the license certificate of that place was not Charles T. Ackron, but Ellen Archbold of 118 West Thirteenth Street.

The question was again asked if it was not possible for the State Excise Department to close a place notorious for its character as a resort for persons of ill-repute, and which surely must be known to the Inspectors, and the Deputy Commissioner said again that he had nothing to do with the Inspectors, but that he could say that the Magistrates were not agreed as to what constituted sufficient evidence. Whenever acceptable evidence can be secured, cases are pressed before the Supreme Court by counsel for the State Excise Commissioner.

TIVOLI'S OWNER HELD.

Ackron, the Divekeeper, Must Answer in Special Sessions—Others to be Tried.

Charles T. Ackron, the proprietor of the Tivoli in West Thirty-fifth Street, and Samuel Brown, a waiter in his employ, were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday charged with violating the excise law. Both prisoners waived examination, and were held in $1,000 bail each for Special Sessions. The station house bail, furnished by A. Rudolph of 515 West Fifty-seventh Street, was continued.

John McKenna, the cashier in the poolroom known as the Caterers' Club, at 100 West Thirty-fourth Street, who was arrested by Wardman Glennon Friday, after the latter had placed a bet with McKenna, was also held for trial in Jefferson Market by Magistrate Cornell. Bail was fixed at $1,000 and furnished.

Nathan Unger, the alleged proprietor of a disorderly resort at 295 Allen Street, was arrested on Friday night with four of the inmates of the place in a raid made by the police of the Eldridge Street Station. In Essex Market Court yesterday Magistrate Pool held Unger for trial and discharged the inmates.

David Marks and Robert Cummings, who were arrested by Superintendent Burr in the raid on the poolroom at 9 St. Mark's Place by the Parkhurst society, were examined in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. At Mr. Burr's request, Cummings was discharged, as there was no evidence to connect him with the place. Detectives Thompson and Lichtenberger swore, however, that Marks was in charge on several occasions, and he was held for trial in General Sessions on the charge of maintaining a gambling house.

NEW STEEL ROD PLANT.

First in the South Starts at Birmingham, Ala.—Cost $2,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 10. — The steel rod, wire and nail mill of the Alabama Steel and Wire Company, the first plant of the kind in the South, commenced operations yesterday.

This plant, erected at a cost of $2,000,000, has a capacity of 600 tons a day. It will get the steel billets from the adjacent new steel mill of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, and will make steel wire rods and nails. It is equipped with special machinery for the manufacture of shapes and sizes suited to the export trade.

The plant is using only a few tons of billets a day while the machinery is being aligned, but will eventually get to its full output.

WANTED TO BE LOCKED UP.

Man Who Had Quarreled with His Wife Was Afraid of Himself.

A well-dressed man, apparently thirty-five years old, dashed into the West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street Station at midnight last night and stopped in front of the Sergeant's desk.

"I want you to lock me up at once," he demanded, excitedly mopping his brow.

"What for?" asked the astonished officer.

"I'll commit suicide if you don't. I know it," said the stranger wildly. "I have quarreled with my wife, and if I am not put under lock and key I know I will kill myself before morning."

The desk Sergeant made the excited man sit down while he explained to him that it was beyond his power to lock him up unless some one preferred charges against him. The man persisted, however, and it took nearly half an hour's persuasion to quiet him. Finally he left the station house in a somewhat quieter frame of mind, promising the Sergeant that he would do nothing rash before morning.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Our Spring Millinery Opening

Tuesday and Wednesday, March 13th and 14th,

Will be an event of interest to mothers. We will show the greatest variety of hats and bonnets for misses and children, made by Girls' Milliners, who are specialists in this work.

Besides the large assortment of goods of our own production, there will be many very attractive models especially imported by us.

60-62 West 23d Street.

GREAT MUNICIPAL BUILDING SCHEME

Space for All Courts and Offices of City and County.

BILL INTRODUCED IN SENATE

Albert E. Henschel, Who Suggests the Plan, Explains Its Features—Would Adorn Park.

A bill to provide for the erection of a new municipal building for the City of New York, which will do away with the new Hall of Records now in course of construction, the County Court House, the Register's office, and the brownstone building now occupied by the City Court and the engine house at the corner of Centre and Chambers Streets, has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. McCarren of Kings County. The scheme was suggested by Albert E. Henschel, who has caused to be circulated an elaborate argument in favor of the plan. Of the building Mr. Henschel says:

"The building as planned will be 600 feet long and 200 feet wide, exclusive of the two wings, which will be 100 feet by 140 feet, each containing ten stories and basement. There will be space for all the courtrooms, with necessary accessories. The area of office space will be more than 1,000,000 square feet, with accommodations for all of the central city departments, Register's office, County Clerk's office, and for every reasonable requirement of the city and county. Four large halls on the top floor, 60 feet high at the centre, with galleries, are provided for. They can be utilized for public receptions, for musical festivals, lecture halls, libraries, and reading rooms, and provision can be easily made for a spacious roof garden for the general recreation of the people.

"The building is to be as nearly fireproof as modern science can make it. A fire station is provided for in the building. Chambers Street is arcaded, thereby gaining an area of 40 feet by 600 feet. This will be necessary, as without arcading Chambers Street the proportions of the building would be unsatisfactory, leaving it 600 feet long by only 135 feet wide. Public travel will in nowise be interfered with, and the street practically light and approachable, not only from Broadway and Centre Street, but from the City Hall Park for a distance of 400 feet. The dome gives light to the inner corridors. The building is set back 27 feet from Broadway and Centre Street and 15 feet from Reade Street. All the rooms are light and airy.

"The clearing of the County Court House, the brownstone building, the Register's office, and the fire engine house will leave in the City Hall Park only the wings of the new municipal building and the old City Hall. The removal of the County Court House is justified by the fact that it takes up an entirely disproportionate park space for the accommodation it affords. The architectural enhancement by this change will be agreeably surprising in its effects."

Mr. Henschel estimates the value of the privately owned property to be taken at $8,025,000, and the cost of the building to be $5,000,000, a total of $13,025,000. The annual interest on this sum at 3 per cent. is $390,750, which, he says, is equivalent to a moderate rental for the office facilities afforded. The property to be taken embraces the westerly part of the block bounded by Broadway, Chambers, Reade, and Centre Streets, included between Broadway and the site of the new Hall of Records.

Provision is made in the bill for the acquirement of this property by condemnation proceedings, but the owners shall not be required to vacate their said respective buildings and premises before the expiration of three years from the vesting of title thereto in the City of New York, provided they shall agree to pay to the City of New York an annual rental equivalent to the annual tax and the interest on the bonds issued by the city to pay their awards."

This, it is said in Mr. Henschel's memorial, is a most equitable way of protecting the interests both of the owners and of the city.

The bill further authorizes the Board of Estimate to enter into a contract with the contractor for the Hall of Records for the abandonment of that work and the construction in place thereof of the new building as proposed in the bill.

The act is mandatory in its terms, and, in view of that fact, it is entirely unlikely that it will receive the sanction of the city authorities, especially the Mayor, who has many times resented interference from Albany.

BALTIMORE'S MUNICIPAL WAR.

City Departments Arrayed Against Mayor Hayes, Who Wants to Control All Appointments.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 10.—There is an official war in the Baltimore City Hall. Thomas Gordon Hayes, the bellicose reform Mayor, has arrayed nearly all the heads of the municipal departments against him. It was learned to-day from these officials that unless the Mayor relaxes in his determination to control all the appointments, they will resign the offices to which the Mayor appointed them a few weeks ago.

The new Tax Collector, the highest paid official in the city government, declares he will name his subordinates or quit. Mayor Hayes has even held up the appointments of the City Controller, an official who is elected by the people.

Under the new charter the Controller is required to make appointments with the approval of the Mayor. When he submitted his list, however, Mayor Hayes approved only one appointment. The Controller published the entire list to show the citizens, as he says, that he appointed capable men, and he refuses to void his list to please the Mayor. To secure the election of a personal friend as Warden of the city jail, Mayor Hayes appointed a Board of Visitors, the majority of the members of which he could order to vote for his man. As a result the President of the board, who is a Democrat; the two Republican minority

BUSINESS MEN HONOR GOV. ROOSEVELT

Commercial Bodies of the City Banquet Him at the Waldorf.

STATE CANAL CHIEF TOPIC

Guest of the Evening Talks of the Waterway, Rapid Transit, the Ramapo Deal, and Declares His Ambition Is Not National.

The commercial bodies of this city united to honor Gov. Roosevelt last night by giving a dinner of 400 covers in his honor in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. It was given as a token of their appreciation of his attitude in favor of a project which is dear to their hearts, that of a big canal to connect Lake Erie with the Hudson River in the neighborhood of Troy, and which, it is calculated, would cost $62,000,000. The value of this canal and its effect in adding to the commerce of this port were made quite as prominent in the post-prandial discussion as were the complimentary allusions to the Governor, which were not scarce.

William E. Dodge presided. Besides the Governor, who was seated at his right, Gen. F. V. Greene, J. D. Kernan, Assemblyman H. W. Hill, Senator Ford, Controller Coler, Franklin Edson, Andrew H. Green, Frank B. Baird, S. Fred Nixon, C. C. Shayne, A. B. Hepburn, E. T. Barrows, Assemblyman J. P. Allds, George E. Green, State Engineer E. A. Bond, State Superintendent of Public Works J. N. Partridge, F. S. Witherbee, Major Thomas W. Symons, and Alexander R. Smith were among those at the guests' table. The entire State Canal Commission and New York Commerce Commission were, in fact, guests of honor, as well as the Governor, and practically all the members of the Legislature whose aid might be considered of special importance in passing canal measures were present by invitation.

ORGANIZERS OF THE DINNER.

Gustav H. Schwab was Chairman of the Dinner Committee, which represented the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the Produce Exchange, the Cotton Exchange, the Coffee Exchange, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and a number of like organizations. John D. Crimmins, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Franklin Quimby, Alfred Romer, William McAdoo, E. P. Farrlus, Frank Tilford, I. N. Seligman, Henry Clews, J. B. Dill, Ernst Thalmann, A. A. Raven, Oswald Sanderson, Frank Brainard, Erastus Wiman, Gen. O'Beirne, Gen. Carroll, W. R. Corwine, William Vincent King, W. F. King, W. P. Howe, F. B. Thurber, Postmaster Van Cott, A. M. McKnight, and U. D. Eddy were among the diners.

The ballroom was decorated with American flags. Gov. Roosevelt was heartily greeted when the guests of honor marched in. Mr. Dodge, in the first speech after the dinner, referred pleasantly to the Governor's record, and gave the diners another chance to cheer him.

"Some people," said Mr. Dodge, "have criticised Gov. Roosevelt a little. They say he has made some mistakes. [Laughter.] I used to be taught that a man who made no mistakes never made anything. But I want to say this, that I have known him long enough, and we have all known him long enough, to know that they are always errors of judgment, and never mistakes of true and honest purpose. Let us trust in him and have patience. I believe he will get there, just as he got to the top of San Juan Hill." [Applause and cheers.]

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS.

The Governor got three hearty cheers before he began his address, and his remarks, which were delivered in characteristic fashion, were punctuated by applause. He started his hearers laughing before he had got far by saying, in connection with his own prospects: "I wish it distinctly understood that my ambition is not National—and won't be." He then went on to explain that he had always had his reward for public service in having a thoroughly good time, though he couldn't say that "the other fellow" had enjoyed it so much.

"The only type of pleasure really worth having is that which comes from resolute effort to do well a work worth doing. It is the fact that our people have had that idea before them which has made America what it is. I should call myself a poor American if I did not at least strive to live up to it. While those of us who for the moment represent, you can and must strive to represent what is highest in your purpose, yet remember that we can only represent what you yourselves are. Shame to us if we cannot represent what is highest in you, and woe to you if you tolerate our representing less."

The Governor went on to say that New York was suffering from overconfidence. "Success," said he, "only comes to those who work for it, not to those who dream about it," and he then began to take up the subject of the State's need of canal improvement, and referred to Gen. F. V. Greene's work along these lines, which would prove of benefit, he declared, both to the merchant and workingman. "Every now and then we need to be reminded," said he, "that if we kill the capitalist the laborer goes, too. We can't give prosperity to the man with the dinner pail except by giving prosperity to all. That's a truism which it ought not to be necessary to repeat—but which it is.

THE CITY'S ONE ADVANTAGE.

"Now, I want to call your attention to the fact," he went on, "that fundamentally this city has but one advantage. We have a great harbor, but there are other cities on the Atlantic Coast with ample harbor facilities. A great river runs by our doors, but there are other great rivers and estuaries to the north and the south. Our harbor is open in Winter, but so is every harbor south and immediately north of us. The only advantage which we share with no other port except the Winter-bound ports of Canada, is that in New York State there is a break in the great mountain system which stretches from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico.

"There is not another actual or possible seaport on the Atlantic Coast of the United States which has uninterrupted water communication with the immense internal empire which we call the Northwest. Every other commercial city in our country on the Atlantic Coast must derive its importance only from its railroads and its ocean shipping. New York alone can add the gift (priceless if she chooses to make it) of direct communication by water with the vast grain fields and the deep beds of coal and iron in the interior. [Applause.] If the city or the State deliberately throws away this advantage it means that we have sacrificed the one sure element of our commercial supremacy."

MUST CONVINCE THE PEOPLE.

The Governor then pointed out how a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson would benefit other cities in the State, notably Buffalo, which would then no longer need to fear Montreal's rivalry. The people, he said, needed to be convinced.

"They are awake on some subjects," he continued, "I'm glad to say. They're awake about Ramapo, [laughter,] and I wish to assure the members of the Senate and the Assembly here to-night that I shall back them up most cordially in taking measures to see that New York owns its own water supply. I'm glad to see New York awake not only to that, but to the need of rapid transit.

"We hear a lot about bosses. If you can convince the people by a frank and thorough presentation of the facts on all important questions you will have them go right. But you must so convince them, and must see that a measure is prepared, which we can guarantee will be complete beyond all doubt. It must be no hurried action, and, beyond all, no action which says that something can be done under conditions which afterward turn out to be erroneous.

"The accuracy of the survey must be established beyond reasonable question, and it must be made as thorough as is needful."

In conclusion the Governor urged his hearers to remember first that the canal was not an outworn system of transportation; and, secondly, that there should be no party division on what was "primarily and purely an economic question."

Not long afterward the Governor left the room. Before going he was questioned by the reporters about his declaration that his ambition was not National. He said that he meant that he wasn't a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

GEN. GREENE ON THE CANAL.

Gen. Francis V. Greene, Chairman of the State Canal Commission, responded to the toast, "The Improved Canal and Its Results." He said that the length of the proposed canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson River would be 350 miles, longer than any ship canal ever built, the Suez Canal being only 88 miles long, the projected Nicaragua Canal (exclusive of Lake Nicaragua) 117 miles, and the Panama Canal 46½ miles.

"What is desired in canal improvement," he continued, "is to utilize the topographical advantages which New York alone possesses and create a waterway capable of carrying all kinds of freight, in large quantities, and at rates with which the railroads cannot possibly compete. If this is done, then the line of least resistance for the movement of freight to and from the lakes and the Atlantic Ocean will be through the State of New York, and this State will reap the commercial advantages which necessarily accrue from being at the central point of a great trade route. If this is not done, then New York is only one of several routes by rail, and the experience of the last ten years has abundantly proved that in the rail competition this State has lost and must continue steadily to lose ground.

"The problem, then, is to create the cheapest transportation rate across the State. This can be obtained by a waterway of sufficient size to carry barges with a thousand-ton cargo; and this is what the committee recommended. It will follow the route of the present Erie Canal for about 250 miles and new routes for about 100 miles.

"With such a waterway, boats can go through in pairs with 2,000 tons of cargo—larger than any tramload yet in use on any railroad. The boats will be assembled in fleets of 4,000 or 6,000 tons, with detached motive power, either steam or electricity, in a tug. They can move at a continuous speed of five miles an hour, making the distance from Buffalo to New York in ninety hours, which is not surpassed by the ordinary freight train."

LETTER FROM MR. CARNEGIE.

In support of his views he read a letter from Andrew Carnegie, in which the latter said:

The point on which you deserve most credit, in my opinion, is that you stand for a barge canal, as against a ship canal. Our experience of lake transportation—the carrying of 7,000 tons of ore in big ships on the lake, and its transfer at the dock into cars, or into barges—is decidedly in favor of the transfer into barge from the big ship, as compared with the great ship crawling through any possible canal.

The cost of transfer under new and improved conditions is so small as to far more than compensate for the difference in cost with the cheap barge manned by a few men and a monster costly ship with its full crew, and the question may be considered settled. That your committee should have pushed aside the more attractive popular idea of the big ship canal and reached the true solution shows how carefully it has done its work.

Your committee is to be congratulated again for going far enough, and not too far. To spend money upon the present plans for a canal would be a mere waste, while to spend the sum you name for a thousand-ton-barge canal is, in my opinion, essential, if New York is to maintain her relative position. The recent purchases of railway stocks of the trunk lines by the two more prominent lines, thus insuring mutuality of interest, must inevitably work against New York and in favor of the shorter rail line to tidewater at Newport News, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. More than ever New York needs water transport to attract her share.

PRAISE FROM MR. WOODRUFF.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who was not a regular speaker, was then introduced and made a short address in which he indorsed the proposition of the Canal Committee in a somewhat indefinite manner. Mr. Woodruff complimented Gov. Roosevelt in these words:

"I have not had a long experience in Albany, but from all I have gathered from observation during my life and from what I have heard I am thoroughly satisfied that no man ever devoted more time or energy and better judgment in the exercise of the functions of the Chief Executive of this Empire State than are to-day being exercised by Gov. Roosevelt."

JOHN D. KERNAN'S SPEECH.

John D. Kernan was next introduced to speak on "The Commercial Supremacy of New York." He paid a glowing tribute to the energy and capacity of the American people, and then discussed the natural resources of this State, dwelling particularly on the level grade between the great lakes and Troy, through which the proposed big canal might run, adding:

"The great lakes on the west, the ocean near by on the east, and the lay of the land and water courses between are the simple elements that enabled an energetic, sturdy, and far-sighted people to establish the commercial supremacy of New York, which until recently firmly held in its grasp 80 per cent. of the imports of the country and 65 per cent. of its exports. Of late we have been rudely shocked to find that, while not as yet losers perceptibly in volume of business, our percentage of imports in 1897 had fallen to 82 per cent. and of exports to 37 per cent. This means that the increase of the traffic of the country is going to rival ports at such a rate as to endanger seriously our position."

Mr. Kernan said that neglect of the Erie Canal and too much dependence on railroads were responsible for New York's falling off in commerce.

"The railroads," said he, "have for twenty years past avoided rate wars and money loss by assisting in the diversion of our canal traffic to rival Atlantic ports, by means of Chicago and Buffalo differentials in rates in favor of those ports for the same or greater service, and through control acquired and exercised over canal terminal storage and elevator charges. The manipulation of these devices has skillfully diverted canal traffic only to rival ports, and hence New York railroads, having lost nothing themselves, shed no tears over the situation and share not our lamentations."

Mr. Kernan urged the building of the trunk canal as the true remedy

ASSEMBLYMAN HILL'S VIEWS.

Henry W. Hill, Chairman of the Assembly Canal Committee, discussed at length the building of the Erie Canal, under the leadership of Gov. De Witt Clinton. The State had received in tolls from its artificial waterways $135,000,000, he said, its citizens having received about $230,000,000 in freights from the use of these waterways. He pointed out that the construction of the proposed ship canal would prevent the diversion of commerce through the Canadian canals to Montreal. He continued:

"During the present week I introduced in the Assembly a bill prepared by Frank S. Gardiner, making an appropriation of $200,000 for the State Engineer to make surveys of the proposed routes of a new Erie Canal, and to prepare plans and specifications for a canal that would accommodate big barges, and also to furnish estimates of the cost of the same. Such estimates are to be furnished with reference to each section of the several proposed routes. In this way only may be known in advance the feasibility of the proposed routes and an accurate estimate of the cost of each. These ought to be known in advance, in order that the people may act intelligently when the matter is submitted to them for their approval. Hereafter the people will not be likely to vote away millions of dollars without knowing what may be accomplished with the money to be so expended.

"If $62,000,000, the estimated cost of the waterway, were to be raised by a single tax levy the farm or small city residence of the value of $1,000 would be assessed but $12, which is less than an ordinary city improvement assessment. This is but a small outlay for the many advantages that spring from an active commerce which contributes so materially to the welfare of all the people of the State."

FRANK P. BAIRD ON IRON.

Frank P. Baird of Buffalo spoke upon the relations to the canal of the iron industry and its allied interest. "The total ore produced in the Lake Superior region last year," he said, "amounted to over eighteen millions of gross tons. This by far exceeds the output of any other iron ore region in the world. If the ore produced in the Lake Superior region last year had been loaded in railroad cars, with each car having a capacity of 60,000 pounds, coupled closely together, a solid train from New York to San Francisco would not have held it.

"But with all this, the great industrial problem that now confronts the world is where to obtain its supply of iron. With the cost of coal and iron ore increasing in foreign countries, the manufacturers are now anxiously turning to America for their iron. In 1915 the Lake Superior region will probably be called upon to produce from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 of tons of iron ore."

Mr. Baird pointed out that in order to reach European markets the Western furnaces will have to ship by rail over the mountains, by barge down the Ohio and Mississippi, or by vessel from Lake Erie to tidewater; that there is already one waterway from Lake Erie to the sea—the Welland Canal through Ontario—and that if New York wants to prevent Canada from becoming the iron manufacturing centre of the world it must supply a suitable waterway through its territory.

Negro Fugitive Arrested in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 10.—Henry Thomas, a negro, who is wanted in New York on the charge of manslaughter, was arrested today by Inspectors Robinson and Abbott. The crime was committed Jan. 19, the alleged victim being Francis Codet. The New York authorities have been notified and will come to Boston for the prisoner. He will go back without requisition papers.

GOV. ROOSEVELT SNUBBED

Apparent Scheme Connected with Ohio Society Dinner.

THE WORK OF SENATOR PLATT

President McKinley's Sanction Said to Have Been Given in the Interest of Discipline.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The recent Ohio Society dinner was taken advantage of by the Thomas C. Platt following to strike a vicious blow at the popularity of Theodore Roosevelt. As may be imagined, that organization is very strong in its goodwill toward President McKinley, and the snubbing of "the Rough Rider" Governor could not have occurred had there been the slightest fear of offending the "man at the White House."

The Yale element in the Ohio Society is strong. Timothy L. Woodruff is a Yale man. Mr. Platt had feared for a long time that he and President McKinley would have to part company with the "Rough Rider" Governor, who had taken the bit in his teeth and was setting his own pace. The Ohio Society understood the situation, and, like a trained body of courtiers, rallied to the side of its Ohio President.

The date of the dinner being fixed, a formal and perfunctory note was addressed by the Secretary to Gov. Roosevelt, inviting him to the Waldorf-Astoria on the night of March 3, and intimating that he would be asked to speak for the State of New York. The invitation was received in the regular mail, but did not impress Gov. Roosevelt as anything out of the ordinary.

An answer, dictated to his stenographer, was very courteous, but the invitation was declined on the ground of pressure of official business. It was a Friday afternoon. Timothy L. Woodruff was waiting at his home on the western slope of Prospect Park. His letter of acceptance was ready, and ran along these lines:

"I accept your invitation to attend the annual banquet of the Ohio Society at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of March 3, and regard it as an especial honor that I am asked to speak to the toast, 'The Empire State.' I thank you for the invitation and the favor you have shown me. Sincerely," &c.

Timothy L. Woodruff had the private tip that President McKinley had accepted an invitation to the dinner—a detail that had been carefully overlooked in the invitation to Gov. Roosevelt. The next morning the announcement of the feast, the acceptance of President McKinley, and the highly significant fact that Woodruff would speak for "The Empire State" was made in every paper in the country.

By 10 o'clock Gov. Roosevelt had the interesting information brought to his attention, and on the noon train his secretary, William J. Youngs, was hurrying to New York to withdraw the Roosevelt declination. The original scheme had been that Gov. Nash of Ohio should follow the President, and the reply to the toast to the Empire State was set down as the third speech. This arrangement was rigidly adhered to, despite every influence that the friends of Roosevelt could bring to bear on President Southard of the Ohio Society and the members of its Dinner Committee.

Every man of influence in the Ohio Society was seen. The wires were kept warm between Albany and New York. But gigantic effort failed to change the situation. The Chairman of the Dinner Committee said:

"I regret exceedingly that, owing to a conflict of dates, Gov. Roosevelt was compelled to decline, but he did decline, and we asked the next representative of official authority in the Empire State to attend and make the speech that the Governor would have made. Mr. Woodruff has been selected to make that speech, has been asked, has accepted, and the Ohio Society cannot put any humiliation upon a guest. This committee cannot accede to Gov. Roosevelt's request that he be allowed to make the third speech, though it will permit him to withdraw his declination and will be glad to have him attend the banquet."

This was not quite satisfactory, but Gov. Roosevelt did accept the invitation, through his next friend, and attended the dinner in an inconspicuous manner.

HANNA COMBINATION LOSES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 10.—The Daugherty forces won a complete victory to-day over the Hanna-Kurtz combination. By an overwhelming vote in the Franklin County Convention the 36 votes of Judge Nash's home county were pledged to Howard Mannington, who is the Daugherty candidate for Secretary of State. Gov. Nash was unanimously selected to head the delegation to the State Convention, and although his present associates had worked unceasingly for Laylin, the Governor accepted the honor, and agreed to use every effort for the nomination of Mr. Mannington.

To all the candidates for renomination for State officers except Food Commissioner J. E. Blackburn was pledged the support of the delegation. The secret of the rebuff for Blackburn is that he has been flirting with the Hanna forces, and even went so far as to obtain, as he says, the support of Dick. He also opposed the Daugherty people on the Cincinnati Ripper fight. The action of the convention shows that the Daugherty faction has dropped Blackburn.

NEW SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 10.—Cotton mills with three quarters of a million dollars capital were projected in this State this week. Three new mills filed papers with the Secretary of State. This is exclusive of the Easley Mill, capitalized at $200,000, which was not chartered until this week.

The Woodruff Mill of Spartanburg County and the Croft Mill of Aiken County, each capitalized at $250,000, were organized this week, and the Poe Mills, Greenville, increased its capital stock to $500,000, double it present capitalization.

Including the Easley Mill, the total for the year is $3,775,000. This puts South Carolina far in the lead for new mills.

MILLEN, Ga., March 10.—At a meeting of citizens stock was oversubscribed for a cotton factory here to-day. The following officers were elected: President—J. H. Daniel; Secretary-Treasurer—R. Y. Daniel; Financial Agent—W. S. Williams. A cotton-seed oil mill will also be established.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 10.—The Bibb Manufacturing Company of Macon, Ga., will shortly erect a twenty-thousand-spindle cotton mill here for the manufacture of high-class goods exclusively. The Bibb Company, which is incorporated at $1,800,000 and owns a number of mills in Georgia, to-day secured control of the Columbus Power Company, an 8,000 horse power plant on the Chattahoochee River, here. The two companies bought a tract of land on which the Bibb Company will build eighty tenements near its mill.

VALDOSTA, Ga., March 10.—The Tillman Cotton Mill Company, to make knit goods, was organized here to-day, with a paid-up capital of $25,000. Work on the factory will begin at once.

J. N. Griffin, J. L. Slaton, and J. F. Lewis have organized a yarn mill, with a capital stock of $50,000, practically all of which has been subscribed. It will begin making yarn by Sept. 1.

GRIFFIN, Ga., March 10.—A cotton mill company, with a capital of $100,000, has been organized here. W. J. Kincaid, President of the Griffin Mills, will be the President. A charter will be applied for in a few days. This will be the fifth cotton mill in the town.

WAYNESBOROUGH, Ga., March 10.—A cotton factory for this town will be chartered next week. Fifty thousand dollars of the proposed capital of $100,000 has been taken, and the balance is in sight. There are two cotton oil mills near here now.

TENNILLE, Ga., March 10.—Stock has been raised here for a 4,000 spindle cotton mill, and this morning the company was organized with the following officers: J. A. Smith, President; J. A. McCrary, Treasurer; Izzie Bashinskie, Secretary, and W. S. Witham, Financial Agent. A committee was appointed to secure a site at once.

LOTOS CLUB'S GAY DINNER

The Gridiron Fraternity of Washington Guests of Honor.

POEMS AND FUN IN PLENTY

Home Men Called "Talented High Jointers" from Whom Pointers Are Desirable for Strangers.

The Lotos Club entertained the Gridiron Club of Washington last night in its clubhouse in Fifth Avenue. The Gridiron Club is composed principally of newspaper correspondents representing at the capital the great newspapers of the country. Their dinners are famous; so are those of the Lotos Club, and the one last evening was no exception to the rule. After the dinner was over, the members and their guests adjourned to the grill room below stairs, where the fun was kept up until some time after dawn. The dinner was the twenty-ninth anniversary.

The Gridironers came up from Washington yesterday afternoon, forty strong. They began to mingle with their hosts a few minutes after 6. Then they owned the premises. Besides men known in the newspaper world who were present, there were Senators Depew and Platt, Gov. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, ex-Mayor Strong, ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, and plenty of others well known in business and professional life.

The correspondents, who are wont to say "Senator" or "Governor" in business hours, left their dignity behind them, and Mr. Platt was "Boss," Mr. Depew Chauncey, Gov. Roosevelt Teddy, and Mr. Woodruff Tim. Everybody visited his neighbor, even at the far end of the room, walking about between the courses and singing "We won't go home till morning" and other familiar ditties.

Several professional entertainers were present. Among these were George Grossmith, Maurice Farkoa, the Metio Quartet, David Mannes, and Charles H. Simerson.

In the absence of the President, Frank R. Lawrence, Vice President William H. White presided. During the dinner Mr. White announced that "Mr. Hay of the Gridiron will now explain why we are here." Then Mr. Hay sang as follows:

A town I know, it's not so slow,
Indeed it's quite wide open day and night.
And we country lads who never leave our dads
Can hardly cross Broadway without a fright.
We have ideas antiquated, but could be captivated
By a really naughty show;
So if you would delight us to "Sapho" you'll invite us,
And we'll say, "Please take us with you when you go."

HORUS.

We've left our happy home for you-oo-oo-oo-oo,
You are the nicest men we ever knew-oo-oo-oo-oo;
You've not deceived us, but received us, with a dinnerr, too-oo-oo-oo-oo,
We've left our happy homes for you.
We hear it said, 'twere better dead,
Than not to know the famous Lotos crowd.
We've traveled far and here we are,
We want to sing your praises long and loud.
We want to get some pointers, from such talented high jointers,
In our simple way.
And we'll not allow suppression of our genuine expression,
That we'd like to come and see you every day.

Then the chorus welled far out into Fifth Avenue. When coffee was served the Chairman, referring in terms of commiseration to the diners, said: "They are in the habit of so conducting themselves that they never remember anything of what they said the night before."

Mr. White proceeded with a brief speech, concluding with a quotation from "one W. Shakespeare" about the Gridironers being "thrice welcome," which led Henry L. West of the Washington men to sarcastically remark that the best part of Mr. White's speech was the quotation from Shakespeare.

Mr. West went on: "We have come, as Chester Lord would say, 'in your midst.' We live in a little village which has been described as on the far side of New Jersey, which is as far, I understand, as the vision of the average New Yorker extends.

"The first time Chauncey Depew spoke for us," went on Mr. West, "he spoke twice and now it is difficult to keep him from speaking all the time."

"Good," laughed Mr. Depew, slapping the table amid roars of laughter.

Here a Gridiron member in the garb of a policeman came in and seized Mr. White. Mr. West turned to the expectant diners and said that in the interest of good morals it was necessary to suppress Mr. White for the space of twenty minutes. With a formidable-looking document in his hand, bearing Mr. Depew's signature in the corner as witness, Mr. West was careful to point out, the speaker, as "the Court," decreed that Mr. White should be deposed. The policeman then led out Mr. White, who bore with him a silver loving cup that had come from the Washington contingent. Whereupon the Gridiron Club took charge and ran things.

The Gridiron Minstrel aggregation, headed by a man with a tambourine, next hove into view. They were described by Mr. West as the "world-famous minstrels, imported at enormous cost." Presently the gags of the evening were in full blast. Along came a song dedicated to William J. Bryan, sung in solo and roared out in chorus, something in this fashion:

Where have you been, Billy boy, Billy,
Where have you been, Silver Billy?
I have been after delegates,
And I've got most all the States,
And you can bet your life I am a winner.

Presently it was time to recite the woes of the Washington correspondent. The minstrels in turn read dispatches which they explained brought grief and tearing of hair in the Washington bureaus.

One of the hits of the evening was a poem read by Senator Platt, who recited it several years ago at a dinner of the Fellowcraft Club. It recited the exploits of one Peter Ishmael Gamaliel Potter, called "Pig" Potter, and who, said the Senator, "ought to have been raised in Chicago." The poem was loudly applauded.

Speeches were made also by Gov. Roosevelt, Senator Depew, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and others.

MAYOR CHARGES CORRUPTION.

Baltimore's Executive Threatens Lobbyists—Compromising Letter Seen.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—Mayor Hayes to-day threatened to prosecute the lobbyists at Annapolis, who, he charges, are using a big corruption fund to defeat the bill repealing a previous act giving the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company the right to construct conduits in this city.

A letter from a member of the House of Delegates to a relative in this city, saying: "All kinds of money are floating around down here, principally in connection with the Telephone Conduit bill; if you want to get in the game come down quick," has been seen by Mayor Hayes. Possession of the letter was secured by the Mayor for a short time, and it has been placed in the hands of a photographer, who is reproducing it. Copies of the letter will be given by the Mayor, unless there is a change in the situation at Annapolis, to the newspapers of the city to be printed.

The Mayor was asked to-day to give the names of the Democratic and the Republican politicians whom he charged with having control of the Telephone Company's corruption fund. He said that he knew both of them well, but did not care to mention their names at present, because he fully intended to have them prosecuted criminally, and publicity at this time would interfere with his efforts to collect evidence against them. For the past week the Mayor has had private detectives at work in Annapolis, and his threats have caused a sensation at the State capital.

The Telephone Company officials deny the use of any corruption fund and practically defy the Mayor to prove his charges. The leading politicians at Annapolis also deny the Mayor's insinuations.

JUDGE CALHOUN APPOINTED.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 10.—Gov. Longino has sent to the Senate the name of Judge S. S. Calhoun of this city to be Supreme Judge, succeeding Chief Justice Woods, whose resignation takes effect April 1. The Senate confirmed the nomination at once. Judge Calhoun's appointment holds until the expiration of the regular term of Judge Woods, on May 1.

A further appointment, until the judicial election law takes effect, will then have to be made by the Governor under the provisions of the Cox Elective Judiciary bill, which passed the Senate this afternoon. Judge Calhoun is one of the leading lawyers of the capital city and the State, and was for many years Circuit Judge for this district, and resigned to re-enter practice.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

A remarkable selection of *Persian Rugs* Now on exhibition and sale.

TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 to 341 Fourth Avenue
Between 24th and 25th Streets.

NAVAL OFFICERS' BANQUET

Dewey Guest of New York Commandery, Naval Order.

Speaks of the Interest in the Sea Service Shown by Congress and the People.

More than one hundred members and guests assembled at the annual banquet of the New York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States at Delmonico's last night, at which Admiral Dewey appeared in the dual capacity of the guest of honor and commander of the organization. He was elected to the latter office while still on duty before Manila. The Admiral came from Lakewood on purpose to attend the dinner, and arrived early at the banquet hall, where he held an informal reception and was kept busy writing autographs for the comrades.

Vice Commander Leonard Chenery, who is a Lieutenant Commander in the navy, presided. The banquet was served at twelve tables, and the room was tastefully decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and upon the guest's table were banks of red and yellow tulips, the Spanish colors, to represent Luzon, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, the first tulip being placed directly before the Admiral. Others at the guest's table were Capt. A. T. Mahan, the Rev. George Williamson Smith, President of Trinity College; Capt. Frank Wildes, United States Navy; George R. Schieffelin, representing the Society of the Colonial Wars; Philip B. Low, Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, Col. William C. Church, Capt. H. C. Taylor, Capt. F. E. Chadwick, the Rev. F. L. Humphreys, the Chaplain of the Commandery, and Capt. John R. Bartlett.

As soon as the diners were seated the ceremony of trooping the colors was performed. A color guard presented them to the presiding officer, and he passed them behind him while the band played the National anthem, and the Admiral found himself seated before a huge four-starred pennant. Chaplain Humphreys said grace and then full justice was rendered to the elaborate menu.

Admiral Dewey was next introduced, and after the cheering had subsided and he had acknowledged the greeting, said the American Navy had entered upon a new era in its history, which promised to be more brilliant even than the record of its past. He said he was agreeably surprised to find so much interest in the navy and its development by the people generally, and especially in Congress, where it was greater than he had ever known it before. He was before the Naval Committee the other day and they listened to all his suggestions with such intense interest that he believed that whatever he asked would have been granted, even if his request had included a dozen battleships.

Chaplain Humphreys then spoke on "The Builders of the Old Navy," Capt. Mahon on "The Navy of the Future," and Capt. J. W. Miller on "The Naval Militia," and then Gov. Roosevelt appeared in the doorway, to be welcomed with a burst of applause hardly second to that received by the Admiral. He was followed in a few minutes by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and both were escorted to seats close to the Admiral.

The Governor said that the lessons of the last war showed that a first-class Navy is the best guarantee of peace. He said he was proud to have held the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy and that it was a great pleasure to him always to meet the officers of the navy, to whom he gave credit, together with their crews, not only for winning all the fights they went into, but also for the years of patient toil, in practicing with their ships and exercising the men at the guns which had made the victories so complete.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff followed with a brief address on "The Empire State."

CHIEF EXECUTIVES MEET.

President, Cabinet, and Judiciary of George Junior Republic Make a State Visit to Mr. McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—President McKinley to-day received a visit of state from the President, Cabinet, and judiciary of a neighboring and friendly republic. They were officials of the George Junior Republic, and the object of their call was to secure the President's promise to attend a meeting in the interest of the republic at the Columbia Theatre to-morrow night, at which Senator Depew and several of the young officials will speak.

The visitors were Gilbert Jackson, President of the republic; Frank Eberle, Secretary of State; Max Trepagnier, Attorney General; Randolph Hancock, Police Judge; Edward Bognall, Chairman of the Police Commission; Oscar Ohne and William Kland, Police Commissioners; William Miller, Chief of Police; Walter Posey, police officer, and Henry Burgess, Librarian. Several of the most distinguished members of the administration, including Vice President Harold Leyham and Secretary of the Treasury Arthur St. Clair, did not accompany the delegation.

The big President was very much interested in the little President, when the two Chief Magistrates were introduced. He spent some little time talking with the boys and promised to attend the meeting. President Jackson showed President McKinley some of the aluminium currency of the Junior Republic, and told his great and good friend about the institutions over which he presided.

President Jackson gets a salary of $5 a week. Judge Hancock, who is thirteen years old, gets $3 a week, and the other officials are paid much less. Attorney General Trepagnier receives no salary, but gets a fee of 75 cents for each case he tries, and as the little republic is a much more orderly and less litigious nation than the big Republic, his pockets are never very full of aluminium. The Attorney General is twelve years old.

Secretary Hay, Secretary Long, and Speaker Henderson will be present at the meeting to-morrow evening, as well as President McKinley.

Mascoutah Club Kennel Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—At the Mascoutah Club sale to-day W. C. Titcomb of Chicago sold for $1,800 to T. Drummond of St. Louis the Bostonian Kennel of eight Boston terriers. These included Glenwood Spry, an animal bought three days ago for $750 from H. F. Reynolds of Randolph, Mass. Glenwood Spry was classed as a worthy successor to the famous champion, Freezer, head of this kennel, that died two days before the show opened. Among the lesser sales was that of Chinchin, a Japanese spaniel, sold by Mrs. A. C. White to Mrs. Arthur J. Caton for $150. Chinchin won third place in this year's open class for females.

Fifth Powder Explosion Victim.

PATERSON, N. J., March 10.—Percy Jacobus, nineteen years old, who was injured in the explosion at the powder works of H. Julian Smith yesterday, died at his home late this afternoon. Coroner Vermeulen issued permits for the burial of the five victims.

B. Altman & Co.

Are displaying throughout the house fashions for Spring and Summer, in many cases designed exclusively for them.
The following departments in particular show a complete assortment of coming-season styles:

SILKS, *DRESS GOODS,*
LACES, *GLOVES,*
DRESS TRIMMINGS, *SHOES,*
PETTICOATS, *LADIES' COSTUMES,*
MILLINERY, *SEPARATE WAISTS,*
MISSES', CHILDREN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

(*Window Display of Laces.*)

For to-morrow, Monday, these special values are offered:

Laces,
75 Real Renaissance Robes,
Ecru Solid Lace or Batiste combination, each, $32.00

Ladies' Waists,
Handkerchief Shirt and Dress Waists,
of French Foulards, Rumchunda (English Print), Satin Merveilleux, Taffetas and Pongee in Oriental effects.
$5.25, $8.75, $12.50, $16.50.

Upholstery,
Tapestry Couch Covers, Reversible, Oriental Designs, 60 inches wide, $2.90
Tapestry Table Covers, Reversible, 2 yards square, ... $1.85
Tapestry Portieres, Bagdad effects, ... Pair, $2.90
1,000 yards of Fabrics for Hangings and Furniture Coverings (in lengths of from 3 to 10 yards),
MUCH LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

Linens,
Table Cloths, 2x2 yards, . . . $1.50
2x2½ yards, ... $1.95
2x3 yards, ... $2.35
Breakfast Napkins, per dozen, . $1.60
Dinner Napkins, per dozen, . . $2.35
Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases, 22x36, per pair. $1.15
Crochet Spreads, large size, each, $1.00

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

COL. C. A. SHEPARD OUSTED.

Fellow-Trustees Remove Him from the Command of the State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 10.—Col. Charles A. Shepard, commandant of the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, was this afternoon removed from office by the unanimous vote of the six remaining members of the Board of Trustees. This action was the result of the charges preferred against Col. Shepard by the board. The members of the board who ousted Col Shepard are Gen. John M. Palmer of Albany, Major Joseph P. Cleary of Rochester, H. S. Finch of Richford, George Sutherland of New York, and Frank Campbell and Capt. Otis H. Smith of Bath.

After considering the testimony for several hours the Trustees passed a resolution removing Col. Shepard from office. Col. Shepard was at once notified of the board's action. The board at its meeting to-day re-elected all of the other officers of the home.

No successor to Col. Shepard was chosen, but it is likely that Col. Andrew Davidson, the present Deputy State Treasurer, will act as commandant until the board makes a permanent selection.

DEAD MAN AT THE THROTTLE.

Life Left Western Railway Engineer as He Sped to the Bedside of His Sick Child.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Bumping and swaying over a puzzle of switches and sharp curves, the Freeport express train, on the Illinois Central Railroad, sped on toward the Hawthorne Station last night with the pulseless hand of Engineer Joseph E. Hoffman, one of the veterans of the road, grasping the throttle. He sat bent over the throttle and the reversing lever, his eyes closed and his face drawn with the last pang of the pain that caused his death.

"Why, Joe, what's up?" asked Fireman Henry Murphy. "Not sick, are you?" With a touch of his hand Murphy found his companion on many a midnight run over the prairies of Illinois had breathed his last, a victim of heart disease.

At the same moment Murphy caught sight of the red danger signal not 1,000 yards away. He lifted Hoffman to one side and then shut off steam. In a second the sand and the sudden jerk of the reversing lever was preventing the heavy coaches behind from being crashed into a long freight train curling out of a side track.

When the Freeport express left the Illinois Central Station at 10:30 o'clock Engineer Hoffman turned to his fireman and said: "Keep the steam in the second eighties, Hank; the little one is sick at home and I want to get in on time."

Those were his last words.

Passengers on the St. Paul.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday by the American liner St. Paul were T. C. Dickenson, Walter F. Burns, A. W. Cole, Albert Lehman, Prof. R. W. Wood, and Lady Mary Sackville. Lady Sackville will be the guest of Mrs. George Gould.

A New Atlantic City Express, via Jersey Central, 130 Miles in 3¾ Hours.
Special train of parlor cars and vestibuled coaches leaves foot of Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M., South Ferry 3:

BOERS PERSISTENT IN ASKING PEACE

Send Five Dispatches to Great Britain in One Day.

BULLER AGAIN ON THE MOVE

Advances From Helpmakaar with Twelve Thousand Men.

Encounters the Enemy and a Battle Is On—French, It Is Said, Is After Both Presidents at Once.

LONDON, March 11.—In the absence of important news from the seat of war, speculation is rife regarding the probability of an early peace. President Krüger's appeal to Lord Salisbury for a cessation of hostilities, announced on Friday, is taken as foreshadowing that the end will soon be in sight.

The Government's views are probably enunciated in the following semi-official statement, issued last night.

"It is understood that the Government does not consider that the time has yet come for any authoritative statement as to ultimate terms of peace, and no member of the Cabinet has authorized any published statement on the subject.

"It is, of course, generally understood among all political parties in this country that, so far as the South African republics are concerned, the status quo ante bellum cannot remain unaltered after the close of hostilities. Their part in the system which involved a large measure of political and military independence will, of course, be materially modified as a result of the war; but the growing prospects of restored peace must be further advanced before her Majesty's Government can either finally formulate proposed terms of settlement or make any announcement of its plan."

Several papers announce that the Government on Tuesday received five messages from President Krüger and President Steyn in Dutch asking upon what terms a cessation of hostilities could be brought about. The messages surprised and delighted the department concerned. While their tenor was understood, it was found necessary to summon persons thoroughly capable of accurately interpreting the messages, all of which were filed at Bloemfontein.

The Cabinet convened on Wednesday to consider the messages, and it is believed that an uncompromising reply was sent, which is known to have reached Bloemfontein by the same means as the Boer cablegram reached the Government.

The nature of the reply was such as to lead to a further but gradual retirement of the Boer forces.

Spenser Wilkinson summarized the situation in South Africa at midnight as follows:

"The fighting reported near Helpmakaar is probably only the result of a reconnaissance, and it seems to me to be premature to assume that any movement in large force is in progress in that direction.

"Gen. Buller, as soon as communications are in order, will certainly do what he can to keep the Boer force in Natal engaged, and to prevent them all from being used to reinforce the army resisting Lord Roberts. I expect Lord Roberts to strike Bloemfontein in a day or two.

"As to Mafeking, if it isn't relieved very soon the place must fall. One, therefore, hopes a brigade was sent up from Kimberley for its relief within a day or two of the evacuation of Magersfontein by the Boers. There has been time for such a column to reach Mafeking by road, but there is no direct evidence of its existence, and the wish is father to the thought."

The only important change in the general situation in South Africa is that Gen. Buller is again on the move. The news comes in a dispatch from the Boer camp at Biggarsberg, dated Thursday, March 8, saying:

"Twelve thousand British are threatening the Boer positions from the direction of Helpmakaar, while a party of British scouts was encountered at Waschbank, March 8."

This force was probably Gen. Hunter's division, and it is considered quite possible that an attempt may be made to traverse the Neck of Zululand into the Transvaal, thus effecting the double purpose of outflanking the Boers at Biggarsberg and threatening Vryheid and Utrecht.

The Boers are reported to be at Biggarsberg in considerable numbers, but it is said they are already sending their stores to the rear. Gen. Joubert appears to have left active service to take charge of the War Office at Pretoria. Lorenzo Marques stories attribute his action partly to the alleged fact that he has lost both control over and confidence in the burghers, and partly to his wish to push the preparations for the siege, which it is supposed are being made at the capital.

Lord Roberts has not reported to-day, but the military authorities are of the opinion that Gen. French must be nearing Bloemfontein. Some quarters credit Gen. French with the design to corral both Presidents, whose exact whereabouts, however, are difficult to ascertain at this distance.

The War Office is unable to confirm the rumors of the relief of Mafeking, but the Service Club's trend of belief is that the relief will be effected within a few days. Possibly this belief is the outcome of the recent revelations indicating that if the relief column is to accomplish anything it must arrive without delay.

BOER HEADQUARTERS, BIGGARSBERG, Friday, March 9.—Shots were exchanged this morning near Helpmakaar with a small body of British, who retired hastily.

Scouts report that the British main advance is coming from Ladysmith toward Sundays River.

PRETORIA, March 9.—The President has returned from Bloemfontein. Gen. Joubert is expected here shortly.

Fighting commenced in the direction of Helpmakaar this morning.

THE MAINE FOR BOERS ALSO.

Mrs. Adair Talks About Hospital Ship Sailed on Lucania.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday by the steamer Lucania was Mrs. C. Adair, who has spent four weeks in this country in the interest of the American Hospital Ship Maine Committee. She had found that the work of the committee was much misunderstood. It was generally supposed that the hospital ship was only for the British. The disabled combatants of both sides were received and treated alike, she said.

In New York Mrs. Adair said she had left the care of the scheme in the hands of the following committee: Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Miss Eleanor Hewitt, Mrs. Barton French, Mrs. Edward Wharton, Mrs. Baylies, Mrs. Simon Borg, and Miss McAllister.

CRONJE NOW BELITTLED.

LONDON, March 10.—There is a good deal of chagrin displayed over what is termed Lord Roberts's too generous treatment of Gen. Cronje, and the tendency in some sections of the press to hysterically overrate Cronje's bravery. Many references are now made to Cronje's alleged dishonesty in the former war, in accepting the surrender of the British garrison of Potschefstrom when a general armistice had been proclaimed. Vanity Fair says:

"There is a vein of sentimentality in the Anglo-Saxon nature which sometimes transgresses reasonable limits. Just at present it is engaged in elevating Cronje to the level of a hero."

The Government is contemplating sending the Boer leader to the Island of St. Helena, but no definite decision has been reached. On this subject The Morning Post publishes a letter saying:

"In view of the fact that the very name of St. Helena causes a passionate ebullition in France, it would be foolish for England to arouse this feeling by selecting Napoleon's place of banishment for Cronje."

BRABANT'S COLUMN MOVES.

JAMESTOWN, Cape Colony, March 10.—Gen. Brabant's column left at daybreak today for Aliwal North.

TRY TO BURN QUEEN'S EFFIGY.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 10.—The Gretna Mennonites, strong Boer sympathizers, attempted to burn the Queen's effigy last night, but a dozen Englishmen with rifles arrived on the scene and threatened to fire on the disloyal crowd if the effigy was lighted. The Mennonites were ultimately dispersed.

The Altona Mennonites are also giving trouble, threatening to drive the English-speaking people from the town.

RECRUITING IN HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 10.—The quota of recruits from Halifax to take the places of men of the Canadian infantry regiment in South Africa, killed or wounded, has been obtained very quickly, and dozens of men who desired to volunteer are disappointed. It looks now as if the steamer Monterey, with the Strathcona Horse Regiment, will not sail until next Saturday.

KITCHENER AT VICTORIA WEST.

CARNARVON, Cape Colony, March 10.—Gen. Kitchener has arrived at Victoria West to organize various columns for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, which is spreading in this district. Minor fighting has occurred in several directions.

Sir Bryan Leighton an Officer.

LONDON, March 10.—Major Childe, who was killed after leading Squadron F of the South African Light Horse in a victorious assault, and whose own epitaph was: "Is it well with Childe? It is well," has been succeeded in the command by Sir Bryan Leighton, who served with the American troops against Spain and wrote a book about it. This adventurous young Baronet, who is a cousin of the late Major Childe, and who was standing beside the latter when he was killed, went out to South Africa as correspondent of an illustrated paper and obtained a commission in the South African Light Horse. He has now been made a Major commanding a squadron. While he fights the Boers the youthful Lady Leighton occupies the unique position in England of Master of the Foxhounds.

RUSH FOR THE WAR LOAN.

LONDON, March 10.—The rush of applicants for the war loan commenced at the Bank of England and the various other banks where prospectuses were obtainable immediately after they were opened this morning, and a steady stream of people continued throughout the day.

All sorts and conditions of persons were present—silk-hatted financiers, fine ladies, farmers, clerks, governesses, and thrifty representatives of all classes. They appeared anxious to stuff their money into Britannia's pockets, and it is estimated that the loan was oversubscribed within two hours after the time of the opening of the banks.

THE BRITISH WAR LOAN.

J. P. Morgan & Co. report a noteworthy eagerness on the part of American capital to subscribe for the British £30,000,000 war loan. The Mutual Life Insurance Company has already subscribed for £2,000,000 of the loan. This is believed to be the largest American subscription. Other subscriptions of over $1,000,000 each are said to have been received yesterday. The indications are that considerably over a third of the loan will be taken up here, if this country is allotted that much. J. P. Morgan & Co. are holding the 3½ per centum deposits which are required, and each subscription, as soon as made, is cabled to the Bank of England.

The Chase National Bank in all probability will subscribe to the loan. Vice President E. O. Leech of the National Union Bank said yesterday that the American subscription would not affect the local money market, because the obligations thus incurred would be settled by the use of our foreign credits.

A MOURNER FOR 36 YEARS.

Death of Miss Ash, Who Lost Brother and Sweetheart in the Civil War.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Miss Annie Lehman Ash died to-day at the age of fifty-seven years. More than thirty-six years of her life were spent in mourning a brother and a sweetheart, both of whom were killed during the civil war. Her death to her was more welcome than life. To-day for the first time in five years the shutters of her home, at 222 South Fourth Street, were opened. Death caused their opening, and it was death that had closed them. Five years ago Mrs. Caleb Lowndes Ash, the mother of Miss Ash, died, and the house never had the sunlight enter it from that time.

When the civil war began the sweetheart and the brother of Miss Ash enlisted. The former was killed at the second battle of Bull Run. The brother was shot through the heart in the Wilderness campaign. Miss Ash never saw him after he enlisted. His name she never revealed, not even to Raymond Ashmead, her uncle, who lives at 1,613 Arch Street, and who has been her guardian for years. When the war ended Miss Ash and her mother withdrew from society. Her mother's death in January, 1895, was her final unhappiness, and the house was never opened after that day. No one save the maid, Eliza Daley, who has lived with the Ash family since she was three years old, was ever seen to enter or leave it.

Miss Ash comes from a well-known family. Her mother was Bella Maria Ashmead, niece of the late Ashmead Bartlett and first cousin of Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, and W. Ashmead Bartlett, M. P., the husband of Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Her home, on Fourth Street, has historic associations, in that it was built by the widow of Benjamin Rush.

Stockholder's Right to Inspect Books.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 10.—The Supreme Court to-day gave out an important decision affecting the rights of stockholders to inspect the books and records of corporations in the case of The Cincinnati Volksblatt Company, against Albert F. Hoffmeister. The Court holds that "the right to inspect does not depend upon the motive or purpose of the stockholder in demanding such inspection, and a petition which shows that the plaintiff is a stockholder, that he has requested the defendant to allow him to inspect the books and records of the corporation, and fix a reasonable time for the same, which request has been refused, states a cause of action."

Grover Cleveland Fishing in Florida.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 10.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland, Daniel S. Lamont, and E. C. Benedict are at Hobe Sound, where Joseph Jefferson has been spending some time fishing. The entire party is expected here to-night. They will remain long enough to give Mr. Cleveland an opportunity to test the fishing in Lake Worth.

President Commutes a Sentence.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The President has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of death imposed by court-martial in the case of Private George Murphy, Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry, convicted of the murder of another soldier of the same company in the Philippines.

QUEEN'S VISIT TO LONDON

The Idea that It Had Political Significance Is Scouted.

WHY SHE CHANGED HER PLANS

Continental Governments Feared for Her Safety—Salisbury Retains His Health.

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LONDON, March 10.—A week that opened with a budget increasing the burden of the British taxpayer to an almost unprecedented extent and ended with the Queen stirring hundreds of thousands of her subjects to enthusiastic demonstrations of patriotism and war fervor can scarcely be said to be barren of interesting circumstances.

It would, perhaps, be giving Lord Salisbury and his Cabinet too much credit to say that the sudden springing of the budget with its enormous deficit and the quickly planned visit of the Queen to London almost before the people had time to realize how much the war was costing them were part and parcel of a masterly understanding of politics which, under the cloak of academic lethargy, is keenly alive to every chance of the moment. But whatever were the motives prompting the Government's actions—and the Queen never moves without consulting Lord Salisbury—they resulted most favorably.

No suspicion of political premeditation has marred the heartiness of the Queen's welcome, though the Irish have not proved quite so ingenuous in commenting on her proposed visit to their shores. Still, on the whole, the recent actions of the Queen, her decision to remain at home instead of going to Italy, her projected trip to the Emerald Isle, and her generous recognition of the gallantry of the Irish troops, combined with the victorious progress of Lord Roberts, have once more put the United Kingdom on excellent terms with itself.

This week's cartoon in Punch, by Sir John Tenniel, aptly illustrates the feeling. It is an ill-drawn lion, with an uplifted paw, like a lump of putty, coming out of a cave, with fierce teeth bared and eyes glowering in the direction of an animal which, resembling nothing more than the well-known donkey of the American stage, is labeled "Continental Press," and is slinking off with a sloshy gait before the pugnacity of the lion's look. Let no amount of poor drawing can kill the strength of the caption to this curious picture, which reads: "Who said dead?"

And that voices the spirit of the nation to-day better than could columns of analytical review. With the prospect of more serious overtures for peace than those made this week by the Boers, it is likely that the feeling illustrated by Punch will increase, and that has normal condition of self-confidence and might will shortly be thoroughly re-established in Great Britain, in spite of the terrible shaking up that occurred before Lord Roberts took the helm.

This week has produced several articles in widely read mediums in regard to the obligatory retirement of Lord Salisbury from the scene of active politics, and in the face of these oft-repeated rumors comes this statement from one who, perhaps, is closer to the Premier than any one else in England:

"These rumors of Lord Salisbury's poor health, the breaking down of his intellect under personal bereavement, and his inability to concentrate his energies, are pure inventions. He is in perfect health, never worked harder, and enters into every situation with a keen appreciation of the slightest detail. I have never seen a divorce of personality from official capacity so strikingly illustrated as it has been by Lord Salisbury during the last few months.

"I suppose that in due time some one will have to succeed him, but he has not mentioned this contingency, and from the zest with which he goes about his work one would scarcely think he considered it."

Queen Victoria's decision to stay in her own dominions, instead of going to Italy, and all the jubilations in England in consequence, are not entirely due to the causes attributed by the British press. It is learned that the Italian Government had daily been growing more nervous as the date of the Queen's visit approached, and finally notified her Majesty's Government that it would not care to accept the responsibility of the Sovereign's safety, owing to the strong recrudescence of the anarchistic movement throughout Europe. Reports from other powers confirmed the Italian impressions. This, apparently, was the chief factor in the Queen's sudden change of plans, though doubtless many of her Ministers always thought it would be better policy for her to remain at home while the nation was in the throes of war.

VICTORIA LEAVES LONDON.

Closes Her Visit by Reviewing Guardsmen Destined for Africa.

LONDON, March 10.—Queen Victoria brought her visit to London to a close this evening and returned to Windsor after an inspection of two battalions of the Guards. Throughout the day vast crowds gathered outside Buckingham Palace and along the advertised route to the railroad station, and when the royal carriage finally started for Hyde Park on its way to Paddington, the enthusiasm broke out in a roar of cheers which was almost unbroken until the train departed.

Previous to leaving the palace there was a brief but interesting ceremony on the grounds, where 2,000 khaki-clad Guardsmen, in full marching order, were drawn up for the final inspection of Her Majesty before their departure for South Africa on Wednesday. Real Queen's weather enlivened the scene, with bright sunshine and the temperature as mild as May. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princess Beatrice, drove slowly along the yellow line, and to the Duke of Cambridge, who was present as Honorary Colonel of the Grenadiers, Her Majesty expressed admiration for the splendid appearance of the men.

After the inspection cheers for the Queen were called for and enthusiastic hurrahs rent the air, the soldiers waving their helmets on the points of their bayonets. The general public was excluded, but the Queen invited the wives and children of officers now in South Africa to be present.

DEATH OF EMIL HARTMANN.

Danish Musician and Composer Passes Away in Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, March 10.—Hartmann, the Danish music composer, is dead.

Emil Hartmann came of a family of well-known musicians. His great-grandfather was Johann Ernst Hartmann, a violinist and composer, who, after holding several musical posts in Germany, became capellmeister to the Duke of Ploen, and went with him to Copenhagen. His son, August Wilhelm, was organist of the Garrison Church, in the Danish capital, and his grandson, the father of the musician who has just died, held a prominent place among the composers of the country.

Emil Hartmann was born in 1836, and studied music with his father and with N. W. Gade, his brother-in-law. Between 1861 and 1873 he held various positions as organist, but after the latter date confined himself only to composition, because of ill-health. Among his works, which have attained great success, both in Germany and Denmark, may be mentioned the operas "Die Erlenmädchen," "Die Nixe," and "Die Korsikaner"; a ballet, "Fjeldstuen"; "Nordische Volkstänze," a symphony; a choral cantata, "Winter and Spring"; concertos for violin and violoncello, a serenade for piano, clarinet, and violoncello, and many songs.

Killed by His Own Trap.

Special to The New York Times.

DE SOTO, March 10.—William Pearce, a farmer, living three miles west of this place, was accidentally shot and killed last night. He had been missing large quantities of corn from a crib in the rear of his house, and set a trap for the thief. He placed a gun loaded with buckshot on the inside of the crib, to the trigger of which was attached a wire. He set the trigger on Thursday night, and last night went to the crib for corn. When he opened the door the charge of buckshot struck him in the breast.

STRIKERS ATTACK POLICE.

Disturbances in Chicago Renewed, but Non-Union Men Remain at Work Under Protection.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Renewed disorder, which at one time threatened to develop into a riot, attended the attempts to-day of the contractors to place non-union men at work on the new Ogdensburg Docks, at Kingsbury and Ontario Streets.

Seventy-five non-union men, guarded by five special policemen, marched to the docks and went to work amid the jeering and hooting of about 300 union workmen, who were kept at a distance by a strong force of police. When the special officers left the scene they were followed by a large crowd. At Erie and Wells Streets the crowd closed in on the officers, hurling ice and snow at them, and for a moment serious trouble was threatened. The officers drew their revolvers and fired a few shots in the air which scattered the crowd. At one or two other points non-union men were threatened and pelted with snow balls, but the police prevented actual conflicts.

ST. LOUIS CAR STRIKE BEGUN.

Demands of the Men Refused, and They Quit Work at Once.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 10.—Shortly after noon the management of the St. Louis Transit Company gave its answer to the demands of its employes, presented Wednesday by the Executive Committee of the local branch of the International Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes. Practically every demand was refused.

The management declared that it could not pay 25 cents an hour for trainmen, but would as soon as possible equalize their wages and pay them at the rate of 20 cents an hour. All the other demands were refused absolutely.

The decision of the Transit Company soon became known all over the lines controlled by it, and in a short time reports were received that the men were turning in the cars, beginning the strike apparently without further orders from the Executive Committee. One report said that a car had been ditched at Ninth and Pine Streets.

ALABAMA SHORT OF COKE.

Furnaces at Birmingham Suspend for Lack of Raw Material.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 10. — The Vanderbilt Furnace resumed operation to-day, after a short shut-down for lack of a supply of raw material. Both coke and ore are scarce, and full operation of furnaces in the Birmingham district has been considerably hampered as the result. Williamson Furnace is ready for the torch, but cannot be lighted until a sufficent supply of raw material is laid in. Repairs on the Mary Pratt Furnace at Birmingham are being pushed to completion and raw material is being laid in as the work of repair progresses.

The mines and quarries are pushing openings, and the operators say that the supply will be equal to the demand in the near future.

MORTGAGE TAX REVENUES.

Senator Stranahan Says They Will Be Not $6,000,000, but $13,000,000.

ALBANY, March 10.—Senator Stranahan said to-day that an erroneous impression had been produced in the items printed about the Mortgage Tax bill, that only $6,000,000 could be raised by the bill, when the fact is that the committee is positive that $13,000,000 can be raised.

The $6,000,000 mentioned in the bill is for the usual 50 per cent. that the State Controller is allowed to bond for in anticipation of collection.

THE NEW HAVEN'S NEW OFFICER.

F. S. Curtis's Election as Fourth Vice President Announced.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10.—At the offices of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company here, the following was given out to-day:

"At the regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, held at the Grand Central Station in New York City to-day, President John M. Hall announced his selection of F. S. Curtis for the position of Fourth Vice President, and he was unanimously elected by the board. Mr. Curtis will have general charge of the engineering department and such other matters as may be referred to him by the President or Board of Directors. Mr. Curtis's headquarters will be in Boston. He will assume duties May 1."

Mr. Curtis since 1883 has been Chief Engineer for the company.

THE PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Chinatown Quarantine Raised and a Rigid Inspection in Progress.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Surgeon General of Marine Hospital Service has received the following from Surgeon Gassaway, dated San Francisco, March 9:

"Chinatown released from quarantine to-day. Board of Health begins house-to-house inspection to-morrow with fourteen physicians. Estimated population, 25,000; area, twelve city blocks. The animals subjected to bacteriological tests at the United States quarantine station with cultures from the Chinatown suspect are all well at 8 o'clock. No new cases."

"PASSION PLAYS" PROHIBITED.

Archbishop of Mexico Orders Holy Week Performances Stopped.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 10.—The Archbishop of Mexico has issued a circular letter to the clergy, calling attention to the burlesque of the solemn scenes attending the trial and death of the Saviour, as exhibited in the so-called "Passion Play" which takes place in the country churches during the Holy Week. He requests that the practice be done away with, as harmful to religion.

These rural "Passion Plays" have been a feature of Holy Week for centuries, and the Indians, especially, have taken great delight in them. They have recently degenerated into a mere caricature, and do more injury than good. Catholic people approve of the prohibition.

HAVANA'S ELECTRIC ROAD.

Its Opening Friday Declared the Beginning of Cuban Prosperity.

HAVANA, March 10.—Señor Villalon, Secretary of Public Works, says the opening of the electric railroad yesterday, though the line is only a few miles in extent, was the beginning of great commercial prosperity for Cuba. The return trip over the road, including stops, he says, took only eleven minutes, which means that rapid transit will within a reasonable time be assured. Several branches of the road are to be built.

The company building the road, though an American corporation, is largely controlled by Canadian capital. The line will extend beyond the immediate suburbs as soon as a more liberal interpretation shall have been placed upon the Foraker resolution, and will touch Bay Cojimar and Santa Maria del Rosario. General Manager Goudio thinks that the success attained by the electric road will mean a considerable increase in American capital in the island, the capital at present invested being chiefly English and German.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:20 A. M.—62 Vesey Street; Los Angelos; damage, $1,000.

4 A. M.—228 West Ninety-sixth Street; Philip Cosgrove; damage, $200.

11:15 A. M.—89 Thompson Street; Michael Corpignia; damage, $5.

4:40 P. M.—483 Washington Street; Edward Spellman; damage, slight.

7:15 P. M.—103 Sullivan Street; S. Ganbullr; damage, slight.

7:40 P. M.—505 West Twenty-first Street; Davis, Reed & Alexander; damage, slight.

7:50 P. M.—606 West Forty-sixth Street; John Kehoe; damage, $300.

8 P. M.—222 Second Street; Katy Tokea; damage, $10.

9:15 P. M.—376 Bowery; Mrs. Philip Bishop; damage, slight.

9:55 P. M.—329 West Fifty-seventh Street; Edward D. Farrell; damage, $50.

Girl Charged with Theft of $15,000.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 10.—Jennie Hemstock, a domestic, has been arrested on the charge of having stolen a tin box from J. M. Bostwick containing cash and securities amounting in value to $15,000. It is said she has confessed.

FRANCE READY FOR WAR?

Popular Feeling Against Great Britain Again Bitter.

BRITISH PRESS RESPONSIBLE

French Resent Continued Jingoism—Fortify Colonies and Make Other Preparations.

PARIS, March 10.—There has been a recrudescence of Anglophobia in a section of the Parisian press this week, which affects to believe that war between England and France forms a part of the determined policy of Mr. Chamberlain and the British imperialists, who intend to bring it about on the conclusion of peace in South Africa. The bellicose attitude of the jingo organs of England is undoubtedly partly responsible for this animosity, but much of this anti-English campaign is a part of the underhanded reactionary propaganda against the Government and the Republic.

M. Yves Guiot denounced this fostering of the idea that war with England is inevitable by the anti-republican press in an article in La Siècle, in which he stigmatized it as the work of national treachery.

"These organs," he says, "are preparing a war because they know that it means a naval Sedan for France, and they count on overthrowing the Republic by disaster similar to that which overthrew the Empire."

The growing hatred between the two countries is certainly a matter of anxiety to the French Government, which itself does now and has always maintained a most correct attitude toward England. An illustration of the present feeling of the French press, however, is shown in the publication of an extra number of one of the leading illustrated weeklies, entitled "The Anglo-Franco-Russian War," and is devoted to the relation of a supposed war in 1900.

The story is cleverly and realistically written, with numerous pictures depicting various British defeats, the assassination of Lord Cromer by an Egyptian patriot, the massacre of the British garrisons in India by native mutineers, the landing of French troops at Brighton, and their triumphal entry into London. Finally a chart is given showing the dismemberment of the British Empire, in which the United States gets Canada as her share.

An official of the Government whose duty it is to follow France's foreign relations admitted to-day that the present state of public feeling on both sides of the Channel was becoming dangerous to the maintenance of amicable relations.

"This feeling," he said, "is mainly created by the provocative attitude of the English jingo press, which is unanimous in its attacks upon France. Public feeling in almost every country, including a considerable number in America, is against Great Britain in the Transvaal war, yet France alone is singled out for these attacks. There is no question pending between the two countries grave enough in itself to lead to hostilities, but if the present mutual feeling of animosity continues I cannot say what may happen.

"The French Government is preparing for any emergency. Our weak spot in case of war would have been the colonies, but when the measures now being taken are completed they will be beyond the possibility of capture or invasion. Algeria and Tunis are, of course, out of the question, and the Government's efforts are directed toward securing the safety of the outlying colonies, such as Tonquin, Madagascar, the West African settlements, and the West Indian islands. Stores, ammunition, and improved armaments are being provided."

Confirmation of these preparations is found in the published announcement of the departure of stores for the colonies. For instance, a steamer is now en route for Senegal with ammunition which, it is stated, is destined to put Dakar in a position to maintain a siege. The Parliamentary Commission, moreover, has decided to increase the credit for military works at Bizerta from 1,000,000f. to 1,500,000f. Bizerta will thus soon become a French Gibraltar.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Higgins, F. W., & Co., Olean, N. Y.; F. W. Higgins, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Gross & Strauss Co., Boston, Mass.; B. Sommer, ladies' wear; 31 East Tenth Street; Belvedere House.
Rurode Dry Goods Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; H. W. Hagerdorn, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.
Potter, F. K., & Co., Providence, R. I.; F. K. Potter, carpets; Hotel Normandie.
Haase, C. R., Richmond, Va.; furs; St. Denis Hotel.
Gutman, N., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Block, dress goods; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Bartholdi.
Beall, Comstock & Co., Ypsilanti, Mich.; F. M. Beall, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Gordon & Ferguson, St. Paul, Minn.; R. Gordon, hats and caps; Hotel Netherland.
Pellitier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Iowa; A. Anderson, furniture; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Sampliner, A. W. & J., Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. W. Sampliner, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.
Gardiner & Baxter, Grand Rapids, Mich.; A. Baxter, hats and caps; Grand Hotel.
Knollenberg, George H., Company, The, Richmond, Ind.; F. Hanauer, notions and jewelry; Hotel Albert.
Herzberg Brothers, Gadsden, Ala.; L. L. Herzberg, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; fresh northerly winds.

There were no storms in progress in the United States last night. There was, however, an abnormally low area in extreme Eastern Canada, and another one, not so marked, in the British Northwest. Precipitation during the past twenty-four hours has been light, consisting of very light snow in the lake regions and equally light showers from the Upper Ohio Valley eastward. Temperatures have fallen decidedly in the lake regions and Eastern New York, and are three degrees to ten degrees below the seasonal average. Throughout the West they are abnormally high, a maximum of 92 degrees having occurred at Phenix, Arizona, and one of 90 degrees at Los Angeles, Cal.

In the Pacific Coast and plateau region there has been no precipitation, except in the extreme Northern portion, and temperatures are high. Rain or snow is indicated Sunday in Montana and Northern Idaho, and on Monday, probably, in the Dakotas. Elsewhere generally fair weather is indicated. It will be warmer Sunday throughout the central valleys and the greater portion of the lake region, and on Monday the warmer weather will extend into the Atlantic States. It will be colder Sunday in Montana, and colder Monday in the Dakotas, Nebraska, and the Middle Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	37	40	40
6 A. M.	37	37	40
9 A. M.	38	42	50
12 M.	40	46	49
4 P. M.	44	47	51
6 P. M.	36	46	46
9 P. M.	34	38	41
12 P. M.	34	37	38

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square 44½
Weather Bureau 41½
Corresponding date 1899 ..... 37½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years..39

The maximum temperature was 49 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 33 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 53 per cent. The barometer registered 29.76 at 8 A. M and 29.83 at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:18	Sun sets...6:03	Moon sets...3:42

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:04	Gov. Isl'd...4:40	H. Gate...6:36
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:43	Gov. Isl'd...5:21	H. Gate...7:17

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MARCH 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

Harald, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Trinidad	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 3 and up to March 17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York March 17 for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York on Monday, March 12.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MARCH 11.

City of Birmingham, Savannah, March 8.
Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa, Feb. 28.
Madiana, Havana, March 7.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Feb. 26.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Feb. 6.
Rawtor, Algiers, Feb. 16.
San Marcos, Galveston, Feb. 17.

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

Louisiana, New Orleans, March 7.
Panama, Bordeaux, Feb. 25.
San Juan, San Juan, March 7.
Statendam, Rotterdam, March 1.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

Altai, Port Limon, March 6.
El Mar, New Orleans, March 8.
Grenada, Trinidad, March 6.
Kensington, Antwerp, March 8.
Maranhense, Para, Feb. 27.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

Cufic, Liverpool, March 4.
Lampasas, Galveston, March 7.
Oceanic, Liverpool, March 7.
Winifred, Dartmouth, Feb. 27.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

Aldworth, Antwerp, Feb. 28.
El Norte, New Orleans, March 10.
Kansas City, Swansea, Feb. 28.
Lahn, Bremen, March 6.
Nasmyth, St. Lucia, March 8.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

Buffalo, Hull, March 4.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, March 4.
Ovenum, Lisbon, March 1.
Patricia, Hamburg, March 4.
Philadelphia, San Juan, March 11.

Arrived.

SS Lewisham, (Br.,) Cobb, Pernambuco, &c., Feb. 5, with sugar to A. Luder & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Catania, (Ger.,) Bode, Yokohama, &c., Dec. 21, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:50 A. M.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Carey, Bristol Feb. 22 and Swansea 23d, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Reding, Hamburg Feb. 25 and Boulogne 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Fisher, Rio de Janeiro, &c., Feb. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. 9th.

SS Yucatan, Robertson, Campeachy, &c., Feb. 23, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 P. M.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Knudsen, Copenhagen Feb. 23 and Christiansand 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS Lord Warwick, (Br.,) Rawling, Girgenti, &c., Jan. 31, with mdse. to Herzel, Feltman & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Comal, Evans, Galveston March 3 and Key West 6th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

U. S. transport McPherson, Byrne, Norfolk March 9, to the U. S. Quartermaster's department.

SS St. Paul. Outside the Bar, bound in at 5:59 A. M.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Watt, Liverpool March

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Plenty of Excitement at Washington During the Past Week.

HARRISON AND PUERTO RICO

Republicans Still Worried by Talk of the ex-President's Possible Candidacy — Canal Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—This has been a week full of excitement and of indications. The excitement proceeded from several causes, and all concerned and interested the Republicans more than the Democrats, although the Democratic Party might have been led to hope that by taking advantage of the nervousness on the part of their opponents they might have opened the way to a contest next November more promising to a serious Democratic candidate than it has appeared to be at any time since 1896.

While the House Republicans were still worrying about the protests in their districts against the imposition of a tariff upon the Puerto Ricans, the Senate was manifesting signs of divided opinion, emphasized by the demand by Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota that the Constitution be extended over Puerto Rico in order that free trade with the United States should become the right of the people of both countries. All the proposed modifications of the original free trade propositions, coming from whomsoever they might, embarrassed Senator Foraker, the mover of the Puerto Rico bill, who was himself at first for free trade, and was constrained to shift his ground for reasons similar to those that prevailed with Mr. Payne and the Ways and Means Committee.

In the midst of the confusion at the Capitol rang out the comment of ex-President Harrison, condemning the whole policy of putting a tariff upon Puerto Rico. Many eager and, perhaps, earnest efforts have been made to brush aside the Harrison talk, but there is still enough discussion of the ex-President's qualities, as compared with those of other prominent Republicans, to worry the leaders, who are expected to bring a very unanimous convention together in Philadelphia in June. Mr. Harrison has helped the McKinley managers by attempting to diminish the effect of his remarks. Still, the general disturbance of the party is so great as to lead a member of the Cabinet to say that the political conditions are very like those of 1884, when, with more than half of the Congress opposed to the nomination and re-election of Lincoln, he was put in nomination as the demand of the people, and the opposition was demonstrated to be weak beyond the belief of the most indifferent to Lincoln's merits and popularity.

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Measures of great importance are crowding each other in the Congress, and progress seems to be blocked for all. The opposition in the Senate to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is believed to be the reflection of newspaper criticism, and not the judgment of Senators formed after study of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and that recently negotiated. Behind the treaty waits the Nicaragua Canal bill. It does not move, and the probability is that it will not move until the attempt to get rid of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is sustained. If a few Senators can stop the treaty, a few can also stop the canal bill.

Then there is the Puerto Rico bill, carrying Senator Foraker's plan for temporary government of the island and the House 15 per cent. tariff against Puerto Rican trade. That is not to be hurried. Senator Foraker is not the only Senator who begins to believe that the outcome of all attempts to legislate for Puerto Rico will be the adoption, late in the session, of a resolution intrusting the government of that island to the President until a better understanding of the needs of Puerto Rico is gained by Senators. The reciprocity treaties are to be shelved together. The Shipping bill, although amended to meet the demands of those who were opposed rather to its details than to the principle upon which it is constructed, will be put upon an already crowded shelf.

The talk of an early adjournment, sanctioned by Representative Cannon, points to the still veiled determination to adjourn the Congress before the meeting of the Republican National Convention. That may not be possible, but that it is desired shows that little more than the general appropriation bills will stand to the law-making record of this Congress, after the Currency bill is mentioned.

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In preparation for the National Convention the Republicans of the District of Columbia have held primaries to choose delegates. The Republicans were divided. The faction that went to the polls in the name of the Administration seems to have won by about five to one in a vote of something like fifteen thousand. The local accounts of th's performance treat it as if it were a joke. Only the jealousy of the factions provided any guards against irregular practices, no strict tests seem to have been imposed upon those who desired to vote, and now that the Jones-Chase ticket—made up of one colored man and one white man—has won there are charges by the defeated side of wholesale fraud against the other, and some of the ballot boxes have been sealed up to be opened by the Credentials Committee at Philadelphia. There are white Republicans in Washington, but the great body of that party is black. All classes of citizens regard with composure the elections like that for delegates. They do not care how the vote goes, so long as the voting does not question any whimsical use of the right of the majority to order the government of the District. Every performance of the kind given on Tuesday strengthens the opinion of the conservative citizen in opposition to universal suffrage in Washington.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia has for its clerk a literary man of taste, skill, and industry. He finds time not only to serve on a very important body as its Secretary, but to make historical researches and to put the results of his toil into permanent shape. Besides, he sometimes appears as a lecturer, as he did a few evenings ago before the Columbia Historical Society. Charles Moore, the gentleman referred to, has also been a newspaper man in Michigan, and he is likely to choose the subjects with which he is to entertain an audience with that regard for its preferences that should be characteristic of the newspaper writer.

Out of his study of a section of the country, in order to prepare his book on "The Northwest Under Three Flags" he gathered a great deal of information about Augustus Brevoort Woodward, and wove a chapter concerning that remarkable person that was worth reading. Woodward was a Virginian, who wore a blue coat and brass buttons, a red cravat and buff waistcoat and soiled ruffles. But he worked out the suggestion for a council resembling the Cabinet now appointed by every President. He was a scholar, a disciple of Bentham, and an idolizer of Jefferson. He contended for the principle of representative government by the District of Columbia, and obtained it from a reluctant Congress in 1802. He was in the first city Council. Jefferson made him a Judge in the Territory of Michigan in 1805, and soon after he reached Detroit he proposed for it a ground plan similar to that designed for Washington by L'Enfant. Having given the names of some of the principal streets to Presidents, he gave his own name to another, and it stays to designate Detroit's show thoroughfare. He was a bad Judge, and could have been impeached if he had not been captured by the British in the attack on Detroit in 1812. He was a quarrelsome old bachelor and went to Florida in 1824, where he died in 1827, after having served as a Judge for three years.

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Arizona is still pushing for Statehood, but Gov. N. O. Murphy, who is at the head of the Territorial Government, does not find the Congress as responsive to his array of facts and figures as it would be if the political complexion of the Territory were different. He has helped the Territory very appreciably by the preparation of a report of 255 pages, in which the resources and development of Arizona are set forth minutely and illustrated in a manner to attract visitors to a land for which irrigation has proved an inestimable boon.

Arizona has something like 100,000 population, and it is maintained by the Governor that the next census will show upward of that number. It has $32,000,000 of taxable property. Its debt is less than $1,000,000. It raises about $650,000 a year, and spends less. The assessment rolls show that stock raising stands second in the list of industries, with an aggregate valuation of about $5,600,000. Very few persons ever think of Arizona as a lumber country, yet it has the largest unbroken pine forest in the United States, covering an area of over 6,000 square miles. It is estimated that this forest contains 10,000,000,000 feet of pine timber. The schools, conducted on the California plan, provide for nearly 16,000 children out of a school population of 20,000, and are maintained at an expenditure of $239,000. This is in striking contrast with Kentucky. That State, with a school population of 510,000, expended in 1890 $333,000, or about 65 cents for each child of school age, while Arizona is spending nearly $12 for each of its children. Its mineral wealth, which is almost untouched, is prodigious. The Verde copper mines, owned by W. A. Clark, have an output of 3,000,000 pounds a month.

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Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, who has found it very difficult of late to agree with anybody else in the Senate, will quit that body next March. Already the reports from South Dakota point to the election as his successor of an unquestionable Republican. The Republicans hold the Legislature at present, and there is no prospect of a fusion that will restore the Populists to control of the State.

Pettigrew, when he was elected to the Senate, was regarded at home as a prodigy of political sense and skill. He regarded himself as a "boss," and attached himself to the free-silver party in 1896, in expectation that it would forever hold the mining States and eventually compel the "effete East" to acknowledge the right of the Northwest to dictate terms to the rest of the country. With a good deal of natural energy and much ambition, Pettigrew, who began life with no capital except that of brains, extorted fortune and position out of circumstances not specially advantageous. With a larger gift of amiability, he might have acquired a personal following, which he seems altogether to lack. Probably no Senator could leave the body with such general approval of his going.

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Carl Rohl Smith, a sculptor who secured a contract to build a figure on horseback in memory of Gen. W. T. Sherman, is reported in a local newspaper to be really at work in a studio at the south of the Treasury upon some subordinate figures to be made part of the Sherman group. The pedestal to receive Mr. Smith's work has been completed for months, and a fence has been built around it to prevent it from being defiled away by piecemeal by visiting vandals. The sculptor has made some progress, it is reported, on figures representing the artillery, infantry, cavalry, and engineer corps of the army, but has gone no further toward completing Gen. Sherman and his horse than to collect fifty photographs of the General. Those gentlemen who are to be handed down to the ages along with Sherman by being pictured in bronze on one of the panels to be affixed to the pedestal will be disappointed to learn that he has not started with that work. E. G. D.

PLAGUE SPREADS IN HONOLULU.

Four New Cases Reported in One Day —Japanese File a Protest.

HONOLULU, March 3.—Four new cases of bubonic plague have developed since yesterday. Among those afflicted is Herman Levy, a hotel clerk. No additional cases have developed in either Hilo or Kahului, and the Board of Health has decided to lift the quarantine on both places within a few days.

Japanese merchants and those dealing in Japanese goods in Honolulu are protesting against the action of the Board of Health in prohibiting the importation of certain Japanese foodstuffs. The Japanese Consul has already filed a protest.

IN PROGRESSIVE MINNESOTA.

Mayor Gray of Minneapolis Talks of Its Politics and Prosperity.

Mayor James Gray of Minneapolis, who is at the Waldorf-Astoria, declared yesterday that he was satisfied that the Democrats of Minnesota favor the reaffirmation of the silver plank of the Chicago platform.

"To my mind," he said, "there is no doubt of the nomination of William Jennings Bryan. I have noticed much feeling among the Republicans of our State on the Puerto Rico Tariff bill, and if the Administration does not do something about it the Republicans will lose many votes at the coming election.

"Of course I am not in the confidence of the Republican leaders, but I have heard many business men in Minnesota express a preference for Cornelius N. Bliss of New York for the Republican Vice Presidential nomination. There is some talk, too, of W. D. Washburn of our State in connection with that office."

Minnesota, said Mayor Gray, has progressed rapidly and is wonderfully prosperous.

"Only a few years ago," he went on, "Minnesota was started with prairies and wheat. Then came diversified farming, dairy, and cattle interests. Next iron deposits were found. Now we are a great manufacturing commonwealth.

"Minneapolis has a population of 225,000 and a police force, any one member of which could stop 'Sapho,' if so directed by the authorities."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The reports as to the efforts of New York and London marine underwriters to reach some sort of an agreement relative to all of the insurance on the hulls of vessels on the great lakes were confirmed in several marine offices yesterday. It was stated that the matter had not gone far enough to assume definite shape, but that results of a character favorable to the formation of such an agreement are hoped for soon.

The proposed amendment to the exchange agreement, which will come before the annual meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange on Wednesday, imposing a fine of $5 upon any member failing to attend any regularly called meeting either personally or by qualified representative, has aroused some criticism since its publication Friday morning, and there seems to be some doubt as to whether it will be made a rule. The step was proposed after the Exchange twice found itself unable to act upon a report from the Committee on Form, because of the absence of a quorum.

The possible restoration of fire insurance rates in part of the seven counties of New York and six counties which constitute the territory of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association and which has been unregulated since last April, is being discussed in local fire insurance circles, because of the approach of the date for the annual meeting of the association, which will be held in this city on Tuesday. The association's existence has been chiefly a paper existence since the suspension of its rates was ordered last Spring, and little is anticipated in the way of any action at the annual meeting beyond the election of officers and committees for the ensuing year, because many of the companies identified with the association are waiting for the outside companies to take steps toward the formation of a rate and flat commission agreement, and such action at the present time is not regarded as impending.

The special committee, appointed at the February meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department to consider certain specific conditions in the Middle Department territory in New Jersey, has gone over the ground and will meet in Newark on Wednesday in order to confer with all others interested as to a suggested change in the method of handling that territory. This plan, which has been approved by the Executive Committee of the Middle Department, is believed to contemplate local autonomy for New Jersey, in order to render it impossible for Pennsylvania special agents to defeat reforms proposed for New Jersey. The success of this plan would, it is thought, lead to the reorganization of rates in Newark. The special committee, which will report the results of Wednesday's meeting to the Middle Department on March 20, consists of Ross M. Wickham of the National of Hartford, J. M. Woodroffe of the German-American, George W. Walker of the Norwich Union, C. G. Baxter of the Insurance Company of North America, George Barley of the Phenix of Brooklyn, R. H. Wilson of the Hanover, W. C. Gerring of the Home, A. F. Larter of the Continental, E. J. Haynes, Jr., of the Springfield, and John L. Collins of the Queen.

Will of Mrs. Cowing Probated.

The will of the late Hester A. Cowing, wife of Judge Rufus B. Cowing of the Court of General Sessions, was filed for probate yesterday. Mrs. Cowing died suddenly at Lakewood, N. J., on Feb. 25. By her will, which was executed Dec. 25, 1888, she leaves all of her property to her husband, who is made sole executor. The real property is valued at $80,000 and the personal at $2,000.

Brooklyn Railway Connections.

The connecting of the North Shore Railway and the Far Rockaway line was completed yesterday. Cars will be run across Fulton Street probably to-day. The railroad company now has a complete line from Long Island City to Far Rockaway.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY HONORED

Lionized in Argentine Capital as the "Hero of Santiago."

CITY WAS GAYLY DECORATED

In Accepting a Handsome Gift of Photographs the Admiral Praised the "Men Behind the Guns."

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 26.—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, Commander in Chief of the United States South Atlantic Station, has been honored by American and European residents of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, as no other naval hero was ever honored in South America. When he relinquishes his command in these waters he will carry away with him many delightful memories.

Admiral Schley had scarcely entered upon his duties on the South Atlantic Station before the few Americans in Buenos Ayres had inaugurated plans to give him a royal welcome. The temporary illness of the Admiral prevented the consummation of these plans as arranged by the committee, of which A. J. Deck, a native of Santa Clara, Cal., was Chairman, upon the arrival of the cruiser Chicago, Admiral Schley's flagship, at Buenos Ayres, and it was not until the Admiral had recuperated at Montevideo that the committee found opportunity to carry out their plans.

As soon as Admiral Schley's health would permit, he ordered the ships of his squadron—the cruisers Chicago, Montgomery, and Wilmington—to rendezvous at the anchorage off Ensenada, where on the 23d inst. a delegation of representative business men and citizens of Buenos Ayres met the Admiral, accompanied by his staff and officers, and escorted them to special trains in waiting to convey them to Buenos Ayres, which was decorated in profusion in the Admiral's honor.

It had been years since the citizens of the Argentine capital bedecked their city in holiday attire, but upon this occasion it was done in a manner tending to show that whatever may have been their sentiment during the period leading to and throughout the Spanish-American war, when they presented Spain with the cruiser Rio de la Plata, they wanted to share in proclaiming Admiral Schley the "hero of Santiago." On every hand the Admiral was cheered to the echo. Prominent in the functions attendant upon the reception of the Admiral was Gen. Roca, President of the Argentine Republic, who greeted Admiral Schley in a manner unmistakably full of admiration and generosity.

On the evening of the 23d Admiral Schley and his officers were publicly entertained at Prince George's Hall, which was profusely decorated with bunting, flags, tropical plants, and flowers. Conspicuous among the decorations were British and American ensigns interwoven. Upon the stage, in a miniature sea, were models of the American warships, the Brooklyn, Oregon, Iowa, Massachusetts, and the other vessels which participated in the battle of Santiago, in line as they were commanded by Admiral Schley. In the background were the green hills which skirt the Cuban shores in the vicinity of the famous battleground, while between the miniature hills and the American fleet were the Spanish ships in their procession of escape and destruction—a most realistic portrayal of that historical occasion.

On a small table was a handsome case containing as a token of recognition for the guest of the occasion an album of Argentina views, a masterwork of art, containing a collection of photographic views valued at $1,500, bound in gold and silver, the total value of the gift being $2,350.

Shortly after the arrival of Admiral Schley, accompanied by his personal staff and officers of the cruisers of the squadron, under escort of Gen. Roca, President of the republic, the guests were served with refreshments, during which there were many toasts and speeches galore. As the presentation speech was concluded and as Admiral Schley arose to accept the gift, there was a great outburst of enthusiasm from those present, which deeply affected the Admiral. When the noise of cheers died away, the Admiral thanked his countrymen, and in accepting the gift wished to be understood that he had done his simple duty at Santiago, while his subordinates had done the actual work.

"We must never forget the man behind the gun," said the Admiral. "In our patriotic benevolence we are apt to overlook the open-hearted sailor lad who forced the enemy by his unerring aim to haul down their colors in supplication to right, justice, and humanity. The world is entirely too ungenerous to such men. Had it not been for the almost incomprehensible endurance, heroism, and pluck of those men in the engine room of the Oregon who drove that noble ship onward and onward as no other warship was ever driven, completing the work which the yacht Gloucester had begun, a different tale would have been told. Such men are our real heroes, and the American Navy is constituted of them.

"In accepting this generous gift let me ask that the man behind the gun be given his share of recognition. Whatever may be his social misgivings when ashore, afloat he can be depended upon, and it is to him that America owes her position as a naval power. The American sailors are without a peer, and should the time ever come again when they are wanted, we will find our navy constituted of such men, ready to do their duty unflinchingly, whether on deck or below, the more hazardous the duty the more certain will it be done by the men behind the guns and in the hot, sweltering firerooms."

At the conclusion of the Admiral's speech there was another great outburst of cheers. Then followed the singing of American National hymns and patriotic songs.

On the following day Gen. Roca was the guest of Admiral Schley on board the Chicago, and was received in a manner befitting his rank as President of the republic. There were present at both receptions officers from all the different ships who had participated in all the engagements and bombardments of the war with Spain.

R. E. PORTER.

MRS. EYLER MAY BE REMOVED.

New Jersey Girls' Industrial School May Have New Matron.

TRENTON, March 10.—If the plan of the Mungle committee, which has in charge the investigation of the alleged mismanagement of the State Industrial School for Girls, is approved by the legislators, Mrs. Myrtle B. Eyler will be deposed as chief custodian of that institution.

This course was decided upon at a meeting of the special committee, which was held behind closed doors, but the participants said that a bill providing for the reorganization of the school management would be introduced next week. An implied limit to corporal punishment and a mode of dealing with unruly inmates of the home is provided.

MINERS START FOR CAPE NOME.

Nineteen Expeditions Take 6,000 from Dawson—The Klondike Outlook.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Under date of Dawson City, Jan. 14, Vice Consul Morrison reports that nineteen expeditions have left Dawson for Cape Nome since Dec. 4 last, and as soon as the weather moderates many more will start. The population of Dawson is 6,000 less than last year. Late news from Nome confirms the reports of the richness of the district and announces new finds in the interior, but lack of fuel prohibits them being worked in Winter. Typhoid fever has appeared with increasing mortality.

In Dawson the revenue from liquor permits for the year is placed at $100,000. Saloon licenses are worth $2,500 a year. Prices are still up. The profits on drugs are placed at 300 per cent.; groceries, 200 per cent.; hardware, 400 per cent. Beer is worth $100 a barrel and whisky from $40 to $60 a gallon. Owing to flooding of the mines the gold output may be kept down. It is estimated that between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000 will comprise the output for the Dawson district.

Lockport Dry Goods Store Robbed.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 10.—The dry goods store of Williams Bros. was robbed last night. More than $1,000 worth of black silk was taken. The thieves used the elevator to carry them from floor to floor. The goods were taken from the first and third floors, packed in bundles, and taken through a rear entrance.

Toledo Commercial's New Owner.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 10.—It is announced that the Toledo Commercial has been purchased by H. P. Crouse of Findlay. The paper has been operated under a lease by John R. McLean.

REMAINS OF LINCOLN MOVED.

Transferred to a Vault Pending Rebuilding of Monument at Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 10.—The remains of Abraham Lincoln were this morning transferred from the crypt of the National Lincoln Monument to a temporary vault just north of the monument and on the brow of the hill overlooking Oak Ridge Cemetery. The removal of the remains was made necessary by the demolition of the monument, preparatory to its entire reconstruction on a different plan, for which $100,000 was appropriated by the last Legislature.

The ceremony attending the transfer was wholly informal. State Treasurer Whittemore and Superintendent of Public Instruction Bayliss, representing the present Board of Trustees of the monument, were present and witnessed the removal of the coffin in their official capacity, and the Lincoln Monument Association, the Lincoln Guard of Honor, and the Grand Army of the Republic were also represented. None of the relatives of the dead President was there.

When the cedar box containing the metallic coffin was exposed to view it was found to be in a bad state of decay, and in a few years more it would have fallen to pieces. This is due to the moisture which has found its way into the concrete masonry which formed a covering for the remains. The coffin itself was not opened, that ceremony being postponed until the remains are placed in their final resting place upon the completion of the new monument.

After the coffin had been removed to the temporary vault the remains of Mrs. Lincoln, which had rested beside those of the President, were removed to their temporary resting place. Following this the coffins containing the remains of "Tad," Eddie, and Willie Lincoln, the three sons of the President, and of Abraham Lincoln, the son of Robert Lincoln, were removed. The temporary vault was then firmly sealed.

BILLS FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

Measures in Both Houses for a $50,000 Statue at Gettysburg.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Senator Cullom and Representative Graff of Illinois have introduced bills providing for the erection of a statue to Abraham Lincoln on the battlefield of Gettysburg. Such a bill was introduced several years ago, and passed one of the houses of Congress. The present bill appropriates $50,000. Mr. Graff, in speaking of it to-day, said:

"Mr. Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg has become one of the classics of the English language, and the place where he delivered it would be the most appropriate place possible for a statue of him. Besides, even if he had not delivered the famous address there, Gettysburg was about the greatest battle of the civil war, and therefore the most appropriate place for a statue of the war's greatest figure."

INDIANS EAT HUMAN FLESH.

Two Bucks and a Maiden Mutilated at a Potlatch—Three Chiefs Arrested.

CHICAGO, March 10.—A special to The Record from Vancouver says: "Three chiefs of the Alberta Bay tribe of Indians were brought here from Northern British Columbia last night to be tried on the charge of eating human flesh. The offenses were committed at a potlatch three weeks ago.

"During the potlatch the ancient death dance was called for. Martyrs were asked to step into the circle. Two young bucks and an Indian maiden answered the call, and stood near a fire naked, while ten painted savages danced around them, darting at them and biting pieces out of their arms and legs and eating the bleeding morsels.

"A missionary complained to the Government, which ordered the arrest of the three chiefs, and warned the tribe that if it eats human flesh again its land will be taken away."

FLAMES ABOUT COFFIN.

Father Burned While Rescuing Child's Body from Fire.

Huldreich Apel of 337 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, was severely burned yesterday afternoon while trying to save the dead body of his young son from a fire which occurred in the family apartments.

The boy, Martin Apel, died on Friday of heart disease. The body was laid out in a little white casket in the front room. Several candles were kept burning at the head of the casket. Yesterday afternoon, when a window in the room was opened by Mrs. Apel, a gust of wind blew a lace curtain against the candles and the curtain took fire.

Mr. Apel rushed into the room and, taking the casket up in his arms, ran with it into a rear room. He was badly burned about the hands and arms.

The fire caused damages of about $400. Mr. Apel's burns were dressed by Ambulance Surgeon Williams of the Seney Hospital.

WRESTLER ATLAS BRINGS SUIT.

Objects to Moving Pictures Showing His Alleged Defeat by Roeber.

James Atlas, who claims to be the champion wrestler of the world, obtained an injunction yesterday from Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, restraining the exhibition of a series of moving pictures showing him being defeated by Ernest Roeber, another wrestler, who claims championship honors. At the same time Atlas is suing the proprietors of the pictures for $25,000, alleging that his reputation has been injured to that amount.

Atlas alleges that he had an agreement to meet Roeber about a year ago, and that the match, after a hard struggle, ended in a draw. Nevertheless the pictures which have been exhibited by Patrick Reilly and Frank D. Bryan depict him as being tossed all over the mat by Roeber, who finally wins the picture match.

Atlas declares that about ten days before the real match, the proprietors of the pictures had Ernest Roeber and another man perform before the picture machine, and that Roeber tossed this man about in a way that it would be impossible for him to do with him (Atlas.) These pictures have since been exhibited about the country as the bona fide pictures of the wrestling match.

A. H. Hummel, counsel for Reilly and Bryan, will to-morrow ask the Court to dissolve the injunction on the ground that the defendants no longer advertise the pictures as those of the match between Atlas and Roeber.

CORNELL TRUSTEES MEET.

University to Change to Two-Term System—H. M. Sage Elected Trustee.

ITHACA, March 10.—The Winter meeting of the Trustees of Cornell University was held to-day. Trustees from out of town were H. R. Ickelheimer, W. C. Kerr, J. C. Hendrix, Horace White, A. C. Barnes, Miss Ruth Putnam, and H. W. Sackett of New York City; George B. Turner of Auburn, C. S. Francis of Troy, and C. S. Shepard of New Haven.

The vacancy in the board which has existed since the death two years ago of Henry W. Sage was filled by the election of his grandson, Henry M. Sage of Albany.

The Trustees voted to locate the laboratory of physiology and anatomy, for which a gift of $80,000 was recently announced, in the quadrangle east of Boardman Hall. It was also decided to change from the three-term to the two-term system, tuition fees being payable hereafter in two equal payments.

The new arrangement also modifies the statutes concerning leave of absence, it being provided that other rules being satisfied a professor may now have a year's leave on half pay or a half year on full pay, minus such sum as will carry on his work during his absence to the satisfaction of the President of the university.

A. B. Trowbridge was appointed to fill the Professorship of Architecture.

Decision on Bankruptcy Discharges.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—In the United States District Court to-day Judge De Haven gave an important decision in denying the petition of Julius Wolff for a discharge in bankruptcy. The Court held that a bankrupt has at any time after the expiration of one month and within twelve months subsequent to being adjudged a bankrupt the absolute right to file his application for a discharge, but under certain conditions six months' further time may be granted to him if application is made in time. Wolff's petition was not filed until sixteen months after adjudication.

The Daily Story of The Big Store.

SIEGEL, COOPER & Co.

Sixth Ave., 18th and 19th Streets.

SUNDAY, MARCH 11, 1900.

BEGINNING MONDAY, March 12. — For the Benefit of the Orphan Asylums of New York. — ENDING SATURDAY, March 24.

An Illustrated Lecture on Pope Leo XIII.,

Showing by means of the most remarkable series of **Moving Pictures** the daily life of the Holy Father in the Vatican, Rome.

These moving pictures of Pope Leo XIII. are the only ones in existence in the world, and were but once before shown to an American public, at Carnegie Hall, New York, where the admission fee was $2.00.

In this Exhibition the Admission Fee will be but 10c.,

and the proceeds will be divided among the various Orphan Asylums of New York City.

There will be six lectures daily, at 10:30 and 11:30 A. M. and at 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

Don't miss this opportunity to see Pope Leo XIII. just as he appears in life; you may never again have the chance to enjoy this rare treat.

EXHIBITION TAKES PLACE ON THE FOURTH FLOOR.

The Millinery Department

will place on sale to-morrow 1,000 TRIMMED HATS of elegant materials and beautiful colorings—hats that will appeal to the good taste and refinement of every woman who sees them—hats that convey the latest and best ideas in millinery—copies of the leading Parisian models, made of imported straw, braids, malines, chiffons, etc., all exquisitely trimmed—hats that would cost you from $10 to $12 elsewhere, but a choice of which may be had here to-morrow for but **5.00**

Also TRIMMED HATS of a finer quality, original creations of Europe's most famous milliners, which command double prices at the exclusive milliners, a large and very fine assortment offered to-morrow at prices ranging from $30.00 to **10.00**

Just 500 more of the popular MISS HOBBS HATS, made of beautifully tucked chiffon, trimmed with silk velvet ribbon and handsome ornaments, in black, white, and all the leading colors; while they last, and they may not last the entire day, your choice for **1.45**

UNTRIMMED FANCY STRAW BRAID HATS, in black and all the new Spring colorings, correct shapes for immediate wear, worth $1.00 apiece; your choice at the special price of **45c**

Black and Colored Silks.

Good silks need no introduction or commendation. Their good qualities are too well known to all for that. What we desire particularly to call your attention to here is the low prices at which we are selling good silks—prices that are not obtainable at any other store in town at the present time.

Black Silks.

45-in. BLACK SILK GRENADINE, a lustrous, handsome quality, in a variety of pretty check and stripe effects; cost 90c. per yard to import; on sale Monday in our Black Silk Dept. at the lowest price ever quoted for goods of such standard merit, per yd. **68c**

24-in. BLACK SATIN DUCHESS, all pure silk, very bright and strong; regular value 85c.; for Monday, special, per yard, **68c**

21-in. BLACK CORDED SATIN, in a good variety of plain and cluster cord effects, very suitable for waists or entire dresses; regular value $1; Monday, special, per yard, **78c**

On a large centre counter near main entrance on Sixth Avenue, we will present on Monday the best values ever offered in plain Black Taffeta of a strictly reliable make, celebrated for its unusual strength and brightness.

BLACK TAFFETA, a full yard wide, all pure silk, full of life and lustre; value $1.30; special, at, per yard, **88c**

Colored Silks.

On Monday we will devote a large centre table near the entrance at Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue to the sale of plain and fancy dress silks that we have decided to close out. Some have sold as high as 85c. yd.; not a yard in this lot was ever offered for less than 65c. You can have your choice Monday at, per yard, **39c**

Dress Linings. Why use the poor, trashy kinds when you can get the good sorts at such low prices as these?

MOIREE PERCALINE, 60 shades, worth 18c. a yard, at 12½c

PERCALINES, in watered effects, 75 shades, worth 25c. a yd., at 15c

SILK FINISHED LININGS, look like silk, 60 shades on sale to-morrow, all fast colors, worth 25c. a yard; your choice at **18c**

NEARSILK, a good, serviceable lining, nearly 100 shades from which to make a selection, at, per yard, **25c**

MERCERIZED SATEEN, strong and very suitable for cape linings, all the desirable shades, at, per yard, **35c**

HAIR CLOTH, French finish, shrunk, in black, worth 19c. a yard, at **11½c**

FACING, very wide and with a wiry finish, as good as any other facing offered at twice the price; to-morrow, per yard, **19c**

Organdies and Piques. The 2 most popular fabrics for Spring skirts and dresses, Monday at very special prices.

FINE WHITE PIQUES, in fancy weaves or plain cords, good 30c. value, Monday, at, per yard, **19c**

FINE WHITE ORGANDIES, 66 inches wide, a fine sheer fabric worth 40c. yard, Monday, special, at, per yard, **25c**

Silverware and Clocks.

Handsome and useful; good and cheap. Buy them elsewhere if you care to spend more money for them.

TEA SET, 4 pieces, quadruple plated, satin engraved—teapot, sugar bowl, spoonholder and cream pitcher—worth $5.75; special for to-morrow, at **3.25**

ODDS AND ENDS of Quadruple Plated Silverware—Fruitstands, Coffee or Chocolate Pots, Smoking Sets, Fern Dishes, Cracker Jars, Breakfast Casters, Sugar Bowls, Nut Bowls, Cream Pitchers, Spoonholders, Candelabra—worth up to $4.50; your choice to-morrow for **1.25**

NEW HAVEN 8-DAY CLOCK, of marbleized iron, gray, black and malachite, size 9½x7½ inches; strikes the hour and half hour on a cathedral gong; regularly sold at $4.25; special to-morrow at **2.95**

NICKEL ALARM CLOCKS, full size, clear sounding bell, warranted to keep correct time, very special at **50c**

Notions.

BATTENBERG or RENAISSANCE BRAIDS, linen or cotton, desirable widths, a dozen yards, Monday, for **5c**

BATTENBERG or RENAISSANCE RINGS, in 3 different sizes, a dozen, Monday, for **2c**

BRUSH BRAID, all colors, Monday, per yard, 3c

IMPORTED MENDING WOOL, black and colors, a card, Monday, for **2c**

SHOE LACES, heavy mohair tubular, 4-4 and 5-4 yards long; doz., Monday, **5c**

LEATHER PASTE, Whittemore's patent and russet, a box, Monday, for **5c**

Go-Carts. Get one and give your child an outing every day the weather is pleasant. It will be money wisely spent. You can't get the equal of this one elsewhere at our price:

RECLINING AND REGULAR GO-CARTS, with reed and golden oak bodies, rubber-tire wheels, patent foot brakes, new century style gears, some finished in green enamel, upholstered in velour and corduroy, with pretty, lace-covered parasols fitted on a strong, adjustable rod, at **12.00**

Wash Fabrics. All choice spring goods, handsome in designs and colorings, and priced extremely low for Monday sale.

DIMITIES—2 special offerings, good in quality, dainty in colorings and stylish in designs at these low prices:

The 19c. per yard quality for 12½c — The 25c. per yard quality for 18c

MADRAS GINGHAMS of fine quality, 32 inches wide, in the newest stripes, for waists, per yard, **12½c**

MERCERIZED SATEEN, in silk designs, sold everywhere at 39c. a yard, here to-morrow at **29c**

COTTON FOULARDS, look like silk, in dark and light effects, very stylish, special for Monday at, per yard, **9c**

Women's Stylish Spring Suits and Skirts.

We are showing at the present time a most magnificent assortment of handsome, stylish garments for women's spring wear—garments the good qualities of which cannot be described in a newspaper advertisement, and which are only apparent upon actual examination. Come and see them for yourself, meanwhile look over a list of special quotations for Monday, the equal of which you won't find elsewhere.

Homespun Suits, in all the desirable colorings, made in the fly-front, double-breasted, tight-fitting and Eton styles, and tailored in a first-class manner; your choice to-morrow, at **7.90**

Black Suits, of good cheviot serge, made in fly-front, double-breasted and Eton styles; your choice to-morrow for **8.90**

Broadcloth Suits in black, blue, brown, gray and castor; have Eton jackets with stitched satin front; here to-morrow at **14.50**

Covert Suits in gray, blue and black; have Eton jackets with satin applique Medici collar; also applique front and on bell sleeves; here to-morrow at **14.50**

Venetian Suits in black, castor and tan; fly-front or tight-fitting styles, of good materials and fine workmanship; your choice to-morrow at **16.75**

Broadcloth Suits in black, blue, brown, gray castor and mode; double-breasted jackets; entire suit elaborately trimmed with bands of stitched satin; to-morrow at **19.50**

Broadcloth Suits in black, blue, brown, gray and castor; have Eton jackets, with satin strap and silk fringe on tabs; flare skirt with broad stitched satin straps; here to-morrow at **19.75**

Broadcloth Suits in black, blue, castor, brown and gray; have Eton jackets, with Medici collars, handsomely appliqued on white satin; here to-morrow at **19.75**

Venetian Suits, of finest twill imported goods; made Eton style, with large stylishly stitched lapel of peau de soie; here to-morrow at **23.75**

Cheviot Suits, of the very finest cloth, in double-breasted Eton effects, with embroidered peau de soie front, the entire suit being lined with the best grade of taffeta; here to-morrow at **32.50**

Eton Jackets, of the best black broadcloth, lined with black taffeta, scalloped Medici collar, large rolling lapels and front covered with applique over white satin, a very handsome garment, on sale to-morrow at **12.75**

NEW ETONS, BOX COATS AND JACKETS—A fine assortment at **5.00, 7.50, 8.90 and 10.00**

Women's Dress Skirts.

We can furnish you with the most exquisite creation of skirtdom, as well as the simplest, most modest kind. On some of these skirts we can save you $25; on some perhaps but 50c.; but we can save you something on every skirt we have. For to-morrow these special offerings:

WOMEN'S BROADCLOTH SKIRTS, with tunic and silk fringe.
WOMEN'S SERGE SKIRTS, of the very best quality, with strap seams.
WOMEN'S BROADCLOTH SKIRTS, with elaborate taffeta applique.
Your choice To-morrow for **7.50**

WOMEN'S BROADCLOTH SKIRTS, of a fine quality, entirely tucked lengthwise, tucks radiating from waist to flare. The flare is appliqued with inlaid taffeta in scroll designs, edged with fancy silk braid and tucked box plait; a perfectly hanging skirt, well made, and great value at Monday's price, **15.00**

Taffeta Silk Waists.

We will place on sale to-morrow in the Waist Department 5,000 WOMEN'S TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, including the most exquisite shades and elaborate makes, at these low prices:

$3.90, $5.00 and $5.90.

(The taffetas used in these waists are of the best.)

ALSO: WOMEN'S BRILLIANTINE WAISTS, of an entirely new design, strictly tailor made, with small vertical box plaits across front, silk loops, small buttons, and stitched box plaited back; special at, **2.90**

Dress Trimmings.

JET AND STEEL SPANGLED TRIMMINGS, very effective, and neat designs, one and two rows; Monday, per yard, 7c. and **14c**

A variety of GARNITURES, about 100 in all, REVERS, YOKES, DRAPES, etc., worth from $1.00 to $2.00; closing price Monday, **50c**

27-inch TAFFETA SILK APPLIQUE, in all white and black and white, per yard, **1.45**

Black Heavy SILK FRINGE, two knots, 4 inches deep, Monday, per yard **39c**

A large variety of Pearl and Riveted Steel TRIMMING BUCKLES, at, each, 15c. and **25c**

A large variety of TRIMMING SLIDES, in g

LILIUOKALANI WILL RECEIVE NO PENSION

Senate Tables Mr. Hoar's Amendment Providing for One.

Objectors Say No Obligation Exists on the Part of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—While the Senate had the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill under consideration today a lively debate was precipitated by an amendment offered by Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass..) proposing to give ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii $20,000 and an annuity of $10,000. The amendment was tabled finally without division. The pending bill was passed with a few minor amendments.

The remainder of the session was devoted to eulogies of the late Monroe L. Hayward, who was elected a Senator from Nebraska, but died before the opening of the present session.

After some preliminary business Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me..) then called up the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. The measure carries $1,705,768. Among the more important amendments adopted were the following: Making the salary of the Consul at La Guayra, Venezuela, $2,000 instead of $1,500; increasing the salary of the Minister to Siam to $7,500 from $5,000; providing a third Secretary for the United States Embassy to Mexico; increasing the salary of the Consul General at Frankfort from $3,000 to $4,000.

Mr. Hoar then offered the amendment providing that $20,000 be paid to Liliuokalani, and that $10,000 a year hereafter be paid to her during her natural life. In explanation of the amendment Mr. Hoar said the former Queen was the proprietor in her own right of much property that had been lost to her by her dethronement. He said that she had been the subject of cruel calumnies, which he was assured had not the slightest foundation in fact. He was satisfied her life had been quite blameless and spotless. He implored the Senate to adopt the amendment because the beneficiary was ill and old, and she had submitted to her rather cruel fate without a murmur.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) insisted that if any obligation existed at all it was one of Hawaii and not of the United States.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) opposed the amendment. He did not believe the former Queen had the slightest claim on the United States, and while he would be willing to join in the making of a donation to her, under the circumstances he would not agree to legislation that recognized her right to any such payments.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) said that he was satisfied that Liliuokalani had no claim upon the United States, and he did not approve of the proposition in any form. He denounced the proposed appropriation as utterly unjustifiable.

Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.), while admitting that the former Queen had no claim on the United States, said the proposition made was simply an act of grace. It was an act of beneficence and charity for a person whose resources had been swept away from her.

Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.,) suggested the donation to the former Queen of a lump sum. He strongly opposed putting her on the pension rolls of the United States.

Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.), in opposition, declared it was a dangerous precedent to establish at this time. "If we are to pension all the monarchs dethroned from our islands," said he, "we are likely to have our hands full. There will be the Queen of Hawaii, the Queen of the Sulus, and the monarchs of many other places. Headed by the Queen of Hawaii with $10,000, the list will go down to $8,000 for somebody else, then to $7,000, and finally wind up with a pension of $5,000 for widows of Presidents of the United States."

Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.:) Will you include the widow of Aguinaldo?

Mr. Cockrell—Why, of course we'll have to put her in. In conclusion, Mr. Cockrell announced his opposition to the pensioning of any monarch under any circumstances thus far developed.

In response to an objection which Mr. Tillman said the taxpayer was likely to raise to such a proposition, Mr. Hoar said he knew the American taxpayer pretty well. "He likes," he said, "to do the decent and generous thing, and certainly will not object to this."

Mr. Tillman contended that the amendment was without equity, and said that while he had noticed that the ex-Queen was sick, he also noticed that few died when liberally pensioned. He thought that if there was any claim at all it should be paid by the people of Hawaii and not by the people of the United States.

Mr. McCumber (Rep., N. Dak.,) also opposed the amendment, taking the position that there was no moral or legal obligation to pay the proposed pension. He did not concede that Liliuokalani had been entitled to continue in the office.

On motion of Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.,) the amendment was laid on the table. The bill was then passed.

The resolution reported earlier in the day authorizing the Cuban Committee of the Senate to visit Cuba was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Carter the Senate agreed to meet at 10 o'clock next Monday to continue the reading of the Alaskan bill.

CONTEST IN THE HOUSE.

The Wise-Young Case Argued—Hawaii Bill Comes Up April 3.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—When the House met to-day Mr. Knox, (Rep., Mass.,) Chairman of the Committee on Territories, asked unanimous consent that the bill recently passed by the Senate providing a Territorial form of government for Hawaii be taken up on Tuesday, April 3, debated on that and the two succeeding days, with a final vote on the bill and amendments on Thursday, April 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. Mr. Knox said there was urgent need of this legislation and the House complied with his request.

Consideration of the Wise-Young contested election case was then resumed, Mr. Weeks (Rep., Mich.,) continuing his presentation of the case for Mr. Wise. He criticised election methods in various Southern States and compared them with the methods in the Northern States. This was vigorously resented by Mr. Cooper (Dem., Texas,) and Mr. Terry, (Dem., Ark.)

Mr. Burke (Dem., Texas,) presented the case in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Young. He said this case amounted to a proposition to disfranchise a city of 40,000 inhabitants, Norfolk, because of the illegality of 140 votes.

Mr. Linney (Rep., N. C.,) closed the day's debate with an argument in favor of Mr. Wise.

Cost of Building Warships.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—In the House to-day Mr. Fitzgerald, (Mass.,) introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the House such information as he may be able to obtain regarding the building of warships in the Government yards of foreign countries, and also to supply the names and cost of vessels built in the navy yards of the United States during the past twenty years.

New Bills in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Among the bills introduced in the House to-day were the following:

Mr. Sibley, (Dem., Penn.)—For the designation of banks in the Philippines and Puerto Rico as Government depositories.

Mr. Roberts, (Rep., Mass.)—Authorizing the President to invite countries on the American Continent to meet in Washington for the consideration of the international boundary disputes.

Tube Service for Post Offices.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The House Committee on Post Offices continued the hearing to-day on the extension of the pneumatic-tube service to a number of large cities, Postmaster Dickerson of Detroit and representatives of several business associations of Chicago speaking for the extension.

Bill to Relieve Gen. Lawton's Estate.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Representative Mahon of Pennsylvania to-day introduced a bill for the relief of the estate of the late Major Gen. Lawton from a charge of $650 for camp grounds near Huntsville, Ala., occupied by the troops of his command in December, 1898.

Iloilo Post Office in Tennessee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—An order was issued by the Post Office Department to-day establishing a Post Office in Montgomery County, Tenn., called Iloilo. The Postmaster is John L. Green.

FRENCH RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Officials See in the Agreement a Weapon Against Germany—Consider Retaliatory Measures.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—While the State Department has not finally arranged with the French Government for an extension of the time allowed for the ratification of the pending French reciprocity treaty, it is said at the department that there is no doubt that such an arrangement can be effected.

Regarding the probable length of the extension it may be stated that, although willing to yield to the pressure of more urgent legislative business in the Senate, the Administration is particularly anxious to secure action upon the treaty before the expiration of the present session of Congress. The principal reason for urging such action is a desire to secure to the American exhibitors at the approaching Paris Exposition some substantial trade benefits in return for the large amount of money which is to be invested in that enterprise by the United States Government and the exhibitors themselves.

The department officials will also urge upon the Senate that the ratification of the treaty during the present session of Congress will place in their hands a powerful weapon with which to meet the dangerous aggressions of the German Reichstag upon American commerce as evidenced in the action taken in that body upon the Meat Inspection bill.

Our Government has as yet taken no cognizance officially of the progress of the Meat bill in the German legislative branch, but it has been of course impossible for the officials privately to ignore the fact that the Agrarian element has defeated the German Executive as it stands, and that the Meat bill has been adopted in the most offensive form from our standpoint. Therefore, they have already been considering what steps should be taken to protect our interests in the event that the measure is finally approved in its present form by the Bundesrath and so becomes the law of Germany.

While there is ample authority in the statute books for the most severe retaliation, it may be stated that the official mind is disposed to seek still another measure of power, and there is now in contemplation the recommendation of legislation which will impose a heavy discriminating tax upon the shipping of any country that unjustly discriminates against American products.

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

Great Britain's Action on an Amended Agreement Is Doubtful.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, was in conference with Secretary Hay for half an hour at the State Department to-day. The officials have nothing to say touching the future of the pending Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It is plain to be seen, however, that the action of the Senate committee in bringing in the amendment yesterday is not acceptable, and is regarded by the officials as greatly endangering the life of the treaty.

If the Senate first adopts this amendment and then ratifies the treaty it is said that the President will feel obliged to sign it, placing the responsibility upon the Senate, and then leaving it to the British Government to accept or reject. A member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations said to-day that, while he did not believe Great Britain would reject the amended treaty, yet even if she did Congress would proceed to provide for the construction of the canal without regard to the absence of a treaty.

The officials believe that the British will reject the treaty, and in that case the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will prevail again, its force having been recognized, according to the officials, not only by the executive branch of our Government in preparing this pending treaty, but also by the Senate of the United States as evidenced in the report which accompanied the treaty yesterday when it was presented to the Senate.

NO ACTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Official Discussion Deferred Until the Senate Is Done.

LONDON, March 10.—No action has been taken by the Government regarding the change which has come over the Nicaragua Convention, as reported through the lengthy cable dispatches dealing with the action of the Foreign Relations Committee. The United States Government apparently has made no representations to Lord Salisbury since the convention was signed, and the affair seems unlikely to be officially discussed until the final Congressional action puts it in such shape that it becomes a matter for diplomatic reconsideration.

Pending this, official opinion is reserved, and it is quite impossible to say what action Great Britain is likely to take regarding the Senate's amendments of the treaty.

The Pall Mall Gazette comments on the new situation as follows: "The Foreign Relations Committee has certainly gone far to wreck the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, if only for this reason, that powers other than the two most directly concerned might refuse to acquiesce in the modification, even if the British Government accepted it. A fresh start, it may be, will have to be made after the Presidential election."

Italians Consider Reciprocity.

ROME, March 10.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Marquis Visconti-Venosta introduced a bill embodying the commercial agreement with the United States.

STATISTICS OF THE INDIAN.

Of a Population of 297,905, Only One-sixth Can Speak English—More Deaths Than Births.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The annual reports of Indian agents will be printed in the form of an appendix to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. They show that the entire Indian population is 297,905, of which number 95,679 wear citizens' dress, while 31,923 wear a mixture of Indian and civilized clothing. Those who can read number 42,597 and 53,314 can carry on an ordinary conversation in English. There are 25,236 dwelling houses built for Indians, 1,153 of which were built within the last year.

The number of births was 4,237 and the deaths 5,253. Twenty-six Indians were killed by whites and seven whites by Indians. One Indian was killed by other Indians. The number of Indian criminals punished was 1,460. There were 31,655 Indian church members and 348 church buildings on the various reservations. The amount of money contributed during the last year by religious and other societies was: For education, $261,515; for general church work, $119,407, and $16,016 from New York for the support of the school established by that State.

PUERTO RICO'S CUSTOMS.

January's Receipts Were $51,450 Less Than in January, 1899.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The effect of the uncertainty of the tariff situation as to Puerto Rico is shown by a report prepared by Col. Edwards, Chief of the Insular Bureau of the War Department, according to which the customs receipts for January were $68,460, a decrease of $51,450, compared with the receipts for the corresponding month of 1899.

TONNAGE OF PUERTO RICO.

Spain Ahead of United States in Trade Since the War.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A statement prepared at the Insular Division of the War Department shows that since the occupation of Puerto Rico by the United States, 254 Spanish and 443 American vessels entered the ports. The Spanish tonnage, however, was more than the American, being 496,512, as against 398,085 for the American ships.

The clearances of American vessels numbered 399, and of Spanish vessels 151. Germany stood next to Spain in value of trade with Puerto Rico, according to the table.

Camp Named in Gen. Henry's Honor.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The camp at Cayay, Puerto Rico, which has been selected as the station of the Puerto Rican battalion now in process of organization, has been designated Camp Henry, in memory of the late Major Gen. Guy V. Henry, United States Volunteers, formerly commanding the Department of Puerto Rico.

Bread and Water for Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Gen. Davis, commanding the Department of Puerto Rico, has issued a general order prescribing that, in addition to the ordinary confinement provided by general orders, solitary confinement on bread and water diet, but in a lighted cell, shall be used as a punishment for prisoners for misbehavior or for refusal to work, to be continued until the offender shows evidence of reform.

TO STOP TOBACCO PREMIUMS.

Packages Containing Prizes or Orders to be Confiscated.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Commissioner Wilson of the Internal Revenue Department has decided to proceed against manufacturers of tobacco and cigarettes who violate Section 10 of the act of July 24, 1897, which prohibits placing in or connecting with packages of smoking, fine-cut, and chewing tobacco, and cigarettes any article or anything whatsoever other than the manufacturer's wrappers and labels, and excludes all gifts, prizes, premiums, &c., or orders for the same.

To-day the Commissioner sent telegraphic instructions to Collectors of Internal Revenue that this act must be strictly observed, and that tobacco and cigarettes found upon the market in disregard thereof with stamps bearing cancellation on and after the 1st prox. must be seized.

WHEELER'S SEAT IN CONGRESS.

His Friends Declare He Must Be Permitted to Serve.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Since the publication of the fact that Gen. Wheeler had resigned, his friends declare that he must be permitted to take his seat in Congress, since he resigned previous to the beginning of the session. Even those who intended to raise the question of his eligibility are disposed to concede that he will be seated. Mr. Bailey of Texas said:

"If Gen. Wheeler resigned his commission before Congress met, or if it is shown that his case is similar to the Schenck case, decided in the House during the Thirty-eighth Congress, I do not think there will be any opposition to his being seated."

New Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The following fourth-class Postmasters in New York State were appointed to-day: Brandon, N. F. Lee; Fosterville, Josefa E. Tallman; Levant, L. G. Mecusker; Oak Summit, R. H. Mitchell; Wilseyville, W. L. Baker.

ASKS CLEMENCY FOR McCALLA.

President Moved to Restore the Captain to His Original Place.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Secretary of the Navy has recommended to the President that he exercise executive clemency in the case of Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, who was reduced several numbers on the Navy List some years ago by sentence of court-martial, and thus restore him to the place originally occupied.

This action has been taken in view of Capt. McCalla's gallant and meritorious services during the Spanish war, and because of the written statement of all his classmates, who will be affected by his restoration, that they will be glad to see him restored.

The offense for which Capt. McCalla was reduced was committed by him about eight years ago when in command of the Enterprise. He struck a mutinous sailor with the flat of his sword.

Admiral McCormick Retired.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Rear Admiral A. H. McCormick, who was yesterday assigned to duty as second in command of the Asiatic Station under Admiral Remey, has been placed on the retired list on his own application. The officer has been in command at the Washington Navy Yard, and found that his health would not stand the strain of active sea service of the character required in the Philippines. He was eligible for voluntary retirement, having served forty years and six months in the navy. His successor on the China Station has not yet been named.

Lieut. Sims to Leave Paris.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Lieut. W. H. Sims will shortly be relieved from duty as Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy at Paris by Commander Harber, formerly of the Texas, and now on duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence. Commander Harber and Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward will represent the Navy at the Congress of Naval Architects to be held in Paris this Summer.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Surgeon O. Diehl is detached from the naval recruiting rendezvous, Philadelphia, and ordered to his home to wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon F. E. McCullough's order of March 8, detaching him from the Nero and ordering him to the Independence, is revoked; he is detached from the Nero and ordered immediately to the Philadelphia.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. H. T. Lowndes is ordered to duty at the Naval Academy March 14.

Rear Admiral A. H. McCormick will proceed home and wait orders on detachment from Washington yard, March 24, instead of to Manila.

Naval Cadet R. D. White is detached from the Marblehead and ordered immediately to the Ranger as watch and division officer.

Lieut. R. R. Belknap is detached from the Ranger and ordered to the Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco March 31.

Lieut. J. H. Shipley is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco March 31.

Chaplain A. L. Royce is detached from the New York, March 21, and ordered to the Naval Home, Philadelphia.

Chaplain C. Q. Wright is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the New York, March 21.

Chief Boatswain A. McCone is detached from the recruiting rendezvous, Philadelphia, and ordered to Richmond.

Lieut. Commander Charles Laird is detached from the recruiting rendezvous, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

Arrivals on the Solace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The following-named officers of the navy were on board the Solace, which arrived at San Francisco yesterday:

From the Asiatic Station—Commander A. Dunlap, Lieutenant Commanders C. E. Vreeland, R. H. Gall, W. R. A. Rooney, J. A. Shearman, F. W. Coffin, J. C. Gillmore, Lieuts. A. W. Dodd, W. V. Bronaugh, J. G. Quinby, W. A. Gill, J. M. Pickrell, M. C. Gorgas, W. W. Buchanan, H. G. Gates, L. A. Kaiser, W. K. Harrison, M. H. Signor, L. A. Bostwick, and J. H. Sypher, Assistant Surgeon R. Spear, Ensign W. T. Cluverius, Surgeon W. H. Rush, Surgeon C. D. Brownell, Paymaster J. S. Phillips, and Paymaster Z. W. Reynolds.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Philadelphia has arrived at San Francisco. She is bound for Corinto, Nicaragua.

The Ranger has sailed from Panama for Acapulco.

The New York has arrived at Havana.

The Chesapeake will be commissioned at Boston April 15.

BATTLEFIELD MEMORIALS.

Slocum and Lookout Mountain Monuments Favored at Albany.

ALBANY, March 10.—An additional appropriation of $5,000 for placing an equestrian statue of Major Gen. Henry Warner Slocum, deceased, on the battlefield of Gettysburg has received the sanction of the Senate Finance Committee.

The committee will also report favorably Mr. Wheeler's bill authorizing the Board of Commissioners of the Battlefields of Gettysburg and Chattanooga to place on the monument to be erected on Lookout Mountain a bronze group of statuary representing "Reconciliation," according to designs approved by the Commissioners, at a cost not exceeding $11,009.

Geneva's Smallpox Expense Claim.

ALBANY, March 10.—A claim of $2,386 arising from the importation of smallpox into this State in 1898 by the Joshua Simpkins Opera Company was filed to-day by the City of Geneva. A mild epidemic of smallpox in that section originated with a member of the company, who was taken ill at Ithaca. The company went to Geneva, where its twenty-six members were placed on the steamer Onondaga and quarantined on Seneca Lake for several weeks. The city's claim is for the cost of the quarantine.

Bills to be Reported at Albany.

ALBANY, March 10.—There will be reported favorably in the Senate Monday Mr. Allds's bill appropriating $117,000 for payment of judgments of the Court of Claims, in claims other than those on account of canals, and Senator Ambler's bill appropriating $54,000 for the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson.

Ground to Death in Biscuit Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 10.—A frightful accident occurred this afternoon in the Cambridge establishment of the National Biscuit Company. A workman named Edward Ryan went into the machine to clean it when the engine was started. The result was that Ryan was literally ground to pieces. He was about thirty years old.

SEEKING A PALM READER

Washington Neatly Taken In by a Manu-Psychology Expert.

Read Only "Hands that Have Built Empires"—Congressman Sulzer One of the Victims.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The police of this city are looking for an elderly woman of refined appearance who has for some time been a guest at the Hotel Gordon. There is also a large number of creditors, all of whom are anxious for news of her, the number including many persons who cashed checks for her. Several statesmen and other distinguished men are rather more anxious that she may never be found. She was known at the Gordon as Mrs. McKey, at the Oxford as Mrs. A. A. Wallace, and at the Colonial as Mrs. Walworth. At each hotel she gave New York City as her home. She asserted that she was an expert in "manu-psychology, or the science of reading the lines of the hand," and announced that she was engaged in writing a book entitled "Hands That Have Built Empires."

This book was to be illustrated with pictures of the hands of eminent men, and was to contain readings of their characters. When she applied to a statesman, General, or Admiral for a cast of his hand, she was always careful to explain that the pictures were strictly limited to the hands of men of world-wide fame and surpassing genius. Many moderately great men, she would allege, had offered her large sums to publish pictures of their hands, but she drew the line at all but transcendent geniuses.

In a large number of cases the statesman was at once convinced that Mrs. McKey, as she was best known, was a person of discrimination, and allowed her to take a plaster cast of his hand. Several also made contracts to pay Mrs. McKey $25 as soon as her book came out, and many of them paid deposits. Some paid the whole sum in advance. On the mantel of the room which Mrs. McKey occupied in the Gordon for two months, and for which she did not take the trouble to pay when she vanished, is a cast of the hand of Speaker Henderson. She also took a cast of the hand of Representative Sulzer, whose hand disclosed to her the fact that he would be President of the United States in fifteen years. She mentioned this to Mr. Sulzer, who offered no opposition to her taking a cast of his hand.

Among the other casts which the woman exhibited were those of Senator Cushman K. Davis, Champ Clark, Col. W. J. Bryan, and even President McKinley. She did not content herself with statesmen, for Ellen Terry yielded to her persuasions during the visit of the Irving company to Washington, and it is said that Sir Henry Irving was a victim. Olga Nethersole is quoted as another of her patrons. She also showed a cast of a hand which she said was that of Admiral Schley, although if it really was the latter's hand it must have been taken before Mrs. McKey's arrival at Washington, as Admiral Schley has been at sea for several months. Another cast which she showed her patrons was one which was said to be that of Gen. Miles. The proprietor of the Gordon is keeping as souvenirs the casts which she did not take with her.

RECEIVER GRANT'S REPORT

Statement of Third Avenue Road's Condition to be Filed Tuesday.

The report of Hugh J. Grant, temporary receiver of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, is to be filed on Tuesday in the United States Circuit Court, and will give a complete statement of the condition of the road. Wall Street is meanwhile rather inclined to hold off from heavy trading in the stock of the corporation. Some 6,000 shares were dealt in yesterday on the Stock Exchange, and it closed at 56½ without change.

Mr. Grant had a conference with Judge Lacombe at the Federal Building yesterday morning, John M. Bowers, his counsel, and Adrian H. Joline, counsel for the Creditors' Protective Committee, being also present. Afterward Judge Lacombe issued this order:

In consequence of the session of the Circuit Court of Appeals, the hearing in the matter of the Old Colony Trust Company against the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be had on Friday, March 16, at 2 P. M., instead of March 14, as originally ordered.

The Court will hear parties and any one interested as stockholder or creditor, personally or by counsel as such amicus curiae, as to whether receivership should continue, as to selection of permanent receiver, and also as to whether it is desirable to issue receivers' certificates, and, if so, for what purpose, to what amount, for what period, and at what rate, upon what terms, and how they should be disposed of.

In order that all persons interested may be advised as to the existnig situation before the hearing, the temporary receiver will file on March 13 a report containing:

1. An inventory or statement of assets.

2. A classified statement of liabilities, showing how much is secured by mortgage, how much by hypothecation of personal property, how much is represented by liens filed before appointment of receiver, how much by liens filed since, and how much is wholly unsecured.

3. A statement of the gross monthly earnings of the road as shown by the books for three months, including February, 1900, and operating expenses for the same period.

4. A general statement of the condition of the other roads operated as a part of the Third Avenue system.

5. Such tentative estimates as the limited time at the receiver's disposal will admit of the amount required to complete the necessary change in motive power.

The newly formed Stockholders' Protective Committee has not yet had time to receive many responses from owners of Third Avenue stock, nor has it yet been able to form any plan to safeguard the interests of such owners. It will probably meet on Tuesday to take action in this direction, and will probably then have the facts embodied in the receiver's report at its disposal. It was rumored yesterday that this committee was in opposition to the Creditors' Protective Committee, headed by F. P. Olcott. Frederick Uhlmann of the former committee denied this yesterday, and said that both committees were harmoniously working for the reorganization of the property. In regard to a story as to his candidacy for the place of permanent receiver, Mr. Uhlmann said:

"I wouldn't accept the position if it were offered to me. I believe that Mr. Grant is the very best man for the place, and were my vote necessary to make him permanent receiver I would cheerfully give it."

T. J. Cope & Co., electrical contractors, and the Falk Company of Milwaukee, Wis., yesterday filed four mechanic's liens against the Third Avenue Railroad, the Union Railway Company, and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, aggregating $22,423.55 for materials furnished.

MOTORMAN CRAZED BY ACCIDENT

Wandered About Three Days After His Car Killed Miss Ingold.

Motorman Hill, whose trolley car ran over and killed Miss Bertha Ingold at West New York, in North Hudson, Thursday evening, was found yesterday sitting on a rock in Schuetzen Park, near the scene of the accident.

He was made frantic by the tragedy, and appeared to have lost his reason. He fled from the car and roamed about until he was found. He was arrested and paroled. His friends say he was blameless.

MR. ROOT REVIEWS TROOPS.

Gen. Lee's Command Parades in His Honor at Quemados, Cuba.

HAVANA, March 10.—Secretary Root, accompanied by Gen. Ludlow and the officers of the department, inspected the Cabanas Fortress and Morro Castle this morning. This afternoon a review was held of Gen. Lee's command at Quemados, consisting of the Seventh Cavalry, the Eighth Infantry, and the Second Artillery. An immense crowd left the city to witness the review, which was given in the Secretary's honor. Gov. Gen. Wood and Gen. Ludlow, with their staffs, were present, as were also a number of naval officers and seamen.

The trip to Matanzas, fixed for to-morrow, has been postponed until Monday, a reception by Gen. and Mrs. Ludlow being announced for Sunday night. The trip to Matanzas may be extended to take in Cienfuegos, the party returning to Havana on Wednesday.

For Monday.
Plate and 50 Cards, name only, 45
50 Cards, printed from your plate, 23
Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

All Cars Transfer to
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE 59 & 60TH STS

Millinery Exhibit To-morrow

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday we shall hold an advance Sale of

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits.

Not a medley of good, bad and indifferent merchandise, but a great and carefully selected stock, consisting of the newest high-class designs, worked out in the finest materials by high-grade makers.

Such low prices on garments that are equal to custom-work can be obtained only at Bloomingdales.

90.00—A beautiful Costume of green beige Ladies' Cloth, trimmed with tan. The bolero effect Eton Coat is made with rolling Medici collar and revers, faced with tan Ottoman silk, edged with Persian velvet under Russian lace; has bloused vest of Persian velvet and Russian lace, embroidered with white satin ribbon, and Persian Empire belt. The skirt is made over an accordion-plaited drop skirt of taffeta to match, and is trimmed with tan cloth and taffeta straps on front and around bottom; has tiny knife tucks over hips, and three-sided plaited Watteau back, 90.00

65.00—Ladies' Street Costume of tan broadcloth. The bolero Eton Jacket has high Medici collar and large revers, and is faced on same with white hemstitched taffeta and edged with fluted ribbon, and the back, front and sleeves are laid in narrow knife plaits, while the skirt has clusters of knife plaits all around at intervals, with very narrow box plait on front and on back; entirely lined with finest taffeta to match, 65.00

42.00—Ladies' Suits of finest imported Venetian cloth in pearl gray, tan or royal blue. The fancy Eton Coat has high flaring collar and revers, faced with taffeta to match; beautifully tailor stitched. The skirt has side plaited Watteau back, with graduated knife plaits from hip down, and flares at bottom; all lined with finest taffeta silk to match. Could not be duplicated for $75.00; our price, 42.00

14.00—Ladies' Suits, double-breasted box effect, navy blue and black imperial cheviot; the coat has inlaid velvet collar, flaring sleeve, and is handsomely tailored, lined with finest taffeta silk; the skirt the newest shape, one side plaited, Watteau back, nearsilk lined and velvet bound; a most desirable garment and one of our leaders, 14.00

16.00—Ladies' Tailor-Made Eton Suits, of black cheviot and medium gray and light gray camel's hair homespun; the coat has notched shawl collar, faced with peau de soie to match, and is lined with taffeta silk; new eight-gored flaring skirt, with double plaited Watteau back, lined with nearsilk; beautifully tailored and stitched; excellent value for 16.00

20.00—Ladies' Suits, of finest quality Scotch homespun, in pearl gray, medium gray and bluish gray; coat, the new style fly front; skirt, box plaited, with flaring bottom; whole suit lined with best quality taffeta silk; beautifully tailored and stitched; really a $30.00 suit; for this occasion, 20.00

28.50—Ladies' Fancy Tailored Suits, of finest quality broadcloth, black, navy and tan; Eton effect coats, taffeta lined, with high Medici collar and revers; the Watteau plaited skirt has two side plaits and flares at the bottom; entire suit handsomely taffeta appliqued; equal to any $50.00 costume made, 28.50

2d Floor, 59th St. Section.

WINTER RESORTS.

Golf. Hunting. Fishing.
Florida West Coast Hotels
PLANT SYSTEM.
TAMPA BAY HOTEL Tampa, Fla.
Fine Golf Links. Professionals in charge.
A. E. Dick, Manager.
Hotel Belleview, Belleair, on the Gulf, Fla.
W. A. Barron, Manager.
Seminole Hotel, Winter Park, Fla.
O. L. Frisbee, Manager.
Ocala House, Ocala, Fla.
P. F. Brown, Manager.
Hotel Kissimmee, Kissimmee, Fla.
H. Dieffenbach, Lessee.
Dudley S. Phinny, Asst. Manager.
The Inn, Port Tampa, Fla.
J. H. Murdick, Manager.
Address the Managers at the Hotels.
Information, &c., at New York Office, Plant System, 290 Broadway; also at Travelers' Information Co., 3 Park Place, and Scofield's, 1 Madison Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

179 MADISON AV., NEAR 34TH ST.—Fine large room, handsomely furnished, second floor, with board.

360 WEST 33D ST.—Handsomely furnished sunny rooms; excellent board. Convenient to 9th Av. elevated station.

ATTRACTIVE LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; all conveniences; home comforts; parlor dining room. 168 East 72d. References.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

44TH ST., 210 WEST.—Private family will rent newly furnished throughout, large and small rooms; gentlemen only.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—By two gentlemen, large sunny rear room, with board, in strictly private American family. Location, west side, above 70th St. Address, with terms, ROOM No. 521, 10 Wall St.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BROADWAY, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11; evening at 8; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK, LENOX Av. and 122d St., Rev. H. P. Nichols, Rector.—Services, 7:30 and 11:00 A. M.; 3:45 and 8:00 P. M.

METAPHYSICAL ALLIANCE, 44 WEST 44TH St.—Paul Tyner speaks at 8 P. M. on "The Cosmic Consciousness." Admission free.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, March 11th, 1900, 11:20 A. M., Carnegie Music Hall, 57th Street and 7th Av.—Lecture by Dr. Felix Adler; subject, "The Conflict of Duties." All interested are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AVENUE AND 45D Street.—On Sunday Dr. Silverman will lecture on "Morality and Amusement." Service begins at 11:30.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—50 experienced rose, flower, and foliage makers; steady positions; good wages; work given out. La Vake, Haskell & Co., 747 Broadway.

UMBRELLAS.—The Lyon Umbrella Company, New London, Conn., want experienced umbrella and parasol hands; good wages; fare paid. Apply to N. Y. Office, No. 111 Fifth Av., or to New London, Conn.

WANTED—Competent cook, washer and ironer in small family; references required. Call before 12 Monday, 311 West 90th St.

WANTED—Young colored girl to help lady in small flat; sleep home; wages, $10. Apply Geary, 224 Lexington Av.

WANTED.—Waitress; neat, experienced girl for private boarding house; permanent position. 116 East 17th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

GLUE SALESMAN WANTED.

A large glue manufacturing concern want a bright young man to represent them in New York and vicinity as salesman among the consuming trade; must have some experience, and be able to furnish the highest references as to character and ability. A good opportunity for a young man who can meet the requirements. Address H. T. J., Box 150 Times.

WANTED—Agents for Wright Bust Form, only successful substitute for a corset; has no steels and is particularly adapted to slender women; gives perfect figure without padding. Wright Bust Form Co., Newark, N. J., and St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—First-class, experienced cigar salesman for the retail trade for Greater New York. Address, stating experience, with full particulars, Tobacco, Box 125 Times.

WANTED—First-class speciality salesmen; must furnish good references. 142 Chambers St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—Mother and daughter would like to take care of a house for the Summer; best references. B. C., Box 278, 1,269 Broadway.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By bright, neat, reliable young girl as first-class chambermaid or waitress; best city references. McAleer, 148 East 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid; 6 years' references from last place; wages, $22-$25. Anderson, 132 East 17th St.

Companions.

COMPANION or NURSE.—Refined, educated young lady, hospital graduate, wishes position as companion or nurse, to lady or child traveling abroad; salary no object; best reference; letters only. Address Nurse, 778 Madison Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; excellent bread and biscuit maker; city references; no objection to short distance in country. Call Monday, 205 East 45d St., Driscoll's bell.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; best reference; city or country; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, 71 West 48th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all branches; city or country; city references. C. D., 530 6th Av.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook in a private family; best reference. F., Box 291, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By quiet, capable woman as excellent cook; soups, meats, desserts, entrées, &c.; city or country. 374 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in private family; good city reference; wages, $25 to $30. 449 8th Av. Ring second bell.

COOK.—By a good plain cook; city reference. Call Monday, 117 East 53d St., first flat.

COOK.—By first-class cook; six years' best city references. R. S., 154 6th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Respectable woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, or housecleaning; reference from first-class families. Call or address, 325 East 70th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day or to do family washing at home; also housecleaning. Williams, 224 West 17th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent seamstress and dressmaker; children's clothes; by the day or week; city or country. Seamstress, 946 Lexington Av.; Sister of Mercy.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker to go out by the day; reference. 76 West 89th St., Mackin's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; perfect fitter; will go to Europe as maid or nurse. 47 Perry St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By young French girl, speaking German, as nursery governess or maid for ladies; good sewer and packer; no objection to traveling; good references. M. G., Box 88, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an American housekeeper of experience; terms moderate; personal reference. Miss Kiler, 248

Present Havana Conditions Offer Few Opportunities for Americans.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 1.—Chances for American enterprise in Cuba should be well considered before any one invests money here. In this city in business the American is regarded as an intruder. He has little chance against the native tradesmen. The people would rather deal with their own kind, and concessions in prices have no effect on them. On every side one may see American wrecks, men who came here with a little money and trading stock, with the idea that it was a new country and full of possibilities of profit by the introduction of home ways of drawing trade. They found that residents paid no attention to their theories, and that they had to rely on transient custom, which is precarious at best, and of which there is practically none for half the year. Cubans think London and Paris more stylish than New York, and that is a bar to any business in which fashion figures. Moreover, new comers learned that a native shopkeeper, if pressed to it, can undersell any foreign rival and yet thrive.

The art of getting out of a business all that there is in it is cultivated here to a high degree. In nearly all the native shops the clerks sleep. This apparently saves them lodging charges, but it really enables the shopkeeper to reduce their pay by the amount of that item. Every member of a family who can possibly be employed in helping on a business is so used. This costs nothing in wages. If a shopkeeper resides over his shop, as often happens, the clerks get their meals from his kitchen, at considerably above cost.

CUNNING OF THE NATIVES.

The natives are cunning, even in their dealings among themselves. A young man was telling gleefully the other night of his start in business. He worked for a wholesale coal dealer. While yet new in his place the dealer said to him that when a customer ordered as much as 200 tons the young man was to see how near he could come to keeping the weight sent out at 150 tons, promising a good commission on any saving he might make. A 200-ton order soon came along, and with it a suggestion from the buyer that there would be a good commission for the young man if the coal delivered weighed 250 tons. This experience became common.

"I held the position two years," he added, "and pleased both sides every time."

Americans who survive in the city are usually favored by special conditions, or are equipped for service in which natives cannot compete. Since American occupation there has been a large amount of contract work in the construction, improvement, or renovation of buildings, the substitution of decent pavements for the ramshackle affairs which the Spanish endured, and in cleaning out the rubbish and filth that made the streets and houses breeding places for disease. The military authorities naturally chose to let out this work to firms known to be responsible, and who could do it well. It could be properly done only in American fashion, and Americans got it. They are still engaged at it, but do not regard themselves as fixtures. So long as Cuba is under American control they will remain, but they have no plans here beyond that.

Several American commission houses have come here to handle products of the soil. They expect great prosperity this year, and hope to establish themselves. Their work, however, includes no investment other than for current expenses.

AMERICAN MACHINERY.

Effort has been made to introduce American machinery and agricultural implements. Machinery will be needed for a few manufacturing purposes, for sugar plantation plants destroyed by war, and for a possible revival of mining. The outlook for the sale of farming implements is doubtful. Farmers use, for instance, the crudest kind of bull-tongue plow. One man steadies the handles, another guides the blade, and a third leads the oxen who drag it. The plow overturns the soil and does thorough work, although very slowly. Experiments with a modern American plow and a mule have failed utterly. The heavy soil clogs the blades, rendering them useless, and the mule, moving faster than the oxen, makes it impossible to keep the blade in the ground, and finishes the field without having upturned half of it.

The hoe in common use has a handle as long as that of an American axe, and as thick as a sapling. It's plunge end is twice as large as in the American kind. Tests with the American kind snapped the handle and showed that he other end barely punctured the soil, and would neither cut nor uproot anything. A native with a machete can do better and more varied farm work here than can an American with a barnful of small implements of home manufacture.

Harness for oxen consists of ropes coiled around the horns and extending back to the wheel axles. The native is convinced that an ox is stronger in the head and neck than in the shoulders, and he will not use a yoke Oxen certainly seem to do the hard labor set out for them with as little effort as in the United States. They drag the heaviest loads and plow the most obdurate soil with extreme leisure, but will, and the strain is wholly on the horns.

Wagons with two enormous wheels, six to eight feet in diameter, are used for heavy trucking and farmwork. The wheels weigh half a ton and the body of the wagon cannot carry more than half a ton additional of product of any bulk. This fashion came from the Spanish practice of taxing owners of vehicles according to the number of their wheels. With the removal of the wheel tax, which is probable, American wagons of lighter and stronger construction and greater carrying capacity may be substituted for hauling. They may have to be made without whiffletrees, for which the Cubans see no use.

CHANCE FOR AMERICAN BANKS.

Several banking or kindred institutions have been started here under conditions that promise fairly well. One of them is a Government depository. Paymasters use it as do nearly all United States employes who carry accounts. Another has been designated to furnish sureties for contract work and for employes who must give bonds to the United States. A third is about to open offices for a general banking business, encouraged by the example of a Canadian bank which is gradually working up fairly good custom.

There is little native competition in banking. Americans may have the field if they can gain the confidence of the community. The system of payment by check was almost unknown here a year ago. Merchants do business on a cash basis. None of them will give an order unless he has in hand the money to carry it through, and in return he expects spot payments. Foreign consignments are operated the same way. Asking no credit himself, the merchant expects consignees or their agents to have ready for him cash or bills of exchange when he delivers goods for shipment. Even on warehouse goods stored on order a merchant looks for immediate payment.

The check system, so far as tried, has not modified the immediate payment practice. Merchants are not inclined to exchange checks. Instead, when one of them has a payment to make he will go to the bank with a check against his own account, draw the money, and take it away to pay over to his creditor. It is a common sight to see merchants in the street carrying bags of gold coin. The banks serve mainly as places of convenient deposit and as mediums of commercial exchange. They cannot yet do much loaning business, because deposits vary too greatly. On Saturday, the general settling day for all classes of accounts, many depositors will deplete their accounts almost to exhaustion, replenishing them on Monday from their own Saturday receipts.

A bank cannot hope to retain large deposits for any time by check balances. That result is effected in individual counting rooms, and banks miss the advantage of it. If a bank here were to try to use deposits for loans on the scale practiced in New York, it might any day be forced to close its doors. A check presented is a voucher for money actually paid out in nearly every instance.

CAUTIONS AS TO CHECKS.

There is reason to believe that merchants regard the check system as something that may be tried in a moderate way to see how it works, but as nothing more. Bankers know of merchants who keep habitually in their office safes from $200,000 to $300,000 in gold, and yet carry only small accounts subject to check. They consider the check plan an experiment, to be tried with great reserve.

They have cause for caution, unhappily, for checks accepted as cash have not always been paid at the bank. Camp followers and adventurers who came to Havana with American occupation and various other Americans, finding themselves stranded here, have used checks with no accounts behind them to get away. In addition to this handicap, at least one bank carries for the same person American money and Spanish money accounts, and has treated them as deposits by different persons. Checks have been returned as worthless and much annoyance caused by the refusal of the bank to honor an excess draft on one account, although the other account may be much more than ample to meet the draft. Otherwise, as mediums of exchange, both foreign and domestic, the banks have proved themselves a convenience. They have taken domestic business away from native money exchanges. A merchant finds it more to his liking to convert one form of money into another form through a bank than through an individual dealer.

The situation in regard to domestic exchange is troublesome. By executive order the Post Office and Custom House will accept a Spanish dollar at only 60 cents in American money. At neither of these places, however, will a Spanish dollar be given for 60 cents in American money. In trade a Spanish dollar passes for 78 cents in American money, and for an American dollar a person may get $1.28 in Spanish silver. The status of Spanish centens, gold pieces worth $4.82, and English sovereigns is one of less discrepancy, but it also needs adjustment, for it happens often that rates are so quoted that it is cheaper to remit for consignments by postal money order than to buy bills of exchange.

BUSINESS FAILURES UNKNOWN.

Under the native practices business failure is a thing unknown. With all accounts settled in spot cash or weekly, that was the end of them. No dispotion has appeared either to extend the time or change the method of payment or to try a credit system. No Cuban is willing to wonder over Sunday when he may get his money for services performed or goods delivered. One of the New York commercial agencies about ready to start in business here will doubtless find its work restricted to the distribution of ratings. There is not the first sign that it will be called upon to prepare the kind of statistics familiar at home, at least not while Cuban traditions rule trade.

Public franchises offer no present inducement to American capital. Only two of magnitude have so far been developed. Both were acquired before American occupation of the island, although one of them since then has passed to new control, partially American. The Foraker resolution in Congress forbidding military authorities here to grant franchises has stopped all movement in that direction.

CUBAN RAILROADS.

Both of the franchises to which allusion is made are for railroads. The system of steam lines has always been owned by the English. It covers about 1,200 miles, and is composed of nearly a dozen short roads. The equipment is the worst possible both in roadbed and in rolling stock, and charges both for passengers and freight are extortionate. A passenger going any distance must change cars several times to reach his destination, and must pay at least 6 cents per mile for a seat in a car worse than the meanest smoking car that has been shunted off in the United States for backwoods service.

About the fastest long-distance trip that can be made is from Havana to Cienfuegos, 190 miles. It takes twelve hours to do it, with frequent changes. No cars run except in daylight. The eastern portion of the island, for a distance of 350 miles, is wholly without railroad communication. It is said that English capital projects a road to traverse this territory. A road built by Spain to guard the eastern trocha, from Jucuro, on the south shore, to San Fernando on the north shore, is conducted by an American officer under military authority. Although trains run over it only twice a week, and then go from one commercial nowhere to another, the manager has put all receipts into equipment, and has made of it the only passable strip of railway in Cuba. There was little business for the English roads during the war, and the stock was quoted at 17. It has advanced to nearly 90 in London since American occupation.

The street railway franchise is in Havana. The Ferro Carril Urbano, which has been in operation here as a street car line for more than forty years, was inspected in November on behalf of a French and English syndicate dealing through the Banque International of Paris and Ruffer & Son of London. At the same time the Harvey syndicate, composed of G. B. M. Harvey and Hanson Brothers of Montreal, and represented by Percival Farquhar, resumed activity in connection with the same property. The four interests united and bought the property, the French and Canadian taking each two-sixths and the English and Harvey each one-sixth.

THE TORRE-PLA FRANCHISE.

A franchise for the construction of city railways had been granted some years ago, known as the Torre-Pla franchise. It provided for extensions and branches of the old system. When this concession was granted the old company found in its charter a provision that if the Government granted a new franchise the old company should have a right to acquire it by reimbursing the promoters. It got a decree of court confirming that right. Then Mr. Pla, as attorney for Mr. Torre, assigned the concession to J. M. Ceballos of New York for Mertopolitan Traction interests, known officially as the American Indies Company. Then the Havana City Railway Company sprang from somewhere, claiming that Mr. Ceballos should have assigned to it. The Urbano Company organized as the Havana Electric Railway Company, and the American Indies Company became the Havana Traction Company. Lawyers engaged to unravel the various claims and contentions reached a compromise in December by which the old company, to be known hereafter as the Havana Electric Railway Company, acquired the Torre-Pla concession, paying cash to reimburse its owners, and these owners in turn, Metropolitan people, organized as the Havana Traction Company, agreed to subscribe for one-fifth of the stock and bonds on original terms.

The company has right of way over city streets not now much frequented, but its extensions will branch into the suburbs. It also owns a ferry across the upper end of the harbor to Regla, where there is some manufacturing, and will carry its line three miles out from Regla to Guanabacoa. The road is to be operated by overhead trolley, now nearly ready on the Guanabacoa branch. It will be installed in the city proper afterward. There are no figures to show how the steam or surface franchises pay, but as they are monopolies they probably do well.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND GAS.

Only one electric lighting and one gas company have so far appeared. Both are old companies. Neither owns a monopoly, and both render indifferent service. Since it is probably as good as the people can afford to pay for, there would be no present temptation for American capital to invest in such enterprises. The franchise injunction does not apply to them or to various other concessions essentially local, and which the military will doubtless always permit municipal authority to regulate. This applies to local concessions all over Cuba, which in its present development hardly promise enough return to make them worth seeking by Americans.

Apart from the consideration of doubtful desirability, the disposition of Americans who have looked over the field of possible large enterprise is to await the political settlement of the island's affairs. Other foreign interests here nearly all represent investments of long standing. Moreover, they are protected by energetic Consuls. Not only has the United States no Consul, but the military rule is so equable and so much concerned lest the Cubans construe any act as unjust or unnecessary that the private rights of an American are less likely to be vigorously asserted than are those of a citizen of any other nation. F. W. E.

TROUBLE IN BARBADOS.

Negroes Set Fire to Sixty Sugar Estates Within Four Weeks.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 10.—Incendiarism is rampant in Barbados. Within four weeks sixty sugar estates have been set on fire by negroes and fears are entertained for the safety of the city of Bridgetown. The negroes are starving and lawless in the small island with its redundant population, and the situation is growing grave.

MARRIED IN A POORHOUSE.

A Wealthy Irish Woman Weds an English Pauper.

LONDON, March 10.—A curious romance comes from Chester, where there was recently admitted to the workhouse a Capt. Salisbury, son of the late member of Parliament for Chester. Though only forty-four years old he has had a remarkable career as a soldier, war correspondent, and author, finally falling upon very hard days.

It seemed as if this distinguished pauper was doomed to spend the rest of his life in the poorhouse when there suddenly appeared on the scene an apparently rich woman, described as Miss Emily Cunninghame of Ireland. The sequel occurred Thursday last when Capt. Salisbury was married to his visitor. They departed for Chester amid no end of sensation.

COMMANDER BEEHLER FAVORED.

Naval Attache Earned the Confidence of German Officials.

BERLIN, March 10.—Commander William H. Beehler, the United States Naval Attaché, has acquired an exceptionally favored position here for the following reason: Commander Beehler was permitted to visit the Krupps' establishment, and everything was explained to him. The Emperor afterward jocularly said:

"If I had been Krupp I would have fired you."

Since then a traitor in Essen wrote to Beehler offering to sell him, and through him to the United States, several of the secret processes. Beehler sent the letter to the Krupps, and the man who wrote it has since been arrested for breach of confidence. But the United States Naval Attaché now enjoys the full confidence of official circles.

TO PREVENT IMITATIONS.

French Paper Asserts Americans Infringe on Trademarks.

PARIS, March 10.—The Temps to-day publishes an article calling attention to the alleged fraudulent imitation of foreign products and the alleged forging of trademarks which, it is said, is now being practiced in the United States. It urges united action on the part of French producers and the prosecution of the offenders, even carrying the proceedings, if necessary, to the Supreme Court. It says:

"Certainly America's high protectionist tariff greatly hinders our export trade and reprisals are out of the question, because we send to America more than they send us. The reciprocity treaty awaiting ratification will undoubtedly afford some relief, but even free trade will only partially remedy the evil, for how can we hope to sell our products in a country where we allow the manufacture of very inferior imitations, which are sold under our name and as coming from us? There lies the formidable evil to which a remedy must be applied energetically and without delay."

AMERICANS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, March 10.—Ambassador and Mrs. White gave a diplomatic dinner this evening, at which were Sir Frank C. Lascelles, the British Ambassador, and his family; Baroness Tiaron Giskra, née Miss King of New York; Mr. and Mrs. George Wurts, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Prince and Princess Lynar, the latter being an American; Dr. von Thielmann, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury; Count von Buelow, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Dutch Minister, Dr. D. A. W. Van Tets van Goudriaan.

Mrs. Frank Winthrop of New York will give a musicale Thursday.

Mrs. Boise is to give a musicale at which, Pauline Szalit, a twelve-year-old pianiste and composer, is to perform.

Elliott Johnson has passed his examination as a naval architect.

Dr. Willard has taken a party of American ladies from here on a trip to Italy and Greece.

Ambassador White will lecture to-morrow evening on "Evolution and Revolution."

Miss Stone of Rye, N. Y., leaves here this week for home.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Freund of Boston have returned to their villa at Lauffenburg.

CAKE WALK IN MIDOCEAN.

British and American Passengers Take Part in It on the St. Paul.

What is declared by Capt. Jamison and Purser Williams of the steamship St. Paul to be the first cake walk held on a transatlantic liner took place on that vessel on Thursday night. The participants were Mrs. D. V. Moses, recently of London, who is removing to New York; Mrs. M. Regal Jacobs of New York, Miss Edith May of London, Mrs. Saunders of London, Major Gil Robinson of Cincinnati, Lieut. E. Kellett of the British Army, Lowe Carter of New Orleans, and George W. Ochs of Chattanooga.

The entire ship's company assembled in the saloon to witness the event. All the participants were in burnt cork costume of the most grotesque character imaginable, and gave a genuine reproduction of a plantation cake walk, preceded by a pickaninny bearing triumphantly aloft the elaborate cake. The prize was awarded to Mrs. Moses, the organizer of the affair, whose chief costume was a silk American flag. Major Robinson, her escort, is a son of John Robinson of circus fame.

Among the interested spectators were Lady Sackville, who personally complimented the walkers, and Joseph Jacobs, the English litterateur. Nearly $50 was contributed to the Sailors' Fund.

DUC D'ORLEANS'S ESCAPE

Narrowly Missed Getting "the Miller" in London.

AN AMERICAN IN THE PLOT

English Victims Awaiting His Return —Effect of His Letter to Le Rire's Caricaturist.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The considerable sensation caused in London by the ridiculous conduct of the Duc d'Orléans in writing a letter of thanks to D. M. Willette, the caricaturist of the famous Rire supplement, has not been without an echo here. But the French have paid much less attention to the matter than the English have done. In the first place, nobody here cares a snap about the Duc d'Orléans. He is known to be a fat, effeminate young man, whose principal business in life is slaughtering little birds, and whose occasional outbursts into the political arena are marked by ingratitude to old retainers, and vile language for which an ordinary English stable boy would be severely smacked.

He is the typical underbred booby. He commits the atrocities which seem to be natural to persons of very mixed blood. He has the vanity of the Frenchman, without the Frenchman's polish and wit. He has the pink-cheeked, yellow-haired brutality of the German, without the latter's stolidity and common sense. He has the appetite of Louis Seize, the viciousness of Louis Quatorze, and the treachery of Philippe Egalité. Of Henry Quatre he has only the beard, and that he owes to his barber. He would like it to be supposed that he is a reincarnation of Henri Quatre, but even his best friends have given up encouraging him in this delusion. Anecdotes are numerous as to the character he displayed when only a lad. His uncle, the Duc d'Aumale, caught him one afternoon cruelly torturing some geese, and, in the presence of all the stable hands, thrashed him soundly with a horse whip. He spat in the face of his English tutor at Sheen House, and promptly made acquaintance with that special kind of discipline which is traditional at Eton, the whipping only being interrupted by the sudden appearance of the Comte de Paris, who, on hearing the facts, fully approved the tutor. Perhaps for this very reason the Duke, who is childishly vindictive, bears a special grudge against the entire English race. The Duke's offensive treatment of the poor girl he was engaged to, the Princesse Marguérite d'Orléans, now Duchesse de Magenta, is still remembered. It alienated from him the respect of quite two-thirds of the French aristocracy.

For some years it has been known that the Duc d'Orléans was seeking to acquire a popularity in France by professing Anglophobe sentiments. He has a rival in his cousin, Prince Henri d'Orléans, who, however, has never forgiven the treatment meted out to Princess Marguérite, his sister. Prince Henri d'Orléans is a young nincompoop who is hardly more reputable than the Pretender. He drinks like a fish, and gambles to such an extent that he forced his poor old father, the Duc de Chartres, to wait hours in the late Baron de Hirsch's ante-chamber and almost to go on his royal knees to obtain the money with which to satisfy the prodigal Prince Henri's debts of honor. At Chantilly, the great racing centre near Paris, where the population is composed mostly of trainers and jockeys, who are certainly not squeamish, Prince Henri has the worst possible reputation. He ill-treats his horses, which a sportsman can never forgive. He is brutal, drunken, and ill-natured. He cannot be trusted in money matters. He is, to use the local expression, a "baimder" of the worst type. His father, the old Duc de Chartres, who likes to be called "Your Grace," is of a very different kidney.

A hard liver, a hard drinker, and a hard rider to hounds, all who have come in contact with him admit that he is a perfect gentleman—more English in his manner and sympathies than French. He hates to see a red coat in the hunt, and will stop the hunt rather than allow the Duchess to be outdistanced. His only weakness is to see his name in print. His uncle, the Prince de Joinville, now very old, is also a great hunter, and being very obstinate and cherishing in a vaguely senile kind of way the traditions of the French Navy, in which he was brought up, and of which he is an Admiral, he goes to the stag meets in big sea boots and follows the hunt in a carriage, being too infirm to ride. But nobody understands the business better than he, though he lacks nothing but a lifebelt to make him look on these occasions like a coasting Captain in a storm. When these two old "swells" are dead—the Prince de Joinville (who, by the way, is very ill at this moment from heart disease) and the Duc de Chartres—nobody will be left to keep up the magnificent traditions of the royal house of France, except these two cubs, Prince Henri and the Duc d'Orléans. Both have made themselves impossible in every Court in Europe, so that from the point of view of political possibilities the Orleanist party is now dead.

The Duc d'Orléans's excuse that in writing as he did to M. Willette he was merely expressing himself "in a French way" is not much relished here, and few people on this side of the Channel, even among the aristocratic set, will be sorry should the Duc get his deserts at the hands of some patriotic young Britisher. By fleeing as promptly as he did to Lisbon, he escaped a very disagreeable experience only by the skin of his teeth. Measures had been immediately taken to make him pay for his insults and treacherous ingratitude toward the Queen. An English Marquis who has recently come into his title, his brother, Lord ——, and a young officer of the Sutherland and Argyle Highlanders (Princess Louise's regiment) had laid a little plan, in which a well-known American resident of London was also to enter, for catching the Duc as he left the Carlton Hotel, breaking a bag of flour over his head and then covering him with soot.

A snapshot photograph of the scene was to be taken, which was to be widely distributed, both in England and in France. This method of punishment is known in English slang as giving a man "the miller." At first it was debated whether it would not be better for one stalwart Englishman to tackle the Duke and give him such a hiding as would prevent him physically, as well as politically, from seating himself on the throne of France for quite a long time to come. But it was decided that, as he had offended against an entire community, he could not be allowed the right of private combat. He would be treated as a "welcher" on a race course is treated, ducked in a pond, not by the one man he may have robbed, but by the entire crowd, whose principles of honorable dealing he has outraged. The organizer of this scheme, who gave the details in my presence to a well-known diplomatist here, assured the latter that the "partie" was solely "remise," the performance was merely put off until the Duke should be rash enough to again visit English shores. R. S.

STEPHANIE'S SACRIFICE.

What Austria's Crown Princess Gives Up to Wed Count Lonyay.

LONDON, March 10.—The often-postponed marriage of the Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria to Count Lonyay seems to be on the eve of occurring at Trieste, where Count Lonyay has taken a residence, and whither Princess Stephanie departed from Vienna, Thursday.

Neither the Vienna nor the Brussels Court is any more favorably disposed toward the groom than when the marriage was first mooted. King Leopold thinks it a scandal only a little less terrible than that of his eldest daughter, while Queen Henrietta hides her head with shame. But Princess Stephanie, regardless of it all, throws up her Court life, tiaras, diamonds and gold-embroidered robes, has her income reduced from 800,000 to 200,000 crowns, and goes to live with a poor country gentleman.

The people of Vienna, it is said, scarcely talk of anything but this great sacrifice for the sake of love.

Four Ladies Queensberry Living.

LONDON, March 10.—Some confusion is being caused in society by the fact that there are no less than four Ladies Queensberry now living, the reigning Marchioness being formerly known as Lady Douglas of Hawick. It is now said that the late Marquis, shortly before his death, was visited by the wife who divorced him in 1887, a pathetic reconciliation taking place, not only between husband and wife, but with the sons, who had also been estranged. Young Lord Alfred Douglas can frequently be seen dining, in more or less fashionable company, at well-known restaurants.

THE PARIS THEATRE FIRE.

Inquiry Into the Destruction of the Theatre Francais Discloses Carelessness.

PARIS, March 10.—Paris, which has been vainly yearning for a sensation, found ample excitement in the destruction of the Théâtre Français, which overshadows every other topic of interest and has afforded the newspapers material for pages of absorbing reading.

The exact origin of the fire remains unknown, but it is generally attributed to the fusing of an electric wire. The disaster brought to light the extraordinary fact that there is no fire surveillance whatever in Paris theatres, except during the time of actual performances. Thus fire might burn for hours during the daytime without discovery. Moreover, neither the iron stage curtain nor the automatic extinguishing sprays in the ceilings were found to be in working order. The tardiness of the fire brigade and the lack of water supply formed the subject of inquiries in the Municipal Council, but Prefect Lepine denied both, declaring the only delay arose in reaching the high roof of the building. This, however, does not agree with the statements of eye witnesses.

Little damage is noticeable from the outside of the building as the main wall of the theatre, surrounded by galleries in which are situated the offices and dressing rooms, is still standing, and it is hoped that it will be possible to reconstruct the interior without rebuilding this wall. The Government is acting promptly, and has decided that the work of reconstruction shall proceed immediately. For this purpose a credit of 3,000,000 francs will be asked.

It is expected that the Comédie Française will be back again in its old home before Autumn. The company will be temporarily housed in the Theatre Odéon, the shrine of classical drama in the Latin quarter. The difficulties in providing houses for both the Comédie and Odéon troups have been solved by the spontaneous offer of the elder Coquélin, who came to the rescue and offered his playhouse, the Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin for one month free of rent. This offer was all the more generous in view of Coquelin's historic quarrel with the Comédie Française, and his leaving them altogether.

AMERICA AT THE PARIS FAIR.

Some of Her Buildings Will Be Unfinished on the Opening Day.

PARIS, March 10.—An examination of the condition of the exposition works shows that the Americans should be satisfied with the progress of the American section compared with that of other countries. The façades are nearly completed in the manufacturers' and agricultural departments, and work has begun on every American section, while even France has not yet done any of this construction in most of her space.

United States Commissioner Peck is busy this week pushing matters forward. He said that some of the buildings cannot be ready before the date set for the opening of the exposition for installation of exhibits, and some departments will be incomplete for weeks after that date, but the exposition will be formally opened as announced.

The cargo of the United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie is arriving at the rate of twenty carloads daily. They are unloaded as fast as they arrive, and there is no congestion such as occurred at the Chicago Exposition. Much uneasiness, however, is felt at the non-arrival of the steamer Pauillac, which bears a number of important exhibits.

GERMANY'S COAL FAMINE.

Industries in Critical Condition Because of Scarcity of Fuel.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—German industries are in a critical condition, according to Consul General Mason at Berlin, owing to a great coal famine which prevails throughout the continent.

Numerous manufacturers are shutting down for the want of fuel; a dozen of the big electric light and power plants have less than a fortnight's coal supply on hand, and there is no source from which to obtain further supplies. The Prussian State railways have contracted for an immense supply of coal at an advance of 42 per cent. Great Britain, which last year sold Germany 5,000,000 tons, can this year spare but 2,000,000 tons, and there must be a serious reduction of steel and iron manufactures in Germany in consequence. Russia has removed a tariff on coal, while the price of naphtha has increased 400 per cent. Silesian coal in scant supply is bringing $5 a ton at Berlin, and the coal dealers are in a panic, offering from $4.04 to $4.28 for bituminous lump at Hamburg.

The Consul General is beset with inquiries as to how coal can be obtained from the United States. He says that now is the golden opportunity for coal exporters to establish a permanent trade and deprecates the inactivity of the American mine owners who contented themselves with exporting last year only 5,000,000 tons of coal, and all of that to next-door neighbors, while England, with her deep and difficult mines and waning deposits, exported 36,000,000 tons, besides supplying a vast quantity to foreign shipping.

The Queen's Drawing Rooms.

LONDON, March 10.—The drawing rooms promise to be specially interesting. Among the débutantes will be a daughter of Mrs Arthur Paget, and the daughter of another woman equally well known to the American public, Mrs. Langtry. Mrs. Cornwallis West will be Miss Jeanne Langtry's social grandmother. Other débutantes are Lady Victoria Sybil Grey, daughter of Earl Grey, and niece of the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada; the Marquis of Cholmondeley's daughter, Lady Lettice Joan, and Lady Margaret Sackville, daughter of Countess De La Warr, while among the brides are the Hon. Mrs. Charles Coventry, who recently changed her American name, Winthrop, to that ancient English patronymic, and the beautiful and rich Countess of Cromartie, who recently married Major Blunt.

Mlle. Henriot, French Actress, Buried.

PARIS, March 10.—Almost every member of the theatrical world attended the funeral, this afternoon, of Mlle. Henriot, the actress of the Comédie Française, who lost her life Thursday during the destruction by fire of the Théâtre Français. The service was held in the Church of St. Honore d'Eylau, near the Henriot residence. The members of the Comédie Française were present and magnificent wreaths were sent by every theatre.

Politics in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 10.—The formation of a Cabinet by Mr. Bond to succeed the Ministry of Sir James Winter, recently resigned, has not yet been completed, Mr. Bond finding difficulty in reconciling the claims of his new allies and his party's supporters not now in the House, but certain to return if a general election is ordered. The gravity of the situation is becoming intensified daily, and it is said that a rupture among the Bondites is probable.

Westminster Abbey in Danger.

LONDON, March 10.—According to the newly appointed Surveyor of Westminster Abbey, that ancient edifice is fast crumbling to pieces owing to the action of the fumes of manufactories on the opposite side of the river on the weather-worn stones. This contention is illustrated by photos of white patches on the interior and on the exterior parts of the abbey, indicating crumbling.

Santo Domingo Rebel Arrested.

SANTO DOMINGO, March 10.—Gen. Pepin, ex-Governor of Santiago de los Caballeros, who recently headed a revolt against the Government, has been arrested, and the uprising has been suppressed. The country is now quiet.

FRANKLIN COUNTY SOCIETY.

Its Organization Celebrated by a Dinner at Delmonico's.

The Franklin County Society was organized at Delmonico's last evening by sixty New Yorkers, who were born in Franklin County, and ex-Controller Ashbel P. Fitch was elected President. The occasion was a dinner, over which Mr. Fitch presided.

The toasts were painted on wooden plaques, and all the responses were humorous. The toasts included the following: "Franklin County," P. D. Kilburn, State Superintendent of Banking; "Sister Counties," Justice Charles H. Truax; "St. Lawrence," Col. E. C. James; "Vermonters," James M. Gifford; "The Place We Came To," Job E. Hedges, and "County Reminiscences," Col. John R. Van Wormer.

Ex-Congressman Davis Blind.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., March 10.—Ex-Congressman John Davis of the Fifth Kansas District has become totally blind. He was one of the founders of the Populist Party, and served two terms in Congress.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Addison C. Rand.

Addison C. Rand, President of the Rand Drill Company of New York, died suddenly at his home, 400 West End Avenue, on Friday evening. He was born in Westfield, Mass., in September, 1841, and was a member of an old New England family, prominent since the early settling of the Colonies.

He was one of the pioneers in rock-drilling and air-compressing machinery. He was Treasurer of the Engineers' Club of this city, a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Union League and Colonial Clubs. He was a Director of the New England Society, of the Ninth National Bank, and of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company.

The funeral will be at his late home and the burial will be at Westfield.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. THOMAS M. SMITH, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Pittsfield, Mass., died yesterday. He was fifty-nine years old and was born in Ireland. His church recently celebrated its golden jubilee.

ALFRED BONNELL, said to be the oldest resident of North Plainfield, N. J., died Friday. He was seventy-five years old. Mr. Bonnell was born in Chatham, N. Y., and had lived in North Plainfield for over fifty years.

HORACE P. BRADBURY, Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Knights Templars of Ohio, died at his home, in Gallipolis yesterday. He was fifty years old. He was a brother of ex-Supreme Justice Joseph P. Bradbury.

ANDREW W. SMITH, who for a number of years has been business manager of The Trenton Times, died at his home, 146 South Broad Street, Trenton, N. J., Friday, from pneumonia. A widow and two young sons survive him.

EDWIN P. HILL, a well-known newspaper man, died yesterday at Haverhill, Mass. He was eighty-one years old. He was born in Hudson, N. Y., but had been a resident of Haverhill for forty-two years. He leaves a son and a daughter.

NICHOLAS B. KEYOU died yesterday at his home, in Medford, Mass. He was sixty-two years old. He was a native of Portland, Me., but had lived in Medford since 1861. He was re-elected to the Legislature last year on the Democratic ticket.

J. FRANCIS BURT, President of the Brooks Oil Company of Indianapolis, and also President of the Leader Refining Company of Washington, Penn., died last night at his home in Woodruff Place after an illness of three weeks. He was taken sick three weeks ago at Franklin, Penn., where he was overcome by gas.

WILLIAM T. HOUGH, a clerk in the Entrance and Clearance Department of the Naval Office, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 321 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, after suffering for some time with rheumatism. He was born in Fredericksburg, Va., on July 13, 1842, and before the war was a prominent Baltimore banker, but lost a fortune in speculation.

JOHN Z. LITTLE, an actor in Brooklyn, died on Friday night at the Pierrepont House, in that borough, from paralysis. He was sixty-two years old, and a native of Philadelphia. He played at the Park Theatre under Col. Sinn's management, and his wife, whose stage name was Lizzie Campbell, was also a member of the company. Mr. Little acted for a time as manager of a theatre in Chicago, and then he toured the country, managing his own production of "Around the World."

DAVID HEPBURN died at his home, 545 Broome Street, on Friday of bronchitis. He was born on one of the Orkney Islands, off the west of Scotland, on Sept. 30, 1823. He learned the carpenters' trade, built boats, and acted as a pilot along the wild coast. In 1850, with his wife and child, he came to America, and secured work in this city as a journeyman carpenter, and in 1865 he went into business for himself. On Jan. 6, 1896, he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

E. S. LOCHETTE INSANE.

The French scientist and traveler, E. S. Lochette, who was overcome by illuminating gas on March 6 in his lodgings at 19 Charles Street, was about to be sent to Ward's Island yesterday morning after having been declared insane.

It was discovered that he had been in the country only about six months, and the matter was referred to Superintendent Blair of the Out-Door Poor Department. Mr. Blair called the attention of the immigration authorities to it, and they will take action.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

No sensible man will expect to find GOOD liquors where inferior mineral waters are kept. CARL H. SCHULTZ'S MINERAL WATERS cost a little more because they are ABSOLUTELY PURE AND CORRECT.

E. & W. DRESS SHIRTS. E. & W.
Perfection in every detail.

DIED.

AMY.—On Friday, March 9, 1900, at the residence of her parents, Estelle Marie, beloved daughter of Alfred V. and Pauline Amy, aged 2 years, 10 months.
Funeral private.

ARNSTEIN.—Saturday night, Ephraim, aged 77 years and 11 months, after a short illness.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

COX.—On Friday morning, March 9, William B. Cox, in his 73d year.
The funeral will be held at the residence of Mrs. Switzer, 530 Pacific St., Brooklyn, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

EHRICH.—Rebecca, widow of Joseph Ehrich, in the 75th year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence, 29 West 87th St., on Sunday, March 11, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GOODWIN.—On Friday, March 9, 1900, at her late residence, 247 5th Av., New York, Matilda Elinor, wife of Edward C. Goodwin, and daughter of the late Jonathan I. Coddington.
Funeral services on Monday afternoon, March 12, at 4 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

HALL.—At Montclair, N. J., Saturday, March 10, 1900, Annie Elizabeth, wife of Robert M. Hall.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARDENBROOK.—At his residence, 142 West 79th St., New York City, on Thursday, March 8th, 1900, Benjamin C. Hardenbrook.
Funeral services at his late residence on Sunday, March 11th, 1900, at 2:30 P. M.

HUBBARD.—On March 9th, Oliver Payson Hubbard, LL. D., late Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology in Dartmouth College, in the 91st year of his age.
Funeral from his residence, 117 West 55th St., on Monday, March 12, at 11 o'clock. Interment at New Haven, Conn.

KIP.—On Saturday, March 10, at the residence of her daughter-in-law, 252 7th St., Jersey City, Nancy H. Kip, widow of Samuel Kip of Kip Bay, N. Y., in her 93d year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Sag Harbor papers please copy.

MOLO.—At his residence, 124 Lexington Av., Marcus Molo, brother of William P. Molo.
Funeral services from 306 East 86th St., near Second Av., this Sunday, 11th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M.
Friends and members of the Swiss Benevolent Society, of the Societa Ticinese di Muto Soccorso, and of the Swiss General Society are respectfully invited to attend.
Interment at Woodlawn.

MOORE.—At her home in Atlantic City, Friday, March 9, Mrs. Ann Moore, mother of William T. Moore.
Burial services at Evergreens Cemetery Sunday, 4 P. M.

MOTT.—On Saturday, March 10, Elizabeth Mott, widow of James Mott, in her eighty-seventh year.
Funeral at the Westbury Meeting House, at 11 o'clock Tuesday, the 13th.

OTTENHEIMER.—On Thursday, March 8, Hettie, beloved wife of Ally Ottenheimer.
Funeral from 23 East 74th St. Sunday morning, March 11, at 9:30 o'clock.

PHELPS.—In New Haven, Conn., Friday, March 9 Edward J. Phelps, aged 77 years.
Funeral services will be held in Battell Chapel, New Haven, Sunday afternoon, March 11, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Burlington, Vt.

POST.—At his late residence, 523

UNDER THE OLD FLAG IN THE PHILIPPINES

Work of Kobbe's Expedition to Southern Luzon.

ENEMY EVACUATES SORSOGON

Runs Away When American Ships Are Sighted in the Bay—Spaniards Welcome the Troops.

SORSOGON, Southern Luzon, Jan. 20.—Two days ago a military expedition of some 2,500 American troops, under Gen. Kobbé, left Manila and proceeded on several steamships to the southern end of Luzon Island, there to occupy and permanently garrison six seacoast towns and villages. Up to the present time three such towns have come under the American flag and the control of American army officers, and no one has been hurt on either side. Two or three more places still remain to be garrisoned down here, and then the expedition will proceed to Samar and Leyte, there to occupy and hold the principal towns of these neighboring islands.

Gen. Kobbé's command is composed of the Forty-third and Forty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry and Capt. Randolph's battery of the Third Artillery. These troops were loaded on the transports Hancock and Garonne and the local steamers Venus, Aeolus, Salvadora, and Castellano. Convoyed by the gunboat Nashville, the expedition left Manila Jan. 18, and slowly steamed down the coast to the entrance of the deep bay that leads from the sea up to the town of Sorsogon, near the southern extremity of Luzon.

On the morning of Jan. 20 we met the gunboat Helena and the little Maraveles, and, the three warships leading the transports in single file, the whole expedition slowly proceeded up Sorsogon Bay. It was like Lake Champlain; the water sparkled and was bright in the morning breeze, and the hills that run back from the sides of the bay were well wooded. We swung past several islands, the leads giving deep water. We were not close enough to the shore to detect the tropical foliage, and there was a freshness in the morning air that reminded our soldiers of home.

COMING UP THE BAY.

When the Hancock's leads gave "a quarter less six" the entire expedition stopped and anchored. The Hancock, a model transport ship, draws twenty-six feet of water, and that is too much for these southern channels. The Hancock's use to the expedition is now ended, and she returns to Manila from here.

There had followed us from Manila a side-wheel steamer, the Nunez, with a serviceable draught of six feet. Her use and value now became apparent. Two companies of the Forty-seventh were loaded into eight of the Hancock's pullboats and two more companies passed aboard the Nunez. Then the Nunez towed the whole outfit toward Sorsogon, still eight miles up the bay.

The string of boats tautened out, and there was the exhilaration of motion, of salty spray and of cool breeze. Men's spirits grew boisterous, and among the soldiers there was much loud talk. This volunteer regiment longed for action. They wanted to fight, to shoot, to kill, and they speculated on the chances of the enemy's resisting. And, when some man brought out a piccolo and played airs that fitted the accompaniment of dashing water between the boats, easy, running notes that were lost astern in the sunshine, one could shut one's eyes and imagine one's self on the deck of an Iron Steamboat going to Coney Island.

After an hour and a half the small boats arrived off Sorsogon and we saw the town was decorated with white and American flags. So there was no chance for a "scrap" and the men were disappointed. The Helena, the Nashville, and the Maraveles had preceded the Nunez and her boats to Sorsogon and were anchored in front of the town.

RAISING THE FLAG.

Gen. Kobbé and Capt. Darrell, Col. Howe of the Forty-seventh, Capt. Bradley of the Hancock, and Lieut. Kobbé, the General's son, were on board the Maraveles. This gunboat steamed close to the wharf in front of the stone warehouses along the water front, and a pullboat set the official party on shore. They were met by a number of natives and Spaniards, while crowds of the villagers stood and gaped in wonder and curiosity. It was their first sight of Americans, and only three days ago the Tagalog leaders had convincingly told them that Aguinaldo had driven us out of Manila and held us prisoners upon vessels in Manila Bay.

The Spaniards told Gen. Kobbé that the insurgent forces had evacuated the town that morning, whereupon Col. Howe, with an American flag under his arm and accompanied by an orderly, walked rapidly across the square in front of the church and raised the flag upon a pole facing a nipa building that had the appearance of a barracks. This was at ten minutes past 1 o'clock, and Gen. Kobbé's party, with six marines from the Nashville, were the first to salute the symbol of the new sovereignty. Col. Howe saw one armed Filipino just as he was about to raise the flag, but this man ran away with all possible speed. He was the only one of the enemy seen to-day.

TROOPS IN POSSESSION.

The soldiers from the Nunez were landed on the wharf, and immediately forming into companies marched up into town. The people seemed indifferent to our presence, their only visible characteristic being curiosity. All day long they looked at the Americans from street corners, doorways, and second-story windows, and several times crowds of the curious had to be dispersed from in front of Col. Howe's headquarters.

There were several Spaniards in town, and from them was learned something of the recent happenings on shore. Sorsogon is an important shipping port and a district capital. It has, like the rest of this coast and the Islands of Samar and Leyte, been blockaded by our vessels since August last, and, consequently, its people have suffered from the lack of varieties of food. They seem to have had sufficient of rice, fish, and bananas, which are diet of the poorer classes, but all such comestibles as come from Manila had long since been exhausted. The Spaniards said they were very glad to see us, and they hoped for the immediate re-establishment of commercial relations with Manila.

It seems there had been stationed in Sorsogon about 300 Tagalog soldiers, under the command of Capt. Leon Parras. There were only 100 rifles in the command, however, and we were told they had little ammunition.

These Spaniards had been uniformly well treated by the Filipinos; there had been no official imposition or injustice; the Spaniards were allowed every liberty, and they averred that travel in the country had been safe at all times. The town and the province had been ruled by the Tagalog leaders, and such civil forces as they established were directly under the control of the military and acted for them. There have never been any Spanish prisoners in the Province of Sorsogon, and all Spanish friars and priests were driven away more than a year ago. Churches are now occupied and services conducted by the native clergy.

FLIGHT OF FILIPINOS.

The natives of Southern Luzon are called Vicols. They seem a quiet and peaceful people, unlikely to give trouble if Tagalog influence be removed from them, and they are apparently more anxious to be let alone, to grow small crops, than to fight and die for the Aguinaldo ideal of liberty.

This province is a hemp producer, and, as there have been no shipments out for six months past, considerable of this product is stored here awaiting transfer to a market. There are 40,000 bales of hemp in Sorsogon itself, and loose hemp, amounting to 20,000 bales more, is in the immediate vicinity.

We were told the insurgents had left very suddenly that morning, immediately after sighting our vessels. In the barracks, where Col. Howe raised the American flag, there was found a book of general orders issued to the Filipino soldiers. Under date of Jan. 20, the ink with which it was written being scarcely dry, there was entered an order directing company commanders to assemble their men and be ready to move at a moment's notice, "for," said the order, "we have seen seven strange steamers down the bay, and we take them to be the enemy." It appears that the main body of the Filipinos retreated toward a village called Castillo, some eight miles distant, but a rear guard of twenty men were left in Sorsogon, and only quitted the outskirts of the town when Gen. Kobbé's party landed on the wharf. They staid behind to make sure of our intention to occupy and hold the port.

"We were very friendly with the Filipinos," said the Spanish merchant who was our source of information. "They were good men and fair, and only this morning some officers were breakfasting at my table as you are lunching now. Antonio, bring thar half bottle of sherry from my trunk. Gentlemen, permit me. 'The King is dead; long live the King!'"

NO TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

The Church of Sorsogon is large and plain, and, with the convent attached thereto, the most prominent building in town. It faces the sea and is close to the beach. In front of it and running along just above high-water mark are intrenchments from which the rebel soldiers could have poured a destructive fire upon our crowded men in the open boats. But the rebels showed discretion in not resisting our landing. The town was easily under the guns of the Nashville and Helena, and these vessels could have blown it to pieces and burned it up.

The priest of the church did not appear the day our forces landed. Two or three times his face was seen at his latticed window, looking out curiously at our American soldiers. He tacitly expressed his desire to be let alone by ignoring all calls at his door, although he must have been hungry for news from Manila of the progress of the war and of Church matters, for they have long been cut off from communication in Sorsogon.

Col. Howe established his headquarters in a comfortable two-story building. A similar house across the street was occupied as a battalion hospital, and the work of settling the soldiers in quarters was pushed along rapidly. Some were sent to the barracks near the church, others to a stone building just behind the town, where the Filipino forces had been quartered, while still others took possession of houses on the town's main streets.

This afternoon the stores were sent up from the Hancock, and by to-morrow Companies I, K, L, and M, and the headquarters of the Forty-seventh Regiment, will be settled for permanent garrison duty at Sorsogon. Guards and outposts were placed around the town early in the afternoon, and our troops are now ready for an attack, should one occur, which is considered very doubtful.

FILIPINOS AS RULERS.

There will be scouting and reconnoitering to keep men occupied, for it is Col. Howe's intention to chase the Filipinos and to capture the old brass muzzle-loading cannons they dragged into the woods with them. We captured no arms or ammunition, and the dozen small schooners and two steam launches in the bay are private property and do not come to our use. We did find, however, file upon file of Filipino army and civil records and other documents, showing that a system of government was maintained by the Tagalog leaders.

There has been no fighting down here, and the Filipino army has had plenty of time to give to civil affairs. They seem to have carried on the routine of former governing Spaniards, keeping the same books, applying the same laws, and collecting the same taxes. This they could easily do, because, under Spanish rule, there were many native civil officers and clerks, familiar with Spanish methods of administration, who continued in their former employment. Under Spain these employes used to report to a Spanish General as their chief; recently they have reported to a Filipino General instead.

CIVIL RULE FOR FILIPINOS.

Gen. Otis Appoints a Board, Headed by a Native, to Develop Municipal Government.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Without awaiting the arrival of the new Philippine Commission, Gen. Otis is pressing forward with the installation of civil governments in the various districts of the Philippines. Last August he established municipal governments in towns within the limits of the United States occupation. Now he has taken steps to provide a more systematic and orthodox system of governments. He has appointed a board, headed by the brightest and most acute lawyer in the Philippines, Cayetano Arellano, and including some experienced army officers, to carry out his project. This is set out in the following order, issued by him and dated Manila, Jan. 20, just received here:

"It being necessary and expedient at the present time to develop the abridged form of municipal government, announced in General Orders No. 43 of Aug. 8 last, from the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific and the Eighth Army Corps, and prescribed to meet the temporary requirements of towns of the Philippines which should be rescued from the control of armed insurgents—a labor which under present circumstances requires careful consideration and mature deliberation, and in which the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General of the islands have, upon request, consented to render assistance—a board is hereby called to take the subject under aavisement and deliberation and to formulate and report as soon as practicable a plan of municipal government which shall contain all necessary features to meet requirements and which shall be as liberal in character as existing conditions permit.

"Detail for the board: Cayetana Arellano, President of the Audencia; Don Florentino Torres, Attorney General of the islands: Lieut. Col. E. H. Crowder, Thirty-ninth Infantry, Associate Justice of the Civil Branch of the Audencia; F. W. Young, Associate Justice of the Criminal Branch of the Audencia, and Lieut. Col. T. R. Hamer, Thirty-seventh Infantry, Associate Justice of the Criminal Branch of the Audencia."

FOR SICK AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

An Appeal for Help by the Manila Hospital Aid Society.

The Manila Hospital Aid Society, of which the widow of Gen. Lawton is now the Home Secretary, appeals for contributions. The society asks for books, games, delicacies, pajamas, &c., for the sick and wounded United States soldiers and sailors in the Philippines. Mrs. Lawton was formerly the President of the society at Manila, and now Mrs. E. H. Liscum has taken that position.

Information can be obtained from Depot Quartermasters in the large cities or from Mrs. H. W. Lawton, Pewee Valley, Ky., as to the shipment of articles free of charge, and money may be remitted to Mrs. Lawton or to James K. Gracie, 80 Broadway, New York, or to Mrs. W. S. Cowles, 1,733 N Street, Washington, D. C.

GEN. WHEELER'S RESIGNATION.

His Letter Giving Up Command Was Sent to the President.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—It appears that Gen. Wheeler did tender his resignation last Fall. It was dated Nov. 28, at a place called Paniqui, on the Island of Luzon, and was not cabled, but came by the slow process of the mails. Moreover, it did not come directly to the War Department, but went to the White House, where it has been reposing since its arrival in Washington. The War Department officials have just learned of it.

The General's resignation was not accepted promptly by the President, out of consideration for the officer. Instead he was ordered to report to the War Department at Washington. His resignation will be accepted here, and the effect of this action will be to allow the officer his mileage and expenses to Washington. The resignation reads as follows:

Paniqui, Island of Luzon,
The Philippines,
Nov. 28, 1899.

To the President, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: The insurgent government is virtually destroyed. Aguinaldo is a fugitive in the northern provinces; his Cabinet and Congress are scattered. The President of the Filipino Congress is here, and from what he says I think it will be impossible for their Congress to ever reconvene. The various commands of the insurgent Generals are reduced to mere skeletons and fly before us so fast that it is almost impossible to get within gun range.

I therefore respectfully tender my resignation as an officer in the volunteer forces of the United States. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH WHEELER,
Brigadier General, United States Volunteers.

LOSSES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Aguncillo Places American Casualties at 34,338 in Nine Months.

PARIS, March 10.—The newspapers here this week publish a statement of the American losses in the Philippines, furnished by Aguncillo, the Philippine agent, which even the papers publishing it describe as fantastic.

"According to Aguncillo, 6,089 American soldiers have been killed and 17,349 wounded between February and November, 1899, without reckoning the losses by disease.

Cannibals in the Philippines?

SAN ANTONIA, Texas, March 10.—In two different letters received in this city from members of the Thirty-third Infantry, who pressed Aguinaldo so closely in the mountains of Luzon, comes the story that a member of the regiment who fell behind while up in the hills was killed and partly eaten by natives, known as Ygorotes, a tribe of cannibals. Private Mohavier writes one letter and Sergt. Bateman another, telling of this.

SUNKEN SPANISH TREASURE.

Safe of Cervera's Torpedo Boat Furor Nearly Causes Second Santiago Naval Fight.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 10.—The rivalry over the possession of a safe belonging to the sunken Spanish torpedo gunboat Furor almost caused a second naval battle yesterday.

Cendoya, the agent of the Ward Line, with his Cuban partners, has been engaged for several months in wrecking the warships and has performed considerable work in dynamiting the Furor, which was difficult on account of the depth of the water, twelve fathoms. Recently he located a safe supposed to contain $12,000 in Spanish gold, and returned to find the buoy removed. He was compelled to come to this city for a pilot, and returned to the wreck of the Furor yesterday, where he found the American transport Williams, with a diver down. A rival diver thereupon descended, and each of them claimed he was the first to take possession of the safe. A quarrel ensued, and the transport's diver came up, alleging his rival had threatened him with a knife.

Cendoya's diver attached a line to the safe, which he and his companions claim the American officers took forcibly, intimidating them with rifles from the transport. Capt. Parr says the line failed to raise the safe, and their diver succeeded in attaching a line which secured the treasure. On board the Williams were Capt. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster, in charge of the transport; Lieut. Hamilton, an engineer officer, and Superintendent Fowler of the Barber Asphalt Company.

The American officers disclaim any financial interest in the expedition.

Capt. Blunt says he allowed thee divers and others to use the Williams because, temporarily, she was not needed, and stood on her deck with a rifle which he says was not loaded, during the quarrel. He disclaims any intention of using his position, uniform, or arms to intimidate the Cuban divers. Lieut. Hamilton says he accompanied the expedition as a spectator.

Both boats eventually returned to the harbor, and Cendoya secured an order from the Court directing the police to take possession of the safe. Fifteen armed policemen, on the tug Colon, followed the Williams, maneuvring around the bay for an hour. Finally the tug went alongside the Williams, and the police, with drawn revolvers, prepared to board her, when Capt. Cooper, commanding the Williams, confronted them with a rifle and announced his intention to kill the first man who stepped on board. He claimed the civil courts had no jurisdiction over Government ships. The police thereupon retreated behind the pilothouse and the Colon returned to her wharf.

Cendoya then reported the affair to Department Commander Whitside, who ordered Staff Adjt. Harbord to investigate the matter. Harbord and some press representatives searched the Williams at midnight, and no safe was found. Capt. Blunt and Capt. Cooper disclaim any knowledge of the present whereabouts of the safe, which, Fowler says, was thrown overboard. Fowler declined to say whether the contents had been removed. He had a half interest in the expedition, and says he is a partner of McGrail, a civil employe of Capt. Blunt's office. Cendoya is an American citizen, and makes serious charges against Capt. Blunt, which Commander Whitside will investigate.

The Cubans resent the actions of Capt. Cooper in refusing to accept the service of legal process, and they call the Williams a pirate under the American flag. Many Americans criticise Capt. Cooper's action, but all admire his nerve in facing fifteen revolvers alone and compelling a retreat. The haste of the policemen to seek cover is described as "very amusing."

Cuban Customs Receipts in January.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The War Department to-day made public the statement that the total customs receipts from all sources in Cuba for January, 1900, were $1,511,094, an increase over January, 1899, of $448,471.

NEW YORKER DIES IN SAN JUAN.

John W. French Found Dead in a Hallway—Said to Have Served in Seventy-first Regiment.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 10.—John Wesley French of New York, a lawyer and a graduate of Columbia Law School, who has served as a Lieutenant in the Seventy-first Regiment, was found dead in a hallway this morning.

The circumstances surrounding the case give rise to a suspicion of foul play, and an investigation is in progress.

Mr. French had been in Puerto Rico a year, having been employed as a school teacher and in newspaper work.

At the Seventy-first Regiment Armory it was said last night that John Wesley French had never been a member of the regiment. The Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn was the only other city regiment that saw active service in Cuba or Puerto Rico. At the armory of this regiment the officers said they knew a Capt. French who was formerly a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, and who did recruiting duty at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, but was later transferred to the regular service, and that, as far as known, he was still in the service.

The name John Wesley French does not appear in the City Directory nor in the Legal Directory.

NOT IN LA GUASIMAS FIGHT.

Seventy-first Officially Declared Not to Have Participated.

ALBANY, March 10.—The War Department has informed the Adjutant General that the Seventy-first Regiment was not sufficiently near the battle of La Guasimas to be given the credit of participating in that engagement, and in consequence Adjt. Gen. Hoffman has issued the following:

"The War Department having directed that the Seventy-first Regiment, Infantry, New York Volunteers, cannot be considered to have been sufficiently near to the place of actual conflict to be entitled to credit for the action at La Guasimas, so much of Section 11 of General Orders No. 20, A. G. O., Series 1899, as relates to the Seventy-first Regiment is amended to read as follows:

"'Seventy-first Regiment, four rings, as follows: 'Spanish-American war, 1898,' 'Cuba, June, July, and August, 1898,' 'San Juan Hill, July 1, 1898,' 'Siege of Santiago de Cuba, July 2 to 17, 1898.'"

INCENDIARY MAY BE A CRANK.

Odd Message Received by Pastor of a Burned Chicago Church.

CHICAGO, March 10.—From evidence collected it is believed that the destruction by fire Thursday night of the Second Presbyterian Church, and the burning a few weeks ago of the Trinity Methodist Church, were the work of an incendiary crank. Both fires started in the organ loft, where it was almost impossible to reach the flames. The Rev. W. E. McLennan, pastor of Trinity Church, to-day received a postal card bearing the following message:

"God does not care any more for churches than He does for barns, or He would not let them burn up."

CHICAGO'S SUBURBAN TRAINS.

Pennsylvania to Withdraw Its Service Because of Trolleys.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The Chronicle says: "The entire Chicago suburban train service of the Pennsylvania Railroad probably will be abandoned. Local officers of the company, it is said, have recommended to the management in Pittsburg that all of the trains, with the exception of one in each direction morning and evening, be discontinued as soon as practicable. Trolley competition is the principal cause of the action.

"Officers of the Pennsylvania intimate that the suburban service does not pay, and that they have no desire to operate at a loss, which would be the case if the trolley competition were to be met."

Penobscot Ice Plants Sold.

BANGOR, Me., March 10.—Four of the best ice plants on the Penobscot River have been acquired by the American Ice Company of New York. The transfer included the property of E. and I. K. Stetson, the Orrington Ice Company, D. Sargent's Sons, and the Arctic Ice Company. The aggregate purchase price was $111,000. The total capacity of the four plants is about 95,000 tons. They now contain 68,000 tons of old and 13,000 tons of new ice.

PREVAILING RATE OF WAGES LAW

May Be Tested in the Courts by the Brooklyn League.

WILLIAM C. DE WITT'S OPINION

Ex-Corporation Counsel Says Law of 1899 Repealed Original Statute—City Employes May Be Laid Off.

The Brooklyn League, which has about decided to bring through one of its members a taxpayer's action to restrain the payment of claims under the "prevailing rate of wages law," was greatly encouraged yesterday when it learned that William C. De Witt, Corporation Counsel of the former City of Brooklyn and one of the framers of the Greater New York charter, had expressed as his opinion that the law of May 12, 1899, repealed the original statute so far as men directly employed by the city are concerned.

In consequence of this opinion, which was given out after Mr. De Witt had considered the matter at great length, it is likely that the league will on Monday night instruct its counsel to begin the suit.

Mr. De Witt, when asked if there was any law in existence requiring the city to pay the prevailing rate of wages to its direct employes, said:

"If you will call Mr. Whalen's attention to the cases of Moore vs. Mausert, 49 N. Y. 332; People vs. Assessors, 84 N. Y. 610, and the Estate of Prime, 136 N. Y. 347, he will see very clearly that the act of 1899 repealed the act of 1897, so far as it imposed upon municipalities the duty of paying the 'prevailing rate of wages' to its own appointees, laborers, or mechanics by omitting that provision from the new rendition of the statute, just as effectually as if it had expressly repealed it, and I doubt not he will discard any claims arising since the passage of the act of 1899.

"It is a rule of law in this State that when the Legislature reproduces a statute with a new reading or composition, all parts which are omitted from the later statute are to be deemed repealed.

"All prior statutes on the subject were expressly repealed by the general statute of 1897, and our municipalities have therefore been free from this restraint since the act of 1899."

All the cases referred to were decided in the Court of Appeals.

In the case of Moore vs. Mausert, to which Mr. De Witt makes reference, the action was a proceeding under a mechanic's lien law, where a former statute had been repealed. Judge Grover in his opinion said:

"Where a statute amendatory of a former one sets forth the original statute as amended, retaining a portion of the old, omitting a portion, and incorporating therein new provisions, the effect is not to repeal and re-enact the portion retained, but such portion continues in force from the time of the first enactment; the portions omitted are abrogated, and cease to form part of the statute from the time the new act takes effect, and the new provisions become operative from that time.

In the second case quoted, in which Judge Finch wrote the opinion, the Court said, referring to the decision in the Moore-Mansert case:

It was there held, in substance, that an act which amends an existing statute "so as to read as follows," thereupon enacting a new and substituted provision, repeals all of the former statute omitted from the act as amended. That is the case here. The exemption given by the act of 1870 and omitted from the amendatory act was withdrawn and annulled and ceased longer to exist.

In the third case alluded to by Mr. De Witt, Judge Andrews wrote the opinion, in which he said:

We conceive the general rule to be that when a statute amends a former statute "so as to read as follows," it operates as a repeal by implication of inconsistent provisions in the former law, and of provisions omitted in the amended law. Where the amended act re-enacts provisions in the former law, either ipsissimis verbis or by the use of equivalent, though different, words, the law will be regarded as having been continuous, and the new enactment as to such parts will not operate as a repeal so as to effect a duty accrued under the prior law, although, as to all new transactions, the later law will be referred to as the ground of obligation.

Another phase of the trouble developed yesterday when it was learned that the heads of several municipal departments had decided for their own protection to treat employes who, under Corporation Counsel Whalen's opinion, must be paid the prevailing rate of wages, just as private employers treat their employes. In other words, those men whose services are not absolutely necessary at all times will be "laid off" and reinstated when their services are again in demand.

There are in many departments, for instance, engineers whose sole duty is to attend furnaces, and these will be temporarily dropped from the rolls when warm weather comes and reinstated at the opening of Winter. The same rule will be applied, it was said, to a great many other cases, and altogether the way of the office holder who may be busy at one time and idle at another appears to be beset with many difficulties.

The reason given for the decision of the heads of departments alluded to is that the charter prohibits the expenditure of more money for wages than is provided for in the budget, and makes a violation of this law a misdemeanor. In most cases the heads of departments in preparing their estimates of expenditures made provision for the payment of salaries on the basis which had been accepted by their employes, until the Corporation Counsel decided that these employes should have from 25 to 50 per cent. increase. From this cause the appropriations for a number of departments are in danger of falling short, and the only way out of the difficulty is to cut off the salaries of employes laid off during certain seasons of the year.

It is generally admitted that the situation is extremely embarrassing and that nothing short of a drastic attempt at reform will keep certain officials from getting into trouble, which has been brought upon them by their desire to give heed to the opinion of the law expressed by the Corporation Counsel.

COLER'S NEW INVESTIGATION.

Controller Inquiring Into the System of Purchasing Supplies for the City Departments.

Controller Coler yesterday sent letters to the heads of various trades organizations asking them to appoint committees to investigate the purchase of supplies by the different city departments in the manner in which the Merchants' Association is now investigating the subject of water supply.

Mr. Coler will ask the committee to look into the system and ascertain if it is open for everybody to come in and bid on contracts for furnishing supplies, or whether it is not a fact that only a few favored ones have the privilege of bidding on such contracts. Mr. Coler says that his latest move is not in the nature of an attack on the head of any department, but simply to ascertain if the system cannot be improved and money saved to the city.

A special request has been made on the stationers' organization to look into the supplying of stationery to the Board of Education. There have been many complaints about favoritism in the supplying of stationery to the Board of Education, and it is asserted that only one or two firms can get the contract.

SUGAR TRUST FIGHTS WAR TAX.

Brings Suit Against ex-Collector Rutan of New Jersey for $250,000.

NEWARK, N. J., March 10.—William D. Rutan, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District, was to-day served with a summons in a suit brought by the American Sugar Company, for $250,000. The suit, Mr. Rutan says, is really to test the Constitutionality of the Act of Congress passed June 13, 1898, popularly known as the war tax. Under the act, Mr. Rutan, as Collector of the Fifth District, in which this company's big plant is located, collected, under protest, in 1898, $127,053.54. The suit is brought for double the amount.

The summons was made returnable in Trenton before Justice William J. Magie, March 19 next, in the Supreme Court, and was issued at the instance of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter, counsel for the sugar people. Mr. Rutan will be represented by United States counsel.

An appeal made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by the company, after repayment of the money with interest had been refused by the collector, was disallowed.

"YUSEA"
A new standard of Strength and Light

50 per cent. more light than any other mantle, and three times the strength, insure

"A LONG LIFE AND A BRIGHT ONE."

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Do not accept mantle if seal is broken.

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DETROIT, 235 Griswold St.
CLEVELAND, 293 Erie St.
ROCHESTER, 28 N. Fitzhugh St.
ST. LOUIS, 1011 Olive St.
SAN FRANCISCO, 138 Ellis St.
DENVER, Toltec Building.
NEW ORLEANS, 213 Baronne St.
WASHINGTON, 439 Seventh St., N. W.
BALTIMORE, 203 N. Liberty St.
BOSTON, 22 West St.
CINCINNATI, 415 Main St.

If your dealer cannot supply you, the "Y-use-a" mantle will be sent from any of the above salesrooms, charges prepaid, upon receipt of price.

"Y-USE-A"

THE DEVICES OF BEGGARS

Schemes by Which They Obtain Aid from the Sympathetic.

Edward T. Devine's "Cautionary List" for the Protection of the Charitable from Impostors.

A "Cautionary List" is a feature of the last issue of Charities, the official organ of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York. In this list are nearly three hundred names, persons and firms and clubs, and opposite each is briefly detailed their exact method of extracting money from a sympathetic public.

Schemes there are by scores in the list. There are old schemes, new schemes, intricate schemes, and palpable schemes. There are collectors for clubs and charity entertainments and associations; there are bogus Sisters of Charity, professional entertainment promoters, and begging letter writers by the dozen. And there are the preacher, the soldier, and the sailor, who ask a loan, and many women with many requests.

Many of these charity swindlers have accumulated thousands by their methods; a good scheme is stock in trade and is worth a great deal to its inventor. Thousands of persons have been mulcted by plausible stories, when a word to the Charity Society would have put them on their guard. The lot of the deserving poor has been made doubly hard by suspicion of those who would willingly aid them were they convinced of their need.

Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society and editor of Charities, urges upon all the charitable the need of investigation before aid is extended to any one. In the files of the office in the United Charities Building, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, there are records of 100,000 persons, gathered in recent years, and supplying information as to many of those who seek aid. The society has sixty agents, and these are constantly gathering information of value to the society. There are 10,000 applications referred each year to the society, and all these are investigated.

A REMARKABLE COUPLE.

Speaking of the various schemes, many of them new, employed by the charity swindlers, Mr. Devine said:

"The most astonishing couple that has recently come under the notice of our society is that of an army Captain and his wife. This Captain held a commission in the United States Army during the war with Spain, and has a most imposing array of documents to prove his identity. He asserts that he was once an officer in Holland. His wife is of an excellent Canadian family, decent and respectable, and prior to her marriage was an estimable woman.

"Since their marriage, however, she has been dragged down and for a long time the couple have been living by wit. Their life has been one of striking adventure. Their usual plea for aid is that they are in want, need money to pay rent and buy food and clothing. And as a rule this is not far from the truth. Their sole income for a long time has been derived from begging, hence naturally their living has been precious.

"This couple has collected a large sum of money. Most of the well-to-do churches of New York have fallen victims to the cleverness of this couple, and many of these churches have given as high as $50 and $60 to them. In the aggregate the sum is large. The Captain and his wife are extremely engaging, hence their ability to operate as they do. We have received letters from many victims of these two. Strangely enough, they all denounce the Captain, but express sorrow for his wife.

"The begging letter is the favorite of all the swindling schemes," Mr. Devine continued, "because it is possibly the most lucrative. A good, touching letter is always effective. The persons who operate this way depend largely upon sheer diligence for their profits. They go through the Social Register and the Elite Directory for their names.

THE BEGGING-LETTER SCHEME.

"I have in mind the case of a woman who must have made a great sum of money out of begging letters. She has been writing them for fifteen years. The society has on file 500 or more of her appeals. Of course it is impossible to tell just what percentage of them reach us—it may be one in ten or one in a thousand. She is intemperate, and has several children now in the care of the Children's Society. She varies her story, but it is always a pitiful one. Great bundles of clothing have been sent to her by various persons, and these she sorts and pawns.

"In her letters she frequently sends a rent receipt, her scheme being to impress her victim with the idea that she has a home and is therefore worthy.

"Another interesting woman from the standpoint of swindling in this way is a self-styled member of the British nobility. She has not only operated in this country, but we have records of her doings in England.

"This woman posed as the daughter of an Earl. Our first record of her is in 1894. Her story was that she had been cast off by her family because she married beneath her. She had had three husbands, she asserted; one a Viscount, another a Captain in the Royal Engineers, and the other a solicitor in London. Just how much money she collected, of course, it would be impossible to say, but she appeared in many guises, always, however, with a 'Lady' prefixed to her name, and must have found the work lucrative.

"This society once offered to her a passage to England, but she indignantly refused it because it was not first class. Investigation through the London Charity Society proved that she was the daughter of a solicitor who had been disbarred and that she had been in prison in London. Later, in this country, she established a 'studio,' and last year was accused of robbery. This woman was not attractive, and it would be difficult perhaps to explain just how she was so successful."

SOME SUCCESSFUL TRICKS.

Thus Mr. Devine outlined at length these three striking instances of swindling, but there are many other clever schemes of beggars.

For instance, a trick which is employed to a large extent is, once a person on begging intent gains an entrance to a home, to pick up casually a card from a card tray and offer that particular person as a reference. A good story of hard luck, backed in this fashion, is frequently lucrative, though of course it is possible that the particular card chosen may be that of a person who is dead.

A variation of this trick is to take as a family name the name of the family to whom application is made.

Still another scheme—and this has been employed with singular success—is to assume a well-known name, such as Livingston, Van Rensselaer, or Lawrence, as one young man does.

Another person writes begging letters, usually affixing this line: "Used to be the lamplighter in your street." Just what affinity there is between the lamplighter and a resident does not appear, but this man is a success in his business.

Soldiers are also to the front in the list. There is a man of sixty-one years, grizzled and striking in appearance, who says he was once a Major in the English Army, and who borrows money on the strength of a mythical pension from the Queen. There is another aged man who signs himself "Late Colonel and A. A. Gen'l, U. S. A." He is a veteran of the civil war and has a son in the United States Navy at present.

Mr. Devine pointed to these examples of swindling as a few of the frauds which organized charity has to defeat. The schemes of these persons also defeat the objects of charity by making people less inclined to aid those who seek assistance.

Assistant Surgeons Appointed.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

To be Assistant Surgeons in the Marine Hospital Service—Thomas D. Berry of Texas, B. H. Earle of South Carolina, M. W. Glover of West Virginia, D. J. Lloyd of Texas, John D. Long of Pennsylvania, Allan J. McLaughlin of New Jersey.

An instrument by means of which any one can play the piano

THE PIANOLA

MOSZKOWSKI says:
"Any one hidden in a room near by who will hear the Pianola for the first time will surely think that it is a great virtuoso that plays."

Have You Heard It?

SAUER says:
"I can freely say that the Pianola gives me more pleasure than I have had from thousands of so-called treats of pianistic effort."

PRICE, $250.

Our instruments are gladly shown to the merely curious as well as to intending purchasers.
AEOLIAN COMPANY, 18 WEST 23d Street, New York.

WHY SHOULD WE USE BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKEYS?
You can buy our
Bonnie Brier Bush
(VERY OLD) or our
Souvenir of Scotland
(MEDIUM AGE),
and we assure you that is the best produced in the Glenlivet district. We can furnish it in bond or in store, at as low a price as charged for blended whiskeys—which are inferior to ours.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Established 1853. N. Y.

FEAR OF AMERICAN SHOES.

Increase of German Duty Urged—Use of American Machinery.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Vice Consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz, reports that the total value of American machinery imported into Germany increased from $10,472,000 in 1890 to $13,328,000 in 1898.

The Vice Consul transmits two newspaper reports, one appealing to the German shoe manufacturers to combine for an increase of tariff on shoes to 20 per cent., to ward off the invasion of American shoes. The other extract inveighs against the German officials who awarded a contract for twenty American locomotives, charging that the Americans made their bid appear lower by omitting the tariff, amounting to about $20,000. This "business trick" is severely criticised.

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce, however, points out that the American companies which bid upon the locomotives corrected the bid to compensate for the tariff before the awards were made.

MAINE'S SHIPBUILDING BOOM.

Good Prospects for an Average Monthly Tonnage of 5,000.

BANGOR, Me., March 10.—In the first two months of 1900 Maine yards have launched about 10,000 tons of new shipping, including the five-masted schooner Mary W. Bowen, the barges Iowa and Elkgarden, the five-masted schooner Helen W. Martin, and the steel tugs No. 13 and No. 14, at Bath; the three-masted schooner Wellfleet, at Rockland, and the four-masted schooner Henry S. Weiler, at Phippsburg.

It is now considered probable that the rate of 5,000 tons a month on new shipping will be maintained, if not exceeded, during the remainder of the year. The run of orders is for large vessels—five and six masters of 2,000 to 2,500 tons. They are desired for the coal-carrying trade, which has grown exceedingly profitable. Many small schooners were also launched this year or are on the stocks. The age of the square-rigged vessels, the ship, bark, or barkentine, which not long ago was thought to be forever past, seems to be returning. It is asserted that owing to the cost of coal the tramp steamers must soon abandon certain long-distance trades to the sailing ship.

The Bath Iron Works has contracts amounting to $3,000,000, which alone are sufficient to keep 1,000 men at work for two years.

Cincinnati Favors Consular Bills.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—The Chamber of Commerce has indorsed the Senate Lodge bill and the House Burton bill for remodeling the Consular Service. The resolutions set forth that the Consular Service would the better promote the interests of the country if more completely on a basis of business qualifications than political preferment, with the plan of continuing a worthy incumbent and promoting the members of the service on merit.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3D MONTH.
"'Brother Officers' is popular, wholesome, interesting, and wholly devoid of offense."—Evening Post.
"ANOTHER EMPIRE SUCCESS."
CHARLES FROHMAN.
"A Success."—Herald.
Charles Frohman's **EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY**
In the Season's Greatest Comedy.
BROTHER OFFICERS
"Another Empire Success."—Mail and Express.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8. Matinées, 2:15. Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
21ST CROWDED WEEK.
Charles Frohman Presents
William Gillette
In his new four-act drama,
SHERLOCK HOLMES
Seats one month in advance.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION. Broadway and 44th St. Begins 8:15. Matinées, 2.
—Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.—
"A Prisoner of Zenda Success."
DANIEL FROHMAN
Presents
Jas. K. Hackett.
"Prompt and positive success."—POST.
"Audience deeply stirred."—TIMES.
"Star and play unequivocal hits."—HERALD.
"A complete triumph." — EVE. WORLD.
"The most emphatic success."—EVE. SUN.
"Tremendous applause."—SUN.
"Wins instant favor."—PRESS.
"All New York will go to see it."—HERALD.
"A triumph and a royal welcome."—MAIL & EXPRESS.
"Mr. Hackett has never before acted with such variety and charm."—WORLD.
"Hackett scored a genuine success.—EVE. SUN.
The Pride of Jennico.
Adapted by ABBY SAGE RICHARDSON and GRACE L. FURNISS from the novel.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Crowds—2D MONTH—Crowds.
PERFORMANCE does not begin until 8 P. M.
"Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S $40,000 PRODUCTION
OF
THE MODERN SPECTACLE
HEARTS ARE TRUMPS
Written by Cecil Raleigh.
Presented as produced by Arthur Collins at the THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, LONDON.
ACME OF STAGE THRILL.
Massive Music Hall Scene.
Breath Arresting Avalanche Scene.
OTHER MAMMOTH
12 — Realistic Features — 12
And with over
300 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

THE NEW YORK---TO-NIGHT
Immense Vaudeville **CONCERT** PRICES POPULAR Adm. 50c.
To-morrow (Mond.) eve. and Wed. and Sat. Mats.
BROADWAY TO TOKIO 600 People.

CASINO SALE OF SEATS BEGINS TO-MORROW (MON.) A. M.
For Geo. W. Lederer's new production. Presented POSITIVELY MON. EVG., MARCH 19.
THE Written by Harry B. Smith
Casino Girl Immense Cast. Chorus and Ballet 100.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S MUSICAL CO.
in A RUNAWAY GIRL.
March 19—Annie Russell in "Miss Hobbs."

5th Ave THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 28TH STREET.
EDWIN KNOWLES, Sole Manager.
Evg's at 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
3D AND LAST WEEK
MODJESKA.
ASSISTED BY JOHN E. KELLERD.
Management of John C. Fisher. Répertoire.
Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday Eve., THE LADIES' BATTLE
Wednesday Matinée, MARIE ANTOINETTE
By CLINTON STUART.
Thursday Evening, MARY STUART
Friday Evening, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING
Saturday Mat., Saturday Evening, MACBETH
COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 19TH,
STUART ROBSON
IN THE COMEDY
OLIVER GOLDSMITH.
By AUGUSTUS THOMAS.
SALE COMMENCES TO-MORROW MORNING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Ev'gs at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mat. at 2.
JACOB LITT .....Proprietor
TO-MORROW EVENING, 16TH WEEK.
130 TIMES.
INTRODUCING THE NEW CHARIOT RACE EFFECT.
A MOST THRILLING REALITY.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION, GEN. LEW WALLACE'S
BEN-HUR
Arranged for the stage by WILLIAM YOUNG.
Music by EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY.
Under Stage Direction of BEN TEAL.
Mail Orders, Accompanied by Draft on N. Y., or Postal Order, Payable to Jacob Litt, Promptly Attended to.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St. nr. B'way.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
50th Time Friday, Mar. 23. Souvenirs.
BOSTON CANNOT WAIT ANY LONGER
"A Laughing Success."—HERALD.
Charles Frohman's Latest Farce Novelty.
"Talk about The Girl from Maxim's, Coralie & Co. is a Peacherina."—Evg. World. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS
GETS MORE LAUGHS THAN ANY FARCE EVER PRESENTED IN NEW YORK.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
On Monday, March 26,
Daniel and Charles Frohman present
"TWELVE MONTHS LATER."
Sequel to "The White Horse Tavern."

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St....at 8:30
DANIEL FROHMAN.Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat. at 2:15
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
of Mrs. Craigie's society play,
THE AMBASSADOR.
Last Performance Monday, March 19.
***ON TUESDAY, MARCH 20, Daniel Frohman will present a new English comedy, in three acts,
THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON.
With the Daly Theatre Stock Company.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinée Thursday & Sat. 2:15.
"Another Miss Hobbs Success."
CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDY COMPANY in the Brilliant Comedy,
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
The London Success duplicated here.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
THURSDAY AT 11, AT 8:15. FRIDAY AT 8, AT 8:15.
JAPAN REVISITED.
Reserved Seats, 75c. and $1.00. Now on sale. Mch. 22 and 23, Paris & Klondike. Motion Pic'es.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
TO-MORROW NIGHT
THE REGATTA GIRL
Most Elaborate Production in Years!
A MERRY, MELODIC BURLETTA IN 3 ACTS, IN CONJUNCTION WITH
PROGRESS.
The Grandest Pictorial, Pantomimic Ballet Spectacle of the Age.
400 PEOPLE 400
Artists of Ability—Dancers of Celebrity.

VICTORIA
HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way, and 7th Av. Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat., 2:30.
"A success with a great deal of gaiety."—Herald.
MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS
Rollicks into her 3rd week to-morrow night with
JOSIE HALL
Leading the Alfred E. Aarons Musical Comedy Company of famous drolls.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors.
Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday only at 2.
To-morrow, Monday, Eve.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT.
LIMITED TO TWO WEEKS.
HENRY IRVING
MISS ELLEN TERRY
and the London Lyceum Company.
FIRST WEEK | Every night at 8 and Sat. Mat. at 2.
ROBESPIERRE.
Programme for 2d Week Announced Later.
KNICKERBOCKER "SPECIAL."
MONDAY, MARCH 26,
Daniel Frohman presents
E. H. SOTHERN,
VIRGINIA HARNED,
In the New Play
"THE SUNKEN BELL."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St., One Block East Grand Central Depot. Mats. at 2.
SECOND YEAR. SECOND YEAR. SECOND YEAR. SECOND YEAR.
MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY
Evgs., 8:15. HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
THIS WEEK:
Mr. Sol Smith Russell's Quaint Comedy Success,
PEACEFUL VALLEY.
By Edward E. Kidder.
EVENING 25, 35, 50. PRICES 25, 35, 50.
SUBSCRIBERS' SEATS RESERVED EACH WEEK WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

14th St. THEATRE, near 6th ave. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
LAST WEEK of the favorite comedian
TIM MURPHY
in the new romantic political comedy
THE CARPET BAGGER.
"Pleased the audience immensely."—N. Y. Herald.
NEXT WEEK—Augustin Daly's production
"THE GREAT RUBY."
Big cast, Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman, 100 others.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON AT 3:30,
ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON.
"WILD ANIMALS AT HOME."
Reserved Seats $1.00; children half price.
J. P. POND, Manager.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL.
34th St. and Broadway.
Sullivan, Kraus & Farrell.....Props. & Mgrs.
THE PRETTIEST RESORT IN THE CITY.
MOTTO: "EVERYTHING TO PLEASE."
TO-NIGHT, SUNDAY A GREAT "POP"
MINNIE SELIGMAN & CO.,
HILDA THOMAS & CO.,
Smith & Campbell, Artie Hall, Blanche Ring, Farrell Taylor Trio, | Jas. J. Morton, Review Comedy Four, McWatters & Tyson, American Vitagraph and
MARIE DRESSLER,
Assisted by ADELE FARRINGTON.
Beginning TO-MORROW (Monday) and All Week. Matinées Daily, 2:15. Evenings, 8:15.
POLITE VAUDEVILLE.
JNO. W. RANSONE
As RICHARD CROKER.
Lewis & Ryan, Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, | Hines & Remington, Foy & Clark.
RICHARD HARLOW.
ARTIE HALL, PAUL BOYNTON'S Trained Seal and Sea Lions. | WILSON & LEICESTER,
DOLAN & LENHARR.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMERICAN 42nd St. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th AVE.
"QUANTITY AND QUALITY AT A QUARTER."
TO-MORROW NIGHT,
Jacques Auber's Romantic Opera,
FRA DIAVOLO
(IN ENGLISH.)
MAUDE LILLIAN BERRI, MAUDE LAMBERT, REGINALD ROBERTS, RHYS THOMAS, WILLIAM PRUETTE, FRANK MOULAN, LOUIS CASAVANT, CHARLES MEYERS, and the
REMARKABLE CHORUS OF 60.
Eve. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. Nothing 8:15. Higher. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
NEXT WEEK. PATIENCE. Gilbert and Sullivan's Best.

KEITH'S
14th St., bet. Broadway and 4th Av.
Continuous Performance. 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
MARIE WAINWRIGHT
and Company in "Josephine versus Napoleon."
LYDIA YEAMANS TITUS,
assisted by FREDERICK J. TITUS, Accompanist.
HARRY WATSON & CO. in "The Two Flats."
SOLARETT, Fire Dancer. First time in New York of "The Spirit of the Clock."
KNOX WILSON. JULES KELLER. ROBBINS.
BONITA AND "ONLY ME," SPENSER KELLY.
BIOGRAPH: Entire Change of Views.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. Evenings, 8:15. 33d & B'way. Matinée Sat. only.
Positively Last 3 Weeks
ANNA HELD
With Chas. A. Bigelow in Smith & De Koven's
PAPA'S WIFE.
With Souvenirs
150TH TIME MARCH 19.
Seats now until Saturday, March 31.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Wednesday evening, March 14th, at 8:15 o'clock.
PIANO RECITAL BY
MME. CATHERINE CHURCHILL.
Reserved Seats, $1 and $1.50 each. For sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Square.

ORATORIO SOCIETY
Bach's Mass in B minor.
Concert April 5th. Seats 25c. to $1.00.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
The New Burlesque, SAPOLIO in conjunction with WHIRL-I-GIG

Admission 25c. Sundays.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
SPECIAL GROUPS and FIGURES
BULLER, KITCHENER, ROBERTS. | BOER AND BRITISH HEROES AT THE TRANSVAAL. | JOUBERT, CRONJE, KRUGER.
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS and ORCHESTRA
This Afternoon and Evening.
GEN. LAWTON'S LAST STAND.
Commencing To-morrow,
PASSION PLAY
OF OBERAMMERGAU.
Afternoons at 3. Evenings at 9.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evgs., 8:15; Mats., 2:15. Matinée Saturday.
Another Triumph! Great Success of OLGA **NETHERSOLE**
IN A. W. PINERO'S MASTERPIECE,
THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY.
IN PREPARATION: THE PROFLIGATE.

TO-NIGHT	NEXT WEEK
FOUGERE, M'AVOY & MAY, Gilbert & Goldie, Fields & Ward, Williamson & Stone, Emma Carus, Daisy Lovering, Etc.	HURTIG & SEAMON'S, 125th St. & 7th Av. IN SELIGMAN Comedy and Tragedy. & COMPANY. MINNIE
	Carrie Behr, Simms & Graham, Williams & Tucker, 6 Sennets, etc.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Thompkins, Props. & Mgrs
THE GREAT MORAL PLAY
WAY DOWN EAST
Bring the children to the Matinées.
PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Evenings, 8:10.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT. MONDAY, (BENEFIT FOR MME. WILH. SCHLUTER,) TUESD. & WED. EVE.
Felix Philippi's latest success,
DER GOLDENE KAFIG (The Golden Cage.)
THURSDAY (First Time,) Fri., Sat. Mat., & Ev., CARL WAGNER Grillparzer's Greatest Play, in "HERO AND LEANDER."
Leander.....CARL WAGNER

BIJOU Broadway & 30th St. Eve., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
TO-MORROW EVE'G.
1st appearance at this theatre of the FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS headed by Japas's most distinguished actor, OTOJIRO KAWAKAMI, and SADA YACCO, the leading emotional actress of the Flowery Kingdom. Seats now on sale. Regular prices.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Thurs. Evg., Mch. 20, In aid of the Medical and Legal Relief Society of New York.
AIULF HJORVARD, Pianist. (first appearance.) MME. MORAN-OLDEN, prima donna, (reappearance.) Complete Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. G. Hinrichs. Reserved Seats, $2.00. Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. L. M. RUBEN, Mgr, Astor Court.

ORATORIO SOCIETY
Bach's Mass in B minor,
CONCERT APRIL 5TH.
SEATS 25 CTS. TO $1.00.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
—LAST WEEK—
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
OPEN 10 A.M. TO 11 P.M.
TO-MORROW NIGHT
National Championship Relay Race.
HALF-MILE RACE (Championship of America).
WATER POLO, LIVE GAME PARK, AQUATIC SPORTS, LIVE GAME BIRDS, INDIAN CAMP, LIVE GAME FISH, CANOEISTS' CAMP.
TRAP SHOOTING on Roof Garden
EXHIBITS OF LAUNCHES, YACHTS, CANOES, ARMS, AMMUNITION, GOLF, FISHING TACKLE AND SPORTSMEN'S GOODS, GUIDES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.
Special Features and Attractions.
ADMISSION . . . . 50c.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. **MUSEUM** 10C. TO ALL
American and European Attractions. 3 Curio Halls
COME WHEN YOU PLEASE. STAY AS LONG AS YOU LIKE.
LAST 5 DAYS OF
Laloo —Double-bodied enigma. Two persons in one. Perfectly formed man with live female body growing out of thorax.
Juggernaut —Limbless Wonder. Hindoo boy born without arms or legs. Marvel of the age.
Delphi Midget Orange-headed Girl.
Alburtus —Wire-haired man. Lifts 2 men while they cling to his hair. Lifts 300 lbs.
Mlle. Simpson —Contortionist. 20 other big features. Prof. Thurman, card-manipulator; M. Porello's Illusions; Del Kano, fire king; Allen's Punch.
Theatre —Ada Jones, Deaves's Marionettes. Orpheum Trio, the Marions, the La Tours, Ford & Beasley, Edison's Projectoscope, Steve Gordon, Geo. Wilson, Daisy Lincoln.
SUNDAY CONCERTS.
SPECIAL BILL.

THE DEWEY
14th St. Between 3d & 4th Aves.
TO-NIGHT
GRAND GALA CONCERT
BOBBY GAYLOR, EUGENE O'ROURKE & CO., WILLARD SIMMS & JENNIE GRAHAM, JOHNSON & DEAN, Young America, Quintette, STINE & EVANS, BICKNELLE, FREDERICK BROS., THE DEWEYSCOPE, Robert Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow, Monday Mat., and all week.
"THE HIGH ROLLERS."
Paris Exposition, Living Pictures, The Great Rubio

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. CISSIE 15, 25, 50c. LOFTUS
Montrell, L. Hawkins, Smith & Cook, Mov. Pic's, &c.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. CISSIE 15, 25, 50c. LOFTUS
Oro, Bernard & Oro, J. Glenroy, Willett & Thorne; 30 others.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
Evenings at 8. Wed. and Sat. Matinées at 2.
DAVID BELASCO'S GREATEST SUCCESS.
MADAME BUTTERFLY
Preceded by David Belasco's Laughing Sensation,
NAUGHTY ANTHONY
EXQUISITE SOUVENIRS TO-MORROW NIGHT

3D AVE. THEATRE. Matinee Monday. Drama, "JUST BEFORE DAWN."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
TWELFTH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
SOLOISTS—Mmes. SUZANNE ADAMS, OLITZKA, and SCHUMANN-HEINK; MM. CAMPANARI and DE PACHMANN, pianist.
Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon. Evg., March 12, at 7:30—TRISTAN und ISOLDE. Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Ed. de Reszke.
Mon. Evg., March 12, at B'klyn—FAUST. Mmes. Calvé, Mantelli; MM. Salignac, Scotti, Plançon.
Wed. Evg., March 14, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Thurs. Aft., March 15, at 2:30 precisely—First performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Marie Brema, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bars, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, Pringle, H. Devries, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Evg., March 16, at 8—FIDELIO. Mmes Ternina, Pevny; MM. Bertram, Pringle, and Dippel.
Sat. Aft., March 17, at 2—FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Van Dyck, Scotti, and Plançon.
Sat. Evg., March 17, at 8, at Popular Prices—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, and Salignac.
WEBER PIANO USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
DER RING DES NIEBELUNGEN,
By Richard Wagner.
SECOND AND LAST CYCLE...AFTERNOONS
Thurs. Aft., Mar. 15, at 2:30 precisely—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Marie Brema, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bars, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, Pringle, H. Devries, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Tues. Aft., Mar. 20, at 1 precisely—DIE WALKÜRE. Mmes. Emma Eames, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Pevny, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bunton, Molka-Kellogg, Broadfoot, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Thurs. Aft., Mar. 22, at 1 precisely—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Susanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Pringle, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Thurs. Aft., Mar. 27, at 12:45 precisely—GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Mmes. Ternina, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, Molka-Kellogg, and Schuman-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke.
Seats for all performances now on sale.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sunday Evg., Mch. 25
First performance in America of Cesar Franck's Great Oratorio,
"Les Beatitudes" SOLOISTS:
by the Mmes. Seabury C. Ford, Mary Maurer, Marcia Van Rooy, Hamlin, Sparger, and others.
German Liederkranz.
Dr. PAUL KLENGEL.....Conductor.
Prices: 50c., $1, $1.50, $2. Boxes, $12, $15. Sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. West. Direction Victor Thrane.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
SEVENTH SEASON.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
2d Concert, Thurs. Evg., March 15, at 8:30.
CARNEGIE HALL.
Stabat Mater; Improperia, Palestrina; Cantata, Bach.
Assisted by CHORUS OF 800.
Tickets at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

CARNEGIE HALL. Madame
SEMBRICH
SONG RECITAL
Tuesday Aft., March 13, at 3:15.
Seats, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50. Boxes, $30, $20.
Now on sale ONLY at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. MR. GEORGE
GROSSMITH
Four Humorous and Musical Recitals.
SATURDAY Afternoon, MARCH 31, at 3:15.
WEDNESDAY Afternoon, APRIL 4, at 3:15.
SATURDAY Afternoon, APRIL 7, at 3:15.
THURSDAY Evening, APRIL 5, at 8:15.
Tickets at $1.50 and $1.00 can be ordered at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. March 26 and 30 at 3.
Henri Marteau
De Pachmann.
Two Joint Violin-Piano Recitals.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. **PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER'S**—BIG AMERICAN MINSTRELS—

WEBER PIANOS
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

PICTURE SOLD FOR $10,000

A Van Dyck Fetched Big Sum at Blakeslee-Fischhof Sale.

Grand Total of $132,335 for the Paintings — Eighty-two Pictures Brought $75,820.

The second and concluding night's sale of the Blakeslee-Fischhof old and modern pictures at Chickering Hall last evening resulted in a total of $75,820 for 82 pictures. This, added to Friday night's total of $56,515, makes a grand total of $132,335. The highest figure of last night's sale and the highest of the sale was $10,000.

This was given by C. H. Tyson for the large and important Van Dyck, "Portrait of Wolfgang, Duke de Minberg." This canvas would probably have brought a higher price, had not the catalogue frankly stated that another similar canvas by Van Dyck hangs in the Munich Gallery, Mr. Tyson, therefore, if this is the real name of the purchaser, is under the pleasing uncertainty of not knowing whether he possesses the original canvas or a replica.

Several surprisingly low prices obtained last evening, as on Friday and the bidding was again very uneven. It is difficult to understand, for example, why a canvas attributed to Rubens—the head of an Apostle—should be sold for $1,350. The price paid for the Van Dyck was only fair, and not what it should have reached, and the Gainsborough landscapes and the Opie were sacrificed.

Charles F. Sprague, the Holyoke (Mass.) Congressman, who bought so largely on Friday evening, only purchased a few examples last evening. S. Untermyer and V. Morawitz and W. B. Cutting also bought sparingly. John Wanamaker, who bought under the name of R. H. Curtis, was the heaviest buyer of the evening.

E. Brandus, the dealer, paid $5,900 for the Ruysdael, and, despite its blackness, secured it cheaply. Prince Poniatowski of California and Charles B. Alexander, who married Miss Crocker of California, were among the bidders. George A. Hearn and some other well-known collectors, who were present at the first evening's sale but did not succeed in securing any pictures, were absent last evening.

The bidding was, as a whole, a good deal more animated than at the first night's sale, and when the more important lots were put up buyers were not afraid to offer good, round sums at once. The large Van Dyck, for instance, was started by Mr. Randolph, acting for the buyer whose name appears as "C. H. Tyson," at $2,500.

The next bid was for double that amount by Samuel Untermyer. Mr. Randolph raised the price another $1,000, and then a three-cornered duel for the possession of the picture began between Messrs. Untermyer, Sprague, and Tyson. After Mr. Untermyer had offered $9,000, Mr. Tyson raised the bid to $10,000 amid applause, and secured the lot.

The audience was but a small one. It was not even as large as on the preceding evening, but it was composed almost entirely of actual or possible buyers, and consequently its scantiness in numbers did not affect prices. The number of lots which were knocked down and then put up again because two bidders claimed them was surprisingly large in a sale of this importance.

Time after time Mr. Kirby, the auctioneer, was obliged to cause a canvas to be brought back because this was the case, and in more than one instance there was a difference of some hundreds of dollars between the price which was at first obtained and that at which the picture was ultimately knocked down.

Perhaps the keenest contest of the sale was that for the Van Ruisdael. This lot was started at $1,000, and the bid was quickly raised to $2,000, when two bidders, Mr. Brandus and some one in the rear of the hall, started a dual contest by one-hundred-dollar additions. These were continued as regularly and as quickly as if by clockwork, and it seemed actually surprising when one of the bidders suddenly gave up, leaving Mr. Brandus in possession of the picture.

Mr. Kirby expressed himself at the close of the sale as much better pleased with the outcome than on the previous evening. He remarked that some of the more important pictures, such as the large Van Dyck, ought to have brought higher prices, but said that the evening's sale as a whole had been a satisfactory one.

It was a fact remarked upon by many persons at the sale that neither last evening nor on Friday evening were any of the museums represented.

The prices and names of buyers follow:

Head of a Young Girl, Harlamoff; Victor Morawetz	185
Portrait of a Young Girl, Antoine Vestier; Charles Pfizer	575
A Realist, (black and white,) Thomas Couture; Charles F. Sprague	110
Madonna and Child, Robert L. Newman; Charles F. Sprague	110
A Dutch Couple, Dominicus Van Tol; F. G. Macomber	110
Portrait of Miss Elizabeth Fitzgerald, Sir William Beechey; Charles B. Alexander	275
Portrait of a Dutch Lady, Nicolas Elias; B. A. Henry	375
Eventide, Frank de Haven; the Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus	125
Portrait of a Child., William Etty; buyer's name not given	175
Diana, Nicholas Mignard; Max Bleiman	400
Portrait of the Countess de Croissy; Robert Tourrier; Charles Pfizer	425
Portrait of Nicholas Burgsraef, Jan Anthonisz van Ravestein; Max Bleiman	275
Head of a Dutch Lady, Cornelis de Vos; John Wanamaker	150
The Broken Bridge, Richard Wilson; Harry B. Smith	275
Leading the Market Cart, William Frederick Witherington; Randolph, (agent)	700
Countess of Clarendon, Sir Peter Lely; "Boston"	400
Virgin and Child, Alesso Baldovinetti; Charles Willoughby	275
Archduchess Isabella, Frans Pourbus, (the Younger); Randolph, (agent)	1,550
Portrait of a Clergyman, Jan Lievens; V. A. Herz	225
Interior of an Inn, Frans van Mieris; Ernst Thalman	200
Portrait of Madame d'Orville, Henri Gascard; Ernst Thalman	325
A Young Venetian after an Orgie, Thomas Couture; G. A. Brownell	350
Landscape, Thomas Gainsborough; John Wanamaker	225
The Comte de Feria, Cornelis de Vos; W. Michel	350
Portrait of a Nobleman, Tintoretto, (Jacopo Robusti;) Charles F. Sprague	650
A Lute Player, Gerard van Honthorst; A. D. Vorce	300
Portrait of the Countess of Meath, Sir Peter Lely; J. Langcuth	225
Portrait of Miss Sophia Browning, Francis Cotes; buyer's name not given	400
Adoration of the Shepherds, Sir Anthony Van Dyck; John Wanamaker	800
Sir William Crofts, Daniel Mytens; W. Bayard Cutting	4,100
Innocence, Jean Baptiste Greuze; G. L. Morrison	2,500
Lady Carrington, Sir Thomas Lawrence; G. B. Hopkins	675
Portrait of a Spanish Nobleman, Juan Carreno y Miranda; Randolph, (agent)	1,200
Portraits of Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, John Hoppner; C. H. Tyson	2,200
Portrait of Mari Manoul, Paulus Moreelse; Max Bleiman	1,000
Portrait of Mr. Templeton, John Opie; John Wanamaker	450
The Virgin, Child, and Saints, Lorenzo Lotto; John Wanamaker	1,450
Portrait of a Lady, Wybrand de Geest; G. A. Hawley	1,400
Venice, Joseph Mallord William Turner; John Wanamaker	3,850
Portrait of a Young Lady, Francis Cotes; buyers' name not given	625
Portrait of a Little Girl, John Russell, R. A.; Charles B. Alexander	210
Girl Frying Cakes, Jan Steen; John Wanamaker	1,725
Portrait of Elizabeth Fenton, William Hogarth; S. L. Morrison	450
The Jolly Toper, Frans Hals; E. Brandus	1,600
Portrait of the Marquis de Louvois, the Great War Minister of Louis XIV., Charles Le Brun; Harry B. Smith	425
Portrait of Miss Forrester, Francis Cotes; W. Bayard Cutting	500
The Guitar Player, Jan Both; Charles F. Sprague	525
A Patriarch, Govert Flinck; J. Langeloth	150
Landscape Near Sudbury, Thomas Gainsborough; Max Bleiman	325
Portrait of Mrs. Kennedy Lawrie, Sir Henry Raeburn; E. Brandus	4,050
Portrait of a Gentleman, Ferdinand Bol; Frank G. Macomber	525
The Young St. John, William Etty; Ernst Thalman	125
Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, Jan Anthonisz van Ravestein; Williams & Everett	600
An Apostle, Peter Paul Rubens; Charles F. Sprague	1,350
Lady of the Elizabethan Period, Federigo Zuccaro; Prince Poniatowski	200
Portrait of a Lady, Govert Flinck; Prince Poniatowski	125
Madame la Marquise de Marigny de Menars, Belle-Soeur de Madame de Pompadour, Jean Marc Nattier; Charles H. Tyson	4,100
Girl With a Basket of Eggs, Henry Morland; Charles Pfizer	550
Mr. Brown of Westerhaugh, Sir Henry Raeburn; John Wanamaker	1,800
Portrait of a Lady, Daniel Mytens, (the elder;) L. A. Lanthier	200
Herr Pieter de Schilde, Counsellor of Brabant, born 1584, Michiel Janszen Mierevelt; C. Lambert	1,500
Huntsman, Dogs, and Game, Jan Fyt; John Wanamaker	1,400
The Game of Draughts, Samuel van Hoogstracten; John Wanamaker	150
Forest Scene, Jacob van Ruisdael; E. Brandus	5,900
The Countess of Carlisle, afterward Duchess of Northumberland, Sir Peter Lely; Prince Poniatowski	475
Portrait of a Lady, Venetian School; G. B. Hopkins	300
Portrait of a Venetian Nobleman in Armor, Bassano (Jacopo da Ponte;) E. P. Stupel	450
Portrait of a Dutch Lady, Jan Anthonisz van Ravestein; F. G. Macomber	250
Portrait of a Nobleman, Bassano (Jacopo da Ponte;) "Boston"	250
Robert Watson, Nephew of the Artist, Sir John Watson Gordon; John Wanamaker	250
Portrait of the Duke of Richmond, Michiel Janszen Mierveit; Charles Pfitzer	200
The Youthful Jove, Richard Westall; Samuel Untermeyer	200
Landscape, Thomas Gainsborough; Charles F. Sprague	1,850
A Market Woman, Jacob Van Stry; E. Thalman	170
Wolfgang, Duc de Nieubourg, Grand Elector Palatine, Sir Anthony Van Dyck; C. H. Tyson	10,000
Portrait of a Lady, Cornelis Janssens Van Ceulen; E. Thalman	125
Mrs. Yarborough, Gainsborough Dupont; Max Bleiman	375
The Betrothal, Alessandro Allori, (called Bronzino;) Mrs. Kidwell	1,300
Portrait of a Gentleman Bartholomeus Van Der Helst; "Boston"	225
Duchess of Somerset, Sir Peter Lely; Max Bleiman	300
Portrait of a Gentleman, Michiel Janszen Mierevelt; buyer's name not given	150
Portrait of Mrs. Upton, Francis Cotes; Victor Morawetz	450
Farm near Epinay, Barbizon, Eugene Jettel; Charles Pfizer	125
Total for eighty-two paintings	$75,820
Friday evening's sale	56,515
Total for the collection of 165 works	132,335

RESCUE AT BROOKLYN FIRE.

Four Persons Lifted from Fourth Floor to Roof of Myrtle Avenue Tenement.

Four persons were rescued under great difficulty from the top floor of the four-story tenement house at 888 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, near Tompkins Avenue, yesterday morning, during a fire which damaged the building to the extent of nearly $9,000. The fire was discovered in the basement shortly after 8 o'clock by Mrs. Alice McDermott, the janitress. She ran to warn the occupants of the building, and all escaped except those on the fourth floor, although the fire spread so rapidly that the dress of a second-floor lodger, Mrs. Sarah Corrigan, caught as she sped down the stairway. Mrs. Corrigan succeeded in extinguishing the flame, however, before suffering injury.

The fourth was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. James Ambrose, Washington Donovan, a widower, and the latter's two children, a boy and a girl, ten and seven years old, respectively. Mr. Donovan had gone to work, and the children had been left, as usual, in the care of Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose, who are each about sixty years old. When the alarm of fire was given the two old people and the children attempted to leave by the stairway, but fire and smoke drove them back. Cut off from escape, they ran to the front windows, where their screams attracted the attention of William Backnall, a truck driver, who was passing. Backnall seized a rope from his truck and made his way through No. 886 to the roof of the burning building. Leaning over the cornice, he lowered the rope and called to the terrified occupants to fasten it about their bodies and be drawn up to the roof. They were too frightened to understand, however, and the instructions of Detectives Mosel and Thompson of the

INTERCOLLEGE SPORTS ON FIELD AND WATER

Preparations Making for a Lively Season in All the Colleges.

OARSMEN AND BALL PLAYERS

What Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania Students Are Doing.

Uppermost in the rowing news of the week is the fact that the shells have been launched at Pennsylvania, Harvard, and Yale. This marks the beginning of real interest in the crews to outsiders, although candidates literally by the hundreds have been at the monotonous grind on the machines for six or seven weeks. Pennsylvania has a provisional 'Varsity crew and five others on the water. Yale has ten crews, divided on class lines, with no picked 'Varsity squad, a radical departure in training methods at New Haven. At Harvard the Newell and the Weld Boat Club each has its complement of class and scrub squads. Cornell is still at the machines, but both first and second 'Varsity squads are picked provisionally, and indoor work has been carried on with a spirit that in spite of Courtney's illness gives a clearer line on future work than at any of the other colleges. At Syracuse, where the sport is new, an enthusiastic squad of "rookies" is hard at work on the machines, and at Wisconsin, where they know a thing or two about rowing, "Andy" O'Dea writes that five freshman crews are pulling away in the tank, and twenty-one men have reported for the 'Varsity.

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Coach Ellis Ward, at Pennsylvania, put six crews on the Schuylkill Wednesday—four 'Varsity and two freshman squads. The first 'Varsity boat was stroked by John P. Gardner. Flickwir pulled at No. 7, Capt. Shover at No. 6, F. Stehl, Jr., at No. 5, A. Van Kathoven at No. 4, Davenport at No. 3, Howell at No. 2, and Kintzing in the bow. A. R. Hagar steered the boat, although he will be unable to remain with the 'Varsity crew this season. The only two new men in the boat were Stehle and Van Kathoven. Particular attention is paid to the work of the latter on the dip, which seemed to be his main weakness. Stehle is a practical oarsman, but has never rowed under Ward before, and has, consequently, much to unlearn as well as to learn. The two men, however, seem the most likely candidates for the vacant places. For Hagar's place, J. S. Schwartin, who steered the junior eight-oar crew in the class races, and L. J. Smith of the Dental School, who was coxswain of last year's second crew, are promising candidates. While the work on the first two days was ragged, there was great improvement in form shown later in the week. The freshman crews had the usual difficulty of novices in the shell, but Coach Ward was much pleased by the improvement shown over the first two days' work. The youngsters are rapidly learning to keep an even keel, and will soon be in condition to receive coaching on the finer points of the stroke.

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At Harvard the Newell Club crews got on the river Wednesday. Four crews, one from each of the three upper classes, and one from the Law School, launched their shells in spite of rough water and biting cold on that day. "Harry" Vail, the new Newell coach, was out in his single shell and coached the crews from alongside. Vail is taking hold of his work in great shape, and is creating a good impression. Weather conditions were more favorable in the latter part of the week, and more candidates were brought out. Substitutes were tried in nearly all the boats, and many men were coached in four oars and doubles. At the Weld Boat Club no boats were launched until Friday, when the Law School and junior crew candidates rowed in eights, and the seniors were given instruction in pair oars. The Weld men, however, have been hard at work in the gymnasium and on the machines. "Pat" Donovan, the old Weld coach, turned up early in the week, and the increase in life and dash in the various squads was soon noticeable. The Newell Club has more stars than the Weld, but the material at the latter club will average higher, as a whole. Among the Newell oarsmen are Blake, Sheafe, and Marvin, now in the Law School; Harding, Capt. Higginson, W. R. Lawrence, Livermore, and Bancroft. In the Weld Club are many seasoned oarsmen of even ability, so that both clubs will be evenly matched in the Spring races.

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Yale crews got on the harbor Friday, and if the weather permits indoor work will be abandoned for practice on the water from now on. Enough candidates have been retained for about 10 crews. By the new system of training outlined by Capt. Allen the 'Varsity eight will not be picked from the class crews until after the class regatta, which will be held late in April or early in May. This is part of the general revolution in training methods at Yale this Spring. The late selection of the 'Varsity crew, it is believed, will make the contest for positions in the boat more keen, and will place better men and sub-titutes at the disposal of Capt. Allen. In the coaching of the class oarsmen Capt. Allen is being assisted by Brown, Cross, Niedecken, and Wickes of last year's 'Varsity eight. Interest in general rowing under the auspices of the Dunham Boat Club will be keenly stimulated this year. The club will have charge of the Spring regatta and will look after the formation of the scrub and dormitory crews as well as the various class eights.

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At Cornell, Coach Courtney's unfortunate illness has left the chief care of the squads upon ex-Capt. "Freddy" Colsen, the veteran little coxswain, who is now in the Law School. Colsen and Capt. Dalzell have held almost daily conferences with Courtney at his home, and have worked with an energy shared by all the candidates to overcome the handicap of the "old man's" illness. As a result, the hard grind on the machines has been entered into with unusual seriousness and spirit, and the men have kept up under severe practice, which caused surprise on the part of ex-Capt. Schuyler Fisher of last year's crew, who was a recent visitor with the crews. The present training has had eight, ten, fifteen, and on two occasions twenty, minute stretches at the machines for the first crew, and from eight to fifteen minute pulls for the second crew. It seems as if Courtney was a bit dissatisfied with the staying qualities of the '99 crew, and was determined this year to have a crew which could stand the strain of a four-mile race. The stroke this year also seems shorter than that of last year, although its general character has undergone no change. There is a quickness and dash about it that did not exist last year. A shortening of the slide is the result of orders from Courtney, through Dalzell and Colsen. There are but three positions left vacant in last year's 'Varsity crew—those of Sweetland, King, and Walkman—and among the thirty or more candidates are too many who could fill the positions creditably to make the succession at all certain. It is hoped that Courtney will be able to get a glimpse at the work of the crews this week, but there is no good reason to expect that he will be able to assume full charge before another fortnight. In the meantime the crews will be put on the water as soon as weather conditions will permit of the change.

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Preliminary machine training of the Columbia crews ended last week, and the coach, Dr. Walter B. Peet, says that either to-morrow or Tuesday he will have the men rowing on the Harlem. Dr. Peet will continue the work on the Harlem for several weeks, after which he will transfer it to the Hudson. Owing to the inexperience of some of the men in handling the oars, the training will be begun in eight-oared barges, for which the regular shells will be substituted later in the season. The number of crew candidates has been reduced from the 125 who started training in January to about 90. This number is divided into nine crews, which have been doing daily work on the machines under the direction of Dr. Peet and Capt. Mackay. The crew has suffered severely in the loss of Thomas, Meyer, and Le Prince, who rowed on last year's 'Varsity, and in the loss of Fiske, stroke of the 1902 freshman crew at Poughkeepsie. On account of the new system of selecting the crew, Dr. Peet is not able to say who will fill the vacant seats on the 'Varsity eight. The new system provides that the crews of the different classes will be trained together until May, when an interclass regatta will be held on the Hudson. From the winning crews in this regatta the selection for the 'Varsity crew will be made.

Coach Peet, in describing the stroke he is using this year, had this to say: "My main object in forming the stroke this season has been to eliminate the element of jerkiness which marred last year's work. There will be a longer reach toward the stern, with little or no jerk at either end of the stroke. There will be no change from last year's slide. There will be more bevel to the blade, but not so long a feather, and the turn over from the feather to the catch will be more deliberate. In short, the stroke will be a long, hard pull through the water, characterized by as few sudden motions as possible."

The schedule arranged for this season is: May 30, the second crew will row at Philadelphia with the second crews from Harvard, Cornell, and University of Pennsylvania; May 30, the 'Varsity eight will row in the Passaic regatta; June 2, the 'Varsity or second crew may row in the Harlem Regatta. The dates for the Poughkeepsie races have not yet been arranged.

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Hard work began with the baseball squads in nearly all the colleges last week, and the first reductions were made. A noticeable feature in baseball training at the big colleges this Spring is the dependence which will be placed on professional coaching. With Clarke at Princeton, Arthur Irwin at Pennsylvania, "Kid" Nichols at Yale, "Billy" Hamilton and "Ted" Lewis at Harvard, professionals have the game pretty well in hand in the East. Out on the Pacific Coast, "Jimmie" Hughes, Brooklyn's crack pitcher, has been with the University of California, and it is predicted will turn out the best nine a Western college has yet had. Clarke and Irwin, at least, in their intention to pay particular heed to batting, seem to have struck at the vital weakness of college nines.

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Clarke arrived at Princeton Monday, and started the candidates on regular, systematic practice. The first week's work has consisted chiefly in picking up grounders, batting, instructions in form and positions, short runs, and calisthenic drills. On Friday Capt. Hillebrand and Clarke sprung a surprise on the baseball candidates by reducing the 'Varsity squad to twenty men, retaining only four freshmen. Those now on the list are Kafer, Greene, Hutchinson, Watkins, Meier, Brown, Roper, Paulmier, Lingdon, Bush, R. McClave, Hutchings, Robinson, Steinwender, Burke, Brokaw, Scott, Pierson, Parsons, and Chapman. Although the material for the three vacancies left in last year's 'Varsity nine is not so large as had been hoped earlier in the season, Clarke is not at all discouraged by the outlook, and believes that with close work he can round out the team in championship form. Capt. Hillebrand has announced that every place on the 'Varsity is vacant, and contest for the nine positions will be, for a while, at least, sharp between the twenty men retained on the squad. Work will begin out of doors this week if the weather permits, and at the end of the week a provisional nine may possibly be selected for the early games. Among the most likely candidates among the forty or more trying for the freshmen nine are McKelvey, who pitched two years on the Shadyside nine; Pierson, a catcher from the Penn Charter; Purnell, Captain and shortstop of the Princeton Preparatory School team last year; Bush, who has played three years at second base on the Blair Hall nine, and Ireland and Sheffield, two men from Lawrenceville.

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At Yale the engagement of "Kid" Nichols as coach of the baseball nine is a part of the general change in training methods. It has been five years since there has been a professional baseball coach at New Haven, but the introduction of a professional baseball coach is perhaps the least radical of the changes, as Nichols is expected simply to take in hand the pitchers, show them the technical points of their positions, and to give the other candidates practical hints on up-to-date baseball. Nichols arrived on Monday and will remain with the team until it goes South for its Easter trip. He has taken all the promising twirlers in hand, and will gradually work the delivery of each down to scientific principles. Westcott's work is regarded by him as particularly promising. The general squad has continued its daily work in the cage and gymnasium, with no change of note. Capt. Camp, however, hopes to get the men out of doors this week.

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At Harvard fifteen men were dropped from the baseball squad early in the week by Capt. Reid, but the first and second 'Varsity squads still number thirty men each, forty-five candidates are still out for the freshman nine, and twenty-five men are trying for the battery positions. In all, 130 candidates are still working in the cage. "Billy" Hamilton of the Boston League team, has been coaching the men in general work, while "Ted" Lewis has had charge of the battery candidates. The field work under Hamilton has grown more severe, and a marked improvement is noticeable, particularly in the handling of grounders. There is still considerable inaccuracy in throwing, and particular attention will be paid to this fault. Fast and smooth base running is being drilled into the men, and batting practice will soon be taken up. The change to outdoor work is being looked forward to, when a further reduction in the squads will likely take place.

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At Pennsylvania coach Irwin has paid particular attention to batting practice in the cage and hopes to turn out a hard-hitting team. The men had their first outdoor work Thursday, when candidates for the outfield were given practice in catching flies and fielding the ball. Thomson, Newman, Gawthorp, Walls, and Atlee all showed up well, and unless some of the present infield candidates move out they will be the strong men for the positions. The rest of the team already begins to shape itself. At first no stronger men can be found than Jones and Collier seems to be the best man on second. For short Bier, Ramsey, and Corbin show up best, with a shade in favor of Bier. At third the matter is a little more complicated, as Shape, White, and W. Brown are all likely for the position. Back of the bat Flavell is sure of his place, with Cawthorp as the most likely substitute. Pitchers are plenty. Leary, Layton, and Denham are perhaps the most promising, while Gerard, McGusker, and Fitzpatrick are also showing up well.

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The Cornell baseball nine has the busiest Spring schedule ahead of it that any Ithaca nine has ever faced. Nine games will be played in as many days during the Spring recess while the team is on its Southern tour. Work in the cage will continue until March 26, when the team starts on its Southern trip. No one knows who will be the twelve or thirteen men which will make up the 'Varsity squad. The list of candidates has now been reduced to twenty-four. Warner, the football guard, is a favorite aspirant for first base, although he is still a trifle too slow to satisfy the coaches. George Young, the little quarter back who kicked the goal which defeated Princeton last Fall, is out for centre field, and is playing a very snappy game. Other positions are very much in doubt. Coach Jennings says that the work of the men has greatly improved during the past week, and that the nine will be able to open the season with very creditable baseball.

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Unusual interest is attracted in nearly all the colleges to track athletics this Spring, largely because of the Olympic Games which will be held in Paris this Summer during the exposition. Cornell and Pennsylvania will both send teams. Yale athletes will take the trip as members of the New York Athletic Club, while track and field men from Princeton, Harvard, and other colleges will doubtless be entered. The intention of the University of California to send a track team to compete in dual meets with several Eastern colleges, as well as at the Western intercollegiate meet in Chicago and the Mott Haven games, has also aroused great interest. The California athletes will leave Berkeley April 20, and will compete in dual meets with Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and probably with Michigan University on their return trip. Twelve men will be taken, and Capt. Drum believes that they can win all the dual games except with Pennsylvania, take third or fourth place at Mott Haven, and carry off the championship at the Western games. The relay races to be held on Franklin Field April 23, under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania, have also played a large part in stimulating interest in track athletics this year.

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Track athletics are now in the period of transition from indoor to outdoor practice. Regular work cannot be said to have begun yet, although well-known athletes at all the colleges have appeared in the numerous indoor meets. At Pennsylvania a series of weekly handicap games was begun yesterday as a means of preparing the men for the intercollegiate meets and also to enable Trainer Murphy to get a line on the men. At Yale training for the past month has been of the most general character. A squad of about two hundred men has taken daily runs through the streets of New Haven, with now and then a ten or twelve mile jaunt. Within the past few days, however, a more specialized system of outdoor training has been begun. Champion Flanagan coaches the weight men daily and W. M. Fincke has charge of the hurdlers. Special effort is being made to develop high jumpers. A new track will probably be constructed in the rear of the gymnasium for use until the runners can get on the field. At Harvard a large squad has been doing the usual gymnasium work since early January. From this stage on Trainer Lathrop will have the middle-distance men and sprinters play handball in the outdoor courts and practice starting on the board track. The long-distance men will take long walks and runs on the Cambridge streets, and the weight squads will begin outdoor practice.

According to the present outlook at Princeton, the Tigers will be strong in track events, but weak in the field. Not a single runner has been lost by graduation and several promising freshmen have turned up. Specialized work has not yet begun beyond some training in relay running and starting. At Cornell interest in track athletics is higher than at any time within the history of the university. Nearly one hundred men are giving a great deal of time to practice, although systematic training has been practically suspended until after the Eastern recess.

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Spring football practice will be held at Yale, Pennsylvania, and Harvard this year. At all three places unusual energy will be exerted, and what have usually been mere perfunctory gatherings of the prospective Fall squad now assume importance. At Yale, in particular, the new importance attached to Spring practice is noticeable. Capt. Brown will call out the entire football squad after the April recess, and will begin a system which it is hoped will give the players a better technical knowledge of the science of football. There has been much talk in New Haven of needed changes in the old-time straight game played by Yale. Suggestions as to new plays will be invited from graduates, and it is intended to test the merits of these suggested plays at the Spring practice.

Coach Woodruff of the Pennsylvania team was engaged last week to give the football candidates Spring practice, as well as the preliminary Fall training. The work will consist almost entirely of light team play, kicking, and falling on the ball. Woodruff believes that if the men are hardened in the Spring they will not be so liable to injury in the Fall when the hard work begins.

In addition to the usual Spring practice at Harvard, Capt. Daly and the coaches will hold a kicking contest, at which the Varsity candidates will be given an opportunity to compete for three silver cups offered by graduates for the best work in drop kicking, place kicking, and punting.

These preparations for Spring work do not meet with favor at Princeton, where the gridiron stars are wont to appear on the diamond in the Spring. Capt. Pell will take up light Spring practice, but no great attention will be paid to team work. Pell has advised his men, however, to keep in good condition by gymnasium work and outdoor training, and, like Athletic Director Stagg of Chicago University, strongly recommends wrestling as the best exercise to develop the general agility necessary in gridiron work.

INTER-SCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS.

A Plan Proposed to Restrict Professionalism in Schoolboys' Sport.

Schoolboy athletes throughout the United States have an opportunity to compete in Berkeley School's annual open indoor games, to be held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-Fourth Street, on the afternoon of March 24. A silver loving cup is offered to the school scoring the greatest number of points—a competition from which Berkeley voluntarily excludes itself. The winners in each event will receive smaller cups, while the second and third men will receive silver and bronze medals, respectively. It is expected that the larger Eastern schools will be represented in the following open events: Sixty-yard dash (senior), sixty-yard dash (junior), sixty-yard dash (novice), sixty-yard hurdle, 440-yard dash, 880-yard run, one mile run, running high jump, putting twelve-pound shot, and the pole vault.

De La Salle Institute will hold indoor games in the Twelfth Regiment Armory on Wednesday afternoon.

Cutter School's Athletic Association will hold its annual cross-country run, open to all schools within sixty miles of New York, on Saturday, March 24. The run will be four miles, and the start will be from the Columbia Oval, William's Bridge. Over sixty entries have been received by Capt. Manson, and nearly as many more are expected. A banner will be awarded as the team prize, and individual winners will receive medals.

Skating races will be held by the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association at the St. Nicholas Rink on March 21. Quarter-mile, half-mile, and one-mile will be the distances of the events.

At the monthly meeting of the New York Interscholastic Association on Tuesday the report of the Constitution Committee on the proposed amendment to debar students who hold scholarships from participation in athletic contests will be heard. President Draper of the association has this to say in regard to the measure: "The law is designed to prevent schools from securing athletes of ability by the promise of free tuition. For many years a sort of professionalism has been increasing in the local schools and the time has come when stringent measures must be adopted if pure sport is to be preserved in our association. This amendment will certainly shut out many whose standing is unquestionably good, but the innocent must suffer with the guilty, and the amateur standing must be preserved. I have nothing against scholarships, either in public schools or when they are awarded only after a rigid examination. In private schools too much stress can be made of them, and it is a strang coincidence that the scholarship holders can nearly always play football or are proficient in some branch of athletics. We intend to make interscholastic athletics not only of greater moment to the schools, but also of greater interest to the general sporting public."

At the meeting there will also be heard the report of the Membership Committee on the applications of St. John's Academy and Horace Mann School for membership in the association. These applications will be rejected if the recommendations of the committee are followed.

Activity in local scholastic baseball circles has begun, and the candidates for the prominent teams have been working indoors for the past several weeks. The interscholastic baseball schedule has been adopted as follows: April 13, Trinity vs. Barnard; April 17, De La Salle vs. Columbia Grammar; April 20, Berkeley vs. Wilson Vail; April 24, Rugby vs. Drisler; April 27, winner of first game vs. winner of third game; May 1, winner of second game vs. winner of fourth game; May 4, winners of two semi-final games.

Trinity and De La Salle, the strongest rivals for the inter-scholastic baseball championship, have arranged the following schedules:

TRINITY.—April 4, New York University freshmen; April 13, Barnard; April 18, Newark High School; April 21, Betts Academy; April 25, Morristown High School; April 27, Inter-scholastic match; April 28, St. Austin's; May 5, Westminster Academy; May 16, Irving School; May 23, Horace Mann.

DE LA SALLE.—April 2, New York University Freshmen; April 4, Sacred Heart Academy; April 7 Newark High School; April 12, Drisler School; April 14, Horace Mann School; April 17, Columbia Grammar School; April 18, College of City of New York; April 21, Montclair High School; April 27, Brooklyn High School; April 30, Polytechnic Preparatory School; May 1, Inter-scholastic game; May 3, Horace Mann School; May 5, Peekskill Academy.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

Although the yachting season is still some months away, preparations are in progress for sport on ocean, river, and bay. This activity thus far is confined principally to the yards and docks, where new craft are under construction and big fleets of yachts of various classes, both steam and sail, are being repaired, altered, and generally furbished up for the Summer campaign, which, it is predicted, will be one of unusual interest. Late Spring will bring from the ways an unusually large fleet of vessels, either entirely new or so extensively altered and repaired as to practically come within the scope of new entries. One of the most interesting of the absolutely new vessels is the twin-screw steam yacht Elfrida, which is being built by the Seabury Company for Dr. W. Seward Webb. This vessel is intended especially for cruising in lakes in general and Lake Champlain in particular. She is of steel, 141 feet long, and the novelty of her construction consists in a "partable" bow and stern. The bow and stern are detachable, and when the vessel is going through canal locks limited in capacity to as little as 113 feet can be removed and carried on deck. The masts are also removable, to enable the vessel to navigate canals. The Elfrida is being fitted with two triple-expansion engines and other machinery of the latest pattern.

Another handsome vessel, a prospective addition to the New York Yacht Club's fleet, is the steam yacht Saghaya, of composite metal and 127 feet long, which is being constructed for the Messrs. Howard C. and Charles Stewart Smith. Seabury & Co., her builders, announce that she will be ready for commission in May.

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The new steam launch being built at Morris Heights for George W. Ward of Boston for presentation to the Harvard Boat Club for coaching purposes will be ready for service this month. The launch is fifty feet long, with a guaranteed speed of sixteen miles an hour. The machinery of the club's old launch, which was burned recently, has been put into a new hull, which will give the club two first-class launches for coaching purposes.

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La Barbara, an auxiliary schooner which is being completed at Morris Heights, is almost ready for commission. She is sixty-five feet long, and her steam power will be twenty-five horse, furnished by a gasoline engine.

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The steam yacht Telka has been sold by J. C. Richardson to W. H. Bromley and A. H. English of Philadelphia. The vessel left Tebo's docks, in South Brooklyn, for Philadelphia yesterday, in charge of Capt. Dewey, who will command her for the new owners. The Telka will leave Philadelphia about March 15 for an extended cruise in the West Indies.

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The steam yacht Oneonta has been sold by F. C. Dininny, Jr. She is now in the hands of Seabury & Co., who will supply her with new boilers.

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The steam yacht Elsa, formerly the Black Pearl, is fitting out for a cruise at Tebo's Dock, in South Brooklyn.

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The steam yacht Nooya, owned by the Tweedie Trading Company, is being fitted out at McIntosh's Basin.

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A meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound will be held March 29 for the purpose of arranging a schedule of races for the coming season.

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"Lem" Miller, mate of the Defender last season, and one of the officers of the Columbia during her races with the Shamrock, has been appointed master of John Meyer's new fifty-one footer building at the Herreshoffs', Bristol, R. I.

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The cutter Clara, designed by Fife and built in Great Britain in 1884, and which for many years was champion of her class in these waters, has been broken up at City Island. The Clara was an extraordinary craft in her day. She was built for N. B. Stewart, and during the season succeeding her launching swept the boards in the events in which she was entered in English waters. She was sold in 1885 to the American yachtsman, Charles Sweet, and was brought to New York by a British crew. In that crew was Charlie Barr, who was skipper of the Columbia in the cup races last Autumn. During this and several succeeding years the Clara showed herself to be the best racing boat of her class in these waters. The inevitable Waterloo came at last, however, as the art of yacht building progressed, and after passing through several hands, she was purchased by John H. Adams, who has broken her up.

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The Windward Yacht Club of South Brooklyn has decided to open the season on Decoration Day and to have a series of special regattas and races each week throughout the season. The following officers were recently elected for 1900: Commodore—Frederick Suthergreen; Vice Commodore—Frank Smedley; Rear Commodore—C. W. Mack; Treasurer—A. W. Erickson; Financial Secretary—William Beyer; Recording Secretary—C. Tuynman; Measurer—John J. Pierson; Board of Trustees—Richard W. Jones, H. Conradt, E. Morrison, H. Brown, and J. Luke.

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Word has been received from Isaac Stern's steam yacht Virginia, which for several months has been cruising with a large party through the Mediterranean. The Virginia is now at Port Said, and from there will work her way home by easy stages.

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The Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club has selected Saturday, Aug. 4, for its annual regatta. The following officers have been chosen for the term: Commodore—John S. Appleby; Vice Commodore—Edward P. Titus; Purser—Elwood Valentine; Captain—William L. Hicks; Board of Governors—The above officers and Edward T. Payne, Ward Dickson, Daniel K. Hall, Isaac R. Downing, and Stephen R. Hewlett.

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The Yaetsmen's Club has arranged a meeting and club smoker to be held at the clubhouse, Forty-third Street, near Fifth Avenue, on March 24.

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The Yale Corinthian Yacht Club has elected the following officers: Commodore—H. L. Havemeyer, 1900, New York; Vice Commodore—E. S. Clark, 1900, Chicago; Rear Commodore—Clarkson Potter, 1900, St. Louis; Secretary—J. H. Hord, 1901, Cleveland; Treasurer—D. B. Kip, 1901, New York.

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The New Haven Yacht Club, which will hold its annual meeting on Wednesday, has practically decided upon the selection of Morton F. Plant as Commodore to succeed Commodore Seymour of Washington, D. C. Mr. Plant is the son of the late H. B. Plant, President of the Plant system of railroads and steamships. Mr. Plant has been enrolled in the fleet of the New Haven Club for two years, and is an enthusiastic yachtsman. His steel schooner yacht Ingomar is comparatively new, having been built in Boston in 1896. It is further announced that the Connecticut organization will choose Abner Hendee, owner of the sloop Niagara, as Vice Commodore. The club will have its opening on Decoration Day.

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Some changes in racing rules have been agreed upon at a special meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts. The racing rules were changed so as to read: "A yacht belonging to a member of any club of the association may enter any open race of a club of the association, provided such yacht has previously entered for the season." In past years association races were open to yachts of all clubs, whether belonging to the association or not. Under the present rule clubs of the association may invite yachts to enter from outside clubs or not, as they see fit.

Yachting at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10.—One of the new and growing sports at Yale is yachting. For years the students have hired catboats of "Chappie" White, and enjoyed sails in the picturesque New Haven Harbor, but not until about two years ago was any yachting organization formed at Yale. At the time the club was formed now known as the Corinthian Yacht Club there were a number of students in town who owned yachts. They became connected with the fleet of the New Haven Yacht Club, took part in the regattas of the lattter organization, and finally branched out for themselves. A clubhouse was rented at Morris Cove, just outside the city, which has been purchased during the past year and elaborately furnished. There are several large yachts owned by the club, and a number of catboats, half-raters, and knockabouts. At a recent meeting of the club, H. O. Havemeyer of New York City was chosen Commodore for the coming season.

Dates of the French Regatta.

The dates for holding the rowing races at Asnieres, France, during the Paris Exposition have been changed from June to Aug. 25 and 26. Several American crews are entered, and the change was made chiefly for their convenience.

Conservatism That Pays.

President Philip J. Dwyer of the Brooklyn Jockey Club has joined the New York contingent of sporting men at Hot Springs, Ark. Most of the Eastern racing men who have visited the resort this Winter, including those who opened poolrooms there, have left large sums behind them, either with the Western betting men or at the faro or roulette tables. Mr. Dwyer will probably be one of the few to escape unscathed, for he does not gamble, and is a most conservative bettor. It was his disapproval of his brother's betting mania that led to the dissolution of the famous Dwyer Brothers' stable some years ago. The wisdom of his conservatism has been proved since, for while his brother Michael has lost his fortune, and is now a pitiable physical wreck as the result of the nervous strain incurred by high play, "Phil" is a very wealthy man, in excellent health, and the owner of investments that bring him handsome returns.

CENTRAL PARK RIDERS.

Some of the Well-Known People Who Take Morning Jaunts Over the Well-Kept Bridle Paths.

Americans who visit London and then extol the delights of Rotten Row might find in a trip to Central Park on fine mornings and afternoons when they can overlook the bridle paths, or to Riverside Drive, something that would interest them. They would find equestrians, well mounted and riding in correct form, not in the small numbers of a few years ago, but in crowds that aggregate at least a thousand. Many of the riders use the horses they engage at the riding academies, but not a few have their own mounts, and these have bought the best saddlers that the Kentuckian and Canadian markets can furnish after they have been properly schooled in all gaits. The bridle paths in the Park are kept in the best possible condition, for Commissioner Clausen, who is one of the most ardent of the city's equestrians, knows the need of the riders and takes a personal pride in seeing that the bridle paths are well kept.

Men who later in the day are busy in the whirl of the stock market, or whose law, medical, or divinity practice keep them indoors find relaxation from their sedentary habits and arouse energy for the day's business by a dash through the Park in the morning. Perry Belmont takes a brisk walk from his house on Fifth Avenue over to Durland's Academy every fine morning before 7 o'clock, and a half hour later is mounted on a superb chestnut which he purchased recently from W. Stanton Elliott. Dr. J. B. Cosby, who is often mistaken at the Democratic Club for Senator Patrick McCarren of Brooklyn, rides a splendid long-tailed chestnut that plunges and rears, but is always under excellent control in spite of his resemblance to a wild horse from the steppes of Russia. W. W. Cook, attorney for Clarence H. Mackay, is another early morning rider. He says his morning exercise on a big chestnut puts him in an excellent frame of mind for defending or prosecuting suits later in the day. W. M. D. de Peyster, who used to ride with the Cedarhurst set, has moved into town, and has brought with him his bay jumper. He has him at Durland's and is always in the morning crowd.

John Hegeman, with Mrs. Hegeman and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Rogers, join the morning crowd, and on afternoons when there are music rides at the Academy join in them. The Rev. J. S. Dennis, who rides a long-tailed bay horse; Miss May Deering, the daughter of a New York lawyer; Miss C. Adelaide Doremus, who has changed from her blue ribbon saddle and harness horse Chester to Mafeking, a chestnut colt which W. A. McGibbon sent her from Kentucky; Dr. J. W. Dougan and Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, the daughter of ex-Senator Murphy, who rides a brown horse, and is always accompanied by a riding master, are among the familiar figures on the bridle paths and Riverside Drive.

A Race Track for Buffalo.

President Thomas Reilly and Superintendent "Bob" Tucker of the Queens County Jockey Club are back in New York after a trip to Buffalo, during which they looked over several sites for a racetrack, which, with Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, "Rod" McMahon of Buffalo, and several others, they expect to build there some time this year. They made no arrangements for leasing ground while there, as the earth was too deeply covered with snow. Mr. Reilly says, however, that it is almost certain that ground for the track will be secured shortly, and that the track will be ready for racing in 1901. "All of this talk about our building a track on account of the Pan-American Exposition," said Mr. Reilly, "is absurd. The exposition would probably last a few months, and if the presence of a large crowd of people in Buffalo resulted, it is by no means certain that they would take up racing to any extent. But Buffalo is a big place, and its people like racing. There is enough fun there of the proper sort to support a racetrack, and it was for this reason that we determined to build one."

Corrigan's English Stable.

Edward Corrigan, the Western turfman, is still another American who has been inoculated with the English racing fever. He will ship his horses to England on April 20, sending them direct to Newmarket. At present Mr. Corrigan has a large string of horses in training, but he will turn a number of them over to his nephew, "Pat" Dunne, before he starts. Mr. Corrigan expects to be ready to race by July. He will take with him Geyser, Golden Rule, Corsine, St. Cassimer, Sardine, Adolph Spreckles, and two highly tried maiden two-year-olds. He is confident that Geyser is a "crack," and, in spite of the latter's defeat by Zoroaster recently, Mr. Corrigan still has faith in him.

Matt Byrnes's Horses.

Matt Byrnes, than whom there was not a more successful trainer on the Eastern tracks a few years ago, has given up the idea of starting races, and has gone back to his old vocation. He will train a small stable this year, and is sanguine that his charges will earn a fair share of money this season. Among the lot are some highly bred animals, including Tammany Chief, by Iroquois-Great Annie,; Minor Daly, by Matt Byrnes-Turquoise, and a couple of two-year-olds, also bred in the purple.

Clever Rough Riders.

The Rough Riding Club, which is made up of fifteen young horsemen who have been banded together at the Central Park Riding Academy since last Fall, will close the indoor riding season next month with a special exhibition. Commander Von Gilman has taught the rough riders some feats in equestrianism that would put a fancy bareback rider at the circus to shame. Those who received invitations to the club's initial ride last Fall will be astonished at the improvement of the members, for all of them are now finished equestrians.

A Cup for Amateur Drivers.

A two-hundred-dollar cup has been offered by The Brooklyn Eagle to be competed for at the annual Horse Show of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club by roadsters driven by amateurs of Kings County. Dealers are barred from the competition. A new class for cavalry competition open to members of cavalry troops and a polo class, which should bring out some bright polo ponies, are among the features of the show.

Lawyers Who Ride.

Capt. Dingleman, who commands the Manhattan Riding Club, one of the organizations that have quarters at the Central Park Riding Academy, refers with pride to the fact that every one of the twenty-five members of the club is a lawyer. The club uses the ring at the Central Park Academy every Monday night.

Home for Broken Down Horses.

A home for aged and decrepit horses is the latest notion among horsemen in Brooklyn, and a society whose object is to furnish such a place has been incorporated. Henry C. Karpenstein, Frederick Maywald, Frederick Graber, Adolph Fisher, and Oscar Karpenstein are the officers of the Equine Provident Society, which is the name adopted by the organization. The projectors do not expect to make any money out of it. Their plan is to procure a farm of 50 or 100 acres, on which the horses can be grazed in the open season, and on which enough fodder can be raised to supply them with feed during the Winter. Arrangements have been made with a veterinarian to attend to the needs of sick animals. The society will be supported by voluntary contributions, and owners who give their horses into its care will not have to pay board for them, though if able they will be expected to contribute something to their support. President Henry C. Karpenstein says that any sort of horse, from the broken-down "hatracks" that are unable longer to pull hucksters' wagons to thoroughbreds and trotting horses that have outlived their usefulness on the tracks, will be cared for. It is a scheme that should appeal to owners who have horses that have grown old in their service, which they do not wish to sell, fearing that they will be poorly fed and badly treated.

A CHICAGO STRONG MAN.

Divinity Student Place Is a Remarkable All-Around Athlete.

It would be a matter of no great surprise to find in the ranks of the college athletes one who is worthy of a place in the ranks of professional strong men, for the college athlete is now trained especially for feats that require strength, and some even work so assiduously as to interfere with the required standard in their studies. But when a strong man comes from the ranks of the divinity students, and shows himself to be one of the most remarkable all-around athletes of his age in the world, the college athletes look at him in astonishment. Such a man is Alfred W. Place of the University of Chicago, and although the "Dominies" are not usually in favor with the other students at the Chicago institution, every one of them has a healthy respect for, and takes a personal pride in the prowess of their "strong man." Mr. Place is twenty-two years old, and has always shown such strength that his fellow-students believed he would not amount to much in the athletic field. They believed that, like most men of great muscular strength, he lacked the agility and suppleness to make a successful runner, jumper, or bar performer, but in all the running, jumping, gymnastic, and wrestling contests he has won prizes with as much ease as he did in the contests at weight lifting. He has successfully lifted 1,555 pounds, which passes all previous records at the university, and has displaced W. S. Kennedy, the football player, who, until Mr. Place's advent, was the champion strong man of the institution.

While a student at the Bethany College, Place won the all-around athletic championship three years in succession. He has won the running broad jump, the 100-yard dash, the twelve-pound shot put, the twelve-pound hammer throw, a baseball-throwing competition, all in quick succession on one afternoon, and then wound up the day's victories by winning, with his parter, the three-legged race. These victories were won when he was eighteen years old. As a wrestler the divinity student is seen at his best. The best men the university could furnish have been unable once to put his shoulders to the mat, even though he wrestled six of the best of them one after another. He threw them all easily, although he weighs but 160 pounds and some of his opponents weighed 200 pounds. He was a "sub" on the football team last season, and this year is a candidate for a place on the regular team, and there is little doubt that he will make it.

There is only one form of athletics in which Place is not skilled. He says he knows nothing about boxing and has no ambition in that direction, but the best boxers in the institution would probably give him a wide berth if he showed an inclination to enter that branch of sport.

New Home for Shamrock Harriers.

An old inn on the south side of the golf links in Van Courtlandt Park has been secured as a club house by the Shamrock Harriers. Now that they have a new home, the Harriers will branch out into other sports than cross-country running, in which they have always excelled. There is a basket ball room in the new clubhouse, a baseball and a football field on the grounds, and teams for all three games will be formed. The Harriers will give novice runners a chance to compete in cross-country running on April 8 in a six mile run. Eighteen prizes will be awarded to the survivors. The start will be on the Boston Road, and the finish at the club house.

Trap Shooting at Lakewood.

Pigeon shooting proved so popular early in the year at the Country Club of Lakewood that the committee has just had a Mauga trap put in, and the first clay pigeon shoot will occur next Saturday. Some of the contestants, who have kept the sport lively this year, are W. A. Hamilton, Dwight M. Harris, Frederick Potts, James Converse, Edwin Gould, W. A. H. Stafford, and K. R. Thomas. Golf foursome competitions will be given hereafter on the links every Saturday, and a big women's tournament may be given later in the season.

Hounds for New Rochelle.

Joseph Holloway returned from England recently with a pack of hounds, which he will run from his place at New Rochelle. Mr. Holloway picked up the pack at a low figure on the other side because of the exodus of many of the hunting men to the South African war.

SPORTING GOODS.

"A.B.C."

US

The Sterling Piano Co.

There's nothing mythical about our pianos. We make them and we know how they are made and of what they are made.

A few manufacturers claim to make pianos better than STERLINGS. A great many manufacturers claim to make pianos **"JUST AS GOOD AS STERLINGS."**

Perhaps both are right, perhaps not. We know more about **STERLINGS** than any other make, and we know that some of the **"JUST AS GOOD KIND"** offered in Brooklyn are not worthy to be called pianos. They are invariably offered by **DEALERS** who advertise a long list of well-known makes at half price, sometimes quarter price, or any price at all. The price makes little difference, as the pianos are always "just sold," but they always have several of the "just as good kind" very cheap. You are looking for a bargain, perhaps you get caught, perhaps not. If not, we would suggest that you test the truth of our statements by investigating our immense stock. Here you will find hundreds of pianos to choose from. Pianos that will not prove a disappointment in years to come. Pianos that will need no apology when your friends use them. Pianos that you will be proud of.

Don't waste your time hunting mythical bargains. Don't waste your money on unknown kinds.

STERLINGS have stood the test of time and satisfied a critical public. Prices and terms to suit all.

WE HAVE MEDIUM GRADE PIANOS

of our own manufacture at popular prices and on convenient terms.

SPECIAL OFFERING of new pianos of known reliability and fully guaranteed by us, $250.00, $200.00, $175.00.

IN OUR EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

Several used pianos which have been put in perfect repair and newly finished, fully guaranteed for five years. Prices, $95.00, $125.00, $150.00.

SQUARE PIANOS

Over 40 to choose from. $35.00, $50.00, $65.00. (Small monthly payments.)

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STERLING PIANO CO.,

MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Warerooms

(Entire building, four floors),

536 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

Opposite Montauk Theatre. **Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.**

Look for the name STERLING.

PLANS OF CYCLE RACERS.

Many Will Make Newark Their Headquarters and Will Race at Vailsburg—Few Racers Will Go to Paris This Summer.

As stated last week, very few bicycle racers will compete in the races at the Paris Exposition this Summer, so that the sport in this country will not be impaired. For weeks past the public interested in this sport has been led to believe that all the noted riders would seek honors abroad. This is far from being so, as the game in this country promises to boom this Summer, and few riders that intend to compete abroad will return in time to ride in races here in August. Floyd McFarland and Stevens are not going over, seeing a harvest in store at home. Both riders are now at Hot Springs, Ark., training for the coming campaign. As soon as the season opens McFarland and Stevens will take up their residence in Newark.

Very many professional riders will find Newark an attractive place this Summer. It is intended to hold Sunday races at the Vailsburg track throughout the season, and as a result there is a general exodus of racing men from different parts of the country in that direction. Hardy Downing is with Stevens and McFarland at Hot Springs, and will return East with them. Howard Freeman, the California racer, is another of the riders booked for Newark.

Frank Kramer, who will this season make his début as a professional, will do all his training in the East, probably in Newark. As an amateur he refused to ride on Sundays, but will do so as a "pro." Arrangements are now making to have Kramer, who is a member of the Harlem Wheelmen, ride his first professional race in Newark. His ambition is to win the National championship, and he has arranged to follow the circuit to be mapped out by the National Cycling Association. As an amateur last year Kramer showed as much speed as any of the professional riders, and it is predicted by the racing element that Kramer will earn as world-wide a reputation as did Arthur A. Zimmerman, Harry Wheeler, or Eddie Bald.

Eddie Bald, by the way, is said to have practically decided to race in this country instead of trying to capture some of the rich purses in Paris. Bald has decided to settle down to business, train hard, and try to regain his lost laurels. He will go to Louisville in a few days, and after a short rest will begin training.

Tom Cooper and Earl H. Kiser, two of the cyclists who will race abroad this Summer, have been in training in Dayton, Ohio, for the past three weeks. They will start for this city in a few days, and will remain here until they start for Paris about April 1.

George Bovee, a few years ago the champion sprinter of the West, will enter the racing field again this year, joining the racing colony in Newark. He intends to follow the circuit of the N. C. A.

John Lawson, who will attempt in the Spring to lower the record of 2,741 miles made by the Miller and Waller six-day team, is training at San Antonio, Texas. Lawson will use motor pace in his attempt at the record.

Oscar Hedstrom and Charles Henshaw will form a motor team this year, and will probably pace Harry Elkes in some of his record rides in Paris.

Sunday race meets will be conducted in Paterson, N. J., this season on the track of the Tourists' Cycle Club. The races will be for amateurs only.

There is a movement on foot to construct a track between Seventh and Eighth Avenues and One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Streets for Summer night racing.

Frank Waller, W. C. Stinson, and W. F. Stafford will form a middle distance racing team this year.

A meeting of the American Racing Cyclists' Union will be held in Louisville this week, when plans for the future will be discussed. Many applications for reinstatement from riders who deserted the union for the League of American Wheelmen last year will be acted upon. These applications include one from "Major" Taylor, the colored rider. The National Cycling Association is inclined to be lenient with these applicants, but it is said that the union will insist upon their paying heavy fines before readmitting them. In the case of "Major" Taylor a life suspension is spoken of, as there is a faction that is strongly opposed to Taylor because of his color. The association, however, is likely to allow his reinstatement upon the payment of a heavy fine.

STREETS TO BE IMPROVED

Pavements That Are to be Laid Here, in the Bronx, and in Brooklyn Which Will Comfort the Bicycle Rider.

Many improvements are soon to be made in the pavements of New York and Brooklyn that will benefit bicycle riders to some degree. The list of streets to be improved in the lower part of New York does not, however, include that short stretch on East Twenty-third Street from First Avenue to the ferry, over which thousands of cyclists who wish to ride to Prospect Park and the Coney Island Cycle Path must pass. The League of American Wheelmen had hoped for at least an asphalt strip at this point. Engineer Andrew E. Foye, who has charge of the paving in the Department of Public Highways, admitted that something ought to be done toward improving this part of Twenty-third Street, and said that while it was not included on the present list of streets to be improved he expected that the matter would soon be considered and steps taken for the improvement so necessary.

The lower part of Hudson Street cannot be asphalted, Mr. Foye said, because of the heavy trucking traffic, which only a granite pavement can withstand. He said that the cyclists were quite right in saying that the asphalt strip was practically of no use to them, and intimated that it should never have been put down. "Asphalt strips," said he, "are a great expense to keep in repair, and should only be put down in the annexed districts where they are used by cyclists only." Some day, Mr. Foye believes, cyclists will have a continuous path along the West Side, by continuing the asphalt pavement from Macdougal Street to West Broadway and Greenwich Street.

Broadway and Sixth Avenue are to be improved in certain sections. On Broadway a new pavement will be laid from Twenty-fifth Street to Thirty-third Street, and on Sixth Avenue from Thirteenth Street to Carmine Street, and from Twenty-third Street to Thirty-third Street. These streets will form connecting links with others already improved. Upper Broadway will also be improved, but this is not included in the present contracts.

An important improvement that will greatly benefit the cycling public is the asphalting of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street from Third to Eighth Avenue. This will enable riders from the east side of the Harlem district to reach Jerome Avenue. They can turn into Eighth Avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, which is asphalted to Central Bridge, thus giving a continuous smooth riding surface from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue to Van Cortlandt Park and other points of interest in that locality.

In the Borough of the Bronx asphalt strips will be placed on Brook Avenue from Third Avenue to Webster Avenue, and on Park Avenue from One Hundred and Sixty-second Street to Webster Avenue. One Hundred and Sixty-second Street from Third to Cortlandt Avenue, is also to be improved.

At a meeting of the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn N. P. Lewis, Engineer of the Department of Public Highways, reported that a long list of streets would be improved by the laying of asphalt pavement. The streets to be improved connect with streets already improved, thus making long routes of continuous streets. The principal improvements are to be made on Greene, Willoughby, and St. Mark's Avenues; and on Dean, Decatur, Carroll, and President Streets, all of which are in a district much frequented by bicyclists.

Park Commissioner Brower has also promised that a macadam road will be laid on Fort Hamilton Avenue from Ocean Avenue to Coney Island Avenue. This part of the avenue, which bounds the Prospect Park Parade Grounds, has been in need of improvement for some time, and will greatly benefit cyclists who reside in the Flatbush section.

NEW YORK-CHICAGO CYCLE PATH

A Proposition to Build One on the Endless Chain Letter Plan Under Consideration.

A movement started in Buffalo a few months ago to provide a continuous cycle path from New York to Buffalo has aroused a great deal of interest among wheelmen throughout the East. A member of the League of American Wheelmen in Binghamton has proposed a scheme whereby each cyclist in the United States will be given a chance to contribute from 10 cents up for the building of such a path, which, it is expected, will be extended to Minneapolis.

It is estimated that there are about 2,000,000 cyclists in the United States, who can be reached by a series of chain letters, and who would probably support the project. The plan is to be placed in the hands of a National Committee, who will appoint representatives in all large cities. The committee is to receive no salary, so that there will be practically no expenses.

Each cyclist will be asked to contribute ten cents and solicit his friends to do the same. If the plan meets with favor in the League of American Wheelmen, the work of organizing a National Committee will begin at once.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois Divisions of the L. A. W. have already adopted a plan to build the path from Minneapolis to Chicago.

GAMES OF SCHOOLBOYS.

Class of 1900 Successful in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Games.

S. H. McGahe of the class of 1900 did the best work in the games of the Polytechnic Preparatory School held in its gymnasium Friday night. The class of 1900 carried off the honors for points with 58. The summaries:

Wrestling, Under 120 Pounds.—Won by G. W. Cummings, 1900.
Wrestling, Under 130 Pounds.—Won by S. H. McGahe, 1900.
Wrestling, Over 135 Pounds.—Won by R. B. Elliott, 1902.
Twenty-Yard Dash, (Junior.)—Won by M. W. Henry, 1901; H. Kernan, 1901, second.
Twenty-Yard Dash, (Senior.)—Won by C. H. Zoebisch, 1900; M. Le Montagne, 1902, second.
Horizontal Bar.—Won by S. H. McGahe, 1900; C. Frank, 1900, second.
High Jump, (Junior.)—Won by H. Kernan, 1901; W. M. Jones, 1900, second. Best jump, 5 feet 1 inch.
High Jump, (Senior.)—Won by C. H. Zoebisch, 1900; S. H. McGahe and M. E. Smith tied for second honors.
Potato Race, for Boys Under Thirteen Years Old.—Won by E. Courtney; M. D. Tower, second.
Potato Race.—Won by S. H. Roberts, 1901; W. M. Jones, 1901, second.
Side Horse.—Won by O. Liebig, 1903; E. Van Olinda, 1902, second.
Putting the Shot.—Won by R. W. Miller, 1902; J. G. Luzatto, 1901, second; best put being 38 feet 7 inches.
Parallel Bar.—Won by C. Burns, 1900; C. Liebig, 1903, second.
Pole Vault.—Won by S. H. McGahe, 1900; H. Kernan, 1901, second. Best vault, 8 feet 6 inches.
Three Standing Broad Jumps.—Won by H. G. Williamson, 1900; O. W. Weidman, 1900, second. Best jumps, 28 feet 1 inch.

To Play on Columbia Oval.

The Interscholastic Baseball League has decided to hold all their games on the Columbia Oval, and they are for the most part already scheduled. The first game will be played on Friday, April 13. The other matches will be held on the succeeding Tuesdays and Fridays through April, finishing May 9. Trinity School will probably use the oval for all athletic purposes, and the Cutler athletes are already in training there. The latter school is holding its cross-country runs on this field, the first of which was run March 2.

Columbia Baseball Dates.

Considerable change has been made in the schedule of the Columbia freshman baseball team. The game with Penn Charter School has been canceled, and a game with the University of Pennsylvania freshmen put in its place. Games have already been arranged with the Princeton freshmen for May 9 and with the Yale freshmen for May 17, both in this city.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Rich Surah Silks,

Only Fifty-five Cents Per Yd.

Same Quality as We Have Often Sold for $1.50.

The only difference is that some of the pieces have been slightly soiled on the edges in a warehouse, but most of them are in absolutely perfect condition.

These Silks were made by the best American manufacturer. There are nearly 5,000 yards, all soft Cachemire finish, in grays, browns, fawns, automobile, maring, gendarme, garnets, olives, resedas, beiges, castors, Mexique, terra cotta, jasper and other shades.

Absolutely Pure Dye and 24 Inches Wide.

They are particularly adapted to all kinds of dresses for street and house wear—kimonas, princess gowns, carriage gowns, walking costumes, matinee jackets, convalescent robes, soft waists, skirts, linings, bathing costumes, draperies, etc. Their quality, weight, appearance and durability are all of the best, and the price is lower than ever made in the Silk line.

55 Cts. Instead of $1.50.

Ladies' Suits.

New Styles for Spring at Popular Prices.

Stylish Suits in soft, rough material, particularly suitable for young ladies, in the new shades of blue, brown and gray, also black—silk lined Eton Jacket with percaline lined Skirt—special price for Monday, $18.75.

A few model Suits (that we bought at half of regular prices) in the extreme of fashion, at $25.00 and $30.00 each.

SEPARATE SKIRTS, in plaids, were $9.50 and $12.50, reduced to $5.00.

Black Skirts in Camel's Hair, Cheviot and Broadcloth, plain and with applique trimming, $7.50 to $25.00.

Black Goods Bargains.

A small lot of all wool Grenadine Mexique, 45 inches wide, at 38 cts. per yard; value, $1.00.

All wool and Mohair Crepons, $1.00 per yard; value $1.50.

Colored Dress Goods.

All wool Henriettas, 45 inches wide, in every shade, 58 cts.; value, 75 cts.

Bannockburn Suitings, 54 inches wide, a variety of mixtures, very desirable for separate skirts, 68 cts., instead of $1.25.

Batistes Half Price.

32-inch Batistes, beautiful new designs on stylish grounds, some excellent black and white, 12½ cts., instead of 25 cts.

Fine Embroideries,

With extra wide margins, medium, wide and narrow edgings, for underwear and dresses, at 38 cts. per yard; were 50 to 88 cts.

LACES—A special lot of Torchon Laces and Insertions, 5 to 15 cts. per yard.

Flannel Department.

Outing Flannels, fast colors, 6½ cts.; value, 9 cts.

Cotton Covert, plain and fancy designs, fast colors, suitable for Ladies' Suits for street or bicycle, and for rainy day skirts, 12½ cts.

A new line of French and Scotch Flannels, for Shirt Waists and Outing Shirts.

Second Floor.

Household Linens.

Our Enlarged and Remodeled Department,

With improved facilities and larger assortments, offers special attractions to thrifty housewives, who pride themselves upon the excellence of their linen closets.

In fine Table Linens the best manufacturers in the world are represented. You will find the never-failing Irish Damask, the beautiful French Damask with its perfect designs, the heavy Scotch Damask for hard wear, the soft-finished Belgian Damask, and the heavy, silk-finished Double Damask of Silesia.

An almost endless variety of Table Cloths, with Napkins to match; no better assortment anywhere.

A special lot of fine Irish Damask Table Cloths, 2 yards long, $3.00; 2½ yards, $3.75; 3 yards, $4.50. Breakfast Napkins to match, $2.75 per dozen; Dinner Napkins, $4.00.

A lot of hemstitched Damask Tea Cloths, $1.00 each, instead of $1.50 and $2.00.

Main Floor, Annex.

Ladies' Gloves, 60 Cts.

A small lot of Ladies' gray Castor Gloves, Spring weight, pique seams, Paris point backs, 60 cts.

Bargains for Men and Boys.

Men's Colored Shirts, stripes and figures, with separate cuffs, sizes 12 to 17, 38 cts., instead of $1.00.

Boys' Star Flannel Waists or Blouses, stripes and solid colors, sizes 4 to 13, at 50 cts., instead of 75 cts. to $1.50.

A few more Boys' Flannel Night Shirts, blue and pink stripes, sizes 8 to 14, 25 cents.

Roman Slumber Robes, Silk or Silk and Cotton, choice patterns, slightly soiled by handling, 95 cts.; were $1.50 to $3.00. A few small sizes, white, yellow and pink, reduced to 50 cts.

Hosiery and Underwear.

Ladies' imported fast black Cotton Stockings, double soles and high spliced heels, 20 cts. per pair.

Men's imported fast black Cotton Socks, 17 cts. per pair, or 3 pairs for 50 cts.

A small lot of Ladies' Silk and Lisle ribbed Vests, low neck, no sleeves, 48 cents.

IF YOU MAKE A MISTAKE in the selection of a piano you'll find it pretty hard to rectify.

IT MEANS
long years of disapprobation.
Buy one of the unrivalled

WISSNER PIANOS

if you want *absolute satisfaction*. They never disappoint the purchaser.

Prices and terms to suit the most economically inclined.

A large number of Second Hand Pianos at bargains.

Uprights,

$75 $125

Grands,

$150 $300

FULL SIZE SQUARE

PIANOS

$45, $65, $75.

THE FAMOUS

LECKERLING PIANOS

ON EASY TERMS.

BROOKLYN: Fulton & Flatbush Ave.
JERSEY CITY: 80 Montgomery St.
NEW YORK: 25 East 14th St.
NEWARK: 611 Broad St.

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OPEN EVENINGS.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

What Does This Store Mean to You?

Many things more than mere merchandise selling, we hope. First of all, it should be your friend—you should feel that you can come here with your undeveloped plans, whether for home furnishing and beautifying or for personal dress, and find instant, sympathetic response and helpful, expert suggestions.

In some sense it should be a mentor, bringing from Paris, from London, from the fashion marts abroad and at home, the newest and best for your assurance of what is right in style as well as for purchase.

You should feel it to be your store—yours as much as ours—a place of recreation, of rest, of refreshment, to command at your will; an ever changing fashion-garden, to which you have a continuous invitation and in which you may ramble and pluck or not, at pleasure.

These things it should be to you, and more, if constant striving for store betterment produces its wonted results.

A Black Silk Sale.

You are used to large silk offerings from this store; but to-morrow inaugurates one of the largest, most important ever made.

Fifty thousand yards of reliable Black Silks go on sale here to-morrow at the lowest prices ever quoted for silks of equal merit. Large dealing does it; takes the best from home; takes the best from abroad; brings them, low-priced, all together, and a great sale results.

A simple process, but how much it means. Great manufacturers know it; recognize the Abraham & Straus Store as the great outlet for silks in this locality; know that no quantity is too great if the prices and the qualities are right. It is natural, then, that they should seek this store as their distributive center, natural that C. J. Bonnet et Cie., makers of the grandest black silks that Europe ever produced, silks that empresses have worn for ages, the silks of your grandmother's time, of your mother's time, of your own time—should, as they have, make us their exclusive agents. It is natural that we should be the sole agents also for the Sterling Guaranteed Taffeta, the best American black silk made.

All these things are back of such a sale as this; but to the details:

24 inch extra fine quality black Foulard; worth 85c., at..49c
24 inch triple warp black Surah, regular 98c. quality, at...69c
20 inch open work black Taffeta in very pretty lace effects, 59c
24 inch black figured India—new designs & excellent quality, at 69c

Black Taffeta.

19 inch all silk black Taffeta 39c
19 inch all silk black Taffeta 47c
21 inch all silk black Taffeta 59c
22 inch all silk black Taffeta 64c
27 inch all silk black Taffeta 69c
36 inch all silk black Taffeta 88c

Satin Duchesse.

20 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse.....47c
20 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse.....58c
21 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse.....68c
22 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse.....84c
22 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse.....95c
24 inch all silk black Satin Duchesse.....$1.19

Peau de Soie.

20 inch black Peau de Soie.....69c
20 inch black Peau de Soie.....79c
21 inch black Peau de Soie.....88c
21 inch black Peau de Soie.....99c
22 inch black Peau de Soie.....$1.09
24 inch black Peau de Soie.....$1.25

C. J. Bonnet's Black Taffeta.

21½ inch Bonnet black Taffeta.....66c
22 inch Bonnet black Taffeta.....74c
23 inch Bonnet black Taffeta.....79c
24 inch Bonnet black Taffeta.....88c
24 inch Bonnet black Taffeta.....94c

C. J. Bonnet's Peau de Soie.

21 inch Bonnet Peau de Soie.....94c
21 inch Bonnet Peau de Soie.....$1.14
21 inch Bonnet Peau de Soie.....$1.25
22 inch Bonnet Peau de Soie.....$1.38
22 inch Bonnet Peau de Soie.....$1.48

Main floor, New Building.

An Advance Sale of Summer Underwear.

A quarter saved, bought now, and by the time you want to wear them it will be a third, for prices are rapidly rising.

Men's, women's and children's in the lot, new and needed in a few weeks. Far-sighted buying before the rise in prices makes such merchandizing possible. Only that. Not a garment in the women's or children's lot that's not absolutely perfect. Some slight mill imperfections in the men's, so small you would never discover them if we didn't tell—but, of course, that's not the Abraham & Straus style of doing things.

If you buy now, you save; but you can't wait and keep the saving in your pocket. Is it worth while? Isn't it?

The Women's.

Women's Richelieu ribbed white cotton Undervests, low necked, sleeveless, lace edging around neck and arm holes; silk tapes 9c
Women's low necked and sleeveless, also short sleeved Undervests of white ribbed cotton, finished with silk tapes and silk edging in colors, two for.....25c
Women's ribbed lisle thread Undervests, low neck and sleeveless, silk tapes, also some fine cotton Undervests with lace fronts 19c
Women's fancy low necked ribbed Undervests with lace shoulders and fronts, silk tapes.....24c

The Children's.

Children's Spring weight Undervests, high neck, short sleeves, finished with pearl buttons, silk binding around neck and down front.....24c

The Men's.

Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; the Shirts with French necks, pearl buttons and patent, overlocked seams; the Drawers with extra deep, reinforced gusset, pearl buttons, sateen facings, suspender tapes, patent overlocked seams and French extension bands. Shirts and Drawers are made of pure Egyptian yarn, which makes them very soft and durable. A full assortment of sizes. 3 for $1.00

Main floor, left.

A Shoe Sale for Men.

The $4.75 Kind for $2.75.

200 pairs of Men's Shoes from the regular $4.75 stock of the Shoe Store are to have $2.00 lopped off their pricing here to-morrow. Just the same sorts that cost $6.00 a pair elsewhere, so there is a flat saving of $3.00 a pair to the 200 men lucky enough to get one of this lot.

Seems a pity there aren't more, but it's only because of the little number that the pricing is so low. Every shoe is of a wanted kind, hand made, with heavy, double extension soles; some calf lined and some drill lined. Vici kid, enamel, box calf, and tan russia are in the lot. Five styles of them and most all sizes to be found, but not all sizes of any one style. All widths, too. Priced for the early comers at $2.75

Second floor, New Building.

Women's Tailored Suits.

Another event in low pricing this. Just at the threshold of the Spring season, such pricing is a notable occurrence.

Two points to note in the same connection. Every garment is a new style, the choicest possible to expert selection from everything good. Every garment is as well made and tailored as human hands can do it. To be sure, these two requisites are of course in this store, yet perhaps they should be mentioned.

We cite one instance of several kinds, just samples of equal values in a great stock:

Black Cheviot Tailor-made Suit; jacket cut Eton fashion double breasted effect, faced with peau de soie; skirt cut with the new double inverted pleats and lined throughout with good quality taffeta silk. The Suit would be considered cheap at $32.00. A special for Monday here at $23.50

Jacket of very fine Vicuna Covert Cloth, tan colored; fly front effect; velvet collar; lined with very fine taffeta silk $16.50

Skirt of Black Taffeta Silk, broadcloth appliqued on front and back; percaline lined and velvet bound; strikingly pretty and graceful $7.95

Tailor-made Suit of fancy homespun, the jacket tight fitting, fly front and single breasted, the skirt plain tailor-made with double box plait in back, the Suit lined throughout with superior taffeta silk $21.75

Golf Cape of imported material, double faced, in a variety of colors, trimmed all around the cape and hood with plain kersey, strapped stitchings with white twist.....$13.75

Second floor, front.

Fine Furniture-Price Cutting.

Every good new design in Furniture stands a chance of coming to the great Furniture Store on the fourth and fifth floors. If it doesn't get here, the space is wanted for something better yet.

Enormous transactions account for the greater cheapness at which Furniture is always priced in this Store. Furniture for parlor, bedroom, dining-room; for city house and country cottage and you always know that statements of value, statements of workmanship made here are absolutely accurate. And such comfortable assurance is worth something.

For to-morrow:

Parlor Suite, 3 pieces, mahogany finished, inlaid and covered with damask, made to sell for $20.00; priced here at $12.50

Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished, inlaid with marquetry, upholstered in the best manner and covered in assorted colorings of satin damask, a regular $70.00 suit, priced here at.....$47.00

Oak Sideboard, top with bevel mirror; base, 24x48 inches, with two swell top drawers, one large drawer, and two closets. It was made to sell for $22.00, but is priced here at $15.50

Dining Table of quartered oak, extending 8 feet, highly polished top 48 inches square; a good $20.00 table, marked here at.....$14.00

Dining Chairs of polished quartered oak, box frame and cane seat; regularly $3.25; here at.....$1.75

250 Dining Chairs, with high backs and cane seats, made to sell for $1.00, are here for.....69c

Couch, large and tufted, with a luxurious spring edge, 30 inches wide, 6½ feet long, all hair upholstered, interlined with muslin webbing, bottom hardwood frame, doweled legs, black steel springs, the couch is covered in silk velour, with a silk faced fringe; made to sell for $40.00; our price, $29.50

Just 100 oak Morris Chairs, with reversible denim cushions $2.00

Oak Bedroom Suite, three pieces, full size bed, bureau with 24x30 bevel mirror and base with swell front, large washstand trimmed with cast brass handles, regularly $26.00; our price $19.00

White Enamel Iron Bed, full size, with woven wire spring; brass rod and vases at head and foot; short hair mattress, complete for $11.00

Brass Beds, bow foot, 1 inch posts, all sizes, made to sell for $18.00; our price.....$12.00

White Enamel Iron Bed, 1 inch post, with extension foot rail, trimmed with brass vase, all sizes.....$8.50

We have 2,000 pounds of South American soft hair, mingled with mixed hair, which will make up into excellent Mattresses. We will make them to order, full size, in A. C. A. ticking, weight 40 pounds, and charge instead of the regular $16.00, just.....$10.00

Mixed Hair Mattresses in 3 feet size only, made up in A. C. A. ticking, are regularly priced at $6.00; here they are $4.00

Mattresses of pure South American black horse hair, made up in 40 pounds' weight in A. C. A. ticking, full size, are regularly priced at $22.00; here such Mattresses sell for $15.50

Fourth floor.

Carpet and Rug Values.

Enormous stocks; newest patterns; lowest prices. Those are prime principles in this Carpet Store, principles seldom failed in. But principles are abstract. They need concrete illustration. Like this.

2,500 yards of the celebrated Cambridge Axminster will go on sale here to-morrow at a full third off its value. It is one of the best of carpets, made of the finest worsted, in eight handsome, new Spring designs, and it has just come from the mills. We can get no more to sell at the same price when these are gone, and the person with a carpet need should come early to be sure; value $1.50, price 98c. a yard.

More concrete illustrations are to be found among the Rugs.

Japanese jute and cotton Rugs, all fresh, new goods, in blue and white and green and white, and also the jute in Oriental designs and colors and the cotton in pink and white. Jute Rugs are priced:

4 ft. x 7 ft.....$2.15 | 7 ft. 6 x 10 ft. 6.....$6.00
6 ft. x 9 ft.....$4.15 | 9 ft. x 12 ft.....$8.25
10 ft. x 14 ft.....$10.75

Cotton Rugs are priced:

36 in. x 36 in.....$1.50 | 4 ft. x 7 ft.....$4.65
26 in. x 54 in.....$1.65 | 6 ft. x 9 ft.....$8.85
30 in. x 60 in.....$2.10 | 7 ft. 6 x 10 ft. 6....$13.15
36 in. x 72 in.....$2.95 | 9 ft. x 12 ft.....$17.75

Alex. Smith's Sons Axminster Rugs are here at less than the wholesale cost. In floral, Oriental and two-toned designs and colorings.

8 ft. 3 x 10. 6.....$13.50 | 9 ft. x 12 ft.....$15.75
9 ft. x 12 ft., seamless centre $18.75

250 Oriental Mats and Rugs, including Anatolians, Hamadans, Karabaghs, Guenges, Daghestans and Kazaks are here at choice prices. All of the Rugs are perfect in shape, fine in texture, beautiful in design and coloring. Mats at $2.50 and $3.50 and Rugs at $5.50, $7.75, $8.50 and $9.75.

Also a small lot of fine antique Khiva Rugs, dark red, rich, lustrous and silky, in average sizes, 6x9 feet, unusually low priced, at.....$37.50

Third floor.

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Fine Racing at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn.

INDOOR RECORDS EQUALED

Kraenzlein Over the Hurdles and Duffy in the Sprint Race Make Record Runs.

One of the best set of athletic games ever held in an armory were conducted under the auspices of the Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association at its armory, Putnam and Sumner Avenues, Brooklyn, last night. Some of the best athletic talent in the country competed and the 4,000 persons present were treated to some keen and exciting sport.

Relay team racing was the most notable feature of the programme. This style of competition is becoming more popular every day. The races are always exciting, and bring out a sprinter's best quality—gameness.

Next to the relay racing the interest centred in the performances of A. C. Kraenzlein of the University of Pennsylvania, the world's champion hurdle racer, and Arthur Duffy, the Georgetown University champion sprinter, who is looked upon to beat Tewkesbury, the world's champion at 100 yards, at the intercollegiate games this year.

Kraenzlein, as was expected, won over the jumps as he pleased, and equaled the world's record of 0:15 1-5 for 120 yards, held by himself. This is also the indoor record, the Thirteenth Regiment Armory being the only place large enough to run a race of this distance. While Kraenzlein had no wind to contend against, it is much more difficult to run fast on a polished armory floor than on a cinder path, where spiked shoes are used.

Duffy, after three attempts at sixty yards, managed to equal the world's record of 0:06 2-5.

The first relay race brought out teams from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Pastime Athletic Club, West Side Young Men's Christian Association, and Waverly Athletic Club. The Knickerbockers won the race easily, but were disqualified because Garthe, who ran the last quarter, failed to touch the hand of Barrister, who won the third relay, one of the rules in relay racing. The Pastime Athletic Club, which finished second, was placed first.

The finish of the relay was furnished in the interscholastic relay. On the first quarter Montclair High School was five yards in front of Cutler School. Bell, who took up the running on the second quarter for Cutler, cut down Montclair's lead, and finished the half three yards ahead of Webb, running for the latter. Cutler took up the running for the Jersey School boys and Victor for Cutler.

These lads put up a game struggle, but the former was the best, and when the final relay began Montclair High School was ten yards in front. T. L. Manson, one of the best runners among scholastic athletes, was running for Cutler and was pitted against Dodge, the Montclair school's best runner. These boys ran as good a quarter-mile sprint as was ever seen.

For two-thirds of the distance Dodge held his advantage of ten yards. Then Manson began to creep up, game as a thoroughbred. Ten yards from the finish he was a yard behind, but with a final burst of speed he passed Dodge two strides from the finish and broke the tape a winner for Cutler School by about one foot.

The military relay race also furnished an exciting race. The Thirteenth Regiment led up to within one lap of the finish. Then Edwards, for the Twenty-second Regiment, forged to the front and won, all out, by about ten yards.

A great deal of interest was manifested in the one-mile race, in which A. L. Newton, a Vermont lad, represented the New York A. C., being the scratch man. He ran a splendid race, finishing third. Newton formerly ran for Dartmouth College, and has a record of 4:24.

Columbia won the college relay race, leading from start to finish. In the final quarter, Walsh of St. Francis Xavier threatened to beat Columbia, Johnson, who ran the last quarter for Columbia, started off with a lead of about thirty-five yards.

Walsh started off like a steam engine and got up to within a yard of Johnson, who kept up a steady pace. The spurt was too much for Walsh, and he fell back, beaten, 300 yards from the finish, Johnson finishing an easy winner by 40 yards.

Following are the summaries:

100-Yard Dash; Handicap.—Won by T. C. Naulty, Twenty-third Regiment. (8 yards;) E. A. Abadie, Olympia A. C., (6 yards) second; C. H. Miller, St. George A. C., (7 yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

Athletic Club Team Race; One Mile; 4 Relays.—Won by Pastime Athletic Club, D. Burry, R. McKinney, C. Bradwein, and A. H. Kent; New West Side A. C., second. Time—3:33.

Scholastic Relay Race, One Mile; 4 Relays.—Won by Cutler School, G. Douglass, E. Bell, George Victor, and T. L. Manson; Montclair High School, second; Dodge High School of Brooklyn, third. Time—3:47.

Military Team Race, One Mile in Relays.—Won by Twenty-second Regiment, D. M. Daley, R. M. Hutcheson P. A. Sayles, and F. Edwards. Thirteenth Regiment second, Twenty-third Regiment third. Time—3:38.

One Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by C. W. Ledyard, Twenty-third Regiment, (90 yards;) C. D. Barclay, Twenty-second Regiment, (105 yards,) second; A. Brexendorf, Twenty-third Regiment, (90 yards,) third. Time—2:24 1-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by E. B. Merwin, New York; F. Veres, Brooklyn A. C.; M. J. Wheeler, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—1:20.

220-Yard Run, Handicap, for Members of the Thirteenth Regiment.—Won by W. Rowan, Company E. (7 yards;) H. L. Hillman, Company E, (scratch,) second; A. K. Zender, Company E. (8 yards,) third. Time—0:26.

College Team Race; One Mile; in Four Relays.—Won by Columbia—Atkins, McAnerney, Thurston, and Johnson; St. Francis Xavier second, Columbia second team third. Time—3:37 1-5.

120-Yard Hurdle, (Handicap.)—Won by A. C. Kraenzlein, University of Pennsylvania, (scratch;) E. H. Hatfield, Twenty-third Regiment, (10 yards,) second; A. W. Bowie, Twenty-third Regiment (10 yards,) third. Time—0:15 1-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, (Handicap,) for Members of the Thirteenth Regiment.—Won by G. W. Crook, Company L, (scratch;) L. Allen, Company C, (165 yards,) second; E. O. Irish, Company H, (110 yards,) third. Time—2:28 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. E. Whitney, Waverley A. C., (35 yards;) F. Flores, Xavier A. A., (21 yards,) second; W. Cohen, Xavier A.A., (26 yards,) second; W. Cohen, Knickerbocker A. C., (28 yards,) third. Time—0:59 4-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by J. Trader, West Side Y. M. C. A., (10 inches,) actual jump, 5 feet 3 inches; B. W. Wenman, New York, (6 inches,) actual jump, 5 feet 5 inches, second; W. Volz, Y. M. C. A., (10 inches) actual jump, 5 feet 1 inch, third.

880-Yard Run, Handicap, for Members of Thirteenth Regiment.—Won by W. P. Beecher, Company E. (5 yards;) C. F. Beecher, Company E. (scratch,) second;) A. G. Crandall, Company H. (scratch,) third. Time—2:10 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.)—Won by C. P. Arnold, New West Side A. C., (70 yards;) D. J. Brennan, Pastime A. C., (85 yards,) second; A. Lee Newton, New York A. C., (30 yards,) third. Time—4:27 4-5.

AT THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

A Big Crowd See Some Funny Races in the Water—Schaeffer Won the 100-Yard Metropolitan Championship.

Burlesque in three different forms amused the largest crowd of the week at the Sportsmen's Show last night, at the Madison Square Garden, and curiously enough R. C. Beacroft of the New York Athletic Club, who has won nearly all the freak races at the show, placed two events of that class to his credit, the egg and spoon race, and walking the greased pole.

The principal event of the night was the 100-yard swimming race for the championship of the Metropolitan Association. In it were entered E. C. Schaeffer of the University of Pennsylvania, W. C. Miller and J. A. Ruddy of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and Fred Wenck of the New York Athletic Club. Schaeffer, making a beautiful dive, secured a slight advantage at the start, and finished the first lap half a length in advance of his antagonists, who were bunched.

At the end of the third lap and on the turn for home he had increased this lead to three yards, Miller leading Ruddy and Wenck, who were beaten at this point. Miller then started to reduce Schaeffer's lead, and succeeded in cutting it down a yard at the finish, Wenck finishing third. The time—1:07 1-5—breaks the Garden record.

Much amusement was furnished by the egg and spoon race at fifty yards, in which each swimmer had to carry an egg the entire distance in a spoon. In case an egg was dropped from the spoon, the swimmer had to replace it, or return to the starting point and get another.

In this event a number of swimmers from the Duquesne Athletic Club of Pittsburg were entered, but none of them reached the final, the successful men being L. J. Goodwin, G. W. Van Cleaf, and J. A. Ruddy of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and F. Wenck and R. C. Beacroft of the New York Athletic Club.

The latter secured a lead at the start, which he increased to the finish, winning easily by about five yards. Wenck was second man to within a yard of the finish, when he lost his egg. Before he could replace it, Van Cleaf and Ruddy had finished in the order named. The time was 39 seconds.

At water polo the New York Athletic Club had as its competitor the Pastime Athletic Club. This event developed into a farce, the New York Athletic Club making a goal whenever they felt like it, and finally winning by a score of 10 to 0. The line-up:

New York A. C.	Positions.	Pastime.
Wenck	Centre	Curtayne
Sleight, Davis	Right forward	McGlugh
Dickey	Left forward	McCubbin
Douglas	Half	Amstadter
Johnstone	Goal	Kovarick
Hennen	Goal	Rostick

Referee—H. Reeder, Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Goals—Dickey, 3; Douglas, 2; Johnstone, 2; Wenck, 2; Singer, 1.

The last event of the night was walking the greased pole, in which twenty-three men competed. Most of them succeeded in getting one-third the length of the pole, about twenty feet long, the grease and shaking of the pole proving too much for them at that point. R. C. Beacroft, who won the event, did poorly on his first trial, being forced to take water soon after the start.

His next two attempts were better, however, as he started out quickly, and on each occasion almost reached the end of the pole. L. Becker of the New West Side Athletic Club secured second place. On the roof of the Garden the only trap shooting event was the Association Championship, in which J. Fanning made the highest score of the day, 93. W. R. Crosby made 92, B. Le Roy 92, and C. Budd 90. E. D. Fulford shot away below his usual form, his score being but 82.

A special race has been arranged between H. Rceder of the Knickerbocker A. C. and F. Wenck of the New York A. C. On Tuesday they will swim 100 yards, on Wednesday 440, and on Thursday 200.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

A feature of the series in the Wholesale Drug Trade Association tournament at Reid's alleys yesterday afternoon was the game between Colgate & Co. and Dodge & Olcott, the two leaders. The former team won in the last frame by six pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 189; Chrystal, 145; Ranson, 128; Faulkner, 165; Colgate, 157. Total, 784.
R. W. Robinson & Son.—Kimball, 175; Robinson, 133; Hopper, 151; Rittell, 122; Smith, 144. Total, 725.

SECOND GAME.

Dodge & Olcott—Hawe, 141; Ely, 147; Olin, 102; Ulrich, 138; Ruddman, 189. Total, 717.
R. W. Robinson & Son—Kimball, 157; Robinson, 160; Hopper. 143; Littell, 152; Smith, 159. Total, 761.

THIRD GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 143; Chrystal, 143; Ranson, 167; Faulkner, 116; Colgate, 209. Total, 777.
Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 178; Ely, 166; Olin, 146; Ulrich, 114; Ruddman, 167. Total, 771.

FOURTH GAME.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company—Klahre, 113; Bode, 89; Furgang, 106; Malsch, 130; Hamann, 139. Total, 577.
National Lead Company—Kemble, 152; Saunders, 141; C. E. Meek, 137; Sidford, 190; R. P. Meek, 115. Total, 725.

FIFTH GAME.

Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 155; Withers, 142; De Zeller, 117; Caughey, 111; Judge, 208. Total, 736.
National Lead Company—Kemble, 140; Saunders, 112; C. E. Meek, 158; Sidford, 147; R. P. Meek, 139. Total, 696.

SIXTH GAME.

Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 105; Withers, 174; De Zeller, 136, Caughey, 100; Judge, 154. Total, 669.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company—Klahre, 143; Bode, 222; Furgang, 136; Malsch, 159; Hamann, 136. Total, 776.

The employes of the German-American Fire Insurance Company won a double victory last night in the Fire Insurance Tournament, at Reid's alleys The Alliance team was beaten twice, while Palatine won a game and Hanover lost one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Palatine—Emerson, 140; Hassall, 196; Irving, 117; Drummond, 141; Meagher, 169. Total, 753.
Alliance—Weed, 137; Petterson, 117; Newhall, 103; Bagley, 107. Total, 520.

SECOND GAME.

German-American—Schopp, 139; Burnett, 133; Barnett, 118; Ormsbee, 189; Elston, 174. Total, 753.
Hanover—Cogan, 105; Ryan, 144; Thomas, 159; Van Ness, 170; Jarvis, 128. Total, 706.

THIRD GAME.

German-American—Schopp, 132; Burnett, 159; Barnett, 131; Ormsbee, 142; Elston, 183. Total, 747.
Alliance—Jones, 124; Petterson, 114; Newhall, 136; Bagley, 133; Weed, 149. Total, 656.

In the Bank Clerks' League tournament at Reid's alleys last night, the Importers and Traders' team won two more games, and so increased its lead for the league championship. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Importers and Traders'—Benn, 136; Gilmour, 158; Marshall, 138; Lupton, 164; Spencer, 183. Total, 779.
Seaboard—Jefferds, 145; Davis, 132; Hodges, 110; Barger, 138; De Vausney, 161. Total, 706.

SECOND GAME.

Park—Isemann, 157; Block, 138; Burke, 127; Davidson, 168; Wylie, 122. Total, 712.
Seaboard—Jefferds, 145; Davis, 156; Hodges, 145; Barger, 122; De Vausney, 106. Total, 674.

THIRD GAME.

Importers and Traders'—Benn, 122; Gilmour, 187; Marshall, 166; Lupton, 191; Spencer, 154. Total, 820.
Park—Isemann, 134; Block, 132; Burke, 169; Davidson, 162; Wylie, 145. Total, 742.

BOSTON BOWLERS BEATEN.

The Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn defeated the Boston Athletic Association in the first series in the annual home and home bowling contest at the Crescent Athletic Club alleys last night by 70 pins. This is the third year the teams have met, and last year the Crescent Athletic Club team won at home by a small margin, but lost in Boston, making the Boston team the winners of the series. The first game last night resulted in favor of the Boston team, but in the second game the home team forged ahead, and in the last game won out by 70 pins. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Crescent A. C.—Bull, 152; Meserole, 137; Doyle, 155; Vanderveer, 170; Beard, 137. Total, 751.
Boston A. A.—Hill, 171; Smith, 158; Fuller, 143; Wood, 144; Leggett, 117. Total, 793.

SECOND GAME.

Crescent A. C.—Bull, 185; Meserole, 163; Doyle, 222; Vanderveer, 150; Beard, 156. Total, 886.
Boston A. A.—Hill, 153; Smith, 145; Fuller, 171; Wood, 147; Leggett, 212. Total, 828.

THIRD GAME.

Crescent A. C.—Bull, 153; Meserole, 177; Doyle, 155; Vanderveer, 171; Beard, 184. Total, 840.
Boston A. A.—Hill, 142; Smith, 148; Fuller, 155; Wood, 159; Leggett, 182. Total, 786.
Grand Totals—Crescent A. C., 2,477; Boston A. A., 2,407.

A billiard match between Charles A. Threshie of Boston and Frank A. Kerney of the Crescents announced as to follow the bowling, was not played, as Mr. Threshie could not leave Boston owing to his business engagements.

McGraw Goes to St. Louis.

It was announced last night by C. H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, that J. J. McGraw, Wilbert Robinson, and W. Keister had been sold to the St. Louis Club. The purchase price was not given, but Mr. Ebbets admitted that more than $15,000 had been received for these players, and as several club owners were heard to say that McGraw and Robinson were worth $20,000 to any club, it is thought that fully this amount was received. It was also learned yesterday that Demontreville will be played on third base in Brooklyn, in place of Casey.

Figure Skating Championship.

Arrangements have been perfected for the annual figure skating championship of the National Amateur Skating Association. They will take place on Thursday afternoon and evening in the St. Nicholas Skating Rink. Arthur J. Keene, who has won the prize three successive years, will again be a competitor.

CHANGES IN THE NEWS.

Mr. Brown's Successor Will Be Either J. H. Cox or E. W. Drew.

It was announced that Mrs. Benjamin Wood yesterday exercised her prerogative as editor of The Daily News, and that Col. W. L. Brown's successor on the paper has practically been determined upon, although no announcement is expected for several days. He will be either Judson H. Cox, the cashier of the paper, or Edward W. Drew, one of the editors.

George Bartholomew, the managing editor of The News, is in very poor health at present and will go to Lakewood either tomorrow or Tuesday. He will continue to act as managing editor of the paper.

BASEBALL OUTLOOK GOOD.

Disturbing Local Quarrels Done Away With, Needed Changes Made, and New Local Players Secured.

Never in the history of baseball has so much been done to elevate the great National game as at the recent meeting of the National League. The troubles that have existed since the reorganization of the League, nine years ago, and that have gradually dragged the game down to a plane where the public had lost interest, were eliminated. As the National League now stands, with a strong eight-club circuit, baseball should prove as popular as it did in the eighties, when the sport was conducted on sportsmanlike lines.

The meeting just ended was practically a peace conference. The club owners "got together," and every one seemed to be of the same mind, which was to forget all past differences and work in harmony for the betterment of the sport. The club owners finally realized the fact that the public never was interested in personal fights among the club owners, but only in what they were paying their money for—good baseball. To get such sport factional fights in the League had to be dropped. This is just what was done.

In New York the result of the work at the meeting will be most noticeable. A good team will be organized. It may not be a championship team, but as the management has promised to get the best available material to organize a team good baseball at the Polo Grounds is a certainty, and that counts for more than a championship as an attraction in this metropolitan city.

The changes in the rules this year are of great importance. The return of the single umpire system is sure to meet with favor. The change in the home plate is also an important one. The size will remain the same, but hereafter it will be placed so that the pitcher will face its square edges instead of the corners. There has always been trouble over strike decisions. All pitchers wanted a strike called when the ball sailed over the corners of the plate, and such expressions, addressed to an umpire, as, "Say! Can't you see the corners of the plate?" were frequent during a game. With the plate turned there are no corners to "kick" about, so that a ball must pass over the plate before an argument can be offered.

Garrick, who did such good work as pitcher last year, signed a contract yesterday. It was learned that the St. Louis Club has offered to transfer Dowd and Harley, outfielders, to New York without the payment of a cent. Both men are good fielders.

"Buck" Ewing, who will manage the New York team, is expected here to-day. One of the first things he does after his new manager is to select a place for the Spring practice. Ewing favors New Orleans, but the team is more likely to go to Charleston, S. C.

The acquisition of Mercer and Bowerman by the local team is pleasing to the local enthusiasts. Mercer was considered a star two years ago, and has not gone back since then. He did very well as pitching last year, but was played at third base and in the outfield. At third base he did good work, and the fact that he is a pitcher enables him to get the ball to first base faster and more accurately than the average third baseman. Mercer, however, will be used as a pitcher, and when in form will greatly strengthen that department. Bowerman, who did nearly all the catching for the Pittsburg team last year, has always wanted to play here, and now that his hopes have been realized he should do good work.

The local team is still in need of a third baseman. Grady was called upon to play that position during the latter part of the season last year, and his good work surprised managers throughout the circuit. Ewing, who was then in Cincinnati and saw Grady play at third base, declared that Grady could easily afford to give up catching, as he possessed all the qualities of a good third baseman and would be valuable in that position with a little coaching. It is therefore not unlikely that Grady will play that position, if some other good man is not available. Grady could be spared from the catching department now that Bowerman is here to help out Warner and Wilson as the emergency catcher. During the coming week it is expected that several new players may be secured.

YALE'S SKATERS BEATEN.

New York Athletic Club Seven Defeated Them 5 Goals to 1.

Although it could win the intercollegiate championship in hockey handily, the Yale team was easily defeated last night at the St. Nicholas Rink by the New York Athletic Club's seven. Five to one was the score, Yale's only goal being made by Bronson, who distinguished himself by scoring five times in last week's match against Princeton. For the winners goals were made by Fenwick, Belden, Cobb, and Howard, the latter making two.

Team work won for the athletic club, for the individual playing of the college men was far more noticeable, and the large crowd of spectators, though about evenly divided in sympathy, was kept busy applauding the brilliant defensive work of the losing team. Smith, Yale's goal, was a star. Twenty-three times during the game he prevented the puck from passing through the goal posts. Brock, who relieved Sturgis in the second half, also played brilliantly. All of the men on both teams, in fact, did fine individual work at one time or another, but the collegians seemed to disregard concerted action, becoming so disarranged at times that their opponents would score before their order had been restored. The teams lined up as follows:

N. Y. A. C.	Position.	Yale.
O'Donnell	Goal	Smith
Hunt	Point	Sturgis, (Brock)
Fenwick	Cover Point	Coxe
Howard	Right Wing.	Snow, (Walworth)
Cobb	Left Wing	Campbell
Belden	Right Centre	Inman
Hornfeck	Left Centre	Bronson

COLUMBIA WINS AT CHESS.

A Team from Princeton Beaten by Three Games.

At Columbia University yesterday a team of ten Columbia players defeated a team of an equal number from Princeton at chess by a score of 6½ to 3½ games. The Columbia men were the favorites from the start, and it was evident, after the first five boards were played that sure defeat awaited the players from Princeton.

The teams were made up as follows: Columbia—H. Boehm, K. G. Falk, F. H. Sewall, B. J. Gretsch, J. G. Saxe, E. Brown, M. B. Moffatt, H. A. Keeler, R. C. Schroeder, and B. R. Von Sholly; Princeton—J. B. Hunt, W. W. Young, J. S. Weston, J. C. Henley, D. V. Hutchings, R. Ely, G. W. Scott, C. S. Richardson, A. J. Pilgram, and E. J. Wilson. The boards were played as follows:

First Board—Boehm vs. Hunt; Queen's gambit declined; 26 moves; a draw.
Second Board—Falk vs. Young; French defense; 68 moves; Falk won.
Third Board—Sewall vs. Weston Guioco Piano; 41 moves; Sewall won.
Fourth Board—Gretsch vs. Henley; Ruy Lopez; 60 moves; a draw.
Fifth Board—Saxe vs. Hutchings; defaulted; given to Saxe.
Sixth Board—Brown vs. Ely; Philidor's defense; 37 moves; a draw.
Seventh Board—Moffatt vs. Scott; Guioco Piano; 42 moves; a draw.
Eighth Board—Keeler vs. Richardson; English opening; 52 moves; Richardson won.
Ninth Board—Schroeder vs. Pilgram; Ruy Lopez; 34 moves; Schroeder won.
Tenth Board—Von Sholly vs. Wilson; Cunningham; 37 moves; a draw.
Total score: Columbia, 6½; Princeton, 3½.

British Chess Team Chosen.

LONDON, March 10.—The British team which is to take part in the cable chess match with the team of the Brooklyn Chess Club will be made up of H. E. Atkins, G. E. H. Bellingham, J. H. Blackburne, E. M. Jackson, H. Jacobs, T. F. Lawrence, F. J. Lee, D. Y. Mills, H. W. Trenchard, and W. Ward. The British umpire in New York will be Prof. Rice. The umpire for the Brooklyn Club players will be Mr. Hoffer. Baron Albert Rothschild of Vienna has been selected as referee.

Students Who Race Across Country.

A meeting of the Inter-Collegiate Cross-Country Association was held at Columbia University yesterday afternoon, with the following delegates in attendance: J. W. Jameson, Princeton; J. B. Smith, Jr., Columbia; P. Strong, Yale; H. H. Sweet, Cornell, and B. W. Fraser, University of Pennsylvania. Manager Langenburg of the Princeton team was also in attendance. These officers for the ensuing year were elected: President—J. W. Jameson, Princeton; Secretary—H. H. Sweet, Cornell; Treasurer—C. A. Dana, Columbia; Managing Committee—P. Strong, Yale, Chairman; C. A. Dana, Columbia; B. W. Fraser, Pennsylvania. The meeting recommended that the annual cross-country run be held on Thanksgiving Day, and that the various members of the association have dual contests as often as possible.

MOORE AND CROCKER WON.

Results of the Golf Tournament at Miami, Fla., Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Fla., March 10.—Clarence Moore of the Chevy Chase Golf Club of Washington, winner of the Qualification Cup on Thursday, was defeated to-day in the finals for the Miami Championship Cup by J. H. Brooks of New York by 7 up and 6 to play. Mr. Brooks also won the handicap cup, with a net score of 840. In the Consolation contest, E. S. Crocker of Fitchburg, Mass., easily won the cup over George McK. Brown of New York, by 6 up and 4 to play. Under the rules the finalists were allowed to keep medal scores during the match play for the handicap prize. In this way Mr. Brooks won two cups in one match. The scores by holes were:

Brooks—										
Out	4	5	6	3	5	5	3	5	6	42
In	5	5	8	3	6	6	3	6	4	46—88
Moore—										
Out	5	5	7	3	7	6	5	6	7	51
In	5	5	7	4	6	6	5	.	.	—38—89

The scores in the Consolation match were:

Crocker—										
Out	5	6	7	3	5	6	3	5	7	47
In	5	4	8	4	7	9	6	6	7	56—103
Brown—										
Out	5	5	8	3	10	6	3	6	8	54
In	7	9	8	5	8	6	5	11	18	68—122

Leading scores in the handicap play were:

	Out.	In.	Total.	Hdcp.	Net.
Brooks	42	46	88	4	84
Marshall	50	56	106	18	88
Brown	54	68	122	18	104
McGonigle	68	66	134	18	116

The Palm Beach tournament of three days will begin Monday.

VARDON PLAYS AT PINEHURST.

Beat His Record Made on the Course on Friday by 4 Strokes.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 10.—The playing on Pinehurst golf links to-day consisted of 36 holes, match play, between Harry Vardon and the best ball of George C. Dutton of Boston, who holds the amateur record of 81 on the links, and Lathrop Baldwin of New York. Vardon's morning exhibition was the most remarkable that the spectators have witnessed, and it is doubtful if he has done more brilliant playing on his whole Southern tour than he did to-day. He made the 18 holes in 71, 4 lower than his best play of the day previous, going out in 33 and coming home in 38. In spite of the fact that three holes on the course are nearly 500 yards, he made no figure larger than 5 during the morning's play. He was 10 up on his opponents at the end of the morning round, they having played 16 holes as good or better than bogey.

In the afternoon he won the match on the twenty-sixth hole, 12 up and 10 to play. His medal score for the afternoon was 75 and contained only 2 sixes. His total for 36 holes was 146 against Dutton's 193 and Baldwin's 180. Their best ball was 166. Vardon played the long seventh hole both times in 4.

Perhaps the most skillful shot of his exhibition was made in the afternoon on the ravine ball. He sliced his drives slightly off the course and had a bad lie behind a stump, but, playing a mashie, he ended his ball clean and laid it near the edge of the green, a distance of 145 yards. He continually drove from 200 to 250 yards approaching dead, and making long puts on the green with great accuracy. Vardon and Cox have been greatly pleased with their stay in Pinehurst, and will spend Sunday here, probably leaving for New York on Monday, although it is possible that matches may be arranged en route.

DYKER MEADOW GOLFERS.

Phillips Wins the Adams Cup, While Chauncey Makes Best Gross Score.

F. J. Phillips won the club handicap contest yesterday on the Dyker Meadow links for the Horatio M. Adams Cup. Over thirty members started, and sixteen turned in cards. Phillips won on his handicap allowance, which was fifteen strokes, and played an admirable game, for his actual score of 96 was the third best of the day. Daniel Chauncey made the lowest gross score, 93 strokes, as follows:

Daniel Chauncey—										Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Out	6	3	6	5	6	7	5	4	7	49		
In	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	6	44—93		

The full list of players, with scores, is:

F. J. Phillips—	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Out .....5 4 5 5 7 6 5 8 5 5—60			
In .....6 4 5 4 7 5 5 5 5—46			
Total	96	15	81
J. C. Powers	95	11	84
W. A. Putnam	101	16	85
W. B. Hill	105	18	87
Daniel Chauncey	93	5	88
A. E. Smylie	111	22	89
Burnham Clark	98	8	90
William Jarvie	111	20	91
J. H. Mefritt	101	10	91
A. H. Porter, Jr.	100	8	92
E. L. Kalbfleisch, Jr.	104	11	93
Norman S. Dike	105	11	94
A. E. Whitney	106	11	95
L. F. Abbott	110	10	100
H. A. Harrison	111	10	101
W. W. Goodrich	146	30	116

Bogie Golf at Westchester.

A bogie handicap on the Westchester Golf Club links yesterday, near West Farms, brought out a fair number of players for the early season, and of those handing in cards R. L. Redfield won. He tied the bogie figures, aided by his allowance of two strokes. The leading players were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.	Bogie.
R. L. Redfield	83	2	81	0
A. W. Craigie	92	8	84	2 down
A. D. Compton	86	0	86	2 down
R. T. Lydon	110	16	92	6 down
G. Fox Tiffany	90	0	90	4 down
G. L. Shearer	99	10	89	6 down

Florida Golf Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 10.—In a handicap tournament here this afternoon Titus won the first prize, making the eighteen holes with a net score of 77. After Titus the players came in with the following scores: Gridley, 83; Thorne, 84; Champlin, 85; McComas, 87; Dixon, 87; Hungerford, 88; Kenney, 90; Wilson, 90; Watson, 90; Sudlow, 91; Bartlett, 95; Schmidt, 96; Palmer, 96; Chamberlain, 97, and Weldon, 99.

ATHLETICS AT THE N. Y. U.

Baseball in Training—Banks Cups for the Successful Athletes.

Now that the gymnastic season at New York University is drawing to a close the attention of the students is turning to the baseball team. Coach Smith has begun to try out the men with the result that the number of candidates has been materially lessened. At present about thirty men are in training, which number will be kept practicing until outdoor work is taken up. Manager Hendee learned some time ago that Ohio Field would not be ready for the present season, and he has secured Berkeley Oval for practice.

When this month ends the indoor athletic and gymnastic season will close. The university gymnastic team has not been beaten in a dual contest. Efforts of the men are now directed toward the intercollegiate contest Friday evening in the Columbia gymnasium. Capt. B. H. Belcher has not yet selected the men for the contest, but the probable entries will be F. J. Belcher, 1900; J. C. Herrmann, 1901; M. L. Berry, 1902; A. J. Keene, 1900, and H. N. MacCracken, 1900.

During the present week the Bank cups arrived at University Heights, and the thirty prizes will be divided as follows: Twelve cups to the first and second men in each event in the all-round athletic contest; twelve cups to the first and second men in each event of the all-round gymnastic contest; two cups in the strength test contest; two cups in the chest weight drill, and two cups in the bar bell drill. The prizes will be awarded on Demonstration Day, March 30, when the final contest in all the events will be run off. The athletic contest will consist of six events, all of which will be handicaps. The gymnastic contest will be carried on as in former years, with the exception that the prizes will be awarded for individual and not all-round work.

YALE ATHLETES OUT.

Outdoor Work by Oarsmen, Ball Players, and Bicycle Riders.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10.—To-day was an extremely well occupied day for all Yale athletes. Every department of sport had its team out in the open air, quite unusual for so early in the season.

About 250 track team candidates were sent out for rapid walks about town, followed by a three-mile run on the common near the campus. The field was too muddy to permit of work on the cinder path.

Capt. Allen took several squads of the 'Varsity crew candidates out on the water of the harbor for rowing in the barges, the pair-oars, and for individual instruction by the members of last year's crew. Capt. Allen rowed in several of the boats in turn, instructing the men by personal demonstration in blade work. Though quite pleasant near the boathouse, the air was too chilly to permit the men to remain long in the lower harbor. Besides the 'Varsity oarsmen, candidates for the scrub crews began work.

Capt. Camp had the candidates for the baseball nine, except the batteries, out on the diamond of Yale Field for their first day of outdoor work. Coach Nichols remained with the pitchers and catchers in the cage.

Capt. Strong and Coach Collett put the bicycle riders on the streets to-day for a long ride. They will hereafter ride about seven miles daily in squads.

Military Athletic Tournament.

Special interest attaches to this year's military tournament at Madison Square Garden, which begins on March 28. Every branch of the service will be represented, and the presence of veterans, who will show their best efforts, gives it the character of a welcome home to the soldiers who have taken part in the operations at the front. Men are practicing for their show work in cavalry at Fort Myer and at West Point, in infantry at Fort Columbus, in artillery at Washington Barracks, and the Signal Corps, Naval Militia, and the National Guardsmen at their armories.

The National Guard will be at its best on the opening night, when Gov. Roosevelt will review. The programme for each night will begin with the athletic contests for the championships, followed by a constant change in the military events. There will be matinées Wednesday and Saturday, by special requests, with an entire military programme, when the pupils from the military schools will have their innings at the show.

Entries for the athletic contests will close on Saturday night with Capt. J. J. Dixon at the Second Battery Armory.

RACES SOUTH AND WEST.

At New Orleans yesterday Prince of Veronia, ridden by Rose, won the mile handicap in 1:44¾, with Knight Banneret second and Ben Chance third. The half-mile dash for two-year-old fillies was won by Erema, Mitchell up, in 0:50½, Janowood running second, and Frances Reis third. Jim Hogg won the steeplechase, Van Brunt second, and Seidenbach third. In the seven-furlong race Tobe Paine was successful in 1:30½, Wederstrand riding, beating Acushla, Sea Knight, and others. Albert Vale won the race at a mile and five-eighths in 2:54, Boland having the mount, and Banquo II. defeated Julius Caesar for second honors. In the race at a mile and a sixteenth Mitchell got Plantain home in front in 1:51½. Marion Sanson finished second, and Shinfane third. Diggs, also ridden by Mitchell, won the last six-furlong dash in 1:16½, Nellie Prince finishing second, and Free Lady third.

In Oakland yesterday Sir Sturwad was successful in the opening seven-furlong dash, Henry up, in 1:33½, with Uncle True second, and Greyhurst third. A half-mile dash for two-year-olds was won by Sofala, ridden by Bullman, in 0:50½. Andrattus running second, and Tom Ochiltree third. Adriasa, Wilson up, won at a mile in 1:44½, beating Flamora and Horton. Bendoran won the handicap at a mile and an eighth in 1:57¾, Spencer riding; Imperious was second, and Storm King third. The six-furlong handicap race was won in 1:16½ by Cormorant, ridden by Piggott, Vesuvian finishing second, and Good Hope third. Lena, Powell up, won the seven-furlong race in 1:32½, with Captive second and Jockey Bill third.

Dr. Kane's Speedway Horses.

Dr. H. H. Kane, President of the Road Drivers' Association, and one of the men most conspicuous in the effort to build up in New York a driving club similar to the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Cleveland, Ohio, which gives a series of matinée races at the Cleveland Driving Park for amateur drivers only, owns some of the best harness horses that make up the Speedway contingent. In his stable, which is supervised by Capt. W. H. Boyce, Dr. Kane has Whistle, 2:20, by Alcander, a new candidate for Speedway honors; Hattie L., 2:17½, an under-sized pacer that Dr. Kane recently added to his string, and Dariel, 2:07½. Hattie L. weighs not more than 700 pounds, and is smaller than some polo ponies. She has a world of speed for such a little thing, and is easily the fastest mare of her inches on the Speedway. Her stable mate, Dariel, gives promise of being one of the Speedway queens when the Spring season opens. Her mark of 2:07¼ was taken several years ago, but she retains much of her speed, and even now, when she is not at her best, is able to give some of the fastest horses a hard race in the impromptu brushes.

Star Pointer Will Race Again.

The general impression among harness racing men last Fall was that when Star

David McClure, referee, 317 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,693.

By William W. Fogg, public auction sale, 42, 44, and 46 West End Avenue, east side, 25.10 feet north of Sixty-first Street, 25, 25.1, and 24.6, respectively, by 100.2, three five-story brick tenements, with stores.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Whalen, referee, 35 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 350 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11; five-story stone-front flat; 44 and 46 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment $2,643.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpool, referee, 517 and 519 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-sixth Street, 39.4 by 74, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $98,229.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 79.5 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame and granite dwelling, 47 by 38; Leonora E. Gwyer, owner; A. T. Taylor, architect; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 126 and 128 East Twelfth Street, for a six-story brick and stone flat, 45 by 50; John P. Schuchman of 186 Second Avenue, owner; John G. Prague, architect; cost, $60,000.

Two Hundred and First Street, west side, 135 feet south of Briggs Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 40; Charles Funck, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $3,500.

Weeks Avenue, west side, 511 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for a three-story frame flat, 22 by 50; David Jaeger, owner; Frederick Jaeger of 717 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 102 feet west of Third Avenue, for a one-story and cellar brick store, 65 by 90; Margaret G. Kopper of 32 Broadway, owner; John A. Hamilton, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 206 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, for a four-story brick store, 18.9 by 94; Jacques Pacheteau of 276 Seventh Avenue, owner; George Butz, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

No. 52 Ludlow Street, to a one-story bath; M. Gordon, owner; Oscar Lowinson, architect; cost, $200.

No. 130 West Forty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Maxwell S. Mannes of 150 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Pollard & Steinam, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 91 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; Theresa Schoenwald, premises, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $500.

No. 130 Stanton Street, to a four-story brick church and mission house; Robert L. Paddock, rector, premises; G. Atterbury, architect; cost, $375.

Valentine Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of Travers Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Herrmann Muhlbach, owner; A. Boehmer, architect; cost, $500.

No. 813 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick flat; George Ruchardt, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $50.

First Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Fifty-second Street, to a five-story brick store and basement; Charles Schuck, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $750.

No. 101 Reade Street, to a five-story brick office building; Renal estate, premises, owner; H. A. Brownell Company, architects; cost, $150.

No. 709 Tremont Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Jacob F. Paulsen, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $50.

No. 85 Wall Street, to a four-story brick office building; estate of Eugene O'Sullivan, owner; Oscar Lowinson, architect; cost, $25.

Strike to be Adjusted.

In reference to the strike on buildings in which the Roebling Cohstruction Company is placing a fireproof roof, Frank H. Croker, the Secretary of the company, said yesterday: "The Roebling Construction Company is not making a fight on any labor organization; these strikes are caused by two unions, the Metallic Lathers' Union and the Sheet Metal Workers, claiming the same work. The misunderstanding will be adjusted at a meeting of a committee from each union on Monday, and as it is immaterial to the Roebling Construction Company which union does the work, the company will abide by the decision of the committees."

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, March 10.

HENRY ST, 256, s s, 20.7x108; John Nolan to Clarita A. C. Nolan..... 1

LA FONTAINE AV, e s, 105.6 ft n of 184th St, 25x95; Ronald McAdam to Maria M. Lindsay and another..... 6,100

JAMESON AV, 1,730, w s, 25.11x75; Marcus Baumann to Martin Kahn and another..... Nom.

POST AV, n w corner of Emerson St, 100x175; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Thomas L. Reynolds..... 100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 361.3 ft n of Westchester Av, 17x100; George E. Fowler to William Fulton..... 1

ROAD to Harlem, s e s, Lot 20, map of lands of heirs of Capt. Cornell Ferris, 25x100; Thomas Materson to James C. Cooley..... 3,600

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 138th St, 25x100.11x25x101.7; Mary A. McNamee to Samuel Batton..... 1

TELLER AV, 979, w s, 24x110; Louis Falk to Louise Siebert..... 1

TELLER AV, n w s, 533.10 ft n e of 163th St, 50x100; Mary A. Kendrick to Aurilla J. Holbrook..... 1

WASHINGTON ST, 708, w s, 19.6x69.11x19.10x69.11; George E. Kent, referee, to E. B. Wintersmith..... 7,800

4TH ST, 25 East, 21x127.4x21x126.4; 4th St, n s, 138.8 ft e of Lafayette Place, 0.6x62.10; Marinus Willett to Henry S. Starr, Jr..... 1

6TH ST, 39, n s, 12.11 ft e of 1st Av, 65.7x99.10; Jacob Kasswitz to Bernhard Klingenstein..... 100

11TH ST, 44 West, 21.8x94.10; Mary B. Nichols to John W. T. Nichols..... 1

64D ST, 222 to 228 East, 100x100.5; Abraham Levy to Louis Sroka..... 100

63D ST, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Elbert Crandall, referee, to Abraham Levy..... 16,750

63D ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Elbert Crandall, referee, to Abraham Levy..... 16,500

63D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Elbert Crandall, referee, to Abraham Levy..... 17,250

63D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Elbert Crandall, referee, to Abraham Levy..... 16,000

71ST ST, n s, 30 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; George E. Kent to John G. McCullough..... 20,000

63D ST, s s, 337.6 ft w of West End Av, 37.6x146.2x37.6x147.4; Rachel Axelrod to Henry E. Stevens..... 1

101ST ST, s s, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.11; Samuel Green to Lillie Goldsheur..... 1

127TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 40x99.11; John Batton to Jesse Batton..... 1

140TH ST, s s, 182.8 ft e of Boulevard, 16.4x99.11; Thomas B. Hallock to Anna W. Hoboff..... 1

140TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x199.10 to 150th St x irregular; Thomas A. Weistead to Henry E. Stevens, Jr.... Exch.

178TH ST, n s, 98.5 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 16.8x100; Kate Somers, executrix, to John J. Somers..... 7,000

178TH ST, n s, 98.5 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 16.8x100; William H. Somers and others to John J. Somers..... 1

181ST ST, s s, 275 ft w of 11th Av, 25x99.11; 181th St, s s, 280 ft w of 11th Av, 25x99.11; James N. Butterly to Bernard Goodwin..... 10,000

Recorded Leases.

ADAMS, Albert J., to Charles Miller; Lexington Av, 1,621 and 1,623, 3 years..... 900

ELLIS, Susannah, to Adam Cramer; 9th Av, 443, 5 years..... 900

ISAACS, Bernard, to Harry Greef; Orchard St, 43, 2 10-12 years..... 900

STUYVESANT, Augustus Van H., to Charles A. Bates; 455 St, s s, 60 ft w of 7th Av, 20x100.5, 21 years..... 1,000

VITIANO, Raffaele, to Raffaele Rega; Mott St, 68, 3 years..... 660

Recorded Mortgages.

BURNS, William, to Charles A. Peabody, trust; 124 West 93d St, 3 years..... 6,500

CAMILL, William, to Charles R. Worthington; Arthur Av, n e w line, w s of s half of Lot 54, map of Upper Morrisania, 3 years..... 600

GOLD, Max, to Charles Dickinson, executor; 72 Monroe St, 5 years..... 24,000

GOLDSHEAR, Lillie, to Samuel Green; 101st St, s s, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 12,000

HOROWITZ, Philip, and Samuel Parnass to David Horowitz; Rivington St, n e corner Attorney St, 5 years..... 9,000

JUMO, Luiel, to Patrick Scully; 318 East 114th St, saloon lease, demand..... 500

KNIGHT, Kate P., to Frederick A. Snow; 43 Spruce St, 1 year..... 3,000

MILLER, Charles, to the Karsch Brewing Company; 155 East 102d St and 1,621 Lexington Av, saloon lease, demand..... 500

PICCIRILLI, Ferruccio, and wife and others to Sarah A. Williamson; 1124 St, n s, old line, 350 ft e of Willis Av, old line, 1 year..... 1,000

QUINLAN, Joseph, to Abby A. Tiemann; Vyse Av, or St, e s, 180.6 ft s of Freeman St, 3 years..... 2,500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Manufacturers' Bank; 2d Av, n e corner of 91st St, 2 years..... 3,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Randolph Guggenheimer; Sniffin Court, w s, 53.3 ft s w of 36th St, 5 years..... 2,750

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Bernard Lichtenberg; Sniffin Court, w s, 79 ft s of 36th St, 5 years..... 2,750

BROKA, Louis, to Abraham Levy; 322 to 328 East 63d St, 15 years..... 10,000

BROKA, Louis, to Martin R. Metzner; 322 and 328 East 63d St., demand..... 6,000

BROKA, Louis, to Samuel Greenbaum; 322 to 328 East 63d St, demand..... 8,000

BROKA, Louis, to Abraham and Louis Levy; 338 Madison St, secures debts and contracts..... ....

WINTERSMITH, Ernest E., to David Graham, executor and trustee, &c.; 798 Washington St, installments..... 5,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASPINWALL, John, to American Surety Company of New York..... Nom.

BENADA, Franz, and wife, to Lewis Z. Bach..... $300

DOELGER, Charlotte, to Gottlieb Kaufmann..... 15,000

GUGGENHEIMER, Rudolph, to Bernard Lichtenberg..... 2,750

HENNESSY, James, to Thomas Amend... 800

McGREGOR, Harriet, executrix, to Harriet McGregor..... Nom.

McGREGOR, Harriet, executrix, to Harriet McGregor..... Nom.

FORSTER, Frederick P., to Alfred P. Haban..... 4,896

SINGER, Morris, to Tobias Silverstone... 2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to North River Savings Bank..... 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ALL PROPERTY, FRANCHISES, &c.; T. J. Cope & Co. against Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner and contractor..... 3,928

ALL PROPERTY, FRANCHISES, &c.; the Falk Company against Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner and contractor..... 5,035

ALL PROPERTY, FRANCHISES, &c.; the Falk Company against Third Avenue Railroad Company and Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, owners and contractors..... 7,277

ALL PROPERTY, FRANCISES, &c.; the Falk Company against the Union Railway Company, owner and contractor 6,182

BROADWAY, n e corner of 96th St, —x—; the Graves Elevator Company against Charles J. La Grassa, owner and contractor..... 2,890

BROADWAY, s w corner of Warren St, 50x150; Emil Fritsch against Eugene A. Hoffman, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 507

MADISON AV, n e corner of 49th St, 79.6 x125; Charles C. Haight against John S. White, owner and contractor..... 1,934

TRINITY AV, e s, 161.2 ft n of 167th St, 24x100; Pasquale Zoccolo against Patrick Culligan, owner and contractor.... 101

5TH AV, 355; S. G. Hull & Son against M. Knoedler & Co., owners; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 372

5TH AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 114th St, 25.3x100; Mills & Fox against Samuel Green, owner; Jerry Altieri, contractor..... 500

5TH AV, 392; Waters, Sherwin & Crowinshield against J. R. and H. R. Roosevelt, owners; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 185

16TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 200x200.6x to 15th St; Waters, Sherwin & Crowninshield against the Society of the New York Hospital, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 1,390

57TH ST, 21 East; S. G. Hull & Son against Emily Trevor, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 142

42D ST, n s, extends from Broadway to 7th Av, 58.4x26x51.4x25; S. G. Hull & Son against Charles Thorley, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 1,192

45TH ST, 437 and 439 West; Thomas F. McLaughlin against William H. Jordan, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors. 109

50TH ST, 42 East; S. G. Hull & Son against Sarah J. Grinnell, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 550

50TH ST, 42 East; Ralph Henry against Sarah J. Grinnell, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 2,519

54TH ST, 236 West; Thomas F. McLaughlin against John Kenney, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 68

74TH ST, 14 East; John D. Clarke against Anna J. Rutherford, owner; Robinson

74TH ST, 14 East; Waters, Sherwin & Crowninshield against William W. and Anna Rutherford, owners; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 140

76TH ST, 123 West; S. G. Hull & Son against Harriet Robinson, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 12

157TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x83.8; Low & Flogaus against Carrie Gault, owner and contractor..... 29

105TH ST, 71 East; Luke Brennan against Michael J. Naughton, owner and contractor..... 260

1 METH ST, s s, extends from West End Av. to Broadway, 103.8x50.5x128.2x56.1; Cornelius W. H. Elting against Louis F. Welsmann, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 608

161D ST, n w corner of Jackson Av, 75x100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Martein & Feick, owners and contractors.. 729

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

93D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100; Mills & Fox on John De Hart to Walter E. Delabarre..... $400

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 165th St, 27.11x100; also Amsterdam Av, w s, 57.11 ft n of 164th St, 50x100; the German Savings Bank against Augusta C. Darragh, individually and as administratrix, (amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Hollis, Wagner & Burghard.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 103d St, 101.10x118; Warren B. Smith against Thomas Frazier and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reeves & S.

BROADWAY, e s, 67.6 ft s of 125th St, 32.6x75; Broadway, e s, 35 ft s of 125th St, 32.6x75, 2 actions; Jeremiah P. Robinson and another, trustee, against John McSweeney and another, trustees, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Owen & Strauss.

NORTH MOORE ST, n s, 162 ft w of Varick St, 6x87x irregular; Ferdinand W. Herz against Levy Brothers & Co. and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. S. Lewis.

PARCEL OF LAND UNDER WATERS OF LONG Island Sound, in front of land of Hon. J. H. Wollbrock, at City Island; Elizabeth D. Dehaney against Jergen H. Wellbrock and others, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorney, W. D. Edmonds.

WATER ST, 398 and 400; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against John Murphy, administrator, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. P. Winston.

2d Av, s w corner of 5th St, 24th Ward, 243x142 to Bronx River x— to n e s of 2d St x e 227x n e 500x s e 100 to beginning; also 2d Av, n w s, 243 ft s w of 5th St, 125x100; George H. Lawrence against John Knewitz, executor, &c., and others, (action to cancel deed, &c.;) attorney, H. C. Henderson.

6TH AV, n w corner of 58th St, 100.5x171.6; 44th St, n s, 75 ft e of 9th Av, 16x200.10 to 45th St, 30th St, n s, 206.11 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9; Simon Sultan, trustee, against William F. Rohrig and others, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorney, J. Steiner.

17TH ST, n s, 162.6 ft e of 5th Av, 37.6x83.11x irregular; Emanuel Heilner and another against John Walker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

85TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 27x102.2; John A. Stewart and others, trustees, against William H. Webb, Jr., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips, Beekman & Menken.

85TH ST, 345 and 347 West; Reading-Harding Company against William E. D. Stokes and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Warren, Boothby & Warren.

106TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; George S. Leary against Anna E. Lyon, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Hyatt.

127TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of 2d Av, 50x199.10 to 126th St x 25 x irregular, Henry Hachmeister, as guardian, &c., against Catherine Sulzer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Zeller & M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—IN the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate duly appointed in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons, respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others to whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate together with our damage map in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, (March 6th, 1900,) file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhatian, on the 26th day of April, 1900, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
JAMES J. MARTIN,
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1900,

At 12 o'clock noon at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

The 5 4-story brick houses and lots

NOS. 311 TO 319 WEST BROADWAY,

and

The 5 3-story and attic brick houses and lots

NOS. 11 TO 19 WOOSTER STREET,

between Canal and Grand Sts.

Maps may remain on BOND and MTGE. at 4½%. Maps, etc., at Auctioneers' office, 24 PINE ST.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

McVICKAR & COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS.
MAIN OFFICE, 24 NASSAU STREET.
1,368 Broadway, at 37th St. 477 Central Park West, at 106th St.
246 East Houston St., at Avenue A.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

By order of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, Esqs., Attorneys for Owners.

177-9 GRAND STREET,
170-170½ BOWERY,
180-180½ BOWERY.

McVICKAR & COMPANY will offer at public auction on

WEDNESDAY, March 14th, 1900,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

177-9 GRAND STREET, five-story and cellar brick store and loft building, containing an elevator and equipped with automatic sprinkler system, size 53'x73'x50' 11½"x73'.

170-170½ BOWERY, three-story brick store and dwelling building, size 25'x99' 1"x25'x98' 7¾".

180-180½ BOWERY, three-story brick store and dwelling building, size 25'x99' 3"x25'x100'.

Photographs, maps, and particulars at the four offices of the Auctioneers, or PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Esqs., Att'ys, 111 Broadway.

McVICKAR & COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS,
Will offer at auction
WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
111 Broadway.

By order of Coudert Bros., Esqs., Attys. for Owners.

The following investment properties:

19 WEST STREET,
12 DOVER STREET,
666 WEST END AVE.

19 WEST ST., valuable lot with two-story brick building thereon; size 26.10x26.5x89.6. Rental, $1,200.

12 DOVER ST.—Two-story and brick building; size, 20.2½x20x28.1; leased to May 1, 1901, at $540 per annum.

N. B.—McVickar & Company, by direction of the owner, expect to offer on the same day and at the same place the property adjoining on the easterly side, being NO. 14 DOVER ST., corner of Water.

666 WEST END AVE., near 92d St.—Three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone dwelling; leased to May 1, 1902, annual rental $1,200.

Messrs. Coudert Bros., Attys., 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Maps and further particulars of Messrs. Coudert Bros. or Auctioneers, Main Office 24 Nassau St.; Branches—1368 Broadway, at 37th St.; 477 Central Park West, at 108th St.; 246 East Houston St., at Ave. A.

McVICKAR & COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS,
Will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
111 Broadway.

By order of Shipman, Larocque & Choate, Attys. for Owners.

102 WEST 69TH ST.,

Four-story and basement high-stoop stone-front private dwelling, just newly painted and decorated, and in perfect order; size, 18x55 plus extension x 100.5.

106 WEST 69TH ST.,

Four-story and basement high-stoop stone-front private dwelling, in excellent condition; size, 19x55x100.5.

94 EDGECOMBE AV.,

Three-story and basement box-stoop stone and brick-front private dwelling, in thorough order; size 18x55.6x85.

311 WEST 138TH ST.,

Three-story and basement box-stoop stone and brick-front private dwelling; excellent order; size 17.6x52x99.11.

70% may remain on bond and mortgage to 1903 at 4%. Messrs. Shipman, Larocque & Choate, Attorneys, 40 Wall St.

Maps and further particulars of Attys. or Auctioneers, Main Office, 24 Nassau St.; Branches—1,368 Broadway, at 37th St.; 477 Central Park West, at 108th St., and 246 East Houston St., at Ave. A.

Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 13TH, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' SALE,

BY ORDER OF M. B. BOOKSTAVER, THOMAS CHEYNE, AND LUTHER SHAFER, ESQS., EXECUTORS, 3-story and basement stone dwelling, with lot.

NO. 344 WEST 84TH STREET,

3-story and basement stone dwelling, with lot.

NO. 142 WEST 97TH STREET,

2 3-story and basement brick dwellings, with lots.

NOS. 519 & 551 WEST 148TH ST.,

3-story Queen Anne frame house and stable, with plot of land, 100x120.

SOUTHEAST CORNER
19TH AVENUE & 84TH STREET,
BENSONHURST, BROOKLYN.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

TRUSTEES' SALE,

ESTATE OF PETER LORILLARD, DECEASED.

2-story brick building, with 2 lots,

SOUTHWEST CORNER
AVENUE D & 14TH STREET.

For maps, &c., apply to GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Esqs., Attorneys for Trustees, 62 William Street, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

William Kennelly, Auct'r,

will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1900,

By order Supreme Court, in Partition.

Under direction of Augustus C. Brown, Esq., Referee,

The Valuable Investment Properties:

NO. 190 WEST STREET,

Northeast corner Duane Street, and

NOS. 213 AND 215 DUANE STREET,

Northwest corner of Caroline Street, the valuable plot, 24.2x83.2x44.9x irregular, with three five-story (store) and cellar brick buildings thereon, in good order.

NO. 621 HUDSON STREET,

Southwest corner of Jane Street, the valuable lot, 19x55.3x14x irregular, with four-story (three-story extension) and cellar brick building thereon.

NO. 211 EAST 17TH STREET,

the valuable lot, 15x92 ft., with four-story and cellar brick building thereon.

Messrs. JULIUS J. & A. LYONS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway.

SAME DAY.

NOS. 18 AND 20 DOWNING STREET,

three-story (store) and cellar brick dwelling and two-story attic and basement brick dwelling, on lots each 20x75 ft. Terms liberal.

M. WARLEY PLATZEK, Esq., Attorney, 320 Broadway.

Maps and particulars with Attorneys or Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

THURSDAY, March 15, 1900

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY

64 Wall St.,

four-story brick building 25 ft. 0½ in. x99.9x25.2x99.5. East of William Street, and opposite the present Custom House.

Maps and further particulars may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, 60 Cedar St., N.Y. (7851)

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,
Will Sell at Public Auction,
Without Reserve or Protection,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21ST, 1900,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

THIRD AVENUE,
Bet. 174th and 175th Sts.,
10 LOTS.
East 139th and 140th Sts., near St. Ann's Ave.,
19 LOTS.

Title policy furnished free of charge to each purchaser.

For maps apply to the Auctioneers, 158 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

I WANT TO EXCHANGE MY TWO LOTS 50x100, modern improvements, Yonkers Park, Westchester, worth $950, for small city lots. GILLES, 253 West 20th St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Estate of Henry P. De Graaf, Deceased, will be sold at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

Valuable New York City Property.

93 PARCELS, including business and tenement property, flats, stores, private house and vacant lots.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

CANAL and WASHINGTON STS. S. E. corner; 510 to 518 Canal St., and 471 and 473 Washington St.

32, 38 & 40 WEST 116TH ST., near 5th Av., three 5-story modern flats.

2D AV. & 125TH ST., N. W. cor.; 2,451 2d Av., 251, 255, 257, and 259 East 125th St.

767 ST. NICHOLAS AVE., near 148th St., modern 4-story high stoop private dwelling.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

JEROME, MARCHER, ANDERSON & WOODYCREST AVES.,
AND 167TH ST., ABOUT 81 LOTS.

3D AVE., east side, about opposite 161st St. "L" Station, 3 extra large lots.

Hatch & Wickes, Att'ys, 100 Broadway.

Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 11 Pine St., or Henry D. Cochrane, 36 West 116th St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auction'r.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

Nos. 110, 116, & 128 W. 136th St.

110 and 116 West 136th St., 3-sty. and base. brick-brownstone dwelling; hardwood trim; tiled bathroom; size of lot, 17x99.11 each.

128 West 136th St., 3-sty. and base. brick-brownstone dwelling; hardwood trim; tiled bathroom; size of lot, 16x99.11.

Maps and further particulars at Auctioneer's office, 66 Liberty. (Tel. 3943 Cort.)

REAL ESTATE.

THIS RESIDENCE FOR $200 Cash and $34.20 a month. House is 3-story and cellar, brownstone front, and located on Sixth Avenue, in the finest residential section of BROOKLYN. Every improvement—asphalt street—near to all railroads.

New York Building-Loan Banking Company,
111 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK,
OR
Room 12, Eagle Building, BROOKLYN.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND RENT,

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED,
In most desirable sections of city.
ALSO WESTCHESTER COUNTY
AND OUT-OF-TOWN PROPERTIES.

CYRUS FIELD JUDSON,

7 Wall St. and 503 Fifth Ave.
Telephone—New York City.

A HOUSE MEETING EVERY REQUIREment of refined people; both as regards neighborhood and details. In the city, with all conveniences, but above all RIGHT IN PRICE and offered on TERMS WHICH WILL INTEREST YOU. These are new, 8 to 10 rooms, gas, electricity, running water. Only 30 minutes from Manhattan business centre. They are out of the common and worthy of your consideration. Write for full particulars to I., P. O. Box 2,678 New York City.

GET LIST OF REAL ESTATE AGENTS HAVing property for sale or rent along the lines of the Erie Railroad, Northern R. R. of N. J., New Jersey & New York R. R., and New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R., together with map of suburban districts, time tables, rates of fare, etc., at Erie Railroad ticket offices, 957 and 401 Broadway, New York, and 331 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

HEALTH.—Summer as well as Winter home; highest ground, between New York and Philadelphia, on Penn. R. R., 45 minutes from city; low fare; cozy, modern cottages; very low in price; terms which will suit a modest income; see them; write for particulars. D., P. O. Box 2,673, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

APARTMENT AND PRIVATE HOUSES FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE; ALSO BUSINESS PROPERTY SOLD AND EXCHANGED.

REAL ESTATE IN AND OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE AND RENT.

ESTATES, BUSINESS BUILDINGS, AND APARTMENT HOUSES MANAGED.

BARGAINS ALWAYS ON HAND IN CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY.

The Checkley Realty Co.,
220 BROADWAY.

GEO. R. READ

offers for sale

a selected number of

Desirably Located Medium and Extra Size Dwellings.

Ready for Immediate Occupancy.
Special Lists Furnished on application to

Head Office, 60 Cedar St. (7835) 751 Fifth Avenue, At 58th Street.

Desirable 3 and 4 Story Dw'gs

22d St., nr. 4th.	$70,000	Mad. Av., nr. 67th.	$37,500
30th St., nr. Lex.	28,500	69th St., nr. Park.	35,000
37th St., nr. Lex.	28,000	70th St., nr. "	23,000
45th St., nr. Park	28,000	71st St., nr. "	24,000
56th St., nr. 5th.	90,000	72d St., nr. "	27,000
60th St., nr. Mad.	40,000	74th St., nr. Mad.	40,000
62d St., nr. Lex.	21,000	79th St., nr. Park	37,000
65th St., nr. Park	21,300	80th St., nr. Mad.	35,000

Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

FOR SALE,
To Close an Estate.

The handsome four-story brick and brownstone house 104 West 73d St.; just put in perfect order. Inquire on premises between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

A BARGAIN—3-story double tenement, (20 families;) price, $19,000.00; actual rent, $2,290.00; always rented; $3,000 cash, balance, $16,000, 5 years, 5 per cent., payable from rent; pays over 25 per cent. net; title guaranteed. BUHLER, owner, 157 West 23d St.

ATTENTION, INVESTORS!—Only $1,000 cash; 2 four-story single flats, with store, East 74th St.; perfect repair; fully rented; price, $13,750; mortgage, $12,750; rental, $1,000. Bargain. HERBERT B. REXER, 31 Nassau St.

THREE-STORY BRICK 17.6 DWELLING; EXcellent locality; near Amsterdam; electric and elevated; $12,000; satisfactory terms; no brokers; no exchanges. Address RAPID TRANSIT, Box 143 Times.

A.—10 CENTS A DAY BUYS CITY BUILDING lot and pays membership dues in our Home Investment Club; agents wanted. Office, 59 West 33d St.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MONTCLAIR

A handsomely illustrated booklet on application.

ERWIN PARK, MONTCLAIR,

situated in the centre of Montclair, N. J., is owned by a few gentlemen, who are developing it into a community of homes. The land, beautifully laid out with fine driveways, is high, and well drained, with water, gas, electricity. Reasonable restrictions embodied in each deed. Good train service, railroad station within five minutes' walk. Schools, churches, and clubs. Cricket, tennis, golf and lacrosse grounds. Lots 100 feet front and upward by 150 to 200 feet deep. Price from $25 to $45 per front foot. Address Harrison Corporation, Montclair, N. J., or 164 Duane St., New York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—For sale or to let, the country residence of Seelye Benedict, Esq.; house contains 15 rooms, two bathrooms; steam heat; all improvements; complete stable, with coachman's rooms; stabling for seven horses and large carriage room. For particulars apply to CLARENCE B. TUBBS, Montclair, N. J., or 51 Beekman St., N. Y.

BOUND BROOK, N. J.

50 minutes from New York. For sale or rent; house, 14 rooms; modern improvements; best location; lot 120x390; stable, &c.; fruit, shade. W. H. BROKAW, 54 Broad St., New York, or JOHN C. VAN DOREN, Bound Brook, N. J.

ELBERON, N. J.—FOR SALE, 18-ROOM COTtage, furnished; $18,750. Another, Lincoln Av., 20 rooms, lot 320x546, $37,000. Others to let. WILLIAM LANE, LONG BRANCH.

ORANGE, near Highland Av. Station.—Sale or rent, dwelling; open plumbing; perfect order; finest location. A. DURYEA, 60 Hilliside Av., Orange, N. J.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE
At Scarborough-on-Hudson,

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT AND 23 ACRES.

50 minutes from Grand Central Station; 10 minutes' drive from depot; residence, 14 large rooms; modern plumbing; large laundry range; gas; steam heat; telephone, &c.; stable, greenhouse, icehouse, (filled,) new barn for stock,

Horner's Furniture.

SPRING EXHIBIT.

We open the Spring Season with everything that is new, reliable and fashionable in Furniture, whether wanted for town or country homes. Other important features are the moderate prices at which the goods are marked and their unequalled assortments.

Dining-Room Furniture in all finishes of Antique, Belgian, Flemish and English, with Tables, Dining Chairs, China Closets and Side Tables to match.

Bedroom Furniture in all the various woods and finishes, including special lines for country homes. English Brass Bedsteads in newest patterns. Enameled Iron Bedsteads with brass trimmings.

Latest designs in Parlor Furniture, Library Furniture, Hall Furniture, Venetian Carved Furniture.

Couches, Settees, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Morris Chairs, Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Writing Desks, &c., in unequalled assortments, and at all prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

GARDINER HEARING IS AGAIN DELAYED

Report that Political Considerations Are Behind Adjournments.

AFFECT MR. GARDINER'S PLACE

Talk of Appointee of the Governor to Hold Over—District Attorney's Counsel's Charges.

A report current of late is that the constant delays of the case against the District Attorney is designed to carry it over to within thirty days of election, in which case, were the District Attorney deposed, the appointee of the Governor would hold over to Jan. 1, 1902, as no nomination could be made by Tammany within thirty days before election.

This is purely speculative, but there is ground for believing, it is said, that if the facts should bear out this rumor, Col. Gardiner will resign thirty days before the coming election in order to have his name on the Tammany ticket this Fall. The plan of resigning would at least give Tammany a chance of having Col. Gardiner or some other candidate run for the office and take charge again, if its candidate is elected, on Jan. 1, 1901.

The room of Part IV. of the Supreme Court having been secured for the hearing, Commissioner Wilcox sat there yesterday morning when Horace E. Deming, for the Attorney General, asked for an adjournment of two weeks. Mr. Deming was ill, and had to sit while talking. Deputy Attorney General Coyne was absent owing to continued illness, and the indisposition of the two lawyers had something to do with the granting of an adjournment.

Mr. Deming, however, said that he wished for the adjournment because it was apparent that it would be necessary to call some of the Judges, as the counsel for the respondent had laid at the door of the Judges all of the charges which had been brought up against him. He referred to the cases of Indictments dismissed and bail discharged.

"It has been made clear," said he, "that the District Attorney is relying upon the fact that in all of these cases a Judge was concerned, and that, therefore, a Judge must assume the entire responsibility.

"That is not only contrary to the law of practice, but it is well known that the Judges of the Courts of General Sessions have frequently and publicly expressed disapproval of the conduct of the District Attorney's office. It is important that we should place these facts before your Honor and before the Governor for what they are worth. We did hope to keep these facts from the record and not involve the Judges. The conduct, however, of the counsel of the District Attorney and the frequent aspersions cast by him upon the Judges have compelled us to change this plan and call the Judges."

Mr. Deming explained that he had subpoenaed Recorder Goff and Judges McMahon and Newburger, but that he had received a letter from Judge McMahon saying that he was leaving the city, and therefore counsel for the charges had decided not to call any of the Judges until they could get them all on the same day.

Mr. Untermyer asked if there were no other witnesses, and Mr. Deming said that the Judges were the most important. The others should not be called until the Judges had testified.

Mr. Untermyer protested against delay. "Mr. Deming has told us," said he, "that he would not have called the Judges but for our aspersions on the Judges. We have protested against those aspersions. All we have contended is that the acts for which the District Attorney's office has been frivolously arraigned are acts of the judiciary. The Judges would have been here to defend their acts if they had thought they needed defense. The Judges are not on trial.

"If these charges are more than a pretense of charges, the Judges are accused of every act complained of. There are now in this city Judges and ex-Judges, those whose acts are canvassed in the charges made. Judges Newburger, Goff, Fitzgerald, Blanchard, and Cowing; Justices Fursman, Andrews, and others of the Supreme Court are also within five minutes' call. We will guarantee to produce any or all of them at twenty-four hours' notice. If there are no other Judges to be pressed except those in which the three Judges named by Mr. Deming are concerned, the complainants should notify us of the abandonment of the specifications. We call upon you, Mr. Commissioner, to end this farce, this expense to the city, and annoyance to the District Attorney's office."

Commissioner Wilcox said the frequent postponements were very distressing. When Gov. Roosevelt appointed him, on Nov. 28, to hear the charges, the Governor urged the utmost speed, and expressed the hope that the case would be completed by Jan. 1.

Mr. Wilcox spoke of the great personal inconvenience to him, and then referred to the illness of counsel.

"I will grant the adjournment for two weeks," he said. "I understand that it is a very serious delay, but I desire that the case should be properly closed to satisfy you, to satisfy the Governor, and to satisfy that portion of the public, if there be such a portion, interested in the charges. If the charges are frivolous they can be disproved. I don't want a Scotch verdict of 'not proved.' If the charges are untrue, they can be proved untrue."

"But," interrupted District Attorney Gardiner, rising to his feet, "the burden of proof is not upon us."

"I understand that," said the Commissioner, "and I want to announce that since February 6 the District Attorney has been always ready. No responsibility for any of the delays rest with him. I believe his counsel to be sincere in all he has said. I believe also that the complainants have done the best they could.

"I will adjourn the hearing until the date named. I shall remain in the city until Tuesday. The Attorney General is entitled to be represented. His deputy is ill. You can communicate with Mr. Davies, and if counsel can arrange to meet again at some earlier day than March 24, I shall be ready."

Pilgrim Church Pulpit.

The report that negotiations are pending between the Pilgrim Congregational Church and the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman is incorrect. Dr. Cadman's name has been mentioned by the Church Committee, but the names of several other clergymen have been considered as well, and no decision has been reached and probably will not be for some time.

S. Koch & Sons

24 WEST 23D STREET.

THE MILLINERY EVENT OF THE SEASON.

SPRING OPENING

TUESDAY, March 13.

WEDNESDAY, March 14,

Foreign and Domestic

MILLINERY

Including Our Own Exclusive Styles.

West 23d Street, New York.

Fulton St. and Elm Place, B'klyn.

10 Rue Sainte Cecile, Paris.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.—William H. Kastor, who had passed a competitive examination, received the appointment on June 12 last to the place of senior clerk in the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, with a salary of $1,000 a year. Five days later he was notified that he was no longer required and was discharged. After demanding to be reinstated because wrongfully removed, without being afforded an opportunity to explain, Kastor instituted mandamus proceedings. An order denying a writ for his reinstatement has now been reversed by the Appellate Division. The Court held unanimously, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, that the relator's removal was not justified by the statute, and was not legal. The true construction of the law (Chapter 370, Laws of 1899,) in reference to the probationary period of six months was held to be that the appointee should be entitled to hold his office for that time, within which he could not be discharged except for cause, but if the appointing power did not see fit to reappoint him at the end of that time, his employment ceased. Justice Rumsey, in his opinion, said: "The object of the probationary period is twofold. In the first place it is to enable the head of the department who has made the appointment not only to ascertain the fitness of the probationer, but to learn whether on the whole he is a satisfactory and agreeable person to have serve in the position, and one who will become a reasonably efficient officer. It is well known that a man, although he may be competent, may not be efficient for reasons which, though they affect his efficiency, may not constitute a good cause for his removal which can be expressed; either because of his slowness of apprehension, his laziness, or dilatoriness. He may be efficient and yet, because of his personal habits, infirmities of temper, or want of tact, may be an exceedingly undesirable person to have in the place to which he has been appointed."

***

RESPONSIBILITY OF BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—William H. Cochran, Jr., was killed by the fall of the walls of buildings in course of construction at 20 and 22 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, upon which he was at work as a mason. A judgment rendered for the plaintiff in a suit brought by decedent's father, as administrator, against Michael Sess and John Sess, who were the contractors, and Michael Pordinsky, the owner, for damages was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, on appeal by the contractors. The plaintiff's contention was that the collapse of the building was caused by faulty construction of the foundation walls, the cement being poor in quality and the masonry not substantial, because composed of improper materials, badly laid upon insecure and insufficient support. Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion of the court, said there was evidence tending to support both these theories, particularly the one based upon the faulty construction of the foundation walls, and there being no errors in rulings upon the evidence or in the requests to charge, the verdict should not be disturbed. Justice Ingraham gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, holding there was no evidence tending to show that the contractors had anything to do with the concrete upon which their walls were built. "As the plaintiff," Justice Ingraham said, "failed to prove that the defendants were responsible in any way for any defects in that concrete, or that from its appearance a prudent person would have refrained from building a wall upon it, if the accident happened in consequence of the improper preparation of the concrete for the cellar walls, these appellants were not liable."

***

DAMAGES FROM NEGLIGENT BLASTING.—The Holland House Company sued William F. Baird, who was contractor with the city for digging a trench in Fifth Avenue for Croton water mains, for injuries to the vault and walls of its building, caused by alleged negligent blasting of rock in the trench in front of the company's premises. It was shown on the trial that when the damage complained of was caused there was a very heavy blast, much greater than had previously occurred, and its effect was such as to seriously injure the property. The concussion from the blast was so great as to force out part of a wall, and water flowed through the wall into the rooms of the building and large slabs were forced out of place. The First Appellate Division has reversed judgment dismissing the complaint at Trial Term, holding, Justice Patterson giving the opinion, that there was evidence enough to go to the jury on the question of negligence. Justice Ingraham gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Justice O'Brien, holding that there was no proof that the concussion or blast that caused the injury was the work of the defendant or his agents.

DECADENTS AND SYMBOLISTS.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 10.—The fifth lecture by M. de Regnier this afternoon was on "The New School of Poetry, the Decadents and the Symbolists." He said in part: "The poetry of France had been in great peril from the wave of naturalism and realism, but when the needed reaction came, poetry was thrust aside, and the poets all broke apart into groups. This was the situation in 1880."

The lecturer then pointed out the danger of poetry in groups, for the young poets of 1885 developed a peculiar and strange language. Even after they had corrected their error they were considered eccentric, for they were beginning a serious and an important literary movement. They did not deserve the name "decadents," for their dream was to raise poetry to its more noble heights rather than to lower it. They are called "symbolists" from the constant use of symbols in their writings. The young writers had a small number of reviews, several of which have survived.

The symbolists admire the myth and the legend, finding in them the ideal significance of life. Their verse is free, and their poetic liberties extensive. As they have fought for poetry and the liberty of poetry, they deserve a prominent place in the history of literature.

JOSEPH JACOBS IS HERE

Arrives from England to Work on Jewish Encyclopedia.

Well-Known Author Says He May Deliver a Few Lectures Before He Returns Home.

Joseph Jacobs, the well-known author, arrived here yesterday from England on the St. Paul, and is the guest of Cyrus Sulzberger, 58 West Eighty-seventh Street. This is his second visit to the United States, the first having been made about five years ago, when he delivered a course of lectures at several universities. The principal object of his present visit is to assist in the preparation of material for a Jewish encyclopedia, which is to be issued by one of the leading publishers.

Mr. Jacobs was born in Australia in 1854. He is a graduate of Cambridge, and began his literary career in 1877. He has devoted considerable time to the study of folk-lore, and was for a time editor of a publication of that title. He was editor of the Jewish Year Book and Literary Year Book. His published works number forty-eight volumes.

In speaking of his visit, Mr. Jacobs said: "I come to assist in the work of preparing the Jewish Encyclopedia, which will be a complete collection of everything relating to the Jewish race, its religion, its customs, and its history. Almost every Jewish scholar of note in America, England, and on the Continent has given his adhesion to the scheme. It will take at least six years to fully complete the work, which will be in twelve volumes. Of course I do not expect to remain here that long, but as yet I have set no time for my departure.

"It is very appropriate that such an attempt to present the Jewish truth in all its fullness should emanate from America. It is only in the United States and England that such a work could be undertaken, as it is only in these Anglo-Saxon countries that complete freedom is allowed to the Jewish people, and that they are afforded a chance to fully express their views."

Mr. Jacobs admitted that before returning to England he might deliver a few lectures.

In speaking of the war in South Africa he said:

"I do not think that the people of England actually approved the casus belli, but they are determined to carry on the war to the end. There is some natural sympathy with the Boers, but the people want the British arms to be victorious."

A farewell dinner was given to Mr. Jacobs by the Maccabaeans and the Jewish Historical Society on the Saturday evening before his departure from London. At this dinner a portrait of Mr. Jacobs by S. J. Solomon, A. R. A., was presented to him.

GOSLIN HERE IN CUSTODY.

Locked Up After Conference with Counsel—Davis Still in the Tombs.

A. R. Goslin, who was arrested in Philadelphia on the indictment found by the Grand Jury on the slander charges of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was brought to New York yesterday on requisition papers issued by Gov. Roosevelt. He will be arraigned in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on Monday.

He arrived in the city at 10:20 A. M. yesterday, in the custody of Detective Stribb, and reached Police Headquarters at about noon. There he was photographed, measured by the Bertillon system, and had his pedigree taken. He said that he was thirty-one years old, a broker, married, and lived at 677 West End Avenue. He refused to talk to any one, and sent for his counsel, Col. Robert Ammon, as soon as he was locked up.

Col. Ammon arrived a little later with Lawyer Fred House, who is counsel for some of the other men indicted on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's charges. They were closeted with the prisoner for nearly an hour, but refused, absolutely, to talk about the case.

Charles Thomas Davis, one of the men indicted in connection with the charges, is still locked up in the Tombs, and will talk to nobody.

His son said that a bondsman had presented himself, but had found no one who could accept bail, as the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court was closed, and Special Deputy Attorney General John Proctor Clarke did not appear. Unless some special arrangement is made with Mr. Clarke, it will be impossible to bail Davis out before Monday.

GRAIN HANDLING AT BUFFALO.

T. W. Kennedy of the Reading Coal & Iron Co. to be Superintendent.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 10.—The Express this morning says:

"Thomas W. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, has been selected by the committee of the Lake Carriers' Association for superintendent of the grain-handling next season. The prospect is now bright for the abolition of the entire contract system, which will mean, as an opponent of the lake carriers' plan said, $80,000 more in wages for the men than they would get under a contractor."

President McMahon of the local union was quoted yesterday as saying that Kennedy would not be acceptable to the International Longshoremen's Union.

Stern Brothers

are now showing their
Spring Importations of
Ladies' Street and Carriage
Wraps and Capes
Driving Coats, Jackets, Etons,
Paletots, Ulsters and Golf Capes
in exclusive styles and materials, at
Very Attractive Prices

Exceptional Values in
Ladies' Tailor-made Suits
of Black or Blue English Cheviots, lined throughout with colored or Black Taffeta Silk, all sizes, including 42 inch bust
Eton Coat with Satin collar and Reveres
or Fly-Front Coats with Velvet collar and Satin Reveres;
Skirts latest shape, handsomely stitched, at $26.50
Real value $35.00

To-morrow, Monday
offering of a large collection of
Ladies' Undergarments
of their own make, including many copies of the most desirable French Creations,
And in addition will place on sale
A Special Purchase
of well made Underwear consisting of
Chemises, at 39c, 50c, 65c
Corset Covers, " 25c, 39c, 55c
Drawers, " 35c, 50c, 69c
Night Robes, " 65c, 98c, $1.25
Petticoats, " 98c, $1.25, 1.48

Cloth Departments
Imported Venetians, Satin Cloths, Whipcords, Homespuns and Cheviots
French Broadcloths in the latest colorings including the new Pastel tints.
Also
3000 Yds. 54 inch
Plaid Back Cheviots
in Navy Blue, Brown, Tan, Oxford, Medium and Light Grays, Value $1.50 yd. at 88c

Third Floor
Upholstery Department
Velour Portieres
fringed top and bottom, Formerly $11.25 per pair $6.95
Tapestry Couch Covers
in Oriental Designs, at $3.95, 5.50, 6.75
Draught Screens
3 panels, covered in newest designs of cretonnes, at $6.95
Ruffled Net Curtains
with Lace Edge and Insertion, at $1.40, 1.75, 2.45
Renaissance Lace Curtains, at $4.95, 6.75, 8.25
Slip Covers, made to order
of German Linens, Cotton Damasks, Cretonnes and Dimities,
Fit and Workmanship guaranteed
Re-upholstering Furniture a specialty

Misses' & Girls'
Tailor-made Suits
Girls' Eton Suits
of Gray, Brown or Blue Cheviots, revers of tucked taffeta silk, 8 to 14 yrs., at $6.95
Value $10.75
Misses' Suits
of Venetian Cloths, in Gray, Castor, Black, Brown or Blue, lined throughout with taffeta silk, 14 and 16 yrs., at $18.50
Value $26.50
Entirely New Model
Misses' Silk Lined Tailored Suits
of English Homespun Cheviots, in Gray, Tan, Oxford, Black or Blue, with Silk Blouse, at $24.75
Value $32.50
West Twenty-Third Street

CRITICISE THEIR SISTERS.

New York Daughters of American Revolution Call the General Society's Congress a Failure.

The recent congress of the General Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was the topic under discussion by the New York City Chapter of the organization at Sherry's yesterday afternoon. It has been said that some questionable political methods have been used at different meetings of the congress, and last year, when a new President General was elected, Mrs. McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, was a defeated candidate.

"I should like to tell you that the congress was everything that could have been desired," said Mrs. McLean, "but as I have a regard for my veracity, I am not able to do so."

"It has been my good fortune," said Miss Myra B. Martin, Secretary of the chapter, "to be sent to the last three consecutive congresses. The first two I thought were rather bad, but they did not compare with this last one. It was badly organized and things were conducted so stupidly that one's feelings sitting in the gallery and looking on rose from amusement to annoyance and then to a fierce anger at the dumbness of the proceedings. And when there was more than a faint suspicion that the dumbness was assumed to further some nefarious purpose it did not make it more pleasant. Matters were so badly arranged that the alternates, though they were supposed to have seats assigned, could never get the same one."

"The congress was an absolute failure," said Mrs. Webster Elms, "and I had never realized before what an excellent presiding officer we have in our Regent until I saw how the congress was conducted. I was asked if Mrs. McLean would be a candidate for President General next year. I said that as a member of this chapter I should be very sorry if she was."

"I cannot tell you whether or not I shall be a candidate," said Mrs. McLean, "for I have not yet made up my mind."

There was music, which, the Regent said in announcing, had qualities that would soothe the savage breast, and would have been a valuable accessory at the Congress.

The best medicine known to the medical faculty for healing diseased Lungs is DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ARRESTED ON THE LUCANIA.

Alleged Forger Evades Detectives Who Catch Supposed Accomplices.

A little before the Lucania sailed for Liverpool yesterday morning, Detectives Moody, Sullivan Leeson, and Murphy boarded the steamer and arrested Isaac Greenberg, fifty years old, of 16 Rutgers Street, and Maurice Muscher, nineteen years old, of 156 Henry Street, for aiding in the escape of Nathan Muscher, twenty-six years old, a son-in-law of Greenberg.

According to the detectives, Nathan Muscher and a man named Blumberg had a general note-brokerage business at 16 Pike Street, and on Thursday last Muscher gave Blumberg his personal check for $6,000 on the Park National Bank, in return for which Blumberg gave Muscher $4,300 in cash and a check for $1,700. When Blumberg went to cash the check he found that Muscher had only $150 to his credit in the bank.

The detectives further said that other charges were made against Muscher for uttering forged notes and getting them discounted by east side merchants to the amount of over $30,000. When search was made for Muscher on Thursday, he had gone to Montreal, and when the police of that city were asked to arrest him it was found that he had already taken a train for New York. Then the detectives were told that he would sail by the Lucania, but when they boarded the vessel they could not find him. The prisoners were taken to Headquarters. The detectives believe Muscher is hiding in this city. An attachment was gotten against him on four banks where he has accounts.

Colored Boy Assaults Two Women.

CLYDE, N. Y., March 10.—Frank Hardy, a colored boy, aged fifteen, entered the washroom of his father's house yesterday and without warning made an attack upon his mother with a hatchet. Mrs. Hardy escaped, and the boy struck Mrs. Lewis Allen, aged fifty, a white woman, who was bending over the washtub. It is thought that Mrs. Allen's skull is fractured, and she is not expected to live. Hardy escaped.

Woman Finds a Child's Skeleton.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 10.—Mrs. Edward Brown of Mount Hope, while attempting to find a defect in a chimney today, discovered the skeleton of a child under the floor of the second story of her house. No clothing was found on the skeleton and the top of the skull was missing. It is believed that the child was murdered several years ago.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

NEW SILKS (SPRING SEASON 1900.)

Shown for the first time to-morrow morning. The counters are bright with them—more fascinating than for many past seasons:

23-inch Lyons Printed Silk Foulards, many entirely new and exclusive styles, 85c. quality, at 65c. yard.
Fancy Taffetas, charming styles for waists, in Plisse, Lace and Hemstitched effects, at $1.10, $1.15 and $1.25 yard.
Persian Panne Liberty Satin, Pastel Colorings, very attractive, at 88c. yard.
A late delivery, 150 pieces of fine quality Corded Wash Silks, in styles not heretofore shown in New York, at 49c. yard.

THREE GREAT VALUES IN BLACK SILKS.

22-inch strong, reliable Black Taffeta, perfect glove finish, value 80c., at 68c. yard.
20½-inch rich Imported Black Peau de Soie, value $1.20, at 95c. yard.
24-inch Black Satin Duchesse, heavy and lustrous, value $1.10, at 85c. yard.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Wash Fabrics.

Stripe Linen Ginghams, Printed Linen Lawns,
Fancy Dress Cottons, Printed Dimities,
White and Colored Piqués,
Embroidered and Dotted Swiss,
Printed Cotton Foulards.

Zephyrs.

David and John Anderson's
Celebrated Manufacture.
Unsurpassed for durability, style and finish.

Organdies, Batiste.

Broadway & 19th Street.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CHIFFONIER GOSSIP.

The chiffonier is as essential to the modern bedroom as its ancestor the chest was in bygone days. We have made many designs this Spring—in all the popular woods—White Mahogany, Bird's-eye Maple and Birch. Some are inlaid, others have simple carvings to enhance the natural markings in the woods.

Our simple designs are as carefully made as the most elaborate, and for those "who must count the cost," factory prices prove it is economy to

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

WATERS PIANOS

An elegant new Grand Upright, 7 1-3 octaves, 3-stringed, full iron frame, repeating action, ivory keys, 3 pedals, very rich deep tone with fine singing quality, and containing all the latest improvements for

$225

cash, or $250 on instalments, only

$7 Monthly,

stool, cover, tuning and delivery free. We also offer a new, large size, 7 1-3 octave, 3-stringed Chester Piano for

$180

cash, or $200 on instalments, payable

$5 Monthly.

These pianos are fully warranted for six years and the best value ever offered for the money.

Don't fail to examine our pianos or send postal for new catalogue, with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

RAPID TRANSIT IN BROOKLYN.

Commission Would Have Atlantic Avenue Improvement Separated from River Tunnel Scheme.

The Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission met at the Bedford Bank, Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn, yesterday and adopted a resolution to take steps to secure the passage of a bill amending the act creating the commission by separating the East River tunnel project from the Atlantic Avenue improvement.

The greater part of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of the recent action of President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad in withdrawing from the Municipal Assembly the application for a tunnel franchise. Mr. Baldwin was present at the meeting, and all except he voted affirmatively on the resolution. Mr. Baldwin declined to vote.

The commission took no definite action as to the indorsement of a measure now in Albany, which provides for the separation of the tunnel work from the improvement of Atlantic Avenue, and it was voted to hold a special meeting on Thursday morning, when it is expected a plan of action will be prepared.

The Long Island Railroad officials were severely criticised during the meeting.

BOY WITH SMALLPOX PLAYED.

Morristown Physician Finds Victim in Street—Other Cases.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 10.—While walking through the public square this afternoon, Dr. James Douglas stopped a moment to watch some boys playing marbles. Suddenly he noticed that the face of one of the boys, Isaac Quimby, fourteen years, of Water Street, was covered with a heavy rash. He examined the boy carefully and diagnosed the case as smallpox. The lad was at once taken to the pesthouse, he walking in the road and the physician on the sidewalk.

Two weeks ago a member of the Quimby family was taken ill with the disease, yet since that time the latest victim has been on the streets daily. The parents of young Quimby's playmates are greatly excited, and are censuring the local Board of Health for allowing the boy to roam the streets while his home was quarantined.

Three new suspicious cases were reported to the Board of Health to-day, and a strict quarantine was established around the houses of the patients.

Dinner to Dewey's Captains.

The surviving Captains of the American warships who took part in the battle of Manila Bay under Admiral Dewey are to be the guests of the Colonial Club at a banquet to be given in their honor in the clubhouse, Broadway and Seventy-second Street, Thursday evening next. Those who have accepted are Capt. B. P. Lamberton, Capt. N. M. Dyer, Capt. J. B. Coghlan, Capt. Frank Wilds, and Capt. Asa Walker. Among others who will respond to toasts are President Jacob G. Schurman, Senator Beveridge, John Barrett, Andrew V. V. Raymond, Seth Low, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Warner Miller, and John A. Taylor.

Memento of Cervera's Fleet.

Gilbert K. Harroun of the Cuban Educational Association received yesterday from Emilio Bacardi, Mayor of Santiago, a memento of the destruction of Cervera's fleet. In a frame four feet square are grouped photographs of Santiago Harbor, with the Spanish warships as they appeared before their fatal attempt to escape. Arranged around the pictures are relics from the ships that survived the fire. The picture is entitled "Una Pagina de Luto," (A Page of Mourning.)

FUNERAL OF PROF. PHELPS.

Services to be Held at Yale This Afternoon—Burial to be at Burlington, Vt., Tuesday.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10.—Arrangements for the funeral of the late Edward J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, were completed this afternoon. The funeral services will be held in Battell Chapel at Yale at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, after which the body will be taken to Burlington, Vt., where the interment will be made Tuesday.

The honorary pall bearers will be President Hadley of Yale, ex-Gov. C. M. Ingersoll, Prof. W. G. Sumner, Prof. J. S. Weir, Judge S. E. Baldwin of the Connecticut Supreme Court, and Dean Francis Wayland of the Yale Law School.

The active pall bearers will be chosen from members of the Wolf's Head, the senior fraternity of which Prof. Phelps was an honorary member. Prof. A. M. Wheeler will represent the Yale Faculty at the funeral services at Battell Chapel. The funeral sermon will be preached by the Rev. T. T. Munger of the Yale Corporation, and former President Timothy Dwight will deliver a eulogy. Music will be by the college choir.

British Tributes to Prof. Phelps.

LONDON, March 10.—The afternoon papers comment in most sympathetic terms on the death of Prof. E. J. Phelps of Yale, ex-United States Minister here. They agree in saying that he won so many friends in Great Britain that his death will be received with almost as deep regret in London as in New York.

Charity Matinee at the Lyceum.

Daniel Frohman will lend the Lyceum Theatre for the production of a musical comedy entitled "The Kindergarten" on the afternoon of April 17. The proceeds are to go to the support of the free kindergarten at 340 Cherry Street. The cast will include a number of well-known comic opera singers, and there will be a chorus of fifty children. Willis Steell, author of "A Juliet of the People," wrote the book and lyrics, and Arthur E. Johnstone composed the music.

Jersey City Sugar Plant to Reopen.

The American Sugar Refining Company's plant in Jersey City will open for one week, beginning to-morrow. Many of the 1,000 employes who were laid off are in want.

Sunday March 11-1900 | Daily, 1 Cent. | **The New York Times.** | Sunday, 3 Cents. | Part Two Pages 15-28

Le Boutillier Brothers

GREAT SILK SALE

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FIGURED INDIA SILKS,

39c. to $1.25

New Goods, Just Received, and Worth Nearly Double.

7,000 yards

Highest grade CORDED JAPANESE WASH SILKS, just from the looms, and by far the best line ever shown in this city.

West Twenty-third Street.

BOERS' INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Home Industries Continue While the Men Are at the Front.

WOMEN CARE FOR THE FARMS

Each Burgher Gets Leave of Absence Every Few Months—Much Trade Through Delagoa.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LORENZO MARQUES, Jan. 15.—While the internal affairs of the Free State continue to be administered in much the same way as before the war, in the Transvaal many differences have been made in this respect. In the Free State the hotels remain open as before, and no restrictions have been placed on them since the commencement of the war. In the Transvaal, on the other hand, the sale of liquor has been prohibited, and in Johannesburg, at any rate, this prohibition has been enforced with extreme rigor. Presumably, however, this stringent restriction has been found impracticable, for it has now transpired that in an early Staats Courant will appear a "besluit" of the Executive Council, in modification of the edict regarding the sale of liquors in the South African Republic. The "besluit" is worded, approximately, as follows:

"All previously licensed hotel and restaurant keepers shall be permitted, after the publication of this besluit, to sell wines and beers during meals. The sale of spirits is still prohibited.

"Licensed wholesale houses shall be permitted to sell wines and malt liquors, but only to persons furnished with a permit, to be obtained on application to the ex officio Chairman of the Licensing Board, and the First Landdrost for Criminal Cases.

"Licenses in this connection must be taken out (according to a tariff established by the liquor law of 1898) as from the 1st of January, and are obtainable from the First Landdrost for Criminal Cases.

"Only renewals for licenses placed will be considered, and the same penalties for contravention of the modified edict will apply as those determined in the proclamation following the declaration of martial law.

"The First Landdrost for Criminal Cases has supreme discretion and jurisdiction in respect of the issue of permits and the granting of applications."

TRANSVAAL'S NEW GOLD TAX.

The Executive Council of the Transvaal has recently passed a resolution by means of which the State Treasury will be enriched by at least £6,500,000 per annum. This resolution has awakened but little interest. The new gold tax, which is imposed by it is a matter deserving of the fuliest attention, affecting as it does so nearly, not only the people of the Transvaal, but great numbers scattered throughout the world who are now watching South African events with keenest anxiety.

Dating from the proclamation of martial law, the total production of Transvaal gold mines has been taxed to the extent of an average of 30 per cent. The companies which produce no gold, owing to the closing down of the mines, are to be subject to the same taxation based upon the returns given of their most recent outputs. In other words, since the outbreak of hostilities, the Transvaal Treasury has been provided with a new source of income secured from something like a third portion of the value of the gold which, during the continuance of the war, will be won from the mines.

For the months of June, July, and August a monthly average of 455,000 ounces of gold was secured from the mines in the Transvaal. This gives a yearly taxable average of 5,400,000 ounces, which represents, roughly speaking, a special annual tax of £6,500,000, or a monthly average of £500,000.

Few persons besides the shareholders will deny that this tax considered as a fiscal arrangement is perfectly defensible. It is quite reasonable that the gold mining industry, from which foreign countries chiefly profit, should contribute, and that substantially, to the bearing of the burdens which have been laid upon the burghers of the State to so great an extent in connection with the war. The tax may be regarded as still more reasonable when it is recollected that but for the gold the present war would never have been commenced. It is not to be expected that shareholders will have this view, seeing that the result of the war will be temporarily diminished dividends, or even their complete cessation.

Beyond a doubt, too, the Transvaal has a political motive in the introduction of this measure. Rightly or wrongly, she regards England as the sole disturber of the peace, and, seeing that other nations than those at war are intimately concerned in the speedy and complete restoration of peace in the South African Republic, it is thought that pressure will be brought to bear upon London in favor of what are believed to be the just rights of the Transvaal. While the present war continues, there will be each day a loss to shareholders in the Transvaal gold mines of something like £17,000 in the form of a special tax, which will enrich the Transvaal instead of being transmitted to shareholders in Europe. The majority of the Transvaal gold mines belong to French, German, and other Continental shareholders, and the republic has now made the restoration of peace in South Africa a question of great financial importance to all holding shares in the gold mines of the country.

HOME INTERESTS CARED FOR.

While encountering hardship and danger at the front, it is no doubt a source of gratification to the Boer to know that his interests at home are not being neglected. Putting aside everything else, the women of the Transvaal and Free State have, in the great majority of instances, bravely taken up their husbands' work, and do more than keep things together in their absence. One burgher states that so ably are his wife and daughters managing his affairs that but for the ordinary shrinkage in prices he will not suffer at all and his affairs will go on as well as they did before.

In riding across country this is vividly brought home to one. At almost every farmhouse are seen nothing but women working in the broiling sun. They are to be seen driving away the locusts, superintending now but few other passengers by railways in carts to the towns, and with long whips driving spans of oxen. They deal in milk and butter and are sellers at the morning market.

Burghers on active service are allowed, in some cases every three and in others every four months, leaves of absence for about a fortnight, for the purpose of visiting their families. There are naturally just now but few other passengers by railway in the Transvaal and Free State, which are still running throughout both republics, though the night service is entirely suspended, and there are, of course, far greater intervals between trains. The greater amount of traffic is doubtless between Johannesburg and Pretoria and Delagoa, and, should there be any burghers on leave on the train, other passengers, whatever their tickets, must find accommodation as best they can, while the warriors stretch themselves at full length on the seats of first-class carriages. Very affecting are some of the scenes witnessed at outlying stations on the meeting of husband and wife after three months' absence and continued exposure to danger on the one side and suspense on the other. Probably, seeing the perfect illiteracy of so many of the Boers, she has not heard from him since the commencement of hostilities, and, having received no intimation of his homecoming, is unaware whether he is alive or dead.

In the Free State there could not reasonably be any complaint on the score of difficulty in obtaining full burgher rights, and, indeed, there are many who have lately wished that they had not been so easily secured. A German merchant who has resided in the Free State for less than four years, where he carried on the business of a merchant in a small town not far from Bloemfontein, had to go to the front, being a burgher. After three months' service he obtained leave of absence. There was no difficulty in reaching Pretoria, where, as a merchant and a burgher, he was granted permission to cross the border and proceed to Lorenzo Marques, with a view of obtaining, if possible, supplies of sugar, coffee, &c. The Transvaal Executive has, by the way, recently passed a besluit that no goods imported into the State by merchants shall be commandeered. This would seem to confirm the opinion of the English and colonial press, that the republics are likely soon to lack food supplies.

NO LACK OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

As a matter of fact, however, although Delagoa merchants are besieged with letters and wires supplicating the immediate dispatch of such lines as coffee, sugar, and matches, there is no dearth of the absolute necessities of life in either of the republics, nor is there likely to be. Indeed, if the stoppage of the German and other East Coast steamers outside the bay by British men-of-war is continued, and there are still no supplies by the other route, (via the Cape,) the Portuguese territory will have to depend on the Dutch republics for the means of subsistence. It is true that a large part both of the Free State and the Transvaal is not under cultivation and that in ordinary times large quantities of foodstuffs have had to be imported. But there were large stocks left behind at the commencement of the war by departing Uitlanders, and these, with the greatly decreasing population, must serve for a considerable period.

Besides, there can hardly be a doubt that the republics can raise sufficient to support their remaining population. In the matter of market gardening, for instance, much has been done during the past two or three years by Italians and others, so that vegetables and many kinds of fruit have been much cheaper in the very young inland town of Johannesburg than in that ancient seaport Cape Town. But many of the little articles of luxury which, by long-continued use, have become necessities, are fast becoming exhausted. Good cooks, too, of whom in Johannesburg there was an abundance, are now extremely scarce. There is consequently much railing at hotel keepers, who are accused of endeavoring to prevent the remaining burghers from going to the front by killing them off by indigestion.

PORTUGUESE POLICE AT DELAGOA.

It is a remarkable fact that, in journeying by rail from the border to the coast, not a farm is to be seen in the Portuguese territory of Delagoa. When twitted with their unbusinesslike methods, the Portuguese say that they are not a commercial but a military nation. This great military power is represented at Delagoa by regiments of diminutive soldiers, who are also guardians of the peace. Rightly or wrongly, in their treatment of those of other nationalities, they are alleged by the English to be anything but impartial. But it has to be recollected that the British tar (who is the English specimen with whom they are best acquainted) is generally a pretty difficult subject to manage when on shore, and, if in British ports, he is allowed a large degree of latitude, it cannot be expected that in foreign towns he should be given more rope than others.

Then, too, the refugees from the Rand who recently swarmed the place caused considerable trouble, and batches of boisterous Rhodesians of warlike disposition visiting the town en route to join the British forces at the front have loudly jeered in an unintelligible language but unmistakable manner at these insignificant representatives of a great military power. It is, therefore, hardly to be wondered at that their vindictiveness has been aroused. At any rate, there is no difficulty in adducing instances that would seem to support the contention of the British residents of Lorenzo Marques. A party of French sailors, after calling at too large a number of canteens, violently assaulted a couple of men and a woman (tearing most of the clothes off the back of the latter) at the wharf, while a number of the police looked quietly on, and allowed the Frenchmen to be rowed to their vessel without taking any action whatever in the matter.

Not so lenient were they to some members of a party of English military and civilian Red Cross men, who were left behind after the battle of Dundee to attend to the wounded, and who were subsequently detained as prisoners at Pretoria, and then sent over the border into Portuguese territory. Four different regiments were represented. On their arrival at Lorenzo Marques, their story soon got about, and they found many friends. As the prison fare did not include stimulants, the hospitality of the British in Delagoa Bay came as such a welcome surprise to many of them that they got exuberantly merry. The following morning some of the party, not having recovered from the effects of their entertainers' liberality, walked about the streets, talked excitedly, and managed to raise the ire of these military policemen, who brought their swords into requisition. What threatened to be a real battle on a small scale was prevented by the English Sergeant Major promptly calling in the services of the British Consul. With diplomatic manipulation the latter gentleman managed to get the whole lot of British belligerents conveyed to H. M. S. Widgeon, anchored in the bay, and thus prevented further trouble. As the Portuguese guardians of the police used their swords freely, they inflicted some nasty wounds on the Red Cross men, one of whom died the next day in consequence.

TRADE THROUGH DELAGOA BAY.

Considerable excitement was caused at Lorenzo Marques by a notice, posted outside the office of the local agent of the German East African Line of steamships, that the steamship Bundesrath had been stopped outside Delagoa Bay by the British man-of-war Magicienne, and for a reason that was not known taken to Durban. The "reason unknown" was a fiction on the part of the agent. Besides other contraband of war, there is no doubt whatever that she had on board 7,000 saddles for the Transvaal Government. The agent of the steamship company, when informed of the seizure, had a stormy interview with the British Consul. The merchant to whom the goods were consigned on behalf of the Transvaal Government, a German by birth, living close by the Consulate, now ostentatiously flies the Transvaal's colors from his residence. Lorenzo Marques is just now displaying flags in great variety, and in the harbor are lying British, Dutch, French, and Portuguese men-of-war, between which and the wharf launches carrying officers and men are continually plying.

While the seizure of the Bundesrath is regarded with grave disappointment by Delagoa residents, as she carried supplies of such necessities as coffee, tea, and sugar, of which stocks are now almost exhausted here, and for which, consequently, exorbitant prices are obtainable, among official circles of the Transvaal the matter is regarded with a certain degree of satisfaction. Here it is hoped that the action of the British may prove to be the cloud at first no bigger than a man's hand which very often presages the most direful of storms. It is pointed out that here is a steamer belonging to a neutral nation, carrying cargo to a neutral port, waylaid on the high seas, peremptorily ransacked, and hauled off to the enemy's port. But those who argue thus overlook two important facts, namely, that the Bundesrath left Hamburg in the second week of November, and therefore nearly a month after the commencement of the war, and that her cargo and manifest did not agree, the saddles not being included in the latter. The Herzog of the same line as the Bundesrath has shared the same fate, but the nature of her contraband has been kept secret.

As a matter of fact, Lorenzo Marques has simply been made a place of convenience. By both Great Britain and the South African Republic the plans of the powers at war have been so worked that they get all the benefit, while people resident there, including hundreds of refugee English, have had to suffer. Delagoa residents have been in the unfortunate position of seeing provisions brought there by the ton without their being able to buy any of them except at prices which they could not afford to pay. The Transvaal secret service men have been there by the score, on the lookout for the arrival of cargoes, and directly they had intimation of what was to be landed they lost no time in securing what they wanted and forwarding it to Pretoria. When it was found that the open door was so useful to the republican cause, the British authorities adopted a scheme which, in view of the peculiar circumstances, might perhaps be regarded by non-partisans as fair, but which could have been effective only if it had been possible to give it a general application. As, however, it could only be put in force with British merchants supported by British houses who sent their goods to British ports, it in no way answered the purpose intended.

It meant a closed door from Natal and the Cape, and a compact with all who could be brought to give the required guarantee to the British Consul, but it remained open to all those who got their supplies from any other part of the world; and what comes to Lorenzo Marques that way has for months comprised the great bulk of its supplies. The German liners have till lately had a free hand to bring in what they liked. This was so far recognized by the Transvaal that a few weeks ago a strong ring of officials and financiers paid Lorenzo Marques a visit, the outcome of which was soon evident by the increased business done with the Transvaal.

Since then the arrival of east coast steamers at Delagoa has been marked by the presence here of emissaries from the Transvaal. The result has been that the colonial press has called out for a closer observance of the neutrality or for the carrying out of measures that will put an effectual stop to what has been going on. What has so far been done in this respect has been unsatisfactory in the extreme. The principal business has by Britain's own action been taken out of the hands of British merchants and placed with those of other nationalities, while residents have either to starve or pay double the old prices for the dregs left of the stocks after the Transvaal has been supplied. Now a blockade is talked about and to a certain extent acted upon. Delagoa Bay is regarded as the sore in the British side in its fight with the Transvaal, and it is suggested that, if Germany at the one end and Portugal at the other will not conform to the duties of neutrals, there should be no other alternative than to exercise what are regarded as British rights in the Transvaal.

BOERS WORKING FOR A SEAPORT.

A visit to Pretoria can leave no doubt as to the determination of the Boers to carry on the struggle to the bitter end. To all appearance, be the fortunes of the field what they may, there is no disheartening the Boer or diminishing the fire of the original fervor which took him to the field. So far as an outsider can judge, Dr. Leyds certainly did not overstate the case when he asserted that "so long as there remains a burgher in the South African Republic so long will the war continue"; at any rate, it must be admitted that what has occurred on the field of battle since that statement was made goes far to confirm its truth. Even those who know the Boer, or who thought they knew him, are surprised at the close and stubborn stand he has made.

But the further assertion of Dr. Leyds that the South African Republic desires no more than to retain its independence, and is totally without any intention or desire of colonial conquest, is not corroborated by the impression one receives, rather than from what one actually hears, at Pretoria. For years it has been the ambition of the Transvaal, and one which it has not sought to hide, to have a port on the seacoast, and it is the firm conviction of the Boers that such a port they will obtain; in fact, the actual spot on the Natal coast is definitely named.

BAY WINDOWS OVER STREETS.

A Restraining Suit Which Will Determine Park Department's Power.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, has under consideration the question whether or not the Park Commissioners have the power to issue permits for the construction of bay windows and swell fronts in houses fronting on Riverside Drive.

The decision will be given in an action brought by Mrs. Charlotte Y. Ackerman asking that Clarence F. True be restrained from maintaining and continuing bay windows on a block of houses on Riverside Drive, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets.

Mr. True, in January, 1898, perfected the plans for the erection of the houses, and obtained permission from the Park Department to place a window in each house front projecting four feet beyond the property line. Mrs. Ackerman lives in a house adjoining the new block of houses, and she objected to the bay windows, claiming that they were an encroachment on the public street, and were also damaging to her property. Accordingly she brought the present action.

Counsel for Mrs. True assert that Mrs. Ackerman had waited until the houses were completed before she commenced the action, and that she was guilty of laches, which should throw her case out of court. The argument was also made that Riverside Drive was maintained as a public park, under the control of the Park Department, and therefore the Commissioners had full power to grant the permits

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

UNIQUE SALE OF

HIGH CLASS EMBROIDERIES.

THIS SALE BIDS FAIR TO BE HISTORICAL.

At no time in the past have such values ever been offered. Remember, these are only the very finest qualities—not a common pattern or common grade among them. In fact, they are such as are very seldom seen nowadays at any price. Ladies who appreciate the very best would do well to make an early examination.

Dissected, this offering gives 120 designs in Hamburg Embroidery, carefully loomed on *hand* machines (not the steam driven, where slips and faults must go unrectified); insertions and edgings match in each set, patterns are all telling and graceful, every width shown, every strip perfect, fresh and immaculately white.

Sold in 4 1-2 Yard Strips Only at

12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c. Yd.

Each Worth Nearly Double Their Price.

LADIES' SUITS AND WRAPS.

MORE SPECIAL PRICES.

We seldom speak nowadays of assortments, styles, fine tailor work and such incidentals. They take admirable care of themselves.

What you get for what you pay us is to-day's subject.

Two Suits—that ought to be a fourth higher. Half a dozen Skirts—groups teeming with value. A Golf Cape, $3.95 (none too many, though); with New York's easily leading $10.00 Coat offering as a finale—

THAT'S THE EPITOME—THESE THE DETAILS.

Black Cheviot and Gray Homespun Suits, latest models	$14.75
Black and colored all silk lined Suits, 3 styles, best fabrics	27.50
Cheviot, camel hair and broadcloth Skirts, flounces or panels	12.50
Cheviot and Oxford Skirts, up to date in every sense	7.50
Black Serge or Oxford Skirts, box pleated back, well built	5.75
Rainy Day and "Athletic" Skirts—12.75—9.50—7.50 and	5.75
Golf Capes, many patterns but restricted quantity	3.95
Tailor Coats, covert, cheviot, Oxford, silk lined, best models	10.00

UPHOLSTERY FLOOR.

Introducing you to, or reminding you of, several departments through the best media—special prices.

On Monday 5,000 yds. of French and English Cretonnes go on sale; suitable for Draperies and Furniture Slip Coverings; absolutely fast colors and good 40c values—price per yard.	28c
American Cretonnes, large variety of patterns, per yard.	14c
Ruffled Muslin Curtains, plain and striped effects, value $1.00, price.	68c
Ruffled Bobinet Curtains, 3 yds. long, 1.75; 2½ yds. long.	$1.48
Nottingham Lace Curtains, finest imported, reproduction of Marie Antoinette, Renaissance and Arabian laces; sterling values for little cost; 2.48, 1.48 and.	$1.25

Estimates furnished on Shades and Slip Coverings. Re-covering Furniture a specialty.

HOUSE GOWNS.

Understand These Specials Offer Only the Newest and Best Styles.

LOT A—$3.98.

In fine wool Cashmere, pastel-"neutrality," or the full-bodied colors, or plain black. Clusters of narrow satin ribbon give the right touches of daintiness.

LOT B—$6.75.

In all-wool Cashmere and figured Challies, diversified through 14 combinations of braid, alone or in company with effective ribbons, laces and velvets. A big Tea Gown Monday, just a year ago, is our sole warrant for $6.75.

LOT C—$10.50.

Reproductions of French models; means choice from (practically) sample garments, for Paris seldom repeats styles. Beautiful shades of Henrietta, India Silk and Albatross, in harmony with their color-matches of ribbons, delicate laces and soft-toned velvets. A fascinating collection

$1.98 and $2.75.

In fine imported Lawns, stripes, Persian and flowers. The plain white are like them in sleeve and yoke trimmings of fine embroidery.

$1.75.

Kimonas—roomy, easeful and of Orienta type—in white Lawn, deeply bordered with pink, lavender and blue polka-dotted dimity—charming contrast.

DRESS GOODS.

Special sale of popular fabrics at unequalled prices.

1st at 39c.

5,000 yards of All-wool Camel's Hair Plaid Suitings—you know the 49c style.

2nd at 58c.

3,000 yards of All-wool Costume Cloths, plaid and checked. 69c was the previous lowest.

3rd at 69c.

5,000 yards of 45-inch All-wool Pebble Suitings, all proper spring shades. We held others at 75c, although 89c values.

4th at 39c.

2,700 yards of black Mohair Jacquards, with white hair line stripes. 50c straight along.

5th at 55c.

1,500 yards of 45-inch All-wool Black Whipcord Suitings—one of the season's three best suit elements.

THIS ONE A COTTON.

6th at 19c.

2,700 yards of Scotch Corded Tissues, handsome fine and bold stripes variously combined. A 25c value, as our sales checks will show.

19th St. | Sixth Avenue. | 20th St.

QUEEN LAVINIA IN THE TOMBS.

Bondsman Failing, She Is Sent Back to Prison Cell—"Other Queens," She Says, "Have Suffered."

Lavinia H. Van Westervelt Dempsey, Queen of the Holland Dames and Grand Chanoinesse of the Order of St. Catherine of Mount Sinai, composer and actress, the wearer of a crown, variously valued at $30,000 and $22, is now locked up in the Tombs Prison, waiting for some of her subjects to put up the $500 necessary for her release.

After being arrested on Friday on the charge of Robert Troup, who said that she had appropriated $750 which he had advanced as security for the proper performance of his duties as cashier in her theatrical company, the Queen spent the night in a dingy cell in the Mercer Street Station. All night long messengers had been dispatched to her home, but, so far, none of her friends has been able to secure anything tangible enough to offer as a pledge for her appearance in court on Tuesday. Detective Manion was her only attendant in the Centre Street Police Court, where she was arraigned yesterday. He fully realized the dignity of his position, however, and followed his royal prisoner about with his hat in his hand. Queen Lavinia sat alone in the railed-in space before Magistrate Brann and listened cheerfully to the charges against her.

"I don't want to talk about this matter," she said, waving her hand. "It's beneath my attention. I'll see my counsel and have it settled."

Miss Dempsey sat in the courtroom waiting for a bondsman to appear, until Magistrate Brann told her she would have to go back to the Tombs.

"Very well," said the Queen, "let it be thus," and she swept out of the courtroom followed by her single attendant, the detective.

"I never received money from this complainant," said Miss Dempsey. "The whole matter is now in the hands of my lawyer, Fred House, and I have lost all interest in it. Of course it is mortifying for a Queen to find herself in a prison cell, but other Queens have suffered, and I must bear my persecution philosophically."

Miss Dempsey said that she did not expect the Holland Dames Society to interfere in her behalf.

KILLED BY ESCAPING GAS.

W. L. Cochran, Son of a Virginia Judge, Found Dead in His Room.

William L. Cochran, the son of ex-Judge Cochran of the Supreme Court of Virginia, was found dead yesterday morning in his room, where he had been suffocated by the gas escaping from a gas stove.

Young Cochran was a law student at the office of Carl Fischer-Hansen, at 55 Liberty Street, and lived in a boarding house at 223 East Thirteenth Street. He went to bed late Friday night, and when the door of his room was forced open yesterday morning he was found lying on the floor dead, clad only in his nightgown. The gas stove in the room was turned on, but was not lighted.

It is supposed that Cochran was awakened by the smell of the escaping gas, but was overpowered by it before he could reach the door.

Will of "Gold Cure" Keeley.

CHICAGO, March 10.—A special to The Tribune from Dwight, Ill., says Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's will was filed for probate today. All of his property is bequeathed to his wife, except $100,000, which is given to Milton R. Keeley in trust, to be distributed according to private instructions. The estate is all personal property.

Epidemic of Grip at Boston.

BOSTON, March 10.—The grip, which has prevailed widely in this section for the past few weeks, has assumed epidemic proportions in this city. The Board of Health reports nineteen deaths from it for the week ending to-day. It has been eighteen years since the disease has been so general in Boston.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

To-Morrow We Start

AN EXPOSITION AND SALE OF

Silk Ginghams and Gingham Novelties.

More than a thousand styles and colorings!—A stock many times greater than anywhere shown at retail in the world, and far larger than any but the largest wholesalers show.

You will see Ginghams from France, England, Scotland and America—the best of each kind, in every conceivable sort of a design in which Ginghams can be woven—and in the newest, prettiest colorings.....You will see them AT THE LOWEST PRICES you ever knew, and, best of all, you can buy with assurance of getting this year's designs—every yard made for this year's trade.....These beautiful Ginghams will be shown and sold in centre aisle of main floor and in our famous basements.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE DETAILS:

At 19 cents we will sell

Exquisite Silk Ginghams, that you cannot elsewhere find under .35 and .45. . . . . All the bright and fancy colorings in about twenty styles of Stripes, Checks and Plaids.

At 33 cents we will sell

Taffeta Silk Ginghams; worth 50 cents. . . . . These are in Novelty stripes, representing every variety of fancy cord, lace, Hemstitch, Crochet and Broche in Ox-Blood, Cadet, Hello, Rose, Gray, Mauve, Gold, Violet, etc.—strong texture, high lustre, which washing does not lessen.

At 49 cents we will sell

Imported Pineapple Grenadines—one of the sheerest and finest Cotton Novelties yet produced—white, with silk brocade loop stripes in Turquoise, Heliotrope, Gold, Pink and Rose—value 75 cents.

At 29 cents we will sell

Fine Imported Novelty Ginghams—chain and feather edge stripes, two-toned brocade stripes and a great variety of loop, cord and embroidered effects, in brilliant and unfading colorings—50 styles. A great bargain.

At 29 cents we will sell

Genuine German Linen Ginghams—soft as silk, strong as iron—nothing so cool and comfortable for hot weather wear—all colors, in many styles.

At 8¾ cents we will sell

American Novelty Zephyrs—32 inches wide—in a wonderful assortment of single and cluster stripes, Hairlines, Plaids and Checks of all sizes—corded and other fancy effects—all the pretty, fancy and staple colors—over a hundred styles. . . . . This is the regular "shilling" quality all over New York.

At 6½ cents we will sell

American Novelty Ginghams, in more than one hundred and fifty styles—better quality than you can elsewhere find at Ten cents!

At 17 cents we will sell

Fine Scotch Ginghams—with and without silk and novelty woven stripes—odd lots of two to four pieces of a style or color—very choice designs and fine quality—regularly they sell at 25 to 35 cents. These are beautiful goods and we regret that quantity is limited to 150 pieces.

At 24 cents we will sell

High Class Zephyr Ginghams—uncommon effects, in Brocade and Corded Plaids and Rope Stripes; some having combination stripes of Black-and-White on colors—very effective—32 inch—worth 37 cents.

At 12½ cents we will sell

Fancy Stripe and Shepherd Check Ginghams, in all the different sized blocks, single, double and combination colorings; also plain colored Chambrays to match. . . . . Beautiful qualities of silky finish.

No house in the world can show such a stock of Ginghams; 'twill be a revelation to many to see the wonderful quantities and assortments; yet they form but one of the subdivisions of our great department of Wash Dress Fabrics, where everything printed or woven, in Cotton dress materials is to be found, in variety and at prices that have made us famous.

Spring Dress Goods

Last week we sold Fine All Wool Henriettas, 45 inches wide, forty colorings, at 69 CENTS—the dollar quality, and shall continue the sale this week.....

In addition we will offer:—

IMPORTED VENETIAN BROADCLOTHS

Genuine 2.50 quality at.....1.69

fine quality—high finish—52 inch—in a full line of Pastel and other shades—Peach, Pistache, Pearl Gray, Castor, Fawn, Tan, Old Rose, Hello, Violet, New Blue, Marine and Light Blue, Automobile, etc.—a beautiful cloth and remarkable value.

Also

Handsome Broadcloths—Cardinal and various shades of dark Blue and Green—52 inches wide—worth 1.25.... .69

Double face Golf Suitings—Spring weight and colors..... 1.69

Handsome Cloth Shirting Plaids—alike both sides—56 inch—an English Novelty..... 1.49

Special line of High Class styles in Skirting, Costume and Cape Plaids—splendid quality and rich colorings—including Blue and Green combinations—56 inches wide—regular price 1.25..... .69

Pretty Plaids for Waists and Children's Dresses—wool or silk mixed .49.....65.... .75

Two-toned Silk Finish Novelties were .98 and 1.25..... .59

Fancy Wool Challies—satin stripe—This season's prettiest styles..... .28

All Wool Cashmeres and Serges—staple and fancy shades..... .29

If you like Pretty Baby Clothes

be sure to see our stock in all its freshness and novelty.....Goods displayed for easy selection—beautiful garments at the most pleasing of prices—no fancy profits here—Quick sales the watchword.

Babies' Short Coats—newest designs in Silk, Satin Stripes, and figures, Serges, Cashmeres, Bedford Cords and Piqués—square, circular and pointed Collars—daintily trim'd with Ribbons, Laces and fine Embroideries—sizes to 3 years.....6.98

Others, all qualities, 1.99 to 16.98

Dainty Spring Styles in Babies' Long Coats—fancy Henriettas, Bedford Cords, Plain and Corded Silks—Circular Capes and Waist effects—handsomely trim'd with Applique, fine Laces, Ribbons and fancy Gimps.....9.98

Others, all qualities, 1.98 to 12.98

Babies' and Little Children's Hats, Caps and Bonnets—new effects in Point D'Esprit, Organdy, Lawn, and Silk—Ruches, Pokes and pleated effects—all the leading shades—fancy Ribbons, Flowers and Lace trim'gs—sizes for the tiniest baby and up to the little maiden of six years.....1.98

Others, all qualities, 29 cents to 9.98

Little Children's Fancy White Dresses—in Nainsook, India Linen and Lawn—waist and yoke effects elaborately trim'd with fine Laces and embroideries—trim'd, tucked and plain skirts.....1.98

Others, all qualities, 29 cents to 12.98

Novelty Lace Curtains for Hotel Use

and extra large windows—4 yds. long.

We make a specialty of these, showing a wide range of very effective designs in pure white and novel styles in two-toned creams—Among them copies of prize designs in real lace—in effect beyond anything yet shown in this class of goods.....1.79 to 6.98

Large assortments of real Lace Curtains—Irish Points, Tambour, Renaissance, Marie Antoinettes and Duchess Point.....2.98 to 39.98

Ruffled Curtains

Nothing more charming yet simple for the country cottage or city home.....Economical, too, for their easy laundering qualities make it possible to keep them clean and fresh at small expense .....Attractive values in—

French Muslin Curtains—dots, figures, stripes and plain—3 yds. long—duted or lace edge ruffles, some with insertings.....49 to 1.98

French Bobinet Curtains—(only best quality net,) with lace edged ruffles and lace insertings; also Novelties with Russian Applique borders, or inserted centres, also Point d'Esprit in dainty effects—over fifty styles 1.98 to 5.98

Some of the above have finished tops ready to slip on curtain rods.

New Dress Trimmings

Next in importance to the fabric of the Spring gown comes the wherewithal to trim it.....Perusal of this list may give a desired hint, but only the goods themselves can give idea of their beauty and effectiveness.

DRESS YOKES for front and back—Jet, Steel and Silver Spangled,

Net or openwork Silk Applique—with and without Renaissance lace and drop fringes..... .98 cents to 4.90

REVERS for Etons, Coats and Dresses—Jetted or Spangled.....1.69 to 3.98

BOLEROS for Etons and Blouses—Spangled Net—Jet Edging; also Combination Steel and Jet on Net.....3.69 to [illegible]

GIRDLES of entire cut Jet or Steel—handsome styles.....1.59 to 3.98

Taffeta Applique Trimmings—Black, White and Colored.. .19 to 3.98

Fine Silk Chiffon Appliqued Trimmings, Colors and Black and White.. .39 to 3.98

Novelties in Fancy Trimmings—combinations of spangles and silver on Net—iridescent effects—sunburst and other effective designs—too many varieties to describe..... .39 to 2.98

Pearl Bead Trimmings with and without Chiffon combinations—handsome styles..... .12½ to 3.98

Cut Steel Bead Trimmings with and without Chiffon... .10 to 2.98

Black Spangle Trimmings some with drop fringe..... 8 to 2.98

Novelties in Renaissance Trimmings, all Silk, also Cotton, for Summer wash dresses..... .19 to 2.98

At the Play and With the Players

"The Pride of Jennico" at the Criterion Theatre, I know, is a brave and stirring play, one full of the joy of life, a fine show for the young and the regenerate old, if not for the middle-aged cynics. I have not seen it, but one who has told me of its merit. It will keep. So will the wonderfully promising acting of Bertha Galland, who received enough stunning notices in the papers the morning after the first performance to turn the head of an ordinary person. But Miss Galland must be far from ordinary. I must perforce confine my own comments this week, however, to somewhat less important topics than the new romantic melodrama, to "Madame Butterfly," for instance, and the acting of Helena Modjeska in the old and faded but still charming Scribe comedy, "Le Bataille des Dames."

I have been reading over John Luther Long's Japanese sketches, all in the same sweet but wearied tone, all filled with delicate bits of graphic description, all tinctured with a cynical view of life and man's humanity, and it seems to me that Mr. Belasco has really been extraordinarily successful in putting all of "Madame Butterfly" into his one-act play. Much of the dialogue is taken directly from the story, and the manner of Cho-Cho-San's English speech is happily imitated by Belasco in his original passages of talk. Excellent equivalents for the deeds of Mr. Long's heroine in the tragic climax are used by Mr. Belasco's. I still think that the little play would hit harder if it were a bit shorter and if all the Western personages were eliminated.

Certainly the returned lover serves no purpose at all. What do we care whether or not he is sorry for Cho-Cho-San? The blonde wife is a jarring note and the talkative American Consul is superfluous. The marriage broker, the returned Japanese American, and the maid servant could carry on all the intrigue and tell the story plainly enough.

The pictorial side of this show is lovely, and dramatically it gives Miss Blanche Bates something to do worth doing. As to whether or not her portrayal is Japanese there need be no dispute. People who know Japan will tell you that Long's own Madame Butterfly is not Japanese, that women do cherish sentimental ideals in that country. But Miss Bates's portrayal is human and its imitation of Japanese manners and characteristics is facile. She is tall for a mousme, but she is dainty as need be in every gesture and movement, her delivery of Mr. Long's curious patois is exceedingly interesting, and the lighter moods of the heroine are expressed as clearly and pleasingly as her sorrow and bitter resolve are indicated truthfully and powerfully. The representation of the silent passage of a night is a risky device in a piece designed for popular entertainment, but there can be no two sane opinions of the power in repose of Miss Bates's acting in that scene or of the pathos of her representation of Cho-Cho-San's death.

Mme. Modjeska does well to give so much prominence to "The Ladies' Battle" in her programme for this week. Neither her Lady Macbeth nor her Mary Stuart is more interesting than her portrayal of the lovelorn, manoeuvring lady, Comtesse d'Autreval, while the two impersonations first named have been seen much more frequently. We have had, off and on, a comparatively large number of performances of "The Ladies' Battle" in New York in recent years, a large number in comparison with representations of other plays of the same school and epoch. But I can remember none so lively and spirited as this. With the Kendals, with Helen Barry and Glenney, even with Fanny Davenport, Agnes Ethel, and George Clarke, away back in the days of their youth, it was obviously only a stop gap, something out of date, but fairly serviceable till something newer could be got ready.

Mme. Modjeska does not need new plays, and the breadth, variety, sureness, and beauty of her art nowadays is best illustrated in just such old plays as this. Style, which is a meaningless word to most actors, Modjeska has to perfection. Her vocal deficiency is much less apparent in this rôle, too, than in one calling for a wider and stronger emotional expression or the delivery of verse. In her beautiful dresses of the period of the Bourbon Restoration, which are not enough different from the costumes of today to seem quaint, she charms the eye, and the easy grace and sensibility of her denotement of Mme. d'Autreval's passion for her young protégé, fear for his safety, jealousy of her own niece, of whom she is so fond, whimsical toleration of de Grignon, and good-humored but purposeful antagonism to Montrichard lend perfect illusion to the artificial intrigue. The long soliloquy, in the most ancient of fashions, just before the climax of Act I., she delivers with a sense of its cumbersomeness and the need of giving it all possible variety of tone, and with much dexterity in the employment of welcome pictorial if not always strictly illustrative "business," and thus makes an archaic scene charmingly interesting.

In "The Ladies' Battle," too, Mme. Modjeska's company appears to much better advantage than in the weightier plays. Mr. Kellerd's de Grignon, for instance, is a much better piece of work than his Macbeth, which was, so far as I was able to see it, wooden and unimaginative. Kellerd's best field unquestionably is melodrama, and his slightly corned, desperate villains remain his masterworks, but there is moderation and humor in his portrayal of the gallant coward, and some of the other parts were very well played. I am not speaking now of Miss Cissie Loftus in the rôle of Léonie de Villegontier, though that was an interesting effort, but of Miss Dalgish, to whom the rôle of Léonie rightfully belongs, and who is a promising young actress when she is not trying to be First Witch—Lord! Lord! those witches! Why does not some one dare silence the witches in "Macbeth" once and for all?—and Mr. Lynn Pratt.

A dramatic author who has lately seen one of his plays go to pieces here writes to me confidentially about the treatment the piece received and the hopelessness of trying to write such works for the traveling companies which lack the facilities for producing them. Yet if this gentleman is compelled to earn his living writing plays, he ought not to be deprived of a chance to secure what profit may lie for him in the needs of traveling troupes. It seems likely that he ought rather to moderate his ambition and write in accordance with the limitations of his market.

It is hard, of course, when one has imagined and worked out a fine scene illustrating, say, the assassination of Henri III., to find that a troupe composed of "a star and four dolls" will be compelled to change his text and ignore his stage directions. But if the manager pays royalties, there is some sort of balm in that, isn't there?

Anyhow, there is no prospect of relief. Plays will be hacked and cut to suit the whims of stars and the purses of their managers and the circumstances of their production, and the value of plays will be judged by critics, not from some simple or occult private revelation of their authors' ambition, but by the effect of the performance, which is everything.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS

Return of Irving and Terry, Modjeska's Programme, and a New Music Hall Spectacle.

Sir Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and their London company will begin their farewell engagement, to last a fortnight, at the Knickerbocker Theatre to-morrow night. "Robespierre" will be the play all through this week. As a historical picture Sardou's play, translated by Laurence Irving, has appreciable value. As a drama it contains two or three situations of extraordinary power. Irving's Robespierre is a wonderfully interesting piece of acting, while Miss Terry as Claire de Malucon rises to her one splendid scene. The acting is generally good, while in a scenic and pictorial sense, the production could not be surpassed.

Sir Henry's tour of the United States, it is gratifying to know, has been prodigiously successful. He will return to London, in the week beginning March 26, to open his Spring term at the Lyceum Theatre with the English adaptation of "Bluthochzeit," in which his own rôle will be Charles IX. The bill for his last week in New York has not yet been settled upon.

At the Fifth Avenue Theatre Mme. Modjeska's engagement will be finished this week. "The Ladies' Battle" will be the play to-morrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings. A single performance of "Marie Antoinette" will be given Wednesday afternoon. Schiller's "Mary Stuart" will be the play Thursday night, "Much Ado About Nothing" Friday night, and "Macbeth" Saturday afternoon and evening.

At the Koster & Bial Music Hall to-morrow evening a new musical burletta called "The Regatta Girl" and a ballet d'action called "Progress" will be produced. The present managers of the house of varying fortunes say they intend to stick, hereafter, to this kind of entertainment, and to emulate the famous Empire Theatre of London. A great deal of handsome new scenery has been painted, and hundreds of resplendent costumes have been prepared.

"The Regatta Girl" was adapted by Clay Greene from a comedy by Cheever Goodwin and Charles Bradley. The ballet, supposed to have been composed by one of the personages in the libretto, will form its third act. It will contain four scenes painted by Morange, representing Desolation, the Palace of Progress, the Alchemist's laboratory, and the Harbor of Greytown, Nicaragua, with the festival of the opening of the great canal. The scenes of the burletta represent Kensington Gardens, London, and the villa grounds of a millionaire, O'Kimberley, on the Thames, in Henley week. The music will introduce a new composer, Harry McLellan, son of the Bath (Me.) shipbuilder, who has been studying music abroad. In the cast of the burletta will be Eddie Girard, Amelia Summerville, Charles Kenningham, Attalie Claire, William T. Terriss, Jennie Yeamans, Alexander Clarke, Laura Joyce Bell, Ethel Jackson, Giovanni Perugini, Margaret Macdonald, Henry Leoni, Blanche Sherwood, Olive Ulrich, and Leonore Harris. There is a chorus of sixty-five voices.

In the ballet these pantomimists and dancers will be employed: Adele Pessioni, Vincenzo Romeo, Pietro Ferrari, Ella Rice, Jennie Cassie, Marguerite Muller, Miss Cara, and Arnold Kiralfy. The ballet has been arranged and will be produced under the direction of Vincenzo Romeo. It was adapted from the original Italian of Manzotti, and the music is by Romualdo Marenco and John J. Braham. The principal dancers are: Premiere assoluta, Mlle. Leontine; premiere, Signorina Chitten; character, Arnold Kiralfy. There are a dozen secondas, most of them recent arrivals from Europe. "The Regatta Girl" was staged by J. J. Jaxon, and the music will be conducted by Fred J. Eustis. John J. Braham will conduct the music of the ballet.

To-morrow night at the Irving Place Theatre Felix Philippi's newest problem play, "Der Goldene Käfig," will be acted. The first performance of "The Golden Cage" will be given for the benefit of Wilhelmine Schlueter, who will have an important and congenial rôle as the Dowager Duchess. Other characters will be taken by Ada Merito, a most attractive and intelligent young actress who has been kept too much in the background this Winter, and Herren Bender, Le Bret, Horwitz, Meyer-Eigen, and Julius Strobl.

Thursday night Carl Wagner will appear in Grillparzer's famous tragedy of the Greek lovers and the cruel Hellespont, "Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen," as Leander. Ada Merito will be his lovely Hero, and the cast will also include Fräulein Brandt and Herren Bender, Olmar, and Herzmann. Director Conried is of the opinion that this tragedy of Grillparzer has never before been acted in this country.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

A fine pictorial show is David Belasco's production of his dramatization of "Mme. Butterfly," at the Herald Square Theatre. Before the play, which is acted each night at 10 o'clock, and is therefore likely to be especially popular with late diners, (for the representation of "Naughty Anthony" would not be a bit interesting to many who will enjoy the little Japanese tragedy,) the spectators are put in a sufficiently Japanesque mood not by an appeal to their sense of smell, as in the case of the Chinese play some years ago, but by an appeal to their vision. Beautifully illuminated views of the land of cherry blossoms in the time of cherry blossoms are shown. The setting sun illumines the dome peak of Fujisan. There is one lovely water view. Thus, gradually, one is taken to Cho-Cho-San's dainty little cottage, which is a perfect picture in all its details.

Carl Wagner's acting pleases the frequenters of the Irving Place Theatre greatly. He has a rather effeminate manner, and in that respect resembles Josef Kains rather than either Ludwig Barnay or Adolf Sonnenthal. Wagner, already a famous actor himself, is the son of a famous actor, Josef Wagner, who was long associated with the Vienna Court Theatre. Carl Wagner is thirty-six years old. He studied law, and did not begin in the theatrical calling until he was twenty-one years old. Then he took his proper place, at the foot of the ladder. He has filled high places in Vienna, Berlin, and Hamburg, and this Spring will take the leading position in the new endowed playhouse in the last-named city. A particularly interesting performance in which Wagner will take part while he is in New York will be that of Lindner's "Die Bluthochzeit," in which he will be Heinrich von Navarro and Heinrich Conried will be the feeble and malignant Carl IX. This performance ought to attract people who intend to go to London this Spring and will see Irving as Charles IX.

The next new play under Daniel Frohman's management at Daly's Theatre will be "An Interrupted Honeymoon" in which a married woman, eloping with a gay Lothario, seeks shelter in a country house. The two are mistaken for a bride and groom, expected as visitors, and the complications ensuing are said to be hazardous and even thrilling when the husband of the lady arrives on the scene. The author is Kinsley Piele, who is now dramatizing "Red Pottage." The first performance of "An Interrupted Honeymoon" will be given a week from next Tuesday.

Now that the Fifth Avenue Theatre is to be transformed into a variety house, it may be worth while to recall some facts in its history. Its site was occupied in the late sixties by Apollo Hall, and there was for a brief period an Apollo Hall Democracy, anti-Tammany, which held its ineffectual meetings there. A small theatre called the St. James was built there later, and in it, in 1872, Steele Mackaye, then heralded as a pupil of Delsarte, made his first appearance in his native land as an actor. His play was "Monaldi," from Washington Alston's novel. The Gilseys built a large theatre there for Augustin Daly, which he named after the small house in which he had established his fame as a manager, the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Daly ruled it from Dec. 3, 1873, until September, 1877, when it passed into the control of Stephen Fiske. Fiske and Harkins, D. H. Harkins alone, J. H. Haverly, John Stetson, Eugene Tompkins, and H. C. Miner were, in turn, the lessees and managers. Mr. Miner reconstructed and redecorated the house in 1890. Jan. 3, 1891, it was destroyed by fire. The present house, opened by Mr. Miner in 1892, occupied a larger plot of ground than the old building, and was altogether a better theatre. Edwin F. Knowles had been the lessee since June, 1897.

THE WARDROBE MISTRESS

Talk with a Potentate of the Remote Realms Behind the Curtain.

The position of mistress of the wardrobe in a big theatre is no sinecure. It is a mixture of innumerable professions in one with hours which would be inconceivable in any of them and which would not be countenanced probably in any other than the theatrical business. If there is one thing in particular that outsiders who have occasion to see someting of the inner workings of the theatres notice more than another it is the general balmy mental atmosphere. To be sure, there are rumors at times of cyclonic disturbances, but those are the incidentals of a tropical climate, the exceptions which prove the rule.

But as a matter of fact the theatrical profession in all its lengths and breadths has a certain fascination which apparently atones to all classes of workers connected with it for the demands made upon them. So when Mrs. Hughes, the mistress of the wardrobe of the Empire Theatre, was talking about her work the other night the first thing she said was:

"It's right interesting; everything about it is delightful and every one is perfectly charming."

Mrs. Hughes holds one of the most responsible positions in her line of work in the country. Her headquarters are at the Empire, and from there she looks after things in the storehouse and the wardrobes wherever Mr. Frohman has a company which needs her services. Just now she is busy with "Hearts Are Trumps" at the Garden Theatre, and there is something to do there.

The work of the wardrobe mistress commences with each play when the gowns first come in. In "Hearts Are Trumps," with the many scenes and many characters, there was an unusual amount of work to do. The costumes for the minor characters were made abroad and had to be fitted here. That was the beginning of the work, which was kept up constantly for six weeks until the opening of the play, when the work of repairs immediately began. The hard wear given stage gowns keeps them constantly in need of the attention of a seamstress.

One of the latest additions to Charles Frohman's theatrical property has been a storage warehouse for wardrobes and "properties." It is a good-sized, four-story building on West Fortieth Street, each floor a large loft with closets and conveniences for storing wardrobes when not in use. The top floor is eventually to be a big workshop, where the most important work on the costumes will be done, but for "Hearts Are Trumps" the comfortable and convenient room at the Empire was used. There the different performers in the play went by appointment, and twenty women under Mrs. Hughes's supervision basted and stitched and took in and let out to make the necessary alterations. There were some thirty or more gowns to be altered, and the workroom had the appearance of a regular dressmaker's establishment in a busy Spring season.

The children's gowns Mrs. Hughes cut, and they were made in the theatre. There were twenty of these, and as many children to be measured and fitted, and the last two weeks before the play opened the work went on day and night.

When everything was done at last there was the costume rehearsal, when the dresses went on to be inspected carefully by that most important man at the theatre, the general stage director, and anything which did not satisfy his critical judgment was changed to be ready for the full dress rehearsal at night.

HOW MATERIALS ARE BOUGHT.

The buying is an important part of the mistress of the wardrobe's duties. When she chances to strike a strange clerk in one of the stores he takes her, if she happens to be for instance buying children's dresses, to be the Superintendent of an orphan asylum, and when she lays in a stock of pink and blue and lavender parasols they conclude she is on the way to a land of perpetual Summer and wonder what she is going to do with all the parasols there.

Everything is bought on a large scale, even moth balls 200 or 300 pounds at a time, for even classic Shakespearean costumes are not sacred from the devastations of the democratic moth.

When the play is on the greater part of the work is done, but in an elaborate production like this six or seven women are kept constantly employed. They look after the costumes in the daytime and act as dressers at night. Each woman has so many of the performers to assist and to keep in repair. She is ready during the evening, so that if a gown is torn by catching in the scenery or by some other mischance it can be put in order at a moment's notice. If a serious sartorial accident occurs Mrs. Hughes may be called for the benefit of her superior judgment. The children play the most havoes with their gowns, made of gauze in the first place, and they have had to be renewed frequently. Just now, with the approaching Spring and the pretty Summer materials, they are to go into little lawn gowns, which will be pretty and appropriate.

The coming Spring always means a busy time for the mistress of the wardrobe, for she has a regular housecleaning and puts away in camphor more gowns in one season than most women handle in a lifetime. When the different companies come in at the close of the season it means work for the woman who looks after the costumes they have been wearing. Everything has to be looked over thoroughly and stored with more or less care according to its worth. The Shakespearean costumes hold first place at this time of the year. It is seldom that the costumes of an ordinary play can be used for a second time, but Viola's, Portia's, Bassanio's and Malvolio's clothes all go in storage in moth balls. Shakespeare and moth balls! Could anything be more inconsistent?

The wicker canvas-covered trunks, which have been used by the companies on the road, are used again in the storehouse to store away the costumes. Every year or so the costumes on hand are thoroughly overhauled, and if there is anything that can be utilized it is reserved, and other things are disposed of in one way or another. In the storehouse is the theatrical jewel casket. That is not a casket which would prove an attraction to thieves, but its value for the purpose for which its contents are used is great, and it represents a large outlay, for fine stage jewels are expensive.

HARD WORKING HOURS.

The wardrobe woman and her assistants work day and night. They begin in the morning about 9 or 10 o'clock. That takes them to the Empire Theatre perhaps, if there are large pieces of work to be done, and they spend the day there, getting themselves a little luncheon at noon and working until 4 or 5 o'clock. If there are slight repairs to make in the play at the Garden, they go directly there to make them. If a serious accident has happened to a gown, an expressman is sent for and the gown goes to the Empire, where it can receive more careful attention.

Each dresser looks after the wardrobes of the people whom she assists in dressing, and there are a certain number of these. She reaches the theatre in time to help them dress for the acts or scenes in which they appear, and her work is over late or early, according to the time they finish; she must stay as long as they do. It is a long day, with only a little time at home for dinner at night.

"I have a little flat, and keep house," Mrs. Hughes says, "but I really keep house for my servant, for I am home only at dinner time and on Sundays. It is comparatively easy when we are in New York. When we are on the road it is much harder. Then there is the packing to do every night when we are on one-night stands, and Sundays, when we have a chance to rest at home, we are usually traveling. And there is always the anxiety lest something be left behind by mistake.

"A man in one of our companies did leave his costume behind him at one time. Instead of turning it in with the other things, he left it in a drawer, and when we made our first stop he came to me to see if I had it. I did not know anything about it, and there was an exciting time telegraphing all around to see what had become of it. He didn't get it in time, after all, but one of the other men was ill, and he took his costume."

There are strange things to see in calling upon the mistress of the wardrobe behind the scenes when a play is in progress. It is rather uncanny behind the scenes in "Hearts Are Trumps." Some of the supernumeries are not the real thing, but a natural and lifelike imitation, such as the man, for instance, who is swept away by the avalanche, and to pass a dark corner and there catch a glimpse of the limp figure of a man suggestively like a rough rider in some of our illustrated paper's scenes of the late war is startling. That is on the way upstairs. The stairs, iron stairs, lead up and up and up, it seems almost to the sky, and it is high, for at the top a long gallery runs along the peaks of those high Swiss mountains from which the avalanche falls later.

It is so high that it is almost unpleasant, and it is an agreeable change to enter the room at the other end of the gallery, which is the nursery. They do not have nurseries in theatres usually; they do not call this a nursery, the children would be the first to resent it, for they are little actresses, but it is where they dress for their parts, and where their mothers sit with their work waiting for them. They are nice, natural little girls, and they have the best kind of times in this big room. The little they have to do does not come all at once, and between times they amuse themselves in various ways to break the monotony. Some of them have games to play, some bring their lessons to study for the next day and some—the fun that little girls love the best of all—dress up in hats that have seen stage service, and promenade around with fine lady airs, carrying gay parasols over their heads.

There is a glimpse down from that high balcony to the players on the stage below, an interesting view of both sides of the curtain at once, the players on one side going on with their parts and carrying out the story of the play, and on the other sides an army of men each toward the end of an act standing beside pieces of scenery, ready the minute the curtain goes down to swing them into place.

Then down the long flights of stairs again to see the theatre scene in the play from the back. There is hardly standing room at the back of the Frivolity Music Hall, which is to be seen on the stage of the Garden Theatre, for every one likes to crowd in there to enjoy the surprised looks on the faces of the people in the audience as the Frivolity curtain is drawn and they see a real little theatre with real people in the seats. The people standing at the back are the most real of all, for they are not posing, and they are in their workaday clothes. A visitor who gets in is apt to be a little scared, and ask if the audience is not going to look back there and note every individual in the crowd.

"Oh, no," says one of the dressers, who has put her bag on the floor beside her and standing there with her wraps on, ready to go home, but just waiting for the fun of this one scene, "no one can see."

"Oh, no," says Mrs. Hughes. "They would have to have good eyes to see back here." But the visitor is sure to try to dodge partially behind the scenery, for if the audience does not see that part of the Frivolity audience at the back it is because it has more interesting things to see in front.

LOOKING AT THE AVALANCHE.

Then back up those long stairs to see the avalanche. The play is going on in the front of the stage, while behind the floor drops down several feet, great frameworks are put up, the foundations of the mountains, high steps that will soon be something else, and that limp figure, still with the uncanny naturalness about it, is taken up a mountain, and a man handles it carefully and straightens its cap. Then the scene is on.

It is quite as thrilling looking down on it from a height, seeing it from all sides, and the danger seems even greater for that thrilling leap than from in front. To see, what the audience does not see, the ropes tightened around the young girl traveler, that they may be secure, no chance of accident, all while she is going on with her lines, means that the danger is not all play. Then in a moment it is all over, the stage is covered with snow and rocks, the curtain is down, and it all seems a hopeless confusion.

But in ten minutes order comes out of the chaos. A whole side of a mountain is swung up into the air, swaying ponderously back and forth across the stage as it rises. Tall steps go up in the same way, the foundations of the eternal hills, looking like big clothes horses, are folded and put aside. The limp avalanche traveler is thrown again into his corner, the floor rises mysteriously, a man throws the rocks high up in the air and over the railing to the big gallery above, half a dozen men are sweeping up the last of the mountain scene, the snow, a trifle dusty, like ordinary city snow, and the gallery gods of the Frivolity Theatre, more uncanny looking people, half-length dummy men and women, securely fastened to a screen, are strung high above the top of the stage with the mountains and wave fantastically back and forth.

"Yes, it is all interesting," says Mrs. Hughes, "and I never tire of it."

A JAPANESE ACTRESS.

The picture of Katsuragi, the beautiful Geisha girl, as she is presented by the Japanese actress, Sada Yacco, in the last of the three little Japanese plays now being given at the Japanese Theatre, Berkeley Lyceum, if it is true, is a surprising revelation of Japanese womanhood. The little Geisha girl is surprisingly human, and her fury when she is roused by jealousy is so fiercely savage that all preconceived ideas of the manners and expressions and feelings of the Japanese women are entirely overthrown. It is difficult to think of the Japanese woman of any age, rank, or character as anything but a pretty, dainty little creature, sitting in her toy house, arranging her single branch of cherry blossoms or amusing herself in her miniature garden. Even in stories of Japanese life, in those written by a Japanese woman, her compatriots are lovable, warm-hearted little creatures, with deep feelings, but never demonstrative in showing them; suffering and dying, but giving expression to their love always in a negative fashion.

The pretty Geisha girl may not be typical of Japanese womanhood. She does not belong to the refined classes, but that wild, dull fury which she shows in the last scene of the little play of the "Geisha and the Knight" must have in it some of the characteristics of the race.

Sada Yacco, the only woman in the company, is called the leading emotional actress of the Flowery Kingdom. She is a slender, delicate-looking litte woman, not showing the pretty roundness which seems to be of bone and muscle more than of flesh in the few Japanese women who are seen in Occidental countries. Her acting is, most of it, until the last, of the negative character which would seem to represent best the character of the Japanese woman. But in the last play she is delightful. There is a delicious charm in everything she does at the Temple of Buddha, a pretty, amiable adaptability and desire to please in her dancing before the priests; an action which shows her desire to enter the temple; she is a woman acting a part. When she is thwarted she goes by the exercise of physical force, an unpleasant thing for a woman to do, but well done by Sada Yacco.

But it is in her last scene that she is altogether the most interesting. The man she loves, the man who has loved her is about to marry another woman. She drives her out of the temple. She follows her, her long black hair streaming down her back, the short hair around her face standing out stiff and straight, her white face contrasting with the brightness of her Oriental robe, and with a hammer, such a cruel weapon, she strikes at her rival with a cold-blooded hatred that is terrible. She does not pant, she does not speak, she does not make unnecessary motions. But there is such an evidence of well directed physical force in every blow that it gives great power to the action. Sada Yacco does not understand the methods of English-speaking melodramatic actresses, but she shows plainly that a Japanese woman can love deeply, hate savagely, and then die quietly. It is a most interesting Japanese picture where Katsuragi, held by the priests, is struggling to reach her rival, but it is a revelation. No one would have expected to find an emotional actress in Japan, for who would have expected to find an emotional woman there?

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

GARRICK THEATRE.—William Gillette will to-morrow night begin the fifth month of his run of "Sherlock Holmes."

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Tim Murphy in "The Carpet Bagger" will terminate his engagement next Saturday night.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—"Mam'selle 'Awkins," this week, a new travesty, will be introduced by Miss Josephine Hall and Richard Carle.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Donnelly Stock Company will be seen this week in "Peaceful Valley," a comedy written for Sol Smith Russell by Edward E. Kidder.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Way Down East" is still the attraction, and there is every probability that the run will not end until the hot weather sets in. The Lenten season has not affected the attendance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The Primrose & Dockstader Minstrel Company, which includes nearly all the best comedians, vocalists, and specialty performers in the burnt-cork fraternity, begins an engagement tomorrow evening.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Anna Held appears but three weeks more in the tuneful and mirthful "Papa's Wife," which still attracts large houses. Souvenirs of value will be given at the one hundred and fiftieth performance March 19.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Owing to the success of Miss Nethersole in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," it will be continued another week. The sudden cessation of Miss Nethersole's previous play does not seem to have affected her business.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—"Naughty Anthony" is approaching its third month and continues to attract large audiences. Souvenirs will be given away to-morrow evening to the women attending the seventy-fifth performance.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE—Next week's attraction is Lincoln J. Carter's production of Gibson's melodrama, "Just Before Dawn," a dramatic arrangement dealing with the suppression of the Mollie McGuire League of Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—The success which greeted the first production of "Broadway to Tokio," nearly two months ago, remains undiminished. Its many features, notably the brilliant ballets, music, wit, and gay colors, make it an entertainment of interest.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Ben-Hur" completes its fourth month this week, playing the one hundred and twenty-third time to-morrow night. On Monday evening, the 19th inst., every woman attending the performance will receive a handsome album of scenes from "Ben-Hur," with a beautifully illuminated text.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The features at this house, in addition to Miss Loftus, are Oro, Bernard and Oro, James Richmond Glenroy, H. V. Fitzgerald, Lavender and Tomson, Julia Ralph, Marsh and Sartella, Leslie Palmer and Bigelow Twins, Kalatechnoscope, with numerous interesting war views, and others.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Charles Frohman's London Comedians in "My Daughter-in-Law" are making the greatest success that has ever been achieved at this theatre. All ideas of any change of bill at the Lyceum have been abandoned, and it is settled that "My Daughter-in-Law" will remain there till the end of the season.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—Charles Frohman has yielded to the numerous requests made to him by patrons of the theatre and announces that, beginning to-morrow night, William Faversham, who plays the leading part in "Brother Officers" at the Empire, will for the first time appear in the uniform of a Lieutenant of the First Lancers instead of in civilian dress.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The offering this week will be the "High Rollers," who will present two burlesques entitled "The Paris Exposition" and one on "The Great Ruby." Besides these, vaudeville acts are in the bill, including George Yeomans, Crawford and Harte, the Washburn Sisters, Cooper and Reynolds, Kittie Raymond, and a sketch entitled "An Artistic Game."

BIJOU THEATRE.—The Japanese players who have been playing at the Berkeley Lyceum will move into the Bijou Theatre tomorrow. Mme. Sada Yacco will introduce a novel feature in the shape of a Japanese cake walk. The company will change its programme the latter part of the week, when they will produce Mr. Kawakami's play "Teijo," ("The Faithful Wife.")

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"A Runaway Girl" will be the attraction this week. The principal rôles are assumed by James T. Powers, who plays the part of the English jockey, Flipper; Miss Marie Celeste, Winifred Gray; Miss Paulla Edwardes, the Italian gypsy, Carmnita; Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Rachel Booth, May Baker, Jeanne Towler, Carolyn Gordon, and others.

DAL'S THEATRE.—On Tuesday evening, March 20, there will be presented the new comedy entitled "An Interrupted Honeymoon." "The Ambassador" will be continued until that date. The new piece contains parts for Mary Mannering, Hilda Spong, Alison Skipworth, Ethel Hornick, Eva Vincent, Mrs. Walcot, John Mason, Edward Morgan, William Courtenay, and John Findlay.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL—The principal feature of the vaudeville stars gathered this week is the act of Minnie Seligman and her company, who will present comedy and tragedy. Among the others in the bill are Carrie Hehr, the comedians Willard and Simms, and Jennie Graham, Six Sennetts, King and Gray, Smith O'Brien, Williams and Tucker, and a number of others of equal prominence.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Miss Cissie Loftus will again return to vaudeville this week and make her appearance at both Mr. Proctor's theatres, appearing twice each day at each theatre. The other features are Montrell, skillful juggler; Cardownie Troupe, dancers; Smith and Cook, acrobatic comedians; Lew Hawkins, blackface monologist; Three Westons, Broadway Trio, Marion Winchester, Hartzell and Abbott, Kalatechnoscope, and many more.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL.—The temporary change of policy made at this music hall, by introducing high-lass vaudeville, has proved very successful. The same style programme will be continued this week, including John W. Ransone, Tom Lewis and Sam T. Ryan, Hines and Remington, Dixon, Bowers and Dixon, Richard Harlow, Foy and Clark, Artie Hall Wilson and Leicester, Dolan and Lenhar, Paul Boyton's trained seals and sea lions, and several others.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"Corsalie & Co., Dressmakers," begins the last two weeks of its engagement to-morrow evening. At the end of the run here, the comedians will go to the Park Theatre, Boston, where they will present the farce for the remainder of the season. The next attraction at this theatre will be a comedy entitled "Twelve Months After," which is a sequel to "At the White Horse Tavern," and which will be presented by Daniel and Charles Frohman.

GARDEN THEATRE.—"Hearts Are Trumps" begins its evening performances at 8 o'clock, instead of 7:40. It was necessary during the early representations of the play on account of the numerous massive scenes that are to be set to start the performances at an unusual hour. The play, however, is running very smoothly now, and it is possible to move the time for beginning the performance up to 8 o'clock without in any way delaying the hour when the performance is over.

EDEN MUSEE.—A cinematograph reproduction of the famous Passion Play will begin a short Lenten season at the Eden Musée to-morrow evening. Two exhibitions daily will be given. The pictures begin with the appearance of the star to the shepherds at night, and gradually the chief events in Christ's life are pictured, including the Sermon on the Mount, the entry into Jerusalem, the trial before Pilate, the burden of the cross, the crucifixion, the resurrection, and finally the ascension. An orator explains the different scenes, and the pictures are accompanied by organ preludes and solos and choruses.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The bill this week will include Marie Wainwright and company in the sketch "Josephine versus Napoleon"; Lydia Yeamans Titus, assisted by Frederick J. Titus; Harry Watson and company in the farcical sketch "The Two Flats"; Salaret, the fire dancer; Knox Wilson, German comedian and musical artist; Jules Keller, equilibrist; Bonita; A. D. Robbins, trick bicyclist; Spenser Kelly, the baritone; the biograph; Anderson, Appleton and Allen; Fraser Troupe, dancers; Carleton and Ferre, eccentric comedians; De Boe, head balancer, and George B. Alexander, the single comedian.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—There are but five days more remaining of the engagement of Laloo, the double-bodied enigma. On Saturday next he is to sail for Europe, there to undergo the operation which is to be performed on him for the purpose of removing the parasite which makes him one of the greatest marvels of the age. His companions in the bill are Juggernaut, the limbless wonder; Dalphi, the orange-headed girl; Ah Burtus, the wire-haired man; Mlle. Simpson, the contortionist; Prof. Thurman, card manipulator; M. Potello's dissolving views; Del Kano; Allen's Punch, and a number of lesser lights. In the theatre the double company appears.

TWO CURRENT TOASTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly publish in your daily paper, as soon as possible, the toast given by Nat Goodwin in the first act of his play, "When We Were Twenty-one," and also the toasts given by Lillian Russell and her companions in their champagne scene, in the play of "Whirl-i-Gig," at Weber & Fields's? This is asked in the interest of several of your readers.

A SUBSCRIBER.

New York City, March 8, 1900.

Certainly. With the greatest pleasure. In "When We Were Twenty-one," Nat Goodwin quotes a poem ascribed to Thackeray, as follows:

With pensive eyes the little room I view,
Where in my youth I weathered it so long,
With a wild mistress, a stanch friend or two,
And a light heart still bursting into song,
Making a mock of life and all its cares,
Rich in the glory of my rising sun,
Lightly I vaulted up four pair of stairs,
In the brave days when I was twenty-one!

To dream long dreams of beauty, love, and power,
From founts of hope that never will outrun,
To drain all life's quintessence in an hour,
Give me the days when I was twenty-one!

Here follows the scene in "Whirl-i-Gig":

Miss Russell—Come, give us a toast.
Mr. Warfield—Water, bring some toast.
Miss Russell—No, no. A sentiment. An expression—something like this:
Here's to this bottle that holds a store
Of imprisoned joys and laughter.
Here's to this bottle, many more,
And others to follow after.
Mr. Warfield—You could drink another bottle?
Miss Russell—I could drink a basket.
Mr. Warfield—A basket? I'm up against it.
Miss Russell—Suppose you give us a toast.
Mr. Warfield—All right.
Here's to champagne, that drink divine,
That makes us forget our troubles.
It's made up of a dollar's worth of wine,
And three dollars worth of bubbles.

WORK IN A ROAD TOUR.

Some Facts in the History of a Traveling Company.

That feature of American theatricals which most attracts foreign attention is the touring "on the road" in this country, and incidentally but little is known of the details of such a trip even by Americans. They know that such and such a play is coming to their town at such and such a date, and in a hazy way they understand that this piece and the company acting it are going about from one city to another; but they do not know all that such a tour entails. For example, last season one of Manager Lederer's attractions, "The Telephone Girl," made the following tour:

Left New York Sept. 5.

Traveled	Number of Performances Given.
10 miles to Newark, N. J.	8
16 miles to Harlem, N. Y.	7
10 miles to Williamsburg, N. Y.	6
142 miles to Albany, N. Y.	1
147 miles to Syracuse, N. Y.	1
817 miles to Rochester, N. Y.	1
68 miles to Buffalo, N. Y.	4
225 miles to Pittsburg, Penn.	3
175 miles to Cleveland, Ohio.	3
105 miles to Detroit, Mich.	3
284 miles to Chicago, Ill.	18
194 miles to Indianapolis, Ind.	2
290 miles to Toledo, Ohio.	2
71 miles to Lima, Ohio.	1
71 miles to Dayton, Ohio.	1
59 miles to Cincinnati, Ohio.	7
440 miles to St. Louis, Mo.	9
163 miles to Evansville, Ind.	1
155 miles to Nashville, Tenn.	2
230 miles to Memphis, Tenn.	4
397 miles to New Orleans, La.	9
141 miles to Mobile, Ala.	1
270 miles to Montgomery, Ala.	1
30 miles to Selma, Ala.	1
98 miles to Birmingham, Ala.	1
167 miles to Atlanta, Ga.	3
138 miles to Chattanooga, Tenn.	1
125 miles to Knoxville, Tenn.	1
255 miles to Roanoke, Va.	1
232 miles to Norfolk, Va.	1
95 miles to Richmond, Va.	3
110 miles to Washington, D. C.	8
42 miles to Baltimore, Md.	8
370 miles to Rochester, N. Y.	1
68 miles to Buffal

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

"There is no use in locking up rooms when you are going to have carpenters and plumbers around," says a man who thinks he knows. "You might as well save yourself the trouble, for wherever they want to go they will, and the lock will not stop them. I discovered that when I had a house that was undergoing repairs in my charge at one time. There were both plumbers and carpenters at work, and I unlocked the rooms, as they were ready to work in them, or at least that was what I was supposed to do. But I would be out of the house for a few minutes and come back to find them in a room that had been locked. I always asked how they got in, and they invariably replied that the door was unlocked, which I knew was not so. One day I found them cooking in a frying pan that they had taken from a locked closet, but that, too, they had found unlocked. They remarked upon pictures in rooms securely fastened and into which they had no call to go. They are pretty much all fakirs, I have learned, and the boss workman usually lounges around the house amusing himself with what he can find in it, while the man under him does the work when he is not loafing also. All these men are good mechanics, and it is the simplest matter in the world for them to take a nail and slip the lock of any ordinary door. They told me this themselves after the matter of my finding them in locked rooms had blown over and they had forgotten it. They said that they could open any house door, and that there was nothing so simple as to open a Yale padlock such as is used to fasten cellar and stable doors, for a light blow with a hammer will make the catch fly back. It was in that same house that I came in one day with the mother of the owner, and, going up to the bathroom, where the men were at work, we found the boss plumber sitting on the floor with his back against the wall sound asleep, while the workman under him had his feet down in the hole in the floor where the pipes were, and was lying back on the floor also asleep. The workman woke first, and then woke the boss, who took him to task soundly for his negligence. Yes, they are three-fourths frauds."

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The man who loses his head was in church the other day, and a girl near him had fainted. The church was very close, and he realized that the best thing to do was to take her out, and as he was a helpful man, always going to the assistance of those in need, he proposed to carry her himself. But in these days women do not faint often enough to keep men in practice carrying them out of churches or theatres, and this man was very much excited. The girl had fainted just as a hymn was being sung, and the man had a hymn book in his hand, which if it remained there would make him less able to render his deed of mercy, so the first thing to do, he realized, was to get rid of the hymn book.

"Won't some one take my hymn book?" he cried excitedly. "Some one take this hymn book," he called again with vehemence. But no one volunteered, and it was not until another man had taken the girl out that he realized that he might have dropped that hymn book on the seat himself.

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There is a young man in town who has recently come to the conclusion that possibly his talents and certainly his inclinations lead toward dramatic art. He was well started in a more practical and probably more remunerative business, but such considerations do not enter into the calculations—if there ever are any calculations in the head of a young man who is stage-struck. So now he is in the full pursuit of such fame and fortune as may come to him by the histrionic route he has elected to travel and which he has begun by way of one of the dramatic schools.

Disinterested persons are apt to look upon the profession of the actor as rather uncertain, and the relatives and friends have not been altogether pleased with this departure on the part of the young man. They did not think, in the first place, that it was best for him, and now more personal reasons are developing. To become an actor it is necessary to practice always, and the young man's time and the family midnight gas is burned while he continually practices, not only to his own edification, but for that of the members of the family who occupy near-by rooms. His enthusiasm is undiminished, but their interest in stage craft, never very great, is beginning to flag.

"I could stand the sepulchral mutterings that come to me through the walls," says one affectionate female relative, with an air of weariness. "I had even become accustomed to an unceasing tramp up and down at all hours of the night, and it had grown to have a soothing effect upon me, but when Dick reached the stage when it was his duty and pleasure to practice falling out of his chair, it was too much. The crash and the rumblings through the house waken me from my soundest beauty sleep, and it is beginning to grate on my nerves."

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The youngster, who possesses all the vigor of thought and action to be found in a small boy reared in the health-giving outdoor life of Staten Island, had awakened to a desire for a further knowledge of the Deity than had been previously vouchsafed him. So he asked questions, and his elders answered him with the usual disregard for the intelligence of children which so often results in ludicrous situations. It had been explained to the small boy that the Deity is everywhere.

"Was he out in the yard with me this morning?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Was he down cellar with me this afternoon?"

"Yes."

"Is he in this room now?"

"Yes."

"Is he in this sugarbowl?" The family was assembled at the table.

"Yes."

"Well, I've got him, then," he cried triumphantly clapping his hand over the sugarbowl and holding it there so tightly that not so much as a grain of sugar could have escaped.

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Mrs. Ada Leigh-Lewis, the wife of the Archbishop of Ontario, who has started four homes for English-speaking girls in Paris, telling of the needs and mistakes of the girls who go abroad to study and work, said at Sherry's the other afternoon that one serious error frequently made was that of dropping the surname. Many of the girls when hard pressed go into shops as clerks, where they can make a scanty livelihood and where they can usually secure places without difficulty because an English-speaking clerk is valuable. But when they give the name, the proprietor objects. It is such an ugly name, she will probably say. It is so much easier to say Lillie or Jennie or Bessie than Miss Smith. So the girl agrees, and is known only by the one name. Then, if she is taken ill and goes to a hospital, her name is given as she is known in the shop, the proprietress there is too busy to give her further consideration, and her identity is lost.

"I have seen in so many of the big hospitals in Paris," said Mrs. Lewis, "bed after bed containing sick girls, and at the head only some foolish little name which would be no clue to relatives and friends seeking them."

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"Ever since I can remember," said the girl, "I have kept a journal or a diary, and now it looks as if I should have to have a special room in which to store them. I can't bear to burn them."

"No, there is too much good material to throw away," said the man; "give them to your friends who keep scrapbooks for their clippings."

"Give—away—my—diaries—to—my—friends!" cried the girl in horrified staccato tones. "Well, I think I shall!"

And her tone quite as much as her words indicated that there is apt to be a difference in the style of a diary kept by a man and one kept by a woman, and that the latter would probably be the most interesting reading.

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She was a Washington woman well acquainted in diplomatic circles. Talking about Washington people one day, some one asked her:

"Do you know Senator Blank?"

"Do I know Senator Blank?" she repeated. "Yes, I do know him, and he knows me; he will never forget me. I've trumped his ace when we were partners at whist."

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The last Cornhill Magazine says, in an article upon "Manners and Customs of Yesterday and To-day":

"Legislation and the developments of habits have tended to make the servant of to-day a kind of human machine—silent, impassable, and, so far as his employer is concerned, an automaton, articulated to perform certain acts at certain times and in certain ways, with as much regularity as it is possible to obtain. There is not even the 'Bon jour, monsieur,' or the 'Guten Tag' spoken of a morning to establish a little link of humanity between them, and the question is if this state of things is altogether a gain."

The servant who is merely a machine is to be found more often with people of wealth than where there are smaller establishments, and the relations of the mistress of the house are necessarily closer with her servants than where there is a housekeeper or butler who takes charge of the servants and orders are given indirectly. There is one New York woman, a model housekeeper, and who always has the good-will of her servants, who always teaches them to say "Good morning" and "Good night," taking the initiative herself. When her maids retire for the night they never fail, unless there is company, to stop on the way up stairs to say "Good night" to the assembled family. It is only a little thing, but with the act there is a feeling of mutual esteem that is helpful all around.

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There is a clever woman artist up town who is "susceptible to influences." That is a difficult expression to translate, and perhaps the artist herself could not tell exactly what she means by it, for inanimate objects exert an influence over her of which she says she feels herself to be strangely conscious.

"A woman came in here the other day," she said, talking about this influence in her studio, "and she wore a ring which seemed to bewitch me. I could not keep my eyes off it. Finally I spoke to her about it, and she told me that it was an Eastern ring."

"Yes, I believe in dreams," said another woman as clever in her way, but a different way—a woman who has unbounded energy, who can do all the things that most women do and a great many more, a practical, clear-headed woman—"I believe in dreams, and I think I am often warned by them. You see, I was born with a veil over my face. And signs? Well, if I put on any of my clothes wrong side out by chance, they stay that way until it is time for me to take them off, when I make a wish."

There are two bright women who believe in things which a great many other people would consider—well, entirely unbelievable. And—in the words of a contemporary sage—"what does that teach you?"

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The Baroness Bertha von Bülow, niece of that other Baroness von Bülow, the pupil of Froebel and a worthy disciple of the great educator, who has recently brought out a biography of her aunt, is pleasantly remembered in New Yo from the visit she made here a few years ago. That she also remembers her visit with pleasure she tells in a little book which she brought out at the same time, "The Greeting to America." What a part of this is to be she writes in a letter she sends to an acquaintance she made while she was here. The business woman of to-day was an unknown quantity to the Baroness, and she was agreeably surprised at those who came in her way, who were chiefly reporters. "I told you," she says in her letter, "how very much interested I was in the American reporter ladies, because I never had seen a lady reporter, and had quite a false idea of these ladies. I give a whole little article to them in my 'Greeting,' and I hope it will please them."

***

A man who has a "knack" for doing things about a house has recently made a flower shelf with which every one is so much pleased that he is now thinking of taking out a patent. The windows to the house are long, reaching from floor to ceiling, and have shutters on the inside. The windows being so long, the shutters are divided three times across the windows, the top of the lower thirds of the shutters being of a comfortable height for flowers. But to have a permanent shelf there would interfere with opening the window, and so the man's genius began to work. What it finally evolved was a shelf that fitted on top of these lower shutters, two pieces of board being nailed lengthwise to the centre of the under side of the shelf, fitting down on either side of the shutters when closed, and there is a shelf as firm as can be desired, and at any time it is necessary to open the shutters the shelf is simply lifted off, and everything is the same as before.

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In an eminently respectable neighborhood in this city, where some of the old families reside, where the houses are well built, and walls of a thickness not always found in modern establishments, and where the people, being old residents, know each other, there was a great disturbance early the other evening. In these houses there is never such a thing known as hearing through the walls, so when the family in one house heard suddenly this great disturbance in the other, with shrieks and cries, they could not help wondering what it could all mean. Was there a wife beater over there? Of course not, for they knew the people as eminently respectable as they themselves. A burglar, and some one was being injured? It was a dreadful thought, and they listened breathlessly, uncertain whether to rush to the rescue or not. But just then the noise was condensed into coherent sounds, and for the first time in the many years of living in that house they heard words that could be understood through the walls, for a baby voice shrieked excitedly:

"I want to say my prayers!"

They don't know yet what the cause of the disturbance was, but the expression of so devout a wish could not mean anything very serious, and they gave up the idea of the burglar, though they all believe that so energetically religious a baby can develop into nothing less than a missionary in the future.

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"Apropos of feather beds, we had a funny experience with them this year. In making some alterations in the house we were short of room, and to find a place for our old feather beds they were distributed around on the beds in use. Every one rebelled, and at first declared that feather beds to sleep on were simply impossible. But it was a household necessity, and the weather was cold, and the beds were kept on—three of them. But the strange part of it is that it wasn't a week before we became accustomed to them, and they seemed so altogether comfortable that we have slept on them ever since, though the occasion for using them has passed."

FEMININE FRILLS.

Some of the pretty fob chains women are wearing these days are made of scarabs, a row of them pendant, the last a little larger than the others for the fob itself. The scarabs are in different colored stones, and the little chains are very pretty.

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One can see that the season is progressing by the hats. Sweet peas are out now, and cherries and daisies. Grapes are still in, however, and a hat in one of the shops is low and flat, turned up around the edges, and the big bunches of green grapes in the centre where the crown ought to be makes it look like a dish of grapes just ready to be served. A good many scarlet poppies are to be seen among the hat trimmings. Some of the prettiest of artificial flowers not so common on hats but charming in themselves are morning glories. They are very delicate. A pretty child's hat is of coarse pink straw, a wide flat rim, and high, round crown. It is trimmed with a cluster of pink geranium blossoms and a big knot of black velvet.

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Most of the bonnets have strings of one kind or another, though they can be worn without them. Some are of narrow black velvet ribbon, some of tulle, black or white, and some of ribbon. A very pretty bonnet has strings of the new metallic taffeta ribbon in a wide width. The ribbon is so soft that it is more becoming than the ordinary taffetas.

***

Speaking of hats, a woman in a street car the other day had a unique decoration in her headcovering. There were three little yellow canaries in the very front of it nodding over her face. There is the general humanitarian reason for not wearing birds as hat trimmings, but to wear canaries seems more objectionable than anything else. So many people have them for pets and have a warm affection for the little creatures that it seems like putting a member of the family up for an ornament, something of the nature of coffin plates for parlor mantel decorations.

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Three colors, most frequently seen in the silk or ribbon trimmings, bunched together and all delicate shades, are to be found on many hats.

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Butter color straw and black velvet are as attractive as ever combined this year. The omnipresent black velvet ribbon in narrow widths, combined with braids of straw the same width, forms some of the attractive hats.

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Pretty fancy waists are made of alternate rows of inch-wide velvet and tucks running around the waist and sleeves. The rows of tucks fill an inch-wide space. Other waists have the ribbon running lengthwise, with its width in tucks running across between. A pretty silk waist has narrow tucks set some distance apart, running lengthwise of the waist, and over this bands of the silk stitched on diagonally from the shoulder to the waist.

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Newer than the pearl cuff buttons for wash waists are the crocheted cuff links. The white ones are of cotton and will wash with the waists. There are others in black and colors of silk. They are only 75 cents a pair, come from a smart shop, and are "something different."

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Handsome pattern gowns are of point d'esprit in a large coarse net, with an all-over design in silk appliqued on. All black is handsome, and black on a steel ground effective. Nothing has been more stylish, however, in appliqued gowns than the black cloth appliqued on to black silk.

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The handkerchief waists, the handkerchief stocks, and the same material in Persian designs, on outing hats, are all stylish and pretty or not according to individual tastes. It takes three large handkerchiefs to make a waist, and one will be made at a woman's heberdasher's for $5, $20 the waist complete. With the handkerchief waists are others in large flowered surah on plain grounds, for instance, big brown roses on a pale blue ground, the roses outlining the fronts to the waist. These flowered waists can be worn by women whose complexions are not suited to the brilliant hues to be found in most of the handkerchiefs. There are some in dark blues, but the greater number are more becoming to brunettes than blondes.

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The stripes running lengthwise predominate in most of the shirt waists this season. The sleeves fit more closely and even the cuffs are smaller, fitting quite snugly to the wrist. Pretty wash flannels are made plain and blousing quite a little in front, with a single narrow box plait in the centre of the back and running from the shoulders on either side three side plaits facing toward the box plait in the centre. The side plaits run well in at the waist line, which gives them a diagonal course and shows off the stripe of the material. Blue and white stripes predominate, but all colors are to be found.

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A simple little morning gown that the heroine of an old-fashioned novel might have worn is made of dimity, a real old-school novel material, blue on a white ground, a simple little stripe. The little frock is made perfectly plain in one piece, white lace jaboted down the front and finishing the inner seam of the sleeve, which reaches to the elbow, and is open full length. The sleeve is cut in a straight piece to fall away from the arm.

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The many little Eton jacket effects that are seen have most of them some appearance of fastening across the front. Some have bows, some straps with buckles, many little silk cords and buttons, while another will have a silk scarf coming from under a turned-over collar and tying in front. Tiny little buttons of cloth like the gown and larger crocheted buttons also of the color of the frock are being seen more and more.

***

Panne velvet, it has been said, is not serviceable and will not be worn, but most of the new frocks have a litle touch of it, usually in the belt, with more at the neck and finishing the flaring cuff. These flaring cuffs are seen on many of the wash shirt waists.

***

A pretty bodice to a gown is made Eton effect in black lace insertion and ribbon, the jacket stopping about three inches above the waist, the insertion being carried down to the waist line like straps over the plaited chiffon bodice of white worn underneath. This style bodice has been worn this Winter, and is very pretty.

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Some of the new capes for Spring wear are notably ugly, but they may be stylish on some people. One is plaited of gray cloth reaching a little below the waist, and having a yoke of white lace, with a frill around the lower edge.

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The newer frocks have most of them a crush belt of some kind. One of these gowns, having a broad pointed collar, so broad that the effect is almost like a yoke, has a belt of the material, a blue figured silk, crushed a little around the waist and above pointed to match the collar and fitted, having something the effect of a corselet.

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Chinese embroideries for centre pieces, tea cloths, &c., have been in the shops since the middle of Winter, but they are worth considering at any time. They are made of grass linen, with a border of fine drawn work, and outside that the embroidery with the edges cut out. A beautiful centre piece for Spring luncheons is done in tonquils, the centre of the flower yellow and the long leaves in pale green. The fine drawn work does not always launder well, but the linen will dry cleanse admirably.

THE MANICURE GIRL'S WORK.

She Must Be Good Looking and Then It Is Easy, and She May Get a Good Husband.

WANTED—Messrs. Blank & Co. require the services of several young ladies of good appearance, to learn manicuring.

That was an advertisement that appeared in the papers the other Sunday, and during the week a big store on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was besieged by young women, good looking and otherwise, anxious to take up the business. It is a comparatively new business for women, and one that is satisfactory from several points of view. It is easy to learn and it does not require a special education. It is necessary for the manicurist to be a person of reasonably good appearance, for the young woman who sits at the little white-covered table and polishes and powders and pats is too near the person on the other side to be agreeable if she be not neat and refined. It is an educating business, and the young woman who has been in it some time, if she has needed mental polishing, is pretty sure to get it and do well for herself.

"It is this way," says the surgeon and professional caretaker of digital and pedal extremities—the two professions go hand in hand, so to speak—"you take a young woman of natural refinement and let her take up this business, and she is immediately brought into contact with refined people, and she can't help being benefited by it. Of course it is the most cultivated people who are particular about their appearance, and they are the ones who have their nails manicured.

"The girl begins to feel the refining influence from the first. When she is caring for the hands of other people, she finds that her own nails must have the best kind of care, and her hands must be well kept. That is the first step, and meeting the people she does will do the rest. It is the pleasantest kind of work a girl who has no education can do. It is much easier than most kinds of work she would have to drudge at. I took one girl to learn this business, whose father was the driver of a coal cart. Not a very promising start for the girl you would think, but she was pretty and naturally refined, and after she had been in the business two or three years, she married a dealer in diamonds, and now has a pleasant home and three children.

"The three things that are required in a girl for this business are neatness, accuracy, and dispatch, and, incidentally, she must be a good conversationalist. She must have an accurate eye to see that she does her work as it should be done, and then, while she does not have the appearance of haste, she must finish her work quickly; people have not time to linger around all day to have their nails treated. She must be a good talker, for the people who come to have their nails manicured are usually in a cheerful humor. They are going somewhere to have a pleasant time, and then women are naturally vain, and they like to chat about themselves. Of course, the girl must not have too much to say; to be a good talker is not to be a long talker.

"It usually takes three months to make a girl an expert, but it varies with the different girls. One girl I had learned it in two weeks, but she was a natural born manicurist, and every one is not that. Some learn in four weeks and some in six. When the girl first begins business she invites her friends to call upon her to be practiced upon, and she works under the eye of her superior. Her girl friends think it is great fun to come and have their nails polished for nothing, and if it is not done in a really ship-shape way they don't mind.

"Of the girls who apply to take up the business of manicuring, there will be ninety-five out of a hundred, perhaps, who will have good nails, and we do not have to give that much thought. I don't know whether it is because women naturally have good nails or because only those with respectable looking hands apply. It is possible that a girl who did not have good-looking hands would look at them and make up her mind that she would never do for the work without going to see.

"There has been a great increase in the business within the last three years. I don't believe that ten years ago there were more than twenty manicuring establishments in New York and Brooklyn together, and now there are not less than 200. When a woman of refinement can have her hands manicured for 25 cents, she is going to have it done if she possibly can. It costs a man 50 cents for the same work, for he has larger hands, larger nails, and it takes twice as long to manicure them as it does those of a women. People ought to have their nails manicured. They can't do it themselves satisfactorily if they know how, because it is awkward to work on one's own hands. Then people don't know how, and they have not the right implements or materials. To keep the nails in really good conditions they ought to be treated once a week."

A. Simonson
933 Broadway, 21st-22d Sts., N. Y.

HAIR GOODS
HAIR DRESSING
HAIR ORNAMENTS

☞THIS FIRM HAS NO BRANCHES OR AGENTS.☜

Newport Coil is the most effective and becoming; same is made of all long, natural wavy hair, and is so made as to enable any lady to arrange her back hair into various handsome coiffures with ease; the

Marie Antoinette

frontispiece is most charming, and while natural looking to the wearer is at the same time a great comfort, as it is always in condition ready to adjust.

Wigs and Toupees

for ladies and gentlemen, when of my make, possess every advantage of lightness, individuality, and quality, and are so natural in appearance as to defy the closest inspection.

Hair Ornaments

unequalled in style, variety, and quality; every one is an original creation, and is therefore exclusive; the assortment comprises only the genuine tortoiseshell, amber, jet, rhinestone, satins, velvets, laces, &c.

COSMETICS. I can safely recommend the SPECIAL LIQUID Nos. 1 and 2, excellent hair grower and sure cure against dandruff. POUDRE VELOUTINE and FOUNTAIN OF BEAUTY guarantees a perfect transparent complexion.

BRONX OUT IN THE COLD.

Residents of the District Protest Because of No Representative in the Central School Board.

The Bronx is the only borough of New York City which is unrepresented in the Central Board of Education, and the residents of that section of the metropolis are protesting vigorously against what they consider to be unfair treatment. There are three Bronx members in the School Board. In the Central Board there are six representatives from Brooklyn, one each from Richmond and Queens, and eleven from Manhattan. The Bronx representatives in the School Board are John M. Linck, Thomas W. Timpson, and Alfred Hennen Morris.

At the last meeting of the School Board Commissioner Timpson voiced the sentiment of his section of the city by pleading with his fellow-Commissioners to elect a Bronx member to the Central Board to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen. Although the School Board, as now constituted, is strongly Tammany, only three Commissioners, Burlingham, Lee, and Rogers, representing the opposition, and despite the fact that the three Bronx members are in good standing with Tammany Hall, none of them secured the number of votes necessary (11) to elect him to the Central Board.

Eleven ballots were taken before a choice was made. The highest vote secured by Messrs. Timpson and Linck was 7 each. Commissioner Morris on one ballot received 6 votes. John G. O'Keeffe was elected on the eleventh ballot, receiving 12 votes, or one more than was necessary. This took place after Commissioner O'Keeffe had made a modest speech, in which he said he did not believe he had experience enough to be elected to the Central Board, and that he believed the Bronx was entitled to the vacant place. Commissioner O'Keeffe lives in Harlem.

MRS. JENNIE JUNE CROLY.

Something of the Work of the First Newspaper and Club Woman—Farewell Reception to Her.

In 1855, when there were no Sunday editions of daily papers, Noah's Sunday Times had a wide circulation, and enjoyed the distinction of being a wide-awake, up-to-date paper. Up to this time women had not entered the field of journalism, but in the early Summer of that year a certain young woman had had an article published in a New York City daily, which was favorably received and which indicated her adaptability for newspaper work. By the Autumn of that same year she was a staff member of Noah's Sunday Times, and was known as "Jennie June."

This was the beginning of the career of Jennie June Croly, whose name since then has become a household word, both in America and in England, which is the land of her birth.

After forty-five years of active newspaper and club work, in both of which fields Mrs. Croly was the first woman, she is about to take leave, for an indefinite period, of the land which has been her home since childhood, and return to that of her birth. In recognition of her long and faithful service, a "press reception" is to be held on Feb. 15, under the direction of the Woman's Press Club of New York City, to enable her many friends of the press and the public to pay a final tribute to her.

The Woman's Press Club was founded by Mrs. Croly in 1889, when there seemed to be a demand for an organization which should particularly represent newspaper women, of whom by this time there was a goodly number. Mrs. Croly was elected President of the club, and she still fills that office.

Her club work began in 1868, when she called together a number of women and laid before them the plans for organization. They were enthusiastically received, and from this small seed of thought developed "Sorosis," the first of women's clubs. Since that time Mrs. Croly has been actively engaged in club work. She was the first President, and is now Honorary President of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs. While declining the same office in the General Federation, which was established in 1890, she founded and was the editor of The Woman's Cycle, the first number of which was published in September, 1889, and this journal became the organ for the foundation work of the Federation.

When Mrs. Croly started this work she was obliged to abandon that of a different nature in which she had been engaged for thirty-five years. During the first year of her newspaper work she had started a duplicate correspondence, which later became the syndicate system now in use. Beginning with five well-known journals, her correspondence increased until her letters appeared in leading papers in every State in the Union. Among those which she retained throughout the entire period were The Louisville Journal, Hartford Times, San Francisco Call, and Washington Star. For fifteen years she was the regular New York correspondent of The Baltimore American and The Richmond Whig.

The first columns devoted to women were started by Mrs. Croly in The New York Dispatch, and Noah's Sunday Times, under the headings "Gossip With and for Ladies" and "Parlor and Sidewalk Gossip." She remained with the latter paper for five years as assistant editor and dramatic critic. She was connected, also, with the staff of The New York Times under Mr. Raymond for nine years. She left that position to accept the editorship of The Weekly Illustrated News. This shortly afterward became a monthly magazine, but she retained her place with it for twenty-seven years.

In fact, there are few New York papers or magazines with which Mrs. Croly has not at one time or another been connected. She was editor for some years of Leslie's Monthly, and editorial contributor to the weekly; was regularly employed on The World for twelve years, and on The Graphic for eight years; was regular contributor for The Herald, The Tribune, and The Round Table, for which journal she wrote an article that was copied in every important paper and translated into every European language. Other magazines which she has edited are Godey's, Graham's, and The Home-Maker.

During the first years of her work Mrs. Croly used other pen-names besides that of "Jennie June," some of which are "Margaret Maybel," "Satanella," "Veni Vidi," and "Evergreen." In addition to her vast amount of newspaper work, she has written a number of books, the last one being published in 1898, and the amount of labor which it involved will be a lasting proof of her interest in the subject. This is entitled, "The History of the Woman's Club Movement in America."

LIFE IN "SUNKEN VILLAGE."

One of the Queer Spots of the City Inhabited by a Peculiar People.

There are some queer spots in this city, unusual places that one would not dream existed in the metropolis of the Western Hemisphere. One of them is "Sunken Village," which is bounded by Sixty-second and Sixty-first Streets and Central Park West. It consists of eight shanties situated on a tract of land about fifteen feet below the level of the surrounding streets. A high board fence incloses the "village" on all sides, and behind it the villagers eat and sleep, work and play, live and die, undisturbed by the gaze of the curious.

The shanties were constructed of boards, but they have been patched and thatched till but little of the original material of which they were built remains. Just how long the shanties have been there no one seems to know. In the days of the old Bloomingdale road the "village" was proportionately as far from the city as Mount Vernon is now. In those days the settlement contained inns and resorts of various kinds, and driving parties gathered there to pass a merry evening undisturbed.

The city grew apace, and in taking a mighty leap passed over "Sunken Village" and forgot that it had been left behind. The surrounding country was filled and graded, but "Sunken Village" remained at its original level. Fine residences, the abodes of wealth and refinement, were erected all around, but the residents of "Sunken Village" paid no attention to them. They went their way, and the towering homes of luxury cast no shadow upon their hearthstones or in any wise influenced their lives. Most of the shanties have been handed down from father to son for generations, and those who occupy them pay only ground rent to the owners of the property, and this suffices to pay the taxes. As a class the dwellers there are Ishmaelites; they have but little intercourse with others, neither do they wish the outside world to intrude itself upon them. They are contemptuously spoken of by even the very poor of other west side districts as "squatters" and "gypsies."

But the "Sunken Villagers" do not care. They go calmly on in their own way. Once in a while there is a fire, a fight, or a suicide in the "village." Then the outside world will notice it for a moment and then forget all about the place. But such an event furnishes the villagers a topic for weeks and months. Many years ago Messrs. I and S. Wormser purchased the tract of land on which the "village" stands and have been holding it till they could sell at the price at which they value it. That price has never yet been offered, and so "Sunken Village" still stands, an alien to the times, an alien to its surroundings.

Yale Boys to Study New York.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10.—A number of Yale divinity students will shortly make a tour of New York to study sociology at close range. For the past few years the students of the school have, under the direction of Prof. Blackman, made annual tours to New York, inspecting the lodging houses, hotels, jails, hospitals, courts, and the Bowery and other places adapted to the study of human nature. The first pilgrimage of this character was made four years ago, when "Chuck" Connors conducted the students through the Bowery.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.
125th Street West.

Spring Opening of
Ladies' Street and Visiting Gowns,
Misses' and Children's Suits
and Jackets.

We cordially invite you to our choice collection—never a more interesting display—many new materials and exclusive ideas will be shown and the same superiority of style, fit and finish will be found that has characterized our creations of former years. Come and see how tempting we have made the prices as well as the styles.

The Newest in Lingerie.

A grand showing of Ladies' Underwear in Cambric and Nainsook—a countless multitude—beautifully designed, exquisitely trimmed and perfectly made. Every latest conceit is here to attract the lovers of novelties as well as the good, staple kinds that will never grow old. No new goods anywhere are so uniformly low-priced as here.

Spring Showing of Infants' Wear.

When you admire the airiness and prettiness of the Kate Greenaway children and all the other dainty tots of fancy's creation, do you realize that the secret of the fascination lies in the way the artists have dressed them? Just as true artists have been busy for months designing garments for your little ones—the results of their triumphant labors worked out in honest, handsome goods fill to overflowing our Infants' Goods Department. Prices so unusually low as to please every parent. Just the merest hint of particulars—we want you to come and see them all:

INFANTS' DRESSES of fine nainsook, tucked yoke, deep ruffle, with insertion and edge of Val. lace, others with embroidered and hemstitched ruffle, 6 mos. to 3 yrs., at 65c
INFANTS' DRESSES of fine nainsook, round and pointed yokes of hemstitching and embroidery; finished with embroidered ruffle in variety of styles; 6 mos. to 3 yrs., at 85c
INFANTS' CAPS of Bengaline silk, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and baby ribbon, all sizes . . . 45c
INFANTS' CAPS of embroidered China silk, full ruche of Valenciennes lace, silk lining, all sizes . . . 59c
CHILDREN'S GUIMPS of white lawn, full front, neck and sleeves with hemstitched ruffle; 2 to 12 yrs., at . 39c
FINE LAWN GUIMPS, yoke back and front, of fine insertion and feather stitching, fancy collar of hemstitched tucks, or yoke and sleeves of fine bias tucking finished with embroidered edge; 2 to 12 yrs., at 95c

A Great Stir in Ribbons.

Such a sale as will make miles of beautiful Ribbons flutter away to your homes to enhance new or freshen old dresses and hats or to form dainty stocks and belts. They are heaped high in unmeasured profusion on our counters and marked at so astoundingly little prices that it will be wisdom to supply at once your Ribbon needs for a year:

BLACK SATIN BACK LYONS VELVET RIBBON, Width 1 in. 1¼ in. 1¾ in. 2 in. 2½ in. 3 in. per yd. 10c, 12c. 15c. 19c. 25c. 29c.
FANCY CORDED TAFFETA AND WARP PRINT RIBBON, 3½ in. wide, all colors, including the new pastel tints, worth 19c. and 25c per yd., at 10c
EXTRA FINE QUALITY FANCY SATIN STRIPE AND CORDED RIBBONS, 3½ in. wide, very fashionable, all colors, regularly 29c. per yd., at 15c
NEW SPRING FANCY RIBBONS, latest designs and colorings, also finest quality Double Face Cord Edge Satin Ribbon, 4 in. wide, in black, white, cream and 29 different shades, regularly 35 and 39c. per yd., all at 25c
BLACK SATIN LIBERTY RIBBON, soft mousseline finish, 4½ in. wide, regularly 55c. per yd., at 29c
BRIGHT LUSTROUS METALIQUE TAFFETA RIBBONS, 5 inches wide, every shade, regularly 45c. per yd., at . 29c

Tempting Values in Silks and Dress Goods

The beauty, reliability and remarkable price-lowness of the contents of these departments make them ideal. They are hardly represented by these few items—lack of space prevents more:

2,500 YDS. PRINTED INDIA AND FOULARD SILKS, 24 in. wide, in an endless variety of styles and colorings, regularly 89c. per yard, at 59c
1,000 YDS. FANCY CORDED STRIPED TAFFETAS, in all the new Spring shades, regularly $1.00 per yd., at . . 73c
2,000 YDS. ALL PURE SILK BLACK TAFFETAS, 21 in. wide, an elegant quality, regularly 85c. per yd., at . . 59c
3,000 YDS. BLACK ALL SILK SATIN DUCHESSE and BLACK PEAU-DE-SOIE, regularly 95c. yd. . . . 69c
50 PCS. ALL WOOL STORM-PROOF Black SERGES AND CHEVIOTS, extra quality, regularly 85c. per yd., at . 59c
25 PCS. BLACK BROADCLOTH SUITINGS, an extra quality and finish, regularly $1.39 per yd., at 98c
100 PCS. ALL WOOL STORM-PROOF SERGES, all the new Spring shadings, regularly 75c. per yd., at 49c
50 PCS. ALL WOOL SCOTCH HOMESPUNS, all the newest Oxford and colored mixtures, regularly $1.00 per yd., at 73c

Cotton Wash Fabrics.

All the latest novelties for Spring and Summer, comprising Mousseline Raye, Poult-de-Soie, Peau-de-Sa in, Dimitie Satin Raye, Embroidered and Dotted Swisses in a large variety of styles, etc. SPECIAL FOR MONDAY:
250 pcs. Printed Cotton CABLE CORDS and EMPRESS CORDS, regularly 19 cents per yard, for one day only 12½c

125th Street West, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

EASTER GREETING
F. A. O. SCHWARZ,
39 and 41 WEST 23D ST., N. Y.,
announces the
Grand Opening
OF
Easter Novelties

Special and beautiful designs for Easter gifts are now displayed, and an early inspection is respectfully invited.

Bon Ami

There is no way to make windows and mirrors look so clear as they will after having been cleaned with Bon Ami. No muss, dust, or scratching.

Themes and Topics

In the Musical World

The production of Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor" at the Metropolitan Opera House suggests a comment on the unsuitability of that barnlike structure to the performance of such works. The Opera House is a vast and chilly place. Its decorations have never had the pleasing warmth of those of the good old Academy of Music. The auditorium has never taken on the aspect of brightness which was the indescribable charm of that elder Opera House. The gilt is pale, the colors are pallid. And the auditorium stretches away from the stage into a dim and yawning cavern under the boxes at the rear. Several attempts have been made to brighten up the dreary place, but they have been only partly successful. The gowns of the women in the boxes go a little way toward the warming up of the appearance of the house, but not all the way, because they need a background, and should not be expected to furnish one.

Now such a house is in its very nature unsuited to the production of operas in which the delicacies of comedy are essential to the enjoyment of the work by the audience. And when to the existence of these delicacies is added the employment of dialogue, the discord between the picture and the setting is still larger. Yet it is announced that next Friday evening "Fidelio," the one opera of Beethoven, is to be performed. No doubt a laudable purpose lies behind this announcement. Leonora is one of Mme. Ternina's best parts, and it is natural that Mr. Grau should desire to make the most of the favorable impression which this admirable artist has produced on this public. But "Fidelio" contains dialogue, and dialogue is quite lost in the Opera House.

All who take the trouble to think about the performances at the Metropolitan—and there really are some persons who do so—must have noticed that much of the effect of delicate works like "Nozze di Figaro" and "Manon" is lost in the house. The place is too large for the refinements of the recitatives. Yet the voice in the delivery of recitative carries better than it does in that of dialogue, and this goes to show that there is little hope for the success of any work containing dialogue in such a house. Now, when it is an added fact that the dialogue is serious, and unaccompanied by the stimulus of lively action, as is the case in "Fidelio," the position is still worse.

Lest by this discussion I convey to some anxious mind the impression that I am not aware that this opera has been heard in this favored land, let me hasten to say that what I have just been writing is largely the result of my having on more than one occasion tried to enjoy the opera of Beethoven in the Metropolitan Opera House. The results of its performance there are always disappointing, and I was not at all surprised on Friday night last to find that the subtler parts of the fun of Nicolai's opera were lost to the general hearer.

When these works, or others of their form, are performed in the larger opera houses of Europe, the dialogue is usually transformed into recitative. For instance, when "Der Freischütz" was prepared for production in Paris Hector Berlioz wrote the recitatives. He approached the task reverentially and with an ardent desire to do all justice to the genius of Weber, for whom he had a profound admiration. It must be confessed that he was not entirely successful in reproducing the spirit of the original, but he made the work practicable for a large house, and he did not spoil it. Something of this sort also had to be done in the case of "Carmen," in which there were originally some passages of dialogue.

That the good Teutons who have engaged in the recent performance of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and are to engage in that of "Fidelio," should be disappointed in the results is in part natural. To them the spirit of these works is so intense, no national, and so eloquent that they enter into the interpretation of it with a great joy. But they should not be sadly disappointed if the success of their labors is not commensurate with their own valuation of them. They should remember that they are fond of heaping all sorts of abuse on the people before whom they perform. They say that we are a stolid, stupid, unpoetical people, a set of money-grubbers, a nation of merchants and stock brokers, that we have no feeling for art, and that they themselves are constantly throwing their pearls before us. They forget, of course, to add that these are pearls of great price and that we pay that price.

But with all due deference to the opinions of the glorified singers of the Metropolitan Opera House Company. I am still under the impression that the reason why Nicolai's opera did not get the full effect of its artistic worth home to the audience at the Metropolitan Opera House on Friday night was, not that the audience was composed of stock brokers et al., but that the house was too large to let the audience come into complete accord with the spirit of the comedy on the stage.

Last Fall I attended the performance of this work by the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre, where the stock broker and the moneyed merchant are not in such marked evidence as they are at the Metropolitan. The house also is much smaller, and one can get into touch with the persons on the stage. They are not seen in the distance as men and women doing something on a far shore. Their personality radiates through the whole auditorium. Now, their performance of the "Merry Wives of Windsor" was by no means one of striking merit, though it was not distinctly bad. But it carried with it the entire audience. The comedy was not lost, and the dialogue, wretchedly delivered as most of it was, was nevertheless heard, and the lines of Shakespeare worked their way into the minds of the populace by their own power.

This cannot chance in the Metropolitan. Naturally there are many persons in the fashionable audience who are not sufficiently well acquainted with the German tongue to follow the dialogue, even when they can hear it. And those who can understand it lose too much of it. I fancy that the ardent music-lovers in the upper galleries of the Opera House do not hear much of the dialogue. They may hear the sounds of the voices of the speakers, but they cannot distinguish the words.

It would be a pity to part with such charming works as this opera of Nicolai's on account of its dialogue. Berlioz's work in "Der Freischütz" goes to demonstrate that recitatives of a satisfactory nature can be written for German operas with dialogue, and such recitatives should be provided for this one. It may be that the spirit of the thing would disappear if the chatter were turned into song. But the experiment is worth trying for America. Perhaps if it succeeded, even the charming German singers, who are paid much more here than they are in Germany, and who owe their presence in this country entirely to the deep and wide American appreciation of Wagner, would then discover that we were not altogether a set of stones.

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Among the curious incidents of the musical week was the arrangement of a Beethoven trio at the Kaltenborn Quartet concert. Three members of the organization played a trio for violin, viola, and 'cello made up of two movements from one work and two from another. The programme contained no explanation of this performance and the music itself showed no reason why it should have been done. It is hardly conceivable that any good excuse could be given for such a thing. It is true that rearrangements of Shakespearean dramas are defended on the ground that the taste of the theatregoing public has so changed that the plays would not be attractive in their original form. But managers and playwrights do not as a rule make up a new play out of parts of two old ones. Furthermore, the nature of music and the purposes of musical performances are so different from those of the drama that the similarity of the two processes is very thin indeed.

The truth is that it is quite indefensible to alter the works of a man like Beethoven for public performance. If they are not agreeable as they stand, they need not be performed. It is perfectly true that some of the works of the great masters are out of date. But there is enough left to give lovers of their music pleasure. To be sure there is some exaggeration in the attitude of those who kneel with such complete devotion before the masters as to think that all their music should be heard. But, on the other hand, there is a true reverence which forbids the maltreatment of what is performed. The works which will stand the test of time should be played as they stand. It is inartistic misrepresentation to play them in any other form. No one has a right to mutilate a masterpiece, or to add to it. Such action shows inability to appreciate the intent of the composer. If one finds a work in which there is a good movement and another in which there is another good movement, he has no right to take the two movements and make a new work out of them. No one may discover his deception, but the effect which the composer designed when he planned the sequence of his movements and the development of his harmonic scheme is destroyed. Thus a wrong is done to the composer. The hearer hears something other than what he planned, and, though he may not know it, he does not estimate the music of the composer at the value naturally belonging to it.

Possibly the Kaltenborn Quartet made the pasticcio with a recent experiment of the Kneisel Quartet in mind. Mr. Kneisel, being about to produce the E-flat quartet of Dittersdorf, and finding that all the movements were in the same key, removed the andante and substituted for it one in G from another work. Of course Dittersdorf is not so important a figure in music as Beethoven; but the truth is that he should be treated just as fairly. If his work was found to be tiresome on account of the monotonous tonality, it should have been left to the silence of the library shelf. If it was to be played, it should have been played as it was written.

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A correspondent writes to the musical department of this paper to ask why, in the present dearth of operatic novelties, the manager of the Metropolitan Opera House cannot be induced to revive some of the old classics. He asks if Rameau's "Zoroastre" could not be given "with as much favor as Donizetti's old-fashioned comedy, 'Don Pasquale.'" He also expresses a hope that the contrast between the old work and the modern ones which we constantly hear would prove instructive to our students of music, and would teach our operatic public something.

The gentleman's position is in general based on misconceptions. To begin at the end, the purpose of the Metropolitan Opera House is not to teach the operatic public something, but to amuse it, and chiefly to entertain the stockholders and their society friends. It is not generally known, but it is a fact, that a pressure which Mr. Grau cannot resist is constantly brought to bear on him in his decision as to what shall be done on his stage and what shall not. The amusement committee of the stockholders talks to him in no uncertain tones, and he has to regard what it says, or he may find the lease of the house in the hands of some one else. These gentlemen would frown down any suggestion to revive a work so old-fashioned as one of Rameau.

Students of music are not, and in the nature of things cannot be, considered in the plans for an operatic season. The problem before an operatic manager is how to make grand opera pay. The way to make any amusement enterprise pay is to give the public what it wishes. It has been pretty clearly demonstrated that what this public desires is "Faust" and "Romeo et Juliette" and "Carmen," with Eames and Calvé et al. There is mighty little instruction for students in it all; but it pays.

New operas, or old ones which are practically new, cannot be produced in an opera house in which the star system prevails. When any work not previously heard is given in the Metropolitan Opera House, it is performed because the leading part is in the répertoire of some prominent singer who must be given the opportunity to sing it. "Falstaff" was produced here for Maurel. "Don Pasquale" was revived for Mme. Sembrich. Neither of them would have been given if the stars had not wished them, and if there had not been persons in the company acquainted with some of the secondary rôles. Mr. Grau could not, if he wished to ever so much, decide to produce a new opera and command his people to study it. Their contracts make such a proceeding impossible. Of course none of them are acquainted with the operas of Rameau. Probably not more than three in the company ever heard of him. Singers, as a rule do not know much about the history of music, nor much of anything else except singing.

And finally, even if "Zoroastre" could be revived perhaps no one would be more disappointed than our correspondent. There is no comparison at all between it and "Don Pasquale." If any work of Rameau's were to be chosen for reproduction, it would probably be "Castor et Pollux," his masterpiece. But, whatever it was, the present generation of operagoers would find the music too monotonous, too dry, too closely allied to the heavy artificiality of its time, to be pleasing. A few years ago the "Ferdinand Cortez" of Spontini was produced at the Metropolitan Opera House. This opera was a direct descendant (through Gluck's "Orfeo") of the works of Lully and Rameau. It preserved all the traditions of the French classic school, but added to them modern methods of instrumentation, of melodic writing, and of harmony. The work turned out to be too dry to please us, and it was shelved. We moderns are accustomed to more highly spiced music than that of Rameau, and we are unaccustomed to the pure classic school. We should not like it.

There is an abundance of new operatic material of the sort to which we are accustomed, but it will not see the light at the Metropolitan. The score of Puccini's "La Tosca" has been lying on my piano for three weeks, while the Italians have been enjoying the performance of the work in Rome and elsewhere. I should like to hear it. I do not expect to. No one in Mr. Grau's company knows it.

W. J. HENDERSON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY.—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY.—"Tristan und Isolde," Metropolitan Opera House, 7:30 P. M.
"Fra Diavola," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.—Marcella Sembrich, song recital, Carnegie Hall, 3 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—"Lohengrin," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY—"Das Rheingold," Metropolitan Opera House, 2:30 P. M.
Musical Art Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:30 P. M.

FRIDAY.—"Fidelio," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY.—"Faust," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
Popular performance, Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

At the Metropolitan Opera House the second round of the Nibelung dramas will begin at 2:30 on Thursday, and on Friday night "Fidelio" will be given with Mme. Ternina as Leonora, Mr. Bertram as Pizzaro, Mr. Dippel as Florestan, Mr. Pringle as Rocco, and Mr. Breuer as Jacquino. The other announcements for the week will be found above. The casts for "Tristan und Isolde" and "Faust" will be the same as heretofore, except that we are to hear Mr. Van Dyke as the hero of Gounod's opera.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERTS.

The programme for to-night's concert at the opera house is as follows:

Overture, "Entfuhrung aus dem Serail"..... Mozart.
"Il Est Doux," ("Hérodiade").....Massenet
Miss Susan Strong.
Aria, "Lituani," (first time,).....Ponchielli
Monsignor Campanari.
Aria, "Odysseus".....Max Bruch
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Andante Spianato et Grand Polonaise Brillante—Chopin
M. De Pachmann.
"Voi Che Sapete," ("La Nozze di Figaro").. Mozart.
Mme. Suzanne Adams.
Capriccio Espagnolo.....Rimsky-Korsakow
"Gretchen Am Spinnrade".....Schubert
Miss Susan Strong.
Tarantella .....Rossini
Monsignor Campanari.
Impromptu, Op. 142.....Schubert
Vogel als Prophet.....Schumann
Mazurka, B flat.....Chopin
Invitation a la Danse.....Weber
M. De Pachmann.
Printemps .....Stern
Mme. Suzanne Adams.
"Bei uns zu Haus".....Strauss

AMERICAN THEATRE.

"Fra Diavolo," by Jacques Auber, will be sung by the Castle Square Opera Company next week. It scored a signal success during the first year of opera in English at the American Theatre, and has since become one of the most popular standard masterpieces in the company's répertoire. This widespread public approval has been due to the fact that in this interesting three-act romance, of which Fra Diavolo, a notorious bandit, is the hero, Auber has found an inspiration for a charmingly melodious score. The action of the story occurs in the mountains near Terracina, Italy. They form a picturesque background for a series of brilliantly-colored stage pictures, thronged with gayly-garbed brigands, contadini, and carabineeri. The cast, which has been carefully selected from the large forces now at the command of the management, is a guarantee of a presentation superior in all points to previous ones. It has been arranged as follows: Fra Diavolo, Reginald Roberts; Beppo, William Pruette; Giacomo, Frank Moulan; Lord Allcash, Charles Meyers; Lorenzo, Rhys Thomas; Matteo, Louis Casavant; Zerlina, Maude Lillian Berri; Lady Allcash, Maude Lambert; Roberto, Mae Emory. Another Gilbert and Sullivan revival is scheduled for the week of March 19, when "Patience," one of the most admired works of the famous collaborators, will be given.

MME. SEMBRICH'S SONG RECITAL.

Mme. Sembrich will have the assistance of Signor Mancinelli at her song recital in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday afternoon, March 13, at 3 o'clock, as the distinguished conductor has kindly volunteered to play the accompaniments to the group of modern French and Italian songs, which includes two compositions of his own. Mme. Sembrich's programme embraces an unusually wide field of historical and national songs. It begins with the early Italian compositions, and includes examples of the modern German lied, as represented by Brahms, Schumann, and Schubert. Slavic composers are represented by Tschaikowski, Cui, and Chopin, which are rarely heard here. Isador Luckstone will be the accompanist.

THE MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

The second concert of the Musical Art Society will be given on Thursday evening next in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Damrosch has arranged a particularly interesting programme, the first part being devoted to the old Italian church music. The motet "Tu es Petrus" is one of the most interesting and wonderful examples of fugue composition to be found in choral music. Written for double chorus of eight independent voice parts, it presents a marvelous tissue of tone weaving, in which each thread is made to carry out the intricate design of melodic outline and harmony of color. The "Stabat Mater" by Palestrina has not been given by the society for four years. A chorus of 800 from the People's Choral Union will sing the responses in the Improneria and Gloria Patri, also the chorales in the Bach cantata. The programme in full is this:

"Tu es Petrus".....Scarlatti
"Improperia," "Gloria Patri,".....Palestrina
"Stabat Mater,"
Cantata, "Ode of Mourning".....Bach
"Gold'ne Fluren," "Vliegenlied,".....Dvorak
Two Scotch Folk-Songs:
"Ay Wakin', O!" "Ye Banks and Braes," "Ungewisses Licht," "Talismane,"—Arr. by H. A. Lambeth; Schumann

A LETTER OF GOUNOD.

His Admirable Advice to the Famous Composer of "Carmen."

A hitherto unpublished Gounod letter—"Scritte da Carlo Gounod a Giogio Bizet del quale egli fu maestro"—comes to us by the way of the Minerva of Rome. Among all the letters of Gounod, says the Minerva, this one is most interesting by reason of the excellent principles which it lays down—principles which pertain not only to music but to every other art where patience and industry should ultimately prevail:

Tuesday, April 7, 1863—Eight in the evening. Mon bon cher petit Georges:

Although your amiable and excellent letter came to me Sunday, I have not had a moment's freedom in which to tell you all the pleasure and joy I experienced by the news of your commission of three acts for the Théâtre Lyrique. [This refers to the opera "I Pescatori di Perle," which was first produced at the Théâtre Lyrique, Sept. 30, 1863.] With you my satisfaction is not alone felt because of my friendship for you, but because of the confidence with which your début inspires me. You have, my friend, that within you [au fond de ton sac] which much more than justifies a sheer "attempt"; you have ever your name to maintain, and it is to this particularly, even exclusively, that I would draw your attention.

First—You tell me that you are going to be concise. It is of prime importance to be concise; it is most admirable. But the nearness of the time, which you inform me has been assigned to the production of your work, moves me to caution you thus: "Do not hurry under the pretense that you are hurried."

In the first place, the more rapidly you desire to work, the more slowly will you actually proceed, for the reason that your successive and imperfect conceptions will force you to reconstruct, and reconstruct in a way that will double your toil and trouble. Compose your work as though you had double the time. But—toil incessantly; it is the method of the tortoise, and the tortoise beat the hare. I advise you, moreover, to choose several morsels before you write one, because: first, the unity of your work will gain by it; second, at the same time you will assure the variety of your morsels from the points of view of their conception and their execution.

Second—Your theme, you tell me, is Mexican. I am not acquainted with the play, hence I can say nothing from this point of view, but, as far as possible, make your strain clear and light. It seems to me that "Mexican" is not suggestive of gloom. (This is evidently a mistake. The subject of "The Pearl Fishers" is Indian, not Mexican.)

Third—Now, then, do not be conscious of any known and recognized success. Be very much yourself; it is the way to be very much alone to-day, but it is the way to have everybody around you on the morrow. The first piece of original work is always a duel, a second becomes a battle, a third is a victory, not only in appearance but in reality and in truth. Have confidence in your emotion; that is a success and a promise.

You regret that there are no laws allowing the assassination of certain musicians? But they do permit it, and divine laws command it. Only—one must fully understand the means. We kill everything; butchers kill cattle; sluggards kill time, or flies; journalists kill those who are already dead; and good works slay the bad ones. In twenty years from now, Wagner, Berlioz, Schumann will, indeed, be counted among the victims. Do we not see that some of the most illustrious of them are already tottering under the last blows of Beethoven? Ah, there's a great assassin! (Voilà un grand assassin!) Let us strive to be in the assassin's camp; there is no middle ground between the latter and the camp of the victims.

Carré, in one of his letters, caused me to hope that your visit would be at the same time as his. That would, indeed, be pleasant! Ah, how you would polish off your work here in a week and without hurrying, I will say without questioning you! In this tranquillity and security hours have an enormous moral extent. The hour that one knows beforehand shelters importunity acquires an incalculable fruitfulness. What makes production slow in our accustomed place, is that it is arrested, interrupted at every minute; it is a procession that does not move forward, because it is stopped at every point. Constancy, that is true rapidity: it is always the tortoise (C'est toujours la tortue.).

Write me, and give me joy. Tell me if and when you are coming. I will shut you up close to my room; you will then see how people really work! And then one lives for nothing. So much the better.

Adieu; je t'embrasse et t'aime.

Ton,
GOUNOD.

AVAILABLE OPERATIC GOODS.

A List of Operas and Singers Open to the Metropolitan.

A writer in The Boston Transcript has been figuring out our future. He says:

"To be sure, with the scale of prices now in vogue at the Metropolitan, the managers could not possibly give old standard works, like "Der Freischütz," "Hans Heiling," "La Dame Blanche," or newer operas, such as Smetana's "Bartered Bride," which has been popular in Vienna this four years; for these contain no brilliant rôles in which the great singers can shine; and patrons will not pay $5 unless they are to hear Mme. Calvé, M. Jean de Reszke, or some other favorite, in a large part. There are, however, many operas seldom or never given here with good parts for all singers. Mme. Sembrich, for example, who has made such a success in "Don Pasquale," is famous all over Germany and Russia for her frau Fluth in Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor," a charming opera, which contains excellent rôles for contralto, baritone, and bass, as well as soprano. Mme. Sembrich, I believe, regrets the disappearance from the stage of "Dinorah," by Meyerbeer, whose "Robert le Diable," by the way, has five star parts—almost as many as "Les Huguenots." Virdi's "Ballo in Maschera," which has not been sung here in years, gives good opportunities to a dramatic soprano, a coloratura soprano, a contralto, a tenor, and a baritone. In place of "Romeo et Juliette," why not once try Gounod's idyllic "Mireille"? Edouard de Reszke would be excellent in Cornelius's "Barber of Bagdad," Mme. Eames is just suited to the soprano part in Giordano's "André Chenier." Surely Mme. Calvé would attract in the same composer's "La Tosca," recently given in Rome, and Mme. Nordica would be interesting in Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba." His "Cricket on the Hearth" (after Dickens's tale,) by the way, a lovely work, has never had a hearing here, nor has "Handsel und Gretel" ever been given in America with a suitable orchestra and with proper setting. Unlike "Hero and Leander," all these operas, with the exception of "La Tosca," which, however, was favorably criticised, and "Dinorah," have delighted many and many a European audience. Why should they not, if well given, also please Americans?

The managers claim, furthermore, that there are no new singers of note for them to bring to this country. While there may not be any Lilli Lehmanns and Jean de Reszkés, the European opera houses are not totally destitute of good singers. When Mr. Grau, for instance, took two tenors, M. Van Dyck and Herr Dippel, from Vienna, he left there two with far better voices—Franz Naval and Fritz Schrödter. Naval, who was formerly of the Royal Berlin Opera, is a lyric tenor with a well-trained voice that would delight Americans. He both sings and acts with distinction, is an excellent Mozart singer, and is also excellent in "Traviata," "Rigoletto," "Manon," &c. Schrödter, who is called the best David (in "Die Meistersinger") on the German stage, has a voice of peculiarly lovely quality, which he uses with admirable freedom; he, too, is a good actor. Among his best parts, next to David, are Wilhelm Meister in "Mignon," Don José Erik in "Der Fliegende Holländer" and Walther von der Vogelweide in "Tannhäuser." In the same company are Sofie Sedlmair, wonderful as Isolde and Brünnhilde, and Anna von Mildenburg, who at Baireuth made a great success as Kundry. In Dresden there are Karl Scheidemantel, a magnificent baritone; Perron, a bass who is, at all events, much praised; Charlotte Huhn, said to have a grand contralto voice, and Ulrike Wedekind, a young coloratura soprano, whom Mme. Sembrich greatly admires. There is also Francesca Prevosti, an Italian soprano, with a beautiful voice, whose coloratura is nearly as perfect as Mme. Sembrich's, and whose acting is frequently compared with Eleonora Duse's; she is noted throughout Germany, Austria, and Russia. She really makes Lucia dramatically interesting, and whoever has once seen her "Traviata" will not soon forget it; her Carmen, too, while not as realistic as Calvé's, is thoroughly interesting. She is, in fact, a great singer and a great actress. And these are only a few of the singers as well as but a few of the operas which it would be well worth the American's while to hear. The Metropolitan Opera House need not close its doors yet for lack of novelty either in singers or in operas."

Charlotte Huhn has been here. We know her. We can do without her.

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD

The Mexican Herald of Feb. 27 says:

"News has been received in this city of the death of Mme. Adela Gini, the well-known Italian prima donna, from yellow fever, at Havana. This news will be heard with deep regret by the many admirers that Adela Gini had in this city, both as an artiste and a woman of genuine worth. She was here with the Sieni Italian opera company last Fall, but she was an old favorite with the Mexican public, having visited this country as the prima donna of the Sieni combination fourteen years ago and at different times since then. She sustained the rôles of prima donna assoluta, such as Aida, &c., and was very popular with operagoers, as to a good voice she united in her best days considerable dramatic fire. She was also an admirable woman in private life. She was married to the tenor Carlo Pizzorni, who accompanied her on her last trip. The couple had saved money in their artistic career, and, though the opera company which last visited this country went under the name of Sieni, it was said that a good deal of the capital was put up by Signor Pizzorni and his wife. Since the death of the noted artiste the company has disbanded, and some of them have returned to this city."

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A great concert was that recently given in London in aid of the fund for the families of officers killed in the Transvaal. The Standard's account of it contains these matters of record: "A very great attraction was put forward in Mme. Patti, who figured several times on the programme, first in the 'Jewel Song' from 'Faust,' after which, by way of answer to the demand for encores which beset the distinguished artist all through the evening, she gave 'Pur di cesti' in her usual inimitable manner. Mme. Patti also sang 'Voi che sapete' from 'Le Nozze di Figaro,' and the ever green 'Home, Sweet Home,' and in the second part of the scheme appeared once again in London in an operatic work, giving, with M. Alvarez, the Grand Duet from the fourth act of 'Romeo et Juliette,' (Gounod.) M. Alvarez came to England specially for this one occasion and generously refused a heavy fee which was offered to him. Although not announced to do so in the programme, M. Alvarez gave a beautiful rendering of the cavatina 'Ah leve-toi soleil,' from the opera mentioned above, and in response to the demand for an encore he sang 'Salve Dimora.' M. Johannes Wolff, although suffering from an injury to his left arm, which made it difficult for him to hold his violin, courageously and excellently played in both parts of the entertainment. Mr. Edward Lloyd made one of his now rare appearances, and, singing in his usual fine style, greatly pleased his audience in the 'Prize Song' from 'Die Meistersinger,' also 'Lend Me Your Aid,' from 'La Reine de Saba,' (Gounod,) giving 'I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby' in response to a recall."

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Schalk, who was here as conductor last season, began his career at Vienna Feb. 9 with "Lohengrin." A new choral work. "Der Nornen Wiegenlied," by F. Gernsheim, was performed with success under his direction by the Stern Society, Berlin, Feb. 5.

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At Ghent works exclusively by Belgian composers were performed early last month—Male choruses by Paul Lebrun, piano trio in D minor by A. Morel de Westgaver; "Scènes Hindoues" for orchestra by Erasme Raway, prelude to "Alvar," by Paul Gilson, symphony in B flat by J. Ryelandt; "Efflorescence," by de Westgaver, symphonic tale, "Sheherazada," by Vandermeulen; songs by Karl Meatdagh, Mathieu, and Blockx.

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Pauline Lucca, who is surely fifty-seven years old, proposes to take to herself a third husband, a singing teacher, Mr. Forsten, who leaves his home in Sweden to get a divorce from his wife.

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Emilio Pizzi, who once sojourned in Boston, and wrote a one-act opera for Patti, wrote the music for a new ballet, "Vanitas et Amor," which failed lately at the Dal Verme, Milan.

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Emperor William has decided that the monument to Wagner in Berlin shall be placed in the Thiergarten, and that it must not be larger than those already consecrated to Schiller and Lessing.

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Pergolesi's "Serva Padrona" (1733) and Favart's "La Chercheuse d'esprit" (1741) were revived at the first of the "matinées de répertoire," at the Opéra Comique, Paris, Feb. 22.

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At Melba's first concert in Berlin she sang "Sweet Bird," "Ah! fors è lui," and an aria from Mozart's "Il re pastore," to which last Joachim played the violin obligato.

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Some of the music of the ballet "Cinderella," which Johann Strauss left at the time of his death, is said to date from the great dance composer's earliest and freshest period, particularly a waltz which first appears in "Cinderella's Dream," afterward in more developed form furnishes the music for the maiden and Prince Charming at the ball, and finally, in yet another form, is the theme of the inevitable intermezzo which precedes the last act, and is entitled "Return from the Ball." This intermezzo has recently been produced at a conservatoire concert at Vienna, and it was, of course, enthusiastically received.

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A baker in Vicenza invented a new kind of biscuits and named them in honor of Verdi "Othello Biscuits." He sent a box to the composer, who acknowledged them in these words: "Honored Mr. Dubbini: Your sweet Othello biscuits reached me today. I ate them up immediately. Undoubtedly your creation to be eaten is better than mine to be sung. Greetings and thanks."

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There will be held at Paris, from the 23d to the 30th of July, a congress d'histoire de la musique. A prospectus has been issued with a long list of subjects suggested for discussion, although any other proposal will receive due attention. M. Saint-Saëns is Honorary President of the Comite d'Organization, M. Bourgault-Ducoudray, President, and M. Romain Rolland, Secretary. French will be the official language of the congress, but papers may be read in Latin, German, Italian, English, or Spanish.

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"There never was and is not now a standard orchestra" is the heading of an article in the London Saturday Review. After reviewing the work from its inception, its development by Mozart, Haydn, and later by Weber, Wagner, and Berlioz, to the present effort at alteration by Fritz Delius and Richard Strauss, the writer suggests: "A complete orchestra should include a flute group—a treble, alto, tenor, and bass flute; the complete oboe group that the best bands have at present, a complete clarinet group—first and second clarinet, tenor clarinet, bass and double bass clarinet, and so on through the orchestra. One of the most important things would be a complete string group. We want a true tenor, running down to the G beneath the tenor C; the violas would then play a true alto part in their best register. We want, also, the six-stringed double bass, with frets to avoid the present sudden disappearances of the bass part. When these things are done we shall be on the way to getting an orchestra worth writing for." The tenor and bass flutes have been tried. They are worthless. The tenor clarinet cannot sound a tone that is not in the soprano and bass instruments. There were at one time twenty-four varieties of viola, and musicians discarded all but those now used. But by writing such stuff Mr. Runciman makes Englishmen stare.

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The musical atmosphere of Leipsic appears to be troubled just now. A correspondent writes from the Saxon city that musical personages there are busily quarreling with each other—a state of things not wholly unprecedented, by the way. Five actions for "insult" have been heard in the courts, and a sixth is pending. It is stated, further, that the orchestral Director, Winderstein, is not on the best possible terms with some of the critics, while, by saying that they do not need the foreign press, the Directors of the Gewandhaus concerts have ruffled the correspondents of non-German papers. As a city, Leipsic is too small for toleration and peace.

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The regulations of the French authorities on the subject of musical performances at the Paris Exhibition have reached the Royal Commission for the exhibition. The general purport of the regulations is as follows: Musical works and performances of all nations participating in the exhibition will be admissible. Musical societies, both French and foreign, will perform in the grand hall of the Trocadero, and chamber music will be performed in the small hall. Musical societies will organize their concerts at their own expense and at their own risk. The greater portion of the seats in the grand hall will be at the disposal of the societies, who will be allowed to fix their own rates for the seats and will be entitled to the receipts, with sundry deductions. Foreign musical societies can only be admitted on the guarantee and recommendation of the Commissioner General of the nation to which they belong. Applications must reach the Commissariat-Général before April 15. Foreign Commissioners General are desired to insure that the music performed by foreign societies is specially representative of the nationality of the performers. The official orchestra can be placed at the disposition of foreign nations who wish to be represented by compositions. There will also be competitions of choral societies (orphéons) and brass and other wind bands. The competitions of the choral societies will take place in July, and those of the brass bands in August. The prizes will consist of crowns, palms, and medals.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME

Chicago does not weep because Mr. Grau has turned his back upon her. To-morrow night she will enter into the joys of a season of four weeks of opera by the company from New Orleans, managed by F. Charley. The répertoire for the first week is: Monday, "La Juive"; Tuesday, "Romeo et Juliette"; Wednesday, "Salammbo"; Thursday, "Il Trovatore"; Friday, "Faust"; Saturday afternoon, "Les Huguenots"; Saturday night, "Aida." The list of singers is as follows:

Sopranos—Mmes. Lina Pacary, Clement, Madler de Montja, Berthet, Berangier.

Contraltos and Mezzo Sopranos—Mmes. Valdes, Savine, Jarrie, Dupuis, Bellet, Frasset.

Tenors—MM. Ansaldi, Gauthier, Bonnard, Dambrine, Salvator, Jouhatte.

Baritones—MM. Loyolle, Rossel, Beguin, Thiriat.

Basses—MM. Bouxmann, Zery, Berangier, Constantin.

Conductors—MM. Vianesi, Finance, De Swert.

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The programme to be played by Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler at her jubilee recital, to be given at Central Music Hall, Chicago, Saturday evening, March 24, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of her début, is as follows: Etudes symphoniques, op. 13, Schumann; andante, F major, Beethoven; "Hark, Hark, the Lark," (serenade;) "The Erl King," Schubert-Liszt; berceuse, op. 57; valse, op. 64, No. 1; étude, op. 25, No. 3; étude, op. 25, No. 9; étude, op. 10, No. 4; polonaise, op. 53, Chopin; ungeduld, op. 57, No. 1, Moszkowski; barcarole, op. 30, No. 1, Rubinstein; prelude, op. 52, No. 3, Saint-Saëns; Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 12, Liszt.

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When Paderewski left Chicago for the West his record was nearly 25 per cent. ahead of his last tour, three years ago, which netted him $200,000. When he played in Chicago with Theodore Thomas recently the prices for tickets were nearly doubled, and, on account of his various engagements elsewhere, both the public rehearsal and the concert had to be given on the same day.

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The German Liederkranz, Dr. Paul Klengel, conductor, will present Caesar Franck's "Les Beatitudes" at its next public concert at Carnegie Hall, Sunday evening, March 25. This oratorio for mixed chorus, solo voices, and orchestra has never yet been given in America. It is based on that portion of the Sermon on the Mount wherein Christ sets forth the fundamental principles of Christian life and doctrine. Commenced in 1870, "Les Beatitudes" was not completed until 1879, and it was never given a hearing until after Franck's death. It was first produced in Paris, Brussels, and Amsterdam in 1893 and 1894. At the first production in Leipsic, in 1895, Dr. Klengel conducted and Anton Van Rooy sang the voice of Christ. Dr. Klengel is now the conductor of the Liederkranz, and as Herr Van Rooy has been engaged to sing the same part here, New York will have the opportunity to hear this masterpiece rendered with the musical and artistic completeness and fidelity that are always given to works of foremost importance in the great musical centres of Europe.

Realistic Music.

From The Spectator.

The attitude of the cognate arts toward war shows a marked tendency toward realism; perhaps the most striking battle pictures of the decade have been those of Verestchagin; while even the illustrated papers are beginning to give the preference to the photographic camera over sensational drawings worked up at home from the rough sketches of artists on the spot. From these and other facts one might be readily tempted to argue that the war would react in a similar manner on music. Besides, is it not true that all the great masters were realists? Did not Beethoven compose a Battle Symphony, and meditate a composition descriptive of the battle of Waterloo? Did not Handel imitate the hopping of frogs and the pattering of hailstones? Haydn the "flexible tiger" and other animals, Mendelssohn the braying of the donkeys? All this is indisputably true, but it must be also remembered that only in an infinitesimal portion of their works did these great masters resort to the dangerous device, to borrow a critic's happy phrase, of attempting to make people "see with their ears." To quote Sir Hubert Parry, "unconsciously the development of the musical world's sense of criticism tends to arrive at the truth, that though realism is admissible as a source of suggestion, the object of the expressive power of music is not to represent the outward semblance of anything, but to express the moods which it produces and the workings of the mind that are associated with them." As the same authority observes, a little of the realism permitted to himself by Beethoven in the Pastoral Symphony is often a help to the composer, but it is a dangerous weapon to handle, and "every one is conscious in a moment if the subordinate relation of realistic to inward presentation is exceeded." Many years ago, at a performance of Jullien's Army Quadrilles in Manchester, an enterprising conductor thought to lend actuality to the performance by the discharge of firearms. These were accordingly let off in a small room underneath the platform, whence the concentrated fumes, issuing forth with invincible buoyancy, drove the audience en masse from the body of the hall.

Pianos and Piano Players.

The following is a specimen of what is regarded as remarkable music criticism in England. It is from the wonderful Saturday Review:

"The piano having done its best to ruin the virtuoso, the virtuoso is now doing his best to ruin what genuine art of piano playing there ever was. He is not content to play in a plausible manner music written for other instruments; he is even playing genuine piano music, such as Chopin's, in what can only be called an orchestral way. Chopin, poor man, had no notion of how to write for the orchestra, and certainly nothing was further than the orchestra from his thoughts when he wrote his nocturnes and ballades; yet within the last few weeks. I have heard in both nocturnes and ballades flute effects, string effects, and all the rest attempted. And even that is not quite the worst. Rosenthal is now among us drawing immense crowds by playing pieces faster and louder than they have ever been played before, and it is certain that within a year or two some one will come and beat Rosenthal at that game.

"It almost looks as though virtuosos had made up their minds at last that the genuine art of playing genuine piano music on the genuine piano was either lost or not worth troubling about, and had determined to become frank athletes. Well, that way honesty lies. But I am growing tired, and concert-goers will all shortly grow tired, of going to see a grand knocked out in one round less by Herr —— than has been accomplished before, or of going to hear a Beethoven sonata run through in ten seconds less than the previous record. The other day I heard a virtuoso play a waltz. Unfortunately he took it so fast that each four-bar strain sounded like one bar in common time with a running accompaniment of triplets in the treble, and probably half of the audience went away under the impression that he had substituted a measure for the waltz.

"It is useless to protest again this inartistic business. It will go on as long as society ladies love gentlemen with long hair, or monkey tricks at the piano, or mere displays of strength and agility. Meantime it is a comfort to know that there are a few men and women from whom something better can be heard. Mr. Leonard Borwick, though he inclines too much to delicacy, is always genuine and always plays beautifully; Lamond is a giant; Busoni is a splendid artist within his limits, and among women we have Carreno and Mme. Fischer-Sobell. And in the last resort we can fall back on the great fiddlers.

Some Happenings in Good Society.

The Lenten season progresses and the Lenten amusements, which this year, as usual, are chiefly sewing classes, bowling and badminton, tennis, and roller skating, lectures and recitations, with a few luncheons and dinners thrown in for good measure, go on continuously. There is not more card playing than usual, and the various bridge whist and euchre clubs meet with as much regularity as the sewing classes, of which there are a great number. Many people are away, and those who have remained at home are busily preparing for near departures to the country and for short trips here and there. With the exception of one or two of the sewing classes, the names of the members of the exclusive fashionable set do not figure in the list of those who are participating in Lenten amusements. Last year at the corresponding period of the Lenten season there were several frolics in studios, and the Mi-Careme or Annexation party at the Constable studio had taken place.

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The calendar, with the exception of the daily sewing class meetings, contains only the following for the coming week: To-morrow there will be a recital at Sherry's by George Grossmith in aid of the Summer Rest Society, with following afternoon tea, and the second meeting of the Monday Evening Bowling Club at the Berkeley School building in the evening. Tuesday morning will bring the third meeting of the Pro-Cathedral Sewing Class at the residence of Mrs. Henry Clews, 9 West Thirty-fourth Street, and the evening a large reception and musicale at the residence of Mrs. Frank Russak, 19 East Sixty-fifth Street. Dr. Carl Lumholtz will give the first of a series of Lenten lectures on "Indian Life in Arizona and New Mexico," at Mrs. Henry Draper's residence, 471 Madison Avenue, in the afternoon of Tuesday. Wednesday will be the most interesting day of the week, with the Kipling afternoon and the evening Kermess in the Astoria ballroom under the auspices of the Society of Decorative Art. The third meeting of Miss Leary's sewing class will be held at Mrs. Charles Oelrichs's, 35 Madison Avenue, on Thursday afternoon, and among the lectures of the day will be a talk by Miss Jane Meade Welsh on "Thomas Jefferson," in her Carnegie Hall studio, and a lecture in the French Huguenot course by M. Boisse. Other minor events of the week will be a meeting of the Causerie du lundi at the residence of Mrs. James Rodman Townsend, 117 East Fifty-seventh Street, to-morrow morning.

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The second private concert of the Rubinstein Club was given at the Astoria in the large ballroom on Thursday evening last. Mr. William R. Chapman, as usual, was the conductor. Most of the officers and active members of the club were present. The concert was unusually enjoyable and successful. Among the best selections sung by the club was the Neidlinger "Mother's Song." Mendelssohn's "Concerto in E Minor" was rendered by Mr. Arnold on the violin. The prologue to "I Pagliacci" was sung by Mr. Gwilym Miles, who responded to two encores. The aria from Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" was rendered by Mrs. Grace Haskell Barnum and "The Rosary," Nevin, by Mr. Miles. The remaining concert of the season will be given Thursday evening, May 3.

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Florida is the fad this Spring, and now it seems that at Palm Beach, the favorite spot of all others, it is found impossible to accommodate everybody at the hotels. The experience of the Pierpont Morgan party, which had to live in its special car, was a case in point. Many of the parties which started a few weeks ago are now on their way home. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish arrived on Thursday evening. The Edwin Goulds came back earlier in the week, and Mrs. George Gould follows their example. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, who have been in the South some weeks, are expected home very shortly, and Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes are on their way northward. By the middle of March Southern Florida becomes almost tropical in temperature, and the season there is over by April.

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Jekyl Island seems to be getting much of the patronage which formerly went to Aiken, and Old Point is looking up again. The last place is much more accessible from New York. Just now the Spring is creeping over the Virginia border, and within a few weeks the trees will have donned their new dresses and the wild flowers will bloom again in field and meadow. Aiken has only been popular with a very small set, and this season many Bostonians and Philadelphia people made it their headquarters. The beautiful Mrs. Carter and her friend, Mrs. Widener, are among the recent visitors there. It is Mr. P. A. B. Widener who is to cruise in the West Indies on his steam yacht Josephine. He and his party are at present at Jekyl Island, where are also Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier.

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Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, as previously announced, have gone on a Southern trip and may go on to Mexico. It is doubtful whether they will go abroad or not, as they are to be at Newport very early in the season. There will be many people going over within the next month, all for short visits, many of the women, of course, for the purpose of shopping. The Exposition crowds of the Summer will be avoided. Mrs. Ogden Mills will make her annual trip abroad next month. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish intends to go very early to Newport, although it is not improbable that she may run over to Paris for a brief visit. Among those whose departures have already been announced, and who will leave soon or during the month, will be Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her children, and Mrs. Robert Goelet.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, who are now at Cannes, where they will remain for some little time, will not return until the late Autumn. They are looking in Paris for a house or an apartment for the Exposition. Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., and the Misses Iselin are still at St. Moritz. Miss Iselin won a sled race over the Cresta course last week. Mrs. Iselin's health is much improved. As announced by Col. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor and her little son will remain in Switzerland some time longer. Col. Astor will put into execution his long-cherished purpose of building at Ferncliff. The house, when completed, will be one of the handsomest country seats in the United States.

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Mrs. Trenor L. Park of 446 Madison Avenue gives at her residence to-day a dinner in honor of the French Minister, M. Jules Cambon. Mr. Maurice Farkoa will sing and recite a number of his selections. On Thursday evening, March 15, Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons will give at her residence, 294 Madison Avenue, a dinner of sixteen covers.

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One of the largest dinners of the past week was that of Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald of 253 Lexington Avenue, on Monday evening last, and which was noticed in this column at the time. It was one of twenty-eight covers, and was a birthday dinner in honor of one of her daughters. Mr. Maurice Farkoa sang and recited. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald are about starting on a trip to California, and will be absent some weeks.

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Miss Harriette Cady is to give the first of two recitals on Saturday, March 24, at 11:30 A. M., at the residence of Mrs. John J. Mason, 582 Fifth Avenue. The second recital will be given at the same hour and place on March 31. Miss Cady will be heard in modern Russian and Scandinavian airs, and in some clavichord pieces of the seventeenth century.

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The sewing class for the Mothers and Babies' Hospital will meet next Wednesday, March 14, at 11 A. M., at the residence of Mrs. Frederic Bell, 52 East Fifty-seventh Street. Mme. Schumann-Heink will sing. This class has been organized under the patronage of Mrs. William Loring Andrews, Mrs. Douglas W. Burnham, Mrs. J. F. A. Clark, Mrs. Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Mrs. Jules Montant, Mrs. Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith, and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes. Mrs. Vernon C. Brown is Chairman of the Sewing Class Committee.

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A social event of last week was the musicale and tea given by Mrs. George Crocker, 1 East Sixty-fourth Street, at which Mrs. Jansen sang, Miss Putnam, the harpist, played, and Mr. Orton Bradley was at the piano. The decorations were American Beauty roses. The affair was given in honor of the Misses Rutherford, and a large number of their friends were present. About 150 invitations were sent out. This is probably the last large affair that Mrs. Crocker will give this season, as she, Mr. Crocker, and the Misses Rutherford will sail for Europe early in April, to be absent some months.

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So many tickets have been sold for the recital to be given to-morrow afternoon by Mr. George Grossmith at Sherry's in aid of the Summer Rest Society, that the women in charge of the affair, and who have also managed the Summer Home, are now sure of being able to carry on their excellent work during the hot months. As has been said, this Summer rest gives to many women formerly used to better things a comfortable country retreat where they can at small cost have all the advantages of a good table and pleasant and agreeable surroundings, and without any suggestion of being beneficiaries of any one's bounty. A few tickets can still be had from Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, 4 East Tenth Street; Miss Rhett, Miss Morgan, 122 East Thirty-fourth Street; Miss Milner, 13 East Twenty-fourth Street, and other patronesses whose names have already been given in this column. Tea will be served after the recital.

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Among the young married couples who were congratulated last week upon the anniversaries of their weddings, were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilmerding Payne, (Miss Mary Field,) who were married a year ago, on Thursday, March 8. Theirs was one of the few Lenten weddings of last year.

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The engagement was announced during the week of Mr. Edmund Randolph, a son of Mr. Edmund D. Randolph and a brother of Mrs. Francis Egerton Webb and Mrs. Richard Trimble, and Miss Isabella Carter of Philadelphia. This engagement was announced at Aiken. The reported engagement of Dr. Charles P. Parker and Miss Susan De Forest Day, the owner of the steam yacht Scythian, still lacks confirmation, although a further rumor is to the effect that the couple are to be married very shortly. Dr. Parker has recently leased a house, 17 East Fifty-seventh Street, and this would seem to be an indication that he has matrimonial intentions for the near future. Recalling, however, the fact that this engagement has been reported several times before, only to be denied, it is yet received with some natural skepticism. The wedding of Mr. Pierre P. Lahens and Miss Eleanor Vernon Boyington will be celebrated at Trinity Chapel at noon on April 25.

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Mrs. Frank Russak of 19 East Sixty-fifth Street will give a large evening reception, to be followed by a musicale at her residence on Tuesday evening next.

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Mrs. George R. Schieffelin of 8 East Forty-fifth Street, has been quite ill with the grip for some ten days past, and is now only convalescent. She was consequently not present at several dinners, luncheons, and other entertainments where her name appeared among the list of guests.

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The Kipling afternoon and evening Kirmess, to be given under the auspices of the Society of Decorative Art, in the Astoria ballroom, on Wednesday next, March 14, will be the society event of the week. Perhaps the most novel feature of the Kipling afternoon will be the production, for the first time on the stage, of two of Kipling's stories—the dramatic "Hill of Illusion" and the amusing skit "Poor, Dear Mamma" from the Gadsby stories. These will be acted by the well-known players Miss Grace Dobson, Miss Evelyn Harris, Mrs. H. E. Bucki, and Messrs. Evert Jansen Wendell and Rutgers Jewett. Several of Kipling's best-known poems will be recited by Mr. Arthur Edward Stahlschmidt of London, and Mr. Francis Rogers will sing "Danny Deever," the "Road to Mandelay," the "Seal Lullaby," and the "Recessional." The evening Kirmess will be under the management of Miss Lila Agnew Stewart. The ballroom will be arranged to represent a Russian village, and the dances will be given by 150 young society men and women in costume. The spectacle will be a beautiful and charming one. Tea will be served after the Kipling performance in the Astor Gallery to holders of reserved seat tickets, and a supper will be served after the Kirmess, tickets for which will be $2 each, and for which tables and seats must be reserved. Tickets for both performances and the supper can be had of the Society of Decorative Art, 14 East Thirty-fourth Street, and at the Manhattan and Waldorf Hotels. There are still some seats and boxes for both afternoon and evening performances.

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Mr. E. Rollins Morse of Boston, who recently purchased the Rhua House and the Cole property on Bellevue Avenue, Newport, has had the latter named property cleared up after many years of neglect, and the result has been a benefit to the adjoining properties. It is understood that Mr. Morse contemplates erecting a handsome villa in the centre of the land and removing the wooden cottage on the Cole estate or enlarging the stone cottage on the other property. Nothing further can be done in regard to improvements this year, as Mr. Morse and his family intend occupying Rhua House early during the coming season.

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Mrs. Potter Palmer intends to pass a portion of the coming season at Newport. Her arrival will necessarily be late, owing to her connection with the Paris Exposition. When Mrs. Palmer returns to Newport it will be with the Prince and Princess Cantacuzene. The Newport season is longer each succeeding Summer. The late holding of the Horse Show adds materially in the prolonging of the season.

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The sale of the Tooker estate at Newport was a disappointment to many of the property owners, because of the rather small price the land and the buildings brought, and emphasized the inflated values of certain estates there. The Tax Assessors are inspecting various estates to ascertain if the owners are being taxed too much or are not paying what they should. As far as the Assessors have gone, it would seem as if the balance would show a loss to the city.

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The following Newport cottagers are to be assessed this year for personal taxes on the stated valuations: Marianna A. Ogden, $25,000; Robert Sedgwick, $500; Arthur T. Kemp, $7,500; Peter G. Gerry, $500; John S. Tooker, $500; Corinne Oldmixon, $1,500; Jenny D. Guidet, $2,500; I. Townsend Burden, $25,000; Samuel F. Barger, $30,000; Joel B. Wolfe, $25,000; John J. Wysong, $25,000, and Felix Tuckerman, $500.

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Monte Carlo is now about the most crowded place on the Riviera. It is rendered possible by a good express service to leave the opera at Nice and go over to Monte Carlo for supper. The Metropole and other Monte Carlo hotels have many American names on their registers. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet have been among the more recent arrivals. Mrs. James P. Kernochan and Miss Bessie Smith Clift have gone over from Rome and Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., have all reached the Riviera and have been at Monte Carlo and other places on the coast. At Cannes it is very much the same set which has been there all Winter, which is doing the entertaining. The Grand Duke Michael and his wife, the Countess of Torbay, are the most conspicuous among the golf set, and Mme. de Charette, (Miss Polk,) the Countess de Pourtales, (Miss Barbey,) Mrs. John W. Mackay, Mrs. Cutting, (Miss Moale,) Mr. Lispenard Stewart, and the Marquise de Mores (Miss von Hoffman) are among the Americans who are seen everywhere.

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Paris is not over gay at this season, and the burning of the Théâtre Française and the slow progress on the exposition buildings are not conducive to lightness of spirits. While it has been an open Winter in most countries, Paris has suffered very much from the cold, and nearly all society has gone to the south. Miss Fanny Reed and a few other Americans who remain in Paris the whole year around are giving their weekly receptions and musicales, and Ritz and the Palace Hotels harbor traveling New Yorkers who are taking in the gay capital—not very brilliant now—en route.

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London, on the contrary, is looking up and there are strong indications that there will be a season after all, although so many families are in mourning that it cannot be very brilliant. The first levee was held at St. James's Palace during the week, and Mr. Coleman Drayton was presented by Ambassador Choate, who is now going on a well-earned vacation to the south of France, where Mrs. Choate and Mr. Joseph Choate, Jr., have been for some weeks. Mrs. Henry White and Miss White still remain at Grasse. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin and the Earl and Countess of Craven have been in London almost the entire Winter. Mrs. Bradley Martin has been entertaining at small dinners and at parties to the play. Mrs. Ronalds keeps up her Sunday afternoons, and already there are quite a number of houses open, although many people are in the country and on the Continent. One of the débutantes of the season will be Miss Joan Cavendish-Bentinck, who has already made her début in New York.

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Ireland, since the reign of the Cadogans, has become very fashionable, and the Dublin Drawing Room is an event second in importance only to the one held at Buckingham Palace. Many of the old English families with Irish connections have repaired their half-ruined mansions and castles, and the days of absentee landlordism are over. The Duke and Duchess of York and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have made frequent trips of late years to Ireland and loyalty there is unbounded. The visit of the Queen to Dublin will be an extraordinary event, and English society will go over the Westward Channel almost en masse for that period.

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In the hunting countries there is little change. Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mackay, Lady Bache Cunard, the Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt, and Mr. and Mrs. Delancey Kane are all familiar figures. Mr. Keene is still practicing his polo ponies for the matches in Paris later in the Spring. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence will come back to this country in April, and will, after a short stay in town, go to Newport. Balmacan will be opened again in June, and during the Summer the Bradley Martins will entertain a succession of house parties there. Mrs. John Mackay will pass a part of the Summer at her Scottish castle, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will be there in June.

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Mrs. Horwitz has just given a large ball at the Grand Hotel, in Rome, where "neri" and "bianchi" mingled with the gayest of the American colony. The ballroom was effectively decorated with a profusion of bright flowers and tropical plants, while electric bulbs hidden in the foliage made the scene like fairyland. Mrs. Horwitz was assisted in receiving by the Countess Andreozzi, and looked well in Nile green embroidered in silver. Among the crowd of guests were Gen. and Mrs. Draper, the Comtessa Caprara, the Duc de St. Martino, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. A. Van Rensselaer and Miss Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Kernochan, Duc de Massimo, Princess Borompagni, Countess Gianetti, Miss Smith Clift, Miss Wainwright, Gibson Fahnestock, the Marquis Brancaccio, Mr. Martin Francklin, and many of the Diplomatic Corps.

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There was much the same crowd at a large evening reception at the French Embassy, which took place the night after. Mrs. Draper has given another large "five o'clock" for her sister. Among others present were Mr. and Mrs. Harlton Deacon of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Osgood Field, Mrs. Kemys, Mrs. and Miss Jay, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Comte Primoli, Mr. and Mrs. Story, the Misses Morton, and many others.

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The Americans most active in the gayeties in Rome this season are the Stanley Mortimers, who had a quantity of letters to the smart set, and the Van Rensselaers, Mme. Horwitz, and Mrs. Kernochan. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger was present at a large diplomatic dinner given by Mrs. Draper a short time ago, and on dit that she looked remarkably well in a black scaled gown.

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The Grand Hotel restaurant has been the centre of levity the past few weeks, many dinners being given by the Americans in Rome. Among those entertaining have been the Stanley Mortimers, whose guests are for the most part Italian; Mrs. Horwitz and Col. Needham, who had Siegfried Wagner as one of his guests. The Crown Princess of Sweden has arrived at the Grand Hotel.

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Tennis is one of the most popular sports of the younger set in society, and meetings of various tennis parties are held daily at the Tennis Building, in West Forty-first Street. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid has one of the tennis courts for a party of some twenty young girls, every Saturday morning; Miss Hilda G. Tiffany has a court Mondays and Thursdays, while Mrs. J. E. Taylor has it on Tuesdays and Fridays.

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The concert in aid of crippled children, which Miss Julia L. Delafield and Miss Mabel Irving Jones have gotten up, will, as already announced in these columns, take place in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria at 3:30 o'clock on Monday, March 26. M. Emilio de Gogorza, the baritone, and Miss Marie Brema will sing, and a string orchestra of twenty-five pieces under the conductorship of Mr. Victor Harris will take part. Tickets at $3 each may be procured at the residence of Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, 475 Fifth Avenue, and at the residence of Mrs. Edward Renshawe Jones, 43 East Thirty-fourth Street. Among the patronesses of this concert are Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. W. G. Langdon, Mrs. H. E. Howland, Mrs. Philip Sands, Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, Mrs. E. R. Jones, and Mrs. R. H. Derby.

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Mrs. Eric P. Swenson (Miss Berthelot) gave last evening at her residence, 13 East Seventy-first Street, a small dinner of twelve covers.

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During the past week travel seems to be turning tide, and there are many arrivals from the South. Mrs. Jules Reynal and party and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Miss Greta Pomeroy returned during the course of the week. Miss Whitney and Miss Kernochan were at Jacksonville on Friday en route to Palm Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius B. Mitchell, Dr. J. Duncan Emmett, and Cornelius Von E. Mitchell arrived in Florida yesterday en route for Palm Beach. Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer have also returned to town and have taken the Oliver Harriman, Jr., residence on Madison Avenue.

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From another Florida correspondent at Miami, under date of Thursday, comes the following, which will be of interest:

"Dr. W. Seward Webb and party, who arrived on Saturday, with the intention of going on to Havana, have abandoned the idea, and will spend the time which they had allotted to the trip at the Royal Palm, so pleased are they with their surroundings. The young ladies of the party, Miss Lawrence and Miss Webb, attracted much attention as they were dancing together in the ballroom last evening, [which by the way, looks as if young men were scarce at that section.] Miss Webb wore a lovely gown of Dresden silk, in white, flowered with pink, trimmed with some beautiful yellow lace. Her hair, which is very luxuriant and of a golden shade, was worn in a wonderfully fluffy pompadour well down over her forehead. Miss Lawrence is very tall and stately, and wore a clinging gown of white crêpe. It was trimmed in different shades of lavender, and had a yoke of lavendar satin, dotted with tiny steel beads. Mrs. George Bird, who is with them, wore a gown of black spangled net. Mrs. Lawrence was gowned in a gray shot silk. The party will remain here some days and then go on to Palm Beach to join the Frederick Vanderbilts."

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Among the most recent arrivals in Florida are: At St. Augustine—Mrs. Slater of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Wood and Miss Wood of New York; at Palm Beach—Mrs. John Conway of Philadelphia, Mrs. Samuel Valentine, Mr. George Stewart Smith, Mrs. Kirkland and Miss Kirkland, T. Clarence Davis, and Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder of New York.

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The opera has been well patronized this week. There was quite a brilliant house on Monday evening. Mrs. Ogden Mills and Miss Atherton Blight were together, and among others were Miss Daisy Post, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mrs. Adair, Mrs. Wadsworth Ritchie, Mrs. Starr Miller, Miss Emily Hoffman, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mrs. Sanford Bissell, Miss Julia Wells, and Mrs. Westervelt. On Friday evening Miss Josephine Johnson and Miss Fanny Johnson were the guests of Mrs. Henry Clews. Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mrs. Lee Tailer were together. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wilson had Mrs. Henry Burnett as a guest. In the other boxes were Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mrs. Gambrell, Mrs. Alfred Seton, Jr., Mrs. Frank Witherbee, Miss Ethel Davies, Mrs. Wellman, Mrs. David King, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. George T. Crocker, and the Misses Rutherford.

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Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel is at Asheville, and she has as her guest Miss Ellen Drexel Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel are the guests of Mrs. Arthur James, at her English country seat. They go after a fortnight to the Riviera. Mr. Barclay Warburton of Philadelphia and Mr. William Laimbeer of this city have gone to Aiken for a week.

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There are any number of small entertainments, lectures, and musicales going on this Lent. At Mrs. John Jay White's there is a course of Wednesday morning lectures on Russia, and on Tuesdays at different houses there will be some talks on the South Sea Islands, their inhabitants, and their customs by a well-known explorer. These lectures are just being arranged for, and the cards will be out this week. Sunday is the day for informal musicales, and Miss De Forest and Miss Callender and Miss Clementina Furniss have been entertaining in this way since the commencement of Lent. Afternoon whist parties are also very popular, and they are taking the place of evening card parties. For those who are very religiously inclined, many of the up-town churches, such as Calvary and the Church of the Transfiguration, have daily services from midday to 1 o'clock.

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Lady Mary Sackville arrived yesterday on the St. Paul from England. She will visit Mrs. George Gould and Lady Minto. Lady Mary Sackville is one of the great London beauties. She has vivid red hair and a superb complexion, and was one of the young women chosen by Mrs. Arthur Paget to pose in the Titian tableau at her entertainment in aid of the yeomanry fund. Lady Mary Sackville visited Mrs. George Gould last Spring.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The engagement of Miss Gertrude Chase and C. Monteith Gilpin is announced. Miss Chase is the daughter of Mrs. George Cotton Chase.

The Severn Trio, assisted by Miss Katherine F. Hinrichs and Mr. Harvey W. Loomis, will give a concert at the Tuxedo on Tuesday evening, March 13.

The engagement of Mr. Samuel Tuska and Miss Amy Goldsmith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Goldsmith of 19 East Seventy-fourth Street, is announced.

Mrs. Benjamin Stern of 7 West Fifty-third Street gave a dinner of fourteen covers last evening. The decorations were pink sweet peas and violets.

The musicale and tea for the benefit of the McCall Mission to France, which was held at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Pumpelly on Friday, was largely attended.

The first of Mrs. E. Moffett Tyng's conferences on France and her people will be held at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, March 16, at 29 East Seventy-fourth Street.

The Alumnae and School Association of Miss Dana's School of Morristown, N. J., held its annual meeting on Saturday afternoon at the Hotel Manhattan. The business meeting was followed by a tea.

Miss Minnie Popper of 14 East Seventy-eighth Street, whose engagement was recently announced to Mr. Sidney Sternbach, is constantly entertained by her numerous friends. The Misses Price recently gave a dinner in her honor.

The engagement of Miss Florence L. Ottenheimer, daughter of Mrs. Jacob Ottenheimer of 211 East Sixty-first Street, to Mr. William E. Jacobs is announced. They will be home to their friends on Sunday, March 25, from 3 to 6 P. M.

The School of Industrial Art will give at its rooms, 159 West Twenty-third Street, to-morrow (Monday) afternoon an exhibition of art work. The exhibition will be open from 3:30 to 6 o'clock. Gov. Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island is to make an address.

The American Association of Allied Arts will give on Monday evening, March 12, a musicale at the residence of Mrs. George W. Richardson, 138 East Seventy-ninth Street. The proceeds of the affair are to go to the fund for permanent quarters for this association.

Miss Artemisia Bowen will give on Thursday, March 15, at 3:30 P. M., in the small ballroom of the Astoria the first of a series of Lenten recitals. Miss Bowen will recite selections from "King John," original monologues, and several miscellaneous selections. The Fidelio Club, 110 East Fifty-eighth Street, is giving a fortnightly series of lectures. Last night Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth lectured on "Prisoners of Our Country."

Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, the President of the Association, spoke of the work in Paris at the "Salle Rivoli," the New York Gospel hall. Many members of the New York auxiliary were present, and much interest was created in this work. The following artists kindly gave their services and rendered some fine musical selections: Miss Westervelt, soprano; Miss Dampmann, contralto, and Mr. Franklin-Sonnekalt, pianist and composer.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Homeopathic Hospital of Harlem will hold its next charity euchre on Monday afternoon, March 12, at the Ellerslie, West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The arrangements are in charge of the Entertainment Committee, of which Mrs. M. E. Chipman is the Chairman, who will assist the President, Mrs. Howard S. Robbins, in receiving the 200 guests expected there. Handsome prizes will be awarded to the successful players.

The Cinderella Lenten Club met on Thursday evening at the residence of Mrs. Dimond, Seventy-third Street and Central Park West. The feature of the evening was "hearts." The previous meeting was held at the residence of the Misses Norris. The members are the Misses Shrady, Adelide and Millie Moore, Sherwood, Green, Hattie Van Brunt, Georgie Van Brunt, Stapleton, Julia Stark, Florence Merrill, Ely, and others, and the Messrs. Tilt, Johnson, Ripsonis, Raines, Staples, Dennis, Mosher, Ely, Sherwood, Butler, Dimond, Schuler, Thomson, and Mason.

The American Association of Allied Arts, organized for the mutual advancement of all workers in applied arts, feeling the need of a broader field than it has had heretofore, will open permanent clubrooms in the Autumn. Under the auspices of Miss Emma B. Shields, President, it will give a musicale on the evening of March 12, at the residence of Mrs. G. W. Richardson, the proceeds to be devoted to the fund for rooms. Among the artists who will appear are Mrs. Packyn of Stockholm, Mrs. Klein, a soprano, from Toronto, and Miss Bonsall, contralto. Other contributors will be the Ladies' Quartet, and the Do-re-mi Mandolin Club.

A Lenten fad is attending the regimental and company drills in the various armories. The Twenty-second Regiment Armory is especially popular on drill nights among Lenten visitors. Company H, commanded by Capt. Dyett, and whose Lieutenant is Sidney B. Cohn, gave an exceptionally good drill on a recent evening. Capt. Dyett has his men well in hand, is an officer who has seen active service, is a thorough soldier and a model disciplinarian. Lieut. Cohn, through close attention to duty and fidelity to his company, has made an unusual record for himself, having risen from the rank of private to that of Lieutenant in three years. This company has won many prizes in rifle matches, and its athletes have won numerous banners. The numerical strength of the company was somewhat depleted when mustered into volunteer service, but it hopes soon again to have a full roll card.

There was a large gathering at the Albany, Fifty-second Street and Broadway, on Saturday morning last, to attend the first of a series of lecture musicales given by Miss Lillie D'Angelo Bergh. A short lecture entitled "Psychology of Breathing" was followed by an enjoyable musicale. The assisting artists were Miss Genevieve Bisbee, pianist; Miss Kittie Berger, harpist; Miss Lillie D'Angelo Bergh, soprano; Mr. Andre Destamps, basso, and others. Among the subscribers to the course are Mrs. Fred Goodridge, Mme. A. Fabricotti, Mrs. Harry Kingsley, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. S. J. Walker, Mrs. James Beers-Maffett, Mrs. J. Hodges-Crowell, Mrs. Eustace Ballard-Smith, Mrs. Henry Burgoyne-Wilson, Mrs. F. H. Moulton, Mrs. H. M. Parker, Mrs. J. W. Randall, Mrs. C. K. Randall, Miss Robinson, and Mrs. Joseph Beckle.

A complimentary concert is to be tendered to Miss Elizabeth Sloman by her friends and pupils at the Astoria on Wednesday evening, March 28. The artists who have kindly volunteered are Mme. Clementine De Vere, Miss Marie Wainwright, Mr. Richard Arnold, Mr. Paolo Gallico, Mrs. Anna Bulkely, Miss Charlotte Sulley, Miss Margaret Anderson, Mr. S. Rappaport, and Miss Hilke. Among the patrons and patronesses are the Hon. Randolph Guggenheimer, Messrs. Walter Damrosch, Lewis W. Morrison, Leonard Lewisohn, Lewis Fraser, Edward Moran, and Mrs. John D. Townsend, Mrs. William Lummis, Mrs. Simon Borg, Mrs. James H. Brien, Mrs. Lewis Henry, Mrs. Douglas MacLean, Mrs. Jennie June Croly, Mrs. Edward Moran, Mrs. Morris Ulman, Mrs. A. B. De Frece, Mrs. Harmon Hendricks, Dr. and Mrs. Forbes, Miss Emma Thursby, Mrs. J. Rothschild, Mrs. Theodore Raill, Miss Grigsbey, Miss Florine Levisohn, Miss Phillips, Miss C. Mason, Miss Ann S. Stephens. Tickets are $2, and can be procured at the Astoria and the music stores.

SOME HINTS ON MEN'S DRESS.

Leading tailors say that this will be a quiet Spring, as regards the fashions. The changes in cut and clothes and styles are really only variations and hardly noticeable. This is due in great measure to the effect on England of the war in the Transvaal and the discouraging news early in the season. London still remains the fountain head of men's fashions, although American tailors do not adopt all the English ideas as they appear, but modify and improve upon them. However, they obtain much, if not all, of their inspiration from the West End. Two cloths have been introduced for Summer wear, which have a decided South African origin. One of these is the woolen khaki. Khaki, as it was known in this country during the Spanish-American war, was a stiff canvaslike cloth. It is now made with a woolen finish, which gives it an almost shiny surface and imparts to it the same softness and pliability which is found in the flannel and in the homespun. It is most durable and cool, and it does not look unlike damask. In color it is a light coffee or yellowish brown. Riding breeches are being made of it by some of the leading Fifth Avenue tailors, who make a specialty of clothes for the various hunts and golf clubs. In fact, a suit of it for midsummer would not be a bad idea, as it is softer than linen and can stand more wear, and can be washed, and, I believe, it is guaranteed not to shrink.

In London, of course, everything is khaki just now, and I think a short time since I mentioned the khaki waistcoats with large flat buttons. Made of this woolen khaki, they would make a good showing for Spring with a black frock coat and dark Ascot tie.

The next novelty in cloths is a species of linen, with a highly polished surface, not unlike in texture and appearance, if not in color, the material used for breakfast tablecloths. These materials have a faint wide striped pattern, and come in grays, dim blues, and lavenders. They are to be made into Summer sack suits, and by some tailors it is predicted that they will rival the English flannels, although I doubt it. They look cool, and they are certainly durable, and also they convey a suggestion of South Africa, and they are probably the output of some fashionable army tailor. Both of these novelties, the khaki and the polished linen, confirm my statement made recently that for Summer the old white duck and other flaxen fabrics will come again into fashion.

The flannels are perhaps the most popular of all the English suitings. To an Englishman, flannels are indispensable. In the early Spring and Summer the Londoner lives in a punt on the Thames, or he is in the cricket field or again outing somewhere. As yet, on this side of the water, one confines his early season sporting ardor to golf and it is almost June before one gets on the water. Punting and boating are not favorite amusements over here. However, the English flannel is one of the best materials for the Summer. One can knock about in it, and the varied patterns ring a welcome change from the old days when there were but the blue and the black from which to choose. In fact, I know of one man who became so enthusiastic about flannels that last Summer, when he went to England, he had made a dinner coat and waistcoat and trousers of black flannel. The coat had a silk collar, shawl shape. I believe he cares more for that suit than for several others of the "confections" which he has in his wardrobe for evening wear. It is excellent for Summer, and except at Newport—and even there—one generally wears in the evening a dinner coat or jacket rather than evening dress, which is laid aside, except for extraordinary occasions, until the Autumn.

The leading note in men's attire this Summer will be that of sporting or outing. By this is not meant loud colors or striking combinations; although the shirt people are hard at work to make a man look like a walking rainbow, or again the ridiculous assumption of knickerbockers on all occasions, but the idea will be to give people the impression that you have just dropped into town from your country seat, and you are going back on an early train. To be a commuter is the fashion. This fad has been gaining steadily in popularity for a season or more. The introduction of the Raglan, which is a riding and country overcoat, and the paddock coat, which also has its place on the farm and at Meadow Brook, Far Rockaway, and other hunting centres, in town, for both afternoon and evening wear, was one of the first indications of this vogue. Later, in "The Tyranny of Tears," Mr. John Drew appeared in a species of riding coat which captivated the entire Hempstead and Country Club sets to a man. He wore it to the Horse Show, at luncheon at the Waldorf, on Fifth Avenue—everywhere. This coat is becoming the one novelty of the season.

Properly, it is a riding coat. It follows the lines of the old cutaway down to the hips. It is cut closely at the waist, but the skirts are very full and come well over the hips, and are rounded. There is a waist seam which almost resembles the belts which were once worn with blouse jackets some years ago, and all around the front are large flap pockets. It is a stylish coat and is excellent for riding, and gives a man a jaunty appearance in the street. Homespuns or tweeds or any cheviots or flannels—this latter, however, would be a novelty indeed—or cloths used for morning suits will do for a coat of this kind. The dark gray mixtures, with an almost invisible plaid, are best.

The brilliant-hued waistcoat has, according to the dictum of a well-known tailor in this city, "been run into the ground." Although one sees importations of the most brilliant-looking fabrics, in which yellow, red, green, and brown form extraordinary patterns, there is a disposition not to invest.

Those who have the brown waistcoats with tiny lines of red and green will wear them for another year perhaps, when they will drop entirely out of fashion. Fancy waistcoats of dark flannels are being made, but even now the knell of the fancy waistcoat has sounded, and a few seasons will see them no more. There were not many men who could wear the fancy double-breasted waistcoat, and to see a short, stout gentleman radiant in this garment was not a spectacle which one would wish to look at again. It is the same way as to the straight-cut sack coats affected by many golfers. They are convenient and hang loosely, but if a man has the very slightest indication of a stomach he becomes a prototype of Mr. Punch. I think the acme in colored waistcoats was reached last Sunday, when a florid-faced gentleman walked up Fifth Avenue wearing a long black frock coat, dark trousers, and a bright lavender satin waistcoat.

Another garment which threatens to go out of fashion is the drab or gray or tan covert coat. At one time you would see these coats everywhere. Now they are to be found on the Bowery more than in the better class of streets. For late Spring they were very serviceable, yet the Raglan seems to have taken their place most effectually. Should a covert coat be ordered, see that it has not silk or satin facings. All silk facings on light-colored coats are common and entirely out of style. They were never in the best of taste, and they were akin to the olive and brown velvet collars which some men wore with covert coats.

The tie par excellence for the Spring is the long, narrow four-in-hand tied with a long, loose knot. The bow tie, unless it has pointed ends, has gone out of fashion. The bat wing for the present is dead, except for dinner or evening dress.

The best Summer ties will be in dark colors, the only brilliant hues used being the reds in contrast to black. The striped patterns are the favorites.

A L

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

Anglers are now getting their tackle together, for the trout season commences down on Long Island on the 29th. In New Jersey the season commences April 1. Pennsylvania, excepting Pike County, follows with April 15 as opening day, then the balance of New York State with April 16, while Pike County remains closed to the trout fishermen until May 1. The lighter the rod and tackle used the more the sport is enjoyed, but it should be remembered that, as with light-weight guns, the less weight there is in a rod the better the quality of the material should be, and, consequently, the man who wishes to expend but a small amount on his outfit should not endeavor to purchase a four-and-a-half-ounce rod at a low price and expect much good service from it. A well-made lancewood rod of 9 feet in length and weighing six ounces may be had with nickel mountings for $4, and the nickel trimmings will be found as serviceable as those of German silver, which add a couple of dollars to the cost. If one is willing to pay from $11 to $13, he may become the owner of a six-strip split bamboo rod of the same length that weighs only 4½ ounces, and that will do good work in reasonably careful hands.

The fly fisherman's reel is single action, with a click, that is, a small spring ratchet acting on a cog wheel affixed to the axle, and which prevents the reel running freely, as does the reel made for ordinary bait or casting. The idea of the click is to prevent the reel overrunning and unwinding too much line when stripping for a longer cast. A single-action reel is used, as that style permits a safety band projecting beyond the crank and preventing any chance of the line catching in the handle when making a cast. For all practical purposes, a forty-yard reel is amply large enough for use on trout streams, and in most cases a twenty-five-yard size would serve equally well. A nickel reel is the cheapest, and one may be bought as low as 50 cents which will give good service. A hard rubber and nickel reel is handsomer and lighter, and may be had for about $1, and this is really the more preferable style. Aluminium reels cost from $1.50 to $4 each, but they give no better service, and many expert fly casters consider them too light to give a proper balance to the rod. While the bait caster must have a finely made, free-running reel, mounted on steel pivots, and sometimes with jeweled bearings, and has good reason for paying from $10 to $50 for this part of his outfit, the fly caster, whose reel must not run freely, has no reason for such an outlay, and will find that the cheaper grades of click reels will serve him as well as the higher-priced article.

A tapered waterproof enameled line of No. 3 size will be found heavy enough for all stream work, and is worth 5 cents a yard. It is heavier than an oiled silk line, and the advantages of the enamel and the extra weight are that it will cast the fly further and is not apt to kink and tangle. On the end of the line a leader of silkworm gut should be attached, and to this the flies are fastened. The leader not only serves to conceal the connection between flies and line, but makes the change of flies an easier task. These leaders come in six and nine foot lengths, and those fitted with loops for attaching the flies are so much more convenient that the old style is rapidly going out of use. Leaders so fitted cost from $1.20 per dozen for six-foot light gut to $3.60 per dozen for extra heavy ones nine feet long. Trout flies, tied on Nos. 6, 8, or 10 Sproat hooks are worth from 85 cents to $1.50 per dozen. These are what is known as "reversed-wing" flies, and are the only grade worth having, the cheaper qualities costing from 25 to 50 cents being mostly trash that would prove anything but durable, and dear at any price. A good quality fly is always the truest economy in the long run.

While there are hundreds of different patterns of flies each with a different name, the following list comprises the names of a few that will be found most alluring during the months named:

For April—Parmachene belle, red fly, red spinner, cinnamon, gravel bed, jenny spinner, golden dun midge, and cow dun.

For May—Montreal, yellow dun, yellow may, hawthorn, turkey brown and little dark spinner.

For June—Gray drake, oak fly, orange dun, green drake, marlow buzz, alder, blue blow, black gnat, dark mackerel, and white miller.

For July—Pale evening dun, silver horn, July dun, red ant, wren tail, brown and grizzly palmers, black midge, and professor.

For August—Flagon, governor, shad, coachman, August dun, orange fly, land fly, green camlet, goslin, royal coachman, red and black palmers, willow, and queen of the waters.

One of the most troublesome parts of an angler's outfit is the fly book. If it is small enough to be conveniently carried in the pocket, its capacity is so small that a complete assortment cannot be taken to the stream. If large enough to contain a great variety, the fisherman has a bulky volume that almost needs a boy to carry it.

I saw an idea at the Sportsmen's Show the other day that looks like a good way out of this difficulty. Instead of being tied to the hook the flies were attached to tiny metal tubes through which the snood and hook could be pulled, thus making hook and fly separable at pleasure. The fly book contained leaves of corrugated celluloid mounted in aluminium to prevent warping, and the corrugations of the celluloid formed grooves, one of which each hook occupied. The separable fly bodies were strung, each by itself, on small wire hooks attached to another leaf. The hook leaf would accommodate a couple of dozen hooks furnished with removable fly bodies, while a gross of the fly bodies alone, without the hooks and snoods, could find room on the other leaf. This arrangement, which could be carried in a very small pocket, enabled one to carry a couple of dozen hooks fitted with flies ready for casting and retain twelve dozen more bodies in reserve. The tube on which the flies were tied would admit of being used on three sizes of hooks, enabling one to make changes in size at pleasure.

Any one who has ever fished with the ordinary earthworm as bait remembers how the worm was often saved for another fish by being pushed up on the snood, when the fish struck. This style of fly acts in the same manner, and by being pushed up out of the way, unhooking the fish after capture becomes an easier task. The extremely scientific angler, not content with the variety of flies made, often carries to the stream materials from which he may tie one that will match any insect upon which the trout chance to be feeding at that time. The movable fly idea has been carried a step further to suit this class of fisherman. Some of the flies, instead of being in one piece, are in sections, wings, body, and tail each on its little tube. With a dozen hooks and a dozen or so of each of the different parts, combinations may be made which will give a couple of thousand different possible flies, any of which may be made up in a few seconds.

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While there is good trout fishing to be had on Long Island, so many of the best streams are either posted or owned by fishing clubs that the angler who has not made arrangements with stream owners or is a non-club member will probably find it better to wait until a little later in the season and try his luck in some of the Jersey waters. There are a few of these places where the fishing runs from good to excellent, and where, through not being generally known, the fisherman will not find too much competition. Kenville, in Morris County, N. J., a place of about 200 population, lying forty-seven miles distant from New York on the Lackawanna Road, has many trout in the Black River and streams of that vicinity. There is a hotel where anglers can be accommodated at $2 a day, and the proprietors can furnish information as to the most likely fishing spots. Peapack, in Somerset County, is another little town containing a hotel at which board may be secured at from $1.50 to $2 per day. Supplied with flies and worms, which the angler would be wise in taking with him, the small streams near the town will be found fairly well populated with trout, not to mention the unartistic eel and sucker, which are in evidence somewhat later in the season. There are several hotels in Phillipsburg, in Warren County, where fishermen can be accommodated at from $1 to $2 per day. The angler will have very fair luck in the small streams near the town which empty into the Delaware River. No guides are needed, as the station master or hotel proprietors will furnish all necessary information. Trout were abundant in the streams near Port Oram, Morris County, last year. Bait can be had cheaply by arranging with some small boy to dig worms the night before, in case the angler decides not to risk everything to the trout rising to a fly. This place is forty-four miles from New York on the Lackawanna Road, and has the advantage of not being overrun with fishermen in the trout season. I would suggest to any one intending fishing in the vicinity of Peapack to make arrangements with the Gladstone Hotel a day or so in advance, as the proprietor will advise him as to what is the condition of the stream at the time of writing.

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If any one doubts that the population of this city is interested in outdoor sports, these doubts will be speedily set at rest by a walk through Madison Square Garden. Not like the Horse Show, where a great percentage of the people go to see or be seen, little attention is paid by visitors to one another. Each seems actuated with the idea of seeing everything, animate or otherwise, that is on exhibition. Rods, guns, boats, and animals attract so much attention that Gov. Roosevelt, Mr. T. C. Platt, or President McKinley could probably walk through the Garden and attract no attention from the crowd.

There is one pleasing indication that the sportsman is becoming a recognized factor in business circles. This is the tendency of manufacturers and dealers to give him what he wants in the way of equipments without charging him so much that he will be forced to ask for a free pass when he comes to take his outing. The almost prohibitive prices that have been asked until lately for everything a sportsman wishes to use made outdoor life a rather expensive luxury. Now, happily, this state of affairs has been changed, and the average man who shoots, fishes, camps, or goes boating can supply himself with an outfit at a figure within his means. One enterprising dealer, who combines comfort and compactness in his camp outfits, illustrates it by exhibiting a camp ready for occupancy, and lying alongside the buddies containing the same camp packed for transportation. There are hunting axes, which you can take from your hip pocket and cut down a fair-sized tree with. There are water-tight match boxes that will keep your matches dry, even though you have to swim to shore from a capsized boat. There are rifles powerful enough to bring down the moose in the Maine woods, and others small and light enough to enable a lady to go squirrel shooting and get her game, always providing that she shuts the correct eye while aiming. One manufacturer of rifles whose arms were on exhibition last year has this season added the one thing needful to them to make them about perfect—a pistol grip.

Speaking of firearms makes one think of ammunition. The gentleman who gives exhibitions of duck shooting on the artificial lake uses what must be the most wonderful brand of powder ever manufactured. It always brings down two ducks with as many shots, and this by the use of powder alone, as the birds that fall bear no shot marks, yet they are as dead as the proverbial door nail, and do not even give the least final kick as they are retrieved. The awful deadness of those ducks savors almost too strongly of cold storage facilities and rather spoils the realism of the scene.

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The fact that the mossbunkers seem to have deserted Northern waters argues ill for the coming bluefishing season. The bluefish, which have the voracity of small sharks, follow the mossbunker schools from place to place. Still even a season or two lacking the bluefish would not be a high price to pay if it insured the dissolution of the syndicate which operates the mossbunker steamers that have been working such havoc along the coast. Though supposed to catch mossbunkers only, I doubt if any one has ever seen them return to the water fish of other descriptions which get in their tremendous nets. Bass, bluefish, Spanish mackerel, weakfish, everything goes into their fertilizing heaps once they are secured, and they have done more to make the salt water fishing of this vicinity poor than any other means of destruction. Laws have been enacted to prevent this abuse of their fishing, but the laws do not seem to have been very rigidly enforced. There is of course a reason for this, as, operating in one place to-day and another to-morrow, always at some distance from the shore, it is almost impossible to keep track of what the steamers of these vandals are doing. But if a revenue cutter could possibly be placed at the service of the Fishery Commissioners and allowed to confiscate a mossbunker steamer or two when found, retaining anything but the fish that they were legally pursuing, a salutary lesson would be taught the owners which would be of benefit to food fishermen as well as to rod and line fishermen who make some pretense of complying with the laws.

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A cyclist who is the proud owner of an acetyline gas lamp went out for a spin the other evening. His lamp uses a muslin bag as a receptable for the carbide. When the light began to grow dim he dismounted, threw away the exhausted charge, and replaced it with a fresh bag he had thoughtfully placed in his tool case some days before. Much to his disgust his new fuel lasted but half an hour, and it was only due to the good nature of the police that he arrived home without arrest, for he could find no bicycle shop open at which to secure a fresh load or new light. His carbide had absorbed moisture during the damp weather of the few days previous and was practically used up before being placed in the lamp.

E. T. KEYSER.

ACTIVE FUTURE FOR POLO.

George Gould Getting Ready for the Aiken Games — Foxhall Keene's Ponies Shipped to England.

Unless the polo plans of George J. Gould undergo a radical change within the next twenty-four hours, about twelve of his ponies will leave Lakewood to-morrow for Aiken, S. C., to compete in the polo tournament which will begin Monday, March 19, and continue through the week. The team which will represent the Lakewood Club will probably consist of George Gould, Robert C. Collier, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and Lawrence Waterbury. The acquisition of the crack Waterbury boys will make the team an unusually strong one, and it would not surprise the experts to see that quartet carry off some of the prizes. The presence of the Waterbury boys on the Lakewood team is only temporary, for during the big Lakewood tourney in April they will play where they are generally seen, on the Westchester Club of Newport or the Westchester Country Club, provided either of these clubs is entered.

Two or three extra days have been allowed for mail entries for the Aiken tournament, and the full list of clubs to compete will not be known for a few days.

There is no question that the polo season is going to open in a more active fashion this year than has been the case for some time. The enthusiasm displayed by George Gould last year aided the sport materially, and the indications are that he is going to enter into the game with even more zest this season. The announcement of the two weeks' tournament at Gould's Georgian Court may be taken as one proof of that fact, and he has also engaged rooms at Bryn Mawr for the polo events there later in the season. The Lakewood polo games will begin April 21, and immediately after the Aiken events work will be begun to put the big field at Georgian Court in the very pink of condition. Besides our local clubs, it is quite likely that Philadelphia and Boston will send teams.

This early start of polo may aid in solving the problem as to whether the annual championships will take place in June this year, instead of in September, as formerly. The Polo Association has asked for opinions on this subject, and Chairman H. L. Herbert said yesterday that most of the New York clubs were favorably disposed to the change. It is claimed that June will furnish a better opportunity for more teams to enter, as the season will be at its height, and the strength of different teams will not be so apparent as to deter the weaker ones from entering.

The officers of the Polo Association realize that a championship event should be one worthy of the name. Last year no championship was held owing to deaths in the Eustis and the Vanderbilt families, which occasioned the withdrawal of the Meadow Brook team. The previous year only two teams competed, and what should be the star polo feature of the year has too frequently degenerated into one of the tamest events of the season. The Boston clubs, it is reported, are not so enthusiastic over the change as their New York friends, for the Boston polo players cannot get out on their fields until nearly a month later. It has been some time, however, since Boston has been well represented in the Fall championship. Last year Myopia entered, but defaulted, and when Meadow Brook had to retire it left the Westchester Club of Newport the only claimant, and it had to receive the cup without a contest. The question of a change in date will be definitely decided at the annual meeting next month.

Rumors have been current that Foxhall Keene, who is still in England, had not fully recovered from the injury received while hunting last Fall. It will be agreeable news therefore to learn that Keene is practically as good as ever, and the fact that his polo ponies were shipped to him a few days ago is proof that he is going to play the game, and possibly has his eye on the much-talked-of World's Fair tournament in Paris.

Another interesting event of the week will be the formation of a polo club in Squadron A, which will be done at the meeting called for Tuesday night at the armory. The troopers gave evidence at their games last week that there was some good polo material in the squadron. The mounted football contest proved this, and while the game is quieter than polo, it furnishes excellent training for the more vigorous game in the quick turning, rapid riding, and abrupt stopping of the pony. The eye, however, does not get that exercise which it does in the accurate hitting of the ball in polo. Only five men were played on a team at the indoor contest, but each team has ten eligible members, and some contests in the open air may be given later at Van Cortlandt Park. The make-up of the gray team is Corp. George O. Redington, Captain; Corp. James G. Clark, Jr., Color Sergt. Andrew J. Dickinson, Jr., Corp. J. V. Nichols, Commissary Sergt. John M. Stearns, Jr., H. E. Holt, Morris W. Kellogg, B. C. Lawrence, Franklin B. Morse, the former Princeton half back, and Herbert H. Childs. The blue team consists of W. A. Putnam, Captain; Veterinary Sergt. R. C. Barclay, Sergt. Arthur J. Slade, Corp. Frank D. Veiller, Musician Albert Tilt, Jr., J. W. Hall, L. S. Horner, J. J. Kelly, G. M. Maynard, and D. E. Robinson.

READY FOR COACHING.

A Lively Season of This Fashionable Sport Expected—Plans of Some Coach Owners.

New York's amateur whips who delight in tooling four-in-hands are beginning to brush up their knowledge of rein handling, for the season of coaching is rapidly coming to hand, and by the time the season opens your whip must be in readiness to take up the lines over his four. His arm and wrist muscles must be in proper shape, for it needs a steady, strong arm, and a deft wrist, like one of pliable steel, to hold a coaching four in subjection, and unless the whip is able to manage his team thoroughly he would cut a sorry figure on the cushion.

The season promises to be an interesting one in the coaching world, for, in spite of the continuous cry of the pessimists that we are coming to a horseless age, coaching, like most other equine sports, is growing in popularity every year, and what was formerly submitted to as a necessity is now indulged in as a luxury. A century ago, before steel rails and locomotives made transit from one side of the continent to the other a matter of only a few days, and when coaching was the only means of transportation, passengers invariably had to submit to all sorts of inconveniences in transit. But the steam engine supplanted the coach, and to-day coaching parties partake of the nature of social functions. In spite of that fact, statistics, as gathered by Aurel Batonyi, the professional whip, who is looked upon by coaching men as an authority on the subject, prove that there is eight times as much coaching to-day as there was before the advent of the locomotive.

Coaching to-day is, of course, entirely for pleasure, and the coach that is used is a much lighter vehicle than its predecessor of a century ago. The public coaches are heavier than those owned by the whips and used for park driving, and because of the distinction the latter is known as a drag, while the public coach retains its old name.

Among the well-known New York men who are classed with the best amateur whips in the country are T. Suffern Tailer, who owns the coach Lightning, which he ran last season between New York, Tuxedo, and Westchester; Frederick Bronson, President of the Coaching Club; Richard F. Carman, F. K. Sturgis, Alfred Vanderbilt, Robert L. Gerry, Walter Watson, sen, Jr., W. D. Hatch, J. Lee Tailer, J. H. Shults, Jr., Oliver Iselin, Tracy Dows, James Sheldon, and John De Peyster Townsend. All of these gentlemen have their own coaches, and use them every Spring in Central Park and on the roads that wind through the delightful Westchester County. Some of them—Mr. Bronson, Mr. Carman, and a few others—are in Europe, but they have sent word to have their coaches and teams looked after, and when they return this season they will be ready to take their places in the coaching set, and start off on their pleasure trips.

Two public coaches, the Good Times and the Pioneer, will also be put into commission in April. The Pioneer will be run by Reginald Rives and George R. Read, and will make the trip daily between the Holland House and the Casino at Ardsley. With the Good Times, on which Amel Batonyi will again be the professional, the arrangements for this season's outings will be different from those a year ago. The coach will be run on the "cushion system," as of old, which was introduced in this country by Batonyi, but instead of starting from the Waldorf-Astoria in the morning, as last season, it will leave the hotel at 3:30 P. M. and will make the run through Central Park and then up to the Zoological Gardens, near Fordham, in an hour. Another hour will be spent at one of the Fordham inns, where tea will be served, and the homeward journey will be begun at 5:30 P. M. A run of another hour will bring the coach back to the Waldorf-Astoria, by 6:30 P. M., in time for the passengers to dress for dinner.

The Good Times was the first public coach to be run successfully on the cushion system, which has grown in such favor among amateur whips, and its cushion has already been extensively booked for the season. The system gives business men fond of the sport an opportunity to handle the ribbons over a team of four occasionally, without putting them to the expense of buying a coach and horses, with harness and other incidentals that cost well up into the thousands. The change in the hour in driving from morning to afternoon is a popular one, especially among men who have business interests which require their attention some part of the day.

T. Suffern Tailer, a whip of international fame, who was the initial cushion man on the coach when it started to run in 1898, has again booked the cushion for a number of days during the coming season, and among others who have secured the coveted seat are W. L. Beadleston, G. L. Boissevain, Henry T. Boody of Staten Island, and Ira A. Kip, Jr., or Orange, N. J. It is not a rare occurrence to find a woman on the cushion of the Good Times, for in the past Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. Harold St. George, Miss Helen Benedict, and Miss A. E. Fraproe have launched the four heavy lines between their fingers, and some of them may repeat their experiences and other women follow their example this season.

The record of the Good Times coach is a long one, for although it is modernized until it is almost new in appointment, it is twenty-seven years old, and was brought to this country by James Gordon Bennett. Later it became the property of Nelson Brown of the Philadelphia Four-in-Hand Club. Before it became a public coach for use in New York it was remodeled by Brewster of Forty-seventh Street, and was fitted with the Batonyi stay, an iron half-circle connecting the perch with the rear axle in order to insure steadiness on a sharp gallop down hill. It has a black body, with primrose panels, and primrose running gear, and when in commission weighs 2,900 pounds. Batonyi's driving coat is a marvel of the coat builder's art. It was made in London, and is of gray herringbone, tight at the waist, with a deep velvet collar and cuffs heavily stitched. Only one button holds it tight around the driver, but a row of buttons runs in the shape of a V from the central button to the collar. The buttons are massive affairs of smoked pearl, three inches in diameter, each bearing the name of the coach in raised letters of silver.

A Hunt Club in Flushing.

Flushing horsemen have become ambitious to enter the hunting field, and the Riding Club of the town intends soon to be in the field with a pack of hounds which was purchased recently by Mr. Murray, the President of the Riding Club. The kennels will be established at the Flushing Riding Academy, and the initial run with the pack will be held early next month. Several members of the Riding Club have purchased mounts for the hunting field. Charles Lever has bought a six-year-old bred by J. B. Haggin, Miss Drake has received a brown hunter from Virginia, and E. V. Cox is another member who has purchased a timber-topper.

New Athletic Club.

Athletes in the upper end of the eastern section of Brooklyn are to have a new home, for a new club, the Olympian Athletic Club, has been organized, and will support, among other things, baseball and football teams, a bicycle squad, and a pack of harriers. Runs will be held every Sunday under the lead of Conrad Knoth, Jr., a Brooklyn harrier, formerly of the National Athletic Club. The initial run of the club will start this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the temporary headquarters of the organization, in the clubhouse of the Second Ward Democratic Association, at Maspeth.

OUTLOOK FOR PUBLIC GOLF

Better Conditions Now Assured for Van Cortlandt Links.

ACTIVITY IN THE COLLEGES

Cornell Steps in Line with a Course of Her Own—Will Vardon Play in Our Open Championship?

With the formation of the Van Cortlandt Golf Club a decided step in advance has been taken for public golf in New York. The idea of organizing a club of members who can hold no proprietary rights over the links they use, and who must allow any one to play on the course, is not entirely new, for it has been successfully carried out in Boston for about two years.

The public course of that city is in Franklin Park, and with Willie Campbell in charge has constantly grown in popularity. Unlike Bendelow, who had charge of the Van Cortlandt grounds last year, in the employ of the city, Campbell's remuneration came entirely from the fees and sale of golf goods to the players. In Boston every person who uses the public course must pay a fee of 25 cents for an eighteen-hole round, while absolutely no fee is imposed at Van Cortlandt. The links here are therefore more truly public, and, while no one can be prevented, except for lack of good behavior, from playing at Van Cortlandt, the club will be able to make such regulations as to give more satisfaction to those who practice golf there.

The existence of a club will add a certan tone and order to the course that have previously been lacking, and it is clear that the benefits will be worth the $2 a year, which is the moderate membership fee. Another duty of the club will be the fixing of handicaps for the members, so that in both competitive and friendly games the poorer players may not feel that from the start they are doomed to fall in the rear of the line.

John Frick, one of the organizers, said that the handicap basis might be started at first by a bogey contest, to be held early in the season, and on the scores turned in the members would receive their club rating, and then changes would probably be made every month. The Governors of the club hope that the Park Commissioners may allot a location for a regular clubhouse, where better facilities for dressing rooms and lockers may be obtained than is now possible in the temporary quarters near the links.

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As a graceful tribute to John Frick in recognition of his labors in starting the club, the Presidency was tendered to him, but he declined to accept the office, and John C. Grout was unanimously elected. The latter earned an enviable reputation as a golf organizer at Nantucket last Summer.

"Several Summer residents there," a speaker at the recent meeting said, "wanted to get a golf course last year, but nothing definite was done until Mr. Grout came along and practically formed himself into a club. Members soon flocked around him, and before the close of the season we had the best course on Nantucket Island."

"Perhaps it was the only one," suggested a facetious golfer.

"Not a bit of it," came the prompt reply; "there are three, and Mr. Grout's was the last."

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College golf is continuing to make vigorous inroads into the domain of intercollegiate athletics, and the recent laying out of a course at Cornell suggests a new member of the Studenits' Golf Association. Collegians are inclined to look askance at Cornell, for her rapid progress in the athletic world of undergraduates has made the dignified old-timers regard the University at Ithaca as a power to be considered. It is an accepted fact that when Cornell goes into anything, she goes in with determination, and she has to meet cracking good material to encounter defeat. Cornell, apparently, has exceptional advantages for the development of able golfers. The atmosphere of the place, the fine scenery, excellent grounds, and the ability of reaching the links without tedious journeys, are all natural inducements to the game, the lack of which often on occasions a temporary weariness of spirit's less fortunate golfers. Contentment of mind is as helpful to a good game of golf as the ability to drive and put with tolerable accuracy. The player with few nerves, other things being equal, has a distinct advantage, and the jarring which one's mental equilibrium often gets in traveling from the city to his golf club makes the hapless individual an easy mark in his club handicap competition.

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In view of the fact that Harvard has had to change its golf headquarters three times and is now looking for possibly permanent grounds; that Columbia has never had any course of whose privileges it was sure from one season to another, and that the University of Pennsylvania has to accept certain days for play from the Philadelphia Cricket Club, the ownership of its own course by Cornell places that university upon the pinnacle of envy. Cornell is not yet a member of the Intercollegiate Golf Association, but before the next championship, in the Spring of 1901, is played the Ithacans are likely to be in the fold, and then look out for their initial golf team.

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The Columbia golfers, who have played sometimes at Englewood, sometimes at Van Cortlandt Park, and again on the Westchester golf links, near West Farms, have made arrangements to use the latter course as the university golf headquarters this Spring. The first college championship tournament is now the main object of interest, but dates are also being arranged for a number of team matches. There is plenty of young material in Columbia that only wants practice to be well brought out. It is the intention of Capt. Dixon and his associates to do that more thoroughly this year. James A. Edwards, President of the Columbia Golf Club, is one of the strongest players, and as a member of the Morris County Golf Club last Summer won a place among the leading golfers there and carried away some of the prizes. Other good men who can be depended on are W. H. Dixon, Stephen P. Nash, Jr., W. L. Glenny, John G. Bates, Jr., Lyman Rhoades, Jr., and N. J. Lloyd.

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Yale will lose only one member of her golf team of last year, which was the runner-up to Harvard for the intercollegiate team championship. The improvement of others and the entrance of several new golfers who are expectant Yale students next Fall may force some wearers of the "Varsity "Y" into the background. The regular team now consists of T. M. Robertson, Captain; E. M. Byers, L. P. Myers, F. C. Havemeyer, T. L. Cheney, and Charles Hitchcock, Jr. Cheney is the champion, and Havemeyer will be the only man to be graduated in June. Yale and Harvard both hold two victories for the Team Championship Cup, and, as a third win makes it a permanent possession, the struggle between these two athletic rivals at the next meet will be a fierce one. But then, who knows what surprise Princeton, Columbia, or the University of Pennsylvania may have in store for their doughty New England opponents?

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Princeton won its greatest golf reputation last year, when Percy Pyne, 2d, a freshman, captured the individual college championship, defeating James G. Averill of Harvard by one hole in a thirty-seven-hole match at Garden City. Chester Griswold, Jr., a player of recognized ability and President of the Intercollegiate Golf Association, still remains as Captain of the team, and among those whom he hopes to lead to future victories are J. Prentice Kellogg, Jr., C. M. Murphy, John Stuart, A. D. Childs, G. J. Cooke, Douglas Bonner, L. B. Garretson, J. A. Blair, Jr., and U. Dahlgren.

Princeton's new links on the historic Stockton farm will not be ready for use until September, but when completed the New Jersey collegians will have the best course for university use in the country. The eighteen holes will have a playing distance of about 6,000 yards, and there is a possibility that the intercollegiate meeting of 1901 may be held there and thus inaugurate the policy of holding the annual golf contests, as is done in other branches of student sport, on college grounds.

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Clayton G. Dixon, Jr., one of the leading golfers in the University of Pennsylvania, has been playing in a number of Florida tournaments this Winter, and he ought to be in good condition for his college team matches, which will begin next month. The third competition for the Gilbert Cup will be played in May. It carries with it the championship of the university, and the present holder is J. T. Lineaweaver. J. S. Patterson held the trophy for the six months preceding. Besides these, some of the active golfers who are beginning practice on the Cricket Club links are Howard K. Hill, H. V. Taylor, J. K. Eisenbery, Wilson Potter, T. E. Brown, E. F. Hinckle, L. H. Davis, C. H. Welles, Jr., Claude W. Walker, T. T. Hare, and M. McDonald, Jr.

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The Apawamis Golf Club of Rye has decided to hold an open tournament this season, and as it will be the first one ever held on its excellent eighteen-hole course, it is useless to say that it will be a success. Apawamis is the club that secured Willie F. Davis for its professional, when differences of opinion forced the latter to leave Newport. The name of Davis on a golf course is indication that the links will be worthy of a good golf test. The eighteen holes at Apawamis are over 6,000 yards in circuit, and so much has been heard about them that visiting golfers are anxious to try them. The new officers recently elected are: President, George S. Dearborn; Vice President, Pringle Mitchell; Secretary, Richard T. Wainwright; Treasurer, J. Lawrence Pool; Captain, Herbert A. Sherman. Maturin Ballou is Captain of the Golf Committee, and the total membership is 462.

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By its recent purchase of forty acres of land for $28,000 cash, the Homewood Country Club, near Chicago, now owns the unusually large tract of 205 acres, and the new purchase is to be used for the improvement of the golf course. There are few clubs of any kind that possess such a grand estate as that, and if the Homewood Club proceeds to do other things on as lavish a scale, it will make some of the older Chicago clubs hustle to keep pace with modern golf progress.

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About a year ago Francis A. Walthew of Lakewood went down to Galveston on business, and as he had been Captain of the Lakewood Golf Club and an occasional winner of prizes himself, he took his clubs along and forthwith proceeded to boom the game. He succeeded in arousing sufficient enthusiasm to organize the Galveston Golf Club, and many residents of that Texan town learned the difference between a driver and a putter from Walthew. Golf is growing rapidly now in that far Southern State, and from Dallas comes the news that a Golf and Country Club has just been incorporated and fifty acres of land purchased to extend the old links. The new club is an enlarged edition of the small Dallas Golf Club, which, its members say, was the first of its kind in Texas, having been started three years ago. A Chicago professional has been teaching the members the fine points of the game this Winter, and during the past year the popularity of the sport has extended to El Paso, San Antonio, Austin, and Waco. A State Association and championship tournaments are in contemplation.

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Harry Vardon has been adding some extra golf excitement on the Palmetto Club links at Aiken, S. C., and the interest will be continued this coming week by the annual women's championship tournament. It will begin Thursday and continue through Saturday. On March 26 the annual open tournament will begin, the chief trophy of which is the Southern Cross championship. Herbert C. Leeds held that trophy for two years, and he has been practicing faithfully on the Aiken links all Winter in anticipation of a third victory.

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The fact that Vardon expects to be in this country when the open championship of the United States is played in Chicago, probably in September or October, suggests the question as to whether he will enter that event. According to George Low, who has just returned to his Dyker Meadow Club from Florida, there would not be much chance for other professionals.

"If Vardon is here and takes part, he will win it beyond all manner of doubt," is Low's emphatic prediction.

Whether any rule would arise to prevent Vardon's entry is problematical. His status as a competitor for the United States championship would be entirely different from the other contestants, as Vardon is not employed by any recognized club, nor does he intend to make his domicile in this country. It is not at all likely that the mass of professional golfers resident here would view Vardon's entry in the big tournament with delight. On the other hand, it does not seem likely that Vardon's courtesy would allow him to enter and possibly win the championship of a country which, soon after, he would leave, possibly forever.

MODEL CRUISING CANOES.

Comforts and Rigs of Those Shown at the Canoeists' Camp at the Sportsmen's Show.

The canoeists' camp at the western end of the lake is about the only portion of the Sportsmen's Show where there is nothing to sell. It is the exhibit of The Amateur Sportsman, consisting of a collection of canoes, tents, and equipments belonging to canoeists of this vicinity. The canoes are cruisers, four in number, of different models and adapted to different phases of the sport. The Sea Gull, owned by H. M. Carpenter of The Shattemuc Canoe Club, is a sailing craft of 15 by 30 feet, with two plate brass centreboards, one forward and the other aft, to allow of an unobstructed cockpit for sleeping purposes or tandem work. She was built in the days of wooden rudders, but, by substituting a metal drop rudder, the after centreboard could be dispensed with, and its trunk, which splits the after stowage, could be removed, greatly increasing the value of this space under the deck. She is fitted with sails of Mr. Carpenter's design, which are almost leg-of-mutton in effect, but rigged with battens similar to the Bailey sail. She has watertight hatches in the deck forward and aft to allow stowage space for such stuff as would tend to crowd the cockpit. She is rigged with a canoe tent. Her cooking utensils are carried in a tinpail and she carries a folding iron fire rack in place of a camp stove. She is fitted for cruising with a crew of one, who desires to go light.

The Flirt is a 13 by 26 inch paddling canoe, rigged with two lateen sails and a wooden rudder. Her sail area is 65 square feet, and her equipment consists of a 6½ by 6½ wall tent, with jointed poles and a hinged ridge pole. Her "grub" is carried in watertight tin tobacco cans, which pack into a large cracker tin, and her kitchen and table ware pack into a large tin pail. Her crew sleeps on a folding camp cot, and she shows the equipment of a man who is willing to carry a rather large outfit in proportion to the size of his boat for the sake of being assured of a comfortable tent to lounge in during rainy weather.

The Bee, owned by Vice Commodore Ohlmeyer of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club, is a 16 by 30 inch deck-sailing canoe, with a five-foot cockpit and a heavy plate board, which prevents sleeping in the same. She is rigged with batswing sails and a metal drop rudder. Her outfit consists of a 7 by 7 marquee tent, with a sectional table fastened to its one pole and an awning front. Her bedding consists of a pneumatic mattress, which can be deflated and folded into a small space, and she carries a single burner Primus stove for cooking purposes. Besides these articles a folding camp chair, cooking and table utensils, and camp axes complete her equipment.

The big 8 by 8 marquee tent, with an awning front, loaned by G. P. Morris of Fordham, is carried in the big seventeen-foot canvas-covered cedar canoe. This is an open boat with a very flat floor and a slight keel on the outside to receive the hard knocks incident to launching her from a float or beaching her on a rocky shore. The floor of the tent is permanently fastened to prevent the intrusions of the festive insects so common in camp life. Her mess kit consists of a large veneer chest with folding metal legs which opens and forms a table. This chest contains tin receptacles for coffee, flour, sugar, and Indian meal. Tableware and cooking utensils as well as a generous allowance of provisions have to find room in the chest, which is of convenient size to fit between the middle thwart and forward seat of the canoe. Two folding canvas cots, with blankets, furnish the bed, and the cooking is done on a Primus stove with a three-hole top and removable legs. This allows of a more elaborate meal than is possible with the single burner stove of the Bee. Among her equipments are a small-bore take-down shotgun, a pocket rifle, a pair of fishing rods, and an alarm clock. She is also a miniature revolving log, so that her crew of two will not exert themselves beyond a given speed per hour. This outfit is rather heavier than the average canoeist would care to carry, but the large size of the boat makes it possible. It allows one to live in an extremely comfortable fashion while on a cruise, but would not be a practicable one unless the trip was made entirely by water without portages or carries.

For the man going alone on a trip, whose sailing and paddling would not be interrupted by transportation by rail or boat, the outfit of the Sea Gull is probably the most convenient, but it has a drawback common to all canoes equipped with cockpit tents. A large portion of one's outfit must be left out of doors when the bed is made up, and one has no shore tent to shelter his possessions while off for a short paddle or sail.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

There is every prospect of the rowing season in the Harlem River opening up unusually early this year. The fact that the National Regatta is to be held in the river has put new life in the clubs, and there is not one of them whose membership roll is not increasing rapidly. In fact, one or two of the clubs have about reached their limit of membership, a thing unheard of previous to 1900. The enthusiasm that exists in rowing circles is clearly shown by the fact that during the pleasant days of the past week a number of oarsmen donned their sweaters and took a spin up the river, notwithstanding the fact that they were obliged to dodge floating ice every few strokes.

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Capt. "Jack" Nagle of the Harlem Rowing Club, which now has a membership of 179, says that he has sixteen men already in training for the junior and senior eight-oared shell crews, which he expects to boat about March 20. He also has in mind a junior four-oared gig crew and a senior four-oared shell crew. There are also two or three junior scullers in the club who are anxious for honors. One of the most enthusiastic of these is Max Hirsch, formerly of the Wyanoke Boat Club, who is on the water every day the weather permits.

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The Nassau Boat Club will hold its semi-annual meeting early next month. At that time the date of the club regatta will be decided upon, and the question of moving the club's three houses, which for years have occupied positions in "Scullers' Row," will be acted upon. The majority of the members, so far as is known, favor the proposed site on the east bank of the Harlem, near the New York and Putnam Railroad Bridge. This spot is much cleaner and healthier than the one now occupied, and is above the majority of the traffic on the river. When these three houses are moved there will be little left of "Scullers' Row," which has been famous in rowing annals for years. The clubs remaining are the Harlem, Wyanoke, Crescent, and First Bohemian. It is only a question of time when they will have to move, as the New York Central Railroad Company is gradually filling in the mud flats around them.

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The Wyanoke Boat Club's new four-oared barge is about completed, and will be launched with appropriate ceremonies next Sunday if the weather is mild. This is a valuable addition to the club's fleet, as the craft is considered one of the finest of its kind on the river.

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Capt. Canavan of the Nonpareil Rowing Club has announced that he intends to boat four crews for the coming regattas, and has called for volunteers. The response has surprised him, and he now has a large squad of men to keep at work on the machines and in the gymnasium. The crews will consist of a junior and intermediate double, a senior four-oared gig, and a junior eight.

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A proposition has been made that a Venetian fête be held on the Harlem River about the time the National Regatta is to be rowed. Such an event meets with the general approval of oarsmen, and it is considered that it would prove a fitting finish to the two days' regatta of the National Association. The Venetian fête held on the Harlem River several years ago proved a brilliant success. A long water parade was formed, and prizes were offered for the club having the best decorated boat. The boats were illumined with lanterns, and colored lights were burned constantly.

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It is believed that the question of making the junior and senior eight-oared shell races of the Harlem Regat

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

BORN AT BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The notice recently appearing in the columns of your paper announcing the death of Lady Tighe at the age of ninety-seven, who achieved historic distinction by being led out by the Duke of Wellington at a grand ball given in his honor in Belgium's capital just previous to the battle of Waterloo, has led me to convey the information that here in this city, at St. Luke's Hospital, is living an old lady who, if not as distinguished or as historic a character as Lady Tighe, still occupies as unique a distinction in relation to matters concerning that eventful period as her late ladyship.

Mary Ann Sullivan, for that is her name, did not "chase the glowing hours with flying feet" at that notable function, made famous in song and story, as she had not yet appeared on the scene of action. But on the next day, June 18, 1815, on the field of Waterloo, amid the smoke and crash of battle and the cannon's opening roar, she was ushered into this vale of tears. But let me tell the story in her own words as nearly as possible:

"My mother," began Mrs. Sullivan, "was married to William Southall, a member of the Twenty-third Royal Welsh Fusileers, and was one of six women who accompanied their soldier husbands all through the Peninsular campaign under Lord Wellington, and afterward followed him to the Continent, his regiment taking a prominent part in the battle of Waterloo. Early in the morning, June 18, 1815, my father's regiment was ordered to the front, and there compelled to lie upon the grass until further orders. At about high noon my mother started out with refreshments for my father, there being comparative quiet in that vicinity. In crossing an open field she passed directly in front of a group of officers on horseback, whom she recognized as the Duke of Wellington and his staff. Scarcely had she passed them when a voice cried out to her:

"'My God! woman, what are you doing here? Get to the rear immediately.'

"No sooner were the words spoken than the artillery opened with a terrific roar and shot and shell began to fly through the air. My mother was terribly confused and frightened, but managed after a violent effort to reach an adjacent grove, where she crawled in for safety, and there I was born. We were found by some French Sisters of Charity, who tenderly carried us in their ambulance to their convent near by. They christened me Josephine, but afterward, upon our return, was christened Mary Ann. My mother recovered, and bore my father twelve children, and died at the age of 101. My father lived to 100. They were both born, married, died, and were buried upon the estate of Lord Dudley of Staffordshire.

"On reaching womanhood I married Evans Sullivan, a private of the same regiment with my father. He afterward rose to be Sergeant Major. I bore him five sons and two daughters. All are dead, but two sons. We came to Canada shortly after the Crimean War, where we were stationed until some fifteen years ago, when my husband died. Then I came to live in the United States."

Mrs. Sullivan, who is a hale and hearty old lady in her eighty-fifth year, is possessed of all her faculties, and in pleasant weather frequently walks several miles. She reads the daily papers, and is deeply interested in the news from South Africa. With a military experience running over seventy years, she is surely entitled to be called the "Daughter of the Regiment."

CHARLES W. DRURY.
St. Luke's Hospital.
Detroit, Mich., March 6, 1900.

THE NEW DENTISTRY BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The newspapers of late have been unanimous in opposing and ridiculing legislative bills to make lawyers by special enactment out of legislators. But of those bills none has proposed to license any professional man expressly upon the ground that he has been a deliberate violator of law, a misdemeanant. That climax of absurdity has been attained, however, in Assembly bill No. 1,585, introduced as No. 1,265, on Feb. 28 by Mr. Russell of Troy, which proposes to amend the section of the law that now requires candidates for license to practice dentistry to have a preliminary high school education, to be graduated from a reputable professional school, and to pass examinations before the State Board of Dental Examiners. The bill referred to adds these words to Section 162 of the Public Health Law:

> Any person who has been engaged in the practice of dentistry for not less than five years prior to the first day of August, 1895, may apply by petition to a court of record, or to a judge thereof, within the judicial district in which he may reside, for an order permitting him to continue such practice. If it shall satisfactorily appear to such court or judge by affidavit, or upon a hearing before such court or judge, that said applicant is of good moral character, and is competent to practice dentistry, and that he has so practiced for five years prior to Aug. 1, 1895, the court or judge shall make an order that said applicant be authorized to so practice. Upon filing said order in the County Clerk's office of the county where said applicant shall reside, said County Clerk shall make an entry of the same in the register kept for that purpose, and said applicant shall thereupon be entitled to practice dentistry in said county, or in any other county of this State upon filing in the Clerk's office thereof a certified copy of said order. Competency to practice shall be proved by the oaths or affidavits of at least two reputable dentists who are, and have been for at least five years, members of the dental society of the State of New York.

A person lawfully practicing dentistry in this State prior to August 1, 1895, may lawfully continue his practice; and this proposed "amendment" is not, therefore, for his benefit, but only for that of the practitioner in this State who for five years operated without license or registration as a persistent misdemeanant under its laws; truly a novel ground for now directing a judge to grant him without examination a license that grants to others the right to acquire only after demonstrating their qualifications before the State Board of Examiners.

If the five years' practice which is to exempt a man from the general operation of the law took place outside the State, where, perhaps, the standard of license is a diploma from any chartered college having such documents on sale, then the amendment discriminates against our own professional schools and throws down the educational barriers that have been erected by the efforts of those who recognize in dentistry a specialty of medicine and not a mere handicraft.

There is near Troy a dentist holding the diploma of a "college" that the Regents of the University have refused to rate as "reputable." Having been warned that his practice was unlawful, he still persisted in it, and was recently notified that the law would be enforced in his case. Is this indefensible bill, apparently general in its terms, another piece of special legislation for the benefit of one man? W. A. P.

New York, March 8, 1900.

RELIGION IN THE SCHOOL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think it was Thomas Carlyle who said, "Religion can no more be taught to men than it can be inherited by them." I am led to quote this anent the letters which have appeared in THE TIMES touching the teaching of religion in the common schools. Was not Carlyle right when he said what I have quoted? His idea of religion evidently was that it is a matter of spirit and life, rather than a mere rule of life. The bane of almost all the teaching of religion is that religion is regarded rather as a rule of life, or opinion about God and Christ and the future, and how to secure for one's self a comfortable place in the future. Now I do not mean to give the idea that religion is not concerned with such opinions, or that it has not well-defined rules. But it is just here that men's opinions greatly differ, as to what are the correct opinions and what are the true religious rules. But if men could only accept the idea that, regarded as a matter of spirit and life, there is but one religion, one spirit of love to God, and love to man, while there may be a thousand honestly held different opinions about God, and about man, and about everything else connected with religion, there might be more hope of accomplishing better results in our schools. Still, I hold that our schools are not as badly off in this matter of religion as some persons seem to think. The quality of the teaching in our schools, so far as religion is concerned, is determined not so much by the subjects taught as by the religiousness or spiritual character or quality of the life of the teacher. It is more a matter of contagion than of the imparting of information. If the teacher be really religious, then whatever be taught will be religiously taught. If the teacher be, I will not say irreligious, but non-religious, then it would not matter what was taught, it would not be religiously taught. Secure religious teachers, and then you cannot fail to have all that can be had in this respect in our common schools. So long as men hold to the idea that religion is identical with this or that set of opinions about religion, so long will it be wise to attempt nothing of the kind in our schools. But the day is coming apace when it will be more generally seen that the religion which is our historical inheritance is, after all, more a matter of immediate spiritual inspiration than anything else, and is made the portion of the people—so far as human agency is concerned—more by the contagion of a soul vital with this inspiration than by the imparting of opinions or philosophy concerning it. J. B. GREEN.

Newburg, N. Y., March 6, 1900.

RELIGION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago you published some quotations from an article by the Rev. Mr. McSweeny upon religion in our public schools, and a letter from some one signing himself "Protestant" on the same subject. May I ask the same favor for the few lines following?

In the opinion of many people morals, and not religion, should be taught in our public schools. If the parents think that their children should have religious instruction, let such instruction be given them either at their homes, or at the various churches to which they belong, or with which they are in sympathy, but it should not in any way be a part of the public school curriculum. Good morals can be taught without the aid of priest or preacher, and should have a prominent part in the school studies, and should be taught by teachers who are interested in making broad-minded, intelligent citizens out of their pupils; who in after life will be of some use to themselves and the State, and who will own no allegiance of any kind beyond the three-mile limit.

The Rev. Mr. McSweeny complains of the lack of religious instruction in the public schools, and of his parish having to contribute several thousand dollars a year to support his parochial schools. Are parochial schools for the benefit of the State? Do they turn out any better citizens than our public schools are doing, or have done, since they were started? Not a bit of it. They are intended, primarily, to keep up the Church to which they are connected, and no one knows this better than the founders of them. It is the Church first, and what is left the State can have.

Politics and religion should have no place in our public schools, and any attempt to introduce either should be promptly resented. We are glad to learn that some of our politicians have independence enough to decline to be influenced by their spiritual advisers in this matter.

In no country in the world is there so much religious liberty as in these United States, and our denominational friends would do well to show their appreciation of it by not abusing it. B.

New York City, March 6, 1900.

THE CHURCH AND EDUCATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your issue of Tuesday that the Brazilian Roman Catholic Bishops are demanding restrictions of liberty of conscience, civil marriages, &c. This, following Dr. McSweeny's statement, in a previous issue, that Catholics do not deny to non-Catholic parents what they claim for themselves, shows that the latter statement applies only to countries where the priests have not the power to do as they wish. Only last year in Austria they reminded Protestant parents that their children, up to fourteen years of age, must be educated in the Roman Catholic Church, and in cases where parents conscientiously do otherwise they are publicly prosecuted. This does not accord with Dr. McSweeny's statement that no one has a right to come between the parents and their own child.

Most of the Roman Catholic parents in this country prefer to send their children to our public schools rather than to the parochial schools where, as the Freeman's Journal of March 12, 1881, said: "A smattering of the catechism is supplied to fit them for the duties of life."

The fact is, the priests and Bishops do not want their people educated. If they did, Roman Catholic countries would not be so noted for the ignorance, poverty, and crime existing wherever their so-called godly schools are established. In view of these facts, I would inform Dr. McSweeny that Americans, Jews, and all others in this country, except the Romish Church, prefer the education afforded by our common school system to that of the illiteracy of Roman Catholic countries. ALETHIS.

New York, March 6, 1900.

TAMMANY'S GRASP ON THE CITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We desire to express our gratitude to you for your editorial in THE TIMES of Sunday last under the caption of "Cowardice or Complicity." Although we are all aware of the character of the political organization that has this great city by the throat, yet the exact methods adopted by it, the way it accomplishes its nefarious work are not generally known, I believe, and it is by such explicit expositions as you here give that the public conscience will eventually, and we hope soon, be unable to tolerate it longer.

We have always thought it strange that the press of this city, knowing the character of the human vipers controlling this organization has not, when speaking of them, used language befitting them.

To speak of the "Honorable Mr. Croker," for instance, is to mislead the public in respect for this man's character. If the press would properly characterize these men when speaking of them, it would greatly aid in fostering a public sentiment leading to a redemption of this city.

And just here, may I ask, why this man Croker's method of disposing of his income is not inquired into by the press? It would certainly make interesting reading. In receipt of an enormous income as he must be, his only tangible investment here seems to be his residence, which is heavily mortgaged, and for what purpose? He spends a large, if not the greater portion of his time out of this country.

Is it not quite plainly to be seen that he is using this great city as his private business enterprise; that he is a citizen of the United States for revenue only; that he is shrewd enough not to invest his money here, knowing that a day of reckoning is inevitable, sooner or later, and just before it comes, with no interests here to trouble him, he can shake the dust of this town off his feet and go to his estates in England that he is now apparently establishing?

We take this opportunity also of thanking Mr. Coler, our Controller, for acquainting us tangibly with the part the Tammany Corporation Counsel is playing in this great game. We wonder who has charge of the Highway Robbery and the Incendiary for Thieving Purposes Bureaus!

You complain, and rightly, of the supineness of this band's victims, of their utter lack of backbone, and application of business principles in dealing with it; the exact reason or reasons for this would be a good subject for inquiry. Surely your complete remedy of "sending for the reporters" and "keep sending for them," must be quite apparent to the great majority at least. There must be other reasons, and what are they?

In closing, Mr. Editor, we beg you to keep this good work up. The residents of this city who are not sharing the spoils of this gang of thieves, and who are possessed of property within their reach, must see that they are entirely in the power of it, and liable to be held up at any time. J. F. T.

New York, March 6, 1900.

CONTROLLER COLER'S DISCLOSURES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial "Cowardice or Complicity" you have again hit the nail squarely upon the head. Speaking of the late Third Avenue Railroad disclosures, you ask why did its officers submit to blackmail and plunder? Why, indeed! Why does this great and outraged Commonwealth submit to blackmail and plunder at the same hands? Because the Tammany octopus has got its slimy tentacles around every part of its body—just as it had them around the Third Avenue corporation—and is at this moment equally engaged in squeezing the very life out of it. All honor to Controller Coler for having had the courage as well as the honesty to sound the alarm warning the people of the danger that is impending, especially as he holds his responsible office by the grace of the party he is denouncing. Well might another and a higher city official follow his example. Speaking of Mr. Coler's commendable and courageous action brings me to the consideration of the editorial contained in to-day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "Are They Growing Bolder?" Of course they are growing bolder; not audibly, but up their sleeves they have long since asked Tweed's question, "What are you going to do about it?" and up to the present no one but Mr. Coler has had the courage, the honesty, and the energy to reply. Mr. Coler now has the opportunity, and on him devolves the duty of donning the mantle of Samuel J. Tilden, whose answer to the Tweed question of "What are you going to do about it?" was the sharp, short, and decisive one of "Turn the rascals out." Let us all turn in and help him; that is our only salvation in the present crisis. L. B.

New York, March 5, 1900.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEFENDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A busy man, who is also thoughtful and just, and consequently an advocate of woman suffrage, called my attention to a letter by Mr. Lazelle, recently published in your paper. As Mr. Lazelle's article contains no arguments and its assertions cannot be proved, it does not merit an argumentative reply, even although the author does seem to be "almost serious" in his fear of "violence and virulence, culminating in bloomers, woman suffrage, or cigarettes." It would be hard to find the natural laws of association or selection which entered into his classification.

The women who represent woman suffrage before the world have made so brave and noble a record that their names shine on the scroll of humanity as those "whom love of God had blest." Mr. Lazelle's puny flings cannot dim their lustre. It is like throwing mud at the stars. Yet, because I would not willingly let their revered names be maligned, because the leaders in the cause of woman suffrage stand among earth's busiest and best, I ask the privilege of reminding your readers of a few of the many workers who believe in woman suffrage.

Foremost stands Susan B. Anthony, the brave leader, who has toiled incessantly these many years for the advancement of women, and has opened to them many doors of opportunity through which even the "antis" are glad to pass.

Another is Frances E. Willard, whose beneficent life work has encircled the world.

Another is the beloved Clara Barton, the "angel of the battlefield," who said long ago to her veterans: "When you were weak and I was strong, I toiled for you. Now you are strong and I am weak. Because of my work for you, I ask your aid. I ask the ballot for myself and my sex. As I stood by you, I pray you, stand by me and mine."

Busy workers founded the American Woman Suffrage Association, among whom were Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Livermore, Curtis, and Garrison.

"A word to the wise is sufficient," and that word shall be a few names of prominent friends of woman suffrage—the Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Lincoln, Chase, Wendell Phillips, Whittier, Emerson, Sumner, Hayes, Hoar, Dawes, Robert Collyer, Neal Dow, Roosevelt, Margaret Fuller, Lydia Maria Child, Lucretia Mott, Florence Nightingale, Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Stowe, Louisa M. Alcott, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward, Frances Power Cobbe, Harriet Prescott Spofford, and Mary Clemmer.

LUELLA D. SMITH.

Hudson, N. Y., March 8, 1900.

"JUSTICE FOR WOMAN."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The above title heads a letter in this morning's TIMES, which, I am sure, has aroused the amused contempt of other readers than myself. I confess also to a curiosity to know whether the writer, Mr. Henry S. Allen, has passed the age of eighteen, and, if so, whether he has ever had the happiness of a wife occupied with the care of his household. It would also be interesting to know just what peculiar circumstances caused this startling outburst of sympathy for those poor "slaves of man" because they are not allowed to vote.

A reply to one little paragraph is answer enough to this high-sounding but hollow composition of sophistry: I have a wife, who is not only a "self-respecting woman," but intelligent, educated, and ambitious, but she does not consider it "slavery" most intolerable and humiliating, "if not degrading," to allow me to work for her support and attend to all business matters, including voting at the polls, while she remains at home, untroubled by the strife, unworried by the vexing questions, unsoiled by the contaminating influences of the hard world of politics and labor, which she was never fitted by nature to enter.

And all I know in overwhelming majority of the wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters of our happy homes will say the same. No, Mr. Henry S. Allen, your little essay sounds very fine, and might win the praise in a boys' debating club, but when you talk to men talk facts. M.

New York, March 5, 1900.

IGNORANCE AND SUFFRAGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Henry S. Allen, advocating the franchise for women, asks: "By what right does man withhold as he does the franchise from his wife, mother, and daughter, and accord to an ignorant negro, or worse, an ignorant foreigner, naturalized after a short residence in this country, either of whom might in a close vote elect the President of the United States?" When it is considered that the "ignorant negro" and the "ignorant foreigner" have generally wives, mothers, or daughters quite as ignorant as themselves, it does not clearly appear how the aggregate stock of political enlightenment can be increased by merely manifolding the sum of ignorance possessed by the electorate.

Mr. Allen tells us that if we "grant her [woman] the rights so long withheld beyond all question she will soon realize and comprehend her power and use it in common with her brother man in reforming, elevating, and purifying the world." Do we find that "her brother man" is at present engaged in these laudable efforts? Is not the most difficult problem to-day the minimizing of the influence of masculine ignorance and political wickedness resulting therefrom? The conception that by increasing the sum of ignorance we shall proportionately increase political enlightenment seems, to say the least, a baseless assumption.

The adult male negroes were granted the suffrage a generation ago, yet they are no more qualified to be citizens than when emancipated, and the communities among whom they live are forced in self protection to practically disqualify them from the exercise of any political power. What foundation is there for the belief that the negress would be any more qualified for effective citizenship at the polls than her husband or her brother?

If the ignorant foreigner naturalized and a voter is a political peril, would not the ignorant foreigner's ignorant wife or daughter prove equally so? Two wrongs will no more make one right in politics than they do in morals, Mr. Allen. CYNIC.

New York, March 6, 1900.

AGAINST THE ARMY CANTEEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter to THE TIMES of March 1, a correspondent signing himself L. R. A. displays considerable venom toward the Woman's Christian Temperance Union while speaking words of praise for the army canteen. Perhaps he does not know that about a year ago the following law was passed by Congress and was signed by the President:

> Sec. 17. That no officer or private soldier shall be detailed to sell intoxicating drinks, as a bartender or otherwise, in any post-exchange or canteen. Nor shall any other person be required or allowed to sell such liquors in any encampment or fort, or on any premises used for military purposes by the United States. And the Secretary of War is hereby directed to issue such general order as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect.

Now, the question arises, What influenced our Senators and Congressmen to pass this law? Was it "the intemperate howlings of a few ignorant women?" If this is the case it behooves the American people to revise their list of lawmakers and send to Washington men who will not disgrace their constituents by taking their ideals from ignorant women.

But possibly our lawmakers may have been influenced quite as much by the opinions of some of our highest army officers in formulating the anti-canteen law as they were by "the intemperate howlings of a few ignorant women," which is the courteous and chivalrous way in which L. R. A. refers to that noble organization known as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

I would like to quote the strong words used by some of the officers above referred to against the canteen did space permit, but perhaps it will serve my argument just as well to merely give their names, and they are these: Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Assistant Secretary of War George D. Meiklejohn, Surgeon General George M. Sternberg, Major Gen. William R. Shafter, Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Rear Admiral William F. Sampson, Adjt. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Major Gen. Guy V. Henry, Major Gen. Boynton, Commodore J. H. Gibbs, Rear Admiral John W. Philip, Assistant Quartermaster Gen. James C. Lee, Major Gen. Graham, and the following retired officers: Brevet Major Gen. O. B. Wilcox, Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley, Brig. Gen. William B. Rochester, Brig. Gen. William R. Carlin, Major Gen. O. O. Howard, and Rear Admiral F. A. Kimberly.

To the testimony of such great names as these might be added that of the army chaplains almost to a man, the exceptions being the bibulous spiritual advisers in whose befuddled minds spirituous and spiritual influence have become somewhat mixed.

Then there is the host of correspondents whose testimony is unequivocally against the canteen as an institution which absorbs the money of the soldier without any corresponding benefit, which makes the temperate intemperate, and generally lowers the physical, mental, and moral stamina of the men, and in so far unfits them for their duties as the Nation's defenders.

In these times when our great business houses are demanding total abstinence on the part of their employes as a condition of efficient service; when many of our railroads make total abstinence a condition of service; when plain business commonsense is coming to recognize more and more the power of alcohol as a useless menace to the integrity and efficiency of service, it ill-becomes any one to stand up in defense of an institution which has the effect of lowering the efficiency of our country's defenders.

Surely, if steady nerves are ever needed they are needed on the field of battle. If a clear brain is ever needed it is needed when life and death to hundreds may be dependent on quick, vigorous, and accurate judgment. If a man ever needs to be at his best physically it is when he is campaigning as a soldier under the enervating heat of a tropical clime, when he is liable to be called upon at any time of the day or night to face storm and flood, to swim rivers and wade through marshes, and march for days, it may be, wet to the skin, to lie down at night in the wet clothing, or stand guard in the chill of the night air.

The testimony of our most thoughtful physicians is to the effect that alcohol gives no sustained energy, but on the contrary, that it is a drain on the vital energies, and to the extent that it is used lowers the standard of a man's mental, moral, and physical efficiency.

Another is JAMES McNEILL.

Hudson, N. Y., March 3, 1900.

THE ARMY CANTEEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was sorry to see that THE TIMES would make itself a party to evil by publishing the letter of L. R. A. in favor of the canteen. Any unprejudiced mind knows that the canteen works evil and only evil, and this letter, containing so many false statements, shows on the face of it that it is only a weak attempt to bolster up and try to vindicate a rotten institution.

For the writer to speak of the W. C. T. U., that world-wide organization of good, as "a few ignorant women," proves either the baseness or the ignorance of the writer. He says that the Generals in the army gave their voice in favor of the canteen. Is it possible that L. R. A. does not remember that the only one who spoke in its favor was the notorious Egan? Does not L. R. A. know that plenty of people have investigated this canteen question besides the W. C. T. U., and have found it to be, and made public, the fact that the amount of drunkenness, debauchery, and devilry caused by the canteen beggars description?

To come out in favor of the army canteen in face of all that is known concerning the ruin it has wrought is to lower one's self to the saloon level, and can only be accounted for through ignorance or willful intention to misrepresent. So I have cut out the article in question and laid it away marked: "Ignorant of the Facts, or Bought and Paid for by the Liquor Traffic." I am a man and an M. D. J. H. Y.

New York, March 3, 1900.

UNPRACTICAL SOCIAL REFORMERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is something of practical bearing in the theory of non-resistance. There is a merciful arrangement in nature by which the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb, and there is a corresponding law in the moral world. Una is guarded in the forest by her own innocence, and the lion but lends a passive aid—does not oppose.

So, if one-half the effort were made by well-meaning purifiers of society to introduce something good in place of what they see to be bad, the results would go much further toward righteousness than a direct—and often for that very reason ill-advised—fighting of the evil.

Evil and good are in men's mind. A book in which one sees no evil is not to him immoral. A play which can be viewed without such thoughts (even though this result is due to his having no thoughts at all) will have no effect other than that of water on the back of a duck. But once suggest to these same unthinking people who went merely to see a spectacle that the play they witness has immoral and indecent suggestions, and at once these thoughtless sheep wake up and look for those suggestions, and whether they prove to be there or not, the evil is entered their minds, and the public benefactor by his unwisdom has but advertised and encouraged what he would suppress, and the last state is far worse than the first.

If a thing is poor and bad, with no redeeming truth or art, it cannot hold the intelligent, and they will pass to something better, and the drift being away, the unthinking sheep will follow. If they remain entirely impervious to ideas it can hardly hurt them during the short run it will consequently be bound to have. So, without a knowledge of the danger they have run will the innocent be delivered from evil by a natural and simple way, following voluntarily those who are wiser than they. But make an outcry, try to prevent these same sheep by force from nibbling in any pasture, and they will at once do all that in them lies to enter and nibble and taste for themselves the denied herbage in spite of any warnings of poison.

It is much, no doubt, to mean well, but the children of light should curb their zeal enough to act with wisdom and discretion. M. B. E.

New York, March 3, 1900.

FIGHTING POWER OF THE BOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What has been termed Cronje's defeat does not merely afford fresh proof of the superb heroism of the Boers, but is an equally striking demonstration of their military power.

That four to five thousand Boers, almost without artillery, in a country so flat as to afford them no advantages of position, should have been able to resist for ten days a surrounding force of 50,000 well equipped British troops, led by their best Generals, is a thing that should raise, not lower, one's confidence in the fighting power of the Boers. It goes far to make one believe the truth of the assertion we have heard from time to time, that one Boer in a strong position and well intrenched is equal to ten of his besiegers.

So also with Buller's success in relieving Ladysmith. It is well-known that the main Boer Army has lately been leaving that region and taking away most of its artillery to fight Roberts, and yet it is only with the utmost difficulty that Buller has been able to make his way to Ladysmith. When it shall be known how small a number of Boers has been sufficient to impede Buller's advance during these last weeks, the world may be astonished.

They have undoubtedly accomplished their purpose—have kept Buller's army diverted all this time, while they calmly removed all their forces to defend places of more value to them. M. B. T.

Scarborough, N. Y., March 3, 1900.

THE NEW PHARMACY BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attention of yourself and the host of readers of your valued paper is called to the pernicious aspects of the proposed new Pharmacy bill.

At the present time registered physicians may, upon the payment of $2 and registering their names as pharmacists, practice pharmacy either as proprietors or clerks, and even without so registering they may dispense such medicines as are necessary or as they see fit, either at their offices or at the bedside of their patients, without breaking the present pharmacy law.

By the proposed new law all this is changed, and a physician, to dispense medicine in any way, must, in addition to his years of toil in perfecting his knowledge to obtain his medical degree, spend four more years as a drug store drudge before he can even present himself for examination leading to registration as a drug clerk.

Aside from the common law view of the question, which is that the major embraces the minor, the injustice of such a law as proposed must be obvious to every discerning reader. All the theory of pharmacy any competent physician is familiar with, and as well or better posted in than the best-trained drug clerk ordinarily is. As for the tactus eruditus of the art, that can be mastered in a week by any person of ordinary intelligence and normal fingers.

By the enforcement of this proposed law a physician could be thrown into durance vile for a hypodermatic injection administered by him to a dying man, even though the latter was possibly the registered pharmacist of his neighborhood. And as for giving tablets or other medicine, even in the small hours of the morning, surely that would be a gross violation; although his action save some weary and overworked drug clerk from crawling out of bed, to possible pneumonia and death.

Again, we have the veterinary doctor, who has had actual laboratory experience in compounding drugs; but who, notwithstanding his four years of work to obtain his degree, must, to satisfy the framers of the proposed new law, be punished for compounding medicines for his sick animals, even though the majority of druggists would lack some of the ingredients of his prescription, and others, if possessing them, lack the knowledge to properly dispense them.

Disciples of Hahnemann, either in human or comparative medicine, will surely have to go down for the "long green" in contemplation of wholesale arrests and fines for presuming to dispense medicines, even though the pharmacy is presided over by many registered proprietors and clerks and they are withal unable to fill his prescriptions.

Another glaringly objectionable feature is the provision that the names of the proprietors of stores must appear on the exterior of their stores, even though they by so doing incur suffering through racial or religious prejudices. Many worthy druggists who reap much benefit by conducting their stores under names other than their own would thus suffer seriously.

Finally the further provision of revocation of license, where deprivation of livelihood, as a penalty for the small offense of not properly displaying their credentials, is altogether too excessive to the minds of all lovers of justice.

The present pharmacy law is as it stands amply sufficient to properly protect public interests, and if it is not, the proposed new law can only work still greater public injury.

Beyond creating good positions for a favored few, it would be not only a useless, but pernicious measure, and one that should receive condemnation at the hands of all anxious for the best interests of the public, of pharmacy, and of medicine in all its various ramifications.

J. AUSTIN KELLY, M. D.

Brooklyn, Feb. 28, 1900.

TOADYISM TOWARD ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of the 8th you have this remark: "When we see American citizens of foreign birth or blood clannishly insisting as a body that we ought to snub the Queen or to interfere to save the Boer, or to," &c. Now, this dictum of yours evidently proceeds from the unwarrantable hypothesis that all those whose forefathers were not of English birth are to be classed as foreigners in this cosmopolitan land of ours. This fallacious statement, repeated ad nauseum in the press and in public speeches, is becoming more and more monotonous to those Americans whose ancestors were of other than English blood. If the devotees of Anglo-Saxonism would ascertain who really were the men that settled the first Colonies, they would find, perhaps to their discomfiture, that the English colonists did not by any means predominate. .1 of the United States was settled by Swedes, .3 by Spaniards, .1 by the Dutch, .10 by the French, and .16 by the English. Also, we must not forget that the Irish element was had in a large quantity in all the colonies. Concerning the rest of the vast unsettled territory, we may say that it was colonized by men of many nationalities, men of the English strain by no means in the majority. How any man can call an Italian citizen a foreigner, when an Italian discovered this country, when it was named after an Italian, and when mostly Italian labor has built our large works, I cannot for the life of me see. The American Army in the Revolutionary War was not made up solely of English colonists. The army to which Cornwallis capitulated at Yorktown was half French. The principal engineer of the army was a Pole, and it was full of Irish regiments and Dutch colonials. In fact, the first Admiral of our navy, John Barry, was an Irishman. You may well say that this present toadyism to England is by no means acceptable to the descendants of the non-English colonials. The average student of history always measures the strength of England's friendship by how much advantage may accrue to her by professing it. Her attitude toward us in the civil war is not forgotten by true Americans, any more than the fact that we had to fight her twice before we were free from her clutches. Her present policy in the Boer war is but consistent with her national greed since the days of Edward I. We aliens from English principles, but patriots of the Republic of Washington and Lincoln, firm in the strength of our geographical position and our natural resources, seek no nation's help or enmity, but guard as the greatest of our National heritages the words of Washington, "no entangling alliances." We, as true Americans, the cream of the nations of the earth, leaving in our fatherlands our vices, implanting here our virtues, will no more court in sickly adulation a British adventuress than pay homage to the worst rake in Europe. T. LALANNE.

New York, March 8, 1900.

WORKMEN AT LINCOLN DINNER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There was a dinner at the Terrace Garden last (Thursday) night called a "Lincoln dinner." It was arranged by a body of men calling themselves the "Workingmen's Committee of One Hundred."

It was not a representative gathering of workingmen. If the programme indicates anything to me it was "a dinner of politicians, for politicians, and by politicians," with just a sufficient mixture of men who have the confidence of the organized workers.

There are in this city thousands of organized working men and women. Every little while they talk of going into politics as a class, and have on several occasions essayed just that thing. I looked over last night's programme, and I find it headed by Bartley J. Wright, a politician. Next to him was the Hon. William Sulzer, the statesman who would destroy the trusts and who loves the "peepul." We know it, for he tells us so.

There was Controller Bird S. Coler. He is a well-meaning and enthusiastic "young" man. But he is a politician, and he is of the capitalist class. George W. Van Siclen is surely not a worker in the sense of one who would join a union. Tom L. Johnson (down to speak, but absent,) has done more shouting and less performing than any man professing to be labor's friend, and he is a capitalist. Edwin Markham is the poet who gained fame by writing a poem, in which he ignored the great law of evolution, and who is equally at home at any old dinner—even the Republican Club dinner. He is not a workingman. Mayor Jones would govern us by petition. He is another capitalist. Congressman Lentz was converted from a gold Democrat to an adherent of the Chicago platform in less time that it took to bring Saul of Tarsus into line. He is a politician. He loves the working people. There can be no doubt about it, for has he not told us so?

The last place on the programme, the most undesirable from a speaker's viewpoint, was given to P. J. McGuire, the Second Vice President of the American Federation of Labor and the only man in the lot that can be said to have represented labor. He was assigned to talk on "Labor in China." Every subject that he might speak on with some degree of propriety was assigned to some of the politicians or capitalists.

Now, what I want to get at is this. The workingmen of this city are in a sorry plight if they have not in all their ranks men enough to make speeches at their gatherings of this sort without calling upon a lot of frayed politicians and theorists, whose knowledge of labor comes from between the covers of a book.

If the workingmen have not such men among them, their talk of holding office is a waste of time. A man who cannot make an intelligent address on any subject spoken on at this dinner can hardly be put in a position of responsibility in any of the Government departments.

I maintain that there are hundreds of such men in this city. I can take brickmakers, and plasterers, and blacksmiths, and tailors, and even street laborers, who can not only talk intelligently on these questions, but who will vanquish every man on the above list in a debate on any subject in which labor is interested.

If there are enough workingmen in this city to attend such a dinner I will guarantee to do it. G. H. GORDON.

One who labors ten long hours a day and a trades unionist.

New York, March 9, 1900.

SUBSIDY BILL ATTACKED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why has our merchant marine dwindled into insignificance? Whatever protectionists may say in behalf of a protective tariff, they cannot say that the American merchant marine has been an object of its beneficence.

Now, it is said that our merchant marine began to decline in 1860, and that when the civil war broke out the Confederate cruisers practically ruined it. Such is not the case.

In 1856, or thereabouts, steam propulsion superseded sail propulsion, ships began to be built of iron instead of wood. Then why did we not adopt steam and build our ships of iron?

The principal reason was that we could not buy our materials as cheap at home as the British could, and could not import them because we had to pay exorbitant duties. Then why did we not buy ships already built abroad? Because we were prohibited by law from doing so. This last statement may be verified by referring to our registry laws, which practically say that if an American citizen owns a ship built in foreign yards he must sail it under a foreign flag.

And then Republicans tell us that we cannot compete with foreign ship owners, as we pay higher wages! If that is a fact, then how did we carry 75 per cent. of our exports and imports prior to 1860, and had a million and a half of tonnage in the employ of foreigners earning dividends for its American owners? And when they refer to the prosperous German merchant marine, whose growth has been marvelous in the last few years, why don't they tell us that our ships were all built mostly in English shipyards? Even highly protected Italy allows her ships to be bought in foreign markets. But the Republicans are very shy of these facts and do not care to have them circulated among their gullible constituents. How was it when the civil war closed and Congress passed a law which subsidized American ships that it did not revive our decadent merchant marine? The answer is best made by Mr. D. A. Wells in that little economic classic entitled "Our Merchant Marine":

"From 1867 to 1877, when there was no war or Confederate cruisers to interfere with the development of our commerce and the use of American ships, the United States paid still larger sums in the way of subsidies, $4,750,000 to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and $1,812,000 to the line between the United States and Brazil. The system, as an agency for restoring our commercial marine had, therefore, during this period of eleven years, as fair a trial as possible, and the results it worked out so far failed to accomplish what its advocates had in view, and were connected with such a disgraceful chapter of Federal legislation, that from that day to this Congress and the country, as if disgusted with the record, have indignantly set their faces against the whole system, and few, save those who have had special interests to promote, have come forward to urge its revival."

Is Congress going to write another disgraceful chapter under the heading of the Hanna-Payn Subsidy bill? Is Congress going to pass this nefarious bill, which is in the interests of the few, while the many will be taxed to sustain them against losses? It looks as if this bill had the same forces behind it as has the Puerto Rican Tariff bill, and the same spineless President to indorse it. JAMES E. LARMER, Jr.

New Haven, Conn., March 6, 1900.

BRIBES AND GERMAN OFFICIALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue, "American" asks you to decide a wager between X and Y.

He says X maintains that it is impossible to bribe directly or indirectly a German Government official, and that such a thing was never done. To which I would make the following answer:

German Government officials, about thirty-five or forty years ago, were proverbially venal in the matter of bribe taking. They were accomplished enough not to receive their bribes direct, but had a scholarly way to receive their perquisites as tokens of esteem and friendship.

Shipping merchants of those days made allowances in every cargo received for the tribute (voluntary, of course,) sent to the homes of Custom House officials from the upper gamut down.

Police officers are not as brusque in demanding tribute as our "finest," but they get it all the same, and consider it as due to the esteem of their position.

Railroads are Germany's imitators. If I wish to travel comfortably and have a "coupé" of first or second class undisturbed by any newcomers, a mark or two or more, as the case may require, paid in cash direct to the conductor (schaffner) will grant you your desire.

A few years ago, when visiting Germany, I met at a party a young enthusiastic jurist of high-sounding name. He took occasion to attack the venality of our American judiciary officers in a most unmerciful way. I was appealed to and had to make the humiliating admission that the charges made were true to a certain extent.

I also interposed that we were a young Nation, a baby, so to speak, and that we copied. I was sorry to admit, though it seemed quite natural, the vices as well as the virtues of the world.

This gentleman then proclaimed that the Richterthum (judiciary) of Germany was "unbestechlich," (incorruptible.) I answered him that I had to differ with him

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THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Mr. GARDINER has a great opportunity. He has announced that he will do all that he can to bring to justice all the men who have been violating the law in connection with the multitude of gambling places in this city. His statements through his assistant and those made by him in person differ a little, and we regret to note that the latter are not quite so plain and comprehensive as the former. But it is in his power to do a great deal, and in his present situation it will be greatly to his advantage to do all that is any way possible.

Let him strike for high game. There has been a general impression in this city that Mr. GARDINER was selected as a candidate for District Attorney for the high personal respectability and social grace with which he would surround an innocuous performance of the duties of his office. This impression may do him and Tammany injustice, but it is not corrected by the record of his career so far. He now has the chance to show that if that was what attracted to him the favor of Tammany, the astute leaders of that organization were guilty of a great error of judgment. But he must not waste his energies in pursuing small offenders. The keepers of poolrooms, even the proprietors of "straight" gambling clubs, are not worth much attention save as they may be made to help in the detection and punishment of bigger men. The facts on which the District Attorney must proceed in order to do a work really creditable to him and of lasting service to the community are the facts incriminating the high officers of the City Government, the Police Commisisoners, and the members of the "Gambling Commission." The violation of the law on a large scale, openly and impudently, is amply demonstrated. The impossibility of such violation without protection from the police, of such protection without payment, of such payment without the aid of the political rulers of the party in power, all this is clear. No reasonable person doubts the completeness of the chain. If the District Attorney will undertake through the legal instrumentalities in his control to secure the punishment of the guilty in the highest places, he will deserve, and he will win, the lasting gratitude and admiration of his fellow-citizens.

In this task he ought to have the cooperation of the Mayor, who in many regards is situated very much as is the District Attorney. Both are men of good family. Both are by connection and association New Yorkers. They have a common pride in the good name of the city. They can have no sympathy with the vulgar greed that lies at the bottom of the vile conspiracy that has been exposed. They are quite beyond the least suspicion of temptation to share in the profits of corruption so lavishly distributed by the violators of the law. Each in his own office possesses great powers, which in combination and honestly and fearlessly used are adequate to break up completely the nest of thieves, no matter how influential they may be. If the District Attorney will undertake the indictment and conviction of the Police Commissioners for gross neglect of their plain duties while the Mayor calls them to account in proceedings for their removal from office, the whole extended combination would straightway go to pieces. And as for politics, there is no limit to the reward that the honest people of New York would gladly accord to such service.

DESTROYING THE TREATY.

The formal diplomacy of the United States has not always been wholly intelligent or intelligible. But when the powers as to which the President and the Secretary of State have the initiative are grasped by unsteady hands in Congress confusion becomes hopelessly confounded, and either good work elsewhere begun is marred or we are brought to the verge of international perils by displays of ignorance and bumptiousness that move foreigners to wonder and sensible Americans to shame. Those who are familiar with the diplomatic history of the civil war know what priceless service was rendered to President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD by the wisdom and steadiness of CHARLES SUMNER, whose place at the head of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs gave him control over the multitude of senseless resolutions and mad projects which, arising from a natural exasperation at the unfriendly attitude of more than one European power, would have embarked us upon an untimely and dangerous policy of retaliation had they not been silently suppressed in committee.

We are not now at war nor does passion run high, but the familiar fruits of the diplomatic incapacity of the co-ordinate branch are before us in the amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and the impudent argument by which it is supported in the majority report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. CHARLES SUMNER is no longer at the post he held so long and well. The Chairman is now CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, and the difference is painful. The amendment is called his, and the report which accompanies it must be attributed to him. They are worthy of the hand that drafted the sopeomoric manifesto that issued from that committee at the breaking out of the Spanish war.

Of the amendment it is hard to speak with moderation, and it ought not to be necessary to speak at all, since all men with the gift of right reason should see at a glance that it is vicious and destructive of the principle of the treaty. The principle and the fact of neutralization disappear the instant we insert a provision giving to the United States the right, conferred upon no other nation, to make use of the interoceanic canal as a theatre of war and to consider it as one of its lines of National defense. The report admits that the canal is primarily an avenue of peaceful commerce; it professes a certain solicitude for its maintenance inviolate as an always open channel of trade; it dismisses the question of fortification as not worth discussing, so remote is the chance of warlike aggression upon a neutralized canal; and then it proceeds to stultify itself and mangle the treaty by asserting for the United States an exemption from the neutrality sections and the right to take such measures as it "may find necessary to take for securing, by its own forces, the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order."

This is broad enough to include every kind of defensive operation, from the planting of torpedoes and the occupation of the canal by warships to the planting of disappearing guns behind earthworks on the banks. It effectually deneutralizes the canal. It puts into the treaty a paramount principle utterly destructive of the other principle upon which it is founded, the principle of a universal agreement that no act of war shall ever be perpetrated in or near the canal.

Nevertheless, it is with reason that Senator MORGAN objects to this amendment on the ground that it would be ineffective. We are making a treaty with England. She may not assent to this amendment. Her refusal, which is probable, would kill the convention and throw us back upon the obstructive Clayton-Bulwer treaty. But suppose she assents. What authority has she to make a grant to us of these exclusive privileges, enjoyed by no other nation, and to be exercised by us to the detriment of any nation with whom we may be at war? To a treaty of perfect neutralization England might readily assent, for in that form all nations would be likely to agree to it at once, since the rights of all would be perfect. But why should any nation be bound to accept a one-sided agreement executed without delegated authority by another nation? Why in the name of the Declaration of Independence and the Monroe Doctrine do we ask Great Britain for this privilege to prevent the use of the canal by an enemy in time of war? We are no more forced to ask her than to ask Germany or Russia. We should cut a more respectable figure if we simply asserted the privilege without asking anybody's consent.

There is nothing in HEPBURN'S report accompanying his Nicaragua Canal bill more offensive to reason and logic than the argument in support of an amendment from the Suez Canal agreement reservation in favor of Turkey and Egypt. We quote one noble passage from the report:

> The committee think it prudent, the report continues, that all doubt be removed by an amendment equivalent in its substance and effect to the precedent offered by Article X. of the treaty of Constantinople, which it cannot be supposed was intended to have no place in the pending convention. In principle, the same reason which justified Article X. in the treaty of Constantinople requires that its equivalent shall be included in the pending treaty. If it was proper that the treaty of Constantinople should not interfere with the measures which the Sultan and Khédive "might find it necessary to take for securing by their own forces the defense of Egypt and the maintenance of public order"; or, if it was proper that the provision of the enumerated articles of that treaty should "in no case occasion any obstacle to the measures which the Imperial Ottoman Government may think it necessary to take in order to insure by its own forces the defense of its own possessions situated on the eastern coast of the Red Sea," surely the situation of the United States on both oceans, and as to the territory to be occupied by the canal itself, requires the incorporation into the pending convention of stipulations equivalent to those in Article X. of the Convention of Constantinople.
>
> If it was deemed wise to reserve to the Ottoman Empire the right to suspend the operation of the treaty in certain specified contingencies for the purpose of defending by its own forces Egypt, and maintaining public order, and for the purpose of securing by its own forces the defense of its other possessions situated on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, a coast 1,100 miles in length with Turkish possessions on both coasts of nearly 600,000 square miles, inhabited by 12,000,000 of its subjects in Egypt and in the provinces of Medjoz and Yemen, on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, the same considerations in principle sustain the contention that the pending treaty should contain equivalent stipulations.

Ignorance or impudence sat in the judgment seat of the mind that perpetrated that piece of reasoning. The calm assumption that we stand in the same territorial and political relation to a canal across the sovereign States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua that is held by Turkey in relation to a canal traversing the soil of her tributary province of Egypt was made by a person too dull to perceive the difference or cynical enough to believe the American people to be such fools that they would not perceive it. If Costa Rica and Nicaragua were vassal States under our sovereign control the precedent of Article X. of the Suez Convention might be pertinent to the present canal project. In our present relation to those States no analogy subsists between the two cases. An argument based on falsehood is contemptible. Article X. was designedly left out of the Hay-Pauncefote adaptation of the Suez Convention, because, being neither ignorant nor bumptious, and sincerely desiring to establish the principle of entire neutrality, Secretary HAY saw that it was incongruous and out of harmony.

Why has this destructive amendment been reported from the committee with this false and shallow report? Is it the hand of the railroad opposition to any canal whatever that has struck this blow? Or is there a Panama lobby at work to keep the Clayton-Bulwer treaty alive until the Nicaragua Canal project is dead? We do not wish to impugn the motive of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, but it is well understood in Washington that much of the opposition to the treaty is merely opposition to the canal. It is dishonest obstruction.

OUR COMING TARIFF WAR.

Give a protectionist an inch and he will take an ell. This is the experience of every country which has once made the blunder of raising up industries by taxation. Very eminently it has been ours. Now Germany is undergoing it. In going over the "groups" which are substituted for parties in German politics, in order to induce them to support its naval bill, the German Government found that it could conciliate the Agrarians only by raising the prices of agricultural products, and proportionately the "labor cost" of German manufactures. This is the same battle that was fought out between the same classes in England fifty years ago, with the result of bringing about the manufacturing and maritime supremacy which is now so envied for Germany by its Emperor. The Emperor is too intelligent not to know that the adoption of the extreme Agrarian demands would be the ruin of Germany as an industrial competitor with Great Britain. He seems to have thought, however, that he could yield enough to secure the support of the Agrarians for his naval bill, without yielding enough to ruin German trade.

That was the purpose of the Government bill concerning foreign meats and food products. But the Agrarians have heaped amendments upon the measure until it is no longer recognizable. As a result, the Government has received from every organ of manufactures, and of the commerce for the protection and enlargement of which the increase of the navy is demanded, asurances that the trade of Germany will be ruined if the extreme measure of protection passes. It is significant that the stock of the German Atlantic steamship lines has already declined in apprehension of the enactment of the bill with which the Agricultural Council alone has "declared its satisfaction."

That we shall retaliate for the passage of such a bill as is now urged upon the Reichstag is not doubtful. The false pretense of sanitary protection is still perfunctorily maintained by speakers who know better, but it is not really disguised that the object of the measure is to exclude foreign, and especially American, products from the German markets. It is a curious piece of poetical justice that the most convenient and tempting objects of American retaliation are the products not of German manufactures but of German agriculture. A bill putting a prohibitory duty on German wines and German sugar would do Germany as much harm as the prohibition of our food products will do us, and would have the additional advantage of affording convenient solutions to several home and colonial problems.

Meanwhile, the Kaiser is in the queer and ridiculous position of insisting, in order more effectually to protect German commerce, upon an increase of the German Navy, which he can secure only by destroying the commerce the enlarged navy is more effectually to protect.

JUDGE PHELPS.

When President CLEVELAND sent to the Senate the name of EDWARD J. PHELPS as Minister to England, the reputation of the candidate was much higher than it was wide. His name was scarcely known to most intelligent Americans not of his own profession. Doubtless it was known to the better class of lawyers among the Senators, to those whose professional standing was such as to take them into the higher courts, and especially into the highest court of all. Such men were sure that Mr. PHELPS would give a good account of himself in the English Mission. But to others it seemed a great risk to choose a man of no diplomatic experience, and of so little political experience that he was not generally known by name.

We all know now that Mr. CLEVELAND made no mistake, that he made on the contrary a very lucky hit. Mr. PHELPS was an old-fashioned citizen in many ways. He was especially one of the old-fashioned lawyers who hold with COKE that "the law is a jealous mistress." But he was also an old-fashioned lawyer in believing that among the duties a lawyer owed to his profession was that of forming and expressing opinions upon public questions, and doing his best to have them prevail. And this he had during his whole professional life been diligently doing. That he had done it as a private citizen and as a member of a hopeless minority in a small State accounted for his not being generally known. If he had been a Republican, or if Vermont had been Democratic, he would very likely have run much such a career and attained much such a standing as do honor to Judge EDMUNDS. It is creditable to the little State to have produced two contemporary men who so filled the old requirements of American statesmanship.

That Judge PHELPS served his country well abroad and did her credit was a foregone conclusion. The imputation of social toadyism, which has been injurious to so many of our Ministers, would have been self-refuting if it had been brought against him. He was eminently what DANIEL WEBSTER used to call a "vernacular man," an authentic product of New England, and racy of its soil. And he was a social success in London accordingly, where as in other places a stranger is welcomed not for his likeness to the inhabitants, but for his unlikeness, for the typicalness with which he represents his own country.

No degree of cosmopolitan culture, and Judge PHELPS had his share of that, could have overlaid his native character of a shrewd and homespun Yankee. That he was capable of rising, under the incentive of a fitting occasion, to heights above the shrewdness and even the equity of mind which were ordinarily his most marked characteristics was more than once shown. But it was never more impressively shown than in his letter to the Democrats of Vermont during the Bryan campaign, when he exhorted them to disregard party names and to regard only the National issues:

> And if my voice, which does not trouble them often and will not trouble them long, should reach any of those with whom I have stood for so many years, in exertions that we have a right to claim were disinterested because in our own State they were always hopeless, I should say to them: "Stand as you have always stood, for what you believe to be right, and for the best interests of your country. Let no man cajole you out of that proud consciousness or lead you to blot a record that is your children's best inheritance."

MR. QUIGG'S APPEAL.

The Chairman of the Republican County Committee made a passionate speech to the Republicans of the west side on Friday evening. It was at once a confession of error in the past and an appeal for better things in the future.

"I believe," he said, "that we are all responsible for the mistake made by us in 1897. It was the opinion of everybody then that the Republican Party would not support an honest man for Mayor. We made our mistake then, for if we had nominated the suitable man—SETH LOW—we would have disabused the public of this opinion and won." This is candid, and it is true. The City of New York is paying heavily in money and in disgrace for that "mistake" of the Republican leaders. So far as we are aware, Mr. QUIGG is the only one of them that has had the manliness to confess the error. That may be because it was an error with him and was something much worse with them. He may have thought that Mr. TRACY was named in 1897 with some idea that he could be elected, but no such delusion entered the mind of Senator PLATT. The real purpose of that nomination was the defeat of Mr. Low, and that was accomplished. The Tammany ticket was elected by PLATT as deliberately and effectually as if he had ordered his convention to indorse VAN WYCK. It is he and he alone who is responsible for the impression that the Republican Party at that time would not support an honest man. It would not, and he would not let it.

One of the consequences of that infamous transaction torments Mr. QUIGG. In the speech in which he made his confession as to 1897 he made a strong appeal to Gov. ROOSEVELT, who sat beside him, in the following words:

> "There are some things I won't stand for. I demand as a right, first, that a commission of honest, wise men be appointed to revise the charter of this City of New York. I demand this of you, Governor, and I demand of you that until that committee has made its report our water rights shall be protected. Gov. ROOSEVELT, I say that a law must be passed which will prevent any scandalous contracts such as we have heard of lately. I don't want much, but I'm against thieves, and be they Democrat or Republican, by GOD, I'll fight them to the end."

We do not know what the response of the Governor to this appeal will be. We do know that if he cannot secure at least the legislation demanded as to the rights of this city in its water supply he will have to confess his lack of influence in a matter of the utmost importance involving plain rights on the one side and plain stealing on the other. There is no doubt of his own feeling in the affair. What are the forces against which Mr. QUIGG appeals to him for aid? They are the forces within the control of the two machines. It has been shown that the Ramapo job was conceived by Republicans and was aided by the Tammany city authorities. If either one of the two machines was now really determined to stop the job it would be done promptly. The only reason why it is not done is that there is a combination between the two. It is the fruit of the election of 1897, and of the detestable political morals displayed in that election. Mr. QUIGG does well to denounce it. His hearers did well to applaud his denouncement of it. When they have the courage to act on their sentiments thus expressed the doom of Mr. PLATT will be sealed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—From motives not quite disinterested, of course, but nevertheless entirely legitimate and commendable, the American Veterinary Medical Association is actively exerting its own influence and endeavoring to secure that of other people in favor of the addition to the United States Army of a regular veterinary corps like those long ago made the part of the military establishment of most other nations. An amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, providing for the cost of such a corps, is already before the Senate, having been introduced by Senator KENNEY, and the association is circulating widely a pamphlet in which its Committee on Legislation has printed the opinions of many American officers of high rank on the necessity for an immediate substitution of regularly trained veterinarians for the incompetent civilian employes upon whose haphazard ministration the health and efficiency of our cavalry horses and transport animals now depend. Among those whose views on the subject have been obtained are Gens. MERRITT, BROOKE, WILSON, BRECKINRIDGE, RANDOLPH, and KING, Cols. O. L. HEIN, J. G. C. LEE, and D. D. WHEELER, and Major J. W. PULLMAN, late Chief Quartermaster in Puerto Rico. They all advocate strongly the formation of the proposed corps, with duly commissioned officers and such recognition in the form of rank and salary as will secure the services of well-educated and experienced men. Under the present system, or lack of system, not only is the Government annually subjected to much needless expense from the death or disablement of its horses and mules, but the movements of troops are often hampered to an extent that might easily become a serious danger. Gen. MERRITT, for instance, says: "The cost of such a corps would be small, compared with the increase in the efficiency of the animals of the mounted and transportation services, and the value of what it would save to the Government. To make such a corps properly effective, the veterinarians composing it should, of course, have commissioned rank." It is noteworthy, however, that he adds: "While I favor the establishment of an adequate veterinary service, I desire it to be understood that I am unalterably opposed to any legislation that would tend to increase the number of bureaus in the War Department."

—When the amazing facts in regard to the exaction of tribute from gamblers in this city were brought to the attention of Police Commissioner SEXTON by a member of THE TIMES staff, the official mind was vastly impressed by the size of the figures involved. That was not altogether surprising, for the figures were very large. What was surprising, however, or at least curiously significant in regard to the ethical standards that are instinctively applied by some of our rulers to the ordinary and extraordinary happenings of life, was what came next. "Three million dollars a year!" exclaimed the Commissioner. "It's a lot of money, isn't it?" Then, after a moment's deliberation on the three millions, he asked, "How would you like to be in on that?" In a way the question was amusing, but in another way it was just a little horrifying. The all-too-obvious assumption was that anybody would like to be "in on" the successful blackmailing of vice. That such an assumption should be made, and by a man occupying the important position of Police Commissioner, tells a truly deplorable tale. Of course a corrupt scoundrel in Mr. SEXTON'S place might be astonished at the size of the figures merely as a revelation that he was not receiving his individual share. But that is another story.

—Although in some ways highly satisfactory, the vote of 112 to 10 by which the Assembly passed the Fallows bill making it possible to punish everybody in any degree connected with, or profiting by, the so-called game of policy, still there is no need, in rejoicing over the 112, to forget the 10 who voted against them. To oppose this bill, we are ready to admit, is not exactly the same thing as to advocate the perpetuation of policy, but for all practical effects the difference is extremely small—so small that no great amount of injustice will be done by ignoring it. And if ever trifles can be overlooked it is when dealing with policy and the big and little scoundrels who make, the former fortunes and the latter livings out of it. For gambling and gamblers even the severest moralist can have a sort of sympathy or understanding, traces of the gambling instinct being found in almost every one of us. But policy only pretends to be a game; it is outright theft, unlike other forms of theft, such as pocket-picking or burglary, merely because there is a larger element of cowardice in the policy writer's make-up than in that of the pickpocket and burglar. The gambler, properly so called, always wants, and usually has, a majority of the chances in his favor, and then adds to his advantage by professional skill and private knowledge, but he does give his victim at least the possibility of winning, and as a rule is scrupulous about paying what he describes as "debts of honor." Policy has none of these mitigating features. The players stake their money on a contingency absolutely controlled by their opponent. Luck does not enter into the matter at all, and individual players are allowed to win only at intervals nicely calculated as near enough together to keep up the interest of the miserable dupes. And this is the industry which ten Assemblymen would not attack except by cautious and gentle advances! They regarded the Fallows bill as too drastic, and wanted to try again the measures that have failed a hundred times already. Well, they had their way and cast their votes as they chose, but their names will be long remembered by decent people.

THE TEACHERS' SALARY BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be an impression in the Legislature at Albany that the teachers of this city have put themselves upon record as favoring the Salary bill at present before the Senate.

This impression is wholly in error. The several associations of women teachers have not only taken no action, but are not in favor of the bill, because it has, or seems to have, for its chief object the giving of special salaries to certain special classes of favored teachers.

It is said that a very few members of a certain association have been very active at Albany in working out this salary bill to suit their own personal interests. However that may be, it is very certain that teachers in general know little or nothing of the bill thus far, but equally certain that they will take a lively interest in the matter as soon as they are made aware of its peculiar provisions.

The general opinion is that nothing more than a yearly increment was necessary to amend the law of last year. This increment was provided in Senator Elsberg's salary bill, which was a simple and equitable arrangement satisfactory to every one. It would be interesting to know how Senator Elsberg came to be saddled with this inconsistent and illogical substitute for his original bill. "VERITAS."

New York, March 5, 1900.

THE BOER AND THE BRITON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of this morning entitled "Boer Traits and British Traits," you state that "the Dutch have had the run of South Africa for 300 years," but you forget to add that for the last 100 of those 300 years they have been hampered and harassed by British control in one form or another. You also state that "men of English race have had the run of North America not quite so long as the Hollanders have had the run of South Africa." From what follows in your editorial, it is apparent that you do not refer to Canadians or Mexicans, but to the inhabitants of the United States, for you speak of their building up a republic of about 75,000,000 persons, &c. You neglect to add that it was not until they managed to throw off the British yoke that they were able to do this, and that to do it they no longer remained "men of English race," but became an amalgam of all the races of Europe. You state further that "the Dutch had a chance to do these things," but neglect to add that the British in time of peace snatched that chance away by force of arms. You say that the Dutch "swapped" New York for Dutch Guiana or Surinam. The facts, as far as I can ascertain them, hardly justify this statement. They are, briefly, as follows:

The Dutch were the first settlers in both Guiana and the New Netherlands; later there were some English and French attempts to settle Guiana, and in 1662 the whole colony was granted by Charles II. to Lord Willoughby, just as in 1664 the New Netherlands were granted by the same monarch to his brother, the then Duke of York. In the latter year, England being then at peace with Holland, the Duke of York sent an expedition of four men-of-war and treacherously captured the city and State which now bear his name. At the peace of Breda, in 1667, the Dutch, whose sea power had been badly damaged by England, were confirmed in the possession of Guiana and were made to relinquish the New Netherlands. The choice can hardly have been a free one. That they still coveted their former possessions is proved by their conquest of New York in 1673, but they were compelled to give it up again by the treaty of Westminster, in 1674. This cannot fairly be called "swapping."

The Dutch have always been one of the most progressive peoples in the world. Compare the civilization of Holland in the seventeenth century, when the civilization of countries was more individual and not reduced to a general standard as it is now, with that of England at the same period—but there is no comparison!

In South Africa the pressure of Great Britain on the Boer for the last 100 years has been so great that it has been impossible for the Boer to progress except in one direction, that is, as a fighting machine, and whether or not he has progressed in that direction may safely be left to the testimony of the British themselves. Driven by Great Britain from Cape Colony; driven by Great Britain from Natal; shut out by Great Britain from the sea; shut in by Great Britain on the west; shut down by Great Britain on the north; annexed by Great Britain, and bullied by Great Britain, the Boer at length turned and whipped Great Britain. But it was not enough, for now he was sugerainty-d by Great Britain; raided by Great Britain; paramountcy-d by Great Britain; hectored by Great Britain, and threatened by Great Britain until he has at last taken up arms again.

To-day all England is wild with excitement and jubilation because 45,000 English, Irish, and Scotch men, to say nothing of Canadians, Australians, and the rest, have overtaken 3,000 Boers incumbered with women and children, and, after a ten days' fight, have compelled them to surrender. "It was a glorious victory," and, of course, it proves to the Anglo-Saxon that the Anglo-Saxon is the most progressive of all races. W. B. McVICKAR.

Morristown, March 6, 1900.

MR. HYSLOP'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day appears a letter which purports to have been written by Prof. James H. Hyslop of Columbia, and which professes to correct what it alleges to have been a misstatement of his views.

The letter is flippant and abusive in tone and lacks dignity; its language does not exhibit that degree of precision, clearness, and completeness of expression which is looked for in a letter written by a man of science; logical and forensic principles have been discarded therein, and even the rules of grammar have not been duly observed in the letter, particularly in the last paragraph thereof.

The writer of the letter thinks "the most amusing part of it is the measure of Dr. Hyslop's scientific ability when he chooses to take newspaper stories seriously." Taking newspaper stories "seriously" and acting on the assumption of their truth would undoubtedly be partial evidence of one's lack of a high degree of scientific attainments, but probably it will not be denied that writing for publication a letter of the character which the letter referred to above has is evidence of equal strength as to the measure of one's scientific ability.

Those who have criticised Prof. Hyslop's "psychological" theories have often questioned his scientific competency, and I regret to have to observe that the letter referred to above, if written by him, is not calculated to enhance the opinion of his critics as to the degree of his scientific accomplishments. G. S. K.

New York, March 6, 1900.

Robert Burns's Religion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Scotchwoman" is right. Robert Burns belonged to the Established Church of Scotland—that is a fact we all know—but when I called him a nonconformist in my letter of Feb. 22 I spoke from my own point of view—that of the Established Church of England—which holds all outside of the three great branches of the Church—Anglican, Roman, and Greek—as being nonconformists in the sense of not conforming to their ancient laws. I fear that this assertion will cause "Scotchwoman" to think me a bigot, for which I would be sorry, as the road is wide enough for us all. CHURCHWOMAN.

New York, March 7, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Not Until the Harvest.

The young man who is sowing his wild oats doesn't seem to understand the value of diversified crops.—Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

Mind Cure.

The Mother—Oh, Amy, you have fallen in the mud and ruined your little cloak! What will I ever do with it?

The Five Year Old (surveying the ruin)—Forget it!—Chicago Tribune.

It Came Out.

"I had my fortune told to-day."

"Well?"

"The medium said I was about to lose some money, and then asked me for a dollar."—Philadelphia North American.

Reaction.

Brown—How do you feel about Sunday golf?

Jones—Don't tell that I said so, but I have heard sermons so long lately that they made me want to go out and take a whack at something.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE SLUM WORKER'S PLEA.

With Apologies to Mr. Kipling.

I.

When you've preached predestination with a satisfaction keen—
When you've thundered forth the doctrine and the law,
Will you kindly drop a penny in my little tambourine
To save the poorest outcasts at your door?
They're a worthless class of people, stamped with every vice and crime,
But you and I must take them as we find them;
From the brothel and the gutter, they are covered o'er with slime,
And they've left all Christianity behind them!
Old men, young men, women and girls as well
Thousands of them reckless—bitter with want and cold—
Paying the wage of sin—all of them bound for hell—
Will you broaden your Gospel teaching, and let them into the fold?

II.

When you've reared your stately churches where you do not count the cost!
When you've preached your Gospel tidings to the rich;
Will you kindly save a penny for the penniless and lost,
For the drunkards lying helpless in the ditch?
They have long ago forgotten all the Gospel that you preach;
They are helpless in the bondage of their sin—
Though they're drifting far to seaward almost beyond our reach
There may be yet a chance to bring them in.
Old men, young men, women and girls as well,
Baffled and beaten at every turn—living as best they can:
Scarcely a helping hand outstretched—all of them bound for hell—
Is this the Gospel He preached of old, that wonderful Son of Man?

III.

When you've donned your costly vestments, when you've raised your altars grand,
When your cross of gold with jewels leads the way;
Will you kindly pause a moment, then lend a helping hand
To save these helpless people gone astray?
They are far from all your worship with their litanies profane,
The chants they sing are those of grim despair,
And their creed is interwoven with a world of vice and pain—
But are they quite beyond our thought and care?
Young men, old men, women and girls as well,
Brought to grief by their folly, lying low in their shame;
Come with me to their brothels, look and see where they dwell—
Can you spare from your ease and comfort a cup or two in His name?

IV.

When you've satisfied your conscience with a large subscription to
Your organized societies in Charity's sweet name;
Will you kindly save a nickel for the undeserving, too,
Who are living open lives of vice and shame?
You may think their case is hopeless, that they're quite beyond recall,
That they scarce are worthy of your pence or prayer—
Shall we leave them in the brothel, let them in the gutter fall?
Driving headlong in their course to God knows where!
Old men, young men, women and girls as well,
Thronging the streets by night, flaunting their vice in your face—
How shall we answer for them? What shall the story tell?
When you and I have gone with them, to our final resting place?

ARTHUR D. F. RANDOLPH.

Woman Suffrage in Colorado

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By John Cotton Dana,

City Librarian, Springfield, Mass.

Colorado wives don't quarrel with their husbands over politics. The grim spectre of political partisanship may be threatening the peace and harmony of family firesides, but he has not yet made his presence actually felt in Colorado, at least, a woman can vote and be a woman still. She hasn't lost her charm since 1894, when she first made acquaintance with the real thing in ballot boxes.

Colorado has not yet outgrown its newness. In the new Western community woman, being somewhat rare, much needed in housekeeping, in demand for marrying, a prop to the social life men are too busy to keep up, a necessity as school ma'am, and indispensable to the preacher—woman in this case, gets attention and deference not generally granted her. And in the new Western community she has usually risen to her opportunity. You will find the eternal sameness, but you will find her also a trifle more assertive, a bit more self-reliant, and, one may venture the statement, not infrequently more helpful. The men in Colorado had come to think of women, not less as women, but a little more as co-workers. A chance touch of legislation gave the opportunity to grant them the suffrage, and it was granted; rather, one must admit, to the men's surprise. But the thing was done, and the women hastened to equip themselves for the new duty—which they then spelled with a large D. Not in the history of the world has there been anything quite like the first attack of Colorado women on the fruit of the tree of political knowledge. They wanted to vote; they thought it a duty to vote; it was the thing—the fad—to vote; Populism was to be downed, or sustained, as the case might be; their reputation for ability and vim was at stake; ignorance of political and sociological matters was a disgrace, and in a few short months they felt that ignorance in that particular form was theirs no longer, and all, with one accord, voted.

Then they reflected. They found human nature was superior to political institutions; that even the vote of the more moral half—as they regarded it—of the community did not work any immediate noteworthy change in political methods or add much to the effectiveness of city, county, or State Government. They learned also that the politician found them an uncertain quantity; not entirely negligible, to be sure, but so impossible of forecast as to make for a time the ward canvass a useless waste of campaign funds. He found it—so he had the effrontery to claim—easier to gain women-voters by being pleasant-spoken in the last half hour before ballot-casting, than it was to persuade them by arguments and torch-light processions during the campaign. And they found also, much to their dismay, that the political worker of their sex, as she arose, proved often to be such among women as is the man worker among the men. With the rich, the society element, voting ceased to be a fad. It remained a proper thing for those who chose to exercise the right; it was no longer a duty. The rank and file kept on voting. Certain special factors being held in view, one cannot say that the figures show any very notable falling off in the woman vote in the six years it has existed. The woman votes as most men do; though not quite so much as a partisan and a little more as the special case and the special candidate may move her. The dyed-in-the-wool partisan is born, not made. The political bias of the father passes naturally enough to the son. It will take a generation of woman suffrage to raise the first crop of born female Democrats.

The politician does not like the woman vote. It confuses his reckoning. The game is not in his hands, as it formerly was. The grip of the gang rule is a little weakened. Under ordinary circumstances this would be counted a distinct gain for good government. Here the gain is somewhat doubtful. The game is played, as before. The winnings go more by chance and less by calculation; the result is not so much the coming of better men into office as the coming into office of an unexpected group of the same old eager office seekers. Add a larger element of chance to the game of politics dishonestly played, and the result is not politics honestly played. It is simply the old thing plus a little chaos.

And what hes woman, voting, done with her little vote? Very little. Good government is a matter of skill; it does not come by nature, even from women. You don't get the perfect state out of indifferentism, ignorance, and greed, plus a modicum of zeal, wisdom, and honor, in any community, and you don't get it in Colorado even when to half these qualities you add the feminine element. A good many Colorado women see this, and would give up their franchise if they could, realizing that the best society is born of the best people, and not of the right to vote. But the question of withdrawal or surrender of the right—if it could ever come to a popular vote—would immediately become a party issue, and would be answered in the negative. The right to vote once granted or once seized is never given up—by voting. Woman suffrage in Colorado is now a settled fact. It works. That is, it is in active operation, and there is no attendant revolution, no social upheaval, no panic, no loss of stability in any institutions, domestic, civil, educational, or religious. To the passing observer Colorado is as though woman suffrage were not. If ever the woman vote does produce marked changes in human society—by the vote direct—it will be, save in certain peculiar and isolated cases, not this side of the first quarter century of the experiment, and not until women have added to a native opportunism a fairly-penetrating political foresight. They have proved now and again that they can make almost any polling place clean and decent; that they can—not always—mitigate the horrors of caucus and convention; that they can sometimes compel the machine to pick its candidates with a keener eye to the respectable element in the community; that they can, temporarily at least, elevate the tone and add to the efficiency of a city government; that they can learn what results it is right to expect of a city department, of public streets, for example, and can materially help in securing those results; that they can fill creditably a good many positions in the State, especially those connected with educational, penal, and charitable institutions, and that they can speak with more force in favor of the effective administration of laws regulating drinking, gambling, and the social evil.

Since women voted men have added to the deference they always granted them—a deference usually such as the superior can afford to pay to the inferior—a little of the deference which one's equal compels. Therefore, women have not lost in indirect influence on political affairs as they have gained in direct; rather the reverse is true.

The positive or objective results are not much; they can as yet hardly rise to be counted. A certain subjective result can be much more surely insisted on—the right of suffrage has compelled women to look a little further abroad. Women in Colorado to-day very commonly think of human society as part of that world of which they wish to know something. This wider outlook is, of course, not common among men; no one would claim it is more common among women, even in Colorado. But many women in Colorado now have it where formerly few had it. This is not a revolution. Perhaps it is not even progress. Certainly it is change—and it is the one change of importance in Colorado society which can as yet be definitely laid to the door of woman suffrage.

JOHN COTTON DANA.

Moral Aspects of the South African War.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By the Right Honorable W. E. H. LECKY,* P. C., D. P.

Author of a "History of European Morals," "History of Rationalism in Europe," "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," "Democracy and Liberty," etc., etc.

THERE can, I think, be little doubt what course would have been adopted by an intelligent military despotism had it existed during the last few years in the place of England in South Africa. It would have peremptorily forbidden the arming which was going on in the Transvaal, and if its protests had been neglected it would have long since enforced it by arms. There are statesmen who are of opinion that England ought to have adopted such a course, but I do not think that it would have been a feasible one. It would have had no legal justification in the language of the conventions. It could only have rested upon conjectural evidence, which might easily have been denied or minimized. It would at once have exposed us to the charge of pursuing as a Government against the Transvaal the policy of the raid. It would have profoundly alienated Dutch opinion in the Cape, and it would have excited a not less serious division at home. It would not have been a mere party division, but a division including much that is best and most solid in those classes who care little for party. In this country it is above all things necessary for a Government to carry public opinion with it in a war. The overwhelming preponderance of opinion in support of the necessity of the present war would not have been attained if its immediate cause had not been a Boer ultimatum, which it was manifestly impossible for any self-respecting Government to have accepted, followed by an invasion of British territory which it was the manifest duty of every British Government to repel.

For my own part, I am convinced that the war had on the English side for some time become inevitable and could not have been greatly postponed. It was impossible that a British Government could permanently ignore the state of subjection and inferiority to which a great body of British subjects at Johannesburg had been reduced. The grievances of the Uitlanders have, no doubt, been greatly exaggerated. Their position was not like that of the Armenians under Turkish rule. They went to the Transvaal to make money, and they did make it. The capitalists accumulated enormous fortunes. The industrial classes made large profits; the working classes obtained probably a higher rate of wages than in any other country, and Johannesburg was a great centre of luxury and pleasure. But the Government was a detestable one. A long series of progressive disqualifications had deprived the English population of every vestige of political power and subjected them to numerous and irritating disabilities. The Transvaal remained the only part of South Africa where one white race was held in a position of inferiority to another. Considering the distinct promise of equality that was made when England conferred a limited independence on the Transvaal, considering the position of England in South Africa, and the perfect equality granted to Dutch subjects in our own colonies, it was impossible that the British Government could acquiesce in this state of things, and once they formally took up the grievances of the Uitlanders, it soon became evident from the disposition of the Government at Pretoria that a peaceful solution was exceedingly improbable.

There were indeed only two policies for the Transvaal Government to pursue. They might have governed as President Brand governed in the Orange Free State, in harmony with the Government at the Cape, and keeping up constant confidential relations with it. In that case it is no exaggeration to say that the independence of the Transvaal would not have been in the smallest danger. Or they might have governed in a spirit of habitual alienation, which would inevitably lead to a policy of hostility. To throw themselves in every disputable point into opposition to England; to seek incessantly alliances against her, and to turn the Transvaal into a great military arsenal, was the policy which for several years they manifestly pursued.

The dislike and distrust of England by the Transvaal Boers was no recent feeling, though it was intensified by several facts in our own generation. It was a deep traditional popular sentiment, which may be clearly traced as far back as the great Trek. Neither the grant of a qualified independence after Majuba nor the still larger extension of self-government which, without any pressure, was granted to the Transvaal by Lord Derby, in the convention of 1884, in any degree mitigated it. When, most unfortunately, the great gold mines were discovered within its border in 1886, the conditions of the problem were wholly changed. The Transvaal at once became a wealthy and powerful State. The rude and ignorant farmers who then formed the bulk of its population had neither the tastes nor the capacities that would enable them to develop its wealth, and they gladly made concessions and issued invitations to the Uitlanders. A great population, which was mainly English, collected on the Rand, built a large and stately city, raised the country to vast wealth, and paid nearly the whole of its taxation. A large portion of this new population were permanently established in the land. But the Boer Government was incapable of giving them tolerable administration and firmly resolved to give them no political power and no real local self-government. Disqualification after disqualification utterly unknown when England conceded self-government to "the inhabitants of the Transvaal," was introduced. Laws raising the qualification for citizenship from two to fourteen years' residence; surrounding it with a number of vexatious and arbitrary conditions; interfering with the press, with public meetings, and with the right of residence, and reducing the law courts to utter servitude by giving a simple resolution of the majority of the small Dutch Volksraad all the force of law, clearly showed the policy of the Government, and there were abuses in administration which were probably even more irritating than the abuse in legislation.

In the long run this could have but one result. The Transvaal Government was not only different from but profoundly hostile to the whole colonial system of England. English colonies are essentially industrial and pacific. They rely for their security upon the largest possible extension of representation and self-government, and the military element in them is reduced to the smallest dimensions. It has long been the policy of the home Government to withdraw all regular troops from them and to intrust their internal protection to colonial militias. In Africa, native wars and the presence of a great native population retarded this policy, but still it was very nearly attained, and it was the object at which Colonial Secretaries had constantly aimed. But of late years there had grown upon our frontiers a powerful military State, animated by a directly opposite policy. The Transvaal had been turned into a gigantic and most formidable arsenal. The political disqualification of the English race was the very cornerstone of its policy. It raised an annual revenue greatly in excess of what was required for its internal government from unrepresented Englishmen, to whom the prosperity of the State was mainly due, and it employed that revenue in accumulating a great armament which could only be intended for use against England. The events of the last months have shown that it had become incomparably the most powerful State in South Africa, and that if we had been engaged in a serious European war the English colonies would have been at its mercy. The affairs of this State were largely directed by ambitious foreigners, and its governing race regarded the English with profound suspicion and dislike. On every question that arose between the two countries this distrust was shown, and more than once, even before the Jameson raid, the policy of the Transvaal had brought the two powers to the verge of war.

The effect of this on the Dutch population in the British colonies was very serious. For my own part, I do not believe there was any wide conspiracy against England among the Cape Dutch. Being placed in a position of complete equality with the English, they had absolutely no grievance; unlike the Transvaal Boers, they belonged to the same type and level of civilization as ourselves; they had the same industrial and pacific character; they understood excellently the conditions of constitutional government, and I believe the majority of them were perfectly loyal to the British Empire. When the troubles became acute a Dutch Ministry was in power, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Schreiner, representing the Dutch majority in Parliament and in the constituencies, found himself in one of the most difficult positions that can be conceived. I believe that he has acted the part of a very honorable man. It is, it is true, a most anomalous thing, that the Prime Minister of a British colony should have proclaimed his determination to preserve it neutral when a great war against the British Empire was raging on its border, and up to a very recent period he refused to stop military munitions from passing to the Orange Free State. But in this he was at least acting on the strict letter of the law. His situation was so exceptional that the largest allowance should be made, and he deserves great credit for his attempts to maintain the peace and restrain his own people from insurrection. Community of race and of language, and the ties of blood springing from numerous intermarriages, bound the colonial Dutch closely to the two republics, and there has unquestionably been of late years an active and not unsuccessful propagandism directed to a Dutch ascendency throughout South Africa. In most countries, in the present generation, a spirit of separate nationality, and especially of nationality based on race and language, has been strengthening, and ambitious politicians and newspaper writers have been stimulating the distinctly Dutch element at the Cape. It is evident how formidably this element was encouraged by the unrest of the Transvaal, by its rapidly growing military power, by the humiliating spectacle of the abortive efforts of England to obtain the common rights for her own people. Another fact also enormously added to the danger. The surrender after Majuba was made, I believe, through perfectly honest motives, but it has proved a great calamity to the world. Following as it did the most distinct official assurances that England would never surrender the Transvaal or abandon the English who had settled there, it shook through the length and breadth of South Africa all confidence in English strength and resolution, and it has been one of the clearest and most undoubted causes of the present war.

I am far from contending that our conduct in other respects was impeccable. There are several pages in the history of the early English dealings in the Transvaal which are by no means to our credit. A mining population like that which had its centre in Johannesburg is never of the most desirable order, and in the present generation financial speculation has mixed far too much, both in England and in Africa, with South African politics. Party spirit runs violently in the Cape, and if there was a Dutch party aiming at complete ascendency, there was also an English party which was violent, arrogant, and unscrupulous. The raid, though it was undoubtedly preceded by gross misgovernment, was both a great folly and a great crime. Our Government had nothing to say to it, and the men who took part in it were tried and punished, but a section of the British public, shamefully misled by a very important part of the British press, adopted an attitude toward it which added largely and most naturally to the deep distrust of England which prevailed in the Transvaal. I do not think that the Government can be justly blamed for not having prosecuted Mr. Rhodes. Though it is undoubtedly true that he prepared and contemplated a raid, the actual expedition was undertaken not only without his assent, but even without his knowledge; his complicity in the early stages could only be established by his own frank and voluntary statements before a Parliamentary inquiry, and it is quite certain that on such grounds no English jury would have convicted him. He had rendered great services to the empire in the past, and there was much that was fascinating in his genius and his daring. But he had done things in connection with the raid which should have prevented a portion of London society from making him a hero or an English Minister from publicly acquitting him of all dishonorable conduct. Such language was at once made use of by the enemies of England in South Africa, and it had the worst effect upon the Boers.

I do not think, however, that these things made the war. An incurable antagonism of sentiment, type, and ideals had grown up, and the situation I have described inevitably led to a collision. Mere isolated incidents, mere technical questions, have played too large a part in the discussions on this subject, and it can be best judged by looking on its broad features. In England no responsible politician desired the war, and almost to the last moment very few believed in it. There was not, I believe, the smallest desire among the Ministers to annex the Transvaal, but there was a determination to put an end to the bad government at Johannesburg and to the constant unrest which it produced, and to secure for the English-speaking population the same kind of privileges which were enjoyed by the Dutch in our own colonies. When, after the raid, the High Commissioner exhorted the Uitlanders to disarm, he promised in the name of the British Government to endeavor to obtain a redress of their grievances. But, instead of redress, those grievances in the most essential respects had been steadily aggravated. A more patient policy might for a time have postponed the crisis, but it could scarcely have averted it, and there is much force in the contention of Sir Alfred Milner that the evil was a growing one and that the failure of the Government to carry their point was undermining all the remaining confidence which the surrender after Majuba had left.

Mr. Chamberlain has been attacked in England with a vindictive party virulence which no other man of our time has experienced, while in the Continental press he seems rapidly developing into a mythological being of infinite wickedness and power, cajoling, betraying, or coercing all about him. I do not think that during the long course of these negotiations he has been always judicious, but I am convinced that he has sincerely labored for peace, and that in its broad lines his policy has been just and moderate. As early as 1896, in a speech which has constantly been quoted against him, he insisted in the strongest terms on the evils that must necessarily follow a war in the Transvaal, especially if that war did not carry with it the Dutch opinion in the Cape. In my own belief, the best solution of the South African question that has ever been proposed was the conversion of Johannesburg into a distinct municipality, giving the Uitlander population an unarmed police, the power of spending in the manner they desired the school rates which they paid, and of regulating their other local affairs. There was a time when such an arrangement would have been accepted by the Uitlanders without any intervention in the general Executive, or even any vote in the Volksraad. This was the policy on which Mr. Chamberlain specially and repeatedly insisted, and it would have put an end to nine-tenths of the grievances that were really felt. But it was absolutely rejected at Pretoria. After this the franchise question was placed in the forefront, chiefly because the Government believed that by this means the Uitlanders would be able to secure their rights without any further intervention from England. The British Government were perfectly prepared to acquiesce in an arrangement which would have strictly limited the Uitlander representation to a fourth, or even a fifth, part of the Volksraad, and they were ready at the same time to give the fullest and most formal guarantee of the independence of the Transvaal. If this had been accepted frankly and unreservedly the war would never have taken place. Whatever controversy there may be about the possibility of English statesmanship averting it, there can at least be no doubt that the statesmen of the Transvaal could have done so by giving only a small portion of the rights which the Dutch possessed in the British colonies, and with full security of Boer supremacy in the Executive and in the Parliament.

But the proposals of England were either evaded or disdainfully rejected. The absurd demand after the raid for an enormous compensation on the ground of "moral and intellectual damages" showed clearly the spirit that animated the predominant party. The concession of a seven years' franchise that was at last made was surrounded with conditions that would have probably reduced it to a nullity. The very reasonable request that English representatives in the Volksraad might use their own language was peremptorily rejected, and at last negotiations were cut off by an ultimatum of astonishing arrogance and by the invasion of Natal.

That there have been great miscalculations in the war cannot be reasonably denied. The strong belief in England that the crisis would ultimately be averted; the anxiety not to push on military preparations to a point that might destroy all chance of peace; the skepticism of soldiers about the possibility of an irregular force encountering disciplined armies; the persuasion that the Orange Free State, which had no possible ground of quarrel with England, would not risk its independence by rushing into the war, combined with a great underestimate of the strength and numbers that could be brought into the field against us. What force the Boer Generals have actually commanded cannot as yet be accurately known, but it can scarcely be less than sixty thousand men. Such a force of most brave and tenacious men, armed with the very best weapons that military service can furnish, trained from early childhood to be admirable horsemen and shots, and led with consummate skill, was far more powerful than any we could, in the first weeks of the war, put into action, and it was able to give the earlier stages a direction most fatal to England. The inequality between the British Empire and the two Dutch republics was no doubt enormous, but the war had to be carried on seven thousand miles from our shores, and in a vast mountainous country, where the difficulties of communication and transport were almost insuperable, and where the peculiar character of Boer fighting could be displayed to the best advantage. Intelligent opinion in England is not, I think, at all disposed to underrate the admirable skill and courage with which the two republics availed themselves of these advantages. But, though the war has brought to England disappointment and humiliation, it has also brought with it some consolation. It has at least shown that the British soldier has lost none of his old fighting qualities; that the country at large retains in disaster its old character of resolution, self-sacrifice, and coolness of judgment, and also that a unity of spirit—to which Mr. Chamberlain has very largely contributed—has grown up between our colonies and ourselves, which is the best omen for the future. Whatever may have been in other respects the shortcomings of our War Office, it has at least been no small achievement to have organized in so short a time, and transported to so great a distance, an army of not less than 180,000 men.

It is probable that before these lines come into print the aspects of this most deplorable war will have greatly changed, and it is at all events much too soon to attempt to forecast its issue. The determination of the country to carry it to a decisive victory is unquestionable, and the Government have declared that their two ends are the equality of the white races in South Africa and a substantial security that no renewal of a war like the present can occur. Beyond this it seems to me at present most unwise to go, and the final pacification of the Transvaal is a task which must tax the highest resources of statesmanship. On the whole, the most intelligent English politicians believe that it may be accomplished. They have great faith in political freedom and good administration. They believe that when the Dutch population in the Transvaal find that they are left perfectly unmolested on their farms, that they have the fullest political equality with the English, and that they are governed far better, more wisely, and more honestly than in the past, the ill-feeling between the two races will speedily settle down. They think that the present war will have taught them to respect each other, and that a progressive and enlightened government will ultimately prove a stronger thing than one which was in extreme opposition to all the best tendencies of the time. They hope to establish under the British flag a large system of local autonomy and create some form of federation like that of Canada or Australia.

The future alone can show whether these hopes are too sanguine. We are dealing with one of the strongest and most stubborn races in the world—the descendants of the old Dutch race of the Eighty Years War, strengthened by a large infusion of French Huguenots. They are passionately devoted to their independence, marked out by a very distinctive type from the English around them, and fortified by the form of religion which beyond all others indurates the character and the will. Nowhere else in the world does the stern Covenanter spirit of the seventeenth century so fully survive. It is idle to think of coercing permanently a people of this kind, scattered over a vast territory many hundreds of miles from Capetown. The two races in South Africa must for all future time live together, and some harmonious modus vivendi must be discovered, if the prosperity of South Africa is to be revived. In my opinion, it is altogether premature to discuss in detail the nature of this settlement on which the future of the continent must depend.

W. E. H. LECKY.

*Note.—Mr. Lecky, the foremost writer of critical and dispassionate history, approaches this particular subject with more than average disposition to do full justice to both sides. Through his wife, a Dutch lady of conspicuous talent, he has access to the pro-Boer point of view; and he is also one of the few leading British statesmen who have known personally Paul Krueger and other Transvaal leaders.—Editor's Note.

Military Signaling in South Africa.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Brigadier General A. W. GREELY,

Chief Signal Officer United States Army.

FROM time to time the cable has brought the world during the past two months the news that Gen. Buller's column on Tugela River had been communicating with the besieged garrison at Ladysmith over the heads of the Boers.

It may be a matter of general interest to know exactly how such communications have been held, although it is to be borne in mind that this is not the first instance of similar successful signaling. The most striking example in history was not with the electric searchlight, nor by the heliograph in South Africa, but by the flag in America. Every old soldier remembers that memorable experience of the civil war that gave rise to the well-known rhyme "Hold the fort, for I am coming." In October, 1864, Sherman forestalled Hood's daring plan to capture Altoona with its 3,000,000 rations. The enemy had broken Sherman's lines, and almost in despair he learned by the thunder of the Confederate artillery that his reserve depot was in great danger. From Kenesaw Mountain, across the intervening valley, went by flag over the heads of the enemy the memorable message to hold the depot at all hazards, and back over the Confederate forces came the welcome message of Oct. 6 from Gen. Corse: "3:15 P. M.—I am short a cheek-bone and one ear, but am able to whip all h— yet."

In the evolution of signaling the flag has largely given way for day work to the heliograph—a movable mirror with an attached finger key which controls its movements and throws the image of the sun to the eye of the observer at the receiving station. It is true that the use of the heliograph is limited to bright days and hours of sunshine, but its powers of penetration and facility of action are such as to relegate to the rear the flag when possible. Through dust and smoke, so dense as to obscure all outlines at short distances, the heliograph flash is visible to the naked eye at distances of twenty or thirty miles. Under favorable conditions the Signal Corps has worked over ranges in Arizona of fifty to eighty miles with the greatest ease, and from 85 to 121 miles under favorable conditions of atmosphere and elevation. The extreme range of long-distance heliography has been determined by the Signal Corps of the American Army through the professional labors of Capt. William A. Glassford, who transmitted messages in September, 1895, over an air-line distance of 183 miles, between Mount Ellen in Utah and Mount Uncompaghre, Colorado.

It is interesting to see the British Army so promptly duplicating the achievements of our own army. The present heliograph, however, is the outcome of Indo-English effort, although the American modern instrument is operated by different, and what is believed to be improved, methods. The African ranges worked over by the British signalmen, between the hills overlooking the Modder River and beleaguered Ladysmith, probably vary from thirty-five to forty-five miles, comparatively short ranges for heliographic work. The English heliograph consists of a movable mirror, in front of which is a shutter that is alternately removed and replaced by means of an attached finger key. By means of a sight, the sun's flash is by a screw gear kept fixed on the distant station. When the screen is removed the flash reaches the receiving station, and its interruption is accomplished by replacing the screen in its original position.

By sun flashes of varying lengths of duration and of pauses or interruptions all the different letters of the alphabet and the numerals are indicated.

In the British Army, the military signal book contains numerals which stand for certain short sentences, so at times quite a number of words can be sent by a few numerals. This method insures secrecy of messages should the flashes be read by the enemy over whose heads in the Modder Valley these messages to and from the beleaguered residents of Ladysmith have been transmitted.

Naturally the heliograph is used only for day signaling, and it seems probable that most of the messages to and from Ladysmith have been transmitted in this manner, and during the daytime. At night however, over long ranges where the use of the ordinary lantern would not suffice for signaling, recourse must be had to either electrical balloons or searchlights. Either system looks to the presence in the field of dynamo power for the production of electric light. The reports so far as received are indefinite as to which, if either, of these methods have been used at night by the British Army. It should be borne in mind that in the Soudan, near Tamai, the British forces used in their balloons powerful electric searchlights, which disclosed the movements of the natives and thoroughly demoralized them. These natives are said to have cried out that they could not fight against troops reinforced with "young moons." In signaling by the balloon searchlights the electric current is alternately interrupted and renewed by means of a key which is manipulated by a signalman on the ground near the dynamo.

The searchlight, while intended primarily for discovering the operations of the enemy, makes a most efficient method of signaling. The style of searchlight in use in the British Army, while considerably heavier and more substantial than that in use by other armies, does not differ materially in its general arrangements from the portable searchlight lately devised by an American electrical company for the use of the Signal Corps of the army for military operations in the Philippines, where it now is in use. The American type consists of the motor power on one truck and the light with its accessories on another, each being less than two tons in weight, thus insuring portability over almost any road. The motor is about seven horse-power, which with a specially planned dynamo generates a powerful electric light. The plant has 1,000 feet of cable, so that the light can be readily operated at a considerable distance from the source of energy. It is thus possible to keep the motive power entirely under cover, while the light and mirrors are used for signaling on the summit of a tower or building.

The apparatus is serviceable as a searchlight for a distance of five to ten miles, according to circumstances, but in signaling it is available up to distances ranging from forty to sixty miles, according to the configuration of the country and the condition of the atmosphere.

When the two stations communicating with each other are in plain view the searchlight is usually operated in the same manner as the heliograph, the electric beam of light being first reflected by means of a mirror and then directed full on the receiving station. Messages are then sent by alternately displaying and obscuring the rays, either by cutting off and renewing the electric current or by means of opening and closing a shutter by a mechanical device.

In many instances, however, the communicating stations are so far apart that they are below each other's horizon. In this case another ingenious method is followed. The station wishing to open communication throws its entire shaft or beam of light vertically up to the zenith, and when the other station shows a similar ray the two beams are inclined slowly forward until they meet, thus showing the exact location by azimuth of each other. They are then ready for communication. Signals are now interchanged by what is known as the Myer, or "wigwag" code, which is composed of letters formed by combinations of the numerals one and two. The numeral one is signaled by moving the ray or beam of light from the vertical down to the ground, or sea, to the right and immediately returning it to the vertical position. Two is formed by deflecting the beam of light to the left and returning it immediately to the vertical. Three, which is used for spacing between different words, is made by a motion directly to the front. For instance, the word "advance" is indicated by the following group of numerals—22,222,1222,11,-121,12. When a letter is made the light moves steadily and continuously until the letter is finished, after which there is a slight pause before beginning the formation of the next letter. When two twos or two ones follow each other great care is exercised to bring the light exactly vertical between the two numbers of the same kind.

It is surprising how far messages can be read by means of electric wigwagging. It was by this latter method of signaling that Admiral Dewey sent to his fleet the news of the outbreak at Manila in February, 1899. The condition of affairs was first signaled from Cavite by the Signal Corps of the army to Dewey on the Olympia by means of a signal torch. It was then flashed by the navy signalmen by electric wigwagging to the most distant ships of the squadron, nearly twenty miles distant.

In like manner the beleaguered commander at Ladysmith has kept up heart during the two months' siege by messages of intercommunication with Buller's army over the kopjes and ravines of the Tugela Valley, which has become famous in history by the magnificent valor there displayed alike by the Boer and the Briton.

It is interesting to note that the Boers, if without portable searchlights and captive balloons, have been quick to appreciate the necessity of utilizing scientific methods, and so have also operated a signal system, its operators being at least provided with heliographs. Indeed, every army that looks to success in its extended operations must follow the advice of Moltke and seek to render tributary to the science of war all other sciences.

A. W. GREELY.

Forestry by Force.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By James MacNaughton.

At various times in the past few years you have permitted me, through the columns of your valued paper, to call the attention of the citizens of the State of New York to a peculiar system of "forestry by force" at present in existence in this State.

At present the members of the Legislature are in a state of agitation over the announced determination of Gov. Roosevelt not to reappoint any of the members of the present Fish, Game and Forest Commission. It was only a few years ago, in 1896, that nearly every reputable newspaper in the State suggested to these same Commissioners the propriety of their handing in their resignations after the overwhelming vote in the election of that year against the Constitutional amendment which they had officially indorsed and advised the people to ratify by their votes. It is needless to say that not one of them resigned.

I do not propose to discuss the importance of forestry to the people of the State and of the Nation, whether of this generation or of those who are to come after us. Its importance is conceded by all intelligent men. With your permission, I desire to call the attention of the people to the present condition of forestry matters in this State. It is bootless to seek at present the causes which have led to this condition. The leaders of both of the dominant political parties have contributed to the result and must share the blame.

The history of forestry legislation and administration in this State is a long-continued story of fraud, chicanery, and ignorance. Let us consider first the present status.

Section 7, Article VII. of the State Constitution reads as follows: "The lands of the State now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall forever be kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed."

This provision of the organic law cannot be changed even by the joint act of the Legislature and of the Governor. It can be repealed or modified solely by the direct vote of the people.

This provision was and is a distinct notice to the practical politicians of both political parties to leave the State forests alone, and not to attempt to make this forestry question a football of politics.

Under this provision scientific forestry is absolutely impossible so far as the State forests are concerned. Although this provision was necessary as a means of defense, while it remains a part of our organic law it embodies the shame of a people supposed to be free. It means that the people's servants have shown themselves so recreant to duty and to the interests of the Commonwealth that the citizens of the State are not willing to allow them any discretion in regard to the public forests.

So far as I know, this is the only case in the history of any State in the Union where it has been deemed necessary to incorporate in a Constitutional amendment specific directions of procedure. A Constitutional provision, as generally understood, should be an enunciation of some important principle the details of which should be worked out by the people's representatives in Legislature assembled. It is the unique privilege of the State of New York to depart from that idea and to place in its organic law specific and unalterable directions as to details—unalterable unless the people shall see fit by direct vote to change their inhibition.

Let us consider now the machinery by which the State forests are managed and protected.

We have first of all a Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission, to whose members is intrusted the care of the public forests. It will be noticed that in the opinion of the statesman who originated this commission—if we can judge by the title—that fishes were considered of first importance, game next, and forests last.

Next comes the Forest Preserve Board, to which is intrusted the duty of purchasing forest lands for the State, apparently because the older commission was not deemed sufficiently trustworthy to perform this responsible work. This board has had intrusted to it the expenditure of nearly $2,000,000 for the purchase of forest land. After this land is purchased, it is turned over to the care of the other and first-named commission. Inasmuch as the Constitutional amendment provides that such land must be permitted gradually to become a howling wilderness, it would not seem that any great and transcendent ability is needed on the part of the commission for this purpose.

To add hilarity to the situation, a State Forestry College has been organized, with headquarters at Cornell University, ostensibly, as alleged, for the purpose of showing the public how money may be made through the sale of timber from State forest land.

It is difficult to understand just what useful function this College of Forestry will perform in our system of government, so long as the Constitution makes a provision which "forever" forbids the sale or cutting of timber on State forest lands.

Such is the present condition of forestry legislation and administration in this State. I do not think that any citizen has reason to be proud of the situation.

The question naturally arises, How can matters be changed for the better?

In his recent able and statesmanlike message to the Legislature, Gov. Roosevelt declares as follows:

"We need to have our system of forestry gradually developed and conducted along scientific principles. When this has been done, it will be possible to allow marketable timber to be cut everywhere without damage to the forests—indeed, with positive advantage to them; but until lumbering is thus conducted on strictly scientific principles, no less than upon principles of the strictest honesty toward the State, we cannot suffer it at all in the State forests. Unrestrained greed means the ruin of the great woods and the drying up of the sources of the rivers.

"Ultimately the administration of the State lands must be so centralized as to enable us definitely to place responsibility in respect to everything concerning them, and to demand the highest degree of trained intelligence in their use."

Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture of the United States, at present probably the leading American expert in forestry matters, has prepared for Gov. Roosevelt a statement of what measures are needed at once to preserve the Adirondack forests. This letter was published in The New York Sun on Feb. 25, 1900.

Among other things, Mr. Pinchot says in this report:

"In March, 1894, an attempt on the part of the Forest Commission to sell spruce from the State lands without adequate restrictions or satisfactory plan was checked by a public protest. The widespread distrust of the manner in which the forest preserve was being administered was crystallized by this action on the part of the commission, and to it is probably due in large measure the enactment during the succeeding year of a Constitutional provision which forbids the cutting of any tree on State lands within the forest preserve. This provision, while probably fully justified by the circumstances which led to its enactment, is a direct confession on the part of the State of its inability to manage its forest lands. No argument is required to show the ultimate absurdity of the provision which directs that many thousand dollars' worth of valuable timber shall annually be permitted to rot upon the ground for no other reason than that the machinery of the State for managing its property does not command the confidence of the people.

"The chief needs of the forest preserve, in my judgment, are four in number: First—The abolition of the present commission and the appointment of a single-headed commission in its place, with experts in charge of three subdivisions, in accordance with the plan of the Boone and Crockett Club submitted to you last Winter, with the provisions of which I fully agree.

"Second—The preparation of a forest map and the description of the State forests, and the publication of a simple and comprehensive working plan or system of lumbering, as a means of familiarizing the public with the way in which they can be safely and advantageously managed.

"Third—The acquisition of all small holdings inclosed by the boundaries of State lands. No other form of trespass is so safe for the trespasser and so difficult to prevent as that which rests for its excuse upon such interior holdings with boundaries often very ill-defined. Purchase by the State of very large tracts, certain to be protected by their present owners, is of far less importance than many other measures, and may safely be deferred.

"Fourth—The repeal of the Constitutional amendment and the institution of a practical system of management, under which the various interests of forest, fish, and game would be adequately safeguarded, and through which the State would derive a considerable net income from its forest instead of meeting a very large net expense.

"The only part of this programme which may present inherent difficulties, so far as the means of action is concerned, is that which requires the execution of technical forest work. If the plan of the Boone and Crockett Club is executed, it is my judgment that the subordinate of the Commissioner specially in charge of the Adirondack forest should not be a trained forester; for two reasons: First, because it is practically impossible to secure a man of sufficient technical acquirements, joined to an adequate experience and proved administrative powers; and secondly, because for some years the major part of the work to be done will require executive ability first, and technical forest training only in the second place. These conditions may be met fully and easily by appointing as Inspector in charge of the forest a man skilled in questions of Adirondack land titles and in the administration of forest lands, and by utilizing the assistance of the Division of Forestry in the United States Department of Agriculture for the technical forest work."

Has not the time arrived for the people of this State to demand of their representatives in the Legislature that measures be taken at once for the protection and administration of the public forests according to modern scientific principles and not according to the obsolete, mediaeval, and archaic methods which have heretofore obtained?

Respectfully submitted to the people of the State of New York. "What are you going to do about it?"

JAMES MACNAUGHTON.

Our Artists and the Social Fabric.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By CHARLES de KAY.

OUR artists do not take in the commonwealth that position which is proper to their powers and number. Individual artists, of course, have due recognition in the several circles to which they happen to belong. This is not because they are artists, but because they have moved in such circles through family connection or the chances of acquaintance. The artistic is not recognized by the general public as a profession that is useful to the body politic and, indeed, necessary to it, like that of physicians, journalists, and lawyers. Yet the men and women who are to instruct and charm the present generation, and whose handiwork is to stand as a proof of the artistic level to which our culture has attained, should not occupy an inferior station or lack the sympathy and acknowledgment of their fellow-men.

Why should this be so? Their numbers might seem large enough to impress the indiscriminate and their achievements worthy of the esteem of the better informed. It is often said that the public is apt to take people for what they assert themselves to be. Certainly individual artists cannot be accused of undervaluing themselves or their own productions; rather is it usual to hear some of them talk of their work in a tone that borders perilously upon brag. Yet the good opinion that artists now and then freely express concerning their own achievements does not appear to impress the public with respect; so that, with them at least, this rule, if rule it be, does not apply.

So little weight do artists—and I use the term in the narrower sense as applied to painters and sculptors—so little weight do artists carry in the general estimation that it is very common to see long accounts in the papers of monuments and wall paintings opened for the first time to public view without a mention of the men who designed them. It is not unusual for the sculptor to be forgotten in the invitations sent out when a statue is unveiled; it is still very uncommon, indeed, to find on a great public building, costing hundreds of thousands, the name of the architect recorded.

This neglect, or this injustice, if you please, is sometimes excused by the statement that many men besides the designer of building, sculpture, or wall painting are employed in its making. So our silversmiths, as a general thing, will not let the designers of their show pieces put signatures to their work, alleging that others beside the original artist have an equal right, others through whose hands the article goes in its various stages toward completion. One might as well argue that the sculptor should not be permitted to have his name on a bronze statue because the bronze founder and the chaser would also demand the same privilege.

The social status of artists is on the whole lower here than in Europe, not because we have any contempt for the various members of the guild, but because we neglect and overlook them. Little deference is paid to their opinion even in matters of art. Their counsel often remains unsought when matters are being decided which call for the highest form of expert advice in art. It is as if most people resented the idea that artists might know better concerning art matters than laymen and were determined not to ask their opinion. Yet people do not act in this way with regard to engineers, medical men, lawyers, and clergymen; it is the artist whom they forget or disdain.

In Europe it appears to be a legacy from the past that artists should be taken into account, perhaps because the King and nobles did not think it beneath them to encourage and foster art, and the subservient commonalty followed the fashion set by the great. We have no such traditions over here, and our moneyed men are more apt to buy French, German, and English pictures than American, because they are persuaded that foreign canvases are more easily disposed of at a profit in case they desire to realize the sums originally expended; that is to say, because they approach art from the side of commercialism, owing to their experience as commercial men.

Yet the word commercialism, which is too often used as a taunt, does not exhaust the matter; there are plenty of men and women with means who do not feel the influence of a strictly commercial training in early life, graduates of universities and persons who have traveled much and led lives of liberal study, who seem never to entertain so much as the idea that they might do a service to the Nation by turning their attention to the national art. These are people for the most part who approach art from the old literary position, looking at art through the spectacles of favorite authors like Ruskin, who are rhetoricians and littérateurs first of all and true appreciators of art only in the second place. Our later art, inclining toward technical perfection rather than sentiment and anecdote, leaves the art lover who approaches it through literature cold and unsympathetic. He turns to the old masters that suit his training or drops art altogether and merely fancies himself an amateur because he likes to read about art.

But painting and sculpture, like music, must be enjoyed for their own sake, on their own merits, after considerable acquaintance with the best ancient and modern examples and with the distinct perception that they are things by themselves, have a language of their own, and to be truly relished must have from their admirers just as true and faithful service as lovers of other arts give to their special affection. Painting, and sculpture, too, may be traced back through forgotten ages to the time when letters were pictures; yet it may be said of art as of religion, that "the letter killeth"; if we do not strongly grasp the fact that the plastic arts have developed into a realm of their own which is neither literature nor music, however one may find in them underlying analogies with both.

The problem for our artists consists in making their products popular in the higher sense, not vulgarly popular, but adapted to the present needs of their fellow-countrymen. Portraits and mural paintings ordered by municipality or private citizen meet this problem so far as they go. But their scope is very limited. The illustrated press has a great field to itself, wherein many excellent artists are being formed. But the ordinary well-to-do citizen is far from feeling the need of sculpture and painting as an integral part of the surroundings of his home. One reason for this fact is the aloofness of painters and sculptors from the daily life of the communities in which they live.

Singularly enough, the American artist's lack of success in his own country as compared with the success of foreigners may be traced in part to his foreign education. Reaching Europe with little knowledge of the world, languages, literature, or society, he is of necessity impressed by his teachers to such an extent that he not only copies them servilely, but when he returns to his own land becomes their champion with all the ingenuous ardor of youth and a most commendable generosity. The public takes him only too literally, and can rarely distinguish between the returned artist who is and remains an imitator of his old master, and him who has struck out a new path in art. Moreover, the mass of returned artists bring back with them foreign manners and foreign views of social things which aid in separating them from their fellow-countrymen. What wonder, then, that these artists begin to prate about the lack of an "art atmosphere" in America and by overrating foreign art assist in casting contempt on their own?

It may not be altogether unfortunate that our artists lack the patronage of the rich and high-placed for which they envy their European fellows. We have no large, well-to-do class that is willing to obey the dictates of fashion as we find it to be the case in London or Berlin, where the German and British Courts give the signal to patriotism. Surely the artists favored by the monarchs of Germany and Great Britain do not testify to any good judgment in art to be found at their Courts. It is very seldom that a monarch can rise to the level of a connoisseur; he is too far removed from a sympathy with the actual needs and aspirations of his people.

Our artists should realize the situation and meet it. For one thing they should react against their very unfortunate but very natural tendency to segregate themselves into small circles, or retire entirely to themselves into their studios. They should remember that no matter what particular phrase or school of art they admire and try to work in, there is a larger aspect of the problem in which these things sink to the second plane. They should give up jealousies and petty feuds and come together as a guild, not as sculptors or mural painters, alone, or easel painters alone, as miniaturists, or workers at the various forms of industrial art, but as artists in the broadest sense. Doing that, they will present a broad united front to the world, come in contact with other professions, with the great world of commerce and industry, and be thus prepared to interpret the ideas of the present, each through his own chosen medium. The public will be quick to recognize the change, and will infallibly reward the effort by holding them in that esteem which they now lack, and lack to some degree through their own fault.

CHARLES DE KAY.

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HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St.; 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg.; 53 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St.; 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex.; 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Offices: 302 Broadway, New York. 84 Broadway, Brooklyn.
BONDS. STOCKS. COTTON. GRAIN.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices,
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

ALFRED BURROWS & CO.,
BANKERS and BROKERS,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway.
BONDS STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 New Street, New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Investment or on Margin
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

International Tractional Co. subs,
Madison Square Garden Co.,
Southern Light and Traction Co.,
Syracuse Gas Co. 5s,
American Book Co. stock,
Omaha Water Co. bonds and stock
DEALT IN BY

GUSTAVUS MAAS
26 BROAD STREET.
Estab. 1868. Tel. 2137 Cortlandt.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Pres't. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 9, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 27th, and reopened on April 3d.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

COPPER

The Safest and Best Investment
on the market to-day is the stock of the
Greene Consolidated Copper ...Company...
(Capital Stock $5,000,000, full-paid and non-assessable)
The owner of the
Greatest New Copper Property in the World.

We make Copper
From our own ores
Taken from our own mines and
Smelted in our own smelters.

For Construction purposes, a limited amount of treasury stock, full-paid and non-assessable, is offered for sale at $5.00 per share, par $10.00.

Full information furnished upon application.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.
27 William St., New York.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRIPLER LIQUID AIR CO.

CAPITAL STOCK, 1,000,000 SHARES, FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
PAR VALUE, $10.00 EACH.
NO PREFERRED STOCK OR BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.
100,000 Shares for Public Subscription, $5.00 Per Share.
NOW OFFERED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Stockholders in this Company are absolutely free from liability, and will share in the profits of the various sub-companies to be formed both here and abroad for supplying local demand. The Tripler Liquid Air Company absolutely controls all the inventions, rights, and appliances of Charles E. Tripler for the manufacture and utilization of liquid air. The priority and value of these rights give them A MONOPOLY OF THE COMMERCIAL FIELD.

Officers.		Directors.	
CHARLES E. TRIPLER	President	Charles E. Tripler	40 West 77th St., N. Y.
J. B. M. GROSVENOR	Vice President	J. B. M. Grosvenor	66 Beaver St., N. Y.
HENRY A. KIRKHAM	Treasurer	John M. Hoen	11 Broadway, N. Y.
JEROME B. LANDFIELD, JR.	Secretary	William A. Vincent	Rookery Bldg., Chicago
		John P. Jones	U.S.Senator, Washington, D.C.
		Frank J. Cannon	Utah

Transfer Agents—International Banking & Trust Co., 149 Broadway, N. Y.

Prof. Tripler's discovery—Liquid air—has passed the experimental stage and can now be profitably used everywhere for refrigeration and motive power, as well as in numerous other important lines. Its utility and practicability have been demonstrated beyond question.

The Company has a factory at 121 West 59th St., New York City, where Liquid Air is being manufactured daily in commercial quantities.

The purpose of this present offering of stock is to secure additional funds for the vast operations now demanded of the Company, among which may be named the building of an immense demonstrating plant at New York City, the establishment of plants in London, Berlin, Paris, and Brussels, and for the organization of subsidiary companies in foreign countries and in the several States of the Union.

SEND ORDERS FOR STOCK OR REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION TO
THE TRIPLER LIQUID AIR CO., 11 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To Creditors and Stockholders OF THE Third Ave. R. R. Co.

With a view to the reorganization of the finances of the Company, the undersigned Committee invites the **HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY'S NOTES AND OTHER UNFUNDED OBLIGATIONS, AND STOCKHOLDERS,** to deposit their evidences of indebtedness and certificates of Stock with **The Mercantile Trust Company,** New York City, or the **Old Colony Trust Company,** Boston, Mass., and receive in exchange therefor negotiable certificates under an Agreement dated March 1, 1900, copies of which may be obtained at the above-named depositaries. The Agreement provides that depositors may withdraw their claims and securities if the Plan of Reorganization when submitted does not meet with their approval.

New York, March 8, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.,
Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

To Shareholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company

The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of the above stock to act as an Advisory Committee for the protection of the interests of shareholders. Although concurring in the view that the best solution of the existing difficulties lies in harmonious and united action between the creditors and shareholders on an equitable basis, they, nevertheless, think that the interests of the shareholders may demand the existence of a separate Committee having for its sole object the care and protection of the stockholding interests. The Committee does not at present deem it necessary to call for deposits of stock, but stockholders are requested to communicate at once with its Secretary, giving their addresses and the amount of their holdings.

WILLIAM L. BULL,
of Edward Sweet & Co.,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
of Arbuckle Bros.,
EMANUEL LEHMAN,
of Lehman Bros.,
FREDERICK UHLMANN,
Stockholders' Advisory Committee.
W. S. WILSON, Secretary,
38 Broad Street.
DAVID WILLCOX,
of Opdyke, Willcox & Bristow.
HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD,
Counsel.

WOULD LOAN ON MORTGAGE AT 4% ON City property sums about $7,000; give location and amount. Address P., Box 79, 263 West 125th St.

DIVIDENDS.

The Havana-American Company,
1,322 Avenue A, New York City,
March 7th, 1900.

The Board of Directors of THE HAVANA-AMERICAN COMPANY has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after March 15th, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the close of business March 12th, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at the close of business March 12th, 1900, and will be reopened at the opening of business at 10 A. M. March 16th, 1900.

Checks will be mailed.

SOL. ROSENER, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared from the net earnings of the current fiscal year of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Preferred Stock, and of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the common stock of this company, payable at its office, 50 Broad Street, New York, on the 20th day of April next to stockholders of record on the 23d day of March instant.

The transfer books will close for dividend on the 23d day of March inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 13th day of April next.

FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

FINANCIAL.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000

Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances, subject to check.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, D. Crawford Clark, George Coppell, Bayard Dominick, John F. Dryden, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Ely, Albert E. Goodhart, Edwin Gould, Edmund T. Halsey, Wm. H. Hollister, Percival Knauth, Francis H. Leggett, Almeric H. Paget, William G. Park, Gilbert M. Plympton, William Schall, Jr., John W. Simpson, Francis S. Smithers, Ransom H. Thomas, J. Walter Wood, Jr.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, CERTIFICATE NO. 1,029.—Certificate J. P. Morgan & Co. for £2,000 Mexican 5 per cent. gold bonds, full paid, issue 1899, in name of H. Content & Co; all parties are cautioned against buying or negotiating same. A liberal reward will be paid upon return of same to H. CONTENT & CO., 50 Broadway.

THE NASSAU ELECTRIC LEASE.

Papers Filed at Albany—Minimum Annual Rental to be $260,000.

ALBANY, March 10.—The lease of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company of Brooklyn was to-day filed with the Secretary of State. The lease transfers all the franchises, property, and rights of the former company to the latter. The corporate existence of the lessor company is to be maintained during the period for which its road has been leased. The lessee company agrees to pay as a part rental the interest on the bonded indebtedness on the property transferred, and both companies agree to co-operate in the payment of such amount of the principal of the bonded indebtedness as may become due during the term of the lease.

The annual rental, which is to be paid from the net earnings, after interest and taxes have been deducted, shall not in any one year be less than a sum equal to 4 per cent. of $6,500,000, the par value of the lessors preferred stock now outstanding. The term of the lease is 999 years. The lease is signed by C. L. Rossiter, President, and T. S. Williams, Secretary of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, and Horace C. Duval, President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

Hodges & Co.'s Liabilities $202,000.

BOSTON, March 10.—At the meeting today of creditors of E. C. Hodges & Co., general stock brokers, of this city, who assigned for the benefit of their creditors last December, Assignee George C. Dickson submitted a statement showing liabilities of $202,000, and assets—not including 5,600 shares of United States Mining stock, the value of which is indeterminable at the present time—of $100,000. The general sentiment of the meeting was favorable to the firm. The assignment was due to the refusal of banks to recognize United States Mining stock as collateral.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street finally is "up to" the new National currency law. Much talk there has been of this, while it has continued a bill pending in Congress more or less uncertain and incomplete. Calculations manifold have crowded one another touching on what can be accomplished through the operations of the law. Little disagreement has there been as to the central proposition—that through this legislation extraordinary monetary inflation is made possible. Bankers, not only they who are of most consequence here, but authorities throughout the country, are on record, too, prophesying that the law's provisions are sure to be taken advantage of by financial agencies in every section—that we shall have forthwith a large addition to the banks and banking facilities of the country and a phenomenal extension of circulation. These views forecast the certainty of abundant money, which means cheap money; and in so far as the early stages of the law's operations are involved, no doubts are expressed as to the sureness of this natural expansion.

In some quarters they who acclaim themselves as ultra prudent profess to find in this situation, however, possibilities which can lead to eventual disaster. No controversy is heard, though, as to immediate effects being tonic.

Yet at no time or anywhere in Wall Street has there yet appeared anything like an appreciative disposition to "discount" what this new order of finance involves, assures. In more than a decade Wall Street has known nothing surpassing this revolutionizing measure. In its operations the new law, cheapening money, is bound to influence commercial and industrial prices to higher figures. As commerce and industry go, Wall Street security market quotations go also. Sometimes there is hesitancy, sometimes the relationship seems to get out of touch; but final tests are always the same—"as iron goes" (as commerce and industry go) "so the stock market is bound to go," just as Jay Gould in old days was ever fond of philosophizing.

On a logical basis the security market, other influential things being equal, ought now to be in agreeable buoyancy. Yet it droops. Dullness rules. Brokers are idle. The public stays out of Wall Street.

In this situation is the addition of another anomaly to the Wall Street record. Not new at all is the fact that natural influences, entitled fairly to be considered as dominant, can be ignored upon the New York Stock Exchange—for a time. Always temporary, however, is the illogical and abnormal; and in season this wholesome, far-reaching legislation which Congress now enacts will assume its natural, inextinguishable importance.

Wall Street has recently chosen to devote itself to a long list of miseries—not one of itself consequential, not one of the whole lot of any notable seriousness. Third Avenue's collapse—foolishness and wickedness jostling in competition—has been accepted as reason for some perturbation; though, of course, no other corporation than the Third Avenue itself is involved. Sugar Trust dividend sensation, the craziness (or crookedness) of the Malt Trust smash, and other instances of especial properties in disrepute have had conspicuousness, enough even to make other Stock Exchange topics relatively uninteresting.

Then we have had an exhibition in the iron and steel stocks extraordinary in a variety of ways. All the properties which these stocks represent seem to be making money. Official statements quote profits at big figures. Dividends more than ordinarily liberal have already been made or are officially promised. In the status of the metal properties not one commercial or industrial factor has been discernible which can be construed into anything else than warrant for investment confidence. Yet the record is, what? The bigger the dividend, the weaker the stock. The more that prosperity has been disclosed, the more by wholesale has been the selling out of stock by insiders. The why and wherefore of this is not to be explained by any trade condition whatsoever. New dividends are dividends likely to be continued; and from the standpoint of intrinsic value most of the metal stocks were cheap a fortnight or a month ago, many points above their present range. What the present quotation represents is chiefly a figure independent of inside support—a figure in the face of inside liquidation.

Much effort, some of it adroit, most of it extremely crude, has been attempted to disguise responsibility for the extraordinary sales of these metal stocks. But Wall Street is not fooled. Certificates are delivered in "original names," never a transfer having taken place, not a pinhole showing in the script.

Why should such "original holders" be sellers just as predicted prosperity becomes actual? Well, (whatever their intrinsic value,) what did the common stock of these trusts (or indeed of any of the recent trusts) cost their promoters, the ground-floor originators? Virtually not one penny. If they sell it at any price they get a profit. All they realize is profit. Thus, why shouldn't they sell? Is it in any wise strange that a man should sell at $50 a share, or at $25 a share, or even at $5 a share, stock which he personally created at an expense of printing ink and paper merely?

Of course, the ultimate value of any security must be founded upon what its property earns, upon what the security assures to its holders. Upon this basis most of the metal stocks are worth more than they are now selling for; but on no such basis are they likely to be valued by any group of promoters hurrying from one Wall Street opportunity to another. The value test exercised by such "manufacturers" is something not at all involved in development, has nothing to do with prospect, however certain. "What has it cost me? How much can I get for it?" These are the promoters' measuring rules. And in Wall Street just now exceptional illustration of this human temperament is operating. Later a natural revulsion will doubtless come. But there is no sign that the human promoter is yet at the end of his liquidation.

And Wall Street waits, Stock Exchange transactions making insignificant daily totals. Money market prospects are not reflected really in Clearing House statements presenting shrinking surplus reserves week after week. Conditions are healthful.

SATURDAY.

Stocks firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 10	183,103
To date this year	23,407,280
Corresponding date last year	45,654,880

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 10	$954,500
To date this year	$106,368,300
Corresponding date last year	$271,898,510

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½@5 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	Federal Steel	⅞
Am. C. & F. pf	¾	Federal Steel pf	1
Am. Linseed	⅞	Int. Paper	⅝
Am. Sm. & R. pf	1	Met. Street Railway	⅞
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	M. W. S. El., Chi.	½
Am. S. & W. pf	¾	Missouri Pacific	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	3	National Lead	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	¾	N. Y. Central	⅞
B'klyn R. T.	1⅛	Northern Pacific	½
Buff., Roch. & P.	2	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅜
Chi., B. & Q.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	Pullman Co.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	¾	Union Pacific	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf	½
Consol. Gas	1	West. Un. Tel.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt pf	½	Reading	½
P., Ft. W. & Chi.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf	2

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Tol. & O. C. 1st, W. Division	1	West. N. Y. & Penn. general	1½

Bonds Declined.

Edison Elect. Ill. of N. Y. con. 5s	1	W. N. Y. & Penn. inc.	1½

NO FEAR OF BANK NOTE INFLATION.

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

The men most opposed to an inflated and fluctuating currency are those who are engaged in the banking business, and they ought to be the best judges of conditions which produce such a currency; but among such men there seems to be no fear of a dangerous inflation of bank note issues under the provisions of the currency bill which is expected to become a law within the next few days. The most experienced and conservative among them declare that there is no danger of anything more than a temporary flurry caused by the transition to a freer system of issuing circulation.

Their fundamental reliance is upon the gold standard and the bulwark of safety with which it will be intrenched. The bonds deposited for security to the full amount of the bank currency will be specifically payable in gold. The notes themselves will be redeemable in "lawful money." The part of that which consists of Government notes will be redeemable in gold coin, and the Government itself will be responsible for the redemption, with ample means to make it prompt and effective. This will make "sound money" of the bank notes, and there are banking men who say that we cannot have too much "good money." All do not agree with that statement, as redundancy of credit currency, however good, makes low rates for loans and stimulates speculation, but the inflation that is feared is that which results in depreciation and instability of purchasing value, and the bank notes are secured against that.

But it is not believed that the bank notes can be put out and kept out in a volume beyond the legitimate requirements of business. It is not doubted that there will be some expansion of the note issues, but that is regarded as legitimate and salutary. The Government will be holding something like $800,000,000 in the redemption fund, including the gold and silver coin for which certificates are issued, and there will be room for more bank circulation, which will become the elastic element in the currency. The banks will doubtless increase their issues to the par value of the bond security, which will add $24,000,000 to their present volume, and probably many small banks will be established, but these will serve a useful purpose in furnishing local circulation, and will not materially affect the general volume of money. That will be determined by the action of the banks in the chief commercial cities, and they are not likely to rush into an inflation of their note issues, which will not be very profitable for them in any case, and which they will be in no haste to expand overmuch.

It is not unlikely that there may be in the process of transition some going beyond the limit of business requirements, but the result of that will be ease in the money market, a flurry of feverish activity, and a reaction and final adjustment to the normal basis. The safety valve for the tendency to inflate the bank circulation will be found in the provisions of the law, as amended by the new act, for the redemption of the notes. For these notes there must be bond security to their full amount, a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. and a 5 per cent. redemption fund in lawful money in the National Treasury, while they cannot constitute any part of the bank reserves or serve any purpose for which "lawful money" is required. It will not be for the interest of the banks to keep out more than can be profitably employed. If the currency as a whole becomes redeemable the bank notes will accumulate in the banks, and any institution that has more of these than it can profitably use can send them to Washington to be redeemed. There they will be assorted and redeemed out of the redemption funds of the banks issuing them, and those banks will have to replenish the funds and take back their own notes. If they put them out again they will come back through the same circuit so long as there is a redundancy, and the banks will find themselves with more currency than they can profitably keep out. Then they will find it to their advantage to take up some of their security and withdraw a corresponding amount of circulation to escape the tax and a surplus of idle money, against which they must keep up their reserves. Heretofore they have been deterred from doing this in time of plethora believed to be temporary, because they could not expand their circulation again without waiting six months. That limitation is removed by the pending bill, but the limit of $3,000,000 a month for the contraction of currency by withdrawal will remain, and it will make banks cautious about putting out more notes than can be profitably kept out.

It is for these reasons that no dangerous inflation of the bank currency is feared by those familiar with banking operations. Conservative judges doubt whether the increase in the volume of bank notes will exceed $100,000,000 in the present calendar year, and before that ends the matter will probably become adjusted upon a normal basis and work automatically in response to the legitimate demands of business.

A. K. F.

New York, March 10, 1900.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was even more unfavorable than the Street had looked for, the surplus reserves showing a decrease of within a few dollars of $8,000,000, while the loss in specie was $5,448,300, and in legal tender $2,639,700. Deposits and circulation marked comparatively little change, the former decreasing $491,300 and the latter increasing $357,600. The change in the loan item was again an astonishing feature, an increase of no less than $8,127,000 being recorded—and this though speculation during the week was on a very limited scale. Continued bond purchases, in preparation for the new currency law, seem to be regarded, as in recent weeks, as the chief factor in bringing about this further loan increase.

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The course of the market, following upon the publication of the statement, was further illustration of the Street's inconsistency. With no positive bad news during the week, and with much that was good, the market had been both dull and weak. Yesterday in the face of a statement which reduced the surplus reserve to $5,676,375—a mark so low that another showing equally as bad this week will entirely wipe the surplus out—the market not only showed strength, but what appeared on the surface to be substantial strength. Quotations went rapidly up, and in most cases closed at the highest figures for the day. Short covering, however, was primarily responsible for this condition of things, operators as a rule not caring to carry over their commitments until Monday.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$763,203,100	$777,545,700	$617,864,000
Deposits	829,425,700	906,653,200	695,481,900
Circulation	18,931,900	14,468,500	13,795,700
Specie	152,729,600	196,200,100	124,064,600
Legal tenders	60,203,200	53,666,700	72,527,300
Total reser.	$213,032,800	$249,866,800	$196,591,900
Reser. req'd	207,339,425	226,663,800	173,870,475
Surplus res	$5,676,375	$23,203,000	$22,721,425

ACCOUNTS OF CORPORATIONS.

The recent course of certain "blind pool" stocks in Wall Street, and the recommendation of the United States Industrial Commission that all corporations shall publish complete statements which shall be properly audited by an independent auditor, and so certified, prompt much Wall Street attention. Herewith are presented some views on the subject:

Legislation Is Needed.

John H. Davis—"In expressing an opinion as to what can be done to promote and protect dealing in trusts and industrials, it must be remembered that the activity in the industrial securities is of recent growth in this country, and we are hardly accustomed to them yet. We have traded in railroads for half a century, and have learned how to measure values of railroad stocks and bonds. But the industrial problem is a new one, the logical result of active trade conditions in a great and growing country. We have come into a vigorous manhood as a Nation, and to compete with other mature countries we must adopt the methods which have proved successful with them. In Great Britain especially, trade combinations and corporations have occupied a position in the financial markets of equal rank, at least, with railways. The very large number of industrial securities listed at the London Stock Exchange attests this, and the shares and debentures of such companies sell at very high figures, compared with which the prices here of preferred stocks of concerns which are reported as making phenomenal profits are ridiculously low.

"To my mind, the chief reason for this great disparity is that here the public have the means of knowing what value lies behind the shares, while here investors or speculators are (excepting in a few instances) operating in the dark. For ten years past, in the monthly financial circulars issued by my house, we have persistently urged the adoption here of the English system of independent periodical audit of corporate books and accounts, and the publication of auditors' reports, whereby accurate information is gained of a company's condition and business. Truth and publicity are the essentials for confidence. The truth is not always told by officers and Directors, or, at all events, a part of the truth (and frequently a material part) is suppressed. In Great Britain such things are simply impossible, for it is a matter of national law that professional auditors shall be elected by the shareholders at the annual meeting, and the auditors are held to a strict accountability as to the absolute accuracy of their reports. It is not pretended that fraud is never committed in corporate affairs, but, if committed, it is soon disclosed and rigorously punished.

"A similar protection is needed here. It should be enforced by law. After being so enforced for a time, it would so demonstrate its usefulness that the requirement would never be repealed. The Companies act was passed in England in 1879. It has been frequently amended, but any proposal to repeal its leading features would arouse the business community in universal indignation. So firmly is the auditing practice established in the English mind that not only corporations and large concerns, but small manufacturers, traders, inn keepers, &c., call in an auditor every half year to determine profits and condition, although there is no legal requirement in such cases. It would take but a few years for a similar sentiment to pervade our own community if the audit system was once established as a legal obligation, so far as corporations are concerned.

"I urge this system as much in the interest of the corporations themselves as of the investing public. It would at once raise the credit of concerns that were honestly managed and profitably conducted. It would give their shares a value as collateral which they do not now possess. It would lower the rate they would have to pay for monetary accommodation. It would facilitate the raising of additional capital when required. It would benefit all companies that deserve to be benefited, and the only ones that could logically object would be those whose affairs could not bear publicity.

"But the enactment of such an important law takes time. Meantime public opinion can do a great deal in this direction. There should be a demand for full and truthful information, and so strong a preference shown for those who accede to such a demand that those who refuse or neglect it should be in turn neglected and ignored.

"Trading in the industrials will be a leading feature henceforth. I want to make such trading safe as well as active, and I know of nothing that will so surely promote this as the reform which I am advocating. The disastrous history of certain well-known industrials no more condemns them all than the failure of one bank discredits the entire banking system.

"The prosperity of the country rests upon its industries. The industrial combinations represent the development and extension of these industries. They are bound to attract investment capital seeking profitable employment. I believe in such combinations when they are founded and conducted in accordance with honorable business principles."

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How Confidence Is Shaken.

Henry Clews—The present great desirability of publicity in connection with the affairs of the industrial corporations scarcely needs any enlarging upon. The policy pursued heretofore by many of these has had a prejudicial effect upon the entire financial situation in this country. The unsettling of confidence in regard to the status of these combinations has checked the natural enhancement of railroad share values, warrantable because of an unprecedented showing of earnings. The inherent strength of the general business situation has been the bulwark of values, which, under less favorable conditions, must have severely suffered through later developments. But to have in existence such a menace to full confidence is very hurtful to the entire country. Not only our own, but foreign capital becomes intimidated.

In January of this year I twice called attention to the influence of the industrial shares upon our markets, in my letter of the 27th of that month sounding the warning in the following words: "The industrials cannot expect to gain full public confidence until they furnish reliable annual or semi-annual reports of their operations and conditions. In view of the enormous powers and advantages which they hold, the public has a right to this information, and legislation against the trusts could take no wiser or more effective form than enforced publicity. By such means the public would be protected against monopolistic abuses, investors would be also protected from dishonest practices, and the industrials themselves would gain through commanding the confidence, of which many of them are now destitute."

In view of the large percentage of our industries which are now embraced in these consolidations it seems to me that it is merely a question of time when legislative enactment must bring about the desired result, to the lasting benefit of the country.

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Should Be Open to the Light.

S. V. White—"I think the suggestion of the United States Industrial Commission that all corporations should make full and public accountings is a very desirable one. In my opinion, in the case of everything dealt in by the public complete accounts should in each case be submitted by the President and Directors to the stockholders. The public is buying and selling on the faith that there is something in the securities, something of real worth, but oftentimes we are not given any real facts or made aware of the true conditions.

"I am not prepared to discuss the matter in detail, but it is very clear that it is only right that the public should know what it is dealing in, for its own safety. Inasmuch as all corporations are organized under the law, they are in that sense public, and their business should not be conducted in the dark."

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The Strength of the Banks.

Warner Van Norden President of the National Bank of North America—"The more open to public gaze corporations are the more likely are they to be conducted wisely. Hence the strongest institutions of the country are the banks, which are regularly examined. I think the present management of our railroads is a vast improvement on past methods, for the railroads are now making regular statements and conducting their business openly. It seems to be a wise step to bring about legislation to compel all industrial organizations to make statements the same as the railroads now do. Human nature is weak, and a blind pool is only putting it in the way of temptation. I think it is an axiom that every wise and honest management courts publicity."

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Strongly Favors Publicity.

Jefferson Seligman—"I am very much in favor of publicity of all corporation accounts. Expert accountants should verify all statements. The prosperity of the different industrial companies is closely linked with that of the railroads, and both enjoy good times simultaneously. Railroads now publish full accounts, and industrial companies cannot do better than follow in their lead."

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Publicity Inspires Confidence.

An officer of the National Bank of Commerce said: "The best thing that any well-conducted concern can do is to make public all its figures, and its true condition. Such a thing inspires confidence; the reverse conduces to distrust. It is a hopeful sign that the tendency of the time is more and more to publicity. Even in our business there is working a wonderful change, and the banks are taking one another into their confidence more than they ever did. There is no reason for concealment. The difficulty under blind pool management is that so far as shareholders go it is all guesswork, while if scandals crop out in respect to these blind pools and ruin, or worse, follows, other innocent corporations are injured by the shaking of the public's confidence and faith."

HOW RAILROADS PROSPER.

The reports of increased and increasing earnings on the part of the railroads of the country, published from day to day, reveal so clearly the wonderful prosperity in that line of the country's business that this further testimony of the good times from two leaders in the railroad world will not cause surprise, significant though it is:

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C. K. Mellen, President of the Northern Pacific, says: "In so far as the railroads are concerned, it is the same story as of recent months—good times, the best of good times. Our earnings increased $348,000 in February and something over $10,000 the first day of this month. A significant thing in connection with this increase is that it is made up of a gain of 22½ per cent. in our passenger business, as compared with an 11 per cent. increase in our freight. This, to me, is certainly an indication of general prosperity all along the line, for people don't travel unless they have money.

"As for the increase in our freight business it is worth noting that the increase is in general freight business and not in grain, and that it is not confined to any one section, but extends over all sections. In other words, the general business of the country is so excellent that this greater general freight increase has followed. In what are distinctively agricultural sections business, as a matter of fact, shows a falling off. This is due, not to any lack of prosperity there, but to the fact that wheat is being held back by the farmers, some of whom have two years' crop on hand. You see, they have plenty of money, and can afford to hold for higher prices. Indeed, if all this grain were to begin to move now it would show an increase in our earnings of $500,000 or $600,000 a month.

"As for the outlook, that is rather an uncertain matter to speak of. All I can say is that from present indications the future will be fully as fruitful in its results as have recent months."

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Roswell Miller, Chairman of the Board of St. Paul, says: "There is really nothing to say that has not already been said. Conditions are the same as they have been for the last six or eight months—that is, excellent. The railroads are busy and making money, while the farmers in the West are better off than they have been for years. Not a few of them are holding back their grain; and they are better able to, for they have more money than ever before, having gotten good prices for their stock and such like. As for the outlook, it is good.

"In respect to ourselves and our recently declared regular dividend on the common stock, all I need say is that we are continuing our policy of putting surplus moneys into improvements and betterments."

MISSOURI'S ZINC DISTRICT.

Burdett Loomis of Hartford, Conn., just returned from a trip through the zinc district in and around Joplin, Mo., speaks in glowing terms of the situation there, and of the possibilities for the future. He says:

"In my opinion the Missouri zinc district is one of the most important districts in the country. While the zinc contains somewhat more sulphur than is found in the Jersey mines, it seems gradually to be getting better as the mines are being worked lower. I know, as a matter of fact, that from seven to eight tons of blend can be gotten out of 100 tons of the ore, and at $30 or $35 per ton this yields a considerable profit if the mines are economically worked.

"All through the district there are signs of substantial prosperity, and there are good chances for legitimate enterprise. But, as a matter of fact, that is true of almost every section of the country at present."

IRON AND STEEL PROSPERITY.

Further evidence of the prosperity in the iron and steel industry was yesterday presented in the announcement that the Executive Committee of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company has recommended a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, to be paid out of the earnings of the current quarter, ending March 31. The Directors will meet on Tuesday to take action in the matter.

This will be the first dividend declared by the company, though it is said earnings have warranted dividends for some time now. Authorities say that the accumulated profits of the company are now equal to several years' dividends on the preferred stock.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE.

Since the reorganization of Wheeling and Lake Erie and the entrance into the Directorate of new and strong financial interests, the condition of the road has steadily improved, and its bettered position has been reflected, week by week, in its increased earnings. The last statement put out by the road shows continuing prosperity, showing an increase in earnings for the first week in March at the rate of over $1,000 a day, or nearly 25 per cent. Since July 1 earnings have been $1,766,600, as compared with $1,439,700 a year ago.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2½@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $157,529,324; balances, $5,882,139; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $135,945.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82¼; demand, $4.85⅝@$4.86; cables, $4.86¼@$4.86⅝; commercial bills, $4.81¾@$4.82¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21⅞ and 5.18¾@5.18¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94@94 1-16 and 94 13-16; guilders, 39⅞ and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—17@20c discount. Chicago—45c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. San

Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 10.—American securities opened above parity level and remained firm to the close. Business was very restricted.

Consols for money, 101⅜; consols for the account, 101 7-16; Canadian, 100⅝; Erie, 13; Erie first preferred, 38⅜; Illinois Central, 116; Union Pacific preferred, 76; St. Paul, 124⅞; New York Central, 136¾; Pennsylvania, 60; Reading, 9¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 76; Atchison, 23⅝; Louisville, 83⅝; Grand Trunk, 8¼; Anaconda, 9⅝.

Bar silver steady at 27⅝d per ounce.

Money, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 4 per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 70½. Rand Mines, 8⅞.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £45,000. Gold premiums are quoted: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 31.02; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 6.96.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 10.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm. Spanish Rails were active and Spanish fours were in continuous demand. Rentes were dull. Rio Tintos were strong on bear covering on the approaching settlement. De Beers Mines were in good demand, and Kafirs were quiet.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 80c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21c for checks.

Spanish fours closed at 71.77½.

BERLIN, March 10.—Business on the Boerse to-day was firm throughout under the influence of the strength in Western Bourses. Early trading was quiet, but became animated toward the close owing to the report that the Meat Inspection bill will not pass under the form in which it is drawn up by the committee. Canadian Pacifics improved, but Americans were neglected. Banks and industrials were higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 51½ pfenings for checks.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

A narrow market and one of renewed and notable strength prevailed on the Cotton Exchange yesterday. Liverpool advances and what seemed to be a running to cover of the shorts toward the close were features of the market. Liverpool was 6½ to 9 points up. January, 1901, opened two points off here, and other options at unchanged prices to 10 points up. Cotton was fairly steady, until the last fifteen minutes, and then advanced rapidly till noon. The transactions amounted to only about 150,000 bales. On any day but Saturday the exceptional development of strength in the cables would have produced, in all probability, something like 1,000,000 bales' trading. Final bid quotations, which showed a net gain of from 5 to 19 points, were: March, 9.50; April, 9.47; May, 9.46; June, 9.39; July, 9.39; August, 9.27; September, 8.40; October, 8.08; November, 7.94; December, 7.92; January, 7.93.

The statistical position of cotton is rather puzzling at a superficial glance. While the amount of the product in licensed warehouses in this port is uncommonly small, the total amount of cotton in sight compares most favorably with that of other years, the week's movement has been good, and good receipts are expected for the coming week. Many operators think, indeed, that the trade has lately paid too little attention to the matter of receipts. The amount of cotton in licensed warehouses here on Friday was 48,974 bales, as against 115,231 bales on March 9, 1899; 164,580 bales on March 9, 1898, and 245,453 bales on March 9, 1897. The receipts at all ports for the week ended Friday were 155,553 bales, as against 141,760 bales for the week ended March 9, 1899; 170,232 bales for the same week in 1898, and 100,308 bales in 1897. Yesterday's receipts were light. Southern markets are quiet and steady.

Coffee had a fair two hours' trading yesterday. The market opened steady at 5 points off, sales at call being 2,750 bags, and lost another 5 points in sympathy with European weakness. Havre opened unchanged, and all options lost a half franc, except March, which lost only a quarter. Sales on the Coffee Exchange were 17,250 bags. Receipts at Rio and Santos were only 14,000 bags.

Wheat closed on the Produce Exchange with a slight net gain for the week. The market was a narrow one yesterday. May wheat closed at 72¾c bid. Corn showed continued strength, reaching the high-water mark for this crop. Export sales were 120,000 bushels. May corn closed at 41⅝c bid. The oats market was quiet with unchanged prices.

OHIO BARS SEWER PIPE TRUST.

Articles of Incorporation Held to be in Violation of the State Law.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 10.—The American Clay Manufacturing Company, known as the Sewer Pipe Trust, has been refused a certificate of incorporation by Secretary of State Kinney. He told the representative of the company the articles of incorporation were, in his opinion, in violation of the Ohio anti-trust law, and he could not issue the customary certificate granted to foreign corporations without first securing an opinion from the Attorney General.

Attorney General Sheets said he did not believe the company could be admitted to Ohio, but will make a thorough investigation and give a formal opinion.

The provision to which objection is made is that which authorizes the company to purchase stock in other companies and exercise all the rights of ownership over the same.

BOSTON BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

Blackstone National to be Absorbed by Shoe and Leather Bank.

BOSTON, March 10.—The Directors of the Blackstone National Bank of this city, at a special meeting to-day, voted to liquidate the affairs of the bank through the Shoe and Leather National Bank. The step was decided on in view of changed conditions affecting the bank. The action was not unexpected, and it is generally regarded as a consolidation.

The principal cause leading up to the move was the fact that for some years the business which had hitherto been profitable for the institution has been going to other sections of the city, and deposits were slowly falling off. Financial disturbances and the consolidation of nine Boston banks a year ago had an influence in determining the question of closing up the business.

The bank was incorporated in 1851. Its President is James Adams, and H. W. Asbrand is cashier. It is estimated by the officers of the bank that stockholders will received about $90 a share in liquidation. About 38 per cent. of the stock is held by savings banks. The paid-in capital stock is $1,500,000.

GRAIN IN FARMERS' HANDS.

Nearly 160,000,000 Bushels of Wheat Held in Reserve March 1.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The March report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture will show the amount of wheat remaining in farmers' hands March 1 to have been about 158,700,000 bushels, or 29 per cent. of last year's crop, as compared with 198,000,000 bushels, or 29.3 per cent. of the crop of 1898, on hand March 1, 1899.

The corn in farmers' hands is estimated at 773,700,000 bushels, or 27.2 per cent. of last year's crop, against 800,500,000 bushels, or 41.6 per cent. of the crop of 1898, on hand March 1, 1899.

The proportion of the total crop of last year shipped out of the county where grown is estimated at 16.8 per cent., or about 348,000,000 bushels. The proportion of the total crop of last year that was of a merchantable standard is estimated at 86.9 per cent.

Of oats there are reported to be about 290,900,000 bushels, or 36.5 per cent. of last year's crop still in farmers' hands, as compared with 283,000,000 bushels, or 38.7 per cent. of the crop of 1898, on hand March 1, 1899.

National Wire Corporation Organized.

HARTFORD, March 10.—The National Wire Corporation of New Haven has filed a certificate of organization with the Secretary of State. The corporation was organized with a capital stock of $1,000,000 to take over the business of the National Wire Company of New Haven. The stockholders are Edward W. Cates of Newton, Mass.; Everett B. Webster of Beverly, Mass., and W. E. Hitchcock and William S. Pardee of New Haven.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Closing transactions for the week in the market for outside securities brought about few changes of importance in prices. Within a narrow range yesterday's market was somewhat irregular, but the trading was not in sufficient amount to lead to any movement of consequence. Transactions in Amalgamated Copper amounted to only 300 shares, and the business in other prominent issues was relatively as small. No news affecting particular issues came to hand durng the day, and, apart from the general factor of the money situation as reflected by the bank statement, the day's developments are quite without interest.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common remained unchanged at 7 bid, but the preferred stock enjoyed an advance of more than a point, closing at 27¾ bid against 26 bid on Friday. It is said that the report of the accountants who have examined the books of the company will in all probability be presented to the committee some time during the next two weeks, and it is not improbable that the week after next will put the stockholders in possession of the report which has been awaited for many weeks past and to which a good deal of importance is attached. It is felt that the committee's report will be an impartial one, and will be of much more value than any intimations from those directly connected with the company. According to rumor, however, these inside suggestions will be verified by the formal report soon to be made to the stockholders, who started the investigation now being made of the company's condition. It is said that traders have of late been placing themselves on the short side of this stock, although it is not quite clear on just what grounds they are taking this position at the present moment, for such intimations as have been had relating to the character of the report to be made have been to the effect that it will be a favorable one.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS remained practically unchanged. As far as reported, no trades were made in the preferred stock or the bonds, and the common stock was traded in to the extent of only 100 shares, which sold at 26½. The belief is growing that gas war settlement has practically been reached and that some announcement to this effect will not much longer be delayed.

AMALGAMATED COPPER opened at 94¼, and sold up to 94½, total transactions for the day amounting to only 300 shares. It closed at 94½ bid, showing a net gain of three-quarters of a point. Demand for copper stocks seems to be growing, and friends of Amalgamated Copper very confidently predict a sharp advance in the price of this stock, which will naturally reflect to a considerable extent improvement in copper-market conditions.

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION sold down to 1½, but rallied slightly from this figure and closed at 1⅝ bid. For some time past it had been quoted at 2 bid, but demand for this stock has been very light. At 1½ this stock shows a loss to the original subscriber of 70 per cent. of his investment. It would seem that the principal cause for this very heavy decline is the fear of further cuts on the stock, and holders prefer to sacrifice the amount already paid in rather than meet additional assessments. In the case of Illinois Transportation, however, a plan is already under way to make the stock full paid by reducing the par value of the shares, and it would seem that this plan will meet with the approval of the stockholders. Other assessable stocks traded in on the curb have shared in the depression of Illinois Transportation, but none has suffered to the same extent as this issue.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	⅝
New Amsterdam	26	27
New Amsterdam pf	48	49
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	97½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	25½	26½
American Agricultural Cremical pf	76½	77
American Bicycle	13	14½
American Bicycle pf	43	44½
American Bicycle bonds	..	87½
American Chicle	52	56
American Chicle pf	78	85
American Woolen	21¾	22¼
American Woolen pf	80	81
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	45	48
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	13
Distilling Company of America	7	7½
Distilling Company of America pf	27⅜	28
Empire Steel	..	20
Empire Steel pf	..	60
Electric Boat	15	16
Electric Boat pf	30	..
Havana Commercial	16	17
Havana Commercial pf	57	58
International Pump	18	18¾
International Pump pf	64¼	65½
National Enameling & Stamp	26	28
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	90
National Gramophone	45	50
National Salt	48	49½
National Salt pf	78	80
National Tube	52¼	52½
National Tube pf	92¾	93
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	80½	87½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	94	..
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	29	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	80	81
Sloss-Sheffield	27	29
Sloss-Sheffield pf	67	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	525	530
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	94½	94⅝
American Air Power	39	40
Arizona Lead	12⅜	12¾
Asphalt Company of America	9⅝	10
British Columbia Copper	9	9¾
California Canner	3	3¼
Central Fireworks	14	16
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	108¾	109
Chicago & Alton 3s. (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	34	36
Electric Vehicle pf	60	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	¾	1
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	21¾
Illinois Transportation	1⅝	2¼
Lady Helen Copper	78	80
Little Tiger Gold Mining	15	17
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	98¾	99¼
New England Transportation	5	6
New York Transportation	7	7¼
Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
Pittsburg Coal	23	23⅝
Pittsburg Coal pf	82⅞	..
St. Louis subs. 56 7-12 p. c. repaid	..	81
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf	78	..
St. Louis 4s	91	92½
Storage Power	..	14
Superior & Boston Copper	..	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4⅜	..
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Trust Company of America	192	194
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	23	25
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60½	62½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	100½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	86	..
Con Traction of N J	58	60
Con Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	84½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	50	60
42d St., Man & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	100½	111
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d. 5s	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	90	92
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf	..	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	..	26
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	114	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	26	28
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	6½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	68	70
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	..	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	82	86
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	..	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	105
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	69½	70½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf	138	145
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	95	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	22	24
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	89½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92½	93½
Hoboken Ferry	25	26
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	35	37
Union Ferry bonds	99	100

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	107	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6	7¼
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	..	42
Cramps' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	63	65
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	115	..
Lorillard Company pf	92	95
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	130	140
Standard Coupler	39½	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	50
Union Typewriter	..	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	116½	117½

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel	107	108
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Mexicana Copper	62	65
Tobacco Root Range Gold	101	103
Union Copper	15	20

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce and in New York at 59⅞c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Standard sold at 3.30.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .42, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.65, 500 Comstock bonds at .04, 500 Hale & Norcross at .33, 100 Isabella at 1.25, 300 Iron Silver at .73, 100 Ophir at .85, 1,000 Pharmacist at .14, 500 Phoenix at .12, buyer 30; 100 Standard at 3.15, and 1,000 Utah at .11@.12.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Linseed common continued to lead the market, almost monopolizing it. Of the common nearly 5,000 shares were sold from 12⅞ to 13½, the tendency being downward, and the close at 13. Metropolitan common brought 28¾ and the preferred 76½. The bonds sold at 95¾@96.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
4,970	Linseed	13½	12⅞	13
150	Chicago Brew. & Malt	2	2	2
10	Lake St. Elevated pf	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	National Biscuit	35¾	35¾	35¾
270	National Carbon	15½	15½	16
50	National Carbon pf	83	83	83
50	North Chicago	22¾	22¼	22¼
100	Metropolitan Elevated	28¾	28¾	28¾
50	Metropolitan Elevated pf	76½	76½	76½

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $7,965,175. The banks now hold a surplus of $5,676,375 above legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	March 3.	March 10.	Decrease.
Loans	$755,076,100	$763,203,100	*$8,127,000
Deposits	829,917,000	829,425,700	491,300
Circulation	18,574,300	18,931,900	*357,600
Legal tender	62,942,900	60,393,200	2,549,700
Specie	158,177,900	152,729,600	5,448,300
Reserve	221,120,800	213,032,800	8,088,000
Reserve req'd	207,479,250	207,356,425	122,825
Surplus	13,641,550	5,676,375	7,965,175

*Increase.

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$24,590,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,450	28,203,075	25,968,775
Jan. 20	21,785,675	31,997,375	31,273,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,609,450
Feb. 3	31,771,275	37,452,475	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,807,575	35,511,825	32,477,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,373,825	25,688,450
Feb. 24	19,078,550	30,354,900	22,959,128
March 3	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,823,300
March 10	5,676,375	22,203,000	22,721,425

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$5,676,375	1895	$22,728,625
1899	22,203,000	1894	15,633,375
1898	22,721,425	1893	4,643,275
1897	52,875,550	1892	16,196,450
1896	21,448,025	1891	9,793,575

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, March 10, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14⅝	14⅞	560	Am. Car & Found. Co.	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
62¼	62⅞	300	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	62½	62⅞	62½	62½	+ ⅝
143	147	45	American Express	146	146	143	143	.....
44⅞	45	1,150	American Ice Co.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞	.....
13	13½	140	American Linseed Co.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
5½	6	300	American Malting Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5½	.....
24½	25	310	Am. Malting Co. pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	.....
90⅝	91	837	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90½	91	90½	91	+1
2	4	50	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	3	3	3	3	.....
33½	33¾	1,280	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	32¼	33½	32½	33¼	+ ⅝
79¼	80	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	79⅝	79⅞	79⅝	79⅝	+ ⅜
55⅝	55⅞	3,440	Am. Steel & Wire	54½	55⅝	54¼	55⅝	+1½
91	91½	100	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	91	91	91	91	+ ⅝
100¼	100⅝	42,725	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	98	100½	98	100⅜	+3
104	104¼	7,070	American Tobacco	104	104½	104	104	+ ⅛
47⅛	47¼	550	Anaconda Copp. M. Co.	47	47¼	46⅜	47	.....
22⅝	22⅞	2,510	At., T. & S. F.	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
66⅛	66¼	7,230	At., T. & S. F. pf.	65⅜	66¼	65⅜	66¼	+ ¼
62	62¼	2,920	Baltimore & Ohio	61½	62¼	61¼	62¼	+ ½
78¼	78⅝	2,100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78	78⅝	78	78⅝	+ ⅜
67¼	67½	7,595	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66¼	67½	66¼	67¼	+1⅛
145	148	50	Brooklyn Union Gas.	144½	144½	144½	144½	.....
9¼	10	700	Brunswick City	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	− ⅛
57	58	400	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	56½	57	56¼	57	+2
28	28⅜	125	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
123⅝	123⅞	4,150	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	123⅛	123⅜	123	123⅜	+ ½
13½	13⅝	220	Chicago Great West.	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
21¾	22	1,020	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	21¼	22	21¼	22	+1½
121¾	121⅞	7,435	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	121¼	121¾	120⅞	121¾	+ ¾
160	161	100	Chicago & Northw.	160	160	160	160	.....
107⅛	107¼	982	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106⅝	107¼	106⅝	107¼	+ ¼
50¼	50½	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	.....
57	60	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	57	57	57	57	+ ½
43¼	43½	220	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	42½	43	42½	43	.....
26¾	28	250	Colorado Midland pf.	27	27	27	27	− ¾
15½	16½	50	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½	.....
178	182	650	Consolidated Gas.	176½	178	176½	177¼	+1
20¼	20⅝	1,120	Continental Tobac. Co.	29	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅝
114	115⅜	22	Delaware & Hudson	114	114	114	114	.....
19¼	20	100	Denver & Rio Grande.	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
71¼	71½	75	Denver & R. G. pf.	71	71½	71	71½	.....
37¼	37⅝	900	Erie 1st pf	37¼	37¼	37	37¼	− ⅜
48¾	49	3,455	Federal Steel	48	49⅛	48	49	+ ⅝
73	74¼	1,010	Federal Steel pf.	72½	73	72½	73	+1
51	52	100	Glucose Sugar Ref.	52	52	52	52	.....
157	158	60	Great Northern pf.	158¼	158¼	158¼	158¼	.....
32	34½	1,500	Hocking Valley	32	32	32	32	.....
112½	113½	50	Illinois Central	113⅝	113⅝	113⅛	113⅝	.....
17½	18	510	International Paper	18	18	17½	18	+ ⅝
62⅜	63	200	International Paper pf.	63½	63½	63	63	.....
13⅞	14	100	Iowa Central	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
81⅜	82	600	Lou'sville & Nashville.	81½	81⅝	81½	81⅝	+ ⅛
93⅞	94¼	3,485	Manhattan El	93½	94⅜	93½	93¾	.....
164½	164⅝	4,270	Met. Street Railway	163	164½	162½	164½	+ ⅝
20	31	300	Met. W. S. El.	29	29	29	29	+ ½
76¼	77½	15	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	76	76	76	76	.....
11⅞	12	100	Mexican Central	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	.....
60⅜	61½	200	Minn. & St. Louis	61½	61½	61	61	− ⅛
32¾	33½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	.....
46¼	46¾	9,040	Missouri Pacific	45½	46⅜	45½	46¼	+1⅛
35¼	36¼	25	National Biscuit Co.	35½	35½	35½	35½	.....
23⅜	23⅝	300	National Lead Co.	23	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ½
42¾	43¼	900	National Steel Co.	42¾	43	42¾	43	.....
94⅞	95	100	National Steel Co. pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	.....
115¾	116	400	New Jersey Central	115¾	116½	115¾	116½	− ¼
127	128	100	New York Air Brake	127	127	127	127	+ ⅛
133⅝	133⅞	1,650	New York Central	132¾	134	132¾	133⅝	+ ⅞
132	135	20	N. Y., Lack. & West.	135	135	135	135	.....
23⅝	23⅞	300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	− ⅛
32⅜	32¼	644	Norfolk & Western	31⅝	32	31⅝	32	+ ¼
75	75½	70	Norfolk & West. pf.	75⅛	75½	75	75	.....
14¾	15⅜	200	North American	15	15	15	15	.....
53	53⅛	4,300	Northern Pacific	52⅝	52⅞	52½	52⅝	+ ⅛
73⅜	74½	343	Northern Pacific pf.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ⅜
50	51¼	50	Pacific Coast	..	3	3	3	.....
134⅜	134½	4,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	134¼	134½	134	134½	+ ⅜
95⅛	95⅜	19,780	People's Gas, Chicago.	93⅞	95⅞	93⅞	95⅜	+1⅝
1⅞	2	10	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	.....
63	69¾	10	P., C., C. & St. L.	62	62	62	62	.....
81	82	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	82	82	82	82	+1
185½	..	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	186	186	186	186	−1½
85	86	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	85	85	85	85	.....
183	184	100	Pullman Company	183½	183½	183½	183½	+ ½
17	17⅝	100	Reading	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
57⅜	58	1,000	Reading 1st pf.	57⅞	58	57⅞	57⅞	− ⅛
29	29¼	200	Reading 2d pf.	29¼	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ½
21	21¼	440	Republic Iron & Steel.	21⅜	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	− ⅛
6	6¾	200	St. J. & G. I.	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
40	45	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	44	44	44	44	.....
104¼	105⅜	100	St. L. & San Fran.	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	.....
34¼	34¾	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	34	34	34	34	− ⅝
11¼	12	100	St. Louis Southw.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	.....
29	29¼	400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	29¼	29½	28⅝	29	.....
37⅝	37¾	1,650	Southern Pacific	37⅝	37¾	37⅝	37⅝	+ ¼
13¼	13⅜	900	Southern Railway	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	.....
57⅝	58	3,180	Southern Railway pf.	57⅞	58	57⅝	58	.....
6¼	6½	200	Standard R. & T.	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
92	92½	800	Tenn. Coal & Iron	92	92	92	92	.....
16	16¼	100	Texas Pacific	16¼	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
55⅜	56½	5,937	Third Avenue	56	57¼	55½	56½	.....
20	20¼	15	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	.....
73	77	215	Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	73½	74	73½	74	.....
49	49¼	4,350	Union Pacific	48½	49¼	48½	49	+ ½
74	74¼	980	Union Pacific pf.	74	74	73¾

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Continued from Page 25.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Total sales this week were 176,590 shares, and the market was more active than for months. The chief buying was of North End stocks, due to reports of improvement in Consolidated California and Virginia and the decision of Gould and Curry to erect plants to work low-grade ore. Closing quotations:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con	.03	.02
Andes	.10	.11
Belcher	.27	.27
Best & Belcher	.40	.39
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.94	.90
Challenge Con	.21	.22
Chollar	.26	.25
Confidence	.76	.75
Con. Cal. & Va	1.75	1.85
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.14	.14
Gould & Curry	.17	.16
Hale & Norcross	.30	.31
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.06	.07
Kentucky Con	.02	.01
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.27	.26
Occidental Con	.13	.15
Ophir	.84	.80
Overman	.24	.24
Potosi	.27	.25
Savage	.13	.13
Sag Belcher	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.54	.54
Standard	2.86	2.80
Syndicate	.08	.05
St. Louis	.12	.12
Union Con	.21	.21
Utah Con	.10	.10
Yellow Jacket	.17	.17
Silver bars	.59½	.60
Mexican dollars	48½@49¼	48½@49¼
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	35⅞	36	35½	36¼
Alamo	17	17½	17	17½
Argentum	18½	19	19	19½
Anaconda	39	40½	40	40½
Anchoria	90	95	94	95
Bankers'	16¼	16⅞	16¼	16⅞
Battle Mountain	34	36	34	36
Blue Bell	14	16	14	14½
C. C. Cons	22¼	22½	21⅝	21⅞
C. C. & M	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅞
Columbine-Victor	20	20½	20	20½
Dante	15⅜	16	15½	15⅝
Damon	24⅜	24¾	24⅛	24½
Elkton	120	121	120	122
El Paso	38½	39½	37¼	39
Findlay	13	13¾	13¼	13¾
Golden Fleece	29	31	29	31
Gibson	21	25	25	27
Gold King	99	101	99	101
Gold Knob	18⅛	18⅞	18	18¼
Gold Coin	351	..	360	..
Garfield	15⅞	16½	15⅝	15¾
Gold Sovereign	13¼	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜
Gould	34½	35	34⅜	35
Hart	18⅞	19	18¾	18⅞
Ingham	19⅜	19½	19¼	19⅜
Isabella	129	132	128	129½
Independence	69½	70½	70	70½
Jackpot	60½	62½	62	62½
Keystone	18⅝	19	18⅞	19½
Lexington	20⅜	21	20	20½
Mount Rosa	90	99	93½	99
Matoa	23	28	23	25
Mary Cashen	33	36	33	34
Moon Anchor	63¼	66	64	65
National	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
Nugget	18	18⅜	18¼	18½
Ophir	56	60	56	58
Orphan	22	23	21½	22½
Pharisee	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅞
Pinnacle	22⅜	22⅝	23⅜	23½
Portland	237	238½	236	238½
Raven	80	85	80	81
Rawlings	28	30	27½	30
Specimen	104	104	103	103
Tornado	53⅜	54	53½	54½
Temonj	25	29	27	30
Union	49¾	49⅞	49½	49⅞
Vindicator	150	154	150	154
Work	36½	36⅝	36¼	36¾
Zenobia	16	17	16	17¼

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78⅜
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.43¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.09 11-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅜
Sugar, granulated	5.10
Molasses, O. K., prime	.44
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.05 5-16
Pork, mess	11.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06⅝
Lard, prime	6.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.26

CHICAGO, March 10.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 64½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@64c; No. 2 red, 68@69c; No. 2 corn, 35¼c; No. 2 yellow, 35¼@35½c; No. 2 oats, 23½@23¾c; No. 2 white, 26¼@27½c; No. 3 white, 25½@26¼c; No. 2 rye, 53½c; No. 2 barley, 37½@40c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.60; timothy seed, $2.50; mess pork, per barrel, $9.95@$10.90; lard, per 100 lb, $5.75@$5.87½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $3.80@$6.05; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6@$6.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24; sugars, cutloaf, $6.05; granulated, $5.49; clover, contract grade, $8.30@$8.40.

COTTON.—Great excitement took possession of the Cotton Exchange yesterday. The market was very active, opening at an advance of 1@14 points. The early improvement was largely due to higher cables, the English market opening at an advance of 8@10-64d for futures, and ¼d for spot cotton. Later, however, it was said that the English advance had been "worked" from this side, and at the close the foreign advance was greatly reduced. Our market, however, whether by manipulation or not, commenced to show a strong upward tendency, and local shorts took alarm. There was active buying for Liverpool and Continental account, as well as on country orders. The volume of business was very heavy. During the two hours' trading it is semi-officially estimated that the transactions reached 300,000 bales. Following the opening call there was a reaction of 5@8 points under realizing, but again the market rapidly advanced 8@14 points. Prices at the close showed a net advance of 5@19 points, with the tone officially described as very steady, although as a matter of fact opinions as to the merits of the market and the possibilities and probabilities regarding Monday's cables from Liverpool were very much mixed. Few, however, had the courage of their convictions. The market was menaced by fears of manipulation, and there was very little attention paid to the movement of cotton or to the advices in circulation regarding the planting outlook.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	9.40	9.41	9.40	..@..
April	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.47@9.49
May	9.42	9.47	9.33	9.46@9.47
June	9.30	9.40	9.32	9.39@9.40
July	9.33	9.41	9.29	9.39@9.40
August	9.22	9.27	9.15	9.27@9.28
September	8.40	8.44	8.30	8.40@8.41
October	7.99	8.09	7.96	8.08@8.09
November	7.88	7.97	7.88	7.94@7.96
December	7.85	7.94	7.85	7.92@7.94
January	7.85	7.93	7.82	..@..
February	7.90	7.90	7.90	..@..

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—Spot cotton, steady; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 22,000 bales; American, 20,000 bales; middling upland, 5 19-32d; futures opened at 8@10-64d advance; closed strong but irregular at 6¼@9-64d net advance. December-January, 4.22v; January-February, 4.20½d; March, 5.20b; March-April, 5.20@5.27; April-May, 5.22c; May-June, 5.19c; June-July, 5.15b; July-August, 5.12¼s; August-September, 5.02½s; September-October, 4.42¼s; October-November, 4.29b; November-December, 4.24b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	72 11-16	72⅞	72¼	72¾
July	72½	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝
September	72 9-16	72 9-16	72½	72½
Corn—				
May	.41	41⅜	41	41⅜
July	..	..	..	41⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	.66	66¼	65⅞	65⅞
July	66⅞	67	66 11-16	66⅝
September	67½	67⅝	67⅜	67⅜
Corn—				
May	35⅝	36¼	35¾	36
July	35⅞	36⅝	35⅝	36½
September	36⅜	36¾	36⅜	36½
Oats—				
May	23⅝	23¾	23 9-16	23⅝
July	22½	22⅝	22½	22½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—With the assistance of a strong corn market, the friends of wheat experienced comparatively little trouble in at least holding prices around the previous night's close. Had their position depended upon the news alone, however, it is doubtful if prices could have been prevented from falling considerably below Friday's last figures, for visible supply estimates were raised to 750,000 bushels increase and Beerbohm figured probable world's shipments at 5,500,000 bushels. Supplementing this information was a favorable supply of news regarding Winter wheat prospects arising out of milder conditions in the immediate West. Throughout the regular session, therefore, wheat followed the corn market instead of its own news, and after narrow fluctuations, closed barely steady and unchanged to ½c net lower. A disturbing factor in the situation was gossip concerning Government figures on farm reserves. The bulls were nevertheless unable to derive much benefit from the rumors of shortage, inasmuch as even an estimated reduction of 40,000,000 bushels from the total figures would still be 156,000,000 bushels. Northwest receipts to-day reached 644 cars. English markets were a little irregular, Liverpool closing at ⅛@⅜d lower, and London partly ¼d higher. Paris markets were 10@15 points higher. Budapest 2 points lower, Antwerp ½@¾f lower, and Berlin ¾ mark off for the day. Export business at various seaboard ports was estimated at 20 loads.

DULUTH, March 10.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 66¼c; May 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 64⅝c; May, 65⅞c; July, 66⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 62½c; No. 3 Spring, 58⅞c Oats—28½@24c. Corn—33⅜c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 10.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, March, 64¼c; May, 63⅜c; July, 64⅜c. On track. No. 1, hard, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern 64¼c; No. 2 Northern, 62¾c.

MILWAUKEE, March 10.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern 66c; No. 2 Northern, 64@64½c. Rye—No. 1, 58½@58¾. Barley—No. 2, 46c; sample, 55@42c.

CORN—No. 2, 42¼c, elevator and delivered, and 42½c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 28¼@28¾c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 white, 31⅜@32c; No. 3 white, 31¼c; track mixed, 29½@30c; track white, 31½@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 64c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 63½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 58@59c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43@46c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 49@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.90; Winter straights, $2.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.05; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $17@$17.75 per ton, spot, and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $1.50@$1.75. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. Corn Meal—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, 90c@$1; coarse, 81@84c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16@$16.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city brands, $10.50@$17; hominy chop, $15.50; oil meal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 10.—Flour—First patents, $3.55; second patents, $3.35; first clears, $2.60; second clears, $2.05. Bran—In bulk, $11@$11.25.

PROVISIONS.—PORK — Mess, $10.75@$11.25; family, $13@$13.25; short clear, $11.75@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$13; packet, $11@$11.75; extra India mess, $19@$22; beef hams, $20@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6⅝c; 150 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6⅝c; pigs, 7c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7⅛c; 10 lb, 7c; 12 lb, 6¾c; 14 lb, 6⅜@6½c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10¼c; Western greens, 9c; city greens, 9½@9¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¼@5⅝c; country, 5⅜@5½c. LARD—$6.25; city lard, $5.85; refined lard, South America, $6.75; Continent, $6.50; Brazil, kegs, $7.90; compound, city, 6@6½c; Western, 6@6¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6½c; city lard stearine, 6¾@7c.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 78s 9d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 38s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 36s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 37s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 37s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 25s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 37s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 34s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 30s 9d; American refined, in pails, 34s. Butter—Normal. Cheese—American finest white, 61s; American finest colored, 63s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 29s; Australian, in London, 29s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, May-August, 21s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7¾d. Linseed Oil—25s 3d.

COFFEE.—The coffee market developed very little speculative spirit. Prices were 5 points lower at the opening, and 10 points lower at the close. Sales reached only 17,250 bags for the entire session. The market closed easy at the lowest prices. The easier ruling of the market was attributed chiefly to continued weakness in the foreign markets. At the same time receipts at Rio and Santos were small, or, at most, moderate, while warehouse deliveries in the United States were also moderate. Trading was confined practically to local interchanges, with sellers more numerous than buyers throughout the session.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.70	6.70	6.65	6.60@6.70
April	..	..	..	6.60@6.65
May	6.70	6.70	6.60	6.60@6.65
June	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.60@6.65
July	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.60@6.65
August	6.70	6.75	6.70	6.65@6.70
September	6.75	6.80	6.75	6.70@6.75
October	6.85	6.85	6.80	6.75@6.85
November	..	..	..	6.75@6.85
December	7.05	7.05	6.95	6.95@7.00
January	..	..	..	6.95@7.00
February	..	..	..	7.00@7.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9$000; receipts, 8,000 bags; stock, 416,000 bags. Hamburg—Spot market opened ¼ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M., ¼ pfennig net lower; sales, 6,000 bags. Havre—Market opened unchanged; at 12 M., declined ¼f; at 3 P. M., partly ¼f lower; at 4:30 P. M., unchanged; sales, 17,000 bags. January, 44.75; February, 44.75; March, 42.75; April, 42.75; May, 43; June, 43.25; July, 43.50; August, 43.75; September, 44; October, 44.25; November, 44.50; December, 44.75. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 9$475; exchange, ⅝d; receipts, 6,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 4,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nothing; stock, 274,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses, 3⅜c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 1 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.25; tin, $34.75; Exchange, lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.70.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.80, and in bulk $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk $7.30; refined, cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, barrels, 33½c; prime Summer yellow, 36@36½c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 38@39c; prime white, 39c; prime Winter yellow, 39. Linseed—American, raw, 56@57c; American, boiled, 58@59c; Calcutta, raw, 68c; lard oil, 50@52c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regular, $1.90; tar oil, barrels, $3.90. Spirits of turpentine, 55@55½c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.70@$1.77½; F, $1.80; G, $1.90; H, $2.15; I, $2.30; K, $2.50; M, $2.80; N, $3.05; W G, $3.80; W W, $4.

WILMINGTON, March 10.—Spirits of turpentine and resin, no trading. Crude turpentine, $2@$3.25. Tar, $1.20.

SAVANNAH, March 10.—Spirits of turpentine, 54½c. Resin, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, March 10.—Turpentine, 52c. Resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—No trading. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.25; barnyard calves, nominal; city-dressed veals, 12c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $4.50@$5.50; lambs, $6.50@$8. HOGS—No trading.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LOUIS COLLAT.—Judgment for $10,632 was entered yesterday against Louis Collat in favor of Burras & Klopfer, stock brokers, for balance due on stock transactions from Jan. 18, 1897, to Oct. 25, 1899.

E. R. HERRICK & Co.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday for $21,898 against Edmund R. Herrick, who did business as E. R. Herrick & Co., book publishers, at 70 Fifth Avenue, in favor of Eliot Norton for balance due on four demand notes made between Jan. 31 and Aug. 12, 1898, aggregating $34,886. At 70 Fifth Avenue it was said Mr. Herrick had moved away two months ago. He began business in 1896, and it was said in the trade that a portion of the capital for the business was furnished by a Wall Street broker. In May last it was reported that creditors were trying to get a settlement with him, and at that time his liabilities were reported to be $60,000, of which $25,000 was to the trade.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BENJAMIN SIEKLICK.—Benjamin Sieklick, residing at 1,639 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,732, and nominal assets $1,355, debts due him from persons in New Britain and Bristol, Conn.

WILLIAM MACHOFF.—Schedules of William Machoff, dealer in house furnishing goods, toys, &c., at 1,556 Third Avenue, show liabilities $4,248, and assets $906, of which there is cash $10, and amount realized from the sale of his stock by the assignee, $896.

ALBERT J. FARMER.—Three creditors of Albert J. Farmer, wholesale wine dealer of 60 Broad Street, filed a petition yesterday in the United States District Court Clerk's office, asking that they may be joined as petitioners in a petition against Mr. Farmer filed by other creditors on Nov. 5, 1898, under which nothing has been done. The creditors who filed the request yesterday are the Mechanics' National Bank, $2,435; Stern Brothers, $289, and Arnold, Constable & Co., $198. Mr. Farmer made an assignment on July 7, 1898, with liabilities $57,541.

BUILDER ROBINSON'S FAILURE.

Many Creditors Express Sympathy, and Help, It Is Said, Has Been Offered.

Fourteen more mechanics' liens aggregating $8,208 were filed yesterday against Andrew J. Robinson, doing business as Robinson & Wallace, builders, at 123 East Twenty-third Street. The total number thus far filed is 119, amounting to $389,668.

Many creditors have called upon Mr. Robinson and expressed sympathy and willingness to do what they can to put him on his feet again, and all appear very friendly. It is also said that he has received offers of outside cash capital to go on with the business.

The creditors will be called together soon with a view of making some arrangement of settlement and to continue the business.

Another Lien on Empire City Track.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 10.—Another lien was to-day filed in the Westchester County Clerk's office against the Empire City Park, the new race track between Yonkers and Mount Vernon. It was in favor of Stanley & Patterson of New York, $1,448.64, for electrical equipments put in there in July, 1899.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BEVONA, Caterine—G. Seniscalco and another, costs	$23
BUDDIN, Augusta—C. H. Willson and others	41
BALDWIN, Arthur P.—Delta Cappa Epsilon Club	98
BARISH, Abraham, and David Cohen—R. Spitelink and another	217
BELLIS or BELLO, Frank—B. S. Cloutman and another	405
BRUES, Edward—D. Drescher	40
BAINBRIDGE, Henry C. and Richard W.—L. C. Raegener, receiver, &c., costs	93
BROOKLYN HYGIENIC ICE COMPANY—Bloomington Mining Company	1,371
CROCKER, Henry J.—F. H. Smith, Jr., costs	135
CURTIS, George M.—E. P. Barker and others, Commissioners	108
COLLAT, Louis J.—H. K. Burras and another	10,632
CALDER, Kate V.—L. M. Van Brunt, com. in ptn	157
DESSOIR, Alfred C.—W. H. Truer	171
DROEGE, Otto H.—D. Odell and another	219
FULLER, Louis C.—J. H. Seymour and another	195
GREGORY, Charles A.—C. H. Lee, executor, &c	6,677
GERHARDT, Joseph J.—J. Born	447
GRIFFITHS, H. Willard—G. L. Wheelock	347
HOFFBERG, Marcus—W. G. Schuyler and another	138
HUGHES, Augustus S.—Nauss Brothers & Co	303
HERRICK, Edmund R.—E. Norton	21,398
HEAGNEY, Eugene F.—John Simmons Company	151
HUTCHINSON, Frank—F. N. Roehrich	93
KERBY, Michael F.—J. N. Drake, assignee	84
L. C. WANAMAKER COMPANY—J. T. Lyttle	68
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Otto Hoops, by guardian, &c., costs	27
MOLONEY, Thomas—C. H. Willson and others	642
MANGLES, Henry C.—John Kaster	213
MILLER, Cora L.—M. B. Field	112
MICHEL, Leopold—S. A. Sloman and another	84
MATTNER, Berthold—E. Depersenaire	512
MAAS, Henry—American Encaustic Tiling Company, Limited	2,170
ORTH, George K.—D. Merrilees and another	52
OSTERHOUT, Edward—H. Fleitmann and others	2,864
POWERS, Alice—Elizabeth Stebbins	115
POWERS, Alice—Elizabeth Stebbins	297
PAY, Rudolph J.—H. J. Maris and another	140
QUINN, Peter J.—H. Jurgens	84
RICHMAN, Samuel—W. Morse	102
ROBINSON, Mary E. and Frederick—C. De Medina, executrix	1,452
ROGERS, James—Twelfth Ward Bank	2,235
RICKMAN, Frederick G.—D. Powers & Sons	103
SHAEFFER, William E.—J. R. Mearns and another	84
SASSANO, Angelo—D. Stevenson Brewing Company	520
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—C. C. Lieb, by guardian	250
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —J. Fuller	249
THE JOHN E. SCHARSMITH BUILDing and Contracting Company—W. Phelan	173
THE JOHN E. SCHARSMITH BUILDing and Contracting Company—W. Phelan	170

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Mile Reserve Land Company of Niagara Falls, to deal in real estate; capital, $2,000. Directors—Arthur Schoellkopf and W. P. Baker of Niagara Falls.

Trade Paper Advertising Agency of New York City; capital, $15,000. Directors—Edward Caldwell of Plainfield, N. J., and Edward S. Dix of New York City.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The official percentages of attendance of enlisted men at drills for the month of January show the Seventh to be in the lead of regiments, with 91 per cent. Squadron A, also with 91 per cent., leads the cavalry; the Second Signal Corps, with 88 per cent., leads this branch of the service, and the First Battery, with 95 per cent., leads the artillery. The Twenty-second Separate Company, with 97 per cent., leads the separate companies. A recapitulation of the figures in the three brigades in Manhattan and Brooklyn show the First Brigade, Gen. Butt, to have the best percentage; the Fifth Brigade, Gen. Smith, is second, and the Second Brigade, Gen. McLeer, is third. The figures are as follows:

First Brigade, Gen. Butt—Ninth Regiment, 74 per cent.; Twelfth Regiment, 67 per cent., Twenty-second Regiment, 74 per cent; First Battery, 95 per cent.; average percentage, 77.5.

Second Brigade, Gen. McLeer—Twenty-third Regiment, 78 per cent.; Thirteenth Regiment, 67 per cent.; Fourteenth Regiment, 70 per cent.; Forty-seventh Regiment, 62 per cent.; Third Battery, 85 per cent.; average percentage, 72.4.

Fifth Brigade, Gen. Smith—Seventh Regiment, 91 per cent.; Eighth Regiment, 67 per cent.; Sixty-ninth Regiment, 50 per cent.; Seventy-first Regiment, 72 per cent.; Second Battery, 88 per cent.; average percentage, 73.6.

Gen. Butt is so pleased at the fine showing of his brigade that he has caused Assistant Adj. Gen. Clarke of his staff to issue an order to his brigade as follows:

"I am instructed by the Brigade Commander to congratulate and thank the members of this brigade for standing first in percentage of attendance at drills during the month of January, and to particularly commend Capt. Wendel for his magnificent percentage of 95."

Gen. George Moore Smith, Fifth Brigade, as President of the National Guard Association, has appointed the following Code Committee: Gen. Samuel M. Welch, Jr., Sixty-fifth Regiment, Fourth Brigade; Col. Franklin Bartlett, Twenty-second Regiment, First Brigade; Col. James H. Lloyd, Third Regiment, Third Brigade; Capt. Charles E. Lydecker, Seventh Regiment, Fifth Brigade; Capt. Henry De Witt Hamilton, Twenty-third Regiment, Second Brigade; Capt. Henry S. Rasquin, Third Battery, Artillery; Lieut. Commander John G. Agar, staff, Naval Militia.

Major Gen. Roe will review the Twenty-second Battery, Brevet Major David Wilson, at the armory next Thursday night. In addition to the review there will be a presentation of badges and a battery drill, which will include some very interesting mechanical maneuvres.

The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Bartlett, will be reviewed at its armory tomorrow night by Major Gen. Roe, and the military ceremonies will be followed by dancing. During the military exercises there will be a presentation of marksmen's badges won at Creedmoor. The record of the regiment for the past year in shooting was very creditable. It qualified 10 experts, 34 sharpshooters, and 364 marksmen, while 25 of the officers qualified as marksmen with a revolver. Those who qualified as experts, shooting at 700 and 800 yards, were Lieut. Col. Harry Hayden Treadwell, Capt. J. G. R. Lilliandahl, Capt. F. Isherwood, Capt. D. G. Murphy, Corp. C. Merritt, Corp. F. D. Wendall, Musician E. A. Strobecker, and Privates A. Thompson, R. Hutcheson, and J. W. Masterson. The regimental athletic games and reception to be held at the armory next Saturday night promise to be exceptionally interesting. Private C. Lane of Company E is looked upon as a dark horse by his comrades, especially for the long distance events, in which he has showed considerable form in the armory practice. In Company A John C. Mansfield has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant, and Corps. Theodore M. Gibbons and Ralph E. Hawes have been appointed Sergeants.

In its review by Gen. McLeer last Thursday night the Twenty-third Regiment made a fine showing. Major Case was in command. Not the least interesting was the battalion drill of Companies D and K, in command of Major Stokes. Ex-Col. John M. Partridge has accepted a review of the regiment for Saturday evening, March 24.

There seems to be little doubt that an Engineer Corps will shortly be in full working order in the Thirteenth Regiment. Major Gen. Roe has approved the project, and Col. Austen has already taken active steps in the matter. Major Tumbridge, Engineer on Gen. McLeer's Staff, is also interesting himself in the scheme. Assistant Surgeon Arthur R. Jarratt has left for California on a three months' leave. He will shortly be presented with a State medal for twenty-five years' service. Assistant Hospital Steward Robert G. Briggs has been promoted to Hospital Steward. First Sergeant F. G. Thorne of Company A, recently appointed, has passed the board. Company A will hold a military euchre at the armory March 15.

Col. Appleton, Seventh Regiment, has ordered battalion drills in his command to be held from March 19 to 23 inclusive. At each drill the regiment and band will be in attendance, and each battalion, in addition to its drill, will hold a review and evening parade.

Indoor rifle shooting is still an important feature in the instruction of the Eighth Regiment, and in which the members are taking a lively interest. In the company team match of twelve men each Company K stands first, B second, F third, and A fourth. The Creedmoor trophy for 1899 has been won by Company D, Capt. Saman, and the Veterans' Prize for the recruiting season of 1899 has been won by Company B, Capt. Cipollari. The battalion drills in the regiment were more than usually interesting the past week. The First Battalion, Major Edwards, drilled Monday night, and the Second, under Major Kirby, was on the floor Tuesday evening. Each battalion had five commands of twelve files each. A large portion of the evening was devoted to instruction in fire discipline. The latter part of the drill was turned over to the Captains, in accordance with a custom in the regiment. The armory was crowded these nights with athletes in training for the games with Columbia University on March 17, which promise to be the most interesting in the histor yof the regiment's sports. Company D, Capt. Sauvan, gave an entertainment at Ebling's Casino on Wednesday evening, which was attended by Col. Jarvis, Lieut. Col. Ridaback, Major Kirby, Lieut. and Capt. Miller, the new Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Miller is a prominent Knight Templar.

Col. Morris of the Ninth Regiment has invited Brig. Gen. James McLeer, Second Brigade, to review the regiment at its armory on Monday evening, April 16. Tickets for the review will be sold by the different companies, which will be entitled to retain the proceeds for their own uses. There will be a regimental drill on March 21, with a review on March 28, and presentation of marksmen's badges. Capt. Tompkins of Company B, who has been ill, has returned to duty. Lieut. Watkins of Company B has received his discharge. Sergt. Rudolf E. Koehn is said to have three-fourths of the company pledged to him as the successor of Watkins. An election will shortly be held in Company F for a Second Lieutenant to succeed Lieut. Mackin, promoted. Color Sergt. R. B. H. Joel is the only candidate. Company A's entertainment held on Monday night was largely attended. Sixteen recruits were taken into the regiment at that time. Of these five went to Company E, which is rapidly forging to the front. The regiment is doing good work at its drills, with a high percentage of attendance, and recruiting is on the increase.

Despite the fact of the disbandment of two of its companies, the Sixty-ninth Regiment is busily preparing for the review by Major Gen. Roe at Madison Square Garden, Thursday evening, March 22. On the evening in question the marksmen's badges will be presented to the men who served in the Spanish-American war and who were not able to qualify at Creedmore that year. Another object in giving the review and ball is to raise funds for a public funeral for the men who lost their lives by disease in the Southern camps. The bodies are at Huntsville, Ala., and are to be brought to New York for burial in Calvary Cemetery in the month of April. The formal muster out of Company B, Capt. McCrystal, will take place at the armory next Thursday night. A great deal of sympathy is expressed for the company. Capt. McCrystal indignantly denies a statement that has been made, charging his men with being unsoldierly and dirty. "It is a manifestly unjust attack on an excellent body of men," said the Captain, "and my First Sergeant, who has served in the British Army, has always taken great pains to see that the men reported with uniforms and brasses clean. Sergt. Philip O'Conor is as efficient a non-com. as can be found in any regiment, and my men are all a credit to the Sixty-ninth and the State," concluded the Captain. A new Company F has been organized by Lieut. Galvin, who served with the volunteer regiment, and application has been made for its enlistment, which, it is understood, will take place in a few days. Some fifty or more men, it is said, are ready to enlist, and from all accounts are a very promising body. The regiment will parade next Saturday, as escort to the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

In the Seventy-first Regiment the contest for the Homer Trophy, shot for in the armory range by teams from the several companies, has been won by Company B for the fifth time. The scores in the aggregate were as follows: B, 219; D, 214; E, 213; F, 202; G, 195; K, 195; A, 188, and H, 179. The names of the winning team, with aggregate scores are: Lieut. W. S. Beekman, 45; Sergt. W. F. Johnes, 42; Corp. J. Eben, 43; Private Casey, 42, and Private Daube, 47. The officers of Company I gave a dinner to the members of the company at Terrace Garden last Monday night, and the event proved a very enjoyable one. The contest for the Zabriskie Trophy will be shot for by teams from the several companies early in April. Company H will give a stag at the armory on the evening of March 22. Private A. Siebecker of Company H has been promoted to Corporal. Company F is planning an anniversary entertainment in the shape of a dinner for May 2, the date of the departure for the Spanish war. Active members and veteran members of the company will take part. In Company A, First Sergt. Schofield, Sergt. O'Dell, and Corp. Zinn have received their warrants. Corp. Clarence M. Rusk of Company G has passed the board.

Tax Commissioner T. L. Feitner expressed himself as highly pleased with the review of the Twelfth Regiment last Thursday, which Col. Dyer had arranged in his honor. The Commissioner was not only surprised at the handsome showing made by the regiment, but at the large crowd of enthusiastic spectators present to witness the ceremonies. Among the prominent guests were Gen. McCoskry Butt and staff; Col. Franklin Bartlett, Twenty-second Regiment; Col. John Holley and Major David Banks of Gen. Roe's staff, and Commodore Banks, Atlantic Yacht Club. During evening parade medals won by the members of the regiment in prize shooting in Southern camps during the Spanish war, while the regiment was attached to the Third Brigade, First Army Corps, were presented to the following officers and men: Officers' Team—Lieut. Col. Seiter, Capt. Stebbins, Lieut. Downs, and Lieut. Raborg; Enlisted Men's Team—Color Sergt. McDermott, First Sergt. Smith, and Private Dardingkillen. The First Brigade Trophy, also won by the regimental team for 1899, was

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Woman's Vocations.

With Woman's nimble fingers
Awake life's beauty everywhere;
Things small and unregarded
Beneath thy touch shall change to fair.

With Woman's tender insight
Unspoken sorrow understand;
The watcher's aching forehead
Shall yield unto thy cooling hand.

* * * * * *

With Woman's noble purity
Be as the snow-white lilies are;
Their glowing heart shall beckon
And be the wanderer's guiding star.

With Woman's strength eternal,
Thy life, for others freely given,
Shall shine afar, translucent,
Clear as the crystal gate of Heaven.
—CARMEN SYLVA in The North American Review.

The Merits of the Transvaal Dispute.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy, in The North American Review.

The Uitlanders produced more than nine-tenths of the revenue, but the terms upon which they were admitted to the franchise were so exorbitant as to be prohibitory. Especially grievous was the condition that between naturalization and franchise a long period intervened, during which the man had lost his old citizenship without acquiring the privileges of the new. While in that position he was no man's man, having lost his hold on one country, while in the other he had obtained no rights, but only duties; such as compulsory military service, and the payment of taxes, in the levying of which he not only had no vote at the polls, but no organ of speech, no adequate representative, in the deliberations of the Legislature. The political sin of the Transvaal against the Uitlander, therefore, was no mere matter of detail—of less or more—but was fundamental in its denial of elementary political right.

Consider the conditions of the franchise in June last, at the time of the Bloemfontein Conference between Sir Alfred Milner and President Krüger. In 1882, one year after the Convention of Pretoria, the period for attaining the full franchise, which in the earlier days of the community had been one or two years, was fixed at five years. In 1885 came the gold discoveries, with the inflow of the mining population, and in 1890 the time was extended to fourteen years. Nor was this all, although extremely oppressive, judged by all modern standards, when it is considered that the men to whom it applied were those who were developing the resources of the State and producing nine-tenths of its revenue. The law was made applicable to those already in the country; so that men who had entered in 1896 and their adult years, however valuable as members of the community, were unable to acquire full citizenship in five years, according to the conditions of their immigration, but were compelled to wait fourteen. To this were attached other vexatious regulations, which made it an onerous task for a man to establish his claims, and left it in the power of the authorities to retard and thwart him in his effort to gain citizenship. Above all, by a singular provision then introduced, an interval of twelve years was interposed between naturalization and full franchise; the latter consisting in power to vote for members of the First Volksraad, in which the valid legislative power of the republic is concentrated. During this period a man, having become by naturalization a citizen of the Transvaal, lost the protection his native country would give him, in case of injustice, but acquired no real share in the government of his new State.

That any men of English or American origin would rest quietly under such political treatment is most improbable, but it is impossible unless administration be such as to give them all the benefits of pure and efficient government. This, however, was not the case, as Mr. Bryce has said. Into the details of mis-government there is not here space to go; they must be sought in the many books on the subject. A Boer partisan cynically observes, "In the Transvaal the poor have the power, and compel the rich to pay the taxes"; the truth being, however, that an armed minority holds the power, compels the majority to pay the taxes, denies it representation, and misgoverns it with the money extorted.

The Food, in Pounds, an Englishman Consumes.

From The Westminster Review.

In 1888 we expended in England £46,000,000 on wheat, £80,000,000 on meat, £31,000,000 on tea and sugar, making a total of £157,000,000, or £4 5s. per inhabitant. In 1897 we expended £189,000,000 on food out of a total of £481,000,000, showing an increase over 1888 (ten years earlier) of £30,000,000, which sum is far in excess of the requirements of the increased population during that period. Value of food imports, common necessaries of life, such as wheat, sugar, meat, butter, cheese, tea, coffee, rice, eggs, and potatoes, fresh fruits, spirits, and wine was in 1880 £69,000,000; 1870, £91,000,000; 1880, £160,000,000; 1889, £153,000,000; 1897, £189,000,000. In tons, total amount of food for year from 1860 was 3,500,000 tons, rising to 10,910,000 in 1889, or 640 pounds of food per inhabitant, and allowing for a corresponding rise from 1889 to 1899, we should have something like 12,000,000 tons of food for which we are depending on the foreigners!

On Apples.

From Dr. Thomas Muffett, 1575.

Apples be so divers of form and substance that it were infinite to describe them all; some consist more of aire then water, as sour Puffs called Mala pulmonea; others more of water then wind, as sour Castaras and Pome-waters. To be short, all apples may be sorted into three kinds, Sweet, Soure, and Usavory. Sweet apples ease the cough, quench thirst, cure melancholly, comfort the heart and head, (especially if they be fragrant and odoriferous,) and also give a laudable nourishment. Soure apples, hinder spitting, straiten the brest, gripe and hurt the stomach, encrease phlegm, and weaken memory. Sweet Apples are to be eaten at the beginning of meat, but soure and tart Apples at the latter end. All apples are worst raw, and best baked or preserved. * * * Philip of Macedonia and Alexander, his son, (from whome perhaps a curious and skilful Herald may derive our Lancashire men,) were called Philomeli Apple-lovers, because they were never without Apples in their pockets, yea all Macedonians, his Countrymen, did so love them, that having neer Babylon surprised a Fruiterer's boy, they strived for it that many were drowned.

Loss of Life in Marlborough's Battles.

From The Spectator.

The English contingents during the wars of William III. of Marlborough, of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, were never large, and yet we hear of 70 Lieutenants killed in Churchill's Brigade at Steenkirk, while the victorious French lost 620 officers killed and wounded. The total number of killed and wounded on both sides was over 6,000. And this was by no means an extraordinary case. Take the very next battle in the book, that of Linden. The allies lost about 12,000 in casualties, the nineteen British battalions losing 133 officers. These were unsuccessful battles, but at Blenheim we lost 670 killed and 1,500 wounded; at Malplaquet, out of twenty battalions, 1,000 men, and so on. The conclusion would be forced upon us that the older fighting at close range with clumsy guns was far more bloody than the work of our modern weapons of precision at enormous distances, did we not remember the days around Metz and Plevna.

Prehistoric Gold Mining in Rhodesia.

From The Engineering Magazine.

When I went into the Geelong ancient stopes (which are left intact) I spent considerable time fossicking about at depth. I was happy, in turning over the débris, in coming upon two granite balls, bearing evidences of having been used as hammers, almost exactly round and about the size of two hands clenched. In parts, the ancient stopes were very narrow, and one had to penetrate to cavities (stopes) of not more than two or three feet from roof to foot wall. In other parts the stopes were quite cavernous. In the latter the wall was frequently alcove in character, smooth, and in parts still black from smoke, and among the débris were remains of charcoal. It is believed (and I can quite credit the theory) that the procedure of the ancients was to light fires in the stopes, and then, when the gold-bearing rock cooled, to use granite hammers to break down the ore. To go further, the chipped-off gold-bearing rock would probably be put into native baskets and carried to the surface. I found occasionally at the top of kopjes, or little hills, where there were large masses of hard rock, patches of indentations in flat areas of rock, just as though mortars had been sunk into the rock. Beside the pots were numerous slight elongated indentations. It would seem from other rock implements of grinding character that the indentations were made in the process of grinding the rock flakes into a powder, after the rock, roughly broken out in the stopes, had been broken up small.

In nearly all cases, mines are near pools or streams, and frequently by the sides of these bodies of water are found rock pots somewhat similar to those found on the kopjes. We can imagine that the powder was deposited in these rock pots, flushed with water, the sand driven off, and the gold, sinking to the bottom, was eventually collected.

Mongoose and Cobra.

From St. Nicholas.

"You remember 'Rikki-tikki-tavy' in 'The Jungle Book?' Well, the little mongoose's tail did bristle out just like a bottle-brush, and the cobra struck at him again and again. The little mongoose's eyes got bright as beads, and he never took them off the cobra for a second as it reared above him; and every time that it struck, quick as lightning the little Rikki-tikki-tavy jumped away quicker than lightning, leaving the cobra's head to come down with a bump. He watched his chance, and then sprang in close on the coils of the snake, and somehow managed to grab him by the lower jaw. Then such a circus as there was! It was just a whirl of snake, and bottle-brush tail, and beady little eyes. Once or twice the snake coiled so tightly around him that he almost choked him off, but the slim and sleek little body of the mongoose seemed able to wriggle out of anything. Quick as a flash he changed his hold, and his teeth sank into the snake just back of the head; then it was only a matter of a few seconds before the cobra was stretched out dead. Rikki had his mouth too close to the poison-sacs of the snake, and after the battle he spit and frothed and scraped his mouth in the dust until his little nose got as red as fire. He was just as tame as a kitten, and I wanted to send him home to you, but he would be sure to die on the way."
HELEN KATE FURNESS.

Too Many Rats.

From "A White Woman in Central Africa," Helen Caddick.

At Kawimbe the rats in the house were terrible at night. They raced about my room and scampered over my bed in a thoroughly happy manner. I could not sleep at first; but at last I got used to them. I dropped off, only to wake up and find a rat with his foot in my ear. One night, at another station, something larger than a rat dropped from the rafters on my bed and awoke me. I lighted a candle, and saw it was a lemur. They are lovely little animals, and are covered with thick fur, like chinchilla, and have beautiful large round eyes. It looked most fascinating, but, not being sure what it would do next, I thought I would try to send it out. I opened the door which led onto the veranda, and proceeded gently to drive it out; but, alas! it objected to going, and sprang straight on to my shoulder, gripping my arm with its sharp little teeth, and refusing to let go till I well pinched its tail. As it turned round to bite my hand I tossed it out onto the veranda and shut the door.

Americans in England.

From The Forum.

The majority of Americans in England are perfectly satisfied to be governed by English laws, and by English authorities, without any wish to interfere in their administration. It is the same with the English here in the United States. If we do not seek naturalization, if we remain true to the old flag, it is because we feel that we can do so without giving offense to our American friends, and, above all, without any conflict with the obligations which are imposed upon us by the hospitality which we enjoy here. We are not treated like Uitlanders, but with the same degree of cordiality and friendship that Americans invariably meet with in England.

There is so much sympathy between our two countries, so great an analogy between their institutions, the system of law and justice being almost identical, that it is possible for us Englishmen in America to remain loyal to our Queen and to fulfill our duties of—well, let me call it—honorary citizens of the United States at one and the same time. If we do not apply for naturalization, it is because we do not feel the need of franchise, and if we do not want the franchise, it is because we do not experience the necessity of having any voice in the Government. The English in the Transvaal only asked to be allowed to participate in the administration of the republic by means of a Parliamentary vote, because they considered that they were badly governed, and were consequently dissatisfied both with their own condition and with the authorities to whose rule they were subject. We Englishmen in America are perfectly satisfied with the system of Government that we find in the United States, and are content to comply with all the laws and usages of the land, without desiring to modify them in any way. In fact, there is no reason why we should wish for any change. We have not the slightest objection to being governed by native-born American citizens; and as for those eminent American statesmen, legislators, Judges, and bosses in general who are of Irish birth—well, we English have long been accustomed to be ruled by the Irish.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

They say of Sir Humphrey Gilbert that,
sailing the western sea,
The sailors had fears of a tempest, but
never a fear had he;
"For God is as near by sea as by land,"
he said with sturdy cheer,
And home through the dark to England he
bade the helmsman steer.

The two ships plowed the waters, and the
heavy night grew black,
The clouds came over the quiet stars and
hid them with their rack;
And through the storm and the darkness
each ship for the other's light
Watched eagerly, but Sir Humphrey went
home to God that night.

And whenever a sudden flurry drives my
boat before the blast,
I think of that stout old sailor and know,
with the sky o'ercast,
That God is as near by sea as by land; and
how can I feel dismay
When into His hand my will is given, and
for Him I go or stay!
—LEWIS WORTHINGTON SMITH in The Youth's Companion.

Poor English Telephone Service.

From The National Review.

In the matter of telephones, England is probably worse served than any civilized country in the world. Switzerland or Sweden can give her points. A telephone monopoly was created, which has worked badly. Quarrels of all kinds with the local authorities have arisen as to way-leaves. I know a factory, six miles from the Marble Arch, which has, owing to this cause, for years been vainly applying for the telephone. The other day I wished to send a message to a friend in a very busy little town fifteen miles from London. The place did not appear in the telephone directory. Yet in Sweden or Switzerland the smallest village is on the telephone. As for the prices charged by the company, they are extortionate. Parliament has considered the situation, but as party government is mainly concerned with making laws which are not wanted and neglecting all that conduces to real progress, no adequate measures have been taken to right the system.

The Ox-Pecker.

From "The Birds of South Africa," by Arthur C. Stark.

These starlings not only rid the animals they frequent of ticks and other vermin, but they often peck at sores on oxen and donkeys until they form cavities, which measure sometimes two inches or more in diameter, and as much in depth; they actually do eat the flesh and drink the blood of these animals. Oxen submit quite placidly to this process of being eaten alive and seem none the worse for it afterward, but donkeys show their objections by trying to rid themselves of the birds by rolling on the ground and running under bushes.

"Up."

From Notes and Queries.

I have been watching the use everywhere of "full up," and I find it is used not only in London, but the provinces. I assisted at a penny reading in the country in January, 1899, and in the interval ladies looked after the refreshments. I asked one young lady who was quite new to this work how she was getting on. She replied: "Very well, but the young men say such funny things. I asked one young man if he would take some refreshment, and he said: 'No, thank you, miss, I'm full up'!"

I presume "full up" was started by London omnibus and tram conductors, but fortunately the tram owners only put up the word "full" when the vehicle is choked up, as all are on a bank holiday.

It will be observed that when you have to call out "full" a number of times it is far easier to say "full up." Call out, I say. Why "out"? If we do not want "up," surely we do not want "out."

We have "Go and have a brush up"—in fact, we see it written up in lavatories in London, "Wash and brush up, 2d.," though it is clear that what is wanted is a brush down. You are expected to "pay up" at once—that is, cash up, or, as some say, cash down.

Observe the man in cleaning up the brass, which got filled up with dirt; it now looks crack up. The official notice cautions you not to "stand up" under the bridge. The bus is "followed up" by another, or, as everybody prefers to say, another one. Hurry up or you will lose it.

Marriage.

Thou art my own, my darling and my wife;
And when we pass into another Life,
Still thou art mine. All this which now we see
Is but the childhood of Eternity;
And thou and I, through trials and through tears,
The joys and sorrows of our earthly years,
Are growing up into a single soul,
God's workmanship; a clear completed whole
Made out of twain. Our love is but begun:
Forever and forever, we are one.
—ARTHUR MUNBY in The Spectator.

Duty of the Military Attache.

Major Arthur Griffith in The Cornhill.

The chief and acknowledged props of our [English] "Intelligence" are the military attachés to our various ministries abroad. Theoretically they have no means of acquiring knowledge other than the official; practically they are, of course, aided by their powers of observation, the trained professional skill which can note at a glance things most worth knowing, such as the handling of artillery, the speed and weight of a cavalry charge, the probable value of some new "order of attack." The attaché, to be really useful, must also be a persona grata to the foreign officers of the country in which he is serving, and he often learns much from the camaraderie of the cloth and the free discussion of measures and methods. All this is work that is open and above board. We may not inquire too closely whether or not intelligence is gained by other means, but it is pretty certain that there are plenty of secret agents in every capital, eager to sell it at a price, and often very pertinacious in their offers of some particularly valuable bit of news. The game is seldom worth the candle, and it is exceedingly dangerous. Not many years back an attaché to the English Embassy to a great power is said to have narrowly escaped arrest through intrigue with one of these unavowable persons. Possibly the foreign Government would not have proceeded to extremities with one of the corps diplomatique, but the pressure must have been very severe, for the story ran that the attaché found a passport waiting for him at his chancery, and was hurried across the frontier in rather undignified haste. The rumor said that other military attachés of other nationalities were involved in the scrape, and had also to fly the country.

The Maori.

From Blackwood.

The Maori is not strictly beautiful; but he is valiant and, let us trust, good. As for his better half, in her native dress, with tattooed lips and chin, and long, single eardrop of greenstone, and with an appropriate background of tree-fern or ti-tree scrub, she is savage and not unpleasing. But in town, when her fancy has been permitted to riot among the violent aniline dyes of the drapers' cheap lots, and she is dressed to the bent of her barbaric taste, she is a hideosity.

Begin at the ground and picture a pair of large, flat, brown feet and thick ankles appearing beneath a badly cut skirt of some howling design in checks; above hangs a short and disproportionately full jacket of scarlet, purple, magenta, or green velveteen; a neckerchief of yellow, blue, or crimson encircles the neck, and topping all is a grotesque tattooed face half concealed by the flapping frills of a brilliant pink sunbonnet. No sketch of a Maori lady of respectability is complete without a pipe—frequently a heavy silver-mounted one—worn in the mouth, the united effect of the pipes, the frilled bonnets, and the gorgeous gowns being to bestow upon the worthy dames the appearance of animated Aunt Sallies.

The Boers and the Bible.

From The Contemporary Review.

The Boers are as a people deeply and narrowly religious, intensely believing in the guidance of God, and in their own position as a chosen people, and in some cases even identifying themselves with the fortunes and the history of the Jews; a belief which we can readily understand when we remember that almost every family, however poor, has as its valued possession "a huge family Bible," and that in the old trekking days they knew, in Mr. Bryce's words, "no book but the Bible." A newspaper correspondent (of The Times, I think,) lately gave us an illustration of this belief. It was a question between the English and the Boer Bible, and it came out that the worthy Boer who owned the Boer Bible looked upon his Bible as the original of all other Bibles, and upon the words spoken to the children of Israel as words directly spoken to the Boers themselves in their own language during their perilous wanderings among the heathen. Another Boer, we are told, vouched for the horns and the hoofs of the devil on the evidence of a picture in his family Bible—that picture being in the Bible and forming part of it, closed, as he claimed, the controversy.

"They are grave and serious," says Mr. Bryce, "closely bound to their ancient forms of piety, and prone to believe themselves the special objects of Divine protection," and, as we know from other evidence, President Krüger, in all his difficulties, looks on himself as divinely guided. As Mr. Garrett-Fisher points out, there is no good reason for accusing them of religious hypocrisy, "brutal" as they have often been in their dealings with the natives. They are an Old Testament people, taking possession of their promised land, and destroying the Canaanites, who lie under Divine sentence. Indeed, the belief existed among them that Jerusalem itself was to be found somewhere north of the Transvaal. Mr. Garrett-Fisher sums them up as a mixture of old Israelite and Scotch Covenanter.

The Anglophobiac.

Sydney Brooks in The North American Review.

He has bought flags and held meetings and passed resolutions to his heart's and lungs' content. He has cheered with intelligent fervor the amiable Mr. Bourke Cockran's description of Englishmen as "a set of perjurers," "ruffians in finance and ruffians in everything," and groaned with approving horror when this same accomplished publicist informed him that "in England a Catholic cannot hold office," and that the Uitlanders in the Transvaal numbered 35,000 and the Boers about 150,000. There even seemed to be a Vice Presidential "boom" within reach of the still more amiable gentleman who publicly prayed that the war might "send up the price of crepe in England." And so, no doubt, there would have been in years gone by. But today it is one of the Anglophobiac's many grievances that the genuine American no longer attends his meetings. Dutch-Americans and Irish-Americans and other hyphenated Americans are there in plenty, but not the real article. The tail-twister has done his best since the war broke out; and no doubt influenced some people, but the really palmy age of Anglophobia seems to have passed. It has been made too pitifully apparent that nine-tenths of his love for the Boers is made up of his hatred of the English, and the other tenth of ignorance of South Africa. In spite of his best exertions, the country is not greatly moved to see him exploiting the Boers, as five years ago he was exploiting the Venezuelans, to damage the "common enemy."

Tom Moore's Harp.

From Werner's Magazine.

Tom Moore's harp is now in New York City. It recently arrived from Dublin, and is now the property of Marie Glover-Miller, the church and concert singer, to whose grandfather Moore presented it in 1850. The poet was a close friend of Prof. Glover, Mrs. Miller's grandfather, who was one of the well-known family of Glovers, musicians and composers.

The harp, which is now about 135 years old, was used by Moore in the composition of his famous "Irish Melodies." It is interesting to note how these poems came to be written. In 1796 the publishing house of Power & Co. of Dublin invited all the harpsters and minstrels of Ireland to a great musical congress at the capital to play over the old melodies, the origin of many of which is involved in obscurity, for the purpose of harmonizing and preserving this traditional national music. After the melodies had been transcribed, Moore was engaged to write words to them. The airs were harmonized by Sir John Stevenson and Prof. Glover, and then began the long history and wide popularity of the "Irish Melodies."

"It was on this harp that Moore composed 'The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls,' 'The Meeting of the Waters,' 'Go Where Glory Waits Thee,' and 'The Last Rose of Summer.' In 1810, when Moore left Dublin after the publication of his 'Melodies' by the Powers, he took the harp with him to London. There he found himself a social lion, and in the fashionable drawing rooms of the British capital he used this harp and his fine voice to strengthen his popularity.

The harp itself is of the style known as the Irish Dalway. It is about three feet in height and weighs perhaps ten pounds. It must have been a beautiful instrument when new, with its green front pillar and a graceful sweep of neck. Oddly enough, it has no pedals. Its compass comprises thirty notes tuned diatonically in the key of G.

Christian Science and Legs.

From "The Seekers." Stanley Waterloo.

Le Motte was lame, and about six months ago he began to take "absent treatment" of a healer. It was arranged that the healer should pray, for certain periods, every day, fixing the petition on the shorter leg, and that it should grow longer. Sure enough it grew, but unfortunately Le Motte lost the address of the healer, and so could not stop him in time, and the leg grew too long, longer than the one which had been too long before. A great effort was made, and at last the healer was found, and now she is trying to equalize the short and the long limb again, but really it is pretty hard, nature is such a delicate hand, and so far, that healer always prays a little too much. Le Motte has become a very tall man, and I understand his clothing bill is something amazing, as well as that of the healer.

Derivation of Boer.

From The Law Times.

It is curious to note, in connection with the national designation of our present foes in South Africa, the survivance in Scottish legal and agricultural parlance of the closely allied term "Bower," (pronounced Booer.) The expression is properly applied to a person who hires, from the proprietor or principal tenant of a farm, a stock of cows along with the right of grazing them on certain fields. The Bower makes in return a money payment of so much per cow, and trusts to making his profit out of the sale of the dairy produce. The precise legal position of a party who has a "bowing" lease is somewhat indeterminate, being midway between that of a mere manager and that of a sub-tenant. Instances of this mixed contract of lease of land and hiring of labor are now rare, but it is still to be found in agricultural districts. An instance of it in Arran was the subject of judicial consideration in 1894. The word "bower" is allied to the Gaelic "bo," a cow, and among its numerous cognates in the Aryan languages is included the Dutch term "Boer."

Slow Growth of Scientific Ideas.

From Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

The history of the progress of the human mind shows, further, that the pure and simple acceptance of a scientific discovery is not enough to make it produce all the consequences we have a right to expect from it. It must, further, impregnating the mind with itself, pass, we might say, into the condition of an innate idea. Chemistry, in this very matter of the discovery of the weight of the air and of the gases, presents a striking example of the accuracy of our proposition. The ponderability of the air had been accepted by physicists for a long time, while chemists continued to take no account of it, although, as Mendeleef has remarked, no exact idea could be conceived, under such conditions, concerning most chemical phenomena. It is to the glory of Lavoisier that he first took account of this ponderability, and that of all of the gases as well. When we reflect that it was not till about 1775, or a hundred and fifty years after Galileo, that this illustrious Frenchman began to set forth those ideas, it is not any wonder that the discovery of aërostats was not made till toward the end of the eighteenth century. Lalande was therefore much in the wrong when he said, "It was so simple! Why was it not done before?"

It would not be just, however, to refer the discovery of aërostats solely to the efforts of the Montgolfiers. Like all inventors, like Lavoisier himself, these brothers, as Figuier has remarked, had the benefit of a long series of isolated labors, carried on often without special purpose, by which the elements of their invention had been gathered up.

Three o'Clock in the Morning.

There is a time of morning
When the jubilant, new-born day
And the opal tints of approaching dawn
As yet seem far away.
In the eastern sky is movement,
No glow, but impending change.
The house is filled with echoes,
Familiar rooms look strange.
Slip back the bolts and leave them,
Step out beneath the sky,
Stand alone in an unknown world
Of awful purity.

Stand alone with folded hands,
Wait for the gift of wings;
Wait to be lifted higher,
Nearer the heart of things!

The heavens are clear and moonlit,
Though the moon is on the wane;
The wind, that wailed throughout the night,
Drops with a sigh of pain.
A vague alarm is creeping
Over the fields and lawn;
Time pauses—night is over,
And yet it is not dawn.
Away down in the pastures
The cattle turn and moan;
All living things are troubled
With a sense of the unknown.

For they with eyes may see now,
And they who question know.
Make the most of the magic hour:
The East begins to glow!

* * * * * * *

The East is all in tumult,
The charmed hour is past;
For, breaking up the quiet skies,
The day appears at last.
—OLIVE MOLESWORTH in Chambers's Journal.

South American Giants.

From The Century.

The Onas, as a tribe, have never been united in a common interest, nor have they ever been led by any one great chief. They have always been divided into small clans under a leader with limited powers, and these chiefs have waged constant warfare among themselves. To the present they have had their worst enemies among their own people, but now that sheep farmers and gold diggers want their country they are uniting to fight their common enemy.

Physically the Onas are giants. They are not, however, seven or eight feet in height, as the early explorers reported their neighbors and nearest relatives, the Patagonians, to be. Their average height is close to six feet, a few attain six feet and six inches, and a few are under six feet. The women are not so tall, but they are more corpulent. There is perhaps no race in the world with a more perfect physical development than the Ona men. This unique development is partly due to the topography of their country and to the distribution of game, which makes long marches constantly necessary. The Ona men are certainly the greatest cross-country runners on the American continent.

The mental equipment of the Ona is by no means equal to his splendid physical development. He understands very well the few arts of the chase which he finds necessary to maintain a food supply. His game in the past has been easily gotten; his needs have been few, which fact accounts for the lack of inventive skill portrayed in the instruments of the chase. The home life, the house, the clothing—everything portrays this lack of progressive skill. Instead of the children being well dressed and well cared for, as is the rule among savage races, they are mostly naked, poorly fed, badly trained, and altogether neglected, not because of a lack of paternal love, but because of the mental lethargy of the people. It is the same as to shelter and garments. They have abundant material to make good tents and warm, storm-proof houses, but they simply bunch up a few branches and throw to the windward a few skins, and then shiver, complaining of their miserable existence.

"Salamanders" and "Salamander" Cats.

From Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

In many places in the extreme Southern States, especially in what are locally known as the "piney woods," one of the most notable features are the constantly recurring mounds of yellow sand which everywhere dot and, it must be confessed, disfigure the monotonous landscape. These piles of earth are usually nearly circular in form, fairly symmetrical in contour, from six inches to two feet in diameter, and, save where they have been beaten down by rain or winds or the trampling of cattle, about half as high as they are broad. Often these sand heaps are pretty evenly distributed, sometimes so thickly as to cover at least one-fourth of the soil surface. If you ask a native the cause of this singular phenomenon, which you will perhaps at first be disposed to consider a kind of arenaceous eruption which has somehow broken out on the face of nature, your informant will sententiously reply, "Salamanders!"

All this disfigurement is indeed the work of a curious little rodent popularly so named and about the size and color of an ordinary rat. He is never seen above ground if he can possibly help it. He digs innumerable branching underground tunnels, at depths varying from one to six feet, and these mounds of sand are simply the "dump heaps" which, in his engineering operations, he finds it necessary to make.

After carrying the excavated earth to the surface this cautious little miner takes the greatest pains to cover up his tracks. No opening into his burrow is left. How he manages to so carefully smooth over his little sand mound and then literally "pull the hole in after him" is as yet unexplained.

Long-Range Rifles.

From The Spectator.

If the real results of the invention of long-range rifles have only been discovered by our officers in the present war, no one can be surprised, however unpleasant the discovery. In the Franco-Prussian war the needle-gun was really a short-range weapon, while the French had not time to discover the powers of the chassepot before they were beaten. In the war of 1877, though two thousand Turks intrenched at Gorny Dubnik beat off a division of the Russian Guards, neither Russians nor Turks were in any sense marksmen, and Plevna and the Schipka Pass were defended, not by good shooting, but by quick shooting. It was the rapid-firing breech action, not the long-ranging bullet, which slew its thousands on either side.

The Boers, on the other hand, have so entirely realized the altered conditions caused by the extension of the range of fire of their weapons that a correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette states that one in every four of these farmers carries a good field-glass slung over his shoulder. In preparing either to attack or defend a position the Boer does not rely on mere eyesight. He brings his sight up to the improved standard of his gun by the aid of "machinery," the owners of the field-glasses coaching in their turn those who have none, as to the point beyond the range of clear vision at which they are to aim. When the survivors of two batteries were unfortunately taken prisoners at the battle of the Tugela the officers were naturally provided with field-glasses to aid in judging how to lay the guns, work which no one would think of leaving to the unaided eye. These glasses were at once taken from them, and appropriated by the Boer riflemen, who were only too pleased to have this chance of annexing the aids to sight used by our artillerymen to provide what they deemed a most necessary part of the equipment of infantry.

To the Lapland Longspur.

I.

Oh, thou northland bobolink,
Looking over Summer's brink
Up to Winter, worn and dim,
Peering down from mountain rim,
Something takes me in thy note,
Quivering wing, and bubbling throat;
Something moves me in thy ways—
Bird, rejoicing in thy days,
In thy upward-hovering flight,
In thy suit of black and white,
Chestnut cape and circled crown,
In thy mate of speckled brown;
Surely I may pause and think
Of my boyhood's boblink.

II.

Soaring over meadows wild
(Greener pastures never smiled;)
Raining music from above,
Full of rapture, full of love;
Frolic, gay, and debonair,
Yet not all exempt from care,
For thy nest is in the grass,
And thou worriest as I pass:
But nor hand nor foot of mine
Shall do harm to thee or thine;
I, musing, only pause to think
Of my boyhood's bobolink.

III.

But no bobolink of mine
Ever sang o'er mead so fine,
Starred with flowers of every hue,
Gold and purple, white and blue;
Painted cup, anemone,
Jacob's ladder, fleur-de-lis,
Orchid, harebell, shooting-star,
Crane's-bill, lupine, seen afar,
Primrose, poppy, saxifrage,
Pictured type on Nature's page—
These and others, here unnamed,
In northland gardens, yet untamed,
Deck the fields where thou dost sing,
Mounting up on trembling wing;
While in wistful mood I think
Of my boyhood's bobolink.

IV.

On Unalaska's emerald lea,
On lonely isles in Bering Sea,
On far Siberia's barren shore,
On North Alaska's tundra floor,
At morn, at noon, in pallid night,
We heard thy song and saw thy flight,
While I, sighing, could but think
Of my boyhood's bobolink.
Unalaska, July 18, 1899.
—JOHN BURROUGHS in The Century.

The English Khaki Tunic.

From Good Words.

The khaki tunic has two large outside breast-pockets, each with a flap. These are really double pockets, for they are subdivided so as to hold a store of reserve ammunition in addition to the handkerchief and any small personal belongings. The ordinary supply of ammunition is, of course, carried in the bandolier, which is of brown leather to match the khaki. There are also two small skirt pockets. One holds a card with name, number, and statement as to the next-of-kin of the wearer, the other a supply of lint for "first aid." The old serge tunic, which the khaki has ousted, was designed to serve for either home or foreign service. But the two outside pockets were in the skirt, instead of the breast. And the flaps were sewn down so that the pockets could not be used. The two pockets on the inside, for the card and the lint, existed in the same rudimentary condition. It was an easy matter, however, to bring them into use, when on active service, by simply ripping up the stitches.

The Gulf Stream.

From The Spectator.

Owing its existence primarily to the revolution of the earth upon its axis, its outflow through the tortuous channel connecting the Gulf of Florida with the North Atlantic is more constant and steady in direction than any ebbing or flowing tide in the world, inasmuch as its "set" is invariably upon one course. Its rate is not so uniform, varying somewhat with the season, but in the narrowest part of the channel remaining fairly constant at about four knots an hour. Yet sail but a few score leagues into the Florida Gulf whence this great river in the sea takes its apparent rise, and its influence disappears! The mariner may seek there in vain for that swift, silent flow which in the Straits of Florida sweeps him northeastward irresistibly in the teeth of the strongest gale. What has happened? Does the mighty stream drain westward into that great land-locked sea by hundreds of channels from the equatorial regions, but far below the surface, and, obeying some all-compelling impulse, rise to the light upon reaching the Bahama Banks, pouring out its beneficent flood as it comes at the rate of 100 miles per day? It sweeps into the broad Atlantic, and immediately spreads out into a breadth to which the Amazon is but a brooklet, losing its velocity meanwhile, until, having skirted the North American coast as far as the Grand Banks, it rolls in sublime grandeur eastward toward these "fortunate isles."

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES. DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES. DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

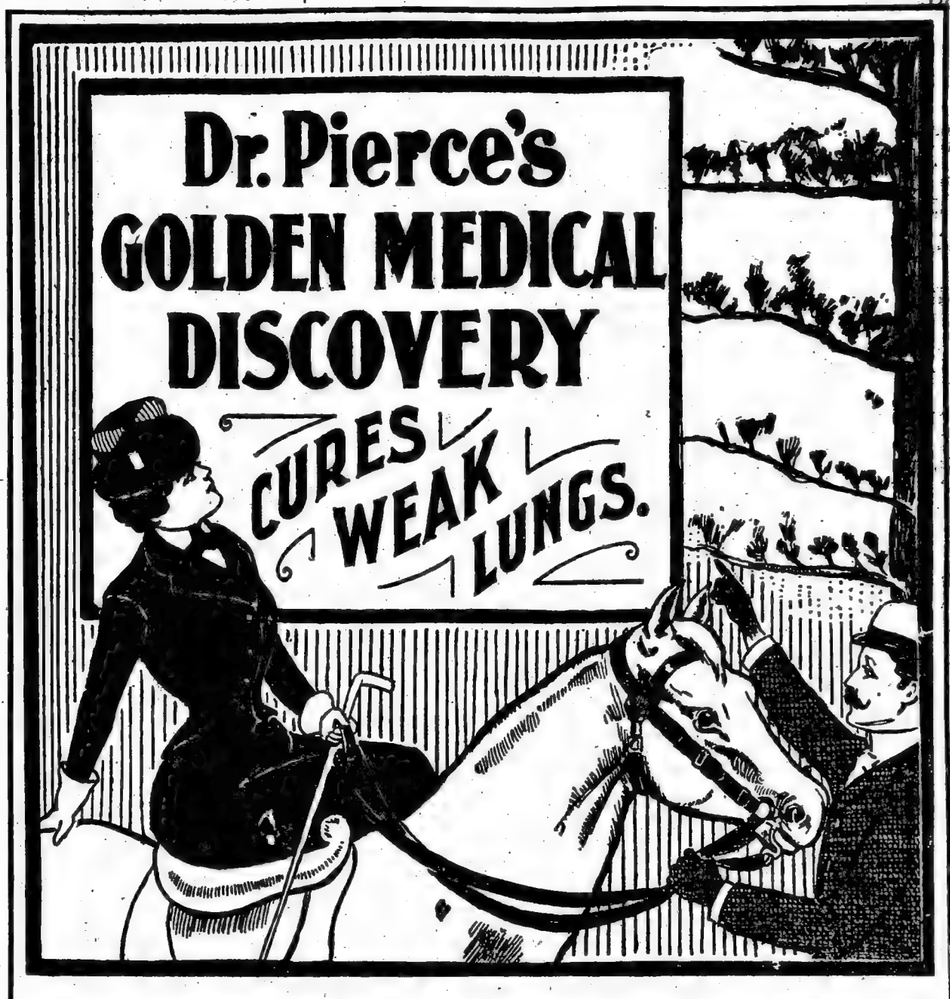

"GO SOUTH," SAYS THE DOCTOR,

"Change of climate is the only thing that will help your lungs." To many a sick man and woman those words are equivalent to a death sentence. Go South? How can they when the husband's wage is needed to support the home? Go South? How can the mother leave her babes alone and helpless? If change of climate is the only hope, then there is no hope left. But is it the only hope? There are thousands of people, sufferers from bronchitis, asthma, obstinate deep seated coughs, bleeding from the lungs, and other symptoms of pulmonary disease, who have found a cure at home by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It would be impossible to exaggerate the wonderful character of some of these cures. Take the case of Miss Rose Reed, given below. An attack of pneumonia results in an abscess of the left lung. In five weeks the physician gives her up, tells her she is going into consumption, and cannot live to see another spring. She is so weak she cannot lift her head from the pillow; so emaciated that she weighs only ninety-five pounds. The physician's diagnosis, "Consumption," is borne out by the conditions. But the forecast of the patient's future was wrong. She got well, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. There are thousands of such cures on record at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. As chief physician to this great Institute, Dr. R. V. Pierce, assisted by his staff of nearly a score of skilled specialists, has made a record of ninety-eight per cent. of cures. This record covers over thirty years of practice and the treatment of hundreds of thousands of patients. It can be confidently said of "Golden Medical Discovery" that it always helps, and almost always cures.

"SAVED FROM AN UNTIMELY GRAVE."

"I deem it my duty to inform you concerning the wonderful restoration of my sister's health," writes Miss Kate V. Reed, 614 Park Avenue, Lafayette, Indiana. "In February, 1898, she was prostrated by an attack of pneumonia which (after several weeks) resulted in an abscess of the left lung. After the disease had progressed about five weeks her physician gave her up, saying that she was going into consumption, but it might be possible that as spring advanced she would improve, but with the return of winter the disease would renew itself and she could not possibly see another spring time. At this juncture another sister, residing several miles distant, came to visit her, bringing with her a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. She had great faith in the medicine and had hopes of its benefiting our sister, Rose. After writing to Dr. Pierce for advice we began using the medicine, and before many doses had been taken we noted an improvement in her condition. After using one bottle she was able to sit up in a chair for an hour or two at a time. Its use was continued until she had taken seven and a half bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and one of the 'Favorite Prescription,' when she declared herself cured, giving all the credit to Dr. Pierce's medicines. And now when she hears anyone complaining, no difference what the ailment, her advice is, '*Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and you will soon be all right. It cured me when other remedies failed.*'

"At the time she commenced taking your medicines she was so weak she could not raise her head from her pillow and she was so emaciated that her weight was only ninety-five pounds; she now weighs one hundred and twenty pounds, and she is able to work steadily at her vocation—dressmaking.

"We shall always feel grateful to you, believing that your treatment saved her from an untimely grave."

IT MEANS YOU. *You are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter FREE, if you are suffering from disease in chronic form. Correspondence strictly private and confidential. Address* Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y. **WRITE TO-DAY.**

ILLINOIS STATE POLITICS

Doubt as to the Heads of Both Tickets Still Exists.

DELAY FOR CHICAGO BUILDERS

Nearly 50,000 Men Idle—"Cy" de Vry Tires of Life—Cigarette Question Agitates a Club.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The State political situation, which for a long time has been anomalous, has assumed a doubly peculiar aspect. With four prominent seekers for the Republican nomination for Governor, there is not one popular aspirant for the head place on the Democratic ticket. This condition has led Mayor Carter H. Harrison's friends in Chicago and throughout the State to believe that the party ultimately will force him to accept the nomination against his will. Even at this early date—the convention having been set this week for June 26—no fewer than three Democratic County Conventions have informally indorsed Mayor Harrison, and that makes unanimous action up to date.

The city's executive is the acknowledged State leader, and holds the reins firmly. The nomination is his for the asking. But he has declared emphatically and frequently that he does not want the Governorship—it being rumored that he is looking for much higher office in the not very dim future—and consequently the Democratic plans in this direction are an enigma.

Ex-Congressman Charles K. Ladd of Kewanee is a candidate for the Democratic honor, but he is no stronger than a dozen other men in the party who have indicated that they will declare themselves when it becomes certain that Harrison is out of the race voluntarily.

As for the Republicans—with Gov. Tanner avowedly not seeking renomination—the race at present is between Congressman Reeves, Judge Yates, Judge Haney, and Judge Carter, about in the order named. Tanner is fighting Senator Cullom for the toga, but some prophets think the settlement of the mixed condition will see Tanner renominated for Governor and Cullom slated for a return to the Senate.

Lovers of animals who had been accustomed for ten years up to last September to associate the name of Trainer "Cy" de Vry with the inmates of the Lincoln Park "Zoo," and who knew how much the noted keeper's life was wrapped up in his vocation and in his pets—his family, he called them—must have known how keenly de Vry felt his discharge last Fall. Still, no one but the trainer himself was aware how great a sorrow his dismissal entailed upon him. Perhaps the lions and the elephant felt something of his grief, but they did not try to end their lives, and that was what the keeper did on Wednesday.

Poor de Vry, separated from the animals that he had cared for year in and year out, was distraught, his friends told the police. From pining he lost forty pounds in weight during the Winter. Occasionally he would wander over to the park from his home, which he maintained only a few blocks away, and would have the solace of wandering among the cages. But this was small comfort. And when he shot himself on his doorstep, no other cause was advanced than that he preferred death to having his occupation gone. He may recover, physicians say. De Vry is a veteran among animal trainers, having been with Forepaugh, Hagenbeck, and many other circus and menagerie owners.

Building operations in Chicago, none too lively since the beginning of the battle between the contractors and the Building Trades Council, threaten to come to a complete standstill through the attitude the Building Material Makers' Association has assumed. This combine, on the plea that it wishes to remain neutral, has decided to cease manufacturing or selling any of its products until the labor war is settled. This is practically another lockout, but the unions vie with the contractors in claiming that their interests are helped by the action. At present some buildings are being erected with non-union men. As soon as material on hand gives out this work must come to a standstill unless the needed products are imported. In any event the union men will have no work until the contractors so desire.

As the situation stands, nearly 50,000 men are idle and more trades are affected by strikes and lockouts than ever before in this city. Besides all the building crafts, the machinists, iron moulders, quarrymen, piano makers, brass finishers, ship builders, and many other trades are involved in troubles of various kinds. The opening of navigation is likely to see the Seamen's Union in the fight. And every day adds to the list.

While non-smoking is not a rule of the Unity Club, the use of cigarettes within the clubhouse is barred absolutely. An effort was made by several members at a special meeting this week to have the ban, which has been in force for years, removed, but the movement was in vain. The discussion was decidedly spirited, not as to the merits of smoking, but as to how tobacco should be burned, the question being divided into only two heads: Whether the man who makes tobacco into cylindrical rolls wrapped in tobacco leaf, or the man who wraps the tobacco in paper sets the correct standard for users of the weed.

President Leo Keller, who led the discussion in favor of the rule against cigarettes, subscribed to the statement that "no man with yellow fingers is a gentleman." He also declared that the cigarette is for the use of dudes and other weaklings who are not strong enough to puff a cigar. Members of other clubs who were interviewed expressed opinions for the most part that a club could not logically permit smoking and bar cigarettes.

It was something almost as peculiar as Charles Jarzamgebrowski's surname that caused his being sent to the penitentiary this week. In fact, it was the theft of two Prayer Books. Joseph Szezesipanski was the complainant. Between the confusion arising from the occasional collision of the patronymics of the two men the charge was outlined to a jury in Judge Hutchinson's court. Szezesipanski said he met the defendant a year ago when Jarzamgebrowski said he was starving and out of work, took pity on him, and gave him a home. The defendant, he said, had rewarded his kindness by stealing the two well-known religious works.

The accused in his defense held that Joseph gave him the volumes. The jury found him guilty. It is the first instance in the criminal court where a man has been sentenced to prison for the theft of Prayer Books. After his conviction the defendant was offered one of the books as a keepsake, but he spurned the offer. R. B. P.

OLDEST LIVING CITY TEACHER.

Miss Whitney Retired in 1886 After Fifty Years' Service.

Miss Susannah Whitney is said to be the oldest living public school teacher in this city. She was retired in 1886, after fifty years' service as teacher and Principal. She was appointed in 1836, while the common schools were under the charge of the Public School Society and six years before the Board of Education was established. For ten years she acted as a class teacher, when she was made Principal of Primary School No. 107, then, as now, located in West Tenth Street.

At that time the average attendance was 8,783 in the ward schools and 17,698 in the public schools. She remained in School 107 for five years, when she was appointed to School 41, on Greenwich Avenue, where she continued until her retirement.

She was one of the organizers of the Mutual Benefit Association. She retired before the present Pension Act for teachers went into effect, and she heads the list of old-time teachers in whose behalf a special bill has been introduced at Albany, entitling them to pension money. Miss Whitney, who is in feeble health, is still a resident of this city.

BROKER SEEKS A DIVORCE.

Stanley A. Hatfield Says His Recollection of Marriage Is Vague.

Stanley A. Hatfield, a broker, has commenced an action in the Supreme Court for a divorce from his wife, Mary A. Hatfield. In his petition Mr. Hatfield says that they were married on April 6, 1896, and separated one year later; that he has a very indistinct recollection of the marriage; that his wife was the daughter of a clergyman, and had been on the stage.

Mrs. Hatfield will contest the suit. She has an action for separation pending against him which was commenced not long after he left her.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA'S MOVES IN CENTRAL ASIA.—It is now the belief in European diplomatic circles that the recent demonstration of Russian troops on the Afghan frontier will very likely cost the Czar's Minister of War, Lieut. Gen. Kuropatkin, his official head. Moreover, it is declared in financial circles in Berlin and Vienna that the loan which Persia was to obtain from the Persian Loan Bank has not been guaranteed by the Russian Government, and is not likely to be, and that negotiations to this effect have been broken off. The journals of St. Petersburg make guarded intimations that Nicholas II. strongly resents the recent action of two Cabinet Ministers, whose names are not given, but which the Berlin press interprets to be Gen. Kuropatkin and M. Witte, Minister of Finance. In seeking to have his Government guarantee the Persian loan, M. Witte is said to have reckoned without taking into consideration the actual state of Russian finances. In Berlin, M. Witte is accused of having perpetrated a "cool bluff," while his agents in that city, in Paris, Vienna, and in America have been diligently at work striving to raise loans which are guaranteed to be spent for appliances needed for the Trans-Siberian Railway in the very countries where they are raised. It is also charged that Witte was ready to divert to the coffers of the War Office the rapidly decreasing sum already appropriated for this very work.

A fortnight ago a cable dispatch from St. Petersburg stated that the Czar had declared his intention to maintain a strictly neutral front throughout the war. The actual words of his Majesty, published in The Official Gazette of St. Petersburg, were: "It is my intention to maintain the strictest neutrality throughout the war, in spite of the display of popular sympathies toward the Boers."

Again, it is declared in Berlin, that the Czar had no knowledge whatever of the demonstration that Gen. Kuropatkin was contemplating on the Afghan frontier, although he had approved his Minister's reorganization of the Russian forces in Asia. The Czar, it is said, was entirely occupied with watching the results of certain reforms that he was experimenting with in the Provincial Administrations and the course of the trial of officials in Sebastopol. When he learned that the Minister of War actually contemplated seizing Herat, he is said to have uttered the significant words quoted above.

Even in St. Petersburg, Kuropatkin's possible successors are openly discussed in diplomatic circles. Among those who it is thought stand a good chance of getting the War Portfolio are Gen. Lobko, member of the Imperial Council, and Gen. Puzyrevsky, Chief of the Staff of the Warsaw Military District.

The Paris representative of the Neues Wiener Journal of Vienna is known to be on intimate terms with the Persian Legation in the former city. He recently telegraphed to his paper an interview that he had with the Persian Minister, Gen. Nazar Aga, which is believed to throw a side light on the affair of the Persian loan. The Minister unhesitatingly declared that the negotiations had not been definitely concluded. It was at first intended, he said, to raise the loan abroad, under the joint patronage of Russia and England. The agreement could hardly be signed before the approaching visit of the Shah to St. Petersburg.

The Minister added that the European press had greatly exaggerated the importance of the affair, and that there was no justification for speaking of the preponderance of any power in Teheran. Moreover, he did not see what object Russia could have in acquiring a port on the Persian Gulf. Its acquisition could not be indifferent to England, and it could hardly be secured by peaceful means. He further stated that the Shah would probably go to St. Petersburg in July, and spend a few days in Berlin on his way to the Paris Exposition. On his return he would pay a visit to the Court of Vienna, in order to thank the Emperor of Austria-Hungary personally for the brilliant receptions accorded to the late Shah, his father, in 1878 and 1889.

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TRIAL OF RUSSIAN NAVAL OFFICIALS IN SEBASTOPOL.—As a result of the measures taken by the Czar to suppress corruption in the various departments of his Government, forty-three officers and officials of the Russian Navy are now on trial in Sebastopol, charged with bribery and corruption in connection with ordering supplies for the Black Sea fleet. As has already been related in this column, the State trials in Sebastopol are but the beginning of a thorough reform policy recently inaugurated by the Czar.

According to the latest mail advices from St. Petersburg, the sentences of the court which tried several high officials last Autumn have been confirmed on Gen. Ilovalsky, late divisional commander of Grodno and formerly commander of the Emperor's Cossacks at St. Petersburg, and several other Cossack officers, for long and systematic misappropriations of regimental funds and for forgery. Gen. Ilovalsky comes from an old, respected, and wealthy Cossack family on the Don, and during the Turkish campaign of 1878 he commanded a regiment under the Grand Duke Vladimir on the left flank of the army. Gen. Ilovalsky and his fellow-criminals will suffer degradation, loss of all civil rights, and exile to Siberia.

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ITALY AND LORD ROSEBERY.—Lord Rosebery recently addressed a letter to The Times of London respecting the pro-British declaration made by the Marquis Visconti-Venosta in the Italian Senate. The letter has been widely copied in Italy with the most pronounced Anglophile comment. La Perseveranza of Milan finds expression in a long and elaborate article. This journal, after reviewing in a tone of bitter irony various expressions of European indignation against Great Britain's "rapacious attack upon the Boer Republics," points out that, if in Italy there are for various sentimental reasons many admirers of the Boers' pluck and skill, there are no enemies of England.

Lord Rosebery's letter, La Perseveranza adds, constitutes an act of justice toward Italy and her Government. Italians are bound by ties of national gratitude and political interest to the fortunes of England, whose power in the Mediterranean is indispensable to the preservation of the naval balance of power. They must, therefore, heartily desire that England may come out of the struggle with her strength undiminished and her prestige unimpaired.

La Perseveranza declares that it speaks for all that is best and most influential in Italian public life and public opinion. While not unmindful of certain regrettable occasions on which the English foreign policy has appeared to be less considerate of Italian aspirations than might conceivably have been the case, Italians of the better sort are heart and soul with the English cause, which they believe to be identical with that of true liberty and civilization.

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DESTRUCTION OF HISTORICAL BUILDINGS IN PARIS.—In order to make room for the continuation of the Alexander III. Avenue in a straight line to the Champs Elysées, Paris, several important buildings have been demolished. The first of these to go was the old Palais de l'Industrie, once looked upon as an architectural adornment of Paris.

Demolishing operations are now being pushed upon the last vestige of the discarded palace which remained standing. Many old Parisians, with tears in their eyes, are said to watch daily the workmen. Although it is the opinion of artistic Paris that the structure, with its enormous and graceless iron frame and glass roof, was not a thing of enduring beauty, yet the palaces of fine art in stone which are permanently to take its place are not deemed an improvement on it. In the meantime, many souvenirs which once adorned the old palace are being secured by collectors. A monumental head of Minerva has been presented by the contractors to the President of the republic; other vestiges of the palace are for sale at low prices. Five francs each for sculptural allegorical figures, small size; 50f. for a stone lion, and 150f. for a monumental goddess, seated, are among the figures that some of the art objects have secured.

Articles likely to bring higher prices are the woodwork and panelings of the Empress Eugénie's salon, in which she received the distinguished visitors at the 1855 exposition, held in the old Palais de l'Industrie, which, it will be recalled, had been erected for the occasion. The most valuable relic of all will be brought to light this week, when the workmen are expected to unearth the foundation stone of the building, containing a casket in which were inclosed at the inauguration, according to traditional custom, various moneys and a document bearing the autographs of Napoleon III. and Baron Haussmann.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Colored Petticoats and Wrappers. Just as comfortable as they look, and as easy to buy as they are comfortable.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59—Black fancy Moreen Petticoats, pretty figures, deep umbrella flounce, corded; also Sateen Petticoats and Linen effects in this lot.

AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $2.98—Mercerized Sateen Petticoats in black, helio, cerise and blue; some with accordion-pleated flounce, others with 4 ruffles on deep flounce.

AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $3.98—Mercerized Petticoats, black and assorted colors, deep accordion-pleated flounce, ruche above.

AT $4.98 INSTEAD OF $6.50—Taffeta Silk Petticoats, in black, plain colors and shaded effects, made umbrella shape, deep corded flounce.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.45—Good Percale Wrappers in new colorings, made ruffle over shoulder, tight-fitting back, some finished with deep flounce.

House dresses in 2 pieces, neatly finished with braid, bias flounce, at $1.39.

Stockings for all the Family, Less Than Maker's Prices. These Stockings are easy to buy. We did the difficult part and bought them at less than the maker's prices. Just the kinds you will like, the real serviceable kinds for men, women and children.

AT 9c. INSTEAD OF 12½c.—Children's fine Gauge Black Ribbed Cotton Stockings, spliced heels and toes with double knee, also Men's Black Cotton Half Hose, guaranteed stainless.

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 19c.—Men's fine Gauge Black Cotton socks, spliced heels and toes, also Children's Heavy Black Ribbed Cotton School Stockings, spliced heels and toes with double knees.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 25c.—Women's extra quality Ribbed Tan Cotton Stockings, also Men's medium weight Cotton Half Hose in stripes, polka dots and plain black.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Women's fine quality Cotton and Lisle Thread Stockings, tan, two tone and plain, split and all white feet in stainless black, also Children's fine rib Black Lisle Thread, sizes 6 to 9½.

Nainsook Embroideries Half and Less. Section B. Plenty of them, too. 10,000 yards, not bargain goods, but fine new Nainsook edges and insertions, a good many of the baby edges in the lot, so much in demand—ribbon insertions scattered through, and the wider kinds for trimming skirts. In fact, the lot is about the best and most interesting we've ever offered. The prices range from 5c. to 35c. yard—usually sold for double and more.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs at 10c. Each. Section B. If these Handkerchiefs hadn't some slight imperfections—so slight that we might offer them as regular without any one noticing it—they would cost you from 12½ to 50c. each. Then linen is advancing in price constantly, which makes the offer doubly sensational. 300 dozen of them, 10c. each, pure linen, both sheer quality and heavy.

Laces at Half. The needful kinds, just such as you are using—Torchon machine made, but so good as to be like real. Allover laces, in imitation of Renaissance effects, and Point de Gene in butter and white, too.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

The Mandates of Fashion.

This store, with its branches in all the market centres of the Old World, the use of the cable under the deep, and the Ocean Greyhounds, brings Paris and all Europe to your very door. The world's newest and best for a street car fare, in place of a year's time and a very long purse. But it's more, for here you get a blending of all that fashion dictates in the European capitals with all that's best of American thought of dress. And so Dame Fashion shares interest with everything throughout the whole store. But it's a power, the largest part of which is almost latent, as far as advertising is concerned, a reserve force which acts directly on your presence. Thus you find a magnetism from worth, interest and fashion instruction which touches you on every visit, of which we can but hint in our news columns.

As for the economical side, a Monday never laid bare a greater array of opportunities for the cheap buying of merchandise. The prices will be found almost relentless in their subjugation of competition.

50,000 Yards of Carpets.

The Season's Opening Forestalled. Five Days Only.

This is a matchless offering, forestalling the regular season's opening, which, according to the etiquette of the trade, should be on the 17th of March, St. Patrick's Day. The carpets themselves are just in from the very best mills of the country, and so uncommon is our purchase that we offer them at one-third and one-half less than the regular prices for the season. The oft heard remark, "Carpets of to-day never wear as they used to," is true of many carpets, perhaps, but it's a mistake if you really buy carpets that are exactly as represented. Carpets were never so well made as to-day; in fact there are hundreds of modern improvements that make the genuine floor coverings far superior to the old weaves. Such are these carpets of ours, and the array of designs and colorings is so extensive, unusually tasteful and thoroughly good that we know we have the greatest treat in store for you ever offered. Sale opens Monday morning and lasts until Friday night. Hundreds of ideas for you even if you don't now need a carpet.

11,575 yards of Royal Wiltons, the best made, in the newest colorings and patterns, at $1.37, $1.57 and $1.75 yard. Season prices will be $2.50 and $3.00 yard.

5,500 yards of the famous Bigelow Axminster Carpets, the largest stock ever shown, at $1.17 yard. Season price will be $1.75 yard.

2,575 yards of Savonnerie Axminsters, the most popular parlor carpet made, at 87c. and $1.10. Season price will be $1.50 yard.

7,500 yards extra quality Axminster Carpets, fresh from the looms of the well-known mills of Alexander Smith & Sons, at 79c. and 87c. Season price will be $1.10 to $1.35 yard.

1,850 yards Moquette Carpets in mottle effects, with handsome borders to match, that were $1.00 to $1.25 a yard, at 63c. yard.

3,750 yards extra quality Wilton Velvet Carpets, library, drawing room and hall and stair patterns, at $1.05 yard. Season price will be $1.50 yard.

9,000 yards extra heavy All Wool Velvet Carpets, the most durable carpets ever sold at the price. 59c., 69c. and 79c. yard. Season price will be $1.00 and $1.25 yard.

4,150 yards of Body Brussels from one of the best makers, at 77c. and 87c. Will be $1.10 to $1.50 yard.

4,325 yards of choice patterns in Tapestry Brussels, the regular season 65c. quality at 41c.; season 75c. quality at 49c.; season 85c. quality at 57c.

2,500 yards Ingrain Carpets, yard wide and reversible; the regular season 65c. quality, 46c. yard; 45c. quality, 29c. yard.

Mattings.

We have just received our spring importations of mattings, one of the largest and best we have ever landed. We offer next week the following special lots at about one-third less than regular season prices.

500 rolls Fancy Japanese Mattings in red, blue, green and tans, choice patterns that will be $9.75 roll, at $6.97 roll.

100 rolls Heavy Seamless China Mattings that will be $8.00 roll, at $4.97.

250 rolls Extra Heavy Seamless China Mattings that will be $12.00 roll, at $7.75 roll. All rolls contain 40 yards.

Annual Sale of Oriental Rugs.

This sale opening to-morrow embraces one of the best collections ever shown—antique and modern Persian and Turkish Rugs—great varieties, choice collectors' specimens, silk and wool, of special interest to the connoisseur; many suitable for draperies, lounge coverings, hangings, as well as those for the floors of libraries, studios, dining rooms, halls and stairs. A few hints of prices:

Antique Senna Persians, Iran, Tabriz and Kirmans and Persian silks, fine quality and rare colorings. These rugs exceed anything we have ever shown and art collectors would value part of these rugs at fully $750.00. We offer them at from $75.00 to $350.00.

300 Rugs representing nearly every country in the East—Persians, Gunjies, Serebends, Kazaks, Irans, Bokharas—some new, some antique, very silky pieces well worth to-day $30.00 to $75.00. We offer them at $15.00 to $45.00.

300 Shirvan and Daghestan, about 3 ft. by 5 ft., well worth to-day $12.50 to $17.50; our sale price $7.25, $10.50 and $12.50.

An incomparable opportunity to cover your room with a large Turkish or Persian Rug. These are each a selected design and coloring; sizes from 6 ft. 1 in. x 9 ft. 1 in. to as large as 12.7x17.7 at about the price of a good domestic rug.

200 Anatolians, door mats, very silky pieces, at $5.75 and $7.75.

Irresistible Prices for Women's Waists.

All the newest ideas in Waists carried out in exclusive styles such as to be found here only. The assortment and prices of these popular garments were never more popular.

THE SILK—

AT $3.98, INSTEAD OF $5.00 AND $5.50—250 assorted Silk Waists in black; two styles, one corded back and front, the other space tucking back and front, tailor stitched; all have dress waist sleeves.

AT $4.98 INSTEAD OF $6.50—300 Assorted Taffeta Silk Waists in a variety of styles, black, cerise, light blue, maise, heliotrope, lavender, gray and white; some corded back and front, others prettily tucked; all with dress sleeves.

AT $5.98 INSTEAD OF $8.50—Changeable Silk Waists, dark and medium effect, made all over with ¼ inch space tucking; dress sleeves.

THE FLANNEL—

AT $1.98, REGULAR $2.98—All Wool Flannel Waists in pink, light blue, cardinal, royal blue, lavender and black, yoke corded, French back, dress sleeves; in this lot at same price, pretty Misses' Flannel Waists in light colors, 12, 14, 16 years.

THE COTTON—

AT 50c., REGULAR 75c. to $1.50—Another good sample lot of unique Waists, Percale and Lawn, all this season's make, sizes 34, 36 only.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.45—Pretty Percale Waists in neat patterns, assorted styles, some prettily trimmed with embroidery.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.45—White Lawn Waists, tucked front, with insertings.

12c. to $8.00 for 25c. to $12.00 Jardinieres.

These Jardinieres are this season's new styles. Why sell them now at such ridiculously low prices? We plan months ahead and buy at the most advantageous time and sell to you at the same advantage that we buy.

6 inch, 12c. instead of 25c.
8 inch, 45c. instead of 75c.
9 inch, 59c. instead of $1.00.
7 inch, 25c. instead of 50c.
10 inch, 89c. instead of $1.59.
12 inch., $1.98 instead of $4.00.
8 inch, 69c. instead of $1.25.
9 inch, 89c. instead of $1.75.
10 inch, $1.25 instead of $2.50.

Jardinieres and Pedestals—all new designs, mostly in the rich, mottled effects:
$5.00 instead of $8.50. $7.50 instead of $11.00.
$5.98 instead of $10.00. $8.00 instead of $12.00.

Half Hours at the London National Gallery.

Owing to the great interest taken in these remarkable exhibitions of the world-famous pictures of this world-famous gallery and the desire of many to see them who have been unable to do so, we have secured their further presentation by Mr. Halsey-Stirling for the coming two weeks. There are four exhibitions daily, 11 A. M., 12 noon, and at 3 and 4 P. M., in special gallery, third floor.

Lectures on Gas Range Cooking

by Mrs. Lemcke, and a Special Sale of Ranges at $7.98.

We have the best line of Gas Ranges to be found anywhere. You can see them in operation daily in our Basement. Mrs. Lemcke will prepare to-morrow on these ranges:

At 11 A. M.
Broiled Tenderloin,
Sauce Bearnaise.
Corn Bread.
Chocolate Fudge.

At 3 P. M.
Apple Charlotte.
Wine Sauce.
Chocolate Bavarois.
Oyster Salad, Shrimp Nest.

$6.98 a Rare Price for these Refrigerators.

50 Refrigerators, well made of hardwood, assorted sizes, all the latest improvements, and at $6.98. In addition we offer a full line of "Wilkes" Porcelain Refrigerators, the newest and best Refrigerator, made of porcelain outside and inside, doors with tile, no chance to warp, no odor, always clean, and will last a lifetime. The prices we are giving are special.

Some Trunks at Half Price.

Our Trunk selling has attracted the attention of makers all over the country. Result, special inducements to sell their trunks. Here is one good offer we took advantage of for your special benefit. The quantity is limited, however. They are all up-to-date trunks at half price. We call special attention to "Loeser's" Paris Exhibition Trunks, which cannot be excelled at any price.

Go Carts Up to $15.00 at $7.98.

This lot contains the newest styles invented, mostly reclining Carts with automatic attachments and rubber tires. Early comers will have their pick at $7.98.

Tidings of New Dress Goods. 2d Floor. What was best has to be a little better; and so our showing of the new dress stuffs is always better to-day than it was yesterday. In the new building, second floor. Take revolving stairway.

COLORED DRESS GOODS—

AT 69c. INSTEAD OF $1.00—42-inch all wool Shepherd Checks, in plain and broken checks, in black and white, navy and white, brown and white and tan and white.

AT 75c. INSTEAD OF $1.00—56-inch Pure Worsted Cheviot Homespun in greys, browns, cadets and tans. Durable and stylish for present wear.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.25—56-inch Plaid Back Suitings in the correct skirting weight, in all the desirable colorings.

COTTON DRESS GOODS—

AT 12½c.—30-inch fine quality Domestic Dimity in designs and colorings equal to the foreign.

AT 14c.—30-inch Corded Novelty Madras in stripes, checks and plaids; excellent designs and strong, clear colors.

AT 15c.—INSTEAD OF 39c.—32-inch Irish Linen Batiste with pretty colored silk stripes and ecru grounds.

BLACK DRESS GOODS—

AT 59c. INSTEAD OF 85c.—42-inch all wool Furrow Crepe, a durable and attractive weave.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.25—40-inch Mohair Face Crepon Tricot in the latest broche designs.

The Best Housefurnishing Store News. We call particular attention to "Washburn's" OneMinute Coffee Percolator, entirely new and practically demonstrated—also to "Silexo," the best scouring soap, on sale at a very special price.

Ash cans, full size, made of heavy galvanized iron, while 100 last, 88c.

Indestructible ash cans, the best can made, choice of sizes, $2.00.

Garbage cans, full size, no cover, 35c.

Garbage cans, extra heavy, with hinged cover, 69c.

Coal hods, covered, assorted sizes, slightly handled, while 230 last, 15c.

Coal hods, best quality, made with Alaska handles, 50c.

Double roasting pans, while 6 dozen last, 29c.

Mrs. Potts' irons, complete, best quality made, 65c.

Wash boards, double zinc, with protector, 28c.

Clothes baskets, made of good willow, while 180 last, 20c.

Clothes hampers, barrel shape, 98c.

Bissell's "Popular" carpet sweeper, 48c.

Bissell's genuine Standard, best bristle brush, $1.15.

Chamber pails, white, japanned, 20c.

Clothes wringers, the well known Imperial, 10 inch rolls, $1.50.

"Gem" nutmeg graters, 10c.

"Hercules" rat traps, 10c.

Wire photo holders, 7c.

Toilet papers, rolls or packages, 12 for 25c.

Corset Opportunities. AT 59c. INSTEAD OF $1.00—350 pairs of the well-known Sonnette Corsets, made of good quality jean, in white, drab and heavy white sateen—all well boned, sateen strips over bones, finished on top with silk edging. Sizes, 18 to 30.

AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $4.75 AND $4.98—The balance of the celebrated ZZ imported Corsets. White and black, long waists, full gored hips, handsomely trimmed with lace and ribbon.

Ribbons Much Less Than Half. As attractive as flowers in a garden, and as easy to pluck at these prices, AT 10c. YARD, REGULAR 20c. AND 25c.—2 and 2½-inch satin and gros-grain; light colors, quality good.

AT 15c. YARD, REGULAR 45c.—4-inch taffeta; best quality, new pastel shades (slight imperfections), hardly perceptible.

AT 25c. YARD—4½-inch taffeta, open-work border, black, white, cream, pink, light blue, old rose and heliotrope.

AT 25c. YARD—3½ and 4-inch double-face satin; light colors.

Little Priced Jewelry. Not sent C. O. D. All this season's newest designs; an endless variety of Brooches, Waist Sets, Scarf Pins, Hat Pins, Link Sleeve Buttons, Bracelets, Lorgnette Chains, Stock Collar Pins and Pulley Belt Buckles.

Sterling Silver Shirt Waist Sets, variety of designs, 19c.

Sterling Silver Baby Bracelets, two designs, 21c. and 39c.

Sterling Silver and Gold-Plated Baby Dress Pin Sets, 29c.

Gold-Plated Jeweled Waist Sets, 19c.

Gold-Plated and Jeweled Stock Collar Pins, 17c. pair.

Articles for the Toilet. Section C. Not sent C. O. D. AT 10c.—Tooth Brushes, plain and fancy bone handles; all pure bristles; assorted sizes; regular worth, 15c. to 20c.

AT 15c.—Tooth Brushes, extra fine bristles, carved and plain bone handles; regular worth, 20c. to 25c.

AT 25c.—Hair Brushes, solid wood backs, all best quality bristles, in polished wood backs; regular worth, 39c.

AT 49c.—Hair Brushes, extra stiff bristles in black, unbleached and bleached bristles, all polished wood backs, in satin, olive and foxwood; regular worth, 75c.

39c. for Umbrellas for the Boys and Girls. Just 650 24-inch Umbrellas for the little men and women. They are good, covered with absolutely fast black English gloria. The handles are of selected natural woods. Four months of school days yet—2c. a week is pretty cheap insurance against the elements.

Sterling Silver Toilet Articles. Without exception the best and cheapest lot ever offered anywhere. Nail Files, Shoe Horns, Scissors, Hair Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Cloth Brushes, in fact almost every practical thing for the toilet.

The "Loeser" Sewing Machine at $11.75. Five years' guarantee. Lessons at your residence by competent teachers free. Needle threader free. The "name" of our machines speaks for their qualities. We sold over 1,000 of them to Brooklyn homes during the last few months. They are made for people who want the best machine for the least money.

27-inch Imported Printed Silks.

At 59c. Instead of $1.00.

There's not a yard of these silks that wouldn't make you happy at a dollar a yard. They are of the very best quality of silk made in Japan and printed in Lyons, France. There are 40 new, thoroughly pleasing designs of the small, medium and large kinds in navy and white, and black and white, 27 inches wide, and you'll wonder how we can sell them at 59c.

Imported Printed Foulards 49c. Instead of 75c.

The designs are what you want and are exclusive—beige, brown, navy, automobile and castor, with white figures.

Colored Taffetas 58c. Instead of 79c.

These have been made for the very best trade, very durable, and all good shades A decided bargain at 58c.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits and Skirts.

More Irreproachable Prices.

Last Monday's offer caused a commotion, but so will this; yet type seems so cold in its attempts to tell you the truth. There are 400 of these tailor-made suits that we have specially prepared for to-morrow. The sizes are 34 to 42, with a limited number of the larger ones. The superiority of the garments is unquestionable. We endeavor to tell you of a few of them, but the description must be meagre. Undoubtedly this is the best offer ever made.

$14.75 INSTEAD OF $20.00—Suit of black cheviot, double-breasted jacket, lined with taffeta silk; single box plait skirt, lined with superior quality percaline.

$16.50 INSTEAD OF $24.00 TO $30—Made of black or navy cheviot or fine black broadcloth, several styles, including single breasted, tight fitting and jaunty double-breasted Eton effects; skirts all the latest shape, with box plait back; many of these suits lined throughout with silk.

$18.75 INSTEAD OF $24.50—Stylish suit of fine all-wool Venetian cloth in black, brown or castor; fly-front jacket with two tailor straps down front and around bottom, lined with taffeta silk; effective skirt with box plait back.

$22.00 INSTEAD OF $29.50—Made of superior quality black cheviot, single-breasted tight-fitting jacket; new shape skirt, with box plait back; entire suit lined with taffeta silk.

SKIRTS.

$3.25 INSTEAD OF $5.50—Made of good quality black cheviot, with applique of taffeta silk down front, single box plait back.

$4.25 INSTEAD OF $6.75—Of all-wool homespun in blue or brown, ornamental applique work down front; of taffeta silk, outlined with braid, box plait back.

$6.75 INSTEAD OF $9.75—Dressy skirt of plain black cheviot, cut full, lap seams, tailor stitched, box plait back; lined with superior quality percaline.

Newness in Children's Wash Dresses.

These are those new and fashionable and effective creations in wash dresses for the girls. The assortment is an exhibition in itself and well worth more than a glance. Lots of ideas for the older folks among them.

$2.90 INSTEAD OF $4.75—Chic guimpe dresses of dimity or gingham, in dainty colorings, trimmed with embroidery, fancy braid, sizes 4 to 10 years.

$4.25 INSTEAD OF $6.37—Children's Dresses with either guimpe, high neck or blouse effect made of gingham, dimity, linen, dotted organdie, white lawn, duck or Galatea cloth, effectively trimmed with contrasting braids, fine tucking or pretty embroideries. Exclusive styles, in sizes 4 to 12 years.

Important Furniture Offer.

For One Day Only. 25 Per Cent. Discount from Our Entire Line of Sideboards, China Closets and Extension Tables.

Owing to the enormous amount of Furniture arriving at present, our samples are accumulating so fast that we cannot display them in our customary artistic manner, and to make immediate room have made a reduction for one day only of 25% from our entire line of Sideboards, China Closets and Extension Tables, notwithstanding the fact that these goods are marked very low and prices steadily advancing. This offer enables you to buy any one of these pieces at less than maker's cost of to-day.

50c. Cretons at 25c. a Yard.

Our Upholstery Department has made strides with the rest of the store. Everybody hasn't seen the improvements. Here's an economical introduction. A large lot of English Cretons, the very make assures their worth, many of them are double faced, make beautiful curtains, furniture coverings or slip coverings for Summer use. The patterns and colorings are thoroughly up-to-date and very pretty—an immense variety and we have them so as to give you the benefit of half-price—25c. a yard instead of 50c. It's one of the Creton sensations of the season. Lots of them, but first come, best choice, of course.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and cold; fresh northerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,654. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1900.—12 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York? Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—After a severe all-day fight on Saturday with the Boers at Dreifontein, Lord Roberts advanced on Sunday to Asvogel Kop, less than twenty-five miles from Bloemfontein. The Boers offered a strong resistance to his advance, and left 102 of their dead on the field. Presidents Krueger and Steyn on Saturday wired peace proposals to Lord Salisbury, and requested the foreign Consuls at Pretoria to invite their respective Governments to intervene to prevent further bloodshed. Lord Roberts has addressed a strong protest to Presidents Krueger and Steyn in regard to Boer violations of the usages of war, and has asked his Government to transmit copies to all the neutral powers. It is reported that the rebels in Cape Colony are laying down their arms. The fall of Mafeking, according to Boer reports, is certain.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Merchants allege that the bankruptcy law makes fraud possible and fosters it.

Page 2.

Four buildings at Wallabout Market were damaged by fire last night. A fireman was injured.

Magistrate Flammer yesterday denounced the practice of policemen in engaging lawyers for their prisoners, to get part of the fee.

Page 3.

At the funeral of ex-Minister E. J. Phelps at New Haven, ex-President Dwight of Yale paid a feeling tribute to the dead.

Page 8.

The Horatio Seymour Tammany Club has issued a circular in furtherance of its campaign against John C. Sheehan, in which he is bitterly attacked.

The meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday was a stormy one, and nearly ended in a free fight.

Page 10.

Frank H. Mason, United States Consul General at Berlin, reports that the coal famine in Germany and Russia is very serious and urges American exporters to take advantage of the situation.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 8.

ASK POWERS TO INTERVENE

Boers Wire Peace Offers—Request Consuls to Invite Action by Their Governments.

LONDON, March 12.—The Daily Mail has received the following dispatch from Pretoria, dated Saturday, March 10, and censored by the Boer Government:

"President Krüger and President Steyn have wired Lord Salisbury peace proposals on condition that the independence of the two republics be respected and the rebel colonials amnestied.

"Yesterday the foreign Consuls were called into conference and were requested to invite the intervention of the powers they represented in order to prevent further bloodshed."

BRUSSELS, March 12.—Dr. Leyds asserts that Presidents Krüger and Steyn have not telegraphed any peace propositions through him.

He admits, however, the possibility of such a step, upon condition that the independence of the republics is guaranteed, in order to avoid further bloodshed.

"OPEN DOOR" IN CHINA.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler Says It Will Be Announced by Secretary Hay Within a Week.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California, in an address last night to the Monticello Club, gave the details of the negotiations which Secretary of State Hay has had under way for some time relative to the "open door" in China. President Wheeler based his remarks on a conversation he had with Secretary Hay recently in Washington. President Wheeler said:

"In the course of the week Secretary of State Hay will announce to the people a victory, not of war—call it of diplomacy, if you please—in that the ports of China will be opened to the commerce of the world. He has reached an understanding with Great Britain, France, Russia, and Germany, which does away with territorial spheres of influence.

"According to the terms of the agreement there will be no longer any spheres of influence in the Flowery Kingdom. Customs tariffs will be abolished as well as other imposts upon shipping. The idea is to make the ports free to the world's commerce and give all nations a free hand in exploiting their markets. It is the consummation of the British idea of the 'open door,' which found so strong an advocate in Lord Beresford."

INSURGENTS RESIST ADVANCE.

Thousands of Organized Filipinos Oppose Houston's Battalion in Panay —More Americans Killed.

MANILA, March 11.—Thousands of organized insurgents are resisting Col. Houston's battalion of the Nineteenth Regiment at Antique, Province of Panay, which is the only province which Americans do not occupy. The Americans lost seven killed. A battalion of the Forty-fourth from Iloilo reinforced Houston's command.

One hundred and fifty Tagalogs, armed with rifles, have surrendered at Capiz and have been transferred to Luzon.

Six Americans were killed in an ambush recently laid by the Filipinos at Aparri.

JAMES W. ELLSWORTH RESIGNS.

Gives Up His Position of Park Commissioner in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The resignation of James W. Ellsworth as South Park Commissioner will be in the hands of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County to-morrow. This information came yesterday in two telegrams received by Judge A. N. Waterman from Mr. Ellsworth.

The messages were of considerable length, and went into the matter rather fully. Mr. Ellsworth informed his friend that in view of the criticisms that had been made regarding his holding office as Park Commissioner when so much of his time was spent in New York, he deemed it best to tender his resignation. It is probable a successor will be named March 26.

Prof. Henry Cohn Paralyzed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Prof. Henry Cohn of Northwestern University is at his residence, 610 Lake Street, Evanston, unable to move or speak, as the result of a stroke of paralysis. Prof. Cohn is assistant professor in German. Ten days ago he gave up his classes. Friday night he suffered a stroke of paralysis of the right side.

A Train Every Hour
From Grand Central Station, along the Hudson River, through the Mohawk Valley to Buffalo and the West, by the New York Central. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Lights.—Adv.

ROBERTS CLOSE TO BLOEMFONTEIN

Fights an All-Day Battle at Dreifontein.

BOERS' STRONG RESISTANCE

They Left 102 of Their Dead on the Ground.

BURGHERS DISAPPEAR

Not One of Them to be Seen on Sunday Morning.

British Continue Their March on Sunday to Asvogel Kop, Less Than Twenty-five Miles from Bloemfontein.

LONDON, March 12.—A dispatch to the War Office from Lord Roberts, dated Dreifontein, March 11, 7:15 A. M., says:

"The enemy opposed us throughout yesterday's march, and from their intimate knowledge of the country gave us considerable trouble. Owing, however, to the admirable conduct of the troops, the enemy were unable to prevent us from reaching our destination.

"The brunt of the fighting fell on Gen. Kelly-Kenny's division two battalions of which—the Welsh and Essex—turned the Boers out of two strong positions at the point of the bayonet."

In a later dispatch to the War Office from the same place, dated 9:55 A. M., Lord Roberts says:

"I cannot get the precise number of casualties before I march, but will communicate it as soon as possible. The Boers suffered heavily, 102 of their dead being left on the ground. We captured about twenty prisoners.

"Among the killed are Capt. Eustace of the Buffs, Capt. Lomax of the Welsh regiment, and Mr. McKartie, retired Indian civilian attached to Kitchener's horse.

"Among the wounded are: Buffs—Col, Hickson, leg, severe; Lieut. Ronald. Welsh Regiment—Lieuts. Torkington, Pope, Wimberley. Essex Regiment—Capt. Broadwood. Field Artillery—Lieut. Devenish. Medical Corps—Major Waite, Lieut. Berne. Australian Artillery—Col. Umphely, abdomen, dangerous."

A dispatch from Dreifontein, Orange Free State, dated Sunday morning, says:

"Broadwood's cavalry brigade, advancing on Bloemfontein, unexpectedly found the Boers in a strong position in the Dreifontein kopjes yesterday. Gen. Kelly-Kenny's division arriving, severe fighting ensued. The Boers resisted stubbornly, but were driven from their centre position, leaving a number of dead.

"During the fighting, in which five regiments took part, with artillery, the Boers, though forced from their centre position, clung tenaciously to the other kopjes, shelling the British freely with three guns and two Vickers-Maxims. The British cavalry began to turn the Boer position, but night fell before the movement was completed."

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

Another dispatch from Dreifontein, Sunday, says:

"All of yesterday was occupied in fighting. The Boers maintained a stubborn rear-guard action along a running front of twelve miles on a very difficult ground. The British were advancing in three columns. Gen. Tucker, to the southward, occupied Petrusberg unopposed. Gen. Kelly-Kenny, after following the river bank, moved in the direction of Abraham's Kraal.

"At Dreifontein, about eight miles south of Abraham's Kraal, the Boers were found posted in considerable strength on the ridges connecting several kopjes, where they had mounted guns.

"The action began at 8 o'clock in the morning with an artillery duel. Gen. French's cavalry and Gen. Porter's brigade supported our guns. The Boer artillery was accurately handled, and the British cavalry found a task harder than they had expected.

"Gen. Broadwood, with dogged perseverance, moved altogether six miles southward, trying to find a means to get round, but the Boers followed behind rising ground and even attempted to outflank him.

"Meanwhile the Sixth Division of Infantry, advancing on the Boer left, slowly forced the enemy to retire. Had the infantry been able to move faster, the Boers would have been enveloped.

"The last shot was fired at 7:30 P. M. This morning not a Boer was to be seen. The prisoners belonged to President Krüger's own commando.

"A large number of Australians were engaged. The First Australian Horse Brigade, with the Scots Greys, advanced within 800 yards of the Boers under heavy fire.

"The New South Wales mounted infantry joined in the pursuit of the Boers northward."

The Morning Post's correspondent at Dreifontein, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"The fight throughout was much involved. The enemy evacuated and reoccupied positions, subtly concealing their intentions, and only withdrawing their guns a few minutes prior to their impending capture. Their guns outranged ours, the Naval Brigade not arriving in time.

"Our cavalry horses were completely tired by the repeated withdrawals. The turning movement was begun too late. The enemy attempted with heliograph to lure us to occupy a kopje which they held, but, detecting the deception, we returned."

A dispatch to The Times from Dreifontein, dated Sunday, says:

"The storming of Alexander Kopje by the Welsh was a particularly fine piece of work. The mobility of the Boers in moving their guns was very remarkable. The New South Wales Mounted Infantry made a gallant, but unsuccessful, attempt to capture a gun.

"According to the latest reports another engagement to-day is not improbable."

The Daily News has the following from Asvogel Kop, dated March 11:

"The march was continued to-day to this point. No Boers were seen on the way. The British are now less than twenty-five miles from Bloemfontein.

"One of the Boer prisoners says that the siege of Mafeking has been raised."

Spenser Wilkinson, in the Morning Post, says:

"With 100 dead at Driefontein, the Boers must have had 500 wounded. We may expect Lord Roberts to continue his march at the rate of about ten miles a day.

"The news that Lord Kitchener has gone south shows that the rising in the Prieska district is troublesome, but it will be effectually suppressed.

"We need not believe the Boer report that 12,000 British are near Helpmakaar. It is quite unlikely that Gen. Buller will make any decisive move until his troops have recuperated."

SCENE OF THE BATTLE.

The War Office maps show a group of kopjes and a large water pan at Dreifontein, a position which has apparently considerable defensive advantages. The Boers who retreated to Abraham's Kraal from Poplar Grove must have moved southward, or else a fresh force must have come from Bloemfontein or the Orange River

The opposition met at Dreifontein was somewhat unexpected, the idea being that if there were any resistance it would be at Petrusberg. Profiting by their experience, the Boers were prepared for a British flanking movement, but in extending their position, in order to avoid being outflanked, they probably weakened their centre, thus making it possible for the British infantry to carry this with a bayonet charge.

BOERS ABUSE WAR RIGHTS

Lord Roberts's Sharp Protest to Krueger and Steyn—Notice to Neutral Powers.

LONDON, March 12.—The War Office has received the following advices from Lord Roberts, dated Driefontein, Sunday, March 11, 9:45 A. M.:

"The following telegram has been addressed by me to their Honors, State Presidents of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic:

"'Another instance having occurred of gross abuse of the white flag and of the signal of holding up hands in token of surrender, it is my duty to inform you that, if such abuse occurs again, I shall most reluctantly be compelled to order my troops to disregard the white flag entirely.

"'The instance occurred on a kopje

Continued on Page 2.

ROUTE OF THE ADVANCE OF GEN. ROBERTS'S FORCE ON BLOEMFONTEIN.

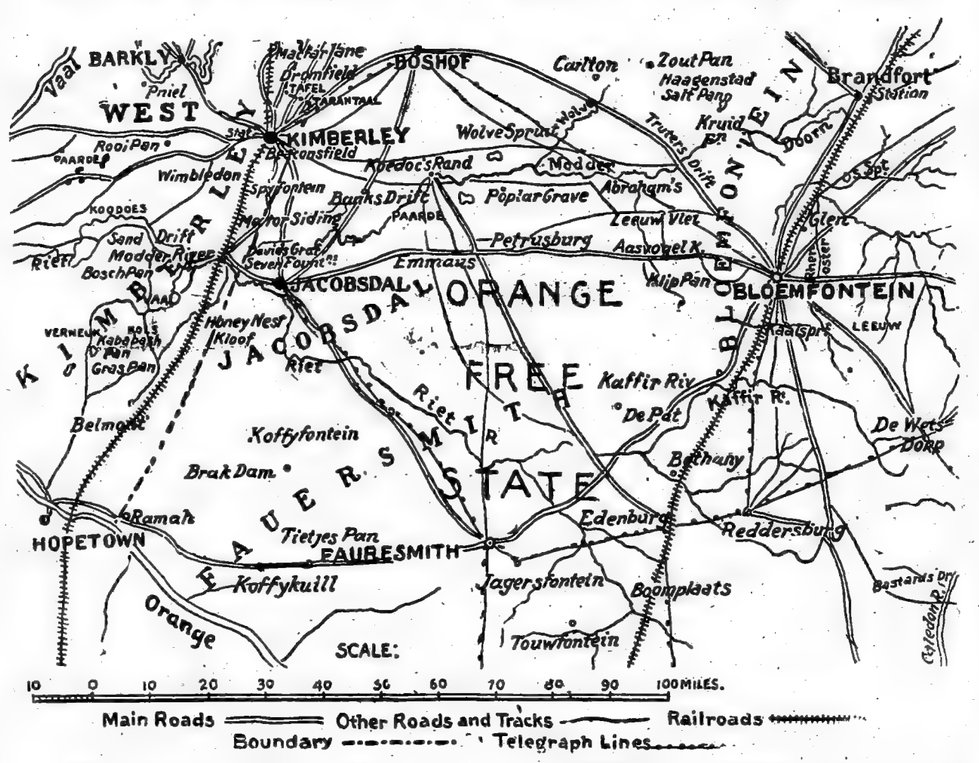

Dreifontein is eight miles south of Abra-ham's Kraal, and about the same distance east of Petrusburg, which was occupied on Saturday by Gen. Tucker unopposed. Asvogel Kop, where the British advance arrived Sunday, is further east and nearer Bloemfontein, which the British force could reach to-day or to-morrow, unless the Boers offer a very strong resistance.

BANKRUPTCY LAW SHARPLY ATTACKED

Merchants Declare It Makes Fraud Possible and Aids It.

JUDGE BROWN'S CRITICISMS

He Calls It Distinctly a Law for the Debtor, Not for the Creditor.

Considerable dissatisfaction with the provisions of the National bankruptcy law exists among those men, the merchants, upon whom falls the brunt of financial losses due to a swearing off of personal debts in the United States District Court. Fraud, it is declared, is not only possible under the present law, but, in a certain fashion, the law aids fraud in that it keeps perpetually open the field of commerce to men who fatten upon legitimate commerce by fraud. This is the view held by merchants and tacitly approved by Judge Addison Brown.

This law has been tested by its use in the courts and thus those defects which, as alleged, impair its usefulness, that is at least from the standpoint of trade, have been brought prominently to the front. Judge Brown describes the principal weakness of the measure in the words: "It is distinctly a law for the debtor, not for the creditor."

Since the bankruptcy law has been in operation in the country approximately $70,000,000 of debts have been wiped out in the Island of Manhattan alone. A large part of this vast amount—again Judge Brown is the authority—was sworn off by fraud, and fraud with which the Federal court over which he presides, owing to its limitations, is incompetent to deal.

Those who have sought relief of their particular creditors who have been defrauded. In a case where a man does business fraudulently, discharge should be withheld, but at present the Judge is, to a certain extent, powerless in this matter.

"While it is true that the bankruptcy law does at times work injustice to merchants and creditors, at the same time it is worth while to consider the fact that nearly all of the money owed to them by persons who would apply for a discharge is probably lost, anyway. Of course, it is possible that a 'windfall' might restore persons to prosperity, even after their affairs have been adjudicated; in that case their newly acquired property is safe from the claims of those to whom money was owed ere bankruptcy. Any legacy, or any kind of property acquired in any manner whatsoever is secure against claims of old creditors.

NO LIMIT TO APPLICATIONS.

"There is no limit to the number of times a man may apply for and receive discharge in the Bankruptcy Court. So far, there have come up in my court about 2,300 firms and persons who have been adjudicated in bankruptcy, and of these there have been cases where a person has applied for the second time.

"These facts and weaknesses of the law are generally recognized, and various commercial and law associations are at present considering amendments which would remedy them.

"In my court the main objections that can be urged by creditors against the discharge of bankrupts are that a debtor has concealed or withheld assets from a trustee in bankruptcy, and that a debtor has knowingly made a false oath in some material matter affecting his estate, or debts in the schedules, or otherwise. Again it is urged that the debtors may have failed to keep books and accounts in contemplation of seeking discharge in bankruptcy, or possibly concealed or destroyed records in an effort to prevent a discovery of their true financial situation.

"On the whole, I may say the law is very fair for its purpose, that is, to clear away old debts and give a man a new start in life, commercially speaking. But it is too favorable to the debtor, and the rights of the creditor are not sufficiently protected and safeguarded. It is a debtor's act rather than a creditor's.

"The objection to any bankruptcy law which continues on the law books for a great period is that it gives fraudulent men and firms an opportunity to continue their operations indefinitely, and the facility of discharge in bankruptcy is made use of by these men for purposes of fraud.

CRIMINALS AGAINST COMMERCE.

"These men are criminals against commerce, and should be locked up, figuratively speaking, by refusing to allow their discharge in bankruptcy proceedings. By the facility of discharge without limitation the present act does not sufficiently safeguard the creditor."

Recently action has been taken by merchants' associations in this city and in the South and West looking to the immediate amendment of the act with the idea of limiting the number of times a man may be adjudicated in bankruptcy. It is on this point that particular stress is laid by Judge Brown, before whom all the petitions in bankruptcy in Manhattan Borough have to go.

Another point to which merchants strongly object is the discharge in bankruptcy of men who have practically conducted a fraudulent business, and who, by their discharge, are able to resume it with the sanction of the law. Judge Brown believes that this is another great fault in the act, and thinks some action should be taken to correct it.

Bankruptcy laws hitherto have been short-lived; they have acted, says Judge Brown, purely as clarifiers of the financial atmosphere in relieving it of cumbersome debts, and this duty performed, the laws have been repealed. The present law was framed with the intention of making it a permanent one, but, says Judge Brown, ere that can be done it must be corrected in many vital points.

PREACHING BY TELEPHONE.

Members of an Indiana Church Heard Their Pastor's Sermon, Though They Staid at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

ELKHART, Ind., March 11.—The Rev. Dr. E. H. Gwynne of the First Presbyterian Church preached to a number of his flock by telephone this evening, and every word was as distinctly heard as though the listeners were present in the church.

A delicately constructed transmitter was placed on the pulpit and every word the preacher uttered was recorded.

The use of the invention in the church was for the especial benefit of Francis Hoover, a helpless martyr to rheumatism. The transmitter is the invention of Manager G. H. Fister and Superintendent Herbert Rowe of the Home Telephone Company.

DEWEY BACK AT LAKEWOOD.

Helps with Mrs. Dewey to Organize a Cuban Orphan Fund Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 11.—Admiral Dewey, who returned here this morning from New York, where he went to attend the banquet of the Naval Order on Saturday, was present with Mrs. Dewey this afternoon at a meeting of the Battleship Committee in aid of the "Children's National Easter Festival" for the Cuban Orphan Society. The meeting was held in the entertainment hall of the Lakewood Hotel at the request of Mrs. Dewey, who is Chairman of the Battleship Committee, for the purpose of organizing an auxiliary committee here. Members of the committee who came from New York were Mrs. Westervelt, Vice Chairman; Miss Haldane, Secretary; Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman, Treasurer, and Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard.

There was a good attendance, among those present being Mrs. Kingdon, mother of Mrs. George J. Gould, and her guest, Lady Mary Sackville. J. Marion Pollock opened the meeting by introducing William P. Wardwell of New York, who spoke of the object of the meeting and then introduced Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, who gave a full idea and plan of the coming festival. Miss Haldane also made a short address, after which the Lakewood auxiliary was organized, with Mrs. Frank Freeman as President and Mrs. Nathan Straus as Treasurer.

SOLDIERS SMUGGLE WHISKY.

Thirteen Recruits at Fort Slocum to be Court-Martialed.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 11.—The officers at Fort Slocum, on Davids Island, in addition to trying to prevent recruits from deserting, are now being kept busy watching soldiers who on several occasions have tried to smuggle large quantities of whisky onto the island. Sentries are now stationed around the fort day and night, and they have orders to prevent any one from landing at any part of the island except at the Government dock. The guards have instructions to shoot if trespassers disobey the warning to "keep away."

On Saturday the sentry on the reservation wharf found four cases containing quart bottles of whisky which had been smuggled onto the island as freight. The sentry reported his discovery to Capt. White, who made an investigation, and finally learned the names of recruits who ordered the liquor. One of the sentries said to-day that the smugglers intended to sell the whisky to their comrades. There are now in the guard house thirteen prisoners, who will be court-martialed to-morrow.

The transport Sumner will sail from Fort Slocum March 25 with 1,200 cavalry and artillery recruits for the Philippines. The announcement that the caused much rejoicing among the soldiers, as they are anxious to be sent to the front.

Most Superb Day Train in the World.
The "Royal Limited" leaves New York, South Ferry and Foot of Liberty St., daily 3 P. M., arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

GRAND JURY MUST NOW FIGHT VICE

Overwhelming Evidence Against Gamblers and Divekeepers.

PUBLIC BROOKS NO DELAY

Dr. Parkhurst and Comstock to Furnish District Attorney with Proof of Widespread Corruption.

District Attorney Gardiner will have an opportunity to show to the public to-day what he means to do to suppress gambling and other kinds of vice in this city. Col. Gardiner and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, who has been placed in charge of the matter, have stated unequivocally that they will act with all vigor on any evidence that may be presented to the Grand Jury through them, and there will to-day be plenty of material at their command.

Superintendent Burr of the Parkhurst society will give Mr. McIntyre the necessary evidence against the dives to which the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst so pointedly referred in his letter to the District Attorney. Mr. McIntyre has promised that he will at once ask for true bills against the proprietors of such places as the Tivoli, the Doré, the Haymarket, McGurk's, and kindred dives, and that they will be closed for good and all by to-night if the evidence is sufficient to warrant the Grand Jury in finding indictments.

Anthony Comstock yesterday authorized THE NEW YORK TIMES to make the statement that he would, at the request of the District Attorney, appear before the Grand Jury and furnish to it all the large amount of evidence in his possession against gambling houses.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK'S EVIDENCE.

According to Mr. Comstock's statement, he has used a system of great thoroughness in proceeding against gambling houses. He says that when he proceeds against the gamblers there is absolutely no loophole through which they can escape, and he does nothing until he has obtained evidence of the same legal strength as would be required to bring a malefactor before a jury.

"All this evidence," said Mr. Comstock, yesterday, "is at the service of the District Attorney and the Grand Jury as soon as they shall call on me to furnish them with it. Under the circumstances, I feel at liberty to tell THE NEW YORK TIMES certain things that I have never before made public in regard to the work of the society I represent.

"We proceed first to get evidence against the actual persons in charge of the gambling houses. Warrants are then secured for them under fictitious names, and these are taken to the houses in question, and the persons identified and arrested. In addition to this, we secure a search warrant to go through the house from cellar to garret, and every stick of gambling paraphernalia is seized and destroyed.

"That makes our work thorough. We have never had such things occur to us as occurred in the case of the police in that raid at 283 Bowery, where, after the police had arrested four men, and had seized only one miserable crap table, we went in and seized and destroyed $2,500 worth of gambling apparatus.

POLICE BETRAYALS OF RAIDS.

"Leaks in the police courts and among the police officers are the hardest things against which we have had to contend. Our experiences with the raids a few nights ago are by no means new. They were duplicated several months ago when I went to Inspector Thompson with a list of gambling houses in his district, for which I had warrants. At the time I gave Thompson that list I kept back the addresses of two places that I also intended to raid, more by accident than design. The result was that in every one of the places mentioned in the list I found everything closed up tight and the apparatus removed, while in the two places that were not on the list things were running as usual, and the raids were successful. To say the least, that has not a very good look.

"Now that this exposé by THE NEW YORK TIMES has brought about a general closing of the gambling houses and poolrooms, the work of raiding these places will not be made necessary. Yet we are both working toward the same end, the eradication of the gambling evil and the consequent shutting off of the corruption fund that the existence of gambling brings with it.

"Not in fifteen years has there been such a number of dives and gambling houses in existence as when this agitation began. They simply run riot. Every branch of the City Government is corrupted by their existence and influence. It has been shown that when the police are afraid they can close the town up tight in twenty-four hours, and fear is the only emotion that will move them.

THE GAMBLERS ASTOUNDED.

"So far as the gamblers themselves are concerned, a persistent and determined pounding is the only thing that will bring them to, their senses. They would have laughed a week ago had any one told them that an influence could have been brought to bear strong enough to make them close up their doors within twenty-four hours after the agitation began. Yet the result stands for itself. It is the greatest achievement of modern times; an illustration of the impossible made possible.

"I believe that THE NEW YORK TIMES has stirred up a public opinion now that will have its result in the courts. Heretofore, as shown by the list published by The New York Herald, convictions for gambling and policy playing have carried with them a fine of $25 or $50, at which the gamblers can afford to laugh. The remedy now lies with the Court of General Sessions. Let there be tried there half a dozen cases, and where convictions are had let the Judges impose a penalty of imprisonment, and the era of gambling and bribery in this city is over for good. It takes public sentiment to bring this about, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is making this."

The order to close was implicitly obeyed by the great majority of the gambling houses yesterday. The crap-game keepers were in despair, as Sunday is their harvest. In a number of instances they tried to open under cover, but so few players could be obtained in the face of the danger of raids that the game was soon abandoned because it failed to pay. "The" Allen's place on Sixth Avenue was open to a few persons who were known, but to all others "Nothing doing" was the fiat that sent them back to their homes.

POLICE BRIBERY STOPPED.

The police were particularly active in the vicinity of gambling houses yesterday afternoon. They remained about the closed doors almost constantly, and their presence was enough to frighten away prospective players. Heretofore whenever a policeman found himself in pressing need of a ten-dollar note he had only to post himself in front of a gambling house, and a few minutes later one of the proprietors would quietly slip something into his hand, when the policeman would have urgent business at once on the next block. The business was usually important enough to keep him away from the vicinity of the game until another bill was needed.

The sudden closing of the poolrooms brought with it a number of interesting and amusing incidents. In William Street a place had opened for business shortly before 2 o'clock on Saturday. Suddenly there was a commotion within the rail, and the stentorian-voiced individual who calls out the progress of the races announced that patrons had better get their money up at once, as pools would be sold on only the first race.

"There'll be nothing doing after the first race, boys," he announced, "so you had better get down quick. We won't sell on any other race."

This was not altogether unexpected, but the pickers of "good things" on the other races were depressed. Silently they waited for the first race to be run, and then, to the order of "All out," they filed into the street. At once the writers folded up the sheets and stuck them in their pockets, while the attendants pulled down the racing cards and burned them. After the room had been cleared of every tangible evidence of having contained a pool-selling outfit, the proprietors went into the saloon below, where two precinct detectives were waiting.

"Everything all right?" queried one of the latter.

"All right," said the proprietor. "I'll show you."

The trio then went up to the dismantled room, where the detectives made a solemn investigation, then withdrew.

GAMBLING COMMISSION QUITS.

The Gambling Commission has gone out of business for the present. The members failed to get together yesterday afternoon, as usual, in their meeting place at Forty-seventh Street and Broadway. There was a collection of some magnitude due, but in the face of the universal closing it was wisely decided to forego this. The commission needed no notification. To-day its members are widely scattered, and its occupation, for the present at least, is gone. It is not likely that any millions will pass through its hands for some time to come.

Whenever Chief of Police Devery makes up his mind to talk about the gambling in this city, which to him has been only a rumor, he takes refuge behind the contention that it is impossible for his men to find their way into clubs on that the Magistrates fail to sustain him. Yet there is a section of the charter which makes him practically a Magistrate in himself, and gives him the right to issue warrants against illegal resorts upon the simple information, not under oath, of one of his own policemen.

The Deputy Chiefs have the same power, yet there is not a case on record where this power has been exercised by either the Chief or his deputies. It is possible that there is not a policeman on the force who even suspects the existence of a gambling house in the entire city, but it is still more likely that the part of the bribery fund that sticks to the patrolman's fingers is responsible for his lack of knowledge.

FOR POLICE INFORMATION.

Section 318 of the Greater New York charter is called to the attention of the Chief and his deputies. It is as follows:

"If any member of the police force, or if any two or more householders shall report in writing, under his or their signature, to the Chief of Police or to a Deputy Chief of Police, that there are good grounds (and stating the same) for believing any house, room, or premises within the said city to be kept or used as a common gambling house, common gaming room, or common gaming premises, for therein playing for wagers of money at any game of chance, or to be kept or used for lewd purposes or amusements, or the deposit or sale of lottery tickets or lottery policies, it shall be lawful for the Chief of Police or a Deputy Chief of Police to authorize, in writing, any member or members of the police force to enter the same, who may forthwith arrest all persons there found offending against law, but none others, and seize all implements of gaming, or lottery tickets or lottery policies, and convey any persons so arrested before a Magistrate, and bring the articles so seized to the office of the Property Clerk.

"It shall be the duty of the said Chief of Police or Deputy Chief of Police to cause such arrested person to be rigorously prosecuted, and such articles seized to be destroyed as the orders, rules, and regulations of the Police Board shall direct."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY READY

Fortified with Evidence Against Vicious Resorts Which Chief Devery Has Been Long Collecting.

On behalf of District Attorney Gardiner, his chief assistant, John F. McIntyre, last night made a statement in which he outlined the programme which Col. Gardiner intends to follow this week in the prosecution of gamblers and other lawbreakers of the city. Now, it seems from this statement that evidence which Chief Devery, it is declared, has been gathering for a month past will all be turned over to the District Attorney's office, and thus the Chief throws the responsibility upon Col. Gardiner.

"To-morrow," said Mr. McIntyre, "we expect Mr. Burr of the Society for the Prevention of Crime to call at the District Attorney's office and lay before us such proof and evidence as he has against gambling and other resorts of the city. This evidence will be acted upon immediately.

DEVERY COLLECTS EVIDENCE.

"In justice to Chief of Police Devery I will also state that to-morrow he will submit to Col. Gardiner all the evidence that he has been gathering within the last month against various places in the city. He to-day sent word to the District Attorney's office that he would heartily co-operate with us in any manner to further the cause of the crusade. Messrs. York and Sexton of the Police Board sent word to the same effect.

"Altogether we expect excellent results during the coming week. The Grand Jury will be called upon to devote special time to the evidence submitted by Dr. Parkhurst's society and the Chief of Police. As it is now, the Grand Jury sits every day from only 11 o'clock until 1:30. From now on we will ask the Grand Jury to sit from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 or even 5 o'clock in the afternoon. You know, there are many prison cases which must be attended to; therefore we will be compelled to ask the jury to sit overtime."

"And what is Col. Gardiner's reply to the letter of Dr. Parkhurst calling his attention to dives?" was asked.

"As to the Parkhurst letter," said Mr. McIntyre, "I will say this: The District Attorney had gone into the Grand Jury room with evidence against practically the same dives two days before the receipt of this letter. Further, Col. Gardiner desires to say that during his administration the Society for the Suppression of Vice, of which Anthony Comstock is Secretary, has called eighty cases to the attention of his office, and of these there have been seventy-nine convictions. During that same time Dr. Parkhurst's society has not seen fit to call the attention of our office to a single case.

TAMMANY IN THE FIGHT.

"Col. Gardiner has gone into this fight on prevalent vice in earnest, and he is determined to stamp it out. Tammany Hall is behind him and is urging him on. There is absolutely no discord. Col. Gardiner approves thoroughly of this fight on vice inaugurated and kept up so well by the press of the city."

DR. PARKHURST ON POLICY.

Knows Devery's Relationship with Al Adams's Manager and Declares the Shops Are Open.

Dr. Parkhurst spent yesterday resting for an active week in the fight on vice which has been mapped out for his society, the Society for the Prevention of Crime. When a reporter for THE TIMES saw Dr. Parkhurst at his home, 133 East Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday, and asked if he had anything to add to his letter to District Attorney Gardiner pointing out specific cases of violation of the law, the doctor said:

"I have not just now anything to add to my letter as to the work in the District Attorney's office. That letter, I think, said it all. Meanwhile, if the District Attorney wants them, our society has a few facts as to the dives to which we called attention which might assist in conviction. As

to our programme for the next week, I have nothing to say."

Dr. Parkhurst asked if the various gambling and other resorts throughout the city were closed yesterday, and being told that many of them were said, referring to THE TIMES story of the relationship between Chief Devery and Michael J. Bergen, head man for Al Adams's policy shops:

"I know that all the gaming places, practically, are closed except the policy shops, and I know that they are wide open. I know that Michael J. Bergen, head man for Al Adams, is a brother-in-law of Chief of Police Devery. I know these things.

"Occasionally the manufacturing market is overstocked, and then one big manufacturing company will absorb many little ones. That is the condition of affairs at present among the gamblers. There aren't any little fish except what are inside the big fish.

"I believe the gamblers themselves had a great deal to do with facilitating the present reform wave. They wanted to swallow the little ones, and they seem to have done it."

SULLIVAN IN A HURRY.

The Senator Asks Why He Should Express Opinions on Gamblers' Tribute Disclosures.

Senator Sullivan, who has not been accessible to reporters, was located yesterday at the Delevan, at Broadway and Fortieth Street, where, it was learned, he has been staying for several days. The clerk, however, persistently denied that he was there. He was recognized later as one of a box party at the Schley Music Hall. The attachés refused to take cards to him. He left quite suddenly toward the close of the performance.

When the Senator reached the street a reporter for THE TIMES asked him if he cared to express an opinion as a legislator on the disclosure of the systematized tribute which gambling-house keepers and proprietors of other illegal resorts pay to city officials. He said:

"Why, no. I know nothing whatever about it and have nothing to say. Why should I express an opinion? But you will have to excuse me now. I am in a hurry. I am on my way to meet some friends."

HANDBOOKS FOR GAMBLERS.

Mahoney Interests, Now Losing Thousands of Dollars a Day, Formulate Temporary Relief Plan.

Betting on races to-day will be carried on as usual in this city despite the fact that the poolrooms will remain closed. There was yesterday a plan perfected by which the Mahoney bookmaking interests will have handbooks convenient to those places where poolrooms were formerly conducted and regular customers will be accommodated.

While the embargo remains on poolrooms Mahoney is losing more than $6,000 a day in expenses for rent and employes and other matters pertaining to his gambling places. His desire is to offset, temporarily at least, this expense, and he has devised the system of handbooks.

For a long time handbooks flourished in the Tenderloin district, and do yet among the small betters, but handbooks which will involve thousands of dollars will be inaugurated in this city to-day. This information was scattered among the gamblers by Mahoney's trusted employes last night.

In the Police Courts yesterday two cases against alleged gamblers were disposed of. Isaac Schultz, proprietor of an alleged gambling resort, and sixteen men who had been arrested the night before were arraigned in Essex Market. Schultz was held for examination, but the sixteen players were discharged. They were all arrested on Saturday night in a raid at 100 Essex Street.

FLAMMER REBUKES POLICE.

Says Practice of Engaging Lawyers for Prisoners in Order to Get Part of Fee Is Vicious.

Magistrate Flammer, in Yorkville Police Court yesterday, sharply reprimanded Policeman Malcom S. Ray of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who was accused of having tried to induce friends of two young women whom he had arrested on a charge of grand larceny to retain Lawyer James Nugent as their attorney. Although the policeman denied that he had done so, the Magistrate said to him:

"I am satisfied that you did engage this lawyer. It is a very bad and vicious practice for policemen to engage lawyers for their prisoners and receive a part of the lawyer's fee. The larger the fee the more money they get, and when they get a large amount of money they are liable to make the complaints mild, and thereby bring about a miscarriage of justice. They then cease to represent the people, which they are paid to do."

The prisoners were Mrs. Florence Gannon of 338 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Julia Mason of 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. Mrs. Jennie Brooks of 110 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street charged them with having stolen her pocketbook, containing money and jewelry, at a masquerade ball at the Murray Hill Lyceum, in East Thirty-fourth Street, near Lexington Avenue, Saturday night. Both prisoners were discharged.

Mrs. Kuser, mother of Mrs. Gannon, declared that as she was entering the courthouse the policeman met her and importuned her to employ Nugent, and James Boyle, who also appeared as a witness for the defense, told of a similar experience at the station house. Mrs Kuser said that Nugent had demanded $30 to defend the young women, and when she said that Francis L. Lantry, Commissioner of Correction, had interested himself in the case, he replied: "What good can a Tammany Hall politician do with a Republican Judge? I am a Republican."

Nugent denied that he had made any such remark.

BUCKET SHOPS AND EXTORTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the attention which is being directed by THE TIMES to the "gambling industry" of this city, a few words of inquiry concerning that branch of the business known as bucket-shop gambling may not be impertinent. During the past three or four years the "joints" in New Street and Lower Broadway have been periodically pulled, and the proprietors, clerks, and blackboard artists haled to the police court. In numerous instances the cash and slips found in the "joints" have been seized.

In every instance the whole outfit has reappeared on the following morning at the old stand, and resumed business as serenely as if nothing had happened, notwithstanding the proprietors have known to a moral certainty that the raid would be repeated in due time.

Now, if the bucket-shop business is lawful, whence do the officers of the law derive their authority to interfere with the business? Of course, the victims of the raids have to give bail for their appearance at court. In due time they appear, and are either held for trial, bail being continued, or discharged. If the former, why is it that not one in fifty of them is ever brought to trial? If they are discharged, which is tantamount to a declaration of the Court that they have violated no law, by what right are they repeatedly rearrested, only to go through the same farce over and over again?

Who does not know the answer to these questions? Is it not a fact apparent to everybody that the whole business savors of extortion, not to use the harsher term blackmail? Mind you, I am not pleading for the proprietors of bucket shops; if there is an accursed abomination in this city the bucket shop answers to that designation. If it be asked, Why is not the evil suppressed? the answer may be found in the counter question, Why should the officers of the law destroy sources of private revenue? Finally, what is the relation of the District Attorney's office to this evil?

New York, March 10, 1900. LEX.

FIGHT AGAINST SALOONS.

Called in the Pulpit "Breeding Place of Criminals and Spawning Place of Vice."

The Anti-Saloon League carried its crusade against liquor selling into Brooklyn yesterday, and its cause was advocated from twenty-six pulpits.

Dr. J. Q. A. Henry, at the Central Baptist Church last night, said:

"The saloon is the hell of our political life. It is the most prolific source of the carnival of crime now in Greater New York. It is the home of law breakers, crime makers, and bribe takers. Both the Church and the State are in a crisis in reference to this monstrous iniquity.

"The Anti-Saloon League is in the field to meet this emergency. It seeks to break the political power of the saloon by consolidating the vote of all temperance people inside of all parties, and at the same time leaving temperance men to their own party convictions. The league began work in New York State in the middle of last May. Since then it has held over 800 meetings in 275 towns, in which over 1,000 churches have participated; has aided thirty-three towns to win their fight for no license, and has fifteen persons giving their entire time to the work. It believes that local option should be granted to the cities as well as to the towns; that the residence sections should be free from saloons, and that the day of the saloon keeper should be shortened to correspond with that of reputable business men. It believes that some sensible substitute should be provided for the present drinking saloon, the breeding place of criminals, the spawning place of vice."

Dr. Howard H. Russell, in the Bedford Presbyterian Church, said that the only way to curb the power of the saloons was by united political action churches, Protestant and Catholic alike.

DR. SILVERMAN'S VIEW.

General Movement to Purify the City, He Declares, Should Receive Complete Popular Support.

The Rev. Dr. Silverman at the Temple Emanu-El yesterday spoke on the "Moral Influence of Amusements." Referring to the gladiatorial shows of ancient Rome and of the evil consequences to the character of the people, he said such results should teach a lesson in modern times. Many modern music and dance halls and theatrical performances, he declared, exercised an evil influence. He had great faith in the high-class drama, and he believed that dramas like "Othello" and "Lear" and the like should be taken as standards. The preservation of public morals was as important as the preservation of the public health, and should be as carefully studied. It was time for the churches and ethical societies and good women to take up the matter seriously.

Druggists, Dr. Silverman declared, were not allowed to sell poisons except under certain restrictions and safeguards, and amusements should also be subjected to similar restrictions. It was time that all public amusements, performances, dance and music halls, and panoramas should be placed under censorship. All amusements should be tested by a certain standard.

Dr. Silverman also spoke about the movement to suppress the gambling evil in connection with the subject of immoral shows. He said:

"The general movement for the purification of our city from the vipers that have infested it under whatever names they are known should be encouraged and upheld by all the people. In fact, it might be suggested that mass meetings should be called for the purpose of strengthening the backbone of the officers whose evident duty it is to take the initiative in the matter of proceeding with all the machinery of the law against all institutions of evil."

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION PROVED.

From The Newark Sunday Call.

Official blackmail has been proved against the New York City Government. The existence of thousands of gambling dens and other resorts of vice has been known, but THE NEW YORK TIMES now shows that they pay a license tax to a small gang of politicians, who divide the blackmail among the officials, principally in the Police Department. It remains to be seen whether the New York Legislature will again refuse to act, and whether Gov. Roosevelt will have the courage to use his powers, which are adequate if properly directed. Tolerance, neglect, of inefficiency in pursuit of crime is bad enough, but the blackmailing system is worse in its ultimate effects than any one of the crimes, because it not only breeds the offenses, but it makes every offender worse than he would be under mere laxity of government.

TO DEFEAT REPUBLICANS.

Anti-Imperialists Say They Will Have Over 2,000,000 Votes Against the Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 11.—Erving Winslow, Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, says that between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 voters will vote against the Administration and support anti-imperialism as a strictly defined issue in the coming campaign. The party will not bring forward an independent candidate.

"We will in all probability have a regular delegate convention in the three weeks succeeding the regular convention," said Mr. Winslow to-day, "and will then select a standard bearer and a platform probably in the way of confirming an already existing platform and already nominated candidate. We believe anti-imperialism is strong enough, and there is one platform that concedes this issue, and we shall accept that platform even if by so doing we must accept some minor issues that we do not agree with. In this way our influence is much greater than as a mere party.

"The Puerto Rican tariff has had the effect of cutting the Republican Party in two. Puerto Rico is only the beginning of the difficulties which we predicted."

ATTITUDE OF GOLD DEMOCRATS

Those in Indiana Working for the Nomination of a Presidential Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 11.—The uncompromising Gold Democrats of Indiana, who will not accept Bryan on any platform, are carrying on correspondence with Eastern gold Democrats, with intent to hold a National Convention here and nominate a Presidential ticket.

They say Gold Democrats should not support the free-silver champion in his Presidential campaign, no matter if they do agree with him in his opinions as to Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

British Press Argues Against the Senate Amendment to the Canal Agreement.

LONDON, March 12.—The Standard, discussing editorially the Hay-Pauncefote convention, says:

"We hope Lord Salisbury will not agree to the amendment of the Senate Committee, which would emasculate the convention. We would be no better off than if we tore up the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; and that is what many people in the United States who have not Mr. McKinley's regard for the sanctity of treaty obligations would like to see done."

The Morning Post says: "If the Senate committee's purpose is maintained, not only would Great Britain renounce her rights under the Clayton-Bulwer convention, but she would become a party to the extension and establishment of American military power in a foreign State."

TWO MEN KILLED BY TRAIN.

Narrow Escape of a Third—Trolley Car Kills a Man.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—Three men were struck by a train on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway near Hopewell this afternoon. Two of them were killed and the third had a narrow escape from death. The men killed were Lorenzo Arnuto and Foters Luigi. The one who escaped death was Salvator Aitenetti. The three men were walking along the track when struck. When the train was stopped after running a short distance Aitenetti was found on the pilot in an unconscious condition. He was brought to Trenton and taken to a hospital. He is expected to recover. The three men were New Yorkers, and lived on Marion Street, in that city.

James Whalen of Trenton was killed at Yardville this afternoon by being struck by a trolley car.

Honor for London's Lord Mayor.

LONDON, March 11.—Lord Salisbury has informed the Lord Mayor of London, A. J. Newton, that the Queen purposes to confer a Baronetcy upon him, and to confer Knighthood upon the Sheriffs of the City of London, William Purdie Treloar and Alfred Henry Bevan. "In doing so," the Premier writes, "her Majesty will not only follow the custom in royal visits to the city, but desires to mark the distinguished war services of the city."

ROBERTS CLOSE TO BLOEMFONTEIN

Continued from Page 1.

east of Driefontein Farm yesterday evening, and was witnessd by several of my own staff officers, as well as by myself, and resulted in the wounding of several of my officers and men.

"'A large quantity of explosive bullets of three different kinds was found in Commandant Cronje's laager, and (this has been the case) after every engagement with your Honors' troops. Such breaches of the recognized usages of war and of the Geneva Convention are a disgrace to any civilized power. A copy of this telegram has been sent to my Government with the request that it may be communicated to all neutral powers.'"

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Asvogel Kop, dated March 11, says:

"The white flag treachery was personally witnessed at Driefontein by Lord Roberts, who was looking through a telescope when the Welsh were charging, and saw the Boers hold up their hands, show the white flag, and drop their guns. He saw an English officer advance to receive their surrender, whereupon a Boer volley was fired, and the officer fell."

DUTCH REBELS LAY DOWN ARMS

CAPE TOWN, March 11.—News from Lady Grey, Herschel, and Aliwal North show that the rebels are laying down their arms in large numbers, and that the Boers all along the border are in serious straits.

The rebels assert that the Boers are subsisting on bread and water and so-called coffee, made from rye.

Other rebels are leaving to fight in the Free State. British rule has been restored at Lady Grey, where a big fight is reported to have occurred, many rebels being killed.

It is reported that thousands of rebels contemplate surrendering to Gen. Brabant.

BRITISH LOSSES NOW 15,677.

LONDON, March 12.—The British reported casualties up to this date are as follows: Killed, 2,418; wounded, 8,737; died of disease, 1,029; missing, 3,483; total, 15,677.

BOERS PREPARE TO FLEE?

LONDON, March 12.—The Durban correspondent of The Daily News says:

"On March 1 an order was issued from Pretoria to Field Cornets to make an immediate return of all the women and children in the Johannesburg district, with particulars as to whether each family would possess means of transport in case of sudden removal. The order creates a sensation."

The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques says:

"British and German Outlanders are flocking here from the Transvaal in consequence of the feeling of insecurity aroused by recent events.

"Several important Johannesburg mines have been flooded, the Government having forbidden pumping."

TO ASSAULT MAFEKING.

LONDON, March 12.—A correspondent of The Daily Mail at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing Saturday, says:

"According to Boer reports the fall of Mafeking is certain. There has been heavy fighting this week, and the Boers have been shelling the town from all the outlying forts, which they have captured. Col. Baden-Powell cleared all the natives out of the town but the Boers drove them back.

"The Boers are preparing for a final assault, with the idea that the capture of Mafeking will raise the drooping spirits of the burghers."

SMALL BRITISH CHECK IN NATAL.

LURBAN, March 11.—The Natal Mercury has the following dispatch from Greytown, dated to-day:

"A force composed of Bethune's Mounted Infantry, the Umviti Mounted Rifles, and the Natal Police, with three Maxims, under Col. Bethune, reached Pomeroy Thursday, March 8. The following morning the Boer pickets opened fire.

"A general engagement soon ensued, the Boers using Pomporns and two big guns. There was heavy firing on both sides. Col. Bethune, seeing the impossibility of dislodging the Boers without artillery, retired south of the Tugela, with man wounded. The Boer loss is said to be considerable."

Pomeroy is a small town in Eastern Natal, seventy-three miles north of Pietermaritzburg, and about forty miles east of Ladysmith. Its altitude is 4,300 feet. The Tugela River is about seventeen miles to the south.

WARNING TO FRENCHMEN.

PARIS, March 12.—Le Figaro reproduces to-day a note of warning uttered by a statesman whose name is not given, but who is said to know the present state of opinion among the great powers with respect to the attitude of France toward Great Britain, and that the powers condemn the recent offensive French caricatures of Queen Victoria and such anti-British demonstrations as took place the other day at Bordeaux. The statesman in question says:

"Queen Victoria, who last year facilitated a settlement of many Anglo-French controversies in Africa, has profoundly modified her ideas during the last few weeks. This fact is known all over Europe and is undeniable."

He calls upon Frenchmen to be prudent.

Alleged Spy's Effects Seized.

HAVRE, March 11.—The police have seized, at the offices of the American and European Express Company, a number of packages, including a large trunk, addressed to an American residing in New York, which are said to belong to the alleged spy Philipp, formerly an official in the French Ministry of Marine, who recently disappeared, after being accused of offering to supply to Great Britain for money French naval secrets and also information he pretended to have as to the movements of Boer agents in Europe.

Germans Arrested at Delagoa.

LONDON, March 12.—A special dispatch from Durban says: "The Portuguese authorities at Lorenzo Marques, at the request of Great Britain, have arrested four Germans bound for Pretoria with arms and letters of introduction from Dr. Leyds.

Boer Prisoners Dig a Tunnel.

LONDON, March 12.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Sunday, says: "It is reported that the Boer prisoners at Simonstown were found boring a tunnel underneath the lines of the camp. The work had made considerable progress before discovery."

INSURANCE IN JAPAN.

Press and People Want Foreign Companies to Come In.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, March 11.—Yokohama advices received to-day state that over sixty insurance companies, the majority of which are American, have made application for official permission to do business in Japan. In every instance their applications have failed to comply with provisions of the law, and favorable answer has not yet been given them. These statements refer to operations conducted outside of foreign settlements.

Previous to this, foreign companies have not taken risks on Japanese lives or Japanese subjects. The situation is regarded as materially changed since the Japanese revised treaties went into effect last year, elevating her to the plane of civilized countries.

Japanese papers and business interests also consider it advisable that first-class foreign companies should commence doing business in Japan. For this reason they are urging insurance authorities to make it as easy as possible for them to come in.

Several bogus insurance companies have been started in Japan, but few now survive, though it may be doubted whether the shock given to public confidence by their fraudulent operations has been entirely overcome. In the matter of life policies, too, even the sound companies are said to follow unwise methods. They do not refuse to pay, but they adopt various expedients to postpone payment, alleging inaccuracies in original statements, and devising other reasons for delay.

KENTUCKY PRISONERS WANT SPEEDY TRIAL

Say They Fled from Prejudice and Corruption.

MAINTAIN THEIR INNOCENCE

Declare They Know Nothing of Goebel's Murder, but Fear a Democratic Judge and Jury.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 11.—The Sabbath day brought a hopeful and encouraging calm to the storm which for three hours on Saturday night threatened to burst with terrible fury over Lexington. Impulsive action under perhaps misguided impressions came near precipitating bloodshed, which would not have ended with the threatened riot at the station when Secretary of State Powers and Capt. Davis were arrested by the Lexington officials. Time was ripe, under misleading reports that mountain men were preparing to rescue the prisoners from jail last night, for desperate resistance on the part of the local officers, who are mostly Goebel men. Had an attempt been made to take the prisoners from jail the result is unpleasant to contemplate.

The adopting of disguise by Davis and Powers in order to get out of Frankfort puts an ugly phase on the matters for the prisoners, in the opinion of some of their friends here, although they explain that they did so merely to get away from the local Goebel influences which, they allege, would work to their detriment in securing a fair trial. Both tacitly admit now that in this they may have made mistakes, as both strongly urge their innocence of any connection with the murder of Goebel, and insist that they have no fear whatever as to the outcome. Regarding his flight from Frankfort, Powers gave out the following signed statement:

"I have nothing to say except that I want a speedy trial. I have no fear of the result before a non-partisan court and jury. I hold a pardon from Gov. Taylor for the offense charged against me, and I simply wanted to get to that part of the State where his acts as Governor would in a great measure be recognized.

"I have never had, and I now have but two things to fear in the once threatened and now actual prosecution, and they are the rapid and corrupt influences that $100,000 can have in the prosecution of any case, and the political influences that will be incident to this trial. It is no small thing to fear, as any sober thinking man must confess. I am innocent of the charge preferred against me. All I ask is a speedy, fair, and non-partisan trial.

"I am willing for the public to know the whole of the connection I have had with the very bitter strife in this State. This is the only public statement I think I shall make until I am called upon to make my defense. I was confident when I left Frankfort and I am confident now, that W. S. Taylor is at least de facto Governor of this State, and that the acts of a de facto Governor are legal and binding, and therefore, the pardon received by me is a legal shield of further prosecution.

"I was leaving what I thought would be a causeless prosecution. I was willing before I left Frankfort, and so stated, that I would waive any rights I had acquired by reason of the pardon and return and stand my trial at any time I could get an agreement to be tried by a jury of six Democrats and six Republicans in any judicial district in the State except the one in which Franklin County is situated."

Judge George Denny, a prominent Republican attorney, called on the prisoners to-day and was closeted with them several hours. He will represent them in whatever legal steps are taken. Judge Denny said to-night that the prisoners are not averse to going to Frankfort, but they would like to have arrangements made to try their cases here. This cannot be done except as to a writ of habeas corpus, which is not likely to be sought in this case.

The men were arrested last night on warrants sworn to before Squire Frank Graves of this city, and made returnable before County Judge Bullock. Sheriff Bosworth of this county says he will give the men as speedy an examining trial as they desire, but he does not think it proper to have the trial for several days yet, on account of the excitement.

Sheriff Sutter, who came here from Frankfort to-night, stated that he did not know when the men would be taken back to Frankfort. It will not be, however, till the examining trial is over here, which will simply decide that the local court has no jurisdiction, and the prisoners will then be taken to Frankfort.

All is quiet here to-night, and the soldiers still guard the jail. The armory is deserted, as all the arms are in the hands of the local soldiers on duty at the jail. Col. Williams of the Second Kentucky Regiment, and an ardent supporter of Taylor, was wired to return from Connorsville, Ind., but he has not answered. Capt. Longmyer stated to-night that in case Col. Williams comes he will take no orders from him. In this case there will be a conflict of military authority, and if Col. Williams decides to take the armory, he will have to do it by force. The prisoners, however, may be removed before that eventuality occurs.

Reports from high sources in the Beckham ranks are to the effect that Gov. Beckham may move the State capital here, but these are nothing more than rumors so far.

TAYLOR CHARGES CONSPIRACY.

Says $100,000 Appropriation Is Being Used by Democrats to Shed Blood of Innocent Republicans.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 11.—According to a statement made by Gov. W. S. Taylor to-night he has granted a pardon to each of the persons for whom warrants have been issued charging them with being accessories to the assassination of Senator Goebel, including Secretary of State Caleb Powers and ex-Secretary of State Charles Finlay. In his statement Gov. Taylor recites the conditions under which he claims to have been elected, and charges the Democratic contestants for State offices with conspiracy to secure control of the Government. He continues:

"Notwithstanding these conspirators were defeated at the polls as to the State offices, they succeeded in securing a majority in each of the two Houses of the General Assembly and in retaining in power the State canvassing and counting machine.

"While many Democratic members were honestly elected, yet others were elected by the manipulation of dishonest precinct officers and County Canvassing Boards before and during the election, and then, after the election, by a system of counting in and counting out until the majority aforesaid was obtained. As thus constituted the General Assembly and Canvassing Board have decided that the will of the people as expressed at the polls shall be set aside. It is needless to say that such conspiracies as this almost inevitably produce revolution, because a free people will not willingly be deprived of their right of suffrage or consent that the minority instead of the majority shall rule.

"Pending this unfortunate struggle William Goebel, the contestant of the office of Governor, was assassinated by some person whose identity is unknown. Thereupon a conspiracy was formed to fasten this heinous crime upon all or some of the State officers elected by the people, the purpose being to obscure and cover the political robbery and to terrorize all opposition in the Assembly. In order to carry out this foul conspiracy they procured an act appropriating $100,000 ostensibly for the purpose of detecting the criminals, and have employed a lawyer, whose course in the criminal proceedings was so odious as to cause a riot resulting in the destruction of the Court House and the loss of over forty lives.

"Following this an employe of The Cincinnati Enquirer has made affidavit charging that Caleb Powers, Secretary of State; his brother, John Powers, a Captain of a company of State militia; W. H. Culton, a clerk in the Auditor's Office; Charles Finlay, ex-Secretary of State, and Capt. John W. Davis, policeman of the State House grounds, conspired, aided, and assisted in said assassination. Warrants were issued and said W. H. Culton was, during the night of March 9, taken from his home where his wife and child were sick, and incarcerated in the county jail without bail or given an opportunity to secure bail.

"On the day of said assassination, Harlan Whitaker, whose residence is in Butler County, Ky., was arrested and charged with said crime and assassination, and was placed in jail and kept confined without trial for over one month in defiance of the provisions of the law requiring a speedy examining trial, and that a person charged with crime shall be brought out every two days. Upon the trial he was held over without bail, notwithstanding there was absolutely no evidence introduced showing his guilt.

"For some cause, or without cause, our courts, composed almost entirely of Democratic Judges, have become so partisan that it is practically, if not absolutely impossible, for any man not of their persuasion to obtain a fair trial. As organized, the courts are courts of conviction instead of courts of trial.

"Under this state of affairs, believing that each one of said persons is innocent of any complicity in said crime, and further believing that the enormous reward will secure the conviction of these men, however innocent, I deemed it my solemn duty to issue pardons to them in order that these political conspirators might not be enabled to deprive them of their liberty or their life. The guilty men should be punished, but designing men controlling the courts should not be enabled to shed the blood of innocent men, and if it is in my power to prevent it, I pledge myself in the name of God and humanity it shall not be done."

BECKHAM CALLS FOR TROOPS.

Company Is Organized to Protect Democrats from Arrest—More Soldiers Expected at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 11.—The first move on the part of Gov. Beckham's followers toward the formation of a State Guard under his administration was taken here to-day. City Clerk Ben Marshall circulated a paper and enlisted the requisite number of men, who are to compose a new company. The guns for this company have been provided by citizens here, most of them being either needle guns or Winchesters.

This afternoon a report gained currency that Gov. Taylor had given his soldiers orders to arrest Gov. Beckham and other officers of the Democratic State Government. On account of this report the men enlisted by Capt. Marshall were assembled at the City Hall, armed, and sworn in as special police for the purpose of protecting the Democratic officers, who are still quartered at the Capital Hotel. A large number of citizens also volunteered and were assigned at various posts in the vicinity of the hotel to offer resistance in case the talked-of arrests were attempted.

The Democratic partisans say that should the militia attempt to interfere with the session of the Legislature, persistent rumors of which have been in circulation all day, it will be next to impossible to avert bloodshed. The Republican officials, however, deny that such action has been even contemplated, and assert that the Legislature will not be molested in any way.

That the report is believed in Democratic circles, however, is shown by the fact that the advisability of holding the session in some other place than the State House has been under discussion, and even at a late hour to-night the question had not been fully settled. Several Republican members of the Legislature left the city to-day, presumably for their homes.

Gov. Taylor's soldiers, who are on guard at the State House, were reinforced to-day by the arrival of the Barboursville company of seventy-one men, all of whom are fully armed and equipped. More troops are looked for to-night. The Pineville and London companies are expected some time during the night or to-morrow.

Gov. Beckham this afternoon appointed Col. David R. Murray of Clover Point, Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Colonel, and he was sworn in. The official announcement was made that this appointment is only temporary. This was regarded as significant, it being understood that Col. Murray accepted the appointment on account of the gravity of the present situation, and with the understanding that he could resign when the conditions in the State became more quiet.

Harlan Whitaker and W. H. Culton, who were confined in jail here charged with complicity in the assassination of Goebel, were removed from the jail at an early hour this morning and taken in a hack to Shelbyville under a heavy guard. It is understood they will be kept in the Louisville jail till the April term of the Circuit Court, when they will be returned here for trial.

HATFIELD MUST GO TO PRISON.

Murderer of a Woman in a Feud to Serve Life Sentence.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 11.—After ten years Johnson Hatfield must go to prison for life for the murder of Alifair McCoy. This marks another step in the Hatfield-McCoy feud, which created a reign of terror in Kentucky until ten years ago, and has broken out at intervals since, but only in the way of individual killings.

Most of the leaders have either been convicted or have been shot to death. The case of Johnson Hatfield was affirmed by the Court of Appeals yesterday. His victim was a woman. He was convicted in Pike County, and given a life sentence and has fought the case desperately to the end.

Hatfield was indicted in Pike County for the murder of Alifair McCoy in August, 1888, and also was indicted for having previously conspired with others to kill her. Hatfield had ten years of freedom before he was finally apprehended. He was arraigned for trial the first time in September, 1898, when he obtained a change of venue to Floyd County on the ground of prejudice. Hatfield then appealed from the life sentence of the Floyd Circuit Court on the ground of errors in instruction. The Court of Appeals in a decision by Judge Burnam sustains the verdict.

The case is notable as being one of the few successful convictions in the feud, yet of all the men accused of murder not one has ever been hanged.

TAYLOR'S RIGHT TO PARDON.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 11.—In connection with the pardons issued by Gov. Taylor to State officers and others before their arrest as suspects a statement is made that it has been the custom for years and is legal for Governors to pardon men in advance of trials. In some cases pardons have been issued to save what were accepted as cases of useless expense.

FIRE AT WALLABOUT MARKET.

Four Buildings Damaged—Fireman Falls from a Roof.

Wallabout Market was threatened last evening by a fire which was lively while it lasted, damaging four buildings to the extent of $3,000 and destroying a quantity of edibles of various sorts, the value of which could not be estimated last night.

The fire started at 9 o'clock from the explosion of a gas stove in the office of Collenberg & Schilling, at 1 Washington Avenue, at the corner of Flushing Avenue, and directly opposite the Navy Yard property. The blaze ran from that building to 2 and 3 Washington Avenue adjoining, and to 103 West Avenue, in the rear. All are two-story brick buildings.

While the blaze was at its height Dennis Flannery, of Engine No. 2, fell twenty feet from the roof of one of the buildings, receiving a severe scalp wound. He was able to leave for home after his injury had been dressed by an ambulance surgeon.

The sufferers by the fire are Samuel Lutz, provisions, and Carl Rassner, restaurant, at 1 Washington Avenue; Samuel Meyer, haberdasher, and Braeston Brothers, butter and eggs, 2 Washington Avenue; Charles Smith, produce dealer, at 3, and Bernhard Dezendorf, fish; Fred Heidtman and Louis Schroeder, produce, at the West Avenue building.

Dying from Swallowing False Teeth.

WINSTED, Conn., March 11.—Joseph White, aged seventy years, is dying at his home here as the result of accidentally swallowing two false teeth while in bed Thursday night. The teeth had a whalebone attachment, and lodged so far down his throat that all efforts to extricate them or force them into the man's stomach have been fruitless. Since the accident White has been unable to eat anything, and is constantly suffering intense pain. He will be taken to the Hartford Hospital to-morrow for an operation, but there is little hope that he will survive it.

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KINDERGARTEN ON BOARD BIG SHIP

State of Maine's Log, Sailing with Scrub Crew.

TROUBLE ON THE HIGH SEAS

Week's Work in Cutting Away Wreckage Due to Ignorance—Steerage Way Lost at Equator.

The first complete log of the cruise of the ship State of Maine, which sailed from this port last May for Hongkong with a scrub crew, was obtained yesterday from Aaron Lucas, a member of the State of Maine's crew on her outward voyage, but who came back on the British bark Hamburg, just arrived.

The State of Maine was one of a considerable number of outward-bound ships early last Spring, whose Captain resisted the demands of the Seamen's Boarding House Association and shipped men wherever they could be picked up along the water front. The accounts of the exciting voyages of most of these maritime kindergartens have already floated back here. The history of the State of Maine's excursion as recounted by Lucas differs little from the others except as to detail, being full of inexperience, belaying pins, marline spikes, tar, profanity, blood and hair, in such startling profusion as were probably never before witnessed on the high seas.

According to Lucas, the State of Maine left here with a crew of sixteen men before the mast under Capt. Colcord. The crew was what might be called a mixed crew. There were eight black men from as many different parts of the earth. The other eight men were white. One or two were Americans, and the others were of various nationalities. Only about four men had ever been to sea before in their lives. One had been a sign painter, another had run a ferryboat across the Tennessee River, and one had been a fireman on a steamship. There were twin brothers named Peterson, who had recently come over in the steerage to work on a farm.

The second and third mates, men of uncertain tempers, went to work on this beautiful material almost before the ship got clear of Sandy Hook, and from that time on the State of Maine's decks resembled a cross between a lunatic asylum and an amateur circus.

"When the second mate found what an inexperienced crew he had," said Lucas, "I never saw a man cut up so. He tore around the decks like all possessed a-yelling and shouting at everybody and swearing. The first mate was pretty hot all the time, too, and the Captain wasn't much better. Some of the men were so green that they kept continually getting mixed up, and would frequently go aft instead of forward, and would get into the cabin, thinking it was the fo'castle. This made the skipper worse and worse.

"One man named Jack Bloom was sent aloft to slush down the mainroyal mast. He was but poor a timber that two other men had to be sent up to boost him over the shrouds. A man named Mennair was sent up to help him slush down. It turned out that Mennair knew less than Bloom did, and when they finally got upon the crosstrees he turned to Bloom innocent-like and said, 'Where is that mainroyal you was a-speakin' of?'

"The mate heard him say it, and went fairly wild, he was that mad. He swore so that the Captain came running forward to see what was up. Just as he got amidships Bloom got dizzy or something up aloft, and in clutching to save himself, spilled a half bucket of slush, some of which struck the skipper on the head. The old man swore he'd murder Bloom when he came down.

"One day a black man named Jim said he was seasick, and wouldn't get out of his bunk. The mate went down into the fo'castle and hit him in the eye. Jim jumped up and knocked the mate down. They fought out on deck, where Jim grabbed up a belaying pin, and the mate ran. As Jim dodged around the galley the cook was coming out with a steaming pan of lobscouse. Jim, thinking it was the mate, struck the cook over the head, sending the lobscouse flying over the Captain's dog. The cook just had time to hit Jim over the head with the pan as Jim flew by.

"While we were going through the Indian Ocean the Captain saw a squall coming and stationed a man at the fore main and mizzen halyards with orders to let go when he said so. A Norwegian was at the wheel, and the Captain shouted to him to swing her up a point. The Norwegian swung her up about eight points, and almost threw everybody down with the awful swing of the ship. The Captain was so busy swearing at him that he never thought of the men at the halyards. The man at the mizzen let go all right, but the men at the fore and main heldon, awaiting orders, and the first thing we knew the squall struck and the fore and main top masts were carried away. It took us a week to chop away the wreckage.

"We drifted across the equator three times, not having steerage way. At last we got into Hongkong, and the mate was for kicking everybody off the ship, but the Captain wouldn't let him. He ended, however, by discharging everybody, and the crew of the State of Maine is now drifting slowly back home in all kinds of craft."

WANT CARNEGIE'S MONEY.

Japanese Think Their Cities Would Be Benefited by Free Libraries and Baths.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, March 11.—Japanese mail advices from Yokohama state that several leading Japanese merchants of Tokio are planning to invite Andrew Carnegie to visit Japan. They have learned that he is perplexed as to the best means of disposing of some $50,000,000 of his fortune.

It has accordingly occurred to them, as Japan has been a large purchaser of the products of the Carnegie Steel Company, a portion of these fifty millions might be diverted to that country without doing violence to any principle of justice.

They assume that if Mr. Carnegie can be induced to visit Japan he will find there may be opportunities for exercising his benevolence by providing for free libraries and possibly free baths for Tokio, and perhaps other Japanese cities.

KILLED BY A MILK TRAIN.

Robert Benney Run Down While Crossing Tracks at Bayonne.

BAYONNE, N. J., March 11.—Robert Benney, father of Assemblyman Allan Benney of this city and of City Attorney James Benney, was killed about midnight last night at the West Eighth Street station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Mr. Benney started to walk across the tracks in front of the station, and was run down by a milk train which was backing up. One hand and both feet were cut off, and he died within a few minutes. He was about seventy years old, and for the last thirty years had lived in Bayonne. He formerly lived in New York.

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MONROE DOCTRINE DEMANDS BIG NAVY

Capt. Mahan on the New Problems for America.

MUST CONTROL ISTHMUS CANAL

This Question One of National Strength or Weakness — Importance of Anglo-American Relations.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan will have an article in this week's issue of Leslie's Weekly on "The Monroe Doctrine and Our Navy." He will say, in part:

"The Monroe doctrine, in its primary conception and original statement, rested upon two complementary ideas: First, that 'Europe,' to use an expression of Washington's, 'had a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote, relation,' and, second, that 'the American Continents,' to quote Monroe himself, 'by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained [after the revolt of the colonies of Spain] are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers,' and 'that we should consider any attempt on the part of the latter to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.'

"In a short paper it is as impossible as needless to trace the development of these brief but comprehensive statements. Development, in fact, has been simply in specific application of the general principles to particular cases, as they have arisen. The United States has not gone out of its way to imagine future problems. The progress of events which we call history has, however, brought it to pass that our interest, which justifies our attitude in this matter, has received local emphasis, accentuating its importance in one quarter and diminishing it, at least relatively, in others.

"The settlement and growth of our Pacific Coast, the increasing commercial consequence of the Pacific Ocean, and the questions arising about China, its future government and its trade, make it necessary to connect our Atlantic and Gulf seaboard with the Pacific by a canal across the Central American isthmus, establishing thereby consecutive water communication between the two, as well as shortening the access from our eastern shores to Asia. The isthmus and its immediate surroundings thus become the greatest of our external interests. Scarcely secondary to them is the Caribbean Sea. South of the Caribbean Sea the interests affirmed by the Monroe doctrine are less vital; but the question of the canal and its approaches is one of National strength or weakness.

"We must remember that other nations, and especially European—because the most active—are interested likewise in using that canal, and, for the support of their interests, in gaining positions. To their doing so we oppose the Monroe doctrine. Therefore, if we intend to make good the affirmations of the latter, we must be prepared to resist, forcibly if need be, any attempt to obtain adjacent territory or ports which may serve as stations for a navy hostile to ourselves.

"Such a lamentable alternative as war is best avoided by evident readiness for it; by due preparation, timely made, to support our interests by arms. Now the one preparation for war, in a maritime region like the Caribbean, is a navy large enough to be effective. Ports are quite secondary. They are necessary to a navy which needs a local base of operations; but they are useless without it, especially in the Caribbean, because condition there are so backward as to give no local resources. Positions held there not only must be fortified, but everything to support shipping must be imported, and a steady stream of supply maintained. This can only be done by the navy keeping the sea open, which at the same time secures our other merchant shipping.

"To do these things, which is called controlling the sea, the navy should, strictly, be superior to any which can be brought against it; but this extreme conclusion is qualified by other circumstances, such as our nearness to the Caribbean Sea, our National power through our great resources, the dangers to which our possible opponents may be exposed in other quarters and from other enemies.

"Reflection upon this condition will indicate the size necessary to our own war fleet, and also the wisdom of cultivating those cordial relations to which Great Britain has invited us, which our interests and our institutions advise and the existence of which will put it out of the power or wish of any other State to quarrel with us about the Monroe doctrine. It is to the interest of Great Britain that we should take naval charge of the American isthmus, provided she can feel sure that we will do it effectively."

FUNERAL OF E. J. PHELPS.

Ex-President Dwight of Yale Pays a Feeling Tribute to the Dead—Interment in Vermont.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11.—The last tribute of respect to the remains of E. J. Phelps, ex-United States Minister to Great Britain, which the Yale Faculty, members of the undergraduate body of Yale, and the citizens of New Haven in general could confer, were evidenced at the obsequies held here this afternoon. The services were held in Battel Chapel, which was crowded, and were of a most impressive nature.

Ex-President Timothy Dwight delivered the funeral address, and the Rev. Dr. T. T. Munger, pastor of the United Church, offered prayer and read Scripture. The college choir rendered two hymns, "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Abide with Me."

The body, inclosed in a casket of black, plain, but elegant, was carried into the chapel on the shoulders of eight seniors, members of the Wolf's Head Fraternity. Prof. Phelps was an honorary member of that society.

The honorary pallbearers were: President Arthur T. Hadley, Prof. William Graham Sumner, Prof. John F. Weir, Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, ex-Gov. Charles R. Ingersoll, and Dean Francis Wayland. Ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of New London was in the funeral party, though not a pallbearer. He was Consul General in London while Prof. Phelps was Ambassador at the Court of St. James's.

Ex-President Dwight referred feelingly to his late associate and friend of twenty years. He said that the Yale brotherhood had lost one of its most distinguished members, a man who was an honor to the great company. He spoke with remarkable feeling of the beauty of the life that had just closed. He dwelt upon its completeness, cut off in the enjoyment of unclouded mind, in the midst of a busy life, full of honors that had come without being sought, and surrounded by a family and a host of loving and devoted friends.

To the law students who had come to the funeral in a body and to those of the academic students who had been under Mr. Phelps's instruction Dr. Dwight said that the work of the deceased had closed on earth, but had only just begun in its greater sphere. He had impressed his great personality upon thousands of Yale men who are better and nobler for his influence.

It had always been a source of constant joy to him, said Dr. Dwight, to know that at Yale Prof. Phelps was appreciated by the student body as a "genuine gentleman, withal a man, but one of education, culture, and wide experience in life. His quiet dignity, his forcefulness when need drew from him an exhibition of sturdiness, and his breadth of view stamped itself indelibly on all who had come in contact with him."

The eulogy was a pean of thankfulness on the part of Yale, as expressed through Dr. Dwight, for the great life that had in the last twenty years been lived in the sphere of the university. It was an eloquent appreciation of the services of the man and the patriot, and in the venerable ex-President's best and most eloquent vein.

At the close of this address the choir sang, and then the Benediction was pronounced. The body was taken on the 5:52 P. M. train to Burlington, Vt., where the interment in the family plot will be made Tuesday. It was accompanied to Vermont by the widow, Charles P. Phelps, a son, and Mrs. H. Loomis, a daughter, and a number of friends. The floral tributes were profuse.

British Tribute to Mr. Phelps.

LONDON, March 12.—The Times, referring this morning to the death of Edward J. Phelps, ex-Minister of the United States at the Court of St. James's, says: "Among the gifted men who have represented the United States here, Mr. Phelps was one of the most successful, alike in social and diplomatic duties. He will long be remembered as one of the best and wisest public servants of his country."

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE FORMED.

Representatives of Commercial and Industrial Interests Preparing for Presidential Campaign.

The New York State League of the National Commercial and Industrial League was organized at a meeting held Saturday night at the Murray Hill Hotel under the Chairmanship of George J. Corey, the President of the parent body. The National League is an amplification of the commercial travelers' movement which did valuable service in behalf of the Republican ticket in the campaign of 1896, and its work this year will be carried out on the same general lines as those of four years ago.

In order that the effort may be effective it is purposed to institute a league in each State. Already leagues have been formed in Illinois and Pennsylvania.

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the faith of the State League in the principles of the Republican Party and indorsing the Administration of President McKinley "as an exemplification of the best traditions of the party which has accomplished every great work of constructive statesmanship and carried the country through every great crisis during the past forty years."

"The league further," the resolutions say, "regards Mr. McKinley's re-election as the surest means of perpetuating the unprecedented conditions of National prosperity which have been created during his incumbency." The resolutions also "congratulate the people of the State of New York upon the capable and fearless administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth in the hands of its patriotic Executive, Theodore Roosevelt, and his able coadjutor, Timothy L. Woodruff."

These officers were elected: President—Ex-Mayor William L. Strong; Vice Presidents—Col. Charles F. Homer, J. Seaver Page, W. E. Pulsifer, E. W. Durkee, J. B. Bowden, and Franklin Allen; Secretary—William B. Mann; Treasurer—Anson G. McCook; Executive Committee—Charles H. Webb, S. W. Thompson, Hayden W. Wheeler, Isaac H. Cary, S. D. Brewster, and George F. Bayle.

The State League has enrolled about 400 members, among them representatives of sixty-three dry goods houses, all the principal railroads and a large number of importers and exporters. It is the purpose to hold frequent meetings during the campaign, probably at noon, in some building near the commercial centre of the city, as was done in 1896. Besides this work, the members of the league will assist the Republican National and State Committees in distributing campaign literature, and will also provide speakers, who will deliver addresses throughout the State.

AID FOR CUBAN FARMERS.

Work Oxen Are Supplied by the Relief Fund — Gen. Wilson Favors the Plan.

HAVANA, March 11.—Herbert Allen and Horace Barnes, almoners of the Cuban Industrial Relief Fund, which for about a year has been operating relief farms near Cieba and Mocha, furnishing work for many of the victims of reconcentration, have just returned to Matanzas after distributing fifty-eight work oxen among small farmers. They were received by Gen. Wilson, Military Governor of the department, who conferred with them regarding their undertakings and expressed cordial approval of this method of reconstructing Cuba.

Gen. Wilson, who urged them strongly to continue, has always been an advocate of Government aid in supplying cattle to deserving farmers, failing which, in his judgment, either the bankers or charitable institutions should take the matter in hand.

El Diario de la Marina, discussing agricultural developments, says to-day:

"A possible solution of the question of mortgaged property would be to allow the holders of mortgages to administer the properties until they had paid themselves off, and then to have the properties returned to the mortgageors. Failing this, the law should take its course, so that the land may come into the hands of those having sufficient money to work it.

"As Cuba is supported almost entirely by customs dues, and as the potentiality of Cuba to pay these dues rests upon what the soil produces—Cuba being entirely agricultural—it is of vital necessity to stimulate agricultural reconstruction."

WANT SBARRETTI TO RESIGN.

Cubans Will Inform the Bishop of the Wishes of the People—Protests Continue.

HAVANA, March 11.—Comparatively few people attended to-day's meeting to protest against the appointment of Mgr. Sbarretti to the Bishopric of Havana. A committee of four, including Gen. Maximo Gomez, was appointed to visit the Bishop, and to inform him respectfully of the wishes of the Cuban people. It was argued that it would be better to take this course on the chance that Mgr. Sbarretti would express a willingness to resign, and thus to save the work of organizing some forty sub-committee of protest from the various parts of the diocese, as was originally proposed.

A resolution was offered advocating that a protest be sent direct to the Pope, and that nothing further be done until his answer had been received, but this was negatived by a large majority, it being argued that the movement might grow cold were the agitation to be dropped for six weeks, the time it was estimated would be required to get a reply from Rome.

A representative of the Popular Committee of Protest, who was present, said that general manifestations in opposition to the appointment were about to be made in the Provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara on the day after the landing of Mgr. Sbarretti, but that the letter which Gen. Gomez published in the Havana papers was telegraphed to many towns, and had the effect of deterring the intending demonstrators.

Mr. Root at Work in Havana.

HAVANA, March 11.—Secretary of War Root was busy all the morning receiving the heads of the various departments of Government and conferring with them. Collector Bliss, Major Ladd, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Chaffee, and some members of Secretary Root's party, visited Morro Castle and Cabanas Fortress. Gen. Chaffee returned Admiral Farquhar's call on behalf of Mr. Root.

CHILD RECONCILES PARENTS.

Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Cruikshank of Brooklyn Reunited by Daughter.

It became known yesterday that Dr. and Mrs. William J. Cruikshank of Brooklyn, whose marital troubles engaged the attention of the local courts for about two years, had become reconciled and were living again at 104 Fort Greene Place. It is said that the twelve-year-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Cruikshank, to whom they are both devotedly attached, effected, in a measure at least, the reunion of her parents.

Both Dr. Cruikshank and his wife, when seen at their Fort Greene Place home last evening, said the reconciliation between them had been a complete one. They declined, however, to discuss the circumstances which had led up to the ending of their estrangement.

Mrs. Cruikshank is the daughter of Sergt. Foster of the Brooklyn Police Department, and is about thirty years old. Dr. Cruikshank comes of a well-known Brooklyn family. He has a large practice, and is a member of many clubs.

Dr. Burrell's Condition Improving.

The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, the pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, who has been ill at his home, at 248 West Seventy-fifth Street, was so much improved last night that he hoped to be able to resume his pastoral work this week.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

A carefully selected collection of

Persian Rugs

Now on exhibition and sale.

TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 to 341 Fourth Avenue
Between 24th and 25th Streets

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

FED FOWL ON FREIGHT TRAIN.

Cincinnati Boys Who Accepted Offer of Crafty Poultry Dealer Ask Police to Send Them Home.

With the boundless faith of childhood in the "man with an axe to grind," two Cincinnati boys cheerfully accepted the promise of a trip to New York in a poultry car with return passage paid, slept for four nights among the fowls, which they were forced to feed liberally while a single sandwich was doled out to them daily, and finally arrived in Jersey City happy in the prospect of a speedy return home.

They were turned adrift, however, with 25 cents, and the energetic assertion of their late taskmaster that "they were very bad boys, indeed, to leave home." Then, after tramping the city over, the boys landed in the Tenderloin Police Station House, where they told their story.

Their names are Charles Kline, fourteen years old, of 1,605 Broadway, Cincinnati, and Gus Lipmar, fifteen years old, of 4,211 Main Street, Cincinnati. Last Tuesday afternoon they wandered down to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad station. Out along a siding they found a kind-faced man sitting in the open door of a car filled with live poultry. The boys learned lots about chickens from him, they said. Just as the train started off he called out to them: "Want to come along, boys, and feed 'em for me? Lots of grub, good money, and a free trip back. Right through to New York."

The last part of this speech was shouted after the boys had jumped in, for they didn't want to let such a tempting opportunity steam by. The further the boys got from Cincinnati the harder became their tasks. They slept on empty meal bags on a chicken coop. Their single sandwich they divided each day. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday passed in this fashion. Saturday morning found the outfit in Jersey City. Gus acted as spokesman.

"Now, we'd like our money, mister, and our tickets home."

The man, whose name they had not inquired, answered:

"Now, boys, here's 20 cents. It's the best I can do for you. Besides, you ought to be ashamed to run away from home like that."

The boys spent two of their pennies for postal cards, which they sent to their mothers. Then they crossed to Manhattan, and courageously spent the rest of the day looking for work. Finally failing to find anything the boys went to the station house and asked to be sent home.

Questioned separately by Sergt. Murtha each told the same story. They were turned over to the Gerry society.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Puerto Rico and the Quay Case Will Occupy Senate's Time — Financial Bill Report in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Senate will continue to give attention to the Puerto Rican bill and the Quay resolution this week, with a possibility that there may be a diversion in favor of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and Senator Mason's Boer resolution.

Mr. Mason says it is his purpose to call up his resolution again and to get a vote on it if possible. Senator Davis has expressed an intention to ask the Senate to take up the treaty during the latter part of the week, but Senator Foraker, in charge of the Puerto Rican bill, expresses confidence that Senator Davis will not bring the treaty forward at a time to embarrass the Puerto Rican measure.

Speeches on Puerto Rico will be made Monday by Senators Rawlins and Turner, and probably later in the week by Senator Nelson. The debate on this measure probably will be very general, and possibly quite spirited. The members of the Committee on Order of Business emphatically contradict the reports that the committee is exerting itself to secure the amendment of the Puerto Rican bill, saying that the committee has nothing to do with the formulation of legislation.

The Senate will meet at 10 o'clock Monday, two hours in advance of the usual time for convening, in order to take up the Alaskan Code bill, the reading of which has not yet been completed.

The week in the House promises to be rather dull. To-morrow the contested election case of Wise vs. Young, from the Second Virginia District, which has been debated for two days, will be voted upon. Dr. Wise, the contestant, who is a Republican, was seated by a former Congress on a contest, and the indications are that he will be again seated.

Tuesday the conference report upon the Financial bill will be disposed of. There may be some lively debate upon the report, but it will command the full party strength on the Republican side and will be adopted. The remainder of the week will be devoted to appropriation bills, of which two have been reported to the House—the Army and the District of Columbia bills.

Movements of Government Vessels.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The Philadelphia sailed for San Diego to-day.

The horse transport Siam sailed for Manila via Hilo.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

5:40 A. M.—1,626 First Avenue; M. Shapiro; damage, $3,000.

7 A. M.—326 East Eighty-third Street; Mrs. Fleming; damage, $500.

10 A. M.—323 East Fifty-ninth Stret; B. Morse; damage, $30.

11:25 A. M.—17 East Eighty-third Street; Wallace Crain; damage, $200.

6:20 P. M.—307 East Eighty-seventh Street; Henry Frank; damage slight.

6:00 P. M.—1,846 Second Avenue; Charles Miller; damage slight.

7:55 P. M.—63 West One Hundredth Street; Sarah McLarkey; damage, $500.

8:50 P. M.—113 Ridge Street; Mark Lacher; damage, $50.

9:50 P. M.—486 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; E McDonald; damage, $200.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 11.—The Katydid Breaker of the Mount Jessup Coal Company at Winton burned last night causing a loss of $40,000. This is the second breaker belonging to this company burned within a year. The fire is believed to have been incendiary.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., March 11.—The Saratoga, one of the largest hotels at Lakewood, on Chautauqua Lake, was burned to the ground this morning. The loss will be $15,000. The Rice cottage adjoining the hotel was also burned. The loss on the cottage is $4,000.

BUFFALO, March 11.—A dispatch from Newark, N. Y., says the cold storage warehouse and office of Smith & Hyde, produce dealers, were destroyed by fire at 10 o'clock this morning, causing a loss of $15,000. The loss on dried fruits, flour, and beans in the warehouse amounts to $10,000.

REDFIELD, Iowa, March 11.—Fire early this morning in the business portion of this town completely wiped out all the business houses on the south side of Main Street. The loss is estimated at about $20,000, only partly covered by insurance. Thirteen families were burned out. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BOSTON, March 11.—Fire in the building at the corner of Franklin and Batterymarch Streets to-night cleared out the top floor occupied by the Franklin Press, Mindoes Brothers, and the E. I. Drisco Company, printers, causing a loss of $6,000 to $8,000.

CANDY.
Monday Specials
Chocolate-covered Nougat, Walnuts, Caramels, Chips and Georgians, pure and freshly made, for this sale,
15c. lb.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

CANDY.
Monday Specials
Chocolate-covered Peppermints, Wintergreens, Peanut Clusters, Cocoanut and Creams in all flavors,
15c. lb.

First Quality All-Wool Smyrna Rugs at Prices of Third Quality.

That's the story condensed. It's the Rug chance of March. We secured them from the most conspicuous jobbing firm in New York. Were requested not to advertise the name. However, the Rugs bear it. Come see them. Beautiful. Made in the occident, but aglow with the art of the orient. Keep the salient feature in mind—first quality at prices of third quality.

64c. for our usual $1.18 kind—size 18x33 in.
$1.39 for our usual $2.34 kind—size 26x52 in.
$1.68 for our usual $2.68 kind—size 30x60 in.
$2.49 for our usual $3.99 kind—size 36x70 in.

Good time to call your attention to a line of All-wool Smyrna Rugs in carpet sizes. We will not continue the patterns and for that reason reduce the prices.

$8.49 for our usual $8.98 kind, size 6 x 9 ft.
$11.99 for our usual $14.29 kind, size 7½ x 10½ ft.
$13.99 for our usual $19.49 kind, size 9 x 12 ft.

Quantities are limited—nine of the $8.49 ones; fifteen of the $11.99 ones and fifty of the $13.99 ones.

Silverware Sale.

Quadruple-plated Silverware at prices that may cause you to suspect its quality. Perish the suspicion! Such bargains are the invariable result of aggressive methods. The best makers are availing themselves of the Macy outlet in order to get rid of broken lines, depleted varieties, sample sets and pieces and discontinued styles. This store is simply a channel through which the silver flows from factory to you. Our toll is ridiculously small.

Fern Coasters, for banquet table decoration, quadruple plate, separate lining, filled with artificial ferns and grasses, $2.89.

Candelabra, four branches, handsomely burnished, quadruple plate, $4.99.

Carving Knife and Fork, nickel silver, hollow handles, made by Meriden Silver Plate Co., value $4.00; at $2.23.

Nut Picks, set of six, 47c. Solid Steel Forks, set of six, $1.07. Dessert Knives, set of six, $1.07. Children's Knives, Forks and Spoons, per set, 49c. Cream Ladles, 22c. each. Sugar Tongs, 38c. each. Berry Spoons, 39c. each. Fish Forks, 49c. each. Pie Knives, 59c. each. Oyster Ladles, 73c. each. Fish Knife and Fork, $1.79 per pair.

Single letters engraved on all sterling or plated ware free of charge.

Watches and Clocks.

All kinds of Clocks with all tones of strikes. From the silvery tinkle of a lute thrum to the ringing rhythm of an anvil. Clocks that soothe, Clocks that alarm—Clocks that cuckoo and Clocks that chime. All are accurate time measurers and attractively priced. For illustration:

Boys' Nickelled Watches, good timekeepers, wind in back, 59c.

Nickelled Alarm Clocks, splendid timekeepers, fully guaranteed by us, 59c.

Carlsbad China Boudoir Clocks, best American movement, value $1.25 to $2.25; at 94c.

Carlsbad China Mantel Clocks, prettily decorated, $1.98.

Bonn Mantel Clocks, our own importation, handsomely decorated, ornamental dials, guaranteed 8-day movement, value $7.50; at $3.94.

Mantel Clocks, full size, finished in black and marbleized effects, bronze top ornament, guaranteed 8-day movement, strike half hourly, at $3.94.

Mantel Sets, finished with French gilt, clock and pair of candelabra, decorated china panels, value $25.00 to $28.00; our price $16.29.

Bronze Ornaments — representing "The Shepherd"—for top of clock, 27c.

These Crepons Will Go Cantering.

We are consciously serious in the statement that Crepons are in larger demand than ever. Crepons have ceased to be a caprice. They glory in the *cachet* of willful Dame Fashion. Their status is assured; their rank undisputed. We feel like clapping on all sails in praise of our stock. But what's the use? Conjure up every synonym for "puff" and some of them may convey an idea of the weaves. Black? Yes, black-black like the black of the richest and jettiest of mineral coal. Silk, wool mohair.

Ten styles, real value, $1.35; our price, **98c.**
Eight styles, real value, $1.50; our price, **$1.24.**
Eleven styles, real value, $1.75; our price, **$1.49.**
Six styles, real value, $2.25; our price, **$1.59.**

Black Mohair Brilliantine.

Black Mohair Brilliantine. Just from Great Britain. Can't broach the subject without indulging in a hackneyed reminder. Contracted for them with the Bradford mill-men long before prices went ballooning.

You know how serviceable and appropriate they are for general wear during spring and summer. They don't wrinkle and don't catch dust. We guarantee the dye to be perfectly fast. Some are 38 in. wide—34c., 39c. and 49c. Others are 45 inches—49c., 69c., 79c., 98c., $1.24 and $1.49.

$1.25 Spring Dress Goods at 59c.

A notable group of Suitings, including Vigoureux, Tweeds and Homespun Cheviots. This offering is in excess of every expressed or implied obligation on our part to always undersell competition. We could charge 75c. for these goods and still maintain that policy. But we *can* sell them at 59c. and we will. Every yard is springy, soft, bristly, selected wool; new shades of brown, gray, blue and the like, 50 to 54 inches wide, retail value 80c. to $1.25; our price, 59c.

$1.25 Silk-Finished Henrietta at 79c.

That's less than to-day's cost of importation. We almost knew they would advance, and bought accordingly—bought months ago. Our prescience means profit for you. Fine delicate twills, full of inimitable drapery possibilities, forty colors to choose from, 45 in. wide, 79c. instead of $1.25.

Colored Petticoats.

Mercerized Percaline—strong and silky—trimmed with wide accordion plaiting—Yale blue, cerise, purple and black, 99c.

Imported Mercerized Sateen Petticoats, trimmed with umbrella-shaped ruffle and two corded ruffles, gray, cardinal, cerise, purple, cadet and Napoleon blue, $1.79.

Flannelette Petticoats.

Underskirts, made of pink and blue striped flannelette, yoke band, finished with wide hem, 19c.; extra large size, 24c.

Underskirts, made of pink and blue striped flannelette, trimmed with lace-edged umbrella-shaped ruffle, 42c.

Phenomenal Carpet Bargains.—Annex.

We don't like to use the word "phenomenal." Reckless advertisers have enfeebled it. However, in this instance, no other adjective can serve us quite so well. The Carpet bargains *are* phenomenal—sensational, as well. Our retail prices are frequently less than current wholesale rates. Can't put it stronger. For example:

49c. for 65c. All-Wool Extra Super Ingrains, thirty designs, choicest color combinations.

56c. for 75c. Finest Tapestry Stair Carpet, extra attractive patterns and color schemes.

59c. for Higgins's and Sandford's best nine-wire Tapestry Carpet, new styles.

99c. for $1.25 Extra Axminster Carpet—rich and artistic effects—elegant for Parlors.

$1.09 for **$1.50** Savonnerie Carpet—the patterns are varied and graceful—exquisite tints.

Bring the dimensions of your rooms. *We'll fit them with Ready-made Carpets.* That's how we utilize remnants. The assortment includes all leading qualities. Sizes range from 6x8 feet to 10½x15 feet. The only difference in buying these and in buying from full rolls is that the prices of the Ready-made are a third less.

The Upholstery Sale.

The first item is an output that will lead you to other values of equal merit: Imported Reversible Jute Velour Portiere Ends, 25 in. square. Figured effects and plain colors. They are samples of a manufacturer who employed them to show his customers what his $35.00 Portieres were like. Long as they last you may buy them at 24c. each.

Embroidered Sash Curtain Muslin, value 12c. a yard; our price 8c.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, extra good quality, twenty-five different designs, value $3.00 per pair; our price $2.24.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, finest quality, all the newest designs, value $5.50 per pair; our price $4.24.

Madras Lace Curtains, plain white, cream and chintz, value $6.00 and $7.00 per pair; our prices $4.48 and $4.69.

Snowflake Curtains, cotton and silk cross stripes, fifty different colorings, per pair, $1.24 to $6.99.

Tapestry Portieres, six leading colors, value $2.00 per pair; our price $1.49.

Armure Tapestry Portieres, solid colors and rich self-toned patterns, value $5.00 per pair; our price $3.48.

Mercerized Tapestry Portieres, silk effects, Bagdad patterns, value $6.50 per pair; our price $4.74.

Three-fold Oak Screens, five feet high, covered with silkoline, value $2.25; our price $1.69.

Japanese Screens, covered with black cloth, embroidered with best quality tinsel, value $4.00; our price $2.99.

Pillows, filled with down, covered with cambric muslin, size 24x24 in., value $1.50, our price $1.11; size 26x26 in., value $1.75; our price $1.34.

Sofa Pillows, covered with Oriental mercerized tapestry, value $1.50; our price 89c.

Utility and Shirt Waist Boxes, covered with pretty cretonnes, in all the newest patterns, at $1.49, $1.94, $2.18 and $2.69.

The Furniture Sale.—Annex.

Hoax sales that mushroomed into existence when we started this honest sale have petered out. Cajolery can't sustain a trade movement in this town. We've learned that by watching some of our competitors. Wholesome values keep our Furniture business booming. Wheedling could not.

Dining Chairs, solid oak, large cane seat, heavy braced high back, value $1.25; our price 74c.

Morris Chairs, solid oak frame, brass rod, reversible cushions covered with denim in your choice of several colors, $2.99.

Dining Tables, solid oak, heavy post legs, carved feet, may be extended six feet, value $6.50; our price $4.99.

Sideboards, large size, solid oak, swell-top drawers, cast brass trimmings, large bevel French plate mirror, at $13.99.

Hanging Hall Glass, bamboo frame, large bevel French plate mirror, value $3.50; our price $1.99.

Standing Hat Rack and Hall Seat combined, solid oak, French plate mirror, value $8.00; our price $5.99.

Chiffoniers, large size, solid oak, five deep drawers, pattern top, value $6.00; our price $4.49.

Chiffoniers, large size, solid oak, five deep drawers, toilet top and French plate mirror, at $6.74

Chiffoniers, solid quarter-sawed oak five deep drawers, cast brass trimmings, large pattern French plate mirror, $12.34.

Dressers, solid oak, three large drawers, carved front, large size bevel French plate mirror, value $12.00, at $9.74.

Beds and Bedding.—In Annex.

If you are a novice, the mattress merchant has you at his mercy. Do you know the difference between No. 2 South American hair and PURE South American hair? Perhaps you do—more than likely you do not. Nine times out of ten the buyer must rely upon the integrity of the dealer. Most dealers are honest; however, many are careless.

In order to remain independent of other people's work and possible mistakes or frauds, we have established a mattress factory on the premises. That affords you security and economy. For example:

White Enamelled Iron Beds, heavy posts, brass trimmings, all sizes, $2.99.

White Enamelled Iron Beds, heavy posts, extended foot rail, brass rod head and foot; value $7.00; our price, $5.84.

White Enamelled Iron Beds, heavy posts, bow and extended foot rail, heavy brass rod head and foot; value $8.00; our price, $6.49.

White Enamelled Iron Beds, brass trimmings, heavy woven wire spring and cotton mattress, single size, 3 ft. wide, complete, $7.72.

Mattresses, short hair, covered with A. C. A. ticking, single size, 3 ft. wide, $3.99.

Mattresses, No. 2 South American Hair, covered with A. C. A. ticking, weight 40 pounds, sold elsewhere as pure South American hair; value $20.00; our price, $14.98.

Mattresses, made of absolutely pure South American hair, covered with A. C. A. ticking, weight 40 pounds, made in one or two parts; value $25.00; our price, $17.72.

More About Shirt Waists.

But what "more" can we print? Tell you they are the vogue? Verily, every woman knows it. Describe them? Can't. Inform you our prices are the lowest? That is never questioned. Just one recourse remains. Give you "more" literal acts concerning the economies of the stock. Easy for you to verify the values these quotations vouchsafe:

Percale Waists, unusually neat and pretty designs, French-yoke back, laundered cuffs, 49c.

Corded Gingham Waists, firm of weave, choice patterns, French-yoke back, laundered cuffs, 69c.

Imported Madras Waists, dainty colorings and tasteful designs, very serviceable, 99c.

Anderson's Imported Madras Waists, made in the nattiest styles and finished with large pearl buttons, $1.24

Fancy-striped Madras Waists, modest stripes, assertive stripes, novelty stock collar, $1.59.

German Linen-and-Cotton Waists, French-yoke back, smart effects, value $2.50; price $1.79.

Fine Chambray, clear, strong colors, back and front nicely tucked; can't be matched under $2.50; our price $1.99.

Striped Batiste Waists, carefully made and enhanced with smart embroidery vest, $2.49.

Other styles and qualities, relatively as cheap, ranging up to $14.74.

Sheer White Lawn Waists.

They are ready. Charming enough to have delighted the Graces. Soft, thin, fine fabrics. Adorned with snowy embroideries and foamy lace. The story of their loveliness floats in the writer's brain. The pen can't translate it into concrete expression. Words are futile. Eyesight may not fail. Come see them. The following are enticing:

Tucks down front, one row inserting in yoke, 89c.

Back and front trimmed with cluster of tucks, 99c.

Back and front trimmed with tucks and hemstitching, $1.21.

Four rows narrow and two rows wide inserting down front, $1.74.

Back and front trimmed with tucks and Valenciennes lace inserting, dress sleeves trimmed with tucks and lace inserting, $3.99.

90c. Corsets at 59c.

Don't skip this item. It's a tidbit. Take the tip: Long-waisted Corsets, made of jean, heavily boned, trimmed with lace and ribbon, white and drab, value 90c., at 59c.

85c. Wrappers at 59c.

Just a sentence will do. One hundred dozen Wrappers made of percales and figured lawns—light and dark colors—various styles, value 85c., at 59c.

Silk Skirts.

The range is from $5.99 to $34.99. Every price-rise represents a rise in quality and elegance. The variety is fairly bewildering — and bewitching beauty abounds.

$2.25 Mohair Waists, $1.49.

Fine black mohair Waists, corded back and front, dress sleeves, flare cuffs, lined throughout, stock collar, value $2.25, at $1.49.

The Wanamaker Store

SUMMER FABRICS

Foremost Providers of Dress for Women

THESE two Wanamaker stores in New York and Philadelphia bring out and distribute almost fabulous quantities of fine and staple dress fabrics among the best dressed women of the two foremost cities of America. It is a most responsible service—not to be lightly attempted nor forwarded by mere bravado. The most pernicious falsehood ever stated in pseudo-compliment of this house was the phrase—"Wanamaker's can sell anything." The confidence which the public has in this store was gained and is maintained by selling only the highest character of merchandise at fairest prices. This store's reputation for Dress Goods was earned by the most earnest and exhaustive seeking out of the new and beautiful from every home of textile handicraft. This watchfulness is constant—the seeking never ends. Our Paris outpost has its own corps of experts to watch Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, and most closely of all, France, the birthplace of novelty—the storm-center of style. The home organization is in constant touch with the fabric manufacturers of America. No new fabric leaves the loom without our knowledge—first sight and first style selection are prerogatives of Wanamaker's. Wanamaker's can sell anything that Wanamaker's buys, is a better truism. This because of the taste and skill, the knowledge and experience with which all fabrics are selected and bought. Women buy Dress Goods with the utmost confidence at Wanamaker's because they know that a half a dozen pairs of expert eyes have examined all, and pronounced the fabric shown to be the best of its kind at its price that is to be found; else it would not be found on these counters. This is the key to their confidence. This first—and yet not always first—there is the test of their own eyes. The beauty of the fabrics with its direct appeal is strongest proof of all.

The news from Paris still emphasizes the prevalence in favor of fabrics that give the clinging effect. Peeps into the secrets of famous modistes show Crepe de Chine in greatest prominence; these are richly brocaded with velvet designs in long clinging evening toilettes.

Our stock follows Fashion's trend—the variety of Crepe de Chines would be tiresome if they were not so entrancing—hundreds of variations—delicate and beautiful, plain and novel. The plain crepe de chines are in a multitude of colorings in the soft tones, pastel-like. Then follow the embroidered varieties—with dots and wondrous variety of figures; others are brocaded; then follow more with ribbon-run stripes, hemstitched stripes, figured stripes in self-colors—marvelous variety of daintiest fabric beauty. Prices range from the plain at $1.50 to elaborate at $3.50.

The Silk-and-wool Bareges are so close in family as to share the season's favor. Some are plain, with cluster of narrow stripes forming a tape border, for effective trimming. $2.50 a yard.

French Silk-and-wool Cords are very effective—elastic and clinging—quite ideal. $3 a yard.

Silk-and-wool Challie de Laines return—new and apt for clinging robes; $2 a yard.

Grenadines fit every new style—their place is permanent, and wonderfully broad this season. One novelty shows serpentine threads giving a wave-like effect, crossed with insertions of lace. $4 a yard.

Others have drawn ribbon stripes, others plaids and stripes, and plain weaves. All in soft color tones. Then the Voiles in solid colors (75c to $2), and in handsome plaids at $2.50. Camel's-hair Grenadines with brocaded stripes of faille silk, $2.50 a yard.

Satin cloth is a novelty—solid colors, with a full silk face on a fine fabric much like a Venetian. $2.75.

There are beautiful Pastel Plaids for waists—some with camel's-hair effects, $1.25 and $1.50 yd.

Then Homespuns, Poplins, Paquin Serges and Cheviots for tailor-made suits. Colored Mohairs are again in high favor.

The Black Grenadines—a whole story in themselves—all-silk, and silk-and-wool, in entrancing variety—the old favorites and a greater multitude of new.

A whole storeful—the finest collection of spring fabrics that the looms of the world could offer.

Making Clothes For Men

The question of Tailoring is not the mere detail of finding "clothes for a forked radish," as Teufelsdrockh says. A man expects something more from his tailor, quite apart from his clothes.

Let us say he gets thirty dollars' worth of clothing—he will pay ten dollars more to have them made to fit all his variations from the normal figure. But that is not all. He is willing to pay another ten dollars to have some particular man's advice all the way through—a clothes attorney as it were. Still other men enjoy the elation which a very dramatic tailor can inspire—the sense of being well-dressed which a talkative enthusiast can give—that is worth another five or ten dollars. Then there is the question of label—the buying of a name.

It's a broad subject—is tailoring.

The Wanamaker store does not have these added charges. It spends its most careful effort on providing the best and most stylish fabrics, and giving each man a perfect fit. There is no question of style that we cannot answer most fully and authoritatively if a man wishes advice or suggestion. The sense of being well-dressed will come with a glance in the mirror when the suit is done. The mirror tells a plain, true story—you can safely depend on its verdict—it is never biased in its opinion of clothes.

Label? There is none to be seen; but there is a name back of every piece of clothing we make—to guarantee its goodness, assure satisfaction in fit and finish, and warrant the wear.

The thought at the moment is Overcoats—light in weight, and with the newness and freshness of spring.

The *Raglan* stands foremost in style—not the heavy shapeless shouldered Raglan that a man wraps up in for a snowstorm; but the newly evolved Raglan, with broad shoulders added to the dignity and dressiness which the Raglan is famed for. This style of Raglan is found only at Wanamaker's.

Made to your order from a variety of handsome fabrics—Oxford gray coverts and black unfinished worsteds—all silk-lined throughout, for **$35.**

Stylish Box Top Coats, cut the new way; made of coverts, cheviots and unfinished worsteds, $25 to $60.

A very broad variety of new suitings from abroad, and from best American makers—spring freshness all through.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Sale of Chairs

Here's news for comfortable homes—or homes that want to be more comfortable. Real furniture bargains are scarce; but we've been lucky, and it's yours to share.

We bought a furniture maker's stock on hand of patterns not to be made this season—of Rockers, Fancy Parlor Chairs, Morris Chairs and Dining Chairs—high grade chairs all through; but we can sell them to-day

at one-third to one-half under price

We have also taken several lots of Dining Chairs, which we shall not buy again, from our own stock, and reduced them the same way, making *more than a thousand chairs*, to sell at these unusual prices. These descriptive hints of them—

Dining Chairs—
$5, regularly $8—Golden oak; nicely carved backs; full upholstered seats; leather covers.
$6, regularly $9.50—Mahogany; nicely carved backs; full upholstered seats; leather covers.
$8, regularly $12—Mahogany; nicely carved backs; full upholstered seats; leather covers.
$10—Solid Mahogany; richly carved backs; Chippendale dining chairs; leather seats. Arm chairs to match at $12.50.
$63, regularly $90—Solid mahogany Chippendale dining chairs with rush seats. 1 set.
Also 85 styles of Sample Dining Chairs—
Prices were from $1.65 to $16.75;
Prices now from $1 to $10.

Fancy Chairs—
$8, regularly $12—Solid mahogany; inlaid with wood and pearl; seats covered with damask.
$15, regularly $24—Solid mahogany; inlaid with wood and pearl; seats covered with fancy damasks.

Fourth floor.

Fancy Rockers—
$7, regularly $10.50—Golden oak; upholstered backs, spring seats; coverings of figured tapestry.
$14, regularly $21—Golden oak; upholstered backs, spring seats; figured tapestry covers.
$16, regularly $24—Solid mahogany; upholstered backs, spring seats; coverings of figured tapestry and embossed velours.
$20, regularly $36—Solid mahogany; upholstered backs, spring seats; coverings of embossed velours and tapestry.

Morris Chairs—
$18, regularly $27—Golden oak; carved front; upholstered back and spring seat; tapestry covering.
$18, regularly $27—Flemish oak; upholstered backs; spring seats; coverings of leather and tapestry.
$25, regularly $41—Mahogany; upholstered backs; spring seats; velour coverings.
$30, regularly $48—Mahogany; nicely carved; upholstered backs; spring seats; coverings of embossed velours and moquettes.

A Thousand Umbrellas---

A Saving of a Third to a Half on Each

We bought the surplus stocks of three well-known makers and have a bargain sale worthy of Wanamaker's, to bid defiance to April showers.

Such staple and practical things as Umbrellas have neither need nor reason for selling at a sacrifice. But we bought them cheap—so shall you. Three interesting groups. Men's and women's—

At $2.50 each—worth up to double. Men's 28-inch Umbrellas with natural stick handles; Women's 26-inch Umbrellas, with handles of pearl and silver, gold and ivory, fancy horn, fine Dresden, and natural sticks with silver mountings—all with good serge silk covers, tight-rolling.

At $1.75—worth $1 more. Another lot of 26 and 28-inch Umbrellas, with covers of bordered edge taffeta—variety of pretty and substantial handles.

At $1.35—usually $2.50. A third lot—five hundred of these—covers of good taffeta silk; 26-inch Umbrellas have Dresden, decorated pearl, and horn trimmed handles; 28-inch size has natural wood handles.

Sold on special counters in the Tenth street aisle, Broadway.

The Season's Silks

We might fairly announce a new Silk Display every Monday morning, so many new goods come in every week. A most elaborate collection holds the counters in the Rotunda to-day.

One bright spot shows the Silk Squares that make such exquisite waists—suggesting charming combination effects. Warp-printed Persian designs with satin-striped borders. $4 each.

Crepe de Chines in spring colorings—new in weave and tint—all colors and black, $1 to $1.50 a yard.

Foulard Silks—five hundred varieties, from Paris, London and America. They have a corner in the Rotunda all to themselves—a wonderfully interesting corner these days. The finest showing we have seen is there. New colorings, many in pastel tones, new printings—various prices, 55c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1, $1.10, $1.25 and $1.50 a yard.

Plain Silk Repousse—a beautiful soft weave, that wears splendidly—colors and black, 75c a yard.

Plain Colored Taffetas—most carefully selected for dye and finish, to insure best wear. One grade we guarantee not to crack, tear or slip—it is $1.25 a yard. Other grades, 75c, 85c, 90c and $1.

Black Taffeta Silks, priced according to width, 18 to 27 inches, 50c to $1 a yard.

Black Figured Taffeta Mousseline in summer weight, made in Lyons, France. Neat designs, for dresses and waists, 85c a yard.

Rotunda.

Summer Costumes

This is a bewitching array of summertime costumes on our second floor to-day. Style creations from cleverest designers, made of batiste, organdie, lawn, dimity, Point d'Esprit net and exquisite combinations of ribbons and laces. The stock is at its proudest fullness now. Hints of a few—

A dainty percale dress, trimmed with lace and ribbon; ruffled skirt. $12.

Dress of figured dimity with bolero waist, over plaited white lawn; ruffled skirt. $18.

Dress of plain lawn; waist trimmed with black lace; yoke and sleeves plaited all over. $20.

Another lawn dress has yoke and sleeves of cream Russian embroidery, trimmed with plaiting and narrow ruffles; skirt is made in flounce style, upper part entirely plaited, lower part trimmed with narrow ruffles. $25.

Splendid variety of tailor-made suits, of course—but that's another story.

About Women's Wrappers

A First Showing and a Sale

We have the waited-for word from the gatherers of these garments—"Complete." The search for the latest has been thorough. The best new spring and summer styles are here, and they're many. Silks, challis, cashmeres. Trimmings of lace, braid and ribbon. And new designs in plaiting, of course.

Of Silk—Just fifteen styles. Prices begin at $17.50, advancing to $37.50.

Of Cashmere—Fifteen styles. $4.50, $5.50, $6, and so on up to $18.50.

Of Challis—New figured and striped effects. $11.50 to $16.50.

There is to be a clearing up to-day—may take longer, but shouldn't—of a lot of heavier wrappers. Odds and ends of cashmeres and flannels. These, too, are attractively trimmed with lace insertion and braid. Not all sizes. Not many in all. But choice is $3.75, while the values are $5 to $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bulletin of Bargains

ON FIFTH FLOOR

Several especially interesting offerings are added to-day. Of some the quantities are small. Promptness is urged if you would be a sharer of them.

Flannelette Wrappers, pretty light stripes, trimming of embroidery or fancy braid; some soiled a bit. $1 each; were $1.50 to $2.75.

Flannelette Dressing Sacques, pink and red; with pinked ruffles. 35c each; were low priced at 50c.

Petticoats of flannelette; all light colors; 50c each; were 85c. Some also at 75c that were $1.25.

Women's Stockings—3 pairs for 50c. Fast black cotton; excellent value at 25c a pair.

Women's Vests—3 for 50c. They are of white ribbed lisle thread; neatly trimmed; easily worth 25c each.

Men's Half Hose—15c a pair. Fast black cotton; fine gauge; double soles and heels. A good 25c value.

Ribbons—Fancy striped ribbons, 3¼ to 4¾ in. wide, at 15c to 28c a yard; regularly selling at a full third more. And some glace taffeta ribbon 4¾ in. wide, at 20c a yard, though worth double.

Dress Goods—Striped and plaid piques at 8c a yard; regularly 25c. Printed dimities, at 9c; regularly 12½c. Swiss muslins, at 12½c; regularly 18c. Checked suitings, at 45c; regularly $1. And some French suitings at prices that average a half of their value.

Corsets—The sale of corsets continues. Good choosing still at a considerable saving among numerous well known kinds.

Slip Coverings

We make them perfectly and we charge for them moderately. The factory is not rushed now—that will come surely enough. Best to place your order without delay, and thus be assured of having them just when you want them. All the best patterns in the best fabrics await your inspection—denims, cretonnes, linens, damask and fancy tickings. Prices are 15c to 75c a yard.

Third floor.

Piano Recitals

By MILO DEYO

Milo Deyo, the Romany pianist, has a very high reputation in musical circles. His compositions have a host of admirers. He has been engaged to give half-hour Recitals on the Krell Elite Grand Piano each afternoon this week at 2:30 and 4.

An audience room has been arranged on the Fifth floor.

Our public is invited.

The Finer Grades of Linens

MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES

The very finest linens that come from Scotch and Irish looms are in this collection offered to-day at reductions of

Upwards of a Third Under Price

All linens are jumping up in price; but finest goods are slowest selling in some hands, and we are able to allow substantial savings to-day to lovers of elegant linens.

Table Cloths and Napkins

These table cloths are top qualities and in medium to very large sizes; only one or two of a style or price and only about two hundred and fifty cloths in all. These prices:

2 x 3 yds.; were $9 to $12.50; now $6.50 to $8.50 each.
2½ x 2½ yds.; were $9 to $23; now $6.75 to $15 each.
2½ x 3 yds.; were $12 to $26; now $7.50 to $18 each.
2½ x 4 yds.; were $15 to $28; now $10.50 to $19 each.

And these **Dinner Napkins**—
Were $8.75 to $10.50; now $7 to $7.50 a dozen.
Were $12.75 to $19; now $10.50 to $15 a dozen.

This very rare bargain in most sumptuous of table napery—

Table Sets, including Hemstitched Cloths of extra fine bleached German damask; 7½ yards long, a little over two yards wide, with one dozen hemstitched napkins to match; usual price, $38; now $19 a set.

Hemstitched Cloth of double satin damask; 2 x 2½ yds., with three rows of open work all around; one dozen 20 x 20 in. napkins to match, $15 a set. Same, with 3-yard cloth, $16.50 a set.

While we are talking of linens we must give a hint of new **Towels** which have just come over from Ireland; made of purest flax with the lustre of silk—the damask figurings being arranged in a new and graceful way on huckaback grounds—all are prettily hemstitched. These price hints:

At 75c each—Irish huckaback; plain center and damask figure; have a sheen to them as if made of silk; made by the oldest and best makers; size 24 x 44 in.

At 87½c each—Finer grade, same maker; size 27 x 46 in.; three beautiful designs.

At $1 each—Still finer quality; size 27 x 46 in.; three beautiful designs.

Here is another lot from a German maker which approaches the Irish closely in effect and finish—

At 50c each—German huckaback, satin finish, damask patterns, in combine with huckaback; wide borders of flowers; choice new designs; 22½ x 43 in.

Awnings for Store, Office and Home

The awning season is a short one—often much too short. Many disappointments each year to those who delay their ordering. Forethoughtful people will appreciate our beginning the season earlier than usual. Last year we suggested the wisdom of promptly ordering required awnings. The advice is repeated. We have a well appointed factory, a strong force of experienced work-people and an unexcelled assortment of goods. Yet, well equipped as we are, there are still limitations in the turning out of orders always at just the time wanted. So, don't wait until the sun's rays become oppressive. We're fully prepared now.

And the excellence of Wanamaker awnings and the moderate charges for them are too well known to require extended mention here and now.

Third floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

NOVEL TRIP TO KLONDIKE

Attempt to be Made to Reach Dawson in an Automobile.

Three Frenchmen Propose to Travel Over 800 Miles of Ice and Snow from Lake Bennett.

There arrived yesterday on the French Line steamer L'Aquitaine from Havre MM. E. Janne de Lamare, E. Crom, and Raphael Merville, three hardy Parisian chauffeurs, who are on their way to Alaska, where they will make an attempt to reach Dawson City, in the Klondike, in an automobile. Automobilists are deeply interested in the movements of the party, which will subject the new vehicle to the most severe test that has been applied to it since its invention.

M. de Lamare, the leader of the expedition, is a member of the Automobile Club of Paris. He is thoroughly acquainted with the icy wilds over which he expects to drive his horseless carriage, having made two trips through the Klondike region with dogs and sledge. His map made of those regions in 1898, is accepted as a standard throughout France and other European countries. His second trip through the gold regions was made last year in company with M. Crom. The two travelers secured twenty-two mining claims throughout the Klondike district, and acquired building sites and other valuable interests in Atlin City, in British Columbia, the metropolis of the Surprise Lake and Boulder Creek districts.

It was while traveling over the gold fields last year that the two automobilists conceived the idea of attempting to traverse the fields of ice and snow in a horseless carriage. A special vehicle has been constructed for the purpose, and is of an extraordinarily heavy pattern. It is practically two machines, for every piece of the vehicle has been made in duplicate, in anticipation of breakdowns. The vehicle weighs about 450 pounds, and is of five horse power, the motive power being furnished by gasoline. The operation of the machine will be in the hands of M. Merville, the third member of the expedition, who is a professional chaffeur, holding the kilometer record of France, having made the distance in 52 seconds.

The automobile is specially arranged so that the front wheels can be transformed into sledge runners, while the pneumatic hind wheels can be replaced by spikes. Voiturettes of this kind already exist in Canada, and have been run with great success on ice. The automobile will pull a sledge behind it on the ice. On the sledge will be placed the supplies and a heavy gasoline motor cycle of three horse power, which, it is expected, may come in handily in all sorts of emergencies.

The party will leave here for Montreal on Wednesday, and thence will go overland by rail to Vancouver. The trip to Skaguay will be by steamer, and thence the party will journey to Lake Bennett by rail over the Yukon and White Pass Railroad. At Lake Bennett the automobile journey will begin late in April. The route will lie over Lake Bennett, Lake Marsh, and Lake Taku Arm northward and eastward to Atlin City, a distance of 112 miles. After a stay of a week or two in Atlin City the expedition will start westward on the 650-mile journey to Dawson City by way of White Horse Rapids, Fifty-Mile River, Lake Lebarge, Lewis River, Hootalinqua River, to Fort Selkirk, and down the Yukon to Dawson.

THERE'S NOTHING LIKE RUBBER

Especially Para Rubber—Facts About the Material and Its Production.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

The actual wealth of the State of Para is due to a great extent to the large production of India rubber, but through the increasing demand for India rubber all other agricultural and commercial products of the country have become very dear. The continual development of its extraction has increased the price of everything, including labor. Thus sugar mills were either closed or limited their business to the manufacture of spirits, and the sugar industry is far from being as prosperous as it might be. Equally the culture of cotton, rice, and coffee has been neglected. Formerly indigo and saffron were cultivated in Para, but this cultivation has disappeared long ago, as it did not pay sufficiently. Thus the export of agricultural products diminished gradually, since all agricultural labor had to be paid for according to the wages earned in the India rubber industry. So there are many who see nothing good in the development of India rubber, as its very high value attracts all labor and thus prevents the development of agriculture and other industries. But it might be just as unwise to complain about the existence of rich gold districts. In spite of getting good pay, the India rubber laborer is and remains a poor man. As a rule, the India rubber trader has little connection with the men collecting the rubber. Generally his manager provides the workmen with the necessities, and on such terms that the workingmen are kept in debt, so as to be compelled to continue working. The men at work get good pay, but everything they want to buy is charged for at a price in proportion; thus they can live, but are not able to save anything.

In Brazil, as in Europe, there is very little chance to save on a salary alone. However, it is perfectly true that the immigrants who arrive in Para get some facilities afforded them whenever they wish to start agricultural business, and are paid from the public funds during the time they are waiting for the harvest. The soil is very fertile. The aspect of the commercial transactions is quite different. In some branches of trade one can make possibly over 100 per cent. profit, though often with the chance of losing all. As it is, the india-rubber industry is prosperous; the one reason which limits the development is the fact of the very unhealthy conditions to which the laborers are exposed on a wet soil in a tropical country. The fevers are exceedingly bad for Europeans who are not acclimatized. As collecting the india rubber necessitates no great amount of labor, but involves rather the risk of fevers in unhealthy places, it might be suggested to select the physically most suitable men for that and to supply the others for agricultural employments, such as sugar, rubber, coffee, and other plantations. Wherever the soil is suitable for some other cultivation it might be wise to grow both india rubber yielding plants and others, such as cane, cocoa, coffee, rice, &c.

Planters and traders are specially pleased to deal with a product like india rubber, which does not lose its value, while the value of many other products is decreasing through similar production in other countries. Thanks to its splendid quality, the India rubber of Para has very little to fear from competition. True, there are in many other countries many plants belonging to different families and which would perhaps give as good a product, but none of those plants are so productive as the plants of the Amazon basin. It has been said that forests of india rubber-yielding trees might give 50 per cent. more with some cultivation. It is obvious that it might lead to a more agreeable work, as the workingmen would not be exposed to such perilous journeys, they could live nearer their employment, they could more easily follow hygienic principles, and, further, the treatment of the men stricken with fever would become far better. One thing is certain, a plantation of india rubber does pay, and even when it is necessary to plant entirely a surface where there had not been before india-rubber-yielding plants. But, as a rule, it would be only necessary to complete the many groups of india-rubber-yielding trees which already exist. For a value of about £15 from 100 to 150 trees can be hired for the time of the harvest. Generally this value is paid in produce, and amounts for those 100 to 150 trees to about 16 kilograms. In order to avoid the complete extraction there are generally not over sixteen liters of milk to be taken from each tree. This might appear to be little. However, it must be remembered that the forest or plantation surface is very great, and that consequently very large quantities are produced.

Double Murder and Lynching.

VALDOSTA, Ga., March 11.—Word was received here to-night of a double murder and lynching near Jennings, Fla., near the Georgia line. Two white men by the name of Carver were killed by a negro, whose name could not be learned. The negro was captured by the Sheriff. A mob quickly gathered, took the murderer away from the officers of the law, and hanged him to a tree.

SENATOR DEPEW ON CHARITY.

In an Address on Work of the Junior Republic He Speaks of Methods of Reclaiming Waifs.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—President McKinley, Secretary Long, Senator Depew, and a number of members of Congress attended to-night a public meeting at the Columbia Theatre, held in the interest of the National Junior Republic, which has its headquarters at Annapolis Junction, Md. The object of the republic is to provide for the boys of Washington and Baltimore, especially those without homes, a place where they can be taught to care for and govern themselves.

Senator Depew made an interesting talk, in the course of which he said: "I am always suspicious of philanthropy. It comes to me in so many forms and so many guises seeking help. In many cases either the individual is a fraud or the cause he represents is a fraudulent one.

"I am convinced that fully one-half of all charitable efforts are productive of more harm than good. They increase pauperism and encourage paupers to remain as such. Especially is it true in England that most of the money contributed for charitable work is absorbed in the salaries and office rent of those directing its expenditure.

"The worst form that charity can take is when it pauperises the recipient. I have observed that a scholarship in one of our colleges that provides for all the wants of the student holding it usually turns out an indifferent or worthless man, while a scholarship that only supplements the efforts of the student produces a respectable and useful citizen, and often a man of brilliant parts. The men who have become great are the men who have had to work their way through college.

"It is because it teaches self-help and self-reliance that I like the work of the Junior Republic. The problem that confronts us in America is the concentration of population in great cities. There the boy lacks the beneficial environment of good home and good neighbors and is surrounded by vice and temptation. The mere education of a boy who grows up with such surroundings may only make him the more dangerous as a citizen.

"Whence comes the difference between the people who have settled in North America and those who have settled on the South American Continent? Judging by all outward appearances their condition should be better in South than in North America. The reason they have not succeeded as we have lies in their Government. Government is the source of all prosperity and of all adversity.

"Those people of the Latin races who are in South America simply yield themselves to the will of a dictator. The race from which the men of North America have sprung have all been self-governing. They have that strong reliance, that individuality of character that goes with a free-thinking, free-acting people.

"And it is this very principle of self-government that prevents our opportunity for rescuing these waifs of the street. In every large city there are hundreds and thousands of boys whose surroundings tend to make them villains and rascals, murderers, perhaps, or ballot-box stuffers and ward heelers.

"How are we to save them? Various remedies have been proposed. Some say by education, but the mere education of such a boy may make him only the more dangerous as a citizen. The reform school has been tried, but this arouses antagonism in the boy's breast, and makes him hate the law and the powers that enforce it. As remedial measures, I think both of these plans are failures. You have got to appeal to the manhood of the boy; you have got to raise his self-respect."

Addresses also were made by Blair Lee, Thomas C. Noyes, and several officers of the republic, and a letter of regret was read from Secretary Hay.

TO DEMOLISH SANTA LUCIA.

Famous Old Quarter in Naples Will Be Torn Down and Replaced with Modern Houses.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 27.—All who are acquainted with Naples will regret to hear that the famous quarter of the city known as "Santa Lucia" has been condemned by the fanatically "modern" Municipal Government to demolishment and removal. Within a short time from now this quaint and picturesque division of the old town, so famed in song and story, in fiction and history, will have finally passed away, and Naples, thanks to "modern progress," will have lost forever one of her most characteristic and interesting features.

The project for the demolition of Santa Lucia has been under consideration for some years, and lately, despite protests and opposition from many parts, the authorities passed a vote to bring their plans into action. The same authorities have now sent out an order for the evacuation of the entire district on the part of the inhabitants, and at the end of the present week thousands of men, women, and children who have been born and bred in the beloved quarter, and whose families and ancestors have grown up, as it were, with the very stones and houses of the narrow old streets, will have abandoned forever the homes they have loved so much, to return in future years to a new and ugly set of modern streets and houses.

NEGROES WOULD MIGRATE.

Hundreds of Blacks Clamor to Get Out of Georgia.

ATHENS, Ga., March 11.—A crowd of about 500 negroes assembled about the Seaboard Air Line Station here to-day for the purpose of emigrating to the Mississippi Valley. It had been reported that they were to be given free transportation, but the orders of the railroad officials were to allow none on the trains who had not paid their regular fare to Atlanta.

When the first train came along there was a scene of wild confusion. The negroes made a rush for the coaches, and the police had a hard time getting and keeping them off. In the mêlee Policeman Alexander Sage was badly bruised. The same scene was repeated on the arrival and departure of other trains.

James M. Smith, who runs the largest farm in Georgia, was here and had sixteen of the negroes arrested. They were under contract with him. Other farmers took similar action with hands under contract with them. Many of these negroes have sold or given away all their possessions, in order to get away, and are confident that they will be taken off. To-night the negroes are still at the station, and the authorities are at a loss to know what to do with them.

ESCAPED WILDCAT KILLED.

A Bullet Ends the Career of the Sportsmen's Show Fugitive.

The wildcat, or Canada lynx, which escaped from its cage in Madison Square Garden, on the opening day of the Sportsmen's Show, was killed by J. Howard Slater of the Adirondack Guide Association early yesterday morning. The cat had defied capture though every effort had been made by the show management to this end since the hour of its escape. The beast had remained in hiding during the daytime, but had issued forth from its retreat each night after the crowd had left the building.

After the Garden had been deserted late Saturday night, the cat showed its ugly head through an opening in the partition back of the Adirondack exhibit. Slater allowed it to come through far enough to get a good shot with his revolver. The animal retreated to its quarters after it was shot, but the opening in the partition was sufficiently enlarged to enable Slater to get a second shot which killed the cat.

The body of the cat will be exhibited at the camp of the Adirondack guides to-day as an assurance to the timid that all danger is past.

Nonagenarian Cuts Two Teeth.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVANA, Ill., March 11.—Mrs. Hannah Parmelee, who will complete her ninety-second year next September, has just cut two teeth. Mrs. Parmelee, whose maiden name was Locke, was born Sept. 17, 1808, at Genoa, N. Y., and was married to Leonard Parmelee in Wyoming, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1828. Until recently Mrs. Parmelee has retained all her faculties, but now her memory is only of her childhood days.

Xaver Scharwenka Honored.

BERLIN, March 11.—Herr Xaver Scharwenka, the musician, has been elected a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences.

NEW OPERAS HEARD IN ITALY.

Galeotti's "Anton" Captivates the Milan Music Lovers and Critics—Ferroni's Work Fails to Please.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 27.—This Winter has been an exceptionally interesting one in the Italian musical world, especially as far as new operas and music-dramas are concerned. Following closely upon the "promise" of Giacomo Puccini's much talked-of "La Tosca," two "first performances" have taken place at Milan during the past week—performances which have caused considerable interest among Italian music-lovers, and especially those whose sympathies and hopes are with the rapidly developing new Italian school of dramatic music.

The two works which have received their initial introduction to the public are Galeotti's "Anton" and Ferroni's "Il Carbonaro." By far the more important of these two works is "Anton," which has met with a true success and promises a brilliant future to its still young composer.

The libretto of this new music-drama is by the now world-famous Luigi Illica, and treats of a story taken from early Christian times. The book has been fortunately chosen, and is powerfully dramatic. Galeotti's music has been a surprise to many, and the great success of the new work, at the Scala Theatre, the other evening, was evidently a well-merited one.

The composer has reason to be grateful for an especially fine performance of his work; no small factor toward the successful representation of a new opera before an audience as critical as is that of the Milanese theatres.

Without going into any details as to the words or music of the work, it will be sufficient to state that its successful presentation has been an event of importance in the season's record, and that "Anton" is destined to be heard in the leading theatres of the peninsula during the near future.

Cesare Galeotti is still a young man. Beginning his musical studies in his native land, he became known as pianist at an early age. Enjoying the patronage and friendship of Giovanni Sgambati of Rome, he followed that master's advice and settled for some years in Paris, studying under the leading masters of the conservatoire. During the last few years Galeotti has become better known as a composer of instrumental music than as a pianist, and the new work "Anton" is his first important attempt in the field of dramatic music.

Far less enthusiastic has been the reception of the second of the two new creations—Vincenzo Ferroni's "Carbonaro"—a work which has virtually failed to make anything resembling a favorable impression upon the critics or the public. Maestro Ferroni holds a high place as Professor of Theory and Composition in the Milan Conservatory, and, judging from his operas "Rudello" and "Fiesmosca," works which were presented with some success at Rome and at Como in 1890 and 1896, and which contained considerable promise of future interest on the part of their composer, the public were disappointed at the lack of imaginative power and of real charm and inspiration in this latest work of the professor.

The work achieved a mere "succès d'estime" last week at the Lirico Theatre, and failed to create any real impression or to arouse anything resembling enthusiastic applause.

A HOODOOED LOCOMOTIVE.

The Tragic History and Fate of an Engine That All the Railroad Men Believed to be Unlucky.

From The Salt Lake City (Utah) Herald.

Locomotive "50" had been in trouble almost from the first day she ever turned a wheel, and her troubles ran the gamut of the possibilities in the locomotive disaster line, from the simple derailment of her pony truck at the yard limit switch when the passenger was due, to the oft-repeated experiment of two trains running full speed in opposite directions trying to pass each other on the same pair of rails. The innumerable failures of this experiment did not deter the "50," and whenever a head-end collision occurred on the South Park the usual interrogation was, "Who was on the '50' and how badly was she damaged?" For though it always takes two engines to make a head-end collision, the record of the "50" was such that without inquiries she was conceded beforehand as one of the two.

Throughout the mountain roads of Colorado she was known as the "South Park Hoodoo" and the sobriquet was well earned. If an engine struck a landslide it was the "50;" anything standing on the track and crashed into by the passenger was sure to be the "50," unless, as occasionally happened, the "50" was pulling the passenger and herself did the crashing. She had a great reputation as a discoverer of broken rails and invariably followed the discovery with a plunge into a bed of the mountain ravine along which the road ran. But out of all these scrapes she would emerge from the repair shop with all traces of her recent disaster removed, but still holding her reputation.

She was one of the many Mason engines purchased by the South Park, and was of the type designated in the vernacular of the road as sewing machines from having their eccentric gear outside the main and side rods. An odd-looking locomotive to eyes not accustomed to them, but certainly popular as a class among enginemen, because of their easy riding qualities. This popularity extended to the "50" until such time as she acquired unto herself the reputation of a man killer.

It is to be regretted that a complete record of her sins has not been kept, but such as are at hand will demonstrate that it was no idle superstition that caused a qualm of trepidity to the men when called to make a trip on her, and as the engines were run in the chaingang system every crew on the road had a turn with the "50." They knew that, whatever the cause, she had been wrecked more times than all the other engines on the road.

FIRST MISADVENTURE.

On her first trip she left the rail, through some pretext or other, with a heavy train of ore and on a down grade, and after some days the wreckers found her in the bottom of the cañon, the under dog in a pile of débris that had once constituted a train of cars with its lading. They also found "Sam" Willard, the engineer, with his left leg cooked to the knee, where it had been pressed against the boiler head by the coal pile. "Sam" was alive and recovered, but "Bill" Redding, his fireman, had been killed right away, as one of the wreckers expressed it. "Sam" had his leg amputated, and about a year later again appeared for work. It is a strange coincidence that "Sam" lost his left leg on the "50's" maiden trip, and lost his right leg on the same engine on the last trip she ever made on the South Park. "Sam's" last mishap was in a collision where he was about to jump before they struck, but he was caught in the gangway, and his remaining leg was sacrificed. Strange, too, but "Sam" recovered from this, had sticks fitted to both his stumps, and ran locomotives on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western until, like many another, he went out in the great strike of 1894. He is now proprietor of a drug store in Salt Lake City.

SEVEN MORE VICTIMS.

In the interval between her first and last trips on the South Park seven more men lost their lives on the "50," and as many had been maimed or seriously injured. Her last victim previous to Sam Willard's second wreck with her, was Engineer John Wiggins, who had both legs broken by the breaking of the back side rod on the engineer's side, which plowed and thrashed through the cab until the fireman brought the train to a stop. After Willard's last accident the "50" had an extended season in the back shop, and about the time she was ready for the paint Wiggins reported for duty to the master mechanic. The latter, facetiously inclined, suggested that he wait a day or two and the "50" would be ready, but Wiggins saw no humor in the remark, or at least in the prospect of again getting the hoodoo. He suddenly discovered that he was not so well as he had thought, and departing for home didn't show up at the roundhouse for a month, calculating that the "50" had had ample time to get into more trouble and be laid up again.

However, Wiggins and all the rest of the South Park engineers and firemen had nothing more to fear from the hoodoo, for about this time it suited the Union Pacific to transfer the traffic to the Denver and Rio Grande. The locomotives, including the "50," were transferred to the then narrow gauge Utah and Northern Railway, connecting Ogden, Utah, with Butte, Mon., and passing through Idaho.

A DISASTROUS WRECK.

This was in the Winter of 1885-6, and in the early morning of the 13th of May of the latter year the "50's" headlight was put out forever in one of the strangest and most disastrous wrecks ever recorded. As stated, the road was narrow gauge, but the management had decided to make it standard, and preparatory to this work was transporting to the north end the new thirty-four-foot steel rails for the standard gauge track. Early in May a brakemen's strike—one of those chronic eruptions that Ed Dickenson used to say could originate nowhere but on the seventh and eighth districts of the Wyoming Division of the Union Pacific—spread to the Idaho Division, of which Robert Blickensderfer was Superintendent. Blick, as he was called, "fired" the strikers, and in a few days was operating the road with a new, but for the most part, inexperienced, lot of brakemen.

Such were the conditions when, on the night of May 12, 1886, the "50" carried green signals for a triple header as third section of Train 527, the preceding section, like this one, consisting of eleven narrow gauge cars loaded with steel rails and a caboose. These cars were but twenty-eight feet in length, and in order to load the thirty-four-foot rails it was necessary to remove the brakestaffs. At that period, too, the use of the automatic air was confined to passenger trains, the freights being handled by straight air.

The "50," piloting the "17" and "24," pulled out of the division terminal—at that time called Eagle Rock, under which name it acquired a notoriety that the town thought to rid itself of by adopting the present more romantic name of Idaho Falls, a small-like pace the three engines dragged their load up the 3 per cent grade toward the divide which marks the boundary of Idaho and Montana, and about 3:30 A. M. of the 13th were within five miles of Dry Creek, the next telegraph station, with a steep pull before them.

The second section had reached Dry Creek and there received orders to do some switching, which the conductor with his two green brakemen, both of whom were making their first trip over the road, proceeded to do. It was necessary to place the eleven cars of steel on a siding, the switch of which at the lower end of the yard had not been disturbed and was still set for the main line. While the men were working elsewhere, the cars, being on a slight grade, and with no brakes, began to move down hill, and one of the brakemen, noticing it, jumped on the first car to set a brake. As stated, all the brakestaffs had been removed to accommodate the rails, but the brakeman was not aware of that fact, and hoping to avoid a derailment in the yard, he jumped off and ran ahead to the open switch, which he threw for the main line. Then he remounted the cars to set the brakes which were not there, and crazed with the sudden realization of his blunder and its possible consequences, he jumped from the runaway cars and ran wildly into the sagebrush, where a Sheriff's posse found him four days later.

A FRIGHTFUL CRASH.

In the first mile the heavily laden cars had attained the velocity of an express train on the heavy down grade, but they had yet four miles to run before they met the up-coming third section, piloted by the hoodoo "50." A comparison of time made subsequent to the disaster showed that not more than four minutes had elapsed between the time the cars were run out on the main line and their meeting the up-coming train. The combined weight of the eleven cars and their lading was 450,000 pounds, and at the given rate of speed let some mathematician calculate the force of the impact, allowing a rate of six miles per hour for the up-coming train. The latter could see only so far as the headlight of the "50" penetrated the darkness, and the three engine crews were all unconscious and equally unwarned of approaching danger.

George Flood was engineer of the "50" and Jimmy Clark, a mere boy, was his fireman. George Oram and Billy Purdie were on the "17" and Bert Chapman and Azel Keach on the "24." Jimmy Clark was down putting in a fire when the crash came, and according to the verdict of the Coroner's jury, was killed in four different places. Every tube in the "50's" boiler was driven back through the boilerhead, through the coal pile, and actually through the two sheets forming the back of the tank, and rails weighing half a ton apiece accompanied the flues side by side. Flood was pinned into the cab, and was scalded externally and internally with steam to such an extent that he was considered as good as dead, though the decision was a hasty one.

The crew of the second engine was knocked out of the cab, and escaped practically unhurt, though Oram maintains to this day that he was sent flying through the air over his own tank and over Chapman's engine, and that he finally landed on Chapman's tank. On Chapman's tank he was found, sure enough, but that he climbed into it while dazed by the horrible force of the collision is the general belief. Chapman himself was slightly injured by being thrown out of his cab, but Keach, his fireman, had his right leg caught and smashed to a pulp in the gangway. Poor Azel! He deserved to live, for his courage was superb. Whipping out his knife, he cut off the shattered member, thus freeing himself. He then crawled into the sagebrush, and, with his handkerchief and a sage limb which he cut, formed a tourniquet and stopped the flow of blood. Then he composed himself in the cold of the early dawn and awaited the arrival of the relief train. He died in the hospital of blood poisoning four days later. Flood, whose condition appeared so much more serious, recovered, and is still in service on the same piece of track, as are also Oram, Chapman, and Purdie.

At the wreck, daylight revealed a sight magnificently terrible. The rails from the runaway cars had wreaked awful vengeance on the miscreant "50," and had she been made the target for a large calibre cannon, her demolition could not have been more complete. There was just nothing left of her but her squatty drivers and to these, even, the taint of Jonahism attached so strongly that they were condemned, and the "50," with two more victims added to her already long list, was forever marked vacant on the equipment list.

Other rails were shot like arrows for 200 feet from the point where the collision occurred, and after winging their half ton of weight through the air drove themselves a third of their length into the earth. Not a single car in either train was fit for rebuilding, and the body of the caboose was sheared off just above the sills. None of the train crew was injured, however, as one brakeman was in the cupola above the damage, and the other and the conductor were sleeping on the lockers.

So passed the Jonah of the South Park, and with her going went many a sigh of relief from enginemen who knew her history.

MR. SHELDON'S EXPERIMENT.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 11.—The Rev. Charles Sheldon, author of "In His Steps" and other religious steps, will to-morrow begin the actual work of demonstrating his idea of what a newspaper should be. The first edition of The Topeka Capital under the direction of the preacher novelist will appear Tuesday morning. The Capital publishes no Monday morning edition, and for this reason the question of Sunday work will not come up to the beginning of Mr. Sheldon's newspaper week.

To-morrow the work of getting out the newspaper will begin. All of The Capital's regular staff of editors and reporters will be retained with the single exception of Gen. Hudson, editor in chief, who will take a week off. Very many religious enthusiasts have offered their services to Mr. Sheldon as reporters, but all of these offers he has declined, believing that the regular staff can be molded to his purpose easier than raw recruits could be trained in newspaper work for a single week's effort.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, March 11.—Last week's market was strong, but the excitement over cotton injured business, which represented an unusually small aggregate, with no special features.

Advices from Rouen describe the business of the week as large and prices as materially dearer.

Mulhouse reports an active demand for and fair sales of finished goods.

Gladbach says yarn sales for the week were important, and that prices made a further advance.

Ehrich Bros.

Annual Reduction Sale of Imported Real Lace Curtains To Make Room for Next Fall's Importations.

We buy six months in advance. We must plan for room three months ahead. This is a matter of making room for fall importations. The latest products of the best European lace workers are here.

50 PAIRS REAL FRENCH ARABIAN POINT and MARIE ANTOINETTE LACE CURTAINS—Mostly beautiful specimens, unsurpassed in richness and elegance:

Original price	100.00	85.00	45.00	32.50
Reduced to, per pair	70.00	57.98	26.98	20.00

75 PAIRS REAL FRENCH RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS, high class works of art, all highly decorative and correct in design:

Original price	100.00	89.00	75.00	45.00	20.00
Reduced to, per pair	75.00	60.00	50.00	29.98	11.98

Also a number of fine RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS, which next season will command prices from $9.98 to $5.75 pair, reduced to, pair ..... 5.98 and 3.98

80 PAIRS REAL BRUSSELS LACE CURTAINS, the finest net and detail of finish so peculiar to the best of these laces:

Original prices	40.00	29.00	19.98	12.98	8.50
Reduced to, per pair	29.98	19.98	11.98	7.98	5.98

350 PAIRS IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS; a great variety of designs, mostly of the best quality of mesh with heavy, broad border:

Original price	22.50	16.50	14.00	12.00	10.00
Reduced to, per pair	15.98	11.98	9.98	8.98	7.98

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF REAL FRENCH RENAISSANCE LACE BED SETS. A truly unusual variety. Some with rich, heavy borders and centres, others with the elegant all-over lace work:

Original price	69.00	60.00	35.00
Reduced to	50.00	45.00	25.00

BOLSTER VALENCE BEDSPREADS, A special inducement, at 29.98

MARIE ANTOINETTE LACE BED SETS:

Original price	70.00	30.00	25.00
Reduced to	50.00	20.00	16.00

Furniture Covers and Awnings.

To avoid possible delay later on, it is advisable to place your orders for Awnings, Shades, Furniture Covers, etc., NOW. We measure and furnish estimates free of charge, and store the goods till needed.

Suit, Skirt and Jacket Offers For Monday and Monday Only.

100 Black and Navy tailor-made SUITS, lined throughout with Givernaud Bros.' black taffeta silk, Eton Jacket, Watteau back skirt; Monday only 12.75

Man-tailored SUITS in the new English Tweed Homespun; tight-fitting, double-breasted Eton Jacket, silk lined, skirt with latest double box plait back, nearsilk lining, velvet bound; for Monday 17.75

Oxford Serge tailor-made SUITS, fly front, coat lined with silk, faced with stitched taffeta, skirt made with latest box plait back, finest percaline lining, velvet bound; Monday 8.98

Imported Serge tailor-made SKIRTS, tunic overskirt, appliqued, trimmed with fringe, knife plaited, silk flounce; Monday 8.98

A Sale of Laces.

Black spangled Princess ROBES, high necked and long sleeves; actual value $20.00 each, at 7.98

Imitation Renaissance and Egyptian LACE ROBES, in cream color; value $18.00 each, at 7.98

Real Renaissance LACE COLLARS, in cream; value $4.00 each, at 1.98

Point de Alencon all-over NETS, 45 inches wide; value $3.75 per yard, at 2.48

White Point d'Esprit ROBES, appliqued with white lawn, newest fashion for Summer gowns; value $20.00 each, at 11.98

Real Renaissance Princess ROBE, actual value $125.00 each, at 40.00

Full assortment of imitation Torchon and Valenciennes LACES, from 3 to 5 inches; value 10c. yard, at 5c

Valenciennes and Point de Paris LACES, in butter color and white, insertions to match, value double, at, yard, 14c., 12c., 11c. and 9c

Black Cheviot Serge SEPARATE SKIRTS, new double box plait back, trimmed with wide bands of stitched taffeta around bottom and up front, finest percaline lining, velvet bound; Monday 6.48

Tailor-made Spring JACKETS in tan, castor, blue and black, all lined with finest taffetas and satins, some faced; fly front, double-breasted and half tight-fitting; worth $10.50, special for Monday 7.50

Latest effects in new jaunty ETON COATS, at $7.98, $9.98, $11.98 to 15.00

GOLF CAPES of imported rugs, black, gray, blue; double-faced hoods and trimmings of the plaid; Monday 7.48

Silks.

88c. Plain Taffeta at 59c.

12,000 yards of plain TAFFETA SILK, from America's best silk manufacturer, in 75 of the most popular spring street colorings, including grays, tans, helio, &c.; this is the best Taffeta in the market, having an exceedingly brilliant lustre and rare rustle; at the present wholesale prices it could not be purchased to sell for less than 88c. yard, very special *for Monday only* 59c

No discount to the trade and no mail orders filled after Monday.

Fine quality CORDED WASH SILK. All new fresh goods, just received in a splendid assortment of neat stripes and plain white cords. Also Printed Japanese Silk, 21 inches wide, in navy ground with white figures and light color ground with black and navy polka dots, all pure silk and guaranteed not to slip or pull; all to go on sale Monday at the lowest price ever quoted for equal quality, only, yard 34c

24-inch Printed FOULARD AND INDIA SILK. All pure silk and new spring designs, very fine quality, usually retailed at 75c.; our price only 54c

27-inch BLACK TAFFETA SILK, elegant quality and all pure silk; special Monday 69c

6th Ave. and 23d St.

Ehrich Bros.

Rich Persian and Oriental Carpets from Steamship Montauk, Slightly Damaged by Water, at 1-2 and 1-4 Original Prices.

A good Oriental rug has colors never fading. Some of these show slight signs of damage, but only a practiced eye can detect them. We chose the best from a very large shipment—bought them at our own price. The advantage is yours. You will appreciate the beauty of the showing.

Persian Rugs.

10.9x7.9 feet; worth $85.00, at	41.50
13.3x9.4 feet; worth $115.00, at	65.00
KIRMANSHAH RUG, symbolic designs, size 6.6x4.1 feet; worth up to $100.00, at	57.50
GARAVAN RUGS, 5.7x4.6 feet, at	25.00
FINE SARAK RUG, 5.6x4.7 feet, at	25.00
Finest weave silky antique PERSIAN IRAN PALACE RUGS, sizes 12x6 feet, at 92.00, 67.50,	60.00
Silkiest antique YAMOUT BOKHARA; rare specimens, size 10x6 feet, worth $125.00, at	45.00
ROYAL SINNEH RUGS, smallest rare sizes, 3.6x2.8, at ..... 9.98 and	5.98
ANTIQUE SHIRVAN KILIM COUCH COVERS, average size, 10x5	24.75 and 23.75
ROYAL PERSIAN GARAVAN, from Kirman district, a gem of rare beauty, finest texture, softest hues; Note—size 15.1x11.4, absolutely perfect guaranteed; fully worth $500.00, only one, to go at a sacrifice	225.00
AFGHAN BOKHARA CARPET SIZE RUGS ..... 47.50, 40.00, and	35.00

All Wool Fine Grade Reversible Smyrna Rugs,

9x12 ft.	7.6x10.6	6x9	4x7
23.75	16.75	10.67	4.65

Smaller Rugs.

100 ANTIQUE SILKY BOKHARAS at 14.98, 18.98, 20.98,	98.00
75 SHIRVANS and CARABAGHS, average size, 4.6x3.6, at 7.48,	8.48
CHOICE CHICHIS and CABISTANS, average size 6x4, at ..... 18.75, 12.75 and	20.75
LOTS OF PERSIAN FINE IRAN RUGS AND SCARABANDS, average size 7 feet by 3 feet 10, value $25.00 to $50.00 ..... 18.48, 23.75, 25.00 and	27.50
KAZAKS, CIRCASSIANS, DERBENDS, MOUSSOULS, GENJEHS, sizes 6x4, 7x4, 9x3, 8x4; values from $25.00 to $45.00, to go at ..... 24.98, 22.98, 20.98, 19.98 and	17.50
CHOICE FINE CASHMERE RUGS AND CARPETS, sizes 7x5, 10x8, etc., at upward from	31.25
PERSIAN IRAN AND CAMEL'S HAIR HALL STRIPS, sizes from 2.8x9 to 17x3.4 feet, at ..... 19.98, 25.00, 35.00, 55.00 and	75.00

HEARING ON THE MORGAN BILL.

Merchants' Association Committee to Go to Albany Tuesday.

The Senate Committee on Cities will hold a hearing to-morrow afternoon on the Morgan bill. The measure, which was originally drawn under the auspices of the Merchants' Association, through its Water Supply Committee, provides for the re-establishment for the city the right to condemn lands for its water supply by amending the charter. As the charter now stands, this right is practically prohibited.

The Merchants' Association is arranging for a delegation to go to Albany to-morrow in the interest of the bill. Arthur J. Baldwin will speak for the association.

Railroad Victim Leaves Ten Children.

Special to The New York Times.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., March 11.—Judiah Sutphin, aged forty-five years, of Hamden, was instantly killed on the Lehigh Valley Railroad near Landsdown last night. Sutphin, while walking on the track, was run down by a pushing engine. His body was mangled almost beyond recognition. He leaves a wife and ten children.

Incendiary Burns Summer Hotel.

SHARON, Mass., March 11.—The Pines, a Summer hotel at Lake Massapoag, was burned with all its contents to-night. Loss, $10,000; insurance unknown. The hotel was owned by Edward J. McElroy and Sumner L. Mayhew. The fire was of incendiary origin.

"MEDIAN" IN THE CENSUS.

Washington Letter to Boston Transcript.

A new word seems destined to come into use with the census of 1900, and the discussions that will follow the interpretation of its results. The word is "median." It ought to displace average and centre for the greater number of ordinary census uses, since the notion of "average" which most people have is really expressed by "median," while "average" means quite another thing. There is room in our terminology for both terms, just as we distinguish between plurality and majority to good advantage in discussing election returns. The average age of the population of the United States, for example, is twenty-five years; the median age is twenty-one years. The latter means the point at which there are as many people above as below; an eighty-year-old man would then have no more influence in pulling up the median age of his community than a forty-year-old man, so long as both were above the average. The octogenarian would, however, have a great influence on the average age of a community, as will appear from the formula by which that result is obtained. If there are 157 persons one year old, 113 persons two years old, 95 three years old, and so on, the 157 would be multiplied by one, the 113 by two, the 95 by three, as far as ages go, and then the grand total would be divided by the whole number of persons. The quotient would be the number of years of life which had been enjoyed by the average person, or the "average" age. For statistical purposes "median" age is just as valuable, and the establishment of the distinction is important, as numberless errors arise from the confusion of the two.

What will probably surprise more people, however, is that the "centre of population" of the United States is not the point of which just as many people are south as north, as many east as west. That would be the median point of population. By the census of 1890 the centre of population was twenty miles east of Columbus, Ind., while the median point was about seventy miles northeast of it, in Darke County, Ohio, near the western boundary of the State. The reason the "centre" gravitates west of the median point is that the Pacific Coast population is on the long arm of the lever, and influences result much as the octogenarian does the average age. Just think where our centre of population would be, according to theory, with the Philippine Islands regarded as a part of the United States! The Eastern seaboard might well say, "We have no influ

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SELF-CONVICTED.

If District Attorney GARDINER needed any proof of the connection of the police with the gamblers in this city it was afforded by the police authorities themselves in the simultaneous closing of all the gambling places early in the afternoon of Saturday.

These places are numbered by the hundred. They are of all sorts and sizes, and are devoted to a dozen different classes of games and an equal variety of patrons or victims. They are scattered all over the city. Not one of them could run for a week without the assent of the police. The only power by which any considerable number of them could be closed is in the hands of the police. In one day, at the same hour, they all suspend business. Nothing has happened to change the situation which the police insist previously existed. No indictments have been found. No more evidence of the violation of the law has come to the police than was already in their possession. Their professed ignorance has not been dissipated. Their professed helplessness has not been removed. They are just as vigilant and just as innocent as before, no less and no more. Yet the thing that their power and no other could accomplish is done. The gamblers stop business in an instant. They are ordered so to do. The order was issued or countersigned by the police.

Why?

Not because the gambling denied by the police has been shown to be going on. That had been shown long ago, and it made no impression at Police Headquarters. Not because the District Attorney had threatened to bring the gamblers to trial. He might do that in a score or a hundred cases, and leave the business more profitable than before. It is because the whole vile scheme of bribery has been exposed, its system and organization explained, its chiefs indicated, and the responsibility brought straight to the Commissioners who could have prevented and could abolish the scheme.

We do not know the exact purpose of this move. But if the District Attorney takes advantage of it, it will fail to help its authors. It is a confession of guilt. What the police can stop they must have permitted. What their permission cost, how it was collected, whither the money went, has been made plain. If now the District Attorney will act on the known and confessed facts, the chief offenders may be brought to trial and to prison.

PEACE AND SOUTH AFRICA.

There has been no more enlightening review of the policy of Great Britain in South Africa than that contributed to our columns by the Right Hon. W. E. H. LECKY and published yesterday. It was a model of simple and luminous statement; its temper was calm and candid: it showed accurate information and judicial reflection. It may be taken as an expression of feeling of the most patriotic and broad minded of the English people. It set forth the reasons why in the opinion of the writer the war had become inevitable on the part of the British Government, though it might have been avoided by the Boer leaders. We are not wholly convinced that this opinion is correct. It still seems to us, as it seemed last Summer, that more patience with the wrongs actually suffered by the English in the Transvaal, difficult as it was to bear those wrongs, might have secured their ultimate correction without the terrible cost and sacrifice of war and the ill feeling that it is likely to leave. That is a question no longer open. But that the British Government sought war, that its demands on the Government of the Transvaal were unfair or extreme, that the rights of its citizens in that country were not grossly impaired and the plain provisions of the agreement with the Transvaal violated, are propositions not easy to deny in the light of the known facts. And that the Transvaal Government could have had peace with all the independence as to internal affairs that was granted to them by the mutual agreements into which they had entered, by simply giving to the English inhabitants a part and a small part of the rights accorded to the Boers, is beyond dispute.

These facts are to be borne in mind in thinking of the terms of peace that may at any time be formulated. It is true that peace may be far distant, and that a long and weary campaign may be necessary to overcome the resistance offered within the territory of the Transvaal. It may be that the Boers will, as described by our London correspondent, fight to the very last. But it also may be that peace may come within a short period. Everything will depend on the temper of the Boers themselves, of which we know little, and upon the way in which the British Government shall be able to impress that temper, which is as yet very uncertain. The essential purpose of the British Government as explained by Mr. LECKY is entirely consistent with the spirit of the semi-official announcement of the Ministry published yesterday. That announcement said:

> It is, of course, generally understood among all political parties in this country that, so far as the South African Republics are concerned, the status quo ante-bellum cannot remain unaltered after the close of hostilities. Their part in the system which involved a large measure of political and military independence will, of course, be materially modified as a result of the war; but the growing prospects of restored peace must be further advanced before her Majesty's Government can either finally formulate proposed terms of settlement or make any announcement of its plan.

Now take in connection with this announcement the following statement of Mr. LECKY:

> The Government have declared that their two ends are the equality of the white races in South Africa, and a substantial security that no renewal of a war like the present can occur. Beyond this it seems to me at present most unwise to go, and the final pacification of the Transvaal is a task which must tax the highest resources of statesmanship. On the whole, the most intelligent English politicians believe that it may be accomplished. They have great faith in political freedom and good administration. They believe that when the Dutch population in the Transvaal find that they are left perfectly unmolested on their farms; that they have the fullest political equality with the English, and that they are governed far better, more wisely, and more honestly than in the past, the ill feeling between the two races will speedily settle down. They think that the present war will have taught them to respect each other, and that a progressive and enlightened government will ultimately prove a stronger thing than one which was in extreme opposition to all the best tendencies of the time. They hope to establish under the British flag a large system of local autonomy, and create some form of federation like that of Canada or Australia.

Certainly no reasonable person will say that the British Government is justified in granting to the Transvaal a return to the conditions existing before the war or in neglecting to take substantial security that no such war shall again become possible. The right to make war must be denied and the power to make war must be withheld. That much is the dictate of the simplest prudence, and anything short of that would be a singular betrayal by the British Government of the people they represent. This much being taken for fixed, there remains the task of bringing about that equality of the white races in South Africa which Mr. LECKY describes, with all its precious benefits, and the further task of enlisting the confidence and co-operation of the Boers themselves. It does not seem a hopeless undertaking. In any case it is entitled to the hearty sympathy of all friends of freedom and justice in every land, and especially in our own. It is the same kind of work that we are compelled to take up on a large scale in the Orient. Common aims and common difficulties should serve to strengthen the bond of friendship between the branches of the English-speaking race.

A NATIONAL DISGRACE.

The sooner the United States incorporate with their territory the land of Nicaragua the better it will be for the Union.—The Sun.

Perfectly logical, but rather late. The enemies of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty should have thought about that before. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has just published to the world a cool proclamation of suzerain rights over the Republic of Nicaragua. Two days later the rabid organ of the opposition to the treaty utters this new declaration of policy. It is not suzerainty, but seizure and incorporation, that we want. There is some difference—not much. Still, decency as well as logic would have suggested that the annexation of Nicaragua precede the Davis amendment and the Davis report.

Senator DAVIS's amendment to the treaty of Feb. 5 embodies the proposition that the United States shall be permitted to exercise the exclusive privilege of closing the isthmian canal to the ships of war of its enemy whenever in its judgment such a step shall be necessary for the National defense. The amendment is based on the provision of the Suez Convention which gives to Turkey a similar privilege in regard to the Suez Canal, which traverses the territory of her subject State, Egypt. If Nicaragua is to continue a sovereign State this provision of the Suez agreement has, of course, no relevancy to the Nicaragua Canal. At the time Senator DAVIS reported his amendment from the Foreign Relations Committee it had, of course, no bearing on the Nicaragua situation. It appeared then in the light of a peculiarly shameless and desperate attempt to destroy the treaty. The Sun's new declaration of policy illuminates this dark subject and gives us some understanding of the lengths to which the reckless canal jobbers and schemers are willing to go to defeat the principle of neutralization or to kill the treaty altogether.

Nicaragua is at peace with us and she has never exhibited the least desire to surrender her sovereign rights and enter our Union. If we "incorporate" the land of Nicaragua with our territory it is apparent, therefore, that the deed must be done as an act of conquest. We must simply send down and seize her, struggling and protesting, and make her a State or Territory with a military force to keep her quiet and submissive. Then, indeed, we can proceed to apply with some semblance of reason the analogy of Article X. of the Suez Convention. It is a very pretty policy as it stands, and our people, already somewhat divided over our adventures beyond the seas, would be delighted at this new stroke.

The opposition to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty has become a National disgrace. It has never advanced an argument that was not an affront to the intelligence of those who have to listen to them, and its appeals to the American people are made up of the familiar ranting of the lowest demagogues in our politics. We have already expressed the belief that this opposition was in part as dishonest as it is ignorant. The transcontinental railroads want no canal. If this treaty is killed the Nicaragua project will be indefinitely postponed. The Panama interests need no treaty, and would naturally be favored by the death of any convention that opened the way to the construction of the canal from Greytown to Brito. Here are elements of opposition that take no concern about the wisdom of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a measure of National policy. Any instrument that would defeat it would serve their purpose.

But a more potent influence than either of these is at work in Washington. The fear of the Irish vote, and probably of the German vote, too, has once more possessed the souls and paralyzed the senses of the Republican politicians. The organs by which what is called the Irish vote is supposed to express its views have denounced the treaty as a piece of "truckling" to England. This opinion is born of crass ignorance, and is quite contrary to fact, but it is not the first time that ignorant prejudice has been supposed by the politicians to be the spring of action of the Irish vote. The Irish voter is known to dislike England. It was enough to say that the treaty was drawn up by England to get the better of us. That, it is assumed in Washington, would drive every voter with an Irish name over to BRYAN. It is further assumed that the German-American voter will go with him if the treaty is not killed. Prof. DELBRUECK has told the world that every German except the Kaiser "hates England." The German-American shares the sentiments of his brothers at home. Therefore the treaty must be killed on his account.

This reasoning of the politicians of the Senate about American voters of Irish and German blood is an insult to both races. If the Irish and German voters were as ignorant and prejudiced as they get credit for, they would be a National danger. But it is the politicians who create the danger. They customarily give the voters of all classes credit for less intelligence than the poorest of them possesses. In this case they assume that a large portion of the electorate is utterly unworthy of the suffrage. The treaty of arbitration with England was killed out of regard for the supposed prejudices of the Irish voter. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty will go the same way if the Senate cannot be made to see that the majority sentiment of the American people is always enlightened and never blind to the National welfare.

THE CZAR AS A REFORMER.

Certain amateur diplomatists whose fortune has permitted them to converse with NICHOLAS II., Czar of all the Russias, have declared with some emotion of enthusiasm that he was a fine, gracious gentleman, with a yearning desire to better the state of man generally and that of his subjects in particular. The Peace Conference, in its inception and in its ultimate oblivion, has been pointed at as an illustration of the Czar's broad humanizing proclivities. But in all the strain of eulogy there has been one jarring note. Scoffers have said that the Czar should have swept his own threshold before entering upon a universal clarifying campaign. And the excuse has even been made for this monarch that he is a slave to bureaucracy. Such is the explanation given when 20,000 Russian troops are moved to within striking distance of Herat, or M. WITTE, the Russian Minister of Finance, guarantees a Persian loan. Both of these things tended to disturb the equilibrium of the British Foreign Office and incidentally the faith of the world as regards his Imperial Majesty's personal pacifying protestations.

It is true that since the days of ALEXANDER I. the Czars of Russia have become more and more the victims of the monster of bureaucracy which he reared. From the post of the humblest official in far-off Siberia to the offices of the Cabinet Ministers there has been a long line of corruption, so deep rooted, so intricate of fabrication, as to be absolutely inseparable from the administration of civil and military affairs. Short-sighted people, whose knowledge of official corruption is limited to certain American municipal lapses, have thought that it was strange that the Czar, if he were really sincere, did not at once throttle the bureaucratic monster. It may, however, be in some degree satisfactory to them to learn that NICHOLAS II. is at present devoting considerable energy to this very task.

Russia is a large and remote place and much occurs there that is not communicated to the outside world. Then, too, the Czar, while indulging in a most painstaking censor, has no press agency, such as it is the fortune of the German Kaiser to possess. Possibly, too, it is the spirit of censorship carried to the other extreme which prevents the spread of good news. Of the recent State trial in Sebastopol inaugurated by the personal order of the Czar the world has learned very little. Yet the result of this trial sent a well-known Russian official, Gen. ILOVAISKY, and nine subordinates to Siberia for various terms of exile. This is surely an encouraging sign; particularly so, as the persons convicted had extraordinary social and military "pulls" in St. Petersburg, and because it was rumored that the trial would even reveal the fact that a member of the Czar's own family was deeply involved. Everybody remembers how the scandals at the time of the Russo-Turkish war were hushed up for this reason.

Evidently the Czar has made a good beginning. There is no doubt that he intends to pursue the matter to its logical and just conclusion, as the recent orders to investigate the provincial governments show. But what is particularly commendable in it all is that this Czar is not a rash reformer; he is not oblivious of the fact that the officials whom it may become necessary to prosecute are themselves slaves to the long-established corruption of bureaucracy. The proclamation which recently attended the calling of another court-martial in Sebastopol was bristling with warnings which should be heeded throughout the length and breadth of Russian officialdom.

NICHOLAS II. has taken in hand a prodigious task. With families, as with nations, it is deemed proper to hide crimes committed by members; it is also a justifiable frailty of human nature to screen the condemned from public gaze. But all the world knows of the crimes committed through Russian bureaucracy. Now that these crimes are being brought home and the offenders punished, it is not only due to the best there is in Russia but the world at large that the news of these things be properly spread. Personally NICHOLAS II. may be glad of the sympathy of the world before he has completely throttled bureaucracy. But how can people sympathize unless they know?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In a recent attempt to find out something about the ideals of English children, over 500 pupils in public elementary schools were asked to tell what man or woman of whom they had heard or read they would most like to be, and why. A large majority of the answers were so obviously insincere as to be of little interest and less value, but in a few of the remaining cases the peculiar workings of the immature mind when uninfluenced by others were well illustrated. Perhaps the most striking reply elicited from the girls was this one: "I should like to be Shakespeare for two things—firstly, because I could make a number of beautiful poems, which makes people think good thoughts; and, secondly, I should not become famous until I was dead, therefore should not know that my poems was beautiful, and then I should not be conceited over them." The calm assumption that a Shakespeare of to-day would pass unnoticed and hence be in no peril of over-estimating his own importance may be merely a rash generalization from a single fact, or it may indicate an instinctive pessimism sad to contemplate in one so young. An essay of considerable length, too, might be written on the child's idea that the object, or at least the effect, of good poetry is to make people think good thoughts. The gem of the replies from boys came from one eleven years of age. He wrote: "I would rather be myself—first, because I cannot be some one else; and second, because I shall do great deeds when I grow up." Will he? We are disposed to believe that his confidence is justified. His prompt recognition of an impossibility that occurred to none of his fellows betrays common sense and a logical mind, and these, combined with high ambition, ought to carry the youth far.

—Here is more trouble. The bitter controversy as to whether this year begins the twentieth century or ends the nineteenth died away only a few months ago, and the blessed calm that followed has been so universally appreciated that it was truly fiendish to start another quarrel of the same useless and not-to-be-settled sort. The Milwaukee Journal has done it, however, and now for months to come the civilized world must have its attention distracted from the quiet and edifying spectacles presented in South Africa and the Philippines and turned to wholly profitless figuring. To make a bad matter worse, the Milwaukee paper says that not it, but THE TIMES, is to blame for the fracture of the peace! For that cruel accusation there is this much of basis. In a column remote from this one there appeared the other day a veracious tale about a family for whose cook nine different kinds of "breakfast food" cereals had been provided, and a member of the family was quoted as saying: "The cook uses them in sequence, so we have one after the other, and the same one only every tenth day." Surely there was no harm in that—at any rate, there wouldn't have been if the Milwaukee person hadn't cast a malignantly analytic eye on our innocent words and remarked: "There is a little century puzzle in that statement. Do they have the same kind every tenth day or every ninth day?" At first thought this seems merely absurd, for no well-regulated mind would question the accuracy of our computation. But now we must take many thoughts, and the more we take the more confusing and horrible does the matter become. Cereal No. 1 will be used the second time on the tenth day—that's all right. But it will be used the third time on the nineteenth day, the fourth time on the twenty-eighth day, and so on till we reach the tenth time on the seventy-second day. And who is going to assert that, using a thing "every tenth day," he can use it ten times in seventy-two days? But this progression is also fatal to "every ninth day," for ten times nine, if we have any knowledge at all of arithmetic left, is not seventy-two any more than ten times ten. To us it's a miserable mystery just how often that miserable family gorges itself on each of its miserable cereals, and we don't believe that The Milwaukee Journal is a bit wiser, for all its cool way of referring to "a little century puzzle."

—What promises to become in twenty-five or thirty years more a really celebrated case has just reached an anticipatory crisis in the Ohio Supreme Court. In the August of 1893, six months after the death of ex-President HAYES, an English mastiff which he had owned frightened the horse of Mrs. ADDIE SMITH, a neighbor, who, according to her custom, was driving through the Hayes grounds on her way to the business centre of Fremont. The horse ran away, the carriage was overturned, and Mrs. SMITH was injured—seriously, she said slightly, the ex-President's son then and now maintains. Young Mr. HAYES offered to pay the doctor's bills, but this was not accepted, and after two or three years of informal argument, Mrs. SMITH brought a suit for $25,000 damages against the ex-President's estate. The case has been in the courts ever since. At the first trial the jury awarded the plaintiff $7,500. The next time she got a verdict for $5,000. Now the Supreme Court has ordered a new trial, and a settlement is apparently no nearer than it was seven years ago. Each side, however, is confident of ultimate success, the lawyers are content, and the residents of Fremont have something to talk about. Everybody concerned is convinced that the law is a great institution.

—Sailors on the great lakes, like sailors everywhere, have their grievances and an inclination, fierce if not very effective, to secure an amelioration of their condition. With this end in view the unsalted mariners are now engaged in strengthening their union preparatory to a vigorous struggle with the vessel owners. The men make some serious charges. They say that under the present arrangements the employers, as a matter of economy, ship crews that are entirely too small to handle the ship in fair weather, and that in storms the boat becomes helpless. In addition to this, the men in many instances know nothing about handling a boat, and in case of a storm, where the vessel has to be deserted in a hurry, they do not know how to launch the lifeboats, nor to get off themselves. This condition of affairs, it is claimed, has been responsible for many wrecks and the loss of many lives which otherwise could have been saved. The overwork of the men at present is said to be scandalous, and the union will work hard to have this abuse rectified. All this sounds like a true bill, but sailors' unions are queer things, like sailors themselves, and what the lake men will accomplish remains to be seen.

NATIONAL POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The outlook in National politics is disturbing.

The two principal conventions are called for June and July, and these will limit the individual voter to a choice between the only two possibly winning tickets. If things go on as they are going now, these tickets will be made up mainly with the view of renewing and perpetuating the control over party organizations now held and exercised by certain political magnates.

While the people are voting for President, members of Congress, &c., they are unconsciously at the same time securing to the political backers of these officials a certain measure of control over the conduct of public affairs—a control exercised without publicity and without responsibility to any but the managers of the party.

The men who make up delegations to conventions aim primarily at retaining for themselves and their clique the power to continue to make up such delegations, and the delegates who fix a "slate" aim also to perpetuate in their own hands the making of future "slates."

If, therefore, as the politicians say, "things go right," the public affairs of this country are likely for the next four years to be committed to the irresponsible direction, not of the candidates for whom the votes will be cast next November, but of the party leaders, through whose concurrence in the nominating conventions the candidates will be designated.

It may be said that in this respect the future will be simply as the past, and that as the country has prospered so far, grave solicitude for what may be in store for us during the next few years is absurd.

The past has not been as good for us as it might have been. Witness the long years of harassing and wicked agitation all over the country, excited and kept alive by politicians, whose chief equipment for popular support was drawn from the issues arising out of the war and reconstruction—an agitation of which the only fruits are the Dingley tariff and negro disfranchisement.

The truth is that, by operation of natural law, every man in public life "banks upon his record," and must perforce, for political self-preservation, struggle with all his might to prevent the issues that make up that record becoming uncurrent. Unfortunately for them, the men now in control of the party machinery, both Republican and Democratic, attained to leadership under conditions that have now passed away, and through identification with issues that have been either settled or abandoned, while the country has entered upon a career in which problems will be encountered and issues must be met that have no relation with events more than two years old.

As to the ability of these men to grapple with the exigencies of the new conditions we need not be in any doubt; they are themselves making it clear.

Among the Republicans the Puerto Rico tariff and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty are affording the leaders an opportunity to impress the public with their inability to conduct the country successfully on the career of colonization and imperialism to which they are irrevocably committing it, while among the Democrats the shibboleth of free silver and the fatuity—is it not also wickedness?—of seeking to create an issue in home politics out of the Boer war is riveting in the public mind that distrust of the party which took its rise in the Venezuelan incident.

In the approaching conventions the effort of the leaders on each side will be, first, to hold and consolidate the strictly partisan element; second, to win strength from such outside masses as Populists, Prohibitionists, labor organizations, &c. These are the pieces on the political chess board with which alone the professionals are familiar, and with these alone they would like to play out the game. The platforms will be constructed with that view. The vital interests of this country, however, are staked upon a game that cannot be played on the chess board of domestic politics.

The events of Mr. McKinley's Administration, utterly unforeseen and quite unimaginable when he was nominated and elected, have ushered the United States into new relations with an outside world of which our older politicians know nothing, and are not likely soon to learn enough to guide their own conduct or to make them enlighteners of their constituents. Helpless and compassless amid new surroundings, they must cling to the things they know. That they will fail is inevitable.

He who, not knowing how to swim, falls overboard, tries to raise himself on his legs, instead of using his arms, and so hastens the process of his drowning.

Why should platforms revert to the past, when all the country's interests and needs lie in the future? By the course of events during the past two years the curve of our contact with the possessions, the policies, and the interests of all the great nations, even, it may be added, with the prejudices of their press and people, has been immeasurably extended, not only physically, as shown by the map, but commercially, industrially, and intellectually. The possibilities attaching to these latter lines of contact are infinitely more important and more far-reaching for good and evil than the others, and are also very difficult of understanding, and still more difficult of wise and prudent treatment as they arise. For questions and demands will come upon us suddenly, evolved out of relations between other powers, and will often exact immediate consideration in order that we may hold our own.

To the patriotic citizen who has learned the strict limitation of individual influence in the guidance of public events, upon which National honor and private welfare depend, it is disquieting to find the time fixed for the National Conventions so near at hand and the people so apathetic.

If the victories of peace are as important as those of war, it is equally true that the exigencies and emergencies that arise in time of peace are as exacting and important as those that arise in war, and surely there has been no time since the early days of the Republic when the country needed more urgently than it needs now the services in public station of men selected for their ability, their wide experience, and their breadth of knowledge and of view; men of character and courage, men who can be depended upon to be as steadfast in withstanding popular clamor for things that are unjust and inexpedient as they will be unyielding, in spite of the menaces of tyrannical trusts and exacting politicians. The country surely possesses such men, but the politicians will never point them out nor permit the people (whom they control through the machines) to bring them forward, for such men cannot be made to serve purely partisan ends. Is there no other way? Will not THE TIMES point it out? There are deep lines of cleavage in each of the old parties. There are many men on each side of the line separating Republicans and Democrats who really stand nearer together in political views than either band stands toward its partisan associates.

There is a numerous and intelligent body of political independents for whom no politician spreads his net. Who will arouse the people?

A SEXAGENARIAN.

New York, March 8, 1900.

THE LUCANIA INCIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly permit a criticism upon an article in this morning's TIMES regarding the incident on the Lucania. This article intimates that Mr. John E. Milholland, was discourteous to his fellow-passengers in refusing to participate in a jubilation over the British victories in South Africa and in protesting against holding a celebration in honor of those victories in the dining saloon of the steamer. We are told that Mr. Milholland's remarks were untimely and that good taste and good manners should have caused him to "withdraw from the centre of celebration" or remain silent thereat. That the impression thus sought to be conveyed is very unjust to Mr. Milholland is plainly shown by the account of the affair as published in the New York papers, particularly in THE TIMES of the 5th inst.

The attempted celebration was not held at a meeting called for that purpose. It was an affair sprung upon the Lucania's passengers without notice and at the public dinner table. Permission to monopolize the saloon at that hour for this celebration had not been asked of or given by officials or passengers. The British enthusiasts who extemporized the meeting did so in entire disregard of good form. The member of Parliament who started the thing began with a supreme breach of courtesy. He sent around to each passenger, gratuitously, a bottle of wine. Nobody had asked him for this wine; he had no right to donate it unasked, or to make any person present his involuntary guest. People who drink wine ordinarily object to its being handed to them as a free luncheon. The gentleman's uncalled-for generosity showed more good fellowship than good sense. Remember that all this occurred at the usual dinner hour and while the usual meal was in progress. Then, before the passengers had finished eating, the exuberant Bostonian who had assumed the rôle of Chairman started to turn this customary midday meal into what THE TIMES itself calls "an extemporaneous praise meeting." Apparently all the praises were for England, her victories, her Generals, her Majesty, and greatness. THE TIMES says the Chairman offered a toast "to England for her victories"; that he said "we must congratulate her," and that "he hoped the time would come when the English-speaking people would rule the world," and that he then called upon all present to drink with him to these sentiments.

Now the people present were not assembled to drink to those or any other sentiments. They had come simply to eat their dinner like gentlefolk, in peace and comfort, and with no expectation or intention of having political, religious, or other disturbing questions brought up for vociferous discussion or celebration. True, the steamer was a British vessel, and under British control, but it was a common carrier, and for its accommodations the passengers had paid their fare and thereby secured certain rights, one of which was freedom from insult and annoyance at meals. Not the steamship company, nor the officers of the ship, nor a majority of the passengers could rightfully use the periodical assembling of the passengers for their necessary meals as occasions for promulgating opinions or sentiments distasteful to any person present. Suppose some fanatical Mormon had then and there attempted to preach his peculiar faith, would it have been tolerated? Or could a Spanish passenger have been asked to sit quiet over his soup while some American spellbinder proclaimed the glories of the United States in destroying Cervera's fleet? Would not a French passenger have properly objected to being obliged during his dinner to listen to eulogies upon Von Moltke for winning at Sedan?

In other words, the saloon of the Lucania while the passengers were dining was not the time or place for improvising a meeting for any purpose that might be offensive to any passenger. In acting upon a different theory the member of Parliament and his Boston admirer presumed upon the good nature and patience of their companions and were guilty of effrontery and possible insult. They were trying, apparently, to force not only their wine but their opinions down the throats of people whom they had, as it were, entrapped into seeming participation in a partisan meeting. The Chairman had no more right to stand up there and propose a toast to Great Britain under the circumstances than his fellow-townsman, Atkinson, would be entitled to interrupt the diners at the Astoria with a loud-mouthed call for a toast and cheers for Aguinaldo.

As I understand it, Mr. Milholland and Mr. De Goeyen, the Holland gentleman present, were quietly eating their dinner, unconscious that any celebration was preparing. They were interrupted by the Chairman's address and his demand that all join in his toast. Clearly Mr. De Goeyen and Mr. Milholland had a right to be in that saloon and to dine without discomfort. No one could properly eject them or even insist on their retiring until they had finished eating. And no one could rightfully make it unpleasant for them to remain in that saloon or demand that if they did remain they should drink to the health of any person or cause they contemned or sit and in silence hear proclaimed sentiments that they could not indorse. Yet this is exactly what the writer of the article I refer to would have compelled these gentlemen to undergo or do.

Mr. De Goeyen and Mr. Milholland, and doubtless other passengers then and there dining, were not in sympathy with the British side of the war. Their views should have been respected and their rights as passengers recognized. As I read the papers, Mr. Milholland did no more than voice this plain proposition. He stated, in effect, that he could not agree with the Chairman's toast, and might not therefore participate in the intended celebration. He added that those who wished to toast Great Britain must excuse himself and friends, and suggested that the jubilation should be postponed until the meal was concluded, when he would withdraw and leave the others to enjoy their festivities. In thus stating his position Mr. Milholland was entirely within his rights and obligations as a passenger and a gentleman. Further, he, in my opinion, acted in a manly and honorable way in letting his position be known promptly and unmistakably. If in his remarks he eulogized Cronje, the tribute to a brave man was appropriate and deserved. That the effect of his remarks was to mar the celebration is attributable not to him but to the persons whose inconsiderate and premature activity brought out a merited rebuke.

Let it be understood that in thus commenting upon the injustice of THE TIMES article I am not influenced by any sympathy with Mr. Milholland's war views. On the contrary, I regret that he and other influential men hold such erroneous opinions as they seem to have regarding the Transvaal conflict. With other lovers of peace, I regret the war, although I deem it to have been inevitable. But now that it is on, the sooner it is fought to a finish the better, and that finish can only be attained through the substantial success of Great Britain.

And, after all, Great Britain does stand in this struggle for true freedom and civilization. She is the light-bringer to the Dark Continent. The Boers are brave, and have many noble traits, but must give way to progress. The world is calling them, albeit in war's thunder tones, to higher, more useful service. Moreover, the talk which is heard against Great Britain is not inspired by regard for the Boers. It is stimulated by antagonism to England, the England of past generations, and bygone grievances. For Americans to encourage this antagonism is supreme political folly; posterity may call it our greatest political crime. I admire THE TIMES for its stand on this question, and therefore do the more freely deprecate the unjust criticism that obtained admittance to your columns this morning.

J. F. M.

New York, March 7, 1900.

THE TEACHERS' SALARIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your dispatches from Albany of March 7 we learn that Senator McCarren of Brooklyn opposes the Teachers' Salary bill "because it gives to the Central Board of Education powers which he thinks should be exercised by the boards of the respective boroughs." In a meeting of the Brooklyn School Board of the same date, you report Commissioner Swanstrom as the author of a resolution "to the effect that the passage by the Legislature of any bill employing a schedule of salaries is a usurpation of the functions of the board."

It is entirely natural that the Brooklyn School Board, with its bulky roster of forty-five citizens of that borough, should guard jealously the local distinction of legislating for its teachers. Until fettered by charter provisions, it had a reputation for doing well by school interests, and should not be denied credit for its former part in educational history. But in the light of embarrassments sustained by teachers under the régime of the greater city, it could well afford to waive the particular satisfaction of arranging its schedules.

If one reviews the titles of bills affecting New York City which have been introduced or favorably reported at Albany within thirty days, he finds proposals to regulate the working hours of pharmacists and drug clerks, to raise money for the improvement and equipment of the Museum of Natural History, to provide a monument for local martyrs of revolutionary prison ships, for the appointment of a Tenement House Commission, for new public parks and recreation piers, and even for the reinstatement of a former patrolman. Now, if it is competent for a State Legislature to act upon such local interests as the foregoing, is it not entirely pertinent for that body to assist in securing uniform and certain compensation of a numerous body of public servants—namely, the teachers of the public schools?

Surely the recent hardships of teachers, due to the inharmonious relations between school officials and the Board of Estimate, have not been so soon forgotten. Shall it be remembered that for the current year the Board of Estimate awarded for salaries an amount less than the various School Boards had deemed necessary by the compact sum of $1,719,531? The long wait for their salaries of the teachers of Queens and Richmond and the enforced return to inferior schedules in Manhattan and Brooklyn will linger in the recollection of many teachers, if these facts do lapse from the memory of public functionaries.

Again, it seems hardly gracious for these Brooklyn gentlemen to raise the question of sovereignty over school salaries, at this time. The Ahearn bill of last year, a legislative enactment, secured adequate salaries to but a part of the teaching forces. Establishing a minimum, it guaranteed fitting salaries for teachers after a twelve-year term of service. Elementary teachers of five or ten years' service, that class with experience in other schools, and the growing body of High School teachers, were not provided for in the Ahearn law. Thus reminded, it is clear that there is imperative need of the inclusive and complete measure now pending before the Legislature. If the State may not legislate for the salaries of the teachers of New York City, the discovery should have been made before the engrossment of the Ahearn law; otherwise, we have the undemocratic condition of legislation for a minority of the teachers.

In short, all the available evidence, Mr. Editor, favors the enactment of the teachers' salary bill now offered by the Senate Committee on the Affairs of Cities. It nowhere proposes extravagant compensation. When local authorities have failed to provide, it is well that the salary question be settled by your solons at Albany. No taxpayer with the right civic spirit will oppose so necessary a plan for the permanent relief of the 12,000 teachers of our Imperial city. Surely the instructors of youth merit the practical consideration of lawmakers as clearly as do parks, piers, and sundry patrolmen.

These teachers have given years of preparation to their calling, are engaged in a laborious and nerve-wasting vocation, and should be insured a respectable standard of living in a most expensive metropolitan community.

OUTIS.

New York, March 9, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Utterly Reckless.

When a man is really in love he doesn't care whether his marriage shows any business ability or not.—Indianapolis Journal.

Not Surprising.

"Mr. Shrickeno says he is always nervous when he gets up to sing."

"I don't blame him," answered Miss Cayenne. "He has heard himself before."—Washington Star.

A Useless Adjunct.

"Louise, what has become of your French poodle?"

"Why, Harry made the dealer take him back; he didn't understand a word of our French."—Detroit Free Press.

Strategy Wins.

Mrs. D'Avnoo (indignantly)—What! Move out of the city and live in the suburbs? Indeed I won't—so there!

Mr. D'Avnoo—My dear, a pretty woman like you never looks so charming as when sitting in a phaeton at a suburban railway station waiting for her husband.

She went.—New York Weekly.

Would Banish Whisky Bottles.

"I was very glad, Mr. Wheeler," said the Rev. I. Drinkwater, "to hear you quoted as saying you hoped to see the day when the whisky bottle is banished from the land."

"That's right," replied Mr. Wheeler. "There's nothing so likely to puncture your tire as broken glass."—Philadelphia Press.

THROUGH LIBERTY TO LIGHT.

Alfred Austin in London Standard.

"Fixed is my Faith, the lingering dawn despite,
That still we move through Liberty to Light."
—The Human Tragedy.

I.

When God out of chaos primeval divided
the day from the night,
And moved on the face of the waters, ordaining, "Let there be Light!"
And commanded the creatures that perish
to people wave, wood, and wind,
Then fashioned Man after His image, and
gave him the godlike mind.
He said, "I, the Lord, now make you
lord of the earth, and the air, and sea,
And I lend you My will to work My will,
and now behold! you are free!

II.

"Free to be strong or feeble, free to be
false or true,
To withhold you from evil-doing, or, what
I shall ban, to do;
Free to be crooked and craven, or fearless,
and frank, and brave,
To love as yourself your brother, or make
him your bond and slave;
To hallow the world with freedom, or fetter
your fellow-men;
But as you shall do, at the Judgment Day
My Justice will judge you then."

III.

Then the sons of men multiplied gladly,
and, proud of the boon of birth,
They teemed over main and mountain to
the uttermost bounds of earth:
They built up cities and Empires, Commonwealth, Throne, and State,
And some were pilliared on force and fraud,
and some upon fear and hate.
For the strong cared but to enjoy their
strength, the mighty to use their might,
And the vanquished were lashed to the victor's car wherever his sword could smite.

IV.

But out of the mist of the Northern Sea
a blended race arose,
Whose blood was warmed by the wind and
the wave, and braced by the Winter
snows;
A race with the wisdom of long-linked
years, vet the hopeful heart of youth,
Who hated the lie and the liar, and dared
both to speak and hear the truth:
Who loved the Light for the Light's own
sake, and, as none but who love it can,
Kept the Torch of Liberty still aflame, and
passed it from man to man.

V.

And they circled the sea, and they girded
the earth, and they spread round the
rounded world,
And the sound of their clarions never ceased,
and never their Flag was furled.
And, wherever those shrilled, or this was
seen, men sprang to their feet, and cried,
"Now the Tyrant shall quake on his throne
for fear, and the lash no more be plied;
For the winds of Justice propel their sails,
and Liberty steers their keel,
And none but the lawless shall tremble
now, and none but the haughty kneel.

VI.

"At home in their white-cliffed, green-grassed Isle, where the woods and the waters meet,
The King is honored upon his throne, and the Judge revered in his seat;
And each man's own is his own to keep,
and safe from the robber's clutch,
And the lowliest hearth hath sacred rights
nor sceptre nor sword dare touch;
And, as it doth on the Northern strand, so
it doth in the Southern sea,
And it says, as God said to Man at birth,
'And now behold! you are free!'"

VII.

But apart in the Southern sea there dwelt
a race, though of Northern strain,
With narrow foreheads and narrower
hearts, who cherished the thong and
chain,
So long as these left their own limbs free
to do as their brute wills list,
To fetter and flog the sons of Ham, and to
tether the stranger's wrist,
Boasting, "Rather than not be free to
make these hew for us, delve, and
drudge,
Let the hellhounds of War be all unleashed,
and the battle-bolts be judge!"

VIII.

Then the Land of the Northern mist waxed
wroth, and said, "Now their hour has
come.
Too long to their deeds have mine ears been
deaf, too long my voice been dumb.
I will wrench the rod from their boorish
grasp, their lash will I snatch and seize,
Till low on their knees they grovel down,
and for mercy clasp my knees.
They have called on the sword, they shall
hide by the sword, and mine will I never
sheathe,
Till to dwellers in darkness it bring the
Light, and Freedom to all who breathe."

IX.

Then manly to tender kissed farewell, but
never a tear was shed,
And over the wave, and along with the
wind, to the Southern zone they sped.
The roughly nurtured, the gently bred, all
bound on the self-same track,
To storm the steeps and defiles of death,
but never to turn them back;
And their sons that on Austral or Western
shores exult in their sires' renown,
Shouted, "Barrel and blade, we'll come to
you, and gallop the despots down."

X.

Shame, shame on you

Cuba Rich in Possibilities for Development by American Capital.

II.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 2.—While schemes for the employment of large capital in this city have not encouraged Americans who have looked into the subject, prospectors in the larger field afforded by the island feel pleased with the outlook. The soil abounds in both mineral and vegetable wealth, and reports from all quarters show that Americans have been alive to the opportunities presented. To some extent they have already availed themselves of them. Whether they will do so largely or not seems likely to depend on the prospect of settled conditions.

Every possible facility has been given visitors to learn the resources of the island, and exploiting parties have gone to every part of its 800 miles of length. They wind up here, their starting point, and almost every week some of them return with glowing accounts of what they have seen. Ex-Congressman Wilbur is among the latest arrivals, having spent several months with two friends, by boat, rail, and horseback, in visiting every province. He says he had rather own 100 acres as a farmer in any arable part of Cuba than the whole of Otsego County. All reports are alike as to the wonderful productiveness of the land, and they are also uniform, after months of contact with the people in the interior, as to the desirability of knowing by whom and how the island is to be governed before advising settlement. Ex-President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific has not visited much of the island, but enough to convince him that under peaceful rule its opportunities for profitable cultivation are unsurpassed.

In the neighborhood of the cities the natives are less impressed by the inquiries of Americans than elsewhere, for the cities are comparatively easy of access, and promoters and schemers without funds have overrun them in search of options and promising all kinds of investment, which never materialize. The adventures of American colonists, allured by the hope of sunny homes to the most desolate part of the island and dumped there in a swamp, are also known in the cities. That story has tended to deepen distrust of Americans.

POST OFFICE CLERKS' SCHEME.

Promoters' schemes work sometimes, however, in unexpected ways. Two Post Office clerks with a little knowledge of clay found a place about nine miles from here which they thought contained great brickmaking possibilities. They had seen the clumsy methods used at an outlying yard, and were confident that a modern plant would command the trade of the city. Clothing themselves with a high-sounding corporate title, they visited the owner of the land they coveted and proceeded to negotiate for its purchase or lease. The owner did not rise to the fly so readily as they had hoped, and they proposed to him that he let the company's expert examine the property. This sounded like business, and the owner, assenting, they unfolded to him their plans for spending $100,000 to $200,000 on the property, and left him, thinking that he had perhaps encountered a genuine proposition.

They saw that the owner knew what he was about, and that in order to make progress with him they must send out a real expert. Their own funds did not permit sufficient outlay for this purpose, but they talked up the scheme among their fellow-clerks at the Post Office, and raised a fund sufficient to bring an expert from New York, and to leave a surplus of about $300 for contingencies. When the expert arrived, instead of letting him know the truth, they assured him that they had big capital behind them, and promised him a permanent place with their company at a high salary. He made an elaborate and favorable report on the property. They continued to talk of large investment, but when the owner insisted on coming to terms the best they could offer was their $300 for one year's rent of a cavalleria of the property, or thirty-three and one-third acres.

Both owner and expert were so much disgusted with this outcome that they refused to have anything more to do with the clerks. The expert gave further vent to his feelings by writing to New York about the property. President Baker of the Haverstraw Brick Company responded in person. The land impressed him so well that he got an option on it, and he has gone home to send down a brickmaking equipment that will enable him to supply this city with a modern brick of fine quality at prices no higher than are now paid for an inferior article.

RICH MINING POSSIBILITIES.

Mining plans promise large development. Evidences of mineral wealth have appeared along the entire ridge that forms the backbone of the island. Prospecting just now is confined mainly to the eastern section, where Spaniards opened properties years ago. In slavery times much of that form of labor was employed in mines. A copper vein known as El Poso, traverses for 100 miles the Provinces of Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago. The ore has shown tests of 19½ per cent. of metallic copper. In the Santiago hill region deposits even richer have been found. Zinc and iron abound also in the eastern mountains, some tests running very high in iron. Shipments have been made extensively of black manganese for use as a flux.

How extensive mineral deposits may be or what prospecting may disclose can hardly be foretold. The Spaniards would not permit exploiting by strangers, and their own work in the mines was apparently haphazard for the most part. Great hope is entertained that the mines will be attractive to Americans. Some development may be expected in the near future. American mining men are now at work on a few properties, and companies have been formed for further exploitation. The military authorities are authorized to assist investors in acquiring grants or perfecting title to such properties, and they have been of material assistance to those interested in getting a good foothold on mines.

Mining enterprises, like the cultivation on a large scale of such staples as sugar and tobacco, require large capital. A plantation capable of raising sugar or tobacco may employ from several hundred to several thousand men. Americans have shown themselves little disposed to take up large propositions for raising staples, although taking kindly to mines. Many plantations ravaged by war remain untilled. In some parts of the island, particularly in eastern provinces, native squatters have divided among themselves large old Spanish properties and occupy them, believing them one of the legacies to the natives that have come with Free Cuba. Americans are not inclined to dispute this occupancy, because by so doing they would excite a feeling, which there is every desire to escape, that the United States intends to be the successor of Spain in Cuba with all that such domination implies. Much interest is manifested by Americans, however, in small holdings, whose title or use would be unquestioned and in which there is abundant promise.

Nothing is more certain than that common sense is as essential in Cuba as anywhere else. A person coming here for a modest undertaking should have money enough to tide him along while he learns to understand the people, the language and the soil, and to become acclimated. Thereafter he will find nature as kind as possible.

PROFIT IN GARDEN TRUCK.

Garden truck may be raised with profit by those who understand it. The season is earlier than in the Bahamas, and the products are more varied. Two Americans have such a farm at Guines, in this province. They have been very successful with it, the soil being capable of three crops a year. Crops too late for export have had ready sale in this city, so that there has been no waste of product and no idle time. Irrigation is necessary.

Havana Province is also well adapted for oranges, pineapples, and bananas. Pineapples are suited for export. They yield freely on new land two years after planting. The native orange has too many seeds to find favor elsewhere, but it is greatly liked here, because it is very sweet and juicy. If the large seedless American variety were grafted on it export use might be had for it. An orange grove will bear well in four years. The local demand promises to equal the supply indefinitely. Lemons and limes also find a ready local market. The Havana banana is too small for the American market, and it has no better flavor than those shipped to New York. In eastern provinces a smaller variety, known as the apple banana, is grown. Its flavor is superior, but the fruit is too delicate for shipment. There are large varieties, which the natives eat raw, baked, boiled, fried, or mashed like potatoes. Some kinds grow a foot long. They are the chief staple in many localities, especially in the rural districts. They grow the year round. Potatoes, lettuce, and cucumbers raised on truck farms must be consumed quickly, like those from the Bahamas. Potatoes, both white and sweet, cook moist, never mealy.

Pinar del Rio, the western province, is specially adapted to tobacco. The best wrappers come from the Vuelta Abajo district there. While everybody there raises tobacco, the soil will take care of the other tropical products. Part of the province is mountainous, and although little explored it is supposed to contain minerals. The capital, which bears the name of the province, is 110 miles west of Havana and may be reached by rail. Havana and Matanzas Provinces, which come next in geographical order, besides being convenient to a good city market for general produce, have in other years raised sugarcane in large quantities. Abandoned plantations are not uncommon, although there has been a sharp revival in that line of cultivation. War scourged both of these provinces.

SANTA CLARA'S RICH SOIL.

Santa Clara, east of Matanzas, is considered the richest agricultural province in the island. It contains many sugar properties, notably the Terry plantation near Cienfuegos, on the south coast, where employment is furnished to 5,000 men. Comagani, Placetas, and Manicaragua tobacco is also raised there. The quality ranks next to that of the Pinar del Rio Province. In Santa Clara the eastern mountain ranges become prominent. There is abundance of timber land, including mahogany and cedar, but it is hard to ship on account of lack of railroads to the mountains. Minerals are also to be had there.

The adjoining province, Puerto Principe, enjoys an elevation higher than that of any other province. It contains much good grazing land and the mountains are doubtless rich in minerals.

Santiago, the eastern province, combines all the varieties of topography found elsewhere in the island. The mountains contain known mineral deposits. There are large sugar plantations in the south. The Manzanillo district is one of the best in Cuba. Coffee is extensively raised there. The north coast is cultivated for cocoanuts, bananas, and other fruit and vegetable products. Before the war steamships did a good carrying trade in fruit alone from that coast. Schooners are now so engaged.

The Coute River, near Manzanillo, is the finest stream in the island. It feeds a fine farming district for sixty miles inland, and for a good part of that distance it has a depth of thirty feet. A bar near the mouth prevents approach to it by vessels, but the right to remove the bar has been secured, and a syndicate in Washington may do that work. Negotiations to that end are in progress. Should it be done, some of the best land in the island will be made convenient to market. It is thought that rich agricultural development will be witnessed in that region in the near future.

LAND'S ADVANCE SINCE THE WAR.

Land costs according to location and convenience to market. In this province prices have advanced from 100 to 200 per cent. since American occupation. Good farming land may be had for $25 per acre. It costs from $5 to $10 less in Pinar del Rio and Matanzas. In other province it ranges from 50 cents for remote and $1 for less remote woodland to an average of $3 for farming land per acre. It is sold in the provinces by the cavalleria of 33 1-3 acres, prices asked being from $100 to $200. It may be bought in the far east by the hacienda, 33,000 acres. Land moderately overgrown costs $3 per acre to clear.

Since the character of soil varies only slightly, a farmer may raise a general crop in one province as well as in another on good land. An acre of land will grow 5,000 tobacco plants, each plant bearing from 1 to 2½ pounds, worth here from 25 to 50 cents per pound for wrappers and 5 to 15 cents per pound for fillers. One man can attend to an acre. Tobacco needs constant watching, because of the pests that attack it. An acre well grown should yield about $750.

A native farmer on a small scale will usually try to raise an acre of tobacco, enough sugarcane to make syrup for family use, and other vegetables and fruits for the same purpose. Sugar raising is rarely attempted otherwise by farmers, because the machinery for making it salable is too expensive. If a farmer buys sugar he pays 6 cents per pound for the ordinary brown kind. There is no refined sugar here. A farmer tries to keep a cow or two, which forage wild. Milk is not easily had except near the cities, and condensed milk costs 60 cents per can. He must pay extravagantly for everything he buys at a store to eat or wear. Even coffee, which any one can raise, costs 35 cents per pound.

Coffee may be planted in woodland or in land good for nothing else. The trees must have shade, and should have it until they reach their growth, in six years. Even then shade is better for them than the open. As many as 1,000 trees may be planted in an acre. A tree should bear from two to four pounds of coffee. The native habit is to keep the berry away from fire until it is to be used. Then it is roasted and ground and served with its aroma preserved. There is no export business in it, but no coffee is imported, and the natives drink it freely. The product as served is as black as the coffee served in the United States after dinner. An American misses the home blend and doubts if Cuban coffee could be sold in the United States. Its aroma is, nevertheless, quite agreeable, and there is no doubt of its purity. No coffee at home can keep one more thoroughly awake at night. There is always a sufficient market for it.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Industrial development is not unlikely in the country districts through the utilization of various fibrous growths. Excellent rope has been made from the fibre of the maguy, a weed that reaches head-high and is found in great quantities. A factory made it at Regla, a suburb of Havana, but the building burned and the manufacture has not been resumed. The cactus and the cocoanut are fibrous enough to have justified inquiry, with results said to be promising as to their value in this line.

Persons ambitious to cultivate land on a large scale may find a New York financial agency here ready to help them out if satisfied that they know their business. This agency intends to have money to loan to harvest crops and to restore good properties. It expects thereby to stimulate agriculture by enabling capable planters to enlarge their holdings. The theory is that plantations that would otherwise be idle may be rented and worked. Loaning rates will be from 6 to 8 per cent. They were 12 per cent. when Spain ruled. F. W. E.

WOMEN IN THEIR CLUBS

That big educational association, the League for Political Education, has called a meeting for this afternoon at 4 o'clock at its rooms, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, to consider an advanced line of work. This will be in Paris at the time of the Exposition, practically a Summer school, with eminent teachers and lecturers under a French association of arts and sciences, to study the Exposition, its relation to the past and present, and indications for the future. It will present a valuable object lesson, and members of the league have become interested in it. At the meeting today Prof. Geddes of Aberdeen University, Scotland, will present the subject.

The league, during its several years of work, has made great progress. Its lectures and classes, with the exception of a few of the latter, are free to members who pay merely a nominal sum yearly, and the interest in the organization is constantly increasing. There are to be twelve classes and lectures this week, not including the meeting this afternoon, and there is an average of ten weekly. The interest clubwomen are taking in a knowledge of parliamentary procedure is shown by Miss Adele Fielde's classes in the league, where over 2,000 women have studied since they first opened. Most of them belong to different clubs in the city.

The class which has been taking practical lessons in municipal government by visiting different city and State institutions has been working with enthusiasm, and keeping up theoretically with the practical work by reading. On Friday of this week the members will visit St. Bartholomew's Guild on Forty-second Street. The class will visit Sing Sing Prison two weeks from Friday. The lectures given under the auspices of the league are always valuable, as they are by specialists or practical workers in the line of the subject discussed.

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The Civitas Club of Brooklyn is to listen to a series of Lenten addresses to be given by the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, President of the Social Reform Union of Chicago. The general subject will be "Woman and Economics," and they will take place, the first on Wednesday of this week, March 14, at 3 o'clock, and the others on consecutive Tuesdays, March 20 and 27 and April 3 at 4 o'clock. The individual lectures will be upon "Present Facts" in the Home," "The Child," and "What Women Can Do."

The Civitas is a notable club in the history of women's organizations. It is composed of young women and matrons of the best social circles in Brooklyn. It has several hundred members, and a large waiting list. It has been, since its organization, a serious club, doing an excellent work among its members and outside. As its name implies, it is interested in civic affairs, and it has been rational and self-educating from the first. It has eminent speakers at certain meetings, and at others papers by the members usually upon practical affairs, and many of them very clever. At times in the history of Brooklyn's politics the club has taken a deep interest, and done much in a quiet way to bring about better conditions. The starting of a school at Flatbush for feeble-minded children has been one of its conspicuous works. Mrs. Darwin J. Meserole, then Miss Maltby, was the leading spirit in the organization of the club, and has had much to do with its continued high standard of work. It is a club doing a work not usually expected of young women who have many social duties.

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Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, told an interesting story at the meeting of the organization on Saturday, of a recent experience of hers while in Washington, where she went to attend a congress of the National organization. She was invited to address the children of one of the large public schools on the 22d of February, taking the subject of George Washington. Attending the school, though Mrs. McLean did not know it, was the little daughter of an old friend. The mother of the child, when she started for school that morning, had given her particular instructions to remember every word that Mrs. McLean said. So the child listened intently and returned home, her face beaming with enthusiasm.

"Well, what did she say?" asked the mother.

"Oh, mamma," cried the child, "Mrs. McLean spoke her piece grand."

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The General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution has made an innovation this Winter, and at its rooms in the Presbyterian Building, on Fifth Avenue, has been giving informal monthly receptions, which have been well attended and have done what they were intended to do—give the members an opportunity to become acquainted. Business and formal annual gatherings do not do this. The club has two most attractive rooms, which are kept open daily, and members from all parts of the country are always welcome, and have a pleasant feeling of ownership in the rooms. There is a small library of reference and historical books, and many interesting pictures and relics loaned by members. Pen-and-ink pictures of different persons of historic interest, notably one of Martha Washington, by Trumbull, are among them. The most interesting relic is a hammer which is marked as a Mayflower relic of 1620. Another relic is a bit of wood from the house of Alexander Standish, in Duxbury, Mass., in 1666.

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When it has opened its new clubhouse the Professional Woman's League will be the first woman's organization in the city to own its home. The plans, as far as they have been made, give promise of a comfortable and convenient building. Two old houses which have been purchased will be thrown into one, and the interior entirely reconstructed. An extension is to be put on the back, giving a floor space of about 50 by 100 feet. An interesting feature of the interior will be the grand hall, for which two stories will be thrown together to give a place for meetings and entertainments, where the voices of singers and speakers will not be stifled as has been the case in the smaller rooms the league has been using. It will now become a residence club, and the upper floor will contain sleeping rooms, which will encircle a large hall or room, where will be placed the club library, which now consists of a goodly number of volumes, and the reading table with its various periodicals, and which will be a gathering place for members at all times. A small restaurant in the building is one of the features that is now planned.

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The members of the Vassar Alumnae Association are interested in the formation of a permanent library fund, by which the library of the college may be kept up to date. There has been raised already $5,000, but it is hoped to obtain more than double that sum, and there will be a lecture April 2, under the auspices of the association, to raise money for the fund. Mrs. William Reynolds Brown, the President, is Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

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At the branch home of the Little Mothers' Aid Association, on West Street, they try to give the children who come under their influence as much practical knowledge of household duties as possible. There is one thing, they say, that all the "little mothers" know well, and that is to "boil" tea, and they do it so thoroughly that it becomes an impossible medicine for the properly educated tea lover.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PARADE

Source of Embarrassment to Brooklyn School Board.

Union Decides to Hold It on a Friday, Although Public Schools Will Lose $26,000.

The Sunday School Union of Brooklyn has decided to hold its annual anniversary day parade in May on a Friday instead of a Saturday, despite the wishes of the School Board of that borough. The anniversary day parade is one of the interesting features of church life in Brooklyn. It has been observed there for about seventy years. The Sunday school children march through the streets of the city dressed in holiday attire and carrying appropriate banners. After the parade they are regaled on cake and ice cream in the respective churches to which they belong. The union represents no fewer than 250 Sunday schools.

In ante-consolidation times anniversary day was as much a holiday for the children of Brooklyn as Christmas, Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, or the Fourth of July. The old Brooklyn Boards of Education always recognized the occasion by closing the public schools. For a long time the annual parade was held on a Wednesday, but owing to the refusal of Dr. Truman J. Backus of the Packer Institute to excuse his pupils from attendance in the middle of the week a change was made to Friday.

Under the Greater New York charter, however, the power of granting holidays was taken from the School Boards and vested in the Central Board of Education, the idea being that whenever a holiday was granted all the boroughs should get the benefit. As Manhattan and the Bronx have no anniversary day parade, the Central Board has not made it a holiday. Brooklyn, nevertheless, has gone ahead celebrating the day by the usual parade, but it has done so to its cost, as the School Board has lost just so much from the general school fund appropriation, which is based on the number of days' attendance.

Last year the School Board tried to lessen the cost by closing the schools only in the afternoon of anniversary day, but this plan worked so unsatisfactorily that this year it has tried to persuade the School Union to have the parade on Saturday. Owing to the financial troubles of the Department of Education, the Brooklyn School Board this year needs every cent it can get. If the parade is held on a Friday and the schools are closed in consequence, the board will lose $26,000 out of its general fund appropriation.

The matter was deemed of so much importance that the School Board appointed a special committee of three members to urge the School Union to change the parade date. The efforts of the committee have proved unavailing, and after thorough discussion of the subject the School Union has decided to hold the parade on a Friday.

President Charles E. Robertson of the Brooklyn School Board regrets the course things have taken because he believes that whatever action the School Board now takes it may be misunderstood. The School Board, he says, owes a duty to all in the schools, and cannot place itself in the position of forfeiting any one's rights.

During the past week in the Fleet Street Methodist Episcopal Church a representative meeting of Sunday School Superintendents was held, when the whole question was gone over. Of the forty-six representatives present forty-three voted for the parade on a Friday, while only three voted for Saturday.

John B. Hodgson, Superintendent of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, believes that there is somewhat of a religious prejudice against anniversary day, and claims there is no good reason why Brooklyn should lose any attendance money when Manhattan and the Bronx have Jan. 2 as a holiday without losing attendance money.

John J. Wells, who is both a school Principal and the Superintendent of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church Sunday School, thinks the anniversary day has outlived its usefulness. In these days of trolley cars and other dangers something, he believes, ought to be substituted for the parade, and thus great expense be avoided.

Dr. William L. Felter, Deputy Superintendent of the Brooklyn school system and Superintendent of the Nostrand Avenue Sunday School, says that out of 118 young women who recently were graduated from the Brooklyn Training School it was possible to give positions to only 35, while if the attendance money was saved 40 more could be employed.

The Rev. William B. Allis, who represents the schools connected with Plymouth Church, says he believes the Catholics should have the same privileges as the Protestants, and considers the anniversary day parade an expense which ought at this time to be avoided.

It is honed to lessen the loss this year, however, by urging the Sunday school children to remain in their respective public schools until noon on the day of the parade.

MARLOWE TO DESERT FROHMAN.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 11.—Julia Marlowe is to leave the Frohman fold next season.

"It is true," she said, when the question was put to her. "Not that I have anything against Mr. Frohman; on the contrary, we are the best of friends, and are on excellent business terms, but," and there was a moment of hesitation, "well—I am to make a change, that is all. I expect to play 'Barbara' at the opening of the dramatic year in September, and Mr. Frohman will then be my manager, but in October, when I go to New York with my new piece, 'When Knighthood Was in Flower,' I shall have Mr. Dillingham for a manager, and Mr. Frohman will not occupy that position.

"Remember, there is no controversy or anything like a falling out. It is from a purely business reason, and our relations will, I hope, and firmly believe, remain as pleasant as they are at present."

Rumor has it that the cause of the change is the question of finance. Miss Marlowe feels, so the story goes, that more money should come her way, and this step, it is said, is to bring about such a result.

Comedie Francaise Actors Play Again.

PARIS, March 11.—A large and fashionable audience filled the Grand Opera House this afternoon, and gave the members of the Comédie Française a warm reception on their first appearance since the fire which destroyed their old home, the Théâtre Français. Mlle. Dudlay was the recipient of an especially enthusiastic greeting. Handkerchiefs and hats were waved, and bouquets of roses and violets were thrown upon the stage from all parts of the house.

Mass for Paris Fire Victim.

Mass for the victim of the Théâtre Français fire in Paris will be celebrated at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, on West Twenty-third Street, this morning, at 10 o'clock. A special collection for the poor will be made by Mmes. Nordica and Calvé. Members of the Grau Company, probably Calvé, Rinaldi, and Plançon, will sing the solos of the service. The pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's, the Rev. Theophilus Wücher, will deliver the address.

Thomas H. Ismay Left £1,297,881.

LONDON, March 11.—The will of the late Thomas Henry Ismay, founder of the White Star Steamship Company, who died in Liverpool last November, has been proved, showing a personal estate of £1,297,881. Numerous legacies, in all about £25,000, are left to charities, and the remainder of the estate to members of the family.

Police Seek Evidence of Conspiracy.

BERLIN, March 11.—At Gnesen and in other towns in the Province of Posen, the police have been making house-to-house searches, including even the houses of students, to obtain incriminating evidence in connection with the alleged Polish conspiracy.

Leopold and Wireless Telegraphy.

BRUSSELS, March 12.—King Leopold, before whom Signor Marconi has recently made experiments in wireless telegraphy, promises to introduce the system into the army.

Germans Protest Against Meat Bill.

BERLIN, March 11.—Protests against the Meat Inspection bill have been forwarded from the South German and Central German Chambers of Commerce.

More Plague at Sydney.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 11.—Three fresh cases of bubonic plague in Sydney are officially reported to-day.

AT GEN. JOUBERT'S CAMPS.

His Wife Peeling Potatoes, While the General Dictated Orders—Crossing the Klip River.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LORENZO MARQUES, Jan. 20.—A Dutchman gives an interesting account of a visit he recently paid to the Boer camp at Colenso. He made a short stay at the tent of Gen. Joubert, who at the time was engaged with his secretary and the telegraph wires, while close at hand and under the same canvas his sturdy spouse was placidly peeling potatoes as if no fatal issues were hanging in the balance. The rites of hospitality were observed by the Commandant General ordering the native wench Eva, who has accompanied him and his good spouse through many a fierce campaign, to bring the national beverage, coffee. From the Hoofd Laager the Dutchman got on to the Colenso Road, after negotiating many tributaries of the sluit so aptly termed "Modder." The air was soft and balmy and the Summer veldt was covered with a profusion of wild flowers, while the trees and shrubs contributed a sweet scent at variance with the general unities. An almost oppressive silence reigned, broken only by the crunching and creaking of the wheels of the conveyance or by the humming of flying beetles and gaudy moths. Lombard's Kop, the mighty eminence dominating one side of the beleaguered city, was then made. These endless mountains of the "Garden Colony" are very deceptive and cause great bewilderment from the peculiar optical and topographical illusions which they produce, and the distances are most perplexing. The scene, however, was delightful: the ground was clothed with smiling verdure and there was no appearance of the terrors of war sweeping over the face of the fair country, save that here and there lay the carcass of a horse or a torn saddlebag, and the circular straw kraals of the aboriginal Kafirs looked desolate and unoccupied.

At the camp an Irish Fusilier, who had just fallen into the hands of the Boers, remarked in conversation, "Sure, all the Boers o'ive met have been Irishmen." Certainly the collection was a most cosmopolitan one. There were a few Afrikanders among them, but the majority were either Americans, Italians, or Greeks. In the near neighborhood Judge Kock and the General were cracking whips and stimulating lazy mules into activity, hitching and unhitching harness, greasing wheels and notching dissel booms, as if such were the ordinary occupations of the Chairman of the First Volkraad and a Judge of the Supreme Court.

At the river, which was supposed to have fallen, but which looked a great deal more angry than the Rhone in Savoy, the scene was extraordinary. Great spans of wagon oxen, sometimes numbering thirty-two and forty-eight, were stuck midstream, urged on by the demoniacal ear-splitting screams of the hundreds of burghers, in various stages of nudity, from the "altogether" to the "hempie." The commonly accepted assertion that he Afrikander loks askance at water would therefore seem to be contradicted by this scene at Klip River. They appeared to tackle the current as if to the manor born, and commandeered Kafirs were not behindhand in this natatorial exhibition. The Netherlands Railway Company had erected a small platform or raft, constructed from the trees and saplings with which the neighborhood abounds. It scarcely served, for at various stages in its passage across the ford the General's baggage and the General's horses' fodder and the General's servants' commissariat fell into the water.

From the top of the Bulwana, with the fierce rays of the sun pouring on the head, a grand view of Ladysmith was obtained. On the brow of the hill nestled the German camp under Krantz, and at various other strategical positions were stationed a number of Boer commandoes. The almost inaccessible summit was attained after an hour's fatiguing climb, and there lay Ladysmith in its basin below, calm and serene and to all appearances snug and comfortable. To the inexperienced eye, at any rate, there was no sign of surrender. Horsemen were imperturbably riding in the streets, Kafirs were lashing wagon cattle, or digging away into the ground at the intrenchments, which seem ever to be multiplying. But to the right there was an enormous white-tented camp. No soldiers were to be seen, but the immense camp and still more immense hospital betrayed pretty well the unfortunate plight to which the unhappy citizens have been reduced. The ground around the spectator appeared to have been plowed up into great holes by the naval bombs, and there can be no doubt that the guns of the Terrible did great execution to the kop.

IN MEMORY OF MR. BEECHER.

Anniversary of the Preacher's Death Observed at Plymouth Church.

The services in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening were in commemoration of the anniversary of the death of Henry Ward Beecher. Dr. Samuel C. Scoville of Stamford, Conn., talked on "Personal Reminiscences of a Thirty Years' Friendship with Harriet Beecher Stowe and Henry Ward Beecher." Dr. Scoville dwelt particularly upon the humorous side of Mr. Beecher's character, and told a number of amusing anecdotes in illustration of the great preacher's love of a good joke.

Dr. Hillis, in introducing Dr. Scoville, remarked that about this time fifty years ago Mr. Beecher published his first paper on the slavery question, entitled "Shall We Compromise?" The paper, he said, was discussed by John C. Calhoun and Daniel Webster at Washington, and it gave great impetus to the agitation for the abolition of slavery.

PRISON FOR A CHINAMAN.

PEKING, March 11.—An imperial edict just issued directs the imprisonment for life of Wu-Shih-Chiu for assisting the Peking syndicate to get the Ho-Nan railway concession. The British Minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, has sought in vain to mitigate the sentence.

The case is regarded as calling for energetic action, because it is bound to produce a bad effect upon all business between Chinese and foreigners.

Charles E. Rycroft Not Insane.

Charles E. Rycroft, who has been under the observation of the insanity experts at Bellevue Hospital, was discharged yesterday, in the West Side Police Court, as not insane. Mr. Rycroft was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station Feb. 7 from the Hotel St. Andrew, to be examined as to his sanity. The police conveyed him to Bellevue Hospital, where he has since been under the observation of Drs. Fitch, Wildman, and Robinson. They directed the police yesterday to take him away from the insane pavilion, as they did not consider him insane.

New Boulevard for Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 11.—Newport will have a new boulevard or drive skirting the northern portion just as the Ocean Drive does on the south. Releases of the necessary land have been secured and the road, sixty feet wide, will be laid out as soon as practicable.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Benjamin Williamson.

Benjamin Williamson, a well-known lawyer of Elizabeth, and a member of an old New Jersey family, died at his home in North Fourth Street, that city, late yesterday afternoon, from paralysis. He was stricken on a Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat while on his way to his home from this city about two weeks ago.

Mr. Williamson was born in Elizabeth sixty years ago. He was a grandson of Isaac H. Williamson, who was Governor of New Jersey from 1817 to 1820, and a son of the late Chancellor Williamson, for whom he was named. His mother was a sister of Chief Justice Beasley of New Jersey. Mrs. Emily Williamson, his widow, is well known throughout New Jersey for the active interest she takes in public affairs. She is the President of the State Board of Children's Guardians, and was largely responsible for the recent investigation of the Industrial School for Girls, at Trenton, in which developed so many sensational stories of the alleged cruelty of Mrs. Eyler, the matron. She also conducted a vigorous crusade against the methods of conducting almshouses in that State, and she has been prominently identified with the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mr. Williamson was a musician of some note, and was at one time the organist of St. John's Episcopal Church in Elizabeth. He was the eldest of a large family.

Mrs. Ethel M. Davis.

Mrs. Ethel M. Davis, wife of John H. Davis, the banker, died yesterday at the family residence, 24 Washington Square North. Mrs. Davis, who was Miss Jackson before her marriage, was Mr. Davis's fourth wife. Their marriage, which occurred privately on July 16, 1898, created a great deal of interest in society, and was a surprise to even their most intimate friends, who did not know of it until two weeks after the ceremony was performed and the couple were in England.

Mrs. Davis was born about thirty-two years ago in Victoria, S. A. It is said that she and Mr. Davis met about a year before their marriage while the latter was visiting his daughter, Lady Terence Blackwood, in England.

Funeral services will be held from the family residence on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The interment will be private.

Mme. Herman De Vries.

Mme. Herman De Vries, wife of the singer, died yesterday at their home at 125 West Thirty-fourth Street. Mme. De Vries had been ill for several months. Her children, a little boy and a girl, were sent to Paris some time ago. She learned recently that her illness was incurable, and the children were sent for. They arrived at 11 o'clock yesterday morning on the French liner La Champagne, two hours after their mother's death.

Ephraim Arnstein.

Ephraim Arnstein, a retired importer, of 314 West Eighty-third Street, died Saturday night at his home from heart disease. He was seventy-seven years old. He was formerly a member of the firm of Arnstein & Loth of Lispenard and Church Streets, importers of notions. He retired from business in 1875. Mr. Arnstein was born in Austria and had lived in New York forty-three years. He leaves a wife, four daughters, and one son.

William Post.

William Post, prominent in New York and Newport society, died Saturday from pneumonia at his home, at 523 Madison Avenue. He was fifty-three years old. He had been ill only a few days. He leaves a wife, who is a sister of Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt; a son, William Post, Jr., and two daughters, Miss Daisy Post and Mrs. Thomas Howard. Mr. Post was a member of the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, and Union League Clubs.

Obituary Notes.

JOSE NUNIZ, Vice President of the Cigar Makers' International Union, died Saturday at Tampa, Fla.

WILLIAM M. B. TUTTLE, for a number of years a newspaper man in this city, died at his home in Seventeenth Avenue, near Eighty-fourth Street, Bath Beach, last evening, from blood poisoning. Mr. Tuttle was born in Syracuse thirty-seven years ago, and was the son of a Methodist minister. He leaves a widow, but no children.

Mrs. NANCY H. KIP died Saturday at her home, at 252 Seventh Street, Jersey City, from grip. She was born at Sag Harbor in 1807. She was the widow of Samuel Kip, who was in business more than fifty years ago at Broadway and Broome Street. Mrs. Kip leaves three daughters, nineteen grandchildren, and fifteen great-grandchildren.

Mrs. ISABELLA H. OLCOTT, a daughter of Ralph Thrall, one of the pioneer residents of Parma, N. Y., and widow of the Rev. James B. Olcott, died yesterday at her home in Brooklyn. She was eighty years old. Her husband was one of the founders of the University of Rochester and Rochester Theological Seminary, and an active worker in the American Baptist Missionary Union.

WILLIAM J. VERMILYE, who had been Treasurer of the Goodyear Rubber Company for a number of years and for the last ten years was manager of its plant in Middletown, Conn., died at his home there yesterday from pneumonia, aged fifty-eight years. He is survived by a wife, three daughters, and two sons. He had resided in Newark, N. J., for the greater part of his life.

ROBERT H. SMITH of Brooklyn, Assemblyman from Orange County in 1886 and 1887, died at Oneonta, N. Y., yesterday aged fifty-five years. He had been an invalid for a number of years. His wife and one son, E. C. Smith of Brooklyn, survive him. Mrs. Norton, wife of Rear Admiral Charles S. Norton of Washington, D. C., is a sister. The funeral will be held at Cornwall on Wednesday.

JAMES DAVIS LEWIS, a Canadian Senator representing St. John, N. B., died yesterday at his home in Fairville, N. B., in his eighty-eighth year. He was born in Womaston, Wales, and went to St. John as a civil servant of the British Government in 1830. In 1850 he was elected President of the Bank of New Brunswick, which, under his guidance, grew to be the strongest financial institution in the province. He was called to the Dominion Senate in 1876.

Funeral of John Frederick.

Funeral services were held in Arion Hall, Williamsburg, over the body of John Frederick, a well-known German journalist, who died at his home in South Brooklyn last Tuesday. Addresses were made by Charles Pfoeb, President of the Arion Society; Otto Kempner, President of the German-American Citizens' League of Kings County; George Von Skal, President of the German Press Club; Col. William L. Brown, President of the New York Press Club; Emil Hert, Secretary of the New York Gruth Bund, and Maurice L. Muehlmann of the United Singers' Society. At Fresh Pond, where the body was taken for cremation, there was a brief Masonic service under the direction of the German Union Lodge No. 54, F. and A. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Park Hill-on-the-Hudson, with its clubhouse, lakes, tennis courts, croquet grounds, and fields for outdoor games, affords to the weary office toiler every facility for healthful recreation.

DIED.

ARNSTEIN.—Saturday night, March 10, Ephraim Arnstein, aged 77 years and 11 months. Funeral Monday, March 12, at 9:30 A. M., from residence, 314 West 83d St. Please omit flowers.

DAVIS.—On Sunday, March 11, 1900, at her late residence, 24 Washington Square North, Ethel M., wife of John H. Davis. Funeral services at the house Wednesday, March 14, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment private.

GOODWIN.—On Friday, March 9, 1900, at her late residence, 247 5th Av., Matilda Elinor, wife of Edward C. Goodwin and daughter of the late Jonathan I. Coddington. Funeral services on Monday afternoon, March 12, at 4 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family.

HALL.—At Montclair, N. J., March 10, 1900, Annie Elizabeth, wife of Robert M. Hall. Funeral from her late residence, 39 South Willow St., Tuesday, March 13, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet 1:20 train Lackawanna Railroad.

HUBBARD.—On March 9, Oliver Payson Hubbard, LL. D., late Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology in Dartmouth College, in the 91st year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his residence, 117 West 55th St., on Monday, March 12, at 11 o'clock. Interment at New Haven, Conn.

JENKINS.—On Saturday, March 10, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. M. E. Rowley, in Summit, N. J., Caroline E. Jenkins, in her 60th year. Funeral services at Greenwood Cemetery, Fifth Avenue entrance, Tuesday, March 13, at 2:30 P. M.

KIP.—On Saturday, March 10, at the residence of her daughter-in-law, 252 7th St., Jersey City, Nancy H. Kip, widow of Samuel Kip of Kip's Bay, N. Y., in her 93d year. Services Tuesday, March 13, at 1:30 P. M.

MENZIES.—At Waterville, Me., on March 10, 1900, after a brief illness, William Menzies, LL. D., son of William Menzies, Jr., and Kate G. Berry of New York. Funeral services private and interment in Woodlawn Cemetery at convenience of family.

MERRIMAN.—At 57 West 75th St., New York City, on the 11th inst., Harriet E. Merriman, wife of Corydon H. Merriman. Onondaga and Cayuga County papers please copy.

MOTT.—On Saturday, March 10, Elizabeth Mott, widow of James Mott, in her eighty-seventh year. Funeral at the Westbury Meeting House, at 11 o'clock Tuesday, the 13th.

NICOLL.—On Sunday, March 11, 1900, at Babylon, L. I., N. Y., William Nicoll of Islip, L. I., in the

There are no back numbers in our Spring stock—nor ready-mades to fit if they chance to; their proportions spoiled in the alteration if they don't. We take YOUR measure, give one fitting, charge no higher—one trial here will cure you of ready-mades. We FIT you or money back.

$20.00 here will buy you a suit of high-grade cheviot or an elegant black vicuna thibet for coat and vest, with a fancy striped trouserring. Top coats, $20.00. Full dress and Tuxedo suits, silk lined throughout, $30.00. Could you get more perfect dressing?

Spring Booklet, Samples, Measuring Guide, mailed free.

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This title means:

The only one of its kind and nothing like it.

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It fits its purity, age, flavor

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HOTELS.

HOTEL ROLAND,
59th St. and Madison Av.,
Block from Central Park entrance.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF
MODERN HOTEL.
EUROPEAN PLAN, $1; AMERICAN PLAN, $2; WITH HOT AND COLD WATER, STEAM HEAT AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; ELEVATOR SERVICE; CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

BOARDERS WANTED.

380 WEST 33D ST.—Handsomely furnished sunny rooms; excellent board. Convenient to 9th Av. elevated station.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE OPERA PIANO,
New and elegant designs, also several slightly used WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.
Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

44TH ST., 210 WEST.—Private family will rent, newly furnished throughout, large and small rooms; gentlemen only.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent North German or Swiss maid and seamstress; personal reference required. Call between 10 and 11, 22 East 58th St.

WANTED—Competent cook, washer and ironer in small family; references required. Call before 12 Monday, 311 West 90th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By chambermaid and waitress or waiting alone; willing and obliging; excellent references. 329 East 88th St., McCue's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in private family, good city reference; wages, $25 to $30. 449 8th Av. Ring second bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant girl as first-class laundress; wages, $25; country preferred. Brener, 546 East 5th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman to do family washing in her own home; first-class city reference. Kelly, 207 East 74th St.

Nurses.

WET NURSE.—By young woman as wet nurse; good healthy person; good references. D., Box 174 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—In private family; three years' references from last place. P. G., Box 277, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler; good city references; city or country. M. S., Box 281, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-class; German-Swiss; single; age 35; wages, $40; city or country; good references. Swiss, 203 East 48th St.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By a man and wife to care for a private house for the Summer months; can furnish good reference. K. McLean, 112 East 117th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER or SUPERINTENDENT.—By a Scotchman of unexceptionable ability and character; five years in present situation, where the advertiser laid out and planted the extensive pleasure grounds, superintended building greenhouses, making macadam roads; thoroughly conversant with horticulture in all its branches, and the general routine of a first-class estate, disengaged April 1. Hortus, P. O. Box 232, Fairfield, Conn.

GARDENER.—Scotch; single; sober and reliable; capable of taking full charge; greenhouse, vegetable and flower gardens; good references. Gardener, 161 East 39th St.

GARDENER.—German; (32) married; one child; seventeen years' practical experience; flowers, lawn, vegetables, greenhouses, and not afraid of work. A. B. C., Steinway P. O., L. I. city.

GARDENER.—First-class in all branches; reference. J. H., 114 Chambers St., New York City.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION AT PARIS EXPOSITION WITH an exhibitor wanted by young man, twenty-one years old; willing to do any kind of work; references furnished. Charles B. Dyer, Room 16, Waverly Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ANTI-SHEEHAN CAMPAIGN

Horatio Seymour Club Issues Circular Attacking Him.

Says Tammany's Enmity to the Leader Has Resulted in Loss of Patronage to the District.

The fight to depose John C. Sheehan from the Democratic leadership in the Ninth Assembly District is to be vigorously waged. The Horatio Seymour Tammany Club is out with a very bitter circular in which it reiterates same old charges and makes one peculiar admission against the management of Tammany Hall. After exhorting Democrats to vote the Tammany ticket at the primaries on the 27th inst., it says in part:

You are respectfully reminded that although this primary is solely for the election of the delegates above referred to, yet the result will have a significant bearing upon the important question of a change of leadership in this district, in which every loyal Democrat should be intensely interested.

Nearly one year ago John C. Sheehan attempted to wreck the Democratic organization of this county by inciting revolts against it in different Assembly districts, because he had been deposed from its temporary leadership. His treachery was frustrated and exposed, whereupon he hypocritically posed as a martyr, pretending that outside influence was trying to oust him from the district leadership.

It was at this point that the undersigned, with many other Democrats, left Mr. Sheehan, repudiated his leadership, and started the organization now known as the Horatio Seymour Tammany Club, which has a bona-fide membership of nearly thirteen hundred Democratic residents of this district. It was created for the purpose of guarding and promoting the interests of the Democratic constituency of this district which were greatly imperiled by the retention of a leader who is hostile to the county organization, and who has been branded a traitor by its Executive Committee.

The contest last Fall between Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Sheehan for the district leadership is a matter of recent history. Misrepresentation, unredeemed promises, Republican aid and the use of money gave Mr. Sheehan a small majority. But it has indeed been a barren victory for him and the Democrats of the Ninth District. He has absolutely no political influence. He cannot obtain the most trivial favor for anybody. Patronage which should have come here has gone to other districts. How could it be otherwise? Can we expect the same consideration for a leader who has tried to disrupt the organization that made him, who has assailed and antagonized its leaders, as we may for one who has their respect, confidence, recognition, and influence?

This is the true condition of affairs in this district at the present time, and so it will continue until there is a change of leadership.

The letter is signed by Councilman F. G. Goodwin, Thomas F. Smith, Clerk of the City Court, and thirty-four others.

The Seymour Club will open its new clubhouse at 293 and 295 Eighth Avenue with a "smoker" and vaudeville show next Monday night.

Mr. Sheehan's friends are not at all alarmed, and are pleased that their opponents concede that Tammany is neglecting worthy men in the district simply because of the ill-will of the leaders of the organization toward Mr. Sheehan.

ANTIS SAY HESS IS BEATEN.

Asserted that the Leader Made a Conditional Offer of Surrender That Was Rejected.

The anti-Hess men in the Twelfth Congressional District are jubilant and assert that they have Charles A. Hess beaten.

Frederic Gross said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday that Mr. Hess had made offers of a conditional surrender.

"At a conference held at the Players Club yesterday," he continued, "friends of Mr. Hess reported that if he was allowed to go as a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Philadelphia he would resign the leadership of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

"There were present at the conference Mr. McDougall Hawks, William Billings, Job E. Hedges, Henry Burrell, Thomas W. Folsom, Charles Stewart Davison, George Blagden, Jr., John C. O'Connor, and others. The conferrees were in session for nearly five hours, and the compromise offered by Mr. Hess's friends was rejected. The fight is on and we expect to beat Hess hands down."

Mr. Hess last night admitted that Mr. Hawks had met with the men named above, but emphatically denied that he had offered to resign the leadership in return for his election as a delegate.

Incidental to the struggle is the stag to be given at the Murray Hill Lyceum tomorrow night under the direction of Capt. F. Norton Goddard's East Side Republican Club. Chairman Quigg will probably attend. The Republicans from the Twenty-fifth District who intend to be present at the smoker will assemble at the anti-Hess headquarters at the Sturtevant House and march to the Murray Hill Lyceum in a body.

FALLOWS OUT FOR AUSTIN.

Backs Him in Fight Against Gruber in Twenty-first District.

There was great rejoicing among the anti-Gruber faction in the Twenty-first Assembly District yesterday, when ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin, who seeks to supersede Abraham Gruber in the leadership, announced that Assemblyman E. H. Fallows, in a letter, had declared for him and against Gruber. The text of the letter is as follows:

In any ordinary factional fight to control the party organization of our Twenty-first Assembly District I should not think it necessary or proper for me to take part; but the fight which Mr. Gruber has precipitated is so unwise and has for its final purpose designs so dangerous to the welfare, not of the organization merely, but of the party in its broadest sense, that I cannot forbear to express to you, and through you to all my friends and to the enrolled Republicans of the district generally, my hope that the Austin ticket will win, and my earnest belief that it ought to win.

The appeal which Mr. Gruber makes to independent Republicans is neither sound nor sincere; it is not sincere because he does not mean what they mean. They mean principles, and principles to which Mr. Gruber is, and has always been, opposed.

His policies and acts are purely personal and are not entitled to public support; nor is the appeal he makes a sound appeal, because the good causes which good men desire to accomplish are much more easily to be got through the Republican organization as it is now constituted in this State and county than by anything which Mr. Gruber could substitute even were it possible, which it is not, for his enterprise to succeed.

As a citizen, therefore, to whom the public welfare is dear, and as a Republican concerned in the honor and welfare of my party, I am opposed to Mr. Gruber and shall give my support to the ticket which favors your leadership.

WASHINGTON COUNTY POLITICS

Lively Fight Among Republicans—County Convention to Meet at Granville To-morrow.

There is the liveliest kind of a fight among the Republicans of Washington County, and extraordinary efforts are being made to relegate Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstocks to the rear. For years Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall, and Mr. Baker have struggled for supremacy, and of late the latter has been on top. Although Mr. Burleigh is ill, his adherents are at work, and their forces have been materially strengthened by the assistance of ex-District Attorney Edgar Hull and L. N. Howland of Fort Edward. Mr. Hull is a very strong man throughout the county, and as an independent candidate last Fall he was beaten by only a few hundred votes, although the average Republican majority ranges from 3,500 to 4,000.

To weaken the forces of his opponents as much as possible by materially shortening the time for organization, Mr. Baker has had the County Convention called to meet at Granville to-morrow. It is the home of William H. Hughes, ex-County Treasurer, who is regarded as holding the balance of power, but thus far he has not publicly professed his choice, and both factions claim him.

The position of Mr. Hughes has induced a local poet to write:

In Washington County it's very amusing
To see all the bosses agoing a-Hughes-ing.
There's Burleigh and Baker, and Hull with his "if,"
And Howland and Hobbie and Paris and Skiff.
Each has a big net and a smile sugar sweet,
But the fly is provokingly shy and discreet.

In each of the seventeen towns there is a candidate for either Sheriff, County Clerk, or member of Assembly, the supposedly most popular men being chosen in each locality to bring out a heavy vote at the caucuses. These were held on Saturday, and both factions claim a majority.

A victory for the Burleigh faction would be construed as a severe defeat for Senator Platt.

SAYS NO SNUB WAS INTENDED.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's Version of the Ohio Society's Invitation to Gov. Roosevelt.

There was a good deal of talk in political circles yesterday relative to the snub alleged to have been given to Gov. Roosevelt in connection with the Ohio Society dinner, and said to have been instigated by Senator Thomas C. Platt.

Mr. Platt returned to Washington yesterday forenoon and Gov. Roosevelt left on an early train for Albany.

"I have read the story in THE NEW YORK TIMES," said Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, at the Waldorf-Astoria, "and my attention has been called to it several times. I consider it too delicate a matter for me to express any opinion upon. I can only relate what I know.

"Gov. Roosevelt was invited and declined; I was invited and accepted. I received the invitation on Feb. 1, and in it I was requested to respond to the toast 'The Empire State.' When Gov. Roosevelt heard that President McKinley was to attend the dinner he withdrew his declaration and came to New York, occupying the seat of honor on the President's right.

"No snub was intended. I had accepted the honor of responding to a toast, and I prepared myself for it. The Governor had no desire to 'nterfere with the programme. He was called on, and made a very felicitous speech. The Governor saw the propriety of the Chief Executive of the State being present at a dinner at which the Chief Magistrate of the Nation was to be a guest. To my certain knowledge, Gov. Roosevelt sacrificed an Albany engagement he had for that night to enable him to attend. I think he did quite right."

Milton I. Southard is President and William H. Blymer is Secretary of the Ohio Society. The Directory gives their respective addresses as the Hotel Endicott and 119 West Ninety-second Street. At the hotel it was said that Mr. Southard moved to New Jersey several months ago, but did not leave any address. Mr. Blymer left the West Ninety-second Street house last Fall, and his present residence is unknown there. Consequently, their versions of the so-called snub could not be procured last night.

EXPECTS BRYAN'S NOMINATION.

Member of Democratic National Committee Makes Prediction.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 11.—Judge Adair Wilson of Colorado, member of the sub-committee of the Democratic National Committee, arrived to-day to attend the meeting to-morrow to make arrangements for the National Convention in July. The five other members are expected to-morrow.

In an interview Judge Wilson said: "I think the night of July 6 will see everything finished if we do not get away the day before. Bryan will be nominated. I have not heard ex-Gov. W. J. Stone's name mentioned seriously. So far as the heads of the two tickets are concerned, it will be the same old fight of 1896, McKinley and Bryan will run against each other. As for their running mates I have no idea whom they will be. I look for an enormous crowd here in July. People are coming from Colorado by the thousands and all the West will send sightseers on."

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—M. Calderson, Ottawa.

FIFTH AVENUE—Rafael Zaldivar, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of San Salvador to Europe; Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, Washington; Congressman Galusha A. Brow, Pennsylvania.

GRAND UNION—The Rev. Dr. F. W. Gonzales, Chicago University.

HOFFMAN—L. P. Ramsey, Lake Charles, La.; the Rev. V. Morgan, Denver.

HOLLAND—James E. Caldwell, Nashville; Preston Gibson, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Henry Phipps, Pittsburg; Dr. E. de Graves, Amsterdam, Holland.

MURRAY HILL—H. F. Stevenson, Indianapolis.

PLAZA—Sir Henry Irving.

SAVOY—Charles A. Dolan, Cleveland; B. Ettlinger, San Francisco.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Brown Caldwell, Chicago; Spencer Otis, Omaha; Commander Richardson Clover, United States Navy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Gross & Strauss Company, Worcester, Mass.; L. Strauss, furnishing goods; J. F. Campbell, laces and white goods; Miss J. M. Potter, millinery, 31 East Tenth Street; Belvedere House.
Biedler, F. R., Baltimore, Md., boots and shoes; Hotel Imperial.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Marks, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Burgunder Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Durgunder, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. E. Bell, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. B. Sisson, general buyer; Hotel Cadillac.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Mandel, cloaks and suits; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss McGlogan, dry goods; 341 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. G. Fogg, housefurnishing goods; 158 Duane Street; Stuart House.
McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Miss M. Moore, ladies' wear; Hotel Vendome.
Connelly, W. A., Portsmouth, Ohio; notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Keegan, dry goods; D. J. Ouler, dry goods; F. E. Rich, dry goods; Miss Craig, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss Wilbur, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Hendrickson, Leffler & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; A. P. Hendrickson, hats and caps; Gilsey House.
Rothschild, Levi, Company, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Hoffman House.
Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Page Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Rode, general buyer; 021 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; S. Muhlfelder, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, silks, velvets, ribbons, and laces; Hotel Vendome.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; R. Knox, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Stuart House.
Briscoe, Daniel, Brother & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; R. H. Mountcastle, fancy goods and jewelry; 258 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Heyns, Binswanger & Co., Detroit, Mich.; E. Heyns, dry goods; Mrs. E. Heyneman, millinery; J. Jackson, toys; Holland House.
Moffet, S. S., & Son, Madison, Ind.; W. M. Moffet, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Eiseman Brothers, Washington, D. C.; J. Eiseman, clothing; Hotel Vendome.
Meyer, C. F., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. Meyer, cloaks and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. Thompson, cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.
Mosby, Wilkinson, Epps & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. Epps, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Stevens, Charles A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Stevens, cloaks and suits; Mme. Bell, millinery, 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Friedman, J., Paducah, Ky., notions; Herald Square Hotel.
Sanger Brothers, Waco, Texas; D. Weil, notions and furnishing goods, 24 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; W. Folz, prints and ginghams, 51 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
Simon, Charles, Sons, Company, Baltimore, Md.; A. Simon, general buyer; Herald Square Hotel.
Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. P. Hopwood, domestics, 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Frost, J., Huntington, Ind., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brown, Evans & Co., Charleston, S. C.; R. P. Evans, clothing; 79 Spring Street; Westminster Hotel.
Hoehn & Dieth, New Orleans, La.; E. Hoehn, millinery; Belvedere House.
Dry Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. F. Walsh, furnishing goods; 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Shuttleworth, J. A., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. A. Shuttleworth, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Paris Cloak House, Fitchburg, Mass.; I. L. Adleman, cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.
Evans, S. G., Evansville, Ind. dry goods; T. J. Bolus, Jr., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Katz Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Katz, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Murray, O. U., Marceline, Mo.; dry goods; Bay State Hotel.
Hatch, R. H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. McKnight, millinery; Westminster Hotel.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Bartholomew, dry goods; Astor House.
Yost, J. L., Cassopolis, Mich.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kroeger Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. Gormly, dry goods; J. Minelschsler, dry goods; Belvedere Hotel.
Moore, Owen, Clarksville, Tenn.; B. H. Owen, drugs; Broadway Central Hotel.
Levy & Stearn, Cleveland, Ohio; W. J. Edwards, fancy goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Kahn, Robert, Chicago, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Levin, B., St. Louis, Mo.; dry goods.
Clawson, C. C., Warren, Ohio; Lydia Davis, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gordon, Alton Co., The, Greenville, Ohio; Frank Gordon, dry goods; Hotel Waldorf.
Koch, H. S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. S. Koch, furnishings; Hotel Imperial.
Lawson, Liza, Columbus, Ohio; millinery; Hotel Albert.
Jugerson, Bleech Company, Green Bay, Wis.; J. L. Jugerson, dry goods; Mrs. A. Wilson, dry goods; Mrs. G. Potter, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Stone, Wilson & Co., Cadillac, Mich.; Susie E. Hazard, dry goods; E. E. Stone, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Sutuland, J., Brantford, Ontario; books and stationery; Manhattan Hotel.
Barthel, E., Erie, Penn.; Mrs. E. Barthel, millinery; Mrs. L. Day, millinery; Coleman House.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION

Stormy Session Nearly Culminated in a Free Fight.

CITY OFFICIALS DENOUNCED

Mass Meeting to be Held to Place on Record Legislators Opposed to Eight-Hour-Day Bills.

The Central Federated Union had a rather lively meeting yesterday. One union announced that it had established a new prevailing rate of wages; delegates criticised department Commissioners for alleged opposition to the prevailing rate of wages system; a labor Assemblyman was asked to explain his action on the amendment to the factory inspection law, and then the delegates got into a serious squabble over a dispute between two unions that may yet lead to a fight between the central organizations of the building trades.

The delegate of the United Bridge Tenders' Union informed the meeting that his organization had fixed upon $1,000 a year as the union rate of wages. Bridge tenders now get $60 a month, and if the city will not pay them the advanced rate which henceforth becomes the prevailing rate of wages, according to their logic they will have grounds upon which to bring suits against the city for the difference due them.

Delegate P. J. Daly of the Liberty Davn Association of Coach Drivers asked the Central Federated Union to hold a mass meeting for the purpose of placing on record such members of the Legislature as are opposed to the bills for an eight-hour workday for street cleaners and firemen.

"We will find that a good many of these gentlemen are in favor of the Ramapo steal," he added. Then he attacked Fire Commissioner Scannell, who, he said, had "gagged" the firemen by forbidding them to send a delegation to Albany to advocate their eight-hour bill.

SCANNELL "UNCROWNED KING."

Delegate George H. Warner of the International Machinists offered a resolution denouncing Commissioner Scannell for trying to break up the Firemen's Benevolent Association, and calling Scannell the "uncrowned king of the Fire Department." Warner also said that the members of the Fire Department wanted to join the Central Federated Union.

Here a delegate shouted: "A man told me that the firemen could not be admitted because they once turned the hose on a lot of strikers."

These words caused some excitement among the delegates, who called out, "Shame!" Delegate Warner dared the man who had made the statement to come out on the floor and repeat his calumny about the firemen. The memory of Mr. Warner's punching a Socialist's face on the previous Sunday was still fresh in the minds of the delegates, and no one ventured to confront him. Delegate Warner's resolution was adopted, and so also was the motion to hold a mass meeting.

Delegate James P. Archibald of the paper hangers reported in behalf of a committee that called on Charities Commissioner Keller to ask that the firemen in the employ of that department be paid the prevailing rate of wages. He said that Mr. Keller told him the civil service rules compelled him to employ cheap men.

Delegate Timothy Healey of the Eccentric Firemen said Mr. Keller was not telling the truth, as the Corporation Counsel had already confessed judgment for back claims of firemen in that department. Mr. Healey did not spart Corporation Counsel Whalen either. "Mr. Whalen," he said, "is also a liar. The money is held up so that thieving Tammany lawyers may get fees for suing the city. Mr. Whalen and the others are only keeping things back."

Delegate P. J. Ady then said that he had called on Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle about the Eight-Hour Labor bill. Nagle was a good enough man, he said, but he was influenced by Deputy Commissioner Gibson, and had become as bad as the rest. Mr. Daly came to the conclusion that all Commissioners were fakirs.

Delegate Daly went into another subject, and said: "I'd like to know what in thunder Assemblyman Sam Prince meant by voting against the Ellsworth bill providing for the appointment of voluntary Factory Inspectors, which had been indorsed by the Central Federated Union?"

Delegate Daniel Jacobs said that Prince had done so at the request of his union, the Cigar Packers, who thought that the system of voluntary Inspectors would lead to corruption.

Assemblyman Prince, who last year was a delegate to the Central Federated Union, was in the hall at the time, and asked for the privilege of the floor and said that, although his union had directed him to vote against the bill, he would change his attitude, in deference to the wishes of the Central Federated Union.

Mr. Prince went on to tell how much he had done for labor in the Assembly, and, referring to the Employers' Liability bill, he said there was no chance of its becoming a law because orders had come from the "political bosses" to kill it.

A discussion over the strikes against the Roebling Construction Company caused by a fight between the metal lathers and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers gave rise to bitter words in the meeting and may cause another internecine trade-union war.

Delegate George H. Warner said that the firm, of which Frank H. Croker is Secretary, is very friendly to organized labor. "Some time ago," he went on to say, "the firm signed an agreement with a scab union, the Metallic Lathers' Union. That agreement was broken, and then the firm made an agreement with the upright Sheet Metal Workers' Union, paying its men $3.50 for an eight-hour workday. I move that the Secretary write to Mr. Croker, informing him that the Sheet Metal Workers' Union is a bona fide one, backed up by this body and the Board of Walking Delegates."

DEFENDS HIS UNION.

Delegate James A. Low of the Steam Fitters jumped up with a protest. "I'm not going to allow myself to be called a scab," he cried. "My organization belongs to the Building Trades Council, with which the Metal Lathers are affiliated. As Secretary of the Building Trades Council, I wrote to the Roebling Company, saying that the Plasterers, Brotherhood Carpenters, Housesmihts, Painters, Stone Cutters, and Elevator Constructors will support the Metal Lathers who have been discharged and will order general strikes against any who may take those men's places."

"The Elevator Constructors were expelled from this body for taking the places of strikers," said Delegate Warner.

A score of delegates rose in their seats, talking excitedly against and for the Metal Lathers, and for several seconds it looked as though a general fight would take place. Finally Warner's motion was carried, but it was modified by the appointment of a committee to confer with committees of the two warring unions, with a view to bringing about an amicable arrangement between them.

Delegate Edward Hanna of the Bluestone Cutters and Flaggers asked the meeting to write to Commissioner of Highways Keating, requesting him to start without delay the street improvements for which bonds had been issued. He said that while the bonds were held up hundreds of pavers and flaggers had been idle and suffering.

The meeting granted the request and directed its Secretary to write to Mr. Keating.

Names of Hawaiian Places.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hawaiians call their chief island Hahvwy-ee; we say, Hah-wy-ee. Other proper ways of giving well-known Hawaiian names are: O-ah-hu, Ho-no-lulu, Mow-ee, (Maui,) Kow-aye, (Kauai,) Ne-e-how, (Nihau,) Hee-lo, (Hilo,) La-hy-na, (Lahaina,) Ko-hah-la, (Kohala.)

Vowels are as in Italian, and deserve much care; Hawaiians pay little attention to consonants. Dr. T. Munson Coan of this city is an authority on Hawaiian pronunciation.

There are few names of places on the islands which are not in Hawaiian. The population was formerly so dense that every foot of the ground was known and all places were denoted by some word, descriptive or reminiscent. It is to be hoped that these may not yield to such names as Spreckelsville. HENRY C. CARTER.

New York, March 6, 1900.

Memorial Service for Dr. Haskins.

More than 3,000 persons viewed the body of the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Haskins, which lay in state yesterday in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street, Brooklyn. The church was crowded during the memorial service conducted by the Rev. Dr. John D. Kennedy late in the afternoon. The funeral will be held at the church this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Bishop Littlejohn will officiate.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE DEATH OF MME. LA MARECHALE DE MACMAHON.—The widow of that famous soldier of the Second Empire, who later became President of the French Republic, MacMahon, died a few days ago in Paris in her town residence, Rue de Bellechasse, Faubourg St. Germain. The Maréchale de MacMahon, who was the sister of the Duc de Castries, was sixty-six years of age. She married MacMahon in 1854, soon after his promotion to the rank of General of Division, and accompanied him to his command in Algeria. She saw her husband loaded with honors after the Crimea, and, in 1870, fulfilled the duty of attending to him when he was severely wounded by a fragment of a shell at Sedan.

At the Elysée Palace, as wife of the President of the Republic, Mme. de MacMahon was supposed to be too deeply imbued with aristocratic prejudices for the rough non-royalist politicians whom she and her husband had to receive. She gave generously to the poor, however, and it was at her suggestion that the money collected for the presentation of a sword of honor to the Marshal was handed over to a charitable institution. In 1879, when her husband resigned his post as President, she followed him into retirement, and assisted him later on in the writing of his memoirs, which were intended for his family.

Since the Marshal's death his widow lived in her Paris residence during the Winter months and passed the Summer with her children, the Duke of Magenta, the Countess de Piennes, and Count Emanuel de MacMahon, or at her château in the Loiret.

There are now alive two instead of three former Présidentes, as they are unofficially termed, namely, Mme. Casimir-Perier and Mme. Félix Faure. Two widows of French Marshals are still living, Mmes. Niel and Leboeuf.

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THE PRO-BRITISH SENTIMENT INCREASING IN JAPAN.—When the war in South Africa began, in spite of the unequivocal disposition of the Japanese Government to favor Great Britain, there was a tendency in some quarters, particularly in Tokio, to sympathize with the republics on account of their apparent insignificance. The report of the three British reverses in rapid succession, at Stormberg, at Magersfontein, and at Colenso, changed all that. Not only did popular sentiment favoring Great Britain become more pronounced, but the newspapers began to devote considerable space to war news, for the most part translated from the Bombay and Calcutta papers, and published with maps of the seat of war.

The Nichi Nichi Shimbun of Tokio now devotes as much space to the progress of the war as the papers in the United States do. In speaking of the three reverses above noted this paper said editorially:

"The reverses experienced by England's arms up to the present are a source of rejoicing to the powers of Continental Europe, which envy her greatness, and the newspaper press is loud in its expression of satisfaction. Even in our own country there are some who join their voices to the chorus, declaring that a victory for the South African republics would be a fine example of the weak making successful resistance to the opposition of the strong. * * *

"But," continues the Tokio journal, "even assuming that England's military organization is inferior, even assuming that the training of her soldiers is defective, it is plain that she has the faculty of developing strength and determination the longer and harder the task before her. Provided, therefore, that public opinion in England does not change, and provided that the present Cabinet retains the confidence of Parliament, Great Britain's final victory is beyond doubt. It has long been England's settled policy to remove the obstacles from her path in Africa. Her very existence as a great power depends upon the question."

The above extracts from the Nichi Nichi Shimbun serve as an example showing how intelligently the Japanese papers are following the war. An Oriental nation has never previously formed part of the critical audience watching a campaign conducted by an Occidental power. The Spanish-American war was of so short duration, and followed general expectations so exactly, that it did not attract keen or continued attention in Japan.

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RUSSIAN CONSULS GENERAL FOR INDIA AND CANADA.—On the heels of the cable dispatch announcing that Russia would send a Consul General to Bombay, the announcement appeared in the Official Gazette of St. Petersburg that a Consul General had been actually appointed to represent Russia in Canada. The latter news is much debated in official circles in London, where it is declared that Russian trade with the Dominion does not justify such an appointment and that the British Government should regard with suspicion the presence of a Russian agent there.

It has been suggested that as an offset to the appointment of a Russian Consul General to India Great Britain might send an official of equal rank to Tashkent, in Russian Turkistan. This action, according to official opinion in St. Petersburg, would be impossible, for, although Great Britain, by virtue of her commercial treaties, cannot decline to receive a Russian Consul General in Bombay, Russia, on the other hand, has never admitted Consuls in Central Asia from any of the foreign powers, and consequently cannot make an exception in favor of Great Britain, although it is admitted that no other European State has any interest in that part of the Czar's dominions.

Former officials in the Indian service and Asiatic travelers are calling the attention of the British Government to the fact that Great Britain is ill-represented in the States between India and the Mediterranean, and that, as in these countries politics and commerce go hand in hand, there should be a reform of the entire Consular body in those regions, placing the officials under a properly qualified agent of the Foreign Office, who should have ready access to his superior in London. It is, moreover, pointed out that there is a very large amount of British capital invested in the Trans-Caucasian regions, which has been rendered insecure by the policy there of M. Witte, the Russian Finance Minister, and the inadequate protection afforded by the present British Consular Agents.

It is, moreover, hoped in official circles in London that the British Government will shortly inaugurate a reform along the lines above mentioned, and that the first move will be the re-establishment of the British Consulate at Tiflis and the appointment thereto of an official who shall be equal in rank to the Russian representative in Bombay.

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FRANCE FORCES THE HAND OF THE VATICAN.—A recent decision of the French Government, when carried out, will force the Vatican to declare in unmistakable terms the future policy of the Catholic Church in France. The Government has decided not to attempt to expel the recalcitrant Bishops of Aix and Valence, but, in accord with the Concordat, which stipulates that the appointment of a Bishop is for life, will request the Pope to demand their resignations. If the Pope acquiesces but the Bishops refuse, the latter, while they can, by virtue of the Concordat, remain nominally the heads of their respective dioceses, must virtually lose all spiritual authority, particularly if the Pope appoints apostolic vicars to administer the affairs of the dioceses.

Thus it is pointed out by Le Figaro of Paris that the French Government, by appealing directly to the Vatican, forces his Holiness to choose between it and the Assumptionists, whose leaders were recently condemned by the High Court of Justice. Le Figaro, dwelling at some length upon the case, which, it says, is a touchstone of Papal policy in France, mentions the precedents for such co-operation exercised by former French Governments with the Vatican. Louis XVIII., the Government of July, and the Empire have all appealed to the Pope in similar circumstances and obtained his intervention. The French Ambassador to the Vatican, M. Nisard, has at his disposal in the published insulting protests of the two Bishops of Aix and Valence material which, it is believed, will cause the Pope to acquiesce in the request of the French Government. It is, moreover, said to be the sentiment of the Government in no wise to seek to revive Gallicanism. So that the action of the Pope, whatever it may be, will close the incident, although it cannot fail to reveal the future policy of the Vatican in France.

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GROWING CONTEMPT FOR FRANCE IN GERMANY.—The efforts of the Nationalist press of France to make Germany a party to their Anglophobic designs, announcing from time to time that an entente between the two powers is imminent, or has actually been concluded for the purpose of intervention in the South African war, have at last been resented by the semi-official press of Berlin. Recently Le Gaulois of Paris printed an alleged interview with Prince von Hohenlohe, in which the German Prime Minister was quoted as saying that if France "only desired" there would be no difficulty about arranging the entente cordiale in question. This interview the North German Gazette brands as an unvarnished

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SUNDAY ON THE SPEEDWAY

Many Fine Turnouts and a Few Interesting Brushes.

Muddy Condition of the Roadbed Interferes with Speed and Disappoints Many.

There was a big turnout of riders, drivers, and spectators on the Speedway yesterday, but owing to the muddy condition of the roadbed there was very little brushing. A heavy rain is needed to bring the frost out of the roadbed, and then a few bright days will put it in perfect condition for speeding.

Among the rigs that attracted the attention of the frequenters of the Speedway yesterday morning was a lively pair of bay colts hooked to a high-wheeled wagon. They were driven by a stranger, who handled them well, and when he allowed them to have a free rein they showed remarkable speed. They passed down the stretch once behind the bay mare Dundess, 2:23¾, driven by B. Zahn, and easily overhauled the speedy mare, but it was hardly a fair race, as Dundess had not struck her gait. Later Dundess showed her heels to a trim black mare hooked to a bicycle-wheeled vehicle in a manner that proved that the mare is even in better condition than she was last Fall, when she held her own with the best of the Speedway champions. There was a pretty race between two cobs, which, while it lasted, was the most interesting of the morning. One of the cobs was driven by Albert Weyman, and the other by a stranger on the Speedway. They met on the way down the stretch, and it was then that the similarity of the rigs was remarked and a brush proposed. Both horses went away at a furious pace, the stranger's horse getting a trifle the better of the start. Near the half-mile point Mr. Weyman's horse picked up the stranger and was passing him when the animal, startled apparently by the applause of the spectators, broke and spoiled his chances of winning. There was a second race, but it was a slow one, owing to the roadbed, and honors were about even when the two horses were pulled up near Washington Bridge.

Dr. Gill, accompanied by Mrs. Gill, driving the champion gelding Jack, 2:12½, appeared on the track in the early afternoon. Dr. Kane also had two of his horses out, but he made no attempt to speed them. Dr. Kane has leased the track at Lynbrook, L. I., for a term of years, and his campaigning stable will be located there. It is the doctor's intention to campaign Laura W., 2:20¾, and Dariel, 2:07¼, and one or two others that will be added to his stable. He also intends to have Laura W. and Dariel trained to the pole. Others on the drive during the afternoon were Charles Welland, jogging the bay mare Ada P., 2:09½; Jack Curry behind Richard Croker's gelding, Chanty, 2:13½; A. C. Maynard with the gray gelding Brandywine, 2:20¼; E. O. Binzen with his gray mare Lydia Anne, 2:20¼; J. W. Cornish driving David B., 2:09¼; Mr. Gedney driving Quickstep, Mr. Lawson behind a team of grays, John Quinn driving a black pair, Frank Harding driving his fast pacing gelding Ethel, and Christopher Hackett with his chestnut pacer King Tom.

BOWLING LEAGUE RECORDS.

The following tables show the standing of the clubs in the various tournaments now in progress.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	H.S.,		W.	L.	H.S.,
Fidel. & Cas.	14	0	917	Prudential...	6	8	853
Mutual Ben..	10	4	856	J. Hancock...	5	9	938
Metropolitan.	8	6	829	Germania ...	4	10	830
Equitable ...	8	6	806	Mutual	1	13	766

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE—COMPLETED.

Metropolitan.	15	1	968	Washington..	9	9	918
Corinthian ..	12	4	945	Riverdale ...	8	8	920
Knick. A. C..	11	5	929	Golden Rod..	7	7	929
Empire	10	6	923	Pontiac Whi.	6	8	937
America	9	7	925	Oriental	5	11	907
Ros'vile A.A.	11	7	912	Imperial	4	12	938
Fidella	11	7	1017	Lotus	3	9	916
Kings Co. ...	6	4	922	N. Y. A. C..	3	11	888
Morningside..	9	7	926	Phoenix	2	12	855
Berkeley	10	8	904	Harl. Rp. Club	1	13	818
Doolittle ...	11	9	937				

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM.

Philadelphos.	17	3	949	W. Irving..	12	12	823
Bedford	19	5	910	Atlantic ...	12	12	816
Fraternity ..	19	5	888	Burnside ...	11	11	868
East N. Y'k.	18	6	960	Fulton	11	13	880
Gilbert	18	6	935	De Forest...	8	14	866
Fort Greene.	18	6	941	Prospect ...	8	14	870
J. F. Price..	19	7	907	Commonw'th.	8	16	882
Bushwick ...	16	8	915	Brooklyn ...	8	16	875
DeW. Clinton.	16	8	880	Nassau	7	17	883
Lefferts	15	9	892	Alert	7	17	868
Fern	13	9	882	Iolanthe	5	21	922
De Long	14	10	890	Oxford	3	19	813
Long Island.	12	12	937	Gramercy ...	3	19	760
Welcome	12	12	838	Ridgewood...	1	21	815

COLUMBIA THREE-MEN TOURNAMENT.

Owl	4	0	535	Burch	3	4	554
Empire City..	7	1	545	Morningside	2	5	582
Amsterdam..	5	1	584	New York ..	3	5	517
Columbia ...	5	1	533	Village	2	4	507
Standard ...	6	2	559	Enterprise ..	2	4	482
Corinthian ..	6	2	578	Gramercy ...	2	6	522
Riverdale ...	3	1	578	Oriental	1	4	532
Lotus	4	2	527	Century Jr..	1	5	540
Dolando	4	4	553	Doolittle ...	1	5	500
Empire	3	3	554	Colonial	0	6	448
Kr'k'b'ker ..	2	2	521				

UNITED BOWLING CLUBS—SECTION NO. 1.

Morningside.	3	0	878	Grove Hill..	4	3	796
Rosedale ...	5	1	921	Clio	4	5	887
Lotus	3	2	926	Golden Rod.	2	3	898
Doppel Eiche	3	2	892	Monarch ...	2	3	879
Riverdale ..	4	2	854	Spartan	3	6	849
Oriental	5	3	861	Lamstaedter.	1	4	817
Fidella	3	2	838	Woodland ...	0	9	698

UNITED BOWLING CLUBS—SECTION NO. 2.

Cyclone	9	1	860	Glendale ...	4	4	857
Owl	10	2	914	Manahatta ..	4	4	833
Apollo	10	4	901	Defender ...	3	7	905
Orchard	7	4	949	Navahoe	2	8	735
Oerell	5	3	859	Gotham	1	5	831
Welcome	6	4	901	Aurania	1	11	704
Bleecker	7	5	835	Black Bass..	0	8	721
Accident ...	6	6	840				

UNITED BOWLING CLUBS—SECTION NO. 3.

Civil Service	6	0	763	Cannon	2	2	691
Freedom	2	0	894	Hector	1	1	788
Mucker	3	1	825	Expansion ..	2	4	717
Norddeutsch-				Suppenk'n ..	1	3	727
er	3	1	862	Jumbo	0	3	730
37th Ward...	2	2	654	N. Y. Schuetz-			
Eclipse	2	2	717	en	0	5	713

Tournament Games To-day.

Columbia League—Knickerbocker, Owl, Riverdale.

North Side National—Bronxdale, Pontiac Wheelmen, Corinthian.

National League—Kings County, Phoenix, Riverdale.

United Bowling Clubs, Section No. 2—Oerell, Aurania, Black Bass.

Carruthers' Brooklyn National—Manhattan, Empire, South Paw.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Fern, Brooklyn, Gramercy.

MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB.

Delmar Wins from Marshall—Annual Handicap Tournament.

Delmar played a brilliant game against Marshall in the second of their series of five games at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday afternoon. The first game on Saturday was won by Marshall. The score follows:

Delmar. White.	Marshall. Black.	Delmar. White.	Marshall. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	29. QxP	Kt—Q8
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	27. P—QB3	KR—B2
3. B—B4	KtxP	28. Q—Q4 ch	K—R2
4. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	29. P—KR4	R—Q3
5. BxPch	Kxlt	30. Q—KB4	K—Kt2
6. K—Kt	P—KKt3	31. P—KKt3	P—KKt4
7. KtxP	KtxKt	32. PxP	PxP
8. Q—R5 ch	K—Kt3	33. Q—KKt4	P—Kt4
9. P—Q4	Kt—B2	34. R—K6	R—Q4
10. P—Q5 ch	K—K2	35. Q—K4	R(B2)—Q2
11. Castles	K—K3	36. R—Kt6ch	K—B
12. R—K	R—K2	37. Q—Kt4 ch	K—Q3
13. P—Q6	K—B	38. P—B4	K—B2
14. PxB ch	QxP	39. RxKt	R(B2)xR
15. B—B4	Q—Q	40. PxP	R—K3
16. QR—Q	P—Q3	41. P—QB4	R—Q8 ch
17. BxP ch	PxB	42. K—Kt2	P—Kt5
18. KtxQP	B—K3	43. R—K5	R(K3)—K8
19. RxB	Q—Q2	44. QxP	R—Kt8 ch
20. Q—B5	R—Q	45. K—B3	R—Q6 ch
21. QR—K	P—KKt3	46. K—K2	R(Q6)—Q8
22. Q—B6	QxKt	47. Q—Q4ch	K—K2
23. RxQ	RxR	48. P—B5	R—Q88
24. Q—B3	R—QB3	49. Q—Kt1 ch	K—Q
25. Q—R3 ch	K—Kt2	50. Q—Q6 ch	Resigns.

The annual handicap tournament of the club began yesterday afternoon. There were fourteen entries, as follows: Otto Roething, Bruno Siegheim, F. J. Marshall, Eugene Delmar, G. B. Magoun, J. A. Madan, M. Spinrad, J. C. Halpern, F. H. Yeaton, A. Palmacher, S. F. Massett, R. Raubitschek, Sydney Rosenfeld, and Major J. M. Hanham. The first game was won by Rosenfeld against Hanham.

CHESS GAMES FROM VIENNA.

Scores by Maroczy and Schlechter Against Faehndrich and Kaufmann.

During a visit of the Hungarian champion, Maroczy, at Vienna he, together with the Austrian champion, Schlechter, were pitted against Faehndrich and Kaufmann, two Vienese masters in consultation. Both games proved to be of a very high class, each party winning one. The scores were:

RUY LOPEZ.

Maroczy and Schlechter White.	Faehndrich and Kaufmann. Black.	Maroczy and Schlechter White.	Faehndrich and Kaufmann. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	29. QxRP	QxQ
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	30. PxQ	R—B2
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	31. Kt—Kt4	R—KB
4. B—R4	Kt—B3	32. B—K6	B—B3
5. Kt—B3	B—K2	33. R—R6	R—Q
6. Castles	P—QKt4	34. R—Kt6	P—Kt5
7. B—Kt3	Castles	35. R—R6	R—K2
8. P—Q3	P—Q3	36. K—Kt2	R—QB2
9. P—QR4	B—Kt5	37. K—R3	B—K2
10. B—K3	Kt—Q5	38. P—Kt3	R—KB
11. BxKt	P—KB3	39. B—B7	R—Q
12. Kt—K2	P—B4	40. Kt—B2	R(Q)—Q2
13. Kt—B4	P—Kt4	41. B—Q5	R—R3
14. Kt—Q5	KtxKt	42. R—Kt6	R—Q
15. BxKt	QR—Kt	43. Kt—K4	R—KB
16. PxP	PxP	44. B—B7	R—Q
17. P—R3	B—R4	45. Kt—Kt5	K—B3
18. P—KKt4	B—Kt3	46. K—Kt4	R—KR
19. P—R4	P—R4	47. RxPch	BxR
20. Kt—R2	KtPxP	48. Kt—K4ch	K—K2
21. PxP	B—R2	49. P—B6ch	K—Q2
22. P—KB4	P—B3	50. P—Kt7	R(KR2)—QR
23. K—R	P—B4	51. B—Q5	R(QR)—KKt
24. R—KKt	QR—B		
25. Q—B3	Q—Q2	52. BxR	RxB
26. R—Kt6	BxR	53. KtxB	K—K3
27. PxP	K—Kt2	54. Kt—K4	Resigns.
28. Q—R5	R—KR		

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Faehndrich and Kaufmann. White.	Maroczy and Schlechter. Black.	Faehndrich and Kaufmann. White.	Maroczy and Schlechter. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	36. P—R4	P—R3
2. P—QB4	P—K3	37. R—Q8	R—B4
3. P—KP	P—QP	38. R(Q)—	
4. KPxP	Kt—KB3	QKt8	P—Kt4ch
5. Kt—KB3	B—Kt5ch	39. K—Kt3	R—B6
6. Kt—B3	Castles	40. PxP	PxP
7. B—K3	P—B4	41. R—Kt5	K—B3
8. B—K2	Kt—K5	42. R(Kt8)—	
9. R—QB1	Q—R4	Kt6	K—Kt3
10. Q—Kt3	Kt—QB3	43. R—K5	R—B7
11. PxQP	PxQP	44. R(K5)—	
12. KtxP	QKtxKt	Kt5	R—Kt7
13. BxKt	B—KB4	45. R—B6	K—B3
14. B—K3	QR—QB	46. R—R6	R—R7
15. Castles	BxKt	47. R(R6)—	
16. PxB	KtxQBP	Kt6	R—Kt7
17. B—B3	P—QKt3	48. R—B5	K—Kt3
18. B—B4	B—K5	49. R(Kt6)	
19. B—K5	RxB	Kt5	P—B3
20. BxKt	BxQP	50. R—B7	P—QB7
21. BxQ	BxQ	51. RxR	PxR
22. R—Kt4	BxP	52. R—B5	B—Kt6
23. BxR	RxB	53. K—B2	B—R5
24. R—R	B—B5	54. K—K3	P—B4
25. K—B	P—QKt4	55. K—Q2	P—B5
26. RxP	P—Kt3	56. R—R5	B—Kt6
27. P—B3	R—K	57. R—R3	B—Q4
28. R—B2	R—K8ch	58. KxP	K—B3
29. K—B2	R—QKt8	59. K—Q2	B—Kt2
30. K—K3	B—K3	60. K—K2	B—Q4
31. K—B4	P—Kt5	61. R—R6ch	K—B2
32. R—K2	R—QB8	62. R—Q6	B—R
33. P—Kt4	R—B3	63. K—B2	K—Kt2
34. R—Kt7	P—Kt6	64. R—R6	Resigns.
35. R—Q2	K—Kt2		

ROWING SEASON BEGINS.

Harlem River Oarsmen Out for Their Initial Spins.

The Harlem River rowing season was begun yesterday, and during the middle of the day the water was dotted with racing and pleasure craft. The Harlem Rowing Club's eight, accompanied by their trainer, Fred Plaisted, were out early. Very little heavy work was indulged in, except for a short brush with a scrub eight from the Atlantic Boat Club.

The first Bohemian's senior eight had a spin under the eye of Capt. Van Fleet. Among those out in single shells was Max Hirsch, who will represent the Harlem Rowing Club in the junior singles in the 1900 regattas. There were several crews out from the Union and Dauntless houses as well as one from the Lone Stars. During the afternoon a meeting of the Metropolitan Rowing Club was held at the boathouse. Crews for the coming season were discussed, and nine new members were elected.

CAPTURED INTRUDERS' EXCUSE.

Men Accused of Attempted Burglary Say They Entered Hulbert's Factory to Make Sketches.

Frank N. Roehrig of 143 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, and Thomas G. McGirr of 69 Pineapple Street, same borough, were held for examination by Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of burglary. The complainant was a member of the firm of Hulbert Brothers & Co., furriers of 186 and 188 Wooster Street. According to their own testimony the prisoners were not seeking to steal furs when they were surprised in Hulbert's place of business by four Central Office detectives Saturday night, but had forced their way in so as to make drawings of secret machinery used there and a knowledge of which would be of great value to their business rivals.

The prisoners said that the Cimiotti Unhairing Company of 53 West Third Street had secured an injunction in a patent litigation restraining the Hulberts from the use of certain machines for removing hair from skins. They believed the Hulberts were still using these machines, and the method they adopted was the only way in which they could obtain evidence.

It was through Nels Petersen, engineer of the Wooster Street building, that the men were captured. He reported to Mr. Hulbert that they had offered him $50 if he would let them into the place some night. Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau was called in and told Petersen to go on with the negotiations. He let them through the building, and they started up the fire escape in the rear. They opened the iron shutters, forced a window, and were groping about the factory with dark lanterns when captured.

Two Sudden Deaths in One Family.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., March 11.—Two sudden deaths occurred here to-day in one family. Alexander Pinny, aged eighty-five years, died at 7:30 o'clock this morning, and Charles Ennis, a nephew, aged fifty years, died at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Pinny was the last of a family all of whom lived to be over eighty years of age. His grandfather was an English General and his father was for many years prominent in Newburg. Charles Ennis was one of the best-known Democrats in Sullivan County. For many years he was Deputy County Clerk, and in 1888 was elected County Treasurer.

Illinois Woman Kills Her Husband.

JOLIET, Ill., March 11.—Mrs. John Gallagher, fifty years old, during a fit of temporary insanity last night arose from bed, procured a razor, and returned to the bedroom, where she cut her husband's throat from ear to ear. He died before the police arrived on the scene. After killing her husband Mrs. Gallagher went to a neighbor's house in her night clothes, which were saturated with blood, and told them of her deed. She was taken to the jail.

Bartow S. Weeks Visits Molineux.

SING SING, N. Y., March 11.—Bartow S. Weeks to-day visited Roland B. Molineux in the death house at the prison here. He remained some time with the prisoner. When he left he said he had been conferring with Molineux about the case.

Three Men Killed on the Lackawanna.

BUFFALO, March 11.—A Dansville dispatch to The Buffalo Courier says John Dowd of Buffalo, Frank Markham of New York, and John Forke of Lyons were run over and killed by a Lackawanna pushing engine near Groveland Station this morning. They were employes of the Meyer Stave Works, near McNair.

Archbishop Hennessy's Successor.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 11.—News from what is considered a reliable source reaches here that Archbishop John Keane is to be Archbishop Hennessy's successor. It is said the Archbishops of the country and the Archdiocese have unanimously agreed to send his name to Rome.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:16	Sun sets...6:03	Moon sets...4:14

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:56	Gov. Isl'd...5:31	H. Gate....7:27
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:30	Gov. Isl'd...6:05	H. Gate....8:04

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Harald, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	*1:00 P. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

Catania, Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Trinidad	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 13 and up to March 17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York March 17 for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York on Monday, March 12.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 12.

Louisiana, New Orleans, March 7.
Panama, Bordeaux, Feb. 25.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
San Juan, San Juan, March 7.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

Altai, Port Limon, March 6.
El Mar, New Orleans, March 8.
Grenada, Trinidad, March 6.
Kensington, Antwerp, March 8.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

Cufic, Liverpool, March 4.
Lampasas, Galveston, March 7.
Oceanic, Liverpool, March 7.
Winifred, Dartmouth, Feb. 27.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

Aldworth, Antwerp, Feb. 28.
El Norte, New Orleans, March 10.
Kansas City, Swansea, Feb. 28.
Lahn, Bremen, March 6.
Nasmyth, St. Lucia, March 8.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

Buffalo, Hull, March 4.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, March 4.
Oevenum, Lisbon, March 1.
Patricia, Hamburg, March 4.
Philadelphia, San Juan, March 11.

Arrived.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Barends, Genoa Feb. 28 and Naples March 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Fraser, Demerara, &c., Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Lauenburg, (Ger.,) Sperling, Nuevitas, &c., Feb. 25, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Cilurnum, (Br.,) Scott, Bilboa, Feb. 18 and St. Michael's 26th, with iron ore to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Aquitaine, (Fr.,) Simon, Havre March 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 10th.

SS Jamaica, (Nor.,) Petersen, Havana March 4, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Venderzee, Rotterdam and Boulogne March 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Maranhense, (Br.,) Casey, Manaos Feb. 21 and Para 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Edmund Reekes & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville March 8 and Charleston, S. C., 9th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah March 8, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Mark Lane, (Br.,) Bate, Seville Feb. 19, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans March 5, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Alsenborn, Gillingham, Baltimore March 9, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Buenaventura, Walker, from Norfolk.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 11, 9:30 P. M., north, 32 miles an hour; partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) for Roterdam.
SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) for Barbados, &c.
SS Chateau Yquem, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS Excelsior, for New Orleans.
SS Frode, (Dan.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Parana, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS British Empire, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Menominee, (Br.,) for St. John, N. B.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 11.—SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Losewitz, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Villeancoras, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New York for Hull, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Huby, from Hull for New York, passed Deal to-day.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Capt. Laverick, from New York, arr. here to-day.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York at 11:55 A. M. to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 9:10 A. M. to-day.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, March 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

130—Kendall vs. De Forest.
131—Matter of Lewis.
132—In re Russell & Birkett.
133—New York Commercial Co. vs. Francis.
134—S. S. Magdala Co. vs. H. Baars Co.
135—In re Schlessinger. 84—U. S. vs. Morris Express Co.
137 to 144—Morgan vs. SS. Styria.
145—Lehman vs. Palmer
125—Green vs. Compagnia Generale Italiana.

Motion calendar.
1—Roeber vs. Bliss.
2—Munson vs. Dauer.
3—Montgomery vs. McDermott.
4—Same vs. same.
5—Rickard vs. Du Ban.
6—Atlas vs. Columbian.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

23—Safety Oiler Co. vs. Scovill Mfg. Co.
31—Ricketts vs. Blum.
32—Writing Machine Co. vs. Elliott & Hatch Book Typewriter Co.
33—Ferry vs. Waring Hat Mfg. Co.
35—Hogg vs. Hoag.
36—Hoffman vs. Hogg.
38—Redgrave vs. Singer.
40—Huber Printing Press Co. vs. Aluminum Plate & Press Co.
43—Con. Store Service Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
44—North Brothers vs. McCarty.
47—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
48—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
49—Societe Fabriques, &c., vs. Lueders.
51—Western Union Tel. Co. vs. Boston S. D. & Trust Co.
52—Boston S. D. & Trust Co. vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
59—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
61—Brickill vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
62—General Elec. Co. vs. Anchor Elec. Co.
69—Jacobsen vs. barge Eldorado.
70—Jacobsen vs. barge C. H. Douglass.
76—Dempsey vs. tugs Protector and Golden Age.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until Tuesday, March 13, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Maxwell.
2—Marando vs. T. A. Gillespie Co.
3—Holland Trust Co. vs. Thomson-Houston Co.
4—Atlas vs. Reilly.
5—In re Keys.
5½—Stewart vs. Feltner
6—Goetz vs. Met. St. Ry.
7—Suydam vs. Sugarman.
8—Fleischmann vs. Fleischmann.
9—Hess vs. Brady.
10—In re Watts.
11—City of New York vs. Adams.
12—In re Wiechers.
13—Warmold vs. Hendrickson.
14—Applegate vs. Woodward.
15—Well vs. Well.
16—In re Lewis.
17—A. & S. Henry Co. vs. Talcott.
18—Wood vs. Wood.
19—Scheig vs. Foran.
20—Baratto vs. Ricco.
21—Sawn vs. William.
22—Haff vs. Macdonald & Co.
23—Bedford vs. Hillman.
24—Carlstedt vs. Waldo.
25—Schmalacker vs. Muller.
26—In re Ross.
27—Fortenbacher vs. Con. Biscuit Co.
28—Met. Trust Co. vs. Rowe.
29—Hanrahan vs. Hanrahan.
30—McElwee vs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
31—In re Valentine Av.
32—B'way Sav. Inst. vs. Smith.
33—In re Berlin.
34—Murray vs. Lavelle.
35—In re B'way Ins. Co.
36—In re Feuster.
37—In re Thomas.
38—H. Koehler & Co. vs. Ryan.
39—Rehmer vs. Lalor.
40—Louis vs. Witkowski
41—Paul vs. City of New York.
42—Hayse vs. Hayse.
43—Spindler vs. Gibson.
44—Sill vs. Barnes.
45—Sternbach vs. Friedman.
46—McConnell vs. Harley.
47—In re Dept. of Public Works.
48—Heningsen vs. Levi.
49—Moses vs. Feldman.
50—Kulla vs. Bivona.
51—Behtendt vs. Barnes.
52—Chicopee Falls Wheel Co. vs. Holden.
55—Greason vs. 535 W. 110th St.
54—Davis vs. Davis.
55—Ulman vs. Rockwell
56—In re 15th and 16th Sts.
57—Mathey vs. Bruck.
58—In re Vance Elec. Co.
59—In re Shellabacher.
60—Johnson vs. Sands.
61—Hull vs. Wolff.
62—Conner vs. Stephens
63—In re Lloyd.
64—Hahn vs. Casper.
63—Kahn vs. Hammer.
66—Brooks vs. Townsend.
67—In re B. & L. Assn.
68—Stock vs. Harmischfeger.
69—Clarke vs. Shaw.
70—Buchlocker vs. Fuchlocker.
71—Ottinger vs. Cody.
72—Fish vs. Phillips.
73—In re Curley.
74—Livingston vs. Livingston.
75—Gillette vs. Gillette.
76—Guttman vs. Blauvelt.
77—Doll vs. Coogan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Exparte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Voislawsky vs. Becker.
2—Same vs. same.
3—Bagnell vs. Wahle.
4—Rankin vs. Meltzer.
5—Man. Ry. vs. Morse.
6—Same vs. Comstock.
7—42d St. Ry. vs. Feltner.
8—Ostrander vs. Ostrander.
9—In re Simonds Mfg. Co.
10—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Thoesen.
Demurrers.
1270—Baker vs. Parks.
1278—Ball vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.
1276—Lough vs. Equit. Life Assur. Co.
1215—Bedlow vs. Stillwell.
1210—De Shong vs. City of New York.
1268—Delaney vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Co.
1289—Hopedale Elec. Co. vs. Elec. Storage Battery Co.
Preferred causes.
4686—Potter vs. Feltner.
4861—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. same.
4876—Lemmon vs. same.
4778—Hine vs. Vanderbeek.
4843—Devine vs. Devine

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar —To be called in, Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

4461—Putzel vs. Lane.
1435—Hodge vs. U. S. Lumber Co.
4227—Hoagland vs. Diamond Mills Paper Co.
4231—Masons' Supplies

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

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BANKERS & BROKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
Interest Allowed on Deposits
Subject to Check at Sight.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y.
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BRANCH OFFICES:
1,440 Broadway, near 40th St.
Phila.: Drexel Bldg., 5th and Chestnut.
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E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

J. G. Zachry, BONDS
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND LOANS.

FINANCIAL.

To Shareholders of the
Third Avenue Railroad Company

The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of the above stock to act as an Advisory Committee for the protection of the interests of shareholders. Although concurring in the view that the best solution of the existing difficulties lies in harmonious and united action between the creditors and shareholders on an equitable basis, they, nevertheless, think that the interests of the shareholders may demand the existence of a separate Committee having for its sole object the care and protection of the stockholding interests. The Committee does not at present deem it necessary to call for deposits of stock, but stockholders are requested to communicate at once with its Secretary, giving their addresses and the amount of their holdings.

WILLIAM L. BULL,
of Edward Sweet & Co.,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
of Arbuckle Bros.,
EMANUEL LEHMAN,
of Lehman Bros.,
FREDERICK UHLMANN,
Stockholders' Advisory Committee.
W. S. WILSON, Secretary,
38 Broad Street.
DAVID WILLCOX,
of Opdyke, Willcox & Bristow.
HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD,
Counsel.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
H. C. FRIEDMAN & CO.,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. and New York Produce Exchange.
BANKERS & BROKERS,
10 Wall Street, New York.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE, 2057 CORTLANDT.
BRANCH OFFICES:
St. Nicholas Hotel, 4 Washington Place. | 346 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DAILY MARKET LETTERS giving accurate records of transactions in STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, and COTTON mailed upon application.
Correspondence solicited.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits..... $1,425,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Morris K. Jesup, D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott, Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hardin, C. P. Huntington,
Edward B. Judson, Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe, Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull, J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer, Wm. P. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas, Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons, Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry, Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives, J. Edward Simmons,
George Coppell.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Outside Securities Specialty.
PFEFFER, 16 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.
OF JOPLIN, MO.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
President, A. C. FOSTER, Joplin, Mo.; Director Union Stock Yards Co., and Vice Pres. So. Omaha Savings Bank.
Vice President, D. K. WENRICH, Joplin, Mo.; Postmaster of Joplin.
Secretary and Treasurer, J. B. CARMICHAEL, Joplin, Mo.; Manager Benson Electric Railroad of So. Omaha, Neb.
Hon. CHARLES P. BENNETT, Providence, R. I.; Secretary of State of Rhode Island.
Dr. IRA B. CUSHING, Boston, Mass.; President of the Cushing Process Co., Boston.

The report of a committee of the above Directors, just returned from a personal inspection of the company's properties, is just issued, and may be obtained by applying at any of the offices of Joshua Brown & Co., as below.

This report is made by Dr. IRA B. CUSHING of Boston, Mass., and the Hon. CHAS. P. BENNETT of Providence, R. I., and is confirmed by GEO. E. QUINBY, State Inspector of Mines of the State of Missouri. It gives the present actual working condition of the various mines, the amount of ore being produced, the vast bodies of ore in sight, the mills in operation and in course of construction.

The committee reports as a conservative estimate of the profits from the three mines in operation a net weekly return of $6,390, or per annum, allowing 4 weeks' shut-down, $306,720, being more than 30% on the capital stock of the company.

With the new mills now under way, these net profits will be proportionally increased.

The properties of the International Zinc Co. are recognized as among the best and richest in the Missouri-Kansas zinc fields; and the company safeguards the interests of its shareholders in the most practical possible way. A well-known firm of Chartered Accountants of international reputation are auditors of the Company, and they have been instructed to audit all the quarterly accounts of earnings and net profits before the same are issued to the shareholders. This is a feature peculiar to this company, and no investor can afford to ignore the security thus guaranteed to his investment.

The Company pays monthly dividends of one per cent., and all shareholders of record at the closing of the books each month receive the regular monthly dividend payable the 1st day of the succeeding month.

Send for prospectus, containing details of the Company's proposition.

300,000 SHARES
of this stock are now offered at par,
$1.00 PER SHARE
fully paid and non-assessable.

Applications, accompanied by remittance, will be received at either of the following offices of the Fiscal Agents:

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
89 State St., Boston.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000
Acts as Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer Agent, etc.
Being the largest lender on mortgage in the State, it has unequalled facilities for investing funds held in trust in FIRST MORTGAGES on New York City real estate. The market offers no investment of equal security paying so high a rate of interest. A large number always ready for immediate sale.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.
FRANK BAILEY, Vice-President.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.
CLINTON D. BURDICK, Secretary.
JOHN W. SHEPARD, Asst Treas.
J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Asst Sec'y
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Solicitor.
TRUSTEES:
George G. Williams, Alexander E. Orr, Augustus D. Juilliard, Elihu Root, Charles S. Brown, Louis Windmuller, John Jacob Astor, Julien T. Davies, Charles R. Henderson, Frederick Potter, Charles Richardson, Ellis D. Williams,
John S. Kennedy, William M. Ingraham, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Woodbury Langdon, James D. Lynch, Robert Olyphant, Martin Joost, Benjamin D. Hicks, William J. Easton, John D. Hicks, Charles Matlack, Clarence H. Kelsey, Frank Bailey.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL..... $2,000,000
SURPLUS..... 1,000,000
Fiscal Agent for the United States in Cuba.
OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT has reliable agents in all cities and towns of **Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium,** and **Holland**; also **Mexico, Central** and **South America**, and is prepared to give prompt attention to the collection of legacies, management of estates, special payments, etc., in those countries.
OFFICERS.
Alvah Trowbridge.....President
Heman Dowd.....Vice-President
Stanley L. Conklin.....Secretary
Francis C. Prest.....Assistant Secretary
DIRECTORS.
Alvah Trowbridge, John G. Carlisle, Charlton T. Lewis, Samuel M. Jarvis, James B. Dill, Hugh Kelly, Charles W. Drake, Heman Dowd, Fletcher S. Heath,
Luis Suarez Galban, Henry F. Shoemaker, Roland R. Conklin, Wager Swayne, James S. Kuhn, Arnold Marcus, Stanley L. Conklin, Archer Brown, L. Carbajal, Marques de Pinar del Rio.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:
At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.
Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
New York, March 1, 1900.
The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 2, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1900. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1900, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.
The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

The Havana-American Company,
1,322 Avenue A, New York City, March 7th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of THE HAVANA-AMERICAN COMPANY has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after March 15th, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the close of business March 12th, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at the close of business March 12th, 1900, and will be reopened at the opening of business at 10 A. M. March 16th, 1900.
Checks will be mailed.
SOL. ROSENER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
New York, February 16, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended December 31, 1899, a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid April 2, 1900, to the Stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on March 15, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on March 15 and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on April 3, 1900.
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.,
By C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

New York, February 16th, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the Preferred Stock certificates of The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company will close in New York at 3 P. M. on March 15, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on April 3, 1900.
On April 2, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute at their office, 2 Wall Street, New York City, the above dividend of TWO PER CENT. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
SPEYER & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting Notice.
OFFICE OF THE
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall Street,
New York, January 23, 1900.
The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, in Parsons, Kansas, on the 5th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock M.
Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 2d and until the morning of April 7th next.
By order of the Directors, such meeting is also called to act upon, authorize and ratify the purchase by this Company of the railroad and franchises of the Kansas City, Eldorado & Southern Railway Company, extending from Walker, Missouri, a station on the main line of this Company, to Eldorado Springs, Missouri, a distance of fourteen miles, and to authorize the taking of the steps necessary to carry the same into effect.
S. HALLINE, Secretary.
H. C. ROUSE, President.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF ($1.50) per share on the Common Stock of this Company have been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 120 Broadway, New York, U. S., on and after April 2d, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business February 28th, 1900.
The Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. February 28th, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 26th, 1900.
Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank dividend orders can be had on application.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Feb. 1st, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee, on Tuesday, March 13th, 1900, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Feb. 20th, 1900, and opened on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900. JOHN F. FLETCHER, Jr., Secretary.

The Texas & Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 1 P. M., for the presentation of the annual report and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.
New York, March 5, 1900.

Republic Iron and Steel Co.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 3.
The third quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable on April 2, 1900, to stockholders of record on the close of business March 15, 1900.
The transfer books will close on March 15, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen on April 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.
New York, February 26, 1900.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York,
March 9th, 1900.
A regular dividend of 20 per cent. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent. (both free of tax) have been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable April 2d, 1900. Transfer books will be closed from noon of March 22d until April 2d, 1900.
FRANK DEAN, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
New York, February 10, 1900.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York is called, and will be held, at its banking office, No. 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 15th day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the following purposes:
(1) To authorize the increase of the capital stock of the National Bank of Commerce in New York to $10,000,000, by the issue of 50,000 additional shares of the par value of $100 each, to be used for the purpose of acquiring the assets and business of the National Union Bank of New York, as proposed in the Directors' Circular of January 20.
(2) To provide that the number of the Board of Directors shall be not less than nine nor more than nineteen, as from time to time the By-Laws may prescribe.
This meeting has been called, and this notice is given, by order of the Board of Directors, and upon the written requisition of more than 1,000 shareholders of the Bank, holding in the aggregate more than two-thirds of all the existing shares of the National Bank of Commerce in New York. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Federal Steel Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Federal Steel Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented at said meeting will be held at the office of said company, No. 80 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on MONDAY, the second day of April, 1900, at 11 A. M.
For the purposes of this meeting the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 10th day of March, 1900, and will be opened at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the 20th day of March.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 3, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 17th, and reopened on April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
March 2, 1900.
The transfer books of this Bank will close on Monday, March 12th, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on Friday, March 16th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purposes of the Special Meeting of the Stockholders to be held March 15th, 1900, to vote upon the propositions to increase the capital stock to $10,000,000 in order to acquire the assets and business of the National Union Bank of New York, and to increase the number of the Board of Directors. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

The Mutual Bank,
COR. 34TH STREET AND 8TH AVENUE.
ELECTION NOTICE.
The annual election for Directors of the Mutual Bank will be held at 1,282 B'way Monday, March 26 1900.
Polls open from 3 to 4 P. M.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.

LOST, CERTIFICATE NO. 1,029.—Certificate J. P. Morgan & Co. for £2,000 Mexican 5 per cent. gold bonds, full paid, issue 1899, in name of H. Content & Co; all parties are cautioned against buying or negotiating same. A liberal reward will be paid upon return of same to H. CONTENT & CO., 50 Broadway.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The course of this week's stock market will be watched with interest. Many developments are impending which may have consequential influence upon the situation; but, so uncertain is present sentiment and so little the regard paid to factors generally potent, predictions as to what actually may happen are worse than wasted. The probability of an early establishment of peace in respect to the South African war, and the assurance from Washington that the new currency bill, adding largely to circulation, will this week become a law, ought, under ordinary circumstances, to be at once helpful and healthful.

The difficulty is that present conditions are not ordinary. It is the unhappy lot of Wall Street just now literally to be deluged with selling orders from insiders of big lines of stock. Especially is this true of some certain "trust" stocks whose promoters got their securities for nothing and are now willing or forced to throw them on the market at any price—for, whatever the figure, it represents clear profit. This puts intrinsic value aside for the moment; and where such value of well-known large-earning stocks are ignored it tends to general demoralization.

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Nor is this the only factor calculated to be hurtful to the market's position. Strong financial interests generally identified with rising quotations and better security prices are out of the city and will not return till the month is well advanced. The public, made cautious by the experiences of December, continues to hold aloof, neither prices nor probable profits tempting. Commission houses are well-nigh empty, and only professionalism in the market rules. Third Avenue developments, Malt and Flour Milling fiascoes, Sugar Trust mystery and uncertainty—all have had their effect upon a people sorely hurt by the crash in the last month of 1899. And so, whatever naturally helpful influences appear, their effect upon the market in such times cannot be forefold.

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The story of falling bank reserves told by the bank statements of recent weeks is illustrative that whatever financial relief may come from the passage of the currency bill will come none too soon. Another week at the same rate as the last three or four weeks and surplus reserves will again disappear. Opinions of authorities as to the effect of the new financial measure in the way of increasing the amount of money in circulation continue to differ; but that the relief will be substantial seems agreed.

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The sight of America subscribing to a British war loan is novel—and suggestive.

ARE TRUST COMPANY RESERVES NECESSARY?

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

The bill prepared by a young lawyer of this city and confided to Assemblyman Trainor to introduce at the beginning of the session of the Legislature, requiring trust companies to keep a reserve of 15 per cent. of their deposits in cities of the first class and 10 per cent. in other places in this State, has been favorably reported in the Assembly by the Committee on Banks and Banking. This may not signify that it is likely to be enacted, but as it has gone through the committee without attracting sufficient attention to beget opposition, it may be well enough to inquire into its purpose and effect.

A complaint of the banks of this State of long standing has been that trust companies were encroaching more and more upon their field of action without being subject to the same burdens and requirements. The principal advantage which the trust companies were said to have was that of a much lighter taxation than was imposed upon the banks, but, incidentally, it was urged that they were also free from the requirement that a certain percentage of their deposits should be at all times held in lawful money as security against their liabilities.

So far as the banks have exerted themselves to correct this discrimination—and the State Bankers' Association has devoted much effort to it—they have aimed only at having the trust companies put upon the same footing with themselves in the matter of taxation. They have not demanded that they be required to keep a banking reserve. In general, it can safely be said that the banks are not in favor of such a requirement, because, in the first place, it would be a recognition and encouragement of the practice of doing a general banking business, which they would like to see curtailed, and in the next place it would result in locking up in idleness just so much more of the loanable funds of the community. The Trainor bill practically recognizes no difference between the functions of a trust company and those of a bank, and would be a new step in the direction of effacing the distinction. In adapting the language of the present law relating to bank reserves, it forbids any trust company, when its reserve has fallen below the legal limit, to make any new loans or discounts, "otherwise than by discounting bills of exchange, payable at sight." Now discounting such bills is one thing which the trust companies have not thus far considered themselves authorized to do, and which they have never done. This provision might be taken as legalizing the practice if they saw fit to adopt it.

But the real question is whether the enforced keeping of a certain reserve in lawful money is necessary to the safety of the business of a trust company. It has never been so considered, and so far as the security of the trust funds is concerned, that is supposed to be attained by the legal requirement for the investment of the entire capital of the companies in certain designated securities. Some of the companies have adopted the practice of keeping mercantile accounts subject to draft by checks, but that is a small part of the business, and a part that should not be encouraged. Trust companies do now keep on hand in their own vaults and on deposit in banks such reserves of cash as their officers consider necessary to meet demands, and a considerable part of their funds are always loaned subject to call.

It is safe to say that no legal restriction or requirement should be laid down for bank or trust company, unless some reason or necessity is shown for it, and it does not yet appear that a fixed percentage of "lawful money reserve" is necessary to the safe conduct of the trust company business. Neither does it appear that the banks are in favor of requiring it, while the officers of the most conservative trust companies are decidedly opposed to it. There will be much disappointment if the provisions for the equal taxation of the shares of the two classes of corporations should fail, but there is little or no demand for assimilating them more closely with each other by the reserve requirement. A. K. F.
New York, March 7, 1900.

LOW-PRICED RAILWAY STOCKS.

Spencer Trask & Co. have issued a comparative statement dealing with the present position of the most active low-priced preferred railroad stocks, which has attracted attention in the Street because of its exactness and the interesting figures presented. A table accompanying the statement gives all the figures, on a mileage basis, of the properties dealt with and the period covered is from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1899, when all the railroads of the country reported such phenomenal increases in earnings. To those people, especially, who are identified with the railroads, either as bondholders or preferred stockholders, the statement is of peculiar interest and value.

The issues dealt with are Atchison adjustment 4s, Atchison preferred, Baltimore and Ohio preferred, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Norfolk and Western preferred, Northern Pacific preferred, Rio Grande Western preferred, St. Louis and San Francisco first and second preferred, Southern Railway preferred, and Union Pacific preferred.

Summarizing their findings, Spencer Trask & Co., in their circular, say:

"Commenting on the figures, we find that the largest percentage of surplus above charges is shown by the Atchison system on its adjustment bonds. This surplus is equivalent to 10⅜ per cent. on the adjustments, or at the rate of 21½ per cent. per annum. The surplus above the amount required for the adjustment interest for six months is no less than 447 per cent.; in other words, the interest on these bonds was earned more than five times over. Next in point of surplus percentage is Union Pacific, which shows 190 per cent. above its charges on the main lines only, which is equivalent to 4⅜ per cent. on its original issue of preferred stock. The inclusion of the Oregon Short Line and Oregon Navigation earnings would doubtless increase this materially. Rio Grande Western makes the next best showing with a surplus equaling 158 per cent. above its charges, and showing 8 per cent. upon its preferred stock in six months, when only 2½ per cent. is required. Its surplus above the dividend paid is 219 per cent. It should be noted, too, that the fixed charges per mile on this road are but $581, being smaller than any other excepting the Atchison and Southern systems. On these latter, however, the net earnings per mile were but $1,144 and $1,003, respectively, while on the Rio Grande Western they amounted to $1,492 per mile. Norfolk and Western makes a showing of 148 per cent. above its charges, having earned 7 1-3 per cent. on its preferred stock during the six months, or at the rate of 14 2-3 per cent. per annum. Atchison preferred follows with a surplus of 121 per cent., earning at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum; Northern Pacific shows 116 per cent., or 6½ per cent. earned on the preferred in six months, being at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum; Baltimore and Ohio has a surplus of 82 per cent. above charges, and has earned 5½ per cent. for the six months period. St. Louis and San Francisco, although showing but 60 per cent. in surplus above charges, has earned no less than 13 per cent. on its first preferred stock in six months, or at the rate of 26 per cent. per annum. The surplus remaining above the dividend paid is equal to over five times the amount of the dividend itself. This is explained by the very small issue of first preferred stock, it being at the rate of only $3,561 per mile. Southern Railway reports a surplus of 74 per cent. over its charges, equal to 7¾ per cent. per annum on the preferred shares, and Denver and Rio Grande 71 per cent. above charges, or at the rate of 6 2-3 per cent. per annum upon the preferred."

THE TAX ON FRANCHISES.

During the present week Wall Street hears that in all probability the assessments under the Ford franchise law will be announced from Albany. There is much speculation in the Street as to how great these assessments may be, and those people who have the Rochester cases in mind are inclined to take a somewhat pessimistic view of the situation in respect to the local franchises. Predictions are freely heard that the assessments will run anywhere from 1 to 3 per cent. upon the capital stock of each of the companies, and it is this fear, probably more than aught else, that was responsible for the weakness of the local traction stocks last week.

A tax that threatens to reduce so materially the net earnings of these several companies is in the nature of things not one which friends of the corporations view with friendly eyes, and determined protests against the assessments will certainly be made.

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT.

Time for the exchange of the stocks of the Columbian Electric Car Lighting and Brake Company and of the other companies merged in the Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting and Equipment Company, having expired on Feb. 3 last, there has been a good deal of inquiry as to the status of the minority stocks of these companies. A circular has just been addressed to the stockholders of the American Railway Electric Light Company, the United Electric Company, and the Columbian Electric Car Lighting and Brake Company, offering to the minority stockholders practically the same conditions of exchange as were accepted by the majority. The only additional condition is that these stockholders on the exchange of their stock subscribe at $15 a share to as much more stock of the Consolidated Company as they are entitled to for their present holdings, the basis of exchange being 40 shares of new stock for each 100 shares of old stock. The price fixed for the stock, being $15 a share, represents the actual cost of Consolidated stock to the former holders of Electric Axle Light and Power.

Plans of the Consolidated Railway, Electric Lighting and Equipment Company for the concentration of its several shops and factories have been completed, and the company is now in actual possession of its new plant at Derby, Conn. The plant had been used for the manufacture of carriage and other hardware, and this business will be continued by the consolidated company. Since the factory has been taken over many orders have been received, and it is estimated that the profits on this subsidiary business will be sufficient to meet all the cost of manufacture of the more important part of the company's output, consisting of electric lighting, refrigerating, and other railway devices.

The Consolidated Company has now in operation over one hundred and sixty cars on a number of important roads, and it is said that its orders recently have been large. Among the roads running cars on which the axle-lighting plants have been installed are several important roads in the East, besides a number of Western lines. Friends of the company say that the recent consolidation has proved very advantageous, and that there is every prospect of the company's making large profits during its first year.

BOROUGH GAS.

Since the Borough Gas Company of Brooklyn has come under the present management it is said that much progress in the development of the company's property has been made. The company furnishes gas to Coney Island and the territory adjacent thereto, and the rapid growth of this section is said to promise large returns to the Borough Gas Company. Its output has been steadily increasing, and a large number of contracts have recently been made. The management is reported to be considering certain economies which can be effected in the company's expenses without in any way impairing its business. It is said that the company's earnings are satisfactory, but that it is the policy of the management to establish a considerable reserve before any disbursements are made on the stock.

NEW RAILROAD EQUIPMENT.

Among the orders for new equipment placed by the railroads of the country last week were the following:

Atlantic Coast Line, 200 freight cars; Union Pacific, 400 furniture cars and 50 four-cylinder compound engines; New York Central, 20 baggage cars; Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern, 150 steel cars; Erie, 250 flat cars; Pennsylvania, 48 engines; Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, 6 locomotives; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 25 consolidation engines, and 10 ten-wheel passenger engines; Louisville and Nashville, 10 consolidation locomotives.

MONEY AND TRADE IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 11.—Money continued high last week; private discount is now only ¼ below the official rate. All hopes of lowering the Reichsbank rate are abandoned for the present. Indeed, an increase is considered probable before the end of the month. The money market is unfavorably affected by the British war loan.

The Bavarian 3½ per cent. loan, amounting to 42,000,000 marks, to be used for railway building and equipment, will be subscribed next Thursday at 93½. Under such influences Imperial and Prussian threes have been affected unfavorably. They continued to fall all last week, making a new low record. The National Zeitung says it has trustworthy information that no Prussian loan will be issued in 1900, and that an imperial loan is improbable. Official circles are said to be much concerned about money conditions.

Several issues of industrials last week were heavily oversubscribed at high premiums.

The Berlin Society of Electrical Undertakings will offer next Tuesday 15,000,000 marks of 4½ per cent. obligations for subscription at 101.

The Helios Company at Cologne has secured the contracts for supplying an electric light plant at Rio Janeiro, for which 10,000,000f. of 5 per cent. obligations will be issued.

Speculation in industrials was more quiet throughout last week, but Prince Hohenlohe's declaration against the Meat Inspection bill strengthened the market yesterday.

Iron shares, continue firm upon renewed price advances by the trusts. Wrought iron for 1901 is up 10 marks, girders have risen the same, and bars 15. The iron manufacturers give little attention to reports of weakness in the American market, as they assume that American demands will outrun production for more than a year. Imports of English pig iron into the Rhine country are increasing.

The coal and coke famine continues, although many coking ovens are under construction.

The Prussian railways have ordered 165 locomotives and 1,100 freight and baggage cars; but the pig-iron syndicate announces that it can meet only seven-twelfths of the orders for 1901.

The Rhine cotton spinners have made a further advance in yarns of 2 pfennigs a pound.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, March 11.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 474,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 933,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 5,057,000 pesetas.

SANDUSKY AND HOCKING TO SELL.

Upset Price Fixed at $2,750,000—Priority of Claims Unsettled.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 11.—Joseph Robinson, the present receiver of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad, has been appointed by Judge Taft as special master to sell the road at a time to be fixed hereafter. The upset price is fixed at $2,750,000.

Canadian Mining Chamber Formed.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 11.—The Central Canadian Chamber of Mines has been organized for the purpose of furnishing reliable information on mining properties and establishing the confidence of investors. The honorary Presidents are Premier Macdonald of Manitoba and Premier Ross of Ontario, and the other officers are as follows: President—F. W. Stobart; Secretary—F. A. Malcaten. Winnipeg, Rat Portage, and Port Arthur business men compose the organization.

Glendale Paper Mill Burned.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., March 11.—The paper mill of Charles Collander, at Glendale, between this town and Stockbridge, was burned last night, causing a loss of $65,000. The insurance is thought to be between $35,000 and $40,000. The mill has for the past two years turned out tissue paper, but three weeks ago it was temporarily stopped. It was built in 1850, and controls probably the best water power on the Housatonic River.

FOR CARS ON CENTRAL BRIDGE.

Mass Meeting Urges the Municipality to Grant a Franchise.

A mass meeting will be held at Huber's Jerome Avenue Hotel, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Jerome Avenue, on Friday evening for the purpose of promoting the project for running cars over Central Bridge, formerly known as Macomb's Dam Bridge. This scheme has long been in contemplation, and it was understood that the Union Railway Company, which now operates all the trolley lines in the Borough of the Bronx, held a franchise to lay tracks on the bridge. Such is not the case, however.

A line of cars over the bridge would save a long walk and place the west side of the Borough of the Bronx in connection with the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated roads at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, as well as with the Amsterdam Avenue line of the Third Avenue Railroad. At present the Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street lines of the Union Railway Company stop at the east entrance to the Central Bridge, and passengers wishing to go down town by the west side elevated roads are obliged to walk across the bridge.

At a meeting of High Bridge inhabitants held Saturday evening a resolution was adopted urging the Mayor and Municipal Assembly to grant a franchise for the laying of tracks and the operating of cars over Central Bridge, as well as the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street viaduct to Amsterdam Avenue, to any company that will agree to construct and operate a line of cars inside of four months after the granting of such a franchise.

FATAL FIRE IN BOSTON.

One Fireman Killed and Four Injured —Property Loss, $25,000.

BOSTON, March 11.—An early Sunday morning fire in the building owned by the Massachusetts Macaroni Company on North Street caused the death of one fireman, the probably fatal injury of another, and the serious injury of three others, besides entailing a financial loss of $25,000.

P. J. McCarthy, senior hoseman of Steamer No. 8, was standing on a ladder near a cornice of the burning building, when the roof fell, and he was hurled to the ground, covered with debris. He was picked up dead. Christopher Curran, a member of Steamer No. 9 Company, while on the roof was swept to the ground by one of the many streams that were being played into the fire. He was severely injured internally and may die. Lieut. Walter McLean of Steamer No. 8 was at the foot of the ladder upon which McCarthy was standing and was hit by the falling debris. He will recover. Hoseman Galloway of Engine No. 15 also sustained fractures of the shoulder and ribs, while Hoseman Gavaghan of Steamer No. 8 was somewhat bruised by flying missiles.

The building, a four-story brick structure, was ruined and the firemen had nearly six hours' hard work before the fire was under complete subjection.

W. A. EDDY MAKES A DISCOVERY.

Finds Electrically Charged Air Currents at a Low Altitude.

BAYONNE, N. J., March 11.—W. A. Eddy yesterday made an interesting discovery while experimenting with his kites. While using a "storm flier" he discov

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD
Lakewood, New Jersey.

M. C. WENTWORTH of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.

JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

INSTRUCTION.

SPECIAL OFFER—Until Sept. 1 students will be received at our new DOWN-TOWN SCHOOL at a reduced rate. Apply Walworth Stenographic Institute, 20-23 West 42d St. Up-town school: Walworth Business and Stenographic Institute, 108-110 East 125th St.

EUROPE.

EXPOSITION OF 1900.—Mr. Frantz, Commercial Agent, 23 Rue d'Enghien, Paris, France, takes care of representing as agent any commercial firm. Installation, necessary proceedings, superintendence, &c. Write for terms.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—IN the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 203 of the Laws of 1895, and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons, respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others to whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate together with our damage map in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, (March 6th, 1900,) file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Stears-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of April, 1900, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
JAMES J. MARTIN,
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FOLEY, JOANNA C.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Jeremiah Joseph Foley, if living, and if dead, his legal representatives; Honora Casey, William Courtney, if living, and if dead, his legal representatives; St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, in the City of New York; St. Francis Hospital, Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, in the City of New York; Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, of the City of New York; St. Vincent's Hospital, in the City of New York. The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, in the City of New York; The American Surety Company of New York; and to all persons interested in the estate of JOANNA FOLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Honora Casey, as administratrix, with the will annexed, of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 6th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEORGE A. LAVELLE, Attorney for Administratrix, C. T. A., 35 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York. f19-law7wM&ap2

FRENCH, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matilda French, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 27 West 44th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1900.

CHARLES T. FRENCH, LOUIS FRENCH, Executors. ja29-law6mM

FRY, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FRY, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Horwitz & Samuels, their attorneys, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1899. MARY FRY, Executrix. ISAAC FRY Executor. HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway.

HEARN, EDWIN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN R. HEARN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of King & Jessup, their attorneys, No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. HEARNE and WILLIAM R. HEARN, Executors. KING & JESSUP, Attorneys for Executors, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL JACOBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Attorney of Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1899.

EDWIN A. JACOBY,
GEORGE W. JACOBY,
JOHN C. F. JACOBY, } Executors.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PHILIP J. HAHN & SON.—We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we, ELIZABETH E. HAHN, residing at No. 134 West 95th Street, New York City, Manhattan Borough, and FREDERICK D. HAHN, residing at No. 771 Hancock Street, in said city, Brooklyn Borough, have entered into copartnership under the firm name and style and dealing under the name of PHILIP J. HAHN & SON, which name is and was the firm name and style under which Philip J. Hahn, lately deceased, and said Frederick D. Hahn were dealing and doing business at No. 72 Murray Street, in said City of New York, Manhattan Borough. And we further certify that said last-named address is also the principal place of business of the firm continuing said firm name.—Dated New York City, February 24th, 1900.

ELIZABETH E. HAHN,
FREDERICK D. HAHN.

GOLDBACHER, ACKERMAN & HEFT, Attorneys, etc., 229 Broadway, New York City. N. Y.

CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE OF NEW YORK, ss.: On this the 24th day of February, 1900, before me personally came ELIZABETH E. HAHN and FREDERICK D. HAHN, known to me to be the same persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate and have severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

SAMUEL A. WELLES,
Notary Public, New York County.

HAINES BROTHERS.—The People of the State of New York.—To all persons interested in the estate of HAINES BROTHERS, a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New York, assigned to John A. Jarvis, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John A. Jarvis, as assignee of the above-named Haines Brothers, a corporation, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New York, in the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, one of the Justices of the said court, this 26th day of February, nineteen hundred.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

(Seal: O. K. Taylor.)

JAS. W. HYDE,
Attorney for Assignee,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. C.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDWARD OPPENHEIMER and ISAAC METZGER, plaintiffs, against MAX SCHAEF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action on February 9, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant three hundred and four feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Fifth Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and running thence northerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, along said centre line, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, fifty-four (54) feet to the point or place of beginning. And that the said premises will be sold subject to a certain agreement in respect to the erection as a party wall of the easterly wall of the most easterly of the buildings erected upon said premises made between the defendant Max Schaef, of the one part, and the defendants Max Goldstein, of the other part, and consented to by the plaintiffs to this action, dated April 27, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 46 of Section 6 of Conveyances (Block Series,) Page 410, on April 28, 1899.

Dated New York; February 15th, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

112th Street.

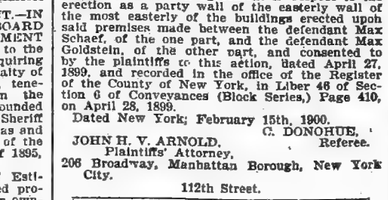

111th Street.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $35,060.00, with interest thereon from January 30, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.05, with interest from February 9, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $409.26 and interest, and arrears of water rents imposed on the premises for the year 1899, amount not fixed.

Dated New York, February 15th, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

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SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LEO SCHLESINGER, plaintiff, against MORRIS J. NEWWITTER, Gustav Friend, and Garson J. Newwitter, individually and as executors under the last will and testament of Julius Newwitter, deceased; Ida E. Newwitter, Morris Newwitter, Jr., Newwitter, Carrie Friend, Edith Friend, Clarence G. Friend, Flora E. Newwitter, wife of Garson J. Newwitter; Charlotta S. Newwitter, Benjamin Newwitter, Joseph Newwitter, Carrie Newwitter, his wife; Carrie Blau, Celia Seligman, Matilda Mansell, Thomas Mansell, Lee E. Blake, Francis A. Williams, William H. Gedney, Harry R. Elliott, Albert L. Bonyon, Myer S. Isaacs, Isaac S. Isaacs, Theodore Fitch, Harry Wolfe, Henry H. Sherman, Mechanics and Traders' Bank; Elton J. Franklin, Clarence Risley, Rufus L. Grifith, Walter A. Griffith, Henry Fletcher, John Fletcher, Everett S. Horton, Mark E. Rowe, Herbert A. Clark, Thomas S. Carpenter, Albert A. Bushee, Charles A. Bushee, Charles F. Thompson, Oren C. Devereux, Harry Clap, Theron I. Smith, Louis W. Wise, Thomas Lambert, William A. Schofield, Sigmund Lederer, Benedict Lederer, Mary A. Weir, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1899.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the above-named defendant Benjamin Newwitter:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 3d day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, March 3d, 1900.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM HIRSCHMAN, "Sarah" Hirschman, his wife, the name "Sarah" being fictitious, real name of defendant being unknown to plaintiff; Herman Wolff, Michael Chisling, Hannah Reiter, Solomon Cohen, William H. Barth, William H. Dewey, Samuel D. Rosenfeld, Isaac Goldberg, W. H. McWhirter Company, Morris Levin, Richardson & Boynton Company, Charles Essig, Louis Farber, Michael Frisch, Hugo Bruch, Louis Ernst, Samuel Goldberger, Isaac Schuhan, Maria Gent, Robert McKeever, Michael Fitzgerald, John Jackel, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.

ROWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the above-named defendant Hannah Reiter:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, March 3d, 1900.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR WIDOWS WITH SMALL CHILDREN, plaintiff, against THOMAS E. LOUGHRAN, Margaret Loughran, Mary E. Loughran, Alicia Loughran Beatrice S. Loughran, Susan Loughran, Charlemagne F. Loughran, Susan B. Olcott, (formerly Susan B Loughran,) as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Charles Loughran, deceased; John A. Moore, Joel B. Goodman, Benson H. Goodman, James L. Montgomery, Peter El. Desvernine, Andrew Delvalle, George Woehrle and Albert Woehrle, Luke McDermott, John McDermott, Jr., Charles McDermott, Thomas McDermott, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Supplemental and amended summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 25th day of November, 1899. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To Margaret Loughran, Charles McDermott, and Thomas McDermott, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1900, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the New York County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, February 19th, 1900.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEUTEL, LOUISA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anna Maria Kuebler, Elizabeth Miller, Alice Hahn, Linda Hahn, William Hahn, and Albert Hahn, the heirs and next of kin of LOUISA BEUTEL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Clara M. Blum of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 15th day of November, 1888, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of LOUISA BEUTEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of April, one thousand nine hundred, (1900,) at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ROSE REILLY, plaintiff, against JAMES P. FINNAN, individually and as Administrator of MARY HARKINS, deceased; Hannah Finnan, his wife, Catherine Harkins, John J. Harkins, Mary Bough the Bank for Savings, and Alina B. Young, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 3d day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on said day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, Auctioneers, the following described premises, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, the same being the premises directed in said judgment to be sold to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in Block 812 on the southerly side of West 37th Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 37th Street, distant one hundred and fifty-two (152) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and 37th Street; running thence easterly along the southerly side of 37th Street twenty (20) feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-three (93) feet ten and one-half (10½) inches; thence westerly in a straight line twenty (20) feet more or less to a point which is ninety-five (95) feet southerly from 37th Street; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and through the centre of a party wall ninety-five (95) feet to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less; and

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 16th Ward of the City of New York, in Block 792, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a distance of five hundred and twenty-one (521) feet, one (1) inch west from the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, and running thence in a straight line a southerly direction to the middle of the block ninety-two (92) feet; thence along the line of the middle of the block in a westerly direction seventeen (17) feet four (4) inches; thence in an angular direction ninety-two (92) feet one (1) inch to the front of the lot on Seventeenth Street; thence in an easterly direction along the front of said gore or lot twenty-one (21) feet one (1) inch to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 9th, 1900.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

JAMES C. QUINN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 265 West 37th Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property first above described, its street number being 144 West 37th Street, New York City:

Thirty-seventh Street.

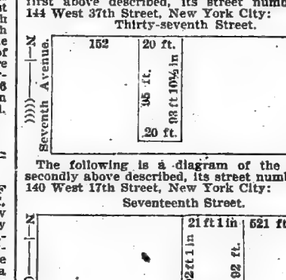

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $30,000.00, with interest thereon from February 9, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.05, with interest from February 9, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $409.26 and interest, and arrears of water rents imposed on the premises for the year 1899, amount not fixed.

Dated New York, February 15th, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ROSE REILLY, plaintiff, against JAMES P. FINNAN, individually and as Administrator of MARY HARKINS, deceased; Hannah Finnan, his wife, Catherine Harkins, John J. Harkins, Mary Bough the Bank for Savings, and Alina B. Young, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 3d day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on said day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, Auctioneers, the following described premises, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, the same being the premises directed in said judgment to be sold to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in Block 812 on the southerly side of West 37th Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 37th Street, distant one hundred and fifty-two (152) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and 37th Street; running thence easterly along the southerly side of 37th Street twenty (20) feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-three (93) feet ten and one-half (10½) inches; thence westerly in a straight line twenty (20) feet more or less to a point which is ninety-five (95) feet southerly from 37th Street; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and through the centre of a party wall ninety-five (95) feet to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less; and

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 16th Ward of the City of New York, in Block 792, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a distance of five hundred and twenty-one (521) feet, one (1) inch west from the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, and running thence in a straight line a southerly direction to the middle of the block ninety-two (92) feet; thence along the line of the middle of the block in a westerly direction seventeen (17) feet four (4) inches; thence in an angular direction ninety-two (92) feet one (1) inch to the front of the lot on Seventeenth Street; thence in an easterly direction along the front of said gore or lot twenty-one (21) feet one (1) inch to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 9th, 1900.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

JAMES C. QUINN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 265 West 37th Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property first above described, its street number being 144 West 37th Street, New York City:

Thirty-seventh Street.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $30,000.00, with interest thereon from February 9, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.05, with interest from February 9, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $409.26 and interest, and arrears of water rents imposed on the premises for the year 1899, amount not fixed.

Dated New York, February 15th, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

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The right of dower of the defendant Hannah Finnan will be included in the sale of both of the above-described premises, if not already disposed of, and the purchaser or purchasers at the said sale shall hold the property free and clear and discharged of any claim by virtue of such right.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates now liens on the property first above described and known as No. 144 West 37th Street, is $751.25 and interest, which will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or be paid by the referee.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates now liens on the property secondly above described and known as No. 140 West 37th Street, is $471.47 and interest, which will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or be paid by the referee.

Dated New York, March 9th, 1900.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD HIRSH and Henry Hirsh, plaintiffs, against JOHN WELCKER and Mary Welcker, his wife, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on February 9, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninety-second Street with the westerly side of Lexington Avenue; running thence southerly, along the westerly side of Lexington Avenue, seventy-eight feet eight and one-half inches; thence westerly parallel with the southerly side of Ninety-second Street sixty-three feet and four inches; thence northerly parallel with the westerly side of Lexington Avenue twenty-two feet; thence easterly, again parallel with the southerly side of Ninety-second Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence northerly and parellel with the westerly side of Lexington Avenue, fifty-six feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Ninety-second Street; thence easterly, along the southerly side of Ninety-second Street, thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises will be sold subject to the covenants and restrictions in respect to the character and use of the buildings to be erected upon said premises contained in a certain deed made to the plaintiffs herein by George Ehret and others, dated April 17, 1890, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 62 of Conveyances, (Block Series,) Page 309, on April 20, 1890, and in a deed made by the plaintiffs and Flora Hirsh, the wife of the plaintiff Edward Hirsh, to the defendant John Welcker, dated April 26, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 62 of Conveyances, (Block Series,) Page 30, on April 27, 1899.

Dated New York, February 15, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y.

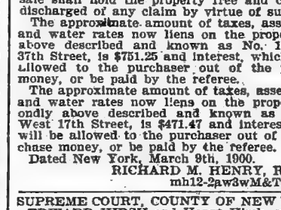

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $53,705.74, with interest thereon from January 31, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $305.30, with interest from February 9, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $372.06 and interest, together with any water rents imposed on the premises for the year 1899, amount not fixed.

Dated New York, February 15, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ROBERT GOODBODY and another, plaintiffs, vs. ARON BLUHM et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York in Section No. 6, Block No. 1,732 on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street number 63 West 134th Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and ten feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Lenox Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the same eighteen feet nine inches; thence southerly again parallel with Lenox Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street aforesaid, and thence westerly along the same eighteen feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to restrictions as to buildings and against nuisances as contained in prior deeds affecting said premises.—Dated February 24th, 1900.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Atty. for Plaintiffs, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

135th Street.

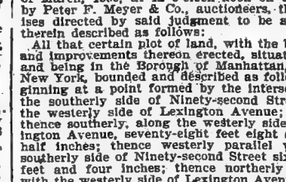

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,312.50, with interest thereon from February 15th, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $328.45, with interest from February 10th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $160 80-100 and interest.—Dated New York, Feb. 24, 1900.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERICK G. POTTER, plaintiff, against LEWIS F. MORTIMER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant seventy-five (75) feet easterly of the Boulevard or Broadway, running thence northerly parallel with said Boulevard or Broadway, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Boulevard or Broadway one hundred feet (100) eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, February 23d, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street numbers are unknown.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described propesty is to be sold is $14,885, with interest thereon from the 23d day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $427.80, with interest thereon from February 23d, 1900. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $680.00 and interest.

There are prior liens upon said premises consisting of four mortgages for the following amounts: $21,500.00, $18,500.00, $12,000.00, and $800.00, but the amount due on said mortgages for principal and interest is unknown; said premises will be sold subject to said mortgages.—Dated New York, February 23d, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—META SALBERG, plaintiff, vs. PATRICK REDDY & ors., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23rd day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Geo. R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of East 120th Street, distant one hundred feet east of the southeast corner of 5th Avenue and 120th Street, running thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block, thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet, thence northerly again parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of East 120th Street, and thence westerly along the said side of 120th Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning."—Dated March 1st, 1900.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.

JOHN HOYER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 90 Centre Street, Manhattan, New York City.

120th St.

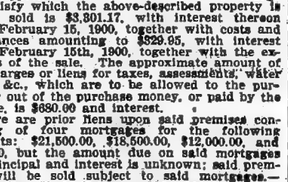

119th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,622.00, with interest thereon from February 9th, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $212.87, with interest from February 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,097.47 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $85,000, together with interest thereon from November 15,

Broadway and 11th St.
COTTON DRESS GOODS.
On Monday, March 12th.

8000 yards,—Novelty Swiss,—striped or figured.
All this season's light and medium colors, and black and white.
Suitable for Shirt-waists or Summer Gowns,
11 cents per yard;
Value 18 cents

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

UMBRELLAS.

On Monday, March 12th.
750 Umbrellas,—Men's 26 and 28-inch, Women's, 26-inch.
Pure twill Silk with tape edge,—mounted on close rolling, Paragon lock frame, with steel rod.
Handles of various designs,—Horn or plain and silver trimmed, English Furze and Box Wood. "Princess" shape or crooks.
$1.95 each.
Value $4.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SILK.
10,000 yards fancy Foulard.

New designs in white or black and white on latest shades of navy blue, violet, gray, vieux rose, reseda, tan, gobelin and black grounds.
55 cents per yard.
Value 80 cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

COTTON SHEETS and PILLOW CASES.
Basement Salesroom.

Sheets and Pillow Cases,—Utica Mills Cotton, Hemmed and Hemstitched.

Sheets.

Size.	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
54x90,	40c.	48c. each.
63x93½,	47c.	55c. "
72x93½,	55c.	63c. "
72x99,	58c.	66c. "
81x93½,	60c.	68c. "

Pillow Cases.

Size.	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
45x38½,	14c.	18c. each.
50x38½,	16c.	20c. "
54x38½,	17c.	31c. "

The prices quoted for these articles are below the cost of the material by the yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

ART WORKS TO BE SOLD.

Bonner Collection and American Association Pictures in the List—Quarters to be Enlarged.

The American Art Association announces another important sale. It is to be held at Chickering Hall on Tuesday, April 10, and consists of the collection of pictures belonging to Frederic Bonner, together with a number of canvases which belong to the American Art Association.

Mr. Bonner's pictures are principally of the Barbizon School. They include works by Troyon, Diaz, Daubigny, Corot, Jacque, and Fromentin. There are also five works by Wyant, and three by Inness.

The paintings belonging to the association are to be sold because of alterations to be made in the building which it occupies. These alterations will give it a great deal more room, as in addition to the present quarters the rooms now occupied by W. Kurtz will be added. The pictures are of the early English, modern French, and impressionist schools, and include several important canvases by Monet. Among these are three of the splendid series of Rouen Cathedral. There are also two fine works by Sir Thomas Lawrence, several Cazins, and Gainsborough's portrait of David Garrick.

On the afternoons of April 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 there will be sold at the galleries of the American Art Association the collection of art objects belonging to William Churchill Oastler. It includes antique Chinese porcelains of great interest, and an aggregation of Japanese lacquer, which, it is claimed, is by far the finest ever offered at public sale in this country. Mr. Oastler also possesses a large number of examples of skilled workmanship in precious and other metals, many specimens of cloisonné enamel, objects in jade, crystal, and agate, and several fine Oriental rugs.

NOTABLES AT THE HOTELS.

Col. Henry Watterson and Thomas P. Ochiltree in the City.

Standing in the main corridor of the Waldorf-Astoria at the same time yesterday afternoon were Thomas Brackett Reed, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives; Lieut. Gov. T. L. Woodruff, who hopes to be Vice President; Col. Henry Watterson of Kentucky, and Thomas P. Ochiltree of Texas.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and her daughter are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mrs. Sartoris has recovered from the effects of a recent surgical operation and will go to Washington soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson are at the Holland. Mrs. Gibson is a daughter of Thomas Nelson Page, the author, and her clandestine marriage to Mr. Gibson a few weeks ago caused a flutter in society.

Monday and Tuesday.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits,
Eton, fly-front and tight fitting, in blue and black cheviots, silk lined,
$28.50 & $32.50.

Tan, gray, and Oxford Homespuns,
$34.50.

Blue and black Broadcloths,
$42.50.

Also,
Separate Skirts,
tucked, in gray and oxford homespuns,
$9.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

NOME A LAWYER'S KLONDIKE.

A Dozen There, and All Have as Much Business as They Can Do.

W. J. Milroy, senior member of a law firm at Nome, Alaska, is at the Hoffman House.

"There are twelve law firms at Nome," he said, "and all of them have all the business they can attend to. We are greatly handicapped for the time being, however, for the reason that the nearest Supreme Court is about 1,000 miles away. A new Court House and a judicial appointment at Nome have been promised us.

"The latter place is soon bound to be the most populous locality in Alaska. It is estimated that there will be 60,000 people there in June, but I think that figure is about one-third too high. The lack of transportation facilities will be a source of much inconvenience this year, but every effort is being made to overcome it.

"There is a great need for ships, and a dozen men are scouring the States to secure suitable vessels for the Alaska service. Some of the ships that were used by the War Department for military transports are being negotiated for, but very few have been secured, nothing near enough to properly supply the demand."

COLORED CONVERTS BAPTIZED.

Nearly Two Hundred Immersed at Mt. Olivet Church—Women Faint.

As a result of recent revival services 184 persons were immersed at the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, (colored,) in Fifty-third Street, near Broadway, yesterday morning. The immersions were performed by the Rev. C. T. Walker, pastor of the church, assisted by E. L. Carter.

It seemed as though hardly one in ten of those who came was able to get into the church, and five policemen, detailed from the West Forty-seventh Street Station, had hard work to keep the crowd about the entrance in order. Within such excitement prevailed that several women fainted.

The women converts, of whom there were 89, all wore loose-fitting, white flannel costumes, and many had white ribbons in their hair. The men, who sat just across the aisle from them, were robed in black, and were in their stocking feet. Baptizing began immediately after the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. J. Floyd of Wheeling, West Va., and the first to be immersed was a little blind girl, who exclaimed as she came up: "Thank God, I am saved!" The cry was taken up and repeated by the entire congregation. The immersions occupied nearly two hours.

Old friends with new faces—
Spring styles in our $3 Derbys.
Spring styles in alpines.
Spring styles in silk hats.
Spring styles in all hats that men and boys should wear.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"When summer's dainty leafery is planned."

By the sea or in the hills (and plans should be well under way by this time) you wish cool, soft effects. That is why mattings are so desirable.

NEW SPRING MATTING.

China ..... $3.50 to $14.00
Japanese ..... 6.00 to 12.50
(All per roll of 40 yards.)

White Mahogany, Bird's-eye Maple and Birch bedroom furniture, every piece to add to beauty and comfort. Delicate designs that make small rooms seem large and large rooms dainty, all at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

CARPETS
Special Sale (This Week)
BEST BODY BRUSSELS,
Of the Oldest and Most Celebrated Makes,
from 95c. the yard.

We call special attention to
OUR SANITARY AMERICAN Floor Mattings,
Especially adapted for hotels and Summer residences; artistic and very durable.

The finest importation of
China and Japanese Straw Mattings
Ever exhibited,
from $5.00 per roll of 40 yards.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

For Dyspepsia.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Strengthens the stomach, assists digestion, relieves distress and the feeling of exhaustion and dizziness.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

Gowns.
3d Floor.

Spring and Summer Fabrics.
Models for
Street, Carriage and Evening Dress.
To be exhibited
on Monday, March 12th,
Nineteen hundred.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Special Sale.
Oriental Dep't.

Extra Quality Turkish Carpets,
$60 & $75.
Sizes suitable for Parlors, Library, and Dining Rooms.

220 Large Karabagh Rugs,
$13 & $15.
formerly $18 & $22.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Special Sale of
Fine Carpets.

Last season's patterns.

Plush Wilton,
$1.00,
reduced from $1.40.

Wilton Velvet,
85 cts.,
reduced from $1.10.

Domestic Axminster,
75 cts.,
reduced from $1.00 & $1.25.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Eye Glasses Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eyeglasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St. (New York (near Nassau St.) Cut this out—T.

BOLD FREIGHT CAR ROBBERY.

Thieves Carry Away $500 Worth of Copper in a Hired Truck.

An unusually bold robbery was committed at the Lehigh Valley freight yard in Jersey City yesterday morning. William Dunn of 429 Grove Street, Stephen Coolihan of 203 Seventh Street, and Patrick Mannix of 48 Canal Street hired a truck Saturday night from Uriah Best at Essex and Warren Streets, Mannix pretending that he wanted to move his furniture.

Shortly before daylight they drove to the freight yard and broke open a car, from which they took ten bars of copper, weighing 1,770 pounds and valued at $495.60. They were arrested by Policeman O'Connor while trying to sell the copper to a junkman in Brunswick Street. They will be arraigned before Police Justice Nevin to-day.

Made for you from Your Measure

Spring Suits, Overcoats and Trousers, from "the pick" of high-class fabrics, and the prices we ask show you a great saving for the same quality.

3 Custom Departments in 3 great stores.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, at 7:30—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Ed. de Reszke.
To-night, at B'klyn—FAUST. Mmes. Calvé, Mantelli; MM. Salignac, Scotti, Plancon.
Wed. Evg., March 14, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Thurs. Aft., March 15, at 2:30 precisely—First performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Marie Brema, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bars, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, Pringle, H. Devries, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Evg., March 16, at 8—FIDELIO. Mmes Ternina, Pevny; MM. Bertram, Pringle, and Dippel.
Sat. Aft., March 17, at 2—FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Van Dyck, Scotti, and Plancon.
Sat. Evg., March 17, at 8, at Popular Prices—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, and Salignac.
WEBER PIANO USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN,
By Richard Wagner.
SECOND AND LAST CYCLE. AFTERNOONS Thurs. Aft., Mar. 15, at 2:30 precisely—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Marie Brema, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bars, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, Pringle, H. Devries, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor Paur.
Tues. Aft., Mar. 20, at 1 precisely—DIE WALKUERE. Mmes. Emma Eames, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Pevny, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bouton, Molka-Kellogg, Broadfoot, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Thurs. Aft., Mar. 22, at 1 precisely—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Pringle, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Thurs. Aft., Mar. 27, at 12:45 precisely—GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Mmes. Ternina, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, Molka-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke.
Seats for all performances now on sale.

DWIGHT L. ELMENDORF'S LECTURE, From "New York To Paris." Illustrated with many French Moving Pictures. SHERRY'S THURSDAY, MARCH 15, at 3:30 P. M.
Tickets at Sherry's and Tyson's offices.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. The Famous JAPANESE PLAYERS.

THE CASINO GIRL. George W. Lederer's Presentation at the Casino. Sale Begins To-day. PRODUCTION POSITIVELY NEXT MON. EVG.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT.
TO-NIGHT Benefit test. to Mrs. W. Schlueter. First time Philipp's Der Goldene Kaefig.

Q'Neill's Spring Opening! | *O'Neill's Spring Opening!* | *O'Neill's Spring Opening!*

O'Neill's.

To-day, Monday, March 12th,

Opening of the New Goods For Spring of 1900.

We show to-day for the first time our entire line of the New Spring Goods for women's wear. Each department is full to overflowing with Fashion's latest and best, including many novelties that are entirely exclusive. We have made many notable opening displays in the past, but none to approach this one either in scope or beauty. A word or two of four specially noteworthy exhibits.

The Trimmed Millinery.

The Millinery display this season is superb, much larger and more beautiful than that of any previous year. Our assortment of imported Hats, Bonnets and Toques includes the best designs of the most famous milliners of Paris. Our own workrooms are also splendidly represented with a magnificent collection, embracing all that is new in shape, color and trimming. It is a display that every woman should see. Don't miss it.

In the Untrimmed Hat Department

you will find the largest and best selected assortment in New York, one big enough to please the most exacting woman, for it includes all the popular shapes, braids and colors, as well as several designs that were made specially for us. In this department you will also find an elegant variety of CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, both for school and dress wear.

The New Costumes, Wraps and Separate Skirts.

Our Big Cloak and Suit Showroom contains everything that is new in style and material, from the modest priced garment to the most exclusive imported novelty. Every line is now complete, and we believe a visit of inspection will prove both interesting and instructive. A few items to show you the range of prices.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS.

Our stock of the new Men Tailored Suits is especially noteworthy. It includes all the choice novelties in material and shape, as well as a number designed especially to our order. As none but the best makers are represented, every suit is perfect in workmanship and fit. The prices range from

9.98 to 75.00.

VERY SPECIAL! Walking Suits of extra quality of cheviots, Short, Jaunty, Double-Breasted Eton Jacket, seams finished with rows of stitching, Silk Serge Reveres, the Skirt is the new shape, with double box plaited back, entire suit lined throughout with excellent quality of Taffeta, Black, Navy, Tan and Gray . . . $32

Separate Dress Skirts.

Never before have we shown so large and varied an assortment of Separate Dress Skirts. You can have your pick here of the best that New York produces at prices ranging from . . . . . 3.98 to $50

Special! For To-Day's Selling!

Separate Dress Skirts of all-wool cheviot, stitched inverted plaits forming fan at the bottom, single box-plaited back, percaline lined, ribbon belt 9.98

A Special Item from the Jacket Stock!

Short Double-Breasted Eton Jackets of rough finish cheviot, medium weight, notched collar, Peau de Soie facings, lined throughout with black taffeta $10

The Silk & Cotton Shirt Waist Stock

is replete with the latest and best styles and effects. We offer as especially good value to-day a line of Black Satin Waists, corded back and front, four bias folds on front, and finished with small buttons, five rows of cording on sleeves 5.98

In the Big Colored Dress Goods Sections

will be seen the productions of the best European makers in great variety, as well as the newest and choicest fabrics woven by American looms. It is an exhibit that is specially noteworthy, and one that every woman should see, for it includes all the popular moderate priced fabrics, as well as the most exclusive. Just a brief mention of a few of the most popular goods and their prices:

BROADCLOTHS, in numerous shades, including all the Pastel colors . . . 1.00 to 2.39
VENETIANS, in all the popular shades—not one missing, yd. . . . 1.00 to 1.98
QUEENS CLOTH, in sixteen shades, including the Pastel colors, yd. . . 1.00 to 1.45
SATIN SOLEIL, in all the new spring shades, yd. . . . 1.00
SATIN STRIPE POPLINS, ten beautiful spring shades to choose from, at . . . 1.39 to 1.50
SILK WARP HENRIETTAS, in a wide range of colors, yd. . . . 1.45
NUN'S VEILINGS, in all the street and evening shades, yd. . . . 50c. to 1.25
TWEED MIXTURES in eight beautiful colors, 54 inches wide, yd. . 95c
SCOTCH HOMESPUNS, in all the grays, browns and other desirable colors, yard . 69c to 1.25
CHECK SUITINGS, large, small and broken effects, yd. . . . 50c to 1.98
GOLF CLOTHS—An immense variety of these popular fabrics at, yd. . . . 95c to 2.98
COVERT CLOTHS, in several shades of Grays, Tans and other desirable colors, yd. 1.00 to 1.50

Also a large variety of the soft, clinging materials, including Silk and Wool Eoliennes, Crepe de Chines, Bareges, together with a large stock of the new materials for Shirt Waists and the new Foule Cloth Plaids and Checks in Pastel Colors. Also French Printed Challies in the most attractive designs and colorings.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St....at 8:30. DANIEL FROHMAN..Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat. at 2.15.
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
of Mrs. Craigie's society play,
THE AMBASSADOR.
Last Performance Monday, March 19.
*ON TUESDAY, MARCH 20, Daniel Frohman will present a new English comedy, in three acts,
THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON.
With the Daly Theatre Stock Company.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinée Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
"Another Miss Hobbs Success."
CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDY COMPANY in the Brilliant Comedy,
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
The London Success duplicated here.

KOSTER & BIAL'S TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
THE Incomparable double production
REGATTA GIRL
and grand pantomimic ballet spectacle
PROGRESS
400 PEOPLE 40 NOTABLE ARTISTS.
MATINEES THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
THURSDAY AT 11, AT 8:15. FRIDAY AT 3, AT 8:15.
JAPAN REVISITED.
Reserved Seats, 75c. and $1.00. Now on sale. Mch. 22 and 23, Paris & Klondike. Motion Pic'es.
Seats for all performances now on sale.

SCHLEY Music Hall, 34th St. & B'way. MAT. TO-DAY.
POLITE VAUDEVILLE.
EVENINGS 8:15. JNO. W. RANSONE.
POPULAR PRICES. DOLEN & LENNHARR
Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, Richard Harlow, HINES & REMINGTON, LEWIS & RYAN, BOYNTON'S SEA LIONS, ARTIE HALL, WILSON & LEICESTER, FOY & CLARK.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. CISSIE LOFTUS
Montrell, Lew Hawkins, Smith & Cook, Mov. Pic's, etc.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. CISSIE LOFTUS
Oro, Bernard & Oro, J. Glenroy, Willett & Thorne, 30 ot's

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. The Great Lenten Attraction.
18th WEEK "WAY DOWN EAST"
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW LAST WEEK
Aquatic Sports; Live Game Park, Live Game Birds and Fish, Indian and Canoeists' Camp. Trap Shooting on Roof. Pistol and Rifle Ranges. TO-NIGHT National Championship Relay Race. Half Mile Race, Championship of America. Special Features and Attractions. OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM., 50c.

WALDORF-ASTORIA. ASTOR GALLERY.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, March 16, at 3:30
2d Lecture —of— MR. ELBERT HUBBARD.
Tickets $1.00; on Sale Tuesday morning at Newsstand, Waldorf-Astoria, and J. B. Pond, Everett House.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Evenings, 8:30. BROTHER OFFICERS. Matinées, 2:15.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'y & 44th Ev'gs, 8:15. JAMES K. HACKETT. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. The Pride of Jennico.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Sat. Wm. Gillette in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE B'way & 24th St. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 50th TIME, FRI., MAR. 23D, SOUVENIRS Ev'gs, 8:50. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS Mats., 2:15.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. "Biggest kind of a hit."—Herald. EV'GS, 8 O'C. MATS. WED. & SAT., 1:50. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3:30.
ERNEST SETON THOMPSON.
"Wild Animals at Home." Reserved Seats, $1; children half price. J. B. POND, Manager.

5th Ave THEATRE. MODJESKA
Assisted by John E. Kellerd | To-night, Tues and Wed. Evs., "The Ladies' Battle." Mar. 19—Stuart Robson in Oliver Goldsmith.

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance.
Marie Wainwright, Lydia Yeamans Titus, Harry Watson, Solaret, Knox Wilson, Jules Keller, A. D. Robbins, Spenser Kelly.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. Matinee To-day. HIGH ROLLER CO. Parisian Exposition; Living Pictures.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER'S —BIG AMERICAN MINSTRELS—

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—PEACEFUL VALLEY

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL. Madame SEMBRICH
SONG RECITAL
Tuesday Aft., March 13, at 3:15.
Seats, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50. Boxes, $30, $20.
Now on sale ONLY at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

WALLACK'S Evs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
Another Triumph! Great Success of
OLGA NETHERSOLE,
THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY
IN PREPARATION: THE PROFLIGATE.

EDEN MUSEE World in Wax, New Groups. Extra Attraction: PASSION PLAY of Oberammergau. This Aft. at 3. Evenings at 9.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.
150TH TIME. SOUVENIRS NEXT MONDAY.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8. MATS. WED. & SAT.
DAVID BELASCO'S MADAME BUTTERFLY and NAUGHTY ANTHONY.
TO-NIGHT, EXQUISITE SOUVENIRS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 3d Wk. Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:30
VICTORIA. MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS, with Josie Hall

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
HENRY IRVING. Every Night at 8. Matinée Sat. at 2.
ROBESPIERRE.
Programme for Second Week Announced Later.

The New York Broadway, 44-45 Sts. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
BROADWAY to TOKIO | No Smoking at Matinées.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co.
25c., 50c., 75c., $1. "MELODY AT A MINIMUM."
Next Week—PATIENCE. FRA DIAVOLO.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC B'way. Mats. HALL, & 30th. Tues. & Sat.
The new Burlesque, SAPOLIO in conjunction with WHIRL-I-GIG

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. A RUNAWAY GIRL. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
with James T. Powers & 65 others.

Huber's 14th St. Museum. Laloo, Limbless Wonder; Orange-headed Girl. Theatre 2 Cents.

MARCH

1900

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended March 10.	1,942,894
Same week last year.....	3,091,403
To date this year.....	23,407,280
Corresponding date last year.	45,654,880
Bonds for the week.....	$9,204,800
Same week last year.....	$10,828,100
To date this year.....	$106,368,300
Corresponding date last year.	$271,898,510

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@4; at three months, 4½@5; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fnd. pf.	2½	Glucose Sugar Ref.	1½
Am. Linseed	1½	Gt. Northern pf.	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	2½	Mo. Pacific	1
Am. Malting	1½	N. J. Central	1⅝
Am. Malting pf.	2½	N. Y. Central	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1	Rio Gr. Western	10
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Rio Gr. West. pf.	2
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	3	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Anaconda Copper	3¼	Third Avenue	1½
B., Roch. & Pitts.	5	U. S. Rubber pf.	2¾
Dul., S. S. & At.	1⅛		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil.	1½	International Paper.	3
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	Int. Paper pf.	2⅜
Am. Steel Hoop.	3¼	Met. Street Ry.	4
Am. Tin Plate.	1¼	Minn. & St. Louis	2
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake.	1
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅝
Brunswick City	1½	Pressed Steel Car.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Pullman Co.	2½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1	Rep. Iron & Steel	1½
Consolidated Gas	2½	St. L. Southwestern.	1½
Col. & Hock. Coal.	1½	Standard R. & T.	1¼
Continental Tobacco.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2¾
Del., Lack. & West.	3	Union Bag & Paper.	2
Erie 2d pf.	1	Union Bag & P. pf.	3
H. B. Claflin	2⅛	U. S. Rubber	4
Hocking Valley	2		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. Un. Gas 5s.	1	Ft Worth & Rio G. 1st	1
Cent. of N. J. 5s, registered	3	Int. Paper 6s.	1
Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st con. 4s.	1	Lehigh V. of N. Y. 1st	1½
Chi. & N'w'n s. f. 6s, registered	1	Mex. Cent. con. 4s.	5¼
Chi., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	1	N. Y., Sus. & West. ref. 5s	1¾
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s.	1	Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s.	1½
Clev. & M. 4½s.	1¾	Tol. & O. C. 1st, West. Div.	2½

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s.	1	Mobile & Ohio genl.	1
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st	1	N., C. & St. L. cn. 4s.	1
D., M. & M., 1. g. 5½s.	1	N. Y. C., M. C. 3½s.	1
D., S. S. & At. 5s.	1½	St. L. Southw. 2d	1¼
Green Bay deb. A.	2½	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	4
Green Bay deb. B.	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2
Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d.	18	W. N. Y. & P. genl.	2¾
L., E. & St. L. cn. 5s.	1	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	2½
Met. Elev. 1st.	1¼	West Shore 4s.	1
M., K. & T. ext. 5s.	2	W. Union coll. tr. 5s.	1

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, March 10, total transactions included 1,042,894 shares of stock, $8,545,000 bonds, including $426,800 Government and $233,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS.

	Mch.11,'99.	Mch.10.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	3,091,403	1,942,894	1,148,509
Mining	1,500	2,350	*850
Banks	65	..	65

BONDS.

	Mch.11,'99.	Mch.10,1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$19,357,000	$8,545,000	$10,812,000
State	216,000	233,000	*17,000
Government	255,100	426,800	*171,700

*Increase.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 11.—On the Stock Exchange last week Americans showed an improving tendency. Among the increases were Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, which rose ⅝; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé issues, from ⅜ to ⅝; Union Pacific, ½; New York, Ontario and Western, ⅛; Southern preferred, ⅛; Louisville and Nashville, ½.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

WAR LOAN IS OVERSUBSCRIBED

Public Must Borrow Cash at 4 Per Cent. to Take Up a Loan Yielding Barely 3—Little Easy Money in Sight—Continental Markets Are Also Affected.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, March 11.—Our money market last week has been all budget and war loan. Instead of credits becoming cheaper, they have been dearer; first, because the rush to clear tea, tobacco, and spirits swept fully £2,000,000 extra away from the money lenders, and, secondly, because the commercial demands on the market are increasing.

The consequence has been that the market was never able to release itself from the power of the Bank of England, which lent, and latterly discounted heavily, daily at its minimum.

So poor did the open discount market become that during the last three days it also quoted 4 per cent., thereby insuring to the bank a heavier share of business. Furthermore, discrimination has begun to be exercised in regard to that class of bills drawn by the Continental—chiefly German—banks and accepted by their own branches here because the Bank of England refuses to accept these as security for loans or for discount. Some houses have been declining to take any of this class of paper, others have bought sparingly at 4½ per cent discount.

Yesterday our market was still pinched, and must become more so this week unless the Treasury pays money out.

Crowds are flocking into the bank to lodge applications for the national war loan which was issued Saturday morning. It is already applied for twice over in London alone, and I should not be surprised were it applied for a dozen times over if the lists are kept open until Tuesday night. The quotation for scrip is 2⅝ premium. Only 3 per cent. in cash is required to accompany the application, but a tenfold application would mean the temporary locking up of £9,000,000 even on this basis, and the market simply has not the money. Already it owes the bank about £5,000,000, and it must borrow more Monday.

The outlook is thus far from comfortable for those who speculated three weeks ago on the basis of a 3 per cent. discount rate in March, and discontent is expressed regarding the dilatory action of the Treasury in releasing the tax accumulations. It might easily disburse five or six millions, it is contended, and so make up all difference between adverse and favorable rates on money.

One banker asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer Friday at the close of his cheery chat with the bankers and representatives of the press in the Bank of England parlor if the Treasury would accept deposits of consols, scrip, or floaters in lieu of cash with the applications, and was referred to the Bank of England. This meant that cash alone would be received, a part of which must be borrowed at 4 per cent. to secure allotments of a loan yielding barely 3 per cent.

All of the £30,000,000 may be paid up in full after April 9, but the existing state of the market forbids the expectation that this liberty will be freely embraced, and the prospect rather is that monthly recurrent pinches will occur in the market as the successive installments of three or four and a half millions become payable.

Much depends on the liability of the Government to ship bullion abroad, and that is quite an unknown factor. Big wars usually do involve this danger, and the mere dread that such will be the case is sure to maintain our markets in a rather fevered state. Easy money is short, and may be put out of sight for this Spring and Summer.

Abroad also, particularly in Berlin, the markets are becoming adverse, and I last week conversed with an eminent banker just returned from a business tour in Russia who thinks that liquidation of all unsound finance must take place there before the country's position can again become good.

The curious fact is that all the military successes in South Africa have failed to bring animation back to the Stock Exchange. It is curious, but explainable. The markets both here and in Paris have manipulated prices until they now stand well above all reasonable limits not only for Kafirs, but for copper mine shares and for all sorts of industrial, and even British railway, issues. The last named indeed, have been bought on the assumption that money was going to be cheap, so now it is all drag, drag, with efforts to sell whenever the news looks favorable.

Stock Exchange bears have no appearance of being overloaded, but the market bosses unquestionably are, as are also their dupes among the public. No Transvaal mine dividends, either, are coming in to help to pay from 6 to 10 per cent. interest charged to carry time bargains or pawned stock movements.

Rio Tintos especially puzzle us. Paris, ostensibly at least, has bought these shares with such persistency that they closed last night at 54½, the highest price ever seen. As far as I can make out, professionals and monopolist financiers have it in play all among themselves. No broker ever admits having a single client engaged in the gamble, but Tintos, when last known, were the most powerfully engineered of all copper mine shares, therefore the demonstration is made with them in the hope of reviving popular interest in copper stock speculation in all forms.

Much play is made also with options, and for the present the London professional is on the grill.

I am unable to resist the feeling that we shall behold a disastrous recoil one day, but you must not ask me which day. Your rate-cutting rumors or facts completely stifled all nascent desire here to once more engage in operations for a rise in your railroad stocks. That section of our Exchange was not more deserted when we groaned under a 6 per cent. bank rate and lived in dread of a 7 than it is now, and I think this is a great pity.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, March 12.

Cincinnati Union Stock Yards Company—Annual meeting.
Colorado Fuel & Iron Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Diamond Match Company—Dividend payable.
Havana-American Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Tuesday, March 13.

American Beet Sugar Company—Books close for dividend on preferred and for the annual meeting.
International Mortgage Bank of Mexico—General meeting.
Missouri Pacific Railway—Annual meeting.
Pennsylvania Railroad—Annual meeting.
Pennsylvania Steel Company—Annual meeting.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railway—Annual meeting.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company—Annual meeting.
United Agency Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, March 14.

Arizona and Utah Railway—Annual meeting.
Asphalt Company of America—Annual meeting.
Atlantic and Charlotte Air Line Railway—Annual meeting.
Bonanza Development Company—Annual meeting.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Welsbach Light Company—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Special meeting.

Thursday, March 15.

American Linseed Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Waltham Watch Company—Dividend payable.
Baltimore and Ohio Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Cambria Iron Company—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway—Dividend payable.
Chicago City Railway—Books close.
Columbus (Ohio) Gas Light and Heat Company—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Gas Company, (New York)—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Lake Superior Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Continental Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Corn Exchange Bank—Special meeting.
Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company—Dividend payable.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Dividend payable.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
Havana-American Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Elevating Company—Dividend payable.
International Paper Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
International Power Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Joliet and Chicago Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Laclede Gaslight Company of St. Louis—Dividend payable on common.
National Bank of Commerce—Special meeting.
National Carbon Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Lead Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Tube Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York and East River Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
Portland and Rumford Falls Railroad—Dividend payable.
Republic Iron and Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Royal Baking Powder Company—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company—Books close.
Standard Oil Company—Dividend payable.
United States Leather Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Waynesburg and Washington Railroad—Dividend payable.
West Jersey and Seashore Railroad—Dividend payable.

Friday, March 16.

National Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, March 17.

Cincinnati Street Railway—Books close.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Books close.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Dividend

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 10, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., March 10. Bid.	Closing Sat., March 10. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended March 10, 1,942,894	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended March 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 10,1900.
115¼ February 27.	114 January 6.	114	116	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA	115	115	115	115	116½	130
16 February 7.	12⅛ January 15.	14⅝	14⅞	..	American Car & Foundry Co	29,090,000			..	15½	15⅝	14¼	14⅝	...	2,700
66 February 6.	59 January 29.	62⅛	62⅞	+ 2½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	29,090,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	60⅞	62¾	60⅝	62½	...	3,945
36⅝ February 7.	22¼ March 6.	32⅜	35½	— 1½	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	33⅜	33⅞	32½	32½	36⅛	1,430
94½ January 22.	90 January 8.	93½	...	— ½	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,126,800	Dec. 1, '99.	8	SA	93½	93½	93½	93½	92	150
38½ January 22.	24½ January 4.	25	31	..	American District Telegraph	3,645,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¾	SA	27½	27½	26	27½	48	35
148 February 7.	145 January 18.	143	147	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	146	146	146	146	142	259
45 March 8.	33½ January 15.	44½	45	+ ⅝	American Ice Co	22,939,100	Feb. 15, 1900.	1	Q	44¼	45	43¾	44⅞	...	6,827
78½ February 8.	72½ January 15.	74½	76	..	American Ice Co. pf.	12,440,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	74	74½	73½	74½	...	710
16½ February 6.	11 March 7.	13	13½	+ 1¼	American Linseed Co.	16,750,000			..	12⅜	13½	11	13⅜	...	15,545
60 February 5.	52⅜ January 11.	56	57½	+ 2½	American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	54⅝	57	54½	57	...	841
7⅝ January 2.	5½ March 2.	5½	6	+ 1⅛	American Malting Co.	14,500,000			..	4⅝	5¼	4⅝	5¼	21¼	9,950
31½ January 2.	22 March 1.	24½	25	+ 2½	American Malting Co. pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	22	25½	22	24⅝	66⅝	1,210
42⅛ February 6.	35½ January 2.	39½	39	— 1	American Smelting & Refining Co.	27,000,000			..	39⅝	39⅝	38½	39	...	4,125
92 February 5.	86 January 2.	90½	91	+ 1	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	27,000,000	Jan. 9, 1900.	1¾	Q	90⅝	91	90	91	...	2,060
4 February 15.	3 February 13.	3	4	..	American Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,988,800			..	4¼	4¼	3	3	15	65
50¼ February 6.	33 March 6.	33½	33¾	— 5⅛	American Steel Hoop Co.	16,000,000			..	37½	37⅝	32	33½	...	29,370
96 February 6.	79 March 1.	79⅝	80	— ⅝	American Steel Hoop Co. pf.	14,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	80	80	79⅝	79⅞	...	1,300
56⅝ February 15.	45¼ January 15.	55⅝	55¾	..	American Steel & Wire	30,000,000			..	55⅞	56¼	53¾	55⅝	64⅞	43,575
95 February 1.	89 January 15.	91	91½	+ ½	American Steel & Wire pf.	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	90¼	91	90	91	104½	1,322
137½ January 4.	95½ March 3.	100¾	100⅝	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,998,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	8	Q	100	105½	95½	100⅝	141¾	410,000
115 January 10.	107 March 2.	107½	111½	+ 3	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	36,998,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	109	110	109	110	115	990
95 February 1.	92¾ January 18.	93	96	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	14,000,000	March 1, 1900.	1½	Q	93	93	93	93	100	310
36⅝ February 7.	27⅜ January 29.	31	32	— 1¾	American Tin Plate	28,000,000			..	33	35	30	31½	42	4,955
84 February 16.	80½ January 12.	81	82	— 1	American Tin Plate pf.	18,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	80¾	80½	80½	80⅞	86⅝	511
111¼ February 14.	94¾ January 12.	104	104¼	— 1⅝	American Tobacco	54,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	106	106	102½	104	107⅜	98,550
48 March 8.	36 January 8.	47¼	47¾	+ 5⅛	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	12	SA	44½	48	44½	47	47⅛	15,900
16¼ March 8.	16⅛ March 8.	16¼	17	..	Ann Arbor	5,250,000			..	16½	16½	15½	15½	...	100
47 February 10.	41 January 3.	44	45	..	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000			..	43¾	43¾	43½	43¾	36½	70
23½ March 1.	18⅝ January 8.	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	162,100,000			..	22⅜	23	22⅜	22⅝	21⅝	34,200
66½ March 8.	56½ January 11.	66¼	66¼	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	114,199,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	65¼	66¼	65¼	66¼	61⅝	21,700
64¾ February 14.	55½ January 3.	63	63¼	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio	25,000,000			..	63¼	63¾	63	63	58	30,700

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 10, 1900.—Continued.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sale March 10. Bid.	Closing Sale March 10. Ask'd	Net Change Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended March 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 10, 1900.
90¼ February 20.	72⅜ January 3.	78½	79⅜	— ⅜	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	10,237,000	.....	--	--	79	79	77⅜	78⅜	87¾	12,212
77 January 31.	64⅜ February 28.	67¼	67¾	— ⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	36,250,000	.....	--	--	67¼	68¼	65¾	67⅛	98	77,233
151 February 3.	140 January 2.	145	148	— ½	Brooklyn Union Gas.	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	144⅝	146	144	144½	194¾	1,225
16⅝ January 25.	9⅞ March 10.	9¾	10	+ 1¼	Brunswick City.	3,000,000	.....	--	..	11	11	9½	9½	13¾	1,911
57½ January 31.	52 February 27.	57	58	+ 5	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	4,000,000	.....	--	..	55	57	55	57	...	500
99¾ March 6.	95⅝ February 21.	96¼	100¼	+ ½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	4,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	3	SA	97⅝	98⅝	96⅛	96½	...	1,400
50¾ January 5.	47⅞ February 27.	48¼	49	+ 1½	Canada Southern.	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	SA	48¼	49	48¼	48⅞	57	2,425
90⅜ February 13.	90⅜ January 4.	94⅞	95⅞	— ⅛	Canadian Pacific.	65,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	95⅞	96⅞	95¾	96¼	87¼	625
98 February 28.	91⅝ February 28.	96	98	..	Capital Traction.	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	Q	97⅜	98	97⅜	98	98	35
31¼ January 3.	25 March 8.	28	29⅜	..	Chesapeake & Ohio.	20,533,400	Oct. 25, '99.	1	..	29⅜	29⅜	29	29⅜	29	2,700
127 February 7.	119⅝ January 10.	123⅝	123⅞	— ⅛	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	58,288,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	123⅞	124⅞	122¾	123⅞	136¼	39,639
98 February 28.	93 January 31.	95½	97	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	6,197,800	Jan. 2, 1900.	2	SA	94½	95¾	94½	95¾	98	200
124 February 5.	120 January 17.	121	122	— ⅜	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	5,830,700	Jan. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	124	110
14½ February 6.	11¼ January 11.	13½	13⅝	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western.	21,254,800	.....	--	..	13½	13¾	13	13⅛	18¾	29,810
77⅜ January 31.	73 January 11.	76¾	77	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western pf A.	41,371,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	2½	SA	75⅞	76⅞	75¼	76⅜	70	265
41⅛ January 31.	35⅝ January 6.	39	39¼	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western pf B.	7,489,100	.....	--	..	38½	39	37⅞	39	35⅞	975
22⅝ February 27.	14 January 15.	21⅜	22	+ ⅝	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	30,500,000	.....	--	..	21½	22	19½	22	9⅝	7,603
126¼ February 7.	115¾ January 10.	121⅞	121⅞	+ ⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	47,351,400	Oct. 21, '99.	2½	SA	121⅞	122¼	120¾	121⅛	127⅞	58,255
175¼ January 2.	150½ January 18.	172	173	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	36,305,400	Oct. 21, '99.	2½	SA	171½	173¼	171¼	172¾	169¾	1,705
164½ January 2.	158 January 11.	160	161	..	Chicago & Northwestern.	39,116,300	Jan. 5, 1900.	3	SA	160	160	160	160	147¾	100
198½ February 6.	196 January 4.	195	199	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	22,396,800	Jan. 5, 1900.	1¾	Q	199	199	199	199	180	150
111¾ February 7.	104½ January 9.	107¼	107¾	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	50,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	107⅜	107⅝	106¼	107¼	116¾	9,421
12½ February 10.	9 January 18.	10	11¼	— 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	13,000,000	.....	--	..	10⅜	10⅜	10	10	16¾	1,252
39 February 7.	32 January 16.	32½	34	— 4	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	17,000,000	.....	--	..	34	34	32½	32½	45¾	1,355
65 January 5.	54⅜ February 26.	59¼	59½	+ ⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	28,000,000	March 1, 1900.	1½	..	59	59⅝	58¾	59¼	57	900
109½ January 5.	104 March 6.	103	106	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¼	Q	104	104	104	104	98	150
60 February 13.	46 January 2.	57	60	— ½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct., '99.	1¼	..	57	57	56¼	57	47¾	210
45¾ February 6.	40½ January 6.	43¾	43¾	— ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	15,000,000	.....	--	..	43¾	44¼	42¾	43	34⅞	2,215
131½ January 17.	121 January 27.	128	130	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	3	..	128½	129¾	128¼	128¾	...	200
10⅝ February 14.	9 January 4.	9¾	10⅞	..	Colorado Midland.	3,420,300	.....	--	..	10⅜	10⅜	10¾	10¾	...	60
27½ February 14.	21 January 5.	26¾	28	+ ½	Colorado Midland pf.	4,064,800	.....	--	..	26½	27¾	26¾	27	...	1,265
9⅝ March 6.	5¼ January 26.	6	6¾	..	Colorado Southern.	30,935,000	.....	--	..	6¼	6¾	6	6	...	4,455
44⅞ January 24.	39 January 8.	43	43⅝	..	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	8,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	..	43½	44	42	43	54	647
17⅛ March 1.	14⅛ January 6.	16¾	17	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	8,500,000	.....	--	..	17	17	17	17	21⅜	480
18¾ January 31.	15 January 6.	15½	16½	— 1¼	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	4,700,000	.....	--	..	16½	16¾	16	16	9¾	850
199 January 3.	174½ March 8.	178	182	— 2½	Consolidated Gas.	89,078,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1	Q	180½	181	174½	177½	222½	11,251
38 January 5.	28⅝ March 9.	29¾	29¾	— 1¼	Continental Tobacco Co.	42,845,000	.....	--	..	31	31	29⅜	29⅝	...	19,445
89½ January 3.	82⅜ March 7.	83¾	84½	..	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	48,845,700	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	84	84½	82¾	84	...	2,665
119 January 3.	113 January 8.	114	115⅝	— ¾	Delaware & Hudson.	35,600,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	115	115	114⅞	114⅝	115	833
188 February 20.	173½ January 30.	180	182	— 3	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	28,200,000	Jan. 20, 1899.	1½	Q	181½	182	180	180	165	1,070
20¼ February 8.	16⅞ January 10.	19¾	20	..	Denver & Rio Grande.	36,080,000	.....	--	..	19½	19¾	19	19⅛	22	498
73¼ February 7.	66⅜ January 10.	71½	71½	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	23,650,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	72	72	71	71½	72¾	2,735
6¼ March 5.	4⅝ January 12.	5¾	6¼	+ 1¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	12,000,000	.....	--	..	5¼	6¼	5¼	6¼	4	1,160
17⅛ March 5.	12⅜ February 3.	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	19,000,000	.....	--	..	15⅞	17⅛	15⅜	16	10½	4,300
12¾ February 9.	11⅜ January 9.	12½	12⅝	..	Erie.	112,347,409	.....	--	..	12¼	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	14¾	300
38½ February 27.	31⅜ January 8.	37⅞	37½	— ⅝	Erie 1st pf.	43,235,000	.....	--	..	37⅛	37⅞	37	37⅛	39	2,301
20⅜ February 9.	15⅝ January 10.	18½	19½	— 1	Erie 2d pf.	16,090,000	.....	--	..	19	19	19	19	31	110
48½ March 2.	40½ January 5.	48	49⅜	..	Evansville & Terre Haute.	4,000,000	Oct. 19, '99.	2	..	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	38	700
57⅞ February 6.	47⅞ January 11.	48¾	49	+ ⅝	Federal Steel.	46,484,300	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¼	..	51	52¼	48	49	51⅜	36,307
77½ February 6.	70¾ January 10.	73	73⅜	..	Federal Steel pf.	53,261,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	3	..	73	73	72	73	88⅜	4,840
128¾ February 5.	120 January 10.	124½	126	..	General Electric Co.	18,276,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	125	126¼	124	125	118¾	1,210
58½ February 5.	47 January 2.	51	52	+ 1¼	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	24,027,300	March 1, 1900.	1½	Q	52¼	52¾	52	52	67½	535
101¾ February 1.	96 January 2.	98¼	99	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	12,619,380	March 1, 1900.	2½	Q	99½	99½	99½	99½	107½	170
174½ January 3.	156 February 26.	157	158	+ 1⅝	Great Northern pf.	98,408,700	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	156½	158¼	156½	157½	186½	2,320
115½ January 11.	110 March 9.	110	113	— 2½	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	111¾	111½	110	110	107	310
34½ February 19.	30½ January 10.	32	34½	— 2	Hocking Valley.	10,206,109	.....	--	..	33½	33⅞	32	32	...	2,140
64¼ February 23.	58 January 5.	62½	63⅛	+ ½	Hocking Valley pf.	10,626,800	Jan. 10, 1900.	1½	..	62⅝	62⅝	62½	62⅝	...	981
114½ January 25.	110¾ January 9.	112½	113½	— ½	Illinois Central.	60,000,000	March 1, 1900.	2½	SA	113¾	113¾	112⅜	112⅜	115	1,290
25½ January 3.	14½ March 6.	17⅞	18	— 3	International Paper Co.	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	20	20½	14⅛	18	54	8,277
70½ February 6.	56 March 6.	62⅜	63	— 2⅜	International Paper Co. pf.	22,539,700	Jan. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	66	66	58	63	88½	9,247
10⅝ January 25.	8 February 28.	9	9¼	..	International Silver.	10,000,000	.....	--	..	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	20¾	20
14½ February 17.	11⅞ January 12.	13⅞	14	— ⅛	Iowa Central.	8,498,300	.....	--	..	14	14⅛	13⅜	13⅞	30⅜	1,500
55½ February 7.	47½ March 5.	48	49⅜	— ½	Iowa Central pf.	5,871,800	March 1, 1900.	1½	SA	47½	48	47½	48	46	700
13⅞ February 8.	10 January 10.	13	14	..	Kanawha & Michigan.	9,000,000	.....	--	..	13¾	13½	13¼	13¾	13⅝	100
12⅜ February 19.	12½ March 5.	12½	13	— ¼	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, 1st in. pf.	21,081,100	.....	--	..	12½	12½	12½	12½	...	500
40 February 13.	39 January 2.	33	38	..	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago).	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1	Q	39	39	39	39	59½	40
90 January 5.	73 February 7.	70	75	..	Laclede Gas.	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1¼	SA	75	75	74	74⅜	92	500
67 January 2.	53½ February 2.	63½	64¾	+ ⅝	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,340,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	..	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	66	100
83½ March 1.	77½ January 9.	81⅝	82	— ¼	Louisville & Nashville.	52,980,000	Feb. 10, 1900.	2	SA	81½	82⅝	81	81⅝	63⅝	8,400
6¼ January 30.	6¼ January 30.	7	8	..	Manhattan Beach.	5,000,000	.....	--	..	6	6	6	6	8	25
101 February 14.	90¾ January 16.	93⅞	94¼	— ⅝	Manhattan Elevated.	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1	Q	94¼	95¾	93¼	93⅝	109	20,163
182 February 13.	159½ January 15.	164½	164⅝	— 4	Metropolitan Street Railway.	45,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	169	171½	162	164½	252¾	30,746
29 February 15.	24½ January 29.	29	31	+ ½	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago.	7,000,000	.....	--	..	28½	29	28¼	29	...	525
82¼ February 14.	76 February 27.	76¼	77½	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1900.	2½	..	76	78	76	78	...	15
13¼ February 13.	10¾ January 8.	11⅞	12	..	Mexican Central.	86,600,000	.....	--	..	12	12	11⅝	11⅞	6⅝	1,210
4⅝ February 13.	3¾ January 4.	3¾	4	..	Mexican National ctfs.	33,350,000	.....	--	..	4	4	4	4	1½	500
65½ February 5.	58 January 12.	60¾	61½	— 2	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	6,000,000	.....	--	..	62¼	62½	60	61	53½	1,170
96 February 2.	90¾ January 12.	91	92	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	88	200
17½ January 3.	15 January 2.	16¾	26	..	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie.	14,000,000	.....	--	..	17	17	17	17	19½	100
10⅜ March 1.	10 January 5.	10¼	11	— ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	54,350,000	.....	--	..	10½	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	14½	220
34½ February 6.	31¼ January 11.	32⅝	33½	— ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	13,000,000	.....	--	..	33¼	34	32½	32½	38½	1,140
47⅞ February 14.	38⅜ January 11.	46½	46⅞	+ 1	Missouri Pacific.	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	45⅝	46⅝	44⅝	46⅜	45⅞	21,510
47 February 8.	39 January 12.	44½	45	+ ½	Mobile & Ohio.	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	44½	44⅝	44¼	44½	39	1,120
40½ February 7.	33 January 9.	35½	36¼	— ⅞	National Biscuit Co.	29,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1	Q	36¼	36¾	35	35	50¼	270
96 February 17.	90½ January 2.	90	93	..	National Biscuit Co. pf.	23,000,000	Feb. 28, 1900.	1¾	Q	93¼	93¾	92¼	92½	104⅞	134
28¼ February 5.	22 February 27.	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛	National Lead Co.	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	..	23¼	23⅝	23	23⅜	34⅝	1,745
106½ February 20.	103¼ March 6.	104	105	+ ½	National Lead Co. pf.	14,504,900	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	103¾	104⅞	103½	104½	112¾	459
53½ February 6.	40 January 26.	43¼	43½	+ ⅝	National Steel Co.	32,000,000	.....	--	..	43¼	43⅞	41	43	...	14,935
97 February 6.	82 January 9.	95	96	+ ¾	National Steel Co. pf.	26,000,000	Dec. 30, '98.	1¾	Q	95	95¾	94⅝	96¼	...	824
119¾ January 2.	115 January 6.	116¾	117	+ 1⅝	New Jersey Central.	27,055,800	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	116	116⅝	115¼	116¼	112½	1,050
138 January 2.	120 February 27.	127	128	— 1	New York Air Brake.	6,250,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	127¼	127½	125	127	169¾	538
133 January 5.	130¾ February 26.	133¾	133⅞	+ 1	New York Central.	100,000,800	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	133⅞	134½	132¾	133⅞	134½	15,937
214 January 10.	213 January 2.	212	216	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	53,308,600	Dec. 20, '99.	2	Q	214	214	214	214	205	20
85 January 31.	79 February 13.	70	79	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	March 1, 1900.	5	..	70	70	70	70	85	10
36 February 7.	32 January 2.	30	32	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	.....	--	..	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	...	60
134 February 28.	130 February 2.	132	135	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western.	10,000,000	Jan., 1900.	1½	Q	135	135	135	135	...	20
25½ February 7.	20¾ January 10.	23¾	23¾	— ¼	New York, Ontario & Western.	58,113,900	.....	--	..	24	24½	23¾	23¾	27¾	8,750
33½ February 26.	22⅜ January 10.	32⅜	32½	..	Norfolk & Western.	66,000,000	.....	--	..	32	32½	31¾	32	18	10,245
75⅜ March 6.	67 January 8.	75	75½	— ⅛	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Feb. 23, 1900.	2	SA	75⅛	75⅝	74½	74½	63⅞	4,284
15½ January 4.	13⅜ January 23.	14⅞	15⅞	..	North American.	39,776,300	.....	--	..	15	15½	14⅝	15	8⅞	5,137
54½ January 2.	50¼ January 11.	52⅞	53	+ ⅝	Northern Pacific.	80,000,000	Feb. 5, 1900.	2½	SA	52¼	53⅛	52¼	52⅞	51⅞	18,550
76¼ February 6.	72½ January 8.	73⅝	74½	+ ¼	Northern Pacific pf.	75,000,000	March 5, 1900.	1	Q	74⅝	74½	73⅜	74½	78⅝	1,948
53 January 2.	49½ March 1.	50	51½	..	Pacific Coast.	6,898,600	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	..	50	50	50	50	...	50
87½ January 4.	84¾ March 9.	82	88	..	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	84¾	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	...	100
66¾ January 2.	64¾ January 19.	60	65	..	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	Q	61½	61½	61½	61½	63	30
47¼ January 2.	35⅝ February 19.	37½	38⅜	..	Pacific Mail.	20,000,000	Dec. 7, '99.	1½	SA	38	38⅜	37⅛	37½	48½	3,190
136½ February 14.	128½ January 12.	134⅝	134¾	— ½	Pennsylvania Railroad.	129,302,250	Nov. 29, '99.	2½	SA	134½	135	134	134½	132½	51,287
109⅝ February 6.	92 March 9.	95½	95⅝	— 1⅝	People's Gas, Chicago.	28,688,800	Feb. 26, 1900.	1½	Q	96½	97¼	92	95⅝	114½	210,401
3⅛ January 2.	1⅞ February 27.	1⅞	2	..	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville.	6,400,000	.....	--	..	2	2	2	2	1⅜	500
6½ January 23.	5½ January 17.	5¾	6¼	— ½	Peoria & Eastern.	10,000,000	.....	--	..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5	5	100
80½ January 2.	65 January 30.	63	69¾	— ½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	24,357,100	.....	--	..	69¾	69¾	67¾	67¾	57½	810
94 January 8.	81 March 8.	81	82	— 4	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	22,649,200	Feb. 14, 1900.	2	SA	85	85	81	82	83	2,700
188 February 16.	186 March 10.	185½	...	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago.	19,714,200	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	186	186	186	186	...	100
58¾ January 17.	48 March 6.	52	53	— 1⅛	Pressed Steel Car.	12,500,000	Feb. 9, 1900.	1½	Q	53¼	53½	48	53	...	1,827
88½ January 17.	85 March 2.	85	86	..	Pressed Steel Car pf.	12,500,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	85	85	85	85	...	275
180⅞ January 19.	183 March 2.	183	184	— 2½	Pullman Co.	74,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	Q	187	187	183	183½	159	635
19½ February 21.	17⅛ January 16.	17	17⅝	— ⅛	Reading.	89,960,000	.....	--	..	18½	18⅝	17⅝	17⅞	24½	655
60 February 24.	49 January 9.	57¾	58	— ¾	Reading 1st pf.	28,000,000	.....	--	..	58⅝	59	57⅝	57⅞	66⅞	8,560
30⅜ February 26.	26 January 9.	29	29½	— ¼	Reading 2d pf.	42,000,000	.....	--	..	29	30¼	28⅝	29½	35¾	2,300
27½ February 6.	19⅜ January 15.	21	21½	— 1½	Republic Iron & Steel.	27,352,000	.....	--	..	22	22⅝	18¾	21¾	...	10,305
70⅜ February 6.	64⅜ January 18.	67	67⅛	+ ⅞	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	20,852,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1⅜	Q	67	67⅜	65¼	67⅜	...	2,575
60 March 8.	45¾ January 27.	52	54	+10	Rio Grande Western.	16,000,000	Sept. 5, '99.	1	..	52¼	60	52¼	60	36	800
92 March 8.	80 January 16.	90	92	+ 2	Rio Grande Western pf.	6,900,000	Feb. 1 1900.	1½	Q	90	92	90	92	75	790
6½ January 4.	6 January 15.	6	6¾	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island.	4,600,000	.....	--	..	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	5	2,025
49⅞ January 2.	43 March 6.	46	45...	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,491,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	2	SA	43	44	43	44	47	542
16½ February 5.	15 February 20.	15	16	— ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,500,000	.....	--	..	15½	15¾	15½	15½	13	500
11 January 31.	9 January 15.	10¼	10⅝	..	St. Louis & San Francisco.	26,443,988	.....	--	..	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	11¼	11¼	485
70 January 3.	68 January 25.	68	70	+ 1.	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 6, 1900.	2	SA	69½	69½	69¼	69½	71	100
37 February 5.	32½ January 5.	34½	34¾	— ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	14,335,700	March 3, 1900.	1	SA	34	34⅝	34	34	38½	650
12⅜ February 21.	9½ January 10.	11¼	12	— 1⅛	St. Louis Southwestern.	16,500,000	.....	--	..	11¼	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	9	5,150
31½ February 21.	23½ January 10.	29	29¼	— ⅞	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	20,000,000	.....	--	..	29⅝	29⅝	28¼	29	27⅜	5,335
40½ February 6.	35½ January 8.	37⅝	37¾	— ¼	Southern Pacific.	193,302,100	.....	--	..	38	38¼	37	37⅝	34⅞	32,260
14¾ March 1.	11 January 8.	13½	13⅝	— ¼	Southern Railway.	110,900,000	.....	--	..	13⅝	13⅝	13	13¼	12⅜	17,012
59¾ February 28.	51⅞ January 8.	57⅞	58	— ⅝	Southern Railway pf.	60,000,000	Oct. 4, '99.	1	..	58½	59½	57⅝	58	48⅝	18,857
10¾ January 4.	4½ March 6.	6⅝	6½	— 1¼	Standard Rope & Twine.	12,000,000	.....	--	..	7⅞	7⅞	4½	6	10½	5,980
764 February 2.	73¾ January 11.	92	92½	— 2¼	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	20,000,000	Jan., '97.	1	..	94	95½	91½	92	47⅜	19,683
*130 February 2.	*135 January 3.	...	...	..	Tennessee Coal & Iron pf.	1,000,000	July 15, '98.	1	..	160	160	160	160	130	10
17¼ February 14.	14⅜ January 10.	16	16¾	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific.	33,706,700	.....	--	..	16¼	16⅝	16	16¾	24⅝	1,500
135⅞ January 3.	45¼ March 2.	56⅞	56½	+ 1½	Third Avenue.	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	..	54	60	53½	56½	216½	154,621
25 February 7.	20½ January 29.	20	20¾	— 2	Union Bag & Paper Co.	16,000,000	.....	--	..	21⅝	21⅝	20¼	20¼	...	1,395
77¾ February 2.	73½ January 9.	73	77	— 3	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	11,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	75¾	75¾	73½	74	...	1,240
51½ February 14.	44⅝ January 10.	49	49½	— ⅛	Union Pacific.	95,238,700	.....	--	..	49	49½	48	49	45¼	37,727
77½ February 7.	73½ January 8.	74	74⅝	..	Union Pacific pf.	86,290,700	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	74¼	74¼	73¾	74	78⅞	5,823
47½ January 16.	46 February 21.	45	48	..	United States Express.	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	SA	46½	47	46	46	56	137
13½ February 23.	5 March 6.	4	12	..	United States Flour Milling Co. pf.	5,000,000	.....	--	..	5	6	5	5¼	...	312
19 January 3.	10⅜ March 2.	11½	11¼	+ ⅛	United States Leather.	61,599,900	.....	--	..	10⅞	11¼	10⅜	11¼	6¼	13,470
77 January 3.	70 February 28.	71⅝	72	+ ½	United States Leather pf.	60,000,900	Jan. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	71⅞	72	71	72	71⅞	3,222
44 January 2.	26 March 9.	29½	30¼	— 4	United States Rubber.	23,666,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1	QQ	33	33⅜	26	29	50½	6,050
104¾ January 3.	90 February 27.	92¾	93¾	+ 2¾	United States Rubber pf.	23,525,500	Jan. 31, 1900.	2	QQ	94	94¼	92¾	92¾	116¼	458
7⅝ January 2.	6⅜ February 1.	6¼	7	..	Wabash.	28,000,000	.....	--	..	6¾	6¾	6¼	6⅝	8½	100
21¾ January 2.	19⅜ January 10.	20¼	20¼	— ½	Wabash pf.	24,000,000	.....	--	..	20⅞	20½	20	20	22	575
85½ January 5.	80½ February 27.	82¾	83	+ ¾	Western Union Telegraph.	97,370,080	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	83	83¾	81⅞	82⅝	94½	5,483
11½ February 7.	9¾ January 11.	10¾	10⅝	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	15,000,980	.....	--	..	10⅝	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	...	2,000
55½ February 21.	52 January 2.	53	54	—

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 10, 1900

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended March 10.$9,204,800

	Week Ending March 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	102	102⅜	102	102¼	33
American Cotton Oil 8s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	4
American Spirits 6s	80	80	80	80	5
American Tobacco scrip	100⅜	101	100½	100½	24
Ann Arbor 4s	93	93½	92⅝	93½	27
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	101¼	101¼	101	101	252
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	82¼	82¼	82	82¼	236
Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern 5s	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105⅝	5
Austin & Northwest 5s	98	98¼	98	98¼	47
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94½	95¼	94⅝	95	458
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100½	101⅛	100¼	101⅛	161
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89¼	89½	88¾	89⅝	1381
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	92	98	92	92⅞	63
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117	117	117	117	8
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	72½	72½	70½	72	16
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	109½	109½	109¼	109¼	4
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	108½	108½	108	108	4
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106¼	107	106¼	106⅞	11
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106¼	106⅞	106¼	106⅞	28
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89⅞	89⅞	89¾	89⅞	58
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	35	35	35	35	13
Central of New Jersey general 5s	123¾	123¾	123½	123½	48
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	121½	122	121½	122	9
Central Pacific 3½s	83½	83½	83	83¼	1281
Central Pacific 1st 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98¼	98⅜	172
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	97	97⅛	97	120	17
Ches. & Ohio, R. & A. 1st con. 4s	102⅝	103½	102⅝	103½	21
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	106½	106½	106½	106½	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. 4s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	123	123	123	123	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	104	104¼	104	104½	18
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	112	112	112	112	10
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	113¼	114	113½	114	8
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., So. Minn. Div. 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	167⅝	167⅝	167⅝	167⅝	4
Chi., Mil. & St P., Chicago & Pacific 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	1
Chi., M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 1st 5s	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	5
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. Div. 5s	120¾	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	40
Chi. & Northwestern sinking fund 6s, reg	117	117	117	117	5
Chi. & Northwestern extended 4s, reg	107	107	107	107	5
Chicago & Northwestern 3½s	110	110⅝	110	110⅝	18
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	106⅝	106¾	106¼	106¾	110
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	1
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	136	136	136	136	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	93	94	92⅝	94	66
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	95¼	96¼	95¼	95¼	65
Cleveland & Marietta 4½s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	5
Cleveland & Pittsburg sinking fund 7s	103½	103⅝	103½	103½	3
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100½	101	100½	101	25
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	90	90	90	90	5
Colorado Midland 2-4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	89½	13
Colorado & Southern 4s	83¼	83½	83	83½	128
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	11
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	96½	98⅝	96½	98½	55
Detroit City Gas 5s	97	97	97	97	2
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	28¼	29	28¼	29	10
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	7
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 6s	112½	112½	112½	112½	4
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	117	117⅛	117	117⅛	20
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	14
Edison El. Ill. Co. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	109	109	108	108	5
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	4
Erie 1st consol. 4s	89¾	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	50
Erie 1st general lien 4s	71	71	70¾	71	21
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	2
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	103½	104	103½	104	9
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	122⅛	122¼	122¼	122¼	10
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	72	72	71	71½	43
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	58½	59	58⅞	59	5
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	101	101	101	101	17
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	121⅝	122	121⅝	122	11
Green Bay & Western debenture, A	53¾	53¾	53½	53½	1
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	6½	6½	6	6	50
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	119	119	119	119	8
Hocking Valley 4½s	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝	52
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	85½	86¼	85½	86¼	46
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	111	111	111	111	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	103¼	103¼	103⅝	103½	1½
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	101	101¾	101	101¾	16
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3s	90	90	90	90	16
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	2
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	1
International Paper 6s	107	107	107	107	8
Iowa Central 1st 5s	114	114	113½	113½	5
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	87½	89½	87½	89½	9
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. rects.	72⅝	72⅝	72	72	16
Kentucky Central 4s	97	97	97	97¼	2
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	2
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	3
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	101½	101½	101½	101½	4
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	3
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal 7s	100	100	100	100	28
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis consol. 5s, tr. r.	67	67½	67	67	24
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99¼	99½	99¼	99½	23
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	98¾	99⅛	98¾	99⅛	25
Louisville & Nashville 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	10
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	103¼	104	103¼	103¾	44
Metropolitan Elevated 6s	115½	115½	115¼	115¼	2
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	118	118	118	118	1
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	95⅞	96¼	95⅞	96¼	29
Mexican Central consol. 4s	79	79	79	79	1
Mexican Central 1st income	25⅞	26¼	25½	26	92
Mexican International consol. 4s	86½	86½	86½	86½	36
Michigan Central consol. 7s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	5
Mi., L. S. & West. ext. & imp. 5s	124	124	124	124	8
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	138½	138½	138½	138½	10
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	97½	97⅝	97½	97½	93
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	91⅜	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝	56
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	96	96¼	96¼	96¼	122
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104	104⅞	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	90	90¼	90	90¼	8
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	91	92	90	90	37
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	95⅝	96¼	95¾	96¼	66
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	90	91	99	90½	63
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	117¼	117¼	116¾	116¾	31
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	94	95¾	94	95¾	93
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	127	127	127	127	8
Mobile & Ohio extended 6s	123	123	123	123	7
Mohawk & Malone 1st 4s	105½	105½	105¼	105¼	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	108	108	108	108	2
National Starch Mfg. 1st 6s	105	105	105	105	8
New York Central 1st 7s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
New York Central 1st 7s, reg	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	15
New York Central general 3½s	109	109	109	109	26
New York Central deb. 5s, 1834-1904	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
New York Central deb. 5s, 1834-1904, reg	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
New York Central extended 4s	105	105	105	105	1
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	97¼	97¼	97	97¼	24
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg	96½	96½	96½	96½	10
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	96	96	95¾	95¾	21
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105¾	106	106	105	2
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P., pur. money 4s	93¾	93¾	93	93¾	68
N. Y. Gas, Elec. Light, Heat & Power 5s	100	100	100	100	2
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, reg	102¾	102⅞	102¾	102¾	46
New York, Lack. & Western impt. 6s	106	106	106	106	6
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104	104½	104	104	19
New York, Sns. & Western gen. 5s	95	96¼	95	96¼	27
New York, Sus. & Western 1st refdg. 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	2
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	66¾	67	66¾	66¾	237
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104	104½	104¾	104¾	259
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	118	118	118	118	6
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102¼	102⅞	102¼	102⅞	56
Oregon Short Line consolidated 6s	114	114	113½	113½	192
Oregon Short Line 6s	126	128	127¼	127¾	12
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	108	108	107¾	107¾	16
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Pennsylvania 1st 4½s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	10
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	84
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6s	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	2
Reading general 4s	85¼	85⅝	85¼	85¾	306
Rio Grande Southern 1st 5-4s	71	71	71	71	5
Rio Grande Western 4s	97¼	98¼	97¼	98¼	56
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	5
St. Joseph & Grand Island 6-4s	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	110¾	111¾	110¾	111¾	233
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	77⅝	80¾	77⅝	80	110
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	112	112	112	112	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	87¼	87¾	87¼	87¾	11
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	61¾	64	61¾	63¾	26

BONDS.

	Week Ending March 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	120	120	120	120	1
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115¾	4
St. Paul City Cable consol. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	4
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	77¾	78	77¾	78	6
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95¼	41
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	95½	96	96½	96	12
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼	83½	64
Southern Pacific of Cal. 5s, stamped	107¼	107½	107	107½	28
Southern Railway 5s	108½	109¼	108⅞	109⅛	141
Standard Rope & Twine income	17	17	11	16	353
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	76	76	68	73	23
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. 6s	106¼	106¼	106	106	23
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	111	111	111	111	4
Tenn. Coal & Iron. Birm. Div. 6s	109	109	109	109	6
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	44
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	114	114½	114	114	36
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	53	55	53	55	7
Third Avenue 5s	118¼	118¼	117¾	118	74
Toledo & Ohio Central, Western Div. 5s	111	112	111	112	15
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	98	98¼	97¼	98¼	49
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	110¼	111½	110½	111½	27
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	82½	82½	82½	82½	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105	105⅝	104⅜	105¼	402
Wabash 1st 5s	116¾	117	116⅝	116⅝	35
Wabash 2d 5s	98½	99¼	98⅝	99¼	9
Wabash debenture, Series B	37⅛	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	60
West Shore 4s	113⅜	114	113	113	16
West Shore 4s, registered	112½	112½	112¼	112¼	184
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	114¾	114⅝	114½	114⅝	2
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	76	76	70	73	269
West. New York & Pennsylvania income	27½	27⅝	25¾	26¼	31
Western Union collateral trust 5s	112½	112⅝	112	112	4
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	10
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	89⅞	90⅞	89¼	90⅝	213
Total sales					$8,545,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 10, 1900.

United States 5s, registered	116¼	116¾	116¼	116½	8½
United States 5s, coupon	116	116¾	116⅞	116¾	174
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	117¼	118	117¼	118	4½
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117	117	117	117	20
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137⅝	137⅝	136¼	136¾	32
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137½	137½	137½	137½	10
United States 3s, coupon	111½	112¼	111¾	112	195
United States 3s, small	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	*3
Total sales					$426,800

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 10, 1900.

Alabama, Class A	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	2
Louisiana consolidated 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Tennessee settlement 3s	95	95¼	95	96¼	14
Virginia deferred 6s, certificates	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½	199
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	88½	89¼	88½	88½	17
Total sales					$223,000
Grand total					$9,204,800

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered					102	Dec. 2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117	Mar. 6	114	Jan. 2	117	Mar. 6
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118	Feb. 28	114	Jan. 2	118	Mar. 6
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137½	Mar. 6	133¾	Jan. 19	137½	Mar. 6
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137⅝	Mar. 6	133¾	Jan. 2	136¾	Mar. 10
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116¾	Mar. 6	112⅝	Jan. 19	116½	Mar. 6
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116⅝	Mar. 7	113½	Jan. 15	116⅝	Mar. 6
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112¼	Mar. 9	109¼	Feb. 1	112	Mar. 9
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111	Feb. 27	109	Feb. 7	111	Feb. 23
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	109¼	Jan. 2	112	Feb. 27

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116¼	Mar. 8	108½	Jan. 8	116¼	Mar. 8
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s	106¾	Mar. 6	106¾	Mar. 6	106¾	Mar. 6
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s					97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	95¼	Mar. 8	94	Jan. 17	95¼	Mar. 8
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9¾	Mar. 8	6¾	Mar. 7	9¼	Mar. 10
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	89	Mar. 8	85	Jan. 5	89½	Mar. 7

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 10th day of March, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$287,339,622.44		
Gold bullion	129,167,189.88		
		$416,566,812.32	
Outstanding gold certificates	$212,662,779.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	37,864,765.00		
		174,798,014.00	*$241,768,798.32
Standard silver dollars		$409,737,179.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$408,206,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,195,374.00		
		402,011,130.00	
Silver bullion		.....	7,726,049.00
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,268,395.00		111,185.04
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	77,550,885.00		
		$86,819,000.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	86,819,000.00	
United States notes		$27,785,947.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$15,850,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	845,000.00		
		15,105,000.00	12,080,947.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$853,640.00		
National bank notes	3,740,425.12		
Fractional silver coin	5,267,880.02		
Fractional currency	75.31		
Minor coin	445,127.91		
Deposits in National banks	112,176,794.46		
Bonds and interest paid	$35,639.00		
		$122,859,432.82	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,843,922.22		
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,045,080.33		
Disbursing officers' balances	57,835,519.59		
Post Office Department account	5,441,666.80		
Miscellaneous items	2,563,032.60		
		83,229,261.96	
			39,640,179.92
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$301,927,189.26

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,086,873.44	$7,695,816.75	$163,585,319.79
Internal revenues	925,607.86	5,418,501.96	204,267,020.62
Miscellaneous	27,797.62	733,044.30	27,454,447.11
Total receipts	$2,040,278.59	$16,850,462.50	$395,287,332.42
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	295,600.00	3,125,000.00	74,202,705.62
War	630,000.00	2,589,000.00	101,468,947.45
Navy	150,000.00	1,595,000.00	28,570,119.43
Indians		225,000.00	7,162,893.61
Pensions	450,000.00	5,625,000.00	101,694,278.08
Interest		.....	30,893,474.45
Total expenditures	$1,525,000.00	$13,629,000.00	$354,293,611.89
Excess of receipts over expenditures	515,278.59	3,220,462.50	40,993,715.53
Receipts last year—			
Customs	731,449.51	7,454,291.86	138,330,948.06
Internal revenue	697,254.61	7,264,328.41	195,582,861.68
Receipts from all sources last year	1,446,954.64	15,901,416.53	340,415,604.33
Expenditures last year	1,785,000.00	20,090,000.00	444,613,782.30

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$43,750.00	2,162,000.00	12,443,709.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	55,909.50	674,000.50	11,060,742.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total
To date	$346,340,161.00	$103,156,372.00	$449,496,533.00
This fiscal year	10,346,545.00	3,999,405.00	14,345,950.00
This month	439,024.00	39,666.00	478,690.00
This day	38,355.00	2,425.00	40,780.00

*Now gold and bullion, including $321,230,000 reserved for redemption of United State notes, Section 31, act July 14, 1890.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Mar. 10, 1900.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Week Ended Mar. 10. Range or Last Sale.	Interest Period.	Week Ended Mar. 10. Bonds Sold.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	94 Jan 26	90 Jan 6	90 Mar 10	.. ..	J J	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	88½ Feb 8	85½ Jan 4	85½ Mar 10	.. ..	J D	..
At. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s 1995	93 Feb 24	90 Feb 13	93 Feb 24	.. ..	A O	..
Do registered	83½ Feb 7	78½ Jan 28	82½ Mar 10	.. ..	Nov	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	.. ..	.. ..	79 Mar 10	.. ..	Nov	..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Nov	..
Atl. Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	104½ Mar 7	105¼ Mar 7	104½ Mar 7	.. ..	J D	..
Atl. Av. of Brookl. imp. g. 5s, 1934	.. ..	.. ..	110 Jan 26	.. ..	J J	..
Baltimore & Ohio						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	93½ Feb 6	89¾ Jan 10	93 Mar 10	.. ..	J D	..
Do g. 4s, 1948	101¼ Mar 13	97 Jan 3	101¼ Mar 10	.. ..	A O	..
Do g. W. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1938	90¼ Jan 23	87 Jan 5	89¾ Mar 10	.. ..	J J	..
Do P. Jc & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	89¾ Feb 15	88 Feb 22	89 Mar 7	.. ..	M S	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	.. ..	.. ..	105¼ Oct. 98	.. ..	J D	..
Mon. Riv. 1st. grd. g. 5s, 1919	.. ..	.. ..	104½ July 99	.. ..	F A	..
Can. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	.. ..	.. ..	111 Jan 99	.. ..	M S	..
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945	106¾ Feb 16	103½ Jan 18	105¾ Mar 10	106 ..	A O	..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	.. ..	.. ..	116 No 27, 98	.. ..	J D	..
B. Q. Co. & S. con. grd. g. 5s, 1941	103½ Feb 7	101 Jan 29	106½ Feb 7	.. ..	M N	..
Brook. Union El 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	97 Jan 25	92 Mar 8	92½ Mar 9	95½ 96	F A	..
Brunswick & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	.. ..	.. ..	74 Sept., 98	.. ..	J J	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111¼ Feb 26	109 Jan 18	109¾ Mar 8	109¾ ..	M S	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	.. ..	.. ..	129 Sep. 1, 99	129 ..	F A	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	124¾ Feb 21	124¾ Feb 21	124¾ Feb 21	125 ..	J D	..
Clear. & Man. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	.. ..	.. ..	108 Ap 14, 97	.. ..	J J	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 12, 98	.. ..	A O	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	109 Mar 2	106¾ Jan 18	108 Mar 8	108 ..	J D	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1934	116¼ Feb 8	115 Jan 19	116½ Feb 8	.. ..	A O	..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	110¾ Feb 4, 99	.. ..	A O	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 14, 97	.. ..	J D	..
C. R., I. & P. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	.. ..	.. ..	105 Jan 8, 99	.. ..	A O	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	107¼ Jan 31	105¾ Jan	106¾ Mar 10	106 107	J J	..
Cin. 2d 5s, 1913	106¾ Jan 24	106¼ Mar	106¾ Mar 10	106 107	M S	..
Do registered	.. ..	.. ..	106 Ja 30, 97	.. ..	M S	..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948	86¾ Jan 31	87¼ Jan 5	85½ Jan 31	.. ..	J D	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. of Ga. coll. g. 5s, 1937	91 Jan 15	91 Jan 15	91 Jan 15	.. ..	J M N	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	120 Jan 15	120 Jan 15	120 Jan 15	.. ..	F A	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1945	91 Jan 2	88½ Feb 23	89½ Mar 10	89½ 90	M N	..
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	.. ..	.. ..	97¾ Oct. 23, 99	.. ..	M N	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	35 Jan 2	32½ Feb 24	35 Mar 8	34 36	Oct 1	..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	10½ Mar 1	9½ Jan 3	9½ Mar 1	9½ 10½	Oct 1	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	5¾ Jan 12	4½ Jan 5	5¾ Mar 1	4½ 6	Oct 1	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	.. ..	.. ..	95 De 27, 98	.. ..	J J	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947	.. ..	.. ..	102 Jne 23, 99	.. ..	J J	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	.. ..	.. ..	99 July 6, 98	.. ..	J J	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	110 Feb 15	110 Feb 15	110 Feb 15	110 ..	M N	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908	.. ..	.. ..	112½ Mr 20, 99	.. ..	M N	..
Do gen. 5s, 1987	125 Jan 29	117¼ Jan 3	123½ Mar 10	.. 123½	J J	..
Do do registered	122 Mar 7	116 Jan 10	122 Mar 7	.. 121¾	Q J	..
Leh. & W. Con. ss. 7s, July, 1900	101 Jan 22	98 Jan 11	100 Mar 9	.. ..	Q M	..
Do 5s, 1912	103 Feb. 2	100¼ Jan 6	103 Feb 9	103 ..	M N	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	114 Jan 18	113 Jan 19	114 Feb 2	114 ..	J J	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	116 Feb 28	115¼ Jan 26	116 Feb 28	116½ ..	A O	..
Do g. 5s, Jan., 1911	119¼ Mar 8	118 Jan 13	119½ Mar 3	.. ..	J J	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	119¾ Feb 19	115 Jan 5	119½ Mar 6	.. ..	M N	..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	117 Jne 2, 99	.. ..	M N	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	96½ Feb 15	95¼ Jan 2	97¼ Mar 10	.. ..	M S	..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	97½ Au 30, 99	.. ..	M S	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	103½ Mar 10	101 Jan 8	103½ Mar 10	103½ ..	J J	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	99 Jan 9	99 Jan 9	99 Jan 9	99 ..	J J	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 6s, 1940	.. ..	.. ..	93½ My. 27, 98	.. ..	J J	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	.. ..	.. ..	101½ Ap 29, 98	.. ..	M S	..
Eliz., Lex & B. S. 5s, 1902	103 Feb 14	100¼ Mar 5	100½ Mar 8	100¼ ..	M S	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	.. ..	.. ..	109 Jne 12, 99	.. ..	M N	..
La. & Mo. Rivr. 1st 7s, 1900	.. ..	.. ..	103¾ Oct 2, 99	.. ..	F A	..
Do 2d 7s, 1900	.. ..	.. ..	106½ Fe 24, 99	.. ..	M N	..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f. 1912	.. ..	.. ..	105½ Oct., 95	.. ..	A O	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	112¾ Mar 3	110¼ Jan 5	112 Mar 8	111¾ 113	J J	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901	101¼ Jan 15	101¼ Jan 15	101¼ Jan 15	102¾ ..	A O	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	111 Jan 19	108¾ Jan 10	111 Mar 7	.. ..	M N	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903	122½ Feb 21	120¾ Jan 18	123 Mar 10	.. ..	M S	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	.. ..	.. ..	118¾ Sep 20, 99	116¾ ..	A O	..
Do do do 4s, 1919	106¼ Mar 8	103 Jan 5	106¼ Mar 8	106¼ ..	A O	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	102 Jan 2	100¼ Feb 2	100¾ Feb 23	100¾ ..	F A	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	102 Jan 31	102 Jan 31	102 Jan 31	102¼ ..	M S	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	.. ..	.. ..	106 Au 9, 99	.. ..	F A	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	104½ Mar 7	100¾ Jan 5	104½ Mar 7	104 104½	J J	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	111¾ Feb 15	108¾ Jan 2	111½ Mar 9	111½ ..	M N	..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	111¼ Jne 2, 99	.. ..	M N	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	119 Mar 5	119 Mar 5	119 Mar 5	.. 125½	M S	..
Chi. & ... Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	113½ Jan 26	113¾ Jan 26	113¾ Jan 26	.. ..	J D	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	138 Jan 23	136 Jan 10	137 Feb 19	.. ..	A O	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	114 Jan 31	112 Jan 2	114 Mar 10	113 114	M N	..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	103½ No 18, 98	.. ..	M N	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	107 Feb 24	107 Feb 24	107 Feb 24	105 ..	J J	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—						
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	113 Jan 24	113 Jan 24	113 Jan 24	113 ..	J J	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947	103 Feb 28	100 Jan 31	103 Feb 28	101 ..	J J	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	114 Feb 21	111½ Jan 12	114 Feb 23	.. 115	J J	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
C., M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902	107 Jan 10	107 Jan 10	107 Jan 10	107¾ 109	J J	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	107¾ Jan 29	106¾ Jan 12	107¼ Feb 1	107¾ 109	J J	..
Do con. 7s, 1905	107½ Jan 23	106¾ Jan 25	107¾ Mar 7	107¾ 109	J J	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	107¾ Feb 16	106 Jan 17	107¾ Feb 16	107¾ ..	J J	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	.. ..	.. ..	120½ De 22, 99	117¾ ..	J J	..
Do 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	117¾ Feb 14	117¾ Feb 14	117¾ Feb 14	117¾ ..	J J	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	120 Mar 1	117¾ Jan 6	119¾ Mar 8	119¾ 120	J J	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	127¾ Jan 29	127¾ Jan 29	127¾ Jan 29	126¾ 129	J J	..
Do do 5s, 1910	110¾ Jan 29	110¾ Jan 29	110¾ Jan 29	110¾ ..	J J	..
Do Ch. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	119 Jan 26	118¾ Jan 5	119 Jan 26	119¾ 120½	J J	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	120¾ Mar 9	118 Jan 2	120¾ Mar 9	120¾ ..	J J	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1928	121¾ Jan 30	121 Jan 26	121¾ Jan 30	120¾ ..	J J	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	111¾ Feb 16	111¾ Feb 16	111¾ Feb 16	111½ ..	J J	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	117¾ Jan 23	117¾ Jan 23	117¾ Jan 23	118¾ ..	J J	..
Do Wis., Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921	120¾ Mar 8	117 Jan 3	120¼ Mar 8	119¾ 127½	J J	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	114¾ Feb 14	112¾ Jan 16	114¾ Feb 28	114 ..	J J	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	.. ..	.. ..	137½ Jul 18, 99	.. ..	J J	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	114¾ Feb 16	110½ Jan 2	114¾ Feb 16	114¾ ..	J J	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	111¾ Feb 5	109 Jan 10	111 Feb 24	111 ..	J J	..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	105½ Fe 19, 98	.. ..	Q J	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	119 Jan 9	116 Jan 12	118 Jan 12	.. ..	J D	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	122 Feb 8	122 Feb 8	122 Feb 8	120 126¾	J D	..
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915	141¼ Feb 20	140¾ Feb 5	141¼ Feb 20	141 ..	Q F	..
Do gold 7s, 1902	109 Jan 9	109 Jan 9	109 Jan 11	110¼ ..	J D	..
Do do registered	110¼ Feb 19	108¾ Jan 6	110¼ Feb 19	110¼ ..	J D	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929	.. ..	.. ..	120 Sep 7, 99	117 ..	A O	..
Do do registered	117 Mar 7	116 Feb 23	117 Mar 7	116 118	A O	..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929	110 Feb 10	109 Jan 6	110 Feb 10	.. ..	A O	..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Mr 23, 99	.. ..	A O	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933	121¼ Feb 2	118¾ Jan 12	121 Mar 1	.. ..	M N	..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	119¼ De 27, 98	.. ..	M N	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	109¼ Feb 23	107 Jan 3	109¼ Feb 23	.. ..	M N	..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	106 De 26, 99	.. ..	M N	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O15	117 Feb 5	116¾ Feb 7	.. ..	A O	..
Do do registered	A O15	.. ..	117¾ Fe 7, 98	.. ..	A O	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A15	110 Feb 14	108¼ Jan 23	110 Feb 14	.. ..	F A
Do do registered	F A15	107 Mar 7	107 Mar 7	107 ..	F A	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N*	110¾ Mar 6	105¼ Jan 9	110½ Mar 6	.. ..	M N
Do do registered	Q F	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 19, 98	.. ..	Q F
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	J*	103½ Feb 28	103¼ Feb 28	103¼ Feb 28	.. ..	J J
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N*	120 Jan 4	120 Jan 4	120 Jan 4	.. ..	M N
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	117½ Fe 6, 99	.. ..	M S
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 6s, 1900	M S	.. ..	.. ..	110 No 4, 99	.. ..	M S
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S	.. ..	.. ..	114¼ Au 28, 99	.. ..	M S
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 10, 99	.. ..	A O
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N	130¼ Feb 10	138 Feb 8	138¼ Mar 7	138¾ 139	M N
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	F A	.. ..	.. ..	105½ Fe 24, 97	.. ..	F A
Do ext. & Imp. s. fd. 5s, 1929	F A	125 Jan 25	122¾ Feb 8	124 Mar 5	122¼ 125	F A
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	140 De 13, 98	.. ..	J J
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S	.. ..	.. ..	140½ De 5, 99	139 ..	M S
Do incomes, 1911	M N	.. ..	.. ..	112 No 13, 99	.. ..	M N
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J*	132 Jan 29	130 Jan 26	132 Jan 29	129 134	J J
Do registered	J J*	131 Jan 29	127 Jan 8	130½ Jan 29	.. ..	J J
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	106¼ Feb 28	103¼ Jan 8	106¼ Mar 9	.. ..	J J
Do do registered	J J	105¾ Feb 1	105¾ Feb 1	105¾ Feb 1	.. ..	J J
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J	.. ..	.. ..	96 Sep 21, 99	.. ..	J J
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J J	.. ..	.. ..	83 De 7, 99	83 ..	J J
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	.. ..	.. ..	98½ My 18, 99	.. ..	J J
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	114 Feb 19	113 Jan 29	114 Feb 19	.. ..	A O
Do small bonds, 1923	A O	.. ..	.. ..	100 Ap 15, 97	.. ..	A O
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J D	136 Mar 9	131 Jan 8	136 Mar 9	.. 137½	J D
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	M N	135 Feb 9	132 Jan 2	135 Feb 9	.. 135	M N
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	J J	130½ Mar 1	127 Jan 10	130¼ Mar 1	122 132½	J J
North Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J	.. ..	.. ..	140 Mr 23, 99	.. 140	J J
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	95 Jan 12	92¼ Jan 26	94 Mar 10	.. ..	J J
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s, 1919	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	106 Oct 4, 99	106 ..	M N
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	120 Feb 6	118 Jan 29	120 Feb 6	.. ..	M S
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off	J D	.. ..	.. ..	100 Oct 28, 99	.. ..	J D
Choc. Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	103 Jan 17	103 Jan 17	103 Jan 17	103¼ ..	J J
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	120 Au 10, 99	.. ..	A O
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J	.. ..	.. ..	103½ Mr 13, 97	.. ..	J J
Cin., D. & I. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	M N	113¾ Jan 5	113¾ Jan 5	113¾ Jan 5	112 ..	M N
City & Sub. R. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	J D	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ April, 95	.. ..	J D
C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	96¾ Jan 22	94 Jan 2	95¼ Mar 9	.. ..	J D
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	.. ..	.. ..	97 Jne 20, 99	.. ..	J J
Do St. L. Div. 1st cl. g. 4s, 1990	M N	103 Feb 14	101½ Jan 8	102½ Feb 23	102¼ ..	M N
Do do registered	M N	.. ..	.. ..	98 May 4, 99	.. ..	M N
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S	.. ..	.. ..	97 Oct., 95	.. ..	M S
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J	.. ..	.. ..	93 No 22, 95	.. ..	J J
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J	95½ Feb 14	93 Jan 18	95¼ Feb 14	.. ..	J J
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936	Q F	.. ..	.. ..	104½ Au 28, 99	.. ..	Q F
Do con. 6s, 1920	M N	.. ..	.. ..	100 Nov., 94	.. ..	M N
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J	.. ..	.. ..	118½ Jne 14, 99	.. ..	J J
Ind., Bln. & W. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	J J	.. ..	.. ..	103¼ De 13, 99	.. ..	J J
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O	80½ Mar 8	84½ Jan 4	86½ Mar 9	86¼ ..	A O
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	21½ Feb 6	25 Jan 8	28½ Mar 8	.. ..	A
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J D	.. ..	.. ..	138½ Jul 6, 99	.. ..	J D
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J J	130¾ Jan 30	130 Jan 15	130¾ Jan 30	131¾ ..	J J
Clin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	105½ No 24, 99	.. ..	M S
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I. 1951	A O	.. ..	.. ..	108½ Fe 10, 99	.. ..	A O
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O*	108 Feb 24	103 Jan 29	108 Feb 24	109 ..	A O
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J J	130 Feb 16	128 Jan 6	130 Mar 1	.. ..	J J
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	J J	70½ Feb 14	63 Jan 4	69½ Mar 5	69 70	J J

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Week Ended Mar. 10. Range or Last Sale.	Interest Period.	Week Ended Mar. 10. Bonds Sold.
Col. & Cin. M. g. 4s, 1987	104 Feb 15	104 Jan 3	104 Feb 27	.. ..	J J	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1953	92 Jan 26	91 Jan 4	92 Mar 10	92 ..	J J	..
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	103 Dec. 98	A O	..
Del., Lack. & Western 7s, 1907	.. ..	.. ..	136½ Jan 8, 98	135 ..	M S	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	142 Jan 26	142 Jan 26	142 Jan 26	142 ..	M N	..
Do 7s, 1871-1907	107½ Feb 15	107¼ Jan 26	107¾ Feb 15	107¼ ..	J D	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	119 Jan 6	119 Jan 6	120 Feb 17	120¼ ..	J D	..
Do 7s, registered	119 Jan 5	119 Jan 5	119 Jan 5	.. ..	J D	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	116 Jan 12	116 Jan 12	116 Jan 12	116 ..	F A	..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	122 Sep 18, 99	.. ..	F A	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1913	106 Mar 7	106 Mar 7	106 Mar 7	106 ..	M N	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 7, 99	.. ..	A O	..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	146 Feb 13	146 Feb 13	146 Feb 13	146 ..	M S	..
Do registered	.. ..	.. ..	143 Mar 4, 98	.. ..	M S	..
Del. & Hud. 1st con. g. 7s, 1906	.. ..	.. ..	132 Jan 99	.. ..	A O	..
Do registered	.. ..	.. ..	122 Jne 6, 99	.. ..	A O	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	116 Jan 12	116 Jan 12	115 Jan 19	115 115½	A O	..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	113 De 17, 99	114 ..	A O	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	.. ..	.. ..	154 Sep 7, 99	149 ..	M N	..
Do registered	.. ..	.. ..	141 May 4, 99	.. ..	M N	..
Den. Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	.. ..	.. ..	93 Ja 24, 98	.. ..	J O	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 5s, 1900	102¾ Jan 19	102¼ Jan 9	103¾ Jan. 27	102 ..	M N	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	99½ Feb 5	96¼ Jan 3	96¾ Mar 9	96¾ 99	J J	..
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 27, 99	.. ..	J J	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	104½ Feb 7	101¾ Jan 10	104¾ Mar 5	103½ 104½	J D	..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	108 Feb 26	108 Feb 26	109 Feb 26	109 ..	M N	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	78 Jan 11	78½ Jan 5	78 Feb 19	.. ..	J D	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. 1d. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	30½ Feb 28	19 Jan 6	27 Mar 7	28 29	J D	..
Det. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	103¾ Mar 2	107 Feb 27	103¾ Mar 6	.. 103¾	A O	..
Dul., Red. & W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1922	.. ..	.. ..	95½ Fe 11, 98	.. ..	J J	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	114 Mar 8	110 Feb 16	113½ Mar 9	.. ..	J J	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	111½ Feb 10	107¼ Jan 9	111 Feb 28	103¾ ..	M N	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	118 Jan 24	117 Jan 15	117½ Feb 14	116 121	M N	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	119½ Jan 4	113½ Jan 4	119½ Jan 4	118 ..	M S	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	115¼ Feb 14	113¾ Jan 5	115¼ Feb 14	114 ..	M S	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	.. ..	.. ..	110½ No 15, 99	121 ..	A O	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	.. ..	.. ..	106½ Ap 14, 99	108 ..	J J	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	142 Jan 22	135 Jan 12	141 Feb 28	.. ..	M S	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	.. ..	.. ..	143 De 30, 98	.. ..	M S	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	130¼ Feb 15	130 Jan 5	138¼ Feb 15	139 ..	A O	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 8, 99	.. ..	J D	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1930	.. ..	.. ..	106 De. 2, 99	107 ..	A O	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	116½ Mar. 3	114 Feb. 5	116¼ Mar 9	.. ..	M N	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & R. 1 st c. 5s, 1913	.. ..	.. ..	102 Aug., 98	118 ..	J N	..
N. Y. & Greenw. Lane gtd. g. 5s, 1946	.. ..	.. ..	109 Oct 27, 98	.. ..	M S	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	90¾ Jan 25	88 Jan 10	89¾ Mar 9	89½ 90	J J	..
Do registered	.. ..	.. ..	93¼ My 25, 99	.. ..	J J	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	71¼ Feb 7	67 Jan 3	71 Mar 10	71 71¼	J J	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	110 Mar 9	107¼ Jan 3	110 Mar 9	.. 111	J J	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	98 Feb 28	98 Feb 28	98 Feb 28	.. ..	F A	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	97½ Feb. 6	92 Jan 3	96¾ Mar 9	94½ ..	J D	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	111 Mar 2	106¾ Jan 3	111 Mar 2	109¾ ..	M N	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	104½ Jan 4	104½ Jan 4	104½ Mar 5	104½ 106	J D	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	117 Jan 15	116¼ Jan 25	116¼ Jan 25	118 120	A O	..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	.. ..	.. ..	95 No 10, 97	.. ..	F A	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	125¼ Feb 24	124¼ Feb 7	125½ Feb 24	.. ..	J J	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	108½ Feb 17	103 Jan 2	107¾ Mar 7	.. ..	A O	..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923	.. ..	.. ..	110 May, 98	.. ..	A O	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	.. ..	.. ..	110 Sept., 91	.. ..	A O	..
Ev. & Ind 1st con. g. 6s, 1926	104 Feb 16	100 Feb 16	103½ Feb 16	.. ..	J J	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	122½ Mar 7	120 Jan 17	122½ Mar 7	123 125	A O*	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	104 Mar 6	102 Jan 12	104 Mar 9	103 106	M N	..
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108 Jan 24	105 Jan 18	107½ Feb 23	106½ 107½	A O	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	.. ..	.. ..	101 Mr 20, 99	.. ..	J J	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	.. ..	.. ..	90½ May, 98	.. ..	J J	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	.. ..	.. ..	105 Mr 11, 98	.. ..	J J	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	74½ Jan 22	70¼ Feb 27	71¼ Mar 8	71 72	J D	..
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	60 Feb 7	55 Jan 4	59 Mar 5	.. ..	J D	..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	104 Feb 9	102 Jan 8	104 Feb 9	103 104½	A O	..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	.. ..	.. ..	106 De 12, 98	104½ ..	A O	..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s,

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990..*J D	92½	Feb 9	88¾	Jan 8	91¾ Mar 10	91½ 99
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990 *F A	69½	Jan 31	65	Feb 19	66¾ Mar 10	66 66½
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944 *M N	93½	Jan 4	90	Mar 8	90 Mar 8	89 90
M.K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942..M S	93	Jan 26	89	Mar 7	89¾ Mar 9	90¼ 89¾
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990 *F A	77	Jan 3	76	Feb 23	76 Feb 23	.. ..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940..M N	..	..	..	..	94 De 8, 99	.. ..
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s, 1906..*M N	..	..	..	..	100¾ No 22, 99	.. ..
Sher., Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943..*J D	95½	Mar 8	92¼	Jan 27	95½ Mar 7	.. ..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942..*A O	104⅞	Mar 7	102¼	Jan 3	104¼ Mar 10	104 105
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920..M N*	117½	Feb 19	114⅞	Jan 13	117¼ Mar 7	117 117½
Do 3d 7s, 1906 M N*	115	Feb 7	114½	Feb 17	114½ Feb 17	112½ ..
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917..M S	99	Feb 23	94	Jan 2	96¼ Mar 10	96 96½
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920 *F A	94	Jan 3	90	Mar 5	90¾ Mar 10	90½ 91
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938..F A*	105¾	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 6	105¾ Jan 6	.. ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938 J*	113	Mar 8	113	Mar 5	113 Mar 5	.. ..
St. L. & I. M. gn. con. l. g. g. 5s, 1931..*A O	112	Jan 23	109¾	Jan 8	111¾ Mar 10	111¼ 111¾
Do do gtd. g. 5s, 1931 *A O	110½	Feb 7	110	Jan 23	104½ Feb 7	.. ..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929..J*	82	Feb 5	77⅞	Jan 8	80 Mar 10	.. ..
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945..J J*	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110¼ Feb 20	.. ..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927 J D*	127½	Feb 19	124	Jan 3	127 Mar 5	127 129
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927 Q J	123	Mar 5	123	Mar 5	123 Mar 5	124 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938 M S*	87	Feb 16	83	Jan 8	85 Mar 8	84 85
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	108½	Feb 24	107	Jan 9	108½ Feb 26	.. ..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931 *J J	..	..	..	..	84 Apr., 96	.. ..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st, 1913..J J*	129	Jan 30	126	Jan 8	129 Feb 17	.. ..
Do 2d 6s, 1901 *J J	..	..	..	..	101 Sep 13, 99	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928 *A O	107	Feb 7	104½	Jan 6	106 Mar 5	106 ..
Do T. & P. Brh. 6s, 1917 *J J	..	..	..	..	111 De 20, 99	110 ..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Ald. *J J	..	..	..	..	108 Mar., 96	110 ..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br., 1923..*J J	..	..	..	..	113 De 1, 99	110 ..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915..A O	..	..	..	..	108½ Aug., 94	110 ..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903 *J J	110½	Mar 6	109	Jan 4	110½ Mar 6	110 ..
Do registered *J J	110¼	Mar 8	110	Feb 9	110¼ Mar 8	110 ..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904 M S*	108	Feb 21	107	Jan 12	108 Feb 21	105¾ ..
Do do registered M S*	107¾	Feb 1	105¾	Mar 9	105¾ Mar 9	107¾ ..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1890-1904 M S*	..	..	..	..	108½ Fe 21, 98	105¾ ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905 *J D	..	..	..	..	103½ Jne 26, 99	102¾ ..
Do do registered *J D	..	..	..	..	104¾ Fe 25, 98	102¾ ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905..*M N	103	Mar 10	101	Jan 11	103 Mar 10	103 ..
Do do registered *M N	..	..	..	..	102¾ Au 1, 99	103 ..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997 J J*	109¼	Jan 15	109	Jan 2	109 Mar 5	.. ..
Do do registered J J*	..	..	..	..	112¼ Ap 14, 99	.. ..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998..*F A	97¾	Jan 26	95½	Mar 6	95¾ Mar 6	95 95¾
Do do registered *F A	..	..	..	..	98 De 12, 99	.. ..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998..*F A	99	Jan 27	97	Jan 2	97¼ Mar 10	97¼ 97½
Do do registered *F A	97	Jan 10	95½	Jan 24	96½ Mar 9	.. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361 *J J	114¼	Feb 9	110	Jan 2	113 Mar 10	.. ..
Do registered *J J	113	Feb 14	110	Jan 4	112¾ Mar 7	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936 J J*	110	Feb 27	108	Jan 4	110 Feb 27	.. ..
Do registered J J*	..	..	..	..	106 Jne 17, 98	.. ..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s.f. gtd. 4s, S. A., 1940..J J	..	..	..	..	95 Jul 28, 98	.. ..
Do do registered J J	..	..	..	..	104 Jul 24, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900 *M N	102½	Mar 5	101¼	Jan 5	102¾ Mar 5	102¾ ..
Do registered *M N	102½	Mar 7	101¾	Jan 29	102½ Mar 7	102¾ ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986 *F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102 Feb 3	104 ..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922..A O	129½	Feb 13	128	Feb 27	128 Mar 1	.. 129
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1915 *M N	..	..	..	..	109 Jan., 97	.. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	..	..	..	..	113 Ap 13, 99	.. ..
Utica & H. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922 J J*	..	..	..	..	107 Au 13, 98	.. ..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	107	Jan 18	106¾	Feb 8	107 Feb 16	105 ..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927..A O*	..	..	..	..	123 Jul 14, 99	.. ..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—						
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906..F A*	121	Jan 13	120	Feb 26	120 Feb 26	.. ..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900 J J*	101¼	Feb 1	100⅝	Jan 4	101½ Feb 1	102 102¼
Do do registered, 1900 Q J	101¾	Mar 9	100⅝	Jan 2	101½ Mar 5	102 ..
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903 J D*	113¾	Feb 28	112⅜	Jan 19	113¾ Feb 28	113¾ ..
Do do registered, 1903 J D*	113¾	Feb 10	112¼	Jan 10	113¾ Feb 10	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1997 *J D	110½	Jan 24	109¾	Jan 6	109⅝ Mar 2	109½ 110½
Do do registered *J D	..	..	..	..	106 De 8, 99	.. ..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L. S. & M. S, 1901..*A O	..	..	..	..	108¼ De 1, 97	.. ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934 J J*	..	..	..	..	122¾ No 3, 99	.. ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902..*M N	109¼	Feb 9	108¼	Jan 5	110¾ Mar 9	109 ..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902 *M N	103¾	Feb 8	103¼	Feb 5	103¾ Feb 8	103¼ ..
Do 6s, 1909 M S*	..	..	..	..	122 Fe 25, 98	118 ..
Do 5s, 1931 *M S	..	..	..	..	129 No 20, 99	.. ..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	..	..	..	..	127 De 2, 99	.. ..
Do 4s, 1940 *J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	.. ..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937..A O*	108¼	Mar 6	104½	Jan 3	108¼ Mar 6	.. ..
Do registered A O*	103½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	103½ Jan 3	.. ..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903..*J D	..	..	..	..	104½ Oct 7, 97	.. ..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000 A O*	185	Jan 27	185¾	Jan 5	188 Feb 27	.. ..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	187 Nc 17, 99	.. ..
Do do small certs., $100	185	Feb 27	185	Feb 27	185 Feb 27	.. ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	..	..	..	..	128 De 27, 99	.. ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918 *M N	..	..	..	..	125¾ Fe 6, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905 J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114 Jan 5	114¾ 118
Do 1st 6s, 1905 J J	..	..	..	..	113 Jul 29, 99	105½ 113¼
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992..M S	107½	Feb 10	102	Jan 10	104 Mar 10	104 ..
Do o. reg., $5,000 only M S	..	..	..	..	101½ No 30, 98	105 ..
Nor. Pa. Ry. gen. l.g. 1st g. 6s, 1921..*J J	..	..	..	..	119¼ Ap 12, 99	.. ..
Do registered *J J	..	..	..	..	112 Jul 20, 99	.. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923..*F A	..	..	..	..	131¼ My 15, 99	.. 135
Do registered certificates Q F	..	..	..	..	132 Jul 28, 99	.. ..
N. P. Ry p.l.n.ry. & l.g.g. 4s, Jan., 1997..Q J	104½	Mar 10	102¼	Jan 2	104½ Mar 10	104¾ 104¾
Do registered Q J	104	Feb 17	103	Jan 3	103¼ Feb 26	.. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047 Q F	67¼	Jan 31	65	Jan 10	66¾ Mar 10	66¾ 67
Do do registered Q F	..	..	..	..	66 Sep 21, 99	.. ..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mch., 1948..Q M	..	..	..	..	95 My 11, 99	82 ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	118¾	Feb 8	118	Jan 5	118 Mar 10	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	110	Jan 15	110	Jan 15	110 Jan 29	111 ..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931..*M N	129	Jan 2	129	Jan 2	129 Jan 2	.. ..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932..*A O	..	..	..	..	128 De 1, 99	.. ..
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934 *F A	..	..	..	..	117½ Au 30, 98	.. ..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	..	..	..	..	101 Fe 23, 97	105 ..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989..M N*	99½	Jan 26	95	Feb 14	99 Mar 7	.. ..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996..A O*	96	Feb 28	90¼	Jan 3	95¼ Mar 10	95¾ 95¾
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	..	..	..	..	103 Oct 24, 99	106 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937 *A O	95	Feb 1	95	Feb 1	95 Feb 24	.. ..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901 J J*	70	Feb 1	60	Jan 6	70 Feb 1	.. ..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J D	108¼	Feb 16	104½	Jan 6	107¾ Mar 9	107¼ ..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	105	Jan 16	105	Jan 16	105 Feb 14	105 ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921 J J*	114½	Mar 5	111½	Jan 10	114½ Mar 5	.. ..
Do registered, 1921 J J*	111½	Jan 19	111¼	Jan 19	111¾ Jan 19	.. ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cfs., 1937..M S*	..	..	..	..	102 No 11, 98	.. ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923..*M N	..	..	..	..	108 My 12, 97	.. ..
Un. N. J. R. R. & Can. 4s, 1944..*M S	..	..	..	..	115½ Fe 24, 98	.. ..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	112¾	Mar 7	100	Jan 12	112¾ Mar 7	.. ..
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf. 1st 6s, 1920..*J J	100	Jan 18	100	Jan 18	100 Jan 23	100 ..
Do B. Div. T. Co. cfs. 1st 6s, 1920..M S*	99½	Feb 3	99	Feb 5	99 Feb 5	.. ..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926 M N*	..	..	..	..	17 My 23, 98	.. ..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. pd.	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22 Jan 18	.. ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921..Q F	130¾	Mar 10	13¾	Mar 10	130¾ Mar 10	.. ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921 M N	..	..	..	..	96 De 9, 99	95 ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932 J D*	..	..	..	..	137 No 17, 97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922..A O*	..	..	..	..	107½ Oct 26, 98	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	..	..	..	..	121 No 26, 98	.. ..
P., C. & S. L. con. g. 5s, 1940..A O*	116	Feb 13	114	Jan 9	116 Feb 13	116 ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942 *A O	116	Feb 13	113½	Jan 12	115¾ Feb 27	.. ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942 M N*	..	..	..	..	113 No 23, 98	.. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945 M N*	..	..	..	..	107 De 5, 99	.. ..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900 F A*	..	..	..	..	103⅝ Ap 13, 99	.. ..
Do registered, 1900 F A*	..	..	..	..	104¼ Ap 23, 97	.. ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 J J*	137	Feb 15	135	Jan 12	137 Feb 15	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912 J J*	136	Mar 1	136	Mar 1	136 Mar 1	.. ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912 A O	134	Feb 15	134	Feb 15	134 Feb 15	.. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O*	..	..	..	..	119½ Oct 4, 99	120 ..
C. & P. con. skg. fd. 7s, 1900..M N*	103¼	Mar 6	102	Jan 12	103½ Mar 6	103¾ ..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942..*J J	117¼	Feb 2	117¼	Feb 2	117½ Feb 2	117 ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941..J J*	108	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	108 Jan 15	.. ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942..*M S	..	..	..	..	102 No 10, 97	.. ..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928..A O	..	..	..	..	114 Mar., 83	.. ..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 1. 6s, 1932..J J*	..	..	..	..	117 Mar., 89	141 ..
P., Y. & A. 1st g. 5s, 1916 J J*	..	..	..	..	99 Jne 24, 99	96 ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 6s, 1940..A O*	113¾	Jan 16	113¾	Jan 16	113¾ Jan 16	114½ 116
Do 1st g. 5s, 1943 J J*	..	..	..	..	98 Jul 14, 97	100 ..
Pitts. & West, 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	100¼	Feb 28	96¾	Jan 18	100¼ Feb 28	100 ..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	100¼	Jan 26	96¾	Jan 11	100¼ Mar 3	100 ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997 *J J	86	Feb 7	83	Jan 9	85¼ Mar 10	85¼ 85¾
Do registered *J J	..	..	..	..	94½ De 6, 99	.. ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939..J J*	96¼	Mar 8	94¼	Jan 4	96¾ Mar 8	96 96¼
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. 1. 4s, 1917..A O	85	Feb 20	85	Feb 20	85 Feb 20	85 ..
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939..J D*	..	..	..	..	105 No 10, 99	.. ..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 5s, 1940 J J*	71	Mar 9	71	Mar 9	71 Mar 9	.. ..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947..*J J	84¾	Jan 18	82	Jan 3	83¼ Mar 8	.. 88
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996..J J*	84	Feb 6	79	Jan 3	83¾ Mar 9	84 ..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947..A O*	..	..	..	..	99¾ De 18, 98	101¼ ..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929..*A O	95	Feb 19	95	Feb 19	95 Feb 19	.. ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989..M N*	91	Jan 25	86¼	Jan 9	89¾ Mar 9	89¼ 89¾
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989..J J	71¾	Mar 6	57¾	Jan 10	69¼ Mar 10	67¼ 67
St. P. City Cy. Co. con. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	112	Feb 7	111	Mar 9	111½ Mar 9	.. ..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931 F A*	..	..	..	..	120 Fe 5, 99	117¾ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917 A O*	..	..	..	..	110¼ De 6, 99	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968 *J D	96¼	Feb 1	95	Jan 18	96¼ Feb 1	.. 96½
St. P. Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909..A O*	120	Feb 23	119¾	Feb	120 Mar 9	120 121
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910 M N*	121¼	Feb 16	119¾	Jan 6	121¼ Mar 1	119¾ 122½
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 J J*	141¾	Feb 10	137	Jan 3	141 Feb 27	140 ..
Do do registered J J*	..	..	..	..	137¾ Fe 23, 99	.. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s J J*	115¾	Feb 10	112¼	Jan 2	115¾ Mar 7	113 ..
Do do do registered J J*	..	..	..	..	106¾ My 29, 97	.. ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937 *J D	104¼	Jan 24	102¼	Jan 2	104 Feb 16	.. ..
Do do registered *J D	..	..	..	..	104 Ja 24, 99	.. ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	..	..	..	..	122¼ Ja 13, 98	.. 125½
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 J J*	124¾	Feb 28	120½	Jan 10	124¾ Feb 28	.. ..
Do registered J J*	..	..	..	..	115 Ap 24, 97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 J J*	..	..	..	..	118 De 7, 99	.. 130
Pac. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908..A O	..	..	..	..	105 De 4, 99	.. ..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938..*J D	..	..	..	..	120 Ap 11, 98	.. ..
Do registered *J D	..	..	..	..	115 Ap 24, 98	.. ..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942..M S*	..	..	..	..	106¾ No 20, 99	.. 108
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *J J	..	..	..	..	112¾ Oct 2, 99	111½ ..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934..*A O	126½	Jan 13	125½	Jan 3	126½ Jan 13	124 126½
L. 1st g. 5s, 1934 *A O	..	..	..	..	112 Mr 17, 99	.. ..
Sev. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926 J J*	..	..	..	..	104¾ Fe 5, 97	.. ..
Southern Pacific Co.—						
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949..J D	84½	Feb 16	80	Jan 9	83½ Mar 9	83¼ 83½
Do registered J D	..	..	..	..	85 No 6, 99	.. ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949..F A*	100¾	Jan 23	97¾	Jan 11	98¼ Mar 10	96¼ 96½
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929 J D	84¾	Feb 6	81	Jan 9	83½ Mar 10	83¼ 83½
Ga., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910..F A*	..	..	..	..	108 Oct 17, 99	107 ..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1935 *J D	106¼	Feb 28	106¼	Feb 28	106¼ Feb 28	.. ..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 6s, 1931..*M N	102¾	Jan 31	101	Jan 4	101 Mar 10	.. ..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N. Tx. 1903..J J*	..	..	..	..	102 Nov., 94	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937 J J*	110¼	Jan 9	110	Jan 29	110 Jan 29	.. ..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912..A O*	113	Feb 21	113	Feb 21	113 Feb 21	110½ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921..*A O	86¾	Mar 10	83¾	Jan 9	86¼ Mar 10	.. ..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920 J J*	120½	Feb 28	120½	Feb 28	120½ Feb 28	120½ ..
D. 1st 7s, 1918 *A O	..	..	..	..	134 No 22, 99	.. 139¾
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927 J J*	..	..	..	..	99 De 27, 99	.. ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943..*J J	80	Feb 6	75	Jan 9	78 Mar 9	77½ 78
Tex. & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905 F A*	..	..	..	..	116 De 14, 98	.. ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912..M S*	..	..	..	..	106½ No 17, 97	.. ..
Do con g. 5s, 1943 J J*	101¼	Feb 3	101	Jan 2	103½ Mar 10	.. ..
S. P. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s Mch., 1909-10..J J	110¾	Jan 4	110	Jan 2	110 Feb 15	114 ..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905..*A O	..	..	..	..	107 No 1, 98	.. ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	105½	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	105¾ Jan 19	.. ..
Do do stamped, 1905-37 M N	107¼	Feb 19	104¾	Jan 10	107½ Mar 9	107 107½
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941..J J*	98¼	Feb 28	96	Jan 4	98¾ Mar 10	.. ..
So. Pac of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911 *J	..	..	..	..	113¾ No 23, 98	.. ..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924..M N*	..	..	..	..	103¾ De 27, 99	104 106
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907..*J J	..	..	..	..	98 Au 6, 97	.. ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938 A O*	..	..	..	..	106 Au 23, 99	.. ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994 J J*	106⅛	Mar 10	106	Jan 8	109¾ Mar 10	105½ 109½
Do registered J J*	..	..	..	..	93 Oct 31, 98	.. ..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996..J J	..	..	..	..	108¾ Au 14, 99	108 ..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938..*M S	108¾	Jan 10	108¾	Jan 10	108¾ Jan 10	.. ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918 J J*	..	..	..	..	112¾ Ap 17, 97	110 ..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916 J J*	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	115 Jan 31	.. ..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900 J J*	102	Mar 7	101½	Feb 9	102 Mar 9	101¾ ..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930 F M*	115½	Jan 16	114¾	Feb 19	114¾ Feb 19	114 116½
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956 M N*	118¾	Feb 17	111	Jan 2	117½ Mar 7	.. ..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922..*J J	122½	Feb 10	119½	Jan 16	122 Mar 9	.. ..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925..J J*	121	Jan 18	118	Jan 3	120¼ Mar 6	.. ..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915..*J J	121¼	Feb 9	118¼	Jan 2	121⅛ Feb 27	.. ..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909 M S*	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	101 Jan 11	116¾ 117½
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 *A O	..	..	..	..	105 De 12, 99	.. ..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936 *M N	110	Jan 15	109	Jan 8	110 Jan 15	110 ..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936 *M N	110	Jan 18	108	Jan 4	110 Jan 18	110 ..
Do serial, Series D A O*	..	..	..	..	102 Oct 13, 99	.. ..
Do serial, Series E *A O	..	..	..	..	109 Ja 12, 99	.. ..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924..*F A	..	..	..	..	90 Fe 23, 99	.. ..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914..J J*	114½	Jan 10	114½	Jan 10	114½ Jan 10	117 118
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919..*M N	105	Jan 3	102	Jan 15	104 aMr 8	.. 104½
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950..J J	100¾	Mar 1	93¾	Jan 10	100¾ Mar 1	.. ..
Ter. Asn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939..A O*	..	..	..	..	113 Oct 2, 99	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944..F A*	..	..	..	..	111⅜ No 3, 99	.. ..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930..A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111 Jan 19	111 ..
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905..*M S	..	..	..	..	107 No 2, 99	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000 *J D	114½	Mar 7	111	Jan 3	114 Mar 8	.. 115¾
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000 Mar	55	Mar 9	53	Mar 8	55 Mar 9	.. ..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937 J J*	123	Jan 15	117¼	Feb 28	118 Mar 9	117 118
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935..J J*	111½	Mar 8	105	Jan 8	111½ Mar 9	110¼ 112
Do gen. mtge. 6s, 1911 J J*	98½	Mar 7	95¼	Feb 26	98½ Mar 7	98 99
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935..A O*	112	Mar 10	108	Jan 29	112 Mar 10	110 114
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990..*A O	80¼	Mar 9	84½	Jan 2	89¼ Mar 9	.. ..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917..J J*	84	Feb 9	78	Jan 3	82½ Mar 3	.. ..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, Ltr..*J D	123½	Feb 14	110	Jan 2	120 Mar 1	120 125
Tor., Ham. & Buf. 1st g. 4s, 1946..J D	..	..	..	..	99 Au 14, 99	.. ..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928..*J D	104½	Feb 6	103	Jan 3	104½ Feb 6	103 ..
Union El (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945..A O	..	..	..	..	109¼ De 14, 99	.. ..
U. P. R. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947..J J*	105¾	Mar 8	101⅜	Jan 10	106¼ Mar 10	105¼ 105½
Do registered *J J	104¾	Jan 19	103¼	Jan 29	103¾ Jan 29	.. ..
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909 J J*	110	Feb 3	110	Feb 3	110 Feb 3	.. ..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946 *J D	102½	Mar 9	100¼	Jan 8	102½ Mar 9	.. ..
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922..*F A	130	Jan 6	126¾	Jan 2	127¾ Mar 9	.. ..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908..J J*	..	..	..	..	121 Jne 18, 98	116 ..
Do g. 5s, 1926 J J*	..	..	..	..	102 My 24, 97	115 ..
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946..J J*	115¼	Feb 15	111	Jan 2	113½ Mar 10	.. ..
Do non-cum. inc. 4. 5s, July, 1946. Sep	..	..	..	..	102¾ No 8, 99

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

payable on common and preferred to holders of record this date.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Swift & Co.—Books close.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

ADVANCES.

Amalgamated Cop.	5½	Havana Com.	1
Am. Agrl. Ch. pf.	1½	N. Amst. Gas pf.	4
Central Fireworks	1	Royal Bak. Powd.	1
Electric Boat	1	Worth. Pump pf.	4½

DECLINES.

Am. Bicycle	1	Electric Vehicle	1
Am. Woolen pf.	1½	Havana Com. pf.	1
Asphalt of Am.	1½	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Distill. of Am. pf.	1⅜		

Trading in the market for outside securities during the past week was fairly active, except on the last two days, but the activity was accompanied by a good deal of irregularity. Early in the week declines occurred in several prominent issues, and although they recovered partly later, some of them ended the week with substantial net losses. On the other hand some considerable net gains resulted from the week's trading, and, as a whole, the market seemed to be improved, though rather as the result of the lack of any unfavorable developments than of specific good news. Little ground appears for anticipating anything like a serious decline in the market, and conditions prevailing seem to make more reasonable the view of those who expect the market to show gradual improvement. An important factor in the market just at present is renewed interest in the copper stocks, for which friends of these issues are predicting much higher prices. In the outside market much interest is taken in Amalgamated Copper, and any decided upward movement in that issue is likely to be reflected more or less generally in the list of stocks traded in in that market. Copper trade conditions seem to warrant the anticipation of larger demand for copper stocks and the developments in this quarter of the market are watched with much interest.

Money market conditions may have marked influence on the course of the outside market during the coming weeks, but although some advance in call rates is noted, there seems no ground for predicting stringency, and no ordinary movement in the money market is likely to have at present any decided influence on the outside market. The public is not taking an active part in that market, and thus far there is no indication that the outside public is soon to become largely interested in curb market trading. In the matter of earnings, such news as comes to hand merely repeats earlier statements in regard to large profits, and it would seem that nearly all the recently incorporated companies are at present sharing in the general industrial prosperity.

Stocks subject to assessment have of late suffered rather heavy declines, and the demand for these issues has not been sufficient to keep off heavy recession from the paid-in value of these stocks. On Saturday Illinois Transportation, upon which $5 has been paid, sold at 1½, and current quotations for other stocks of this group are much below the paid-in value of the several stocks. Chief among the causes bringing about these low prices seems to be the disinclination to meet further calls that may be made by the management of these companies. This fact seems to be clearly recognized by the interest dominant in these stocks, and the Directors of several of these companies have already taken steps to lay before the stockholders plans for the reduction of the nominal capital and for making the stock full paid instead of assessable. By the terms of the recent consolidation of the Electric Axle Company with the Columbian and other companies this stock was made full paid, and during the week a similar plan has been presented to the stockholders of the New England Electric Vehicle Transportation Company. The tendency now is to do away with large nominal capitalization and to bring stocks down to a more solid basis, and one nearer the actual paid-in value of the stocks. It would seem that the movement is one that will commend itself to all holders of stock of this kind, and it is believed that the plan of the Directors of the New England and Illinois Transportation Companies will meet with the approval of the stockholders. Probably similar action will be taken by the New York Transportation Company before long.

Among the gas stocks the only one that was at all active was New Amsterdam, but even in this stock relatively few transactions occurred. The fact is that very little of the stock is offered, and specialists say that very little stock is in sight anywhere near the quoted figure. As it is, purchases of less than a thousand shares of New Amsterdam preferred advanced that stock nearly five points. In the common stock no disposition was shown to bid up for the stock, although all the stock offered around the prevailing bid was readily taken. The belief is steadily growing that interests representing the several gas companies have come to some more or less definite agreement in regard to a settlement of the gas war, and in some well-informed quarters the opinion is freely stated that the next few weeks are very likely to bring about decided changes in the local gas situation. All the gas stocks are strong, and the buying of the issues has been of a kind to indicate that interests familiar with the situation have been accumulating stock. It is said, however, that those who have been buying the New Amsterdam issues are not associated directly with those who were dominant in this company last Spring. It it believed that the controlling interest is now lodged in very different hands, and that the present Board of Disctors of the New Amsterdam Company does not represent the interests which actually control the company.

Distilling of America declined rather sharply early in the week, and, although it recovered later, closed considerably below the closing bid of the previous Saturday. These declines seem due principally to short selling by traders, probably on the theory that the delay in completing the report which is to be made to the stockholders in regard to the company's condition was likely to lead to a further decline in the stock. Notwithstanding this, it was said that this report will in all probability be a favorable one. It is likely that the report of the committee will be ready for the stockholders some time during the week after next.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	430	..
American Exchange	186	187
Astor	500	..
Bowery	285	300
Broadway	240	248
Butchers & Drovers'	80	90
Central	175	185
Chase	500	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3900	4100
Citizens'	140	150
City, new stock	285	295
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	270	..
Continental	135	..
Corn Exchange	350	360
East River	180	..
Fifth National	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2400	..
First National	3250	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Fourth	172	178
Gallatin	400	..
Gansevoort	..	70
German Exchange	230	240
Garfield	1600	..
German-American	120	..
Germania	325	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	145	155
Hanover	675	725
Hide & Leather	115	..
Importers & Traders'	515	530
Irving	172½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	225	250
Liberty	810	..
Lincoln	775	825
Manhattan	255	275
Market & Fulton	215	230
Mechanics'	190	196
Mechanics & Traders'	90	110
Mercantile	190	..
Merchants'	190	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	415	440
Mount Morris	300	300
Mutual	140	..
National Union	600	625
Nassau	190	..
New Amsterdam	590	..
New York	255	270

Banks—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
New York County	1500	..
New York Nat Exchange	116	..
Ninth	85	90
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	210
Oriental	..	300
Pacific	..	180
Park	..	425
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	105
Plaza	475	..
Produce Exchange	120	130
Republic	200	215
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	275	..
Second	550	..
Seventh	170	..
Shoe & Leather	102	108
State of New York	125	..
Twelfth Ward	115	130
Union Square	210	..
Western National	355	375
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	210	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	195	205
Bankers'	190	195
Brooklyn	400	..
Central	2100	2230
Central Realty Bond and Trust	250	..
Continental	375	..
City	315	..
Colonial	..	400
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1390	1425
Fifth Avenue	460	475
Franklin	300	325
Guaranty	600	..
Hamilton	270	..
International B. & T.	..	140
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	390	..

Trust Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Manhattan	450	..
Manufacturers'	510	..
Mercantile	520	..
Metropolitan	400	450
Morton	400	..
Nassau	185	200
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1400	1425
N. Y. Security & Trust	760	775
North American	145	165
People's Trust	220	..
Produce Exchange	..	150
Real Estate	300	..
State	400	..
Title Guaranty & T.	370	380
Trust Company of America	192	194
Trust Company of New York	..	300
Union	1375	1425
U. S. Mortgage Trust	490	..
United States	1575	..
Washington Trust	225	..
Williamsburg	180	200

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	22½	24
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	88	89
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	63½	65
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	92½	93½
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	80	90
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	104½	107
Union Ferry	35	37
Union Ferry bonds	90	100

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	110	118
Commonwealth	90	105
Continental	530	..
Eagle	230	240
Empire City	85	90
German-American	500	..
Germania	280	..
Globe & Rutgers	50	70
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	100	105
Hanover	160	165
Home	210	..
Kings County	165	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	160	170
North River	140	147
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	105	115
Phenix, Brooklyn	180	185
Stuyvesant	70	..
United States	115	125
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	420	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. rl. 5s	113	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. rc. 5s	107	109
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	100	100½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	109	112
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	115	117
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
Brklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	109	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	193	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	100	102
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	90	..
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	115	135
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	112	115
D. D. E. B. & B. 5. p. c. scrip.	95	97
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	108	111
42d St. & Grand St.	395	410
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	50	60
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	109½	111
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	95	99
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	83	84½
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	109	110
Nassau Electric 4s	..	92
New Orleans Traction com.	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	..	96
Ninth Avenue	198	203
North Jersey Street Ry.	..	26
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	86	89
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	95	97
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	19⅞	20½
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
Second Avenue stock	198	201
Second Ave 1st m. 5s	107	108
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	117
Sixth Avenue stock	205	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	111	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	395	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	114	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	114	116
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113⅝	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1948	109	111
Worcester Traction common	26	28
Worcester Traction pf.	103	105

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	94½	94⅝
Am. Agricultural Chem.	25½	26½
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	76½	77
American Air Power	30	40
American Bank Note	47	50¾
American Bicycle	13	14½
American Bicycle pf.	43	44½
American Bicycle bonds	..	87½
American Press Association	70	80
American Type Founders	50	54
American Woolen	21⅝	22¼
American Woolen pf.	80	81
Arizona Lead	12⅜	12¾
Asphalt of America	9⅞	10
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	90	105
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107	..
British Columbia Copper	9	9⅝
Central & South American Tel.	107	108
Central Fireworks	14	16
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	345	360
Chicago & Alton subscrips.	108¾	108¾
Chicago & Alton 3s (new)	93	96
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	70	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6	7¼
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	..	42
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	76	80
Distilling Company of America	7	7½
Distilling Co. of America pf.	27¾	28
Electric Boat	15	16
Electric Boat pf.	30	..
Electric Vehicle	34	36
Electric Vehicle pf.	60	100
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	1
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	22
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	98	100
Havana Commercial	16	17
Havana Commercial pf.	57	58
Illinois Transportation	1⅝	2¼
International Pump	18	18⅞
International Pump pf.	64⅞	65½

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Lorillard pf.	92	95
Madison Copper	5	7
Marquand Chair Lines	300	310
National Graphophone	45	50
National Salt	93	93½
National Salt pf.	78	80
National Tube	23¼	23¾
National Tube pf.	95⅞	96
New England Transportation	5	6
New York Transportation	7¼	7½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	162	175
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86½	88
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	21	22
Procter & Gamble	390	400
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95
Rubber Goods	22	23½
Rubber Goods pf ex div.	80	81
Singer Manufacturing	625	725
Sloss-Sheffield	27	29
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	67	70
Standard Coupler	39½	41
Standard Coupler pf.	115	..
Standard Oil	525	530
Storage Power	..	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	5-16
Swift & Co.	101	103
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	107	109
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Texas Pacific Coal	70	..
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	107	..
Union Typewriter	..	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112¼
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
United Shoe Machinery	30	32
United Shoe Machinery pf.	23	23½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅝
Virginia Coal, Iron & L.	23	25
Virginia C., I. & C. 5s, 1949	60¼	62½
Westinghouse Air Brake	330	410
Worthington Pump pf.	116½	117½

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1½	1⅝
Buffalo City	6	6⅛
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	68	70
Central Union 5s, 1927	103	104
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	104	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas bonds	76	79
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	59	62
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	100	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	103	105
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	59	62
Lafayette Gas bonds	60	65
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	59	62
Madison (Wis.)	77	80
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	280	300
New Amsterdam	26	27
New Amsterdam pf.	48	49
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	97	97½
N. E. Gas & Coke	19	21
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	69½	70½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. con 5s, 1945	103	108
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	59	62
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s, 1937	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	50	54
Standard (New York)	100	117
Standard pf.	138	145
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	..	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	85	90
Western (Milwaukee)	95	98
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	102	105

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
March 8, 1900	£35,493,518	.....
March 9, 1899	33,144,052	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
March 8, 1900	76,967,720	£45,686,676
March 9, 1899	72,816,955	47,563,059
BANK OF GERMANY.		
March 8, 1900	29,073,000	14,978,000
March 9, 1899	29,331,000	15,110,000
RUSSIA.		
March 8, 1900	83,751,000	6,149,000
March 9, 1899	99,327,000	4,563,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
March 8, 1900	37,843,000	9,137,000
March 9, 1899	39,983,000	10,413,000
SPAIN.		
March 8, 1900	13,634,000	15,914,000
March 9, 1899	11,238,000	10,256,000
ITALY.		
March 8, 1900	15,412,000	1,595,000
March 9, 1899	15,650,000	2,384,000
NETHERLANDS.		
March 8, 1900	5,332,000	6,928,000
March 9, 1899	4,312,000	6,855,000
BELGIUM.		
March 8, 1900	2,988,000	1,493,000
March 9, 1899	3,237,000	1,618,000
Total for week	£300,312,547	£100,030,676
Total preceding week	300,319,879	99,821,385
Corresponding date last year	288,989,007	99,902,059

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the reserve of $7,965,175. The banks now hold a surplus of $5,676,375 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in the loans of $8,127,000, a decrease in specie of $3,448,300, a decrease in legal tenders of $2,639,700, a decrease in deposits of $491,300, and an increase in circulation of $357,600.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Mch. 10, 1900.	Mch. 3, 1900.	Mch. 11, '99.
Loans	$782,203,100	$758,076,100	$777,545,700
Specie	152,729,600	158,177,900	196,200,100
Legal tenders	60,393,200	62,942,900	53,366,700
Net deposits	829,425,700	829,917,000	906,455,200
Circulation	18,931,900	18,574,300	14,468,500

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Mch. 10, 1900.	Mch. 3, 1900.	Mch. 11, '99.
Specie	$152,729,600	$158,177,900	$196,200,100
Legal tenders	60,393,200	62,942,900	53,366,700
Total reserve	$213,652,800	$221,120,800	$249,980,800
Reserve req'd against dep.	207,356,425	207,479,250	226,663,800
Surplus of reserve above legal req'ments	$5,676,375	$13,641,550	$23,303,000

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,250	28,263,075	25,968,775
Jan. 20	24,735,575	34,633,675	34,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,925	35,099,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,915,575	34,373,825	25,688,450
Feb. 24	19,678,250	30,534,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,641,550	24,576,125	20,523,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,023,000	22,721,425

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$5,676,375	1896	$22,728,625
1899	23,023,000	1894	75,633,375
1898	22,721,425	1893	4,648,275
1897	52,863,850	1892	26,196,450

MARCH

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended March 9, 1900	$10,050,675
Week ended March 10, 1899	15,322,278
From Jan. 1, 1900	109,589,465
From Jan. 1, 1899	102,631,989

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended March 6, 1900	$13,570,162
Week ended March 7, 1899	7,989,433
From Jan. 1, 1900	104,475,529
From Jan. 1, 1899	86,479,772

Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 9, 1900	$70,563
Week ended March 10, 1899	308,819
From Jan. 1, 1900	918,187
From Jan. 1, 1899	4,058,333

Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 9, 1900	$327,546
Week ended March 10, 1899	306,924
From Jan. 1, 1900	6,731,227
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,296,313

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 9, 1900	$256,983
Week ended March 10, 1899	1,595
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,813,040

Net Imports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1899	$1,762,020

Imports of Silver.

Week ended March 9, 1900	$204,798
Week ended March 10, 1899	38,990
From Jan. 1, 1900	834,717
From Jan. 1, 1899	575,315

Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 9, 1900	$1,285,100
Week ended March 10, 1899	1,121,447
From Jan. 1, 1900	9,808,124
From Jan. 1, 1899	10,083,354

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 9, 1900	$1,080,302
Week ended March 10, 1899	1,082,457
From Jan. 1, 1900	8,973,407
From Jan. 1, 1899	9,508,039

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 9, 1900	$275,361
Week ended March 10, 1899	347,479
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,752,904
From Jan. 1, 1899	4,633,648

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 9, 1900	$1,612,650
Week ended March 10, 1899	1,428,371
From Jan. 1, 1900	16,539,336
From Jan. 1, 1899	12,379,667

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 9, 1900	$1,337,289
Week ended March 10, 1899	1,080,982
From Jan. 1, 1900	14,786,431
From Jan. 1, 1899	7,746,019

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@4 per cent., closing on Saturday at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £478,233 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 43.66, became 42.25 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,875,000f gold and lost 875,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼ for sixty days, $4.85¾@4.86 for demand, $4.86½@4.86⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21½ for long and 5.18¾@5.18⅜ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94@94 1-16 and 94 13-16; guilders at 39⅞ and 40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—17@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing March 10. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*210	Oct. 13, 1899
140	100	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	145	Dec. 27, 1899
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf.	3,984,900	.....	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Oct. 10, 1899
135	140	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	140	Feb. 15	136	Feb. 10	*140¼	Mar. 1, 1900
..	..	**At. & Charlotte Air Line**	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Jan., 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,428,000	Jan., 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.**	5,000,000	.....	..	.....	..	.....	21	Feb. 15, 1899
123	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	*126½	Feb. 28	*119	Jan. 10	*126½	Feb. 28, 1900
..	..	**Central Coal & Coke**	1,500,000	.....	..	.....	..	.....	20⅜	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	15,764,000	Mar. 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	171	Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago Consol. Traction	15,000,000	.....	39⅝	Jan. 15	37½	Jan. 2	39	Feb. 5, 1900
86⅜	87	Chi. Great West. deb.	16,776,500	Jan. 15, 1900 2	89	Feb. 1	85	Jan. 12	87½	Mar. 1, 1900
54½	55	Chi., Ind. & St. L. pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 20, 1899 1	56	Feb. 27	45½	Jan. 24	54⅞	Mar. 1, 1900
106	113	Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1900 5	122¼	Jan. 31	115⅜	Feb. 27	115⅜	Feb. 27, 1900
160	180	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1900 3½	175	Mar. 3	172	Feb. 8	175	Mar. 3, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	*102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
18	22	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	3,000,000	.....	22½	Feb. 20	11½	Jan. 10	19	Mar. 3, 1900
186	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*188¾	Oct. 25, 1899
1½	2	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	.....	1⅝	Feb. 24	1⅜	Feb. 26	1⅜	Feb. 26, 1900
2½	3	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	.....	..	.....	..	.....	2½	Dec. 2, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	338,700	.....	..	.....	..	.....	80	June 3, 1899
14	15	**Des Moines & Ft. D.**	4,283,100	.....	16¼	Feb. 7	13½	Jan. 15	14	Feb. 24, 1900
95	..	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	..	.....	..	.....	110	June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,944,300	Nov. 15, 1899 2½	94½	Feb. 27	94	Feb. 26	94½	Feb. 27, 1900
375	400	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1900 3⅜	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20, 1900
106	107	Erie Telegraph & Telephone	5,000,000	Jan. 8, 1900 1½	122⅜	Feb. 23	101	Jan. 3	121½	Feb. 24, 1900
92	94	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	1,254,000	Oct. 16, 1899 2½	94	Mar. 1	90	Jan. 24	94	Mar. 1, 1900
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,555,600	Mar. 15, 1898 2	15	Jan. 29	15	Jan. 29	*13	Feb. 27, 1900
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	.....	..	.....	21½	Oct. 21, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,080,000	Jan., 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb., 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*101	June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	*300	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	Feb. 26, 1900 50c	..	.....	..	.....	*105	May 20, 1899
70	75	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Feb. 26, 1900 50c	*70	Jan. 22	65	Feb. 6	65	Feb. 6, 1900
99	103	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 2	*100½	Feb. 13	*99	Jan. 26	*100	Feb. 16, 1900
3	4	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,000	.....	..	.....	..	.....	3¾	Dec. 22, 1899
15	17	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899 ½	16	Feb. 2	15	Feb. 2	15	Jan. 20, 1900
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.....	..	.....	..	.....	7½	Nov. 9, 1899
60	65	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3	66	Feb. 6	66	Feb. 6	*67	Feb. 24, 1900
..	100	**Lacled'e Gas pf.**	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1899 2½	100	Jan. 4	96	Jan. 11	*100½	Feb. 14, 1900
20¼	22	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	27	Jan. 2	20⅝	Feb. 16	21	Mar. 3, 1900
194	210	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29, 1900 3½	*200	Jan. 6	*197	Jan. 6	*200	Jan. 6, 1900
45	53	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1899 1	55	Jan. 30	47½	Jan. 4	50	Feb. 24, 1900
70	..	**Maryland Coal** pf.	1,876,000	Jan. 1, 1900 2	75	Feb. 16	75	Feb. 16	75	Feb. 16, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 30, 1899 5	..	.....	..	.....	*152	May 31, 1899
106	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1900 2	*112	Feb. 3	*104	Jan. 18	*108	Mar. 3, 1900
54½	59	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	7,000,000	.....	*55½	Mar. 1	51	Feb. 23	54	Mar. 1, 1900
184½	187½	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1900 3½	183½	Jan. 13	183½	Jan. 13	*183½	Feb. 14, 1900
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*62	Dec. 15, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	..	.....	..	.....	3½	June 9, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs.	.....	.....	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10, 1900
36	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 2	..	.....	..	.....	38	Oct. 27, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
12	13	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	13⅞	Feb. 7	12½	Jan. 2	12½	Feb. 28, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	88⅞	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.....	..	.....	..	.....	*7	Nov. 6, 1899
8½	9	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900 30c	9	Feb. 2	7⅞	Jan. 4	*8½	Feb. 28, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	11,384,300	July 2, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2,245,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898 2	..	.....	..	.....	*85	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110	June 28, 1899
390	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	*375	June 17, 1899
..	..	Père Marquette	10,145,500	.....	20¼	Jan. 31	20	Jan. 29	20¼	Jan. 31, 1900
..	..	Père Marquette pf.	10,102,200	.....	55¼	Jan. 31	55¼	Jan. 31	55¼	Jan. 31, 1900
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	*117	May 16, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	Pitts. & West pf., t. r., 25c. pd.	.....	.....	15	Jan. 2	11	Feb. 28	13	Mar. 2, 1900
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	2	Feb. 14	2	Feb. 14	2	Mar. 2, 1900
8	10	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 15, 1899 ½	10	Jan. 4	10	Jan. 4	10	Jan. 4, 1900
190	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	*200½	Dec. 11, 1899
130	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1¾	*134	Jan. 30	*130	Feb. 3	*130	Feb. 7, 1900
..	..	**St. Paul & Duluth**	4,650,200	July 5, 1887 3	56	Jan. 3	50½	Jan. 11	51	Feb. 27, 1900
100	100¼	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,009,600	Mar. 1, 1900 3	100	Mar. 1	100	Mar. 1	100	Mar. 1, 1900
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan., 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	.....	..	.....	..	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	15⅜	Feb. 16	11½	Jan. 17	14⅞	Feb. 20, 1900
..	..	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	..	.....	..	.....	24	Nov. 20, 1899
40	50	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	45	Dec. 2, 1899
8	..	Tol., Peoria & Western	4,076,900	.....	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 29, 1900
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf.	5,805,000	.....	..	.....	..	.....	5	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1½	68½	Jan. 24	64	Mar. 1	64	Mar. 1, 1900
137	138½	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	2,632,200	Jan. 1, 1900 1¾	139	Jan. 31	138	Jan. 2	139	Feb. 7, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1900 2½	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	.....	..	.....	..	.....	*12	Nov. 21, 1899
..	5	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 1, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 26, 1897
100	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
122	128	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1903 ..	123½	Jan. 24	123	Feb. 21	*125	Feb. 27, 1900
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,096	.....	..	.....	..	.....	*38	Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Harlem, Long Island, Morris and Essex, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg and Western preferred, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. New Central Coal is $20 par, American Coal $25 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	$2	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 3
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Mch. 31	Holders of record	Mch. 10
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1⅝	Apr. 2	Feb. 28	Mch. 6
Canadian Pacific	3	Apr. 2	Mch. 9	Apr. 5
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Apr. 2	Feb. 27	Apr. 5
Chic., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1¼	Mch. 15	Feb. 20	Mch. 1
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 14	Mch. 19
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul common	2½	Apr. 20	Mch. 23	Apr. 13
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	3½	Apr. 20	Mch. 23	Apr. 13
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 15	Feb. 28	Mch. 16
New York & Harlem common	2	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 17
New York & Harlem pf.	2	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 17
Portland & Rumford Falls (quarter)	1	Mch. 15	Mch. 8	Mch. 16
Southern pf.	1½	Apr. 6	Mch. 23	Mch. 30
Sunbury & Lewisburg	4	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch.
Union Pacific com. (semi-annual)	1½	Apr. 2	Feb. 28	Mch. 26
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 2	Feb. 28	Mch. 26
Waynesburg & Washington	3	Mch. 15	Mch. 8	Mch. 15
West Jersey & Seashore	2½	Mch. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 24

STREET RAILWAYS.

Chicago City Ry. (quarter)	3	Mch. 31	Mch. 15	Mch. 21
Cincinnati St. Ry. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 2	Mch. 17	.....
Cin., Newport & Covington pf.	½	May 1	Apr. 24	May 2
Philadelphia Traction	4	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 10
South Side E., Chicago, (quarter)	¾	Mch. 30	Mch. 20	Mch. 31

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Beet Sugar pf. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 13
American Linseed pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 15	Feb. 24	Mch. 16
Am. Steel & Wire common (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 10	Apr. 3
Am. Steel & Wire pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 19	Apr. 3
Am. Sugar Ref. common	1¼	Apr. 1	Mch. 9	Apr. 3
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 9	Apr. 3
Am. Waltham Watch	4	Mch. 15	Holders of record	Mch. 5
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$20	Mch. 30	Holders of record	Mch. 5
Cambria Iron	2	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 15
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mch. 6
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards (quarter)	2	Apr. 2	Mch. 10	Apr. 3
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 2	Mch. 10	Apr. 3
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	3	Apr. 2	Mch. 12	Apr. 3
Columbus (Ohio) Gas Light & Heat common	2½	Mch. 15	Feb. 21	Mch. 22
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 14	Mch. 20	Apr. 3
Consolidated Gas, N. Y., (quarter)	1	Mch. 15	Feb. 27	Mch. 16
Consol. Lake Superior pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 28
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 12
Cramp (Wm.) & Sons S. & E. Bldg. (quarter)	1¼	Mch. 15	Mch. 5	Mch. 16
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Mch. 12	Mch. 3	Mch. 13
Empire State-Idaho Mining & Dev. (monthly)	3	Mch. 15	Holders of record	Mch. 3
Federal Steel	2½	Mch. 20	Mch. 10	Mch. 20
Finance Co., Penn., 1st pf. (quarter)	$1.50	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 20
General Electric (quarter)	1½	Apr. 14	Holders of record	Mch. 31
Havana American pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 15	Mch. 12	Mch. 16
International Elevating (quarter)	1	Mch. 15	Mch. 8	Mch. 20
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 2
International Power pf.	6	Mch. 15	.....	.....
International Silver pf.	1¾	Apr. 1	Mch. 1	Mch. 23
Laclede Gas Light Co.	1	Mch. 15	Feb. 24	Mch. 16
Maryland Brewing pf.	6	Mch. 20	Mch. 1	Mch. 12
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Mch. 31	Mch. 17	Apr. 2
Mergenthaler Linotype (extra)	2½	Mch. 31	Mch. 17	Apr. 2
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	Apr. 16	Apr. 9	Apr. 16
National Carbon Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 15	Mch. 1	Mch. 16
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 15	Feb. 24	Mch. 16
National Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 31	Mch. 16	Apr. 1
National Tube pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 17	Apr. 3
N. Y. & East River Ferry (quarter)	1¼	Mch. 15	Mch. 1	Mch. 16
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. (monthly)	.....	.....	Mch. 7	Mch. 17
Pittsburg Plate Glass common	1¼	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 20
Pittsburg Plate Glass pf. (annual)	12	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg Stove & Range pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 20	Holders of record	Mch. 1
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 2
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 15
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 15	Mch. 8	Mch. 15
Safety Car Heating & L. (quarter)	2	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 2
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas	1¼	Mch. 20	Feb. 28	Mch. 21
Shelby Iron	6	Apr. 16	Apr. 10	Apr. 17
Standard Oil (quarter)	20	Mch. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 15
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 17	Apr. 3
U. S. Shoe Machine com. (quarter)	2	Apr. 14	Mch. 24	Apr. 2
U. S. Shoe Machine pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 14	Mch. 24	Apr. 2
United States Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 2
Welsbach Light (quarter)	50c	Mch. 24	Holders of record	Mch. 14

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama & Vicksburg	.....	.....	Mar. 19	Special
Am. Beet Sugar Co.	Mch. 13	Apr. 4	Apr. 3	Annual
American Linseed Co.	.....	.....	Apr. 10	Annual
Arizona & Utah Railway	Mch. 3	Mch. 17	Mch. 14	Annual
Asphalt Co. of America	Feb. 21	Mar. 15	Mar. 14	Annual
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	Feb. 10	Mch. 15	Mch. 15	Annual
Bonanza Development Co.	Feb. 10	Mar. 14	Mar. 14	Annual
Boston & Montana Mining	.....	.....	Apr. 26	Annual
Canadian Pacific	.....	.....	Apr. 4	Annual
Cincinnati Union Stock Yards	.....	.....	Mch. 12	Annual
Corn Exchange Bank	.....	.....	Mch. 15	Special
Dreadnought Tire Co.	Mch. 10	Mch. 22	Mch. 21	Annual
Empire Electrical Traction	.....	.....	Mch. 19	Special
Federal Steel	Mch. 10	Apr. 2	Apr. 2	Annual
International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico	.....	.....	Mch. 13	General
International Silver Co.	.....	.....	Mch. 22	Annual
Joliet & Chicago	Mch. 15	Apr. 3	Apr. 2	Annual
Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.	Mch. 17	Apr. 3	Apr. 2	Annual
Mexican National	.....	.....	Mch. 19	A. & B. bdhldrs
Mexican National	Mch. 10	Mch. 21	Mch. 21	Stockholders
Mo., Kansas & Texas	Mch. 2	Apr. 7	Apr. 5	Annual
Missouri Pacific	Jan. 30	Mch. 14	Mch. 13	Annual
National Bank of Commerce	.....	.....	Mch. 15	Special
National Salt Co.	Mch. 8	Mch. 29	Mch. 28	Annual
National Steel Company	.....	.....	Mch. 20	Annual
Pennsylvania	.....	.....	Mch. 13	Annual
Pennsylvania Steel Co.	Feb. 28	Mch. 14	Mch. 13	Annual
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	Mch. 21	Apr. 11	Apr. 10	Annual
St. L., Iron Mt. & Southern	Jan. 30	Mch. 14	Mch. 13	Annual
Steinway & Sons	.....	.....	Apr. 2	Annual
Tenn. Coal, Iron & Railroad	Feb. 20	Mch. 14	Mch. 13	Annual
Texas & Pacific Ry.	.....	.....	Mch. 21	Annual
Union Bag & Paper	.....	.....	Apr. 10	Annual
United Agency Co.	.....	.....	Mch 13	Annual
U. S. Stan. S. S. B. & U. Ass'n	.....	.....	Mch. 12	Annual
Western Union Telegraph Co.	Feb. 20	Mch. 15	Mch. 14	Special

MARCH

1900

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,

ST. PAUL BUILDING,

222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

OFFICERS:

JOHN A. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
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EDMUND A. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

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Anson R. Flower,	Percy Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Foetral Kilbne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtis,	John S. Pickersen,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quistard,
W. Seward Webb.	

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.

OF NEW YORK,

No. 30 Nassau Street.

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$900,000.

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

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Charles C. Burke,	John Downey,
Horace S. Ely,	Charles S. Brown,
Lispenard Stewart,	George G. De Witt,
Ebenezer S. Mason,	Henry K. Pomroy,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Percy Chubb,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Lansdale Boardman,
James I. Raymond,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
Joel P. Freeman,	Frank S. Witherbee.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES TRUST COMPANY

172 MONTAGUE ST.,

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, } N. Y. CITY.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, - - $2,300,000.00

FELIX CAMPBELL, President.

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Transacts a General Trust Co. Business

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,

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Capital..... $1,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits..$1,250,000

WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
March 10	$983,399,761	$50,598,191
March 3	1,020,755,849	55,318,914
*Feb. 24	578,185,889	46,339,547
*Feb. 17	955,315,075	40,570,44
Feb. 10	1,106,832,009	43,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,022,652	39,007,583
Jan. 27	972,111,837	49,416,899
Jan. 20	1,065,176,062	56,008,365
Jan 13	1,097,626,402	58,654,808
*Jan. 6	1,146,108,225	62,135,507
*Dec. 30	980,902,095	46,539,980
Dec. 24	1,428,205,943	68,302,736
Dec. 16	1,349,644,928	51,307,123
Dec. 9	1,114,066,435	45,117,036
*Dec. 2	1,039,120,968	46,007,791
Nov. 25	1,086,762,288	53,682,166
Nov. 18	1,263,834,833	55,900,585
*Nov. 11	1,091,754,797	37,124,006
Nov. 4	1,284,296,145	54,674,078
Oct. 28	1,099,029,146	54,975,280
Oct. 21	1,202,533,092	56,925,093
Oct. 14	1,165,902,483	53,281,186
Oct. 7	1,450,652,632	66,501,730
†Sept. 30	749,234,101	38,814,303
Sept. 23	1,350,038,285	58,334,015
Sept. 16	1,098,748,288	43,451,021
†Sept. 9	886,520,474	43,742,432
Sept. 2	933,858,272	53,235,160
Aug. 26	972,668,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	965,510,793	49,330,721
Aug 12	963,780,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,020,362,875	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,685	57,845,059
July 22	980,471,913	55,582,502
July 15	1,100,806,402	63,665,210
*July 8	1,026,944,853	61,409,370
July 1	1,165,338,116	66,833,498
June 24	940,788,533	62,452,896
June 17	1,137,462,948	66,904,470
June 10	1,039,203,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,342,883	56,374,967
May 27	1,231,015,611	69,939,059
May 20	1,245,202,950	69,891,513
May 13	1,294,833,511	77,221,294
May 6	1,439,472,905	72,062,491
April 29	1,201,119,369	67,232,655
April 22	1,302,919,010	77,752,883
April 15	1,424,346,235	82,334,464
April 8	1,553,060,641	77,373,928
April 1	1,293,836,187	60,915,694
March 25	1,217,937,065	74,448,256
March 18	1,216,522,759	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,879,387	76,573,526

*Five days. †Four days.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK,

36 WALL STREET.

OFFICERS:

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE S. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT FEBRUARY 28, 1900, AT CLOSE OF FIRST YEAR.

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City Bonds	$1,845,000 00
Other Bonds and Securities	800,720 00
Bonds and Mortgages	49,000 00
Bills Purchased	270,411 67
Loans on Collaterals	8,069,302 02
Cash in Vault and Banks	1,233,333 66
Overdrafts	35 23
Furniture and Fixtures	14,100 00
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable	46,114 43
	$11,467,983 61

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	215,267 75
Deposits:	
General $9,029,129 36	
In Trust 187,698 74	
	9,216,828 06
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable	35,887 80
	$11,467,983 61

Began Business March 1, 1890.

The Mercantile Trust Co.,

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $6,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
ALVIN W. KRECH, }
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
J. D. OSTRANDER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald,	Chauncey M. Depew,
John Jacob Astor,	Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley,	George J. Gould,
John T. Terry,	A. J. Cassatt,
Eugene Delano,	Thomas T. Eckert,
J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,	James McCreery,
Henry G. Marquand,	Rudulph Ellis,
C. C. Cuyler,	James H. Hyde,
George L. Rives,	Charles H. Godfrey,
John E. Searles,	John W. Hunter,
Edward D. Adams,	James Stokes,
J. Hampden Robb,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
James W. Alexander,	Henry C. Deming,
William H. Slocum,	L. C. Welr,
George Coppell,	Henry B. Ely,
John J. McCook,	James J. Hill,
Oliver Ames,	Alvin W. Krech.

Henry C. Frick.

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Branch Offices: 302 Broadway, New York. 84 Broadway, Brooklyn.

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EMPIRE BUILDING,

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Telephone 4160-4164 CORTLANDT.

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BANKERS and BROKERS,

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BONDS STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

WILLIAM T. FLOYD, FREDERIC P. MOORE,

FLOYD & MOORE,

STOCKS

BONDS

INVESTMENTS

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

71 BROADWAY.

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Syracuse Rap. Trans. Railway.
Rochester Gas & Electric Co.
Buffalo Gas Co.
Denver Consolidated Electric Co.
Northwestern Telegraph Co.

SAMUEL H. BARROWS, 38 Broad St., Dealer in Municipal, Railroad, Traction, and Gas Securities. Telephone, 2825 Broad.

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Members of New York Stock Exchange.

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VERMILYE & CO.,

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HURLBUTT, HATCH & CO.,

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Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

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MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Cable Address, "Goskite." 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital	$1,500,000
Surplus and Profits	1,700,000
Deposits	26,000,000

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

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BANKERS

Investment Securities

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GEORGE H. ROBINSON.

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Geo. H. Holt & Co.,

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ESTABLISHED 1886.

24 Broad St., New York City.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN

Daily Market Letter on Application.

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Curtis & Sanger 53 State St.	Halsey & Halsey 225 Fifth St.	Branch Office, 334 Walnut St.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

20 Broad Street, New York

Investment Securities.

George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, Jr.

Moffat & White,

BANKERS.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.

The Corn Exchange Bank,

William and Beaver Sts., New York.

WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	20,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St.	Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank, 72d St & Columbus Ave.	Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Issued BY **Blair & Co.,** 33 Wall St., N. Y.

Travelers' Letters of Credit.

Available in all parts of the World

ESTABLISHED 1863.

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Dealers in Investment Stocks and Bonds.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,

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DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; warmer; winds becoming fresh easterly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,655. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere, and Jersey City.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 70c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 44c.; cash cotton, 9 11-16c.

CONGRESS.—After a discussion lasting all day and part of last night Republican Senators arrived at no fixed plan of proceedure regarding Puerto Rico. Mr. Foraker threatened to drop sending bills and offer a substitute providing for free trade and a full form of territorial government for the island. It is asserted that a free trade amendment would pass in the House. Mr. Rawlins of Utah spoke on the Philippines in the Senate, condemning the policy of the Government, and declaring that there is no insurrection, but a war of aggression. The House yesterday, by a vote of 132 to 125, unseated a Democrat, W. A. Young of Virginia, giving the seat to R. A. Wise.—Page 7.

LEGISLATURE.—An amended Anti-Ramapo bill has been prepared at Albany, and will be introduced, providing that, instead of the separate approval by the Mayor and Controller of a water contract, the unanimous approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, of which both the Mayor and Controller are members, shall be necessary. Gov. Roosevelt, it is said, favors the measure. The Senate last night passed the Teachers' Salary bill, providing for a tax of 4 mills to raise funds, and establishing a uniform salary schedule. A bill was introduced by Assemblyman Slater to incorporate the Industrial and Commercial Exhibition Company of New York, giving it extensive powers. A number of bills affecting this city were signed by Gov. Roosevelt. The Assembly passed many bills.—Page 10.

FOREIGN.—Lord Roberts has succeeded in outwitting the Boers again by marching along the bank of the Kaal Spruit instead of along the Modder. He is now twelve miles from Bloemfontein, and it is expected that he will reach the city without much further opposition to-morrow. Gen. Buller's plans are unknown. It is said that the United States Government has offered its good offices as intermediator between Great Britain and the Boers.—Page 8.

Page 3.

Miss Ellen Terry's non-appearance at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night caused a panic among the ticket speculators and disorderly scenes resulted.

Andrew Carnegie and other defendants yesterday filed an answer to the bill of H. C. Frick, in which they contend the "ironclad" agreement is valid, and say it was always upheld by the defendant.

Page 6.

Justice McAdam yesterday dismissed one of the suits brought against the city under the prevailing rate of wages law.

At the meeting of the New York Presbytery it was announced that notice of appeal by Dr. Birch in the McGiffert case had been received.

An action involving several million dollars has been begun by the children of the late Maximilian Fleischmann against the estate of their uncle, Charles Fleischmann.

Señor Zaldivar, Salvador's Envoy to the European Chancelleries, says United States supervision of the isthmian canal is preferred in South and Central America before that of any monarchy.

Page 9.

The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon yesterday assumed control, which he will retain for one week, of The Topeka Daily Capital.

Page 10.

Samuel Keller, one of the members of the defunct E. S. Dean Company who are under indictment, yesterday appeared as a witness against Kellogg and explained the workings of the swindle.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 7.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Markets.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 13.
Society.—Page 5.
United Service.—Page 7.

INSURGENTS MAKE AN ATTACK.

Fight with a Company of the Sixteenth Regiment at Aparri and Wound Eight.

MANILA, March 12.—Advices received from Aparri, Province of Cagayan, say that while Major Ward and a company of the Sixteenth Regiment were leaving that place they were attacked at the landing on the river bank opposite the town. A persistent fight followed, resulting in eight Americans, including Major Ward, being wounded. The natives in the Cagayan Valley presumably instigated the attack.

The dispatches add that the Tagalogs are harassing the Americans.

WANTS TO BE RID OF BRYAN.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A prominent Democratic member of the House said this afternoon:

"If we could get rid of W. J. Bryan without kicking up a fuss in the party, I believe we would have a pretty good chance to succeed next Fall. With Bryan we shall not get back all the Democrats who were scared out of the party by the silver issue, but we would get a good many Democrats who have been trying to support the Administration in all its policies and cannot. To be sure, the free-coinage issue is dead. But as long as Bryan lives he will insist on being tickled night after night with the applause of crowds,

"Gorman comes nearer to satisfying my personal judgment of the need of the hour. Our people have begun to know that Bryan is a man who cannot live without seeing his name in the papers from day to day, and who subsists largely upon the applause of an audience. I do not believe he will ever regain the confidence and votes of the Democrats who expressed their disapproval of him by voting for Mr. McKinley.

"Why do they not come out and declare their opposition? For a very good reason. There has not been a well-defined tendency on the part of the leading men to show a preference. It was some months ago when the leading Democrats—or those leading Democrats who would rather win than be loyal to Bryan—reached the conclusion that with silver out of the way a new man would be indispensable to pick up the Democratic who have been living in the woods since 1896.

"I trust some competent 'boom-maker' will find a way to introduce a Democrat to the country who will be acceptable to Bryan's friends and not obnoxious to those who have never been for Bryan."

MEETING OF LIBRARIANS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Although the meeting of Librarians to be held in this city from March 29 to 31, inclusive, is announced as that of the Library Association of Washington City, the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club, it is expected that Librarians from other parts of the country also will be present. In order to secure as large an attendance as possible special arrangements have been made with the railways and hotels. As a result, it will be possible for visitors to travel here and back from New York, and board for two days at one of two hotels, for an inclusive charge of $12. From Philadelphia the rate will be only $9.

Special attractions have been arranged for the visitors. They will have an opportunity of examining the Congressional Library under favorable conditions, and on Saturday, March 31, there will be a trip to Mount Vernon.

California Every Day in the Year.
Two magnificently appointed trains leave Chicago for California daily, 6:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., respectively, via the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. Time, service, and equipment beyond compare. Sleeping car reservations, rates and information, Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

ROBERTS OUTWITS THE BOERS AGAIN

Turns Their Position by March Along Kaal Spruit Bank.

BURGHER FARMS DESERTED

The British Are Now Twelve Miles from Bloemfontein.

They Will, It Is Expected, Reach the City To-morrow Without Much Further Opposition—Buller's Plans Unknown.

LONDON, March 13.—The following dispatch, dated yesterday (Monday) evening, has been received from Venter's Viel, Orange Free State:

"The British forces, which since the fighting at Dreifontein have been marching rapidly hither, have turned the Boer position. Our cavalry are ahead.

"The Boers were reported this morning about 12,000 strong, with eighteen guns in position on a range of kopjes commanding the direct road to Bloemfontein."

The Daily News has the following dispatch, dated Monday evening, from Venter's Viel:

"We left Aasvogel Kop this morning, preceded by cavalry, and marched here, a distance of about fifteen miles. The army has been following Kaal Spruit, and we are now rather to the south of Bloemfontein and only about twelve miles off.

"All the divisions have now joined the main advance. Lord Roberts's headquarters are at Gregorowski's Farm. You will remember that the 'reform prisoners' were tried before Judge Gregorowski.

"By advancing along Kaal Spruit, Lord Roberts has again outwitted the Boers, who had intrenched themselves along the Modder, thinking that our route would be in that direction.

"We found most of the farms along our line of march deserted, with white flags flying over the houses. All the belongings worth removal had been taken away, and there were evident signs that the occupants left in a great hurry, things being littered about. The Commander in Chief has given strict orders that nothing is to be touched.

"It is not expected that we shall meet with great opposition in entering Bloemfontein."

Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the military situation in The Morning Post, says:

"It may confidently be expected that Lord Roberts will reach Bloemfontein or the railway near there by to-morrow (Wednesday) or Thursday.

"It is useless to anticipate Gen. Buller's plans; but doubtless he is very active, so as to attract the largest possible force of Boers away from the scene of Lord Roberts's operations.

"With regard to the alarm expressed in some quarters as to French invasion, based on the news that the French are maneuvring four army corps this year near the northwestern coasts of France, such a possibility, no doubt, always exists. The great thing is to have our fleet in the right place. Certainly there is no reason for apprehension."

Commenting on the fact that Lord Roberts found the Boers holding positions in a part of the country supposed to have been left open, last evening's St. James's Gazette says:

"No more damning indictment was ever preferred against any cavalry."

From Natal, which Gen. Buller so erroneously declared was clear of Boers, and from Cape Colony, where Gen. Kitchener's stern hand is upon the rebellion, there is no news of any importance.

AMERICA AS INTERMEDIARY

Government Said to be in Communication with the Belligerents.

PARIS, March 13.—The London correspondent of the Matin says:

"I learn that United States Ambassador Choate received last evening a long and important cable from the United States relative to South Africa, which he will communicate to-day to Lord Salisbury."

The Gaulois publishes the following from its London correspondent:

"According to good authority President Krüger and President Steyn have not made a formal proposition of peace, but have asked the British Government, through the United States, the conditions it would accept for the opening of negotiations on the basis of the independence of the republics.

"President Krüger is alleged to have said that he would accept mediation; but the United States Government, in transmitting this communication, took care to declare that it did not assume the responsibility for the initiative in mediation."

WASHINGTON, March 12.—There is reason to believe that the United States Government is using its good offices to restore peace between Great Britain and the South African republics. This has not taken the shape of a proffer of mediation. That would be distinctly repugnant to Great Britain, and, according to the rule of international law, which has, without exception, governed the State Department in the past, could not be volunteered by us until it was known to be acceptable to both parties to the war.

But the United States might very properly serve as an intermediary to transmit an appeal for peace and the terms upon which peace can be secured. The United States has successfully served in this capacity in the past, notably in the termination of the China-Japanese war, and it is believed that its good offices in this line are now being extended.

If this belief be well founded, Adelbert Hay, United States Consul at Pretoria, has been the instrument for transmitting to the British Government, through the Department of State and Ambassador Choate, an application from Presidents Krüger and Steyn to be informed as to the terms upon which the war can be ended. The facts in the case will be fully developed in a day or two.

Lord Pauncefote called at the State Department late this afternoon and spent half an hour with Secretary Hay. If he were made acquainted with the tenor of any communications relative to peace that may have come from Pretoria yesterday he gave no sign of the fact. The officials of the department also maintained a reserve respecting this subject that was impenetrable, and all that could be obtained from them was an injunction to await the developments of the next twenty-four hours.

It is surmised from this that the department is restrained from discussing the subject by a regard for the diplomatic proprieties, and especially because of the requirement that the person to whom a note is addressed should be permitted to receive it before its substance is made public. In such case, presuming that Mr. Choate received a note only to-day, it is probable that he would not be able to inform the State Department that he had delivered it to Lord Salisbury before to-morrow.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) offered the following resolution, which was passed:

"That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the Senate whether or not any communication has been received by this Government from its Consular representative at Pretoria embodying the request of the Presidents of the South African Republics for mediation or intervention with a view to ending the war now in progress between these republics and Great Britain, as reported in the public press, and if not incompatible with the public interest, he furnish the Senate with copies of such communication or communications."

MAFEKING RELIEF RUMORS.

LONDON, March 13.—The Mayor of Bradford has received a telegram from his brother, the Mayor of Mafeking, dated Bulawayo, March 3, saying "All well."

As all previous telegrams have been dated Mafeking, he thinks this may mean that the population have left Mafeking and joined Col. Plumer.

No other news has been received as to Mafeking, but persistent rumors of its relief are current.

It turns out that Col. Peakman commands the relief column which is marching from Kimberley.

POWERS NOT TO INTERVENE.

DURBAN, March 12.—The Transvaal having appealed to Germany for mediation or intervention in the war with Great Britain, Germany has replied that she declines to interfere, as she is in no way concerned in the conflict.

BERLIN, March 12.—With reference to the report that the Boer republics are suing for peace, the Berliner Tageblatt says:

"Hitherto there has been no indication that any great power is inclined to fulfill President Krüger's wish and to intervene. Anyway, this new-fledged love of peace is a sign that both Presidents consider the war lost."

THE HAGUE, March 12.—It is learned from a reliable source that President Krüger, through the Consuls at Pretoria, has appealed for the intervention of the great powers, and has also appealed to the Governments of Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland.

LONDON, March 13.—Except in the case of Germany, the replies of the powers to the Boer appeals for intervention are not yet known publicly here, but it is quite certain that Austria-Hungary and Italy will decline to interfere, and there is no apprehension that anything will come of the overtures of the two republics.

A dispatch from Lorenzo Marques announces the arrival there of Mr. Fischer, the Orange Free State Secretary, and Mr. Wolmarans, a member of the Transvaal Executive Council. It is not known whether they are bound on a mission to foreign powers or to Sir Alfred Milner. Mr. Wolmarans is in President Krüger's confidence.

BRITAIN TO STATE TERMS.

LONDON, March 13.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader, replying to a question as to whether, consistently with public interests, he could state the essential conditions on which alone the Government would entertain peace proposals from the South African republics, promised that papers in this connection would shortly be presented to the House.

Being asked if there was any foundation for the report that President Krüger had addressed a communication to the Government, Mr. Balfour reiterated his promise that papers bearing on this subject would be presented to the House within a short time.

It is learned that the papers promised by Mr. Balfour will be presented to-day and will confirm in every respect the news cabled last Friday that the peace rumors were founded on the fact that President Krüger had appealed to Lord Salisbury for a cessation of hostilities, offering at length by cable the terms which he was willing to accept, and also that the cable dispatch to the Premier was signed by President Steyn as well as by President Krüger. Lord Salisbury's answer is exactly as given at the same time, namely, that the advances had met with an emphatic rejection at the hands of Lord Salisbury, who also said that no such attempt to retain the independence of the Transvaal could be considered for a moment by the British Government.

Leonard H. Courtney, M. P., and others, on behalf of the South African Conciliation Committee, will memorialize Lord Salisbury to make peace, now that the British arms are triumphant, on the basis of equal rights to all whites and disarmament, leaving the two republics national life within their own borders.

All the morning papers, however, take the line that the Government will decline to open negotiations with the Boer republics except upon the basis of complete surrender, and will also make it perfectly clear that nothing in the shape of foreign intervention will be tolerated. The Standard says:

"There is an idea in some quarters that, on arriving at Bloemfontein, Lord Roberts will issue a proclamation which will leave little doubt as to the future of the republics."

The Times says:

"President Krüger and President Steyn should have counted the cost before they made war. They played for a great stake, and have lost. Until they are ready for unconditional surrender they may save themselves the trouble of sending communications to her Majesty's Government.

"We are glad to see that it is understood in the United States, as well as on the Continent, that any proffer of mediation will be distinctly repugnant to this country. It would be more. It would be wholly inadmissible, and the Dutch Minister at Washington is entirely mistaken in supposing we would listen to such proposals if only they came from a nation 'on terms of cordial intimacy with us.' We mean to settle this controversy ourselves and in our own way."

STATEMENT BY MR. WYNDHAM.

LONDON, March 12.—At the commencement of the debate in the House of Commons to-day, on the army estimates, the Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, George Wyndham, declared that recent events did not justify, at the present time, any diminution in the provision for the

Continued on Page 3.

ALLEGED PLOT TO RUIN STATE TRUST COMPANY

Charges of Conspiracy Made by President Johnston.

JAMES R. KEENE ACCUSED

Declared to Have Operated with Charles P. Bacon, Abram Kling, and Maurice S. Decker—Kling Makes Denial.

Walter S. Johnston, President of the State Trust Company, issued last night a statement—provoked by the publication of what purported to be Bank Superintendent Kilburn's report on his investigation of the State Trust Company—in which he made sensational charges. He alleged that James R. Keene, Abram Kling, the State Trust Company shareholder who has been fighting the corporation; Charles P. Bacon, Mr. Kling's counsel, and Maurice S. Decker, formerly Secretary of the State Trust Company, had formed a conspiracy, in which Mr. Keene was the moving spirit, to raid the company, ruin it, and so "destroy general credit," the implication being that Mr. Keene wanted to bear the stock market in this way. The statement also alleged that Mr. Kling was acting in the matter for a $2,500 fee.

Mr. Kling was the only one of the four men attacked who could be found last night. He denied the story absolutely, and ascribed it to malice. He said he did not know Mr. Keene.

MR. JOHNSTON'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Johnston's statement is as follows:

"The time has now arrived for all interested in the State Trust Company and for the public generally to understand the true character and purpose of the attack upon the management of our company recently made by Abram Kling and Charles P. Bacon.

"In the petition which was presented to Gov. Roosevelt on the 11th day of January, 1900, the petitioner, Abram Kling, represented that he was a bona fide owner of forty shares of the stock, who had discovered irregularities in the management of the company which, for the protection of his stock and that of his fellow-stockholders, he deemed it his duty to report to the Governor to the end that an investigation might be made by the Banking Department and the stockholders protected. His petition had no such purpose.

"At the time when it was filed the company was in a flourishing condition. Its stock had increased 100 per cent. in value in a year. Its loans were abundantly protected. His proceeding, instead of being in the interest of stockholders, was the result of a conspiracy deliberately planned to wreck the company's credit, to ruin its business, and to destroy the value of its stock.

"The chief actor in that conspiracy was James R. Keene, whose campaign against solvent properties was being vigorously prosecuted in Wall Street, and who was engaged in a general raid upon securities. Keene's co-conspirators were Charles P. Bacon, Abram Kling, and Maurice S. Decker.

SAYS KLING HAD NO STOCK.

"At the time when the conspiracy was planned Kling owned no stock in the State Trust Company. He had parted with his 190 shares during the year. But there stood in his name forty shares which did not belong to him, but belonged to another whose name is known to me. To enable King to pose as a stockholder it was necessary to purchase that stock. He could not afford to have it said that he had purchased stock in the open market only for the purpose of a raid.

"On the 8th day of January, four days before he presented his petition to the Governor, the firm of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., a firm of stock brokers, with whom Keene has his office, the head of which is Keene's son-in-law, and which is well known in Wall Street to be his confidential agents, drew from a certain bank the sum of $22,500 in currency. On the same date Charles P. Bacon took this $22,500 in currency to Kling's office and gave it to Kling.

"Kling took this $22,500 in currency and deposited it in a certain other bank where he keeps his regular account. On that bank Kling drew a check for $20,000 and had it certified, retaining for himself $2,500. The check went to the credit of the real owner of the stock by whose name the stock certificates were delivered to Kling. At that time the stock of the State Trust Company was selling at about $410 per share. But this stock was paid for by Keene, Taylor, Bacon, and Kling at the rate of $500 per share.

"As soon as Kling and Bacon got possession of the stock they went to Albany. They knew better than to go to the experienced Superintendent of Banks, so they charged that he was not a trustworthy man, and that the matter must be taken up directly by Gov. Roosevelt. They told him that over five millions of our loans were upon 'cats and dogs.' Their petition was full of allegations, which have been completely disproved.

"Gov. Roosevelt consented to appoint a personal friend, Gen. Andrews, to make the investigation, but, perceiving the injury that might result to the depositors and stockholders of the trust company, stipulated that all matters connected with the investigation were to be secret. Gen. Andrews had scarcely left our office before the newspaper reporters swarmed in upon us. The next day there appeared in all the newspapers a copy of the Kling petition, which had been denied to me both by Gen. Andrews and Superintendent Kilburn, on the ground that it was confidential public matter.

AN ALLEGED BOAST.

"Evidence of the existence and progress of this conspiracy has accumulated daily and from all sources. These men have boasted to a score of witnesses that they would wreck this company. They have published their purpose in Albany and in New York, while Bacon had been in daily and nightly consultation with Keene. On Jan. 26 the petitioner, Kling, said to a certain person, 'I tell you confidentially I have signed a petition to wind up the company, and when the request for a receiver comes you will see a run on the company sure.' He said also, 'When that petition comes out that stock will sell at 200.'

"The petition to which Kling refers, and which on that very day they had prepared and addressed to the Attorney General, demanded that proceedings be taken against our company and asked for the appointment of a receiver. That petition was subsequently delivered by Bacon, pretending to be Kling's attorney, to the Attorney General. In it Kling swore that he was the owner of this stock, the stock that he bought with Talbot J. Taylor & Co.'s money. On Jan. 24 Kling was asked, 'How about your forty shares?' 'Don't worry about my forty shares,' he replied. 'That stock will sell at 200. I had every loan card in the place.'

"This, apparently, was the truth. By means which I do not care at this time to describe they had obtained possession of our loan cards and had made a copy of them. When we purchased the State Trust Company its Secretary and practical manager was Maurice S. Decker. Decker it was who appeared in my office with Gen. Andrews when he came to examine the company on Jan. 11. We had discharged Decker when I took the Presidency of the company. Decker had a transcript of our loan cards when he entered my office with Gen. Andrews. He has told many persons about them.

"On Jan. 30 Kling said to the Secretary of another trust company: 'You know we had all the data. I had all the data several days preceding, every damn account in the bank, every collateral they had, and they have been asking how the devil it got into my hands.' It is true that we have been making some inquiries of this nature, the results of which, and what we shall do with them, are now engaging our attention.

"In furtherance of the conspiracy Bacon and Kling had daily audiences of the reporters. They told the reporters most amazing falsehoods, some of which were printed and some of which were not. 'Did you notice,' said Kling on Jan. 30 to a man with whom he was in conversation, 'that I have started in on the State Trust Company? I have applied to the Attorney General for a receiver. Did you see that letter of Bacon's? It will bust the company.'

"On Feb. 5 Kling and Bacon were in conversation, and Kling said, referring to that $22,500, which he had received from Bacon, and to the men who had furnished it: 'They know who we represent now, I have no doubt. I am afraid it don't pay. I guess we had better let go of it now. I have got through with it. You are at the end of your traces.' But Bacon was not to be dismayed. 'I will fight it through with the Attorney General,' said Bacon, 'and with a dummy.'

"But Kling was practical. 'My point is this,' said Kling. 'I am talking for dollars and cents. The amount of money I am getting from your people'—Bacon's people, the $22,500 people—'won't pay me for this,' said Kling. 'It is a matter of dollars and cents. I have stood by you like a Dutch General, but that is the whole matter.' This worried Bacon. 'If you make up your mind that you can't go any further,' said Bacon, 'don't tell anybody on earth except myself. Keep at least a dignified silence.'

"Kling has kept 'a dignified silence.' Indeed, he has kept out of town. He has only recently returned. But Bacon has continued his activities, rushing up to Albany, writing insulting letters to the Superintendent of Banks, lobbying in the Legislature in an effort to defeat a bill which facilitates the consolidation of this trust company with the Morton Trust Company, reporting back to Mr. Keene whom he has met at every stage of these proceedings at Delmonico's in the evening and at Keene's office in the day time, keeping in constant touch and consultation with the prime figure of the conspiracy.

PREPARED TO PROVE IT.

"Perhaps Mr. Keene will deny this. Perhaps he will say that he knows as little as he knows of Davis, the indicted raider of Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Perhaps he will deny the $22,500. But the facts stated herein we are prepared to prove. They establish the fact that the attack on this company was a raid conceived in iniquity and intended to ruin a company with $15,000,000 of deposits on its books. What shall be done with these facts we are now considering.

"The blow was intended not alone for the State Trust Company, and if it had succeeded and people had been made to believe that $5,000,000 of our loans were bad, the company would have been ruined, thousands of people ruined with it, and the real purpose of the raid, the destruction of general credit, would have followed. That was the malign purpose of the individual behind the scene."

ABRAM KLING'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Kling was seen at his home, 140 East Nineteenth Street, last night, and the statement was shown to him.

"It is a pack of lies," said he, after examining it. "I do not know Mr. Keene, have never met him, and shouldn't know him if I saw him in the street. The story is made out of whole cloth. This alleged conversation between me and the 'Secretary of another trust company' is a myth.

"Had your action against the company anything to do with a raid on the stock?" he was asked.

"Not at all," said he. "It was simply my action as a stockholder to protect my holdings. I own just forty shares of State Trust Company stock, which I have held from the organization of the company. This attack is simply due to malice."

"Does Mr. Bacon know Mr. Keene?"

"I don't know," said Mr. Kling. "I don't think he does. Mr. Keene had nothing to do with this."

"Shall you take any action on this attack?"

"I can't tell until I have read the statement over calmly in the morning."

DENIAL BY T. J. TAYLOR.

Talbot J. Taylor also made denial.

"It is a lie," said he. "The statement, so far as it concerns this firm, is unqualifiedly false. I never saw Kling in my life, and never heard of him until the State Trust Company affair came up in the newspapers."

NOT MR. KILBURN'S REPORT.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12.—State Superintendent of Banks Frederick D. Kilburn tonight issued the following typewritten statement:

"The publication on Monday of what purported to be a copy of the report to the Governor of my examination of the State Trust Company in January, independent of the fact that many of the statements contained in it do not appear in the report at all, is simply the product of theft or bribery, or both, with burglary possibly added.

"The matter published was not copied from my report to the Governor. Parts of it appear to have been taken from memoranda and other papers used in the preparation of the report, and which have been ever since under lock and key in a desk in the Banking Department, and could have been procured only in one of the ways I have suggested."

WANTS THAT $35,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Chairman Joseph H. Manley and his colleagues of the National Republican Sub-Executive Committee will come here Wednesday to open their headquarters and see about work toward making the alterations to the Convention Hall.

It is reported that Chairman Manley's visit here will cause more than ordinary embarrassment to Mayor Ashbridge. He will insist on the $35,000 of the uncollected campaign fund. Politicians express their surprise over the lack of interest shown in the matter by merchants and business men.

THE DEWEYS LEAVE LAKEWOOD.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 12.—The last day of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey's visit to Lakewood was celebrated with the first fox hunt of the season. The chase was arranged by J. Dwyer, Master of the Lakewood Hunt. The start was made at 11 o'clock in front of the Lakewood Hotel. Admiral and Mrs. Dewey accompanied the hunters in a victoria. The fox, a gray one, was liberated at the head of Lake Carasaljo, and was pursued by a pack of fifteen pairs of imported foxhounds. The weather was clear and crisp and the day an ideal one for a hunt. The fox was caught after an exciting chase of about a mile, C. H. Robbins getting the brush.

After the hunt the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey returned to the Lakewood Hotel. They took the 3:48 train for Washington. They were met at the station and serenaded by the Lakewood Band.

COL. ASTOR'S STAGE LINE.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 12.—It was stated here to-day on excellent authority that Col. John Jacob Astor had ordered an electric vehicle of very large proportions, which it is his intention to run in passenger service from the Rhinecliff station to the Rhinebeck Village, where Col. Astor's home, "Ferncliffe," is situated, a distance of two miles.

Some years ago a franchise was granted for a trolley road over the route, but the road has not been built. There has been considerable dissatisfaction with the old-fashioned stage lines and Col. Astor's experiment is said to be chiefly to introduce the vehicle which is made by the New York company in which he is interested. It is expected that the vehicle will begin running early in the Spring.

New Yorker Wins London Music Prize.

LONDON, March 12.—The examiners at the Royal Academy of Music have awarded the Evill Prize to W. R. Maxwell of New York.

Cleveland in a Night.
Leave New York 5:30 P. M., arrive Cleveland next morning for breakfast, by the New York Central's Lake Shore Limited. Luxurious service; no excess fare. Lighted by electricity.—Adv.

OFFICIAL WAR ON VICE HALF HEARTED

Absolutely No Action Against Tribute Takers.

ISSUE EVADED FROM MAYOR DOWN.

Grand Jury Alone Determined and Will Ask the State's Aid to Convict Lawbreakers.

The promises of District Attorney Gardiner as to what he would do to bring violators of the law in this city to account for their crimes melted into thin air yesterday, and neither he nor the police did anything of consequence either against the gamblers and divekeepers or against the men in high places who, by a concerted system of bribe taking, had made it possible for all sorts of violators of the law to flourish.

The District Attorney went so far as to give it as his opinion that an order to close had been issued by some one. Who that some one was, he said he did not know, but he understood that the person was potent enough to have his orders implicitly obeyed. This closing the District Attorney seemed to think sufficiently covered the case, and only two time-worn measures were resorted to by him. He told his assistants to send notices to property owners, and he asked the Chief of Police to station a policeman before all well-known illegal resorts.

GRAND JURY DETERMINED.

The Grand Jury yesterday found a number of indictments against owners of nickel-in-the-slot machines for gambling. They were all old cases on which information had been lodged and the persons held before Magistrates. Further than that, the Grand Jury gave evidence that they intend to go ahead with their investigation in their own way.

They will ask the Governor to appoint a Special Deputy Attorney General to take up the matters relating to bribery and gambling, and intend to ferret out the facts so far as is in their power entirely independent of the District Attorney. For this reason they decided to put off the investigation until Thursday next.

They have gone outside of the District Attorney's office for information, and their actions show that they give weight to the statements made by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and Superintendent Burr of the Society for the Prevention of Crime to the effect that results are only to be obtained by the Grand Jury direct, and not by having the evidence sifted into the Grand Jury room through the office of the District Attorney and the police channels.

The principal item of interest emanating from the District Attorney's office yesterday was the coining by Col. Gardiner of a new phrase. When pressed to state what proceedings he would take in the matters brought to his attention there was a long and thoughtful pause after which Col. Gardiner said he thought the matter alluded to came under the head of "office privilege."

When the Mazet Committee asked Mr. Carroll and Commissioner Sexton about gambling and the protection money paid for the privilege of conducting gaming houses these gentlemen retreated behind "private business," and there intrenched themselves as Mr. Croker had done.

INACTIVE FROM MAYOR DOWN.

In no quarter is there a disposition to uncover and hold responsible the men who have permitted the gambling and disorderly house evil to become such a disgrace to the city. From Mayor Van Wyck down there is no suggestion of investigating the Gambling Commission, Chief Devery, or the Police Commissioners, as to their responsibility for the condition of affairs.

A number of questions were yesterday framed and presented to Mayor Van Wyck, District Attorney Gardiner, John F. Carroll, Police Commissioners York, Sexton, Hess, and Abell, and Chief of Police Devery. All except the District Attorney refused to answer the questions at all, while the District Attorney, after dodging the main issues involved, turned the matter over to his assistants, each of whom fought for the privilege of outdodging their chief. The questions were as follows:

It is a fact that on Friday last, and every week day prior to that for many months past, hundreds of poolrooms and gambling houses in this city were doing business so openly as to create a public scandal.

It is a fact that on Saturday last all of the poolrooms and gambling houses in the city were closed up and doing no business so far as could be ascertained by men who visited scores of them where, before, they had been admitted without question.

It is a fact that men who are notorious as the proprietors of poolrooms and gambling houses were asked on Saturday why their places were closed up and that their invariable reply was that it was under "orders."

What power gave the orders to the gamblers to stop doing business last Saturday?

Must not the power which successfully ordered the poolrooms and gambling houses to stop doing business on Saturday be held responsible for the fact that they were doing business prior to that day?

MAYOR REFUSES TO REPLY.

"I have nothing to say," said Mayor Van Wyck, in answer to the above questions. "I never talk for publication."

"If this power which has permitted gambling to go on for months and then suddenly stops it is vested in a department of the Municipal Government, is not the action of that department sufficient reason for the preferring of charges by you against the Commissioners with a view of having them removed?" was asked of the Mayor.

"I have not a word to say," was the reply. "I will not discuss public matters in the newspapers."

The same questions were put to John F. Carroll. It was the intention of the reporter to ask him, also, why Assistant District Attorney McIntyre should go to him with an ultimatum from the District Attorney, but Mr. Carroll's answer to the questions made the last question unnecessary.

"I don't know anything about the matter," said Mr. Carroll. "I have nothing to say. Why should you come to me? I'm not a public official."

"Then why did public officials come to you?" was asked.

"I've nothing to say," was the reply.

The Police Commissioners were found together in the President's room after a meeting of the board yesterday afternoon. The reporter attempted to hand the list of questions to Mr. York, and he dodged as if he feared the service of a subpoena.

"What's that?" he demanded.

"A list of questions written down that THE NEW YORK TIMES and the public would like an answer to."

"Well, I won't answer them," said Mr. York. "I don't know what they are, and I don't care. I won't answer any questions."

"Neither will we," shouted the rest of the board.

DEVERY IGNORANT OF GAMBLING.

Chief of Police Devery was equally uncommunicative. In his case the questions were read. "I don't know nothing about gambling," he said, "and I won't say nothing appertaining to or touching on them matters. All them complaints which has came to me has been investigated. That's all."

John F. McIntyre, Col. Gardiner's first assistant, was asked the questions. He admitted the correctness of the first two statements, and as to the third he protested vehemently that if any orders had been issued to close up then those orders had come from the District Attorney in the shape of his assertion in the newspapers that he intended to root out vice wherever it might be found.

"The statement of the District Attorney that he would close up the gambling houses and other places of ill-repute," said Mr. McIntyre, "was enough to make those places close. They knew that Col. Gardiner meant business, and so they took the hint and went out of business. In my opinion that is what the order amounted to."

"But does it occur to you that the publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the existence of a Gambling Commission was made on Friday, and that on Saturday morning the gambling houses and poolrooms closed before Col. Gardiner's intentions were either known or expressed?"

"Well, they knew how he would stand on such a state of affairs," was Mr. McIntyre's answer.

WHY WAS CARROLL SOUGHT?

"Then they closed by intuition. They knew that the power that had allowed them to run in the face of common rumor and scandal would close them just as soon as that rumor was made public through the newspaper, is that the fact?"

"That is not quite the way to put it," said the Assistant District Attorney. "But I am convinced that the 'order,' as you call it, was really the expressed determination of the District Attorney."

"Will you explain why it was that you went to see Mr. Carroll about the matter? Why was it necessary for you to submit to Mr. Carroll an ultimatum from Col. Gardiner to the effect that unless he was supported in his crusade then the office of District Attorney was no fit place for him to hold. Mr. Carroll is not an officeholder, why was his support necessary?"

"I did not seek out Mr. Carroll. I met him by chance at the Democratic Club. We want his support in a moral sense. As the leader of Tammany Hall, and the representative of Mr. Croker, he can give us his moral support, and that will make those people who think that the protection comes from Tammany Hall understand that such is not the case, and that no man who violates the law will be protected by Mr. Carroll, or by the organization."

"Then you were practically serving notice on the gamblers that they could expect no moral support from Tammany Hall and no protection from its officers?"

"That's about it."

"And you thought it necessary to have an expression from Mr. Carroll to that effect to let the law-breakers know where they stood?"

"We were glad to get Mr. Carroll to express his opinion on the matter," was all Mr. McIntyre would say on the subject.

Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly came into the room while the questions were being asked. He did not hold the same views as Mr. McIntyre, and in answer to the last two questions he said:

"Some one must have known where these places were, to be able to tell them to close."

"I don't think I would say that," said Mr. McIntyre.

"Well, if Mr. McIntyre won't say it I guess I had better not do so," said the junior assistant.

THE GRAND JURY'S WORK.

Mr. McIntyre then went on to tell about the proceedings in the Grand Jury room earlier in the day. He said that it was entirely on the Grand Jury's account that the investigation had gone over until Thursday. He said that Superintendent Burr had treated the office shabbily in refusing to give it his evidence, and that what Mr. Burr had told the Grand Jury was worthless.

Mr. McIntyre was asked about the conference between Col. Gardiner, Chief Devery, and Capts. Diamond and Thomas, and he said that the District Attorney had "read the riot act" to the Chief and had told him that there was a remedy in the Grand Jury room against any official who refused to do his duty. He said that Col. Gardiner would tell all about the interview with the Chief later, and would also give out a letter that he had sent to the Chief.

Then there was a great deal of talking with bated breath about "raids" that were to be made last night. It was made plain that all this was a great secret and had to be carefully guarded so as not to defeat the ends of justice. So secret was the matter kept that within an hour even the elevator men in the building knew the names of the places to be raided and were telling about it to any one who would listen to them.

MIGHT ASK SENATOR SULLIVAN

It was understood yesterday that if anything transpired that would put the District Attorney in a position to be able to give information to the Grand Jury he would go before it at once. The District Attorney is, therefore, informed that if he will issue a subpoena for Senator Timothy D. Sullivan he will be able to tell the Grand Jury all about a poolroom that is run over the saloon conducted by George Considine, at Fortieth Street and Sixth Avenue. Considine is a protegé of Sullivan's, who brought him from the West. He is matchmaker for the Broadway Athletic Club, which Sullivan owns, and he represents Sullivan in other matters.

Sullivan has frequently been seen within the rail in the poolroom over Considine's place. In fact, he can be found there most of the time when the Legislature is not in session. He takes interest enough in its workings to be admitted to the cashier's department and to examine its sheets and cash account. At times he has been accompanied by a representative of the District Attorney's office who is closely identified with the

to you by the Chief are reported by patrolmen on the various beats?"

"I believe that is the procedure."

"Then why, under Section 318 of the Charter, does not the Chief proceed of his own volition to suppress the places reported to him by his men? He can do that on the report of a policeman made only on belief, and the Chief or any Deputy Chief can enter upon the premises so reported."

Col. Gardiner asked Mr. Unger to look up the section, but gave no answer.

"Then you want the property owners to do what the police ought to do. In other words, you say that it is now up to the property owner?"

"There is no reason why the property owner should not be held to an accountability," said Mr. McIntyre, jumping excitedly to his feet.

SUM TOTAL OF PROCEDURE.

"And that is the sum total of the procedure of this office?" asked the reporter.

"For the present, yes," said the Colonel.

"Will you explain why you sent an ultimatum to Mr. Carroll? What has Mr. Carroll to do with the enforcement of the law?"

"I answered that once," said Mr. McIntyre, coming to his chief's rescue.

"You said it was only an accidental meeting, didn't you?" asked the Colonel of his assistant.

"Yes, I did."

"I have a very bad headache now," said the District Attorney, "and I have to go to a dinner party this evening. Mr. Unger will answer any other questions."

"Is it not true that the power that ordered the poolrooms to close on Saturday knew of their existence, and was responsible for their being open before that time?" was the final question.

"I think so," said Col. Gardiner.

"I should not say that, Colonel," said Mr. McIntyre. "Your decision to proceed against them was the real order that made them close."

"Oh, yes; oh, yes," said the District Attorney hastily. "I guess that's so."

REPLY TO MR. PARKHURST.

Then Col. Gardiner entertained his staff and the reporters with an account of Fitz John Porter case, and a history of the Police Department from the earliest times. He refused to give out his letter to Chief Devery, notwithstanding Mr. McIntyre's previous assertions that he would do so, but he gave out the following copy of his reply to the letter sent him by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst:

Sir: I received yesterday a communication dated March 8, inst., subscribed by you, and couched in the first person, although purporting to be from "The Society for the Prevention of Crime."

This and its tenor made me doubt its authenticity, until assured by you through my messenger that you were really its author.

Your congratulations on the outcome thus far of the "Sapho" matter are accepted in the spirit in which tendered.

I note what you say about these resorts, but you give no particulars as to wherein they violate the law.

This is the first communication I have received from you since I entered upon the duties of District Attorney, but you must know that this office is not a detective agency, and can only act on evidence submitted of the commission of a crime.

If you have such evidence, I will gladly co-operate with you in properly presenting it, and I have already requested your Superintendent to attend here with the evidence on Monday.

I invite your attention to the methods pursued by the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, of which Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commerce, is the President. This most worthy society has always had the most earnest co-operation of myself, with the result that of seventy-nine cases tried within the last few months for gambling, policy, obscene literature, and the like, we have secured seventy-eight convictions.

I will be pleased to have your society help me just as much as the other society does. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ASA BIRD GARDINER,
District Attorney.

THE PARKHURST EVIDENCE.

Superintendent Burr of the Parkhurst society came down to the Criminal Court Building yesterday in answer to a subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury. His first meeting was with Mr. McIntyre, who assured Mr. Burr of the pleasure it was to see him and asked him if he had brought his evidence with him.

"I have brought it," said Mr. Burr.

"That's good," said Mr. McIntyre. "Let me see it."

"My subpoena calls me before the Grand Jury," said Mr. Burr.

"Yes," said Mr. McIntyre, somewhat disconcerted, "but as the District Attorney has decided to take up the matter at Dr. Parkhurst's request, we shall expect you to submit the evidence to us. That will relieve the society of considerable trouble."

"Well," replied Superintendent Burr, "in view of the fact that our society has gone to considerable trouble thus far, and has secured sufficient evidence in spite of the police and without any assistance whatever from the District Attorney's office, we feel competent to lay the matter before the Grand Jury ourselves. To tell you the truth, there might be some things in our possession that would make it a very delicate matter for the District Attorney to present, but there is no objection whatever to letting the District Attorney hear all that we have to say to the Grand Jury. In that way, when we are through putting in our evidence, the District Attorney will know all we have told the Grand Jury, and no more, and all we intend the Grand Jury to know will be known by that body without giving the District Attorney any trouble whatever."

Arguments were of no avail, and while they were going on Col. Gardiner entered and offered to accompany Mr. Burr into the Grand Jury room. Mr. McIntyre went in later, and when he came out he said that Mr. Burr had told nothing, but would go before the Grand Jury again on Thursday, when Dr. Parkhurst was also to be present.

While this was going on Chief Devery was in Col. Gardiner's office. He told the Grand Jury that he would bring the head of the Police Department before them, but they finally declined to be so honored.

GAMBLERS OPEN QUIETLY

Now Rid of Political Leaders' Pensioners—Fraternity Thinks It Discovers Subsidence of Reform.

There were more members of the sporting fraternity on Broadway yesterday afternoon and last night than there have been at any time since the active crusade against gambling and other forms of vice began, resulting in the closing of the poolrooms and some gambling houses. The proprietors of these resorts are regular loungers along Broadway, for their time is always their own, but poolroom employes, faro bank dealers, and roulette croupiers, who have been employed steadily for the past few years, have had no time to see much of each other until now, and when their places closed they flocked to their established rendezvous and renewed old acquaintances.

The chief topic of conversation among these men was the closing down of the poolrooms and gambling houses, and a greeting was usually accompanied by the remark, "What do you think of this? How long will things be quiet?"

The answer was usually a shake of the head, which meant that the question could not be answered with any degree of certainty, and then would follow a discussion at length of the situation.

GAMBLING PLACES OPEN.

All of the pool rooms and gambling houses were not closed yesterday, however. They were not open for every one who cared to enter, as they had been early last week, but there were enough places open for the chosen few who are known to be thoroughly responsible to put down all the bets they cared to on the races, and in the evening if any of the well-known faro-bank players cared to "buck the tiger" it was not a hard matter for them to find accommodation. Only those who are well known, however, were admitted, and even they were obliged to make roundabout tours.

It was the same way with the habitual policy players on the east and west sides. Their nickels and dimes were as eagerly sought after as ever, and policy players only laughed pityingly at those who spoke to them of the policy shops as well as the other gambling institutions being closed.

"Why, I just played four gigs around on Second Avenue," said one of them to a TIMES reporter on East Eightieth Street. "There's a 'joint' not far from here wide open, but you can't get in, for they don't know you."

The poolrooms that were closed tightly included those of the Mahoney-Gleason syndicate, and those operated by the newcomers in the business. They have flourished for the past two years on Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Avenues, and on the prominent cross streets, but they were closed tightly yesterday, and neither their proprietors nor the men under whose patronage they formerly operated had any idea when they could open again.

DISTRICT LEADERS' PENSIONERS.

In the neighborhoods where poolrooms and gambling houses have grown up like mushrooms in the last few years, there were more than the proprietors who were interested in having the places opened again at an early date. There are hundreds of men, at least two, and in some instances as many as half a dozen, in each resort, who had been placed at work through the influence of district leaders. Some of them worked as sheet writers or cashiers in the poolrooms, or at the roulette wheels and other games in the gambling houses. Others were employed as doormen, and for others there was nothing to do but draw their weekly salaries, and lounge around the rooms. The latter were known as "pensioners," and their enforced employment by the proprietors was one of the things that caused the proprietors to grumble. The proprietors claimed that the money they paid for immunity should have been all required of them, and although they grumbled against the additional tax by district leaders in the shape of "pensioners," they were powerless to evade it.

"Most of the 'pensioners,'" said a sporting man who has had some experience in keeping a gambling house, "were men who begged district leaders for political places. When there were such places to be had and the applicant was in needy circumstances, his district leader sent him to some house, and thus rid himself of him. You may be assured that this closing down will cause many a 'pensioner' to hustle for next month's rent between now and the 1st of the month. It was the greatest outrage in the world for the politicians to foist those people upon us. They knew we had to take them, and they were merciless in regard to the number they sent us.

POLICE SECRETLY PLEASED.

"The police officials, you can rest assured, will be glad that this shake-up came along, if they get through it with whole skins, for they have been feeling as sore as we have for a long time. They saw the politicians gradually eating up their 'graft.' They, too, had to submit quietly, for while they were profiting to some extent they could not afford to molest any of the people who were protected by the politicians. They didn't get a nickel out of those people; but what could they do? If they shut them down the politicians who make police officials would cut their official heads off. Now they are secretly pleased that matters have taken such a turn. They know that the politicians are thoroughly frightened, and that after the affair blows over they will hesitate to do business again. They know, also, that there is always a chance for them to do business when this excitement has blown over, and all the protection money will be theirs without a divvy.

"The police do not fear much for themselves. Neither do the big gamblers. Just you wait and see what men the Grand Jury indicts. Little fellows, every one of them, who, even if they have any information which might get others into trouble, would be afraid to give it. They would rather go to jail first. But most of them would be unable to injure the police officials, for the police do business in only one way. They do business only with one man for each house running, and always at a time when no outside party is in sight."

GAMBLERS BEGIN TO HOPE.

Several gamblers who are credited with knowing a great deal about the methods of the profession differed from others on Broadway in the view they took of the situation, as they discussed it in an up-town resort last night. They were of the opinion that the excitement would soon die out, or, that the hostile movement would be diverted from the poolrooms and gambling houses gradually, until that part of it was almost forgotten.

"See how things are switching around already," said one of them. "The kick now is growing against the all-night parlors like the Tivoli and other such places. The cry against them grows every hour and the police are never done talking about the arrest of the proprietor of the Tivoli and of what they will do to the men who run similar places. Parkhurst is also opening up on them, and the District Attorney's office is paying some attention to them. These places, for the running of which nothing much can be done to the proprietors, will be pounded, and a few 'piker' gamblers may be prosecuted. Then the boys will get word to open up gradually, and 'Japan' will soon be in full swing again as it was last week.

"What money has been lost to the proper people through this closing down will be made up in a manner, for it will cost a nice penny in addition to the regular tax in order to open up again."

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR.

Demand for Proclamation Requiring Enforcement of Laws Against Gambling Contemplated.

Anthony Comstock of the Society for the Suppression of Vice will go to Albany today. While there, it is possible that he may make an appeal to Gov. Roosevelt in person to issue a proclamation calling upon State, county, and city officials to strictly enforce the laws and Constitution in so far as they bear upon gambling. Such an appeal is in contemplation, and Mr. Comstock believes that if the Governor should take such action it would have a powerful effect in aid of the war of the press upon vice.

Ostensibly Mr. Comstock goes to Albany to argue before the Committee on Codes of the Assembly in favor of the bill recently introduced making it a felony for any telegraph or telephone company to furnish any information as to races or games of chance. This bill would, if passed, it is declared, practically put an end to racing in this State, as it would prevent bookmaking or poolselling at the tracks.

"The Constitution of this State is flagrantly violated by the racing laws," said Mr. Comstock, in support of the measure. "A man, a gambler, adventurer, may stand inside a fence, under the present law, and do what he would be sent to prison for if done outside the fence. This poolselling is distinctly a violation of the Constitution of the State."

MOTHERS' CLUB AROUSED.

Supports Authorities in Steps Leading to Municipal Purification.

The New York City Mothers' Club yesterday came almost to the point of opening a campaign against vice. Discussion led to a decision to defer such action, the club contenting itself with support and commendation of any steps which the authorities might take in the line of purification.

"I think the mothers should take a stand against the gambling establishments that are open," said one of the prominent members, Mrs. Charles Burchard, when the discussion for the day was well in progress.

"I think we should work against vice in any form," replied the President approvingly, "and those who would like to enter into a campaign against it can give me their names. We will go to work immediately."

There was a thrill of interest that could be felt running through the club, but before any one could volunteer, Mrs. Emilie D. Martin rose to speak.

"I think it is a good plan always to stand by those who are doing the work," she said. "We have our District Attorney, Col. Gardiner, at it, and the best thing we can do is to let the people know that we sustain him. I believe in holding up the hands of the workers. There is a heavy fine for letting those places for gambling houses, and we are going to have some wonderful revelations when we find who it is that is doing it."

The society then accepted Mrs. Martin's advice, and instead of forming a committee for work voted to send a letter of encouragement to the District Attorney.

THOMPSON IS EXONERATED.

Mr. Comstock Upholds Efficiency and Honesty of Police Inspector.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to correct a statement in your paper which does great injustice to a very efficient and, so far as my experience goes, a very honest official—Inspector Thompson. Your representative has entirely misquoted me. I was asked about having been given away after warrants had been issued. I stated that upon one of the several occasions where gamblers had been notified that I had gone to Inspector Thompson's office, but found him out of town; that I mentioned to a Sergeant of Police whom I saw that I proposed to raid certain places in his district. I did not refer to places outside of his district for which I held warrants. We found every place in the district named closed before we got there. The two places outside of the district we caught redhanded. I stated distinctly to your representative that Inspector Thompson was not in town.

I would not hesitate to go to Inspector Thompson at any time and ask for his assistance, and I am positive my secret would be honorably kept and that I would receive at his hands every consideration that the law permits. Inspector Thompson never has betrayed any trust committed to him from this office. I trust you will promptly do him the justice to publish this letter.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK.

New York, March 12, 1900.

MR. CLARKE MAY SERVE

Grand Jury's Foreman Will Not Deny That Body Intends to Act Independently.

George Haven Putnam, the Foreman of the present Grand Jury, refused last night to say anything concerning the appointment of a Special Deputy Attorney General to conduct the gambling and bribery cases before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Putnam would not deny that the body over which he presides intends to act independently of the District Attorney, nor would he deny that the request for the Special Deputy had been made or would be made to the Governor. He refused also to confirm the report on the plea that it pertained to Grand Jury business and was for that reason secret.

"As the proceedings have been reported to the Court," said Mr. Putnam, "and inasmuch as they are in the hands of the Court, I cannot give you any information concerning them."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—While no confirmation can be obtained to-night from Gov. Roosevelt, it is said on excellent authority that John Proctor Clarke, who was named as a Special Deputy Attorney General to conduct the investigation into the affairs of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, may be empowered by the Governor to conduct the gambling investigations in New York City and bring the matter to the attention of a special Grand Jury.

A few days ago notice was filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the continuance of Mr. Clarke as a special Deputy Attorney General, and it is believed that because of his connection with the Mazet Committee, he will be asked to probe the gambling scandal.

Gov. Roosevelt cannot be seen to-night, and it cannot be learned if he has positively decided to have a State inquiry and prosecution, but many of his close personal friends believe that he will order Mr. Clarke to take up the gambling matter.

Many members of the Tammany delegation expect the Governor to take a hand in the exposé, and a prominent Senator, in talking over the matter to-night, said:

"Roosevelt can be expected to step in, and with Clarke conducting the investigation, it would not be surprising if Chief Devery was forced out of office."

COL. GARDINER TO DEVERY.

The Chief's Attention Called to Provisions of Law for Closing Disreputable Resorts.

Late last night Assistant District Attorney McIntyre made public the following letter which was sent yesterday by the District Attorney to Chief Devery. This is the letter which Col. Gardiner earlier in the day refused to make public. It is likewise the letter that followed what Mr. McIntyre called "the reading of the riot act" to the Chief:

"Referring to the request made from this office of Jan. 22 last for copies of reports made to you of houses of prostitution, assignation houses, gambling houses, and disorderly or disreputable houses of every kind in the County of New York, with the names of the owners or keepers thereof, in order that this office might take due action with respect thereto, and our subsequent correspondence and interviews on this important subject, and the preparation by this office of printed notices for service upon owners and keepers of such houses, I have now to inform you that the Court of Special Sessions has this day convicted Frank J. Campbell for allowing two musicians to play on the premises 315 West Fifty-ninth Street, a place licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors, but not having a concert license, in violation of Section 1,472 and Section 1,483 of the Greater New York charter.

PAULIST FATHERS' COMPLAINT.

"The complaint in this case, instituted by the Paulist Fathers on Jan. 30, was specially prosecuted by this office before the Magistrate's Court and the Court of Special Sessions.

"This decision, for which we have been looking, interprets those sections of the Greater New York charter, and will be an important aid to the police in closing disreputable resorts.

"Section 322 of the Penal Code also makes it a misdemeanor for any person to keep a house of ill-fame or assignation of any description, or a house or place for persons to visit for unlawful intercourse, or for any lewd purpose, or a disorderly house, or a house commonly known as a stale beer dive, or any place of public resort by which the peace, comfort, or decency of a neighborhood is habitually disturbed.

"It has also been held that a house is disorderly which tends to public annoyance, although only one person may actually have been disturbed, and it has also been held that the evidence of the bad character for chastity of the women who frequent the house is admissible, as showing or tending to show the purpose for which the house is used, and that when such a house is the resort of prostitutes, it constitutes a disorderly house.

REFERS TO THE TIVOLI.

"In the police report transmitted by you to me to-day of 'The Tivoli,' at 139-141 West Thirty-fifth Street, and 'The Haymarket,' at 492-498 Sixth Avenue, it is stated that they are 'patronized by the regular habitués of the 'Tenderloin'—men and women of doubtful character, who make this a resort for meeting each other and drinking to the accompaniment of instrumental music dispensed by a band of five or six pieces.

"In another police report, also transmitted by you as to Patrick McGurk's, at 295 Bowery, it appears he was arrested for keeping and maintaining a disorderly house on March 10, 1899, and held in $500 bail, which bail was forfeited on motion of this office when the case was called for trial in the Court of Special Sessions, and that a warrant has been issued for his arrest by Mr. Justice Jerome of that court.

"I am informed there is another resort called the 'Maison Doree,' adjoining the Tivoli,' and equally obnoxious to the law.

"These resorts, and all others of which you have like reports, should be forthwith suppressed.

"I invite your attention to the opinion of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, in Weiss vs. Herlihy, (23 Appellate Div. Rep., 608,) as to the power of inspection and prevention of crime by the police.

"I also invite your attention, and through you the attention of those under your command, to Section 117 of the Penal Code."

POLICE FORCED TO CLOSE BIG DIVES

Capt. Thomas Told to Act in Tenderloin, or Suffer.

MR. McINTYRE'S ULTIMATUM

Proprietors of Tivoli and Haymarket Had Been Arrested but Places Remained Open.

In accordance with instructions which Capt. Thomas of the Tenderloin Precinct received yesterday from headquarters, he last night arrested the proprietor of the Tivoli resort, in West Thirty-fifth Street. Capt. Thomas, however, after making the arrest stated that he could not close the resort, and it was not until Assistant District Attorney McIntyre went to the West Thirtieth Street Station, at ten minutes to 1 this morning that the police understood that it was in their power to close the disreputable resorts in the Tenderloin.

Capt. Thomas at 9:20, accompanied by Detectives Lockwood and Sheehan, all in citizens' clothes, walked into the Tivoli. Charles E. Ackron, the manager and proprietor of the place, was standing near the front of the room. He and Capt Thomas greeted each other pleasantly. A few whispered words passed between them, and then Ackron disappeared, but returned in a moment accompanied by Tony Loullatt, the leader of the Tivoli orchestra.

The two walked out of the house with the officers and no one there at the time, save a reporter and an employe or two, knew that they were under arrest. They were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station House, but had been there only a few moments when they were bailed out by Albert Ludolff of 515 West Fifty-seventh Street.

The charge placed against Ackron and the musician was violation of the concert law in maintaining a public nuisance. The Tivoli never closed for a moment. Capt. Thomas was asked why the house had not been closed, and said that he did not close it because he did not have the authority.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY INFORMED.

Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly, who was at the Manhattan Club, was informed that the Tivoli was running wide open even after Ackron's arrest. He communicated the fact immediately to District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, who were at the Colonial Club. Mr. McIntyre telephoned Mr. O'Reilly that he would be down immediately.

Mr. McIntyre hurried down to the Manhattan Club and waited until 12:35 for Col. Gardiner. Mr. McIntyre then declared that he would wait no longer, and accompanied by Mr. O'Reilly and Mr. Hennessy walked rapidly over to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

"Where's Capt. Thomas?" demanded Mr. McIntyre of Sergt. Carson, who was at the desk.

"He just stepped out. I expect him to return at almost any time," the Sergeant replied.

"Well, I want to say that I represent the District Attorney's office," said Mr. McIntyre, "and that if the places of ill-repute in this precinct are not all closed at 1 o'clock this morning, I will hold Capt Thomas personally responsible, and have him before the Grand Jury to-morrow."

Immediately upon Mr. McIntyre's entrance into the police station a Roundsman was hurried out after Capt. Thomas, who had left the station a short time before with Police Commissioner Hess. The Roundsman did not find him. At 12:50 o'clock Detective David Lennon was hurried away, with instructions from Sergt. Carson to the eight dive keepers to close their places immediately.

TENDERLOIN DIVES CLOSE.

The detective walked to the corner of Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue, where he stood for two or three minutes in seeming indecision. He then went on to the Tivoli. Ackron was greatly surprised at receiving another visit, and remonstrated with the detective when he delivered the Sergeant's orders. He was given to understand, however, the urgency of the case, and in a moment instructions were given to close up. The men and women who thronged the place were hurried out into the street and the lights turned out as rapidly as possible. The detective then hurried to the other Tenderloin resorts similar to the Tivoli, and the same scene was enacted at each one of the places.

Mr. McIntyre awaited at the Thirtieth Street Station for Capt. Thomas. When the Captain came in Mr. McIntyre told him what he had done, and said that the District Attorney's office had been forced to it because the Police Department had not carried out the promise made to the District Attorney's office yesterday.

Capt. Thomas said he thought he had done everything in his power when he had arrested Ackron, and said that he did not know he could close up the resort. Mr. McIntyre told him that he had best call at the District Attorney's office and receive instructions as to the power he possessed under the law of closing resorts. Capt. Thomas promised he would do so.

BITTER AGAINST POLICE.

Mr. McIntyre was extremely bitter last night in what he said relative to Capt. Thomas and Chief Devery. He did not choose his words and was not careful as to who heard him.

"We had the most solemn promise this afternoon," said Mr. McIntyre, "that every one of these resorts would be closed to-night and kept closed. It is an outrage that the District Attorney of New York is forced to visit a police station in the middle of the night in order that the law may be enforced, but it matters not what discomforts we are put to or what action we are forced to take, we are determined that the law shall be enforced if it is in our power to do so. Capt. Thomas and others are treading on dangerous ground when they dare to do as they have done to-night, and they had best look out."

CLOSING THE HAYMARKET.

Proprietor and His Head Musician Arrested by Capt. Thomas—They Soon Get Bail.

While Central Office men looked on from the opposite corner, Capt. Thomas and one of his precinct detectives, Sheehan, entered the Haymarket and made prisoners of Edward B. Corey, its proprietor, and his chief musician, John Manz, of 314 East Ninetieth Street. Corey gave his residence as Far Rockaway. The men were charged with violating Section 385 of the Penal Code and Section 1,483 of the Charter. But bail came almost as promptly as the prisoners, and their release was speedily affected.

The wise ones in the Tenderloin knew that something was brewing early in the evening, though the information did not spread to the occupants of the various dives, who began to appear in considerable force soon after the opening hour.

The Haymarket does not open regularly until some time after 9 o'clock. Just before the opening Capt. Thomas stood on the corner of Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue, opposite, for a full five minutes, peering across at the hall. Behind him were Central Office men. Shortly after his disappearance from the corner the green sign of the place blinked into action and the doors were opened. A few people went in.

Capt. Thomas came briskly up the street with Sheehan. Without halting, they passed into the Haymarket. Corey was informed by the Captain that he was under arrest, as was the musician, Manz. They took the matter calmly. The few people in the place were informed of the state of affairs, and were allowed to leave. There was no disorder or confusion.

At the station house desk Capt. Thomas personally charged Corey with "maintaining a public nuisance and violating the concert law." The musician was charged with being accessory to the violation of the provision of the charter for a special concert law. George Karsch, the brewer, of 320 West Thirty-third Street, came to bail them out. His bond was quickly accented.

Capt. Thomas denied that Police Headquarters had anything to do with the case, "I simply make this raid," he said, "and charge the violation of two sections. The question of violation must be settled in court."

The Haymarket remained closed after the arrests.

McGURK'S DIVE RAIDED.

The Unreported Conversation of Policeman 1,761 with the "Puller-In" of the Place.

From Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon emanated a "tip" to the effect that John McGurk's dive, commonly called "Suicide Hall," in the Bowery just above Houston Street, would be raided. The raid was made, but business was not stopped, or even interfered with. All the women in the place, however, were ordered to leave by the manager long before the raid.

As happened in the recent raid on a gambling club at 283 Bowery, in Capt. Diamond's precinct, the "tip" was out early last night, and everything made shipshape for a real raid. The manager of McGurk's scurried around to telephones and made arrangements for bondsmen to appear, but the storm did not break.

McGurk himself, according to statements made in his own place, got wind of the intended raid three days ago and went to Florida. This statement is current in the Bowery.

ACT OF POLICEMAN 1,761.

Policeman No. 1,761, attached to Capt. Diamond's station house, the East Fifth Street, was standing at the corner of Houston Street and the Bowery last night, when another man approached him rapidly, coming from the direction of Police Headquarters. There was a brief conversation, then the policeman turned and sauntered up to the "puller-in" for McGurk's dive. There was a brief conversation, then the "puller-in" disappeared into the dive, to reappear a moment later.

Previous to this time the dive had been packed. There were forty or fifty women, at least, inside, and half a hundred men. Five minutes after the "puller-in" reappeared on the sidewalk, the women began to pour out of the place. Within ten minutes there was not a woman in the place.

The last woman left the place at exactly five minutes past 8 o'clock. The business of the "puller-in" then was to see that no other women entered the place, and he stopped at least half a hundred of these. "Somethin' doin'" was his remark to each, and she passed on.

George Furman, manager of the dive, and Batty O'Connor meanwhile were hurriedly using the telephone to obtain bondsmen. By this time it was known all along the Bowery that a raid was to be made, and little groups of Bowery folk gathered at various spots to watch developments.

Then, the dive having been cleared and only men admitted, there was a long wait. Finally Detective Larkin of the East Fifth Street Police Station entered the place, had a short conversation with Furman, then walked out with him. That was the extent of the raid, business meanwhile going on briskly in the rear room of the dive.

ONLY RUMORS OF ARREST.

Then rumors of an arrest began to fly. O'Connor, head "bouncer" for the dive, was authority for the statement that Furman had been arrested. In this he was corroborated by Policeman No. 1,761, who had passed a word with the "puller-in" a few moments before. Waiters in the dive said an arrest had been made, they thought. Half an hour later, however, Furman reappeared at the place, was there for a minute, and then disappeared for the night, turning the affairs of the dive over to O'Connor.

There was no record at Police Headquarters in Mulberry Street of the arrest of Furman, although O'Connor stated positively that Furman had been arrested by a Central Office man. Whether there was a record at the East Fifth Street Station House did not appear. Sergt. Schulum, who was in charge of the desk until midnight, said positively there had been no record of arrest made in his blotter. The Sergeant who relieved him refused to give information.

"Is Capt. Diamond here?" he was asked.

"Yes, and he's asleep, and he won't get up for you fellows."

Thus Capt. Diamond and his men raided McGurk's place. There was little excitement in the Bowery.

HARLEM GAMBLERS CLOSE UP.

Bookmaking, However, Is Still Carried On—Frank Moss Names a Number of Places.

Every pool room in Harlem was closed tight yesterday, and last evening there was not a gambling house to be found with a light in it. Even the most exclusive places—and there are several of them north of One Hundredth Street which are run under the name of a club or social organization—were locked and bolted to all.

One or two of the houses were open Sunday night, but they did not open up yesterday, although they announced that they would, and made the boast that the present storm would all blow over and nothing would come of it, as had been the case on several previous occasions when a crusade was started.

One of the largest poolrooms in Harlem is situated on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, behind McMahon Brothers' saloon. It is alleged that James Mahoney, who heads the bookmaking trust, is the proprietor of the place. A story was going the rounds in Harlem about ten days ago that a well-known Harlem physician entered this place and left a half an hour later minus $2,500.

This place was closed like all the rest, but that did not bother the "bookies" in the least. It only forced them out of a warm, comfortable room and nothing more, for they gathered about the corner and in the saloon and by means of a handbook plan which has been perfected to meet the present emergency openly transacted business.

The "Golden Oar," at 122 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, which it is alleged is run by Commissioner of Street Cleaning Percy Nagle, is a resort for sporting men of all classes. Over the saloon is one of the most complete gambling houses in Harlem. This place, the ownership of which was also credited to Percy Nagle, is run by Thomas Lloyd. It is said that a transfer of the saloon was made to Lloyd within the past ten days, and that the gambling concern is to be moved to another place.

Frank Moss, when seen last evening at his residence, said that "Harlem was pretty rocky," and that there were a number of gambling houses and other resorts that needed cleaning out. Continuing, he enumerated the following gambling houses and poolrooms in Harlem: Poolroom, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue over the saloon known as "The Drive"; poolroom at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue over Kuby's saloon, Frank Farrell alleged owner; gambling house in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, near Lexington Avenue; East Side Club at 2,276 Third Avenue, Thomas Lennon, alleged manager.

Mr. Moss said that there were a number of other poolrooms and gambling houses on the west side, the location of which he could not call to mind.

MYSTERY OF A TELEPHONE.

Detective in Brooklyn Converses in Supposed Poolroom with Invisible Tipping Agent.

Police Captain Dunn of the Adams Street Station in Brooklyn learned yesterday morning that a telephone had been placed in a room over a saloon at 360 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, for the purpose, he was informed, of conveying racing intelligence.

Just before the hour when poolrooms begin business Capt. Dunn, with Detectives Ruddy, O'Brien, and Keelan, went to the place, and while O'Brien ascended to the room where the instrument was located, the other officers grouped themselves about the door to the stairway to capture any persons who should attempt to escape.

O'Brien stealthily entered the room, but found no one there, and he was about to call Capt. Dunn, when the telephone rang. The detective strode over to the instrument and, according to him, this colloquy ensued:

O'Brien (softly)—Hello!

Voice (anxiously)—That you, Gallagher?

O'Brien (confidently)—Yes, this is Gallagher.

Voice (more anxiously)—How're things over there, quiet?

O'Brien (aggressively)—Very quiet.

Voice (exultantly)—Take this. Aurea in the first race at New Orleans. Let 'em play her heavy. She's a frost. Good-bye.

With the last word the owner of the voice hung up the receiver, and O'Brien, in disgust at his inability to recognize the person with whom he had been talking, did likewise. Then he summoned Capt. Dunn and the two men pulled the telephone from the wall and took it to the station house, where it is held as an accessory before the fact to a violation of the law against pool selling.

The owner of the saloon told the police that he did not know who was going to use the telephone, and he was not molested.

TO TEST MR. WHALEN'S POWERS.

Brooklyn League Will Ask for Mandamus on Corporation Counsel.

The Executive Committee of the Brooklyn League met last night and directed its Committee on Legal Proceedings to begin an action to obtain a mandamus to test the rights of Corporation Counsel Whalen to confess judgments under the "prevailing rates of wages law," and to establish the fact whether or not the law of 1894 has been repealed by the act of 1899.

The Committee on Legislation was directed to support Controller Coler's bill restricting the power of the Corporation Counsel and to oppose Assemblyman Brennan's bill providing for a State Bridge and Tunnel Commission.

IMPORTANT NAVAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Incident upon the retirement of Rear Admiral McCormick an order was issued to-day to Capt. Cotton, commanding the receiving ship Independence, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, detaching him from that place and ordering him home pending his promotion to the grade of Rear Admiral. Capt. W. H. Whiting, at present on waiting orders, has been assigned to command of the Independence, succeeding Capt. Cotton.

Capt. Merrell Miller has been assigned to duty as Captain of the Mare Island Navy Yard, relieving Capt. William W. Meade.

Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, the present commander of the Mare Island Navy Yard, is to be relieved of that command and is expected to take the place of second in command on the Asiatic Station under Rear Admiral Remy, to which place Rear Admiral McCormick was ordered originally.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Our Spring Millinery Opening

Tuesday and Wednesday, March 13th and 14th,

Will be an event of interest to mothers. We will show the greatest variety of hats and bonnets for misses and children, made by Girls' Milliners, who are specialists in this work.

Besides the large assortment of goods of our own production, there will be many very attractive models especially imported by us.

60-62 West 23d Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT. CRITERION THEATRE B'y & 44th Ev'gs, 8:15 Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. The Pride of Jennico.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Sat. Wm. Gillette in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE B'way & 24th St. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 50th TIME, FRI., MAR. 23D, SOUVENIRS Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. "Biggest kind of a hit."—Herald. EV'GS, 8 O'C. MATS. WED. & SAT., 1:50. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

KOSTER AND BIAL'S. POSTPONED by reason of its Very Magnitude. The Incomparable Beauties of The Merry Burletta will be Revealed TO-MORROW NIGHT SURE! THE REGATTA GIRL, in Conjunction with the Grand Pantomimic Ballet PROGRESS 400 PEOPLE. TO-MORROW NIGHT SURE! Tickets purchased for Monday eve. will be accepted or money refunded.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman...Manager Matinées Wed. & Sat...2:15 LAST WEEK LAST WEEK THE AMBASSADOR. Last Performance Next Monday. NEXT TUESDAY, (20th.) The New Comedy. THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON With Daniel Frohman Company. Seats Ready.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinée Thursday & Sat., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDY COMPANY in the Brilliant Comedy, MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. B'WAY & 57TH ST. BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. THURSDAY AT 11. FRIDAY AT 3. AT 8:15. JAPAN REVISITED. Reserved Seats, 75c. and $1.00. Now on sale. Mch. 22 and 23, Paris & Klondike. Motion Pic'es.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. "A BARGAIN IN BALLADS!!!" 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. FRA DIAVOLO. Next Week—PATIENCE.

The New York Broadway 44-45 Sts. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. BROADWAY TO TOKIO No Smoking at Matinées.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. The Famous JAPANESE PLAYERS.

THE CASINO GIRL. George W. Lederer's Presentation at the Casino. Seats now selling. PRODUCTION POSITIVELY NEXT MON. EVG.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT. TO-NIGHT DER GOLDENE KAEFIG The Golden Cage

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900. Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU. To-morrow Evg., at 8—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke. Thurs. Aft., March 15, at 2:30 precisely—First performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes Maria Brema, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck Bars, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, Pringle, H. Devries, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur. Fri. Evg., March 16, at 8—FIDELIO. Mmes Ternina, Pevny; MM. Bertram, Pringle, and Dippel. Sat. Aft., March 17, at 2—FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Van Dyck, Scotti, and Plancon. Sat. Evg., March 17, at 8, at Popular Prices—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, and Salignac. Sun. Eve., Mar. 18, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bars, and Scotti, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Mancinelli. WEBER PIANOS USED.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. SPORTSMEN'S SHOW LAST WEEK. Aquatic Sports, Live Game Park, Live Game Birds and Fish, Indian and

CARNEGIE ANSWERS FRICK'S COMPLAINT

With Other Defendants, Joins Issues in the Courts.

DENIES FRICK'S ASSERTIONS

Says Frick Paid But $191.89 in Cash for His Interest and He Never Questioned the "Ironclad" Agreement.

PITTSBURG, March 12.—Late this afternoon the answer of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, defendant in the equity suit of H. C. Frick to determine the value of his holdings in said company, was filed in Common Pleas Court No. 1. The answer filed is for the company and Andrew Carnegie, C. M. Schwab, L. C. Phipps, W. H. Singer, Thomas Morrison, D. M. Clemson, James Gayley, and A. M. Moreland. The document complete makes nearly 20,000 words, meeting every averment of the plaintiff in full and detail.

It is denied that Andrew Carnegie and others named in the plaintiff's bill during April, May, and June, 1892, executed articles of association for the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, but they did subscribe to an amendment of the original certificate under which Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, was organized as a limited partnership association. The amendment was not for the purpose of creating a new partnership or new partnership association, but for modifying the terms of the original certificate.

Referring further to this agreement, the answer states that at a meeting of the shareholders, March 25, 1892, at which H. C. Frick was present, a resolution was passed providing for such an amendment, and a committee consisting of H. C. Frick, H. M. Curry, and F. T. F. Lovejoy, was appointed to carry out the details of a general plan which had been outlined. Mr. Frick was the principal actor on that committee. At a shareholders' meeting, July 1, 1892, the committee through Mr. Frick submitted the amended certificate with the statement that it had been duly signed and executed by every member and had been recorded. Upon Mr. Frick's motion the amendment was approved and adopted.

If there was any defect in said articles, as plaintiff now avers, the defendants charge that Frick is primarily responsible for such in not properly and in good faith directing the details of the amendment intrusted to him by the other members of the association.

The averments of plaintiff with reference to change of business are denied, as in the amended certificate the same language was employed as in the original; and, in fact, they say, there has not been any change in the character of business.

It is admitted that the capital of the association was increased from $5,000,000 to $25,000,000, and acknowledged that no provision was made for the payment into the treasury of the association of the original capital which had been subscribed in 1881. The increase in capital was not paid in coin or banknotes, but it is true the association did receive the amount in cash in the manner in which commercial transactions of such extent are usually made—by the receipt of checks drawn on solvent and responsible banks, which were regularly deposited to the credit of the association and upon presentation at the bank were paid. In addition to the sum of $20,000,000 thus paid, the defendants aver there has been paid into the association in cash and invested in its property and business more than double the amount.

PAYMENT FOR STOCK.

With the further intention to increase its business and acquire additional plant, the association purchased the property of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Limited, a separate partnership association, for $10,000,000, and paid for same about June 30, 1892, in the usual manner. The members of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Limited, all being subscribers to the increased capital of the association, indorsed and delivered their dividend checks to the association, which were deposited and collected.

The answering defendants say further that on the same day Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, paid to its members a dividend of 200 per cent., or $10,000,000, representing the earnings previously invested in the company's property, and as the members receiving such dividends were all subscribers to its increased capital, they indorsed and delivered the dividend checks to the association, and that these checks were deposited and collected in the usual manner. Such payment, they contend, was good and sufficient as the checks were drawn on a solvent bank against an actual balance to their credit, and the act was entirely in accordance with the true spirit and intent of the articles of association and the laws of the State.

The method of payment, if open to criticism, which is not admitted but denied, was by the defendants, they say, devised, approved, and carried out by the plaintiff; consequently the plaintiff, it is alleged, is estopped from in any wise questioning the propriety and validity of his own acts.

WHAT FRICK PAID.

The answer sets forth the history of Mr. Frick's membership in the association. It is asserted his interests were acquired in the same manner as other young partners. He was not required to pay for it, provision being made as in all cases of newly admitted members for payment out of the future profits. Mr. Frick's interest was acquired about Jan. 14, 1887, under the terms of what is known as the "ironclad agreement," and amounted to $100,000 of the capital stock. In May, 1889, an option was given to Mr. Frick to acquire on Jan. 1, 1894, an additional interest of 3 per cent. This option was abrogated in November, 1890, with Mr. Frick's consent, but as compensation he was credited in his account with the association with the sum of $138,146.68, representing the increment in the book value of the interest covered by his option from the time it was given until abrogated.

Subsequently he is said to have acquired an additional 1 per cent., and then 8 per cent., for which he made no cash payment except as hereafter stated. In February, 1895, Mr. Frick was the owner of 11 per cent. of the capital upon which, it is stated, he owed Andrew Carnegie $1,809,191.83 balance of purchase price. He was not, however, under his agreement with Mr. Carnegie personally liable, the interest acquired being the only security which Mr. Carnegie held.

It being at that time a period of business depression, Mr. Frick, it is averred, went to Mr. Carnegie and expressed a desire to reduce his holdings in the association, requesting Mr. Carnegie to purchase, at the book value, 5-11 of the 11 per cent. held by him. Mr. Carnegie says he had no fears, such as Mr. Frick expressed, and agreed to relieve Mr. Frick of the charge, which Mr. Frick declared to be a burden upon him. Mr. Carnegie alleges he paid Mr. Frick the then book value, which was greatly in excess of the price paid for it by Mr. Frick. After this transfer the balance due from Mr. Frick on the percentage held by him was, it is asserted, finally adjusted and paid to Mr. Carnegie, the payment consisting of $129,000 in bonds of the H. C. Frick Coke Company at par and $191 89 in cash.

The defendants declare that this is all Mr. Frick has paid for his interests in the Carnegie Steel Company. With the credits from his stock earnings, the amount paid was only $300,000 all told for an interest worth $5,000,000. They charge he accepted without question the book value for five-elevenths of his holdings at a time when he was scared, and feared the stock would depreciate, but now refuses to accept book valuation for the balance of his holdings.

FRICK'S TEMPER.

As to the value of Mr. Frick's services, which he claims largely added to the success of the association, Mr. Carnegie says that since January, 1895, Mr. Frick's functions have been merely advisory, the business of the association being conducted under the direction, supervision, and management of the President, who held general executive power.

Mr. Carnegie and his co-defendants say that Mr. Frick attended the meetings with regularity and kept himself informed as to the business of the company, but his time, they allege, was largely employed in attention to his duties in connection with other enterprises and various speculative schemes for placing the property of the association in the hands of promoters to be floated in marketable securities on the public. However, the defendants do not question his ability, and say they would be glad to have him continue the business of the association, had not he himself forced trouble and rendered such a condition impossible.

It is charged that Mr. Frick is a man of imperious temper, and attempted to make a personal matter of business differences, giving way to violent outbursts of passion. The defendants state that he demanded absolute power, and without it was not satisfied.

After Jan. 11, 1895, the answer recites, when he ceased to be Chairman of the association, and was merely Chairman of its Board of Managers, with no power except to preside at board meetings, the plaintiff was and continued to be dissatisfied. He sought and was refused an enlargement of his powers for the reason that such action, it was thought, would indicate a lack of confidence in the President of the association. The plaintiff, it is alleged, chafed under the limitations of his powers, and the discordant situation which developed was largely due to Mr. Frick's dissatisfaction with the transfer of the chief executive powers of the association to the President.

CARNEGIE'S MOTIVES.

It is denied that Mr. Carnegie was actuated by malevolent motives in demanding the resignation of Mr. Frick as Chairman, and it is stated the resignation was demanded in order to preserve harmony in the interest of the association. The plaintiff was informed by Mr. Carnegie that he had better resign for his own sake, and to avoid the necessity of a refusal to re-elect him at the approaching annual meeting. This, however, it is claimed, was done in the kindliest spirit, and after all the acting members of the Board of Managers had signed a paper requesting Mr. Frick to resign.

The answer sets forth that Andrew Carnegie has been a member of the association since its original organization, and at the present time has an interest of 58½ per cent. It is acknowledged that some of the members whose names are affixed to the amended certificate of 1892 have disposed of their interests in the association, and from time to time new members have been admitted, who have acquired such interests upon the basis of the book values as prescribed in the iron-clad agreement, a copy of which was annexed to the contract under which Mr. Frick became a member of the association, and which is printed as part of the answer.

It is denied that Mr. Carnegie controlled or sought to control the action of his associate partners, although owning at all times over 50 per cent. of the capital, but by reason of Mr. Carnegie's age and business experience, it is said, many or all of the partners were willing to hear with deference his views on matters pertaining to the business at all times, but Mr. Carnegie expected they would, and they did, exercise their own judgment.

Mr. Carnegie, it is asserted, has held an interest in excess of 50 per cent. rather from the necessity of taking the shares of timid, deceased, or retiring members than from any desire or intention on his part to hold a controlling interest, and during all the year's of the association's existence Mr. Carnegie, it is asserted, was the sole man who never lost faith or faltered in his belief that the city of Pittsburg was the best place in the world to make steel cheapest.

PROFITS OF THE COMPANY.

Touching upon the profits of the company and the attempt to organize the stock company, the answer states that Mr. Carnegie, while at luncheon with the plaintiff and others connected with the company, by way of jest, undertook to make estimates of the profits of the company for the year 1900, and that the plaintiff and Mr. Carnegie, under the conditions then existing, did make an estimate substantially as averred in the ninth paragraph of plaintiff's bill, such estimate, however, being a mere guess at results which, it is stated, were then and still are, involved in great uncertainty.

The defendants admit that the profits of the company for the year 1899 were substantially as averred by plaintiff, but they say the amount so stated referred only to the difference between the sales and the actual expenses of manufacture, and does not by any means indicate the amount available for distribution as dividends.

It is denied that the association has assets which it could transfer worth $250,000,000, and it is asserted that on Dec. 11, 1899, the books showed that the net value of the assets of the association was $75,610,104.06. From time to time, the defendants assert, the plaintiff has been a member of committees appointed to revalue the assets, and the values now established may be taken as the plaintiff's own statement to his fellow-members, on which, they declare, during plaintiff's membership more than fifteen settlements have been made with retiring members or the estates of deceased members.

It is denied that animosity has been manifested toward the plaintiff from his failure, with others, to avail himself of an option given by Mr. Carnegie. In this connection it is stated that the price to be paid for the property of the association and the coke property on this option was $320,000,000, being on the basis of $250,000,000 for the property of the association and the balance for the coke property. Mr. Carnegie was to receive for his interests $100,000,000 in bonds and the balance, about $57,950,000, in cash.

THE "IRON-CLAD" AGREEMENT.

Mr. Frick, it is claimed, has upheld and enforced the so-called "iron-clad agreement" at all times, opposing an attempt on the part of Henry Phipps to make a change in the original. During all the years, the answer states, Mr. Frick, as the active agent of the association, secured the interests of all retiring partners under its provisions. When a partner was deemed unsatisfactory by his associates he was informed of that fact generally by Mr. Frick, with a statement that the company would pay for such interests under the terms of the agreement, and if not accepted voluntarily he would enforce said terms. This course continued up to the time of his resignation as Chairman and manager of the association, and he, it is charged, was the first to attempt to evade the agreement.

It is asserted that under the terms of the iron-clad agreement, signed by Mr. Frick, his interest has been transferred to the association, and the association tenders payment for said interest according to the value as it shall appear on the books of the association March 1, 1900, and as soon as the books are written up as of that date the plaintiff, the defendants say, will be furnished with a balance sheet, and the cash and notes will be tendered him for the value of his interests, said amount being approximately $4,000,000. It is averred that the said sum is the full amount due Mr. Frick, the valuation being upon the same basis as all other partners and estates of deceased partners have been settled for.

FRICK'S PROFITS AND GAIN.

It is averred that during the membership of Mr. Frick, in addition to an adequate salary paid him for services as manager, he received upon his interest actual dividends in cash, which not only repaid him the sum which he himself paid for his interest, but an additional sum or clear profit of $938,275.87. It is stated the book value of his interest Jan. 1, 1900, was $4,536,606.24, to which will be added in settlement his proportions of the profits earned during January and February, and the defendants say that the plaintiff has no reason to complain of the operation of a contract which gives to him nearly $5,000,000 for an interest which involved no investment of capital by him, and which has already paid him, in cash, profits of almost $1,000,000.

DECLINE TO ARBITRATE.

The proposition made by Mr. Frick to arbitrate the value of his interests is rejected because the defendants propose at all times to maintain the integrity of the contract under which they say the relations of the association and its various members have been defined since 1887, declaring if the validity of such an agreement cannot be maintained it will be impossible in the future for their association or others organized upon the same plan to continue in business, and by reason of the importance and necessity of maintaining the integrity and validity of the ironclad agreement the defendants decline, and will always decline, to arbitrate the question of Mr. Frick's interest.

They do not regard Mr. Frick's offer as being made in good faith, and say it was not made for the purpose of obtaining what he is justly entitled to, but for the purpose of evading his agreement, and to obtain a price which he is not entitled to. It is denied that the association is under the exclusive control of Mr. Carnegie, but it is averred that if it is, he is fully competent and able to properly manage and carry on the business.

The defendants admit that the business of the association was, while Mr. Frick continued a member, "jeopardized by inharmonious relations of partners," and of necessity "its enormous business might be carried on by united and harmonious action," but they aver that there is no reason why the plaintiff should be permitted to repudiate his own contract, fairly made upon a fair and full consideration, which, they maintain, has heretofore been observed in good faith and without exception by all the other retiring members of the association, and which, until it was applied to his own case, was always advocated and supported by the plaintiff himself, not only as a valid and binding contract, but as a fair and equitable one, and which the plaintiff himself has always insisted should be impartially applied to the interests of the living and the estates of the dead.

The defendants aver that the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, is still a valid partnership association under the laws of Pennsylvania; deny that it is a general partnership, decline the plaintiff's proposition to take further action, alleged or pretended to be for the purpose of making the company a partnership association or to admit the plaintiff in management of the business upon the pretense that the company is now a general partnership.

The defendants say they are advised, and believe, and, therefore, aver, that so far as the so-called "ironclad agreement" is concerned, it is immaterial whether the company is a partnership association under the statutes of Pennsylvania or a general partnership, and that in either case the so-called "ironclad agreement" is a good and valid contract, binding upon the plaintiff with respect to his interest.

The defendants ask that the bill be dismissed with costs placed upon the plaintiff.

Counsel for the defendants are George Tucker Bispham, Richard C. Dale, Clarence Burleigh, and Dalzell, Scott & Gordon.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

ROBERTS OUTWITS BOERS AGAIN

Continued from Page 1.

further conduct of the campaign in South Africa.

The financial cost of the war, Mr. Wyndham declared, was not immediately altered by fluctuations of failure or success. It would be rash at present to think that the number of months the British Army would remain in South Africa was likely to be materially shortened. So the Government estimates included what was believed to be enough money to continue the efforts at full pressure for another six months, and at half pressure for six months thereafter.

Continuing, Mr. Wyndham said he contemplated that the colonies would in future continue their military support of the Empire on a systematic basis, and that they might live to see this new force revolutionize the problem of imperial defense. The colonies, he declared, had not fulfilled a contract, but had obeyed the instinct of the imperial race. It might be that in the future the colonies would not only seek to perpetuate their present action, but would seek to render a repetition easier by some organization on prearranged lines.

The speaker paid high tribute to the heroism of the troops, who, he said, had so splendidly contributed to the deep-laid strategy of Lord Roberts.

Regarding shooting practice, Mr. Wyndham said that the Government proposed to expend £140,000 on rifle ranges and in sending officers to Switzerland to study the subject.

Discussing the necessity for additional battalions in order to enable the same number of battalions to be at home as were abroad, and the impossibility of reducing the forces abroad, the Secretary incidentally remarked:

"No one has ever found the opportunity or time to withdraw our troops from Egypt, and no one ever will find time."

Regarding garrisons abroad, Mr. Wyndham said that only by a voluntary system of recruiting could the garrisons be maintained.

Sir Charles Dilke, Radical, Member for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, complained that the military estimates were inadequate for home defence.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, leader of the Opposition, accepted the new proposals, but deprecated making present necessities the test of Great Britain's true policy in naval and military affairs.

THE "IRONCLAD" AGREEMENT.

PITTSBURG, March 12.—Appended to the answer in the Frick-Carnegie suit is a copy of the famous "ironclad agreement," which is now for the first time authoritatively made public. It is as follows:

"This agreement, made the 10th day of January, A. D. 1877, between Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, party of the first part, and Andrew Carnegie, John Walker, Samuel E. Moore, Henry Phipps, Jr., H. M. Curry, William H. Singer, George Lauder, William L. Abbott, David A. Stewart, H. W. Borntraeger, parties of the second part. Witnesseth:

"I. That the parties of the second part, each acting for himself only and not for another, for and in consideration of the sum of $1 to each of us in hand paid by the party of the first part, the receipt whereof by the signing hereof, is hereby acknowledged, and for other good and valuable considerations to each of us moving, do hereby covenant, promise, and agree to and with the party of the first part, that they, the several parties of the second part, each acting for himself, will, at any time hereafter when three-fourths in number of the persons holding interest in said first party, and three-fourths in value of said interests shall request us, or either of us, so to do, sell, assign, and transfer to said first party, all of each of our interests in the limited partnership of the Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited. The interest shall be assigned freed from all liens and incumbrances or contracts of any kind, and this transfer shall at once terminate all our interests in to be on the books of said Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited.

"II. The request of the requisite number and value shall be evidenced by a writing signed by them or their proper agents or attorneys in fact, and a copy of this shall be either served upon the party whose interest it is proposed to buy or mailed to him at his Post Office address at least five days before the day fixed in said request to make said transfer and assignment.

"III. The party of the first part covenants and agrees that it will pay unto the party so selling and assigning the value of the interest so assigned, as it shall appear to be on the books of said Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, on the first day of the month following said assignment.

"IV. This agreement, and the option each of the parties of the second part hereby gives to the first party, is hereby declared to be irrevocable, and that it may be carried out in good faith, and notwithstanding any effort on the part of any of the second parties to evade it, each of the second parties do hereby appoint the person who, at the time when he is called upon to act, is Chairman of the first party, our attorney in fact for us, and in our names, places, and stead, to assign and transfer our said interests in said Carnegie Brothers & Company, Limited, whenever, under this agreement, it would be the duty of any one of us so to do.

"This appointment is also irrevocable, is coupled with the interest each of us have in said Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, and will justify and warrant our said attorney in fact to act for us, or either of us, in the premises, just as efficaciously after the death of any of us, or after any of us has attempted to revoke this power of attorney, or evade this agreement as if we were alive and living up to it in entire good faith.

"V. Death shall not revoke, alter, or impair any of the terms of this contract. And we, each of us, who sign this agreement hereby direct our personal representatives, after our death, to approve, join in, and perfect any transfer our said attorney in fact may make and our said executor or executors or administrator or administrators shall carry out this contract and all its provisions, just as if said representatives had themselves made this agreement.

"VI. This agreement is hereby declared to be a lien and incumbrance upon each of our shares in said Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited; no attempt of any of the second parties, voluntarily, to sell, pledge, or mortgage and no proceedings adversely against any of the second parties, by execution, process of law, or equity of any kind, bankruptcy, or insolvency, shall, in any way, shape, or form, affect, impair, or alter it, or any part of it. * * *

"All parties hereto agree and declare that that it is the settled policy of Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, and all of us, in entire good faith and with all effort on our part to carry out, in its true spirit and meaning this agreement, we all of us being satisfied that if we do so it will be greatly to the benefit of Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, and that any effort on the part of either of us to evade any of the provisions of the same, will most properly prove our unfitness to be connected with said Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited.

"VII. Any person signing this agreement shall become a party of the second part hereto, with as full effect as if named in the body of the same."

COMBINATION IN SNUFF.

TRENTON, N. J., March 12.—The Snuff Trust, under the name of the American Snuff Company, filed articles of incorporation this morning with the Secretary of State here and also with the County Clerk of Hudson County. The trust is capitalized at $25,000,000.

The companies merged into the new company are the George W. Helme Snuff Company of Helmetta and the snuff manufacturing branches of the American Tobacco Company, which are the August Beck Company of Chicago and the Gail & Ax Co. of Baltimore, and those of the Continental Tobacco Company, including the P. Lorillard Company of Jersey City and those of the Atlantic Snuff Company, which consists of W. E. Garrett & Sons, the Stuart Ralph Company, Brunton & Conlon, the Dental Snuff Company, the Southern Snuff Company, and the Bowers Company of Changewater, N. J.

The incorporators are George A. Helme, John W. Herbert of the Helme Company, James A. Duke, President of the American Tobacco Company; John V. Cobb, Vice President of the American Tobacco Company, who have been Directors in the Continental Company; George B. Wilson, head of the Garrett Company; Henry D. Moore, President of the Atlantic Snuff Company; John W. Woodside, Vice President of the Atlantic Sniff Company; Searing Wilson, Secretary of the Atlantic Company; John Moore, Director and Treasurer of the Atlantic Company; J. Conlon, head of the Brunton & Conlon Company; William Ivy of the Dental Snuff Company, John Peterson of the American Company, James Smith of the Continental Company, W. W. Fuller, general counsel for the American and Continental Companies.

The stock of the company is divided into $12,500,000 of 6 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock and $12,500,000 of common stock. A small portion of preferred and common stock is held for development purposes, the rest being taken by the companies merged into the trust.

The company will have its Jersey office in Montgomery Street, Jersey City, and the main offices at 111 Fifth Avenue, this city, where the American and Continental Companies now have their offices.

Pure Blood

is the best defense against disease—and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters makes healthy blood, if you want to get well and keep well, take it regularly. It will keep the bowels active and cures all such stomach disorders as dyspepsia, indigestion, sluggish liver, weak kidneys, malaria, fever and ague. See that a **Private Revenue Stamp** covers the neck of the bottle.

A Safeguard Against Sickness — HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

War Loan Subscribed Twenty Times.

LONDON, March 12.—The subscription lists for the "khakis," as the British war loan of £30,000,000 is called, closed for the city to-night, and will close for the country to-morrow. It is understood that the loan was covered twenty times.

MONTREAL, March 12.—The Bank of Montreal has subscribed for £1,000,000 of the British war loan.

FURTHER CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, March 12.—The War Office this morning issued the following dispatch from Aasvogel Kop under date of March 12:

"We were unopposed during the march yesterday. The officers I left at the last camp to record the list of casualties have not yet arrived. The following additional casualties are known, however:

"Killed—Lieuts. F. N. Parsons and A. B. Coddington of the Essex Regiment.

"Wounded—Lieuts. C. Berkeley, (severely,) Lloyd Arm and G. H. Raleigh.

Boers Have Plenty of Food.

BERLIN, March 12.—The Frankfort Zeitung prints a private letter from Heidelberg, in the Transvaal, the writer of which says that at the most only three-fifths of the Boer forces are kept in the field, and that the others continually receive home leave. The writer declares also that there is an abundance of food in the two republics, and that the blacks continue their farm labors without disturbance.

VISITS GEN. CRONJE.

United States Consul General Also Sees Boer Prisoners' Camp.

CAPE TOWN, March 12.—James G. Stowe, United States Consul General here, has paid a visit to Gen. Cronje, at the latter's request, on board the British cruiser Doris. They conversed with the aid of an interpreter. Gen. Cronje expressed great satisfaction with his surroundings and with the treatment he has received at the hands of the British.

Mr. Stowe has also visited the camp at Simonstown, where the Boer prisoners are. He was shown where they had excavated a tunnel for a distance of twenty-five yards with tin dishes and cups. If the tunnel had been continued another dozen yards their escape would have been possible. One of the prisoners gave information of the plot.

LEYDS THANKS DUBLIN.

LONDON, March 12.—The letter of Dr. Leyds, the Diplomatic Agent of the Transvaal, to John J. Clancy, Irish Nationalist, member of Parliament for the North Division of County Dublin, thanking the Dublin Corporation for the resolution of sympathy for the South African Republics, says:

"The resolution is greatly appreciated by me. I know how keenly it will be prized by our much-suffering country, still struggling for independence and liberty. It is a satisfaction to know that a considerable part of the Irish population in the United Kingdom, mindful of the blood being shed in South Africa, continues to extend sympathy to our people. May this sympathy be re-echoed by numbers of your countrymen."

BOER SYMPATHIZERS MOBBED.

Restaurant in Which They Were Dining Wrecked.

SCARBOROUGH, England, March 12.—Cronwright Schreiner, husband of Olive Schreiner, and other advocates of the Boer cause were invited to dine here this evening at a restaurant belonging to the firm of Mr. Rowntree, a former member of the House of Commons. When the fact became known, a hostile and continually growing crowd gathered outside and began to sing patriotic songs.

Finally an attack was made upon the restaurant, the crowd wrecking its elaborate front. Messrs. Schreiner and Rowntree were compelled to escape by a side door, and were badly hustled by the crowd.

The incident occurred well on in the evening. Eventually mounted police charged and dispersed the disturbers.

MISS PARNELL'S ADVICE.

DUBLIN, March 12.—Miss Anna Parnell, sister of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, publishes the following letter:

"Since the Queen, whose Irish soldiers have hitherto been punished if they ventured to sport the shamrock, has now ordered them to wear it as a token of their degradation, it seems to me those Irish who do not wish to be identified with the robber lords of South Africa should take some notice of this insult to their little plant, whose very humbleness might have protected it from the attention of the Queen-Empress.

"I suggest that those who cannot refrain from wearing the shamrock should dip it into ink till the dishonor is wiped out by the final triumph of the Boers or in some other way."

Protests Against Address to Queen.

DUBLIN, March 12.—William Redmond, M. P., has written to the Clerk of the Corporation protesting against the proposed address of welcome to Queen Victoria and expressing his intention to resign his seat in the Council if the address is presented.

Roberts Congratulates Lord Mayor.

LONDON, March 12.—Lord Roberts has telegraphed from Venter's Viei his congratulations to the Lord Mayor, A. J. Newton, regarding the Baronetcy which the Queen will confer upon the latter as a special mark of favor to the City of London for its services in the war.

Lord Brooke a Volunteer.

LONDON, March 12.—The Earl of Warwick's eldest son, Lord Brooke, has volunteered for service in South Africa, and starts for the Cape on Saturday. He will be attached to the cavalry staff.

Dunraven Forming a Corps.

LONDON, March 12.—Lord Dunraven invites enlistments in a sharpshooters' corps for service in South Africa.

Irish Flag to Float in London.

LONDON, March 12.—The Lord Mayor, A. J. Newton, his directed that the Irish flag be hoisted over the Mansion House on St. Patrick's Day, in recognition of the bravery of the Irish troops in South Africa.

APPEAL TO CANADIAN NURSES.

An appeal to the Canadian nurses in New York in behalf of the families of Canadian soldiers serving in the South African war has been sent out by a committee consisting of Margaret Watson, graduate of St. Luke's Hospital; Lora Hyde, graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital; Helen Moore, graduate of Bellevue Hospital, and Helen Johnson, graduate of the New York Hospital. The appeal is expected to have a widespread response, as a large majority of the nurses in the city are of Canadian birth.

The appeal states that "many of us were able to show our gratitude to this country by giving our services during the Spanish-American war. Can we not show our loyalty to the country of our birth in helping to alleviate the distress among the families of our sick and wounded soldiers?"

Contributions of $10 are solicited, which should be sent in before April 15 to the Treasurer, Miss A. C. Maxwell, Superintendent of Training School, Presbyterian Hospital, Seventieth Street and Madison Avenue.

Queen Honors Naval Officers.

LONDON, March 13.—The Queen has conferred the Companionship of the Bath upon Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton of the first-class cruiser Powerful, and upon Capt. Percy Scott of the first-class cruiser Terrible for their services in the military operations at Ladysmith.

The Seizures of Vessels.

LONDON, March 13.—Correspondence was laid before the House of Commons last evening relating to the action of the naval authorities in regard to certain foreign vessels. This included correspondence concerning the seizure of the British vessels Springbok and Peterhof by United States cruisers in 1863.

Whitelaw Reid's Sympathy for Britain.

LONDON, March 13.—The Daily News quotes Whitelaw Reid as saying in a private letter: "I give you hearty congratulations on the changed aspect of the war. It is an immense relief to us all as well as to you." "This view," says The Daily News, "is welcome, as expressing with an unusual measure of authority enlightened public feeling in the United States."

Death of John Simpson.

John Simpson, better known as "Shiner" Simpson, a prominent figure in politics on the east side, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday. He had been ill since last Summer, but was at his office attending to his duties as Superintendent of Streets and Roads until two weeks ago. He was born in this city in 1847. He was apprenticed to a shipmaster, but soon gravitated into politics. He was a small man, and always dressed elaborately, never appearing in public without a glossy silk hat. From this he obtained his nickname. He was a leader in his district, and was made Harbor Master during the early eighties. Afterward he became Superintendent of the Landing Bureau.

Mr. Simpson became a member of the Republican County Committee in 1894 upon the reorganization of the party in accordance with the plan of the Committee of Thirty, and in the Fall of that year ran for Congress in the Ninth District against the late Henry C. Miner, who stood for Tammany Hall, and "Tim" Campbell, who represented a faction of the Republicans. Mr. Miner won after a spirited contest. Simpson immediately became a vigorous supporter of Brookfield in his fight with the county organization. Early in the reform administration Simpson received the nomination for the post which he held at the time of his death, but was removed by Col. Strong after he had served a little more than a year. Soon after this he went over to Tammany Hall, and when it returned to power was reinstated in his former position. Mr. Simpson lived at 37 Attorney Street. A widow and two children survive him.

Death of Fabius M. Finch.

Judge Fabius M. Finch of Indiana died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at his home in Indianapolis. He had been an invalid for the last four years and critically ill for several days past. The direct cause of death was uraemic poisoning. One daughter, Miss Alice, survives him. The firm of Finch & Finch, prominent as insurance attorneys, composed of himself and his son John, was the oldest in Indiana in continuous practice without change.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th 6th Ave

$3.99 Women's Shoes at $1.99.

Don't suspect these Shoes because we have cut their prices so keenly. It's the Macy way to give bargains in *desirable* qualities and styles. The alert have long ago learned not to form an opinion of our values merely by seeing our prices. These Snoes are worth all we say they are.

Women's Button and Lace Mannish Shoes, coltskin uppers, genuine Texas tanned leather double soles, military heels, our regular price was $3.99 per pair, reduced to $1.99.

Women's Button and Lace Shoes, choice dongola kidskin, light hand-turned welts, newest toes, the regular wholesale price is $2.75 per pair; our price, $2.49.

Book Bargains.

The Illustrator—a cloth-bound volume of magazines devoted to art illustrations—each volume contains eight hundred pictures, 19c.

The Standard Dictionary—full cloth binding—$6.11—cheap enough to discourage lexicographers.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th 6th Ave

Spring Clothing—In Annex.

These words refer to Men's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing. They are frank words—reasonable, sincere words. Macy's hasn't monopolized all the Clothing excellence on earth. We haven't absorbed all the tailoring art in America. There are other dealers who sell good, honest clothing at fair prices.

Now get these two facts firmly fixed in your mind:

Our Clothing represents the best that is made. We select it carefully and judiciously from the finest products of manufacturers whose names are at the very top. We are not alone in this. *SOME* other retailers do the same.

But here is where we are peculiar and most singular. The conditions of the career and power of this store—all its traditions—its whole policy—its very basic and fundamental principles are based on LOWEST PRICES. Nearly half a century ago we made a compact with this community to undersell competition. That pledge has never been violated; it is still sacred—still sustained.

Excessive rates are as foreign to this store as bathos. A billion "test" purchases would confirm the absolute consisteney of our record. Examine our Clothing stock and make comparisons.

When the same qualities are found elsewhere the prices are much higher and when lower prices are found the qualities are far inferior. That's the marrow.

Men's Sack Suits, double-breasted vests, checked and striped pure worsteds, thoroughly tailored, lined with fine italian cloth, value $14.00; our price, $9.44.

Men's Sack Suits, fine all-wool black cheviots and thibets suitable for semi-dress, handsomely tailored and finished, value $15.00; our price, $10.74.

Men's Sack Suits, double-breasted vests, new shade of Oxford worsted cheviot, finely tailored and trimmed, nobby and durable, value $15.00; our price, $10.74.

Men's Spring Top Coats, excellent all wool Oxford cheviot, velvet collar, correct shapes, value $10.00; our price, $6.88.

Men's Spring Overcoats, black and Oxford cheviots and vicunas, very dressy; thoroughly tailored, lined and faced to edge with pure dye silk, value $20.00; our price, $16.98

Boys' long-trouser Suits, all wool cassimeres, nicely tailored and trimmed, sizes 15 to 19 years, value $7.00; our price, $5.63.

Boys' Top Coats, all wool covert cloth, velvet collar, sizes 3 to 16 years, value $6.00; our price, $3.99.

Golf Suitings

The golfingest stuffs of the season—reversible plaid backs—Scotchy effects in the cann est and Springiest color combinations. Widths range from 50 to 54 inches, value $2.00; our price $1.64.

Venetian Plaids—the Frenchiest weave and charmingest patterns for waists. Soft and rich—twenty-three styles to choose from—42 inches wide, value $1.50; at $1.24.

Madras===Soyeux

The prefix conveys an ad quate idea of this lovely weave. It's a Madras—refined and etherealized. Stripe, basket and lattice effects—eighteen variations and four tints of each—28 inches wide 34c.

White Goods

Three cases India Linen—smooth and sheer—just right for waists, wrappers and children's dresses, value 15c; our price 10c.

White Lawns, 40 in. wide, since we secured them cotton has advanced enough "points" to make these goods 20c per yard; our price 14c.

Percaline Linings.

French Percaline Linings, all the staple shades, a few hundred pieces that came by the wonderful bargain route, 12c.

25c. Ribbons at 14c.

Twenty-five hundred yards All-Silk Luminous Taffeta Ribbon—made prettier and daintier by corded stripes—all the desirable Spring shades, including white, cream, and black, 3½ inches wide, value 25c.; at 14c.

50c. Ribbons at 31c.

One thousand yards Novelty Silk Ribbons, white grounds graced with Pompadour designs and cut by fine tinted silk stripes—4¾ in. wide. Also exquisite floral patterns and stripes on white grounds, 4 in. wide, value 50c.; at 31c.

Women's Skirts.

Women's Skirts, good quality cheviot, trimmed with two rows of taffeta silk, finished with new style braid, double Watteau-plaited back, lined with percaline, at $3.78.

Women's Skirts, excellent grade of cheviot, trimmed down front and around skirt with taffeta silk bands, double Watteau-plaited back; lined with percaline, at $10.73.

Women's Skirts, taffeta silk, flare flounce effect, handsomely appliqued with cloth, single plaited back, lined with percaline, at $15.99.

Women's Skirts, black ladies' cloth, new tucked effect, made over drop skirt of taffeta silk, finished with corded ruffle, at $17.99.

Women's Hosiery.

Women's Cotton Hose, all black or with unbleached split feet, plain and Richelieu ribbed, value 30c.; our price 19c.

Women's Cotton Hose, all black or with unbleached split feet, novel open-work designs, value 30c.; our price, 19c.

Women's Ingrain Lisle Thread Hose, fast black, unbleached split feet, plain, Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed, value 40c.; at 29c.

Men's Hose.

Men's fast black, tan and cadet blue Cotton Half Hose, double heels and toes, value 30c.; at 19c.

Men's Cotton Half Hose, silk embroidered figures and fancy stripes, value 30c.; at 19c.

Men's Mercerized Silk Half Hose, assorted shades of tan, double soles, heels and toes, at 24c.

The Wanamaker Store

Cottons in the Dress Goods Show

THERE is a panorama of dress goods style along the windows of the Broadway front; cases along the main aisle continue the elaborate display. The finest fabrics that France could send are chiefest beauties in fashion's court. Yesterday we told of woolen stuffs and silk-and-wool; to-day's particular word shall be of Cottons.

Foremost in attractiveness are the Cotton Robes of lawns, organdies and Swiss Muslins, in combination with laces and insertions. There are upwards of two hundred patterns of these—the skirt all finished but the fitting of the band, and materials just right for the making of a waist to match. The effects are novel, stylish, yet wonderfully easy to make up, with designs given and materials all planned. A special display of these at Main aisle entrance to Rotunda.

Of Cotton goods by the yard there is almost limitless variety—French, Swiss, Scotch, English and American—the dainty fabrics that lend themselves so bewitchingly to the drapings and rufflings that fashion dictates this season.

These hints of favored sorts now shown—

Imported Embroidered Cotton Robes

At $13—Robes of solid colored dotted Swiss muslin, with lace insertion.

At $15—Robes of solid colored dotted Swiss muslin, with lace flounce and insertion of embroidery.

At $16—Robes of Mousseline de Inde, in solid colors, with flounce of open embroidery.

At $17—Robes of plain dotted Swiss muslin, with embroidered insertion.

At $18—Robes of plain organdie with flounce of lace and embroidery.

At $18—Robes of solid colored dotted Swiss muslin, with lace insertion.

At $22—Robes of Mousseline de Inde, in solid colors, with lace insertion.

At $23.50—Robes of plain organdie, with lace edged flounce and embroidery.

At $24—Robes of printed plumetis, with lace flounce and insertion.

Embroidered Swiss Muslin—Over 400 different designs in this one class of cottons alone. Designs that start with the unassuming little polka dot and end with elaborate stripes that look like applique designs in lace, in combinations of white and black, or either white or black, on tinted and colored grounds.

The fancy embroidered figured Swiss Muslins at 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.65.

Fancy embroidered striped Swiss Muslins, at 75c, 85c, $1.25 $1.50, $1.65, $1.75.

Bayadere plaited Swiss Muslins, $1.50.

Lace striped Swiss Muslins, $1.50.

Piques—

French Printed Piques, 37½c yd.

Solid Colored Pique, 25 to 60c yard.

Fancy Figured, Striped Pique, solid colors, 35c yd.

Self-colored Cottons—

Lace Striped Silk-and-cotton Batiste, 50c yd.

Embroidered Figured Mousseline de Soie, 50c yd.

Silk Striped Silk-and-cotton Crepe, 60c yd.

Satin Striped Silk-and-cotton Batiste, 60c yd.

Silk-and-cotton Batiste, 50c yd.

Fine Printed Cottons—

Printed Satin Striped Dimity, 50c yd.

Satin Striped Printed Satin Cloth, 60c yd.

Printed Satin Cloth, 35c yd.

Printed Cotton Sublime Cloth, 30c yd.

Printed Irish Dimities, 22c yd.

Printed French Plumetis, 45c yd.

Printed French Organdie Carreaux, 40c yd.

Printed French Organdie Bayadere, 40c yd.

Printed French Organdie Raye, 40c yd.

Printed French Organdie Pekin, 40c yd.

Fancy Ginghams—Scotch and American

Corded and Polka-dot Striped Gingham, 60c yd.

Fancy Embroidered Striped Gingham, 60c yd.

Fancy Dentelle Striped Gingham, 50c and 60c yd.

Corded Silk-and-Cotton Gingham, 45c yd.

Silk Striped Gingham, 37½c yd.

Silk Figured Gingham, 30c yd.

Corded, Striped and Check Pine apple Grenadines, 45c yd.

Piano Recitals, by Milo Deyo, the Romany Pianist, on the Krell Elite Grand Piano, today, and every afternoon this week at 2:30 and 4. On Fifth floor. Welcome.

New Trunks---Half Price

Tempting news for travelers, just when trunks are most wanted. There isn't a "bargain" feature about the trunks, except in the price. They are new and perfect, in same patterns as are always sold. Big trunks, with straps, for vacation wardrobes, and compact steamer trunks for the trip to the Exposition or elsewhere.

All of best construction; well finished in every detail of durability and looks.

Just eighty trunks in the lot—for men and women—will likely all be sold before the day is out. Sizes 28 in. to 40 in. in length. These prices:

$17 from $34	$12 from $24	$9 from $18	$7.50 from $15	$5 from $10	$4.75 from $9.50
$14.25 from $28.50	$10 from $20	$6 from $12	$5.50 from $11	$4.50 from $9	$3.88 from $7.75

And many prices between. *On sale at 9 o'clock.*

More Notable News of China and Glass

This March Sale withstands the public's demand upon it only because we planned big enough to meet your wants.

More Dinner Sets have come out of the great casks that brought them from France—some to be sold by the set; others to pick from as you wish. It is a collection of fine Dinnerware, at very remarkable prices. These hints of special kinds shown to-day—

Haviland, G. D. A. Dinnerware with blue flower decoration, and all handles heavily trimmed with gilt—open stock, to select as you wish—

Dinner Plates, $2.50 from $3.75 a dozen.
Breakfast Plates, $2 from $3.25 a dozen.
Tea Plates, $1.85 from $2.80 a dozen.
Soup Plates, $1.85 from $3.50 a dozen.
Fruit Saucers, $1.40 from $2.25 a dozen.
Cups and Saucers, $3.50 from $5.50 a dozen.
Meat Dishes, 65c from $1 each; $2.75 from $4.25 each.
Salad Bowls, $1 from $1.60 each.

Another pattern from Haviland & Co. is marked at quite as great savings.

Dinner Sets—quite a variety; all at substantial reductions from regular prices—

At $20, worth $30 a set—Haviland (G.D.A.) dinner sets; 100 pieces; handsome flower decoration; all handles gilt.

At $22.50, worth $40 a set—Haviland dinner set; 113 pieces; floral decorations.

Dinner Sets—

At $25, worth $40 a set—Haviland dinner sets; 113 pieces; variety of fine flower decorations.

At $30 worth $50—Haviland dinner sets; 113 pieces; 3 decorations.

At $35 from $52—Haviland (G.D.A.) dinner sets; 144 pieces; handsomely decorated.

At $45 from $67.50—French china dinner sets; 142 pieces; a beautiful border decoration; heavily gilt.

At $15, worth $40—Austrian china dinner sets; 101 pieces; in 5 floral decorations.

Table Glassware—Half Price. Two good patterns. These hints of pieces and prices—

Nappies, 10c from 20c each	Nappies, 18c from 35c each
Bowls, 18c from 35c each	Water Bottles, 30c from 60c each
Celery Trays, 15c from 30c each	Covered Butters, 12c from 25c each
Sugars, 12c from 25c each	Creams, 8c from 15c each
Spooners, 8c from 15c each	Vases, 6 in., 8c from 15c each
Vases, 8 in., 12c from 25c each	Vases, 10 in., 25c from 50c each
Goblets, 50c from $1 doz.	Custards, 50c from $1 doz.

Basement.

Rockers
Parlor Chairs
Morris Chairs
Dining-Room Chairs

A third or more under price

One of the best makers of chairs clears out his stock on certain lines—and, best of all, the chairs which are upholstered have been upholstered since we bought them, making them fresh and new, while a third under price.

Fancy Parlor Chairs, $8, worth $15; $15, worth $24.

Fancy Rockers, $7, worth $10.50, to $20, worth $36.

Morris Chairs, $18, worth $27, to $30, worth $48.

Dining-room chairs, $5, worth $8, to $63, worth $90.

Fourth floor.

Albatross Waists The introduction of this soft, warm yet light-weight material into the making of waists was a happy idea. Nothing more suitable for present wear could be devised. And they're popular—deserve to be. For in addition to their being light and comfortable, they're decidedly pretty. Some in delicate shades, new plaited effects, at $3.75; in black also at this price. Others, at $6 and $6.50, in the new colorings and black and white.

That Boy's Suit at $3.85 Quick to note the exceptional value of this special boys' suit, you kept us on the jump trying to keep up on sizes. We're in good shape this morning—can't guarantee this more than a day or two, though we hope to have enough for all comers. They are double-breasted jacket suits of excellent blue cheviot, each with extra trousers. Good, natty looking suits, and durable as well. For boys of 6 up to 16 years. Price, $3.85.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

TISSOT'S LIFE OF CHRIST

GREAT WORK THAT SHOULD BE IN EVERY CHRISTIAN HOME

No other work ever attempted has done so much to portray Christ the man, and his life on this earth, as the paintings of J. James Tissot. The life that Christ lived—the scenes where he walked and talked, the men, women and children among whom he lived and labored—all these are most vividly portrayed by one of the master artists of the century, after ten years of life and study in Palestine and adjoining countries.

These are not fanciful sketches, nor imaginary conceptions. They are pictures of the rocks and hills, mountains, valleys, lakes, streams, villages and roadways that Jesus knew, filled with real people, clothed in the raiment of Christ's time; showing habits and haunts correct in every detail for time and place. Yet, natural as is the scene, the presence of Christ himself is felt; not Christ the God, the fearful, unapproachable; but Christ the man, the Christ of whom never before has half so much been told.

Tissot's pictures, painted by a devoted believer, deserve a place beside the Bible itself in every Christian home.

The paintings have aroused wonderful interest in Paris, London, New York and Philadelphia when on exhibition. Previous reproductions have been very costly. Now—

The Wanamaker-Tissot Club

makes available a sumptuous four-volume edition, containing reproductions of 325 of these paintings in colors, and many more in tints of brown and black—almost as wonderful as the originals; and the prices are—4 volumes, cloth, $30; half morocco, $40; or full morocco, $50. You can pay this all at once, or you can join the Wanamaker-Tissot Club, entrance fee. $1, and pay $3 a month. Set delivered on payment of club fee.

About the New White Goods

A FEW COMPARATIVES

Prices this year are a trifle higher. Still they're considerably lower than they would certainly have been had we not placed our orders earlier than usual, in view of a rising market. But our gathering is more attractive than ever. The prettier fabrics will doubtless readily win forgiveness for the slightly higher cost.

Among the dress stuffs are:

India Linons at 12½c to 50c a yard; 32 inches wide.
Victoria Lawns at 20c to 45c a yard; 32 inches wide.
Swiss Muslins at 15c to 75c a yard; 32 inches wide.
French Batistes at 35c to $1 yard; 45 inches wide.
French Organdies at 25c to $1; 68 inches wide.

And these especially for underwear:

English Nainsook, $1.50 for piece of 12 yards; 36 inches wide.
English Nainsook, 12½c to 35c a yard; 36 inches wide.
French Nainsook, 35c to 75c a yard; 45 inches wide.
Long Cloth, $1.50, $2 and $2.50 piece of 12 yards; 36 inches wide.

And some linings:

White Cambric, 11c, 12½c and 16c a yard; 36 inches wide.
White Lawn, 10c, 12½c and 15c a yard; 40 inches wide.

Broadway.

New Shoe Bargains

FIFTH FLOOR

One is a lot of women's shoes at $1 a pair—regularly $2 and $2.50. They are of black kidskin with flexible soles, modern styles. Not all sizes, but you will doubtless find yours in one kind or another. And there are less than 400 pairs. Remember that.

A few women's Oxfords, too, at $1 pair—worth double.

Some girls' spring heel shoes at 75c—they are worth $1.25 and $1.50. Sizes up to 2.

And some baby shoes at 50c instead of $1.

The above are the day's new offerings. Some of those announced before, that allow savings of a third to a half, are repeated:

For women, $1.70, $2, $2.35 and $2.65.
For men, $1.60, $1.90, $2.30 and $2.65.
For boys, $1, $1.25 and $1.50.
For girls, 95c and $1.15.
For babies, 25c, 35c and 50c.

Handkerchiefs for Shirt Waists There's an interesting showing of the new bandana waists on the second floor. The reception with which they met would seem to indicate that they'll be worn extensively.

To-day we place on view a collection of the handkerchiefs themselves—all silk. These are in pretty Persian effects, numerous patterns. Some, 32 in. square, are $1 each. A better quality, only 27 in. square, at $1.50. Three are sufficient, ordinarily, for a waist. In the Handkerchief Store, main floor, Broadway.

A Gallery of Imported Water Colors

North of the Art Gallery and in the rear of the Picture Store we have arranged a gallery of original water color paintings by well-known French and Italian artists—about forty subjects in all, by Cassiers, Hagemans, Girardez, Simoni, Gabani, Peraux, Bompiana and a dozen others. There are also Venetian and Algerian scenes by Pascal—the least expensive; but very fine work.

Yours to enjoy; but they are all for sale if you wish to possess any of them. Prices $22.50 to $375.

Fifth Floor.

Silk Petticoats---Many New Styles

Our gatherers pronounce this their best effort. Considering this undoubtedly well founded claim in connection with that other important fact—our invariable thoroughness in these collections—is it likely there's a superior showing anywhere? It's positively wonderful that so many really elegant new styles as are shown here to-day can be evolved in a single season. Wholly new prettiness in the ruffling, the plaiting, the cording. And numerous new colorings, too,—exquisite.

Just a brief word about a style or two. You wouldn't thank us for more. You'l want to see the showing in its entirety.

$7.50—Of excellent taffeta, in various new solid colors; deep ruffle with 3 small ruffles and reversible hems.

$8—All solid colors; deep ruffle of accordion plaiting; neatly pinked; also pinked dust ruffle.

$10.50—In pretty light and dark shades; deep graduated accordion plaited ruffle; also dust ruffle.

$11—Fine quality; 2 deep ruffles with fine plaits; clusters of plaits between.

$12—In solid colors; 3 small ruffles, neatly plaited; fine plaits above.

$12—In black and white stripes; deep graduating accordion plaited ruffle, with ruching of black; also dust ruffle.

$14.50—Fine taffetas; in solid colors only; pointed accordion plaited ruffle with double row of ruching above.

Other qualities up to $28.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Ever Been in a Shoe Factory?

We are running one temporarily on the first floor near the shoe store. An interesting sight is there afforded daily to a large audience, in the operation of the wonderful Goodyear machinery. The making of a shoe, through its various stages, is demonstrated.

The women's welted and stitched shoes now being made are sold in the shoe store at $2.50 a pair. They are regularly $3.50—a good value at $3.50.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

FOURTEEN PERISH IN A FIRE AT NEWARK

Several Other Persons Injured, Two of Them Seriously.

MAY BE WORK OF INCENDIARY

Suspect Under Arrest—One Family Entirely, and Another Almost, Wiped Out — Frightful Scenes in Italian Tenement.

Fourteen poor Italians of sixty inmates of a ramshackle tenement at Morris and Fourteenth Avenues, in West Newark, met death in an early morning fire yesterday. Two more were seriously and a number of others more or less severely injured. The fire was believed by the police to be incendiary, and a fellow-countryman of the victims was placed in custody under suspicion, with one other held as a witness.

The burned building was a three-story and attic frame structure, used formerly as an Italian Catholic Church, but several years ago it was converted into a tenement. It provided quarters, however, of a most miserable character, the tenants being crowded together like cattle. The sixty persons constituted ten families and their boarders. The two upper stories were traversed their length by halls 4 feet wide, on each side of which were the rooms, 10 by 8 feet, practically nothing more than box stalls of plain unpainted boards.

Each family had two of these rooms, in which they ate, slept, and lived. In some rooms were three beds, so close that to reach one it was necessary to crawl over another. Huddled six and eight in a room, these tenants were asleep when a baker or milkman in passing at a few minutes after 5 o'clock saw the building ablaze and turned in an alarm from a box directly across the street.

In response to the alarm Battalion Chief Joseph E. Sloan, in whose district the fire occurred, hurried from his headquarters, in Bruce Street, three blocks distant, and was the first to arrive at the fire. He was quickly followed by Truck No. 3, under Capt. Voight. As the truck turned into Fourteenth Avenue a minute after the alarm had been sent out they found that the fire had already gained such headway that flames were shooting out of every window in the upper stories.

As they neared the burning building they saw a man, frenzied by fear, throw up a window on the third story and dive headforemost to the street, striking the sidewalk on his head. He was picked up unconscious and taken to the City Hospital, where he died a few hours later from fracture of the skull.

Three engine companies and the salvage corps arrived soon afterward, as did also Chief Kiersted and Assistant Chief Ashley, while a platoon of police from the Fourth Precinct under Capt. Edwards and Roundsman McGeehan were soon on hand.

TENANTS RAISED NO ALARM.

A strange thing was that no one of the occupants of the tenement had taken steps to raise an alarm, and all those who escaped had betaken themselves to neighboring houses before the firemen arrived, and it was not known that there had been such loss of life until the fire was got under control. It was, indeed, some time before any considerable crowd was attracted, and this was of chattering Italians, whose excited talk in their native tongue gave little information to the firemen and policemen.

It was not long, though, before many of these, discovering that members of their families were missing, were running about, groaning and wringing their hands. In many cases, however, the lost ones were found in the homes of neighbors, and the police were at a loss to know what fatalities there might have been.

Entrance to the house was impossible. The only door to the two upper stories was at the top of a double wooden stairway in front, on Morris Avenue, once serving as the church entrance and leading into a hallway of the second story, which led to the rear of the building, and on either side of which were many rooms, such as those which have been described, while close by the same entrance was a narrow stairway, wide enough for one person to pass, leading to the floor above, which, in its arrangement, was exactly similar to the second floor.

So far as known, it was close to this doorway that the fire began, and burned so fiercely that many of those who perished were doubtless here cut off from escape, though there were evidences that some of them had been suffocated in bed before their bodies were reached by the flames.

A narrow alley led alongside the building in the rear of three little stores which fronted on Fourteenth Avenue on the ground floor. In this, while hauling through a hose to play from the rear, Capt. Voight found one man who had dropped from the top floor. He was taken to the hospital.

It was an hour and a half after the arrival of the firemen that the fire was sufficiently under control to permit the firemen to enter the wrecked structure, and then it was that the awful fate of so many of the tenants was discovered. One whole family had been wiped out and most of another.

Fireman Blyhl of Truck No. 3 was the first to come upon a dead body. It was badly charred, and proved to be that of a Mrs. Boldi. Lieut. Smith and Fireman McCabe of the same truck carried out the first bodies discovered. Seven bodies were found on the third floor, four children and three women, and six on the second floor, one man, two women, and three children. On the top floor lived Antonio Palmisano with his family, consisting of wife and two children. They were all lost, and when the top floor was eaten by the flames and part of it fell, Antonio's body was thrown to the floor below.

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

The names of the dead are as follows:

BOLDI, NUNZIATA, forty-five years old.
BOLDI, TERESA, seven years old, daughter of Nunziata Boldi.
CASILLO, ANGELA, twenty-five years old, wife of Eugenio Casilio.
CASILLO, ANTONIO, nine years old, son of Eugenio.
CASILLO, BEVINITO, four years old, daughter of Eugenio.
CASILLO, CARMINO, one year old, daughter of Eugenio.
CASILLO, FRANK, two and a half years old, son of Eugenio.
PALMISANO, ANTONIO, thirty-five years old.
PALMISANO, GIUSEPPA, seven years old, daughter of Antonio.
PALMISANO, NUNZIATA, one year old, daughter of Antonio.
PALMISANO, SEBASTIANA, wife of Antonio.
PALMISANO, GAETANA, thirty-five years old, wife of Filipe Palmisano.
ROSSO, ANGELO, died in City Hospital; fractured skull.
Unidentified body of child about four years old.

Owing to the excitement among the Italians and their evident fear of the police there was added difficulty in obtaining identifications. It was believed that the unidentified child was also of the Palmisano family.

Two injured taken to the hospital were:

BOLDI, Salvatore, burned about the hands while attempting to escape.
CASILLO, Eugenio, suffering from contusions received by jumping from the building.

A number of others who were injured took refuge in the houses of neighbors and did not report their hurts to the police.

Filipe Palmisano was burned slightly about the hands. He and his wife, who was lost, lived with the family of his cousin Antonio on the top floor. This family was entirely wiped out.

The wife and daughter of Boldi, who were burned to death, were found in the hallway of the second floor. Boldi said at the hospital that when he was awakened he seized his ten-year-old son, while his wife caught up the girl Teresa. Upon going out into the hall they found it filled with smoke. Boldi dropped upon his hands and knees and the boy did likewise. He called to his wife to do the same and she did so. He reached the door with his son when the boy collapsed. He grabbed him by the collar and drew him out to safety. He saw no more of his wife and daughter, and was with difficulty restrained from rushing again into the burning building.

TRIED TO SAVE HER BABIES.

Mrs. Casillo was found with two of her children clasped in her arms. The little fellow Frank had his face buried in her breast, while the baby was thrust beneath her night gown to save it from the smoke. In the clothing of Mrs. Boldi was found $146, and in a bit of unburned clothing on Mrs. Gaetana Palmisano was found $55.

The three stores on the ground floor were occupied by Giacomo M. Maffia, with his wife and two children, who kept a grocery store; Paulo Mazzio, who kept a butcher's shop, but did not live in the building, and Alfonso Capossa and his wife, who kept a grocery store at the corner. Capossa is beyond middle age, and has but one leg. His wife dragged him to the sidewalk. Maffia escaped with his family uninjured. He was the lessee of the building, which was owned by the Rev. Felix Morelli, rector of the Catholic Church of St. Philip De Neri.

While the firemen were playing streams upon the smoldering ruins an Italian was overheard to say to a friend that if there was any money in it he could tell who was responsible for the fire. This was the first intimation that the fire may have been of incendiary origin. The two Italians were De Prula and Joseph Firrigino. Policeman John Murphy took the men into custody and as a result the arrest was made later of Vito Cradanza, under suspicion of being the incendiary.

It appeared that there was a game of cards in one of the rooms of the house on Sunday night and it lasted until well into yesterday morning. The players drank considerable wine and after midnight there was a quarrel, during which Cradanza is reported to have exclaimed: "I'll send the whole lot of you to hell in a few hours if you are not careful." Soon after this threat was made the card party broke up. It was said that just before the fire was discovered Cradanza was seen to leave the building with his wife and two children, all fully dressed.

This, taken in connection with his threat at the card game, led to the suspicion of incendiarism. His arrest caused a great deal of excitement. It was after the bodies had been removed and the police were on guard keeping off the crowd. Before Cradanza knew that a policeman was near he was grasped from behind by the neck and Patrolman Murphy was searching him for a weapon.

Patrolman and prisoner were soon surrounded by a crowd, which sought to wreak vengeance upon the suspected man. Murphy called for help, and other policemen went to his aid, and forming a circle around the prisoner, saved him from violence. He was taken to the station in a patrol wagon and locked up. Later he was arraigned before Justice Schalk and held for examination. If convicted his penalty would be hanging, even if he had no intention to kill, so long as death resulted from the fire.

The burned building was formerly known as St. Rocco's Catholic Church. Father Morello, who owns it, when seen yesterday and informed of the disaster, seemed greatly shocked. He said that he had leased the building to Maffia after it ceased to be used as a church, and he had not been in it for five years.

SHEEHAN SEES CARROLL

Ninth District Leader Then Announces that He Has the Support of Tammany Hall.

John C. Sheehan, whose leadership of the Tammany organization in the Ninth Assembly District is being assailed, had a long talk with John F. Carroll, Richard Croker's deputy, at Tammany Hall yesterday. After the conference, Mr. Sheehan said that his followers constituted the regular district organization, and that, despite the opposition of the Horatio Seymour Club, it would continue to represent the interests of the Democratic Party of the county.

"I have nothing to say in reply to the so-called appeal sent out by my enemies," Mr. Sheehan said, "but any opposition to the District General Committee of which I am the head will not have the sanction of Tammany Hall. Instead, it will be contrary to the wishes of the party leaders."

On Saturday night a rumor was circulated in the Ninth District that a cablegram from Mr. Croker had been received by some one in the Pequod Club, in which the Tammany leader stated that he desired to have the fight against Sheehan dropped.

The first point this report reached was the headquarters of the Horatio Seymour Club, and immediately a score of anti-Sheehan workers were sent through the district to spread denials of the rumor. The circulation of the address to the voters by the Seymour Club, which began at once, settled the rumor, and the people of the district were convinced that the fight was on in earnest.

HESS DEFEATED IN FIRST BATTLE.

Fifteenth Election District Republicans Support Opposition Ticket.

The first battle between the Hess and anti-Hess factions in the Twelfth Congressional District occurred last night. It resulted in a decisive victory for the antis. The Republican electors of the Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District met at the Hotel Bartholdi, and the anti-Hess ticket was victorious by more than three to one. Charles Stewart Davison, President, and Leader C. A. Hess was present.

When the result was announced, E. T. Keehn, the Captain of the district, shouted to Mr. Hess:

"I am not going to send this list to you to present to the County Committee."

"Why not?" inquired Mr. Hess.

"Because I don't trust you," replied Mr. Keehn. "You changed the tickets before and you might do it again."

"Nonsense," retorted Mr. Hess. "Every one in this district will at least concede that I am honest."

Resolutions were adopted charging the Hess people with fraudulent practices at the primary on Sept. 19, 1899, and asserting that enough fraudulent votes were cast to defeat the will of the majority, and that justice was only done when the courts were appealed to.

Lively times are expected to-night at the "smoker" of the F. Norton Goddard East Side Republican Club at the Murray Hill Lyceum.

GRUBER MEN DISCONCERTED.

Ford Expected to Follow Fallows and Come Out for Austin—Gruber Accuses Quigg.

The announcement of Assemblyman E. H. Fallows that he will support George C. Austin in his fight to wrest the Republican leadership of the Twenty-first Assembly District from Abraham Gruber has caused consternation in the Gruber camp. It is expected to be followed by a similar declaration from Senator Ford, who long ago declared a strict neutrality. The Austin men declare that the action of Mr. Fallows means certain defeat for Gruber.

Col. Gruber, while defiant, was nevertheless apparently worried yesterday. He produced letters tending to show that the sympathies of Mr. Fallows had been with him. He claimed Fallows had been coerced by Chairman Quigg. The latter, Col. Gruber contended, had sent for Fallows and given him to understand that if he did not support Austin, any bills in which he (Fallows) was interested could not be passed. Col. Gruber promises to make interesting revelations at the meeting to be held to-night at Colonial Hall, at Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street.

Chairman Quigg yesterday denied that he had attempted to influence Assemblyman Fallows in any way, and his assertions simply proved that Gruber realized that he was a beaten man.

Gruber expresses confidence that he will beat Austin by 1,500 votes at the primaries.

Deputy City Clerk Hayes's Reception.

Deputy City Clerk Nicholas J. Hayes, the Tammany leader of the Thirty-third Assembly District, has issued invitations to the Democrats of the district for a reception to be given at the house of the Pocasset Club, 208 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, on St. Patrick's Day, between the hours of 2 and 9 P. M. The affair, which will be entirely informal, is designed to promote the acquaintance of the members of the club with each other and has no political significance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:30 A. M.—446 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Hiram McDonald; damage slight.

6:15 A. M.—67 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Patrick Turley; damage, $50.

7:45 A. M.—117 Brook Avenue; Thomas Barry; damage slight.

10:15 A. M.—1,690 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

10:50 A. M.—2,331 Second Avenue; Mary Walters; damage slight.

11:20 A. M.—207 East Sixty-ninth Street; D. Auerbach; damage, $25.

11:35 A. M.—114 East Eighty-second Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

12:30 P. M.—408 Cherry Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

12:30 P. M.—9 Park Row; owner unknown; damage slight.

12:40 P. M.—Pelham Park, near City Isle Road; owner unknown; damage slight.

3:40 P. M.—264 Cherry Street; Morris Steerega; damage, $10.

4:00 P. M.—1,780 Eastburn Street; Peter McCann; damage slight.

7:35 P. M.—101 Lenox Avenue; Matthew Hausel; damage, $500.

9:20 P. M.—519 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Harlem Yacht Club; damage, $200.

9 P. M.—817 East Fifth Street; Francis Beck; damage, $50.

ANOTHER KENTUCKY SUSPECT IN CUSTODY

W. L. Hazelipp Is Said to Have Sheltered Goebel's Assassin.

STATE FINDS NEW EVIDENCE

Louisville Man Says Culton and Whittaker Were Together Shortly Before the Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 12.—Another arrest for complicity in the Goebel assassination was made this afternoon at the Central Kentucky Asylum for the Insane at Lakeland, twelve miles east of Louisville, when W. L. Hazelipp of Barren County, steward of the asylum, was arrested. He was brought to Louisville and placed in the county jail, which now contains five of the prisoners.

It is charged against Hazelipp that some of the mountaineers were quartered there and made trips to Frankfort every day, returning in the evening. Of the several men who were quartered there, it is said one was the assassin, and that nearly all the suspected men had been detailed for the shooting, the one having the most favorable opportunity to do the work.

The discovery of this plot is said to have been due to the overhearing of a conversation between two of the men on their return to the asylum one night.

"I was within six feet of —— to-day and could have killed him, but I was afraid because I would have been seen," said one of the men. "But I will get him to-morrow."

"No, Sir," said the other, "you had your chance to-day and did not take it; so it's my turn to-morrow."

Whittaker was one of the men who was quartered at the asylum, taking the daily trip to Frankfort. Hazelipp denies all connection with the conspiracy.

Caleb Powers and John Davis were brought to Louisville to-day and placed in the jail for safe keeping. Their cases were called in Lexington after their departure, and continued. Before dawn Sheriff Suter of Frankfort and Sheriff Bosley of Lexington, accompanied by other peace officers, left the Lexington Jail with the prisoners, and in a wagon went to Versailles where they caught the early train for Louisville.

On the person of William H. Culton, another of the suspects, when he was searched at the county jail, was a lot of receipts for the payment of the board of some of the mountaineers brought to Frankfort. These receipts, which were overlooked at Frankfort, are claimed to show that Culton had at least some knowledge of why the men were brought to Frankfort, and that he was authorized by some one to pay their board.

Another strong piece of circumstantial evidence against Culton is the testimony of a prominent Louisville business man who was in Frankfort on the day Goebel was shot. He knew Culton by sight, and saw him in the State House yard talking to the mountaineers, and apparently delivering orders.

This man says Culton met Whittaker on the steps leading to the Executive Building, from which the fatal shot was fired, and, taking hold of Whittaker's coat lapel, whispered something in his ear for a minute or more. Then Whittaker went into the building, followed by Culton and the man who tells the story.

Culton, he says, went to the Auditor's office, in which the Louisville man also had business. A few minutes later the shot rang out, and Culton jumped to his feet and rushed to the door, followed by the Louisville man. Mountaineers came from every direction and rushed to the doors, preventing any one from entering the building.

The significance of all this comes from the fact that Culton has said repeatedly that he did not know Whittaker, and never saw him.

TAYLOR TO BE ARRESTED?

It Is Said He Is Culpable in Aiding Powers and Davis to Escape —Troops Guard Him.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 12.—Gov. Taylor's chief concern seems to be not for the possession of the Governorship, but for his own personal safety. He feels certain that his arrest is contemplated, if not for conspiracy in the assassination of Goebel, then for aiding and abetting the escape of Secretary of State Caleb Powers and Capt. John Davis. He believes that if warrants have not been issued, they will be issued, and he proposes to defy arrest as far as possible.

It is believed that there was no intention of accusing Taylor of being in the conspiracy, but there is little doubt that he has made himself liable to arrest in aiding in the escape of men for whom warrants have been issued, especially after the courts have decided against him and have declared him not to be Governor.

The apprehension of the Democrats is that in the desperation of his situation Gov. Taylor may do something rash. It is this fear that has caused the tense feeling all day. Neither side is willing to take the initiative in any move, yet each expects the other to do something at any time, and this has caused a feeling of great uneasiness. Fortunately there has been no drinking, and all the armed men have been kept under strict discipline, and there has been no recklessness.

There is little prospect now that Gov. Taylor will attempt to leave Frankfort for London, where preparations have been made for his reception. Such a move would in all probability precipitate a crisis, as there is a strong feeling among the Democrats that he should not be allowed to depart at this time. About the only chance for a clash would be in the taking of such a step.

Gov. Taylor is surrounded by a strong guard of his own militia, and might be said to be practically a prisoner in Frankfort, for, should he attempt to leave the city, his progress would almost certainly be stayed. His friends assert that he has no intention of leaving the city.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Ky., March 12.—The arrival of Gov. Taylor and the other Republican claimants to State office is still expected here. Taylor's mail began arriving here to-day, and is being held for him. It is the impression that they will come here as soon as the Legislature adjourns to-morrow.

Several of the militia companies in the neighboring counties are held in readiness to be brought here, including rifles, Gatling guns, ammunition, and uniforms. The other equipment is held by the companies which recognize Taylor, save the Lexington battalion. If the Republicans arrive here they will be safe from arrest.

TROOPS HELD IN READINESS.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, March 12.—A guard of fifty men has been placed about the armory of the First Regiment in Louisville. This guard is placed for the purpose of preventing its possible seizure by the Democrats, and also to be prepared for a call from Gov. Taylor.

The Third Regiment, comprising seven companies, under Col. Smith, who does not recognize Taylor, has received strict orders from the Democratic administration, and is believed to be held in readiness. Col. Smith is located at Bowling Green, and all the companies are located in Western Kentucky.

Goebel's Body Buried.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 12.—The body of William Goebel was this afternoon taken from the chapel where it has been under guard since Feb. 8, and buried in the plot of ground west of the Capitol on the brow of the hill overlooking the Kentucky River. The services were brief, consisting simply of a prayer and singing. Members of the Legislature attended in a body. The spot selected for the interment is the highest piece of ground in the cemetery, and the monument to be erected there will easily be seen from all over the city.

LEGISLATURE TO ADJOURN.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 12.—The Legislature will adjourn sine die to-morrow. Following Gov. Taylor's contention, and excluding the days intervening between the proclamation adjourning the Assembly here and the convening of the Republican Legislature at London, the session would not expire by limitation until March 20, but the Republican members are gladly yielding this point for the present and will join in adjourning sine die to-morrow.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The continued cold weather is having a decided effect on the Lenten season. Many people who had decided to abandon contemplated trips to the South, or to Old Point Comfort and the Virginia Hot Springs, with the idea and expectation that warmer weather would by this time bless New York, having shivered and shaken for three days past, have again changed their plans, and will this week depart, to remain away until Easter. Yesterday was the coldest March 12 in twenty-eight years, with the one exception of the day in 1888 which brought the famous blizzard. It was 35 degrees colder yesterday than on the corresponding date last year. Fortunately the Weather Bureau promises warmer weather for to-day and the life and spirits of society will rise with the thermometer.

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There are several happenings scheduled for to-day which will afford entertainment and diversion to numbers of people. The rehearsals for the Kipling stories, which are to be acted at the Astoria to-morrow afternoon, and for the dances in the Kermess to be held there Wednesday, will engross the attention of the younger and dancing element all day and evening. The third meeting of the Pro-Cathedral sewing class will be held at the residence of Mrs. Henry Clews, 9 West Thirty-fourth Street, this morning, and the second meeting of the Women's Guild of the New York Homeopathic College will take place at the residence of Mrs. Isaac Platt, 10 East Sixty-second Street. Miss Georgina Roberts will give the last of her Talks on Current Topics at the Waldorf, and Miss Lalla Morton the second of her lectures on the "Romance of French History" at the Waldorf this morning. The literary and musical features of the afternoon will be the first of the Lumholtz and Cushing lectures at the residence of Mrs. Henry Draper, and an afternoon reception and musicale at the residence of Mrs. Samuel Sloan, for the benefit of a west side charity, where Heinrich Meyn, the baritone, will sing; O-Nami-Lili will appear in Japanese dances, and Mr. A. E. Stachlschmidt will recite from Kipling. The Tuesday Evening Bowling Club will hold its third meeting at the Tennis Building in West Forty-first Street, and in the evening there will be a reception and musicale at the residence of Mrs. James Speyer.

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The second meeting of the Monday Evening Bowling Club, organized by Mr. Albert Handy, took place at the Tennis Building in West Forty-first Street last night. There was a large attendance of members and guests. Mrs. Wager Swayne, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, and Mrs. Benjamin S. Church are patronesses of this class, and among its members are Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Miss Adeline Pierson, Miss Edith Van Cortland Jay, Miss Dolly Loew, Miss Pansy Roosevelt, and the Messrs. Arthur G. Morris, Henry Brookfield, Jr., Cornelius Bliss, Jr., Eugene Parsons, and Roland Holt.

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A musicale for the benefit of the American Association of Allied Arts was given at the residence of Mrs. George W. Richardson last evening. The Ladies' Quartet, the Do-Re-Mi Mandolin Club; Miss Bonsall, contralto; Mrs. Klein, soprano, and Mrs. Packyn, pianiste, furnished the music.

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At the fortnightly "Causeries du lundi" at Mrs. James Rodman Townsend's yesterday Mrs. Benjamin S. Church read a paper on "Some Recent Scientific Researches," and a brief discussion followed. Mrs. Henry Draper is the President of this little association, which numbers about forty members, and Mrs. Henry Howells is the Secretary. Among the members, most of whom were present yesterday, are Miss Delafield, Mrs. Lockwood De Forest, Miss Seward, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Theodore Woolsey, Mrs. Arthur Peabody, Miss Hamilton, Miss Griffin, Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins, and Mrs. Henry E. Howland.

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The first of the six lectures on the primitive races of mankind to be given by Profs. Carl Lumholtz and Frank H. Cushing will be delivered this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Henry Draper, 271 Madison Avenue. Among those who have subscribed for these lectures are Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Maturin Delafield, Miss Julia L. Delafield, Mrs. George Hoffman, Mr. Peter Marie, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Mrs. James A. Scrymser, and Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins.

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Mrs. Jules Reynal gave yesterday afternoon at her residence, 263 Madison Avenue, a large card party for women. Some fifty or sixty women were present, and played euchre for very handsome prizes. Mrs. Reynal has recently returned from a trip to Florida. Mrs. Hugh J. Chisholm of 813 Fifth Avenue gave a large dinner last evening at her residence.

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The Helping Hand Sewing Class met yesterday afternoon at Mrs. Westervelt's. The members of this class are making fancy articles to be used in the imitation cannon on the mock battleship Maine at the coming Easter festival in aid of the Cuban orphans. The meeting yesterday was largely attended, and at 5 o'clock a number of men came in and some music was enjoyed. Mrs. Alfred Lawrence and other women are reorganizing the Busy Bee Sewing Class managed last Lent by Mrs. Di Zerega and Mrs. Lawrence. This class will soon have its first meeting.

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The outgoing European steamers to-morrow will take a number of well-known people. The St. Paul has booked among others Mrs. Daniel Bacon, Miss Lucile Bacon, Mrs. F. E. Carpenter, J. W. Boyd, C. J. Brown, Benjamin E. Chandler, Commander Richardson Clover, United States Navy; Mrs. Clover and two daughters; G. Theodore Davis, W. E. Glyn, L. Malcolm Graham, Mrs. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hollister, Mrs. Henry Phipps, Miss Phipps, and Miss H. M. Phipps; A. B. Quarrier, Miss M. B. Quarrier, Dr. J. H. Spaulding and Mrs. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leigh Taylor, Miss M. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sidney Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Waterbury, B. W. Wrenn, and Capt. C. C. Yates and Mrs. Yates. On the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Southampton, Cherbourg, and Bremen, also sailing to-morrow, there are booked among others Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Alvord, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. H Mortimer Brooks, Miss Gladys Brooks, Mrs. C. F. Berwind, Miss F. Berwind, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Sir Edward Colebrook, Hamilton R. Curtis, the Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Castellane, Dr. Joseph Leidy, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Motley, Countess Strava, Theodore A. Dodge, Dr. Alexander Gaertner and Mrs. Gaertner, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gurnee, Jr., the Misses Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. John Inness Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Untermyer, Lloyd Warren, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Wormser and Miss E. Wormser, and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wood.

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Sir Edward Colebrooke, who will sail today, will be followed by Lady Colebrooke, who remains for a little longer visit, and who will not sail until April 10. The Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Castellane have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Cochran at 537 West End Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb and their daughters will sail for Europe on Wednesday, April 25.

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Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel have taken as their guests on their trip to Florida and Mexico, on which they started Saturday last, Miss Marion Mason, J. Lorimer Worden, and W. Hude Nellson.

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Lady Mary Sackville, who arrived from England on Saturday, and spent Sunday at Lakewood as the guest of Mrs. George Gould, was in town yesterday, and was the guest of honor at a luncheon given at Sherry's. She is a tall and handsome young woman, with a beautiful figure, and will be the recipient of much attention during her visit here.

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The death of Mr. William Post was very sudden, and throws a large family connection into mourning. Mr. Post was so prominent in the older Newport set that his death will make quite a difference there this coming season. His daughters, Mrs. Thomas Howard and Miss Daisy Post, have long been prominent in society. Mrs. Howard for two years past has resided with her husband on Mr. Frederick Vanderbilt's place at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson, of which Mr. Howard has general charge. The death of the fourth Mrs. John H. Davis, who was an Englishwoman, born in South Africa, and which also was very sudden, was the subject of much comment everywhere yesterday, and much sympathy is extended to Mr. Davis in his bereavement. Mrs. Davis left a little child, who survives her.

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Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Edwin Gould, Mr. Charles Lanier, Judge Howland, Mr. and Mrs. James Markoe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Joseph Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Scrymser, and the Misses Struthers, De Forest, Coppell, Dix, Howland, Peabody, Pruyn, and Sard spent Sunday at Jekyl Island, where it was so warm that surf bathing was indulged in. Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Wisner, Mrs. W. H. Russell, and Miss Julie Parsons of this city have arrived at St. Augustine, on their way to Palm Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Henry May of Washington are at Tampa. The tide of travel has begun to turn northward from Florida.

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Tickets are selling well for the Kipling afternoon and the evening Kermess to be given to-morrow at the Astoria under the auspices of the Decorative Art Society and for that society's benefit. The afternoon performance will begin at 4 o'clock, and as everything relating to Kipling is now of interest, there will be a large attendance to hear his poems sung and recited and two of his stories produced for the first time on the stage by such clever players as Mr. Evert Jansen Wendell, Miss Evelyn Harris, Miss Grace Dobson, Mr. Rutger Jewett, and others. The Kermess promises to be one of the most beautiful spectacles that New York society has ever enjoyed. Over 150 young men and women, all in costume, are to dance in the various National dances, and the ballroom will be arranged to represent a Russian village. The music, both in the afternoon and evening, will be furnished by a large string orchestra. A feature of the afternoon entertainment will be the tea to be served in the Astor Gallery after the performance. There will be a supper served after the evening performance, also in the Astor Gallery. A few remaining boxes and tickets can be had at the Decorative Art Society's room, 14 East Thirty-fourth Street, and at the Waldorf and Manhattan Hotels. The event is to commemorate the seventh anniversary of the opening of the Waldorf.

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The large ballroom at Sherry's was crowded yesterday afternoon with one of the best audiences assembled in New York in some time to hear Mr. George Grossmith, who gave a musical and humorous recital for the benefit of the Summer Rest Society, an organization which is doing the excellent work of giving to women of moderate means accustomed to refined living a Summer vacation place at moderate cost. The committee in charge of the entertainment, who were Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, Miss Rhett, Miss Morgan, and Miss Milner, were deservedly jubilant over the crowded house and the result of their earnest work of the past few weeks. It is probable that the society benefited to the extent of something over $1,500. Mr. Grossmith was at his best and kept his large audience amused from start to finish. He gave his "Love Songs of the Past, Present, and Future," his lifelike and ludicrous imitation of "Golf as it Is Played," some selections from his well-known "Awful Boys," and the "Trials of an Entertainer," an illustration of the Ibsenite drama, of an amateur choral society rehearsal, of the "vacillating valse," and the "delirious love song." Tea was served in the parlors adjoining the ballroom after the entertainment. Among the audience were Mesdames Edward D. Adams, Charles B. Alexander, Austin, Robert Bacon, George F. Baker, Francis Sedgwick Bangs, John S. Barnes, Frederick G. Bourne, Frederick Billings, David W. Bishop, George Blagden, Samuel Blatchford, George Bliss, George T. Bonner, William Boulton, George S. Bowdoin, J. W. Brannan, Bruce Brown, Willard Brown, Middleton S. Burrill, Prescott Hall Butler, Daniel Butterfield, Harriet Kip Campbell, Henry Clews, Henry H. Cook, Macgrane Coxe, Paul D. Cravath, R. James Cross, Howland Davis, de Heredia, Charles de Rham, Jr., Alfred P. Dix, Cleveland H. Dodge, William P. Douglass, Butler Duncan, Ellsworth, W. K. Bond Emerson, E. Fabbri, Louis Fitzgerald, H. Ward Ford, S. Barton French, Richard Gambrill, Elbridge T. Gerry, James J. Goodwin, William G. Hamilton, W. Pierson Hamilton, John Henry Hammond, James Porter Higginson, Robert Hoe, Lewis H. Hyde, Richard Irvin, Brayton Ives, Morris K. Jesup, Edward King, Thomas T. Kinney, Francis G. Landon, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Edward Leverich, E. P. C. Lewis, Robert E. L. Lewis, Robert McC. Lloyd, Emory McClintock, Alfred T. Mahan, George Hope Mairs, James Markoe, Henry Marquand, W. R. H. Martin, Milnor, J. B. Morgan, J. Pierpont Morgan, John Morris, William Henry Motley, Gordon Norrie, Walter Oakman, Fairfield Osborn, W. H. Osborn, George C. Palmer, W. G. Parke, Charles A. Peabody, Wired Pell, William A. Perry, Charles Phelps, James W. Pinchot, W. M. Polk, Dallas B. Pratt, John Dyneley Prince, James Howe Proctor, John L. Riker, J. Hampden Robb, Julian Robbins, Charles Roe, Frederick Roosevelt, George B. Salisbury, W. W. Shippen, Benson Sloan, William Douglas Sloane, Lorillard Spencer, Daniel M. Stimson, W. P. Taber, C. D. Taylor, Louis C. Tiffany, James M. Varnum, Artemas Ward, Beverley Ward, Hobart Warren, James Wells, Jacob Wendell, Charles H. Wesson, Frederick W. Whitridge, Francis Dana Winslow, Grenville Winthrop, Robert Winthrop, J. Hood Wright, and Miss Byrd, Miss Cuyler, Miss Jennings, Miss Caroline Morgan, Miss Markoe, Miss Spence, Miss Mary Taber, Miss Mary E. Roberts, and Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler.

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"Carnival week in Rome," writes a correspondent, "is now but a name as far as the populace is concerned. Only a larger crowd on the Corso and bands of costumed street arabs mark what was once the red-letter week in the Roman calendar. Perhaps it is the absence of outside gayety that makes the list of receptions and balls swell to an extent that would satisfy the freshest débutante. Among the smartest functions lately was a musicale given by Miss Kemp, who, with Miss Aspinwall, has a beautiful villa on the Pincian Hill. Among those present were Mrs. Story, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Osgood Field, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Horwitz, Mrs. and Miss Jay, Mrs. Kemys, Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt and Miss Shippen, Miss Smith Clift, Miss Fulton, Mrs. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Iddings, and Mrs. Kernochan. Mrs. Draper's ball on Washington's Birthday was a crush, in which beautiful gowns suffered as well as the tempers of the fair owners. Mrs. Draper, in silver gray tulle, and wearing her famous riviere of diamonds and pearls, besides nine strings of pearls and a diamond tiara, received the guests in her Louis XIV. salon, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Iddings. Gossip in Rome says there are many green-eyed women who covet her pearls, for not even royalty can boast of finer, and her riviera of pear-shaped pearls is unequaled for size. Besides the crowd of diplomats and their wives, there were present Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, looking well in white spangled tulle; Mrs. Kernochan, in violet velvet, with diamond necklace and ornaments; Mr. and Mrs. Story, Mrs. Lee, Princess Ruspoli, Princess Brancaccio, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop, Mrs. Ramsey Turnbull, Mr. and Miss Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Kemys, Mrs. Waldron Pell, Miss Smith Clift, the Prince Borghese, Mr. Leech, Mr. Fahnestock, Baron Nelvil and Miss Lowery-Edwards, Comte Primoli, Mrs. Abbot, Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt, and Miss Kemp. The rooms were beautifully decorated, the music patriotic, and there was an elaborate collation.

WILL TEACH IN CHICAGO.

Dr. Barker of Johns Hopkins Goes to the Chicago University.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—Dr. Llewellyn F. Barker, associate professor of pathology of the Johns Hopkins University Medical Department, has accepted the chair of Anatomy and Neurology at the University of Chicago. He will assume his new duties at the opening of the next term of the university. He will also be connected with Rush Medical College, at Chicago.

Dr. Barker received his medical degree from the University of Toronto in 1890. He came to the Johns Hopkins University the following year. When the medical department was started in 1893 he was made Associate in Anatomy and also became Assistant Resident Pathologist to the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

In 1895 he was made the Associate Professor of Anatomy. Last year he was appointed by the university, together with Prof. Simon Flexner and two of the students, to visit the Philippines and India, where he made a study of tropical diseases. While he was in the East Dr. Barker was advanced to Associate Professor of Pathology. He is recognized as an authority upon the anatomy of the nervous system.

A number of other changes will be made in the medical department of Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Charles Russell Bardeen, who is Associate in Anatomy, will become Professor of Anatomy in the University of California. Dr. Thomas McCrae, Instructor in Medicine, is to become Associate in Medicine.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Registered by U. S. Patent Office

For Diseases of Women.

Spring No. 1.

In Disorders of Teething Infants.

Nerve Tonic Properties of these Waters.

PREVAILING WAGE RATE SUIT FAILS

Action of a Painter Against the City Dismissed.

JUSTICE M'ADAM'S OPINION

Rules Law Does Not Apply to Appointments at Yearly Salaries—To Hear Argument for New Trial.

Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court yesterday, dismissed one of the many "prevailing rate of wages" actions which are being brought against the city, but entertained a motion for a new trial. In dismissing the action, however, he intimated that when he gives his opinion on the argument for a new trial he will go into a complete discussion of the legality of the law, under which claims aggregating several million dollars against the city have been piled up.

In his opinion yesterday Justice McAdam held that where city employes had yearly appointments at yearly salaries they did not come under the provisions of the prevailing rate of wages act. This opinion will have an effect on several other cases which were scheduled for trial this week, as well as on many more in which notices have been served on Controller Coler that suits will be brought.

The case tried yesterday was that of George Bock to recover $13,872.34 which he claimed was due him under the law. Bock was a painter employed to work on Blackwell's Island. He was appointed at an annual salary of $900 a year on July 11, 1894. He was discharged on Aug. 16, 1898, by Commissioner of Corrections Lantry. While at work on Blackwell's Island Bock wore a uniform cap, marked "Keeper," and several nights a week did keeper's duty among the prisoners. He received his board and lodging free of expense.

In his claim Bock alleged that the prevailing rate of wages for skilled painters was $3.50 a day and double pay for overtime, and that under the law he was entitled to this pay. He had actually received $3,466.66 for his services, and at the prevailing rate of wages, including his overtime, he would have been entitled to $17,399, so he sued for the difference.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy appeared for the city. It was admitted that the prevailing rate of wages among painters was $3.50, but the city argued that Bock had done the duties of a keeper as well as those of a painter.

In dismissing the action Justice McAdam said:

"Chapter 622 of the Laws of 1894 applies only to a mechanic or workingman employed in the usual way to do mechanical work, and not to appointees under the City Government having yearly appointments under a yearly salary and furnished, as the plaintiff was, with board and lodging by the city without charge to himself.

"The law in regard to prevailing rates can never be applied to such a case. Besides, the act of 1894 has been repealed and the subsequent acts do not appear to make the municipality liable for the prevailing rate of wages, but requires the municipality to insert in all contracts a provision requiring contractors to pay such wages."

The Justice gave the attorneys until March 23 to file their briefs on the motion for a new trial.

FIRE ENGINE FIRM'S PROTEST.

Will Make No More Contracts with Labor Law Restrictions.

Fire Commissioner Scannell has called the attention of Mayor Van Wyck to correspondence he has had with President George M. Diven of La France Fire Engine Manufacturing Company of Elmira, in regard to the stipulation as to wages and hours of workmen required by the labor law in all contracts for city work. La France Company is now filling a contract to make two fire engines for the local department.

President Diven wrote to Commissioner Scannell Saturday that his company would run on an eight-hour schedule at ten-hour wages during the completion of the contract with the city, but that they would make no more contracts containing the provisions and restrictions of the labor law as amended by Chapter 397 of the laws of last year.

"This," President Diven adds, "may mean our exclusion from doing further work for the City of New York or any other municipality in the State of New York. This would, of course, be a great loss to us in our business, but it would be a greater loss to continue business under these restrictions."

Such legislation, President Diven says, is destructive of the business of his company, and may result in its leaving the State.

MAYOR IN ANGRY MOOD.

Rebuffs Brooklyn Officials—Says New Appellate Court House Looks Like a Music Hall.

Several Brooklyn and Kings County officials had a skirmish with Mayor Van Wyck yesterday during a hearing on a bill which recently passed the Legislature authorizing the extensive alterations to the Hall of Records in Brooklyn. The Mayor was in a bad humor, and some of his remarks were sufficiently tart to make the men who addressed him feel very uncomfortable.

The first man to run afoul of the Mayor's temper was Commissioner of Records Waldo, who complained that Brooklyn did not get an adequate share of public improvements.

"That is not so," snapped the Mayor. "Brooklyn has been well taken care of."

"Well," said Mr. Waldo, "the Municipal Assembly has held up bond issues that affected Brooklyn, and has stopped many needed public works."

"Now you're making a charge against the Municipal Assembly," said the Mayor. "You must be specific. What bond issues were held up?"

"One that provided this very improvement," Mr. Waldo answered; "then the repaving bonds. We couldn't get a street repaved."

"Well, Brooklyn has got enough," the Mayor remarked.

County Clerk Huberty began his remarks in favor of the bill by declaring, "My office is a disgrace."

"Didn't you know what it was before you took the nomination?" the Mayor inquired.

"Yes," Mr. Huberty replied.

"Then why did you accept?"

"Well, it's a pretty nice little office," Mr. Huberty said with a smile. "A pretty good job."

"What do you think we have a charter for?" the Mayor asked. "What is going to happen if every official goes to Albany seeking legislation for a new office? The Appellate Division has had a two-million-dollar Court House put up on a twenty-five foot lot and the place looks like a music hall. I'm not going to approve this bill. If you need improvements we'll give them to you, but you needn't run to Albany."

CYCLISTS CALL ON THE MAYOR.

Argue in Favor of Bill for the Extension of Bedford Avenue.

Mayor Van Wyck gave a public hearing yesterday afternoon on the bill passed at the suggestion of the Associated Cycling Clubs for the extension of Bedford Avenue from the Boulevard to Flatbush Avenue, in Brooklyn. The bill provides that one-third of the cost shall be borne by the property owners and the balance by the city.

Samuel H. Andrews, representing the Associated Cycling Clubs, made a speech in favor of the bill. The extension of Bedford Avenue, he said, would be a great blessing to bicycle riders and horseback riders going from Manhattan to the eastern section.

Nobody opposed the bill and the Mayor took it under consideration, but he will likely veto it, as the Board of Public Improvements has already drafted an ordinance for the work, the city to pay one-third of the cost and the owners to pay the rest. The proposed extension is to cost $100,000.

Brother of Henry Ward Beecher Ill.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 12.—The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, who has been pastor of Park Church for the past forty-six years, was stricken with paralysis last night on his return home from evening service, and his recovery is considered doubtful. He is a brother of the late Henry Ward Beecher.

DISPUTE OVER MOODY LIVES.

Questions Raised as to Authorization for Dr. Chapman's Biography—The Son's Biography.

Many "lives" of the late Dwight L. Moody have already been announced, and with regard to two of them there is a conflict between the publishers. It is claimed on the one hand that the biography being written by W. R. Moody is the only authorized work, while on the other hand a biography by the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman is announced as "prepared with the approval of Mr. Moody's family, who have given Dr. Chapman free access to exclusive material." A circular with this announcement was issued immediately after the death of the great evangelist.

The publisher of Mr. Moody's life of his father claims that the statement that Dr. Chapman's work is authorized by the family is incorrect. He has issued a circular containing copies of correspondence on the subject, from which it appears that the publisher of Dr. Chapman's book offered to pay a royalty to the Chicago Bible Institute, which offer was refused.

A letter from Dr. Chapman to A. P. Fitt, Mr. Moody's son-in-law, dated Dec. 30, states that he will not further consider the matter of writing a biography, and that his publisher's circular had been misleading. Nevertheless, on the following day Dr. Chapman wrote that his publisher had explained the circular satisfactorily, and that he (Dr. Chapman) felt bound by his old obligation to write the book, which obligation had been incurred before he knew that W. R. Moody was to write his father's life. On Jan. 3, it is alleged, Dr. Chapman signed the contract to write the book. Mr. Moody's family then declared that Dr. Chapman's publisher had promised them not to hold him to his agreement unless the family approved of the undertaking. Later, W. R. Moody suggested, it is stated, that the matter be submitted to arbitration, but this offer, it is alleged, was refused by Dr. Chapman and his publisher.

In view of these circumstances the truth of a public statement made by Dr. Chapman is questioned by Mr. Moody's publisher. The statement was to the effect that newspaper statements that there was a conflict between Dr. Chapman and W. R. Moody were untrue.

It is also alleged by Mr. Moody's publisher that the Rev. F. B. Meyer has written withdrawing his introduction to Dr. Chapman's book, but that the manuscript of the introduction was mailed to the publisher before it was withdrawn.

LEGAL NOTES.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—The five Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the First Department, are divided on an interesting question in reference to the relation of landlord and tenant as affected by the destruction of the leased premises during the time of the hiring. Laura Werner became tenant of certain premises under a lease from Carmine Padula and others, for one year from the 1st of May last, at a rental of $2,200, of which $1,200 was payable on the signing of the lease, $500 on June 15, and $500 on July 5. On May 26 the premises were totally destroyed by fire, without the fault of the lessee. The lease provided that if the premises should be partially damaged by fire the lessor was to repair it as speedily as possible. If the building became untenantable the rent was to cease until it should be put in complete repair, and if totally destroyed the rent was to be paid up to the time of such destruction, and the lease should then cease. Mrs. Werner, the tenant, having surrendered the premises after their destruction, sued the landlord to recover the unearned rent, claiming the provision in the lease clearly contemplated that the rent was only to be paid during the time that actual enjoyment was possible. Judgment given in her favor at Trial Term has been reversed on appeal, Justice Rumsey giving the prevailing opinion, which is concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Ingraham. The Court holds that when Mrs. Werner paid the rent on the day the lease was signed, that payment was final and absolute, and she was not entitled to recover it because the premises were destroyed before the whole of that rent was earned. Justice Patterson, in an opinion which is concurred in by Justice O'Brien, dissented from that view, holding that the obvious purpose of the contract between the parties was that for the rent paid the lessee was entitled to the enjoyment of the premises, and when that became impossible, the consideration failed, and there arose an implied promise to pay back as much of it as the lessor had received.

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DAMAGES FOR INJURIES.—John Tracy's recovery of damages from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for injuries he received at the Twenty-third Street crossing in Broadway, April 20, 1897, by the truck he was driving being run into by a car, has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. The plaintiff's story was that he was on his way to deliver three tons of coal in Fifth Avenue. When he approached the Broadway up-town track and started to cross it, he saw a car four or five lengths away, and the gripman was talking with some one on the platform and looking to one side. When he saw the car coming in close, about a length and a half away, he whipped up the horses, which were then on the down-town track, concluding he could get across. The front of the car struck the hind wheel on the axle, shoving the end around and knocking him off. He remained eight or ten months in the hospital because of his injuries, and he has done no work since. Connors, a shoveller, who was also in the wagon, corroborated Tracy, and said he told the driver to hurry up, and shouted and held up his hat. Several witnesses, with the gripman, testified on the other side that when the gripman sounded the gong in warning the horses of plaintiff's truck were ten or fifteen feet away, and that nobody was on the platform with the gripman. Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion on the appeal, held that although the defendant's witnesses outnumbered those of the plaintiff, the testimony of the former was by no means conclusive. The gripman's version would tend to show that he was negligent in starting the car again while plaintiff's heavy truck was directly ahead of him. Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissented.

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EXECUTOR'S COMMISSIONS.—When Harriet Rutledge presented her account as executrix of Walter Heard to the Surrogate of Ontario County he held she was not entitled to commissions, because she "did not give proper personal attention to the estate she had in charge, but delegated to her counsel duties which were imposed upon her as said executrix, knowing that he represented conflicting interests." The Surrogate's decree was unanimously affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division, and recently the Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Gray, concurred in by Judges Bartlett, Vann, and Cullen, sustained this decision. The Court held that the provisions of Section 2,730 of the code, that "on the settlement of the account of an executor or administrator the Surrogate must allow to him for his services" the commissions named, do not require that commissions must be allowed in every case; but where it appears that the administrator has been neglectful of his duties toward the estate the Surrogate may, in his discretion, withhold commissions. Chief Judge Parker gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Judges Martin and Werner, holding that the section referred to did not permit the Surrogate's Court to set at naught the commands of its creator, the Legislature, that it "must allow" to an executor or administrator the compensation provided in the section.

THE JOHNSON WILL CASE.

Hearing of Testimony Ends with Examination of the Rev. Mr. Powers.

The hearing of testimony in the contest over the will of the late Mary Johnson, which has been on trial before Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, for over a month, was concluded yesterday. Mrs. Johnson left nearly $500,000 to various Roman Catholic churches and charities. Certain of her relatives who contested the will alleged undue influence and mental incapacity.

The Rev. James Powers of All Saints' Roman Catholic Church, who was Mrs. Johnson's spiritual adviser and aided in the preparation of the codicil to the will which gave rise to the action, was on the witness stand all day. He said that he did not believe Mrs. Johnson was mentally incompetent.

The counsel will sum up this morning, and the case will go to the jury this afternoon.

Mrs. C. T. Hewitt's Will Probated.

Surrogate Thomas yesterday admitted to probate the will of Clara T. Hewitt. A number of relatives had contested the will, alleging that she was of unsound mind. Mrs. Hewitt and her sister Agnes were at one time well known as the De Forrest sisters. By the will, Fansher B. Underhill receives about $75,000.

ISTHMIAN CANAL CONTROL

United States Supervision as Seen by Southern Republics.

PREFERRED TO MONARCHIES

Salvador's Envoy Says His People Believe Commercial Redemption Will Follow Canal's Completion.

The Central and South American republics regard the United States in the light of a big brother. They want this Government to supervise the affairs of the Western hemisphere and to exercise control over the isthmian canal. They have never doubted its military prowess, and the Spanish-American war demonstrated its great strength as a maritime power.

These were some of the sentiments expressed in an interview yesterday by Señor Rafael Zaldivar at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He is the Envoy of Salvador to the Chancelleries of Europe. He is accompanied by his Secretary, E. Perez Girana, who is a graduate of Lehigh University.

"When I left San Salvador," said Señor Zaldivar, "the impression there was that the construction of the Nicaragua Canal would be of more benefit to Salvador than to Nicaragua, because the former is a producing country. I cannot say that Salvador favors the control of the canal by any one country, but if such a condition is to prevail the Central and South American countries would prefer that that control should be vested in the United States because the latter is a republic. They want no monarchy to exercise control.

"The people of my country believe that they see in the completion of the canal the commercial redemption of all the South and Central American republics. It is my personal opinion that the people of South and Central America want to see the canal open to all countries at all times. Those republics are not materially interested in the matter of fortifications about the proposed artificial waterway. That is a matter that more directly concerns European powers.

"While Salvador and other republics in South and Central America do not want any outside interference in their little family troubles, they would, in the event of invasion by a foreign power, look to the United States to enforce the principles of the Monroe doctrine. The United States Government is very largely regarded in the light of a big brother and would be depended upon to tell outsiders to keep their hands off. No republic in the South has doubted the military strength of the United States, and the result of the Spanish-American war has not only confirmed this belief, but has demonstrated its great maritime power.

"Salvador is fairly prosperous, and the President, Señor Tomas Regalado, is doing all that he can to attract business there and to gain the confidence of sister republics. There are no internal dissensions and no trouble is expected from ex-President Ezeta, who is living at Oakland, Cal. He is a voluntary exile. He is at liberty to return to Salvador at any time, but he has so many enemies there that he fears to do so.

"I am going to Washington on private business and shall then return here and await instructions from my Government whether to proceed to San Salvador or return to Paris."

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES related to Senator Jones of Nevada at the Hoffman House the views of Señor Zaldivar, and the Senator said:

"I am in favor of the original Nicaragua Canal treaty. I see no reason why the United States should be put to the great expense of maintaining naval and military forces to protect the canal. If the latter is open to all countries there is little danger that any one foreign power will seek to use it for belligerent purposes. The moment that any foreign country made any such attempt every other country would offer opposition, and I know of no one power that would dare attempt it. Great Britain certainly would not because we hold Canada and the Northwest as hostages."

APPEAL IN McGIFFERT CASE.

Presbytery Advised of Dr. Birch's Action—Dr. McGiffert May Remain in Church to Fight It.

No communication was received from the Rev. Dr. McGiffert by the New York Presbytery at its monthly meeting in the Old First Church yesterday, although some expected his withdrawal from the Church. In fact, the only reference made to the charges of heresy which have been pressed against him by the Rev. Dr. G. W. F. Birch was that the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, the Moderator, reported that he had received notice of appeal by Dr. Birch to the General Assembly from the final judgment of the local body declining to try the case.

Informal discussion by friends of both sides after the meeting showed a very general opinion that since it is settled that this appeal will be made Dr. McGiffert is likely not to leave the Church, as some of his friends have advised, but may appear in his own defense before the General Assembly, which meets at St. Louis in May. Among the stated grounds for the appeal are that the Presbytery dismissed the case before the accused was required to plead either "Guilty" or "Not guilty," in violation of the Book of Discipline, and that the local body refused to receive important testimony.

TO STUDY PARIS EXPOSITION.

Committee of an International Association Formed Here.

A Committee of the International Association for the Advancement of Science, Arts, and Education was formed yesterday at the rooms of the League for Political Education in the Berkeley Lyceum. Efforts will be made to obtain members who will take part in the Paris International Assembly, to be held at the time of the Paris Exposition. The association which was formed last September, has already British and French committees, and at the meeting in October they elected M. Gréard President. Prof. Geddes of Edinburgh was elected Secretary, and was authorized to come to America to form an American branch. The association is a scientific undertaking, which it is hoped will be self-supporting. Many prominent Englishmen and Frenchmen are members.

The assembly in Paris will be something in the nature of a Summer school, to enable the association members to obtain the greatest possible educational advantages from the exposition. Prof. Thomas Davidson was Chairman of the meeting yesterday, and Prof. Geddes told of the object of the association. Robert E. Ely was made Secretary and Treasurer of the committee, whose members include the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, W. D. Howells, George Haven Putnam, Prof. F. H. Giddings of Columbia, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Dr. William Howe Tolman, Mrs. H. M. Sanders, Mrs. Robert Abbe, and Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. Another meeting, to which the public is invited, will be held March 20 at the same place.

SALOON KEEPER SUFFOCATED.

Matthew Hausel Loses His Life While Trying to Save His Money.

Matthew Hausel, sixty-four years old, a saloon keeper at 101 Lenox Avenue, near West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, died from suffocation and his wife, Julia, was slightly burned during a fire in their house at 8 o'clock last night.

The building, a one-and-a-half-story frame structure, is a relic of "shanty" days. The front room on the ground floor was used as a barroom, and Hausel, wife, and son Charles occupied the remainder of the building. The fire broke out in the kitchen and spread rapidly. Hausel and his wife escaped to the street, the woman receiving slight burns on the hands and face. Hausel then returned to the barroom.

When the firemen arrived they quickly extinguished the flames and then went inside. They found Hausel lying on the floor underneath the money drawer, which was half open. He was alive, but he died about an hour later. The building was damaged to the extent of $500.

STUDY OF RACE PROBLEMS

Plans for Forthcoming Conference at Montgomery, Ala.

LYNCHING TO BE DISCUSSED

Education for Poorer Whites, as Well as Negroes, to be Urged—Important Meeting Here.

The Rev. Edgar Gardner Murphy, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Montgomery, Ala., will address a meeting of the Armstrong Association to-night at the residence of Robert C. Ogden, 22 West Fifty-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer and R. Fulton Cutting will also speak.

The Rev. Mr. Murphy is Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Southern Conference, which will meet at Montgomery on May 8, 9, and 10, for the study of race problems in relation to the welfare of the South. Ex-Secretary of the Navy H. A. Herbert will be the permanent Chairman of the conference, and will deliver the opening address. In speaking of the plan and scope of this conference, Mr. Murphy said yesterday:

"The membership of the society is representative of the South at large; leading publicists, journalists, attorneys, physicians, and clergymen of all sections of the South are heartily interested in its support. This will be the first of the annual conferences, and will represent the beginning of the effort on the part of Southern men to establish within the South itself an open parliament of ideas relating to every aspect of the negro problem.

"Representative speakers have been selected from different parts of the South to deal with such subjects as the franchise, the negro in relation to popular education, religion, and the social order.

"A discussion of the lynching question will form part of the regular programme. There will be several speakers from the North, among them being Dr. Hollis Burke Frissell, Principal of Hampton Institute.

"The conference has no fixed objective, but represents the interests of men of the South in a frank and thorough handling of the subject from the standpoint of Southern life. The difference in Southern sentiment will be frankly recognized, and places on the programme have been fairly assigned to the opposing advocates in each discussion. While most of the debate will relate to the negro, the discussion of popular education in the South will bring before the whole country the claims of the poorer elements of the white population of the South.

"There are many of us in the South today who feel very deeply that while the negro should be afforded every possible educational opportunity, the country at large is in danger of forgetting a class whose needs are quite as acute, if not so picturesque, as are the needs of the negro population. Therefore, while we are doing our utmost to secure for the negro every reasonable educational privilege, we feel very keenly the urgency of the need for an extension of educational privilege to an element of our Southern population that has been very largely neglected.

"The poor white boy of the South needs the same opportunity for industrial training which so many have gladly extended to the negro by such institutions as Hampton and Tuskegee.

"As to the negro himself, we feel that at times Southern opinion has been led by suggestions from the North. The suggestions offered have not been based on a thorough knowledge of the conditions existing. The solution of the problem in the South has to come at last from the Southern people themselves.

"We feel that there are several reasons why Montgomery should be the annual home of such a gathering. It is the seat of the first capital of the Confederacy, and is, therefore, full of historic interest to visitors from every quarter. It is a place of much intellectual breadth, where a fair and courteous hearing can be absolutely assured to the advocates of every aspect of serious opinion upon this subject. Although the city is only twenty-nine hours from New York it is situated upon the border of the "Black Belt," and at the very centre of that area in the South where all the conditions of the race problem are present in their characteristic forms.

"The conference is to have no political or factional significance. All the elements of the political life of the State are represented in the membership of the Southern Society and in the personnel of the Executive Committee."

The full title of the organization in charge of this conference is "The Southern Society for the Promotion of the Study of Race Conditions and Problems in the South."

Mr. Murphy believes that this first conference of the society will be of great benefit to the South, and that ways and means will be developed by which many vexing problems will be settled. The interest so far shown in the conference indicates, it is said, that it will be well attended by representative men of the South.

DR. BURRELL UNDER THE KNIFE.

Delicate Operation Performed, and He is Resting Comfortably.

The Rev. Dr. David H. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, has been obliged to submit to a delicate surgical operation.

At his home, at 248 West Seventy-fifth Street, last night, Mrs. Burrell said that while Dr. Burrell was as comfortable as might be expected under the circumstances, he would not be able to appear in his pulpit for several weeks.

KNEW JOHN WESLEY FRENCH.

Dr. Van De Water's Tribute to a Man Who Had Been Forgotten.

John Wesley French, who was found dead in a hallway in San Juan, Puerto Rico, March 10, and whose reported connection with the Seventy-first Regiment of New York as Lieutenant and with Columbia University was not confirmed, it is now learned was a member of that regiment. He was also a graduate of Columbia, his name appearing in the "Last General Catalogue" of Columbia College, 1894, as a "graduate in arts, 1885," and also as a counselor at law, college not given. He resided at that time at 218 Lenox Avenue.

In a letter to THE TIMES, in connection with the published report of Mr. French's death, the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water writes: "Duty compels me to write you at once that he was a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, did his whole duty in Company F during the campaign in Cuba, suffered severely from Cuban fever, and at my request was appointed a school teacher by the late lamented Gen. Henry when he was Governor General of Puerto Rico, and has done his duty as teacher creditably, as I have been informed by competent authorities. He served honorably in the Seventy-first Regiment Volunteers, as every one who knows anything about it can abundantly testify. He fought a good fight in many ways than one, and, I believe, has earned a good reward. Peace to his ashes."

WANTS RETAINING FEE BACK.

Lawyer's Former Client Brings Suit Against Him to Recover $250.

Special proceedings were begun before Justice Lawrence yesterday by Adolph F. Wiechers, who demands that a retaining fee of $250 be returned to him by Lawyer George W. Albright. The petitioner affirms that in 1897 he, with a number of other persons, was arrested in connection with an alleged fraud on a sewing machine company. He was in business at the time, and was charged with receiving stolen goods. He retained Lawyer Albright. Two weeks later, he alleges, he found out that the attorney was counsel for the sewing machine company. Thereupon he retained another firm of lawyers.

He alleges that when the case was before the Grand Jury Mr. Albright was very active in the interest of the sewing machine company and worked for his indictment. The Grand Jury found a true bill against him, which was later dismissed at the recommendation of Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne. On the dismissal of the indictment Mr. Wiechers began an action in the Supreme Court, demanding $25,000 damages from the sewing machine company, but lost the case.

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PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Gen. Otis transmits the following latest list of casualties in the Philippines, naming eight killed and nineteen wounded.

Killed—Luzon, Sixteenth Infantry, Feb. 28, Calamaniugan, Company C, Patrick W. Enright, Corporal; March 2, Linao, Company B, Fred Daniel; Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry, Jan. 16, Lipa, Company I, David G. Goldman; Forty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, Feb. 20, Calabanga, Company G, Wilson Bellis; Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, Feb. 21, Donsol, Company A, John K. Morrison, musician; Panay, Twenty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, Feb. 23, Iloilo, Company F, William Dugan, Denis L. Hayes, Michael Tracy.

Wounded—Luzon, March 6, Penaranda, Acting Assistant Surgeon Walter C. Chideser, wounded in back, serious; Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry, Jan. 6, Binan, Anthony Westrate, scalp, slight, Company F; Jan. 19, San Pablo, Company D, Ernest F. Trepto, Corporal, cheek, moderate; Jacob Lucas, lung, severe; Jan. 28, Tabayas, Company D, Lieut. Guy A. Boyle, leg, moderate; Charles A. Hackworth, wounded in arm, moderate; Feb. 4, Sampaloc, Company F, James L. Jones, abdomen, severe; Company H, Fred Cliff, wounded in thigh, moderate; Thirty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, March 6, Dasol, Company A, First Lieut. Frank McNarney, wounded in thigh, slight; Thirty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, March 7, Santa Cruz, Company L, David P. Kennedy, hip, slight; Fortieth Volunteer Infantry, Feb. 20, Libmanan, First Lieut. John B. Gallaher, abdomen, severe; Company A, Albert A. Widdick, Corporal, wounded in chest, slight; John F. Landinge, Corporal, side, slight; C. J. Syck, Corporal, wounded in head, serious; Robert D. Stewart, finger, slight; Company C, Earl R. Hutchinson, Sergeant, wounded in thigh, serious; William E. Biggs, wounded in thigh, slight; Edgar H. Garrett, wounded in shoulder, slight; Guy M. Ingersoll, breast, slight.

PHILIPPINE HOSPITAL FIGURES.

1,287 Soldiers Under Treatment—Number Reduced Since January.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received a cablegram from Col. Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon in the Philippines, saying that the total number of cases in the military hospitals in and around Manila March 12 was 1,287. There has been a steady reduction in the number of cases under treatment at the hospitals since Jan. 20 last, when they numbered 2,540.

Included in the decrease are about 200 cases that have been transferred to hospitals in the United States. Gen. Sternberg is very much gratified at Col. Greenleaf's report, as it shows a decided improvement in the health of the troops in the Philippines.

The Surgeon General has also received a report from Major Corbusier, Medical Purveyor for the Department of the Pacific, showing that he has an ample supply of bed linen and clothing for the military sick, and that there is no foundation for the report that the patients are suffering from the need of such articles.

RECRUITS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

New Transport Sumner Will Carry 1,000 from New York.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Quartermaster General is informed that the sea trial of the transport Sumner, which has just been completed by naval officers at Norfolk, was a success, and that the vessel will be in complete readiness for the use of the army on the 22d inst. She is to take about 1,000 recruits from New York to Manila. These recruits are intended to fill vacancies in regular regiments in the Philippines due to discharges, deaths, and other causes.

Although it is not intended to send any reinforcements to the army in the Philippines, it is the purpose of the department so far as possible to maintain the regular organization at its full legal strength.

Col. Bellinger, who has charge of the transport service, says that if all goes well the Sumner will clear from New York on the 22d inst. She will make the trip by way of the Suez Canal, and on her arrival at Manila will probably be put on the regular semi-monthly service between that port and San Francisco.

SMOKING CARS ON BROADWAY.

Thirty Open Ones Put On as an Experiment.

Thirty open cars were run at intervals on Broadway yesterday. The cars were put on as an experiment by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in response to the frequent demands for smoking cars, which resulted in the putting on of combination cars on the Second and Fourth Avenue lines some time ago. The patrons of the Broadway and Lexington Avenue lines have been asking for similar cars on those lines.

Before and after business hours the cars were crowded with men who, with overcoat collars turned up and hands in their pockets, were puffing away at pipes, cigars, and cigarettes with evident enjoyment in spite of the chilly winds and a freezing temperature. In order not to deceive the general public the cars bore yellow signs with the words "Smoking Car" in large black letters. The only persons who did not seem to enjoy the innovation were the conductors, who slapped their arms in a vain endeavor to keep warm.

"Do many people use these cars?" asked a reporter of a conductor.

"Yes," was the answer, "a lot of fools who don't care if they freeze to death."

WOMAN REBUKES MAGISTRATE.

Resents Remark that She "Rushes the Growler," and is Fined for Contempt of Court.

Magistrate Brann became involved in an argument with a prisoner arraigned before him in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning which resulted in the prisoner's being fined $10 and placed under $100 bonds to keep the peace. When Congressman Riordan appeared a little later, however, and, after a talk with the Magistrate, signed the bond, the fine was reduced to $3 and the prisoner dismissed.

The prisoner was Mrs. Margie Coughran, who lives on the second floor at 50 Madison Street. Mrs. Anna Lindsay, the complainant, who lives on the ground floor, charged Mrs. Coughran with having hung wet clothes on the fire escape which dripped water on the clothes she hung out to dry and with disturbing her rest by hammering on the floor.

Mrs. Coughran said that the water had not come from her window, but from the clothes hung out on the third floor. The knocking on the floor at night, she said, had been caused by her husband, who worked all day and was nailing strips of wood along the wainscotting to keep out the mice.

"Very good, Mrs. Coughran," said the Magistrate; "you may go home, but you must let this woman alone. If I see you here again I'll put you under bonds for your good behavior."

"You may do so now if you feel so disposed," said Mrs. Coughran, flushing hotly.

"Aha!" said the Magistrate. "We'll try and accommodate you, then. I'll just order the clerk to draw up an indictment for disorderly conduct against you. I think you rush the growler, too."

"You have no right to say that," retorted Mrs. Coughran. "for it's not true. I'll make you swear to it."

Magistrate Brann seemed to be thoroughly angry by this time. He ordered a policeman to take Mrs. Coughran into custody and told the clerk to make out a second complaint against her for contempt of court. Then she was arraigned a second time. On the charge of disorderly conduct she was placed in $100 bonds to keep the peace for two months and on the charge of contempt of court was fined $10. She had not the money to pay the fine and was committed to the Tombs.

Later her husband, who is a foreman in the Street Cleaning Department, arrived in court with Congressman Riordan. The Congressman signed the bond, and after a talk with the Magistrate paid the fine, which meanwhile had been reduced to $3. Mrs. Coughran was then discharged.

MILLIONS IN DISPUTE.

Suit Against the Estate of Charles Fleischmann Begun by His Brother's Children.

An action involving several million dollars has been begun in the Supreme Court by the children of the late Maximilian Fleischmann against the estate of their uncle, Charles Fleischmann. The mother of the children, Mrs. Johanna Fleischmann, is made one of the defendants, but in her answer she bears out their allegations and is really interested in the contest with them.

Maximilian and Charles Fleischmann were in business under the firm name of Fleischmann & Co. They had two branches of their business, one the Eastern branch, with headquarters in this city, and the Western branch, at Cincinnati. The firm controlled many large distilleries, and was also interested in the manufacture of yeast. The partnership articles provided that on the death of either partner the business should be continued for three years, and as long thereafter as possible.

Maximilian died in 1890. His wife and brother were appointed his executors. In their complaint his children assert that Charles immediately assumed control of the entire business, and induced their mother, who was inexperienced, to sign certain papers transferring all her interest to him. In January, 1894, it is alleged, Mrs. Fleischmann was required to sign a paper reciting that as executrix she had received certain moneys and promissory notes in full settlement of her husband's equity in the Cincinnati business. Mrs. Fleischmann says she never received these moneys or notes.

In the Fall of 1897, it is alleged, Charles obtained control of the Eastern business. He died on Dec. 10, 1897, and his executors are still conducting the business and are the chief defendants in the present action. The defendants in their answer assert that the agreements signed by Mrs. Fleischmann were valid and that she has received her share of the property either in cash or security. They place the original interest of Maximilian Fleischmann at $1,292,650.

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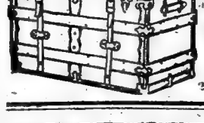

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SENATORS DISAGREE ABOUT PUERTO RICO

Foraker Threatens to Introduce Substitute for Pending Bills.

TALKS OF GIVING FREE TRADE

Also Form of Government Similar to That of Territories.

House Would Agree on Amendment Providing Free Trade—Lengthy Discussion Results in No Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Senate Chamber and adjoining committee rooms to-day were the scene of a sharp conflict of opinion which found no place in The Congressional Record. The basis of the disagreement was Senator Foraker's bill providing a form of government for the Island of Puerto Rico, and only Republican Senators participated in it.

The controversy grew out of efforts to have the bill amended. There are some Senators who hold that legislation for Puerto Rico should, for the present, at least, be confined to providing for the immediate needs of the inhabitants of Puerto Rico, and not include efforts to establish a form of government.

These Senators generally believe that Puerto Rico should receive no favors in the way of tariff reduction, and are content to allow the present tariff rates to continue until, as they put it, there is more time and the Senate is better prepared for the dispassionate consideration of the question. Their idea is to leave the island in the control of the War Department.

The steering committee has been mentioned to-day by Senators who are vexed with the prospect of delay in getting legislation for Puerto Rico. But, it is asserted, the steering committee cannot and will not undertake to make an order of business likely to divide the Republicans. Senator Aldrich does not look for help from the steering committee before the Republicans of the Senate are nearer together than they now are.

It is evident that the part of the bill which provides a temporary Government for Puerto Rico causes general distrust. The reasons for this distrust have been over and over again stated, the chief reason being that the Government offered is not suited to a place the political status of which has not been clearly defined. When objections to the bill are mentioned, it is asserted that the President is desirous that the Senate scheme for government should be passed if nothing better can be found. This does not agree with the other statement heard here, and more than once, that the President believes that it will be better for Puerto Rico to be placed in care of the Administration until a change can be effected that will be acceptable to Puerto Rico.

Senator Foraker, representing the friends of the pending bill, and as Chairman of the Puerto Rican Committee, met the proposition of inactivity with a declaration that if it were persisted in he would not only drop the bill now before the Senate, but would introduce as a substitute for it a measure providing for the organization of the island as a Territory, giving it all the officers and all the privileges and immunities of such Territories as Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona, not only making the Puerto Rican people full-fledged citizens of the United States, but establishing complete free trade between the island and the United States proper. His further purpose, as he outlined it, was to introduce it as an amendment to the bill passed by the House and now pending in the Senate appropriating the revenues collected from the island for the use of the people of the island.

When the purpose of Mr. Foraker became generally known there were many hurried conferences among the Republican leaders, and the Ohio Senator was immediately besieged by Republicans of all shades of belief on Puerto Rican policy. While several of them supported his proposition as a wise one, many others contended against it as calculated to commit the country to a course which might be more easily repented of than remedied.

They held that it would be easier in the future to change from a present policy of imposing a tariff to free trade than it would be to change from free trade to tariff. Fear was felt by the advocates of the tariff that such an amendment could be passed with the assistance of the Democratic free traders.

The conservatives held out for the present bill. Some of them expressed the opinion that the bill was now strong enough to win its way through the Senate. Senator Foraker himself is wedded to the bill under consideration, and on account of this prediction he decided, after conferring with almost every one of the Republican Senators, to allow matters to drift for a few days.

After the Senate adjourned, a number of Senators held an informal conference in Senator Allison's rooms, but they declared with one accord that no definite conclusion had been reached as to a line of policy to be pursued with reference to Puerto Rico. All admitted that the conference was devoted to an effort to secure harmony on that question, but said that no satisfactory conclusion had been reached.

The most definite statement that could be obtained was that Mr. Foraker had consented to attempt to amend the pending bill so as to make it conform, if possible, to the conflicting views of various interests. This, it was intimated, was to be done by providing a moveable scale of duties, but what articles, if any, were to be favored no one would say.

Some of the Senators at the conference expressed the opinion that an agreement would be reached that would insure the passage of a Puerto Rican bill in some shape, but the most general opinion was that the present situation was described by the word "chaotic."

A majority of the Republican Senators profess to know nothing of the territorial proposition, and Senator Foraker said when he left the Capitol to-night that he thought the immediate occasion for such a measure had passed and that nothing in that line would be attempted for several days at any rate.

Senator Frye declared that he was opposed to the whole bill. Senator Elkins is another who has just come out against it, and these are Administration leaders. Senator Cullom's attitude on the bill is being used against him by his enemies in his campaign for re-election. He has frankly said that he is opposed to the bill, but may vote for it, and several threats have been made in Illinois that the Tanner faction is making vigorous use of his statement for the purpose of injuring him with those who are opposed to the bill.

When word reached the House as to the possible course of the Senate on the Puerto Rico bill it caused much speculation. Messrs. Dalzell, Russell, Tawney, and others of the Ways and Means Committee said that the reported plans in the Senate were not the result of any conference or consultation with members of the House, and considerable doubt was expressed as to whether the Senate would make such radical changes as those suggested.

Notwithstanding these statements, however, it appears that, while members of the House have not been consulted as to any compromise, some of them have been advised of the various plans under consideration. Representative Moody, (Mass.,) who took an active part in the House debate, said the proposition, up to yesterday, was to combine the House bill, the two-million-dollar appropriation measure, and some territorial bill doing away with the duties on goods entering Puerto Rico and retaining the 15 per cent. rate on goods entering the United States from Puerto Rico. He expressed surprise and some doubt as to the Senate's abandoning the tariff features entirely, although he said there was no doubt that such a change, if made by the Senate, would be accepted by the House.

Representative Cooper, Chairman of the Insular Committee, and Mr. Crumpacker (Ind.) concurred with Mr. Moody that the changed temper of the House would lead to the acceptance of a free-trade amendment if the Senate made it.

Messrs. Cooper, Crumpacker, and Moody were engaged throughout to-day in perfecting the bill for a territorial form of government for Puerto Rico, which is to be submitted to the Insular Committee in a few days.

Senator Hoar to-day introduced an amendment to the Puerto Rican bill providing for the free admission into Puerto Rico of fish, leather, and agricultural implements from the United Sttaes.

PUERTO RICANS PROTEST

Say a 15 Per Cent. Tax on Exports Would Lock Up the Products of the Island.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 12.—The planters, merchants, and manufacturers of Puerto Rico mailed to Congress yesterday, by the steamer Philadelphia, the following statement:

"We, the undersigned, beg to submit to your earnest consideration the following views as to the financial policy of Puerto Rico. We note with regret the principle enunciated by certain speakers in the lower house of Congress that a tariff between Puerto Rico and the United States is the proper method of raising revenue for this island. To this we are unchangeably opposed, for the following reasons:

"First—Because taxation on our exports means an embargo on our foreign commerce.

"Second—Because curtailment of our commerce with the United States would lock up our products here and prevent us from gaining our legitimate proportion of profit on our productions.

"We can never become independent financially if forced to trade solely among ourselves. We must have a market other than Puerto Rico, or else we cannot gain wealth. Do not mistake the proposed 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates for a reasonable rate. It is a fact that no class of goods produced here from leaf tobacco will be taxed less than 25 per cent. ad valorem, while one of the most important of this class will be taxed 160 per cent. ad valorem under the bill adopted by the House of Representatives. If this is not an embargo on our trade, what can it be called?

"We earnestly ask for free trade, believing that, with a mutual interchange of products between the two countries, the United States will be more than gainer. The United States will for many years supply our 1,000,000 people with their manufactured products. In general, we recognize the fact that a revenue to support the insular Government would be necessary, but we are decidedly of opinion that the better method for raising that revenue will be by internal taxation, and for the following reasons:

"First—Because by that system no restriction will be placed on our commerce with the United States.

"Second—Because the adoption of that system will be as simple in operation here as it is in the United States.

"In considering the amount of revenue needed for this island, we beg to submit the following calculations, which, after due consideration, we believe can be realized: Rum, 1,300,000 gallons, which at $1.10 per gallon works out at $1,430,000; cigarettes, 250,000,000, which at $1.50 per thousand works out at $375,000; cigars, 120,000,000, which at $3.60 per thousand works out at $432,000—total, $2,237,000.

"We estimate the entire special license tax as nominally $15,000. This will give us a total revenue of $2,252,000. One-third of that equals about $750,666. A fair estimate of the annual cost of administration is $600,000. Add for interest and sinking fund on bonds to be issued $150,000. Total required, $750,000.

"Even with free trade with the United States there would be an additional revenue of at least $200,000 annually from customs duties on goods coming here from foreign countries. If Congress will authorize Puerto Rico to issue $2,000,000 of forty-year 5 per cent. bonds, the above will provide for them, viz., for interest, $100,000, and for sinking fund, $50,000.

"Therefore, we infer that it will be unnecessary to adopt for this island the full revenue rates of the United States. One-third of those rates will give ample receipts to cover all the above. Puerto Rico has no bonded or other debts. Therefore, $2,000,000 of bonds to be issued for internal improvements would be conservative.

"We call your attention to the fact that it has been the custom for all countries to make internal improvements by the system of bonded indebtedness which divides the expenses among succeeding generations. We do not desire to have the burden of internal improvements placed on us solely. If it must be so, then we ask that it be done by a system of internal taxation that will not prevent the increase of our commerce with the States of the American Union, and that will not starve us.

"The fact cannot be disputed that our people are in sore distress. All commerce is now hampered. The investment of capital is stopped. Our farmers have not the means to plant or to gather their crops. Building and improving are impeded. Capital refuses to come here for investment in either manufacturing or agricultural pursuits, for the reason that the sovereignty of the United States over this island has deprived us of free trade with Spain and with Cuba, which formerly took our exports at fair prices and enable us to live.

"We now ask as a right in equity that free trade with the United States be given us. We ask bread as a right from our mother. Do not, we pray, give us a stone. We ask for an immediate decision."

HOUSE OUSTS A DEMOCRAT.

R. A. Wise of Virginia Wins His Contest for W. A. Young's Seat by a Small Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—To-day for the second time within a week a Democrat was unseated by the House and a Republican seated in his place. R. A. Wise was given the seat hitherto occupied by W. A. Young, from the Second Virginia District.

Previous to taking the vote John S. Wise of New York, who was formerly a member of the House from Virginia, and who is a brother of R. A. Wise and his attorney in the case, was excluded from the hall by Speaker Henderson on the protest of the Democrats that he was abusing the privileges of the floor, to which he was entitled by the rules, by interfering with the debate upon the case.

The votes were exceedingly close. While none of the Republicans voted with the Democrats, enough were absent and unpaired to reduce the Republican majority upon the final vote from 16, the normal majority, to 7.

On the motion declaring that the sitting member was entitled to his seat the vote was a tie for a moment, Speaker Henderson having made it a tie by recording himself against the motion. Just then Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.) ascertained that he was entitled to vote, as his colleague with whom he was paired had returned to the House. Mr. Kluttz, (Dem., N. C.,) who was paired, withdrew his vote.

It being manifest that the Democrats were beaten, Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, changed fror yea to nay, and when the Speaker announced that the resolutions were defeated—128 to 132—he moved to reconsider.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table, 132 to 129. Then came the votes on the majority resolutions, which resulted in favor of the contestant.

The seating of Wise, by a vote that required the help of the Speaker, is being talked of to-night as a regrettable act, even by some of the members of the House who voted to exclude the Democrat who held the seat until to-day. This is the second time that Mr. Wise has been elected by the House of Representatives, Virginians insist that he has never been elected in his district.

Representative Hull of Iowa made the assertion in the House that the object of the Republican leaders in the South is to keep the party small enough to enable all its members to absorb the Federal patronage as approved by other Republicans, yet Mr. Hull voted to seat Wise. The need of a larger majority for future work is referred to as the most convincing argument with the majority in determining the case.

HOUSE APPROPRIATES MONEY.

Passes Bill Carrying Nearly $1,500,000 —Paper Trust Discussed.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—In the House to-day Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) called up the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, and the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider it. Mr. Cannon stated that the bill was very urgent. It carried $1,439,580. The principal items were $500,000 for the naval establishment and $487,000 for the Public Printing Office.

In connection with the latter item Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) called attention to the bill he had introduced to regulate the product of the Paper Trust. The advance in the price of paper was one of the causes of the deficiency appropriation asked for. Mr. Richardson said the creation of the Paper Trust had reduced competition and increased prices. He said the number of bidders for supplying paper to the Government for the next fiscal year had fallen from forty-five or fifty in former years to thirty, and the prices had ranged 50 per cent. higher.

Mr. Steele (Rep., Ind.,) inquired how a tariff of $3 per ton could be utilised to raise the price from $20 to $36 a ton. He said he was willing to join in enacting a law for properly controlling trusts, but a reduction of the number of bidders in these busy times, he said, was not significant. He cited as an instance bids advertised for building at the Government Soldiers' Home this year. Whereas in former years contractors had fallen over themselves to bid, this year there was but one bidder. He had been suspicious, had written former contractors, and had learned they were busy and did not care to bid on Government work, upon which laborers could only work eight hours a day.

Mr. Cannon turned the discussion into a humorous vein by suggesting that the trust in which Congress was immediately interested was the "Congressional trust," and, as the appropriation for the printing office was for the purpose of disseminating speeches and making the "election and calling" of Representatives sure, he thought there should be no objection to the appropriation. The bill was then passed.

The Paris to be Called Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Senator Sewell to-day introduced a bill changing the name of the Paris of the American Line to the Philadelphia. Since the Paris was wrecked last Summer off the English coast she has been thoroughly repaired, and over $1,000,000 spent in refitting her with higher speed machinery. The Paris is covered by a mortgage, and it is necessary to have an act of Congress to change her name.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Army—Lieut. Col. William A. Marye, to be Colonel; Major J. A. Kress, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Navy—To be Passed Assistant Surgeons—Frank L. Pleadwell and Dudley N. Carpenter.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. George L. Anderson, Seventh Artillery, will extend the inspections which he is required to make under orders of Dec. 16, 1899, to all artillery posts within the United States.

Second Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherill, Sixth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer for assignment to duty with recruits to be sent from that post to the Philippine Islands on the transport Sumner, and upon his arrival at Manila will report in person to the commanding officer, Thirteenth Infantry, for assignment to duty with that regiment.

Capt. William N. Blow, Jr., Fifteenth Infantry, now in New York City, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and join his company.

Navy.

Assistant Surgeon T. M. Lippitt is detached from the Baltimore and ordered to such other duty on the Asiatic Station as the Commander in Chief may assign.

Ensign W. T. Cluverius is detached from the Solace and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Lieut. Commander J. B. Briggs will proceed home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. C. Dieffenbach is detached from inspection duty at Brooklyn, March 31, and ordered to duty on the Buffalo, April 2.

Lieut. C. P. Eaton is detached from inspection duty at South Bethlehem, Penn., March 31, and ordered to duty on the Buffalo, April 12.

Lieut. Commander H. H. Hoaley is detached from the Vermont, March 31, and ordered to the Buffalo, April 2, as executive.

Lieut. H. O. Dunn is detached from the branch Hydrographic Office at Baltimore, March 31, and ordered to duty on the Buffalo, April 2, as navigator.

Lieut. J. F. Luby is detached from the Constellation, March 31, and ordered to the Buffalo, April 2.

Lieut. W. V. Powelson is detached from inspection duty at Schenectady, March 31, and ordered to duty on the Buffalo, April 2.

Lieut. A. N. Wood is detached from the Independence and ordered to the branch Hydrographic Office at Portland, Oregon, March 17.

Raymond Spear of Spokane is appointed Assistant Paymaster.

Col. W. S. Muse, United States Marine Corps, is commissioned Colonel from Jan. 31.

The following have been appointed Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps: Yendell Foote, C. T. Westcott, Jr., Douglass C. McDougal, Presley Rixlay, Sidney W. Brewster, Paul E. Chamberlain, Albert N. Brunzell, and Edward T. Backstrom.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Iowa has arrived at San Pedro.

The Baltimore has arrived at Cavite.

The Dolphin has arrived at Washington from Fort Monroe, Va.

The Lancaster has sailed from Norfolk for Boston.

The Philadelphia has sailed from San Francisco for Santa Barbara.

The Solace has been directed to proceed to Mare Island Navy Yard, where she will be extensively repaired.

The Texas is at Havana.

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

British Press Expresses Hope that Salisbury Will Agree to No Amendment —France Is Interested.

LONDON, March 13.—The Daily News, in an editorial dealing with the Hay-Pauncefote convention, says:

"The Monroe doctrine has been made responsible for some strange pretensions, but for none stranger than the claim to a military control of the Nicaragua Canal. Even if President McKinley yields to the Senate, it does not follow that Lord Salisbury will yield to President McKinley."

The Daily Chronicle says: "We hope Lord Salisbury will not yield. We are all for a good understanding with America, but we do not believe it will be attained by conceding important interests."

No communications have passed between Washington and London in regard to the treaty, and the reports cabled here that Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, had sent dispatches to the Foreign Office bearing on this subject, are incorrect. The attitude of the British Government is that, having agreed to all of Secretary Hay's requests without asking for a quid pro quo, it can do nothing more, nor express any opinion, until new requests are made through the same channel. As nothing of the kind had been done, no notice could be taken of the Senatorial action. It appears that Lord Salisbury has thus far devoted no attention to the matter.

Under the circumstances it is difficult to definitely say what the probable attitude of Great Britain is on this question, but the available indications point to the fact that the adoption of the Senate's amendment will result in Great Britain's refusal to further consider any modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

PARIS, March 12.—The prospects of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, especially in its bearing on the Anglo-American entente, are watched here with considerable interest. The Temps this evening devotes an article to the action of the United States Senate. It says:

"If the American people, as certain English correspondents pretend, are only anxious for an opportunity to indulge in a public embrace with England, it had merely to grasp the latter's outstretched hand, for the new treaty undoubtedly means immense progress and enormous concessions. But it has done nothing of the kind. The Senate voted an amendment which practically annuls the treaty. This shows how eager the United States is to contract a profitable understanding with England."

CHILEAN CLAIMS TREATY.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Final ratifications of the Chilean claims treaty were exchanged at the State Department to-day by Secretary Hay, for the United States, and Minister Vicuna, for Chile. The treaty having been previously ratified by the United States Senate and by the Chilean Congress is, therefore, now operative.

This convention provides for the adjudication of seventeen claims in behalf of the United States and two claims on the side of Chile, all of which were submitted to the original Claims Commission, but failed to secure final action, owing to the expiration of the commission by limitation.

"Queen" Lavinia Released on Bail.

Miss Lavinia Dempsey, the Queen of the Holland Dames, was released yesterday from the Tombs, where she had been detained since Saturday on a charge of grand larceny. Her bondsman is William S. Harlan.

Answer to a Correspondent.

MAC K.—The address of the International Express Company, which will receive donations and subscriptions for the library for the United States soldiers in the Philippines, is 52 Broadway.

PARKHURST SOCIETY NOT GARDINER'S ALLY

City Administration Criminal, Declares the President.

WAR UPON IT, THE POLICY

Proofs of Corruption for the Grand Jury, but Not Through a Municipal Intermediary.

In an interview published yesterday, John F. McIntyre of the District Attorney's office intimated that the Parkhurst society has shown little inclination to aid the District Attorney in rooting out the vice in New York City; therefore he thought, he further said, that Dr. Parkhurst's severe criticisms of the office were uncalled for. In the same interview he pointed out the fact that the Comstock society had called eighty cases to the attention of Col. Gardiner since he had been in office, and that there had been seventy-nine convictions.

Dr. Parkhurst made a statement yesterday in which he replied to this point, which, it appears, was also included in Col. Gardiner's reply to Dr. Parkhurst's letter calling his attention to the Tivoli and similar dives which have been running wide open.

Here is the statement of Dr. Parkhurst:

DR. PARKHURST'S REPLY.

"To-day I received a subpoena from the District Attorney's office calling me down there to-morrow. Three hours later a messenger came here hurriedly and recalled the subpoena. An hour later than that another messenger came here to my home and brought me a new subpoena. This orders me to go before the Grand Jury on Wednesday, and I shall do so.

"Mr. Gardiner's attitude not a great while ago, as I remember it, was, 'To hell with reform.' It is 'To heaven with reform' now. A great change of heart, eh?

"When the Society for the Prevention of Crime began its active work several years ago we decided to strike at the most influential criminals, and concluded that public officials were the men to whom we should give our attention. Instead of paying attention to individual criminals, therefore, we devoted our attention to official criminals.

"At that time Superintendent of Police Byrnes made a suggestion in line with this suggestion of Mr. Gardiner. It was to the effect that we should work with him. We told him frankly that as we considered him a criminal we should work against him. We felt it would be incongruous for a Society for the Prevention of Crime to work in an alliance with a man who was a promoter of crime. We were frank with Superintendent Byrnes, you know.

"Since Strong and reform have been out and Tammany in we have seen no occasion to vary from this expressed policy. When Mayor Strong was in office, when Roosevelt and Andrews were there, we had a perfect understanding and worked together in perfect harmony.

"THIS ADMINISTRATION CRIMINAL"

"I don't know that there has been, since I have known of affairs in the District Attorney's office, any man there with whom we felt strongly inclined to act. The public has understood, I think, that our society is prepared to render to the Grand Jury any service in our power. That is the sentiment of the entire society; but we do not propose to have any information from our society go to the Grand Jury through an intermediary, either Mr. Gardiner or his assistants. This administration is a criminal one, and our society will fight it rather than form an alliance with it.

"Mr. Burr, Superintendent of our society, went before the Grand Jury to-day directly. This was on the written order of the society. Mr. Burr was instructed to ignore the District Attorney. I have the greatest respect for the honor and integrity of Mr. Putnam, the foreman of the Grand Jury, and I feel that that body will act promptly upon evidence furnished by our society.

"There is plenty of evidence to go from Mr. Burr to the Grand Jury. Just what class of evidence he will give, however, I am not at liberty to say. When I go before the Grand Jury I, personally, can tell that body little. I have not done any detective work for five years, and will, therefore, have to refer the Grand July to Mr. Burr and his assistants."

When asked if he knew of any reason why Col. Gardiner should subpoena him, then withdraw the subpoena, and serve another, Dr. Parkhurst hinted at what he termed "a State secret." This was his only comment upon the character of the summons.

DINNER TO ASA BIRD GARDINER.

District Attorney Gardiner was the guest of honor at a private dinner given at the Colonial Club, Seventy-second Street and Broadway, last night, by Walter S. Logan and a few other members of the club, who desired to express their sympathy for Col. Gardiner in his present difficulties. Those present were:

George W. Gardiner, Charities Commissioner John W. Keller, Samuel Untermyer, Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, Assemblyman Perez M. Stewart, L. Laffin Kellogg, Tryon Edwards, Vernon M. Davis, Edward G. Whitaker, Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut.

Capt. William H. White, ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen, the Rev. Dr. F. L. Humphreys, Dr. Reginald Hall Sayre, Dr. Charles A. Doremus, W. C. Greene, Joseph J. Little, George H. Macy, Col. William L. Brown, Col. David S. Brown, Andrew E. Foye, Justice James A. O'Gorman, Justice P. Henry Dugro.

Commodore David Banks, John Benjamin, Oliver Hazard Perry, Assistant Corporation Counsel Rollin M. Morgan, ex-Judge James A. Blanchard, John C. Sheehan, W. M. K. Olcott, George C. Clarke, Daniel O'Day, Donald McLean, and Assemblyman Daniel Dodge Frisbie.

Mahoney Said to Have Offered Bail.

It was reported yesterday that James A. Mahoney of 113 East Fifty-fifth Street, generally known as the "Poolroom King," paid a visit to Deputy Attorney General John Proctor Clarke for the purpose of bailing out Charles Thomas Davis, who is in the Tombs awaiting trial on an indictment brought in by the Special Grand Jury in regard to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's charge. Mahoney refused either to affirm or deny the report.

BOUGHT BY SWIFT & CO.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Three million dollars is the price paid by Swift & Co., the Chicago packers, for the plant and American holdings of the Eastmans Company of New York to-day. Possession will be given on April 15.

Three years ago Edward F. Swift purchased a tract of land located on First Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street, New York City, directly between the packing houses of the United Dressed Beef Company and the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company. Swift & Co. intended to erect a packing house on the property, but the authorities would not grant them a permit, and the land has since remained vacant.

A few months ago Swift & Co. secured an option on the Eastmans Company's plant. The latter company, like the Hammond Company, has an American Directorate and an English Directorate. In Europe the Eastmans Company has something like six hundred branch houses, and, in the hope of securing control of them, Gustavus Swift, head of the Chicago firm, sailed for London to-day, where he will confer with the English Directorate.

THE BOUNDARY OF TEXAS.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 12.—Gov. Sayers recently wrote Secretary of State Hay, requesting data that would lead to a correct determination of the location of the east line of the State of Texas—whether it is the west bank of the Sabine River, or the middle of the stream. This question arose over the matter of jurisdiction in the prosecution of a man charged with murder committed on a boat in the Sabine River.

Secretary Hay, in a letter received to-day, replied that Congress passed an act in 1848 giving consent that the Texas Legislature might extend the State's eastern boundary so as to include within its limits one-half of the Sabine Pass, one-half of the Sabine Lake, and one-half of the Sabine River, from its mouth as far north as the thirty-second degree of north latitude.

RAWLINS TALKS OF FILIPINOS.

Senator from Utah Says No Insurrection but a War of Aggression Exists.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—During almost the entire session of the Senate to-day Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah,) occupied the floor in a discussion of the Philippine question. He went deeply into the Constitutional phases of the question, and his argument was largely legal and technical. He is opposed to the holding of the Philippines.

In opening his speech Mr. Rawlins had read the bill of Mr. Spooner conferring authority upon the President to govern the Philippines until Congress otherwise provided.

"That bill," said he, "is but the prologue of the swelling act in the imperial theme. Those people, the Filipinos, never acknowledged their allegiance to this Government. Hence they are not in insurrection against the United States. A war of aggression is being waged against them. The purpose, I believe, in drafting the bill proposed by the Senator [Spooner] is to secure a recognition by Congress of a state of war in the Philippines. It comes to us in disguise and for the purpose I have stated, and to relieve the Administration from its present anomalous situation."

After saying he presumed that the speeches of Senators Beveridge and Lodge voiced the sentiments and presented the programme of the Administration, Mr. Rawlins said:

"I am opposed to the carrying out of this programme. No vote of mine will aid in carrying into effect the policy outlined by those Senators. I oppose the programme because it is in violation of the fundamental principles upon which our free institutions are erected; because it is in opposition to the Constitution; because it proposes to rule by a despotic power and not by rights secured under the Constitution; because it is not expansion but retrogression of all that we have held highest, and because it is unjust, immoral, and a breach of the plighted faith of this Nation."

Later on in his argument Mr. Rawlins, referring to the "open door" in China, for which much credit had been given Secretary Hay, said it was purely an English triumph, not a triumph for this country.

"What right has a great trust of nations like Russia, Great Britain, and Germany to form a conspiracy and declare to China 'Our behests you must obey,' and then proceed to parcel out the markets, and possibly the territory, of China?

"The 'open door' achievement of the Secretary of State is on a par with his achievement known as the Hay-Pauncefote treaty."

At the conclusion of Mr. Rawlins's speech the Senate passed eighty-six private pension bills, all there were on the calendar. After a brief executive session, consideration of the Alaska Code bill was resumed.

EDWARD PETTINGER DEAD.

Friend of "Boss" Tweed, Once Wealthy, Passes Away in an Almshouse.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, March 12.—Edward Pettinger, said to be the last surviving member of a famous dinner and dance given by "Boss" Tweed in a clubhouse on the outskirts of Mount Vernon thirty years ago, died to-day a pauper in the West Chester County Almshouse at East View. He was in his sixty-seventh year. A few years ago he was worth $300,000, but lost it, it is said, in gambling.

Pettinger was born in the Ninth Ward of New York, and was educated abroad. When "Boss" Tweed became a power in New York politics, Pettinger became the Sheriff's principal auctioneer and the Tammany leader in the Ninth Ward. In 1870 he came to Mount Vernon, where he was elected Township Clerk for three consecutive terms.

The famous dinner party was given in the barn of Cornelius Corson, Tweed's private secretary. The feast is said to have cost $100 a plate. Tweed and Pettinger drove up from the city to attend it in a tally-ho with six horses. Pettinger's wife and daughter, who left him ten years ago, reside in Mount Vernon.

Killed His Wife Accidentally.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., March 12.—James Baker, a gardener employed in Tuxedo Park, accidentally shot and killed his wife on Sunday afternoon while cleaning an old revolver. According to Baker's story, he was sitting before the fire cleaning the revolver, which he did not know was loaded. To his surprise, it exploded. The bullet went through the panel of a door and hit his wife, who was in an adjoining room. Before Mrs. Baker died she regained consciousness and made a statement to Capt. Bush, in which she said the shooting was accidental.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 12.—The Star Department Store, owned by Effreyson & Wolff, was damaged by fire last night. Loss, $50,000; fully insured.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., March 12.—The Montgomery County Court House was destroyed by fire to-day. Most of the records were saved. Loss, $125,000; insurance, $75,000.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 12.—The Springdale Colliery at Mahanoy City, owned by Lentz & Co. of Mauch Chunk, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $50,000, partially insured. The fire was caused by a spark from a locomotive.

OMAHA, Neb., March 12.—Fire to-day consumed the stock of the Omaha Tent and Rubber Company and gutted the Paxton Building. The stocks of Schmoeler & Mueller, dealer in pianos, and of the Nebraska Seed Company were badly damaged. Total loss, $150,000; fully insured.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, warmer; winds becoming fresh easterly.

The northwest low area is moving rapidly eastward and is central to-night over Lake Superior, with a trough of depression extending southwestward into Texas, while the disturbance which was central in North Carolina Sunday night has disappeared.

There was light snow and rain Sunday night from the upper Ohio Valley eastward and in Virginia, and snow flurries near Lake Superior. During Monday no precipitation, to an appreciable amount, was reported within the limits of the United States.

Temperatures have fallen considerably in the lower Ohio Valley and South Atlantic States and in the latter district range from 3 to 17 degrees below the seasonal average; they have also fallen in the extreme Northwest. They continue low in the eastern lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, and are high throughout the interior. From the Mississippi Valley westward they range from 3 to 29 degrees above the seasonal average.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	45	27	19
6 A. M.	42	12	15
9 A. M.	49	17	21
12 M.	59	25	28
4 P. M.	63	30	32
6 P. M.	63	29	28
9 P. M.	56	27	26
12 P. M.	47	26	24

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	24½
Weather Bureau	24½
Corresponding date 1899	33
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	37

The maximum temperature was 31 degrees at 3:30 P. M., and the minimum 12 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 56 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 33 per cent. The barometer registered 30.11 at 8 A. M. and 30.17 at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:15	Sun sets...6:04	Moon sets...4:42

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:41	Gov. Isl'd...6:16	H. Gate...8:12
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:11	Gov. Isl'd...6:47	H. Gate...8:43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Harald, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
N agara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westerniand, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 23 and up to March 317, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York March 17 for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 826, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 830, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 831, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Feb. 13; Sydney, Feb. 14; Auckland, Feb. 19, and Honolulu, March 3, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Mariposa, are due in New York on Wednesday, March 14.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 13.

El Mar, New Orleans, March 8.
Grenada, Trinidad, March 6.
Kensington, Antwerp, March 3.
Louisiana, New Orleans, March 7.
Panama, Bordeaux, Feb. 25.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
San Juan, San Juan, March 7.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

Cuno, Liverpool, March 4.
Lampasas, Galveston, March 4.
Oceanic, Liverpool, March 7.
Winifred, Dartmouth, Feb. 27.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

Aldworth, Antwerp, Feb. 28.
El Norte, New Orleans, March 10.
Kansas City, Swansea, Feb. 28.
Lahn, Bremen, March 6.
Nasmyth, St. Lucia, March 8.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

Buffalo, Hull, March 4.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, March 4.
Oevenum, Lisbon, March 1.
Patricia, Hamburg, March 4.
Philadelphia, San Juan March 11.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

Campania, Liverpool, March 10.
Prins Willem II., Port au Prince, March 11.
San Marcos, Galveston, March 10.
Saratoga, Santiago, March 8.

Arrived.

SS New York, Proctor, San Domingo, &c., Feb. 25, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 A. M.

SS Altai, (Br.,) Morris, Savanilla, &c., Feb. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood, & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 P. M.

SS Evelyn,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1900.

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TAMMANY AND VICE.

We see no reason for suspecting the sincerity of the District Attorney in his proceedings against the gambling places. They have, it is true, been very tardily taken. It was the business of the police to give him the information upon which he could take action. But it has been thoroughly understood, ever since the accession of Tammany and the appointment of DEVERY, that the police was to be run as it was run when Tammany was in power before. The Lexow committee showed how that was. The business of the police, under Tammany, is not to suppress vice or crime, but to blackmail it for the benefit, in the first instance, of the police officers, and in the second of the politicians whom the police officers have to pay for their places. This pleasant and moral condition of the police was amply and in detail established before the Lexow committee, with the result of turning Tammany out. That it should be re-established as soon as Tammany got in again was a foregone conclusion. Nobody has any occasion to be astonished, nobody of experience is astonished at such revelations as have been made within the last week about gambling houses. "You must think, look you, that the worm will do his kind."

Neither was it at all to be expected that a Tammany District Attorney should get himself disliked and distrusted by his associates and superiors in the City Government from looking about on his own account for evidence which was quite safe not to come to him through the normal channel of the police. Least of all was it to be expected of the author of that noble sentiment, "To hell with reform," which brought COL. GARDINER in at the very top of the poll. He has been acting in strict accordance with his motto. If the evidence upon which he could proceed, and was bound to proceed, had not been brought before him and forced upon him, it is highly unlikely that he would have given himself any more trouble now than he has been giving himself heretofore. It is certain that he would not have been bestirred into novel activity by the complaint, not very tactful and not very tasteful, as it is, of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, containing no specifications that called for action. But that, at a time when his place is in evident danger, he should disregard complaints founded upon actual evidence of lawbreaking, was not at all to be expected. We can readily believe that his action has been taken in good faith.

But it will not be believed by any adult male inhabitant of New York that the "organization" is backing him in good faith, or that the virtuous remarks of Mr. JOHN F. CARROLL are anything but flapdoodle. That Tammany should really be in favor of purifying New York by enforcing the laws against vice and crime is a contradiction in terms. It would denote that Tammany was going out of business by suicide. Tammany is simply a partnership with vice and crime, to which its contribution is "protection," and in which its share of the profits is blackmail. It has made a covenant with death, and with hell it is at agreement. When its leader pretends to be in favor of destroying its livelihood he simply means that the case is strong, and that it will be necessary to keep quiet until the danger has blown over. He even finds it necessary, for the time being, to acquiesce in the shutting up of the gambling places and the consequent shutting off of so much of the revenues of the organization.

MILLIONS TO BE WASTED.

The pipes and conduits of various kinds that lie underneath the surface of Elm Street and Fourth Avenue are in the way of the rapid transit tunnel that Mr. MCDONALD is going to build. They must be moved out of the way, for two things cannot occupy the same space at the same time.

Mr. MCDONALD'S tunnel will occupy the middle of the road, a few feet below the street level. It will have four external surfaces—a top, a bottom, and two sides. The pipes to be removed must be replaced either on top of the tunnel, on one or both sides, or at the bottom. There is not room on top. Therefore the pipes must be buried underneath the tunnel, some twenty feet below the street level, or at the sides under the sidewalks.

These propositions have the rich elementary flavor of the stories of "A Boy and A Dog" that thrill the tender bosoms of the students of "The Girl's First Speller." Are they too complex for the understanding of the people of this city? Until THE TIMES called attention to the matter nobody except the Rapid Transit Commissioners and their staff had taken thought about the pipes. The people generally and their paid public servants seemed to think that there were no pipes, or if any were turned up in the digging, Mr. MCDONALD would break them up and have the pieces carted off to the dumps. Nobody had any idea that the city was burning up twenty million dollars or so by not constructing pipe galleries simultaneously with the construction of the tunnel.

If the pipes are buried under the tunnel they can never be got at for repairs or for making gas and water connections. This, we suppose, will be the best solution of the problem.

The civilized and enlightened will instantly cry out that the burial of the pipes at an inaccessible depth would ruin the street and avenue by driving away all business and population. That would be the inevitable effect if the arrangement were permanent. But within a year or two after the completion of the tunnel the people or the newspapers or the City Government or somebody will tardily wake up to the necessity of commodious underground pipe galleries. They will be constructed under the sidewalks, at the sides of the tunnel. They can be very much more rapidly and more cheaply constructed if the existing pipes are not in the way. Then new pipes of all kinds will be put in, the old ones being disconnected and left to moider away down in the bowels of the earth.

It will cost a great many millions to build the pipe galleries as an independent enterprise. The transaction of business and the use of the street invaded will be impossible while the work is going on, for the entire sidewalks will necessarily be torn up. Merchants will be forced to close their doors, and householders to flee to hotels or the woods. That will pile up some millions more of incidental damages, not collectible, of course, but none the less real. Probably the cost of constructing the galleries and the loss to residents, occupiers, and owners will reach a total as great as the cost of Mr. MCDONALD'S tunnel. We shall pay some thirty-five millions for a public work that we might do now for one-fifth of that sum.

It is almost inconceivable that a business community can be so stupid. But the days are slipping by. The tunnel work will presently begin, and no move has been made by the city to authorize the construction of the pipe galleries at the same time.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY SCHEME.

The experience of the United States in subsidies of any kind has not been gratifying. Whenever they have accomplished in any degree the professed object for which they were paid, it has been at a material and moral cost extremely difficult to calculate, and never shown to be compensated by the advantage gained. The essential principle of a ship subsidy scheme is, therefore, discredited at the start, and cannot be defended without definite and conclusive evidence that it will work far better than any other of like kind that has been tried. No such evidence has been produced in the case of the ship subsidies.

There are two avowed aims for the subsidies provided in the bill now before the Senate. The chief one is to meet the large and relatively new demand for ships to carry the export trade which is rapidly growing. The other, which is largely a pretext, is to provide for the needs of the Government in the way of mail service and in transports and cruisers. The bill professes to seek to satisfy these requirements in part by subsidies to American-built ships, and in part by subsidies half as large to a limited amount of foreign-built ships owned to the extent of 51 per cent. by Americans, or contracted for on the 31st of December, 1899. Neither of these aims is really promoted effectually by the provisions of the bill.

Unquestionably we need more shipping to carry our increasing foreign trade. It is a conservative estimate by those familiar with the facts that there could be profitably employed an immediate acquisition of at least 1,000,000 tons. But the utmost amount that can be immediately acquired under this bill is about 200,000 tons. Moreover, every ton of these 200,000 was either actually owned or was contracted for to meet the profitable employment already afforded. It would in any case have been at the service of our trade. No subsidy is required to secure it. Every dollar expended under this provision of the bill is a naked uncompensated gift out of the taxpayers' pockets to the few favored persons who owned or had contracted for foreign-built ships on last New Year's Eve. The subsidy is not an inducement to buy; it is a grant from the Treasury to help pay for what is already bought. It is not even a grant to alleviate a bad bargain. It is a grant to increase the profits of a very good bargain. It is absolutely without excuse, wasteful, and wicked.

Another objectionable feature of the bill as reported is a distinct discrimination against an important class of American owners whose steamers are engaged in the coastwise trade, who may find it convenient or necessary at any time to divert their tonnage to foreign employment; they would be placed at a disadvantage with owners of or contractors for foreign tonnage on Dec. 31, 1899, as these owners of American tonnage would derive no benefit from the bill.

Ex post facto legislation, such as this bill would enact, is always repugnant to law and to reason. If, instead of limiting the beneficiaries to the supporters of the bill who were in the main the owners or contractors of foreign tonnage on Dec. 31, 1899, its terms were amended to apply to all Americans acquiring foreign tonnage during the current year, under the obligation on their part to build an equivalent amount of American tonnage within a fixed period of five years, it would be relieved of one of its most objectionable features.

But the simplest way to increase the amount of American shipping needed in our growing foreign trade is to permit Americans to buy ships for that trade, without conditions. This is not only the simplest way, but it is the most rapid, effectual, economical, easy, and honest. And it will result in the purchase of just so much shipping as can be profitably used and no more. So far as we can see, the only reason why this is not done is that it does not put money into the pockets of the few already wealthy men who will profit by the absurd and scandalous favoritism of the present scheme. Practically this is acknowledged by the plea of the supporters of this bill that if the limitations imposed by it and which make it particularly odious were removed there would not be enough of the subsidy to go around. The people would be satisfied if the whole of the subsidy were left in their own pockets.

THE BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

We have received from the Trustees of the Brooklyn Library a statement of their reasons for desiring an amendment to the act of 1896 taxing the real estate of libraries. It seems to us a very reasonable and fair statement. In substance, what the Trustees wish is the exemption of real property acquired before the passage of the act, with the limitation that such exemption shall be applied only to property immediately adjacent to the main building of a library and yielding an income of not more than $15,000 a year.

The case of the Brooklyn Library is perhaps peculiar, but the Trustees ask for no special legislation, and the principle on which their claim rests is an equitable one of general application. A part of the resources of the library had been invested in real estate for the purpose of securing the revenue therefrom at a time when such real estate was not subject to taxation, and with a view to future occupation. The revenue was, of course, calculated on the basis of no taxation. It was intended for purely public utility. That is to say, no one concerned in making the investment could by any chance derive, or hope to derive, a penny's worth of pecuniary advantage from the exemption from taxation, while the public was benefited because so much more of the revenue of the library was available for library purposes. It is also to be noted that a considerable part of the resources of the library has been contributed by the Trustees themselves.

At present the real property of the library represents a cost of some $600,000. Its expenses are some $20,000. The tax under the law of 1897 is from $2,000 to $3,000 a year. It is not fair—it is hardly decent—that this deduction should be made from a revenue devoted to purely unselfish uses, by a radical change in the law, made after investment in real property had been entered on in the expectation that it would remain as it then was, free from tax. Whatever may be the correct view as to the taxation of real estate hereafter acquired for libraries, it seems to us that there is no room for doubt that property acquired previous to the change in the law, within the reasonable limits proposed by the Trustees of the Brooklyn Library, should be exempted.

DELAGOA BAY ARBITRATION.

A recent dispatch from Berne, Switzerland, announcing that the Arbitration Tribunal had pronounced judgment in the Delagoa Bay arbitration, but on certain points only, may be a mere repetition of the rumors that for the last two years have emanated from the same source, or it may be the actual forerunner of the announcement of the long-awaited award. If the latter, its bearing upon the South African war will be of vital importance. It is for this very reason that we are not disposed to believe that the final judgment will be made until after the conclusion of the war. It is well, however, to consider both sides of the question.

The ultimate decision of the court will probably declare Portugal indebted to the claimants to the extent of about £2,500,000. These claimants are represented in the United States by the widow of Col. EDWARD MCMURDO, who owned the controlling interest in the railway seized by the Portuguese Government in 1889, and the debenture holders and shareholders, who are British subjects. There is no question of Portugal's inability to pay the award, and it has long been pointed out in London that, as the United States Government simply desired to protect the pecuniary interests of its citizens, some business arrangement might be made between it and the British Government by which the latter would assume the sole creditorship. Great Britain would then be in a position to dictate terms of payment with Delagoa, or access through Delagoa to the Transvaal, as the forfeit.

Delagoa Bay once in the hands of Great Britain and nobody doubts that the war would come to a sudden conclusion, possibly without further bloodshed. Nor would the transaction be without manifest advantage to Portugal. Delagoa Bay is to-day worth incalculably more to Great Britain than it will ever be worth again. Now its value may not only be reckoned in treasure, but in the lives that are to be sacrificed. If the Arbitration Court were to render its decision before the close of the war, the British public, made doubly conscious of the present value of Delagoa Bay to them, would insist upon their Government taking action along the above lines. Lord SALISBURY would then be placed in a most embarrassing position. Should he give way to popular sentiment he would not only trample upon the peculiar pride of the Portuguese, but his action might involve serious complications with certain powers.

Just as British possession would at once annihilate the political value of the Transvaal, so the ultimate supremacy of Great Britain in the Transvaal will greatly reduce the commercial value of Delagoa Bay. And it is owing to the very fact that Great Britain has thus far religiously pursued the war entirely independent of a possible occupancy of Portuguese East Africa that confidence has been restored in Lisbon and the moral aims of Great Britain's undertaking are better appreciated in other Continental Courts.

The reluctance of the Portuguese Government last Autumn to bring before the Cortes the treaty actually negotiated with Great Britain, by which the latter was to have free passage through Portuguese East Africa in case of war, probably closed the incident, as far as it concerns the British Government and the present war. At no time have there been signs that the occupancy of Delagoa Bay by her Majesty's forces was meditated in the near future. Lord ROBERTS is fighting his way northward and eastward as though Delagoa Bay were as unavailable as its German neighbor. Only the other day the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. WILLIAM ST. JOHN BRODERICK, announced in the House of Commons that there were no negotiations pending between the British Government and Portugal regarding the acquisition of Delagoa Bay.

We have pointed out the contingencies that would certainly arise were the decision of the Arbitration Court made public in the near future. While fully aware of what must be the logical sequel to such a decision, the War Office in London has given no sign that its plans in any way anticipated it. It seems most reasonable to suppose, therefore, that, even if judgment has been reached by the tribunal in Berne, it will not be made public until the end of the war.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—To reform the spelling of the English language ought to be the easiest of tasks. Almost everybody who has given the subject any attention admits that the present system is absurdly and ingeniously bad—that it necessitates the performance of an enormous amount of needless and profitless work, first in learning, and then in practicing it. When it comes to defining the extent and rate of change desirable, and exactly the alterations to be made, differences of opinion begin to manifest themselves, but these differences relate to details rather than to principles, and therefore are of no great consequence. When, however, efforts are made to put in practical operation any of the many improvements that have been suggested, then much opposition, some of it active and some merely passive, is developed. The least judicious opponents of spelling reform make a fetich of the familiar forms of printed and written words, and, as was done in the Massachusetts Legislature last week, talk nonsense about the ugliness of the phonetic combinations, and the cruel hardships that would be imposed on philologists by the establishment of a closer relation between letters and sounds. The thought of substituting "fotograf" for "photograph" moved one of the Bay State lawmakers almost to tears, and, to believe him, if "fotograf" once came into use the origin of the word would be lost forever. This person apparently did not know that the Italians and the Spaniards long ago tried the effect of sensible spelling on etymology, and found that it had no effect at all. As a matter of fact, "fotograf" comes rather nearer to the original Greek than does "photograph," and the same thing may be said for the rest of the phonetic system so far at least as it concerns the Latin and Greek parts of our language. For the spelling of the Latins and Greeks was probably strictly phonetic. If the would-be reformers would only assume that their success depends on devising a practicable method of securing united action, they might accomplish something. The proclamation of a State Legislature, even if it could be secured, would be ineffectual. The English-speaking nations must move together in this, as in other matters. When they once determine to advance, any half-dozen philologists can point out a straight road.

—It was not in 1899, or because of anything done by Englishmen in that year, that the Boers determined to try their strength with Great Britain's. In the comparatively calm days of 1894 Oom PAUL and his people bought $500,000 worth of big cannon in Germany, and spent the same large sum in Austria for rifles. The Krupp guns were delivered the next year, and they included two of what were then the most powerful cannon in the world. They are 48 feet long, weigh 120 tons, throw a shell weighing 2,200 pounds, and burn 904 pounds of powder at each discharge. In 1895 another half-million produced by the taxation of Outlanders found its way to Herr KRUPP, and in return he sent to the Transvaal a number of long-range field guns and several mountain and bush guns especially adapted for use in a hilly country and a hot climate. The next year the Boers began to secure the cannon they have found most effective in the present war—six Creusot guns. The number of these has since increased to twenty-four. The Creusot gun has an arrangement of springs and brakes to lessen the recoil and bring the gun back to its former position within two seconds after being discharged. This gives greater velocity to the projectile and increases the range. The velocity is over 1,900 feet at the muzzle, and the carrying distance is a trifle under five miles, the charge being less than two pounds of powder, and the gun weighing only 3,400 pounds. Eight shots may be fired each minute without heating the metal, and every gun goes into action provided with 144 rounds of ammunition. All through 1896, 1897, and part of 1898 the Boers continued to strengthen their armament and to fortify their capital and their frontiers. Just what the total expenditures for these purposes amounted to it is impossible to say, but when at last the war came they were thoroughly prepared for it. In a way this speaks well for their intelligence, but it hardly bears out the claim that they are a people who turn their thoughts to fighting only under compulsion.

—Nobody could have read the letter from "J. F. M." which we published yesterday without an impulse to congratulate the hero of "the Lucania incident" upon his good fortune in having afoused a defender at once so able and so ingenious. The letter certainly did put Mr. MILHOLLAND'S interruption of the Anglo-American celebration of Gen. CRONJE'S capture in a new light, and we hasten cordially to admit that in the paragraph in this column devoted to the matter, not enough attention was paid to the fact that the scene of the episode was the Lucania's dining saloon, at a time when well-behaved Anglophobes had all the rights and privileges of the other passengers, and should not have been forced to hear speeches with which they did not agree. But did not our correspondent carry his defense unnecessarily far, and so weaken it? He was certainly mistaken in writing that our paragraph by intimation charged Mr. MILHOLLAND with discourtesy because he did not participate in a jubilation over the British victories in South Africa. It criticised only his interruption of the festivities. Then, again, while it was in dubious taste to bring international politics to a steamer's dining table, the offense committed was neither as great as, nor like, that which would have been committed if a Mormon Elder had forced his fellow-passengers to listen to a eulogy of polygamy. The views in regard to England and the Transvaal war expressed by "J. F. M." at the end of his communication are, to common knowledge, held by a large majority of the persons likely to assemble in the first cabin of an English steamship. The same thing cannot be said about the theology taught by JOSEPH SMITH, and reflection on that fact will convince our correspondent of the irrelevancy of his comparison.

—Mr. ARNOLD WHITE, who created something of a sensation in London a few weeks ago by an article denouncing "smart society" as the greatest of England's dangers, was at once fiercely attacked as a calumniator and enemy of the aristocracy. In a second article Mr. WHITE declares that his opponents make a serious mistake when they confound smart society with the aristocracy. For the latter he professes profound respect and much confidence. But, he continues, "smart society, being destitute of culture, and not remarkable for breeding, assumes too much in identifying itself with aristocracy. Smart society has no more pride of race than an army mule, and is as likely to beget posterity of value to the nation. It is only necessary," he continues, "to remember the characteristics of the best of our old governing families in order to show that there is nothing in common between them and the libertines and triflers who wish to be regarded as aristocrats. Renegades with historic names are to be found in bad smart society. But their presence no more invests the licentious popinjays of our modern 'Parc aux Cerfs' with aristocratic distinction than the visit of JUDAS to his paymasters imparted apostolic sanctity to the High Priest." Then he indulges in a note of warning. "The smart set," he says, "are the worst enemies of the aristocracy, because they are the raw material of revolution. But if the smart set is to be 'scotched,' the great families must renounce their policy of silence, refuse to sanction by their presence the social saturnalia of the smart set, and come forward in person to insist on a higher level of decency and behavior in general society, and a higher standard of efficiency being exacted from our public servants. If they neglect their duty, they will fall with the rest." Here, certainly, is much for the "smart set" to reflect upon.

TYRANNY OF THE SERVANT GIRL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We hear and know of many plans, well-contrived and executed for the benefit of workingmen and women, boys and girls, for their relief, comfort, or amusement, and it is conceded by all that such work is good.

Can you tell of one movement of any sort to relieve housekeepers from the tyranny of the "general houseworker"? Is there no place from which they can be graduated and given a certificate to show their qualifications for the position they are to occupy in the house, so that one may be certain of their sobriety, honesty, and cleanliness? Also, that they are versed in certain fixed laws of economy of everything from time to fuel and water as well as knowing the simple first principles of cooking and other branches of work in the household, and a thorough reliability as far as their duties extend? At present the state of the average servant is an absence of the above qualities and the presence of indifference to all but their own will as to how and when they will do their work, as well as an ever increasing demand for more money. The last is especially the case when a mistress has taught the maid most all she knows, and instead of reaping the benefit of her toil and patience, is confronted with the demand for more money and the remark: "I can get it"—certainly, as a result of one's teaching. You must either grant the extortionate wages or begin the wearisome struggle anew. Is there a solution of the vexing problem? How can a fixed rate be attained for ability, and when are the wages to cease going up? When one considers $18 per month, food, lodging, (in a room which, if rented, would readily bring $15 per month,) what class of female labor is there (even skilled) would have that amount of money clear at the end of the month? They have the advantage of very little wear on their clothes, which an out-of-the-house worker has to pay for. If only some of the many clubs would take up this matter, which more than any other affects the well-being of all men, and alas, more so all women, we might be able to see our way out of this state of inability to cope with the modern "help."

PERPLEXITY OF A FAMILY OF TWO.
New York, March 11, 1900.

JUSTICE OF THE BRITISH CAUSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue entitled "Peace and South Africa" was exceedingly interesting. Seldom, I think, is it the privilege of man to read an argument so utterly regardless of facts, and so directly contrary to all American ideas and ideals.

To say "that the Transvaal Government could have had peace with all independence as to internal affairs," &c., "is beyond dispute," is as near to the truth as any other assertion, that is manifestly false. The war was "inevitable," as the greatest English statesmen have asserted, again and again, because it was "necessary" that England should have "paramount authority in South Africa," and the ability to regulate the internal affairs of those who were unfortunate enough to be her neighbors as she deemed to be best.

It is a most remarkable circumstance "that the wrongs suffered by the English in the Transvaal, difficult as it was to bear those wrongs," didn't bear at all heavily upon Uitlanders from France, Germany, and America, although they were subject to precisely the same regulations, nor did these much-vaunted and highly imaginary "wrongs" operate to discourage immigration, even though the new arrivals went to the Transvaal, accepting the hospitality of that State with their eyes wide open. If this conspiracy against an independent State succeeds in South Africa, why will not the same logic apply in North America, and the British Government come to the conclusion that the welfare of her colonists in Canada requires that Britain shall be the "paramount authority" on this side of the Atlantic, and, therefore, immigrants to "the States" from her realm should be entitled to vote here, without being subjected to the "indignity" of renouncing their allegiance to Great Britain?

"The task of enlisting the confidence and co-operation of the Boers [after they are conquered] does not seem to be a hopeless undertaking" in your eyes, because, it is implied, the blessings of being under enlightened English rule will be so obvious. Then why, pray, are their fellow-countrymen, who have enjoyed all of these precious privileges in Cape Colony for generations, in a state of open or incipient revolt? They certainly have enjoyed exceptional advantages for testing this rule, and, experience being the best teacher, the only conclusion which can be drawn is that it is not so unmitigated a blessing as Mr. Lecky and your editorial would lead us to suppose.

Mr. Editor, would it not be better to talk sense, to adhere to facts, to tell the truth, to be Americans, and respect and sympathize with those who are fighting for God and home and native land, whether they speak one language or another, whether they are weak or strong in numbers, because we still believe in the "inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," which should be the heritage of all, and because we still hold that the Eighth Commandment "Thou shalt not steal" applies with as much force to a collection of individuals like Great Britain as to the single citizen who endeavors to take by force that to which he has no claim? EDWARD NILES.
New York, March 12, 1900.

THE NEW PHARMACY BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among your correspondence in to-day's issue appears a communication from Dr. J. Austin Kelly of Brooklyn criticising the new Pharmacy bill, which from his point of view has "pernicious aspects." There may be just reason for his remarks, but in presenting his case before your readers it seems to me that the doctor has intentionally treated pharmacists generally with contempt and ridicule.

Without in any way defending the bill, I would like to point out that the term "a drug-store drudge" is hardly applicable to a man who is learning the practical part of pharmacy so as to qualify himself in that particular branch of medicine. Dr. Kelly is of the opinion that "any competent physician is familiar with all the theory of pharmacy and as well posted or better than the best-trained drug clerk ordinarily is," and that the "tactus eruditus of the art"—he has my thanks for calling our profession an art—"can be mastered by any person with ordinary intelligence and normal fingers in the short space of a week." After twenty-five years' experience in wrestling with physicians' prescriptions this statement appears absurd. Dr. Kelly might possible master the tactus eruditus of his own prescriptions, maybe, in seven hours, but it would be another story when called upon to fill secundum artem prescriptions from all sorts and conditions of his professional brethren.

Physicians are liable to make mistakes, like other men; to order poisonous doses of drugs, &c., and it is part of the pharmacist's training to detect these errors and act as a check. Two heads are better than one, though one may belong to a qualified physician. In this respect the public safety is more assured, as in most drug stores all prescriptions are carefully checked before being sent out.

Dr. Kelly, in contemplating arrests and fines for presuming to dispense medicines, shows his contempt of pharmacists as business men, as he infers that a pharmacy, though presided over by many registered proprietors and clerks, would be unable to fill his prescriptions. Well, it is a sad fact that we pharmacists come across many prescriptions written by medical men which no one could fill as written; and that is where the tactus eruditus comes in. E. S.
New York, March 11, 1900.

RELIGION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A word on Mr. B.'s letter, "Religion in Public Schools," printed in to-day's issue. It is a pleasure to know that at last one man has been found capable of solving that vexed question, "Should religion be taught in our public schools?" His solution of the question is: Morals and not religion, that is, the laws of morality and not the dogmas of religion should be taught to the child. He is right. It is passing strange that we never thought of that before.

Of course, Mr. B. means by morality that some acts are morally good, and other acts are morally evil, and likewise he means by acts, human acts, acts which a man is master of, to do or not to do. The light in which the "laws of morality" consider them is their agreement with or opposition to, man's rational nature. For that agreement or opposition is their moral good or evil. The teacher, therefore, must instruct the children thus: "Children, you ought to do this," and "you ought not to do that." Suppose a bright boy should ask the teacher, "Why ought I do this? and why ought I not do that?" or, in other words, On what are the laws of morality based? Do they include the idea of God? If so, do they include God's expressed will to punish those who do not obey the laws of morality? Is not the child entitled to know the why and the wherefore? If the "laws of morality" include the reason of such laws, and the reason of such laws includes the idea of God, are we not at once in the domain of religion? If the laws of morality do not include the idea of God, will Mr. B. kindly prepare a treatise on morality up to date? If they include the idea of God, how much of God or His will must the teacher teach the child? How much must the teacher know about God, His will, His works? From what source is the teacher to derive his knowledge of such truths? Suppose the bright boy should ask, "Why must I believe to be true what you say?" What would Mr. Teacher say?

I fear Mr. B. did not think of all this. Yet the solution of the whole question hangs on these very pertinent questions. Who is fit to answer these questions, the minister of God, or a public school ma'am at $500 a year? AN INQUIRER.
Orange, N. J., March 11, 1900.

Name and Address Wanted.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be obliged to "Triloboe," who sent a letter to the editor, if he will kindly send his name and address to this office.

NUGGETS.

Not Politics or Politic.

"Well, how's politics down in Kentucky?"

"Oh, don't call that state of things 'politics'; call it 'hysterics' or 'epilepsy.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

Foolish.

Rivers—I froze my foot going home in the street cars the other night.

Brooks—That was an idiotic thing to do. My feet froze, too, but I didn't freeze them.—Chicago Tribune.

Revised Version.

"'Why stand ye here idle all the day?'" asked the taxpayer, who is fond of quotations.

"Because," replied the party of the second part, "I am a city employe."—Chicago News.

Honest About It.

Gotham—I suppose all of those portraits were handed down to you by your ancestors?

Wabash—Ancestors nothing! They were handed down to me by the auctioneer!—Yonkers Statesman.

Expansive Invitation.

Mother—Was your aunt glad to see you, and Tommy and Frankie and Fred?

Johnny—Yes, ma'am.

Mother—Did she invite you to call again?

Johnny—Yes; and she told us to bring you and Papa and Susie and the dog next time.—Harlem Life.

A HUMAN LIFE.

James Foley, Jr., in The Bismarck Tribune.

A ship that throbs along in dire distress
Till lost in oceans of forgetfulness.

A tangle of sweet flowers, whose petals turn
To ash of unfulfilment in an urn.

A wisp of tangled threads, whose parted ends
No deft hand joins, no endless effort mends.

A play whose fickle players merely greet
And go and leave the story incomplete.

A bud that opens brilliant at the dawn,
Flings sweet perfume a moment and is gone.

A breath between a cradle and a bier,
The blending of a smile, a sob, a tear.

A book whose pages turn with each new day
Till Time has read the tale and cast away.

A mask worn till a passing play is done
To cloak a wraith and hide a skeleton.

A lie, whose ghostly semblance is concealed
Till in a shroud its untruth lies revealed.

A thing that shapes the sod for a brief day
And dies and leaves its faithful slave mere clay.

A story that is told ere 'tis begun,
A song that only whispers and is done.

A thing that chains the lightnings and that stirs
The deep—the elements its messengers.

Lord of the sea and sky, a ruler proud
That quakes at storms and trembles at a cloud.

That comes and goes on wings unseen—a germ
That grows to fill a grave and feed a worm.

PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Physicians Decide Chinaman Died of the Disease—Chinatown to be Thoroughly Examined.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—At a special meeting of the Board of Health, held to consider the plague situation, there were present, besides the members, Dr. Kinyoun, Federal Quarantine Officer; Dr. Cassaway of the United States Marine Hospital Service, and Prof. Armstrong of the University of California. Dr. Kinyoun reported that all of the animals at the quarantine station on Angel Island, which were inoculated with virus from the body of the Chinese who expired a few days ago under suspicious circumstances, had died, with the exception of the monkey, and it was in a dying condition. An autopsy on the rats and guinea pigs showed that they had developed symptoms of the genuine bubonic plague.

After discussing the matter the board decided that the Chinese who died at 1,001 Dupont Street had been afflicted with the plague. A request was made for 100 volunteers of the medical profession to make a house to house examination and aid the board in thoroughly fumigating and disinfecting the entire quarter. The work will begin at once.

When he learned of the contemplated action Chinese Consul General Ho Yow said:

"I believe this is nothing more or less than a ruse on the part of the Board of Health to prevent the liability of damage suits which have frequently been threatened on account of the outrageous acts of last week in quarantining the Chinese quarter. There never was any bubonic plague in Chinatown.

"The house in question was made the subject of a thorough examination, and I will not hesitate to say that the public need not be alarmed. The man was sick for some time, and died of an ailment which is common, though not contagious.

"If any more attempts are made to blockade the Chinese quarter we are prepared to procure injunctions from the courts, and will protect the rights of our people as far as possible."

Plague Appears at Buenos Ayres.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The State Department has been informed by the United States Minister at Buenos Ayres that the bubonic plague has made its appearance at that important commercial port.

SBARRETTI WILL REMAIN.

Bishop Refuses to Heed the Protest of Cubans Who Call to Ask Him to Resign.

HAVANA, March 12.—The special committee appointed yesterday to wait upon Mgr. Sbarretti and to present to him the protest against his appointment as Bishop of Havana made their visit to-day. The protest which they submitted set forth that a majority of the Catholics in the island were Cubans and desired a Cuban Bishop. It also asserted that those who thought otherwise were "enemies of Cuban independence and progress."

Mgr. Sbarretti informed the committee in reply that he could not abandon the position, as he had been sent there by the Pope. Later in the day the Bishop said:

"I do not think the people who are protesting quite realize what they are doing. I have come to Cuba as a friend of the Cubans, and also as a matter of duty."

Secretary Root Sees Matanzas.

HAVANA, March 12.—Secretary Root, Gov. Gen. Wood, Gen. Ludlow, Gen. Chaffee, the ladies of Mr. Root's party, and a number of officers left this morning by special train for Matanzas. They had breakfast on board the train and spent the time at Matanzas in viewing the city, reviewing the Tenth Infantry and the Second Cavalry, and taking luncheon with Gen. Wilson. They took the train again at 5 o'clock and dined on the Ajucate sugar estate, after studying the process of grinding. They had returned to Havana at 9 o'clock this evening.

GERMAN AGRARIANS DEFIANT.

Because Paragraph 14 of Meat Bill Will Be Rejected They Work Against the Naval Bill.

BERLIN, March 12.—The Agrarians already accept as a fact the news that the Government and the Bundesrath will not accept Paragraph 14 of the Meat Inspection bill. To-night the Agrarian press prints defiant articles. The Deutsche Tageszeitung bluntly declares that, if the Government will not favor agriculture, the Agrarians cannot vote for the Naval Augmentation bill. The Freisinnige Zeitung says that the Cabinet's change of mind came very late. Count von Posadowsky-Wehner yielding only to Prince Hohenlohe's direct demand.

The Kreuz Zeitung, in an article headed "America Accommodates Herself," asserts that "American vessels are now being specially built to carry fresh meat imports to Germany."

On March 25 the Executive Committee of the Federation of Husbandry will meet at Hanover and pass a resolution covering a number of important questions, including the question whether the Naval bill is to receive any aid from the Agrarians.

The Chambers of Commerce at Hanover, Breslau, Frankfort-on-the-Main, and Hildesheim have publicly protested against Paragraph 14, and the Hamburg shippers will hold a protest meeting to-morrow.

Sunday at the Paris Exposition.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The President has sent instructions to United States Commissioner General Peck, at the Paris Exposition, to see that Sunday is observed as far as possible in the American section during the progress of the exposition. Whether these instructions contemplate the closing of the American section on Sunday has not been disclosed, but it is believed that the determination of that question will be deferred by Mr. Peck until after he has consulted with the exposition authorities.

Starvation in Barbados.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 12.—The condition of the laboring population in Barbados is so bad that arrangements are on foot to send 20,000 people to St. Lucia. Starvation is driving the black population of the island to desperation, and the troops, who under the scheme of imperial defense should have left Barbados for St. Lucia, have been ordered to remain in Barbados. Incendiarism continues rampant there.

Cardinal di Canossa Dead.

VERONA, Italy, March 12.—Cardinal L. di Canossa, Bishop of Verona, is dead. He was the oldest member of the Sacred College, and was Austria's candidate in the conclave which elected Pope Leo.

Grip Kills Two Berliners.

BERLIN, March 12.—Baron Buddenbrock, father of the sport of trotting in Germany, died to-day of the influenza. Herr Ludol Parisius, a leading Liberal Parliamentarian, has also succumbed to the disease.

Berlin Upholsterers Strike.

BERLIN, March 12.—Two thousand five hundred Berlin upholsterers have gone on strike.

Italian Pugilist Dead.

PARIS, March 12.—Guydo, the Italian boxer who met James Jeffries some months ago in Paris, died last Saturday in the Hospital Boucicaut. He was admitted to the institution about the middle of February, when his case was diagnosed as tuberculosis in its advanced stages.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY.

Stock Increased $15,517,200 to Redeem 4 Per Cent. Debentures.

ALBANY, March 12.—The Consolidated Gas Company of New York City to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of capital stock from $39,078,000 to $54,595,200.

The capital stock, as increased, consists of 545,952 shares of the par value of $100 each. The increase of $15,517,200 is to be used to redeem the outstanding 4 per cent. debentures of the company, issued for stock of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, and aggregating $36,000,000.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Irving Again in "Robespierre" at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

"Fra Diavolo" in English—The Japanese Actors at the Bijou—Gossip of the Stage.

Sir Henry Irving began his Spring engagement, limited to a fortnight, at the Knickerbocker Theatre, last evening in the presence of an audience no less distinguished in appearance, and not less enthusiastic, than that of his first night last November. The play was Sardou's "Robespierre," and Irving's portrayal of the protagonist, in spite of a very noticeable hoarseness in his speech, was as vigorous, picturesque, and impressive as ever. Lacking a strong central situation and a real contest of character, and aiming rather at a photographic than a poetic representation of a historical epoch, this play, ably translated into nervous and effective English dialogue by Laurence Irving, cannot be fairly regarded as a great drama, but it is not to be despised on that account.

It enables one of the greatest of actors to embody with splendid effect an intelligible conception of a famous and fascinating personage, and lends to the actor ample opportunity for the revelation of some of his best artistic traits. Irving's picture of Maximilien Robespierre will long be remembered, and his acting in the scene of recognition with Olivier, in the wonderfully well-contrived window scene and, in a lesser degree, in the episode with the ghosts in the conciergerie, satisfies the expectations of those who look for an extraordinary exhibition of dramatic art.

The ingenious and interesting sequence of scenes in Act III. was particularly effective, as it seemed, last night, and the force and sincerity of Irving's acting awoke the audience to a great burst of applause.

He was forced to make a speech of thanks in which he declared that in their Winter tour of the United States he and his people had met with great welcome, great bounty, and great weather. To the weather, he was sorry to say, was due the absence from the scene of Miss Terry, who was recovering from her indisposition, however, and would surely be able to act with them next week.

He also spoke a few words in behalf of Miss Milton, who, in Miss Terry's rôle, was obviously burdened by a particularly arduous task.

Miss Milton's acting as Clarisse de Maluçon was capable, but lacked, of course, both the matchless eloquence and the personal charm of Miss Terry.

Because of Miss Terry's absence the sidewalk speculators lost much money. They were left, at 8 o'clock, with many tickets on their hands. Most of these they managed to dispose of during the evening at low prices, and before the fourth act the auditorium seemed to be nearly filled.

REVIVAL OF "FRA DIAVOLO."

Castle Square Opera Company Gives a Pleasing Performance.

Auber's opera "Fra Diavolo" was revived at the American Theatre last night by the Castle Square Opera Company. It was presented in the same pleasing manner that characterized the production made last season. The familiar solos and choruses were, almost without exception, admirably sung, and the performance was marked by the vigor and spirit for which the organization has become known.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon the management was notified that Miss Maude Lillian Berri, who was to have sung the rôle of Zerlina, was ill and would be unable to sing. Miss Gertrude Quinlan, almost without rehearsal, sang and acted the rôle in a thoroughly delightful manner. Reginald Roberts, William Pruette, Sibyl Francis, and Charles Meyers handled their respective rôles well.

"The Flying Dutchman" at the Opera.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer" was given for the third time this season. "Tristan und Isolde" had been scheduled for the evening, but owing to the illness of Mr. Van Dyck the ominous little posters appeared at the outer gates early in the day. The audience was not one of the largest of the season, as might have been expected in the circumstances. Furthermore, the management had considerable difficulty in arranging its choral forces. A performance of "Faust" was given in the Borough of Brooklyn last night, and it had been arranged to send all the chorus there, as only a few men are required in the first scene of "Tristan und Isolde." The chorus was finally divided into two parts between Brooklyn and Manhattan.

The only new feature of last night's performance was the appearance of Mme. Ternina as Senta, th rôle having been previously sung by Mme. Gadski. It was a foregone conclusion that Senta would be easily within the scope of Mme. Ternina's powers, but it was plain that vocally she was not at her best last night. Her tones were neither steady nor absolutely true when she sang mezza voce, and this went far toward destroying the dramatic effect of her ballad. The element of contrast, which is so important in it, was marred. In her subsequent work she was happier, and the second act closed with the audience in an approving state of mind.

The other members of the cast were the same as heretofore. Mr. Bertram is certainly at his best as the unfortunate Van der Decken, and the same thing may be said of Mr. Pringle as Daland. Mr. Dippel was a capable Eric, and Mme. Schumann-Heink made the small part of Mary distinct and interesting. It should be noted that the demi-chorus, which appeared at the Metropolitan last night, sang the German text. This is an achievement so rare as to be worthy of mention.

THE JAPANESE ACTORS.

Sada Yacco and Otjiro Perform Now at the Bijou Theatre.

The troupe of Japanese players, about whose goings-on so many profound words have been printed, transferred their performances last evening from the Berkeley Lyceum to the Bijou Theatre, where their show was looked at by a fairly large assemblage of spectators. The move gives them the advantage of accessibility, but it places them in a theatre associated with acrobatic farce of native origin, with mother-in-law, alimony, and barroom jokes, "coon" songs, and hustlers.

The wrestling and sword play of these performers is remarkably skillful. Their posturing seems sometimes graceful to Western eyes, and is always odd. The superficial details of their exhibition are all interesting and novel, and there is some appreciable dramatic quality in the doings of Otjiro, and especially in those of the woman, Sada Yacco.

The animated statue, the combat, and the suicide of the lovelorn Geisha are much talked about by people who have seen this show. Later in the week the Japanese folks will produce another piece called "The Faithful Wife," which some imaginative person has described as "the Japanese Othello," thus leading to the report that "Othello" is in their repertory, and further, to the yarn that they are proficient in Shakespeare's plays.

Frau Schlueter's Benefit.

No member of the company of the Irving Place Theatre is more popular among our German playgoers than Frau Wilhelmine Schlueter, who acts the motherly dames and dowagers of comedy. She had her annual benefit last night, and the house was crowded by her friends. Her rôle was the Dowager Duchess in "Der Goldene Kafig," by Felix Philippi, which was acted for the first time in this country.

Like all of Philippi's plays, it contains more talk than action, and its revelation of character is slow and labored. But it should serve very well in Herr Conried's bill for the three nights he can spare for it.

Fräulein Ada Merito, who has been out of the bill entirely too much this season, bears a prominent rôle gracefully, and with adequate power. She will also act Hero to the Leander of Carl Wagner in Grillparzer's famous tragedy Thursday night.

At the Murray Hill Theatre.

The Donnelly Stock Company is giving a creditable revival this week at the Murray Hill Theatre of Edward E. Kidder's picturesque play, "Peaceful Valley." Ralph Stuart, as Hosea Howe, displayed a thorough conception of the part. A. B. Gillam was an effective Gotham Ford, and Miss Dorothy Donnelly gave a good impersonation of Virginia Rand. Georgia Welles played Niobe Farquhar and Mrs. Thomas Barry was Phyllis Howe. The other important rôles were taken by H. B. Gillam, Thomas L. Coleman, and William Redmund. Next week's attraction will be Shakespeare's "As You Like It," for which Miss Bijou Fernandez has been specially engaged to play the part of Rosalind.

Mme. Modjeska's Engagement.

Miss Loftus, having withdrawn from Mme. Modjeska's company, Miss Kate Dalgligh resumed her place last night, taking the part of Leonie de Villegontier in "The Ladies' Battle." Miss Dalgligh has played leading rôles all the season with Mme. Modjeska. She will act Queen Elizabeth in "Mary Stuart" Thursday evening. Mary Hall, another member of Mme. Modjeska's company, who gives promise of success, is a niece of the Hollands.

Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall.

Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall programme this week is a strong one, combining merit and attractiveness. The leading feature is Minnie Seligman and her company in the one-act sketch "Comedy and Tragedy," by W. S. Gilbert. The play has a superb setting. The other specialities were Carrie Behr, eccentric comedienne; King and Gray, acrobats; Smith O'Brien, character vocalist; Elliott Busch, The American Comedy Four, Williams and Tucker in their slang classic, "Skinney's Finish"; Willard Simms and Jennie Graham and the Senetts in their comic acrobatic act, "The Irishman and the Monkey."

Theatres and Music Halls.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Besides Miss Loftus in the long bill at this house were Oro, Bernard, and Oro, in their sketch, "Scenes in Chinatown". James Richmond Glenroy, H. V. Fitzgerald, Lavender and Johnson, and kalatechnoscope pictures.

EDEN MUSEE.—The cinematographic reproduction of the "Passion Play" attracted many people to the Musée last evening. One hour was occupied in showing the pictures which make up the various tableaus. As the pictures appeared they were explained in detail.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Primrose and Dockstader with their modernized minstrelsy began a week's engagement last night. They presented an excellent programme to an exceptionally large audience, which applauded the dancing and singing of Primrose and laughed heartily at the witticisms and negro songs of Dockstader.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Cissie Loftus reappeared in vaudeville yesterday, giving her mimicry specialty at both the afternoon and evening performances. The other excellent features were Montrell, the juggler; Lew Hawkins, minstrel monologist; Cardownie Troupe, dancers; Smith and Cook, comedy acrobats, and the three Westons.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The "High Roller" company entertained the patrons of this theatre with a skit called "On a Trip to the Paris Exposition," which was followed by a burlesque on "The Great Ruby" and an olio including George Yeomans, Crawford and Harte, the Washburn sisters, Cooper and Reynolds, and Kittie Raymond.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL.—An excellent vaudeville bill is the feature, with John W. Ransone and his impersonations of Richard Croker heading the long programme. Richard Harlow sang several selections. The remaining part of the programme contained specialties by Dolan and Lenhart, Lewis and Ryan, Hines, Remington, and Dixon, and many others.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The bill as presented yesterday was amusing and entertaining. The double-bodied enigma will close his engagement Friday night, and will sail for Europe Saturday. Juggernaut, the Hindoo limbless wonder, and Delphi, the orange-headed girl, remain attractive features of the bill. There are a number of other attractions in the curio hall, and a double variety troupe in the theatre.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—A strong and evenly balanced vaudeville bill was offered to large audiences yesterday. The attractive features were a clever sketch by Marie Wainwright and her company, entitled "Josephine versus Napoleon," and a musical sketch by Lydia Yeamans Titus, assisted by Frederick J. Titus. Harry Watson and his company, Salaret, Knox Wilson, Jules Keller, Bonita, A. D. Robbins, Spencer Kelley, and others made up the remaining part of the bill.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—The musical play, "A Runaway Girl," reappeared last evening before a large audience. The tuneful numbers, "Listen to the Band" and "The Boy Guessed Right the Very First Time," were received with rounds of applause, and James T. Powers's comedy was as clever as ever. The company has been materially changed since Augustin Daly presented the piece, but not for the worse. Van Rennselaer Wheeler was Guy Stanley, Arthur Cunningham, the Italian brigand, Paula Edwards was the cockney gipsy, and Maie Celeste played the title rôle.

TWO PLAYS TO BE WITHDRAWN.

Last Weeks of "Madame Butterfly" and "Naughty Anthony."

David Belasco announces the last two weeks of "Madame Butterfly," owing to its production next month at the Duke of York's Theatre, in London, under the management of Charles Frohman. "Naughty Anthony," at the Herald Square Theatre, is also to be withdrawn. The latter play will go on tour, opening in Brooklyn, when Charles E. Evans will resume the stage after an absence of several years and play the leading rôle.

The following attraction at the Herald Square Theatre will be Miss Mary Sanders in "Little Nell and the Marchioness." The play is founded on Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," and at one time was a feature of Charlotte Crabtree's repertoire. The play with Miss Saunders in the leading rôle was first presented in Boston Several weeks ago, and is now being played in the principal cities of Canada.

"NAUGHTY ANTHONY" SOUVENIRS.

Four Hundred Pairs of Stockings and 250 Orders Distributed.

When David Belasco announced several weeks ago that he would distribute silk stockings as souvenirs to every woman who attended the fiftieth performance of "Naughty Anthony" at the Herald Square Theatre last night, he little thought that this useful article of wearing apparel would cause the trouble and excitement that it did in the lobby of his theatre. Women, some escorted, others unescorted, were on hand early—long before the scheduled hour for the opening of the door—ready to scramble for the much-sought-for souvenirs. To their surprise, upon entering the theatre, they were confronted by three pretty girls, specially engaged from an up-town dry goods store, attending a counter where the stockings were handed out.

The auditorium resembled a dry goods establishment during a bargain sale of hosiery. Frequently the women found fault with the color they received—the ruling hues being pink, light blue, and green—and returned to the counter to change them. This caused a blockade, in which many women lost their escorts, and it was not until long after the curtain was up that the audience, which was composed mainly of women, was seated. Many men purchased tickets expecting that they would receive a souvenir, but upon being informed that the hosiery was only for women demanded that their money be refunded.

After the audience had been seated it was found that 400 pairs of stockings had been distributed, together with orders on a Broadway dry goods store for 250 pairs more.

Proctor Gets Philadelphia Theatre.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—It was announced to-day that F. F. Proctor of New York has leased the Park Theatre here for $15,000. He will add it to his circuit of continuous performance houses. The present lease, held by W. J. Gilmore, expires in July.

Mildred Holland in a New Play.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 12.—Miss Mildred Holland appeared at the Star Theatre to-night in Theodore Kremer's new four-act romantic play, "Aria," which is an adaptation of Schiller's "Kabal und Liebe."

Kaiser to Attend a Launching.

BERLIN, March 12.—On Thursday, at the launching of the Russian cruiser Askold, Emperor William is expected to speak in a philo-Russian sense. He will be accompanied by Count von Bülow, and the Empress with several of the Princes, will attend the ceremony. The Russian Embassy will also be present.

Engagement of Miss Helen Benedict.

The engagement is announced of Thomas Hastings, the architect, and Miss Helen Benedict, daughter of E. C. Benedict. Miss Benedict is noted as a four-in-hand whip and is very popular.

THE REV. C. M. SHELDON'S NEWSPAPER EXPERIMENT

The Topeka Daily Capital Is Now Under His Direction.

TELLS STAFF WHAT HE WANTS

First Page Will Contain Articles on the Indian Famine, Militarism, and the Prohibition Law.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 12.—"The main purpose of the paper will be to influence its readers to seek first the Kingdom of God."

The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, who to-day assumed editorial and business control of The Daily Capital, which he will retain one week, will make this announcement in his editorial outlining his policy to-morrow morning. The Capital during this time will be a "newspaper," the word "news" being defined by Mr. Sheldon as anything in the way of current events that the public ought to know for its moral and spiritual development. The paper will be absolutely non-partisan, and partisan political news will receive scant notice.

All editorial and important local matter will be signed by the writers. There will be no Sunday paper, but instead a Saturday evening paper suitable for Sunday reading.

"May God bless the use of this paper to the glory of His kingdom on earth," says the Rev. Mr. Sheldon in concluding his editorial.

THE FIRST ITEM A PRAYER.

The first item on the first page to-morrow will be a prayer written by Bishop John A. Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is as follows:

"A Morning Prayer.—I will try this day to live a simple, serene life, repelling every thought of discontent, self-seeking and anxiety; cultivating magnanimity, self-control, and the habit of silence; practicing economy, cheerfulness, and helpfulness.

"As I cannot in my own strength do this, or even with a hope of success attempt it, I look to Tee, Lord, my Father; in Jesus Christ, my Saviour; and ask for the gift of the Holy Spirit."

Mr. Sheldon went to the office at 8:30 o'clock this morning and will be on duty until the paper goes to press to-morrow morning. At 10 o'clock he had a conference with the correspondents of Eastern papers, and promised to meet them each evening at 7:30 o'clock and give out certain information concerning his work. At 11 o'clock he met the local force of the paper and gave out the assignments for the day.

A page will be devoted to local news. The leading features for to-morrow will be reports of a temperance revival and an anti-cigarette meeting.

INSTRUCTIONS TO REPORTERS.

Mr. Sheldon instructed the police reporter that in case of a murder or other crime to write a bare statement of the facts. If he had space to spare, instead of filling it up with the usual details, he should go into a discussion of the causes leading up to the crime.

During the conference the sporting editor remarked that there would be a bowling contest at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms to-night.

"I think," said Mr. Sheldon, "that that is good, clean sport. You may print it."

The dramatic editor asked instructions about theatres.

"We shall not want anything of that kind," Mr. Sheldon said.

One page has been reserved for telegraph news, which ordinarily occupies about three times that space. The Associated Press reports are being much blue-pencilled.

The market reports will be cut from four columns to one. All quotations on stocks and bonds, giving options and other matter involving transactions in futures have been consigned to the waste basket, and only the actual cash prices of grain, produce, &c., will be quoted.

A notable feature of the paper will be the method of handling advertisements. They will be banished from the news and editorial pages, and will be bunched in places reserved for them. The censorship here is even more rigorous than in the news columns, and a large quantity of this class of matter has already been cut out, including all relating to patent medicines. The familiar corset advertisements of the magazines, accompanied by cuts, have sought in vain for space. No retail advertisements from Kansas City or other out-of-town tradesmen will be accepted. Mr. Sheldon holding that this would be an injury to home merchants. The twenty-dollar-suit-of-clothes-for-$14.75 style of advertisement is also barred.

MATTER ON FIRST PAGE.

The Capital will appear with a radical change in style and make-up. Practically the only feature that will be familiar to its regular readers will be the title headline. The first page, for instance, ordinarily devoted exclusively to telegraph news, will not have a line of the current news of the day. Instead the page will be given up to discussions on what Mr. Sheldon considers the most important questions now before the world. There will four leading articles on this page, the first being devoted to the famine in India, under these headlines, and the following introduction:

STARVING INDIA.

FIFTY MILLION PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE FAMINE.

CONDITIONS GROWING WORSE INSTEAD OF BETTER—THE URGENT NEED OF AID FROM CHRISTIAN AMERICA.

The Capital knows of no more important matter of news the world over this morning than the pitiable condition of famine-stricken India. We give the latest available information of the progress of the story in the following articles.

Here follow statements from the Rev. J. E. Abbott of the Bombay mission and Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India.

"Militarism," is discussed to the extent of about 1,200 words, the leading article under this heading being extracts from a pamphlet on the subject by a Baltimore physician, Dr. Richard Thomas, who treats the war evil as a disease epidemic in all latitudes. He discusses its causes, dangers, and cure, and urges the religion of Christ as the only remedy.

The third first-page article is a column and a half symposium on the Kansas prohibitory law, and is made up of brief statements from leading politicians and educators of the State.

The fourth and last important article is in the form of a letter to Mr. Sheldon from the Young Men's Christian Association of Colorado, appealing to the Christian people of the country to establish a home for consumptives at Denver.

MR. SHELDON'S EDITORIAL.

The editorial matter will be switched from the fourth to the second page. Following the title and the usual business announcement will appear a list of the employes of the paper, from editor to galley boy, which will be kept standing throughout the week. The leading editorial will be an outline of the paper's policy during the week, and, in part, is as follows:

THE TOPEKA CAPITAL THIS WEEK.

Last December the owners of The Topeka Daily Capital asked me to assume entire charge of the paper for one week, and edit it as a distinctively Christian daily.

I accepted the invitation on condition that I received no financial compensation, and that a share of the profits be used for some benevolent work, and named the week beginning Tuesday, March 13, 1900, as the week for the experiment.

With the hearty co-operation of every person connected with the paper, and with the help of the wisdom that I have prayed might be given me from Him who is wiser than any of us, I shall do the best I can.

If a thousand different Christian men who wished to edit Christian dailies should make an honest attempt to do so, the result might be a thousand different papers in very many places. In other words, these Christian editors might arrive at different conclusions in the interpretation of what is Christian. It is, of course, the furthest from my purpose to attempt to show in a dogmatic way what is the one thing that Jesus would do in every case. The only thing I or any other Christian man can do in the interpretation of what is Christian in the conduct of this paper is to define the term "Christian" as the best that can be done after asking for divine wisdom, and not judge others who might with equal desire and sincerity interpret the probable action of Jesus in a different manner. With this understanding, I will state in part its general purpose and politics.

It will be a newspaper. The word "news" will be defined as anything in the way of daily events that the public ought to know for its development and power in a life of righteousness. Of necessity the editor of this paper, or every other paper with this definition of news, will determine not only the kind, but the quantity of any particular event which ought to be printed.

The importance of one kind of news compared with another kind will also determine the place in the paper in which matter will be printed. If it seems to the editor that it contains subjects representing great causes that belong to the profoundest principles of human life and are the most important, they will be given in the first part of the paper, whether they are telegraphic items or not.

It might easily become the settled policy of a prominent paper similar to this one to consider the detailed account of an unusual battle of less importance to the reader than an account of the usual daily destruction being caused by liquor. The first page of The Capital this week will contain what seems to the editor to be the most essential issues that affect humanity as a whole.

The paper will be non-partisan not only in State politics, but also in National politics. I do not mean to say that a Christian daily cannot be partisan. This is simply my interpretation of Christian as applied to this part of the paper's life.

On the liquor question the paper will advocate the prohibition of the whole liquor business from Maine to California and all around the globe. By prohibition I mean the total extinction of the curse of making, selling, buying, and drinking intoxicating liquors; its extinction by legal enactment, by personal total abstinence, and by every form of State, home, church, and school education that Christians can devise.

The great social questions of the age will be given prominence, the selfishness of mankind in every form of greed, commercially and politically, will be considered as of more serious consequences to us as a people than many other matters which too often engage the time and attention of mankind.

The paper will declare its abhorrence of war as it is being waged to-day, not only in Africa, but in the Philippines and everywhere else.

WILL NOT BE DOGMATIC.

On matters of "finance" or "tariff" or "expansion," and matters of public concern which have to do with measures of this character, the editor has personal opinions, which may or may not be voiced in this paper. If he gives expression to them it will be in no dogmatic or positive manner, as if he knew what the whole Christian truth was concerning them.

In regard to many of these questions I do not know what is the Christian answer to them. In regard to others, my study of them has not yet resulted in convictions that are strong enough to print. I do not wish to declare through this paper a policy concerning certain political measures which are not clear in my own mind.

The main purpose of the paper will be to influence its readers to seek first the Kingdom of God. A Nation seeking the Kingdom of God first of all, will in time find right answers to all disputed questions and become a powerful and useful nation.

Editorial and other articles written by reporters will be signed by the writers. The exceptions will be small items and such local and telegraphic news as in its nature does not require signatures.

There will be no Sunday paper, but instead a Saturday evening edition suitable for Sunday reading.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the many friends everywhere who have sent me words of encouragement. It has been impossible for me to answer them personally. I also wish to express to the host of Christian correspondents who have sent me assurances of their prayers for this week's work, my deep acknowledgement of the source of whatever strength I have felt in preparing for a task which lies beyond the reach of any merely human effort.

May God bless the use of this paper to the glory of His kingdom on earth.

Mr. Sheldon gave these additional instructions to his reporters: "Only clean sports are desired. In dealing with crime, make little more than a bare announcement, leave out all horrible details; give the causes of the crime. Find out whether liquor or scandals; they will not be printed; waste no something else brought it about. Avoid all time on them."

In the first batch of copy submitted to Mr. Sheldon to-night by the telegraph editor was The Associated Press account of the army estimates submitted to the British Parliament. In a short time it came back with an editorial comment to the effect that such news was a terrible commentary upon our Christian civilization. It is Mr. Sheldon's policy to follow important news stories with editorial matter.

Besides this comment on the news from London, there will be a cartoon on the editorial page depicting the horrors of war.

At 11 P. M. it seems probable that the war news will be the feature of the telegraph page, the rumors of early peace being considered as Mr. Sheldon as the best possible news that can be obtained.

A five-hundred-word story on "The Religious Outlook in Kansas City," scheduled by a Kansas City correspondent, was promptly accepted by telegraph.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edward R. Bell.

Edward R. Bell died last night from heart disease following pneumonia at his home, at 50 West Twenty-first Street. He was eighty years old. He had been ill several weeks. Mr. Bell was born in 1820, at 72 Greenwich Street. He held the commission under President Van Buren of Chief Engineer in the survey of the north-eastern portion of the United States, in connection with the Webster-Ashburton treaty with Great Britain. He afterward became a banker, and was in partnership with his brother, Isaac Bell, in Mobile, Ala. He came to this city about thirty years ago, and engaged in the cotton commission business under the firm name of Lemoyne & Bell. He retired from active business twenty years ago. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and was connected with the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Mr. Bell was twice married. His first wife was Miss Caroline Farnum of Philadelphia, by whom he had one child, Mrs. Edith Opdyke of this city. His second wife was Miss Eliza Soutter, daughter of James Taylor Soutter, President of the Bank of the Republic, and a sister of Mrs. Morgan Dix. Of this marriage there are two surviving children, Gordon and Bertrand Bell. Mrs. Bell died some years ago.

Mr. Bell was one of the oldest members of the Union Club, and was one of the founders of The Players. He was a member of the National Academy of Design and of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was one of the first members of Grace Church.

William Nicoll.

William Nicoll of Islip, L. I., died Sunday at Babylon, L. I., at the home of his son, former Supervisor William J. Nicoll. He was eighty years old. The land on which he was born was granted by Queen Anne of England to Mr. Nicoll's ancestors, one of whom, Matthias Nicoll, came to this country in 1664, and was appointed Mayor of New York in 1671. The son of Matthias Nicoll became the proprietor of the large tract of land at Islip, which still remains in the possession of the family.

Mr. Nicoll was School Commissioner of Suffolk County from 1856 to 1861. He was for twenty years a Warden of Emanuel Church, at Great River, L. I., and was also a delegate to several of the general conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

He leaves a wife, who was Miss Sarah A. Nicoll, a distant relative, and two sons and two daughters. Mr. Nicoll was an uncle of Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, United States Navy, and of Major Gen. William H. Ludlow, United States Army. The funeral will be held Wednesday morning at Christ Church, Babylon, L. I.

Obituary Notes.

CAROLINE REINHAD, one of the pioneer residents of Wakefield, died yesterday at her home on the White Plains Road, where she had resided for fifty-one years. She was seventy-two years old.

JOSEPH LYMAN CLARK, ninety-one years of age, died yesterday at his home, in Bloomfield, N. J. Mr. Clark was well known in the general hardware business. He leaves three daughters and two sons.

Mrs. HARRIS A. PUNTER, one of the oldest residents of Mount Vernon, is dead. She was born in Hoxton, England, eighty-five years ago, and had resided in Mount Vernon nearly half a century. She was one of the founders of the Baptist Church in that city.

NORMAN H. BECKER, Cashier of the Exchange National Bank of Seneca Falls, died at Constantinople on Sunday, after an illness of five days. He started six weeks ago with his daughter for a trip through the Holy Land. He was prominently identified with several of the leading manufacturing interests of Seneca Falls and Waterloo.

Mrs. WILHELMINA SCHAUS, the mother of Herman Schaus, head of the Schaus Art Gallery at 402 Fifth Avenue, died yesterday at Weisbaden, Germany. She was eighty-six years old. Mrs. Schaus was born in Nassau, Germany. Her husband, Carl Friedrich Schaus, a college professor, died in 1896. Mrs. Shaus leaves two sons and five daughters.

Major GEORGE P. EDGAR, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday afternoon at his home, in Rahway, N. J. He was a member of the old Seventh New York Veterans, and was Major of the Fourth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, until appointed as aide on the staff of Gen. John C. Frémont. At the time of his death he was a member of Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., of this city. He leaves three sisters. He was seventy years old.

Capt. WILLIAM C. KIRKMAN died at his home, at Little Neck, yesterday, from pneumonia. Capt. Kirkman was born in Denmark in 1828. After visiting almost every part of the world as a sailor, he located in Greenpoint in 1852. He engaged in the oyster and clam business, and when the catch at Little Neck Bay began to diminish he lost his fortune in trying to plant oysters in the bay. In recent years he peddled fish in Little Neck and vicinity. His second wife and three children by his first wife survive him.

HENRY MACKANESS PROWETT, eighty-six years old, died suddenly of heart disease at Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday. When a young man Mr. Prowett invested largely in New York real estate, which to-day is worth several hundred thousand dollars. He also owned considerable real estate in Connecticut. Mr. Prowett had engaged in both the drug and hardware business in Norwalk and for a number of years was President of the Norwalk Lock Company. He had served as Treasurer of the South Norwalk Baptist Church Society from the time he was a young man.

Capt. JOSEPH W. GELRAY, United States Army, retired, died at the Parker House, Boston, of apoplexy. He was sixty-three years old. He enlisted as a private in Company A, Second Massachusetts, in 1861. He received on Aug. 3 of that year a wound which resulted in the loss of his right arm, and he was wounded also at Antietam and at Gettysburg. On July 25, 1864, he was appointed to a Captaincy in the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, and on Dec. 7, 1864, he was made Major in the Fourth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. He entered the regular army July 28, 1866, as Captain in the Forty-fifth Infantry, was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel March 2, 1867, and was retired Dec. 15, 1870. Capt. Gelray will be buried in Arlington Cemetery, Boston.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. DRESS SHIRTS. E. & W.
Correct in fit.

DIED.

BEEBE.—In Boston, March 11, Arthur Appleton Beebe, M. D., son of J. Arthur Beebe, aged 28 years.

BELL.—On Monday, March 12, at his residence, No. 50 West 21st St., Edward R. Bell, in the 81st year of his age.
Relatives and friends invited to attend funeral from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Thursday, March 15, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CONNOR.—Suddenly, on Monday, March 12, 1900, Cleveland A. Connor, at his residence, Tenafly, N. J.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVIS.—On Sunday, March 11, 1900, at her late residence, 24 Washington Square North, Ethel M., wife of John H. Davis.
Funeral services at the house Wednesday, March 14, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment private.

HALL.—At Montclair, N. J., March 10, 1900, Annie Elizabeth, wife of Robert M. Hall.
Funeral from her late residence, 40 South Willow St., Tuesday, March 13, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet 1:20 train Lackawanna Railroad.

KIP.—On Saturday, March 10, at the residence of her daughter-in-law, 252 7th St., Jersey City, Nancy H. Kip, widow of Samuel Kip of Kip's Bay, N. Y., in her 93d year.
Services Tuesday, March 13, at 1:30 P. M.

MACKENZIE.—March 11, of pneumonia, Kenneth Scott, beloved son of George and Ettie Mackenzie.
Funeral from 758 Forest Avenue, March 14, 2 P. M.

MENZIES.—At Waterville, Me., on March 10, 1900, after a brief illness, William Menzies, M. D., son of William Menzies, Jr., and Kate G. Berry of New York.
Funeral services private and interment in Woodlawn Cemetery at convenience of family.

MERRIMAN.—At 57 West 75th St., New York City, on the 11th inst., Harriet E. Merriman, wife of Corydon H. Merriman.
Onondaga and Cayuga County papers please copy.

MOTT.—On Saturday, March 10, Elizabeth Mott, widow of James Mott, in her eighty-seventh year.
Funeral at the Westbury Meeting House, at 11 o'clock Tuesday, the 13th.

NICOLL.—On Sunday, March 11, 1900, at Babylon, L. I., N. Y., William Nicoll of Islip, L. I., in the 80th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, West Islip, Babylon Station, on Wednesday, March 14, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Great River, Islip.

PIKE.—On March 12, 1900, Charlotte F. Pike, aged 6 years and 10 months.
Funeral service at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Tuesday, March 13, at 11 A. M.

PROWETT.—Henry Mackaness Prowett, suddenly, at his late residence, Norwalk, Conn., March 11, 1900, in his 87th year.
Funeral Thursday, March 15, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will meet 12 o'clock train from Grand Central Depot.

SCHAUS.—On Sunday, March eleventh, 1900, at Wiesbaden, Wilhelmine Z., widow of Carl Friedrich Schaus, in her eighty-sixth year.

STEVENS.—On Saturday, March 10, at 37 5th Av., Robert Livingston, Jr., son of Robert Livingston and Mary S. Stevens, aged 4 months.
Funeral at Trinity Church, Hoboken, on Tuesday, March 13, at 3 o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—On Seventh Day, March 10, 1900, at East Williston, L. I., Eliza W., daughter of William E. and Anna W. Townsend, in the 14th year of her age.
Funeral on Fourth Day, March 14, 1900, at 3 P. M. Carriages will be at East Williston upon arrival of train leaving Long Island City at 2:05 P. M.

TRIPP.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday, March 11, 1900, Anna A., only daughter of Mary E. and the late Augustus J. Tripp.
Funeral from Grace Church, Erie and Second Sts., Jersey City, Wednesday, 1 P. M.

VERMILYE.—At Middletown, Conn., on the 11th inst., Wm. G. Vermilye, in the 59th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held in the chapel of the Presbyterian Church at Englewood, N. J., on Wednesday, March 14, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet the train leaving Chambers St. at 10 A. M.

WILLIAMSON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Sunday, March 11, Benjamin, eldest son of the late Chancellor Williamson.
Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend the funeral services from Trinity Church, North Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, March 14, at 2 o'clock. Friends are requested to omit flowers. Interment private.

KANE LODGE, NO. 454, F. & A. M.
Brethren: You are summoned to attend Emergency Communication of Kane Lodge, to be held in the chapel of St. Matthew's Church, West 84th St., Wednesday morning, March 14, at 11:30 o'clock, for the purpose of holding Masonic services over the remains of Brother William D. Tenison.
GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

A—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Hitchcock Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42 St.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.
From Brooklyn Ferries by Electric or Elevated R. R. New York office, 1 Madison Av.

DEATHS REPORTED MARCH 12.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ANDREWS, George, Rockland, Me.	35	10
ARONCHLONE, Jane, 16 Downing St	36	10
BULLETT, Carlotta T., 5th Av. Hotel	60	11
BRIGATI, Theodoro, 43 Thompson	1	11
BARRY, Daniel J., 334 E. 39th St.	1	11
BUZZI, Emma, 119 Baxter St.	1	10
BEEBE, Lillie, 317 E. 26th St.	31	10
BALUSCCI, Paolo, 323 E. 109th St.	1	11
BEGGYN, Joe, 1,396 2d Av.	1	10
BUDLAT, Lena, 687 6th Av.	26	12
BUDD, Dora, 18 Avenue A	2	11
BERKMULLER, Franz, 332 E. 93d	66	10
BONGINSO, Caterina, 165 E. 2d St.	20	11
BULL, Edith R., 422 W. 18th St.	34	10
BUCHANAN, Susie E., 431 E. 14th	22	10
BURGET, Helen, 515 E. 70th St.	1	12
COCHRANE, Peter, 215 E. 76th St.	70	11
COSENTINA, Maria G. S., 93 W. 3d	1	11
COHEN, A., 190 Madison St.	1	11
COWIE, Mary, 1,429 Madison Av.	74	11
CARLYLE, Ethel J., 106 W. 20th St.	1	11
CILLA, Maria A., 330 E. 107th St.	18	11
COYLE, Michael H., 248 W. 21st St.	43	10
COLLINS, Grace, 408 E. 20th St.	1	11
CARTWRIGHT, Edward, 1,826 2d Av.	1	12
DAVIS, George, 241 E. 139th St.	70	11
DEVRIES, Leonie, 127 W. 34th St.	30	11
DEVINE, James E., 300 E. 67th St.	44	10
DI MATTEO, Michael, 201 Chrystie St	1	11
FILINI, Virginia, 319 E. 106th St.	2	11
FRIEND, Isadore, 154 Forsyth St.	29	10
FLYNN, Margaret, 769 2d Av.	40	11
FROMKES, Herbert, 234 E. 115th St.	1	12
FARRELL, Lizzie, 3 Washington St.	3	10
FRANKESE, Rosina, 65 Cherry St.	1	12
FARRELL, Matilda, 174 E. 85th St.	72	12
GETHIUS, Antoinette, 127 W. 16th St.	1	12
GOODWIN, Matilda E., 247 5th

BRIGHT FOR ANTI-RAMAPO

Believed that Efforts to Strangle Legislation Will Fail.

AN AMENDED BILL PREPARED

Requires Unanimous Approval of Contract by Board of Estimate—Favored by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 12.—The efforts being made to hold the bills aimed at the Ramapo Company in the Legislature will probably fail if the efforts being made to-night are any criterion. An amended bill has been prepared and will be offered in committee.

The new bill will provide that the separate consents of the Controller and Mayor of New York City need not be necessary to a contract with a water company, but that the unanimous consent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to which both those officers belong, shall be necessary.

The bill most favored by those desirous of legislating for the protection of the city provided:

It shall not be lawful for the Commissioner of Water Supply to enter into any contract whatever with any person or corporation engaged in the business of supply or selling water for public or private use and consumption, unless, preliminary to the execution of the contract, the assent of the Board of Public Improvements and the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, together with the separate written consent and approval of both the Mayor and the Controller of the City of New York of the proposed contract in all its details, shall be given by resolution to the execution of such contract as submitted, and it shall not be lawful for the said City of New York or for any department thereof, to make any contract touching or relating to the public water supply, and especially the increase thereof, with any person or corporation whatsoever, save in accordance with the provisions and requirements of this act, which said provisions and requirements are hereby declared to establish the exclusive rule for the making of such contracts.

The proposed new measure reads:

It shall not be lawful for the Commissioner of Water Supply to enter into any contract whatever with any person or corporation engaged in the business of supplying or selling water for public or private use and consumption, unless, preliminary to the execution of the contract, the assent of the Board of Public Improvements and the unanimous approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York of the proposed contract in all its details shall be given by resolution to the execution of such contract as submitted, and it shall not be lawful for the said City of New York, or for any department thereof, to make any contract touching or relating to the public water supply, and especially the increase thereof, with any person or corporation whatsoever, save in accordance with the provisions and reuirements of this act, which said provisions and requirements are hereby declared to establish the exclusive rule for the making of such contracts.

It is understood that Gov. Roosevelt is in favor of the new measure, and that he is not in favor of the various bills substituted for the original ones.

THE GOVERNOR'S RAMAPO MESSAGE.

May Be Sent in After Forestry Matter Is Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—Gov. Roosevelt, it is said to-night, is preparing to send an emergency message to the Legislature in relation to legislation against the Ramapo Water Company.

Those who have his confidence say he is only waiting until the Senate takes action on his nominations for Forest, Fish, and Game Commissioners, and that he will then speedily send in his Ramapo message.

The Governor's friends in the Legislature understand perfectly his position in the Ramapo matter, and recent talks that some of the members have had with him have convinced them that he is fully determined.

It is said that the reason for drawing up the new Ramapo bill, which does away with the necessity for securing the separate consents of the Mayor and Controller, and leaves the approval to the unanimous vote of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, is that the friends of the measure believe it would be establishing a bad precedent to give the Controller the power of veto.

Mr. Fallows to-night predicts the passage of his bill.

TO CONDUCT EXPOSITIONS.

Bill to Incorporate Industrial and Commercial Exhibition Company of New York Introduced.

ALBANY, March 12.—An act to incorporate the Industrial and Commercial Exhibition Company of New York and to authorize this company to acquire real estate in any portion of New York City to erect buildings thereon for the purposes of such exhibition was introduced to-night by Assemblyman Slater.

The following are named as incorporators: Cyrus O. Baker, Jr., Frederick Booss, William C. Breed, Charles Bright, David S. Brown, Thomas Brydon, William Cauldwell, Henry Chapin, Jr., Frederick W. Cole, R. Lindsay Coleman, Charles W. Calton, James Clark Curtin, Edward L. Cushman, Robert M. Cushman, James B. Dill, John H. Dohrman, James Douglass, James Drew, James Elliott, Charles H. Follmer, Allen W. Harrington, Sylvester C. Hill, William Homan, Andrew H. Kellogg, Charles H. Knapp, Lee Kohns, Daniel Lewis, Paul Libby, William Luhmann, Lucius McAdam, John Jay McKelvey, William A. Mauda, Frederick W. Mattocks, George W. Mitter, John H. Mooney, William C. Moore, Frank Oberkirch, Eugene F. Perry, Frank M. Peters, Samuel P. Porter, George L. Putnam, Frederick A. Ringler, James Rowland, John H. Scatchard, Paul Sonntag, Cyrus A. Stevens, James Howard Sweeter, John F. Talmage, Seth S. Terry, Lucien C. Warner, James M. Waterbury, Louis Windmüller, Franklin Wiley, Carl C. Wille, Daniel T. Wilson, Herman Wippermann, and William H. Yale.

The company's capital stock is $5,000,000, divided into 500,000 shares. By a two-thirds vote of the stockholders they may increase this to $10,000,000. It shall not commence business until at least $1,000,000 is subscribed for and 10 per cent. paid in.

The corporation is authorized to acquire real estate and construct such buildings as may be necessary for the establishment and carrying on of international, national, State, city, and other expositions of periodical or permanent character. In case the owners of 60 per cent. of the property to be taken agree to the purchase price, the company may institute condemnation proceedings. Power is given to lease to the United States, the State, or any foreign country, or to any corporation any part of the company's property for exhibition purposes.

Mortgage bonds to the extent of $20,000,000 may be issued, and the right is given to build over any street, under the supervision of the Department of Public Improvements, and, with the permission of the Mayor and Municipal Assembly, to close temporarily or permanently any portion of such streets or avenues.

New York City is also authorized to establish a park adjoining the company's premises and to allow the corporation use of the park during its expositions. The city is also authorized to appropriate $100,000 a year to be distributed in prizes for such an exhibition.

The bill further provides for the appointment of eight Exhibition Commissioners by the Governor, eight by the Mayor, and sixteen by the President of the corporation.

APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

Senator Grady Attacks Item for Supt. McCullagh's Department.

ALBANY, March 12.—The Appropriation bill for the year, carrying $16,977,000, was passed without comment in the Senate to-night, but a few minutes later Senator Grady, for the minority, protested against what he termed the undue haste used.

Senator Grady said the bill contained partisan legislation in providing $197,800 for the Superintendent of Elections, the establishment of whose department the citizens of New York City, he declared, regarded as an insult to their honesty.

"When the bureau was established in 1898," said Senator Grady, "a total appropriation of $158,200 was made. That was the limit. In two years that appropriation has grown to $197,800. Look through the payrolls and you will find the name of Hawkes, a tobacconist, who never did a stroke of work. You will find the name of Hun, a sailor, perhaps scarcely able to read and write. You will find that Nicholas A. Knox drew pay from June to the present time for tying up registration books one day and untying them the next. If this is not a bonanza I'd like to find one.

FOR ADJOURNMENT MARCH 31.

Concurrent Resolution Passed by Assembly—Senate Likely to Change Day to April 6.

ALBANY, March 12.—As was expected the concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of the legislative session on March 31 was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Allds to-night and was immediately passed without discussion.

The resolution was then sent to the Senate, where it was read and referred to committee. It is probable that the resolution will be amended by this body, fixing the date for April 6.

APPELLATE JUSTICES BILL PASSED.

Mr. Weekes's Measure Will Relieve Court Congestion in This City.

ALBANY, March 12.—Mr. Allds, leader of the majority, objected to-night to Mr. Weekes's bill providing that the Governor shall appoint lawyers of ten years' standing to serve as Appellate Court Justices to clear up the congested calendars in the First and Second Judicial Districts.

Mr. Weekes accused the leader of being unfair, inasmuch as he had pretended to favor the bill all along. The calendar in Greater New York, he said, was so congested that it took two years to reach some cases, and his bill would not only relieve such a condition as now existed, but it was also in the interests of economy.

After desultory debate the measure was passed, 76 yeas and 26 nays.

RAPID TRANSIT AMENDMENTS.

Two Measures May Be Introduced at Albany To-day.

The bill embodying two amendments to the Rapid Transit act, one to make clear the jurisdiction of the Commissioners over all boroughs and the other for the substitution of $1,000,000 in cash or securities for the fifty-year continuing bond, was sent to Albany last night. It will probably be introduced into the Legislature to-day. The Rapid Transit Commission will hold its next meeting on Thursday.

To Amend the Railroad Law.

ALBANY, March 12.—Senator Parsons has introduced two railroad law amendments, one providing that where consent has been given for the operation of a surface road by the property owners, and the land is afterward acquired for park purposes, the company holding such consent shall have authority to operate the road in front of such property. The other provides that where the consents of local authorities have been given on agreements that the percentages of gross earnings shall exceed 5 per cent. the same shall be equalized so that each corporation shall pay 8 per cent. of its gross earnings to the city.

BILLS PASSED BY SENATE.

ALBANY, March 12.—The Senate to-night passed the following bills:

Senator D. E. DAVIS—Appropriating $33,200 for the department of the State Superintendent of Elections for the metropolitan elections district. (Vote, 26 to 21.)

Senator MITCHELL—Increasing the salaries of the Commissioners of Estate and Assessment from $6 to $10 per day.

Senator FORD—Silver Lake Park bill. (Vote, 27 to 20.)

BILLS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, March 12.—Among the bills passed by the Assembly to-night were the following:

Mr. HENRY—Releasing Cooper Union in New York City, from assessment for paving Third Avenue.

Senator McCARREN—Placing the Wallabout Market lands under the sole charge of the Department of Finance of New York City.

Mr. HILL—Increasing the State Board of Pharmacy from five to fifteen members and redistricting the State.

Mr. ROGERS—Appropriating $75,000 to continue the promotion of sugar beet culture.

Mr. DE GRAW—Increasing the salary of the court attendants of the Appellate Division in the Second Department to $1,800.

Mr. COOLEY—Designating the distribution of moneys collected in New York City on account of taxation of fire insurance companies.

Mr. McKEOWN—Providing that stenographers appointed by the Coroners of Manhattan and Brooklyn shall receive a salary equal to that received by the stenographers of the Supreme Court, First and Second Departments.

Mr. BEDELL—Providing that no claim for damages on account of the change or abolishment of any crossing shall be allowed unless notice of such claim is filed with the Railroad Commissioners six months after completion of the work necessary for such change or abolishment.

Senator G. A. DAVIS—Extending the corporate existence of corporations that may be merged into others.

Senator BROWN—Permitting Justices of the Supreme Court to grant injunction orders on Sundays when necessary to prevent irredeemable injury.

Senator BROWN—Amending the stock corporation law so as to provide that books of account of every bank shall be presumptive evidence of the facts therein stated, in favor of the plaintiff in any action or proceeding against such corporation or any of its officers, directors, or stockholders.

Senator MITCHELL—To provide for the improvement of Bronx Park in New York City, allotted to and set apart for the New York Zoological Society.

Senator WHITE—Amending the election law relative to primary elections so as to provide that number on the blank ballot and the envelope must correspond.

Mr. SLATER—Amending the Greater New York charter in relation to undertakings on appeal in abandonment proceedings.

Mr. GARDINER—Amending the side path law and defining the powers of the Commissioners.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, March 12.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the following bills:

Senator AMBLER—Prohibiting the sale of impure, adulterated, colored, or unwholesome cream.

Mr. TRAINOR—Providing that the stock book and book of account shall be presumptive evidence of facts in actions brought against the officers, Directors, or stockholders of corporations.

Senator THORNTON—Repealing the section of the Penal Code which permitted a woman convicted of felony to be sent to a reformatory for women when the sentence was less than one year, and further amending the code by providing that a woman between fifteen and thirty years may be sent to a reformatory.

Mr. TRAINOR—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to the substitution of indemnitors.

Mortgaging of Church Property.

ALBANY, March 12.—Assemblyman Davis has introduced a bill providing that a religious corporation shall not make application to the court for leave to mortgage or sell without the consent of the Bishop and Standing Committee of the diocese; but in case the See be vacant or the Bishop be absent or unable to act, the consent of the Standing Committee, with its certificate of the vacancy of the See or of the absence or disability of the Bishop, shall suffice.

For Kings Court of Registration.

ALBANY, March 12.—Assemblyman McKeown to-night introduced a bill to establish a court of registration, which shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all applications for the registration of title to land in Kings County. The Governor is to appoint two Judges, one of whom shall be an Assistant Judge. The term of office is five years, and salaries $4,500 and $4,000.

Meat Purchase Bill Recommitted.

ALBANY, March 12.—When Mr. Geoghan's bill to compel State and municipal institutions to purchase meats slaughtered and dressed within the State came up to-night in the Assembly, Mr. Morgan of Kings moved to recommit for a hearing, saying that the Controller of New York City desired a hearing. The bill was advanced and then recommitted.

Brennan Jury Commissioner Bill.

ALBANY, March 12.—In the Assembly to-night the Democratic members from Kings attacked Mr. Brennan's bill providing for a Trial and Special Jury Commissioner to perform the duties of the Commissioner of Jurors and the Special Commissioner of Jurors. Mr. Guider declared Mr. Brennan expected to land in the new office of Commissioner. The bill was advanced.

Extension of City's Funded Debt.

ALBANY, March 12.—Senator Featherson to-night introduced a bill authorizing the Controller of New York City to extend any part of the funded indebtedness of New York, Kings, Queens, or Richmond, but the bonds so extended shall not bear interest at a rate greater than 3½ per cent.

TEACHERS' BILL PASSED

Senate Acts on Measure to Provide Funds and Establish Uniform Salaries.

ALBANY, March 12.—The Cities Committee School bill providing for raising funds for the payment of teachers' salaries by levying a tax of four mills and establishing a uniform salary schedule for the teachers was passed by the Senate to-night by a vote of 26 to 17.

The bill precipitated a lively debate. Senator Grady said the bill established a dangerous method of dealing with salaries and struck at the heart of home rule. "Regardless of all other requirements, it fixes a minimum tax for the salaries of a particular department," said he. "The bill provides for raising a tax, whether money is needed or not."

Senator Ford said that the four mills tax feature of the bill was its best feature. The public schools were institutions above all others to be protected. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, he said, appropriated the money for running the school system. This board, he claimed, is composed of politicians, a board hitherly and uncompromisingly partisan.

When it became necessary to make a low tax rate, the board, he said, cut down the appropriation for the teachers, but dealt liberally with the contracts of politicians. The schools, Senator Ford declared, should be made independent of politics. He spoke of the emergency bill already passed to relieve the teachers who had been cut down in salaries and who could not get what was coming to them.

It was not the fault of the Board of Education, he said. They would pay the money if they had it. It was the fault of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment which, in order to create a low tax rate, cut down the appropriations this year nearly $2,000,000. He said the same charge could be made against Mayor Strong's administration, when the Board of Estimate and Apportionment refused to give to the Board of Education sufficient funds to pay the teachers.

Senator Grady said his objection to the bill was that it introduces a vicious principle with regard to the tax budget of the City of New York. He claimed, if passed, it would prove an incentive to other organizations of public employes to attempt to obtain legislation fixing a minimum for their salaries. He cited the bill which the firemen are advocating, that introduced by Senator Ford, which proposes to increase the expenses of the city $3,500,000 annually.

Senator McCarren said that the school authorities and the majority of the school teachers of Brooklyn were opposed to the measure. The proposition to fix arbitrary salaries for teachers in all the boroughs had been tried in the enactment of the Ahearn law of last year, and had been found unsatisfactory.

The only proper measure for the grading of salaries was by the borough boards, which of necessity must be most familiar with the qualifications and requirements of the teachers under their charge. The enactment of this law, he said, would absolutely destroy the school system of Brooklyn, concededly one of the best in the country.

Senator D. F. Davis said in reply to Senator McCarren that the Borough Board of Brooklyn was a Democratic organization, and this bill took away some of the prerogatives which they now enjoy. He denied that the teachers of Brooklyn were opposed to the bill. On the other hand the majority of them desired its passage, as it would assure to them the payment of their salaries which have been withheld from them under the present law.

On the final passage of the bill Senators Ahearn and Grady voted with the Republicans, their votes passing the bill.

Want Gerry Appeal Case Reopened.

ALBANY, March 12.—The State Board of Charities to-day made application through the Attorney General to the Court of Appeals for a reargument of the appeal case in which the Court decided that the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is not subject to the jurisdiction of that body. The counsel for the State Board are ex-Attorney General Hancock, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, and John M. Bowers. The brief of the applicants states that the Constitutional and statutory provisions relative to the powers of the board were overlooked when the decision was rendered.

To Permit Investments in Bonds.

ALBANY, March 12.—Assemblyman Tripp to-night introduced a bill to permit the investment of savings bank deposits in the bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad and of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Bill to Revise Criminal Code.

ALBANY, March 12.—The Statutory Revision bill revising the Code of Criminal Procedure was introduced in the Assembly to-night by Chairman Rodenbeck of the special committee.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Senate last night advanced Assemblyman Cohen's "Dewey Park" bill to third reading.

A bill to authorize conviction of assault in a minor degree in murder trials has been introduced by Senator Armstrong.

Among the bills advanced to third reading in the Assembly last night were Mr. Wilson's bills making the office of Register, Sheriff, and County Clerk in Kings salaried.

Assemblyman Harburger last night introduced two bills, one for 50 cent illuminating gas in this city and the other prohibiting the consolidation of gas companies in Manhattan.

HIS ROMANCE DIED EARLY.

New York Boy Stole Watch from Mother—Weakened in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Love of adventure led George Downing, ten years old, to steal from his mother and run away from his home, 418 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, New York, and come to Chicago. Tired and hungry, and with only 3 cents in his pocket, the boy arrived here to-day, and five minutes later he was telling his story to a policeman.

A day's traveling on a railroad train, with little food and no one to talk to, had taken all the adventurous spirit out of the boy, and it is a penitent youngster who will leave for New York to-morrow, his mother having telegraphed to send him home. He had stolen a watch from his mother and sold it for $25. With the money he purchased a ticket for Chicago.

ARCHBISHOP HENNESSY'S WILL.

He Leaves His Estate to Relatives and Catholic Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 12.—Archbishop Hennessy's will, written Jan. 17 last by himself, gives his estate to Catholic institutions, except that his sister, brother, and two nieces each get a house and his brother in Ireland $2,500, $2,000 going also for masses for his own soul and a further sum for a modest memorial. The church property goes to Archbishops Ryan and Feehan, Mgr. Ryan, and Father Johannes in trust for the next Archbishop.

Of the personal estate the Sisters of the Holy Ghost receive $50,000 for the theological seminary, whose foundation is laid there; German Catholic Orphanage, $3,000; St. Vincent de Paul Society, $2,500; proposed House of the Good Shepherd, $5,000, and three courses shall be established for the benefit of the archdiocese at the North American College, Rome. The residue goes to the Catholic University, the proposed Archdiocesan Seminary, and the Sisters of the Holy Ghost.

GREAT OIL STRIKE IN OHIO.

Tiffin Well Flows 2,400 Barrels a Day of Exceptional Quality.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Private dispatches were received by W. C. Cook, cashier of the Produce Exchange Bank, that Tiffin, Ohio, has been thrown into wild excitement by the opening of a record breaking oil well. The well has a flow of 2,400 barrels a day, and according to the reports only one Ohio well has surpassed this remarkable flow, the famous Kirkbride well.

The well was opened on the farm of Luther Vannette, at the corporation line of the city, but the matter has been kept strictly secret. Standard Oil Company agents are on the ground. The drill reached fountain head of crude petroleum of exceptional purity, stored at enormous pressure, 1,500 feet below the surface of the earth. The well started with a flow of 100 barrels an hour, and before temporary tanks could be erected and the well got under control thousands of barrels of oil had deluged the surrounding country and gone to waste.

STREET RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

Chicago Lines Decide to Pool Issues—All Companies to be Included.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 12.—All arrangements for the absorption of the consolidated interests by the Union Traction Company, it is understood, have been completed. The consolidated lines are "feeders" for the Union Company. W. W. Gurley, attorney for the Union Traction Company, who has returned from the meeting had in New York a few days ago, said to-day:

"All details have been settled, but I am not yet at liberty to give out exact statistics or precise statements. It is safe to say, however, that the consolidation of interests will be completed in the near future. The General Electric interests? Nothing definite has as yet been done toward buying up or amalgamating that company."

COMMISSION RATES FIXED.

Chicago Board of Trade Adopts Stringent Rules on the Subject.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 12.—By a vote of 355 to 385 the Board of Trade to-day declared in favor of the commission rule as proposed by C. L. Raymond's committee of ten.

In the future outsiders will be obliged to pay one-eighth of a cent a bushel commission on all grain, while half this tax will be acceptable from members of the board.

The commission on flaxseed to outsiders will be ¼ cent; lard, 4 cents a tierce; mess pork, 2 1-12 cents a barrel; dry-salted short ribs and dry-salted extra short clears, 12½ cents on each 1,000 pounds.

The rates were made binding and a reward of $2,500 will be paid to any one furnishing evidence that will convict a member of breaking them and such member is liable to expulsion. Cash wheat, corn, and oats in car lots will be sold at a commission of one-half a cent a bushel. Flaxseed, bulk or bags, and cloverseed in car lots, 1 per cent. Cloverseed in less than car lots, timothy seed, and all other seed, 1½ per cent.; bran and millstuffs, $3.50 per car; cornmeal and mixed feed, $5 a car; broom corn, one-half a cent a pound.

In addition to the above shall be charged storage inspection tax, insurance, and other necessary expenses.

PASSENGER AGENTS MEET.

Conference in Chicago to Effect New York Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Pursuant to instructions from their Presidents, General Passenger Agents representing seventy-five railroads operating in the territory west of Chicago met in this city to-day to arrange details for carrying out the agreement of their superior officers, entered into in New York last week.

The Presidents' conference in New York was to learn the desires of the managers of the syndicate regarding traffic questions and other points necessary to the execution of the big pool that now embraces every railroad of importance in the country. The Canadian Pacific, which up to the recent Eastern meeting had refused to go into the trust on account of the low colonists' rates that were being quoted from St. Paul to Pacific Coast points, was represented at to-day's session, the interested roads having agreed to cancel the cheap northern rates. This removes the only obstacle that stood in the way of the plans.

The passenger officers reaffirmed the agreement providing for the abolition of commissiones for the sale of tickets, as did their Presidents. It has been agreed also that after Jan. 1, 1901, the numerous excursion agencies now operated by a number of the railroads and those controlled by private firms under the jurisdiction of the transportation companies shall be abolished. This will mean the discharge of several thousand persons. The big bureau of the Western roads in New York, maintained for the purpose of pooling and routing all immigrants arriving at that port destined for points west of Chicago, will be continued on more economical lines.

AT THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

Game Birds Added to the Exhibition—Results of Swimming Matches and Trap Shooting Contests.

Most of the interest in the Sportsmen's Show at Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon centred in the show of animals. A red deer shed two antlers, and an elk one, and the incomplete exhibition of game birds, which was one of the features of last year's show, was completed yesterday by the arrival of the following birds:

Black and white swans, Egyptian geese, green-winged teal, blue-winged teal, tree ducks, pin-tailed ducks, Gadswall, shovelers, pochards, tufted ducks, Mandarin ducks, wood ducks, English gray and French red legged patridges, the latter the first ever exhibited in New York and the leading sporting bird in Europe, but no relation to the American partridge.

During the evening the trial heats in the half-mile swimming race for the championship of America, the relay race, open to teams from all colleges, universities, athletic and boat clubs; the fifty-yard novice, and the seventy-five-yard hurdle race were disposed of.

Teams of four men each participated in the relay race, the first heat being between the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, the Brookline Club of Massachusetts, and the second team of the Duquesne Country and Athletic Club of Pittsburg. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club team won in very easy fashion, the Brookline boys finishing second. The time was 2:06 4-5.

In the second heat the first team of the Duquesne Club won by over a lap in 2:12 2-5. The Pastime Athletic Club finished second, and the Union Settlement Athletic Club brought up the rear.

Four men started in the hurdle race at seventy-five yards, with one hurdle in the middle of the pool on the surface of the water. They were J. T. Taylor of the Duquesne Athletic Club, W. C. Miller, and L. J. Goodwin of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and S. P. Avery of the Boston Athletic Association. This was a very pretty race, the men swimming together until near the finish, when Miller spurted and won out by about half a yard, Goodwin finishing that much ahead of Avery, who was lapped by Taylor. Miller's time was 0:51 4-5.

The novice race was a long-drawn-out affair, seven preliminary trial heats, and three heats for the winners in these trials being required before the final was reached. This left the four swimmers of the Duquesne Athletic Club to contest against each other, T. Alter winning, with W. Schaumeker second, and C. H. Stein third, closely followed by C. Basler.

E. C. Schaeffer, W. M. Jarman, J. W. Spencer, and T. J. Reilly were the contestants in the first heat of the half-mile race. Schaeffer held back at the start and allowed Spencer to set the pace, the latter holding the lead for about ten laps, Schaeffer then went ahead, resting himself a trifle at the end of each lap, winning finally in 14.32 4-5 by over half a lap. Spencer was second by a lap, Jarman finishing third. Reilly gave up soon after the start. In the second trial heat F. Wenck, G. W. Van Cleaf, H. Denz, and H. D. Holm, were the contestants. Wenck won, with Van Cleaf second, in 14:13 4-5.

In the continuous rifle match, L. C. Buss made a full score of 75, and leads now for first place with 75 and 74, as well as for the first premium, with 367 points in fifteen shots.

The highest score for the day in the Association Championship match at trap shooting, 96, was made by R. O. Heikes. E. D. Fulford and E. Banks each made 94; W. R. Crosby, 93; B. Leroy, 92, and J. Fanning, 91. J. Fanning smashed 49 targets in the continuous match. He was followed by W. R. Crosby, who scored 33, and Dr. Knowlton with 28.

A representative body of Adirondack guides sat down to dinner on Sunday night at Morello's as the guests of Secretary John A. H. Dressel of the Sportsmen's Association and of the officers of the Madison Square Garden Company. Addresses were made by Mr. Dressel, Charles N. Schroeder, Willard F. Hayes, and J. Howard Slater. Toasts to the long life of the Guides' Association and to the frequent repetition of the Sportsmen's Show concluded an evening of enjoyment.

Prizefighting in Brooklyn.

At the Hercules Athletic Club in Brooklyn last night "Dan" Dougherty knocked out Steve Flanagan in the tenth round, after a most brutal fight. "Mysterious Billy" Smith and young Mahoney fought twenty-five rounds for a draw, both being badly battered.

K. A. C. Pool Tournament.

E. W. Scott played in good form in the members' pool tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night, defeating R. E. Fulton by a score of 100 to 58.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Long Island Council won from both Gramercy and Oxford Councils last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Long Island Council—Egelhoff, 186; Thorne, 158; Leopold, 186; Rhoades, 123; Brooks, 131. Total, 685.

Oxford Council—Phillipson, 161; Onince, 121; Zinsser, 88; Thompson, 126; Carman, 154. Total, 650.

SECOND GAME.

Gramercy Council—Andrews, 179; Harper, 114; Walter, 139; Lawson, 111; Schmidt, 120. Total, 660.

Oxford Council—Phillipson, 141; Onince, 173; Zinsser, 110; Thompson, 97; Carman, 122. Total, 643.

THIRD GAME.

Long Island Council—Egelhoff, 143; Thorne, 134; Leopold, 147; Rhoades, 171; Brooks, 157. Total, 754.

Gramercy Council—Schmidt, 149; Harper, 112; Walter, 111; Lawson, 111; Andrews, 215. Total, 698.

The Owl Club was victorious in two games in the Columbia three-men team tournament last night. Scores:

First Game—Owl, 548; Knickerbocker, 451. Second Game—Riverdale, 526; Knickerbocker, 477. Third Game—Owl, 570; Riverdale, 449.

In the Carruthers Brooklyn National tournament the Prosperity team won two games. The scores:

First game—Prosperity, 846; Imperial, 798. Second game—Reinecke, 789; Imperial, 769. Third game—Reinecke, 804; Prosperity, 780.

NEW YORK AGAINST BOSTON.

Honors Divided in a Bowling Contest at Boston Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 12.—A select team of New York bowlers bowled three matches of two games each at the Newtowne Club, Cambridge, last evening against the home club team, the Boston Athletic Association team and a picked team from the Amateur Bowling League of Boston and vicinity. The first match was with the Newtownes, and this New York lost on totals of 1,640 to 1,605, each club winning one game.

In the match with the picked team the New Yorks won on total scores of 1,670 to 1,543, but won only one of the two games. The third match was won easily by the B. A. A., both games being lost by the New Yorks. The New Yorks made an average of better than 825 for each game. In the second game against the league picked team they rolled 906. But for Fuller's great work in the last of the A. A. game in the last shot, when he made a spare, New York would have won one game against the B. A. A.'s.

Starr did the best bowling, his total being 1,070. Klingelhoffer's total was 949, Voorhees's 969, Keller's 970, and Leuly's 993. A peculiar thing about the match was that Leuly was the only man who made a very high score in any one game, and that was just 200. The scores:

NEWTOWNE.

Bowlers.	First.	Second.	Total.
Hales	177	176	353
Kemp	143	121	264
Small	183	171	354
Crockett	183	154	337
Skinner	159	143	302
Team total	845	795	1,640

NEW YORK.

Bowlers.	First.	Second.	Total.
Klengelhoffer	156	151	307
Voorhees	155	172	327
Starr	169	175	344
Keller	155	156	311
Leuly	170	146	316
Team total	805	800	1,605

NEW YORK.

Bowlers.	First.	Second.	Total.
Klengelhoffer	145	180	325
Voorhees	141	176	317
Keller	156	156	215
Starr	161	194	355
Leuly	158	200	358
Team total	764	908	1,670

PICKED TEAM.

Bowlers.	First.	Second.	Total.
Tower	156	124	280
Orne	193	173	336
Marston	163	159	222
Purrington	129	149	278
Richardson	149	153	302
Team total	790	753	1,548

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Bowlers.	First.	Second.	Total.
Hill	183	156	339
Smith	144	191	335
Ainsworth	175	157	332
Hutchins	167	201	368
Fuller	188	187	375
Team total	857	892	1,749

NEW YORK.

Bowlers.	First.	Second.	Total.
Klengelhoffer	164	153	317
Voorhees	158	167	325
Keller	139	205	344
Starr	190	181	371
Leuly	143	176	319
Team total	794	882	1,676

Tournament Games To-day.

Fire Insurance League—London and Liverpool and Globe, Caledonian, Germania, and Royal.

Bank Clerks' League—United States Sub-Treasury, Mercantile National, Mount Morris.

Columbia League—Lotus, Doolittle, Enterprise.

North Side National—Swiss-American, North New York, Empire.

National League—Golden Rod, Fidelia, Imperial.

United Bowling Clubs, Section No. 2—Gotham, Manhattan, Navahoe.

Carruthers' Brooklyn National—Manhattan, Empire, South Paw.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Fern, Brooklyn, Fort Greene.

A BASEBALL WAR MEASURE.

Clubs to be Organized in Cities Where a Rival to the League Was Proposed.

James T. Hart, President of the Chicago Baseball Club, has made the announcement that an American association of baseball players will be organized under the protection of the National League, and that the circuit will consist of Baltimore, Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, and Louisville.

In Baltimore, Washington, Louisville, and Cleveland the grounds have been left tenantless by the reduction of the League circuit to eight clubs, and these grounds will be used in the other cities the grounds of the League clubs will be used. The schedules of the National League and this new association will be so arranged that there will be no conflicting games.

Robert Young, the son of the President of the National League, will, it is reported, be made President of the new association. J. Earl Wagner is to conduct the team in Washington, and Harry Von Der Horst is reported to be the owner of the new club in Baltimore, which William Barnie will manage for him.

This forming of a new association is a "war measure" to fight off the scheme of Anson, Quinn, and McCarthy to organize a rival organization. When the League cut down its circuit it left a lot of ball players out of positions, and these would naturally flock to a rival body. Under the new conditions all these players will be provided for. The fact that teams will be organized in every city that the schemers had expected to locate in, will block the game, as it would prove a losing scheme to attempt to oppose two League clubs in one city.

WON BY 3 POINTS.

Poggenburg Defeated Townsend in a Lively Billiard Game.

By the narrow margin of 3 points Ferdinand Poggenburg of the Liederkrans of this city defeated Arthur Townsend in the first game of the amateur billiard tournament at the Hanover Club, in Brooklyn. This and their games to follow are 300 points each at the fourteen-inch balk-line game. The grill room of the club was crowded with members and their friends.

Poggenburg opened the game with a miss, and Townsend followed suit. Poggenburg opened up a good lead before Townsend got down to work in the seventh inning, when he made a run of 33. He did not make double figures again until the twelfth inning, when he rolled up 19 points on open table shots. He led Poggenburg after the thirteenth inning by 19 buttons, and held the lead until the twenty-fifth inning, when Poggenburg with a run of 19 led by 10 points. In the thirty-second inning Townsend counted 12 on several masse shots, and was then 4 points in the lead. The game was finished in the fiftieth inning. Townsend rolled up 10 in his forty-ninth, missing an easy shot. Poggenburg made the necessary 4 points and thus won the game. The score:

Ferdinand Poggenburg—0 14 6 26 5 10 1 0 0 0 0 1 25 8 3 15 0 2 0 11 2 5 4 12 19 1 8 5 6 1 1 0 8 18 0 7 0 10 1 1 1 39 1 0 2 14 0 3 0 4. Total, 300.

Arthur Townsend—0 1 2 3 2 5 3 3 7 3 1 0 2 7 19 17 0 0 10 16 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 14 0 10 0 0 12 3 6 3 17 1 5 2 0 0 8 3 1 1 5 0 5 0 10. Total, 297.

Frank A. Keeney of the Crescent Athletic Club and T. Byron Stark, winner of last year's Class B tournament, will play to-night.

CONFESSES DEAN SWINDLE

Samuel Keller Turns State's Evidence and Explains All.

GANG STARTED WITHOUT MONEY

Kellogg Brains of Concern, He Says—Bernard Figurehead President, Office Boy Treasurer.

Samuel Keller, one of the members of the defunct E. S. Dean Investment Company who are now under indictment for grand larceny, appeared as a witness yesterday against his former partner, James B. Kellogg, who is now on trial before Recorder Goff in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Keller was on the stand all yesterday afternoon and will go on again to-day.

Although according to his own statements he was a voluntary witness and had received no inducements to make him turn State's evidence, he made a clean breast of the dealings of the company, which he said was composed of himself, Kellogg, Myron L. Bernard, and Charles Weinman, and talked freely of its inside workings.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Olcott opened the trial by describing Kellogg as the principal member of the Dean firm.

"He was the E. S. Dean and the company," he said, "although he did not hold an office. He is one of the clearest and best circular writers in the country. In October, 1896, he organized a paper corporation without a cent of money, which was supposed to have a capital of $1,000,000. The other members were Myron Bernard, Sam Keller, and Charles Weinman, who escaped being indicted by leaving the city. The company was supposed to invest money for its clients, but, as a matter of fact, it placed the money in the bank and sent back large profits to the investors as a bluff. These dividends were paid every two weeks, and, outside of the running expenses, were all that was disbursed by the company.

"In order that they might have their transactions laid open to investigation without any disastrous results, Kellogg conceived a scheme by which they were able to show what they had done with the money intrusted to them and how they had made their profits. They bought and sold stock in large quantities every day, selling it immediately after they had bought it and at the same price. A. R. Goslin & Co. were their brokers at first, but they afterward changed to Theodore W. Myers & Co., a firm of reputable brokers. Their transactions cost them the brokers' commission, but left in their possession the slips which were the records of the transactions. These were exhibited to their investors. If they had bought Sugar at 80, for instance, and it had gone up, they would exhibit the record of its purchase. If it had gone down they would exhibit the slip recarding its sale, and congratulate themselves on having sold it at a good figure."

When Mr. Olcott had concluded Keller was called to the witness stand

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Ewing Takes Charge of the New York Ball Players.

TEAM TO BE STRENGTHENED

Spring Practice Will Be at Charleston, S. C.—Brooklyn Players Will Go to Augusta, Ga.

After an absence of nearly ten years, "Buck" Ewing, probably the most popular player that ever wore a baseball uniform, has returned to New York. He does not come as a player, for "Buck's" playing days are over, but to take up the managerial reins of what is expected to be the best baseball team that has represented New York since 1894, when Baltimore was beaten in a supplementary championship series.

Ewing practically began his duties as manager yesterday. Early in the afternoon he held a long conference with Andrew Freedman, President of the club, and from now on Ewing will conduct the affairs of the team, and the club's President promises to help the new manager in every way possible.

Shortly after this conference Ewing was asked: "Are you glad to get back to New York?" He smiled and replied: "Well, who would not be glad to be connected with the great American game right here? I played ball in New York a long time, and we had pretty good baseball at that time, too. And, say," continued Ewing, appearing very serious, "we are going to have good baseball again. There are some mighty good ball players right here now," and Davis, Doyle, Gleason and Van Haltren were mentioned. "A few more are needed, and then I can show the public a good team."

The new manager said that the infield was now complete, with Doyle at first base, Gleason, second base; Davis, shortstop, and Mercer, third base.

"That's a pretty strong infield, ain't it?" asked Ewing. "Mercer will play third bag all right; he showed that last season. With Warner, Grady, Wilson, and Bowerman we have a good catcher's department. As to the outfield, there is Van Haltren for one. The rest of the outfield has not yet been made up. I have four or five good fielders in view, but at present I do not care to divulge any names."

The pitching department will also come in for strengthening. At present there are Seymour, Doheny, Carrick, and Gettig, but Ewing will not rest here. He wants other good ones, and stated that he was confident of getting them. He said he would like to have Rusie in New York, and was sure the public felt the same way. So there is every likelihood that Rusie will pitch for New York. Hawley of Cincinnati is said to be another pitcher that Ewing will try to secure.

Ewing became very enthusiastic when O'Brien, who played left field for New York last year, was mentioned. O'Brien, it will be remembered, was only loaned to the local club last year. "O'Brien," said Ewing, "is the best left fielder that has ever played in New York, being even better in that position than Eddie Burke." The Pittsburg Club has many good outfielders, and could spare O'Brien, so that when an offer is made for his release, which will be done shortly, it is very likely that satisfactory terms will be made, so that O'Brien may return to New York. Selbach, who has thus far refused to sign a Cincinnati contract, is another outfielder that Ewing is known to think well of, and would fit in at right field very nicely.

The New York players will be ordered to report to their new manager on Monday, and will probably start for Charleston, S. C., the following day. Ewing favors Charleston, as the team had good weather there last year. He said that this time the men will not be handicapped by a lack of players, as there will always be enough to make up two teams with plenty of pitchers. When the team began its work in Charleston last year there were only two available pitchers. The team will remain South until about a week before the opening of the season, April 19.

Manager Hanlon of the Brooklyn Club will leave for Augusta, Ga., to-day to arrange for the Spring practice of the team. The team will leave for its training place on Monday. The Brooklyn team will this season line up as follows: Jennings, first base; Daly, second base; Dahlen, short stop; De Montreville, third base; Kelley, left field; Sheckard, centre field; Keeler, right field; Hughes, McJames, McGinnity, Kennedy, Kitson, Dunn, Howell, Nops, and Weyhing, pitchers, and Farrell, McGuire, and Steelman, catchers. Casey and Anderson will be retained as emergency men.

NEW YORKERS AT AIKEN.

A Lively Programme of Sports Arranged for Their Amusement.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 12.—Sport-loving persons from New York are at this Winter resort in large numbers this season, and their plans for amusement are many. Golf, polo, trap-shooting, and foxhunting are the principal amusements, but there are other branches of sport in variety. W. R. Travers, Woodbury Kane, Centre and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and E. L. Smith are among the New York men at the place who are actively interested in arranging the sporting amusements.

At present there are a number of fixtures on the schedule. On Thursday a match handicap for ladies will be played on the golf links, for a cup offered by Mrs. Hinkle. Mrs. Hunnewell, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Mott, Miss Wetmore, Mrs. Carroll, Miss Pellew, Mrs. Browning, Mrs. George Smith, Mrs. Hinkle, Miss Drayton, and Miss Faller are among the visitors who will take part in the match.

The polo tournament will begin on the 19th, and the Aiken Gun Club will open its inaugural meeting on March 22. The shoot will last for three days. The Palmetto, Aiken, and Consolation Cups will be shot for. On the 26th of March a golf tournament, which will last a week, will be opened, and twenty-five cups will be offered for winners.

POOL PLAYERS TO MEET.

Schedule for the Games for the New York Athletic Club Players.

All the pool experts of the New York Athletic Club are entered for the club championship tournament, which begins on March 26. Two games of 100 points each will be played every night, excepting Saturdays and Sundays, until the schedule is completed. The following is the schedule:

March 26, C. P. Russell vs. J. H. Booth, V. B. Hubbell vs. A. P. Campbell; 27th, W. G. Douglas vs. J. W. Becker, C. S. Pinkney vs. G. W. Vredenburgh, 28th, C. P. Doelger vs. E. C. Talcott, R. E. L. Mordecai vs. J. W. Becker; 29th, C. P. Russell vs. A. P. Campbell, J. H. Booth vs. V. B. Hubbell; 30th, J. W. Becker vs. C. S. Pinkney, W. G. Douglas vs. G. W. Vredenburgh.

April 2, E. C. Talcott vs. J. W. Becker, C. P. Doelger vs. R. E. L. Mordecal; 3d, C. P. Russell, vs. V. B. Hubbell, A. P. Campbell vs. J. H. Booth; 4th, J. W. Becker vs. G. W. Vredenburgh, C. S. Pinkney vs. W. G. Douglas; 5th, E. C. Talcott vs. R. E. L. Mordecal, C. P. Doelger vs. J. W. Becker; 6th, W. G. Douglas vs. V. B. Hubbell, C. S. Pinkney vs. J. H. Booth; 9th, Vredenburgh vs. Campbell, Talcott vs. Russell; 10th, Pinkney vs. Mordecal, Doelger vs. Booth; 11th, Talcott vs. Douglas, Campbell vs. Becker; 12th, Russell vs. Douglas, Hubbell vs. Vredenburgh; 13th, Booth vs. Becker, Pinkney vs. Campbell; 16th, Doelger vs. Hubbell, Mordecal vs. Vredenburgh; 17th, Pinkney vs. Russell, Talcott vs. Campbell; 18th, Douglas vs. Booth Doelger vs. Vredenburgh; 19th, Becker vs. Hubbell, Pinkney vs. Talcott, 20th, Russell vs. Mordecal, Douglas vs. Doelger; 23d, Hubbell vs. Pinkney, Vredenburgh vs. Booth; 24th, Russell vs. Doelger, Douglas vs. Campbell; 25th, Mordecal vs. Hubbell, Russell vs. Becker; 26th, Doelger vs. Campbell, Talcott vs. Booth; 27th, Vredenburgh vs. Russell, Douglas vs. Mordecal; 30th, Hubbell vs. Talcott, Booth vs. Mordecal.

May 1, Doelger vs. Pinkney, Vredenburgh vs. Talcott; 2d, Mordecal vs. Campbell.

One N. Y. A. C. Crew Tried.

Good progress is being made in the development of the boat crews of the New York Athletic Club. For a month or more Coach Gianini has drilled the men on the machines in the gymnasium. He had the intermediate eight out on the water for the first time at Travers Island on Sunday. The crew showed up well, but there are some defects. These Gianini easily discovered while the crew was at work, and has started in to eliminate them. The crews will do most of their work indoors until about April 1, when the men will be taken to Travers Island for the season.

GOLF PLAYERS IN FLORIDA.

Forrest of Philadelphia Won the Qualification Cup and Made a New Amateur Record.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 12.—H. M. Forrest of the Philadelphia Country Club won the Qualification Cup here to-day in the annual tournament by scoring 88, and a brilliant 79, making a total of 167 for thirty-six holes. He has been playing a remarkable game for a week, having made eighteen holes in eighty last Friday, which broke the previous amateur record two strokes. This he further reduced by one stroke to-day. There were fifty-six entries in to-day's tournament, among them some of the best players in the country. The youngest player was Harris Fenn, the fourteen-year-old son of A. H. Fenn, who has done some clever work this Winter, his total score to-day being 187. As the shades of night fell sooner than was welcome, two of the best players were obliged to abandon the game before finishing. Harry Suydam of New York would have probably entered the first division but for this, and Laroque the second. To-morrow the first and second sixteen will enter the match play for the Poinciana, Palm Beach, and Consolation cups.

Name and Club.	A.M.	P.M.	Total.
H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia Country Club	88	79	167
H. A. Colby, Essex County Club, New Jersey	84	90	174
B. F. Schmier, Town and Country Club, St. Paul	85	88	173
Clayton A. Dixon, Huntington Valley Country Club, Philadelphia	85	90	175
T. H. Watkins, Scranton Golf Club, Penn	87	86	183
C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol Golf Club	87	83	170
H. B. Day, Oakley Golf Club, Boston	88	100	188
C. B. Cory, Oakley Golf Club, Boston	89	82	171
L. L. Harbon, Chevy Chase Golf Club, Washington	88	86	174
H. Fenn, Poland Springs, Me.	91	96	187
G. B. Adams, Dyker Meadow, Brooklyn, N. Y.	91	96	187
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook Golf Club, New York	91	86	177
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook Golf Club, New York	92	91	183
C. J. Travelli, Oakley Golf Club, Boston	92	91	183
J. L. Taylor, Dyker Meadow, Brooklyn, N. Y.	93	92	185
Clarence Moore, Chevy Chase Golf Club, Washington	93	88	181
N. C. Reynal, Westchester Golf Club, New York	93	93	186
Irving Brokaw, Westchester Golf Club, New York	94	108	202
Sidney Maddock, Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn	94	93	187
L. Cluett, Saratoga Golf Club, Troy, N. Y.	94	93	187
A. G. Bennett, Skokie Golf Club, Chicago	94	96	190
Walter Watson, Jr., Monmouth Club, Seabright, N. J.	95	91	186
J. Brooks, Country Club, Scranton, Penn	96	90	186
C. E. Hubbard	96	102	198
T. L. Schurmer, Town and Country Club, St. Paul, Minn	97	95	192
D. A. Loring, Jr., Englewood Golf Club, Englewood, N. J.	97	96	193
A. H. Revell, Midlothian Golf Club, Chicago	97	102	199
F. R. Parks, Columbia Golf Club, Washington	97	96	193
E. Ryles, North Jersey Country Club, New Jersey	97	97	194
E. C. Green, Wheaton Golf Club, Chicago	98	94	192
J. J. Manning	99	88	187
A. P. Oakley	99	100	199
G. S. Walker, Wheaton Golf Club, Chicago	100	102	202
D. B. Martin, Philadelphia Golf Club	101	108	209
J. L. Taylor, Wallston Club, Boston	101	110	211
S. S. Baldwin, Philadelphia Golf Club	102	103	205
Paul Waterman, Lakewood Golf Club	101	90	191
F. E. Howe, Florida East Coast Golf Club	102	95	197
E. L. Jones, Wheaton Golf Club, Chicago	103	102	205
H. R. Rea, Allegheny Golf Club, Pittsburg, Penn	103	102	205
H. P. Smith, Glenwillow Golf Club, Chicago	103	107	210
W. T. Haw, Allegheny Country Club, Pittsburg, Penn	104	104	208
G. E. Barnard Brookline Country Club, Brookline, Mass	104	103	207
A. S. Carpenter, Philadelphia Country Club	105	92	197
Harry Disston, Philadelphia Country Club	105	97	202
R. L. Beekman, Meadow Brook Country Club	105	99	204
F. I. Skillen, Moston, Mass	108	110	218
D. H. Carstairs, Philadelphia Country Club	109	112	221
C. B. Leary, Baltusrol Golf Club	110	107	217
T. W. Gillet, Washington Park Golf Club, Chicago	110	112	222
E. M. Lockwood, Lakewood Golf Club	110	111	221

PRIZES FOR LAKEWOOD GOLFERS.

Vardon May Play There—Strange Accident to a Nevada Golfer.

Mrs. Thomas L. Watson has offered two prizes for the women's foursome golf tournament on Saturday at the Country Club links of Lakewood. The success of a similar event last Saturday will lead to a continuation of these women's foursomes every Saturday through March and April, and prizes have already been offered for the next three or four weeks. No entrance fee for these events is charged. The usual men's handicap will be held every Saturday morning, and the Lakewood Golf Club will continue its open handicap competitions until the last week in April, when the annual three-day open tournament will be held.

It is quite possible that the English champion, Vardon, may be one of the players at Lakewood, a separate day being devoted to an exhibition match against the best ball of two amateurs. Vardon has been engaged to play at Atlantic City on April 7, the last day of the open tournament. After that he will play at Philadelphia, on a course to be selected by the Golf Association of that city. Frank H. Bohlen, the Philadelphia champion, will be Findlay Douglas's partner in the best ball match against Vardon at Atlantic City.

Miss Maude Sparks, the only daughter of the millionaire cattleman John Sparks of Reno, Nevada, is recovering from a singular golf accident, which for a time threatened her life. She was playing on the Reno links about a month ago, when a niblick, used by a player near her in dislodging a ball from a bunker, flew out of the golfer's hands. The heavy iron head struck Miss Sparks in the forehead directly between the eyes, fracturing the bone. She was at once taken to the best hospital in San Francisco, and has so far recovered that she has been able to return to her home. Her face will be scarred for life. The accident is the most serious one due to golf that has occurred in the West, and none of so serious a nature as befell the fair Nevada golfer has happened in the East.

Charles E. Orr, a native of Scotland, but an amateur golfer, a combination that has occasionally been seen, has won the amateur golf championship of Southern California. He is a thorough athlete, thirty years old, and if half that his friends say about him is true, he has a great future ahead in the golf world. He has the reputation of being the longest driver in Southern California, and in his championship game several of his drives were 220 yards, with the roll occasionally reaching to 260 yards. California is proud of Orr as a golfer, and players there are suggesting that he make a trip East and play against Harriman, Douglas, and other "cracks" in this locality for bigger honors.

Golf at Sunset Park.

On the public links at Sunset Park, South Brooklyn, yesterday Dr. W. G. Houghton and John M. Mitchell, 38-46-84, defeated W. C. Smith and William Adam in a foursome, 41-49-90. In another foursome J. R. Dulaney and R. C. Kirchner defeated Frank Haughey and W. T. Avis, 3 up and 2 to play. Frank J. Mahon, with a handicap of 9, defeated Dr. W. G. Houghton 96 to 98.

Michael to Ride a Cycle Again.

"Jimmie" Michael has decided to take up bicycle racing again. Michael returned from New Orleans a few days ago and intimated that he is done with the horse racing game. He has a stable at New Orleans and has been riding his own horses, but is still in the maiden class as a jockey, having failed to place one winning mount to his credit, although he has appeared in at least one race every day during his Winter's stay at New Orleans. Michael will begin training in a few days and will challenge some of the present "pacing kings."

State Colleges' Field Day.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., March 12.—The annual field day events of the New York State Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Union will be held in this city on Memorial Day, under the auspices of Hobart College. This will be the first meet that Hobart has held in many years.

HARVARD-YALE BOAT RACE.

To be Rowed Over the Old Course, Straightaway, This Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 12.—Frank V. Chappell, Chairman of the New London Board of Trade, to-day received notice from Julian Curtiss, who is acting for the Yale and Harvard navies, that the four-mile course on the Thames River this year will be the one rowed over during the years 1890 to 1895. This course is the straightaway course from start to finish. Last year the course had a slight turn near the naval station to avoid eel grass and tide, which it was claimed interfered with the rowing.

The Spring freshet down the Thames River this Spring has been unusually strong, and the eel grass has almost entirely disappeared. Mr. Curtiss's decision is the result of Chairman Chappell's report in the matter. It has been customary in former years for the managers of the different college boat club to come to New London to act on the preliminaries for the races. Now that the course has been decided upon the usual visit will be suspended. The financial arrangements with the local Board of Trade and the details as to quarters have already been amicably arranged.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

At the New Orleans track yesterday five favorites were successful. Alex, ridden by W. Shaw, won at six and a half furlongs in 1:22, while Aurea ran second and Belle of Orleans third. Plant, ridden by Mitchell, won at seven furlongs in 1:29, beating L. T. Caton and Free Lady, respectively second and third. At a mile, Elsmore, ridden by Gilmore, won in 1:41¾. Tom Kingsley running second and Bequeath third. Sidney Lucas, with Wedderstrand up, won the mile and a quarter handicap in 2:08. Prince of Veronica ran second and Arthur Behan third. Frangible, ridden by Winkfield, won at a mile, First Past finishing second and Lillian R. third, in 1:42. In the three-quarter-mile race Gilmore piloted Bertha home first in 1:15¼, Landry being second and Maggie Davis third.

At the Tanfaran (Cal.) track the two-year-old half mile race was won by M. F. Tarpey, ridden by Piggott. Lucinda was second and Lilly Diggs third. The time was 0:49. In the seven-furlong race The Lady, ridden by Bergen, won in 1:28. Decoy finishing second and Tekla third. Potente, with Thorpe in the saddle, won the mile-and-an-eighth handicap in 1:55, while Red Pirate got second money and Morinel third. In the three-quarter-mile race Limerick, ridden by J. Martin, beat Miss Marion, True Blue running third, in 1:14. At a mile Merry Boy, ridden by Buchanan, won in 1:43¾. Wyoming and Toribio finishing respectively second and third. All bets on the race were declared off because of a suspicious ride on Toribio. May W., ridden by Ross, won the five-and-a-half-furlong race in 1:07. Miss Rowena finishing second and Sardine third.

New Racing Officials.

Capt. C. H. Rees, the presiding Steward at the New Orleans race track, has notified the managers of the Hawthorne track, near Chicago, that he will not act as presiding judge there this season, but will serve at Saratoga instead. This is taken as an intimation that he may serve as presiding Steward at the race tracks hereabout this Season, as it is known that the Coney Island Jockey Club is backing him for the place.

C. H. Pettingill of this city is to be the presiding judge at the Washington Park Club of Chicago at their Summer meeting.

To Play Polo in Aiken.

Chairman H. L. Herbert of the Polo Association announced yesterday that the clubs entered for the Aiken (S. C.) polo tournament, which begins Monday, are the Aiken, Lakewood, and Camden Clubs. The latter is a new organization hailing from South Carolina. It will be admitted to membership in the Polo Association at the coming annual meeting. Several of its members have been playing the game for some time. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. will probably head the Aiken team, some of the players from which the team will be chosen being Messrs. Livermore, George, Roland, and Ed Smith, Reginald Brooks, Bud Appleton, Eugene Reynal, Dennis Long Miller, J. Clinch Smith, Ned Randolph, and John Sanford. George Gould's polo ponies, about twenty in all, left yesterday for the scene of action. Robert C. Collier will play with the Lakewood team, and it is hoped that the Waterbury boys will be the other two members.

Polytechnic's Athletic Managers.

At a mass meeting of the Polytechnic Collegiate Institute students yesterday, in Brooklyn, athletic officers and managers for the coming year were chosen. They are: President—Percy W. Bristol, 1901; Treasurer—Clayton M. Hamilton, 1900; Treasurer and Manager of the Track Athletic Team—Daniel O. Towl, 1900; Manager and Treasurer of the Baseball Nine—Edward A. Chiveler, 1900; Manager Athletic Association—H. Ginnell Leberthon, 1901; Manager Football Association—Clinton Lindroff, 1902; Treasurer Football Association—Walter M. Barbier, 1902; Treasurer Baseball Association—Maurice C. Lanthorpe, 1903; Treasurer of the College Athletic Association Funds—Walter H. Dougherty, 1900; Advisory Committee—Edward A. Chiveler, 1900; Percy W. Bristol, 1901; Albert W. Meisel, 1902, and Gordon Pirie, 1903.

Pray Tell and Maxine Matched.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Pray Tell, 2:09½, the trotter that E. E. McCargo of this city purchased at the Robert Bonner sale in New York recently for $6,100, has been matched to race the pacer Maxine, 2:08½, the last week in June over the Belmont Driving Park track. The match will be for from $1,000 to $5,000 a side, the sum to be determined upon some day this week, when half of the stake money will be posted as a forfeit. The race will be to road wagons, and to a vehicle of this sort Pray Tell was almost invincible among the trotters. His owner believes that, with the advantage of being in front of his favorite vehicle, Pray Tell will overcome the pacer with the faster record.

Princeton Has a New Coach.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 12.—Capt. Hillebrand of the baseball team was confined to his room here to-day by a severe cold and a threatened attack of malaria. The former Captain, Kafer, had charge of the candidates, whom he introduced to Victor Willis of the Boston League team, who is here to coach the pitchers and catchers until April 1. Willis pitched to the players to give them batting practice to-day, Hutchinson, the old third baseman, who has been away for two weeks, being among those who tried their hands at the sport. Most of the afternoon's practice was devoted to fielding work and the usual running exercises.

A Yale Athlete Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 12.—Harry P. Smith, a Yale senior, who is the best mile runner in the university, and who was a member of the international team, is suffering from an attack of appendicitis. He has been compelled to stop training, and may not be able to run this season.

Athletic Field for Brooklyn Schoolboys.

Dr. Mickelborough of the Brooklyn High School announced at chapel yesterday that a plot of land adjoining the school, at Marcy and Madison Avenues, had been leased as an athletic field. A running track, jumping and pole-vaulting runs, and weight-throwing circles will be laid out at once to give the students every facility for necessary practice.

To Play Football in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Brown University will meet the University of Chicago in football on Marshall Field, Oct. 20 next. Director Stagg closed the contract with Brown to-day. This will be the first big game of the Chicago season.

Dr. Douglass Defeated.

Dr. W. G. Douglass met R. D. Radcliffe, Jr., in the billiard tournament at the New York Athletic Club last night, and after a long-drawn-out game Radcliffe won by a score of 300 to 228. Radcliffe's victory places him on even terms with Douglass for first place, each having a record of three victories and one defeat.

Ex-Senator McCarty's New Horse.

The four-year-old stallion Cash, Jr., by Ellerslie Wilkes-Just Right, by Mambrino Patchen, has been purchased by John McCarty of Brooklyn from Cash Henderson of Wichita, Kan., for $2,500. John Dickerson has gone to Kansas to bring him East.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.44
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.09 11-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾
Sugar, granulated	5.10
Molasses, O. K. grade	.44
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.05 5-16
Pork, mess	11.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	6.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.26

CHICAGO, March 12.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 62¼@64c; No. 2 red, 68½@69c; No. 2 corn, 37@37¼c; No. 2 yellow, 37½c; No. 2 oats, 23¼@24c; No. 2 white, 26@27½c; No. 3 white, 25@26½c; No. 2 rye, 55@57c; No. 2 barley, 37@41½c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $10.20@11.15; lard, per 100 lb, $5.82½@5.95; short ribs sides (loose,) $5.90@6.15; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.15@6.30; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24; clover, contract grade, $8.25.

COTTON.—Long cotton came out quite freely yesterday. The market continued to be sensitive, opening weak at a decline of 11@17 points on the surprising character of the cables, which, in view of the sharp rise here Saturday, were expected to show decided strength, instead of a decline in futures. Throughout the session the market continued more or less nervous, while the volume reflected subsiding speculation. The transactions were the smallest since the advance culminated last week. Following the opening call there was a slender reaction on covering, the cause of which was a let-up in the selling pressure. The early market appeared to be quite responsive to any bullish influences, but there was not much of it in evidence. On the contrary, advices reaching here were generally of bearish purport, and included statements indicating that the plantation movement of cotton, which last week was greater than expected, may be relied upon to run full for some time. There was considerable selling in the afternoon on this view, while the new crop positions remained relatively weak under reports indicating that fertilizer buying was upon a scale 40 to 50 per cent. greater than the sales of last year. At the lowest level of the session the decline was 17@23 points, with the market finally ready at a net decline of 12@16 points. Southern spot markets middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: Mobile, 9 5-16c; Savannah, 9¾c; Charleston, 9¾c; Wilmington, 9¾c; Norfolk, 9¾c; Baltimore, 9¾c; Augusta, 9½c; Memphis, 9 5-16c; St. Louis, 9 5-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	9.35	9.40	9.30	9.37@9.38
April	9.36	9.36	9.30	9.34@9.36
May	9.35	9.37	9.23	9.33@9.34
June	9.25	9.31	9.21	9.27@9.29
July	9.22	9.29	9.19	9.25@9.27
August	9.10	9.18	9.06	9.14@9.12
September	8.25	8.28	8.21	8.24@8.25
October	7.95	7.96	7.89	7.93@7.94
November	7.82	7.82	7.76	7.81@7.83
December	7.80	7.82	7.74	7.79@7.80
January	7.79	7.80	7.75	7.79@7.80

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 22,000 bales; American, 15,000 bales; middling upland, 5 9-16d. Futures opened barely steady, 2@2 3-64d advance; at 1:45 P. M., barely steady, ½@2-64d net decline; closed barely steady, 2@4¼-64d net decline. December-January, 4.18b; January-February, 4.17½ March, 5.25v; March-April, 5.22b; April-May, 5.18a; May-June, 5.14½a; June-July, 5.12a; July-August, 5.09a; August-September, 5a; September-October, 4.38v; October-November, 4.25b; November-December, 4.20b. Manchester—Yarns, dull, cloths, small inquiry.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	72 13-16	73 3-16	72 9-16	73
July	72 9-16	72½	72⅝	72¾
September	72⅝	72 15-16	72⅝	72¾
Corn—				
May	41⅝	43	41⅝	43
July	41⅞	43¼	41⅞	43⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	66	66½	65⅜	66⅛
July	66⅝	67⅜	66½	67⅛
September	67⅛	67⅞	67½	67⅝
Corn—				
May	36⅜	38 1-16	36⅜	37⅝
July	36 9-16	38⅛	36½	38½
September	37⅛	38¼	37	38⅛
Oats—				
May	23 13-16	24	23¾	24
July	22⅜	23	22⅜	22⅞

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The course of the wheat market yesterday was largely a matter of sympathy with corn. Left to itself the market would probably, under the circumstances, have been somewhat less favorable from a bull point of view, for Northwest receipts were 904 cars, and world's shipments exceeded the big figures of the previous week by 700,000 bushels. In fact, apart from continued firmness in cash circles the only feature of decided bull importance in the situation yesterday was the visible supply decrease of 385,000 bushels. Its effect on the market, however, was not very important, aside from exerting a steadying influence throughout the afternoon. Shorts and foreign houses were the buyers, the latter confining their operations to the first hour, while the short element continued to pick up wheat with more or less energy throughout the day, prices reaching their highest point in the last hour. At the close, an advance of ¼@⅝c was noted. The export business was checked by higher prices, and amounted to only about 10 loads to all ports. The foreign markets all showed only small variations from Saturday. The English markets closed unchanged to ½d net lower, Berlin was ½ mark off, Paris quotations were 10@20 points higher, Antwerp ¾c up, and Budapest 1 point above Saturday. The crop situation in Western States had slight influence, as conditions were about the same as at the close of last week.

DULUTH, March 12.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 66⅝c; May, 67⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 65¼c; May, 66⅜c; July, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 62¾c; No. 2 Spring, 59¾c. Oats, 23½@24c. Corn, 35¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 12.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, March, 64⅜c; May, 64½@64¾c; July, 65¼@65⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 66⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 64⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c.

MILWAUKEE, March 12.—Wheat—No. 2 Northern, 64@65c; No. 1 Northern, 66¼c. Rye—No. 1, 53½c. Barley—No. 2, 42@45c; sample, 36@40c.

CORN—No. 2 closed 44¼c, elevator and delivered, and 44c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed, 28½c; No. 3, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track mixed, 29@30¼c; track white, 31½@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 64c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 63½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 58@59c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43@46c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 49@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Winter patents, $3.65@3.80; Spring clears, $2.90@3.05; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@2.70; no grade, $17@17.75 per ton, spot, and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $1.50@$1.75. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90c@$1; coarse, 85@85c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16@$16.25; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $15.85@$16; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $15.50; oil meal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 12.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $11@$11.50; family, $13@$13.25; short clear, $12@$13.25. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$13; packet, $11@$11.75; extra, India mess, $19@$22; beef hams, $20@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¾c; 10 lb, 7c; 12 lb, 7¾c; 14 lb, 6¾@6¾c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 10@10¼c; Western greens, 9c; city greens, 9¼@9¾c. TALLOW—City, 5 5-16c; country, 4¾@5¼c. LARD—$6.30; city lard, $5.90; refined lard, South America, $6.80; Continent, $6.55; Brazil kegs, $7.95; compound, city, 6@6¼c; Western, 6@6¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¼c; city lard, stearine, 6¾@7c.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—Closing—Beef—Extra India mess, 78s 9d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 38s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 36s; long, clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 37s 6d; long, clear middles, heavy, 32 to 40 lb, 37s; short, clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 35s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 37s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 34s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 31s; American refined, in pails, 32s 9d. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 61s; American finest colored, 63s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 29s; Australian in London, 29s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, May-August 21s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7¾d. Linseed Oil—25s.

COFFEE.—The feature of the advices reaching the Coffee Exchange yesterday was a private cable predicting that Santos receipts are not likely to increase. The market, independently of this influence, however, was steadier than it left off last week. Prices on the opening call were unchanged to 5 points higher, with a moderately active demand, and sales of 5,000 bags on the call. Later business increased the improvement to 15 points on Saturday's closing prices. In the later afternoon there was quite a little covering. The natural steadiness of the local market was helped by very fair warehouse deliveries, the total being 14,356 bags, while receipts at Rio and Santos could not be called more than moderate. The market for futures closed steady at 10 points advance. Total sales were 27,750 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70@6.75
April				6.70@6.75
May	6.70	6.70	6.65	6.70@6.75
June				6.70@6.75
July	6.70	6.75	6.70	6.70@6.75
August				6.75@6.80
September	6.80	6.85	6.80	6.80@6.85
October	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85@6.90
November				6.85@6.90
December	7.05	7.10	7.05	7.05@7.10
January				7.05@7.10
February	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.10@7.15

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9,000; receipts, 5,000 bags; stock, 412,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged; sales, 15,000 bags. Havre—Market opened unchanged; at 12 M., advanced ½f.; at 3 P. M., unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., ¼f. lower; total sales, 22,000 bags; January, 45; February, 45; March, 43; April, 43.25; May, 43.25; June, 43.50; July, 43.75; August, 44; September, 44.25; October, 44.50; November, 44.75; December, 45. Rio—No. 7, 9¾25; exchange, 8 11-32d; receipts, 9,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nothing; stock, 275,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig-iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $10.25; tin, $34.50; exchange lead, $4.71½; spelter, $4.67½; brokers' price for lead, $4.72½, and for smelter, $4.67½.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk $7.25; Philadelphia, bar

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 2 B'way.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Zimmermann & Forshay
BANKERS & BROKERS.
9 AND 11 WALL STREET,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
Interest Allowed on Deposits Subject to Check at Sight.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Orders Executed for Bonds and Stocks for cash or on margin.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices,
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds
AND
Preferred and Common Stock
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Co.

Agreeably to request the time for deposit of securities with the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, is hereby extended to and including MARCH 20, 1900.

Certificates of Stock deposited must be duly endorsed in blank and witnessed.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the agreement may be had from the Trust Company, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, Feb. 26, 1900.

SAMUEL THOMAS, Chairman.
EDWIN GOULD.
J. EDWARD SIMMONS.
WARNER VAN NORDEN.
BRAYTON IVES.
WM. LANMAN BULL.
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
Reorganization Committee.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary.
209 Produce Exchange Bldg., New York City.

To Creditors and Stockholders
OF THE
Third Ave. R. R. Co.

With a view to the reorganization of the finances of the Company, the undersigned Committee invites the HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY'S NOTES AND OTHER UNFUNDED OBLIGATIONS, AND STOCKHOLDERS, to deposit their evidences of indebtedness and certificates of Stock with The Mercantile Trust Company, New York City, or the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., and receive in exchange therefor negotiable certificates under an Agreement dated March 1, 1900, copies of which may be obtained at the above-named depositaries. The Agreement provides that depositors may withdraw their claims and securities if the Plan of Reorganization when submitted does not meet with their approval.

New York, March 8, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.,
Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary.
120 Broadway.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS dated September 3d, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-three thousand two hundred and forty-four 75-100 dollars, ($53,244.75.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on 26th day of March, 1900.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

WANTED,
By a member of the N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y., who has had long experience covering all branches of the brokerage business
A PARTNER
with sufficient capital to satisfactorily conduct a commission business; state capital available to invest. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address EXPERIENCE, Box 145 Times Office.

Cumberland Telephone Co.
STOCKS AND RIGHTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GOULDING MARR,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 14th, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
10 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
50 shs. New York Real Estate Association.
100 shs. Manhattan Real Estate Association.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
135 shs. Allegheny & Western R. R. Guar. 6 p. c.
$500 The Associated Manufrs', Mutual Fire Ins. Corp.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
71 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
25 shs. Ninth National Bank.
25 shs. Bank of America.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
60 shs. Western National Bank.
10 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
10 shs. United States Manfg. Co. 8 p. c. Pfd.
20 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Pfd.
$500 Associated Manufrs.' Mutual Fire Ins. Corp.
10 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
$6,000 N. Y. City & Westchester R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1918 (Hypd.)
1-3 interest in Eastern Water & Power Co., N. Y. (Hypd.)
$15,000 Evans., Terre Haute & Chi. R. R. 6 p. c. Inc. Bds., 1920.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
4 shs. Importers' & Traders' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
25 shs. The Audit Co. of N. Y. Pfd.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
50 shs. St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas Co.
$3,000 Hoboken Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1946.
40 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
15 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
$10,000 East River Gas Co. Consld. Bds.
$1,500 Birmingham Cement Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
250 shs. Phenix National Bank.
$1,000 Lotos Club 6 p. c. Mtge. Bd., 1902.
5,500 shs. Pittsburg Co. of Penn. (Hypd.)
$5,000 Union Water Co., 1st & Coll. Trust 6 p. c. Bds., 1923. (Hypd.)
$10,000 Southern Light & Trac. Co. 5 p. c. Coll. Trust Bds., 1949.
50 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co.
8 shs. Holland Trust Co.
15 shs. Ger. American Real Estate Title Guar. Co.
21 shs. Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. R. R.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1900, AT 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy.)
240 shares Takamine Ferment Co., $40 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shares Produce Exchange Trust Co., $100 each.
50 shares Tripod Pole Company, $100 each.
8 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR, ANSON R. FLOWER.
HENRY S. MANNING, HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK, C. I. HUDSON
CHAS. F. CUTLER, S. C. T. DODD.
EMERSON McMILLIN, WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD, EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER, GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD C. SCHAEFFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN. FRANK JAY GOULD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

Continental Tobacco Company,
No. 111 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, Feb. 21, 1900.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of Continental Tobacco Company, payable at the offices of Manhattan Trust Company, No. 20 Wall St., New York City, on and after the 2d day of April, 1900, to the holders of said Preferred Stock of record on the company's stock transfer books at the 16th day of March, 1900.

The transfer books of said Preferred Stock will be closed on March 15th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be opened on April 12th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

The Havana-American Company,
1,322 Avenue A, New York City,
March 7th, 1900.

The Board of Directors of THE HAVANA-AMERICAN COMPANY has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after March 15th, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the close of business March 12th, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at the close of business March 12th, 1900, and will be reopened at the opening of business at 10 A. M. March 16th, 1900.

Checks will be mailed.

SOL. ROSENER, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared from the net earnings of the current fiscal year of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Preferred Stock, and of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the common stock of this company, payable at its office, 70 Broad Street, New York, on the 20th day of April next to stockholders of record on the 23d day of March instant.

The transfer books will close for dividend on the 23d day of March inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 13th day of April next.

FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

United Shoe Machinery Co.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 1¼% (37½ cts. per share) on the preferred stock and of 2% (50 cts. per share) on the common stock, payable April 14, 1900, to stockholders of record March 24. The transfer books will be closed on March 24, and opened April 2d.

GEO. W. BROWN, Treasurer.

NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY.

New York, March 7, 1900.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the preferred stock of this company, payable March 31st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th.

Transfer books will be closed as to the preferred stock from March 17th to 31st, both days inclusive. F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

The Union Bag & Paper Company,
Chicago, Ill., March 10, 1900.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after April 2, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20, 1900. Transfer books will close on March 20, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen on April 11, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRANK WASHBURN, Secretary.

American Beet Sugar Company Preferred Stock Dividend.
No. 32 Nassau Street, New York,
March 6th, 1900.

A Regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company has been declared, payable on April 2d, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 13th, 1900. Cheques will be mailed.

J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.
New York, March 6, 1900.

Dividend No. 43.—The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent., payable April 14, 1900, to stockholders of record on March 20, 1900. The transfer books will be closed March 20, 1900, and reopened April 3, 1900. E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, March 9, 1900.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable April 6, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 23, 1900.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, March 23, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, March 30, 1900.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSEPH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St., New York, March 9, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, March 23, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, March 30, 1900.

On April 6, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
NOTICE.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 10, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, Penna., on TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1900, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1899, the election of three Directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that date, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

At said meeting there will be submitted for approval an agreement, dated May 1, 1899, between the Little Miami Railroad Co., the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. and the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., covering a modification of the lease of the Little Miami Railroad to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Co., dated February 23, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed Saturday, March 31, and reopened on Wednesday, April 11, 1900. S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, March 10, 1900.

Please take notice that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 29 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the second day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors to serve for the year then next ensuing and until their successors be elected.

And for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock noon, and will be closed at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 31st day of March, 1900, at twelve noon, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the third day of April, 1900.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
New York, January 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.
New York, January 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

National Salt Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, March 28th, 1900, at the office of the company, No. 55 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the election of a Class of Directors, three in number, to serve for five years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

And at said meeting a resolution will be offered to amend Sections 1 and 2 of Article II. of the by-laws of this Company so that the Board of Directors shall thenceforth consist of fifteen Directors, divided into five classes, each class consisting of three Directors.

Transfer books will be closed from March 8th, 1900, at noon, until March 29th, 1900, at 9 o'clock A. M. JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

Notice to the Stockholders of the Empire Electrical Traction Company.

Please take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Empire Electrical Traction Company will be held at the office of the Counsel of the Company, James A. Dumont, Jr., No. 45 Broadway, Room 89, in the City of New York, on Monday, March 19th, 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to take action upon the unanimous resolution of the Board of Directors in relation to the voluntary dissolution of the company.

WILLIAM W. DOTY,
WILLIAM REINHART,
CHARLES J. BICKMANN,
JOSEPH C. GRAUTEN,
CHARLES C. GRAUTEN.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1900.

Continental Tobacco Company,
Jersey City, N. J.,
March 1st, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Continental Tobacco Company, and the election of five Directors for one year, will be held at No. 91 First Street, Jersey City, Hudson County, State of New Jersey, at two o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 11th day of April, A. D. 1900.

Transfer books of the company will be closed at three P. M. upon the 16th day of March, 1900, and will be reopened upon the 12th day of April, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.

C. C. DULA, Secretary.

American Beet Sugar Company.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the American Beet Sugar Company, for the election of eleven Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 90 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 3d day of April, 1900, at 3 o'clock in the forenoon.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, March 13th, 1900, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, April 4th, 1900. G. W. GIDDINGS, Secretary.

Jersey City, March 5th, 1900.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and election of Directors of the Colonial Brewery will be held at the office of the company at the brewery, No. 240 West 18th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, March 23d, 1900, at 3 P. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the evening of March 16th, 1900, until such meeting has been held.

CHARLES HEIDENHEIMER, Secretary.

Dated New York, March 12th, 1900.

Office of the Lowyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 8, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 17th, and reopened on April 3d.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

57 Broadway, New York, March 1st, 1900.

ASA P. POTTER and S. E. KIRKHAM, member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange, beg to announce their copartnership under the firm name of POTTER & KIRKHAM, for the transaction of a general Banking and Bond and Stock Commission business. Special attention given to orders in investment securities. Correspondence invited.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, CERTIFICATE NO. 1,029.—Certificate J. P. Morgan & Co. for £2,000 Mexican 5 per cent. gold bonds, full paid, issue 1899, in name of H. Content & Co; all parties are cautioned against buying or negotiating same. A liberal reward will be paid upon return of same to H. CONTENT & CO., 50 Broadway.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 12	520,445
To date this year	23,027,725
Corresponding date last year	46,246,208

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 12	$2,285,300
To date this year	$108,653,600
Corresponding date last year	$274,718,810

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @6 per cent.; at three months, 4½@5 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	1	Lacl'de Gas pf	2
Am. Car & Fdy. pf	½	Louis. & Nash	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Manhattan	1½
Am. Ice	2½	Man. Beach	2⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref	¾	Met. Street Railway	2½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf	½	Minn. & St. L.	⅞
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Mo., K. & T. pf	1⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	National Biscuit	1½
Am. Steel & W. pf	1	National Lead	½
Am. Sugar Ref	4½	National Steel	2½
Am. Tin Plate	1½	National Steel pf	⅞
Am. Tobacco	2⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Anaconda Copper	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	1
At., Top. & S. F	⅝	Norfolk & West	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf	1⅜	Norf. & West. pf	1⅝
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	Pacific Mail	1
B'klyn R. T.	2⅛	Pennsylvania	¼
Chi., B. & Q.	2	People's Gas com.	3⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2⅜	P., C., C. & St. L.	2½
Chi. & N. W.	2	Pressed Steel Car	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Pullman Co.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅝	Rep. Steel	1⅜
Consol. Gas	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	⅞	St. L. S. W. pf	⅝
Cont. Tob. pf	1	Southern Pacific	⅝
Del. & Hudson	¾	Southern Ry. pf	½
Den. & R. Grande pf	½	Standard R. & T.	¾
Evans. & T. H.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	3½
Erie 1st pf	½	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Federal Steel	1½	Third Avenue	1½
Federal Steel pf	⅛	Union Pacific	⅝
General Electric	1⅝	Union Pacific pf	½
Glucose Sugar	½	U. S. Leather	1½
Hocking Valley	1	U. S. Leather pf	½
Illinois Central	¾	U. S. Rubber	1
Int. Paper	2	U. S. Rubber pf	1½
Iowa Cent. pf	1½	West. Un. Tel	1¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	⅝
B'klyn Un. Gas	½		
Chi. G. W. deb	⅝		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. & N. W. gold 7s	1⅜	Lake E. & W. 2d	2½
C. F. & I. gen. 5s	1¼	Long Island gen. 4s	½
C. & H. V. ext. 4s	2½	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	2
Det. & Mack. gold 4s	1	Omaha & St. L. 4s	7
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1	St. P., M. & M. 2d 6s	1
Ill. Cent. coll. tr. 4s, 1953	1¼	St. P. & Sioux C. 1st	1½
		Texac Pacific inc	½
		U. S. Leather 6s	1

Bonds Declined.

St. P., M. & M., M. ext. 4s	1	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1¼

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Saturday's stock market had some notable features. Quotations advanced. All the news of the day carried encouraging aspects. Some developments were even quoted as warrants for speculative enthusiasm.

Prospects of an early end to the Boer war, the National currency bill on the eve of final enactment, and some other factors much emphasized, contributed favorable influences. And, oddly enough, the market responded promptly, even enthusiastically.

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The entire railway stock list was strong—most of the issues scoring substantial advances. In this is encouraging token of betterment that can be based on merit.

Various trust stocks went up. But only in exceptional instances could there be figured out any warrant for the improvement. In that part of the market manipulation was, in fact, not only notable, but flagrant. The Sugar Trust exhibit amply testifies to this. All the preliminaries to a bunko break are showing there.

Of governing elements in the situation, what must count most is the money market's status. Rates yesterday reflected nervous uncertainty. Surplus reserves are narrowly escaping the deficit mark just now, and nobody can calculate what the immediate result is to be from the Clearing House standpoint. At the same time, bankers of experience seem uniformly agreed that we are not at all threatened with hurtful stringency, nor likely to be.

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Commission brokers who discuss what seems to be the improved outlook for the market argue that if there is to be an advance of consequence in the market the earliest and largest profiters will be the low-priced issues—like Leather Trust common and some of the iron stocks in the industrial list, and Northern Pacific and Union Pacific common among the railway issues.

THE BRITISH LOAN IN NEW YORK

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

It is considered a matter of no small significance that for the first time in the history of this country part of a loan of a European Government is placed in New York. It is all the more significant that the proposal should be for a British loan and should come from London, the great money centre of the world, whither nations have been wont to resort to borrow from its accumulated resources. It does not mean that any difficulty was apprehended in securing the full £30,000,000 of the war loan in London, for it is likely to be subscribed there several times over, but the fact that a part of it was allotted to New York to be offered to our people was a recognition of the wealth of the country and the growing importance of this city as a financial centre second only to the British metropolis.

No doubt part of the purpose of the Bank of England, as the fiscal agent of the British Government, in inviting subscriptions to the loan here was to draw gold from New York, which has become the storehouse of the surplus supply of that metal. No considerable amount could have been obtained from any capital of Continental Europe upon securities bearing 2¾ per cent. interest and payable in ten years. Those capitals have been wont to borrow in London at higher rates and are not prepared to lend there on the terms proposed.

There is something exceptional in the conditions which induced the offering of a part of the British loan here. It comes at a time when the demands of the Government there are large for money to send out of the country for expenses incidental to a distant war, and when the Bank of England has to make special efforts to maintain its gold reserves; and it comes when there are unusual requirements for capital for use in business enterprises. But, on the other hand, there is a large demand for money here for profitable use in business, and many opportunities for investment. And yet this foreign loan is welcomed, and much more would have been taken if offered. Five years ago we had to go to London for gold to maintain our Treasury reserve for the redemption of Government notes, and indirectly to supply deficiencies in our revenues. Now London is coming to us for gold to help meet the drain of a war in Africa.

The change is significant of many things. There has been a large accession to the National wealth in these few years, and for three years gold has been flowing into our coffers, until they hold the supply upon which the nations must depend in emergencies. All doubt of the maintenance of the gold standard has disappeared, and that adds greatly to our financial strength and puts New York next to London in the fiscal operations of the world; and when it becomes a question of raising capital for great undertakings or for Government needs New York is henceforth to be looked to in preference to Paris or Berlin. The readiness with which the British securities are taken here indicates unqualified confidence in them, but what it especially shows is a plenitude of the world's money in this quarter. It may seem strange that money should seek British bonds paying 2¾ per cent. and running only ten years, when there are so many demands for capital and when they cannot serve the purposes to which our Government securities are so largely put. But it is not likely that they will be taken to any extent as a mere investment. It is rather as a speculation, in the belief that when the South African trouble is over they can be sold at a considerable advance. In 1895 many of our new bonds were taken in England on the terms offered here, but it was not many months before we were buying them back at a profit to the holders. They were not long held abroad, and these British securities are not likely to be kept here long; but that we should furnish the British Government with gold in an emergency upon the same terms and the same security that are offered to the English people is an event of special significance in the financial history of the two countries. A. K. F.

New York, March 12, 1900.

PEOPLE'S GAS ADVANCES.

People's Gas of Chicago, which for the past two weeks has been under decided pressure, yesterday was noticeably strong, appreciating three full points. The advance was accompanied by rumors that the Ogden and the People's Companies had settled their differences, and that the threatened Chicago gas war was probably averted. The People's Company was credited, also, with having pacified the alleged blackmailing politicians of Chicago, and was so satisfied in the security of its position that the management contemplated expending $2,000,000 in extensions in the north and western portions of the city. Such, at least, were the reports that came from Chicago.

In the Street some interesting stories are heard in relation to the matter, and it is now said that the downward movement of the stock was cleverly planned by a bear pool, who, through a press agent employed for the purpose, put out false reports in the hope and expectation that thereby the quotation would be forced lower—the bears at the same time putting out a line of short stock. If this be the case their efforts were successful, for the stock sold down as low as 92, a drop of some 15 points from the figure recorded before the bear crusade began. Short covering, both of Chicago and of local houses, was largely in evidence yesterday.

SUGAR'S STEADY GAIN.

In a market in which conspicuous advances were the rule and not the exception, Sugar Trust common stock assumed leadership yesterday, and on much short covering, as well as not a little buying for the long account, advanced 4⅛ points, on transactions involving some 95,000 shares, closing at the highest figure for the day.

Fresh reports of a probable early settlement of the sugar war and the announcement that the Jersey City refinery of the company had started up again filled the souls of the shorts with fear, and on the rush to cover the quotation went steadily up. As the price advanced, would-be speculators, theretofore timid, were tempted to buy, and this buying in its turn contributed to the upward movement.

It is said in some quarters that since the price of raw sugar declined the margin between raw and refined is sufficiently great to admit of a fair profit to the refiners. Elsewhere, however, this is not admitted.

MONEY RATES GO HIGHER.

The influence of the falling bank reserves was evidenced by the higher call money rates yesterday, the figure at one time going as high as 6 per cent., though most of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent. Bankers are agreed that for the remainder of the week, and perhaps for next week also, rates will continue firm. Indeed, it is asserted that were it not for the working of the new Currency bill, so soon to become a law, the Street would see not only much higher rates, but also actual stringency for a time. Even as it is, wagers are being made on the Street as to the probability of this week's bank statement showing the surplus reserves to be totally wiped out.

Yesterday's higher call rates, however, and even the calling of a number of large loans, had little effect on market conditions, the speculative tide running too strongly to give much heed to a 1 or 2 per cent. advance in loan rates.

SOME RAILROAD STOCKS.

With but one or two exceptions the railroad stocks were strong yesterday.

In the Granger some good advances were made, notably Northwest, 2; Burlington, 1¼; Rock Island, 1½; Atchison, 1⅝, and Union Pacific common, ⅝. In the anthracite stocks, Delaware and Hudson advanced ¾ and Reading ⅝, while of the soft coal issues Baltimore and Ohio common scored a gain of ⅞. Hocking Valley common 1, and Norfolk and Western common ¾, preferred 1⅝.

In connection with Missouri Pacific, whose annual meeting is to be held to-day, it was said that there was little probability of any action on the dividend, though earnings for the first week of March showed an increase of $57,000 over the same week a year ago. Union Pacific was helped by the report that already signs were not wanting that the opening of the Cape Nome district would assure to the road much travel and freight, while in respect to Atchison it was said that the February gross earnings would show a very large increase over the same month a year ago.

All the coal stocks were helped by the improved coal condition here, and the continued demand from abroad because of the European coal famine.

TENNESSEE COAL'S GAIN.

Tennessee Coal and Iron was easily the most conspicuous of the steel and iron stocks yesterday, scoring a net gain of 3½ points on sales of about 5,200 shares. The annual meeting of the company is to be held to-day, and while nothing in advance has been announced, the opinion on the Street was that there might be developments of consequence.

Apart from probabilities, strength was given to the stock by the announcement that the Alabama Steel and Wire Company of Birmingham, Ala.—which has a capacity of 600 tons a day and will take all its billets from the new steel mill of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company—has just commenced operation. The coal and iron company is also reported to be shipping large orders of coal to various parts of the country at good prices.

TOBACCO'S RISE.

American Tobacco advanced 2⅝ points yesterday on sales of 18,000 shares, and Continental common bettered itself ⅞ on sales of 2,800 shares, while the preferred gained a point on transactions involving less than 200 shares. There was no news to explain the advances, which were due solely to short covering and the operations of the bull pools supporting the stocks.

As has been the case on every recent rise in the American security, yesterday's advance was followed by the revival of the old story of a probable increased dividend. But as on past occasions no authority for the rumor was forthcoming.

LEATHER STOCK BUOYANT.

United States Leather, which recently has been weak, yesterday showed signs of substantial strength, advancing 1¼ points on sales of little over 11,000 shares. In explanation of the advance talk of the reorganization of the company—about which at one time the Street heard so much, though lately it has heard little or nothing—was again in evidence, and the presence of Standard Oil interests in the market was looked upon in some places as signifying that developments along the oft-promised reorganization lines might shortly be forthcoming.

The shortage and the reduced stocks of leather were also considered good bull arguments, being taken to assure probably higher prices for the products of the company.

EXCELLENT STEEL EARNINGS.

The Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, which has just declared its first dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, reports profits of $369,500 for the quarter ending Feb. 28, and after payment of interest on bonds, taxes, &c., a balance of $308,500. The dividend on the preferred stock is $114,000, which leaves a surplus after all charges of $194,500. Officials of the company speak very hopefully of the future.

ST. PAUL STRONG.

The strength of St. Paul yesterday was on buying and short covering from London, and buying here. The reported acquisition of St. Paul and Duluth contributed to the strength of the stock, furthered by the statement that the purchase would be arranged for by an issue of stock at par to the St. Paul stockholders, which, it is pointed out, on a basis of 15 per cent. pro rata would mean about 3 per cent. bonus on the stock.

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS.

The strength of the steel and iron group yesterday was marked. American Steel and Wire common gained 1¼ points and the preferred 1, American Steel Hoop common advanced 3 points, American Tin Plate 1½, Colorado Fuel and Iron 1⅝, Federal Steel common 1¾, National Steel common 2½, and Republic Iron and Steel 1½.

There was no special news concer

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following the lead of the Stock Exchange market yesterday, trading in curb stocks was fairly active, and general improvement in prices resulted from the day's trading. Activity was not confined to any particular section of the market, but extended to the copper stocks and the industrials, as well as to some issues in the miscellaneous list. In most cases, the net gains for the day were not particularly large, but the upward movement, although not sharp, was general, and brought about considerable improvement in the general tone of the market. Some few stocks declined, but the day's losses were relatively unimportant. Even in stocks that were not traded in to any extent prices became firmer, and closing bids were above those of Saturday.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was in good demand, but the supply of the stock around 95 kept it at that figure, where it remained offered all day. It closed at 94⅞ bid, showing a net gain of three-eighths of a point. Attention is constantly called at present to the apparently bright future of the copper stocks, owing to the increasing demand for the metal and the likelihood of further advances in price. None of the other copper stocks were active, but all of the other copper stocks traded in on the curb are of much less consequence than Amalgamated, and it is generally this stock that leads the issues in this group.

NATIONAL TUBE was active and strong. Sales of the common stock were made as high as 52¾, on transactions aggregating about 5,000 shares. A good deal of the preferred stock sold at 93, and this issue closed at 93 bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point. It is expected that trading in National Tube will this week be transferred to the Stock Exchange.

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND CABLE OF AMERICA was active, and advanced fractionally, closing at 4½ bid, against 4¼ bid at the close of the week. The fact that the stock has been listed on the Philadelphia Exchange, and the publication of the list of the Directors of the company, tended to strengthen the stock and brought about the advance noted. It is expected that the company will make rapid progress in establishing its business, and it is thought that the profits that will follow will be in a very satisfactory amount.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD preferred advanced 2 points, to 69 bid, on the announcement of the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. As far as reported, there is no grading in either this issue or the common stock.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was more active than for some time past. On sales amounting to about 800 shares it sold up to 7½ and closed at 7¼ bid, an advance of a quarter of a point. In explanation of the relatively small number of vehicles which have been put in operation by the New York Transportation Company, as well as by the several other transportation companies, it is said that the company has gone about the matter slowly, for the reason that many improvements are being made in the manufacture of automobiles, and that the company does not wish to build many vehicles of a type that six months or a year hence may have become somewhat antiquated. Progress in the manufacture of automobiles has been very rapid, and it seems prudent to wait somewhat on further developments, in order that the capital employed may be invested in the most approved type of vehicle.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL common was traded in to the extent of about 500 shares. The last sale was made at 17¼, and it closed at 17 bid, a net gain of 1 point. The preferred stock enjoyed an equal advance, closing at 58 bid.

BAY STATE GAS was fairly active, and declined fractionally. A few hundred shares sold at 1⅜, and the stock closed at 1⅜ bid. Little or nothing is now heard of the developments so widely spoken of a short while ago, and which were said to promise so much good for the stock of the company.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Gas Companies.		
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1½
New Amsterdam	26	26¾
New Amsterdam pf	48	49
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96¾	97¼
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	25½	26½
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76½	77
American Bicycle	13	14½
American Bicycle pf	43	44½
American Bicycle bonds		87½
American Chicle	52	56
American Chicle pf	78	85
American Woolen	21¾	22
American Woolen pf	80	81
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	45	48
Consol. Rub. El. Light & Equip.	11½	13
Distilling Company of America	7¼	7½
Distilling Company of America pf	28	28½
Empire Steel		20
Empire Steel pf		60
Electric Boat		13½
Electric Boat pf	30	
Havana Commercial	17	18
Havana Commercial pf	58	60
International Pump	18¼	19
International Pump pf	65½	66½
National Enameling & Stamp	26	28
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	90
National Gramophone	45	50
National Salt	48	49½
National Salt pf	77	78¾
National Tube	52¾	53
National Tube pf	93	93¼
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86½	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf	94½	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	80	81
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	69	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	525	530
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅞
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	94⅞	95
American Air Power	30	40
Arizona Lead	12⅜	12¾
Asphalt Company of America	9⅞	10
British Columbia Copper	9	9¾
California Copper	3	3¼
Central Fireworks	14	16
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	108¼	108¾
Chicago & Alton 3s. (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	33	36
Electric Vehicle pf	90	100
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	¾	1
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	21¾
Illinois Transportation	1¾	2
Lady Helen Copper	78	80
Little Tiger Gold Mining	16	18
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	98¾	99¼
New England Transportation	5¼	6
New York Transportation	7	7¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
Pittsburg Coal	23	23⅝
Pittsburg Coal pf	82⅞	83
St. Louis subs, 50-12 p. c. repaid		80½
St. Louis common	25	
St. Louis pf	78	
St. Louis 4s	91	92½
Storage Power	14	15
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	5-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4½	4⅝
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Trust Company of America	192	194
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	25
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60½	62½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Street Railways.		
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	106	
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	
Columbus Railway pf	86	
Con. Traction of N J	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	84½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	60
42d St., Man & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	109½	111
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d. 5s	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	92	95
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf		96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 6s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway		26
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	114	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	26	28
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	6½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	68	70
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark		85
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds		103
Consolidated Gas of N. J	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	82	86
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s		79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	69½	70½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	108
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	53	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	98	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, March 12, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
114	116	25	Adams Express	114½	114½	114½	114½	
15¼	15⅝	1,020	Am. Car & Found. Co.	14⅞	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+1
62¾	63	1,429	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	62½	63	62⅞	63	+½
53½	53½	120	American Cotton Oil	53½	53½	53½	53½	+1
47½	47¾	3,414	American Ice Co.	44⅞	47¼	44⅞	47⅜	+2¼
74½	76	120	American Ice Co. pf.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	+½
13¼	13⅝	620	American Linseed Co.	12⅜	13¼	12⅜	12⅝	
5	5⅝	200	American Malting Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
30⅝	30¾	3,450	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	39	39½	39	39¾	+⅜
91	91½	572	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91	91⅝	91	91½	+½
36⅛	36½	4,710	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	33¼	36¾	33	36½	+3
80	82	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	+⅝
56⅞	57	18,335	Am. Steel & Wire	56⅜	57¼	56⅝	57	+¼
91½	92	690	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	91¼	92	91¼	92	+1
104¼	104⅜	96,415	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	101¼	104½	100	104½	+4½
33	33½	735	American Tin Plate	32	33½	32	33½	+1½
106⅛	106¾	18,510	American Tobacco	104½	106⅝	104	106⅝	+2⅝
48⅞	49	3,040	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	48	49	48	49	-2
23½	23⅝	9,335	At., T. & S. F.	23	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+⅝
67½	67¾	34,653	At., T. & S. F. pf.	66¾	67⅝	66¾	67⅝	+1⅝
62⅞	63	5,607	Baltimore & Ohio	62⅛	63	62⅛	63	+⅞
78¾	79	2,376	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	+⅞
69⅜	69⅝	24,545	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67⅝	69½	67⅛	69¼	+2⅜
144½	147	1,000	Brooklyn Union Gas	145	145	144	144	-2
9⅛	9½	530	Brunswick City	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
95	95½	50	Canadian Pacific	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	
96	15		Capital Traction	95½	96¼	95½	95½	
28⅝	28½	1,210	Chesapeake & Ohio	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	
125	125⅞	16,790	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	124	125½	123⅞	125	+1½
13⅜	13½	230	Chicago Great Western	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½	+⅛
86⅞	87	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	86½	86⅝	86½	86½	-⅛
22	22¼	8 0	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	+⅛
123⅝	123⅞	30,890	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	122½	124	121¾	123¾	+2
172	173	116	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173½	174	173½	173½	
161½	162	870	Chi., Peoria & Northw.	161	162	161	162	+2
108½	108¾	5,175	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	107⅝	108¾	107½	108¾	+1½
32½	34	70	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32½	33⅝	32½	33⅝	
59½	60	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	+⅝
44⅝	44½	2,210	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43¾	44½	43¼	44⅝	+1⅝
26½	27¼	200	Colorado Midland pf.	27	27	27	27	
6½	6¼	1,000	Colorado Southern	6	6¼	6	6¼	+⅛
42¾	44	370	Col. South. 1st pf.	44	44⅝	43¾	44⅞	+1⅝
16⅞	17	430	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16¾	17	16¾	17	
178½	179½	1,040	Consolidated Gas	178½	179¼	177¾	178¾	+⅝
30½	30⅝	2,945	Continental Tobac. Co.	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+⅛
85	85⅝	170	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	85	85	85	85	+1
115¼	115⅜	150	Delaware & Hudson	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	+⅜
180	181½	900	Del., Lack. & West.	181	181	180	180	
19⅜	20	100	Denver & R. G.	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	+⅛
71⅜	72	1,510	Denver & R. G. pf.	71½	71⅞	71½	71⅞	+½
5¾	6¼	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	6	6	6	6	-⅛
12⅜	12⅞	600	Erie	12⅜	12¾	12¼	12¾	+⅛
37⅜	38	500	Erie 1st pf.	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+⅛
49⅜	49¾	4,814	Evans. & T. H.	48⅝	49¼	48⅝	49¼	+⅝
50⅜	50⅝	8,990	Federal Steel	49¼	50½	49⅜	50⅛	+1⅛
73⅜	74	370	Federal Steel pf.	73	73½	73	73½	+⅛
		12	Ft. Worth & D. C.	12½	12½	12½	12½	
126⅜	127	600	General Electric	126	126⅞	126	126⅞	+1⅞
52½	53	210	Glucose Sugar Ref.	52½	52½	52½	52½	+½
98	98¼	20	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	99¼	99¼	98½	98½	
157⅜	158½	362	Great Northern pf.	158	158	158	158	+⅝
32¼	34½	417	Hocking Valley	32½	33	32½	33	+1
62¼	63	350	Hocking Valley pf.	62⅞	63	62⅞	63	+⅜
113½	114	110	Illinois Central	113½	113¾	113½	113½	+⅜
19	20	1,100	International Paper	19	20	18½	20	-2
		200	Internat. Paper pf.	63	63½	63	63¼	+½
14	14¼	1,600	Iowa Central	14	14¼	14	14	+½
48¼	49¼	300	Iowa Central pf.	48½	49¼	48½	49¼	+1¼
13⅝	13⅝	200	Kanawha & Michigan	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	
98	98	130	Laclede Gas pf.	98	98	98	98	+2
20⅛	20⅜	410	Lake Erie & West.	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	-⅛
84½	85¼	600	Lake Erie & West. pf.	84½	85	84½	85	+⅛
81⅞	82½	2,400	Louisville & Nashville.	81⅞	82¼	81¾	82¼	+⅛
9	9⅛	300	Manhattan Beach	9	9	9	9	-2⅛
95¼	95¼	5,200	Manhattan El	94½	95⅝	94½	95¼	+⅛
166⅝	166⅞	8,875	Met. Street Railway	164⅝	167	163½	166¾	+2½
12	12¼	700	Mexican Central	12	12¼	12	12¼	+⅛
3⅞	4	400	Mexican National ctfs	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
61	62	100	Minn. & St. Louis	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	+⅝
92¾	93	60	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	92¾	93	92¾	93	
16	23	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	
52½	53	150	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	-⅛
33½	34	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33½	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	+1¼
46	46⅝	16,580	Missouri Pacific	46	46⅝	45¾	46⅛	+⅛
36½	38½	120	National Biscuit Co.	36½	36½	36½	36½	+1½
23⅝	24¼	1,600	National Lead Co.	24	24⅝	23⅝	24¼	+½
104	105	189	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	104½	104⅞	104½	104½	
45½	45¾	4,645	National Steel Co.	43½	45⅞	43½	45⅞	+2¼
96	97	1,300	Nat. Steel Co. pf.	95½	96	95½	96	+⅝
117	117½	141	New Jersey Central	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	+⅝
127½	128½	100	New York Air Brake	127½	127½	127½	127½	+½
134	134⅝	3,700	New York Central	134	134½	134	134	+⅛
33	35	200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	33	33	33	+1
24	24	1,750	N. Y. Dist. & West.	23⅜	24	23⅜	24	+⅜
32½	33	8,055	Norfolk & Western	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+⅛
75½	76¼	2,178	Norfolk & West. pf.	75¼	76¼	75¼	76¼	+1⅜
14⅜	15	200	North American	15	15	15	15	
53¼	53¼	4,450	Northern Pacific	53	53½	52⅜	53½	+⅜
74¼	74½	1,345	Northern Pacific pf.	74	74½	74	74½	+½
8½	9	100	Ontario Mining	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	-⅛
50½	51½	20	Pacific Coast	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	
83	88	22	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	84	85	84	85	
38	38½	535	Pacific Mail	38¼	38¼	38¼	38½	+1
135	135½	7,970	Pennsylvania R. R.	134⅝	135⅞	134½	135	+⅛
98½	99½	38,715	People's Gas, Chicago	96	98⅝	95½	98½	+3⅜
5⅜	6¼	75	Peoria & Eastern	6	6	5½	5½	
66	69¾	280	P., C. & St. L.	69⅜	70	69¾	70	+2½
53	53½	200	Pressed Steel Car	53½	53⅞	53½	53⅝	+½
85½	85¼	10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	86	86	86	86	
183½	185	344	Pullman Company	183⅜	184	183¾	184	+1¼
17	17⅜	1,550	Reading	17¾	17¾	17	17¼	-⅜
58	58⅜	865	Reading 1st pf	58	58⅜	58	58¼	+⅜
20¼	20½	197	Reading 2d pf	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	
22	22¼	1,510	Republic Iron & Steel	21¼	22⅜	21½	22⅜	+1⅛
67	67⅜	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	+⅜
90	91½	70	Rio Grande West. pf.	91½	91¾	91¼	91¼	
69	70	35	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	
34½	35	250	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	34	34½	34	34½	+⅛
11¼	12	910	St. Louis Southw.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11⅝	+⅛
29⅜	30	3,220	St. Louis Southw. pf.	29¼	30¾	29¼	29⅝	+⅜
38¾	38⅝	8,410	Southern Pacific	37⅞	38⅝	37⅞	38¼	+⅜
13⅜	13½	2,450	Southern Railway	13¼	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+⅛
58½	58⅝	4,255	Southern Railway pf.	58½	58⅝	58½	58½	+⅛
6⅞	7	600	Standard R. & T.	7	7½	7	7	-⅛
95¾	95½	5,393	Tenn. Coal & Iron	92	95½	92	95½	+3½
16⅜	17	9,375	Texas Pacific	16⅜	17¼	16⅜	16⅞	+⅝
57¾	57⅞	16,020	Third Avenue	56½	58⅞	56½	57⅜	+1¼
137	138½	27	Twin City R. T. pf.	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾	
20¼	20½	250	U'n Bag & Paper Co.	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20½	-⅛
49⅝	49⅞	12,240	Union Pacific	49¼	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	+⅝
74¾	74¾	1,825	Union Pacific pf.	74	74½	74	74½	+½
45	47	75	United States Express.	45	46	45	45	
12¾	12½	11,485	United States Leather.	11½	12¼	11½	12¼	+1¼
72½	73	1,100	U. S. Leather pf.	72	72¾	72	72¾	+½
30	31¼	720	United States Rubber	29	30	29	30	+1
94	95	173	U. S Rubber pf.	94	94	94	94	+1¼
20¼	20½	900	Wabash pf	20	20⅝	20	20⅝	+⅜
83¾	84	1,535	Western Union Tel.	83	84	82¾	84	+1¼
10¼	10½	500	Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	-⅛
53½	54½	383	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	54	54	53¼	53¼	
27	27¾	760	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	27	27¼	27	27¼	+⅛
17¼	17⅝	400	Wisconsin Central	17¼	17½	17¼	17¼	
49½	50	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	50	50	49¾	49¾	-⅛
Sales		520,445						

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 12.—Sugar, the copper shares, and Atchison were all prominent in to-day's market. Sugar, following Wall Street's lead, sold above 103 on the reopening of the Jersey City refineries. The coppers took up the advance started Saturday noon, and added several notches, Montana leaving 300 behind by several points, Amalgamated selling freely at 95 and better, Butte crossing 69, Tamarack selling at 192, and so through the list. Franklin stock advanced above 15 on the setting aside of the Pewabic $200,000 verdict. Bids to call the coppers well above current prices were numerous. Calumet at 740 was the day's best gain, 10 points. One hundred for Butte is now the talk.

The Telephone shares were firmer, Bell selling above 314 and Erie to 105. Burlington crossed 125 on the strong showing of Atchison preferred. President Callaway, New York Central, was quoted as saying that the lease of the Albany would in all probability go through

At the Clearing House money loaned between the banks at 4 per cent. and New York funds sold at from 15 to 20 cents discount. Call money locally still ranges from 3 to 4½ per cent., with, however, very little business doing under 3½ per cent. and with the most of the loans made at 4 and 4½ per cent. Time money is being generally placed at from 4 to 5 per cent., with occasional exceptions to both limits reported. There is very little factory paper making. A considerable amount of paper is offering, but as a rule it is of a kind for which lenders ask full rates. Best names range from 4½ to 5½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	5	Old Colony	3¼	3½
Allouez	2½	3	Old Domin	19¾	20
Arcadian	17¼	17¾	Osceola	71¾	72
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	45½	46
Ash Bed	50	1.25	Pioneer	1	2
Atlantic	24	25	Quincy	135	140
Baltic	21½	22¾	Rhode Isla'd	4	4½
Bost. & C. C.	12½	17½	Santa Fe	5½	6
Bost. & Mon.	302	304	Santa Ysabel	50	1
Butte & Bos.	67	68½	Shoe	30½	32½
Cal. & Hec.	730	740	Tamarack	189	190
Centennial	18¼	18¾	Utah Cons.	29½	30
Franklin	15	15½	Washington	1	1½
Humboldt		1	White Knob	28	32
Isle Royale	27⅝	28½	Winona	2½	3½
Mohawk	14¾	15	Wolverine	41¾	42

Railroad Stocks.					
Bost. & Alb.	240	..	C. Mass. pf.	60	
Bost. & Low.	242		Fitchburg pf.	131½	132
Bost. & Me.	194	196	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	111	
Bost. & Prov.		300	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	115	
Bost. Elev.	117½		West End	93	93¾
Bost. Gas 5s.	77½	80			
Cent. Mass.	12				

Miscellaneous Stocks.					
Am. Bell T.	314	314½	Mex. Tel.	2⅜	3
Chi. Sk. Yds.	132	135	U. S. Oil	18½	19
Dom. Coal	43	44	West. Elec.	42¼	43
D. Coal pf.	116		West. El. pf.	62	
Erie Tel.	104	105½			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 12.—There was some firmness to-day in Linseed common, of which 2,050 shares were sold. It opened at 13, sold to 13⅝, and closed at 13½. Biscuit opened at 35⅞, and sold to 37½ at the close. Metropolitan Elevated common brought 20@20⅜, and the preferred advanced from 77 to 78 at the close. Over $28,000 worth of International Packing Company's debentures sold at 55¼.

		High.	Low.	Close.
2,050	Linseed	13⅝	13	13½
300	Linseed pf.	57⅞	57¼	57⅝
125	Rad'ator	49	49	49
5	Strawboard	30	30	30
100	Tin Plate	33	33	33
3	Chicago City Railway	275	275	275
160	Chicago Union Traction	22	22	22
100	Diamond Match	122	121½	121½
282	Metropolitan Elev.	20⅛	20	20⅛
220	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	78	77	78
1,185	National Biscuit	37¼	35⅞	37½
15	National Bicuit pf.	91½	91½	91½
50	North Chicago	224	224	224
160	Street's S. C. L.	20	19	20
100	West Chicago	109¾	109¾	109¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The better feeling apparent in Wall Street permeated the local market. Though the impression made upon prices was only fractional, it was noteworthy that the visible supply of stocks was much diminished. Large orders came in for Philadelphia Electric during the forenoon, and the stock responded ¼ to 5½, while American Asphalt and Electric Company of America were strengthened in the same proportion. That the existing low level has proved attractive is being evidenced by the heavy increase in inquiries from commission houses, but for reasons that need no recital outsiders are not eager to re-enter.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20¼	20¾	Phila. Trac.	90¾	96⅝
Choctaw	31½	33	Union Trac.	36⅝	36⅞
Con. T., P.	28	28¼	Un. Gas Imp.	148	140
El. Co. of A.	11⅝	12	Welsbach Lt.	41½	44½
Lehigh Val.	25¼	26	W. N. Y. & P.		
Marsden	7⅜	7⅞	Penn.	6¼	6⅝

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅞c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Adams Consolidated sold at .20, 400 Chollar at .28 buyer 30, 2,000 Cosmos at .01, 300 Croesus at .01, 300 Elkton at 1.20, 1,000 Golden Age at .05, 800 Justice at .10, 100 Julia Consolidated at .04, 100 Leadville at .07, 100 Moulton at .30, 100 Ophir at .90, 500 Pharmacist at .13½, 300 Sierra Nevada at .60, and 500 Wabash at .37.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.55	Quicksilver	1.50
Adams Consol	.15	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Belcher	.24	Savage	.10
Best & Belcher	.35	Sierra Nevada	.50
Breece	1.40	Standard	3.10
Bruns. Consol	.27	Small Hopes	1.00
Caledonia	.80	Union Consol	.20
Chollar	.24	Utah	.08
Crown Point	.12	Victor	1.00
Chrysolite	.06	Yellow Jacket	.15
Con. Cal. & Va	1.65	Argentum Juanita	.18
Com. Co. stock	.03	Alamo	.17
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Anaconda	.38
Com. T.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue Lots Near Seventy-eighth Street Sold for Improvement—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Richard M. Montgomery & Co. have sold for Edmund L. Bayliles the plot 51 by 100 on Fifth Avenue, 25.8 feet south of Seventy-eighth Street. The price is about $200,000. The buyers, Terence Farley's Sons, will erect two five-story American basement dwellings on the lots.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for ex-Justice William N. Cohen to a client two lots on the west side of Broadway, 50 feet north of Ninety-ninth Street.

The plot, 100 by 150, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street, has changed hands again. Congressman Jefferson M. Levy took title to this property last October, and he is still the owner of record. It is understood, however, that a contract for the purchase of the lots has been held by Charles T. Barney for some time, and that the latter has now disposed of his privilege of purchase. The buyer's name is withheld.

Heilner & Wolf and S. H. Stone have sold to a builder, through A. L. Mordecai & Son, the plot 100 by 70.11, on the south side of Cathedral Parkway, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Isaac Ryttenberg has sold to Max Borck, for investment, the five-story tenement, with store, 769 Second Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

225 West Twenty-seventh Street, 24.6 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Anna M. Somerville $26,310

By McVickar & Co.

Forest Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of the road from Westchester to West Farms, four lots, each 25 by 100; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Julia Knapp 2,260

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,392 to 1,396 Lexington Avenue and 140 East Ninety-second Street, being the southwest corner of those streets, runs south 78.8 by west 63.3 by north 22 by east 33.4 by north 56.8 to Ninety-second Street by east 30, seven-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Edward and Henry Hirsh 54,000

19 and 21 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 54 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Edward Oppenheimer and Israel Metzger 35,250

Union Avenue, southwest corner of Sixth Street, 225 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sarah Danzig, executrix 10,965

Union Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 86.5 by 75, three four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sarah Danzig, executrix 33,983

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 598 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 190.8 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,436.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 351 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 456.3 feet west of West End Avenue, 18.9 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,100.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 2,178 and 2,180 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, each 24.11 by 110, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,669; subject to other mortgages for $67,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, 436 to 442 West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, south side, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 112.6, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $1,148; subject to other mortgages for $82,260.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 344 West Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 432.1 feet west of West End Avenue, 19.11 by 102.2, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 142 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 400 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; 519 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 261 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 15.6 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; 551 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 232 feet east of Broadway, 18 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, Nineteenth Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-fourth Street, Bensonhurst, 120 by 100, three-story Queen Anne dwelling and stable.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 108 Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 97.6 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 16 by 80, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,214.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 338 to 342 East Fifty-ninth Street, for a six-story brick factory, 75 by 92.5; J. B. Bloomingdale of 11 East Sixty-seventh Street, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $240,000.

No. 11 West Twentieth Street, for a nine-story brick warehouse and store, 28.6 by 92; estate of G. Spitzer of 150 Fifth Avenue, owner; George Spitzer, architect; cost, $135,000.

Alterations.

No. 183 Canal Street, to a five-story brick store; John Bade of 91 Bowery, owner; L. F. Heinecke, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 140 and 142 Rivington Street, to two two-and-a-half-story and basement brick dwellings; Fischel Weintraub, premises, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 99 Chambers Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; estate of Thomas Suffern, owner; R. T. Lyons, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 305 and 307 East Sixty-first Street, to a ten-story brick warehouse; John Larkin of 465 West End Avenue, owner; cost, $375.

Twenty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Twelfth Avenue, to a two-story brick factory; Robert Ellin, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis of 220 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

No. 37 to 43 Downing Street, to a seven-story brick factory; Samuel Ullman, owner; J. P. Smithers, architect; cost, $50.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, March 12.

ALBANY ST, 6; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Sidney Wintringham $16,200

AMSTERDAM AV, 185, e s, 50.5 ft n of 68th St, 25x74.6; John Daniel to George Ehret 28,500

BROADWAY, s w corner of 93d St, 30.4x 100x27.5x100; Pauline Myers and others to Alexander Walker 100

DAVIDSON AV, centre line of centre line of 184th St, runs w 150 x s 80x e 150 x n 80; John W. Baldwin to Anne E. Levy and others, executors and trustees 1

DAVIDSON AV, centre line, 130 ft n of centre of 184th St, 50x45; John W. Baldwin to Anne E. Levy and others, executors and trustees 1

ESSEX ST, 35, 25x87; Louisa Kaufold to Hyman Berliner 100

FRANKLIN ST, 49, 19.11x75.4x19.1x75.4; Daniel O'Connell, referee, to Francesca Roulet and others 15,400

GREENWICH ST, 209; Wayne Dumont and another, assignees, &c., to Aaron M. Klaw, quit claim 25

MANHATTAN AV, 135, 17x70; Irene E. Benson to William A. Blauvelt 16,500

MONROE ST, 279 and 281, 50x95; Emil H. Borges to Morris Goobich 1

PARK AV, n w corner of 179th St, 76.4x 25x80.2x25.5; Timothy F. Sullivan to Mary E. Williamson 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 20.2 ft n of 128th St, 40.4x83.7x39.11x89.6; Daniel Farrell to Rosa Franklin 1

WASHINGTON AV, s e s, old line, 154.9 ft n e of Quarry Road, runs, n e 18.8x s e 100x s w 13.8 to said road x s w 6.5x n w 96.2; Hermann Froelich to Konrad Amann 1

WATER ST, w corner of Fletcher St, 27x43.4x27x43.7; Amelia S. Hall to William H. Arnold, 1-9 part 2,500

WEST END AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 106th St, 50x100; George Daily and another to Isaac B. Hosford 100

WEST END AV, w s, 85 ft n of 75th St, 20x75; Woodbury G. Langdon to Edward S. Hatch 26,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w s, Lot 87, map of Washingtonville, 26.3x—x26.3x—; James T. Pepfield to Nicola Spada 1

3D AV, w s, 25.4 ft s of 93d St, 25.2x69; Solomon Mehrbach to Julia Mehrbach .. 100

10TH ST, 420 East, 22.2x92.3; 10th St s s, begins at n w corner of Lot 103, 4x92.3; Catharine and Francis Horr to Annie N. Farrell and another, 1-3 part 4,000

30TH ST, n s, Lot 38, map of property Charles Smith, 21.6x98.9; Lena Funk and others, heirs, to Elizabeth Kuhn 1

30TH ST, n s, Lot 38, map of Charles Smith, 21.6x98.9; Peter Kuhn and others, heirs, to Elizabeth Kuhn 1

34TH ST, n s, 116.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x 98.9; Richard Lahey to Christopher H. Bartlerman, 1-8 part 1

38TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9, except strip, 0.6x98.9x0.10x98.9; John J. Barry to Mary T. Barry and another 1,500

50TH ST, 445 West, 27.9x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker to Jacob Michel and another. 1

50TH ST, 445 West, 27.9x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker, executor, to Jacob Michel and another 1

53D ST, 440 West, 25x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker, executor, to Hermann Vetter and wife 1

53D ST, 440 West, 25x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker to Hermann Vetter and wife 1

55TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.5; Edward Kemp and others, trustees, &c., to Florence A. Twombly 50,000

58TH ST, 112 East, 18x100.5; Adolph B. Ansbacher to New York Telephone Company 100

60TH ST, n e corner of 4th Av, 21.6x 100.5; Elisa Schmid to Emma Schwartz. 1

78D ST, 15 East, 22x102.2; James R. Steers, by attorney, to Joseph M. Main .. 54,000

78TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 4th Av, 19x 102.2; Mary Geraghty to James V. Geraghty 1

82D ST, s s, 117 ft w of Park Av, 16x100; William Van W. Graham to Therese H. Schramm 1

105TH ST, s s, 121.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 21.4x100.11x21.5x100.11; Susan E. Eadie to Arthur Levine 100

105TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; 105th St, n s, 150 ft w of 4th Av, old line, 25x100.11; Michael J. Naughton to Margaret McCabe 1

127TH ST, s s, 172 ft w of 7th Av, 18x 99.11; Clara A. and John E. Ferdinand to Charles F. W. Horn 16,250

132D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Virginie Jaros to Leopold Barth. 1

142D ST, n s, e ½ of Lot 113, map of Village of Mott Haven; James P. Whitfield and others, heirs, to Edward A. Whitfield 4,550

144TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 75x 99.11; Catharine A. Lanius to Alexander Heckert 628

144TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 75x 99.11; Matilda G. Hallett to Alexander and Charles Heckert 650

145TH ST, 342 West, 16.3x96.1x16x98.4; Egbert Mills to Marietta Mills 1

150TH ST, 418 West, 16.6x99.11; John G. Moore and others to Sohpie von Amsberg 100

186TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of Vanderbilt Av East, 40x100; Charles Strauss, referee, to William H. Barnes 11,600

Recorded Leases.

COHEN, Harris, and another to Jacob Prenowitz; Canal St, 68, s e corner of Allen St, 10 years $18,000

DOSCHER, John, to Charles L. Cassel and another; Park Av, 3,884 and 3,886, 5 years 1,020

FINLEY, Mary A., to John H. Jones; 9th Av, 798, s e corner of 53d St, 10 years .. 1,600

FOX, Joseph, to James Miller; 3d Av, 2,141, corner 117th St, 5 years 2,600

GOETTING, George, to Martin Groos; 3d Av, 716, and 45th St, 158 and 160 East, 5 years 4,000

MARKUSKE, Otto, to Max Breisacher; Jennings St, 1,086, 2 years 252

RAY, Bridget, to James M. Forbes; 3d Av, 1,332, 5 years 1,530

SILL, Jane (executrix), to Bridget Torpey and another; Canal St, 383, 4 1-6 years 1,350

THE WANNEMACHER BAU VEREIN to Adolph D. Lindeman; Rivington St, 104, 5 years 300

TROJA, Vincenza, to Luigi Improgui; 97th St, 220 East, 4 years 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

BALDWIN, John W., to United States Savings Bank; Davidson Av, centre line, 130 ft n of 184th St, centre line, 1 year ..

BALDWIN, John W., to United States Savings Bank; Davidson Av, centre line, at 184th St, centre line, runs w 130 x s 80 x 130x80, 1 year 5,000

BALDWIN, John W., to Anna M. Rogers; Davidson Av, centre line, at 184th St, centre line, runs w 130 x s 80x130x80, 1 year 500

BARNES, William H., to Julie F. H. Nevins; 136th St, s s, 140 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 3 years 8,000

BARTH, Leopold, to Katherine A. Kingsland and others, trustees; 132d St, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 12,000

BERLINER, Hyman, to Louisa Kaufold; 33 Essex St, 5 years $6,000

BRUNNER, Alfred, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 130 West 126th St, saloon lease, demand 1,000

CASSEL, Charles L. and Josephine, to Jacob Ruppert; 3,884 and 3,886 Park Av, saloon lease, demand 3,200

EISERT, Alwin, and Alfred M. Wood to John A. Schmid; 29 West 65th St, 1 year 3,500

ENTZ, Mary I., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 83d St, s s, 105 ft w of Madison Av, 2½ years 2,500

FARRELL, Annie N., and others to Josephine Wandell; 420 East 10th St; also 10th St, s s, 393 ft w of Avenue D, 4x 92.3, 1 year 3,000

FAHYS, George E., to the rector, &c., of St. Bartholomew's Church; 76th St, s s, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years 70,000

FOWLER, Edward P., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 38 West 40th St, 3 years. 17,000

FRIEDLINE, Albina B., to Isidore S. and Max N. Stern; 53d East 10th St, demand. 27,915

FRIEDLINE, Albina B., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 29 East 10th St, 3 years 75,000

GOTTLIEB, Lazar, to Jacob Ruppert; 37 West 38th St, saloon lease, demand 2,500

GOLDEN, Louisa, to East River Savings Institution; 170th St, n e s, 80.2 ft n w of Boston Road; also Lafayette St, s s, 110 ft w of Prospect Av, 1 year 3,000

HABERMAN, Simon, to Ida L. Bendheim and another, administrators, &c.; Edgecombe Av, w s, 149.11 ft s of 141st St, 3 years 12,500

HATCH, Edward S., to Woodbury G. Langdon; West End Av, w s, 85 ft n of 75th St, 1 year 22,000

HEILBRUNN, Anton, and wife to Albert O. Pfeld; 3d Av, e s, 22 ft n of 127th St, 1 year 2,000

HORN, Charles F. W., to Clara A. Ferdinand; 127th St, s s, 172 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 3,750

HYNE, William M., to Clarence F. and Benjamin S. Jones; Broadway, s w corner of 99th St, 2 years 35,000

KRAKAUER, Lizzie, to Harlem Savings Bank; 124th St, n s, 118.9 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 5,000

KUHN, Elizabeth, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 229 West 30th St, 1 yea 7,000

LANE, John, to Frank W. Blauvelt; 175th St, s w corner of 11th Av, 2 years 500

MANDREY, Matilda T., to Christina White; Garden Place, s e s, Lot 430, map of Washingtonville, 3 years 200

MARTIN, Howard, and August Feick to Charles Deitricks; Jackson Av, n w corner of 163d St, demand 700

MAURER, Aurora, to Virginia Clark; 118 Chrystie St, ½ year 1,200

McGRATH, Lawrence W., to Richard Walker Willis Av, e s, 50 ft s of 146th St, 2 years 1,500

METZGER, Frank, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; Lots 23 to 27 and Lots P, Q, R, S, and T on map of Ursulipe Conveyant, also St. Ann's Av, e s, 554.1 ft s of 156th St, ½ year 1,000

MILLER, James, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,141 3d Av, saloon lease, demand 4,000

MITCHELL, Mary J., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 212 East 21st St, 3 years. 5,500

OBERLY, John L., to Lillie B. Lilienthal; 550 Pearl St, 5 years 30,000

RIEGER, Felix, to Charles A. Hausburg; 239 East 82d St, 3 years 6,000

ROTH, Heinrich, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lexington Av, w s, 50.1 ft n of 97th St, 1 year 13,000

RUCK, August H., to John M. Ruck; 59th St, n s, 140.3 ft w of Grand Circo, leasehold, 1 month 7,000

SCHAFER, Mary, to Willis H. Young and another; St. Ann's Av, w s, 125.7 ft s of Rae St, secures notes 5,318

SCHNEIDER, Nannette L., to Louis and John Brandt; 1,046 East 165th St, demand 585

SHEWELL, Elizabeth A. and John D., to Calvin W. Whitey; 320 West 117th St, 5 installments 500

SLAVEN, Henry B., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 72d St, 114 West, 5 years 38,000

STADER, Joseph, to John H. Oeters; 143 West 108th St, 1 year 2,000

STADER, Joseph, to John H. Oeters; 141 West 108th St, 1 year 2,000

WALKER, Alexander, to Pauline Myers and others; Grand Broadway, (Boulevard,) s w corner of 93d St, 2 years 40,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAUMANN, Marcus, to Hugo Cohn $1,000

BRUGMAN, Albert F., administrator, &c., to Joseph Huber 6,000

DOUGLAS, Archibald, administrator, &c., to Archibald Douglas ..... Nominal

HEILNER, Emanuel, and Moses J. Wolf to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland ..... Nominal

HEILNER, Emanuel, and Moses J. Wolf to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland ..... Nominal

HEPBURN, Ward A., to Burritt H. Shepard 15,000

HEPBURN, Ward A., to Burritt H. Shepard 15,000

HERRMANN, Leopold, to William G. Crane 14,000

LEO, John P., to B. Frank Hooper 313

OSTRANDER, Charles H., and others, executors, &c., to Cornelia E. Cornwell .. 3,000

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to William R. Rose ..... Nominal

STONES, Catherine, executrix, to the Philip & William Ebling Brewing Company 500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Meyer Butzel 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Francis M. Jaeger and others, executors, &c. 10,000

WALKE, Cornelius, trustee, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company 14,257

TOWNSEND, Henry P., to Josephine Kumpf 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ALL PROPERTY, franchises, &c.; the Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner and contractor $60,276

ALL FRANCHISES, property, &c.; Providence Engineering Works against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner and contractor 7,412

ALL PROPERTY, franchises, &c.; Sanderson & Wright against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner and contractor. 619

BROADWAY AND WARREN ST, s w corner, 50x100; James F. Halloran, against —— Hoffman, owner; Robinson & Wallace contractors 210

CLINTON AV, 1,309; Prindle Pump Company against Margarethe Stresse, owner; Bronx Electrical Manufacturing Company, contractor 375

LENOX AV, n e corner of 119th St, 75x 85; Newton L. Schloss against Zimmerman & Valenti, owners and contractors.. 100

OLIVER ST, s e corner of 84, 26.7x 53.5x irregular; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Bernard Golden, owner; Morris Rosenberg, owner and contractor.... 78

VANDERBILT AV EAST, e s, 50 ft n of 186th St, 50x100; Owen Toher against Samuel Cowen, owner; William Phelan, owner and contractor 101

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 174th St, 100x100; Oscar Fichtenbaum against Morris Neufeld, owner and contractor.... 726

1ST AV, 2,279 and 2,281, Philpee & Spencer against Michael J. Naughton, owner and contractor 2,625

5TH AV, n w corner of 35th St, 3x125; James F. Halloran against James Roosevelt and others, owners; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 397

9TH AV, w s, whole front from 20th to 21st Sts, John Morrow against the Union Theological Seminary, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 331

10TH ST, 373 East; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Samuel Greenwald, owner and contractor 60

45TH ST, 437 and 439 West; James F. Halloran against William H. Jordan, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors. 194

50TH ST, 42 East; John Morrow against Sarah J. Grinnell, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 400

54TH ST, 210 East; Henry F. Siebert against Francis D. Curtin and others, owners and contractors 25

72D ST, 45 West; Garrecht & Hoehmeling against George F. Davidson, as contractor 189

101ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.11; William L. Morton against Thomas J. Kilpatrick, owner and contractor 4,385

110TH ST, 18 and 20 East; Irvine & Co. against Mary C. and George Gallagher, owners and contractors; Joseph F. Gallagher, contractor 115

116TH ST, 18 and 20 East; Rudolph Moeller against Mary C. Gallagher, owner; Mary C. and Joseph F. Gallagher, contractors 90

153D ST, 570 and 572 East; William J. Gold against Frank J. Graffe, owner; A. Gramlich, contractor 85

153D ST, 570 and 572 East; Louis Gramlich against Frank J. Graffe, owner; A. Gramlich, contractor 40

165TH ST, s s, extends from Prospect Av to Stebbins Av, 105.3x87x—x92; Frederick Schnaufer against Luther S. Horne, owner and contractor 478

Lis Pendens.

CATHARINE ST, n w s, part of Lots 277 and 278, map of Village of East Tremont, 24th Ward; Maria Luhring against Christina Hohner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. H. Ritterbusch.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s w corner of 164th St, runs w 92 ft to Walton Av x s 75x e irregular to Boulevard, &c., x n 100 to beginning; John Fennell against Agnes Schaef and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Johnston & Johnston.

LEXINGTON AV, 663; William H. Whiting against Frances H. Johnson, (action to compel transfer, &c.;) attorney, W. H. Law.

TURNPIKE ROAD, s s, Lot 384, map of Unionport, Bronx; Peter Doelger against Annie Singer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

157TH ST, 212 to 216 East; Bernard Brindze against Rudolf Hilbrand and another, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, A. Bijur.

31ST ST, s s, 240 ft e of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Louisa L. Kane against Mary E. Kennedy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Smith.

46TH ST, s s, 181.3 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9x100, leasehold; William A. Martin against Margaret Brady and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jeroloman & Arrowsmith.

53D ST, 331 East; Lucy Liebermann and another executrices, &c., against Sarah Weinrauch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Botty.

70TH ST, 115 and 117 West; George H. Toop against Samuel W. B. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Morgan & Mitchell.

116TH ST, s s, 127.4 ft e of Pleasant Av, 16.8x 100.11; George M. Miller and another, trustees, against Charles Althof and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

121ST ST, n s, 53.11 ft w of 2d Av, 31x65.11; William W. Van Valzah against Mary E. Lally and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. D. Morse.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Supreme Court of the United States:

114—The Illinois Central Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Chicago.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown.

89—The Hancock National Bank, plaintiff in error, vs. Jonathan W. Farnum.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island. Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Brewer. Dissenting, Justice Peckham.

100—Felix Jellenik et al., appellants, vs. the Huron Copper Mining Company et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Michigan. Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions for such further proceedings as are consistent with the opinion of this court and with law. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Justice Brown and Justice Shiras did not participate in the decision of this case.

Justice Harlan also announced the following orders of the court:

523—F. A. McMaster, administrator, &c., petitioner, vs. the New York Life Insurance Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit granted.

546—George Dewey, appellant, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on April 9.

548—The Bethlehem Iron Company, petitioner, vs. John Weiss.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denied.

195—Li Sing, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Passed, subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26, on motion of Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the respondent.

505—John P. Mallett et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of North Carolina.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by C. A. Cook and Z. V. Walser in support of motions, and by R. O. Burton in opposition thereto.

318 and 319—The Illinois Railroad Commission, appellant, vs. Wirt Adams, State Revenue Agent, et al.; 320—The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Wirt Adams, State Revenue Agent, et al., and 324—The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Wirt Adams, State Revenue Agent.—Motion to advance for argument after No. 244, submitted by J. Hubby Ashton in behalf of counsel.

177—Patrick Moran, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph Horsley, Jr.—Argued by Thomas J. Walsh for plaintiff in error, and submitted by E. W. Toole for the defendant in error.

178—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. A. L. Schmidt, &c., et al.—Argument commenced by Helm Bruce for the plaintiff in error, and continued by John G. Simrall for the defendants in error.

223—Blanche I. Harrison et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Franklin J. Morton.—Motion for additional time in which to print record submitted by Walter H. Harrison in propria persona.

Call for Tuesday, 178, 180, 181, 182, 183, 185, 187, 452, (and 453 and 455,) 188, and 189.

Calendars for Tuesday, March 13.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

131—Matter of Lewis.
132—In re Russell & Birkett.
133—New York Commercial Co. vs. Franck.
134—S. S. Magdala Co. vs. H. Baars Co.
135—In re Schlesinger.
84—U. S. vs. Morris Express Co.
137 to 144—Morgan vs. SS. Styria.
145—Lehman vs. Palmer.
125—Grech vs. Compagnia Generale Italiana.
146—Cutter Elec. Co. vs. Anchor Elec. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

31—Ricketts vs. Blum.
32—Writing Machine Co. vs. Elliott & Hatch Book Typewriter Co.
33—Ferry vs. Waring Hat Mfg. Co.
35—Hogg vs. Hoag.
36—Hoffman vs. Hogg.
37—Jane Leehy.
38—Benjamin E. Lawton vs. Edward Gerse.
39—William Schaus, Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Mary R. Holgate, David W. Whitney, Anna Bohne, Malcolm Graham, William J. McClintock, Thomas Flood, Mary V. Smith, T. Meadows, Eugenie B. Stern, Anna M. Sievers, At 2 P. M., Henry Wood.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motions in bankruptcy.

In re Frank T. Neely.
In re Abraham Meyers.
In re Nicholas Simpson.
In re Solomon Bamberger.
In re Samuel Weintraub.
In re Adolph Kuffler.
In re Joseph Berkowitz.
In re Tobias Kemelhor.
In re Edwin R. Holden.
In re Louis Tischler.
In re Victor A. Wilder.
In re Lichtenstein & Sons.
In re Lesser Brothers.
In re Adolph Reich.
In re George Heyman.
In re Michael Bach.
In re Max Zagat.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 365, 263, 366, 370, 1005, 271, 371, and 375.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

11—Cooper vs. Hills Brothers Co.
52—Lisman vs. Michigan Peninsular Car Co.
65—Hackett vs. Equit. Life Assur. Society.
25—Bogert vs. Hess.
48—McDonald vs. Clausen.
63—Castle vs. Marks.
49—Ellis vs. Nat. Prov. Union.
51—Xiques vs. Lyons.
64—Lesster vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Gaucher vs. Met. St. Railway.
2—McAllister vs. same.
3—Clarkson vs. Haalenbeck.
4—Gillespie vs. Mandelstein.
5—Fettretch vs. Martin.
6—Gates vs. Stead.
7—Palmer vs. Ryan.
8—Wright vs. Weisel.
9—Watson vs. Stillman.
10—McLoughlin vs. Engelhardt.
11—Ellison vs. Schuylkill Fire Ins. Co.
12—Burnet vs. Mitchell.
13—Woods vs. Clapp.
14—Yebriken vs. Rogers.
15—Miller vs. Edison E. Ill. Co.
16—Roy Watch Case Co. vs. Camm-Roy Watch Case Co.
17—Keenan vs. Malone.
18—Neal vs. Sharriff.
19—Merz vs. Workmen's Sick & Death Ben. Fund, &c.
20—Scifford vs. Sciford.
21—Bell vs. Wahle.
22—Weldon vs. Brown.
23—City Nat. Bank of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, vs. Ward.
24—Matter of Grafton.
25—Matter of Cinque.
26—Quinn vs. Quinn.
27—Morrison vs. Phillips.
28—Hoyt vs. Baker.
29—Rosenthal vs. Rosenthal.
30—Taubert vs. Immel.
31—Zechnowitz vs. Retker.
32—Link vs. Link.
33—Well vs. Abrahams.
34—Wolfe vs. Con. Gas Co.
35—In re Con. Gas Co.
36—In re Berlin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motion.

1—Flint vs. Flint. Demurrer.
1295—Hogan vs. Simpson.

Preferred cause.
4847—Hogancamp vs. Pierce.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV, Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

4461—Putzel vs. Lane.
4231—Masons' Supplies Co. vs. Jones.
2253—Berliner vs. Piqua Club Assn.
4402—Hecht vs. Fechter.
4405—Mansbacher vs. New.
4408—Hashin vs. Hyne.
4413—Mets vs. N. Y. & Sub. Co-op Association.
4416—Hogan vs. Sidulsky
4417—Jacobus vs. Jacobus.
4424—Kopp vs. White.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4526.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Recess until Tuesday, March 20.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred cases. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial.

9691—Duckett vs. Mayor, &c.
11796—McConghlin vs. Lantry.
12009—Bloomingdale vs. Hoffman.
11798—Ludden vs. Scannell.
11792—Washington vs. Inst. for Sav. of M. Clerks.
11797—Jarvis vs. same.
11344—Trahan vs. Trahan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

2566—Croaxton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
648—Horan vs. Mayor, &c.
1692—Hoyt vs. City of New York.
1419—Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank vs. Meyers.
2635—Gerardin vs. same.
1982—D. Stevenson Brew. Co. vs. Berti.
6556—Flynn vs. City of New York.
5810—Rose vs. Hilborn.
7177—Hickel vs. Mayor, &c.
3827—Wolf vs. Mendham.
9173—Sabin vs. Kendrick

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7486.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

2782—Rosaler vs. 3d Av. R. R.
7247—Turner vs. Schell.
7291—Wieneck vs. Hymes.
2760—Rohmerda vs. same.
7403—Probst vs. Maier.
5190—Mooney vs. Press Pub. Co.
6171—Waterbury Mfg. vs. Jones.
9489—Marks vs. England
4786—England vs. Hillbrock.
5458—Turner vs. Schell.
7306—Beeckman vs. Bedford Quarries Co.
5055—Dapaola vs. 3d Av. R. R.
7413—Waterman vs. Bach.
9511—Caspar vs. Dry D., &c., R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1900. Present: Hon. Frederick Smyth, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the CONGO COAL MINING COMPANY to change its corporate name to "Congo Coal and Mining Company."

Upon reading and filing the petition of the Congo Coal Mining Company, a domestic corporation, duly verified by Charles J. Dodd, its Secretary, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name "Congo Coal and Mining Company," and upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto, certifying that the name which said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation, or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, except the name of your petitioner; and upon proof by affidavit showing that the presentation of said petition has been duly published for six successive weeks in The Albany Evening Journal, the newspaper at Albany in which notices by State officers are authorized to be published, and in The Evening Post and the New York Press, newspapers published in the County of New York, in which county such corporation has its principal business office, and the said corporation having no other business office in the State of New York; and the Court being satisfied by said petition and by the affidavits and certificate presented therewith that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition as required by law has been made; and after hearing ——— Esq., of counsel for the petitioner in support of said application, and no one appearing in opposition thereto.

Now on motion of Seward, Guthrie & Steele, attorneys for said petitioner, it is

Ordered, That the said petition be, and the same hereby is, granted, and that the petitioner herein, the Congo Coal Mining Company, be and it is hereby authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name "Congo Coal and Mining Company," after the first day of May, 1900; and it is further

Ordered, That this order be entered, and the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and further that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the N. Y. Law Journal and The N. Y. Times, two newspapers published in the County of New York, the county in which the petitioner has its principal place of business, beginning within ten days after the entry hereof; and upon compliance with the foregoing and on and after the date above specified "Congo Coal Mining Company" shall be known by the name which it is hereby authorized to assume and by no other name.

Enter: F. S.,
mh8-1aw4wTu Justice Supreme Court.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of FRANK B. VAN DERVEER and ROBERT E. LALOR, as copartners lately doing business under the name of the JAMES HARRIS PAINT, OIL AND VARNISH COMPANY, and ROBERT E. LALOR AND COMPANY, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Huntington Page, the assignee of above-named Frank B. Van Derveer and Robert E. Lalor, as copartners, lately doing business under the name of the James Harris Paint Oil and Varnish Company, and Robert E. Lalor and Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New [L. S.] York to be hereto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Judge of the said court, this 19th day of February, 1900. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

CHARLES A. RUNK, Attorney for Assignee.
F20-1aw6wTu&ap3.

MARK KOSHOFSKI & CO.—We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we, MARK KOSHOFSKI, residing at No. 2,940 Third Ave., New York City, Bronx Borough, and MINNIE WEIGAND, residing at No. 2,940 Third Ave., New York City, Bronx Borough, have entered into copartnership under the firm name of M. KOSHOFSKI & CO., in the dealing of boots and shoes and such other merchandise as may be deemed necessary from time to time.

The said copartnership begins on the first day of May, 1900, and expires on the first day of May, 1905.

That the amount of capital contributed by the said firm is as follows:

MARK KOSHOFSKI, the sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars; the said MINNIE WEIGAND, the sum of two thousand five hundred (2,500) dollars.

MARK KOSHOFSKI,
MINNIE WEIGAND.

Dated New York City, March 10th, 1900.
m10-13-2aw4wTu&Th

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE HON. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, at a Special Term, Part II. thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the WARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor attached, duly verified to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed Assignee of the said Ward Electric Supply & Construction Company for the benefit of its creditors, at the office of Joab H. Banton, No. 203 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900. ISAAC W. ULLMAN, Assignee.

Dated February 5, 1900.
JOAB H. BANTON, Attorney for Assignee, 203 Broadway, New York, N. Y. f6-1aw7wTu

JAMES GEE, DECEASED.

All creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of James Gee, late of No. 536 West 35th St., New York, in the United States of America, butcher, and a British subject, (formerly residing at Ancoats, in the City of Manchester, England,) deceased, who died on the 26th July, 1899, at New York aforesaid, are required to send the particulars in writing of such claims or demands to the undersigned before the 30th March, 1900.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1900.
FREDK. W. OGDEN,
54 Deansgate, Manchester, England,
Solicitor for the administrator of the estate of the deceased.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of ISAAC KAUFMANN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 38.

Notice is hereby given that Lawrence C. Fish, Trustee in Bankruptcy in this proceeding, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, by Marlin F. Hatch, auctioneer, on the 23d day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest which the said bankrupt had on the 14th day of September, 1898, the date of his adjudication in bankruptcy, and which the said trustee now has, in the following property, to wit:

First—All his right, title, and interest as Trustee in Bankruptcy of said Isaac Kaufmann, bankrupt, in and to a certain indenture of lease bearing date of the 3rd day of November, 1890, made by and between Andrew Jeffries Garvey to Sigmund Kaufmann, of premises on the northerly side of 152nd Street, distant 275 feet west of 152nd Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and running north 99 feet 11 inches and west 100 feet, being 100 feet front and rear by 99 feet and 11 inches deep on either side, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, for the unexpired term of said lease, which, according to its terms, was for one hundred years from the first day of May, 1891, and which was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on November 7th, 1890, in Liber 2,340 of Conveyances, Page 308, subject, however, to the payment of the rent reserved in said lease and all other payments agreed to be made by the lessee and his assigns, and subject also to all the covenants, conditions, promises, and agreements made, agreed to be performed, and to be complied with on the part of the said lessee and his assigns, and subject also to any default on the part of the assignees of said lease thereunder, and any proceeding which may have been taken by the said lessor or his legal representatives or assigns to recover possession of said premises or to enforce any covenant or agreement contained in said lease, which said lease was by an instrument in writing bearing date the 16th day of July, 1897, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 46 of Conveyances, at Page 213, Sec. 1, on the 18th day of July, 1897, assigned by said Sigmund Kaufmann to Joseph Bierhoff, Edward Nicholson, and Isaac Kaufmann of the City of New York.

Second—Certain uncollected accounts and any other property, if any, not heretofore disposed of and belonging to the estate of the said bankrupt.

Further particulars may be had from the auctioneer at the time and place of sale.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, March 7th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of RUSSELL H. HOADLEY and CHESTER C. MUNROE, bankrupts.—No. 165.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Russell H. Hoadley and Chester C. Munroe: Notice is hereby given that the following described property and claims of the said bankrupts will be sold at public auction by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, on Wednesday, the 28th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, to wit: 40 acres of land in Florida, claims against A. M. Brunt & Brother, J. J. Gonzalez, Severo F. Cebollos, Campagnie Exportadora de Bananas de Bluefields and Rama, British Honduras Mutual Fruit and Steamship Company, E. A. Campodonico, John G. Woods, Tur & Rios, C. M. Taylor and C. M. Taylor & Co., Ghiginni & Perrmead, George O. Vanderbilt, Asahel W. Strong, Sebastian Villacreses, the Rivas, San Jorge & Potosi R. R. Co., (including two shares of stock therein,) and the Wawa Mill in Nicaragua (including all the right, title, and interest of the bankrupts therein.)

Particulars of James L. Wells, trustee, 141 Broadway, New York, and Russell & Percy, Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New York.—Dated March 10th, 1900.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

N. B.—Catalogues containing a full description of said property and claims may be had upon application to the trustee or his attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—IN the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1897.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons, respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others to whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessee, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate together with our damage map in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of all persons who it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, (March 6th, 1900,) file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the State-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that on the said Commissioners will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of April, 1900, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
JAMES J. MARTIN,
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
Commissioners.
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of FREDRICKA D. EVANS, bankrupt.—No. 2,144.

Notice is hereby given that Fredricka D. Evans, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated March 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy; and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, March 12th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARX HAMBURGER, bankrupt.—No. 2,229.

To the creditors of Marx Hamburger of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Marx Hamburger of the City, County, and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, March 7th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS LUBITZ, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Louis Lubitz of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Louis Lubitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, Referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 12th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM NEWMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,232.

To the creditors of William Newman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said William Newman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1900, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
March 12, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM H. OSSUSKY and LEON H. OSSUSKY, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham H. Ossusky, Leon H. Ossusky, and the firm of Ossusky Brothers, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Abraham H. Ossusky and Leon H. Ossusky were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON,
March, 12, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of CHRIST TIRRE, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 638.

To the creditors of Christ Tirre, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Krause, Trustee in Bankruptcy, has filed with me his final statement of accounts, and that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on the 26th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place the said accounts will be examined and passed upon and the Trustee discharged.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, March 10th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AHSBAHS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AHSBAHS, late of the town of Krempe, Kingdom of Prussia, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1900. AUGUSTUS VAN WIE, Ancillary Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 71 Broadway, New York. f27-1aw6mTu

MARKS, FRANCES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Phoebe Isaacs, Sophia Isaacs, Florence Isaacs, Blanche Levy, Gertrude Morales, Ernest Morales, Osmond Morales, Bula Morales, Ella Henriques, Rose "Morales," the name "Morales" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to the petitioner; Lillie "Morales," the name "Morales" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to the petitioner; "Ruth" Isaacs, the name "Ruth" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to the petitioner; "James" Isaacs, the name "James" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to the petitioner; "Harry" Isaacs, the name "Harry" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to the petitioner; "Rose" Isaacs, the name "Rose" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to the petitioner; "Edna" Isaacs, the name "Edna" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to the petitioner; "Elsie" Isaacs, the name "Elsie" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to the petitioner; "John" Isaacs, the name "John" being fictitious, the real name being unknown to the petitioner, and to all other heirs at law and next of kin of FRANCES MARKS, deceased, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown, the heirs and next of kin of Frances Marks, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Blanche E. Millengen of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Frances Marks, late of the County of New York deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of March, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
GEORGE J. KILGEN, Attorney for Petitioner, 32 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City. f13-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AKIN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETHAN AKIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 East Main Street, Amsterdam, New York, on or before the first day of July next.

Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1899.

SUSAN AKIN,
LOUIS AKIN,
HELENA AKIN MIX,
PAUL C. AKIN,
THERSON AKIN,
ETHAN AKIN, Jr.,
Administrators, &c.
W. BARLOW DUNLAP, Attorney for Administrators, 31 East Main St., Amsterdam, N. Y. d26-1aw6mTu

SIMONIN, JEANNE T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE T. SIMONIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at her place of transacting business of the estate, the office of A. H. Alker, No. 11 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1900. THERESE M. URHOFER, Executrix. A. H. ALKER, Attorney for Executrix, No. 11 Pine Street, N. Y. City. m6-1aw6mTu

SMITH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1899. SHERMAN HOYT, Executor. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 43 Wall Street. n21-1aw6mTu

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—JOHN R. PLATT, Isaac S. Platt, and William F. Chambers, as trustees under the will of Samuel R. Platt, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA A. FINCK, Edmond Kelly, individually and also as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Horace Robert Kelly, individually and also as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, a daughter of said Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and who in religion is known as Sister Joseph of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul; Shaun Kelly and Kathleen Kelly, the last two named persons being the children of the above-named Edmond Kelly; Robert Kelly, Kathleen Gertrude Kelly, Edmond Kelly, Heloise Kelly, Yvonne Kelly, and Raymond Kelly, the last six named persons being the children of the above-named Horace Robert Kelly; Eveline de la F. Kelly, wife of said Horace Robert Kelly; and Jean d'Humieres, John Trapp, John Ohissen, Frederick Krekeller, Frederick French, William Hyland, Edwin A. Schroeder and Frank M. Arguimbau, as surviving partners of the firm of Schroeder and Bon, and Sandford L. Norcott, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended complaint.

Dated New York, March 8th, 1900.
WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City, New York.

To the above-named defendants Edmond Kelly, individually and also as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres, Jean d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, a daughter of said Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and who in religion is known as Sister Joseph of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul; Shaun Kelly and Kathleen Kelly, the last two named persons being the children of the above-named Edmond Kelly:

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1900.—Dated March 10th, 1900.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office address, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants Malcolm Mc. Nivens, Charles H. Phelps, and the Fourth National Bank of Dayton:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1900.—Dated March 10th, 1900.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh13-1aw6wTu&ap24

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SAMUEL ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against JOHN KESS, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons—With notice.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: Rosina Vollhart, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 5, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Wilhelmina Eckerlin, Eviline Clifton, Richard Powers, Frederick B. Loud, Lillian Brumbaugh, Hannah D. Chapman, Mary C. Merrell, Dennis O'Neill, and James C. Magee, defendants.—Amended and Supplemental Summons.—Action No. 5.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above named defendants: Rosina Vollhart, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 5, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Wilhelmina Eckerlin, Eviline Clifton, Richard Powers, Frederick B. Loud, Lillian Brumbaugh, Hannah D. Chapman, Mary C. Merrell, Dennis O'Neill, and James C. Magee, defendants.—Amended and Supplemental Summons.—Action No. 5.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

New Dress Silks

A few representative items from a most complete stock of the popular Spring styles and colorings.

Figured India and Foulard Silks—New Blues and other shades, 22 and 24 inch..... .49

Satin Figured Foulards—27 in. wide—new designs—blue-and-white and pastel tintings..... .79

All Silk Black Taffetas—27 inch—also Black and White Striped Taffetas—24 inch..... .59

Fancy Striped Taffetas..... .49

Fancy Corded Wash Silks..... .29

Lace Stripe and Corded Taffetas—light and dark colors..... .79

Novelty Striped Taffetas..... .98

Black Grenadines—plain and fancy weaves—44 inches wide..... .98

Fancy Figured Crepes—evg. shades... .39

Black Dress Goods

It pays to buy good Black Goods, and if bought here you'll not pay too much.....Full value for money and more.

50 inch close weave Cheviots..... .69

46 inch All Wool Diagonals..... .65

46 inch All Wool Storm Serges..... .65

44 inch Mohairs—high lustre..... .49

43 inch Imported Poplins..... .98

Boucles—six styles..... .39

Silk finish Novelties and Crepons..... .98

Extra fine Novelty Silk Poplins—variety of designs.....1.39

Misses' Fine White Skirts

A manufacturer's surplus—one to six dozen of a kind—all of fine cambric and extra fine cambric finish muslin — full umbrella width—trimmed with finest embroideries and insertings and fancy lace—dainty, beautiful little skirts for dancing or summer wear, and for confirmation.

Handsomely trim'd Skirts—2, 4, 6, and 8 years—worth 98 cents to 2.25.....69 to 1.48

Handsomely trim'd Skirts—10 to 18 years—worth 1.25 to 2.98.....79 to 1.98

Also about five hundred

Misses' Night Dresses

fine muslin and Cambric—with square neck or full front, with turn over collar or full tucked yokes—all with trimmings of fine, strong Embroidery.

Sizes 2 to 8 years..... .49 and .69
Regular prices 69 to 98 cents.

Sizes 10 to 14 years..... .69 and .89
Regular prices 98 and 1.25.

Terry Bath Robes

Full size—Imported—worth 4.98.... 2.98
Main Floor—Turkish Towel Dept.

Have You Seen Recent Stock Quotations for Cottons?

If you have not, you surely have HEARD of the advance..... Wholesalers who read these prices may wonder how we can quote lower than they ask, but we are not telling secrets just now..... Meanwhile Hotel Keepers, Institutions, and any who use quantities should appreciate this opportunity while it lasts.

Good Muslin Sheets

Free from Dressing—wash up close and heavy.

	Hemstitched	Hem'd
54x90	38	30
63x90	42	34
72x90	46	38
81x90	50	42
90x90	55	47

Pillow Cases

Same quality as sheets—correspondingly low.

	Hemstitched	Hem'd
42x36	13	9
45x36	14	10
50x36	15	11
54x36	16	12

Housekeepers delight to go through our

Great Towel Dept.

It is a sight to see so many towels of all sizes, kinds, and qualities, and often we are asked, "How can you sell them all?".....There is no trouble in disposing of great quantities if goods and prices are right.

Bleached Huck—hemmed—16x32 inch.. 7
Fine Heavy Huck—hem'd—17x33 inch. .11
Union Linen Huck—hemmed or fringed—21x44 inch.....12½
Extra heavy Huck—hemmed or hemstitched—20x40 inch.....16½
All Linen Damask—hemstitched—four rows openwork—20x39 inch..... .19
All Linen Huck—Damask figures—hemmed or hemstitched—20x40 inch... .21
Heavy Bleached Turkish—47x20 inch..12½
Cream and White Turkish—36x17½ in. 5

Towellings

Little prices that make quick sales.

All Linen Roller—17 inch..... 6¾
Damask Roller—18 inch..... 4¾
Union Linen Glass—checks and plaids—24 inch..... 9¾
All Linen—Twill, check, plain—also Huck and Damask—18 to 20 in... .12
Real Russia Crash—all linen..... 7½
All Linen Roller Towels—2½ yards long—ready for use..... .19

A Great Special in Rimless Eye Glasses

10 Karat Gold Filled Bow—with patent nose clip—extra large eyes—first quality French crystal lens—regularly sold at 2.00 and 2.50..... .98

First Exhibition of Spring Millinery. On Tuesday and Wednesday, March Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Nineteen Hundred.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

Upholstery Dept.

Fourth Floor.

Lace Curtains,—about 450 pairs, fine Swiss Muslin,—embroidered borders and centres,—new designs. Sizes 45 to 50 inches wide, 3¼ and 3½ yards long, per pair,
$1.50, $2.25 and $3.25;
Usually $2.50 to $4.75 per pair.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, Renaissance, Point de Paris, and Duchesse patterns,—white, ivory and ecru, per pair,
$3.00, $4.50 and $6.00.

Hand made French Renaissance Lace Curtains, edged with wide Lace or with edge and insertion,—wide range of new designs, per pair,
$6.75, $8.50 and $12.50.

French, English and German Cretonne, Chintz, Art Ticking and Denim,—novel artistic designs, per yard,
15, 25 and 35 cents.

French Taffetas, plain or printed, 50 inches wide,—Cretonne in French and English Art patterns; suitable for wall hangings and furniture coverings.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

Eye Glasses Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eyeglasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, absolutely free. It's a $5.00 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KENNEDY OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St. & New York (near Nassau St.) Cut this out—it.

Lace Curtains.

On Tuesday, Mar. 13, we will offer 800 pairs—45 different designs,

Irish Point Curtains,

$3.50 & $5.00

pair,
originally $4.75 to $8.00 pair.

Also a number of odd pairs and two-pair lots of hand-made Arabian and French Renaissance Laces, at about ⅓ off former price.

Ruffled Nets and Muslins,

25 cts. yard,
value 35c. to 45c. yard.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

WEBER PIANOS

Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

In a Derby you first want the correct shape.
We give it.
You want the correct color.
We have it.
You want it to wear well.
We guarantee it.
You want to pay as little as possible.
Here you do it—$3.
All the recognized shapes and colors for the Spring of 1900.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

Broadway and 11th St.
TOILET ARTICLES.

Imported Buffalo Horn Combs.
15 and 25 cents.

English Tooth Brushes.
20 cents.

Imported Nail Brushes, pure bristles.
25 cents.

Recamier Complexion Brushes.
50 cents.

Bath Brushes, with strap or handle,
50 and 65 cents.

Imported Hair Brushes,—9 and 11 row. Solid backs.
50 and 65 cents.

Imported Hair Brushes,—finest quality, long bristles,—solid back.
$1.45;
Value $2.50

Pure Olive Oil Soap,—white or green.
25 cents per bar.

Witch Hazel Extract,
18 cents large bottle.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SILK.

10,000 yards Silk Foulard.
New white or black and white designs on latest shades of navy blue, violet, grey, vieux rose, reseda, tan, gobelin and black grounds,
55 cents per yard;
Value 80 cents

Satin Replisser,—novelty pleated weave, Peau de Soie finish.
Pale and medium shades, black and white.

The durability and appearance of this fabric commend it for entire Costumes or for Linings.
75 cents per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

LINEN DEP'T.
Basement.

Stamped Linens.
Round D'Oylies and Centre pieces.
25 and 40 cents per dozen.

9x 9 inches,		85c dozen.
12x12	"	$1.10 "
15x15	"	12c & 17c each.
18x18	"	15c & 25c "
24x24	"	28c "
30x30	"	50c "
36x36	"	65c "

Stamped Table Sets,—5 pieces.
65 cents & $1.25 per set.
Fancy "Drawn" work and Hemstitched Tray Cloths, 18x27 inches,
35c, 50c & 65 cents each.

18x18 inches, 85c & 1.35.
24x24 " $2.25 & $3.25.

Scarfs, mounted on linen.
18x54, $2.75 & $3.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway & 11th St.

An Extraordinary Offering! | *An Extraordinary Offering!* | *An Extraordinary Offering!* | *An Extraordinary Offering!*

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street

O'Neill's.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street

Now for an Offering of Genuine Oriental Rugs That Will Astonish the Whole of New York!

If you want to buy an Oriental Rug and buy it within the next two or three days, read this announcement—it will pay you. We have just opened sixty-two sealed bales of the richest Rugs that have ever come to the United States from the Orient. They comprise all kinds and all sizes, and each one a gem in its kind. We bought these Rugs direct from one of the largest exporters in the East. We won't say anything about what we paid for them, but we will say that you can have your choice of the collection this morning at just about one-quarter to one-half the price you would ordinarily pay any one else. Bear in mind, please, this is not Bluster and Exaggeration---we don't believe in that kind of advertising. It doesn't pay; and now for a few details and some of the remarkable prices that will prevail at this sale:

ANATOLIAN, BELOOCHISTAN and MOUSSOUL MATS, all fine specimens, carefully selected and assorted; one to a customer and none to dealers; value up to $7.50 each.

1.75, 2.75, 3.75 and 4.75 each.

CAMEL'S HAIR, HAMADAN, HERIZ and NOMAD RUGS, averaging in size 3x4½ feet, and worth from $12.50 to $15.00, at this sale,

5.75, 6.75 and 7.75 each.

KARABAGHS, GENJEHS and SMALL KAZAKS, average size 3½x5½ feet, worth $13.50 to $20.00 marked for this sale,

5.98, 6.98 and 7.98 each.

SHIRVANS and DAGHESTANS in very rich designs and colors, average size 3½x5½ feet, regular price would be $15.00 to $22.00 each, for this sale they are marked

7.75, 8.75 and 9.75 each.

CABISTANS, CASHMERES, SHIRVANS, TCHI-TCHI, BOCKU, and VERY FINE DAGHESTANS, both modern and antique, and worth from $20.00 to $30.00 each,

12.75, 14.75 and 16.75 each.

BELOOCHISTAN and BLUE BOKHARA RUGS, very silky and very handsome, actual value from $15.00 to $20.00, for this sale,

9.75, 11.75 and 13.75.

Another Big Sale of LACE CURTAINS.

Brussels, Tambour and Irish Point Curtains at 40c. to 70c. on the dollar. Now is the time to secure a bargain. These prices tell the whole story:

BRUSSELS CURTAINS, worth $5.00, pair	2.69
BRUSSELS CURTAINS, worth $6.50, pair	3.98
BRUSSELS CURTAINS, worth $10.00, pair	4.98
TAMBOUR CURTAINS, worth $5.50, pair	3.35
TAMBOUR CURTAINS, worth $8.50, pair	5.35
TAMBOUR CURTAINS, worth $11.25, pair	5.98
IRISH POINT CURTAINS, worth $5.00, pair	2.67
IRISH POINT CURTAINS, worth $10.00, pair	4.98
IRISH POINT CURTAINS, worth $11.75, pair	5.75

Victoria Bobbinet Lace Curtains,

With full ruffles, full width and length, at 33 1-3 per cent. lower than you would have to pay for them in any other store in New York,

1.65, 2.25, 2.75 and 3.25 pair.

ALSO A SPECIAL LOT OF VERY FINE

Scotch Lace Curtains,

With ruffles, extra size, with bowknots and floral designs, at 25 per cent. below the regular prices,

4.98, 5.35 and 5.98 pair.

A Group of Extraordinary Values in Portieres, Heavy Curtains and Table Covers for This Week's Selling!

FAC-SIMILES OF THE REAL HAND-MADE BAGDAD PORTIERES, in all the popular colors, pair, 3.38 and	3.98
FINE REVERSIBLE REP. TAPESTRY PORTIERES, heavily fringed top and bottom, all soft colors, marked for this sale, pair, 4.35 and	4.69
EXTRA HEAVY OTTOMAN PORTIERES with handsome Renaissance woven side borders, all well selected colors, at pair, 7.35 and	8.48
MERCERIZED SPUN SILK and DERBY PORTIERES, in all the desirable colors, pair, 8.98, 9.25, 9.98 and	10.98
FRENCH VELOUR, SILK FROU-FROU and SILK MOIRE PORTIERES, in all the new shades, pair, 12.75 to	34.98
FRENCH VELOURS, MERCERIZED SILK, KREMLIN and ART TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS, all sizes and colors, at prices far below their real value; they range from, each, 79c. to	3.75

Lowest ESTIMATES for SLIP COVERS, UPHOLSTERY and AWNING WORK.

All Cash Purchases Delivered Free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City. (We except bicycles and sewing machines.)

EXTRA HEAVY FINE KAZAKS, GENJEHS, CIRCASSIANS and TIFLIS, never quoted before for less than $20.00 to $35.00, now offered at this sale for

15.75, 17.75 and 19.75 each.

CASHMERES and SOUMACKS, of extra fine quality; worth from $25.00 to $35.00 each,

17.75 and 19.75 each.

HALL STRIPS—A beautiful assortment comprising choice Irans, Serabands and Kurdistans, large variety of sizes; actual value $50.00 to $60.00,

23.75, 25.75 and 29.75 each.

BOKHARAS, in small, medium and large sizes, both modern and very fine antiques, at exceptionally cheap prices.
Modern ones, worth $17.50 for each 11.75
Antiques, worth $35.00, for, each 18.75

BAGDADS—THE REAL KIND; in Curtains and Couch Covers,

2.58, 4.58 and 5.58 each.

We also offer in connection with this sale Khiva, Bokhara Carpets, heavy Persian Kurdistans and Moussouls, large Kis-Kilims, Royal and Yarmouth Bokharas, fine Turkish and Asia Minor Carpets, Camel's Hair and India Carpets, at

65c on the Dollar.

BEDS AND BEDDING!

We sell Beds and Bedding cheaper than any other house in town—not an idle boast, but a fact. Read these prices and then come and see the goods. You'll be surprised at the value we offer.

WHITE ENAMEL BEDS, hard finish, brass rail and spindles, straight or bow foot, all sizes, value $10.00	5.75
WHITE ENAMEL BEDS, with brass top rods, rosette mounts and vases, all sizes, regular value $14.00	6.98
WHITE ENAMEL CABINET FOLDING BEDS, just the thing for small rooms, four sizes, regular value $8.00	3.89
GOOD FORTY-POUND HAIR MATTRESSES, made in one or two parts, regular value $10.00	5.75
FIRST-CLASS MIXED HAIR MATTRESSES, any size, one or two parts, regular price $15.00	7.75
SANITARY LONG-HAIR MATTRESSES, made in the best A. C. A. or sateen ticking, one or two parts, full 40 pounds, regular price $22.00	14.48

Blankets! Blankets!

The Last Sale of the Season!
500 Pairs at Less than Cost!

They are slightly shopworn, but perfectly good. No need to mention the prices—in fact, we don't want to do that. Just come in to-day and see them. There won't be a blanket in the lot left by nightfall.

Comfortables and Spreads--Special!

1,000 SNOWFLAKE PURE WHITE COTTON COMFORTABLES, covered with best silkoline, both sides, each, 98c., $1.25 and	1.50
CROCHET SPREADS, each, 59c., 69c., 89c. and	98c
MARSEILLES SPREADS, each 1.35, 1.75, 2.25, to	3.98

A SPECIAL SALE OF SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES BEGINS TO-DAY! DON'T MISS IT! GREAT BARGAINS!

OUR NEW LINE OF STEAMER SHAWLS NOW OPEN.

An Important Furniture Announcement.

We have grouped for sale to-day in this department a special lot of ROCKERS, MORRIS CHAIRS and COUCHES—All made by the best manufacturers. It needs but a glance at the following items to tell you that this is a most remarkable opportunity for money saving:

ROCKERS—Golden Oak or Mahogany finish, solid wood or leather seats, rubbed polished frames, regular price $4.50 and $5.00, each 2.98 and	3.50
MORRIS CHAIRS—Best quality, solid Oak and Mahogany finish frames, reversible Velour Cushions in choice designs and colorings, regular price $15.00 to $25.00, 9.98, 13.98 and	18.98
COUCHES—Newest designs, upholstered in Hair, spring edge, deep tufting, fringed all around, choice of Belgium Velvets and Velours, regular price 18.75,	12.75

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Broadway & 11th Street.
SUIT DEPARTMENT.

Tailor-made Street Suits, Latest cut and designs.

Double breasted Eton Coat, with Peau de Soie faced Revers, and high flare collar,—flare Skirt, with inverted box pleat back.

Tight fitting, double breasted Coat with double box-pleat back Skirt.

Fly "dip" front Coat,—with front fastening heavy stitched Skirt,—double box-pleat back.

Sizes—Colors, 32 to 40
" —Black, 32 to 44
$35.00.

These handsome Gowns are made of fine quality Broadcloth, lined throughout with self-colored Taffetas Silk.
Colors:—navy and royal blue, castor, gray, brown and black.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway & 11th St.

Kennedy

12 CORTLANDT ST.
Shirts, Pajamas, Neckwear and Suspenders.
A Third Off.

1.00 Colored Shirts	59c
1.00 White Shirts	68c
Cape Gloves	59c
Pique Gray Gloves	98c
Madras Pajamas	98c
Spring Neckwear Imperials & Squares	49c
Silk Suspenders with calfskin ends	49c

Madras Shirts to order, 2.50 Each.
Best materials, perfect fit, including one pair cuffs.

Wheatena.

The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST
Sold by ALL GROCERS.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

We offer a large collection of

Antique Orientals

Especially in

Hall and Stair Strips, single and in pairs to match.

Ranging from 3 ft. wide to 20 ft. in length. This is the finest line of ANTIQUES ever exhibited in this city.

CONNOISSEURS ARE INVITED TO INSPECT!

Chenille, Axminster and Royal Wilton Rugs, in Oriental effects and carpet sizes, at most reasonable prices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
6 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

For Amusement Advertisements See Page 2.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; winds becoming fresh northwesterly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,656. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41½c; cash cotton, 9 11-16c.

CONGRESS.—All the Republican Senators except Nelson met in caucus yesterday to discuss the Puerto Rican bill. It is asserted that when they reconvene this afternoon they will agree on a measure abolishing duties on goods sent to the island and reducing the tariff from 7½ to 10 per cent. of the Dingley rates on goods sent from the island. There will also, so it is said, be some changes made in the provisions for government. The House by a vote of 166 to 120 passed the conference report on the Financial bill, nine Democrats voting with the Republicans. The bill will be taken to the White House for the President's signature to-day. During the session of the Senate Messrs. Allen and Butler, Populists, asserted that they had been misrepresented in the reports of their utterances on a depreciated currency last week, and declared that they were unalterably for the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.—Pages 1 and 6.

LEGISLATURE.—The Fallows Anti-Ramapo bill, amended to provide for unanimous approval of water contracts by the Board of Estimate, will be reported in the Assembly to-day. An attempt may be made in the Senate to get the Morgan bill out of committee. The Horton Law Repeal bill was favorably reported in the Senate. Mr. Weekes's Common Law Marriage bill passed the Assembly, 117 to 9. The Assembly Cities' Committee will report to-day the Teachers' Uniform Salary bill. Gov. Roosevelt's Forestry Commission nominations will be reported favorably to the Senate to-day, and probably be confirmed at once. It is now believed the Legislature will take a recess March 31 until after the Republican Convention, on April 17. The Elsberg bill abolishing the present system of equalizing State taxes was advocated at a public hearing. There is said to be little chance for its passage.—Page 8.

FOREIGN.—No dispatches have been allowed to come through from the scene of war since Gen. Roberts reported that his cavalry has seized positions commanding Bloemfontein. Rumors of the relief of Mafeking are current in London. The good offices of the United States were courteously declined by Lord Salisbury. It is explained on behalf of France that she could not take the initiative in peace negotiations, but would be glad to aid after a beginning has been made. The German Coinage bill was passed yesterday. Protests against the Meat Inspection bill continue. A Boston lawyer named Burdett won a suit for 25,000f. against the Grand Hotel, Paris. Several Americans were presented at the Drawing Room in London yesterday. The Peruvian rebellion is ended.—Pages 3 and 6.

Page 1.

Controller Coler yesterday declared war à outrance against Corporation Counsel Whalen; said he was independent of all political organizations, and that Gov. Roosevelt was the only man to whom he could look for support.

Page 5.

The Municipal Council yesterday voted the appropriation for rapid transit celebration day.

Counsel for the State Trust Company announced yesterday that legal proceedings will be instituted against persons alleged to have engaged in a conspiracy to ruin the company.

Page 11.

Eight fidelity and surety companies have united and have raised the rates on bonds for liquor dealers. One company, not in the trust, maintains the old rates.

Page 14.

Samuel Keller yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, continued his explanation of how the E. S. Dean Company fleeced the public.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3. [illegible]
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 8.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 13.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Plans for the Gathering at Kansas City —Tammany Secures Rooms for Its Delegation.

KANSAS CITY Mo., March 13.—The subcommittee of the Democratic National Committee charged with making plans for the National Convention, completed its work to-day.

The committee accepted an offer made by the Kansas City Club, which tendered the use of its elegant clubhouse for headquarters during the convention.

In response to the request of the railroad men that the date for holding the convention be changed from July 4, the committee said that without the consent of the entire committee no change could be made, and the opinion was expressed that no change of date would be made. The rate submitted by the railroad committee was passed upon as satisfactory. The rate is the same as that given the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia.

What are considered satisfactory arrangements were made for the newspaper and telegraph interests. In the hall a space 35 feet wide by 100 feet long, situated immediately back of the speakers' stand, was apportioned the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies and The Associated Press. Immediately in front of these quarters, situated on platforms on either side of the speakers' stand and three feet above the arena, in which the delegates and alternates will be seated, room was set aside to accommodate 600 special correspondents.

In addition a school building situated across the street from the hall was appropriated for the use of outside correspondents. This building is two stories in height, and contains thirteen large rooms, in which will be placed tables, telephones and other accommodations for the free use of the press at times when the convention is not in session.

Contracts were closed to-day by hotels for housing several of the larger delegations, among them being that of Tammany, whose representative selected 125 rooms at one house.

Hotel managers announce they will make a rate of $5 per day for room and bath and three meals, on the American plan. No rooms will be booked for others than convention delegates or those connected with the delegations, until March 22. All requests received prior to that time will merely be placed on file.

No decision has been made whether or not the Pullman Company will permit its cars to be used for sleeping purposes in the railroad yards.

Chicago Telephone Dividend.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The Chicago Telephone Company has declared a cash dividend of 3 per cent. for the first quarter of this year and a stock dividend of $1,000,000. Stockholders will be privileged to subscribe for $500,000 additional stock at par. The stock is now in the neighborhood of 225. Next October there will be a second issue of $500,000 of new stock at par. The outstanding capital is $5,000,000, and the distribution of the stock dividend will be in the ratio of one share of new stock for each five shares of old.

Verdict for an Omaha Bank.

OMAHA, March 13.—The Omaha National Bank won its case to-day in the action brought by the State to recover $201,000, the amount of a warrant sold through the bank by ex-Treasurer Bartley, who, it is alleged, embezzled the proceeds. The State claimed the warrant was not negotiable. The case was tried once before in the District Court, and a verdict rendered in favor of the bank.

Private Houses, Rent $83 Monthly
On Edgecomb Avenue and 139th St., one block west of Eighth Av.; new decorations and open plumbing. Premises or McVICKAR & CO., 108th St., Central Park W.—Adv.

GOLD STANDARD BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

The Conference Report Wins by a Majority of 46 Votes.

DEMOCRATS AID REPUBLICANS

Nine Vote Affirmatively—Bill Goes to the White House for the President's Signature To-day.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The last legislative step in the enactment of the financial bill was taken by the House of Representatives when the conference report on the bill was adopted by a vote of 166 yeas to 120 nays, present and not voting, 10. The Senate had already adopted the conference report, so it remains only for President McKinley to affix his signature to the measure to make it a law. Representative Overstreet, the author of the bill, will take it to the White House to-morrow, and the signature is likely to be affixed soon thereafter. Already arrangements have been made for securing the pen with which the President will sign the bill.

The vote was on party lines, except that nine Democrats joined with the Republicans in supporting the conference report. The debate on the report consumed practically the entire session of the House.

Mr. Overstreet (Rep., Ind.,) explained in detail the modifications of the House and Senate bills agreed upon by the conferrees. He said that every principle contained in the House bill had been preserved in the conference report except the provision relative to the taxation of National bank franchises. The establishment of the gold standard into law was still its all important and essential feature. This law would, he said, become the foundation of the business prosperity of the country.

"Has the Secretary of the Treasury the power to redeem a silver dollar in gold under the amalgamated bill?" asked Mr. Shafroth, (Silver, Col.)

"He has not," replied Mr. Overstreet, "and he did not have the power under the original House bill."

"Under this bill will private obligations be made payable in gold?" inquired Mr. Snodgrass (Dem., Tenn.)

"Under Section 2 of the original House bill," replied Mr. Overstreet, "public and private debts were made conformable to the gold standard. That section is omitted from the report—first, because it is a question in law whether it would not be retroactive, and, second, because, having fixed the gold standard and recognized it by converting all public obligations into gold obligations, there will be no necessity to legislate concerning private obligations, as they will invariably reflect the character of Government obligations."

Mr. Williams, (Dem., Ill.,) asked whether it would not be impossible in case an international bimetallic agreement was reached to escape paying the refunded 30-year 2 per cent. gold bonds in gold, and such being the case, whether the bill could be considered an encouragement to international bimetallism.

"The bonds could only be paid in gold," responded Mr. Overstreet. "This bill holds out not the slightest hope of international bimetallism under present conditions. I say frankly that this bill will make it practically and absolutely impossible ever to have international bimetallism at the ratio of 16 to 1."

Mr. McRae, (Dem., Ark.,) followed Mr. Overstreet with a general argument in opposition to the principles embodied in the bill. It was, he explained, a speech prepared by him for delivery during the consideration of the original bill. He was prevented from delivering it at that time owing to a severe illness.

Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) spoke of the frequency of National bank failures, and cited those recently occurring in Boston. He dwelt particularly on the condition of affairs in the Globe National Bank, and asked what protection people had when the Government Bank Examiner pronounced the institution all right at the time the irregularities were going on.

Messrs. Maddox, (Dem., Ga.,) Noonan, (Dem., Ill.) and Shafroth (Col.,) also spoke against the report. Mr. Little (Dem., Ark.,) closed the debate against the report. He severely arraigned "the infamies of this bill," and the "stealthy deceit, fraud, and corruption by which this conspiracy has forced its slimy course along the pathway of legislation until now we are to witness in the light of day its triumph over a free people. He declared it would mark the blackest page in our legislative history. He closed by saying:

"The forces of patriotism and integrity have selected their leader in advance of the convention, which will be ratified on July 4, and with that leader—the incorruptible, invincible, and fearless tribune of the people, William Jennings Bryan—they will drive you and the cohorts of corruption from place and power forever."

Mr. Brosius, (Rep., Penn.,) Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and one of the conferrees on the bill, closed the debate in support of the bill and report. After pointing out the advantages of the bill in establishing a stable system of finance, he concluded in part as follows:

"This measure is a long step toward the splendid pre-eminence we are achieving as a world power. American credits are affecting the finances of the world. The British war loan and the Russian loan have sought American takers, and we supply these calls, as we did the payment to Spain, without strain, out of our abundant commercial credits abroad These are momentous events. They show the marvelous development of the United States and the power to command the markets and control the finances of the world. Financial empire is before us, and, following in the wake of commercial superiority, New York ere long will have supplanted London as the clearing house of the world.

"This is but a part of our great forward movement. It is but one terrace in the height of destiny this Nation is climbing. Let us then go forward, achieving a primacy among nations, and taking that position assured by our great opportunities and manifest destiny."

The vote was then taken. Nine Democrats voted with the Republicans to agree to the report. They were Clayton, Driggs, Underhill, Levy, Scudder, Fitzgerald, all of New York; Denny, Maryland, McAleer, Pennsylvania, and Thayer, Massachusetts. In other respects the vote was on party lines.

MR. GAGE EXPLAINS THE BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary Gage to-day made the following statement in explanation of the provisions of the Financial bill, which passed the House to-day:

"The Financial bill, which now awaits only the signature of the President to become a law, has for its first object what its title indicates, the fixing of the standard of value and the maintaining at a parity with that standard of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States. It reaffirms that the unit of value is the dollar, consisting of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, but from that point it goes on to make it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain all forms of money issued or coined at a parity with this standard.

"It puts into the hands of the Secretary ample power to do that. For that purpose the bill provides the Treasury Bureaus of Issue and Redemption, and transfers from the general fund of the Treasury's cash $150,000,000 in gold coin and bullion to the redemption fund, that gold to be used for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes. That fund is henceforth absolutely cut out of and separated from the cash balance in the Treasury, and the available cash balance will hereafter show a reduction of $150,000,000 from the figures that have heretofore prevailed.

SECRETARY'S POWERS.

"This $150,000,000 redemption fund is to be used for no other purpose than the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes, and those notes so redeemed may be exchanged for the gold in the general fund or with the public, so that the reserve fund is kept full with gold to the $150,000,000 limit.

"The Secretary is given further power. If redemptions go on so that the gold in this reserve fund is reduced below $100,000,000, and he is unable to build it up to the $150,000,000 mark by exchange for gold in the general fund, or otherwise, he is given power to sell bonds and it is made his duty to replenish the gold to the $150,000,000 mark by such means.

"The 'endless chain' is broken by a provision which prohibits the use of notes so redeemed to meet deficiencies in the current revenues. The act provides for the ultimate retirement of all the Treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion under the Sherman act. As fast as that bullion is coined into silver dollars Treasury notes are to be retired, and replaced with an equal amount of silver certificates.

"The measure authorizes the issue of gold certificates in exchange for deposits of gold coin, the same as at present, but suspends that authority whenever and so long as the gold in the redemption fund is below $100,000,000, and gives to the Secretary the option to suspend the issue of such certificates whenever the silver certificates and United States notes in the general fund of the Treasury exceed $40,000,000.

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

"The bill provides for a larger issue of silver certificates, by declaring that hereafter silver certificates shall be issued only in denominations of $10 and under, except as to 10 per cent. of the total volume. Room is made for this larger use of silver certificates in the way of small bills by another provision which makes it necessary as fast as the present silver certificates of high denominations are broken up into small bills to cancel a similar volume of United States notes of small denominations, and replace them with notes of denominations of $10 and upward. Further room is made for the circulation of small silver certificates by a clause which permits National banks to have only one-third of their capital in denominations under $10.

SILVER COINAGE.

"One clause of the bill which the public will greatly appreciate is the right that it gives to the Secretary to coin any of the 1890 bullion into subsidiary silver coins up to a limit of $100,000,000. There has for years been a scarcity of subsidiary silver during periods of active retail trade, but this provision will give the Treasury ample opportunity to supply all the subsidiary silver that is needed. Another provision that the public will greatly appreciate is the authority given to the Secretary to recoin worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver now in the Treasury or hereafter received. The bill makes a continuing appropriation for paying the difference between the face value of such coin and the amount the same will produce in the coin.

REFUNDING OF BONDS.

"A distinct feature of the bill is in reference to refunding the 3 per cent. Spanish war loan, the 2 per cent. bonds maturing in 1907, and the 5 per cent. bonds maturing in 1904, a total of $839,000,000, into new 2 per cent. bonds. These new 2 per cent. bonds will not be offered for sale, but will only be issued in exchange for an equal amount, face value, of old bonds. The holders of old bonds will receive a premium in cash to compensate them in a measure for the sacrifice of interest which they make. That cash premium will be computed on a basis of the present worth of the old bonds at 2½ per cent. and will be on April 1, the date that the new 2 per cent. bonds will bear $105.68½ for the 3s, $111.67½ for the 4s, and $110.07½ for each $100 of the 5s.

"This exchange will save the Government, after deducting the premium paid, nearly $23,00,000, if all the holders of the old bonds exchange them for the new ones. National banks that take out circulation based on the new bonds are to be taxed only one-half of 1 per cent. on the average amount of circulation outstanding, while those who have circulation based on a deposit of old bonds will be taxed, as at present, 1 per cent.

NATIONAL BANK PROVISIONS.

"There are some other changes in the National Banking act. The law permits National banks with $25,000 capital to be organized in places of 3,000 inhabitants or less, whereas heretofore the minimum capital has been $50,000. It also permits banks to issue circulation on all classes of bonds deposited up to the par value of the bonds, instead of 90 per cent. of their face, as heretofore. This ought to make an immediate increase in National bank circulation of something like $24,000,000, as the amount of bonds now deposited to secure circulation is about $242,000,000.

"If the price of the new 2s is not forced so high in the market that there is no profit left to National banks in taking out circulation, we may also look for a material increase in National bank circulation, based on additional deposits of bonds.

"National banks are permitted under the law to issue circulation up to an amount equal to their capital. The total capital of all National banks is $616,000,000. The total circulation outstanding is $253,000,000. There is, therefore, a possibility of an increase in circulation of $363,000,000, although the price of the 2 per cent. bonds, as already foreshadowed by market quotations in advance of their issue, promises to be so high that the profit to the banks in taking out circulation will not be enough to make the increase anything like such a possible total."

SUSPICIOUS SWEATSHOP FIRE.

Gouverneur Street Building Ablaez for the Third Time in Seven Months.

The two top floors of the eight-story brick building at 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 Gouverneur Street, extending from East Broadway to Division Street, were destroyed by fire, which was discovered at 9:35 o'clock last night. The loss was estimated by Chief Croker at $35,000, but the police say $25,000 will cover it.

The building, erected six years ago, is owned by Reuben Cohen of 144 East Seventieth Street, and all its floors were occupied as sweatshops. The cause of the fire has not yet been determined. It originated on the seventh floor, which was occupied by Abraham Aush, who operated a sweatshop and sublet sections of the floor to various smaller dealers.

The flames soon communicated to the eighth floor, which is divided up into a number of sweatshop firms, among them being Schwartz & Co., M. Bonn, and Raseldt & Co. The flames seemed so likely to spread to other buildings that a second and then a third alarm was sent in by Chief Croker.

There was much excitement in the neighborhood, but no one was injured. Many of the owners of sweatshops in the building demanded admission to try to save their property, but were driven back with difficulty by the police.

Max Cohen of 172 Henry Street and his son, Israel, nineteen years old, were especially insistent and finally assaulted a policeman who kept them back. The men were locked up. Salvato Collette of 18 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, ran his peddler's cart over a fire hose. He also was arrested. The fire was kept on the two floors and soon subdued.

There was a two-alarm fire, which started on the seventh floor of the same building seven months ago, and a three-alarm fire on the sixth floor four months ago. The building and stock are well insured.

French Reciprocity Treaty.

PARIS, March 13.—The French Government has not yet received a request from Washington to extend the time for the ratification of the commercial treaty, but it is willing that more time shall be taken if America wishes it. At the Foreign Office it was said that France fully appreciated the Senate's complete freedom of action, and did not see in the proposed reference of the treaty to the Finance Committee any step inimical to its prospects.

REV. MR. SHELDON'S PAPER.

Topeka Capital Will Inveigh Against the Philippine War To-day—Regular Readers Buy Other Papers.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 13.—The leading story on the first page of the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon's Christian daily to-morrow morning will be a brief statement by Associate Editor Chase telling of the prompt response made in this morning's paper in behalf of famine-stricken India. The Christian Endeavor World of Boston telegraphed Mr. Sheldon urging him to open a fund, but he says he is too busy to attend to the work, and suggests that contributions be sent through regular channels.

Gov. Stanley writes a column article on the most gratifying feature of his administration, which he says is the progress prison reform has made in the State.

Another feature of the page will be an anti-war cartoon by Beard, and in this connection Gen. Otis's latest list of casualties in Luzon will be run with comment by Editor Sheldon.

A leading article on the local page will be a statement from the Kansas Millers' Association protesting against alleged unjust treatment which they receive at the hands of the railroads.

On the telegraph page much will be made of the war, and Editor Sheldon will comment freely on the news.

There will be a long special from Grinnell, Iowa, telling of the resignation of President Gates of Iowa College and giving his reasons therefor.

The editorial leader will be headed: "What Can We Do to Make This a Better City?" It advocates non-partisan politics and urges a higher standard of righteousness among officials and people.

Mr. Sheldon's paper of to-day was not satisfactory to many of the regular subscribers of The Capital, and as a result there was a large sale for other papers which printed the news of the day. The edition printed here was something over 100,000 copies. Other copies of the edition will be printed in Chicago and New York, to which cities matrices have been sent. The management of the paper says the mailing list and city circulation now amount to 360,000 copies, and that fresh orders are coming by every mail, 25,000 coming yesterday.

FLOODS IN ILLINOIS.

River Overflows and Inundates Hundreds of Farms.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The most serious flood in years is raging in the Illinois River, the Desplaines River is almost ready to leave its banks, hundreds of farms down the valley are inundated, and a number of canal officials in Chicago were deluged to-day with telegrams of complaint that the trouble is due to the drainage canal.

The sudden thawing of vast quantities of snow has filled all the tributaries of the Illinois and Desplaines Rivers. At Riverside to-night the water was within a few inches to the top of the spillway, and was rising steadily. Within twenty-four hours the stream has risen ten feet above normal and rushed in a torrent toward the drainage channel.

Chief Engineer Randolph of the drainage canal this afternoon as a precautionary measure raised the Bear Trap dam at Lockport and reduced the flow through the controlling works to 90,000 cubic feet a minute. This is the first time it has been found necessary to check the flow at he controlling works because of floods.

SUES CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

Baltimore Wants $20,000 Because Their Treatment Failed.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—Failure of Christian Science treatment caused Frank Tuttle to file suit to-day against the readers of the First Church of Christian Scientists in this city. He asks $20,000 damages.

The papers filed state that from Sept. 12 last until Christmas Eve Mr. Tuttle was under treatment by the method of "word argument," and that under it he became worse, his limbs and body swelling and gangrene resulting. No one, it is claimed, was allowed to speak to him, not even his wife or mother, because they sympathized too much with the "mortal mind."

The word argument read to the suffering man included the statements "Mortal mind, you cannot talk to me and make me believe that I am not enjoying the best of health. You are a liar, and shall be reduced to your native nothingness. You cannot bring up any false beliefs. There are none. Health is not a condition of matter; it is a state of mind."

On Dec. 30 Mr. Tuttle was so near death that his family called in a regular physician.

The plaintiff alleges that he paid $5 for a little book of Christian Scientist treatment, besides receiving bills for the readers' services.

BOND ISSUE OF $15,000,000.

Prospective Action of Chicago Junction Railways Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 13.—It is announced that the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company has made arrangements to place new bonds which will bear 4 per cent. interest.

The issue will be put out to fund existing obligations and to meet the financial exigencies of extension and improvements. The amount will probably be $15,000,000.

ADMITS MANY BURGLARIES.

New Haven Man Is Arrested and Held on Twenty-two Charges.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13.—Frederick N. Davis, twenty-four years old, living in this city with his wife and two small children, was arrested late this afternoon by Detective Donnelly, charged with burglary, and was placed under $3,000 bonds. He is held on twenty charges of burglary, extending from October, 1898, to the present time, and also on two charges of theft.

The man was a conductor on the Fairhaven and Westville line of trolley cars to East Haven, and has not missed a day on any night or day run, consequently the burglaries were committed either at night, after he finished work, or on Sundays. The goods stolen include phonographs, bicycles, diamonds, watches, paintings, statuary, revolvers, and money.

When arrested Davis was on his car coming toward the city. He admitted after his arrest that he had planned a robbery of a picture store this week which he thought would surpass all former hauls. His house is a treasure place of valuables. In many cases Davis told the officers the places from which the articles were taken.

A Chapel in Memory of J. M. Toucey.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 13.—A memorial chapel is to be erected at Garrison's to the memory of J. M. Toucey, general manager of the New York Central Railroad. The chapel will be attached to St. Philip's Episcopal Church, which has among its members the Sloanes, Fishes, and other wealthy residents of Garrison's. It will be used for a Sunday school in connection with the church.

College President Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

GRINNELL, Iowa, March 13.—At a meeting of the Trustees of Iowa College held in this city last night, President Gates presented his resignation, to take effect Nov. 1. The reason for the resignation is the fight which has been made upon Prof. George Herron and President Gates on account of their radical views. President Gates is considering an offer from the University of Nebraska.

New Yorkers Support Bills.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Representatives of the New York Produce Exchange, the Merchants' Exchange, and several of the officials from the New York Food Commissioner's office, were before the House Committee on Commerce to-day in support of the proposed pure-food measures, particularly those against the misbranding of cheese.

"Old Saratoga." Rosskam, Gerstley & Co.'s renowned whiskey, is the selection of connoisseurs. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

COLER IN FIGHT TO FINISH WITH WHALEN

Charges Bad Faith and Says There Will Be No Compromise.

LOOKS TO GOVERNOR FOR AID

Declares His Political Independence and that He Is Not Seeking and Would Not Accept Any Other Office.

Controller Coler, smarting under the pressure that has been brought to bear upon him to relinquish his fight against confessions of judgment by the Corporation Counsel, yesterday declared his independence of political organizations of all kinds, denied that he cherished any ambition other than to retire to private life with an unblemished record, and asserted that Gov. Roosevelt, one of his political opponents, was the only man in official life to whom he could look for help in his effort to prevent the city from being defrauded right and left.

Incidentally Mr. Coler paid his respects to Corporation Counsel Whalen, whom he charged with having acted in bad faith despite promises made by himself and the Tammany Hall organization, and declared that he would continue to fight Mr. Whalen to a standstill, even if every friend in the city deserted him and he had to do it alone. To this attack the Corporation Counsel refused to make any reply, although he evidently felt it keenly.

Mr. Coler's statements were drawn forth by a report of a conference held at the Brooklyn Club on Monday, in which he and James Shevlin, the deputy leader of the Kings County Democracy, had taken part. At this conference, it was rumored, Mr. Shevlin had besought the Controller to cease his warfare against the Corporation Counsel because there was a well-defined rumor afloat that Tammany would retaliate on the Brooklyn organization in the matter of patronage unless the fight was stopped. In reference to this conference Mr. Coler declined to talk, further than to deny that Shevlin had threatened him in any way.

"I was elected to serve the people," Mr. Coler said, warmly, "and no political organization can come in and interfere with me in the performance of what I regard as my duty. If the Democratic organizations of New York and Kings County do not support the Department of Finance in its effort to save the City Treasury from being looted with the connivance of the city's law officer they will be opposing the city's best interests and standing for spoils pure and simple.

BROKE A PROMISE.

"The Corporation Counsel promised a year and a half ago to let me have special counsel to defend some of the pending actions against the city. Further, he made the same promise to his own organization and to mine, but when the time for fulfillment of this promise came he deliberately refused, and fought every attempt made by me to get the question of confessions of judgment squarely before the courts for adjudication. He knew that if the case got into court in the right way he would be deprived of his power.

"It is the duty of the Democratic organization to stick by me and make him keep his promise. My position on this matter is impregnable, and I do not intend to recede a single step from my stand, no matter who demands it.

"The impression that in this fight I am trying to establish a political following in order to further my own ambitions—if any such impression exists—is all wrong. I am not a candidate for Governor this year, nor for Mayor, nor for re-election, and if any organization—Democratic, Republican, or independent—should name me for any of these offices, I would unhesitatingly decline. Under the circumstances existing to-day, I could not accept a unanimous call to any office in the gift of the people.

"I would under no consideration become a candidate for office, and by resigning my present place put it in the power of the dominant party to name my successor. If I did, I should sacrifice all my self-respect to an ambition which under other circumstances should be laudable. Furthermore, I am sufficiently keen in politics to know that any nomination coming to me from the Democracy of this city would only be a subterfuge to bring about my early political death.

"I have been fighting and will continue to fight for a principle, and whether I win or lose, when I have finished my term of office I can go back to Wall Street and get anything I want. A clean record here will be worth more to me than any amount of political preferment.

"The only man I have on my side is Gov. Roosevelt, who is standing by me in my fight against the looting of the City Treasury. I am not supported by the political organizations that should support me, and I am compelled to depend on the Governor in a fight for the people of this city. I believe his influence will be exerted to the fullest and that in the end the legislation which I am seeking will go through."

In relation to the lack of good faith displayed by Corporation Counsel Whalen Mr. Coler said that shortly after he assumed office he had asked to be represented in a suit against the city by special counsel of his own choosing, with the intent of determining the right of the Corporation Counsel to confess judgment. He had selected this attorney, and Mr. Whalen had agreed to appoint the lawyer as a special assistant to conduct the trial.

"After making this agreement," said Mr. Coler, "Mr. Whalen backed out. If he had been confident of winning his case and sustaining his power to 'confess' or 'offer' judgment he would have kept his agreement, and when I saw that he had changed his mind I sent word to his organization. Mr. Croker first and later Mr. Carroll agreed to bring him around, and both of them told me that Mr. Whalen would accede to my demands.

PREVAILING WAGE RATE LAW.

"So far he has resisted, and besides breaking his promise has practically opened the doors of the City Treasury to claimants whose claims are, to say the least, open to question. Without going into the merits of the prevailing rate of wages law, which I contend is an equitable and just law, if properly applied, I do say that the manner in which it is being enforced is a disgrace and a menace to the financial interests of the city.

"The principle involved is not whether or not the city should pay these claims, but whether or not they should be paid offhand, without regard to their justice, and whether or not the Controller, an elective officer, is to become merely the paying teller for the Corporation Counsel, who is an appointive official. I have nothing to gain personally by the solution of this difficulty, but the City of New York has everything to lose, and so long as there is the faintest hope I shall continue in the fight."

A transcript of the proceedings in one of the cases under the "prevailing rate of wages law" in which the Corporation Counsel confessed judgment was exhibited at the Controller's office yesterday. It shows that due care had been exercised to see that the claimant got not only all that was coming to him, but more, too. The claimant in the case referred to was James Brennan, who in his complaint declared that he was a "stoker" in the Department of Charities from May 10, 1894, to Feb. 1, 1896; that he was paid at the rate of $25 a month, and that the prevailing rate of wages in the occupation of stoker was $75 a month. He sued for $1,000 to make up the difference between what he got and what he thought he should have received.

In the offer of judgment made by Charles Blandy, Assistant Corporation Counsel, it was recited that the plaintiff was employed at the rate of $1 a day, and on that basis the claim was compromised for $941. On the pay roll of the Department of Charities the man Brennan appeared as a "fireman," at $360 a year—not as a day laborer.

"This is one of the cases which would come under Justice McAdam's decision of Monday," said Controller Coler, "in which it was held that persons employed at yearly salaries could not recover under the Act of 1894. In this case, however, the Corporation Counsel has amended the complaint and made it appear that the claimant sued for $30 a month instead of $25 a month, and has compromised on that basis decidedly in favor of the complainant and against the city's interests. If both parties to this case were private individuals, the action of the defendant's attorney would be regarded as an infraction of the ethics of the legal profession and might get some one into trouble."

TRAFFIC IN CLAIMS.

That others besides persons holding claims against the city have profited by the Corporation Counsel's readiness to offer judgment was made apparent by an affidavit shown by Mr. Coler yesterday afternoon. In this affidavit, which was made by Andrew J. Lusk, Master Workman of Local Assembly 1,365, Knights of Labor, the Drivers and Hostlers' Union, and dated Feb. 23 last, it is charged that many men have been deprived of their money by the person to whom their claims were assigned for the purpose of bringing the suits.

Under a law passed last year, the employes of the Street Cleaning Department were authorized to file and collect claims for overtime, for several years. Many of these men had worked nights and Sundays, and all of them had been forced by the exigencies of the service to work more than the statutory eight hours a day. Most of the men employed in the Street Cleaning Department belong to the Drivers and Hostlers' Union.

Mr. Lusk, in his affidavit, says that for the purposes of bringing suit to collect them, these claims had been assigned to Patrick McNulty, the delegate of the Drivers and Hostlers' Union to the Central Federated Union. On Dec. 9 last, he says, McNulty collected one judgment amounting to $52,167.70, and on Jan. 6, 1900, had collected another amounting to $33,150.51. Both included interest and costs, and both had been confessed by the Corporation Counsel. These judgments had been paid by Controller Coler.

McNulty, Lusk says, informed the men who had assigned their claims to him, that it would cost from 40 to 50 per cent. of the amount of their claims to collect them. He represented that in the second judgment the referees' fees alone would aggregate $13,500, and on this account he arranged with the men to wait for the distribution of the first judgment until the second was paid. Lusk says in his affidavit that he was told that John Tyrrell, Financial Secretary of the union, was buying claims for McNulty, but McNulty denied this.

Commissioner McCartney, then on his deathbed, warned Lusk, the latter said, that he had heard that McNulty had been buying these claims, and urged him, as an honest man, to prevent it, so as to keep the men from being deprived of money that legitimately belonged to them. Lusk made an investigation, he says, which showed that the rumors were correct.

SOME INSTANCES CITED.

In his affidavit, he gives the following instances:

John Ferguson, a driver in the Street Cleaning Department, living at 552 West Forty-ninth Street, sold his claim to Tyrrell for $350. The claim, amounting to $603.75, was allowed by the court.

Daniel Ryan, 448 West Thirty-second Street, sold for $325 his claim, which, as allowed, amounted to $573.75.

Philip Ryan, 402 West Thirty-first Street, sold his claim to Tyrrell for $400. The court allowed Ryan $675.12. All these claims carried costs.

Thirty other men at Stable G, Lusk says, sold their claims at similar rates to Tyrrell, under the impression that the Controller had not yet paid them to the assignee, McNulty.

With this affidavit was another, sworn to by Bernard Conklin, of 692 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, in which Conklin said that Tyrrell began buying up these claims on Jan. 10, 1900, four days after the second judgment had been paid by the Controller. Referring to McNulty's claim that the referee's charges on the second judgment alone would be $13,500, Conklin said that, according to the figures in the Controller's office, the costs in the first suit were only $2,430.40, and in the second $1,877.46.

COLER'S TRIBUTE TO McCARTNEY.

Says the Late Street Cleaning Commissioner Was a Municipal Hero.

Controller Coler talked last evening on municipal questions to the members of the Men's Literary and Scientific Club of the First Presbyterian Church, in Fifth Avenue, and the Social Reform Club, in University Place.

He spoke first at the church, where he was introduced by the club's presiding officer, Scott Lenahan. He dwelt upon the ramifications of the department over which he presides, touching upon the debt limit, city ownership of docks, and elaborating upon the desirability of municipal ownership. Incidentally he denounced in scathing terms the attempt of the Ramapo Company to gain control of the city's water supply.

Mr. Coler paid a high tribute to the late Street Cleaning Commissioner, James McCartney, referring to him as a municipal hero. He began by saying he did not think it any great credit to a man to stand up and do his duty to the people. "But," he continued, "there was one man in the City Government whose public record proclaimed him a civic hero, James McCartney. There is talk of a monument to Col. Waring. Col. Waring never had to face what Mr. McCartney had to contend with. The demand of his own organization to remove almost every man in the department left by Col. Waring was oppressive. He did not remove one man, but, sturdily refusing to obey these demands, conducted his department on the same lines as his predecessor did. He stood up heroically against all assaults and pressure, although dying of consumption."

At the time of the Ramapo fight, Mr. Coler went on, when the city would have been lost except for one vote, Mr. McCartney, then sick and near to death, supported the Controller. Here Mr. Coler betrayed deep emotion. His voice broke and became husky, and he added in an almost inaudible voice that Mr. McCartney went to his grave still with his organization bitterly against him. "The man who can stand up under those circumstances," added Mr. Coler, "is a municipal hero."

At the Social Reform Club Mr. Coler spoke more particularly on the attempt to minimize the Controller's duties and functions, and make him practically powerless to withstand the assaults upon the city's treasury.

MISTAKEN FOR A BURGLAR.

A Policeman Arrested While on a Hunt for Robbers.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 13.—Mistaken for a burglar, taken into custody by a posse of armed residents, arraigned before Sergt. Beckwith in the police station, and then discharged, constituted the four acts in a little comedy which was enacted in this city last night. Clarence McClelland's home, which is on the Heights, was recently robbed, and since then Chief of Police Foley has detailed Policeman Walter Grant to patrol the Heights in citizen's clothes.

Grant heard a shutter slam last night in the rear of Mr. McClelland's house, and he went into the yard to reconnoitre. He wore a big ulster with the collar turned up. Mrs. McClelland caught sight of him and gave the alarm, thinking that a burglar was trying to get in the kitchen window.

Sergt. Beckwith was called up on the telephone.

"Send a platoon of police down here quick! There's a burglar trying to enter McClelland's house!" somebody shouted on the other end of the wire.

James Wallace, Mr. McClelland, and a number of other residents ran the supposed burglar down just as Special Policemen Angevine and Conklin dashed up in a patrol wagon.

Grant showed his badge, and though he said he was also on a hunt for thieves, and though the two other policeman vouched for him, the posse could not be convinced, so Grant was taken to Police Headquarters, where he was released.

A Curious Water Level.
The thousand miles between New York and Chicago by New York Central Lines along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, Lake Erie and Lake Michigan. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

BURR RAIDS A GAMBLING ROOM

No Official Move Against the Gambling Commission.

PARKHURST SOCIETY WILL ACT

District Attorney to Ask the Indictment of Capt. Thomas—Easy to Place Bets on Races.

The authorities in whom is vested the power to bring to the bar of justice the men who have made it possible

Col. Gardiner asking him if he would subpoena Senator Timothy D. Sullivan before the Grand Jury and ask him to give evidence against the proprietor of a poolroom that has been heretofore conducted at Fortieth Street and Sixth Avenue, over Considine's saloon, in which poolroom the Senator has often been seen.

Col. Gardiner sent back word that he had nothing to say, and the question was put to Mr. McIntyre. He refused to give any definite answer, and Mr. Unger, who was standing by, said that he considered it inexpedient for the District Attorney to announce at this time what he intended to do in any case.

While this conversation was going on Mr. Unger and Mr. McIntyre were issuing subpoenas for police and other officers to appear before the Grand Jury, and Mr. McIntyre mentioned the names of a number of people who were to be summoned.

RUMORS OF POLICE SHAKE-UP.

There were rumors around Police Headquarters yesterday of a coming shake-up in the department, but nothing developed. Only two of the Police Commissioners were in their offices during the day. These were President York and Mr. Abell, both of whom had protracted conferences with the Chief, and concerning which all information was refused. Commissioners Sexton and Hess did not appear during the day.

Chief Devery yesterday sent out to the commanders of the various precincts a copy of the District Attorney's Letter sent to him on Monday, which he said explained itself. He called attention to various sections of the law relating to disorderly houses and neglect of duty, ending his communication with the following:

"You are hereby directed to see that all the provisions thereof are enforced without fear or favor, and that arrests are made wherever and whenever any violations of these or any other laws occur."

RAID ON GAMBLING ROOM

Burr Forces the Police to Act—Place in Full Blast.

A raid was made at 10:45 o'clock last night on the gambling house at 1,487 Broadway, near Forty-third Street, by Detectives Dale and Lyons of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station on information furnished Capt. Donahue by Superintendent Henry Burr of the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

Superintendent Burr had been shadowing the place for some time. Last night he had three men of his staff playing there. When they left the place and reported to him that gambling operations were in full blast, accompanied by Assistant Superintendent J. E. Thompson and Agent P. Leinberger, he went at once to the West Forty-seventh Street Station and informed Capt. Donahue that the place was wide open and play in progress.

Capt. Donahue, who a few days ago declared that there was not a gambling house in his precinct, said that he did not believe what Superintendent Burr told him.

The Superintendent demanded that the Captain send men to make the raid immediately, and stated that he would be personally responsible for the consequences. The Captain seemed reluctant to order the raid, but he assigned Detectives Dale and Lyons to the case.

GAMBLERS TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

While Superintendent Burr was on his way to the station house to see Capt. Donahue he was shadowed by a man, and when the party left for the gambling houses the same man hurried away ahead of them, evidently to give the alarm, but the gamblers were taken wholly by surprise.

The gambling room was the front room on the second floor of the building above a restaurant. Next door is Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre. Diagonally opposite is the Hotel Cadillac.

When the building was reached the officers and those with them went rapidly up the stairway. The detectives hesitated, and tapped gently on the door once or twice. The lookout opened the wicket.

"Break open the door!" shouted Superintendent Burr. "I am responsible."

Thus urged, the detectives forced the door, which yielded with a crash, and the party sprang into the room and found sixteen men within.

HAD NO FEAR OF A RAID.

A raid was apparently so entirely unexpected that the ordinary precautions shown in a gambling place were almost wholly lacking. There was only one door, and when this was blocked those within the room were caught in a trap. The sixteen white men in the room and the negro porter seemed stupefied. The dealer at the faro table forgot to throw away a "fixed" deck of cards which he held in his hand.

COSTLY PARAPHERNALIA SEIZED.

The room was elegantly furnished and all the gambling paraphernalia was of the most expensive sort. There was a faro table, a roulette wheel, a "red and black" table, a great number of cards and chips, two faro racks, one dealing board, and numerous other appurtenances of gambling rooms. The cards were all marked "Club, 1,487 Broadway."

Superintendent Burr said that the gambling paraphernalia captured was worth between $4,000 and $5,000. Several of the men in the room, who seemed to be employes, whispered to the detectives, seemingly much chagrined at what had taken place.

The tables and all other gambling materials were taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station in the patrol wagon, and were claimed immediately by the prisoners.

A crowd of several hundred persons had gathered in front of the building and watched the process of the raid.

At the station the prisoners gave names supposed to be assumed. One of the men caught in the room was Edward Minch, a well-known race-track man, for whom the running horse Little Minch was named.

The man apparently in charge of the room gave the name of Joseph Hillard of 62 West Ninety-eighth Street. All of the prisoners were locked up charged with violating Section 344 of the Penal Code, which refers to common gambling.

"UP TO THE POLICE," SAYS BURR.

Complaint was made by Assistant Superintendent J. E. Thompson of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. Capt. Donahue was not at the station house where the prisoners were brought in.

Sergt. Flannerty demanded of Superintendent Burr the name of the man running the gambling house.

"I have furnished your policemen with all the information I purpose to give tonight," replied Superintendent Burr. "Ask Capt. Donahue who runs that place. He knows. Where is the Captain, anyway? Is he not due here at this hour? If I could see him I might tell him something, although I don't believe I could tell him anything he doesn't know."

Superintendent Burr refused to tell the name of the proprietor of the raided house.

"Capt. Donahue stated that there was no gambling in his precinct," he said. "These prisoners were caught red-handed. It is up to the police to act now."

Capt. Donahue had not returned to the station house and none of the prisoners had been bailed at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

MAIN OBJECT KEPT IN VIEW

Parkhurst Society Aims at Tribute-Taking Officials.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the society in the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. The members of the committee present were Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, President; Frank Moss, attorney; Frank Lugar, Thaddeus D. Kenneson, and Henry V. Parsell.

Superintendent Burr of the society was in consultation with the committee during the entire time it was in session. Dr. Parkhurst had expected to give out a statement after the meeting, but decided not to do so just yet. He was seen as he was leaving the building after the meeting, but declined to say anything relative to what had been discussed by the committee or what action the Society for the Prevention of Crime proposes to take.

"I do not think it best to say anything at all this afternoon," said Dr. Parkhurst, "and will have to get you to excuse me from making any statement."

Frank Moss, attorney for the society, also declined to talk.

POLICE OFFICIAL IN THE NET.

It is known that the statement Dr. Parkhurst had contemplated giving out related to a high police official against whom the Society for the Prevention of Crime has been busy securing evidence, of which they are now said to possess an overwhelming amount.

Although Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Moss declined to talk, a general statement of what transpired in the committee room yesterday afternoon was obtained from other sources. Until yesterday's meeting was held there was a doubt as to whether or not the Society for the Prevention of Crime would take an active part in the present movement against vice and the levying of tribute upon gambling and dive keepers. There no longer exists a doubt, however, for the committee decided to devote all its energies and resources to ferreting out guilty persons and bringing them to justice, paying little attention to the small fry gamblers and hunting the big game.

Neither does the society intend to allow itself to be enticed away from the main object, namely, the fastening of the crime upon the chief criminals, the tribute-taking officials. The society will devote itself to securing evidence against the big gambling places and the officials who are responsible for their existence. A great deal of this evidence has already been obtained and will be presented to-morrow directly to the Grand Jury, and not through the District Attorney's office.

Superintendent Burr was asked after the committee meeting yesterday if he would outline the course of action the society proposes to pursue.

"I can only say," he said, "that the society is working intelligently and determinedly in this matter, and its efforts will be crowned with success.

"Yes, we are working independently of the District Attorney's office."

GAMBLERS TAKE COURAGE

Rejoice in Diversion of War on Vice Against Drinking Dives.

In spite of the assertions of the people in the District Attorney's office, the police, and others interested, that all forms of vice had been stamped out in New York, gambling was brisk enough in the city yesterday to suit the initiated who sought it, and there seemed to be no fear on the part of the men who conducted the places that they would be interfered with.

Poolrooms, with the track quotations posted against the horses running at New Orleans, were in operation, and bets were received in any amounts from those who were known to be regular followers of the poolroom game.

Among men of this class, and among the proprietors, the widespread talk about a tightly closed town was laughed at, for the fact that they were able to bet on the races without having to dodge around corners and through a maze of secret passages to do so was evidence enough to them that all such talk was absurd. But one had to be of the trusted band before one could gain admission to the rooms, for every one not known positively to be thoroughly trustworthy was looked upon with suspicion. He was not feared as a police spy, for the gamblers professed not to be much worried about police visits, but agents of the Comstock and Parkhurst societies were feared, and when a man was turned away from the rooms he was followed sometimes for some little distance, in order to discover, if possible, if he was one of the dreaded agents.

PLENTY OF GAMBLING GOING ON.

Even the men who were not regulars, but who used to put down an occasional bet, found not much difficulty in putting down a bet, but in most cases they had to depend upon the ticker for the odds in case their horses won. They patronized the curbstone bookmakers, who were to be found in numbers in neighborhoods where poolrooms were wide open last week. They were not molested by the police, for they kept usually indoors, near a sporting ticker in some barroom, and they did a rushing business.

Some of them boasted that even if they were arrested they could not suffer, for they were not transgressing the betting law.

"It is perfectly legitimate," said one of them, "for two individuals to make a wager on a horse race, so long as no record of the bet is made and no token is passed. I don't quote prices against any horse, so I am not making book. I take a bet if I don't like the horse you want to bet on, and if it wins I pay you what the ticker odds call for, but I don't record the bet, and I don't give you anything to show you made a bet with me. I might if I cared to record the bet in my notebook, and still I would be within the law, but I don't take that chance. The police have no right to interfere with me, and I shall try to grind out a living without giving up a nickel.

"The only thing I have to fear is that some of the fellows who are in the rooms where there is a wire will beat the ticker information by a few minutes and get a bet down after a horse has won. But I can get even with that by refusing to accept a bet after the post time at the race track. Poolroom betting in New York will come to this some day, and then the men who give up heavily in order to run now can laugh at the men who now get their money."

The curbstone bookmaker stood at Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway, and he did a good business while THE TIMES's reporter was near.

Gamblers generally were in a much better humor yesterday than they have been since last Saturday, for they profess to believe that there will not be much restriction after a couple of weeks at most.

THE RAIDS ON THE DIVES.

"You can see how things are going," said one of their number yesterday. "Things are going just as I predicted on Monday. The investigation, if one is being conducted by any one, the police or the societies, is gradually drifting toward the resorts like the Tivoli and McGurk's. A great cry is being raised about these places, and the District Attorney and some of his staff are booked to make a trip through the Tenderloin to see that the places are closed to-night. Dan O'Reilly is one of the number. Now who in the Tenderloin doesn't know Dan O'Reilly? When that statement was made publicly in advance do you think there would be anything doing when the party showed up? Why, every one up here knows Dan, by sight at least, and the presence of the party would be tipped off the moment it reached Twenty-third Street.

"I thought the great kick was on the men who got the money that was paid in order that things might remain wide open. The Gambling Commission is what I thought they were after, but, you see, they are beginning already to switch away from that line and jump on the drinking joints. These places are not run by the men who give up heavily. Some of them give up scarcely anything. In the excitement created by the closing down of these places the keynote of the whole thing is lost sight of, and it begins to look as if everything will be all right again in a little while."

EXPECT TO REOPEN SOON.

That many of the gamblers hold the same belief as to the early reopening of their games was apparent yesterday by the change of plans made by some of them. On Saturday some of them, the proprietors in particular, discovered that they were very tired and needed a vacation. Many of them spoke of joining the New York sporting contingent now at Hot Springs, Ark., but yesterday they were not so positive that they needed the trip. They found that a trip to any of the near-by Winter resorts within a few hours would suit them just as well, and some of them abandoned the idea of a trip altogether. Instead, they found plenty to keep them busy yesterday.

In the gambling houses in all sections of the city last night there seemed to be the same condition of affairs as in the poolrooms.

Enough frequenters of these places were to be found who were telling stories of good or bad luck they had had at the roulette wheel or the faro bank table to make it apparent to any one who overheard the conversation that the whirr of the ivory ball and the call of "Copper on, please," had not been silenced. The frequenters spoke in a manner that showed plainly that they had no fear of being deprived of a chance to indulge in the "sport" whenever they felt like doing so. They felt secure from raids, too, for they were sure that the society agents could not get past the vigilant double guards on the doors, and, as for raids by the police, they evidently gave the matter no consideration. Their conversation indicated that they also believed the police were too busily engaged in stamping out the all-night drinking parlors to pay any attention to well-guarded gambling houses, and they laughed at what they called "a clever switch from the gambling houses to the dives, in order that the Gambling Commission would be lost sight of."

GOVERNOR MUCH INTERESTED.

Special Deputy Attorney General Will Be Appointed If Request Is Made.

In regard to the talk of the appointment of a Special Deputy Attorney General by Gov. Roosevelt to place the gambling disclosures before the Grand Jury and conduct the prosecution of cases in which indictments may be obtained, Frank Moss said yesterday:

"It is not to be wondered at that there should be a demand for a special prosecutor, because the people recognize the fact that the District Attorney's office and the Police Department are dependents of Tammany Hall, and that thus far Tammany has subordinated all of its representatives in public office for the benefit of the organization. It is difficult to conceive of the right hand fighting the left in dead earnest."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 13.—Gov. Roosevelt has not yet taken any action regarding the appointment of a Special Deputy Attorney General to conduct an investigation into the gambling scandal in New York City. It is pointed out that the Chief Executive cannot take the initiative in the matter, and will not make any designation unless an official request is made. The Governor's friends say he is very much interested in the recent revelations, but that he cannot take any official action unless it be shown that the local authorities have neglected their sworn duties.

Those who know the Governor say that if a request is made for a State inquiry he will not hesitate a moment, but will order Attorney General Davies to appoint a special Deputy to bring the cases before a special Grand Jury. In the case of State interference it is believed that either John Proctor Clark or Job Hedges will be named to conduct the investigation.

Many of the Tammany Senators and Assemblymen expect the Governor to step in at any time and take a hand in the war against gambling and official tribute taking.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEVERY.

Frank Moss Says the Mayor Made Him Chief Because of the Poolroom Issue.

As to the question whether any action taken against the gambling evil should not be aimed primarily at getting at the relations existing between public officials and the gamblers, Mr. Moss said yesterday that, in view of what has recently been brought out in THE NEW YORK TIMES, it was interesting to go back to some of the testimony brought out before the Mazet committee. Turning to a copy of the evidence, he said:

"The Mayor, when on the stand, admitted acquaintanceship with Mahoney. He admitted a former business connection with him in the ownership of some property in Texas; he admitted that he saw him every few days and at the Democratic Club. Police Commissioner Sexton also admitted acquaintanceship and friendship with Mahoney; admitted that they met at the Democratic Club, and that he had heard of Mahoney's connection with poolrooms, but said that he had never believed it. He had heard it as a rumor. When I asked him if he considered it a rumor when a list of the poolrooms was printed on the first page in THE TIMES, Commissioner Sexton's reply was that he did not know.

"He also admitted also acquaintance with Frank Farrell, Devery's friend, who bought the house Devery is living in, at 310 West Twenty-eighth Street. Farrell was a friend of Sexton's and Devery's. Policeman Keely testified that he was a member of Senator Sullivan's association, of which Farrell and Devery were also members, and that he, as a member of Sullivan's association, had been detailed to do Devery's private work. The Mayor was responsible for making Devery Chief. He turned out Hamilton and Philips and put in Hess, and then McCullagh was retired and Devery was put in, the Mayor adding his own vote as he is permitted to do under the law, when in the case of the Police Department there are only three Commissioners. This was all done because of the poolroom issue. Police Officer McConnell raided Frank Farrell's place and McCullagh refused to transfer McConnell at the behest of Sexton."

Mr. Moss then said that sight should not be lost of the proposed commission to revise the city's charter, which, he said, should, among other things, reduce the Mayor's term to two years. The Mayor should also have absolute power of removal, thus making him responsible for all that his Commissioners did.

"The possibilities of a four years' term," said Mr. Moss, "have been beautifully brought out. They are in the midst of it now, and have two years more. They would never permit of the present conditions, but for the long term and opportunities for enriching themselves, which are such that that they can look upon retirement with complacency."

ANTI-POOLROOM BILL.

Sanders Measure to Close Gambling Places Advanced to Order of Final Passage at Albany.

ALBANY, March 13.—The bill of Assemblyman Sanders, which is designed to close all poolrooms and "bucket shops" and prevent bookmaking, was advanced to the order of final passage in the Assembly to-day without opposition. The bill is aimed directly at telegraph companies, in that it prescribes a penalty for any telegraph company which furnishes information to the poolrooms.

The bill provides that any corporation or association, or the officers thereof, who furnish information by telegraph, telegraph ticker, or any instrument, machine, or mechanical contrivance, operated by electricity, to any person who engages in pool-selling or bookmaking, at any time or place, or any person who keeps or occupies any room, shed, tenement, tent, booth, or building, float or vessel, or any part thereof, or who occupies any place or stand of any kind upon any public or private grounds within this State, with books, papers, apparatus, or paraphernalia for the purpose of recording or registering bets or wagers, or selling pools, and any person who records or registers bets or wagers or sells pools upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed, or power of endurance of man or beast, or upon the result of any political nomination, appointment, or election, or upon the result of any law, chance, or casualty, unknown or contingent event whatsoever, or to any person, corporation, or association, who keeps or occupies any room, tenement, building, or any part thereof, or keeps or maintains a "bucket shop," where stocks, bonds, grain, pertoleum, or any article of merchandise is bought or sold upon margin only, who is not a member, or a duly authorized agent or a member of either the New York Stock Exchange, Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, or the New York Produce Exchange or any other incorporated exchange is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction of the first offense be fined no less than $50 or imprisoned for no less than thirty days, and upon conviction for a second offense shall be guilty of a felony and shall be fined no less than $2,000 and be imprisoned for no less than two years.

ANTI-POLICY BILL AMENDED.

Mere Possession of a Policy Slip to Constitute a Felony—Liability of Owners.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Fallows anti-policy bill, which was advanced to a third reading in the Senate on Friday, was to-day amended in two particulars, by the striking out of the word "knowingly" in the bill, making the possession of policy slips a felony, and by providing that the owner of property shall be guilty only if he permits his property to be used after notification that the premises are being used for policy playing. The bill will now have to be reprinted before it can be passed.

The motion to strike out the word "knowingly" was made by Senator Elsberg and aroused a storm of protest from members of the Codes Committee, who reported the measure favorably. Senator Grady claimed that under the proposed amendment the possession of a ticket of a church bazaar might be punished as a felony. Senator Brackett noted the solicitude of the Democratic members against bills to stamp out crime. He hoped the measure to drive out policy would pass.

Senator Foley (Dem.) said the measure ought to be passed, irrespective of politics. Policy, he said, was the meanest form of thieving, compared with which the act of the pickpocket is honest and honorable. The Senator's remarks led to a lively tilt between himself and Senator Grady, in which the latter declared that Senator Foley, in urging the passage of the bill as advocated by the backers, "out-Heroded Herod." He inferred that Senator Elsberg was protecting real-estate owners by not striking out the words "with his knowledge," as it referred to the liability of owners of premises upon which policy was played.

This imputation Senator Elsberg emphatically denied. He said the striking out of the words "with his knowledge," as relating to property owners, would offer an opportunity almost infinite for blackmail.

Senator Armstrong said that as the disagreement was mainly among the members of the Codes Committee, he moved to recommit the bill to the committee without instructions. This was lost—35 to 8.

Senator Elsberg's motion to amend by striking out "knowingly" was carried—30 to 13. The negative votes were Coggeshall, Donnelly, Douglas, Feeter, Grady, Humphrey, Mackey, McCarren, Munsinger, Raines, Ramsperger, Sullivan, and Wayne.

Senator Krum then moved to amend by striking out the words "with his knowledge," as applied to the owners upon whose premises policy is carried on. Senator Brown said the law would create a class of criminals among the property owners against their knowledge. Senator Elsberg said the Krum amendment would make the bill unconstitutional. Finally Senator Grady introduced an amendment providing that the owner of the property shall be guilty only if he permits his property to be used after notification that his premises are being used for policy playing. This was carried, 29 to 20, but the vote was reconsidered, to allow a vote on Senator Krum's motion to amend by striking out "with his knowledge." This was voted down—18 to 30. Those voting in the affirmative were Senators Ambler, Coffey, D. F. Davis, Ford, Grady, Krum, Martin, McCarren, Munsinger, and Thornton.

Senator Grady's amendment was then readopted. The bill in its amended form is as follows:

A person who keeps, occupies, or uses, or permits to be occupied or used, a place, building, room, table, establishment, or apparatus for policy playing, or for the sale of what are commonly called "lottery policies," or who receives money or other valuable consideration in playing policy, or in aiding in the playing thereof, or what is commonly called a "lottery policy," or for any writing, paper, or document in the nature of a bet, wager, or insurance upon the drawing or drawn numbers of any public or private lottery, or who shall have in his possession any writing, paper, or document representing or being a record of any chance, share, or interest in numbers sold, drawn, or to be drawn, or in what is commonly called "policy," or in the nature of a bet, wager, or insurance upon the drawing or drawn numbers of any public or private lottery, or any paper, print, writing, numbers, device, policy slip, or article of any kind such as is commonly used in carrying on, promoting, or playing the game commonly called "policy," or who is the owner, agent, superintendent, janitor, or caretaker of any place, building, or room, where policy playing or the sale of what is commonly called "lottery policy" is carried on with his knowledge, or after notification that the premises are used, permits such use to be continued, or who aids, assists, or abets in any manner in any of the offenses, acts, or matters herein named, is a common gambler, and punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years, and in the discretion of the Court by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or both.

NOT THE COMSTOCK SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your admirable editorial of this morning that you refer to the "Society for the Suppression of Vice." Undoubtedly you mean the "Society for the Prevention of Crime."

We are a little sensitive about having the inconsistencies of other societies charged up to us. It is unfortunate that a society formed five years after the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice was incorporated should take a name synonymous with ours.

It has been a source of constant annoyance and trouble to us, and we believe in one instance has diverted, by mistake, a handsome bequest of over $200,000 from our society to the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

Therefore we ask you to correct the impression that it was our society that has lacked tact or taste in its arraignment of the District Attorney's office.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK, Secretary.
New York, March 13, 1900.

MR. McINTYRE'S ASSURANCES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's TIMES District Attorney Gardiner's chief assistant is reported as saying: "In justice to Chief of Police Devery I will also state that to-morrow he will submit to Col. Gardiner all the evidence that he has been gathering within the last month against various places in the city. He to-day sent word to the District Attorney's office that he would heartily co-operate with us in any manner to further the cause of the crusade." And, again: "Col. Gardiner has gone into this fight on prevalent vice in earnest, and he is determined to stamp it out. Tammany Hall is behind him, and is urging him on."

Do Devery and McIntyre really expect the public to take them seriously when they talk such rot as this? I. LACKFAITH.
Brooklyn, March 12, 1900.

DIVEKEEPERS ARRAIGNED.

Ackron, Corey, and Furman Held for Examination.

Charles E. Ackron, the manager of the Tivoli, in West Thirty-fifth Street, and Edward Corey, manager of the Haymarket, at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday charged with violating the concert laws and keeping disorderly houses. Detectives Lockwood and Barry of the West Thirtieth Street Station made the complaints, and the defendants were held in $1,000 each for examination to-day. The leader of the orchestra in each place, who was also arrested, was discharged.

Besides the complaints against Ackron on the two charges given above, he will have a trial to-morrow before Judge Cowing in General Sessions on a charge of grand larceny. A case against him for violation of the liquor tax law is on the calendar of the Court of Special Sessions for Friday.

George Furman, who was arrested as the alleged manager of McGurk's dive on the Bowery on Monday night, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Yorkville Police Court on similar charges to those preferred against Ackron and Corey. The Magistrate asked who the proprietor was. Capt. Diamond of the Fifth Street Station said he had been told that it was a man named Robert Bridges, but that he had never seen him or heard of him before. Magistrate Flammer issued a summons for a man named Shiel, said to be the owner of the premises, and held Furman in $1,500 bail for examination.

TWO RAIDS IN BROOKLYN.

One Arrest Made and Some Furnishings Taken by the Police.

The poolrooms and other gambling resorts in Brooklyn are being carried on with the greatest caution, but the present activity of the Brooklyn police has given rise to no fear of overcrowding the local jail. The telephone captured on Monday is still locked up.

Capt. Myles O'Reilly, the new commander of the Butler Street Station, yesterday morning arrested Charles Schaefer, forty-nine years old, of Veteran Hall, 123 Smith Street, on the charge that gambling was permitted on the premises. Schaefer pleaded guilty and was held in $1,000 bail for a hearing to-morrow.

Capt. O'Reilly yesterday afternoon took possession of the furnishings of an alleged poolroom over a saloon at 172 Court Street. No arrests were made.

MORE NEWARK FIRE VICTIMS.

NEWARK, N. J., March 13.—Two more bodies were recovered to-day from the ruins of the Italian tenement which was destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. They are those of Lucila Castillo, two years old, and one unidentified child about the same age. This makes sixteen in all that are known to be dead, but there are six more missing.

The two bodies were found under some hanging timbers on the second floor, and had evidently fallen from the third floor when it dropped. The finding of the bodies was a surprise, as the firemen had abandoned the place and boarded up the entrance. They were induced to make another search only because Italians in the neighborhood insisted that there must be more bodies in the ruins.

To-night representatives of the Italian societies in this city held a meeting in Prospect Hall and took steps toward having the victims decently buried and the living who suffered by the fire cared for.

Vito Cradanza, or Cretonzo, the Italian who was arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the house, was arraigned before Judge Schalk this afternoon on suspicion of arson and remanded until to-morrow for a further hearing. If more evidence against the man is not forthcoming he may be discharged or paroled for the Grand Jury. De Prula, the chief witness against him, is still held, but Firrigino, the other witness, was paroled.

POLICE MAKE RAIDS IN THE TENDERLOIN

Alleged Proprietors of Drinking Resorts Arrested.

PLACES OPEN FOR MEN ONLY

Women Banished from Nine Dives—The District Cleaned Up for Official Inspection.

Before Col. Gardiner's assistants had assembled at the Gilsey House, whence they were to explore the city for vice, the Tenderloin police had acted. At 10 o'clock Capt. Thomas's men had begun their raids upon the dives. Only the proprietors were arrested, and each of the nine most notorious resorts in the Tenderloin precinct was visited.

The proprietors were charged with maintaining disorderly houses in violation of Section 322 of the Penal Code. Immediately after their arrival at the Tenderloin station house they were bailed out, eight of them, by Henry Wals, baker, who gave bonds in $500 for each prisoner.

The prisoners were:

George W. Smith, manager of the Arcadia, 46 West Twenty-eighth Street.

Lazar Gottlieb, 104 East Seventy-eighth Street, manager of the Moorish Palace, 43 West Twenty-eighth Street.

Edward Butler, the Columbia Club, 518 Sixth Avenue, "Silver Dollar" Smith's old place.

John Oussani, a Syrian, of 118 East Thirty-first Street, the Cairo Café, 34 West Twenty-ninth Street.

Doben Harley, manager of the Doré and Pekin, Thirty-fifth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue.

Paul Salvin, 6 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, manager of the Royal Garden, 470 Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-eighth Street.

Charles Ackron, the Tivoli, 139 and 141 West Thirty-fifth Street.

Dometrius Rokopoulis, the Bohemia, 43 West Twenty-ninth Street.

Late in the afternoon such of the dives as open at that hour were receiving their usual patrons, but there was no music.

In many of the smaller joints front blinds were drawn and patrons were admitted through a side door by a watcher stationed on the outside.

WANT NO MUSIC IN RESTAURANTS.

The hours from 8 to 10 were evidently very perturbing to Capt. Thomas. He was in constant communication with Headquarters over the wire.

Many visitors passed in and out, among them two men who gave their names as Douglass Levine, former Corporation Counsel, and ex-Assemblyman Charles A. Herrmann.

These were closeted with the Captain. They said they presented a letter to Capt. Thomas, signed by Mr. Herrmann, calling on him to arrest all proprietors of restaurants in which music was played, on the ground of violation of the concert law.

They furnished Capt. Thomas, they said, with a list of all the higher-class places on Sixth Avenue. They said the Captain promised to make the arrests.

"We intend," said one of them, "to take up the cases of all such places, even to the Waldorf." Complaint has been made to a Magistrate.

"We are going to send similar letters to every precinct commander in New York. The letter we gave Capt. Thomas had appended to it a notice that if he failed to make the arrests in his precinct we should be compelled to prefer charges against him in the morning under the section of the code called to the attention of Chief Devery by the District Attorney.

Capt. Thomas assured us he would make the arrests to-night and would act under the instructions of the chief.

THOMAS MARSHALS HIS FORCES.

Having gotten rid of these visitors, Capt. Thomas called his men into his private room. Within a few minutes of 10 o'clock all the precinct detectives left the house, and every dive in the district, with the single exception of the Haymarket, which hadn't opened at all, was entered.

The Arcadia and the Moorish Palace, on the opposite sides of Twenty-eighth Street, just east of Broadway, were first visited by Lockwood and Marvin. The proprietors were told that they were wanted. They took the matter calmly, put on their coats, and went along. The few women in the places went out without any disorder.

The Arcadia had been admitting women only when attended by an escort all day. It remained open until 1 o'clock, with a lackey at the door to warn women from entering.

Newsboys Cheer the Police.

Around on Twenty-ninth Street things were different. A crowd of newsboys had followed the three officers—Sheehan, Binnings, and Glennon—into that street, and they vigorously applauded their effort.

There were thirty or forty women in the Bohemia when Sheehan and Glennon entered. After the usual formalities with the managers had been gone through with, the women rushed shouting and laughing from the place.

"What in —— are we going to do for a living?" shouted one. "Take in washing? Not on your life!"

"Ugh, go home and soke socks," returned a newsboy.

"They won't pinch us anyway to-night, so what's the diff," another young woman with an oath demanded of her escort.

The women, once on the sidewalk, scattered, some going toward Broadway and some toward Sixth Avenue.

"Say, dis beats de Boer war for brutality," observed a newsboy as the women scattered for shelter.

The people in the Cairo across the street, hearing the uproar, came to the windows. Across the street rushed the detectives. Out pouredthe women. The men, some of them, stayed smoking long pipes and discussing the Tenderloin situation until the closing hour of 1 o'clock.

WOMEN KEPT OUT.

Women who tried to return or men attempting to enter with women met a uniformed employe at the door.

"No ladies allowed in here!" he shouted again and again.

When the other places were visited there was comparatively little disorder. Such of them as remained open after the visit of the police ran only as saloons, without the presence of women, and with a darky at the door to keep them away.

The Arcadia and Bohemia were the only places which closed outright after the visit of the police, and their signs were put out and neither men nor women were permitted to enter.

At 10 o'clock, so far as dives were concerned, the Tenderloin was shut up tight.

McINTYRE MAKES INSPECTION.

District Attorney's Staff Finds the Tenderloin Resorts Practically Deserted.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, with three other members of the District Attorney's staff, made a tour of the Tenderloin last night to see whether there were any violations of the law. The police raid had, however, preceded their tour, and the dives were running merely as drinking places for men only. Consequently the District Attorney's staff was unable to find any violations of the law.

Mr. McIntyre arrived at the Gilsey House with his assistants, J. Forbes Hennessy, Daniel O'Reilly, and John Sewarskopf at 10:30 o'clock. The police raid had occurred at 10, and when the three assistants made their rounds they found all the places deserted. The Bohemia, Arcadia, Pekin, Royal Garden, Tivoli, Cairo, and several other places were visited. A few of them were closed entirely, while the others were almost deserted.

No women were found in any of the resorts except in the Cairo. There were two women there, but otherwise the place was deserted, except for a group of waiters, who were pitching pennies in a corner of the room.

At the Bohemia admission was at first refused to the three Assistant District Attorneys. They insisted on forcing their way inside, but found nothing worse going on than a pinochle game.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said at the close of the night's work that it was the last time he intended to make any such inspection.

"This work," he said, "is for the police, not for the District Attorney's office. If they continue to refuse to do their duty I will find a way to make them do it. There is a power above them, and I will not hesitate to invoke it.

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BAR ASSOCIATION MEETING

Abolition of Commission on Statutory Revision Urged.

Bill Relating to the Admission of the Speaker of the Assembly to the Bar Opposed.

The Association of the Bar of the City of New York at its March meeting last night recommended the abolition of the Commission on Statutory Revision, whose members are A. Judd Northrup, C. Z. Lincoln, and W. H. Johnson, and the rejection of all measures submitted by it to the Legislature of this State. The association also adopted recommendations for the improvement of its financial condition by increasing the annual dues from $40 to $50 for members of more than six years' standing at the bar and residing in this city, and from $20 to $25 in the case of members of less than six years' standing.

It recorded itself as unwaveringly opposed to an Assembly bill which would direct the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial Department to admit the Speaker of the Assembly to examination for admission to the bar without complying with the requirements now in force.

Vice President W. G. Choate called the meeting to order. Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the Executive Committee, presented a report on the proposed increase of dues.

It took in the receipts and disbursements of the association in its present home since 1896 and showed that four years current expenses exceeded annual dues by $29,065.80. The amendment which increases the dues should add $12,000 to the annual income of the association.

The reserve fund had last January but $2,778.66 to its credit. The report points to three special obligations for which provision should be made—a floating debt of $10,500, borrowed from members in 1898, which falls due in November and December next; the mortgage of $300,000 upon the building, which matures in May, 1901, and the completion of the decoration of the interior of the house, at an outlay of about $12,000.

A summary of the situation is that the increase in dues would give an income from this source of $66,500, with expenses $63,500, leaving, with initiation fees, $13,000 for floating debt and house decoration. It was estimated that before the end of 1901 a permanent sinking fund to discharge the mortgage could be begun.

Charles Bulkley Hubbell, for the Committee on the Amendment of the Law, presented the report on the Commissioners of Statutory Revision. It set forth, in substance, that at a meeting of the committee on Monday, resolutions were adopted that, "whereas the work of the Commissioners of Statutory Revision, which was to have been completed in 1892, is still unfinished, although nearly twelve years have elapsed since it was begun, and it will be impossible to obtain any adequate relief and within any reasonable time from the chaotic condition in which twelve years of revision have left our statutes, if such Commissioners are continued in office; whereas said Commissioners have prepared a large number of general laws which are now before the Legislature for action, including three codes and several general laws to take the place of the present Code of Civil Procedure, which proposed laws, if enacted, are calculated to create great confusion and doubt in the body of the law, this association urges upon the Governor and Legislature of this State the importance of rejecting all such laws submitted by said Commissioners, and now before the Legislature, and of abolishing the Commission of Statutory Revision and the office of Commissioner of Statutory Revision at the end of the present session of the Legislature."

No one spoke in opposition to the report. Ex-Judge Choate left the chair to George Zabriskie to second and speak in favor of the resolution. He criticised the work of the commission in strong terms as unsatisfactory, and the Commissioners as neglectful and incompetent, and advocated every effort to influence the Governor and the Legislature to secure the reform aimed at in the resolution.

Albert Stickney offered a resolution that the Committee on the Amendment of Law be directed to take steps for the purpose of procuring the termination of the work of the Commissioners, defeating the bills of the Commissioners now before the Legislature, and proposing measures, with the cooperation of other bar associations and the judiciary, for an adequate revision of the Code of Civil Procedure if such revision be deemed advisable.

G. W. Wickersham made some caustic remarks on the work of the Statutory Revision Committee, and the resolutions presented by Messrs. Hubbell and Stickney were adopted.

The resolution against the bill recently passed by the Assembly directing the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Third Department to admit the Speaker of the Assembly to examination for admission to the bar without complying with the requirements now in force as to applicants for such admission, which was offered by Austen G. Fox, was adopted without debate.

New members elected were Russel S. Johnson, Henry S. Sayers, Douglass Campbell, H. Winslow Thayer, John Quinn, Junius Parker, Arthur F. Cosby, William G. Bates, Henry S. Sanford, Jr., Edgar J. Kohler, Lawrence Atterbury, Terence Farley, John Freilnghuysen Talmage, Walter J. Moore, Leighton Calkins, and Francis J. McLoughlin.

L

BRITISH CAVALRY AT BLOEMFONTEIN

Take Commanding Positions and Wait Reinforcements.

BOERS OFFER OPPOSITION

War now Entering upon a Darker and More Cruel Phase.

Brother of President Steyn Among the Captured—Telegraph and Railroad North of Bloemfontein Cut.

LONDON, March 14.—No dispatches have been allowed to come through since those sent by Gen. Roberts announcing that part of the British cavalry had seized positions commanding Bloemfontein. Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post, says:

"Lord Roberts is probably now waiting in front of Bloemfontein for the infantry divisions. None of them could well be expected to arrive before dark. The three divisions would probably be so directed that, while the leading one would follow the cavalry and turn the Boer defenses, the other two would come up in echelon on the original Boer front, so that, in case of resistance, the Boers could be enveloped and compelled to retreat, under difficulties and with heavy loss.

"Lord Roberts is not the man to forget, in his determination to reach a strategical point, any measures likely to contribute toward crushing part of the enemy's force.

"There are abundant signs of the demoralization of the Boers. The first is the bad strategy of their resistance to the advance of Lord Roberts. Then comes the message of the Presidents to Lord Salisbury. Krüger and Steyn, it can be seen, have not yet quite realized their position, but Lord Salisbury's reply, being precisely what the British nation expected him to send, may open their eyes."

LORD ROBERTS'S DISPATCHES.

Lord Roberts telegraphed from Venter's Viel as follows:

"I directed Gen. French, if there were time before dark, to seize the railway station at Bloemfontein, and thus secure the rolling stock. At midnight I received a report from him that, after considerable opposition he had been able to occupy two hills close to the railway station which command Bloemfontein.

"A brother of President Steyn has been made a prisoner.

"The telegraph line leading northward has been cut and the railway broken up.

"I am now starting with the Third Cavalry Brigade, which I called up from the Seventh Division, near Petrusburg, yesterday, and the mounted infantry to reinforce the cavalry division. The rest of the force will follow as quickly as possible."

The War Office received this dispatch from Lord Roberts, at Ventner's Viel, dated March 12, 9:30 P. M.

"Our march was again unopposed. We are now about eighteen miles from Bloemfontein. The cavalry division is astride the railway six miles south of Bloemfontein. There were 321 men wounded and about 60 or 70 were killed or are missing.

"Col. Umphely has died of his wounds. Lieut. Pratt of the Essex Regiment was wounded severely. The wounds are as a rule more serious than usual, owing to the expanding bullets, which are freely used by the Boers."

Lord Roberts's message may mean either that the Boers have cut the railway to the north, or that the British cavalry have done so. If the former, then it may be assumed that no rolling stock has been seized, but by general assumption the latter interpretation is regarded as correct.

This would greatly facilitate obtaining supplies from Orange River, an important matter, as Lord Roberts's line of communications with Modder Bridge is now 110 miles long.

The Boers may make another fight, but there is little doubt that Lord Roberts will occupy Bloemfontein to-day (Wednesday.) The Boers retiring from Orange River will find themselves between two British armies, and their guns are almost bound to fall into the hands of the British, while the occupation of the capital of the Free State will strain the alliance of the two republics to the utmost.

The Government will not allow the Krüger-Steyn appeal to influence in any way its determination not to spare any effort to prosecute the war. There will be no diminution of measures calculated to maintain the full efficiency of the field force, and whatever reinforcements were previously considered advisable will still be sent out.

Lord Salisbury's reply meets with unanimous approval among Conservatives, and it is the universal opinion that the Boers, by their extravagant claims and canting tone, meant to influence foreign powers, have again overreached themselves, as they did by the ultimatum.

BOERS BECOMING MORE CRUEL.

Winston Churchill wires to The Morning Post from Durban protesting against the ceremonious treatment of Gen. Cronje. He adds:

"The stern decision not to exchange prisoners will undoubtedly accelerate the end of the war, but it will prove very hard, and perhaps even dangerous, for the British prisoners in Pretoria.

"There is abundant evidence that the Boers are becoming more cruel, and that the war will enter a darker phase. It is very doubtful if the Boer Government will be able to control the wild passions of the exasperated ruffians forming the noisy part of the Boer forces in the event of a siege of Pretoria, and the position of the British prisoners would then become precarious.

"I have visited the dam which the Boers began on Klip River below Ladysmith. If it had been completed, it would have submerged Intombi Camp, where there were 2,000 sick."

THE FIGHT ON SATURDAY.

DREIFONTEIN, Orange Free State, March 11.—Gen. Roberts's advance across the scorching plains from Poplar Grove here yesterday was marked by the most severe day's engagement since crossing the Modder River. The Boers stubbornly contested every foot of ground, only fleeing at dusk, when Lord Roberts threw most of his troops against the centre of their weakened line.

At the point where Col. Broadwood turned the Boer left he found himself under the fire of their nine-pounder. The Boers, however, ultimately hoisted the white flag When Col. Broadwood advanced he was surprised to find the Boers had taken advantage of the cessation of fire to escape during the night.

The Transvaal prisoners showed they were entirely surprised by Lord Roberts's tactics.

A Free Stater whose house President Krüger occupied during the Boer fight from Colenso said he complained to the President about the depredations of the Transvaalers, whereupon the President replied: "No wonder we are beaten. The burghers entered into the war to fight for a righteous cause, but now they have developed into horse and cattle stealers."

MAFEKING RELIEF RUMORS.

LONDON, March 14.—In the lobbies of the House of Commons rumors that Mafeking had been relieved were in circulation last evening, but they still lack confirmation.

Lady Sarah Wilson wires The Daily Mail from Mafeking, under date of March 6, (by native runner to Lobatsi March 9,) as follows:

"On Saturday, March 3, the Boers furiously bombarded the brick fields and trenches about a mile from the town for three hours, killing one and wounding two colonials.

"On Monday, March 5, they made a determined attack. Owing to a misunderstanding, the colonials evacuated the foremost trench. This the Boers occupied, but reserves were called up, and the trench was recaptured with a rush. We had no casualties.

"The Boers continue very active, and it taxes Col. Baden-Powell and the garrison very heavily to prevent them encroaching on our lines. Since Commandant Snyman returned from the north, the siege has been prosecuted with renewed vigor.

"Dynamite explosions were heard during the last two days of February. The Boers have been blowing up sections of the northern railway, showing that they fear the approach of Col. Plumer's column.

"The new five-inch gun made here has proved very satisfactory and accurate. Col. Baden-Powell warned Commandant Snyman that unless he disbanded and disarmed the native levies filling the Boer forward trenches by March 3 he [Baden-Powell] would no longer be responsible for restraining Chief Linchwe in the Sequani District. Commandant Snyman declines to disband them."

A dispatch received by a South African firm in London, dated Mafeking, Tuesday, March 6, via Lobatsi, March 9, says: "All well, but town still besieged."

A dispatch to The Times from Mafeking, dated Monday, March 5, says the garrison at that place are feeling acutely the stress of the siege. They are reduced to the use of horseflesh and bread made from horse forage, while the water is parasitically contaminated. Typhoid, dysentery, and diphtheria are epidemic, but it is impossible to isolate the victims. The sufferings of the women and children are terrible, and there are deaths in the women's laager daily. The native population is starving. The military operations progress favorably.

A number of cablegrams have been received from Mafeking to-day, including one to a Birmingham firm asking it to ship goods immediately, thus indicating the belief of the speedy relief of the place.

The indications are that Col. Plumer was at Lobatsi March 9, and, as it is only fifty-seven miles thence to Mafeking, definite news ought to be speedily forthcoming.

WORKING TOWARD MAFEKING.

CAPE TOWN, March 14.—Col. Plumer occupied Lobatsi without opposition on March 5.

The Boers had retired the previous day. The railway is damaged, but can be easily repaired.

The Canadians from Victoria West proceeded to the Trieska district.

A Kimberley farmer, who has just returned there from a trip to Barkly West, reports that the country is almost deserted. He covered a distance of seventy-five miles. Boers are said to be massing a strong force on the Vaal River in the neighborhood of Klipdam.

LONDON, March 14.—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Kimberley, dated Tuesday, March 13:

"Lord Methuen occupied Posher on Sunday, without opposition. He left a garrison there and returned here.

"The railway and telegraph lines have been repaired thirty miles northward to Slyp Klip. It is understood that the line between Fourteen Streams and Vryburg is not badly damaged."

TROUBLE IN ZULULAND.

UBOMBO, March 5.—Trouble is expected between Chief Ogelequana and Chief Umbogase in British Zululand. The Boers are anxious that the chiefs should quarrel, and they are prepared to support the former, as is also the Swazi Queen. The Zulu King, however, upholds Umbogase.

The women at Piet Rief laager are lamenting over the heavy Boer loss around Ladysmith.

JOUBERT AT PRETORIA.

PRETORIA, March 10.—Gen. Joubert has arrived here to consult with the Government. Rumors of peace overtures are in the air.

All attention is directed toward the British advance upon Bloemfontein, but the Federals are still confident of being able to check it.

Boers at Biggarsberg.

LADYSMITH, March 12.—The main body of the enemy is in position at Biggarsberg. There is reason to believe that few Boers are at Dundee, though the place is well fortified.

Brabant Occupies Aliwal North.

ALIWAL NORTH, March 13.—Gen. Brabant's forces arrived here Sunday. The Boers had retired the previous night, taking up a position four miles beyond the Orange River, where Gen. Brabant attacked and drove them back, securing the position after a sharp engagement.

British Occupy Barkly East.

HERSCHEL, Cape Colony, March 13.—The Cape Mounted Police have reoccupied Barkly East.

Gen. White Leaves Durban.

DURBAN, March 12.—Gen. Sir George Stewart White has arrived here and embarked upon a transport for East London.

VERDICT IN MASHONA CASE.

CAPE TOWN, March 13.—The verdict of the prize court in the case of the British steamer Mashona, Capt. Johnstone, which sailed from New York Nov. 3, via St. Vincent, Nov. 16, for Algoa Bay, laden with flour for the Transvaal, and which was captured Dec. 8 by the British gunboat Partridge and released under bond Jan. 5, her foodstuffs subsequently being released under the same arrangement, is that portions of the cargo of the steamer are condemned and that the vessel herself is to be formally released.

Transvaal Mines in Good Condition.

BERLIN, March 13.—A cable from Johannesburg reports that the condition of the German group of gold mines in the Transvaal is satisfactory, and that the other groups have suffered only inconsiderably through the stoppage.

To Make Peace Meetings Safe.

LONDON, March 13.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, asked A. J. Balfour, the Government leader and First Lord of the Treasury, whether, in view of the numerous recent disturbances connected with peaceable meetings called to discuss South African affairs or directed against the persons or property of individuals because of their war opinions, the Government would cause an inquiry as to how far and by whom the disturbances were organized and as to what steps would be taken to prevent such occurrences in the future. Mr. Balfour replied that he would consult with the Home Secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley, and answer on Thursday.

War Loan Subscribed Ten Times.

LONDON, March 13.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, announced that the war loan had been oversubscribed ten times, the applications numbering 18,000.

MILNER THANKS LOYAL DUTCH.

CAPE TOWN, March 13.—Addressing a public meeting here to-day, Sir Alfred Milner, after referring to "the dark days which we now hope are drawing to a close," eulogized the "marvelous courage, patience, and confidence shown by the Cape loyalists during a season of great trial" and their "self-sacrifice, generosity, and cooperation."

He foreshadowed "better days that are surely coming when the temporary bitterness of the struggle around us has subsided."

In conclusion, Sir Alfred said:

"I cannot say too much in expressing my gratitude to the people of the colony who have been good enough to give their support and confidence to the Governor, yet not to me for my own sake, but for the sake of the great sovereign and the great cause I represent."

The national anthem was sung and Sir Alfred Milner was enthusiastically cheered.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

Exhibition of Easter Flowers in Tiffany Favrile Glass.

Also Work for Paris Exhibition Now on View.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

333 to 341 Fourth Avenue

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GOOD OFFICES DECLINED

Offer of the United States Meets Courteous Refusal.

LONDON, March 13.—The United States Chargé d'Affaires, Henry White, saw Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office this evening and received a formal reply from the British Government, declining the good offices of the United States in regard to peace.

The interview between Mr. White and Lord Salisbury was very brief, the Premier confining himself to a courteous verbal declination without going into detail.

The offer of the United States Government, made at the request of President Krüger and President Steyn, was a tender of its services with the view of bringing about peace in South Africa. The representations made to Great Britain were so put that they assumed nothing of a desire to intervene, but simply transmitted the communications made to the United States by Consul Adelbert S. Hay at Pretoria, with the accompanying assurances that anything the State Department could do in the interests of peace would be gladly undertaken. The well-known aversion of the British Government to any foreign intervention does not appear to have been aroused.

The offer of mediation springs from Pretoria, where Mr. Hay, with the other Consuls, subsequent to Presidents Krüger and Steyn sending their peace cablegram to Lord Salisbury, were asked to endeavor to secure the good offices of their respective Governments, apparently with the view of bringing outside influence to bear upon Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer overtures. These seem to have been fruitless, except in the instance of the United States Consul, whose representations to Secretary Hay were forwarded March 12 to the United States Embassy in London. These Mr. White, the Chargé d'Affaires, personally presented to Lord Salisbury.

As the Boer overtures had already been answered to the effect that no propositions including the retention of the republics' independence could be considered, the presentation of the American offer was too late, but the Premier, apparently, deemed it a matter of sufficient importance to put himself on record with a formal reply.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The answer of the British Government to the representations made through Mr. Choate, touching the restoration of peace in South Africa, had not been received when the Cabinet meeting adjourned, and it was decided upon an explanation of the case by Secretary Hay that it would not be proper at present to make any statement relative to the part which the United States Government is taking in the effort to terminate the war. It is held that whatever matter is to be made public touching the peace negotiations must emanate from one of the principals, Great Britain or the South African republics, and the United States, being nothing more than an intermediatory, is not justified in betraying the secrets of the principals.

BRITISH AND BOER MESSAGES.

LONDON, March 13.—A Parliamentary paper containing the telegrams sent to the British Government by the Presidents of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State and Great Britain's reply thereto was issued this afternoon. It first gives the telegram sent by the two Presidents to the Marquis of Salisbury, as follows:

"Bloemfontein, March 5.—The blood and the tears of thousands who have suffered by this war and the prospect of all moral and economic ruin wherewith South Africa is now threatened, make it necessary for both belligerents to ask themselves dispassionately and as in the sight of the Triune God for what they are fighting, and whether the aim of each justifies all this appalling misery and devastation.

"With this object and in view of the assertions of various British statesmen to the effect that this war was begun and is being carried on with the set purpose of undermining her Majesty's authority in South Africa and of setting up an administration over all of South Africa independent of her Majesty's Government, we consider it our duty to solemnly declare that this war was undertaken solely as a defensive measure to maintain the threatened independence of the South African Republic, and is only continued in order to secure and maintain the incontestable independence of both republics as sovereign international States, and to obtain the assurance that those of her Majesty's subjects who have taken part with us in this war shall suffer no harm whatever in person or property.

"On these conditions, but on these conditions alone, are we now, as in the past, desirous of seeing peace re-established in South Africa; while, if her Majesty's Government is determined to destroy the independence of the republics, there is nothing left to us and to our people but to persevere to the end in the course already begun. In spite of the overwhelming pre-eminence of the British Empire, we are confident that that God who lighted the unextinguishable fire of love of freedom in the hearts of ourselves and of our fathers will not forsake us and will accomplish His work in us and in our descendants.

"We hesitated to make this declaration earlier to your Excellency, as we feared that as long as the advantage was always on our side, and as long as our forces held defensive positions far within her Majesty's colonies, such a declaration might hurt the feelings and honor of the British people. But, now that the prestige of the British Empire may be considered to be assured by the capture of one of our forces by her Majesty's troops, and that we have thereby been forced to evacuate other positions which our forces had occupied, that difficulty is over, and we can no longer hesitate to clearly inform your Government and people, in the sight of the whole civilized world, why we are fighting and on what conditions we are ready to restore peace."

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY.

"The Marquis of Salisbury to the Presidents of the South African Republic and Orange Free State:

"Foreign Office, March 11.—I have the honor to acknowledge your Honors' telegram, dated March 5, from Bloemfontein, of which the purport is principally to demand that her Majesty's Government shall recognize the 'incontestable independence' of the South African Republic and Free State 'as sovereign international States,' and to offer on those terms to bring the war to a conclusion.

"In the beginning of October last, peace existed between her Majesty and the two republics under conventions which then were in existence. A discussion had been proceeding for some months between her Majesty's Government and the South African Republic, of which the object was to obtain redress for certain very serious grievances under which the British residents in South Africa were suffering. In the course of these negotiations the South African Republic had, to the knowledge of her Majesty's Government, made considerable armaments and the latter had consequently taken steps to provide corresponding reinforcements of the British garrisons at Cape Town and in Natal.

"No infringement of the rights guaranteed by the conventions had, up to that point, taken place on the British side. Suddenly, at two days' notice, the South African Republic, after issuing an insulting ultimatum, declared war upon her Majesty, and the Orange Free State, with whom there had not even been any discussion, took a similar step. Her Majesty's dominions were immediately invaded by the two republics. Siege was laid to three towns within the British frontier, a large portion of two colonies was overrun with great destruction of property and life, and the republics claimed to treat the inhabitants of extensive portions of her Majesty's dominions as if those dominions had been annexed to one or the other of them. In anticipation of these operations, the South African Republic had been accumulating for many years past military stores on an enormous scale, which, by their character, could only have been intended for use against Great Britain.

"Your Honors make some observations of a negative character upon the object with which these preparations were made. I do not think it necessary to discuss the questions you have raised. But the result of these preparations, carried on with great secrecy, has been that the British Empire has been compelled to confront an invasion which has entailed upon the empire a costly war and the loss of thousands of precious lives. This great calamity has been the penalty Great Britain has suffered for having of recent years acquiesced to the existence of the two republics.

"In view of the use to which the two republics have put the position which was given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on her Majesty's dominions, her Majesty's Government can only answer your Honors' telegram by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African Republic or the Orange Free State."

COMMENT ON THE MESSAGES.

LONDON, March 14.—The telegrams from Presidents Krüger and Steyn to the Marquis of Salisbury were read in both houses of Parliament, and the concluding paragraph of the British Premier's reply, saying her Majesty's Government is not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African Republic or the Orange Free State, elicited prolonged cheers.

In the House of Commons Henry Labouchere, Advanced Liberal, protested against Lord Salisbury's reply to Presidents Krüger and Steyn. It was, he said, not only a crime, but a blunder. The terms of peace proposed were an iniquity and a disgrace to Great Britain. Turkey, he declared, might just as well have insisted upon blotting out Greece as an independent country. Greece insulted Turkey and compelled her to go to war.

Thomas Gibson Bowles, Conservative, remarked that the last telegram from Presidents Krüger or Steyn was even more insulting than the one which began the war.

The Times, commenting editorially this morning upon the reply of Lord Salisbury to the message from the Boer Presidents, says:

The Government has given the only conceivable reply to the extraordinary Krüger-Steyn telegram, a reply which will be hailed with profound satisfaction throughout the empire. We are sincerely glad to see the attitude the United States have assumed in transmitting the proposals. Washington services of course have been declined, but declined, we need hardly say, in the same cordial and friendly spirit in which they were offered.

"The news that Gen. French commands Bloemfontein is an instructive comment on the preposterous character of the Boer pretensions."

Most of the papers express sentiments similar to those of The Times. The Standard says:

"It is hard to treat with any seriousness an appeal which ignores the palpable realities of the situation. So far as it is meant for diplomatic use abroad, the appeal is a sheer waste of labor. Knowing our views, the diplomatists of both hemispheres will respect them."

The Daily News says: "Lord Salisbury puts his decision on the right ground. No other answer could be expected. The duty of the Liberal Party will be to use its influence in the direction of tempering the future British sovereignty with the largest measure of local autonomy consistent with the securities for inter-State peace and equal laws and liberties."

The Daily Chronicle says: "The worst enemies of the Boers could not have anticipated the full extent and audacity of their demands. President McKinley has been forced by the exigencies of his position to approach Lord Salisbury with a harmless intimation of his readiness to exercise his good offices. When he reads the correspondence he will feel thankful that he has not compromised himself with a cause that is now resolved into the arrogant obstinacy of Krüger."

OPINION IN PARIS.

PARIS, March 14.—The Gaulois, referring to Lord Salisbury's reply to the Krüger-Steyn appeals, says:

"England no longer hides her plans. She confirms by her attitude the object she evidently had in view when opening the campaign, that of a war of extermination and conquest. One can consider the step taken by President Krüger and Steyn as dictated by a desire to place England in a difficult position before the civilized world, since she has been obliged to reveal her designs publicly."

Most of the Paris papers make no comment upon the peace propositions.

An official who can speak authoritatively yesterday made the following exposition of the attitude of France in the matter of intervention:

"As far as France is concerned she certainly will not take the initiative in offering England mediation, nor will Russia, for the dual alliance is naturally working together in this question.

"We feel that in the present excited state of public feeling in England, and especially as regards ourselves, any step taken by the French Government would defeat its own object, and, instead of opening a way to honorable peace, would act as oil on flames and probably only create fresh complications.

"We consider that overtures for mediation can emanate from some power whose cordial relations with England prevent such a suggestion being construed as an unfriendly act. The Emperor of Germany, for instance, might take the initiative, or President McKinley, without fear of creating the friction which stands in the way of any such action on our part, and after this is done full reliance can be placed on the unqualified support of France and Russia, whose only desire is to see the end of the bloodshed, and who are eager to lend their good offices in bringing about this end."

ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—No answer had been received from the British Government to the communication transmitted through the United States Government by Presidents Krüger and Steyn, at the time the State Department closed to-day. It was said at the department that it was too early to expect an answer, and that the predictions that one would be received to-day were contrary to the anticipations of the Government.

None of the stories regarding the terms alleged to have been offered by the South African Presidents has any foundation. The communication forwarded by Consul Adelbert S. Hay did not demand independence or an indemnity, according to the officials of the State Department, and its offers, if any, were vague and general. It was not a final offer of terms of peace, but simply a request for peace.

There is no expectation here that the communication forwarded to the British Government will result in any immediate cessation of hostilities. The fighting will go on, and it is not thought likely that anything but a decisive battle will stop the war, even temporarily.

Boer Leaders Leave for Europe.

LONDON, March 14.—According to a dispatch to The Times from Lorenzo Marques, dated Tuesday, Mr. Fischer, the Orange Free State Secretary; Mr. Wessels, Chairman of the Orange Free State Raad, and Mr. Wolmarans of the Transvaal Executive Council, were to leave for Europe that day by a German steamer.

Germany's Conditions.

BERLIN, March 13.—It is semi-officially announced that when the Orange Free State and the Transvaal addressed to a number of the larger and smaller States a request for friendly mediation the German Government replied that it would willingly participate provided the essential condition of such mediation were present—namely, the certainty that both belligerents desired it.

Status of German Officers Arrested.

BERLIN, March 13.—Regarding the reports of the arrest by the Portuguese authorities at Lorenzo Marques of four German officers who were going to the Transvaal with letters of introduction from Dr. Leyds, a high official of the Foreign Office said to-day that it was not known there whether the officers had appealed to the German Consul at Lorenzo Marques for protection. Portugal's neutrality obligations, he added, require her to search and arrest persons suspected of going to join the Boers. "Nobody," said the official "would go to the Transvaal now on a pleasure trip. The officers arrested are not in the active service of the German Army. If they were, they would be punished upon their return, since the Emperor's orders forbid officers or soldiers in the active service to join the army of either combatant."

Boers Used British Bullets?

BERLIN, March 13.—Referring to British statements regarding the use of expanding bullets by the Boers, the Berliner Tageblatt remarks: "In view of the letter of the manufacturer, we are bound to believe that the expanding bullets used by the Boers could only have been captured from the British themselves, to be used upon the tit-for-tat principle."

Army Proposals Passed.

LONDON, March 13.—The House at a late hour adopted the votes of money and men embraced in the army proposals of Mr. Wyndham.

Died Suddenly on a Train.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 13.—D. W. Quillam, sixty years of age, a salesman for Beller & Co., cloakmakers of New York, died on a Pennsylvania train between Waverly and this city this afternoon. He was bound for Philadelphia from New York, and was seated in the dining car, when he fell over dead.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—A. Humphrey Owen, British Embassy, Washington; Frank De Hass Robison, Cleveland.

NETHERLAND.—D. A. Seligman, London.

PLAZA.—Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.

MURRAY HILL.—Congressman W. H. Bradley, Connecticut.

FIFTH AVENUE.—John C. Uhrland, Chicago; J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister, Washington.

HOFFMAN.—William H. Driggs, United States Navy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Uhler, Phillips & Co., Marion, Ohio; J. E. Phillips, notions and furnishing goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss M. E. Maxwell, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Continental Hotel.
Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. B. Beadle, laces and millinery; 43 Leonard Street.
Fisher-Eaton Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. L. Roath, shoes; 108 Worth Street.
Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. W. Williams, domestics and linens; 335 Broadway.
Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; Miss M. Gorman, laces and trimmings; Hotel Cadillac.
Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. D. Courtney, dress goods; C. N. Weisenburger, silks; 335 Broadway; Gilsey House.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; A. J. Ferguson, dress trimmings; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Webber W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; W. G. Webber, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.
MacInnes, J. C., Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. E. Mullan, dress goods and prints; 55 White Street; Hotel Normandie.
Bowling, Joseph, Co., New Orleans, La.; W. J. Edwards, white goods, notions, and laces; 48 Leonard Street.
Pitts, Kimball Co., Boston, Mass.; A. T. Otis, chinaware; G. T. Tobey, sporting goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; L. Carter, chinaware; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. Stern, millinery and ribbons; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Cohn, J., Sons, Lynchburg, Va.; M. Cohn, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Massey, C. F., & Co., Rochester, Minn.; C. F. Massey, domestics and cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Holland House.
Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. P. Farley, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; P. Plitt, toys; 467 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Wright, W. W., Cadiz, Ohio; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Auerbach, J., Washington, D. C.; furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. Wolf, cloaks; Miss Forester, cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.
Wise Brothers, Yazoo City, Miss.; H. Wise, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Pitts, Kimball & Lewis, Boston, Mass.; H. A. Goss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Myers John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, white goods and embroideries, 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; F. Winter, silks; Hotel Normandie.
Pitts, Kimball & Lewis, Boston, Mass.; L. B. Taylor, cloaks and furnishing goods; C. G. Higgins, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hartwell, Richards Co., Providence, R. I.; C. A. Winsor, domestic laces, ribbons, dress goods, linens, and white goods, 236 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Doggett Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; S. F. Hill, linens; 2 Walker Street.
Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; general buyer; 57 White Street.
Devay, Miss E., Camden, N. Y.; millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.
Baer, H., Jr., Monroe, La.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Wise, L. A., & Co., Vincennes, Ind.; L. A. Wise, dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Kokomo Dry Goods Co., Kokomo, Ind.; J. Schnewind, dry goods; 400 Central Park West.
Kutz, J. E., Martin's Ferry, Ohio; dry goods and carpets; Hotel Marlborough.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Cook, linens and white goods; S. Taylor, dress goods and silks; 454 Broome Street; Westminster Hotel.
Shaw & Sassaman Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. L. Sassaman, white goods; G. W. Shaw, notions; Westminster Hotel.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, domestics and dress goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Hall, J. D., Dry Goods Company, Sedalia, Mo.; J. D. Hall, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Imperial.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Council Bluffs, Iowa; A. Whitelaw, notions and furnishing goods, 436 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Colwell, Irving S., Auburn, N. Y.; books and stationery; Hotel Albert.
Rodock & Neidig, Frederick, Md.; general dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Williams Hood & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; C. Williams, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bernadi, W. C., Pittsburg, Penn.; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
La Bonte, L. P., Manchester, N. H.; notions and furnishing goods; T. D. Tye, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Mittledorfer, D. & E., Richmond, Va.; E. Mittledorfer, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. J. Buckland, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Wentworth, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Sayer Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. P. Sayer, knit underwear; Hotel Cadillac.
Glover, W. E., Louisville, Ky.; carpets; Hotel Waldorf; Miss J. Grimstead, fancy goods; 25 West Fifty-fourth Street.
Kollier, M. S., Louisville, Ky.; millinery and fancy goods; Hoffman House.
Roobin, A., Cordele, Ga.; dry goods; 358 Broadway.
Baer, D., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Cowperthwait, school stationery; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Hislop, W. B., & Angus & Co., Auburn, N. Y.; A. Angus, furnishing goods, 338 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; H. R. Houghton; Murray Hill Hotel.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. Malley, dry goods; W. E. Malley, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Meyer, Julius, & Sons, Richmond, Va.; C. S. Peers, wrappers and waists, 51 Lispenard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hecht, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.
Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. E. Hamburger, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss A. Metz, handkerchiefs, 488 Broadway; Holland House.
Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. C. Soutter, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Lit, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Imperial.

Millinery Opening To-day.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Millinery Opening To-day.

It's the Hat Now, Instead of the Girdle.

Greek allegory attributes to the Goddess of Beauty a wonderful girdle which has the quality of lending grace to all who wear it. Juno without her girdle is no longer the queenly Juno.
Of course the girdle is pure fiction—fable—legend. However, the myth of its magic may be seriously applied to our millinery. The hats are *perceptible—palpable—real*—AND THEY WILL LEND GRACE TO ALL WHO WEAR THEM.

The Trimmed Millinery Is Ready.

The display has blossomed. Redolent of Spring—vivid with the quivering tints, the silver glints and rosy glows of the vernal time. But we will not attempt a description. Art of design, theory of colors, fruit, flower and foliage are not millinery, but the means thereto. For instance:—

Tuscan Straw, Fancy Tuscan Lace Straw, Fancy Swiss Straw, Fancy Italian Straw, Fancy Chip Straw, Fancy Silk Straw and Horse Hair Laces.

Bunches of Rhenish Grapes, clusters of Glaucus Cherries, Shiraz Roses, fluffs of Chrysanthemums, mists of Maline and clouds of Chiffon.

UTILITY is the great idol of the period. But millinery art transcends the spirit of the time, and creative genius receives its law from critical taste and æsthetical caprice. You'll view the hats as charms and ornaments, not as mere coverings for the head.
Styles for fair types and styles for flamboyant types—some transparent and frail as the foam of the sea, and there are others expressive of the intensest color and beauty intuitions. The imported models brought out from Paris have been copied by our people and will be sold at much less than their original cost to us.
The variety of our own productions is infinite. The range of prices for them and the replicas of foreign masterpieces has reached a lower price level than you've ever known.

Flowers and Untrimmed Hats.

Victor Hugo described Cosette's garden—his word-picture is ideal—impressionistic. Wish we could tell you of *OUR* flowers as successfully. Roses are conspicuous. So are hyacinths, pansies, chrysanthemums, lilacs, poppies, sweet peas and apple blossoms—wreaths, sprays and single buds—silken petals with strange dyes—a conservatory of unfolded prettiness.
They are waiting to adorn the masses of Untrimmed Hats that are hard by.

Informal "opening" throughout the entire store. Silks, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Laces, Embroideries—every stock is radiant with merchandise trophies for Spring. Come.

Briarcliff Farms

beg to announce that they have opened a store for their Harlem patrons at 2061 Seventh Ave., N. E. Cor. 123d St.

Briarcliff Milk

is unsurpassed for purity and richness, and Briarcliff Cream, Butter and Poultry have become famous for their excellence.

Stores { 573 Madison Ave. / Fifth Ave. & 42d St. / 2061 Seventh Ave.

Telephone connection.

All About You

people are suffering from colds in the head, with fever depression and weakness. It's the Grip! Be ready when it first attacks you!

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

should be taken at first sign of Grip It cures.

25 cents, 50 cents, $1.00; the largest size cheapest.

At all druggists'.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

The Wanamaker Store

Easter Candies, Toys and Table Favors

Mother Bunny is the Santa Claus of Eastertide. The mysterious Rabbit lays eggs of marvelous variety in all sorts of cunning places for little folks and young-hearted big folks to find. Easter has come to have almost as many toys and joys as Christmas; and Wanamaker's to-day invites you to Mrs. Rabbit's Reception, to view the most elaborate showing of pretty Easter candy things ever brought together.

To-day there are windows on Broadway and cases on the Main Aisle in addition to the display in the Candy Store in the Basement which will be a revelation to people and dealers of New York. Our candy man goes abroad to personally select these Candy Holders and Table Favors. He is the only retail buyer of these things, that goes to Europe from America!

The big importers, from whom other stores buy, bring big quantities of each article, but very limited variety. We pick ones and twos and half dozens. To-day we show hundreds of varieties of quaint toys to hold eggs and candies, and fancy boxes from abroad, which are not to be found anywhere else in America. Some things we have, which all have, just as all grocery stores sell sugar.

We know what is coming through regular channels, so our candy chief selects what is different, but even this does not satisfy him—he does not find enough newness, so he has his own designs made up; and Wanamaker's have a showing not to be equalled anywhere.

There are Rabbits of every size, sort and condition—all hungry for candy. Then there are chickens, ducks, pigeons, donkeys and elephants—many are hiding nests of eggs, others are hitched to carts to be filled with eggs.

There are fancy boxes trimmed with violets to fill with sweets for the sweetheart. Most elaborate of all are great big satin-covered eggs as large as a watermelon; with splendid capacity for a store of eggs and bonbons.

Then there is delightful variety of favors for the Easter table—holders for bonbons or cream. Entertainers will find vast help in contriving surprises for their guests.

It is the greatest collection of its kind ever shown in New York.

But back of all the settings for them are the candies—Wanamaker Candies. These fine confections are made in our own factory, with the most particular—we might say the most cranky oversight. Our candy man won't tolerate carelessness any more than he would tolerate impurity in materials. He uses only the purest sugar, the best of fruit flavors, the finest chocolate, hand-shelled and washed almonds and other nuts—purity and care, all the way through, and marvelous skill is winning deliciousness for his bonbons and other sweetmeats.

There are no better candies—there can be no better—there are extremely few sorts that are so good. Then they are constantly fresh, and constantly new things are being conjured.

Basement.

Let us hint of some prices on candies and candy holders—

Imported Candy Holders—

Handsome Baskets, in many shapes; some are prettily trimmed with violets, 90c, $1.25, $1.50, and up to $6 each.
Pretty Boxes, trimmed with violets, 35c to 50c each.
Satin Eggs, from regular egg size, at 10c, to size of watermelons, at $5. Paper Eggs, 5c to $2 each.
Then a multitude of Toy Candy Holders for the children—many only one piece of a kind—too varied for descriptions; at prices ranging from 15c to $3.50.

Wanamaker Candies—

Sugar Eggs, to fill the various holders—15c, 20c and 30c a pound.
Chocolate-covered Marshmallows, Nougat and Assorted Chocolates—the universal favorites, at 20c a pound this week.
Hard Candies, in various shapes, some with nut centres, at 25c a pound.
Mixtures of chocolates and bonbons—the best sold anywhere at the price, 30c a pound.
The finest chocolates and bonbons that best and purest ingredients with highest skill in candy-making can conjure, 60c lb.
French Caramels, Marron Glace, Salted Almonds, Glace Nuts, at 80c a pound.
Candy Chestnuts, Acorns and others for bonboniers; also Sugared Violets and Rose Leaves.

The Milo Deyo Recitals

These half-hour Recitals form quite delightful shopping intermissions. One at 2 o'clock; the other at 4:00.

All performances are on the Krell Elite Grand Piano, which responds splendidly to the weird beauty of this Romany pianist's Gypsy compositions.

Accommodations for several hundred people at each recital. Welcome.

Music Store, Fifth Floor.

Men's Cravenette Rain Coats

MADE-TO-ORDER

Our Tailoring Store has a very handsome rain coat to show to men. They are made to your order from Priestley's English Cravenette—absolutely rain-proof, yet as dressy as a top coat can be. The fabric cannot be distinguished from any other cloth, yet it sheds rain like a duck's back.

We have the cloths in Oxford gray, sage green and light brown. Made up in any style you wish—the Raglan—as we make it, is probably the handsomest—certainly the favorite of the season.

Made to your measure, $30. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bed Clothing of Lighter Weight

Coverings that afford the needed warmth, yet not burdensome. Especially suitable for early spring. Complete assortments of thoroughly good kinds are shown to-day. Soft white blankets of wool, mostly on cotton warp, are priced as low as $2.25 a pair; some at $3, and at $4 and $6 a pair. Crocheted bedspreads at $1 and $1.35 each. Marseilles spreads, pink, blue and gold, new designs, are $2.75 each. Comfortables of pure white cotton, coverings of attractively figured silkoline, at $1.25 each.

Third floor.

Bath Towels, Sheets and Mats

Just a partial price-list to-day, with this brief word in reference to it. Every price quoted is a moderate one—every quality mentioned a worthy one.

Bath Towels—All cotton—
12½c each—Bleached; 21x43 in.; plain white or red borders; fringed ends.
17c each—Cream; 21x47 in.; extra heavy; fringed ends.
25c each—Bleached; 23x48 in.; soft and heavy; hemmed ends.
25c each—Bleached; 23x52 in.; soft and heavy; fringed ends.
25c each—Bleached; 24x54 in.; fine, and lighter grade with colored border; fringed ends.
30c each—Bleached; 27x54 in.; heavy quality; all white; fringed ends.
50c each—Bleached; 28x60 in.; colored or white borders; hemmed ends.

Bath Sheets—or blankets—of snow-white Terry cloth, with knotted fringe ends; mostly plain white, a few colored ends.
48x80 in., $1.75 72x72 in., $2.25
58x72 in., $2 72x82 in., $2.50
72x90 in., $3.

Bath Mats—
50c each—Three sizes; all colors.
75c each—Extra heavy.
$1.50 each—50 in. square.
Fancy Terry cloth for bath robes, all new patterns, at $1 and $1.25 a yard.

How Machines Make Shoes

"Seeing is believing"—we would far rather show than argue. We know that the Goodyear machines make better cheap shoes than can be made by hand; so we bought machines to start a factory to run right before your eyes to prove to you that the machine-made shoe *must* be made of good leather, and that it is made as carefully and thoroughly as human hands could do it.

The shoes are for sale

at $2.50 instead of $3.50

Near Shoe store, Ninth street.

Bric-a-Brac and China

AT HALF REGULAR PRICES

One of the most interesting offers during this Trade Sale of China goes on, the counters of the Tenth street aisle this morning. Just opened—not a piece shown before.

Sample Collection of Teplitz Ware

2,000 Pieces at Half Prices

The most popular of Bric-a-brac, in figures, busts, vases, flower holders and center pieces—hardly two pieces alike, making a wonderful variety of shapes, sizes and decorations. **Prices range from 25c to $25.**

Decorated Plates, at 25c

New lots added to-day. Tea and Bread-and-Butter Plates, and Cups and Saucers—all richly decorated; regularly sold at $6 a dozen; now 25c each.

Decorated Austrian China

A tableful of beautifully decorated pieces; thin and dainty wares, at about half regular prices. These and more—

Plates, 3 sizes, $3, $5 and $6 a dozen.
Cake Plates, 75c and $1 each.
Cracker Jars, $1 each.
Celery Trays, $1 each.
Salad Bowls, 75c and $1 each.
Sugars, 60c each.
Creams, 40c each.
Cups and Saucers, $7.20 a dozen.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75 each.

Parlor and Library Tables

AND WOMEN'S DESKS

Never in this furniture store shall there be grounds for complaint regarding assortment. The best styles—however many best there may be—are represented here, at all times. And there shall be no reason ever to question quality. An inferior piece of furniture—made only to *look* well—cannot become part of these stocks.

On the floor of this furniture store to-day are over 200 styles of fancy tables. There's not one in the collection that's not made conscientiously—made to use and to endure. Prices range from $1.50 to $160—moderate enough, all of them, for such quality. Half a dozen hints:

$1.50—Oak centre table; top 20x20 in.; shelf beneath.
$1.85—Oak centre table; top 24x24 in.; shelf beneath.
$2.50—Imitation mahogany centre table; top 24x24 in.; brass feet; shelf beneath.
$6—Mahogany inlaid table; round top, 20 in. diameter.
$7.50—Mahogany centre table; fancy shaped top; shelf beneath.
$12—Quartered oak centre table; fancy shaped top 22x22 in.; nicely carved legs.

Ninety newest styles of women's desks are shown. Of oak, maple, mahogany and numerous elegant designs in mahogany inlaid—$7 to $140.

$7—Desk of golden oak; drop lid; one drawer beneath; shaped legs.
$11—Of maple; birdseye front; drop lid; one drawer; shaped legs.
$13.50—Mahogany inlaid; drop lid; one drawer; swell front; shaped legs.
$15—Quartered oak; nicely carved top; drop lid; one drawer; swell front; French legs.
$22.50—Mahogany, inlaid with pearl and brass; swell front drawer; shaped legs.

Fourth Floor.

Handsome New Portieres Among the late arrivals are some cotton tapestry portieres in Oriental designs—very handsome. Five kinds, priced $7.75 to $16 a pair.

Other new kinds are Mercerized cotton portieres. Very silky in appearance. Hardly distinguishable from silk. They are $10.75 to $14.50 a pair.

Elegant new hangings in many other styles make the Upholstery Store particularly attractive just now. The telling of them will wait. In the meantime, a visit there will be interesting.

Third floor, Fourth avenue.

Separate Skirts Wonderful versatility of style marks this collection of separate dress skirts. Here are good, serviceable, stylishly-shaped skirts for $4; and very elegant skirts for $56.

At $15—Of cheviot serge; entirely plaited; box plaited back; percaline lining.
At $26—Of Venetian; side plaited; double box plaited back; lined with black taffeta.
At $33—Of cheviot; trimmed with bands of black taffeta; stitched with white and finished with plaited white pearl-fisher net; lined with drop skirt of taffeta; knife plaited ruffle. Second floor, Broadway.

White Aprons and Caps Many a maid and waitress have their supply of aprons and caps from this little second floor store. Many a mistress who knows it to be a satisfactory place in which to regularly secure those supplies.

We're starting in this morning with a storeful of fresh goods, neat, tasteful, well-made all of it, and withal reasonably priced. Aprons of white lawn at 25c, 50c, 65c, and up to $2.75.

Maids' Caps, 10c to 35c
Nurses' Caps, 15c to 75c

Lots of Shoe Bargains

STILL ON THE FIFTH FLOOR

Especially attractive offerings that concern every member of the family—the adults, the boys and girls, and last and least (in size, of course—not importance), the babies. Many shoes of excellent grade, in modern shapes, are priced at about half their value. None at less than a fourth off. Judge of the many by these few:

Men's $4 Shoes at $2.30—
A lot of black calfskin broad-toe lace shoes, made for police and firemen particularly. Also some standard army shoes. Have sold at $3, $3.50 and $4; now marked $2.30. Comfortable and durable; made on special lasts.

Women's $2 and $2.50 Oxfords, $1.25
1676 pairs; black and dark tan kidskin; lace and button; flexible soles; medium heels and toes. Wisdom to secure a season's supply at this half price.

Boys' $2 Shoes at $1.50—
Real bargains in boys' shoes are not frequent—demand too nearly equals the supply. These box calf shoes, with genuine oak-tanned soles, represent a rare combination of durability and good looks with cheapness; sizes up to 5½; C, D and E widths.

Girls' $1.50 Shoes at 75c—
Black grained calfskin; neat, lasting; stout soles; spring heels; sizes up to 2.

Babies' 70c Shoes at 35c—
Sizes 3 to 6; 50c for $1 kind, sizes 4 to 7½.

The man or woman who reads books is sure to be helped and entertained by *Book News*. Helped by its announcements of new books and by the many and varied criticisms which give the merit and scope of new books—always enough to help you judge whether you want to buy a certain book or not.

Entertained by the opinions of others which you can compare with your own measurement of books you have read.

The March number contains a portrait and sketch of Ruskin, another point of view on Richard Carvel and Janice Meredith, an interesting article on the Genius of Dickens, Dr. Williams comments on new books, and many reviews from various sources. More live news of books than in any other magazine published. The illustrations are many and interesting. Price, 5c. Subscriptions, 50c a year.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Women's Tailor-made Suits

This is to be a greater season than ever for tailor-made suits. Paris finds that tailor-made suits will be more practical for wear during the rush of the Exposition, and the world of fashion will do as Paris does. Yet it is a suggestion for American women who are planning Exposition wardrobes.

Our showing of Tailor-made Suits is right now at the top-notch of fullness. Prices, $10 to $110. These hints of prices between:

$24—Suit, of cheviot serge; plaited Eton jacket, double-breasted; large revers and flare collar, faced with black satin; lined with taffeta.
$24—Suit of Bannockburn cheviot, brown and gray mixtures; fly-front jacket lined with taffeta; skirt has box-plait back, lined with cerise taffeta.
$25—Suit of broadcloth; double-breasted, tight-fitting Eton jacket, lined with taffeta; skirt has box-plait back, lined with black taffeta.
$30—Suit of zebeline cheviot, black, brown and admiral blue; double-breasted Eton jacket; flare collar and wide revers, faced with taffeta silk and ecru lace; skirt has box-plaited back, lined with percaline.
$34—Suit of Broadcloth; new style Eton bolero jacket, without collar; fastening with straps and buckles; revers faced with stitched white Henrietta; box-plaited back skirt, finished at top with strap and buckles; lined with taffeta and stitched with white silk.

Second floor, Broadway.

Granite Iron Ware—Half Prices

A superior ware—none better made. Every piece is perfect. We purchased an unusually large quantity, at an unusually little price. Have sold much of it at half prices. A fair supply of it here still, and half prices continue. All of these articles are selling regularly at double the figures here quoted:

Bread Raisers, 70c, 83c, 90c, $1.08.
Berlin Cook Pots, 18c and 20c.
Lipped Sauce Pans, 16c and 18c.
Egg Fry Pans, hold 4 eggs, 20c.
Milk Boilers, 38c
Convex Kettles, 33c
Percolators, 28c
Toilet Jars, $1.15
Chamber Pails, 88c
Skimmers, 6c.
Cullenders, 18c and 20c.
Tea and Coffee Pots, 21c, 28c, 31c, 35c, 39c.
Egg Pans, with side handles, 13c.
Wash Basins, 18c and 20c.
Oval Pudding Pans, 19c and 24c.

Other Household Needs Priced Much Under Value

A lot of wire spark-guards for fronts of fire-places are to be closed out at half prices—the $1.20 kind at 60c, the $1.75 kind at 88c, and three other grades between at half their former prices.

And these articles of Japanned ware at about a third less than regular:

Bread Boxes, 40c
Foot Tubs, 15c
Spice Sets, 12c
Trays, 18 in., 10c
Toilet Jars, various colors, 35c

Eureka Suit Hangers, for men's and women's clothing, 15c each or 2 for 25c

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

SENATORS MAY AMEND PUERTO RICAN BILL

The Republicans Caucus to Consider Advisable Changes.

TARIFF MAY BE REDUCED

Abolition of Duties on Goods Exported to the Island to be a Part of the Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—All the Republican Senators save one, Nelson, met in caucus for over two hours this afternoon to discuss the Puerto Rican bill, and at 6 o'clock adjourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow, at which time it is said an agreement will be reached.

From what transpired at the meeting it is assumed to-night that if an agreement is reached to-morrow it will be to drop all that part of the Foraker bill which provides for a delegate in Congress from Puerto Rico, to settle on the passage of the appropriation, and the abolition of the tariff on exports to Puerto Rico. Imports from Puerto Rico will be admitted at from 7½ to 10 per cent. of the Dingley rates.

Opponents of any duties at all say that this is but a lame and halting agreement. The Administration is understood to have been advised about this course

The President is represented as being most anxious that the Appropriation bill for the immediate relief of Puerto Rico shall be passed. Then he would like to have enough tariff imposed to meet the expenditure estimated by Gen. Davis as necessary to maintain affairs in the island.

As for a temporary government there would be no disappointment if the idea of furnishing one were abandoned and the President be allowed to provide the military government, unless it shall seem practicable to change during the interval between the adjournment of this session and the meeting of the next. The suggestion to provide a sort of colonial representative for Puerto Rico, to live in Washington and transact business for Puerto Rico, does not meet with great approval.

Deep feeling was displayed over the question by a number of Senators, and especially by those of the Middle West, some of whom did not hesitate to affirm that any effort to place a tariff upon the exchange of business between the United States and Puerto Rico would have an injurious effect upon the Republican Party in those States.

There were some sharp passages at arms. It was generally agreed, however, that from a party standpoint almost any bill would be better than none, and this feeling gave the friends of the measure hope, despite the apparently unyielding attitude of the party factions. They are still holding to the bill as originally introduced, and express the belief that it will form the basis of whatever settlement is agreed upon. This opinion is based upon what was said in a general way, and not upon any poll of the caucus, for there was nothing approaching a vote during the meeting.

One indication that an agreement is expected to-morrow is the continued determination of the Cuban sub-committee to leave here to-morrow night for a tour of Cuba.

Those Senators who favored the proposition for a tariff on Puerto Rican goods coming into this country and free trade for goods to Puerto Rico said that this course would be humane in principle, since it would afford free entry of food and supplies needed by the Puerto Ricans, while the tariff on goods coming into this country would supply revenue for the island and also retain the principle of protection.

Several times during the debate the course of the Administration was mentioned, and the statement was made that the country was aroused because it had seemed that Congress was acting contrary to the wishes of the President. Several Senators asserted that the President was now anxious for the proposed tariff of 15 per cent.

Senator Foraker talked at considerable length vigorously supporting the bill, and was especially determined that he governmental features should not be abandoned. He also defended the tariff provisions as being an advantage to, instead of a hardship, upon the people of Puerto Rico. He declared that the bill as amended by the committee, levying a 15 per cent. tariff on products both ways was the best measure that could be passed, but said he was willing to accept the compromise levying a duty only on Puerto Rican products coming to this country.

Senator Hanna made a speech that was listened to with great interest. He favored the House bill, and especially the tariff provisions. He said that from a party view the tariff ought to remain. This was a Republican Congress and there should be Republican legislation. If the bill was defeated, he asserted that it would hand the legislation over to the Democrats. He also spoke of the effect a free trade measure would have upon the workingmen who feared the consequences should the policy of free trade with the Philippine Islands be established by granting free trade to Puerto Rico. He urged the Republicans to stand firmly together for the bill.

Senator Proctor of Vermont said that he believed in free trade with Puerto Rico, and thought the matter could be adjusted by having a Military Governor and not attempting either a civil Government or tariff legislation at the present time. During the day he had introduced an amendment to the House Puerto Rican bill authorizing the President to appoint an officer of the army or the navy as Governor of Puerto Rico. The amandment authorizes the President to make the appointment "in his discretion," and does not require confirmation by the Senate. It is also provided that the appointment and service shall not extend beyond three years from the passage of the act.

Senator Depew made a speech. He is reported to have asserted that if the tariff were taken off the trade with Puerto Rico it would benefit chiefly those persons who have bought up sugar and tobacco and hope to realize upon the accumulated crops. To this Senator Mason answered that the saving on duties would amount at the outside to about $150,000, and it would be better to let those go than to oppress the whole island, rather than keep undue profits from a few speculators.

Senator Beveridge also spoke. He has been uneasy since the tariff bill was passed by the House. Shoals of telegrams have come to him, reflecting such sentiments in findings against the imposition of any tariff upon Puerto Rican trade that he told the caucus if the bill was passed with a tariff provision he did not believe the Republicans could count upon carrying Indiana in the Fall.

Senator Fairbanks deplored the situation and expressed the hope that there might be some adjustment. He said there was no question as to the feeling of the people in his State who were for free trade with Puerto Rico.

Senator Davis, who recently introduced an amendment extending the Constitution relating to taxation to the island, made quite an extended speech, taking strong grounds in favor of free trade with Puerto Rico. He said that it was not because the tariff would keep out or let in certain products that Congress should act, but because the almost universal opinion of the people should be heeded, a sentiment which, he said, had been kindled by the manner in which Puerto Rico had come into the United States. He said that there was no need to fear that in extending the Constitution over Puerto Rico it would mean like action when legislation for the Philippines was under consideration.

Each island and group should be and would be dealt with separately and independently. It would be time enough to consider the Philippine tariff when it was reached.

Senator Aldrich did not take any particular side, but counseled action which would unite the Republican majority.

Senator Perkins, as well as other members of the Puerto Rico Committee, wanted the bill agreed upon without compromise or amendment. Quite a number of Senators in this connection expressed the opinion that a majority would vote for the bill as reported, and took occasion to criticize the unstable policy which was being pursued, saying that the constant changing had done more to shake the faith of the country than anything else.

Senator Simon of Oregon, whose position was not known, went further than any other Senator in declaring his unalterable position in favor of free trade with Puerto Rico. He said that we had no right to tax our dependencies, and that if we did not intend to treat the new acquisitions as we treated other acquired territory we should not retain them. He saw no menace to labor, manufacturing, or agriculture in free trade with the islands, but a promise of far greater increase of commece.

Senator Mason also spoke in favor of free trade with the islands if they were to be retained as a possession or a part of the United States. He said that the trouble was not with Puerto Rico, but with the Philippines. This could be easily averted by announcing our determination not to hold the Philippines, but to grant them the freedom which many of them sought, and to assist them to form a stable government. It would not be difficult then to enter into satisfactory trade relations with them, and our laboring men would not then be threatened with cheap Malay labor, which, he said, seemed to be troubling a great many advocates of the present tariff.

Senator Spooner urged party harmony, and believed that the Senators would find some common ground upon which differences could be adjusted. He was for the committee bill, as was also Senator Hale, who spoke against what he said were the dangers lurking in our attempting to control and to legislate for the distant islands of the Pacific.

OPPOSES PUERTO RICAN TARIFF.

Turner, Fusion Senator, Calls Bill a Preposterous Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Turner (Fusion, Washington,) made a speech opposing the Puerto Rican Tariff and Government bill.

Mr. Turner thought the proposition of the bill to levy tariff on commerce between Puerto Rico and other portions of the United States was a poor return for the ready acceptance of our institutions on the part of the Puerto Ricans, and "no amount of sugarcoating could disguise its evil smell and nauseating taste." It was, to his mind, a desperate assault upon the liberties of the people, and no more preposterous measure looking to the grant of power to Congress had ever been presented in either house.

FEELING IN INDIANA.

R. J. Tracewell Speaks of the Attitude of Citizens of the State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—"This would be a very bad time for the Republicans of Indiana to hold an election," said Controller of the Treasury Robert J. Tracewell to-day. "I have just returned from a short trip to the State and talked with many citizens in four different counties. Every man one meets is a Constitutional lawyer. He is ready to tackle this Puerto Rican question from four sides, top or bottom.

"Will the disaffection last? That is hard to tell. It is not apt to be as bad as it is very long. Whether enough dissatisfaction will remain to make any difference is another matter. Indianans like to have a good kick once in a while, and are having one now."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Isaac Arnold, jr., (Ordnance Department;) Major Charles F. Powell, (Corps of Engineers,) and Capt. Augustus P. Blocksom, (Sixth Cavalry,) will meet at Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania, March 16, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of fixing the value of certain land within the reservation of Allegheny Arsenal to be transferred to the Allegheny Valley Railway Company under the provisions of an act of Congress.

Capt. Odus C. Horney, (Ordnance Department,) will proceed from Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., to Washington, on official business pertaining to the rendition of property papers.

Navy.

Ensign D. M. Garrison is detached from the Philadelphia and has sick leave for three months.

Rear Admiral A. H. McCormick is retired from March 26.

Lieut. A. N. Wood is detached from the Independence and ordered to the branch hydrographic office at Portland, Ore., March 17, and to additional duty as Inspector of Equipment at Seattle, Washington.

Lieut. A. W. Dodd, Lieut. W. V. Bronaugh, Lieut. J. G. Quinby, Lieut. W. W. Buchanan, Lieut. H. G. Gates, Lieut L. R. De Steiguer, Lieut. L. A. Kaiser, Lieut. L. A. Bostwick, Lieut. W. K. Harrison, Lieut. M. H. Signor, Lieut. Commander J. C. Gillmore, and Lieut. Commander C. E. Vreeland are detached from the Solace and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. Commander W. R. A. Rooney, Lieut. Commander R. H. Galt, Lieut. Commander J. A. Shearman, Lieut. W. A. Gill, Lieut. M. C. Giorgas, and Paymaster Z. W. Reynolds are detached from the Solace and ordered to Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. R. Spear is detached from the Solace and ordered to special duty, with draft, to be transferred East.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Dolphin has sailed from the Washington Navy Yard to Key West.

The Detroit has sailed from Key West to Havana.

The New York and Texas will leave Havana March 15 for Galveston, Texas.

The Machias also will sail from Havana March 15, stopping at Key West on her way up to Galveston.

The Philadelphia and Iowa are at Santa Barbara, Cal.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

SALE OF AN OHIO ROAD.

Ordered Filed in Case of Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 13.—After three days of tedious labor by Judge Taft and the numerous attorneys in the case, the voluminous decree in the case of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad is completed and filed, and copies are being made by the Clerk. The sale is ordered to be made by Joseph Robinson at Columbus at such time as he may determine after four consecutive weeks' advertisement. No bid will be received for less than $2,750,000.

The order makes the Mercantile Trust Company of New York and the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York precede holders of Felton and Robinson certificates, amounting to $1,035,000. The Monserrat certificates, amounting to $500,000, are declared to be not a lien on the property covered by the prior lien and general mortgage bonds, but are to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of such property as is applicable to the payment of the $800,000 prior lien bonds issued but not sold.

The compensation of the master, Mr. Robinson, is not to exceed $15,000. Thirty days' time is given for appeal.

STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Hearing on the Application of the Delaware Valley and Kingston.

The hearing on the application of the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railway Company to construct a railroad along the route of the Delaware and Hudson Canal from Lackawaxen to Kingston was continued before the State Railroad Commission, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

President Thorne of the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railway Company was on the stand the greater part of the day, and was cross-examined by Mr. Platt of Tracy, Boardman & Platt. Mr. Thorne is also manager of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, of which his father is President.

Mr. Platt tried to bring out the private business affairs of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, but was prevented, on objections raised by counsel for the petitioners. He then sought to contradict the contention that there is not a sufficient outlet for the coal mined in the anthracite regions and that the construction of a new road would be a breach of faith.

Mr. Thorne denied this allegation, and said: "If the Erie will carry our coal cheaper than the proposed road will do it, we are bound by the terms of our contract to give all of the business to the Erie. If the new road will make better terms, the new road will get all the business."

The hearing will be resumed to-day.

ANSWERS IN 'FRICK SUIT.

One Defendant Says He Can Neither Deny Nor Admit Allegations.

PITTSBURG, March 13.—George Megrew one of the defendants in the Frick equity suit against the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and others, to-day made the following answer to the bill of complaint:

"I am the purchasing agent of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. I am the owner of one-ninth of 1 per cent. of the capital stock of said association, which was transferred to F. T. F. Lovejoy, as Trustee, who now holds said interest in trust for me. I was not familiar with the organization of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, or the amendment to its organization made in 1892, which is referred to in the bill, neither have I any personal knowledge as to the controversies referred to in the bill between the plaintiff and Mr. Carnegie, and I, therefore, have not sufficient knowledge to personally deny or admit the allegations contained in the bill."

Another Tunnel Franchise Application.

The New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City Rapid Transit Company made application to the Municipal Assembly yesterday for a franchise for a tunnel railroad, to begin at West and Liberty Streets, and run under West, Cortlandt, Liberty, and Maiden Lane, in this borough; the East River, and City Park, Cranberry Street, to the Plaza, Brooklyn. A hearing was fixed for Friday, April 13. The application was signed by George Wilson, President. Mr. Wilson is President of the New York and Brooklyn Union Transportation Company, which has on file an application for a tunnel under the East River.

POPULIST SENATORS SEE THEIR MISTAKE

Now Say Positively They Are for Silver at 16 to 1.

ALLEN AND BUTLER EXPLAIN

Say They Were Misrepresented in Last Week's Report of Their Utterances on a Depreciated Currency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senators Allen of Nebraska and Butler of North Carolina, Populists, who a week ago to-day declined point blank to answer inquiries of Senator Aldrich, Republican, as to whether they were in favor of the unlimited free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and therefore justified the assumption that they had abandoned a theory once held by them with great prolixity and courage, to-day resumed their allegiance to the free coinage idea, and Senator Allen seized the opportunity to complain of a report published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Wednesday, in which the peculiar hesitation and presumed infidelity of the two leading Populists was shown by a nearly complete stenographic report of the proceedings.

It seems to have taken the news a week to travel to Nebraska and back, but the report in THE NEW YORK TIMES, which was almost alone in giving the words of the debate in full, has been published in Nebraska. Senator Allen did not say that its appearance had astonished Nebraska Populists, but it may be assumed that it did, for during the session of the Senate this afternoon he arose to a question of personal privilege. He said that he would not disturb the Senate with such a question but for the fact that on March 7 the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES had sent to his paper, and through that paper broadcast to the country, the assertion that he had ceased to be an advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The Senator was in good humor, but he was in earnest. Proceeding, he said: "If there is anything upon which I am tender it is upon that subject, for I have been so long an advocate of that doctrine, and have been such a firm believer in it, and continue to be a believer in it, that I supposed no one would have the temerity of charging me with having changed my faith in that respect."

Then Senator Allen went on to say that he would not bother the Senate but for the fact that The Omaha Bee, the largest newspaper of the Republican Party in Nebraska, had based an editorial upon the dispatch to THE TIMES, in which it stated that Allen and Butler had abandoned free silver.

"The editor assumed, I suppose," said Senator Allen, "that the correspondent of THE TIMES was telegraphing truth, and did not look to The Congressional Record, which is the ultimate test and final test of what a man says in this body. There was nothing said by me in the discussion which by any kind of torture and twisting of the English language could be properly construed into a lack of faith in the platform of the party which declares in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and there never has been a moment of my life since I first gave my adherence to that doctrine that I have doubted its soundness."

Warming up to his subject, Senator Allen went on: "The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES has been careful heretofore not to report to his journal any portion of the repeated remarks I have made in favor of that doctrine." Then he quoted some of his free silver utterances, and, as "the correspondent has seen fit to formulate and send abroad the statement that I had receded from the doctrine of free silver, I wish to make a correction.

"It is in keeping," he went on, "I may be permitted to say, with a certain class of journals in the country, to obscure everything a man belonging to my party may say, unless it be something which in their judgment may amount to an eccentricity or to a vagary, when it is sent out broadcast."

To illustrate his point Senator Allen read in The Record the colloquy between Senator Aldrich, Senator Butler, and himself, which was the basis of the dispatch to THE TIMES. That colloquy shows, whether it be the illustration of a vagary or not, that Senator Aldrich extorted from Butler the statement that he was opposed to legislation that would produce an excess of bank currency that might depreciate, and thus drive gold out of the country. Aldrich's assault was for the purpose of obtaining the admission from the Populist leaders that a depreciated currency would drive gold out of the country.

Senator Allen assented to the explanation made by Butler that a depreciated currency would have the effect to drive out gold. Then Aldrich pushed his two opponents to admit that they were in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The object was plain. Silver as a depreciated currency was evidently as offensive to Butler as depreciated paper, and he declared that he was opposed to unlimited coinage of either gold, silver, or paper; but neither he nor Allen answered in the affirmative the question of Aldrich.

If Allen and Butler did not see the point made by Aldrich until the construction of it came back from Omaha, they were slow. Senators on both sides of the Chamber saw it and commented upon it as one of the prettiest passages that had occurred during the season.

Senator Butler did not help Senator Allen with his part of the talk to-day. He told of a paper in his State that was "mean enough" to clip parts of The Congressional Record to show that he had abandoned free silver, and complained that the Associated Press dispatch did him injury, although he acquitted the Associated Press of any intention to injure him. He added that The Record speaks for itself, and that he did not take back anything he had said, but he closed declaring: "I am for the free and unlimited coinage of silver," and hoped his language was explicit enough.

Senator Aldrich was not disposed to let the matter drop with the explanations of Allen and Butler. "I anticipate," said he, "that the Senator from North Carolina, representing as he does a great party, would upon further reflection conclude that he was in favor of the free coinage of silver by the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1."

Mr. Butler squirmed a little, but replied, saying: "It is not fair for the Senator to make a statement of that kind when he knows what I said."

"I am very glad," retorted Senator Aldrich, "that the Senator has made his statement explicitly."

Butler jumped back: "I have said what I said last Tuesday, nothing more."

The Rhode Island Senator came back once more. "I did ask the Senator on that occasion, ten or twelve times, whether he was or was not in favor of the free coinage of silver, but at that time he was so much involved in other things that he was not able to give me a direct answer."

Senator Turner, who had given Senator Allen the opportunity to state his question of privilege, and desired to go on with his speech, interfered at this point and brought the defense of the silver Populist to a close.

NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Controller Dawes, when asked what his course would be in connection with requests for National bank charters under the law, said:

"The question of the best methods of preventing the abuse of the new law, which authorizes the establishment of banks of $25,000 capital in towns with not exceeding 3,000 population, has had my careful consideration. The law places the power of granting National bank charters in the hands of the Controller, and authorizes him to refuse them if he has reason to believe that improper use is to be made of them. The Controller is peculiarly charged with the protection of the depositor class, and should use all the powers of his office to prevent the custodianship of the funds of a community from passing into unworthy and irresponsible hands.

"In view of the large number of applications for charters of small banks, I shall institute special inquiry, in addition to the usual examination as authorized by Section 5,169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, whenever there is the slightest ground to suspect the existence of improper motives on the part of those applying for charters under the National system.

"This course will also be followed in the case of State banks applying for leave to convert themselves into National banks, a special examination being made, as at present, into the affairs of each State bank previous to conversion.

"It is essential to the welfare of the community that great care should be taken in this matter, and this office will endeavor in every way possible to prevent fraud and do its duty."

WORK ON RAPID TRANSIT

Commission to Push the Pipe Gallery Scheme.

Question of Extra Legislation Still Undecided—Council Votes Appropriation for Celebration Day.

When the Board of Rapid Transit Commission meets to-morrow or Friday probably the first subjects to be taken up will be that of building pipe galleries in connection and at the same time with the tunnel. It is recognized, providing extra legislation is needed, that if the project is not to be delayed, little time remains before the adjournment of the Legislature.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the commission, was asked yesterday what additional steps had been taken to hurry the work. Mr. Orr's reply was that the board was waiting for the city authorities to speak. He said that the board, seeing the necessity of immediate action, had instructed the chief engineer to prepare estimates of the cost, and that was all the board felt that it now could do. "We are now waiting for these figures," said Mr. Orr.

"The city authorities have not forgotten the urgency of the movement," said Controller Coler yesterday, "and do not propose to let the matter lag. When next the board meets we expect to have the estimates, and in conjunction with discussing these, the counsel will be asked for an opinion as to the right to go ahead. Possibly we will not have to go to the Legislature for authority to act."

"But if the Legislature adjourns March 31, there is not much time left," was suggested.

"The Legislature will not adjourn on that date," said Mr. Coler. "The question of pipe galleries is of paramount importance, and I have heard no objection to the scheme. It is better if we can get along without additional legislation to do so. Matters would accordingly be greatly simplified. However, if we get the engineer's figures on the line from City Hall to Thirty-fourth Street by our next meeting we will probably then take further steps."

Contractor John B. McDonald and his office staff, which has occupied quarters in the banking house of August Belmont & Co., moved yesterday to the new offices of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company in the Syndicate Building, Park Row. The detail plans of the road were taken there a week or more ago, and ever since tunnel builders have from time to time been busy making up their estimates for bidding upon sub-contracts. It is understood that some of these have been closed, but the names of the successful ones have not yet been announced.

Mr. McDonald said yesterday that the work has been proceeding as rapidly as could be expected considering its magnitude. He hopes, as he stated a few days ago, to be able to go right ahead on the Monday following the ceremonies of Saturday, March 24. It is quite possible, however, that fully a month will elapse before the various successful bidders for sub-contracts can assemble their respective equipments for uninterrupted construction.

The resolution appropriating $5,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the celebration of the beginning of the work passed the Council yesterday without a dissenting vote, although at first it appeared that Councilman Francisco of Brooklyn would put up a sturdy opposition. It developed, however, that Mr. Francisco was only "bluffing" and that he was only seeking an opportunity to deliver a speech with the purpose of attacking Controller Coler.

When the resolution was called up Mr. Francisco rose and said, "I'd like to vote for this resolution, but on account of the good Controller of this city I can't do so. The Controller had to go to Albany and get the assistance of my good friend Gov. Roosevelt to have a special act of the Legislature passed to take from us all control over the $35,000,000 bond issue. I think he ought to go further and get another act authorizing the expenditure of this $5,000. The Controller is taking all the plunder and credit for rapid transit."

In response to a question by Mr. Murray as to his real reason for opposing the resolution, Mr. Francisco said: "If we pass this resolution the Controller may hold up the committee's bills."

Vice Chairman Oakley promised that all the bills would be paid, and Mr. Francisco reluctantly agreed to vote for the resolution, which he finally did.

EAST RIVER TUNNEL DISPUTE.

Withdrawal of Terminal Railway Company's Franchise Application Discussed by the Council.

Several members of the Municipal Council's Committee on Railroads recited their grievances at yesterday's meeting of the Council, when a communication from the New York and Long Island Terminal Railway Company was read withdrawing the company's application for a franchise for a tunnel under the East River. Incidentally, the company was charged with having acted in bad faith in its dealings with the city and with being in the field to get a franchise which it never intended to use.

Councilman Oakley, in moving the reference of the letter of withdrawal to the Committee on Railroads, of which he is Chairman, denounced the company as trying to get a franchise for nothing, and accused its officers of having circulated malicious reports about members of the committee. As soon as the company learned what the character of the report was, Mr. Oakley said, it withdrew the application.

Councilman Francisco declared that the imposition of a part of the cost of the removal of the tracks from Atlantic Avenue was against the best interests of the city.

Mr. McGarry took the floor and charged the committee with having unnecessarily delayed its report, and said that a great wrong had been done to the people of Brooklyn. "But," said Mr. McGarry impressively, "a day of reckoning is in store for the Brooklyn representatives who have thwarted every public improvement that has come up."

Mr. Oakley defended the committee and said that it had not been unduly slow in reporting. He declared that he did not wish to be understood as apologizing for the much-maligned committee, but he felt that its side of the matter ought to be set before the Council. Councilman Cassidy said that the Municipal Assembly could force the removal of the tracks from Atlantic Avenue if it desired, as the permission to lay them had come from the Common Council of Brooklyn.

"Then why don't you do it?" exclaimed Mr. McGarry, jumping up in his excitement.

"Because it wouldn't be in the best interest of the people," Mr. Cassidy replied.

The letter of withdrawal was then referred to the committee which held up the original application for nearly a year.

THE RAPID TRANSIT MEASURE.

Bill to Allow Contractor to Deposit Securities Introduced.

ALBANY, March 13.—Senator Stranahan to-day introduced a bill amending the Rapid Transit act, which, he said, had been sent to him by the Rapid Transit Commission of New York, with their recommendation that it should be passed.

The bill provides that the rapid transit contractor may deposit $1,000,000 of securities in lieu of the bond required by existing law, and also makes clear the commission's jurisdiction over all the boroughs of New York City.

Royal Arch Local Lodge Scheme.

Another unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to organize a lodge of the Knights of the Royal Arch in this city. This time it was at the meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association at Terrace Garden on East Fifty-eighth Street. Organizers George P. Jaeger and George Herman of Cincinnati were present, and sought to impress upon the New York retailers in the liquor trade the necessity for branches of the Royal Arch in New York. Nothing was accomplished, however, and unless a special meeting is called, nothing can be done until the next stated meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association, a month hence.

Nassau County Court House Plans.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 13.—The plans for the new County Court House for Nassau County, including the working plans, elevations, and the specifications, have been approved by the Board of Supervisors of Nassau County.

The board has hopes of closing the contract before the middle of April. A year will be allowed for construction.

THE STATE TRUST TO ACT

Will Take Legal Proceedings Against Alleged Conspirators.

Abram King Reiterates His Denial—Charles P. Bacon Demands an Investigation.

It was learned yesterday that the statement made public by President Johnston of the State Trust Company, in which he charged James R. Keene, Charles P. Bacon, Abram Kling, and Maurice S. Decker with being coconspirators in an attempt to ruin the State Trust Company in order to depress the stock market, was the forerunner of legal proceedings which will be taken by the State Trust Company in the matter. De Lancey Nicoll, attorney for the corporation, announced yesterday that the matter would certainly come into court. Detectives have been employed in behalf of the company, and it feels that it has built up a strong case against its antagonists.

"We are engaged now in completing our evidence and getting it into shape," said Mr. Nicoll yesterday. "I don't know just when we shall be ready to act."

"Can you tell the nature of the proceedings that will be taken?" he was asked.

"I do not care to do that and apprise our opponents beforehand," he replied. "No, I am not prepared to announce yet whether the action will be criminal or civil or who the defendants are to be."

Mr. Nicoll reiterated the salient points in Mr. Johnston's statement.

"The gravamen of the charge," said he, "lies in the accusation that Kling bought forty shares of the company's stock four days before he took action against it. He had better not deny that or he will implicate himself unpleasantly, for we have overwhelming proof of it. He denies that he knows Keene. I rather think he is right there. I doubt if the two men ever met. Bacon was the intermediary. He acted for Keene, and if any one doubts the intimacy of Keene and Bacon, all he has to do is to go to Delmonico's cafe any evening and find them hobnobbing."

"Is there any doubt that Mr. Keene knew for what purpose that $22,500 check was given?" Mr. Nicoll was asked.

"Not the least in the world," said he. "With $20,000 of that money Kling bought forty shares of the State Trust Company stock from a man who had deposited it with a bank as security for a loan. We know the bank and know the man who owned the stock and their names will be produced in court. Kling says he has owned that forty shares right along. That is not true. It stood in his name on the books of the company, but it was not his stock. He had sold it, and he had to buy it back in order to make his attack on the company."

Mr. Keene could not be seen at his office yesterday till late in the afternoon and then he declared he had nothing to say. Possibly he may issue a statement to-day. He and Bacon were in consultation in the evening at Delmonico's, but left early.

Mr. Kling said in regard to Mr. Josnston's statement:

"When you catch a fellow with a chicken under his arm it is natural that he should cry 'Wolf!' It won't do for Mr. Johnston simply to call me a rascal. He has some things to explain. What about the two-million-dollar loan that Elihu Root arranged?"

Mr. Kling then dictated the following statement:

"Regarding the charge that I conspired with James R. Keene, Charles P. Bacon, and others to depress the value of the company's stock, and that I had to buy shares before I could bring these charges, I only ask President Johnston to show up the books. These will show that I have been a stockholder from the inception of the company, owning at first 100 shares and selling 150 of them. That left 40 shares in my possession.

"I do not know James R. Keene, never saw him in my life, and it would seem reasonable that if I had conspired with the man, taking from his office $22,500, and holding carefully reported conversations, as charged, I should have been likely to meet him. I never had any dealings at any time, of any kind, with Mr. Keene.

"The investigation I asked for was requested in good faith, and the report of Special Examiner Avery D. Andrews shows that it was needed. Superintendent Kilburn has admitted that the published report is essentially correct, and that report was based on Mr. Andrews's report. The fact that the special examiner's report has not been published I take to be evidence that it was unfavorable to the trust company.

"With the completion of the investigation by Mr. Andrews my connection with the trust company ceased. The reason I called for the investigation was that this Shea loan and the five-hundred-thousand-dollar loan to the Metropolitan appeared to me to be irisecure and illegal. This investigation, as shown by the published report, disclosed the fact that my belief was well founded."

Charles P. Bacon, replying last night to President Johnston's charges, said:

"More than a month ago, when these men who nearly wrecked the State Trust Company, first suggested bringing me before the Grand Jury, I stated that I would be glad to go and desired the whole matter of the State Trust Company to be investigated. If I or any one connected with me has committed any crime, it should be punished; if any one connected with the State Trust Company has committed any crime, that should be punished.

"I asked Gov. Roosevelt to lay this whole matter before the Special Grand Jury, then in session. I went to John Proctor Clarke, who is the intimate friend of Elihu Root, and was appointed an assistant by him when he was United States District Attorney, and asked him to lay the whole matter before the Special Grand Jury, which he had in charge.

"Neither of these requests was acted upon. I repeat them now. If Gov. Roosevelt thinks John Proctor Clarke is a proper man to investigate the State Trust Company matter, I am willing that he should have entire charge of the inquiry. I have nothing to fear. All that I have done is to expose a band of criminals. If this is a crime in the City of New York the sooner the public knows it the better.

Merger Bill to be Reported To-day.

ALBANY, March 13.—Senator Higgins's Merger Corporation bill, which, it is said, will permit the State Trust and the Morton Trust Companies to consolidate, will be reported favorably to-morrow by the Assembly Committee on Banks.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:10 A. M.—125 Bowery; Rosen & Peterson; damage, $200.

1:35 A. M.—121 West Seventeenth Street; Nicholas Fuller; damage, $1,000.

3:40 A. M.—257 Thompson Street; William Taylor; damage slight.

8:15 A. M.—22 and 24 Lafayette Place; Kleen & Co.; damage slight.

9:05 A. M.—244 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Charles Eldriech; damage, $5.

9:25 A. M.—127 Eldridge Street; Jacob Lewitz; damage slight.

9:40 A. M.—188 Henry Street; Jacob Greenberg; damage slight.

9:45 A. M.—48 Sixth Avenue; P. L. Maltese; damage slight.

11:25 A. M.—155 East Forty-fifth Street; James Feury; damage, $25.

1:20 P. M.—178 Essex Street; Jacob Fortgang; damage, $100.

2:30 P. M.—1,037 Third Avenue; Edward J. Cashman; damage, $50.

4:00 P. M.—333 West Forty-fifth Street; Mrs. J. Fullenreider; damage, $15.

4:15 P. M.—Sixty-sixth Street and West End Avenue; O. Schraman; damage, $20.

5:00 P. M.—116 East Fifty-fourth Street; A. McNaughton; damage, $50.

5:40 P. M.—172 West One Hundred and Seventh Street; Mrs. Freund; damage slight.

6:45 P. M.—352 East Seventy-seventh Street; James Darcy; damage, $5.

8:00 P. M.—100 Willett Street; Henry Felberger; damage, $5.

8:10 P. M.—121 Fourth Avenue; Albert Lamont; damage, $10.

9:45 P. M.—9 Gouverneur Street; Reuben Cohen and others; damage, $25,000.

9:50 P. M.—2,495 Second Avenue; Charles Bryant; damage slight.

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STRANGE LIQUID EXPLODES

Remarkable Accident in a Brooklyn Residence.

MRS. W. B. LINDSAY BURNED

Compound for Cleaning Clothing Apparently Ignited by Frictional Electricity.

An explosion, the mysterious character of which puzzled the police and excited the fashionable neighborhood of Hanson Place and St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, occurred yesterday morning in the residence of William B. Lindsay, Brooklyn Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, at 26 Hanson Place. Mrs. Lindsay was seriously burned by the explosion, and the house was partially wrecked. It is feared that Mrs. Lindsay may die as a result of her injuries.

All this damage and injury was caused by the explosion of less than an ounce of a liquid, the nature of which has not been determined. But the most peculiar circumstance of the explosion was that it was apparently caused by a spark of electricity generated by Mrs. Lindsay rubbing her hands together vigorously. Such, at least, is the theory advanced.

Mrs. Lindsay's condition was such last night that she was unable to talk much about the explosion. A friend of hers a few days ago recommended to her a liquid preparation for removing grease spots from clothing. Yesterday she determined to test its merits. She went to the bathroom on the second floor of the house and, placing a basin containing a quart of water on a chair, which she stood in the bathtub, poured less than an ounce of the contents of the bottle of liquid into the basin. Then she soaked a silk skirt in the basin and rubbed the liquid into grease spots on the garment. Suddenly, she says, she felt something like a slight electric shock pass through her, and the next instant there was an explosion.

Mrs. Lindsay was hurled against the wall and her clothing was partly blown from her body. The remainder caught fire, and she ran from the room ablaze. Mrs. Lindsay's two young daughters, Marguerite and Hazel, were in an adjoining room with their nurse, Kate Moore. While running down stairs Mrs. Lindsay shouted to the nurse to take the children from the house, as it was on fire. Mrs. Lindsay ran down to the basement, where her mother, Mrs. Harris, wrapped a blanket about her and put out the flames. Mrs. Lindsay was then carried next door into the house of William Morris, Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, and Dr William Maddren of 1 Hanson Place was summoned. The doctor found that Mrs. Lindsay had been badly burned about the head, breast, and arms. In a short time her head had swollen to twice its natural size.

Some one in the meantime had turned in an alarm of fire. The firemen had little difficulty in putting out the flames. An examination showed that the effects of the explosion had been remarkable. The bathroom had been completely wrecked. The window sash had been blown into the yard, and the basin and the bottle containing the explosive liquid had gone with it. A door leading into a bedroom adjoining the bathroom was blown from its hinges, and the bedroom was also wrecked. There were two beds in this room, on which were two feather mattresses. Both of these mattresses were ripped open as if with a knife and the feathers in them were scattered about.

The explosion also ripped up the floor of the bathroom and knocked down part of the ceiling of the parlor on the floor below.

Mrs. Lindsay's children and the nurse were in the bedroom which was wrecked, but they were not injured, a circumstance which was regarded as remarkable. The dresses of the two little girls caught fire, however, but the flames were quickly put out by the nurse.

The damage caused by the fire was estimated by the police at about $1,400. The bottle which contained the explosive liquid could not be found. The liquid, it is thought, may have been a mixture of which gasoline formed a part.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

"I DON'T KNOW NOTHING."

What power gave the orders to the gamblers to stop doing business last Saturday? Must not the power which successfully ordered the poolrooms and gambling houses to stop doing business on Saturday be held responsible for the fact that they were doing business prior to that day?

When these questions were read to Chief DEVERY, on Monday, his reply was: "I don't know nothing about gambling, and I won't say nothing appertaining to or touching on them matters."

Mr. DEVERY'S defective training in the elements of English grammar betrays him into an unconscious and unintended statement of the truth. It is the fact that he does not know "nothing" about gambling. On the contrary, he knows a great deal.

He knows that lawless gambling has been going on in this city for the past two years; he knows the places in which this violation of the law has been permitted; he knows that it has been permitted by the police of which he is the Chief; he knows that for this permission over $3,095,000 has been paid in the last year; he knows the organization by which the money has been collected and distributed. Finally, he knows that he has it in his power, and has had it in his power ever since he took his present office, to stop the violation of the law, break up the organization, and expose and secure the punishment of the guilty.

But Mr. DEVERY, though in a position of power and responsibility, is still a subordinate to the Commissioners. They have practically the same knowledge of the plain and notorious facts above cited that he has. He cannot hide behind them, nor can they hide behind him. Their offense is as clear and heinous as his, and they are the more severely to be judged, because they could compel him to act and he cannot compel them.

Besides the Chief and the Commissioners, there is one other man who seems to wish to be held as guilty as they. They are all subordinate to the Mayor. He also has the knowledge we have described. It has been furnished to him through the public press. Not one feature of it is open to doubt. It is not even questioned. The police authorities, in the closing of the gambling places, completely admit their guilty knowledge of gambling, their control over it, and their share in the corrupt terms on which the law has been permitted to be violated. The Mayor has the power to bring the police authorities to account. If he refuses to do so, he classes himself with them. In law and before the tribunal of public opinion, he should be the judge. Will he persist in taking his place with the guilty in the dock?

WHAT AILS THE SENATE?

In the name of common sense and common humanity, to say nothing of patriotism or statesmanship, why does not the Senate pass the "urgent deficiency" measure, in respect to Puerto Rico, which the House passed in an hour.

Whatever relief the Puerto Ricans can obtain from any systematic measure which they can get out of Congress will necessarily be postponed for weeks, if not for months. No such measure has as yet been brought forward which promises to command the assent even of the Senate alone. It seems quite certain that the House measure will not pass at all in the form in which it passed the House. Even if it did, there would be sure to be some amendments, formal if not substantial. These would have to be sent back to the House. It is not by any means certain that the House would again pass its own measure. The vote was very close before. No members who voted against the bill have any reason to regret their action, but many members have reason for such regret who voted for it. They have heard from their constituents. Apparently, Senators never hear from anybody.

In any case, the Puerto Rican bill is a long way off, and the need of Puerto Rican relief is urgent. The postulate of the House bill has just been upset. That postulate was that the only way of providing a revenue from the island was through a tariff. That the Puerto Ricans themselves entirely deny. They do not confine themselves to negatives, but go on to sketch a plan of taxation which would pay their current expenses and enable them to market bonds that would give them all the money they need for public improvements. It is a good deal more sensible looking plan than any their friends and tutors in Washington have been able to devise for them up to date. It may not have any other effect, but it can scarcely fail to have the effect of prolonging still further the debate and of postponing still further the relief of the island.

Why not, then, as an indispensable preliminary to any course of action, take up and pass the temporary measure of relief already adopted by the House? No Senator even deigns to give an angry public a reason. There is an intimation that it is the personal pride of opinion of Senator FORAKER which blocks the way. If that is true, it ought to be very bad for Senator FORAKER. But experience makes it rather idle to talk about enforcing the individual responsibility of a Senator. You might as well talk about the individual responsibility of a microbe.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

The most obvious and pressing question raised by the correspondence between the Presidents of the two South African republics and the British Foreign Office is the question why their Honors, as Lord SALISBURY calls them, should have entered upon it at all. Most certainly it was not with the expectation that the terms of peace they outline, and which include all that they have been fighting for, would be granted. With almost equal certainty it was not with the expectation of making an effective plea for European intervention. In form it is an appeal exclusively to Great Britain, but it is so obviously futile in that sense as to suggest that it is in fact an appeal to "Europe."

Certainly there would be no sense in an appeal to either. It is true that the Boer ultimatum, followed by the Boer invasion of British territory, dispensed the British Government from "formulating their own proposals." It is certain that the terms of peace which would then have been accepted by Great Britain would not be accepted now. If the Boers should formally ask for the terms on which Great Britain would consent to cease hostilities, they would be told, doubtless, that the first step would be the surrender of all the Boer forces in the field, and that this surrender must be unconditional. After that the British would devise a scheme for the future government of the Transvaal. Whatever else it would be, this scheme would destroy the Boer Governments and tear up their flags. The Governments which succeeded them would be framed to secure British supremacy in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State as completely as it is now secured in Cape Colony and Natal. To apply for the British terms, with the expectation that they would be anything short of unconditional surrender, would be a fatuous performance. Nobody is better aware of its fatuity than President KRUEGER and President STEYN.

To expect intervention is as chimerical as to expect anything from the victor but the utmost rigor, so far as the continuance of the two republics is concerned. "Europe" has troubles enough of its own. If motives of humanity could not induce intervention in favor of the Armenians, it is very certain that they will not induce intervention in favor of the Boers. Joint action on the part of the great powers is quite out of the question. Undoubtedly Great Britain has possessions that other powers covet. If they could agree upon the partition of these things, the outlook for Great Britain would be gloomy, with all her available military resources employed in South Africa. The designs of France upon Egypt, the designs of Russia on both sides of Asia, could never be pushed with a better chance of success than now. But this promising alliance leaves the Dreibund out of view altogether. Each member of the Dreibund would require "compensations," and Germany's price would come particularly high. Besides, the time for demonstrations of this kind has passed. When the Boers were winning victories on both sides of Natal, and one British army after another was undergoing repulses which were not in the least creditable to the British commanders, an attack upon "the robber empire," as Continental critics are fond of calling it, would have been a much more promising enterprise than it seems now. The defeat of the Boers seems to be very nearly completed. As soon as it is completed, the great army assembled by Great Britain in South Africa will, within a few weeks, be available for service in any other part of the world, with the same unequaled means of transportation at its command as were employed in transporting it to the present theatre of war.

The hope of foreign intervention is just as illusory as the hope of a compromise with Great Britain. Neither of the Boer Presidents is much given to illusions. Neither has just now any leisure for academic discussions upon the status of either of their republics. Both of them are perfectly aware that that status will be settled by the sword. And now Great Britain has told them plainly not only that she will not assent to the independence of the Transvaal, the complete independence of which she has never acknowledged, but that she will reduce the Orange Free State from the condition of an "international sovereign State," which without dispute it was last October, to the condition of a dependency, the rights of which shall be such as Great Britain may choose to allow.

Without doubt the object of the two Presidents was to elicit precisely such an answer as that they have received from Lord SALISBURY. They can now appeal to the weary and the wavering and the half-hearted among their own followers with the evidence that Great Britain is carrying on against them a war of subjugation. And this is the fact so far as the States themselves are concerned, although their individual citizens will be as secure in life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as they have been under the Boer Governments. But the political entities the Boers compose must surrender at discretion and undergo such modifications as Lord SALISBURY and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and Mr. RHODES may prescribe. Nothing could be more infuriating to the Boers than such a notification. Nothing could be better adapted to determine them to fight to a finish and, if need be, "to die in the last ditch" as their Dutch ancestors threatened to do. To obtain such a notification from the British Government was, from the point of view of the Presidents, ample compensation for the trouble it cost, and this without the least heed to its effect outside of South Africa. They prepared their appeal to Lord SALISBURY solely for the purpose of procuring the reply with which he has obliged them, and of which they will make use exclusively for home consumption.

"VICE" AND CITY GOVERNMENT.

Our esteemed contemporary The Sun published yesterday an article which we reproduce in another column as an ingenious and interesting view of the efforts now making to dissolve the partnership between the Municipal Government and crime. Although it has the air of The Sun's earnest attempts to uphold the Presbyterian standards, in all their austerity, against the assaults of Dr. BRIGGS and other heretics, it also recalls the gibes, as it takes the view, of those whom our other esteemed contemporary, The Brooklyn Eagle, calls "saloon humorists."

The necessary deductions from The Sun's position are rather startling. We quite agree that it is not the province of the Municipal Government to extirpate "sin," and that its attempts in that direction would be futile and ridiculous. We agree that such raids upon notoriously vicious resorts as DEVERY has now been shamed or goaded into making are of less than no use. Everybody knows that, when the present excitement has blown over, the resorts will reopen in all their repulsiveness, and that the ward man will resume his visits with his former regularity. We can readily believe the report that one of the Police Captains concerned in the raiding has had his temper greatly wrought upon by the efforts he has been compelled to make in the interest of virtue. Obviously you cannot collect pay for protecting a vicious resort during the interval when circumstances beyond your control prevent you from protecting it. This raiding business is the first refuge of a corrupt police when its corruption arouses public indignation. It has been practiced some hundreds of times within the last generation in New York, and one would imagine that the very staleness of the trick would increase the indignation. Yet the police seem to retain an unfailing faith in its efficacy, though in fact it is an aggravation of their offense. If they can find vicious resorts when these are pointed out to them by the District Attorney they ought to be at once called to account for not having pointed them out to the District Attorney.

We quite agree that it is not the business of the Municipal Government to destroy vice. It is only to "suppress" vice, to make viciously inclined persons search for it, and not to flaunt it in their faces, as well as in the faces of those who are not viciously inclined, and in whom the spectacle inspires merely loathing and disgust. It seems to us that these people are entitled to some consideration. The relations of the police with vice are simply those of guardians of public order. It is their business to see that vice is not so publicly practiced or allurements to it so publicly offered as to disturb the public peace, which is disturbed when the sensibilities of decent people are wantonly offended. The police powers respecting vice have no necessary relation to morality, but only to order. Nobody would pretend, we suppose, that Paris is a more moral city than London. But it is certain that vice is much more effectually suppressed and kept from the notice of those who do not care to look for it in Paris than it is in London. Apparently, The Sun prefers the London to the Parisian method. The line of drunken Bacchantes who marched through Fourteenth Street, on the night of the election which gave us our present municipal administration, singing

> The town is wide open, wide open, wide open,

must have appealed to our esteemed contemporary as practical municipal reformers, with no nonsense or hypocrisy about them.

But it is not even a question of "wide-openness" which is now before us, not a question whether vice shall be flaunted or "suppressed" and made to keep quiet. It is a question whether the City Government shall go into partnership with it and blackmail it. It has been shown that there exists in this city, as an organ of the Municipal Government, a gambling commission, composed, with one exception, of holders of public office, whose function is to blackmail lawbreakers in the interest of the official enforcers of the law. Whoever desires to break the law, at tariff rates, is assured of protection. Whoever undertakes to open a gambling house without having come to terms with this unofficial Board of Estimate and Apportionment finds that for him the town, instead of being very wide open, is very tight shut, and that the eyes of the police, which are so very tight shut to vice which has paid for protection, are very wide open to unauthorized and irregular vice. The police is as efficient as any police in the world could be in discountenancing the latter. It has to be. Its efficiency is essential to the protection for which the gamblers pay, and consequently to the revenue of the protectors.

When The Sun reflects that the immediate question is not between virtue and vice, not between persecuting vice and conniving at it, but of protecting vice which pays and suppressing vice which does not pay, we are not without hope that it will abate something of the virulence of its immorality.

ROBBING THE MAILS.

It is officially stated, and has been demonstrated over and again, that under the law as it is interpreted by the courts, the privileges allowed to what is known as second-class mail matter deprive the Post Office Department of a large amount of revenue for the benefit of "a particular and limited group of private interests." This is the plain statement of Postmaster General SMITH in his latest report. He is himself an owner and publisher of a newspaper, and has had a long and varied experience of the business in its different branches. He is the last man to feel indifferent to any just claim of the owners of small papers. The abuse is one of long standing and great magnitude, and ought to be corrected. A bill is pending in Congress reported from the Post Office Committee for this purpose. It is sharply opposed by those who receive the profit of the abuse. It ought to have the support of all who do not wish to see the lawmaking power used for private advantage at the expense of the people.

There are three chief abuses in second-class mail matter. One is the circulation of paper-covered books, consecutively numbered and represented as serial publications. The second is the issue and carriage in the mails of purely advertising sheets, usually issued by one house or corporation. These are in reality only advertising circulars in a form to evade the purpose but comply with the interpretation of the law. The third abuse is the carriage at the low rates of second-class matter of the so-called sample copies of papers, and the return of unsold copies from agents or dealers. The sample copies are in the main merely advertising sheets, with no connection whatever with any legitimate subscription, actual or intended. In regard to these the Postmaster General says:

> The department alone is powerless to remedy the evils. Though they violate the policy and purpose of the law, yet they are shielded by its want of precision respecting subtleties and devices which could not have been anticipated and by constructions which restrict freedom of administrative action. For this reason the difficulty must be cured by the lawmaking power. The points to be reached are clear and well defined. It is vital to re-establish in their proper classification and forbid the privilege of the pound rate to serial libraries of books, to "house organs" and other sheets of an exclusive advertising character, to sample editions for advertising purposes, to advertising circulars which are masked under the name of fraternal societies, to returns by news agents of unsold periodicals, and to schemes by which publishers pervert their prerogatives by sending matter in their own names at the pound rate for advertisers and purchasers who have not the privilege.

It is not generally known to what an enormous extent these abuses hamper the Postal Service, prevent the reduction of the charge for legitimate postal business, and practically rob the mails. It is the official statement of the Postmaster General that fully one-half of the matter carried at second-class rates should pay third-class rates. As the total of second-class matter in the mails is over 852,000,000 pounds, and the half that ought to pay third-class rates is more than 176,000,000 pounds, and as the department receives only eight-tenths of a cent a pound on second-class and 14.7 cents a pound on third-class matter, the amount of revenue lost is more than $24,000,000. This would have converted the deficit in the revenues of the department of $6,610,776 to a surplus of $17,637,570.

The opposition to the bill of the Post Office Committee, which follows the lines of the recommendations of the department for years back, comes almost wholly from the advertising concerns issuing the publications to which we have referred. Little of it comes from the publishers of small newspapers doing a legitimate business, for whom the advantages preserved in the bill are satisfactory. It is not a candid opposition, nor is it reasonable. It is profoundly to be hoped that it will not prevail.

UPPER AND LOWER LIFE IN NEW YORK.

From The Sun, March 13.

An apparently concerted attempt is now made to stir up another spasm of moral agitation in New York like that whipped up by Parkhurst a few years ago. New York is again represented by him and imitative parsons as given over to the flesh and the devil and filled with loathsome corruption. People to whose personal observation no sign of this dreadful state of things is brought in their daily walk and conversation are distressed by tales told them of awful hidden wickedness, and they are relied on to spread the wave of hysterical excitement.

Of course there is much of this evil below the surface of New York life. It exists in the smallest village in some measure, and in New York, with a crowded population equal to the aggregate population of several thousand villages, the sum of it must be large. Happily, however, the activity of urban life sweeps away with its current much of the moral filth which would be accumulated if existence was as stagnant in New York as it is in such villages. Moreover, police protection and vigilance, almost wholly absent from rural communities, act as restraining influences in a great town, though to it naturally tends every form of enterprising vice and rascality the world over.

Practically, in New York the whole of that part of the population which is engaged in such industry is known particularly to the police. Parkhurst went about the town for months together to find out abodes and methods of vice as to which any policeman on duty in any district visited by him could have given him all the information he obtained by prolonged personal examination and experience. The private detectives employed by him to pilot him to disreputable resorts had no knowledge as to them which was not confessedly shared by the police. Such information is possessed by the police of every great capital; that they have it in New York, in London, in Paris, in Berlin, and in all the important cities of the world is no secret. They have no need to go to any nocturnal clerical spy to obtain it, and there is not, and never has been, any pretense that they are under any such necessity. It is safe to assume that every regular practitioner of crime and every processional purveyor to vicious tastes and appetites in New York is known to the police, and also all the habitual patrons of the criminal and immoral. Every gambling place, every poolroom, every "skin game," every disreputable resort is recorded in the books or the personal knowledge of the police.

Why, then, are they suffered to exist? Why are they not all rooted out of the life of all great towns in civilization? Actually, as we see, they exist as features of every capital, as they always have existed side by side with the progress of civilization. They are the expression of tendencies in human nature which are practically irrepressible. If they are repressed in one form they crop out forthwith in another and perhaps more noxious form. They are as inevitable a feature of urban life as is the vastly preponderating moral restraint which makes possible the preservation of civilization; as inevitable as are schools and churches and the homes of order and purity. No law and no enforcement of law could prevent gambling, for instance, unless at the cost of the extermination of the human species. Parsons preach against the desire for sudden riches as a sin; yet everybody who is not rich is in a hurry to get rich. Without that universal human propensity there would be no progress. Specifically it keeps busy the great gambling centre of Wall Street.

So also there are natural impulses in human nature which no civilization, no religion, has yet been able to conquer by artificial restraints. The natural man still remains with imperious tastes and appetites, unsubdued by thousands of years of the taming process of civilization, and every Government which has set out to force them under its unsparing control has wasted its authority. The Church itself cannot enforce conventional morality on its own members; no more than a physician can compel his patients to obey the laws of health. Nobody obeys those laws, even though length of life is the reward.

Men in the aggregate, however, are better than men individually. The faults and defects of New York as a community are less than those of the average inhabitant of it. Such corruption as there is in the City Government is small comparatively to the aggregate of misdoings in private business representing transactions of equal magnitude. Great complaint is made of our American municipal corporations; but really their standard of honesty is higher rather than lower than that of private corporations. Run over the history of our railroad and other great corporations, call to mind your experience of business morality, and the further you go, the broader your sweep, the more convinced you will be of the superiority of public morality.

Nobody who has lived in New York continuously for the last generation can look back at the past without observing a steady tendency to improvement in the town. It is a far more orderly and decent town than it used to be. It is far better governed. Morally, so far, at least, as the outward view shows, it is superior to any other great capital in the world. The quiet and peaceable citizen encounters none of those terribly vicious manifestations of which we hear so much now, unless like Parkhurst he goes out to hunt for them. Of course, he can find them in New York; he can find them in the most secluded rural community; he can find them in his own heart; but they are hidden here as they are hidden there, and only their aggregation in a great community makes the search for them the easier for anybody who has a propensity for it.

This periodical upturning of the moral filth of the town, of which we have now an example, is largely the consequence of a pruriency of imagination in those engaged in the enterprise, of which they themselves are not conscious. It is a provocative quest even for the purest souls, so prone is human nature to evil of the sort. Vice is so dangerously attractive to the carnal mind that even the very investigation and description of it, though with a view to its extirpation, may be dangerous, so unruly is the imagination.

The explorer of social sewers must be ever on his guard lest the devil be his guide. Actually this provocative vice is not the great and distinguishing feature of New York life which it appears to be to the minds of those investigators who approach too close to it to determine its relative importance. The purer atmosphere in which the vast mass of a population of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 are dwelling and moving is the really important characteristic of the town.

A Sane View of It.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

There does not seem to be any effort to make New York uncommonly "good." The effort is to destroy the connection between government and vice which is maintained by money. That has already smoked out officials who are either imbeciles, for not having known what every one else knows, or hypocrites, for pretending not to know it. That has silenced the voices of saloon humorists, with scottish sneers against moralists and reformers. It has lowered the insolence of foul officials in almost visible league with flagrant and flamboyant crime. It has halted the infamous parody on rule which has made the men put in trust of law the sentinels, spies, carriers, and warners of those whom they should bring to account. A better tone is in the air. A more abject and humiliating attitude of confession and of cowardice marks the official protectors of unspeakable abominations. A standard of decency, to which men are not afraid to rally and against which they are afraid to pit themselves has been spread abroad. * * * There can be no cause and there can be no canvass comparable with the duty to clean house, to abolish the alliance between rule and vice and to destroy the connections between the powers of government and the sale of them to transgressors of law, to foes of decency, to despoilers of innocence, by officials as worthily decorated as are their criminal partners with the blazoned grossness of syndicated sin and of shameless shame.

NUGGETS.

Encouragement.

"How's your husband, Mrs. O'Mallihan?"
"Sure, Sor, the doctor do be sayin' if he lives to get well, he'll be all right, and if he don't, he'll die."—Harlem Life.

Not Aspiring.

Bacon—Men are always looking for exalted lineage.
Egbert—Unless they are traveling on the railroad; then they are after a lower berth.—Yonkers Statesman.

No Common School.

D'Auber—Your daughter paints in the Dutch school, does she not?
Mrs. Newrich—Not much, she don't! We pay $50 a quarter to give her private lessons at home. Dutch school, indeed!—Philadelphia Record.

To the Strict Letter.

"Mary," said the lady of the house, "you didn't put any salt in this bread."
"But," replied the new girl, "didn't the master say yesterday he wouldn't have nothing but fresh bread on his table, mum?"—Philadelphia North American.

The New Cook.

"Maggie, did you make that chicken broth as I ordered you?
"Oi did, mom."
"What did you do with it?"
"Sure, an' that lise would Oi do wid it but fade it to the chickens, mom?"—Boston Courier.

"FORGOTTEN."

Julia Harris May in Lewiston Journal.

"Why should I care?" Alas, I do.
I care so much, dear heart, don't you?
To be forgotten, oft I say,
While earth moves on the usual way,
And trees I loved, and hills I knew,
Grow on, mount on, each day anew,
While flowers I planted still shall bloom,
And shrubs I placed shall shade my tomb,
To be forgotten everywhere;
I cannot say, I do not care.

Are we forgotten, if a tree
We planted waves in symmetry?
Are we forgotten, though the song
We sing be not remembered long,
If it hath helped one sorrowing heart
To bear its load or act its part?
Are we forgotten if we've taught
One lesson with forgiveness fraught?
No, not forgotten; though the name
Be lost, the deed goes on the same.

The song that cheered an aching heart
May from man's memory depart,
But comfort shall, from year to year,
Flow on, because we once were here.
Perchance, indeed, some simple line,
That once I loved to say was mine,
Shall bless again some hapless lot,
When she who wrote it is forgot.
If my thought lives, goes on the same
What care I for my humble name?

Ah, not forgotten; that kind deed
Another hand to good shall lead;
And deeds shall on and on be done,
Because thou didst that humble one,
Till some great act a sun shall shine,
Drawn from that little one of thine,
And perfect peace that is to be
Shall hold some memory of thee.
Grand thought, that all my heart doth thrill;
"Forgotten, yet remembered still."

Dear Master, help me now, I pray,
To work with Thee from day to day,
Help me a better life to live,
A little of Thy wisdom give,
Keep me from everything that's wrong,
Help me to sing a sweeter song,
Help me to give, and not to keep,
When I shall lie in death's long sleep,
May some glad hymn I sung for Thee,
Still live though I forgotten be.

FRANK W. SANGER RESIGNS.

Will Cease to Manage the Business Affairs of the Metropolitan Opera House After May 1.

Frank W. Sanger, who has managed the business affairs of the Metropolitan Opera House for the last three years, has tendered his resignation to the Directors of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, and on May 1, when his contract with this company terminates, he will cease to manage the affairs of what is undoubtedly the greatest amusement house in this country.

Mr. Sanger's resignation was sent to Mr. Grau last September, when the latter was in Europe, it being Mr. Sanger's desire to take a rest. Mr. Grau and the Directors induced Mr. Sanger to remain during the present season, but he declined to extend his connection with the house beyond the expiration of his contract. His successor has not been chosen.

During Mr. Sanger's three years' management of the house he has made many improvements which have operated to the advantage of the patrons of the house. He has also added much to the magnificence of the productions, a feature that has been especially noticeable this season. It is not his intention to retire entirely from active business life. He will retain his position as managing director of the Madison Square Garden, and will also represent in this country William Greet and other European interests together with that of James Williamson of Australia.

MME. SEMBRICH'S SONG RECITAL.

An Exhibition of High Art at Carnegie Hall Yesterday.

"Honos alit artes, omnesque incenduntur ad studia gloria; jacentque ea semper quae apud quosque improbantur." So wrote Cicero long ago in his fascinating "Tusculan Disputations." The public of New York yesterday gave a demonstration of the fact that, whatever may seem to be the case at the opera, there is not lacking here a reverence for the highest in musical art and that it can receive at our hands the honor which will cherish it. The occasion of this beautiful and gratifying demonstration was the long-promised song recital of Mme. Marcella Sembrich. Carnegie Hall was crowded as it has been at the piano playing of that other gifted Pole, Paderewski, and there was enthusiasm enough to satisfy any artist. At the end of the recital people poured down the aisles as they do at the Paderewski entertainments, and, standing directly in front of the stage, showered their plaudits on the beaming singer. It was a tribute fairly earned and honestly given, for such another song recital has not been heard in this city in the memory of the present writer.

Mme. Sembrich's programme yesterday was a generous one. It embraced songs in Italian, French, German, English, Russian, and Polish, and all of them were sung with their original texts, the singer thus giving a wonderful display of linguistic accomplishments as well as of singing. Let it be said at once that in enunciation alone the recital was unique. It is not possible to write a proper criticism on such a performance in the columns of a daily newspaper. To go into the details of the art revealed in yesterday's recital would require a small volume. But let it be proclaimed without hesitation that it was the most beautiful exhibition of song singing that mind can conceive. Never in the shallow surroundings and fripery atmosphere of the Opera House has this woman's art been shown in the complete fullness of its power as it was yesterday.

The perfect purity of her classic style in the old Italian songs, the delicious fancy and exquisite humor of her delivery of the old English and such of the German songs as called for these qualities, the grace and poetry, the fervor and feeling, of her treatment of the passionate numbers, and the constant outpour of a stream of ravishingly lovely tone—these were the elements which combined to make the entire performance memorable. From beginning to end the recital was a satisfying display of mastership of the noble old school of cantilena in its perfection, a school which must live if vocal art is to live and of which Mme. Sembrich is to-day the greatest living exponent. The instrument and the production of tone from it were beautiful beyond description. And the musical taste, the intelligence, and the feeling which guided the phrasing and the accentuation were of the sort that command something like reverence in those who really know how rare they are. To students of the art of singing such a recital must have been at once a despair and an incentive. For the perfection of such art shows what can be done by the wise use of gifts and continuous earnest study. Long may Mme. Sembrich remain to charm us with her songs.

TO PRESENT "WOMAN AND WINE."

Play to Follow Anna Held at the Manhattan Theatre.

The Spring season at the Manhattan Theatre, following Anna Held's engagement, will begin Monday, April 2, with Brady & Ziegfeld's production of "Women and Wine," which was among the notable productions of last year's London season.

The play is a melodrama by Arthur Shirley and Benjamin Landeck, and is in four acts and fifteen scenes. The first act, the scene of which is in England, depicts the terrace and grounds of the Belvidere Hotel, Malvern, and the interior of a London money lender's office. The scenes of the other three acts are in Paris, and among the picturesque scenes are the Longchamps course, with a race scene; the Café d'Afrique, the vestibule of the Hotel Miranda; the Bal Japonais, the Flower Market, and the Court of Assizes. The company will embrace names of distinction shortly to be announced, and will include over 200 extra performers. The stage is now being enlarged specially for the production.

ACTOR REED OUT OF HOSPITAL.

Proposes to Return to the Stage in August in a New Play.

Roland Reed, the actor, who has been sick for the last four months in St. Luke's Hospital, was well enough to leave that institution yesterday. Mr. Reed had two operations performed on him and was twice in a very dangerous condition.

Mr. Reed announced that he would resume his professional career in August, opening in Boston with a new play that is being written for him. He will be supported by Miss Isadore Rush and most of the members of his old company.

The Irving Repertoire Next Week.

The repertoire for the second and final week of the Irving engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre will be: Monday and Tuesday, "Robespierre"; Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, "The Merchant of Venice"; Saturday matinee, "The Amber Heart" and "Waterloo"; Saturday night, "Nance Oldfield" and "The Bells."

Bostonian Wins Suit in Paris.

PARIS, March 13.—A Boston lawyer named Burdett has won his suit for 25,000 francs against the Grand Hotel. In 1894 he found a wallet in the hotel containing 25,000 francs. He handed it to the secretary of the hotel in order that the latter might find the owner. The secretary subsequently gave him 1,000 francs as a reward from the owner, whom he said he had discovered. Mr. Burdett found the story was untrue and that the secretary was trying to cheat him. The court has now ordered the Grand Hotel to pay Mr. Burdett the whole amount and the costs of the proceedings.

Arbitration Court at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, March 13.—The Government has leased a large building in the Prinsengracht for use as a permanent bureau for the International Court of Arbitration.

German Coinage Bill Passed.

BERLIN, March 13.—The Reichstag to-day adopted by a large majority the Coinage bill, providing for calling in the gold five-mark pieces and twenty-pfennig pieces, issuing silver up to 15 marks per head of the population, and calling in provincial coins for reminting into new money. Dr. Arendt, Free Conservative, offered an amendment proposing the purchase of silver bullion for minting the new coins, but it was rejected by 161 to 61 votes.

SCULPTURE IN THE HOME

This Form of Embellishment Discussed at Architectural League.

"The Use of Sculpture in the Home and Its Surroundings" was the topic discussed at the monthly meeting last evening of the National Sculpture Society at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. There was a considerably larger attendance than is usual at the meetings of the society, and the presence of many outsiders made it evident that the subject discussed was an interesting one to others than sculptors.

The first speaker was F. W. Ruckstuhl, who discussed the use of sculpture in the decoration of the exterior of buildings and of gardens. He said in commencing that about five years ago he addressed the Architectural League on the subject of "How Architects Can Use Sculpture." He then had made himself disliked by stating that the architects of the United States had kept sculptors in thraldom by having failed to insist on the employment of sculpture by their (the architects') clients. The architects had retorted hotly that they had made far more efforts than were supposed, and that the reason more sculpture was not used in domestic architecture was because the public was indifferent to sculpture in all its forms.

Since that time, Mr. Ruckstuhl went on, much had been done. More monuments had been erected, sculpture in all its phases had been brought to the fore. Architects themselves had been permitted to use more and more sculpture. It was a necessary element of any home or garden or city for a truly cultured man. The individual who did not feel that had not yet passed the freshman stage of true culture. Until recently the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon peoples had preferred to leave the exterior of their buildings quite bare of sculpture. In that respect England and America stood in glaring contract to France, Italy, and Spain.

Mr. Ruckstuhl then proceeded to speak of sculpture in gardens. He remarked that one of the usual reasons given for the limited use of sculpture by the wealthy people of this country in their gardens was its cost. That was no answer, for when a rich man would spend from $1,000 to $50,000 on an evening's entertainment he was not too poor to spend $5,000 for a marble statue. But there was another reason that had real weight, and that was the severity of the climate. In answer to this argument, Mr. Ruckstuhl said:

"Let us suppose a man has a garden of fifteen to twenty acres in extent and he sets out, say, twenty statues. The entire twenty would not cost him more than $100,000. And what is $100,000 to a millionaire at stake? Supposing he did not care to have an Italian garden, such as surrounds the Villa Lanti in Italy, but preferred a 'natural garden,' so-called, like Chadsworth, and he preferred to have his statues scattered about as they are in that garden. For a couple of thousand dollars he could have a storehouse built in which to shelter place, for the four Winter months, his twenty statues, at a cost not to exceed $5 a piece. The entire expenses of taking in and again setting out all his statues a year would not cost him more than two or three hundred dollars."

But, he went on to say, supposing our millionaire had the taste to desire a walled-in formal garden, like those one sees in Italy, France, and Holland—say about 200 feet square or more—and he did not care to move his statues, he could leave them in place the year around. All he would have to do would be to use a simple system of sectional glass roofing, which would reach from wall to wall over his garden. This would protect his statues and trees and flowers and turn his Summer garden into a Winter garden, usable all the Winter through.

Mr. Ruckstuhl went on to remark, as an instance of the lack of gardens with sculptural adornments in this country, that last week he called on a dozen of the greatest architects in New York, and not one could produce a photograph to show that he had ever had the chance to use a single statue in any garden.

Charles R. Lamb discussed the use of sculpture in interior decoration. His remarks were illustrated by a number of lantern slide photographs from houses designed by prominent architects. Russell Sturgis, the last speaker, gave an address on the use of sculpture in interior and exterior sculptural decoration in classic and other pre-modern periods.

NEW YORKERS AT COURT.

Several Women Presented at the Drawing Room in London.

LONDON, March 13.—The first drawing-room of the season was held at Buckingham Palace to-day by the Princess of Wales, in behalf of the Queen, this being the first Court function at which the Princess has appeared for nearly two years. The Diplomatic Corps attended in force. Henry White, the United States Chargé d'Affaires; Lieut. Commander J. C. Colwell, the Naval Attaché, and Col. Samuel S. Sumner, the Military Attaché representing the United States Embassy.

The following Americans were presented: Mrs. Edwin Abbey, wife of the artist; Mrs. George Eastin of Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. Hugh R. Griffin, President of the Society of American Women in London; Mrs. Sanger, wife of Col. Sanger, and Miss Caroline Drayton, both of New York.

A large number of the bouquets carried, as well as those on the coats of the coachmen and footmen, contained shamrocks, which are not often seen at the palace. The Queen's recognition of the dash of the Irish soldiers by her order to wear the shamrock, on St. Patrick's Day has been noted by the fashionable set.

BIBLES GIVEN TO CADETS.

Annual Presentation at West Point—Gen. Greene's Remarks.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, March 13.—In the old chapel at the Military Academy to-day occurred the annual presentation of Teachers' Bibles to the cadets of the graduating class by the Woman's Union Mission School Association and the American Tract Society of New York City. Chaplain Shipman presided. The Tract Society was represented by Dr. G. L. Shearer.

Gen. Francis V. Greene of the Class of 1870 made the address. He spoke first of the Bible as literature, then as a source of lasting comfort and inspiration in all life's trials. Gen. Greene spoke particularly of the hardships and dangers of an army officer's life, and told the cadets that by following the precepts laid down in the Bible they would be prepared for death at all times, and be able to think as clearly and decide as accurately in the face of danger as in the quiet of their rooms.

Township Elections in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—Township elections were held in New Jersey to-day. In only a few of the cities were charter elections held, the city elections being held in April. To-day's elections were for the purpose of electing the township officials, and in many places there was only one ticket in the field.

French's Death Accidental.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 13.—It turns out that John Wesley French, the New Yorker who was found dead in a hallway in this city last Saturday morning, in circumstances that gave rise to a suspicion of foul play, met his death as the result of an accident.

Electric Omnibuses in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 13.—An electrical omnibus line was inaugurated in Berlin to-day.

1,688 Passengers on One Ship.

BERLIN, March 13.—The Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee, which left Hamburg Sunday for New York, carries 1,688 passengers, a phenomenal number.

Pere Henri Didon Dead.

TOULOUSE, France, March 13.—Pere Henri Didon, the celebrated Dominican preacher and author, died suddenly to-day of apoplexy. He was born March 17, [illegible]

Protest Against the Meat Bill.

HAMBURG, March 13.—At a largely attended meeting of representatives of the shipping and wharf companies of Hamburg to-day a resolution was adopted to send a protest to the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, against the enactment of the Meat Inspection bill, on the ground that the measure would "inevitably lead to a disturbance of trade relations with the United States."

MR. SAGE ON GAS AND OIL

Says Proposed Legislation Means Ruin to Gas Companies.

Would Have to Go Into Electric Lighting—New Yorkers Would Not Stand Coal Gas—Oil Giving Out.

Russell Sage made public some interesting features of the gas situation yesterday, and did not hesitate to express his opinion that the gas companies of this city would have to go out of the gas business entirely if two measures now before the Legislature be enacted into law. These bills have both been introduced by Assemblyman Harburger. One of them makes 50 cents the legal rate for illuminating gas in place of $1.05. The other prohibits the consolidation of gas companies in the Borough of Manhattan. Mr. Sage thought the bills would be Constitutional, and that the consequence of their passage would be disastrous.

"If these bills pass," said he, "and they may put 'em through, why the gas companies here had better go out of business. We can't make gas for 50 cents that the people of this city will tolerate. The beauty of that fifty-cent gas bill is that the country districts will tolerate the coal gas that might be sold at that price. But they won't stand it in New York. There is only one thing to do if these bills pass, and that is for the gas companies here to go out of the gas business and start to making electric light. In the electric illuminating business there would be a chance to make money.

"They have been wanting to reduce the price all the while at Albany, and our company and others have put up money to have people go up there and oppose it. And we got 'em to compromise so that they only reduced it 5 cents a year. Now they want to cut it to 50 cents a thousand feet. We can't make gas out of oil at any such figures.

"You know our company, the Standard Gas Light, has just skipped a dividend. We had to. We weren't earning anything. Well, at that meeting last Friday a report was submitted to the Directors of the company of an investigation for which we had sent a man to Boston. We sent him to find out what kind of gas could be made of coal and how cheaply it could be made. He went into the subject and found that although gas could be made, say, 10 per cent. cheaper from coal than from oil, it would only have seventeen-candle power, as against the twenty-six-candle power of the oil gas. Well, New Yorkers don't want that inferior sort of gas, you see.

"Of course, if we could use the coal with satisfaction it would be a good thing, because the coal supply of the country is practically inexhaustible. On the other hand, the oil supply is giving out. Raw oil has lately gone up to double its former price, and yet here this Consolidated Company has cut the price of gas to 65 cents! Now the supplies of natural oil can't last. They are being drawn out of the wells, and it will take two or three hundred years to get the oil back there.

"You know how Rockefeller made most of his money? He got it by buying out every small farmer that struck oil, and had a little well, and he gots lots of oil that way. But the profits of the Standard Oil Company are going to fall off tremendously in the future. Oh, yes; they can't begin to take the raw oil out they have taken from the wells. I wouldn't give the price their stock is selling at for it, not I."

Mr. Sage then spoke of a trip he took some time ago through the vicinity of Salt Lake City, and how the oil wells were beginning to be exhausted there. He was asked what the outlook for a settlement of the gas war was.

"Oh, there's nothing new," said he. "The negotiations are waiting on the matter of legislation. We want to see what they're doing at Albany before we come together."

"Isn't it true that you have bought back a lot of Standard Gas Light Company stock since you sold out most of your holdings?" he was asked.

"No," he replied. "I have not been buying Standard stock, and I have no immediate intention of doing so."

Mr. Sage referred to the possibility of the Standard buying a plot of ground in Long Island City or some other near-by place for a coal gas plant, but did not think there was any serious prospect of it.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Otis's latest casualty report is as follows:

Deaths by suicide: Feb. 27, Daniel H. Collins, Company F, Seventeenth Regiment Infantry; March 6, William Parsons, Company C, Twenty-second Infantry; March 9, while mentally deranged, Second Lieut. Louis P. Weber, Company E, Forty-second Volunteer Infantry.

Died from wounds received in action: Feb. 5, James L. Jones, Company E, Thirtieth Infantry; March 5, William Boese, Company H, Forty-sixth Infantry; variola, March 1, Lewis Lihe, Corporal Company G, Forty-first Infantry; March 2, Thomas H. Cambroke, Company H, Thirty-sixth Infantry; March 5, Walter L. Burlingame, Company F, Thirty-ninth Infantry; chronic diarrhea, March 3, Pinkney Flinn, Company E, Thirty-seventh Infantry; sub-acute diarrhea, March 4, Theodore Schaffer, Company D, Thirty-second Infantry; neuritis, March 4, William Wightman, Sergeant Company E, Third Infantry; typhoid fever, March 4, Charles Lee, Company E, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Henry O. Green, Company G, Eighteenth Infantry; March 5, Frank C. Ocker, Company B, Sixth Infantry; March 8, Henry Fitzgerald, Company F, Ninth Infantry; enteritis, March 1, Charles F. Herrick, Battery G, Sixth Regiment Artillery; accidental, March 6, William J. Wood, Battery L, Sixth Artillery, run over by truck; March 4, Earl C. Ward, Corporal Company A, Thirtieth Infantry, shot by sentry; March 8, Albert Knittle, Battery O, Sixth Artillery, fell through hatchway; malarial fever, March 4, Edgar J. Manning, Company A, Ninth Infantry; dysentery, March 6, Leon W. Wiltshire, Company E, Ninth Infantry; March 9, David A. Ferguson, Troop I, Fourth Cavalry; measles, March 7, Milton L. Smart, Thirty-eighth Infantry; appendicitis, March 10, James H. Thompson, Company D, Forty-eighth Infantry.

LIEUT. WEBER'S CAREER.

Suicide Was a Native of This City and Lived in Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Lieut. Louis P. Weber of the Forty-second Volunteer Infantry, whose death by suicide is reported by Gen. Otis, was born in New York City Oct. 5, 1863, and resided at 506 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, at the time of his appointment to the Forty-second Infantry. During the Spanish war he served in the Two Hundred and First New York Volunteers, first as a Second Lieutenant and afterward as a First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster. He held the latter office when the regiment was mustered out, April 3, 1899. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Forty-second Volunteer Infantry Aug. 17, 1899, and accompanied that regiment to the Philippines in December last.

KOBBE A MILITARY GOVERNOR.

Otis Appoints the General to Rule in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Gen. Otis has notified the War Department that he has appointed Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbé, United States Volunteers, Military Governor of the Province of Albay, Luzon, and of the Island of Catanduanes, and temporarily, to subserve immediate purposes, of the Islands of Samar and Leyte.

Gen. Kobbé is directed to occupy with his troops the towns of Sorsogan, Legaspi, Donsol, and Balian of the Province of Albay; the town of Virac, on the Island of Catanduanes; the towns of Calbayoc and Catbalogan, on the Island of Samar, and the town of Tacloban, on the Island of Leyte, and establish civil government as rapidly as possible. He is to appoint officers of his command as customs and internal revenue officers for the more important coast and interior towns that are occupied by our troops.

Gen. Otis says it is desirable that the ports in question be opened to trade as soon as practicable.

PARDON FOR CAPT. McCALLA.

President Restores Naval Officer to His Old Rank.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—President McKinley has granted a full and unconditional pardon to Capt. Bowman H. McCalla of the navy, now serving in the Philippines.

In 1890 Capt. McCalla, then a Commander, was convicted by court-martial of striking a mutinous sailor with the flat of his sword, and was sentenced to be suspended from rank and duty for a period of three years. In 1891 the unexpired portion of the sentence was remitted by the Secretary of the Navy, and later on Capt. McCalla's name was presented to the Senate as a Captain, which would have restored him to his old position.

In view of the fact of Capt. McCalla's conspicuous service in the war with Spain, and later in the Philippines, the President has granted him a full pardon, which will operate to restore him to his old rank and position.

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

Gov. Taylor Will Continue to Act Until Court of Appeals Decides Who Is Governor.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 13.—The Legislature of Kentucky adjourned to-day. A conference between Adjt. Gens. Collier and Castleman resulted in a perfect understanding being reached.

Gov. Taylor will continue to act as Governor. Gov. Beckham will make no move toward securing possession of the State buildings until after the Court of Appeals has decided the disputed Governorship. The Legislature appropriated $100,000 for the use of Gov. Beckham in reorganizing the State militia. This, in brief, is the situation in Kentucky politics to-night.

Among the more conservative element in each party the opinion prevails that the worst is over, and that when the Court of Appeals renders its decision, the danger of civil war in the Commonwealth, which has been imminent, will have passed away entirely.

To the Democratic leaders, with a full understanding of the situation, only one cloud appears on the present horizon; that is Gov. Taylor's future course. Gov. Taylor himself will not outline his plan of action, beyond the statement which he made to-day that he would "continue to act as Governor." Republicans in Gov. Taylor's confidence, however, say that he will remain at Frankfort in the discharge of his duties until the court of last resort passes upon the question at issue. Then if the decision be against him he will step out at once and turn over the State buildings to Gov. Beckham.

The Republicans will make every effort to carry the case into the Federal Courts in case the decision of the Court of Appeals is against them, but failing in this, they will consider the question settled, though still believing a great wrong has been done them.

The Democratic leaders assert that they will cheerfully abide by the decision of the Court of Appeals. But should the decision be in their favor, they will insist on the occupancy of the State buildings, "peaceably if possible, but forcibly if necessary," as it was expressed to-day.

The Republicans understand that no further arrests will be attempted, and no prosecutions made of the State officers or of the State militia serving under Gov. Taylor.

GRAND JURY TO ACT.

Will Inquire Into Alleged Mistreatment of Powers and Davis.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 13.—Judge Parker to-day called for the Grand Jury, now in session, and gave it a lengthy charge, in which he urged that the removal of Powers and Davis from the jail on Sunday by irregular and alleged illegal process and the alleged mistreatment of these prisoners be fully investigated and the guilty parties be indicted.

Summonses were immediately sent by the Grand Jury to Sheriff Suter and Lieut. Peake at Frankfort to appear before the Grand Jury here on Saturday. The local officials connected with the cases have also been summoned. The Court also instructed the Grand Jury to inquire on what authority the militia were still occupying the jail.

TO ARREST SENATOR DEBOE?

Kentuckian Ridicules the Rumor Current in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A rumor was current at the Capitol to-day that a warrant was to be issued for the arrest of Senator Deboe of Kentucky for alleged complicity in the assassination of Goebel. The Senator said the mere suggestion of such a thing is ridiculous, and said he was ready and willing to answer any charge which may be brought against him in that connection.

The Senator attended two conferences of the Republican leaders of the State when it was apparent that there was to be a contest over the Governorship, for the purpose of formulating a policy to be followed in defending Gov. Taylor's right to the position, but said that at neither of these was there any talk of violence to Mr. Goebel.

Another Arrest in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 13.—Gabriel A. Taul of Hardinsburg was brought to Frankfort to-night in the custody of the Sheriff of Breckinridge County. He was arrested to-day for supposed complicity in the assassination of Senator Goebel. It is learned that Taul was not in Frankfort at the time of the shooting, and it is said that his connection with the crime, if any at all, is only indirect.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

State Ticket Nominated at Providence Headed by William Gregory of North Kingston.

PROVIDENCE, March 13.—The Republican State Convention held here to-day nominated by acclamation the following ticket:

Governor—WILLIAM GREGORY of North Kingston.
Lieutenant Governor—CHARLES DEAN KIMBALL of Providence.
Attorney General—WILLARD B. TANNER of Providence.
Secretary of State—CHARLES P. BENNETT of Providence.
General Treasurer—WALTER A. READ of Gloucester.

The following delegates to the National Republican Convention were elected:

At Large—Gen. Charles R. Brayton, Frank F. Carpenter, and Charles H. Child of Providence; Lucius B. Darling of Pawtucket.

First Congressional District—William P. Buffum of Newport. Joseph C. Fletcher of Bristol.

Second District—E. Frank Robinson, Jr., of South Kingston; Richard Thornley of East Greenwich.

Among the declarations in the platform are the following:

It is a special cause for congratulation for the people of Rhode Island that the action of both houses of a Republican Congress has laid at rest all fear of an unsound and dangerous currency, and has assured to all who labor with hand or brain, the payment of their just compensation in money possessing the greatest value, while at the same time maintaining the parity of the silver dollar and preventing it from becoming discredited and obsolete.

The first and fundamental condition of financial prosperity having been thus assured by the Republican Party, that party may be relied upon to take such further steps in improving our currency laws as shall be required to produce a scientific, safe, and complete National financial system adapted to the demands of a country rapidly advancing to the leading position in the commercial world.

While existing federal legislation concerning injurious combination is the work of a Republican Congress and was approved by a Republican President, yet we favor such further legislation, both State and National, as shall abolish and render impossible all those dishonestly organized aggregations of capital commonly called "trusts," however they may be created or by whomsoever they may be controlled, which have for their purpose a stifling of competition, the arbitrary fixing of prices or controlling of production, and which destroy the just opportunities of labor and plunder the public.

In conclusion the platform says: "In the election of nominees of this convention and in the election of a Republican General Assembly which shall insure the return of a Republican to the United States Senate, we cordially invite the participation of all good citizens, irrespective of party, who believe in the supremacy of law over disorder within our own borders, and in the extinction of rebellion and the establishment of our flag in our new possessions."

Reported Purchase by "Tod" Sloan.

"Tod." Sloan, the jockey, has bought from Mirabeau L. Towns ten lots at Ocean Avenue and Avenue T, near the Coney Island Jockey Club's race track, at Sheepshead Bay, according to a rumor circulated in Brooklyn real estate circles yesterday. Confirmation of the report could not be obtained from Mr. Towns last night. It was said that it is the intention of the little jockey to build on the land a handsome villa, in which he will live while in the United States.

Selectman T. G. Sutton Insane.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 13.—Drs. L. O. Thompson and F. M. Holly examined Selectman Thomas G. Sutton to-day on orders from the Greenwich Probate Court as to his sanity, and upon their recommendation the court will order him committed to an insane retreat, probably a private one at Stamford. Mr. Sutton has held office for many years. He has been a victim of the grip the past month. He is about sixty years old and a prominent Grand Army man. The physicians have hopes of his recovery from his mania.

RACE PROBLEM IN SOUTH

Condition of the Negroes Improved by Education.

William J. Schieffelin and the Rev. E. G. Murphy Address the Armstrong Association.

Difficulties of the race problem of the South, which are hardly realized by the people of this section of the country, were set forth by the Rev. Edgar Gardner Murphy of Montgomery, Ala., at the annual meeting of the Armstrong Association at the residence of Robert C. Ogden, 22 West Fifty-fifth Street, last evening. Among the most interested listeners was Prof. Booker T. Washington of the Tuskegee Institute. The Rev. Mr. Murphy is the rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Montgomery, and is also the Secretary of the Southern Conference, which will meet in that city May 8, 9, and 10 for the study of the race question.

William Jay Schieffelin, the President of the association, reported great progress in the work done at the Hampton Institute, which was founded by Gen. Armstrong, and said that graduates were now competent to uplift their fellows, others of their own race, instead of going out into the world merely as skilled mechanics, as they did a few years ago. This was due, he said, to improved instruction, which had added more than $20,000 a year to the salary list of the institution.

"The bad Southerner, the poor white trash," he said, "complain that they cannot get work owing to the competition of educated colored men, and a man is running for Governor on a ticket calling for the abolition of these schools."

Mr. Ogden introduced Mr. Murphy, who said, in part:

"It gives me great pleasure to talk to the representatives of the Armstrong Association for the reason that upon the platform of helpfulness in relation to the problem of the education of the colored man, the North and the South are united. North and South agree that the chief problem before the negro to-day is his practical efficiency in relation to his actual opportunities. Northern interference is resented, for there is bitter feeling in the South, not only because of the reconstruction policy, but because the white master feels that the negro was the instrument of his humiliation."

Mr. Murphy objected to President Schieffelin's remarks about the "white trash," and said that the poor whites of the South had much to complain of. "He feels," he said, "that every dollar going to the negro is a dollar taken from the educational opportunities of his own children."

Mr. Murphy advised the Northern people to invest in philanthropic undertakings in the South.

Prof. Washington said: "We have emphatically heard the voice of the mob during the last few years. We have heard the voice of the politician, but with this conference we hear the voice we have much need of—the voice of the highly educated people of the South."

Other speakers were R. Fulton Cutting, George Foster Peabody, and Silas McBee. Reports showed a membership of 600 and a prosperous financial condition.

The following officers were elected: President—William Jay Schieffelin; Vice Presidents—Mrs. C. A. Runkle, Mrs. W. E. Schieffelin, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, and Robert C. Ogden; Corresponding Secretary—George McAneny, 54 William Street; Recording Secretary—Miss Olge Flinch; Treasurer—A. S. Frissell, Fifth Avenue Bank.

In closing the meeting Mr. Schieffelin said that for the first time the appropriation for the Indian teaching at Hampton was cut off on the ground that it was a sectarian institution. A motion was adopted authorizing the officers to write letters to Senators who now have the bill in hand to have the appropriation restored.

A PAINTER OF THE SEA.

There are now on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, 140 marines and scenes along the Atlantic Coast by James G. Tyler, the well-known artist, to be sold there at auction to-morrow and Friday evenings. Mr. Tyler, who is still a comparatively young man, having been born in 1855 at Oswego, N. Y., exhibited first at the National Academy in 1880. His work has always attracted deserved attention not only from its artistic quality, but its faithfulness of subject and conscientiousness of execution. The artist has been chiefly successful for the reason that, unlike some other marine painters, he has made of himself a sailor, and few yachtsmen and even professional seamen are better versed in the science of navigation and a technical knowledge of the handling of sailing craft. Sailors, who are merciless critics of marine painting, consequently accord high praise to Mr. Tyler's work for its accuracy. He never commits the error of depicting a vessel close-hauled on a beam wind, or paints a yacht running free for a turning point with another yacht approaching the same close-hauled—a ludicrous blunder that was seen only recently in a vaunted marine in this city.

One feels the surge of the sea and the rush of the wind in Mr. Tyler's canvases, and whether one floats with him on the polished deck of a handsome schooner yacht on Long Island Sound on an early Summer afternoon when the "south wind blows softly," or, grasping a life line on the sloping deck of an old-fashioned brig, looks with anxious eyes toward the surf-beaten, rocky lee shore from which he is trying to claw off in a Winter gale, or again seizes the foghorn on a Down East schooner's deck and despairingly howls on some foggy midnight as the huge and instinct floating mass of a Fall River liner looms up, one feels the man who has painted these varying scenes of the sea has himself been a part of them.

The present collection gives a good idea of the range of Mr. Tyler's brush. He shows us bits of the Maine coast in Summer, the Massachusetts and Long Island beaches, now a bark in midocean under shortened sail, again a tempest-shattered ship nearing the land, here then United States battleships under a mackerel sky bound for Cuba, and again some stirring studies of the Columbia and Shamrock in the last International cup contest. His pictures are nautical memoranda of the Atlantic waters from Campobello to Cape Cod and from Monhegan to Moorhead City. His color is fresh, his atmosphere truthful and clear, and his compositions admirable, but, as said above, the chief characteristics of Mr. Tyler's art are its truthfulness and earnestness. His pictures always find a ready sale, and a representative collection of American paintings should have in it an example of Tyler. Perhaps the best examples of the present display are "A Silvery Day," "A Lee Shore," "A Bark at Sea," "Bound for Cuba," "Tempest-Shattered," "In Peril," "A Moonrise Off Cape Cod," "Drifting Mackerel Men," and "The Columbia on the Homestretch."

DALY COLLECTION SALE.

Library and Art Objects to be Sold at Auction.

The library and art collections of the late Augustin Daly, to be sold by auction at the galleries of the American Art Association, Broadway and Twenty-third Street, will be on exhibition at the galleries from to-day until next Monday, with the exception of Sunday.

The sale of bric-à-brac, arms and armor, antique furniture, paintings, engravings, and other art objects will be held next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday afternoons and on Monday evening. The pictures will be sold on the evening of the last day named. The sale of the books will begin on Tuesday evening, March 20, and be continued daily until March 27.

The autograph letters and other documents, prints, playbills, and photographs will be sold on the afternoons and evenings of March 28 and 29.

The News of Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 13.—The Conckling estate, on Touro Park West, was sold to-day to William J. Underwood of Newport.

Stuyvesant Fish arrived from New York this evening to arrange for the opening of his cottage much earlier this season than usual.

Concert for Colored Schools.

A concert for the benefit of colored mission schools will be given at 8 o'clock this evening in the Young Woman's Christian Association Hall, 7 East Fifteenth Street. President Booker T. Washington of the Tuskegee Institute will speak.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day will be unusually well filled with entertaining and entertainment for a Lenten Wednesday. The event of the afternoon will be the presentation of Kipling's poems through recitations and songs, and of two of his stories in the Astoria ballroom under the auspices of the Decorative Art Society. This entertainment will be followed by tea in the Astor Gallery. In the evening will come the Kirmess, which has been in preparation for some weeks past, and which has excited more social interest than any event of the kind in some years. The seats and boxes for these two affairs have sold so well that a large and brilliant audience is assured at both. There will be many supper parties after the Kirmess. Tables for these suppers must be reserved beforehand.

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Other events of the day will be the weekly meeting of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club in the afternoon at the Tennis Building, in West Forty-first Street, and the first of a series of Wagner interpretations by Mrs. W. S. Crosby at the residence of Mrs. Charles C. Worthington, 29 Fifth Avenue, at 3:30 P. M. The sewing class which works for the Mothers and Babies' Hospital will meet this morning at the residence of Mrs. Frederic Bell, 52 East Fifty-seventh Street, and Mme. Schumann-Heink will sing.

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The events of yesterday were the third meeting of the Pro-Cathedral Sewing Class at the residence of Mrs. Henry Clews in the morning, Miss Georgina Roberts's last talk on current topics at the Waldorf, Miss Lalla B. Morton's second talk at the same place, the second meeting of the women's sewing class for the New York Homeopathic College and Hospital at Mrs. Isaac Platt's, the first of the Lumholtz lectures in the afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Henry Draper, an entertainment at Mrs. Samuel Sloan's for a west side charity, and Mrs. James W. Speyer's dinner and musicale. The Tuesday Evening Bowling Club, organized by Miss Mary De Peyster Bailey and Miss Hewlett, met at the Tennis Building in the evening.

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Among those who will sail to-day on the outgoing liners, whose names were not published yesterday in this column, are Miss Clementina Furniss, who is going direct to Rome; Miss De Mauriac, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eyre, Frederick W. Hoffman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John E. McDonald and Miss McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Waterbury.

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The three engagements, of Mr. Frederick T. Goldsmith and Miss Caroline Roosevelt Lathrop, daughter of Mr. James Roosevelt Lathrop; of Mr. Thomas Hastings, Jr., and Miss Helen Benedict, daughter of Mr. E. C. Benedict, and of Mr. William Corcoran Eustis and Miss Edith Morton, daughter of ex-Gov. Morton, which were made public yesterday, were the theme of conversation wherever people met. The first two were a surprise. The last news of which came by private cable from Rome, where Miss Morton is with her mother and sister, has been rumored for nearly a year past. Mr. Eustis is also abroad, and has been hunting all the Winter in Ireland. Miss Morton is the eldest of ex-Gov. Morton's five daughters, and is tall and fair. Mr. Eustis inherited a goodly fortune, and has devoted himself to the breeding and riding of horses. He is one of the best of American cross-country riders and a noted polo player. He is the son of the late Chief Justice George Eustis of Louisiana, and a brother of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. His fortune came from his grandfather, the late William W. Corcoran of Washington. The date of the wedding is not yet determined.

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The news of Miss Helen Benedict's engagement to Mr. Hastings causes decided surprise. She is as tall as Miss Morton, and, like her, is devoted to outdoor sports, being especially noted for her four-in-hand driving. She is also a good yachtswoman, and can handle a tiller as well as any of her young men friends. Miss Benedict prefers a country to a city life, and spends most of her time on her father's beautiful place at Greenwich, Conn. It was not thought she would marry.

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There is much sickness from grip, and there are few households that have not at least one ill member. At the last rehearsals of the kirmess dances last evening there were many absentees, owing to grip. Mr. F. Norton Goddard, the young Republican leader, is seriously ill with grip at his residence, and is in the charge of two trained nurses.

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Mrs. James W. Speyer gave a musicale at her residence, 257 Madison Avenue, last evening. The musicale was preceded by a dinner of eighteen covers. Mr. and Mrs. Speyer's dinner guests were Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Walter Kane, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. Walter E. Glyn, and Mr. Thomas Cushing. The artists at the musicale were Mrs. Morris Black, the contralto, who sang; Mr. George Grossmith, who sang and recited, and Mr. Victor Beigel, who played Mrs. Black's accompaniments. There were about fifty guests present at the musicale, and among them, in addition to the dinner guests, were Miss Callender, Dr. Robert Abbe and Mrs. Abbe, Mr. Arnoux, Miss De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Barney, Clive Bailey, the English Consul; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Miss Catey, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart A. Coates, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Dickey, Mr. Francklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mr. Howell, Mr. Herkomer, Mr. Adrian Iselin, Mr. C. E. Kissel, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis C. Ledyard, Mr. Charles Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marquand, Mr. Charles Munn, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Miss McAllister, M. Boutet de Monvel, Mr. Frank Paton, Miss Laura J. Post, Mr. and Mrs. John Dyneley Prince, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, and Miss Robb, Miss Vail, Mr. Francis Rogers, Mr. Carl Schurz, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hobart Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, and Dr. J. M. G. Woodbury. The house was handsomely decorated with palms, ferns, and cut flowers. This musicale is the last large entertainment Mr. and Mrs. Speyer will give this Spring, as they sail in April for Europe, and will be absent until Oct. 1. Besides doing the Paris Exposition, they will spend a considerable period in Germany. They will also travel in other countries.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. Marshall J. Dodge, son of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, and Miss Priscilla D. Barnes. Miss Barnes is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr Barnes of 11 West Forty-ninth Street, who are prominent in the Southampton set. Mrs. Barnes was Miss Elizabeth Dixon. Miss Priscilla D. Barnes has been known in the younger set as Miss "Pinkie" Barnes, and is a very pretty girl, animated and clever. She has been one of the belles of the Junior Cotillion. Mr. Marshall Dodge is a member of the Union Club, and was graduated at Yale in 1898. His brother, Mr. Murray W. Dodge, who was graduated at Yale last year, was married in February last to Miss Elsie Forbyce Barker.

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The wedding of Mrs George R. Walker and Mr. Whaley of Charleston, S. C., will take place on April 3 at St. Thomas's Church. Mrs. Walker was Miss Annie I. Keitt of Charleston, S. C. Her first husband was British Consul at Charleston for many years. Her eldest son, Mr. Keitt Walker, married last August Miss Julia Graham, a stepdaughter of Col. Alexander R. Chisholm and a sister of Mrs. Lester M. del Garcia. Mrs. Walker's daughter, Miss Nellie Walker, is one of the most popular, as well as one of the prettiest, girls of the younger set.

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Mrs. Van Rensselaer, the mother of Mrs. John H. Screven, Mrs. Waddington, the Rev. Father Van Rensselaer of St. Francis Xavier's Church, and of Sister Van Rensselaer, has been alarmingly ill for several weeks, and fears are entertained that she may not recover. Mrs. Van Rensselaer is not of the same faith as her daughters and son, the Rev. Father Van Rensselaer, who entered the Roman Catholic priesthood some years ago. Mrs. Van Rensselaer lived for years at the historic old Van Rensselaer mansion, near Albany. One of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's granddaughters, and a daughter of Mrs. John H. Screven, is Mrs. Ernest E. Lorillard, and Miss Ellen W. Turnbull, for whom Mrs. Screven gave a coming-out reception this past season, is a granddaughter of Mrs. Van Rensselaer.

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The wedding of Miss Gertrude Von E. Hoy, the daughter of Mrs. Henry Hoy of Morristown, N. J., and Mr. Ridley Watts, son of Lieut. William Watts of the United States Navy, will take place at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Thursday, May 24. It will be one of the most fashionable suburban weddings of the season. Miss Hoy is a first cousin of the Misses Willing of Philadelphia, one of whom, Miss Violet Willing, has been a great belle at Newport. Miss Hoy is a tall, handsome girl, who has won many prizes at golf, and for the last three years has been one of the belles of Morristown. She is also a cousin of Mrs. Henry S. Kingsmore of Morristown, who was Miss Beasley of New York, and of Mr. Richard Williamson of the Union Club and Mrs. Frederick Wilmerding and Mrs. Shepard, who were the Misses Sohebok of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Wilmerding have been in New York since October, and have made their headquarters at the Astoria.

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The last news of the steam yacht May, with Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer on board, was that the party were at Kingston, Jamaica, where they were entertaining and being entertained. Mrs. Joseph Drexel is on a short visit to New York.

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Lady Mary Sackville, who is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould at Lakewood, has been appointed a Vice President of the Easter Festival for the Cuban Orphans, and has accepted. Mrs. George Gould is to have charge of the English booth at this festival, and Lady Pauncefote has been asked to accept the honorary chairmanship of the committee. Mrs. George Gould may give an entertainment of private theatricals in her New York house for the benefit of the festival at an early date.

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The sewing class of the Women's Guild of the New York Homeopathic College and Hospital, and which was organized this season by Mrs. Isaac Platt and Mrs. Edward Witherbee, met yesterday morning at the residence of Mrs. Isaac Platt. The Women's Guild raises the necessary moneys for the purchase of the linen and other domestic supplies needed for the hospital. The sewing class is making garments for poor patients, &c. Yesterday Miss Ethel Crane, the soprano, sang. The next meeting will be held at Mrs. George Armstrong's residence, the Osborne, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, on March 19. There are about sixty women in this class, among them being Mrs. J. E. L. Davis, Mrs. William Coffin, Mrs. F. W. Devoe, the Misses Devoe, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. Parmlee, Mrs. Crumbie, Mrs. Alexander Bonnell, Mrs. Halsey, Miss Noistadt, Mrs. Platt, and the Misses Platt. The fourth meeting, on March 26, will be held at the residence of Mrs. W. B. Coffin, 258 West Seventy-second Street, and the fifth meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. F. W. Devoe, 59 Park Avenue, on April 3.

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The managers of the Mothers and Babies' Hospital announce a matinée tea to be given for their benefit at Daly's Theatre on the afternoon of Friday, March 23, at 2:30 o'clock. The programme, which is under the direction of Mrs. Robert Osborn, will consist of one-act plays presented by Mrs. Kendal, Miss Ellaline Terriss, Miss Margaret Anglin, Miss May Robson, Miss Jessie Bulsey, (Mrs. Clement Scott,) Mr. William Gillette, Mr. Seymour Hicks, Mr. Edwin Arden, Mr. Eric Hope, Mr. Maurice Farkoa, and others. After the performance, tea will be served in the lobby by the patronesses. Tickets, including tea, are $3 and $2, and may be had at Daly's Theatre or at Tyson's.

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Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and a party have sailed from Nice for an eastern cruise. The Duchess of Marlborough has joined her mother-in-law, Lady Blandford, and her sister-in-law, Lady Nora Churchill, with whom she will stop when in Rome. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., remain at Nice for the present.

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Miss Cavendish-Bentinck and Miss Paget are among the two young women who will be presented at the second drawing room, to be held at Buckingham Palace in May. Another American girl who may be presented is Miss Whitehouse, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse of Newport.

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Some interest is attached to the recent suit of Mrs. Neptune Blood against her husband, demanding alimony in her divorce proceedings, from the fact that Mr. Blood, who is the brother of Lady Colin Campbell, accompanied Mrs. Perot of Baltimore to this country when she abducted her child.

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD.

Advisory Committee Issues a Statement —Receiver Grant's Report to be Filed To-day.

The Advisory Committee named by the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company met yesterday afternoon at the office of William Lanman Bull. The members of the committee are Mr. Bull, Frederick Uhlmann, James N. Jarvie, and Emanuel Lehman. At the end of the meeting the following statement was given out:

"To the Stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company: This committee will maintain for the present a watching attitude, ready to support any movement which it deems advantageous to the stockholders, to resist any threatened injury to their interests. We shall seek conferences with the Olcott committee and the receiver. If the Creditors' Committee shall formulate a plan of reorganization which seems to us equitable and fair, we shall so advise the stockholders and co-operate in procuring its consummation. If not, we shall endeavor to formulate and submit a plan of our own. Any and all reports in advance that this committee intends to antagonize or support any interest, or group of interests, are erroneous, except in so far as such antagonism or support shall be deemed necessary for the protection of the stockholders."

The staff of accountants and clerks employed by Hugh J. Grant, the temporary receiver of the road, was not able yesterday to complete the report called for by Judge Lacombe's order of last Saturday. Notification to this effect was sent to Judge Lacombe in Chambers, and he extended the time for filing the report twenty-four hours, so that it will be filed to-day.

A hearing in the matter of the receivership, at which Mr. Grant's office may be made permanent, will be held by Judge Lacombe on Friday.

The trading in Third Avenue amounted to about 34,000 shares yesterday, and it closed at 58, with a net gain of a quarter of a point.

THIEVES CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Detectives Witness Two Robberies and Make Arrests.

Joseph Collins and Charles Gray were arrested by four Central Office detectives early Monday morning after they had spent the night under the surveillance of the detectives in the robbing of two stores, one at One Hundred and Second Street and Third Avenue, and the other a few doors further up the avenue. They entered the building at 186 East One Hundred and Second Street, and made their way over the intervening roofs to Emanuel Janzlik's millinery store, from which they took about $1,000 worth of silks and velvets which they packed in telescope bags.

The men next visited Mrs. Dora Krender's notion store, at 1864 Third Avenue, where they took $200 worth of gloves, handkerchiefs, and mufflers. As they were about to depart with the plunder they were placed under arrest by the detectives, who had witnessed their operations.

The police searched Gray's room, at 202 West Thirty-sixth Street, and found about $100 worth of men's gloves and handkerchiefs, alleged to have been stolen from the store of J. J. Ewald, in Sixth Avenue, near Thirty-eighth Street. The two men were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, and held in $2,000 bail each for trial.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Henry Coster.

Charles Henry Coster, for eighteen years a member of the banking firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., or J. P. Morgan & Co., died yesterday morning at his home, at 37 East Thirty-seventh Street, from pneumonia. He had been absent from the office of the firm for six days.

Mr. Coster was about forty-eight years old. He had made an enviable name by the ability he displayed in working out the plans for the reorganization of various properties which J. P. Morgan & Co. undertook. He was born in New York, and as a young man entered the former commission house of Fabbri & Chauncey, where he demonstrated his capacity, and later became located with Drexel, Morgan & Co., going thither with Mr. Fabbri. His ability in examining railroad statistics pushed him to the front, and about eighteen years ago he became a partner in Drexel, Morgan & Co., which became J. P. Morgan & Co. in 1895. His part it was to investigate the finances of the Chesapeake and Ohio, Northern Pacific, Erie, and Reading road prior to the reorganization of these properties, as well as many others, and his judgment on matters of that character was practically final.

Mr. Coster was a Director in no less than forty-five corporations, in many of which he represented the Morgan interests. Among the more prominent of these were the Chesapeake and Ohio, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Erie Railroad, General Electric Company, Lehigh Valley Railroad, New York, Susquehanna and Western, Northern Pacific, North British Mercantile Insurance Company, Philadelphia and Reading, Southern Railway Company, and West Shore Railroad. He belonged to the Reform, Tuxedo, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, City, New York Yacht, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs, the New England Society, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

In Wall Street Mr. Coster ranked high as a banker. The offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. were closed except for urgent business because of his death

THE ANTI-RAMAPO BILLS

Amended Fallows Measure to be Reported in Assembly To-day.

SITUATION IN THE SENATE

Attempt May Be Made to Get Action on Morgan Bill—Delegation Denied a Hearing.

ALBANY, March 13.—A bill aimed at the Ramapo Water Company and like corporations will be reported favorably from the Assembly Cities Committee in the morning. It will be the Fallows bill, with the amendment sent by The Associated Press last night, which provides that a water contract must receive the unanimous approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and another section added. The bill will provide:

First—It shall not be lawful for the Commissioner of Water Supply to enter into any contract whatever with any person or corporation engaged in the business of supplying or selling water for public or private use and consumption, unless, preliminary to the execution of the contract, the assent of the Board of Public Improvements and the unanimous approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the proposed contract in all its details shall be given to the execution of such contract as submitted.

Second—If any taxpayer or citizen so desires, the consent of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court shal be necessary before the contract shall be legal.

Third—It shall not be lawful for the city or for any department to make any contract touching or relating to the public water supply, with any person or corporation, save in accordance with the provisions and requirements noted, which provisions and requirements are declared to establish the exclusive rule for the making of such contracts.

An effort was made to get the Morgan bill out of the Assembly committee, but while no vote was taken, it was determined not to report. This determination, it was learned, was because the amendments to the Fallows bill were being prepared. The committee adjourned until 10:30 A. M. tomorrow, when the Fallows amended bill will be reported out. It is claimed to-night that this measure, while looked upon as a step forward, does not suit those who are seeking for absolute protection to New York City, and that they demand, in addition, the Morgan bill, giving the city eminent domain upon the Hudson River water shed. A motion may be made in the Senate to-morrow to discharge the Cities Committee from further consideration of the Morgan bill.

A delegation representing the Merchants' Association of New York appeared before the Senate committee and asked to be heard in favor of the Ramapo bills, but they were denied the opportunity. In the delegation were A. J. Baldwin, M. E. Bannin, Joseph Dean, F. W. Hinrichs, Milo R. Maltbie, E. E. Olcott, J. M. Perry, W. R. Corwine, and F. B. De Berard.

Following is the conversation that took place between Senator Stranahan of the committee and the delegation, when the latter was denied a hearing:

Mr. A. J. Baldwin—Mr. Chairman, to correct any wrong impression, this is a delegation from the Merchants' Association of from fifteen to twenty gentlemen, not anti-Ramapo, but pro-New York. We favor a bill giving New York powers, not dissected at the Ramapo Water Company, not in any way relating to it, but giving New York the power of eminent domain.

Mr. Limburger—I think the hearing on the bill of the association can be heard in ten minutes, five minutes to each side.

Senator Stranahan—We have not ten minutes to give you. Hearings for to-day have been fixed away ahead of yours.

Mr. Baldwin—May we ask for another hearing?

Mr. Limburger—May I join in that request?

Senator Stranahan—I will submit it to the committee. I will advise you later. I cannot fix a hearing now. If you wish to be communicated with, leave your names with the clerk. I will advise you promptly.

There was no course left but for those asking the hearing to retire.

AGAINST TAX EQUALIZATION.

Elsberg Measure Strongly Advocated at Albany—Chairman Krum Does Not Expect Its Passage.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment gave a hearing this afternoon to the advocates of the Elsberg bill, abolishing the present system of equalization of State taxes and providing a pro rata assessment upon the counties upon the basis of the local assessments.

Mr. De Borden Wilmot, Chairman of the Taxation Committee of the West End Association of New York, advocated the measure.

"The only objection I have heard," he said, "is that some counties may be too stingy in their appropriations. It seems to me that this is a change which is too remote to give any uneasiness to any taxpayer in the State, for an increase in local appropriations amounting to 10 per cent., which is a very large increase, would only increase the taxpayers' contribution to the State by an amount equal to less than 1 per cent of his taxes."

C. E. Sprague, President of the Union Dime Savings Bank, said: "The bill which we are considering to-day goes hand in hand with the Stranahan bill, which is an excellent measure, except as to the mortgage feature. Pass the Stranahan bill, eliminating all reference to the mortgage tax, and you have a measure which large, but not wholly, provides for the wants of the State. This leaves a residue to be met by a direct tax rate, not large enough to be a great factor in local taxation, but large enough to be an incentive to economy, both here and in the counties.

"The Elsberg bill accomplishes its purpose by simplification, not by added complication. Compare the few sentences in which it is couched with the page after page in which the mortgage tax provision in the other bill, and the provision for its enforcement are, and of necessity must be, detailed, with its onerous requirements, its drastic methods, its right of search and domiciliary visitations, and its difficult points, which would occupy the Court of Appeals for years to come."

Henry Markus, representing the United Real Estate Associations of New York, said: "We are in favor of the Elsberg bill because it abolishes equalization and apportions the State tax in a manner calculated to check extravagance. Every taxpayer will know precisely how much he pays for State purposes and how much for local purposes, and will be active to oppose the election of any man who consents to wasteful expenditure of public money. The Elsberg bill will encourage economy, because, if a county is extravagant, it will have to pay more State tax."

Andrew J. Smith, representing the Central Federated Union of the City of New York, said: "For years labor organizations have advocated home rule in taxation, because they believe that the only way in which satisfactory progress can be made is to leave the decision of the question to the counties of the State. We believe that the taxation of capital is injurious to labor by decreasing opportunities for employment, and we wish this policy to be changed."

Senator Krum, Chairman of the committee, frankly stated to the gentlemen that there was little prospect for the passage of the bill at this session.

COMMON LAW MARRIAGE BILL.

Passed by the Assembly by a Vote of 117 to 9.

ALBANY, March 13.—By a vote of 117 to 9 the Assembly to-day passed Mr. Weekes's bill to abolish common-law marriages, after an amendment, offered by Mr. Fish of Madison, to compel Magistrates to examine separately the woman in order to ascertain if she was acting under fear or compulsion, had been defeated by the same overwhelming vote.

In the course of the debate Mr. Weekes said his bill did not seek in any way to change the marriage law.

"Under the present laws a couple can get married more easily than in the early ages, in the African wilds, or during the Roman era," he said. "When a man dies and a heavily veiled and garbed woman attends his funeral then the family of the deceased learns for the first time that he has a wife. All religious sects are in favor of this bill, and it should become a law."

When Mr. Fish introduced his amendment Mr. Weekes asked if it was offered with the intention of "killing" the bill. Mr. Fish replied that it was. He said the bill was the most dangerous that had been introduced this session. The present marriage laws had stood the test for fifty years and should not be tampered with.

TEACHERS' BILL IS FAVORED.

Assembly Committee Decides to Report It by a Vote of 5 to 4.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Assembly Cities Committee will to-morrow report favorably the Cities Committee bill providing for raising funds for the payment of teachers' salaries by levying a tax of 4 mills and establishing a uniform salary schedule for the teachers of New York City. The vote to report out stood 5 to 4.

The bill will be passed and sent to the Mayor this week.

WILL RUSH LEGISLATION.

Republican Organization to Push Important Measures at Albany from Now On.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee has been in conference to-day and to-night with Gov. Roosevelt and the Republican leaders in the Legislature. As a result of the various talks, it is said at a late hour that there will be no more delay in the Legislature over bills which the Republican organization desires to have passed at this session. Some of Mr. Odell's friends say that he strongly impressed upon the legislative leaders the necessity of rushing all business from now on.

It is said also that the Governor finally has convinced the machine leaders that there must be some sort of anti-Ramapo legislation at this session. The Governor has told those who have talked with him on this subject that he would insist on effective legislation regarding this matter, and it looks now as if his wishes will be carried out.

The organization leaders also say that the Taxation bill will surely be passed, although there is considerable opposition to it and the opposition finds many supporters among Republicans. The friends of the bill contend that if it is passed the revenue derived from the law will do away with the necessity of a tax levy this year.

Much speculation is being indulged in as to the probable passage of the Lewis Anti-Boxing bill, which has been favorably reported by the Senate Codes Committee. The Republicans say that the bill is certain to become a law, but the enemies of the measures have not abandoned their fight.

"You can never tell what the Senate will do on anything," said a prominent New York member to-night. This remark was received with an assenting smile by those who heard it.

LEGISLATIVE ADJOURNMENT.

Recess Likely to be Taken March 31 Until After Republican Convention in April.

ALBANY, March 13.—After a conference to-day between Governor Roosevelt and the Republicans of the Kings County delegation, together with Assemblymen Fallows, Davis, and Weekes, it was said that it had been practically arranged that the greater part of the work of the Legislature could be finished by March 31, and that a recess would be taken at that time until a date following the Republican Convention, which occurs on April 17. Then if any important measures were in the hands of the Mayors in any cities they would have to be returned, and if vetoed, the Legislature could pass them over the vetoes.

The Kings County Republican Senators and Assemblymen waited on the Governor this morning to secure his aid against adjournment on March 31, as provided in the concurrent resolution passed by the Assembly last night.

Senator Marshall, who acted as spokesman, said that if the resolution should be adopted by the Senate it would mean the death of a large number of important measures affecting the government of New York City. Mayor Van Wyck, he said, was likely to take adverse action on many of the measures, and they would not become laws, as the Legislature would not be in session to repass them over his veto.

"This is a very important situation," said Senator Marshall. "We have a large number of important bills, which we hope to pass within the next two weeks, and which have cost us many weeks of effort. An adjournment on March 31 will render useless much of the energy and effort of the session. We must secure if possible a postponement of adjournment until this legislation has passed and been returned."

Senator D. F. Davis said that the rural members did not seem to appreciate what an adjournment on March 31 meant to the Republican members from New York City. It would kill the important legislation which they had passed.

After this conference in the public audience room, Gov. Roosevelt invited the delegation into his private office, where, it is learned, anti-Ramapo legislation and the final adjournment proposition were discussed at length. The Governor, it was said, did not favor an adjournment that would cause the failure of the measures in which the Republican legislators are interested.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, who has been here conferring with the Governor and the Republican leaders to-day, is said to be opposed to the plan for a recess. Many legislators believe the session will not close before the first or second week in April.

Under an opinion given by Statutory Revision Commissioner Lincoln, all bills affecting the county governments of any of the counties included within New York City will have to be submitted to Mayor Van Wyck the same as purely city bills.

FORESTRY NOMINATIONS.

They Will Be Reported Favorably To-day, and Probably Confirmed at Once.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Fish and Game Committee of the Senate will meet to-morrow and report favorably the five nominations of Gov. Roosevelt for State Fish, Forest and Game Commissioners. Senator Malby's illness up to this time has held up the nominations.

Those of the committee who will vote in favor of the report are Senators Brown, Chahoon, Ford, and Davis; against, Malby, La Roche, and Stevens.

It is believed that when the nominations are favorably reported, they will be confirmed immediately without a caucus, the three or four Republican votes against the nominees being offset by the votes of at least seven or eight Democrats.

ANTI-FIGHT BILL REPORTED.

Senate Committee Acts Favorably on the Lewis Measure.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Lewis bill repealing the Horton boxing law was reported favorably to the Senate to-day. Senator Donnelly alone voted in opposition. Senators Brown, Coggeshall, Elsberg, Ford, and White favored the measure. Senators Malby, Graney, and Mackey did not attend the meeting.

BILLS INTRODUCED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 13.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. SLATER—Providing that school teachers in New York City who have been retired shall in no case receive an annuity of less than $600.

Mr. SLOANE—Providing for a municipal electric lighting plant for Yonkers. The Common Council is authorized to issue $175,000 in bonds.

Mr. WILSON—For a commission to revise the proceedings of the Municipal Court of New York City. The Board of Justices is to appoint a commission of three Justices, to serve without pay.

BILLS PASSED BY SENATE.

ALBANY, March 13.—Among the bills passed by the Senate to-day were the following:

Senator ELSBERG—Providing for grading and terracing the grounds around the public library in Bryant Park, New York City.

Senator ELLSWORTH—Authorizing the acquisition by the United States of 116 acres on Iona Island, in Rockland County, for a naval magazine.

Senator ELSBERG—Amending the charter of Greater New York to provide for the appointment by the Mayor of nine Trustees for the College of the City of New York, to serve instead of the members of the Board of Education, who now have supervision over the institution. (Vote: 45 to 3.)

Senator GRADY—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relating to the limitation of appeals.

Assemblyman DAVIS—Appropriating $10,000 for an inter-State park, to preserve the Palisades, and providing for Commissioners.

Assemblyman WHEELER—Authorizing the Commissioners of the battlefields of Gettysburg and Chattanooga to erect a bronze group of statuary, representing "Reconciliation," on Lookout Mountain, at a cost not exceeding $11,000.

Assemblyman ALLDS—Appropriating $117,000 to pay judgments of the Courts of Claims, in claims other than those on account of the canals.

Assemblyman WHEELER—Authorizing an expenditure of $5,000 for an equestrian statue of Major Gen. Henry Warner Slocum on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

Mr. FALLOWS—Allowing corporations whose capital stock has depleted through no fault of the corporation to make assessments on its stockholders to restore it to its former condition.

NEW YORK BILLS FAVORED.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Assembly Cities' Committee will to-morrow report favorably these New York City bills:

Senator FORD—Silver Lake Park bill.

Mr. WHITE—To provide for asphalting the streets in New York City contiguous to public schools and hospitals.

Mr. WEEKES—Placing New York and Kings Counties under the provisions of the fish and game laws relative to the powers of game protectors.

Mr. HENRY—Directing the Commissioner of Jurors to place first on the list of trial jurors those who have not duly registered as voters in the election.

Last Year's New York Legislation.

ALBANY, March 13.—Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas J. Creamer to-day submitted to Gov. Roosevelt a statement showing that the Legislature of 1899 considered bills which would have increased the debt of New York City $98,790,000, all of which died either through failure of passage or veto by Gov. Roosevelt or Mayor Van Wyck. One bill, the Ahearn Police Counsel measure, became a law, but was declared unconstitutional. During that session 1,251 bills affecting the counties included in New York City were introduced, as were 474 special bills affecting the city. Of the latter, 409 were defeated or vetoed and 65 became laws.

More Franchise Tax Objections.

ALBANY, March 13.—Objections to the valuations placed by the State Tax Commissioners on the special franchises operated by the Bell Telephone Company in Buffalo and Rochester were presented to the board to-day. The valuations were: Buffalo, $617,000; Rochester, $260,000. The company maintains the valuation in Buffalo should not exceed $586,262.90, and in Rochester $52,400. To-morrow the board will consider the valuations placed on the franchises of the American Telegraph and Telephone in Buffalo, Rochester, Jamestown, Gloversville, and Ithaca.

Canal Legislation Wanted.

A committee of from 15 to 25 men, representing the allied commercial bodies of the city, will go to Albany to-day to urge the passage of two bills bearing on canal matters. One bill provides a $200,000 appropriation for a preliminary survey for the proposed barge canal across the State. The other does away with the $50,000 limitation on the capitalization of canal companies. Frank Brainard will head the delegation.

Building and Loan Men to Confer.

Owing to the refusal of the Senate Committee on Taxation at Albany to exempt co-operative savings and building loan associations from the operations of the Stranahan Mortgage Tax bill a committee of building loan association officials has sent a call to the President or Secretary of all building loan associations to meet in the Astor House March 15 at 8 P. M. for a conference on the bill.

Marshall's Salary Bills Passed.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Senate to-day passed Senator Marshall's bills making the offices of County Clerk, Register, and Sheriff of the County of Kings salaried offices. The salary of the Sheriff is fixed at $15,000 annually, and that of the County Clerk and Register at $8,000 each, the bills to take effect at the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents in 1902.

To Report Civil Service Amendment.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee of the Assembly will to-morrow report favorably the Fallows bill relating to removals of Municipal Civil Service Commissioners, and providing for appointments to vacancies in certain cases by the State Board and not by the Mayor.

Barren Island Nuisance Bill.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Doughty bill to abate the bone-burning and other nuisances on Barren Island will be reported favorably to-morrow in the Assembly. The local Board of Health may, upon application, extend the time for the abatement of the nuisances for another year.

For Life Sentence for Kidnappers.

ALBANY, March 13.—Assemblyman Apgar's bill to provide that a person convicted of kidnapping a child of under sixteen years may be punished by life imprisonment, will be reported favorably to-morrow.

Election Law Amendment Passed.

ALBANY, March 13.—Senator White's amendment to the election law to provide that the number on the blank ballot and the envelope at primaries must correspond, has been passed by the Assembly. The bill now goes to the Governor.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The bill appropriating $10,000 for the slaughter of cattle afflicted with tuberculosis was advanced to third reading in the Assembly yesterday.

Assemblyman S. F. Hyman yesterday moved to discharge the Codes Committee from further consideration of his bill prohibiting issuance of injunctions against labor organizations during strikes. The motion was lost, 50 to 70.

Senator La Roche—A resolution petitioning Congress to pass such amendments to the war revenue law as shall make it explicit that the tax shall be paid by the express and telegraph companies.

Senator Elsberg's bill placing the inspection and testing of gas meters in this city under the jurisdiction of the State Commissioner passed the Assembly yesterday.

The Majestic Released.

The Majestic, of the White Star Line, which has been transporting troops to South Africa for some time past, has just been released by the English Government, and will resume her regular sailings from this port on May 9. There will be no further interruption in the weekly mail service after that date. The Cymric of the same line has been withdrawn, however, for an indefinite period, as she will be retained in the Admiralty transport service.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

EMBREEVILLE, Tenn., March 13.—Fire to-day destroyed the foundry, machine shops, and blacksmith shops connected with the plants of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company. Loss, $60,000.

SARATOGA, March 13.—The scythe department of the American Axe and Tool Company's plant, near Ballston Spa, was destroyed to-night by fire, which started from the explosion of a lamp in an oil pit. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 13.—Fire, which started in the R. G. Dun & Co. Agency in the Bush Block on East Water Street this afternoon, did damage to the amount of $6,000, which is nearly covered by insurance. The other business places damaged were those of the Elmira Saddlery Company, Charles Pease, saloon; H. Lewis & Brothers, clothiers; Elmira Cap Company, and the Hit Medicine Company.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; winds becoming fresh, northwesterly.

The depression which was central Monday night over Lake Superior has moved eastward to Northern New York with diminished intensity. There has also been a slight secondary offshoot from this depression, which was central last night in Virginia. There is a third centre of depression in Southwestern Texas, with a tendency to develop toward the east; elsewhere high pressure prevails, with a marked crest over the Saskatchewan Valley. No precipitation to a measurable amount has fallen during the past twenty-four hours, except over portions of the lake regions. Temperatures have risen somewhat in the Atlantic States, and have fallen decidedly in the West and Northwest, but are nowhere unseasonably low.

Rain is indicated for to-day in the West Gulf States, extending to-morrow into the East Gulf and lower portion of the Atlantic States. It will rain or snow to-day in Southern Wyoming, Colorado, and Western Nebraska; elsewhere fair weather is indicated to-day and to-morrow, except snow flurries to-day near portions of the great lakes. It will be colder Wednesday in Western New England, Northern New York, and from the Ohio Valley southward and southwestward into the northern and central portions of the Gulf States. It will also be colder in the extreme Central West. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh, and mostly westerly to northerly by Wednesday night.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	44	21	26
6 A. M.	42	22	24
9 A. M.	42	28	33
12 M.	44	35	40
3 P. M.	45	35	28
6 P. M.	42	33	35
9 P. M.	39	30	35
12 P. M.	37	30	34

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	33½
Weather Bureau	30½
Corresponding date 1899	41½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	38

The maximum temperature was 36 degrees at 4:25 P. M., and the minimum 20 degrees at 2:15 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 60, and at 8 P. M. 60. The barometer registered 30.11 at 8 A. M., and 29.94 at 8 P. M.

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Columbia Athletes Hard at Work for the Coming Season.

BASEBALL PLAYERS ARE OUT

Crew Candidates Have Begun Work with the Sliding Seats at the New Stroke.

Columbia University's baseball squad is now doing regular out-door work. As yet the diamond is too soft for any field work, and the practice is confined to fly-catching and batting. The 'Varsity squad has been reduced from the original forty-five to the following: Kebler, Goodman, Bulkley, Southard, Marcus, Bartow, Sorie, Soles, McLintock, Rudclell, McNaught, Milke, Brown, Woodward, Heineken, Armstrong, Harrison, Lockward, Bensel, Marston, Kaiser, A. Brown, Lewey, Higgins, Burns, Byron, Wolf, Ropes, and Pease. Manager Bulkley has arranged a game with the University of Chicago to be played June 7 in this city.

In anticipation of the work soon to be begun on the Harlem River Coach Peet of the Columbia crew is now giving the men their first practice in slide work. Owing to the lengthened reach this year, most of the men use up the full length of their machines when rowing from a stationary seat. Particular attention was given to a quick start, with the slides on the recover, and a gradual slowing as the full-reach position is reached. As soon as a new stroke is begun the shoulders are brought well up toward a perpendicular before the beginning of the feg drive. When this position is reached the legs are jammed down hard and a quick start is made on the recover, as before. Two more men have started training, H. H. Oddie, who pulled No. 3 on the '98 'Varsity crew, and H. H. Burdick.

The university cycle team is practicing hard for the coming intercollegiate matches. The candidates have treined during the Winter on the gymnasium track and training machines, and it will not be long before they begin work on the track. Some of the most promising candidates for the team are D. A. Hudson, Harold Hall, J. P. Howe, A. R. Allan, N. S. Corwin, J. G. Rae, W. C. Morrill, and J. K. Fitch. The team manager is making an effort to arrange meets with Yale, Princeton, and Cornell, at Bridgeport, Trenton, and Albany, respectively.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB FEAST.

Jolly Social Assembly of the Automobile Club of America.

About fifty enthusiastic drivers of the automobile accepted the invitation of the Automobile Club of America and forced their way into the dungeon of Healy's chop house, at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, last night, where they held their first informal social meeting of the year. Beefsteak, supplemented with generous steins of beer, formed the chief part of the menu, and as the dinner was thoroughly Bohemian in style, so were the decorations. Old punctured tired, worn out in automobile service, hung from the dungeon walls. The tables presented the appearance of being set on top of piled-up boxes, and an oil spirit lamp was in front of each plate. Each member wore a long blue and white checked apron, totally concealing his evening clothes, provided such were worn. It was in every respect a grotesque dinner, served in grotesque style, and the fun and hilarity did not cease until long after the midnight hour.

There was a serious side to it all, however, for in addition to the mirthful talks on "How I Got Stuck Sixteen Miles from Nowhere" and "How It Feels to Get Out and Push," the Good Roads Committee had an opportunity to tell what it had done and hoped to do. In the latter category it was announced that a complimentary dinner would be tendered to Gen. Nelson A. Miles on Monday evening, April 2, at the club's headquarters, in the Waldorf-Astoria. Gen. Roy Stone, who has been instrumental in agitating the good roads project in this State, will also be a guest.

Albert R. Shattuck gave a brief statement of his efforts to secure a large appropriation from the Legislature for good roads in this State, and referred to the project advanced at various times by John Brisben Walker of securing a macadamized highway from New York to San Francisco as a consummation greatly to be wished. Mr. Walker, who followed Mr. Shattuck, said: "I have been called the author of that scheme many times, but I now wish to disclaim all credit for that honor. I stole it from Julian Hawthorne, and from speaking of it frequently the burden has fallen on me to bear."

Whitney Lyon, Chairman of the House Committee, presided and other informal speakers were Capt. Homer W. Hedge, J. M. Ceballos, and Gen. George Moore Smith. In addition to these the members of the club present were Albert C. Bostwick, William H. Hall, and Winslow C. Buzby of the Board of Governors; Albert T. Otta, Alexander Fischer, C. J. Fields, Joseph Muir, G. O. Shields, S. T. Davis, Jr., M. S. Eustace, E. E. Schwarzkopf, William Hazeltine, D. Wolfe Bishop, Jr., George Isham Scott, Turner A. Beall, Alan R. Hawley, J. R. Westerfield, Joseph J. Mandery, F. C. Stevens, Edward W. Adams, Thomas J. Ryan, Edward Macy, A. L. Riker, W. R. Whiting, L. A. Ferguson, W. H. Johnson, David Walker, Curtis T. Brady, W. C. McCoy, Roland R. Conklin, and Edgar Park.

Albert C. Bostwick, Chairman of the Committee on Runs, said that the run to Ardsley on Saturday would start from the Waldorf-Astoria at 10 o'clock in the morning, and he urged all members to turn out. All present said they would surely be in line, and a record breaker in automobile runs is looked for.

NATIONAL ROWING REGATTA.

Arranging Plans for the Big Boat Races on the Harlem.

Progress in the arrangement of details for the National rowing regatta, to be held on the Harlem River July 19 and 20, under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, was reported by the Chairmen of the various sub-committees at a meeting of the General Committee, held last night at the Winter quarters of the Nassau Boat Club, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue. It was decided to publish a pamphlet containing information as to the points of interest about New York for the benefit of visitors to the regatta, and to engage the bands from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Catholic Protectory, and the Juvenile Asylum to furnish music during the two days of the regatta. The Marlborough Hotel will be the headquarters of the National Committee. The local committee will meet on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, and a citizens' committee of 100 members will be appointed to assist in the work of arrangement.

INTER-SCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS.

President Draper's ideas in regard to purifying inter-scholastic sport received a decided set-back at the monthly session of the New York Inter-scholastic Athletic Association yesterday. The amendment to debar students who hold scholarships from participation in athletic contests was not passed. The vote was 12 to 9 in favor of the proposition, but the constitution of the association requires a two-thirds vote of the delegates present. The Rev. Dr. August Ullman, rector of Trinity School, sent a letter protesting against the action on the ground that it was directed at that school, the only one in New York qualified to grant bona fide scholarships.

Admission to the league was refused to St. John's Academy and the Horace Mann School. March 21 was fixed as the date for the skating races at St. Nicholas Rink, and an adjournment was had to April 10.

Cutler School defeated the Columbia Grammar School at basket ball at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club yesterday, 10 to 2.

BANKS CUPS' TRIALS.

Final Contests at the New York University Gymnasium Yesterday.

At the New York University yesterday afternoon the final round in the preliminary contests for the Banks Cups were held. The first half of the contest was completed, and, according to the rules of the contest, the six highest men in each event will be entered in the finals to be held on Decoration Day, March 30. In the shot-put S. S. Jones, 1902, broke the college record by putting the shot 32 feet 9 inches, and the high jump resulted in an easy victory for him. Those who qualified for the finals and their performances yesterday are as follows:

Quarter-Mile Run.—A. L. Denchfield, 1901, 0:58 4-5; G. T. Barron, 1900, 0:59; R. E. Reese, 1901, 0:59 4-5; W. P. Banning, 1902, 0:60 4-5; G. M. Trede, 1903, 1:01 1-5; F. A. Grasmuck, 1903, 1:01 1-5; G. H. Molleson, 1900, 1:01 2-5.

High Jump.—S. S. Jones, 1902, 5 feet 7 inches; W. S. Wilding, 1902, 5 feet 3 inches; W. F. Irwin, 1903, 5 feet 3 inches; Caleb Hyatt, 1901, 5 feet 1 inch; H. N. MacCracken, 1900, 5 feet; S. H. Molleson, 1900, 4 feet 9 inches.

Shot Put.—S. S. Jones, 1902, 32 feet 9 inches; F. V. Lane, 1903, 30 feet 11 inches; A. L. Denchfield, 1901, 29 feet 1½ inches; F. W. Cleverdon, 1902, 28 feet 10½ inches; A. A. Mayell, 1900, 28 feet; W. F. Irwin, 1903, 27 feet 5 inches.

CLEVER HORSEBACK RIDERS.

Members of the Tuesday Evening Club Hold Their Annual Exhibition.

Four hundred guests of the Tuesday Evening Riding Club assembled at Durland's Riding Academy last night to witness the club's annual exhibition. Bryce Mitchell, Joseph F. Freylinghuysen, Schuyler Schieffelin, and J. Fred Pierson, Jr., the members of the Ring Committee, provided a programme that was decidedly entertaining. The patronesses were Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. Philip Sands, Mrs. Higginson, Mrs. William Kingsland, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Henop, Mrs. J. H. Robb, Mrs. James H. Beekman, and Mrs. James Steyer.

There was an egg and spoon race, first prizes in which were won by George A. Morrison, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth Catlin, and a potato race, in which Arthur J. Slade and Miss Charlotte Barnes were the successful competitors. An head-cutting, Augustus Shepard and Miss Eleanor Thomas were the most successful in stripping the post tops of their paper plumes. Alfred Maclay and Miss Thomas succeeded admirably in threading needles while on horseback, and won first prizes in that competition, and in a nightgown race, in which the rider had to ride from one end of the ring to the other, put a nightshirt on over his riding costume and then ride to the other end of the ring and back to the starting point. P. F. Collier was the successful competitor. Mrs. Thomas, P. F. Collier, and Mrs. Pruyn were the winners at jeu de barre, and at the frame race Mr. Maclay was the winner.

GOLF PLAYERS IN FLORIDA.

Results of Second Round and Semi-Final Play Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 13.—There were some golf surprises in the results today in the second round match at the Palm Beach annual tournament. The best-known players came to the top in the preliminary round, among them being Forrest, Dixon, Hamilton, and Cory in the first sixteen, Carpenter, Maddock, Loring, and Harris Fenn in the second, but the surprises of the day came when Clayton Dixon defeated H. M. Forrest, 2 up and 1 to play, and C. B. Cory won after a hard struggle from R. C. Watson, Jr., by a score of 1 up over 19 holes. Forrest has been at the top of his game for two days, and although he had not played Dixon before, it was thought by many that he would win. Dixon, however, proved too strong and will enter the semi-finals to-morrow against C. B. Cory. It may be said in defense of R. C. Watson, Jr., that he is just recovering from an attack of the grip and was not quite up to his usual brilliant game. In the second division the boy player, Harris Fenn, will meet A. S. Carpenter for the consolation cup. The scores to-day were:

First Sixteen.—H. M. Forrest beat Clarence Moore, 3 up and 7 to play; Clayton Dixon beat T. H. Watkins, 3 up and 2 to play; R. C. Watson, Jr., beat B. Schurmeier, 1 up on 19 holes; C. M. Hamilton beat C. Tappan, 1 up; C. B. Cory beat N. C. Reynal, 5 up and 4 to play; J. H. Brooks beat W. Watson, Jr., 1 up on 19 holes; H. A. Colby beat C. J. Trevalli, 2 up and 1 to play; J. L. Taylor beat L. L. Harban, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Sixteen.—T. Watterman beat T. Schurmeier, 2 up and 1 to play; E. C. Green beat F. R. Parks, 2 up; G. B. Adams beat J. J. Manning, 2 up; A. G. Bennett beat F. E. Howe, 1 up; Harris Fenn beat E. Cluett, 2 up; D. A. Loring, Jr., beat C. E. Hubbard, 4 up and 2 to play; A. S. Carpenter beat H. E. Day, 5 up and 4 to play; Sidney Maddock beat E. Ryle, 3 up and 2 to play.

Semi-finals—First Division.—Clayton Dixon beat H. M. Forrest, 2 up and 1 to play; C. B. Cory beat R. C. Watson, Jr., 1 up on 19 holes; C. M. Hamilton beat H. A. Colby, 3 up and 1 to play; J. H. Brooks beat J. L. Taylor, 2 up. Second Division.—Paul Wanerman beat E. C. Green, 5 up and 4 to play; A. G. Bennett beat G. B. Adams, 7 up and 6 to play; Harris Fenn beat D. A. Loring, 3 up and 2 to play; A. S. Carpenter beat Sidney Maddock, 2 up and 1 to play.

A. H. Findlay this afternoon broke the professional record made here by him and also by Varjon. The previous records were 36 and 75 for 9 and 18 holes. Findlay today made them in 34 and 73.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

Corralls, ridden by Boland, won at six and one-half furlongs over the New Orleans track yesterday in 1:21½, beating Arafoma and By George. At a mile and an eighth Colonel Cluke, ridden by Gilmore, won in 1:55½, from Plantain, who beat Dr. Vaughan for the place. Anxious, piloted by Wedderstrand, finished first in the five furlong race, in 1:02¾; Fred Hanlon was second and Frank Johnson third. The seven-furlong handicap went to John Baker, ridden by Boland, in 1:28, while Miss Mae Day finished second and Knight Hammond third. In the mile race J. Miller's mount, Jennie F., won in 1:43, while Zolo got the place from Little Singer. At three-quarters of a mile Fleuron, ridden by Mitchell, beat Miss Shanley. Jamaica was third, and the time for the race 1:15.

Floranthe, ridden by Henson, was first in the three and one-half furlong race for two-year-olds at the Tanfaran, California, track, in 0:43, and Too Hot and Princess Leota were respectively second and third. Afghan, ridden by Henry, won at three-quarters of a mile in 1:13¼, from Momentum, while Vioris was third. At a mile Erwin, with J. Martin up, beat Chief of Staff in 1:43½, and Norford was third. In the seven-furlong race Plamora, ridden by J. Martin, beat out Venturo in 1:27¼, and May W. finished third. At a mile and a quarter, Topmast, with Piggott up, won from Chimura in 2:07½, while Twinker ran third. El Mido, ridden by Shaw, won at a mile from Acrobat in 1:43, while Cromwell finished third.

Chicago Horses for the Speedway.

C. K. G. Billings, the Chicago millionaire, who owns the best of the Chicago roadsters, has arrived in New York with eight of his horses, which he will drive on the Speedway against the cracks in the local stables. The best of the lot is the pacing mare Sunland Belle, 2:08¼, which he purchased the day before he left Chicago. Battalion, 2:09¾; Lucille, 2:09¾; Arigal, 2:20¼; Franker, 2:21½; Minerva, 2:31¾, and Maxim Boy and Emma S., neither of which has a public record, are the others in the string.

MAY PLAY BALL HERE.

New York Managers After Two of the Boston Club's Players.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 13.—The first move in the reduction of the Boston Baseball Club's quota of players was made to-day, when President Soden sent out notices of the releases of Jouett Meekin, the pitcher secured from New York last year, and John O'Neill of St. John, N. B., the young infielder, who played with Worcester last season. O'Neill was never tried by the Boston management, though under contract.

Frisble is undoubtedly one of the Boston players desired by the New York Club. Hamilton is also wanted, but the Boston Club hesitates to let this sterling player go, as he claims that his leg is now all right. Frisble is owned by the American League, and the New York Club will have to make its trade with that organization in all probability, though the Grand Rapids Club is out of the business.

SWIMMING AND SHOOTING.

Results of Yesterday's Contests at the Sportsmen's Show.

E. C. Schaeffer, the crack swimmer of the University of Pennsylvania, who has been winning all the championships this Winter, was defeated at the Sportmen's Show last night by W. C. Miller and S. P. Avery in the 50-yard race for the championship of America. He may have reserved himself, however, for the half-mile race which followed and which he won handily.

Five men—W. C. Miller of the Knickerbocker A. C., S. P. Avery of the Boston A. C., E. C. Schaeffer of the New York A. C., J. T. Taylor of the Duquesne A. C., and W. L. Garrison of the Brookline Swimming Club competed in the 50-yard race. Within five yards of the finish Miller forged ahead, winning by about half a yard from Avery, who led Schaeffer by the same distance. The time was 0:30 4-5.

In the relay race at 200 yards four teams contested in the final heat. They were the Knickerbocker and Pastime Athletic Clubs of this city, the Duquesne Athletic Club of Pittsburg, and the Brookline Swimming Club of Massachusetts. The latter secured a lead of about a yard in the first relay over the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, which it increased to three in the next relay. Harry Reeder, who had the Knickerbocker's third relay, reduced this somewhat, and Miller, who finished for it, succeeded in winning out by half a yard. The Duquesne Athletic Club finished third. The time was 2:06 3-5.

Three men from the Duquesne Athletic Club—C. H. Stein, D. T. Kelly, and G. M. Dally—qualified for the final heat of the 150-yard apple race, which is similar to a potato or bayonet race on land. H. D. Holm of the Brookline Swimming Club proved too much for them, however, win

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Wooster Street Property Sold for Improvement—Other Dealings—To-day's Long Auction List.

Julius Friend has sold for Viola Hahn 160 and 162 Wooster Street, east side, 47 feet south of Houston Street, a plot 47.6 by 75, on which the buyer will erect a six-story store and loft building.

Greene & Taylor have sold for Frederick D. Phillips the four-story dwelling 149 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to a Mrs. Meyerowitz the six-story tenement 254 and 256 East Seventh Street, 36 by 90.

Abram Bachrach has bought, for improvement, 221 East Eighty-fifth Street, a lot 24.2 by 100.

Herbert B. Rexer and John Byrne have sold for Kate Johnsen to Francis Hagan the four-story double flat 210 East Seventy-fourth Street, 25 by 102.2.

To-day's offerings at auction make up a schedule of unusual length and variety. Besides the sale of the De Graaf properties by Auctioneer Philip A. Smyth, there will be partition offerings of 106 Grand Street and 81 White Street by Auctioneer Harnett, and of the northeast corner of West and Duane Streets by Auctioneer William Kennelly. McVickar & Co. also announce sales of a number of smaller properties by owners and executors' orders.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

598 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 20 by 100, three-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to John H. Duffy 5,850

By William Kennelly.

2,178 and 2,180 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, each 24.11 by 110, two five-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry W. Post..... 71,340

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

436 to 442 West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 100 by 112.6, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Anna M. Rogers..... 78,461

Nineteenth Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-fourth Street, Bensonhurst, 120 by 100, three-story Queen Anne dwelling and stable; executor's sale, to Henry Meislahn 7,950

By Thomas C. Smith.

108 Edgecombe Avenue, 16 by 80, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ellen P. Kellogg..... 12,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 510 to 518 Canal Street, and 473 Washington Street, being the southeast corner of those streets, 111 feet on Canal Street, 60 feet on Washington Street, with irregular rear lines, five four-story brick tenements; 471 Washington Street, east side, 60 feet south of Canal Street, and adjoining the foregoing on the south, 24.2 by 51.2 and irregular, two-and-a-half-story brick and frame building; also, 32 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story double flat; 38 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, about 377 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; 40 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; also, 259 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, northwest corner of Second Avenue, 18 by 74.11, five-story brownstone-front tenement, with stores; 257 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 28 by 74.11, five-story tenement, with stores; 255 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 28 by 74.11, five-story tenement, with stores; 253 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, about 102 feet west of Second Avenue, 28 by 99.11, five-story tenement, with stores; 2,451 Second Avenue, west side, 74.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 74, five-story tenement, with stores; also,

767 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets, 20 by 118.5, four-story dwelling, with two-story extension; also,

About 81 lots in the Twenty-third Ward, on Jerome, Marcher, Andersen, and Woodycrest Avenues and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; also,

Third Avenue, east side, about 223 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, three lots, each 25 by 122.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 219 to 225 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, about 250 feet east of Third Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100.11.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Julius Lehmann, referee, 9 and 11 University Place, east side, 127.8 feet north of Waverley Place, 82.3 by 87 and irregular, leasehold, two and five story old buildings. Due on judgment, $16,283.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Augustus C. Brown, referee, 190 West Street and 213 and 215 Duane Street, being the northeast corner of those streets, and extending through to Caroline Street, 24.2 by 83.2 and irregular, three five-story brick buildings; also

621 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Jane Street, 19 by 55.3 and irregular, four-story brick building; also

211 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 421 feet west of Second Avenue, 15 by 92, four-story brick building.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 18 and 20 Downing Street, south side, 155 feet east of Bedford Street, each 20 by 75, three and two story brick dwellings, respectively.

By McVickar & Co., public auction sale, 177 and 179 Grand Street, south side, 50 feet east of Bayard Street, 52 by 77.1, five-story brick building; 170 and 170½ Bowery, west side, near Broome Street, 25 by 99.1 by 25 by 98.7, three-story brick building, with store; 180 and 180½ Bowery, near Spring Street, 25 by 99.3 by 25 by 100, three-story brick building, with store.

By McVickar & Co., partition sale, 346 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 120 feet west of First Avenue, 20.6 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 348 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $12,166.

By McVickar & Co., executor's sale, 143 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, near Lexington Avenue, 17.6 by 99.6, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with one-story extension.

By McVickar & Co., executor's sale, 122 East Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 140 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By McVickar & Co., public auction sale, 102 West Sixty-ninth Street, south side, near Columbus Avenue, 18 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling, with extension; 106 West Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 19 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; 94 Edgecombe Avenue, east side, near One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 18 by 85, three-story brick dwelling; 311 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, near Eighth Avenue, 17.6 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling.

By McVickar & Co., public auction sale, 666 West End Avenue, east side, 63 feet north of Ninety-second Street, 19 by 80, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 19 West Street, 100 feet south of Morris Street, 20.10 by 89.6, three-story brick building; 12 Dover Street, west side, 52.2 feet north of Water Street, 20.2 by 28.1, two-story-and-attic brick building; 278 Water Street and 14 Dover Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 27.9 by 53.2 by 28.1 by 49.10, four-story brick building.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, William Henry Haldane, referee, 106 Grand Street, northeast corner of Mercer Street, 25 by 107.4, six-story brick building, covering the lot; 81 White Street, south side, 155 feet west of Elm Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick building.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee; 242 to 252 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 66.4 by 100.11, leasehold, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,710; subject to other mortgages for $10,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William G. Bates, referee, 501 East Fifty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Avenue A, 25.5 on the avenue by 79.8 on the street, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $19,366.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 2 Bradhurst Avenue and 317 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, being the northeast corner of those streets, 27.8 by 64.11 by 27.11 by 61.10, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $24,215.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 505 Lenox Avenue, west side, 26 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 27 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $28,929.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, Dyckman Street, north side, 250 feet west of Prescott Avenue, 75 by 178 by 75 by 160.6, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,762.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Knox, referee, 169 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 27.6 by 128.6 and irregular, five-story brick flat; 165 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 142.8 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 27 feet front, 40 feet at the rear, and irregular side lines, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on 169, $32,284; on 165, $32,289.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 304 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 286.11 feet east of Riverside Drive, 45 by 100.11, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $33,837.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, Mott Haven Canal, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 35 by 100, vacant; Mott Haven Canal, west side, 170 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 50 by 58, vacant. Due on judgment, $22,545.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, Westchester Avenue, northwest side, 202 feet northeast of Prospect Avenue, 19.9 by 77.8 by 21 by 70.7, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $6,047.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 116 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Charles L. Bucki on May 29, 1895.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Elm Street, west side, 62.9 feet south of Pearl Street, for a three-story brick factory and store, 72.8 by 36.9; Walter Bowne estate of 111 Broadway, owner; E. K. Bourne, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 1,788 First Avenue, for a two-story brick store and dwelling, 25 by 62; Henry Lippe of 2 Beekman Place, owner; Hubert Drosser, architect; cost, $6,000.

Eighth Avenue, east side, 50.8 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, for 4 four-story brick tenements and store, 25 by 85; Francis J. Schnugg of 1 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; Louis Entzer, architect; cost, $72,000.

Eastern Boulevard, southeast corner of Westchester Creek, for a one-story frame shed, 24 by 100; G. Robitzek & Brother, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $200.

No. 203 Lewis Street, for a three-story and basement brick factory; A. Gottileb of 409 East Houston Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $5,000.

Randall's Island, for a two-story brick nurses' home, 164 by 35; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 453 to 459 East Tenth Street, for a one-story brick boiler house, 16 by 20; W. E. Uptergrove of 1,173 Bergen Street, owner; C. J. Perry, architect; cost, $1,200.

Two Hundred and Seventh Street, southwest corner of Decatur Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 30 by 50 by 35; G. P. Bofinger of 146 East Forty-second Street, owner; J. R. Cutter of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Fifty-eighth Street, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue, for three two-story brick dwellings, 25 by 45.4 and 25.5 by 49.5; Mrs. Ann Duffy of 12 West Seventieth Street, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $12,000.

Timpson Place, east side, 184 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for two three-story brick tenements, 20 by 35; Antonio Gallo of 853 Wales Avenue, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

No. 144 West Twenty-third Street, to a five-story brick and stone store and offices; Ruthsen estate of 149 Broadway, owner; cost, $250.

No. 11 East Twentieth Street, to a three-story brick and frame store; Witthaus estate, owner; W. E. Young of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 1,160 Broadway, to a five-story brick and stone store and lofts; estate of Paran Stevens of 30 West Twenty-first Street, owner; D. C. Weeks & Son, architect.

Nos. 166 to 170 East Sixtieth Street, to a four-story brick store; Bloomingdale Brothers, owners; Buckman & Fox, architects; cost, $200.

Nos. 53 to 57 Duane Street, to an eight-story brick power house; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner and architect; cost, $90.

No. 624 East Thirteenth Street, to a two-story brick and frame stable; Henry Kell, owner; H. Regelmann, architect; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, March 13.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 146th St, 99.10x100; John Holl and another to David Marx.....

BATHGATE AV, n e corner of 173d St, 75 x115; Marie Neckermann to Milton E. Oppenheimer 1,000

BROADWAY, s w corner of 99th St, 100.11x100; William M. Hyne to John H. Storer, ½ part.....

FRANKLIN AV, 1,304 and 1,306, 47.6x125 x45.3x125; Mary J. Burnett to Henry F. Crosby .....

FRANKLIN AV, 1,304 and 1,306, e s, 47.6x125x46.3x125; Conrad G. Strubel to Mary J. Burnett.....

LOTS 3, 4, and 6, Plot 1; Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, and 20, Plot 2; Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, Plot 3; Lots 4 to 7, 10, 11, 14, and 15, Plot 4; Lots 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 13, 14, and 16, Plot 5, and all of Plot 6, map of the property of Frances Scofield estate, City Island; also Bay Av, n s, 25 ft e of North St, 2.6x100; George A. Scofield and another, executors, &c., to Fletcher P. Scofield..... 9,000

LOTS 3, 4, and 6, Plot 1; Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, and 20, Plot 2; Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, Plot 3; Lots 4 to 7, 10, 11, 14, and 15, Plot 4; Lots 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 13, 14, and 16, Plot 5, and all of Plot 6, map of the property of Frances Scofield estate, City Island; also Bay Av, n s, 25 ft e of North St, 2.6x100; Fletcher P. Scofield to Lydia A. Scofield.....

LOTS, 3, 4, and 6, Plot 1; Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, and 20, Plot 2; Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, Plot 3; Lots 4 to 7, 10, 11, 14, and 15, Plot 4; Lots 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 13, 14, and 16, Plot 5, and all of Plot 6, map of the property of Frances Scofield estate, City Island; also Bay Av, n s, 25 ft e of North St, 2.6x100; George A. Scofield to Fletcher P. Scofield.....

MADISON AV, n e corner of 108th St, 25x87.6; Tiene Alexander to Max Alexander .....

MADISON AV, n e corner of 116th St, 100x50; Fannie Hamlin to Lillian E. Volhart .....

MORNINGSIDE AV, n e corner of 115th St, 118.9x193.3x100.11x130.8; Elbert Crandall, referee, to Hugo F. Hoefler..... 88,100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, at the centre of the block, 114th and 115th Sts, runs e 154.11 x s 50 x w 124.3 to the avenue, x n w 58.8; Nelson D. Stillwell to William E. Howe and another.....

UNION AV, w s, 116.8 ft n of 156th St, 16.8x65.2x17.9x75.11; La Fontaine Av, new line, s e corner of 150th St, new line, 182.8x100.4x147.1x101.1; Leopold R. Auspacher and others to Thomas McIlvaine, re-recorded, quit claim.....

VANDAM ST, n s, 65 ft w of Macdougal St, 33.5x125x irregular; Edgar Harriott to Francis Harriott, ½ part, quit claim.

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 119.7 ft w of 156th St, 50x98.4x52.3x83; Edwin A. Jones, referee, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger .....

WEST BROADWAY, 241 and 243, e s, 37.7x100.1x irregular; Isabella H. Newell and another to Adolph Mayer.....

LOT 480, map of Union Nest Park; Walter J. Scott to Sarah C. Scott.....

WEST END AV, e s, 33 ft n of 70th St, 17x70; Amanda C. Hunt to Lawrence R. Kerr.....

WILLIS AV, n s, 121.1 ft w of Bronx River Road, 25x100; Willard Av, n s, 96.1 ft w of Bronx River Road, 25x100; Mary Clark to Ellen Archer, re-recorded

1ST AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 48th St, 25x97; John H. Judge, referee, to Sarah L. Taylor .....

6TH AV, 787; also 3-10 part of property at Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Rodman C. Pell and another, trustees, to Howland P. Haggerty .....

127TH ST, s e corner of 5th St, 25x100; Ruth A. Wallace to Peter Doelger.....

5TH ST, 533 and 535, 50.11x97; Simon Jacobs to Paul Chopak.....

19TH ST, s s, 342.2 ft w of 5th Av, runs s 92x e 9.2x n 92, gore; Ada C. Williamson to Ben of Juilliard, quit claim.....

9TH ST, 315 East, 24.9x92.3x24.8x92.3; Jonas Weil and another to Leopold Kaufmann .....

27TH ST, n s, 267.8 ft w of 7th Av, 24.6x98.9; John H. Rogan, referee, to Anna M. Somerville .....

31ST ST, n s, 423.4 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x98.9; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Robert A. Sasseen.....

35TH ST, n s, Lot 91, map of Bellevue lots, 25x98.9; Michael E. Keefe, trustee, to George and John H. Matthews.....

51ST ST, n s, 100.6 ft e of 8th Av, 22x100.5; Kate A. Mullane to Dora Potts...

57TH ST, s s, 578 ft w of 11th Av, 221.6 ft to 12th Av, 15.10x222.6x75.10; Western Union Telegraph Company to Ruth A. Wallace.....

65TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Henry D. Stringer to Anna Brewerton .....Exchange

66TH ST, 19 East, 33x100.5; Henry B. Anderson to Alice G. Vanderbilt.....

86TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 50x100.8; Isaac B. Hosford to Albert Brod .....

92D ST, 164 West, 15.6x100.8; Henry E. Stevens, Jr., to Rachel Axelrod.....Exchange

96TH ST, 138 West, 31x100.8; William A. Dix to Isadora H. Dix.....Gift

108TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 75x100.11; William W. Astor to Le Grand K. Pettit .....

112TH ST, s s, 333.4 ft e of 8th Av, 66.8x100.11; Nelson D. Stillwell to C. D. Lanchantin .....

122D ST, 238 and 240 East, 37.6x100.11; Henry F. Crosby to Conrad G. Strubel.

132D ST, 111 West, 17.6x99.11; Therese C. A. B. Livingston and another to Rebecca Burns .....

134TH ST, 314 West, 25.5x99.11; Moritz L. and Carl Ernst, to Sophie Rosenthaler .....

142D ST, 512 West, 15x99.11; Charles Murphy to Elise Treuhaft.....

149TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 50x199.10 to 150th St x 100x irregular; Henry E. Stevens, Jr., to Rachel Axelrod .....Exchange

170TH ST, n s, 116.8 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 16.8x100; Kate Somers, executrix, &c., to William H. Somers.....

186TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of Vandervilt Av East, 120x100; Charles Straus, referee, to George A. Macdonald.....

Recorded Leases.

BUSLOWITZ, Hyman, to Aszer Siegfried: 87 Willett St, store, &c., 4 2-12 years..540, 600

JACKSON, Catharine, to Paul F. Hildebrandt; 229 Willis Av, store, &c., 3 years 510

KOPP, Sarah, to Max and Minnie Helfstein; 145 Ridge St, 5 years..... 1,380

KROEHLE, Frederick W., to Patrick J. Monahan; 1,461 1st Av, 5 3-12 years..2,400, 2,500

O'NEILL, Denis, to Jacob Rieger; 13 West 100th St, store, &c., 3 years..... 900

RICKLEFS, Henry, to Charles Killmer; 1,600 East End Av, store, &c., 5 years.. 480

ROOSEVELT, Robert B., to Martin F. Schrenkeisen; 26 East 20th St, 10 years .....$3,700 to 4,000

SCHWARTZ, Max, to Adolph Luckmann; 985 3d Av, 10 years 2,800

TAYLOR, Sarah, and others to Whitall, Tatum & Co.; 334 Greenwich St and 321 Washington St, 2 upper lofts, 5 years... 2,000

WEHRLE, Lillie, to Richard Hinchliffe; 31 East 20th St, 6 years..... 2,800

WOLF, Sophia, and John E. Grefe to Hing Hanemaayer and another; 230 Liberty St, 8 5-12 years .....2,200 to 2,500

WOOD, Peter, to George Scherrer; Jerome Av, corner of 174th St, stable and house, 2 7-12 years 300

Recorded Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Mary, to Bowery Savings Bank; 243 West 24th St, 5 years..... 10,000

BECKER, Eleonora, to Bowery Savings Bank; East End Av, w s, 26.3 ft n of 83d St, 5 years..... 10,500

BENEDIX, Oswald, to Harlem Savings Bank; Bainbridge Av, n s, 122 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 1 year..... 2,500

BRODIL, Charles J., to Frederick A. O. Schwarz; 78th St, s s, 270 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 5,000

BROWN, George D., to James G. Wentz; Wales Av, w s, 312.7 ft s of Westchester Av, demand..... 3,500

BURNETT, Mary J., to Jacob Strubel; 1,304 and 1,306 Franklin Av, 2 years.. 7,000

BURNS, Rebecca, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 111 West 132d St, 3 years $6,500

COSTELLO, Owen, to Commonwealth Roofing Company; 131 East 94th St, 3 months 725

DIETRICH, Philip, to George Ehret; Cathedral Parkway, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway; also Cathedral Parkway, n s, 250 ft e of Broadway, 1 year..... 23,000

FARRINGTON, Frederick M., to Rebecca Stemmemann, executrix, &c.; Thompson St, e s, 95 ft n of Prince St, 3 years.... 3,000

GOLDREYER, Sussman, to Richard Cummings; 124th St, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, due when permanent loans are placed 5,000

GOODMAN, Samuel, to Isaac Cohen; 238 2d St, 1 year..... 1,000

GOODMAN, Samuel, to Louis Simon; 238 2d St, installments..... 4,000

HILL, William J., to Harlem Savings Bank; Bainbridge Av, n s, 100 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 1 year..... 2,500

HINCHLIFFE, Richard, to Jacob Ruppert; 31 East 20th St, saloon lease, demand 3,000

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to Francis M. Marks; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, demand 5,000

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; Morningside Av, e e corner of 115th St, 1 year.....185,000

HOROWITZ, Philip, and Samuel Parmans to the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society; Grand St, n s, 25 ft w of Attorney St, 5 years 55,000

HOROWITZ, Philip, and another to David Horowitz; 180 Rivington St, n e corner of Attorney St, installments..... 9,000

JANTZER, Adolph J., Jr., to North River Savings Bank; Broadway, w s, 27.11 ft s of 78th St, 1 year..... 15,000

JONES, Joseph H., to Almon Gunnison and another, trustees; Ogden Av, e s, 150 ft n of 164th St, 3 years..... 5,500

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Felicitas de Schnehen; 315 East 9th St, 5 years.... 27,000

KILLMER, Charles, to Conrad Stein; 1,600 East End Av, demand..... 2,500

KOCHKELLER, Edward, to Pauline Edelstein; 427 West 31st St, ½ year..... 2,000

LANCHANTIN, Carriebelle D., to City Mortgage Company; 112th St, s s, 333.4 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 28,500

LANCHANTIN, Carriebelle D., to City Mortgage Company; 112th St, s s, 366.8 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 28,500

LANCHANTIN, Carriebelle D., to Nelson D. Stilwell; 112th St, s s, 333.4 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 8,000

LONGACRE, Orleans, to Andrew Longacre; Sidney St, s w corner of Westchester Av, demand..... 6,000

LIPPMANN, Israel, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; 117 Christopher St; also Christopher St, n s, 169 ft e of Hudson St, demand 24,000

MACDONALD, George A., to John C. Barr; 186th St, s s, 180 ft e of Vanderbilt Av., East, 1 year..... 15,000

MACDONALD, George A., to John C. Barr; 186th St, s s, 220 ft e of Vanderbilt Av., East, ½ year..... 8,500

MACDONALD, George A., to John C. Barr; 186th St, s s, 280 ft e of Vanderbilt Av., East, ½ year..... 8,500

MACDONALD, George A., to John C. Barr; 186th St, s s, 200 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, East, ½ year..... 8,500

MACDONALD, George A., to John C. Barr; 186th St, s s, 240 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, East, ¼ year..... 8,500

MACDONALD, George A., to John C. Barr; 186th St, s s, 200 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, East, ¼ year..... 8,500

MANNS, Conrad, and another to Childe H. and Elizabeth J. Childs; 226 Chrystie St, saloon lease, demand..... 357

McCABE, Margaret, to Mary O'Dowd; 103d St, n s, 130 ft w of Park Av, demand 100

McPHILLIPS, Matthew, to Robert C. Le Roy; 1st Av, s e corner of 17th St, 1 year..... 1,285

MERKEL, Louis J., to Edward M. Burghard; 31 East 93d St, 1 year..... 2,500

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to William W. Astor; 108th St, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 1 year..... 5,000

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to Gibson Putzel; 108th St, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 1 year 22,000

PURDY, John, to George H. and Mary J. Ferguson; Devoe Street, n s, 200 ft w of High Bridge Av, all title, 1 year... 6,000

REGELMAN, Christian, and George Schwegler to George E. Granniss; Crotona Av, n w corner of Jefferson St, 3 years 1,000

SASSUN, Robert A., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 31 West 31st St, 1 year..... 22,000

SCHULLENBERG, Zanaide D., to De Witt C. Overbaugh; 144th St, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 20,000

SIEGMAN, Samuel, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger; 156th St, n s, 173 ft e of Westchester Av, demand..... 5,000

TOELBERG, John, and wife to Mary Moriarty; 902 East 165th St, 2 years..... 1,500

WOLKENBERG, Bertha, to Theresa Hirsh; Columbia St, e s, 325 ft n of Rivington St, installments..... 600

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADAMS, James G., to Francis W. Russell. Nom.

CHAMBERS, N. Willis, to James Dennison..... Nom.

HOROWITZ, David, to James S. Reynolds..... $9,000

JOHNSEN, Kate, to Max Borek..... Nom.

KAUFMAN, Bernhard, to Elsie Adler, committee, &c..... Omitted

KAUFMAN, Bernhard, to Elsie Adler, committee, &c..... 10,000

PELL, Rodman C., and another, trustees, to Howland P. Haggerty..... Nom.

TRUE, Clarence F., to John F. Comey.... Nom.

ULLMAN, Nathan, to Louie Bonanno..... 100

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 42d St, 26x 44.4x25.11x58.9; the Atlantic Contract Asphalt Company against Charles Morley, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors. $265

BROADWAY, 298; McKim, Mead & White against John A. Chanler, owner and contractor..... 5,643

EAST CHESTER ROAD, n s, e corner of New Park Road, 500x1,000, 24th Ward; Julius B. Groud against the estate of Claiborne Ferris, owner; Henry Ferris, contractor 116

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, from 139th St to 140th St, 200.8x100; Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company against the Manhattan Improvement Company and Mary McNamee, owners and contractors..... 357

MADISON AV, n w corner of 56th St, 75x 75; Hallsted & McNaughter against Francis S. Kinney, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 308

MONROE ST, 279 and 281; Anthony Will against Emil H. Borges, owner and contractor..... 945

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x90; Sam Bluman against John Rosenberg, owner; George Blumenthal and another, contractors..... 61

20TH ST, 43 East; Don A. Gaylord against Caroline Brinley, owner and contractor. 231

27TH ST, 425 and 427 West; Charles Lehman against John and Henry Hencken, owners; Robert Kenny, contractor..... 752

97TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 75x100; Simons & Moersfelder against Thomas J. Kilpatrick, owner and contractor 6,470

101ST ST, n s, 140 ft e of Riverside Av, (or Drive,) 50x100; Simons & Moersfelder against Thomas J. Kilpatrick, owner and contractor 4,700

107TH ST, 123 East; Thomas Bailey against Rosalie and Alexander S. Tinkle, owners and contractors..... 360

124TH ST, 243 to 249 West; Patrick J. Kane against the Pabst Brewing Company, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 519

124TH ST, 243 to 249 West, and 256 and 258 West, 125th St; Steinetach & Co. against Pabst Brewing Company, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 6,360

158D ST, 570 and 572 East; Otto Goetzel against Frank J. Graffe, owner; Andrew Gramlich, contractor 80

101ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.11; Charles Lehmann against Thomas J. Kilpatrick, owner and contractor..... 237

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

47TH ST, 56 to 60 West; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, with Walter Reid, —— payments $73,400

86TH ST, n s, 112.6 ft w of Madison Av, 75x100.8; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, with Gustavus C. and Charles A. Weber, 10 payments..... 84,000

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x 100.11; Germania Life Insurance Company, with John L. Montag, 5 payments. 22,000

112TH ST, s s, 333.4 ft e of 8th Av, 66.8x 100.11; Nelson D. Stilwell, with Carriebelle D. Lanchantin, 14 payments..... 33,000

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, s w corner of Warren St, 59x110.8 x50x108.3; H. H. Vought & Co. against Eugene A. Hoffman and others, (amended foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, R. L. Redfield.

MOHEGAN AV, e s, 145 ft s of Woodruff Av or 176th St, 25x70; Oscar W. Allcot against Fletcher W. Hatfield and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. P. O'Neill.

27TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 4th Av, 75x113.6; Clement B. Brun and another against Edward W. Candee and others, (action to recover amount;) attorneys, Nichols & Bergen.

98TH ST, s s, 270 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 40x 100.11, two actions; the Germania Life Insurance Company against John Casey and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

93D ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 44.5x100.8; Henry S. Herrman against George W. Spitzer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Horowitz & Samuels.

159TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x 99.11; Clarence M. Fowler and another against Charles H. Doremus, (notice of attachment;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

Festival for Cuban Orphans.

That the interest in the coming festival for the Cuban Orphan Society is increasing steadily may be seen at the receiving bureau, 15 Astor Place, and at the information bureau, 503 Fifth Avenue, where every conceivable thing from a bonnet to a boy who can dance the tarantella has been offered. The lumber dealers of this city have given the lumber necessary to build the booths in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, and all that is wanted to complete the work there for nothing is for canvas dealers and painters to give their services. Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald has secured the services of fifty young girls for the Colonial tea room.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:13	Sun sets...6:06	Moon sets...5:09

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:23	Gov. Isl'd...6:55	H. Gate...8:51
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:48	Gov. Isl'd...7:21	H. Gate...8:17

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

Bremen, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Catania, Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Trinidad	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	.....
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grecian Prince, Pernambuco	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ydun, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippines, via Tacoma, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 14 for dispatch per steamship Glenogle. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 3 and up to March 17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York March 17, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $3,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Zimmermann & Forshay
BANKERS & BROKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
Interest Allowed on Deposits Subject to Check at Sight.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and Interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson,
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch. Astor Place Bank.
Broadway & Spring St. Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank. Queens County Bank.
42d St. & Columbus Ave. Borough of Queens.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
57 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

C. W. MORGAN & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y. Commission 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,440 Broadway, near 40th St.
Phila.: Drexel Bldg., 5th and Chestnut.
PRIVATE WIRE.

ALFRED BURROWS & CO.,
BANKERS and BROKERS,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway.
BONDS STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.

Cumberland Telephone Co.
STOCKS AND RIGHTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GOULDING MARR,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

TWENTY-FIVE SHARES TRUST COMPANY of America stock for sale. WILLIAMS, Room 600, 5 Beekman St.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRIPLER LIQUID AIR CO.

CAPITAL STOCK, 1,000,000 SHARES, FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
PAR VALUE, $10.00 EACH.
NO PREFERRED STOCK OR BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.
100,000 Shares for Public Subscription, $5.00 Per Share.
NOW OFFERED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Stockholders in this Company are absolutely free from liability, and will share in the profits of the various sub-companies to be formed both here and abroad for supplying local demand. The Tripler Liquid Air Company absolutely controls all the inventions, rights, and appliances of Charles E. Tripler for the manufacture and utilization of liquid air. The priority and value of these rights give them A MONOPOLY OF THE COMMERCIAL FIELD.

Officers.
CHARLES E. TRIPLER .....President
J. B. M. GROSVENOR .....Vice President
HENRY A. KIRKHAM .....Treasurer
JEROME B. LANDFIELD, JR .....Secretary

Directors.
Charles E. Tripler ...40 West 77th St., N. Y.
J. B. M. Grosvenor .....66 Beaver St., N. Y.
John M. Hoen, ...11 Broadway, N. Y.
William A. Vincent ..Rookery Bldg., Chicago
John P. Jones ..U.S. Senator, Washington, D.C.
Frank J. Cannon .....Utah

Transfer Agents—International Banking & Trust Co., 140 Broadway, N. Y.

Prof. Tripler's discovery—Liquid air—has passed the experimental stage and can now be profitably used everywhere for refrigeration and motive power, as well as in numerous other important lines. Its utility and practicability have been demonstrated beyond question.

The Company has a factory at 121 West 89th St., New York City, where Liquid Air is being manufactured daily in commercial quantities.

The purpose of this present offering of stock is to secure additional funds for the vast operations now demanded of the Company, among which may be named the building of an immense demonstrating plant at New York City, the establishment of plants in London, Berlin, Paris, and Brussels, and for the organization of subsidiary companies in foreign countries and in the several States of the Union.

SEND ORDERS FOR STOCK OR REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION TO THE TRIPLER LIQUID AIR CO., 11 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

In the Matter of the Reorganization OF THE Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminals.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a sum equivalent to Five Dollars per share, being the second and last instalment upon a sum equivalent to Ten Dollars per share, upon the stock of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, deposited with this Committee under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, dated June 14, 1899, is hereby called, payable to this committee by the depositors of said shares on or before March 17, 1900, at any of its depositaries, to wit:

Provident Life and Trust Co., Philadelphia.
Seaboard National Bank, New York City.
Mercantile Trust Company, New York City.
Guardian Trust Company, Chicago.
Messrs. Kleinwort Sons & Co., London.
Commerz-Disconto Bank, Berlin.
Amsterdamsche Bank, Amsterdam.
Amsterdamsche Trustee Kantoor, Amsterdam,

who will duly stamp proper receipt therefor upon the certificate of deposit, which must be presented for such receipt at the time of said payment. Depositors who do not make the payment within the time and at one of the places above designated, will have no right of participation in the rights, benefits and property conferred by said Plan and Agreement in respect of the shares of said stock deposited by them, and in respect of any previous payment made by them on account thereof.

Dated Philadelphia, February 27th, 1900.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman;
A. HECKSHER,
HERMAN SIELCKEN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN,
MAX PAM,
Committee.
JOHN V. LOUGHNEY, Secretary.

LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, CALHOUN & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
143 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, CERTIFICATE NO. 1,029.—Certificate J. P. Morgan & Co. for £2,000 Mexican 5 per cent. gold bonds, full paid, issue 1899, in name of H. Content & Co; all parties are cautioned against buying or negotiating same. A liberal reward will be paid upon return of same to H. CONTENT & CO., 50 Broadway.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 14th, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

10 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
50 shs. New York Real Estate Association.
100 shs. Manhattan Real Estate Association.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
135 shs. Allegheny & Western R. R. Guar. 6 p. c.
$500 Associated Manufrs'. Mutual Fire Ins.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
71 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
25 shs. Ninth National Bank.
25 shs. Bank of America.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
60 shs. Western National Bank.
10 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
10 shs. United States Manfg. Co. 8 p. c. Pfd.
20 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Pfd.
$500 Associated Manufrs.' Mutual Fire Ins. Corp.
10 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
$6,000 N. Y. City & Westchester P. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1918 (Hypd.)
1-5 Interest in Eastern Water & Power Co., N. Y. (Hypd.)
$15,000 Evans., Terre Haute & Chi. R. R. 6 p. c. Inc. Bds., 1920.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
4 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
25 shs. The Audit Co. of N. Y. Pfd.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
50 shs. St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas Co.
$3,000 Hoboken Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1946.
40 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
15 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
$10,000 East River Gas Co. Consld. Bds.
$1,500 Birmingham Cement Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
250 shs. Phenix National Bank.
$1,000 Lotos Club 6 p. c. Mtge. Bd., 1902.
5,500 shs. Pittsburg Co. of Penn. (Hypd.)
$5,000 Union Water Co., 1st & Coll. Trust 6 p. c. Bds., 1922, (Hypd.)
$10,000 Southern Light & Trac. Co. 5 p. c. Coll. Trust Bds., 1949.
50 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co.
8 shs. Holland Trust Co.
15 shs. Ger. American R. E. Title Guar. Co.
21 shs. Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. R. R.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. American Surety Co.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000

LEVI P. MORTON.....President
EDWARD J. BERWIND, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary

DIRECTORS.

James W. Alexander,	James N. Jarvie,
John Jacob Astor,	Aug. D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker,	Joseph Larocque,
Edward J. Berwind,	D. O. Mills,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Henry M. Flagler,	Richard A. McCurdy,
G. G. Haven,	W. G. Oakman,
Jos. C. Hendrix,	John Sloane,
Abram S. Hewitt,	William C. Whitney,
	A. Wolff.

Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit.
Buy and Sell Bills of Exchange.
Collections on all Foreign Countries

WE OWN AND OFFER FOR SALE:
$75,000
CITY OF NEW YORK 3% Registered Consolidated Stock.
TAX EXEMPT. Due Nov. 1, 1923.
$90,000
BOROUGH OF CHARLEROI, WASHINGTON CO., PA., 4% Tax Exempt in Pennsylvania. Dated Nov. 1, 1899. Due 1 to 30 years.
$500,000
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO. FIRST MORTGAGE 3½%. Dated July 1, 1899. Due July 1, 1949.
$50,000
CITY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, CAL., 5% Gold Water and Sewer Bonds, Dated Dec. 1, 1899. Due 20 to 40 years.
$50,000
CITY OF TOPEKA, KANSAS, 4½% MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS, Dated Feb. 23, 1900. Due 1 to 10 years.
Price and particulars on application.
E. D. SHEPARD & CO., BANKERS,
31 Nassau Street, New York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$4,690,000
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until
Thursday, the 22d Day of March, 1900,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following-described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,000,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
750,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR A NEW HALL OF RECORDS. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
$490,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
450,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR REPAVING STREETS AND AVENUES. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
2,000,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE REPAVING OF STREETS. Principal payable November 1, 1940.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information, see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller,
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MARCH 7, 1900.

DIVIDENDS.

The Havana-American Company,
1,322 Avenue A, New York City,
March 7th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of THE HAVANA-AMERICAN COMPANY has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after March 15th, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the close of business March 12th, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at the close of business March 12th, 1900, and will be reopened at the opening of business at 10 A. M. March 16th, 1900.
Checks will be mailed.
SOL. ROSENER, Secretary.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company,
NEW YORK, March 6, 1900.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. were declared, payable on and after March 31st, 1900, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, March 17th, 1900, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, March 17th, 1900, at 1 o'clock P. M. and re-open on Monday, April 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

The Hall Signal Company,
44 Broad St., New York, March 13th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of The Hall Signal Company has this day declared a dividend of 6 Per Cent. on the preferred stock and 1 Per Cent. on the common stock of the Company, payable on and after April 2d, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the close of business March 20th, 1900. The transfer books of both the preferred and common stock will be closed at the close of business March 20th, 1900, and will be reopened at the opening of business April 3rd, 1900. Checks will be mailed.
R. K. WALLER, Sec'y.

Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, out of the earnings for the Quarter ending February 28th, 1900, payable April 4th, 1900, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Transfer Books will be closed at 12 Noon on March 24th, 1900, and reopened on the morning of April 5th, 1900.
J. W. McQUEEN, Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, March 10, 1900.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
March 13th, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on April 20th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30th, 1900, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. March 30th, 1900, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 5th, 1900.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Homestake Mining Company.
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, March 13, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 285.
The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for February, payable at the transfer agency in New York on the 26th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (No. 286) of Twenty-five (25) Cents, payable at the same time and place. Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 195 Broadway, New York, March 13th, 1900.
SIXTY-FOURTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable at this office on and after Monday, April 2d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, March 16th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Monday, March 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, New York, March 1, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on the 2d day of April next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1900.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., March 14, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of April, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 3d proximo.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.,
175 REMSEN STREET, BROOKLYN,
March 12, 1900.
At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Charles S. Brown,	William Lummis,
Wesley C. Bush,	James D. Lynch,
Felix Campbell,	Alexander E. Orr,
Julien T. Davies,	Samuel T. Freeman,
Charles R. Henderson,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	John W. Sterling,
William M. Ingraham,	John J. Tucker,
William B. Isham,	Frederick Potter,
Martin Joost,	Silas D. Williams,
Clarence H. Kelsey,	George G. Williams.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. William B. Isham, President; Mr. Martin Joost, Vice President; Mr. Clarence H. Kelsey, 2d Vice President and General Manager; Mr. Frank Bailey, Secretary, and Mr. Martin Welles, Treasurer, were unanimously elected.
FRANK BAILEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
No. 4 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, Cal., March 3d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday, March 15th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, April 5th, 1900.
E. C. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 8, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 17th, and reopened on April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

American Linseed Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at 42 o'clock noon the second Tuesday in April, at the office of the Company, Hudson Co. Bank Building, No. 243 Washington St., Jersey City, N. Jersey, for the election of twelve (12) Directors for the ensuing year to succeed those whose terms expire, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting.
Stockholders of record February 24th will be entitled to vote.
G. E. HIGHLEY, Secretary.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
March 2, 1900.
The transfer books of this Bank will close on Monday, March 12th, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on Friday, March 16th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purposes of the Special Meeting of the Stockholders to be held March 15th, 1900, to vote upon the propositions to increase the capital stock to $10,000,000 in order to acquire the assets and business of the National Union Bank of New York, and to increase the number of the Board of Directors.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

The Texas & Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 1 P. M., for the presentation of the annual report and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.
New York, March 5, 1900.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The H. Nicholsburg Mfg. Co. for the election of three Directors and such other business as may properly come before it will be held at the office of the company, 68 Dey Street, in the City of New York, on MONDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock noon.
EDWIN FERRIS, Sec'ty.

The Mutual Bank.
COR. 34TH STREET AND 8TH AVENUE.
ELECTION NOTICE.
The annual election for Directors of the Mutual Bank will be held at 1,282 Broadway Monday, March 26, 1900.
Polls open from 3 to 4 P. M.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, the 21st day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.
SAMUEL CAREY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between KATHERINE A. SELVAGE and SUSAN E. WOOD, both of the City and State of New York, under the firm name and style of "SELVAGE & WOOD," with main office in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, was dissolved on the 1st day of March, in the year nineteen hundred, by mutual consent.
All demands upon the said partnership are to be presented to KATHERINE A. SELVAGE at No. 29 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, for payment.
KATHERINE A. SELVAGE.
SUSAN E. WOOD.
March 13th, 1900.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 13	435,506
To date this year	24,363,231
Corresponding date last year	46,721,216

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 13	$3,450,400
To date this year	$112,104,000
Corresponding date last year	$277,937,210

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3@6 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1	Evans. & T. H.	2
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Federal Steel pf.	1½
B., R. & P. pf.	1½	Great North. pf.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	⅝	H. B. Claflin	1½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	⅝	Int. Paper pf.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	⅝	Manhattan Beach	1½
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	Mexican Central	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1	N. Y. Central	⅛
Col. Midland	¾	Pullman Co.	1
Col. Mid. pf.	¾	St. Paul & Dul. pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf.	1	N. J. Central	⅛
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1¼	pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1¼	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	Rep. Steel	½
Hock. Val. pf.	½	Rio Grande W. pf.	¾
Int. Paper	1⅛	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Met. Street Railway	1½	U. S. Rubber	1
Minn. & St. L.	½	West. Un. Tel.	½
Missouri Pacific	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Green Bay, deb. B.	1½	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	1⅝
Ind., Ill. & Ia. 1st	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1
Laclede Gas 5s	1¼	Texas Pac. 2d inc.	12
Mex. C. 1st con. 4s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg. 1½ | T. C. & I., T. D. 6s 1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Commission house transactions do not much increase—the public shows small sign of reappearance upon the Stock Exchange—but stock quotations advance easily and substantially. This is true not of a few stocks, but practically of the whole list. Manipulation this is called by speculators of cynical sort, but, quite apart from characterization, the record is that betterment is testified to in a hundred concrete ways in contrast with current promiscuous adverse sneers. On the side of improvement facts show; on the side of disturbance and distrust are only a few miseries that are mysteries.

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Wall Street begins finally to appreciate what is involved in the actual enactment of the National currency law. The tonic effects of it have as yet scant appreciation, but there is now more thorough-going calculation of its helpfulness than hitherto has been approached. It looks much as if the country were upon the verge of an inflation buoyancy—such an inflation as will be altogether wholesome, providing a vastly larger volume of available ready money, while at the same time assuring safety.

MISSOURI PACIFIC'S YEAR.

The annual report of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company for the year ended Dec. 31, published yesterday, made an extraordinary showing in respect to net earnings, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. being noted for the year, the 1899 figures totaling $3,252,800, as compared with $1,650,600 in 1898—a gain of $1,602,100. The payment of premiums and adjustments in connection with the unification and refunding of the debt reduced these actual net earnings considerably, so that the surplus is not as large as otherwise it would have been. The Street considered the report as very satisfactory, though the little prospect of dividends in the immediate future caused selling of the stock and brought about a decline.

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The income account for the year shows the following:

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$28,070,820	$26,744,822	$1,334,907
Op. expenses	19,032,113	19,172,568	459,545
Net earnings	$8,447,706	$7,572,254	$875,452
Other income	1,914,327	835,435	1,078,892
Gross income	$10,362,034	$8,407,689	$1,954,345
Interest on bonds, rentals, and taxes	7,109,190	6,757,012	352,178
Net income	$3,252,844	$1,650,677	$1,602,167
Sundry amounts charged off	2,090,172	470,778	1,625,394
Balance	$1,160,671	$1,179,899	*21,277
Dividend paid	515,745	.....	515,745
Surplus	$640,926	$1,179,899	*$538,973
Previous surplus	3,260,085	2,080,186	1,179,899
Total surplus	$3,901,011	$3,260,085	$640,926

*Decrease.

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In the "other income" for 1899 is included a dividend amounting to $515,745, declared by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern to the Missouri Pacific, as well as a credit of $560,600 arising from premiums on bonds sold. As the dividend is largely a matter of bookkeeping in the consolidated account, having been credited as other income, it must be deducted as above as "dividend paid." The increase in the "sundry amounts charged off" is due mainly to premiums, adjustments, and commissions in connection with unification and refunding of debt.

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The balance sheet makes the following comparative showing of assets and liabilities:

ASSETS.

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Cost of road	$54,948,522	$53,194,487	$1,754,035
Materials and supplies	1,007,196	847,283	159,913
Stock and bonds	86,013,672	86,305,061	*291,389
Const. account	223,702	211,775	11,987
Cash	719,482	962,721	*243,239
Fund. notes in Treasury	1,909,000	1,909,000	.....
Accounts collectible	2,166,801	2,151,133	15,668
Miscellaneous	839,940	441,541	398,399
Total	$117,828,375	$116,023,004	$1,805,371

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$47,448,650	$47,447,075	1,575
Funded debt	62,138,000	62,138,000	.....
Int. due and accrued	965,690	980,087	*14,397
Acc'ts payable	5,312,500	4,361,644	950,856
Loans payable	815,969	500,000	315,969
Other liabilities	711,851	560,355	151,494
Profit and loss surplus	435,715	35,842	399,873
Total	$117,828,375	$116,023,004	$1,805,371

*Decrease.

***

Of the increase in gross earnings, freight provided $824,200, local passengers $131,217, and foreign passengers $147,617, while miscellaneous mail and express make up the total increase of $1,334,907. Of the increase in expenses, conducting transportation took $550,836, motive power $108,852, maintenance of cars $228,121, and general expenses $211,098, while maintenance of way decreased $139,064.

The report states that the property has been well maintained and improved during the year, but the increase in cost of labor and material has increased the expense of this work. Ninety-seven locomotives were rebuilt, against eighty in the previous year, but general heavy and light repairs were largely decreased. An increase of loaded car mileage per engine mile caused an increase in fuel cost per train mile. New seventy-five-pound steel was laid on 167 miles of main line, sidetrack facilities increased 19 miles, 61 miles of track were ballasted, and 2,149,008 crossties were laid.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

The money market at present is in a peculiar and interesting condition. Daily the absorption of funds by the Sub-Treasury continues, until thus far this week the banks have lost through these operations something more than $3,000,000. The demand from the interior also continues, due to the active business conditions, and shipments of money from here to the West and South steadily go on. The result is that close observers of the situation incline strongly to the opinion that this week's bank statement will show that the surplus reserves have been entirely wiped out.

But though these are the actual conditions, the Street is looking forward. The passage of the Currency bill, with the consequent increase in circulation, will, it is everywhere agreed, relieve the situation appreciably. But the question is, How shall rates be regulated in the interim? And this question it is that, in respect to time rates at least, has led to almost a deadlock between lender and borrower. Lenders are willing to make reasonably long time loans at present figures; borrowers, believing that lower rates are inevitable at the outset under the operations of the new Currency law, do not care to make long time loans at prevailing figures; nor yet do those of them who want money for some time care to take it on call at the higher figures, fearing that the lower rates to follow the Currency bill may be so long deferred that the higher call rate would more than offset the time figure fixed at present.

As for the now prevailing rates, call money yesterday was as high as 6 and as low as 3 per cent., with the close at 3, though most of the day's loans were made at 6; while 5 per cent. was the minimum rate for time money. The sudden drop in the call rate yesterday toward the close of the day was on the offering of $1,000,000 by a broker who earlier in the day had loaned $5,000,000 at 6 per cent.

Higher figures are predicted for to-day, and still higher toward the end of the week.

ATCHISON'S HIGH FIGURE.

The Atchison securities were easily the feature of the market yesterday, the preferred stock reaching a new high record of 68½ on sales amounting to over 50,000 shares, while the common stock advanced to 23⅜ on transactions involving some 18,000 shares. The stocks were well bought both for London and for home accounts, and despite the efforts of bears to depress the quotations on the talk of a probable falling off in the company's earnings because of the San Francisco plague, the prices held firm. Even when one block of 5,000 shares of the common was offered it was readily taken at the advance.

The strength and buying were due to the continued excellent earnings of the company and the attendant talk of a possibility of an increase in the preferred dividend. It was significantly noted that during the day 4½ per cent. was bid for next year's dividend on the preferred on any part of 100,000 shares.

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS.

With a few exceptions, notably American Car and Foundry, Federal Steel, and Colorado Fuel—in all three of which special influences were at work—the steel stocks suffered in the reaction yesterday from the suddenly high prices of Monday. Steel and Wire fell off ⅝, Steel Hoop 1¼, Tin Plate ⅛, Republic Iron and Steel ⅝, and Tennessee Coal 1. On the other hand American Car and Foundry, preferred, advanced 1, Colorado Fuel, ¼, Federal Steel, common, ⅞, and preferred, ½.

To explain the advance in American Car and Foundry it was said that the company had just received a number of large orders, and that the company's net earnings for February would total in the neighborhood of $1,200,000.

Federal Steel's strength was on the statement of President Gary that orders for 40,000 tons of rails and for 35,000 tons of structural material had been placed with his company within the last ten days and that the outlook was very promising. During the day the Directors of the company met and declared the regular dividend on the preferred stock.

Colorado Fuel's strength was on renewed talk of a dividend on the common stock shortly. The decline in Tennessee Coal was due to the desire of the Street to await the developments at the annual meeting of the company, which was held during the day, but no announcement of the results of which reached the Street before the close of business.

MANY STORIES AFLOAT.

It is next to an impossibility to follow the numerous stories heard in Wall Street about People's Gas and its affairs, and equally difficult to explain the ups and downs of the stock other than by a reference to the manipulative possibilities of certain traders in the Street. On Monday came the statement from Chicago that the threatened gas war was practically settled; yesterday from the same source it

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices in yesterday's market for outside securities were irregular and trading was less active than on the opening day of the week. Prices were fairly firm at the opening, but went off somewhat, following in a general way the course of prices on the Stock Exchange. Notwithstanding the limited number of transactions, the market was fairly broad, and some issues, which of late have not been traded in to any extent, were relatively active, among them being Worcester Traction. Amalgamated Copper, New Amsterdam Gas, and two or three of the industrials furnished about the day's trading.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold around 95 early in the day, but later declined about a point. Subsequently it rallied fractionally and closed at 94½ bid, showing a net decline of three-eighths of a point. Of late Amalgamated Copper has shown much firmness, and the market for it has been steadier than at any time for many weeks past. Manipulative efforts to advance the price of the stock seem to have ceased, and its firmness is now attributed to the favorable condition prevailing in the copper market. Demand for the metal is reported to be increasing, and there appears to be strong probability that the price of the metal will advance, which will naturally be reflected in the price of all the important copper stocks.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common was traded in to the extent of about 800 shares, all of which sold at 27. This figure was bid for the stock at the close, which showed a net gain of one point. The preferred stock sold at 49, and made a fractional net gain for the day. Statements in regard to the actual position of the several local gas companies continue to be much at variance, but in quarters supposed to be best informed it is still maintained that formal settlement of the present struggle is not far off. As far as the market may be taken as an indication, it would seem that these statements are well founded. Good demand for both issues of the New Amsterdam stock is in evidence, and any stock which comes into the market is readily taken at figures which for some time have been quietly advancing. As no effort has appeared recently to raise the price of the stock, it does not seem that its present strength can be attributed to manipulative purchases of the issue.

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND CABLE OF AMERICA was traded in to the extent of probably not less than 2,000 shares. It sold early in the day up to 4⅞, and this figure was bid for the stock for a time, but it subsequently declined about half a point. It closed unchanged for the day at 4½ bid, with stock offered at 4⅝.

ST. LOUIS Subscriptions sold to the extent of about $30,000. The closing bid was 80¼, which showed a small advance for the day.

WORCESTER TRACTION common was more active than for some time past. Nearly 1,000 shares of the stock changed hands from 29 up to 31½, closing at 30½ bid, a net gain of about 2 points.

STANDARD OIL was strong, but practically no stock was offered, and the price advanced without bringing about any transactions. It started in the morning at 525 bid and advanced steadily to 532 bid, where it closed with a net gain of 7 points. Recent purchases of the stock by insiders and others have practically cleared the market of floating stock, and no disposition is now shown to let the stock go, even at the advancing figures. The opinion is more or less general that the other dividends to be declared by the company during the present year were to some extent at least foreshadowed by the unusually large dividend declared for the first quarter, and consequently the disposition is to hold the stock.

BRITISH COLUMBIA GOLD was quoted for the first time at 61 bid, with stock offered at 62. No transactions were reported.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	27	27⅝
New Amsterdam pf.	48½	50
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	97½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	25½	26½
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76½	77
American Bicycle	13	14½
American Bicycle pf.	43	44½
American Bicycle bonds		87½
American Chicle	53	58
American Chicle pf.	78	85
American Woolen	21⅝	22
American Woolen pf.	80	81
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	45	48
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	13
Distilling Company of America	6⅞	7½
Distilling Company of America pf.	23	25¾
Empire Steel	--	20
Empire Steel pf.	60	60
Electric Boat		15½
Electric Boat pf.	30	--
Havana Commercial	17½	18¾
Havana Commercial pf.	58	60
International Pump	18¾	19
International Pump pf.	65¼	68½
National Enameling & Stamp	26	28
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.	87	90
National Gramophone	45	50
National Salt	40½	41½
National Salt pf.	77½	78½
National Tube	52½	53
National Tube pf.	92⅝	93¼
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86½	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	22	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	80	81
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	69	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	532	536
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	¾

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	94½	94¾
American Air Power	30	40
Arizona Lead	12⅜	12¾
Asphalt Company of America	9⅛	10
British Columbia Copper	9¾	10
British Columbia Gold	61	62
California Copper	3	3¼
Central Fireworks	14	16
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub.	103¾	103¾
Chicago & Alton 8s, (new)	98	98
Electric Vehicle	33	36
Electric Vehicle pf.	60	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	⅝	1
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	21¾
Illinois Transportation	1½	2
Lady Helen Copper	78	80
Little Tiger Gold Mining	16	18
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	93¾	99¼
New England Transportation	5¾	6
New York Transportation	7¾	7¾
Pande Basin	5	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
Pittsburg Coal	23⅞	24
Pittsburg Coal pf.	82¾	--
St. Louis subs, 56 7-12 p. c. repaid	80¼	81
St. Louis common	25	--
St. Louis pf.	78	82
St. Louis 4s	91	92¼
Storage Power		14
Superior & Boston Copper		3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4½	4⅝
Tennessee Copper	14	14½
Trust Company of America	192	194
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	22	25
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60½	62½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	--
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	--
Columbus Railway pf.	86	--
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	84½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	100½	111
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	92
Nassau Electric 4s	--	24
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	--	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	89
North Jersey Street Railway	--	26
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	16	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	114	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30½	31½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	6½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	68	70
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbus Gas 6s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	--	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	--	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	82	86
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	104½	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	--	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	69½	70½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	35	38
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton advanced in a narrow market yesterday, aided by Liverpool's strength. It opened from a point off to 11 points up, and closed with a net gain of 4 to 12 points. New England mills are now shipping cotton, which they bought at much lower than prevailing figures, to this port for sale, believing they will find more profit by so doing than by using the cotton for manufacturing purposes. Final bid quotations yesterday were: March, 9.43; April, 9.40; May, 9.38; June, 9.31; July, 9.30; August, 9.17; September, 8.28; October, 7.98; November, 7.86; December, 7.83; January, 7.83; February, 7.84. Receipts were 15,920 bales, as against 28,445 bales of a week previous, and 18,884 bales of a year previous. The local transactions did not amount to more than about 250,000 bales.

Coffee sold off on Havre weakness, in a market of 19,000 bags. It opened unchanged to 5 points off, sales at call being 1,750 bags, and lost 5 points in the day's trading. Havre opened a quarter of a franc up and then declined a half. Sunday's and Monday's receipts were 27,000 bags.

There is a rumor abroad that the Coffee Exchange will begin to deal in tea and tea futures next week. A committee is now at work preparing by-laws which will permit and regulate tea trading on the Exchange, but that is as far as the matter has gone.

Wheat and corn reacted naturally after Monday's advances yesterday. May wheat closed at 72¾c. bid. May corn closed at 42¾c. bid. Each lost about one-fourth of a cent, mainly on liquidation. Oats were steady.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 9-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 47⅜o.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Adams Consolidated sold at .20, 500 Anaconda Gold at .40, 70 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.75@1.80, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .12, 100 Elkton at 1.20, 100 Isabella at 1.30, 100 Kingston and Pembroke at .65, 800 Leadville at .07, 300 Mexican at .30, 300 Plymouth at .18, 1,000 Pharmacist at .13, 200 Standard at 3.05@3.10, 300 Small Hopes at 1.10, 1,000 Utah at .12, and 200 Work at .36.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.55	Potosi	.23
Adams Con	.20	Quicksilver	1.50
Belcher	.22	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Best & Belcher	.32	Savage	.10
Breece	1.40	Sierra Nevada	.50
Brunswick Consol	.26	Standard	3.10
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Small Hopes	1.00
Challar	.20	Union Consol	.18
Crown Point	.10	Utah	.08
Chrysolite	.07	Yellow Jacket	.14
Con. Cal. & Va	1.45	Argentum Juanita	.17
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Alamo	.16½
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Anaconda	.58
Com. T. Co. scrip	.07	Crip. Ck. Cons	.21
Crescent	.13	Creede & Cr. Ck	.01
Catalpa	.14	Golden Fleece	.26
Deadwood Terra	.60	Isabella	1.25
Daly	1.35	Mollie Gibson	.22
Eureka Consol	.15	Mount Rosa	.78
Father De Smet	.08	Pharmacist	12½
Gould & Curry	.15	Portland	2.30
Hale & Norcross	.25	Specimen	.09½
Horn Silver	1.30	Union	.43
Iron Silver	.68	Work	.35
Julia Consol	.01	Damon	.23
Kingston & Pemb	.40	Elkton	1.15
La Grosse	.14	Findlay	.12
Leadville Con	.06½	Garfield	.15
Little Chief	.10	Jackpot	.60
Mexican	.21	Pinnacle	.21
Moulton	.25	Tornado	.50
Ontario	.08¼	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.16½
Ophir	.75	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15½
Occidental	.20	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Plymouth	.12	Grey Forge	.15
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.11		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 13.—There was continued strength to-day in several specialties. Early in the day there was good buying of Atchison preferred. Bell Telephone rose 3½, to 318; Erie loat 1⅜, to 103½; Montana ran up 5 more, to 309, receding to 306; Butte was off 3½, to 64, and Mohawk ⅜, to 14½; Utah held at 30, Calumet and Hecla gained 5, to 745; Boston Elevated advanced 1, to 118¼, and Massachusetts Electric ⅝, to 27; Planters' Compress fell 3½, to 19½; United States Oil was up ⅛ at 19; Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham stock sold at 12½.

At the Clearing House the loans between the banks were made at 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at 15@16 2-3c discount. Call money is quoted firm at from 4 to 5 per cent., with the most of the business doing at 4½@5 per cent. Time paper ranges from 4½ to 5 per cent., according to time, names, and collateral.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	½	5	Old Colony	3¾	3½
Allouez	2½	3	Old Dom	18½	19
Arcadian	17½	18	Osceola	70	71
Arnold	5	6	Parrot	44¾	45¼
Ash Bed	.50	.75	Pioneer	1	2
Atlantic	24	25	Quincy	134	135
Baltic	21	21½	Rhode Island	4	4½
Bos. & C. C.	12½	17½	Santa Fé	5¾	6
Bos. & Mon.	304	307	Santa Ysabel	1	1½
Butte & Bos.	61	64	Shoe	32	32⅛
Cal. & Hecla	743	750	Tamarack	188	190
Centennial	18	18½	Utah Cons	29¾	30
Franklin	15	15½	Washington	1	1⅜
Humboldt	--	1	White Knob	28	32
Isle Royale	27½	28	Winona	2¼	3
Mohawk	14½	14¾	Wolverine	41	42

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	239	240	Con. Mass. pf. 60
Boston & L.	242	--	Fitchburg pf. 130
Boston & M.	193	196	N. Y. & N.
Boston & P.	--	300	E. 6s
Boston El.	118	118½	N. Y. & N.
Bos. Gas 5s.	78	79	E. 7s
Cent. Mass.	12	--	West End

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	314	317	Mex. Tel.
Chi. Stk. Yds.	131½	--	U. S. Oil
Dom. Coal	43½	43¾	Westing. El.
Dom. Coal pf.	116	118	West. El. pf.
Erie Tel.	104	105	

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—In Philadelphia, stock market conditions evidently have turned for the better. In a quiet way the tone of the market to-day was distinctly improved. The bulk of trading was in Marsden and Welsbach Light, and in each the buying was better than the selling. Apparently the failure of Marsden in 1899 to earn its promised dividend has not lessened the speculative attractiveness of the stock. Welsbach Light's strength was due to its victories in patent suits. Western New York and Pennsylvania moved up. So did Asphalt. There was a good demand for all the low-priced stocks. The "gilt-edged" group, including Pennsylvania and United Gas Improvement, was steady.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20¼	20⅝	Union Trac	37	37⅛
Choctaw	31½	33	United Gas Imp	149¼	150
Con. Trac., Pitts.	28	28¼	Welsbach Lt.	42	42½
El. Co. of Am.	11⅝	11⅞	W. N. Y. & Penn.	6¾	6⅝
Lehigh Val.	25½	26			
Marsden	7¾	8			
Phila. Trac.	96⅝	96⅝			

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in March showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$7,155
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	1,440
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	114
Rio Grande Western	19,900
St. Louis & San Francisco	841
St. Louis Southwestern	9,500
Southern Railway	71,116
Total increase seven roads	$110,066
Increase previously reported	434,635
Total increase thirty roads	$544,701

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The following showed decreases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$545
New York, Ontario & Western	12,459
Père Marquette	18,741
Pittsburg & Western	15,090
Total decrease four roads	$46,835
Decrease previously reported	$118,548
Total decrease fifteen roads	$165,383
Net increase	$379,318

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, March 13, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	116	103	Adams Express	115¾	115¾	115½	115¾	.....
15⅝	16	1,938	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	--
63	64	1,138	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	63	63	63	64	+1
47¼	47⅝	2,240	American Ice Co.	47¼	47⅝	46⅝	47	+ ⅛
74½	76	100	American Ice Co. pf.	75	75	75	75	+ ⅛
13	13⅜	216	American Linseed Co.	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13¼	--
57	57½	535	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	57	57	56	56	-1
5	5½	150	American Malting Co.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	--
40	40¼	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	39¾	39¾	39½	39½	--
91	91½	1,345	Am. Sm. & R. Co. pf.	91¼	92	91	91½	--
36	36⅞	3,900	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	37	37½	35¼	36	--
56¼	56½	3,325	American Steel & Wire	56¾	57	56	56¾	--
91½	92	655	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	92	92	91¼	92	--
104⅝	104½	76,035	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	105	105¾	104⅜	104¾	+ ⅛
33	33½	820	American Tin Plate	33½	33½	32½	33½	--
106¾	106⅞	8,400	American Tobacco	106¾	106⅞	105½	106⅜	+ ⅛
49	49⅛	3,340	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	49⅜	49⅝	48¾	49¼	+ ⅛
25½	25⅝	5,000	At., T. & S. F.	25⅝	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
67½	68	49,025	At., T. & S. F. pf.	67½	68¼	67¼	68	+ ⅛
68¾	68⅞	7,605	Baltimore & Ohio	68¾	69	68¼	68⅝	+ ⅛
78¼	78⅜	5,470	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78⅜	78⅝	78	78½	+ ⅛
69¾	70	25,325	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69¾	70⅜	69	69⅞	+ ⅛
9½	11	100	Brunswick City	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	--
98	100¼	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	98	98	98	98	+1½
28⅝	28⅞	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
124⅜	124⅞	9,320	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125¼	125⅞	124½	124¾	+ ⅛
96	96⅜	200	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	96¼	96¼	96	96	+ ⅛
120	122	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	121	121	121	121	--
15½	15⅝	750	Chicago Great West.	15½	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
21½	22	1,400	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	21½	22	21½	21½	--
53	55	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	53½	55¼	53¼	53¼	-1½
123⅞	124	16,655	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	123⅝	124	123⅜	124	+ ⅛
172½	174	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173	173	173	173	+ ⅛
162½	163	735	Chicago & Northw.	162	162⅝	162	162⅝	+ ⅛
108¾	108½	1,210	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108⅝	108⅝	108	108½	+ ⅛
10	11	440	Chi. Term. Trans.	10	11	10¼	10¼	--
33	34	250	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33	33½	33	33½	+1
58⅜	59¼	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	59½	59½	59½	59½	--
44½	44¾	2,510	Colorado Fuel & Iron	44⅝	44⅝	43¾	44⅜	--
10⅝	10⅞	475	Colorado Midland	10½	10½	10½	10⅜	--
27½	28	215	Colorado Midland pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	--
6¾	6¼	1,000	Colorado Southern	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	--
17¼	17½	100	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼	--
177	178	695	Consolidated Gas	178	178	176	177	-1½
29¾	30	1,490	Continental Tobac. Co.	30½	30¾	29¾	29¾	--
84½	85¼	1,233	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¼	--
115	115¾	150	Delaware & Hudson	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	--
19⅞	20	100	Denver & Rio Grande	20	20	20	20	--
71⅞	72	510	Denver & R. G. pf.	71⅞	71⅞	71⅝	71⅝	--
5⅞	6	80	Dul., S. S. & At.	6¼	6	6	6	--
37⅝	37¾	200	Erie 1st pf.	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¼	--
51	51½	2,124	Evans. & T. H.	50	51¾	49½	51½	+2
50⅝	50⅞	7,025	Federal Steel	51¼	51¾	50¼	50¾	+ ⅛
74½	74¾	250	Federal Steel pf.	74	74	74	74	+ ⅛
52	53	35	Glucose Sugar Ref.	53	53¼	53	53½	--
157½	158½	350	Great Northern pf.	158½	158¾	158¼	158½	+ ⅛
110½	113	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+1½
62⅝	63	235	Hocking Valley pf.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	--
151½	152¼	725	International Paper	150	152¾	150	152¼	-1¼
63¾	64	410	Internat. Paper pf.	63	63¾	63	63¾	+ ⅛
14	14¼	300	Iowa Central	14¼	14¼	14	14	--
49	50	100	Iowa Central pf.	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	--
12	13	50	K. C., P. & G., 1st in pd.	12½	12½	12½	12½	--
74½	76	100	Laclede Gas	75	75	75	75	+ ⅛
85	86	150	Lake Erie & West. pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ ⅛
82	82¼	2,125	Louisville & Nashville	82⅜	82⅜	81⅜	82	+ ⅛
11	12½	250	Manhattan Beach	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+1⅛
95¼	95¼	2,455	Manhattan Elevated	95⅞	95⅞	94⅞	95	+ ⅛
164⅝	165	3,750	Met. Street Railway	167	167	165	165	-1¾
29	30	150	Met. W. S. El. Chi.	29	29	29	29	--
12½	12⅝	1,520	Mexican Central	12¾	12¾	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
4	4½	200	Mexican National ctfs.	3¾	4	3¾	4	--
60½	61	100	Minn. & St. Louis	61	61	61	61	--
16	17	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	17	17	17	17	--
32½	32⅝	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅞	--
46	46½	7,560	Missouri Pacific	46½	46⅝	45¼	46	--
44	44½	100	Mobile & Ohio	44½	44¾	44½	44½	--
35¼	36⅜	35	National Biscuit Co.	36⅜	36⅜	36¼	36⅝	--
24½	24⅝	500	National Lead Co.	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
104½	104⅝	100	National Lead Co. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	--
45¼	45½	2,315	National Steel Co.	45⅞	46	44⅞	45¼	+ ⅛
94⅜	96	620	National Steel Co. pf.	96	96	95	96	--
116	116½	218	New Jersey Central	116¼	116¼	116	116	--
128¼	130	425	New York Air Brake	128	128¼	128	128¼	+1
134½	135	4,298	New York Central	134½	135	134	134⅞	--
32½	35	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	32½	32¼	32¼	32½	--
23½	23⅝	2,700	N. Y., Ont. & West	24	24	23¾	23⅝	--
32⅝	32⅜	3,850	Norfolk & Western	32¼	33	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
76¼	76½	6,750	Norfolk & West. pf.	76½	76½	76¼	76¼	--
14⅞	15½	460	North American	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	--
53½	53⅝	2,885	Northern Pacific	53½	53⅝	53	53¼	--
74½	74½	210	Northern Pacific pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	--
50½	51½	1,450	Pacific Coast	51½	51½	51½	51½	--
38	38⅝	100	Penn. R. R., sub. R.	38	38⅜	37⅞	38⅜	--
135	135½	4,465	Pennsylvania R. R.	132½	135⅞	132½	135¾	+ ⅛
98	98¼	24,620	People's Gas, Chicago	98¼	98¾	98¼	98	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	300	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2	2	2	2	--
82	82¼	300	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	82	82	82	82	--
52⅜	53½	40	Pressed Steel Car	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¾	--
84½	85¼	300	Pressed Steel Car pf.	86	86	85¾	85¾	+ ⅛
183½	185	824	Pullman Company	184½	185	184½	185	+1
17¾	17⅞	420	Reading	17¾	17¾	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
58	58⅜	1,100	Reading 1st pf.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜	--
29	29½	100	Reading 2d pf.	29½	29½	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
22¼	22⅞	1,050	Republic Iron & Steel	22¼	22¾	22	22	+ ⅛
67	68	300	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	67⅜	68	67⅜	68	+ ⅛
90	91½	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¾	+ ⅛
10½	11	110	St. L. & San Fran.	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
11	11½	100	St. Louis Southw.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	--
29¼	30	950	St. Louis Southw. pf.	30	30	29½	29½	+ ⅛
100¼	101	1,000	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	100¼	101	100¼	101	+1
38⅛	38⅝	10,905	Southern Pacific	38⅝	38⅞	37⅝	38¾	--
13⅜	13½	3,500	Southern Railway	13⅜	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	--
58⅝	58¾	3,650	Southern Railway pf.	58⅝	58¾	58¼	58¾	+ ⅛
6½	7	170	Standard R. & T.	7	7	7	7	--
94⅜	94½	3,180	Tenn. Coal & Iron	95¾	96	94	94½	-1
16¾	16⅞	520	Texas Pacific	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
58	58½	35,065	Third Avenue	57⅝	58¾	55½	58	+ ⅛
20⅜	20½	125	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
73	74½	160	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	74	74	74	74	--
49¼	49⅝	14,005	Union Pacific	49¾	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	+ ⅛
74¼	74½	2,060	Union Pacific pf.	74¼	74½	74¼	74½	+ ⅛
12⅝	12⅞	8,301	United States Leather	12⅞	13	12⅞	12⅝	+ ⅛
72½	73	221	U. S. Leather pf.	72½	72¾	72½	72½	--
28½	29¼	1,550	United States Rubber	31	31	27¼	29	-1
94¼	94½	130	U. S. Rubber pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	7	20	Wabash	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾	--
20¼	20¼	300	Wabash pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	--
83¼	83½	640	Western Union Tel.	83¾	83¾	83½	83½	--
10	10¼	1,325	Wheel. & Lake Erie	10¼	10¼	10	10¼	--
52	54	100	Wheel.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY
at the close of business on the 10th day of March, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,280,653.59
Overdrafts		329.86
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$1,950.70	
Due from approved reserve agents	160,046.05	
		161,996.75
Real estate		38,000.00
Mortgages owned		109,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie	$2,576.18	
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	93,790.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	79,574.92	
Other items carried as cash	1,186.39	
		237,126.49
Furniture and fixtures		3,468.00
United States internal revenue stamps		2,196.16
		$1,833,770.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		50,212.61
Due depositors		$1,504,452.86
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers and savings banks	28,882.88	
		1,533,285.74
Unpaid dividends		272.50
		$1,833,770.85

State of New York, County of New York, ss:
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President, and JESSE C. JOY, Cashier, of Hamilton Bank of New York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 West 125th Street and 1,707 Amsterdam Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the tenth day of March, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President.
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 13th day of March, 1900, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] WM. L. MOONEY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE TWELFTH WARD BANK
at the close of business on the 10th day of March, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,026,145.16
Overdrafts		1,719.17
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$106,227.05	
Due from approved reserve agents	184,358.98	
		290,586.03
Banking house and lot	280,252.56	
Other real estate	58,650.32	
		338,902.88
Mortgages owned		14,000.00
Stocks and bonds		8,400.00
Specie		18,722.44
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		111,228.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$85,326.95	
Other items carried as cash	7,236.91	
		92,563.86
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Revenue stamps		924.14
		$1,902,191.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		1,368.86
Due depositors		1,583,819.48
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers and savings banks		66,823.34
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		180.00
		$1,902,191.68

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
RICHARD WEBBER, Vice President, and F. B. FRENCH, Cashier, of the Twelfth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at cor. Lexington Avenue and 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the tenth day of March, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made. The President is absent and cannot join in this report. RICHARD WEBBER, Vice President.
F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 13th day of March, 1900, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] THOS. CRAWFORD, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
at the close of business on the 10th day of March, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,310,147.62
Overdrafts		8.28
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	90,979.72	
Real estate	4,500.00	
Mortgages owned	20,000.00	
Stocks and bonds	620,630.00	
Specie	553,339.10	
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	355,974.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$331,486.80	
Other items carried as cash	6,439.66	
	387,926.46	
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	5,000.00	
		$5,348,605.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		141,227.10
Due depositors		3,453,067.41
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		500,447.74
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		3,862.93
		$5,348,605.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FORREST H. PARKER, President, and WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 7 Produce Exchange Building, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the tenth day of March, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
FORREST H. PARKER, President.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 13th day of March, 1900, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JAMES W. RAYNOR, Notary Public, Westchester County. Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.,
at the close of business on the 10th day of March, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,760,838.77
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$480,637.43	
		480,637.43
Banking house and lot	125,000.00	
		125,000.00
Stocks and bonds		66,900.00
Specie		131,041.00
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		110,636.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	194,049.98	
Other items carried as cash	8,326.00	
		202,375.98
		$3,877,427.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		119,593.24
Due depositors		3,057,150.18
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		613.76
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends	$70.00	
		70.00
		$3,877,427.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
M. J. ADRIAN, President, and CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier of the German Exchange Bank, N. Y., a bank located and doing business at No. 330 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 10th day of March, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
M. J. ADRIAN, President.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 13th day of March, 1900, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Notary Public, No. 240, New York County.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM
at the close of business on March 10, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,701,080.18
Overdrafts		824.67
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$21,013.47	
Stocks and bonds	333,872.96	
Specie	$975,903.79	
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	279,525.00	
		1,255,428.79
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$105,828.36	
Other items carried as cash	29,772.05	
		135,600.41
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	$4,610.03	
Safe deposit vaults	35,000.00	
		39,610.03
		$5,587,435.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		143,675.88
Due depositors	$4,397,142.56	
Due Treasurer of the State of New York		11,246.14
Unpaid dividends		7,711.64
		$4,953,759.33
		$5,587,435.21

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FRANK TILFORD, President, and G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier, of the Bank of New Amsterdam, a bank located and doing business at Broadway and 39th St., and at its branch, 3d Av. and 47th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the tenth day of March, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
FRANK TILFORD, President.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 13th day of March, 1900, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JOHN G. HEMERICH, Notary Public, New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK
at the close of business on the 10th day of March, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$749,086.32
Overdrafts		309.28
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$17,471.10	
Due from approved reserve agents	113,308.51	130,779.61
Banking house and lot		46,880.00
Mortgages owned		35,000.00
Stocks and bonds		106,222.75
Specie	$43,922.65	
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	56,359.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	66,262.28	
Other items carried as cash	6,479.95	173,023.88
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures		2,500.00
		$1,243,793.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		20,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		43,860.85
Due depositors	$1,058,063.04	
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	21,869.95	1,079,932.99
		$1,243,793.84

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CHAS. W. BOGART, President, and GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier, of Twenty-third Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at cor. 3d Av. and 135th St., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 10th day of March, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
CHAS. W. BOGART, President.
GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 13th day of March, 1900, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] GEO. C. GOELLER, (39,) Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE MOUNT MORRIS BANK
at the close of business on March 10, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,864,215.34
Overdrafts		845.33
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	$17,753.80	
Due from approved reserve agents	246,629.69	
		264,383.49
Banking house and lot	200,000.00	
Other real estate	55,238.07	
		255,238.07
Mortgages owned		63,000.00
Stocks and bonds		5,450.00
Specie		60,519.92
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		87,345.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$77,056.18	
Other items carried as cash	5,545.75	
		82,601.93
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Internal revenue stamps	$4,328.87	
		4,328.87
		$2,687,927.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		4,020.92
Due depositors		2,199,548.40
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		184,358.63
		$2,687,927.95

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
THOS. L. WATT, President, and LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier, of Mount Morris Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 81 East 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 10th day of March, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
THOS. L. WATT, President.
LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 13th day of March, 1900, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JAMES S. GROSS, Notary Public, County of New York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
GERMANIA BANK
at the close of business on March 10, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,836,769.84
Overdrafts		647.17
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$22,472.94	
Due from approved reserve agents	326,087.93	
		348,560.87
Banking house and lot	420,000.00	
Other real estate	180,000.00	
		600,000.00
Stocks and bonds		581,316.00
Specie		424,842.33
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		45,743.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	214,185.78	
Other items carried as cash	22,908.19	
		237,093.97
		$5,074,973.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		197,866.98
Due depositors		3,873,655.98
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		208,450.22
		$5,074,973.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
HENRY W. SCHMIDT, Vice President, and GEORGE F. KRAPP, a Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 190-194 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 10th day of March, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
HENRY W. SCHMIDT, Vice President.
GEORGE F. KRAPP, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 13th day of March, 1900, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] FRANCIS J. MILLER, Notary Public, No. 63, New York County.

Extra Compensation Allowed.

Three Commissioners who were appointed to condemn and acquire land for the Dock Department had their compensation increased by Justice Andrews yesterday, on the ground that in acquiring property between Bank and Bethune Streets they had been compelled to do extraordinary work. Franklin Bien was allowed $6,000 extra compensation, John H. Judge $5,500, and George C. Clark $5,000.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
at the close of business on the 10th day of March, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$18,585,661.93
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		567,371.89
Banking house and lot	$875,000	
Other real estate	25,000	
		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		224,058.67
Specie		2,057,351.15
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		2,656,000.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$2,199,961.41	
Other items carried as cash	63,111.58	
		2,262,972.94
Total		$27,253,416.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$2,050,000.00
Surplus funds		2,050,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		48,215.14
Due depositors		13,946,200.72
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		9,140,042.93
Due Treasurer of the State of New York		11,246.14
Unpaid dividends		7,711.64
Total		$27,253,416.57

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
STEPHEN BAKER, President, and D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company, a bank located and doing business at No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the tenth day of March, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
STEPHEN BAKER, President.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the thirteenth day of March, 1900, before me.
W. S. JOHNSON, Notary Public.
[Seal of Notary.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE COLONIAL BANK, N. Y.,
at the close of business on the 10th day of March, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,365,088.77
Overdrafts		1,174.22
Due from approved reserve agents		108,535.32
Stocks and bonds		33,485.17
Specie		28,787.17
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		68,954.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$105,905.56	
Other items carried as cash	1,414.94	
		107,320.50
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	$7,900.00	
Safe deposit vaults	9,000.00	
United States internal revenue stamps	339.10	
		17,239.10
		$1,725,634.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		25,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		81,619.60
Due depositors		1,494,495.93
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		24,518.72
		$1,725,634.25

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
ALEXANDER WALKER, President, and CHARLES S. WILLIAMS, Acting Cashier, of the Colonial Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 128, 480, and 912 Columbus Av., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 10th day of March, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
ALEXANDER WALKER, President.
CHARLES S. WILLIAMS, Acting Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the Thirteenth day of March, 1900, before me.
LOUISE V. WEBER, Notary Public, No. 94, N. Y. Co.
[Seal of Notary.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE PLAZA BANK,
Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.
New York, March 10th, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,098,580.15
Overdrafts		1,766.58
Due from approved reserve agents		856,032.79
Stocks and bonds		61,912.50
Specie		17,799.95
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		142,544.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$77,560.88	
Other items carried as cash	9,303.01	
		86,863.89
		$3,265,499.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$190,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		58,935.91
Due depositors		2,764,370.88
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers and savings banks		242,193.07
		$3,265,499.86

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
W. McMASTER MILLS, President, and C. W. PARSON, Cashier, of the Plaza Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 753 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 10th day of March, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
W. McMASTER MILLS, President.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 13th day of March, 1900, before me.
E. M. CLARKE, Notary Public, New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE UNION SQUARE BANK
at the close of business on March 10, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,239,950.02
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$168,866.89	
Due from approved reserve agents	214,603.20	
		383,470.09
Stocks and bonds		26,760.00
Specie		44,350.22
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		171,885.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$180,114.93	
Other items carried as cash	7,901.13	
		188,016.06
		$3,054,431.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		34,479.80
Due depositors		2,519,945.59
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends	$6.00	
		6.00
		$3,054,431.39

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FREDERICK WAGNER, President, and JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier, of the Union Square Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 8 Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 10th day of March, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
FREDERICK WAGNER, President.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 13th day of March 1900, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] LOUIS A. FAHS, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Creditors' Petition Dismissed.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday dismissed the creditors' petition filed in December last against the Upper New York City Water Company of Greenburgh and the New York City District Water Supply Company of Glen Park.

Stockholder Asks for a Receiver.

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—An order was made in the Court of Chancery to-day for the Universal Manufacturing Company of New York and Newark to show cause Tuesday next why a receiver should not be appointed for the firm. The company was organized to manufacture slot machines. The application for the order was made by Henry J. Chapin, a stockholder, who asserted the company owed him $1,600 for money advanced. The company has done no business since last October. Mr. Chapin in his application says the liabilities of the company are about $4,400 and the assets $500.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Supreme Court of the United States:

176—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad, plaintiff in error, vs. A. L. Schmidt, &c., et al.—Argument continued by Edmund F. Trabue for the defendant in error and concluded by James P. Holm for the plaintiff in error.

180—Oliver O. Forsyth, as administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Henry F. T. Vehmeyer.—Submitted by Edward Roby for the plaintiff in error and by M. W. Robinson for the defendant in error.

181—The County of Apache, appellant, vs. Julia Barth, executrix.—Submitted by J. F. Wilson for the appellant and by Reuben Hatch for the appellee.

185—The Canal and Claiborne Railroad, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Louisiana et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. Dismissed, with costs, on motion of A. O. Bacon for the plaintiffs in error.

182—Richard F. Caffrey, as County Clerk, &c., plaintiff in error and appellant, vs. the Territory of Oklahoma ex rel. Harper & Cunningham, Attorney General.—Argument commenced by J. S. Flannery for the plaintiff in error and appellant and continued by Frederick C. Bryan for the defendant in error and appellee and by J. R. Keaton for plaintiff in error and appellant.

Call for Wednesday: 182, 186, 187, 43, (445, 454, and 455,) 188, 189, 193, 194, 196, 198.

Calendars for Wednesday, March 14.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

134—S. S. Magdala Co. vs. H. Baars Co.
135—In re Schlessinger.
84—U. S. vs. Morris Express Co.
137—In re Morgan vs. Ss. Styria.
145—Lehman vs. Palmer
125—Green vs. Compagnia Generale Italiana.
146—Cutter Elec. Co. vs. Anchor Elec. Co.
147—In re Ferguson.
148—Sprague Elec. Co. vs. Nassau Elec. Co.
149—Marande vs. Texas & Pacific Ry.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

31—Ricketts vs. Blum.
32—Writing Machine Co. vs. Elliott & Hatch Book Typewriter Co.
33—Ferry vs. Waring Hat Mfg. Co.
35—Hogg vs. Hoag.
36—Hoffman vs. Hogg.
38—Redgrave vs. Singer.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. In bankruptcy. Discharges.

2104—Mark H. Thompson.
2056—Samuel J. Henry.
1084—H. S. Taylor.
2064—Hy. Paret.
2094—Edw. C. Van Houten.
1780—Clarence Jones.
2102—Jacob Wiener.
621—Charles G. Horton.
2097—Addison E. Dederick.
1942—Moritz Friedman.
1480—Isaac Wachenheimer.
2054—William J. Poe.
2052—Michael O'Neill.
2076—Edwin Smith.
2033—J. A. & A. W. Bleakey.
1950—Morris Pismentiger.
2106—Berwin Bros.
2094—Charles Reich.
2024—Frank Dieschbourg.
962—Albert Crosby.
1103—Bernard Solomon.
1082—Jacob Schreiber.
2008—Ignatz Neuman.
2047—Russell P. Hoyt.
2125—Jacob Janny.
2083—Adolph Hammel.
2088—Hy. W. Bracket.
1892—Chas. A. Beldwin.
2050—August M. Cahn.
1686—Austin B. Merritt.
2115—Hy. L. Hischer.
1717—Wm. M. Benger.
1848—Samuel Koeler.
2105—James D. Helme.
2059—Victoire Bragnellas
2091—John McCourt.
1862—Willett Bronson.
1468—Scott & Scott.
2071—Samuel M. Johnson.
1281—Domenico Lordi.
9—Sarah Kornbeck.
10—Daniel E. Hoornbeck.
1889—Isaac Weil.
Discharges under objection.
1987—James C. Haynes.
1816—M. & F. Rosenthal
1486—Sigmund Blumenthal.
2005—Stephen R. Tobin.
1690—C. M. Landsberg.
1867—Isaac M. Cohen.
2002—J. & A. B. Finan.
1488—Cohn, Klee & Co.
1029—Alfred Ehrenstein.
624—Blankfein & Dietz.
1823—Adolph Feldman.
Adjourned cases.
754—Augustus Mayers.
2061—Morris Rovics.
1941—Samuel Cashman.
1887—Horace Moody.
1902—Walter D. Turner.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Van Siclen vs. Jamaica Electric Light Company.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs.

Lipp vs. Otis Brothers, appellant.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Steinhardt, appellant, vs. Baker.—Motion for substitution granted, without costs.

In re last will of Journeay; in re account of Sprague, administrator, vs. McCue, appellant; vs. Board of Supervisors of Monroe County; in re Campbell for an order revoking, &c., the liquor tax certificate of Rebinett, appellant; People ex rel. Koch vs. Odell, Mayor, appellant; in re Cogan, in re Thorn Morgan vs. Morgan, Controller.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

In re Thorn Morgan, appellant, vs. Huff, respondent.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Stevens, appellant, vs. Central National Bank of Boston.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

Hayes vs. Gross, appellant; Morgan, Controller, appellant, vs. Warner.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

In re estate of Thurber, an incompetent.—Order reversed, and proceedings remitted to the Appellate Division for further action.

Kettle vs. Turl.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Ross vs. Caywood.—Judgment reversed, and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. town of Plattsburg vs. Williams, County Treasurer.—Order reversed, and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

To-day's calendar: 1005, 271, 371, 375, 320, 379, 380, 384.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

49—Ellis vs. Nat. Prov. Union.
64—Lesster vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
50—Levy vs. Hill.
44—Bernheimer vs. Hartmayer.
66—Anglo-Am. Provision Co. vs. Davis Provision Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Stiefel vs. Stonehill.
2—Chicopee Falls Wh. Co. vs. Holden.
3—Wright vs. Weisel.
4—Hahn vs. Thornton.
5—Berry vs. White.
6—Freeman vs. Sloss.
7—Dershem vs. Dershem.
8—Stadeker vs. Paz.
9—Ryan vs. Nathan.
10—Von Seggern vs. Schmalz Cigar Co.
11—Hogan vs. Simpson.
12—Hatch vs. Daily Tel. Co.
13—Hervey vs. same.
14—In re Perset.
15—Haffey vs. Lynch.
16—Mathews vs. Mellborn.
17—Burhorn vs. Lockwood.
18—Lyman vs. Gebbie Pub. Co.
19—In re E. 173d St.
20—In re Walton Av.
21—A. & S. Henry Co. vs. Talcott.
22—Spindler vs. Gibson.
23—In re Kessler.
24—Clark vs. Clark.
25—Lomonte vs. Di Lorenzo.
26—Guttman vs. Blauvelt.
27—McGuire vs. Brush Elec. Ill. Co.
28—Gillette vs. Gillette.
29—Chisolin vs. Weed.
30—McElwer vs. Produce Ex. Trust Co.
31—Welch vs. Kingsley.
32—Hilton vs. Banker.
33—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Hoffey.
34—Union Dime Sav. Inst. vs. Brown.
35—Venner vs. Central Trust Co.
36—Siegel-Hillman Dry Goods Co. vs. Esiel.
37—Van Planck vs. Godfrey.
38—Greenbaum vs. Johnson.
39—Lewis vs. Mayer.
40—Sternbach vs. Friedman.
41—Wood vs. Roedelsperger.
42—In re Mooney Horseshoe Pad Co.
43—L. D. Garrett Co. vs. A. M. Best Co.
44—Katz vs. City of New York.
45—Kahn vs. Casper.
46—Mersereau vs. Mersereau.
47—Taubert vs. Immel.
48—Busse vs. Strunck.
49—Weisman vs. Doockler.
50—Triller vs. Robinson
51—In re McGibbon.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Exparte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

4734—Barton vs. Barton.
4732—Merrill vs. Merrill.
4724—Kenealy vs. Kenealy.
3627—Taylor vs. Taylor.
4918—Dos Santos vs. Dos Santos.
4919—Lockwood vs. Lockwood.
4500—Oetjen vs. Oetjen.
4727—Healy vs. Healy.
4718—Kragel vs. Kragel.
4883—Bellman vs. Bellman.
4884—Goldfein vs. Goldfein.
4885—Wolf vs. Wolf.
4886—Withers vs. Withers.
4887—Harris vs. Harris.
4888—Brown vs. Brown.
4889—Nickerson vs. Nickerson
4890—Brick vs. Brick.
4981—Dunkak vs. Dunkak.
4892—McCristall vs. McCristall.
4893—Smith vs. Smith.
3980—Hores vs. Hores.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Recess until Tuesday, March 20.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red ..... .78¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed ..... .44½
Oats, No. 2 mixed 28½
Flour, Minnesota patents $3.85
Cotton, middling ..... .09 11-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio ..... .08¼
Sugar, granulated 5.10
Molasses, O. K., prime ..... .44
Beef, family 12.00
Beef hams 21.00
Tallow, prime ..... .05 5-16
Pork, mess 11.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb. ..... .06¾
Lard, prime 6.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry 22.50
Butter, Western creamery ..... .25

CHICAGO, March 13.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 66@67½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 61¼@64½c; No. 2 red, 68¾@68¾c; No. 2 corn, 36½c; No. 2 yellow, 38¾@38¾c; No. 2 oats, 23½@24c; No. 3 white, 25¾@26c; No. 3 white, 23½@24c; No. 2 rye, 56½c; No. 2 barley, 37@41c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $2.40@$2.60; mess pork, per barrel, $10.10@$11.05; lard, per 100 lb, $5.80@5.92½; short ribs, sides (loose), $5.85@6.10; dry-salted shoulders (boxed), 6¼@6½c; short clear sides (boxed), $6.15@6.80; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24½; sugars, cutloaf, $6.05; granulated, $5.49; clover, contract grades, $8.25.

COTTON.—The cotton market as a whole was one of the smallest of many months. There was an accumulation of buying orders over the week executed, which started local covering on the first call, and resulted in an advance of 1@10 points. This was high mark for the session. Immediately after the call local traders detected a lack of public support, and commenced to unload the market in cautious fashion, with the consequence of undermining slender-margined long interests. The call advance was lost in a few minutes. Subsequent business showed at one time a net loss of 1@4 points as compared with the closing prices of the previous day. A feature of the early trading was active selling on Southern orders, directed chiefly to the new crop positions and accompanied by private advices of an extremely bearish character. Cables indicated that foreign cotton producing countries were also contemplating unusual activity in cotton planting. Some dispatches claimed that heavy preparations were in progress for deliveries on May contracts, but the present movement toward New York is insignificant. The market was helped here a little in the afternoon by stronger cables. Private cables, as a rule, were not of a favorable character. They reported a large speculative long interest in Great Britain and on the Continent waiting for a market on which to realize. There was a rush just before the close of the market covering. Southern spot covering, middling quoted, were officially reported as follows: Mobile, 9 5-16c; Savannah, 9 7-16c; Charleston, 9¼c; Wilmington, 9⅜c; Norfolk, 9⅜c; Baltimore, 9¼c; Augusta, 9¼c; Memphis, 9 5-16c; St. Louis, 9 5-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	9.42	9.49	9.36	9.43@9.45
April	9.42	9.42	9.36	9.40@9.41
May	9.40	9.43	9.29	9.38@9.39
June	9.37	9.37	9.25	9.31@9.32
July	9.33	9.33	9.21	9.30@9.31
August	9.18	9.18	9.08	9.17@..
September	8.26	8.28	8.22	8.26@8.29
October	7.99	7.98	7.93	7.98@7.99
November	7.83	7.86	7.80	7.86@7.88
December	7.80	7.85	7.78	7.83@7.84
January	7.80	7.85	7.78	7.83@7.89
February				7.84@7.85

LIVERPOOL, March 13.—Spot cotton in moderate demand; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 27,000 bales; American, 22,000 bales; middling upland, 5 17-32d. Futures opened barely steady; partly 1-64d higher; at 1:45 P. M. quiet but steady at 1¼@2¼-64d net advance; closed barely steady at 1@3-64d net advance; December-January, 4.19½b; January-February, 4.18b; March, 5.28r; April-May, 5.21b; May-June, 5.17½b; June-July, 5.14½b; July-August, 5.11½b; August-September, 5.02b; September-October, 4.38b; October-November, 4.26½b; November-December, 4.21½b. Manchester yarns and cloths quiet.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	73 9-16	73 9-16	72¾	72¾
July	73 5-16	73 5-16	72¾	72¾
September	73⅝	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝
Corn—				
May	43⅜	43⅜	42¼	42¾
July	43⅝	43⅝	42⅝	42⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	66½	66⅞	65 13-16	65⅞
July	67⅝	67⅝	66⅝	66⅝
September	67¾	67⅞	67	67
Corn—				
May	38⅜	38⅜	37¼	37½
July	38⅜	38⅜	37⅜	37⅝
September	38¾	38¾	38	38⅛
Oats—				
May	24	24	23¾	23¾
July	23	23	22¾	22⅞

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The bull movement in grain received a sharp set-back yesterday, led by heaviness in corn, which resulted from general unloading, and which also proved to be the prominent feature in wheat. The trade was pretty well loaded up from operations of the last few days, and were ready to sell out their holdings at the first sign of weakness in corn, as distinctly wheat news has been more bearish than otherwise of late. Conditions throughout the day were unsettled and weak, and at the close prices showed ⅛@¼c net decline, being practically at the low point of the day. The only period of firmness was at the immediate opening. The wheat influences which exerted the most effect were Northwest receipts of 932 cars, an absence of cold weather in the West, and selling for Northwest account. English cables, moreover, made only a half-hearted response to the firmness on this side Monday, closing unchanged to ⅛@¼d higher. At Paris there was an advance of 10@25 points, at Budapesth a 5 point rise, at Berlin an advance of ⅛@¾ mark, and at Antwerp a partial ¼c advance. The few Western reports received were quite favorable to the plant. Foreign houses showed but little interest in our cash market, and took only 22 loads at the various ports. Speculation throughout the day naturally favored corn again, and most of the trade in wheat was for purely scalping account. World's stocks, acording to Bradstreet's statement, decreased 135,000 bushels last week.

DULUTH, March 13.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 68¼c; May, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 64¾c; May, 66c; July, 66⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 62¼c; No. 3 Spring, 59c. Oats, 23½@24c. Corn, 35¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 13.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, March, 64⅜c; May, 63⅞@64c; July, 65c; on track: No. 1 hard, 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, 64⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 63¼c.

MILWAUKEE, March 13.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 66½@67c; No. 2 Northern, 64½@65c. Rye—No. 1, 58½c. Barley—No. 2, 43c; sample, 37@42c.

CORN—No. 2 closed at 34½c, elevator and delivered, and 44½c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 28½c; No. 3, 28⅛c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track, mixed, 27@30½c; track, white, 31½@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 64c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 63½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 58@59c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43@46c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 49@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—56¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.95. Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.85@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $17@$17.50 per ton, spot, and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.50@$1.75. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.50@$3.60. CORN-MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 90c@$1; coarse, 85@85c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $16@$16.25; sacks, to arrive 200 lb, $15.85@$16. coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white middlings, $16@$18. Winter bran, $16@$17; hominy chop, $15; oil meal, $27.

MINEAPOLIS, March 13.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $11@$11.50; family, $13@$13.25; short clear, $12@$13.25. BEEF—Mess $10@$10.25; family, $11@$13; packet, $11@$11.75; extra India mess, $18@20; beef hams, 23½@24c. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¾c; 160-lb, 6¾c; 160-lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¾c. CUT MEATS —Smoking bellies, 7½c; 10-lb, 7c; 12-lb, 6½@6¾c; 14-lb, 6⅜@6½c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 10@10½c; Western, greens, 9c; city greens, 9¼@9¾c. TALLOW—City, 5 5-16c; country, 5⅜@5½c. LARD—$6.30; city lard, $5.90; refined lard, South America, $6.80; Continent, $6.55; Brazil, kegs, $7.95; compound, city, 6@6¼c; Western, 6@6¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6½c; city lard, stearine, 6¼@7c.

LIVERPOOL, March 13.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 78s 9d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 48s; Wiltshire—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 38s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 30s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 37s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 37s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 35s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 37s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 30s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 31s; American refined, in pails, 33s. Butter—Nominal. Cheese—American finest, white, 61s; American finest, colored, 63s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 29s; Australian, in London, 29s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, May-August, 21s 3d. Turpentine—Spirits, 40s 9d. Petroleum—Refined, 7¾d. Resin—Common, 5s. Linseed Oil—25s.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COWMAN, EDWARD D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. COWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1900. GEORGE G. CARTER, MATTHEW V. B. SCHREYER, Executors. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for the Executors, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. f7-1aw6mW

COX, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA COX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1899. ISABELLA WACHE COX, Executrix. MARY ELIZA COX, Executrix. WM. H. HOPKINS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o18-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRIES, JOHN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHARLES FRIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jno. Alex. Beall, their attorney, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of May, 1900.—Dated New York, the 26th day of October, 1899. LOUISA FRIES, LOUIS A. RODENSTEIN, Executors. JNO. ALEX. BEALL, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. o25-1aw6mW

GIGLIO, SILVESTRO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRO GIGLIO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of January, 1900. PROVIDENCE GIGLIO, Executrix. ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Executrix, 93 Nassau Street, New York City. j24-1aw6mW

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—IN the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation for said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 283 of the Laws of 1895, and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons, respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate together with our damage map in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, (March 6th, 1900,) file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room 20, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of April, 1900, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
JAMES J. MARTIN,
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—THEODORE H. PRICE, William G. McCormick, Ralph G. M. Stuart Wortley, and Walter W. Price, as members of and composing the copartnership of Price, McCormick & Co., plaintiffs, against CHARLES E. PRICE, whose first name is unknown to the plaintiffs, the name "Charles" being fictitious,) and John Doe, as members of and composing the copartnership of C. E. Trice & Co., and C. E. Trice & Co., defendants. —Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 7th, 1900.

HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Post Office address and office, No. 111 Broadway, New York.

To the defendants, Charles E. Trice (whose first name is unknown to the plaintiffs, the name "Charles" being fictitious) and John Doe, as members of and composing the copartnership of C. E. Trice & Co., and C. E. Trice & Co.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Dated New York, March 6th, 1900.

HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh7-1aw6wW&ap18

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—ROBERT F. GOODFELLOW, plaintiff, against Maudine Clifford, defendant.—Plaintiff designates as the defendant's residence the County of New York.—Summons with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 8th, 1900.

ROSE & PUTZEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant: Notice is hereby given to you that, upon your default to appear, or answer the within summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of $122.83-100, with interest from the 30th day of December, 1899, and with the costs of this action.

ROSE & PUTZEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Michael Clifford, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, dated the 6th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 6th day of February, 1900. —Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.

ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f7-1aw6wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LAWRENCE E. EMBREE, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of JOSEPH B. MILLER, deceased, plaintiff, against FREDERICK STOBBE, Mendel Schreiber, and Rachel Schreiber, his wife; John Kunze, (tenant, parlor floor;) Israel Metzner, (tenant of second floor) William Ryan, (tenant, third floor,) defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 23, 1900.

ROBERT C. EMBREE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Frederick Stobbe:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fifth day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1900.

ROBERT C. EMBREE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m7-1aw6wW.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDWARD E. McCALL, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of HOWARD LOCKWOOD & COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE HOWARD LOCKWOOD PUBLISHING COMPANY, Lionel Alers-Hankey, Carrie Alers-Hankey, Jameson Alers-Hankey, Gerald Alers-Hankey, and Brown Brothers & Company, defendants.—Summons with notice.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 8, 1899.

MARSH & WEVER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To Jameson Alers-Hankey, Carrie Alers-Hankey, and Gerald Alers-Hankey, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of February, 1900, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, which complaint was originally filed in said office on the 15th day of December, 1899.—Dated February 19, 1900.

MARSH & WEVER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
f21-1aw6wW&ap4

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—ALEXANDER INGLIS and Catherine Inglis, his wife, plaintiffs, against EDWARD D. DWYER and "Jane" Dwyer, his wife, the name "Jane" being fictitious, her true Christian name being unknown to plaintiffs; James J. Phelan, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Walter Stevenson, deceased, and "Mary" Phelan, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her true Christian name being unknown to plaintiffs; Samuel E. Duffey and Mary J. Duffey, his wife; Kate Bloxham, Mary A. Soule, Charles A. Berrian, James G. Patton, Ada L. Hand, defendants. —Plaintiffs desire trial in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 4th, 1900.

MATTHEW P. RYAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Offices address, No. 90 West Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, Samuel E. Duffey, Jane Dwyer, wife of Edward Dwyer, (the said name Jane being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiffs,) and Mary J. Soule:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Dated New York, March 6th, 1900.

MATTHEW P. RYAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address No. 90 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh14-1aw6wW&ap25

SUPREME COURT, VENUE, COUNTY OF New York.—VIOLA B. MARINE, plaintiff, against JAMES MILLS, defendant.—Summons:

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New York, March 9, 1900.

JACOB FROMME, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To the defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

JACOB FROMME, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f28-1aw6wW&ap11

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JEAN BACHER and WILLIAM W. DREYFOOS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jean Bacher, William W. Dreyfoos, and the firm of Bacher & Dreyfoos, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Jean Bacher and William W. Dreyfoos were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 13th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS SHER and JOSEPH KATZ, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Sher and Joseph Katz, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated March 12, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 28, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated March 12, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of LOUIS ZENDMAN, Bankrupt, —In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Zendman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Louis Zendman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 13th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARTIN SELIGMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Martin Seligman of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Martin Seligman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 13th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS SILVERMAN and HARRIS SILVERMAN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,292.

To the creditors of Louis Silverman and Harris Silverman, County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Louis Silverman and Harris Silverman were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 13th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—RICHARD STURCKE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Richard Sturcke, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 12th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 28, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated March 12, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of LOUIS ZENDMAN, Bankrupt, —In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Zendman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Louis Zendman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated March 12, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DOWDALL, THOMAS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary A. Davin, Rose De Cator, Kate Brennan, Anna McCarthy, and Kate Carolin, the heirs and next of kin of THOMAS DOWDALL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry E. J. DAVIN of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas Dowdall, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 4th day of May, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 9th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDITH N. WHARTON, plaintiff, against GUIDITTA CAVINATO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, lying in Section 7, Block Number 2,044, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street with the easterly side of Bradhurst Avenue; thence running northwardly along the easterly side of Bradhurst Avenue twenty-seven feet eight and seven-eighths inches to a point opposite the centre of a party wall; thence eastwardly on a line parallel or nearly so with the said One Hundred and Forty-second Street and part of the distance through the centre of said party wall sixty-one feet ten and three-quarters inches; thence southwardly twenty-seven feet eleven and one-half inches to a point on the said northerly side of said One Hundred and Forty-second Street distant sixty-four feet and eleven inches easterly from the said corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Bradhurst Avenue, and thence westwardly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street sixty-four feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Diagram of said property: Street Nos. 2 Bradhurst Avenue, 317 West 142d Street:

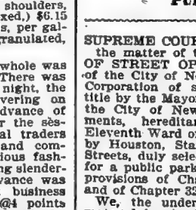

Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold, $23,603.61, with interest thereon from February 14th, 1900; expenses of action, $611.49, with interest from February 17th, 1900, and expenses of sale. Approximate amount of taxes, &c., to be paid by referee, $889.57 and interest.

Dated New York, February 20th, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. fe21-2aw8wW&F&mh14

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FRANCIS O. DE LUZE and another, executors, &c., plaintiffs, against MAGGIE E. FORSTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Nineteenth Street distant one hundred and thirty-seven feet six inches eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Nineteenth Street and Ninth Avenue; running thence southwardly parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, to the middle line of the block, thence eastwardly, along said middle line of the block, and parallel with Nineteenth Street, eighteen feet nine inches; thence northwardly, again parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the middle of another party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Nineteenth Street, and thence westwardly, along the southerly side of Nineteenth Street, eighteen feet nine inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 28th, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

BACHE McE. WHEELOCK, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 49 Wall Street, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is ($18,375, with interest thereon from the 23d day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $325.03, with interest from February 26th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the purchaser, is one thousand and thirty-two dollars ($1,032) and interest.—Dated New York, February 19th, 1900.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
f20-2aw3wTu&F&mh14

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF HON. HENRY A. Bischoff, made and entered herein March 10, 1900, all persons interested in a certain mortgage given by JOHN PENDLETON and HESTER PENDLETON, his wife, to ALBERT EAMES, dated Sept. 15, 1857, and recorded at Liber 548 of Mortgages, Page 100, upon the property known as No. 4 West 22nd St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Twenty-second Street, distant one hundred and twenty feet from the southwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street; thence running westerly along Twenty-second

DEAN SWINDLE SECRETS

Keller Continues Explanation of How the Public Was Fleeced.

SINKING FUND DIVIDED WEEKLY

Millions of Bushels of Wheat Bought and Sold Just Before the Failure—$30,000 in Gold.

Samuel Keller, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, where James B. Kellogg of the E. S. Dean Company, which failed three years ago, is being tried on charges of grand larceny, continued yesterday his history of the career of the concern of which he was a member, commenced the afternoon before. He remained on the stand all day, and will go on again this morning to be cross-examined by Vernon M. Davis, counsel for the defense.

All the books and papers of the Dean Company were brought into court to assist Keller's memory. One pamphlet was identified by the witness as an account of the merging of the firm of E. S. Dean & Co., with which Kellogg was previously identified, into the E. S. Dean Company, incorporated, and another, as the "sixth annual report of the E. S. Dean Company."

"Kellogg wrote that," said the witness. "He called it the sixth annual report, because it sounded well, although the company had only been in existence a few months. He showed it to me and told me he was going to distribute it among our patrons. I objected to this because of the cost, but he overruled me. 'It will cost $7,000 or $8,000,' he said, 'but it will be well worth it. It's the best kind of advertising.' The firm of Duncan & Kellar printed the book. Kellar was Kellogg's other name, and Duncan and Kellar was his firm. He was the whole firm. He was in the printing business, and published a fashion magazine. The names on the back of our book are supposed to be people who indorsed our firm. Of course they didn't indorse it at all, as many of them had never heard of it, but they were prominent people, and their names looked well in print."

"PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT."

Mr. Olcott then read a number of circulars, all of which were identified by Keller as having been issued by the Dean Company. They invited investments ranging from $25 to $25,000, and promised sure returns and big dividends. "The old reliable Dean Company," said one, "is a perfectly safe investment."

Keller, continuing his testimony, said that the Gansevoort Bank, which was the company's depository at first, had finally refused to cash their drafts, and that they were forced to shift their account to the firm of Theodore Myers & Co. in order to meet one of their dividends. The account was shifted after that to the United States National Bank, he said, then to the Leather Manufacturers' Exchange, and finally to the German Exchange Bank on the Bowery.

"We shifted our brokerage business from Goslin's firm to Myers & Co.," he said, "in order to have our dealings with a reputable firm. I introduced Kellogg to Eddy Myers myself. Kellogg started another business in January, 1897, and after that only came round to our place in the morning."

When the Recorder asked the witness to describe their sales of stock he said that the sales were all "wash sales."

"We would tell our broker to buy 1,000 sugar, for instance, and then sell it again the next minute," he explained. "He had his commission, and we kept the slips as a record to show to our clients. We always got currency when we sold our stock, and put it in the sinking fund. The sinking fund was divided up among us every week. Bernard didn't get any of it because he was on a salary of $100 a week and perquisites. His perquisites were whatever we let him have extra at the end of the week. Sometimes it would be $25 and sometimes $100. It didn't cost us much to run the business. We had to pay our dividends, but then we were always getting in more money. We had to pay for protection to the Post Office, though. Kellogg used to come every week or so and get $500 to fix the Post Office people."

THE LAST BIG DEAL.

Keller then told of the final deals made by the company and its failure:

"We saw that the Post Office people were going to close down on us, so we issued a lot of circulars announcing our Wheat Pool No. 2. This was supposed to be a tremendous deal, and brought us in large investments—they amounted to about $150,000 in all. I used part of this in paying previous dividends, although Kellogg wanted me to put it all in a new business he was starting—the manufacture of an automatic stock broker worked by electricity.

"Things were getting very dull, dividends were coming due, and the investments coming in were not very heavy when we made preparations for our failure. For four days preceding the failue we bought and sold millions of bushels of wheat with Myers & Co. We paid in checks and got paid in cash. This was a good way to get the money out of the bank without attracting attention. When we were all ready we failed. Kellogg and myself divided all the money, which was in large bills. Weinman didn't get any, because he had skipped to Europe before that.

"The money we raked in at the last haul was $170,000, and the list of investors fills that book over there," said the witness, pointing to a big ledger in Mr. Olcott's hands.

Keller then told the following story about Kellogg and himself:

"We met a few days after the failure," he said, "and Kellogg told me that gold was going up and that he wanted to get a lot of it. We got $30,000 between us, and went down to a firm we knew on New Street and got it changed into gold. We turned the money over in certified checks, and with it gave $250 in cash. We got the gold back in six bags. They were so heavy that we had a lot of trouble lifting them into the cab. We finally got loaded up and drove off."

RICHARDSON WILL CONTEST.

Daughter of the Builder of Spite House Must Testify—An Antenuptial Agreement.

Della Richardson, daughter of the late Joseph Richardson, the millionaire builder of "Spite House," will be liable to punishment for contempt if she persists in refusing to give testimony as to the whereabouts of certain securities alleged to be part of her father's estate.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Leventritt denied a motion to relieve her of such examination on the grounds that the motion was frivolous. Her attorney in his affidavit said that Miss Richardson abhorred the idea of giving testimony in court and that she would not do so even if the Court commanded her.

Among the papers submitted on the motion was an ante-nuptial agreement made between the decedent and his second wife. It read as follows:

"two home it May coursnirn We Joseph Richardson and Emma J. McLeay of the City of New York Doo agree with each other that if we Beccme Mann and Wife by Marriage that we will Nott claim Norr youse any moneys orr property of each other During life orr after death.

"E. J. McLEAY.
"J. RICHARDSON.
"3 September 1881."

Miss Richardson and her brother George contested the will of their father, as by it one-third of the estate was given to his widow. The will was admitted to probate, and since then J. Jaffred Butler has been trying to recover the securities.

Miss Richardson submitted to one hearing in the case, but since then has positively refused to appear.

Miss Emmett, her cousin, was also included in the order for examination, but she failed to respond, on the ground that Miss Richardson would not allow her to go to court.

Will of James W. Gerard.

The will of James W. Gerard, the lawyer, who died Jan. 25 at his home, at 17 Gramercy Park, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The value of the estate is placed at $330,000, of which $222,000 is in real estate. The entire property is bequeathed to Jenny A. Gerard, the widow of the testator. Upon her death the estate is to be divided among the testator's children, James W., Sumner R., and Julia M. Gerard.

The best medicine known to the medical faculty for healing diseased Lungs is DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Strongest, purest, most economical and healthful of all leavening agents

There are many imitation baking powders sold at a low price. They are made from alum, a corrosive acid which is poisonous in food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

ASSIGNABILITY OF NATIONAL BANK STOCK.—The Buffalo German Insurance Company brought a suit in the Supreme Court, in Buffalo, to obtain a judgment directing the Third National Bank of Buffalo to transfer to the plaintiff upon its books 450 shares of its capital stock. These shares stood in the name of Emanuel Levi, now dead, who had years before pledged them to the company as security for money loaned. A dismissal of the complaint at Special Term, was affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division, on the ground that the bank was first entitled to payment of its lien for an indebtedness owing to it by Levi's estate. The Court of Appeals has now ordered a reversal of that judgment, holding, in an opinion by Judge Gray, that a National bank cannot impair the transferability of its capital stock by printing upon the certificate a notice that, pursuant to the by-laws of the bank, no sale or transfer of the stock can be made, without the consent of the Board of Directors, by any stockholder who is liable as a debtor to the bank, and that such liability shall be a lien upon the stock. Such a restriction was held to be not only unauthorized by the National Banking act, but to be contrary to the provisions of Section 35 of that act, which forbids banking associations from loaning money upon the security of their own stock. The Court held that the bank, in such a case, acquired no equitable lien upon the stock.

***

OWNER'S OBLIGATION TO REPAIR BUILDING.—Jane Curran, on leaving Frederick Baden's grocery, at 614 Ninth Avenue, May 26, 1897, after making some purchases, stepped upon an iron grating which was erected next to and immediately in front of the door leading into the store. As she did so, it gave way and she fell to the basement below. She brought suit in the Supreme Court against William G. Flammer, the owner of the building, for damages for the injuries she received. Her complaint was dismissed on the trial, and that judgment has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. The fall of the grating was caused by the removal, either accidentally or by design, of one of the iron bars which supported it. It appeared that Mr. Baden had been tenant of the first floor for several years, and that Mr. Flammer had no knowledge or notice that the grating was out of repair. There was no evidence of faulty construction, or that the defendant knew of the removal of the iron bar, or that it had been removed for such length of time that he ought to have known it. The Court held, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, Justice Rumsey dissenting, that the grating having become out of repair during the term of Baden's lease, the defendant, so far as the plaintiff was concerned, was under no obligation to repair it, as he owed her no duty in that respect.

***

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE.—The dismissal of the complaint of James Walsh, in his suit against J. B. and J. M. Cornell for injuries he sustained by the falling of a guy rope and iron clamp from a derrick while he was engaged in unloading iron beams at defendant's storage yard, has been reversed on appeal by the First Appellate Division. The inference to be drawn from the testimony, Justice O'Brien said in his opinion, was either that the material was defeceive or the apparatus had been overstrained, and that that could have been detected by proper inspection, and therefore the question of negligence should have been submitted to the jury. Justices Rumsey and Ingraham concurred, but Justice Patterson gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by the Presiding Justice, holding that there was no evidence except the fact that an accident happened, and the way in which it happened. What caused the breaking of the clamp was left to mere conjecture.

***

A BUILDING CONTRACT.—The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed a judgment of the Seventh Municipal Court obtained by Anthony Schwoerer, a contractor, against Jacob A. Zimmerman, in an action to recover the balance upon a contract to "furnish certain building materials according to the plans and specifications." The question submitted was as to whether twenty windows which were shown on the plans were to be trimmed by the plaintiff, and were included in the contract between the parties, as evidenced by the plaintiff's letter specifying work to be done, and the defendant's letter of acceptance. The action was tried before Justice Herman Joseph. The Appellate Tribunal indorsed upon the papers, "Per curiam, judgment affirmed with costs, upon the opinion of the learned trial Justice."

BROTHER SUES SISTER.

W. H. Whiting Seeks to Recover His Inheritance.

William Hurry Whiting has brought suit in the Supreme Court against his sister, Frances H. Whiting, in which he charges her with having managed to secure his share of his father's estate.

Both parties to the action are children of Francis H. Whiting, who died on Dec. 15, 1895, leaving property valued at $82,000. By his will, dated Feb. 28, 1878, with a number of codicils attached, William Hurry Whiting was to receive the property at 663 Lexington Avenue and forty-five shares of the National Wall Paper Company's 8 per cent. debenture stock, worth $65 a share. The balance of the estate was divided among the other children.

William H. Whiting was a minor at the time of his father's death, and his sister, Frances H. Whiting, was appointed his guardian. He reached his majority on Jan. 29. He alleges that while his sister was acting as his guardian she managed to get possession of his shares of stock and a diamond ring, valued at $1,100, which belonged to his mother, and which he was to receive when he came of age, and obtained the conveyance of the Lexington Avenue property. He wants the court to direct a reconveyance of the property to him, and at the same time revoke his sister's letters of guardianship.

Many Bequests to Charity.

Cecilia Julia Loux, by her will, filed for probate yesterday, makes the following charitable bequests: Isabella Heimath, $3,000; St. Joseph's Hospital, $3,200; St. Francis Hospital, $3,000; German Hospital and Dispensary, $3,200, and Roosevelt Hospital and the New York Institution for the Blind, $2,000 each. The remainder of her estate is left to relatives.

Ladies' Gloves.

Spring Importation
of the celebrated

REYNIER

Kid Gloves,
(Suede and Glacé.)

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

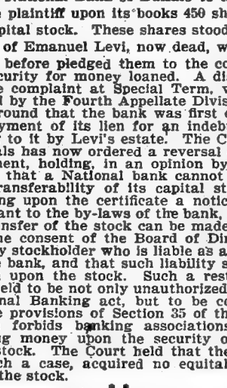

To you, what's on your head is not of as much importance as what's in it.

Nor to us.

For to a head with something in it, we can appeal; can prove that $3 gives the best of Derbies; gives—if bought here, correct shape to the fraction of an inch, correct color to a half-tone.

Spring Derbies, $3.

All the other mannish and boyish hats.

All the other mannish and boyish wearables.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

We fill orders by mail.

FLOUR TRUST CALLED SWINDLE

Allegation in Mrs. Jewell's Injunction Suit Against the United States Milling Company.

The so-called Flour Trust was characterized as a swindle by counsel in injunction proceedings before Justice Almet F. Jenks, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. It was also declared that the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company was forced into a receiver's hands by the United States Milling Company, the so-called trust.

A motion was made to continue a temporary injunction obtained by Mrs. Ora M. Jewell, one of the stockholders of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Company, to prevent the transfer of her stock in that concern to the United States Milling Company, which is in the hands of a receiver. Mrs. Jewell made the motion through Lawyer Jacob A. Miller.

Mrs. Jewell declared that she was induced to deposit $80,000 worth of the stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Company with the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn, in order that the transfer might be made. The combination agreement had not been kept, she claimed, and the trust company had no right to part with her stock. The stock is now deposited in the Central Trust Company, which is trustee of a mortgage executed by the United States Milling Company.

James McKeen, in behalf of the Franklin Trust Company, said that there was no charge of fraud in the papers, and that charge was the only foundation for any equitable relief such as was asked by the plaintiff. She was in error in alleging that the scheme was not carried out. She exchanged her stock for that of the new organization, which acquired 95 per cent. of the stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Company.

Lawyer Curtis, for the United States Milling Company, contended that the plaintiff was a party to the transfer with every one who had deposited stock.

Mr. Miller, in conclusion, said that the contract had not been carried out, and that the whole thing was a swindle. Not only had the United States Milling Company gone into the hands of a receiver since the suit was begun, but the same parties had put the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company into the hands of a receiver also. Justice Jenks reserved decision.

Money Wanted for an Artificial Leg.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $45 in part payment of an artificial leg for a man who lost his leg because of cancer of the foot. Any money sent to the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be acknowledged.

Registered Trade Mark.

Wool Means Weakness.

Habitual wearing of wool next to the body tends to lower the vitality of the skin and makes it sensitive to sudden temperature changes.

Dr. Deimel's Linen-Mesh Undergarments

will speedily correct this weakness. They keep the body in a comfortable and healthy condition, enabling it to resist ordinary changes in temperature, and cold catching becomes a thing of the past.

Booklet and Samples of the fabric at

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

Stern Bros

are offering in their

Rug Departments
Third Floor

Large assortments of
China Mattings
in choice patterns
per roll of 40 yds., $7.00 to $14.00

Extra Quality
Japanese Cotton Warp
Mattings
per roll 40 yds. $9.00 to 15.00

Blue and White &
Green and White
Cotton Rugs

Also
Wilton & Smyrna Rugs
in all sizes at
Attractive Prices

West 23d Street

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Veers of the Fashion Wind.

Dainty, light-hued maple pieces for Summer bedrooms, with carvings of shells and ribbons, vines and delicate flowers.

A host of artistic chiffoniers—remarkably simple of line—a fitting background for the quaint hand-painted floral designs which will grace man pieces this Spring, that you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

COTTON DRESS GOODS. WHITE FABRICS.

French Novelty Materials, open mesh weaves, embroidered designs, fancy corded and tucked stripes, 45 to 85 cents per yard.

Fine Lawn,—tucked or with Lace and tucked stripes, 75 cents per yard.

Tucked Organdies,—various groupings, $1.00 and $1.25 per yard.

Shirred Tucked Lawn, with Valenciennes insertion, or hemstitching, $2.25 per yard.

Fancy Dimities, 15, 18 & 25 cents per yard.

Indian Linen, 15 to 45c. yd. Fancy Piques, 15 to 75c. yd.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Broadway & 11th Street.

SALE OF PAJAMAS.

Imported and Domestic, high grade Pajamas,
—fine Silk-and-Wool fabrics,—light colors,—plaids and Stripes. Heavy Silk Cord fastenings. Light and medium weights.
Plain Colored Merino Pajamas,—grays and blues.
Military or turn down collars.
$2.95.
Former prices $5.00 and $8.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

LADIES' HOSIERY.

Imported Black Lisle Thread
Fast color,—extra spliced soles and toes.
Six pairs for $1.35.

Imported, — Black, Ingrain Lisle Thread.
Plain and Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed,—white heels and toes.
3 pairs for $1.00.
Value 50 cents per pair.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and Eleventh St.

SALE OF CORSETS.

Well-known makes of Imported or Domestic Corsets. Odd sizes. Various materials and models.
75c., $1.00 & $1.50 per pair;
Former prices $1.25 to $3.50

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway & 11th St.

A TONIC
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Half a teaspoonful in half a glass of water, refreshes and invigorates the entire system. A wholesome tonic.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST. HENRY IRVING. Every Night at 8. Matinée Sat. at 2. ROBESPIERRE. REPERTOIRE FOR NEXT WEEK OF HENRY IRVING and ELLEN TERRY. Monday and Tuesday—ROBESPIERRE. Wed., Thurs. & Friday—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Sat. Mat.—AMBER HEART & WATERLOO. Sat. Night—NANCE OLDFIELD & THE BELLS. SEATS READY TO-MORROW.

CARNEGIE HALL. BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor. Wed Aft., March 21, ADAMOWSKI. Thurs. Evg., March 22, DOHNANYI. Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. A RUNAWAY GIRL, with Jas. T. Powers & 65 others. 8:15. Sat. Mat. Next Week: CHARLES FROHMAN presents ANNIE RUSSELL in the last New York Engagement of MISS HOBBS.

THE CASINO GIRL. George W. Seats now selling. Lederer's new PRODUCTION Presentation POSITIVELY at the Casino. NEXT MON. EVG.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. Where Common Sense Prices Prevail. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Next Week—PATIENCE. FRA DIAVOLO.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8. MATS. TO-DAY & SAT. LAST 2 WEEKS. MADAME BUTTERFLY and NAUGHTY ANTHONY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MATINEE TO-DAY, 25c. & 50c. PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER

SALE OF CORSETS! | *SALE OF CORSETS!*

O'Neill's.

If You Want to Buy a Pair of "W. B." Corsets Here's an Opportunity for You.

We secured from the manufacturers a few days ago a special lot of these celebrated Corsets, made of French Mottled Coutil in beautiful shades of Pink, Blue and Lavender. Bought them specially for this sale, to give our patrons something beyond the ordinary value, the regular price being 1.75. We place the lot on sale this morning, together with a few odd sizes of Gored Bias Cut "W. B." Goods, at the very special price of

98c. Pair.

We will also offer in conjunction with this sale a few odd sizes of
"LA VIDA" and CLEOPATRA CORSETS
At Fifty Cents on the Dollar!

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

First Exhibition of Spring Millinery. On Tuesday and Wednesday, March Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Nineteen Hundred.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. MATINEE TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. CRITERION THEATRE B'y & 44th Ev'gs, 8:15 Mats. To-day and Saturday. HACKETT. The Pride of Jennico.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Sat. Wm. Gillette in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE B'way & 24th St. Mats. To-day and Sat. 50th TIME. FRI., MAR. 23D. SOUVENIRS Ev'gs, 8:50. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS Mats., 2:15.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. "Biggest kind of a hit."—Herald. EV'GS, 8 O'C. MATS. TO-DAY & SAT., 1:50. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
SEVENTH SEASON.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
2d Concert, Thurs. Evg., March 15, at 8:30, CARNEGIE HALL.
Stabat Mater; Improperia; Palestrina; Cantata, Bach. Assisted by CHORUS OF 800. Tickets at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

SCHLEY Music Hall, 34th St. & B'way. MAT. TO-DAY. POLITE VAUDEVILLE. EVENINGS 8:15. JNO. W. RANSONE. POPULAR PRICES. DOLEN & LENNHARR Dixon, Bowers & Dixon. Richard Harlow. HINES & REMINGTON. LEWIS & RYAN. BOYNTON'S SEA LIONS. ARTIE HALL. WILSON & LEICESTER. FOY & CLARK.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. SPORTSMEN'S SHOW LAST 4 Days
Aquatic Sports, Live Game Park, Live Game Birds and Fish, Indian and Canoeists' Camp. Trap Shooting on Roof. Pistol and Rifle Ranges. TO-NIGHT, Quarter-Mile Championship of America. Quarter-Mile Match Race, F. A. Wenck, N. Y. A. C., and H. J. Reeder, Jr., K. A. C. OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM., 50c.

WALLACK'S Eves. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. Another Triumph! Great Success of OLGA NETHERSOLE, THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY Sat. Eve., March 17—THE PROFLIGATE

DWIGHT L. ELMENDORF'S LECTURE, From "New York To Paris." Illustrated with many French Moving Pictures. SHERRY'S To-morrow, (Thursday.) Mch. 15, 8:30 P. M. Tickets at Sherry's and Tyson's offices.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. CISSIE LOFTUS Montrell, Law Hawkins, Smith & Cook, Mov. Pic's, etc.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. CISSIE LOFTUS Oro, Bernard & Oro, J. Glenroy, Willett & Thorne, 30 ot's

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Wednesday evening, March 14th, at 8:15 o'clock, PIANO RECITAL BY MME. CATHERINE CHURCHILL. Reserved Seats, $1 and $1.50 each. For sale at Schubarth's Music Store, 23 Union Square.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX, New Groups. Extra Attraction PASSION PLAY of Oberammergau. Band Music. CINEMATOGRAPH.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th. Av. Nights, 8. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2. TIM MURPHY in "The Carpetbagger." Next Week—Augustin Daly's production, "The Great Ruby," with Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman, and 100 others.

5th Ave Assisted by John E. Kellerd MODJESKA Mat. To-day, Marie Antoinette, by Clinton Stuart. To-night, The Ladies' Battle. Mar. 19—Stuart Robson in Oliver Goldsmith.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance. Marie Wainwright, Lydia Yeamans Titus, Harry Watson, Solaret, Knox Wilson, Jules Keller, A. D. Robbins, Spenser Kelly.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE. 150TH TIME. SOUVENIRS NEXT MONDAY.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. Matinee To-day. HIGH ROLLER CO. Parisian Exposition; Living Pictures.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. 18th WEEK. The Great Lenten Attraction, "WAY DOWN EAST" Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10

BIJOU Otojiro Kawakami, Sada Yacco & FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS, "Shylock," "Loyalist," & Geisha. Eves. 8:20. Souvenir Mat. To-day 2:20. Mgr. Mrs. Robt. Osborne.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900. Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU. TO-NIGHT at 8—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Thurs. Aft., March 15, at 2:30 precisely—First performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes Maria Brema, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bars, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, Pringle, H. Devries, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Evg., March 16, at 8—FIDELIO. Mmes. Ternina, Pevny; MM. Bertram, Pringle, and Dippel.
Sat. Aft., March 17, at 2—FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Van Dyck, Scotti, and Plancon.
Sat. Evg., March 17, at 8, at Popular Prices—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, and Salignac.
Sun. Eve., Mar. 18, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists; Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bars, and Scotti, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Mon. Ev'g., Mar. 19, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, Pringle, Friedrichs, Breuer, and Dippel.
Tues. Aft., Mar. 20, at 1 precisely—Second performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Emma Eames, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Pevny, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bouton, Moika-Kellogg, Broadfoot, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Ev'g., Mar 21, at 7:45—Double Bill—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mme. Sembrich, MM. Campanari and Perotti. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Scotti and Salignac.
Thurs. Aft., Mar. 22, at 1 precisely—Third performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Pringle, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g., Mar. 23, at 8—CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac and Scotti.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. On Thursday Evening, March 22, at 9 o'clock, GRAND GALA CONCERT In aid of the American hospital ship Maine and the American and British Red Cross Societies. Under direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU. The following artists (who have volunteered their services) will positively appear: Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Calvé, Eames, de Lussan, Mantelli, Nordica, Sembrich, Schumann-Heink, Susan Strong, de Vere; MM. Bertram, Campanari, Van Dyck, Perotti, Plancon, Edouard de Reszke, Scotti. Conductors...MM. Mancinelli, Bevignani, & Paur. Entire chorus and orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House. Regular opera prices will prevail. The sale of seats and unsold boxes will commence to-morrow (Thursday) morning at Box Office. Boxes can be had on application to Mrs. S. Barton French, 15 West 51st St.

KOSTER & BIAL'S TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. THE incomparable double production REGATTA GIRL and grand pantomimic ballet spectacle PROGRESS 400 PEOPLE 40 NOTABLE ARTISTS. MATINEES TO-MORROW & SATURDAY.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St....At 8:30 TO-DAY, 2:15. Daniel Frohman...Manager. Matinées Wed. & Sat...2:15 LAST WEEK LAST WEEK THE AMBASSADOR. Last Performance Next Monday. NEXT TUESDAY, (20th.) The New Comedy, THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON With Daniel Frohman Company. Seats Ready.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinée Thursday & Sat., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDY COMPANY in the Brilliant Comedy MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 7th Av. & 57th St. BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. THURSDAY AT 11. FRIDAY AT 3. AT 8:15. AT 8:15. JAPAN REVISITED. Reserved Seats, 75c. and $1.00. Now on sale. Mch. 22 and 23, Paris & Klondike. Motion Pic'es.

WALDORF-ASTORIA. ASTOR GALLERY. FRIDAY AFT., March 16th, at 3:30. Second and Positively Last Lecture of Mr. ELBERT HUBBARD Subject: "The Roycrofters and Their Work." Tickets, $2.00, on sale at Newsstand Waldorf-Astoria & J. B. Pond, Everett House.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 3d Wk Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:30 VICTORIA. MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS with Josie Hall

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC B'way. Mats. HALL, & 30th. Tues. & Sat. The new Burlesque, SAPOLIO in conjunction with WHIRL-I-GIG

The New York Broadway to TOKIO Broadway 44-45 Sts. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2. No Smoking at Matinées.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT. TO-NIGHT, LAST TIME, DER GOLDENE KAEFIG

HURTIG & SEAMON'S, 125th St. & 7th Av. MINNIE SELIGMAN & CO. AND OTHERS.

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day. 25c. This Week—PEACEFUL VALLEY

Huber's 14th St. Museum. Laloo, Limbless Wonder; Orange-headed Girl. Theatre 2 Co.'s

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh north to east winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,657. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks heavy.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 70½c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 44⅝c.; cash cotton, 9⅝c.

LEGISLATURE.—Controller Coler's Confession of Judgment bill, restricting the power of the Corporation Counsel, was passed by the Assembly; all the Democrats of Kings except one voted for it. The Assembly also passed an amended Fallows anti-Ramapo bill, no negative votes being cast. An effort may be made to get the Morgan Anti-Ramapo bill, desired by the Merchants' Association, before both houses to-day. The Senate passed the Charter Revision bill. Gov. Roosevelt sent in emergency messages on all three bills. The School Teachers' Salary bill was advanced to third reading in the Assembly and made a special order for to-day. Many bills affecting New York City were passed or favored in committee.—Page 8.

CONGRESS.—The Republican Senatorial caucus adjourned yesterday after appointing a committee to present a compromise Puerto Rican tariff measure and agreeing to proceed with the consideration of the Appropriation and Civil Government bills. It is asserted that the former will be passed at once and the latter as soon as possible. President McKinley yesterday signed the Financial bill. In the Senate Mr. Teller spoke on the Puerto Rican bill, saying the measure was bad, but was better than the islanders ever had. Messrs. Cowherd and Boutelle discussed the Philippine question in the House.—Pages 1 and 5.

FOREIGN.—Lord Roberts received the formal surrender of Bloemfontein, and took possession of the Free State capital. He was made welcome by the inhabitants. Officials met him outside the town and delivered the keys. Col. Plumer is within forty miles of Mafeking. It is reported that a Boer reply to Lord Salisbury is being prepared, denying the British contentions, and announcing that the struggle will be conducted to the end. It is said in Berlin that the Czar promised not to take advantage of Great Britain during the war. Ex-Premier Crispi of Italy is seriously ill. The Anglo-American Club rooms were formally opened in Berlin yesterday. Prince von Hohenlohe has said he would rather resign than sign the German Meat bill in its present form.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

It is reported that D. K. Watson will endeavor to "redeem" the Twelfth Ohio District by running against Congressman J. J. Lentz.

It is announced that Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the author and playwright, has become the wife of Stephen Townsend, in Genoa, Italy.

Page 3.

Thomas L. Thompson, a clerk in the Senate at Albany, has written a letter to Mr. Quigg declining to desert Gruber and defying the county Chairman to have him removed.

The Sinking Fund Committtee gave a hearing yesterday on the application for approval of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company's proposed North River terminal.

In a published interview at Havana, Secretary Root said that the period of American intervention is to be brief, and that the approaching municipal elections will be taken as an index of the preparedness of the Cubans for self-government.

Page 5.

Mayor Van Wyck, at a hearing yesterday on Senator La Roche's bill to permit the extension of pier head property, denounced the owners as thieves.

Page 7.

Hugh J. Grant, temporary receiver for the Third Avenue Railway Company, yesterday filed his report showing the ascertained liabilities of the road to be $24,871,917; contingent liabilities, $11,724,447; estimated cost of completing equipment and betterments, $10,055,677. He made no recommendations or comments.

Page 14.

A man named Shea was arrested for trying to blackmail D. H. Shea, Thomas F. Ryan's private secretary.

Samuel Keller, who is being tried on charges of grand larceny, admitted that he and Weinman each stole from $80,000 to $100,000 from the E. S. Dean Company.

A jury yesterday returned a verdict in favor of the contestants for a share of Mrs. Mary Johnson's property, holding that the wills and codicil in question were obtained by unfair means by Father Power, rector of All Saints' Church, her attorney, Peter Condon, and Mary Kelly, a servant in Mrs. Johnson's employ.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.
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Railroads.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

MRS. BURNETT MARRIED.

Author and Playwright, Former Spouse of a Washington Physician, Again a Wife.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Post tomorrow will say:

"A cablegram received in Washington yesterday announces the marriage of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the author, to Stephen Townsend, F. R. C. S., of the Inner Temple, Continental Club, London. Mrs. Burnett came over to this country in October last, and, after having spent the Winter at her Washington residence, sailed for Genoa on Feb. 28. On her arrival in Genoa she was met by Mr. Townsend, and the marriage was quietly celebrated.

"Mr. Townsend is the son of the late Rev. George Taylor Townsend, once chaplain to the Duke of Northumberland. By profession he is a physician, but several years ago gave up practice for the stage. Mrs. Burnett was divorced about a year ago from a prominent Washington physician.

"The romance began prior to the time when Mrs. Burnett and Mr. Townsend collaborated in the dramatization of "The Lady of Quality," on the American rights of which each of the playwrights realized a fortune. Shortly after Mrs. Burnett first met Mr. Townsend she engaged him as her secretary.

"For the next two months Mr. and Mrs. Townsend will travel on the Riviera and in the Island of Corsica, before going to the latter's English home in Kent.

"Vivian Burnett, Mrs. Burnett's only son, has been for a year past on the staff of one of the Denver (Col.) papers."

The present Mrs. Townsend was born Nov. 24, 1849, in Manchester, England. Her maiden name was Hodgson. When she was twenty-four years of age she was married to Dr. Swan M. Burnett.

WANT WAR-TAX ACT REPEALED.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The Illinois Manufacturers' Association has decided to start an agitation looking to the repeal of the War Revenue act. This action was taken at a meeting of the Board of Directors, and the Secretary has been directed to circulate a petition among the business men of Chicago and the leading manufacturing centres throughout the State.

The members of the association claim that the purposes of the law have been fulfilled and that the revenue now being collected is a burden that is unnecessary. They say that as long as the war was in progress and the demands of the Government required the revenue created by the sale of the stamps they paid the tax cheerfully.

It is intended to file as strong a petition as possibly can be secured.

German Editor Dies in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 14.—Herman Detterman, editor of the Westbote, and one of the best-known German editors in the country, died to-day, aged fifty-eight years. He was widely known for his poems on German-American life.

Faster than Ever to California.
The "Overland Limited," via Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line, leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. every day in the year. Service, equipment perfect. No change of cars. Buffet Library Car with barber. Dining Car a-la carte. Double Drawing Room Sleeping Cars. Everything the best. Sleeping car reservations and information, Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

BRITISH OCCUPY BLOEMFONTEIN

Formal Surrender Made to Gen. Roberts.

WELCOME TO INVADERS

Officials Meet Them Outside the Town and Deliver Keys.

RELIEF IN LONDON

Believed that the First Half of the Campaign Is Over.

Seat of the Free State Government Probably at Kroonstadt—Boer Presidents to Send Another Message to Lord Salisbury.

LONDON, March 15.—Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, was formally occupied by the British troops on Tuesday morning, although the announcement was not made in London until late last night.

The following is the text of Lord Roberts's dispatch to the War Office announcing the occupation:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, Tuesday, 8 P. M.—By the help of God and by the bravery of her Majesty's soldiers the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein. The British flag now flies over the Presidency, evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late President of the Orange Free State. Mr. Frazer, member of the late Executive Government; the Mayor, the Secretary to the late Government, the Landrost, and other officials met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices.

"The enemy have withdrawn from the neighborhood, and all seems quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontein gave the troops a cordial welcome."

A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday evening, says:

"Bloemfontein surrendered at 10 o'clock to-day. It was occupied at noon. President Steyn, with a majority of the fighting burghers, has fled northward.

THE WHITE FLAG HOISTED.

"Gen. French was within five miles of the place at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. He sent a summons into the town, threatening to bombard unless it surrendered by 4 A. M. Tuesday. A white flag was hoisted Tuesday morning, and a deputation of the Town Council, with Mayor Kellner, came out to meet Lord Roberts at Spitz Kop, five miles south of the town, making a formal surrender of the place.

"Lord Roberts made a state entry at noon. He received a tremendous ovation. After visiting the public buildings, he went to the official residence of the President, followed by a cheering crowd, who waved the British flag and sang the British national anthem. They were in a condition of frenzied excitement.

"On Monday afternoon, previous to the surrender, there had been a little sniping and shelling, but the enemy then retired.

"Lord Roberts has his headquarters at the President's house, and there are many of the British wounded in the building. The railway is not injured."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, says:

BOERS WERE OUTFLANKED.

"We surprised and outflanked the enemy with irresistible force over night. Gen. French held the railway north and south of Bloemfontein, while Lord Roberts dispatched a prisoner on parole, threatening to bombard unless the city surrendered. The townsmen became alarmed. President Steyn and the chief members of the Executive Council fled and proclaimed Kroonstadt to be the capital.

"Steyn fled to Winburg. At the last only 3,000 fighting men remained, and in the morning many, finding themselves so weakened, broke their guns. Others fled. The remnant still shelled Gen. French at dawn; but the opposition soon collapsed.

"Eight locomotives and much rolling stock were captured. The Boer organization is collapsing, and the breach between the Free Staters and Transvaalers is widening.

"Major Gen. Prettyman has been appointed Military Governor of Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts and his staff have ridden through the town and been everywhere cheered. The British national anthem is enthusiastically sung by the population, the shops are gladly opening, and there is general rejoicing."

ROBERTS'S NEXT MOVE.

Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post, says:

"It is not impossible that a railway is being made from Modder River or Kimberley to Bloemfontein. In any case, after a pause to complete the reorganization of his communications, Lord Roberts will move his troops southward on the restored railway line to meet the British Generals advancing from the Orange River.

"The occupation of Bloemfontein will precipitate the retreat of the Boer forces from the Orange River districts. The Free State forces are evidently well beaten, and small blame to them. The outside estimate of their numbers before the war was 20,000, of whom a few thousand are on the Orange River or watching the Natal passes. They will be unable by themselves to fight another pitched battle, but they may furnish a respectable contingent to the Transvaal army, unless, as seems likely, they desert to their farms."

The first half of the campaign is over. Lord Roberts arrived at Modder River on Feb. 9. He entered Bloemfontein on March 13. Thus, in little over a month, he has effected the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, the capture of Gen. Cronje's forces, and the hoisting of the British flag in the capital of the Free State. All this has been accomplished with comparatively trifling losses.

It is small wonder that he is the hero of the hour in England. All the newspapers eulogized him and congratulate the country. They talk of the Free State as having passed out of existence and as being now one of the shadows of history.

MORE FIGHTING EXPECTED.

It is not doubted that there may yet be heavy fighting; but the genius of Lord Roberts is looked to for victory over all difficulties. His grim reference to the "late" President Steyn is understood to show that there shall be no ambiguity as to the position assumed toward the republics. The fact that Mr. Fraser, late Chairman of the Free State Raad, and leader of the opposition to Mr. Steyn, came with the deputation to surrender the keys, is regarded as extremely significant of considerable difference of opinion among the Free Staters regarding the war.

It is said that President Krüger hates Mr. Fraser on account of his sympathy with the Outlanders. The demonstrations of the Bloemfontein inhabitants are also regarded as a good augury for the future of British supremacy.

It is interesting, in connection with the rapid advance of Lord Roberts, to learn that the Russian Military Attaché with the Boers who were captured by the British sent the following telegram to the Czar:

"I am perfectly amazed at the energy in action and the endurance of the British infantry. I need say no more."

There is still no news as to whether Lord Roberts has captured any rolling stock. If he has not, then he will be obliged to wait until the repairing of the bridges over the Orange River enables him to bring rolling stock up.

The British continue pressing their advance on the Orange River. The Boers still hold Bethulie Bridge, on the north side of the stream, but their trenches are dominated by the British artillery. Heavy firing is in progress and there has been some skirmishing.

RELIEF IN LONDON.

Lord Roberts's dispatch caused a feeling of great relief. The absence of the news, eagerly looked for, had provoked some apprehension during the earlier part of the day that the British had met with a check before Bloemfontein, and anxious inquiries were made at the War Office and in the lobbies of Parliament.

On the reception of the news, the Queen at Windsor Castle, the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House, Lord Wolseley, and others were immediately notified; but at 9 o'clock the War Office was almost deserted, the public having given up hope of further news until to-day. The appearance of the newspapers with the tidings caused great excitement along Pall Mall, at the Service Clubs, and in the West End generally. Owing to the late hour, however, there were no demonstrations approaching those which heralded the surrender of Gen. Cronje and the relief of Ladysmith.

It so happened that a torchlight procession, organized on an extensive scale for the Widows and Orphans' Fund, was parading South London with bands and banners. This included a body of uniformed men representing the British field forces, the surrender of Cronje, and other inspiriting incidents. The route was hung with flags, and stands were erected at numerous points for spectators. Naturally the appearance of the extra editions of the evening papers created a furor of enthusiasm among the paraders, who greeted the news with cheers and the singing of the National anthem.

THE NEWS AT WINDSOR.

At Windsor the news was received with much joy. The Queen commanded that it be immediately published, and she instructed her equerry, at the dinner table, to send a note to the officers of the Household Brigade. The battalion was called on parade at 10:15 P. M. Major St. Aubyn read Her Majesty's note and called for cheers for the Queen and Lord Roberts. The band played "God Save the Queen."

The Lord Mayor announced the news at a banquet to the Masters of the City Companies which was in progress at the Mansion House. It was received with great cheering, the company rising and singing "God Save the Queen."

The evening papers in Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow published special editions, causing joyful demonstrations in those cities.

Wherever Lord Roberts's dispatch was read, his reference to the "late" President Steyn and the "late" Executive was immediately fastened upon as highly significant.

PRETORIA, March 13.—A dispatch from Bloemfontein says that, in view of the military situation, the seat of Government may be removed to Kroonstadt.

CAPE TOWN, March 14.—A great popular demonstration took place here on receipt of the news that Bloemfontein had been occupied by the British. All the church bells were rung, and a procession, headed by the union jack, went to the Government house, where Sir Alfred Milner made his acknowledgements.

The demonstrators sang "God Save the Queen" and then paraded through the principal streets, cheering and singing patriotic songs.

THE NEWS IN PARIS.

PARIS, March 15.—The occupation of Bloemfontein caused no surprise here. Most of the papers had predicted the event, and they now express the opinion that the war is about to enter a stage more rude than ever.

The advanced press is indignant at Great Britain's intention to annex the South African republics. The Matin says:

"The English are now going to undertake the siege, not of a fortified town, but of an entire country, which is organized at the present time like a vast intrenched camp."

On the other hand, M. Valfrey, the well-known political writer of The Figaro, considers that the issue of the war is certain, despite the difficulties ahead. Referring to the declarations of the British Government on the conditions of peace, he says:

"They far exceed Lord Salisbury's original engagements. As for the projects of American or European mediation, these cannot be taken seriously. Indeed, if the subject were less tragic, they would be laughable. If six days are necessary for Lord Salisbury to reply to the Krüger-Steyn message, it is to be presumed that he profited by the delay to assure himself regarding the attitude of the powers."

THE FIGHT AT ABRAHAM'S KRAAL.

PRETORIA, March 13.—Commandant Delarey's report of the fight at Abraham's Kraal Saturday says:

"The British were estimated to number 40,000 men. Their first assault was repulsed. Only two Boers were wounded. The second assault was made on the hills to the left of our position. These hills were of great strategic importance. Appreciating this, I and 300 men defended the position from 9 in the morning until sundown.

"The burghers fought like heroes, and three times repulsed masses of the British, who kept relieving their tired men. Every attempt to storm was defeated. At sundown there were not fifty yards between us. The British lost heavily. No accurate returns of our loss are available."

BOER POSITIONS IN NATAL.

LADYSMITH, March 14.—The Boers have been located in several strong positions near the junction of the Drakensberg and the Biggarsberg Ranges. They have heavy

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GOLD NOW THE STANDARD

President McKinley Signs the Financial Bill.

HE USES A NEW GOLD PEN

Secretary Gage at Once Prepares to Proceed Under the Bond Refunding Clause of the Act.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—At fourteen minutes before 1 o'clock this afternoon the President affixed his signature to the Financial bill, thus making it a law of the land. Mr. Overstreet of Indiana, who had the bill in charge, arrived at the White House about five minutes before that time, and was shown into the Cabinet room, where he was joined by the President, who after inquiring if the bill had been compared with care affixed his signature to it.

At the same time he recalled to those who stood by the fact that many of the important financial bills which had been passed by Congress had been approved on the 14th of the month. He spoke of the Sherman act, the Resumption act, and now the bill which was before him. In signing the bill the President used a new gold pen and holder, which Mr. Overstreet had brought with him for the purpose.

MR. GAGE READY FOR BUSINESS.

Issues a Circular to Holders of Bonds Explaining Refunding Under the New Law.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Immediately upon receiving notice that the Financial bill had been approved by the President, Secretary Gage issued a circular to holders of United States 5 per cent. bonds of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, 4 per cent. consols of 1907, acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, and 3 per cent. bonds of 1908 of the act of June 13, 1898, in which their attention is directed to Section 11 of the act approved to-day. The Secretary continues as follows:

Under the provisions of this law, the department will be prepared to receive, on and after this date, until further notice, any of the bonds issued under the acts mentioned, and as early as practicable thereafter will issue in exchange therefor a like amount of United States registered or coupon bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum, as provided by the act approved March 14, 1900.

To effect the exchange the outstanding bonds should be surrendered to the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the terms of this circular; they will be accepted for that purpose in the order of the surrender of them to him, and new bonds bearing interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum will be issued in the same order in lieu thereof. A letter of transmittal should accompany each package of bonds for exchange, setting forth the purpose for which they are forwarded, and giving the address to which the new bonds and checks for the interest thereon shall be sent.

Bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for a National bank may be surrendered by letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied with the Treasurer's receipt representing the bonds, together with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the bank, authorizing the Treasurer to assign the bonds.

The priority of issue of the new bonds will be determined by the date of the receipt by the Secretary of the Treasury of the outstanding bonds or the papers representing the same, provided that the bonds or papers are in proper condition for such surrender, as set forth hereafter in this circular. If any correction is required, the priority of the bonds to be issued will take date from the receipt and acceptance of corrected bonds or papers at this office.

Any registered bonds forwarded should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for exchange into 2 per centum bonds. The assignment should be dated and witnessed by one of the officers named in the note which is printed on the back of each bond. Where a new bond is desired in the name of any one but the payee of the old bond, the old bond should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for exchange into 2 per centum bonds for account of the person in whose favor the bond is to be issued.

Registered bonds inscribed in the name of an institution forwarded for exchange must be accompanied by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the institution authorizing their assignment to the Secretary of the Treasury for such exchange. The resolution must bear the seal of the institution, or, if the institution have no seal, there must be furnished with the resolution an affidavit setting forth that fact.

Upon acceptance of any bonds for exchange under the conditions of this circular, the present worth of the surrendered bonds to yield an income of 2¼ per centum per annum will be calculated as of the date of their acceptance, except as provided in the next paragraph, and the sum representing the difference between the present worth of said bonds and their par value will be paid to the owner thereof in due course by check drawn in his favor by the Treasurer of the United States. The settlement will include payment by the department of accrued interest on the old bonds to the date of their acceptance for exchange, and a charge against the owner for accrued interest on the new bonds from the date of their issue to the date of acceptance. Bonds surrendered upon which interest has been prepaid need not be accompanied by a deposit to cover such prepaid interest, as the department will deduct at the time of the settlement any amount which may be due on account of unmatured interest which had been prepaid.

The new bonds will bear date April 1, 1900; therefore, all outstanding bonds surrendered for exchange and accepted for that purpose prior to that date will bear interest to April 1, when interest on the new bonds will begin; and the present worth of such surrendered bonds will be calculated as of April 1. The new bonds will be issued in denominations as follows: Coupon, $50, $100, $500, $1,000. Registered, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $50,000.

All bonds forwarded for exchange will be regarded as the property of the person, firm, or institution in whose favor the new bonds are to be issued, and in each case the check in settlement of the "present worth," &c., referred to, will be drawn in favor of such person, firm, or institution, but, if the agent forwarding the bonds shall desire, and so request, the bonds and the check may be forwarded to such agent's address for delivery to the owner.

Blank forms of application for the exchanged and blank resolutions for use by institutions have been prepared by the department, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Treasury.

In the exercise of the discretion given to the Secretary of the Treasury under Section 11 of the act, he reserves the right to suspend the exchange of bonds whenever, in his opinion, the interests of the Government may be best served thereby. The Secretary of the Treasury also reserves the right to change the terms of exchange set forth, either by requiring a bonus or premium upon the 2 per cent. bonds, or by requiring the holders of bonds outstanding to surrender them in exchange for the new bonds at a rate to yield income of more than 2¼ per cent. per annum.

New Yorkers Voted for the Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—It appears that Representatives Ruppert and Wilson, Democrats, of New York, voted for the conference report on the Financial bill yesterday. Their names were inadvertently omitted yesterday from the list of Democrats who voted for the bill.

GOLD DEMOCRATS' VIEWS

Attack Bryan, Chicago Platform, and the Republican Party.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 14.—In answer to an invitation sent out to Gold Democrats of the city and State about 200 assembled to-night and talked over what was best for the party to do in the coming campaign. In explaining the purpose of the meeting James L. Keach, as Chairman, said it was the object to find out from the leading members of the party whether or not they would support Mr. Bryan, as had been reported.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"We Democrats of Indiana, who in 1896 opposed the Chicago platform, hereby resolve:

"1. We affirm our continued belief in the principles of the platform adopted in 1896 by the National Democratic Party and assert our sincere loyalty to the same.

"2. All that has been done and that is now being done by those who supported Bryan in 1896 points to the re-adoption of the Chicago platform and the renomination of Mr. Bryan.

"Being deeply impressed with the gravity of the situation we conceive it to be our solemn duty to oppose with all our strength the assaults made by the Chicago platform of 1896 on individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence and integrity of the Federal judiciary, the authority of the President to enforce the laws and to denounce its advocacy of the radically wrong and fundamentally dangerous demand for the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver and gold by the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1, and its repudiation, at the instigation of Republican and Populist allies, of the Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only.

"There can be no compromise with those who propose to support Mr. Bryan or any other candidate on the Chicago platform.

"3. Recent events lead us to fear that the continuance in power for another four years of the Republican Party, under its present masters, with its centralizing policies, protective tariff legislation, and capitalistic tendencies, would be disgraceful and calamitous, and, above all, the people of the United States cannot safely tolerate even a suggestion that the inhabitants of any of our territory are not entitled to the right of trial by jury, to the beneficent protection of the writ of habeas corpus, to the freedom of religion, to the personal liberty granted by the constitutional prohibitions against slavery, or to any one of those sacred rights of persons and property which are guaranteed to all, not only by the express words of the Constitution, but by those fundamental principles of liberty on which our whole system of Government rests.

"4. We therefore earnestly call on the leaders of the National Democratic Party who led the fight in 1896 for good government and National honor to give immediate and serious consideration to the present ominous condition of affairs, and request them to take such action, by organization or otherwise, as may in their wisdom seem necessary and most appropriate to meet the emergencies now confronting all who love their country, and who desire that this Government shall be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and as such shall not perish from the earth."

On motion Mr. Keech, Chairman of the City Committee, was instructed to take immediate steps toward the organization of the National Democratic forces.

Evans Woollen, Secretary in 1896 of the Gold Democrats, said:

"Those who stood together in 1896 on the platform of the National Democratic Party will continue to stand together in this campaign. We admit we are in a peculiar situation at present. While we cannot stand Bryanism and what it stands for, we are more than grateful that we do not belong to the party of William McKinley."

John G. Williams, general attorney of the Vandalia Railroad: "I have always been opposed to the Chicago platform and Bryanism of 1896, and am in the same condition now."

S. O. Pickens, State Gold Democratic Chairman, said: "The situation before us at the present time is more serious than the situation which confronted us in 1896. The principles represented by President McKinley, the passage of the Puerto Rican tariff are far more dangerous to this country in my opinion than the doctrine of 16 to 1. For that reason I believe we should not commit ourselves until the platforms of the two parties are formed."

Other addresses were made by John R. Wilson, Judge Robinson of Spencer, who urged them to go back into the Democratic Party; John P. Frenzol and Sterling Holt.

WATSON TO FIGHT LENTZ.

The President Anxious to Have the Twelfth Ohio District "Redeemed."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—John Jacob Lentz, Democrat, represents the Twelfth Ohio District in the Fifty-sixth Congress, to which he was elected over D. K. Watson, Republican, by a plurality of 702 votes in a total of 42,000. Lentz has been a conspicuous opponent of the Administration in nearly all its policies, and his method of opposition has been very provoking. After Watson's last defeat he was made a member of the United States Codifying Commission that sits in this city.

There is a great desire on the part of the Republican managers in Ohio to defeat Lentz for re-election, and it is considered wise, and according to the wish of the Administration, that Watson shall meet Lentz in the next campaign and endeavor to wrest the district from him. Watson has been sounding the Republicans of his district, and to-day declared that if the demand for his nomination were unanimous he would venture to make the fight against Lentz, who, by the way, is a law partner of Gov. George K. Nash, recently elected.

The President is represented as being very anxious that Watson should undertake the task of redeeming the district.

HEROINE TO GO TO PARIS.

Girl Who Wears Legion of Honor Ribbon Will Represent Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTLER, Ind., March 14.—Indiana will be represented at the Paris Exposition by Miss Jennie Creek of Milgrove. She is only a simple American girl, barely eighteen years of age, but is entitled to wear the famous ribbon of the French Legion of Honor. Since the beginning of the order it has been conferred upon but two American girls. It was awarded to Jennie Creek nearly seven years ago, when she was eleven years of age, to commemorate a deed of exceptional bravery and remarkable presence of mind.

On the afternoon of Sept. 10, 1893, the World's Fair special left Chicago and was speeding along the Pan Handle Road within a few miles of Milgrove when Miss Creek discovered the long wooden bridge partially consumed by fire. She flew toward the coming train, tearing off her red underskirt as she ran and frantically waving it at the Engineer. He came to a stop within a few feet of the burning bridge, and made little Jennie Creek one of the heroines of the world.

This little country maiden was returning home when she was overtaken by two passengers and carried back through the coaches. Money was rapidly showered into a purse. French people who were on the train carried the story to their native land, and later the decoration was conferred on the girl. She will probably be the youngest guest of honor entertained by the Paris Exposition.

SOUTHERN IRON SHIPMENTS.

Trade in Alabama and Tennessee Increases 25 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 14.—Official figures of the movements of iron from Alabama and Tennessee, which were given out to-day, show continued gains in both production and shipments, the result of the unabated demand. During January the total shipments of pig iron from the two States were 118,949 tons; iron pipe shipments, 2,333 tons. Pig iron shipments from the Birmingham district were 73,471 tons; export pig iron, 9,341 tons; export pipe, 962 tons.

For February shipments of pig iron from Alabama and Tennessee were 112,595 tons; pipe, 3,187 tons. Pig iron shipments from the Birmingham district were 73,014 tons; export shipment of pig iron, 7,206 tons; export pipe, 486 tons.

Movements of pig iron and pipe, on the whole, show an increase of about 25 per cent. over last year, while export shipments show a falling off, due to the extraordinary domestic demand, raising prices and making domestic trade the more profitable.

Low Paving Bids in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Bids for street improvements opened by the Board of Local Improvements to-day developed the fact that the cost of street paving has not advanced materially over last year. Asphalt prices are particularly low, the Barber Asphalt Company bidding $1.90 per square yard for paving a system of streets in Hyde Park. The usual price is about $2.10 to $2.20. Granite prices were also very low.

Beautiful, Swift, and Sure.
The "Royal Limited," exquisite in all appointments, leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street daily 3 P. M., arrives Washington 8 P. M. Unexcelled Dining and Cafe Car Service.—Adv.

WILL STRIKE AT TRIBUTE TAKERS

The Parkhurst Society After the Chief Criminals.

HIGH OFFICIALS IN THE NET

War on the Gambling Commission to be Carried Before the Grand Jury—Police Silence Orchestras in Dining Rooms.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and Superintendent Burr of the Society for the Prevention of Crime will go before the Grand Jury to-day with evidence that is expected to show that body how it has been possible under the system of official protection for the gamblers to flourish in New York.

It was a busy day in the society's rooms yesterday. Mr. Burr was working to get his evidence into shape for presentation to the jury. Neither he nor Dr. Parkhurst would say just what the line of this evidence was, but they intimated that the society was after the Gambling Commission and the other persons in high places who shared in its spoils, while the prosecution of the gamblers and divekeepers was only incidental to the main issue, and would be so treated.

"We have been doing a great deal of work in getting our evidence into shape," said Mr. Burr, "and the evidence which we will present to the Grand Jury will, we believe, be of such a nature as to leave no doubt as to the persons directly responsible for the existing state of affairs in the city."

AFTER BRIBE-TAKING OFFICIALS.

Dr. Parkhurst said that he would be before the Grand Jury to-day, and he was asked if it was not the aim of the society to show who the bribe-taking officials were who had thrived on the protection money paid by the gamblers.

"That is certainly our object," said Dr. Parkhurst. "We consider the gamblers and divekeepers as nothing compared with those who permit them to exist. To find the chief criminals it is necessary to go beyond the Police Captains, the Chief of Police, and even the Commissioners. The police are but wheels in a vast machine which is founded on and fed by corruption.

"I am not apologizing for the police officials, and this society is exerting every effort to discover and punish the guilty ones. More good would be accomplished by the punishment of one of the persons of whom the Police Captains are merely tools than by sending to Sing Sing every Police Captain in New York. The society recognizes that to destroy the evil it is necessary to get at the root of it, and on these lines it will work."

Both Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Burr were positive in their statement that they would go to the Grand Jury entirely independent of the District Attorney or the Police Department. Mr. Burr was in Mr. McIntyre's office yesterday. He obtained a number of blank subpoenas from the Assistant District Attorney, whereupon Mr. McIntyre asked what the subpoenas were for.

"You'll find out to-morrow in the Grand Jury room," was Mr. Burr's rejoinder as he left the office.

EVIDENCE AGAINST CAPT. THOMAS

The District Attorney's office refuses to say anything about the present state of affairs. There has been an intimation from the Grand Jury room that there was too much talking, and the office has taken the hint.

The Grand Jury yesterday heard some evidence concerning the complaint against Capt. Thomas for neglect of duty, on which the District Attorney is seeking an indictment against the commander of the Tenderloin Precinct. Detective Barry gave evidence as to the character of the resorts in the precinct, and the matter went over until to-day, when the evidence of other detectives is to be heard.

Chief Devery was also before the Grand Jury yesterday with the reports from the Tenderloin and other precincts. It was found that few of the places generally known to exist, few even of the resorts against which the detectives had testified, figured in the returns. Where they were mentioned it was not as disorderly resorts.

District Attorney Gardiner told the Grand Jury that Capt. Thomas desired to appear before them, to which Foreman Putnam replied that when the Grand Jury wanted to hear from Capt. Thomas, it would send for him.

NO MUSIC AT THE DINNER HOUR.

The police yesterday made an attack upon hotels and restaurants at which there was music during the dinner hour. Bands and orchestras were silenced, and the proprietors and chief musicians were arrested and put under bail.

This action was said to be at the instance of Joseph F. Baker of 346 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Charles A. Herman of 99 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn. These men first claimed to represent certain keepers of places who had been arrested for violating the concert hall law, and then amended their statement by saying that they were at the head of some reform organization. They declined, however, to name the association.

Chief Devery shifted the responsibility for these raids. He said that the law had been pointed out to the Police Captains, and that if there were any arrests the burden of a decision rested with the Police Magistrates.

"We can't draw any sharp line," said the Chief, "and while I don't believe that music under certain conditions and in certain places is a violation of the law, yet it is the business of the Magistrates to settle the cases on the evidence presented to them."

"There is a well-grounded suspicion that this method of procedure against places of good repute is but a move to make the law odious and to divert attention from the main issue. Have you anything to say about that?" he was asked.

"No," replied the Chief. "What I have said is all that is to be said."

Capt. Donahue, having forbidden music during the dinner hour at Sherry's, the manager of that place consulted Mr. McIntyre, who said that, undoubtedly the police had construed the decision of the Court of Special Sessions in the Campbell case to include all restaurants. Mr. McIntyre consulted with Messrs. O'Reilly, Unger, and Hennessy, and then told Sherry's manager that he did not think the decision was broad enough to apply to places of undoubted respectability.

RAIDS ON DINING ROOMS

The Police Order Music to Cease in Restaurants.

Acting under a general order sent out by Chief Devery, the police in several precincts last evening visited every hotel and restaurant in their jurisdiction which has not a concert license. Where they found the orchestra playing in the dining room they arrested the proprietor or manager and his orchestra leader and ordered that the music be stopped.

Inspector Thompson had a conference at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station at 6 o'clock last evening with Capts. Chapman of Mercer Street, Walsh of West Twentieth Street, Kear of West Sixty-eighth Street, Halpin of Charles Street, Cooney of West Thirty-seventh Street, and Donahue of West Forty-seventh Street. Soon after, detectives left the station and returned with these prisoners:

Albert Hesse, proprietor of The Black Cat, 32 West Twenty-eighth Street, and his chief musician, Bernard C. Kahler; Samuel A. Martin of Martin's Restaurant, 1,437 Broadway; John F. Marsh of Marsh's Restaurant, 104 West Thirty-fourth Street, and his musician, Gustave Goldsmith; Angelo Morello of Morello's, 4 and 6 West Twenty-ninth Street, and his musician, Richard Perenshaw, were charged with having music in a place where meals were served without having a concert-hall license. They were released on bail.

Few of the patrons of the places knew of the arrests until they inquired why the music had been stopped so early. Many expressed their indignation at what they called "the malicious stupidity of the police," and one man in Martin's ventured the opinion that Capt. Thomas had "bitten off a bit more than he can chew."

"It is a monstrous outrage on a law-abiding citizen," declared Mr. Marsh. "It is almost enough to cause the decent people of this city to rise and hurl the police out of their uniforms. I keep an absolutely respectable place. I never violated a law. There has never been a complaint against me or my house. Yet the police enter it in the middle of the dinner hour when my place is filled with quiet and orderly guests and stop the music as if the place was a disorderly house."

Mr. Morello and Mr. Hesse both said they had not been particularly inconvenienced. At Morello's the orchestra is on the second floor and screened behind palms. It did not stop playing. A waiter simply informed the leader that he was wanted, and the first violin directed the orchestra.

INDIGNATION AT THE IMPERIAL.

Later detectives went to the Hotel Imperial and arrested Morgan J. Ross, the proprietor, and his orchestra director, Edward Raper, and both were released on bail. Mr. Ross was extremely indignant. He declared the police would find their tactics very much of a boomerang.

When Mr. Ross was arrested his dining room and palm garden were filled with guests at dinner. The music stopped abruptly, and several guests asked what had happened. When told that the police had interfered and had arrested the proprietor and leader of the orchestra, many said that such action by the police was incredible.

Schultz's Hotel, at 1,446 Broadway, was the next place from which prisoners were brought. Gustave Schultz, the proprietor, and his chief musician, Luwok Gedula, fared as did the others.

Capt. Donahue of the West Forty-seventh Street Station sent his men out to stop all music, but they made no arrests. Rector's and Shanley's, in Long Acre Square,

finally got so hot that they moved away."

"You allowed Canfield to move his furniture, then?"

"I can't tell you any more about it, but you talk to the Captain. He may tell you."

On the way into the Captain's room Sergt. Thompson and the reporter met one of the precinct detectives, to whom the Sergeant said:

"Say, can you tell this man anything about that Forty-fourth Street moving last—"

DETECTIVE DENIES IT.

"There wasn't any moving," said the detective sharply. "Absolutely nothing has been taken away from the place. The newspapers say it's a gambling place run by Canfield. As a matter of fact, Canfield and his wife have been in Europe all the time, and their home at 5 East Forty-fourth Street has been in charge of a caretaker. There has been nobody else there."

Just then Acting Captain Lantry appeared and the detective informed him of his denial of the moving. The story was corroborated by the Captain.

"You see," said the Captain, "that wagon that was seen over there was probably the swill wagon which goes to Delmonico's every morning between 3 and 4 o'clock. There has not been any moving from the place. My men have watched it closely. Policeman Mehrer is on the beat, and he has noticed nothing over there."

When Mr. Comstock was informed of the moving, he said:

"Too bad. I'm not surprised, however. A tip travels rapidly, you know. Canfield had undoubtedly heard of our plan to raid his place, and took quick advantage of his information to save his most valuable gambling tools."

There was a brilliant light in the hallway of Canfield's last night, but there were no callers.

GAMBLERS NOW WORRIED

Plenty of Betting, However, in Saloons and on Street Corners.

Poolroom keepers and the proprietors of gambling houses were sorely worried yesterday, for the raid on Tuesday by the Parkhurst Society men on a big gambling establishment on Upper Broadway made them realize that they were not so secure as they fancied they were. They had begun to believe that the crusade against the all-night drinking parlors had diverted all attention from them, and many of them had an idea that they would be able to open their establishments again within a few days. They expected that if the crusade on the drinking parlors continued, and if a few of the petty gamblers, none of whom are recognized by them as members of the sporting fraternity, were arrested, the larger establishments as objective points in the crusade would soon sink out of sight, and the gradual reopening of their places would be an easy matter. Some of them went so far on Tuesday as to admit a trusted few to their places, but this was not true yesterday.

The poolroom keepers were importuned by former patrons for a chance to put down a bet, but the rooms were closed, and no business was done. A few of the proprietors, who knew the chance they took if they opened up, and yet hesitated to refuse a bet from patrons who were high rollers, resorted to the handbook system in order that their patrons might not go somewhere else, and thus be lost to them when they did reopen. The handbooks were distributed in the saloons where the sporting tickers gave the results on the New Orleans races, and it was necessary only to hand the amount to the proper man in order to get down a bet.

GAMBLING IN SALOONS.

In a saloon at 7 Ann Street the downtown players who patronized the rooms running on Park Row and in Nassau Street last week found all the accommodation they wanted. There was a man there in whom they had confidence, and although no prices were laid and only ticker prices paid, the patrons were thankful for even this opportunity to put a bet down.

The Tiger Saloon, in Centre Street, one door south of Chambers Street, was another place where a "regular" could get a bet down, for in the rear Jules Hoffman, stout and smiling, nodded pleasantly to many of his former patrons, and his nod of recognition was all that was necessary. The moment a man was recognized by Hoffman he could bet to a standstill with another man who stood near him. The office holders in the City Hall, the County Court House, and the Stewart Building who used to frequent the poolrooms had the "tip" where to go, and they were recognized when they entered the place. The saloon was crowded all afternoon by the former patrons of the Centre Street poolroom, and that they were there to do business one could see while their money lasted was shown by the study they gave to the "dope" charts of previous races.

THRIVING HANDBOOK BUSINESS.

The same handbook man who did business on Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street on Tuesday was at his old stand yesterday, and he said business was better than on the previous day.

"Some reporter tipped off the fact that I was doing business," he said, "and the result is I have been crowded with players all day. I guess I'll have to move to some other corner to-morrow, for while the advertising brings me a lot of customers, it may get me into difficulty with the police. They could stand around and frighten my customers by their presence. But if I decide to move I will tell them to-day where to find me to-morrow.

"This betting at ticker odds is a great thing—for me. You see, there are a lot of people who would play the favorites, but since the prices cannot be had they don't know what to play, and they guess. They don't guess well, and I've been coining money."

At Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, on the northeast corner, another handbook was doing a brisk business. The saloon is owned by "Jimmy" Winkely, the former backer of John L. Sullivan and the reputed proprietor of a poolroom that was in operation in that neighborhood a few days ago. Still another handbook on Forty-second Street was one in the neighborhood of the Vanderbilt Hotel in Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue.

EXPECT TO OPEN WITHIN A WEEK.

At all of these places the idea prevailed that within a week everything would be wide open again.

"The uproar is dying out now," said one of the gamblers, "and there will not be much more trouble about it. None of the good people have been hurt yet, and only one place of importance has been raided. That joint that Parkhurst's men raided on Broadway yesterday was a swell place, but they didn't get the proprietor, and they will not get him, either. Poor 'Little Minch,' whom they arrested, is not the proprietor. He hasn't had enough money for five years past to open even a second-class house. He was just one of the crowd that hung out there, and they fixed upon him as one of the proprietors, because he is well-known among the sports. If any one wanted to get at the big places, there are enough men who are interested in reform who have visited them to have them raided. I understand that a well-known reformer who is largely interested in suppressing policy shops was a player at Canfield's house recently, and up to date I haven't heard any one make a squeal on that place."

A MAGISTRATE IS ACCUSED

Comstock Cites Lorenz Zeller's Discharge of Gamblers.

As an illustration of some of the difficulties to be overcome in the prosecution of gamblers in this city—obstacles thrown up by the Gambling Commission recently exposed by THE NEW YORK TIMES—Anthony Comstock yesterday told a story in which he made direct charges against a Police Magistrate. This story bears out the charge that protection is afforded, in some unknown manner, to the men who come under the wing of the commission. A well-known Tammany State Senator figures in the story.

Lorenz Zeller is the Magistrate against whom Mr. Comstock brings charges, which have assumed definite shape and will soon be laid before the Appellate Division for action. In the Appellate Division rests the power to remove City Magistrates, and this is the purpose of the forthcoming action. Behind the action will be the society of which Mr. Comstock is Secretary, the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

Here is Mr. Comstock's story:

"On Oct. 19 last I went to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where Magistrate Zeller was sitting, went into his private office and asked for warrants for a raid on a gambling place then running at 116 University Place. My detectives, two of them, had been in this place the night before and had played roulette, red and black, and other games they found there.

FOUND THE PLACE IN FULL BLAST.

"The warrants were taken by the Police Sergeant in the court, and twenty minutes later the police officers were inside the gambling place. Everything was in full blast. We arrested five men, the two bosses, the roulette croupier, the red and black dealer, and the doorman.

"When we arraigned these men in Jefferson Market Court next morning, absolute facts were laid before the Magistrate. My men had paid out their cash and received it from the prisoners, and on this oath of two men, the Magistrate, under his oath, was bound to hold the prisoners. A Magistrate has no right to discharge a person against whom two witnesses swear.

"Despite this fact, in Jefferson Market Police Court the next day Magistrate Zeller ordered that my prisoners be discharged. The charge was that of felony, and I demanded that my witnesses be sworn. This was done.

"When my two witnesses gave the names of other persons who were in the gambling place, I made out a new complaint and these men were brought into court, where they were positively identified as the men who were employed at the various gaming devices on the night previous.

"Then the Magistrate ordered that all the witnesses leave the room. I would not go. As complainant in the case I had a perfect right to remain. The Magistrate asked me to show him the law. Then I had to borrow a code and point out to Mr. Zeller that law which gave me a right to remain in the room, and he allowed me to remain. Our testimony against the prisoners was uncontradicted; there was absolutely no one who swore on the other side.

THE GAMBLERS DISCHARGED.

"Well, Magistrate Zeller took the papers. That was on Oct. 19, and on Dec. 18 he discharged all the men except one, the croupier. Bosses, doorkeeper, and all the others were allowed to go. Then I took the matter to the Grand Jury and there every one of the men was indicted.

"When action is taken to remove a City Magistrate for failure to do his duty, the process is through the Appellate Court. There is where the charges against Mr. Zeller will go as soon as I dispose of the cases pending at present against the gamblers whom he allowed to go.

"I will state here that I never take a case to the District Attorney's office without absolute legal proof, and I have always been treated well by Col. Gardiner and his associates. Every case I have taken there has received prompt attention, and in only one case has there been a disappointment, and that was due to the mistake of a clerk employed in the office.

"At the time of the raid we made an examination of the premises at 116 University Place. The entrance to the gambling place was through a saloon. In the rear of this saloon was a magnificently furnished drinking room for women. Leading from this room to a hotel near by was an underground passage. We also heard in the house that the place had the backing of a State Senator."

CASES IN POLICE COURTS.

Charges Against Ackron of Keeping a Disorderly House Dropped—Many Prisoners Discharged.

The cases against the keepers of alleged disorderly houses in the Tenderloin were adjourned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday until Saturday, ball in all of the cases being continued.

The case against Ackron of the Tivoli resulted in a charge of violating the concert law being sustained, the charge of keeping a disorderly house being dropped because Detective Barry, who arrested Ackron, refused to make the complaint, saying that while he had arrested Ackron, he had done so only at the direction of his commanding officer.

There was a wrangle between Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly and Barry over this, and Magistrate Cornell remarked that in cases of this kind he had noticed that policemen were very careful in giving their testimony, though such care did not always characterize them. After a consultation between Barry and O'Reilly, the complaint was made to cover the concert-hall section, and it went over until Saturday.

Magistrate Zeller, in the West Side Court, yesterday, refused to hold any of the four prisoners who were arrested in the Trolley Club last night for a violation of the concert hall statute, on the ground that there was no stage in the place, and that it was an incorporated club, and had a right to have music and dancing.

Magistrate Zeller held Joseph Hilliard of 62 West Ninety-eighth Street on the charge of keeping a gambling house at 1,487 Broadway, in spite of Hilliard's plea that he had just dropped in to see a friend. There were sixteen other prisoners arrested in the place, all of whom were discharged.

In the Yorkville Police Court the case of James Furman, arrested as the proprietor of McGurk's dive, was also adjourned until Saturday.

Emanuel Buck, the proprietor of a place on the Bowery, known as "Little Buck's," who was arrested for violating the concert law, was held under bail until Saturday, when he will have an examination.

ANOTHER TELEPHONE TAKEN.

No Poolrooms in Brooklyn, Says Deputy Chief McLaughlin.

Capt. Myles O'Reilly of the Butler Street Station, yesterday afternoon, captured a telephone at 18 Bergen Street. This is the second telephone to fall into the clutches of the Brooklyn police since the anti-gambling crusade was begun last week.

Deputy Chief Patrick H. McLaughlin, the new head of the Brooklyn force, had a twenty minutes' talk with his Captains yesterday.

"Did you talk to the Captains about poolrooms?" the Deputy Chief was asked after the conference.

"No," he answered. "I do not believe that there are any poolrooms left in Brooklyn."

THE GAMBLING COMMISSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES has with much detail given a history of the organization for licensing gambling houses in the City of New York, alleging that a "Gambling Commission" of four members received payments from the gambling fraternity aggregating over $3,000,000 per annum. It is not for a moment to be supposed that this money remains in the hands of the commission, or even that any large portion of it goes to the police.

In answer to the aroused public feeling, our opera bouffe District Attorney and the deputy chief of Tammany Hall make a wonderful show of proceeding—not against those who have received the money, but against those who have contributed it. Of the evils of gambling every one is aware, but gambling houses injure only those who enter their doors voluntarily, while the corruption of the police and the demoralization incident to this irregular licensing of gambling houses affect every member of the community.

The people will not rest until action is taken against the Gambling Commissioners, and a full exposure is made of the methods by which they are able to secure immunity for those who have paid their tribute, and of the final disposition of the millions received.

The belief is universal that Tammany Hall receives a large portion of it. Does the rival machine share in the distribution? If so, let us know it; and to whom it is paid. Evidence on this point must be obtained. The people look to the present Grand Jury to probe the matter to the bottom, and will not be satisfied until some of the persons involved—legislators and heads of city departments—share the fate of the late William M. Tweed. G. I. C.

New York, March 13, 1900.

THE CLUBS ASKED TO ACT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to extend my hearty and earnest thanks to your paper for its present attitude toward the evils existing in the city government. Certainly the more agitation there is on this subject, the sooner we may see a change for the better.

Besides stirring up the general public, would it not be possible for you to present the subject so that some club or clubs, the majority of whose members do not wish to gamble, and are opposed to vice in other forms, and can afford to live above their own pocket, (if such there be,) would take such a stand as to at least show that they sympathize and are willing to aid in having the law enforced to prevent crime.

It seems both sad and contemptible when the best men of this city, the ones who have been taught to respect the laws that are for the good of the community, should stand aside and leave the entire battle to a minister and a morning paper. If THE NEW YORK TIMES would secure the cooperation of the Union League Club, for example, I am sure its circulation in the long run would not be diminished, but it would instead gain the increased respect and thanks of all its readers. P. B.

New York, March 12, 1900.

BRYN MAWR'S FELLOWSHIPS.

Awards Announced of the Three Prizes—Increase of Female Fellowships in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

BRYN MAWR, March 14.—Nominations for the three European Fellowships annually awarded by the college have been sent to the Trustees and announced to the students. The Mary E. Garret European Fellowship, given to a student who has pursued graduate study at Bryn Mawr for two years, goes this year to Miss Caroline Brown Bourland of Peoria, Ill. Miss Bourland took her Bachelor's degree at Smith College in 1893, spent some years teaching French, studied at the College de France and the Sorbonne in 1897-8, was Fellow in Romance Languages at Bryn Mawr 1898-9, and is now Fellow by courtesy. Miss Bourland's major study is Spanish, her minors Italian and French.

The President M. Carey Thomas Fellowship, given for one year of graduate work, goes to a Bryn Mawr alumna of 1899, Miss Sara Henry Stites of Wyoming, Penn. Miss Stites's group is that of history and political science, and she will go abroad as the first American student to work on economic geography there. The Bryn Mawr European Fellowship, awarded to a member of the senior class goes to Miss Elizabeth Mary Perkins of Washington, D. C. Miss Perkins's group is Greek and Latin, and she has taken more post-major work in her subject than any other Bryn Mawr student has ever had, being able to do this by passing off a great many hours on private work.

The George W. Childs Essay Prize goes to Miss Edith Campbell Crane of Baltimore.

In announcing the awards of the three European Fellowships of Bryn Mawr College, President Thomas gave some interesting facts regarding fellowships and scholarships for women, which she has been collecting. Of the 23 colleges and universities in the United States which give graduate work leading to the degree of Ph. D., sixteen admit men and women, Bryn Mawr and Wellesley admit women only, and Clark, Princeton, and Johns Hopkins men only. In Johns Hopkins women are admitted to the medical school, but nowhere else. In 1898-9 the number of women studying in these schools reached 1,021, or 20 per cent. of the total number of graduate students in the country. This is an increase from the 13 per cent. of 1889-90, which shows what the last eight years have done for the higher education of women. In the West the University of Chicago leads in numbers, with 276 women graduate students, the University of California following with 90, while in the East Barnard, Columbia, leads with 82, and Bryn Mawr comes next with 61.

The change as to fellowships and scholarships is even more remarkable. When Bryn Mawr was opened in 1885 there was no fellowship in America open to women, and no fellowship open to men which was exclusively for European study. There are now open to women 319 scholarships of a value from $100 to $400 each, 53 of which are exclusively for women, 2 foreign scholarships, 1 of which must go to a woman, 81 resident fellowships of $400 and over, 18 of which are for women only, and 24 foreign fellowships of $500 and over, one-half of which are exclusively for women.

ASBURY PARK'S BEACH FRONT.

City Would Buy It and Other Property from Founder Bradley.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 14.—A mass meeting of the citizens of Asbury Park was held in Educational Hall to-night for the purpose of discussing the proposition of Founder Bradley to sell to the city for $150,000 the beach front and the sewers put in and owned by him.

The meeting was largely attended, and the sentiment was strongly in favor of accepting the offer made by Mr. Bradley. It was argued the purchase would increase the sources of revenue to the city, and as a result lower taxes. It was asserted that the real value of the property offered by Mr. Bradley was upward of $1,000,000.

A resolution indorsing the purchase was passed and Mayor Ten Brock and Dr. Mitchel were appointed a committee to prepare the necessary amendments to the bill now before the Legislature and to urge its passage.

RAILROAD MEN'S GRIEVANCES.

New Jersey Central Brotherhood Investigating Complaints.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., March 14.—After a session lasting nearly all night the Central Railroad Brotherhood Grievance Committee adjourned to-day and went to Mauch Chunk to investigate charges of alleged unfair treatment coming from that section. The cases before the committee were considered of such importance, it is said, that a hearing from President Maxwell was demanded. Next Tuesday was the date fixed by the men for the interview.

Superintendent Wentz recently ordered the men to report their grievances to him individually and not through the brotherhood. This is not agreeable to the men, who declare that they will stand together whatever may be the outcome.

One of the cases considered by the committee was that of a Mauch Chunk man's refusal to purchase tobacco made by a trust. He is said to have told a storekeeper that the tobacco was of a non-union brand and that union men would not purchase it. Later the man is reported to have received a letter from Wentz reprimanding him for his remark.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING CASE.

Woman Brought to Hospital Will Not Identify Her Assailant.

CHICAGO, March 14.—A woman who appeared to be fatally wounded was brought to the County Hospital to-day in a carriage, which was driven away before the attendants could learn anything about the case. Later the woman said she was Mrs. Bertha Richter, and asserted that she had been shot by Dr. Ostrowski, who accompanied her to the hospital, but she refused to tell any of the details.

Dr. Ostrowski said she had called at his office and had complained of feeling faint. On examination he found her right lung had been pierced by a bullet, and on the way to the hospital, she became unconscious.

Dr. Ostrowski, when arrested at his home, at first denied having shot the woman, but later admitted it, claiming, however, that it was an accident. He was taken to the hospital, and Mrs. Richter was asked if he was the man who shot her, but she refused to say a word. A revolver with one chamber discharged was found in the doctor's apartments, and he said it was the weapon with which Mrs. Richter had been shot. The condition of Mrs. Richter is critical.

BOSTON PHYSICIAN A SUICIDE?

Dr. Arthur A. Beebe Said to Have Ended His Life Last Sunday.

BOSTON, March 14.—The Post this morning says that Dr. Arthur A. Beebe, a member of one of the oldest and most influential Boston families, notice of whose death was given to the Boston papers yesterday, committed suicide at his father's home on Commonwealth Avenue last Sunday. It has been found impossible to reach any member of the family, and Medical Examiner F. W. Draper, who admits that he was called to view the body, in answer to the query, "Did Mr. Beebe shoot himself?" said, "I cannot answer that question."

The only facts which have been obtained, The Post says, are that Dr. Beebe was seen walking on Commonwealth Avenue Sunday evening. A few hours later his uncle found him dead under circumstances which made it imperative to call the Medical Examiner. All the channels through which information as to the manner of the young man's death might be had have been sent as tightly as possible. Arrangements for the funeral are held in abeyance until his father, J. Arthur Beebe, arrives in this city from California, where he has been with the rest of his family for the past month.

Dr. Beebe was a young physician of great promise. He was graduated from Harvard University in the class of '94, and received his degree from the Medical School with the class of '98. His grandmother is Mrs. William Appleton of Beacon Street, who for years has been prominently connected with charitable and social affairs in this city.

A New Atlantic City Express, via Jersey Central, 136 Miles in 3¼ Hours.

Special train of parlor cars and vestibuled coaches leaves foot of Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M., South Ferry 3:25 P. M., arriving Atlantic City at 6:45 P. M. Northward, leaves Atlantic City 2:10 P. M., arriving New York 5:25 P. M. Tickets are good to stop over at Lakewood.—Adv.

BRITISH OCCUPY BLOEMFONTEIN

Continued from Page 1.

guns in position on Pompoeni Kop at Hlatikulu, and in the Impafi Mountains, as well as at Gibson's Farm, near Cundycleugh Pass.

Gen. Hunter now commands the division. Both man and horses of the relief column are completely recovered and are now in the pink of condition.

The reconstruction of the railway from Ladysmith to Dundee is progressing rapidly.

PLUMER NEARING MAFEKING.

CAPE TOWN, March 14.—Col. Plumer is now within forty miles of Mafeking.

It is reported from Lobatsi, under date of March 8, that Plumer's force arrived there two days before.

It is believed that only a single bridge southward has been destroyed, and that otherwise the railroad is intact within five miles of Mafeking.

Col. Plumer had already dispersed several Boer police posts in the neighborhood.

Munitions Seized at Boshof.

CAPE TOWN, (Wednesday,) March 14.—The British troops under Lord Methuen have returned to Kimberley from the occupation of Boshof, Orange Free State. Guns and 70,000 rounds of ammunition were seized and a strong garrison was left to guard the town. Six Boers were arrested there on charges of treason. Nearly all the residents were wearing mourning, as the Boshof Commando lost 200 men at the battle of Belmont.

Plot to Free Boer Prisoners.

CAPE TOWN, March 14.—It has just transpired that another plot has been discovered to free the Boer prisoners at Simonstown. The remarkable quantities of watermelons received by the prisoners aroused comment, and an investigation discovered that compromising letters were contained in the melons, the writers planning the escape of the captives. Great satisfaction is felt here at the fact that transports with the bulk of the prisoners sail for St. Helena to-night.

Gen. Cronje to Sail To-day.

LONDON, March 14.—Gen. Cronje, according to a Cape Town dispatch, sails for St. Helena March 15, accompanied by all the Paardeberg prisoners.

DUBLIN'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

DUBLIN, March 14.—William Redmond announces that he will resign his seat in the Council as a result of the passage of a resolution to present an address of welcome to the Queen.

The resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Corporation this afternoon, when the Lord Mayor moved that an address be presented to the Queen welcoming her to the capital city of her kingdom in Ireland. His speech was frequently interrupted by the occupants of the public gallery.

Alderman Meade, in the midst of hostile demonstrations from the gallery, seconded the motion. Timothy Harrington, M. P., protested against the resolution.

After repeated scenes and uproar, during which the Lord Mayor threatened to clear the gallery, an amendment was moved to the proposed address, but the Lord Mayor ruled the amendment out of order.

A division on the Lord Mayor's amendment was taken amid much excitement, the occupants of the gallery groaning at every one supporting the motion and cheering its opponents vigorously.

The resolution was carried by a majority of eight.

BOER REPLY TO SALISBURY

Will Deny British Contentions—To Fight to the End.

LONDON, March 15.—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Pretoria, dated March 12:

"Lord Salisbury's reply has been received and a Boer refutation of the British contention is under consideration. It will deny that any annexation has been made, and it will declare that the occupation of British territory was purely strategic. It will express the determination of the two republics to fight to the finish."

A dispatch from Pretoria dated March 12 says:

"Lord Salisbury's reply to Presidents Krüger and Steyn causes bitter disappointment, and State Secretary Reitz says it means that the war will have to be fought to the bitter end."

Natal dispatches recount that the greatest satisfaction is felt there at Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer Presidents' peace overtures. A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, published in the second edition of The Times, says:

"The reply, especially the last paragraph, relating to independence, has been received in Natal with a feeling of great relief and is dispelling all doubts."

NO INTERVENTION BY RUSSIA.

BERLIN, March 14.—The weekly reviewer of the Kreuz Zeitung, who is a well-known professor and entertains close relations with Count von Buelow, asserts to-day that the Czar at the beginning of the war in South Africa, gave a formal pledge that Russia would not take advantage of Great Britain's complications for a further Asiatic advance. The Kreuz Zeitung declares that this information is authentic.

In high political circles here no surprise was felt at Lord Salisbury's reply to the Krüger-Steyn proposals. Doubtless just such an answer was expected. Nor is it believed in the same circles that the war will last much longer. A leading Foreign Office official said to-day that there would be no further talk about intervention, remarking: "With the Salisbury-Krüger-Steyn correspondence now made public, the entire intervention question is done away with."

The papers this evening generally express sympathy with the fate of the Boers, but take it for granted that the contest will soon be over.

WAR LOAN BILL ADVANCED.

LONDON, March 14.—In the House of Commons to-day the war loan passed its third reading.

Comment in Paris.

PARIS, March 14.—The majority of the French papers confine themselves to printing the text of the communications exchanged between Lord Salisbury and Presidents Krüger and Steyn without comment. The Temps, however, in a leading article, opinion with the subject, and expresses the opinion that Lord Salisbury's reply means "a war of conquest and annexation, but also a war to the death, for in President Krüger's message appears a resolution to resist to the end, which should cause England to reflect." The Temps concludes: "After the example given by the United States it would be vain to place any hopes of intervention in the foreign powers."

THE UNITED STATES' OFFER.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The answer of Lord Salisbury to the message from Presidents Krüger and Steyn, which was transmitted through our Government, was received at a late hour last night by Secretary Hay, through Mr. White, the Chargé at London. It has been transmitted to Adelbert Hay, United States Consul at Pretoria, who will submit it to the two Presidents. This marks the end of the first overture toward peace. It is believed here, however, that another effort will soon be made by the Boers to attain peace, though recourse may be had to some other agency than the United States.

The President has decided that it is not proper at this time to make public the text of the communications which have passed between Pretoria, London, and Washington relative to the peace negotiations. Therefore the Allen resolution, adopted by the Senate, calling for the correspondence, must remain unanswered for the present, though there is reason to believe the cause for maintaining secrecy on this point will soon disappear. It is stated, however, that the press dispatches have indicated the salient features of the correspondence with sufficient accuracy, and about the only omission, so far as can be learned, was the failure to develop the fact that the appeal of the Boer Government, that the United States might be allowed to intervene, was accompanied by an earnest expression by the President of his willingness to do anything within his power to bring about the termination of the war, which, he hoped, might be attained. Lord Salisbury's reply, while firmly declining the request of the Boer Government, conveyed his appreciation of the commendable sentiments which inspired the President's utterances.

Inasmuch as there appears to be some confusion in the public mind respecting the various efforts made by the Boers to end the war, it may be stated that this particular correspondence, passing through the State Department, was separate and apart from the note addressed by Presidents Krüger and Steyn to nearly all the Continental powers believed to be in sympathy with their cause, and was also distinct from the appeal addressed directly to Lord Salisbury by the two Presidents, which, with his Lordship's answer, formed the subject of the communication made yesterday by him to Parliament.

LONDON, March 14. — Regarding the United States' offer of mediation The Globe says:

"The incident is of interest only in the light it throws on American politics. Republicans and Democrats alike are always prepared to risk the friendship of England in the party game. We may preserve amicable relations with the United States, and it is to be hoped we always shall do so, but an alliance is impossible. We were brought to the verge of war four years ago for the sake of Mr. Cleveland's re-election, and a pretext for a diplomatic quarrel will never be wanting when the anti-English elements of the Republic have to be conciliated."

COMPLIMENTS FOR LAURIER.

LONDON, March 15.—All the morning papers refer in most flattering terms to the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, welcoming the idea of Colonial representation in London.

The Times says: "The speech would rank high in any assembly as a model of noble eloquence; but it is not its eloquence which will make it live in the annals of the empire. He has expressed more faithfully and more truly than any other statesman who has yet spoken the temper of the new Imperial patriotism, fostered into self-consciousness by the war.

"We look forward to a day, not distant in the life of nations, when a Boer Premier of a South African dominion shall kindle with a like devotion to the British flag."

To Honor St. Patrick's Day.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 14.—The Government has proclaimed St. Patrick's Day as a public holiday as a tribute to the bravery of the Irish soldiers in South Africa.

Cecil Rhodes Too Ill to Sail.

CAPE TOWN, March 14.—Cecil Rhodes is suffering from catarrh of the stomach and is unable to sail for England.

Boer Meeting at Cooper Union.

At the Morton House last night the New York Committee to Aid the South African Republics completed arrangements for the mass meeting that will take place at Cooper Union to-night. Judge George M. Van Hoesen will preside, and among the speakers will be Montagu White, Diplomatic Agent South African Republics; John E. Milholland, William McAdoo, ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, John De Witt Warner, Champ Clark, John S. Crosby, and David McClure.

CHARITY FOR BOY OF MEANS.

Has $10,000, but His Guardian Seeks to Keep Him in a Home.

A peculiar case, that of an heir to $10,000 who was placed in a charitable institution by his guardian, came before Justice Jenks, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The heir is Andrew McEnaney. His guardian, John Hay, applied on a writ of habeas corpus for the custody of his ward. Counsel for Mr. Hay said that the boy was placed in St. John's Home, Brooklyn, on April 24, 1899, by his guardian. Some weeks later the boy left the institution without the consent of his guardian and went to live with his brother, Peter McEnaney, who now, counsel said, detains him. The guardian wished to secure the custody of his ward to return him to the institution.

It was developed during the hearing through C. O. Grim, the attorney representing Peter McEnaney, that the boy's guardian has $10,000 belonging to him.

"And yet he has sent him to an eleemosynary institution," was the Justice's comment. He said he would take evidence to-day, and that it would be hard to keep the boy in the institution if Grim's statement be substantiated.

THE NEW JERSEY ELECTIONS.

Democrats Say They Have Made Gains—Mr. Straus Wins His Fight.

Democratic leaders in New Jersey assert that their party made big gains in the local elections Tuesday, and profess encouragement from the results. In several counties the Democrats elected Freeholders. Middlesex County went almost solidly Democratic, and in Morris County more gains were made by the Democrats. Mercer, Camden, and South Jersey counties went, as usual, solidly Republican.

At Lakewood the Republican ticket was defeated by a Citizens' ticket, as an outcome of the fight started by Nathan Straus, who asserted that his hotel property was overtaxed as compared with hotel property owned by local interests.

There is a chance that the borough elections held Tuesday will be declared invalid. The question has arisen as to whether the new township election law, which authorized the holding of elections Tuesday, repealed the borough law of 1897, under which borough elections have been held in April. The Legislature will probably be asked to make the law clear, and to pass an enabling act either legalizing the elections held Tuesday or those to be held in April.

Thinks Chicago Bonds Are Slighted.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Controller Kerfoot has found, after investigating the scheme to have Legislatures in the East place Chicago bonds on the list of securities suitable for investment by trust and charitable institutions, that in New York the bonds of Chicago are left out, although all the smaller Western cities are included. As soon as the city begins to sell bonds the Controller will ask for legislation by Eastern legislature on the question.

Spring Elections Bill Dead.

TRENTON, N. J., March 14.—The Essex Assemblymen in caucus this evening decided not to support any bill to abolish Spring elections in cities. Without their support such a bill could not possibly pass. The bill, therefore, will not be introduced. Its principal champions were Major Lents of Essex and Col. S. D. Dickinson of Hudson.

Minister Killed by a Train.

RICHMOND, Va., March 14.—The Rev. F. H. Anderson, State Evangelist for Virginia of the Church of the Disciples, was knocked from a trestle on the Norfolk and Western Railroad by a train near Chilhowie this morning and instantly killed. His headquarters were in this city.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Russian Blouse Suit

Made of light blue serge, with sailor collar—white shield, hand embroidered with light blue and white, and lapels covered with rows of white silk soutache braid. To be worn with white kid or black patent leather belt. Sizes 3 to 8 years, $6.50.

Is an example of the good results obtained from the work of specialists.

Tailors who make boys' clothing only are more likely to make it right.

This principal applies to every department of the Children's Store.

60-62 West 23d St.

RECOVERS MISSING JEWELRY.

Some of It Found in the Possession of a Policeman, Who Says He Got It by Buying Pawn Tickets.

Chief Devery is now making an investigation into the stories told by Policeman Mackey of the West Thirtieth Street Station and Miss Jennie Kline of 139 West Twenty-eighth Street in regard to some jewelry which the woman says was stolen from her flat several weeks ago, and part of which was found in the possession of Edward Keeney of 275 West Thirty-sixth Street last night.

According to the woman's story two diamond rings and a diamond stud valued altogether at $850 were stolen from her three weeks ago. Last night she saw a man in Broadway with a diamond stud in his shirt which she recognized as the one she had lost. She called Central Office Detective Samuel Davis, who arrested the man. The prisoner said that he was Edward Keeney of 275 West Thirty-sixth Street, and that he had received the diamond stud from Policeman Mackey, whose post is at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Davis took his prisoner and the complainant to Mackey's post and found the policeman there with a diamond ring, which Miss Kline also identified as being hers.

"I got the jewelry by buying some pawn tickets from Policeman Underhill," said Mackey. "He bought a bunch of the tickets and sold some of them to me."

When Mackey had finished his story Keeney was locked up on a charge of larceny. When Mackey and Underhill came in from their posts at midnight Chief Devery said that he did not think that the policemen had committed any crime, and allowed them to go home. They are to appear in court to-day to prove their statements.

When the Chief was asked why the policemen had not been placed under arrest he said:

"I won't talk about that at present."

WILL TEACH IN CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Prof. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, the Union Theological Seminary man who has been prominent at New York in recent Presbyterian heresy proceedings, will be a member of the University of Chicago Faculty during the Summer quarter. He is Washburn Professor in Church History at the seminary, and will give courses in his line at Chicago.

THE FRICK-CARNEGIE SUITS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 14.—A. N. Moreland, Secretary of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, filed his separate answer to-day in the Frick suit. He simply states that he is the successor of E. F. Lovejoy, and that he has read Andrew Carnegie's answer and joins in the same.

The next developments in the Frick-Carnegie litigation is expected to occur in Common Pleas CCourt No. 2, in the equity suit brought by John Walker and others for an annulment of the coke contract between the H. C. Frick Coke Company and the Carnegie Steeel Company, Limited. If the bill was promptly served, an answer to it would be due from all the defendants excepting Thomas Lynch and Mr. Frick, to-morrow. It is announced, however, that an extension of time for filing the answer may be asked in this case, as was done in the bill filed by Mr. Frick against Mr. Carnegie.

It is said all the attorneys have been so busily engaged in the preparation of Mr. Carnegie's answer that no time remained to answer in the coke suit.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 14.—Nearly the entire time of the Senate's morning session, which continued to nearly 2 o'clock, was taken up in a discussion of Senator McCarter's Track Elevation bill, which was designed to compel the elevating and depressing of steam railroad tracks in Newark where they cross principal streets. After considerable debate, the bill was defeated—8 to 12.

In the House the bill to provide an armory for Trenton passed after vigorous opposition by the Passaic and Hudson County members.

The House, this afternoon, passed the Senate bill making it a misdemeanor to fasten on any article a label misrepresenting its manufacture, and the Senate joint resolution providing for medals for the New Jerseymen who served in the regular army during the Spanish-American war.

Prof. Worcester to Teach No More.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 14.—Dean C. Worcester, who has been appointed a member of the new Philippine Commission, tendered his resignation as Professor of Zoology in the University of Michigan to the Board of Regents to-day. The board accepted the resignation. It is generally understood by his former faculty colleagues that Prof. Worcester will not teach again. They state that he has his eye on some business enterprises that will keep him in the Philippines when his duties on the commission are over.

WASHINGTONIAN RUNS AMUCK.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In a paroxysm of inexplicable rage or possible insanity, Olof Pallesen, a Norwegian, stabbed and killed his wife, Josephine, murdered little Julia Hengesbach, the three-year-old daughter of Charles F. Hengesbach, a mail carrier, and murderously assaulted the child's mother, Mary Hengensbach, this afternoon.

Mrs. Hengesbach now lies near the verge of death in the Columbia Hospital, with seven stab wounds in her body. Pallesen narrowly escaped being stoned to death at the hands of a crowd of citizens which congregated about the scene of the killing, and only the prompt arrival of the police prevented him from being roughly handled by the people.

The motive for the crime is not definitely known. The only key to the situation is furnished by the man's four-year-old son, who told the policemen that his father had been sick, and that his mother tried to get him to take some medicine, and that he got mad. Pallesen struck his wife with his fist while they were in the parlor. She immediately ran out, and Pallesen followed her into the front yard, where he stabbed her near the heart, killing her almost instantly.

Mrs. Hengesbach was in the house with her child to have some dressmaking work done, when the trouble occurred, and as soon as she saw what had taken place she called for help. This angered the man, and he made a lunge at her, but, missing her, stabbed the child, who died some time afterward. Mrs. Hengesbach snatched up her child in her arms and started to run. She had almost reached the corner when Pallesen overtook her and stabbed her on the arms, face, and breast.

Professor Burned by Gasoline.

Special to The New York Times.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 14.—Prof. S. W. Shattuck of the University of Illinois was seriously injured by an explosion while opening the oven door of a gasoline stove. For a moment he was enveloped in a sheet of flame, which burned his beard from his face and terribly injured his eyes. His life was saved only by the timely arrival of his wife. The accident may make it necessary for Prof. Shattuck to give up his position as Professor of

MR. ROOT ON CUBA'S FUTURE

Senor G. Gomez Interviews Him on the American Plans.

INTERVENTION IS TO BE BRIEF

Municipal Elections to be an Index of State of Preparedness of the Cubans for Self-Government.

HAVANA, March 14.—In the Discusion today Señor Gualberto Gomez publishes an interview he has had with Secretary Root. In the course of the conversation he assured Mr. Root that there was no necessity for law reform. Mr. Root replied: "How about the many untried and innocent prisoners who were recently detained in your jails?" To this Señor Gomez answered:

"That was not due to the law, but to bad administration and to the bad arrangements for working the courts when the Cubans got control. There are many back cases to be tried also. If the intervention is going to last only a short time, why make partial reforms which would disturb many deeply rooted interests in connection with them? If, on the other hand, the intervention is going to last long, it would be better to reform thoroughly."

Secretary Root replied that the period of intervention would be brief, and that everything done in the way of changing law would be carefully weighed.

Señor Gomez, referring to the elections, told Mr. Root that the interval from April 11 to May 1 was very short for making the necessary arrangements. With regard to municipalities, Secretary Root agreed with Señor Gomez as to the principle of autonomy. Señor Gomez asked if, after the municipalities had been elected, the latter, while choosing the members of the National Convention, would have to elect the Councilmen of the respective municipalities as delegates, or if they could elect any one. Mr. Root replied that he had not given that matter any consideration.

Señor Gomez then asked when the National Convention would meet. Mr. Root replied:

"It is impossible for me to say as to that. It is not known yet how the municipal elections will turn out, and these will be a sort of index as to the state of preparedness of the country for self-government."

Señor Gomez retorted: "The country, considering previous conditions, is as apt as could be expected, but the Cubans have not been allowed to make the attempt."

Secretary Root—The administration is virtually in the hands of the Cubans. Out of 400 employes in the customs service, only four are Americans. The people of the United States desire that the Cubans should learn all they can about self-government in order to take over the country.

Señor Gomez—Although the Cubans are filling public offices, they do not have any ultimate authority. All this really resides in the military representatives of the intervening Government. For 400 years the Cubans watched the Spaniards govern Cuba, and they are now doing the same thing in watching the Americans. They should have the authority themselves, the duty of watching and correcting being left to the Americans.

Secretary Root—The new municipalities will have powers of their own.

Señor Gomez—May I ask you, Sir, if you believe, in spite of what is said to the contrary by many American public men, that the Cubans are as fit for self-government as Congress believed them to be before the war with Spain?

Secretary Root—Many mistakes have been made, and no government is perfect. The Cubans will be fit to govern themselves after a proper experience.

In addressing the members of the Planters' Association yesterday, Mr. Root said he understood that distrust existed as to the carrying out of the joint resolution of the United States Congress. He declared, however, that the American Government intended to fulfill every obligation, and that consequently the Cubans should believe and act accordingly.

Mr. Root to Leave Havana Saturday.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Word was received at the War Department to-day that Secretary Root and party will start home from Havana next Saturday, coming by way of Charleston. The transport Sedgwick probably will be utilized in the trip to Charleston. The party is expected to arrive in Washington Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.

INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA

Report of the Senatorial Sub-Committee Sent There May Determine the Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Four weeks from to-day the year allowed by the treaty of peace with Spain for the Spanish inhabitants of Cuba to decide whether they will be Cuban or Spanish citizens will expire. Immediately after that date, April 11, according to the programme laid down by the Administration at the opening of the present session of Congress, preparations are to be made for the holding of municipal elections and ultimately for the election of a convention which will decide upon the Cuban form of government.

To that Government, according to the original programme, the United States was to surrender the control of the island. Whether that programme will be carried out in its entirety cannot certainly be said. The Senate Committee on Cuban Affairs has the subject before it. The plan was Senator Foraker's, and he secured the consent of the Administration to it at a time when powerful interests were contending for a different policy, and when they had progressed so far that their plan had been announced to the public as the President's plan.

Senator Foraker is confident that it will be adopted, and it is understood that this is the reason why he is so anxious for the immediate adoption of a civil government for Puerto Rico, with or without a tariff annex. He wants Puerto Rico out of the way, is is said, in time for the bigger Cuban problem to have a free field.

This evening Senator Platt of Connecticut started for Cuba with Senators Aldrich and Teller. Mr. Platt is Chairman of the Committee on Relations with Cuba, and he, with Messrs. Aldrich and Teller, form a sub-committee which has been delegated to go to Cuba and study the situation. Nothing has been said about the duration of the stay the three Senators will make. It is understood, however, that their visit relates to the plebiscite of April 11.

They go to study conditions, and on their observations of the extent to which the Cuban people are prepared for self-government will depend the question of how far the Administration programme is to be carried out. It may be modified. As originally planned it contemplated absolute independence for Cuba in the immediate future. A determined effort was made last year to secure the immediate adoption of a civil government under American rule for Cuba. A number of people anxious for charters for corporations were said to be interested in it.

The scheme was for the appointment of an American Civil Governor, with a complete government under American auspices. There seemed to be no serious opposition to it, and shortly before the opening of Congress it was announced that action would be taken at once. Later it was said that nothing would be done until Congress assembled, but that civil government for Cuba would be one of the first subjects up.

Then several Congressmen who were in favor of the opposite policy arrived in Washington, and among them Senator Foraker. He made such a vigorous fight against the proposition that it was killed, and Foraker's own plan was adopted as the Administration's. Mr. Foraker has held from the first that the United States is pledged to give Cuba independence as soon as possible, and that our control is only temporary. It is understood that Gen. Wood endorsed the Foraker plan when he was in Washington, just before his appointment as Governor General. On the result of the Senatorial journey depends, therefore, to a considerable extent, the question of Cuba's independence.

DADY WINS IN HAVANA.

His Claim Regarding Sewerage and Paving Contract Upheld.

HAVANA, March 14.—Señor Estevez, Secretary of Justice, last night presented to Gen. Wood a report regarding the Dady contract, under the concession of 1895, to pave the streets of Havana and to put in a system of sewerage. This report, which is entirely in favor of Mr. Dady's claim, was first laid before the other secretaries, who unanimously approved it. To-day it was taken to Secretary Root, on board the Wright, for his consideration.

By this decision Señor Estevez gives to Mr. Dady the right, under the Spanish law, to accept the contract, whatever plans are proposed, at the price of the lowest bidder; or, if this be less than his original offer, it gives him the right to claim a commission upon the difference of not more than 3 per cent. As the difference will probably be one of several millions, this commission will amount to a large sum of money.

Before making his report Senor Estevez also took the opinion of some of the most prominent lawyers in Havana. All agreed with him that Mr. Dady's rights were beyond question. Mr. Pavey, Mr. Dady's counsel, asserts that, from the outset, he had been satisfied that the claim of his client was indubitable, and that when legal attention was given it in a proper way justice would be done.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE TRUST.

Mandamus Asked in Order to Investigate Alleged Speculative Deals by Officials.

Alexander S. Bacon, counsel for Alexander McElwee, yesterday asked Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, for a mandamus to permit an examination of the books of the Produce Exchange Trust Company. It was alleged that the examination of the State Bank Examiners did not disclose the deals in which $4,500,000 had been placed on speculative loans, so as to benefit officials. A John J. Patterson, of Pennsylvania, it was said, had called on him to float a loan for the purchase of certain properties, and he had gone to Turner A. Beall, the then President of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, to negotiate the loan, but the matter fell through.

It was alleged that Mr. Beall then secured control of the properties, for which the loan was to have been made, for $971,000. They were the Altoona Gas Company, the Altoona and Logan Valley Electric Railway Company, and the Altoona City Passenger Railway Company. Mr. Beall, it was further alleged, organized the New York and Philadelphia Company in New Jersey, to take over the stock, he and Thomas A. McIntyre, one of the Vice Presidents, controlling it, advancing a small sum. Then, according to the allegations, a loan was secured on which the stock of the Pennsylvania companies was offered as collateral, together with a note of either $1,000,000 or $971,000.

Sullivan & Cromwell opposed the motion for a mandamus on the ground that it was not in good faith, and was a result of McElwee's failure to collect commissions on a loan which he claimed was a bond one. He also said that the examination of the Banking Department bound the plaintiff, and that he should not be allowed to injure the company, of which he was a stockholder. Justice Lawrence took the matter under advisement.

Thomas A. McIntyre said last night that he had never had anything to do with the New York and Philadelphia Company, and didn't know anything about it; that he had never seen such a man as the Patterson described; that he had recently seen the books of the trust company and knew that there was no such loan upon them, and that, regarding speculative loans, if the Bank Examiner's statement did not disclose them the attack should be directed against the department. He said that the allegations were scurrilous.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Resolution Against the Teachers' Eligibility Bill Passed.

The Central Board of Education, at its meeting last evening, unanimously adopted a resolution offered by Commissioner Richardson, protesting against the passage by the Senate of the bill which provides that all holders of first-grade certificates, issued since 1894 in Queens and Richmond Boroughs, and of State certificates, shall be eligible for appointment as teachers and Principals in New York City. The bill has already passed the Assembly. The Senate Committee on Cities is asked in the resolution to delay action on the bill until the Board of Education can be heard from. The resolution declares that the bill unjustly discriminates against thousands of teachers who have obtained their experience and training in this city.

The Finance Committee recommended that a requisition be made upon the Controller for $86,605.91 to pay for five school sites in Brooklyn.

An opinion was read from Corporation Counsel Whalen to the effect that the St. Mary's School Ship could be repaired at the Brooklyn Navy Yard at the city's expense without advertising for bids.

City Superintendent Maxwell, in response to a resolution adopted at a previous meeting asking his reasons for refusing a Principal's license in Manhattan and the Bronx to Joseph D. Reardon, explained that Reardon was not entitled to such a license, as he had obtained the two years' post-graduate course required by the School Board concurrently while teaching.

LEFT HIM AFTER FIVE MONTHS.

Mrs. E. E. Kragel Sues Her Husband for Annulment of Marriage.

Mrs. Jeanne Rice Kragel was the plaintiff yesterday in an action for the annulment of her marriage with Elmer E. Kragel, to whom she was married on June 7 last. Mrs. Kragel complained that she was compelled to leave him and return to her parents five months after their marriage. She further averred that he had failed to provide for her.

Both parties were active workers in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Convent Avenue. Mrs. Kragel is twenty-two years old. Kragel is a member of Louis Kragel & Son, cabinet makers, at 104 East Twenty-eighth Street. He is a Corporal in the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and the Treasurer of his company. He was for years Treasurer of the Sunday school of St. Luke's Church. Mrs. Kragel first met her husband in the Sunday school.

Gallaudet Home for Deaf-Mutes.

An appeal for funds to rebuild the Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, near Poughkeepsie, has been made by the Trustees of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes. The main building and the wing recently added for the men were destroyed by fire Feb. 18. The home was established in 1888, on a farm of 156 acres six miles below Poughkeepsie. It had accommodations for twenty-five persons. In addition to the insurance, $20,000 will be needed to rebuild the home. Donations may be sent, among others, to the Right Rev. H. C. Potter, 29 Lafayette Place.

Amateur Billiards.

The third game of the series for the amateur billiard championship of New York, played at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, resulted in a victory for Arthur Townsend, who defeated J. Byron Stark by 300 to 274 in fifty-two innings. The score:

Arthur Townsend—0 4 2 0 5 7 5 8 2 0 4 2 6 4 0 0 0 13 1 5 0 2 7 13 1 0 0 6 0 4 2 0 0 11 2 7 10 2 9 3 17 2 4 2 0 3 1 1 2 7 0 5 0 0 10 2 3 4. Total, 300; Average, 5 40-52.

J. Byron Stark—0 0 1 2 13 7 2 0 0 2 8 7 19 5 1 5 1 15 0 0 2 2 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 4 1 1 1 17 0 1 2 0 2 5 2 1 6 0 0 18 1 0 8 17 13 4 1 1 2 0. Total, 274; average, 5 14-52.

K. A. C. Pool Games.

Two games were decided in the members' pool tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night. In the first Dr. Bullard defeated R. E. Fulton, 100 to 86. The second game, between T. Gardner and L. Castin, resulted in an easy victory for Gardner by 100 to 46.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:05 A. M.—319 First Avenue; C. Volzing; damage, $10.

12:50 A. M.—303 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; John Marled; damage, $10.

9:25 A. M.—144 Madison Street; Max Libskey; damage, $25.

10:00 A. M.—111 Delancey Street; Louis May; damage slight.

10:10 A. M.—178 Amsterdam Avenue; James Rourke; damage, $10.

10:15 A. M.—118 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Solomon Cohen; damage, $5.

12:50 P. M.—550 West Twenty-third Street; Lavering & Co.; damage slight.

1:20 P. M.—1,326 Fifth Avenue; L. Keppelenger; damage, $200.

2:45 P. M.—1,489 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

3:30 P. M.—143 East Fifty-third Street; N. Thumblaher; damage slight.

6:30 P. M.—141 Avenue D; William Kleeman & Co.; damage, $75.

6:45 P. M.—357 West Broadway; John Laceraze; damage, $50.

8 P. M.—50 West One Hundredth Street; J. M. Sheehan; damage, $50.

9:30 P. M.—2,184 Second Avenue; Mrs. Murphy; damage, $25.

BRIDGE TERMINAL HEARING

New York and New Jersey Company Protests on Rates.

Sinking Fund Committee's Proposal for an 8 and 12 Per Cent. Remuneration Deemed Excessive.

A committee of the Sinking Fund Commission, comprising Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer of the Council, gave a hearing yesterday on the application of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company for the approval of the route selected by the company for a terminal along the North River water front from Fifty-ninth Street to the Battery. The company has heretofore offered to pay the city a share of its net profits and to give to the city the terminal and the bridge across the North River, at the end of one hundred years. These terms were declined by the Sinking Fund Commission, which appointed the committee to bring about, if possible, an agreement whereby the city can derive an immediate revenue. The company does not consider the right to build the terminal as a franchise, though Burton Harrison, its counsel, said yesterday that it would be willing to pay for the privilege at the rate of 3 per cent. of the gross earnings for the first twenty-five years and 5 per cent. for the remainder of the term of existence of the privilege. The committee considered that the right to occupy the property was worth more, and had virtually decided to impose these terms, 8 per cent. for the first period and 12 per cent. for the second period. These rates the company's representatives regarded as excessive.

H. G. Prout, speaking in behalf of the company, said that the imposition of the committee's terms would practically prevent the building of the bridge and terminal. He said that street railway companies get franchises on better terms, and that they virtually have a monopoly of the streets.

"If we give you this approach," Controller Coler remarked, "we will be giving you a monopoly, because it will prevent the construction of another bridge and will force persons doing business at the wharves to patronize your line."

"There's no danger of the construction of another bridge within a generation," said Mr. Prout.

Mr. Harrison contended that the control of the marginal street along the water front was vested by the charter in the Dock Board, and that the company would have to pay the Dock Board for any rights it might get.

"We don't want to pay the Sinking Fund Commission," said Mr. Harrison, "and then get muicted by the Dock Board."

Controller Coler objected both to the use of the word "muicted" in reference to a city department, and President Guggenheimer suggested that there ought to be an understanding between the Dock Board and the Sinking Fund Commission, so that the company would not be forced to pay double.

"All the Sinking Fund Commission has to do with the matter is to approve the route," said Mr. Harrison. "We maintain that this is not a franchise, but a right conferred by Congress, one of the terms of which is that the location shall obtain the approval of the city authorities. If it is found that a franchise is necessary, we will get one through the proper channels. The city cannot suffer in any way."

In response to a question as to what he considered a fair price, Mr. Harrison said: "Three and 5 per cent. would be abundant, but any more would be oppressive. This offer refers only to the earnings of the approach and not the bridge structure."

The committee will probably report in favor of the larger percentage.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—George A. Cooper, London; Geofrey Tackson, Surrey, England; F. S. Garratt, London.

HOLLAND—Lord Osborn, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Carroll D. Wright, Washington; Senator Thomas H. Carter, Montana; Senator J. C. Pritchard, North Carolina; ex-Gov. P. C. Cheney, New Hampshire; Bishop H. B. Whipple, Minnesota.

MANHATTAN—Samuel Belden, United States Navy.

STURTEVANT—Major D. Madden, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Gov. Campbell, Ohio.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks and suits, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; F. A. O'Neill, laces, 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Weinbaum Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; H. Weinbaum, notions and furnishing goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss W. Gardner, ladies' and infants' wear, 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lawrence & Welton, Norfolk, Va.; R. F. Welton, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Murphy & Brothers Company, Springfield, Ohio; C. A. Drake, dress goods and silks; St. Cloud Hotel.

Hundley-Frazier Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. A. Chapman, domestics and dress goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Rosenbacher Brothers, Winston, N. C.; J. Rosenbacher, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks and suits, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Connell Company, Scranton, Penn.; J. L. Connell, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Rogowski, William, Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Hecht, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss B. Lowisohn, ladies' and infants' wear and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Mendelsohn, M. R. Raton, New Mexico; dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Noble & Shadbolt, Detroit, Mich.; F. C. Hull, furnishing goods; Grand Union Hotel.

McKelvey, G. M., Company, The, Youngstown, Ohio; S. A. Hatfield, dry goods; 335 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. F. Cosgrove, house furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Myer Brothers, Meridian, Miss.; J. Myer, notions and furnishing goods; S. Klein, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Shepard Company, The, Providence, R. I.; W. R. Briggs, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss O. E. Shaw, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Hudson, J. L., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. F. Day, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Savoy.

O'Neil Brothers, Port Huron, Mich.; P. J. O'Neil, china ware; Hotel Imperial.

Cohen, M., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. R. King, furnishing goods; Hotel Waldorf.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss M. Howland, ladies' wear; 341 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Enwer's, J. N., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; W. D. Euwer, domestics, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear, and house furnishing goods; Miss Hayden, millinery; 328 Broadway; Hotel Rossmore.

Symon Dry Goods Company, Butte, Mont.; W. D. Symon, dry goods; N. Anthler, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Schaefer, J., & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. C. Schaefer, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. M. Pratt, prints, 464 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Falkenberg, J., Providence, R. I., infants' wear; Hotel Normandie.

Filene, William & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, dry goods; F. O'Connell, notions; Hotel Vendome.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. Sherman, domestics, 385 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Lunsford, R. E., & Co., Petersburg, Va.; R. E. Lunsford, hats; Hotel Imperial.

Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; E. E. Bernheimer, general buyer, 15 White Street; Hoffman House.

Marx & Haas Jean Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Marx, clothing, 62 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Shwartz, A., & Son, New Orleans, La.; G. Levy, shoes, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dry goods, 487 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Lougee Brothers, Laconia, N. H.; O. A. Lougee, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Paris Cloak House, Fitchburg, Mass.; Mrs. I. Adleman, cloaks, suits, and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Porter, J. J., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. L. Gullett, millinery; F. A. Stevenson, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; I. Rothschild, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Thomas, John W., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. D. Adams, notions, millinery, laces, and ribbons; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, housefurnishing goods; W. P. Sackett, jewelry, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Murphy, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Netter & Co., Donaldsonville, La.; A. Netter, dry goods; D. Darfers, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Bear, I., & Co., Lonaconing, Md.; M. Baer, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Price & Rosenbaum, Lonaconing, Md.; A. Price, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Cohen, S. E., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Haan, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

The condition of Croton Water is frightful. Write or phone the Hygeia Distilled Water Co., 340 W. 12th St., to deliver at your residence or office a supply of Hygeia Water. Tel. 2582 Spring.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

Have received their Spring Importations of

Fine Laces, Lace Robes, etc.,

designed for them exclusively.

(Examples exhibited in window.)

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St. and Sixth Avenue.

THOMPSON DEFIES QUIGG

District Captain Declines to Desert Abraham Gruber.

He Dares the County Chairman to Have Him Removed from His Clerkship at Albany.

The fight between Abraham Gruber and George C. Austin for the Republican leadership in the Twenty-first Assembly District has reached an acute stage. It is charged by the Gruberites that Chairman L. E. Quigg is exerting all the power of the organization to defeat Gruber, who is regarded as the representative of dissatisfied up-State Republicans, such as ex-Gov. Black, ex-Superintendent Louis F. Payn, and others.

It is admitted that Mr. Quigg last week addressed a letter to Thomas L. Thompson, Captain of the Thirty-seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District, who has a clerkship in the State Senate. In that missive, Mr. Quigg requested Mr. Thompson to call at 435 West End Avenue on Sunday last. Mr. Thompson did so, and he asserts that Mr. Quigg told him in plain English that if he did not desert Mr. Gruber and support Mr. Austin he would lose his place in the Legislature.

Mr. Thompson made no immediate reply, but on the following day he sent Mr. Quigg a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"It is with pleasure that I now make final reply to your invitation and threat, written and verbal, to desert Mr. Gruber and come to the support of Mr. Austin, who, as you say, represents your interests in the fight in the Twenty-first Assembly District. When we had our conversation at your office the other day you made it clear that if I refused to desert Mr. Gruber my position as a clerk in the Senate at Albany would be taken from me. I was surprised that you, a civil service reformer, who would not advocate the removal of Democrats from office to make way for Republicans, should want to drive a Republican from his place because he could not see his way clear to supporting you and becoming a traitor.

"My reply to your invitation is No! and my answer to your threat is—Remove me if you dare!

"I was a stalwart, fighting Republican in this city years before you ceased to be a Mugwump, and I will be fighting the battles of the Republican Party long after your leadership will have ended and the nightmare of Quiggism shall be lifted from the party.

"Do you ever stop to think how your Tammany methods have injured and are disrupting and making impotent the Republican Party? If you do, does not your conscience trouble you—or do you trouble yourself about your conscience? Everywhere in Republican circles your methods are condemned, your political advice is under suspicion, and the wish is deep-seated that the Quigg mortgage on the party will soon be discharged.

"The Republicans of my election district will vote at the primaries as their best judgment dictate. If I agreed to deliver their votes to you I could not do so; nor can Klune and Berwin do so in their districts. The inspectors no more control the primaries; the enrolled voters do. Appeal to them directly if you want their support.

"They know what you are trying to do, through Mr. Austin, in the Twenty-first Assembly District; they are impatient for the coming of primary day, and when you learn the result of the voting you will, I am sure, be again informed that the Republicans of the west side are through with Quigg and want him no longer.

"For the sake of bread and butter for my family I want to retain my petty clerkship. I am not, however, ready or willing to get even necessary food at the price of dishonor and treachery."

Mr. Quigg, after indignantly denying Mr. Thompson's charges, remarked:

"When the cause of political independence must find its leaders in Louis F. Payn and Abraham Gruber, the true independents will be in control of the machine. That is where they ought to be, anyhow, and the history that is now being made for the Republican Party in New York City and at Albany proves that that is where they really are, to the advantage of the party and to the great strengthening of the machine."

It was reported in political circles yesterday that the Gruber people would proceed against Quigg for violating Section 25 of Chapter 370 of the Laws of 1899, relative to the civil service in threatening Thompson with the loss of his place.

Academy of Design Meeting.

At a business meeting held last evening by the officers and academicians of the Academy of Design in their temporary building, at One Hundred and Ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Frank Fowler was elected an academician and William H. Hyde, F. W. Kost, Carlton T. Chapman, and William M. J. Rice were elected associates of the academy.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, fresh north to east winds.

The depression in the Northeast is rapidly passing beyond the field of observation, while the one in the Southwest has developed eastward, as was expected, and extended in a narrow trough last night from Eastern Texas to North Carolina; elsewhere the pressure is high. Temperatures have fallen decidedly east of the plateau region, except in New England, the Middle and South Atlantic States, and along the Gulf Coast. The extension of this cold weather southward has caused snow in the slope region, the Lower Missouri Valley, and the greater portion of the lake regions, and rain in Texas.

In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions fair weather has continued, except in the extreme southern plateau, where there was some rain, with lower temperature. The high pressure will continue to dominate weather conditions generally for the next two or three days, and the continuance of the temperature below the seasonal average may therefore be expected. It will be colder to-day and to-morrow in the Gulf States, with rain, except in the West Gulf States, where it will be generally fair to-morrow. It will also rain to-day in the South Atlantic States, and to-morrow it will snow or rain in the Middle Atlantic States, and snow in Southern New England. It will be cloudy to-day in the central valleys and will be fair to-morrow.

On the New England Coast and Middle Atlantic Coast winds will be fresh north to east, while on the South Atlantic Coast they will be variable, becoming fresh northwesterly to-morrow.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	34	31	34
6 A. M.	32	32	33
9 A. M.	35	37	43
12 M.	36	41	44
3 P. M.	42	42	44
6 P. M.	40	36	37
9 P. M.	36	30	35
12 P. M.	35	28	28

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	37¾
Weather Bureau	34¾
Corresponding date 1899	36½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	37

The maximum temperature was 42 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 28 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 75, and at 8 P. M. 50. The barometer registered 29.96 at 8 A. M., and 30.02 at 8 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CARBONDALE, Ill., March 14.—Fire early this morning destroyed five business houses with a loss of $50,000.

PANA, Ill., March 14.—The village of Nokomis, nine miles west of here, was swept by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 14.—Fire at Mount Pleasant to-day destroyed eight of the principal business houses, entailing a loss of $60,000. The insurance is $35,000.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 14.—Joseph Hannigan & Co.'s hay barn and the Post Office at Alplans, three miles north of here, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is $12,000.

FLINT, Mich., March 14.—The Armstrong Steel Works were destroyed by fire between 3 and 4 o'clock to-day. The plant was established in 1889, and employed 100 hands. Loss estimated at $150,000, partially covered by insurance. Golden's Brewery and cooper shop, adjacent to the steel works, were also destroyed.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th 6th Ave

Mattresses.—In Annex.

Macy's Mattress Manufactory! It's of immense importance to you and to us. Mattresses made right under our eyes. That's why we can tell all about them. No guesswork, no "they-told-us-so," no uncertainty. Avoid hazard; save money—buy here.

Mattresses, No. 2, South American hair, covered with A. C. A. ticking, weight 40 pounds, made in one or two parts, sold elsewhere as Pure South American Hair, value $20.00; our price, $14.98.

Mattresses, absolutely pure South American hair, weight 40 pounds, covered with A. C. A. ticking, made in one or two parts, value $25.00; our price, $17.72.

Upholsteries.

The Upholstery business keeps its course. Never veers or deviates. We collect elegant and practical things for interior decorations. Rich novelties freshen the stock almost daily. Prices are regulated finely to tempt the thrifty. We meet the expectations of all except extravagant money-spenders. There are other stores for them.

Striped Muslin Curtains, value $1.00 per pair, our price 69c.

Cotton Grenadine Cross-striped Curtains, fringed at side and bottom, value $2.00 per pair; our price $1.12.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, beautiful patterns, value $4.00 per pair; our price $2.89.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, handsome designs, with border 17 inches wide, value $6.50 per pair; our price $4.98.

Reversible Tapestry, suitable for couch covers or draperies, 50 inches wide, value 90c. per yard; our price 44c.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th 6th Ave

Millinery Opening

The Hats are still on view—chef d'oeuvre from Paris and exquisite creations from our own workrooms. We've caught the sunshine and delicacy of French Millinery art and applied both as charmingly as ever did the over-ocean modiste of highest renown. The display thrills our appreciation of the beautiful—but defies our pen. The grace of the Hats is worthy of the easel—the tints and shapes and trimmings are rich enough to inspire an enthusiast of the brush—the entire confraternity.

Frail forms of dainty straws are profusely *malined* or *chiffoned* and thrust or wreathed with indescribable flowers and foliage. Others are a-flutter with soft-finished ribbons and be-fruited with bunches of grapes and clusters of cherries. But, what's the use? You must see them.

Effects for all styles—faces brilliant as a rose at dawn—faces pale as a languishing star at dusk—and every in-between type may be harmoniously and economically "Spring Hatted" at Macy's.

Informal "Opening" throughout the entire store. Wraps, Costumes, Waists, Silks, Dress Goods, Laces, Carpets, Rugs—every Stock is radiant with merchandise trophies for Spring. Come.

Women's Spring Suits.

The whole department has the vernal aspect of Spring. You'll enjoy the display. Handsome and natty new styles. Soft colors. Easy prices.

Women's Suits, mode and gray ladies' cloth, Eton jacket, set in facing; gored skirt finished with corded tucks, single-plaited back, entire suit lined with taffeta silk, $26.67.

Women's Suits, light and dark gray homespun cheviots, new model Eton jacket, high collar and round reveres, finished with stitched taffeta bands; gored skirt, new flare effect, finished with several rows stitching, entire suit lined with taffeta silk, $31.99.

Women's Suits, high grade tan homespuns, jaunty tailor-stitched jacket, lined with silk; new style flounce skirt, single-plaited back, finished with several rows stitching, over drop taffeta silk skirt, at $39.99.

Men's and Boys' Clothing—In Annex.

Our Clothing hook is three pronged. It catches customers and holds them securely. The prongs are irresistible. They represent "Quality," "Style" and "Low Price." Judge of the store's integrity by its fidelity to the foregoing elements. We never swerve or waver in our allegiance to each. They form a combination that can't be surpassed.

Men's Sack Suits, single and double-breasted vests, all-wool cheviots, newest designs, value $12.00; our price, $8.74.

Men's Sack Suits, splendid black unfinished worsteds, handsomely tailored and finished, lined with fine mohair serge, value $15.00; our price $12.49.

Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, superior quality unfinished worsteds, perfect in fit and finish, lined throughout with pure dye silk, value $22.00; our price, $17.49.

Men's Spring Top Coats, new shade of Oxford cheviot, correct shape, sleeves lined with heavy silk, value $12.00; our price, $7.49.

Men's Spring Top Coats, new shade of tan covert, hand-padded collar and lapels, sleeves lined with satin, value $14.00; our price, $9.99.

Spring Raglans, best shade gray Oxford cheviot, lined throughout with pure dye silk, value $20.00; our price, $14.99.

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, all-wool blue cheviot, tastefully trimmed, silk four-in-hand tie, sizes 3 to 10 years, value $4.00; our price, $2.49.

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, fine all-wool red, navy and electric blue serges, prettily trimmed with hand embroidery and heavy silk tie, sizes 3 to 10 years, value $6.50; our price, $4.38.

Boys' Two-piece Suits, strictly all-wool cheviots, sizes 7 to 15 years, value $4.00; our price, $2.49.

Boys' Top Coats, light herringbone coverts, velvet collar, cuffs piped with velvet, sizes 4 to 10 years, value $6.00; our price, $4.07.

Furniture—in Annex.

We write "Furniture." Instantly you are earnestly attentive. That's not a surmise. We know. Sound advertising stirs. We do no other kind. When items get into the Macy columns they have merit—exceptional merit. None but unusual values gain representation.

Furniture contributes continuously. Types have never accorded the department justice. Even to-day the largest part of its quota of quotations is pigeonholed. Here's a quartette out of a quantity:—

Extra large Rockers, solid oak and mahogany finished, high backs, full arms, polished wood seats, $2.99.

Full-sized Couches, all hair, spring edge, four rows tufting, covered with figured velour, in your choice of several colors, $9.99.

Complete line Open-front Bookcases. Any size wanted. Prices range from $2.34 to $8.99. Don't render your verdict until you've seen the styles and variety. You'll wonder—and provide for your scattered library.

Solid Oak Roll-top Office Desks—$7.99 to $68.49. Prices are running a third higher for similar qualities in most stores.

Brass and Bronze Beds.

$15.99, $16.99 and $19.99 for Beds worth respectively $20.00, $22.00 and $25.00. Why are the prices so low? Refuse to explain. Can afford to be arbitrary and reticent while giving such values. But that's not why we decline to state reasons. Reckless dealers INVENT reasons. They sound plausible—but are frequently found out. Once your credulity has been imposed upon you discount *all* elaborations in connection with bargains. That's why we adhere to raw descriptions and prices.

Lot No. 1—4½ ft. wide, 1⅛ in. brass posts, heavy brass mounts, extended footrail, height of head 5 feet, value $20.00; our price, $15.99.

Lot No. 2—4½ ft. wide, 1⅛ in. heavy brass posts, extended bow footrail, height of head 5 feet, value $22.00; our price, $16.99.

Lot No. 3—extra heavy, 4 ft. and 4½ ft. wide, 1⅜ in. brass posts, extended footrail, height of head 62 inches, value $25.00; our price, $19.99

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Rapid Accumulation of New Spring Merchandise Adds Fresh Interest to this Store Daily

Third Week of Remarkable China Offerings

THIS extraordinary Trade Sale of China and Glass is more than half over—the goods have gone even faster than the calendar. More than a hundred great foreign casks have been unloaded of their treasures—scarcely a dozen yet remain to open.

They represented the greatest collection of china we have ever had to offer under value, and what will likely be the last big lot imported on the old basis of prices for years to come. There are just as good lots to pick from to-day as were here the first day of the sale.

But the reserves have melted away—the sale draws toward its close, and the opportunities now available will soon be past history—savings that "might have been."

All of the Dinner Sets in this Special Purchase are Now Opened

The china store holds to-day such a noteworthy variety of under-priced Dinnerware as has not likely been equaled until now. The scope extends from a sumptuous $150 Dinner Set for $100, down to English Porcelain Dinner Sets worth $9 for $6. The widest variety is in French china—largely Haviland; reductions ranging from a third to a half off.

These particulars of wares and prices—

Haviland Dinner Sets

Fifty Dollars for a chip! This is the chance offered to just one housekeeper that wants a $150 Haviland Dinner Set for $100. It is from our regular stock; but an accident broke off a chip on a platter that could be covered with half a postage stamp, and fifty dollars is cut from the price. 125 pieces, with dark green border overlaid with gold, and handles entirely laid with gold. $100.

Haviland Dinner set, 125 pieces; flower border decoration between 2 narrow bands; $80 from $120.

Haviland Dinner Sets, 120 pieces; flower decoration and heavy gilt; $65 from $95.

Haviland Dinner Sets, 112 pieces; handsomely decorated. 1 set perfect—1 set 2 plates short—the second buyer gets a remarkable bargain—$30 from $60.

Haviland Dinner Sets, 113 pieces; pretty decoration; $27.50, worth $50.

Haviland Dinner Sets, 113 pieces; $25, worth $40.

Haviland Dinner Sets, 113 pieces; $22.50, worth $40.

Haviland Dinner Sets, 113 pieces; $20, worth $40.

Basement.

Other Dinner Sets

Austrian china Dinner Sets, 101 pieces; five decorations; all handles gilt; $15, worth $20.

American porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces; filled-in flower decorations and all pieces gilt; $14, worth $20.

American porcelain Dinner Sets, 2 underglaze decorations; $10, worth $15.

English porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces; underglaze decorations; $7.50, worth $10; $6, worth $9.

There are still great bargains in the open-stock patterns we are closing out.

Basement.

Bric-a-Brac---Half Price

Mostly Teplitz figures, busts and vases—a large and varied collection of exquisite pieces—scarcely two alike—

25c to $25 Each

Every piece worth double at least.

Tenth street aisle.

Fancy China

The new decorations after the Dresden fashion, with panels and historic heads. Beautiful goods at two-thirds their worth:

Salads, $1.50, $1.60, $2 and $2.40 each.
Celeries, $1.20 and $1.50 each. Teapots, $1.15 each.
Cake Plates, $1.15 and $1.50 each.
Loving Cups, $2.25, $2.50 and $3.25 each.
Chocolate Pots, $1.25, $2.25 and $2.50 each.
Sugars and Creams, $1.15 and $1.60 a pair.
Vases, 85c, $1, $1.50, $2 and $2.25 each.

More of the half price Haviland Fancy China. We shall soon be at the end of this special lot:

Dinner Plates, 50c each — Breakfast Plates, 50c each
Cracker Jars, $1 each — Muffin Dishes, $1.50 each
Cheese Dishes, $1 each — Cake Plates, 75c and $1 each
Celeries, 75c each — Jugs, 75c and $1 each.
Bread Trays, 75c each — Comb and Brush Trays, 75c and $1 each.

Basement.

Seen and Heard by the *Rambler*

At Wanamaker's

Several teachers of public schools have called at *Wanamaker's Book Store* to complain of a subscription canvasser for an illustrated weekly. The allegations are that subscriptions are solicited and a set of Kipling's works in cheap form is promised as a premium. The charge is Five Dollars, and upon receipt of that sum two or three volumes of the alleged premium set is delivered.

To promote the trade a story is told of a prominent publishing firm that made a great sale of the Kipling sets to Wanamaker's. A legal obstacle frustrated delivery, and confusion came into the transaction. To relieve the situation a plan was made between Kipling's publishers, Wanamaker's and the weekly newspaper, by which the latter was to get the books so cheap that a full set could be given to each subscriber that would pay Five Dollars to the solicitor in advance. Wanamaker's is represented as the principal in the transaction.

The public schools have supplied the field for the working of this scheme, and all of the complainants thus far are teachers. The *Rambler* hopes that the exposure may cut off entirely the supply of victims.

The *Rambler's* attention during the last two days has been drawn toward a display of Teplitz Bric-a-brac in the Tenth street aisle, just within the Broadway door. You know Teplitz—with its wonderful springs, as a watering place. You will prize such a memento as Wanamaker's now offers doubly for its beauty and cheapness. The Rambler does not comprehend the methods by which things so beautiful are also things so cheap.

It is, however, more the grace than the cheapness that attracts. The appeal is to the critical sense of beauty more than to the frugal sense of saving. Teplitz potters are plastic artists, and especially excel in statuettes and busts. And yet is it not a virtue to be recognized when the beautiful is brought under the command of the purse that is so moderate as to make taste the slave of imperious economy? Therefore trade, sordid trade, is working out an æsthetic mission. The interests of the retail buyer and the great cosmopolitan trader are identical.

The Teplitz ware sent the Rambler into some further ceramic investigation that revealed the present agitation in the *World of Pottery*. Wanamaker's china-man, not of the pig-tail genus, reports that the European potters are in a sort of semi-panic. Notices of advanced prices are falling about him as the leaves in the Valley of Vallombrosa. They tell how clay and kaolin, coke and coal are advancing in price, how coal famines are causing losses of time—arguments for higher prices that are sure to tell powerfully.

And so the Rambler paused to recall some things that Wanamaker's had stated about china table ware and the present divorce between value and price, especially upon the Haviland goods. It required only a small instalment of the Rambler's vivid imagination to create a picture of the mourning procession that will shortly be going through Wanamaker's China Store, quietly repeating the German-American version of Whittier's refrain—*it coodn't vas.*

The story is that the last of the great hogsheads has yielded up its contents, and that no more of the Haviland bargains were within the horizon line. The final sunset of the great bargain lots of Haviland's wares is nearing, and when that sun sets it's sot.

Paddle your own canoe is a very good metaphor if you have a canoe to paddle. The Rambler paused by a little canoe fleet and his thoughts flew away to summer skies and silver streams; the slow, easy rhythmic dip of the paddle, the gliding through the water quietly as the Indian with moccasin foot treads the trail that the white man cannot trace.

The St. Lawrence, the Kennebunk; Spaulding and Heckman—your choice of either at prices that are as low or lower than the boats would cost at their far off birth places at the North and East.

Piano Recitals

On Fifth Floor at 2:30 and 4 P. M. by **Milo Deyo,** the Romany pianist. Krell Elite Piano is for these recitals.

A Sumptuous Edition of "Dickens"

It isn't often that even we can save you *two thirds* on the cost of an article.

But we're saving just that (for those who join the Club in time) on this thirty-volume *de luxe* edition of Dickens. You pay us only one dollar before delivery of the complete set—completing the payments in little monthly sums, if you choose.

This offer of a *de luxe* edition at an ordinary-book price and on leisurely payments breaks down an aged and respected tradition of the book trade. Experienced book-sellers wagged their heads and said: "It can't be done." Alas for their fetish! *We're doing it.*

No library is complete without a fine "Dickens." He's one of those authors (there are not so many of them) whose works are worth owning in permanent form.

There are so many interesting and out-of-the-common features of this edition, such as special introductions to the stories, written by Dr. Garnett; unfamiliar pictures of Dickens himself; reproductions of sheets of his manuscripts; engravings of places and scenes made famous through association with Dickens; photographic facsimiles of Dickens' autographs; nearly six hundred full-page illustrations on Japanese fibre-paper, etc.—that we lack space even to name them here. If it's impossible for you to call at our Dickens Club counter to see the volumes, just drop us a postal. We'll send a specimen book of text pages and illustrations with full particulars. In writing, be careful to specify the "Autograph *de luxe* Edition."

Book Store, Ninth street.

Mattresses to Your Order While You Wait

A Temporary Factory and Some Bargains on the Fourth Floor

Reference has been made in our store news, at divers times, of the fact of our being in the business of mattress making. The excellence of the products of this factory of ours has been dwelt upon, and likewise the advantage such ownership gave us in matters of lower cost in production and the consequent lower prices to our Public. Now for a brief period it is purposed to demonstrate just exactly how we make mattresses. A little factory is fitted up on the Fourth Floor, where the bedding is sold. There you will see a skilled craftsman at his work. He has not been selected as especially skillful or conscientious—all our factory people are both. Nor are the materials with which he works any different from those in daily use. The men, the methods, the materials, are all shown here as merely illustrative of the high standard of the permanent factory and the mattresses it produces,—cleanliness, worthiness, thoroughness in every detail.

Here, too, are displayed various qualities of curled hair, of feathers and of ticking. Of one grade of hair—gray or black Mexican horse-hair—we purchased 60,000 lbs. Bought it so well that the 1,500 mattresses that can be made from it will be made up as ordered for about $5 less than value, $15 instead of $20 for these, in one or two parts as desired. Choice of a half dozen fancy striped tickings, or the old standard blue-and-white.

Reduced prices also in pillows. The usual 90c feathers shall sell here for a while at 75c a pound. Pillows of this quality, 20x30 in., 2½ lbs., at $1.88 instead of $2.25. 5-lb. bolsters at $3.75 instead of $4.50. Other sizes, if you prefer, at same rate.

Shelf Springs, for metal bedsteads, made of carefully selected lumber, best black cast steel springs, corded in four different ways with good quality twine, burlap over, rattan edge, grass-hopper springs supporting edge and keeping it in place; hair top, covered in your choice of fancy or blue-and-white ticking, at $8.50, worth $10. Sample full-size spring, not covered, for your inspection, showing the construction in detail.

An excellent quality of woven wire springs to fit either metal or wooden bedsteads; price, $3; usually $3.75.

Fifty Thousand Shirts

A THIRD TO A HALF UNDER PRICE

Here's news that appeals to every man in Manhattan, or near enough to get a letter here to-morrow morning.

We bought the entire stock-on-hand of a first-class shirt factory, and the shirts were unlaundered when we bought them—all have been laundered within two or three weeks; so are spic-span-new, fresh and clean; which is unusual in such a sale. Here are the particulars—

Men's Laundered White Shirts—

At 50c, worth up to $1—Open front and back, or back only.

At 60c, worth up to $1.25—Mostly open front and back.

At 75c, worth up to $1.50—White shirts, with plaited, pique or embroidered bosoms.

Men's Fancy Shirts—

At 60c, worth $1—Of excellent percale, made up to the highest standard of dollar shirts; separate or attached cuffs; open back and front.

Men's Negligee Shirts—

At 50c, worth $1—Made of a handsome soft white cheviot—a great favorite for spring and summer wear.

Boys' White Shirts—

Three for $1—Laundered and unlaundered. Well worth 50c each.

Also a lot of

Men's Pajamas—

At $1, worth $1.50—Made of soft cheviot, in good, comfortable shapes, by the best maker in the business.

Men's Goods, Ninth street side.

Black Silk Waists---$5

This is the largest assortment of $5 waists we have yet shown, and they are the best values at that price that we know of. Seven splendid styles—all of crisp, heavy, lustrous, black taffeta, Some with pretty new effects in cording, others attractively plaited and stitched. All have the new sleeves and pointed cuffs, also detachable collar.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Lawn Dressing Sacques

This spring's showing comprises many wholly new styles—prettier by far than those of former seasons. And there's a larger assortment, too. One style, at 50c, has yoke front and back, turnover collar and cuffs, all trimmed with embroidery. Others at 85c., $1, $1.50 and up to $18.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Shoe Factory

Busily working every day showing how well machines make shoes. Yesterday the misguided types made us say we "bought" these machines—the word should have been *brought*. They will go back to practical work again when the demonstration is over.

It is wonderfully interesting to see the machines work—almost as interesting as watching the old cobbler pegging away, when we were children.

The shoes that are being made are for sale—**$2.50 a pair** though worth a dollar more.

"Miss Janet's" Debut

A Handsome New Sailor Hat

To-day we introduce a very striking Trimmed Sailor Hat—a creation from our own workroom.

Simple; but a simplicity with a most attractive effect. Made of rough straw bound with velvet, with band of chiffon. The novelty is produced by large twin wheels of velvet pierced with a heroic quill.

Second floor, Tenth street.

A Novel Show for Easter-time

Candy-holding Toys from Abroad

Did you know there were so many and such pretty receptacles for Easter candies? Surprise and approval were heard on every side yesterday.

Cunning toys to hold the Easter eggs for the children, and exquisite boxes to fill with bonbons for the friend or sweetheart.

Did you see the satin egg that is as big as a watermelon? What a delightful surprise for "someone" to open it on Easter Day and find inside a bouquet of lilies, roses, or violets. But there are delightful possibilities for most charming Easter gifts on all sides in the candy store.

No other such collection of these pretty Candy Holders has been brought to America. Easy to prove that claim—we wouldn't make it if we didn't know that you would verify it as soon as you looked around.

Wanamaker Candies are the top-notch of purity and delicious candy-making. Their reputation grows with the months. 60c, 30c, 25c, and some special chocolate candies at 20c a pound.

Sugar eggs for Easter, 15c, 20c and 30c a pound.

Imported Candy Holders—

Handsome Baskets, in many shapes; some are prettily trimmed with violets, 90c, $1.25, $1.50, and up to $6 each.

Pretty Boxes, trimmed with violets, 35c to 50c each.

Satin Eggs, from regular egg size, at 15c, to size of watermelons, at $5. Paper Eggs, 5c to $2 each.

Then a multitude of Toy Candy Holders for the children at prices ranging from 10c to $3.50.

Fine Lace Robes---Half Price

Not one whit less elegant than the newer robes; but less new—that's the only reason for this opportunity.

There are Spangled Robes, Chantilly Robes, Yak Robes, Tosca Net Robes, with ribbon trimmings, and other beautiful styles—eighty robes in all. To-day they are marked at Half Prices, or less.

$100 Robes for $50
$10 Robes for $4

And many prices between.

Tenth street.

"Cleosam" Black Silks

These new silks mark a sharp advance in silk betterness. They combine highest quality with richest effect. They are so good that we freely guarantee them and will make good any reasonable claim made within six months from time of purchase. The highest character of workmanship produces a rare beauty of finish. You will admire their richness; you will be delighted with their serviceableness.

CLEOSAM PEAU DE SOIE—
No. 1—$1 No. 2—$1.25 No. 3—$1.50
No. 4—$1.75 No. 5—$2

CLEOSAM SURAH—
No. 11—$1 No. 13—$1.35
No. 12—$1.25 No. 14—$1.50

CLEOSAM GROS GRAIN—
No. 21—$1 No. 22—$1.25
No. 23—$1.50

ARMURE CLEOSAM—
No. 31—$1 No. 32—$1.25
No. 33—$1.50

SATIN DUCHESSE—Cleosam Brand—
No. 41—$1.35 No. 43—$1.75
No. 42—$1.50 No. 44—$2

CLEOSAM BLACK TAFFETA—
No. 51—$1 No. 53—$1.25
No. 52—$1.10 No. 54—$1.35

Rotunda.

Mexican Carved Leather

Novel and very pretty effects are produced by a skillful carver, now working on the Fifth floor. Numerous designs are shown on all sorts of leather articles. Your initial will be carved on any pocket-book, cigar or cigarette case or pouch you may fancy, for 15c. A monogram costs 50c. Here's a partial list of the goods and their prices:

Combination Pocket-books, 75c to $3.75.
Match Cases, 45c. Purses, 25c to $1.
Cigar Cases, $1.25 to $3.
Photo Cases, $2.50 to $5.25.
Card Cases, $1.25 to $1.50.
Calendars, 85c to $3. Belts, $1.25 to $3.75.
Chatelaine Bags, $1.15 to $2.25.
Folding Coin Purses, 45c.
Shaving Paper Pads, $1.
Finger Pouches, 50c and 65c.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

ACTION ON PUERTO RICO AGAIN DELAYED

Republican Senators Fail to Agree on a Tariff Measure.

COMMITTEE OF SEVEN TO ACT

In the Meantime Senate Will Consider the Appropriation and Civil Government Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The first semblance of shape and form was given to the chaotic Puerto Rican situation to-day by the caucus of Republican Senators. The decision of the caucus, nominally a compromise, was really only an agreement to have a breathing spell and let the question of compromise come later. It decided to go around the rock on which the party was about to split, the tariff question, and consider for the present only such harmless subjects as the form of civil government and the two-million-dollar appropriation for the Puerto Ricans. Meanwhile a committee of seven will be appointed to see what compromise can be effected on the tariff question.

The caucus was driven to this action largely by the insistence of Senator Foraker, (Ohio,) who does not care much about the tariff, but is extremely anxious for the immediate adoption of a form of civil government. Mr. Foraker had the floor most of the time during the caucus, and he used strong language in impressing upon his colleagues the urgent necessity for civil government. He hinted again his readiness to support free trade or anything else rather than to let the civil government question drag along indefinitely.

This speech of Mr. Foraker's suggested the idea of dividing the bill and cutting the tariff end of it adrift for the time, and this was accepted as soon as it was proposed as a happy way out of the difficulty.

BOTH SIDES PLEASED.

The spirit of the caucus was entirely conciliatory, all the participants realizing that the party was in a serious snarl and that some way out must be found. This was shown by the speeches of Senator Mason (Ill.) and several other pronounced advocates of free trade with the island, who talked in a highly conciliatory strain.

The advocates of free trade are pleased with the compromise, for they believe that with every day that action is postponed the storm of public protest will grow until the strongest protectionists will have to pay attention to it.

It is pointed out that Senator Beveridge, (Ind.,) who was talking uncompromisingly for protection only a week ago, is now anxious for the adoption of free trade amendment. Mr. Beveridge is perfectly candid in saying that his change of heart was brought about by public opinion, and that that opinion is so pronounced that he thinks that his party will have a hard time carrying Indiana unless it follows his example. Another week or so of delay, the free traders believe, will bring more converts into their camp.

On the other hand, the protectionists are equally pleased, for it was evidently almost impossible to pass the bill, and the chaos of conflicting views and amendments made satisfactory changes in the bill out of the question. No more convincing proof of the protectionist state of mind can be afforded than the action of Senator Platt (Conn.) to-night. Mr. Platt is one of the sub-committee on Cuban relations, which had arranged to start for that island to-morrow morning. He is also the leader of the element which is determined on a tariff for Puerto Rico and wants that tariff to be as high as the public will stand.

In the latter capacity Mr. Platt was so alarmed and perturbed over the situation that on Monday he declared that he would not go to Cuba, and then said that the trip of the sub-committee had been called off. Later he found that his colleagues, Senators Aldrich (R. I.) and Teller, (Col.,) would not support him in this, and he then declared that he would not go unless a satisfactory conclusion was reached by the caucus. Within an hour after the caucus adjourned this afternoon, Mr. Platt was on his way to Tampa with the other members of the committee.

FORAKER WILL GIVE WAY.

The $2,000,000 appropriation will be the first subject considered, and it will be passed as speedily as the Senate ever does anything. There is not likely to be much opposition to it. Then will come the Civil Government bill, divested of tariff features, and the debate on that will probably be so prolonged as to give the compromise committee of seven ample time to find out what sort of tariff will suit both the conflicting Senators and public opinion.

Senator Foraker wants this bill passed as soon as possible, and when he introduced it he attempted to focus attention as much as possible on the civil government features, but the interest in the tariff was so overshadowing that his labor went for nothing.

That there will be a number of amendments is certain, and some of them will deal with the kind of representation the Puerto Ricans are to have. At present they are not likely to have any, although Senator Foraker has been anxious from the first to give them a delegate in Congress. They had several representatives in the Spanish Cortes, and he thinks they ought to have at least one in the American Congress.

The opposition to giving them this or any representation is strong, and Mr. Foraker has expressed his willingness to drop that feature if necessary.

It took the Senate eleven days to pass the Hawaiian bill, which was introduced by Mr. Cullom, (Ill.) with a plea for haste, on the ground of the ravages made by pestilence and fire, which made immediate legislation necessary. Although the Puerto Ricans are in pressing need of legislation, there is not quite so much urgency in their case, and the fight is likely to be long.

THE CAUCUS DEBATE.

The temper of the debate to-day was much milder than that of yesterday.

Senator Elkins (West Va.) said that he favored leaving not only the question of revenues, but the Government of the island as well, to the President. He thought the island would be much better off under military rule for the next two years than under any government that could be devised by Congress. He particularly counseled delay, saying: "We will know a lot more about this whole question in a year or two years than we know now, and the islands will be as well taken care of during that time as they would be under any legislation we may pass."

Mr. Elkins contended that haste was not necessary and earnestly supported the proposition to delay the Tariff bill, and said he thought the governmental bill also might well be delayed.

Senator Foraker replied that the question of dealing with the islands was before Congress, and he for one thought Congress should act. The Committee on Puerto Rico had given much time to the subject, and felt sure the bill prepared would meet all emergencies.

There was general unanimity as to the wisdom of providing for immediate action on the two-million-dollar relief proposition, the opinion of all the Senators being that that measure should be passed for humane reasons. There was some effort to have the Appropriation bill, the House Tariff bill, and the Senate bill considered at one time, but this was antagonized as likely to result in too great delay.

Senator Platt (Conn.) expressed himself as firmly convinced that the principle of a protective tariff in the interest of the industries of the United States should be sustained in whatever was done. He showed a leaning toward the House Tariff bill, as did several other Senators who spoke. Some of them expressed the opinion that this measure would command the votes of two-thirds of the members of the caucus if tested.

COUNSEL DELIBERATION.

Members of the Puerto Rico Committee were not willing that the governmental features of the bill should be abandoned at this time. Senator Foraker expressed the opinion in this connection that the Puerto Ricans themselves would not object to the tariff provided by the House bill, and said that some of the residents of the island had even gone so far as to say that they would cheerfully accept a 25 per cent. rate. But while this was true he would have a civil government provided as a concomitant of the tariff proposition.

Senator Hoar (Mass.) talked at considerable length about the legal phase of the question, expressing the opinion that the Senate could not act with too great deliberation in considering so momentous a subject.

Senator Warren (Wyo.) agreed with Mr. Hoar upon this latter point. He had, he said, been favorable to absolute free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States proper, but he had listened with interest and profit to the arguments on the other side, and he did not believe that the subject had been exhausted by any means. He felt that everything was to be gained and nothing lost by proceeding deliberately, especially in view of the fact that the entire problem was new. Many other speeches were made in the same line.

When the suggestion of a committee was made, and as soon as the authority for its appointment was given, the caucus adjourned.

TELLER ON PUERTO RICO.

Senator Says Pending Bill Is Bad, but Nevertheless Better Than Anything the Islanders Ever Had.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) made a speech in the Senate to-day on the Puerto Rican bill. He said he had no doubt of the power of the Government to govern the possessions it had acquired; he could find ample authority for legislation relating to our insular possessions—authority derived from the Constitution.

"And I do not believe," he went on, "that the Constitution is in force in any of our new possessions. Congress, I believe, is supreme so far as the making of legislation for acquired territory is concerned. Of course, in enacting such legislation, Congress is bound by certain fundamental principles that underlie this free Government.

"After a careful examination of all Supreme Court authorities, I have been able to find only one case that will support the doctrine that the Constitution goes of its own vigor into the acquired territory. My own belief is that we can make the acquired territories a part of the United States or no, as Congress may see fit. If we do not make them a part of the United States I believe we may hold them as colonies—that we have the same power to hold them as Great Britain has to hold colonial possessions."

Mr. Teller did not believe that it was necessary to make the acquired territory a part of the United States in the sense that it should be regarded and governed as incipient States of the Union. Puerto Rico might, he thought, be held under the sovereignty of the United States, and the people, subject to our dictation, might make the laws of the island and the United States might determine what the inhabitants should or should not do. He found no legal difficulty in dealing either with the acquired possessions or their inhabitants.

He added that the relation he would establish between the United States and the acquired territory was entirely consistent with the history and traditions and principles of this country.

"We don't want the inhabitants of these islands to be made citizens of the United States," he continued. "That is what this bill does, and if there were nothing else against it that alone would induce me to vote against it."

The tariff question involved in the pending measure, Mr. Teller said, depended for solution wholly upon the relations of the inhabitants of the islands to the States. If they are citizens, we cannot legally or constitutionally levy a tariff on their products; if they are not citizens, then this Government might do as it saw fit about levying a duty on those products. The latter view raised only a question of policy.

Continuing, Mr. Teller said: "I have no patience with a Senator who holds that we shall do the same thing in Puerto Rico as we do in the Philippines, or that we must be bound to afford the Philippines the same legislation we give Puerto Rico. The questions of the treatment of Puerto Rico and the treatment of the Philippines are entirely different and distinct. The great question is how can we do justice to the inhabitants of those islands, and do justice to ourselves at the same time. Bad as this bill is, it is infinitely better than anything the people of Puerto Rico ever had before."

Mr. Turner (Fusion, Washington,) resumed his discussion of the Puerto Rican measure after Mr. Teller closed. Taking up the line of his argument where he dropped it yesterday, he continued the citation of constitutional authorities in support of the contention that the Constitution followed the flag into all territory acquired by the United States, with the idea of being held permanently. He challenged any Senator to produce a decision of the Supreme Court holding it to be necessary that the Constitution should be extended by act of Congress over acquired territory, or that the Constitution did not extend ex proprio vigore over such territory.

In conclusion, he declared the pending bill was manifestly unconstitutional. It was undemocratic, un-Republican, and an unauthorized exercise of power over the inhabitants of Puerto Rico, and he warned the powers in the majority by saying: "Beware unless you betray the hopes of the future in the exigencies of the present."

WHY TARIFF BILL WAS DRAWN.

One Indianian Says Because Trusts Were Working for Free Trade.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 14.—The Sentinel to-morrow will say:

"One of the most prominent Republicans in Indiana, who has just returned from Washington, and who is known to be very close to the McKinley Administration, is authority for the statement that a defense for the Puerto Rican tariff bill is being prepared that will show the politicians that the enactment of the bill, instead of being a blunder, was the shrewdest campaign move of the age.

"He says this defense is in the hands of Senator Frye, who will spring it in the Senate in due season. It will be shown, he says, that the Sugar and Tobacco Trusts were opposing the bill with might and main, and that their demand was for free trade with all the colonies. It will further be shown, he says, that it was the intention of the 'trusts' to 'squat' in the colonies and flood America with their cheap products, which would have the effect to drive countless thousands of laboring men out of house and home. The approximate reduction in wages of American laboring men is being figured for campaign purposes, he says.

"The Indiana Republicans must not form the impression that our Congressmen and President are fools," he said. "If they had adopted a free trade measure the Democrats would have had every labor union in the country adopting scathing resolutions against us, and then we would have been in the hole."

Puerto Rican Customs Receipts.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The War Department made public to-day the following statement of receipts from customs at all the ports in Puerto Rico for the month of January, 1900. Total receipts, $68,460; Mayaguez, $6,102; Ponce, $19,401; San Juan, $36,436; Arecibo, $2,546; Arroyo, $1,063; Aguadilla, $187; Humacao, $2,722.

DIVORCE IN PUERTO RICO.

Thirteen-Year-Old Wife Wants a Separation—No Law to Grant It.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, March 14.—San Juan claims the record for the youngest divorce suitor in American territory. Rosalia Murch, aged thirteen, has consulted lawyers on the subject of obtaining a separation from Albert Murch, twenty-four, a member of the Signal Corps, whose home is at Benton, Maine. They were married Dec. 12, and Murch was ordered Feb. 1 to Fort Myer. He left his wife destitute, and she has written to him both at Benton and Fort Myer, and her letters have not been answered. There are no divorce laws in Puerto Rico, and the young wife is waiting for the United States to enact such laws. Similar cases are plentiful.

PHILIPPINES IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Cowherd Declares Militarism and Commercial Greed Are the Motives of Imperialism.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Mr. Cowherd (Dem., Mo.,) to-day addressed the House on the subject of the Philippines, holding that the advocates of imperialism were actuated by two motives—militarism and commercial greed. In the course of his address he said:

"There was a time when we boasted, not of the money we could make, not that yonder flag carried trade in its wake, but that it carried liberty. To-day its proud boast is that trade follows the flag. The other day, when Gen. French rode into Kimberley to the relief of that beleaguered city, the newspapers tell us the citizens held a reception for the English officers, and Cecil Rhodes, the very incarnation of the land lust, the land-grabbing spirit of the age, in response to a toast, said that the people of Kimberley had done their part in preserving for the world the greatest commercial asset of the age—the English flag.

"Mr. Chairman, I hope the day will never come when any man can rise in any land and point to yonder banner as a commercial asset. I trust, Sir, that something still will survive of the days when that banner floated above Washington and his bare-footed, bloody patriots at Valley Forge. I trust something still will live of the spirit that animated the men who upheld that banner when they stood with stubborn old Andrew Jackson at New Orleans. I trust something of the life of liberty still permeates this Nation that permeated the followers of yonder flag when they marched with Grant on his stubborn advance to Richmond.

"And, Mr. Chairman, if the day ever comes when that banner is nothing but a commercial asset, then, Sir, every stripe of white upon its folds should be dyed in the blood of the men we killed and conquered, and from yonder ground of blue you should take every star that represents an independent State."

Mr. Boutell (Rep., Ill.,) closed the debate with a brief reply to the argument of Mr. Cowherd. He said that military glory and commercial greed were as repugnant to him as to the gentleman from Missouri. He hoped and prayed that in dealing with the problems which confronted us we would be guided by the highest motives, and that the blessings of the God of nations and the approval of all civilization would rest upon us.

PEACE CONFERENCE A FAILURE?

No Power Has Yet Ratified All Treaties Made at The Hague.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In diplomatic circles here an unpleasant suggestion has been thrown out to the effect that The Hague Conference has resulted in complete failure, and that even the limited programme agreed upon is never to be perfected. The basis for this view is the fact that up to this moment it is not known officially that a single one of the powers represented in the conference has ratified the three conventions prepared there.

The treaties require that each of the participants in the conference shall be notified whenever the other parties ratify the conventions. Up to this time no such notice has reached this country. So far as the United States Government is concerned only one of the three treaties has been ratified by the Senate, and even in that case the formalities have not been carried to completion. It is probable, however, that the appearance in Washington of the newly appointed Dutch Minister, bringing with him the official copies of the conventions, may result in further action by the United States upon them.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The House yesterday entered upon the consideration of the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill. This bill carries $6,608,378.

The House Committee on Pensions has ordered bills reported granting these pensions: To the widow of Col. Stotsenburg of the First Nebraska Regiment, killed in the Philippines, $40 per month; to the widow of Capt. Allan Capron, Jr., killed in Cuba, $30 per month; to the widow of Capt. Allan Capron, Sr., $25 per month. The difference in rates in the Capron cases is due to the property owned by Mrs. Capron, Sr. The bill pensioning the mother of Lieut. Brumby, flag lieutenant of Admiral Dewey, went over pending the decision of the Pension Bureau in that case.

Postmasters Nominated.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The President today sent the following nominations of postmasters to the Senate.

New Jersey—R. S. Snyder, Atlantic Highlands; Louis D. Gallison, Orange.

New York—James Fox, St. Johnsville; Ebenezer Evans, Waterville.

France Will Extend Time.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The State Department has been advised formally of the willingness of the French Government to extend the period of time allowed for the ratification of the pending French reciprocity treaty. In the absence of an agreement of this kind, the treaty would fall on the 24th inst. through the omission of the necessary ratification. The length of the extension to be granted has not yet been arranged.

Col. Robert B. Wallace Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The War Department has been informed of the death at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, yesterday of Col. Robert B. Wallace, First Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, commanding the Thirty-seventh Volunteer Infantry. Col. Wallace was born in Illinois, and was appointed to the Military Academy from Montana. He was graduated in 1890, and was assigned to the Second Cavalry as a Second Lieutenant. He assisted in the organization of the First Montana Volunteers, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of that regiment, and accompanied it to the Philippines. He was severely wounded in the action at Caloocan Feb. 10, 1899. Major Gen. MacArthur recommended him for Brevet Colonel of Volunteers and Brevet Captain and Major, United States Army, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Feb. 5 and 10, 1899, in front of Manila, and at the crossing of Rio de Grande de la Pampanga April 27, 1899." He was at Fort Huachuca on sick leave when he died.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Frank A. Cook, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, will report to the commanding officer, Fort Slocum, N. Y., for assignment to duty with recruits going to the Philippine Islands. He will repair to such point and at such time as may be designated by the post commander for the purpose indicated, and upon his arrival at Manila will join his regiment.

Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin, Fourth Infantry, will be relieved from temporary duty at the headquarters of the army in Washington in due time to enable him to report to the commanding officer, Fort Slocum, N. Y., for assignment to duty with recruits to be sent from that post on the transport Sumner to the Philippine Islands, and upon his arrival at Manila he will join his regiment.

Second Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, Jr., First Artillery, will report to the commanding officer, Fort Slocum, N. Y., for assignment to duty with recruits to be sent to the Philippine Islands on the transport Sumner, and upon his arrival at Manila will report to the commanding officer, Twelfth Infantry, for assignment to duty with that regiment.

Transfers in the First Infantry: Capt. Everett E. Benjamin, from Company A to Company K; Capt. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., from Company K to Company A. Capt. Benjamin will proceed to Governors Island and report to the commanding General Department of the East for further orders.

First Lieut. Clarence J. Manly, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty on the hospital ship Missouri, and will report to the commanding General Department of California for assignment to duty with troops on the first available transport leaving for Manila.

Capt. Charles R. Krauthoff, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, having accepted appointment as Captain, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, March 11, is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army of the United States.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at the Presidio of San Francisco for the examination of Major George Ruhlen, Quartermaster, promoted from Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, subject to examination, to determine his fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. James M. Marshall, (Deputy Quartermaster General,) Major Philip F. Harvey, (Surgeon,) Major Louis H. Rucker, (Sixth Cavalry,) Major William H. Baldwin, (Commissary of Subsistence,) and Capt. James M. Kennedy, (Assistant Surgeon.)

Navy.

Assistant Surgeon R. Spear is detached from the Constellation and ordered to the Naval Hospital at New York.

Assistant Surgeon O. M. Eakins is detached from the Naval Academy March 24 and ordered to the Buffalo April 2.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. F. Stokes is detached from the Naval Hospital at New York March 24 and ordered to the Buffalo April 2.

Assistant Surgeon J. T. Kennedy is ordered to duty on the Independence.

Passed Assistant Surgeon B. R. Ward is detached from the Independence and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Mare Island.

Assistant Surgeon J. Stepp is detached from the Naval Hospital at Mare Island and ordered to the Solace.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. D. Brownell is detached from the Solace and ordered home to await orders.

Commander C. T. Hutchins is detached from connection with the Buffalo April 2 and ordered to duty in command of that vessel.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John Irwin, Jr., is detached from the naval station at Havana and ordered to the Buffalo April 2.

Assistant Paymaster H. E. Stevens is detached from the Alexandria March 14 and ordered to the naval station at Havana.

Lieut. C. A. E. King is ordered to duty on the Buffalo April 2.

Rear Admiral Kempff is detached from command of the Navy Yard at Mare Island March 29 and ordered to the Asiatic Station for duty as second in command, sailing from San Francisco March 31.

Naval Cadet J. B. Gilmer is detached from the Iowa and ordered to the Marblehead.

Naval Cadet W. P. Cronan is detached from the Marblehead and ordered to the Iowa.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Scorpion arrived to-day at Colon.

The Marcellus has sailed from Key West for Hampton Roads.

The Yankton has arrived at Nuevitas.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department for the completion of the work on the battleship Indiana by April 30, and on the Massachusetts by May 7.

The Marblehead, which was ordered back to San Francisco on account of a breakdown in her machinery, sailed yesterday from San Diego to Santa Barbara.

The Alliance has sailed from Trinidad for Santa Cruz.

The collier Alexander was put out of commission to-day at Norfolk.

HOSPITAL STEWARD MISSING.

H. E. Cole Said to Have Paid Too Much for Supplies for the Ward's Island Asylum.

H. E. Cole, Steward of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, on Ward's Island, is missing, and an examination of his accounts is being made. A report was published yesterday that Mr. Cole, who made purchases for the institution, had paid more than market prices for various articles, one item alone being $40,000 too high.

Dr. A. E. Macdonald, the General Superintendent, said yesterday that this figure was ridiculous. A report from Albany yesterday was to the effect that, after an investigation by the State Lunacy Commissioners, it had been found that there was a shortage of $1,400 in Mr. Cole's accounts.

Dr. Macdonald said that at a meeting of the Board of Managers last Thursday Mr. Cole appeared, and was requested to get up a statement, which was to be submitted later, regarding the expenses of his department. Mr. Cole on Friday had been on the island, where he lived with his family, but he has not seen him since then, and it is not known where he is.

"There is no question," Dr. Macdonald said, "of embezzlement. It is one simply of prices, and until the examination has been carried further it is impossible to make any statement. Mr. Cole handled no money. All bills are paid by check drawn by the Treasurer on the vouchers submitted by the steward."

The disappearance of Mr. Cole was the occasion for a special meeting of the Commissioners and Board of Managers at their offices, 1 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon. After the meeting a statement was given out that an examination was being made, and that the reports current had been greatly exaggerated.

Though Mr. Cole's wife is greatly distressed at his disappearance, none of the officials give any credence to a suggestion that he may have fallen off a pier into the East River. It could not be learned that there was even a suspicion of an intentional irregularity on the part of Mr. Cole. The inquiry which led to the criticism of prices paid was begun preparatory to a reorganization of the various departments of the institution, and Mr. Cole, it was reported, was much put out that the questions should have taken a form that reflected upon his management of the Steward's department.

Mr. Cole was for several years in the State Controller's office, and later in the office of the State Lunacy Commissioners, and it was because of his familiarity with matters pertaining to the service that he had been selected for the place at Ward's Island when the institution passed from local to State control, in 1896.

BROKER HUDSON DISCIPLINED.

Suspended from 'Change for Striking a Boy on March 5.

Charles I. Hudson, the broker who on Monday, March 5, got into a row with a telephone boy on the Stock Exchange floor, paid the penalty of his part in the altercation yesterday. The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, of which Mr. Hudson was recently a member, met and suspended him from the privileges of the Exchange for thirty days, the maximum penalty. He will not be obliged to execute all his customers' orders through "two-dollar brokers" in the next thirty days, however, as he has two partners who are also members of the Exchange.

The row for which Mr. Hudson is suspended took place in the course of the break in American Sugar Refining Company stock, which occurred on March 5, after the announcement of the reduction of the dividend. Florence E. Finnegan, a telephone boy at the Exchange for J. S. Bache & Co., got an order for Mr. Hudson to sell Sugar. According to his story, the order was to sell at 98½, and Mr. Hudson executed it at 98. When he reported the sale the altercation occurred, and Finnegan was struck in the face by the broker and had his glasses broken.

HOSPITAL FUND CONTRIBUTIONS.

Saturday and Sunday Association Receives $670 Additional.

Charles Lanier, 17 Nassau Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection:

FROM THE JEWELRY TRADE.

C. E. Hastings	$25	Wallach & Scheele	10
Leopold Stern	25	Jacobson & Bros.	10
Oppenheimer Bros. & Veith	25	Alfred H. Smith	10
L. & M. Kahn	25	N. H. White & Co.	10
Joseph Frankey	25	Wm. Rosenfeld	10
A. Lorsch & Co.	25	Julius King Optical Company	10
Keller & Untermeyer Mfg. Co.	25	W. S. Hedges & Co.	10
Joseph Faheys & Co.	25	Elssermann Bros. & Co.	10
J. B. Bowden & Co.	10	Total	$300
Courvoisier-Wilcox Mfg. Co.	10		

WOMAN'S FUND.

Mrs. James Speyer, 257 Madison Avenue, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the association, reports the following additional contributions to the woman's fund:

By C. E. Hastings and Leopold Stern:			
Mrs. Robert Goelet	$100	Mrs. Harris Colt	5
Mrs. B. Mayer	50	Mrs. R. S. Barnes	5
Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence	25	Mrs. John Greenough	5
Mrs. H. D. Babcock	25	Mrs. F. S. Pinkus	5
Miss Evelina Dortic	25	Mrs. E. Lauterbach	5
Mrs. W. Rockefeller	20	Mrs. F. Scott Gerrish	5
Mrs. Allen Tucker	10	Mrs. H. J. Hayden	5
Mrs. Philip G. Bartlett	10	Mrs. W. F. Wharton	5
Mrs. Samuel Thomas	10	Mrs. M. D. Collier	5
Miss Kate W. Blake	10	Mrs. C. S. Franklin	5
Miss Helen C. Butler	10	Mrs. M. W. Mayer	5
Mrs. Harrietta S. Barnet	5	Miss D. F. Gallaudet	2
Mrs. Nathan Bijur	5	Miss V. B. Gallaudet	2
Mrs. H. W. Robbins	5	Mrs. Gallaudet	2
		Total	$370

"ROBBERY," SAYS THE MAYOR.

He Denounces Private Owners of Water Front Bulkhead Property.

During a hearing on Senator La Roche's bill to permit the extension of pier heads owned by private parties as far as the line fixed by the War Department, Mayor Van Wyck yesterday denounced as thieves the persons who own bulkhead property along the water front. Wauhope Lynn appeared for the measure, and in his remarks he suggested that the city should be liberal.

"Most of the pier head property owned by private parties has been stolen from the city," said the Mayor. "This is true not only of Brooklyn, to which this bill applies, but elsewhere. Every bit of it has been taken piece by piece from the city. The original charters gave the city control over the water front. Private parties got permits to fill in between the pier heads and the pier head lines, and then acquired a right in this filled-in land which should not belong to them. Some of the eminent men who own the water front would take the City Hall if they could.

"The city has been liberal. I don't call this liberality; I call it robbery. This bill will die right here."

Ex-Senator Peffer's Son a Suicide.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 14.—J. Sherman Peffer, son of W. A. Peffer, former United States Senator from Kansas, was found dead in a room in a house in East Eighth Street this afternoon. On the bureau was found a box that had contained morphine and a note reading: "Father: I don't like to do what I am doing, but I'm tired." In the dead man's pocket was found several Typographical Union working cards. Peffer was about thirty years old and was a linotype operator. He entered the Smith House at 11 o'clock last night and when last seen he seemed to be laboring under suppressed excitement. He was known to be despondent.

Philippine Commission to Meet.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Judge Taft, President of the new Philippine Commission, has notified his fellow-Commissioners that the commission will convene in this city March 27. Meanwhile the old commission is winding up its affairs.

SAFE FROM FIRE.

FIREPROOFINE has been adopted by the Commissioners to the Paris Exposition for fireproofing all inflammable exhibits; also used by Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Casino Theatre, New York Theatre and leading public institutions everywhere.

You can make your house safe from fire at a trifling cost.

Intensely interesting demonstrations daily at office of

FIREPROOFINE MANUFACTURING CO., 487 Broadway.

Come and see for yourself.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

Reports of Business Transacted That Explain the Increases.

Three comparative diagrams of the fire insurance business transacted throughout the country in the past twelve years by 121 to 164 stock fire and fire and marine insurance companies, which were published in The Insurance Press in its issue of yesterday morning, afford an illustration of the forces which have recently led to a general advance in fire insurance rates.

The diagram of fire and inland marine losses paid shows that in 1890 the losses were $91,031,676, as against $87,943,433 in 1893, the next heaviest year, and $78,334,159 in 1892. The diagram of expenses, paid for business, such as brokerage commissions and all expenses save losses, shows a steady increase during the last twelve years, except for one slight check in 1894. In 1888 the expenses were $33,799,780, and last year they were $52,849,329. The diagram on profits and loss shows that six of the years were profitable and six unprofitable. In 1896 the profits were $12,890,126, and in 1897 they were $9,116,045. The companies lost $1,919,650 in 1898 and last year $18,428,892, as against $10,410,102 in 1893, the second most unprofitable year in the period of twelve years.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Salamandra Fire Insurance Company of St. Petersburg has been admitted to New Hampshire.

F. E. Crotois of Pittsburg has been appointed general agent of the Sun Life Insurance Company.

The insurance on the property at 282 to 286 East Broadway, which was consumed by fire Tuesday, was distributed as follows: On Ivan Frank & Co., Netherlands, $500; Svea, $500; Fidelity, $500; Buffalo German, $500; North German, $500; Helvetia, $500; Glens Falls, $500; Milwaukee Mechanics', $500; Milwaukee Fire, $500; County of Philadelphia, $500. On Englander & Bilitz, Home, $2,500; Williamsburg City, $500. The loss on building, which will be adjusted by C. R. Young & Co., was insured as follows: Aetna, $15,000; Niagara, $8,000; Scottish Union and National, $7,500; American of New York, $5,000; National of Hartford, $2,500; British America, $1,500; Imperial, $1,500; Western of Toronto, $1,000.

At the annual meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday John H. Washburn was re-elected President, J. Montgomery Hare re-elected Vice President, and W. W. Underhill was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. A rule was adopted imposing a fine of $1 on each member who fails to be represented, either personally or by qualified substitute, at any regularly called meeting of the Exchange. The Committee on Form brought in a report on dwelling house forms, which led to a long debate and fourteen proposed amendments to the report. A favorable vote was quickly reconsidered, and the whole was tabled until to-day, when an adjourned meeting of the Exchange will be held. The first annual report of the Exchange manager was presented by Mr. Hess at yesterday's meeting.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:11	Sun sets...6:07	Moon sets...5:33

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:00	Gov. Isl'd...7:29	H. Gate....9:25
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:22	Gov. Isl'd...7:52	H. Gate....9:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bremen, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Catania, Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Trinidad	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

Grecian Prince, Pernambuco	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Ydun, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

Algonquin, Jacksonville		
Altai, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Galileo, Hull		
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Marval, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
New York, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Norge, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Palatia, Hamburg		6:00 A. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St Cuthbert, Antwerp		

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 13 and up to March 17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York March 17 for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to 20 March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 850, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 831, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 15.

Advance, Colon, March 7.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, March 12.
Cuñic, Liverpool, March 4.
El Norte, New Orleans, March 10.
Grenada, Trinidad, March 6.
Kansas City, Swansea, Feb. 28.
Lahn, Bremen, March 6.
Nasmyth, St. Lucia, March 8.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
Winifred, Dartmouth, Feb. 27.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

Buffalo, Hull, March 4.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, March 4.
Nacoochee, Savannah, March 13.
Oevenum, Lisbon, March 1.
Patricia, Hamburg, March 4.
Philadelphia, San Juan, March 11.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

Campania, Liverpool, March 10.
Comanche, Jacksonville, March 4.
Marco, Minghetti, Gibraltar, March 1.
Prins Willem II., Port au Prince, March 11.
San Marcos, Galveston, March 10.

SUNDAY, MARCH 18.

Alexandre, Bixio, Havre, March 3.
British Trader, Antwerp, March 4.
El Paso, New Orleans, March 13.
Indravella, Gibraltar, March 4.
La Gascogne, Havre, March 10.

MONDAY, MARCH 19.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, March 5.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, March 5.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

Adirondack, Port Limon, March 13.
Hippomenes, Liverpool, March 6.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, March 14.
Noordland, Antwerp, March 10.
Orcadian, Glasgow, March 8.
Trave, Gibraltar, March 12.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, March 8.
Winifred, New Orleans, March 13.

Arrived.

SS Saratoga, Johnson, Cienfuegos March 6, Santiago 8th, and Nassau 10th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Dard & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:43 P. M., 13th.

SS Yarmouth, (Br.,) Smith, Nuevitas March 6, and Beaufort, S. C., 11th, in ballast and with passengers to the Cuban Land and Steamship Company. Ar

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HONEST, SAFE, AND STABLE.

The act of the 14th of March, 1900, will take its place as one of the most seriously important in our legislative history. The currency system of England was put upon a sound and enduring basis by the act of 1816. That act and that date have been mentioned tens of thousands of times in the discussion of financial questions that has occupied the writers and publicists and politicians of the civilized world since silver and bimetallism became burning questions a quarter of a century ago. The act of the 14th of March, 1900, will hold a place of similar prominence in the history of the currency system of the United States.

The act establishes unmistakably the single gold standard of value as the basis and measure of our money. It lays upon the Secretary of the Treasury the duty and confers upon him the authority and the power to maintain at a parity with gold all other money issued or coined. Henceforth we shall have no experience of debased currency, dishonest dollars, or a gold premium so long as this act shall stand.

When President McKINLEY signed that act yesterday an old and bad era came to an end and a new era began. We have been for twenty-five years discussing the question of common honesty. The advocates of upright dealing have had to fight like gladiators in the arena against a horde of reckless agitators in both parties who were determined to force upon the country a currency either of irredeemable paper or of unstable silver, under laws demonstrably false in principle and which the experience of mankind had shown to be dangerous to commercial interests and National honor. They have now and then won substantial triumphs. They were first decisively beaten back in 1893 by the repeal of the Silver Purchase act of 1890, and they met their definitive overthrow in the great battle of 1896.

The same forces will be reformed this year, and in the campaign we shall hear a great deal about silver free coinage, but the thing they talk about is dead.

It is in the refunding provisions and the amendments to the National bank law that the act will chiefly work changes visible to the public. In practice and effect we have been upon a gold basis, although the law was open to doubt, and the system of the currency was not secure. The credit of the Government and public confidence here and abroad have tided us over the time of this uncertainty. Assurance is now made complete and confidence has the solid foundation of a law of Congress.

PUERTO RICO AND THE SENATE.

The reports of the Republican caucus in the Senate are very queer reading. Some Senators wanted free trade with the island because their constituents will not stand anything else, and a tariff bill will beat the Republican Party in their States. They also pointed out the extreme unlikelihood that, if the House got another chance to vote on its own bill, it would vote for it again.

These seem to be relevant considerations. They had no weight, however, with the two Senators from Maine. Those statesmen exhorted the rest to stand by the great historic dogma of protection, lest they find themselves afloat without compass or rudder. According to these Senators, true Republicanism requires you, as soon as you have taken possession of territory previously foreign, straightway to protect yourselves against the products of its nefarious and formidable industries. Senator FORAKER insisted upon the tariff part of his measure, apparently upon the ground that he knew what was good for the Puerto Ricans much better than they did, and would not stand idly by and see them ruining their island for want of a tariff. And Senator HANNA actually, and apparently without losing his countenance, called upon his fellow-Senators to vote down free trade for the purpose of "sustaining the President!"

There is evidently in this debate, as the Scotchman said of the sheep's head, "plenty of fine confused feeding." But what is most evident about it is that it will take some time for Senators exhibiting such a variety of views to get together in support of any particular measure. It is equally evident that Puerto Rico is in need of immediate relief, and that she will get no immediate relief out of the Senate. The need of immediate relief was again yesterday sharply emphasized by a dispatch from the President of the Chamber of Commerce of San Juan.

These things make it more wonderful that there should not, apparently, have been the slightest allusion at the caucus to the desirableness of passing the bill for the temporary relief of Puerto Rico by handing over to the use and benefit of the island the customs duties already paid in upon its trade. The President specifically recommended this bill. The House passed it in an hour. It needs only the vote of the Senate to become law. Then Americans and Puerto Ricans could await, with a patience they cannot possibly feel now, the further proceedings of that superlatively deliberative body, the Senate of the United States.

CONTROLLER COLER'S DISILLUSION.

We hope none of our readers missed the interview reported with the Controller in yesterday's TIMES, or failed to appreciate its significance.

That significance is very great and very grave. Mr. COLER, when he accepted the Tammany nomination for the office he holds, was scarcely known, even by name, to the majority of his fellow-citizens in the Borough of Brooklyn, and was not known at all to the great majority of citizens of Greater New York, who were called upon to vote for him. Of course, this was all wrong. The financial officer of the city and official watchdog of the Treasury ought to be a business man of experience and standing. The fair presumption, when the nomination for the Controllership was yielded to the Boss of Brooklyn, and he handed it over to an unknown young man, was that his protégé was going into politics, like his associates on the ticket, for what there might be in it "for him."

To the great relief of the decent part of the public, to the consternation and disgust of Tammany Hall, the Controller from the first took the ground that he was in office to serve the city and protect the Treasury. That has been the surprise of the present municipal administration. Those who voted for him without knowing him personally had no right to expect any such thing. When they allowed their allegiance to the Republican machine, or their annoyance at not being able to get beer on Sunday, in spite of the law, to induce them to line up behind GARDINER and his "To hell with Reform," they were plainly notified that they were voting to bring back the good old days described in the testimony before the Lexow committee. The police was once more to be used not to enforce the law, but to blackmail vice and crime. If anybody had had any doubt upon that score, the appointment of DEVERY, with his record, to be Chief must have dispelled the doubt. It was to be expected that the Board of Public Improvements would become a screen for Ramapo jobs or any other bipartisan jobs whereby the sums contributed by the taxpayers for public purposes should be diverted into private pockets. In fact, that was precisely to be expected which we have ever since been seeing. And it was to be expected, as it has turned out, that the Tammany organization for public plunder would be more shameless than ever, since it had been put into power in spite of the knowledge of the people as to what it would do with its power.

The one thing that has happened which could not have been foreseen was that the Controller should turn out to be an honest, competent, and vigilant public officer who would do his utmost to defeat the projects of public plunder which his colleagues were sure to bring forward. But it could have been foreseen that, if he did prove to be that kind of man, he would get no aid or comfort from his colleagues. He seems to be surprised as well as disgusted that the inevitable has happened; that the one faithful public servant among the heads of the administrative departments should have been hounded into his grave for honestly trying to clean the streets; that the Corporation Counsel, so far from joining the Controller in his efforts to scrutinize claims before paying them, should go to lobbying against a bill which proposed to put obstacles in the way of raids on the Treasury; that the Controller should find himself isolated in the City Government simply for trying to do his sworn duty, and that the only public officer from whom he can get any support or comfort should be the Governor of the State, who is a Republican, to be sure, but who has a prior membership in the party of honest men. It seems, however, that the Controller is forgetful, if not ungrateful, in failing to acknowledge the evidences he has had that, if the organization is against him, the people are with him, as they have shown by their organs in the newspaper press. And we have had evidence before now that an indignant people and an honest public officer can sometimes effect their own "organization."

The Controller's manifesto is a new evidence that between Tammany government and good government there is a necessary and unceasing opposition, and that a Tammany office holder can be an honest man and a faithful public servant only by incurring the enmity of the organization. There is no municipal lesson the citizens of New York need so much to learn as this. In illustrating it for them again, the Controller has performed a needed and useful work of popular education.

SOME FACTS ABOUT OURSELVES.

There were 76,011,000 of us on the 30th of June, 1899, according to the estimate of population of the Bureau of Statistics published in the Statistical Abstract of the United States for the fiscal year ending on that date. The estimate for Jan. 1, 1900, is 77,116,000.

It cost us $700,093,564 to run our Government for that year, or just $9.21 apiece. It was the costliest year in our history. The War Department, which in recent years has called for only a little more than $50,000,000 annually, required $232,395,365, in 1899; but $16,082,541 of this was spent in improving rivers and harbors. The Navy Department cost $64,354,735, or about double the usual navy expenditure.

The total receipts of the Government were $610,982,004, or at the rate of $8.04 per capita; and the deficit for the year was $88,111,560. The receipts from customs were $206,128,482 and from internal revenue taxes $273,437,162. The internal revenue receipts also exceeded the customs receipts in 1898; in 1894, when importations were checked by the money stringency and by impending tariff legislation, and during the years 1864-8, inclusive, when a multitude of internal revenue taxes had been imposed for the expenses of the civil war, when only the Custom Houses of the North were in the control of the Government, and the ocean trade had been seriously interfered with by Confederate cruisers. But there is only one year in our history—1866—when the internal revenue receipts exceeded the figures of last year.

Persons with whom the doctrine of protection is a religion will view with great alarm the rise of internal taxes to be the chief revenue-producing feature of our fiscal system. It indicates a state of preparation for sweeping reductions in customs duties.

The public debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $15.29 per capita on July 1, 1899, and the annual interest charge was 53 cents apiece. The cost of the pensions was $1.83 per capita.

The amount of money in the United States on July 1 was $2,745,350,508, or $36.12 per capita; in 1892, the only year in which this amount per capita has been exceeded, the figures were $36.21. The amount of money in circulation—that is, outside the United States Treasury, on July 1—was $1,904,071,881, or $25 per capita, and this had never been exceeded. The circulation had risen to $25.98 per capita on Jan. 1. The gold coinage for the year amounted to $1.41 per capita, and the silver coinage to 36 cents.

We exported domestic merchandise to the value of $1,203,931,222, or $15.84 per capita. We imported $697,148,489, equal to $9.02 per capita, exclusive of merchandise re-exported. The excess of exports over imports was $529,874,813. The customs taxes collected on our dutiable imports amounted to 50.21 per cent. ad valorem, the highest rate ever attained by our protective tariff makers; but, thank goodness, there is going to be an end of that.

We exported 65.37 per cent. of our cotton, 32.97 per cent. of our wheat and wheat flour, 9.21 per cent. of our corn and cornmeal—which is far too low, showing that our corn export trade needs development—and 45.73 per cent. of our crude mineral oil. We retained for consumption per capita 27.14 pounds of raw cotton, 5.95 bushels of wheat and wheat flour, 22.98 bushels of corn and cornmeal, 61.7 pounds of sugar, 10.55 pounds of coffee, 96-100 of a pound of tea, 1.15 proof gallons of distilled spirits, 14.96 gallons of malt liquors, and 35-100 of a gallon of wine. We retained for consumption 4.40 pounds of domestic and 32.8 pounds of foreign wools.

The tonnage of American shipping increased 2.41 per cent. during the year, and 8.9 per cent. of our exported and imported merchandise was carried in American ships, the lowest proportion in our history. An enlightened attempt to better this humiliating state of our shipping industry is making in Congress by a bill appropriating public money to hire men to build and run private steamers, while still maintaining prohibitory duties on the materials of shipbuilding.

The Post Office Department collected $1.25 per capita, but spent $1.38. This deficit is caused by carrying at very low rates articles that are really merchandise, not mail.

Public school expenditure is steadily increasing. The figures for 1899 had not been compiled at the time the Statistical Abstract was issued, but the expenditure for 1898 was $0.04 per capita of the 21,400,000 of the population of school age—five to eighteen. This is the highest recorded ratio of expenditure for schools.

THE MOTIVE OF THE MORTGAGE TAX.

One motive behind the renewed efforts to pass the Stranahan bill to levy a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on mortgages is always potent with the rural legislator—the desire to impose upon the people of the City of New York to the uttermost possible extent the burden of State taxation. Mr. STRANAHAN'S bill was supposed to be dead, made impossible by the demonstration from economic and financial and legal authority that it was false and vicious in principle and application. New life has been breathed into the measure and a new attempt is to be made to pass it because, among other reasons, its promoters have just discovered that their estimate of the revenue to be produced by it was several millions too low. The greater the tax the greater the burden upon New York, and the less the farmers will have to pay. And this is peculiarly true of the tax on mortgages, of which it is probable that more than three-fourths would come out of the City of New York, a proportion considerably larger than the city's share of the State tax under existing laws.

When the Joint Committee of which Mr. STRANAHAN was Chairman made its report in exposition and support of the bill it said: "Our estimate that ten millions would be raised from mortgage debts is upon the assumption that there are two billion dollars of mortgage indebtedness in this State. The assumption is supported by the investigations of the census officials of 1890 and by the reports of important classes of corporations."

Mr. STRANAHAN has now revised his "assumptions" and his estimates based thereon. We present his latest guess, which includes the $3,000,000 from the tax on banking shares:

Our original estimate that the bill would raise only $13,000,000 was too low. We are satisfied that the amended bill will raise a revenue sufficient to accomplish one of the objects sought by the enactment—the abolition of all direct State taxation.

The prudent man does not exhibit the fatness of his purse in the presence of suspicious persons. We suppose THE TIMES will be blamed, therefore, for saying that in its opinion Mr. STRANAHAN'S last revised estimate is also much too low. We have reason to believe that the mortgage indebtedness of the State—most of it being in this city—amounts to a sum that would yield revenue enough not only to permit the abolition of direct taxes for State purposes which Mr. STRANAHAN openly professes to desire, but also to provide the State Treasury with a surplus of some five millions on the basis of last year's expenditure. Chairman ODELL says "it has been decided to pass the bill." This indicates that he has had sight of the probable surplus.

The aggregate appropriations for 1899 were $22,031,674. The product of the direct State tax of 2.08 mills on each dollar of real and personal valuation was $10,189,110, and the receipts from corporation taxes, inheritance taxes, Raines law taxes, and other indirect sources amounted to $10,199,178. The difference between the total of these direct and indirect taxes and the appropriations was made up by the sale of bonds and from one or two other sources. The abolition of the direct State tax would do away with the scandalous rapacity of the State Board of Equalization. That would be a good thing. It is about the only worthy feature of the Stranahan bill. But the direct taxes amount to only ten millions. Before the Mortgage Tax bill was amended by exempting mortgages bearing less than 4 per cent. interest, which would leave high-class corporation mortgages out of the account, and also exempting certain mortgages which contain a clause making the borrower responsible for the tax, it is probable that it would have yielded fully $15,000,000 of revenue from the one-half of 1 per cent. mortgage tax alone. Add $3,000,000 for the tax of 1 per cent. on bank and trust company shares and the $12,000,000 of receipts from indirect sources, and the total income of the State is swelled to $30,000,000, against an expenditure that cannot honestly rise above the average of the last five years of Republican extravagance, which is $23,000,000. Mr. ODELL, as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is in a position to judge of the probable political effect of a budget calculation that would provide the State with a surplus of $7,000,000 at the expense of the taxpayers.

Mr. STRANAHAN now discovers that he can exempt all mortgages bearing less than 4 per cent. interest. There are very few real estate mortgages in this city at less than 4 per cent., and probably none in any other part of the State. The exemption simply relieves the bonds of railroad corporations and other rich borrowers, including a few of the very richest of borrowers on buildings and lots. The farmer who has to pay 6 per cent. and finds money exceedingly hard to get even at that rate, to which the one-half of 1 per cent. tax must be added, will read the 4 per cent. exemption amendment with a deep and peculiar joy.

The exemption of mortgages given as security for bonds in which it is stipulated that the borrower shall pay any tax imposed was inserted to relieve street railway companies in New York, Rochester, and Buffalo, Mr. STRANAHAN explains. He also affirms his belief that the State will not lose more than $350,000 "as the result of the changes we have made in the bill." That is, the exemption amendment will not reduce the receipts under the bill by more than that sum. If this guess is right the State will have a surplus that will rejoice the spendthrift legislators and jobbers and alarm the serious men of the Republican Party, including the Governor, the first year this bill makes its effects felt. It will not relieve, but will add to the burdens of, real estate, and three-quarters of the total taxes paid under its provisions will be taken from this city. We suppose the country lawmakers will be all the more eager to pass the bill now that we have frankly informed them that the fund upon which they have planned this foray is bigger than they imagined. But it is well that even at this cost measures should be taken to expose to the people of this city the true nature of the Stranahan Mortgage Tax bill.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the Rev. CHARLES M. SHELDON'S experiment in journalism, and certainly the one that ought to be richest in suggestion to himself, is the large amount of attention his proceedings are receiving from the less pretentious newspaper men whose methods, motives, and morals he, by an implication not at all veiled, so severely criticises. Practically every daily paper in the country devoted a considerable fraction of its available space Tuesday to telling its readers just what Mr. SHELDON is doing. Some of our contemporaries—and they the very ones whose influence he most decries—duplicated practically every essential and characteristic article and item in his paper, and the rest, including ourselves, gave enough to permit whoever would to form an accurate judgment of his work. So far as we have seen, the dispatches on the subject are fair as well as full, and, though incidental expressions of opinion are not entirely wanting, a general inclination is manifested to let the facts speak for themselves. Certainly the would-be reformer of journalistic standards has not been the victim of misrepresentation, and he has not encountered a conspiracy of silence. Whatever of good there may be in his ideas will receive vastly wider publicity than his own unassisted efforts could possibly give it, and for this he might well feel himself under a considerable debt of gratitude. It may be, however, that he sees in the course of the unregenerate press only a taste for sensation, and that he is resentful rather than grateful for the undoubted stir his innovations have created. This would be a cynical view of the situation and therefore we can confidently hope that Mr. SHELDON has avoided it. The excellence of his own intentions has been so cordially and universally recognised that really he might mitigate a little the severity of his estimate of the rest of us.

—Busy as Controller COLER is just now with the performance of his own duties and incidental but necessary efforts to force other public servants, less faithful or less energetic than himself, to be honest and industrious, he has found time eloquently to praise a man, who, when alive, also waged a brave fight against evil influences, but somehow failed, then, to win the amount and sort of recogition he deserved. According to the Controller, who doubtless speaks truly and from knowledge, JAMES MCCARTNEY, while Commissioner of Street Cleaning, contended with foes both stronger and more skillful than those whom Col. WARING overcame, and, though weakening fast under the ravages of a fatal malady, he heroically maintained the ground gained by his predecessor and to the last repelled every assault of the banded thieves and spoilsmen who strove to wreck his department. The Controller more than hints that his fellow-citizens should have been readier with their appreciation and support while this struggle was going on. Very likely he is right, but is not his own eulogy, too, a bit belated? The excellence of Mr. MCCARTNEY'S intentions, if not the extent to which he carried them out and the magnitude of the obstacles he encountered, was generally admitted while he was alive, and not with least cordiality by those who, judging from his political affiliations, had anticipated, not the advancing or even the maintenance by him of the Waring standards, but their speedy abandonment. If Mr. MCCARTNEY had asked for the help of press and people, he most certainly would have secured it. He seems to have done his best, but he did it in a silence that was, so far as we remember, broken only by a single sentence in one of his annual reports. That sentence was not particularly explicit, yet its significance was instantly caught by this and other papers, and the opportunity to encourage the Commissioner in well doing was eagerly utilized. That more was not said may now be a source of humiliation. Of that humiliation, however, the Controller should in fairness assume his share. Had he made a year ago the speech he made this week, the praise Commissioner MCCARTNEY received for what he did not do might have been turned into more timely acclaim of his positive virtues.

—Detroit has just been startled and somewhat alarmed by a declaration from its Prosecuting Attorney to the effect that under the law parents are not obliged to secure the services of physicians for their sick children, and that if the children die thus unattended the parents incur no legal responsibility. The case that elicited this opinion was one in which a family of "Christian Scientists" had tried with entirely natural results to cure by the methods of the sect a little girl who had been attacked by a "mortal thought" in the guise of diphtheria. The reality of the disease was vehemently denied by several "healers" of high degree, but, real or not, it killed the child, and then the indignant neighbors called the attention of the authorities to the fact that no doctor had been called in, and a highly contagious malady had been allowed to run its course without the slightest attempt to prevent the spread of infection. They wanted something done about the matter, but the Prosecuting Attorney says there is nothing to do, since no doctor failed of his duty in reporting the case, while the relatives and the "healers," not being doctors, cannot be charged with knowing and concealing the nature of the disease. This may be good law in Michigan, but in this State ground for action in such circumstances could probably be found without much difficulty. Admitting all the Prosecuting Attorney says, however, as to the part that poverty or ignorance might play in excusing parents for failure to give their children proper treatment in illness, this case illustrates what we have so often contended, that every "Christian Scientist" constitutes a distinct peril to the community in which he or she resides, and therefore ought to be regarded and treated as a public enemy.

—A soldier now in the Philippines has sent to a friend in Rochester a copy of the letter in which Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, just before his departure from the islands, bade farewell to the troops who had served under him. The document is notable chiefly for the light it throws on the accusations so often made that, owing to the jealousy or dislike of his commanding officer, Gen. WHEELER was not allowed to take an active part in the war against the insurgent natives. The letter is dated at Buique, and it begins by expressing the General's high appreciation of the zeal and devotion his men had displayed, alike in battle, in quarters, and on the march, during the five months he had been with them. It then proceeds: "You were under fire at Santa Rita, Sept. 9 and 16; at Porac, Sept. 28; in the eleven engagements at Angeles, Oct. 10 to 20, inclusive, and the advance upon and capture at Bamban, Nov. 11, and your bearing always was such as might be expected from organizations which won victories at San Juan and El Caney. You have always been prompt to the moment in taking your position in line of battle. Your marches have been rapid and well conducted, and your treatment and bearing toward the Filipino people has been of a character which could be well taken as a model and example by all soldiers placed under similar conditions." All this implies a considerable amount of active service, and in another part of his letter the General declares that "to the end of my life this service will be remembered with pride and pleasure." That is not exactly the tone of a man with a grievance.

NUGGETS.

Saving Up.

"Are you putting anything by for a rainy day?"

"Yes; every bright day I postpone lots of work."—Chicago Record.

Close.

"Is old Savemore a close reader"?

"I should say he is a close reader. Why, he's been trading his street car transfer for a paper for over a year."—Chicago News.

After the Conflagration.

"They say he used to have money to burn."

"Yes, and he must have burned it, too. Any way, he's out in the cold now."—Chicago Times-Herald.

First Results.

He—What's the matter dear? You look as if there was something troubling you?

She—There is. I've joined a "Don't Worry Club," and I don't know how in the world I am going to pay my dues.—Yonkers Statesman.

TIME'S BALM.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

When first I met the fair Marie,
My smitten heart at once surrendered,
And in a week, with eager haste,
My love and all I have I tendered.
Marie was very calm and cool,
Though I was greatly agitated,
And when I came away—refused!—
To endless anguish I felt fated.
But oh! Since then so many girls
I've seen, far prettier, sweeter, brighter,
That all their loveliness has made
My load of woe distinctly lighter.
In fact, since she said "No," I've met
A lovely girl whom I like better,
And now, whene'er I meet Marie,
I think: "Thank Heaven, I didn't get her!"

NO SUCCESSOR TO MR. SANGER.

Present Employes to Assume Business Management of the Metropolitan Opera House.

It is not likely that a successor will be employed by the Directors of the Maurice Grau Opera Company to fill in detail Frank W. Sanger's position as business manager of the Metropolitan Opera House when Mr. Sanger's contract terminates May 1. Mr. Grau said yesterday that some time ago it was decided that the company next year will not only be interested in an extensive opera season, but will direct a tour in this country of the joint stars, Mme. Bernhardt and M. Coquelin. Under these conditions it was thought absolutely necessary to have a new man, but it had been found convenient to distribute the duties of the position among others connected with the company.

It was said recently that Milward Adams, the present manager of the Chicago Auditorium, had been asked to accept the position. One of the Directors said yesterday that Mr. Adams was thought of, but that the idea had been abandoned and the filling of the position depended largely on Mr. Grau, the Directors being willing to be guided by his advice.

Mr. Sanger's withdrawal as business manager of the Metropolitan Opera House will not sever his connection with the company, as he will continue to remain a stockholder and a Director in it.

"THE REGATTA GIRL."

A New Burlesque and Ballet Produced Last Night at Koster & Bial's.

The new entertainment devised for the music hall multitude, which was exhibited at Koster & Bial's last night, began with a brief and stupid travesty of "Sapho," in which quite the funniest thing was the offer of the heroine to clean her lover's bicycle, and reached its penultimate climax in a representation of a Henley boat race in which one of the contestants got out of his boat and walked.

Between these two points there were a few songs not absolutely inane, including a bird song by Ethel Jackson, who looked well, and sang well, too, and a grotesque kissing song by Laura Joyce Bell, and a few ancient jokes not absolutely beyond revivification. Amelia Summerville played once more the Merry Village Maid, and Jennie Yeamans, making love to her, in man's attire, looked like the late Commodore Nutt.

John Perugini, with a clumsy pirouette and a feeble foreign accent, was an inexpressible bore. Eddie Girard played the monkey comedian in his accustomed fashion. W. T. Terriss, Albert Parr, Alexander Clarke, and Attalie Claire also struggled with unpromising material.

There is, in fact, very little life, very little melody, and very little fun in "The Regatta Girl," though the scenery is pretty. The ballet d'action called "Progress," which forms the last division of the new entertainment is better stuff. The music in this, by Marenco and Braham, is inspiriting, while the pantomime and ensemble dancing are very good.

There are five quickly changing scenes typifying the march of Progress, and the incidental Gloria ballet, Electric dance, and prophetic representation of the opening of the Nicaragua Canal are likely to attract the crowd. This last mentioned spectacular scene was exhibited at a late hour. The solo dancers are Mlle. Leontine, Signora Chitten, and our old friend, Arnold Kiralfy. The corps de ballet is numerous and energetic.

"Lohengrin" at the Opera.

Wagner's most mellifluous work, "Lohengrin," was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the fifth time this season. The audience was one of fair size, and, as usual, it appeared to take pleasure in the sweet and fluent music. The performance was in the hands of persons who have figured so often in this work that there is hardly anything to be said, beyond a statement of the record. Mme. Eames was again the Elsa, and it is needless to add a lovely one. Mme. Schumann-Heink repeated her vigorous performance of Ortrud. Mr. Dippel was the Lohengrin, Mr. Bertram the Telramund, Mr. Mühlmann the Herald, and M. de Reszke the King. All were in good voice, and the performance moved with smoothness.

The second performance of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" is announced to begin this afternoon at 2:30. The cast of "Das Rheingold" is to be the same as heretofore. On Monday night Mme. Sembrich will sing Eva in "Die Meistersinger." This will be her first performance of the entire part. She once sang a scene of it.

Mme. Churchill's Piano Recital.

Mme. Catherine Churchill, a pianist hitherto unknown to this city, but a pupil of the well-known German teacher, Barth, gave a recital at Mendelssohn Hall last night. It has been a season so prolific in piano recitals that only one eager for an opening would have ventured into what some call "our midst" at this late day.

Mme. Churchill at any rate did not strain after comparison with those who have preceded her, for her programme was not overladen with the compositions hackneyed (and, we fear, often hacked) by frequent repetition. She played a Bach fugue, a Beethoven sonata, and works by Brahms, Schubert, Mendelssohn, and Chopin. None of them, however, was of the kind made overfamiliar.

It would be a great pleasure to record an unqualified success for a newcomer who is manifestly in earnest; but this cannot be done on the present occasion. Mme. Churchill has labored hard at the keyboard, and she has well-developed arms, wrists, and fingers. She plays with strength and agility, and she produces a good sonorous tone from the instrument. But she does not show discretion in her employment of the pedals, especially that commonly known as the "loud" one. This she uses altogether too much, and the result is that her rapid passages are usually blurred and without phrase formation. But the most discouraging feature of her playing is its lack of warmth. This deficiency is probably one of temperament. If so, it will hardly be supplied. Without feeling there is little hope of serious success for a pianist.

HUNGARIAN PIANIST ARRIVES.

To Appear Here Next Week with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The Hungarian pianist Herr Ernst von Dohnanyi arrived yesterday morning on the White Star liner Oceanic. The pianist comes direct from Germany, where he recently finished a tour of twenty concerts. He will make his American début Thursday evening in Cambridge, Mass., with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening he will play in Boston.

Herr von Dohnanyi will be the soloist at the last Boston Symphony concert in this city Thursday evening of next week in Carnegie Music Hall, at which time he will play Beethoven's E minor concerto. This will be his first New York appearance. Later, he will be heard with other orchestras throughout the country, besides giving recitals in this city and Boston. His tour in this country is under the management of Henry Wolfsohn and N. Vert of London.

FREDERICK WARDE SUED.

Officer Serves a Writ on the Stage at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 14.—A Deputy Sheriff climbing over the stage from a box during the performance of the first act in "The Lion's Mouth" to serve an attachment in a suit against Frederick Warde, the actor, was a novel scene witnessed at a local opera house at to-day's matinée performance. The deputy secured service on Mr. Warde while another deputy attached the box office receipts. They had been unable to gain entrance through the stage door.

The suit was started by Carl Smith of Chicago, whose stage name is Carl Smith Seerle, to recover $744 alleged back salary.

Burton Holmes to Lecture on Japan.

Burton Holmes will give the second in his series of illustrated lectures at Carnegie Lyceum to-day at 11 A. M. and 8:15 P. M. and to-morrow at 3 P. M. and 8:15 P. M., "Japan Revisited" being the subject. This lecture has an interesting series of motion pictures taken by Mr. Holmes in Japan last Summer. Daniel Frohman announces that Mr. Holmes will repeat his lecture on "Manila" at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

Jewel Caskets for Souvenirs.

Colonial jewel caskets, satin lined, the most beautiful souvenir offering ever given at the Manhattan Theatre, will be distributed at Anna Held's one hundred and fiftieth performance of "Papa's Wife" next Monday night.

KIPLING'S PLAYS AND KERMESS.

The Decorative Art Society, an organization which for nearly twenty-five years has done the good work of affording a means to gentlewomen reduced in fortune of making a livelihood through the sale of art and decorative work, had its annual benefit at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon and evening. It has been the custom for the proprietor of the hotel to give the use of the Astoria ballroom and the adjoining rooms to the Decorative Art Society on March 14, this being the anniversary of the opening of the Waldorf. Yesterday was the seventh anniversary of that event.

The society strives every year to produce something novel for its annual benefit, and yesterday it gave large, fashionable, and interested audiences, a literary and dramatic afternoon made up of the poems and stories of Rudyard Kipling, and in the evening a kermess, in which danced over 150 well-known young society men and women.

The novel feature of the afternoon was the production for the first time on the stage of two of Kipling's stories, "The Hill of Illusion," called a tragedy in one act, and which is really a dialogue between the wife of an army officer at Simla and a young Lieutenant, about to elope, and "Poor, Dear Mamma," from the famous "Gadsby Stories." It was announced before the curtain rose that these two productions should be judged more from a literary than a dramatic standpoint, and leniency was asked for the players. "The Hill of Illusion," which was played by Mrs. Hattie E. Bucki and Mr. Rutger B. Jewett, is a strong piece of work, but is hardly adaptable to dramatic treatment. Mrs. Bucki played the part of She with much dramatic appreciation. Her voice was especially well suited to the part, and she made a decided hit. Mr. Jewett rendered his part with intelligence. The "Poor, Dear Mamma," which was called on the programme "a comedy in one act with an intermission," and is a charming and delicate little skit, was well and gracefully played by Mr. Evert Jansen Wendell as Capt. Gadsby, Miss Evelyn Harris as Minnie Threegan, Miss Grace Dobson as Emma Deercourt, and Miss Louise Falconer as Poor, Dear Mamma. This little comedy kept the audience in a ripple of laughter from beginning to end, and Mr. Wendell and Miss Harris in particular played with the ease and grace of professionals. Miss Grace Dobson, as an interlude, recited very sweetly to her own piano accompaniment James Whitcomb Riley's "That Old Sweetheart of Mine." The rest of the programme was made up of recitations by Arthur Edward Stahlschmidt of London, who recited "Fuzzy Wuzzy," "Tommy," "The Post That Paid," "Gunga Din," and "The Absent-Minded Beggar"; Miss Elsie Falconer, who rendered very cleverly the amusing verses, "My Rival," and songs by Francis Rogers, who rendered 'Danny Deever," "On the Road to Mandalay," and "The Seal Lullaby" the last to music by A. E. Stahlschmidt, and by Mr. Heinrich Meyn, who rendered "The Recessional." The afternoon was successful both socially and financially. Tea was served in the Astor Gallery after the performance.

The kermess of the evening was also witnessed by a large and brilliant audience. It was organized and managed by Miss Lila Agnes Stewart. It is nearly twenty years since the last kermess was given in New York, and consequently the affair last night excited the greatest social interest. The kermess, or church fair, derives its name from the old word "kirche-nesse," meaning "church ale," referring to that portion of the brew and vintage given as a tithe to the churches. In the Middle Ages the annual fair was held in an open place above the village church, and the merchants with goods for sale went from one kermess to another. In process of time the old kermess lost its distinctively commercial character and assumed that of a merry-making.

For last night's affair the ballroom was arranged to represent a street in a Russian village. Booths of various sorts presided over by the managers of the Decorative Art Society, were placed in the alcoves of the ballroom, and its sides were lined with palms and ferns. The dances were given on the stage. These greatly delighted the audience. The dancers had been well drilled, and in becoming and brilliant costume went through the movements to appropriate music very effectively. Perhaps the best were the French minuet and gavotte, the Hungarian gypsy, Japanese, military, butterfly, and Spanish dances. Mr. Vail Stebbins was the court jester and led the dances. Those who took part in the various dances, with their chaperones, were as follows:

Mirror Dance—Mrs. George Lawrence Myers, chaperon. The Misses H. L. Biddle, H. E. Mahan, Caroline M. Young, Christine Biddle, Florence Cragin, Sara Fuller, Lydia Loring, Laura Satterlee; Egra P. Prentis, G. K. Salvage, J. Van Ness Whipple, H. A. Schroeder, William Bard Johnstone, H. C. Montgomery, R. P. Parrott, H. F. Benjamin. Mirror dancers: Miss Christine Biddle, Miss Laura Satterlee. Serenaders: H. A. Schroeder, H. F. Benjamin. French Court Minuet and Gavotte—Thomas S. Young, Jr., chaperon. The Misses Estelle Hawkins, Mignon Critten, Marjorie Critten, Agnes Adams, Maude Wolfe, Janet E. Craven De Kay, Juliette S. Benedict, Marguerite Jevons; Reginald Jevons, Julian H. Smedburg, Mr. Woodruff, Arthur G. Morris, Arthur Goadby, Frederick S. Gibson, J. Sheafe Douglas, Robert G. Cooke. Hungarian Gypsy Dance—Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, chaperon. The Misses Kathleen G. Kelly, Rita Salvage, Heloise C. Kelly, Amy Gordon Olyphant, Helen Van Rensselaer Kent, Elizabeth T. Johnson, Edith L. Gould, Martha F. Townsend; Samuel Salvage, Kenelm Winslow, John G. Saxe, William De La Roche Anderson, F. Monroe Endicott, Hasbrouck Newkirk, Percy Hudson, Stephen Barker. Duet: Miss Elizabeth T. Johnson, Hasbrouck Newkirk. Japanese Dance—Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, chaperon. The Misses Angelica Church, Lita Berry, Corinne P. Dickinson, Adeline Fox, Mary E. Simons, Mabel Frederica Newkirk, Ellen E. Learned, Amy Hawxhurst Mills, Grace Atkins Dobson, Floy Van Horn Davis, Ethel Stebbins, Mabel Storm. Geisha song: Miss Ellen E. Learned. Military Dance—Mrs. Louis H. Junod, chaperon. The Misses Bertha Schefer, Edna Loew, Adelaide R. Jackson, Eleanor Swayne, Daisy McClure, Ella H. Davison, Katherine McClure, Mrs. Louis H. Junod; J. V. S. Oddie, Jr., F. Augustus Willard, Jr., Sidney G. C. De Kay, Burton Thompson, Augustus F. Ireland, Harry D. Cleveland, Rufus R. Graves, Theodore R. Pell. Duet: Miss Katherine McClure, Theodore R. Pell. The Italian Tarantella—Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, chaperon. The Misses Helen L. Barber, Ethel Stebbins, Amy Hawxhurst Mills, Angelica Church, Mabel Storm, Edith Jay, Grace H. Richards, Marguerite Slack, Helen Burgess, Mabel Watson; Reginald S. Jaffrey, Robert S. Talmage, Langdon Geer, Harry W. St. John, Samuel T. Skidmore, Henry Slack, Charles Hayne, Frederick S. Woodruff, Ferrars H. Towns, Emmet Irving. Duet: Miss Helen L. Barber, Miss Ethel Stebbins. Butterfly Dance—Mrs. George Ernest Fahys, chaperon. Miss Lily D. Harmon-Brown, Mrs. Louis H. Junod, Miss Ella H. Davison. Spanish Toreador Dance—Mrs. Rufus Leighton MacDuffie, chaperon. The Misses Madeline McGuire, Mary E. Simons, Caroline M. James, Mary Henderson, Nathalie Hatch, Pauline Cory, Mrs. Rufus Leighton MacDuffie, Mrs. Joel Rathbone; Frederick S. Woodruff, Joel Rathbone, Loring T. Hildreth, Campbell E. Locke, Walter Dyatt, Francis K. Stevens, T. Chesley Richardson, Thomas Jewett Hallowell. Solo: Miss Nathalie Hatch. Triumphal march and tableau.

The Entertainment Committee was composed of Mrs.

RECEIVER'S REPORT ON THIRD AVENUE

Ascertained Liabilities, $24,871,917; Contingent, $11,724,447.

NO RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

Estimated Cost of Completing Equipment and Betterments, $10,035,657

Stock Gains Five Points.

Hugh J. Grant, temporary receiver of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, filed yesterday with Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court his report on the condition of the road's finances. The report consists of a statement of assets, another of liabilities, one of gross earnings and operating expenses, a general statement made up from reports of the allied roads, and an estimate of the cost of completing the change in motive power, and contains no comments or recommendations.

Mr. Grant states that inasmuch as no record exists of bills other than those paid, he cannot be certain that he has specified all the claims standing against the road. The ascertained liabilities are $24,871,917.99; contingent liabilities, notes of the Union Railway Company and claims for injury, &c., $11,724,447.69, making possible liabilities of more than $36,000,000. The estimate of the cost of completing the equipment of the system is a little more than $10,000,000. This includes the $4,050,000 required for the new King's Bridge power house. The liabilities are less than was expected, while the cost of completing the change in motive power and betterments was computed at about $8,000,000.

In the detailed account of liabilities and under the head of "Accounts payable," appears the item: "Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, for services, $200,000."

In the accounts appear indications of a comity of interest between the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue. One item is: "Metropolitan Street Railway Company, for labor and material furnished, $498,585.47." The trackage of the system is given as 29 miles, with 375 in sidings.

Under the head of assets the report gives a list of securities of the company, including stock of the Union, Forty-second Street, Dry Dock, and Tarrytown roads, and second mortgage bonds of the Forty-second Street road. They represent in stock and bonds $7,000,000 at par value.

STOCKS AND BONDS PLEDGED.

Of a total of 59,998 shares of stock and 357 $1,000 bonds, only 261 shares of stock and 7 bonds were on hand. The rest of the securities were pledged. A record of loans amounting to $7,068,049.81, secured by collateral, which sheds some light on this pledging, follows:

Central Trust Company, loans, Feb. 2, 1898, and April 18, 1898, $4,477,500, secured by 20,000 shares Union Railway, 15,000 shares Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway; 5,000 shares Westchester Electric Railroad, 2,483 shares Southern Boulevard Railroad, 45 shares Yonkers Railroad, 12,000 shares Tarrytown and White Plains Railroad, 100 shares each of Hudson River and Long Island Railroad, West Farms and Western Traction, Suburban Traction, Van Nest, West Farms and Westchester Traction, William's Bridge and Westchester Traction.

National Park Bank, two loans aggregating $350,000, secured by 3,500 shares Forty-second Street and Manhattanville Railway, 9,880 shares Yonkers Railroad.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., several loans, $2,240,549.81; secured by 350 second mortgage bonds Forty-second Street and Manhattanville Railway, and 11,257 shares of Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad stock.

The interest due on these loans amounts to $183,714.92, to Feb. 28.

ASSETS OF THE ROAD.

The assessed value of the real estate of the company, covered by a blanket mortgage, is stated at $2,881,000. Following is a schedule of the property:

Power house and depot at Bowery, Bayard and Elizabeth Streets.	
Power house and depot at Third and Second Avenues, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets.	
Depot on Third and Lexington Avenues, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets.	
Gore at Twelfth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets.	
Power house and depot, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.	
Temporary power house, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, east of Tenth Avenue.	
Power house and depot, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street.	
Power house and depot, King's Bridge Road and Harlem River, at Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street.	
Other items of assets are:	
Rolling stock, machinery, and tools	$1,591,531.59
New construction material	$10,231.50
Operating supplies and fuel	42,791.41
Materials and supplies paid for by the company and in the hands of contractors	269,556.97
Accounts receivable	5,400,782.22
Cash received from banks	22,789.94
The accounts receivable include:	
Union Railway advances	$510,960.87
Forty-second Street line	4,758,562.34
Metropolitan Street Railway, (estimated)	115,000.00

LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.

This table recapitulates the liabilities of the company:

Funded debt	$5,000,000.00	
Accrued interest	39,583.33	
		$5,039,583.33
Mortgage on real estate	91,000.00	
Accrued interest	1,435.68	
		92,435.68
Judgments, taxes, and assessments		207,479.61
Loans on collateral	$7,068,049.81	
Accrued interest	183,714.92	
		7,251,764.73
Liens filed prior to receivership		2,333,442.33
Subsequent liens		186,027.78
Loans and bills payable	$8,780,721.79	
Accrued interest	143,241.92	
		8,923,963.71
Accounts payable		837,220.82
Total		$24,871,917.99
Contingent liabilities—Notes of Union Railway Company and claims		$11,724,447.69

The mortgages of the company include one to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to secure an issue of gold bonds. The other mortgages are on several parcels of outlying real estate. Under the head of judgments, $4,629.68 is debited to the co-defendants, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, leaving for Third Avenue $72,746.54. Third Avenue taxes for 1899 were $109,924.27, and assessments $24,808.80.

As to liens the report says that before the receivership the amount of these filed represented about $2,400,000, due on a total of about $5,600,000, the difference, it being explained, being due to the claim for full amount of contracts instead of work actually performed. Since the receivership $252,272 in liens have been filed.

The amount of unsecured loans is put at $8,305,000, with $140,147.12 interest, and including two of $200,000 each from Russell Sage. Bills payable amount to $415,721.79, with interest of $8,064.80.

Schedule 3 puts the earnings of the road and operating expenses for three months as:

Gross receipts	$2,906.73
Operating expenses	388,335.71
Net earnings	134,031.02

The condition of the subsidiary lines, as given in Schedule 4, shows that the assets of the Dry Dock, Forty-second Street, Union Railway, Yonkers, Southern Boulevard, Tarrytown, and Westchester Electric branches amount to $7,680,510.42, and their liabilities to $30,683,208.10.

COST OF COMPLETING EQUIPMENT.

Receiver Grant, in estimating the amount necessary to complete the equipment of the system with a change of motive power, was evidently embarrassed. He said that his estimates were necessarily imperfect, owing to the limited time at his disposal. His tentative estimate for such equipment and necessary betterments is:

Third Avenue proper, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue		$345,000.00
Forty-second Street, Boulevard and Manhattanville Road, One Hundred and Tenth Street Road		771,414.53
St. Nicholas Avenue Road		553,000.00
King's Bridge Road extension		1,138,900.00
From Manhattan Street and Broadway to One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street		282,000.00
Temporary power plant for above	$470,145	
Temporary electric cables	408,000	
And permanent cables in addition	376,000	
		1,260,145.00
Repairing and equipping old and 125 new cars		641,000.00
New car barn		400,000.00
Repairs to present King's Bridge car barn		75,000.00
Telephone system		20,000.00
Cost of transformer at King's Bridge		100,000.00
Cost of sub-station, Sixty-fifth Street and Tenth Avenue		100,00.00
Storage battery, with switchboard, etc.		185,000.00
Foundation and switchboard for sub-stations		85,000.00
One rotary, foundation, switchboard and transformers at Sixty-fifth Street and Tenth Avenue		29,200.00
New power house, King's Bridge		4,050,000.00
Grand total of amount required to complete necessary change		$10,035,657.53

This estimate, Mr. Grant says, includes the cost of completing the Third Avenue Road proper and the Forty-second Street line, without any estimate for separate power houses. The cost of the Third Avenue as a separate system, with its power house, would be $1,275,740, and that of the Forty-second Street line on the same basis $3,274,076.75

EFFECT OF THE REPORT.

Mr. Grant would not talk of his report last evening.

"I am very sorry," he said, "but it will have to speak for itself for the present. No, I can enter into no discussion of it."

A member of the Olcott or Creditors' Protective Committee said that so far as he had observed from the report nothing extraordinary had been discovered by the temporary receiver.

"The report, as a whole," he added, "is about what was expected."

The trading in Third Avenue was a feature of the stock market yesterday. The dealings amounted to 60,000 shares, one-sixth of the Exchange sales, and 40,000 shares were dealt in in the last hour of business. The range of the quotations was 56 to 66, and the closing price was 63, a net advance of 5 points.

Sentiment in Wall Street was divided as to the receiver's report. Many regarded it as unfavorable when it was first published, and a 50 per cent. assessment was talked of. Later in the day the report was regarded as showing less liabilities than were expected, while the tentative estimate on the equipment of the system, $10,000,000, was within the figures at which it is said Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s syndicate will act as bankers for the Olcott committee.

A minority belief in the Street was that the advance in Third Avenue indicated a squeeze of the short interest.

NO THIRD AVENUE INQUIRY.

Senate Votes Down Coffey Resolution for Investigation.

ALBANY, March 14.—After a continuous Senate session of five hours to-day Senator Coffey called up his resolution for the appointment by the President of the Senate of a committee of five to investigate the affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad of New York City.

Senator Ellsworth said he did not deem it advisable for the Senate or any members thereof to investigate the affairs of the stock market.

Senator Coffey said he was indifferent as to what disposition was made of the resolution. He said he would not be surprised at any action taken by the Senate. A year ago Third Avenue stock was selling at 240 or 250, he said, but it was now bringing only 50. The press, he said, and stockholders of the road had been calling for an investigation, and he could not understand why there should be objection to it. He said he was not here to protect the people who want to wreck stock companies or railroads.

The resolution was lost, only four Senators —Coffey, Mackey, Norton, and Donnelly—voting for it.

GERMANY IN SAMOA.

Mataafa and Tamasese Reconciled as Her Flag Was Raised.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., March 13.—Advices from Samoa, dated March 1, report that the German flag was hoisted at Apia in the presence of the treaty officials and of Mataafa and Tamasese. Dr. Solf, President of the municipality, is Governor. Herr Knipping, formerly Vice Consul at Sydney, will act as Chief Judge and Vice Governor.

A public reconciliation took place at the flag hoisting between Mataafa and Tamasese.

The Supreme Court, the Municipal Council, the Municipal Magistracy, and the consular courts were abolished. The laws will remain in force as at present.

The natives are quiet, and awaiting news from Germany as to the form of Government.

THE GERMAN MEAT BILL.

Von Hohenlohe Will Resign Rather Than Sign the Present Measure.

BERLIN, March 14.—The Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Baron von Hammerstein, to-day, when interviewed regarding the fate of the Meat Inspection bill, declined to say more than that he hoped the question would finally be settled satisfactorily to both sides.

It is understood that the Bundesrath will not touch the bill until Emperor William returns to Berlin.

The semi-official Munich Allgemeine Zeitung declares that Prince von Hohenlohe told both the Emperor and the Cabinet that he would not sign the bill in its present Agrarian shape, and that rather than do so he would resign.

The Agrarian press this evening contains sarcastic articles against the Imperial Chancellor.

Germans Object to American Horses.

BERLIN, March 14.—The Prussian Agricultural Council has resolved to present a petition to Baron von Hammerstein asking him to afford greater protection to German horse breeders by branding all imported horses, submitting them to a prolonged quarantine, and diagnostically inoculating them. At the session of the Council Count von Rantzau cited cases purporting to show that American horses were often sold in Germany as German bred; and he pointed out that recently the military authorities in Schleswig-Holstein bought a large number of American animals on the assumption that they were German.

Royalty Dines with Workmen.

LONDON, March 14.—The Prince and Princess of Wales paid a surprise visit today to the new poor man's restaurant in the East End, started by Sir Thomas Lipton's Alexandra Trust. Their Royal Highnesses purchased tickets for dinners at 4½d, and each of them partook of the ordinary fare. The Prince and Princess afterwards inspected the premises and received an ovation from throngs of working people.

Anglo-American Club in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 14.—The Anglo-American Club this evening formally opened its clubrooms on the fashionable Kantstrasse. The President of the club is the Rev. Mr. Fry, chaplain of the English Church in Berlin. United States Consul General Mason is Vice President. The membership, which exceeds 100, is about equally divided among Americans, Britons, and Germans.

Ex-Premier Crispi Seriously Ill.

ROME, March 14.—Ex-Premier Crispi, now in his eighty-first year, is seriously ill with influenza, complicated with bronchitis, and he is unable to retain food. Moreover, a recent operation, which he underwent for the removal of a cataract, proves to have been a failure, and his condition is causing anxiety.

PHYSICIAN ADVISES JUSTICE.

Called to Decide Who Should Have the Custody of a Baby.

A physician was called into the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday to decide between a husband and wife as to which should have the custody of their baby. Lucy Langan, residing in Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, applied to Justice Jenks, on habeas corpus proceedings, for the custody of her eleven-months'-old child, which was in the custody of its father, Edward Langan. Lawyer Baldwin F. Strauss, for Mrs. Langan, said that the child had not been weaned, and that, therefore, it would be injurious to separate it from its mother.

Justice Jenks puzzled over the situation for a moment and then directed a court officer to go around among the courts and see if he could find a physician. The officer returned with Dr. Wilson Small of 338 Lorimer Street. Justice Jenks consulted with the physician as to the needs of babies and then said:

"Having consulted with a physician indifferent to either party, I shall abide by his opinion. He believes that it would be injurious to the child to take it away from its mother at this time. I shall, therefore, deliver the child to the mother as the custodian appointed by the Court, and she shall be responsible for it to the Court until the matter is decided. The matter is adjourned until Saturday."

DEATHS IN BEECHER FAMILY

Half Brother and Sister Pass Away on the Same Day.

Mrs. M. F. Beecher Perkins Lived at Hartford and the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher at Elmira.

Mrs. Mary Foote Beecher Perkins, the sole surviving daughter of the Rev. Lyman Beecher by his first wife, Roxanna Foote, died yesterday at the home of her son, Charles E. Perkins, in Hartford, Conn. By a strange coincidence the Rev. Thomas Kinnicut Beecher, the sole surviving son of Lyman Beecher by his second wife, also died yesterday at his home in Elmira, N. Y. Mrs. Perkins was the sister and Thomas K. Beecher the half-brother of Henry Ward Beecher.

Mrs. Perkins was ninety-four years and nine months old. Thomas K. Beecher was seventy-six. Another curious coincidence is that he, Mrs. Perkins, Henry Ward Beecher, and the wife of Henry Ward Beecher all died in the month of March. Henry Ward Beecher died on March 8, 1887, and on March 8, 1897, his wife died. There was only an hour's difference in the time of their deaths. He was in his seventy-fourth year and she was eighty-five years old.

Mrs. Perkins, the fourth oldest of Lyman Beecher's eleven children, was born at East Hampton, L. I., July 19, 1805. Her celebrated father was then in charge of a church there, with a salary of only $400 a year. To eke out his scanty income he gave instruction in a private school which his wife conducted. Mrs. Perkins, with her sister Catherine Beecher, who never married, established a Female Seminary at Hartford. When Henry Ward Beecher was sent east to study at Amherst he spent a good part of his vacations with his two eldest sisters in this seminary.

In 1827 Mary Foote Beecher was married to Thomas C. Perkins, a prominent lawyer of Hartford. He died in 1870. They had four children, two sons and two daughters. One son, Frederick, died a short time ago. A daughter, Mary, became the wife of Edward Everett Hale. Mrs. Perkins is described as a strong and interesting character, outspoken but pleasant in her manner. She resembled her brother, Henry Ward Beecher more than she did her sister, Mrs. Stowe.

The Rev. Thomas Kinnicut Beecher died from paralysis, with which he was stricken on Sunday. He was born in the old Beecher homestead at Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 10, 1824. He graduated in 1843 from the Illinois College, of which his brother, Edward, was President, and was principal first of the Northeast Grammar School in Philadelphia and then of the Hartford High School. In 1852 he removed to Williamsburg, now a part of Brooklyn, where he organized and assumed charge of the New England Congregational Church.

In 1853 he made a tour of England and France, and in 1854 settled in Elmira, where he became pastor of the Independent Church, now called the Park Church. It was then weak and struggling. It now has 700 members and 1,000 Sunday school children, and occupies a fine edifice, which cost $150,000. He continued as its pastor up to his death. In 1863 he was chosen Chaplain of the One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteers, and served with the Army of the Potomac four months. In 1864-5 he visited South America, revisited England in 1873, and in 1884 went to California. He married a granddaughter of Noah Webster. She survives him. They had no children. He was Chaplain of Baldwin Post, G. A. R. His body will lie in state in Park Church, with a guard of honor from the G. A. R. A memorial service will be held in the church Friday afternoon, after which the remains will be taken to Buffalo for cremation.

Mr. Beeder disliked to be known as a preacher, and always called himself a trader. He was a forceful speaker, and at different times was nominated for political office by Democrats, Republicans, Greenbacks, and Prohibitionists, believing it to be the duty of every citizen to accept the nomination to any office whether there was a chance of being elected or not. In personal appearance he was picturesque and handsome. He was fond of mechanics, and for years took care of the Elmira town clock, correcting its time and making the observations himself without cost to the city. When coming to New York he often would run the engine over the entire Susquehanna Division of the Erie Railroad. He was also fond of games, and played both billiards and ten-pins well. He was a lover of books and was the author of "Our Seven Churches."

He was one of the best known and most popular citizens of Elmira, and was called "Father Tom" by his congregation.

He wholly ignored sectarian feeling, and sought to promote a fraternal spirit among the various Christian denominations. For many years he edited a weekly "Miscellany," first in The Elmira Advertiser and afterward in The Gazette.

TEA EXPERTS AT DINNER.

Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister, Speaks for a Countryman on the National Board.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, and John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, were among the speakers last night at a complimentary dinner given by the tea trade of New York City to the United States Board of Tea Experts at the Waldorf-Astoria. One hundred and fifty tea merchants were present at the dinner, which was served in the East Room of the hotel. George L. Montgomery, President of the New York Tea Commission, presided. Besides the Chelnese Minister and Mr Barrett there were seated at the speakers' table George L. Hewlett, Chairman of the Board of Tea Experts; Sadazuchi Uchida, Japanese Consul in New York; H. B. Woodruff of Boston, and E. A. Schoyer of Chicago.

Wu Ting Fang responded to the toast "China: The Greatest Tea-Producing Country in the World." He said in part:

"China is not only the greatest tea-producing country, but it was the first country to produce tea. You have a Board of Tea Experts that passes on all the tea imported from China. Now, does it not seem fair to you that China ought to be represented on that board by a Chinaman? I am not criticising the board as it is now constituted, but you want on it men of the best opinion and experience in regard to tea, and that man can only be the one who has been in a tea-producing country. Chinese merchants are complaining to me of what they call the unduly strict and severe way in which tea is being examined in San Francisco, and it is true that a large quantity of it has to be sent away."

The Chinese Minister thought it unreasonable that this country should tax tea, and hoped that that commodity would eventually be placed on the free list.

Mr. Barrett, who followed Wu Ting Fang, described the new feeling of respect shown toward Americans in the Far East. Speaking of China's future he said, in part:

"What is China herself going to do on her own part to take progressive steps, to respect the treaties, to resist assimilation by European powers through these spheres, and so keep the empire intact?

"With no harsh criticisms intended and with all due respect for his Excellency and for his great country, we must admit that there are certain unfortunate, but not irremediable, conditions in the administration of government, law, and order in China that should be corrected if the empire would successfully work out its own salvation. Beginning with the central Government at Peking, it would seem that some reasonable changes could and must be effected in the near future if China would stand with strong moral force and right against, on the one hand, the forward selfish movement for territorial aggrandizement by some European powers, and, with, on the other hand, the vigorous legitimate efforts of the United States to help her at a time when the latter is practically the only country that has not demanded that she shall alienate a portion of her sovereign dominion."

Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Consul, spoke on "Japan, the New Member of the Congress of Nations," and E. A. Schoyer spoke on "The Work of the Tea Commission."

ADMIRE MR. GUGGENHEIMER.

President Guggenheimer of the Council has received an invitation to a dinner to be given Saturday by the Tilden Club, an organization of boys residing on the east side, who are making a study of municipal affairs. In the invitation the committee says:

"The boys of the club would be delighted at the chance to express their appreciation of one whose public course they have followed with approval, and whose public honors they have viewed with gratification."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

As Lenten days go, yesterday was quite eventful. The Kipling performance and the kermess for the benefit of the Society of Decorative Art, an account of which is given in another column, were, of course, the chief attractions. The morning and early afternoon were passed at various lectures and sewing classes, and there were the usual number of luncheons and dinners, and in the evening there was a very fair attendance at the opera, and the parterre especially was well filled.

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The second meeting of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club took place at the Tennis Building in the late afternoon. There was an extremely good attendance, and the bowlers began their work in earnest. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Purdy, the Misses Delafield, Mrs. Lester del Garcia, Miss Schieffelin, Mrs. Howland Pell, Miss Sylvia Green, and Miss Edith Jay.

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The date of the wedding of Miss Susan de Forest Day and Dr. Charles T. Parker has been fixed for March 20, and the Brick Presbyterian Church has been chosen as the place where the ceremony will be held. Dr. and Mrs. Parker will go abroad shortly after their wedding, and will visit the Paris Exposition. As already announced, the wedding of Miss Helen Benedict and Mr. Thomas Hastings will take place at Greenwich on the afternoon of April 30. It will be a very large affair, and a number of invitations will be issued for both church and house.

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Among the minor events of yesterday was the meeting of the sewing class, which works for the Mothers and Babies' Hospital, at the residence of Mrs. Frederick Bell, 52 East Fifty-seventh Street. During the meeting Mme. Schumann-Heink sang. There was also held the first of a series of talks on Wagnerian music by Mrs. W. S. Crosby, at the residence of Mrs. Charles C. Worthington, 29 Fifth Avenue, and the first of a series of talks on Russia took place at the residence of Mrs. John Jay White.

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This afternoon Miss Leary's sewing and knitting class will meet at Mrs. Charles Oelrichs's. There will be music, and after the session tea and muffins will be served to the men callers. In the evening there will be meetings of various bowling and badminton clubs, the Knickerbocker Whist Club will assemble at Mr. and Mrs. Glover's, and the Knickerbocker Riding Club will have its weekly ride at Durland's.

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Among the engagements reported is that of Miss Katherine L. Livingston, daughter of John Henry Livingston of Clermont, Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, to "Larry" Thompson, who lives at Tivoli, and is a member of the Knickerbocker Club. Miss Livingston's mother was Miss Hamersley of this city. The engagement is also reported of Miss Florence Julia Collins, the daughter of the late Sheldon Collins of this city, to Mr. Otto Gerard Westfelt of Stockholm, Sweden. Mr. Westfelt's father was one of the Chamberlains to the King of Sweden.

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Mrs. John Erving of 17 West Fiftieth Street and the Misses Erving have organized a sewing class for the benefit of the little children who are helped by the George Junior Republic. There are about fifty members, the majority of whom are young women and girls. The class met yesterday morning at the residence of Mrs. Erving, and it will meet every Wednesday morning during Lent.

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Mrs. Philip J. Sands of 15 East Thirty-third Street will have this afternoon a sale of Summer hats for the benefit of a Summer school. Some very pretty hats will be sold. They have all been trimmed by the young women who are members of Mrs. Sands's dancing class, and who have employed some of their time during Lent in this pleasant and artistic occupation.

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Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park have chartered the Scythian from Miss Susan De Forest Day for a few weeks' cruise. They are in Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clapp are at Fort Monroe. Mrs. S. D. Bradford and the Misses Bradford have left Jacksonville, en route for New York. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Miss Butler, and Mrs. B. S. White, who have been at Jekyl Island for the past fortnight, left there for this city yesterday afternoon. Edwin Gould, H. K. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney, and Miss Struthers still remain at the island for a short time longer.

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The wedding of Miss Harriet Wright and the Count Mercati, which will take place at Cannes on April 3, will be solemnized in quite a novel fashion. There will be no less than three wedding ceremonies. The first will be the civil one, and the other two will be according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal and the Greek Churches. The last ceremony will be followed by a garden party. There will be two bridesmaids—Miss Mercati, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Alberta Sturgis of this city. Miss Sturgis will sail next week for Europe, and will go direct to Cannes.

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Mr. Dwight Lathrop Elmendorf will give his second lecture this afternoon at Sherry's. The subject will be "From New York to Paris," and it will be illustrated by a number of stereopticon views of the gay capital. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., Mrs. George F. Baker, Mrs. Robert C. Ogden, and Miss Frances Ogden Jones.

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"The Drawing Room," a social organization well known in New York society, will meet this evening at the Astoria. Mr. Charles L. Bristol will address the club. His subject will be "A Naturalist in Bermuda." Mr. Bristol is Professor of Biology in the University of New York.

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Among the artists who will sing at the musicale which is to take place at the Astoria on the afternoon of March 26 will be Miss Marie Brema and Mr. Emilio de Gorgoza. Mr. David Mannes will be the violinist, and he will be assisted by a string orchestra under the direction of Mr. Victor Harris. The musicale is for the benefit of the Class for Crippled Children. The patronesses of this charity, the list of which is headed by Miss Julia L. Delafield, are endeavoring to raise the sum of $2,000 for the benefit of a school for crippled children, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society. This sum is necessary to provide a conveyance to take the children from and to the school and to secure the services of a nurse.

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The body of Richard Irvin Burden, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, who died in London some days ago from appendicitis, arrived yesterday on the Oceanic and was shipped to Troy for burial. Miss Catharine Wolfe Bruce, who lived at 810 Fifth Avenue, died yesterday. The Misses Catharine and Matilda Wolfe Bruce have lived for many years in the family mansion at that address. They were nieces of the late Miss Catharine Wolfe. Miss Catharine W. Bruce was her namesake. Her death will throw into mourning the Bishops, the Lorillards, and a large family connection.

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Thomas J. Miller, Austin Flint, and Robert Sturgis have been appointed by Judge Lawrence as Commissioners to inquire with a Sheriff's jury into the sanity of Mrs. Elizabeth Remsen Grafton, who is worth over $1,000,000. Mrs. Grafton, who is the only surviving sister of the late Robert G. and William Remsen, has been in a most feeble condition of mind for some years. The death of her husband, William Grafton, last week, has made the application necessary. It was made by Amelia Stuyvesant, a relative, on behalf of Mrs. William Mantice, Miss Elizabeth Remsen, Mrs. Charles Betts Hillhouse, Miss Maizie Remsen, and other members of the Remsen family who are heirs of Mrs. Grafton. Mrs. Gihon, another sister, died about two years ago. Mrs. Grafton was related to the Minot family of Boston and was the third oldest living member of the Union Club.

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The engagement of Miss Mabel McKinley, the daughter of Abner McKinley and niece of the President, to Mr. Herman Baer, a student of medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, is announced in Washington. The wedding will probably take place in the White House in the autumn. Miss McKinley is well known in New York. For several years she lived at the Windsor Hotel.

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Mr. and Mrs. S. Lee Tailer are booked to sail to-day on the Bremen for Southampton. Other passengers on the list of the same ship are the Misses Keasby and Mrs. R. A. Harlow of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Evans Barnes of Chicago. On the Fuerst Bismarck, which sails to-day for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, are booked Miss Clementina Furniss, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Miss Louise Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Sands, Jr., Mrs. Robert R. Livingston (Miss Mary Tailer) and family, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chapin and family, Mr. Edward S. De Coppett, Mrs. William Birney, Mrs. Olivia A. Bird, Mrs. L. A. Clark and Miss Clark, Mrs. James T. Gardiner and Miss Gardiner, Mrs. Albert E. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Peters, Miss Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Platt, and Mrs. A. W. Ludlow and Miss Ludlow. On L'Aquitaine, for Havre, are booked Miss C. De Forest, M. Moutet de Monvel, Miss Mabel Gordon Dunlap, the Misses Clark, and Mrs. R. Deming and family.

Newport Cottages Rented.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 14.—Mrs. Frank Foster has rented her cottage, on Catherine Street, to James H. Beekman of New York for the coming season, and William O. Blasding of Providence has taken the Lebya cottage, on Rhode Island Avenue, for the same time.

ANDREW HORN'S WILL.

Real Property Placed at $15,000, Widow Getting Most of the Estate.

The will of Andrew Horn, the Park Row saloon keeper, who died on Feb. 20 last, was filed for probate yesterday afternoon in the office of the Surrogate, in Brooklyn. The value of the property mentioned in the schedule accompanying the will is placed at $15,000. The value of the personal property is undetermined.

Louisa Horn of 506 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, widow of the testator, is named as executrix and Conrad Schmitt as executor. Almost the entire estate is left to the widow, and at her death it is to be divided equally among the children, three sons and two daughters.

The one bequest is $1,500 to Pauline Kop, whom Mr. Horn refers to as having been taken into his family.

JUSTICE DISCHARGES A JURY.

Three Jurors Admit Having Talked Privately to a Witness.

Justice Gaynor severely scored a jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon because several of its members had talked with a witness in a damage suit during recess. The case on trial was one that grew out of the accident on the Merrick Road at Valley Stream, L. I., on Memorial Day, 1897, when a tally-ho coach was run down by a Long Island Railroad train. It was the su. of Mrs. Annie D. Andrus of Macon Street, Brooklyn, against the Long Island Railroad Company to recover $50,000 for damages. She rode on the top of the coach and was severely injured in the accident.

The case for the plaintiff was almost completed when recess was taken. On returning from luncheon, Justice Gaynor, it is alleged, saw several of the jurors talking in the corridor of the Court House with George Hamilton, one of the witnesses in the case.

When the court was called to order Justice Gaynor asked the jurors if they had talked about the case with Hamilton. Ralph Joyce, the foreman, and John Kirwin and Walter B. Willis said they had spoken to Hamilton, but had not discussed the merits of the case. Justice Gaynor dismissed Kirwin from the panel and discharged all the jurors from the case. He also ordered Hamilton to appear before him, with counsel, this morning.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Duchess della Torre.

News has been received in this city of the death at her home, in Naples, of the Duchess della Torre, daughter of the late Richard K. Haight of New York. Mr. Haight was for many years senior partner of the firm of Haight, Halsey & Co., and in the sixties he and his wife were prominent in society here. They lived at Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street. Their daughter Nina was taken abroad to complete her education when about sixteen years old.

Miss Haight met the Duke della Torre while she was traveling in Italy. She was only eighteen years old at the time, but the couple became engaged almost immediately, and Miss Haight wrote to her parents here acquainting them with the circumstance. At first the family opposed the marriage, but Miss Haight's brother, Dr. David L. Haight, went to Naples and became satisfied that the match was an advisable one. The objections of the Duke's family were in turn removed by Miss Haight becoming a Roman Catholic.

The wedding took place in Rome in 1898, the ceremony being attended by many officials of the Holy See, whence the Duke derives his title. He has, however, since then become a member of the Royalist Party, and is at present head of the Naples municipality. He possesses large estates which he inherited from his father, who was Governor of the Province of Naples under King Ferdinand II. The Duke is also a Grandee of Spain.

The Duchess was about fifty years old. She leaves, besides her husband, three sons and two daughters. She had been an invalid for several years, but the immediate cause of her death was pneumonia.

The Rev. Dr. George L. Walker.

The Rev. Dr. George L. Walker, pastor emeritus of the Centre Congregational Church, at Hartford, Conn., died yesterday after a two weeks' illness with pneumonia. He is survived by one son. Dr. Walker was born in Rutland, Vt., April 30, 1830. He was graduated from Andover Theological Seminary, and was pastor of the Centre Congregational Church from 1879 to 1892, when he was made pastor emeritus. Dr. Walker received the degree of D. D. from Yale in 1870. In 1858 the degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by Middlebury College. He was elected a member of Yale Corporation in 1887, and retained that position through the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Home Missionary Board of Connecticut, and a Trustee of the fund for ministers and a member of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Dr. Walker was married twice.

Dr. Samuel H. Pennington.

Dr. Samuel H. Pennington, President of the Newark City National Bank, and the oldest living graduate of Princeton College, died yesterday at his home in Newark, N. J. Dr. Pennington was born in Newark in 1800. Several years ago while in the Adirondacks, he fell and broke his hip. Since that time he had been confined to his home almost all of the time. Prior to that he never missed a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Princeton University, of which he was a member. He was still a member of the board at the time of his death, and was also a Trustee of the Princeton Theological Seminary.

Dr. Pennington at one time took an active interest in politics. He was a Republican, and for seventeen years was a member of the Board of Education. He leaves a wife and three children, Samuel H. Pennington, Jr., a lawyer of Newark; Joseph P. Pennington, and Mrs. A. P. Renney of New York.

Miss Catharine Wolfe Bruce.

Miss Catharine Wolfe Bruce, daughter of the late George Bruce, died Tuesday at her home, at 810 Fifth Avenue. Miss Bruce was the donor of a fund to the Astronomical Society of the Pacific which is devoted to the presentation annually of a gold medal to some astronomer for distinguished service to the science. The recipient of the medal is selected from a list made up by the Directors of the Lick, Yerkes, and Harvard University Observatories, and the officers of the observatories at Paris and Greenwich.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ray Van Rensselaer.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ray, widow of Gen. Henry Van Rensselaer of the United States Army, died yesterday. She was eighty-five years old. She was the daughter of John Alsop King of Jamaica, L. I., who was the son of Rufus King, and was Governor of New York in 1857. Gen. Van Rensselaer was descended from Killaen Van Rensselaer, a rich merchant of Amsterdam. The General served in the civil war and died in Cincinnati in 1864. Mrs. Van Rensselaer will be buried from the Church of the Holy Communion Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

THEODORE BUTTERFIELD, former Passenger and Freight Agent of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Road, died at Syracuse last night. He was a nephew of Gen. Daniel Butterfield of New York.

EUGENE A. GROSS, a candle manufacturer in Jersey City, died yesterday at his home in Plainfield, N. J. He was born in Cincinnati sixty-two years ago. He made a large fortune in the candle business. He leaves a wife.

Gen. JOHN J. ELWELL, a well-known citizen of Cleveland and a veteran of the civil war, died there Tuesday night. Death was due to old age. His military service extended from 1861 to 1866. For gallant and faithful service he was four times brevetted and came out of the service a brevet Brigadier General.

WILLIAM H. POSTEN died Tuesday at his home in Navesink, N. J. He was seventy-four years old. He took an active interest in taxation, and was three times elected Tax Collector of his township. He leaves a wife, four daughters, and two sons, one of whom was elected Tuesday for the third time a Freeholder of Monmouth County, N. J.

ISAAC HICKS died Tuesday at his home in Westbury, L. I., from paralysis. He was eighty-five years old. Mr. Hicks was the head of the nursery firm of Isaac Hicks & Son. He came of Quaker stock and was noted as a preacher among the Society of Friends. Mr. Hicks's relatives have been noted for their longevity, a majority living to the age of ninety.

Mrs. LUCINDA H. STONE, widely known as "The Mother of Women's Clubs," and a writer and educator of note, died at Kalamazoo, Mich., yesterday at the age of eighty-six years. Kalamazoo College, which for many years was under the tutelage of Mrs. Stone and her husband, Dr. J. A. B. Stone, was the first institution in the West in which women were taught the higher studies.

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THE COLER BILL PASSED

Assembly Approves Confession of Judgment Measure.

SOME DEMOCRATS VOTE FOR IT

Controller, and in Some Cases the Mayor, Required to Approve Action of Corporation Counsel.

ALBANY, March 14.—The Coler Confession of Judgment bill passed the Assembly to-day, the Democrats from Kings, except Mr. McInerney, voting with the Republicans for it. Gov. Roosevelt sent to the Assembly an emergency message to permit of the immediate passage of the measure, which, in its amended form as it appears upon the file to-day, provides that the Corporation Counsel shall not be empowered to compromise, settle, or adjust any rights, claims, demands, or causes of action in favor of or against the City of New York, or permit, offer, or confess judgment against the city, or to accept any offer of judgment in favor of the city, without the previous written approval of the Controller, and in case of any claim for a money judgment exceeding $10,000, or for relief other than in the nature of a money judgment, the previous written approval of the Mayor shall be also necessary.

The amended bill further provides that the Corporation Counsel shall not institute any proceeding for acquiring title to real estate by condemnation proceedings, except for opening streets, unless the same shall have been approved by the concurrent vote of all the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment upon a statement to be furnished said board of the valuation of such real estate as assessed for purposes of taxation, and provides, further, that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall have power by a majority vote to direct such changes to be made in the forms of contracts and specifications as may seem to promote the interests of the city.

When the Governor's emergency message was read in the House Mr. Roche of New York inquired of the Chair if they were to understand that the purpose of this bill and message was to steal the Controller of New York, elected by Democratic votes.

"The Chair understands that you would be perfectly willing," was Speaker Nixon's terse response, amid tumultuous laughter.

Mr. Trainor said that he desired time to examine the amended bill before it should be taken up for consideration, and it was laid aside to give him such opportunity.

Later Mr. Fallows called up the bill, and Mr. Trainor said that this class of legislation was proposed in the hope that contention might be created in the ranks of the Democratic Party in New York. He served notice upon the Republicans that any such purpose would fail. This was a proposition, he said, to take from the legal adviser of the city authority to conduct its legal affairs, and place it in the hands of a man who knew nothing about law, the only pretense being that Controller Coler was the only honest man in New York. He charged Mr. Coler with unfairness and violation of his agreement with Corporation Counsel Whalen that this bill should not be called up until next Thursday. He charged that Mr. Coler was the only Controller of New York who had ever deemed it necessary to maintain a personal lobbyist in Albany under the guise of an expert accountant at an expense of $25 a day.

Mr. Green defended Corporation Counsel Whalen, and said that no decision of his had ever been reversed during his term of office. He said that there was no necessity for this legislation, the Controller was now the first officer to whom claims were submitted for adjustment.

Mr. Davis said he did not think Mr. Whalen had exercised good judgment in his confession of judgments, but he did not question his motives. He thought the legal affairs of the great city should not be intrusted to any one man, and that this was a wise safeguard.

Mr. McInerney of Kings moved as an amendment to the bill to provide that all the powers now vested in the Mayor and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should be given to the Controller until the 31st day of December, 1901, and that thereafter these powers should revert to the Mayor and Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Ridiculous as this amendment might seem, he said, he felt sure that it would be entirely satisfactory to Mr. Coler.

Mr. Slater defended the measure, and declared that the doors of the treasury of the City of New York were too widely open, and some such check as this was absolutely necessary. He asserted that one-half the judgments confessed by Mr. Whalen were defensible.

Mr. Fallows said he would not enter into any of the personalities involved. He said he would simply explain the provisions of the bill, and address himself to the Republican members, as it was evident that the Democrats were to vote against the bill.

The bill was finally passed by a vote of 92 to 28.

CHARTER REVISION BILL.

Senate Passes It After Receiving an Emergency Message from Gov. Roosevelt.

ALBANY, March 14.—An emergency message from the Governor was received in the Senate at 4 o'clock this afternoon to permit of the immediate passage of the New York City Charter bill.

When the bill was read Senator Grady said he simply wished to call attention to the fact that this was a purely local work, and should be performed under local auspices. The minority, he said, did not object to the investigation, but to the mode of appointment. They believed that the committee should be named by the Mayor.

There was no further discussion on the bill, and it was then passed by a bare majority of one, Senators Coffey and Rice voting with the Republicans for the bill.

Prior to the sending in of the Governor's message, an amendment offered by Senator Stranahan was adopted, providing that the investigation commission shall be confined, in so far as the subpoenaing of witnesses is concerned, to getting information necessary to the work of revision. The object of the amendment, Senator Saranahan stated, was to prevent another investigation along the lines of that of the Mazet committee, and to make more clear the intent of the bill. There was no objection to its adoption.

CANAL SURVEY BILL HEARING.

Engineer Schenck Estimates Barge Canal's Cost at $50,000,000.

ALBANY, March 14.—Ex-State Engineer Schenck and representatives of various commercial bodies from New York City, Buffalo, and other cities along the State canals appeared before the Ways and Means Committee to-day in advocacy of the $200,000 Canal Survey bill.

George Clinton, President of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange, said the citizens of Erie County almost to a man favored the barge canal. He said he did not speak from a political point of view when he urged the committee not to "kill" the Survey bill.

Ex-State Engineer Schenck said a survey was necessary in order to satisfy the people as to the cost of the proposed enlarged canal. "I don't quite agree with the commission," said Mr. Schenck, "when it says the barge canal will cost $60,000,000 to construct. With my thirty years of careful study of the canals I should place the figure at $50,000,000.

"Another thing I desire to tell the committee is that I do not think the passage of this bill is going to jeopardize the prospects of any political party. If you do not make a survey it will be simply boy's play and guess work."

Frank Brainard of New York City, Major Symons, U. S. A., and John Cunneen of Buffalo also spoke for the bill.

REFORMS IN ELECTION LAWS.

New Yorkers Argue Before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

ALBANY, March 14.—Several large delegations from New York City this afternoon appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to urge amendments to the election laws. One favors a bill proposing direct nominations at the primary elections in New York City and abolishing all party conventions except for State and judicial officers. This delegation received little encouragement from the members of the committee, and left with little hope of favorable action upon their measure at this session.

Next came the City Club bill for the adoption of the Massachusetts form of ballot and of tally sheet, which has been under consideration by the Legislature for the last three or four years. The committee gave it but little time. The delegation urged the passage of a portion of the proposed bill relating to independent nominations, and after the hearing entertained some hope that their suggestions would be acted upon.

MORTGAGE TAX MEASURE.

Amended in Senate Committee of the Whole, but Bill Retains Its Original Form.

ALBANY, March 14.—The session of the Senate will probably be enlivened to-morrow by a general discussion on the bill of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment taxing mortgages and the stock of banks and trust companies. The bill was amended in Committee of the Whole to-day, but as the committee did not report the bill to the Senate the amendment, to be effective, will have to be made to the bill again in committee.

In Committee of the Whole, Senator Mitchell moved to amend the bill by exempting mortgages bearing a rate of less than 3 per cent. instead of 4 per cent. This was carried, 20 to 18.

Senator Coggeshall moved to exempt real estate mortgages upon which there is a rate of 5 per cent. or less. After debate, Senator McCarren suggested that the committee report progress and further consider the bill to-morrow. This action was taken. By it the bill remains in its original form.

TEACHERS' BILL ADVANCED.

Made a Special Order for To-day in the Assembly—Governor May Send in Message.

ALBANY, March 14.—The New York City School Teachers' bill, drafted by the subCities Committee, which was reported favorably to the House, was to-day advanced to third reading, and was made a special order for to-morrow morning.

Earlier in the day Assemblyman Slater attempted to secure the advance of the measure, but Mr. Trainor objected. When Gov. Roosevelt learned of this failure, he said he might send in an emergency message if the bill was unduly held up. It is probable such a message will be sent in tomorrow.

WANTS A NEW TAX LAW.

A New Yorker Objects to Present Method of Personal Assessment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—Assemblyman Perez M. Stewart of New York City has received the following letter from one of his constituents:

Last year THE NEW YORK TIMES had a long article regarding personal taxes, in which it was stated that if a man were put down on the list in the Tax Commissioner's office as being worth $20,000 of personal property, the tax thereon could be collected from him even though he were not worth $500 and had never been notified that his name had been put on the tax list, and so was utterly unaware of his liability. Cases were cited where men had thus been held liable.

The effect of the above condition of the law is that all persons, whether justly liable or not, run the risk of being assessed unbeknown to themselves, and I and many of your constituents have to send each year to the Tax Office to find whether our names have been put on the list.

While it is true that in the case of real estate assessments no notice is sent to the owner, that is, however, no reason for omitting the notices in regard to personal taxes, for every real estate owner knows he is liable for a tax, and those who do not hold any know that they cannot be held liable.

As a large number of the citizens of the Nineteenth Assembly District are liable to be assessed for personal taxes without their knowledge, I would ask you on their behalf to introduce a bill as follows:

"To provide for the notification of persons whose names are added to the list of those assessed for personal taxes and of those persons already on said list whose assessments are increased.

"When any person's name is added to the list of those assessed for personal taxes, or whenever the amount of assessment of any person already on said list is increased, notice of such action and of the amount for which said person is assessed shall be sent by registered letter through the United States mail to the correct address of the person assessed at least sixty days before the confirmation of the assessments on said list for personal taxes, and no one shall be liable to pay personal taxes unless said notice shall have been duly sent as above provided.

"This act shall take effect immediately."

Believing that you will confer a great benefit upon the public generally, and particularly on a large number of persons in your district, by procuring the passage of such a law, I hope you will see that one is enacted.

TAKES POWER FROM SURROGATES.

Bill Relating to Inheritance Tax Collections Advanced.

ALBANY, March 14.—Senator Elsberg's bill amending the tax law so as to provide that in New York, Kings, and Erie the Appraisers shall be appointed by the State Controller instead of the Surrogate, was advanced to third reading in the Senate to-day. A motion to amend so as to give the powers of appointment of Appraisers to the Surrogates in all the counties of the State was lost, 24 to 10.

When the bill came up Senator Elsberg said it was to facilitate the collection of inheritance taxes. Senator Grady characterized the bill as a political grab. Senator Mackay said the bill was created for political purposes, and to give the Controller more patronage.

Senator Raines said he understood the bill was drawn by the Controller of the State. He said he considered the measure one looking to the business interests of the State. He said there was no question that the passage of the bill would result in saving to the State in the collection of the inheritance tax.

Anti-Prison-Made School Desk Bill.

ALBANY, March 14.—Senator G. A. Davis's bill providing that school desks and other furniture may be purchased from other than the State prisons was advanced to third reading in the Senate to-day. Senator Brackett declared the bill was to allow the Buffalo Furniture Company to get out from under the policy of the Constitution. Senator Higgins said that the bill was in the interest of a trust. The Buffalo company, he understood, bought a great deal of the furniture at Grand Rapids, Mich., set it up at Buffalo, and sold it. This was denied by Senator Davis, who declared the bill was to break up a trust, not to aid one, and that the trust was the prison system of the State.

Democratic Educational Bill.

ALBANY, March 14.—The Democratic proposition for educational unification was introduced to-day by Senator Grady. Executive powers of the State Department of Education are to be exercised by an Executive Committee of at least five Regents. Bureaus of public instruction, higher education, home education, law, administration, and finance are to be established. The Executive Committee is to appoint a Director for each bureau. The present State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall continue in office as Director of the Bureau of Public Instruction until the end of his term. The Board of Regents is to be composed of elective Regents, and the Governor shall continue as an ex officio Regent.

Anti-Gerry Bill Advanced.

ALBANY, March 14.—The Fish bill, to allow the State Board of Charities to inspect the Gerry society institution, which is also compelled to submit an annual report, was advanced to third reading in the Assembly this morning, with the understanding that it is to be a special order for next Wednesday morning. Mr. Greene of New York opposed the bill as unnecessary. Not a man in the State, he said, had ever raised a voice against the Gerry society.

Bill to Protect Newspapers.

ALBANY, March 14.—Senator G. A. Davis has introduced a bill aimed to prevent the bringing by irresponsible persons of suits for libel against newspapers by providing that the plaintiff shall deposit with the Court a sum sufficient to cover costs when filing suit.

County House Bill Advanced.

ALBANY, March 14.—Senator Elsberg's bill authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to repair the New York County House was taken up in the Senate to-day. Senator Grady's motion to amend, giving powers of approval of plans and specifications to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was carried, and the bill was advanced to third reading.

Barren Island Nuisance Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 14.—The Assembly to-day concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill for abatement of the bone-burning nuisances on Barren Island.

ANTI-RAMAPO BILL PASSED

Assembly Approves Amended Fallows Measure Unanimously.

NOT ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY

Merchants' Association Determined to Secure Passage of Morgan Bill—May Be Moved To-day.

ALBANY, March 14.—The Assembly to-day, by a unanimous vote, passed an amended Fallows anti-Ramapo bill. The bill was reported favorably by the Cities Committee this morning, and Gov. Roosevelt sent in an emergency message recommending the bill's immediate passage. The measure provides that a water contract must receive the sanction of the Board of Public Improvements, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the separate written consents of the Mayor and Controller, with a further provision for review by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the application of a taxpayer. The bill reads as follows:

It shall not be lawful for the Commissioner of Water Supply to enter into any contract whatever with any person or corporation engaged in the business of supplying or selling water for public or private use and consumption, unless, preliminary to the execution of the contract, the assent of the Board of Public Improvements and the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, together with the separate written consent and approval of both the Mayor and the Controller of the City of New York of the proposed contract in all its details, shall be given by resolution to the execution of such contract as submitted, and it shall not be lawful for the said City of New York, or for any department thereof, to make any contract touching or relating to the public water supply, and especially the increase thereof, with any person or corporation whatsoever, save in accordance with the provisions and requirements of this act, which provisions and requirements are hereby declared to establish the exclusive rule for the making of such contracts.

All proceedings relating to the making or approval of any such contract may be reviewed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the first or second department on the application of any resident taxpayer.

When the Cities Committee reported the bill, Mr. Fallows's motion to advance it to third reading was carried. Then, after the calendar had been cleared up, Mr. Fallows called up the measure. The emergency message from the Governor permitting the bill's immediate passage was read, after which Mr. Fallows moved the final passage of the measure.

Mr. Trainor (Dem., N. Y.,) proposed that the Morgan bill be substituted, and in a lengthy speech attacked the amended Fallows bill as in the interest of private corporations. To the surprise of many Mr. Morgan then repudiated his own bill, and declared that he would support the Fallows measure. While the Fallows bill did not give to New York City the right to extend her water supply, he believed it to be a step in the right direction, in that it safeguarded the contracts into which the city might enter.

Mr. Fallows declared his bill to be the only emergency measure proposed. Under the present charter a secret contract could be made more easily than any other. The city might enter into a contract binding it for forty years to pay $5,000,000 annually if that contract were approved only by the Water Commission and Corporation Counsel and a majority of the Board of Public Improvements. His bill was an emergency measure to prevent such a contract until the Charter Commission should recommend legislation which would protect the rights of citizens.

Mr. Phillips (Dem., N. Y.,) said he was not to be hoodwinked by the Trainor amendment. The Fallows bill, he said, would put a decided check upon the Ramapo steal. Mr. McKeown (Dem., Kings,) favored the Morgan bill. Mr. Minton (Dem., N. Y.,) characterized the amendments to the Fallows bill as a detestable compromise.

Mr. Alids said that if the Morgan bill became a law New York could go ahead and rob any county of its water supply. The motion to substitute the Morgan bill was defeated—41 to 84.

The minority, withdrawing all opposition, the amended Fallows bill was then passed—114 to 0.

At the conclusion of the debate on the Fallows bill Mr. Morgan gave notice that to-morrow morning he would move to discharge the Cities' Committee from the further consideration of his bill. It is understood Senator Ford will make a similar motion in the Senate, and that the Merchants' Association will assist in pressing the matter.

The passage of the Fallows bill, while regarded as a step in the right direction, is not entirely satisfactory to the Merchants' Association and the other bodies seeking to protect New York City from private contracts.

S. Cristy Mead, Assistant Secretary of the Merchants' Association, said to-day: "The compromise Ramapo measure simply makes it harder for a contract to be consummated. The bill which will relieve New York from conditions tending to force a contract with a private corporation at a price far in advance of what water now costs under municipal ownership is the Morgan bill. That bill was prepared by the Merchants' Association, was indorsed by eminent counsel, and has not been opposed or criticised by any one except the Ramapo people.

"The leaders simply say that it cannot be passed. We feel that our duty is plain, and that the only course open for us is to insist vigorously upon its passage. We will continue the fight throughout the whole State on the lines already laid down, even if it is necessary to canvass every county."

William R. Corwine said: "The Fallows bill does not prevent the execution of a contract with the Ramapo Company. It only makes it harder in that such a contract would have to pass the scrutiny of more departments and officials. Should, however, a water famine arise next Summer in Brooklyn, for instance, where there is already a scarcity of water, and should that famine cause an epidemic of sickness, and consequently swell the death list, the demand for water would be so great that the officials of New York, even if they were all opposed on principle to the execution of a private contract, might be forced to make such a contract to save lives. Cost cannot be considered when human lives are at stake. The Ramapo contract once entered into would give that company a hold which it would be hard to break. Therefore, we feel that the only thing to be done is to insist upon the passage of the Morgan bill."

Gov. Roosevelt's position is about as follows: He has felt that there is general opposition in the country to the Morgan bill, and has believed this opposition to be entirely honest and impossible to overcome at present. Then again the question of the repeal of the Ramapo charter raised such intricate points that it was certain to be opposed by entirely good men. In his mind the thing which had to be done at once was to secure the certainty that there would be no snap contract entered into in favor of the Ramapo Company until such time as the new Charter Revision Commission had had time to go into the whole matter of how New York City should get its water supply. It seemed to the Governor that it was wise to give absolute veto power to the New York City Board of Estimate, the Mayor, Controller, and to the Appellate Division. It is stated the Governor had determined that the Controller should have an absolute veto.

The Governor favors an ample water supply for New York City and thinks the matter a large subject, it being possible that the city will yet have to go to the head waters of the Hudson or up into the Adirondacks to secure it.

The Governor to-day received a telegram from the Board of Underwriters of New York City requesting that no action be taken on any water bills until it could be heard on the matter.

BILLS FAVORED IN COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, March 14.—The following bills have been favored in committee:

Senator MITCHELL—Authorizing the Board of Public Improvements of New York, the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and the lessee of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad to adopt plans to abolish the grade crossings of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad at King's Bridge Road, West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Broadway, Corlean Street, Ebbett Avenue, West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and West Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street in the Bronx.

Senator COFFEY—Providing that no corporation leasing, owning, or operating any street surface or elevated railroad in Brooklyn shall charge more than 5 cents for a continuous passage over its lines and that transfers shall be given.

Mr. GUIDER—Prohibiting the construction of any railway upon Carlton Avenue, in the Twentieth and Ninth Wards, Brooklyn, between Flushing Avenue and Flatbush Avenue, or that part of Ashland Place, in the Eleventh Ward, between De Kalb Avenue and Flatbush Avenue, unless the consents of the majority of property owners shall have been obtained in writing.

Senator AHEARN—Authorizing the City of New York to issue bonds to the amount of $12,000,000 for improvement of water front, bonds to bear interest at not more than 4 per cent.

Mr. BRENNAN—To establish a separate department of elections in New York City.

Mr. DILLON—To release the Manhattan Eastside Mission for payment of taxes levied in 1895.

Mr. BRENNAN—To provide for additional Justices of the City Court in New York City.

Senator HUMPHREY—Providing that no corporation shall be hereafter organized under the laws of this State with the word trust, banking, assurance, guaranty, savings, investment, or loan as part of its name, except a corporation formed under the banking law or the insurance law; also placing foreign insurance companies under the same restrictions.

Mr. O'CONNELL—To prohibit the use of trading stamps.

Mr. KELSEY—To permit women who own property to vote at a regular or special town or village meeting or to vote upon a proposition.

FOR A TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

Measure Introduced for Its Establishment by New York City.

ALBANY, March 14.—Assemblyman Henry has introduced a bill for the establishment by New York City of a hospital for the regular treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The bill provides that Corporation Counsel Whalen upon a written request from the Department of Health shall take the necessary steps to acquire a site. The Controller is directed to issue corporate stock in the sum of $100,000 to pay for the site and $250,000 for construction, which shall bear interest at 4 per cent., redeemable in not less than ten years and not more than fifty years. The Department of Health is to have jurisdiction over the hospital.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 14.—Among the bills passed in the Legislature to-day were the following:

Senator SULLIVAN—Authorizing New York City to issue bonds to the amount of $800,000 for buildings for court purposes, a city prison for the Third District Magistrate's Court, and a county jail.

Senator MARSHALL—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to the recording of bills providing that the same method of procedure shall be gone through with in filings of wills relating to foreign real estate as now prevails in filing of wills relating to real and personal property.

Assembly.

Mr. FITZGERALD—Setting apart for recreation purposes the pier at the foot of East Thirteenth Street and the pier at the foot of East Sixty-second Street, East River, New York City.

Mr. COOLEY—Prohibiting the construction of street railways upon the Pelham Road.

Mr. DE GRAW—Fixing the salaries of clerks, assistants, and stenographers in the City Magistrate's Court, Brooklyn, at $2,000.

Mr. RIERDON—Making it a misdemeanor for any person to wear, without authorization, the badge or button of the Spanish War Veterans, or of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Prohibiting the construction of railways on certain streets in Hempstead.

Mr. BURNETT—Sub-dividing the hospital districts in which the Long Island and the Manhattan State Hospitals are located.

Mr. APGAR—Appropriating $2,000 for a monument to Col. Christopher Green, Major Eben Flagg, Lieut. Abraham Dyckman, and other Revolutionary soldiers, in Yorktown, Westchester County.

Mr. McMILLAN—To provide for life saving apparatus, &c., along the banks of the waters of cities, towns, and villages.

Mr. SLATER—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to take the necessary steps for repairing and rearranging the County Court House; also providing for the construction of a draw bridge over the Harlem River, the cost not to exceed $500,000.

BILLS INTRODUCED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 14.—Among the bills introduced in the Legislature to-day were the following:

Senate.

Senator McCARREN—For an annual appropriation by New York City of $50,000 for night schools in Brooklyn.

Senator McCARREN—Amending the New York charter extending the age at which children are entitled to participate in the Firemen's Pension Fund from sixteen to eighteen years.

Senator D. F. DAVIS—To provide that any member of the State militia who within thirty years and more than twenty years before June 18 1887, has lost a hand or foot in the service may receive a pension, to be paid from the time of injury.

Assembly.

Mr. MAHER—Making it a misdemeanor for any person to place upon a primary ballot the printed name of a person without having first obtained the written permission of such person to use his name.

Mr. COHN—Providing that the bond of a receiver when executed by a fidelity insurance company authorized by the laws of this State to transact business shall be equivalent to a bond executed by two sureties.

Mr. DILLON—To relieve New York City in paying the court costs in unsuccessful actions brought by the municipality to recover penalties for violations of city ordinances.

Mr. HYMAN—To permit Trustees of institutions supported by public money to charge an admission to museums during specified hours to meet the demands of special students, or for exhibition purposes, provided, however, that such receipts shall go toward enlarging the institution.

Conference on Appropriation Bill.

ALBANY, March 14.—The annual Appropriation bill as amended by the Senate was received in the Assembly to-day. Mr. Alids moved to non-concur in the amendments for the appointment of a conference committee, which motion prevailed.

Anti-Fight Bill Reported.

ALBANY, March 14.—Chairman Malby of the Senate Codes Committee reported the Lewis bill, repealing the Horton boxing law, favorably without amendment. Senator Brackett asked that the bill go to a third reading. Senator Sullivan objected, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

For City Tree Cultivation.

ALBANY, March 14.—The Henry bill for the cultivation of trees in the parks and streets of New York has received the indorsement of the Assembly Cities Committee.

Liverymen's Bill Killed.

ALBANY, March 14.—Mr. Apgar's bill making it a misdemeanor for any person who shall hire a conveyance of a livery stable keeper to willfully misrepresent the destination of his journey or route has been killed in committee.

LIEUT. GOV. WOODRUFF'S DINNER.

Entertains About 200 Guests at Albany—Gov. Roosevelt a Speaker.

ALBANY, March 14.—The dinner given by Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff at the Hotel Ten Eyck to-night was one of the most elaborate and brilliant events ever given in this city. About 200 guests, including the State officers, the Judges of the Court of Appeals, the members of the State Senate, the Speaker and leaders in the Assembly, the members of the Legislative Reporters' Association, and men prominent in State politics, participated. The Lieutenant Governor presided. Seated at his right and left were the speakers of the evening and B. B. Odell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Frank Witherbee.

The speakers were Gov. Roosevelt, Chief Justice Allen B. Parker of the Court of Appeals, Senator T. E. Ellsworth, Speaker of the Assembly S. Fred Nixon, Senator Thomas F. Grady, Col. Archie Baxter, Harry S. Brown, President of the Legislative Reporters' Association; Frank W. Mack of New York City, ex-Senator Jacob A. Cantor, and Senator Henry Coggeshall.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY TAXES.

Rates Decreased in the Towns Where the Rockefellers Reside.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 14.—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors to-day rejected the equalization table of taxes and assessments prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose, and adopted a substitute measure.

The substitute decreased the rate per cent. for the tax levy in the towns of Greenburg and Mount Pleasant, in which are the homes of William and John D. Rockefeller and other millionaires. The board made the rate in the Town of Greenburg 80 and in Mount Pleasant 72 per cent., as against 90 and 75 per cent. in the committee's report.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

A selection of carefully selected

Persian Rugs

Now on exhibition and sale.

TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 *to* 341 Fourth Avenue
Between 24th and 25th Streets.

Ehrich Bros.

Hats Trimmed Free of Charge.

The Suit and Cloak Store

This Cloak and Suit Store is bright with new arrivals. We are offering some of the very best values in the history of Ehrich retailing. Judge by the following items. There are many others here for your inspection and enjoyment.

Oxford and blue mixed, man tailored SUITS; jacket made half-fitting, fly-front, silk-lined and faced; very latest skirt, special 10.98

Man-tailored SUITS, all silk lined throughout, black and blue cheviot serge, jackets made in the new Eton style, skirt with double box plait back, special 12.98

Tailor-made SPRING SUITS, in black, blue, brown, tan, Oxford gray and blue mixed, double-breasted Eton jacket; some strapped with bands of taffeta. Skirts with new single and double plaited back, flare bottom; $18.00 Suit at 13.98

Tailor-made SUITS, with double-breasted, tight-fitting jacket, finest taffeta lining, velvet collar, new flare skirt, with double box plait back, tan, brown 17.50

SPRING COATS in fine Covert and Venetian Cloth, black, castor, brown; some made double-breasted, box front; others with the new half tight fitting fly-front, all silk-lined throughout; some with velvet collars, special 6.75

BLACK ETON JACKETS, high flare collar, double-breasted, silk-lined throughout, special 7.98

GOLF CAPES of imported rugs, black, gray, blue; double-faced hoods, trimmings of the plaid 7.50

BLACK SEPARATE SKIRTS, wide panel of silk applique back and front, fine percaline lining, velvet bound; special 3.98

Wrappers and Waists.

LADIES' SPRING WRAPPERS, made of English Percale, in a large variety of pretty stripes, in light colorines; cape or ruffle on shoulder; extra full skirt, with wide flounce; cape collar, sleeves and belt trimmed with imported white braid; value $1.50, at 69c

LADIES' WRAPPERS, made of extra fine percale; white yoke, full skirt, belted back; collar, sleeves and ruffle trimmed with fancy braid; deep flounce and fitted waist lining; value $2.50, at 1.25

LADIES' DRESS WAISTS, made of taffeta, silk ribbon and white lace insertion, in pink, blue, helio, white, red and black and white, real value $7.50, at 5.98

LADIES' DRESS WAISTS, made of tucked taffeta, in cerise, turquoise, tan, black, blue and pink, value $7.00, at 3.98

6th Ave. and 23d St.

ARMOUR & CO. INCORPORATED.

A New Concern Formed, with $20,000,000 Capital.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The final steps were taken to-day for the incorporation of the Armour packing interests, with a capitalization of $20,000,000. Formerly the business was conducted as a copartnership, and the incorporation will not change the management. The papers, which were forwarded to Springfield to-day for filing, provide for a private corporation embodying all the packing interests of Armour & Co.

The officers of the new corporation will be: President—Philip D. Armour; Vice President and General Manager—J. Ogden Armour; Treasurer—P. A. Valentine; Secretary—C. F. Langdon; General Counsel—L. C. Krauthoff; General Attorney—A. R. Urion; Directors—Philip D. Armour, J. Ogden Armour, P. A. Valentine, C. M. Favorite, T. J. Connors, Arthur Meeker, and Henry T. Darlington.

The interests included in the incorporated concern are packing houses, glue, soap, and hair factories at Chicago and South Omaha; car building and repair shops at Chicago. The Armour grain business and the Armour Packing Company of Kansas City remain as independent concerns.

On the stock in the new corporation, P. D. Armour will hold one-half; J. Ogden Armour and the estate of Philip D. Armour, Jr., one-eighth each, the remaining one-quarter being apportioned among the oldest employes.

It is stated that the continued ill-health of P. D. Armour and the recent death of Philip, Jr., were the reasons for the incorporation.

THE STANDARD CHAIN COMPANY.

The organization of the Standard Chain Company was perfected in this city yesterday, when nine manufacturers turned over their property to the company and elected officers and Directors. The company is capitalized at $3,000,000, and is composed of the following firms.

P. Hayden Saddlery Hardware Company, including rolling mills, Columbus, Ohio; Franz Krein Manufacturing Company, Marion, Ind.; Franz Krein Chain Company, St. Mary's, Ohio; Baker Chain and Wagon Iron Manufacturing Company, Allegheny, Penn.; Garland Chain Company, Rankin Station, Penn.; Dower & Mallery, Carlisle, Penn.; John C. Schmidt & Co., York, Penn.; Nes Chain Manufacturing Company, York, Penn., and Lebanon Chain Works, Lebanon, Penn.

The consolidation represents 70 per cent. of machine-made chains produced in the United States. The main offices will be in Pittsburg, Penn. The following officers and Directors were elected: J. C. Schmidt, President; A. S. White, Vice President; J. T. Davis, General Manager; Robert Rigney, Treasurer; Robert Garland, Secretary. Directors—A. S. White, C. R. Flint, H. W. Oliver, J. C. Schmidt, Charles I. Nes, J. P. Davis, C. H. Hayden, Peter Wertz, F. F. Culver, Franz Krein, Eli Attwood, Robert Garland, and O. L. Gubelman.

Ex-Cashier's Sentence Commuted.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The President has commuted the sentence of William Steele, late cashier of the Chestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia, from six years and six months to eighteen months' imprisonment. Steele was convicted in 1898 of aiding and abetting an officer of the bank in appropriating the funds of the institution for his personal use. The sentence was commuted upon the recommendation of the District Attorney and the trial Judge, as it appeared from the testimony that Steele was a tool of the officer in question, and did not participate in the misappropriation.

Schooner Captain Burned to Death.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—Capt. B. F. Crosby of the schooner Joseph Luther, from Boston, was burned to death this morning in a fire which broke out on the schooner J. W. Lennen. Capt. Crosby was visiting Capt. Handy of the Lennen, and was asleep in a stateroom when he met his death. Capt. Handy was badly burned while trying to rescue his friend. The Lennen was considerably damaged by fire.

"HYOMEI"

KILLS THE GERMS.

Ten Minutes Four Times a Day will cure Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma.

Ten Minutes Every Hour will cure Consumption and Pneumonia.

Ten Minutes at Bedtime will cure a Cold or Croup.

Five Minutes at Any Time will cure a Cough.

Your Money Refunded if it Fails.

Hyomei is the only Germicide which can be inhaled. It can be used while at work, in the church, at the theatre, or in street cars. Contains no poisonous compounds or dangerous chemicals.

Sold by all druggists or sent by mail.
Complete Outfit, $1.00. Trial Outfit, 25c.
Send for five days' treatment free.
THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

The Verdicts

of juries often do not meet with public approval. Each new trial of

Maryland Club Pure Rye Whiskey

confirms the unanimous judgment that Maryland Club is without peer.

MARYLAND CLUB PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY 1853 THE GREAT BEST 1900 MARYLAND SPECIAL TRADE MARK

Look for this seal on the label.

Sold Everywhere.

CAHN, BELT & CO., Baltimore, Md.

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Hitch in Plans for an Eight-Club Baseball Circuit.

NO PLAYERS FOR NEW YORK

Attempt to "Freeze Out" This City Met by Mr. Freedman's Refusal to Sign the Agreement.

Certain facts in the local baseball situation came to light yesterday, which make it doubtful whether New York is to have an improved team. Andrew Freedman, President of the club, announced that he would not sign the new eight-club agreement until the other club owners help the local club to build up a team, as they consented to do last week. When the League circuit was reduced every club owner placed himself on record as wanting to aid in giving New York a good team. They agreed to give the local management the preference in buying the release of any of the surplus supply of players.

The Cincinnati, Boston, and Pittsburg Clubs had among their players, left over after the teams were made up, men that the New York Club wanted, and these clubs were asked to name a purchase price, which they did. The local management, according to Manager Ewing, were satisfied with the terms named, and notified the clubs to that effect. Since then, however, the New York Club has not heard a word in answer to its telegrams accepting these terms, and is now inclined to believe that the clubs have broken faith and do not want to live up to their agreement made at the League meeting.

Both Mr. Freedman and Manager Ewing are considerably worked up over what they believe is a scheme to block the plan of giving New York a good team. Manager Ewing said last night: "We don't want any players for nothing, but are willing to pay the prices asked for them. If we wanted players that were slated for the regular teams, there would be some excuse for these clubs backing out. It is not even certain that we have Bowerman, although President Dreyfuss of the Pittsburg Club gave us the option on this player. We told him that his terms were acceptable, but up to now have not received his release, so that we can go ahead and sign him. Col. Rogers, of the Philadelphia Club, is the worst offender of those who have gone back on their word. When the League placed a price on the Washington players Slagle was figured to be worth $1,500, and it was agreed that the New York Club should have the pick of the players. Early on Mon we wired to President Young, saying we would pay the $1,500 for Slagle, an outfielder, but were informed that the Philadelphia Club had already claimed him. This, mind you, in the face of the fact that Col. Rogers was one of those at the meeting who came out strongly in favor of giving New York the first pick. The Philadelphia Club now offers to sell us the release of a man who was not good enough for our team for $3,000—but we are not buying gold bricks."

Ewing said that Mr. Freedman is determined in this last stand of his, and that unless these clubs are heard from nothing will be done to strengthen the team.

"We will not go South with the team as it is at present," said he. "It would not be worth the expense. What training the few players we now have need can be done up at the Polo Grounds."

It was suggested that the clubs may be heard from regarding the players wanted within a day or two. "Yes, I know," said Ewing, "but don't you think that we want to prepare for a Southern trip? These players are scattered all over the country and must be gotten together first to sign contracts and then for practice.

"I want to say this regarding the club owners," continued Manager Ewing. "Frank De Hass Robison is the only man who has acted squarely and lived up to his declaration made at the meeting in favor of New York. When the Pittsburg Club offered to sell him the release of Donovan, he refused to consider any such offer until the New York Club had declared it did not want to purchase him."

Ewing said last night that three fielders and a pitcher and catcher are all the players needed to strengthen the team. The Boston, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg clubs have such players on their surplus lists whom the local club is willing to buy. O'Brien of Pittsburg, Hawley or Selbach of Cincinnati, and Hamilton of Boston are players New York is trying to secure, and also wants Slagle, for whom a rightful claim has been made. Rusie will surely be a member of the New York team if the present trouble over players is adjusted.

The Brooklyn Baseball Club yesterday received the signed contracts of Pitchers Kitson and McGinnity and Catcher McGuire. Kitson and McGinnity were members of the Baltimore team last year.

AT THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

Schaeffer Keeps on Winning in the Swimming Races.

The first interesting series of events at the Sportsmen's Show yesterday were the births of two kangeroos and four jack rabbits. One of the new-born jack rabbits got too close to the wire screen separating them from the two black bears, and one of the bears dined on a rabbit. The other new jack rabbits were at once put in a box.

E. C. Schaeffer, the University of Pennsylvania swimmer, won the 440-yard swimming race for the championship of America last evening. He also won the first and final heats in the 50-yard race and the first heat in the 25-yard race with knees and feet tied, losing the final heat in the latter to J. T. Taylor of the Duquesne Athletic and Country Club.

The 440-yard race was a close contest for most of the course between Schaeffer and Fred Wenck of Yale, a declined advantage going to Schaeffer on the last lap because he was able to spurt just as Wenck was losing his endurance. Schaeffer won in 6:36 3-5, by about fifteen yards from Wenck, who finished twenty yards ahead of Schwanwecker of the Duquesne Club.

The summaries follow:

440-yard Race—Won by E. C. Schaeffer, University of Pennsylvania; Fred Wenck, Yale, second; W. Schwanwecker, Duquesne Athletic and Country Club, third. Time—6:36 3-5.

50-yard Race, (on backs.) —Final Heat—Won by E. C. Schaeffer, University of Pennsylvania; Don Reed, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, second; H. G. Hoffman, Brookline Swimming Club, third. Time—0:36 1-5.

25-yard Race, (knees and feet tied)—Final Heat—Won by J. T. Taylor, Duquesne Athletic and Country Club; E. C. Schaeffer, University of Pennsylvania, second, L. J. Goodwin, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, third. Time—0:16 1-5.

Among the highest scores in the association championship for clay pigeon shooting were: W. R. Crosby, 98; E. Banks, 96; J. Fanning, 94; C. Budd, 93; E. D. Fulford, 92; S. M. Van Allen, 90, and R. O. Heikes, 90.

THE COMING POLO SEASON.

National Association to Meet April 10—Staten Island's Team.

Tuesday, April 10, has been fixed for the annual meeting of the Polo Association, the place being, probably, the Metropolitan Club, where the meeting was held last year. The proposition to change the championship contests from September to June will come up for definite action. Samuel D. Warren of the Dedham (Mass.) Polo Club has submitted a proposition to Chairman H. L. Herbert suggesting that the championship be divided into Class A and Class B series. The teams in the first class will continue to compete for the Astor Cup, while the teams in Class B will play for a separate trophy. It is claimed, with considerable justice, that this plan will give the weaker teams something to work for, and prevent that lack of interest that has been shown for several seasons in the big event, for the smaller teams have failed to enter, knowing that they have no chance against the star players of Meadow Brook, Westchester, or Myopia. The handicap schedules for 1900 will be announced and a few new clubs will be admitted to membership.

Polo enthusiasts in Squadron A have found that there are several matters of detail to arrange before organizing a polo club. The subject was discussed informally at the armory on Tuesday, and definite action will be taken at a meeting within two or three weeks.

The Staten Island Polo Club has named its team for the Lakewood tournament, beginning April 21, when it will compete for the Herbert Cups, open to teams of an aggregate handicap not greater than sixteen goals. The team will be composed of Charles Pfizer, J. C. Wilmerding, Jr., Emil Pfizer, and Morton W. Smith. This club gave a very successful tournament on its grounds at Manor Farm last year, and plans for a more active season are in contemplation. The annual meeting will be held Wednesday evening at New Brighton. The regular ticket for officers to be elected at that time is: President—Henry T. Boody; Vice President—Benamin Stern; Treasurer—Morton W. Smith; Secretary—George M. Sidenberg; Board of Directors—E. N. Nichols, Harry C. Graef, Daniel Delehanty, Forrest B. Royal, and Henry G. Woodruff.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY PLANS.

To be Discussed at the Automobile Club Dinner to Gen. Miles.

A meeting of the committee of the Automobile Club of America in charge of the dinner to Gen. Nelson A. Miles was held in the club's rooms in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. The idea of giving the dinner was first publicly broached at the club's beefsteak dinner Tuesday night. The committee reported that Gen. Miles had accepted the invitation, and a list of names of prominent gentlemen to whom invitations will be sent this week was prepared. The banquet will be held Monday evening, April 2, in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria.

The dinner will have for its undercurrent an impetus toward securing good roads throughout the country. In the afternoon of the same day the first regular meeting of the commission recently appointed to consider ways and means for building a National highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast will be held in the Automobile Club's rooms. Gen. Miles is Chairman of the commission, and among other members are Col. Peter S. Michie and Prof. Samuel E. Tillman, both of the United States Military Academy, and Major Richard L. Hoxie of the Engineer Corps, United States Army. They will all be present at the conference which will be held in conjunction with the Good Roads Committee of the Automobile Club.

The members of the Gen. Miles Dinner Committee present yesterday were John Brisben Walker, Chairman; Albert C. Bostwick, E. A. Willard, Whitney Lyon, with President George F. Chamberlain and Secretary Homer V. Hedge, ex-officio. The absentees were A. R. Shattuck and J. M. Ceballos.

The Automobile Club has already taken an energetic stand for a larger appropriation for good roads in this State. Its membership of 200 is not limited to any locality, and it intends to be, as its name implies, National in scope. It has, therefore, taken up the subject of the proposed highway from New York to San Francisco in earnest.

"Good roads are needed in one part of the country as well as in another," said President Chamberlain, "and we believe in losing no time in getting the matter started."

No definite idea has been advanced for the exact route of this trans-continental road, but at the coming meeting some definite system will probably be formulated that can be presented to Congress when the National Commission makes its preliminary report as to what they have accomplished in arousing interest for National highways.

COLUMBIA'S OARSMEN.

It was officially announced yesterday that the long course of machine training through which the Columbia crews have been put during the Winter months will end to-day. The men have been brought to an almost perfect form in pulling the stroke from stationary seats on the machines, and it now remains to be seen if they can reproduce on the same stroke in the fragile shells on the water. Nine crews will be boated at first, and will be trained until the interclass regatta, when they will probably be reduced to a first and second 'Varsity crew, from which the Poughkeepsie eight will be chosen, and the freshman crew. The rough condition of the water in the Hudson River, and the fact that the Columbia boathouse is in a dismantled state, have made it necessary to begin the training on the upper course of the Harlem. The boathouse of the Union Boat Club will be used for the present.

The launch Columbia is not yet available for the use of the coach, Dr. Walter Peet, and Manager Oakley is making arrangements to hire another in its place. During the past week Morley has been ill, and Van Hoorenberg, his roommate, has been quarantined by Dr. Peet. Boteson, a substitute on last year's crew, has been compelled to stop training for a while.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

Albert Vale, ridden by Winkfield, won the Bush Cup at two and a half miles, at the New Orleans track yesterday. Nailer finished second, and Donna Rita third, the time being 3:56½.

Triaditza, with Mitchell up, won at three-quarters of a mile from Himtine, in 1:14, and Maggie Davis finished third. At a mile Lovable, ridden by Winkfield, won in 1:42, Belle of Orleans beating Miss Dee to the place. Eggerson piloted Van Brunt home first in the steeplechase over the short course; Jim Hogg taking second money, and Seldenbach third, in 3:11½. In the mile handicap Hurricane, ridden by Mitchell, won in 1:40, and Florizar and Lady Callahan finished respectively, second and third. Iola, with Wedderstrand up, won at three-quarters of a mile in 1:14½, the place going to Mousletoff, and third money to Kilt.

At the Tanforan (Cal.) track a four and a half furlong race for two-year-olds was won by Rollick, ridden by Thorpe, in 0:55, with Moonbright second and Intrada third. La Borgia, ridden by Tullett, won at three-quarters of a mile, in 1:16½, Red Cherry second, and Uterp third. At a mile and a sixteenth Geyser, ridden by Henry, won in 1:47¼. Advance Guard was second, and Potente third. Ella Boland won the five furlong race in 1:00¼, but was disqualified for fouling, and the official placing was St. Casimir, ridden by Henry, first; Mountebank second, and Royal Prize third. Los Cedanos, ridden by Thorpe, won the seven furlong race in 1:28, with Mamie G. second, and Ostler Joe third. At a mile Wallenstein, ridden by Henry, won in 1:43, with The Lady second and Flora Bird third.

Golf in Florida.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 14.—C. M. Hamilton of the Baltusrol Golf Club won the Palm Beach cup in the finals of the tournament played here, the Royal Poinciana cup going to C. B. Cory of the Oakley Club, Boston, as runner up, with a score of 3 up and 2 to play. Sidney Carpenter of the Philadelphia Country Club captured the consolation cup by defeating A. G. Bennett, 5 up and 4 to play. The handicap cup went to T. H. Schurmeier of the Town and Country Club of St. Paul.

In the morning A. S. Carpenter defeated the boy player, Harris Fenn, by 2 up. A. G. Bennett beat Paul Waterman by 5 up and 4 to play. This brought him and Carpenter together.

In the first division C. B. Cory beat J. H. Brocks of Scranton, Penn., 5 up and 4 to play, and C. M. Hamilton beat Clayton Dixon of the Huntington Valley Club by the same score.

Yale's Football Schedule.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14.—Manager Hixon to-night announced the Yale University football schedule of twelve games, eight of which will be played on Yale Field. The order in which Yale, Harvard, and Princeton will play the championship games was not determined, but the dates are fixed, subject to arrangement among the three managers as to order. The schedule is as follows:

Saturday, Sept. 29, Trinity at New Haven; Wednesday, Oct. 3, Amherst at New Haven; Saturday, Oct. 6, Tufts at New Haven; Wednesday, Oct. 10, Bates at New Haven; Saturday, Oct. 13, Dartmouth at Newton, Mass.; Wednesday, Oct. 17, Bowdoin at New Haven; Saturday, Oct. 20, Wesleyan at New Haven; Saturday, Oct. 27, Columbia at New York City; Saturday, Nov. 3, West Point at New Haven; Saturday, Nov. 10, Carlisle Indians at New Haven; Saturdays, Nov. 17 and 24, Princeton at Princeton and Harvard at New Haven.

Children on Horseback.

Children, youths and misses, had the ring at Durland's Riding Academy last night for the annual complimentary ride which Mr. Durland tenders to his young patrons. About sixty in all took part in the grand entree, and the jumping exhibition. The Academy band played lively airs while four couples went through a quadrille on horseback, and while the Durland Tandem Club gave an exhibition at tandem riding, on the flat and over small jumps. Vaulting from the ground to their horses' backs was one of the feats in which the young people excelled.

Final Hockey Game.

By a score of 3 to 1, the New York Athletic Club defeated the Brooklyn Skating club at hockey at the St. Nicholas Rink last night.

Figure Skating Championships.

Arthur G. Keane, of the New York Athletic Club, W. F. Duffy of the Maple Leaf Skating Club, E. C. Dusenbury, St. Nicholas Skating Club: Richard Loewenherz of this city, E. T. Hill of Boston, and W. W. Arnold of Pawtucket, R. I., will compete for the Amateur Figure Skating Championship of America at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink this evening.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

In an interesting game in the Archdiocesan Union series last night the Columbus Catholic Club defeated the St. Mary's team in the last frame by three pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Columbus No. 1.		Holy Cross No. 2.	
Ferril	127	Holgrove	160
Hayes	187	Dillon	114
Boyle	212	Gettings	132
Fox	132	Callahan	128
Garvey	107	Burke	108
Total	765	Total	672

SECOND GAME.

Columbus No. 1.		St. Mary's.	
Ferril	138	Holden	122
Hayes	146	Murphy	134
Boyle	165	Spahn	102
Fox	118	Stumpf	119
Garvey	150	Geisler	173
Total	659	Total	656

THIRD GAME.

Holy Cross No. 2.		St. Mary's.	
Holgrove	178	Holden	147
Callahan	142	Murphy	142
Gettings	138	Spahn	152
Dillon	141	Stumpf	114
Burke	127	Geisler	178
Total	753	Total	733

Martin of Philadelphos Council last night rolled 263, the highest score this season in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tourney. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 197; Medicus, 207; Vandeker, 188; Biershenk, 163; Jenkins, 169. Total, 924.

De Forest Council—Arps, 183; Kruse, 151; Morsch, 118; Cadieu, 186; Maass, 176. Total, 814.

SECOND GAME.

De Forest Council—Arps, 209; Kruse, 180; Morsch, 143; Cadieu, 169; Maass, 191. Total, 892.

Burnside Council—Fink, 168; Brown, 144; Powell, 173; Barker, 152; Flanagan, 145. Total, 782.

THIRD GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 263; Medicus, 158; Vandeker, 139; Biershenk, 185; Jenkins, 197. Total, 832.

Burnside Council—Fink, 183; Brown, 166; Powell, 162; Barker, 152; Flanagan, 152. Total, 814.

In the series to decide the tie for the championship in the Harlem Navy tournament at the Harlem Palace last night, the Friendship Boat Club scored a double victory, winning the championship. The Nassaus secured second prize. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Friendships—Higbie, 192; Jarchow, 149; Brown, 170; Weisker, 169; Dewes, 120. Total, 800.

Nonpareil—Botts, 135; Pike, 140; Kelly, 182; Raymond, 129; Hunken, 166. Total, 752.

SECOND GAME.

Nassaus—Hotaling, 151; Woore 185; Thees, 192; Palmer, 193; Howard, 166. Total, 867.

Nonpareil—Botts, 159; Pike, 132; Kelly, 206; Raymond, 169; Hunken, 149. Total, 815.

THIRD GAME.

Friendship—Higbie, 154; Jarchow, 184; Brown, 158; Weisker, 188; Dewes, 197. Total, 881.

Nassau—Hotaling, 148; Woore, 172; Thees, 170; Palmer, 152; Howard, 173. Total, 815.

Tournament Games To-day.

Bank Clerks' League—Plaza, Mechanics and Traders', Hamilton.

Fire Insurance League—Atlantic Mutual, Greenwich, Phenix, Underwriters.

North Side National—Chippewa, Borough, Hooker.

Columbia League—Enterprise, Owl, Bunch.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Washington Irving, De Long, Nassau.

Carmthers' Brooklyn National Tournament—Arlington, Metropolitan, Corinthian.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM C. THORNTON.—Deficiency judgment for $9,546 was docketed yesterday against William C. Thornton in favor of Viola Hahn, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 160 and 162 Wooster Street.

WILLIAM SCHMITT.—Justice Leventritt has appointed Sampson H. Weinhandler receiver in supplementary proceedings for William Schmitt of 438 East Fifty-seventh Street, on the application of Katharina Elias, who obtained a judgment against Schmitt for $4,272. Mr. Schmitt is brewmaster for a brewery. He has an interest in the estate of his father, George Schmitt, a brewer, who died in May, 1897, and some land at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, which cost $1,400 and is mortgaged for $1,000. He estimates his liabilities at between $21,000 and $25,000.

THE JOSEPH C. GODFREY PAPER COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received executions aggregating $2,164 against the Joseph C. Godfrey Paper Company, whose office is at 100 William Street, in favor of the following persons: Quebec Bank, $360; Frederick R. Smyth, $1,266; Gouverneur E. Smith, $538. The Sheriff said he found nothing to levy on at the office, as the desk, typewriter, &c., were claimed by another party. The company operated a paper mill at Raubsville, Penn. It was incorporated March 1, 1899, with a capital stock of $30,000, and succeeded to the business previously carried on by Joseph C. Godfrey, who filed a petition in bankruptcy Oct. 31, 1898, and received his discharge a few months later.

JEROME & ROBINSON.—Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court has appointed Isaac Bell Bresnan receiver of the partnership property of Jerome & Robinson, who had the Hotel St. James, at 201 West Thirty-eighth Street, in a suit brought by Augustus D. Robinson against Louis Jerome for a dissolution of the partnership, which was formed Nov. 27 last. Mr. Robinson stated that he paid $1,000 cash Nov. 27 for a third interest in the partnership, and on Dec. 1 Mr. Jerome came to him apparently in great distress and said he (Jerome) had lost $700 of the money in a drinking place. At Mr. Jerome's request Mr. Robinson advanced $300 more to pay the rent due Dec. 1. Later matters turned out unsatisfactory to Mr. Robinson.

MRS. MARY T. BOUILLON.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an attachment against Mrs. Mary T. Bouillon for $6,522, from Gould & Wilkie, for the H. B. Claflin Company. The claim arises out of notes made by Mrs. Bouillon in March, 1897. They were given for the purchase of a stock of dry goods partially destroyed by fire. The stock was taken by the H. B. Claflin Company under a bill of sale from Hannigan & Bouillon, dry good dealers in Grand Street. It was stated that Mrs. Bouillon's residence, at 1,519 Madison Avenue, had been sold under foreclosure of a mortgage in October last, and a deficiency judgment for $1,264 had been taken against her; also that she had transferred her interest in a life insurance policy of $5,000 on her husband, Michael L. Bouillon, who died June 28, 1899. The Sheriff served the attachment on a life insurance company.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

WILLIAM H. NOCK.—William H. Nock, a wagonmaker at Kingston, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $3,806 and no assets.

SIGMUND JONAS.—Sigmund Jonas of 207 West Eighty-eighth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $9,375 and no assets. He was formerly a cigar manufacturer at 1,321 Third Avenue, and was sold out by the Sheriff in 1892.

GELLIS BROTHERS.—Samuel L. and Max Gellis, who composed the firm of Gellis Brothers, who formerly conducted a restaurant at 26 Cortlandt Street, in 1896, and afterward had delicatessen stores at 1,998 Third Avenue and 330 East Houston Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. The firm's liabilities are $14,289 and no assets. Samuel Gellis has individual debts of $3,197 and Max has debts of $1,354. Of the firm liabilities, $9,750 is to T. A. Havemeyer on a four years' lease of the premises at 26 Cortlandt Street.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to forty-one bankrupts, among them being Willett Bronson, a lawyer of 16 Exchange Place, whose liabilities were $491,823; Charles A. Baldwin, formerly a stock broker at 44 Wall Street, liabilities, $31,182; James C. Haynes of 454 Broadway, formerly of Haynes & Sanger, wholesale cloth dealers, liabilities, $104,821; Hal Sleeper Taylor, theatrical manager of 256 West Thirty-sixth Street, liabilities, $19,648; William J. Rce, author and Warden of Ludlow Street Jail under Sheriff Tamsen, 60 West Twelfth Street, liabilities, $30,661, and Albert Crosby, formerly a wealthy brewer, and owner of Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, liabilities, $122,078.

WESTCHESTER WATER COMPANY.

Pending a decision by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on the appeal from his decision denying the petition to have the New York and Westchester Water Company adjudged a bankrupt corporation, Judge Brown of the United States Court yesterday denied the motion to vacate a stay of the sale of the stock of the company.

In his opinion Judge Brown said that it seemed probable to him that the issue of the stock, a part of which was pledged to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company as collateral, was unlawful and largely invalid as against the creditors of the Westchester Water Company.

ARRESTS IN BANKRUPTCY CASE.

On an order issued by Judge Brown of the United States District Court, United States Marshal Henkel yesterday caused the arrest at the office of Receiver William Ford Upson, at 59 Wall Street, of Morris Joseph, Charles Estherson, and Benny Linderbaum, members of the firm of M. Joseph & Co., which was put into bankruptcy March 9 by creditors.

The involuntary petition was filed against the firm by Abegg & Rusch, creditors to the amount of $417.99; Simon Israel & Co., $917.93, and Mayer Engel & Brother, $188.88. Mr. Upson complained to Judge Brown that the members of the firm of M. Joseph & Co. had failed to turn over to him $2,500, the existence of which the examination of their accounts disclosed. The accused men told Judge Brown that the money was in the hands of an attorney, and would be given to the receiver. They were paroled until this afternoon.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BOXILL, George E.—J. Garlan	$37
BAKER, Ida R. and John E.—William J. Rogers	1,234
BARRY, John H.—D. O'Brien	183
BERTI, Enrico or Henry—D. Stevenson Brewing Company	1,329
BLOCK, Jacob—J. D. Hanson	100
BRADY, John—R. Hill	173
BRADY, Patrick M.—J. J. Conlin	98
BREEDEN, Mary A.—Mary Leonard	86
CAMPBELL, Alice E.—A. M. Gerow	93
COHEN, Henrietta—Simon C. Noot	448
COREY, George H.—J. G. Beemer	9,104
CROWLEY, Annie—Hill	28
DEAN, William E. and Charles C.—R. G. Dun	3,833
DE BELPRAT, Alma H.—C. H. Gest	85
ENRIGHT, George—Edward N. Leavy	18
GREEN, Nelson G.—J. G. Van Horn	390
GILL, William H.—C. Borgold and another	281
HONIGSBERG, George D.—B. Richter	88
HELMAN, Louis—W. E. Pruden	334
HELMAN, Louis—B. H. Lage	578
HELMAN, Louis—David W. Rockmore	690
HAINES, Edwin H.—E. Hamilton	105
HEROLD, Mark—P. F. Murphy and another	49
HANNAN, James F., and Charles A. Neitner—Nathan Marks, Jr.	82
HUTCHINSON, Lucius B.—The President, &c., of the Manhattan Company	119
HINTERMEISTER, Henry and Mollie, also William Wahle—Henry S. Bell	549
JOSEPH C. GODFREY PAPER COMPANY—G. E. Smith	271
JOSEPH C. GODFREY PAPER COMPANY—G. E. Smith	267
KRIGER, Jacob—Max Dorf	63
KREUSLER, Arnold—Nineteenth Ward Bank	387
LA MANNA, Frank; Arthur Azems, and Jules Farman—John Munroe and others	141
LAKE, James R. S.—William R. Pryor	293
LILJEDAHL, Emmy—Edwin J. Gillies and another	127
MOSS, Charles, administrator, &c.—President, &c., of the Manhattan Company, costs	146
MORRIS, Letitia C.—D. Neuman	360
MACHETTE, Edwin V.—M. Spinrad	141
MANASSE, Hulda—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	121
MASON, James H.—R. W. McKee and others	77
MARKOWITZ, Abraham—E. B. Sharpe & Co.	278
MACNAMARA, Henry, and Charles B. Schuyler—Thomas Reilly	2,265
MELVILLE, Josephine L. and Jerome B.—Abraham Levy	163
MOSELEY, George W.—H. A. Haines and another	355
MARR, Kate T.—N. B. Barry	348
MYERS, David C., and Charles S. Pohly—Frank R. Dickey	121
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—P. McAndrews, Jr., by guardian	200
NAPOLEON, Joseph—Aspell & Co	160
NESBIT, James A.—H. M. Toch and others	31
NEWELL, William H.—Edward N. Leavy	18
OAKLEY, Henry—E. F. Bliss, Jr	90
PRESTON, Kate A.—Louis C. Raegener, receiver	566
PHINNEY, William P.—Alice P. Leaman	111
QUIRK, Edward J.—H. W. Bell	52
REILLY, John—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	391
ROSENBURG, Abram—L. Moffatt	53
STRAUSS, Baldwin F.—H. Jording and another	106
SANDS, Martha—F. Bowles	136
SAXTON, Edward A.—Lewis C. Raegener, receiver, &c	568
SCHAPIRO, Louis—E. H. L. Townsend	122
SOLOMONS, Edward—G. W. Venable	153
SCHOEPS, Isaac—Edward A. Murray and others, costs	100
STIMMEL, John and Barbara—Augustus H. Ziegler	177
STIMMEL, John and Barbara—Augustus H. Ziegler	177
STUTZ, Isidor—A. Zapke	48
SMITH, Abraham—Minnie Wollstein	93
STEWART CONTRACTING COMPANY—Charles W. Morse and another	2,480
SKINNER, Jennie P.—Louis C. Raegener, receiver	567
SCHULTSE, Christina—S. Rothschild	218
SHATTUCH, Harry W.—H. Goodman and others	151
SYKES, Charles P.—J. C. Ferrier	378
TALBOT, Peter—Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company	129
TEICK, August, and Howard Martin—H. W. Bell	112
TOBIAS, Charles—David O. Edson	70
THORNTON, William C.—Viola Hahn	9,546
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—Kate Rohwerder	754
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Bernard Goodwin	34,100
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—George F. Johnson	17,194
THE NASSAU SHOWCASE COMPANY—Phillip Semmer Glass Company, costs	140
VON RAITZ, Frederick—The Campbell Supply Company	320
WARSHAW, Abraham—George H. Epstein	120
WEBER, Peter—J. B. Hegeman	137
ZIMMERMANN, Jacob A.—A. Schwoerer, costs	30

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.44⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.09¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼
Sugar, granulated	5.10
Molasses, O. K., prime	.44
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.05 5-16
Pork, mess	11.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	6.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, March 14.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 61@66c; No. 2 red, 68¼@69c; No. 2 corn, 36⅛@36¾c; No. 2 yellow, 36⅜c; No. 2 oats, 23¼@23¾c; No. 2 white, 26¼@26⅝c; No. 3 white, 25¾@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 53½@56½c; No. 2 barley, 37½@39c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $10@$10.97½; lard, per 100 lb, $5.85@$5.97½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.85@$6.10; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.20@$6.35. Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24½. Sugars, cutloaf unchanged. Clover, contract grade, $8.25.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton was what might be termed "spotty." While the total transactions for the day made a large aggregate, a comparatively few traders of the larger class have done the business, the character of which has been such as to suggest sensational possibilities before the relations between the longs and shorts in the Summer months have been finally adjusted. After opening steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 9 points, the market lost the slight improvement but soon turned firm on buying. Prices maintained an irregularly upward course until the gain on yesterday's closing figures was anywhere from 3@21 points. The improvement was chiefly on the old crop positions, which at times were in very active demand. While the new crop positions advanced to a partial extent the improvement was reluctant, further accounts regarding the territory to be devoted to cotton and the general planting preparations being quite as bearish as anything heretofore. The general market, however, remained quite apart from such influences, being dominated by manipulation and by operations akin to plunging. The market at the close was steady, at a net advance of 16@16 points. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 9¼c; Mobile, 9 1-16c; Savannah, 9 7-16c; Charleston, 9¼c; Wilmington, 9¾c; Norfolk, 9¾c; Baltimore, 9¾c; Augusta, 9¾c; Memphis, 9 5-16c; St. Louis, 9 5-16c. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	9.48	9.55	9.44	9.52@9.53
April	9.42	9.48	9.42	9.48@9.49
May	9.40	9.52	9.39	9.47@9.48
June	9.38	9.50	9.32	9.44@9.45
July	9.33	9.50	9.33	9.43@9.44
August	9.18	9.38	9.18	9.33@9.34
September	8.30	8.41	8.29	8.37@8.38
October	7.99	8.05	7.98	8.02@8.03
November	7.88	7.91	7.86	7.89@7.90
December	7.83	7.88	7.82	7.85@7.87
January	7.83	7.88	7.83	7.85@7.87
February	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.85@7.86

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; middling uplands, 5 9-16d; futures opened steady at 16@64d advance; at 1:45 P. M., quiet but steady at 1½@2-64d advance; closed quiet but steady at 1½@3-64d net advance. December-January, 4.21½s; January-February, 4.20s; March, 5.30@5.31; March-April, 5.29½; April-May, 5.24s; May-June, 5.20½s; June-July, 5.17½s; July-August, 5.14½s; August-September, 5.03½d; September-October, 4.41s; October-November, 4.28½s; November-December, 4.23s. Manchester—Yarns move slowly; cloths quiet. d

WOOL.—BOSTON, March 14.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: "The market has continued very dull, and aside from one good-sized sale reported to have been made by a certain house in the trade there has been very little business transacted. The manufacturers as a class are not disposed to buy wool except when they actually need it, and the condition of the money market, which displays a hardening tendency, is not favorable for an extended speculative movement in wool. Prices are practically unchanged, but on most grades are largely nominal. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 1,724,000 lb domestic and 183,000 lb foreign, making a total of 1,907,000 lb, against a total of 1,885,000 lb for the previous week, and a total of 1,871,500 lb for the corresponding week last year. The sales since Jan. 1 amount to 34,408,000 lb, against 38,674,000 lb for the corresponding time last year."

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	72⅝	73¼	72 11-16	73¼
July	72 13-16	73⅝	72⅝	73⅝
September	...	...	...	73⅝
Corn—				
May	42 11-16	42¾	42¼	42¾
July	42¾	42¾	42 9-16	42⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	66	66 13-16	65¾	66⅜
July	66 13-16	67 9-16	66¾	67⅛
September	...	...	...	67⅞
Corn—				
May	37⅝	37 11-16	37 5-16	37⅝
July	37⅜	37⅝	37½	37⅜
September	38¼	38 5-16	38	38¼
Oats—				
May	23½	23¾	23¾	23⅝
July	22¾	22¾	22¾	22⅞

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—In a general way the wheat market was uninteresting yesterday and very quiet, except in the last hour, when a scare of shorts took place and prices advanced about ½c a bushel, closing ½@⅝c below the previous night. The early part of the session was devoted principally to an extension of short accounts, the trade finding very little in the news to justify any other actions. This naturally led to an oversold condition, which had much to do with the rapidity of the final advance. Rumors of political troubles in Europe and reports of liberal St. Louis buying were the two factors most prominently connected with the afternoon in wheat prices. The real situation at this and other seaboard points was neglected. Spring wheat receipts dropped off a little yesterday, aggregating 652,000 bushels. The foreign news was such as to excite very little comment on either side, showing 10@20 points decline at Paris, ¼ mark drop at Berlin, and a 2-point rise at Budapest. The Amsterdam rye market was 1½c lower. At Liverpool quotations showed ½@¾d decline, while London was unchanged to ½d net higher.

DULUTH, March 14.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67c; May, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 65½c; May, 66¾c; July, 67½c; No. 2 North

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 51 WORTH ST., 30 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
85 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

As a large majority of the Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company have been deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement dated February 1st, 1900, notice is hereby given that the Committee will continue to advance the sum of Twenty-five Dollars upon each bond deposited up to and including March 31st, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, N. Y.

To the Creditors of
Harper & Brothers:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that creditors to the amount of $1,650,000 have assented to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and that the said Plan has been declared to be operative and effective.

Creditors who have not hitherto assented to the Plan may deposit their claims with The State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., at any time on or before April 4, 1900, but after that day no claim shall be received except upon such terms as the Committee may impose.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1900.
ALEXANDER E. ORR, Chairman.
WILLIAM A. NASH,
STEPHEN BAKER,
WILLIAM M. LAFFAN,
AUGUSTINE J. SMITH,
Committee.
HIRAM B. BERRY, Secretary.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS dated September 3d, 1880.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1880, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-three thousand two hundred and forty-four 75-100 dollars, ($53,244.75.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on 26th day of March, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Cumberland Telephone Co.
STOCKS AND RIGHTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GOULDING MARR,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Pres't. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

TWENTY-FIVE SHARES TRUST COMPANY of America stock for sale. WILLIAMS, Room 630, 5 Beekman St.

FINANCIAL.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice-Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark, Percival Knauth,
George Coppell, Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick, Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden, William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke, Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely, William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart, John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould, Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey, Ransom H. Thomas,
J. Walter Wood, jr.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,250,000

BANKING, TRUST, MORTGAGE, AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENTS.
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to check.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.

OFFICERS.
GEORGE W. YOUNG ..... President
LUTHER KOUNTZE ..... Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON ..... 2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL ..... 3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS ..... Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT ..... Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD ..... Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER ..... Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS ..... Man'g For'n Dep't

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton, Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair, Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke, Richard A. McCurdy,
C. C. Cuyler, Theodore Morford,
Charles D. Dickey, Robert Olyphant,
William P. Dixon, Charles M. Pratt,
Robert A. Granniss, James Timpson,
G. G. Haven, Jr., Eben B. Thomas,
Charles R. Henderson, George W. Young.

To Creditors and Stockholders
OF THE
Third Ave. R. R. Co.

With a view to the reorganization of the finances of the Company, the undersigned Committee invites the HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY'S NOTES AND OTHER UNFUNDED OBLIGATIONS, AND STOCKHOLDERS, to deposit their evidences of indebtedness and certificates of Stock with The Mercantile Trust Company, New York City, or the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., and receive in exchange therefor negotiable certificates under an Agreement dated March 1, 1900, copies of which may be obtained at the above-named depositaries. The Agreement provides that depositors may withdraw their claims and securities if the Plan of Reorganization when submitted does not meet with their approval.

New York, March 8, 1900.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.,
Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Alton
PURCHASE MONEY CERTIFICATES,

ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK UNDER SYNDICATE AGREEMENT OF MARCH 2, 1899:

Notice is hereby given that interest to APRIL 15, 1900, at the rate of four per cent. per annum will be paid on and after APRIL 16, 1900, to the holders of the above certificates, upon presentation thereof at the office of the United States Trust Company of New York, No. 45 Wall Street, New York City, for endorsement of such payment.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Syndicate Managers.

HELPS MAKE MONEY
Readers of the 3d popular edition of "Bulls and Bears of Wall Street" Benefit in their stock speculations because of the reliable information contained in this book, it being recognized as the STANDARD WORK on Wall Street affairs.
HOW TO TRADE ON CHARTS
Fully explained; 83 pages, handsomely illustrated. Mailed to you promptly on receipt of 10 cents, coin or stamps.
JOHN B. McKENZIE,
11 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared from the net earnings of the current fiscal year of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Preferred Stock, and of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the common stock of this company, payable at its office, 70 Broad Street, New York, on the 20th day of April next to stockholders of record on the 23d day of March instant.

The transfer books will close for dividend on the 23d day of March inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 13th day of April next.

FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY.

New York, March 7, 1900.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the preferred stock of this company, payable on March 31st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th.

Transfer books will be closed as to the preferred stock from March 17th to 31st, both days inclusive. F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

Republic Iron and Steel Co.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 3.

The third quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on April 2, 1900, to stockholders of record on the close of business March 15, 1900.

The transfer books will close on March 15, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen on April 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.
New York, February 26, 1900.

OFFICE OF
Federal Steel Company,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway,
New York, March 13, 1900.

The Board of Directors of the Federal Steel Co. has this day declared a dividend of 1¼% on the Preferred Capital stock, payable April 20 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3:00 P. M. Friday, March 30, and open at 10 A. M. Thursday, April 12, 1900.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Treas.

DIVIDENDS.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
New York, March 14th, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 126.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 16th day of April next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of March instant.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of March 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of April 2d next.

M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
120 Broadway, New York, March 14, 1900.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held this day, it was

RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) upon the Preferred Stock of the Company be declared payable on April 2, 1900, to stockholders of record, and that the transfer books for the Preferred Stock be closed March 24, 1900, at 12 o'clock M., and opened on April 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

T. W. SIEMON, Assistant Treasurer.

P. Lorillard Company.

The Directors have to-day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 2d, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Mch. 27th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Monday, Apl. 2d, 1900, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on April 2d, 1900.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, March 13, 1900.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Sts.
Philadelphia, Penn., March 14, 1900.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable April 14, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
New York, February 10, 1900.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York is called, and will be held, at its banking office, No. 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 15th day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

(1) To authorize the increase of the capital stock of the National Bank of Commerce in New York to $10,000,000, by the issue of 50,000 additional shares of the par value of $100 each, to be used for the purpose of acquiring the assets and business of the National Union Bank of New York, as proposed in the Directors' Circular of January 20.

(2) To provide that the number of the Board of Directors shall be not less than nine nor more than nineteen, as from time to time the By-Laws may prescribe.

This meeting has been called, and this notice is given, by order of the Board of Directors, and upon the written requisition of more than 1,000 shareholders of the Bank, holding in the aggregate more than two-thirds of all the existing shares of the National Bank of Commerce in New York. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Bridge Freezing and Cold Storage Company will be held at the office of the Company, Arch 5, Brooklyn Bridge, New York City, on Thursday, the 29th day of March, 1900, at 10:15 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls to remain open one hour.

New York, March 14, 1900.
By order of the Directors.
WM. FELLOWES MORGAN, Secretary.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1900.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th inst., and reopened on the third day of April next at 11 o'clock A. M.

ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

The Union Bag and Paper Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Bag and Paper Company will be held, at No. 52 Montgomery Street, in Jersey City, New Jersey, on April 10, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., to elect six Directors of said Company to succeed those whose terms then expire, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business March 20, and reopened at the opening of business April 11, 1900.

Chicago, March 10, 1900.
FRANK WASHBURN, Secretary.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 14, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 17th, and reopened on April 3d.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

National Bank of Commerce in New York,
March 2, 1900.

The transfer books of this Bank will close on Monday, March 12th, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on Friday, March 16th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purposes of the Special Meeting of the Stockholders to be held March 15th, 1900, to vote upon the propositions to increase the capital stock to $10,000,000 in order to acquire the assets and business of the National Union Bank of New York, and to increase the number of the Board of Directors. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Dreadnought Tire Company of New York, for the purpose of electing five Directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on the 21st day of March, 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the company, Room 1,113, No. 116 Nassau Street, New York County, State of New York. The transfer books will remain closed from the 10th day of March, 1900, until the 22nd day of March, 1900. Dated the 14th day of March, 1900.

FREDERICK W. BARKER, Secretary.

Notice to Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Steinway & Sons will be held at the office of said company, Nos. 107 to 113 East 14th Street, New York City, on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 4:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before this meeting.

N. STETSON, Secretary.
New York, March 1, 1900.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—New York, March 15, 1900.—An election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company, corner Liberty and Nassau Streets, New York City, on TUESDAY, March 27th, 1900, from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES G. SMITH, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 25 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, the 21st day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.

SAMUEL CAREY, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, CERTIFICATE NO. 1,029.—Certificate J. P. Morgan & Co. for £2,000 Mexican 5 per cent. gold bonds, full paid, issue 1899, in name of H. Content & Co; all parties are cautioned against buying or negotiating same. A liberal reward will be paid upon return of same to H. CONTENT & CO., 50 Broadway.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Reckhart Motor Company of Brighton; capital $30,000. Directors—John Reckhart, C. E. Butterfield, and John McColl, Brighton.

Majestic Printing Company of New York City; capital $1,500. Directors—Moses Bloom, Harry Doniger, and Maurice Markowitz, New York City.

American Warehousing Company of Buffalo; capital $1,000. Directors—Henry J. Wilkes, Nathaniel Rochester, and Austin H. Hart, Buffalo.

Warranty Realty Company of New York City; capital $20,000. Directors—D. B. Brooks, Samuel Cohen, Lester L. Brooks, and Isaac Cohen, New York City.

Foster Automobile Manufacturing Company of Rochester; capital $100,000. Directors—G. G. Foster, Thomas H. Yawger, and Clinton D. Martin, Rochester.

Paris Cloak and Suit Company of New York City; capital $25,000. Directors—William Jordan and Ira B. Stewart, New York; Adrian L. Bogart, Greenville, N. J.

William H. Baker of Syracuse, to manufacture chocolate; capital $10,000. Directors—William H. Baker, W. J. McDermott, L. F. Carwin, J. L. Kent, and F. L. Horton, Syracuse.

Hamrick & Co. of New York City, to deal in jewels and jewelry; capital $100,000. Directors—Oliver M. Hamrick and W. S. Hamrick, New York City; Charles H. Hamrick, Philadelphia.

Albany Recording Scale Company of Albany; to manufacture coin-controlled machines and other mechanical devices; capital $50,000. Directors—P. E. Martin, Grant Newcomb, and Charles F. Rushmore, Albany.

Ellwanger and Barry Realty Company and the Ellwanger and Barry Nursery Company; capitals, $500,000 and $200,000, respectively. Directors of the two companies—George Ellwanger, William C. Barry, George H. Ellwanger, Charles P. Barry, and William D. Ellwanger, Rochester; John Barry, New York City.

Incorporated at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., March 14.—The Belmar Realty Company was incorporated here to-day to deal in real estate at Belmar. Capital $250,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 14	307,531
To date this year	24,730,762
Corresponding date last year	47,259,540

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 14	$2,075,500
To date this year	$114,179,500
Corresponding date last year	$280,625,310

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 4½ @6 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	1	Erie 2d pf	½
Am. Express	2	Hocking Valley pf	½
Buff., Roch. & P	1	Int. Paper pf	¾
B., R. & P. pf	2½	Manhattan Beach	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	1⅞	Third Avenue	5

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	1
Am. Steel Hoop	¾	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	3½	National Biscuit	1
Am. Tobacco	1¼	National Lead	½
Anaconda Copper	1⅝	National Steel	½
At., T. & S. F. pf	¾	N. J. Central	⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	1⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A	⅝	Pacific Mail	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Pennsylvania	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	People's Gas, Chi.	⅞
Col. So. 1st pf.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Consol. Gas	1½	Quicksilver pf	1
Cont. Tobacco	1	Rep. Steel	¾
Del. & Hudson	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Federal Steel	⅞	Southern Ry. pf	½
Federal Steel pf	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2⅝
Glucose Sugar	½	Union Pacific	⅝
Glucose Sug. pf	1	U. S. Leather	⅝
K. C., P. & G. 1st pd.	½	U. S. Rubber	3½
Louis. & Nash.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf	1½
Manhattan El.	1½	West. Un. Tel.	½
Met. Street Railway	1½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s	1	Mid. of N. J. 1st	3½
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s	2½	Minn. & St. L. 1st 7s	5

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	1¼	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st 6s, t. r.	2½
People's Gas, C., con. 6s	2		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The new National currency system is in effect. President McKinley's signature made yesterday the long-pending bill a law. Under the operations of it we are sure of inflation on an extensive scale. Some critics express apprehension that the new opportunities for banking facilities would be overdone and that bad effects must eventually show. But nowhere is there doubt expressed of the certainty, with the law in operation, that it will add quickly, largely, to available funds in the loan market—and this, of course, means that money market conditions will be thus directly influenced.

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Professional Wall Street gives more attention to discussion of what next Saturday's Clearing House statement will show than to good results that may be naturally expected from the new currency law's operation. The Treasury Department continues to absorb funds in large volume, and the banks upon this account are apparently losing as heavily this week as last. A shrinkage in surplus reserve next Saturday like that of last Saturday would show a deficit instead of a surplus. On the surface this has disturbing appearance. But what is not to be lost sight of is that extraordinary sums have recently been withdrawn, borrowed from the banks, for the specific purpose of buying Government bonds in the interest of the banks themselves—arrangements thus being made for making effective the increased bank circulation opportunities which the new financial law provides. Thus what imediately is contraction is but a plan for eventual and early inflation. It would seem, therefore, to be a rather short-sighted Stock Exchange notion that such transactions can have lasting hurtfulness.

And how the banks regard the money market outlook, not for the day merely, but for months to come, is amply exemplified in the fact that funds are offered in vast volume for the rest of the year around 5 per cent.

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Third Avenue shares cut rather a sensational figure in the last few minutes of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday. After selling down to 56, the stock jumped to 66, receding a few points at the closing. This move was popularly attributed to the fact that the report of the company's receiver did not disclose all the bad elements which had been bulletined in Wall Street. The showing, however, was certainly bad enough, even with details omitted. New capital to the extent of more than $10,000,000 is required. Shareholders will probably have to make contributions. But what counts on the Stock Exchange much more than the company's actual condition is that almost every little speculator has gone short of the stock on what has been considered the certainty of further severe declines; and this has provided a short interest so extensive that it has become unwieldy and can be scared into nervousness by very little manipulative effort upon the part of interests disposed to give the crowding bears a squeeze.

The short interest in Third Avenue Street Railway shares is much like the short interest in various other parts of the market—especially like that in Sugar Trust, and in some of the other industrials where inside information has encouraged speculators for a decline. Short selling has been overdone.

NO STEEL AND IRON SLUMP.

Those people who have been looking for a slump in iron and steel appear to be doomed to disappointment. Conditions grow better, not worse, and from all sides come only encouraging reports. Demand continues large and prices firm, while many inquiries from abroad, where rates are steadily advancing, come in.

The excellent conditions are well shown in the following summary of the situation which The Iron Age will to-day present:

"Our advices this week are more encouraging than for some time. Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg is stronger than it has been since the opening of the year. Large consuming interests are buying, and it is said that practically all the surplus to July 1 has been sold. Foundry iron is rather inactive at the great consuming centres, but producers are not exerting any pressure to sell. The production of regular grades of foundry pig is still being kept down by the scarcity of coke. The regularity of operations is interfered with, and furnaces are turning out a larger proportion than usual of the lower grades. Some weakness is found in these grades, but it is not sufficient to unsettle the market.

"With the foundation for the iron trade in this condition the values of finished iron and steel are strongly maintained. An improved feeling is reported, in fact, on almost all kinds of finished product, and large transactions are developing, which are expected to give a still better tone to matters. Proposals are now being invited on the New York rapid transit tunnel, which will take 77,909 tons of material, including 64,944 tons of beams and riveted work.

"A great deal of structural work for buildings is also about being placed, both in this city and at other points along the seaboard. Report has it that one of the large Western implement makers is in the market for 16,000 tons of steel bars and shapes for the last half of this year.

"Nothing new has developed in the export trade, but many inquiries are being received for various kinds of material, and some orders would probably be placed but for the difficulty in securing freight room. Wire nails and wire, however, are going abroad in large quantities, reported to aggregate over 600 tons daily.

"The corner in pig tin has been broken, and prices have declined materially. Copper, on the other hand, is stronger, with a reported sale of 1,000 tons of electrolytic for export at 16¼c."

DISCUSSING MONEY MATTERS.

The question of probable higher rates for money and the likelihood of Saturday's bank statement showing a complete wiping out of surplus reserves were again discussed on Wall Street yesterday. The interest taken in the surplus reserve issue is greater than it has been for many weeks past, and on the Exchange yesterday a wager of $1,000 even was made that the coming statement would show a deficit instead of a surplus. The Sub-Treasury continues to absorb money from the banks, while more shipments to the interior were made yesterday. Indications are that these two items will about total the present surplus, so that upon the change in the loan item will largely depend the question of a deficit or a continued surplus.

Time money was unchanged yesterday at 5 per cent., while call was as low as 4½ and as high as 6, with most of the day's loans at 5½ per cent.

TRACTION STOCKS HEAVY.

The local traction stocks, Third Avenue excepted, were heavy yesterday, and all of them showed declines.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit scored a net loss of nearly two points on selling induced by the statement from Albany that the Railroad Commission had ordered the company to submit its overdue quarterly statement at once, refusing to grant any further time. The professional element in the Street took the apparent reluctance of the company to publish its statement as suggestive that the figures might be unfavorable, and sold the stock accordingly.

Manhattan lost 1⅛ points, being unfavorably affected by the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court against the company in the two suits before that division.

Metropolitan declined 1½ on uncertainty as to what developments might grow out of the proposed large expenditures to be made by the company.

SUGAR'S WEAKNESS.

Sugar Trust common stock was, with the exception of United States Rubber, the weakest feature of the market yesterday, declining over 3 points on sales of 58,000 shares. Early in the day a bear "tip" was put out to the effect that the stock was in for a decline, and it was said that it might sell even lower than its recent low price, which followed upon the announcement of the reduced dividend.

Yesterday's opening was at 104, and from there the quotation fell to 102⅝, where for a time it held firm. Shortly after 2 o'clock, however, a fresh selling movement set in, with the result that the quotation broke to 100¾, though later it rallied to 101¼, where it closed.

There were no developments in the trade, but from Boston it was said that the next dividend was offered at 1¼ per cent., which is ¼ lower than the recently declared dividend.

THE MARKET'S APATHY.

The apathetic condition of yesterday's market was well illustrated by the manner in which the Street received the announcement of the signing by the President of the Currency bill. Plainly put, the announcement fell flat, the market signally failing to respond to the good news. Whether this was because the step had been discounted or whether because of the growing fear of tighter money, it was difficult to determine. What was clear was that the news, regarded by all financial interests as especially good, did not create even a momentary stir.

ATCHISON'S ACTIVITY.

The Atchison issues were again active yesterday, but on realizing sales both the common and the preferred stocks fell off fractionally. It is said that there were several large orders in to sell the preferred at 68⅜, but the high quotation yesterday fell one-eighth short of that figure.

WESTERN UNION'S EARNINGS.

Only expected developments happened at the Western Union meeting yesterday. These were the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, the ratification of the proposition to issue $20,000,000 of 4½ per cent. funding fifty-year bonds, and the presentation of the report for the quarter ended March 31.

This report showed an estimated net revenue of $1,250,000, as compared with an actual revenue in the same quarter a year ago of $1,229,500, an increase of $20,400 after payment of interest on bonds, dividend, &c., a total estimated surplus of $8,229,645 is shown, a gain of $374,186.

NOT FEARING COMPETITION.

The only developments in connection with People's Gas, trading in which totaled over 13,000 shares yesterday, was the statement from Chicago that the company's business was steadily increasing, and that no fear of Ogden competition was entertained. The stock was well supported here.

BURLINGTON AS A LEADER.

Burlington yesterday took the lead in the railroad stocks in point of activity, more than 25,000 shares being traded in at a fractional advance. A new bull pool is said to have been formed to advance the stock, and Boston houses are understood to be interested in the proposed upward movement. Vague talk of probable favorable developments was heard, but no definite or official information could be gotten.

SMALLER EARNINGS REPORTED.

Chesapeake and Ohio sold off yesterday on the publication of the earnings report of the company, which showed a decrease for the first week of March, as compared with the same week a year ago, of $19,760.

ANACONDA GOES LOWER.

Anaconda Copper sold down 1⅝ points yesterday on selling from London and profit-taking by home traders who had been buyers at the lower prices of last week. Metal conditions were reported to be very favorable here, though it was said there was a tendency for prices to sag in London.

RUBBER AGAIN DECLINES.

The weakness of United States Rubber stocks yesterday, the common losing 3¾ points and the preferred 1¼, on comparatively limited selling, was on further unfavorable trade news and lack of inside support.

OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Wall Street yesterday heard with interest of the decision just rendered by the Supreme Court of Ohio in favor of C. E. Brodhead, a large holder of the second mortgage bonds of the Ohio Southern Railroad Company. This suit was brought by Mr. Brodhead to establish the status of the second mortgage bonds, claiming that the first mortgage bonds were illegal and void; that the mortgage executed and filed on the Springfield extension to Lima, Ohio, was also illegal and void, and that the second mortgage bondholders would therefore share equally with the first mortgage bondholders in the proceeds from the sale of that part of the road. The favorable decision, it is pointed out, has an important bearing on the status and value of the second mortgage bonds.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 11 shares of Bank of New York at 255.

Exports from the United States last month not equalled by any other February in the history of the country, and almost up to the highest record attained in other months.

Baltimore and Ohio expected to be the only bidder at the foreclosure sale of the Pittsburg and Western, which will be operated as a separate division, with very few changes.

Further advance of ¼ cent per gallon made in the price of spirits by the Distilling Company of America.

According to Pittsburg advices an English railroad company has an agent there with the view of placing an order of $2,000,000 for enough materials for steel rails and bridges for sixty miles of railroad.

Approval by the Directors of the St. Louis and San Francisco of the projected extension of the road from Sapulpa, Indian Territory, to Denison, Texas, and also the purchase of the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern line.

Breaking off of negotiations between the passenger representatives of the Western roads and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for a settlement of trans-continental rates.

Four per cent. interest to be paid on the Chicago and Alton purchase money certificates on April 16 under the syndicate agreement of March 2.

Many new cotton mill companies chartered or projected in the South last week. In South Carolina, the capital stock of the new companies aggregated nearly $750,000; in Georgia, $300,000, and in Texas $100,000.

Western dispatches stating that according to one of its officials the Federal Steel Company has sufficient orders on its books to keep the mills running a year ahead.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Another narrow market with strengthening tendencies prevailed in the Cotton Exchange yesterday. August made the greatest gain. Liverpool was 1 to 2 points up at the local opening, and advanced another point. The local market opened unchanged to 5 points up, and improved promptly. It closed at a net gain of 2 to 16 points, final bid quotations being: March, 9.52; April, 9.48; May, 9.47; June, 9.44; July, 9.43; August, 9.33; September, 8.37; October, 8.02; November, 7.89; December, 7.85; January, 7.85; February, 7.85. Receipts were 20,501 bales, as against 21,281 bales of a week previous, and 22,775 bales of a year previous. Southern markets were firm.

Coffee was excessively dull and advanced about 5 points. Total transactions amounted to only 7,000 bags. Havre gained a quarter of a franc in the morning and lost it later.

Wheat was strong on the Produce Exchange, advancing on short covering at the close, after a dull day's trading. Current war talk is said to be the primary cause in the running to cover of the bears. May wheat closed at 73¼c bid. Corn, in which some Western export business is reported, was steady. May corn closed at 42⅝c bid. Oats were firmer.

The easing off in Sugar and the strength at the close of Third Avenue were the chief features of the day's trading on the Consolidated Exchange, where a fairly good business was done.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 4½@6 per cent., closing at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $193,456,936; balances, $9,408,626; Sub-Treasury debt balance, $455,868.

Money on call in London, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81⅞@$4.82; demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾; cables, $4.86¼@$4.86⅝; commercial bills, $4.81½@$4.82½.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21⅞ and 5.18⅜ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94@94 1-16 and 94¾@94 13-16; guilders, 39 13-16@39⅝ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—17@10c discount. Chicago—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000. St. Louis—25c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 14.—American securities opened about parity level and remained steady during the entire session. Trading was slow and the market closed dull.

Consols for money, 101 3-16; consols for the account, 101⅜; Canadian, 98 ex-dividend; Erie, 13¾; Erie first preferred, 39; Illinois Central, 116½; Union Pacific preferred, 76½; St. Paul, 138¾; New York Central, 138¼; Pennsylvania, 69½; Reading, 9⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, 76½; Atchison, 24⅛; Louisville, 84; Grand

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities trading was no more active than on the previous day, and practically no change occurred in the character of the market. It was somewhat irregular, with prices advancing here and there, while some prominent issues received little support, and ended the day with net losses. A feature of the day's trading was Standard Oil, which was in very good demand at advancing figures. Some issues, including National Tube, which has of late been one of the most active issues, were very quiet, and showed little or no change as the result of the transactions made. There seems to be a fair general demand for stocks, but no disposition is shown to advance prices in order to effect purchases, and in consequence the market remains quiet. No extensive liquidation is apparent, and the indications are that improvement in prices is generally expected.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS continued in demand. All the stock that has recently come into the market has been readily taken, and seemingly all by the same interests, an indication that the stock is being purchased in anticipation of developments of considerable importance. The preferred stock yesterday sold at the highest point it has reached in a long time. Several hundred shares sold from 49 to 50, and it closed with a fractional net gain at 49 bid.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred sold at 28. At present the demand for the Distilling stocks is relatively small, little disposition being shown to trade in the stock before the publication of the expected report. It seems to be generally believed that this report will be a favorable one, and some purchases of the stock are being made on this supposition. Thus far, however, no intimation as to the character of the report has come from any source that may be considered authoritative.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold off early in the day, going as low as 94, but subsequently recovered and ended the day practically unchanged at 94⅜ bid. The transactions in the stock were not in large amount.

STANDARD OIL was unusually active and strong. Opening sales were made at 535, an advance of 3 points over the previous day's closing bid. From this figure the price advanced to 537 and closed at 535 bid, a net gain of 3 points. A good demand was shown for the stock, and offerings were readily taken. Yesterday's transactions amounted to 270 shares, a larger amount than has been traded in on any day within the last few weeks.

UNION COPPER was watched with considerable interest, owing to the sharp fluctuations which have occurred recently in the price of the stock. On Tuesday the stock was reported to have sold from 10 down to 7 on transactions in 300 shares, and yesterday at the opening a sale at 6¾ was reported. This sale, however, had much the appearance of being purely manipulative, for higher bids were reported to be in the market, and later in the day sales of 200 shares were made at 11 and 12. At the close 10 was bid for any part of 500 shares, and no stock was offered under 20.

TELEPHONE. TELEGRAPH AND CABLE OF AMERICA advanced to 4⅝ and closed at 4¾ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point. Trading in the stock was not in large amount.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD preferred sold at the extent of 100 shares at 70. The declaration recently of a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, has increased the demand for this issue, but little stock was offered at current figures.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION sold at 5½. In common with all the transportation stocks, the trading in this stock of late has been very limited.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s sold to the extent of $25,000 at 91½, and this figure was bid for the bonds at the close. They were offered at 92. No sales were reported in St. Louis subscriptions, which closed fractionally lower at 79¾ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1½
New Amsterdam	27	27½
New Amsterdam pf	49	50
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	97½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	27	27¾
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76½	77½
American Bicycle	13	14½
American Bicycle pf	43	44½
American Bicycle bonds	..	87½
American Chicle	52	56
American Chicle pf	78	85
American Woolen	21¾	22
American Woolen pf	80	80¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	..	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	45	48
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	13
Distilling Company of America	6¾	7⅜
Distilling Company of America pf	..	28½
Empire Steel	20	30
Empire Steel pf	..	60
Electric Boat	..	15½
Electric Boat pf	30	..
Havana Commercial	17½	19
Havana Commercial pf	38	90
International Pump	18¼	19
International Pump pf	64½	..
National Enameling & Stamp	26	28
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	90
National Gramophone	45	80
National Salt	48½	49¼
National Salt pf	77½	78¾
National Tube	52¼	52¾
National Tube pf	93	93½
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86½	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf	94½	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	80	81
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	68	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex. div.	535	537½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¾	⅞

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	94⅜	94⅝
American Air Power	30	40
Arizona Lead	12⅞	13¾
Asphalt Company of America	9⅞	10
British Columbia Copper	9	10
British Columbia Gold	61	62
Calumet & Arizona Copper	3	3¼
Central Fireworks	14	16
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	108¼	108¾
Chicago & Alton 3s (new)	97	98
Electric Vehicle	30	35
Electric Vehicle pf	60	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	¾	1
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	21¾
General Carriage	7	7½
Illinois Transportation	1⅝	2¼
Lady Helen Copper	78	80
Little Tiger Gold Mining	16	18
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	98¾	99¼
New England Transportation	5½	6
New York Transportation	7¼	7¾
Pande Basin	5	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
Pittsburg Coal	23	23⅝
Pittsburg Coal pf	82⅝	..
Pittsburg Coal 5s, 50 7-12 p. c. repaid	79½	80½
St. Louis Transit	25	28
Storage Power	..	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4⅝	4⅝
Tennessee Copper	13½	14⅛
Trust Company of America	192	194
United Railways of St. Louis pf	81	89
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	91½	92
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	23	25
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60½	62½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	86	..
Con Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	84½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	109½	111
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	92
Nassau Electric 4s	..	..
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf	..	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	80	89
North Jersey Street Railway	..	26
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Staten Island Ry Co 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	114	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	100	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30½	31½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	65½	69
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	103	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	82	86
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105½	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	79	80
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	325	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	69½	70½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf	138	145
Standard Gas 1st	113	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85½	86

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, registered 2,500 112
U S 3s; coup 1,000 ..... 111½
U S 4s, coup, 1907 4,000 ..... 117¾
U S 4s, reg. 1925 12,000 ..... 135⅞
U S 4s, coup, 1925 3,000 ..... 135¼
U S 5s, coup 110,000 ..... 110⅜
3,000 ..... 110½
Virginia Fund Debt 2-3s 10,000 90
Adams Express 4s 10,000 ..... 102¼
1,000 ..... 102⅜
500 ..... 102¼
500 ..... 102¼
500 102
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 94½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 8,000 ..... 101½
500 ..... 101¼
500 ..... 101⅛
500 ..... 101⅛
500 ..... 101⅛
7,500 ..... 101⅜
43,000 ..... 101⅜
15,000 ..... 101¼
10,000 ..... 101⅜
Adjustment 4s 18,000 ..... 82⅜
58,000 ..... 82⅞
22,000 83
99,000 83
57,000 ..... 82⅞
19,000 ..... 82⅝
2,000 ..... 82⅜
8,000 ..... 82⅝
Aus & N W'n 1st 5s 7,000 98
Balt & Ohio 3½s 30,000 ..... 93¼
25,000 ..... 93⅛
2,000 ..... 93¼
Balt & Ohio 4s 1,000 ..... 101½
500 ..... 101½
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s 4,000 89
B'klyn, Queens Co & S con gtd 5s 5,000 104
B'klyn W & W H 5s 2,000 72
Canada So 1st 5s 21,000 107
Canada South 2d 1,000 107
Cent of Ga con 5s 19,000 ..... 90¾
Cent of Ga 1st inc 15,000 35
Cent of N J gen 5s 5,000 ..... 123½
1,000 ..... 122½
Registered 1,000 ..... 120¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s 20,000 83
Ches & O gen 4½s 28,000 97
Chi, B & Q con 7s 35,000 ..... 112½
Chi, B & Q deb 5s 110,000 ..... 111¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 6,000 114
Chi & Erie 1st 5s 1,000 117
Chi, Mil & St Paul con 7s 10,000 109
Chi, Mil & St Paul, C & P W Div 5s 7,000 ..... 120¾
Chi & N'w'n con 7s 2,000 144
Chi & N'w'n gen 3½s 3,000 ..... 110¼
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 1,000 93
29,000 ..... 100½
Chi, St P, M & O 6s 1,000 ..... 125½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 3,000 ..... 95¾
Col Midland 1st 2-4s 10,000 ..... 69½
Col & South 1st 4s 7,000 83
3,000 ..... 82¾
5,000 ..... 82¾
2,000 83
19,000 ..... 83½
Den & Rio Gr con 4s 2,000 99
Erie 1st con 7s 1,000 ..... 137½
Erie 1st con 4s 2,000 ..... 89½
Erie 1st gen 4s 27,000 ..... 71½
Ft Worth & D C 1st 4,000 71
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & P Div 5s 10,000 ..... 100¾
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B 5,000 ..... 6⅝
Ill Cent 4s, 1951 2,000 114
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s 3,000 121
L Sh & M So 3½s 5,000 ..... 110½
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 2,000 ..... 100½
Louisville & Nashv col trust 4s 5,000 ..... 90½
Lehigh & N Y Cons 5s 5,000 104
Manhattan con 4s 1,000 ..... 103½
Mex Cent 1st inc 37,000 27
10,000 ..... 26⅝
Mex Cent 2d inc 5,000 ..... 11⅜
25,000 12
10,000 ..... 12½
Mex Intern con 4s 10,000 ..... 86⅞
Mich Cent con 7s 5,000 ..... 109⅝
Midland of N J 1st 6s 5,000 120
Minn & St L 1st 7s 1,000 151
1,000 150
Minn & St L 1st & refunding 4s 10,000 97
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 11,000 ..... 91¾
Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s 1,000 66
Mo Pac 1st con 6s 1,000 ..... 117½
4,000 117
Mo Pac trust 5s 3,000 ..... 96½
Mo Pac 1st col 5s 5,000 ..... 96¾
5,000 ..... 90½
N Y Cent & Hud Riv gen 3½s 2,000 109
8,000 ..... 109¼
20,000 ..... 109½
Ext 4s 9,000 ..... 103½
Lake Sh col 3½s 2,000s20F 97¼
1,000 ..... 97⅞
10,000 97
Mich Cent col 3½s 1,000 ..... 95½
N Y Gas & Elec L, H & P purchase money 4s 17,000 ..... 93¼
N Y & Harl 1st 7s, registered 3,000 ..... 102½
N Y, Ont & W ref 4s 6,000 104
Norf & W con 4s 5,000 ..... 95½
3,000 ..... 95¾
500 ..... 95¼
1,000 ..... 95⅜
15,000 ..... 95½
North Pac gen 3s 14,000 ..... 69⅝
North Pac 4s 50,000 105
9,000 ..... 104⅝
50,000 105
500 ..... 105¼
Ore R & N con 4s 1,000 ..... 102½
People's G & C, Chi, 1st con 6s 1,000 122
Peo & East inc 4s 5,000 ..... 28½
Pitts & W 1st 4s, J P M & Co ctfs 5,000 ..... 100¼
Reading gen 4s 5,000 ..... 85½
15,000 85
3,000 ..... 85⅜
1,000 85
10,000 ..... 84⅞
3,000 85
Rio Gr West 1st 4s 4,000 ..... 97¾
1,000 ..... 97½
20,000 ..... 97¾
5,000 98
St J & G I 3-4s 4,000 ..... 83¾
1,000 84
St L, I M & So 4s 2,000 ..... 80½
3,000 80
St L & I M gen 5s 19,000 ..... 111¾
36,000 ..... 111⅝
St L & S F gen 5s 4,000 ..... 109½
St L S'w'n 1st 4s 4,000 ..... 89¼
1,000 89
2,000 ..... 89¼
1,000 ..... 89¼
St L S'w'n 2d 4s 17,000 ..... 80¼
10,000 80
10,000 80
40,000 80
St Paul, M & M 1st con 6s, reduced to 4½s 5,000s20F 115½
San A & A P 4s 12,000 77
South Pacific 4s 1,000 ..... 83¼
10,000 ..... 83⅜
3,000 ..... 83¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s 17,000 110
3,000 ..... 110½
10,000 ..... 110¼
5,000 ..... 110⅜
9,000 ..... 110¼
5,000 ..... 110⅜
Tenn Coal, Iron & R. Birm Div 1st 6s 4,000 ..... 109¼
De Bard C & I 6s 2,500 ..... 106½
Tex & N O con 5s 10,000 ..... 103½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 114½
Tol & O Cent gen 5s 5,000 ..... 98¾
Tol, Peo & W 1st 4s 5,000 83
Tol, St L & K C 1st, tr co ctfs 2,000 ..... 117¾
Union Pac 1st 4s 34,000 ..... 105⅝
25,000 ..... 105¾
Wabash deb, Ser B 30,000 37
30,000 ..... 36⅞
West Shore gtd 4s 16,000 ..... 113½
9,000 ..... 113⅛
Registered 8,500 ..... 112½
1,000 112
West N Y & Penn gen 3-4s 3,000 ..... 73¼
2,000 73
West N Y & Penn inc 5s 5,000 ..... 26½
Wis Cent gen 4s 2,000 ..... 90⅞

Total sales $2,075,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
1,810	Am. Steel & W.	50¼	50¼	55⅝	56
31,380	Am. Sugar Ref.	103¾	108⅞	100¾	101¾
1,030	Am. Tobacco	106¼	106½	105	105½
180	A., T. & S. F.	23½	23½	23	23
3,230	A., T. & S. F. pf.	86¼	88¼	87¾	87¾
14,830	Brook. R. T.	69½	69½	67½	68¾
12,000	Chi., Bur. & Q.	124⅝	125⅞	124½	125⅛
2,210	C., M. & St. P.	123⅜	123⅞	123½	123⅝
50	C., R. I. & P.	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¼
680	Cont. Tobacco	29¾	29¾	28	28
2,090	Federal Steel	50¾	50¾	48½	50¼
10	Fed. Steel pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½
90	Louis. & Nash.	81¾	81¾	81¼	81½
1,720	Manhattan	94⅜	94⅝	93⅜	94
900	Mo. Pacific	45⅞	45⅞	45	45
20	N. Y. Central	134⅝	134⅝	134¾	134¾
10	N. Y., O. & W.	23½	23½	23½	23½
30	Norf. & West.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
70	North. Pacific	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
30	Pacific Mail	37½	37½	37½	37½
20	Pensylvania	135½	135½	135½	135½
4,650	People's Gas	97⅝	97⅝	96½	97⅛
10	Pressed S. Car	53	53	53	53
200	Reading 1st pf.	58½	58¼	58	58¼
310	Republic Steel	21¾	22	21½	21½
830	Southern Pac.	38	38⅝	37⅝	38⅜
120	Southern Ry.	13½	13½	13	13
20	Southern Ry. pf.	58½	58½	58¼	58¼
120	Stand. R. & T.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
620	Tenn. C. & I.	94¾	94¾	91½	92½
20,020	Third Avenue	57½	65½	55¾	63¾
850	Union Pacific	49¾	49¾	49¼	49¼
140	Union Pac. pf.	74¾	74¾	74⅝	74⅝
1,000	U. S. Leather	12⅜	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞
30	U. S. Rubber	25½	27½	25½	27½
10	Wabash pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
100,810					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$1,000	Ches. & O. 4½s.	97½	97½	97½	97¾
1,000	Cent. Pac. 3½s.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
10,000	Mo. Pac. cn. 6s.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
10,000	Wabash deb. B.	37	37	37	37
10,000	Wis. Cent. 4s.	91	91	91	91
$32,000					

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, March 14, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	116	180	Adams Express	116	116	116	116	+1
15	16	455	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16	16	15½	15½	− ½
62¾	64	140	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	64	64	64	64	....
145	149	270	American Express	148	148	148	148	+2
46⅝	47	1,115	American Ice Co.	47	47	46⅛	46⅝	− ⅛
73½	75	..	American Ice Co. pf.	75	75	75	75	....
13½	13⅝	850	American Linseed Co.	13⅝	13⅝	12¾	12⅞	− ¼
56½	57¼	16	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	56	56	56	56	....
5	5½	100	American Malting Co.	5	5	5	5	− ⅛
24⅝	24⅞	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
38	39½	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	39	39	39	39	+ ⅜
91¼	91½	220	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91¼	91½	91¼	91½	+ ⅜
33½	36	425	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	35½	35¾	35½	35½	− ¾
80	82	20	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	....
55¾	56	5,670	Amer can Steel & Wire	56⅝	56⅝	55⅝	56	− ⅛
91⅝	91¾	350	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	91⅞	91⅞	91¼	91¾	− ¼
101¼	101⅞	58,440	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	104	104	100¾	101¼	−3⅛
108	112	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	109	110¼	108	110¼	....
33	33¼	1,400	American Tin Plate	33	35	33	33	− ⅜
105¼	106	9,140	American Tobacco	106⅜	106⅜	105	105⅜	−1⅛
47⅜	47½	2,260	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	48¼	48⅝	47¼	47⅞	−1⅝
23¼	23⅜	6,235	At., T. & S. F.	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	− ⅜
67¾	67¾	22,121	At., T. & S. F. pf.	68¼	68¼	67½	67⅝	− ⅜
62⅞	63	8,810	Baltimore & Ohio	63	63⅝	62¾	62⅞	− ⅛
77⅞	78	4,300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78½	78½	77¾	78	− ⅛
67¾	68	24,335	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69	69½	67¾	68	−1⅛
58½	60	250	Buff., Roch. & P.	57¾	58	57¾	58	+1
100¼	..	100	Buff., R. & P. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+2½
28⅝	28½	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	28¼	28½	28¼	28½	− ⅛
125	125½	25,210	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	124⅞	126	124⅝	125	+ ⅛
13⅝	13¾	100	Chicago Great West.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	....
75⅞	75⅞	125	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	75¾	75¾	75⅜	75¾	− ⅛
39	39½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
21¼	21⅜	44	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
123	123⅜	9,920	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	123½	123⅝	123	123⅛	+ ⅛
173⅝	173⅞	115	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173½	173¾	173¼	173¼	+ ¼
108¼	108½	4,970	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108¼	108⅞	108	108¼	+ ¼
59⅝	60	525	C., C., C. & St. L.	59⅞	59⅞	59½	59¾	+ ¼
43⅝	44	20	Colorado Fuel & Iron	44	44	44	44	....
120	..	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	122	122	122	122	+1½
10¼	10⅜	600	Colorado Midland	10½	10⅝	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
6¼	6¼	350	Colorado Southern	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
43¼	44	310	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½	− ⅝
17¼	17½	600	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
176	176½	500	Consolidated Gas	176	177	175½	175¾	−1½
29	29½	1,450	Ccntinental Tobac. Co.	29⅜	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	−1
84½	85	1,170	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	85½	85½	85	85	− ¼
114½	115⅝	120	Delaware & Hudson	115¼	115½	115¼	115¼	− ½
71¼	72	25	Denver & R. G. pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	....
12⅝	12¾	110	Erie	12½	12½	12½	12½	− ⅛
37¼	37½	243	Erie 1st pf	37¼	37½	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
19¼	19½	200	Erie 2d pf	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
51¼	52	410	Evans. & T. H.	51¼	51½	51¼	51½	+ ⅛
49⅞	50	3,650	Federal Steel	50⅜	50½	49⅞	50	+ ⅛
72⅝	73½	228	Federal Steel pf.	74	74	73½	73¾	− ⅛
52¼	52½	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	52⅜	52⅜	52	52	− ½
98¼	99	100	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	−1
31	33	500	Hocking Valley	33¼	33¼	33	33	....
62½	63	226	Hocking Valley pf.	62¾	63	62⅜	63	+ ⅛
113	113½	15	Illinois Central	113	113	113	113	....
18¼	18⅜	200	International Paper	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	....
64	64½	780	International Paper pf.	63⅞	64½	63½	64½	+ ⅜
13¾	14	300	Iowa Central	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	− ⅛
12	12½	500	K. & T., 1st in. pd.	12	12	12	12	− ½
81½	81⅝	1,565	Louisville & Nashville.	81⅝	81¾	81¼	81¼	− ⅜
11	14	100	Manhattan Beach	12	12	12	12	+1½
93⅞	94	6,155	Manhattan Elevated	94½	94⅝	93⅝	93⅞	− ⅛
163⅜	164	3,545	Met. Street Railway	164½	164½	163½	163½	−1½
28	30	110	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	− ⅛
77	78	25	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	....
12¾	12⅝	400	Mexican Central	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12½	− ⅛
4	4⅛	20	Mexican National ctfs.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	....
61	62	100	Minn. & St. Louis	61	61	61	61	....
92	93	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	92¾	93	92¾	92¾	....
32¾	33½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	−1
45	45¼	7,410	Missouri Pacific	46	46	44⅞	45⅛	− ⅛
44	45	100	Mobile & Ohio	44	44	44	44	− ⅛
35½	36¼	600	National B'cuit Co.	35½	35⅝	35½	35½	− ⅛
..	9¼	10	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	....
24	24½	475	National Lead Co.	24½	24½	23¾	23¾	− ½
101	105	422	National Lead Co. pf.	101½	104½	101½	104½	+ ⅛
44¾	45	1,300	National Steel Co.	45	45	44¾	44¾	− ⅛
115½	116½	200	New Jersey Central	115¼	115¼	115¾	115¾	+ ⅜
134⅝	135	2,622	New York Central	134⅞	135	134⅝	134⅝	− ¼
12	13	150	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	12	12	12	12	− ½
182	185	20	N. Y., Lack. & West.	132½	132½	132½	132½	....
23¾	23¾	400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	23¾	23⅝	23½	23⅝	− ⅛
32¼	32⅝	4,950	Norfolk & Western	32½	32¾	32¼	32⅜	− ⅛
76¼	76½	3,760	Norfolk & West. pf.	76½	76½	76¼	76½	....
14	15	830	Northern Pacific	15	15	15	15	....
52¾	53¼	3,850	Northern Pacific pf.	53¼	53¼	52⅝	52¾	− ⅝
74	74	1,168	Northern Pacific pf.	74	74	73½	73⅝	− ⅝
82	85	50	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	85	85	85	85	....
37¾	37¾	580	Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾	37⅝	37⅝	−1
134½	134⅝	4,192	Pennsylvania R. R.	135	135⅜	134½	134½	− ⅝
97¼	97½	13,595	People's Gas, Chicago	98	98	96½	97⅜	− ⅝
1⅞	2	280	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2	2	2	2	....
81	82	430	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	81	81	81	81	−1
52½	53	490	Pressed Steel Car	53½	53½	53¼	53½	....
8	9¼	100	Quicksilver pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½	....
17½	17⅝	320	Reading	17⅞	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
58	58⅜	700	Reading 1st pf	58	58¼	57¾	58¼	....
21⅝	22	690	Republic Iron & Steel	22	22	22	21½	− ⅝
67⅝	68	425	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	68	68	68	67⅞	− ⅛
68	70	20	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69½	69½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Reported Sale of 440 Broadway—George Ehret's Big Trade—Auction Business Partially Successful.

The Ribon estate, according to a report current yesterday, has sold the five-story building, 440 Broadway, for about $105,000. The firm of brokers having charge of the property declined to discuss the rumor. Two deeds and a mortgage went on record yesterday which may be solely responsible for the reported sale, but which, on the other hand, may be a readjustment of the interests of the present owners of the property preparatory to its transfer to somebody outside of the Ribon family. Rosa M. Gutierrez-Ponce and Thomas G. Ribon, an infant heir, each conveyed to Rafael M. Ribon a one-fourth interest in the parcel, and the latter mortgaged it to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company for three years in the sum of $80,000. No. 440 Broadway adjoins the northeast corner of Howard Street, and its dimensions are 30.5 by 98 by 30 by 98.

George Ehret has bought from Henry M. Denton the four-story flats, with stores, at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, on a plot 150 by 100. Mr. Ehret gives in part payment the five-story flat at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, the similar property at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, and 134 to 140 West Twenty-ninth Street, four five-story flats, on a plot 100 by 98.9. The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street corner figured in the deal at about $600,000, and the other properties at something over $300,000. T. W. Shotwell and Frank R. Sharrott represented Mr. Denton, while H. A. Schmidt and L. S. Palmer acted as brokers for Mr. Ehret.

There was a renewal yesterday of talk concerning the proposed hotel on the old Hotel Brunswick site. The purchase of this property by the promoters of the scheme progressed several months ago to the point of securing options on some of the parcels involved, and various architects have at one time or another prepared plans for imposing structures on the site. Judging from statements made yesterday, however, by a representative of the owner of two different parts in the proposed site, there is no reason to expect an early consummation of the deal.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have sold for the estate of Charles A. Davison to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 8 West Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 80 by 100.5.

It is reported that F. K. Pendleton has sold the plot on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 100, to a Mr. Weber, who will erect thereon three high-class dwellings.

Mandelbaum & Lewine, who recently purchased the five-story tenement 156 Ridge Street, through J. Romaine Brown & Co., have resold the property, through Hiram Rinaldo & Brother, to a Mr. Levy.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought from Henry Schoen the dwelling 322 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 16.9 by 100.

L. V. Southack & Co. have leased for John S. Hawley the five-story buildings 557 and 559 Broadway to Samstag & Hilder Brothers for a term of years at $26,000 a year.

The four-story dwelling 106 West Sixty-ninth Street, 19 by 100.5, announced for sale at auction yesterday, has been sold at private contract.

According to yesterday's conveyances, Riley M Gilbert is the buyer of the dwelling 18 West Fifty-third Street, for $96,700.

William R. Travers took title yesterday to the block front on Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh Streets, and gave back to the sellers, the New York Realty Company, a mortgage for $95,000.

The Auction Room.

Yesterday's long list of auction offerings, over fifty parcels in all, met with only partial success. The De Graaf estate properties, put up by Auctioneer Smyth, many of which were indifferently received when they were offered two years ago, fared little better yesterday, and the only parcels disposed of were the flats 32, 38, and 40 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and 2,451 Second Avenue, the dwelling 767 St. Nicholas Avenue, and several plots in the neighborhood of Woodycrest Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street.

McVickar & Co. were successful with a number of small offerings. Couple results are given below:

	By Philip A. Smyth. Executor's sale.	
32	West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 27 by 100.11, five-story double flat; to Jacob Kottek	$25,300
38	West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; to Jacob Kottek	25,300
40	West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; to Jacob Kottek	25,300
2,451	Second Avenue, 25 by 74, five-story tenement, with stores; to Joseph Wiener, Jr.	16,750
767	St. Nicholas Avenue, 20 by 118.5, four-story dwelling, with two-story extension; to Thomas Kennedy	19,000
	Woodycrest Avenue, west side, 37 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, gore, containing 3.70 lots, and having a frontage of 324.7 feet; to A. L. Chwalek	4,600
	Woodycrest Avenue, west side, 361 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, three lots, each 25 by about 65, to John A. Prigge	1,500
	Woodycrest Avenue, west side, 190 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, lot 25 by 145; to W. Seward	775
	Woodycrest Avenue, west side, 165 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, lot 25 by 85; to W. McGee	810
	Woodycrest Avenue, west side, 88 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, plot 57 by 114; to M. McDermott	1,125
	Anderson Avenue, west side, the block front between One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Macher Avenue, plot of 21½ lots; to Jennie C. Ryan	5,318
	Anderson Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street gore, containing about 1½ city lots, and having a frontage of 180 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; to Jennie C. Ryan	925
	By Samuel Goldsticker.	
9	and 11 University Place, 82.8 by 87 and irregular, leasehold, two and five story old buildings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Union Theological Seminary	16,500
	By McVickar & Co.	
848	East Sixtieth Street, 20 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Seligman & Ellinger	6,275
143	East Thirty-fourth Street, 17.6 by 99.6, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with one-story extension; executor's sale, to J. Nicoll	19,500
122	East Fifty-fourth Street, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to William Walker	11,000
102	West Sixty-ninth Street, 18 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension; public auction sale, to Charles Kappas	26,000
94	Edgecombe Avenue, 18 by 85, three-story brick dwelling; public auction sale, to Charles Kappas	15,500
811	West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 17.6 by 19.11, three-story brick dwelling, public auction sale, to Charles Kruse	12,500
19	West Street, 26.10 by 89.6, three-story brick dwelling; public auction sale, to E. W. Hance	25,000
12	Dover Street, 20.2 by 28.1, two-story and-attic brick dwelling; public auction sale, to D. J. Harrington	4,750
	By Richard V. Harnett & Co.	
106	Grand Street, northeast corner of Mercer Street, 25 by 107.4, six-story brick building, covering the lot; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Cora W. Trow	83,000
81	White Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick building; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Cora W. Trow	30,000
	By Herbert A. Sherman.	
242	to 252 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 66.4 by 100.11, leasehold, four-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Alexander J. Dodin, as executor	15,400
	By James L. Wells.	
501	East Fifty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Avenue A, 25.5 on the avenue by 79.8 on the street, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the German Savings Bank	19,000
	By Peter F. Meyer & Co.	
9	Bradhurst Avenue and 317 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, being the northeast corner of those streets, 27.8 by 64.11 by 27.11 by 100.10, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edith N. Wharton	21,000
505	Lenox Avenue, 27 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Janet and Althea S. Rudd, as trustees	31,000
	Dyckman Street, north side, 250 feet west of Prescott Avenue, 75 by 178 by 75 by 160.6, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary G. Waters	7,000
169	West Ninety-seventh Street, 27.6 by 129.6, and irregular, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Citizens' Savings Bank	30,000
165	West Ninety-eighth Street, 27 feet front, 40 feet in the rear, and irregular side lines, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, the Citizens' Savings Bank	30,000
504	West Ninety-ninth Street, 45 by 100.11, seven-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Hyman and Henry Sonn	15,000
	Mott Haven Canal, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 35 by 100, vacant; together with Mott Haven Canal, west side, 170 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 50 by 58, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Buena Vista Realty Company	22,250
	Westchester Avenue, northwest side, 202 feet northeast of Prospect Avenue, 20.9 by 77.8 by 21 by 70.7, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, Eva C. Stanton	6,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, public auction sale, 64 Wall Street, north side, about 275 feet east of William Street, 25 by 99.9 by 25.2 by 99.5, four-story brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 149 and 151 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and 2,051 and 2,053 Lexington Avenue, being the northeast corner of those streets, 40 feet on the street by 100.11 on the avenue, five-story stone-front flat on the corner, and a four-story flat on the adjoining lot. Due on judgment, $12,813; subject to other mortgages for $45,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 613 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 215 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,105.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, Westchester Avenue, northwest side, 182.2 feet northeast of Prospect Avenue, 19.11 by 63.5 by 21.2 by 70.7, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $6,056.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George Edward Kent, referee, 328 East Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 293.0 feet east of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,301.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, 317 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,693.

By William W. Fogg, public auction sale, 42, 44, and 46 West End Avenue, east side, 25.10 feet north of Sixty-first Street, 25, 25.1, and 24.6, respectively, by 100.2, three five-story brick tenements, with stores.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 255 Fourth Avenue, rear, for a one-story brick factory, 23 by 22; Standard Pump and Filter Company, premises, lessee; J. A. Holly, architect; cost, $1,000.

Third Avenue, east side, from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to Harlem River, for a one and two-story brick office and shed, 25 by 20; Colwell estate of 70 Wall Street, owner; William O'Reilly, architect; cost, $500.

Park Avenue, west side, from One Hundred and Seventy-third to One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for a brick retaining wall; Amelia Schwartsler of 1,073 Fifth Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $250.

Alterations.

No. 337 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a two-story brick and stone stable, 20 by 50; H. D. Gill of 154 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; R. W. Havens, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 704 and 706 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, to two five-story brick dwellings; Muth & Metzmeier, premises, owners; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 573 and 575 Eighth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Marie Harhem, owner; L. Oberlein, architect; cost, $200.

No. 203 East Broadway, to a four-story and basement brick tenement; J. Barsky, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 219 and 221 East Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick and stone factory; John N. Stearns of 10 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; E. E. Shelbourne, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 324 Canal Street, to a five-story brick store; W. B. Duncan, owner; W. S. Boyd, architect; cost, $50.

No. 149 Avenue B, to a three-story and basement brick and stone nursery; Bryson Day Nursery, owner; R. H. Taylor, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 129 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick store and office; S. H. Olin, owner; E. F. Mackusick, architect; cost, $280.

No. 144 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a two-story brick shop and office; Wendel estate of 79 Maiden Lane, owner; H. C. Huiwedel, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 273 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick office and store; J. M. Schieffelin, owner; C. T. Berg, architect; cost, $120.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 14.

ALLEN ST, 131, 25x87.6; Sampel Kempler and wife to Solomon and Michael Henig. $23,600

BROADWAY, 440, e s, 30.5x98x30x98; Rosa M. Gutierez Ponce and another to Rafael G. Ribon and wife, ¼ part 1

BROADWAY, 440, e s; Tomas G. Ribon, child and heir of Ana M. Ribon, to Rafael G. Ribon and another, ¼ part 1

CHALTON ST, 19, 23.4x100; Funny O. Lutz to Philip F. and Anna M. Schmidt. 1

CHARLTON ST, 19, 23.4x100; Adolph Ode to Philip F. and Anna M. Schmitt, Q. C. 1

COLUMBUS AV, 225, 25x100; William C. Bowers trustee, to Arthur R. Robert.. 1

DECATUR AV, e s, 152.2 ft s of Travers St, 37x100.7; Olga Nagler to Lillian Turner 100

EASTERN BOULEVARD, s e corner of 86th St, 17.2x73.6; William N. Jenkins to Simon Menke 1

EASTERN BOULEVARD, s e corner of 86th St, 17.2x73.6; Lillian E. Tapscott to Simon Menke 1

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 67.6 ft n of 139th St, 16x80; John H. Rogan, referee, to Ellen P. Kellogg 12,500

FULTON ST, s e s, Lot 106, map of Washingtonville, 33x151.5; Charles Lamb to Henry C. Jacobs 1

FULTON ST, s e s, Lot 106, map of Washingtonville, 33x151.5; Henry C. Jacobs to Elisha R. Rollins 50

GREENWICH AV, w s, 47.10 ft n of Charles St. 21x68.2x21.4x72.1; Ralph G. Miller, referee, to Nathan Glassheim 3,100

LAFONTAINE AV, 2,052 to 2,066, e s, 96.5 ft n of 180th St, new lines, 100x125; Thomas McIlvaine to Ernest B. Wintersmit 100

LOT 79, Block A, amended map of Mapes estate; Mary F. Lamond to Regina Kaufmann 6,500

LOTS 471 and 472, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate; Frank W. Gordon and another to Henry H. Barnard 100

PRESCOTT AV, n s, 323.10 ft n e of Boiton Road, 200x267.4x201.4x297.10; Augustus Van Wyck, referee, to V. Everitt Macy 3,675

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 113th St, 118.5x63.5x100.11x125.5; Benjamin Mordécai to George L. Felt 100

SULLIVAN PL, 90, 25x100; also Thompson St, n w s, 292.10 ft n e of Prince St, 26.9x irregular; Anacletus de Angelis to the Society of the Friars Minor of the Order of St. Francis 1

TREMONT AV, or 177th St, n e corner of Morris St, 100x100; William E. Bruyn to Pauline Haebler 1

VALENTINE AV, 2,059, w s, 25x99.3x 25x100.2; Gustave E. Butterworth to William T. Silo 100

WASHINGTON AV, 708, 19.6x69.11x19.11 x69.11; Ernest B. Wintersmith to New York Building Loan Banking Company. 8,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 300.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 31.4x175x29.4x166; George McCauslan to Edward F. Lacey 7,500

WILLIAM ST, 90 and 92 and 30 and 52 Platt St; Charles Le Ray de Chaumont de St. Paul to Mallinckrodt Chemical Works 150,000

2D AV, 1,107, 20x65; Josephine Hutter to Max A. Kreichelsheimer 1

57TH AV, n e corner of 106th St, to 107th St x 100x—x100; New York Realty Company to William R. Travers 100

106TH AV, s e corner of 206th St, 90.11x 100; William G Bates, referee, to Michael J. Mahoney and another 4,300

2D ST, 236 East, 24.9x105.10; Samuel and Harris Goodman to Rachel and Bessie Shweitzer 1

5TH ST, 749 and 751, 45.4x97x45.3x97; Rachel Shweitzer to Samuel and Harris Goodman 1

9TH ST, 315 East, 24.9x92.3x24.8x92.3; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Well and another 1

107TH ST, 212 East, 25x92.4; Joseph L. Buttenwieser and wife to Charles Mann and wife 100

52D ST, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 50x 98.9; Robert Deeley to Childe H. and Elizabeth H. Childs 20,500

50TH ST, 362 East, 18.9x100.5; Jane E. Outhout to German Kahn 10,500

53D ST, 18 West, 25x100.4; William W. and Thomas M. Hall to Riley M. Gilbert 96,750

53D ST, 18 West, 25x100.4; Augustus Van Wyck, referee, to William W. and Thomas M. Hall 87,000

72D ST, 407 East, 25x102.5; Regina Heinecke to Hannah Wallach 19,250

75TH ST, 21 East, 31x27.2; Jane F. C. Siggins and others, heirs, to Mary B. Halton Nom.

75TH ST, 21 East, 31x27.2; Mary B. Halton to Ludwig Fromm 1

79TH ST, 415 East, 27x102.2; Hannah Wallach to Regina Heinecke 18,500

83D ST, 441 East 24.11x102.2; William Mann to Jacob Mann 1

85TH ST, s s, 146.8 ft w of 1st Av, 26.8x 102.2; Henry Meyering to Nathan L. Bachmann 1

94TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x 100.8; Mary Decker to Rachel Hattenbach 1

97TH ST, n s, 402 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.11; William R. Bronk, referee, to John T. Metcalfe and another, executors, &c. 14,500

113TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 52.3 ft to St. Nicholas Av x—x144.2x 100.11; Emily L. Felt to Asa R. Davidson 100

115TH ST, 213 West, 20x100.11; Moses Strauss to Regine and Louis W. Dinkelspiel 1

123D ST, n s, 88 ft w of Pleasant Av, 50x100.11; William T. Washburn and another, executors, &c., to Richard Landwehr 6,000

137TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 6th Av, old line, 25x99.11; Rachel Hallenbach and another to Mary Decker 1

144TH ST, s s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Fannie Falk to William Weiland 1

146TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, to James T. Barry 3,100

149TH ST, s s, 460 ft w of the Boulevard, 15x99.11; W. Benton Crisp, referee, to Edward Mitchell, trustee 9,500

149TH ST, s s, 445 ft w of the Boulevard, 15x99.11; W. Benton Crisp, referee, to Edward Mitchell, trustee 9,500

158TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Elton Av, 25x 100; James F. Thomas to Constantian Friedrich 5,450

167TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x112.6; Adam Wiener, referee, to John C. Barr 1,000

180TH ST, s s, old line, 27 ft w of Mapes Av, old line, 9.1x102.11; Charles Bjorkegren to William E. Junker, Q. C. 1

180TH ST, n s, adjoining land of Angeline Lawrence, now of Catherine T. Geiger, 24th Ward, 38.4x100x35.6x100; Lucy Duffy to Jane I. Duffy 2,000

183D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Webster Av, 25x 100; Martin L. Henry to William H. and Mary A. Carter 1

183D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; William H. Carter to Martin L. Henry 1

256TH ST, s s, 201.1 ft w of Sylvan Av, 50.4x90.2x50.1x94.7; Thomas F. Whalen to Thomas W. O'Keefe 1

Recorded Leases.

FISHER, George A., to James Cassidy; 10th Av, 312, n e corner of 54th St, 5 years 1,500 to 1,800

FLEISCH, Simon, and another, to John Ovens and another; 8th Av, St. Nicholas Av, and 120th St, part, 2 years 1,200

FRASER, Andrew S., to Antonio L. Ambrosio; Mott St, 102, 6 years 2,580

KANE, Bridget C., to John C. Brinkman; 3d Av, 1,384, 7 years 2,300

KICK, Louisa P., to Domenico Volpe; Hester St, 100, 5 years 3,300

LEVY, Felix, to Simon Fleisch and another; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 120th St, 49x—, 21-6 years 4,500

MARX, Max, to Samuel Knopf; Convent Av, 145, 5 years 1,200

NEIS, Ferdinand, to Charles Motzer; 6th St, 405, 5 years 1,500

PUTNAM, James D., to Timothy D. Sullivan and others; 34th St, 114 West, 3 years 2,000

QUIRK, Ann, to Thomas Ellis; West Broadway, 560 and 64 West 3d St, 21-6 years 1,500

SCHUH, John M., to Anton Frohlich; Avenue C, 98, 5 years 1,700

SILVERMAN, Haskel, to Benjamin Kerr; 30th St, 9 East, 5 1-6 years 1,200

STROOCK, Mariana, to James Nugent; 3d Av, 470, n w corner of 32d St, 5 years 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BARTH, John C., to Sol Kohn; Amsterdam Av, e s, 81.11 ft n of 131st St, 3 years $23,000

BARTHA, John C., to Philip Fretzfeld; Amsterdam Av, e s, 27.11 ft n of 131st St, 3 years 23,000

BARTHA, John C., to Jacob Rossbach and another, executors, &c.; Amsterdam Av, e s, 54.11 ft n of 131st St, 3 years 23,000

BUTTERWORTH, Joseph E., to William Braun; Valentine Av, w s, new line, 124.5 ft s of 180th St, rerecorded, 3 years 4,000

CHILDS, Childe H. and Elizabeth H., to Kate B. Murray; 32d St, n s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years 15,000

CLARK, Serena A. and Samuel Y., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 87th St, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 1,000

CROSSON, Kate L., to Hannah J. Hull; Convent Av, s e corner of 148th St, 5 years 20,000

DALY, Patrick H. J., to Edward F. Keating; Boston Av, Jackson Av, and Home St, the block, gore, secures notes 8,500

DECKER, Mary, to Friedrich Seibel; 57 West 137th St, 5 years 15,000

EVERHART, George P., to Mary E. Nichols; 1,965 Broadway, 3 part, 1 year 9,000

FELT, George L., to Benjamin Mordecai; 113th St, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 125.5 ft to St. Nicholas Av, 1 year 6,000

FISH, Emma, to Robert C. Fulton; 3d Av, n w corner of 81st St, 2 years 7,500

FRIEDRICH, Conrad, to Annie F. Thomas; 158th St, s s, 125 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years 3,450

FROMM, Ludwig, to Emilie Schloss; 75th St, n s, 83 ft w of Madison Av, demand 5,000

GALLAGHER, Mary C. to Edwin Shuttleworth; 116th St, s s, 135 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year 1,050

GERBER, John G., to Charles Gerber; 206th St, n s, 114.11 ft w of Perry Av, 2 years 1,000

GERBER, John G., to Annie Gerber; 206th St, n s, 164.11 ft w of Perry Av, 2 years 1,000

GOODMAN, Samuel, to Hyman D. Baker; 238 2d St, demand 2,000

GOODMAN, Samuel and Harris, to Hyman D. Baker; 749 and 751 5th St, 1 year 3,500

GOODMAN, Samuel and Harris, to Rachel and Bessie Shweitzer; 749 and 751 5th St, 1 year 2,100

HAHN, Frank J., Equitable Life Assurance Society; 3d St, n s, 160 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 8,000

HATTENBACH, Rachel, to Samuel and Jacob Kahn; 179 East 94th St, 3 years 1,000

HATTENBACH, Rachel, to Anna M. Lehmann; 179 East 94th St, 3 years 12,000

HEINECK, Regina, to Hannah Wallach; 415 East 79th St, installments 2,000

HELMKE, Henry B., to Anna S. Finck; 8th Av, w s, 49.11 ft s of 138th St, 1 year 3,500

HELMKE, Henry B., to Anna S. Finck; 8th Av, w s, 74.11 ft s of 138th St, 1 year 3,500

HORNE, Louther S., to William Henderson; Webster Av, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, second mortgage 2,200

HORNE, Louther S., to William Henderson; Brook Av, s e corner of Wendover Av, secures contract 1,980

KAHN, German, to Jane E. Oothout; 362 East 50th St, 3 years 7,500

KAUPMAN, Joseph, to Mary D. Redmond; West Farms Road, s s, 35.5 ft w of St. Lawrence Av, 3 years 1,400

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; Lewis St, n e corner of 3d St, demand 50,000

KEE, Frank T., to Helena B. Acker; Audubon Av, e s, 62 ft n of 174th St, secures advances 9,000

LACEY, Edward F., to Gottlieb and Herman F. Epple; White Plains Road, w s, 300.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 3 years 4,000

LANDWEHR, Richard, and wife to Mary R. Washburne; 123d St, n s, 88 ft w of Pleasant Av, 5 years 4,000

MENKE, Simon, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Avenue A, s e corner of 86th St, 3 years 6,000

MILLER, Albertina and John L., to William R. Walton; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 78th St, 3 years 60,000

MILLER, Albertina and John L., to William R. Walton; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 78th St, 3 years 5,000

MOLEA, Giuseppe, to Jacob Ruppert; 174 Hester St, saloon lease, demand 1,000

O'CONNELL, Catharine L., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 53d St., s s, 190 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 1,000

PORR, Louis J., to the Franklin Savings Bank; 1,507 Lexington Av, 1 year 16,000

PORR, Louis J., to Hermina Butt and George Wolf; Lexington Av, e s, 50.11 ft n of 97th St, 1½ years 3,000

PORR, Louis J. and wife to John G. Grill; 1,507 Lexington Av, 1 year 2,000

RIBON, Rafael G., and another, by guardian, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 440 Broadway, 3 years 80,000

RUSK, Mary, to Robert W. Cooper; 35th St, s s, 60 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 1,000

SCHMITT, Philip F. and Anna M., to Fanny A. Lutz; 19 Charlton St, 6 years 12,700

STANLEY, Ernest N., to Matilda W. Brower; 109th St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 1 year 2,500

STILLWELL, Nelson D., to City Mortgage Company; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 114th St, 1 year 13,000

TAYLOR, Regina, to St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females; 60 Willett St, 5 years 22,000

TESORO, Joseph, to Anna N. Rogers; Vanderbilt Av, e s, 150 ft n of 174th St, ½ year 7,000

TRAVERS, William R., to New York Realty Company; 5th Av, n e corner of 106th St, 2 years 95,000

VELJE, Henry F., to Christian Velje; 125th St, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, old line, 1 year 5,000

VOLPE, Agnesa, to Louise P. Kick; 192 Hester St, secures lease of 190 Hester St

WEILAND, William, to Anna N. Rogers; 144th St, s s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 2,000

WEILAND, William, to Emma H. S. Merrill; 144th St, s s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 10,500

WINTERSMITH, Ernest B., to William H. Foss; Lafontaine Av, 2,052 to 2,062; (six mortgages,) 1 and 2 years 4,750

WINTERSMITH, Ernest B., to William H. Foss; 2,066 Lafontaine Av, 1 year 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAKER, Hyman D., to Sender Jarmulowsky $2,100

BAKER, Hyman D., to Sender Jarmulowsky 3,500

BAKER, Hyman D., to Sender Jarmulowsky Nom.

EBERSTEIN, Sarah M., to Edward Herrmann Nom.

EOWERS, John M., to Arthur R. Robert 20,000

CAMPBELL, Mary A., to Louis Gates 2,027

GOTTLIEB, Charles, and others, executors, &c., to Anna C. S. Hassey 4,400

LEHMAN, Julius, to Katie S. Unangst 1,000

MICHELL, Arthur A., to Eleanor Mirrat Nom.

MOELLER, Peter J., and others to Peter Moller, Jr., and others, trustees 12,000

SHWEITZER, Rachel and Bessie, to Hyman D. Baker 2,100

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Abram E. Bamberger and others. 17,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to the Sing Sing Savings Bank 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to the Sing Sing Savings Bank 7,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to the Sing Sing Savings Bank 11,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 103d St, 101.11x63.7x106.11x77; F. A. La Roche & Co. against Aquila W. Wanmaker, owner; Metropolitan Improvement Company, contractor $149

JACKSON AV, w s, 90 ft s of 156th St, 200x75; North Brothers against Willis R. Phillips, owner and contractor 84

JACKSON AV, w s, 318.11 ft s of 165th St, 30.5x75; the Roscoe Lumber Company against Joseph Glass and others, owners; Samuel D. Rosenfeld, owner and contractor 808

JEROME AV, s w corner of Fordham Road, 120x136x irregular; J. C. Rodgers & Son against Eliphalet C. Smith, owner and contractor 4,330

MADISON AV, 372 to 376; Alfred J. Goodwin against Francis S. Kinney, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 1,600

MONROE ST, 279 and 281; Catherine Casey, owner; Emil H. Borges, owner and contractor 1,550

PARK PLACE, 100; Alfred J. Goodwin against John Rhinelander, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 55

11TH ST, 610 to 614 East; Samuel Gergowitz against Harry Goldberg, owner; Samuel Grodginsky, contractor 13

157TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 200x 206.6 to 16th St; Warren S. Williams against Society of New York Hospital, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors. 1,594

36TH ST, 13 West; Reilly & Morich against the White Club, owner; Kneale & Smith, contractors 176

59TH ST, 313 and 315 West; Henry Anderson against August H. Ruck, owner; August H. and John Ruck, contractor 300

97TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 75x100; Bartholomew J. Rice against Thomas J. Kilpatrick, contractor and owner 605

97TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 75x 100.11; Charles Lehmann against Thomas J. Kilpatrick, owner and contractor 482

101ST ST, n s, 140 ft e of Riverside Drive, 50x100; William Buess against Thomas J. Kilpatrick, owner and contractor 319

101ST ST, n s, 140 ft e of Riverside Drive, 50x100; the Brooklyn Slate Mantel Company against Thomas J. Kilpatrick, owner and contractor 1,025

101ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.11; the New York Flexible Wood Flooring Company against T. Judson Kilpatrick, owner and contractor 3,000

101ST ST, n s, 140 ft e of Riverside Drive, 50x100; Bartholomew J. Rice against Thomas J. Kilpatrick, owner and contractor 325

118TH ST, 11 to 15 West; Philip Jacobsohn against John Fish, owner and contractor 225

122D ST, 242 to 252 East; William Tubridy against John J. Larkin, owner; James Butler, contractor 350

153RD ST, n s, 125 ft w of Cypress Av, 100x83; Thomas Elevator Company against Herman Engelhardt, Jr., owner and contractor 117

ORDERS UNDER CHAP. 78, LAWS OF 1900.

7TH AV, s w corner of 57th St, (Inverness Apartment House;) Robinson & Wallace on Mary A. Chisholm to H. W. Miller 490

7TH AV, s w corner of 57th St, (Inverness Apartment House;) Robinson & Wallace on Mary A. Chisholm to H. W. Miller ....

Lis Pendens.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, part of Lot 30 on map of village of Morrisania; Nelson D. Stillwell against John Immel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Hyatt.

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 174th St, or Spring Place, 100x84.2x102.3x110.11; Frederick J. Middlebrook against Augusta Berwin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

60TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x 100.5; Union Dime Savings Institution against Sarah E. Lowther, (two actions, foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

73D ST, 207 and 212 East, and 559 West 44th St; John Cronin against Bartholomew Horgan, individually, &c., and others, (partition;) attorney, J. Steiner.

75TH ST, 315 East; Morris Kahn against Joseph Eserer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; William H. Connor against Ellen Connor and others, (partition;) attorney, E. F. Hassey.

123D ST, n s, 283.4 ft e of 3d Av, 21.8x100.11; Elizabeth Du Val Littell against John G. Folsom and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Co.

137TH ST, s s, 150.6 ft e of 8th Av, 15.6x99.11; Emma Reiner against George T. Rowe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Adams & Hahn.

138TH ST, n s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x 200 to 139th St; Bradley & Currier Company against Abe Salomon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

161ST ST, s w corner of Cauldwell Av, 30x72.6; Helene Tremberger against Patrick J. Owens, (action to restrain from building, &c.;) attorney, S. Williamson.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Supreme Court of the United States:

196—William Pelzer, petitioner, vs. Horn & Brannen Manufacturing Company.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit Court. Dismissed with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

182—Richard F. Caffrey, as County Clerk, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the Territory of Oklahoma ex rel. Harper S. Cunningham, Attorney General.—Argument continued by James R. Keaton for the plaintiff in error and appellant.

183—John W. Arnold, plaintiff in error, vs. Lewis Hatch.—Argued by Kenesaw M. Landis for the plaintiff in error and George A. Dupuy for the defendant in error.

187—George W. Crossman et al., petitioners, vs. William Burrill et al.—Argued by Everett P. Wheeler for the petitioners and by Lawrence Kneeland for the respondents.

452—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, petitioner, vs. Bessie F. Sears, executrix, &c.; 453—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, petitioner, vs. George E. Hill et al.; 454—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, petitioner, vs. Tine Cohen, and 455—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, petitioner, vs. Walter B. Allen, administrator, &c.—Argument commenced by Julien T. Davies for the petitioner.

Call for Thursday: 452, (and 453, 454, and 455,) 188, 189, 193, 194, 198, 199, 200, 201, and 202.

Calendars for Thursday, March 15.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ. —Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

134—S. S. Magdala Co. vs. H. Baars Co.

135—In re Schlessinger, Kaufman vs. P

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—IN the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons, respectively entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate together with our damage map in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, (March 6th, 1900,) file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the STAATS-ZEITUNG Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of April, 1900, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
JAMES J. MARTIN,
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

Monterey Mineral Railway & Terminal Company.

Public notice is hereby given of the following resolution and procedure, and of the discontinuance of the business of the company thereby ordered.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Monterey Mineral Railway & Terminal Company, held at the office of the company in the City of New York on the 27th day of January, 1900, the following resolution was adopted, a majority of all the outstanding capital stock of the company being represented and voted in favor thereof, to wit:

RESOLVED, That the Directors of this company be, and they hereby are, authorized and directed to take such steps as may be required by law to discontinue the business of and dissolve this corporation, and to divide the property and assets that may remain, after paying all debts and liabilities of the corporation, and the expenses of winding up its affairs, among the stockholders of record as of this date.

Dated March 7th, 1900.

CHARLES J. NOURSE, Jr., President.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
Counsel, 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRUSSEL, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES BRUSSEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Murray Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. JOSEPH BRUSSEL, HUGO CAHN, Executors.
WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executors, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o25-law6mTh

DEMPSEY, THOMAS CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHARLES DEMPSEY, late of the State of Georgia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Richards & Heald, Esqs., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of March, 1900.

LILLIAN L. DEMPSEY,
Executrix.

RICHARDS & HEALD, Attorneys for the Executrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh15-law6mTh

FISCHER, CHARLES P.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Francis Skiddy von Stade, Mary L. Benson, Emma Lampe, Herman Fischer, Maria Louise Fischer Dussag, Victor P. Fischer, Clemens Fischer, Pauline Neubourg, Charlotte N. Schmidt, Charlotte Lange, Hans Beyl, Clara Reiche, Carl Reiche, Frederick H. von Stade, as general guardian of the person and estate of Francis Skiddy von Stade, Margaret S. Fischer, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES P. FISCHER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Margaret S. Fischer, Ira D. Warren, and Frederick H. von Stade, as executrix and executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 19th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BOOTHBY & WARREN, Esqs.; Attys. for Exrs., 31 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh1-law8wTh&a12

HAGGERTY, FRANCIS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS S. HAGGERTY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson Lee Cannon, Jr., No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of December, 1899. CHARLES J. MURPHY, HARRY GREEN, Administrators. WILSON LEE CANNON, Jr., Attorney for Administrators, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d21-law6m

PUTNAM, STEPHEN.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Elizabeth A. Putnam, Douglas Putnam, Elizabeth Putnam Baker, Elizabeth Putnam, Abigail A. Putnam, and Douglas Putnam, administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of William Henry Putnam, deceased; a reputed son of the said Stephen Putnam, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, and whose name is unknown, but is believed to be William M. Putnam, or James Henry Putnam, if alive, and if dead his heirs at law and next of kin, if any, whose names and places of residence cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained; Theodore Gillespie, Matthew Gillespie, Mary Gillespie McIntosh, Catharine Gillespie MacCoubrie, Fanny Gillespie Bramer, James Gillespie, Ellen Maria Shook, Susan Gillespie, Janet Gillespie, Harriet Gillespie, and Edward Gillespie; the places of residence of said Susan, Janet, Harriet, and Edward Gillespie, who are children of Charles Gillespie, deceased, a nephew of the said Stephen Putnam, deceased, being unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained; Mary A. Putnam, James Angus Putnam, Theodore B. Putnam, Mary Putnam Golden, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained; Harriet Putnam, William Wilson, John A. Wilson, Charles H. Putnam, Helen Putnam Rowley, Walter Higgins, Adeline Putnam Carson, Margaret Putnam Scales, Mary F. Mason, Harold McGiffry Hettinger, Bertha McGiffry Sharpe, Ed W. McGiffry, Fred McGiffry, Fannie Woodruff, Charlotte Ross, William H. Ross, Hattie Ross Collins, Edward Allen Ross, Arthur William Ross, Lottie Parks Ford, Louise Rosston Bout, Ida Rosston, Edgar Rosston, Charles Rosston, Mary Magdeline Wier, Mary Wier Goffe, Wilson T. Putnam, Charlotte Putnam Sniffen, Adelle Putnam Draper, and Frances Putnam Dyson, the heirs and next of kin of STEPHEN PUTNAM, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Paul Coster of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Stephen Putnam, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 24th day of April, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JONATHAN MARSHALL,
Attorney for Petitioner, 247 Broadway, New York City. mh8-law6wTh&Ap19

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM ROMER, assigned to John L. Dickinson for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, Part One thereof, to be held in and for said County of New York, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of John L. Dickinson as assignee of the said William Romer should not be had, and if no cause be shown to attend a settlement of such account.

Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said court, and the seal of said court the 13th day of March, 1900.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.

THOMAS W. McKNIGHT, Attorney for Assignee, No. 167 East 121st Street, New York City, N. Y.

MARK KOSHOFSKI & CO.—We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we, MARK KOSHOFSKI, residing at No. 2,940 Third Ave., New York City, Bronx Borough, and MINNIE WEIGAND, residing at No. 2,940 Third Ave., New York City, Bronx Borough, have entered into copartnership under the firm name of M. KOSHOFSKI & CO., in the dealing of boots and shoes and such other merchandise as may be deemed necessary from time to time.

That the said copartnership begins on the first day of May, 1900, and expires on the first day of May, 1905.

That the amount of capital contributed by the said firm is as follows:

MARK KOSHOFSKI, the sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars; the said MINNIE WEIGAND, the sum of two thousand five hundred (2,500) dollars.

MARK KOSHOFSKI,
MINNIE WEIGAND.

Dated New York City, March 10th, 1900.
mh13-2aw4wTu&Th

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SAMUEL GREENBAUM, plaintiff, against SAMUEL JOHNPOLE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 89th Street, distant three hundred (300) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 89th Street and the westerly side of Columbus Avenue, (formerly 9th Avenue;) running thence southerly, parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred (100) feet, eight and one-half (8½) inches, to the centre line of the block between 88th and 89th Streets; and running thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, fifty (50) feet; running thence northerly, parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred (100) feet, eight and one-half (8½) inches, to the southerly side of 89th Street, and thence easterly, along said southerly side of 89th Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York City, March 14th, 1900.

ISAAC BELL BRENNAN, Referee.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

89th Street.

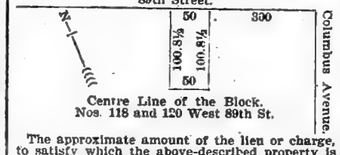

Centre Line of the Block.
Nos. 118 and 120 West 89th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,417.50, with interest thereon from the 6th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $326.75, with interest from the 14th day of March, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $40,000, with interest thereon at six per cent. per annum.

Dated New York City, March 14th, 1900.

ISAAC BELL BRENNAN, Referee.
mh15-2aw3wTh&M&ap5.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BRADLEY & CURRIER CO., plaintiff, against PHILIP BRUNNER and others, defendants. Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and in said judgment described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue; running thence southerly and along the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along the centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Manhattan Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street; thence westerly and along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 23d, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE,
Referee.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold, which have no number painted or marked upon the building thereon, but are about Numbers 150 and 152 Manhattan Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:

Manhattan Avenue.

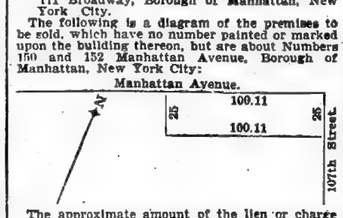

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,301.17, with interest thereon from February 15, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $329.95, with interest thereon from February 15th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, assessments, water rents, &c., which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $680.00 and interest.

There are no other liens upon said premises consisting of four mortgages for the following amounts: $21,500.00, $18,500.00, $12,000.00, and $800.00, but the amount due on said mortgages for principal and interest is unknown; said premises will be sold subject to said mortgages.—Dated New York, February 23d, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE,
Referee.
f26-2aw3wM&Th&mh19

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH B. VANDERPOEL, plaintiff, against MARGARET F. THORNTON, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building or buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City (formerly) of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, distant two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet nine (9) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-third Street, running thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches; thence easterly parallel with Eighty-third Street twenty-five (25) feet five (5) inches; thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Eighty-third Street twenty-five (25) feet five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning and being known as lot number One hundred and seventy-seven (177) on map of Harlem Commons of the City of New York.

Dated New York, March 12th, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 63 Park Row, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 217 East Eighty-third Street:

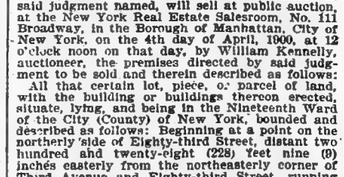

Eighty-third Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $25,364.58 with interest thereon from the 24th day of February, 1900, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $325.63, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $297.64 and interest, and water rents not fixed.

Dated New York, March 12th, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 63 Park Row, New York City.
mh13-2aw3wTu&Th&ap4

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ROBERT GOODBODY and another, plaintiffs, vs. ARON SELIGHEIM et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York in Section No. 6, Block No. 1,732 on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street number 63 West 134th Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and ten feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Lenox Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue nine-ty-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the same eighteen feet nine inches; thence southerly again parallel with Lenox Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street aforesaid, and thence westerly along the same eighteen feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to restrictions as to buildings and against nuisances as contained in prior deeds affecting said premises.—Dated February 24th, 1900.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Atty. for Plaintiffs, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

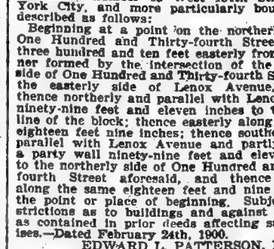

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,312.50, with interest thereon from February 15th, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $328.45, with interest from February 15th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $160 80-100 and interest.—Dated New York, Feb. 24, 1900.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
f26-2aw3wM&Th&mh19

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERICK G. POTTER, plaintiff, against LEWIS F. MORTIMER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street distant seventy-five (75) feet easterly of the Boulevard or Broadway, running thence northerly parallel with said Boulevard or Broadway, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Boulevard or Broadway one hundred feet (100) eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, February 23d, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are unknown.

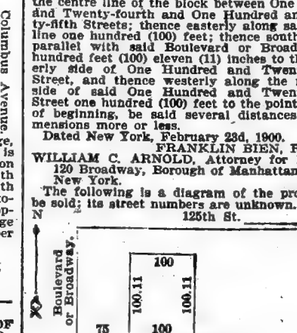

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,385, with interest thereon from the 23d day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $427.80, with interest thereon from February 23d, 1900. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $778.33 and interest. The said premises will be sold subject to the amount advanced on the first mortgage, amounting to $46,000.00, with interest thereon.

Dated New York, February 23d, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.
f26-2aw3wM&Th&mh19

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—META SALBERG, plaintiff, vs. PATRICK REDDY & ors., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23rd day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Geo. R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of East 120th Street, distant one hundred feet east of the southeast corner of 5th Avenue and 120th Street, running thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block, thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet, thence northerly again parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of East 120th Street, and thence westerly along the said side of 120th Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning."—Dated March 1st, 1900.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.

JOHN HOYER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 90 Centre Street, Manhattan, New York City.

120th St.

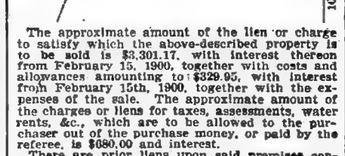

119th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,822.00, with interest thereon from February 9th, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $312.87, with interest from February 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,097.47 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to the prior mortgages amounting to approximately $9,250.00, with interest thereon.—Dated New York, March 1st, 1900. MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—OLAF S. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against HENRY B. SWEEDEN & ors., others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell by public auction to the highest bidder, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the brick building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Canal Street in the Tenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and known by its street number as one hundred and eleven (111) Canal Street, in said borough and city, and bounded and described, as near as can be ascertained, as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, distant about fifty (50) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Canal Street with the westerly side of Forsyth Street; thence running northerly on a line parallel with Forsyth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence running westerly, on a line almost parallel with Canal Street, twenty-four (24) feet and five (5) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Canal Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, and including all rights to the land in the street in front of said premises, and being the same premises formerly owned by Eveline Stack (now deceased.)—Dated New York March third, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

GEORGE H. PETTIT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 68 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 111 Canal Street.

Canal Street.

Dated New York 3d day of March, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
mh8-2aw3wM&Th&mh23

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALFRED P. HANAN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH A. MOULDS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on March 6th, 1900, and bearing date the 31st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots of land in New York City, which on a certain map entitled "Map of 839 lots at Riverdale and Mosholu, Twenty-fourth Ward, property of F. P. and H. A. Forster, surveyed by Geo. H. Hollerith, dated New York, November, 1893, which said map is annexed to the deed from Frederick P. Forster, as executor of the last will and testament of George H. Forster, deceased, to Madaline Pierce, dated December 16, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, December 20, 1893, and indexed against Block 3,423 in Section 13 on the Land Map of the City of New York, and a copy of which was also filed in said Register's Office on the 20th day of December, 1893, are known and designated by the lot Numbers five, (5,) six, (6,) seven, (7,) eight, (8,) nine, (9,) ten, (10,) nineteen, (19,) twenty, (20,) one hundred and twenty-nine, (129,) one hundred and thirty, (130,) one hundred and thirty-one, (131,) one hundred and thirty-two, (132,) one hundred and thirty-three, (133,) one hundred and thirty-four, (134,) and, also, the parts of the land on said map known and designated by the lot Numbers eleven (11) and twelve, (12,) which parts of said lots are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Cuthbert Avenue, distant two hundred and twenty-eight and forty-eight one-hundredths feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway with the southerly side of Cuthbert Avenue, as shown on said map, which point is at the northwesterly corner of Lot 10 on said map; and running thence westerly, along the southerly side of Cuthbert Avenue, forty-six and fifty-eight one-hundredths feet; thence southerly, and at right angles with Cuthbert Avenue at that point, one hundred feet; thence easterly, on a line parallel with Cuthbert Avenue to the westerly line of Lot Number 10 on said map; and thence northerly, along the line of Lot Number 10 to the southerly side of Cuthbert Avenue, the point or place of beginning, together with the appurtenances.—Dated New York, March 9th, 1900.

JOSEPH J. CORN, Referee.

IRA LEO BAMBERGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 309 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Hill Street
(Tyndall Avenue.)

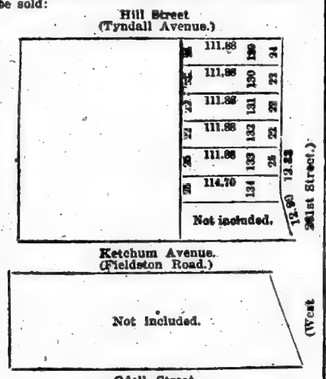

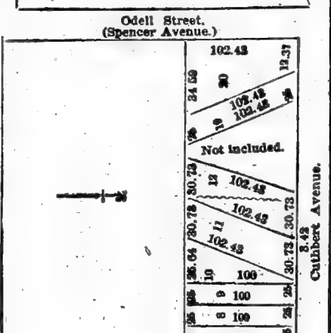

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,503.20, with interest thereon from the 28th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $237.89, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $265.03 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $4,500, with interest from October 1st, 1898.

Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1900.

JOSEPH J. CORN,
Referee.
mh12-2aw3wM&Th&ap2

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CECELIA HOLLMANN, plaintiff, against MARTHA MOONEY, GEORGE F. MARTHA KILPATRICK, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 7th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line or side of Sixtieth Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of said Sixtieth Street and the Eleventh Avenue, thence running easterly along the northerly line or side of Sixtieth Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with the Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along the centre line aforesaid and parallel with said Sixtieth Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with the Eleventh Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line or side of Sixtieth Street at the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 7th, 1900.

S. L. H. WARD, Referee.

CHAS. A. CLARK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 233 West 60th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

61st Street.

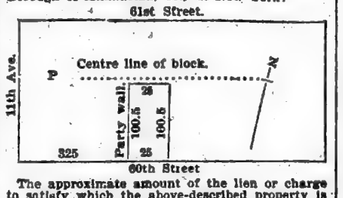

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,179.86, with interest thereon from the 6th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $399.43, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $652.63 and interest.

Dated New York, 7th day of March, 1900.

S. L. H. WARD, Referee.
mh8-2aw3wTh&S&mh29

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWNING, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thirza Strong, Clara Furzman, Frederick Browning, Sarah Graddon, and Rhoda Snell, as executrix of the last will and testament of Sylvanus Browning, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN BROWNING, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of April, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Hermon Browning and Mary A. Monis, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

mh8-law6wTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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AFFAIRS OF STATE TRUST

Attempt to Blackmail D. H. Shea, Mr. Ryan's Secretary.

WANTED $800 FOR A LETTER

Told to Return Later and Fell Into a Trap — Davis's Paper Continues Its Attacks.

The men recently accused by President Johnston of the State Trust Company of conspiring against that corporation were reticent yesterday. James R. Keene refused himself to reporters, and after he had left the offices of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. for the day, it was stated there that he would have no statement to give out. Abram Kling also declined to be seen.

There were two new features which caused some interest in Wall Street, and which may have some bearing on the State Trust Company matter. One was the appearance of another edition of the weekly, The Wall Street Review, whose editor, Charles T. Davis, is now in the Tombs, under indictment for alleged participation in the movement to depress Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock by the spreading of false rumors. The other was the arrest of a man for the attempted blackmail of Daniel H. Shea, Thomas F. Ryan's private secretary, to whom the famous $2,000,000 loan which Superintendent Kilburn has declared illegal was made by the State Trust Company.

Davis's paper was distributed gratis. Besides containing an article touching on the "fake dividends" of "B. R. T.," the paper also has an attack on the record of Elihu Root, who is said to have arranged the $2,000,000 loan to Shea, which was copied from the Tuesday edition of a morning paper that has been especially zealous in demanding punishment for the Directors of the State Trust Company.

On the editorial page are attacks on William C. Whitney, George A. Romer, William F. Sheehan and John C. Sheehan, (of whom, the article says, Romer claims to be a friend;) President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and John Proctor Clarke, who is prosecuting the case of the alleged conspirators against Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The article on Secretary Root is chiefly in connection with the State Trust Company matter.

The man who was arrested in Thomas F. Ryan's office, on the ninth floor of the American Surety Company Building, 100 Broadway, gave his name as Daniel H. Shea, twenty-four years old, a boatman, of 105 King Street, Brooklyn. He is, in fact, in the Brooklyn Directory at that address. The other Daniel H. Shea, Mr. Ryan's secretary, is about thirty-two years old, though one newspaper at least persists in referring to him as an office boy, and does not live in Brooklyn. He was in the offices at 100 Broadway yesterday morning, when the man now under arrest called upon him, and said that his name, too, was Daniel H. Shea.

According to De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for the State Trust Company, and acting for Mr. Shea, Mr. Ryan's secretary, in the case, the visitor said that he had some letters addressed to the other Daniel H. Shea, which had come to him in some way, and that they contained things which the person to whom they were addressed would not want to have made public. The stranger, says Mr. Nicoll, declared that he would make the letters public unless Mr. Shea bought them from him, and displayed one which he said he would sell for $800.

"Mr. Shea," said Mr. Nicholl afterward, "told the fellow to come back at 2 o'clock. Meanwhile he communicated with Police Headquarters, and had a Detective Sergeant in plain clothes in the office when the other Shea came back at the appointed time. Then he gave the man $800 in marked bills and got the letter from him. The detective at once arrested the fellow and took him to Police Headquarters."

"Do you know whether the man intimated to Mr. Shea that the contents of the letter were on personal matters or on State Trust Company affairs?" Mr. Nicholl was asked.

"I don't know," said he. "As for the letter, I don't think Mr. Shea read it. The police took it, and it won't be shown until the case comes up in court to-morrow. We shall have to try and find out about it then."

"Do you think this arrest has any connection with the State Trust Company matter?"

"I cannot tell," said Mr. Nicholl. "The man arrested is a complete mystery to us. We never heard of him before. Mr. Shea never saw him before this morning. It would be idle for me to say that I don't suspect this has something to do with the State Trust case, because I do. But I have no proof of it now. I rather think some one has been tampering with Mr. Shea's mail."

Mr. Nicholl also said that he had only known Davis a few months. "Their connection," said he, with emphasis, "must be known of a hundred men. It must be possible to get a hundred men to prove it."

"What object had Mr. Keene in ruining the State Trust Company?" Mr. Nicholl was asked.

"He wanted by doing that to hurt the men who controlled it," was the reply. "If they had not been wealthy men they might have been ruined in the December panic, when this thing started. If this company had been ruined, several other trust companies might have fallen too, and you would have seen the prettiest kind of a smash in Wall Street."

The arrested Shea will be arraigned in the Centre Street Court this morning.

RUNAWAY IN CENTRAL PARK.

Bicyclist Who Caused It Gets a Broken Rib and Starts a Panic.

Charles Price of 121 Eighth Avenue, a bicycle novice, caused a runaway on the east drive of Central Park yesterday. After several ineffectual attempts at keeping on he ran into a vehicle driven by Warren Leslie of 408 West Forty-third Street, who had with him N. J. Angell of Ashton, R. I. Price and the horse came in contact on the west side of the drive at Sixty-seventh Street, with the result of a severe injury to Angell's knee, a broken rib for himself and a ruined road wagon. Leslie was uninjured.

The two men were thrown out within a few rods from the starting point. Relieved of its load, the animal began a wild dash over the lawns, scattering nurses and children, and playing havoc with the benches and seats near the donkey stand. The horse, with the shafts still attached, was caught on the hill near Sixty-seventh Street.

Price was arrested, but was later taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

WAS AN AUTHORITY ON STAMPS.

The Late C. H. Coster Once a Prominent Philatelist.

None of the obituary notices published yesterday of Charles Henry Coster of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. mentioned the fact that he was at one time a prominent stamp collector. Yet for ten years, or from about 1868 to 1878, he devoted considerable time to philately. His specialty was United States local stamps, and his collection of these was one of the best in the United States. About 1876 he wrote a book of some 250 pages, which was published by J. W. Scott and was entitled "United States Locals and Their History."

Each stamp was illustrated and its history interestingly told. The work was published in both English and in French. Only about 500 copies of the English edition were printed. The work is now scarce and commands a good price. It is considered by all philatelists as a standard work.

Two years after its publication Mr. Coster decided to give up philately, and his collection was sold in Paris. Stamp collecting had not then assumed such proportions as it now does, and a stamp which to-day brings $500, sold then for $5. Although Mr. Coster had many of the rare local stamps in his collection, it realized only several thousand dollars. J. W. Scott said yesterday that the collection if sold now would bring at least $25,000.

For Railroad Over Central Bridge.

A mass meeting of property owners and residents will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in Huber's Hall, Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, to urge the granting of a franchise for a railroad across Central Bridge and the viaduct, transferring directly to the elevated railroad at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and the Tenth Avenue trolley road. Among the speakers will be ex-State Senator Charles L. Guy, James L. Wells, and Colonel J. A. Goulden.

Some people do not believe it possible for us to give at $3 a Derby as good as any made at any price.

Some people did not believe in telephones; do not believe in automobiles, in wireless telegraphy—in progress.

All the recognized derby shapes and colors of the Spring of 1900.

Spring overcoats are awaiting recognition.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

JOHNSON CONTESTANTS WIN.

Jury Finds that Wills Were Unfairly Obtained by Father Power, Her Counsel, and a Servant.

A sweeping verdict in favor of the contestants of the wills of Mrs. Mary Johnson was returned yesterday by the jury which has been listening for a month to testimony in the suit before Justice Stover in the Supreme Court. The jury found that Mrs. Johnson was of unsound mind at the time of the execution of the two wills and codicil in question, and that the wills and codicil were obtained by "fraud, or circumvention, or undue influence, or coercion" on the part of the Rev. James W. Power, pastor of All Saints' Roman Catholic Church; Peter Condon, her attorney, and Mary Kelly, who was a servant in the employ of Mrs. Johnson.

Mrs. Mary Jessamon Johnson died March 10, 1897, leaving an estate estimated at $900,000, which she had inherited from her brother, Stephen Lovejoy, who died in 1893. By the terms of two wills and a codicil, executed in February, 1895, April, 1896, and March, 1897, Mrs. Johnson left the bulk of her fortune to Roman Catholic institutions. Father Power received personally $2,000 and certain real estate, while his church received $100,000. St. Joseph's Seminary, at Yonkers, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the Catholic Protectory, and the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin each received under the will one-ninth of the residuary estate. Mary Kelly, who, according to the testimony of the contestants, had so intimidated her mistress that she became the real head of the household, was also a legatee.

A host of relatives were not mentioned in the wills, and they immediately instituted proceedings in the Surrogate's Court, which were carried to the Supreme Court. In the trial none of the Catholic institutions mentioned as beneficiaries was represented, and Father Power was made much of by the counsel for the contestants.

The counsel for the defendants, when the verdict was returned, moved to have the findings set aside and a new trial ordered, on the grounds of objections made during the trial, and that the findings were not in accordance with the evidence. The motion was denied by Justice Stover. The case will be sent back to a Special Term of the Supreme Court, and a decision based on the findings will be handed down.

LEGAL NOTES.

UNEQUAL ASSESSMENTS.—An illustration of the unequal way in which assessments are made in this city was given upon the application of George D. Munn to vacate an assessment levied in December, 1897, upon his premises, 31 and 33 Broadway. The assessment was set aside at Special Term, and that decision has been unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division. The sewer for which the assessment was made was constructed along Morris Street and Broadway, and then north along Broadway to Mr. Munn's boundary line. His premises, five stories high, have a frontage on Broadway of 41 feet and an area of 4,900 square feet. The property adjoining on the south, which is thirteen stories high, has a frontage of 20 feet on Broadway and 134 feet on Morris Street, with an area of 9,400 square feet. The assessment on that building was only $971.78. The property on the south side of Morris Street, extending 240 feet along the new sewer, was assessed $1,316.32. The property on the east side of Broadway, opposite that of Mr. Munn, was not assessed at all. The total assessment was $4,524.81, of which $2,236 was laid upon Mr. Munn's building; so that it was nearly nine times as much per front foot as the assessment in any other case. Justice O'Brien, in giving the opinion of the Court, said it was difficult to understand why there should be such discrepancies between properties similarly situated and apparently receiving the same benefits.

***

AGREEMENT TO PAY A FUND ON CERTAIN CONDITIONS.—In a suit brought by the Consolidated Electric Storage Company to recover from the Atlantic Trust Company the balance of $215,000 deposited by the plaintiff with the defendant, it appeared that a tripartite agreement made between the plaintiff and the defendant and the Brush Electric Company provided that a fund from royalties received by the trust company, whether from the plaintiff as licensee of the Brush Company or from another party interested in the performance of the license agreement, should be paid, after deduction of its commissions, by the trust company to the licensor in case the licensee should from time to time fail to pay the licensor certain agreed royalties and additional payments. The agreement also provided that upon full performance by the licensee, so much of the fund as might remain should be repaid to the latter. The Court of Appeals, affirming the judgment below in favor of the plaintiff, held that this agreement constituted the trust company a trustee of the fund, and entitled the licensee to recover by action so much of it as remained unexpended, the licensor having waived all claims to it and authorized the trust company to pay it to the licensee.

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ELEVATOR ACCIDENT. — George Leland, nineteen years old, was employed by George A. Hearn and others to operate an elevator, and one of his duties was to clean out every Saturday morning the elevator shaft. While doing this on Feb. 20, 1897, the elevator suddenly descended from the sixth floor and crushed him. He looked up and shouted, and tried to get out, but the fall was too rapid for him. A suit brought against Mr. Hearn and his partner in the Supreme Court by Eveline Leland, as administratrix, was dismissed on the trial, on the ground that the young man assumed the risk of the elevator falling. This decision has been reversed by the First Appellate Division. Justice Barrett, giving the opinion of the court, holds that it was defendants' duty to furnish deceased with a reasonably safe place to work in, and there was ample evidence that the defendants were aware of the unsafe condition of the elevator.

Americans to Conduct Explorations.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—President Wheeler has announced to the Regents of the University of California that experts have been engaged to make excavations and explorations in various parts of the world. The entire expense of the work will be borne by Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst.

In Egypt Dr. George A. Reisner will have charge of the explorations. Dr. Uhle will pursue investigations in South America and Yucatan. California, New Mexico, and Mexico will be searched for specimens by Dr. Philip Mills Jones. Dr. Alfred Emerson, recently Professor in the Athens School of Archaeology, will confer with Mrs. Hearst in regard to the work in Greece and Etruria. The material collected will be placed in the archaeological museum to be established at Berkeley.

Handkerchiefs.

Women's, — imported pure Linen Handkerchiefs, with hand-embroidered initial, or unlaundered with hand-embroidered wreath and initial,
$1.50 per 1-2 dozen.

1,000 dozen sheer Linen, hand sewn, lace edged Handkerchiefs,
15 cents each.

Men's,—fine quality Linen, initialed Handkerchiefs,
$1.50 per 1-2 dozen.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

DEAN COMPANY SWINDLE

Keller Admits He Stole $80,000 from the Concern.

SAYS WEINMAN GOT THE SAME

He Was in Business with One Firm with Which Robert Ammon Was Connected.

Samuel Keller spent his third day on the witness stand yesterday in the trial of James B. Kellogg, one of his partners in the E. S. Dean Company, before Recorder Goff, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. He was subjected to a cross-examination by Vernon M. Davis, Kellogg's counsel, and described his business relations with Alfred R. Goslin, who was recently indicted in connection with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's charges. Keller also testified that he had been in business in a firm of which Robert Ammon was a member, and which lasted only a few weeks.

The witness was first closely questioned as to his reasons for turning State's evidence against his former associates. He said that he was a purely voluntary witness.

"After the case was dragged through the police courts for a long time," he said, "things began to look as though the whole matter would be placed upon my shoulders. I saw that I was going to be the scapegoat. That's why I volunteered. The first thing I knew after the thing went to pieces, I was indicted. I kept paying witnesses, until I could not afford it any longer. When I quit paying them, they began to write me threatening letters, although I had treated them well. Everybody told me at first that there was nothing in the case against me, but I was indicted just the same. Why, you, yourself, Mr. Davis, told me I would get off."

Mr. Davis ignored Keller's last remark and continued his cross-examination.

"Who were the witnesses you had to pay?" he asked.

"Ferrand, Miss Veith, and Bernard. They had worked in the Dean Company and when it failed were out of a job, so I had to support them. Altogether I paid them over $2,500."

Keller then gave a short history of the firm of Keller & Co., with which he had been in partnership with Weinman before the Dean Company was formed and which dealt in discretionary pools. He said that it issued circulars similar to those issued by the Dean Company and did an honest business until he left it in October, 1896.

"Goslin took it after I left it and managed it until its failure, which occurred at the time of the Dean Company failure. I put $20,000 in it while it was in Goslin's management. I took it out of the money paid in by the subscribers of the Dean Company."

The witness admitted after an argument with Mr. Davis that he had stolen this money.

"Goslin knew it was stolen," he said, "and he was stealing money himself out of the Keller Company. I didn't get any profits out of it. I lost about $5,000 in it."

When cross-examined in regard to the forming of the E. S. Dean Company Keller said that the name E. S. Dean was only a trade mark, and that, to his knowledge, no such person had ever existed. He said he did not know who signed the articles of incorporation, but thought that Kellogg did.

Keller next told of a firm composed of himself, Charles Weinman, E. Mortimer Pine, and Robert A. Ammon.

"I don't remember what name we went under. We only lasted three weeks, and we changed names several times in that period. We did a perfectly honest brokerage business."

"Mr. Keller," asked Mr. Davis, "how much did you steal out of the Dean Company?"

"As much as Weinman got," said the witness—"about $80,000 or $100,000. I paid debts with my share. About $20,000 went South, where I was President of the Sheffield Savings and Trust Company. When I was arrested I had about $20,000 in a safe-deposit vault in Broadway, and the last time I was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer I hadn't a cent left."

In reply to a succession of questions from Mr. Davis, the witness said that he had never lost any of his money in gambling houses, nor had he spent any of it in backing them. His cross-examination will be continued to-day.

WAITER AND WIFE SUSPECTED.

Police Think They Took a Brooch from ex-Mayor Hewitt's House.

Detectives of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station believe they have discovered in Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitaker of 246 East Twenty-fifth Street the persons who stole a diamond brooch valued at $2,5000 from the house of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, at 11 Lexington Avenue, during a reception on the night of April 5, 1899. Whitaker, who is forty-two years old, was employed as an extra waiter the night of the reception. He, with his wife, who is suspected of complicity, was arrested Tuesday night by Detectives Smith and Kelly of the East Twenty-second Street Station.

The detectives allege that they found a wax impression of the brooch in the possession of Whitaker, and that they have traced many of the fifty-two stones it contained to pawnshops in the city and New Haven, Conn. Whitaker admitted having had the brooch in his possession, but asserted that he found it. He and his wife were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday and remanded until to-day.

BRICK TRUST TO DISSOLVE.

Failure to Interest Individual Owners the Reason Assigned.

Oakleigh Thorne, President of the American Brick Company, has announced that the company will soon go out of business. The company was organized with a capitalization of $15,000,000 about a year ago, and planned to control the output of brick in and about the city. The scheme failed when several large individual owners of brickyards declined to come into the company.

"The American Brick Company will soon wind up its affairs," said President Thorne yesterday. "It has never really done any business and owes nobody a dollar. Of the $15,000,000 capitalization only $150,000 stock was issued, a sum just large enough to make incorporation possible."

Mr. Thorne said that all the properties acquired were purchased in his name, and that he can, if he so chooses, operate them on his own account. Among those interested in the project were Daniel S. Lamont, G. B. Schley, Samuel Thorne, R. S. Hayes, and L. C. Clark.

Our specials in Spring Overcoats are ready, with everything right — *particularly price.*

$10 & $12 are our lowest; $15, $16, $18 & $20 are better grades; $22, $25, $28 & $30 are out of the ordinary—all a man's fancy asks for.

And our special Spring Suits are faultless and await your commands.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

LONG ISLAND'S NEW LINES

Decision to Go Ahead with Brooklyn Improvements.

To Sink Atlantic Avenue Tracks and Repave the Street — New Company's Tunnel Plans.

The Directors of the Long Island Railroad Company have decided in favor of going ahead with the improvement of Atlantic Avenue under the plans of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission, as a distinct proposition from the tunnel project, abandoned for the time being. A bill providing for the separation of the two enterprises will soon be introduced at Albany. The improvement contemplated will include the sinking of the tracks from Flatbush Avenue to Nostrand Avenue. From this point the road will run on an elevated structure to Ralph Avenue, thence by tunnel to Manhattan Beach Crossing, and from there by surface traction.

Atlantic Avenue will be asphalted, and the Long Island Company, if it takes advantage of the privilege granted, will build a trolley line over the depressed road and at one side of the elevated road section between Nostrand and Ralph Avenues. From Flatbush Avenue to Jamaica electricity will be used instead of steam, and the running time reduced between these points from 25 to 15 minutes. The estimate on the improvement is $2,500,000, one-half of which cost the city is to pay under the provision of the act.

George Wilson, an English investor, and one of the Directors of the New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City Rapid Transit Company, signified yesterday that the company he represents intends to build a tunnel running under East River to the Brooklyn Bridge Plaza, the projected route being a part of that abandoned by the Long Island Railroad. Mr. Wilson said that the financial arrangements have been completed, and that a syndicate of bankers and contractors has formed a company, taking shares and bonds in payment. Mr. Wilson refused to give the names of the men in the company, but stated that the backers of the enterprise are distinct from what he terms the "Belmont group." The cost he estimates as between $24,000,000 and $30,000,000.

The company has sent a letter and map of the route to Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, signifying its desire to follow the wishes of the commission in relation to the depth of the proposed tunnel where it crosses the projected underground extension of the Manhattan tunnel from City Hall Park to the Battery and South Brooklyn, so that there will be no grade interference. The company also expresses the hope for joint stations on the Broadway line. Mr. Wilson says the company has an agreement with the Secretary of War to maintain a depth of sixty feet between the roof of the projected tunnel under East River and the surface of the water.

STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Delaware Valley and Kingston Petitioners Close Their Case.

The State Railroad Commissioners continued at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday the hearing on the application for the right to build the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railroad. W. V. S. Thorne was cross-examined yesterday, closing the case for the petitioners.

Frank S. Platt of Tracy, Boardman & Platt opened the case for the opposition. He declared that there was no need for the proposed road, and that those who had testified in favor of it were actuated by mercenary motives.

The witnesses sworn yesterday by the contestants were Thomas P. Fowler, President of the Ontario and Western Railroad Company; James C. Allen, the General Freight and Passenger Agent of the same company; Theodore Witclow of Ellenville, Aaron H. Woodruff of Pond Eddy, James W. Lane of Rockland, William Lounsbery of Kingston, W. H. Barrett, an Erie Railroad employe at Port Jervis; George T. Hubbard, Philip G. Wagner, Theodore Ludlow, and C. L. Terwilliger of Port Jervis.

Mr. Fowler admitted the advantages of the route and grade of the proposed road as an outlet for the anthracite coal fields, but declared there were already sufficient facilities. He said that an increased outlet for coal at tidewater would reduce the price of coal, and glut the market, and that all the coal that could be sold at a reasonable profit was being shipped now. He denied that there was a trust or combination or even an agreement, but declared that if there were it would be better for shippers.

RUMOR OF A TEXAS ROAD.

It was reported yesterday that the negotiations which Collis P. Huntington is said to be carrying on for the purpose of acquiring the Houston, East and West Texas had reached a point at which a deposit of stock with Blair & Co. had been arranged for. It was even stated that stock was now being deposited with that firm.

John B. Dennis, one of the partners of that banking house, which is largely interested in the road, said that he knew nothing of such an arrangement, and that no stock was being deposited with the firm under such an arrangement. Collis P. Huntington is on a tour of inspection in Texas. The Houston, East and West Texas runs from Houston, Texas, to Logansport, La., a distance of 192 miles. It connects at Logansport with the Houston and Shreveport Railway.

Western Road to Increase Capital.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 14.—The Gulf and Manitoba Railway Company, organized last year, has filed notice with the State Railroad Commission that it desires to increase its capital stock from $50,000 to $7,000,000, and its shares from 500 to 70,000. The increase is to extend its line from Duluth, through Minnesota and Iowa, to Kansas City, Mo., 700 miles. Frank T. Campbell signs his name as President, and states that the decision to increase the capital stock and shares was made at the meeting of the Board of Directors held Feb. 10.

Grand Trunk Traffic Department.

It was learned yesterday that it is not likely that a successor will be appointed to the position of General Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk system, recently vacated by the resignation of George B. Reeve. It is possible that the office may be divided into departments of passenger and freight traffic. It may also be stated that General Manager Charles M. Hays has not resigned and does not intend to resign his position.

Prohibition Convention Rate Fixed.

A special rate of one fare for the round trip has been made by the Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association for the convention of the Prohibition Party at Chicago. For the National Democratic Convention no rate has been made yet, because the Central Association has not been able to agree on one. The rate, however, will probably be the same as the one for the other conventions.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

Hygienic, — allowing freedom for walking, while perfecting the form of the foot,—yet shapely in appearance.

Each model is scientifically draughted,—the same shape can be obtained in Oxford tie or Boot,—black or tan,—light, medium or heavy weight leather, so that one fitting will suffice for a supply of all varieties of foot gear.

Every desirable quality of material and workmanship found in high priced Shoes is included in the Sorosis.

$3.50 per pair.
35 varieties. Sizes 1 to 9. Widths AAA to E.

Sold in New York exclusively by
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway & 11th St.

LACE DEP'T.

Renaissance and Cluny Laces,—"all over" designs. 18 inches wide, per yard, 70c., 85c., $1.20 & $1.70.

Point de Venise,—"all over" Lace. 18 inches wide. $1.20, $1.45, $1.80 per yd.

Renaissance and Cluny Edgings and Insertions. 1½ to 5 inches wide. 15, 20, & 35 cents per yard.

Liberty Silk Plisse, — 54 inches wide. White, blue, pink, lavender and maize. Suitable for Evening Gowns, Scarfs or Trimmings. 95 cents per yard; Value $2.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Broadway & 11th Street.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Eolienne,—a sheer silk-and-wool novelty fabric, — in latest shades of green, pink, biscuit, gobelin, and pale grey, $1.50 per yard.

Wool Crepe de Chine,—delicate texture,—tan, biscuit, grey and rose, $1.25 per yard.

Homespuns, — close, heavy weaves, — light or Oxford greys and browns. 54 inches wide, 75 cents per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SHIRT WAISTS.

French Flannel Waists, — fine soft quality, — latest shades of pink, sage, heliotrope, violet, Nile green, blue, tan, cerise, scarlet, and white or black, $3.75 each.

Fancy Lawn, Dimity and Zephyr Waists, — new models, with pleated, plain or tucked backs. Various trimmings,—colors and white, $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Run Over by a Truck and Killed.

Michael Burke, fifty-five years old, of 60 West One Hundredth Street, was run over and killed by a heavy truck at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue yesterday afternoon. Burke had been riding on the front seat of the truck in company with the driver, Henry Bollman. According to the story told by Bollman, who was locked up in the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station, Burke fell accidentally from the seat directly in the path of the front wheels, which passed over his chest before the driver could stop the truck.

O'Neill's.

Three Great Bargains in the Women's Ready-to-Wear Sections for To-day's Selling:

GOLF CAPES, full length, made from double face fancy effects. Regular value 15.00, Special for To-day, 9.98

MEN TAILORED SUITS, with fly front Jackets, new box-plaited Skirts, entire Suit lined throughout with Black Taffeta. Regular value 25.00. Special for To-day, 15.00

COTTON SHIRT WAISTS of Percale, French Back, neatly tucked in front. Regular value 75c, Special for To-day, 39c

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman...Manager. Matinées Wed. & Sat...2:15. LAST WEEK. THE AMBASSADOR. Last Performance Next Monday. NEXT TUESDAY, (20th,) The New Comedy, THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinée Thursday & Sat., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDY COMPANY in the Brilliant Comedy, MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 7th Av. & 57th St. BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. TO-DAY, at 11 THURSDAY, & at 8.15 TO-MORROW, at 3 FRIDAY, & at 8.15. JAPAN REVISITED. Reserved Seats, 75c. and $1.00. Now on sale. Mch. 22 and 23, Paris & Klondike. Motion Pic'es.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'y & 44th. JAMES K. HACKETT. Ev'gs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Saturday. The Pride of Jennico.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Sat. Wm. Gillette in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE B'way & 24th St. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 50th TIME, FRI., MAR. 23D, SOUVENIRS Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. "Biggest kind of a hit."—Herald. EV'GS, 8 O'C. MATS WED & SAT., 1:50. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

WALLACK'S Ev'gs 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2. LAST TIMES OF THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY. OLGA NETHERSOLE will appear SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 17TH. First time here, in A. W. Pinero's play, THE PROFLIGATE. Seats Now On Sale.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S. Her every song encored! Her every sentence appl'd'd! Incomparably gorgeous & beautiful double prod'n THE REGATTA GIRL. Just the Biggest Hit of Years. That's All. In Conjunction with the Zobeidjinagian Ballet-Spectacle, PROGRESS 400 PEOPLE. Matinees TO-DAY & SATURDAY. Evgs. at 8:15.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST. HENRY IRVING. Every Night at 8. Matinée Sat. at 2. ROBESPIERRE. REPERTOIRE FOR NEXT WEEK OF HENRY IRVING and ELLEN TERRY: Monday and Tuesday—Robespierre. Wed. Thurs. and Friday—The Merchant of Venice. Sat. Mat.—The Amber Heart & Waterloo. Sat. Night—Nance Oldfield & The Bells. SEATS READY TO-DAY.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. SPORTSMEN'S SHOW LAST 3 Days. SPECIAL FEATURES & ATTRACTIONS. TO-NIGHT—1st Bout Water Polo Championship. Final Race between F. A. Wenck, N. Y. A. C., and H. H. Reeder, Jr., K. A. C. OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM., 50c.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. CISSIE LOFTUS. Montrell, Lew Hawkins, Smith & Cook, Mov. Pic's, etc.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. CISSIE LOFTUS. Oro, Bernard & Oro, J. Glenroy, Willett & Thorne, 30 ot's

DWIGHT L. ELMENDORF'S LECTURE, From "New York To Paris." Illustrated with many French Moving Pictures. SHERRY'S This (Thursday) Afternoon at 3:30. Tickets at Sherry's and Tyson's offices.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 3d Wk. Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:30. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées. VICTORIA. MAM'SELLE AWKINS with Josie Hall. 50c | Admission to Promenade | 50c

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. A RUNAWAY GIRL 8:15. Sat. Mat. Next Week: CHARLES FROHMAN presents ANNIE RUSSELL in the last New York Engagement of MISS HOBBS.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX, New Groups. Extra Attraction. PASSION PLAY of Oberammergau. Band Music. CINEMATOGRAPH.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th. Av. Nights, 8. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2. TIM MURPHY in "The Carpetbagger." Next Week—Augustin Daly's production, "The Great Ruby," with Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman, and 100 others.

5th Ave. Assisted by John E. Kellerd. MODJESKA. To-night, "Mary Stuart." To-morrow night, "Much Ado About Nothing." Mar. 19—Stuart Robson in Oliver Goldsmith.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8. MATS. WED. & SAT. LAST 2 WEEKS. MADAME BUTTERFLY and NAUGHTY ANTHONY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER. Nxt wk, MAY IRWIN in "Sister Mary"

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900. Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU. This afternoon, at 2:30 precisely—First performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes Maria Brema, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bars, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, Pringle, H. Devries, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
To-morrow Evg., at 8—FIDELIO. Mmes. Ternina, Pevny; MM. Bertram, Pringle, and Dippel.
Sat. Aft., March 17, at 2—FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Van Dyck, Scotti, and Plancon.
Sat. Evg., March 17, at 8, at Popular Prices—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, and Saligmac.
Sun. Eve., Mar. 18, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bars, and Scotti together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Mon. Ev'g., Mar. 19, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, Pringle, Friedrichs, Breuer, and Dippel.
Tues. Aft., Mar. 20, at 1 precisely—Second performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Emma Eames, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Pevny, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bouton, Molka-Kellogg, Broadfoot, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Ev'g., Mar. 21, at 7:45—Double Bill—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari and Perotti. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Scotti and Salignac.
Thurs. Aft., Mar. 22, at 1 precisely—Third performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Pringle, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g., Mar. 23, at 8—CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac and Scotti.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. On Thursday Evening, March 22, at 9 o'clock, GRAND GALA CONCERT in aid of the American hospital ship Maine and the American and British Red Cross Societies. Under direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU. The following artists (who have volunteered their services) will positively appear: Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Brema, Calvé, Eames, de Lussan, Mantelli, Nordica, Sembrich, Schumann-Heink, Susan Strong; de Vere; MM. Bertram, Campanari, Van Dyck, Perotti, Plancon, Edouard de Reszke, Scotti. Conductors...MM. Mancinelli, Bevignani, & Paur. Entire chorus and orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House. Regular opera prices will prevail. The sale of seats and unsold boxes will commence to-morrow (Thursday) morning at Box Office. Boxes can be had on application to Mrs. S. Barton French, 15 West 51st St.

CARNEGIE HALL. Wed. Aft., March 21, at 2:30. Programme. Boston Symphony Orchestra. T. ADAMOWSKI. SMETANA, Overture, "The Bartered Bride"; LALO, Symphonie Espagnole, for Violin and Orchestra in D minor; TSCHAIKOWSKY, "Hamlet," Fantasy Overture; BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 7, in A major. Soloist.
Thurs. Evg., March 22, at 8:15. Programme. MOZART, Symphony in C major; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Pianoforte, No. 4, in G major; RICHARD STRAUSS, Symphonic Poem, "Thus spake Zarathustra"; WEBER, Overture to "Oberon." Mr. Gericke, Conductor. Soloist. ERNST VON DOHNANYI.
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY. SEVENTH SEASON. FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director. 2d Concert. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. CARNEGIE HALL. Stabat Mater; Improperia, Palestrina; Cantata, Bach. Assisted by CHORUS OF 800. Tickets at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, only.

SCHLEY. Music Hall, 34th St. & B'way. MAT. TO-DAY. POLITE VAUDEVILLE. EVENINGS 8:15. JNO. W. RANSONE. POPULAR PRICES. DOLEN & LENNHARR, Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, Richard Harlow, HINES & REMINGTON, LEWIS & RYAN, BOYNTON'S SEA LIONS, ARTIE HALL, WILSON & LEICESTER, FOY

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cold; snow or sleet; northeasterly gales, becoming northwesterly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,658. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 44¼c; cash cotton, 9⅞c.

LEGISLATURE.—The Fallows Anti-Ramapo bill was advanced to third reading in the Senate and made a special order for Monday night. In the Assembly, Mr. Morgan's motion for the discharge of the Cities Committee from the further consideration of his Anti-Ramapo bill, which is favored by the Merchants' Association, was defeated, 58 to 66. The Coler-Whalen bill, regulating confessions of judgment by the Corporation Counsel, was made a special order in the Senate for Monday night. The Assembly passed the School Teachers' Uniform Salaries bill by a unanimous vote. The Assembly concurred in the Senate amendments to the Charter Revision Commission bill, which now goes to Mayor Van Wyck. The Henry bill, regulating the hours of pharmacists and drug clerks, was defeated in the Senate. Attempts to get the Brooklyn Transfers bills out of committee were defeated in both houses.—Page 8.

FOREIGN.—British troops are being moved to the south from Bloemfontein, apparently with the purpose of cutting of the Boer forces on the Orange River. Gen. Gatacre has occupied Bethulie after crossing the river. Riots at peace meetings were condoned by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons, who said the responsibility rested on the peace advocates. His remarks were severely criticised. The text of the dispatches concerning the American tender of good offices was made public in Washington and London. France's attitude was defined by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, who said that intervention now seemed impossible. The American Association at Shanghai cabled yesterday to the United States Government that the attitude of the Empress Dowager toward the reformers will upset the "open door" policy. They also say that rebellion and anarchy are expected, to the detriment of foreign interests, and advocate prompt concerted action on the part of the powers. The printed judgment of the arbitrators in the Delagoa Bay Railroad case should, it is said, be issued in a very short time.—Pages 3 and 5.

CONGRESS.—The Republicans in the Senate are undecided what to do with regard to the whole Puerto Rican question, and it is probable that there will be further delay before an agreement is reached. The debate on the Appropriation bill was continued in the Senate yesterday. Some Democratic Senators declared their intention of voting for the measure. In connection with the debate on the Quay case in the Senate Mr. Gallinger charged Mr. Penrose with stating a falsehood. Mr. Ray, Chairman of the House Committee on Judiciary, introduced a proposed anti-trust amendment to the Constitution. The House Committee on Naval Affairs reached a decision yesterday on the number of new warships to be recommended. It decided on two coast battleships, three armored cruisers, and three protected bruisers. There are four distinct reports from members of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on the bill for the construction of a Pacific cable.—Page 5.

Page 2.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine has applied the eight-hour rule to her domestic servants. The experiment is said to be working well.

Hugh Mason and George N. Van Zand were held, in Essex Market Court yesterday, on the charge of swindling Franz Mayer out of $100,000.

Roger L. Farnham yesterday brought suit against the Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company, a New Jersey corporation capitalized at $21,000,000, to recover $3,500 invested in the concern.

Page 3.

The Rhode Island Democratic State Convention nominated a ticket and reaffirmed the Chicago platform.

Page 7.

Secretary of War Root, in an interview at Havana yesterday, said that he was satisfied that the islanders would be capable of self-government. He added that the United States would keep faith with them.

Page 11.

Under the go'd standard law, signed March 14, the amount of subsidiary coinage will reach $100,000,000 probably.

Page 14.

Judge Lacombe yesterday directed Hugh J. Grant, receiver for the Third Avenue Railroad Company, to afford the District Attorney and the Grand Jury opportunity to investigate the condition of the road's property.

Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

RUSSIA MENACING TURKEY?

Rumor that She Has Asked the Porte for a Coaling Station—Alarm in Constantinople.

LONDON, March 16.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says:

"Fresh alarm is spreading abroad from South Russia with regard to further suspicious military movements. Russian troops are being concentrated at Odessa. Perhaps, however, it is only in timely preparation for the grand manoeuvres."

The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says:

"There is a rumor that Russia intends to ask Turkey for a coaling station in the archipelago, either in Lemnos, Imbros, or Mitylene."

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 15.—There is great anxiety in official circles here about the Russian Government's refusal to modify its demands regarding railroad concessions in Asia Minor. The Turkish Government advises against submission, and the Sultan is awaiting a military report on the strategical aspect of the question before giving a decision.

SERIOUS GRAPE DISEASE.

Ohio Scientists Seeking Remedy for Ruinous Dry Rot.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, March 15.—The scientists of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture to-day visited the famous Northern Ohio, Western New York, and Pennsylvania grape belt. Growers look upon this visit as most important, as its object is to discover the cause of and a remedy for a mysterious rot which is ruining the crop to an enormous extent. Last year the loss in Northern Ohio and Pennsylvania amounted to $100,000. In the New York portion of the belt the trouble is less serious.

The rot was first noticed three years ago, and has spread rapidly each season. Its parallel can be found in no other part of the United States, and it baffles even agricultural specialists. It is described as a dry rot which when once in a vineyard makes it an impossibility to secure a whole bunch of grapes.

Remedies thus far applied have failed. So far the scientists here have yet given out no opinion.

Map of New York Taken to Paris.

The French Line steamship L'Aquitaine sailed yesterday morning with 124 passengers in the first cabin and a fair steerage list. Among the passengers are Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Risse. Mr. Risse is the Chief Engineer of the Topographical Bureau of the Board of Public Improvements, and he is taking to Paris the large topographical map of New York City, which will be exhibited at the Paris Exposition. The map, which has been exhibited in this city, is 31 by 27 feet.

Terrapin on the New York Central.
On the 5:30 and 6:00 P. M. trains leaving Grand Central Station, for Cleveland, Chicago, and the West, from March 16th to 23d, inclusive, terrapin, a la Maryland, will be served with regular meal in dining car.—Adv.

SNOW, SLEET, AND HAIL IN MARCH

The Fall at Ten o'Clock Six and a Half Inches.

STREET CLEANERS ARE READY

Delays to Cars and a Number of Accidents—Blockades on the Bridge.

The snow of yesterday was declared to be a mistake by the unprofessional weather sharps, who asserted that it should have come to-morrow, St. Patrick's Day, to have been loyal to traditions. The snow began to fall at 7:55 A. M., and up to 10:30 P. M., when the local weather clerk took his last observation, 6½ inches of snow and 2 inches of sleet had fallen. Up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, however, only 2½ inches had fallen.

The snow was caused, the weather clerk said, by a cold wave stalking up the country from Virginia and driving the mercury down 8 to 16 degrees. The mercury went down to 19 degrees at 4:25 A. M. yesterday morning, and it ranged from that to 24 degrees last night at 8 o'clock. After that it began to fall again, being at 22 degrees at 10:30 P. M. The wind, northwest when the storm began, shifted to northeast and was light during the day, but increased to 32 miles before 10 o'clock last night, when it was still blowing northeast, and driving the sleet aslant before it.

On March 12, 1888, 16.5 inches fell. In 1889, 9.7 inches fell March 21,; in 1890, 8.8 inches on March 19; in 1892, 12.7 inches on March 18, and on March 16, 1896, 8.3 inches fell.

The storm found the Street Cleaning Department ready for it—even better prepared than for the last storm—though Commissioner Nagle said that as no Sunday followed to free the streets of traffic the work would be carried on under greater difficulties than it was before. He communicated with the Uvalde Asphalt Company, the snow removal contractor, and Superintendent Sargent of that company said that he would have his force in readiness to start in as soon as the fall ceased. It was decided, however, to wait until this morning, so as not to have to go twice over the ground.

Mr. Sargent said that he would have no less than 4,000 shovellers and 2,500 carts begin work at 7 o'clock this morning. Meantime, last night, he had sweepers at work on Broadway from Twelfth to Forty-sixth Streets, and this with the work of the department and the snow plows of the surface railroads kept the streets open for traffic.

Mr. Keller, Assistant Superintendent of Snow Removal, said that they would have a force of men clean the sidewalks of lower Broadway before the contractor got to work this morning so that all of the snow could be carried away at once.

The snow fell in fine flakes yesterday, and it did not melt on falling. Except in the steam-laden atmosphere of down town, it lay in a fluffy sheet, and later when it turned to sleet it formed a crust. The street-cleaning men were in hopes that, if it did not turn to such a heavy rain as to wash the snow away, it would not at least turn it into slush, followed by freezing. That was their only concern last night. At midnight it was hailing and at 2 o'clock it was sleeting.

The storm caused little delay to traffic. Of course ferry boats were slow and the Sound boats were late leaving their piers last evening, but the railroads kept pretty close to their schedules and the telegraph companies reported their wires in good order. The surface roads did not suffer from the snow, except in outlying districts.

On the bridge there were blockades due to the falling down of horses on the roadways. The police at 5 o'clock, finding delays so numerous owing to horses slipping, stopped all loaded trucks and compelled the drivers to take the ferries, on both sides of the river.

The bridge cars crossed the structure slowly and with many delays. Shortly before 1 o'clock in the afternoon a horse, attached to a wagon of a pie company, fell on the north side of the bridge near the centre of the structure, and there was a big blockade of cars. The delay was so long that many of the passengers, men and women, left the cars and tramped through the snow to the New York entrance. Many of the cars were poorly heated, and this fact added to the public's discomfort.

"During this blockade cars were turned down Fulton Street instead of Washington Street. Brooklyn, and transfers were given passengers, but many paid an extra fare and crossed in the bridge trains to avoid further delays.

A policeman who was stationed at the Brooklyn end of the bridge said that he had seen as many as four horses down at one time. Sweepers were kept at work on the trolley tracks.

There were a great many accidents from falls in Manhattan, and a number of cases of broken bones and other injuries were sent to the hospital.

The compressed air cars on East and West Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets expended their supplies of motive power overcoming the slipperyness of the rails, and there were some blocks on those roads.

An automobile had a similar experience on Broadway, near Fortieth Street, last night. Its power gave out and left it on the up-town cable track. A car came along and assisted it out of the way with a push which sent it over on to the down-town track. Then a down-town car came along and sent it back again. Its prospects not being promising under this pushing back and forth, means were finally devised to get it out of the way.

A water hydrant and a lamp-post which stood at the southwest corner of Fulton and Greenwich Streets were demolished last night by Snow Plow No. 3 of the Metropolitan Traction Company, and gas and water were too plenty until employes of the gas company and Water Department shut off the supplies.

In the early part of the afternoon many sleighs were out.

The storm caused a light attendance at all the theatres last night, there being vacant seats at such theatres as the Broadway, Criterion, Garrick, Knickerbocker, and Manhattan, which have been playing to the capacity of the house.

Little difficulty was experienced by the surface lines in Harlem, but in the Bronx drifting snow caused several brief blockades and interfered seriously with the power. Sweepers were run over the lines after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and kept the tracks fairly free from snow. The first temporary blockade occurred near High Bridge at 4 o'clock. Somewhat later the Jerome Avenue line was tied up for a short time, and brief blocks caused by the drifting snow occurred during the evening on the Mt. Vernon and Yonkers lines.

On the water front in Brooklyn the snowfall seriously impeded the loading of vessels. It made the work of teams especially hard as the horses found it difficult to obtain a footing on the snow-covered slippery planking. The city cars in Brooklyn, excepting for delays at the bridge, maintained fairly good schedules.

Sleighs were out on the boulevard and the first sleigh arrived at George Bader's roadhouse on the Parkway at 3 P. M. It was soon followed by a number of others.

The City Lodging House at First Avenue and Twenty-third Street was filled early in the evening. The men will seek employment this morning shoveling snow for the Street Cleaning Department.

Policeman Wilhelm of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station yesterday afternoon found a man huddled up behind some rocks in a vacant lot at Sixty-fourth Street and Avenue A. He called an ambulance from Flower Hospital, and Surgeon Whitmyre, who examined the man, said the man's feet and hands were frozen. He was taken to the hospital, and it was found that gangrene had already set in, and it was necessary to amputate one foot.

The man gave his name as George Reynolds, forty-six years old, and homeless. He said he had come to this city to look for work, but had been unable to secure employment. His condition is critical.

SNOWFALL IN THE SOUTH.

Eight Inches in Washington—Mississippi and Texas Crops Damaged.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—About eight inches of snow fell here to-day, and to-night there is a driving hail, with prospects of intermittant hail, snow, or sleet until sometime to-morrow. A considerable quantity of the early snow melted as it fell. The record probably is unprecedented for this locality at this season of the year.

The storm has prevailed over a great extent of the territory east of the Mississippi River, beginning with a light fall in Northern Louisiana. Colder weather is following the storm, and the indications point to the temperature falling to near the freezing point to-night or to-morrow throughout a large area of the South, including a portion of the Gulf Coast, but not including East Florida, where, though it will be much colder, it will not freeze. The temperature here to-night is 22.

UTICA, Miss., March 15.—Considerable snow fell here to-day. In all probability the fruit crop will be greatly damaged, as the trees are in full bloom.

ARCADIA, La., March 15.—Snow fell here to-day from early morning to noon.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 15.—Snow fell here all day. It is said to be the heaviest fall in recent years. The thermometer hovered around 33 degrees most of the day.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 15.—Last night and to-day snow fell in North Texas, extending as far south as Waco, something never known before. Fruit trees in bloom and tender vegetables just coming up have been damaged and killed, and the loss will be very heavy. It will have the effect also of increasing cotton acreage, as many farmers will devote their land heretofore planted in truck, to cotton. Wheat was not injured as far as known. The crop will be heavy.

BROOKLYN "RAPID" TRANSIT CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been published in reference to "B. R. T." of late, but one important consideration as yet has not come under my observation, and that is this: There is not a city railroad within the United States that gives so little attention to the passengers' comforts as that called "B. R. T.," but very erroneously so termed. It should properly be "B. S. T." There is a big difference in the meaning of the two words, when applied to locomotion—rapid and slow.

The car that brought me to Manhattan on the Seventh Avenue line this morning registered 102 fares on arriving at Atlantic Avenue and Boerum Street, and when crossing the bridge the register showed 105. Had not a Manhattan car just preceded it at Atlantic Avenue and Boerum Street, I am confident the transfers made there would have run the number up to 120. By close packing thirty-two can be seated, therefore more than three passengers were carried for seating accommodations for one.

I am led to believe that the cattle on trains from the West to the East receive better consideration than men by this corporation. It makes no difference whether the stock is worth 25, 75, or 150, it has a bright future if the management could be made to equal the demands. It was reported that another than the President had taken the place of General Manager. I think that I voice the sentiments of the public that there is an opportunity for him to show himself a friend to many sufferers.

As to the overhead wires they should go under the ground at the earliest possible date. If not voluntarily, then by legislation. When one is in a hurry to sit and wait five minutes more than the time for repairing overhead wires surely is aggravating, and that ofttimes occurs twice between Greenwood and Manhattan.

This is pneumonia weather, bronchitis winds, tetanus chills, diphtheria snows—for all that, no regard is shown for the comforts of the people. The front door of the car, that never should be open, is continually used both for getting off and on.

If the public would study their interest for a short time and take a healthy walk across the ferries or bridge, they very soon would convince "B. S. T." that they were opposed to such imposition. There are very many that do so now, but the number should increase.

More cars are required; still, if they cannot be put on, then resort to switches at various points—one at Seventh Avenue and First Street, to be used during rush hours. Switches are required anyway, as may cars go to Brooklyn in the morning empty and naturally would bring relief.

P. A. WORTHLEY.

New York, March 15, 1900.

TOO MANY CHICAGO LAWYERS.

Few Attorneys Making More Than Living Expenses, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 15.—According to the statements of well-known members of the Cook County bar, law business in Chicago has reached a state of collapse that threatens semi-starvation for hundreds of attorneys practicing in the civil courts.

The influence of the Bankruptcy act, the legal departments of the trust companies, the clogging of court calendars with personal injury suits, and the never-ceasing influx of lawyers from the country districts, they say, have resulted in an alarming diminution of the volume of business and an increase in the number of men among whom business must be divided. Figures taken from the annual reports of the clerks of the courts indicate that these statements are based on fact.

Many men whose incomes two years ago were $5,000 are now making no more than $2,000. It is asserted that of the 4,000 lawyers here not more than 400 are making more than their living expenses.

MR. SHELDON'S WAR CARTOON.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 15.—The feature of the Rev. Charles N. Sheldon's paper to-morrow morning will be a cartoon opposing the war in the Philippines. It is the work of a brother-in-law of Mr. Sheldon, and represents Uncle Sam dressed in the uniform of an officer of the United States Army with a smoking rifle in his hand, standing in front of an intrenchment, in which are a number of dead Filipinos, numerous skulls being seen in the distance. Facing Uncle Sam and pointing to the results of his marksmanship in the intrenchments, stands the Goddess of Liberty. She is represented as asking: "Is this what you call your Christian civilization?" The cartoon will be accompanied by a brief editorial note denouncing war in general.

Mr. Sheldon left the editorial rooms for an hour and a half to-night to conduct the regular midweek prayer meeting at his church.

Big Sale of The Capital and "Sapho."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Mr. Sheldon would not be pleased could he see his freak newspaper selling side by side with "Sapho" upon the news stands of Chicago. The Topeka Capital and cheap copies of Daudet's book are to be found cheek by jowl on the counters, each running a race for popularity. The city has been flooded with cheap copies of the French book, and the boys on the corners call it out in the same breath with Mr. Sheldon's production. Women are the chief buyers of both.

Chewing Gum Commission's Finds.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 15.—A special chewing gum commission appointed by the Board of Civil Service Commissioners completed an examination to-day of the desks used by the young women in the offices of the commission. The report set forth that the Commissioners had found fifteen pieces of gum, ranging in size from that of a pea to that of a golf ball, stuck under the edges of the tables and desks used by the young women. The wads of gum were collected in a pint jar labeled "Exhibit No. 1, Special Chewing Gum Investigation."

Limited Train—No Excess Fare.
Every day in the year to St. Louis, by New York Central's fast Southwestern Limited. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

THE COLONIAL CLUB DINES NAVAL HEROES

Honor to the Captains Who Fought at Manila Bay.

MR. SCHURMAN ON RESULTS

Capt. Coghlan Sends Word that to Compare Santiago with Manila Belittles Dewey's Work.

The Colonial Club gave a dinner at the clubhouse, Seventy-second Street and Broadway, last night in honor of the surviving Captains of the American fleet which, under the command of Admiral Dewey, fought and won the battle of Manila Bay nearly two years ago. The dinner was the complement of one given a year ago at which the Captains who served with Sampson and Schley in the Santiago campaign were entertained, and, except that there were more absentees, on account of death and the exigencies of the naval service, it was held to be fully as enjoyable an affair as its predecessor.

Of the seven Captains who followed Dewey into the waters of Manila, only three, Wildes of the Boston, Dyer of the Baltimore, and Walker of the Concord, were present. Capt. Lamberton, who succeeded the late Capt. Gridley in command of the flagship Olympia, was expected, but orders which reached him earlier in the day summoned him to Washington, while Capt. Coghlan, who commanded the Raleigh in the battle, was unable to leave his post at the Puget Sound Naval Station. The seventh, Capt. Wood, of the Petrel, is dead. In addition to the three Captains, there were present Lieut. Commanders Fiske and Hull of the Petrel, and Lieut. Gibson of the Boston.

L. Laflin Kellogg, the President of the club, acted as toastmaster. About him at the table of honor were the naval officers mentioned, J. G. Schurman, President of Cornell University and a member of the Philippine Commission, and Col. Franklin Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y. The walls of the banquet hall were covered with American flags in festoons, no other colors being used, save for two large American jacks, which were draped above the alcove in which the guests' table was laid.

In his address of welcome Mr. Kellogg said that the full significance of the battle of Manila Bay was only beginning to be realized by the people of the United States. When the news of the victory reached this country, he said, most people considered it as no more than an incident of the war with Spain, but as time went on they saw that it had opened up a new field of great commercial wealth and had, in addition, thrust the United States into a position among the nations which most Americans had never dreamt of. He paid a warm tribute to the men who followed Dewey, and said that their exploit would go down to history as one of the most gallant naval victories the world had ever seen.

At the risk of a violation of good faith, Mr. Kellogg said, he would call on the Captains present to tell of what they had done at Manila. Every one of them, he declared, in accepting the invitation of the club, had made a plea to be excused from speaking, but he was convinced that beneath their stern exteriors there glowed the fires of eloquence, and he felt that nothing would better please his fellow-members than to hear from the victors of Manila.

First Capt. Wildes and then Capts. Dyer and Walker made brief speeches, in which they protested that the honors which had been showered upon them belonged to the man who conceived the idea, planned the battle, and led them through it to a glorious victory—Admiral Dewey.

When Capt. Walker had finished, Mr. Kellogg read a letter which he had received from Capt. Coghlan, in which the writer, after alluding to the strength of the ties which held together the Captains of the Asiatic Squadron, paid this tribute to Admiral Dewey:

"We feel that we are fair representatives of all but one of that squadron, and that one stands alone; not sombre, cynical, and self-contained, as is too often the case, but open-hearted, radiant with loving fellowship, and 'incomparable.' And, above all things, we of that squadron feel that we deserve congratulation for the good fortune of having served under such a chief—we know that in honoring us you but pay homage to him, the greatest chief, the greatest man, the greatest representative American produced by the American-Spanish war.

"I mean in no way to derogate from the honors due any other in that conflict, but I do mean to say that you, and we, and, in fact, the whole country, honor ourselves in honoring him, the brightest, best, and truest example of a typical American we have had before us since the civil war."

After saying that the victory at Manila so impressed the navy of Spain that it never again "attempted to make a stand-up fight," Capt. Coghlan said:

"Remember, we give, and glory in giving, all honor to the squadron which met and gallantly destroyed Cervera's squadron off Santiago de Cuba. In not one iota would we want its glory dimmed, but to compare that destruction of a running squadron, (two-thirds beaten before it came out, for it knew from the work of Dewey at Manila what it had to expect, and came out with the idea of its own death,) to compare that, I say, with the work of the squadron under Admiral Dewey at Manila, his gloriously casting adrift and everything, carrying his base with him; no refuge in case of defeat; passing the batteries and mines at the entrance of the bay; hunting the powerful enemy in his chosen position, protected, as was well known to Admiral Dewey before he went there, with as many guns ashore as our squadron could bring to bear from the ships, and, in spite of such drawbacks, utterly annihilating the enemy; covering his force in the Far East; by one stroke gaining a colonial possession larger than the whole West Indies group; to compare any other work of the war with that is, it seems to me, to belittle the work of our great Admiral."

In responding to the toast "Our New Possessions," President Schurman said, in part:

"The victory of our Commodore and our Captains made us responsible for the Philippines. The vastness of that responsibility is enough to appall us. As I ponder over it I seem to see a solution in a small body of American officials, carefully selected and highly trained, with a permanent tenure of office and promotion for merit who shall be animated by the spirit of our naval Captains. You hear nothing, or almost nothing, of politics in the navy. Since our navy entered the waters of the Philippines there has not been an instance of an officer abusing his power to oppress, injure, or ill-treat the natives. The navy is, I think, our highest embodiment of love of honor and devotion to duty for the sake of honor and duty and nothing else.

"This is the spirit which I have seen in the admirals and captains of the victorious squadron of Manila Bay. An indifference to money, a fine devotion to duty, a noble love of fame and honor, a courage which fears no danger, but only wrongdoing, and a patriotism which, elevating their minds to the greatness of their country, makes that greatness always safe in their keeping—this spirit of the navy must, I say, animate the civil service in the Philippines. To this high standard the civil administration has been foreordained and called by the anterior achievements of the navy.

"The Captains of our fleet are at once students and men of affairs; and so they had a juster appreciation both of ideas and conduct than most men possess. They learn how to deal with men. It is certainly a fact that no one ever got on better with the Filipinos than the Admiral and the officers of the squadron. This is a gift which our civil administrators must possess or acquire if they are to succeed. It demands sympathy and imagination to enter into the lives of other men and to appreciate their ideals, and, above all, a genuine regard and even reverence for humanity behind whatever features or beneath whatever skin it may look out upon you. Think of the Filipino as a 'nigger,' or 'Injun,' and you will never know him and can never rule him. Treat him as a man like yourself, and all things are possible to you. Our civil administrators must learn from our naval officers the art of dealing with men of other races and co-operating with them in the administration of their affairs."

Simeon Ford spoke in a jocose vein of "greater America," and said of Admiral Dewey that he would find "sailing into a hostile port in the dead of night on torpedoes and past fortifications will seem like thirty cents alongside of strutting into his home in Washington after lodge meeting and trying to persuade Mrs. Dewey that he had been setting us with a sick friend."

Col. Bartlett, Col. E. C. James, Lieut. Comander Fiske, Lieut. Commander Hall, and Lieut. Gibson also made brief speeches.

BLOWN FROM FAST TRAIN.

Jeffries Lands in Gravel Pile, but Receives Slight Injuries.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 15.—While the evening Delaware River Bridge express train was crossing the meadows into this city to-night at a high rate of speed Norman Jeffries of Philadelphia was blown from a platform by the wind. He struck head first in a gravel pile, but received only several scalp wounds. Not a bone was broken, nor was he unconscious a moment. An hour later a rescue train recovered him.

He was discovered standing against a telegraph pole beside the track waiting patiently for assistance.

BAD BOY WHIPPED IN COURT.

He Had Set Evansville (Ind.) Buildings Afire for Fun.

Special to The New York Times.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 15.—Willie Goldver, nine years old, who confessed yesterday that he had set several buildings on fire just to see the department make a run and the firemen fight the flames, was given a whipping in the police court this morning upon the order of Judge J. G. Winfrey.

Thomas Goldver, the father, was present and told the Court he was willing to whip the lad. The boy was led into the detention room and given a dozen or more lashes. The whipping was done with an old bicycle tire, which had been cut into long strips, and which had the same effect as a cat-o'-nine tails.

DELAY IN FRICK COKE SUIT.

Carnegie Company Given More Time to File an Answer.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—Dalzell, Scott & Gordon, counsel representing the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, went into court to-day and petitioned for additional time in which to answer the suit of John Walker and others against the H. C. Frick Coke Company and the Carnegie Steel Company for the annulment of a coke contract between the two companies.

The argument put forth was that the attorneys engaged in the Frick-Carnegie suit have been too busy preparing an answer in that suit to prepare one in the coke suit. As there was no objection raised, the Court granted the order, and the answer in the coke suit will not be forthcoming until some time next week.

CAUSE OF DULLNESS IN PUPILS.

Often Due to Short Sightedness or Partial Deafness.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 15.—That dullness of intellect and apparent inattention of children to their studies are often due not to any defect of their minds but to shortsightedness or partial deafness is the position taken by Superintendent of Schools Andrews in a bulletin which he will issue to the Principals of the schools in a few days.

Dr. Andrews declares that in most cases where a person or child is found to be inattentive or does not appear to possess a clear understanding of things it is due to either, or sometimes to both of these causes. This decision, he says, has been reached after many years of study and research in that work, and has been emphasized by the work of the child study department of the schools.

MORE CIRCULATION FOR BANKS.

Seven Institutions in Chicago to Add Over $4,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 15. — Seven Chicago banks are preparing to take out circulation in conformity with the Financial bill which became a law yesterday.

The Commercial National Bank, it is stated, will increase its circulation from $50,000 to $500,000, the Continental National from $50,000 to $1,000,000, the Corn Exchange National from $50,000 to $500,000, the First National may add $500,000 to its present circulation of $500,000, the Metropolitan National will go from $370,000 to $1,000,000, the National Bank of the Republic from $150,000 to $500,000, and the Union National from $50,000 to $1,000,000.

MACHINE GUNS FOR BIRDS.

Sportsmen's Complaints of Pot Hunters in Delaware Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., March 15.—A party of sportsmen who have just returned to Vineland from a duck-shooting expedition along the New Jersey coast are loud in their complaints that "pot hunters" in a steam launch are boldly violating the game law by exterminating with machine guns brant ducks and geese in Delaware Bay.

The steam launch follows an immense flock of brant ducks and geese around the New Jersey shore, and when within range pours into the birds a continuous volley of shot, killing hundreds of them. When the geese fly out of range the launch runs in nearer shore, and all the birds are picked up. The "pot hunters," with their machine guns, continue slaughtering the birds by the wholesale, even until very late in the evening, when the moon is bright. Their guns are often heard booming until midnight, especially opposite Sea Breeze.

The law prohibits the killing of birds or any other game with guns other than those held at arm's length. It is also unlawful to kill the birds at night, between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

STORMY DEBATE IN REICHSTAG.

Opponents of the "Lex Heinze" Calls Its Supporters Barbarians.

BERLIN, March 15.—An interesting debate took place in the Reichstag to-day over the art and theatre paragraphs of the so-called "Lex Heinze." There was an unusually large attendance of members and of the public, and the session was stormy. Many opponents of the bill resorted to dilatory tactics, leaving the hall to prevent a quorum. The Rightists shouted after them, "Out with the Jews."

It is not expected that the debate will end to-morrow; but a postponement was made necessary in consequence of the tactics of the Leftists.

The leading feature of to-day's discussion was a long attack, of great vigor, by the Socialist leader, von Vollmer, upon the art paragraph, in which he saw, he said, the degradation of art and a serious danger to literature. He arraigned the Centrists and Conservatives for "blindness and barbarism." The speech was marked throughout with loud demonstrations of approval and disapproval.

Dr. Muller of Meiningen created a sensation by displaying reproductions of paintings by Boecklin and other distinguished artists that had been ordered removed from Berlin shop windows by the secret police. He contended that existing laws were stringent enough, and warmly defended Sudermann, the dramatist, from Centrist attack.

Revolution in Argentine Republic.

LONDON, March 16.—According to a dispatch to The Times from Buenos Ayres a revolution has broken out in the Province of Entre Rios. The insurgents have occupied three of the principal towns.

GRAND JURY ORDERS COL. GARDINER OUT

Not Allowed to Hear Dr. Parkhurst's Bribery Charges.

COURT AFFIRMS ITS ACTION

Grand Inquisition No Annex of the District Attorney's Office.

Indictments Found Against Lawbreakers, and More Evidence Taken Against Receivers of Unlawful Tribute—Chief Devery to be Called.

The Grand Jury yesterday excluded District Attorney Gardiner from the jury room while the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst was giving his testimony before it. It went so far as to request Col. Gardiner to leave the room, and when he refused to do so the Grand Jury in a body proceeded to Part I. of the Court of General Sessions and presented its complaint to Recorder Goff, alleging that Col. Gardiner had sought to interfere with its investigations.

Following this statement from George Haven Putnam, the foreman of the Grand Jury, there ensued a scene between the Court and the District Attorney such as has never been before seen in this Commonwealth, lawyers declare. Col. Gardiner, who wore in the lapel of his coat a button of the Loyal Legion, accused Mr. Putnam, who wore a similar decoration, of falsely stating the facts, and the Recorder warned Col. Gardiner that his attitude was such as to lay him open to serious charges.

Nothing that has happened to Col. Gardiner during his official career as District Attorney has so stirred him and his staff as this action of the Grand Jury. The first clash was noticeable when, after the District Attorney subpoenaed Henry Burr, the Superintendent of the Society for the Suppression of Crime, Mr. Burr absolutely refused to give any of the evidence in his possession to the District Attorney or to allow him in any way to aid in its presentation to the Grand Jury.

DR. PARKHURST'S ACCUSATIONS.

Then Dr. Parkhurst was summoned to tell of the great amount of evidence collected by his society, which he has stated was in the line of ferreting out the members of the Gambling Commission and the police officials who had thriven on bribery and bringing them to justice. He stated that, in his opinion, the indictment of a few gamblers, or of even a number of Police Captains, was of but minor importance when the root of the evil the bribe takers, should be the main object of attack, and he intimated clearly that he had no faith in either the District Attorney's office or the Police Department when it came to striking at the men high in official life who were responsible for the existing conditions.

Dr. Parkhurst backed up Mr. Burr in his refusal to treat or act in concert with the District Attorney, and in a letter to Col. Gardiner he called the attention of the latter to some of the existing evils. Dr. Parkhurst's testimony before the Grand Jury was eagerly awaited, and there was a strong undercurrent of excitement in the District Attorney's office when the well-known clergyman appeared in the Criminal Court Building yesterday in answer to the summons sent him.

Dr. Parkhurst took a seat in the witness room just before the Grand Jury convened, and a few minutes later he was summoned into the Grand Jury room. Word was immediately passed to the District Attorney, and a short time afterward he went into the Grand Jury room.

Dr. Parkhurst was giving his testimony when Col. Gardiner interfered and asked if the witness was under oath. Mr. Putnam looked at his fellow-member of the Loyal Legion and told Dr. Parkhurst to proceed. The Doctor seemed disinclined to do so and looked at the prosecutor.

Col. Gardiner then warned the Grand Jury not to proceed on anything other than sworn evidence, saying that he did not want his office burdened with a lot of indictments that would probably have to be quashed later on account of lack of legal evidence to support them.

ASKED GARDINER TO LEAVE.

Suddenly Mr. Putnam asked Col. Gardiner to leave the room. Col. Gardiner started and indicated that he had not heard correctly. The request was repeated, and Col. Gardiner adverted to his alleged right to be present at all times when the Grand Jury was in session. In the midst of this discussion the foreman rose, and followed by all the other members of the Grand Jury—there were but two absentees—marched down to Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, where the Dean case was just about to begin.

Within a minute after the Grand Jury had entered, Recorder Goff took his seat on the bench. He did not seem surprised to see the Grand Jury before him at that unusual time, and at once asked them what they had to say. George Haven Putnam, his voice quivering, arose and said:

"Your Honor, the Grand Jury regrets to have occasion to report to you this morning that the orderly procedure of its business, under the regulations and law as the Grand Jury understands the regulations and law, has been interfered with.

"The Grand Jury has claimed the right, when such action may seem to it desirable, to examine certain witnesses in its own way, and without the presence of any members of the staff of the District Attorney. The District Attorney denies that right, and interferes with its exercise. We come to the Court for instructions."

"Has the District Attorney anything to say?" asked Recorder Goff, turning to Col. Gardiner, who stood at the rail.

CONTRADICTS FOREMAN PUTNAM.

"In the first place," said Col. Gardiner, slowly and turning to Mr. Putnam, "I must traverse what the gentleman has just said. It does not correctly state the situation and he knows it."

Mr. Putnam was about to reply when the District Attorney went on:

"A few days ago," he said, "I had occasion to go before the Grand Jury with a couple of newspapers in my hands—"

"Confine yourself to the point," interrupted the Court sharply.

"I am confining myself to the point, as your Honor will see," said Col. Gardiner.

"Do so directly," returned the Recorder.

"I will state it in my own way," said the District Attorney.

Recorder Goff's face was white. He made a strong effort to restrain his impatience, and said, "It is a very improper thing for you to—"

"Don't say improper to me until I have finished my statement," said the Colonel, now thoroughly aroused.

"Stop," thundered the Court.

"I have a right to state—" went on the District Attorney.

"Stop," called the Court again. "I call your attention to the fact of the extreme impropriety of the District Attorney of this county in open court challenging the accuracy of the truth of what the Foreman, the voice of the Grand Jury of this county, has stated."

DEMAND TO BE HEARD.

"Not at all improper when it concerns myself. Not at all," returned Col. Gardiner. "I have a right to be heard out. Don't forget it, Sir."

"I wish you to confine yourself to the point in issue," said the Court.

"The point in issue I am confining myself to, and I trust I will not be interrupted until I am through."

"Listen to me. You are here as an officer of the court."

"I am here as the Constitutional representative of the people of this county, duly elected."

"If you use improper language in the presence of this Court, it will take such measures as will teach you to recognize your obligation and conduct yourself in a proper manner."

"There is no occasion to either threaten or suggest that, for nothing of the kind has occurred."

"Confine yourself to the point in issue."

"If you allow me, I will."

"I will allow you to do so properly."

"A few days ago I appeared before the Grand Jury with a couple of newspap

the legal adviser of the Grand Jury, but bear in mind, gentlemen, that he is only an adviser—that he may advise the Grand Jury, but in no sense has he the right to control or dominate the Grand Jury, because if he had such a right, the Grand Jury would cease to exist as such. It would simply be an annex to the District Attorney.

"The Grand Jury is not an annex to the District Attorney. It is a part of the court. It is selected from the great body of the citizens to perform a very important duty, and in order to do so they must be left absolute freedom of action, subject only to the rules of law made for their guidance, as to which the Court has already charged you in reference to receiving none but legal testimony and in reference to the finding of an indictment impartially and unprejudiced against any person or persons.

"The Grand Jury must not be interfered with by a District Attorney or any other person, and a District Attorney has no more rights before a Grand Jury outside of those given to him by the law than a stranger.

THE GRAND JURY'S POWER.

"I charge you, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, on the question that you have presented to the Court, after hearing the District Attorney's statement, that if you wish to examine a witness yourselves without the presence or the intervention of the District Attorney it is within your power and your right to do so, and if the District Attorney declines to leave, (which I can scarcely conceive of any District Attorney doing who clearly understands his official duties and obligations,) you have the power to compel him to retire.

"Upon the question of giving you information, I repeat that when he sends to you a message that he has information to impart to you relative to a matter before you, you must admit him. You may suspend your further proceedings in that matter until you hear the information which the District Attorney may impart to you.

"But when he has imparted that information it is within your power to direct him to withdraw, and it is his duty to obey your direction. You can then proceed to examine any witness or any number of witnesses in your own way, as you think that the ends of public justice may be served.

"You may retire."

The Grand Jury started to leave the room directly after the Recorder delivered his opinion, and as it did so Col. Gardiner leaped to his feet.

"One moment," he cried.

"I WILL NOT HEAR YOU."

"I will not hear you," said the Recorder.

"I wish you to charge something further," said the District Attorney.

"I will hear nothing more on this subject," returned the Court.

"I ask you to charge that they must hear nothing but sworn testimony," thundered the Colonel, but by the time he had made his request the Grand Jury had passed from the room.

"I will hear nothing further," said the Court again.

"I trust you will allow me a respectful protest and exception to the charge," was the District Attorney's last word as he left the room.

The jury proceeded at once to its room and the examination of Dr. Parkhurst was continued. Some time later, while the witness was still in the room, the Grand Jury sent for the District Attorney. Word was sent back that Col. Gardiner was engaged and Mr. McIntyre was sent in to wait on the jury. He took up the examination of Dr. Parkhurst, Mr. Burr, and John E. Thompson, his assistant, which was concluded shortly after noon.

The Grand Jury then heard testimony from Inspector Thompson regarding certain gambling-house cases and concerning the reports of places of ill-repute made from his district.

The case of Police Captain Thomas was then taken up and Detectives Sheehan, Bennings, Lockwood, and Glennon were examined. It is understood that the Grand Jury practically decided to return a true bill against Capt. Thomas, but desired to hear further testimony. It was said yesterday that this indictment would be followed by one against a police official of higher grade, and this, again, by one against another high police official.

THE FIRST INDICTMENTS.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the Grand Jury again filed into Part I. and handed up a batch of twelve indictments against thirty persons for gambling and bookmaking. The indictments are the results of raids made by the police and the Parkhurst Society, and are all on cases that have been before the police courts. The men indicted are:

John McKenna, 109 West Thirty-fourth Street, bookmaking.

Michael J. Carroll, William Clark, and Benjamin Mitchell of 112 West Fourteenth Street, bookmaking.

Morris Klein, 2,126 Third Avenue, gambling house.

Antonio Cuba, 2,024 Third Avenue, gambling house.

Frank Gazzola and Giuseppe Lavigilo, 2,229 First Avenue, gambling house.

Antonio Giovosa, 326 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, gambling house.

All police cases.

Those indicted on complaint of the Parkhurst society were:

Charles B. Stevens, Patrick Agnew, Charles Cohn, Riley Bell, John Cook, John Williams, Gus Morris, Henry Smith, Jesse Clark, and Albert Martin, all of 241 Bowery, gambling house.

David Marks of 9 St. Mark's Place, bookmaking.

Bernard Leroy and James Wardell of 59 Whitehall Street, bookmaking.

William McIntyre, Frederick Jackson, Louis Gallagher, and James Wilson of 612 Sixth Avenue, bookmaking.

Walter Wilson, William Stout, Edward H. Lawrence, and Edmund Carter of 60 Broad Street, bookmaking.

DEVERY TO BE CALLED.

Chief of Police Devery will be a witness before the Grand Jury to-day, and it is also likely that Dr Parkhurst will again be called to-day. His testimony was not concluded, and it is certain that he will again appear while the matters of gambling and bribe taking are under consideration. It was again stated yesterday that the investigation would be continued before a special Grand Jury, and that a Special Deputy Attorney General would be asked for to help in the preparation of indictments. Job E. Hedges was spoken of yesterday in this connection, but none of those directly interested or having knowledge would talk on the matter.

After the adjournment of the Grand Jury Col. Gardiner and Mr. McIntyre were both seen, but neither would speak on the matters that had occurred in the Grand Jury room. The Grand Jury several days ago told the District Attorney's office positively that it would be held accountable for any news that leaked out. Since that time no information of what occurred has been obtainable.

Col. Gardiner was asked if Dr. Parkhurst was finally sworn by the Grand Jury. He hesitated a long time before answering, and finally said that he preferred to say nothing on the subject.

Col. Gardiner was then questioned concerning an interview with him published yesterday and which was as follows:

"Specific charges of bribery have been lodged against certain police officials of this city before the Grand Jury.

"You may state that on my authority.

"My official position prevents my disclosing their identity until the Grand Jury acts.

"Charges of neglect of duty have been filed against several Captains of precincts. These will be thoroughly investigated.

"I cannot discuss the possible indictment of Chief Devery. I may have something to say about that after the Grand Jury meets to-day. This much I can say: The Chief of Police and Captains of precincts are as much accountable to the law as anybody else.

"I will not," said Col. Gardiner, "say anything about the matter. No, I will neither deny nor affirm the interview. The Grand Jury has requested that nothing concerning its work be said, and I will meet its request. Until the jury acts I will say nothing more."

DR. PARKHURST SATISFIED.

The District Attorney's Action, He Declares, Serves to Dispel Errors Regarding Grand Jury's Power.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst returned to his home late yesterday afternoon well pleased, he declared, with his day's work as a witness before the Grand Jury, and talked at length about the results which had been achieved so far in the crusade against evils in the city.

"Our efforts," he said, "are directed against a system. The endeavor of the Grand Jury, as I have told that body, should be to indicate to the public where that system is at fault. It is therefore necessary to go beyond the individual gamblers, beyond the Police Captains, even beyond the Chief of Police and the Police Commissioners.

"The very highest point of the powers that control Tammany Hall and administer the affairs of this city must be reached. I consider the results which have been achieved so far as highly satisfactory."

"Would you care to comment on the action of the District Attorney during today's proceedings before the Grand Jury?"

"The District Attorney's action speaks for itself," answered Dr. Parkhurst. "It has, however, resulted in one great achievement. It has cleared up the misunderstanding by the public of the relations between the District Attorney's office and the Grand Jury.

"The idea of the public—the idea which I held myself—was that the only way to reach the Grand Jury was through the District Attorney's office. The clear and direct ruling of Recorder Goff in this matter has settled the question for all time, and has dispelled the erroneous view which made the Grand Jury appear as an annex to the District Attorney's office, while in reality the District Attorney is simply an assistant to that body.

"I am surprised, however, that Col. Gardiner should talk so much, that is, if the reports of the afternoon papers are correct. I was under the impression that what was done before the Grand Jury must not be divulged, but I see that the papers have a very accurate description of what happened."

Dr. Parkhurst, in answer to a question, said that the evidence given so far, and the indictments found, were principally in cases prepared by his society. This, he considered very gratifying in view of the fact that their evidence had frequently been treated with ridicule and incredulity. The cases in which indictments had been found had all been prepared within the last three weeks, but they represented only a part of those prepared by the society.

Dr. Parkhurst stated that there were a number of Captains in the Police Department who were perfectly willing to do their duty, but who were not permitted to do so. "They are part of a machine," he said, "and cannot act differently, any more than a wheel in a watch can turn and move the other way. I met one of these men on Broadway the other day. When he was made a Captain he cleaned out his district and kept it in good shape. I asked him why he did not pursue the same methods now, and he answered that he was not permitted to do anything and that he would not keep his place if he did."

EXPOSURE OF THE CITY'S SHAME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me, on behalf of our Good Citizenship Committee, to thank you for the public exposure of our city's shame which you have so fearlessly published in THE TIMES? The events and incidents which have taken place since last Friday are another proof of the great power of an enlightened press, as well as a proof of the duplicity of a corrupt and corrupted administration. If all our newspapers in this city would concentrate their energies to expose and denounce corruption and vice, and if all our ministers and preachers would do the same thing, I believe it would not be long till the rascals who hold official positions would be turned out. While it is a hard matter, as THE TIMES has pointed out, to get the evidence to convict, it is nevertheless a well-known fact in the public mind that there are many officials who draw large salaries for the performance of duties which they do not perform, but rather use their official positions to perpetuate a system of fraud and corruption, which enriches themselves and others, at the expense of public morality and good government. However corrupt the rank and file of the police may be, however negligent in the discharge of their duties in enforcing the laws, it would be impossible for them to remain corrupt or negligent if their superior officers were honest and true men. The laxity of the police in enforcing the laws is a most conspicuous feature, and many laws are openly violated while the police are engaged in conversation with the violators, or look on with indifference, unless some public-spirited citizen requests them to do their duty. Then the police, in such instances, will interrogate the citizen with the words, "Who are you?" If the said citizen is a representative man or woman, a show of law enforcement is put on. I write from observation and an experience of over five years' strenuous efforts to have an honest enforcement of certain Sunday laws, the violations of which have been pointed out to the Mayor, the Police Commissioners, Chief Devery, Inspector Cross, and nearly two dozen Police Captains.

Now that the state of affairs has been exposed, and the fact has been revealed that our city is honeycombed by corrupt officials, would it not be opportune for all good agencies to forget their differences and combine in a crusade for honest men in public offices? If the press, the Church, law and order leagues, young people's societies, municipal leagues, federations of workers, labor unions and trade societies, and many other associations were to join hands for this good purpose, it would arouse public opinion to such an extent that dishonest men or corrupt men would be afraid to seek election to public offices of trust and responsibility. This is "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

MALCOLM L. BIRNIE.

New York, March 12, 1900.

UNION HOURS FOR SERVANTS.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine Applies the Eight-Hour Rule in Her Household—Help Put Into Watches.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The servants of the household of Mrs. Emmons Blaine are now working under union rules. Eight hours constitute a day's work.

The idea is said to have been suggested to Mrs. Blaine by Prof. Patrick Geddes of Edinburgh, who lectured in Chicago a couple of weeks ago, and offered the proposition that there was a chance for the betterment of the condition of household servants. So well did Mrs. Blaine regard the suggestion that she decided to adopt it in her home.

Cooks, maids, butlers, laundresses, coachmen, and grooms have been so classified that they labor but eight hours at a time. The system has necessitated the forces being divided into watches, after the manner on board ship. Those servants whose duties begin at 6 o'clock in the morning are relieved at 2 o'clock in the afternoon by a force that remains on duty until 10 o'clock at night. The system was inaugurated about ten days ago, and it is said to have proved highly successful.

Society and club women are interested in Mrs. Blaine's experiment, and if it continues to work well the plan may be quite generally adopted.

A Montana Tragedy.

BUTTE, Mon., March 15.—A tragedy at Bannock yesterday resulted in the death of Frederick Brown and Myrtle Lytle, the daughter of William Lytle. There was trouble between the families. On Tuesday Brown, it is said, told Lytle he would bring his gun up to Lytle's house and "straighten this thing up." On Wednesday Brown approached Lytle's house. Myrtle Lytle went to meet him, and was seen to talk to him. She turned to go into the house, when Brown shot her in the back, delivering a second shot after she fell. Lytle heard the shots, ran to the door with a gun, and fired at Brown, killing him instantly. Lytle surrendered. Myrtle Lytle died today. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Rabbi Dies Celebrating Feast.

TRENTON, N. J., March 15.—Rabbi Samuel Lavine dropped dead in the Jewish Synagogue here to-day while celebrating the Feast of Esther. He was eighty-six years old, and leaves a widow and sixteen children. Lavine was reading from the Old Testament at the time he died.

A Prize Hog Killed.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 15.—The largest hog ever killed in Orange County was butchered at the State Hospital here to-day. It weighed 981 pounds. The hide, which will be made into leather, weighed 140 pounds. The animal was three years old, and has taken several first prizes.

Contents of The Sunday Times.

Timely Topics—A page of contributions by well-known writers in THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday, March 18. You may not be interested in all of these subjects, but surely you are in some of them: The Boer Cause, as it appears to an American on the spot. By Julian Ralph, Special Correspondent of the London Daily Mail with the British Army in South Africa. The Semi-Centennial of a Great Debate, a notable discussion of slavery in the United States Senate fifty years ago. By Thomas G. Shearman, author of "Pauper Labor in Europe," "Natural Taxation," "Distribution of Wealth," &c. Russia's Latest Loan. By A. Maurice Low, Washington correspondent of The London Daily Chronicle. The Organs of Sense and Their Limitations. By William Patten, Professor of Zoology at Dartmouth College. Kindling, Toothpicks, and "Brime," some curious phases of tariff making. By J. B. Wilkinson, Jr., late United States General Appraiser. Pipe Galleries with the Rapid Transit Tunnel. By Stevenson Towle, Consulting Engineer. Interesting articles on the Drama, Music, Society, and Sport, together with a variety of entertaining miscellaneous matter will be found in Sunday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Sunday, three cents; daily, one cent. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

MUSIC AGAIN HEARD IN THE RESTAURANTS

Police Board Rebukes Chief Devery for His Action.

HIS ORDERS ARE RECALLED

Magistrate Cornell Holds the Concert Hall Law Does Not Forbid Music in Reputable Places.

There was music last night as usual in the hotels and restaurants throughout the city. This was the result of the action of the Police Board early in the afternoon, when, after a long conference, Chief Devery was ordered to keep his hands off reputable places. Earlier in the day Magistrate Cornell, in Jefferson Market Police Court, had discharged all the prisoners arrested on the order of Chief Devery the day before.

The Police Board threw the responsibility upon Corporation Counsel Whalen for any further action or inaction under the provision of the charter as to concert halls. The District Attorney's office disclaimed any part in the arrests of hotel and restaurant men, and Judge Jacobs, of the Court of Special Sessions, announced his attitude as strongly against any such construction of the law as that made by the Chief of Police.

Here is the statement from the Police Board of the restrictions placed upon Chief Devery:

"The District Attorney having communicated to the Chief of Police the decision of the court rendered in the Campbell case, and the complaint in said case having shown that the charge against said Campbell was in allowing and permitting two hired musicians to play music on a piano in his premises while liquors were being dispensed without first having obtained a concert lincense therefor, (he having a State excise license,) the Chief of Police informs the board that upon the receipt of said letter he immediately issued a general order calling the attention of the commanding officers of the respective precincts to the same, and requiring that the law as so interpreted be enforced.

"The board have this day requested the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on the proper construction to be placed upon the sections of the charter referred to (Sections 1,472 and 1,483,) and what effect if any the decision of the Court of Special Sessions in the Campbell case has thereon, and pending the receipt of the opinion of the Corporation Counsel upon such request it has asked the Chief to suspend action so far as hotels or places he has no reason to believe are violating the law in any other respect are concerned."

DEVERY RESCINDS HIS ORDER.

Chief Devery upon receipt of these directions from the Police Board immediately transmitted them to the various precinct commanders, with this order:

"The following memorandum from the Board of Police is transmitted to you for your information. In compliance with the request of the board contained therein you are hereby directed to suspend action so far as concerns hotels or places within your district or precinct, as the case may be, that you have no reason to believe are violating the law in any other respect."

President York and his fellow-Commissioners, and the Chief declined to discuss the matter.

On behalf of Col. Gardiner yesterday his chief assistant, John F. McIntyre, made this statement:

"The District Attorney contends that the Tivoli and a number of similar places are disorderly. In our communication with the Chief of Police there has been absolutely no mention of music. Music is not a crime. The Chief of Police should have proceeded under the section relating to disorderly houses and not under the section relating to concert halls, and advice to that effect was given to him by Mr. Unger of our office yesterday.

"This office has absolutely no desire to close places like the Imperial. Why it's ridiculous. But we do want to get at places of disrepute like the Tivoli and the Haymarket; not reputable places."

In court in the morning Assistant District Attorney Hennessey told Magistrate Cornell that if there was any desire to prevent the playing of music in hotels the proper course would have been to apply for an injunction and let the courts decide the matter.

JUDGE JACOBS'S RULING.

The ruling in the Campbell case was made in Special Sessions by Judge Jacobs, who said yesterday:

"There are two sections of the charter intended to regulate places of amusement. Decently conducted restaurants and hotels where there is music are not to be regarded in any sense as within the provisions of the sections."

When Magistrate Cornell heard the cases of the men arrested at Chief Devery's order he accepted this interpretation of the law, and discharged the prisoners. They were Morgan Roth, proprietor of the Hotel Imperial, and Edward Rafter, the leader of his orchestra; Angelo Morello, restaurant keeper, and Richard Peronzo, his orchestral conductor; Albert Hesse of the Black Cat and his leader, Donovan Lowrie; Samuel Martin of Martin's Broadway place, and H. Waller, one of his orchestra; John F. Marsh, restaurant keeper in Thirty-fourth Street, and Gustav Goldschmidt, a member of his orchestra, and Gustav Schultz of Schultz's Hotel, with Siwak Gyula, a musician.

In discharging the men Magistrate Cornell declared that their arrest was an outrage. Assistant District Attorney Hennessey then disclaimed, for the District Attorney's office, any connection with the matter, and walked out of court. After that Magistrate Cornell turned to Detectives Binning and Marvin, who arraigned the prisoners, and asked why the arrests had been made

"For playing music," said one of the detectives.

"These arrests are utterly unwarranted and should never have been made," said the Magistrate. "I desire that you tell some of the higher police officials of this matter. These men may be proceeded against, but an arrest in such a manner is an outrage.

"I wish to say to the public that when proprietors of other places were here yesterday I found it difficult to get officers to make any complaint. I strongly advised Capt. Thomas yesterday not to take such a step as this unless he was sure of his ground."

Through his counsel, Mark Alter, Albert Hesse of the Black Cat announced his intention to sue Chief Devery for damages sustained by his arrest.

OPINIONS OF HOTEL MEN.

Several hotel men were asked yesterday for their opinions of the action of Chief Devery and its effect upon the hotels.

A. E. Darling of the Fifth Avenue—Devery should turn his attention to prevalent vice rather than take this manner of annoying reputable hotels and restaurants. Such action on his part is an injustice. We have an orchestra here, but we have not been interfered with.

Assistant Manager Thomas, Waldorf-Astoria—Music is always expected in first-class hotels, and music is no crime. It strikes me that an orchestra in a dining room does not lower the Waldorf-Astoria to the level of a dive, against which the law was directed. The hotel men should be thanked for going to the expense of having this music.

Herman H. Ries of the Hotel Savoy—There was no interference with us, but the law does not apply to reputable resorts. I don't see how it could be so twisted. Some of the Captains to whom Devery's order was given acted rashly.

Henry E. Roesser, the Netherland—I do not see how any construction of the law in the case would make it applicable to respectable hotels. There is a great difference between a hotel concert and a dive. Music at dinner is a necessity. It is so in all first-class hotels, and there is no reason for police interference.

Golden Wedding Celebration.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., March 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Brown celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding last evening. Their four children and 100 guests were present. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were married at Sag Harbor. Immediately after the wedding they went to Port Jefferson, and have lived in the same house ever since. They have thirteen grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

ONEIDA COUNTY SONS DINE.

Third Annual Function of Their Society Inspires the Poetic Muse of Two Convives.

One hundred members of the Society of the Sons of Oneida County sat down to their third annual dinner last night at the Hotel Savoy. Justice Charles H. Truax, the President of the society, was toastmaster. Above the speakers' table was the word "Oneida" in red electric lights. Among those who responded to toasts were Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the City Council; William Miller Collier, Prof. Clinton Scollard, who read a poem, and Robert B. Roosevelt, who also read a poem, inspired, he said, in part, by Prof. Scollard's.

Before introducing the first speaker, Judge Truax said: "Since our last meeting we have given another of our members to President McKinley's Cabinet. He already had one of our members in his Cabinet—Secretary Gage—but he needed one more to keep the Cabinet afloat. So he took Elihu Root." [Applause.] Judge Truax proposed this toast to Secretary Root, which was drunk: "Here's to Secretary Root. May he live to be President and have Mr. McKinley as Secretary of War." [Laughter and cheers.]

Mr. Guggenheimer responded to the toast "Our City." He was followed by Mr. Collier, who spoke about Hamilton College, which he described as "the crowning glory of Oneida County." Prof. Scollard, who was next introduced, recited an original poem on "Oneida and Her Sons."

Robert B. Roosevelt, who followed, said the remarks of the previous speakers, who had referred so feelingly to the tender sentiments toward the old home that were aroused by a meeting of this kind, had inspired him to write a few lines about his old home. "As I listened to the previous speakers," he said. "I saw my first home down in Cortlandt Street, New York." [Laughter.] Mr. Roosevelt then recited this poem:

Cortlandt Street, oh, Cortlandt Street!
My weary feet will always greet,
Sweet Cortlandt Street.

On Cortlandt Street
The fleecy lamb may rarely bleat.
But on Cortlandt Street
To watch the trucks is just a treat.

Mr. Roosevelt's effort was greeted with a salvo of applause. He then told some anecdotes of two old Oneida men, Roscoe Conkling and Horatio Seymour.

Edmund Wetmore spoke on "The Country Boy."

NO NEWS OF THE PAUILLAC.

Little Hope for Safety of the French Liner Now Entertained—Search for the Missing Vessel.

The officers of the French Line are still having a lookout kept on all their vessels crossing the Atlantic for the missing steamship Pauillac, which sailed from this port on Feb. 5 for Havre and has not yet arrived. No tidings have been received of the Pauillac since she left here, except that on Feb. 11 she was sighted in latitude 43, longitude 44, by the White Star liner Germanic. She was then all right. There is very little hope entertained now for the vessel's safety.

The French steamship Bordeaux, which left here on Wednesday, was under orders to make an effort to find the Pauillac. After reaching the position where the vessel was last seen the Bordeaux will alter her course, going first to the north and then to the south in search of some signs of the Pauillac. She will follow this zigzag course for some days and will probably be several days late in reaching Havre. The Pauillac carried a cargo valued at $2,000,000, including many valuable exhibits for the Paris Exposition.

PARIS, March 16.—The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique denies the reported arrival at an English port yesterday morning of the steamer Pauillac, and many important firms here are disquieted at the probability of the loss of her cargo, which consists largely of powerful engines for the Paris Exposition. Should these not arrive the work would be considerably delayed.

MAINE MONUMENT UNVEILED.

Erected at Key West in Memory of Sailors Buried There.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 15.—The unveiling of the monument dedicated by citizens of Key West to the heroes of the battleship Maine who were buried here took place this afternoon. Over 10,000 people viewed the procession, which assembled at the naval station and proceeded to the cemetery. It was headed by the Key West Cornet Band, followed by a detachment from the gunboat Machias, two companies of the First Artillery, representatives of the army and navy, and city officials, Key West Guards, Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Red Men, and hundreds of school children.

At the cemetery Mayor Bartlum presided, Col. George Patterson, on behalf of the Monument Commission, presented the monument to Commander Robert E. Impey, acting for the Navy Department.

The Rev. Charles W. Frazier, orator of the day, made an eloquent address. After the unveiling ceremonies hundreds of school children covered the graves with wreaths and flowers.

BOSTON PHYSICIAN ARRESTED.

BOSTON, March 15.—Dr. Charles E. Cameron, formerly practicing medicine in this city, was placed under arrest by Boston and private officers this afternoon on the charge of stealing 100 bookplates from some of the rarest books in Harvard College library. He was delivered to Chief Murray of the Cambridge department, and will be formally charged with the thefts in court there to-morrow.

Dr. Cameron comes from one of the oldest and most respected families in Canada. He is a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, and well known in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. He has not practiced medicine for some months. His entire time has been devoted to the study of Canadian history, with a view, it is said, of writing a book, and to the collection of rare stamps and book plates. As to the charge Dr. Cameron says he is innocent. He admits having stolen property in his possession, but says it came to him honestly.

Dr. Cameron is alleged to have disposed of plates for which he received about $800 since January. It was in the latter part of January that it was reported to Librarian William C. Lane of Harvard College Library that many of the rare books had been mutilated. Employes, on going over the shelves looking for certain volumes, made the discovery. Since then a careful search for the thief has been made, and the arrest to-day was secured.

New Alabama Steel Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 15.—The Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company today put into operation three more of the furnaces at its new $1,200,000 steel plant at Ensley, making six open-hearth furnaces now in blast at the works. The remaining four will be going very soon. The plant at present has an output of 600 tons of steel billets daily, the largest amount of steel ever made before by a single plant south of Pittsburg. When it begins full operation it will turn out 1,000 tons a day. Nearly all the output is being used in the Alabama Wire and Steel Company's new $2,000,000 wire rod and nail mill, adjoining the steel plant, and thus the steel goes away from Ensley as finished product.

Only to Employ Union Printers.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 15.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners this morning a resolution was passed providing that hereafter all printing over which the County Commissioners' Court has control shall bear the label of the typographical union. The printing of Bexar County amounts annually to $15,000. The action of the City Council last Monday in passing an ordinance in favor of the "label" and of the County Commissioners to-day has resulted in the unionizing of all of the printing shops in San Antonio. The houses will all be formally declared union shops at the meeting of the local typographical union Sunday.

Two Soldiers Shot in Nebraska.

VALENTINE, Neb., March 15.—Early this morning Cicero H. Thompson, a saloon keeper, shot Privates Arthur London and Austin H. Millaman, soldiers at Fort Niobrara. Both men will probably die. Thompson was awakened by the crash of his bedroom door. The two soldiers, who had cherished a grievance against Thompson, stumbled into the room. The startled saloon keeper leaped from his bed and fired five shots, all of which took effect.

SAYS THEY STOLE $100,000

Franz Mayer Accuses Alleged Members of Ellen Peck Gang.

Traded Stock of Company He Had Organized for Titles to Property Which He Says Were Worthless.

Hugh Mason, who gives his residence as the Park Hotel, at Avenue B and East Eighty-seventh Street, and George N. Van Zand, who resides at 212 East Eighty-fourth Street, were arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with swindling Frank Mayer out of $100,000.

Mayer, who resides in Astoria, is well known in German circles. When the Spanish-American war broke out he organized a regiment, known as the First Regiment of Volunteers, of which he was elected Colonel. The war was over, however, before his regiment had a chance to see any service. Before the war he was engaged in the signmaking business. He says that when he thought he was going to the front he organized his business into a stock company, in order to protect the interests of his family. The name given the company, which was located at 538 East Eighty-seventh Street, was the Franz Mayer Sign Material Manufacturing Company, and the capital stock was fixed at $100,000.

When the stock company was organized he and his wife held all the shares of stock. He decided that it would be best to sell a part or all of the stock, so that his wife would not have to be troubled with attending to the business during his absence. He says that he informed his confidential clerk of his desires, and claims that the clerk introduced Van Zand and Mason to him, alleging that they were representatives of a wealthy English syndicate engaged in buying up various American enterprises. He is now convinced, he says, that Mason and Van Zand are members of the Ellen Peck gang of swindlers.

He sold the two men $46,000 worth of stock in exchange for deeds for 10,000 acres of coal and wood land on the Big Sandy River, in Kentucky. The men, he declares, said the land was worth $50,000. Later, Mayer says, he was introduced to Miss Jessie B. Seal of 20 Lafayette Place, to whom he says he gave 3,000 shares of the stock in exchange for mortgages on property near Atlantic City, N. J. Mayer says he was then visited by Ellen Peck herself, and he declares he gave her 15,000 shares of stock for 3,000 acres of grazing land in Presidio County, Texas.

He says the others met after they had taken his stock and voted him out of the company, and that the company went into the hands of the Sheriff and was reorganized as the New York Sign Material Company. He declares he found his land and deeds worth nothing whatever. He says that his ruin was so complete that he was unable to pay the interest on mortgages of four houses he owned—the buildings being at 522 East Eighty-sixth Street, 347 East Eighty-third Street, 536 East Eighty-seventh Street, and 580 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street—and that they were taken away from him by foreclosure proceedings. He valued the four houses at $60,000.

Mason and Van Zand were held in $10,000 bail each for examination on Saturday.

There was no one at the offices of the New York Sign Material Company, 538 East Eighty-seventh Street, save an employe when a reporter called there yesterday afternoon. He said that he was there guarding the building to prevent Mayer from taking possession of it.

STRANGE CASE OF A GIRL.

Mrs. Hasbrook of 536 Hudson Street, Hoboken, was called to the door of her home at 6 o'clock yesterday morning by a girl who said she was Mary Smith, nineteen years old, and homeless. She asked for a cup of coffee and said she was willing to work for food and shelter. Mrs. Hasbrook gave her a breakfast and told her she could work in the kitchen until a home could be found for her.

The girl said she had been living with Mrs. Riley at 309 East Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan. She was sent to Harlem early Wednesday morning on an errand, and when she returned she found the house had burned down. No one could tell her what had become of Mr. and Mrs. Riley. She then wandered to Hoboken, and slept in the ferryhouse.

Mrs. Hasbrook went to the address in Manhattan to make inquiries about the girl. She found the house had not been burned down, and no one living there had ever heard of the Rileys or Mary Smith.

Mrs. Hasbrook returned home at 3 o'clock. As she entered the house she detected an odor of smoke and found Miss Smith lying unconscious in front of the furnace, with her clothing nearly burned off and still smoldering.

A policeman summoned an ambulance, in which the girl was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. She was still unconscious last night and no hopes were entertained of her recovery.

AGAINST THE MEAT BILL.

BERLIN, March 15.—The third reading of the Meat Inspection bill is expected on Saturday. Protests are multiplying everywhere, the most significant being from the Central Association of German Manufacturers, a protectionist organization. This protest attracts much attention in the Liberal press, but the Kreuz Zeitung replies with a threat that the farmers will turn free traders unless the manufacturers give the necessary protection to agricultural products.

The Coburg Chamber of Commerce will petition strongly against meat exclusion.

The Central Bureau for the Preparation of Commercial Treaties issues a statement showing how American retaliation would affect German shipping.

SLIGHTED THE KAISER.

BERLIN, March 15.—An unpleasant impression has been caused here by the speech of Chaplain Maltcheff of the Russian Embassy at the launching of the Russian warship Askold yesterday. His remarks contained no allusion to Emperor William, who was present, beyond the reference to the fact that his Majesty is a Russian Admiral.

It was reported last evening in Court circles that a Russian Grand Duke, who had been expected to attend the launching, found an excuse not to come upon learning that Emperor William would attend and would follow his speech with Russophile remarks, which Russia does not desire.

For these reasons the Berlin morning papers give very meagre accounts of the launching, without any comment whatever.

After the launching the Emperor attended the baptism of the child of Prince Henry of Prussia.

ORANGE HORSE SHOW.

ORANGE, N. J., March 15.—The amateur horse show of the Orange Riding and Driving Club was held in the arena of the clubhouse to-night. Despite the bad weather, it was attended by about 500 persons. The show opened with a music ride, in which thirty-six couples took part. The prize events were:

Exhibition of Men's Saddle Horses.—First prize won by Lewis Hallock's ch. g. Hamlet; second prize, E. M. Collés's ch. g. Fred.

Women's Saddle Horses, Ridden by Women.—First prize won by Mrs. W. A. Walker's ch. m. Madge; second prize, by Mrs. Gustave Kaiser's ch. g. Fox.

Harness Tandems.—Won by S. F. Lawton's br. g. Claude and br. m. Miss Earle; second prize by Charles Hathway's gr. m. Princess and gr. g. Pshaw.

Single harness horses; prize, silver cup presented by L. A. Kip, Jr.; won by Gordon Grand's chestnut mare Grace; second prize by Miss Lillian Meeker's chestnut gelding Dandy.

Jumping class, open; first prize won by George W. Coyne's chestnut mare Lady Betty; second prize to Louis Alix's chestnut gelding Raven.

Best appointed driving pair, prize won by the Lawton pair, Master Claude and Miss Earle; second prize, Charles Hathway's Princess and Pshaw.

Following these events there was an exhibition of tandem driving.

$30,000 Fire at Pentwater, Mich.

MUSKEGON, Mich., March 15.—Fire broke out in the machine rooms of the Sans & Maxwell Furniture Factory at Pentwater to-night and the plant was entirely destroyed. The fire is now consuming the lumber yard and drying kiln. A heavy wind prevented the firemen from getting the flames under control. Help was summoned from Hart. The loss on the Sans & Maxwell plant is estimated at $300,000. It is believed the loss is covered by insurance.

AGAINST MORTGAGE TAX.

Representatives of Building and Loan Associations Adopt a Resolution of Protest.

Representatives of fifty-seven building and loan associations in this State gathered at the Astor House last evening in response to a call issued by a committee of twenty-three officials of local associations to take action on the situation created by the refusal of the State Senate Committee on Taxation to exempt co-operative savings and building loan associations from the operation of the Stranahan mortgage tax measure, now pending at Albany.

Edwin F. Howell, Secretary of the Serial Building and Loan Association, was elected Chairman of the meeting, and a resolution to the Legislature was at once read. This resolution was described as a protest of the one hundred organizations in New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, and Westchester. It calls attention to the exemption of these associations by Congress from the stamp duties of the War Revenue law. The resolution further reviews the request of the associations to the Senate Committee to amend its measure, and states that, while this appeal was unheeded, an exemption was conceded "relieving the obligations of a powerful railroad corporation of taxes amounting to $500,000 annually."

The resolution was then thrown open to discussion, and speeches were made by nearly half of the representatives present.

C. O'Connor Hennessy of the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings, who attended the hearing on the Mortgage Tax bill, spoke at length in regard to the resolution. He said in part:

"We are here as the direct representatives of 30,000 workingmen and women in this locality and 60,000 more elsewhere in the State, upon whose savings this bill imposes an unjust and discriminating tax. But, more important than this, we are here to protest against the reckless statesmanship, if it might be so called, which designs a law, the effect of which must be to injure or destroy the system of co-operative thrift and home building which we represent, a system more worthy of encouragement than any organized effort among the plain people that has ever had the sanction of law.

"It cannot be said that the gentlemen who made this bill did not know what they were doing. Representatives of the co-operative associations of the State went before Mr. Stranahan and his committee and patiently and plainly told them that this bill would not only place an unjust tax upon a class of people in the community, who, although least able to bear burdens, were already burdened in many ways by indirect taxation, but that the effect of the tax would be to discourage co-operative thrift and home-building, and to injure irreparably the growth of the movement."

Mr. Hennessy then outlined the other interests which appeared at Albany against portions of the bill, and, continuing, said:

"When the bill was reported out of committee last Friday we find that though it was significantly amended in the direction of exemptions since it last saw light, these exemptions are not in favor of the plain people, such as we represent to-night. The exemptions made are, it seems, all in favor of the poor railroad corporations of the State."

The resolution was then adopted and the following committee was chosen to carry out the resolution: C. O'Connor Hennessy, George S. Martin, David B. Hurlbut, Walter L. Durack, E. L. Cutter, W. C. Burke, Gilbert S. Barnes, E. F. Howell, and John H. Kampf.

GAS LIGHT CONCERN SUED.

Suit to recover $3,500, with interest and costs, was filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by Roger L. Farnham against the Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company, a New Jersey corporation capitalized at $12,000,000.

Farnham in his bill of complaint alleges that the defendant corporation represented to him in May, 1899, that it possessed two patents for a system of incandescent gas light burners issued in this country to Ottmar Kern, now of Paris, France, that the English Welsbach Company had paid over a million dollars for British rights to the Kern patent, and that over 24,000 of the burners were in use in the street lamps in London. Upon these representations, he asserts, he subscribed for a block of the stock, paying $3,500, or 35 per cent., in cash. He alleges that his subscription was given and accepted upon the express condition that it should not be binding unless and until bonafide subscribers similarly situated to the aggregate amount of at least $3,250,000 had been obtained.

Farnham now asserts that the patents are in doubt, and that the financial standing of the company is not as represented to him at the time his subscription was solicited. Among other items in the complaint he alleges that bogus subscriptions to the amount of $1,500,000 were included as a part of the aggregate amount necessary to be received before any of the bona fide subscriptions should be binding.

LOST HER GEMS IN A CAR.

William J. Gardner of 220 East Fourteenth Street reported to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station last night that his wife had lost two diamond earrings valued at $1,500 on a north-bound Sixth Avenue trolley car, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, about 8:30 o'clock last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner were on their way to the theatre.

BRITISH FORCE IS MOVING SOUTH

May Cut Off Boer Army at the Orange River.

GATACRE OCCUPIES BETHULIE

Three Other Generals to Form Junction with Him.

Boers at a Disadvantage with Divided Forces—Their Army in Natal Is Threatened by the New Movement.

LONDON, March 16.—The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, Thursday, 7:55 P. M. —Gen. Gatacre crossed the Orange River and occupied Bethulie this morning.

"Gen. Reginald Pole-Carew, with 2,000 men of the Guards Brigade, two guns, and a small body of mounted infantry, left here in three trains this morning to join hands with Gen. Gatacre and Gen. Clements.

"He had passed Bethany by 4:40 P. M., without meeting with opposition, having been able to supply from his troops engine drivers, firemen, fitters, moulders, smiths, carpenters, &c."

According to a dispatch from Bethulie Bridge Camp, dated March 14, Gen. Clements's brigade has effected a junction with Gen. Gatacre's troops at Burgersdorp. A patrol left that day for Aliwal North to join hands with Gen. Brabant.

HOSTILE MEETING LIKELY.

Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Port, commenting upon the satisfactory nature of the occupation of Bloemfontein, says:

"The anticipation that the Boer resistance along the Orange River would collapse on the British occupation of the Free State capital seems to have been realized. It will be interesting to await the meeting, and perhaps the fight, between the British troops moving southward on the railway and the retiring Boers.

"Looking to the strength of Lord Roberts's army by the time he reaches Vaal River, it is not surprising that Sir Charles Warren's division is retained in Natal. An advance of the two armies on separate lines will be quite the best form of operations to crush the enemy's forces and to bring about his absolute submission.

"The Boers cannot longer afford to divide their forces. Serious resistance in Natal would enable Lord Roberts to cross the Vaal and compromise the Boer force in Natal. Serious resistance at Brandfort or Venter's Berg would enable Gen. Buller to pass the mountains and threaten the Boer communications."

By the time Lord Roberts reaches the Vaal River, he will command some 80,000 men, while Gen. Buller will have 40,000. From the military point of view the critics now think there is nothing to fear.

JOUBERT WAS INTERCEPTED.

It appears that when Major Weston cut the railway north of Bloemfontein he thereby intercepted Gen. Joubert, who, far from having retired from the campaign, was then coming southward with 3,000 men, presumably to superintend the defense. Elaborate defense works, three miles long, had been prepared outside the town.

No Boer wounded were left in Bloemfontein. When asked the reason by Lord Roberts, Mr. Fraser replied: "The Boers do not like fish, and wouldn't care to go to Cape Town."

The evidence goes to show that so far as the southern part of the Free State is concerned, there will be no further resistance. It is understood that Mr. Fraser, Mr. Wessels, and other leaders are quite prepared to accept the position of a self-governing British colony.

CONTEMPT FOR STEYN.

The Times publishes the following from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday:

"Contempt for the flight of the Free Staters is universal, many people asserting that President Steyn would have been shot if his intention to flee had been known.

"More harm has been done the Dutch cause by the ignominious surrender than is conceivable, and, despite the statements of the brother of Steyn, it is doubtful that there will be any more resistance south of the Vaal."

BOERS MASSING AT WARRENTON?

LONDON, March 16.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marquez, dated Thursday, says that strong commandoes are massing at Warrenton, where the Free Staters are going to make a stand.

BLOEMFONTEIN'S SURRENDER.

LONDON, March 16.—The Standard has the following dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated Thursday:

"The civil authorities here definitely made up their minds to surrender on Monday. A stormy meeting was held, presided over by Mr. Steyn, whom Mr. Fraser denounced as a coward, charging him with a want of enough moral courage to accept the situation.

"The late President was, however, not to be persuaded, and when the meeting broke up he left for the north.

"The occupation was extremely orderly and well managed. The spectacle was most impressive when the Sixth Division marched through in grand style, notwithstanding that, like the rest of the army, it had covered forty miles in twenty-seven hours.

"Large numbers of the burghers are surrendering their arms. Many have fled to their homes. Others are trekking to the east or to the north with their cattle and goods. During the last few days the inhabitants of Bloemfontein had gone in deadly fear of the violence of the Transvaalers, and consequently the city resembles rather a relieved than a captured town. Mr. Wessels, President of the Raad, has gone to England to solicit public sympathy and to plead for the independence of the Free State."

DETAILS OF ROBERTS'S ENTRY.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 13.—Lord Roberts entered the Free State capital to-day, practically unopposed. He lay at Venter's Viei, fourteen miles away, last night, with Gen. Kelly-Kenny's and Gen. Colville's divisions, the Guards' Brigade, and the mounted infantry.

Gen. French, having cut the railway and telegraphs, had a slight skirmish with some Boers holding the kopjes southeast of the town. Early in the morning the cavalry brigade moved forward and occupied slowly several kopjes which commanded the Boers.

A few well-placed shells from the horse artillery drove off the enemy. Gen. French then sent out scouts to feel their way toward the town, perceiving which, three correspondents galloped forward and entered the town, which wore an every-day aspect.

The people were out shopping or for morning walks, and at first the three newspaper men were regarded as townsfolk. When later it became known they were the forerunners of the British Army they were greeted cordially and conducted to a club, where they met Mr. Fraser of the Executive Council, the Mayor, and other officials. These they persuaded to take carriages and to go to meet Lord Roberts.

As the party drove out of the city, the British cavalry were closing around like a high net. The deputation soon arrived opposite the kopje where Lord Roberts was stationed, to whom they announced that Bloemfontein would surrender.

A little later the deputation approached, and Lord Roberts went forward to meet them. After salutes had been exchanged, a member of the deputation stepped forward and declared that the town, being without defenses, wished to surrender, hoping that Lord Roberts would protect life and property. He replied that, provided there was no opposition, he would undertake to guarantee the security of both.

The interview was very cordial, without a sign of solemnness. Lord Roberts notified the deputation of his intention of entering the town in State, and the men withdrew to inform the townspeople.

Lord Roberts then made his military dispositions, ordering the First Brigade to follow him and to take possession of the town. With his staff and the military attachés, he descended the kopje and arrived on the plain, where he waited until the cavalry approached. Then he entered the city, followed by his personal staff, the general staff, the military attachés, and the troops.

It is said that the Transvaalers at Bloemfontein threatened to turn their guns on the town if the peace advocates refused to fight, but the threat was unavailing. The war party fled. The British are now working the Free State Railroad.

Lady Roberts's Flag Used.

LONDON, March 15.—At precisely 1:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon a union jack, specially made for the purpose by Lady Roberts, was hoisted over the Presidency at Bloemfontein amid the acclamations of the Commander in Chief's battalions, in which the Orange Free State burghers appear to have joined with remarkable heartiness.

Boer Official Report.

PRETORIA, March 14.—State Secretary Reitz this morning posted the following announcement: "Yesterday Bloemfontein was occupied by the British after the burghers had retired in a northern direction. The seat of the Government of the Free State has been already transferred to Kroonstadt."

Methuen Praises Cronje.

CAPE TOWN, March 15.—Lord Methuen, speaking at the Town Hall, Kimberley, today, said: "Although some of the enemy's men were guilty of dastardly tricks, we must remember that their army is not organized with the same discipline as our own. I never wish to meet a braver General than Cronje, and I never served in a war where there was less vindictive feeling between the two armies than in this one."

Joubert Praises British Soldiers.

PRETORIA, March 13.—Before returning to the front to-day Gen. Joubert said to a press representative: "The courage of the British soldiers is beyond question. They rushed the kopjes and entrenchments in a fearless manner, but were not a match for the Mausers, which simply mowed them down."

Responsibility for the Mines.

LONDON, March 15.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, answering a question as to the threats to demolish the mines and raze Johannesburg, said that at the commencement of the war President Krüger was warned that he and his Government would be held personally responsible for any act contrary to the usages of civilized communities.

Frenchmen Uneasy About Mines.

PARIS, March 16.—The possibility of the Boers destroying the mines is causing some anxiety among French financiers, who hold one-third of the shares. The Gaulois devotes an article to the subject to-day and calls upon the financiers of Europe to furnish the Boers with the means of resisting British invasion.

Status of War Loan Bill.

LONDON, March 15.—The war loan, in the House of Commons, to-day passed its third reading by a vote of 172 to 23.

RIGHTS OF PEACE ADVOCATES.

LONDON, March 15.—Mr. Balfour, replying, in the House of Commons, to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Opposition leader, who asked whether, in view of the numerous recent disturbances connected with peaceable meetings called to discuss South African affairs or directed against the persons and property of individuals because of their war opinions, the Government would cause an inquiry as to how far and by whom the disturbances were organized and what steps would be taken to prevent their recurrence, said that every case of disturbance had been examined and that the demonstrations appeared to be spontaneous. He added that the Government felt the responsibility rested with those who called the meetings, in the heated state of public feeling. They should be careful lest they asked more than human nature could give.

The reply was regarded as unsatisfactory, and Sir Robert T. Reid (Liberal) moved an adjournment, with the view of raising a discussion of the question.

The whole Opposition and all the Irish members stood up in support of Sir Robert Reid's motion. He said he regretted the necessity of the motion and expected Mr. Balfour would show the Government's unqualified disapproval of the disgraceful scenes, in place of which, the speaker asserted, he had though proper to lecture those who had not asked for his advice.

Lord Fitzmaurice, Liberal, member of Parliament for the Northern Division of Wiltshire, suggested the Government could withhold the police grants in the districts where the police did not do their duty, and Mr. George Bartley, Conservative member for North Islington, observed that those who held the meetings in question were "a parcel of semi-traitors and a handful of agitating scoundrels." He added that he was delighted at this show of feeling in the country, referring to the attempts to break up these meetings.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said he thought the Government should have used all its influence in favor of free speech and expressed regret at the fact that no more satisfactory answer was given.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Liberal, supported the motion to adjourn. He declared Mr. Balfour's answer discouraged the right of public meeting.

Mr. Balfour, replying, reiterated that pro-Boers were not justified in forcing their ideas, though possibly all right, but which were not agreeable to the majority of the nation. He denied he had said anything inconsistent with the principles of free speech, and asserted the Government would do its best to see that the right of free speech in every legitimate form was safeguarded in every part of her Majesty's dominions.

After a lively debate the motion was rejected by a vote of 229 to 120.

The Executive Committee of those who have organized themselves into a body in favor of stopping the war publishes a resolution to the effect that the reply of the Premier to the appeal of Presidents Krüger and Steyn "tears off the mask and reveals the truth so long denied, that the war is being waged for the destruction of the independence of the Dutch Commonwealths," and declares a time will come when all who are opposed to the "war of extermination" will unite in a solemn protest.

SALISBURY'S ACTION APPROVED

LONDON, March 16.—Lord Salisbury's attitude toward the United States meets with the universal approval of the press. The Daily Graphic says:

"It was not an easy task, but Lord Salisbury has acquitted himself with conspicuous success."

The Daily Mail says: "Englishmen are sufficiently acquainted with American affairs not to misinterpret the attitude of the Washington Cabinet. President McKinley has behaved to us with scrupulous fairness. The very correctness of his attitude has become a danger to him. It is idle to deny that the leaders of both parties in the United States are now exposed to a strong temptation. We look to the Republican leaders to rise above this devil's bait."

The Standard says: "Lord Salisbury's reply will not be misunderstood in Washington or in any other civilized capital. We are grateful to the Americans for their good wishes, and we should be delighted to accept their assistance if it were possible. But this quarrel is our own, and we must settle it in our own way. We have no reason to complain of platonic and vicarious affection for intervention, so long as every Government is quite resolved to leave it to its neighbor to begin."

The Daily News says: "The British attitude is analogous to that of the United States in the quarrel with Spain—an attitude respected by us in a manner which has been gratefully acknowledged by Gen. Alger in The North American Review. It was a happy circumstance that the first message of the kind came from a quarter in which there was so little possibility of a misunderstanding. It is quite unlikely now that France or any other power will interfere."

The Daily Chronicle says: "If Lord Salisbury's answer should prejudice Mr. McKinley's electioneering prospects, the latter cannot blame this country. M. Delcassé is a much more discreet man. He has not attempted to gratify anti-British sentiments. Here we see the advantage of European diplomacy over the artless impulses of the White House."

The Times says: "President McKinley's message does not amount to much, of course, although it is more than we ever thought of doing when the United States were just beginning to break down Spanish resistance. He could hardly have anticipated any other reply than Lord Salisbury sent.

"M. Delcassé adheres to the extremely correct and friendly attitude maintained by the French Government throughout this war."

AMERICAN PEACE DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In response to a resolution, the President to-day sent to the Senate the correspondence relating to the requests for mediation in South Africa.

The first document is a dispatch from Pretoria, dated March 10, from the American Consul, which states:

Am officially requested by the Governments of the republics to urge your intervention with a view to cessation of hostilities. Similar request made to representatives of European powers. Answer; confirm receipt.

Mr. Hay responded:

Your telegram asking offices of United States to bring about cessation of hostilities has been made subject of friendly communication to British Government with expression of President's earnest hopes for peace.

Secretary Hay telegraphed Mr. White, Secretary of the American Embassy at London:

By way of friendly good offices, you will inform British Minister for Foreign Affairs that I am to-day in receipt of a telegram from the United States Consul at Pretoria reporting that the Governments of the two African republics request President's intervention with a view to cessation of hostilities, and that a similar request is made to the representatives of European powers. In communicating this request, I am directed by the President to express his earnest hope that a way to bring about peace may be found, and to say that he would be glad to aid in any friendly manner to promote so happy a result.

Mr. White replied to Mr. Hay under date of March 13:

I communicated yesterday to the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, having been unable to see Lord Salisbury, the contents of your telegram dated 10th inst. To-day I have had an interview with his lordship, who requested me to thank the President for the friendly interest shown by him, and added that her Majesty's Government cannot accept the intervention of any other power.

Mr. Hay telegraphed the Consul at Pretoria, under date of March 14, the following:

Your communication of request of republics for intervention of President to cause cessation of hostilities was at once conveyed to British Government with expression of President's gratification could he aid to promote peace. Our Embassy at London replies that Lord Salisbury thanks the President for friendly interest shown, and adds her Majesty's Government cannot accept the intervention of any other power.

The President's message is merely one of transmittal.

LONDON, March 15.—In the House of Commons to-day, replying to William Redmond, Irish Nationalist, who asked whether the Government of the United States had offered its good offices to Her Majesty's Government with the view of bringing about peace in South Africa, the Government leader, A. J. Balfour, presented the dispatch from Mr. Hay and the reply of Lord Salisbury thereto.

FRANCE'S ATTITUDE DEFINED.

PARIS, March 15.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, in the Senate to-day, replying to a question regarding the intentions of the Government of France respecting events in South Africa, said the Presidents of the two republics had solicited the intervention of the powers. But, he added, it appeared that the intervention of the powers had become almost impossible.

The full statement of M. Delcassé was as follows:

"The request from the Presidents of the two republics for the intervention of the powers had hardly reached the powers, when the Government of Great Britain published its reply that it was not disposed to consent to the independence of the two republics. Thus—one of the two belligerents declaring that it could not make peace except upon a condition to which the other affirms it is not disposed to subscribe—it becomes manifest that any intervention upon such a basis would be superfluous.

"The resolutions of the conference at The Hague can only be put in action when there is reason to assume that belligerents will not be insensible to them.

"It was under these conditions that France offered mediation in the Spanish-American war. Our relations with the two belligerents then were absolutely cordial and free of suspicion. No French interest was directly involved in the conflict. No cloud had risen between France and the belligerents which could give rise to a fear that the attitude of France would be remembered to her prejudice.

"Moreover, I had reason to think that Washington would listen to overtures. I undertook to communicate these, and that is why, faithful to the best traditions of France, which did not appear to the inopportune with her essential interests, always superior in my eyes to all other considerations, I accepted the delicate and difficult mandate offered me.

"I have said enough to enable the Senate fully to appreciate the difference between the two nations."

The Minister then denied that France had refused to join Russia in making a friendly suggestion in the direction of peace. The union between France and Russia, he declared, draws closer every day and defies all malevolent assertions to the contrary. France, he added, had never ceased to be the generous nation the world has known and admired and sometimes abandoned. But, after so many hard and sometimes cruel experiences, she can no longer admit that her duty to the world should stand before her obligations to herself.

REITZ'S REPLY TO SALISBURY.

PRETORIA, March 14.—State Secretary Reitz's refutation of Lord Salisbury's arguments in the reply to the Bloemfontein joint note was issued to-day. Mr. Reitz says:

"The British Government, after the Bloemfontein conference, endeavored to enforce by threats certain changes in the internal government of the Transvaal Republic, contrary to the London convention. It also imported troops in great numbers and broke off negotiations with a threat to take its own means to remove the grievances of its subjects.

"After waiting a fortnight, while an army corps was prepared and the reserves were being called out by the British, President Steyn asked the reason of these proceedings. Sir Alfred Milner refused to reply.

"Meanwhile, Mr. Chamberlain, in his speeches showed the world that England had decided on war. Accordingly, the Transvaal Republic addressed to the British Government a demand for the withdrawal of its troops, as otherwise is would accept the presence of the troops as a declaration of war. That was not necessarily intended as a message of war."

Concerning the armaments, Mr. Reitz says:

"These were bought openly in England and in Europe, and the High Commissioner boasted full knowledge of them at the Bloemfontein conference, and also full descriptions of these armaments were found among the officers' papers at Dundee.

"Both the army and the ultimatum were protective measures, subsequent to the raid and the discovery, through concealed cables, that British Cabinet Ministers were implicated in the attempt to filch away the independence of the republics. Now all doubt is removed by Lord Salisbury's telegram. The burghers must fight for their national existence, trusting that God will defend the right."

LONDON, March 16.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"Mr. Reitz's statement has been published throughout the republic, but will not be forwarded to Lord Salisbury.

"Conversations I have had with the highest State officers show that the republic was prepared to grant substantial reforms and concessions until the receipt of Lord Salisbury's telegram. As one of the highest statesmen remarked: 'Better half an egg than none at all, but better none than a rotten egg.'"

PRO-BOER MASS MEETING

England, President McKinley, and Kipling Hissed, Bryan Cheered.

City Officials Did Not Show Up at Cooper Union—Montagu White and E. Louter Wessels Speak.

The Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, and the other public officials who have been announced as members of the New York Committee to Aid the South African Republics, were conspicuously absent at the committee's pro-Boer mass meeting at Cooper Union last night. A crowd big enough to fill the hall was present, however, and cheered the speakers of the evening, Montagu White, John E. Milholland, and E. Louter Wessels, the representative of the Orange Free State, in the most enthusiastic manner.

The slightest mention of President Krüger or of Gens. Cronje and Joubert was the signal for an outburst of cheering, while a reference to England was always followed by vigorous hissing. On several occasions also the mention of President McKinley was followed by hissing, and when Mr. Milholland made a chance reference to Bryan he was compelled to stop his speech by the applause that followed.

Judge George M. Van Hoesen, the Chairman, introduced the first speaker, Montagu White, of the Transvaal Republic, with a short speech on the purpose and objects of the meeting. He said that it was held with the intention of showing that the great majority of American citizens believed that the United States should intervene to prevent the South African Republics from annihilation.

"This country hasn't lifted a finger so far to help them, but we mustn't blame President McKinley on that account," he said. "All we need is mediation, not armed mediation, but a simple statement of the fact that the hearts of the people in the United States are with the citizens of the South African Republics. England is afraid to fight with us. She is like a wild beast in a cage.

"The freedom of the Transvaal would also be a distinct benefit to us from an economic point of view. That country turns out a steady supply of gold, and when that output is interrupted it affects every man in America. Krüger may be driven to desperation and destroy the mines. They say that they will make him take the responsibility, and I say that he is well able to bear it."

"As a refutal of the statement that the citizens of South Africa are uncivilized," concluded Mr. Van Hoesen, "I will introduce one of those savages to you—Mr. Montagu White."

When the cheering that had greeted him had subsided, Mr. White gave his hearers a brief history of the South African Republics. England forced their freedom upon them at first, when they were unwilling to take it, and then deprived them of it, he said.

"Rudyard Kipling," he went on, "the great English writer, [hisses,] has said that there is a debt of blood between the English and Dutch in South Africa, and he spoke the truth. The Boers were the pioneers of civilization there. They prepared the way for the Englishman. After they had gained their independence again they were getting along peaceably with their English neighbors, but as soon as diamonds were discovered the Englishman raked up the old treaty by which they claimed the diamond fields." The speaker described the Jameson raid as the most scandalous occurrence of modern times.

"It has had no parallel," he said, "since the middle ages.

"The revival of suzerainty in 1897," he continued, "was a disgrace, and had a marked effect on the franchise. I deny that there was ever a majority of Uitlanders in the Transvaal. The Boers could not afford to give the Uitlanders a chance to vote the country back to England. I myself knew that Milner was the enemy of the republics and opposed him. At the Bloemfontein conference President Krüger offered to make citizenship possible after a residence of five years on condition that the suzerainty and other questions be left to arbitration. His offer was refused."

Mr. White then reviewed the conferences held before the war.

"Lord Salisbury's statement," he said, "takes the cake for effrontery. I was always on the side of Joubert in politics, but I admire Krüger and all that he has done. I see that references have recently been made in regard to the possible destruction of Johannesberg. I want to say right here that it is as safe as Brooklyn."

Mr. Milholland, who was introduced next, received liberal applause, but was hissed when he said that England was our friend during the Spanish-American war.

He spoke, in part, as follows: "None of our Revolutionary heroes fought more desperately than the Boers are fighting now. I demand that this Government do for those republics what France did for us, and what we did for Venezuela, Mexico, and Cuba."

F. Louter Wessels, the last speaker of the evening, spoke of the reverence with which the Boers regarded their women and said that they were fighting beside the men in the trenches. He charged England with arming the natives and falsifying surveys in order to gain possession of the diamond fields, and concluded with an appeal to the American public to intervene and stop bloodshed.

Schley Warned of the Plague.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—To avert the danger of infecting any of the ships of the South Atlantic Squadron with bubonic plague, which has made its appearance at several points on the Platte, Secretary Long to-day cabled instructions to Rear Admiral Schley, commanding the squadron, to proceed with the Chicago and the Montgomery from Montevideo to Bahia, Brazil, where the ships will be joined by the Wilmington as soon as she gets out of quarantine.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Cold, snow, or sleet, northeasterly gales, becoming northwesterly.

The depression which was central in the Gulf States Wednesday night has developed into a severe storm which was central last night in Southern South Carolina. It has caused general rains in the South, with some snow in the upper portion of the Gulf States, general and heavy snow in the upper Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States, and lighter snow in Southern New England, the lake regions, the lower Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys.

In the West generally fair weather has prevailed except some snow in Eastern Colorado, in Kansas and Northern New Mexico. Snow will continue generally in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, and snow or rain followed by clearing weather in the South Atlantic States. There will also be snow in the Eastern lower lake regions, elsewhere generally fair weather is indicated, and to-morrow the weather will be mostly fair, except on the New England Coast, where snow will likely continue.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	34	22	25
6 A. M.	37	20	23
9 A. M.	38	21	26
12 M.	37	20	27
4 P. M.	42	23	25
6 P. M.	37	22	26
9 P. M.	36	23	26
12 P. M.	36	23	26

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	25½
Weather Bureau	21½
Corresponding date 1899	37⅛
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	35

The maximum temperature was 24 degrees at 8 P. M. and the minimum 19 degrees at 4:25 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 62 and at 8 P. M. 94. The barometer registered 30.13 at 8 A. M., and 29.86 at 8 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FITCHBURG, Mass., March 15.—A fire in the weaving department of the Glenn Woolen Mill last night did damage to the extent of $25,000.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, March 15.—The plant of the Davenport Canning Company was destroyed by fire last night. The plant began the manufacture of tin cans the first of the year and was newly fitted throughout. Loss estimated at $150,000.

HOPKINTON, Mass., March 15.—Fire which broke out in the Bridges Block, one of the principal business structures of this town, at 2:30 o'clock this morning, destroyed five of the main buildings in the trade section of the place and entailed a loss estimated at between $75,000 and $100,000. The buildings burned were Bridges, Mahan's, Braithwait's, and Highland Blocks. The business firms who are the heaviest losers are as follows: W. A. Fales, clothier, $10,000; insurance, $7,800; W. E. Day, druggist, $5,000; insurance, $4,000; Morse & Knowles, dry goods, $8,000; insurance, $6,000.

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS.

State Convention Nominates a Ticket and Reaffirms the Chicago Platform.

PROVIDENCE, March 15.—The Democratic State Convention held here to-day nominated the following ticket:

Governor—NATHAN W. LITTLEFIELD of Pawtucket.

Lieutenant Governor—Dr. JOSEPH H. DUCHER of Woonsocket.

Secretary of State—CLARKE POTTER of North Kingstown.

General Treasurer—FAYETTE BARTLET of Burrillville.

Attorney General—DENNIS J. HOLLAND of Providence.

The delegates named for the National Convention are:

George W. Greene of Woonsocket, John J. Fitzgerald of Pawtucket, John W. Davis of Pawtucket, Henry Quinn of Warwick, John E. Conley of Warren, Mayor Boyle of Newport, William R. Conger of North Kingstown, and Dennis J. McCarthy of Providence.

The following platform was adopted:

We hold these truths to be self-sivedent: That all men were created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

We hold with the Revolutionary heroes that taxation without representation is tyrannical, with Charles Sumner that the Constitution should be interpreted in the light of the Declaration of Independence, and with Abraham Lincoln that no man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent.

No people should be annexed to the United States against their will, and however willing to come, no people should be admitted except to equal rights. A republic cannot afford to have a subject population. The Constitution must always follow the flag—a Government of law and not of men.

When a corporation possesses the power to arbitrarily raise prices or depress wages it is in effect a trust. Every such trust existing in the United States should be controlled by National legislation, and when based upon a monopoly its special privilege should be abolished.

The Democratic Party of Rhode Island indorses and reaffirms the principles set forth in the platform of the Democratic National Convention which nominated for President William J. Bryan.

This State ought to be represented at Washington by two Senators who are in touch with public sentiment, understand the needs of our busy population, and are fitted to take an active part in the deliberations of the Senate. Only by the election of a Democratic majority to the next General Assembly can a man possessing these necessary qualifications be chosen to that high office. We favor the election of United States Senators directly by the people.

In the words of the Father of His Country, we declare that "the basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of government."

BAILEY TO STUMP TEXAS.

Democratic Congressman About to Begin Campaign for the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Representative Bailey has gone to Texas to seek the Senatorship from that State. Senator Chilton's term will expire next year, and Mr. Bailey will begin an extended canvass in his own behalf for Senator Chilton's seat.

Mr. Bailey will make his first speech at Cameron March 24, and after that will be heard in every section in which there is a promise of votes. He will discuss both National and State issues.

Split in Texas Convention.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 15.—The Republican Convention for the Ninth District, which convened here to-day, to select delegates to the National Convention in Philadelphia, split early in the session and two sets of delegates were named. The White faction elected as delegates William White of Travis County and L. A. Whiting of Washington. The Brush faction elected as delegates J. C. Hornberger of Travis County and J. T. Harris of Washington. Both factions adopted resolutions indorsing President McKinley's Administration.

Bryan Going on Another Tour.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 5.—W. J. Bryan left here to-night for his home to attend the Nebraska State Convention. From Lincoln Mr. Bryan will go for a month's tour through South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, and New Mexico. He is booked for a number of speeches in each of the States named, and will be absent from this city about a month. His family will remain here until his return.

THE FOUR GOEBEL SUSPECTS.

Will Be Brought Back to Frankfort and Examined at Once.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 15.—At a conference between the county and District Court officers here it was determined to have returned here Secretary of State Powers, Holland Whitaker, W. H. Culton, and Capt. Davis, the four alleged accessories to the assassination of Gov. William Goebel, and to give them a speedy examination.

The order of transfer from Louisville was made this morning by County Judge Moore. The prisoners will be arraigned separately, and it is thought bail will be granted to two of them by consent of the Commonwealth.

COL. WATTERSON SANGUINE.

Does Not Think There Will Be Serious Trouble in Kentucky.

Col. Henry Watterson of Louisville is at the Waldorf-Astoria. He does not think there will be any serious trouble in Kentucky.

"Matters arising out of the Gubernatorial contest and the assassination of Mr. Goebel," he said yesterday, "are in the courts and there they will be adjudicated. I don't believe there will be any bloodshed. In my opinion, the courts will decide in favor of the Democrats and I believe that all Kentuckians will respectfully abide the decision of the courts.

"So far as the results of what may follow the arrests of the men charged with the murder of Mr. Goebel are concerned, I have nothing to say, but I do think there will be no serious effort to thwart the operations of existing laws."

Militia Captain Will Hold Guns.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 15.—Capt. Ed. Parker of the London, (Ky.,) militia company, a Taylor supporter, stated to-night that 2,400 guns, two cannon, and two Gatling guns are stored in London, and that he will hold them at all hazards against any attempt to take them. He says not only guards, but citizens, will resist if a clash comes. He will hold the guns until the courts decide the Gubernatorial contest.

SLOGAN OF THE GRÜBERITES.

Incidents of Austin's Fight for the District Leadership.

We fought in 1861 to help
Old Abe, emancipator,
And now we'll help young Abe to lick
Lem Quigg, the isolator.

That will be the slogan of the Grüberites at the meeting to be held to-night at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Broadway, where Mr. Gruber and others will make addresses.

At the same time the Austin people will meet at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue. Oscar Hofstadt will preside, and Assemblyman E. H. Fallows will be one of the speakers.

It was stated in political circles last night that at one of these meetings J. H. Lukens of 254 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street would produce some correspondence between himself and Mr. Fallows.

Another incident in the Gruber-Austin fight is the appearance of a number of campaign buttons. Some of these have the pictures of Abraham Lincoln and Abraham Gruber side by side. On others is the inscription: "Young Abe, like old Abe, is good enough for me."

MR. WELLCOME'S DENIALS.

John B. Wellcome of Montana, the lawyer who was disbarred by the Supreme Court of that State for his alleged efforts to bribe legislators to vote for William A. Clark for United States Senator, is at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"The papers," said he, "are giving circulation to a report that Senator Clark and I have parted company, and that we are no longer friends. There is not a word of truth in this. It is true that I am no longer Mr. Clark's attorney because the courts have declared that I cannot practice. It may be that the time will come when the Supreme Court of Montana will realize the injustice done me and reinstate me as a member of the bar. But Senator Clark is my friend, and I am his friend, and I have no fear as to the ultimate result.

"One thing is certain. William A. Clark will be one of Montana's representatives in the upper branch of Congress."

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

What to do when the weather is blizzardy? Come to Macy's, of course. Pleasant time to shop. No crowds—leisurely choosing is easy. And we are always providing *extra* values to bring you here when it storms. For example:

One thousand pairs Women's Lace Boots, patent calfskin, cloth tops, manufactured to retail at $3.00; the maker overproduced and we secured part of his surplus. That's why the price is $1.99

Women's Oxford Ties, patent calfskin, hand-welted extension soles, medium mannish last. Identically the same Oxfords are sold in various local stores at $3.00; our price to-day $1.99

Women's Cork Sole Shoes, made of fine Kangaroo calfskin, stylish bulldog last—button and lace. These are the Shoes that keep out cold and snow. Regularly retailed at $4.00; our price $2.99

Higher-priced Shoes at prices that make them even greater bargains than the foregoing.

When you've satisfied your Shoe wants—visit the Millinery Department. These are "Opening" days—thoroughly informal. It's worth breasting a blizzard to see these lovely Hats for Spring and Summer.

Sleighing Things—Annex.

Everything for your cutter, your horse and yourself—bells, chimes, plumes, harness, foot warmers, blankets, robes, ear-muffs, fur gloves, fur caps—visit the Annex.

Skates—for the last skating of the season—least prices.

LA FERNANDINA

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Thousands of smokers, particular and careful as to the cigars they smoke, testify to the superior quality and pleasing flavor of the La Fernandina cigar. It is perfection in shape, too. The choice of all lovers of a good, pure, clear Havana brand.

According to size, 10-15-20-25c.
Sold at leading cigar stores and hotels.

MICHAELIS & LINDEMAN, 459 Broadway, N. Y.
BERNARD STAHL & CO., Makers. DISTRIBUTORS.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

President Maxwell Denies Rumors of an Impending Strike on the Jersey Central.

President J. Rogers Maxwell of the Jersey Central denied yesterday that there was any danger of a strike of the employes of this road.

According to President Maxwell, the rumors of an impending strike have been caused by the attempt of the walking delegates to have certain alleged grievances considered by the convention of railroad employes at Philipsburg on last Tuesday. President Maxwell declares that these walking delegates were not successful in their efforts, and that they then constituted themselves a grievance committee and sent him a letter setting forth their complaints. Mr. Maxwell in his reply advised them that complaints must be presented to the immediately superior officers and that he can consider them only after they have reached him on appeal through the regular channel.

He said that the truth is that since the introduction of the record system, known elsewhere as the Brown system, of keeping an employe's record, there has been little work for the walking delegates, and this is one of their intermittent efforts to stir up trouble. Statistics show that the record system has saved the employes over $23,000 in seven months.

THE SEABOARD AIR LINE.

John Skelton Williams Made President of the Florida Central.

An important meeting of the Directors of the Florida Central and Peninsular was held yesterday at the company's offices in Liberty Street. John Skelton Williams was elected President, to succeed H. R. Duval; E. St. John was elected First Vice President, John A. Henderson Second Vice President and General Counsel, D. E. Maxwell Third Vice President, and D. C. Porteous Secretary. W. F. Cochran and Ernst Thalmann were elected to the Board of Directors, to succeed R. Fulton Cutting and Mr. Bayard Brown. The rest of the board was re-elected.

After the meeting of the board there was a conference in relation to the proposed scheme of consolidation with the Seaboard Air Line. It lasted until late in the evening. President Warfield of the Continental Trust Company of Baltimore was present at this meeting.

The preparations for the consolidation of the different lines which are to constitute the greater Seaboard Air Line are rapidly nearing completion, and it is expected will be completed within two months. The opposition which developed against this proposition in the North has resulted to the benefit of its promoters in that it has aroused the feeling of the people of the Southern States through which the road passes, and has placed them solidly on the side of President Williams and his associates.

Mr. Williams yesterday authorized the statement that the report of the granting of an injunction in Baltimore against the carrying out of the consolidation agreement was based entirely on imagination, and that there was no truth in the story.

STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Testimony Taken on the Delaware Valley Application.

The State Railroad Commission continued at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday the hearing on the application of the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railway Company to construct a road from Hawley and Lackawaxen, Penn., to tidewater at Kingston, N. Y.

The witnesses yesterday were Noah Wolven of Kingston, Howard Thornton of Newburg, William H. Conklin of Port Clinton, Lewis C. Boyd of Parkersburg, Charles H. Weygant, William J. McKay, Cyrus D. Hoag, De Witt W. Rose, and Frank S. Hull of Newburg; Stephen S. Smith of Rondout, Francis Le Ban of New York, Charles S. Weston of Scranton, and A. E. Godefroy of Port Jervis. All testified that in their opinion there was need of the proposed road.

The hearing will be continued next Thursday.

ALABAMA RAILROAD SOLD.

Birmingham, Selma and New Orleans Changes Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

SELMA, Ala., March 15.—The Birmingham, Selma, and New Orleans Railway, a short line running twenty-one miles out of Selma, was sold to-day to F. M. Abbott of West Point, Miss., said to represent New York capitalists.

It is stated the road will be extended on to Linden, the county seat of Marengo, thence to the Tombigbee River.

There is much speculation here as to who has bought the road. One rum

The Wanamaker Store

The Every Day USEFULNESS of this MANY-SIDED Store

The Wanamaker Store

This is not a Monday store, nor a Saturday store, any more than it is a Tuesday or Friday store. Each day stands out firm and strong in its own attractiveness. Some days we talk most of new things (though new things come every day;) other days the story of the store bubbles with bargain news.

One day the store proclaims its chiefest news for men; another day for women; sometimes it seems a children's store—but all in one day, and every day it is a most particular and handy store for men—a most entertaining and economical store for women, and a most unusually comprehensive store for children.

How the *Rambler* Passed a Pleasant Day

The Rambler found Wanamaker's a very delightful place in the storm yesterday—forgot the blizzard that tied up the cheerless stay-at-homes. All the temptation was inside. It was entertainment for an hour to follow out the clever conceptions that shaped the Easter candy things. Humor and strategy are displayed in a very human way in the cunning animals. The rabbit laughs at the worried chick whose eggs he has stolen. The donkey grins with eyes and ears as he thinks how he will scatter the eggs that are piled in his panniers. One does not need to be six again to enjoy these pretty toys, and wish they were to get a cart of eggs for Easter.

At half-past two the echo of sweet music came rolling down through the Rotunda, and the Rambler went up to the Piano Room to hear the delightful "Melody in F," by Rubinstein, played by Milo Deyo, the Romany pianist and composer. "Pansy," of his own composition, was another number, and the always popular Chopin waltz. A half-hour of most refined entertainment.

There was the mattress maker to see, and the shoe factory—this apart from the new spring costumes and millinery, and a storeful of new spring things, on every hand.

Piano Recitals
On Fifth Floor at 2:30 and 4 p. m.,
By MILO DEYO,
the Romany pianist. Krell Elite Grand Piano is used for these recitals.

Tailor-made Suits for Women

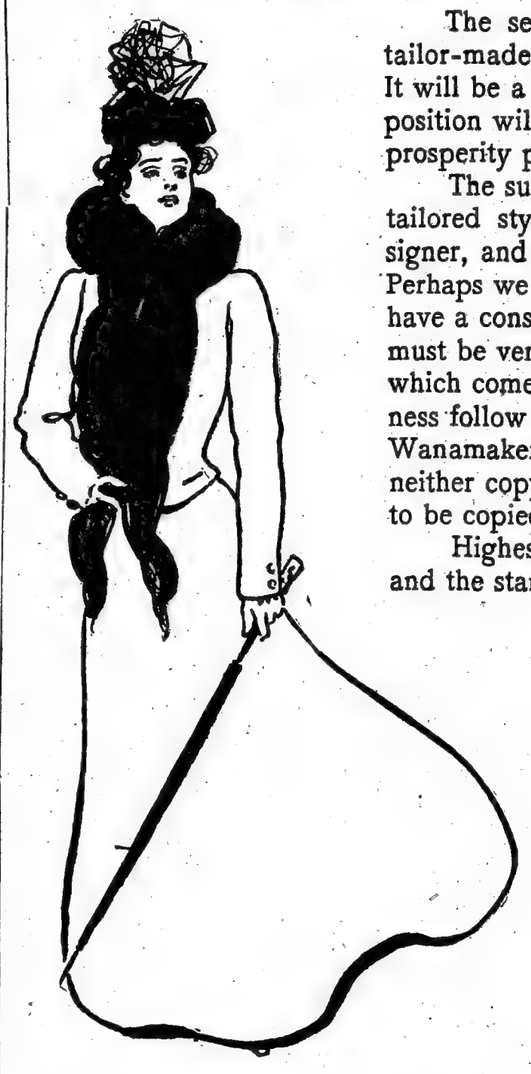

The season's expected double demand for tailor-made garments has already begun to be felt. It will be a great year for travel. The Paris Exposition will give the initiative; but peace and prosperity produce more wide-spread reasons.

The suits themselves are less severe than past tailored styles. There is more play for the designer, and the suits have doubled in temptation. Perhaps we are largely responsible for this. We have a constant quarrel with sameness; our tailors must be versatile, and responsive to suggestions which come from us. Originality and exclusiveness follow as a matter of course. Suits come to Wanamaker's that are found nowhere else. We neither copy them ourselves, nor allow our ideas to be copied for other stores.

Highest tailoring skill is taxed to its utmost; and the standard is constantly higher than it has been before.

The variety here is unmatched anywhere. We shall not tell all the story—that is for you to hear when you come. These suggestive style and price hints—

At $12—Of homespuns, gray and brown; tight-fitting Eton jacket; some prettily trimmed with applique; others finished with stitching; stylish skirts; box plaited back.

At $23.50—Of pebble cheviot and Venetian cloth; the latter with trimming of applique; fly-front jackets; stylish skirts; all silk lined.

At $30—A large assortment in new styles and materials.

Other prices up to $100. Second floor, Broadway.

Fine China and Bric-a-Brac

Most Prepossessing—Easy to Possess

China and Bric-a-Brac have a wonderful influence on the refined appearance of the home. Fine china makes or unmakes a fine dinner. Artistic bric-a-brac brings the air of elegance and finish impossible to attain without it.

Sometimes it may seem extravagance to buy all the prettiness one desires; now it is *a most profitable investment* to buy pretty China and Bric-a-Brac. It may be years before such opportunities as these come again, with all prices going up. To-day elegance can be bought for the later price of mediocrity.

Haviland Dinner Sets

Haviland Dinner Sets, 125 pieces; flower border decoration between two narrow bands; $80 from $120.
Haviland Dinner Sets, 120 pieces; flower decoration and heavily gilt; $65 from $95.
Haviland Dinner Sets, 112 pieces; handsomely decorated; 1 set perfect—1 set 2 plates short—even the second buyer gets a remarkable bargain—$30 from $60.
Haviland Dinner Sets, 113 pieces; pretty decoration; $27.50, worth $50.
Haviland Dinner Sets, 113 pieces; $25, worth $40.
Haviland Dinner Sets, 113 pieces; $22.50, worth $40.
Haviland Dinner Sets, 113 pieces; $20, worth $40.

Other Dinner Sets

Austrian china Dinner Sets, 101 pieces; fine decorations; all handles gilt; $15, worth $20.
American Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces; filled-in flower decorations and all pieces gilt; $14, worth $20.
American Porcelain Dinner Sets, 2 underglaze decorations; $10, worth $15.
English Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces; underglaze decorations; $7.50, worth $10; $6, worth $9.
There are still great bargains in the open-stock patterns we are closing out.
Basement.

Bric-a-Brac—Half Price

Mostly Teplitz figures, busts and vases—a large and varied collection of exquisite pieces—scarcely two alike—
25c to $25 Each
Every piece worth double at least. Tenth street aisle.

Fancy China

The new decorations after the Dresden fashion, with panels and historic heads. Beautiful goods at two-thirds their worth:
Celeries, $1.20 and $1.50 each. Teapots, $1.15 each.
Salads, $1.50, $1.60, $2 and $2.40 each.
Cake Plates, $1.15 and $1.50 each.
Loving Cups, $2.25, $2.50 and $3.25 each.
Chocolate Pots, $1.25, $2.25 and $2.50 each.
Sugars and Creams, $1.15 and $1.60 a pair.
Vases, 85c, $1, $1.50, $2 and $2.25 each.
More of the **half price Haviland Fancy China.** We shall soon be at the end of this special lot:
Dinner Plates, 50c each
Cracker Jars, $1 each
Cheese Dishes, $1 each
Celeries, 75c each
Breakfast Plates, 50c each
Muffin Dishes, $1.50 each
Cake Plates, 75c and $1 each
Jugs, 75c and $1 each
Basement.

Richly Cut Glass—Greatly Cut Prices

Regular prices here on cut glass are usually from 25 to 33 per cent. less than goods of equal quality sell for elsewhere. Add to this another 33 per cent.—as these are now reduced, and it makes a saving worth while.

Nappies, 7 in., $4; were $6 each
Nappies, 8 in., $5; were $7.50 each
Nappies, 9 in., $6; were $9 each
Bowls, 9 in., $6; were $9 each
Caraffes, $1.25; were $1.85 each
Caraffes, $1.50; were $2.25 each
Caraffes, $2.50; were $3.75 each
Claret Jugs, $10; were $15 each
Water Jugs, $8; were $12 each

DRESS *NOVELTIES* from Paris

New fabric beauty comes forward to-day, just lately from the steamer that brought the pretty stuffs over. Only a few stragglers remain to come. Wonder if we have enough of the dainty clinging stuffs to go 'round. The demand promises to be most unusual because of the striking newness of the effect.

There is plenty and profusion now; but choicest things are in smallest quantities. That's hint enough.

These latest comers—

At $4—Silk-and-Wool Crepe de Chines in soft shades of gray, tan and cadet blue, with embroidered figures in contrasting colors.
At $3—Silk-and-wool Crepe de Chines in gray, tan and cadet blue, with self-colored embroidered figures on grounds of lace stripes.
At $3.50—Silk-and-wool Crepe de Chine with small embroidered dots in self colors on grounds of lace stripes.
At $3.50—Silk-and-wool Crepe de Chine with self-colored corded stripes.
At $2—Silk-and-wool Crepe de Chine in eight soft dainty colorings.
Rotunda.

Men's Overcoats Reduced

A chance for to-day—smart investment for next Winter. The storm flurry makes this price flurry. Clothing will be higher next fall. It would be great economy to buy a coat now if it wasn't worn until next winter. But here is immediate use as well.

These prices on some of the finest winter Overcoats we have—

About 80 **Storm Ulsters.** Not all sizes in all kinds—
$25 Oxford Chinchillas for $18—
They have satin sleeve and shoulder lining; wool body linings.
$18 Dark Blue Chinchilla for $12.50.
$15 Oxford Frieze Ulsters for $10.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

About 40 **Overcoats** of finest kerseys and Carr meltons; colors blue, black and Oxford; a few of them Raglans of latest cut and finish. They'll perhaps make us a few more customers, and the money loss will be forgotten. Were $30, $38, $40; Now $27.50.

Furniture for the Office

Many business men have come to know this furniture store during the past few years,—have come to know it to their advantage. One of the store's features that is very gratifying to most men is the unequaled assortment always shown. Eighty-five styles of office desks are here now. Another—the uniform excellence of qualities. A third—the moderate prices. Here follow a few, in proof. See the desks these prices stand for:

$9—Plain oak flat top desk; 42 in. long, 30 in. deep; single pedestal; 3 drawers with combination locks.
$12—Plain oak flat top desk; 50 in. long, 30 in. deep; double pedestal; 7 drawers with combination locks.
$14—Plain oak roll top desk; 42 in. long, 30 in. deep; single pedestal; 3 drawers with combination locks.
$16—Quartered oak flat top desk; 42 in. long, 32 in. deep; raised panels; single pedestal; 3 drawers in centre; carved handles.
$17—Plain oak roll top desk; 50 in. long, 30 in. deep; double pedestal; 7 drawers in pedestals; combination locks.
$26.50—Quartered oak roll top desk; 50 in. long, 30 in. deep; double pedestal; carved handles on all drawers; raised panels.
$27—Mahogany flat top desk; 42 in. long, 32 in. deep; single pedestal; 3 drawers in pedestal and long drawer in centre; carved handles; raised panels on side.
$35—Mahogany flat top desk; 55 in. long, 32 in. deep; double pedestal; 7 drawers; carved handles; raised panels on side.
$50—Mahogany roll top desk; 50 in. long, 30 in. deep; double pedestal; carved handles on all drawers; raised panels on sides.

A large variety of Office Chairs in oak and mahogany; with cane, wood and leather seats; prices, $3.25 to $25.50.

Patent File Cabinets in numerous sizes. Prices from $24 to $51.

Rare Shirt-buying Time

How many new shirts will you want in the next couple of months? Half a dozen?

You can save three dollars on six by sharing these, and you won't get shirts one whit better in any particular of quality, fit, or finish by paying the extra dollars.

That's the crowning merit of this sale—*the very high character of the shirts.* The quality caps the bargain, and makes this sale a most remarkable and very profitable occasion for shirt buyers.

Another point is the crisp freshness of the shirts—*they have all been laundered within the last three weeks!*

These hints of sorts and prices—

Men's Laundered White Shirts—
At 50c, worth up to $1—Open front and back, or back only.
At 60c, worth up to $1.25—Mostly open front and back.
At 75c, worth up to $1.50—White Shirts, with plaited, pique or embroidered bosoms.

Men's Fancy Shirts—
At 60c, worth $1—Of excellent percale, made up to the highest standard of dollar shirts; separate cuffs; open back and front.

Men's Negligee Shirts—
At 50c, worth $1—Made of a handsome soft white cheviot—a great favorite for spring and summer wear.

Boys' White Shirts—
Three for $1—Laundered. Well worth 50c each. Also a lot of

Men's Pajamas—
At $1, worth $1.50—Made of soft cheviot, in good, comfortable shapes, by the best maker in the business.
Men's Goods, Ninth street side.

LAMPS *Reduced*

Two lots of lamps are offered to-day at prices that should make them find new homes in a jiffy.

Pretty in daytime—cheery and bright at night.

A third to a half under price
This particular word of them—

At $3.50, worth $5 to $7—
Squat shape lamps with decorations of roses, apple blossoms, nasturtiums, on dark grounds; also some large metal banquet lamps; complete with 10 and 11-inch globes.

At $5, worth $8.50 to $10—
Decorated with peonies, roses, chrysanthemums, in squat and high shapes, with 11 and 12-inch globes to match.
In the Basement.

Black Sateen Petticoats These very neat, very serviceable petticoats are much above the usual quality at these prices. It is a new collection that we think you will be as much pleased with as we are. These prices—

50c—Black sateen; deep gathered ruffle.
75c—Black sateen; deep ruffle, with 4 rows of cording; ruffle lined with crinoline.
85c—Black sateen; deep ruffle with 2 small ruffles.
$1—Black sateen; deep umbrella ruffle with ten rows of cording; ruffle lined with crinoline.
$1.25—Black sateen; deep umbrella ruffle with accordion plaited ruffle.
$1.75—Superior quality black sateen; deep umbrella ruffle with 6 rows of cording and lined with crinoline.
Others up to $3.25.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Rubber Helps and Conveniences The manufacturers of rubber goods are devising many clever and convenient improvements to the useful articles they make.

Here is a new Water Bottle, in a neat square shape to cover the body well, made with handles at the sides in which to fasten band to hold it in any desired position. 2 qts., $1.50.

Roll-up Toilet Cases, for travelers; canvas outside; rubber lining; 50c to $1.50.
Toilet Cases; plaid waterproof outside; rubber lining; $1.35.
Toilet Cases; morocco outside; rubber lining; $2.
Toilet Cases; figured sateen; white rubber lining. $1.50.
Sponge Bags, checked; rubber lining, 20c to 45c. Tenth street.

Jolly Chicks and Rabbits

The candy store is a wonderfully jolly place these pre-Easter days. The eyes of little folks sparkle and dance as they look at the cunning ducks and rabbits, chicks and elephants—all with their capacity for Easter eggs and other goodies.

Just as many delights for older eyes. Easter candy carriers for young and old—a delightful collection.

Wanamaker Candies—the foremost candies made, for purity and deliciousness. 60c, 30c, 25c, and some special chocolate candies at 20c a pound.
Sugar Eggs for Easter, 15c, 20c, and 30c a pound.

Imported Candy Holders—
Handsome Baskets, in many shapes; some are prettily trimmed with violets, 90c, $1.25, $1.50, and up to $6 each.
Pretty Boxes, trimmed with violets, 35c to 50c each.
Satin Eggs, from regular egg size, at 15c, to size of watermelons, at $5. Paper Eggs, 5c to $2 each.
Then a multitude of Toy Candy Holders for children, at prices ranging from 10c to $3.50.

Children's Caps and Bonnets

Of course, we can't hope to offer anything that will add to baby's prettiness. This new collection, however, is of styles that at least will not detract from the attractiveness of the "little highnesses." The cutest, most tasteful caps and bonnets that we could find are here—planned just as earnestly as we did in gathering spring headwear for "grown-ups." Some really elegant styles of silk, chiffon and lace run up to $18. But inexpensive ones are plenty, too.

35c—Close-fitting cap of all-over embroidery; lace ruche.
50c—Corded caps; three styles of trimming.
85c—All-over embroidery; band of embroidery insertions; edged each side with lace; full ruche.
$1.10—Turned back, revers corded, edged with lace; two ribbon rosettes.
$1.50—Organdie; several rows of plaiting; full ruche of footing; large ribbon bow.
$1—Organdie bonnet; two deep ruffles; edged with lace.
$1.75—Lawn; two embroidery ruffles; band of embroidery insertion.
$1.65—Point d' Esprit; full plaiting; trimmed with row of narrow ribbon.
$2.25—Point d' Esprit; full plaiting edged with lace; two rows of ribbon and rosette.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Kitchen Utensils at Half Prices

This is part of a recent very large purchase. It became ours at a price far below its value. Hence half prices to you. Granite Iron Ware of best quality, all of it. And there's nothing better for kitchen goods—not a fault in the form or finish of a single piece.

Butter Kettles, 40c.
Jelly Cake Pans, 8c.
Trays, 16 in., 23c.
Roasting Pans, 15c., 23c. and 35c.
Cake Forms, 18c.
Muffin Pans, 28c.
Fry Pans, 15c.
Milk Pans, 10c, 11c, 13c and 18c.
Oblong Pudding Dishes, 13c and 23c.
Pie Plates, 5c, 6c and 13c.
Pie Plates, square, 19c.

Other Household Essentials at Low Prices

Here's a glass washboard—won't rust or flatten like the ordinary sorts; unaffected with extremely hot or ice cold water; equally suitable for the finest as well as coarsest fabrics. 35c.

Step Ladders, strong, 5 ft. high, with bucket rest. 45c.

Clothes Wringers—the rolls warranted for a year. $1.85.

Combination Kitchen Tables, with new attachments, $3.75.
Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

SENATE'S DILEMMA AS TO PUERTO RICO

Republicans at Present Only Agree to Procrastinate.

DARE NOT VOTE FOR TARIFF

One Argument for Passing the Bill Entire Is that Another Vote in the House Would Defeat It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Procrastination is the watchword of the Republicans of the Senate with reference to the difficult questions to be decided in regard to Puerto Rico. The caucus of yesterday merely declared that the Republicans were unable to venture a vote on the Tariff bill. An agreement was out of the question, but the Appropriation bill, to return to Puerto Rico the customs duties heretofore collected, was in the way as a shelter for the time being, and that was seized upon for action as a way out of a much more vexatious difference that must be settled before the Republicans can comfortably begin their Congressional campaigns.

The appropriation bill that was taken up to-day suggests some difficulties involved in the Tariff bill, but it is evident that it will be passed with the aid of Democratic votes, and to the extent that immediate relief can help the people of Puerto Rico it is expected that it will provide it before many days. After that the party must devote itself to the much more difficult task of settling whether Puerto Rico is to be burdened with a tariff or admitted to the advantages of free trade with the United States.

The situation in the Senate is out of all comparison more troublesome to the Republicans than was the situation in the House. In the House there were, out of about 180 Republicans, some 25 at first opposed to any tariff against Puerto Rican trade. By reducing the rate of duty and limiting the time for which it should be imposed, the opposition was reduced to the 6 votes actually cast against the bill. In the Senate, out of 50 Republicans, there are 15 who are favorable to free trade with Puerto Rico. They are so because their constituents are so. The number is larger than when the House passed the tariff bill. Echoes of the caucus of Tuesday are still heard, and it is one chorus of protest against a tariff bill, with warnings of party disaster in case a tariff against Puerto Rico is persisted in.

With the Appropriation bill out of the way, the caucus canvassing committee of seven, which is also intended to be a committee of discipline, will try to find a way out of the situation that will look like an honest effort to do justice to the people of Puerto Rico and at the same time an avoidance of rebuke to the House. A Senator who is burdened with part of the task said this afternoon that the canvass would only show in figures what was already known—that Senators dare not vote for a tariff on Puerto Rican trade and face their people.

Senator Foraker had an opportunity this afternoon to learn, if he did not do so before, that the Administration will not hope for a tariff bill or for a temporary government bill. Senator Elkins expressed the conviction of the President, it is asserted, when he recommended that the effort of Congress be limited to leaving the whole business in the hands of the President by resolution, deferring the serious business of providing a form of government until the Senate can more intelligently grapple with that business. But Mr. Foraker is a firm believer in the idea that Congress is able and should be willing to undertake to provide a form of government for Puerto Rico. He does not intend to have his government bill shelved or cut off from the Tariff bill, if he can prevent such a course. He may not be ready to offer his bill giving Puerto Rico a Territorial government and free trade as a necessary accompaniment of territorial status, but he is aware that such a bill might get the votes of the Democrats and many of the Republicans who do not yet see their way clear to voting for a tariff either of 10 or 15 per cent.

The canvassers of the Senate will make an argument as forcibly as they can. They will insist that the Senate pass the House bill, just as it came over to the Senate, for the reason that if another chance is given to vote on it in the House it will fail. Senator McMillan of Michigan has pointed this out, and says that several members from his State who voted for the bill on its passage would not vote for it if it were again before the House.

The advice to "deliberate" was accepted with great readiness yesterday, not with confidence that the Tariff bill would be passed, but that such a course would enable Senators to ascertain whether the country would come around to them or they be obliged to fall in with the country. Protectionists like Senator Platt of Connecticut, who would make the duty higher than 15 per cent., expect to hear from the protected interests a protest that will sound like the country's second thought.

The hope that a test case may be decided before it is time to vote on the Tariff bill is strong with Senators Spooner, Aldrich, and others. It was the general opinion to-day that the Supreme Court would have the necessary time in which to formulate a decision before the Tariff bill is voted on. There is not apparent a particle of haste in the Senate to pass the Tariff bill.

Representative Watson of Indiana, returned yesterday to Washington. He has been to Indiana to attend the convention in his district, where he was renominated for a third term. Just before he left Washington he voted for the Puerto Rican tariff.

"I found the sentiment against the tariff very severe among Indiana Republicans," said Mr. Watson. "It is more severe than I anticipated that it would be. The people are thoroughly aroused because they feel convinced that free trade with Puerto Rico is just. We passed resolutions in the convention indorsing President McKinley's Administration, although we thought there would be some difficulty in doing so because of the state of public feeling about Puerto Rico."

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Debate in the Senate—Mr. Jones Offers a Substitute Measure—Attitude of Democrats.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Senate to-day devoted most of its session to the Puerto Rican Appropriation bill. As soon as the bill came up for consideration Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) offered the following as a substitute:

That all duties collected to this date upon articles imported into the United States from Puerto Rico since the 11th day of April, 1899, the date of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States, be returned to the persons from whom they were collected; and from and after the passage of this act no duties shall be collected on articles coming from Puerto Rico.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) explained that amendments that had been proposed made the bill simply a specific appropriation measure, including moneys collected up to Jan. 1, 1900.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) inquired what Mr. Allison proposed to do with the duties collected after Jan. 1, 1900.

Mr. Allison replied that that was a question for Congress to deal with in the future.

"I regard this as a most important measure," said Mr. Jones. "I do not believe there is any law for the collection of these revenues, and I do hold that their collection was violative of the fundamental principles of our Government."

Further, Mr. Jones expressed his opinion that the funds collected in duties ought to be returned, not to Puerto Rico, but to the people from whom the duties were collected.

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) suggested that Mr. Jones proposed settlement of a question which was at least open to doubt. If those who had paid duties on Puerto Rican products imported into this country believed they had been wronged, they should institute suits, and, in fact, he understood that suit already had been begun against the United States to recover duties paid on Puerto Rican goods.

"If we are to determine the question now," said Mr. Lindsay, "and then later the courts should decide otherwise, we shall be in the position of having simply made a donation of $2,005,000 to these people."

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) did not believe the amendment was germane to the appropriation bill, particularly as the pending bill was "distress legislation," and every hour of debate was adding to the suffering of the people for whom the relief was intended.

SPOONER OPPOSES DELAY.

Mr. Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) said he had hoped no Senator would endeavor to place on the bill any amendment about which there would be a division of opinion. The measure was one of mercy, of humanity, of generosity, and had grown out of a condition entirely new to the American people. He vigorously opposed the amendment offered by Mr. Jones. This money, he said, had been collected largely from the sugar and tobacco people, who were well able to pay it, and he believed that it had been rightfully collected. "Why," said Mr. Spooner, "should we anticipate the decision of the courts in the matter?"

Mr. Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) asked Mr. Spooner why it would not be well for Congress to wait until the courts had passed upon the question before appropriating this money.

"Yes," replied Mr. Spooner, vehemently, "wait. Let the people of Puerto Rico starve until the courts have determined whether we shall pay back the money collected as duties to the sugar and tobacco trusts. I cannot believe the Senator would stand by any such proposition as that."

Mr. Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) inquired of Mr. Spooner if it were not true that, in the midst of their distress, the United States had collected this burdensome tax from the people of Puerto Rico.

"No, it is not," replied the Wisconsin Senator. "The duties were paid by comparatively few people, and those are not the poor people. We were right in imposing the tariff and we are right in making this appropriation."

In the opinion of Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) who voiced his sentiments in a temperate utterance, nobody could question the statement that a serious emergency existed in Puerto Rico. It was due to the transition from the control of one country to that of another, and to the destructive cyclone which did untold damage on the island. The people, he said, were unable to recuperate from the effects of the storm, and he believed the appropriation ought to be made to help them, and made at once. He opposed Mr. Jones's proposition to pay the duties collected to the persons who had paid them.

Mr. Jones inquired upon what Mr. Cockrell based his objection to the amendment.

"I base it," replied Mr. Cockrell, "upon the great economic theory, in which I have always believed, that he consumer of an imported article pays the tax."

Mr. Jones suggested that many products brought from Puerto Rico had been sent here on consignment, but Mr. Cockrell maintained that the consumer must necessarily pay the tax.

"We all know," concluded Mr. Cockrell, "that some excitement has been created throughout the country by this proposed Puerto Rican legislation. The President, the Secretary of War, and the Governor General of the island recommended free trade between the island and the United States. This question was presented, and another legislative authority decided the matter so far as it was concerned. This body, or a part of it, has been put in a dilemma; but that has little pertinence here and now. This appropriation ought to be made, and at once, because the people need it and because it is right."

"If we are in a dilemma," said Mr. Spooner, "as suggested by Mr. Cockrell, we shall proceed in a manly and straightforward way to extricate ourselves from it. I do not think a humanitarian measure ought to be delayed while the Congressional Constitutional Debating Society discusses the matter for four or five weeks."

BACON SUPPORTS THE BILL.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) took the same ground as Mr. Cockrell. While he favored the bill, he did not, he said, by any means shut his eyes to the fact that the measure was intended not so much as a great humanitarian project as to afford the Republicans an egress from a serious political dilemma. He said that after the action of the House had raised a storm throughout the country, this bill had been sprung suddenly in order to assist the Republican Party in its political manoeuvring.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) offered an amendment declaring that the Paris treaty had the effect of extending the Constitution over Puerto Rico and its inhabitants. He announced his determination to cast his vote for the bill, but stated that the measure was being used as a subterfuge to permit the Republican Party to escape from an unpleasant situation on the Puerto Rican question. He then referred to the recent Republican caucus, saying that if the newspaper reports were to be relied upon the bill providing for a form of government for Puerto Rico was to be practically abandoned and "allowed to drift without rudder or compass."

"The Senator is mistaken about that," replied Mr. Spooner. "The bill will have both a rudder and a compass, and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Foraker] will be both."

Mr. Foraker said it was his purpose to still press the governmental bill.

Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) announced his opposition to the passage of the bill, saying that the only necessity for the legislation was political in its nature. He thought the bill did not provide any money for the relief of the suffering Puerto Ricans. He contended that the only reason for urgency in the passage of the measure was to allay the political clamor. Evidently the Republican Party had decided that to betray Puerto Rico was preferable to changing the system of protection. Testimony taken before the Congressional committee indicated that wages had doubled. In view of this fact, Mr. Pettigrew said he would not accept the statement of suffering.

Mr. Pettigrew admitted that the situation was embarrassing. "If you don't put a duty on tobacco and fruit," he said, "the tobacco raisers of Connecticut and the fruit raisers of California are liable to vote against the Republican ticket, while if you do provide for a duty you violate the pledge made to the Puerto Ricans when we took possession of the island."

THE DISTRESS IN PUERTO RICO.

Mr. Fairbanks (Rep., Ind.,) expressed amazement over the statement that there was no distress in Puerto Rico in view of the testimony taken before the Senate Committee on Puerto Rico. He read a letter from the Director of Posts for Puerto Rico in support of his contention that there was great need for assistance. It was, he said, no time to play politics in the Senate, but rather to meet for action in the interest of humanity.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) announced his willingness to let the appropriation bill pass for humanitarian reasons, but took occasion to repeat his views on the general question of expansion. "I have not," he said, "changed or modified my former opinions," and he proceeded to say that his study during the last twelve months of the situation in the Philippines had only served to convince him that he had been right in his original position. He had read with great interest the state papers of the leaders of the Philippine revolt, and had found them to be "modest, temperate, and eloquent appeals to the love of justice of the people of the United States," and he hoped and believed that in time these appeals would make their way to the consciences of the people of the country, insuring justice in the end, if not now.

In concluding Mr. Hoar said: "I do not think we ought to keep these people waiting while we are reaching a determination of the great questions raised by the possessions which have come to us so recently. I propose to vote for this bill, and I propose to vote against any proposition that will involve debate."

At the conclusion of Mr. Hoar's remarks the discussion of the bill was suspended for the day.

THE HOUSE GOVERNMENT BILL.

Puerto Rican Representatives at Washington Approve It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A bill providing civil government for Puerto Rico is nearly completed in the Committee on Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives. By the provisions of the proposed bill the Puerto Ricans practically have self-government. They will elect a lower house of Congress of thirty-five members, each of whom must be a Puerto Rican.

The Senate will consist of fourteen members, one-half of whom will be appointed by the President of the United States. Members of the Senate, both elected and those appointed by the President, must be Puerto Ricans—not necessarily natives, but bona fide residents of the island.

The Secretary of Puerto Rico will act as presiding officer of the Senate, and will have the casting vote in case of a deadlock. The Governor of the island will be appointed by the President, and will have the veto power. It will require a two-thirds vote to pass a bill over his veto. The bill also provides for a delegate to the United States Congress.

Representative Crumpacker, (Rep., Ind.,) who is a member of the committee, objects to the bill because it does not define the status of the Puerto Ricans as citizens, but says he will support it. The bill merely recognizes Puerto Ricans as citizens of Puerto Rico. Mr. Crumpacker argues that they should be recognized as citizens of the United States.

Mr. Crumpacker says the bill has been submitted to the Puerto Rican representatives in the city and meets their approval. They say it is such a bill as the Puerto Ricans desire and that it will meet with the approval of nearly every one on the island.

Mr. Crumpacker says that with the exception noted by him, he thinks the bill better than the Foraker bill, and he is sure it will solve the Puerto Rican problem.

PUERTO RICAN FINANCES.

Receipts in January $117,408—Deficit Nearly $10,000.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The War Department made public to-day the following statement of the finances of the Puerto Rican treasury for the month of January, 1900:

Balances in treasury Jan. 1, $457,306; receipts in January from customs, $79,448; postal, $90,054; internal revenue, $17,412; miscellaneous, $11,493. Total receipts for the month, $117,408.

Payments during January, 1900, from customs receipts, $110,434; from postal receipts, $9,052; from internal revenue receipts, $7,265; from miscellaneous receipts, $102. Total payments during the month, $126,854.

Balance in treasury Jan. 31, 1900, $447,859.

Deficit for the month, $9,446.

Habeas Corpus for a Puerto Rican.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 15.—A writ of habeas corpus, returnable March 26, was issued out of the United States Circuit Court to-day, directed to the Warden of the Stillwater penitentiary, for the release of Rafael Oritz, a Puerto Rican cab driver at Caguas, who was arrested Feb. 16, 1898, tried by a military court, and sentenced to death, but whose sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. It is claimed Oritz was deprived of his liberty without due process of law. The treaty between the United States and Spain was ratified ten days before the man's arrest. Oritz claims the full rights of an American citizen.

THE PACIFIC CABLE BILL.

Four Distinct Reports from Members of House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Four distinct reports on the bill for the construction of a Pacific cable to Hawaii, the Philippines, and Japan were filed to-day from members of the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.,) submitted the majority report favorable to a bill introduced by him for a cable to be built under private auspices, the Government paying $300,000 annually for twenty years for the transmission of Government messages. A minority report, signed by Representatives Adamson, (Dem., Ga.,) Davis, (Dem., Fla.,) Shackleford, (Dem., Mo.,) and Davey, (Dem., La.,) dissents in toto from the bill. Another minority report, signed by Representatives Corliss, (Rep., Mich.,) Fletcher, (Rep., Minn.,) and Stewart, (Rep., N. J.,) opposes the plan of private ownership and proposes a substitute embodying the idea of Government ownership of the cable. Still another dissenting report is from Mr. Mann, (Rep., Ill.,) giving his individual views that a Government cable would prove more beneficial to the public and the Government.

Mr. Sherman's majority report is an exhaustive review of the cable question. It says that the argument for a Government cable, that it would be under the complete control of the United States, seems of small importance to the committee, except in time of war, and in that event the Government is authorized to assume control of the private cable which the committee recommends. As to the Government cable being more economical to the United States, the report says that this loses weight because of the necessity of establishing a duplicate cable.

BAD FEELING IN QUAY DEBATE.

Mr. Gallinger, Accused of Delaying Action, Charges Mr. Penrose with Falsehood.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A sensational retort was made in the Senate to-day by Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) to a statement just made by Mr. Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) in which the latter was told that he did not speak the truth. Senators were astounded, and the auditors in the galleries quivered with excitement.

A motion had just been made to go into executive session Mr. Penrose pleaded for a few moments in order to make a statement, and when this was granted he asked that the resolution in regard to the seating of M. S. Quay as a Senator from Pennsylvania be taken up, saying that he was satisfied there were Senators who were seeking an opportunity so to delay the resolution as to render it impossible to secure a vote during the present session. He added that, while other important matters were demanding attention, the fact must not be lost sight of that the great State of Pennsylvania was being deprived of its just right of two votes on the floor of the Senate. The question must be decided in the high tribunals of the consciences of Senators or upon the low plane of politics which had in the past characterized such proceedings.

As he took his seat, Mr. Penrose cast his eyes in the direction of Mr. Gallinger, asking that a time be fixed for a vote, and remarking: "I look squarely at those who are creating these obstacles."

Mr. Gallinger rose and stated quietly that he had been trying for six days to get an opportunity to speak in opposition to the Quay resolution, but had been prevented by other business. He still desired to speak, and knew many other Senators who wished to be heard.

To this statement Mr. Penrose replied that Mr. Gallinger had told him that he did not expect to talk on the Quay matter. "He may have changed his mind," Mr. Penrose continued, "but he most emphatically told me that he would not speak."

Mr. Gallinger was on his feet before Mr. Penrose concluded. "I assert most emphatically," he said, "that when the Senator says I told him I should not speak on this subject he does not state the truth." He went on to say that Mr. Penrose had come to him in an "imperious way" and asked him whether he intended to ask to be heard, and that he (Gallinger) had told him (Penrose) that he was not entirely decided as to whether he would speak or not.

"I don't know whether I do not speak the truth or whether the Senator from New Hampshire failed to tell me the truth," was Mr. Penrose's response, but he was, he said, very confident of his position.

To this Mr. Gallinger replied that it was "unmanly and beneath his notice."

Mr. Hoar then came forward with a proposition to fix a time for a vote, and the two Senators who were party to the heated colloquy said no more on the subject. There was objection to naming a date, and Mr. Hoar postponed his request until to-morrow.

It was asserted to-day by a Senator who has exceptional means of obtaining information, that the Quay case is not likely to come to a vote at this session, and that Mr. Penrose had just discovered the determination of the majority when he attacked Mr. Gallinger and undertook to restrain him from making a speech. The judgment of many Republican Senators is that the vote should be deferred until next session, by which time it is believed Pennsylvania will be ready to elect a Senator, and in electing will make it unnecessary to vote for or against Mr. Quay.

Later in the day Mr. Wellington (Rep., Md.,) called up the resolution relating to the seating of Mr. Quay as a Senator from Pennsylvania. He presented an elaborate argument against it, holding that as the Legislature of Pennsylvania was in session when the vacancy occurred and that the Legislature had endeavored to fill the vacancy by taking many ballots, the Governor was estopped from making an appointment. Personally, he said, he would be glad to have Mr. Quay in the Senate, but, in view of the Constitution and the precedents, he felt that he could not vote for his admission.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wellington's speech a running colloquy on the Constitutional questions involved in the Quay case was precipitated, the participants being Mr. Spooner, Mr. Wellington, Mr. Burrows, and Mr. Allen.

ANTI-TRUST AMENDMENT.

Chairman of House Judiciary Committee Introduces Proposed Change in the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Representative Ray of New York, Chairman of the House Committee on Judiciary and at the head of a special sub-committee on trusts, to-day introduced the following joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution:

Resolved, &c., That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

Article XVI. The Congress shall have power to regulate and repress monopolies and combinations; to create and dissolve corporations and dispose of their property; to make all laws necessary and proper for the execution of the foregoing powers. Such powers may be exercised by the Several States in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States.

EIGHT NEW WARSHIPS.

House Committee Decides on Two Coast Battleships, Three Armored and Three Protected Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs reached a final decision to-day as to the number of new warships to be authorized in the forthcoming Naval Appropriation bill, as follows:

Two seagoing coast line battleships of about 13,500 tons each, to cost approximately $3,000,000 each.

Three armored cruisers of the highest practical speed and most powerful armor and armament, to cost approximately $4,000,000 each.

Three protected cruisers, to cost about $1,141,000 each.

It was determined not to provide any gunboats, in view of the opinion expressed by Secretary Long and Admiral Dewey that Gen. Otis's recent purchases of serviceable boats of this character met present gunboat requirements.

The committee decided to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to contract for armor at a price not exceeding $545 a ton. This applies to emergency armor, about 7,400 tons, required for the battleships Maine, Missouri, and Ohio, now in course of construction, and not to the vessels authorized but not begaun, nor to those contemplated by the present bill.

The question of sheathing ships, which has excited much interest in naval circles of late, was determined by adopting a provision leaving the question of sheathing to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy.

The committee did not provide specifically for the building of any of the new ships in Government yards, as has been urged by delegations from Brooklyn and elsewhere, so that it is expected that the usual provisions as to building will be inserted in the bill, with possibly some discretionary power with the Navy Department as to utilizing Government yards for this purpose.

The decisions of to-day practically complete the bill, although there is still a week's work in preparing the formal language executing the determinations of the committee expressed to-day.

Little Business in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The District of Columbia Appropriation bill, carrying $6,608,378, was passed by the House to-day.

A bill was also passed granting the abandoned Fort Hays military reservation to the State of Kansas for experimental station and normal school purposes. No other business was transacted.

A New Postal Sub-Station.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Postmaster General will establish on April 1 a substation of the Post Office at New York, to be designated as No. 134, and located at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Office for "Bill" Anthony's Widow.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Director of the Census to-day appointed the widow of Bill Anthony, of "Maine" fame, a clerk in the Census Bureau.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Balcom, Abner Smiley; Fairland, F. I. Pitcher; Houghton, H. L. Houghton; St. Lawrence Park, G. H. Seiple; West Oneonta, D. J. Kilkenny.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma—John L. McAtee of Oklahoma.

Regular Army, Ordnance Department—Capt. James Roekwell, Jr., to be Major; First Lieut. George Montgomery, to be Captain. Artillery—Second Lieut. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Seventh Artillery, to be a First Lieutenant.

Volunteer Army—First Lieut. Frank H. Lawton, Twenty-first Infantry, United States Army, to be Assistant Commissary, with rank of Captain; Sergt. Charles E. Carpenter, Company D, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be a Second Lieutenant.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Charles B. Drake, First Cavalry, is transferred from Troop G to Troop D of that regiment.

William S. Scott, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty at Santiago, and will proceed to Havana and report to the commanding General, Division of Cuba, for assignment to duty as Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of that division.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, Surgeon, is relieved from further duty in the Division of Cuba, to take effect April 1, and will proceed, as soon as practicable after that date, to Fort Totten, New York, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty to relieve Major Henry S. Turrill, Surgeon. Major Turrill, upon being relieved, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty. Major Turrill, upon the completion of that duty, will proceed to Manila and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Robert Sewell, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed from Camden, N. J., to Philadelphia, and report to the Department Quartermaster in that city for assignment to duty under his direction at the Schuylkill Arsenal.

Major George D. Deshon, Surgeon Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers, (Captain, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army,) is honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the United States, upon tender of his resignation.

Navy.

Paymaster John A. Mudd is detached from the Navy Yard at New York, March 17, and ordered to special temporary duty under the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Lieutenant Commander R. I. Reid is detached from the Navy Yard at Norfolk, and ordered to special temporary duty at the recruiting rendezvous at Chicago; then to the New York Yard for engineering duty.

Lieut. Jay H. Sypher is detached from the Solace and ordered home to wait orders.

Paymaster J. G. Lovell is detached from the Amphitrite, and will proceed home and wait orders to sea duty.

Assistant Paymaster G. W. Pigman is detached from the Navy Yard at Washington and ordered to the Amphitrite, March 20.

Pay Inspector L. G. Boggs has sick leave for three months.

W. Blake and Louis G. Miller are appointed Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Monongahela has arrived at San Juan de Puerto Rico.

The Marblehead has arrived at Santa Barbara.

The Philadelphia has sailed from Santa Barbara to Acapulco.

The Iowa will arrive at San Francisco about April 10 and will dock at Bremerton about May 1.

A Naval Strategic Board.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Secretary of the Navy has determined to appoint a general board to meet once a month and consider general plans of campaign to be used in case of war. This is the outgrowth of studies which Capt. H. C. Taylor has been pursuing in years past at the Naval War College. The board will correspond somewhat to the strategic board which was in existence during the Spanish-American war, and it is intended to meet the demands of the modern theories of preparedness for war. Admiral Dewey is to be at the head of the board, on which also probably will be the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and representatives of the War College and the office of Naval Intelligence.

Bernard M. Shanley Critically Ill.

NEWARK, N. J., March 15.—Bernard M. Shanley, President of the Essex and Hudson Gas Company, is in a critical condition at his home suffering from a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Shanley, who was recovering from an attack of grip which had confined him to his home for two weeks, was stricken last night. Dr. D. Elliott, Mr. Shanley's brother-in-law, and Dr. Charles M. Zeh, did what they could for him until the arrival of Dr. Joseph C. Young, the family physician, who was out of town.

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"OPEN DOOR" THREATENED

Shanghai American Association Sends Alarmist Message.

ATTITUDE OF THE EMPRESS

Her Persecution of Reformers Endangers Foreign Interests—Rebellion and Anarchy Expected.

SHANGHAI, March 15.—The American Association here telegraphed to the United States Government to-day that the attitude of the Empress Dowager toward the reformers will upset the "open door" policy. They also say rebellion and anarchy are expected, to the detriment of foreign interests, and advocate prompt concerted action on the part of the powers.

The China Association will appeal to the British Minister, Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald, on the same subject.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The cablegram from the American Association at Shanghai has been received at the State Department. It has not been acted upon, but is under serious consideration.

At first reading it is not clear just what connection exists between the attitude of the Chinese Empress Dowager toward the reform element in China and the "open door" policy, in which the United States with the remainder of the civilized world is interested. It is recalled, however, that the Empress Dowager is persecuting with relentless hatred the reform party, going so far as to resort to the barbarous practice of offering large sums of money for the assassination of leading reformers. This reform element in China is believed to include nearly all of the Chinese who are disposed to elevate China into a civilized nation, following in the footsteps of Japan. They realize that this can only be done with the help of foreigners, and are therefore disposed to the "open door" as one of the measures to liberalize and enlighten China through the introduction of foreign capital and foreign methods.

It is assumed that the basis of this representation from the American Association is an apprehension that the conservative party surrounding the Empress Dowager, in satisfying its animosity against the reformers, will excite the dormant anti-foreign feeling among the masses of Chinese to a degree that will make the "open door" impossible of attainment.

It is a curious fact that the United States Minister to China, Mr. Conger, has so far made no representations to the State Department touching this subject. He has reported to the department that serious attacks have been made upon the American Mission in Shantung by the "Boxers," a powerful and numerous anti-foreign league of Chinese. It is this same organization which has attacked some of the French missionaries in that quarter of China, and has even carried its operations to the very doors of Kiau Chau, the German holding in North China.

Upon the Minister's representations, the State Department has decided that an American warship shall be dispatched from the fleet at Manila to the nearest convenient port to the seat of discord, probably in this case Taku, at the mouth of the Pieho River, or Wei-Hai-Wei. It is expected, however, that the Chinese Government will be able to repress the "Boxers" without any action on the part of the American warship. It is distinctly understood that this little naval demonstration will have no connection with the struggle now going on between the Empress Dowager's party and the reformers, for this may be regarded as a matter of purely internal politics, with which our Government has no right to concern itself. It is probable, therefore, that this decision indicates the character of the response that will be made by the Department of State to the cablegram from the American Association.

DELAGOA BAY AWARD.

Printed Judgment Was to be in Hands of Litigants About This Time.

LONDON, March 15.—Relative to the delay in regard to the Delagoa Bay Railroad award, The Pall Mall Gazette this evening says it is authoritatively informed that John G. Leishman, the United States Minister to Switzerland, in addition to persistent unofficial representatives, had addressed, on instructions from the State Department, a strongly-worded official protest to the Federal Government, a reply to which was received Feb. 16.

In this communication the Secretary of the Tribunal said the arbitrators had arrived at a decision, and that the printed judgment would be in the hands of the litigants probably within four and certainly within eight weeks from that date.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—It is learned that Mr. Leishman, the American Minister at Berne, informed the State Department under date of Feb. 1 that the Federal Government had notified him that the record of the arbitration, excluding reference to the land-grant claims, would be ready for submission at the end of six weeks from that date. The land-grant issue had been delayed owing to some question raised by the claimants themselves as to the accuracy of the appraised value of the lands. This will necessitate another appraisement, which will consume much time.

It does not appear that the decision in this case has been intentionally delayed, but it is said that the magnitude of the claims, amounting to about $20,000,000, seemed to appall the Swiss jurists, who had been named as the arbitrators, and consequently they surrounded their proceedings with so many and such excessive precautions and forms as to waste much time, the period consumed up to date being about nine years.

It is said that the Swiss Government is not responsible for this delay, having merely consented to appoint the arbitrators nine years ago, and leaving the issues entirely to them.

Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, March 15.—The Princess of Wales to-day held the second drawing room of the season at Buckingham Palace on behalf of the Queen. There was a limited number of presentations, and the attendant crowd was smaller than usual. The Americans presented were Mrs. Lafayette De Friese and Miss Ida Hungerford, both of New York, and Mrs. Josiah Pierce and Miss Pierce, American residents of London. The United States Chargé d'Affaires, Henry White, and other members of the Embassy were present.

NEWARK FIRE INQUIRY.

Grand Jury Fixing Responsibility for Building the Tenement.

NEWARK, N. J., March 15.—The Grand Jury began an investigation to-day to determine the responsibility for the remodeling of the frame church at Morris and Fourteenth Avenues into a tenement house, the building in which sixteen Italians were burned to death Monday.

The records at the Building Inspector's office show only a permit for raising the frame portion of the structure and building a ten-foot basement of brick. This was approved by E. M. Van Duzer, then Superintendent of Buildings, and granted by the Fire Department Committee of the Common Council in October, 1896. The plans of the remodeled building are missing from the files, and no record appears concerning the conversion of the church into living apartments.

The funeral ceremonies of the sixteen Italians burned to death will be held in St. Peter's Church at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. High mass will be celebrated. All the Italian societies in this city will join in the procession to the cemetery.

Gen. Wheeler Goes to Washington.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 15.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler was in Atlanta a couple of hours to-day, on his way to Washington. "As soon as I get to Washington," he said, "I shall urge the acceptance of my resignation, and then I shall put myself before the bar of the House of Representatives to take the oath of office." The General did not say what steps he would take if his right to take the oath is questioned.

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TO HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

By the express provision of the charter* the Mayor is given the power to remove the Police Commissioners at any time for cause, after opportunity to be heard, subject only to the approval of the Governor.

It is a matter of public knowledge that for the past year the law against gambling in this city has been openly and constantly violated. This has been done with the knowledge of the police authorities, who have had the power to prevent or suppress such violation of the law. Without the consent of these authorities this criminal business could not have been carried on. It is known that for freedom from interference the gamblers have paid over $3,095,000, and the organization by which this enormous sum of bribe money has been collected and distributed has been publicly described. As if to leave no shadow of doubt as to their power in the premises, their intimacy with the whole business, and their responsibility for it, the police authorities on Saturday last closed all the gambling places in the Borough of Manhattan. This was done immediately after the exposure of the bribery and clearly in consequence of it. All these facts are as well known to the Mayor as to any other citizen of New York.

So far he has done nothing in regard to them. When asked what he intended to do, he refused to reply.

Mr. VAN WYCK has the reputation of being an honest man. No one suspects that any of the blackmail levied on the criminal classes in this city has reached his hands. Why does he not move in this matter? Why does he not call the Commissioners of Police to account? Why does he choose to share in the disgrace they are bringing on the City Government? If he hesitates because of politics he errs. Either his party is not responsible for this revolting scandal or it is. If it is not, he can do no greater service to his party than to punish and drive from office the offenders who are bringing it into contempt. If his party is responsible for the scandal, it is the duty of the Mayor to separate himself from it and to serve the people, no matter what happens to the party. Even from the low standpoint of selfish interest there is no reward his ambition could seek that would not be given by the people for such service. In the phrase of the street, "it is up to" the Mayor.

*Chapter IV., Section 95:
"At any time within six months after the commencement of his term of office the Mayor elected for a full term may, whenever in his judgment the public interests shall so require, remove from office any public officer holding office by appointment from the Mayor, except members of the Board of Education and school boards, and except also judicial officers for whose removal other provision is made by the Constitution. After the expiration of said period of six months, any such public officer may be removed by the Mayor for cause upon charges preferred, and after opportunity to be heard, subject, however, before such removal shall take effect, to the approval of the Governor expressed in writing."

THE POLICE EXHIBITION.

It seems to be the happy tendency of the police authorities unwittingly to confirm the most discreditable view that any one interested in decency can possibly take of them.

When it was shown that the town was full of gambling places which paid the police tremendous sums for protection, the police hastened to prove that they were not overpaid by closing up every gambling place in one day. Feeble-minded men, afraid to draw logical conclusions from known facts, had undertaken to excuse themselves from believing the police guilty of corruption by pleading that the police had not the power they were accused of selling. The police demonstrated that they had that power by a conspicuous use of it on a grand scale. Every gambler that shut up his resort at 2 o'clock last Saturday knew what the police could do, but the next day, when the news was published, every reader of a newspaper knew as well as the gamblers and the police, and knew also why what the police can do and ought to do was left undone before.

When the Grand Jury took up the cases of the dives in which music is served as an accompaniment to vice, the police hastened to show again their power and their purpose. They instantly rushed out a lot of detectives to arrest the proprietors of places where music was furnished without the faintest suggestion of vice or impropriety. To men of ordinary sense the police were advertising the fact that they had plenty of power and would not use it for the suppression of vice because they were paid for not using it. It was as if Chief DEVERY had proclaimed that there is nothing so trivial in the way of even seeming variation from the letter of the law that can be practiced gratuitously in this town. And there is nothing so vile that it cannot purchase immunity.

With this amazing exhibition of fatuity on the part of the police the public is interested chiefly because it shows that the police is rotten at the head. No such display of stupidity in the treatment of a scandalous condition of things in the city would have been possible if the Commissioners were fit for their places. The dirty system of corrupt protection for vice, the exposure of which has driven the police wild, would never have come into existence had the Commissioners been determined to resist it. What may happen, therefore, to the dive keepers or to the Police Captains or other subordinates is of no account so long as the men in high places are left undisturbed. They know that perfectly. They are straining every nerve to produce a diversion of public attention. This was the shallow and silly motive in the arrest of the proprietors of decent hotels and restaurants. It will not work, nor will any other effort in the same direction work if the honest men of New York keep clearly in mind this one fact—that the stream of corruption can be stopped only at the fountain head.

THE TIMES AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The interest of the people of the United States in the Exposition, the very large attendance from this country already assured, and the cordial relations existing between the two Governments have seemed to us to justify this undertaking as a recognition by the American press of the world-wide influence and importance of the great French Fair to all interests of the United States; and we have sought to avail ourselves of this extraordinary opportunity for cultivating feelings of amity between the people of the two greatest republics.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form—from eight to thirty-two pages—issued from a Goss four-deck, patented, straight-line newspaper printing press, capable of printing at a speed of fifty thousand newspapers per hour, printed on both sides, folded and counted. The press will be installed in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper, including the operation of a battery of typesetting machines, stereotyping, and the most approved modern American appliances, an exhibit which will be entirely novel to Europeans.

The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper of the world published on the Exposition grounds, and will endeavor to maintain in its international character the ideal it has sought to attain in America.

Although THE NEW YORK TIMES enjoys exclusively the privilege of publication on the grounds, it will offer to the newspapers of the country the opportunity to exhibit the merits and quality of their own publications and to set forth the commercial importance and attractions of their localities.

THE UNITED STATES, THE BRITISH, AND THE BOERS.

Mr. BALFOUR'S statement in the House of Commons yesterday in regard to the service undertaken by Consul ADELBERT HAY and our Government in aid of the Boer overtures for peace was most timely. It shows what has been done, of which the public had only a fragmentary knowledge, leading to false conclusions. In the mix and muddle of Washington dispatches it had been possible to find here and there an assertion bearing a colorable resemblance to a statement of fact. The efforts of the correspondents and the curiosity of the public were pretty successfully baffled by the reticence of the Department of State, but the probable truth was beginning to appear through the interstices of the unwieldy masses of conjecture.

Wonder not unmixed with mirth was provoked by the early report that the two republics had requested the "intervention" of the United States, and that the President would accept or had accepted that grave and hazardous mission. It then began to appear that the function of our Government in the proceeding was identical in its nature with that of the French Government, represented by Ambassador CAMBON, in the negotiation leading to the signing of the protocol of Aug. 12 which suspended hostilities between the United States and Spain. This was neither intervention nor mediation nor anything of the kind. It was merely such a friendly service to both belligerents as any Government would have willingly performed. The duties incident to it are strictly limited to the transmission of messages and the exercise of delegated and most carefully defined powers. When it was reported from Washington that in transmitting the message of President KRUGER and President STEYN to Lord SALISBURY, President MCKINLEY added "an earnest expression of his willingness to do anything within his power to bring about the termination of the war, which, he hoped, might be attained," it appeared, therefore, that the President had gone beyond the letter of his mandate and exhibited an officiousness that might be resented.

In his letter of Aug. 12, 1898, to Secretary DAY, announcing that he had been empowered to sign the protocol, the French Ambassador ventured to say only this: "Congratulating myself upon thus co-operating with you toward the restoration of peace between two nations, both friends of France, I beg you to accept the fresh assurances of my very high consideration." That is a correct model. Beyond the performance of his strictly defined functions nothing is expected of the intermediary or permitted to him save ordinary politeness, and not too much of that.

Yesterday morning the public learned that our Government had not acted merely as an intermediary, but that its good offices had been asked and employed in some sort of attempt at mediation. Mr. BALFOUR'S statement, accompanied by the reading of the text of Secretary HAY'S telegram to Mr. WHITE, our Charge d'Affaires in London, clears up the matter. The Presidents of the Boer Republics did, in fact, "request the President of the United States to offer intervention with a view to a cessation of hostilities." Now "the essence of intervention is force, or the threat of force, in case the dictates of the intervening power are disregarded." The Secretary of State knew this, of course, and we must suppose that he used the inappropriate word in his dispatch because the Boer Governments had used it in preferring their request. It was beyond all doubt an error of judgment for Secretary HAY to ask Mr. WHITE to convey the information in that form to the British Minister. He was not likely to be misunderstood, however, and the event shows that the solecism, though a pretty grave one, did no harm.

"In communicating this request," says the Secretary of State, "I am asked to express the hope that a way of bringing about peace may be found." Before we can know what that means we must know who asked Mr. HAY to express this hope. If the Presidents of the Boer Republics asked him, that fact would indicate a rather lively desire for the termination of the war, which Mr. STEYN very likely feels, while President KRUGER does not. If President MCKINLEY asked the Secretary to express this hope, it would show that the President is willing to go a little way, not far, to please the doubtless humane but certainly ignorant persons who have for weeks been importuning him to "end the war in South Africa." As it stands the phrase has no meaning and no notice is taken of it.

Secretary HAY'S use of the wrong word gave Mr. BALFOUR an opportunity which we cannot doubt was most welcome. Lord SALISBURY, he said, had requested Mr. WHITE to convey to our Government the sincere acknowledgments of her Majesty's Government for the friendly tone of the communication, "and to say that the Government did not propose to accept intervention from any power in South African affairs." This official notice to all the world should have the effect, not only of intermitting the arduous labors of the American pro-Boers, who have been "egging on" the President to do things that the present condition and occupations of our land and sea forces make it inadvisable for us to attempt, but also of drying up those welling springs of lies in Continental cities whence have come so many reports of intervention by powers unfriendly to England.

TWO VICTORIES FOR HONESTY.

Nothing could have been better for the taxpayers of this city than the passage by the Assembly of the two bills giving the Controller power to protect them against the City Government. By the same token, nothing could have been worse for the City Government. Each of the bills was an attempt to protect the taxpayers, because the City Government would not protect them, but had abandoned them to spoliation. The Tammany members had the bad judgment to oppose both bills. Respecting that which prevented Mr. WHALEN from opening the City Treasury to looters, of his own motion and authority, one of these Tammany Assemblymen said that the pretext for it was that the Controller was the only honest man in New York. Of course that is nonsense. What is true, and what is the justification of the bill, is that the Controller is the only member of the City Government who has shown a disposition to protect the Treasury from the raids of his colleagues, and that the bill gives him an ability equal to his disposition. That is a very bad showing for the City Government, but everybody knows that it is true.

The bill to prevent the Corporation Counsel from "confessing" some millions out of the City Treasury, instead of scrutinizing in court the claims on which the attempt is based, is aimed at certain speculators who have bought up the claims in question. Mr. WHALEN has taken pains to make it appear that he is in league with these raiders, even if he is not one of them, and the job an individual job of his own, as it ought to be to make his action intelligible. But the other job, the Ramapo job, is a much more extensive scheme, and has all the marks of a bipartisan job of the largest size. Evidently HOLAHAN and DALTON, the official guardians of the city's interests, are in it up to their necks. But we have had evidence also that Republican machinists are in it as well. There was no particular merit for a Republican Legislature in frustrating a Whalen job, or an exclusively Tammany job. But we can imagine that a high pressure was put upon the Republican legislators to prevent them from scotching the Ramapo job. The fact that the Governor of the State, as well as the Controller of the city, is an aggressively honest man, counted for very much, without doubt, in the arrest of a scheme for the promotion of which legislative aid must have been confidently counted on. The job may not be absolutely killed by the action of the Legislature. But it would be beyond the brazen cheek of any municipal office holder to attempt, for some time to come, to warm it over into life.

Now that the job is in a state of, at most, a long-suspended animation, perhaps Mr. DALTON will pay some attention to the evidence which has been offered to him, and forced upon him, going to show that the real trouble with our water service is not deficiency of supply, nor excess of consumption, but mere, sheer, avoidable waste and leakage, through old and worn-out pipes. Mr. CROSS'S argument to that effect had very near the force of a demonstration. It can be verified at a trifling expense. If it is established, the whole trouble can be remedied at a small fraction of the cost of furnishing vast quantities more of water, to be poured into leaky pipes and devoted to irrigating the subsoil of this island. While there was a chance of getting the Ramapo job through, it could not be expected, perhaps, that Messrs. HOLAHAN and DALTON would take any interest in a scheme for saving at the spigot what they yearned to waste at the bung. But now that it is certain that their scheme for wasting at the bung cannot be "jammed through" in time to do them any good, they may be induced to give some attention to the practical question of improving and making more adequate the water supply of New York. In any case, those were two famous victories for honesty and decency that were won at Albany on Wednesday.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of our correspondents, in endeavoring to refute the critics of the new Pharmacy bill, made some rather alarming revelations in regard to the carelessness with which doctors write prescriptions. However quickly, he wrote, any man of ordinary intelligence might acquire facility in the handling and mixing of drugs, it was quite another thing when it came to interpreting and correcting the scrawls with which the prescription clerk constantly has to deal. This work our correspondent described as "wrestling," and he spoke feelingly of the twenty-five years he had himself devoted to that athletic exercise. What have the doctors to say to the implied, almost formulated, charge that they, or many of them, not only make more than occasional blunders in the apportionment of medicines that are also poisons, but as a common practice write their prescriptions so illegibly that the drug clerk must use intuition as well as judgment in deciphering them? The question is certainly an important one—much more important than the question whether or not druggists should have a monopoly of the profits which are or can be derived from the sale of drugs. Every layman knows that the average prescription is almost or quite destitute of significance to him, but it is news indeed to learn that oftener than now and then the contracted Latin employed in these documents is a puzzle to the initiated and experienced pharmacist.

—At least a few Philadelphians confess to some uncertainty of mind in regard to the real character of ALPHONSE DAUDET'S book "Sapho." A few weeks ago a man was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for selling a translation of that now too famous work, and yet, when another man was arrested this week for the same offense, the Grand Jury promptly refused to indict him and he had to be set free. This leaves the question at issue widely and painfully open. Considering that "Sapho" in the original and handsomely illustrated has been on sale in this country for years and years, and that the author's belief in its moral value has been shared in greater or less degree by many moderately good judges of literary art, it seems rather a pity that the Philadelphians should now be left to struggle between two contradictory opinions.

—Copies of what has been left of The Topeka Capital by its amateur editor have now reached this city, and, purveyed by the same men who have recently been making a precarious living out of a less innocent appeal to curiosity, are getting into a considerable number of hands. Examination of the first issue leaves the disappointing impression that Mr. SHELDON has taken out of the paper much more than he has put into it, and that the matter substituted for the matter removed gets all of its novelty and most of its interest from Mr. SHELDON'S evident belief that it is novel and interesting. We do not find in the whole paper a single article or item that might not, without creating the slightest surprise, find a place in dozens and dozens of ordinary newspapers, and as for the opinions expressed, they are just about what the resident of the Middle West is accustomed to get—with a good deal else—from the reputable papers in that part of the country. It is, probably, upon the exclusion of the "good deal else" that Mr. SHELDON would base his claim to recognition as a reformer of journalism. A week, however, is a period much too short to justify him in self-congratulations on his ability as a censor. To get real light on that point, he should run his paper for at least a year, and note whether he then has more or fewer readers than he has now. The reverend gentleman's effort to impress his own personality upon all parts of The Capital has been measurably successful, but by so doing he has gone backward, not forward. In days not very remote all newspapers were personal, and Mr. SHELDON'S scheme of mixing up his news and his comments thereon is not an invention, but a reversion. Unless the experience of many editors perhaps as conscientious as himself is all at fault, he is headed the wrong way. While on the subject of interpolated comments, we would call attention to what Mr. SHELDON says about the recent fatal tenement house fire in Newark: "The greed of men who own and take the rent of such tenement property as this is a greed for which they will have to give account in the last Great Day." As it happens, the owner of that particular building was a clergyman, and cynics, we fear, will wonder why Mr. SHELDON did not expatiate on that fact.

—Charity is a quality which seems to be particularly well developed among the members of the Maryland Legislature. A committee was recently appointed by the lower branch of that body to investigate some widely circulated rumors that lobbyists were using money to defeat a bill inimical to a Baltimore telephone company, and to this committee the Mayor of Baltimore submitted a letter, written by Mr. S. H. HOFFACKER a member of the House of Delegates, to his brother, and couched as follows: "there has been quite large delegations wisiting us to day from Baltimore citty the most important one was on the Electrical Subway bill. I think there might be a considerable amount of Budel floting for Somebody before the bill is disposed off you might look up the case and find out which way the wind blows, there might be something in it for us. if you find anything out of importance come down or let me know." The committeemen considered this pleasing document with care, and after some hesitation summoned Mr. HOFFACKER before them to explain it. He said that he wrote the letter "in a joking way"; that he "never expected anything to come out of it," and that all he knew about bribery and lobbyists was what he read in the newspapers. The committee accepted this statement as adequate. "The members of the committee," says the Annapolis correspondent of The Baltimore Sun, "are unanimously of the opinion that Mr. HOFFACKER'S account of his letter to his brother is true and that he had no intention of getting money either for himself or his brother." We publish this tale simply for the purpose of giving some of our own officials, who may be thinking of emigration, a hint as to where they might be much happier—and safer—than here.

RELIGION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the letter of "An Inquirer," published in reply to Mr. B.'s letter on "Religion in Public Schools," the question of moral teaching as opposed to theological or so-called religious teaching is very ably touched upon. The teacher is not required to teach of or concerning God at all. The query is put forth that "if the laws of morality do not include the idea of God, will Mr. B. kindly prepare a treatise on morality up to date?" Without wishing to anticipate Mr. B.'s treatise, the following is respectfully submitted as and for a suggestion of what might be used as a basis of good ethical teaching in public schools:

(1) Teach the children that bad intentions and bad manners, if universally practiced, would undo the present state of civilization and that we would revert to savagery.

(2) That everything is bad which is not the result of good intent or is shown by acts done in a proper or noble manner.

(3) That only can be considered good whose motive of intent or action proceeds from the reason, thinking or acting, so that the child, if its reason is developed, can conscientiously say to itself, "I should wish this motive for intent or action to be or to become established as a permanent rule for all reasonable boys and girls." This rule is only another formula for stating the Golden Rule. Its ethical value consists in this, that it regulates human intercourse and has no theological sanction. There is no necessity to frighten children with myths, and the moral value is not increased, whether the hero of the story be Sigurd or Buddha, Heracles or Jesus Christ.

MULCAHY.
New York, March 13, 1900.

STATE CARE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call your attention and that of your readers to a bill now before the Legislature "for the establishing of a State hospital in the Adirondacks or in some other suitable locality in the State for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis"? The bill is the result of the co-operation of the leading medical men in the city and State, and has behind it the unanimous approval of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Society, and other medical bodies, as well as that of the leading hospitals in the city.

At a meeting of physicians and officers representing the hospitals in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and also of two or three suburban hospitals, held March 7 in the library of the Charity Organization Society, a resolution was unanimously adopted urging the passage of the bill.

In the discussion of the resolution, it was brought out clearly that the need of such an institution is most urgent, owing to the verdict of modern medicine as to the great danger both of contagion and infection from tuberculosis. It is becoming increasingly difficult for tuberculosis patients to secure admission into the existing hospitals, and the State is confronted with the fact that there are 14,000 new cases of tuberculosis each year, with practically no hospital accommodations for them.

The percentage of those who are cured, even under the present unfavorable conditions of treatment, is most encouraging, and shows what might be done by hospitals in which tuberculosis patients could be adequately treated.

If is currently reported that there is opposition to the bill in the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly on the score of expense, it being said that the present appropriation is only an entering wedge for the future expenditure of millions. To be sure, more than two hundred thousand dollars, the appropriation of the present bill, must be expended in the cause of treating the poor who are victims of tuberculosis, but if the matter be rightly apprehended it is a fair question whether in the end the purpose of economy may not be subserved rather by such treatment of incipient cases as shall restore them to health and send them back into the ranks of wage earners able to support their families, than by leaving them to die and supporting their families at public expense. If the experience of Massachusetts, which has for eighteen months operated a hospital similar to that proposed for this State, and the opinions of medical men of the highest standing are to be trusted, enough money may be saved to the State in the end to make good the expenditure called for by the bill, and any other expenditure called for by the perfecting of a system of sanatoria throughout the State for the treatment of incipient tuberculosis.

May I hope that your readers will give their support to this most necessary measure?

SAMUEL H. BISHOP.
New York, March 14, 1900.

THE BRITISH POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to state that the letter from Mr. Edward Niles, printed in this morning's TIMES, expresses my views precisely. I am delighted that some one has had sufficient courage to beard your editorial page in its den, and with ability to do it so well. I read your paper daily, with constant admiration for your news printing, but with dread of the ruffled ten minutes I will have when I get to the leaded page. I nevertheless wish to accord you all praise for an unusual ability to distort and misconstrue things there in your ethical expressions, because you seem to try so hard, and you use such good English in doing it. I would go much further than Mr. Niles has done in characterizing the British policy in South Africa. It seems to me that of a brutal, hypocritical set of pirates, with Jesuitical excuses for wrongdoing in their mouths, which speak out of the abundance of their hearts. And I hang my head in shame as I remember current history in our own dealings with the Philippines and in Puerto Rico. Was it for all this that my ancestors fought in the Revolutionary War? Rise higher, my friend—excelsior yourself quite a few—and snuggle down to the Golden Rule a bit more.

EDWARD A. PEARSON.
New York, March 13, 1900.

THE NAVY ARCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is generally conceded that as a permanent material for the Navy Arch there is nothing comparable in artistic effect to white marble. Surely some liquid exists or can be invented which would prevent absorption of water and consequent action of frost, and which could be annually removed with its coating of discoloring dirt.

But if the powers finally decide that the ornaments of the arch shall be of metal, allow me to suggest that, if bronze be used, it shall be of a pale green tint and dull finish. Or, perhaps better (although I disclaim technical knowledge of possibilities), let the ornaments be made of brass, highly polished and heavily treated with a lacquer which could be yearly renewed. Or, if the price is not prohibitive, gild the metal work heavily with gold leaf. The white-and-gold effect of the arch, while delicate, would still possess all required artistic value and dignity. The combination of marble column and golden Victory should be very effective. Nevertheless, let me end as I began by stating my preference for marble throughout, if possible.

As to certain cheap criticism of the arch, as a whole, there has been no argument worth considering. The delicate, ethereal character of the creation is entirely in keeping with the optimistic, joyous, spiritual genius of the American people. The fact that it has grown from Old World models is again American in essence, for that is the history of the composite American life of to-day.

Of more immediate timeliness than the above suggestion would no doubt be one relative to the all-important question of funds. May 1st is again approaching. I believe that if the patriotic emotions revived by that day are taken advantage of, there will be found a half-million New Yorkers who will surrender a dollar on demand. Let the Arch Committee prepare a campaign for that propitious time. The newspapers will do their share toward a "boom." Perhaps all the theatres might be induced to give the receipts (or a large portion of the same) of May 1 for the arch. An artistic medal and a beautiful certificate of subscription, costing together, in quantities, a few cents, might be turned out, and responsible salesmen engaged to sell them at one dollar each. A small commission on each sale would pay well. The medal and certificate could also be placed on sale at every prominent shop in the city. Anything, so long as the spirit to give is prompted, and the willingness to give is taken advantage of. The multitudinous dollar man has not yet been reached. To get at him will require some plain, common, undignified hustling. But the arch is worth it.

GEORGE TYLER.
New York, March 14, 1900.

THE WORK ON THE THIRD AVENUE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading the various accounts published in the New York dailies apropos the Third Avenue Railroad receivership, one is struck by the exaggerated accounts of the cost and the methods of work and organization of various percentage contractors.

I am not in a position to judge how the work of Messrs. McMahon and Naughton was performed, but I was in a position (having served on the time-keeping staffs) to judge the methods of organization and procedure of the Nassau Construction Company, which built the Madison and Amsterdam Avenue Railroads; Messrs. Sheehan and McBean, builders of the Second Avenue Railroad, and the National Contracting Company, constructors of the Sixth Avenue line.

Every one is aware that a percentage job is not conducted with as much vigor as a contract job, (this term applies to a job given to the lowest bidder without a percentage,) but what is lost in one way by this method is gained by better workmanship, on the same principle that better results can be obtained in house construction by "day's work" than by hurried contract or jerry work. Of the three firms mentioned above, the Nassau and National were conducted without politics interfering with good work. There was a tinge of politics in the Sheehan, McBean Company, but not enough to seriously embarrass good work.

There was absolutely no politics in the Nassau contract, and any strong, husky man could secure work (provided there was a vacancy, no places being made,) without a letter from a politician. Time and time again I have under instructions from the head of the company, William Ryan, of 100 Broadway, laid off foremen and gangs of men for being incompetent and shirking work.

I can truthfully say I never saw a percentage job constructed as well or as cheaply as the Madison and Amsterdam Avenue Roads, which were built, if my memory serves me rightly, at the cost of about $125,000 a mile, which cost included the blasting of considerable rock in the upper section of the road. The talk of a construction concern being able to put a railroad into bankruptcy is all bosh, as every outlay, purchase, and pay roll voucher has to be "O. K." by the railroad's President before payment can be had for work performed.

The President of the road also has the power under the terms of the contract to terminate the same by giving three weeks' notice if the expenditures appear exorbitant.

GEORGE F.
523 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York, March 8, 1900.

THE MUSCOVITES FALL BACK ANOTHER DAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This present year has the distinction of seeing the new style calendar forge another day ahead of the old style. For the past hundred years Russia, who has not adopted the Gregorian reform, and still uses the Julian year, has been twelve days behind the rest of the world in her count.

On our March 1st we were thirteen days ahead of the Muscovites, and yet paradoxically they were only twelve days behind us, the reference being in one case to their calendar (with its extra February day) and in the other case to our calendar. Thus for a while the amount of divergence was twelve or thirteen days, according to the point of view.

From to-day on the difference in the count on both sides will be thirteen, and this degree of variance will continue for two centuries, the year 2000 being a universal leap year. It is probable, though, that before fourteen is reached the Russians will get in line with the rest of us. The simple, regular way for them to dock a year of thirteen days would be to stop with Dec. 18. There are, however, considerations, as the Christmas celebrations, which preclude this. But the retrenchment, in whatever way it is made, is safely predictable, for the old style system is an anachronism in the most fitting sense of the term.

It will then be interesting to note also when the Russians make the change that their empire, closely pressing at East Cape the international date line, at a point far on its eastern trend, will be the first country in the world to catch each coming day and each fresh year and each new century.

New York, March 15, 1900. N. H. E.

NUGGETS.

At the Head of the List.

Askit—Whom do you regard as our greatest writer of fiction?

Tellit—The weather man.—Baltimore American.

Can't Speak from Experience.

Sillicus—Do you believe, with Carnegie, that it's a disgrace to die rich?

Cynicus—I don't know. I've never tried it.—Philadelphia Record.

As It Struck Him.

Hojack—I understand that you skated into an airhole the other day.

Tomdik—That's what they called it, but I found it was full of water.—Detroit Free Press.

Profitless Inquiries.

Growell (in cheap restaurant)—Here, waiter, are these mutton or pork chops?

Waiter—Can't you tell by the taste?

Growell—No.

Waiter—Then what difference does it make which they are?—Chicago News.

Waits for the Best Edition.

"Have you read Mr. Carnegie's answer to Mr. Frick's complaint?" asked the observant boarder.

"No, I haven't," replied the indolent boarder; "I shall wait until it appears in book form, in an édition de luxe, and then I'll draw it from the Carnegie Library."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

ANNIE LAURIE.

Jennie Bodge Johnson in Lewiston Journal.

Across the sea a fragment,
Blown with the spray and mist,
Shoreward from rosy distances
Where shade and shine hold tryst,
An old song set in colorings
Of gold and amethyst.

A ship on the horizon
Where misty curtains cling,
Lightly to clearer levels
Her sails of violet swing;
A schooner nearing the harbor,
Listen! The sailors sing:

"Maxwelton braes are bonnie
Where early fa's the dew,
'Twas there sweet Annie Laurie
Gave me her promise true."
O, the rainbow lights of boyhood
Kindle my skies anew.

"Maxwelton brees are bonnie,"
How sweet that old refrain,
The promises of morning
Break into bloom again.
And on the lowly roof I hear
The music of the rain.

"Maxwelton braes are bonnie,"
There's mother at the door.
The cattle down the dusky lane
Are coming as of yore,
And mounted on the pasture bars,
I swing and sing once more.

"Maxwelton braes are bonnie,"
O, bonnie maid of mine,
Thro' all the mists of distance
Again the dark eyes shine;
The world is full of music,
And living seems divine!

Across the sea a fragment,
Blown with the spray and mist,
Shoreward from rosy distances,
Where shade and shine hold tryst,
A vision and a memory,
In gold and amethyst.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

Second Concert of the Musical Art Society at Carnegie Hall Much Applauded.

The second and last concert for this season of the Musical Art Society took place at Carnegie Hall last night. Although the night was one to encourage the comfortable habit of staying at home, the lovers of the kind of music provided so excellently by this organization flocked to the hall in large numbers and testified by their applause as well as by their presence on such an evening to their interest in the work of the society. If there was reason to find some fault with the first concert of the current season on the ground that it was not in the line drawn for itself by the Musical Art Society, it can be said that the organization fully redeemed itself last night. The programme and its performance were in accordance with the best traditions of the society. The music was heard with delight, and it was chiefly of the sort for the interpretation of which this body of singers has made for itself a place and a distinction in this community.

The first part of the programme was devoted to music of the early church composers, and the two giants, Palestrina and Bach, were the leading examples. The "Tu es Petrus" of Alessandro Scarlatti provided a polyphonic introduction to the other numbers, a prelude in which the most ornate style of church counterpoint was set before the audience in an imposing manner. Nothing could better have served to heighten the effect of the simplicity and marvelous beauty of the ensuing number, the "Improperia" of Palestrina, than the use of this fugue of Scarlatti as an opening piece. The "Improperia," followed by a "Gloria" of the same composer, never made a deeper impression at a public concert than they did last night. This effect was heightened by the manner of the performance. The antiphonal choruses were sung by the Musical Art Society's chorus on the stage and the People's Choral Union in the gallery. The result was noble. This ineffably beautiful work of Palestrina, one of the priceless treasures of the splendid heritage of music left to the Roman Church by its early masters, should live as long as the Roman Church itself. It is as deeply expressive of the true religious spirit and as influential upon the mind to-day as it was 300 years ago, when it was made known to the worshippers in Rome. The composition had to be repeated in answer to long applause.

The same master's "Stabat Mater" followed it in last night's programme. This was sung by the Musical Art Society chorus alone, and in a manner to command high praise, though it might perhaps be noted that the tone of the sopranos was not perfect. The middle number of the list, and that which closed the part of the concert devoted to the old music, was the "Trauer Ode" of Sebastian Bach. This work is infrequently performed here, and it was heard with interest. Mr. Frank Damrosch confided to the People's Choral Union the principal chorales, and the big, round body of tone, acid only in the soprano department, floated from the gallery with an imposing effect. It must have been something of a comfort to the Protestants in the audience to hear these noble chorales after partaking of the wonderful fruit grafted upon the stem of the Roman chant by the genius of Palestrina. They demonstrated that the Roman Catholics did not own all the sound church music. The "Trauer Ode" would have made a deeper impression on the hearers if Mr. Damrosch had seen fit to vary his tempi a little. But it is the general fault of Bach performances here that the works are read through with a rigidity of style which is supposed to be in accordance with the genius of Bach. Dynamic shading, indeed, there was in Mr. Damrosch's reading, but something more might have been done with the movement.

The small orchestra employed was by no means without faults, the wood wind being especially sour in intonation in the beginning of the composition. The organ continuo was well played by Wallace Goodrich, and it was a good idea of Mr. Damrosch's to use the piano to accentuate the strokes of the bell, thus taking advantage of modern means to produce in its fullness an effect plainly in the mind of Bach when he wrote the continuo. The ode, as a whole, had its full value with the audience, and after it the assembly showered its applause upon the conductor.

The second part of the programme consisted of "Gold'ne Fluren" and a "Wiegenlied" by Dvorak, two Scotch folksongs arranged for mixed chorus by Henry Lambeth, and the "Ungewisses Licht" and "Talismane" of Schumann. These numbers were more in the nature of dessert after the feast than a real part of it. Those who love the Musical Art Society best get the most profit from its presentations of the works of the old church masters. But the populace must be consulted, and it is a good thing to have a society which can sing also the pretty part songs of the contemporaneous writers. Mr. Damrosch conducted with enthusiasm throughout the evening, and the satisfaction of the audience was manifest.

"DAS RHEINGOLD" AT THE OPERA.

Second Series of the Nibelungen Performances Begun.

The second series of the performances of the dramas of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" was begun at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon, when "Das Rheingold" was heard by an audience of good size, considering the weather. The performance was given under some difficulties. Miss Pevny, who was to have been one of the Rhine daughters, was indisposed, and her part was read from the score by some one behind the scenes. This marred the effect of the music of the first scene. Mr. Devries, who was the Donner, was naturally not in the best of spirits for a performance, having recently suffered a very great bereavement. It should be said for him that he did his work with a conscientious devotion especially praiseworthy in the circumstances.

The general merits of the entertainment were the same as those of the first presentation of the prologue of the trilogy. Mr. Van Dyck's striking impersonation of the flickering god of the fire again challenged the highest admiration by the intellectual subtlety of its conception and its wonderful wealth of expressive details. This impersonation will linger in the memory when many more pretentious pieces of lyric acting have faded. The Alberich of Mr. Friedrichs was somewhat better vocally yesterday than it was before, and the curse scene was accordingly a little more impressive. But this performer has not the full amount of vocal skill needed for a satisfying interpretation of this difficult part.

The Wotan of Mr. Van Rooy was the familiar figure of old. Mme. Bremer's Fricka is altogether lovely, so lovely indeed that one wonders if this can possibly be the same goddess who in the subsequent drama becomes such a cross and verbose person. However, one has to bear in mind that the peccadilloes of Wotan would have soured the temper of almost any spouse. Mr. Breuer's Mime in "Das Rheingold" is a mere sketch, but it well foreshadows the complete embodiment which he makes known in "Siegfried." The giants were in good form yesterday, and the other parts were acceptably presented.

The stage management had not profited much by the experience of the former performance. The rainbow, to be sure, did not disappear just as the gods were about to step upon it, but the lights refused to go down when Erda came upon the scene, and they made several other mistakes in the course of the drama. Persons sitting on the right side of the auditorium could see the rainbow playing in the caves of Nibelheim, where it had no business to be. The orchestra showed a real and important improvement over the first performance. It was not nearly so loud, and the results for the hearer were much better. Did we not know that musicians ignore all critical remarks not commendatory, we should be inclined to say that Mr. Paur must have read the papers and learned the news that he had let his men play too loudly at the former performance. But probably some of the singers begged him for mercy, and that was what softened his heart. The work of the orchestra yesterday was good.

MME. MANTELLI TO SING ABROAD.

Has Decided Not to Return Here with the Grau Company Next Season.

Mme. Eugenia Mantelli, one of the leading contraltos of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, has decided not to return next season to this country. She has made arrangements to sing for three months in Portugal at the Lisbon Opera House, and then fill an engagement at the Opera House in Seville, Spain, for one month.

Mme. Mantelli said yesterday that it was Mr. Grau's desire that she should remain a member of the company next Winter, but after singing here for five consecutive seasons, she thinks a comparative rest will do her more good. She will go direct from this country to her home in Italy and remain there until she starts for Lisbon.

MR. ROOT ON CUBA'S FUTURE

Says the Islanders Will Be Capable of Self-Government.

SIGNS OF COMING PROSPERITY

The Secretary Declares the United States Will Keep Faith with Cubans—Municipal Home Rule.

HAVANA, March 15.—Secretary Root said to-day that he had come to Cuba for two reasons. In the first place, he desired to see for himself the working of the various departments, civil and military, and to investigate, so far as possible, the character of the work accomplished. In the second place, he desired to see as many representative men as possible, including all the business interests, in order to feel that he was in personal touch with the requirements of the island.

He went on to say that he had at all times closely followed all the reports regarding Cuba, but he had always felt assured that, in respect to many matters, definite knowledge only resulted from personal contact. He now felt that the Cubans had done wonders, considering the nature of the strife that had devastated the country for so long a time. Their conduct and amiability had greatly impressed him, and he was satisfied, from all he had seen, that they were capable of self-government.

"It is necessary, of course, to prepare for this," said Mr. Root, "by practical experience. Nor should it be a cause for surprise if the first municipal elections should not bring to the surface all the best elements of the country. Even in the United States many who would naturally be supposed to take an active interest in politics are often found attending to other matters on election day. This work of preparation is deemed necessary even by the most radical Cubans. As soon as proper explanations are made to them they recognize that time must elapse before a race unacquainted with the simplest forms of government will become able to manage public affairs absolutely without assistance.

"There is no doubt that the United States will keep faith with the Cuban people. The joint resolution of Congress will be carried out, but just exactly when it is impossible to say. The municipal elections, which will take place on May 1, will prove the first lesson. The object is to give municipalities home rule in the very broadest sense, making each self-supporting, and making the elected officials answerable to their own people only for the proper expenditure of funds. It is desirable, so far as possible, to decentralize all municipalities from Havanas control. The American officials would then have only advisory and supervisory duties.

"The City of Havana would then come into the same category as other cities. The Military Department of the city would be abolished, and this would enable the elected Municipal Government of Havana to take the necessary steps to refund the debt, to obtain a new loan, and to carry out the works of sewerage and paving which are necessary and which should be commenced as soon as possible. Probably this work will be begun in the early Autumn."

Referring to the reports of possible trouble in the island, Mr. Root said:

"These reports are the result of hysteria or are circulated by those who, for personal ends, wish to see turmoil. There is a close analogy between these Cuban agitators who talk about 'taking to the woods,' and the American braggarts who insist that the United States will not give up Cuba. Both classes are equally unrepresentative of their countries."

Alluding to conversations he has had with many Cubans representing the various industries, Mr. Root said he thought he had seldom met with people more desirous of learning the methods of government, and that he could see that they recognized the difficulty of the task, since government, like painting, was an art.

The Secretary referred to the fact that Presidential elections in the United States required several months' preparation in order that they should be carried to a successful conclusion, and he pointed out that the difficulties in Cuba were very much greater. What was desired, he said, was that the peasant in Cuba should have equal rights and facilities with the loud-talking man with the machete.

"I have been agreeably surprised," he continued, "in visiting various points in the Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Havana to find so many evidences of rehabilitation. Everywhere the men were apparently working; clean houses were in evidence, and there was a general air of approaching prosperity which I had not expected to detect. In the tobacco districts I found that common laborers were receiving more than $4 a day in American money, and this, although the work is only temporary, proves the falsity of the statements of general distress. The Mayor of Guanajay told me he had in his employ more than 1,000 men.

"Another thing that I particularly noticed while traveling through the provinces was that everywhere the American troops were in good health. Their robust appearance and excellent coloring show apparently that the climate agrees with them."

Passing on to the question of prisons, Mr. Root paid a high tribute to the work of Gen. Wood in this direction, adding:

"Some months ago I had personal reports made to me regarding the condition of the prisons, and such sights as were then to be seen do not exist now, for I have inspected the prisons myself. I consider the cleanliness of the city another remarkable fact. I wish a million Americans could visit not only the cities that are occupied by United States troops but also many towns that have long since been left absolutely to the care of the Cuban population. Even in the latter cases the streets are kept scrupulously clean, and I feel that the Cubans deserve great credit for carrying out this work, begun under American auspices. It augurs well for the self-government of the future.

"The growth of the school system is another feature deserving of special notice. More than 150,000 pupils are now enrolled. I am heartily in accord with the idea of taking as many teachers as possible for a Summer stay of several weeks in the United States, and I will personally do all I can to assist such a plan.

"Taking into consideration everything, I am exceedingly pleased with my visit to Cuba, and I feel that I have a better grasp of the situation."

The Dady Contract.

HAVANA, March 15.—Señor Estevez, Secretary of Justice, in his report upon the Dady contract, says Mr. Dady's rights are rights in equity, and that the probable upshot will be the payment to him of a lump sum in satisfaction of all claims.

CUBAN EXHIBIT IN PARIS.

The First Installment of the Island's Products Off for the Exposition.

When the steamship L'Aquitaine of the French Line sailed yesterday from this city for Havre she carried 101 cases containing part of the Cuban exhibit for the Paris Exposition. They had been brought here from Havana on the United States transport Buford, and are only the first installment of several shipments which are to be made.

By an order of the War Department of Dec. 7 last, Gonzalo de Quesada was appointed the Special Commissioner to take charge of the Cuban exhibit, and the sum of $25,000 was provided for expenses. Mr. de Quesada visited each of the six provinces of the island, and impressed on planters, merchants, and others the desirability of a representative showing of the island's products being made. A central office in Havana was organized for the reception of exhibits.

There were not wanting, when it was first suggested that Cuba should be represented at the Paris Exposition, criticisms to the effect that, after the country had seen only one year of quietude after many years of devastating war, no adequate showing of its resources could be made. These criticisms have turned out to be groundless. Enough material has been obtained to fill four times the space allotted to Cuba in the Trocadero, where the island will have a pretty pavilion in the Renaissance style, which is already far advanced toward completion.

Not only will Cuba have exhibits illustrating her sugar and molasses industry and her various grades of high-class tobacco, but also the extraordinary resources of the country in mining and forests. Over 600 specimens of fine woods, together with rich iron, manganese and copper ores, will be shown, while coffee, hemp, and other textile fibres and many other Cuban products will illustrate the opportunities that capital now has in the development of the island.

Mr. de Quesada was in this city for a short time yesterday. In speaking of the Cuban exhibit he said: "There is no reason why the development of such a fertile land should not soon be an accomplished fact. The exhibit will not only show the favorable natural conditions that prevail in Cuba, but also the desire of the Cuban people to work and maintain peace and order, the basis of true liberty."

EQUITABLE LIFE AT PARIS.

Proposed Exhibits Include an Electrical Display of Striking Figures.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States will have an exhibit at the Paris Exposition. In addition to a small space in the United States section of social economy, in which department life assurance is officially catalogued by the French authorities, it will have a larger space in the American section of the Publishers' Building, where its main exhibit will be placed. Its space in this building is very prominently and favorably located, being at the central entrance. It proposes to include in this exhibit a series of charts and statistical exhibits demonstrative of the growth, progress, and present condition of the society, photographs of the founder of the society, the late Henry B. Hyde, and its present President, James W. Alexander; photographs of the Equitable buildings in the various cities of the world, complete sets of its policies, and a full set of literature for distribution.

The principal and most striking feature, however, will be an electrical exhibit. For this purpose fac similes of the Statue of Liberty in the Harbor of New York; the Eiffel Tower, and the Arc de Triomphe will be used for the purpose of representing the items of assets, outstanding assurance, and surplus, respectively. The outlines of these respective statues will be shown by white electric lights and the figures of the items in question, as illustrating the growth of the society from its organization, will be given in decennial periods, being flashed on the statues in blue and red lights, respectively.

The Equitable is notifying its agents and policy holders of this exhibit, and inviting those who attend the exposition to inspect it and avail themselves of the facilities which the attendants in charge will extend to them.

FILIPINO MINISTER SURRENDERS.

Aguinaldo's Infant Son Dies at Manila from Smallpox.

MANILA, March 15.—Señor Flores, Aguinaldo's Secretary of War, has surrendered to Gen. MacArthur.

Aguinaldo's infant son, who was captured in November, and who has been suffering from smallpox, is dead.

Spaniards Sail for Home.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A cable message from Gen. Otis, at Manila, received at the War Department, says that he shipped to-day for Barcelona, Spain, 533 Spaniards, including 84 officers and 427 enlisted men of the Spanish Army, who had been rescued from the Filipino insurgents; also the wives of 8 officers and 14 children of the families of officers.

ROSTAND'S NEW PLAY A SUCCESS.

"L'Aiglon," Produced by Bernhardt, Warmly Received in Paris.

PARIS, March 16.—It is the opinion of competent French critics that the Première last evening at Mme. Bernhardt's theatre of "L'Aiglon" marks a date in theatrical annals. For a number of days public interest had been raised to a high pitch by newspaper articles, and the greatest curiosity was manifested as to the manner in which M. Rostand, the celebrated author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," would treat the pathetic story of the Duke of Reichstadt, King of Rome, and son of the great Napoleon and Marie Louise, whose sobriquet, "The Eaglet," gives the title to the piece.

There was also much speculation as to how far Mme. Bernhardt would be successful in acting the title rôle, as compared with her work on former occasions when she has taken such male parts as Hamlet and Lorenzaccio. Everybody distinguished in the worlds of literature, art, and politics was present to witness her performance, and repeated bursts of applause proved that she had added one more brilliant success to an already long list. Melancholy, despair, irony, anger, enthusiasm, and tenderness—all found in the rôle of Reichstadt—she interpreted to perfection.

The play, which is in six acts, consists of a succession of brilliant pictures, opening with a room in the royal château in Austria, in 1830, showing the frivolous Marie Louise surrounded by her ladies of honor, and thoughtless of her lost crown and fallen husband, and ending with a scene in the Duke's apartment in the imperial château at Schoenbrunn, where "L'Aiglon," full of despair at the discovery of the plot to regain the French throne, is stretched on Napoleon's camp bed, at the point of death.

The dramatist represents the Duke, who died from consumption in opening manhood, as for a long time hesitating to consent, but at last consenting; and one of the most admirable scenes is that in which he is seen on the Plain of Wagram, waiting for horses with which to leave Austria and return to France.

It was here that Bernhardt made her great hit in the passage in which M. Rostand, in impassioned verse, pays a tribute to Napoleon's glory.

The play, which is evidently destined to have a long run, is staged magnificently. Bernhardt appears in two costumes—dressed for riding and in the white uniform of an Austrian Colonel.

GERMAN CLASSICAL TRAGEDY.

Grillparzer's tragedy called "Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen" was acted at the Irving Place Theatre last evening before an audience which doubtless would have been much more numerous if the weather had been fair, but which could not have been more appreciative of the old rhetorical play and its zealous performance. The scene represented the portico of the Temple at Sestos, overlooking the sea, with statues of Venus and Eros in the foreground.

The play is little more, of course, than a series of solo passages and duets for the two principals, but as Carl Wagner was the hero, which is to say the Leander, and the heroine, Hero, was Ada Merito, these were made as fervent and interesting in the performance as possible. Carl Wagner, to be sure, is a rather intellectual-looking lover, but he acts with admirable grace and power; and it must be remembered that Byron swam the Hellespont.

Fräulein Merito's grace of pose and gesture, the beauty of her speech, and the graphic simplicity of her acting charmed and convinced her audience. No actress could have indicated more clearly and sympathetically, or with a better and more sparing choice of symbols, the sudden awakening of love in the bosom of the Priestess of Aphrodite when she meets Leander by the statue of Eros.

A word of credit is due to Herr Semmy Herzmann, who staged the old play so capably. These performances of Grillparzer's tragedy are particularly commended to students of German literature and language. By the way, Herr Conried announces that his actors will give Goethe's "Iphigenie in Tauris" at Harvard College next Thursday.

TWELFTH NIGHT CLUB.

The Twelfth Night Club have arranged a programme for their entertainment at the Empire Theatre on Friday afternoon, March 30, to raise funds with which to purchase their own clubhouse.

One of the features will be the appearance again of a number of members of the Club in a skit written for them by Grant Stuart, entitled "An Appeal to the Muses." There will be another skit entitled "The Kinder Symphony," which has been arranged by M Bamberg, and which is of such a nature that all the members of the organization will be enabled to take part, each one playing some sort of musical instrument. The instruments will be assigned to the performers on the day of the entertainment, and until then none will know who is to play the trombone, the bass drum, or the b-flat cornet. All, however, have promised to do their utmost to insure a harmonious result.

Another feature of the programme will be a skit by Clay Green, in which it is expected that a number of the members of the Lambs Club will appear.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The snowstorm of yesterday was a disagreeable reminder that, contrary to general belief, the Winter is not yet over and past, and the time for the singing birds has not yet come. From present indications it will be some weeks yet before the "voice of the turtle is heard in the land," and there is joy in the hearts of Florida hotel proprietors and despair in those of owners and housekeepers of suburban homes. The storm wrought a complete change, not only in the appearance, but in the social life, of the city. Fortunately, but little was going on, and so the men and women of leisure spent the day and evening in their clubs and drawing rooms, looked out now and then at the pitiless fall of snow, and, hugging their fires, thanked their stars that the season was Lent, and that they were not compelled to go out.

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Friday, as usual, in the Lenten season brings no event or incident of any special interest, but the calendar is unusually barren, even for this off day. There will be some minor sewing classes and the services at the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches will be unusually well attended. A number of people who have been South are due to return to-day, and their return will mean a number of welcoming luncheons and dinners, while the day's very dullness will make the house at the opera, where "Carmen" is to be sung, a brilliant one.

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Yesterday morning there was the third talk on "America Under the Constitution," by Miss Jane Meade Welch, at her studio, her subject being "Thomas Jefferson." Another of the French lectures by M. Boisse, and a meeting of Miss Leary's sewing class—the Bellevue Hospital class—at Mrs. Harry Kingsley's. In the afternoon Miss Artemesia Bowen gave her first Lenter recital at the Astoria, and Mrs. Adah Benzing gave a song recital at the residence of Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, in East Sixtieth Street. In the evening there were several dinners, one of them being one of six covers, given by Mrs. H. De Berkeley Parsons at her residence, 294 Madison Avenue.

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The kermess at the Astoria of Wednesday night did not close until long after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and its later scenes were most attractive. The supper, which was served in the large Astoria restaurant on the Fifth Avenue side, was a very gay affair, and at its close there was much cheering for Miss Lila Agnes Stewart, who managed the dances, and for Mrs. Delafield, Mrs. Shaw, and the other women of the Entertainment Committee. After this the dancers repaired to the big ballroom, where dancing was enjoyed for an hour or more. As this was participated in chiefly by the young men and women who had danced in the kermess, and who were brilliantly costumed, the scene was striking and beautiful. It was really a fancy dress ball on a large scale, and was reminiscent of the famous Bradley Martin ball. There were two errors in the reports generally published of the kermess. It was Mr. Jewett and not Mr. Vail Stebbins, who played and danced as the Court jester, and whose acting and dancing drew such deserved applause. Miss Nathalie Hatch and not Miss French danced the pas seul in the Spanish dance. This was really a remarkably clever piece of work, and quite rivaled that of Miss Emily Hoffman. The amount realized from the Kipling afternoon and the kermess of the Decorative Art Society has not yet been computed, but it will reach several thousands. It was the most successful affair of the kind that the society has ever given, and one of the most successful and enjoyable ever given in New York. Mrs. L. L. Delafield, Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, Mrs. Francis D. Winslow, Mrs. Macduffie, Miss Martin, Mrs. Chesley Richardson, and other women of the Entertainment Committee were yesterday warmly congratulated on the success of their efforts, and there is talk of a substantial testimonial to Miss Lila Agnes Stewart for her extremely clever work in organizing and managing the kermess, and of a vote of thanks to Mr. Alexander D. Shaw, who ably carried out the suggestions of the women.

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L'Aquitaine, which sailed yesterday for Havre, had booked, among other passengers, Miss C. de Forest, Col. H. S. Kearny and Mrs. Kearny, M. Boutet de Monvel, the artist, and Mrs. George Pollock. The Bremen, which sailed for Southampton, had booked Mrs. R. A. Harlow, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller, Mrs. H. Whiting and Miss Mildred Whiting, and Mrs. M. C. Wallace. The Fuerst Bismarck, which sailed for Gibraltar and Mediterranean ports, had booked, among others, Mrs. William Birney, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Greenwood, Miss Clementina Furniss, Mrs. R. K. Livingston, Miss L. Livingston and R. K. Livingston, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James Madison, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Sands, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chapin and two daughters, Edward J. De Coppet, and Mrs. Lorillard. Among those who sailed yesterday for Bermuda were G. N. Stanton and W. Ruloff Kip and Garrett Kip.

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Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden will sail early in April for a short trip abroad, and will return to Newport late in June or early in July. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, who went abroad last Autumn, are expected to return early next month. Mr. and Mrs. Carlos De Heredia will leave for California on Saturday next.

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A letter from Havana, dated March 11, says: "The arrival of Secretary Root, Admiral Farquhar, and 'Fighting Bob' Evans here has been enough to set social gayeties at a high pitch. The entire town went out to Campo Columbia for the military review, and the scene as the cavalry swept by on the run before Gens. Wood, Ludlow, Lee, and Chaffee, with their staffs grimly seated on their chargers, recalled Meissonier's '1807.' Gen. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee gave a reception the afternoon of the same day in their palace, and then the army of guests rushed back to town and out again for the ball which was given in the evening. To-day (Sunday) Mrs. Rathbone gives a garden party and dance, at which all the army, navy, and American, Cuban, and Spanish sets will meet and dance to the music of three bands. To-night Gen. Ludlow will give another reception and dance to Gen. Lee, Secretary Root, and Admiral Farquhar, at which especially elaborate illuminations will be made. After the Ludlow reception all the guests are going to the masked ball at the Tacon Theatre. To-morrow Señora Seraphine de Jovin gives the Americans a pink domino party in the garden of her beautiful villa in the suburb known as Cerro. Among recent events was the dinner given by Señor de Jovin to Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Hollins of New York, and a dinner given by Mr. George Stuart Smith to Señor José Villabon, Secretary of Public Works. Among New Yorkers now in Havana who are taking part in the gayeties are Mr. George C. Clark and the Misses Clark, W. E. Havemeyer, the Misses Havemeyer, W. H. Lefferts, George B. Messerry, George Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Duncan, S. L. Parrish, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, John P. Nicholas, Mrs. Mason Young, Howard Brokaw, Henry Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Matthiessen, Secretary Root, Mrs. Root, Miss Root, and Miss Lindsay. The weather is glorious, with cloudless, cool days and nights, and delicious breezes from the Gulf."

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The Bellevue Hospital Sewing and Knitting Class, beter known as Miss Leary's class, had its third meeting yesterday morning at the residence of Mrs. Harry Kingsley. Among those who attended this meeting were Mrs. James Allen Townsend, Mrs. James F. Scott, Miss Leary, Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, and Mrs. Fabbricotti. A young Canadian entertained the sewers with several songs. The next meeting is to be held at Miss Leary's, 3 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday morning, March 22. The managers of this class are Mmes. J. J. Wysong, F. Burrall Hoffman, Henry May, C. Moore, J. F. Hale, Hermann Oelrichs, Frederic Pierson, John Alexandre, Henry Lamarche, Yznaga, R. Mason Jones, H. B. Plant, C. A. Bristol, Nelson, William Lummis, Van Brugh Livingston, John Vinton Dahlgren, and Miss Josephine Drexel. Miss Leary is the President, and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs are the Vice Presidents. Meetings are to be held until the 1st of June.

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Miss Artemisia Bowen gave a recital in the small ballroom of the Astoria yesterday afternoon, in which she was assisted by Ferdinand M. Himmelrich, the pianist, and Arthur Gramm, violinist. Miss Bowen recited Baker's "Matinal Musings," Dal Castagno's "The Maestro's Confession," Sidney Lanier's "The Power of Prayer; or, The First Steamboat up the Alabama," and her own "Dem Dunnymites"; a scene from "King John" and "Rizpah." Mr. Himmelrich played the "March Militaire" of Schubert-Tausig, Huss's "Etude Melodique," and Chaminade's "Scarf Dance." The selections rendered by Mr. Gramm on the violin were Bach's air for G string, and Bruch's "Romanze." Mr. Arthur Rosenstein was the accompanist.

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At the residence of Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, 25 East Sixtieth Street, Mrs. Adah Benzing, assisted by Miss Geraldine Morgan, the violinist, and Mr. Victor Harris, pianist, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon. The following programme was rendered: "Er, der Herrlichste von Allen," "Du Ring an meinem Finger," and "Helft mir, ihr Schwestern," Schumann; "Rastlose Liebe," "Die Junge Nonne," Schubert; "Oh, Let Night Speak of Me," "Sweetheart," Chadwick; "Madrigal," Harris; "Romance," Joachim; Hungarian dances, Brahms-Joachim, Miss Morgan; "O Don Fatale," (Don Carlos,) Verdi; Songs by request, "O Love and Joy," Chadwick; "The Better Land," Cowen; "Good-Bye," Tosti; "Nur wer die Sehnsucht kennt," Tschaikowsky; "Ave Maria," Mascheroni, with violin obligato.

Among the patronesses, many of whom were present, were Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. George Hoffman, Mrs. C. T. Barney, Miss Callender, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Jules Montant, and Mrs. James Speyer.

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Another of many recently announced engagements is that of Mr. Frank Sargent Hoffman and Miss Rebecca Russell Lowell, who is a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Robert T. Spence Lowell, and a niece of the late James Russell Lowell.

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Although Winter would seem to have just set in and not to be departing, the returning crowds from Florida continue to be large. As stated in yesterday's column, Mr. Pierpont Morgan and his party arrived late yesterday. The William D. Sloanes have not yet come back, and are not expected until next week. The McK. Twomblys will stop at the George Vanderbilts' en route to the city, and at last accounts the Seward Webb party was still at Palm Beach.

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A number of well-known Bostonians are in Florida. Mr. Francis Sears is at Palm Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Eben D. Jordan left for the same place last Saturday, and will stop in Philadelphia on their way down. Mrs. Arthur Amory, Jr., and her sister, Miss Sard, are at Brunswick, Ga., and Mr. George E. Barnard is at Miami, Fla. Mrs. T. H. Perkins and Mrs. Watson are in Bermuda.

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At the residence of Mrs. John J. Mason, 582 Fifth Avenue, Miss Harlette Cady will give two morning recitals, one on Wednesday next and the other on Saturday, March 31. The patronesses include Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. Fred H. Benedict, Mrs. William Bloodgood, Miss Callender, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. James Harriman, Mrs. Jules Reynal, and Mrs. Charles C. Worthington.

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In aid of the Medical and Legal Relief Societies of the City of New York, a concert will be given at Mendelssohn Hall Tuesday evening, March 20, at which Mr. Aiulf Hjorvard, the Anglo-Scandinavian pianist, and a complete orchestra under the direction of Gustav Hinrichs and Mme. Moran Olden will appear.

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Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will go abroad on their return to New York from their Mexican trip, and will not open their Newport cottage until July. Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman have taken a Newport cottage for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard have not yet found a cottage. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt have not settled either on any cottage for the Summer, but report states that they will pass the Summer at Newport.

MISS YORK TO BECOME A NUN.

Daughter of Police Board President to Enter St. Joseph's Convent.

Miss Grace York, the only daughter of Bernard J. York, President of the Police Board, will, it is understood, leave her home, 58 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, on Monday morning to enter St Joseph's Convent, at Flushing, L. I., as a postulant. She has recently reached her majority, and made this decision for herself. Her relatives and intimate friends have known for some time that she intended to become a nun.

She will not wear a nun's habit until she has been in the convent for six months. This time is allowed as a test to enable the applicant to decide whether she has chosen her true vocation in life. She will then be received into the order, but only as a novice. Two years afterward she will be professed, if it is found that she still has vocation for a religious life. Miss York has been an active worker in the Catholic Women's Association on Prospect Place. She received her education at St. Francis Xavier's Academy in Brooklyn.

Co. B, 69th Regiment, Mustered Out.

Company B of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which was recently disbanded on the recommendation of Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, was mustered out at the armory last night. Of the fifty-nine members on the rolls only thirty-two were present. The mustering out officer was Col. Thomas J. O'Donohue of Gen. George Moore Smith's staff, who took Major Putnam Bradlee Strong's place, the latter being sick. The members of the company will receive an honorable discharge.

Miss Mabel Pouch to be Married.

Miss Mabel Pouch, daughter of the late A. J. Pouch of the Standard Oil Company, it was announced yesterday, will be married at her home, 315 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, to Dr. Norman P. Geis on the afternoon of April 4. Owing to the recent death of Mr. Pouch only close personal friends and relatives will be invited to the ceremony.

Col. Harvey to Go to London.

Col. George B. M. Harvey, who was recently placed in charge of Harper Brothers' Publishing Company, will sail for Europe next week to visit the company's branch in London and close a number of contracts with authors. He will be absent for about two months.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE FAVORITE THROUGH ROUTE TO

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

TWO WEEKDAY EXPRESS TRAINS,

COMPOSED OF

PULLMAN VESTIBULE BUFFET PARLOR CARS AND COACHES,

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. West 23rd Street Station	9:55	2:40
" Desbrosses Street Station	10:00	2:50
" Cortlandt Street Station	10:00	2:50
	P. M.	P. M.
Ar. Atlantic City	1:13	6:03

Returning, Through Express Trains similarly equipped leave Atlantic City 9:05 A. M. and 2:20 P. M., and arrive New York 12:23 P. M. and 5:33 P. M.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.

J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ex-Judge William Fullerton.

Ex-Judge William Fullerton died at Newburg, N. Y., yesterday morning in his eighty-third year. He is survived by his wife and a daughter. The funeral service will be held on Monday afternoon.

It is now a quarter of a century since ex-Judge Fullerton was in the zenith of his fame as a legal luminary. At the conclusion of the Beecher trial, in which he figured as one of the counsel for Theodore Tilton, he became known throughout the country as "the great cross-examiner." Born in Orange County, N. Y., in what was then known as the town of Minisink, in 1818, he was graduated at Union College in 1838, supporting himself in great measure while at college by teaching a classmate, John K. Porter, with whom he subsequently sat on the bench of the Court of Appeals, and who was one of counsel on the opposing side in the Beecher trial. Upon his graduation from college young Fullerton studied law in Newburg, and in 1841 was admitted to the bar. He soon afterward became District Attorney of Orange County, and early in his legal career became recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of the river counties. He appeared in many of the leading cases in these counties, and his reputation won for him in 1852 an invitation by Charles O'Conor to remove to New York and enter into partnership with him. Soon after the formation of the firm of O'Conor & Fullerton, Mr. O'Conor became United States District Attorney, and while in that office he employed Mr. Fullerton to prosecute Capt. Daniel Maloney for murder on the high seas, and, though the appointment was criticised because of the youth of the prosecuting officer, he came out of the case with a high reputation as a jury lawyer. On the expiration of Mr. O'Conor's term as District Attorney the firm of O'Conor, Fullerton & Dunning was formed, and this in turn was dissolved in 1860, when Mr. Fullerton formed the firm of Fullerton, Raymond & Knox, subsequently changed to Fullerton & Knox, Fullerton, Knox & Rudd, again to Fullerton & Knox, and in 1873 to Fullerton, Knox & Crosby.

Mr. Fullerton was one of leading counsel for the defense in the many indictments and civil proceedings which were taken against William M. Tweed. He was appointed to the Supreme Court bench in 1868 by Gov. Fenton, and became ex officio a member of the Court of Appeals, in which he sat till the expiration of his term, to which he had been appointed to fill a vacancy. The Beecher trial commenced in 1873, and of counsel employed by Morris & Pearsall, attorneys for the plaintiff, there were William A. Beach, William Fullerton, and Roger A. Pryor. Shearman & Sterling, attorneys for Mr. Beecher, had associated with them William M. Evarts, John K. Porter, Austin Abbott, Benjamin F. Tracy, and John L. Hill.

Ex-Judge Fullerton had for many years had his home in Newburg, though retaining an office in New York.

James G. Smith.

James G. Smith, one of the first telegraph operators to receive by sound, and inventor, with Stephen B. Stearns, of the duplex system of telegraphy, died Tuesday at his home, 251 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. He was sixty-four years old. Mr. Smith was born in Durham, N. H. He became a telegraph operator at the age of fourteen in the local office at Durham. The next year he was transferred to the main office of the line in Portland, Me., and in 1856 was made manager of the Portland office of the Maine Telegraph Company.

Mr. Smith came to New York in 1862 in the employ of the American Telegraph Company, and during the civil war had charge of all dispatches sent from New York to the South. In 1866 he purchased, with Mr. Stearns and others, the Franklin Telegraph Company, whose wires ran from Boston to New York. The company afterward acquired several other lines. A few years later Mr. Smith organized the Continental Telegraph Company, and established a rapid Stock Exchange service between New York and Philadelphia.

The Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company, which was organized by Mr. Smith in 1881, as a rival to the Western Union, failed during the financial panic in 1885. Since then Mr. Smith had devoted his attention to telephones, and was President of the Smith-Vassar Telephone Company at the time of his death. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Kimball of Portland, four sons, and three daughters.

The Rev. Alexander Forbes.

The Rev. Alexander Forbes, for years an active worker in the Protestant Episcopal Church, died in St. Luke's Hospital Wednesday night from pneumonia. He was born in this city seventy-two years ago, and was a student at Columbia College. After being in business for some time he entered the ministry, in what is called the Limited Deaconage, whose members are supposed to continue in business, but do the work of a Deacon on Sundays, assisting in parishes and at mission stations. He lived at 65 West Eighty-third Street with his daughter, Clara Forbes, and was a member of St. Matthew's Church. Miss Forbes went into St. Luke's Hospital about three weeks ago to undergo a critical operation. Her father, who was already ill, worried much, and, growing worse himself, was taken to the same institution. Miss Forbes is now out of danger. He leaves two other daughters. Funeral services will be held in the hospital chapel this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the interment will be in Woodlawn.

The Rev. John A. Todd.

The Rev. John A. Todd, one of the oldest and most widely known ministers in Westchester County, died yesterday of apoplexy at his home, in the town of Mount Pleasant.

The Rev. Mr. Todd, who was eighty years of age, was a native of Somerset County, N. J., and a graduate of Rutgers College and of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at New Brunswick. On completing his course at the seminary, in 1848, he became pastor of the Reformed Church at Griggstown, N. J. In 1855 he accepted a call to the Second Reformed Church of Tarrytown, in the town of Mount Pleasant, and was its pastor for over thirty years. Of late years he had performed no active pastoral duties.

He was the author of a number of works, including translations in prose and verse from the German and Spanish. He also helped to compile the history of Westchester County. The funeral will take place on Saturday.

Capt. S. P. Russell.

Capt. Samuel P. Russell died yesterday at his home, 60 Clark Street, Brooklyn. He was seventy-eight years old. He was a lineal descendant of Commodore Perry, and was born in Rutland, Mass. He conducted a shoe factory in Worcester, Mass., and later one in Syracuse, N. Y. He was also Superintendent of the shoe manufactory department of Auburn Prison for a number of years. Twenty years ago he settled in Brooklyn, and since that time he had not been actively engaged in business. During the civil war he acted as Captain of Battery A, Third New York Artillery. He leaves a widow, three sons, and three daughters. Six years ago Capt. and Mrs. Russell celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. One of his sons is Lieut. Col. George D. Russell of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y. Lieut. F. F. Russell, United States Army, is a grandson. A funeral service will take place at his home to-night.

Augustus R. Wright.

Augustus R. Wright of Portland, Me., President of the Eastern Dredging Company, died suddenly yesterday of heart failure at Boston. He was about fifty-five years of age. He was engaged in mining in Colorado in early life, but about thirty years ago he settled at Portsmouth, N. H., and engaged in the dredging business. In 1881 the Eastern Dredging Company was organized, and on the death of his father ten years ago Mr. Wright succeeded to the office of President. Mr. Wright was also President of the A. R. Wright Company, wholesale coal dealers, Portland, and Director in several banks in Maine. He is survived by a wife and three children.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES GILLIG, founder of the Gillig Wine Importing Company, and one of the most influential Germans of the State, died suddenly Wednesday night at his home, in Buffalo. He was born in Baden fifty-seven years ago.

JOSEPH KELLY, a well-known Brooklyn real estate dealer, died at his home, 490 Classon Avenue, on Wednesday morning. He was born in Spring Street, in old New York, on May 30, 1824. He leaves two sons and a daughter.

MRS. ELLEN WOOD THORNTON died at Nashua, N. H., yesterday, aged sixty-nine years. She was the widow of Capt. S. Thornton, United States Navy, who was the executive officer on the Kearsarge in her famous fight with the Alabama.

WILLIAM B. HIGGINS, one of the oldest soap manufacturers, died on Wednesday at his home, 361 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, aged seventy years. He retired from business several years ago. He leaves a daughter, Mrs. Edward P. Williams of Montclair, N. J., and a son, Archer S. Higgins.

SARAH IRVING, a niece of Washington Irving, died at her home, 25 East Forty-sixth Street, on Tuesday evening, in the eighty-third year of her age. She was the daughter of Ebenezer Irving, a younger brother of the author. After Washington Irving resigned his post of Minister to Spain he spent thirteen years at Sunnyside, Irvington, his country seat, which Sarah Irving made her home for a number of years. The funeral will take place from St. Bartholomew's Church, Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, this afternoon.

THE BRENNAN ON THE ROCKS.

The steamer Thomas S. Brennan of the Charities Department, which left its pier at East Twenty-sixth Street yesterday at noon with a load of bodies for Hart's Island, struck the rocks opposite the Westchester Flats on the up trip and remained there until 9 o'clock last night. The vessel then proceeded to its destination, and after bprying the dead returned to its pier, arriving there at 11:30 o'clock.

Engineer Frank Stewart said that the vessel struck the rocks shortly before 6 o'clock, and it was necessary to wait for the tide to lift it off. The Brennan has been idle for four months for repairs. Yesterday's trip was the first since the repairs had been completed. It could not be learned last night if any damage had been done.

"DIVINE HEALER" ARRESTED.

BOSTON, March 15.—Francis Truth, head of the Divine Healing Association bearing his name, whose advertisements have been spread over the whole country, was arrested early this evening at his office on the charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

The office was elaborately fitted up. On the first floor in one room there were at work about a dozen female typewriters and copyists. In the next room was a printing press, which turned out circulars and the magazine known as "The Divine Healer." In another room crutches were displayed which the "divine healer" claimed were cast aside by those who had been cured by his treatment.

The warrant for Truth's arrest was issued at the solicitation of the District Attorney's office. It charges that by means of his representations he secured many paying members of the association, to whom he gave what he called his "absent treatment." The blanks for this "absent treatment" called for a first payment of $5 for one month.

Truth has been conducting the Bowdoin Square establishment for about six months and has had all the business he could attend to.

Burton Holmes's Lecture on Japan.

The second lecture of Mr. Burton Holmes on "Japan Revisited" was given yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Lyceum. While he has pictured and described matters pertaining to the cities visited in Japan, Mr. Holmes has also secured views of the rugged mountains along the coast, the bays, and channels among the islands of the country. This year Mr. Holmes has added a large number of moving pictures in colors, which are of interest because they show the odd movements of the people. All his regular stereopticon pictures are beautifully tinted.

Order of Eagles' Entertainment.

Lillian Russell yesterday volunteered to sing at the entertainment to be given at the Herald Square Theatre on Sunday, March 25, under the auspices of the New York Aerie, No. 40, Fraternal Order of Eagles. Among the many other celebrities who will appear are Mathews and Bulger, Pete Dailey, Charles Ross, Marie Dressler, Adele Farrington, and the Angeles sisters. Boxes and seats for the entertainment will be sold at auction at the lodge rooms, 109 West Tw

ANTI-RAMAPO MEASURES

Attempt to Get Mr. Morgan's Bill Before the Assembly Fails.

THE FALLOWS BILL ADVANCED

Made a Special Order in the Senate for Monday and Likely to Become a Law.

ALBANY, March 15.—The Fallows anti-Ramapo bill was handed down from the Assembly in the Senate to-day and advanced to third reading upon motion of Senator Stranahan. Senator Grady said he would not object to the bill being advanced, but objected to its being read at once. It was finally agreed that the bill be made a special order for Monday night. Senator Grady agreed that the bill should be returned by Mayor Van Wyck in time to be acted upon by March 30. It is probable, therefore, that the bill will be passed and signed.

In the Assembly this morning Mr. Morgan of Kings moved to discharge the Cities Committee from further consideration of his anti-Ramapo bill, permitting the city to acquire its own water supply from outside sources other than of corporations. Mr. Morgan said that, while the Fallows bill safeguarded the city from any snap contract, it did not give to the city the right to acquire its water supply from other counties.

Mr. Trainor, acting minority leader, declared Mr. Morgan's attitude ridiculous in appealing for the discharge of a committee from the further consideration of a bill which only twenty-four hours ago was the property of the House.

Mr. Trainor said: "When I sought to substitute the Morgan bill for the Fallows bill Mr. Morgan repudiated his measure. Does he take us for a lot of fools? Why don't you, Mr. Morgan, go to the Governor and ask him to send in an emergency message if you really want your bill to pass?"

Mr. Post (Rep.) of Suffolk opposed the motion. He claimed that New York City's water supply was a cause of menace to Suffolk County.

Mr. Slater, supporting Mr. Morgan's motion, quoted figures as to the cost of New York's water supply during seventy years of municipal ownership. Since 1855, he said, there has never been a year that the Croton system has not paid the interest on the bonds, the cost of maintenance, and turned into the city treasury a handsome profit. The profit from the Croton system in 1898 was $1,881,843.67, and from 1855 to 1898, inclusive, $27,531,716. In 1898 the gross receipts were $4,469,618.77, and the cost of maintenance $667,075.53. After paying the cost of maintenance the system produced revenue of $3,792,943.24.

The entire cost of the Croton system to the close of 1898 was $86,350,562. New York City to-day is selling water to its inhabitants at the rate of $50 per million gallons. This water is costing the city at present $35.62. The profit therefor is $14.38 on every million gallons. Under the Ramapo contract the city is to pay $70 per million gallons, and this is only to be delivered at the city's limits. One-half of all construction charges and three-fourths of the maintenance charge is for the handling of water from the city limits to the consumers.

Mr. Slater gave a comparative statement of the Ramapo water contract as compared with municipal ownership as follows:

Under Ramapo contract—Cost of water, $70 per million gallons, delivered to city limits. In forty years the city will have paid to the Ramapo Company $200,000,000, and at the end of forty years a private water company owns the system.

Under municipal ownership—Cost of water, $35.62 per million gallons, delivered to the consumer. During seventy years of municipal ownership New York has only expended for construction $86,350,562.00, and total cost of maintenance $15,585,373.02. Total interest charges, $50,958,871.46. Total amount paid for construction, interest, and maintenance $152,903,807.47. Under municipal ownership New York City owns a magnificent property.

The results of the work of the Water Investigating Committee of the Merchants' Association, indicated, Mr. Slater said, that an additional water supply can be delivered to the city line at a cost of about $35 per million gallons. For the same price asked by the Ramapo Water Company, two and one-half times as much water can be delivered under municipal ownership. The figures used by Mr. Slater are the result of the investigation by the Water Supply Committee of the Merchants' Association. They are taken from the official records of the Controller's office.

Mr. Green (Dem.) of New York said that the attitude of the minority leader was a personal one, and he did not officially represent the attitude of the political organization of which he (Green) was a member. He protested against a corporation compelling the city to take water from it only. He hoped Mr. Morgan's motion would prevail. Mr. Harburger (Dem.) of New York favored the motion, as did also Mr. Kelsey. Mr. Davis (Rep.) and Mr. Morris (Dem.) of New York asked for recognition for debate, but Mr. Allds moved the previous question.

The motion to discharge the committee was defeated—58 to 66.

These Republicans voted for the motion: Adams, Bryant, Cooley, Cotton, Davis, De Graw, J. T. Delaney, Doughty, Henry, Lexow, Morgan, Remsen, Russell, Slater, A. R. Smith, Stewart, Walrath, Weekes, Wheeler, and Wilson.

The Democrats who voted against the motion were: Cohn, A. Z. Hyman, and George T. Kelly.

THE UNDERWRITERS' POSITION.

Deny They Object to Ramapo Bills—Mr. Barton Protests.

ALBANY, March 15.—Stephen Barton, claiming to represent the Board of Underwriters of New York City, to-day asked Gov. Roosevelt not to sign any of the pending anti-Ramapo bills. He said that the representatives of the Merchants' Association who called on the Governor last week did not represent the commercial interests of New York City. The Governor is not inclined to heed any protests against the anti-Ramapo bills made at this late day. They should, he believes, have been made earlier in the session.

Gov. Roosevelt says he will pay particular attention to the possible scarcity of a water supply in New York City, and will enjoin the Charter Revision Commission to pay particular attention to this subject and include it in its report.

Many members of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters treated lightly the report that any message had gone from the board to Gov. Roosevelt in opposition to the anti-Ramapo bill now pending at Albany, and Secretary Thorburn of the board authorized a denial that the board had sent such a message. Francis C. Moore, another member of the board, telegraphed to the Governor yesterday that no one has a right to speak for the New York Board of Fire Underwriters in favor of the Ramapo Water Company.

Several attempts during the past few years have been made to obtain the general approval of fire-insurance men for the Ramapo scheme with a view to getting the official indorsement of the board, but no considerable progress was made.

THE COLER-WHALEN BILL.

Measure Curtailing Power of the Corporation Counsel Made a Special Order for Monday Night.

ALBANY, March 15.—In the Senate this morning the Fallows Confession of Judgment bill was advanced to a third reading and made a special order for Monday.

When Senator Stranahan moved that the bill be advanced, Senator Grady objected. He said the bill established a charter provision unknown to any city in the State. He said the city authorities ought to have a hearing. He asked that such a hearing be granted. Mr. Stranahan then moved that the Committee on Cities be discharged from further consideration of the bill. The motion was carried by a vote of 28 to 17. Senators Coffey, La Roche, McCarren, and Rice, Democrats, voted with the Republicans to discharge the committee.

Senator Stranahan then asked unanimous consent to have the bill referred to the Committee of the Whole, to which there was no objection.

The bill, if passed on Monday night, cannot reach the Mayor before March 20, and if the Legislature adjourns on March 31 and Mayor Van Wyck held it the full time, the bill would die. Senator Grady, however, agreed that the bill would be returned by the Mayor in time to be acted on by March 30, he having made the same promise regarding the Fallows anti-Ramapo bill. The outlook is, therefore, that the bill will become a law.

CONFESSIONS OF JUDGMENT.

The Controller Shows What the City Pays Without Its Financial Officer's Consent.

A statement designed to illustrate the workings of the present system of confessions of judgment, which the bill now before the State Senate is designed to correct, was made public by Controller Coler yesterday. This statement, which covers the years 1898 and 1899, shows that in that period the total number of judgments confessed was 3,279, of which only 184 were entered with the consent of the Controller. The total amount of such judgments was $1,564,566.41, of which only $184,905.25 were agreed to by the Controller.

In 1898 the Corporation Counsel alone offered judgments in 1,152 cases of an aggregate value of $448,039.02, while those which he confessed with the consent of the Controller numbered 105, of a total value of $88,934.08. Last year the number of judgments offered without the Controller's consent was 1,943, aggregating in amount $931,622.14, while those which were approved by the Controller numbered 99, and amounted to $95,971.17.

"This statement proves the necessity for the Fallows bill, which passed the Assembly on Wednesday and which is now before the Senate," Controller Coler said. "When the people of New York see the readiness with which their money is given away by an appointed officer, without the consent of the officer elected to safeguard their financial interests, they will realize that it is high time that such a power should be taken away from one man. For the progress that my bill has already made I am deeply indebted to Gov. Roosevelt, who has studied the situation thoroughly, and who knows that its continuance can only affect the city's interests adversely. I have never questioned the motives of the Corporation Counsel in this dispute and regret exceedingly that it has assumed a personal aspect."

The fact that the Democratic Assemblymen from Kings County, with one exception, voted for Mr. Coler's bill indicates, it is believed, that the conference between the Controller and James Shevlin, the leader of the Kings County Democracy, had borne fruit. Hitherto these Assemblymen have been allied on all city matters with the Tammany members.

In the Senate yesterday Senator Grady promised that the Mayor would return the bill promptly after its passage by the Senate. This was taken about the City Hall as an indication that the Mayor will, unless political influence is brought to bear, approve the measure.

CHARTER REVISION BILL.

Assembly Concurs in the Senate Amendments and the Bill Now Goes to the Mayor.

ALBANY, March 15.—The Assembly to-day concurred in the amendments to the Charter Revision Commission bill for New York City as made by the Senate.

The bill now goes direct to the Mayor for his signature.

INSTITUTE OF MUSIC.

Bill for Its Incorporation Introduced at Albany.

ALBANY, March 15.—A bill incorporating the American Institute of Music was introduced in the Legislature to-day by Assemblyman Davis.

The bill names the following as incorporators of the institution: Frank Damrosch, Henry Van Dyke, James Speyer, Andrew Carnegie, Rudolph E. Schirmer, Theodore Schorske, Carl Schurz, Bruce Price, E. R. L. Gould, Abram S. Hewitt, Jules A. Montant, Miss Callender, James Loeb, Otto M. Eidlitz, Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Ettlinger, Mrs. Robert Abbe, J. F. Cranford, Ambrose L. Phipps, John M. Goodale, and James K. Paulding.

The object of the organization is to maintain in New York an institution "to encourage and develop popular interest in the study of the art and literature of music and to advance the knowledge of kindred subjects; to provide popular musical instruction and recreation; to maintain a musical library and museum, and to erect and maintain a suitable building.

Frank Damrosch, James Speyer, Rudolph E. Schirmer, Theodore Schorske, Bruce Price, E. R. L. Gould, James Loeb, Jacob H. Schiff, and Ambrose L. Phipps are named as trustees.

TRADES SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

New York Women Plead for Passage of Ford Measure.

ALBANY, March 15.—The Finance Committee of the Senate to-day gave a hearing on the bill of Senator Ford to provide for the establishment of a New York State Trades School for Girls. The bill carries with it an appropriation of $50,000. A delegation of women from New York City, headed by Mrs. Walcott Humphreys, appealed to the committee to report the bill favorably.

The delegation represented, they said, 30,000 working girls in New York, who at the present time are unskilled and are compelled to live the most menial lives. By the establishment of such a school of learning they hope to better the conditions of these unfortunates. The bill will probably be reported favorably by the committee.

FORESTRY BOARD NOMINATIONS.

Still Held Up in Committee—Yesterday's Vote.

ALBANY, March 15.—The Governor's nominations of Forest, Fish and Game Commissioners are still hung up in the committee of the Senate. An effort was made this morning to secure a favorable report, but it failed, because of the absence of several members.

The committee is composed of seven members, and only four were present. Senators Brown, Chahoon, and D. F. Davis, Republicans, voted for a favorable report, and Senator Havens against. Four votes were necessary.

It is now believed that nominations will be favorably reported on Tuesday. It is believed Senator Ford will vote for confirmation, and possibly Senator Malby also.

ASSEMBLY PASSES TEACHERS' BILL.

No Negative Votes Cast Against the Uniform Salaries Measure.

ALBANY, March 15.—Without debate the New York City School Teachers' Schedule Salary bill, as drafted by the sub-Cities Committee, passed the Assembly this afternoon by a unanimous vote.

Senate Defeats Drug Clerks' Bill.

ALBANY, March 15.—When Senator Ford called up Mr. Henry's bill for the regulation of the working hours of pharmacists and drug clerks in New York City for final passage in the Senate this afternoon, Senator Grady objected to the bill and offered an amendment giving the power of inspection and enforcement to the local Board of Health instead of the Factory Inspector. His motion to amend was lost by a vote of 18 to 25. When the bill was called up it was defeated by a vote of 21 years to 20 nays, not a constitutional majority. Three Republicans voted with the Democrats against the bill—Senators Brackett, Stranahan, and Thornton.

Appropriations for ex-Justices.

ALBANY, March 15.—The annual Supply bill, which has been reported to the Assembly, contains several appropriations for the retired Justices of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court. For ex-Justice Robert Earl, whose term was abridged by the Constitution, $12,000; for ex-Chief Justice Andrews, $12,000; for ex-Justice Jackson, $6,000; for ex-Justice Dykman of the Supreme Court, Second District, $10,950, and for Mrs. Jane R. Follett, widow of Justice Follett, $3,600, which would have been the remainder of his compensation if he had lived until the close of 1899.

For an Additional Primary Day.

ALBANY, March 15.—Mr. Allds to-day introduced a bill to amend the primary law so that in years when a Governor is to be elected there shall be an additional primary day on the first Tuesday in June. It has been discovered that in the primary law as amended last year no such provision has been made, and that except in Presidential years there will be but one official primary day, the seventh Tuesday before election, which would make it impossible to hold a State Convention to nominate a Governor before Oct. 1.

Food Adulteration Bill Hearing.

ALBANY, March 15.—Senator Ambler's bill, which authorizes the Commissioner of Agriculture to investigate the food and food products of the State with a purpose of disclosing adulteration, was given a hearing before the Senate Finance Committee to-day. Owen Cassidy and Dr. W. G. Tucker of the State Board of Health protested against the bill. They claimed the proposed investigation unnecessary.

For Blackwell's Island Bridge.

ALBANY, March 15.—The Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of New York City, by a bill introduced to-day by Assemblyman De Graw, is authorized to purchase from any corporation a valid charter with authority to construct a bridge over the East River at Blackwell's Island, connecting Manhattan and Queens.

Brooklyn Transfers Bill.

ALBANY, March 15.—Senator Coffey to-day moved to discharge the Railroads Committee from further consideration of his bill, which compels the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad Company to issue transfers and give passengers a continuous ride on their lines in Brooklyn for a five-cent fare. The motion was lost, 30 to 12. A motion by Mr. Farrell of Kings in the Assembly to discharge the Railroad Committee from consideration of a similar bill was also defeated.

Anti-Gerry Society Bill Reported.

ALBANY, March 15.—The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day reported favorably Senator Brackett's bills giving the State Board of Charities power of visitation and inspection over the Gerry society of New York. Senators Grady, Mitchell, Mackey, and McCarren dissented.

Statutory Revision Commission Bill.

ALBANY, March 15.—The New York City Bar Association's bill for the abolishment of the Statutory Revision Commission was introduced to-day in the Assembly by Mr. Weekes. The three Commissioners now holding office are Judge Charles Z. Lincoln, J. Judd Northrup, and William E. Johnson.

Automobile Bill Introduced.

ALBANY, March 15.—A bill to authorize the use of improved power to operate public stages and omnibuses has been introduced by Assemblyman Fordyce. Under its provisions such vehicles might use the various powers employed in the operation of automobiles, but all such vehicles are required to have a license.

Silver Lake Park Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 15.—Senator Ford's so-called "Silver Lake Park" bill, which extends the life of the commission appointed by Gov. Black, was passed in the Assembly to-day, by a vote of 78 to 36, after some debate and a call of the house.

For $350,000 for Canal Repairs.

ALBANY, March 15.—The annual Canal Appropriation bill, appropriating $350,000 for extraordinary repairs to the canal, was introduced in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Hill, Chairman of the Canal Committee.

Assembly Passes Pure Beer Bill.

ALBANY, March 15.—The Assembly to-day passed the Stevens bill providing for pure beer, ale, and porter by limiting the ingredients to hops, malt, pure water, and pure yeast.

Mr. Weekes's Claim Bill Killed.

ALBANY, March 15.—Mr. Weekes's bill to permit persons having claims against the State to bring them without a special act of the Legislature was killed by the Assembly to-day, 21 to 58.

Brennan Jurors' Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 15.—The Assembly to-day passed the bill of Mr. Brennan abolishing the offices of Commissioner of Jurors and Special Commissioners of Jurors in Kings County.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 15.—Among the bills passed in the Legislature to-day were the following:

Senate.

Mr. DILLON—Reducing the tax payable by the Manhattan East Side Mission of the City of New York for 1895.

Mr. SWIFT—Making it a misdemeanor to sell or give away toy pistols for the use of blank cartridges to any person under sixteen years.

Senator ELSBERG—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure in relation to service of an amended pleading in a case on the general calendar of issues of fact.

Mr. KNIPP—Prohibiting the removal of birds or game from the State.

Mr. BRENNAN—Providing for the appointment of Commissioners for the erection of a monument and statue of the late Edward B. Fowler.

Senator FORD—Releasing the real estate of the Methodist Episcopal Church Home in New York City from assessment heretofore levied.

Senator NORTON—Giving the Judges of the Supreme and County Courts in Queens authority to appoint court attendants.

Senator ELSBERG—Authorizing the State Controller to appoint appraisers in the Counties of New York, Kings, and Erie for the collection of the collateral inheritance tax. (Vote, 26 to 17.)

Mr. MORGAN—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to appropriate $50,000 to aid in the erection of a monument in memory of the martyrs who perished in the prison ships in New York Harbor during the Revolution.

Mr. FALLOWS—For the publication in The City Record, in the City of New York, between January and July of each year a list of all the city officials and employes.

Mr. SULLIVAN—Authorizing electric light companies to acquire the right to real estate by condemnation in cities. (Vote, 26 to 17.)

Mr. POST—Providing that deer shall not be taken at any other time than between daylight and sunset on the first Wednesdays and the first two Fridays of November.

Mr. POST—Providing that Mongolian ring-necked pheasants shall not be taken or possessed in Suffolk County from Jan. 10 to Oct. 31.

Assembly.

Mr. APGAR—Extending the time for the collection of taxes in towns and cities of Westchester.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Prohibiting the operation of railroads in the Fifth Ward of Queens.

Mr. J. E. SMITH—Fixing the salary of successors of Magistrates in New York City at $7,000.

Mr. FALLOWS—Amending the banking law by providing that Boards of Directors may have thirty members, if they so desire.

Mr. ROCHE—Removing the limitation of the amount of money to be raised in New York City for the purpose of protecting its water supply.

Mr. WILSON—Providing that vacancies which may occur in the Council and Board of Aldermen in New York City shall be filled by election by a majority of all the members of the same political faith.

BILL OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE ON TUBERCULOSIS—Appropriating $10,000 for the slaughter of animals so afflicted.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, March 15.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the following bills:

Senator AMBLER—Providing that the State Commissioner of Agriculture may quarantine a district in which rabies is prevalent, and exempting from liability any person who kills an animal so afflicted.

Senator BRACKETT—Defining the meaning of the terms "debts" and "creditor" as used in the Code of Civil Procedure.

Mr. FALLOWS—Appropriating $5,000 for care and maintenance of the quarantine station.

Senator McCARREN—Increasing the salary of the Doorkeeper of the Kings County District Attorney's Office from $600 to $1,200.

Mr. TRAINOR—Making the books of account of banks presumptive evidence of their contents.

Mr. SAGE—Changing the name of the New York Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the Five Points Mission, Old Bowery, New York.

BILLS FAVORED IN COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, March 15.—The following bills have been favored in committee:

Senate.

Senator ELSBERG—That no person shall be refused admission into or be excluded from any public school on account of race or color.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Providing for the appointment of a Public Administrator in counties wherein the office of County Treasurer has been abolished.

Senator THORNTON—Giving street surface railroad companies the right to acquire title by condemnation of water rights necessary for the successful operation of the road.

Senator MACKEY—To provide that railroad corporations may, from time to time, borrow money for any lawful purpose and issue bonds and mortgages to secure the payment of the same.

Assembly.

Senator D. F. DAVIS—Making an additional appropriation of $22,124.38 for deficiency in the expenses of the State Superintendent of Elections.

Authorizing the acquisition by the Federal Government of Iona Island in Rockland County.

Appropriating $550,000 for a new armory for the Sixty-fifth Regiment, in Buffalo.

BILLS INTRODUCED YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, March 15.—Among the bills introduced in the Assembly to-day were the following:

Mr. ROWE—Permitting any bridge corporation to merge with any railroad corporation which shall have acquired the right by contract to run its cars over the bridge of such corporation.

Mr. BURNETT—Providing that able-bodied men, or persons of disorderly character, convicted as vagrants should be confined in the county jail and not in the almshouse.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Speaker Nixon has named as a conference committee on the Annual Appropriation bill Messrs. Allds, Kelsey, McEwan, and Green.

A delegation from the State Lunacy Commission appeared before the Senate Finance Committee yesterday in favor of the Havens bill appropriating $35,000 for a sewage disposal plant for the Long Island State Hospital. Gov. Roosevelt, it was said, favors the bill.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Renewed Hope of Track Elevation in Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 15.—It was practically decided to-day to adjourn both Houses of the New Jersey Legislature on Friday of next week. The important bills will be finally acted upon early in the week, and other measures, if they cannot be disposed of, will not serve to induce the leaders to allow the session to run into the twelfth week.

The McCarter bill to enable municipalities to compel railroads to elevate their tracks in cities, defeated in the Senate yesterday by a vote of 8 to 12, is not considered dead. The bill is designed to provide a way to rid Newark of the seventy-seven grade crossings in that city, which have already cost 116 lives, and in that it placed one quarter of the cost, or about $1,000,000, on the city, it was regarded as a large concession to the railroads, but those companies objected to the strict compulsion provided for in the bill, and it was defeated by the votes of the Senators from counties remote from Newark.

Conferences followed at Newark last evening, and this morning it was announced that Newark would proceed to compel the abolition of grade crossings under the old law, which served to elevate the Erie tracks in Jersey City, and under the police powers of the municipality, and Senator McCarter to-day introduced a bill to enable Newark to raise the money to pay its share of the cost of track elevation under any agreement which might be arrived at. The Republicans held a caucus and decided to pass this bill.

This led to overtures from the railroad companies and the McCarter track elevation bill is now being amended with a view to passage in a modified form. Senator McCarter was not sanguine, but a politician who is active in the negotiations said:

"An agreement will be reached and an effective track elevation bill will be passed."

The Palisades Park bill, a companion measure to the one at Albany, will be much modified by amendments agreed upon to-day. It will constitute a commission with power to acquire title to lands, but, in consequence of opposition to the extended powers of eminent domain conferred by the original bill, the area of the commission's operations will be confined to a strip extending from 150 feet above high water mark to the top of the cliffs.

"It is a good bill, and ought to pass," said Assemblyman Wakelee, the Republican leader of the House, "and the amendments free the measure from the objection that it would deprive the State of $2,000,000 worth of riparian lands, and would enable the commission to condemn the tableland on the top of the cliffs."

The bill for the abolition of Spring elections has been lost by delay. Early in the session it had the support of nearly every Republican Assemblyman, then some of the rural members began to doubt the popularity of the measure in their districts, and the party leaders feared that it would invite attack. The result has been a decision to hold the bill back until next Winter, and the advocates of the change have received sufficient assurances of powerful support at the next Legislature to placate them.

The Senate this morning confirmed the nominations of Wilbur E. Heisley for Judge for Monmouth County and John E. Foster for Prosecutor for the same county.

The House this afternoon passed the House bills providing for a State Normal School at Newark to cost $300,000, and permitting Asbury Park to purchase the beach front from ex-Senator James A. Bradley.

Assemblyman Abbett's resolution favoring the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people was defeated, 18 to 21.

The House, after debate, adopted the Railroad Committee's adverse report on Mr. Dexheimer's bill to compel ferry companies to place on their ferryboats shields to protect horses from the wind in Winter time. The vote stood 24 to sustain the report and 22 against.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning and the Senate adjourned for the week.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Merchants and Traders' Bank won games from the Plaza and Hamilton National teams in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night. Miles of the Mechanics' and Traders' team bowled the best scores, and improved his lead for first individual average honors. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Mechanics' and Traders'—Schneider, 170; Wassman, 152; Spratt, 165; Holmes, 186; Miles, 181. Total, 854.

Plaza—Ahrens, 123; Blackledge, 131; Bauten, 169; Meyer, 153; Ackerman, 158. Total, 736.

SECOND GAME.

Plaza—Ahrens, 132; Blackledge, 139; Bauten, 128; Meyer, 139; Ackerman, 133. Total, 671.

Hamilton—Crosby, 128; Ward, 132; Kottmeier, 163; Reilly, 137; Baker, 150. Total, 655.

THIRD GAME.

Mechanics' and Traders'—Schneider, 149; Wassman, 124; Spratt, 161; Holmes, 142; Miles, 177. Total, 753.

Hamilton—Crosby, 115; Ward, 133; Kottmeier, 147; Reilly, 74; Baker, 159. Total, 608.

Teams from the Atlantic Mutual and Phenix companies furnished the most interesting game in the Fire Insurance League last night, the Atlantic Mutual winning by fifteen pins. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Atlantic Mutual—Newbold, 111; Peck, 186; Covert, 128; Heartt, 143; Ferdon, 174. Total, 742.

Phenix—Story, 125; Kahn, 134; Swan, 123; Saddington, 178; Rushmore, 107. Total, 727.

SECOND GAME.

Underwriters—Stone, 137; Enderly, 161; Clark, 125; Rasmussen, 195; Block, 194. Total, 812.

Greenwich—Falkland, 140; Green, 141; Fleming, 133; Grafius, 127; Van Saun, 130. Total, 671.

THIRD GAME.

Greenwich—Falkland, 177; Green, 163; Fleming, 108; Grafius, 168; Van Saun, 164. Total, 780.

Atlantic Mutual—Newbold, 115; Peck, 104; Covert, 150; Heartt, 105; Ferdon, 126. Total, 619.

The Owl and Bunch Club were winners in the Columbian three-men-team tournament last night. Scores:

First game—Owl, 478; Enterprise, 451. Second game—Bunch, 537; Enterprise, 498. Third game—Bunch, 481; Owl, 478.

The games bowled in the United Bowling Clubs tournament last night resulted as follows:

Section No. 2.—First Game—Manhattan, 847; Oerel, 805. Second Game—Oerel, 841; Cyclone, 831. Third Game—Cyclone, 859; Manhatta, 824.

Section No. 3.—First Game—Civil Service, 778; Cannon, 699. Second Game—Freedom, 763; Cannon, 656. Third Game—Freedom, 822; Eclipse, 609.

Tournament Games To-day.

North Side National League—Claremont, Bronxdale, Gotham.

National League—Golden Rod, Lotus, Metropolitan.

Columbia League—Columbia, Knickerbocker, Amsterdam.

Morning Newspaper League—Times vs. Tribune; Bulletin vs. Journal.

Carruthers Brooklyn National—Monarch, De Long, I. D. K.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Bushwick, Atlantic, Brevoort.

Keeney Defeats Townsend.

In the amateur billiard tournament at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, last evening, Frank A. Keeney easily defeated Arthur Townsend by a score of 300 to 275. Neither player was in his best form, 29 being the best run made. The scores:

Frank A. Keeney—1 0 4 21 0 20 0 2 16 0 6 20 1 28 14 1 0 1 18 0 2 25 10 3 0 2 11 1 4 8 10 8 6 1 14 1 2 5 4 0 0 5 0 1 10 4 1. Total, 300.

Arthur Townsend—0 2 1 1 0 0 3 18 0 3 10 1 2 4 0 2 9 5 2 7 0 5 14 8 0 2 5 0 8 2 11 0 3 0 3 8 8 28 1 20 8 17 0 7 1 0 3 0 17 14. Total, 275.

To-night's Prizefight.

"Kid" Broad and "Dave" Sullivan are matched to fight twenty-five rounds at the Broadway Athletic Club to-night.

Notes for Yachtsmen.

H. Darlington's yacht Elreba is on the ways at Tebo's docks undergoing repairs to her machinery. She will sail for Key West within a few weeks on a West India cruise.

The second general meeting of the New York Yacht Club will be held at the clubhouse on Thursday evening. General appropriations as recommended by the Finance Committee will be acted upon.

The Hon. Perry Belmont's steam yacht Satanella, which has been chartered for a cruise in the West Indies, is on the dock in Tebo's Basin, South Brooklyn. She is having a new wheel put in and is undergoing extensive internal repairs preparatory to her trip, which will begin about April 1.

Lesbia, an auxiliary schooner yacht, has been sold by J. G. Neafie-Whitaker of Philadelphia to R. D. Evans of this city. The steam yacht Orienta has been sold by E. R. Ladew, New York Yacht Club, to E. D. Trowbridge, New York Yacht Club. Both sales were made by Gardner & Cox.

Tebo's Basin has on the ways the steam yacht Elsa, formerly the Black Pearl, which was sold by E. B. Sheldon, New York Yacht Club, to Evans R. Dick of Philadelphia. The vessel, which was gutted by fire last year, is having her interior entirely refitted, and is soon to leave for Key West, which will be her first stop on an extended West Indian cruise.

E. D. Morgan has sold his racing cutter recently launched at Herreshoff's to Cornelius Vanderbilt. It was believed that Mr. Morgan's craft would be conspicuous in Newport waters during the coming racing season, as he was one of the first of the New York Yacht Club coterie at Newport to build in the new class of racing cutters. The loss of one of his children has caused him to abandon the sport for a time, at least.

At the annual election of the Greenville, N. J., Yacht Club the following officers were chosen: Commodore—Charles J. Leach; Vice Commodore—A. G. Roeme.; Secretary—C. N. Pinkney; Treasurer—Oscar Grief; Fleet Captain—James S. Queen. A number of improvements are to be made at the clubhouse, including a new float for the use of yacht tenders and rowboats, new bath houses, and a new pair of shears for the removal and stepping of masts. There are twenty-seven yachts now in the club fleet.

The steam yacht Enterprise, which was sold by A. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia to F. L. and Nelson Perin of Baltimore, is fitting out and having her engines thoroughly overhauled at the Morgan Iron Works, East Ninth Street, under the supervision of Gardner & Cox. Her Babcock & Wilcox boiler has been taken out and replaced by two Almy boilers of 50 per cent. greater power. An electric light plant of double the capacity of the old one is to be installed, together with a new ice machine. The yacht will go in commission about April 15.

THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

Shooting Records Broken—Fine Diving Contest—Fast Game of Water Polo.

Two records were broken in shooting at the Sportsmen's Show at Madison Square Garden yesterday, "Jack" Fanning establishing new figures in the continuous trap shooting match by smashing 175 targets without a rest, and F. C. Ross in the 100-shot rifle match, who scored 2,429 out of a possible 2,500. Fanning made his record in a driving snowfall on the roof of the Garden, and failed to connect with his one hundred and seventy-sixth target through carelessness. There is a record of 213 for inanimate target shooting, but it was made with a rest between matches. Ross held the previous record in his event, having made 2,425 at the Sportsmen's Show last year, when the range was six feet shorter than it is at present.

The race for the championship of America at seventy-five yards was the first event in which the natatorial experts took part in the evening, and, as usual, E. C. Shaeffer finished in the van. W. C. Miller was second, and G. M. Daily of the Duquesne Country and Athletic Club was third. The time of the race was 49 1-5.

Twelve men participated in the plunging contest for the championship of America, in which the swimmer dives and goes as far as he can under water without movement of hands, feet, or body. Spencer, Wenck, and Van Cleaf were among the contestants, but none of them reached the final trials. W. E. Dickey winning out with a plunge of 58 feet. This ties the American record, held by F. J. Wells and George B. Clark. J. R. Taylor of the Duquesne A. C. was second, with 56 feet, and G. B. Moore of the Brookline Swimming Association was third, with 49 feet. Most of the men were disqualified for swimming under water.

A fast game of water polo between the Duquesne Athletic Club and the second team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club brought the show to a close for the day, the Duquesne team winning by a score of 2 to 1. J. T. Taylor reached the ball first at the opening of the first half, for Duquesne, batting it out of Miller's hands into the hands of the Knickerbocker players, who started aggressively. After one minute and fifty seconds of play, Ruddy secured the ball, and diving under water succeeded in eluding the Duquesne's goal tenders, making a goal. In a hot scrimmage in front of the Knickerbocker goal J. T. Taylor secured the ball and made a goal for Duquesne, which ended the scoring in the first half.

Duquesne secured the ball at the start of the second half and advanced it to the Knickerbocker's goal, where a hot scrimmage took place, in which nearly all the players were involved, and from which Schauweker secured possession of the ball, touching the goal board, and placing Duquesne in the lead. The latter then started to play a waiting game any by clever passing from one to another succeeded in puzzling the Knickerbocker players, no further scoring being done. The line up:

Duquesne A. C.	Positions.	K. A. C. 2d Team.
J. T. Taylor	Centre	Miller
Schauweker	Right forward	Ruddy
Daily	Left forward	Steen
J. R. Taylor	Half	Greenhall
Bryne	Goal	Schaefer
Stein	Goal	Neidlinger

Referee—J. B. Sterrett, National Swimming Association of Philadelphia.

Western Horses Shipped East.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 15.—George H. Whitney has shipped to Morris Park to be trained and raced the coming season three two-year-olds, Prince of Melrose, one of the lot, being thought one of the best youngsters the West will send out this season.

C. L. Railey will ship to New York on Saturday the saddle horse Dominor, which will be exhibited at the Paris Exposition in competition against the world's best saddlers.

Bulldog Club Incorporated.

ALBANY, March 15.—Articles of incorporation of the French Bulldog Club of America were filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The principal office is in New York City, and the club will encourage the importation and breeding of French bulldogs. The Directors are E. D. Faulkner, J. H. Hunt, F. J. Bristol of New York City, and others.

K. A. C. Pool Tournament.

J. T. Beckwith was an easy winner in his game with C. C. Bailey in the members' pool tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night. Beckwith won by a score of 100 to 54.

Results of Two Prizefights.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—"Terry" McGovern knocked Eddy Lenny out in the second round to-night in what was to have been a six-round bout.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 15.—"Tom" Sharkey knocked "Texas Jim" McCormick out after 38 seconds of fighting in the Coliseum to-night. A left to the body and a right-hand uppercut sent McCormick down and out.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:10	Sun sets...6:08	Moon rises.. ...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:35	Gov. Isl'd...8:01	H. Gate....9:57
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:55	Gov. Isl'd...8:23	H. Gate...10:19

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Grecian Prince, Pernambuco	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ydun, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

Algonquin, Jacksonville	.....	.....
Altai, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Mar, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Galileo, Hull	.....	.....
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
New York, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Norge, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Palatia, Hamburg	.....	6:00 A. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Roraima, St. Kitts	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO LOVERS OF SPORTS

Bicycle Riders to Form a League for Their Mutual Protection.

OLD PLAN TO BE REVIVED

Local Consulate to Look Out for Needed Repairs to Streets and Otherwise Assist Local Wheelmen.

A determined effort will be made by the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen to bring back the thousands of members that withdrew from the organization during the past three years because of the lack of interest taken in their welfare. A meeting with that object in view was held at the Grand Union Hotel Wednesday, which was attended by many of the consuls in Greater New York. If the interest shown at this meeting is any indication, a local organization will soon be formed in this city that will be even stronger than was the old one, the purpose being to interest every road rider and in this way build up a membership that the city political organizations cannot well afford to ignore when it comes the cyclists' turn to ask for something in the way of improvements.

Up to about three years ago there was a strongly organized Board of Consulates, and everything possible was done to benefit the cycling public. The laying of asphalt strips on several of the main thoroughfares, notably Madison Avenue and Hudson Street, and the passage of a set of road rules for cyclists and drivers, were among the numerous matters benefiting the riders that were put through by the consulate. The latter also used its influence in securing the establishment of a bicycle police squad. Its members aided in the prosecution of persons who dropped broken glass on the pavements, and, in fact, formed itself into a vigilance committee to protect wheelmen's rights in this city. Just about the time that the cyclists were coming to be regarded as an important faction by the political powers, this good work ceased. The consulate became badly disorganized, meetings being rarely held, and cyclists found that their interests were being neglected. The league devoted all its time to racing and the gathering in of the fees it brought the ruling clique, until it became practically a racing organization. The same state of affairs prevailed throughout the State, and as a result the membership in about three years dropped from 27,000 to about 8,500.

Such prominent league enthusiasts as Isaac B. Potter, Chief Consul M. M. Belding, Jr., J. B. Uhle, George C. Pennell, C. J. Obermayer, and H. C. White were among those who attended the recent meeting and urged that something be done. They were all strongly in favor of the creation of a local organization which, with all its members working together, could accomplish much in the way of securing what is needed in benefits to the 100,000 or more of bicycle riders in New York.

One of the consuls present related his experience when he tried to secure new members. Every one wanted to know what he was going to get in return for his $1 in dues every year. They are all willing to join an organization if they are assured they are to receive something besides a road book.

Isaac B. Potter said that if cyclists are shown that the L. A. W. wants to do something for them right here in New York City they will soon lend their aid, and then much can be accomplished in the way of securing needed legislation.

No definite plan of organization was effected, but a committee was appointed to decide on some plan.

During the conference the condition of East Twenty-third Street, from First Avenue to the ferry, and the matter of reduced ferry rates were brought up as matters that should be brought before the Municipal Government at once. When the organization is effected it is proposed to appoint influential men as committees on different branches of work. Should a cyclist find a dangerous spot on the road or streets he will report the matter to the consulate in his district. The committee having the branch of work in charge will be called upon to act and the complaint will be made to the proper authorities. So of other matters of moment to bicycle riders who are not professional "scorchers," but pleasure riders.

The side-path movement was strongly indorsed. John B. Uhle spoke enthusiastically on this question. He said that it interested local wheelmen, particularly those who during the Summer made tours through the State and on Long Island. "Once you have 500 miles of paths," said Mr. Uhle, "you will soon have 5,000 miles of them, and eventually a continuous path across the country. As soon as one county has a path cyclists in the adjoining counties will want the same thing, and in this way thousands of miles of continuous paths will be built." Another matter that will be taken up next will be the extension to cyclists of legal aid in suits for damages resulting from injury to themselves or their machines that are due to carelessness of drivers or illegal obstructions of the streets.

RACEABOUTS AND KNOCKABOUTS.

Rules for Their Sailing This Year Discussed and Agreed On.

The Executive Committee of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound held a meeting last night at the Yachtsmen's Club, 47 West Forty-third Street, to confer with owners of knockabouts and raceabouts regarding the construction and racing of such craft during the coming season. The meeting was intended as a sort of preliminary conference, the prime object being to obviate any possible friction at the annual meeting on March 29, when the rules and plans for the coming season will be formulated and promulgated.

Among the owners of the small boats present or represented at last night's meeting were Hazer Morse, Johnson De Forest, C. W. Voltz, Louis R. Alberger, A. P. Thayer, Harry Maxwell, and George J. Bradish.

It was agreed that the spinnaker pole should be carried on the mast, instead of on the rigging. It was furthermore decided that the spinnaker sheets should not be carried outside the forestay. In the case of new boats entered for races, it was agreed that the certificate of the designer that the boat equaled or exceeded in weight the limit prescribed (5,900 pounds) be accepted, instead of weighing, but in case of protest the boat is to be weighed. It was agreed that knockabouts and raceabouts built prior to 1900 will be allowed to race as they are, or may qualify under the new rules. It was determined, however, that all boats, new or old, be remeasured this year. All boats will race in one class, and there will be no division, as has been the case in former years.

De La Salle's Indoor Games.

Forty feet was the school record-breaking distance to which Harry Connolly put the twelve-pound shot in the games of the De La Salle Institute, held yesterday. These are the results of the competitions:

15-Yard Dash (Junior).—Won by Harley; Goodwin, second; Boyle, third.

60-Yard Dash.—Won by T. Thorpe; Keller, second; McIntyre, third.

300-Yard Dash.—Won by J. Thorpe; T. Thorpe, second; McIntyre, third.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by McIntyre; J. Thorpe, second; Lippe, third.

880-Yard Dash.—Won by Meehan; J. Thorpe, second; Lippe, third.

Running High Jump (Senior).—Won by Schlueter, with 5 feet 2 inches; Keeler, second, with 5 feet; Connolly, third. (Junior).—Won by Boyle, with 4 feet 4 inches; Hardy, second, with 4 feet; Goodwin, third.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot.—Won by Connolly, with a put of 40 feet, breaking the school record; T. Thorpe, with 35 feet, second; J. Thorpe, third.

Schoolboys' Skating Races.

Schoolboys whose abilities lie in the direction of speed skating will have an opportunity of proving their skill in the interscholastic skating races to be held in the St. Nicholas Rink on Wednesday. Le Roy See and Swan of Berkeley and Woodbridge Schools, respectively, will be the most prominent participants. The entries, which closed yesterday, are:

One Mile, (Senior)—Le Roy See, Berkeley; Swan, Woodbridge; Mohlman, Berkeley; Warren, Cutler, and Mohlman, Berkeley.

Half-Mile, (Senior)—Le Roy See, Swan, and Corry, Berkeley; Mohlman and Bradley, Columbia Grammar, and Warren.

Quarter-Mile, (Senior)—Hall, Cutler; McClave, Trinity; Steven, Berkeley; O'Brien, Columbia Grammar; Cornell, Cutler; Peverly, Berkeley, and Cooper, Cutler.

PLANS OF THE GOLFERS.

Change in Dates of Lakewood Tournament—Championship Events.

Golfers will be invited to go to Lakewood on April 19, 20, and 21 for the annual open tournament given by the Lakewood Golf Club. This is one week earlier than the dates first announced, but, as it will bring that popular event immediately after Easter, the club members considered it a more favorable date for a good entry list.

No definite action has yet been taken toward fixing the dates for the National championships. Henry G. Trevor, on behalf of the Shinnecock Hills Club, has asked for the last week in August for the women's championship, and Tuesday, Aug. 28, will be the initial day of the contest if these dates are granted.

It is said that the Garden City Club will ask for the week beginning June 25 for the amateur championship, and the officers of the Chicago Golf Club are viewing with favor the first week of October for the open event. That date would probably satisfy the professionals, as many of them last year complained that the September week took too much of their time in a busy season.

It looks as though all the Staten Island golf this season would be confined to the Richmond County Country Club and the Harbor Hill Golf Club. The Fox Hills links, which the unfortunate Staten Island Cricket Club laid out at considerable expense last year, are likely to remain vacant this season. Since the assignment of the Cricket Club various plans have been proposed to keep the Fox Hills links open, and the latest effort was to form a proprietary club. Three or four Staten Islanders who were interested in the scheme offered to pay $1,000 a year to George Vanderbilt for a lease of the grounds, but for some reason Mr. Vanderbilt did not favor the plan and declined to lease the property.

The New York Athletic Club now hopes that Hunter's Island will be allotted them as a location for the semi-club and public links. The circuit for nine holes has been surveyed, and it is expected that the links will be ready for use in May.

At the annual meeting of the Oakland Golf Club, whose links are at Bayside, L. I., Wednesday evening at Delmonico's the following members were elected to the Board of Governors: A. W. Rossiter, C. G. Arnold, C. C. Ransom, C. G. Coghill, and Malcolm M. Graham.

Arrangements for the annual Spring golf tournament of the Atlantic City Country Club have about been completed by the Tournament Committee, and the dates fixed are April 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Harry Vardon, the world's champion, has been secured to play on April 3, instead of on April 7. One of Vardon's opponents will be Findlay Douglas, former champion of the United States, and another well-known amateur who will be selected by Douglas. Vardon will play the best of two balls played by Douglas and his partner, who may possibly be Harriman.

THE BASEBALL SNARL.

Mr. Freedman Returns the Agreement Without His Signature.

There has been no change in the local baseball situation since Wednesday. The New York Club managers declare that they cannot secure the players asked for, and will do nothing to strengthen the team until the Cincinnati, Boston, and Louisville Clubs consent to release certain players to the New York Club. The services of Slagle are also wanted. Mr. Freedman is determined to have what he considers fair treatment, and yesterday returned the eight-club agreement unsigned to President Young of the League, and he doesn't want it returned to him until these club owners yield to his wishes.

Manager Ewing is in a quandary. "Everything is still blocked," he said yesterday. "We are willing to go ahead and strengthen our team, but we can't until these other fellows consent to give us something in the way of players. Col. Rogers is mistaken when he says that the New York Club had a chance to pick what players it wanted from the Washington list. We only received the official list from "Nic" Young on Monday morning, and within an hour of receiving it sent a telegram claiming Slagle. Then came the answer that we were too late."

Ewing cannot understand why the other club owners are holding him up for the players he wants. "This club," said he, "cannot wait until these men are taken South and tried out by their respective managers, for then we would be thrown back in our work and would lose ground at the start of the season. If they think that they can sell us those players after the season has opened they are very much mistaken."

Pitcher "Ed" Doheny signed a contract yesterday. Van Haltren is the only player yet to be heard from. His signed contract is now expected at any time.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

F. W. Brode, the San Francisco horse that has come East for racing honors, won the opening race at New Orleans yesterday, a dash of seven furlongs, in 1:33. Burns rode, and Prince of Veronia and Ben Chance finished second and third, respectively. A half-mile race for two-year-olds was won by Blink, Mitchell up, in 0:50½. Francis Reis and Dionysia running second and third, respectively. At a mile and an eighth, Shaw rode Judge Steadman to victory in 2:01, George B. Cox finishing second, and Can-I-Go-Em third. Ayatoma won the seven furlongs handicap in 1:25¼. Landey riding, with Acushla second, and Tom Collins third. At six furlongs, Scrivener, Boland up, beat John Boone and Klit in 1:19½. Prince Real, ridden by Dupee, was first, Tildee second, and Flick third in the one mile and 70 yards run.

At the Tanfaran track M. G. Tarpey won the opening race, at one-half mile, with Camberemerie second, and Lucidia third. It was for two-year-olds, and Piggott rode the winner. In the three-quarter mile race Flamora, ridden by Martin, won in 1:14, with Afamda second, and Olinthus third. The Fretter, ridden by Henry, won the one-mile handicap in 1:41, with Ventoro second, and Erwin third. At a mile and a sixteenth, Command, Piggott up, was successful in 1:49, Sardonic and Tappan finishing second and third, respectively. With, Henry up, Flamero won the seven-furlong dash in 1:27½. Perseus running second, and Afghan third. The last mile and 70 yards was won by Socialist, Thorpe up, in 1:43, beating Constellator and Cromwell. A seven-furlong race was won in 1:28¾ by Sister Alice, ridden by Martin, with Gold Baron and Rosalira second and third, respectively.

Athletic National Guardsmen.

Thirteen athletic events are down for decision at the in-door meeting of the Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association, at the armory, Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street, to-morrow night. Among the entries are Edwards, the champion runner of the Twenty-second Regiment, who will start from scratch in the 100 and 440 yard races; Corley, formerly the Metropolitan champion over the hurdles, and Underdonk, the obstacle race champion. The competition for the regimental trophy between the various company candidates promises good sport. Companies I and H have each won the trophy once, and both have strong teams entered in the closed events.

The Seventh Regiment Athletic Association will hold its thirty-seventh games at the armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, on Saturday, March 31. The programme, which is an interesting one, will bring together many of the New York and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club athletes who are members of the regiment. The following events will be decided: 93-yard runs, scratch and handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; one-mile bicycle race, handicap; 440-yard run, scratch; one-lap wheelbarrow race, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; one-lap sack race, novice; potato race, scratch; one-mile run, handicap; 220-yard hurdle races, scratch and handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; two-mile bicycle race, handicap; putting 16-pound shot; running hig jump, and pole vault. A feature of the programme is a wall-scaling contest, copied after the regular army event given at the military carnival last year.

Arthur Keane Won Again.

Arthur G. Keane of the New York Athletic Club won the amateur figure skating championship of America for the third year in succession at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink yesterday. There were five other aspirants for the title and for the handsome gold medal that went with it, but Keane, who won by a score of 108 in the twenty-one figures, was first in all but one figure, in which W. F. Duffy of the Maple Leaf Skating Club of Canada, who secured second place, with a score of 86, tied him. Richard Loewenherz of this city took third place, with 64 points, and E. T. Hill of Boston and W. W. Armold of Pawtucket, R. I., had a nip-and-tuck fight for fourth place until the last figure was decided, when Hill secured the place by a score of 37 to 36.

City Island Athletic Club.

A number of young men have recently organized the City Island Athletic Club. Over a hundred names will appear on the charter membership list. The club proposes to build a house, and during the coming season will organize a baseball nine and track team. Its grounds will be situated in Pelham Park, near the City Island Bridge. Following are the officers: President—S. S. Miller; Vice President—F. Rosenberger; Treasurer—S. E. Bell; Financial Secretary—John R. Boule; Recording Secretary—A. B. Camp; Corresponding Secretary—William Payne; Captain—William F. Garner.

SHOOTING IN A SNOWSTORM.

Bradley Defeated Duryea and Stewart Beat Gordon at the Carteret Club Traps.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., March 15.—Two matches were decided on the grounds of the Carteret Gun Club to-day, Daniel I. Bradley defeating Louis T. Duryea and J. P. W. Stuart winning from J. W. Gordon. In both matches the men shot at 100 birds for $500 a side. It was anything but an ideal day for trap shooting, for the blinding snowstorm made the light very poor. The birds were fast and about nine in every ten were drivers, and, aided by a strong east wind, their flight was very rapid.

In the match between Bradley and Duryea there was only a difference of one bird in the final score, Bradley killing 89 to 88 by Duryea. The latter led by one bird until the twenty-seventh round, when he made a clean miss of a fast quarterer. Bradley missed his thirty-second bird and then killed thirty straight. Duryea in the meantime lost his thirty-fifth, fortieth, forty-seventh, and fiftieth birds. Bradley retained the lead to the end, although on his last string of twenty-five he missed five birds, but the lead he secured in the early stages of the race stood him in well. Bradley used both barrels on every bird he shot at.

Stuart in his match with Gordon took the lead in the second round and was never headed. The scores:

J. P. W. Stuart, (28 yards)—
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2 2 2—Killed, 23; missed, 2.
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2
2 2 2—Killed, 24; missed, 1.
2 2 2 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 2 2 2 2 • 2 2
2 2—Killed, 22; missed, 3.
2 2 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 • 2 1 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2 2—Killed, 23; missed, 2. Total—Killed, 92; missed, 8.

J. W. Gordon, (28 yards)—
2 0 2 2 • 2 • 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 •
2 2—Killed, 20; missed, 5.
2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2 2—Killed, 22; missed, 3.
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2 2—Killed, 23; missed, 2.
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 0 1 2 2 2 2
2 2—Killed, 24; missed, 1. Total—Killed, 89; missed, 11.

Daniel I. Bradley, (30 yards)—
2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 •
2 2 2—Killed, 23; missed, 2.
2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 • 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2 2 2—Killed, 23; missed, 2.
2 2 2 • 2 2 2 2 • 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2 2 2—Killed, 23; missed, 2.
2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2
2 2—Killed, 20; missed, 5. Total—Killed, 89; missed, 11.

Louis T. Duryea, (30 yards)—
2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2
0 2—Killed, 24; missed, 1.
2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 • 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2
0—Killed, 20; missed, 5.
2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 0 2 2 2 2
2 2—Killed, 23; missed, 2.
0 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2—Killed, 21; missed, 4. Total—Killed, 88; missed, 12.

*Dead out of bounds.

TWELFTH REGIMENT MARKSMEN.

Field and Staff Team Lead for the Regimental Trophy.

Shooting for the Twelfth Regiment Rifle Association trophy began last night in the armory range, Sixty-first Street and Columbus Avenue. Companies I, F, and the field and non-commissioned staffs were represented by teams of twelve men each, and Company D by five men. Five shots off-hand and the same number prone were required of each of the competitors, and at both styles of shooting the staff team had an easy victory. Lieut. Col. Leiter made the highest individual score shooting prone, and Field Lieut. Downs in the standing score with 21 points.

Companies A, B, C, E, and G will shoot this evening in the wind-up series of the competition. The individual scores of the winning team are as follows:

	Off-Hand.	Prone.
Capt. Richards	16	20
Lieut. Col. Seiter	21	23
Lieut. Downes	21	22
Lieut. Sniffen	16	21
Lieut. Seaman	18	20
Sergt. Corrie	18	21
Sergt. McDermott	20	22
Sergt. Traugott	16	20
Sergt. Coloe	14	20
Major Content	15	16
Adjt. De Russy	13	17
Surgeon Major Ward	13	
Total	206	239

Company I—Off-hand, 109; prone, 135.
Company F—Off-hand, 102; prone, 130.
Company D.—Off-hand, 57; prone, 86, (five men only competed.)

NATIONAL ROWING REGATTA.

It May Be Extended Over Three Days If the Entries Necessitate It.

Owing to the number of entries expected for the National Regatta of Amateur Oarsmen over the Harlem River speedway course, July 19 and 20, it is possible that it will take three days to run off the programme. If the entries prove so numerous that they will be crowded for time in two days, the Regatta Committee has decided to begin the regatta on Thursday, July 18, when tide conditions will favor almost as well as in the two following days. In this event all the trial heats will be rowed in that day, and the two following days will be devoted to the finals.

The Nassau Boat Club will move its three houses to its new site on the west bank of the Harlem at the beginning of the speedway course early next month.

Columbia University Boat Club has presented the Union Boat Club with a comparatively new eight-oared paper shell. The Unions expect to boat two eight-oared crews for the Harlem River regatta, and possibly for the National. The club has ordered a new set of racing sweeps from Ellis Ward.

College Gymnastic Teams.

Two of the teams have been selected this week for the intercollegiate gymnastic competitions at the Columbia gymnasium on Friday, March 23. Harvard's representatives will be J. B. Burnett, L. S., horizontal bars and flying rings; W. T. Starr, 1903, double tumbling and special event; F. B. Bulkeley, 1902, tumbling, horizontal bars, and special event; A. A. Shearer, P. G., club swinging; J. P. Jones, 1902, horizontal bars, parallel bars, tumbling, and specialties; A. A. Bryant, P. G., tumbling. The Princeton team will be: W. A. Coulter, parallel bars; P. A. Moore, horizontal bar; H. G. Otis, flying rings; J. K. Savage, club swinging, all of 1902; S. S. Feagles, 1900; L. E. Kaizenbach, 1901, and Capt. W. F. Mountain, 1900, L'Escheile.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SAMUEL G. MEETEER.—Judgment for $3,203 was entered yesterday against Samuel G. Meeteer of 7 Spruce Street in favor of George E. Burt on a demand note, dated Feb. 23, 1894, to the order of Downing, Knapp & Co.

ISRAEL STERNSCHER.—The Sheriff has received an execution against Israel Sternscher, manufacturing jeweler of 64 John Street, for $1,721 in favor of Mina Wollstein on a note and for merchandise. He has been in this line for nine years, and suffered damage by fire in November last, the loss being adjusted, it was said, at $2,128.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO.—John E. Brodsky, assignee of Gustav Otto, doing bnusiness as M. J. Paillard & Co., dealers in music boxes at 680 Broadway, obtained leave from Judge Bischoff of the Supreme Court yesterday to file a provisional bond of $36,000 and an extension of twenty days' time in which to file schedules, on the ground that Mr. Otto had neglected to prepare the schedules. As near as Mr. Brodsky can learn, the assets will not exceed $35,000. There is a stock of 1,000 music boxes, valued at $25,000, and outstanding accounts of nominally $9,500; actual value estimated at $8,000.

Out of Town.

FORBES & MCDONALD.—Forbes & McDonald, dry goods merchants of Holyoke, Mass., made an assignment yesterday to John Hildreth, for the benefit of their creditors. This action was precipitated by attachments placed through Judge Hildreth by the Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company of Providence and Angus McLeod, whose claims aggregate about half of the firm's indebtedness. The total liabilities are about $17,000; assets, approximately, $12,000. There are about seventy creditors, mostly in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and notices are being prepared calling a meeting of the creditors.

Attachments.

KING & STEELE.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell has received an attachment against King & Steele of Duluth, Minn., for $3,239 in favor of Joseph A. Flynn on an assigned claim from the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland to recover the amount of a judgment against the firm which the company had to pay as surety. It was served on a fire insurance company.

PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON FIRE BRICK COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment against the Philadelphia and Boston Fire Brick Company, whose office is at 109 West Forty-second Street, for $940 in favor of the Excelsior Terra Cotta Company for terra cotta bases sold in August last. It was obtained on the ground that it is a Pennsylvania corporation.

ARMOUR & CO.—An attachment has been obtained here against Philip D. and Jonathan O. Armour, surviving partners of Armour & Co. of Chicago, for $81,000 in favor of John E. Cannon on an assigned claim from Beaumont & Nease, jobbers in meats at Sioux City, Iowa. The claim is for damages for alleged breach of contract for non-delivery of 2,158,000 pounds of pork loins ordered from Sept. 15 to Sept. 25, 1899. It was stated that the contract price was 5¾ cents a pound. Beaumont & Nease sold the quantity ordered at 9½ cents, and the market price rose to 12 cents.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

RICHARD H. WOOD.—Schedules of Richard H. Wood, grocer at Goshen, N. Y., show liabilities $9,749, and assets $4,025, consisting of accounts, $3,679, and fixtures, $346.

CONSTANTINE CAZAN.—Constantine Cazan of 150 Greenwich Street, a clerk, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $589 and no assets. He was formerly of Cazan & Alexander, confectioners, at 160 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

THE FARMERS' BUTTER AND EGG COMPANY.—Schedules of the Farmers' Butter and Egg Company of 880 Amsterdam Avenue show liabilities of $8,235 and assets of $1,223, consisting of machinery, $1,105; real estate at Colliersville, Otsego County, N. Y., $100, and cash in bank, $18.

JOHN E. WARREN.—John E. Warren, liquor dealer, of 1,455 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,221 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $4,310 are to two brewing companies. He has been in the liquor business for ten years, and has had several saloons at various locations.

J. LICHTENSTEIN & SONS.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and David Lichtenstein, who composed the firm of J. Lichtenstein & Sons, dealers in dry goods, formerly at 64 and 66 West Twenty-third Street, whose liabilities were $326,000.

THE NEW YORK CHINA, GLASS, AND TOY COMPANY.—A meeting of the creditors of the New York China, Glass, and Toy Company of 37 Murray Street was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Peter B. Olney at 31 Nassau Street. Fifty claims, aggregating $50,000, were filed, and William Ford Upson was elected trustee.

ISAAC WEIL.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has signed an order confirming the composition of Isaac Weil, proprietor of the Lonore department store, at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, on the application of Arthur Furber, attorney for Mr. Weil. Mr. Furber said that the terms were 25 cents cash on the dollar. The liabilities were $62,000 and assets $22,000. Mr. Weil has been in business many years.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BAUMAN, Louis—P. Skelly	$23
BURNHAM, Alfred—F. Moncault	1,078
BERGMAN, George—S. Miers	46
BERTRAM, Theodor—Anton Koener, and another	160
BASWELL, John—Fred Opperman, Jr., Brewing Company	1,076
BENSEL, Frank C., and Augustus F. Morrison—The Fifth National Bank, N.Y.	1,540
BLOCH, Ferdinand—Bella Hauser	633
BLOOMINGDALE, Lyman G.—W. S. Craven	1,485
CUNNINGHAM, John—Thomas J. Kelly	112
CHAPMAN, Ella P.—William M. Stokes	718
CONFORTI CONTRACTING AND CONstruction Company—F. Altieri	653
DEPOSITO, Louis—A. R. Beaujon & Co	97
EMES, Charles—Joseph. T. Hull, and others	100
FOWLER, Alice M.—Michael Furst	99
FABER, Eberhard—Charles H. Leonard, and another	796
FABER, Eberhard—Holmes, Booth & Haydens	1,219
GREGORIO, Vito, and Associazione Fraterna Italiana—Giovanni B. Gobbi	335
GUARA, India P.—Leopold Saalberg	98
GREEN, Nelson G.—T. Dickson	473
HOCTOR, Mary, and Lizzie Whitfield—Edward A. Morrison	61
HARTMANN, John A., and Frank W. Hilbert—John A. Gifford	85
HENRICH, Conrad—William R. Winn	30
JOSEPH C. GODFREY PAPER COMpany—Bank of Nova Scotia	940
JENNINGS, John S.—Peter Ewald	25
KOHNER, Jacques M.—A. Schmohl	95
KELLY, Michael J., and Samuel Lerch—Maria Lerch	1,112
KELLY, Michael J., and Samuel Lerch—Mary A. Young	523
KOGLER, Frank G.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	27
KINNEY, Oron B. C.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	69
KLEIN, Benedict A.—Sarah L. Taylor	1,006
KELLY, Michael J., and Samuel Lerch—Thomas Lerch	1,112
KELLY, Michael J., and Samuel Lerch—George W. Lerch	523
KELLY, Michael J., and Samuel Lerch—John Lerch	1,112
KELLY, John—J. Martin	90
LAMURO, Frederico—James J. Hagerty, costs	83
LEVY, Isaac—L. Goldstein	254
LEVY, Morris—Charles Kirchner	331
McLEAN, Julia, executrix, &c.—C. Margraf	177
MULDAUER, Emil H.—William E. Burroughs	1,240
METZGER, Edward J.—Antoine Romer	99
MORGAN, George D.—I. Stern and others	583
McCAULEY, Peter—A. R. Beaujon & Co	66
McEWEN, Mary and Owen—William R. O'Brien	530
MEETEER, Samuel G.—G. H. Burt	3,203
MARCASSOLA, John—J. Beck	41
MURPHY, James M.—W. H. Graham	151
McMANUS, James—J. Beck	202
NIERENBERG, Louis—New Amsterdam Gas Company	29
NEILSON, Maurice—H. Spear and another	84
NALLIN, James—J. Beck	47
STERNSEHER, Charles—H. G. Silleck, Jr.	69
SISSERSON, William, and William R. Wilson—George B. Hurd and another	316
SCHWEPPENHOUSEN, Martin—Fe'dstein & Adolph	82
SHAPIRO, Max—A. Lapin, costs	29
SEMELMACHER, Aaron—New Amsterdam Gas Company	40
SAGE, Henry S.—United Electric Light and Power Company	10
SWEENEY, Elizabeth and James J.—William D. Jameson	613
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad and the Manhattan Railway Company—Mary A. Cohen	4,465
THIELE, Philip—William Roch	80
TOSCANI, James—New Amsterdam Gas Company	41
THE REDFORD QUARRIES COMPANY—Thomas H. Beeckman	1,435
THE MAYOR, &c.—Joseph Levene	2,500
THE GUARDIAN SAVINGS AND LOAN Company—P. Parisi	29
ELECTRICAL UNDERTAKINGS, LIMited—A. M. Slauson and another	137
THE AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY of New York—J. P. Jefferson and others	1,043
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMpany—Andrew J. Dunbar, costs	110
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany and the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company—Ignatz Zickler	698
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—John B. Ulrich and another	821
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY —N. Hutkoff, costs	88
VEAZEY, James N.—Henry Allen and others, costs	2,782
WISE, Daniel—Kate O'Brien	204
ZINSMEISTER, Jacob, Jr.—Henry G. Silleck, Jr.	209

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	79
Corn, No. 2 mixed	44¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	28¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	9⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	8¼
Sugar, granulated	5.10
Molasses, O. K., prime	44
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	05 5-16
Pork, mess	11.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	6¾
Lard, prime	6.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	25

CHICAGO, March 15.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@66c; No. 2 red, 68½@69c; No. 2 corn, 36½c; No. 2 yellow, 36½@36¾c; No. 2 oats, 23¾c; No. 3 white, 23½c; No. 2 rye, 55c; No. 2 barley, 36½@40c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwest, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $2.70; clover, contract grade, $8.30@$8.40; mess pork, per bbl, $10.37½@$11; lard, per 100 lb, $5.82@5.97½; short ribs, sides, (loose), $5.90@$6.15; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.20@$6.35; sugar, cut loaf, $5.95; granulated, $5.39.

COTTON.—While the legitimate influences upon the cotton market may not have been materially different, speculation, if not manipulation, made an active day at the Cotton Exchange. After a tame opening the market became violent, advancing rapidly. The first call was at an advance of 5 points to a decline of 2 points, the gain being on the Summer positions. Throughout the session the new crop months were a drag to the general market, being depressed by reiterations of a radical increase in the territory assigned to cotton, and exceptional preparations for the care of the crop. Private cables stated that the Liverpool market was nervous, fearing a further advance at New York. Such fears were realized, prices at one time showing a net gain of 16@17 points on the Summer positions. It was called a "one-man market," but the buying was general. Persons who were not in sympathy with the upward movement bought either to cover short contracts or in a purely speculative way. The transactions of the day reached about 750,000 bales, as semi-officially estimated. Toward the close selling to secure profits caused a partial reaction, with the market finally steady in tone at a net advance of 11@13 points on the old crop months, and 1@6 points on the new crop months. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: Mobile, 9 5-16c; Savannah, 9 7-16c; Charleston, 9¾c; Wilmington, 9¾c; Norfolk, 9⅞c; Baltimore, 9⅞c; Memphis, 9¾c; St. Louis, 9¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	9.54	9.62	9.54	9.63@9.65
April	9.52	9.65	9.51	9.61@9.63
May	9.50	9.64	9.50	9.60@ ..
June	9.45	9.60	9.45	9.55@9.56
July	9.48	9.60	9.48	9.55@9.56
August	9.43	9.50	9.34	9.46@9.47
September	8.39	8.48	8.38	8.43@8.44
October	8.03	8.06	8.01	8.03@8.04
November	7.89	7.94	7.89	7.92@7.93
December	7.84	7.91	7.84	7.89@7.90
January	7.83	7.90	7.82	7.87@7.88
February	..	..	..	7.87@7.89

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—Spot cotton—A fair business doing; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; receipts, 18,000 bales; American, 18,000 bales; middling upland, 5⅝d; futures opened steady at 2@3-64d advance; at 1:45 P. M., quiet but steady, net 3-64d higher to ½-64d lower; closed steady at 15-64d net advance. December-January, 4.22½d; January-February, 4.21d; March, 5.35½d; March-April, 5.33d; April-May, 5.29d; May-June, 5.25½d; June-July, 5.22½d; July-August, 5.19½d; August-September, 5.08d; September-October, 4.42d; October-November, 4.30d; November-December, 4.24½d. Manchester—Yarns move slowly; cloths quiet and firm.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March				76⅝
May	73½	73⅝	73	73
July	73⅛	73 7-16	72⅛	73
Corn—				
May	42¾	42⅞	42½	42½
July	42 15-16	42 15-16	42⅝	42⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	66½	67	66⅜	66½
July	67¼	67¾	67	67⅞
September	67⅜	67⅞	67½	67⅛
Corn—				
May	37 13-16	37⅞	37½	37⅝
July	37 13-16	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝
September	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
Oats—				
May	23 15-16	24	23⅞	23⅞
July	22⅞	23	22¾	22⅞

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—At times yesterday the bull element was quite energetic in its efforts to get

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Compahy
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $1,900,000. UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus . .	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	10,000,000.00

BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave. Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson,
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices,
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

C. W. MORGAN & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y.
Commission 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,440 Broadway, near 40th St.
Phila.: Drexel Bldg., 4th and Chestnut.
PRIVATE WIRES.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
Legal Depository for State, City and Court Moneys.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Separate Department with special facilities for Ladies.
Checks Drawn may be cashed at either office.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate, Mortgages, etc.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Ass't. Treas.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
New York, March 1, 1900.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 2, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1900. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1900, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Cumberland Telephone Co.
STOCKS AND RIGHTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GOULDING MARR,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

TWENTY-FIVE SHARES TRUST COMPANY of America stock for sale. WILLIAMS, Room 830, 5 Beekman St.

FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.
OF JOPLIN, MO.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

President, A. C. FOSTER, Joplin, Mo.; Director Union Stock Yards Co., and Vice Pres. So. Omaha Savings Bank.
Vice President, D. K. WENRICH, Joplin, Mo.; Postmaster of Joplin.
Secretary and Treasurer, J. B. CARMICHAEL, Joplin, Mo.; Manager Benson Electric Railroad of So. Omaha, Neb.
Hon. CHARLES P. BENNETT, Providence, R. I.; Secretary of State of Rhode Island.
Dr. IRA B. CUSHING, Boston, Mass.; President of the Cushing Process Co., Boston.

The report of a committee of the above Directors, just returned from a personal inspection of the company's properties, is just issued, and may be obtained by applying at any of the offices of Joshua Brown & Co., as below.

This report is made by Dr. IRA B. CUSHING of Boston, Mass., and the Hon. CHAS. P. BENNETT of Providence, R. I., and is confirmed by GEO. E. QUINBY, State Inspector of Mines of the State of Missouri. It gives the present actual working condition of the various mines, the amount of ore being produced, the vast bodies of ore in sight, the mills in operation and in course of construction.

The committee reports as a conservative estimate of the profits from the three mines in operation a net weekly return of $6,390, or per annum, allowing 4 weeks' shut-down, $306,720, being more than 30% on the capital stock of the company.

With the new mills now under way, these net profits will be proportionally increased.

The properties of the International Zinc Co. are recognized as among the best and richest in the Missouri-Kansas zinc fields; and the company safeguards the interests of its shareholders in the most practical possible way. A well-known firm of Chartered Accountants of international reputation are auditors of the Company, and they have been instructed to audit all the quarterly accounts of earnings and net profits before the same are issued to the shareholders. This is a feature peculiar to this company, and no investor can afford to ignore the security thus guaranteed to his investment.

The Company pays monthly dividends of one per cent., and all shareholders of record at the closing of the books each month receive the regular monthly dividend payable the 1st day of the succeeding month.

Send for prospectus, containing details of the Company's proposition.

300,000 SHARES
of this stock are now offered at par,
$1.00 PER SHARE
fully paid and non-assessable.

Applications, accompanied by remittance, will be received at either of the following offices of the Fiscal Agents:

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
89 State St., Boston.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

TO HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds
AND
Preferred and Common Stock
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Co.

Agreeably to request the time for deposit of securities with the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, is hereby extended to and including **MARCH 20, 1900.**

Certificates of Stock deposited must be duly endorsed in blank and witnessed.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the agreement may be had from the Trust Company, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, Feb. 26, 1900.
SAMUEL THOMAS, Chairman.
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
BRAYTON IVES,
WM. LANMAN BULL.
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary.
209 Produce Exchange Bldg., New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad Co.
Pittsburgh, Penn., March 14, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½%) on its PREFERRED stock and a dividend of three per cent. (3%) on its COMMON stock, clear of taxes, both payable in cash on and after March 24th, 1900, to the shareholders of record on the books of the Company's Agent in New York, at 12 o'clock noon on March 17th, 1900. The transfer books will close on the 17th and open on the 24th instant.

Checks will be mailed on the 24th instant to shareholders who have filed permanent orders.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Office of American Ice Company,
133 E. 23d Street, New York, March 15, 1900.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable April 14th, 1900, to Stockholders of Record at the close of business April 2d, 1900.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. April 2d, 1900, until April 16th, 1900.

J. T. SPROULL, Treasurer.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 195 Broadway, New York, March 13th, 1900.

SIXTY-FOURTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable at this office on and after Monday, April 2d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, March 16th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Monday, March 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

The Union Bag & Paper Company,
Chicago, Ill., March 10, 1900.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after April 2, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20, 1900. Transfer books will close on March 20, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen on April 11, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRANK WASHBURN, Secretary.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
52 Broadway, New York, Mch. 15, 1900.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., and an extra dividend of ½ per cent. were declared payable April 30, to stockholders of record 5 o'clock P. M., March 26. Transfer books close 5 o'clock P. M., March 26, and open May 1.

WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Sec. and Treas.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, March 16th, 1900.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this Office on Friday, April 6th, 1900. Transfer books will close on Saturday, March 24th, at noon and reopen on Thursday, March 29th, 1900.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

General Chemical Company,
32 Liberty St., New York, March 15, 1900.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be paid April 2, 1900, to preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M. March 22. Preferred stock transfer books will be closed from March 22 to April 2.

JAMES L. MORGAN, Jr., Treasurer.

Office of Buffalo Hump Mining Company.
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street,
New York, March 15th, 1900.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 22.

F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Alton
PURCHASE MONEY CERTIFICATES,
ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK UNDER SYNDICATE AGREEMENT OF MARCH 2, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that interest to APRIL 15, 1900, at the rate of four per cent. per annum will be paid on and after APRIL 16, 1900, to the holders of the above certificates, upon presentation thereof at the office of the United States Trust Company of New York, No. 45 Wall Street, New York City, for endorsement of such payment.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Syndicate Managers.

WANTED,
SYRACUSE GAS STOCK.
ADDRESS J., BOX 179, N. Y. TIMES.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 8, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 17th, and reopened on April 3d.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

The Texas & Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday March 21, 1900, at 1 P. M., for the presentation of the annual report and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.
New York, March 5, 1900.

Office of the North River Insurance Company,
New York, March 15th, 1900.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors of Election will be held at the office, 44-48 Cedar Street, on MONDAY, the 26th day of March, inst. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Book will be closed from 22d inst. until after the election. By order.

F. H. CRUM, Sec'ty.

The Mutual Bank,
COR. 34TH STREET AND 8TH AVENUE.
ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual election for Directors of the Mutual Bank will be held at 1,282 Broadway Monday, March 26, 1900.

Polls open from 3 to 4 P. M.

WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—New York, March 15, 1900.—An election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, corner Liberty and Nassau Streets, New York City, on TUESDAY, March 27th, 1900, from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES G. SMITH, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 1 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, the 21st day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.

SAMUEL CAREY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., March 14, 1900.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of April, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 3d proximo.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, CERTIFICATE NO. 1,029.—Certificate J. P. Morgan & Co. for £2,000 Mexican 5 per cent. gold bonds, full paid, issue 1899, in name of H. Content & Co; all parties are cautioned against buying or negotiating same. A liberal reward will be paid upon return of same to H. CONTENT & CO., 50 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$4,690,000
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1880, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Thursday, the 22d Day of March, 1900,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following-described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,000,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	$490,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
		450,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR REPAVING STREETS AND AVENUES. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
750,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR A NEW HALL OF RECORDS. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	2,000,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE REPAVING OF STREETS. Principal payable November 1, 1940.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.

For fuller information, see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller,
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MARCH 7, 1900.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 15	401,092
To date this year	25,131,854
Corresponding date last year	48,203,568

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 15	$1,194,480
To date this year	$115,373,980
Corresponding date last year	$283,160,410

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½@5 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	⅝	Erie	½
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	Erie 1st pf.	½
Am. Ice	1¼	Evans. & T. H.	2⅞
Am. Ice pf.	1	Laclede Gas	3
Am. Linseed	⅝	Mexican Central	½
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	1¼
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼
B'klyn Un. Gas	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2
B., R. & P.	2	Morris & Essex	6
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅜	Nat. Steel pf.	1
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	¾	Third Avenue	2½
Consol. Gas	2½	U. S. Rubber	3
Cont. Tobacco	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel Hoop	1½	General Electric	¾
Am. Steel & W. pf.	⅝	Glucose Sugar	½
Am. Tel. & Cable	2	Great North. pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	½	Int. Paper pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
Brunswick	½	N. J. Central	½
Chi. & N. W.	1⅛	People's Gas, Chi.	¾
C., L. & Wheel.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Del. & Hudson	½	Rio Grande W. pf.	1¼
Den. & Rio Grande	½	St. J. & G. I.	½
Federal Steel	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	1	Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	2¼
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1	Flint & P. M. 6s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1	Louis. N. A. & C. 6s	1
Col. Mid. 1st 2-4s	1¼	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1¼

Bond Declined.

Hous., E. & W. Texas 1st 2

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The stock market apathy is not relieved. Yesterday's total transactions approximated 400,000 shares, but about 70,000 of this total was contributed by Third Avenue, which again fluctuated over a range of ten points, scoring a net gain of two points for the day, though meanwhile having sold down to 59 and up above 70. There is not a single newly disclosed fact in the Third Avenue situation; the company's financial exigencies are each day made somewhat clearer; but otherwise nothing that is of consequence appears to make the record different from what it has been ever since receivership proceedings started.

The Street is much perplexed as to what financial interest is identified with the market movement which has reflection in the erratic ups and downs of the stock's quotation. In some quarters it is fashionable to credit James R. Keene with the responsibility; while in other quarters Standard Oil financiers are quoted as sponsors for the movement; but nothing on the surface shows to guide opinion; whatever may be the influential element is amply hidden. What is clear is that the amount of floating stock in the Street is now practically as limited as when quotations began to break below par, and this makes it possible for forceful and adroit manipulation to control prices temporarily. In the end, of course, market value is bound to be measured by what intrinsic value is—and it is a little difficult for a fair observer to make many optimistic calculations on that basis.

***

Some effort seems to be exerted to get the important Granger stocks in line for activity and strength. Yet, in yesterday's market, St. Paul and Northwest fell off, while Rock Island and Burlington scored some advance. The truth is that influential operators on both sides of the market are inclined for the time to be inactive, to watch rather than to work.

In the coal stocks liquidation seems to be showing for the account of Pennsylvania interests. Philadelphia brokers were yesterday substantial sellers of one of the Reading issues especially.

***

Money market and exchange conditions are without new features of interest. Call money rates upon the Stock Exchange yesterday were as high as 5 per cent. and as low as 3½ per cent., most of the day's business being at an average of 4 per cent. Time funds, though in good demand, were offered in large volume for months to come at 5 per cent.

THE DIMINISHING BANK RESERVES.

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

Whenever the weekly bank statement shows a material reduction in the surplus reserves it is commonly spoken of as "unfavorable." It is properly so only when the reserves approach the limit of the legal requirement, and then only in the sense that the banks may be compelled to begin curtailing loans by charging a higher rate, which does not necessarily indicate anything unfavorable in the general condition of business. It may be the result of an unusual demand for money, and an increased rate of interest may be a wholesome indication. The reserves of banks are necessarily made up of money that is kept idle, and the surplus reserves may be regarded as money unnecessarily kept in idleness. The fact that the law requires a certain percentage of the deposits to be so kept in lawful money, as a safeguard against all liabilities, creates the notion that there is something unsafe in going below it, whereas in ordinary times it is no occasion for uneasiness, and may indicate an altogether salutary activity.

The reserves of the Clearing House banks of this city have been steadily diminishing during the last four weeks, while loans and deposits have been increasing. For the week ending Feb. 17 the average of outstanding loans was over $734,000,000, and deposits $821,000,000. According to the statement of last week the loans had increased in four weeks more than $29,000,000, and deposits something over $8,000,000. As deposits consist largely of credits created by loans they necessarily increase with the latter. During the same period there was an increase of a little more than $1,600,000 in the circulation of these banks. While this process of increasing liabilities was going on there was a reduction in the amount of specie held by about $11,000,000, and in legal tenders $5,000,000, or a decrease of $16,000,000 in lawful money held as reserve. As the requirement was somewhat increased by the increase in deposits, the loss in surplus reserve was about $2,000,000 greater.

The cause of this decrease is a drain from the banks produced by the Sub-Treasury, which, during the month past, has been collecting more money than it has been paying out, and the demand for currency from other parts of the country, which has drawn upon the New York banks. The buying of Government bonds in anticipation of the refunding process has also had some effect. The last bank statement was based upon falling averages, and as the movement which began a month ago has continued, the next statement is likely to be still more "unfavorable," and many of the banks may be below the legal requirement. There is nothing disquieting about this, though it doubtless means some advance in interest and discount rates, and a consequent curtailing of loans, but rates have been low for some time past, and a moderate advance will do no harm. The chief effect of ease and low rates in the money market is to stimulate speculation and induce imprudence in lending capital, and there is no danger that there will be insufficient funds for the legitimate demands of business. There may, however, be some stringency, if the Government continues to draw upon the banks through the Sub-Treasury operations and the out-of-town demand for currency continues.

Relief will come with the refunding and the increase of National bank circulation, if not before. The Government may pay out from its own surplus a considerable amount on account of the premium on the old bonds computed at a valuation to yield an income of 2½ per cent., but the principal effect will be produced by the expansion of bank currency, and especially the establishment of small National banks to supply districts which now draw upon the financial centres for funds. If the reserves of the city banks should be drawn below the legal limit during the process of adjustment, there would be nothing alarming about it. It is the purpose of reserves to be drawn upon in case of need, and their use is largely a matter of discretion. There is no legal limit to the reserves of the great National banks of European countries, and they vary with the exigencies of business and according to the discretion of the managers. As a matter of caution, the law in this country does not permit a National bank to let its reserve run below the specified limit for more than thirty days, but it is quite legitimate for it to be drawn below that level on a proper occasion.

A. K. F.

New York, March 15, 1900.

SUGAR'S PYROTECHNICS.

Sugar Trust common stock was largely under manipulative influences yesterday, and the consequence was that at one time the quotation broke below par, while at another it went above 103. The only news concerning the property was the announcement of the closing down of the Williamsburg refinery, and this led to some liquidation by holders of long stock. The Street hears it that the Havemeyer interests have given their friends to understand that no inside support will be given the stock much above par. But like other statements regarding the Sugar situation, it is not possible to obtain verification of this latest story.

PEOPLE'S GAS.

The professional element was yesterday again in control of People's Gas, and succeeded in raising or depressing the quotation practically as it saw fit, the figure at one time recording 98⅛ and at another as low as 90½. It was definitely stated that the Chicago contract for city lighting purposes had been awarded to the company, a fact which supporters of the stock the quotation broke below par, while an anthe company. Little talk of Ogden Gas competition is now heard, though Chicago interests are again in evidence as sellers.

BURLINGTON'S LEADERSHIP.

Burlington continued as a leader of the active railroad stocks yesterday, scoring a net gain of 1⅜ points on sales of 28,000 shares. Rumors of the probability of the refunding of the 7 per cent. bonds were again in circulation, while it was said that houses usually supposed to act for Standard Oil brokers were good buyers of the stock yesterday.

LITTLE COMMISSION BUSINESS.

In the early part of the week there were evidences that the rising prices had been too strong a temptation to the theretofore timid outside public, and commission houses reported a fair amount of business. The subsequent sagging in prices and the generally uncertain movement of the quotations, together with the higher rate for money, have had the effect of nipping this new speculative boom in its incipiency, and yesterday commission houses reported practically little or no business.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Both the common and preferred stocks of Baltimore and Ohio were weak yesterday, though the business of the company was said to be growing better and better. In explanation of the recent decline in the preferred stock it is said that it is due to a number of speculators transferring their holdings from the preferred to the common stock in the belief that the latter issue offers the better field for speculation. No dividend on the common stock is, however, expected in the immediate future.

PACIFIC MAIL'S EARNINGS.

Pacific Mail was heavy yesterday on the publication of the January report, which the Street seemed to consider unfavorable, though it showed an increase in net earnings for the month of $6,000 as compared with the same month last year.

For the nine months ended Jan. 31 a balance of $720,700 is reported, as against $989,000 in the same period in the previous fiscal year—a decrease of $259,300. There was no news from Washington in respect to the Subsidy bill, upon the hope of whose passage supporters of Pacific Mail have lately been counting much.

COLORADO MIDLAND.

In connection with recent rumors that Denver and Rio Grande and Colorado Southern were trying to absorb Colorado Midland by purchase of stock in the open market here, President Ristine of the Colorado Midland was yesterday quoted in Wall Street as denying absolutely the possible absorption of his road. On dealings of 1,000 shares Colorado Midland advanced ⅜ yesterday, while on sales of 2,200 shares Colorado Southern bettered itself ¼.

SOME COPPER FACTS.

Anaconda Copper was again weak yesterday, though after the declaration of the Amalgamated dividend it rallied somewhat, only to fall off later, closing at the low price for the day, at a net loss of 1¼ points.

An official report of the production and export of copper for February, published yesterday by Statistician John Stanton, shows that 17,497 tons were produced by United States reporting mines, and 3,400 tons (estimated) by outside sources. Foreign reporting mines are not given. Exports were 12,749 tons, the ton being 2,240 pounds of fine copper.

RUBBER COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

United States Rubber common advanced 3¼ points yesterday on sales of barely 1,000 shares. Explanatory of this, it is now said that at the meeting of the Directors of the company, to be held in Boston April 5, at which action on the dividend will be taken, it will be developed that the 1 per cent. quarterly dividend will be continued, and that, despite the falling off in business, the company will have, after payment of both preferred and common stock dividends, a surplus of $1,000,000.

Prices for rubber are to be fixed on April 1, and it is said from Boston that they will not be reduced.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Northern Pacific was strong yesterday on the official statement that the earnings for the first week in March showed an increase over the same week last year at the rate of over $11,000 a day, the exact figures representing the increase being set down at $80,526. President Mellen, when in the city recently, spoke very optimistically of the situation, and friends of the company are predicting even better things from this time on.

ROCK ISLAND FIRM.

Rock Island held firm yesterday on reports from the West of continued improved business and the statement of President Purdy that shipments West are extremely heavy and the percentage of empty cars returning has been considerably reduced. Supporting interests on the stock in Wall Street are pointing to the fact that though Rock Island pays the same dividend as St. Paul, it is selling some 14 points below St. Paul's figure.

ATCHISON'S BUSINESS.

Further liquidation in Atchison caused a fractional decline in each of the stocks yesterday, though on any recession good buying was in evidence. During the day it was stated from Chicago that the Winter tourist business of the road is 20 per cent. heavier this season than ever before in the history of the road.

THREE NOTABLE DECLINES.

There was no news to explain the decline yesterday of 1⅜ points in Northwest, of 1½ in Great Northern, and of 1¾ in Reading first preferred. Officials of the various roads report good business, and recently published earnings statements bear out these reports.

CHICAGO STEEL AND IRON.

Further Chicago selling of the steel and iron stocks controlled by interests there was in evidence yesterday. Steel Hoop was the most vigorously assailed, marking a net loss of 1½ points on sales of 6,000 shares.

GAS WAR SETTLEMENT TALK.

The advance of 2¼ points in Consolidated Gas yesterday was on continued talk of impending favorable developments in the gas war, looking to its early settlement on terms which would be especially advantageous to the Consolidated Company.

OHIO SOUTHERN LITIGATION.

Leopold Wallach, one of the counsel of the First Mortgage Bondholders' Committee of the Ohio Southern Railway Company, corrected yesterday some of Wall Street's impressions regarding the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio. This decision was not on the merits of the controversy between the first and second mortgage bondholders, but on a question of practice. The Central Trust Company having made a motion to dismiss the appeal on technical grounds, the motion was denied. This merely signifies that the appeal must be argued on its merits, the Court of Common Pleas and the Circuit Court having heretofore passed unfavorably upon the claims of the second mortgage bondholders.

MACKINAC LAND GRANTS.

Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette land grants advanced 2¼ points yesterday on purchases of $50,000. There has been considerable quiet picking up of these bonds of late on a report that the company is about to sell a large block of its iron ore lands at a price which would pay off all the bonds of the issue at about 70, holders figuring that even if this deal does not go through they are a good investment, there being enough cash assets on hand to pay the annual 2 per cent. dividend for over three years.

The earnings of the company from ore and timber are reported to be considerably in excess of the amount necessary to pay the 2 per cent.

STANDARD OIL DIVIDEND PAID.

The Standard Oil Company yesterday disbursed $20,000,000 in payment of the dividend of 20 per cent. declared last month. This is the largest dividend that has been paid by the Standard Oil Company, and it is also believed to be the largest amount ever paid for a single dividend by any corporation in this country. The Singer Manufacturing Company early last year paid 50 per cent. on its stock, but owing to the smaller capital of that company the amount of money involved was much less. The recent calling of some large loans that helped to bring about the advance in call rates was supposed to be in preparation for this payment. This dividend of the Standard Oil Company for the first quarter of the year is equivalent to 50 per cent. of the total annual interest on the National debt.

Coincident with the payment of this dividend Standard Oil stock sold on the curb yesterday at 540, the highest price which it has reached since the books closed for the payment of the dividend. The highest price at which it sold with the dividend on was 546.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Sub-Treasury officials were busy yesterday in certifying the transfer of bonds for banks which will take advantage of the new refunding scheme of the currency law just passed, and in sending out to the banks circulars issued by Assistant Secretary Vanderlip of the Treasury, concerning the new Government bonds and the method of transfer. The circulars contain a table showing the profit the banks can make by investing in the new 2 per cent. bonds and issuing circulation to the amount of the par of these bonds. The profit, it is calculated, will only amount to 1.031 per cent. yearly on the invested capital; but it is the process will bring 1.031 per cent. more than if the bank had invested the capital elsewhere so as to get a 4 per cent. yearly return.

The first National bank to be organized with small capital under the new law is the First National Bank of Ridgefield, Conn.

GLUCOSE TRUST TALK.

The report that the Glucose Sugar Refining Company is going to absorb several other corporations making glucose and starch, thus forming a $100,000,000 trust, is based upon conjecture. It is well known that the National Starch Company Reorganization Committee has made formal proposals to absorb the United Starch Company, and the former is now practically in control of the United States Glucose Company, and all three will probably be merged if the plan in hand goes through. If so, they will make a corporation with a capital of less than $50,000,000. There is no basis for the statement that the Glucose Sugar Refining Company is about to merge with these other concerns.

A NEW TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—"A good statement—an honest statement," said Secretary Gage to-day, when he looked at the print of the first Treasury statement made since the financial law of 1900 went into effect yesterday. It is a very different presentation from that issued yesterday. The old statement of the condition of the Treasury was on one royal cap sheet, carrying an enumeration of gold, silver, and paper held as cash, offset by liabilities reducing the cash to an amount described as available for the purposes of the Government. Then followed statements of the receipts and expenditures, the National bank fund, and the redemptions of the day and year.

To-day's statement is printed on two pages of royal cap, the first page being a "Statement of the United States Treasury." Under the sub-caption, "Cash in the Treasury," is the classification, "In Divisions of Issue and Redemption." As a "reserve fund," it is reported that there are in the "Division of Redemption," $150,000,000 of gold coin and bullion. Then follow "Trust Funds" for redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively held. The gold and silver coin and bullion and United States notes, amounting to $723,062,283, are offset in the Division of Redemption by gold certificates, silver certificates, Treasury notes, and currency certificates outstanding to the like amount. Then comes the "General Fund," the money held in addition to the fund held for redemption purposes, amounting to $154,985,989.62.

The second page carries "Receipts, Expenditures, and Redemption." The account of receipts and expenditures is similar to the old one in form. In addition to the United States and Treasury notes is a record of daily and yearly redemption of statement of the redemptions in gold and the exchanges for gold under the act of March 14, 1900. The old form of statement would have shown the cash balance to be $304,985,989, and an increase of $13,500,000 since Feb. 1.

To-day's statement contains the following figures:

Available cash balance	$156,648,878
Gold, exclusive of the reserve	95,514,965
Silver in general fund	6,534,314
United States notes in the Treasury	10,771,256
Treasury notes of 1890	866,565
Total receipts this day	2,500,164
Total receipts this month	24,826,593
Total receipts this year	403,263,520
Total expenditures this day	1,540,000
Total expenditures this month	19,045,000
Total expenditures this year	359,718,611
Deposits in National banks	112,270,048
Silver bullion	114,332
National bank notes received for redemption	299,269
Government receipts:	
Customs	996,735
Internal revenue	980,327

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market for outside securities was more active as well as more irregular than that of the previous day. Unfavorable weather conditions were partly responsible for the dullness which prevailed at times during the day, but a few issues affected by special influences were actively traded in and made the day's total larger than that of Wednesday. The bulk of the day's business was supplied by Amalgamated Copper, General Carriage, and one or two other issues. Some stocks, including Distilling of America, were particularly weak, and ended the day with rather heavy net losses, but, on the other hand, considerable net gains were recorded in a number of issues. Standard Oil was again active, and continued to advance. In the majority of stocks closing prices were not materially different from those recorded at the previous day's close.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was watched with interest yesterday on account of the meeting of the Directors held to act on the dividend. Transactions in the stock during the morning amounted to about 800 shares, and the price ranged from 93½, the previous day's closing sale, to 93⅞. In the afternoon, when the first announcement of the action of the Directors came to the market, good demand developed for the stock, and it advanced sharply to 94½. Simultaneously with the announcement of the amount of the dividend came a rumor that the extra dividend instead of being one-half of 1 per cent., was 1½ per cent., or 3 per cent. for the quarter instead of 2 per cent. Part of the buying was due to this rumor, which was, however, quickly denied. It was reported that in Boston the stock sold as high as 95 on this false report. It closed strong at 94½ bid, a net gain of 1⅛ points.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was dull and weak. The sales of the preferred stock were made at 27, and this issue was offered at the close at 26¾, with 26½ bid, a net loss for the day of about 1 point. In the common stock there were one or two transactions at 6⅞, and it closed unchanged at 6⅜ bid. No support was given the stock, and it sold off on very few sales. Nothing like liquidation appeared, and the declines were accounted for by the lack of active demand for the stock, rather than by selling pressure.

STANDARD OIL was traded in to the extent of about 200 shares, most of which changed hands at 540, the highest price at which it has sold since the books of the company were closed for the payment of the dividend of 20 per cent. recently declared on the stock. It closed at 538 bid, a net gain of 3 points.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL common sold in odd lots as high as 19 and the preferred as high as 60. Both issues closed substantially higher than on the previous day.

PANDE BASIN sold to the extent of about 1,500 shares at 9. It closed at 8 bid, against 5 bid the previous day.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s sold at 92 to the extent of $25,000. The St. Louis subscriptions sold at 70¾, and at the close were offered at 80½.

ELECTRIC BOAT sold at 16½ and 17, and closed at 16¼ bid, a net gain of more than a point.

ARIZONA LEAD sold from 12⅝ up to 13, and back to 12⅝. It closed at a fractional advance, at 12⅝ bid.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold at 7½ and made a net gain of a quarter of a point, ending the day at 7½ bid.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was traded in to the extent of 1,000 shares or more from 7½ up to 7⅝, closing at 7½ bid, against 7 bid on Wednesday. Friends of the company are confidently predicting higher prices for the stock on the ground that the company's business is proving a profitable one.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Gas Companies.		
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
New Amsterdam	27½	27⅝
New Amsterdam pf	49	50
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	97½
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	27	27⅝
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76½	77½
American Bicycle	13	14¼
American Bicycle pf	40	43
American Bicycle bonds	43	47½
American Chicle	52	56
American Chicle pf	78	85
American Woolen	21¼	22
American Woolen pf	90	89½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6¼	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	45	48
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	13
Distilling Company of America	6¾	6⅞
Distilling Company of America pf	26½	26¾
Empire Steel	20	30
Empire Steel pf	60	60
Electric Boat	16¼	18
Electric Boat pf	30	..
Havana Commercial	18	19
Havana Commercial pf	59	61
International Pump	18	18½
International Pump pf	64½	66
National Enameling & Stamp	26	28
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	90
National Gramophone	45	50
National Salt	48½	49½
National Salt pf	77½	78¼
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86½	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf	94½	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29½	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	80	81
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	68½	70½
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	538	540
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅞
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	94½	94⅞
American Air Power	30	40
Arizona Lead	12⅝	12⅞
Asphalt Company of America	9⅞	10
British Columbia Copper	9	10
Brit'sh Columbia Gold	61	62
California Copper	3	3¼
Central Fireworks	14	16
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	103½	100
Chicago & Alton 3s. (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	35	40
Electric Vehicle pf	90	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	¾	1
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	21¾
General Carriage	7½	7⅞
Illinois Transportation	1¾	2¼
Lady Helen Copper	78	80
Little Tiger Gold Mining	13	17
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	98¾	99¼
New England Transportation	5	5½
New York Transportation	7½	7¾
Pande Basin	8	12
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
Pittsburg Coal	23	23⅝
Pittsburg Coal pf	82⅞	..
St. Louis subs, 50 7-12 p. c. repaid	..	50½
St. Louis Transit	25	28
Storage Power	10	15
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	5-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4½	4⅝
Tennessee Copper	13½	14⅛
Trust Company of America	192	194
United Railways of St. Louis pf	81	89
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	91⅜	92½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	23	25
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60½	62½
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.		

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Street Railways.		
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	22	..
Columbus Railway pf	86	..
Con. Traction of N J	58	60
Con Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	84½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	50	60
42d St., Man & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	106½	111
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	..	92
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf	..	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	..	26
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	23	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	114	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30½	31½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	65½	69
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	106½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y.	82	86
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	..	70
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	105	106
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	69½	70¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	59	66
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	90

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅜c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .13, buyer 3; 300 Comstock at .04, 300 Caledonia at 1.10, 140 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.65, 1,500 Golden Age at .04½, 100 Isabella at 1.25, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .27, 200 Ophir at .86, 2,000 Pharmacist at .14, and 500 Potosi at .24.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Anaconda	.37	Little Chief	.20
Alice	.55	Mexican	.22
Adams Consol	.14	Moulton	.25
Best & Belcher	.34	Ontario	8.25
Brunswick Consol	.24	Ophir	.75
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Plymouth	.12
Chrysolite	.06	Phoenix, Ariz	.10
Chollar	.12	Potosi	.18
Con. Cal. & Va	1.45	Quicksilver	1.50
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Savage	.11
Com. T. Co. scrip	.07	Sierra Nevada	.50
Deadwood Terra	.55	Standard	3.05
Eureka Consol	.14	Small Hopes	1.05
Father De Smet	.08	Union Consol	.10
Golden Fleece	.27	Victor	1.00
Gould & Curry	.14	Yellow Jacket	.15
Hale & Norcross	.25	Argentum Juanita	.17½
Horn Silver	1.30	Isabella	1.25
Iron Silver	.63	Mollie Gibson	.22
La Cronse	.14	Portland	2.35
Leadville Con	.07		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 15.—There was a good market to-day, with a number of features. New England Gas and Coke sold down 1⅜, to 17½; Old Dominion rallied 2, to 17; good buying advanced Mexican Central 1, to 13⅜; 4s gained ½, to 79½; first incomes ⅝, to 27½, and second incomes ½, to 12¼; Père Marquette common was up 1, at 19½, and the preferred rose 1½, to 56; Montana rallied 5, to 301, closing at 298; Butte was up 3, at 64, with $3,000 bid to call 1,000 shares at 75 for thirty days; the July dividend on Sugar was quoted at 1 per cent. bid; Cochiti became active, gaining ⅜, to 11⅜, later yielding to 10½, and then rallying to 11; Osceola was off 3½, at 65, and Parrot ½, at 44½; Erie Telephone was less active, yielding 2, to 103; Bell held at 315.

At the Clearing House the rate between banks was 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at from 16 2-3 to 8 cents discount.

Call loans still range from 4 to 5 per cent., with little or no new money being placed at the former figure. Time money is quoted at from 4½ to 5 per cent. Little mercantile paper is being offered. On notes running from four to six months rates vary, according to the quality of the offering, between 4½ and 5 per cent. Year paper is taken at 4 per cent. and upward.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	5	Old Colony	3	3½
Allouez	2	2½	Old Domin	16	16⅜
Arcadian	17	18	Osceola	64½	65
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	44½	45
Ash Bed	.50	..	Pioneer	1	2
Atlantic	23½	24	Quincy	130	133
Baltic	20½	21½	Rhode Isla'd	4	4½
Bost. & C. C.	12½	17½	Santa Fe	5¼	5⅝
Bost. & Mon.	29	29½	Santa Ysabel	.75	1
Butte & Bos.	61	64	Shoe	32	32½
Cal. & Hec.	730	733	Tamarack	175	184
Centennial	17½	17⅝	Utah Cons	28	29
Franklin	14¼	15	Washington	1	1½
Humboldt	..	1	White Knob	28	32
Isle Royale	25½	26	Winona	2½	3
Mohawk	..	14½	Wolverine	40	40½

Railroad Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bost. & Alb.	238	240	C. Mass. pf.	60	..
Bost. & Low.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	131	..
Bost. & Me.	193	193½	N. Y. & N. E.	70	..
Bost. & Prov.	300	..	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	111	..
Bost. Elev.	117	118	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	115	..
Bost. Gas 5s	..	78	West End	94	..
Cent. Mass.	12	..	West End pf	94	..

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	314½	Mex. Tel.	2¾
Chi. Sk. Yds.	131½	N. Eng. Tel.	133
Dom. Coal	43	U. S. Oil	18
D. Coal pf	..	West. El. pf.	.02
Erie Tel.	103		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The stock market showed little improvement to-day, either in the matter of prices or volume of business. Much of the trading on the morning call was in odd lots. Linseed common was traded in to a small extent at 13@13½, and the preferred at 56½@57⅝. Metropolitan Elevated and Lake Street Elevated were firm at about yesterday's level. Bonds again were fairly active, but quotations showed little change, and the trading was without particular feature.

	High.	Low.	Close.
Linseed	13½	13	13½
Linseed pf	57⅝	56½	57⅛
Radiator	48	48	48
Strawboard	30	30	30
Tin Plate	35½	35½	35½
Canal & Dock	70	70	70
Chicago Edison	150	150	150
Chicago Union Traction	22	22	22
Diamond Match	123½	123	123½
Lake Street Elevated	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Metropolitan Elevated pf	77½	77½	77⅝
Nat. Biscuit	36¼	36	36
Nat. Biscuit pf	92	91⅝	91⅝
Nat. Carbon	16	16	16
South Side Elevated	99⅝	98½	99⅝
Street's W. S. C. L	70	70	70
West Chicago	110	110	110

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The broadening tendency of yesterday's market gave way to-day to a narrower movement with the usual influence. Late in the day a downward trend took place. Reading 1st preferred fell 11-16, but the exclusively local issues receded only to a trivial extent. Philadelphia Electric sold down ¼, to 5; Union Traction went back to 36¾, and United Gas Improvement declined ⅞ on small sales. Little was done in either Electric Company of America or Asphalt, both holding steady at last night's bids. More activity was shown in American Railways, the stock advancing to 3½ in the forenoon, but subsequently losing the gain; buying and selling orders were equally scarce, the result being an absolute deadlock.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20	20½	Phila. Trac.	96¼	96½
Choctaw	31½	33	Union Trac.	36⅞	37
Con. T., Pitt.	27⅜	28¾	U. Gas Imp.	149	150
El. Co. of A.	11¼	11⅜	Welsbach L.	40	41
Lehigh Val.	25⅜	25½	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Marsden	7⅜	7½	Penn.	6¼	6½

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in March showed increases:

Cin., New Orleans & Texas Pac.	$14,210
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	21,672
Georgia & Alabama	3,623
Northern Pacific	50,526
Total increase, 4 roads	$120,040
Increase previously reported	562,553
Total increase, 37 roads	$682,593
Decrease, 16 roads, previously reported	185,143
Net increase	$479,450

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, March 15, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16	16½	1,635	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
64	64⅜	1,148	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	64	64½	64	64½	+ ½
33½	34	200	American Cotton Oil	33⅛	33⅞	33½	33⅞	....
47½	48¼	1,245	American Ice Co.	47	48	47	48	+1¼
74	77	200	American Ice Co. pf.	76	76	76	76	+1
13⅞	13⅞	350	American Linseed Co.	13⅛	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
57⅞	57½	456	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	57	57½	57	57½	+1½
24½	24½	250	Am. Malting Co. pf.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	− ¼
38⅝	39½	275	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	39	39	39	39	....
91	91¼	420	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	....
33⅞	34	6,650	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	35½	35½	33½	34	−1⅛
55⅝	56	2,550	Am. Steel & Wire.	56	56⅝	55½	55⅝	− ⅛
91	91¼	675	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	91½	91⅝	91½	91½	− ⅛
101⅛	101½	58,560	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	100¾	103⅝	99⅞	101⅛	− ⅛
..	93	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91	91	91	91	−2
33¼	33½	2,095	American Tin Plate	33	35⅝	33	33¼	+ ¼
80	82	100	American Tin Plate pf.	82	82	82	82	+1½
104⅜	105	9,070	American Tobacco	105¼	106¼	104½	105	+ ¼
46⅞	46¾	950	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	47	47	46¼	46¼	−1¼
23½	23⅝	7,035	At., T. & S. F.	23⅝	23½	23¼	23½	− ⅛
67½	67⅝	14,127	At., T. & S. F. pf.	67⅝	68½	67½	67½	− ⅛
62⅜	62½	8,420	Baltimore & Ohio	63⅛	63½	62⅝	62⅞	− ⅛
75⅝	75¾	1,475	B. & O. pf., ex div.	76	76⅝	75¾	75¾	− ¼
67⅝	68	24,235	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67¼	69¼	67¼	67⅝	+ ⅛
144	145¼	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	144½	144½	144½	144½	+ ½
8¾	9½	680	Brunswick City	9½	9½	9	9	− ½
61	..	110	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	60	60	60	60	+2
28¼	28⅜	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	− ⅛
126⅝	126½	33,320	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125⅞	127⅝	125⅞	126⅝	+1⅜
95	97	200	Chicago & East. Ill.	95½	96	95½	96	....
135⅜	135½	220	Chicago Great West.	135⅜	135⅝	135⅜	135⅝	....
21½	21⅝	310	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	20¾	21½	20¾	21½	+ ½
54½	54⅝	162	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	54	54	54	54	+ ½
122⅞	123	16,079	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	123¼	124	122½	122⅞	− ¼
173	174½	75	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172⅜	173¾	172⅜	173⅜	....
161¼	162½	500	Chicago & Northw.	160	161½	160	161½	+ ⅛
108½	108⅝	2,098	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108⅛	109	108⅛	108⅞	+ ¼
32	33	50	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33	33	33	33	....
59½	60	600	C., C. C. & St. L.	59½	59⅞	59½	59⅞	+ ⅛
103	106	10	C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	....
18	19	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	18	18	18	18	−1
43¼	43½	110	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	− ⅜
10⅞	10⅞	1,000	Colorado Midland	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
6⅞	6½	3,200	Colorado Southern	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
17	17½	300	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
177	178	738	Consolidated Gas	176½	178	176½	178	+2½
29¼	29½	245	Continental Tobac. Co.	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	− ⅛
114	116	140	Delaware & Hudson.	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	− ⅛
19½	20	300	Denver & Rio Grande.	19½	19½	19½	19½	− ⅛
12⅞	13⅛	850	Erie	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
37⅜	38	1,850	Erie 1st pf	37⅞	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
19	19½	400	Erie 2d pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	....
54½	54⅝	1,700	Evans. & T. H.	52	54⅝	52	54⅝	+2⅝
49⅝	49⅞	3,730	Federal Steel	50	50½	49¼	49¼	− ¾
73	73½	245	Federal Steel pf.	73	73½	73	73½	....
125	127	370	General Electric	125¾	126	125¾	126	....
52	52½	405	Glucose Sugar Ref.	51¾	51⅝	51½	51½	− ⅛
98	99	115	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	97¾	98½	97¾	98⅜	....
157	158	200	Great Northern pf.	157	157	157	157	−1½
32	33	42	Hocking Valley	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	....
62½	63	10	Hocking Valley pf.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	....
100	105	20	Ill. Cent., leased line.	103	103	103	103	....
18½	19	500	International Paper.	18⅜	19	18½	18½	− ⅛
62	62½	200	Inter. Paper pf., ex d.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62½	+ ⅛
14	14½	400	Iowa Central	14¼	14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
49	50	35	Iron Silver	49	50¼	49	50¼	....
12	12½	150	K.C.,P. & G. 1st in.pd.	12	12	12	12	....
77	79	450	Laclede Gas	75½	78	75½	78	+3
45	53	30	Long Island	50	50	50	50	....
81¼	81⅝	1,200	Louisville & Nashville.	81¼	81⅞	81¼	81⅝	+ ⅛
93½	94	2,805	Manhattan El	94⅜	94⅝	93½	93½	− ⅜
163½	163⅝	16,795	Met. Street Railway	163½	164½	162¼	163½	....
29	30	419	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	29¾	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
77	78½	150	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	....
12½	13	9,550	Mexican Central	12½	13½	12½	13	+ ¼
4⅞	4⅝	4,910	Mexican National certs.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	− ⅛
62	62½	110	Minn. & St. Louis	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+1¼
93	94	300	Minn. & S. L. 2d pf.	93	94	93	94	+1¼
19	19	200	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	19	19	19	19	+2
44¾	45¼	7,100	Missouri Pacific	44¾	45¼	44½	44⅝	− ¼
186	188	500	Morris & Essex	186	188	186	188	+0
24	24	110	National Lead Co.	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
45	45	800	National Steel	45	45	44⅝	45	+ ¼
97	97	345	National Steel pf.	97	97	97	97	+1
52⅝	52¾	970	National Tube	52⅜	52⅝	52⅛	52½	....
115	116½	100	New Jersey Central	115	115	115	115	− ⅜
124½	126½	150	New York Air Brake	125	125	125	125	−3½
134	134½	1,760	New York Central	134	134⅞	134	134½	− ⅛
23	23⅛	2,920	N. Y., Ont. & Western.	23⅛	23⅜	23	23	− ⅜
32⅝	32⅝	2,115	Norfolk & Western.	32¼	32¾	32⅛	32⅛	− ⅛
76	76¼	960	Norfolk & West. pf.	76	76	76	76	− ¼
52⅝	53	2,300	Northern Pacific	52⅝	53¼	52½	53	+ ⅛
73⅝	74½	500	Northern Pacific pf.	74	74½	74	74	+ ⅛
37	37¼	1,500	Pacific Mail	37	37¾	37	37¼	+ ⅛
134⅜	135	3,880	Pennsylvania R. R.	135	135⅜	134⅝	134⅝	+ ⅛
96½	96⅝	18,305	People's Gas, Chicago.	97	98½	96½	96⅝	− ⅛
..	..	37	Père Marquette	18	18	18	18	....
..	..	30	Père Marquette pf.	54¼	54½	54¼	54¼	....
81	83	1,300	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	81½	81⅞	81	81	....
13	16	200	Pitts. & Western pf.	13	13	13	13	....
52¾	53	70	Pressed Steel Car	52¼	53½	52¼	53½	....
184	186	160	Pullman Company	185	185	185	185	....
200	..	200	Reading	17½	17½	17⅛	17½	− ⅛
56½	56¾	9,570	Reading 1st pf.	57¾	58½	56¼	56½	−1⅜
28½	28⅝	900	Reading 2d pf.	29¼	29¼	28⅝	29	− ¼
21½	22	670	Republic Iron & Steel.	21⅝	22	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
66	66¾	200	Rep. I. & S. pf., ex div.	66	66¼	66	66¾	....
89	90	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	90	90	90	90	−1¼
6	6¼	1,100	St. J. & G. I.	6	6	6	6	− ⅛
10¼	10¾	100	St. L. & San Fran.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ¼
11	11¼	20	St. Louis Southw.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	....
29½	29⅝	150	St. Louis Southw. pf.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	38¼	4,900	Southern Pacific	37⅞	38⅜	37⅞	38	− ⅛
13	13¼	1,450	Southern Railway	13	13¼	13	13	....
57⅝	58¼	1,912	Southern Railway pf.	57¾	58¼	57¾	58	− ⅛
6¾	7½	250	Standard R. & T.	7	7	7	7	....
92¼	93	2,075	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	92¼	93¼	92¼	92¾	+ ⅜
16¾	16¾	400	Texas Pacific	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16½	− ⅛
69,774	65¾		Third Avenue	70¼	70¼	69	69½	+2½
20¼	20¾		Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	....
73	74½		Un'n Bag & P. Co. pf.	74⅜	74⅝	73	73	....
49	49¾	7,025	Union Pacific	49	49½	49	49	− ¼
74½	74⅝	1,810	Union Pacific pf.	74½	74⅞	74½	74½	....
44	47	74	United States Express.	46	47	46	47	....
12	12¼	1,465	United States Leather.	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
71	71⅝	130	U. S. Leather pf., ex d.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	+ ¾
27⅞	28½	1,045	United States Rubber.	27	28½	26¾	28½	+3
93	95	200	U. S. Rubber pf.	93	93	93	93	....
82½	83	910	Western Union Tel.	82½	83½	82½	83	....
10	10	500	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	10	10	10	10	....
52½	52½	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	52½	52½	52	52	−1
26⅞	27¼	220	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	− ⅛
16	17½	350	Wisconsin Central	17	17	17	17	....
Sales		401,092						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Fine Residence Near Fifth Avenue Sold —Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Raymond Hoagland the five-story white-stone American-basement dwelling 15 West Fifty-sixth Street. The purchaser's name and the price are withheld. This house was erected from special designs by Architects Carrere & Hastings.

Potter & Brother have sold to V. E. Macy the plot of seven lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 175 by 100, together with four lots directly opposite on the south side of the street. In exchange the buyer gives the two five-story flats 52 and 54 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, each 25 by 100.

James J. Belden has bought from Jessie A. Marshall, for $70,000, the four-story dwelling 18 East Forty-third Street, adjoining the new addition to the Hotel Manhattan. The purchase is made to insure the light and air of the latter structure on its westerly side.

B. C. & F. T. Barry have sold for John A. Gwynne to a client the four-story twenty-foot dwelling 25 East Seventy-fifth Street, adjoining the corner of Madison Avenue.

Herman Wronkow has sold to Lillian Wolhart, for about $14,000, the seven-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, 50 by 100

Lalor & Beringer were the brokers in the sale of the plot on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, 112.8 feet west of Madison Avenue. The buyers are G. & C. Webber.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Christina Schafer to an investor the three-story dwelling 127 West Nineteenth Street, 20 by 92.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Weil & Mayer, for improvement, 53, 55, and 57 Morton Street, 75 by 100; also, to an investor, the building 456 Grand Street, 18.9 by 100.

Abram Bachrach has bought 223 East Eighty-fifth Street, adjoining No. 221, recently purchased by him. On the entire plot, 47 by 102.2, a seven-story flat will be erected.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to a Mrs. Hecht, for $9,500, the two-story brick and stone dwelling 37 Dennison Avenue, 25 by 100.

Julius Levy & Co. have sold for William Rosenzweig to Solomon Berrick the five-story double flat 30 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 33.4 by 100, for $37,000. Mr. Rosenzweig takes in part payment the three-story dwelling 325 East Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100, and a tract of about 122 acres at Brookhaven, L. I.

Frederick Southack & Co. were the brokers in the sale of 90 William Street, with an "L" at 30 and 32 Platt Street, to the Mallinckrodt Chemical Company, for $150,000. The deeds in the transaction were recorded on Wednesday. It is stated that the purchaser will erect a new building on the lots.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. have leased to Morse Brothers for a term of ten years the store and basement in the building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Twelfth Street.

Plans filed on Monday by Architect Frederick Ebeling for alterations to the building 86 Hester Street, owned by Isidor Bloch, were inadvertently omitted from the list printed in this column.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

613 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Fannie B. Nattress $7,500

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

Westchester Avenue, northwest side, 182.2 feet northeast of Prospect Avenue, 19.11 by 63.5 by 21.2 by 70.7, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Eva C. Stanton 6,050

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Whalen, referee, 33 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 350 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11; five-story stone-front flat; 44 and 46 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $2,643.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpool, referee, 517 and 519 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-sixth Street, 39.4 by 74, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $98,229.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ninth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Fourth Avenue, Bronx, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 22 by 43; George Buchanan, owner; Joseph E. Dobbs, architect; cost, $3,500.

Scofield Avenue, south side, 200 feet west of Main Street, City Island, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 23 by 35; Timothy Collins, owner; W. C. D. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, between Park Avenue and the Mott Haven Canal, to a one-story iron signboard; Erie Railroad Company, owner; W. T. Totten, architect; cost, $200.

No. 231 Cherry Street, to a six-story brick factory and store; Maxwell & Dempsey of 76 Jefferson Street, owners; Kurtzer & Rohn, architects; cost, $150.

No. 247 Monroe Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; M. Barnne, premises, owner; Abraham Siegel, architect; cost, $300.

No. 406 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick store and lofts; Regina Fritting, owner; Brogan & Reid of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architects; cost, $250.

Nos. 318 and 320 East Thirty-ninth Street, to a six-story brick factory; A. L. Heyer of 79 West Eighty-ninth Street, owner; A. L. Perpignan, architect; cost, $750.

No. 468 Cherry Street, to a six-story brick factory; De Long & Carroll of 489 Monroe Street, owners; cost, $464.

No. 1,181 Washington Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; N. D. Lavalon of 46 East Thirty-first Street, owner; J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $2,000.

Southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eightieth Street, to a five-story brick flat, with stores; Richard Deeves of 309 Broadway, owner; F. A. Rooke of 489 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 137 to 149 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and 132 to 140 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a six-story brick store; F. O. Matthiessen of 580 Fifth Avenue, owner; the Rushing Company, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 131 Cannon Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Adolph Weiss, premises, owner; Otto Reissmann, architect; cost, $800.

No. 39 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a six-story brick and stone dwelling; Emily Clinton, premises, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $12,000.

Park Avenue, west side, from Forty-ninth Street to Fiftieth Street, to a five-story brick school, 155 by 45; W. H. Scott of 20 East Sixty-fifth Street, owner; B. W. Levitau of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

NEW HOTEL ON BRUNSWICK SITE.

Options Secured and $5,000,000 Ready to Go Into the Enterprise.

Boston capital, represented by Alexander Porter of that city, is largely interested in the most recently organized syndicate to erect a new hotel on the old Hotel Brunswick site, Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets. Options covering the entire block front and the street properties adjoining, have been secured, and the plot which the syndicate expects to acquire fronts 197.6 feet on Fifth Avenue and 100 feet on each street. It is understood that the Stevenson estate has also consented to sell its property in the rear of this plot, giving an additional 30 feet of frontage on each street.

Plans for the new building, fifteen stories in height, are now in course of preparation by Henry J. Cobb of Washington, architect of the Chicago Post Office, the Pennsylvania State Capitol, and other well-known buildings. It was asserted yesterday by one in close touch with the deal that the new syndicate has ample funds to carry out its plans, and that substantial sums had already been paid for the options secured. The operation will involve in the neighborhood of $5,000,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 15.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 5.8 ft n of 175th St, if extended, 25x113.5x26x106.2; Henry Humphreys to William H. Ogle..... $100

BROADWAY, s w corner of 99th St, 100.11x100, ½ part; William M. and Maud E. Hyne to Hattie W. Schmidt. 1

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 54.11 ft s of 139th St, 18x85; Edgecombe Av, s e corner of 139th St, 18.11x85; Edgecombe Av, e s, 36.11 ft s of 139th St, 18x85; Edgecombe Av, e s, 86.11 ft n of 138th St, 18x85; Edgecombe Av, e s, 18.11 ft p of 138th St, 18x85; Edgecombe Av, e s, 90.11 ft n of 138th St, 18x85; Edgecomb Av, e s, 18.11 ft s of 139th St, 18x85; 138th St, n s, 85 ft e of Edgecombe Av, 17.6x99.11; 138th St, n s, 297.6 ft e of Edgecombe Av, 11x99.11; 138th St, 190 ft e of Edgecombe Av, 11x99.11; 139th St, s s, 61 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x100.5; 139th St, s s, 25 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.5; Mary R. Lavery to the Germania Life Insurance Company 1

GRAND ST, 227, s s, 24x55.4x23.3x55.4; Frederic E. Perham, referee, to Mary J. Smith 16,000

JACKSON AV, e s, 78.10 ft s of 166th St, 20x77.4; John Schevel to Emma Schevel.

JENNINGS ST, n s, 136.2 ft e of Union Av, 110.11x99.11x104, gore; Mary Hagan to August Ganzenmuller..... 1

LEROY ST, 62 and 64, s s, 50.4x98.3x74.10x90; Josephine Heinrichs to Sarah Berlowitz 1

LOT 86, map of Lott G. Hunt's estate; Patrick McKeon to Michael McCrystal. 500

MADISON ST, 175, 25x100; Edward Harris to Lewis and Jacob Jacobs..... 100

MORTON ST, 56, s s, 25x100; Addison Brown to Mary J. Burchill..... 33,000

PARK AV, 1,126, 40 x irregular; Henry H. Eckel and others to William Weiland 1

PARK AV, 1,126, 40 x irregular; William Weiland to Fannie Falk..... 1

PEARL ST, 87 and 89, w s, 143 ft s of Hanover Square, runs s w 45.2x n w 75 to Stone St x n e 36.5x s e 22.6x n e 4.4 x s e 51.8; Franklin A. Wilcox to David Hepburn 1

RIVERDALE AV, widened, w s, 850 ft n from the land of Abraham Schermerhorn, 25x100; Michael Hannigan to Lillie Vreeland 1,200

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 337 ft n of 116th St, 50.2x200 to Claremont Av; Hyman and Henry Sonn to James M. Horton 100

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 74.1 ft w of Mangin St, 25x75; George L. Nodell to Sarah L. Nodell, confirmation of deed..... 1

SCAMMELL ST, 35 and 36½, e s, 27x95.2; Solomon Femer to Rosa Saberski..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 25.3 ft s of 128th St, 25.3x93.11x25x90.3; the Harrisonville Co-operative Building Association to Peter Tiedemann 19,500

SUBURBAN ST, n s, 58.11 ft w of Briggs Av, 25x100; Madeline Schmidtt to Millie L. Saltmann 1

UNION AV, n s, 175 ft w of Hoffman St, 25x117; Michael Gleason to Richard J. Lyons 1

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 172d St, 30.5x95.2x30.5x93.2; Maximilian Morgenthau to William T. Trand..... 100

WEST BROADWAY, 347, 25x100; State Realty Company to Howard P. Jones.. 1

WEST END AV, 747, 16.8x100; Jessie and Arthur L. Meyer to John R. Ferrier. 23,000

WHITLOCK AV, s e s, 178.10 ft n e of Leggett Av, 50x136.8x50.7x129; Timothy Donovan to Ellen M. Quinlan..... 1

2D AV, s w corner of 47th St, 25x73; William Brandes to John H. Tonyes... 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 109th St, 50.4x100; New York Realty Company to Charles L. Tiffany 60,000

7TH ST, s s, 283 ft w of Avenue C, widened, 25x90.10; Lewis S. Goebel, Jr., to Oscher Gordon and another..... 1

8TH AV, s w corner of 151st St, 36.6x100; John Whalen to Mary Maloney.. 100

9TH ST, n s, 308 ft w of Avenue C, 25x92.3; Fricda and Max to Max Springer 41,000

12TH ST, 128 East, 22.6x106.6; Lewis K. Thurlow, executrix, &c., to John P. Schuchman 17,350

21ST ST, 218 and 220 West, 46.10x105.5x46.10x104.5; Benjamin Odell and others, executors, to the Borough Realty Company 100

28TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Mary L. Shear to John D. Quackenbos 10,000

35TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Helena Hayes and another to Joseph Foss and another..... 20,000

39TH ST, s s, 200 ft n w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Kate Johnson to Helena Rexer... 1

48TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Joseph Wiener to Richard G. Wiener and others..... 1

50TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Lucy A. Cummins 12,000

51ST ST, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Margaret J. Foran to Thomas E. Foran..... 1

57TH ST, 409 East, 17.9x57.3; Kate R. and James A. Dolan, executors, &c., to Jacob Frankenthaler..... 1

63D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 16.9x100; John Jeroloman to Martin J. Ward. 12,500

68TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.5; John P. Kane Company to Charles T. Wills..... 22,750

70TH ST, 212 East, 28x100.5; William Lane to Moser Armstein 1

71ST ST, 65 West, 22x102.2, 76th St, 155 West, 19x102.2; Mary J. Thlery to George H. Cole..... 1

72D ST, 132 West, 25x102.2; the Riverside Building Company to Sophia M. Edwards, quitclaim 1

72D ST, 132 West, 25x102.2; Edward L. Schiller to Sophia M. Edwards, quitclaim 1

72D ST, 217 East, 15x102.2; Martha M. Bumpstine to Charles E. Neler and another..... 1

73D ST, 259 West, 19x102.2; Helen I. Godwin to Elizabeth S. Fulton..... 100

75D ST, n s, 248 ft e of Avenue A, 75x102.2; David F. Ogden, referee, to Moses D. Wallach..... 5,975

78TH ST, 322 East, 17.6x102.2; George McIver to Michael Lilby..... 1

80TH ST, 157 West, 20x102.2; Anna A. Bailey to Charles K. Robinson..... 33,350

82D ST, s s, 125.1 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x102.2; Elizabeth R. Maas to Frederick E. Durr..... 100

83D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x102.2; Elizabeth P. Robbins to John A. Donald..... 1

85TH ST, n s, 208 ft w of 2d Av, 27x102.2; Samuel Cohen to Max Hahn..... 1

96TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 1st Av, 60x100.8; Clementine M. Silverman to Frederick Boesi Term for trial. Law and fact. 100

104TH ST, 229 East, 16.8x100.10; Solomon Michael to Isaiah Dahut..... 1

109TH ST, s s, 62.10 ft w of Lexington Av, 19x100.11; Angelina Wright, executrix, &c., to Samuel J. Corker..... 8,750

118TH ST, 335 ft e of old line of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; Frederick Booss to Clementine M. Silverman..... 1

119TH ST, s s, 356.3 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.10; Peter Tiedemann to the Harrisonville Co-operative Building Association 8,000

131ST ST, 22 West, 15x84.11; Lizzie M. Van Brunt to Elizabeth C. McKibbin..... 1

135TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 162.9x100; Rachel Weinstein to Jacob Ginsberg 1

140TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 125x199.10 to 139th St; John A. Donald to Elizabeth P. Robbins..... 1

147TH ST, n s, 282 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 18x99.11; Mary Cahill to Thomas Orr. 100

149TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11; James Lahey and others to Joseph Watkins 1

161ST ST, n s, 246.9 ft e of Boulevard, 18x99.11, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, to Mary A. McLaughlin 2,500

187TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Jackson Av, 35x50; Frank Fornace to Hudson P. Rose..... 1

187TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Jackson Av, 35x50; John Hattrick to Frank Fornace.. 2,700

HART, Frieda and Max, to Martin Berg; 9th St, n s, 308 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year 5,000

HAVANAGH, Bernard, to East River Savings Institution; Brook Av, w s, 130.7 ft n of 169th St, 1 year..... 10,000

HAVANAGH, Bernard, to East River Savings Institution; Brook Av, w s, 101.6 ft n of 169th St, 1 year..... 10,000

HAVANAGH, Bernard, to East River Savings Institution; Brook Av, w s, 73.10 ft n of 169th St, 1 year..... 10,000

ISRAEL, Hyman, to Annie Moss, trustee; 163 Stanton St, 1 year..... 3,000

JACOBS, Lewis and Jacob, to Edward Harris; 175 Madison St, 2 years..... 4,500

JACOBS, Lewis and Jacob, to Edward Harris; 148 Clinton St, 2 years..... 4,500

LYONS, Richard J., to Alethea V. Williams; Union Av, n s, 175 ft w of Hoffman St, 2 years 1,000

MARTIN, George W., to Excelsior Savings Bank; Brook Av, n w corner of St. Paul's Place, 3 years 18,000

MARTIN, George W., to Samuel T. Graham; Brook Av, w s, 27.5 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 5 years..... 11,000

NONNENBACHER, Appolonia B., and others, executors, &c, to Helen M. Levi-berg; 102 and 104 Mulberry St; 1 year.. 6,000

OESTING, William C., to German Savings Bank; 3d Av, n w corner of 171st St, 1 year 25,000

OESTING, William C., to German Savings Bank; 3d Av, w s, 25 ft n of 171st St, and two adjoining lots, 1 year, three mortgages, each..... 16,000

OGLE, William H., to Henry Humphreys; Anthony Av, e s, 5.8 ft n of 175th St, if extended, 5 years..... 2,500

PFEIFFER, Josephine, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lexington Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 107th St, 1 year..... 7,000

QUACKENBOS, John D., to North River Savings Bank; 28th St, n s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 10,000

QUINLAN, Ellen M., to Timothy Donovan; Whitlock Av, n s, 178.10 ft n e of Leggett Av, 3 years..... 200

REEVES, Hilde B., to the Park Mortgage Company; Eagle Av, w s, 164 ft s of 156th St, 3 years..... 6,750

REEVES, Hilde B., to Louis and John Brandt; Eagle Av, w s, 128 ft s of 156th St, demand..... 4,000

REEVES, Hilde B., to Josephine E. Carpenter; Eagle Av, w s, 146 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 6,750

REEVES, Hilde B., to Charles G. Witte; Eagle Av, w s, 182 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 7,000

REEVES, Hilde B., to Josephine E. Carpenter; Eagle Av, w s, 128 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 6,750

RITTER, Eliza P., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 4th Av, n w corner of 27th St, 5 years 20,000

ROSENBERG, Yosta, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 189 Lexington Av, 1 year 9,000

SABERSKI, Rosa, to Solomon Feiner; Scammel St, e s, 25.1 ft n of Monroe St, installments 4,850

SCHEIMPFLUG, Philip F., and wife to Marie Varron; 19 Charlton St, 2 years..... 1,000

SCHUCHMAN, John P., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 12th St, s s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 15,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to Frederick Boosz; 185th St, n s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, old line, 1 year..... 5,000

SMITH, Sarah C., nee Quinn, to Conrad Stein; 11th Av, n e corner of 51st St, 2½ years 4,000

SOLTMANN, Millie L., to Valentine Kolb; Suburban St, n s, 58.11 ft w of Briggs Av, 5 years..... 3,000

SOLTMANN, Millie L., to Madeline Schmitt; Suburban St, n s, 58.11 ft w of Briggs Av, 5 years..... 2,000

TIEDEMANN, Peter, to Julie B. Brettell; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 25.3 ft s of 128th St, 2 years 1,500

VERDEROSA, Caterina A., and Anna V. Poppiti, to William H. Williams and another, trustees; 109th St, s s, 382 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 13,300

VREELAND, Lillie, to Michael Hannigan; Riverdale Av, w s, 850 ft n of land of Abraham Schermerhorn, 10 years 900

WALLACH, Moses K., to Karl M. Wallach; 73d St, n s, 248 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year 6,000

WARD, Martin J., to John Jeroloman; 63d St, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year.. 2,500

WATKINS, Joseph, and Lahey and others; 149th St, n s, 300 ft e of Broadway, 1 year 14,500

WEILAND, William, to Henry H. Eckel; 1,126 Park Av, 2 years..... 7,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

HARTMANN, Kabar, to Adolph Muller... $700

HILLERY, Jesteen C., to William J. A. Beck ..... Nom.

HITCHCOCK, Cyrus, to Frederick Wood... 1,800

KING, Edward, and another, executors, &c., to Union Trust Company of New York, trustee, &c..... Nom.

STEINHART, David, to Elizabeth Roth... 3,500

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST Company, trustee, &c., to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company..... 8,000

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST Company, trustee, &c., to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company..... 8,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Louis Bauer..... 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,747 to 1,751; Cornelius Sherer against John Holl and George Mayer, owners and contractors..... $70

GRAND ST, 553 and 563; Schoenfeld & Zitrim against Samuel Rosenberg and Morris Stolar, owner and contractor.... 193

JEROME AV, w s, 52.3 ft s of 174th St, 66x140; George Scherer against Peter Woods, owner and contractor..... 3,000

MADISON AV, n e corner of 49th St, 79.8x125x irregular; Paul S. Bolger against John S. White, owner and contractor 1,111

11TH ST, 610 to 614 East; Bernhard Engesser against Harry Goldberg, owner; Charles E. Finn & Co., contractors..... 345

27TH ST, s s, extends from Broadway to 5th Av, —x105x—x62; William Craig against John L. Mosher and others, owners; Francis T. Walton, lessee and contractor 3,807

97TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 75x100; Enoch Rutzler against Thomas J. Kilpatrick, owner and contractor... 4,200

97TH ST, 249 to 255 West; the Batavia and New York Wood Working Company against Thomas J. Kilpatrick, owner and contractor 10,335

101ST ST, 329 and 331 West; the Batavia and New York Wood Working Company against Thomas J. Kilpatrick, owner and contractor 3,700

111TH ST, 3 to 11 West; Max Rosenbaum against John Burstein, owner; Joseph Burstein, contractor..... 378

113D ST, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Orrin D. Person against Benjamin F. Luyster and Thomas S. Quinn, owners and contractors..... 1,001

133D ST, n s, 400 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100; Ellison & Co. against Benjamin F. Luyster and Thomas S. Quinn, owners and contractors..... 1,550

133D ST, 237 and 239 West; John R. Smith against Benjamin F. Luyster and Thomas R. Quinn, owners and contractors 650

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

MORNINGSIDE AV, n e corner of 115th St, 119.9x193.3x100.11x130.8; the Germania Life Insurance Company, with Hugo F. Hoefler, 9 payments..... $99,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of 139th St, 75x100; Manhattan Improvement Company, on Mary A. McNamee, to E. Doctor $500

Recorded Leases.

DAVIS, Alice, to Hiram Ricker & Sons; Park Place, 3, 6 years..... $6,000 to $6,500

FELDHAUSEN, William, to Joseph Dittmer; Harrison St, 38, 10 years 1½ months 2,700

GINDO, Salvatore, to Carmel M. Amores; 1st Av, 2,239.2 years 1 month 18 days. 600

HAYES, Thomas G., to August Heins; Columbus Av, 802, 4 years..... 1,500

ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to Ginsbourger & Co.; Lenox Av, 93, 5 years..... 1,440

ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to William Dannheim; Lenox Av, n w corner of 114th St, 5 years ..... $1,500 to 1,800

SCHLAG, Ferdinand, to Henry Wahler and another; Madison Av, 1,516, n w corner of 103d St, 3 years..... 1,020

SCHOEFER, Phillipina, to Otto Hahn; 2d Av, 1,596, 1 year..... 1,080

SNYDER, Henry, to Charles Schmutz; Columbus Av, 948, 3 years..... 1,080

SPARKS, Alfred A., to Gottlieb Knaress and another; 92, 6 1-2 years..... 800

WEBER, Joseph M., and Lewis M. Fields to Theodore G. Robertson; Broadway, 1,207, 5 years ..... $3,500 to 3,600

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNDTSTEIN, Moser, to William Lane; 212 East 70th St, 3 years..... $3,000

BERG, Henry W., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; St. Mark's Place, n s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 30,000

BLEIER, Dora, to the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society; 32 West 118th St, 5 years $20,000

BOROUGH REALTY COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; 220 West 21st St, 1 year..... 4,000

BOROUGH REALTY COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; 220 West 21st St, 1 year..... 25,000

BOWMAN, Eugene M., to Sarah A. Williamson; Clinton Av, n w s, at division line Lots 101 and 103, map of the Village of Morrisania, 3 months..... 3,500

BURCHELL, Mary J., to Addison Brown and others, executors, &c.; 56 Morton St, 5 years..... 29,000

COLE, George H., to New York Life Insurance Company; 150 St, n s, 111 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 30,000

COOKE, Jane, to Kate B. Galligan; 57th St, s s, 40 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..... 5,000

CORKER, Samuel J., to Angelina Wright, executrix, &c.; 134 East 109th St, 3 years 5,500

COWEN, Charles A., to Hamilton Bank; 56 West 129th St, 1 year..... 4,500

CUMMINS, Lucy A., to C. Julie M. Husson, trustee; 150 St, n s, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

DIETER, Jacob, to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 51 East 104th St, 5 years..... 7,500

DIETER, Jacob, to Siegfried Willershausen; 90th St, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, demand..... 1,000

DIETER, Jacob, to Siegfried Willershausen; 90th St, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, demand..... 1,000

DONALD, John A., to Union Trust Company; 171 West 83d St, 5 years..... 11,000

DONALD, John A., to Union Trust Company, 173 West 83d St, 5 years..... 11,000

DOYLE, Joseph F., to John Davis; 325 to 329 West 11th St, 1 1-3 years..... 10,000

DURR, Frederick E., to Elizabeth R. Maas; 82d St, s s, 127.1 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 2,000

FORAN, Thomas H., to Emma Kaufmann; 516 West 51st St, 3 years..... 12,000

FROUD, William T., to Carrie Gottgetreu; Washington Av, n w corner of 172d St, 3 years 16,000

FULTON, Elizabeth S., to Helen I. Godwin; 259 West 73d St, 1 year..... 24,000

HAHN, Frank J., to Anna C. S. Hassey; 55 East 3d St, 3 years..... 1,500

Preston for the respondents, and concluded by John B. Allen for the petitioner. Leave granted to counsel for petitioner to file additional brief within three days, and to counsel for respondent to file reply thereto within three days thereafter.

188—John Roehm, petitioner, vs. Paul V. G. Horst et al. Argument commenced by Samuel Dixon for the petitioner.

Call for Friday, 188, 189, 193, 194, 198, 199, 201, 202, 203, 204.

Calendars for Friday, March 16.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

135—In re Schlessinger.
145—Lehman vs. Palmer
146—Cutter Elec. Co. vs. Anchor Elec. Co.
147—In re Ferguson.
149—Marande vs. Texas & Pacific Ry.
150—Texas & Pacific Ry. vs. Reiss.
152—In re Emslie.
153—U. S. Leather Co. vs. S. S. Merida.
154—Wilder vs. same.
155—Vinnen vs. steam tug America.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M.

1—De Hierapolis vs. Lawrence.
2—R. E. Trust Co. vs. New England L. & T. Co.
3—Hansen vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
4—Same vs. same.
5—Nat. Starch Mfg. Co. vs. Lemberger.
7—Given Mfg. Co. vs. Dunnell Mfg. Co.
8—Matheson vs. A. Kilgstein Co.
Cases noticed.
9—Westinghouse Air B. Co. vs. Christiansen Eng. Co.
10—Praget Novelty Co. vs. Headley.
41—Stevens vs. Miss., Kansas, &c., Ry.
12—Buffington vs. Elec. Gas Co.
13—Miller vs. U. S.
14—Fayerweather vs. United Dressed Beef Co.
15—Achter vs. same.
16—Reynolds vs. same.
17—Warcenfilian vs. Erie R. R.
18—Schneider vs. Cray.
19—Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. Haberman Mfg. Co.
20—Same vs. Mattki, Ingram & Co.
21—Same vs. Nat. Enamelling and Stamping Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

74—Cornell Steamboat Co. vs. Canalboat C. O'Rourke.
75—Blom vs. SS. Menominee.
81—Brown & Fleming vs. Cornell Steamboat Co.
81—Barney Dump. Boat Co. vs. Ferryboat Plainfield.
21—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. vs. ferryboat Chicago.
48—Cowan vs. L. I. R. R.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 387, 394, 395, 398, 403, 404, 406, and 407.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M.

Motions.
1—Von Seggern vs. Schmalz Cigar M. Co.
2—Werner vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
3—Worthington vs. London G. & A. Co.
4—In re Woodward.
5—In re Sheriff St.
Non-enumerated motions.
1—In re Jordan.
28—In re Vanderbilt.
24—Cahill vs. Mayor, &c.
26—Moss vs. Burnham.
32—Dickinson vs. Earle.
33—Davis vs. Clark.
34—Banta vs. Cannell.
35—Rutherford vs. Myers.
36—Lamberton vs. Lamberton.
38—Rochfort vs. Met. St. Ry.
39—Mersereau vs. Mersereau.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Schreyer vs. Morgan.
2—Press Pub. Co. vs. Merchants' Union.
3—Levy vs. Schwarzschild.
4—McVoy vs. Nagle.
5—Matter of Price.
5½—Sachs vs. Weil.
6—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
7—In re Milligan.
8—Hart vs. McLeon.
9—Hayes vs. Hayes.
10—Frank Sav. Bank vs. Smith.
11—Hatfield vs. Hatfield
12—In re Price.
13—Johnston vs. Harris.
14—Van Dyke vs. Porter
15—Hagedorn vs. Hayman.
16—Yarrington vs. Tompkins.
17—Webster vs. Lead.
18—Van Seggern vs. Schmalz Cigar M. Co.
19—Dewhurst vs. Bigley.
20—Von Armion vs. Moore.
21—William Knoepke Pamphlet Binding Co. vs. Silverstone.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1—Skinner vs. Inness.
2—McGuire vs. Bloomingdale.
3—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
4—Same vs. same.
5—In re Tayscatt.
6—Neilson vs. Brown.
7—Bagnell vs. Wahle. Demurrers.
1173—McCabe vs. Preston.
1270—Baker vs. Parks. Preferred causes.
4757—Ovington Bros. Co. vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar —To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
3942—Mongo vs. Widmayer.
3955—Lewis vs. Lewie.
3761—Van Schaick vs. Lese.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.
5260—Benjamin vs. Siemeirs & H. Elec. Co.
4758—England vs. Welbrock.
7316—Marsh vs. Schnelte.
1964—Hovespain vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2798—Schaum vs. same.
3275—Oliver vs. 42d St., &c., R. R.
7253—Bennett vs. Jordan
7264—Hoffman House vs. Stokes.
7278—Stevenson Brew. Co. vs. Whelan.
7274—Boas vs. Fidelity & Dep. Co.
7284—U. B. of Cloakmakers vs. Pellman.
7308—Hedges vs. McDonald.
7338—Gerken vs. Plimpton.
7384—O'Connor vs. Christie.
7410—Rasch vs. Gerning
7428—Fakes vs. Angel.
6819—Ryan vs. Reagan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Joseph Richardson.
2—Edward Brady.
3—Millard F. Tompkins
4—Michael T. Joyce.
5—Same.
6—Lippman Meyer.
7—Mary S. Reynolds.
8—James F. Alden.
9—Gertrude Schutzberger.
10—Anton Deutsch.
11—William Kieley.
12—William Tilden.
13—Richard McGill.
14—Maretta W. Howard.
15—Matteo Cagno.
16—Mary Conlon.
17—Rosa Raab.
18—Marie Eichler.
19—Franz Litter.
20—Charles A. Schark.
21—John Dempsey.
22—Carl Swiss.
23—Leopold Haas.
24—

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of MORRIS ABRAHAM, Bankrupt.—No. 2,157.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Abraham, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 12th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, March 15th, 1900.

NO. 2,285.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL BECKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Becker of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Samuel Becker was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 15, 1900.

NO. 2,259.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. CHARLES, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William W. Charles of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1900, the said William W. Charles was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 15th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS A. DAVIS, Bankrupt.—No. 2,146.

Notice is hereby given that Louis A. Davis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 9, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 28, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 15, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ANTHONY W. DIMOCK, Bankrupt.—No. 2,180.

Notice is hereby given that Anthony W. Dimock, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 14, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 4th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 15th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MARIE HERSCHMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Marie Herschman, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated March 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 4th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 15th, 1900.

NO. 2,274.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD R. HOLDEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward R. Holden of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Edward R. Holden was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 15, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—RACHEL MUNZER, Bankrupt.—No. 2,160.

Notice is hereby given that Rachel Munzer, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated March 13, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 28, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 15th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN SIEKLICK, Bankrupt.—No. 2,301.

To the creditors of Benjamin Sieklick of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Benjamin Sieklick was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 15th, 1900.

NO. 2,304.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Williams of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Samuel Williams was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 15, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ANTHONY W. DIMOCK, Bankrupt.—No. 2,180.

Notice is hereby given that Anthony W. Dimock, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 14, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 4th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 15th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ABRAM H. DAYTON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abram H. Dayton, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 9th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 15, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JAMES W. MATTHEWS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James W. Matthews, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated 12th day of March, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 4th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 15th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PETER MEENAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peter Meenan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 12th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 15, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—VALENTINE MOESLEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Valentine Moeslein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated 8th day of March, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 4th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 15th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FREDRICKS, JOHN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. FREDRICKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of McCrea, Somerville & Taylor, Nos. 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated N. Y., February 6th, 1900.

SUSAN E. FREDRICKS,
ADAM OHLWEILER,
Administrators.

McCREA, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administrators, 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f9-law6mF

HILTON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of the estate of Henry Hilton, No. 289 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900. Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HORACE RUSSELL, EDWARD D. HARRIS, Executors. RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executors, 289 Broadway, New York City.
d23-law6mF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next. Dated New York, the 2d day of November, 1899. WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City.
n3-law6mF

LOVELL, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to AMOS W. LOVELL, John F. Lovell, George H. Lovell, Marie R. Lovell, and William Lovell, Jr., his heirs, next of kin, executors, administrators, widow, devisees, and all other persons interested in his estate, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM LOVELL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Josephine A. Lovell of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William Lovell, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 11th day of April, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure so to do, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

f23-law6wF

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 420 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan New York City.
n3-law6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

ODELL, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. ODELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herman A. Heydt, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1900.

GEORGE W. ODELL,
RALPH S. TOWNSEND,
Executors.

HERMAN A. HEYDT, Atty. for Executors, 11 Pine St., New York City.
f16-law6mF

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
oct6-law6mF

SCHROEDER, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA SCHROEDER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, viz., at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August, 1900.—Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1900. EDWARD F. SCHROEDER, Administrator. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
f23-law6mF

WHITE, ELEANOR V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. ABNER C. THOMAS, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR V. WHITE, otherwise known as Ellen White and Eleanor White, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Gifford, Stearns & Hobbs, No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1900. RAYMOND S. WHITE, Administrator C. T. A. GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Attorneys for Administrator C. T. A., 58 Pine Street, New York City.
ja26-law6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WEBB, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEBB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HENRIETTA A. WEBB, THOMAS B. HIDDEN, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d22-law6mF

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 878 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —PATRICK BRADY, plaintiff, against ELLEN MACBETH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the nineteenth day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

(1) All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street; running thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly walls partly standing on said plot of land being party walls.

(2) Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street distant one hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street; running thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly walls of said building being party walls.—Dated New York, February 23d, 1900.

SAMUEL V. SPEYER, Referee.

C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

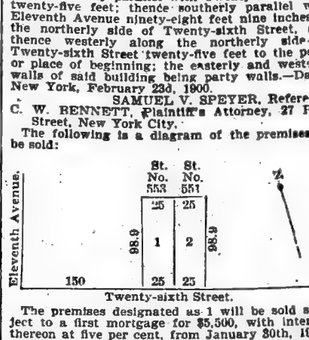

The premises designated as 1 will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $5,500, with interest thereon at five per cent. from January 30th, 1900. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the premises designated as 1 are to be sold is $1,554.02, with interest thereon from December 30th, 1899.

The premises designated as 2 will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $4,500, with interest thereon at five per cent. per annum from November 25th, 1899. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the premises designated as 2 are to be sold is $2,719.54, with interest thereon from December 30th, 1899. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser of the premises designated as 2 out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $22.48 and interest.

The costs to be paid out of the proceeds of the property sold in said action are $288.47, with interest from February 19th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. Dated New York, February 22d, 1900. SAMUEL V. SPEYER, Referee.

f27-2aw3w&mh20Tu&F

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM HENRY CARPENTER, plaintiff, against CHARLES B. WHITE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fourteenth day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-second (72nd) Street, distant eighty-five (85) feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue and the northerly side of Seventy-second (72nd) Street, running thence northerly parallel with said avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-second (72nd) and Seventy-third (73rd) Streets; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-one (21) feet; thence southerly parallel with said avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the northerly side of Seventy-second (72nd) Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventy-second (72nd) Street, twenty-one (21) feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known by the number one hundred and seven (107) West Seventy-second (72nd) Street.

Dated New York, February 15, 1900.

ARTHUR TRUAX, Referee.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Plaintiff, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 107 West Seventy-second Street.

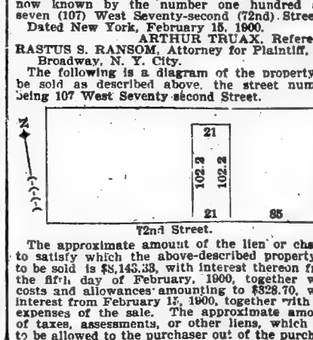

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,143.33, with interest thereon from the fifth day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $328.70, with interest from February 15, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $973.46, and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $35,000, together with interest thereon from November 15, 1899, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, February 15, 1900.

ARTHUR TRUAX, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to March 10th, 1900, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, March 12th, 1900.

ARTHUR TRUAX, Referee.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Plaintiff, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD STREET AND JACKSON AVENUE, SOUTHEAST CORNER, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—ROBERT H. COLEMAN, as Trustee for Anna C. Rogers under a certain deed of trust, plaintiff, against FRANK W. STEELE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninetieth Street distant one hundred and thirty-seven feet six inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninetieth Street and Ninth Avenue; running thence southwardly parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, to the middle line of the block, thence eastwardly, along said middle line of the block and parallel with Ninetieth Street, eighteen feet nine inches; thence northwardly again parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the middle of another party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Ninetieth Street, and thence westwardly, along the southerly side of Ninetieth Street, eighteen feet nine inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 23th, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

BACHE McE. WHITLOCK, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 49 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,375, with interest thereon from the 23d day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $325.03, with interest from February 26th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $409.26 and interest.—Dated New York, February 26th, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

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88TH STREET, NO. 405 EAST.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—Benigno S. Suarez, plaintiff, against Margaret Brennan and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the dwelling house thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a certain point on the northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, distant eighty-six feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and First Avenue, and running thence eastwardly along the northerly side of said street twenty feet; thence northwardly parallel with said avenue (123 feet 10½ inches) one hundred and twenty-five feet ten and one-half inches; thence westwardly parallel with said street twenty feet, and thence southwardly, parallel with said avenue, one hundred and twenty-five feet ten and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 27th, 1900.

JOHN E. BRODSKY, Referee.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 58 Wall Street, New York City.

89th Street.

No. 405 East 88th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,958 25-100, with interest thereon from January 10th, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $302 50-100, with interest from the 11th day of January, 1900, together with the costs of this sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2 328 50-100.—Dated New York, February 8th, 1900.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ELIZABETH A. JENNESS, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH MEYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, Twenty-third Ward, of the City of New York, said plot being part of lot known as No. 5, on the map of the village of Morrisania, made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated August 10, 1868, and filed in the Westchester County Register's office by the number 641, (old number 148,) and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly side of line of Brook Avenue and the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street; running thence northerly along the said northeasterly side or line of Brook Avenue sixty-six 42-100 (66 42-100) feet to land now or formerly of Frederick Fols; thence easterly along said Fols land fifty-three (53) feet eight (8) inches or thereabouts to land now or formerly of Gashe R. Caspari; thence still in an easterly direction along the said Caspari's land and parallel or nearly so with One Hundred and Sixty-second Street twenty-five (25) feet to a point which in a line drawn northerly from and at right angles with said One Hundred and Sixty-second Street is fifty (50) feet northerly therefrom; thence southerly along said line fifty (50) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street twenty-six 54-100 (26 54-100) feet to the corner aforesaid, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 6th, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

GREENE & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 41 Park Row, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 910-912 Brook Avenue, Borough of Bronx, New York City:

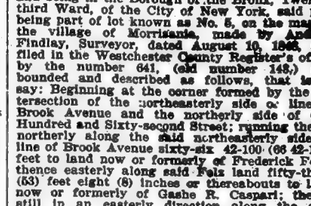

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $4,215.00, with interest thereon from the 21st day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $482.40, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $600, and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage thereon of $25,000.00 with interest at five per cent. per annum from January 24, 1899.—Dated New York, March 6th, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York, ROBERT C. EMBREE, Trustee of the estate of ELLEN

INQUIRY TO BE MADE INTO THIRD AVENUE

Judge Lacombe Gives Instructions to the Receiver.

RECORDS TO BE EXAMINED

Hint that Hugh J. Grant May Be Made the Permanent Receiver—Activity of the Stock.

The condition of the Third Avenue Railroad Company's property and the responsibility for it will be investigated by the criminal authorities. This appeared yesterday from a communication from Judge Lacombe to Temporary Receiver Grant, and by Col. Gardiner's guarded admission that he was actively engaged on the report of the temporary receiver, and that between them a comity of understanding and good faith existed.

Judge Lacombe's communication, or official memoranda of instructions to Hugh J. Grant, was as follows:

"The Court has read the letter of the District Attorney, (with inclosure,) and entirely approves of the receiver's proposed reply.

"If in the past history of the Third Avenue corporation or any one connected with it there have been transgressions against the laws of the State, they should of course be ferreted out and punished, and the freest and fullest opportunity should be given to the prosecuting officers and the Grand Jury to examine the records of all past transactions. Moreover, it is a fundamental principle of criminal proceedings that they should be expeditious. Therefore this Court will most willingly postpone such investigations into the books and papers as may be necessary for the discharge of its receiver's functions until those authorities shall have finished with them.

"Indeed, I apprehend from what appears to be the condition of the property that for some time to come the cares of the present and immediate future will so fully occupy the receiver's time that he can give but little attention to the past. By the time we get to trying out the claims against the road before the Master these documents will probably be important, but long before that time comes the examination of the State authorities will no doubt be concluded and the records no longer subject to their call.

"The receiver will, of course, be careful to take detailed receipts for all documents loaned for State purposes. If he would prefer an order of Court authorizing him to part temporarily with any of these documents, for which under the decree he is responsible, he may apply for one, but I would suggest that, so far as the State authorities may find it practicable, they may be examined at the office of the receiver, and that what are required as evidence be produced in custody of the receiver's clerks in the same manner as if called for by subpœna. However, despite these suggestions, he will not hesitate to turn over to the temporary custody of the State authorities any particular document or documents which it will hinder, delay, or embarrass them to examine in its proper place of custody. He must part with no document, however, on the signature of any clerk or subordinate, but in each instance require the receipt of the District Attorney, or of the foreman of the Grand Jury, so that there may be no doubt as to the individual personal responsibility should any go astray."

THE RECEIVER DECLINES TO TALK.

Receiver Grant had not yesterday afternoon received Judge Lacombe's letter. He said at his office, at 54 Wall Street, that it was probably at the office of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. He declined to read a published copy of it, and said that when he got the original he did not believe he would discuss it.

In regard to the first paragraph of the communication, he said: "While I was making up my report I received a communication from the District Attorney in regard to what might be discovered in my investigation that would require action by the criminal authorities. I replied that when I made my report I would send him a copy of it. This was done yesterday. With the report I sent a letter notifying Col. Gardiner that he could examine the books and papers of the company. To do this he will of course have to go to the office of the company. He has not to my knowledge been there yet, but from the action he is pursuing my examination I expect him to act."

Mr. Grant declined to make public his letters to Col. Gardiner.

When asked about the $200,000 claimed for services by Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, he said that it was an itemized account covering a period of four or five years, and legal services of various character, including the handling of many personal injury cases.

District Attorney Gardiner declined to make public his correspondence with Receiver Grant, or to state what action he proposed to take in regard to the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

"I have," he said, "received Mr. Grant's report to the United States Circuit Court, and two letters from the receiver. The reason why I went before the Grand Jury today was because I had this report. I did not present it because I was so unceremoniously treated. I will not discuss the subject further to-day. Indeed, I would rather be considered as having said nothing."

In the financial district much interest was taken in Judge Lacombe's memoranda of instructions. This was accepted as an indication that no act that can be prosecuted criminally will be covered up. The tone of the communication suggested, many thought, the permanency of Mr. Grant's receivership.

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE STOCK.

Third Avenue stock was again a feature of the market yesterday. About 70,000 shares were dealt in in a market of 400,000 shares, and the fluctuations of Third Avenue were: High, 70½; low, 59; close, 65½—a net advance of 2½ points.

Talk of a "corner" in the stock is dying out, because of lack of evidence of any such manipulation. Charles T. Yerkes announced at Chicago that he had no interest in Third Avenue stock. James R. Keene made a similar denial. Provost Brothers continued to be large buyers of the stock yesterday. Their principals are unknown.

John D. Crimmins said yesterday that the Forty-second Street Road could not meet the $4,758,562.34 of obligations charged against it by the parent line.

"At this rate the cost of construction," he said, "is $321,545 a mile. This is excessive, and I doubt if the subsidiary road can be held for such an amount."

Mr. Crimmins said that he had signed a petition that Hugh J. Grant be made permanent receiver of the property, and that he (Mr. Crimmins) was too busy to take the office should it be offered to him.

The Stockholders' Advisory Committee, of which W. L. Bull is Chairman, announced yesterday that it had formally expressed its willingness to have Hugh J. Grant made the permanent receiver. This fact will be announced to Judge Lacombe to-day.

At the hearing to-day in the United States Circuit Court, Receiver Grant will be represented by John M. Bowers of Bowers & Sands and Adrian H. Larkin of Butler, Notman, Joline & Wyndersee. Adrian H. Joline will represent the Olcott or Creditors' Protective Committee, and Francis Lynde Stetson of Stetson, Jennings & Russell the Bull or Stockholders' Committee.

C. T. DAVIS RELEASED ON BAIL.

Bondsman Secured by Philip Britt, Said to Represent J. R. Keene.

Charles Thomas Davis, the editor of The Wall Street Review, who has been held in the Tombs under indictment with five others in connection with the slander charges of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was released on $6,000 bail yesterday afternoon by Recorder Goff. Murray C. Dannenbaum of 39 Sixth Street went on his bond. He refused to say what his relations with Davis were, or to talk on the matter at all.

De Lancey Nicoll says that the bondsman was secured by Philip Britt. "Britt," he said, "was lawyer for Sheriff Dunn, and is Keene's man."

New Amsterdam Gas.

The Directors of the New Amsterdam Gas Company re-elected Gen. James Jourdan President for the ensuing year yesterday. The other officers were also re-elected.

BABIES GIVE A RECEPTION.

Held in the Wards of Post-Graduate Hospital—Fund for Mothers' Beds.

The babies of the babies' wards of the Post-Graduate Hospital held their annual reception yesterday, as usual, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee. It was not as well attended as usual on account of the inclement weather. The Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks and James C. Carter were the speakers of the afternoon, and the Sunbeam League served tea. The babies furnished the real entertainment of the day.

A fund is being raised to support the mothers' beds, of which there are two always in use. It is impossible to take nursing babies who are ill without the mothers, and the beds are not endowed. There are five children now waiting to enter the wards, but they cannot be taken in because there is no room to accommodate the mothers.

WORSHIPPERS WANTED MUSIC.

Would Not Support Jersey City Church Where It Was Barred.

The Scotch Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, having proved non-supporting for the past year, the Trustees on Wednesday night adopted a resolution ordering the property sold to the Presbytery of Jersey City for a nominal sum, in accordance with the deed by which the late George R. McKenzie, who built the church at his own expense, conveyed it to the Trustees. The proposition will be submitted to the Presbytery at the April meeting, when it is expected that the Presbytery will assume control.

One of the conditions imposed by Mr. McKenzie in conveying the church was that no organ or other musical instrument should ever be used in the church. He supported the church during his lifetime, but after his death the Trustees say they were greatly hampered in their efforts to build up the church by the restriction in regard to music. Charles Elkin, Mr. McKenzie's son-in-law, acts as choirmaster at St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Jersey City.

WILL NOT PART WITH HIS DOG.

A Veteran's Devotion to the Animal That Saved His Life.

Leslie Livermore, the survivor of the civil war whose devotion to his dog Kaiser has earned for him much celebrity, has decided that he will live and die a tramp and beggar, with his faithful dog as a companion, rather than pass the rest of his days in comfort without him.

Poormaster Barck of Hoboken, who has been caring for the pair, secured admission to the Soldiers' Home in Washington for Livermore. Yesterday he had the papers ready in his desk, and he informed Livermore, who was highly pleased until he learned that in entering the home he would have to part with the dog.

"No," he said. "I don't want your papers. I will go to work on a farm. I will go out in the woods and stir up leaves to secure something to eat rather than part with Kaiser.

"No, Kaiser," he said, turning to the dog. "I am sorry you saved my life, but you did it, and I'll spend it with you."

Livermore was once a canalboat Captain. The cabin caught fire, and he would probably have been burned to death but for Kaiser, who awakened him.

SHEA HELD IN BAIL.

Connection of Attempted Blackmail with State Trust to be Probed.

Daniel H. Shea of 105 King Street, Brooklyn, who was arrested in the office of Thomas F. Ryan, at 100 Broadway, on a charge of having attempted to blackmail Daniel H. Shea, Ryan's Secretary, was arraigned before Magistrate Brann in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning and held in $1,000 bail.

Magistrate Brann asked him what he had to say for himself.

"I dunno," said Shea, staring vaguely about the courtroom, "the postman brought me a letter, and when I read it I saw that it belonged to another man. I got talkin' to some fellers about the letter, and they told me it was worth money."

John P. Lindsay, counsel for Secretary Shea, refused to show the letter, and said that the matter would be investigated, as it might show that the attempt to blackmail was connected in some way with the efforts of certain people to depreciate the stock of the State Trust Company. The detective who arrested Shea said that the letter bore the postmark "Washington, D. C.," and the number of a room in the Navy Department.

WOMEN REPUBLICANS MEET.

They Discuss Plans for Making Voters Appreciate the Franchise.

The West End Woman's Republican Club yesterday afternoon decided upon an answer to a circular letter received from the Political Affairs Committee of the Central Republican Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District.

The suggestion that men should be drawn as far as possible for jury duty from the non-voters was indorsed on the ground that responsibility tends to develop good citizenship.

The suggestions that civil service employes, when voters, should receive an increased rating, and that no licenses should be granted to non-voters were not agreed to because such regulations would operate against women.

In canvassing the various districts of the city the club members found a much larger proportion of men of average intelligence who did not vote than have been accounted for, and found them surprisingly ignorant of political affairs. Many foreigners were also found who had been living in this country for fifteen and twenty years without being naturalized—men in prosperous circumstances in various kinds of business.

The club suggested that intelligent women with strong political views should be placed in charge of educational work to extend from year to year, and that in four years a marked change in the ranks of the voters would be found.

MINING EXPERT'S SUDDEN DEATH.

John G. Murphy, Returning Home from Denver, Stricken on the Street.

John G. Murphy of 114 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning as the result of a stroke of apoplexy, which he received Wednesday night. Mr. Murphy, who was forty-eight years old, was a well-known mining engineer and expert, and returned from Denver Wednesday evening, where he had been on business. He sent his satchels to his house by a messenger boy, and, after transacting some business, was standing on the corner of Forty-first Street and Lexington Avenue waiting for a car to take him home, when he was stricken.

John G. Murphy was graduated from the School of Mines in Columbia University in 1877, and in the early 80's became superintendent of mines near Caracas, Venezuela. In 1882 he was appointed Assayer for the State of Wyoming, and held that position for some time. Since then he had been engaged in mining enterprises in the West and South America. He was perfecting an invention to separate the gold from the ore, which was known as the "Murphy gold process." He leaves a wife and three children.

Dropped Dead at the Ferry.

William Schimper, fifty years old, living at 151 North Fourteenth Street, East Orange, N. J., dropped dead at Christopher Street ferry house yesterday afternoon. Mr. Schimper had just come from Hoboken, and had taken a few steps toward a car, when he threw up his hands and fell backward. He was carried into the ferry house, and Dr. Wren, who responded to an ambulance call from St. Vincent's Hospital, said that death was due to heart disease. The body was removed to the Cortlandt Street Station.

A Tuberculosis Congress.

Notice has been received in this city of a congress of the Neapolitan branch of the League Against Tuberculosis, to be held under the patronage of the Queen of Italy at Naples April 25 to 28. The congress will be divided into the following sections, each of which has a separate committee of management: Etiology and prophilaxy; clinical pathology, therapeutics, and sanatories. Numerous festivities are planned to take place in connection with the meeting. The subscription is 20f., (Italian,) and should be sent to Naples to the Secretary of the General Committee, 1 Clinica Medica della R. Universita di Napoli.

GOSLIN'S NAME COMES UP

Charged with Backing Franklin Syndicate in Kellogg Trial.

Keller Under Fire of Cross-Examination Again—Kellogg's Share in Dean Company's Profits.

Samuel Keller spent the greater part of yesterday on the witness stand again under the cross-examination of Vernon M. Davis, counsel for James B. Kellogg, Keller's former partner in the E. S. Dean Company. Kellogg is now on trial on charges of conspiracy and grand larceny before Recorder Goff in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Davis's questions yesterday were put with great sharpness and rapidity, and Keller frequently answered them with a show of temper that made the Recorder raise his hands in remonstrance.

Several times during yesterday's testimony the name of Alfred R. Goslin was introduced. Goslin is now under indictment in connection with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit conspiracy charges. At the conclusion of the cross-examination Lawyer Davis alleged that it was a natural inference from the facts brought out in the trial so far that Goslin was the backer and originator of the Franklin Syndicate, as well as of the Dean Company and several other swindling schemes.

Mr. Davis opened his cross-examination yesterday by a series of questions in regard to the number of persons employed by the E. S. Dean Company and how they were paid.

"Why did you have Bernard appointed President?" he asked.

"He was my brother-in-law," said Keller, "and I wanted to do him a good turn, so I staked him to a job with a good salary attached to it. It was easier than lending him money or supporting him."

"Did he know that the business he was going into was an easy method of stealing money?"

"I guess he did after Jan. 1," said the witness. "When he first started he didn't know anything. He hadn't as much as ever seen a ticker. He is a bright fellow, though, and, although we never said anything to him about stealing, he had a pretty good idea what the game was. He was just a figurehead as a President."

"What did the clerks do?"

"Drew their salaries," said Keller. "Ferrand, who was chief of the office staff, had a pretty good idea of what our business really was. He was with Kellogg previously, and he helped to show me a few of the tricks of the trade."

"Now, Mr. Keller," said Mr. Davis, "you have told us that you had two instructors in the ways of the wicked—Ferrand and Kellogg. Had you any others?"

"I told you yesterday that Weinman helped me," said the witness, who next explained the duties of Miss Veitch, his stenographer.

"Once," he said, "I discharged her, but she refused to leave. I was afraid of her after that, for I imagined that she knew all about the business."

"I imagined?" said Mr. Davis. "Didn't you know it?"

"Well, Mr. Davis," said the witness, "you know that the ways of women are too deep for us to fathom."

Keller then, in reply to questions, said that he had seen Alfred R. Goslin on Wednesday in an office downtown.

"Is is not a fact that you and Goslin are working together in this prosecution?" asked Mr. Davis.

"No."

"Have you not told more than one man that Kellogg was never connected with the E. S. Dean Company, and that you and Weinman were the only persons connected with it?"

"No."

Witness then denied that he had advised Bernard to "lie low" in order to fix all the responsibility on Kellogg, and said that he had made arrangements with Mr. Olcott to turn State's evidence through Mr. Levy, his lawyer, last November.

On redirect examination by Mr. Olcott Keller said that he supported a wife and child, his father, mother, and mother's sister, as well as Bernard, with his wife and two children. He said that Col. Robert Ammon had brought an action against him for the recovery of $2,000 which he had lost in business with him.

"If you stole between $85,000 and $100,000," said Mr. Olcott, "how much did Kellogg steal?"

"Goodness only knows," said the witness. "At least $10,000 more."

Keller, after reiterating his statement to the effect that he had received no promise of immunity on account of his evidence, was allowed to leave the stand.

The next witness called was Frank J. Wright of Newburg, N. Y., a clerk in the office of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. He said that he had visited the offices of the Dean Company at 35 Broadway, invested money there, and never received it back again. The trial will continue to-day.

THE AUGUSTIN DALY COLLECTIONS

A press and private view was given Wednesday at the American Art Galleries of the collection of manuscripts, photographs, prints, books, literary curiosities, paintings, and theatrical properties owned by the late Augustin Daly, and which will be sold at the galleries on Monday afternoon and evening next and on the afternoons and evenings of following days. The collections will be on view every day excepting Sunday until all their objects are sold.

There are three catalogues. The first contains a list of art objects, furniture, relics, bric-à-brac, oil paintings, and engravings. The second catalogue is devoted entirely to the books, and the third comprises autographs, playbills, photographs, prints, and manuscripts. It is impossible to do more than allude in a general way to these collections. They are so large and varied, and have so much of interest to lovers of the antique, collectors, and bibliophiles, that they must be seen and studied to be thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed. Mr. Daly's taste in paintings was eclectic. Among the oil paintings are a few examples of such early painters as Hogarth, Gerard, Honthorst, and some attributed to Raphael and other old masters. The chief interest in these old pictures lies in their associations. There are several portraits of rare value, notably Hogarth's original of Peg Woffington in the character of Sir Harry Wildair; a portrait of Nell Gwynne, by an early Dutch artist, in which a King Charles spaniel figures instead of the lamb that usually accompanies the presentments of the fair and frail Nell; the original portrait of Ben Jonson, which has been reproduced so many times in prints and engravings, and also portraits of the elder Wallack, Macready, Kean, and other old-time actors. There are also a number of rare old mezzotints and engravings, and a collection of pastels by Sarony. The art of Japan is represented by a number of pieces of lacquer and a good selection of porcelain, with some bronzes and bamboos.

The famous library of Mr. Daly has been so often described that it needs no further detailing here. It contains, outside of the rarely good dramatic portion, the Douai Bible of 1609, in forty-three royal folio volumes, with 8,000 illustrations, including several original drawings by Raphael, Durer, and Rembrandt. It also contains Charles Lamb's letters, inlaid and illustrated; the original letters of Thackeray to Mr. and Mrs. Brookfield; two separate volumes of autograph letters by Dickens, and a number of first editions of the "Faerie Queen," "Paradise Lost," and Molière's plays, together with an early quarto of Shakespeare. The most interesting feature of the dramatic library is Mr. Daly's own enlargement of Ireland's "New York Stage," which is in thirty-seven volumes. The theatre properties include a group of antique musical instruments; the scales, knife, and bond used by Kean in "The Merchant of Venice," and Garrick's desk. This last is of black wood, decorated; has in the front an oval containing a portrait of Garrick as Hamlet, painted by Wilson, and on its sides panels by Zoffany of scenes and plays in which Garrick appeared.

The exhibition of this collection and its coming sale is an event of dramatic and literary quite as much as of art interest. It is the most unique collection ever offered for sale at auction in New York, and, indeed, it is impossible to recall an instance of any similar collection having been sold anywhere.

Capt. Allaire Fails to Pass.

Capt. Anthony J. Allaire of the Steamboat Squad failed to pass the physical examination in the contest for promotion to an Inspectorship. He sent a letter to the Police Board asking for a re-examination. The Police Board answered that it had nothing to do with the question, which was in the hands of the Civil Service Board.

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BATTALION CHIEF PROMOTED.

John Cashman Becomes an Acting Deputy Department Chief.

Chief John Cashman of the Twelfth Battalion has been made an Acting Deputy Chief of the Fire Department, and will be assigned to the command of the Third Division, which extends from Forty-second Street north to the city limits, when any of the three Deputy Chiefs of Manhattan and the Bronx are off duty. Heretofore when one of the Deputy Chiefs was off duty, his district was covered by one of his associates.

Chief Cashman is first on the eligible list for promotion as a Deputy Chief. He entered the department as a fireman in 1886, and his name appears several times on the roll of merit for rescues at fires.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE CITY WAS NOT LIABLE.—William Van Valkenberg, who had for many years before Sept. 1, 1892, been employed as Property Clerk in the Park Department at $3,000 a year, had his salary reduced at that time to $2,200. When asked in July, following, to resign, Van Valkenberg declined, and then the Park Commissioners voted to abolish this position. They then created the office of "General Inspector," at a salary of $2,500 a year. In Van Valkenberg's suit against the city to recover his salary for the following year his counsel in opening to the jury said that the abolition of the place was a mere form, for the purpose of getting rid of the plaintiff, and that the same duties were performed by another man, under the title of "General Inspector." This was admitted on the other side, for the purpose of argument, but it was insisted that the board had the right to dismiss the plaintiff without a hearing. The First Appellate Division, in now affirming judgment rendered in favor of the city, says, by Justice O'Brien, that the discharge was wrongful, but it did not follow that the plaintiff was entitled to sue for recovery of his salary for the period he remained out of office, when he performed no services, and during which the services were performed by another, who was paid therefor by the city. Justice Barrett, in a concurring opinion, said the plaintiff must stand upon the unlawful discharge, and for this wrong the city was not liable, as it was not committed by its agents acting within the scope of their corporate agency. Whatever remedy he might have against the Commissioners, he had none against the city. Justice Patterson dissented.

***

STATE COMITY.—Leonard Howarth, as receiver of the insolvent Traders' Bank of Tacoma, State of Washington, brought a suit in the Supreme Court, in Buffalo, against Charles E. Angle, a stockholder, to recover from him his equal and ratable proportion of the debts of the bank, under a liability imposed by a statute of the State of Washington. Mr. Angle, a resident of this State, owned sixty-five shares of the bank's stock, and the assessment imposed upon him was $1,712.10. A judgment given upon the trial in favor of the plaintiff having been unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division, an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, where the judgment has just been affirmed. The Court held, in an opinion by Judge Vann, that the action was properly maintainable here, where it appeared that the deficiency and defendant's proportion of it had been judicially determined in the foreign State, and also here where the provisions of the foreign statute fixing the liability worked no injustice to him and were not contrary to the policy of this State. The Court held that one who takes stock in a bank of another State impliedly agrees to bear the burden of the law of that State governing the transaction, and his liability under that law was an asset which vested in the receiver of the bank upon its insolvency.

***

A DOG SET BY OWNER'S WIFE UPON A CHILD.—Charles Strubing began an action in a Justice's court, in the town of Lockport, Niagara County, for damages from Patrick Mahar for the wrongful act of the latter's wife in setting upon his daughter, Hedwig, ten years old, a dog owned by the husband. After the case had been dismissed, a new trial was had in the County Court, with the same result. The Fourth Appellate Division, in affirming the judgment, held, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Hardin, that under the domestic relations law, the husband was not liable in such case, in the absence of proof that the wife's conduct was the result of his actual coercion or instigation. The Court held that in such an action evidence of a fight between the dog in question and another dog upon the defendant's premises was inadmissible. "The dog referred to in the evidence," the Presiding Justice said, "may have been a very naughty dog, unfit to be harbored and owned by the defendant. However, the evidence is insufficient to justify a recovery for the alleged injuries sustained by the plaintiff's daughter on the occasion when the dog obeyed its custodian and seized the calf of the left leg of the girl, and produced the injuries which are detailed in the evidence. There is no sufficient evidence of scienter."

Luncheon to Mrs. Jennie June Croly.

A Lenten luncheon was given to Mrs. Jennie June Croly yesterday by Mrs. Henry Siegel, 301 West Seventy-second Street. The decorations of the house and table were in violets, lilac, and purple orchids. The menu was composed of eggs and fish in many and various forms. The ices were tinted violet and there was a "sorbet à la Croly." There were many toasts, an original poem to Mrs. Croly was read, and Mrs. Annette Stence, dressed in khaki, recited "The Absent-Minded Beggar." Among the guests were Mrs. Ernest Seton Thompson, Mrs. Angus Cameron, and Mrs. Frank Leslie. The other guests included a large number of Socosis women and members of other clubs to which Mrs. Croly belongs.

Margaret Strachan Home Report.

The annual report of the Margaret Strachan Home, formerly known as the Faith Home for Fallen Women, has just been issued. During the past year over 400 women, many of them young girls, were received, and of this number nearly one-half were supplied with situations. The inmates were employed in making and repairing articles of clothing.

Mrs. Sartoris Returns to Washington.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and her daughter returned to Washington yesterday afternoon. While Mrs. Sartoris is not in robust health, she has fully recovered from the effects of a recent surgical operation. Mrs. Sartoris was escorted to the station at Jersey City by Gen. Charles E. Furlong, a life-long friend of her father.

Lord and Lady Hertford Here.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford are at the Albemarle Hotel. They are the parents of the Earl of Yarmouth, who is appearing on the stage in one of the Frohman companies under the name of Eric Hope. The Marquis and his wife want the Earl to abandon the stage.

TIMELY TOPICS

A page of contributions by well-known writers in THE NEW YORK TIMES NEXT SUNDAY, March 18th.

You may not be interested in all of these subjects, but surely you are in some of them:

The Boer Cause, as it Appears to an American On the Spot.
By JULIAN RALPH, Special correspondent of The London Daily Mail, with the British Army in South Africa.

The Semi-Centennial of a Great Debate.
A NOTABLE DISCUSSION OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE FIFTY YEARS AGO.
By THOMAS G. SHEARMAN, author of "Pauper Labor in Europe," "Natural Taxation," "Distribution of Wealth," &c.

Russia's Latest Loan.
By A. MAURICE LOW, Washington correspondent of The London Daily Chronicle.

The Organs of Sense and Their Limitations.
By WILLIAM PATTEN, Professor of Zoology at Dartmouth College.

Kindling, Toothpicks, and "Brime."
SOME CURIOUS PHASES OF TARIFF MAKING.
By J. B. WILKINSON, Jr., late United States General Appraiser.

Pipe Galleries with the Rapid Transit Tunnel.
By STEVENSON TOWLE, Consulting Engineer.

Interesting Articles on the Drama, Music, Society, and Sport, together with a variety of entertaining Miscellaneous Matter, will be found in Sunday's issue of

The New York Times
Sunday, THREE Cents.
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NEEDS OF PUERTO RICO

Observations of a Brooklyn Banker in the Island.

Free Trade Not Wanted, He Declares—The People Demand Money and Railroads.

President John G. Jenkins of the First National Bank of Brooklyn has just returned from a twelve days' tour through Puerto Rico, during which, although the trip was taken purely for recreation, he saw things with the eye of a financier as well as of a tourist. He was accompanied by his wife and four children, with whom he has traveled much through the West Indies, although this was his first visit to this island. He told of his trip as follows yesterday:

"It will take a few years for the island to recover from the awful tornado and cloudburst of last August. Many who owned plantations were totally ruined by it. It will take time to restore the cocoanut trees. The island is so fertile that we saw at Cayea tobacco growing right over the mountain and down on the other side. I never saw any other country where you could have agriculture in that shape.

"They make sugar in a very crude way. It will take some capital and men who know how to do things in a more economical and larger way to make that pay, but the people think that the contemplated reduction of duties will bring this about.

"The question among the best people I talked with was whether it would not be better to make that tariff 25 per cent. instead of 15 per cent., as they understand the whole proceeds, less the expense of collection, are to be spent in the island for improvements. They say you can go down easier than you can go up, and if the higher tariff proves too much it can be reduced without trouble. No one wanted free trade.

"They want money spent there, and they want railroads, but, owing to the mountainous character of the country, I should think it would be pretty difficult to build them. Standing in one spot I counted fifty-three mountain peaks.

"I saw one suspicious thing on the island. The pesos, the Spanish dollars, are found in great numbers. They are worth about 40 cents in silver, though they pass at 60 cents. If our Government undertakes to put the currency on an equitable basis somebody who is bringing these pesos from Spain is going to make 20 cents on the dollar out of them. I saw many of them fresh from the Mint. The people like our United States currency. They are anxious to have you take Spanish money when changing a bill or gold piece.

"Beyond the manufacture of brown sugar, fine, hand-made laces, and cigars, I did not see any manufactures on the island. The streets in the cities are as clean as the streets of New York, though I was told they used to be filthy, and they said that since the United States took charge there was an improvement in the cleanliness of the people themselves. Before we came there young men and women up to fifteen years old used to go lightly clad, but that is entirely prohibited now, though children of five or six still go unclad. The common people are very fond of their children. Say a kind word or give a penny to a little one, and the parents are as pleased as if they received a present themselves.

"They have started in what I think is the right way to bring the island up to a proper condition in the educational line. We went into several of the schools, and found the children eager and cleanly, and the school mistresses all very earnest in their work. They were all American women, and I guess they'll bring about reforms."

Mr. Jenkins said that the Spanish military road between San Juan and Ponce, eighty miles, was a fine piece of engineering work, and it is worth a trip to the island to go over it. He told of the wonderful Coama Springs, which, he thinks, were the crater of an old volcano. On the summit of a mountain the sulphur water gushed from this pool at a temperature of 140 degrees. Hotel facilities away from San Juan were very poor, he said, and male travelers generally preferred the shelter of a military camp.

Keeney's Diamond Not Stolen.

Edward Keeney of 275 West Thirty-sixth Street, who was arrested Wednesday evening by Detective Davis of the Central Office at Thirtieth Street and Broadway on complaint of Miss Jennie Kline, who charged that a diamond stud worn by Keeney had been stolen from her flat, was discharged by Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. The description given by the woman did not in any way correspond with the stud found in the possession of the prisoner.

Upholstery Dep't.

Cretonnes,—32 inches wide, 15 to 95 cents per yard.
50 inches wide, . . $2.00 to $2.75 per yard.
English Chintz, ... 95 cents per yard.
The designs for these fabrics are very beautiful. They include many of the well known Cretonne and Chints "old fashioned" floral patterns.

Art Ticking, Denim, Korah Drapery Silks, and many novelty and Oriental stuffs for interior decoration and Summer Cottage furnishing.

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Twenty-third Street.

Ladies' Gloves.

Fowne's,—2 clasp, fine kid piqué sewn.
Colors: tan, mode, brown, red, blue, green, yellow, pearl, white and black,
$1.00 per pair;
Value $1.50.

Foster — 4 hook, — piqué sewn or "over-seam."
Colors: tan, brown, grey and black,
$1.00 per pair;
Value $1.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
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Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Affords immediate relief in mental and physical exhaustion and insomnia. Quiets and strengthens the nerves.
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AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman...Manager. Matinées Wed. & Sat...2:15. LAST WEEK. THE AMBASSADOR. Last Performance Next Monday. NEXT TUESDAY, (20th,) The New Comedy, THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinée Thursday & Sat., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDY COMPANY in the Brilliant Comedy, MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 7th Av. & 57th St. BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. TO-DAY, FRIDAY, at 3 and at 8:15. JAPAN REVISITED. Reserved Seats, 75c. and $1.00. Now on sale. Mch. 22 and 23, Paris & Klondike. Motion Pic'es.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT. CRITERION THEATRE B'y & 44th St. Ev'gs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Saturday. The Pride of Jennico.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Sat. Wm. Gillette in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 24th St. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 50th TIME, FRI., MAR. 23D, SOUVENIRS. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. "Biggest kind of a hit."—Herald. EV'GS, 8 O'C. MATS WED & SAT., 1:30. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

KOSTER AND BIAL'S. THE WHOLE TOWN IS AT THE FEET OF THE REGATTA GIRL. AND CROWDS ARE ENTHRALLED BY THE DAZZLING GLORIES OF THE GREAT BALLET SPECTACLE. 400 PEOPLE. PROGRESS. Matinées THURSDAY & SATURDAY, at 2:15.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST. HENRY IRVING. Every Night at 8. Matinée Sat. at 2. ROBESPIERRE. REPERTOIRE FOR NEXT WEEK OF HENRY IRVING and ELLEN TERRY: Monday and Tuesday—Robespierre. Wed. Thurs. and Friday—The Merchant of Venice. Sat. Mat.—The Amber Heart & Waterloo. Sat. Night—Nance Oldfield & The Bells. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. SPORTSMEN'S SHOW. LAST 2 DAYS. SPECIAL FEATURES & ATTRACTIONS. TO-NIGHT—Water Polo—Knickerbocker A. C. vs. Duquesne of Pittsburg, Penn; also 220-Yard Championship Race. OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM., 50d.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 3d Wk Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:30. VICTORIA. MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS, with Josie Hall. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées. 50c | Admission to Promenade | 50c

5th Ave. Assisted by John E. Kellerd. MODJESKA. To-ngt, "Much Ado About Nothing." To-morrow Mat. & Ngt, "Macbeth." Mar. 19—Stuart Robson in Oliver Goldsmith.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. Ringing rhymes at reasonable rates. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Next Week—PATIENCE. FRA DIAVOLO.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900. Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-night at 8—FIDELIO. Mmes. Ternina, Pevny; MM. Bertram, Pringle, and Dippel.
To-morrow Aft. at 2—FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Van Dyck, Scotti, and Plancon.
To-morrow Ev'g. at 8, at Popular Prices—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, and Salignac.
Sun. Eve., Mar. 18, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bars, and Scotti, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Mon. Ev'g., Mar. 19, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, Pringle, Friedrichs, Breuer, and Dippel.
Tues. Aft., Mar. 20, at 1 precisely—Second performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Emma Eames, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Pevny, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bouton, Molka-Kellogg, Broadfoot, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Ev'g., Mar. 21, at 7:45—Double Bill—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari and Perotti. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Scotti and Salignac.
Thurs. Aft., Mar. 22, at 1 precisely—Third performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Pringle, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g., Mar. 23, at 8—CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac and Scotti.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. On Thursday Evening, March 22, at 9 o'clock, GRAND GALA CONCERT. In aid of the American hospital ship Maine and the American and British Red Cross Societies. Under direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU. The following artists (who have volunteered their services) will positively appear: Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Brema, Calvé, Eames, de Lussan, Mantelli, Nordica, Sembrich, Schumann-Heink, Susan Strong, de

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; fresh westerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,659. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

FOURTEEN PAGES, with REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks dull.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79½c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 44½c.; cash cotton, 9⅞c.

LEGISLATURE.—Senator Ford says that he and five other Republican Senators will vote against the Mortgaege Tax bill. It is doubtful if the measure will pass. Gov. Roosevelt says he will charge the New York Charter Commission should the commission be created, to pay particular attention to this city's water needs—Page 5.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday passed the $2,000,000 appropriation for the relief of Puerto Rico after amending it. Senator Allison named a steering committee to formulate a tariff measure, which, it is asserted, will have the support of forty-five Republicans when it comes up for consideration. In the Quay case, the Senate agreed to take up the matter of seating the Pennsylvanian on April 3. The House devoted its session to the consideration of private bills.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—The British commander reports that hundreds of Boers are ready to yield, and it is rumored that he will issue an important proclamation, abolishing the Free State Government. Gen. Roberts promised his men to lead them into Pretoria. Mafeking was safe on March 10. In a report Roberts criticises Gatacre, and in an interview Cecil Rhodes ridicules Buller. Gen. Methuen explains his defeat in December. Rhodes says the Boer force never exceeded 30,000, and was exaggerated to explain the British reverses. The reply of the German Government to President Krüger's plea for intervention was made public at Pretoria. The condition is laid down that both parties must request Germany's intervention. Sir Frederick W. Burton, the Irish artist and former Director of the National Gallery at London, died yesterday. President Iglesias of Costa Rica has suspended the Constitution and declared himself Dictator.—Pages 3 and 7.

Page 4.

Secretary Long has instructed Admiral Watson to send a warship to Taku, China, to protect American missionary interests.

One man was killed and two men were injured by the premature explosion of a blasting charge in the copper mine near Somerville, N. J.

Page 7.

A mass meeting of workingmen was held in the Grand Central Palace last night to demand the passage of the bills for shorter hours for firemen and street cleaners.

Page 9.

Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court yesterday appointed ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant permanent receiver of the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Page 11.

The action of the Home and the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Companies in refusing further business in what is known as the "conflagration district" of Philadelphia may be followed by other companies.

Page 14.

Among those who testified in the E. S. Dean Company trial yesterday was Jacob Lemberg, the concern's office boy-Secretary-Treasurer.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

CHICAGO UNION MEN GREEDY.

Want to Control the Last Resting Place of Men as They Already Do the First.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Unless a body goes to its last resting place in a union-made coffin it will be refused burial in the cemeteries of Chicago and vicinity, if the plans of the labor unions to organize a grave-diggers' union are carried out. Already they have compelled the placing of the union label on every cradle manufactured, and it is the avowed object of the unions to unionize everything from the cradle to the grave inclusive.

A committe has been appointed by the woodworkers to unionize the coffin factories. They will begin with a factory in Carroll Avenue. They will insist that each casket bear the union label, which is a metal plate with the words, "Union made. Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America." A large number of members of the Woodworkers' organization have been employed in the making of coffins, but heretofore there has been no movement to compel the manufacturers to unionize their factories, and so none of the caskets have borne the union label.

To enforce the use of union coffins the woodworkers, as soon as they have unionized the factories, will attempt to organize the gravediggers into a union and have them refuse absolutely to inter a body unless it is incased in a union-made casket. It is estimated that there are about 150 gravediggers employed in the cemeteries of Chicago and by organizing them the labor unions feel that they would control the situation.

"We already have the union label on all cradles made," said Secretary John Lee of the woodworkers, "and why should we not have union coffins and union gravediggers? It is to the interest of labor men to have every article used from the cradle to the grave union made. Other trades have brought about the use of union underwear, the drinking of union beer, the smoking of union cigars, the consumption of union bread, and why should we not unionize our product?"

Illinois Insurance Men Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 16.—More than 100 insurance men from all parts of the State were here to-day when the semi-annual meeting of the Illinois Association of Local Insurance Agents was called to order. It was decided to take some immediate action to check the evil of the multiple agency system. President Hosmer of the association said: "This organization should take a firm ground against the hydra-headed evil—the multiple agency. It is responsible for the present high rates and has increased the loss ratio."

Montclair Club Property Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 16.—The Montclair Club property here was sold to-day on an execution issued by the Court of Chancery on account of a foreclosure suit brought by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Joseph T. Van Cleek, a New York merchant, bought the property for $27,000. He will take steps to form a new club. The old club was made up of New York business men living here. It was broken up by dissension over the liquor question.

A City Marshal Accidentally Shot.

COCHRAN, Ga., March 16.—City Marshal Overby was fatally shot by Deputy Collins, whose pistol was accidentally discharged while they were arresting a negro, to-day. Jackson, the negro, had shot his father, and his brother was assisting his escape.

Saratoga, a famous name; "OLD SARATOGA," a famous whiskey, made by Rosskam, Gerstley & Co. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

DISCIPLINE FOR MR. ELLSWORTH.

Senate in Session at Midnight Waiting for Him.

LEADER IS TO BE CENSURED

Spoiled Legislative Day by Slipping Away by Train.

Senate Behind Closed Doors, While Message After Message Was Sent to Him to Come Back.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 16.—For the first time in twelve years the Senate Chamber was to-day cleared of newspaper reporters and all others, and the Senators present locked in the Chamber under a close call of the House. At midnight they are still behind closed doors, waiting the arrival early in the morning of Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth, the majority leader, from his home in Niagara County.

The call was ordered for the express purpose of bringing back to Albany Senator Ellsworth, who, by walking out of the Senate Chamber this morning while a motion was pending, broke a quorum, so that all public business was brought to a standstill and the legislative day destroyed.

Yesterday Senator Ellsworth had severely scored Senators who asked to be excused for to-day, and his action in suddenly leaving for home this morning in the middle of the session exasperated those who were left behind. The Republican leader and several other Senators, after leaving the Capitol, hurried to the railroad station and left the city by the Empire State Express before the acting Sergeant at Arms could overtake them and bring them back. The Senate remained behind closed doors all day and all this evening, determined to bring Senator Ellsworth back from the western end of the State and discipline him. Vain efforts to get from him an answer to the Senate's summons to return were made during the afternoon, but finally this evening communication was had with him over the long-distance telephone, and it was announced that he, with Senators Armstrong and Stranahan, would return to Albany, but that they could not reach here until 3:30 o'clock in the morning. At midnight the Senators were still locked in the Senate Chamber, waiting the coming of the missing Senators. When Senator Ellsworth arrives, it is said he will be arraigned before the bar of the Senate and censured. The Senate will then probably adjourn.

The trouble began this morning in a controversy over the reference of the Stevens Pure Beer bill. During the discussion Senator Raines moved an adjournment. This met with vigorous and determined objection. The motion was defeated and Senators Ellsworth, Raines, Armstrong, and a few others, who had not been excused, picked up their overcoats and quietly left the chamber.

Senator Coggeshall threatened to move a call of the House, at the same time denouncing Senator Ellsworth and the others who had departed. Senator Malby then moved an open call of the House. Senator McCarren moved to amend by making it a close call, which was done.

The Sergeant at Arms was called upon to carry out the orders of the House, but he could not be found. It was afterward announced that he had left for his home in Brooklyn. Senator Ellsworth and those who had followed him were subjected to severe criticism by their fellow-members because of their action. Senator Grady alone defended those who had gone, and repeatedly made motions to adjourn, all of them being voted down. The largest number of votes that could be obtained against the proposition to wait for the recalcitrants was four, those of Senators Grady, Donnelly, Higgins, and Brown.

During the session a motion was made and carried to telegraph the Sheriff of Niagara County to apprehend Senator Ellsworth and send him back.

Soon after the doors of the chamber had been locked under the call, crowds began to collect about the doors, until finally the corridors were ordered cleared and no one was permitted to appear near the doors.

Within a short time after the call was ordered it became apparent that Senator Ellsworth and his companions had left the city and it would be many hours before they could be returned, so the imprisoned Senators settled down to enjoy themselves as best they could. Several had hurried to the early session without their breakfasts, and at 12 o'clock luncheon was ordered in the Hotel Ten Eyck and served to the Senators in their seats.

The twenty-three Senators present when the call was ordered were Grady, Donnelly, Ford, Coggeshall, Norton, Brown, Brackett, Fisher, McCarren, Munzinger, Malby, Ambler, Marshall, Martin, Graney, Boyce, Feeter, Sullivan, Wilcox, Krum, Higgins, Willis, and Johnson. Later Senator Douglas was captured by the acting Sergeant at Arms, and has since been among the prisoners.

Those Senators who were present at the opening of the Senate and left before the call was ordered were Ellsworth, Stranahan, Armstrong, Thornton, Mackey, Raines, and Goodsell.

Thirteen were absent under excuse. They were D. F. Davis, George A. Davis, Humphrey, Ahearn, Featherstone, Foley, Havens, Mitchell, Plunkitt, Ramsperger, Sherwood, Wagner, and White.

The officials of the Senate were sent out to round up the absent Senators. One of them caught Senator Douglas as he was about to take a train. The Senate remained in session, but could do nothing, as under a close call nothing is in order except a motion to adjourn or to suspend all proceedings.

Those absent without excuse were Chapoon, Coffey, Cullen, La Roche, Parsons, and Rice.

No partisan debate has ever developed the acrimony among members of the same party that was manifest over this incident. It was evident to all that the feeling was not so much over the reference of the Pure Beer bill as it was resentment felt toward the Republican leader by his assistants, who had been compelled to remain here while he had run away. The point of no quorum being raised would prevent the reception of all bills from committee, and were then upon the desks of Senators. Thus no progress in legislation could be made to-day without a quorum, and two votes were lacking.

At 7 o'clock this evening dinner was ordered from the Ten Eyck and served in the Chamber. Shortly before 10 o'clock to-night Senator Thornton of Monticello was brought in. His arrival still left the Senate one short of a quorum.

Senators whiled away the time while waiting by eating, drinking and smoking, and reading the evening papers.

At attempt was made to get a piano organ up the stairs into the Senate Chamber, but the Capitol orderlies frustrated it.

Not since the passage of the Raines law four years ago has a close call of the Senate been ordered, and the business of the session been delayed pending the return of absent Senators. Never before have such extraordinary precautions been taken to exclude all persons from any proximity to the Senate chamber.

At midnight a report came from the Senate Chamber that the Republican Senators, in their bitterness against Mr. Ellsworth, had agreed to administer to him the most severe denunciation that any Senator has ever been subjected to.

ALBANY, March 17.—At 1:20 Senator Plunkitt of New York City entered the Senate Chamber. He was the twenty-sixth Senator, and his presence made up the quorum which that body had been seeking since 11 A. M. to-day. Senator Sullivan, who was present during the day, was excused early this evening on the stipulation that he would immediately return to the Senate Chamber when his presence was needed.

While the arrival of Senator Plunkitt actually constituted a quorum, still the Senate could not recommence deliberations until Senator Sullivan had returned. Messages were at once dispatched for him, and it is probable that he will arrive within a short time.

At 1:40 A. M. Senator Sullivan arrived and the quorum of the Senate was complete.

At 2 o'clock the Senators were in their seclusion awaiting the arrival of Senator Ellsworth's train, delayed nearly two hours by the storm. The only business then to be attempted will be referring the pure beer bill and the reception of committee reports. The Senate will then adjourn until Monday night.

MR. ELLSWORTH ON THE WAY.

Not a Personal Fight Against Him, He Says at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, March 16.—Senators Ellsworth and Mackey passed through here at 11:40 to-night on their way to Albany. Senator Ellsworth said he received a telegram from Albany directing him to return, and wired back that he would. He said it would take too long to tell why he left Albany. He denied the story that he had told Senator Grady to delay the close call of the Senate until he could get away. He said he did not think the Pure Beer bill would come to a vote to-morrow. He did not think it was a personal fight against him.

Senator Mackey said he and Senator Ellsworth left the Senate just as a motion to adjourn was pending, not expecting any trouble. It is their custom, he said, to catch the Empire State Express home every Friday. He said he did not think the fight was against Senator Ellsworth personally. He did not know what would be done when he reached Albany.

ACTION ON CITY BILLS.

Great Progress Reported After a Conference Between Senator Platt and Chairman Odell.

Senator Platt came to the city from Washington yesterday, and had quite a long talk with Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee.

It was stated after the meeting that the Ramapo, Confession of Judgment, and Charter Revision bills would be passed early in the coming week and would at once be sent to Mayor Van Wyck. Senator Grady, as spokesman for Tammany Hall, it was said, had promised that these measures would receive the prompt approval of the Mayor. It was declared that the bills would be returned to Albany in time to permit of action upon them so as to enable the Legislature to adjourn on the 31st.

Senator Platt said he had no information that Gov. Roosevelt was coming to New York to-day.

MINISTERS' VIEWS OF SHELDON.

Some Say His Course Is Blasphemous and that He Is Engaged in a Money-Making Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 16.—Clergymen here severely criticise the Rev. Mr. Sheldon and his newspaper effort.

Dr. J. W. Phillips, pastor of the First Baptist Church, a recognized leader in his denomination, says Mr. Sheldon's experiment is a piece of sentimentality designed to arouse public notice.

"I do not believe," said Dr. Phillips, "if Christ was on earth to-day he would choose the editorial chair."

The Rev. G. Parson Nichols said: "None of us know how Christ would run a paper on earth, and the presumption that we can bring about the conditions is blasphemous."

Clergymen of other denominations join in denouncing Mr. Sheldon's efforts as a bid for notoriety, and incidentally for coin of the realm.

DETROIT, March 16.—The Rev. Father Van Dyke declares the Rev. Mr. Sheldon's effort "unbusinesslike, impracticable, and blasphemous."

The Rev. James M. Barkley thinks Mr. Sheldon "honest, conscientious, and sincere."

The Rev. James Thoburn, Methodist Episcopal, says: "He is not attempting to run a paper as Jesus would do, but as Jesus would have him do."

The Rev. Lee McCollester, Universalist, thinks Mr. Sheldon is engaged in "a mere spasmodic effort, which will have no more effect than a pebble dropped in the sea."

The Rev. C. W. Blodgett says: "It's just a money-making scheme."

RAVAGES OF PNEUMONIA.

Three Members of a Jersey Family Die; Three Others Are Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 16.—One of the oldest and most prominent families of Wantage Township, Sussex County, N. J., is fast being exterminated by pneumonia. On Thursday of last week John Swarts, a farmer residing near Deckertown, N. J., died of pneumonia. He was ninety years of age. Two hours after the funeral, on the following Saturday, a unmarried daughter, May, aged sixty-five years, died of the same disease. Another daughter, Huldah, lay seriously ill with pneumonia in an adjoining room, and she died last evening. A married daughter, Frances, wife of Gabriel Ludlum of Deckertown, came to her father's home to care for the afflicted ones, and she is now ill with pneumonia, and has slight chances of recovery.

Edward Swarts, a son, has conducted the farm for several years, and he and his wife are both afflicted with the same malady at the Swarts homestead.

The community is alarmed at the rapid succession of deaths in the Swarts family, and believes the disease to be of a contagious character, consequently all the assistance given the sick people comes from two grandsons of John Swarts.

THREE SISTERS HAPPY MOTHERS.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 16.—Six children; all cousins, were born to three mothers within four hours in the little village of Mendham, near this city, last night.

Two boys were born in the home of J. W. Garrabrandt at 8 o'clock. Before the doctor had left the house, and while he was congratulating Mr. Garrabrandt, a messenger arrived to summon him to the home of Charles Freeman. Within an hour after the birth of the first pair of twins, the doctor was congratulating Mr. Freeman upon having become the father of two boys. The doctor had scarcely reached his home when he was called to the house of Frederick Guerin. Before midnight two little girls were brought into the world to bear the name of Guerin. Mrs. Guerin, Mrs. Garrabrandt, and Mrs. Freeman are sisters.

Rockefeller's Gift to College Women.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Young women of the University of Chicago who live in Nancy Foster Hall became dissatisfied with the decorations of the dormitory, and declared that their quarters were not entirely as they would have them. So they raised $125 among themselves, and petitioned John D. Rockefeller to double the amount, as he does when other people give money to the university. Yesterday they were informed that Mr. Rockefeller has consented to do as they requested, and the women are jubilant over their success.

Consolidated Stanley Mine Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., March 16.—Negotiations that have been going on for several weeks for the sale of the Consolidated Stanley Mine, above Idaho Springs, culminated to-day in the transfer of the property. This is the great mine of the district. The exact consideration has been concealed, but it is understood that the price was between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000. A first payment was made to-day. The purchasers are members of a Montreal syndicate.

A Delightful Vacation or Easter Excursion.—Address L. J. Ellis, E. P. A., Norfolk and Western Ry., 398 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

THIRD RAIL BEWITCHED

Ice Coating's Effect on Brooklyn Elevated Motors.

Passengers Alarmed, While They Marvel at the Wondrous Display the Electric Current Affords.

The elevated railroad motor car, which contributes largely to the excitement of life in Brooklyn, exhibited some startling eccentricities during the storm Thursday night and in the early hours of yesterday morning. The Brooklyn motor car can be depended on in any sort of weather to live up to its reputation, but when a snowstorm appears the motor car outrivals itself.

Yesterday morning the motor cars on the Fifth Avenue and Fulton Street lines of the elevated railroad system bucked and balked, and fumed and spluttered until the hapless folk aboard of them were on the verge of nervous prostration. Then they sent cold chills up and down the spinal columns of the passengers by emitting flashes of electric flame on all sides.

The cause of it all was the condition of the third rail, which carries the motive power communicated to the cars. The falling sleet had settled upon the surface of this rail, where it had frozen. The electricity is communicated from the rail through a copper brush, attached to an insulated rod, to the motor of the car. This brush slides along on the top of the rail. Ordinarily sparks are thrown off at the points of contact of the wires of the brush and the rail, but when the rail is coated with ice the display is of the alarming order.

It was so yesterday morning. The progress of a car was marked by vivid and almost blinding flashes. At curves, and when a car was starting to pull out from a station, the display became particularly striking. The flakes of snow brushed from the rail by the brush of the motor car flew off into the air in little balos of indescribably beautiful light, changing from white to blue and green, and sometimes with all hues intermingling. Tiny, scintillating sparks from the brush also rose and played about the car like a swarm of brilliant fireflies.

The only accident that occurred during the day was the blowing out of the fuse of a motor car at Adams Street, near the City Hall station. It caused a block of twenty minutes. Delays on the elevated lines, however, were of frequent occurrence.

GREEK WARSHIP COMING HERE.

Cruiser to Pay This City a Visit—Consuls and Agents to Greet Her.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Nicholas Salas, Consul for Greece in Chicago, announced to-day that the first Grecian warship to cross the Atlantic in the history of his nation would leave Athens for New York in a few days. The vessel selected for the journey is the Navarchor Miaoulis, a cruiser of the second class. The Consul's statement was the first intimation to the public of the project of his Government, which had not given out any information except to its representatives and the United States authorities.

Word was sent recently to all the Grecian Consuls and agents in the United States to be prepared to go to New York to greet the cruiser when she arrives. The Captain and crew of the Navarchor Miaoulis will spend a month visiting points on the Atlantic Coast, and will inspect the warships and navy yards of the United States.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT LOSES,

Federal Court Decides Against Him in Copyright Case.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 16.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day decided the case of James Gordon Bennett against The Boston Traveler in favor of the defendant. The ruling is that an action for infringement cannot be maintained under Section 4,965 of the United States Revised Statutes, which provides a penalty for the infringement of a copyright on an engraving, cut or print, for the unauthorized publication of a cut or cartoon, not itself copyrighted, though a part of a copyrighted newspaper.

On June 15, 1898, The New York Herald printed a cut entitled "William, You're Too Late," and six days later The Boston Traveler reproduced it with the title lines, "Willie, Keep Off the Grass, You're Too Late." The New York Herald took out a copyright on its issue, but not on the cut, except as such cut was a part of the paper. It sued The Traveler. The lower court, whose decision is affirmed, held:

"That, if a party desires to copyright an engraving separately and apart from the newspaper in which it is contained he must send a separate description of it to the Librarian of Congress, he must take out a separate copyright for it, and he must mark each separate engraving 'copyrighted,' &c. I hold, therefore, that if the plaintiff under these circumstances desires to proceed for an infringement of copyright, he must proceed for the infringement of the copyright of the paper. This he would be entitled to do, for the copyright of the whole paper is infringed by reproducing any substantial part of it."

THE FIGHT FOR BYNUM.

His Confirmation as General Appraiser Only a Question of Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Senator Fairbanks to-day opened the fight in an executive session of the Senate for the confirmation of William D. Bynum as a member of the Board of General Appraisers in New York, to which he was appointed more than three months ago. Mr. Fairbanks urged his confirmation in the face of opposition from Senator J. K. Jones, who spoke for his party in declaring his determination to vote against Bynum because he is not, in the estimation of Chicago Platform Democrats, a Democrat.

Mr. Fairbanks disputed the right of the Senator from Arkansas to determine for every Senator who should be considered a Democrat, but Senator Jones's contention was sustained by his colleague, Berry, and by Senator Vest, who opposed the nomination of Bynum as not being a compliance with the law providing for the Board of Appraisers.

The contest was not finished to-day. The Republicans are united in support of Bynum, and his confirmation is only a question of time.

E. H. R. Green for Vice President.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 16.—Leading Republicans of Texas have started a movement looking to the nomination of E. H. R. Green, Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee as Vice President on the National ticket. Green's nomination is urged on the ground that he is closely identified with both the East and West in a business sense, and that he would be fully acceptable to the financial interests of the country, as well as the masses. Mrs. Hetty Green of New York, his mother, is said to be in thorough sympathy with his political ambition.

New Yorkers Buy Oil Land Leases.

Special to The New York Times.

MARIETTA, Ohio, March 16.—The leases on the property of the Midland Oil Company, in the Chester Hill district of the Marietta fields, were sold to-day to J. Lombard and H. D. Haven of New York for $100,000. The leases cover 1,000 acres and equipment. The land has already made a fortune for the owners.

Superb Dining Car Service.
Experienced travelers say the meals in the Dining Cars of the New York Central are the best they have ever found East or West. Pintsch Light in all cars.—Adv.

GRUBER WAR WAGED HOTLY

Rival Factions in Twenty-first District Hold Meetings.

Each Side Vigorously Denounces the Other, and Resorts to Verse as a Weapon of Attack.

Both the Gruber and anti-Gruber factions in the Twenty-first Assembly District were out in force last night. The Gruber men assembled at the Lancaster, corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and the Boulevard, where Senator Platt was criticised, Assemblyman Fallows was accused of treason, and Chairman Lemuel Ely Quigg was roundly denounced. The anti-Gruber men met in Colonial Hall, at One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue, where Assemblyman Fallows explained his course in supporting George C. Austin against Abraham Gruber for the leadership. Each meeting room was crowded, but the Austin faction had the larger room.

John C. Dorland presided at the Gruber gathering, and after addresses by William S. Bennet and Armitage Matthews, Mr. Gruber took the platform and was received with vociferous applause. During his speech he delivered himself of the following lines, which were applauded to the echo:

The right to flop is every man's,
But he should flop in season,
For with untimely change of plans
Goes doubting of the reason.

And though Ed. Fallows says with noise,
His flopping comes from reason,
The truth is known to all the boys
That Fallows's flop is treason.

"A victory for me on March 27," began Mr. Gruber, "is a victory for the enrolled Republicans; a defeat for me is a victory for Lemuel Ely Quigg. That is the situation in a nutshell. Quigg wants to crush any Republican who has independence of thought. Quigg as a leader is a menace to the success of the Republican Party. Quigg says I am out of line. Well, so far as he is concerned I will be out of line until Quigg steps down and out, whether I win or lose. The battle of March 27 will be only a skirmish. I can fight as well and as long as Quigg can.

"With all due respect to the senior Senator from New York, I tell him that unless he lets go of Quigg the latter will be the old man who will bear down Mr. Platt, and the latter's friends from Montauk Point to Lake Erie do not hesitate to tell him so. Austin and Quigg said I was against President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt. I stumped the State with and for Gov. Roosevelt, and if I were the State leader and controlled the Legislature the latter would promptly pass the kind of Ramapo bill that Gov. Roosevelt wants."

Mr. Gruber picked up the speech made by Assemblyman Fallows at Colonial Hall and criticised the alleged weakness of the Assemblyman's explanation of his course.

"The truth is," he said, "Quigg has promised Fallows the Senatorial nomination for his treason. If Mr. Fallows is to be believed, there can be no more prosperity in the country, no Republican success in the State, and Tammany's hordes will be successful unless I am beaten. Quigg opposed Fallows in 1898, but I pulled him through with the aid of friends."

Commenting on Senator Ford's letter, in which the writer said he could not recede from his promised position of strict neutrality without being accused of bad faith, Mr. Gruber said: "That one remark, without naming anybody, Senator Ford gave Fallows a solar plexus blow."

Mr. Gruber continued in the same strain, and was frequently interrupted by prolonged applause.

Oscar Hofstadt presided at the anti-Gruber meeting, and remarks were made by him, ex-Judge I. W. Lansing, Assemblyman E. H. Fallows, and ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin. Each of the speakers vigorously censured Mr. Gruber, declaring that he had deserted his party.

Mr. Fallows declared that he had made no pledges, broken no promises, and had not been influenced by Mr. Quigg. He declared his support of Gruber in the past had been based solely on Gruber's loyalty to the Republican Party and its principles, but that of late Gruber had broken away from his party.

The following fell from ex-Judge Lansing's pocket and was read to the admiring crowd:

Yes, Abe, I've heard of Lansing,
Of Lansing on the Grande.
That town was built at my request
And partly by my hand.
And studying my geography,
As students all should do,
I fail to find that any town
Was e'er named after you.
I only looked upon the map
Of our dear land so fair,
I did not seek on Jordan's shore,
Perchance there is one there.

STRANGE ILLNESS AT YALE.

Physicians Take Steps to Prevent the Spread of Varioloid.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 16.—What appears to be another case of varioloid was discovered to-day in the Borzelius Chapter House at Yale. The victim is Rufus Parks, Jr., 1901, S. of Norfolk, Va. He lives in "The Colony," the fraternity house of the society.

The physician who attended the young man states that he was vaccinated two weeks ago, when the first case—that of G. W. Perkins—was discovered. The vaccine had the expected result, but the rash that accompanied the "taking" was very suspicious. It caused the physician to watch developments so closely that yesterday the patient was not allowed to attend recitations, and to-day the physician determined that a consultation with other doctors was necessary. The conference was held at noon, the Health Officer, Dr. Wright, being a party.

The diagnosis does not show that the case is one of smallpox, or even of varioloid. It puzzles the physicians, but, in the light of the first varioloid case, and because a second was yesterday reported from Middletown, whither Roland Bailey, a senior, had gone to his home, made it seem wise to adopt stringent measures. The seventeen men in the house were notified that an espionage, virtually a quarantine, would be exercised over them, and they must not go abroad or attend recitations. They have also been vaccinated, even the servants and messenger boys.

Some of the students in the house broke away this morning before the quarantine was established and have left town. Inasmuch as the case is considered mild, and as the escaping ones had not seen Parks at all, there is not considered to be much, if any danger of its spreading. However, since Parks was undoubtedly exposed in a secondary manner, having taken his meals in a boarding house in the same block where Perkins is, the doctors say there is need of vigilance.

Three Persons Injured in a Fire.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 16.—Mount Pleasant, a suburb of this city, was visited by a disastrous fire early this morning. The village has not a Fire Department, and before the flames were checked a store and three houses had been consumed. Three persons, one fatally, were seriously injured by jumping from windows. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

Five States in Five Hours.
The "Royal Limited," beautiful, swift, and sure. Leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty St., daily 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Exquisite Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

WARSHIP TO GO TO CHINA.

Admiral Watson Instructed to Send a Vessel to Taku to Protect American Missionary Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Long has cabled instructions to Admiral Watson, at Cavite, to send a warship to Taku, China, at the mouth of the Tieho River, to look after American missionary interests that are threatened. He has left the selection of the ship to Admiral Watson.

The decision to send an American warship to China, it is said, implies no belief in the seriousness of the situation, and is simply in accordance with the Government's policy in cases where there is trouble of any kind. The outrages committed or threatened by the "Bozers," the anti-foreign society, makes it advisable to have a warship on the spot, since American property may be endangered.

BERLIN, March 16.—Referring to the attacks on American missionaries in China and to the orders issued by the United States Government to Admiral Watson to send a warship to Taku to look after the interest of the missionaries, a high official of the German Foreign Office said this evening:

"Germany does not claim authority over the entire Shantung Peninsula, and the United States Government has a perfect right to send a ship there for the protection of American citizens."

LONDON, March 17.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says:

"Concurrently with the representations of the American Association to Washington against the anti-foreign policy of the Empress Dowager, the China Association has suggested to the British Minister that a remonstrance against the action of the Chinese Government would be consistent with British policy.

"The present attitude of the diplomatic body in Peking appears to indicate acquiescence in the reactionary policy of the Empress Dowager."

Germany to Get More Territory?

BERLIN, March 16.—It is again reported here—this time from Budapest—that Germany will soon acquire a coaling station on the Persian Gulf, and also additional territory in China. This, however, is discredited in colonial circles here.

AMERICAN FUGITIVE ARRESTED.

Nathan Muscher, Wanted in This City, Held at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, March 16.—Nathan Muscher, a passenger from New York by the Cunard Line steamship Lucania, was arrested here to-day on board the tender as the result of information from the United States that a warrant for his arrest had been issued in New York City upon the charge of forgery. Muscher traveled under the alias "Goldberg." He will be arraigned here to-morrow and will then be transferred to London for extradition.

Detectives boarded the Lucania before she sailed for Liverpool Saturday morning and arrested Isaac Greenberg and Maurice Muscher for aiding the escape of Nathan Muscher. The latter was not found.

According to the detectives, Muscher and a man named Blumberg had a general note-brokerage business at 16 Pike Street, and on Thursday Muscher gave Blumberg his personal check for $6 000 on the Park National Bank, in return for which Blumberg gave Muscher $4,300 in cash and a check for $1,700. When Blumberg went to cash the check he found that Muscher had only $150 to his credit in the bank.

The detectives further said that other charges were made against Muscher for uttering forged notes and getting them discounted by east side merchants to the amount of over $30,000. When search was made for Muscher on Thursday he had gone to Montreal, and when the police of that city were asked to arrest him it was found that he had already taken a train for New York.

MRS. ANTHONY'S APPOINTMENT.

Senator Depew Secured the Office for "Bill" Anthony's Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Senator Depew is not entirely without influence in Federal patronage matters, in spite of his widely published statement that he could not get an office for anybody. It was Mr. Depew who secured the appointment, announced yesterday, of the widow of "Bill" Anthony to a clerkship in the Pension Bureau. Mr. Depew has received the following letter from Census Director Merriam:

"You will recall that we have had some correspondence concerning the application of Mrs. Adelia M. Anthony for a clerical position in the census office. Mrs. Anthony was examined to-day, and passed most creditably. Inasmuch as you have shown special interest in this application, I take pleasure in informing you that I have ordered her appointment to-day, at a salary of $60 per month. She will be assigned to duty immediately."

OYSTER TRUST PROGRESSES.

Will Begin with $3,000,000 Capital—Expects to Reduce Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 16.—Engineer David C. Sanford of the Shell Fish Commission of Connecticut, who is interested in the oyster syndicate now being formed by dealers in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, stated to-day that the promoters of the proposed trust had obtained options on 60 per cent. of the oyster business in the above-named States. It is expected that 20 per cent. more will be received next Tuesday. The options represent $4,000,000 worth of property.

The combine is being formed for the purpose of controlling the seed, shell, and European trade. Mr. Sanford states that the trust will begin operations with $3,000,000 capital. The object of the combination, besides producing a better grade of oysters, is to effect a reduction in the operating expenses. A saving could be effected in the repairing of vessels, they urchase of coal and other supplies in large quantities and the reduction of men employed. A conservative estimate of the amount which could be saved in the four States would amount to $1,000,000.

Say Ananias Dyson Is Untruthful.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Nineteen years ago two colored people named Dyson named their new-born son Ananias. To-day Ananias was arrested for turning in a false alarm of fire. He saw an alarm turned in for a real fire this morning, and, rather liking the spectacle, turned in a false one two hours afterward. When arrested Ananias said he did not do it. The police say that Ananias is a liar.

Chicago Foreclosure Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Foreclosure proceedings were commenced to-day by the American Surety Company of New York against the heirs and administrator of the estate of Edward H. Johnson. The amount, $45,000, is alleged to be due on a mortgage given May 9, 1896.

Middlebury College Gets $50,000.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., March 16. — Prof. McGritton announced to the students of Middlebury College to-day the receipt of a gift from Ezra Warner of Chicago, class of '61, of $50,000, to be used for a scientific building on the campus. Construction will begin this Spring.

California Excursions.
Daily excursions in Tourist Cars. Personally conducted tours every Thursday. The CHICAGO, UNION PACIFIC AND NORTH-WESTERN LINE operates two magnificent trains daily. Superb equipment. Quickest time. Lowest rates. Sleeping car reservations and information at North-western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

CHIEF DEVERY IN GRAND JURY ROOM

Reports of Coming Indictments for Tribute Taking.

GAMBLERS SOON TO REOPEN

They Charge that the Police Will Levy Still Heavier "Protection" Assessments.

The Grand Jury had before it yesterday as witnesses Capt. Thomas of the Tenderloin Precinct and Chief Devery, and there was a persistent rumor that the former would be indicted by the Grand Jury before it had finished its investigation concerning matters that had transpired in the precinct.

Capt. Thomas was witness at his own request. He was warned that any admissions made by him would be used against him in case the Grand Jury came to the conclusion that an indictment for neglect to perform his duty was warranted. Nevertheless, Capt. Thomas was examined, and after he left the Grand Jury room, Chief Devery, who had for some time been in consultation with the District Attorney, was called in.

The request of the Grand Jury yesterday that the District Attorney furnish it with a copy of the charge made by Justice Barrett to the Grand Jury on December 28, 1893, was considered significant from the fact that Inspector Thompson, in whose district Capt. Thomas's precinct is located, was also a witness before the Grand Jury.

ASKED FOR BARRETT'S CHARGE.

The charge of Justice Barrett held that in any precinct where the law was being violated the Inspector of the district was equally liable with the Captain, and that the fact that his territory was larger did not relieve the Inspector of liability. It was asserted that in presenting his testimony before the Grand Jury on Thursday Dr. Parkhurst called its attention to the charge, and that it called for a copy of it at his suggestion.

It is alleged that there was a general attempt to shift the responsibility for Tenderloin affairs. The testimony of Capt. Thomas and Chief Devery can be used against Inspector Thompson, and the testimony of the latter, which was given on Thursday, can be used both against Thomas and Devery. Thomas and his chief were before the jury for an hour. When they emerged

vehiently done, the betting on horse races goes on as openly, or more so, than ever.

The cashier of one of Mahoney's rooms said yesterday:

"I suppose when we reopen they will come down hard on us. They [meaning the police] will say they have been put to a whole lot of trouble, and it will be more dangerous in future to guarantee our safety, and they will want more money for it. Watch and see if that doesn't happen."

That opinion was shared somewhat widely among the men who offer odds on the races. They all expect a higher "tariff," but profits will be large and they will pay it rather than close up, they say.

There are now various points in the city where a bet may be made on the races. A favorite method of doing business is through bartenders. In many saloons money can be handed to a bartender with instructions to bet it on a certain horse, and this money is sent to one of the many hand books which flourish in the city. "Ticker" odds prevail at all places.

At the Tiger, at Chambers and Centre Streets, a bet may still be made without the least difficulty, through pool room representatives in the back of the saloon; it is easily possible to bet through various men stationed in the Koster & Bial saloon, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. Above this place was one of the largest pool rooms in the city. The book which was formerly in the pool room over the shoe store on the opposite side of Twenty-fourth Street may also be reached easily through neighboring saloons.

POLICE TALK WITH GUIDES.

There are men stationed at Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, respectively, who are guides to hand books in the immediate neighborhood. All yesterday afternoon these corners were crowded and policemen held chats with the guides. In Forty-fourth Street near Sixth Avenue there is a pool room for women which has never been closed. At present it is difficult of access, but it is in operation.

"The" Allen's place, in Sixth Avenue near Eighth Street, has never been closed. He has a pool room and a combination red and black and faro game in operation all the time. In a big down-town office building there is a big pool room in operation from which information is scattered to a score or more hand books up town. Just now only regular patrons of the place are admitted. This place has never been closed at all.

In the Wall Street district, for the accommodation of brokers are various methods of making bets on the horses. Many bets are placed through waiters in the big cafés, others through messenger boys, and still others directly in the two pool rooms which are still running in the neighborhood. In Harlem many of the pool rooms and several other gambling houses have already reopened their old places. The gaming business is brisk there.

Police Captains in all the precincts deny that gaming places are open still, but it is a fact that many of them have never closed, and in other cases handbooks are so easily accessible that closing them was useless.

ACKRON AND COREY HELD.

Complaints Against Other Alleged Dive Keepers Fail Because Policemen Saw No Evil in Their Resorts.

The cases of the proprietors of alleged disorderly resorts in the Tenderloin were heard before Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and the nature of the testimony adduced from the policemen who made the arrests was such as to lead the Magistrate to remark:

"Well, I have never been in any of these places myself, but from what has been testified to here this afternoon I should say that, in spite of their unsavory reputations, they must have been very like Sunday schools."

"Much quieter," replied Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly, who appeared to prosecute the prisoners. "There is more noise in the average Sunday school."

The case of Edward Corey, manager of the Haymarket, at Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, was first taken up. He was arraigned on two charges—keeping a disorderly house and violation of the concert law. Capt. Thomas testified that Corey was in the place when he entered it. There were only three or four persons in the place, and an orchestra of five pieces was playing. The bar was open and drinks were being served. Capt. Thomas admitted that he had made his "raid" within a few minutes after the doors of the place were opened.

Counsel for Corey moved for a dismissal of the complaint, but this was denied by the Magistrate. He said that any sane man would be able to draw a distinction between the cases brought before him on Thursday and the present one. In the former, he said, the meal was the object and the music the incident, while in the latter it was evident that the drink was only incidental and the music the object. Corey was then held in $300 bail on this charge.

POLICEMAN BARRY'S EVIDENCE.

It was the testimony of Policeman Barry of the Tenderloin Station relative to the disorderly house charge that moved the Magistrate to make the remark quoted. Barry swore that he did not know of his own knowledge that Corey was proprietor of the place. He said he had been there half a dozen times, and had seen a few women in the place. One of these he knew to be a disorderly character, as he had arrested her for loitering. He had seen other disreputable women in the place, he said, but they had always acted in an orderly manner. He also swore that he had never seen women go into the place without men as escorts.

Capt. Thomas said that he had not ordered special men to visit the Haymarket, nor had he made an investigation. He said he had simply told his men to "keep an eye on the place," and he knew nothing of the character of the women who frequented it. Magistrate Cornell also refused a request to dismiss on this charge, and held Corey in $300 bail for Special Sessions.

In the case of Charles P. Ackron of the Tivoli, Policeman Bennings testified that an orchestra played in the dining or drinking room. When he was first arrested, on Sunday morning, for violating the excise law, Bennings said, Ackron admitted that he was the manager, but on Monday night he said he had turned over the management to Frank Clark. Ackron was held in $300 bail on the concert law violation charge.

Policeman Barry testified again on the disorderly house charge. He said he saw ten or fifteen women in the Tivoli on the night of March 12, two of whom he knew to be of bad reputation. He said he never saw any disorderly conduct in the place and did not know for what purpose the women visited the resort. Mr. O'Reilly offered to produce two Parkhurst society detectives who had been solicited in the place, and the case went over until Tuesday.

In the case of Dobe Harley, manager of the Dore and Pekin, the complaint was dismissed, on Policeman Barry's testimony that when he made the arrest only two persons were in the place and that he had never seen dissolute women there.

POLICEMEN GIVE CLEAN BILLS.

The cases against Lazar Gottlieb of the Moorish Palace, on Twenty-eighth Street; Edward Butler of the Columbia Club, the place formerly run by the late Silver Dollar Smith; John Oussani of the Cairo Café, Paul Salvin of the Royal Garden, on Sixth Avenue, and Demetrius Rokopoulis of the Bohemia, in West Twenty-ninth Street, were also dismissed on the testimony of Barry and the other policemen called as witnesses that they had never seen women of ill-repute in the places.

Michael Shanley, the proprietor of a restaurant on Broadway, near Forty-second Street, was discharged, in the West Side Police Court, by Magistrate Zeller yesterday. He was charged with violating the concert law. The defendant's counsel filed a brief, in which he said that the playing of music in a restaurant was not a stage performance. The Magistrate said he was convinced that the law had not been violated and that good music in restaurants should be encouraged.

George Mouquin, the proprietor of a restaurant at 147-149 Fulton Street, was in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, on complaint of a lawyer, who charged him with a violation of the concert law. Capt. Vredenburgh, who made an investigation, refused to make an arrest, but had a summons issued for Mr. Mouquin, in order to get an adjudication on the case. Magistrate Brann said he would follow the ruling of Magistrate Cornell and dismissed the complaint.

SUNDAY CONCERTS FORBIDDEN.

Deputy Chief McLaughlin Arouses the Ire of Brooklyn Germans.

Members of the many German singing societies in Brooklyn are indignant over an order from Deputy Chief of Police McLaughlin yesterday forbidding the Rothmaenner Liedertafel to give a concert tomorrow evening in Military Hall, Leonard and Scholes Streets.

Ernst Holland, President; Jacob Weber, Vice President, and Frank Pfeffer, Financial Secretary, waited on Deputy McLaughlin yesterday afternoon.

"You can't hold the concert. I'll give orders to have it stopped," said the Deputy Chief curtly, and the committee went away indignant.

Later a committee from the Ulks, another German organization, met with a similar reception from Deputy McLaughlin. They had planned a concert for to-morrow evening in Kolle's Prospect Hall, but have had to postpone it until Thursday.

GOV. ROOSEVELT SEES HOPE.

Satisfied New York Is Awake to "Horrible and Debasing Infamy" of Wide-Open Policy.

ALBANY, March 16.—Gov. Roosevelt today gave out the following statement relative to the situation in New York City growing out of the crusade against evil resorts and other questionable places:

"As yet I do not see what opportunity there would be for interference. It is, of course, not a question as to my approving or disapproving of the conduct of the officials. It is a question of the opportunity and duty of interference, whether in relation to the Police Department or the District Attorney's office.

"Now, let me point out this: I am glad that the people should have brought sharply home exactly what is meant by the wide-open and 'To-hell-with-reform' policy in municipal government; and one of the grimly humorous features of the present situation is that some of the loudest complainants of what is now happening, some of those most anxious to have me interfere, are the very people who were most active in opposing that policy of the Police Board when I was its President, which effectively prevented, and which was the only policy that could effectively prevent, exactly the kind of infamy we now see.

"I have always been certain when the citizens of New York realized the horrible and debasing infamy of what the wide-open policy means, that they would take the first opportunity overwhelmingly to repudiate it."

INDOLENT CITIZENS GUILTY.

Dr. Harris Places Blame for Bribery and Evil Upon Men Who Shirk Civic Duty.

The Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris delivered a lecture last evening in the Temple Israel, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on "Indolence," in the course of which he made a pointed reference to the present civic scandal. He said in part:

"We have plenty of evils in our own town. There are said to be awful places of infamy on the next street. The indolent man doesn't like to be disturbed by statements of this kind. He may have an aspiration to do something better, and resolve to turn a new leaf, not to-day, but to-morrow. Promise knocks at his door, and he keeps putting it off until finally it goes away for good.

"Indolence invites the scoundrel to do his work, and when we hear of malfeasance in office, and do not like to stir up things, because it may prove disagreeable to us, we are doing wrong because no great reform can be accomplished without making it disagreeable for some one. A prophet is an awakener. The masses are color-blind to evil, and are in moral apathy until they cease to realize the corruption about them. Then the prophet's onslaught alarms them.

"The people do not take proper care of public matters, forgetting that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and that there is danger of the Republic becoming an oligarchy. They have stood by and seen the degradation of official life with the best persons driven out and the worst coming in, and have admitted it but have done nothing about it. They have seen ignorant demagogues upsetting all international good feeling and party strife that has resulted even in murders down in Kentucky.

"All have read about the dreadful exposé in this city and have been told about the existing vicious conditions, with vice flaunting its face openly on all the avenues in the presence of our sons and daughters, of great gambling dens and dives, of sinks of immorality and bestiality, not only unsuppressed by the guardians of the peace, but actually protected and blackmailed to the extent of millions by these paid servants of the people."

The speaker said he did not blame so much the maintainers of these evil resorts as he did those men behind them who gave them the opportunity to conduct such places. But his hearers could go back further still and ask themselves, "Are not these public officials our chosen representatives to whom we gave this chance with our eyes open?"

His hearers were fully aware of the character of these men. Their memory was not so poor but that they could recall how two or three years ago the cry was raised, "We don't want a Puritan city." The speaker himself had told them at the time the cry meant a "wide-open" town to invite revellers from all over the country.

"I do not think that most of you, or respectable people like you," he said, "gave your indorsement to such an idea, or wished for those conditions, but I do believe that most of you would prefer a city conducted on high and pure lines.

"But I also believe that most of you are so indolent that when it comes to the fulfillment of a public duty, if your city is to be saved by your activity, you would rather allow conditions to continue as they are. It is a shame upon your heads, and all this evil comes back to yourselves. You must assume the guilt and responsibility."

POLICE MAKE A RAID.

Two Men Arrested at the Club of the Volunteer Wheelmen, Alleged to be a Gambling House.

The police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station made a raid at 1 o'clock this morning on an alleged gambling house at 308 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. It is a dwelling house occupied by a club known as the Volunteer Wheelmen.

Detective Martin Perrin of 45 East Eighty-sixth Street was sent to the house to secure evidence, and on returning to the station house he reported that he found a stud poker game in operation in the rear parlor, with eight players.

Detectives O'Rourke, Kiernan, Goodnow, and Enright accompanied Perrin to the place at 1 A. M. Perrin easily secured admission and the other detectives followed.

They found that the game had been suspended and that the cards and chips had disappeared, but they arrested two men whom Perrin pointed out as having run the game.

At the station house the prisoners were held on the charge of being common gamblers. They registered as Irving Jones, forty-two years old, of 353 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Isaac Cohen, thirty-two years old, of 308 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

BROOKLYN WAREHOUSE FIRE.

$75,000 Damage to Atlantic Basin Building and Contents.

The interior of a four-story stone warehouse at 280 West Pier, Atlantic Basin, in South Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire last night. The damage to building and contents is estimated at $75,000.

The warehouse is leased and occupied by the Ellsworth Manufacturing Company, and is owned by the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company. The contents, consisting of valuable machinery, coffee, rice, and spices, were almost a total loss. The cause of the fire is unknown.

OLD EX-CONVICT'S BAD RECORD.

Read to Jury by Judge Cowing After They Had Recommended Mercy.

George King, an old ex-convict, who has been in and out of jail ever since 1869, was convicted of larceny for the eighth time, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday morning. The jury brought in a recommendation for mercy with their verdict, and Judge Cowing, after listening to it, took up a paper and read to the jury King's record since 1869.

In that year King was sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labor for helping an escaped criminal to steal $150,000 worth of bonds. He left court in charge of Deputy Sheriff John Moran, who stopped with him at a hotel. Both men became intoxicated, and Moran neglected to handcuff his prisoner before going to bed. In the morning he found that King had escaped. He was tried for assisting in the escape, and forced to spend five years in prison himself as a penalty.

In 1877 King was recaptured and sentenced to two years and six months on another charge. In 1881 he was sentenced to two years, in 1883 to three, in 1890 to four years, and in 1892 to three years' imprisonment.

He was remanded for sentence until Monday.

DR. PARKHURST FINDS EXCUSES FOR POLICE

Calls Them Slaves of a Corrupt Political Power.

DEVERY IN THIS BONDAGE

Tammany District Leaders the Actual Precinct Heads—Official Burglars Control City Government.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst yesterday expressed himself on the culpability of politicians who have backed the police in their "wide open" policy and consequent defiance of the law. There is a strain of sympathy for those who have thus far fallen under the lash, because Dr. Parkhurst believes that the real criminals may ultimately go free through inability to overthrow them. All blame for that condition of affairs now being probed by the Grand Jury, he lays upon Tammany Hall through its instruments, the police. Dr. Parkhurst said yesterday:

"I believe thoroughly that there are honest men, and many of them, in the Police Department, but they are hampered by their superiors; they are driven like sheep, and are not permitted to do their duty. Duty is not wanted of them; they are put in to be made tools of by a vast power behind them. And that is just what is done with them. The honest ones have to keep their mouths shut to hold their jobs.

"Chief Devery comes in this class, and, therefore, is not to be too severely blamed. Every man in the Police Department, from the Commissioners to the patrolmen, are liable to a 'higher power,' the politicians. What if this agitation does make scapegoats of some of them; what if they discharge Devery, for instance, in disgrace; what if they send him to Sing Sing; what, even, if they hang him, what good will it do? The system will continue. You can't kill a weed by lopping off its top; that doesn't reach its root. The root must be destroyed before there is a marked change for the better.

"Some one talking to Devery not long ago held him to blame for the open vice in this city. 'You are the Chief of Police, aren't you?' this person asked. 'Yes, that's all,' was Devery's reply. He can do nothing except for evil; his hands are tied.

"Present conditions in this city are due not so much to the police as to the two political machines which have co-operated heretofore, and will continue to do so. The machines are chummy. There was a slight break when Mazet first came to New York with his committee, but that is being patched up. The machines are being drawn together again by powers at work in Albany, and in future they will stand as they have always—together.

"The City of New York can have just as good a government as the City of New York wants. Tammany is back in power in this city because she has been called back; the people cannot expect anything different from what they have since Tammany has been in. Half measures will do no good; doctoring symptoms doesn't pay; the only way to reach the backbone of this corruption is through the people themselves. They are to blame for it all; they put in Tammany.

"It must be humiliating to public officials to have to ask the press and private societies for aid in convicting these criminals. What are the 6,000 men in the Police Department there for? They are supposed to be experts in crime; trained to catch criminals; they have infinitely more power and more men than our society has, yet they have to call upon the press and private societies.

"When the press goes for a criminal it goes to catch him; when the police go they go to lose him. That's the main difference. Tammany district men are really the commanders of the various precincts; the police Captains have no power; they can't move, they can't breathe, unless the district leader gives permission. But back of these district leaders is Tammany itself, and there is the fountainhead of it all.

"In my mind, I do not class Tammany as a political organization; Tammany is no more a political organization than is a carefully organized gang of burglars a political organization; and the fact that a large force of burglars is in charge of the City Government doesn't make them politicians."

Speaking of remedies for municipal evils, Dr. Parkhurst yesterday advocated as feasible a project to bring in trustworthy outsiders, let them become intimate with the gambling element, and, through that, the politicians, and possibly hold public office in the Police Department. In this way the doctor thinks there would be found out those secrets which have given gamblers such vast powers in this city. Lack of funds alone interferes with this scheme, says Dr. Parkhurst, because there is no doubt of its success if tried.

Dr. Parkhurst will not appear before the Grand Jury again, at least at once. Neither will Superintendent Henry Burr of the Parkhurst society. Dr. Parkhurst said yesterday that they had finished their evidence for the present, and other members of the society would be called. He declared that the present crusade would be practically fruitless, as it was precipitate.

FUNERAL OF FIRE VICTIMS.

The Final, Sad Scene in Newark's Tenement Disaster.

NEWARK, N. J., March 16.—The funeral of the fifteen victims of the tenement house fire, at Morris and Fourteenth Avenues, Monday morning, took place to-day from St. Peter's Church, in this city. The large edifice was crowded to the doors. High mass was celebrated at 10 o'clock, and at the conclusion of the service the funeral procession moved to the Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre, where the burials took place.

Every Italian society was represented in the procession, which was headed by a squad of policemen and a military band.

CREMATED BY MOLTEN IRON.

One Man Entirely Consumed in an Explosion and Others Injured.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 16.—By the fall of a "hang" at the Monongahela Furnace Company at McKeesport to-day one man, named Martin, was cremated, two were fatally burned, and two others badly injured.

Explosions of this character are frequent in this section, but the absolute disappearance of Martin lends an air of mystery to the affair that makes it unique. Three hundred tons of molten ore, coke, and minerals, used in the production of pig iron, became fast in the furnace, and Martin and Curvan, as top fillers, tried to dislodge it. Suddenly the entire mass fell, compressing the gas below, and causing a terrific explosion. Not a trace of Martin's body can be found.

NORTH SIDE TAXPAYERS MEET.

Want Jerome Avenue Trolley Line Extended Across Central Bridge.

Over 400 of the north side taxpayers were present last night at the mass meeting held at Huber's Hotel, at Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, to agitate in favor of the extension of the Jerome Avenue trolley line across the Central Bridge, thus connecting it with the terminus of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad. James L. Wells, President of the North Side Board of Trade; Col. James A. Goulden, President of the Taxpayers' Alliance, and J. Harris Jones addressed the meeting with arguments in favor of the proposed extension.

At the close of the meeting it was resolved that a petition be sent to the Mayor and Municipal Assembly, asking that a franchise for an electric roadway over the Central Bridge and Viaduct be given to any company which would agree to construct it within four months from the granting of such a franchise.

Fired at Fellow-Passenger.

Thomas Donohue, living at 66 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, fired five shots from a revolver at Jeremiah Griffin of 473 Hicks Street, same borough, with whom he quarreled in the men's cabin of a South Ferry boat during passage from this borough to Brooklyn last night. None of the shots took effect. Donohue was overpowered by deckhands and passengers and delivered to the police of the Amity Street Station when the boat reached its slip at Atlantic Avenue.

Fatal Gasoline Explosion.

COLUMBUS, March 16.—A gasoline explosion to-night at the residence of James Weaver resulted in the death of one of Mr. Weaver's sons and in fatal injuries to five other persons. The explosion came through the use of gasoline to start a fire.

Tiffany & Co.

Paris Exposition

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. will place on view in their establishment on

Saturday, March 17th
Monday, March 19th
Tuesday, March 20th

the greater part of the objects which they intend to exhibit at the Paris Exhibit of 1900.

Visitors are cordially invited.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

TRENTON GAMBLERS IN JAIL.

Sentences of Judge Woodruff a Surprise to Convicted Men.

TRENTON, N. J., March 16.—As a result of the crusade against gambling started in this city recently, Judge R. S. Woodruff, in the County Court, to-day, sentenced Daniel Mahany, Charles Ford, Patrick Brithers, James Jackson, Alfred Britton, and George Levering to one day in jail each and the costs of the suit, for running gambling resorts.

The sentence was a surprise, the men expecting to get off with a light fine.

GAY DONKEY RIDE STOPPED.

Police Object to Oxley's Novel Mode of Entering Theatre.

Edward M. Oxley, thirty years old, of Brooklyn, got into trouble in Broadway last night and was arrested. With three friends he had been visiting various resorts, and the party wound up at Daly's Theatre. They came out between the acts to get a drink. Just then a boy passed leading three donkeys which had been used in a music hall performance near by.

Oxley seized one of the animals, his friends each another, and together they made an effort to ride into the theatre. A large crowd was attracted and a policeman took Oxley into custody. His friends dropped their donkeys and found refuge in the theatre.

NEW JERSEY MINE ACCIDENT.

One Man Killed and Two Men Injured by an Explosion.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., March 16.—One man was killed and two were injured by the premature explosion of a blasting charge in the copper mine about one and a half miles from this city, shortly before 6 o'clock last night. All but three of the fifteen men employed in the shaft had left a few minutes before the explosion occurred.

J. Matterson of Bedminster was instantly killed. George German of Somerville had his skull fractured, one knee crushed, and was otherwise badly injured. John Schmidt, also of Somerville, was able to assist his fellow-workmen, who were injured, but he subsequently became unconscious. He revived later and is not thought to be seriously hurt.

WORE THE RIBBON IN VAIN.

It Was to Serve as a Token to Secure Him Work.

Mrs. Kate Brooks of 63 Morris Street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of swindling men by promises of securing employment for them. Charles Washolopski of 151 Morris Street alleged that he gave Mrs. Brooks $20 Monday to get him work in the power house of the American Sugar Refinery Company's refinery in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Brooks gave Washolopski a piece of ribbon to wear on his arm when he made his application. She said, he alleges, that the foreman would recognize him by this sign as the man sent to him by her. Washolopski wore the ribbon on three visits to the power house, but got no work. Joseph Woban of 151 Morgan Street made a similar complaint. Mrs. Brooks admitted taking the money, but said she had had no trouble in getting work for other men.

COURT BLAMES MOTOR LINE.

Declares Employes' Reckless Running Is Due to Orders.

Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Court yesterday afternoon, discharged John Wasdal, the motorman of Trolley Car No. 254 of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who had been arrested for running into a grocer's wagon, declaring that responsibility for the accident rested with the railroad company. The company, said the Magistrate, compels its motormen to run their cars on schedule time under penalty of discharge, and thereby makes itself liable for reckless running.

The grocer's wagon belonged to the firm of Fowler Brothers of 260 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and was run down in front of the store early yesterday afternoon. The wagon was overturned, and eggs and other provisions were scattered in the street. William Linder, the driver, was thrown to the ground, but escaped injury. The horse was badly cut about the legs.

CAUGHT IN A DUMB WAITER.

Burglar's Hiding Place Discovered Through the Creaking of the Rope.

A burglar, who was disturbed last night in the act of robbing the flat of A. P. Furman of 1,715 Lexington Avenue, mysteriously disappeared, and Policemen Ritter and Snyder, who were hunting for him, were about to give up the search, under the impression that the intruder had made good his escape, when a creaking of the dumbwaiter rope gave them a clue. One of the policemen rushed down to the cellar while the other, opening the door of the shaft, hauled up the dumb waiter and found the man curled up in it.

The policemen had been notified of the burglar's presence—of which Mr. Furman, who was alone in the front parlor, was blissfully unconscious—by a tenant of the house who had seen him entering the flat. Investigation showed that the rear door had been forced by a jimmy. The man had taken about $40 worth of jewelry. At the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station it was said that he was John J. Collins, twenty-six years old, a plumber by trade, of 1,277 Third Avenue, who arrived in this city three days ago after serving a sentence of two years in Sing Sing as a sneak thief.

Adams of Yale Not to Train.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 16.—James P. Adams, Captain of Yale's cross-country team, has decided not to train for the track team. He will be much missed, as he was the most promising half-mile runner in the university. He has a record of 1:59 2-5 for this distance, and much dependence was placed upon him in the scheduled meets. He was a candidate for the Captaincy of the Yale track team when Johnson was elected last Summer, and it is understood that personal feeling over this prompted him to take the stand he has. Adams is on the rowing squad.

$50,000 Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—The buildings at 908, 910, and 912 Cuthbert Street were badly damaged by fire to-night. The losses will aggregate about $50,000, distributed among the following firms: Whetstone Rod Iron Pipe Company, Moxie, Gill Steward Umbrella Company, W. H. Wigmore, surgical instruments; Charles H. Joyce, electrotyper; Photochromotype Company, and the Moore Book Binding Company. The buildings were owned by the James Doyle estate.

MONEY FOR KENTUCKIANS

Defense Fund in Louisville for the Goebel Suspects.

Prisoners Taken to Frankfort and Arraigned Before a Judge—The Examination Set for Monday.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 16.—Caleb Powers, John Davis, W. N. Culton, and Harland Whittaker were brought here from Louisville to-day and arraigned before County Judge Moore, who set the examining trials for Monday. County Attorney Polsgrove said he did not think the State could get ready for trial by that time, and in case they did not he would ask a continuance of two days.

LOUISVILLE, March 16.—As a result of a meeting held by a number of prominent citizens of Louisville, it is announced that ex-Gov. John Young Brown has accepted the employment as chief counsel for the men arrested for the murder of William Goebel. With him will be associated George Denny, W. C. P. Breckinridge, and several others.

At the meeting resolutions were adopted denouncing the assassination and urging earnest effort to detect and convict the murderer. The fear is expressed that the $100,000 appropriation may result in the prosecution and conviction of innocent persons for political ends. The resolutions conclude.

"The money that may be subscribed is not to be used for the purpose of shielding any guilty man. It is not to be used directly or indirectly for the purpose of obstructing justice nor for promoting political or partisan ends. It is to be used for the single purpose of aiding the accused in their employment of intelligent and fearless counsel, in procuring the attendance of witnesses, and otherwise in securing to them a fair and impartial trial."

Following the adoption of the resolutions a subscription was started. There was one subscription for $1,009, several for $500, and others for smaller sums. The names of the subscribers are not made public.

Taylor to Appeal to Mr. McKinley.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 16.—Gov. Taylor is said to have prepared a statement making a second appeal to President McKinley.

SILVER ISSUE IN DANGER?

Ex-Gov. Stone Says Eastern Palmer and Buckner Men Will Try to Control the Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 16.—Ex-Gov. William J. Stone, Democratic National Committeeman from Missouri, said to-day he believed there was some truth in the statement that there is a movement among Eastern Democrats to elect Tom L. Johnson of Ohio Chairman of the National Committee, and eliminate silver from the platform.

"Some sort of a scheme is on foot," said Mr. Stone, "although I am not able yet to say exactly what it is. From information that came to me at Washington and since, I gather that the end which the Palmer and Buckner Democrats are trying to attain is the capture of the organization of the party. Their scheme seems to be to get into the convention as delegates, and with as little noise as possible, but by means of adroit manipulation control as many delegations as possible with the ultimate object of controlling the convention and capturing the National Committee. They want the organization.

"Speaking for myself, while I am very glad to see the Palmer and Buckner Democrats who deserted the party in 1896 come back to it, I do not believe in offering a premium for their return. If they come back they should come with no reward, but as plain Democrats. They deserted the party in 1896, and fought it as hard as they could, and they should expect no reward for seeing the error of their ways and repenting. I do not believe in giving them the management of the National campaign.

"That there is some scheme such as has been alleged on foot I have no doubt. It is shown by many bits of evidence that have cropped out recently."

Bryan Will Not Attend Convention.

KANSAS CITY, March 16.—It is stated that W. J. Bryan will not be here during the National Convention in July. The manager of one of the hotels said to-day that while the sub-committee of the National Committee was in Kansas City Monday he had received information that Mr. Bryan would not be here. He declined to give the source of his information.

Georgia State Primaries.

ATLANTA, March 16.—The State Democratic Committee to-day decided to hold the State primaries May 15 to nominate a full ticket and a successor to United States Senator Bacon. The State Convention, which will choose delegates to the Kansas City Convention, will be held in Atlanta June 14. The committee refused to submit the question of prohibition to the people at the primaries on the ground that the committee had no jurisdiction, and the Democratic Party is pledged to local option.

Named for Controller of Newark.

NEWARK, March 16.—Mayor Seymour sent to the Common Council to-night the nomination of Frederick T. Johnson for Controller for a term of five years. The nomination was tabled for two weeks.

AN EXECUTION HASTENED.

Montana Judge Said It Would Be Humane to Shorten Murderer's Life.

Special to The New York Times.

LEWISTON, Mont., March 16.—William Wallace Calder, convicted of aiding in the murder of Farquhar McRae on Sept. 24, last, and who was denied a new trial on Tuesday, was hanged to-day. Judge Dubois, in sentencing Calder to die to-day, said it was a humane act to make his time upon earth as short as possible.

Calder walked to the scaffold with a smiling countenance and protested his innocence to the last. With two other men, he killed McRae to obtain possession of his sheep flocks. Calder's brother turned State's evidence, while Eli Fisher of Logansport, Ind., the other alleged participant, has been granted a new trial on a technicality.

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF DUBUQUE.

The Contest Has Narrowed Down to Three Candidates.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 16.—It developed to-day that Archbishop Keane of Washington, Bishop Cosgrove of Davenport, and Bishop Lenihan of Cheyenne were named at yesterday's conference as candidates for the archbishopric of Dubuque; also Archbishop Keane was given the refusal in accordance with the expressed wishes of the Archbishops of the country. Should he decline, Bishop Cosgrove will be selected. Bishop Keane, it is said, may decline because of the practical certainty of his being made coadjutor at Chicago.

It is practically settled that the Dubuque-Davenport diocese will be divided, and Des Moines and Sioux City made sees, with Dr. Carroll of Dubuque and Dr. McLaughlin of Clinton made Bishops. If Bishop Cosgrove should be made Archbishop, Dr. Lenihan would be transferred to Davenport and a new Bishop sent to Cheyenne.

BURNED GIRL WAS INSANE.

Mary Smith Dies in St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken—Recognized by Uncle.

The girl who was burned under mysterious circumstances at 536 Hudson Street, Hoboken, on Thursday afternoon, and who said her name was Mary Smith, died at St. Mary's Hospital yesterday morning without recovering consciousness.

Charles Mueller of 146 West Eighty-second Street identified the dead girl as Matilda Thele, his niece, who lived with his family. He said she wandered away from the house on Wednesday while insane.

The Hoboken police are convinced that the girl committed suicide. They found that she had piled kindling wood and paper in a closet in the kitchen, and had made a similar pile in a corner of the cellar behind some barrels.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Did You Come?

Robert Louis Stevenson wrote from Mount Saint Helena that "sight-seeing is the art of disappointment."

People who visited Macy's yesterday will not echo his cynicism.

We invited the public to come "sight-seeing" here. Thousands defied the snow-drifts and came. Their curiosity was rewarded. The surprises were many. Not a "disappointment" developed.

Prices of seasonable merchandise were cut for no other reason than that of impressing you with our policy of offering very special inducements when the weather is unfavorable.

We have no liking for stormy-day inactivity. Kept the business at high pressure yesterday by reducing prices of many things. For example:

We sold our usual Women's 19c. Hose at 11c.; 15c. Men's Half Hose at 11c.; Men's, 28c. White Shirts at 24c.; 39c. Muslin Night Shirts at 24c.; 29c. Flannelette Night Shirts at 24c.; 89c. Gloves at 69c.; 31c. Ribbons at 24c.; 49c. Black Silk at 39c.; 29c. Fancy Silk at 19c.; 8c. Dimity at 5c.; 18c. Candy at 9c.; 9c. Peanut Brittle Candy at 5c.; and scores of other things at correspondingly low prices.

The truly thrifty make it a point to investigate the doings at Macy's when the weather is disagreeable.

Aids digestion.

Preferencia

WANTED TO KILL A PRISONER.

Alleged Attempt to Murder Defendant in Dinsmore Trial.

LEXINGTON, Neb., March 16.—A sensation was furnished this evening in connection with the Dinsmore murder trial by what it is alleged to have been an attempt to kill the prisoner, and as a result Sheriff Hays arrested B. F. Tussong and locked him up in the county jail.

Tussong is a member of the Buffalo County Board of Supervisors, and a witness for the prosecution. To-day he visited the County Clerk and asked what precautions had been taken to guard the life of the prisoner Dinsmore. He left the Court House making threats, it is claimed, and passed to the entrance of the jail where Dinsmore is taken back and forth.

Here he was seen to draw a revolver and load it. He remained in the jail corridor until the Sheriff was telephoned who requested that he give up his weapon and leave.

Tussong refused, and forcibly resisted the Sheriff and two Deputies before he was overpowered. He was disarmed and put in a cell. Friends of Laue, whom Dinsmore is charged with killing, declare he will never leave the town alive.

LIVE WIRE KILLS TWO HORSES.

Snowplow Broke the Feed Line and It Fell on the Animals' Backs.

Two horses owned by the Borden Condensed Milk Company were instantly killed by electricity yesterday morning in Jersey City. Edward Thompson, the driver, had been to the Erie Railroad station for a load of milk and was on his way to the company's depot at 641 Montgomery Street.

While driving through Summit Avenue he traversed the North Jersey Street Railway tracks. A snowplow was running just ahead of his truck. Suddenly the trolley pole was thrown from its place and rebounded with such force that it broke the feed wire.

The wire fell directly across the backs of the horses. The animals were coated with snow and ice, which made an admirable conductor, and the moment the wire struck them they fell in their tracks. Thompson jumped to the ground, but when he reached the heads of the horses both were dead. They were valued at $350.

Bought by the Whisky Trust.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—It is reported that a deal has been made between the Distilling Company of America and the National Distributing Company, by which the former has bought the local concern and will operate it as a distributing branch. The report is that the present officers will continue here in their respective capacities. The officers emphatically deny that the deal has been made.

Lawyer Robert S. Scott Missing.

The members of Chancellor Walworth Lodge, F. and A. M., are making efforts to find Robert S. Scott, a member of the lodge, of 117 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, who has been missing since March 5. Mr. Scott is a lawyer with offices at 120 Broadway, and is unmarried. He is thirty-two years of age. Information as to his whereabouts is requested by Alfred E. Ommen, Master of the Lodge, 160 Broadway, or it may be sent to Mr. Scott's home.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and colder; fresh westerly winds.

The Atlantic Coast storm has disappeared north of the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, and fair weather prevails this evening in all parts of the United States. The temperature is below the seasonal average from the Rocky Mountain region to the Atlantic Coast, and zero temperature is reported at Chicago and in Eastern Wisconsin. West of the Rocky Mountains the temperature is above the normal, except at San Francisco. In the northern plateau regions and in the North Pacific Coast States the temperature is 15 to 24 degrees above the seasonal average.

The indications are that the temperature will continue low over the eastern part of the country during Saturday and that the weather will begin to moderate appreciably in the Atlantic Coast States Sunday. In the central valleys and the western lake region the temperature will rise Saturday and will reach the seasonal average Sunday. From the Mississippi Valley to the Rocky Mountains the weather will moderate rapidly Saturday, and rain is likely to occur in the Western and Southwestern States Sunday. Along the Atlantic Coast westerly winds will diminish in force Saturday and become variable by Sunday.

Storm signals are displayed on the New England Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	36	29	30
6 A. M.	45	30	31
9 A. M.	40	28	32
12 M.	42	29	35
4 P. M.	42	33	36
6 P. M.	40	32	33
9 P. M.	35	31	31
12 P. M.	32	30	27

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	31¾
Weather Bureau	30
Corresponding date 1899	39
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	35

The maximum temperature was 33 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 28 degrees

HUNDREDS OF BOERS READY TO YIELD.

Roberts, It Is Said, Will Issue a Proclamation.

TO END FREE STATE REPUBLIC

British Will Soon Begin an Advance on Pretoria.

Krueger Reported to Have Annexed the Free State by Proclamation.— No Foreign Intervention Expected Now.

LONDON, March 17.—Lord Roberts has sent the following dispatch to the War Office:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, Friday.—Gen. Clements crossed the Orange River yesterday.

"Repairs to the railway bridge at Norval's Pont have commenced, and it will shortly be ready for traffic.

"Gen. Pole-Carew telegraphs his arrival at Springfontein, so that Bloemfontein now is practically in rail communication with Cape Town.

"My proclamation is already having an excellent effect. Several hundred burghers have expressed their intention to surrender their arms and return to their occupations.

"The Resident Commissioner of Basutoland reports that 800 Boers lately arrived from Bloemfontein, and that a further contingent from Aliwal North was only waiting to know the terms of my proclamation to surrender. They had refused to attend a council at Kroonstadt, to which President Steyn had summoned them."

A dispatch from Bloemfontein says:

"It is safe to say that the Boers have completely collapsed in the Free State south of this point. The British cavalry patrols, going as far as the Modder River, have found no sign of the enemy. The bridge is untouched. Altogether 400 Boers have come in here to surrender.

In the lobbies of Parliament last evening it was rumored that Lord Roberts is about to issue a proclamation announcing that the former system of government in the Orange Free State is abolished and promising Free Staters who immediately surrender due consideration.

The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, dated Friday:

"Intrenching is proceeding on the Vaal River at Vereeynig.

"Late arrivals from Pretoria say that the Boers themselves now admit that their cause is hopeless. Gen. Lucas Meyer refuses to fight again and has returned to his farm. Gen. Schalkburger has also returned, and the burghers are going home by hundreds."

TO ADVANCE ON PRETORIA.

With the railway communication to the Cape intact, Lord Roberts will, in a very few days, be in a position to begin the advance on Pretoria. His deep political intuition, combined with his bold strategy, is having the result desired in the southern sections of the Orange Free State, which are rapidly calming down.

Lord Roberts made a quaint speech to the guards at Bloemfontein yesterday, when in his first congratulatory words he expressed pride in their splendid march of thirty-eight miles in twenty-eight hours, and gave ample assurance of his ultimate design.

"Through a small mistake," said Lord Roberts, "I have not been able to march into Bloemfontein at the head of the brigade, as I intended. I promise you, however, that I will lead you into Pretoria."

NO FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

It is understood that all the Continental powers, with one exception, uncompromisingly refused to intervene. The exception was Russia, whose reply was couched in less firm language, although, like the others, she declined to interfere.

It is said that the Pope was also appealed to, but that he declined to do anything beyond writing a letter to the Queen, appealing to her to stop the further effusion of blood. Dr. Leyds's efforts with King Leopold were quite futile.

BOERS' NUMBERS AND PLANS.

Cecil Rhodes, in an interview printed in The Daily Mail, declared that there have been only 30,000 Boers in the field altogether, and that the foreign mercenaries were only about 15,000. The numbers of the Boers, he said, had been exaggerated in order to explain the British reverses.

Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post, says: "The difficulty now is to imagine a satisfactory plan of operations for the Boer Commander in Chief. At an outside estimate his available forces can hardly be 40,000 men. The Boer positions will always be turned before a frontal attack is made. To await the attack will be to risk capture. The only plan to avoid it will be a hasty retreat."

Then, proceeding to discuss various possibilities for the Boers, Mr. Wilkinson arrives at the following conclusion:

"The best thing the Boers can hope for is to gain time. There is the chance of their being again able to restore the equilibrium or to turn the balance in their own favor. By gaining time they may hope for some foreign intervention or complication. Great Britain must, therefore, push the war with the utmost vigor, and must not spare any effort to keep the navy and the home defense in the utmost efficiency, ready for any emergency."

OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

It is reported from Bethulie, Orange Free State, that Gen. Gatacre, on arriving there, found that all the Boers had fled. The town was nearly deserted, the Dutch having trekked on hearing of the occupation of Bloemfontein. It is believed that the Boers retired in the direction of De Wets Dorp. The telegraph is open to Springfontein.

It is understood here that President Krüger two days ago annexed the Orange Free State to the South African Republic.

A dispatch from Vanzyl says the bridge over the Orange River there has been completed. The British forces have crossed, and are bivouacking on Free State soil.

There was much enthusiasm at Aliwal North when Gen. Brabant's troops occupied that place. Commandant Olivier, the Boer commander, apologized for the action of the Boers during the last days of the occupation, saying he could not control his men.

The British are now intrenched on the Free State side of the Orange River, with the Boers holding an advantageous hill in front of them. Gen. Brabant is greatly hampered owing to the lack of artillery, having only two fifteen-pounders.

Gen. Gatacre's men at Bethulie, Gen. Brabant's at Aliwal North, and Gen. Clements's at Vanzyl form three columns which constitute an army of 12,000 to 15,000 men. It is expected to replace the forces of Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein as he pushes northward.

NEW RULE AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 15.—Gen. Prettyman is succeeding admirably as Governor of the town. He issued a proclamation today requesting the burghers within a radius of ten miles to deliver up their arms, assuring them they would be paid for the confiscation of their property.

The proclamation stipulates that the arms must be delivered by noon on Sunday, March 18.

Lord Roberts is about to issue fresh proclamations, which, it is considered, will have the effect of disarming further opposition upon the part of the Free Staters.

Mr. Collings has been appointed Landdrost, vice Pappenfus, deposed, and Mr. Fraser will act as Mayor.

Great quantities of stores captured at Wasserfall have been recovered. As the result of Hunter and Weston's line cutting the British have secured twenty-six engines, and the line has been cleared to the Kaffir River. Rumors are current that former President Steyn is willing to surrender.

Much unrest exists among the Dutch population. The burghers described the soldiers as locusts, saying they are innumerable and of identical color with them.

The Free Staters south of here are reported to be rapidly returning to their farms. Gen. Grobelaar is attempting to escape to the north. He has a large command and a big convoy of supplies.

The majority of the townspeople anticipate that the Free Staters will offer no further resistance.

STEYN'S ESCAPE A NARROW ONE.

LONDON, March 17.—The latest advices respecting the surrender of Bloemfontein show that the approach of the British caused a stampede. Thirteen trains, each composed of forty cars, and all crammed with Boers, hurried northward just before the line was cut.

Mr. Steyn would have been compelled to surrender, but he pretended that he was going to visit one of the outposts, and at midnight took a carriage, which was waiting for him outside the town, and thus he escaped. The Boers got the bulk of their wagons and military store away.

BOERS' WELCOME TO ROBERTS.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 13.—As Lord Roberts was being conducted to the town to-day by the deputation of officials which had gone out to meet him, he was greeted by great crowds of people, cheering and waving handkerchiefs and displaying the utmost enthusiasm and cordiality.

Lord Roberts first entered the Market Square, thence proceeded to the Parliament House, and from there to the Presidency, which he entered from the front. The garden of the late President's pretty house was instantly entered by the crowd, which broke out with tremendous energy into "God Save the Queen." All stood rigid, the civilians removing their hats. Then the cheering was renewed.

Meanwhile Lord George Scott bent Lady Roberts's pretty union jack, with a four-leaf shamrock embroidered in the corner, to the halyards, and as it rose over the Presidency the crowd caught sight of the grim-looking cavalry escort before them and spontaneously roared forth the songs "Tommy Atkins" and "Soldiers of the Queen."

Immediately after the ceremony was over Lord Roberts appointed Gen. Prettyman Governor, and then visited the jail, where he released four prisoners who had refused to fight against the British. Then that portion of the troops necessary to man the northern heights began to march through the town amid the cheers of the people. When the horse batteries passed the contrast between the well-fed citizens and the exhausted and worn-out gunners, who sat their horses and caissons without a sign of emotion, was most striking.

By this time the plain outside the town was gradually filling with infantry regiments and immense transport convoys, which seemed to overrun the plain like water. Gradually out of the chaos order emerged, each brigade and transport establishing itself in its proper position in long, straight lines, miles in extent. From the higher kopje near the town to far beyond could be perceived a long yellow serpent representing regiment after regiment of khaki-clad troops marching on the town.

Wounded Found at Bloemfontein.

LONDON, March 16.—Gen. Roberts reports that he found seven British officers and forty-three men wounded in the hospital at Bloemfontein, and that they had been well cared for. He adds: "I rejoiced the wounded Boers by telling them they will be allowed to proceed to their homes, instead of being made prisoners, as soon as they can leave the hospital."

British Loss at Dreifontein.

LONDON, March 16.—It was officially announced to-day that the British casualties at Dreifontein March 10 were 62 men killed and 321 wounded, including 1 Canadian wounded.

MAFEKING SAFE MARCH 10.

LONDON, March 16.—A private telegram received at Liverpool reads as follows: "By dispatch rider to Kimberley—Mafeking, March 10—Going strong."

METHUEN ON HIS DEFEAT.

LONDON, March 16.—The London Gazette this evening publishes Gen. Lord Methuen's report of the actions at Magersfontein, Dec. 10 and Dec. 11, dated from the Modder River, Feb. 15. After explaining the difficulties of any attempt to outflank 16,000 Boers, and arguing that a blow dealt at the Boer centre at Magersfontein would be more effective, he says his orders were to relieve Kimberley, and, therefore, the day the last reinforcements arrived he decided to attack Magersfontein Kopje.

The General then proceeds to describe the artillery bombardment of the position and how the Highland Brigade was led to the point of assault after the late Major Gen. Andrew G. Wauchope had previously explained all he intended to do and the particular part each battalion was expected to play. Lord Methuen then remarks:

"Two rifles accidentally went off and the flashes from a lantern gave the enemy timely notice of the march."

The report then proceeds to show Gen. Wauchope deployed his men too late, and suddenly the Boers poured in a heavy fire. Col. Hughes-Hallett immediately ordered the Seaforths to charge, and the other commanders followed suit. At this moment some one gave the word to retire and part of the Black Watch rushed back through the ranks of the Seaforths. Col. Hughes-Hallett ordered the latter to lie down and not retire, and, after a while, the Colonel again tried to reach the trenches. 400 yards off, but the officers and half the men fell before the heavy fire which opened immediately after the men moved. Ten minutes later the Seaforths tried another rush, with the same result. Col. Hughes-Hallett then decided to await orders.

After describing sending the Gordons and Guards to support the Highland Brigade, Lord Methuen continues:

"At 1 in the afternoon the Seaforths were exposed to a heavy cross-fire, the order to retire was given, and the greater part of the casualties then occurred. This was an unfortunate retirement for Hallett. He received instructions to remain in his position until dusk, and the enemy were then quitting the trenches in tens and twenties.

"Wauchope told me in the evening of Dec. 10 that he quite understood his orders, and he made no further remark. He died at the head of his brigade, and his name will always remain honored and respected. His high military reputation and attainments disarm all criticism. Every soldier in my division deplores his loss. He was a fine soldier and true comrade.

"The attack failed. The Highlanders were ready enough to rally, but the paucity of officers and non-commissioned officers made it difficult. I attach no blame to this splendid brigade."

The report then proceeds to pay a high tribute to the conduct of all the troops, under conditions as hard as can be imagined, and mentions specially a number of officers and men for distinguished acts of courage already recorded in the newspaper dispatches.

Lord Roberts's comments upon the earlier operations of the war in The London Gazette and his absolute silence respecting Lord Methuen's dispatch are regarded as very significant. The Times observes that this silence is, perhaps, more significant than words, especially when connected with the fact that Lord Methuen no longer takes any prominent part in the campaign.

ROBERTS CRITICISES GATACRE.

LONDON, March 16.—Lord Roberts, in transmitting Gen. Gatacre's report of the Stormberg defeat, gives his opinion thus:

"The failure was mainly due to reliance on inaccurate information regarding the ground to be traversed to the position held by the Boers, to the employment of too small a force, and to the men being tired out by a long night march before they came in contact with the enemy.

"When it became evident, shortly after midnight, that the guides were leading the column in the wrong direction, I consider Gatacre should have halted and endeavored to find a proper road, or should have fallen back on Molteno, rather than have risked the safety of the entire force by following a route which brought the troops into difficult ground commanded on both sides by Boers."

RHODES RIDICULES BULLER.

LONDON, March 17.—The Daily Mail publishes an interview this morning with Cecil Rhodes, secured by Julian Ralph, in the course of which, complaining of the "bungling of the home authorities," he said:

"Gen. Buller's extraordinary orders to Lord Methuen were to relieve Kimberley, to take all the people away, and to fall back to Orange River. You people in England have such wonderful ideas about Buller's generalship, but such a retreat would have been monstrous."

RHODES'S IDEA OF BOER'S FUTURE.

CAPE TOWN, March 15.—In an interview published in The Cape Argus, Cecil Rhodes is quoted as saying:

"I feel strongly that we cannot have peace in South Africa so long as we have in the republics a rallying ground for disloyalty and disaffection.

"To go further, I do not think we can safely federate till we have had some years of crown colony government. Personally, I have done with the Bund."

LORD SALISBURY'S REBUFF.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The rebuff administered to the United States by Lord Salisbury is the topic of discussion among foreign diplomats here, and the verdict is that it puts an end to all talk of interference by any power in the South African war. The future of South Africa has been much discussed, and there was a general expectation that some nation would intervene. It was not expected that the nation to try it would be the United States, and Lord Salisbury's prompt and decisive reply leads the diplomats to congratulate themselves that it was not their countries which called forth Lord Salisbury's answer.

It is maintained at the State Department that the action of the United States was entirely friendly to Great Britain, and that Salisbury's declaration that Great Britain would accept intervention from nobody was not intended as a rebuff for us, but as a warning for other nations. The explanation given by State Department officials is that intervention carries with it a threat of force, and that it could not be supposed that any such threat lay behind the action of the United States. Lord Salisbury, according to this explanation, seized the opportunity to convey a warning to other nations that intervention by them would not be permitted.

These officials do not permit themselves to suppose for a moment that Lord Salisbury regarded the action of the United States as an attempt at intervention, notwithstanding the fact that the word intervention is repeatedly used in the correspondence. They explain the use of the obnoxious word in the American communication by saying that intervention is a word susceptible of a broad and a narrow interpretation. The narrow interpretation conveys the meaning of unfriendly interference. In a broader sense intervention may mean any offer to aid in ending the war, including the extension of friendly offices. It was in this broader sense, they say, that the word was used in the American communication. The State Department no longer claims that the United States Government did not offer its friendly offices.

They take the view that Lord Salisbury understood the word intervention in the same way that the United States intended it. But they believe that, knowing well the fact that other Governments were contemplating intervention, possibly of a less friendly sort, the Premier seized the opportunity to use the word which the American Government had used, and, while ostensibly replying to the United States, to actually serve notice on less friendly nations that intervention would not be tolerated. Understanding as he did the nature of the American proposition, it would have been a slap at the United States if he had replied that he could not accept "such a proposition" from any power; but, replying that he could not accept "intervention" from any power, he forestalled any sort of interference from Europe, while apparently answering the United States and making use of this country's language.

No explanation is given at the State Department of the reason why this word was employed in place of some word having only one possible interpretation.

LONDON, March 16.—The Outlook, commenting on Lord Salisbury's reply to the United States' offer of mediation, says:

"Like M. Delcassé, President McKinley must himself see that this puts an end to all talk of 'friendly good offices' on the part of any outside power. But President McKinley, unlike the French Premier, is face to face with that most awkward factor, the November Presendential election, and we know what even the best of Presidents can be led to do at such times.

"Let us be thankful to have a Pauncefote, not a Sackville-West, at Washington, for we shall need all our tact and firmness there these next few months."

KAISER'S REPLY TO KRUEGER.

PRETORIA, March 14.—The German Consul has handed the following dispatch to President Krüger:

"The Government of Germany and the Emperor will be gladly ready to assist in friendly mediations as soon as the fundamental conditions to such are apparent, as soon as it is demonstrated that both opponents desire mediation.

"Whether the desire already exists on the British side can be found by the republics on direct inquiry at London, or through the good offices of a third Government, which has no important interests of its own to consider in South Africa.

"The latter assumption is qualified with a number of nations in and outside Europe, but not with Germany. Any such step on the part of the German Government would awake suspicions and have other than a humanitarian view. The increased mistrust thereby engendered would not promote a peaceable settlement.

"The request of the republics to transmit their appeal for mediation to the Austro-Hungarian and Swiss Governments, whose interests are watched by the German Consulate, has been immediately fulfilled."

THE DRESDEN CHURCH OUTRAGE.

BERLIN, March 16.—The Berlin papers to-day discussed the proceedings in the British Parliament with reference to the profanation of the English Church in Dresden by Boer sympathizers, expressing their regret, and attributing the act to street rowdies, but denying Great Britain's right to complain.

The Neueste Nachrichten says: "The Dresden incidents are more than compensated for by the brutality shown to Germans in England and Australia."

Referring to the fact that the episode of the church desecration was handled by the Saxon Minister of Foreign Affairs and the British Minister Resident, the Vossische Zeitung questions the constitutionality of such a disposition of the matter, alleging that the Constitution places the foreign relations of Germany in the hands of the Emperor.

The National Zeitung says: "The British representations at Dresden recall anew the regrettable fact that the complete unity of Germany has not yet been attained in negotiating with foreign countries."

MORE TROOPS FOR DELAGOA.

LONDON, March 17.—The Lisbon correspondent of The Standard says:

"A military force of 70 officers and 712 men will sail for Lorenzo Marques Tuesday next. This will include a battery of artillery and a squadron of cavalry."

Boer Threat to Destroy Mines.

BERLIN, March 16.—Referring to the Boer threat to raze Johannesburg, and to destroy the gold mines, the Kruz Zeitung remarks: "Such a threat is reasonable, because England's financiers are already crying with anxiety for gold shares and quotations, and, secondly, because the Boers would thereby smash the idols which enticed numberless vagabonds, questionable riff-raff, and gold jobbers to emigrate there, and to demand the bloody offerings which Britons willingly lay upon the altar."

Irish Committee to Receive the Queen.

DUBLIN, March 16.—At a meeting in the Mansion House to-day, the Lord Mayor presiding, a committee was appointed to fittingly receive the Queen, and £1,400 was subscribed for decorations.

Mass Meeting in Dublin to Protest.

DUBLIN, March 16.—A mass-meeting was summoned this evening to denounce the act of the Corporation in voting an address to the Queen, but it was almost a fiasco. Only a few hundred were present at the stipulated time, and the gathering never amounted to more than three thousand. The majority were attracted out of sheer curiosity rather than out of sympathy. John Daly, Mayor of Limerick, addressed the meeting and seconded a resolution, which was adopted, protesting against the Corporation's decision. After the meeting broke up about five hundred persons marched past the Mansion House, hooting, but there was no disorder.

DEIMEL
LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR,
For Men, Women and Children.
B. Altman & Co.

To Keep Boer Prisoners at Cape Town.

LONDON, March 17.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "The Boer prisoners, I learn, will be detained indefinitely on board the transports, and the Free Staters will, perhaps, be spared the trip to St. Helena."

The Powerful Sails for England.

CAPE TOWN, March 15.—The British first-class cruiser Powerful, with the naval brigade, which has been operating against the Boers in South Africa, sailed for England to-day.

Webster Davis Sails for New York.

NAPLES, March 16.—Webster Davis, United States Assistant Secretary of the Interior, sailed for New York to-day on board the North German Lloyd steamship Aller.

The Maine to Sail To-day.

DURBAN, March 15.—The hospital ship Maine will leave Saturday. She will remain in the Mediterranean a short period for the benefit of the patients on board.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Lake Shore Line Secures at Cut Rates a Big Contract for Moving Gun Motors.

Freight agents along Broadway are considerably disturbed by the success of the Lake Shore in securing the contract for moving 490,000 pounds of gun motors from the Sandy Hook proving grounds to Fort Wilson, in the State of Washington, which success, it is said, is entirely due to the cutting of the rate by from 3 to 5 cents.

The contract was secured by the representative of the Color Line of freight at Philadelphia. His original bid was 2 cents below the regular rate, but when this became known, and new bids were asked for, he cut the rate still further. The motors will be moved via the Jersey Central, Philadelphia and Reading, New York Central, Lake Shore, Chicago Northwestern, and Great Northern. All of these roads excepting the Lake Shore and possibly the Chicago Northwestern will get their full proportional share.

It is generally argued that if Vanderbilt lines continue to pick up large contracts like this one at cut rates, their action will in a short time force the other roads to use similar methods, and the rate agreement, which has been well maintained for nearly two years, will be nullified.

ANOTHER RAILROAD POOL.

New Joint Passenger Committee Will Take In Eastern Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The managers of the railroad syndicates have made another move in their pooling plans. For a number of years there has existed what has been known as a joint committee representing the passenger departments of the roads between Chicago and Pittsburg and Buffalo and the roads east of Pittsburg and Buffalo. This committee has charge of all questions in which the two sets of roads have a common interest.

It is proposed now to extend the plan so as to include the roads west of Chicago. This is one of the immediate results of the "reforms" recently inaugurated by the syndicates in the interest of the maintenance of the rates and more economic operations. The new committee is to be made up of three members representing the roads east of Pittsburg and Buffalo and three representing the lines west of Chicago.

The first-named set of roads will be represented by G. H. Daniels of the New York Central, James R. Wood of the Pennsylvania, and T. S. Lee of the Lackawanna. The Western roads will be represented by John Sebastian of the Rock Island, E. L. Lomax of the Union Pacific, and P. S. Eustis of the Burlington.

TO PREVENT FITCHBURG LEASE.

Two Fitchburg Stockholders Bring Suit to Restrain Its Execution.

BOSTON, March 16.—W. Seward Webb and George W. Phillips of Vermont have brought a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court against the Boston and Maine and the Fitchburg Railroads, together with Gov. W. Murray Crane, Lieut. Gov. John L. Bates, and Edward H. Bradford, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, to restrain the execution of the proposed lease of the Fitchburg Railroad to the Boston and Maine, and to restrain the voting of the 50,000 shares of common stock held by the Commonwealth for such purpose.

The plaintiffs bring their bill as holders of preferred stock in the Fitchburg, complaining that the proposed lease will work in violation of the rights of the preferred stockholders in the Fitchburg and greatly injure them. They also complain that the Boston and Maine is not financially strong enough to bear the weight which the lease of the Fitchburg will impose upon it, together with the financial burdens it already has assumed.

NEBRASKA ROADS SUED.

Actions Begun by Attorney General Under Maximum Rate Law.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 16.—Attorney General Smith to-day began suit against three Nebraska railroad companies for damages aggregating $670,000.

Suits were filed in the district courts of three counties: In Colfax, for $310,000 against the Union Pacific; in Saline, for $210,000 against the Missouri Pacific, and in Thayer, for $150,000 against the Rock Island.

The damages demanded are penalties which the Attorney General says are due for alleged violation of the Nebraska maximum rate law. The suits are entirely separate from those now pending in the Supreme Court against the same roads.

The action is considered remarkable in view of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States held that the Nebraska maximum rate law was unconstitutional. Attorney General Smith contends that the decision holds good only in so far as it affects schedule rates fixed by the law, and that the principle of the Legislature's enactment is still operative.

The Supreme Court, it is maintained, declared that certain schedules were unreasonably low, but did not pass upon the merits of the law as a whole. The action comes as a great surprise to railroad attorneys, who regarded the Supreme Court decision as settling the whole question of maximum freight rates in this State.

SALE OF THE PITTSBURG AND GULF.

Kansas City Southern Will Be the Only Bidder Next Monday.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 16.—Silas W. Pettit of Philadelphia, chief counsel of the Philadelphia Reorganization Committee of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, who is in the city, said to-day that there will be only one bidder for the road at the trustees' sale at Joplin next Monday. That bidder, says Mr. Pettit, will be the Kansas City Southern Railway Company. This company will hold more than $22,000,000 of the $23,000,000 of bonds of the road, representing practically all the bondholders of the former Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Company.

"Our company is to operate the line between Kansas City and the gulf and control both terminals," said Mr. Pettit. "It is proposed to build up an extensive business, making the Gulf of Mexico, by way of Kansas City, the outlet for the products of the West. The new company, as soon as it assumes control of the road, will spend a large amount of money in improving it. The line is to be put in first-class condition."

The operation of a steamship line to Europe in connection with the Kansas City Southern Railway is contemplated, says Mr. Pettit, but has not been decided upon.

WILL BUILD A NEW BRIDGE.

Solid Masonry Structure Will Be Over 3,600 Feet Long.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has awarded contracts for the construction of what is expected to be the largest solid masonry bridge in the world at a cost of at least $1,000,000.

The new bridge will span the Susquehanna River at Havre de Grace on the main line between Baltimore and Philadelphia, and will replace the present structure. It will have forty-eight solid masonry arches of cut stone, each of which will be 72 feet in the clear, and giving a total length, when completed, of between 3,600 and 3,700 feet. The width will be sufficient for three tracks. It will take several years to finish the work, but an effort will be made to construct sixteen of the arches before next Winter.

The iron structure, which will be replaced, was built in 1873, and though strong enough to withstand heavy trains, eventually it would have to be renewed, and the management decided that the work should begin at once.

HIGHER GRAIN RATES APRIL 1.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Grain exporters in this city have received information that the rates on export grain from Chicago and Mississippi River points to New York will be increased April 1 to 13½ and 15 cents per bushel, respectively. The present rate is 13 cents from both Chicago and the river points. The differential of 1½ cents and 1 cent per bushel in favor of Baltimore and Philadelphia will apply to the new tariff. It is given out that the Trunk Line Association found itself compelled to increase the rates because of a scarcity of cars.

Chicago Road Declares a Dividend.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Union Elevated Railroad stockholders of record March 26 will receive on that day a dividend of 2 per cent. This distribution was ordered to-day at a meeting of the Directors, and the resolution gave notice that the transfer books would be closed both here and in New York from March 19 to March 27. This is the second dividend on the $5,000,000 capital stock of the Loop, and, as in the first instance, no period is assigned and no intimation given as to the annual rate which will or may be maintained.

Canadian Pacific's New Policy.

It was announced yesterday that the Canadian Pacific, which is accused of having been the disturbing factor in Western passenger rates, had decided to abolish the tourist rates, following in that action the course of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. This will probably result in the maintenance of rates by these roads for some time at least, as it removes the ground on which the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific have based their excuses for reductions of rates.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., March 16.—Fire tonight completely ruined the stock of M. F. Morrissey's dry goods store, causing a loss of $50,000. Elias Bittner, owner of the building, loses $5,000, which is covered by insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—The Bellevue Hotel, at Wayne, a suburb of this city, was destroyed by fire today, the result of defective heating apparatus. The loss is estimated at $25,000; partly insured. The building was a four-story frame structure.

UTICA, N. Y., March 16.—The Mohawk Valley Hotel block, at Mohawk, was burned this morning. All the town records were burned, as were also the records and charter of the Masonic Lodge. The total losses are estimated at $100,000. Those who boarded at the hotel suffered large losses. The insurance will not exceed $25,000.

FALLS VILLAGE, Conn., March 16.—A large two-and-a-half-story wooden block, owned by Sidney Reed, in this village, was burned today, causing a loss of $15,000. The building was occupied by John Belden, clothier, and Sidney Reed, undertaker, on the first floor, and the upper part was divided into two tenements and a public hall. The fire caught from a defective flue.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. C. Renfrew, Yokahoma; Count A. Ternowski, Washington; ex-Congressman G. N. Southwick, Albany.

MURRAY HILL—J. R. Van de Carr, Stockport, N. Y.; Senator C. F. Parsons, Rochester.

HOLLAND—N. M. Jones, Lincoln, Neb; Oakes Ames, Boston; Harold G. Dillingham, Honolulu; Count and Countess Matushka, Germany.

MANHATTAN—Congressman J. S. Sherman, Utica.

FIFTH AVENUE—Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., President of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, Nashville; Judge Frank H. Hiscock, Syracuse.

GILSEY—J. McGuire, Butte, Mont.; J. Warren Young, Globe, Arizona.

GRAND—Col. F. H. Phipps, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Norman E. Mack, Buffalo.

POKER FOR BIG STAKES.

One Player Said to Have Won $400,000 —Begun on a Train and Ended at the Waldorf.

One of the greatest games of poker ever played in this country was begun on a train which left Chicago on Thursday. Two of the participants were men whose names are known in commercial circles throughout the land. The betting was extraordinarily heavy, and before New York was reached the agreement was made that the game should be continued at the Waldorf-Astoria last night.

It was, and the result leaked out and was the principal topic of conversation in the hotel. It was said that a certain financier interested in iron and steel lost $250,000, while a young man who figured in wheat operations was alleged to have dropped $80,000. Others suffered great losses, but one man is alleged to have cleaned up nearly $400,000.

Wife in Hospital; Husband Dead.

Charles Thiele, forty-five years old, died suddenly from heart trouble last evening upon his return from Bellevue Hospital, where he had visited his wife, who is ill. Thiele is a waiter, and lived with his wife and two children at 201 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.

Burgunder Brothers & Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. A. Burgunder, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Cole, M., Chicago, Ill.; dressmaking; 143 West Twenty-first Street.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. M. Cherree, linens and white goods; 66 Grand Street; Union Square Hotel.

Eckert Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; T. Eckert, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Fisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. F. Castle, straw goods; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. Zimmer, leather goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; W. Brown, upholstery goods; Hotel Vendome.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. A. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. E. Greene, rugs; 45 Lispenard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Levy, J., Houston, Texas; dry goods; Sinclair House.

Molley & Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. B. Johnson, ribbons and gloves; 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

McKelvey, G. M., Company, The, Youngstown, Ohio, D. W. Burns, house furnishing goods; 336 Broadway.

Pennewell, C. F., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. C. Goetze, laces, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Cadillac.

Parker, C. S., & Co., Piqua, Ohio; L. D. Parker, notions and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sake & Co., Washington, D. C.; H. J. Hearn, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Schwartz, A. K. & L., Chillicothe, Ohio; Miss A. K. Schwartz, dresses; Miss L. Schwartz, dresses; 33 East Twenty-second Street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

3:20 A. M.—1,510 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $15.

3:25 A. M.—Trafalgar Place; James P. Hogan and others; damage, $11,000.

7:55 A. M.—112 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Michael Struss; damage, $500.

8:15 A. M.—239 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; James Woodworth; damage, $500.

10:15 A. M.—328 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Heinrich Brothers; damage slight.

11:20 A. M.—962 Boston Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

12:30 P. M.—110 Front Street; John Paradise; damage $70.

2:20 P. M.—1,810 Second Avenue; Mrs. Pahn; damage slight.

3:20 P. M.—194 Franklin Street; Moran & Son; damage, $300.

4 P. M.—718 First Avenue; Michael Lavine; damage $300.

6 P. M.—208 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; S. Straussman; damage, $7,500.

6:10 P. M.—340 East Thirty-eighth Street; John Venick; damage, $150.

6:30 P. M.—407 East Eighty-second Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

Specials for To-day.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdale's 3rd Ave 59 & 60th Sts

Specials for To-day.

The American Eagle FOR WOMEN
$3.50 Shoe $1.98 a Pair.
To-Day's offering of Women's Shoes.

Women's Patent Leather Dress Shoes, in ten different styles, button, lace or low cut, a most economical shoe for street wear. The "EAGLE" Shoes retain their original shape; made in the newest mannish shapes, narrow or medium shapes; also twenty different styles, in vici or dongola kid leather. All the varieties of shapes to select from, either with very light, medium or heavy weight soles; sizes from 2 to 8, widths A to EE. Every pair a decided bargain. "American Eagle" $3.50 Shoe for women, at 1.98

Low Cut Shoes 98c. Pair.

Ladies' Oxford Ties and Low Cut Shoes. The materials are black and russet leather, and all are in stylish shapes with toe-caps. In season they would bring double their price for to-day, which is, per pair, 98c

Second floor, 59th St. Section.

Highest Grade Wines, &c.

MOSELLE, from the cellars of the famous Moselwein-Vertriebsgeselischaft, Trier, Germany. Notably low prices.

ZELTINGER SCHLOSS, dozen quarts. 5.99
CHATEAU YQUEM, from Versein & Minvielle, Bordeaux, France, richest Sauterne, qts. 1.19
GRAVE, Chateau Labrede, from Versein & Minvielle, dozen qts. 5.25
MACON, from Chanson Pere & Fils, Bordeaux quarts .55
Our $1.50 UNIVERSITY RYE WHISKEY per bottle 1.19
OLD MARYLAND RYE WHISKEY, very excellent, ½ gal., 95c.; gallon 1.84
Our famous GAUNTLET RYE WHISKEY, per bottle .42
RYE WHISKEY, extra fine, ½ gal., $1.40; gallon 2.75
POMMARD, from Chanson Pere & Fils, quarts .59
ST. EMILION, MEDOC or ST. ESTEPHE claret, from J. Merman & Co., Bordeaux, quarts .45
GILKA KUMMEL, only 2 to a customer, per bottle .98
CALIFORNIA PORT, extra fine, large bot. .17
CALIFORNIA SHERRY, extra fine, large bottle .17

Ground Floor, 59th St. Section.

Fur Collarettes At $2.95.

750 fine FUR COLLARETTES, all this season's latest styles, nicely lined and finished in the very best manner throughout. There are collarettes among this lot that were manufactured to sell as high as $8.50. This is an opportunity to secure a fine fur garment for very little money—just the sort of a garment to be worn in March, April and May, and will frequently come in very handy for the seashore. Collarettes of Belgian fur, which closely resembles seal, with astrachan yoke, long tabs and 8 tails; also some of plain Belgian fur, some trimmed with chinchilla hare edging all around, some trimmed with imitation sable fox, some trimmed with gray mouflon, some with chinchilla hare collar and revers, some with imitation mouflon edging—in fact, almost all styles with and without tabs and tails, all with large storm collars; choice of any of these styles . . . 2.95

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Patent Medicines, Toilet Goods and Perfumeries.

Nail Brushes,	2	Dr. Snow's Medicinal Soap, recommended by prominent physicians, list price, 25c., including tar, sulphur, carbolic, Kutikle, ammonia, at, per cake,	6
Tooth Brushes,	3	Medicated Toilet Paper, perforated rolls, per dozen rolls,	24
Hair Brushes, solid back, dark or light wood, white bristles,	29	Chamois Skins, size 9x14½,	5
Lather Brushes,	5	Petroleum Jelly, 2 ozs.,	1
Bath Brushes, long handles,	19	Dr. Snow's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, large,	39
Florida Water (Ponce de Leon),	15	Seabury & Johnson's Absorbent Cotton, 1 lb.,	22
Bazaar Bay Rum, ½ pint sprinkler flask,	15	½ lb.,	14
Nasal Atomizers, continuous spray, 3 tips, including nasal, throat, larynx and post-nasal tips,	29	Compound Tincture of Benzoin, 1 oz.,	10
Rubber Gloves, all sizes,	69	Hundreds of other articles here with prices as deeply cut.	
Ferratin Tablets, 100 size,	75	Main Floor, 59th St. Section.	
Dr. Snow's Sea Salt, 9½ pounds, best, small granules,	9		
Red Raven Splits,	5		

THERE IS NO DOUBT

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

Men's Shirts, Neckwear, Pajamas, Suspenders

A Most Important Sale that Saves a Third to a Half

THROUGH Thursday's storm and Friday's slush the Shirt selling was continuous. Seldom have good shirts been offered for so little, and never, so far as we know, have bargain shirts been of such high character, and so fresh and newly laundered. Best of all—the assortment is so great that any man can find his size, and as many shirts as he wishes in just the particular lot he likes best.

It is a splendid chance to buy good-looking, good-fitting shirts—six for about the price of three.

There is a story of new Scarfs at half their intended price; and Suspenders and Pajamas away under value. Read on:

This is the story of **Shirts.**

Men's Laundered White Shirts—

At 50c, worth up to $1—Open front and back, or back only.

At 60c, worth up to $1.25—Mostly open front and back

At 75c, worth up to $1.50—White Shirts, with plaited, pique or embroidered bosoms.

Men's Fancy Shirts—

At 60c, worth $1—Of excellent percale, made up to the highest standard of dollar shirts; separate cuffs; open back and front.

Men's Negligee Shirts—

At 50c, worth $1—Made of a handsome, soft white cheviot—sizes 14, 15 and 17 only.

Boys' White Shirts—

Three for $1—Unlaundered. Well worth 50c each

Also a lot of

Men's Pajamas—

At $1, worth $1.50—Made of soft cheviot, in good, comfortable shapes, by the best maker in the business.

English Square Scarfs—

Made of soft, handsome silks that the maker had bought to put into dollar scarfs; large full shapes, in twenty-one variations of design and color. Can be tied either four-in-hand or Ascot style. All brand new—

At 50c Each

Men's Suspenders—

Made of webbings such as go into best half-dollar suspenders. Two styles, either leather, or mohair ends, with glove-button cast-offs; leather ends are colored to harmonize with color of webbings. Well made throughout.

25c a Pair

Men's Collars—

Made by best collar makers, in smartest and most stylish shapes; five-ply; linen both sides.

2 for 25c

The equal of the best quarter collars we know.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Girls' Dresses and Jackets

Stylish New Garments for Spring

The new dresses come and come—beauty grows more populous—a splendid gathering is here now. Party dresses of organdies, lawns and dimities; tailor-made suits, for the young ladies, as smart in style as those for women, but girlish with it all. Then here are sailor suits for younger girls, in wide variety of cloths and trimmings.

These hints of details—

TAILOR-MADE SUITS—

At $15—Of homespun; Eton jacket; box plaited skirt; prettily trimmed with white and black silk cord.

At $22—Eton suits of cheviot; black, brown, blue; very effectively strapped with stitched taffeta.

Other suits up to $65.

GIRLS' JACKETS—$5 to $18.50.

At $5—Of tan and brown covert cloth; fly-front; lined with colored serge.

At $10.50—Of black and navy blue pebble cheviot; double-breasted Eton jacket; coat collar and revers; lined with black taffeta.

At $13—Of royal blue cheviot; double-breasted reefer front; velvet collar; lined with striped taffeta.

At $16.50—Admiral blue broadcloth; tight-fitting Eton jacket, trimmed with straps of taffeta; revers faced with black taffeta and straps of cloth; velvet collar; lined with black taffeta.

GIRLS' SAILOR SUITS—

This new lot worth special mention—

Made of neat serge, with blouse waist, shield and sailor collar; trimmed with white braid; in navy blue, red and brown; 4 and 6 year sizes, $3.75; for 8, 10 and 12 years, $3.85.

GIRLS' REEFERS—

Immense assortment; mostly our own exclusive effects—all very new. Prices of Reefers range from $4 to $21.

At $5 50—Reefers; navy blue, red and brown; large sailor collar, appliqued with white.

At $9—Box Coats, ¾-length, blue and gray mixed cheviot; plaid back; edges finished with rows of stitching; patch pockets.

At $13—Box Reefer; castor broadcloth; edges finished with stitched strap of taffeta silk; lined with taffeta.

At $20—Box Coat, ¾-length; of kersey; seams finished with straps; velvet cuffs and collar; lined with colored taffeta.

Second floor, Broadway.

Sparkling Glass and Dainty China

A Third to Half Below Its Worth

On the main aisle this morning is a counter a-glitter with brilliant Cut Glass—rich with the prismatic coloring; refined elegance for sideboard and dining-table. Handsome cuttings in the most popular shapes and pieces. Best news of all—

Prices a Third Below Value

This little list to judge by—

Cut Glass

Bowls, 8 in., $3.50; worth $5
Bowls, 9 in., $6 from $9
Nappies, 7 in., $4 from $6
Nappies, 8 in., $5 from $7.50
Vases, 12 in., $2 from $3.25
Olive Dishes, $1.50 from $2.50
Caraffes, $1.25 from $1.85
Oil Bottles, 85c, $1 and $1.25 each
Syrups, 75c Sugar Sifters, 75c each
Knife Rests, 30c, 50c and 75c each
Mucilage Bottles, 35c from 50c each
Sugars and Creams, $2 a pair from $2.75
Toothpick Holders, 35c, 40c and 50c each

Fancy China

Another main aisle counter holds a tempting collection of fancy pieces of Haviland China—wide assortment of pieces, all richly decorated—

at half price and less

These and more—

Cracker Jars, $1 each
Bread Trays, 50c each
Match Boxes, 25c each
Hair Receivers, 50c each
Celery Trays, 50c each
Boudoir Sets, $2.25 each
Pin Trays, 15c each
Pen Trays, 25c each

On the Tenth street aisle is a counterful of pretty Austrian china pieces—dinner and breakfast plates, tea cups and saucers, bouillon and mustache cups and saucers, to choose from for **50c**—all worth double.

If you have other needs in chinaware visit the Basement store where there are remarkable opportunities for buying Dinner Sets and all other kinds of table ware.

Men's and Boys' Clothing

BEST, LATEST STYLES FOR BOTH

To be well dressed has advantages not to be disregarded lightly. Other things being equal, the man who has a proper regard for personal appearance commands deference where another, shabbily attired, fails. But to dress correctly, tastefully, need not entail extravagance. To eliminate immoderate charges has been our self-imposed task, through thirty years' experience. How we've worked out that task is demonstrated here every day. How we've prepared for this Spring's trade, with all that is good and worthy and absolutely correct and moderately priced, is what we're inviting you to see to-day, next week, whenever it pleases you to call.

For Men

Men's Top Coats—Oxford grays are popular. There's one style, a particularly good value, stylish, well made, at $8.50. Others at $10, $12 and up to $30, including the favored Raglan. Black cheviot overcoats, silk lined, at $10, $12 and $15. Neat, dressy, durable.

Men's Spring Suits—Oxford grays, of course. Plenty of them. Two especially attractive kinds at $15 and $20. Single-breasted sack coats, double-breasted vests. Numerous other styles, in wholly new patterns, at $10 to $28.

Men's Trousers—A very complete gathering of the most desirable new spring patterns. And a little bargain: 300 striped worsted trousers at $5, instead of $6.50 to $8.

For Boys

Boys' Top Coats—Covert cloth; very stylish garments, and of good material, properly made up, $3.50 and $4. Of better covert, and of Oxford gray cheviots, at $5 to $12.

Boys' Spring Suits—Sailor suits in the newest fabrics, and latest effects in making and trimming. Of fancy mixtures at $3.50 to $10. Of navy blue serges and cheviots, at $3.50 to $11. And an exceptionally pretty sailor suit for the little chaps of 3 to 10 years, at $6; it's a facsimile of the uniform of Uncle Sam's sailors.

Double-breasted jacket suits of Oxford gray cheviots, at $5 to $14.

Suits, with extra trousers, of navy blue cheviot, at $3.85.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

New Desirable Dress Stuffs

PRICED MUCH UNDER VALUE

Manufacturers generally have been advising us of the advanced prices they'll ask on duplicate orders. But, of course, there are exceptions. Now and then a maker of dress goods, suffering with that complaint, for which the only known remedy is "ready cash," comes to us with his product, seeking relief. If it's the sort of stuffs we want, his trouble is brief. Such a case a few days ago, and a manufacturer's stock of black dress fabrics is here at prices a third and more under their value.

There are 35 choice designs in mohair crepons. Some at 75c a yard instead of $1.25; some at $1 a yard instead of $1.50, and a third group at $1.25 instead of $1.75.

And 22 designs of Jacquard Satin Cloth, in large and small patterns; all 42 in. wide; all 65c a yard, though they're regularly priced $1.

Bannockburn Homespuns---75c

This is the same class of goods exactly of which we told a few weeks ago, and which were so eagerly snapped up. These goods have the same lumpy uneven yarns that characterize the hand-loom homespuns. They look quite as well, will wear as long—yet these goods are twice as wide as those made by the islanders off the coast of Scotland, and cost, as now priced, only a fourth as much. Only 8 combinations, but they're the best 8 mixtures in tan and gray—the kinds that went quickest in the first lot.

75c a yard, regularly $1.25

Women's Spring Jackets

The March lion has had his angry growl—his wickedest and worst. Mr. Weatherman says "Sunday, fair and warmer." You'll likely want the Spring jacket very badly, very soon. Our stock is at its best right now—widest variety that all best makers could help us to. The new styles are wonderfully pretty—vastly different effects are shown.

These hints of most popular sorts—

At $8—Jackets of black cheviot serge; double-breasted reefer front; six tailor buttons; coat, collar and revers lined with black taffeta.

At $10—Jackets of black, light and dark Oxford cheviot; double-breasted, tight-fitting Eton; coat, collar and revers lined with black taffeta.

At $10—Of black pebble cheviot; fly-front; lined with black taffeta.

At $12—Of black cheviot serge; double-breasted Eton; revers faced with black peau de soie; edges of coat finished with inlaid binding; lined with black and white plaid taffeta.

At $13—Of black and tan broadcloth; fly-front; edges finished with rows of stitching on coat collar and revers; lined with fancy striped taffeta.

At $13.50—Eton jacket of black broadcloth; wide scalloped revers, faced with stitched black taffeta, finished with black braid.

At $15—Of black unfinished worsted; fly-front; revers faced with black peau de soie; edges finished with rows of stitching; lined with black taffeta.

At $15—Eton jacket of black, brown, tan and royal blue broadcloth; revers and collar faced with cut-out embroidery over white silk serge; lined with colored taffeta.

Second floor, Broadway.

Old-Fashioned "Yellow Jack"

Do you need to read more to know what it is? Yes; you do—even if you don't; for if you have the most delightful memories of the "yellow jack"—we used to love years ago, you need to be told how this is better. The same "yellow jack" taffy, made out of pure New Orleans molasses, is cut into small chips and coated with fine crisp pulled candy—easy to eat, and not sticky. Assorted flavors—

20c a Pound

Basement

Hosiery and Underwear

MEN'S, WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S

Several groups of each, all seasonable goods, are placed on sale this morning at exceptionally low prices. Low even for this store, where lower-than-usual prices, for all-worthy hosiery and underwear, are the rule. The list below is merely suggestive. Many other good values, of which there may be mention later on.

Hosiery

FOR MEN—

3 pairs for 50c—Medium and light weight cotton half hose; fine gauge; extra strong heels, toes and soles; in fast black and assorted shades of tan. As valued elsewhere generally these should be 35c a pair.

25c pair—Of fine gauge cotton; assorted tans and fast black; lisle spliced soles, heels and toes. Worth 38c.

38c pair—Over 50 styles, fancy effects, to choose from; striped or silk embroidered cotton lisle thread; in colors, stripes and open-work effects. Worth 50c and 65c.

FOR WOMEN—

12½c pair—Regular made, fast black cotton stockings; fine gauge; elastic; with spliced heels and toes. Worth 20c.

25c pair—Several styles; fast black cotton, Richelieu ribbed; black with lavender soles or white polka dots; plain lisle thread in fast black, tan or bronze, with double soles, toes and high spliced heels. Worth 38c.

FOR CHILDREN—

Two styles of ribs in fast black cotton stockings; suitable for boys and girls. Sizes 6½ and 7, 20c; 7½ to 10, 25c a pair.

Underwear

FOR MEN—

50c each—Genuine French balbriggan; shirts have long or short sleeves; drawers have special reinforced seats; also short or long inseams; sizes run to 50 inches in both shirts and drawers. Worth 75c each.

$1 each—Fine French balbriggan; long or short sleeves in shirts; drawers have spliced fronts and seats; also mercerized cotton in delicate shades of light blue, lavender or flesh color; has a silky lustre that does not disappear in wearing or washing.

FOR WOMEN—

25c each—Vests of fine white lisle thread ribbed; low neck; sleeveless; plain or fancy trimmed necks. Also low necks, with short sleeves. Worth 38c each.

38c each—Corset covers of light-weight cotton, white; silk trimmed and stitched; long or short sleeves. Worth 50c each.

50c each—Silk and lisle mixed vests; white, pink and sky blue; low necks; fancy trimming around neck and armholes. Worth 65c each.

The showing of the new imported spring goods in fancy hosiery we believe to be unequaled. It is attracting unusually interested attention.

Broadway.

News from Two Shoe Stores

On the first floor we're running a shoe factory. Only a temporary affair. It's for the purpose of demonstrating the value of a shoe made by the Goodyear machinery. We're making shoes for women every day and selling them in the shoe store adjoining. They're the usual $3.50 quality, but while this exhibition continues the price shall be a dollar less.

Been obliged to double the space formerly alloted to the children's shoes. It's a very gratifying evidence of the high appreciation in which this branch of the business is held.

The assortments of men's and women's spring and summer styles, in strictly high-class shoes, is now complete. There are no better assortments—no better values—anywhere.

The Fifth Floor Bargains

For Women—A lot of black box-calf shoes, laced, slipper foxed, full round toe, single sole; usually $3—all that remains at $1.70. Also some black and tan Oxfords at $1 a pair—worth double.

For Men—Just 632 pairs of black box-calf shoes, laced, "cadet" toes with tips, stout *welted* soles—made to be the best $3 shoe in the country. $2.30 now. Some also of kid and of calfskin.

Boys' and Girls' shoes at a third off. We had 17,318 pairs at last count.

With heels; sizes 12 to 5½, for boys, $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

Spring heels; sizes 8 to 13½, for boys, $1; calf, enamel and kid.

Spring heels; sizes 11 to 2, for girls and small boys, 75c, 95c and $1.15; 8½ to 10½, 75c, 85c and 95c; 5 to 8, 50c and 75c.

Gold Cuff Buttons Two interesting lots of Link Cuff Buttons came in yesterday. Pretty shapes, all solid gold in every part, and at prices never matched on new goods before. These—

Solid 10 karat Link Buttons, in eleven different patterns, at

$1.50 a Pair.

Solid 14 karat Link Buttons, in very desirable patterns, **$2.25 a Pair.**

Broadway and Tenth street.

Children's Hats The shapes for spring are ready. Old names but new styles, and quite satisfying variety to pick from.

Tam O'Shanter Caps, in navy blue, red, brown and tan; some embroidered, others plain, 65c to $3.

Yachting Caps, embroidered and plain, 65c to $2.25.

Golf Caps, in good assortment, 50c to $1.25.

Alpine Hats, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.

Derby Hats, $1.75 and $2.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Bargains—Brushes, Borine, Combs and Soap A tableful of these articles in the perfumery and toilet goods store to-day, all at a uniform price—15c—which is little more than half their value.

The French tooth brushes are regular 25c goods.

So, too, are the nail brushes, 4 rows and side bristles.

Borine, the regular 25c size.

Celluloid combs, in assorted colors—excellent value.

Pure Castile soap—4 cakes in a box—green and white.

Tenth street.

Thermometers An inaccurate register of the temperature is about as intolerable as a poor timepiece. In choosing from this varied stock you are asked to take no chances. They are all thoroughly tested thermometers. Many are priced remarkably low. 10c for one sort. Others priced as follows:

Bath Thermometers, natural wood, 15c to $1.

Mercury or Spirit Thermometers; fancy enameled or natural wood; silvered scale; from 20c up.

Thermometers, wood back; porcelain scale; from 35c up.

Combination Thermometer and Storm Glass, 15c to 75c.

Fancy wood Thermometers, with metal ornamentation, $1 75.

Onyx and gilt Thermometer, $4.

Aneroid Barometers; brass case, warranted; from $7.50 up.

Tenth street.

Silk Waists for Spring

Exquisite New Kinds, and a Bargain Lot

The variety grows bigger and better—those who should know tell us there is no other such showing.

There has been widest opportunity for collecting, and nothing worthy is missing here. Our own suggestions have brought scores of styles made only for Wanamaker's.

The most striking effects shown to-day are the Waists made entire of alternate rows of ribbon and insertion of dainty lace or embroidery. Five new patterns are first shown this morning. All are unlined. Prices range from $7 to $18.50. Similar waists of ribbon and insertion, lined with silk, $11.

There are multitudes of pretty Silk Waists on show. These in particular—

At $5.50—Of taffeta, in solid colors; back and front trimmed with rows of wavy cording and fine plaits; scalloped down front; collar and flare cuffs prettily stitched.

At $6—Of taffeta, in solid colors; front and back of fine plaits and row of hemstitching; sleeves also plaited and hemstitched.

At $6.50—Of pretty Persian figured liberty satin; full front with clusters of fine box plaits at neck; back plaited from neck to waist; flare cuffs and plaited collar.

At $8—Of excellent quality taffeta; back and front of plaits and rows of hemstitching; top of sleeves also plaited and hemstitched; pointed pieces on shoulders.

At $9—Solid colors, light and dark shades; entire body and sleeves of fine plaits and neat folds; slashed pieces down front; brass buttons.

At $11.50—Pretty striped Persian styles; entire body and sleeves of tiny plaits; high collar and flare cuffs.

Other styles up to $27.

And this bargain—

About 115 manufacturer's sample Waists; broken sizes; fresh goods; all the newest shades; not more than two of a kind. Worth, $9 50 to $12; now $5 each. But don't expect them to be here long—they'll likely go in a jiffy.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Sale of Poppies

Here is brightness and graceful prettiness for spring hats, at wonderfully little cost.

Beautiful silk-and-muslin poppies—black with yellow centres, or all-black, mauve, coquilicot, rose, pastel green, and other fancy shades; large in size and very effective—

25c for bunch of three

Men's and Women's Initialed Handkerchiefs

Plain white hemstitched handkerchiefs, pure linen, of course; with hand-embroidered initials in the corner. Offered to-day for less than new goods will cost us when next lots come.

Men's, $1 a dozen **Women's, 90c a dozen**

Broadway.

Milo Deyo's Recitals—To-day at 2:30 and 4

there will be half-hour Recitals by this popular Romany Pianist.

All performances are on the Krell Elite Grand Piano.

Comfortable accommodation for several hundred at each performance. Welcome.

Fifth Floor,

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

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The Valuable Library

Bric-a-Brac, Arms and Armor, Relics, Antique and Modern Furniture, Paintings, Water Colors, Framed Engravings, Autograph Letters and other Documents, Prints, Play Bills, Photographs, and Miscellaneous Objects.

CATALOGUE published in three parts. Part I.—Bric-a-brac, furniture, and relics. Price 25 cents. Part II.—Books. Price $1.00. Part III.—Autographs, documents, prints, and photographs. Price 25 cents.

THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.

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6 EAST 23D ST., MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

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The best Imported Leathers are used in Our $3.50 Shoes.

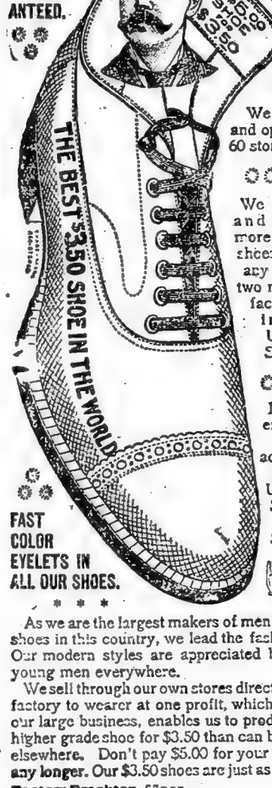

We own and operate 60 stores.

We make and sell more $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

Delivered to any address in the United States for $3.75.

FAST COLOR EYELETS IN ALL OUR SHOES.

As we are the largest makers of men's fine shoes in this country, we lead the fashions. Our modern styles are appreciated by the young men everywhere.

We sell through our own stores direct from factory to wearer at one profit, which, with our large business, enables us to produce a higher grade shoe for $3.50 than can be had elsewhere. Don't pay $5.00 for your shoes any longer. Our $3.50 shoes are just as good.

Factory Brockton, Mass.

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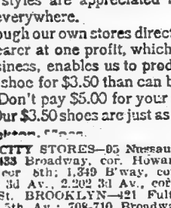

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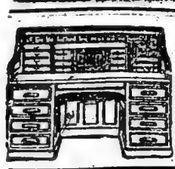

DESKS.

Great Variety of Style and Price.

T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St., N.Y.

ONLY ONE 5 CENT CIGAR

CREMO

RELIEF FOR PUERTO RICO

Senate Passes the Bill Appropriating Over $2,000,000.

AMENDS THE HOUSE MEASURE

During Debate Tillman Says He Trusts the President, but Fears His "Wicked Partners."

WASHINGTON, March 16.—After a debate lasting the greater part of two days, the Senate to-day passed the Puerto Rican relief appropriation after having amended the bill as it came from the House. The text of the measure passed is:

"Be it enacted, &c., that the sum of $2,095,455, being the amount of customs revenue received on importations by the United States from Puerto Rico since the evacuation of Puerto Rico by the Spanish forces on the 18th of October, 1898, to the 1st of January, 1900, shall be placed at the disposal of the President, to be used for the Government now existing and which may hereafter be established in Puerto Rico, and for public education, public works, and other governmental and public purposes therein, and the said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purposes herein specified, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

When the bill was taken up for consideration the Chair ruled that the committee amendments had been adopted yesterday and that other amendments were in order. The first amendment was that of Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.) It provided "that the Constitution was, by force of the treaty concluded between the United States and the kingdom of Spain at the City of Paris, France, April 11, 1899, extended over the Island of Puerto Rico and its inhabitants."

Mr. Allison entered a motion to lay the amendment on the table, but withheld it while Mr. Chilton (Dem., Texas,) addressed the Senate on the general proposition of the amendment and the Puerto Rican question. He said that Puerto Rico was the pivot around which turns one of the gravest questions brought into American politics in forty years.

ALLEN AMENDMENT TABLED.

The proposition, he said, to levy customs duties against Puerto Rico "marks a step in American history which every patriot should seek to turn back." Notwithstanding the expedients which had been thrown around the bill "to gloss it over," Mr. Chilton declared, "this bill is just as much the assertion of a wrong and dangerous principle as the tax on tea which fired the resistance of our forefathers and culminated in the creation of this Republic. The progress of the American Union," he continued, "has been glorious with annexations. The Democratic Party has been from its infancy the party of territorial acquisition, but in all our history there has never been a proposition made to tax productions of our new territories when transported into the boundaries of the old."

Mr. Allison renewed his motion to lay the amendment of Mr Allen on the table, and it prevailed, 39 to 17. The detailed vote was as follows:

YEAS.

Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	McBride, (Rep., Ore.)
Baker, (Rep., Kan.)	McComas, (Rep., Md.)
Bard, (Rep., Cal.)	McCumber, (Rep., N. Dak.)
Beveridge, (Rep., Ind.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Carter, (Rep., Mont.)	Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Deboe, (Rep., Ky.)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.)
Elkins, (Rep., West Va.)	Quarles, (Rep., Wis.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Ross, (Rep., Vt.)
Foraker, (Rep., Ohio.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Foster, (Rep., Wash.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Simon, (Rep., Ore.)
Gear, (Rep., Iowa.)	Spooner, (Rep., Wis.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)
Hanna, (Rep., Ohio.)	Warren, (Rep., Wyo.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Wellington, (Rep., Md.)
Kean, (Rep., N. J.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)
Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)	Total, 36.
Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)	

NAYS.

Allen, (Rep., Neb.)	Culberson, (Dem., Texas.)
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Harris, (Pop., Kan.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Kenney, (Dem., Del.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)	Rawlins, (Dem., Utah.)
Clark, (Dem., Mont.)	Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Turley, (Dem., Tenn.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Total, 17.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) withdrew the amendment he offered yesterday, and in its place offered an amendment proposing free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico. It differs from his first amendment, as the one proposed yesterday provided that the money collected should be repaid to those who had paid it.

MR. ALLISON EXPLAINS.

Mr. Jones said a great storm had raged in Puerto Rico, and likewise a great storm was raging in this country, the cause of the latter being the action of the House on the Puerto Rican question. There was now a strenuous effort on the part of the Republicans to get out of this storm, and the bill now proposed was the means they were employing to land safely.

"The course we have pursued toward these people," said Mr. Jones, "is wrong and indefensible. What the Puerto Ricans want is not charity, but justice. It is perfectly evident that the prostration of affairs on the island is due to the high taxes with which the people there are afflicted."

In answer to a question by Mr. Allen, Mr. Allison replied that under the military government in Puerto Rico, all food products, farm implements, and many other useful and necessary articles were admitted free of duty. He said it was proposed to pass a Puerto Rican bill here in the Senate that would be entirely just to Puerto Rico and to the United States.

Mr. Allen—Does that include the tariff provision?

Mr. Allison—Undoubtedly.

Mr. Allen asked what rates of duty the goods of Puerto Rico were now paying in the United States.

"They are paying the rates fixed by the Dingley act," replied Mr. Allison. The bill we shall pass for Puerto Rico will be free and just to all. I take it there is no Senator on either side of this chamber who would propose to continue the present commercial conditions between the United States and Puerto Rico for any considerable time. I want the matter hastened in every way possible."

Mr. Jones said he did not propose to vote for any measure of this kind without definite information. As the matter stood, he would, he said, prefer to vote for the House bill than for the one presented by the committee. He inquired where the money came from that was being expended in Puerto Rico now and had been expended heretofore.

Mr. Foraker replied that a large amount had been expended from the War Emergency fund, and that some had been expended from customs receipts. The War Department hoped that relief would be afforded by Congress, but the relief had been delayed so long that the present proposition had been brought in.

TILLMAN TRUSTS MR. McKINLEY.

Mr. Tillman said there was evidently so much division among the Republicans that it appeared doubtful to him whether they would be able to enact any Puerto Rican legislation at all. He said that it looked as if the Republican Party had reached the end of its rope, and that its last hope now was to contend that Congress was without limitations in the Government of or in legislating for acquired territory. Referring to the difference between the Government's treatment of Hawaii and Puerto Rico as to the admission of their respective products, Mr. Tillman said:

"Senators owe it to themselves not to show such discrimination on the one hand and such outrage on the other."

Mr. Tillman declared he was going to vote for the pending bill, because the enactment of the measure into law was the only way to restore to the people of Puerto Rico taxes taken from them wrongfully and unconstitutionally.

"The United States has not given the people of Puerto Rico a cent, and it is high time," he said, "that we give back to them the money we have stolen from them."

Mr. Tillman declared that the Government established now in Puerto Rico was worse than that forced upon the people by Spain, particularly as to the island's fiscal affairs, as under Spainish rule the Puerto Ricans at least had a free market in Spain for their goods. He favored a civil government for the island and criticised the expenditures under the present military system as extravagant.

Mr. Tillman referred to what he said would be the monumental salaries of the officials in the insular possessions, particularly noting the members of the Philippine Commission. Mr. Foraker informed Mr. Tillman that he had been told that the highest salary of any member of the commission would be $10,000 a year. "That may be disappointing to the Senator," suggested Mr. Foraker.

"No," replied Mr. Tillman; "I'm gratified. I am always willing to trust William McKinley, but it is his bad and wicked partners that I am afraid of. He is a patriotic and noble man, although just now he may be carried off his feet by the dream of appearing in history along side of Jefferson and others who added largely to our territory."

At Mr. Tillman's suggestion, Mr. Jones withdrew his amendment in order to facilitate a vote on the bill, but Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) insisted upon a vote on his amendment, which, in effect, was the making of a direct appropriation for the relief of the Puerto Ricans without any reference to the tariff or customs duties collected. It was defeated.

The bill as reported by the Senate committee was then passed without division, only a few scattering "nays" being heard against it.

WILL FIX UP TARIFF BILL.

It Is Said Forty-five Republican Senators Will Vote for Measure Offered by New Steering Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—"We shall have a Tariff bill in the Senate on which all the Republicans of the body will agree," said Senator Foraker this afternoon, after the meeting of the new steering committee appointed by Senator Allison. This committee is composed of Messrs. Foraker of Ohio, Hale of Maine, Davis of Minnesota, McMillan of Michigan, Spooner of Wisconsin, Warren of Wyoming, and Kean of New Jersey. Just what the bill is to be can only be conjectured. It is admitted that the discussions in the committee were tentative, but it is said they assumed that a tariff bill, and not a free trade bill, would be passed.

The committee adjourned to-day to meet again on Monday. By that time it is expected that the basis of an agreement will be reached. It is asserted by one Republican Senator that it would be possible to pass a bill to-morrow, but it is not desired to ask for a vote when it is necessary to have Democratic assistance to pass the bill. At least two votes of Democrats are expected, those of McEnery and McLaurin, for a tariff bill, and Teller and Stewart will support the steering committee's report. Having a clear Republican majority in the Senate, it is the determination of the managers to put the bill through with enough Republican votes to carry it, if representatives of all other parties desired to refrain from voting.

Senator Foraker, the Chairman of the committee, was in good humor after the meeting, and his associates ascribed his condition to the report that was current that already forty-five Republicans had agreed to vote for such a bill as the committee would ask to have passed. The committee is a Tariff Committee, made up of Republicans who are "all sound," as one Senator described them, on the question of protection. There are still several Senators who hesitate, on account of the feeling of the voters of their States, to vote for any bill that imposes a burden of customs taxation upon the people of Puerto Rico.

It is admitted that the action of the House is now deciding the Senate to stick pretty close to the House bill, rates and all. The assertion that stocks of tobacco and sugar, held by speculators in Puerto Rico, are detained only because or the hope of free trade and an immediate gain of profit, has had something to do with reconciling opposing Republicans to the programme of the party in caucus.

One argument that is having some weight with the Senate is that it will not do to completely reverse the action of the House, because of the bad political effect that would be produced if the Senate by a vote should drop the proposed tariff against Puerto Rican trade, and thus rebuke the House for imposing one. And in this connection it is asserted that the suggestions of Senators who were willing a day or two ago to offer a different rate of duty than 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates, will not be adopted. Nor is it expected that the duties on goods either way will be dropped altogether.

GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAND.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The bill for establishing a civil government in Puerto Rico has been practically completed by the sub-committee of the House Committee on Insular Affairs. In addition to the features already published, the committee has incorporated provisions relating to corporations.

The bill prohibits the issue of stock or bonds, except for cash, or the issue of stock or bond dividends. It prohibits the granting of public franchises by private bills, but provides for a general franchise law, reserving to the Legislature the power to amend, alter, or repeal franchises at will, and also the right to purchase such franchises. It prohibits the organization of banks of issue and the organization of agricultural corporations. The latter provision is to prevent the agricultural lands of the islands falling into the hands of a big corporation.

Following the law in this country, it also provides that banks procuring title to lands in payment of debts must dispose of such lands within five years.

Bryan on the Puerto Rican Bill.

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 16.—Col. W. J. Bryan breakfasted here en route to Nebraska to-day. Commenting on the Puerto Rican tariff bill, Mr. Bryan said: "It is frequently true that an object lesson is needed, and it is fortunate for the country that one has been given prior to the election. No one can doubt that the Administration's so-called expansion policy really means imperialism."

San Juan's City Hall Mortgaged.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, March 16.—A municipal deficit of $80,000 in the fiscal year has been caused by an unexpected slump in the city revenues from liquors and cigarettes. The budget compiled in 1899 estimated that $96,000 would be collected, but the amount to date is only $26,000, though, probably, $13,000 more will be received by July. The city owes the United States Treasury $30,000 and the City Hall is mortgaged to the Spanish Bank for $20,000.

ARMOR FOR WARSHIPS.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Representative Wheeler of Kentucky, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, says that the decision of the House Naval Affairs Committee yesterday fixing the price of armor plate at $545 per ton was much more far-reaching than was announced at that time. Yesterday a statement was authorized to the effect that this price was only fixed for what is known as the emergency armor for the battleships Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, which are now building.

On account of the threatening suits for damages resulting from the failure of the Government to provide the armor for these vessels, because the armor-plate concerns refused to furnish it at the authorized price, the committee was unanimously in favor of acceding to the demands of the armor-plate factories so far as the armor for those ships was concerned. But the action of the committee yesterday, according to Mr. Wheeler, went further and authorized contracts for the armor for all the ships heretofore authorized and to be authorized in the present bill at $545.

This action was taken, he said, after a specific proposition to limit armor plate at that price to the "emergency armor" had been voted down. Mr. Wheeler says that all the members of the minority voted against the proposition to purchase armor at that price for other ships authorized and to be authorized. He announces that the fight will be carried on to the floor of the House.

SENDING MONEY BY MAIL.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Senator McMillan, in the Senate, and Representative Lentz, in the House, to-day introduced bills designed to afford an easy and inexpensive means of transmitting money by mail.

They provide that all United States and National banknotes, silver certificates, and Treasury notes of $1, $2, and $5 denomination shall be replaced by new notes to be known as "United States post check notes." Fifty millions in United States notes of denominations above $10 shall be replaced with a like amount of fractional post check notes from 5 to 50 cents. The face and back of the notes are to make them "payable to payee named hereon," in place of the present inscription, "payable to bearer on demand," and the face of the notes shall have a blank space to insert the name of a payee, with space for receipt and stamp.

The holder of any such post check, by inserting the name of a payee and fixing a postage stamp may forward the same by mail to the designated payee, and it is redeemable at the Post Office named. The checks are then to be canceled and new checks issued.

Persia to Send Another Minister.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The State Department has been notified that the Persian Government is about to send a Minister to

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Makes everything fireproof from a Lace Curtain to a Battle Ship.

Adopted by the Paris Exposition, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Casino Theatre and other prominent institutions.

We will furnish estimates for fireproofing your home or place of business. Expense trifling.

Will not damage texture, color or hands.

FIREPROOFINE MANUFACTURING CO., 487 Broadway.

Washington. For years this post has been vacant, the incumbent leaving in a dudgeon owing to the merciless ridicule heaped upon him by the American paragrapher on account of his queer name—Hadji Hassan Gooli Khan, with a half dozen additional syllables. The department has not been notified in advance of the name of the new Minister.

QUAY'S CASE POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) voted that the question of seating Mr. Quay as a Senator from Pennsylvania be taken up two week from next Tuesday. Consideration of the case is not to interfere with appropriation bills, conference reports, unfinished business, or the Spooner bill conferring authority upon the President to govern the Philippines.

The order proposed by Mr. Hoar was agreed to unanimously. Before its adoption Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) who yesterday had some hot words with Mr. Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) said he had been astounded at the charge that those who were opposed to the seating of Mr. Quay were employing parliamentary tactics to obstruct a vote on the case. He pointed out that ever since the case had been before the Senate bills in charge of Senators favorable to Mr. Quay had been under consideration by the Senate.

"In no manner," said he, "has a single Senator opposed to the seating of Mr. Quay laid any obstacle in the way of a vote on that case. I'll say now the Senate need not delay that vote for a single minute on my account. I shall not object. I'll vote my convictions by voting against the seating of Mr. Quay."

RECIPROCITY TREATIES EXTENDED

More Time for Ratification of Those with British Colonies.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote, to-day at the State Department, signed protocols extending the time allowed for the ratification of the reciprocity treaties between the United States and the British West Indian Islands of Jamaica, Turks, and Cainos, Bermuda and the British colony of Guiana. The protocol provides that the ratifications shall take place as soon as possible, or within twelve months at the most.

These treaties are now pending before the Senate, behind the French reciprocity treaty, and the period allowed for their ratification would expire, in the ordinary course, about the end of the present month. The extension does not mean that the State Department has abondoned the idea of securing action upon the treaty at the present session of Congress, but simply marks a precaution taken to guard against unexpected obstacles.

TO BUY DENMARK'S ISLANDS.

It Is Said United States Wants St. Thomas and Santa Cruz.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—It is learned that the purpose of the Government to acquire the Island of St. Thomas for a reasonable consideration from Denmark has not been abandoned, notwithstanding the statements attributed to the Danish Ministers, indicating a decision not to part with the island.

While it is not contemplated that any pressure should be brought to bear upon Denmark on this matter, it is still believed that the late announcement in the case is perhaps only an evidence of a purpose on the part of the Danish authorities to secure a higher price for the island than the United States had regarded as proper. It is probable that no effort will be made by our Government to hasten the negotiations on this subject, but having learned that the finances of the island showed a deficit last year of $75,000; in spite of the most rigid economy in the administration, a sum charged up against the home government, it is believed that our terms will ultimately be accepted, if reduced to a concrete proposition to pay $5,000,000 for St. Thomas and Santa Cruz.

House Considers Private Bills.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—This was the private bill day in the House under the new rule. About two hours were spent in the discussion of a bill to pay Representative Swanson $1,769 for extra expenses incurred by him in his contest in the last Congress, but the bill was ultimately abandoned. Six bills of minor importance were passed.

More Money for Militia.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The House Committee on Militia to-day directed a favorable report on the bill of Representative Marsh of Illinois, increasing the appropriation for the National Guard and Militia of the country from $400,000 to $2,000,000 annually.

General Naval Board Formed.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Long to-day issued the order constituting a general board "to insure efficient preparation of the fleet in case of war, and for the naval defense of the coast." The order designated the Admiral of the Navy, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the Chief Intelligence Officer and his principal assistant, the President of the Naval War College and his principal assistant, and three other officers, not yet named, as the board, which is to meet once a month in this city.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major George E. Bushnell, Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the board officers convened Feb. 16, vice Major Walter Reed, Surgeon, relieved.

Capt. Charles E. B. Flagg, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty at San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort Grant, Arizona Territory, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty to relieve Major Edwin F. Gardner, Surgeon, and by letter to the commanding General, Department of the Colorado. Major Gardner, upon being relieved, will proceed to San Francisco, and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty. Major Gardner, on the completion of that duty will proceed to Manila, and on arrival report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Charles S. Riché, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty as member of the board of officers appointed March 8, 1900.

Lieut. Col. Edward Field, Third Artillery, is directed to report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, President of the army canning board appointed to meet at San Francisco, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

The transfer, Feb. 26, of Second Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, Jr., First Artillery, to the infantry arm, with rank in that arm from Feb. 1, and his assignment to the Twelfth Infantry, is announced.

First Lieut. Elisha S. Benton, Seventh Artillery, is detailed as Recorder of the board of officers convened in Washington Feb. 16, vice First Lieut. Winfield S. Overton, Seventh Artillery, relieved.

Navy.

Capt. T. F. Jewell is ordered to duty as member of the naval examining board, Washington Yard, March 23.

Lieut. V. Blue is detached from the Massachusetts and ordered to the Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco March 31.

Assistant Naval Constructor H. G. Gillmore is ordered to duty at the Paris Exposition, July 15, as member of a board to attend congresses.

Lieut. Commander W. C. Eaton is detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to inspection duty at Barberton, Ohio.

Lieut. G. E. Burd is detached from the navy yard, New York, March 21, and ordered to engineer duty on the Philadelphia, sailing from San Francisco March 28, to join ship.

Ensign A. J. Wadhams and Naval Cadet H. E. Lackey are detached from the New York and ordered to the Eagle.

Naval Cadet U. S. Macy is detached from the Scorpion and ordered to the New York.

Commander J. F. Merry is commissioned Captain from Dec. 29, 1898.

Changes of officers on Asiatic Station:

Naval Cadet J. W. Greenslade is detached from the Concord and ordered to the Basco.

Naval Cadet J. O. Fisher is detached from the Basco and ordered to the Concord.

Lieut. R. H. Leigh is detached from the Pampanga and ordered to the Oregon.

Chaplain F. Thompson is detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Brooklyn.

In All Walks Of Life

Health should be the first consideration. Everybody knows that—yet how many people take care of their health as they ought to? How many people go scrambling along, putting off the slight necessary attention to their physical condition, or neglecting some little ill, until it becomes harder to cure?

Perhaps you are one of those "I'll-do-it-to-morrow" kind. You *know* that health is indispensable to success in any walk of life. You *ought* to know, if you don't already know, that

The daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt will keep you in good health.

Abbey's Salt is made from the salts extracted from the juices of Fresh Fruits. You can understand at once why it is called Nature's remedy. It is a laxative, and cures Constipation by gently regulating the bowels—no griping. It is a sedative to the stomach, and banishes Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Sick Headache, because it is the right remedy in the right place. Skin, Liver and Kidney troubles are unknown where Abbey's Salt is used regularly.

Dr. James L. Watson (late Surgeon of the U. S. Army), New York, states: "I have used Abbey's Salt myself and prescribed it with satisfactory results. It is a tonic regulator, an excellent laxative, and in nervous or excited conditions, a tranquilizer. I shall continue to prescribe your Salt and use it for myself."

Rev. John A. Cook, Chaplain, St. Joseph's Hospital, Keokuk, Iowa, says: "Your Salt has been most beneficial in cases of depression and derangements of the stomach and liver. It has been recommended by the physicians of the Keokuk Medical College, with whom we are connected, as an excellent remedy for Grip."

Dr. Charles Purdy, New York City, states: "The most effective and elegant aperient salt for clearing the gastro-internal tract is Abbey's Effervescent. It is the only one which I have ever found suitable for children, and for my own use I have never found anything so satisfactory."

A housekeeper gives her house a thorough cleaning once a year. Don't treat your system in the same way. If you need a Spring cleaning, take Abbey's Salt. Take it daily and you will *always* have health.

All Druggists. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

If you haven't had our beautiful 1900 calendar, send us four (4) cents in stamps, to pay postage and packing, and we will send you one by return mail. THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO., 9 to 15 Murray St., New York City.

Ensign C. L. Poor is detached from the Yosemite and ordered to the Oregon.

Lieut. L. M. Nulton is detached from the Yosemite and ordered to the Baltimore.

Lieut. J. E. Palmer is ordered to the Princeton.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Marblehead sailed yesterday from Santa Barbara for San Francisco.

The Vixen arrived yesterday at St. Thomas and sailed from that port to-day for Culebra.

Army and Navy Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Volunteer Army.—Lieut. Col. T. R. Hamer, Thirty-seventh Infantry, to be Colonel; Major Charles T. Boyd, Thirty-seventh Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. Benjamin M. Koehler, Thirty-seventh Infantry, to be Major; First Lieut. C. H. Sheeser, Thirty-seventh Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. A. K. Baskette, Thirty-seventh Infantry, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. William E. Utterback, Fortieth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

Regular Army.—To be Surgeon, with the rank of Major—Capt. A. D. Ghrelin, Assistant Surgeon Eleventh Cavalry. To be Assistant Surgeon, with rank of Captain—First Lieut. S. O. Beasley, Assistant Surgeon Eleventh Cavalry. Second Lieut. Elvin R. Heiberg, Sixth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant.

Puerto Rico Regiment of Infantry.—To be First Lieutenants—Second Lieut. William W. Bessell, Puerto Rico Battalion; Louis E. Bennett, late Major Fourth Illinois Volunteers; A. O. Seaman, late First Lieutenant Fourth Illinois Volunteers; Morris E. Locke of Ohio, John O. Steger of Virginia, W. W. Ballard, Jr., of Virginia. To be Second Lieutenants—First Sergt. Terrence Hamill, Troop L, Fifth Cavalry, United States Army; Jean S. Oakes of Ohio, late Sergeant Company F, Two Hundred and First New York Volunteers.

Navy.—Marine Corps—Franck C. Lander of Indiana, to be a Second Lieutenant.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

There will be no session of the Senate to-day.

The House yesterday set apart March 24 for paying tribute to the memory of the late Representative Sydney P. Epes of Virginia.

Senator Penrose yesterday reported favorably from the Commerce Committee the bill to change the name of the steamer Paris of the American Line to Philadelphia.

The Senate yesterday adopted a concurrent resolution directing the Secretary of War to prepare a survey and estimate for deepening and improving the Gillespie River, in Delaware.

The Special Committee on Trusts, appointed by Chairman Ray of the House Judiciary Committee, is made up as follows: Ray, (Rep., N. Y.,) Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.,) Overstreet, (Rep., Ind.,) Littlefield, (Rep., Me.,) Terry, (Dem., Ark.,) Lanham, (Dem., Texas,) and Elliott, (Dem., S. C.) This special committee will consider all bills and resolutions relating to trusts.

MORTGAGE TAX MAY FAIL.

Senator Ford Says He and Five Other Republican Senators Will Vote Against It.

ALBANY, March 16.—It is the consensus of opinion in the Senate that the Mortgage Tax bill cannot pass. Senator Ford says he is absolutely against it, and that he knows at least five others in the majority, while the minority, with one exception, Senator Grady, are said to be against it.

The bill is on second reading in the Senate, and has been partially acted upon by the Committee of the Whole. An amendment was adopted changing the exempted mortgages from those less than 4 per cent. to those less than 3 per cent. This would include the New York Central's great Lake Shore mortgage in the mortgages to be taxed. The Senate has not acted as a Senate on this, but when the bill is again taken up in Committee of the Whole its amendment will still be in existence.

Senator Coggeshall has an amendment to the bill providing for the exemption of the mortgages of savings banks and building and loan associations, and also providing that all real estate mortgages, except those held by trust companies and corporations, bearing interest at less than 5 per cent., shall be exempt.

MORTGAGE TAX AMENDMENT.

Benevolent Societies Demand Exemption Under Threat of Opposition.

Representatives of lodges and benevolent societies of this State claiming a membership of upward of 500,000 met yesterday at the office of William A. Gans, 141 Broadway, and adopted the following amendment to the Stranahan Mortgage Tax bill, now before the Legislature at Albany:

All beneficiary societies, orders, or associations, whether voluntary or incorporated under the laws of this State, or any other State or Territory of the United States or District of Columbia, and the members of which are proposed, elected, and initiated in subordinate lodges, councils, or other bodies, by whatever other name known, according to the constitution, laws, rules, regulations of such societies, orders, or associations, respectively, now existing in this State, or which may be hereafter instituted or organized or authorized to do business in this State, shall be exempted from the provisions and operation of this act.

After the meeting Mr. Gans stated that unless the proposed amendment is incorporated in the bill the organizations will use every effort to defeat it.

NEW YORK CITY FRANCHISES.

Two Hundred Corporations Affected by the New Tax Law.

ALBANY, March 16.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners expect to have completed by Thursday or Friday next the valuations of special franchises operated by the 200 corporations in New York City affected by the Franchise Tax act.

In the case of several two or more valuations will have to be made, because, under the tax act, the franchise is valued in the borough in which it is operated. Under the law the corporations will be notified of the valuations placed on their franchises and ten days' notice will be given to appear before the board and state objections.

Public hearings will be given in each case during the first week in April. The final determination of the board on these valuations must be certified to the Assessors of New York City prior to May 1.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ON RAMAPO.

Looks to the Charter Commission to Solve the Problem.

ALBANY, March 16.—Gov. Roosevelt stated to-day that the small majority by which the Morgan Water bill for New York City was kept in committee yesterday indicated that a bill which would confine the commission appointed to a certain territory in its quest of a water supply would pass by a large majority. The provision for a roving commission contained in the Morgan bill was the cause of genuine fear on the part of rural legislators. It is now too late in the session for a new bill to be drafted and passed.

The Governor is impressed by the fact that the authorities of New York City, during the entire session, failed to frame any legislation on this subject. He will charge the New York City Charter Revision Commission to pay particular attention to the water needs of the city, and will expect that body to include in legislation recommended a proper solution of the question.

PROSPECTS OF IMPORTANT BILLS.

Gov. Roosevelt Anxious About Legislation—Adjournment Date.

ALBANY, March 16.—Gov. Roosevelt has been assured that the deferring of the vote on preferred New York City measures until Monday does not mean that there will be any unusual delay in disposing of them. The anti-Ramapo bill, the Charter Revision Commission measure, and the Confessions of Judgment bill will be sent to Mayor Van Wyck, the Governor understands, early next week and will be returned in time for final action before March 31. The Legislature will sit until they are returned.

There are several other bills, however, including the New York City School bills and measures making offices of the County Clerk, Register, and Sheriff of Kings salaried, which the Governor is desirous of having enacted into law, and these may prevent adjournment on March 31. It is now believed the Legislature will not be able to complete its business until April 6.

BILLS INTRODUCED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 16.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. DOUGHTY—To make the offices of County Clerk and Sheriff of Queens salaried.

Mr. ROCHE—To allow the bringing of actions to titles of possession of goods, wares, or merchandise held in storage by warehouse companies.

Mr. ALLDS—To have the State printer hereafter print the examination question papers required by the university of the State.

BILLS PASSED BY ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, March 16.—Among the bills passed by the Assembly to-day were the following:

Mr. ALLDS—Reappropriating unexpended balances of appropriations for canal improvements; also appropriating $250,000 to pay interest on the canal debt.

Mr. HILL—Appropriating $500,000 for a new armory at Buffalo for the Sixty-fifth Regiment.

Mr. SLOANE—Establishing a police pension fund in Yonkers.

Mr. BURNETT—Providing that the State shall not consider any proposal for public printing which is not accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person making it is an employing printer, with a plant sufficient to properly execute the contract.

Mr. HITCHCOCK—To provide for acquiring lands to commemorate the battle of Lake George and appropriating $15,000.

Mr. T. L. SMITH—Authorizing towns to fix the price to be paid per day at $2 for services of laborers at forest fires.

Senator ELSBERG—Vesting power in the Park Commissioners of New York City to regulate projections on street lines within parks, &c.

Mr. AGAR—Fixing the terms of town officers in Westchester County.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Authorizing the Court of Claims to hear the claim of Oyster Bay against the State.

Mr. SLOANE—Amending the charter of Yonkers.

Mr. PRICE—Making it a misdemeanor to destroy ornamental vegetation on highways, &c.

Senator CULLEN—Authorizing the Board of Public Improvements to lay out a public park in Brooklyn.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Authorizing the appointment of process servers for counties of more than 125,000 inhabitants.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, March 16.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the following bills:

Senator ARMSTRONG—Providing a fee of 25 cents for the registration of attorneys with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Senator BROWN—Amending Section 6 of the Code of Civil Procedure relative to a court transacting business on Sunday.

Senator DOUGLAS—Providing for a board of twenty-one Trustees of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

Senator DOUGLAS — Providing for fifteen Trustees for the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

Senator ELSWORTH — Authorizing the New York, Gettysburg and Chattanooga Battlefield Commission to locate the positions where the Forty-sixth, Fifty-first, and Seventy-ninth Regiments, New York Infantry, and Battery L, Second New York Light Artillery, fought at the siege of Vicksburg, for the purpose of erecting suitable monuments, and appropriating $1,000.

Senator FORD—Amending the act incorporating the New York Realty Bond, Exchange and Trust Company

Mr. RYTTENBERG—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to preferred cash.

Mr. WEEKES—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to motions and applications for judgment.

To know Preferencia is to know a good thing

APPROPRIATION BILLS REPORTED.

ALBANY, March 16.—A number of appropriation bills were reported favorably by the Senate Finance Committee to-day, among them being:

Senator RAINES—To appropriate $100,000 to reimburse State hospitals for the insane for payments made to the State Treasurer.

Mr. MORGAN—Appropriating $25,000 to aid in the erection of a monument to the martyrs who perished in the prison ships in New York Harbor during the Revolution.

Senator WILLIS—Providing for the establishment of a State biological station to provide for increased production of fish and game and song and insectiverous birds, and to promote the knowledge of biology, amended to

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AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

TO HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

Since the exposure of the system of purchased protection for crime in this city several pictures have formed themselves in the public mind.

One is that of the Chief of the police force. This officer first denied that there was extensive violation of the law. Then he denied that the police could reach the offenders on the evidence available. Then efforts to break up the places where the law was violated were defeated by secret information conveyed to the guilty, which information could have come from the police only. Then, as if by magic, every place was shut at the same hour by a demonstration of complete power which no one but the head of the police could have exerted. Then the power to close disorderly places in which music is given was shown by a sudden closing of perfectly orderly places in which music is offered. All of which depicts the Chief of Police as blind to vice that pays for protection and lynx-eyed for a chance to annoy the class that detests vice and corruption combined.

The second picture is that of the District Attorney. It is not so revolting, but is even more grotesque. This official has managed, while professing zeal in the pursuit of crime, to inspire one of the best Grand Juries this county has had in many a year with the impression that their investigations would be helped by his absence in certain cases, and their right and duty to act on this impression were clearly sustained by the Recorder, when his instructions were applied for. The portrait of the District Attorney thus drawn from his own action is not a pleasant one.

The third picture is a group composed of the Police Commissioners, standing dazed and helpless before the exposure of the scandals and gross evils for which they are primarily responsible, having every opportunity for exact and complete knowledge and full authority to deal with the guilty.

Does the Mayor wish to contribute his own portrait to this gallery? If he does not, let him begin instantly to take the necessary steps* to call the Police Commissioners to account, as he has the clear right to do.

*Chapter IV., Section 95:
"At any time within six months after the commencement of his term of office the Mayor elected for a full term may, whenever in his judgment the public interests shall so require, remove from office any public officer holding office by appointment from the Mayor, except members of the Board of Education and school boards, and except also judicial officers for whose removal other provision is made by the Constitution; after the expiration of said period of six months any such public officer may be removed by the Mayor for cause upon charges preferred, and after opportunity to be heard, subject, however, before such removal shall take effect, to the approval of the Governor expressed in writing."

MR. ROOT ON CUBA.

Everybody will be glad to have Mr. ROOT's testimony to the manner in which the present Government of Cuba is working, and his opinion upon the manner in which the more complete remission of Cuban affairs to the Cubans is likely to work. In spite of his recent official relation to the Government of the island, he may be called a disinterested witness, as he is certainly an intelligent one. Naturally, his utterances are not meant to displease the Cubans. But we can detect no evidence that his desire to please them has induced him unduly to emphasize the encouraging facts of the situation, or unduly to gloss over the less encouraging. It is quite plain that the Secretary of War has been surprised as well as gratified by what he has seen in the island. His testimony will be grateful to the Cubans and valuable to his own countrymen.

It is to be noted that the "experiment" of self-government will not be begun by the municipal elections which are to be held on the 1st of May. It will only be extended. It has been one of the honorable distinctions of Gen. WOOD's administration, at first in Santiago Province and lately throughout the island, that he has been anxious, not only that his work should commend itself to the Cubans of position and substance, of "light and leading," but that such Cubans should be associated with it and take their share of responsibility for the results of it. It is in this that he differs essentially from his predecessor in the military government of the island, who seemed to consider that Cuba was his pashalic, with his administration of which it was not at all necessary that his subjects should be pleased, so long as he himself was pleased. Gen. WOOD has devoted much trouble to finding out who were representative Cubans, that he might make them share his burdens and his honors. It is plain that he has made very few mistakes in selection. This is the only view of his functions that a Military Governor could possibly take who was aware that the most important work of his military government was to prepare the people not only for civil government, but for self-government. Mr. ROOT's remarks are in effect an admiring commentary on the result.

The Cubans are by this time convinced that the United States is doing its best to prepare for launching them as an independent State, according to its pledge. The recent history of the island indicates that the first use they will make of their independence will be to ask for such participation in the political and commercial advantages of the United States as can be had only by annexation. But if they come to us, they must come of their own free will. Mr. ROOT does not show too great an aversion to the cynical political immorality of those who propose that they shall disregard our pledges to the Cubans when he speaks of them as "the American braggarts who insist that the United States will not give up Cuba." The present condition of Cuba, not only according to the Secretary of War, but according to foreign observers, is a credit to the United States. As this comes to be more and more widely understood there will be less and less danger that we will convert Cuba into a National disgrace.

THEY WILL KEEP THE FAITH.

In these days when reckless men dominated by one idea are beseeching the Gold Democrats of 1896 to become Populists in 1900 in order to rebuke President MCKINLEY for crimes imputed to him by their frenzied imaginations, good teaching and a safe example may be found in the resolution adopted at a meeting of the Gold Democrats of Indiana held at Indianapolis on Wednesday evening. We quote the resolutions in which these Democrats affirmed their unshaken adherence to principle:

We Democrats of Indiana, who in 1896 opposed the Chicago platform, hereby resolve:

1. We affirm our continued belief in the principles of the platform adopted in 1896 by the National Democratic Party and assert our sincere loyalty to the same.

2. All that has been done and that is now being done by those who supported BRYAN in 1896 points to the re-adoption of the Chicago platform and the renomination of Mr. BRYAN.

Being deeply impressed with the gravity of the situation, we conceive it to be our solemn duty to oppose with all our strength the assaults made by the Chicago platform of 1896 on individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence and integrity of the Federal judiciary, the authority of the President to enforce the laws and to denounce its advocacy of the radically wrong and fundamentally dangerous demand for the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver and gold by the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1, and its repudiation, at the instigation of Republican and Populist allies, of the Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only.

There can be no compromise with those who propose to support Mr. BRYAN or any other candidate on the Chicago platform.

These men of Indiana oppose, also, the policy of the McKinley Administration:

3. Recent events lead us to fear that the continuance in power for another four years of the Republican Party, under its present masters, with its centralizing policies, protective tariff legislation, and capitalistic tendencies, would be disgraceful and calamitous, and, above all, the people of the United States cannot safely tolerate even a suggestion that the inhabitants of any of our territory are not entitled to the right of trial by jury, to the beneficent protection of the writ of habeas corpus, to the freedom of religion, to the personal liberty granted by the constitutional prohibitions against slavery, or to any one of those sacred rights of person and property which are guaranteed to all, not only by the express words of the Constitution, but by those fundamental principles of liberty on which our whole system of Government rests.

Therefore, they call upon the leaders of the National Democratic Party to consider the steps necessary to be taken to give Democrats of this faith an opportunity to stand together as they stood together in 1896.

In that assembly of Indiana Democrats there were no statesmen of National distinction. There were no great names. But they were men of balance and sound understanding, capable of right reasoning. They have not become so reeling drunk with the new wine of anti-imperialism as to make them unsteady in their attachment to the ancient faith of the Democratic Party and willing to become accomplices in the crime of its betrayal to satisfy the fanatical passion of a moment.

To appeals for harmony, whether they come from the friends of BRYAN or the friends of AGUINALDO, they reply that the Democratic Party can be reunited only when the dangerous men who now direct its courses shall have destroyed themselves.

To the cry that the measures taken to maintain a stable government in our new possessions constitute a National peril greater than the doctrine of 16 to 1, they reply simply that they are not fools; and there is Scriptural warrant for that answer.

These Indiana Democrats stand where they did. They have lost neither conscience nor understanding. It is by the sober judgment, the conviction, and the courage of such men that parties survive and principles live from age to age.

THE PRETENDED BRITISH EXAMPLE.

—The petitioners for subsidies for the shipbuilders never tire of asserting that the policy that will serve to enrich them is the one employed by Great Britain to establish and maintain the supremacy of its mercantile marine. The entire error of this assertion is shown in a most clear and careful article in the current number of The Atlantic Monthly contributed by Mr. J. W. ROOT.

Mr. ROOT starts with the statement "that there are no subsidies or grants of any kind made out of the public funds to shipbuilders." There are large sums paid for the carriage of the mails, but of these it must be said that they are not so large as is usually thought, that they are expended so as to secure the best mail facilities for the least money, that they exceed only by a small amount the receipts of postage by the Government, and that they are open to competition at frequent intervals and are not so profitable as to be sought at all eagerly.

There are five principal lines having the mail contracts. The following table shows at a glance the number of miles traversed on each of these lines, the total subsidy, and the rate per mile of the annual payment:

	Miles Traversed Per Annum.	Subsidy Paid.	Rate Per Mile.
New York	390,000	£130,000	8s. 6d.
India and China	890,000	245,000	6s.
Australia	790,000	170,000	4s. 8d.
South Africa	650,000	90,000	3s.
West Indies	260,000	80,000	6s.

It will be seen that the total amount on all these five lines is only £715,000, or $3,575,000, which is barely two-fifths of the sum that our subsidy seekers wish from the Treasury.

Mr. ROOT also shows that as to all these lines, except that to South Africa, the payments exceed the receipts for postage only a trifle more than a half million dollars. To Postmaster General SMITH, who reports that his department is compelled to pay some $24,000,000 every year for the carriage of matter which ought under the law to pay higher rates, this little deficiency would seem slight indeed.

Probably there is more close analogy to our own situation in the cases of Eastern and South African routes, where the distances are great and the expenditure larger in proportion to the receipts. Here we find some of the inevitable evils of subsidies even under conditions that may seem to make them necessary. Mr. ROOT thus states the complaint of the mercantile and manufacturing interests:

The contention is that the large subsidies paid enable the companies receiving them to form combinations or rings, and beat off competitors not so favorably situated, yet willing to work at cheaper rates. This grievance has never extended to the Atlantic trade, which is too immense to be dominated by a couple of companies, however powerful, and rates of freight are invariably regulated by the laws of supply and demand. It is in the Eastern and South African trades that the dispute is particularly rife, and here, undoubtedly, the terms enforced upon shippers are of a despotic nature. The combination, or conference, as it is more generally termed, fix their rates of freight conditionally upon shippers confining themselves exclusively for a definite period to their lines of steamers. The nominal rate charged is in excess of the actual, the difference being returned as rebate when the term has elapsed, if the conditions have not been infringed. Thus a shipper is precluded from taking advantage of an occasional outsider which may be put upon the berth at a cheap rate, because in doing so he would forfeit rebates extending perhaps over many months, and amounting to hundreds, if not thousands, of pounds sterling.

This last statement throws light on what would be the effect of the big subsidies asked for by the particular lines now besieging Congress.

WORTH CONSIDERING.

Mr. BOARDMAN may be right in the opinion attributed to him about the opposition of the gas companies and the electric companies to a transfer of the pipes and wires from their present gratuitous easement of the soil to rented lodgings in tunnel galleries. Very likely the representatives of the companies might visit Albany in opposition to bills giving authority to the Rapid Transit Commissioners to construct pipe galleries concurrently with the building of the rapid transit tunnel. Nobody ever tries to do any public work in a great city without encountering opposing interests. But have not the representatives of the people and of the Rapid Transit Commission the same facilities of access to the lawmakers that the lobbyists of the corporations enjoy?

We should suppose the owners and tenants of property abutting on the route of the tunnel would bestir themselves to have the galleries constructed now. The tunnel contractor will be obliged to place the removed pipes under the sidewalks. He will have no other place to put them. It is worth while for property owners to consider the conditions that will then exist.

Access to the buried pipes and wires for repairs or new work can be had only by tearing up the flagstones or breaking through them. Elderly gentlemen and ladies who keep shops along the route will get some good and salutary exercise in climbing over the piles of dirt and stones from the excavations in front of their doors, but they must not expect their customers to take that trouble. Trade is free and will go elsewhere. It will go elsewhere altogether when the day comes, three or four years hence, for building the pipe galleries that could be built now for a fifth or a quarter of the cost. Then the lives of tradesmen and residents on the line of the tunnel will be far from gay.

To build the tunnel now for rapid transit and let the pipe galleries go until the demand for them becomes imperative would be like operating on a patient for excision of the spleen to-day and going at him again next week for appendicitis.

"GRIMLY HUMOROUS."

Now let me point out this: I am glad that the people should have brought sharply home exactly what is meant by the triumph of the wide open and "to hell with reform" policy in municipal government, and one of the grimly humorous features of the present situation is that some of the loudest complainants about what is now happening, some of those most anxious to have me interfere, are the very people who were most active in opposing that policy of the Police Board when I was its President which effectually prevented, and which was the only policy that could effectively prevent exactly the kind of infamy that we now see.—Gov. ROOSEVELT.

Yes, the thing is grimly humorous, but the Governor doesn't see the real joke, which is on him.

No relation of cause and effect in politics was ever more clearly traceable than that which subsisted between Police Commissioner THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S ill-judged and totally unreasonable policy of enforcing his interpretation of the Sunday laws and the determination exhibited by the people of the city at the next municipal election to put in a Mayor who would give them no more Roosevelts as Police Commissioners.

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S ferocious pursuit of little girls who sold nosegays of a Sunday morning and of old women who dispensed pop to thirsty wheelmen after church was resented not only by the victims, but by all sensible persons as a foolish and harmful display of excessive and badly directed zeal. He meant well. The zealous usually do. But he added pretty much the entire German voting population to the forces of Tammany, and the calamity of 1898 followed.

The Governor has himself a measureable responsibility for the régime of wide openness. He is too complacent.

THE TIMES AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form—from eight to thirty-two pages. The press will be installed in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper.

The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper of the world published on the Exposition grounds.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—For some reason appreciable only to Massachusetts minds, the Senate of that State has intrusted to its Committee on Probate and Insolvency the task of selecting a floral emblem for the people of the Commonwealth. The members of the committee, however, seem to have felt no doubt about their special competency for the work, and this week they gave a patient hearing to the advocates of several favorite flowers. The most eloquent oration was made in behalf of the trailing arbutus, or mayflower, as the New Englanders prefer to call it, and it was delivered by Representative ADAMS of Melrose, acting as spokesman for the Floral Emblem Society. He said that the arbutus had been the subject of song and story since the earliest times—of Massachusetts, of course, understood—and that it was closely identified with the history of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. Mrs. MARY DANA HICKS, a lady obviously of a poetical mind, contributed to the discussion the statement that "the leaves of the mayflower show its strength and its flowers the result; no other flower so characterizes the people of Massachusetts, who will struggle on through all difficulties and come out serene and sturdy in the light of well-won success." This vastly impressed the committee, but before they could make up their minds, one FRED LE ROY SARGENT, who announced that he was a botanist, arose and said that there were several reasons why the mayflower should not be chosen. In the first place, he declared, there was no proof that the Pilgrims had any special regard for it, and their ship was certainly named after something else, probably the English hawthorn. In the second place, Nova Scotia had already placed it on its seal and its stamps, and, worst of all, the action suggested would add to the already large number of arbutus collectors, and so hasten the day of its extermination. Everybody looked grave after these remarks, and no decision was reached. It was just as well. Natural, unassisted impulse can alone lend National significance to a flower. A formal choice, particularly by a Committee on Probate and Insolvency, leaves the emotions untouched and would never win real acquiescence.

—A dispatch from Topeka, which may or may not be veracious, quotes the reverend editor of The Capital as admitting that his journalistic innovation has not been a success and that the results achieved by his changes in the paper have not been satisfactory to himself. If Mr. SHELDON really said this it shows that he is a much better judge of a newspaper than had generally been supposed, and it evidences such an inclination and ability to get wisdom from experience as almost to justify the belief that if he chooses to stick to the business long enough he can both learn and apply its necessary and fundamental rules. But whether Mr. SHELDON admits it or not, there is no doubt whatever of the failure of his experiment. The Capital, under his management, has been simply an ill-conducted secular paper, combined with an ill-conducted religious paper. Thanks to the vast amount of free advertising which Mr. SHELDON received, he has been able to sell a good many hundred thousand copies, but he has forced every one of The Capital's old subscribers to buy another paper to get the important and legitimate news of the day, and outside of Topeka he has merely created a sensation obviously impermanent and in any moral sense of dubious value. It is a notable fact, too, that most of the advertising in "the Sheldon edition" comes from outside the city of publication. No paper in a town like Topeka, at least none that pretended to be a newspaper, could keep out of the Sheriff's hands for six months if it thus lacked the support of the local merchants. Here is another point that deserves attention. Mr. SHELDON'S receipts for the week have been very much larger than his expenses. In such circumstances the real newspaper man spends money freely on his paper, improves its plant and its newsgathering facilities, and fills his columns with matter not to be found elsewhere. In other words, he tries to keep old subscribers and get new ones and to increase the field of his influence. Mr. SHELDON has done nothing of this. His special dispatches have been few in number and of the most mediocre quality, and he has betrayed complete indifference to The Capital's future welfare. He says, or is said to say, that he would really like to publish the news, but he had so many religious articles that current events had to be crowded out. That tells the whole story—he did not, as he promised, try to show us how to run a newspaper, but how to run a religious paper with a few news items in it. That lesson was taught long ago by abler men than he.

—More difficult questions were never suggested by one short anecdote than are raised by these few lines from The Worcester Spy: "A young man was engaged or as good as engaged to his employer's daughter. One unlucky day he met another girl and straightway fell in love with her. The first girl was gradually dropped and at length girl No. 2 he married. After a short honeymoon the happy couple returned to this city and immediately the father of the jilted girl used the axe, and the newly wed young man is out of a job. He is cursing his luck, and says if he had thought that his employer would have been so mean he would have married the first girl." Now, does not this narrative bristle with social and psychological problems as well as throw floods of light on the possibilities of life as it is lived in small Massachusetts cities? Was the young man justified in dropping, gradually or otherwise, the first object of his affections? Did the father act with propriety in discharging the young man? With what emotions will the young man's second choice realize that he regrets his present bonds because of the incidental joblessness? These are only the advance guards of the crowding inquiries, and we haven't the courage to answer one of them. It is a curiously human story, however, and more's the pity.

—Arbitration as a means of settling international differences will hardly gain in general popularity from the course pursued by the eminent residents of Switzerland to whom was submitted the Delagoa Bay Railway controversy. It was nine years ago that the matter was put in their hands, and they have been working at it ever since, or at least that has been the supposition. Meanwhile most of the persons directly interested have died, and their heirs and assigns, to say nothing of a nation or two, have worried and fretted themselves and Secretaries of State by the dozen. Recent prodding of the leisurely arbitrators has elicited only a demand for more time. To be sure, a decision in six weeks is now promised, and the admitted superiority of late to never may inspire the weary litigants with patience. But any question that can be settled at all ought to be settled in less than nine years and six weeks, and the delay in this comparatively unimportant case is certainly very trying.

—A "divine healer" has been arrested over in Boston, charged with using the mails for fraudulent purposes. It seems that his specialty was "absent treatment," and he was so successful in the trapping of dupes that he employed typewriters by the dozen to attend to his correspondence. Although arrest is one thing and conviction is another, the mere fact that one of these "absent treatment" fellows has been gripped by the law is decidedly encouraging. It will at least worry the whole collection of credulity exploiters, and bring their absurd pretensions clearly before the public. And if by any chance he should be subjected to fine or imprisonment, the security of the whole pestilent gang of humbug healers would be seriously threatened. They wear many names, but they are all alike, and, judging from the amount of money they spend in advertising, their game is almost as profitable as was that which the remarkable Mr. SAM KELLER is now revealing in court.

CREDIT FOR THE GOLD STANDARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inasmuch as the affixing of the President's signature to the Currency bill, which thus embodies in the permanent form of law the judgment of the Nation in 1896, really marks the final step in the consummation of Mr. H. H. Hanna's untiring, unselfish, and patriotic efforts to have the gold standard of value established in the United States, it seems to me highly appropriate for the American people, and especially the business interests of this country, to extend to the Sage of Indianapolis a vote of thanks that shall roll mighty billows of sounds of gratitude from the bleak forests of the St. Lawrence to the sunny valleys of the Sacramento. To Mr. H. H. Hanna alone belongs the credit of having achieved this glorious success for the cause of honest money, for it was he who with his little valiant band forced the Republican Party against its wishes to take up the battle for monometallism. GEORGE KABATCHNICK.
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 15, 1900.

THE MORTGAGE TAX BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many conservative people believe that, if the Stranahan bill becomes law, so many mortgages will be called in by the savings banks and life insurance companies and by non-residents that, in addition to the burden of the tax, the rate of interest upon bond and mortgage will be materially enhanced and a real estate panic may result.

A serious feature of the bill, apart from the obvious injustice of double taxation, is that, by imposing a tax upon the mortgages held by the savings banks and great life insurance companies, (in whose hands the same are not now taxable by law,) a premium is in effect offered in behalf of such railroad bonds as are proposed to be made non-taxable, and the effect of such discrimination will be certain to cause the savings banks and life insurance companies to curtail mortgage loans and to call in hundreds of millions of money now loaned upon bond and mortgage, so as to invest the proceeds in non-taxable railroad bonds.
JUSTITIA.
New York, March 15, 1900.

The Times's War on Corruption.

From The Boston Herald.

More than once in its life THE TIMES has aroused and animated the dormant virtue of the metropolis to serious exertion that has made municipal criminals tremble, banished them from office, and put some of them behind prison bars, where they belonged. The exposure of the Tweed gang of official thieves was the most notable of these services.

NUGGETS.

The Mystery of Life.

"His life is simply a living death!"

"Yes, he's a living example of the impossibility of living on so small an income as his!"—Detroit Journal.

The Exact Fact.

Labor Reformer—Do you work by the day?

Other Party—No, Sir. I'm a night watchman.—Baltimore American.

Adapted for the Stage.

"What did that publisher say about your novel?"

"He said it was too trashy to print, but would probably dramatize all right."—Chicago Record.

Harrowing Thought.

"I see the Governor of Montana stopped a hanging by telephone."

"Heavens! Think what would have happened if the girl had said 'Line's busy!'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Grow Rapidly.

"This is good growing weather," said Manchester, cheerily, as he paused to exchange a few words with Northside.

"I'd like to know what can grow in cold weather like this," growled Northside.

"Gas bills and coal bills."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

THE SHIRK.

Hit ar mighty aggravatin',
Wen yo meet up wid er shirk,
An' yore fingahs am jes 'itchin',
Fur te sot de sneak ter wuk.
Dar am heaps ob idiahs loafin'
Roun' de cornahs ob de street,
Waitin' fur ole 'Lijah's rabens
Fur ter tote dere bread 'n meat.

Pow'rful tiahed dey'll git, I reckon,
Dey don't know what dey's erbout,
Cos dem bird's done quit de bizness,
Wen de prophets peched out.
Ef yo looks fur cawn 'n taters,
Whar de manna onct lay low,
Yo'll shore hab ter grabble fur 'em
Wid de shobel 'n de hoe.

Ef yo 'lows ter hab dem Bob Whites,
In yore airly breakfus stew,
Well, yo'd bettah tote er shotgun,
Dey mought come up missin', too!
Sence de Lawd done spread dat free lunch
Tings hab gone frum bad ter worse,
'Peahs like bof fur saints and sinnahs,
Mirurcles am mighty scurce.

Dar's no room in all creashun,
Fur yore lazy, trifiin' shirk,
Shore's yore bawn de berry debbil
Am er marstah han' at wuk.
Lawz, he keeps dem hoofs er trabbilin',
Roun dis yarth frum eas' ter wes'
Can't no preachah cotch up wid him,
Dough him try his lebel bes'.

An' I 'lows dem busy angels,
Ain't got time yore hahps ter tote,
Nur te do yore singin' fur yo,
Ef yo nebbah strike er note.
Dey ain't suffrin' fur yo' nohow,
Clutt'rin up de golden street,
Lounjin' roun' de sunny cornahs
Gittin' undah folkses' feet.

Duz yo tink yo's filed er contrac'
Wid de Lawd fur loafin' room,
Tell yo see de jedgment comin',
Heah ole Gabrel's trumpet boom?
Den yo' shorely am mistaken—
He's got no place fur er shirk
In dis wurl' ur nary uddah,
So yo' bettah git ter wuk.
MRS. O. B. MERRILL.

ACTION ON PIPE GALLERIES

Report and Estimate Called For by Rapid Transit Board.

Cost of Building Galleries Along Elm Street Section of the Tunnel May Not Exceed $850,000.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, took preliminary steps for the construction of a pipe gallery system in Elm Street, from Worth to its termians in Great Jones Street, near Fourth Avenue, by calling for a report and an estimate of cost from its Chief Engineer, William Barclay Parsons. The resolution authorizing this preliminary step for the work in connection with the construction of the tunnel is as follows:

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer of the board be instructed to report at the next meeting relative to the necessity under now existing circumstances of constructing pipe galleries along the line of the subway in the portion thereof for which such galleries have been provided for in the general plans and as to the estimated cost of such work if done as "extra work" under the provision of the contract of Feb. 21, 1900, with John B. McDonald.

The passage of the resolution followed the reading of the subjoined letter from Chief Engineer Parsons, who was instructed at the previous meeting to report on the feasibility of building these galleries:

In compliance with the instructions of the Rapid Transit Board, I have examined into the question of the construction of pipe galleries in connection with the work to Thirty-third Street, at which point the proposed rapid transit subway is depressed so as to pass beneath the Metropolitan Street Railway's tunnel, and where galleries for pipes and sewers are not required, as the latter now lie on Park Avenue on top of the hill and at a distance of forty feet or more from the subway. In like manner there is no need to begin the galleries below Worth Street. By beginning them upon the north end of the Worth Street station there would be continuous galleries for the accommodation of all pipes, wires, and sewers from Worth Street along Elm Street and Fourth Avenue to Thirty-third Street.

No detailed plans of these galleries have been prepared and an estimate therefore must be considered approximate only. The cost, however, should not, so far as I have been able to ascertain, exceed $850,000, which amount would provide the galleries convenient of access and with the accommodations, not only ample to take care of all subsurface structures, but such as are likely to be added along this route in future years, and would obviate the constant necessity of tearing up the street for repairing or making connections with the existing lines.

In addition to this, however, I desire to point out to the board that unless the pipes are systematically arranged, it would be practically impossible to add new lines on Elm Street and Fourth Avenue after the construction of the railway, gas and water mains and sewers laid without any systematic arrangement occupy so much space as to take up all that would remain after the construction of the subway.

In passing the resolution, the board acts under the provisions of the general plans approved by the Supreme Court in 1897, which allow, with the consents, already obtained, of the property owners along Elm Street, the construction of pipe galleries over this portion of the route. These general plans are based on the rapid transit act, a section of which gives the Commissioners wide discretion in this respect. The Elm Street section is the only portion of the underground route along which pipe galleries can be built without additional legislation on the subject, which it is expected sooner or later the city will apply for. The board holds that it has no present power to authorize the construction of pipe galleries, except along the Elm Street route.

Acting within its jurisdiction, however, the board, which now has a credit of $50,000,000 in rapid transit expenditure, will doubtless within a week or two pass a resolution asking the Board of Estimate to authorize the issue of bonds necessary to build the Elm Street pipe gallery subways on the basis of the Chief Engineer's estimates.

This view, it is understood, was taken yesterday by the Commissioners, and as all are in favor of city ownership of pipe galleries, the first section will go along simultaneously with the construction of the tunnel. They hold that the Elm Street section will be a strong object lesson in favor of an extension of the pipe gallery system, and that when once its usefulness is thoroughly understood little or no opposition from the public will be made to the employment of the necessary sums for several miles of these galleries, all of which expenditure, and more, too, Controller Coler says, will come back to the city in the way of rentals.

The only opposition looked for by the Commissioners and city authorities will be from existing subway companies, which will naturally object to paying rentals to the city, and they look for this opposition when additional authority is asked from the Legislature to build extensions.

"For the present," said one of the Commissioners yesterday, "we will be content with building pipe galleries in Elm Street under the authority we now have. With a beginning once made, the public will eventually see many miles of these subways constructed, which will yield big returns to the city. The matter should have been taken up before, but after the Broadway plan was defeated with its system of pipe galleries, the Commissioners thought it the best plan to get authorization to build the road alone and say nothing at that time about an elaborate system of galleries, believing that the additional cost might lead to the killing of the Elm Street route. Now we are simply acting under our prerogative as provided in the general plans."

A letter was read at the meeting from Mr. Parsons to President Orr, bearing upon a communication received a few days ago from Adrian H. Muller, Secretary of the New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey Rapid Transit Company, relative to the subsurface depths at which the latter company should build in crossing the projected Broadway extension of the Manhattan line from City Hall Park to the Battery and South Brooklyn. The company also expressed the hope that at the Broadway crossings joint stations would be provided for. Mr. Parsons, in his letter, cited the respective depths at which the two lines shall cross, and in relation to the stations said:

"No stations have yet been located on the projected line south of the Post Office. If stations are situated at the crossings it will be a simple matter to so arrange those of both lines that access could be had from the trains of the one to the trains of the other."

According to the plans already prepared, the inclines between the two roads would be light. The board received the letter without special comment, it was said.

The plans of the New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey Company contemplate six miles of underground railroad. Applications for a franchise are now pending before the Municipal Assembly.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

Gen. Francis V. Greene Reads a Paper on the Philippines.

Gen. Francis V. Greene read a paper on the Philippines before the Army and Navy Club last night. The paper, which was prepared at the special request of the club, was descriptive and historical in its treatment of the subject, and was based on Gen. Greene's personal observations in the islands. The meeting was not an open one.

There were about 100 persons present, including Admiral Erben, Admiral Sicard, Admiral Miller, Capt. F. F. Kane, United States Navy; Gen. E. A. Carr, United States Army; Gen. H. L. Burnett, United States Volunteers; Capt. J. H. Nickels, United States Navy; Gen. Duryee, United States Volunteers; Capt. E. P. Meeker, United States Marine Corps; Gen. Wingate, United States Volunteers; Gen. Burke, United States Volunteers; Capt. Van Winkle, United States Army; Lieut. J. F. Brady, United States Army; Gen. J. F. Pierson, United States Volunteers; Brig. Gen. Willoughby Weston, National Guard, State of New York.

American Locomotives for Models.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—An explanation from an official source of the recent large importation of American locomotives into Germany is afforded by Consul General Mason at Berlin, who reports to the State Department that the "Bavarian Railway administration" has informed German locomotive makers that it imported the American locomotives to give the Bavarian locomotive builders full opportunity to familiarize themselves with the construction of the American machines. In many respects the American machines are said to be essentially different from the German, while on the other hand other parts are not as carefully worked out as is customary in German locomotives.

"FIDELIO" AT THE OPERA.

Beethoven's Famous Work Revived at the Metropolitan Last Night.

Beethoven's only opera was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night before a large and attentive audience. The work had not been heard in the house since the first season of the management of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, when Lilli Lehmann was the Leonora and Paul Kalisch the Florestan. It was then given in Italian. An act of it was given in English by the Castle Square Company in December, 1899, but the last previous complete performance of the work in German was given at the Academy of Music, under the management of Walter Damrosch, on March 2, 1896. On that occasion Mme. Klafsky was the Leonora, Mme. Gadski the Marcellina, Wilhelm Grüning the Florestan, Popoviel the Pizarro, and Fischer the Rocco. The performance last night was in German as far as the principals were concerned, and Italian for the chorus. It was exasperatingly distinct Italian, too, and jarred on the ear most painfully.

The merits of last night's performance may be summed up in a few words. They were to be sought chiefly in the work of Mme. Ternina as Leonora and the earnestness of the feeling with which the other Germans in the cast approached their task. Mme. Ternina is admirably suited to the rôle of Leonora. Her figure is tall and commanding and she looks well in boy's clothes. She sang her music last night with no little beauty of tone and with a complete understanding of its dramatic significance. Her "Abscheulicher" was lovely in its contrast of tenderness with vigor, and in the concerted numbers she did excellent work. Her acting was especially praiseworthy. It is seldom that one hears an opera singer with so good a speaking voice, and this was of the greatest advantage to her in the dialogue, which is of considerable importance. On the whole she must be credited with one of the most satisfactory impersonations of Leonora in point of tenderness and womanliness yet made known to this public.

The other members of the cast were Miss Pevny as Marcellina, Mr. Dippel as Florestan, Mr. Bertram as Pizarro, Mr. Breuer as Jacquelino, Mr. Pringle as Rocco, and Mr. Devries as the Minister. Miss Pevny was still suffering from indisposition, and sang only to prevent a change of opera. Mr. Bertram was a sufficiently forbidding Pizarro, but he showed a tendency to drag his music at all times. Mr. Pringle was a very tame Rocco, though he sang his music well generally. Mr. Dippel deserves praise for a successful struggle with the difficult conclusion of Florestan's soliloquy in the prison.

The male chorus in the first act sang very badly indeed, and looked ridiculous. The orchestra played the "Fidelio" overture before the opera and the "Leonora" No. 3 between the first and second acts. Both were played with vigor, but very roughly. The balance of tone was very poor. Mr. Paur conducted with skill.

STRAUSS'S ORCHESTRA COMING

Will Play in This City and Then Go on Tour, Taking In Canada and Havana.

Edouard Strauss, the concert director of Vienna, is coming to this country with his orchestra of fifty musicians. This fact was announced last evening in a cablegram received in this city from Rudolph Aronson, who is now in Paris, and has signed a contract with him. It is seven years since Strauss's orchestra was heard here. He will arrive here after fulfilling a three months' engagement at the Paris Exposition, and will open about Oct. 15 with performances at the Waldorf-Astoria and the Metropolitan Opera House.

Canada will then be visited, after which the regular tour will begin. It will include the principal Eastern and Western cities. A visit will also be paid to Havana. In all over 100 concerts will be given. Herr Strauss's répertoire contains many novelties and popular works.

Mr. Aronson, in addition to this engagement, has also secured many foreign attractions for American managers.

Amateur Theatricals at Carnegie Hall.

"The Merrymakers," an amateur organization, will present the one-act play, "Fennel," by François Coppée, and "The Silver Shield," a comedy in three acts, by Sidney Grundy, at Carnegie Lyceum, on Monday night for the benefit of the Harlem Exchange for Woman's Work. The cast will be a large one, and the performance will be under the direction of Miss Amy Lionel.

Miss Ellen Terry Arrives Here.

Miss Ellen Terry, who was taken sick in Toronto over a week ago and who was unable to accompany the Irving company, arrived in this city yesterday. She is in a much improved condition. It is expected that she will be able to appear with the company on Monday night.

LOW PRICES FOR PICTURES.

Few Lots Bring More Than $100 Each at the James G. Tyler Sale.

The sale of the "pictures of sea and shore," by James G. Tyler, at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday and last evenings, can hardly be spoken of as successful from a financial point of view. There was a good attendance at both evenings' sales, but the prices were almost all low, few lots bringing more than $100 each.

Last evening the highest price was $200, which was paid for the large work "A Lee Shore," regarded as one of the best pictures Mr. Tyler has executed. Small prices were realized for the pictures of the yachts which contested for the America's Cup last Autumn. "Shamrock Running Free" was sold for $42.50, "The Columbia" for $82.50, "Columbia Stretching Canvas" for $80, and "The Columbia on the Home Stretch" for $100.

The last lot sold, "Tempest Tossed," was knocked down for $135. "The Whistling Buoy, Monhegan," brought $110, and "A Full Catch," $95. Many of the pictures were sold for under $50 each.

FORESTRY SCHOOL AT YALE.

University Accepts Gift of $150,000 to Establish One.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 16.—The Yale University corporation met to-day for an all-day session, and several minor changes were made in the course of study. The Rev. Charles Cutler Torrey, Ph. D., now Taylor Professor of Biblical History in Andover Theological Seminary, was appointed to the Chair of Semitic Languages in the academic department, which has been vacant since 1891.

The corporation voted to accept the gift and announced the donors of the fund to establish and endow the department of forests, who are Mr. and Mrs. James W. Pinchot and their sons Gifford Pinchot, '89, and Amos R. Pinchot, '97. The sum donated is $150,000. Gifford Pinchot is at present head of the department of forestry in the Agricultural Department in Washington. Henry S. Graves, '92, was app

STORM STRIKES CITY IN DARKEST HOUR

New York Awakes to View a Brilliant Scene.

DISCOMFORT FOLLOWS LATER

Accidents, Blockades, and Impassable Streets the Result of Weather Vagaries Which Surprise Experts.

The weather did not turn out yesterday quite as the average interpreter of the weather predictions expected, but that was because the predictions were thrown somewhat askew by the rapidity with which a storm, central off the mouth of the Mississippi River Thursday morning, and which, under ordinary conditions of storm movement, should have been central somewhere over Virginia yesterday morning, was central instead north of Cape Cod. It had passed over New York during the night, when the Weather Bureau was closed, and it was not until yesterday morning's records were read from the instruments at the stations along the coast and compiled at Washington that it was known just what the elements had been doing while unobserved.

This storm was quite independent of the stormy conditions which prevailed here Thursday, and it had been developing as it bounded up the coast. Like all storms which wheel up the coast with their hubs on the shore and half their area at sea, it left the weather prognosticators half at sea. It had peculiar effects on temperatures. Thus, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning the temperature was 14 degrees at Albany, 26 degrees at New York, and 54 degrees at Boston, near the storm centre. It was shortly after 4 A. M. when the storm was central here, and the wind immediately backed from northeast to northwest.

THE SNOW AND RAIN FALL.

Meantime the sleet and hail, which made late homegoers uncomfortable Thursday night and early in the morning, continued as sleet up to 3:30 A. M. Corrected figures show that the snowfall amounted to 6.3 inches, and the precipitation of rain, hail, and sleet—that is, the depth of these when melted—amounted to .97 of an inch. The entire precipitation, including snow, amounted to 1.6, about .2 of an inch being rainfall, which, of course, tended to melt the snow.

The temperature was variable between 24 and 26 degrees over night, and morning found the city a glassy one, the ground white with thickly crusted snow, while buildings, trees, and telegraph wires were incased in ice that shone brilliantly in the sunlight. The parks were gorgeous with trees and shrubs in crystal foliage, and the Brooklyn Bridge, with its blazoned dress, presented a spectacle to humble the most pretentious feature of an ice carnival.

The ice stopped many of the big tower clocks about the city, and many persons were deceived when, at different points, at 8 or 9 o'clock, they found these clocks agreed that it was only about 3 o'clock. Patriotism, too, was interfered with. Flag halyards were quite generally frozen, and even the flags over Federal buildings were not raised till about noon.

As the sun took a more exalted position the scene changed in many places, and the eaves of tall buildings down town pelted pedestrians with chunks of melting ice and snow, while water poured down, splattering on cornice and casement.

RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

There were some accidents due to the overhead precipitations. Patrick J. Neary, a resident of Kearny, N. J., while standing at Broadway and Cedar Street, was struck on the head by falling snow and ice, and was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital with a fractured skull.

At an early morning hour a combination metal and canvas awning over the sidewalk in front of a market at 268 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street fell beneath its load of wet snow and buried two men—James Moore of 55 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Edward Gallaghy of 2,142 Seventh Avenue. They were rescued more or less bruised.

In the upper part of the city and in Brooklyn there was sleighing on a bed of white snow, but in the busy part of the city the streets presented a most dilapidated appearance. The Street Cleaning Department had, like the Weather Bureau, been disappointed, for while the melting left less snow to remove it also made it much more difficult to handle, and so heavy was it when it was loaded that the horses in a number of cases gave out and many teamsters drew out of the work.

The contractor's work was confined largely to the main thoroughfares such as the cross streets leading to the ferries, Wall Street, Broadway, and the shopping streets. Above Prince Street, Broadway was pretty clean by the middle of the afternoon, but below that the snow was only heaped up.

BLOCKADES IN THE STREETS.

Almost continual blockades were the order of the day. In the vast majority of streets the snow remained throughout the day, except where removed by the department's men about culverts and fire hydrants. Parts of Fifth Avenue were heaped up, and in others it was cleared away. Fourth Avenue was one of the favored ones. Third Avenue was not, and frequent blocks occurred upon it. In Park Row the snow was piled up, but not removed, and the jams were continuous. One of a team of horses drawing a mail car fell into an excavation. This added to the confusion, until a derrick was rigged and the horse rescued.

Near the scene of this difficulty an automobile hack ran into a mound of snow. Several men dug it out, but as the operator had forgotten to turn off the power, the vehicle was about to run away, when it was intercepted by another mound. The occupants then hastily alighted.

CONTRACTOR GETS MORE MEN.

Despite the difficulty in getting carts earlier in the day, the contractor succeeded in adding to his force, and while he began with only 800 carts and 2,520 men, he finally toward night had 2,500 carts and 4,200 men, and reported at 10:30 P. M. that he had removed 50,000 loads, and would move 17,000 more during the night. This would exceed the best day's work on the last storm. The high figure was the result, however, of work done on the route of the St. Patrick's Day parade, where travel was not great—Fifth Avenue, from Thirty-fourth to One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to Madison Avenue, to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to Sulzer's Park. Assistant Superintendent Keller said that they would clear up Park Row, Third Avenue, and Broadway during the night, and also East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the condition of which was the cause of much criticism yesterday.

The sleety form which the storm took late on Thursday led to an eventual interruption of traffic such as was not caused by the snow itself, and hence there were more delays reported than on the day of the storm.

Most of this delay occurred during the night, after the sleet set in. Superintendent White of the general delivery department of the Post Office said yesterday that Northern and Eastern mails were between one and two hours late, the Western from an hour and a half on three hours late, and the Southern somewhat, but not to so great an extent as the others. Short-haul trains on the roads were not so much delayed.

DELAYS ON TROLLEY ROADS.

Trolley roads in suburban and outlying districts were all interrupted in their traffic, including those of Brooklyn, because of the icing over of trolley wires. In Westchester there was great trouble, and for a part of the day there was no service on some of the roads.

There was a minimum of trouble with telegraph wires, much to the surprise of the officials of both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies, who, when they saw how the wires were coated in the morning, expected trouble. The Postal reported no difficulty, while the Western Union had none, save in Brooklyn, where some wires were down. A number of telephone wires were also down in Brooklyn, as were some long-distance wires, breaks occurring between Philadelphia and Washington.

The local trouble was out toward Jamaica, on Long Island, but there were other wires in plenty, so no interruption of business was occasioned.

The police wires in Brooklyn were also crippled, and for a time twenty of the thirty precincts in the borough were cut off from Headquarters. Ambulance calls had to be sent over private wires. Repairs were made in the course of the day.

RAILWAY TRAIN IN PERIL.

A telephone pole on Atlantic Avenue, near Nostrand, fell across the tracks of the Long Island Railroad in the morning and delayed traffic for about twenty minutes. A train bound from Jamaica to Flatbush Avenue came along immediately after the pole fell. It was flagged at the Nostrand Avenue station, however, and was stopped within a short distance of the obstruction. The passengers on the train assisted the employes in removing the pole from the tracks.

The work of removing the snow from the principal streets of the borough was begun yesterday morning. About 1,500 carts and 2,000 men were at work.

LIVELY SNOWBALL BATTLE.

Lunch Peddlers and Messenger Boys Arrayed Against Each Other.

An international battle with snowballs was fought in Broad Street at noon yesterday. German sausage venders, English peddlers of sweetmeats, Irish fruit dealers, and a miscellaneous cohort of Italian push-cart men, waged war with the messenger boys of the financial district for half an hour, after which the contestants grew weary and returned to their customary peaceful pursuits.

All the trouble started because a German vender gave a telegraph boy five sausages to instigate a bombardment of the cart and person of an Englishman standing near.

"Der Englischmann iss no gut anyhow but," explained he of the frankfurters after the fight was over.

"Roight ye are, Dootchie," echoed the owner of a cart of cakes and chewing gum, who wore a shamrock on his coat.

The Englishman abused both the Dutch and Irish nations violently, while a man who said he was a "native-born Amerikin" declared that every other lunch dealer in the district was an allen and anathematized them all impartially. Strained relations existed among the venders all day, and the messenger boys are expecting to have free lunch to-day, while the caterers roll each other in the slush.

THE STORM IN THE SOUTH.

Fruit and Vegetable Crops Damaged in Many Places.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 16.—Freezing temperature was reported to-day as far South as a line running east and west through the centre of the cotton belt. Killing frost is reported at Fort Smith, Ark., near Mobile, and at Macon. The rain and snow of yesterday in many parts of the South was followed by clearing and much colder weather. Fruit men say the trees cannot stand a continuation of cold. The recent warm weather had advanced the trees rapidly.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 16.—The weather here and throughout Louisiana continues cold, and the local bureau sends out a prediction of frost for to-night. Snow fell and ice formed generally last night, not only in northern Louisiana, but in the southern section as well. In this vicinity there was some damage to fruits and vegetables, but reports are meagre of damage to crops elsewhere. The temperature here was down to 30 at 6 A. M. The maximum yesterday was 66.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 16.—The mercury dropped to 24 in eastern Tennessee and north Georgia last night, and everything is frozen over that section. Fruit growers will lose heavily. Johnson City reports nine inches of snow, which has done much damage.

DALLAS, Texas, March 16.—The heaviest snowstorm in many years set in to-day and is now falling over northern Texas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory. Many places report six inches of snow, and much suffering to live stock is expected owing to the lateness of the season.

LAKE STEAMER ICE BOUND.

Passenger Boat Louisville at Storm's Mercy in Lake Michigan.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 16.—The steamer Louisville of the Graham and Morton Line lies ice-bound five miles out in Lake Michigan, on the Chicago course, tonight, and nothing can be done to relieve her before daybreak. Then an attempt will be made to bring her in. Provisions for the twenty passengers on board also will be taken out.

The President Graham says that he believes the vessel will weather the storm where she is. The wind is now blowing sixty miles an hour, and it is bitter cold. Much anxiety is felt here over the safety of the vessel's crew and passengers.

Foreman on Special Duty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Time, 8:45 A. M. Place, Sixth Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets. Eight "White Wings" shoveling the snow off of the sidewalk in front of George Dixon's saloon.

As I passed, one "W. W." remarked to another, "He is going in now."

Cause of remark, the blue capped and coated foreman just entering saloon.

At street crossings, north and south, pedestrians almost wading from curb to curb.

OBSERVER.

New York, March 15, 1900.

REUNITED AFTER MANY YEARS.

Col. Topping of Spokane Meets His Sisters in Brooklyn—Tells of Gold Boom in Oregon.

A brother reunited to two sisters after an absence of thirty-three years was one of the incidents of Brooklyn life yesterday. The man is Col. E. S. Topping of Spokane, Washington; his sisters are Mrs. Agnes Stites and Mrs. Lydia Worth, the latter a widow, who live together on Hanson Place.

Col. Topping was comparatively poor when he left New York for the Far West in 1866. For some years he was a scout with Gen. Custer and Gen. Crook, and passed through many a hard Indian campaign. Then he went prospecting, and today is one of the rich men of the State of Washington. He is temporarily stopping at the Murray Hill Hotel.

"I don't feel much like talking," he said, last evening, "for my sisters have about hugged the life out of me. They did not expect me, and the meeting has made me a very happy man. I am glad to be in New York again, but how the place has changed! Why, I could not get my bearings in Wall Street this morning until I saw the familiar spire of old Trinity Church."

Talking of affairs in the West, Col. Topping said:

"I was in Oregon recently, and the people were almost crazy there over alleged important gold discoveries at Sumpter, in the Blue Mountain range of Northeastern Oregon. The place is said to be richer than Cape Nome in gold deposits. A few weeks ago the population was 400, now it is 3,500, and it is predicted there will be nearly 100,000 there before the close of this year.

"I was a great believer in the Bryan policy of 16 to 1. I am so no longer, and I find I can make very fair profits selling silver at 57 cents an ounce. It is my candid opinion that Bryan will not carry a single State on the Pacific Coast. The silver question is dead there, beyond all hopes of resurrection. Moreover, I believe that 90 per cent. of the people in the Pacific States are heartily in favor of President McKinley's expansion policy as applied to the Philippines."

QUEEN LAVINIA DISMAYED.

Her Brother, Sir Guy, Reports the Theft of Important Letters.

Sir Guy Dempsey, the brother of Queen Lavinia Dempsey, informed Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, that a bundle of important letters had been stolen from his sister. Sir Guy declared that the letters constituted valuable evidence in refutation of the charge of larceny made by Robert Troup against her. Queen Lavinia was dismayed. In the hope that the letters may be recovered, the Magistrate adjourned the hearing of the case until this morning.

"When I reached home late last night, after paying a visit to the Old Guard Armory, I saw immediately that my house had been robbed," said Mr. Dempsey. "My silk hat was on the floor, instead of in the safe, where I usually keep it, so I knew that something was wrong. All my sister's trunks were broken open, and had evidently been searched by the thieves. None of her jewelry was taken. Nothing is missing but the letters."

SIR FREDERIC W. BURTON DEAD.

Was Once Director of the National Gallery at London.

LONDON, March 16.—Sir Frederic William Burton, former Director of the National Gallery, is dead.

Sir Frederic was born in Ireland in 1816, and received his education in Dublin. He early showed ability as an artist, and in 1837 was elected an Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts. Two years later he became an Academician. In 1842 he exhibited at the Royal Academy in London a large painting which attracted much notice. It was called "The Connaught Toilet," and was destroyed some time afterward in a fire at the Pantechnicon, where it had been deposited by the purchaser. Afterward the artist turned his attention to portrait painting, in which branch of art he achieved considerable success. He was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy of Science, Antiquities and Belles Lettres, and for many years sat as a member of the Council of Antiquities.

But it is on account of his work as Director of the National Gallery in London that Sir Frederic was best known. He succeeded to this post when Sir William Boxall retired in 1874. There was much criticism when the appointment was announced, since Mr. Burton had not distinguished himself as an expert, but it was soon shown that his selection had been a wise one. He probably did more than any other man to encourage interest in the works of the Italian primitive painters. Of course the Pre-Raphaelites had started the movement which has resulted in placing Botticelli, Filippo Lippo, and their contemporaries in their present high place in public esteem, but Sir Frederic first systematized the study of the early Italian painters, and it was during his term of office that the gallery acquired many of its chief treasures of this school. At the same time he did not neglect other schools and periods, and it was largely owing to his representations that the British Government was induced to purchase from the Duke of Marlborough the great Ansidei Madonna by Raphael for $350,000.

Ten years after he was appointed to the Directorship of the National Gallery Mr. Burton was knighted, and ten years later he retired. In 1880 he was elected an honorary LL. D. of Dublin. Since his retirement from active work he had resided in London.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN PARIS.

American Buildings to be Open Only on Week Days.

The Paris Exposition is to be opened on Easter Sunday, April 15, and is to be kept open on Sundays. The American Sabbath Union has corresponded on the subject with United States Commissioner Peck, and its General Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Hathaway, has had conferences with President McKinley and Secretary of State Hay.

As a result of these conferences instructions have been sent by Secretary Hay to Commissioner Peck and to Ambassador Porter not only to have the United States buildings and offices closed on Sundays, but also to use all proper means to effect a united co-operation of the exhibitors to the same end, and to have the motive power of the American department quiet on Sundays. James Yeargance, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Sabbath Union, says that this is simply carrying out the precedents of past expositions.

Dictatorship in Costa Rica.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—The steamer Anselin brought passengers from Port Limon and Greytown to-day who report that President Iglesias of Costa Rica has issued a proclamation suspending the Constitution of the republic, and declaring himself Dictator, until after the threatened invasion on the part of Mora occurs or has been abandoned. The Constitution has now been suspended for two weeks. War is not seriously apprehended. Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the passengers say, are quiet, but the troops in both countries are kept thoroughly drilled.

Prince of Wales Opens a Sale.

LONDON, March 16.—The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the sale organized by the Irish Industries Association, at the Mansion House, this afternoon. Enormous crowds lined the streets and the houses and stores displayed flags. Their royal Highnesses received an ovation. Lord Mayor Newton and the Sheriffs received the royal party. Sprigs of shamrock were presented to the visitors by Lady Aberdeen.

American Arrested at Dieppe.

DIEPPE, France, March 17.—A young American calling himself Paul Wayfrench (Way French?) was arrested here on the arrival of the boat train from Paris upon information furnished the police by the landlady of a pension in the Champs Elysées quarter, to whom he had handed a worthless draft on a New York bank in payment of a big bill. When the trick was discovered he fled toward London.

French Anglophobes Punished.

BORDEAUX, March 16.—As an outcome of the recent riotous demonstration against the British Consulate here, when the windows of the Consulate and of the Consul's residence were shattered by stones, the three ringleaders of the mob, two students and a clerk, were sentenced to-day to short terms of imprisonment and fines, and to pay the costs of the prosecution.

Peru to Pay in Gold.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, March 16.—Further evidence of improved commercial and financial conditions in Peru was furnished to-day when the Bank of Peru and London, of this city, announced that all current payments would be made in sterling or Peruvian pounds. This is the only South American republic now under the gold regime

Dr. Thomas Arnold's Widow Dead.

LONDON, March 16.—Mrs. Arnold, widow of Dr. Thomas Arnold, the famous head master of Rugby, who died June 12, 1842, is dead.

BLOOMING GROVE PARK.

Meeting of the Association at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Blooming Grove Park Association of Glen Eyre, Pike County, Penn., met last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. The association owns extensive hunting and fishing grounds in Pike County. In the absence of the Secretary the President of the society, Nathaniel S. Smith, read a paper showing the results of the hatchery which the association maintains. He also stated that over 8,000 trout and 1,845 bass had been caught during the last year. Eight deer were shot and 123 grouse were bagged, together with 40 woodcocks and 465 English pheasants. Nine hundred pheasants were raised on the farm from 2,000 eggs.

The Treasurer's report showed a surplus of $82,245.87. A luncheon was served after the meeting. Among those present were Alvin Markel of Hazleton, Penn.; George S. Greene, Charles R. Miller, James B. Baker, Spencer M. Nash, and John N. Lewis.

WENT TO JAIL RATHER THAN PAY.

A Diner Spends the Night in a Cell for the Sake of 70 Cents.

Edward J. Burton, who said he was a Brooklyn lawyer, but declined to give a more specific address, was arrested last night by Detective Barry of the West Thirtieth Street Station, on the complaint of Mrs. Sophia May, a restaurant keeper of 50 West Twenty-eighth Street, that he had refused to pay his bill for supper ordered by him and a friend.

One of the items of the bill was a "double" sirloin steak, for which Mrs. May charged $1.35.

"Ridiculous," exclaimed Burton. "Delmonico or Sherry's restaurant wouldn't charge that much for a sirloin steak."

Mrs. May, however, insisted that $1.35 was a ruinously cheap price for a "double" sirloin. The bill also included two telephone calls to Brooklyn, at 25 cents each. Burton insisted that the proper toll was 20 cents. In all the bill amounted to $2.35, and Burton refused to pay more than $1.05.

Detective Barry happened along, and under his escort the parties to the dispute agreed to go to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and submit their differences to Desk Sergeant Townsend for arbitration. The Sergeant, however, refused to accept the task, and Burton, remaining obdurate, was locked up on the complaint of Mrs. May, who agreed to appear against him in the Jefferson Market Court this morning.

"Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute," shouted Burton over his shoulder as he was led away.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This is not only St Patrick's Day, which has become associated in the public mind with the idea that after its passing Spring weather may be looked for, but also as the first anniversary of the terrible disaster of the burning of the Windsor Hotel. It will be recalled that the day of the tragedy last year was warm and beautiful and that Spring was here. It will also be recalled that the terrible extent of the disaster was not realized until the day after its occurrence.

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Lent was much more advanced at the corresponding date last year than this, and a year ago to-morrow was Passion Sunday. It is interesting to recall, particularly in this dull Lent, some of the incidents of last year's corresponding days. A year ago to-day Mr. James L. Breese gave a musicale, at which Miss Eloise Breese was the hostess; Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and his party of friends, including Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, Goold Hoyt, and Leonard Jacob, were romping in the swimming pool at Miami; Senator Depew and Miss Pauiding were looking for a house in Washington, and Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane had just purchased her New York house. A year ago yesterday brought the Mother Goose living pictures in the Astoria ballroom for the benefit of the Society of Decorative Art, and Mrs. John J. White's St. Patrick's Day or Irish party, and the arrival of Lady William Beresford on the Teutonic for a short visit here. The sad anniversaries of yesterday and to-day are those of the deaths and funerals of Mrs. Francis H. Saltus and Mrs. William K. Strong.

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The return of fine weather brought a marked change yesterday in the social atmosphere of New York, and despite the cold wind and the bad going, the avenue was crowded with pedestrians, and even carriages, for people were glad to get out in the bright sunshine after having been housed for twenty-four or more hours by the severe snowstorm of Thursday. As it was Friday, there was little going on. In fact the only diversions of note were the entertainment for the benefit of the Babies' Hospital at Sherry's, where Miss Beatrice Herford gave several of her monologues and Mr. Mackenzie Gordon sang several arias, and Mrs. W. S. Crosby's talk on "Die Walküre," the second in her series of Wagner recitals, at the residence of Mrs. C. C. Worthington. "Fidelio" was sung at the Opera in the evening, and the house was a large one.

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This will be an unusually dull Saturday in New York's social world. In fact almost the only event will be the second meeting of the Saturday Evening Roller Skating Club in the Berkeley Armory. This meeting will be in charge of the committee composed of Messrs. Arthur L. Doremus, Samuel Campbell, Frederick L. Durland, Louis H. Newkirk, and Henry D. Mills. The patronesses of the club are the Mesdames Charles A. Edwards, Theodore M. Oves, John S. Wise, Russell A. Coles, Henry M. Shrady, Charles A. Edwards, and Clement B. Wilcox. The new York Wellesley Club will give a musicale this afternoon at 30 East Fifty-seventh Street, at 3:30 o'clock.

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A peculiar feature of the several engagements announced during the week is that three of the fiancées are heiresses, Miss Day, Miss Clark, and Miss Benedict, and two of them, Miss Day and Miss Benedict, have not cared very much for society, and have for some time so withstood the persuasions of numerous suitors that it was not thought they would marry. The announcement of the engagement of Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris and Miss Katherine Clark, daughter of Senator W. A. Clark, has been rumored for over a year past, and has frequently been alluded to in this column. The report of the engagement could have been published at any time, but Miss Clark and her sister, Mrs. Culver, denied it so positively and frequently that such publication was deferred. Dr. Morris is a popular young physician, and although his immediate family have not lived much in New York of late years, his sisters, who are married, being residents of California, the family ancestral house is really at Morris in this State, and he is related to the Morrisania Morrises. Miss Clark is a young woman of much sweetness of character, and with her family is comparatively a new-comer in New York society. The final acknowledgment of the engagement so long delayed excites no surprise.

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The Palatia, which sails to-day for Hamburg direct, has booked, among other passengers, R. Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. L. Livingston, Miss Maud Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morris, and Mr. Allan Wightman. The Staatendam, sailing for Rotterdam, vial Boulogne, has booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bacon and Miss Bacon, Mr. Charles E. Barnes, Mrs. Richard Deming and two children, Charles A. Green, William George Oppenheim, Lieut. Commander C. J. Smit, Royal English Navy; Mrs. S. B. Fairchild, and Mrs. Thomas Lee Wells and Miss Annie Wells.

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On the Etruria, sailing to-day for Liverpool, there are booked, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Cartwright, Capt. James E. C. Goodrich, Royal Navy; Mrs. Tudor Hart and W. O. Tudor Hart of Boston, Mrs. Spencer Ledyard of England, Richard Metcalfe, Miss H. B. Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. Chandler Robbins of Boston.

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Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mrs. Ell Whitney and Miss J. F. Whitney, who have been at Jekyl Island, have left for the North. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney will leave Jekyl Island for New York on Monday or Tuesday. H. K. Porter, Charles Lanier, Thomas Nelson Page, Edwin Gould, William Struthers, and Joseph Stickney were among those who enjoyed on Thursday the last hunt of the season. Mrs. James Norton Winslow has gone to Aiken for a fortnight's visit. Mr. and Mrs. William Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. John Suydam and Miss Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Coleman, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Coolidge are among the New Yorkers now at St. Augustine.

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Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould returned from their Southern trip to Lakewood on Thursday. Lady Mary Sackville is at present visiting them. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livingston Center of this city have gone to Baltimore to live, and have leased the house of the Misses McKim in that city.

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Mr. and Mrs. Michael H. de Young gave a dinner of sixteen covers in honor of Mr. Hermann Oelrichs at their residence, in San Francisco, on Thursday last. Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker and the Misses Rutherford, who will soon sail for Europe, will on their return to America in September go to San Francisco for a visit of six weeks.

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The Rose Show will take place in the Winter garden of the Eden Musée on March 27, 28, and 29. This will be the first show of the American Rose Society, and is to be modeled after that held annually in London, and which is one of the season's social features there. Many handsome prizes, silver cups, and medals have been offered, and the competition will include amateur rose growers as well as professionals. Among the list of patronesses and patrons are Mrs. Astor and Gov. Roosevelt. Among the prizes offered are a cup by Robert Craig of Philadelphia for the best maiden tea decoration, a large silver cup by Cornelius N. Bliss, Sr., for the best bunch of fifty blooms, and a silver medal by Mrs. S. S. Sturgis for the best vase of La Marque roses. Among the members of the society are Mrs. William Alexander, Mrs. Charles De Rham, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Gerald Hoyt, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. John Von L. Meyer, Mrs. Anson P. Stokes, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Thomas Newbold, Mrs. Douglass Robinson, Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mrs. Frederic W. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Winslow.

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There remains only a fortnight before the opening of the trout season and the annual excursion to the South Side Club. Just at present there are many parties of sportsmen who are passing the week end down at the club and elsewhere on Long Island. At East Moriches this week there was quite a large party assembled for duck shooting, among whom were Ernest R. Adee, Philip H. Adee, Henry Steers, and John B. Mills.

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Belmont Tiffany and Mr. and Mrs. Harry May of Washington are at Tampa Bay, Fla., where Mr. May is enjoying the golfing. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, who have been at Palm Beach since early in February, were to have left on Thursday for Hot Springs, Va. The register of the hotels at St. Augustine, Miami, Palm Beach, and Nassau still contain numbers of well-known New York names. Among the latest arrivals at Palm Beach from New York are Miss Whitney, Miss Mildred Phelps Stokes, Lewis R. Marshall, and Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Clark, Jr.

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The death of John Stevens, the ten-year-old son of the late John Stevens of Hoboken, occurred there Thursday at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Lewis H. Hyde, 32 Washington Square. It will be remembered that the boy's mother, Mrs. Hyde, (Miss Mary McGuire,) was formerly Mrs. John Stevens.

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The following rather curious wedding announcement appears in a London newspaper:

McCLELLAND—ZEM.—On Feb. 19, 1900, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, London, by the Rev. Cyril A. W. Robins of St. Margaret's, James Bruce McClelland, New York, U. S. A., son of James Bruce McClelland of Philadelphia, to Mlle. Vashta Leah Zem, daughter of Alexander III. Zem of Persia.

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The civil marriage of Miss Lowery-Edwards to Baron Meivil, who is much younger than the bride, took place on Feb. 24, in Rome, and the following day the religious ceremony was performed in the American Church, Bishop Potter officiating. The bride was given away by Gen. Draper and looked well in her white satin gown. M. Halpert, Russian Military Attaché, was best man. A large breakfast followed at the Grand Hotel. The hunt of Feb. 27 was largely attended, the brush being given to Miss Lee, from Philadelphia, who was one of the eight ladies mounted. Mrs. Lee gave a ball on Shrove Tuesday and the Maine benefit ball also took place that night, at the Grand Hotel, under the management of the Princess Brancaccio, Mrs. Mortimer, Mrs. Chandler, Marchese di Talleyrand, and the Countess Telfner.

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Joachim has given two recitals in Rome. The performance could not commence until the arrival of the Queen, when the entire audience rose and remained standing until the royal party were seated. Every one was enthusiastic over Joachim's rendering of the Kreutzer Sonata, which displayed his fine technique and pure tone to the best advantage.

THE TIFFANY PARIS EXHIBIT.

A Representatively American Display—Private View Given.

Tiffany & Co. gave a private view yesterday of their exhibit prepared for the Paris Exposition. It consists of jewelry, fancy articles, and silverware. Everything was, as far as possible, representatively American. A number of pieces of jewelry were set with none but American stones. Among these was a beautiful corsage piece in stones of many colors, all Montana sapphires. One of the most beautiful ornaments was a collar of Roman gold studded with fire opals, with a ball pendant. It is said to form the finest collection of Mexican opals in the world.

Another rare piece was a brooch set with large black diamonds. The piece has been sold for $20,000. A beautiful diamond and emerald tiara was valued at $30,000. One of the most exquisite pieces of jewelry was a wild rose branch set in iron, toned to the proper color scheme. Pink tourmalines were used together with pear-shaped emerald drops and marquise-shaped emeralds in the leaves, with diamonds and topazes to complete the flowers. Unset stones and jewels in the rough, a gold and a full silver dinner service with vases and toilet articles of beautiful design and workmanship were included in the exhibit.

WANTS AGUINALDO'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Senate today, on motion of Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) adopted the following resolution:

"That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to the Senate a letter of Emilio Aguinaldo, dated at Bacoor, July 15, 1898, addressed to the American commander, and forwarded to Gen. Merritt July 27, 1898."

GEN. WHEELER IN WASHINGTON.

Reports at the Department and Again Says War Is Over.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Gen. Joe Wheeler arrived in this city this morning from Atlanta, Ga. In the absence of Secretary Root he reported formally to Adjt. Gen. Corbin, thus complying with the order from the department, which brought him from Manila to Washington.

He gave Gen. Corbin a brief description of the conditions in Luzon when he left. He insisted that the war was over, and that nothing more was to be done except to run down a few guerrillas and irregulars. There was difficulty in this work, he said, and danger, too, but its prosecution was not "war." Ambuscades were frequent and annoying, and it was not easy to tell whether the hidden force was strong or weak; three men had been mistaken for a company in some cases.

Gen. Wheeler said that as soon as his resignation is accepted by the President he intends to make the issue as to his right to a seat in the House of Representatives as a Representative from Alabama. He says the issue will not be one for the decision of Speaker Henderson. He will present himself at the bar of the House and ask to be sworn in. As he understood the rules, the Speaker will have no option, but must submit the matter to the House.

At the conclusion of his interview with Gen. Corbin, Gen. Wheeler went over to the White House, where he was with the President some time. On leaving he said his resignation had not yet been accepted, but he expected a decision would be reached within a few days.

FLAGS IN PHILIPPINE SCHOOLS.

Some time ago a number of United States flags were shipped by Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., to Gen. Otis for distribution among the schools of the Philippine Islands. It had been previously determined to equip the schools in all of this country's colonial possessions with flags, and 600 had already been sent to Puerto Rico by Commander Allen C. Bakewell. Still later 100 went to Hawaii.

Col. J. W. French, a member of Lafayette Post, and now serving at Candaba, Luzon, with the Twenty-second Infantry, distributed 200 bunting flags, 5 by 6 feet in size, and an equal number of silk ones for use in the schools' salutation exercises. George P. Anderson, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Manila, has acknowledged the receipt of the gift. He says that all Americans on the islands are grateful to the post.

MAY BUY A CUBAN PAPER.

Col. Michael J. Dady, who recently returned from Havana, where he has been looking after his contract for public improvements, announced at the conclusion of a conference of several of the Republican leaders of Brooklyn, over which he presided last night, that he had under consideration the purchase of the Havana newspaper La Lucha.

This in connection with a report to the effect that he intended to make Havana his home and enter actively into Cuban politics, gave rise to much discussion among Brooklyn politicians. Mr. Dady, however, said that the proposed purchase of La Lucha was purely a business venture, and when spoken to about the report, said, smilingly, that if his big Havana contract went through it would be natural that he should take an interest in the election of a Mayor of the Cuban capital.

The contract which Mr. Dady is seeking to have approved calls for the expenditure of $15,000,000 for street paving, sewers, and other public improvements in Havana. As Brooklyn politicans view it, this contract would give Mr. Dady much influence in the Cuban capital, which he might easily use to advantage in forming a strong political organization there.

Timely Topics.

A page of contributions by well-known writers in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday.) You may not be interested in all of these subjects, but surely you are in some of them: The Boer Cause, as it appears to an American on the spot. By Julian Ralph, Special Correspondent of The London Daily Mail with the British Army in South Africa. The Semi-Centennial of a Great Debate, a notable discussion of slavery in the United States Senate fifty years ago. By Thomas G. Shearman, author of "Pauper Labor in Europe," "Natural Taxation," "Distribution of Wealth," &c. Russia's Latest Loan. By A. Maurice Low, Washington correspondent of The London Daily Chronicle. The Organs of Sense and Their Limitations. By William Patten, Professor of Zoology at Dartmouth College. Kindling, Toothpicks, and "Brime," some curious phases of tariff making. By J. B. Wilkinson, Jr., late United States General Appraiser. Pipe Galleries with the Rapid Transit Tunnel. By Stevenson Towle, Consulting Engineer. Interesting articles on the Drama, Music, Society, and Sport, together with a variety of entertaining miscellaneous matter, will be found in Sunday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Sunday. Three cents; daily, one cent. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

WORKINGMEN'S MASS MEETING.

Passage of Bills for Shorter Hours for Firemen and Street Cleaners Demanded—Firemen's Alleged Woes.

About 700 workingmen gathered in Grand Central Palace last night to attend the mass meeting held under the auspices of the Central Federated Union to demand the passage of the measures introduced in the State Legislature to provide shorter hours for firemen and for employes of the Department of Street Cleaning. The Letter Carriers' Band furnished the music for the meeting. Just before the proceedings began, a delegation of Brooklyn street cleaners marched into the hall behind a fife and drum corps.

James Hawkins of Typographical Union No. 6 presided. Senator John Ford, who introduced the bills in the Senate, was absent on account of illness, and Assemblyman John J. Egan, who has been associated with Senator Ford in the matter, described the way the bills have been kept in committee and expressed some doubt as to their being reported. Patrick J. Daly denounced the order of Commissioner Scannell of the Fire Department, forbidding any fireman to actively help the passage of the shorter hours bill, and Presiding Officer Hawkins announced that one fireman would speak, "notwithstanding the ukase of the Czar of the Fire Department, denying the right of free speech."

James D. Clifford, foreman of Engine Company No. 9, was then received by the audience with the first cheers of the evening.

"We want," said he, "to change the conditions under which for twenty-seven days out of thirty we are away from our homes, and during twenty-one hours of each day we are locked up in a stable with our horses."

He denounced the charge that the firemen had raised a "boodle fund" to help the bill, which he described as a measure to "lift the burden from slaves," adding, "there are nothing but white slaves in the Fire Department to-day." Continuing, he said:

"If a fireman's wife lives in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and he makes some mistake, political or otherwise, or is mixed up in a faction fight in his district, he is immediately transferred to the Battery for the good of the service. No fireman under present conditions ought to get married. Remember that we all favor this bill, statements to the contrary notwithstanding."

Among other speakers were Patrick J. McNulty, ex-Congressman McEwen of New Jersey, Assemblyman O'Connell, and T. McManus. Resolutions were adopted, demanding the passage of both measures.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Judge Justin Dewey.

Judge Justin Dewey, of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, died at his home in Springfield yesterday in his sixty-fourth year. He had been afflicted with kidney trouble for three years, and the immediate cause of his death was an acute attack of that disease. Judge Dewey was born in Alford, Mass., in 1836. He received his early education in the public schools and was graduated from Williams College in 1858. Choosing the profession of law, he pursued a course of reading at the office of Increase Sumner in Great Barrington, and was admit

AEOLIAN RECITAL.

To-Day,
Saturday, March 17, at 3 P. M.

Admission Complimentary to All.

SOLOIST:

AGNES STABERG HALL, Soprano.

"The Aeolian is not merely a musical luxury, it is an accurate educator of the highest order.....The Aeolian affords a grand orchestra for every home."—Albert Ross Parsons.

The Aeolian is a home orchestra which can be played by any one.

PROGRAM:

GUILMANT.....Organ Sonata, Op. 42
Aeolian Pipe Organ.
VERDI-DORN.....Il Trovatore Fantasie
Pianola.
JONAS.....Love Song
Aeolian Orchestrelle.
HARRIS.....A Madrigal
Agnes Staberg Hall.
MENDELSSOHN.....Capriccio Op. 33, No. 1
Pianola.
LACHNER....March from Orchestral Suite in B Minor
Aeolian Orchestrelle.
TOSTI.....Mattinata
Agnes Staberg Hall.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY,
18 West Twenty-third St.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROLAND,
59th St. and Madison Av.,
Block from Central Park entrance.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF
MODERN HOTEL.
EUROPEAN PLAN, $1; AMERICAN PLAN, $2; WITH HOT AND COLD WATER, STEAM HEAT AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; ELEVATOR SERVICE; CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

ST. ERMIN'S HOTEL, WESTMINSTER.—Largest and finest in London. Inclusive terms from 10s 6d. per day.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD
Lakewood, New Jersey.
M. C. WENTWORTH of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.
JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.
The Boss Framers and Builders' Association of Gr. N. Y., organized recently, hold their regular meetings at B. Busch's Hall, 2,354 1st Av., every Sunday at 3 P. M. The last meeting was well attended. Any Master wishing to join this association is respectfully invited to attend.
C. BECKER, President.
PAUL HELLMANN, Secretary.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE OPERA PIANO,
New and elegant designs, also several slightly used
WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.
Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

INSTRUCTION.

HOW TO GET STRONG.
Handball, boxing, fencing, baths, &c. Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.; entrance, $5; monthly dues, $2.

FOR SALE.

BAR FIXTURES.
Complete outfits in stock; prices right; samples at warerooms. BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., Broadway and 17th.

DRY GOODS.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE NOT FOUND ELSEwhere: Gants Albert, Duchess, Lavallieri, Exquisia Perfumes, Parisian Jewelry, Lavalliere Corsets. JAMMES, 4 West 27th St., near 5th Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

21ST ST., 149 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large front sunny rooms, bath adjoining; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

44TH ST., 210 WEST.—Private family will rent newly furnished throughout, large and small rooms; gentlemen only.

32D ST., 10 EAST.—High-class rooms in suites or singly; private baths; physicians, bachelors, ladies.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A stenographer and typewriter by an old importing firm; permanent employment, from 1 to 6 P. M. daily. Address stating references, how many words per minute possible, and salary per week expected. "Old Importers," Box 131, Times.

WANTED—Girls on paper boxes. Learners taken. Myers, 85 John St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Man to do general housework; must have experience and references; wages, $16 monthly. Apply, between 10 and 12, 26 West 21st St.

YOUNG MEN WANTED—To join a National Guard Regiment; must be 21 years of age, able-bodied, and of good moral character—Gymnasium! Rifle Range! Indoor Baseball! and many other attractions. Everything, including uniforms and equipments, furnished entirely free of cost. For particulars address "Shoulder Straps," Box 102, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city references; wages, $30; city or country. 142 West 62d St., Morrisey's bell; no cards

COOK.—By a first-class cook; all kinds of cooking and baking; city references; lady seen. 904 6th Av., third bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; best city reference. 142 West 62d St., Morrisey's bell; no cards.

Miscellaneous.

AMANUENSIS, &c.—By young lady who has lived for a number of years in France and Germany a post as amanuensis, traveling companion, or any position of trust; she speaks these languages and English fluently and has the highest testimonials as to character and ability. Please address for particulars Miss Laux, 140 Jarvis St., Toronto, Canada.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Swiss; single; willing and obliging; good city references. Altman, 1,158 3d Av.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—Man with reference and experience would care for gentleman's country place; vegetable gardening, &c. Useful, Box 160, Times.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—As gardener on gentleman's place; full knowledge of greenhouses, lawns, gardening, farming, and stock; English; married; no family; first-class references. T. C., Box 311, 1,269 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By man, 35, would make himself useful on gentleman's country place; reference and experience. Useful, Box 160, Times.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNTANT'S CLERK. — Thoroughly experienced in all branches of accountancy and bookkeeping; temporary employment. H. B., care of Frederick S. Tipson, certified public accountant, 13 to 21 Park Row.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT.—By gentleman, thoroughly experienced bookkeeper and competent accountant, who has for many years occupied positions of trust as manager of banking and mercantile houses; best testimonials and references given. Manager, Box 193, Times Office.

FARM MANAGER OR WORKING FOREMAN. —Position wanted on a gentleman's country place; married; one child; age, 36; well versed in all methods of farming, stock raising, poultry culture; butter making, and care of private grounds; best reference, including present employer. F. M., care Dunne & Co., 50 West 30th St.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO LOVERS OF SPORT

Semi-Professionals Were Members of Columbia's Eleven Last Fall.

FOOTBALL MANAGER DEPOSED

Mitchell's Management of Affairs Criticised—How the Trouble Was Brought About.

It was generally understood among college men last Fall that the Columbia Football Team, which made so brilliant a record for a first year, was not, under the eligibility rules which existed in other colleges, strictly eligible to play with those colleges in which such rules were in force. Although this ineligibility was an open secret, yet the managers of the football teams with which Columbia played conveniently closed their eyes to this fact. They, as well as Columbia men, were anxious that Columbia's first football season should be a successful one, and so remained blind to the alleged semi-professionalism of four of the Columbia players.

Manager W. E. Mitchell, recognizing the fact that it was an impossibility to form a successful team from the material he had at his disposal, and being carried away by undergraduate enthusiasm, committed a grave error. To put his team on an equal footing with the other teams with which it was to compete, he secured for the team the services of four men, Miller, Wilson, Larendon, and Neidlinger, who were, under the rules, ineligible to play with it.

In an article in Harper's Weekly during the last football season, Mr. Caspar Whitney called attention to this fact, with the result that the Columbia Faculty Athletic Committee made an inquiry into the matter through Manager Mitchell, and having been assured by him that Mr. Whitney's charges were groundless, they dropped the investigation.

The matter continued to be talked of at Columbia and among Columbia's graduates, however, and rumors having again reached the ears of the Faculty Committee, they made another investigation, and as a result gave out the following statement yesterday:

During the last football season charges were made in Harper's Weekly that the football team was not a genuine college team. At the request of the President, the Faculty Committee on Athletics immediately made an investigation, through the manager, of every person challenged. The manager stoutly asserted that every person on the team was a bona fide student. The records upon the surface were in every case correct, so far as enrollment, payment of fees, &c., were concerned. The investigation has shown, however, that this state of affairs was secured by assuring the student that he had secured a scholarship in the university, which is contrary both to fact and the policy of the institution. Following the uniform customs of Columbia of believing every student until he has shown himself untrustworthy, the committee reported to the President that the criticisms upon the team were not justified, except in the case of Gilchrist, who was immediately forbidden to play.

During the last few weeks rumors have been in circulation involving both the financial honesty of the manager and his truthfulness. As soon as these rumors reached the ears of the Faculty Committee on Athletics, this committee asked the Graduate Advisory Committee of the Athletic Association to cause the manager's books to be audited by a public accountant, and to report the results of their inquiry to the Faculty Committee on Athletics.

The report of the Graduate Advisory Committee shows that the manager has not used money belonging to the team for his own purposes. It shows, on the other hand, that he had doctored the accounts in order to conceal payments made to various members of the football team for tuition or for board; and that, in two instances, there appear to be mistakes of about $200 in each case made in the settlement with visiting teams. These errors will, of course, be promptly corrected.

It appears also by admission of the manager that, finding himself at the opening of the college year without a satisfactory football team, he determined that it was better to form one at all hazards, than frankly to face the facts. This grievous mistake, made, as the Faculty Committee believes, under the stress of great temptation, accounts for the falsification of the manager's books, and for his blameworthy attitude in many other directions. * * *

F. R. HUTTON.

Mr. Mitchell, the football manager, as a result of these investigations, has been asked to withdraw from any connection with Columbia athletics, and has, with the consent of the Faculty Committee, severed his connection with the university.

It is probable that a suspicion as to the actual condition of affairs led to the recent adoption of many stringent rules governing athletics at Columbia. And it may have been with an inkling of this matter in mind that President Low spoke as follows in his annual report: "In the meanwhile all universities and colleges with whom teams representing Columbia may hereafter compete, may understand that the good faith of the university itself is engaged to maintain the amateur character and the genuine student standing of all men who may represent Columbia in athletic contests. Mistakes may sometimes be made from lack of knowledge, but there will be no hesitation in withdrawing from a representative position any man who is known to be either only nominally a student or not a bona fide amateur. If other universities and colleges will take the same stand, it ought to be easy to put an end to many of the evils which have marred intercollegiate athletics in the past."

NEW CUP FOR FENCERS.

Boston Men Will Compete with New Yorkers in a Novel Contest.

Teams from the Fencers' Club, the New York Athletic Club, and the Boston Athletic Association will meet this evening in the rooms of the Fencers' Club, 37 West Twenty-second Street, to compete in a match for a new trophy presented by the Fencers' Club. The cup is to be fenced for by teams of three members each, one man using a foil, another a dueling sword, and the third a sabre. Men using similar weapons will fence every other man on opposing teams, and the teams winning the most bouts will receive the cup to hold for one year. Three victories will make it the permanent property of that team's club. The competitors in the initial contest to-night will be:

Fencers' Club—Fitzhugh Townsend, foil; W. Scott O'Connor, dueling sword; J. Langdon Erving, sabre.
New York Athletic Club—W. D. Lyon, foil; Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, dueling sword; F. L. Stetzinger, sabre.
Boston Athletic Association—Atherton Brownell, foil; Parker, dueling sword; Vitoli, sabre.

The next important event in the fencing world will be the intercollegiate tournament, which has been fixed for March 31 at the Racquet and Tennis Club. The preliminary contests for the National championships will be held on Monday evening, April 2, in the New York Athletic Club.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

Dissolute, ridden by Winkfield, won the opening race at six furlongs at New Orleans yesterday in 1:19. Troubaline running second, and Jamaica third. In the seven-furlong race Scottish Grit, Dominick up, won, with Jean Spencer second, and Corrillo third, in 1:35¼. Bright Night won at a mile and seventy yards, ridden by Miller, in 1:53¾, Alvin W. and Swordsman running second and third respectively. Strangest, ridden by Miller, won the handicap at a mile from Cathedral, second, and Albert Vale third, in 1:46½. A mile selling race was won by Ben Chance in 1:50½, Miller riding, and Indian and Russell R. running second and third. Grayless won at six and a half furlongs, Wederstrand up, in 1:28, with Volandies second, and Sister Fox third.

At the Tanfaran track yesterday Saketo won the half-mile dash for two-year-olds, with Alexander up, in 0:49. Gaylon Brown running second, and Belzebub third. In the six furlong race Momentum, ridden by Piggott, won, with Espirando second, and Maxello third, in 1:13¾. Limerick won at a mile in 1:42, Thorpe riding, and beating Flora Bird and Decoy. La Goleta, ridden by Henry, won at a mile in 1:45, with Rey Hooker second, and Letiger third. At a mile and a sixteenth, Daisy F., also ridden by Henry, won from Tappan and Scotch Plaid in 1:48¾. The seven-furlong race was won by Dr. Nembula, piloted by Shaw, in 1:27¾. Captive running second, and Cormorant third.

Checker Club's House Warming.

The New York Checker Club will have a "housewarming" in its new rooms, at 347 East Ninth Street, this evening, and a match for the championship of Greater New York and $25 a side will be played between the first and second prize winners in the late championship tourney, S. J. Simpson and James McEntee.

LOCAL BASEBALL AFFAIRS.

No Change Yet in the Situation and No News from Clubs with Players to Sell.

Nothing that will help to settle the baseball situation in this city was done yesterday. The out-of-town club owners are still silent regarding the transfer of the players wanted. "We are still waiting," said Manager Ewing last night, "and just as soon as these club owners loosen up why I will prepare to go South." Ewing was reminded that the public had been led to believe by Mr. Freedman that New York would have a first-class team if the circuit was reduced to eight clubs. "You mean by that," said he, "that it is now up to the New York Club to strengthen the team. Well, it is up to us, I confess; but if we can't get the players we want, what then?" Ewing was asked if the failure to get new players was a question of paying the price asked for the players wanted. His answer was that he did not believe that Mr. Freedman wanted players for nothing. "Even if he did," continued Ewing, "the clubs that we have communicated with could at least give us the courtesy of an answer, and, what's more, they could afford to help out New York, as it would mean a difference of at least $15,000 in the receipts of each club outside of this city if there was a good team here."

Asked about Rusie, Mr. Ewing said he had learned yesterday that Rusie's mother was dead at her home, in Indianapolis, and intimated that this had interfered with negotiations. From Rusie's home, however, comes a report that the big pitcher is hopeful that his differences with the club will be adjusted, and that he will start for New York in a few days

With the exception of the New York, Boston, and Brooklyn teams, all the League players have begun their Spring training. The Philadelphias are at Charlotte, N. C., the Pittsburgs at Thomasville, Ga.; St. Louis at Memphis, Tenn.; Chicagos at West Baden Springs, Ind., and the Cincinnatis at New Orleans. The Bostons will begin work at Greensboro, N. C., March 30, and the Brooklyns will start next week for Macon, Ga. The New York team, if present differences are settled, will start for Charleston, S. C., on Thursday.

GOLF ACTIVITY AT PELHAM.

New Officers Elected—Percy King and the Harbor Hill Club.

Golf is going to be more of a feature this season than formerly at the Pelham Country Club, Westchester County, and several tournaments will be announced within a short time. The new officers for the year are: President—Howard Scribner; Vice President—John Butler; Secretary and Treasurer—George K. Perry; Captain—Prentice Shethar. The Greens Committee consists of Prentice Shethar, Dr. C. T. Washburn, and H. W. Westefeld, and the House Committee is Kenneth Muir, Alven Beveridge, Lincoln Pierce, and Ralph K. Hubbard.

Explanations have been made by the Harbor Hill Golf Club on Staten Island of the reason for the local rule prohibiting a member from recovering a lost ball if it is driven over the fence in playing to the seventh and eighth holes. The owner of the forbidden property is Percy R. King, and the King estate also owns several acres adjoining, which it allows the golf club to use, free of rent. The property over the fence is, to a considerable extent, Mr. King's garden, and when he gave the free use of a large part of the land to the club, he made, as his only stipulation, that there should be no trespassing on his garden. It is a fact that many balls are driven over the fence, and the annoyance caused to the luckless players who thus lost balls has led the wits to remark that Mr. King secured his collection of golf balls in that manner. Capt. Hockmeyer states that Mr. King very kindly offered to drop all balls found on his land in the box at the club, placed there for the purpose of receiving all balls found on the course. The club has shown how important it regards this matter by adopting resolutions exonerating Mr. King of any desire to reap a harvest of golf balls through the misfortune of its members, and thanking him for his liberality to the club.

The recent snowfall will keep the Dyker Meadow and other local links closed today, and even at Lakewood, if the contests go on, they will be considerably curtailed in entries.

Ormond Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., March 16.—R. C. Watson, Jr., won the Qualification Cup here to-day in the first day of the annual tournament, with a score of 172 for 36 holes. The other scores were: Clayton G. Dixon, 176; C. B. Cory, 183; L. L. Harban, Columbia Golf Club, 184; F. R. Parks, Columbia Golf Club, 185; C. G. Stevens, Lynn, Mass., 204; C. M. Miller, New York, 214, and C. E. Clark of Lynn, 218. These qualified for the first division in match play to-morrow. The second eight were: L. R. Marshall, New York, 225; C. K. Baldwin, New York, 233; S. T. Douglass, Detroit, 224; J. W. Baer, Boston, 249; H. S. Blossom, Cleveland, 244; F. H. Lovell, Brooklyn, 254; A. N. Dallite, Philadelphia, 271; John Price, Mount Pleasant, Golf Club, 291.

GAMES IN THREE ARMORIES.

Columbia Athletes to Compete for Honors at the Eighth Armory.

At the Eighth Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and East Ninety-fourth Street, to-night the first Columbia University indoor track meet of recent years will be held. The games will consist of five events open only to students of the university, three events open to all, two cycle races for students, and four relay races. The five closed events are high jump, 60-yard dash, pole vault, one-mile run, and 16-pound shot put; the three open events, 880-yard run, one-mile run, and 60-yard dash, handicap. The relay races will be between the Columbia classes of 1902-1903, the Medical School, and Law School teams; an interscholastic race, and a race between teams representing New York University and the College of the City of New York.

The entries for the five closed events incude these Columbia students:

High Jump—W. H. Wallace, A. C. Whitaker, W. Wood, R. M. L. Ernst, and C. Brown.
Sixty-Yard Dash—W. M. Van Cise, C. B. Halsey, C. Brown, V. Earle, P. Lennox, A. Morgan, F. J. Schrimper, W. P. Hatch, H. Steeves, H. H. Weeks, A. Wortman, C. S. Kaiser, and F. J. Dittenhoefer.
Pole Vault—J. C. Smallwood, A. C. Whitaker, G. Matthew, H. McLintock, B. W. Heyer, H. H. Dyrsen, and R. J. Waters.
One-Mile Run—H. Dickerson, W. M. Van Cise, R. Ottinberg, P. Ringer, C. Scharps, C. B. Halsey, J. J. Dixon, W. Duden, W. C. Du Bois, J. B. Wolff, J. Caldwell, and C. R. Ropes.
Sixteen-Pound Shot—A. Nash, H. H. Huffaker, F. Church, S. Ely, J. Stewart, H. Duden, H. F. Duden, and R. B. Bartholomew.

Indoor games will also be held to-night in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory in this city, in which there will be competitions for the regimental championships and for places on the team to represent the regiment at the military tournament in Madison Square Garden during the week of March 26.

At the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, in Brooklyn, there will be competition in twenty-seven events for the regimental championships and an invitation three-mile race.

JERSEY BOYS PLAY HOCKEY.

Hockey players of the Short Hills Hockey Club and the South Orange Field Club ventured over from New Jersey to the St. Nicholas Rink last evening, and met with a reception as cold as the temperature of their native heath. The men were lacking in scientific knowledge of hockey, and in consequence their work was decidedly uninteresting. After two weary halves, when the referee's whistle gave the welcome sound to stop the game, the score was 5 to 2 in favor of the Orange men. The line-up:

South Orange.	Position	Short Hills.
Hayward	Goal	Barnette
Mortimer	Point	Blood
Wylie	Cover point	G. Campbell
Walton	Forward	D. Campbell
Freeman	Forward	G. W. Campbell
K. Gordon	Forward	Larned
Conway	Forward	Palmer

Goals scored—Freeman, Larned, D. Campbell, Gordon, Conway, Walton, (2.) Referee—Hugh Miller, St. Nicholas Skating Club.

Barnard Won at Basket Ball.

With ten seconds to play and the score 10 points all, E. Benjamin scored a goal and won the interscholastic basketball championship of Manhattan for Barnard School in its game with Cutler School in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club gymnasium yesterday. Both fives gave a splendid exhibition of team work, and the play was of the fastest and most exciting kind. The tides of battle were ever changing, and the result of the match was uncertain until the final sound of the referee's whistle. The feature of the match was the work of Benjamin, who scored 10 of Barnard's points.

BUSY WITH THE YACHTS.

Builders and Designers Preparing for the Coming Season.

Charles H. Fletcher of Providence, owner of the 150-foot steam yacht Seneca, has placed an order with the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington, Del., to build for him a twin-screw flush-deck steel steam yacht for off-shore cruising. She will be 212 feet long, about 24 feet beam, 14 feet depth of hold, and 12 feet draught, and is to be finished April 1, 1901. The Fletchers—father and son—are prominent Eastern yachtsmen, the two sons owning the schooner yachts Calypso and Elsemarie.

The twin-screw power yacht Amaryllis, 71 feet long, built by Commodore F. D. Hughes, in 1897, and recently sold to Frank D. Heyward of Cold Spring, L. I., has had her name changed to Princess, and is being fitted with an electric-lighting plant and other extensive improvements at the private dock of her owner.

A. Perry Bliven of the American Yacht Agency has sold the steam yacht Suanee for Mr. Couch of Speonk, L. I., to R. S. Pease of Middletown, Conn. Mrs. Gertrude L. Work's steam yacht Nomad and auxiliary twin-screw schooner yacht Halcyon have been sold by the same agency to N. L. Tuck. The two last named vessels will be enrolled in the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

The work of fitting out the steam yacht Nooya, recently purchased from the Tweedie Trading Company by J. Starbuck, has been completed. The vessel left McIntosh's Basin, South Brooklyn, yesterday to go in dry dock at the foot of Twentieth Street to have her bottom cleaned and painted. She will leave on Wednesday for a two-months trip to Cuba, with Capt. George Ryder in command. The vessel's name has been changed to Carmen. Old yachting men will remember the yacht as the La Folette, built in Great Britain in 1872 and brought to this country by Mr. Henri Say of France, who, finding her too small to make a trip around the world, discarded her and purchased from the late Dion Boucicault the steam yacht Shaughraun.

A. P. Bliven of 32 Broadway is working on plans for a flush-deck power yacht of the following dimensions: Length over all, 65 feet; load water line, 50 feet; beam, 11 feet; depth, 7 feet; draught, 5 feet. She will be finished in mahogany, have large saloon, two staterooms, toilet, &c., and be fitted with a twenty-five horse power Globe marine motor. This yacht is for a yachtsman of Detroit and will be used on Lake Michigan.

The schooner yacht Calypso, recently sold by A. Perry Bliven, American Yacht Agency, 32 Broadway, for Commodore Josiah R. Adams, Philadelphia Yacht Club, to Commodore J. E. Fletcher of the Bristol Yacht Club, is on the railway at Brown's Shipyard, Tottenville, S. I., being fitted with a sixteen-horse power Globe marine motor. The Calypso was formerly Her Royal Highness, built by Ferguson, at Groton, Conn., for Richard Mansfield. She will be the flagship of the Bristol Yacht Club.

J. W. Sullivan's steam yacht Wanda is overhauling at McIntosh's Basin, South Brooklyn.

William Cogger, for twenty years Secretary of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, who has been in poor health for several months, left on Monday for a two months' trip to Bermuda.

The flush-deck steam yacht Alberta of Detroit, Mich., has been placed in the hands of A. Perry Bliven, with instructions from her owner to rebuild, remodel, and lengthen her eighteen feet forward and aft, giving her a modern clipper bow and overhang stern. She will be taken to the yard of A. P. Smith, at Nyack, where the work will be done in time for her use during the coming yachting season.

The knockabout Scintilla has been sold to Mr. Hoyt of Great Neck, L. I.

F. B. Langston of Brooklyn has purchased the steam yacht Bessie.

The steam yacht Gleam will leave Tebo's Basin this week for the Baylis Shipyard, Greenport, L. I., to receive a new stern.

Lincoln C. Cummings, recently elected Commodore of the Portland Yacht Club, has purchased the Herreshoff flush-deck steam yacht Lucille from Henry B. Cramp of Boston. The Lucille has been fitted out in splendid style and will be the flagship of the Portland Yacht Club.

SWIMMING AND SHOOTING.

Results of the Competitions at the Sportsmen's Show Yesterday.

Swimmers from the Duquesne Country and Athletic Club of Pittsburg won three of the events in the Sportsmen's Show at Madison Square Garden last night, the clothes race, walking the greased pole, and the novice race at seventy-five yards. E. C. Schaeffer of the University of Pennsylvania finished in the van in the 220-yard race, and Fred Wenck, New York Athletic Club, defeated Harry Reeder of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in their match race at 400 yards.

In the 220-yard race for the championship of America, Schaeffer secured the best of the start and opened up a gap of a length on Wenck, who was second. Both drew away from the rest of the swimmers, until the turn for home was reached, when G. W. Van Cleaf made a desperate attempt to overtake Wenck, but failed to do so by two feet. Schaeffer was first by six yards in 3:01 1-5.

In the clothes race each contestant was compelled to wear a shirt, collar, cuffs, necktie, coat, vest, trousers, and socks, with shoes on his feet, and a derby or soft felt hat on his head. J. T. Taylor of the Duquesne Athletic Club and Ruddy of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club made a run-away race of it, finishing in a dead heat in 0:44 4-5. In the swim-off Taylor won by half a yard.

After a series of heats, in which most of the swimmers got in each other's way, the final in the seventy-five-yard novice race was won by Charles Basler of the Duquesne Athletic Club, with a yard to spare, in 0:57 1-5. W. R. Orthwein of Yale was second, the same distance in front of B. Whiting of Larchmont.

Harry Reeder and Fred Wenck gave a beautiful exhibition of swimming in their match race at 400 yards. Wenck was in the lead for the first lap, when Reeder assumed command, holding the lead until within a lap of the end. In a strong finish Wenck succeeded in beating him out by two feet in 6:13.

In the continuous rifle shooting match "Gus" Zimmerman made a full score of 75, which puts him into first place. He also leads for the premiums, with scores of 75, 75, 73, 73, and 73, on as many targets.

W. R. Crosby smashed 97 targets in the continuous match at trap shooting yesterday, which is the second best score up to date. R. O. Heikes followed with 32, and J. Fanning with 31. Fanning made 98 in the association championship. Crosby scoring 93; J. Tedjman, 94; R. O. Heikes, 93; S. S. McAlpin, 93; J. J. Hollowell, 93, and E. C. Griffith, 92.

TWELFTH REGIMENT TROPHY.

Company E's Team Won the Contest with a Total Score of 471.

The annual shoot for the Twelfth Regiment Rifle Association Trophy ended last night at the armory range, Sixty-first Street and Columbus Avenue. The company teams competing in last night's series were those of B, C, E, and G. The team of Company E, under the Captainc y of Sergt. Walter S. Lamb, the winner of the Governor's Medal at Creedmoor last year, won the trophy by a total score of 471. Individual scores of the winning team are as follows:

	Off-Hand.	Prone.
Sergt. Walter S. Lamb	19	23
Sergt. F. Eisenbrown	19	20
Sergt. D. Shearer	19	22
Sergt. Charles Stiner	17	17
Corp. C. J. Buckridge	20	17
Corp. James Doherty	21	21
Corp. C. Dietz	20	21
Private Read	14	23
Private Peter Romanelli	20	19
Private Abarno	19	21
Private F. Dardingkiller	18	20
Private Selvaggi	21	20
Total	227	244

The total scores of the contesting teams for the entire series are as follows:

	Off-Hand.	Prone.
Company B	221	244
Company C	204	221
Company F	102	130
Company G	204	231
Company I	109	135
Staff	206	239
*Company D	57	80

*Five men only competed.

Sullivan Defeated Broad.

"Dave" Sullivan got a decision over "Kid" Broad in a twenty-five round fight at the new Broadway Athletic Club last night. Broad had the best of the bout for ten rounds, after which he was clearly outpointed. In the twentieth round Sullivan had his opponent so very much done up that the bell was all that averted a knock-out.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

As was expected the strong Metropolitan five scored a double victory in the National League at Starr's Hall last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lotus—W. Gerdes, 233; Warmuth, 198; Selburg, 168; Modersohn, 173; F. Gerdes, 150. Total, 922.
Golden Rod—Eckstein, 159; Meyer, 180; Dormagen, 154; Sherwood, 144; Eck, 199. Total, 836.

SECOND GAME.

Metropolitan—Breen, 187; Keller, 188; Fisher, 167; Leyly, 201; Arnold, 166. Total, 909.
Golden Rod—Eckstein, 161; Meyer, 152; Dormagen, 180; Sherwood, 170; Eck, 146. Total, 813.

THIRD GAME.

Metropolitan—Breen, 160; Keller, 159; Fisher, 187; Leyly, 180; Arnold, 195. Total, 881.
Lotus—W. Gerdes, 165; Warmuth, 135; Selburg, 161; Modersohn, 174; F. Gerdes, 202. Total, 837.

The Bushwick Council won from Brevoort and Atlantic Councils last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bushwick Council—Corrigan, 154; Bucken, 172; Scharfenburg, 147; Niles, 155; Baker, 113. Total, 791.
Atlantic Council—Losee, 157; Pierce, 142; Hickok, 157; Barber, 134; Forrest, 148. Total, 738.

SECOND GAME.

Brevoort Council—Walker, 142; Meht, 183; Reynolds, 157; Dalton, 133; Whitbeck, 169. Total, 784.
Atlantic Council—Losee, 147; Pierce, 142; Hickok, 165; Barber, 138; Forrest, 182. Total, 774.

THIRD GAME.

Bushwick Council—Corrigan, 177; Bucken, 177; Scharfenburg, 146; Niles, 150; Baker, 196. Total, 846.
Brevoort Council—Walker, 147; Meht, 194; Reynolds, 155; Dalton, 153; Whitbeck, 181. Total, 830.

The St. Monica Club failed to appear to bowl in the Archdiocesan Union at Starr's Hall last night and forfeited two games. The Spalding team won its game with Holy Cross No. 1. Scores:

First Game—Spalding No. 2, 751; St. Monica No. 2, forfeited.
Second Game—Holy Cross No. 1, 738; St. Monica No. 2, forfeited.
Third Game—Spaldifg No. 2, Devlin, 146; McAdam, 140; Powers, 145; Moran, 123; Mackey, 135. Total, 698.
Holy Cross No. 1—Booth, 113; Reynolds, 122; Doran, 138; Morrissey, 114; Galvin, 133. Total, 620.

De Long team won from Monarch and I. D. K. team last night in the Carruthers Brooklyn National tournament. Scores:

First Game—De Long, 804; Monarch, 748. Second Game—Monarch, 818; I. D. K., 772. Third Game—De Long, 854; I. D. K., 729.

Tournament Games To-day.

Bank Clerks' League—Importers and Traders', National Republic, and Plaza.
Fire Insurance League—Northern, Caledonian, Palatine, Union.
Wholesale Drug Trade Association—Colgate & Co., General Chemical Company, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., R. W. Robinson & Son, National Lead Company, Parke, Davis & Co.

Poggenburg Defeated Stark.

Ferdinand Poggenburg won from T. Byron Stark by a score of 300 to 293, last night in the Greater New York amateur billiard tournament at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn. Poggenburg, by winning the game, ties with Keeney for the championship, and they will meet to-night. Stark made the highest run of the tournament, 64. The scores:

Ferdinand Poggenburg—0 0 25 0 8 0 37 27 1 1 6 11 3 4 12 16 2 1 33 2 6 0 5 0 0 6 7 23 1 5 1 0 2 7 0 8 21. Total, 300.
T. Byron Stark—0 2 0 7 2 1 24 6 7 6 4 0 14 1 0 4 0 13 2 0 5 1 1 3 0 30 31 12 1 17 3 8 3 0 2 16 11 8 0 2. Total, 293.

Mr. Cleveland Catches Big Fish.

MIAMI, Fla., March 16.—Ex-President Cleveland, Dr. Bryant, and ex-Secretary Lamont came down from Palm Beach last night. This morning they started for a day's fishing in Bay Biscayne accompanied by ex-Senator Camden of West Virginia. They returned this evening with a large catch, including some tremendous kingfish. Mr. Cleveland and party returned to Palm Beach to-night.

Pool Tourney at the K. A. C.

In the Members' Pool Tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night E. F. Gray defeated Percy Gardner 100 to 61.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:08	Sun sets...6:09	Moon rises..8:30

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....8:08	Gov. Isl'd...8:30	H. Gate...10:26
P M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....8:26	Gov Isl'd...8:52	H. Gate...10:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Jacksonville	.....	.....
Altai, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ei Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
New York, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Norge, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Palatia, Hamburg	.....	6:00 A. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....

MONDAY, MARCH 19.

San Juan, San Juan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Roraima, St. Kitts	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

Kensington, Southampton	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Mexico, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 3 and up to March 17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York March 17, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

(Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 17.

Buffalo,

MR. GRANT RECEIVER FOR THIRD AVENUE

Permanent Appointment Made in United States Circuit Court.

TO NAME STANDING MASTER

On His Report to the Court Will Be Settled the Question of Receiver's Certificates.

Hugh J. Grant was yesterday appointed by Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court permanent receiver during the pendency of the suit of the Old Colony Trust Company against the Third Avenue Railroad Company. The appointment was made without opposition on the part of any interest. A decree will issue in a few days appointing a Standing Master, on whose report to the court will be settled the question of receiver's certificates.

The proceedings were brief. In the court were John M. Bowers of Bowers & Sands, representing Mr. Grant, and A. H. Larkin of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, who also looked after Mr. Grant's interests; Edward Lauterbach of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson for the defendant company, F. W. Holls and W. S. Opdyke for the Stockholders' Advisory Committee, Charles W. Dayton for Isaac A. Hopper, A. H. Joline of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse for the plaintiff trust company, Alvin W. Krech, secretary of the Olcott committee, and W. D. Guthrie of Seward, Guthrie & Steele for the Old Colony Trust Company.

Judge Lacombe in opening the proceedings said that the question before the Court was whether the temporary receivership of the Third Avenue Railroad should be made permanent or if the property should revert to the corporation which had it prior to Feb. 28 last. He, however, presumed that the plaintiff and defendant were in the same frame of mind as when application for a receiver was first made.

Mr. Guthrie in acquiescing in the appointment of Mr. Grant as permanent receiver said that his client, the Old Colony Trust Company, had claims amounting to $200,000, that other creditors present representing claims of $12,050,000 requested Mr. Grant's appointment, and that the Creditors' Committee, represented by complainant's counsel, represented claims of $835,000, a total of $13,085,000, which did not include any lien claim. This total represented acquiescence in the appointment of Mr. Grant out of the total debt of $19,500,000, which did not include taxes, agreements, and a few judgments.

Judge Lacombe asked for expression of opinion from others. No one showed any disposition to oppose Mr. Grant's appointment, or to add to what Mr. Guthrie had said, and Judge Lacombe said that the matter of Mr. Grant's permanent appointment had been disposed of. He asked suggestions in regard to the issuance of receiver's certificates.

Mr. Guthrie said that the necessity of this measure was great, but the precise amount and form of them and the method of their issue had not yet been determined. He suggested the appointment of a Standing Master to take testimony as to claims in which a petition could be presented to the Court. Mr. Guthrie made a formal motion to this effect.

Judge Lacombe directed counsel for the complainant trust company to prepare an interlocutory decree, such as is usual in like cases, referring it to a Master to take proof of claims, inquire into and report upon liens, and also to inquire and report with regard to what receiver's certificates should be issued, if any. Such Master when appointed will advertise the time and place of proving claims and the transaction of other business pertaining to his duties. The decree may be entered on Monday.

The proceedings terminated when Judge Lacombe signed the following order making Mr. Grant permanent receiver:

That Hugh J. Grant, Esq., the temporary receiver, heretofore appointed in and by said order of Feb. 28, 1900, be and he is hereby appointed receiver during the pendency of this suit of all the property whereof he was appointed temporary receiver in and by the last-mentioned order, and with all and singular rights, powers, and duties imposed and conferred upon him by the said order of Feb. 28, 1900.

And it is further ordered that the bond of said receiver in the sum of $250,000, conditioned that he will well and truly perform the duties of the office and duly account for all moneys or property which may come into his hands, and abide by and perform all things which he shall be directed to do, with sufficient surety to be approved by a Judge of this court, be forthwith filed in the office of the Clerk of this court.

In all other respects the said order of Feb. 28, 1900, shall be and continue in full force and effect until the further order of the Court in the premises.

E. HENRY LACOMBE,
United States Circuit Court.

Mr. Grant's bond of $250,000, furnished by the Lawyers' Surety Company, is binding until he renews it. He was in his Wall Street offices during the court proceedings, and when informed of the result declined to talk of his plans.

At the Federal Building rumor had it that the Standing Master to be appointed under the decree would be Commissioner Shields. This story the Commissioner promptly contradicted. The choice will be made among seven Masters of the Court. Receiver Grant's compensation for his services will be fixed by Judge Lacombe.

It was the intention of the Grand Jury to go into the Third Avenue matters yesterday morning. For this purpose Commissioner James P. Keating of the Department of Highways and John D. Crimmins were present in the court on subpoenas. Three employes of the railroad were also present, with their arms full of books of the road. The Grand Jury, however, decided to postpone the hearing.

Neither Mr. Crimmins nor Mr. Keating would talk concerning their appearance in the Grand Jury room.

A number of books of the Third Avenue Railroad Company were taken to the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon to be used in the investigation to be conducted by the Grand Jury.

Third Avenue stock continued to be a feature of the stock market yesterday. The transactions in it were 34,000 shares in a total of 228,900 sales. It opened at 65, went to 69½, and sold off to 64¼, and closed at 68, a net advance of 2¼ points. Talk of a "corner" in the stock has ceased.

WORK OF PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE.

Progress Reported at Second Anniversary Celebration—London's East End and New York's East Side.

The second anniversary of the People's Institute was observed last night in Cooper Union. Speeches were made by Robert Fulton Cutting, J. W. Martin, the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, George Tombleson, and Charles Sprague Smith.

Dr. Slicer took occasion to congratulate the institute on being one of the few organizations in which a man is allowed to say exactly what he thinks, saying that it was "not a forum for the eccentric, but a free field for the intelligent."

Mr. Tombleson, formerly a delegate from the Gilders' Union to the Central Federated Union, spoke about the widespread influence of workingmen's clubs in Great Britain. Their universal establishment, he said, is to be the ultimate way of abolishing saloons

Mr. Martin, who is a member of the Fabian Society of England, told how plans similar to that on which the People's Institute was founded have failed utterly in East London. As a reason for this, he cited the "superiority of east side intelligence in this city to the intelligence in London's corresponding quarter."

Prof. Smith, Managing Director of the institute, reviewed his work for the last two years. In the first year the institute was conducted with about $1,000, and in the second $10,000 was raised. At present there is a deficit of nearly $4,000. This, however, the Trustees expect to liquidate very soon. Prof. Smith said that his ultimate aim was to have the institute supported by the people, rather than by a few rich men, as heretofore.

The audience showed by its spontaneous applause that it approved the idea, and after the meeting an old man, evidently a laborer, walked to the platform and slipped a dollar into the Director's hand.

Druggists' Association Can Fix Price.

Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision dismissing the complaint in the action brought by the John D. Park & Sons' Company against the National Wholesale Druggists' Association for an injunction restraining the defendant from refusing to sell the plaintiff corporation patent medicines, except on an agreement to maintain the rates set by the defendants, at which the goods were to be retailed. Justice Russell holds that the complaint does not present a sufficient cause of action. The decision was rendered on a demurrer interposed by the defendant.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Plans Accepted for the New Madison Square Church House.

BUILDING WILL COST $60,000

It Will Have Clubrooms, Gymnasium, Auditorium, Library, Kindergarten, and Tiled Roof Garden.

The site of the new Madison Square Church House is the northwest corner of Thirtieth Street and Third Avenue. Plans for it have just been accepted. It will be 59.5 feet on the avenue, 60 feet on Thirtieth Street, and about 60 feet in height. The material will be unpainted brick, with sandstone trimming. There will be four floors and basement. The basement will contain men's clubrooms, engine room, and storage, and janitor's quarters. The main or ground floor will be devoted to an auditorium for the evening Gospel meetings, and will seat 350.

The second floor will have at the back a kindergarten room, and in front the physician's consultation room, and quarters for the Bible class, which will be occupied also by the Helping Hand Club. The third story will accommodate the library of 3,400 volumes, and contain a reading room adjoining. There will also be rooms for girls and boys' clubs and the cooking class. On the fourth floor there will be, on the outside, rooms for female residents attached to the work of the house. The other part of the floor will be devoted to a gymnasium. The roof will be tiled, and provided with balustrade and railing. The whole front and perhaps thirty feet in depth will be devoted to a roof garden for club meetings in Summer if desired. The cost, exclusive of the land, will be about $60,000.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for March 25, 1900.

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SUBJECT.—Review—God's Plan of Redemption.

GOLDEN TEXT—The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister.—Mark, x., 45.

Three months ago we began to consider the person and work of Jesus of Nazareth, as revealed in the four Gospels. Not one of those Gospels, however, pretended to give us His biography. It is not, therefore, the life of Jesus, as a holy example, or a profound thinker, or a wise teacher, or as a great reformer, which has been set before us, but the work of Jesus as man's Redeemer. In one word, the great subject of our study has thus been—God's plan of Redemption; His way of bringing men out from under the condemnation of His law, into fellowship with Him here, and into eternal life with Him hereafter.

During these three months we have, however, entered only into the vestibule of this great subject. For more than a year to come we are to continue its study, and as we do so, we will be led, as through the magnificent rooms of a king's palace, and in every room we will see, as we have already done in the vestibule, many gracious manifestations of the King Himself. It will be well, therefore, in this review to consider first, some of the facts revealed in the Scriptures concerning this plan. This is particularly important because it is so different from man's plan. Man's plan would effect man's restoration to his Maker by his conduct and character among men. God's plan effects it by the life and death of His own Son. Conduct and character are, however, just as essential features of God's plan as they are of man's, but they occupy in it a very different position. Man puts them first, and restoration second; God puts restoration first, and puts them second.

For man by nature is rebellious against God and His authority. He stands in relation to Him as the inhabitants of a rebellious province stand in relation to its sovereign. The personal character and conduct of such a people, however upright and just their dealings with one another may be, have no power whatever to change their attitude toward him and his government, until they have either returned to their allegiance or become entirely independent and self-sustaining. Until then he must look upon them and deal with them only as rebels. So it is—only in a much higher degree—the relation of man to God.

The Scripture record is that in the beginning "God created man in His own image—in the image of God created He him; male and female created He them." (Genesis, i., 27.) He called this male and female representative of mankind "Adam in the day when they were created." (Genesis, v., 2.) They were one. St. Paul calls them "The first man Adam." (I. Corinthians, xv., 45.) As a father stands for or represents all of his children, so this "first man" stood for or represented all who should be born of him.

THE "SECOND MAN."

He was placed under law. If he obeyed that law the reward for him and for all whom he represented was life forever in fellowship with his Maker. If he broke that law, the penalty for him and for all he represented was death—separation at once and forever from God his Maker. He was tempted and fell, and so by this "one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin, and so death passed upon all men." (Romans, v., 12.) God, however, "so loved" him and all whom he represented that He immediately made known to him His plan of restoring him to Himself. It was His own plan, devised "before the foundation of the world." (I. Peter, i., 20,) when the Son of God said: "Lo, I come to do Thy will, O God." (Hebrews, x., 9.) The essential feature of that plan as revealed to Adam was the seed of the woman "shall bruise" the serpent's head. (Genesis, iii., 15.) It was a very dim but a very positive promise of a "second man," a "last Adam," (I. Corinthians, xv., 45. 47,) to be born of a woman.

For more than four thousand years men waited and longed for the fulfillment of this promise. It, however, had not been forgotten, for "the Lord is not slack concerning His promise, as some men count slackness," (II. Peter, iii., 9) So "when the fullness of the time was come God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons," (Gal., iv., 4, 5.)

Thus this "second man" was "the Lord from Heaven," (First Corinthians, xv., 47.) His incarnation was the first subject brought before us in our studies. But it must not be supposed that there was no salvation for men until He was born in Bethlehem and "made flesh." For the plan of redemption was devised by God long before man was created, and "The Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world" (John i., 29) was "The Lamb slain from the foundation of the world," (Rev. xiii., 8.) When He "was made flesh"—as we have seen in these studies—He had power on earth to forgive sins, because He was on earth giving Himself for sin. Before He "was made flesh" He had power in Heaven to forgive, because He was coming to give Himself for sin as the sinner's Substitute and Redeemer. Many who, like Abraham, saw His day, (John viii., 56,) believed and were saved.

Coming, therefore, when born in Bethlehem as the visible Redeemer of men, this "second man" must come into all of the conditions of those whom He came to redeem. He must, therefore, be not only bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, to live physically and morally a life of unrighteous and purity among men, but He must also be bound by all of the revealed law of God. He must therefore take on Him the seed of Abraham." (Hebrews, ii., 16,) and be born a Jew, and not a Roman or a Greek, for "the oracles of God" were given only to the Jews.

THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

Moreover, that He might stand for the very youngest, the poorest, and the most outcast among men, He must be born not only as a Jew, but as the child of poor parents, far from home, a stranger in a strange place, and as One for whom there was no room. Although "King of kings and Lord of lords," He must be "wrapped in swaddling clothes," and laid "in a manger." (Luke, ii., 12.)

Yet His birth filled all Heaven with the deepest interest. "The glory of the Lord" shined upon the hills of Bethlehem, and an angel from Heaven told trembling men on earth, "Fear not; for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord." And then "a multitude of the heavenly host" burst forth in songs of praise, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." (Luke ii., 8-20.) No such light was ever seen, no such songs were ever heard, at the birth of any other child, for this Incarnation was none other than that of "The Word, made flesh," "and The Word was God," (John, i., 1,) "the brightness of His glory and the express image of His person." (Hebrews, i., 3.) Being "made of a woman," and "under the law," He must take upon Himself all of the legal liabilities of man, but being also "The Son of the Highest," He could not take any of the sinful nature of man.

The first demand which the law made upon Him as a Jew was to receive "the sign of circumcision." (Romans, iv., 11.) This He did when He was eight days old. Then He was called "Jesus." By that rite it was declared that He was "a debtor to do the whole law." (Galicians, v., 3.)

A month later, according to the law, He was presented to God and accepted by Him as "the first born," not only of Mary, but as "the first begotten" of God, (Hebrews, i., 6,)—"the first born among many brethren." (Romans, viii., 29.) As such He stood before God and His law, as the representative of all who should be "born again."

Then for twelve years no specific law rested upon Him excepting that of filial obedience. This He fulfilled as He "grew and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom," (Luke, ii., 40,) subject to all of the conditions of His home in Nazareth. But "when He was twelve years old," the law again asserted its claims. Then before it He became "of age" and entered upon His personal responsibility to all of its obligations. In this Jewish law were the seeds, as a valued friend of long experience at the bar has advised me, of "our 'Legal age of Discretion,' which varies in our States from twelve to fourteen, when the boy, under the law, first becomes responsible to the law; when the plea of 'infancy' stops, and 'legal responsibility' commences; not punishable for crimes before—amenable after this age."

So when Jesus was twelve years old, He was no longer called "kator" or "little," but "gadol"—"grown up." Then He began to attend the feasts, at Jerusalem, as a matter of obligation. Before that age He had probably often gone to them as a matter of convenience. Now, however, at this first visit required by the law, He declared plainly that God was His Father, and that He must be about His Father's business. (Luke ii., 49.)

"TEMPEST OF THE DEVIL."

For eighteen years after this we hear nothing concerning Him except that He "increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man." (Luke ii., 52.) But when he "began to be about thirty years of age," (Luke iii., 23,) He had reached the age at which the law required its priests to enter upon their public ministry. John the Baptist having reached the same age, had entered upon his work, and was baptizing in the River Jordan. By his preaching he was awakening men to a deep consciousness of sin, and calling them to "repent," and to "bring forth fruits meet for repentance." Then Jesus went "from Galilee to Jordan unto John to be baptized of him." When He reached the Jordan, however, he did not join Himself to John, but voluntarily took His place among those whom John addressed, and "was numbered with the transgressors." As such He was baptized "to fulfill all righteousness." So He entered upon His official work, taking upon Himself publicly and voluntarily the obligation "to keep the whole law," that He might be "the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth." (Romans x., 4.)

Then this "second man," like "the first man," and like all of the children of "the first man," was "tempted of the devil," for "in all things it behooved Him to be made like unto his brethren." (Hebrews ii., 17.) Like them He was tempted to distrust God, to presume upon God, and to forsake Him altogether. But Satan found no response in Him, and He was "without sin." (Hebrew iv., 15.) The temptations, however, were not so much for the purpose of giving us an example, by the copying of which we may be made like unto Him, although they are in truth all that, but they were rather voluntary experiences by which He was made like unto us "that He might be a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God to make reconciliation for the sins of the people."

Having entered into all of these obligations and conditions on behalf of sinful men, Jesus of Nazareth began to draw disciples to Himself. He who had called them to repentance pointed Him out as "The Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." Andrew, and John, and Peter, and probably James with Philip and Nathaniel, followed Him, and they were convinced that He was "The Messiah, which is, being interpreted, The Christ"—"The Son of God." (John i., 41, 49.) Then they understood in some degree what John the Baptist had taught them, "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life." (John iii., 36.)

BORN AGAIN.

To learn this—as we saw more fully explained in the story of Nicodemus—men must be born again "of water and of the Spirit." By the teaching of the Holy Ghost as the power, and by the Holy Scripture as the instrument, they must see that when the sin of man demanded the death of "the Son of Man," the infinite love of God "gave His only begotten Son" to meet that demand, "that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." (John, iii., 16.)

But before any man can be "born again" he must know the condition in which he was born at first and has walked in ever since. So, as we learned from the interview with "a woman of Samaria," Jesus came not only "to save the lost," (Luke xix., 10,) but also "to seek" them, that He might save. When they are awakened, as she was, to know themselves and to know Him, then He gives them to drink of "living water," and the water that He gives shall be in them "a well of water, springing up into everlasting life." (John iv., 14.)

When Jesus, however, revealed Himself to the people of Nazareth as the One anointed to be the deliverer from sin, they refused to receive Him. They had looked so long at Him as simply a man, that they could not, and they would not, accept Him as their Saviour. So they "led Him unto the brow of the hill on which their city was built, that they might cast Him down headlong." (Luke iv., 29.) Many since have practically done the same thing, and for the same reason.

Thus it was only those who really felt their need of Him who received any benefit from His Divine presence and power. When in faith, they brought their sick, and "all that were oppressed of the devil" (Acts, x., 38,) to Him, "He laid His hands on every one of them, and healed them," (Luke, iv., 40,) "that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by Esaias the prophet, saying, Himself took our infirmities, and bare our sicknesses." (Matthew, viii., 17.) And He not only healed, but He also forgave their sins. For as He was on earth to give—for sin Himself, He had "power on earth to forgive sins." (Luke, v., 24.)

So He "came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." So He called the publican "sitting at the receipt of custom." At once "he left all, rose up, and followed Him." (Luke, v., 27, 28.) When He called him, he was known as "Levi," the bond servant of the law. But when he obeyed the call of Jesus, he became "Matthew," the Lord's free man. Then he entered upon a new life to the glory of Him who had called him out of darkness into the marvelous light of the Gospel. The life followed the restoration—the new wine was put in the new bottle.

"Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost."

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What subject did we begin to consider three months ago, and what is said of it?

Why is it important in this review to look first at the facts connected with this subject?

How is man's attitude toward God illustrated?

What is the first Scripture record concerning man, and what is said of it?

What is said of the law placed upon man, and how did God deal with him when he fell?

What was the essential feature of God's plan as revealed to Adam, and when was it fulfilled?

What is said of salvation before Jesus was born in Bethlehem?

Why was Jesus born a Jew and not a Greek or Roman, and why was He born in poverty and laid in a manger?

What remarkable circumstances accompanied His birth, and what did He take upon Himself by being "made flesh"?

What two demands were made upon Him in His infancy, and what did they signify?

What occurred when He was twelve years old, and what is said of it?

What did He do when thirty years old, and what did it signify?

What is said of His temptation?

What disciples were drawn to Him, and what did they learn?

What was taught by the story of Nicodemus?

What did we learn from the interview with the woman of Samaria?

What occurred at Nazareth?

Who received benefit from His ministrations, and how is His healing and forgiving explained?

What was shown by the call of Levi?

To Talk on "Life After Death."

A series of four discourses on "Life After Death" will be delivered in the Church of the New Jerusalem, Thirty-fifth Street, east of Park Avenue, Sunday afternoons at 4 o'clock, by the pastor, the Rev. Julian K. Smyth. The first discourse in the series will be delivered to-morrow afternoon, and will treat of the nature of death, of man as a spiritual being, and his entrance into the other life.

TIMELY TOPICS

A page of contributions by well-known writers in THE NEW YORK TIMES TO-MORROW (SUNDAY). You may not be interested in all of these subjects, but surely you are in some of them:

The Boer Cause, as it Appears to an American On the Spot.

By JULIAN RALPH, Special correspondent of The London Daily Mail, with the British Army in South Africa.

The Semi-Centennial of a Great Debate.

A NOTABLE DISCUSSION OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE FIFTY YEARS AGO.

By THOMAS G. SHEARMAN, author of "Pauper Labor in Europe," "Natural Taxation," "Distribution of Wealth," &c.

Russia's Latest Loan.

By A. MAURICE LOW, Washington correspondent of The London Daily Chronicle.

The Organs of Sense and Their Limitations.

By WILLIAM PATTEN, Professor of Zoology at Dartmouth College.

Kindling, Toothpicks, and "Brime."

SOME CURIOUS PHASES OF TARIFF MAKING.

By J. B. WILKINSON, Jr., late United States General Appraiser.

Pipe Galleries with the Rapid Transit Tunnel.

By STEVENSON TOWLE, Consulting Engineer.

Interesting Articles on the Drama, Music, Society, and Sport, together with a variety of entertaining Miscellaneous Matter, will be found in Sunday's issue of

The New York Times

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Avenue. Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, D. D., of Englewood, New Jersey. All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE and 66th Street.—Rev. R. Heber Newton preaches at 11 A. M. the fourth sermon on Christianity in Evolution; topic: "The New Thought of the Old Dogmas." Rev. W. D. Bliss preaches at 8 P. M. the third sermon on Christian Socialism; topic: "The Quickening Spirit."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. At 11 A. M. the pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will continue his course of sermons upon "The Inspirations of Life." Subject: "The Inspiration of the Liberal Faith." The public cordially invited.

AT CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, 57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV. The Rev. D. ASA BLACKBURN, Pastor. At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. THOMAS C. HALL Will Preach. Strangers cordially welcome. All seats free.

AT EIGHTEENTH STREET AND EIGHTH Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. William McKendree Darwood will preach. "Is There Probation for Sinners After Death?"

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Life After Death.

Four discourses setting forth the teachings of the New Church on this subject, to be delivered in the Church of the New Jerusalem, East 35th St., between Park and Lexington Aves., by the Pastor, the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Sunday afternoons at 4 o'clock as follows:

March 18. DEATH AND WHAT FOLLOWS.
(Nature of death; man as a spiritual being; entrance into the other life.)

March 25. THE JUDGMENT.
(Man's book of life; the separation of good from evil.)

April 1. BEFORE THE GATES.
(Question of Probation and of our spiritual opportunities.)

April 8. THROUGH THE GATES.
(The nature of the heavenly life.)

Morning Services, 11 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

AT FRANKLIN STREET CHURCH, NEAR Greenwich.—Special reunion service; 11 A. M., Rev. Stephen Merritt will preach; 3:30, platform meeting, Rev. J. Belcher and others; 8, mass meeting, Rev. S. Merritt and Rev. T. S. Bond speakers.

AT JANE STREET CHURCH, EAST OF 8TH AV.—Rev. Thos. S. Bond will preach at 11. Mr. Hy. Y. Murkland at 8. Evangelistic service 4. Rev. B. F. Saxon.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor.—Prof. Edward Howard Griggs will speak at 11; subject, "Spiritual Perspective"; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT PERRY STREET CHURCH, NEAR Greenwich.—Continuation of reopening services, Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, 11; Dr. Cadman, 4; Bishop Andrews, 8. Meetings every night except Saturday.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7.45, Rev. James A. O'Connor introduces a young Catholic priest, who renounces Romanism.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, pastor, Rev. Chas. H. Eaton, D. D., Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. Edwin Sweetser of Philadelphia will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

A VERY CORDIAL INVITATION TO METROpolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Miss Mary A. Danforth will speak on missions, at 11 Dr. Cadman preaches at 8. Monday, public discussion; Tuesday, free lecture; Wednesday, discussion on Biblical topics; Thursday, evangelistic meeting; Friday, Dr. Cadman's question night; Saturday night, concert for the people.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 68th St.—On March 18th Rev. T. Edward Ingis of Yonkers preaches at 11 A. M.; subject: "Have We Lost Our Vision of God?" at 8 P. M., Rev. Wm. Walton Clarke, "Good News from a Far Country."

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor.
Services Sunday, March 18th.
Dr. Babcock will preach at 11 A.M. and 4:30 P.M.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service, Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. 3 P. M., class for the discussion of Present Day Problems: Topic, "Economic and Social Aspect of the Sweating System"; speaker, Mr. J. E. Pope. 4 P. M., service of song; Cecilia Bradford Trio. Address by J. H. Finley, ex-President of Knox College and Editor of McClure's Magazine. 6 P. M., Bible class, conducted by William H. Thompson, M. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The Rev. Chas. C. Pierce, U. S. A., lately returned from the Philippines, will preach in the morning; the rector in the evening. The Rev. Wm. B. Bodine will preach at the noonday 12:25 to 12:50 P. M. services from the 19th to the 24th inst., included.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 220 West 57th St., Near Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—8 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., morning service, Rev. Dr. J. S. Bushnell will preach; 4:30 P. M., afternoon service, Mr. Lowrie will preach; 8 P. M., evening service, Dr. Bushnell; Sunday school, 3 P. M.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8; Christian Endeavor, Monday evening, 8.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, AMsterdam Av., between 70th and 71st Sts.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach; morning, "The Religion of Jesus in the Life of Jesus"; evening, "The Inspiration of Manliness."

CHARLES M. JESUP, ESQ., WILL SPEAK, Mr. R. W. David will sing at McAuley Creamorne Mission, 104 West 32d St., Sunday, March 18th, at 8 o'clock. Cheerful room, good music, stirring testimonies. All welcome.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr., officiating.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Children's service, 3 P. M.
Musical service, 8 P. M.
Sittings free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches at 11 A. M.
"John Ruskin's Story of God's Clay and Sand and Soot turning into Sapphires and Opals and Diamonds."
"Shakespeare's Relations with Queen Elizabeth."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer, sermon by Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., COR. Park Av.—Service, 11 A. M.; Dr. Minot J. Savage will preach (it being the 75th anniversary of the Church of the Messiah) on "Seventy-five Years of Unitarianism in America"; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St. Communions, 7 and 8 o'clock. CHORAL CELEBRATION, 10:30; CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'clock. Litany and sermon, 8 P. M.

CONGREGATION OF TRANSFIGURATION CHAPEL 221 West 69th St.; Sunday, 7, 8, 10:30, 11, and 8; sermon 11 o'clock. Dr. Riley.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, Rev. B. Q. DENHAM, Pastor, 323 W. 56 St. 10:45 A. M., "God's Dynamite." 8 P. M., "Is Church Membership Necessary to Salvation?" Services every evening next week. Eminent soloists will assist. Come.

Dr. R. S. MACARTHUR preaches Calvary Church, West 57th St., morning and evening.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, Above 83d St. Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., at 11 A. M. The Rev. Charles F. Fagnani, D. D., of Union Seminary, will preach at 8 P. M.; a musical service by the choir; short address. Bible school at 9:45 A. M.; prayer meetings, Monday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th Street, Rev. Dr. Purves, D. D., Pastor-elect.—Services Sunday, 18th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. William T. Herridge, D. D., of Ottawa, Canada, will preach. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, conducted by Rev. William Jessup, D. D., of Syria. Strangers cordially invited to attend all services.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 127-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science services Sundays at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—Rev. WALLACE DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; midweek prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

HENRY FRANK, Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av.—Mornings, 11:20. "Sheldon as Editor" and "Nature of Human Soul."

HUGH O. PENTECOST, 64 Madison Av., near 27th St., Sunday, 11 A. M., "DEVELOPMENT BY DESIRE." Violin solos by Miss Edith Van Wagner.

J. H. Finley, Editor McClure's Magazine, will make an address at the SERVICE OF SONG in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner Broadway and 34th St., on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE. —Sundays and every night; subjects: morning, "Abraham"; evening, "Ananias and Sapphira."

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D.—Services at Lesile Hall, southwest corner 83d St. and Broadway. Morning service at 11; Sunday school, 12:15; Christian Endeavor service at 4 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Avenue.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach 11 A. M.
Subject: "I Am What I Am."
Rev. J. Douglas Adam, D. D., 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVE. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Dr. Mackay will preach at both services.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Cobb will preach at both services.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Rev. Edward Niles will preach at both services.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE Reformed Church. Morning worship at 11 o'c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11; Rev. Robert Erskine Ely, at 4:30; subject—"Social Progress Through Individual Effort."

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 53d, Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday, 11 A. M., Dr. Johnston preaches on "Unconscious Deterioration"; 8 P. M., sermon by Prof. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

METAPHYSICAL ALLIANCE, 44 WEST 44TH St.—Rev. Helen Van Anderson will preach at 3:30 P. M. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. and 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdsen, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. Lenten series, subject: "Christ and Judas; a Character Study."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject: "Individual Responsibility." evening, "Prisoners of Hope."

Rev. AUSTIN B. BASSETT, of Ware, Mass., will preach at Pilgrim Congregational Church, corner of Madison Avenue and 121st Street, on Sunday, March 18th, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
All are cordially welcome.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROADway, Corner 73d St.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL. D., President of Princeton University; weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D.

St. Ambrose Church, (8, 9, 10:30, 7:30.) Rev. Stephen Innes, Rector, corner Prince and Thompson Sts.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Dr. J. O. Wilson, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Monthly choral service at 8 P. M., "Saint Mary Magdalen," by Stainer. Public invited.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 127TH ST. AND 5th Av.—Dr. Van de Water preaches 11 A. M. and

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$2,000 Jeffersonville, Mad & Ind'pl's R. R. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$1,000 West Shore R. R. 1st Mtge. Guar. 4 p. c. Bd., 2361.
$1,000 Chic., St. Louis & New Orleans R. R. 5 p. c. Bd., 1951.
$1,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Man. R. R. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1909.
$7,000 State of Tennessee 3 p. c. Settlement Bds., 1913.
$1,000 Standard Rope & Twine Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1946.
$10,000 Chic. & Eastern Illinois R. R 1st Con 6 p. c. Bds., 1934.
$10,000 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1927.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$75,000 Consumers' Gas Co. of Chic. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1936.
100 shs. Central Trust Co., N. Y.
100 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
100 shs. Pacific Bank.
12 shs. Cinn., Sandusky & Clev. R. R. 6 p. c. pfd.
12 shs. Boston & Maine R. R.
75 shs. Cleve. & Pittsburg R. R.
10 shs. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R'way.
$2,000 Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R'way 1st Mtge. Regstd. 7 p. c. Bds., 1907.
56 shs. Bank of America.
10 shs. City Trust Co.
15 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
$65,000 Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bonds, (Hypothecated.)
70 shs. St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas Co.
50 shs. Binghamton Gas Co.
$12,000 Southern Light & Traction Co. 5 p. c. Coll. Trust Co. Bds., 1949.
18 shs. Journeay & Burnham common.
10 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
3 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$25,000 Southern Light & Traction Co. 5 p. c. Coll. Trust Co. Bds, 1949.
100 shs. Southern Light & Traction Co.
$1,000 New York Athletic Club 6 p. c. Deb. Bd., 1903.
2 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. Natl Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
20 shs. Journeay & Burnham common.
8 shs. American Grocery Co. 1st pfd.
20 shs. do. do. 2d pfd.
45 shs. do. do. common.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer.
Chicago, March 15th, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of 1¾ per share will be paid May 1st next to shareholders of this Company's stock registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books. The Transfer Books will be closed at 3:00 o'clock P. M. on the 30th day of March, and opened at 10:00 o'clock A. M. on the 9th day of April next. They remain open until 3:00 o'clock P. M. of the 15th day of May next, when they shall be again closed for the purpose of the annual election, and to be again opened for transfers in the discretion of the President or Secretary.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

International Zinc Co., Limited
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Joplin, Mo., March 15, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company this day have declared the regular monthly dividend of 1% on the outstanding capital stock of this company, payable April 1st to shareholders of record March 24th. The transfer books will be closed from March 24th to April 1st.
J. B. CARMICHAEL, Secretary and Treasurer.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
New York, March 14th, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 126.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 16th day of April next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of March instant.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of March 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of April 2d next.
M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

United Shoe Machinery Co.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 1½% (37½ cts. per share) on the preferred stock and of 2% (50 cts. per share) on the common stock, payable April 14, 1900, to stockholders of record March 24. The transfer books will be closed on March 24, and opened April 2d.
GEO. W. BROWN, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
March 13th, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on April 20th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30th, 1900, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. March 30th, 1900, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 5th, 1900.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Federal Steel Company,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway,
New York, March 13, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the Federal Steel Co. has this day declared a dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Capital stock, payable April 20 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3:00 P. M. Friday, March 30, and open at 10 A. M. Thursday, April 12, 1900.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Treas.

NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY.
New York, March 7, 1900.
The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the preferred stock of this company, payable March 31st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th.
Transfer books will be closed as to the preferred stock from March 17th to 31st, both days inclusive. F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Sts.
Philadelphia, Penn., March 14, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable April 16, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

Office of American Ice Company.
133 E. 23d Street, New York, March 15, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable April 14th, 1900, to Stockholders of Record at the close of business April 2d, 1900.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. April 2d, 1900, until April 16th, 1900.
J. T. SPROULL, Treasurer.

UNION ELEVATED R. R. CO., CHICAGO.
March 15, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on its capital stock, payable March 26th to stockholders of record. Transfer books will close Monday, March 19, and reopen March 27, 1900. HOWARD ABEL, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, March 16th, 1900.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this Office on Friday, April 6th, 1900. Transfer books will close on Saturday, March 24th, at noon and reopen on Thursday, March 29th, 1900.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

The Trenton Potteries Co.,
Trenton, N. J., March 15, 1900.
A dividend of Two Per Cent. from the earnings of the Company is declared on the Preferred Stock, payable on the 10th day of April next, to the stockholders of record on the 31st day of March. Transfer books will close March 31st at noon and reopen on April 11th, 1900.

New York Office, 27 William St.
Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the registered bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana will be closed on March 24th at noon and reopened April 2d. Interest checks will be mailed on March 31st
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Ass't Treas.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, CERTIFICATE NO. 1,029.—Certificate J. P. Morgan & Co. for £2,000 Mexican 5 per cent. gold bonds, full paid, issue 1899, in name of H. Content & Co; all parties are cautioned against buying or negotiating same. A liberal reward will be paid upon return of same to H. CONTENT & CO., 50 Broadway.

To the Creditors of
Harper & Brothers:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that creditors to the amount of $1,650,000 have assented to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and that the said Plan has been declared to be operative and effective.
Creditors who have not hitherto assented to the Plan may deposit their claims with The State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., at any time on or before April 4, 1900, but after that day no claim shall be received except upon such terms as the Committee may impose.
NEW YORK, March 15, 1900.
ALEXANDER E. ORR, Chairman.
WILLIAM A. NASH,
STEPHEN BAKER,
WILLIAM M. LAFFAN,
AUGUSTINE J. SMITH,
Committee.
HIRAM B. BERRY, Secretary.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

Memphis Light & Power Company
of Memphis, Tenn.,
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
In conformity with the provisions of the mortgage dated February 14, 1891, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that Ten bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 49, 87, 90, 100, 104, 110, 215, 303, 322, and 333, have been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of April next, from which date all interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
Dated February 23, 1900.

Cumberland Telephone Co.
STOCKS AND RIGHTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GOULDING MARR,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1900.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th inst., and reopened on the third day of April next at 11 o'clock A. M.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 8, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 17th, and reopened on April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

Knickerbocker Ice Company.
Chicago, Ill., March 14, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Company's offices, No. 171 La Salle Street, Chicago, on Wednesday, April 4, 1900, at 2:30 P. M. Transfer books close March 17, and reopen April 5.
WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—New York, March 15, 1900.—An election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, corner Liberty and Nassau Streets, New York City, on TUESDAY, March 27th, 1900, from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES G. SMITH, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 714 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.
SAMUEL CAREY, Secretary.

STANDARD OIL'S BIG DIVIDEND.

Resolution in Congress Directs Proceedings Against the Trust.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts introduced the following resolution in the House today:

Whereas, It appears as a matter of public record that the Standard Oil Company paid in the City of New York on March 15, 1900, the sum of $17,000,000, this amount being an extra dividend, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $3,000,000, and,

Whereas, It is a matter of public record that this last dividend is $5,000,000 in excess of the last quarterly dividend paid by this corporation, and,

Whereas, It is also a matter of public record that the price of kerosene oil, the sole means of lighting used by the middle and poorer classes of people, during the period of time between the declaration of these dividends was increased 3 cents per gallon, constituting a tax on every home in the land; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of Congress this action of the Standard Oil Company is in direct violation of the provision of the Sherman anti-trust law, and therefore punishable by fine and imprisonment, and the Attorney General is hereby directed in accordance with the provisions of that act to direct the several District Attorneys of the United States in their respective districts to institute proper proceedings to bring the above-named violators of law to justice.

VANDERBILT TRUST FUND TAX.

Argument Heard on Appeal from the Order of the Surrogate.

Argument was heard yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the appeal against the order of Surrogate Fitzgerald taxing the $5,000,000 trust fund established by William H. Vanderbilt and distributed under the terms of the trust by the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

It was contended by the appellants that the fund, having been held in trust only by Cornelius Vanderbilt, did not come under the provisions of the inheritance transfer tax amendment to the law of 1897, and that the rights of the children were taxable, under the transfer law, if at all, in the transfer tax proceedings which were had at the time of the death of William H. Vanderbilt.

The Justices, as usual, reserved their decision.

NEW BONDS FOR OLD ONES.

Applications for $27,000,000 Under the Law—New Banks to be Started.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The officials of the Treasury are overrun with work as a result of the passage of the new Financial bill, which involves the funding of the old long term bonds into new gold bonds bearing 2 per cent. interest. The applications for the exchange of old bonds for the new, up to the time of closing the department to-day, amounted to about $27,000,000, all but about $3,000,000 coming from National banks.

The clerical force in the office of the Controller of the Currency is busy examining requests for authority to establish National banks under the new law. Very many of these come from small towns which hitherto were debarred from National bank privileges by the National Bank act. About 200 of these applications have been received, and to-day favorable action was taken on a number of them. A considerable number of State banks have applied for authority to convert themselves into National banks.

ABATTOIR COMPANY RESTRAINED.

Court at Norfolk Forbids Meeting in New Jersey—Suit for Receiver.

NORFOLK, Va., March 16.—Upon a bill filed by George A. Schmelz of Hampton, J. M. Curtis of Newport News, William E. Smith, and James D. Cochrane of Philadelphia, Judge Waddill, in the United States court, granted an injunction restraining the Newport News Abattoir Company, a New Jersey corporation, capitalized at $1,500,000, from meeting in Camden, N. J., to-day, and also enjoining B. S. Palmer of New Jersey, the majority stockholder, and an officer in said company, from voting upon or in any way disposing of 36,000 shares of the company's stock of a par value of $900,000.

The question of appointing a receiver to take charge of the affairs of the abattoir company, which the defendants allege E. S. Palmer and other unknown persons have conspired and confederated to manage and conduct for their own individual interest and against the minority stockholders, will come up before Judge Waddill on April 16.

THE TAX ON "CALLS."

Mr. White's Case to be Taken to United States Supreme Court.

Assistant United States District Attorney Arthur M. King, under instruction from United States Attorney General Griggs, yesterday obtained from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here a certification of Judge Lacombe's decision concerning "calls" in favor of Stephen V. White and against Internal Revenue Collector Treat.

This brings the controversy for a final ruling before the United States Supreme Court. The point which will be settled is whether the writing known to brokers as a "call" is "an agreement to sell" under provisions of the War Revenue Tax Act, and if, as such, it is taxable.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Marcus & Marcus of New York City, to deal in furnishing goods; capital, $10,000. Directors—Noah Green, Felicie Green, and Emelio Marcus, New York City.

Gaines-Roberts Company of New York City, to deal in real estate; capital, $5,000. Directors—F. V. Gaines, H. L. Roberts, and Nannie E. Gaines New York City.

Apulia Creamery Company of Apulia Station; capital, $4,000. Directors—Charles W. Miles, James Miles, D. Webster Blaney, and D. Webster French, Apulia Station.

Crandall Electric Monogram Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Lucien S. Crandall, Silas B. Dutcher, James R. Davies, and Norman S. Dike, Brooklyn; J. W. Riglander, New York City.

Central Soap and Oil Company of Brooklyn; capital, $200,000. Directors—William A. Clark, Roxbury Township, N. J.; Charles R. Cronts and John T. Collins, New York City; S. F. Clark and Amos Clark, Elizabeth, N. J.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., March 16.—The International Atcheson Graphite Company, capital $3,000,000, was incorporated here to-day to manufacture graphite, carbon, graphite points, stove polish, and other graphite articles.

Articles of incorporation were also filed by the Liquid Oxygen and Ozone Company of British North America, capital, $1,000,000. The company is incorporated to liquify gases under a formula owned by Lennox, Reynolds & Fyfe of London. The incorporators are William E. Cook, Henry W. Bigelow, and William T. Clowney.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 16.—The National Herb Company of Washington, to manufacture medicines, capital $125,000, was chartered at Dover to-day.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 16	217,170
To date this year	25,349,024
Corresponding date last year	48,955,827

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 16	$2,206,000
To date this year	$117,579,980
Corresponding date last year	$285,095,510

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½@7 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	2	Col. So. 1st pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Federal Steel	¾
Am. Steel H. pf.	¾	Great North. pf.	⅞
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Mexican Central	⅞
Am. S. & W. pf.	½	Mex. Nat. certs.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Pacific Coast	⅞
Am. Tobacco	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	⅞
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Third Avenue	2⅞
B., R. & P.	1	West. Un. Tel.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf.	1½	Lake Erie & West	⅜
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Met. Street Ry	1⅝
Am. Malt. pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	¾	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1½
Ann Arbor pf.	2¾	Nat. Lead pf.	½
B'klyn R. T.	½	Pacific Mail	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Pressed Steel Car	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Consol. Gas	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Del., L. & W.	3	U. S. Rubber	⅛
Int. Paper pf.	1		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	Norf. & South. 1st	1½
Det., M. & M. 1. g. 3½s	2	Tol. & O. C. 1st	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	1	Ulster & Del. con. 5s	2¼

Bonds Declined.

K. C., P. & G. 1st tr. r.	2½	Nash. C. & St. L. 1st 7s	1
Louis., Ev. & St. L. gen. 4s	2	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Aside from the traction stocks and two or three of the industrials, yesterday's security market was virtually dead, barely 200,000 shares being traded in all day long. Fluctuations in only a few instances were more than slightly fractional.

Practically all of the day's trading was professional, the room traders having the market almost exclusively to themselves.

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What will to-day's Clearing House statement show? This inquiry kept Wall Street's guessers busy yesterday. Few other topics had attention in brokerage offices. Generally, Wall Street is prepared for such a shrinkage in surplus reserve, as will disclose a "deficit"; and on this theory most of the lesser traders of the Street have gone short of stocks moderately.

What is distinctly appearing in bank circles, however, is confidence that we are threatened with no hurtful stringency. Time loan rates are steady around 5 per cent., and though many bankers predict that 5 and 6 per cent. rates will be likely to rule for the next few weeks, there is accommodation offered in vast volume at current charges by lenders like Mr. Russell Sage, whose offerings indicate no nervousness certainly.

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The announcement that United States subscribers take $50,000,000 of the British war loan is a money market matter of more consequence and significance than any passing changes in New York bank reserves can be. Stronger testimony to the sturdy financial condition of this country could hardly be provided.

AS TO THE BANK STATEMENT.

The speculation as to what to-day's bank statement will show and whether or not it will reveal that surplus reserves have been wiped out continued right up to the close of business yesterday. Many large bets have been made on the result, with the weight of opinion inclining to the belief that a deficit instead of a surplus will be shown.

It is known that through the operations of the Sub-Treasury the banks have this week lost $4,300,000, while the excess of money sent to the interior over receipts from that source is understood to amount to $750,000—a total loss of a trifle over $5,000,000; while the surplus reserves amount to only $5,676,000. Obviously, the loan item will be the determining factor in the situation, and upon whether it has been increased or decreased will finally depend the question of deficit or surplus. It is a fact that many large loans have been called during the week, but, on othe other hand, it appears that bond purchases by banks, looking to increased circulation under the new currency law, have gone steadily on. How much this contraction has offset the further extension of loans is, however, impossible to say, and only the figures themselves will tell the story.

TRACTION STOCKS WEAK.

Metropolitan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit were under bear pressure for the greater part of the day yesterday. Metropolitan especially was weak, at one time falling as low as 160½, as compared with a high figure reached the highest point touched on the drop of 1899. It seems evident that the weather and the growing crops will constitute price-making features for some time to come.

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According to Dun's, the new monetary act which was signed and took effect on Wednesday, has not affected business perceptibly as yet. Designed as a barrier against future harm, it was by some expected to have immediate influence through provisions regarding bank circulation. While $2,100,000 will be added to New York circulation, the increase thus far indicated will be mainly in the interior, affecting the chief monetary centres only by lessening reliance upon them when more currency is wanted.

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Though quiet, the iron and steel situation has, Bradstreet's declares, developed a rather more confident tone. Less is heard about shaded quotations, though, on the other hand, the volume of new business has not been very large. Some low-grade pig iron has been moved at concessions. By the taking of orders for Bessemer pig at Pittsburg this week the entire production for the first half of the year in that district has been placed. Southern iron advices are of steady prices and of rather more inquiry on export account. Except immediately in Chicago, where the idleness of many thousands of men has made for dullness in the machinery and kindred trades, the Western iron situation seems a strong one. Reports of coming activity in railroad building multiply, but it is possible that a false construction may be put upon the reports that 59,000 miles of new road are projected. The heaviest mileage ever built was in 1887, when less than 13,000 miles were constructed, and it is, of course, safe to say that nothing like as large a total will be built this year as is reported projected, more particularly as new railroad building now will be largely a matter of extensions of existing lines rather than the building of new roads. Structural material is in better request, and some very large contracts will shortly be placed.

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On the same subject Dun's says that zealous efforts to excite new confidence in higher prices for iron have not had the desired effect. While various markets are called stronger, not a quotation has advanced, but tank plates at Pittsburg are a shade lower at 2 cents. Eastern Grey Forge has sold there in considerable quantity at $20.50, against $21 for local forge, and Southern No. 1 foundry is selling here at $22.75, against $23.50 for Northern No. 1. Bessemer pig is still held at $24 at valley mills, though small lots are obtainable at Pittsburg at $24.50. Many large contracts are mentioned as in prospect, but not one as closed except a structural contract for the Government printing office. Much work is deferred because of the builders' and machinists' strike at Chicago, and much because of doubt whether prices can be held with the output exceeding consumption over 1,000 tons per day. Copper is strong and a shade higher, but large arrivals have caused some decline in tin.

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As pointed out by Bradstreet's last week, the break in cotton offered a favorable opportunity for sold-out bulls to reinvest, and this week, on the considerably reduced movement from interior points and firmer and higher Southern markets, the highest prices of the present movement were reached, spot cotton reaching 9⅞ cents at New York, an advance of 3½ cents, or more than 50 per cent., over this time a year ago. The cotton goods market has strengthened, and a number of advances are reported this week, but, except at Western distributing centres, the business done has been rather smaller than for some time past. There is a tendency to believe that the high point has been touched, and, until retailers have disposed of some of their supplies, the outlook is for continued quiet and even dullness at first and second hands. Naturally, the influences of weather conditions upon retail trade will bear close watching. Wool is fairly steady, but manufacturers are out of the market and concessions can be obtained, though London advices are better.

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Along the same lines Dun's declares that it is not strange that higher prices have been asked for most cotton goods, with the market for raw cotton higher than it has been since Jan. 10, 1893, and the break in its price did not go far enough to change the situation. With print cloths at 3½ cents, against 4.06 early in 1893, standard and Southern sheetings a quarter to half a cent lower, and ginghams 1 cent lower than in 1893, the mills would be asking more if they had not taken large supplies of cotton before the rise in February. The disposition to order goods ahead is much affected by doubt about the price, and consumption would probably be affected if present prices were to continue. Sales of wool have been only 7,323,500 pounds in two weeks, manufacturers have such supplies that they buy only to piece out for special wants, and the best dealers report that a yielding of 1 cent would be required in order to effect sales. Quotations are really nominal for lack of transactions. The mills are still producing great quantities of goods without buying wool. Prices of leading goods have not declined, but others, both plain and fancy, are somewhat weaker.

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According to Bradstreet's, provisions have manifested strength, in sympathy with the higher price of corn. Coffee is slightly firmer, after a decline earlier in the week. Cheese is very strong, on the strength of the statistical position, stocks being reported very small. Sugar has been in better demand at the low prices reached, and, while refined is unchanged, raws are slightly higher. Hides have been dull and leather rather quiet this week. Manufacturers of shoes are busy, and weather conditions have rather favored the retailer by enabling him to dispose of some carried-over stock. Anthracite coal is lower, in keeping with the advanced stage of the season, while bituminous grades are firm.

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The report of foreign commerce in February was, Dun's says, surprisingly satisfactory. Though the month was short, they have been exceeded in only six months in the history of the country, and in daily average—$4,277,349—never surpassed except in December, 1898, with $4,446,793, and November, 1898, with $4,326,599 daily. The exports of cotton were in value $30,839,371, and the domestic exports exclusive of the chief staples were in value $48,206,848, or $1,721,673 per day, an amount never equaled except in December last, when such exports averaged $1,723,193 daily. The excess of exports over imports—$50,991,612—raises the balance due this country on merchandise account to $364,803,464 for eight months. In March exports from New York have been $28,814,161, against $17,867,662 last year, promising another extraordinary month, as the imports here show a decrease of 15 per cent.

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Touching upon trade in particular localities, Bradstreet's says that the labor troubles at Chicago, where 54,000 men are now idle, seriously affect trade in and near the city, and to this cause may be attributed the rather pessimistic trade report coming from that city this week. From St. Louis, Kansas City, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Cleveland trade reports continue very satisfactory. Retail trade is reported stimulated at some markets by warm weather, and at St. Louis backward deliveries are the chief cause of complaint. Business in the Northwest continues quite satisfactory, though retail trade is interfered with by cold weather at St. Paul. Business as a whole is in excess of last year. Minneapolis reports trade active in all lines, with a good feeling and outlook. Improving weather, and the beginning of the gold seekers' rush to Alaska, is responsible for better business being done by Puget Sound jobbers. Business is better also at Portland, though the slow movement of wheat affects trade. Crops have been helped by rains at California, and export trade continues of large volume. Weather conditions have not been altogether favorable at the South, and storms are expected to delay planting, but the strength of spot cotton insures a good seasonable trade. New Orleans reports the outlook encouraging, and Galveston, in which trade has been rather depressed during the Winter, notes a good jobbing business in dry goods, clothing, and shoes.

GLUCOSE CONSOLIDATION TALK.

Chicago advices to Wall Street yesterday said that the National Starch Company had completed its arrangements for the absorption of the United States Glucose Company. The Glucose Sugar Refining Company is not yet identified with the deal.

BRITISH WAR LOAN CLOSED.

J. P. Morgan & Co. authorized yesterday the announcement that they had closed subscriptions to the British war loan of £30,000,000. Morgan & Co. have refused to make public the amount of subscriptions received by them, but it has been said that the aggregate is in the neighborhood of $50,000,000.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

A former member of the Treasury Department quoted from Chicago as predicting that within one week $25,000,000 will be sent to New York to pay for bonds by banks which are preparing to take out circulation.

Shipments of 259,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

All the mills included in the American Sheet Steel Company to be closed next week for inventory taking.

Incorporation at Trenton of the International Acheson Graphite Company, with a capital of $3,000,000, and the La Plata Reduction Company, with a capital of $250,000.

Good demand for their products reported by foundries and machine shops throughout the country and many plants being operated day and night.

Deal being arranged between the Colorado and Southern and Denver and Southwestern Railroads whereby through trains will be run from Denver to Cripple Creek.

Branch line to be built by the Pennsylvania through the coal lands from Blairsville to the Vinton Collieries, near Ebensburg.

Dispatches from Cornellsville, Penn., stating that the price of coke is the highest on record.

Freight representatives of lines which are members of the Southeastern Mississippi Valley Association in session at Cincinnati considering rates and other matters.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

A market in which the public did not play a prominent part, and in which manipulation on the bull side was in evidence, was the record of Cotton Exchange trading yesterday. Cotton closed steady and with small loss, after having exhibited noteworthy strengthening tendencies, in spite of uncommon weakness in the cables. It has not been thought remarkable to have a setback of 15 or 20 points in the local market upon the heels of such a decline as Liverpool suffered yesterday, but cotton closed here from 2 points up to 6 points off. The market improved most rapidly in the last hour of trading, and it is said that operators long of cotton bid it up freely in an effort to make a showing which would induce a higher opening of Liverpool today. Liverpool watches the New York market very closely at this time of the year.

The dealing amounted to perhaps 350,000 bales. The strength of the market's undertone is apparent when it is considered that it was possible to sustain present high prices so well yesterday, in the face of Liverpool's bearish tendencies. Had the public been long of cotton to any great extent, it is probable that the final figures here would have been considerably lower, but non-professional speculators appear to have liquidated largely, and this left the field for the most part to the brokers. Liverpool was 1 to 3½ points off at the local opening, and closed with a net loss of from 3 to 5 points. Cotton opened here from a point up to 10 points off, these figures being very near the low figures for the day except in the case of May, which sold off 10 points further in a few minutes. The general market was steady, exhibiting some weakness about 11 o'clock, then rallying and improving slowly till the last hour of trading, when it was forced up rather sharply. Final bid quotations were: March, 9.60; April, 9.62; May, 9.59, June, 9.53; July, 9.51; August, 9.42; September, 8.41; October, 8; November, 7.88; December, 7.83; January, 7.83; February, 7.83. Receipts were 19,108 bales, as against 20,378 bales a week previous and 20,236 a year previous.

Coffee advanced sluggishly on the heels of an exceptional rise, a full franc, in Havre quotations. Havre opened three-quarters of a franc up, advanced a quarter, declined a quarter, and then advanced another quarter. The local market, trading in which amounted to 23,000 bags, opened 5 points up and closed 5 to 10 points up. The receipts at Rio and Santos were 18,000 bags, a moderate figure. This was apparently the only bull point of any importance to which Havre's strength could be laid.

May wheat closed at 73¼c bid on the Produce Exchange, an advance of half a point, after having sold up to 73⅝c. The market improved almost steadily from the opening. There was practically no export trade. Corn closed firm, after some exhibition of weakness, export sales amounting to 120,000 bushels. May corn closed at 42⅝c. Oats were firm.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3½@7 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $191,288,307; balances, $10,808,031; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $271,336.

Money on call in London, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and heavy. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82@$4.82½; demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85⅞; cables, $4.86½; commercial bills, $4.81¼@$4.82½.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5 21⅞ and 5 18¾; reichsmarks 94 and 94¾; guilders, 39 13-16@39¾ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15@12½c discount. Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Extreme dullness prevailed in most of the important stocks yesterday, and the bulk of the day's trading in outside securities was supplied by Bay State Gas and a few other low-price stocks. Traders were not active in the market, and commission business seemed practically at a standstill. A few changes of importance, some of them advances, were recorded, but in most stocks closing quotations were not materially changed from the previous day's closing figures. The advances that occurred were due seemingly to purchases by persons closely connected with the companies the stocks of which were affected. Here and there a disposition is shown to pick up stock whenever a weak market brings any out, but for the most part few purchasers are found. Amalgamated Copper and Distilling of America, two stocks usually active, were not traded in at all yesterday, except in odd lots, and many other issues were almost as dull.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was one of the firmest stocks in the list, but transactions were very small. Sale of a small amount of the common stock was made at 27½, and this was bid for the stock at the close, a net gain of half a point. No trading in the preferred stock was reported, and there was no change in price. The bonds also were very dull. Interests lately large purchasers of both issues of the New Amsterdam stock appear still to be buying whenever any stock comes into the market, and this seems to confirm the reports to the effect that an effort is being made to accumulate all the stock possible preparatory to the announcement of a plan of gas war settlement.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was active and strong. Purchases of probably more than 1,000 shares advanced the stock to 8¼, and it closed at 7⅝ bid, a net gain of three-eighths of a point. Insiders say that plans are under way by which the business of the company will rapidly be increased much beyond its present proportions, and the company's earning power thus made much greater.

BAY STATE GAS was traded in to the extent of several thousand shares at 1⅝, a decline of an eighth. At the close 1⅝ was bid, and the stock was freely offered at 1¾.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE was offered at the close at 34, with no bid. For some time past the market in the preferred stock has been absolutely nominal. No trades in this issue have been reported for several weeks. Uncertainty as to the dividend on Electric Vehicle has been the chief cause recently of the depression in this stock.

STANDARD OIL sold at 239, and closed at 236 bid, a net decline of 2 points.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was not traded in at all, except in odd lots. These sold as high as 94½, but full lots were offered considerably below this figure. It closed at 93¾ bid, a net loss of three-quarters of a point.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP was in good demand, and made a net gain in both the common and preferred stocks. The former sold up to 19¼, and closed at 19¼ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points, while the preferred stock closed at 65 bid, against 64½ bid on Thursday.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	27½	28½
New Amsterdam pf	49	50
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	97½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	27	27⅝
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76½	77½
American Bicycle	13	14¼
American Bicycle pf	40	45
American Bicycle bonds		87½
American Chicle	52	56
American Chicle pf	78	85
American Woolen	21	21⅝
American Woolen pf	80	80⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe		6¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	45	48
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11¾	13
Distilling Company of America	6⅞	7¼
Distilling Company of America pf	26½	26⅝
Empire Steel		20
Empire Steel pf		69
Electric Boat	16¾	18
Electric Boat pf	30	32
Havana Commercial	19	20
Havana Commercial pf	59	61
International Pump	19¼	20½
International Pump pf	65	
National Enameling & Stamping	25	28
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	90
National Gramophone	45	50
National Salt	48½	49½
National Salt pf	77½	78¼
Otis Elevator	25	28
Otis Elevator pf	86	88
Royal Baking Powder pf	94½	95
Rubber Goods Mfg	28¼	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	80	81
Sloss-Sheffield	29	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	68¼	70½
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	536	540
United States Flour Milling bonds	28	30
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93¾	94¼
American Air Power	40	50
Arizona Lead	12⅝	12⅞
Asphalt Company of America	9⅞	10
British Columbia Copper	9	10
British Columbia Gold	61	62
California Copper	3¼	3½
Central Fireworks	14	16
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	108½	109
Chicago & Alton 3s. (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle		34
Electric Vehicle pf	60	100
*Electric Pneumatic, assessment paid	¾	1
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	21⅜
General Carriage	7⅝	7¾
Illinois Transportation	1⅞	2¼
Lady Helen Copper	78	80
Little Tiger Gold Mining	15	15
*Mark Copper	7	7
Mexican Ry	98¾	99¼
New England Transportation	5½	6
New York Transportation	7½	7¾
Pande Basin	8	12
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
Pittsburg Coal	23	23⅝
Pittsburg Coal pf	82⅞	
St. Louis subs, 50 7-12 p. c. repaid	79	80½
St. Louis Transit	25	28
Storage Power	14	15
Sunsmor & Ronson Copper		1-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4⅜	4¾
Tennessee Copper	13½	14⅛
Trust Company of America	192	194
United Railways of St. Louis pf	80	86
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	91⅜	92½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	25
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60½	62½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	
Columbus Railway pf	86	
Con Traction of N J	58	60
Con Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	84½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	106½	111
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s		92
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf		96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway		26
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	208	210
Steinway Railway 1st 6 p. c.	114	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	28	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	114	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	111	116
United Traction bonds	117¼	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30½	31¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	65½	69
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark		55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds		103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	82	86
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s		79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	69½	70¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102¼	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph, Mo	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf	138	145
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock		15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	93½	95
Western Gas	95	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	22	24
Brooklyn Ferry 5s		89
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	109	110¼
Hoboken Ferry	63½	65
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¾@61¼. There were sales of 300,000 ounces of silver at 60½@60⅝ buyer, 60 flat.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 60c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.30@1.25, and 200 Standard at 3.10@3.05.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .18, 500 Argentum Juanita at .20, 2,000 Comstock bonds at .03½, 20 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.60, 100 Daly at 1.55, 500 Leadville at .08, 400 Mollie Gibson at .27@.24, 100 Ophir at .80, and 1,000 Utah at .12.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Adams Consol	.15	Standard	3.05
Breece	1.40	Small Hopes	1.05
Chrysolite	.06	Union Consol	.18
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	Utah	.08
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Yellow Jacket	.15
Com. T. Co. scrip	.07	Argentum Juanita	.17
Crescent	.13	Alamo	.16
Deadwood Terra	.65	Anaconda	.37
Daly	1.60	Crip. Creek Cons	.21
Eureka Consol	.14	Cresede & Cr. Ck	.12½
Father De Smet	.08	Croesus	.01
Gould & Curry	.12	Golden Fleece	.27
Hale & Norcross	.25	Isabella	1.25
Homestake	50.00	Mollie Gibson	.21
Horn Silver	1.25	Mount Rosa	.75
Iron Silver	.68	Pharmacist	.13
Kingston & Pemb	.40	Portland	2.30
La Crosse	.14	Specimen	.09
Leadville Con	.07	Union	.48
Little Chief	.20	Work	.34
Mexican	.22	Damon	.22
Moulton	.25	Elkton	1.15
Ontario	.08	Findlay	.17
Occidental	.10	Garfield	.15
Plymouth	.12	Jackpot	.58
Phoenix G. M. Co	.11	Pinnacle	.21
Potosi	.18	Tornado	.48
Quicksilver	1.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.16½
Quicksilver pf	7.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15¼
Savage	.10	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Sierra Nevada	.50	Grey Forge	.15

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 16.—Weakness in a few copper stocks was pronounced to-day. Osceola lost 2½ more, to 62½, but rallied to 63½; Mohawk lost 1, to 13; Centennial was off ⅛, at 17½; Butte lost 1, to 63, but rallied in full; Montana was 3½ lower, on odd lots, at 295½; Baltic came down 1½, to 19½, on seller 60-day options, rallying to 20¼ on regular sales; Utah was ½ lower, at 29; Tamarack was 9 lower, at 180.

United States Oil sold at 18½ cash and 17⅝ ex dividend; the dividend is 50 cents per share, quarterly. Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham stock was up 1, at 14, incomes gaining ⅝, to 65⅜, later 65 again; Dominion Coal eased ¼, to 42¾; Old Dominion rallied ½, to 16½, later 16; Erie Telephone was off 1⅞, at 102, later 103½, and closed at 103; New England Gas and Coke fell 1, to 16, later recovering to 17; Planters' Compress was up 2, at 23. The close showed a better tone.

At the Clearing House a small business was done between the banks at 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at 12½c discount.

Call money is now loaning almost wholly at 4½ and 5 per cent., with the bulk of the business doing at the last-named figure. In mercantile notes the city offerings are rather scant, and the supply comes largely from the suburbs and the country. On four to six months' time the best grades are securing 4½ per cent. rates. On year paper the choicest names bring as low as 4 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	5	Old Colony	2½	3¼
Allouez	19	20	Old Dominion	15¾	16¼
Arcadian	16½	17½	Osceola	64¼	
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	44½	45
Ash Bed	.50	1	Pioneer	1	2
Atlantic	23	24	Quincy	133	135
Baltic	20	20½	Rhode Island	4	4½
B. & C.	12½	13	Santa Fe	5⅜	5¾
Bost. & M.	290	298	Santa Ysabel	1	1½
Butte & Bos.	62	65	Shoe	32	32½
Cal. & Hec.	735	740	Tamarack	182	185
Centennial	17½	18	Utah Cons	28¾	29¼
Franklin	14	14½	Washington	1	1½
Humboldt		1	White Knob	31	31½
Isle Royale	25		Winona	2½	3¼
Mohawk	13½	14	Wolverine	40	40

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	238	240	Bost. G. 5s.
Bost. & Low.	242		Cent. Mass.
Bost. & Me.	193	195	Cent. M. pf.
Bost. & Pr.	300		Fitchburg pf.
Bost. Elev	117	118	West End

			76
	12		
	60		
	182		183
	94		95

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	315	317	N. Eng. Tel.
Chi. S. Y.	131	135	U. S. Oil
Dom. Coal	42½	43	Westinghouse
Dom. C. pf.	114½	115	Electric
Erie Tel.	103	103½	Westinghouse
Mex. Tele	2¾	3	Elect. pf.

	133	135	
	17⅜	18	
	42	43	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Match to-day opened at 123½ and advanced to 125, closing at 124¾. It is some time since there was so much interest in the stock. Nearly 800 shares changed hands. Metropolitan Elevated preferred was lower, closing at 77⅞, after opening at 78. There was a two-point loss represented in Chicago Edisons, closing at 151. North Chicago opened at 223 and after advancing a point, dropped to 220, where it closed. Other prices did not change much.

		High.	Low.	Close.
1,060	Linseed	13¼	12¾	13
230	Linseed pf	57⅞	56⅝	57
12	Strawboard	30	30	30
125	Chicago Edison	153	151	151
20	Metropolitan Elev pf	78	77⅞	77⅞
507	National Biscuit	36	35⅝	35⅝
408	National Biscuit pf	91½	90	90⅝
100	National Carbon pf	86	84	84
51	North Chicago	224	220	220
3	South Side Elev	99	99	99
25	Union Elev	96	96	96
5	West Chicago	110½	110½	110½
756	Diamond Match	125	123¾	124¾
50	Lake St. Elev certfs	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—There was little of more than passing interest in the Philadelphia market to-day. Reading first preferred fell to the lowest ebb of the week. A little life was shown by Marsden, the stock being bid up over a point on odd lots, finally touching 8¼, against 7⅜ last night. Continual selling of Asphalt depressed the price to 9½. In other directions the movements were of no consequence.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20	20½	Phila. Trac.	93¼	96½
Choctaw	31½	33	Union Trac.	36¾	37
Con. T., Pa.	29	29¼	Un. Gas Imp	140½	150
E. Co. of A.	11¼	11½	Welsbach Lt.	40	41
Lehigh Val.	2½	25⅞	W. N. Y. & P.		
Marsden	8⅞	8¾	Penn.	6⅜	6⅝

DELAY IN CARNEGIE SUIT.

Court Intimates that Trial Will Not Take Place Before October.

PITTSBURG, March 16.—If the remarks of Judge F. H. Stowe of Common Pleas Court No. 1 indicate anything, the equity suit begun by H. C. Frick against Andrew Carnegie, the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and others will not be called for trial before next October.

W. L. Scott of Dalzell, Scott & Gordon, counsel for Mr. Carnegie and his associates, presented a motion to the court when it convened to-day for a further extension of fifteen days for the defendants, excepting Henry Phipps, Jr., who have not filed their answers. Judge Stowe remarked as he took the attorney's papers that he did not see any reason why the motion could not be granted, as he did not think the case would be called for trial before next October.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, March 16, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¼	17	3,511	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16	16½	16	16¼	+ ¼
64½	64¾	300	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	64¾	65	64¾	64¾	+ ⅞
33⅝	34	700	American Cotton Oil	33⅝	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
94	95	50	Am. Cotton Oil pf	95	95	95	95	
147	150	415	American Express	148¾	150	148¾	150	+2
48	48	1,000	American Ice Co	48	48	47¾	47¾	— ¼
73½	76	120	Am. Ice Co. pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	— 1½
56½	57¾	200	Am. Linseed Co. pf	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ½
23½	24	550	Am. Malting Co. pf	24½	24½	23¾	23¾	—1
38⅜	38⅝	120	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼
90½	90¾	1,175	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	91¼	91¼	90½	90½	— ⅝
34	35	800	Am. Steel Hoop Co	33⅞	35	33⅞	35	+1
80	81	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅛
56¼	56½	2,349	Am. Steel & Wire	55⅞	56⅝	55⅝	56⅜	+ ⅝
91⅛	92	120	Am. Steel & Wire pf	91⅛	91⅝	91⅛	91⅝	+ ⅛
101½	102	32,555	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	101¼	102½	100⅝	101⅝	+ ⅞
33¼	33¼	710	American Tin Plate	33⅜	33¾	33½	33¼	
105½	105⅝	4,790	American Tobacco	105	106	104⅝	105⅝	+ ⅝
46½	46⅝	1,020	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	46	46⅝	45⅞	46½	+ ¼
44	45	110	Ann Arbor pf	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	—2⅜
23¼	23¼	1,115	At., T. & S. F.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	
67⅜	67⅞	4,885	At., T. & S. F. pf	67⅝	67⅞	67⅝	67⅞	+ ⅛
63½	63⅝	1,635	Baltimore & Ohio	63	63½	63	63½	+ ⅝
76½	76½	1,033	Baltimore & Ohio pf	75¾	76⅝	75⅞	76⅛	+ ⅜
67⅞	67¼	19,990	Brooklyn Rap'd Tran	67½	68	66¾	67¼	— ⅜
61	65	200	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	60½	61	60½	61	+1
28½	28⅝	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	28½	28⅝	28	28	— ⅝
126⅜	126⅞	8,750	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	126⅝	127	126½	126¾	+ ⅝
13½	13⅝	390	Chicago Great West	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
21½	21⅝	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis	21½	21½	21½	21½	
54¼	55	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	54	54	54	54	
123⅜	123⅝	3,920	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	123	123¾	122⅞	123⅝	+ ½
173	174	245	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	173½	173½	173½	173¾	+ ¼
108½	108¾	1,630	Chi., R. I. & Pac	108⅝	108¾	108⅜	108¾	+ ¼
103½	104	200	Chi. Term. Transfer	103	103¾	103	103¾	+ ¼
32¾	34	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	32¾	33	32¾	33	+ ¼
43½	43¾	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43	43¾	43	43¾	— ⅛
11	11⅛	980	Colorado Midland	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
28	28½	900	Colorado Midland pf	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
6⅜	6¾	2,780	Colorado Southern	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
43¾	44½	100	Col. Southern 1st pf	44	44	44	44	+ ½
17¾	18⅛	300	Col. Southern 2d pf	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	+ ½
178	179	800	Consolidated Gas	178	178	175½	177½	— ½
28⅞	29¼	255	Continental Tobac. Co.	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅜
177	178	200	Del., Lack. & West	176½	177	176½	177	—3
12⅞	13	100	Erie	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12¾	— ¼
37⅜	38	100	Erie 1st pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
53⅛	54¼	500	Evans. & Terre Haute	54¼	54¼	54	54	— ⅝
49¾	50	2,190	Federal Steel	49¾	50	49½	50	+ ¾
73	74	250	Federal Steel pf	73½	73¾	73½	73¾	
157⅜	158¼	112	Great Northern pf	157⅜	157⅝	157⅜	157⅝	+ ⅞
61½	62	400	Hocking Valley pf	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	— ¼
18½	19½	100	International Paper	18½	18½	18½	18½	
61½	62	215	International Paper pf	61½	61½	61½	61½	—1
14¼	14½	100	Iowa Central	14	14	14	14	
11⅜	12	200	K.C.,P. & G., 1st in pd.	12	12	12	12	
77½	78	50	Laclede Gas	76	76	76	76	
20¼	22	100	Lake Erie & West	20½	20½	20½	20⅜	— ⅜
81⅝	81⅞	300	Louisville & Nashville	81¼	81½	81¼	81½	+ ⅛
92½	92⅝	6,820	Manhattan El., ex div.	92½	93	92	92⅜	+ ¼
161⅛	161⅞	12,610	Met. Street Railway	163½	163½	160¼	161⅞	—1⅝
13¾	13¾	8,480	Mexican Central	14¼	14¼	12⅞	13¾	+ ⅛
4¾	4⅞	4,125	Mexican National ctfs.	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
62	62½	300	Minn. & St. Louis	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ¼
93½	94	150	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	93⅝	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜	— ⅜
16	20	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	18	18	18	18	—1
44⅞	45⅛	3,350	Missouri Pacific	45	45½	44¼	45	+ ⅛
35	36	100	National Biscuit Co	35½	35½	35½	35½	
	91	110	Nat Biscuit Co. pf	91	91	91	91	—1¼
23½	23⅝	200	National Lead Co	24	24	24	24	
103	105	200	National Lead Co. pf	104	104	104	104	— ½
45	45¼	550	National Steel Co	44¼	45¼	44¼	45¼	+ ⅛
94	95½	100	Nat. Steel Co. pf., ex d.	95¼	95½	95¼	95½	+ ⅛
51¾	52	2,090	National Tube	52¼	52⅝	51⅝	52	— ⅛
91½	92	360	National Tube pf	91½	91¾	91½	91¾	
115	116	100	New Jersey Central	115	115	115	115	
134	134⅜	725	New York Central	134	134⅜	134	134⅜	+ ⅛
22⅞	23	1,462	N. Y., Ont. & West	23	23	22⅞	23	
32¼	32⅜	500	Norfolk & Western	32⅜	32⅝	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
75½	76⅛	620	Norfolk & West. pf	76	76	76	76	
15⅛	15⅛	1,100	North American	15⅛	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
52⅞	53⅛	410	Northern Pacific	52⅜	53	52⅜	53	
74	74½	385	Northern Pacific pf	74	74½	74	74½	+ ⅛
50	51	100	Pacific Coast	50	50	50	50	+ ½
82	88	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf	85	85	85	85	+ ½
36	36¼	3,570	Pacific Mail	37	37	35½	36	—1½
134½	13⅜	1,265	Pennsylvania R. R.	134⅞	135	134⅝	135	+ ⅜
97¼	97½	9,070	People's Gas, Chicago	96¾	97¾	96	97½	+ ⅞
5⅝	6¼	80	Peoria & Eastern	6	6	5¾	5¾	
82	90	500	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	81	81	81	81	
52	53	110	Pressed Steel Car	53¾	53¾	52¾	52¾	—1
184	186	42	Pullman Company	184	185	184	185	
8	8¼	200	Quicksilver pf	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
17¾	17⅞	20	Reading	17¾	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
56¼	56½	3,400	Reading 1st pf	56¾	57	56¼	56½	
28⅜	29	200	Reading 2d pf	28½	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
21½	22	120	Republic Iron & Steel	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	
66	66½	375	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	66½	66½	66¼	66⅜	+ ⅛
6	6¼	160	St. J. & G. I.	6	6	6	6	
29¼	29⅝	200	St. L. Southw. pf	29½	29½	29	29	— ⅝
100		15	St. Paul & Duluth pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	
38	38½	2,460	Southern Pacific	38	38¾	37¾	38	
13	13⅛	1,030	Southern Railway	13	13¼	13	13	
57¾	58	365	Southern Railway pf	58	58	58	58	
6¼	7¼	10	Standard R. & T.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
93	93½	760	Tenn. Coal & Iron	92⅞	93½	92¼	92½	
16	16½	10	Texas Pacific	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	
68	68¼	34,059	Third Avenue	65	69½	64½	68	+2½
20¼	20⅝	10	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	
73½	77	110	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	74	74	74	74	
49¼	49¾	2,700	Union Pacific	49¼	49	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
74⅜	74⅞	800	Union Pacific pf	74¼	74¾	74½	74¾	+ ¼
12	12½	975	United States Leather	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
70¾	71½	425	U. S. Leather pf	71	71	71	71	— ½
27½	29	110	United States Rubber	28	28	28	28	— ½
93½	95	20	U. S. Rubber pf	93	93	93	93	
6½	7	350	Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
83	84	482	Western Union Tel	82⅞	83½	82⅝	83¼	+ ⅛
10	10¼	200	Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¼	10¼	10	10	
51¾	54	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	52	52	52	52	
26⅞	27¼	300	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	27¼	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ¼
Sales		217,170						

SILVER.

60¼	61¼	300,000	Bullion certificates	60½	60⅝	60½	60⅝	

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, n., w. i.	106	107½	H. B. Claflin	110½	113
2s, r., 1891	101½		Hock. Val.	32	33
3s, r., 1918	111	112	Homestake	70	75
3s, c., 1918	111	112	Ill. Central	113	113½
3s, 1918, sm.	111	112	Ill. C. l. l.	100	
4s, r., 1907	116	117

EXCITING UP-TOWN FIRE.

Woman Badly Burned Rescued by Firemen—Children Thought to be Lost Found to be Safe.

Fire started a few minutes after 6 o'clock last evening in the five-story double tenement 208 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, and for a time the greatest excitement prevailed, as the flames took a fierce hold on the structure and it was believed that there were several children in the building. As it happened, the children had gone out for a walk, and they put in an appearance just about the time the distracted father had given up all hope of ever seeing them alive again. One woman, however was probably fatally burned. She was rescued from the third floor.

On the ground floor of the structure, which is occupied by about twenty families, is a cloakmaking establishment kept by Mrs. Sophia Strausman, who employs about a dozen girls. They were about closing up for the night when Mrs. Strausman smelled smoke and discovered that a small kitchen in the rear was afire. Her screams of "Fire! Help!" caused the girls to rush panicstriken from the place. An alarm was rung in from the box at One Hundred and Ninth Street, and by the time No. 14 truck arrived upon the scene the entire building was in flames.

Firemen Carrigan, Woods, and Noth were ordered by Chief Cashman to search the building. They ran up the fire-escapes and entered the third-floor windows. The halls were filled with smoke. In groping their way about Fireman Carrigan stumbled over the body of a woman lying on the stairs with her clothes afire. Carrigan pulled off his coat and wrapped it about her, partially extinguishing the flames, while Woods secured a pail of water from a sink in the hallway and dashed it over the unconscious woman. She was then carried out of the building and taken to an adjoining store.

She proved to be Mary Bergman, sixty-four years old, who lived on the third floor. She was taken to Harlem Hospital, and will probably die of her injuries. The damage to the building was about $5,000, and several of the tenants lost all their belongings.

Very soon after the engines had arrived at this fire another blaze started at 407 East Eighty-second Street. The alarm sent in was not responded to, in the absence of the engines, and two more alarms were turned in, which brought additional engines from other districts. The fire amounted to little, however, and the damage will not exceed $350. The building belongs to Mary Hoffman, who resides in it.

W. L. JOHNSON'S HOME DESTROYED.

Second Fire on the Same Site Within a Few Years.

The home of Walter L. Johnson, at Eighty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, Dyker Heights, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $20,000. The fire, it is believed, was caused by defective electric wiring. It had gained such headway when discovered by Mr. Johnson that he his wife, their two children, and three servants had to flee from the building clad only in their night clothing. They took refuge in the home of Mr. Johnson's mother, across the street.

The firemen had a hard time getting to the fire, because of the snow, and when they arrived the flames were beyond control. A few years ago a house standing on the same site and owned by Mr. Johnson was destroyed by fire.

POLICEMAN'S HOME BURNED.

Fire Started During the Family's Absence—Other Houses Damaged.

Fire did $11,000 damage to three houses in the Bronx early yesterday morning, destroying one, occupied by James P. Hogan, a mounted policeman of the Tremont Station The house was at 5 Trafalgar Place. No. 3, occupied by Christiana Gerbel, was badly damaged, and No. 7, occupied by John Hatton and owned by Howard Crowley, was slightly damaged.

Officer Hogan's family left Hogan's house. Hogan was on duty, and his family spent the night with relatives in Brooklyn. The flames were not discovered until they had made considerable headway, and the firemen were hampered by snow and ice.

MORE TOBACCO WORKERS OUT.

A Factory of the American Company Closed—Help for Cigarmakers on Strike.

The American Tobacco Company yesterday discharged all its employes—several hundred—from its cigar factory at Fifty-second Street and the East River. It had been reported that the factory was shut down because labor was too expensive in this city, and that the company would move its plant to Richmond, where labor was cheaper. Vice President Cobb of the company, however, denied the rumor.

The company, he said, has got the factory under purchase of the Union Tobacco Company last year. The company at the time had very heavy orders for cheroots and decided to keep that factory temporarily to complete these orders. The lease had expired, and there was no further need of that place. The American Tobacco Company, continued Mr. Cobb, had four other factories in this city and had no intention of shutting them down nor of moving them elsewhere. It had always paid the highest wages to its hands and never had any trouble with them.

The striking cigarmakers of the firm of Kerbs, Wertheimer & Schiffer, who went out for an advance of wages, were still out yesterday. The union cigarmakers who are working in other factories have been assessed 50 cents a week to aid the strikers, and the Spanish cigarmakers have offered each $2 a week.

A convention of cigarmakers' delegates will be held to-morrow in Bohemian Hall, in East Seventy-third Street, to consider the action of those manufacturers who have put their employes on half time to prevent them from financially aiding the strike.

French Lectures at Columbia.

The following lectures will be given at Columbia University by M. Henri de Regnier: March 22, "Les Parnassiens"; March 24, "Deux Novateurs, Paul Verlaine et Stéphane Mallarmé"; March 26, "La Poésie d'Aujourd'hui"; March 29, "Portraites du Poètes."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Plot Sold on 139th Street, Near Broadway—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

McVickar & Co. have sold for John A. Donald, to a client for investment, the plot of ten lots, 125 by 200, running through from One Hundred and Thirty-ninth to One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 75 feet west of Broadway.

B. M. Strauss & Co. have sold for the Deslosk estate, to a client, the three-story dwellings 1,120, 1,122, and 1,124 Park Avenue, northwest corner of Ninetieth Street, 60.8 by 85.6. This property has been in the hands of the sellers since 1847, when the eight lots, 100 by 200, were bought for $9,000, and were improved with the first brownstone dwellings erected north of Eighty-sixth Street.

Pfeiffer Brothers have bought 325 East Third Street, and will erect on the lot a seven-story factory building.

Speaking as attorney for the owners, J. M. Ceballos denies reports published earlier in the week, to the effect that 440 Broadway had been sold.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for William P. Wight the four-story dwelling, with extension, 41 West Forty-ninth Street, 22 by 100, Columbia College leasehold.

It is reported that the six-story apartment house, 57 by 100, on the north side of Ninety-first Street, 100 feet west of Central Park West, has been sold.

Peter Axelrad has sold, through M. Karst, to M. Frank, the tenement 1,873 Second Avenue, recently purchased by the seller at auction.

M. Hargebuhr has sold for H. Liebeskind, for $60,000, the two five-story double flats 13 and 15 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street each 25 by 100.11.

William R. Rooney has sold to T. D. Ewald the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 333 West Forty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 52 by 100.

Sturges & Co. have sold for R. R. Masler to John Buchanan the plot on the west side of Jerome Avenue, 125 feet north of Evelyn Place, 50 by 100.

E. H. Jones has sold for Thomas McElvaine the eight two-story frame dwellings 2,052 to 2,066 La Fontaine Avenue, 35.4 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street.

Broker S. Cowen reports the sales of the flats 685 Wales Avenue and 601 and 607 Union Avenue; also, the following vacant parcels in the Bronx: Four lots at Westchester and Beach Avenues, one lot at the southeast corner of Beach Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, five lots on One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, between Union and Westchester Avenues; the northwest corner of Hewitt Place and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, three lots at Wales and Westchester Avenues, six lots at Westchester Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, five lots on Beach Avenue and Dawson Street, and two lots on Westchester Terrace.

According to yesterday's conveyances William Duryea is the buyer of 122 Nassau Street, recently reported sold. Martha M. Weyman transfers the property for a stated consideration of $72,000, and takes back a five-year mortgage for $60,000. The dimensions of the parcel are 18.10 by 79.6 by 16.7 by 78.2.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

35 West Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100.11; five-story stone-front flat, together with 44 and 46 West Ninety-ninth Street, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to John B. Roberts $76,000

By McVickar & Co.

517 and 519 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-sixth Street, 39.4 by 74, five-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Thomas B. Hidden 61,375

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

528 East Sixty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 100, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company 6,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 117 East Eighty-third Street, for a two-story brick stable and three-story brick dwelling, 24.11 by 94; John B. Simpson of 988 Fifth Avenue, owner; G. Slocum of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

Pelham Road, west side, 400 feet south of Middletown Road, for a two-story frame stable, 19 by 14; Bernard Dunn, owner; cost, $60.

Perry Avenue, east side 300 feet south of Two Hundred and Ninth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 31; Louis Eickwort of 1,849 Anthony Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, each $3,200.

Thirty-seventh Street, south side, at the East River, for a two-story frame coal pocket, 30 by 120; Davies Brothers, premises, owners; J. N. Brewster & Co., architects; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 141 Bowery, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; Noble Burke of 1,836 Madison Avenue, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $50.

Third Avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Eighty-first and One Hundred and Eighty-third Streets, to a three-story brick hospital; Home for Incurables, premises, owner; R. E. Rodgers, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 80 Clinton Street, to a five-story brick meeting room and store; D. & J. Albert, premises, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 212 East Twenty-second Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Mary F. Power of 317 East Nineteenth Street, owner; G. M. Walgrove, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 43 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to a two-story brick factory; Columbia Typewriter Manufacturing Company, owner; C. W. Berger, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 235 feet east of Jerome Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement; M. Spencer, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $700.

No. 150 to 154 Bowery and 344 and 346 Broome Street, to a three-story brick store and lofts; C. S. Wylie, owner; W. C. Van Doren of 150 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 43 West Sixteenth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; estate of James Oiwell, owner; S. A. Dennis of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $100.

PSI UPSILON FRATERNITY HOME.

Frank J. Gould Deeds New House to New York University Chapter.

The new house of the New York University Chapter of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Loring Place, was involved in two deeds placed on record yesterday in the Register's office. By one deed Frank Jay Gould takes title to the property, and by another instrument conveys it to the chapter for a nominal consideration. Three mortgages, for a total of $22,000, with fifteen years and three months to run, made by the chapter in favor of Mr. Gould, were recorded.

The house, which is an attractive structure on a plot about 93 by 172 feet in size, was completed last year, and it has been tacitly understood that Mr. Gould, who was a member of the chapter in the class of 1895, contributed liberally to the fund for its erection.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, March 16.

CLIFF ST, 58, s s, 23.8x104.5x20.8x104.1; Enoch W. Ketcham and others, executors and trustees, to Edward G. Hewitt. 19,700

COLLEGE AV, w s, 100 ft n of 168th St, 25x92.6; Louis Silberman to Solomon Katz 1

DELANCEY ST, n e corner of Cannon St, 25x100; Herman F. Kanenbley and others, executors, &c., to Meyer Solomon and another 27,000

ESSEX ST, 46, 25x100; Jacob Aceles to Barnett Levy and others 1

LOTS 8 and 9, Block 25, map of Pelham Park; Walter W. Taylor to Alice Nice. 1

MADISON AV, e s, 80 n of 62d St, 20.5x50; Anna M. C. Wilkin to Victor C. Bell 30,000

MADISON AV, 1,827, 25x100; Charles J. Muller and another to Harris Gottlieb.. 26,750

MADISON AV, 955, e s, 20.4x65; John Notman, executor and trustee, to Joseph Byk, ½ part 9,333

MADISON AV, 955, e s, 20.4x65; Henry D. Sewall to Joseph Byk, ½ part 9,000

MADISON AV, 955, e s, 20.4x65; Henrietta Underhill, by guardian, to Joseph Byk, ½ part 9,333

MOTT AV, e s, 332.5 ft s of 144th St, 25x221.7x25.6x226.9; Joshua Lazarus to Henry L. Sprague 1

MULBERRY ST, 84, 25x100; Ann Sweeney, widow, and devisee to Annie J. McCormick and another ..... Gift

NASSAU ST, 122, s e s, 18.10x79.4x16.7x78.2; Martha M. Weyman to William Duryea 72,000

PARK AV, e s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 50x145; Abraham Farber to Ida Farber... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 223, w s, 75 ft s of 139th St, 25x102.9x25x102.1; Claus Bosch to Philip Dreissigacker 100

TEASDALE PLACE, 852, s s, 100 ft w of Delmonico Place, 37.6x100; Amelia Harris to Rosa Harris and another 100

WEST END AV, n w corner of 105th St, 100.11x75; Hamilton M. Weed to Mary J. Thiery 1,000

WEST END AV, w s, 85 ft n of 75th St, 20x75; Edward S. Hatch to Julia A. Winsor 30,000

1ST AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 100th St, 25x84; 1st Av, e s, 75.11 ft s of 100th St, 25x84; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Emanuel Arnstein 1

3D AV, e s, 101.11 ft s of 174th St, 75x100; Josephine Gallo to Solomon Jacobs..... 100

3D AV, w s, 65.3 ft s of Wendover Av, 25x100; Gustav P. Heitfrich to Claus Bosch 100

3D AV, w s, 50 ft n of 171st St, 25x100; William C. Oesting to Gustave P. and Bertha Heifrich 100

3D AV, w s, 25 ft n of 171st St, 25x100; William C. Oesting to Claus Bosch..... 100

3D AV, n w corner of 171st St, 25x100x30.5x100.2; William C. Oesting to Henry Bosch 100

3D AV, s e corner of 94th St, 25.8x90; Solomon D. Cohen to Robert W. D. Elliott 1

2D ST, 238, 24.9x105.11; Samuel Goodman to Ascher Melker 1

2D ST, s w corner of Flower St, 300x348 ft n of Bronx River x308x280; 2d St, w s, 100 ft n of Elower St, 300x471 to Bronx River x540x226, Olinville; Augustus C. Brown, referee, to Simon Sterne 15,000

5TH ST, 537 and 539, 41x97; Simon Jacobs to Sarah Rothman 100

7TH ST, n s, 254 and 256; Leopold Schmeidler and another to Ignatz Melrowitz and another 1

28TH ST, s s, 189.8 ft e of 9th Av, 21.6x98.9; Hattie J. Farrell to Maurice Kraus 15,100

46TH ST, s s, 178 ft w of Broadway, 19x100.5; Albert Van Saun to Kate I. Underhill 23,000

47TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Michael Cohen to Samuel Engle.. 10,000

50TH ST, 443 West, 27.9x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker, executor, to Adam Metzler.. 50

50TH ST, 443 West, 27.9x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker to Adam Metzler 1

54TH ST, 118 East, 16.8x100.5; Mary C. Lidle to Amelia I. Ludlow and another Gift

65TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Solomon Bereck to George Rosenzweig 1

65TH ST, 150 East, 16x100.5; Nellie A. Lippe to Louise Remlein..... 15,000

67TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Jenny A. Carew to Katherine F. Flood 100

84TH ST, 126 West, 33.4x102.2; Charles W. Barnard to Margaret Barnard..... Gift

97TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.8; Henry Bosch to William C. Oesting 100

98TH ST, 207 East, 25x100.8; Annie Fennel, individually and as executrix, to William E. Sengeus, ½ part 1

98TH ST, 209 East, 25x100.8; William E. Sengeus to Annie Fennel, ½ part..... 1

99TH ST, n s, 106.8 ft e of 4th Av, 26.8x100.8; Samuel Engle to Michael Cohen.. 36,500

105TH ST, 174 East, 20x100.10, and property on Long Island; Rutherford B. McClellan to Leonard J. Langbein, trustee..

106TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; William C. E. Bergmann to Le Grand K. Pettit.....

106TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25.4x100.11; Carl J. Schneider to Le Grand K. Pettit.....

108TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 75x100.11; Le Grand K. Pettit to Ernest E. W. Schreider and another.....

110TH ST, n s, 266.6 ft e of 2d Av., 16.6x100.11; Henry Schoen to Irving Bachrach and another .....

117TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 50x201.10 to 118th St; Nelson D. Stilwell to Clementine M. Silverman.....

118TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Nelson D. Stilwell to Clementine M. Silverman.....

126TH ST, 114 East, 20.10x100.10; Solomon Jacobs to Josephine Gallo.....

128T ST, 351 West, 16x100.11; Mary J. Thiery to Hamilton M. Weed .....

132D ST, s s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Ella J. Breckenridge to Gabriel Davidson .....

136TH ST, n s, 124.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 20.4x89.11; Mary A. Sharpe to Mary F. Olcott .....

152D ST, s s, 301.8 ft w of 5th Av, 33.4x99.11; William Rosenzweig to Solomon Bereck .....

141ST ST, 527 West, 16x99.11; Isabel B. Rose to Frank McLaughlin .....

142D ST, n s, 215 ft w of Boulevard, 15x99.11; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Fannie B. Nattress .....

146TH ST, new line, s s, 150 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 23x36.6; Jacob Debold to Adam and Elizabeth Nimphius.....

18TH ST, n w corner of Loring Place, 172x16.7x93.11x151.1; Delta of Psi Upsilon Fraternity to Frank J. Gould .....

18TH ST, n s, 172 ft w of Loring Place, 172x16.7x93.11x151.1; Frank J. Gould to Delta of Psi Upsilon.....

185TH ST, 506 West, 25x79.11; Charles A. Kalish, referee, to New York Building-Loan Banking Company .....

Recorded Leases.

BOSS, William, to Henry Boss; 167th St, 1,176 East, 5 years..... $600

BITTMANN, Magdalena, to Freund Brothers & Co.; 10th Av, 585, 5 years..... $720

CASWELL, William H., to George H. Angus; 42d St, 9 East, 5 years..... 900

GREGG, Robert G., to Otto Frohwein; 3d Av, 1,620, 5 years 4,000

HANIGAN, Mary A., trustee, to Richard Howard; 41st St, 136 and 138 East, 5 years 1,800

HEIMBERG, Charles, to Barnett Goldberg; Forsyth St, 123, 2 7-12 years..... 2,500

JANES, Samuel B., trustee, to William Gay; New Chambers St, 22, 5 years..... 264

JANTZEN, Adolph, to Thomas H. Smith; 8th Av, 2,444, s e corner of 131st St, 5 years 1,100

KEMPNER, Nathan, and another to Freund Brothers & Co.; 8th Av, 346, 5 years 1,800

PALEY, Israel, and another to Hyman D. Baker; Division St, 141, 3 1-6 years..... 1,200

RAPHAEL, Ralph H., to Freund Brothers & Co.; 10th Av, 841, 3 years..... 450

RAYNOR, Benjamin F., Jr., to Frank G. Swartwout; 125th St, 157 East, 5 years 1,200

SOHL, Jacob, to Cornelius Voigt; Westchester Av, n e corner of Virginia Av, 5 years $600 720

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Elbert E., to Robert D. Winthrop and others, executors, &c.; 73d St, s s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year. $10,000

ANDERSON, Elbert E., to Robert D. Winthrop and others, executors, &c.; 73d St, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year... 10,000

ANDERSON, Elbert E., to Robert D. Winthrop and others, executors, &c.; 73d St, n s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year... 10,000

ANGUS, George H. to Bernheimer & Schmid; 9 East 42d St, lease, secures note 2,500

BAUER, Charles and Jacob, to Julius Gobel; 1,832 2d Av, 3 years..... 18,000

BELL, Victor C., to Anna M. C. Wilkin; Madison Av, e s, 80 ft n of 62d St, installments 27,000

BYK, Joseph, to New York Magdalen Benevolent Society, 955 Madison Av, 3 years 24,000

BYK, Joseph, to Nellie C. Van Reypen; 955 Madison Avenue, ¼ year..... 5,000

CADY, James C., to East River Savings Institution; 17th St, s s, 198.11 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 14,000

CONNELL, Emma A. and Edwin J., to New York and Wakefield Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 201st St, s w s, 131.6 ft n of Decatur Av, installments 4,250

DAVIDSON, Phineas O., to Cornelius Walke, trustee; 114 East 58th St, 3 years 12,000

DELTA OF PSI UPSILON to Frank J. Gould; 183d St, n w corner of Loring Place, 15½ years..... 10,000

DELTA OF PSI UPSILON to Frank J. Gould; 183d St, n w corner of Loring Place, 15½ years..... 2,000

DELTA OF PSI UPSILON to Frank J. Gould; 183d St, n w corner of Loring Place, 15½ years..... 10,000

DROUGHT, Julia, to Isaac Metzger; 5th Av, n w corner of 127th St, demand... 2,500

DURYEA, William, to Martha M. Weyman; Nassau St, 122, e s of Lot 12, map of Mordecai Gomez, 5 years..... 60,000

DUFFF, Bryan, to the Dollar Savings Bank; Melrose Av, proposed, n w corner of 163d St, 1 year..... 10,000

FERRIER, John R., to Katharine J. Haddock, executrix; West End Av, w s, 76.2 ft n of 96th St, 3 years..... 15,000

FRANCKE, Mary A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 751 2d Av, 1 year... 3,000

FORAN, Thomas E. and Margaret L., to Ellen A. Herbert; 516 West 51st St, 1 year..... 2,000

GARVEY, Isaac E., to John L. Garvey; 28th St, n s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years 1,500

HELFRICH, Gustav P., to William C. Oesting; 3d Av, w s, 115.3 ft s of Wendover Av, 3 years..... 2,300

KELLARD, Daniel, to Deborah J. Shipman; 157 East 87th St, 2½ years..... 4,000

KERLDER, Peter H. J., and wife to Charles C. Y. Matthes; Kelly, or 152d St, 935 East, 1 year..... 750

LEVY, Barnett, and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 46 Essex St, 1 year 2,000

LEVY, Samuel, and another to Bernheimer & Schmid; 3d Av, n w corner of 27th St, saloon lease, demand..... 4,000

MEIROWITZ, Ignatz, and another to Leopold Schmeidler and another; 254 and 256 East 7th St, installments..... 5,000

McCAFFREY, Joseph J., to David F. Merritt; 33d St, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, ½ year..... 4,000

OLCOTT, Mary E., to Mary A. Sharpe; 136th St, n s, 134.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 3,000

OUTERBRIDGE, Paul, to Robert D. Winthrop and others, executors, &c.; 53d St, s s, 199 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years.. 30,000

OUTERBRIDGE, Paul, to Robert D. Winthrop and others, executors, &c.; 53d St, s s, 199 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year.. 3,000

PACHER, Konrad O., to the United States Savings Bank, Union Av, s e corner of 160th St, 3 years..... 29,500

PACHER, Konrad O., to A. W. McLaughlin & Co.; Union Av, s e corner of 160th St, ¼ year..... 600

PEISER, Marie H., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 80th St, n s, 171 ft w of 4th Av, 5 years..... 16,000

POWERS, George W., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 52 West 135th St, 1 year 5,500

RAWSON, Frederick F. B., to the Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 183d St, s s, 125 ft w of Jerome Av, installments..... 750

BOSS, Henry, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,176 East 167th St, saloon lease, demand 2,500

SCHAWE, John C., to Levi P. Morton and another, trustees, and others; 80th St, n s, 197 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 43,000

SCHLESINGER, Baldwin, to Charles Strauss; 240 East 63d St, 2 years..... 6,000

SCHNEIDER, Ernest E. W., and another to Le Grand K. Pettit; 108th St, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 1 year..... 12,000

SCHAWE, John C., to George A. St. John; 80th St, n s, 197 ft e of 5th Av, ½ year 5,500

SHERMAN, Clementine M., to Nelson D. Stilwell; 117th St, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 50x201.10 to 118th St, 1 year..... 6,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to Nelson D. Stilwell; 118th St, s s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 3,950

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to City Mortgage Company; 118th St, s s, 100, 125, and 150 ft w of 5th Av, (three mortgages,) 1 year..... 51,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to City Mortgage Company; 117th St, n s, 100 and 125 ft w of 5th Av, (two mortgages;) 1 year..... 35,000

SMITH, Clementine, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 8th Av, s e corner of 131st St, saloon lease, demand..... 1,750

SOLOMON, Meyer, and another to Hermann F. Kanenbley and others, executors, &c.; Delancey St, n e corner of Cannon St, 1 year..... 22,500

SPAULDING, Robert H., to L. T. McFadden; 27th St, n s, 225 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 10,000

SPAULDING, Robert H., to Noble N. Betts; 27th St, n s, 225 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 10,000

STRIEM, Joseph, to Lida M. Watson; 106 to 112 West 106th St, 1 year..... 15,000

STRAPPERS, Mary, to American Mortgage Company; 336 and 338 West 27th St, 3 years..... 20,000

THE ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST FOUNDATION to George W. Folsom, committee; 2d St, n s, 242.7 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years.. 10,000

TIFFIN, Henry J., to Mary E. Melvin; Hughes Av, s e corner of 183d St, 1 year 1,250

TONYES, John H., to Bowery Savings Bank; 2d Av, s w corner of 47th St, 5 years..... 14,000

VAN DER SMISSEN, Gilbert, to John C. Oscar; Madison Av, w s, 77.5 ft s of Talmadge St, 5 years..... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to John M. Bowers, executor..... $38,458

MANDEL, Adolf, to Charlotte Hastorf.. 8,000

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to Gibson Putzel ..... Nom.

SLOANE, Charles C., to Annie R. Bradley 5,000

ST. JOHN, George A., to Edward F. Browning 5,500

THIERY, Mary J., to Hamilton M. Weed 13,000

WILLETS, John T., to the Irving Savings Institution of the City of New York 17,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to Rosette S. Ford. Nom.

HAFT, Cecelia, to Alexander Haft..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 143d St, 75x100; John Batton against Clarence A. Lent, owner; Orison M. Dickinson, contractor $1,450

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 70.2 ft s of 95th St, 50.5x98.8; Wilbur F. Phillips against Hazel M. Johnston, owner; Howard & Stevens, contractors..... 100

1ST AV, 2,270 and 2,281; Luigi De Caro against M. J. Naughton, owner and contractor 32

3D AV, n e corner of Wendover Av, 37x100; Bronx Window Shade Company against Thomas M. Smith, owner; Thomas M. & Edward Smith, contractors 112

4TH AV, 429 and 431; James J. Buckley against Thomas H. Bell, owner; Charles Fitzpatrick, contractor..... 73

24TH ST, 314 West; Griffin & Brother against Edwin A. Fisher, owner; Dunlap's Express Company, contractors..... 25

97TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 75x100.11; Meeker, Carter & Booraem against Thomas J. Klipatrick, owner and contractor 650

98TH ST, 218 East; Alberene Stone Company against Sussman Reinhardt, owner; Marx & Lang, contractors..... 286

102D ST, 202 and 204 East; M. Oltarsh & Rabinowitz against Mannie Marks, owner; Nathan Marks, contractor..... 60

125TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 50x201.10 to 124th St x100x irregular; United Building Material Company against Al Hayman and others, owners; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 184

133D ST, 237 and 239 West; George Schweppenhauser against Thomas S. Quinn and Benjamin F. Luyster, owners and contractors..... 2,352

134TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; George Schweppenhauser against Thomas S. Quinn, owner and contractor 107

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 63 ft n of 174th St, 32x100; Helena B. Acker with Frank T. Kee; 5 payments 9,000

33D ST, s s, 390 ft w of 8th Av, 60x98.9; David F. Merritt with Joseph J. McCaffrey, 4 payments 4,000

117TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 50x201.10 to 118th St; Nelson D. Stilwell with Clementine M. Silverman, 11 payments 40,000

118TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Nelson D. Stilwell with Clementine M. Silverman, 11 payments..... 10,000

124TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; the Germania Life Insurance Company with Salvatore Spallone, 10 payments 25,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

7TH AV, s w corner of 57th St, 114.11x96; Robinson & Wallace on Mrs. Mary A. Chisholm to James Curran Manufacturing Company 100

Lis Pendens.

GRAND ST, n w corner of Attorney St, 25x100; West End Av, n w corner of 104th St, 20.11x98; 53 Avenue B; 82 and 87 Mulberry St, and 40 Hamilton St; Thomas McGowan against Ellen Rooney and others, (action to determine rights.

HUDSON ST, 257; William Shipman against Lida J. Hooper and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers, &c.;) attorneys, M. B. and A. M. MacClay.

LEROY ST, 62; Thomas G. Field, executor, &c., against Max Barnett and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strang & Cadwalader.

LEROY ST, 64; Thomas G. Field, executor, &c., against Christian Heinrichs and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

MADISON AV, n e corner of 87th St, 100.8x113.4; Deane Steam Pump Company against Nathan E. Clark, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

1ST AV, n w corner of 95th St, 201.5ft to 96th St x80; Eliza C. Clark against the Congress Brewing Company, Limited and others, (action to determine rights, &c.;) attorney, D. McMahon.

3D AV, e s, 50.8 ft s of 89th St, 25x75x28.10x80.7; Joseph Martin against John Kelly and others, (partition;) attorney, M. Rapp.

25TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 50x98.9; Henry B. Auchincloss, executor, &c., against Henry Hencken and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Varnum & Harrison.

60TH ST, n s, corner of 4th Av, 21.6x100.5; Pauline Rhoades against Emma Schwartz and another, (action to recover possession, &c.;)attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

97TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Elliot Smith and others, trustees, against Robert L. Knaggs and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, E. & S. S. Smith.

112TH ST, n e corner of Boulevard, 125x100.11; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against the New York Investment and Improvement Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. F. Winston.

132D ST, 52 West; Isabelle M. Ripley against Virginia Bowen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Levor.

134TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Patrick J. Molohan, administrator, &c., against Charles S. Wynn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Donegan.

146TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Whitlock Av, 25x100; Timothy Donovan against Florence E. Livingston and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. B. Augustine.

178TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100; Leroy B. Crane against Catherine Kent and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MARCUS KOHNER.—Deficiency judgment for $7,773 was docketed yesterday against Marcus Kohner in favor of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., growing out of the foreclosure of property at First Street and First Avenue, William's Bridge.

JOSEPH KEMPLER.—The Sheriff has received an execution for $2,176 against Joseph Kempler, who formerly kept saloons on the Bowery and on Delancey Street, together with a dancing hall, in favor of the Manhattan Electric Light Company.

NATHAN EDWARDS.—Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court has appointed Joseph F. Kennedy receiver in supplementary proceedings for Nathan Edwards, manager of the Hotel Berlin, at 40 West Twenty-ninth Street, on the application of James E. Garner, who obtained a judgment against Edwards for $2,934. Mr. Edwards was formerly proprietor of the hotel, but he stated that his sister-in-law, Kate Barry, is now the proprietor and he is employed by her as manager.

HUDNUT'S PHARMACY.—Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court has granted an order directing Emanuel Blumenstiel and Harry B. Littell, receivers of Hudnut's Pharmacy, at 205 Broadway, to redeliver the property to the corporation, which will continue the business at the old stand. The receivers have carried on the business since January, 1899. They said that the business had been profitable and as a result the creditors have all been settled with.

Out of Town.

PHOENIX KNIFE COMPANY.—Judgment for $19,397 was entered here yesterday against the Phoenix Knife Company of Phoenix, N. Y., in favor of John Chatillon & Sons, for money advanced to the company from Jan. 1, 1897, to Jan. 15, 1900. The summons was served on James A. Foster, the President, at 85 Cliff Street, this city. The business was started in 1851 and has since been organized several times. Mr. Foster becoming the President about four years ago. The company manufactured pocket cutlery.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

GEORGE H. CORNISH.—George H. Cornish, a clerk, of 126 East Eighty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $23,459 and no assets. There are fifty-five creditors, the largest being Hinks & Johnson of Bridgeport, $9,676, secured by a chattel mortgage for $7,000. Mr. Cornish had livery stables at 169 East Eighty-second Street and 168 East Sixty-eighth Street for eight years. He also has contingent liabilities of $12,000 as claims for damages for personal injuries.

BENJAMIN B. MYERS.—Benjamin B. Myers of 1,414 Amsterdam Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $889, to eight creditors, and no assets. He was formerly a druggist.

WILLIAM F. MCCLELLAND, JR.—William F. McClelland, Jr., of 146 West Eighty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $17,690, and no assets except clothing, a silver watch worth $20, a scarfpin $8, and studs $8, all of which he claims are exempt. All the debts were contracted in Denver, Col., from 1894 to 1897.

ALEXANDER BENJAMIN.—Alexander Benjamin of 230 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,770 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Louisville, Ky., in 1896, but are due principally to dry goods merchants in this city, there being twenty-three creditors in the list.

JACOB FRANK.—Jacob Frank of 53 East One Hundred and Fifth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,675 and nominal assets $834, in accounts. He was formerly of Frank Brothers, wholesale dealers in hats and caps at 110 B

ST. PATRICK'S DAY FESTIVITIES.

Parades in Manhattan and Brooklyn, Banquets, Receptions, and Balls.

St. Patrick's Day will be observed in Manhattan by church services in the morning, a parade in the afternoon, and festivals, balls, and dinners in the evening. The parade will start about 2 o'clock from the corner of Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, and its route will be up Fifth Avenue to One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to Madison Avenue, to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and thence to Sulzer's Harlem River Park, where an Irish national festival will be held. It is expected that about 12,000 men will be in line. The Sixty-ninth Regiment, the Irish Volunteers, the Hibernian Rifles, and the Catholic Protectory Band will take part in the parade.

A reception and ball will be given this evening by the First Regiment of the Irish Volunteers in the Grand Central Palace.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will have a dinner at Delmonico's. Justice James A. O'Gorman will preside. Among the speakers announced are Gen. Merritt, Gov. Roosevelt, Senator Depew, and former Justice Van Wyck.

The Friends of Ireland will hold their twentieth annual banquet at Rogers's restaurant, on Park Place.

The fiftieth anniversary festival and ball of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will be held in the West Side Lyceum, Fifty-second Street and Broadway.

In Brooklyn the parade will start from the fountain, at Bedford and Division Avenues, at 2:30 o'clock. The civic bodies will be escorted by the Second Regiment of the Irish Volunteers and by the Hibernian Rifles of Kings County.

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE APPEALS.

The Organization Needs $6,000 to Carry On Its Work.

The Committee of Trustees of the People's Institute, consisting of J. G. Phelps-Stokes, Howard Mansfield, and F. Everit Macy, has issued an appeal to the public for aid to carry on its educational work among the people. The institute furnishes free lectures on ethics, history of the United States, and discussions of the problems of the day on three evenings of the week in the large hall of the Cooper Union, and on three other evenings has classes in history, literature, ethics, and sociology in the small hall. The audiences are almost wholly composed of wage-earners, averaging 400 each week.

The institute has also undertaken to aid in forming clubs for discussion and social intercourse. The Trustees estimate that $12,000 will be required to carry on the work for this year, and of this sum only $6 000 has been contributed. Subscriptions should be made payable to F. Everit Macy, Treasurer, at 80 Broad Street.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CECELIA HOLLMANN, plaintiff, against MARTHA MOONEY, formerly MARTHA KILPATRICK, &c., and others, defendants.—

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 7th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of the City of New York, on the 29th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line or side of Sixtieth Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of said Sixtieth Street and the Eleventh Avenue, thence running easterly along the northerly line or side of Sixtieth Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with the Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet, thence to the centre line of the block between Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets, thence westerly along the centre line aforesaid and parallel with said Sixtieth Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with the Eleventh Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet five inches to the northerly line or side of Sixtieth Street at the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 7th, 1900.

S. L. H. WARD, Referee.

CHAS A. CLARK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 233 West 60th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

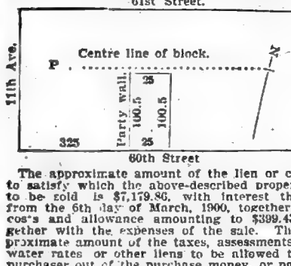

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,179.86, with interest thereon from the 6th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $399.43, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $652.63 and interest.

Dated New York, 7th day of March, 1900.

S. L. H. WARD, Referee.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—IN the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, bounded by the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others to whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate together with our damage map in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, (March 6th, 1900,) file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Stuyvesant Building, No. 9 Cortlandt Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of April, 1900, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
JAMES J. MARTIN,
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID A. McLEOD, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David A. McLeod of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said David A. McLeod was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 16, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES E. FORCE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,360.

To the creditors of Charles E. Force of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Charles E. Force was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1900, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 16, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH GOODMAN and WILLIAM GOODMAN, individually and as partners, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Goodman and William Goodman, individually and as partners, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Goodman and William Goodman were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 27th day of March, 1900, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 16, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FANNIE KANDEL, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Fannie Kandel of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Fannie Kandel was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 32 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 16th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH MAGNUS and LOUIS MAGNUS, doing business as Joseph Magnus & Brother, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Magnus and Louis Magnus of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Magnus and Louis Magnus were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 16, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON RABINOWITZ, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 2,277.

To the creditors of Solomon Rabinowitz, County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Solomon Rabinowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 16, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL ROFRANO, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,263.

To the creditors of Michael Rofrano of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Michael Rofrano was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 16, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS ROSENDORFF and LOUIS J. ROSENDORFF, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Rosendorff, Louis J. Rosendorff, and the firm of M. Rosendorff & Sons of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of January, A. D., 1900, the said Morris Rosendorff and Louis J. Rosendorff were duly adjudicated bankrupts and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of March, A. D., 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 16th, 1900.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE ARMSTRONG & BOLTON COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by Honorable David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in and for the County of New York, on the first day of March, 1900, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against THE ARMSTRONG & BOLTON COMPANY, a corporation lately engaged in steam fitting and heating, and doing business at Sixty-two Grand Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present their claims with vouchers therefor duly verified to the subscriber, the assignee for the benefit of creditors of the said The Armstrong & Bolton Company, at the office of said assignee, Room 150, Forty Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of May, 1900.

Dated New York, March 3d, 1900.

DAVID M. RIPLEY, Assignee.

SEYMOUR, SEYMOUR & HARMON, Attorneys for Assignee, 40 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, granted on the 9th day of March, 1900, and filed on said date in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the D. E. ROSE COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 287 Elizabeth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City, County, and State of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the undersigned, the duly appointed assignee of the said D. E. Rose Company, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of the undersigned, at No. 55 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, N. Y., on or before the first day of June, 1900. AMBROSE G. TODD, Assignee.

MANDELBAUM BROS., Attorneys for Assignee, No. 178 Front Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh10-1aw6wSa

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAVID BLOCK, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David Block, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 12, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 16, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAVID BRODER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David Broder, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 9th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 16th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALPHONS CAHN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alphons Cahn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 23, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 16, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JACOB CORDAY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Corday, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 28, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

New York, March 16, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH SCHWARTZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Schwartz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated the 12th day of March, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 28, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 16, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—THOMAS GREENWOOD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Greenwood, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 13th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

New York, March 16, 1900.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE RECTOR, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Matthew's Church in the City of New York against EDWARD JUDSON, Kate or Katie A. Judson, Warren E. Dennis, Wesley C. Bush, Ensign O. Beale, Edwin B. Stanton, Fanny Bressani, Samuel Woolf, Rosen Levy, Frieda Hart, Max Hart, Stanley Hod Elevator Company, Abraham H. Cohen, and Ebenezer H. Phillips, composing the firm of Cohen and Phillips; Jacob S. Hamburger, Henry L. Harburger, Gustave Mendelsen, Jacob Prokesch, and Saul Hotchner, composing the firm of Prokesch and Hotchner, and Tillie Woolf, Supplemental summons.

To the defendant Tillie Woolf:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 28, 1900.

IRA BLISS STEWART,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office Address and Office, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Tillie Woolf:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of March, 1900, and filed with copies of the complaint and amended complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at New York City, on the 16th day of March, 1900. The originals of said complaints were filed in said Clerk's office as follows: The complaint on January 18, 1900, and the amended complaint on March 14, 1900.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 16, 1900.

Yours, etc.,

IRA BLISS STEWART,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

mh17-1aw7wSat.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS V. SOUTHACK, plaintiff, against CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, individually and as substituted executor and trustee of John V. Southack, deceased; Eugene Southack, George Southack, Sarah A. S. King, Frederick Southack, Florence Southack, Maude Southack Platt, John William Southack, Reginald Cyprian Southack, Rogert Crawford Southack, Malcolm Selden Southack, Julia Woodruff Southack, Sr., Julia Woodruff Southack, Jr., Eugene Southack, as executor and trustee of Ella Louise Southack, deceased; Helen E. McDowell, as committee of the person and estate of Eliza S. L. McDowell, a lunatic; Henry R. Gordon, Charles de Neufville, and William S. Laith, defendants.—Trial desired to be had in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January, 2nd, 1900.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To George Southack:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2nd day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at his office, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, State of New York.—Dated New York, March 2d, 1900.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

mh3-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—OSCAR HANSEN, plaintiff, against AMALIE WOLTER, Alwine Nicole, Emilie Hansen, Caesar Reisse, Waldemar Reisse, Margaret Ford, Bertha Arnded, Ann Lynch, James Hart, Charles Biancho, Peter Chiaro, Thomas Callahan, John McCabe, George Cordes, Mary Loftus, Thomas Flannagan, James Vincent, Cecilia Alger, John Tierney, Thomas McCabe, Harry Rigney, and the people of the State of New York, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 24, 1900.

JOHN R. TRESIDDER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants: Amalie Wolter, Alwine Nicole, Emilie Hansen, Caesar Reisse, and Waldemar Reisse.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Frederick Smyth, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of February, 1900, and on that day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County, City, and State of New York.—Dated February 14th, 1900.

JOHN R. TRESIDDER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

f17-1aw7wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA plaintiff, against THOMAS S. GODWIN, Benjemen Sire, William H. Johns, Denis Martin, Simon E. Bernheimer and Josephine Schmid, Paul Kaskel, François Frentz, Julius Schneider, and Times Square Realty Co., defendants.—Summons in a proceeding for the foreclosure of a mortgage. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated N. Y., January 18th, 1900.

OLCOTT & MESSITER,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 4 Warren Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Thomas S. Godwin and William H. Johns, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the Clerk's office of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, February 8th, 1900.

OLCOTT & MESSITER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 4 Warren St., New York City.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—CHARLES BALLIARD, plaintiff, against ANNA BALLIARD, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action for divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated September 28th, 1899.

C. GOTTSCHALK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Anna Balliard:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of December, A. D. 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1899.

C. GOTTSCHALK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

f17-1aw-7d8

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1899. JACOB C. GOEBEL, Executor; HENRY BUTTNER, Executor. LEWIS S GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

o14-1aw6mSa

New York, March 16, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH SCHWARTZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Schwartz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated the 12th day of March, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 28, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 16, 1900.

DEFOREST, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE DEFOREST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward G. Whitaker, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next. Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1900.

WILLIAM T. COLBRON,
ISABEL DEFOREST COLBRON,
Executors.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Attorney for Executors, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja20-1aw6mS

LESOURD, FRANCOIS.—Surrogate's Court, New York County.—In the matter of the application of Mary L. Lesourd, executrix of FRANCOIS LESOURD, deceased, for the sale, mortgaging, or leasing of the real property of the said Francois Lesourd for the payment of debts of said deceased.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a final decree entered in the above entitled proceeding, bearing date the 3d day of June, 1898, and an order entered herein on the 25th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, will on the 16th day of April, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by John H. Mapes of H. C. Mapes & Co., Auctioneer, sell at public auction the premises directed by said decree and order to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain other lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvement thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Village of Melrose, Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, (now the City and County of New York,) and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 150th (formerly Denman) Street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the northwest corner of 150th Street (formerly Denman Street) and Courtland Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with Courtland Avenue one hundred and eighteen (118) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Courtland Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and eighteen (118) feet and five (5) inches to the northerly side or line of 150th Street; thence easterly and along the said northerly side or line of 150th Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1900.

MARY L. LESOURD,
Executrix of Francois Lesourd, deceased.

MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Executrix, Willis Av. and 148th Street, N. Y. City.

150th Street.

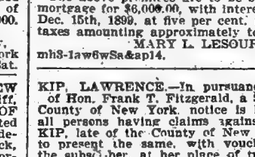

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $432.78, with interest thereon from the 25th day of July, 1899, together with the costs, allowances, and disbursements of the proceedings and expenses of the sale.

The above premises are to be sold subject to a mortgage for $10,000, with interest thereon from Dec. 15th, 1899, at five per cent. per annum, and taxes amounting approximately to $230.23.

MARY L. LESOURD, Executrix.

mh3-1aw6wSa&ap14.

KIP, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE KIP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1899. EVA L. KIP, Administratrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Atty's, for Administratrix. d16-1aw6mS

OXNARD, PALYMRE MARIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PALYMRE MARIE OXNARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, March 16th, 1900.

HENRY T. OXNARD,
FLORA P. OXNARD,
Executors.

ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, No. 21 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

mh17-1aw6mS

PYLE, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PYLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of James Pyle & Sons, No. 438 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1900. JAMES T. PYLE. WILLIAM S. PYLE, CHARLES W. McALPIN, Executors. KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Executors, 84 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SCHENCK, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, No. 45 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of February, 1900. FLORENCE A. SCHENCK, MABEL SCHENCK, CARLIE M. SCHENCK, Executrices. SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrices, 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SMITH, PHILIP.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the creditors of PHILIP SMITH, deceased, to wit: Joseph E. Harrison, Fred A. Orr, Benjamin Freeman, and Abraham Freeman, composing firm of Freeman & Freeman; George Cordner and George M. Williamson, composing firm of Cordner & Williamson; De Witt C. Welde, Nicholas A. Colburn, and Martin H. Wilckens, composing firm of Welde, Colburn and Wilckens; George B. Cluett, John W. A. Cluett, Robert Cluett, David W. Coon, and Frank F. Peabody, composing firm of Cluett, Coon & Co., (the names John, David, and Frank being fictitious, the true Christian names of said persons being unknown to petitioner herein;) George P. Esch, Louis Marbe, and William Marbe, composing firm of Marbe Bros.; Standard Gas Light Co., William K. Meyer, David W. Bernard, Wachusett Shirt Co., Knitting Mills Trading Co., George Weller, Robert Reis & Co., Frank W. Taylor, William P. Johnson, Morris Boley, Emery Wolgamot and John Hasbizel, composing firm of Wolgamot & Co.; Solomon Herzog and Alexander Herzog, composing firm of S. Herzog & Son; James F. Fellows, Hervy W. Fellows, James C. Archibald and George L. Hastings, composing firm of Fellows & Co.; Joseph Kahn and Jacob Frank, composing firm of Kahn & Frank; Louis Igleheimer, Simon N. Middle and Israel S. Altman, composing firm of Igleheimer, Middle & Co.; Herman H. Niebuhr and John A. Stadtlander, composing firm of Niebuhr & Stadtlander; Frederick A. Prince, Terrence F. Mooney, and George Hamilton, composing firm of F. A. Prince & Co.; Joseph Zimmern and Joseph Levi, composing firm of Zimmern and Levi; Louis Meyers, Edwin L. Meyers, and David F. Meyer, composing firm of Louis Meyers & Son; Casper Bloomberg, William Bloomberg, and Meyer N. Bloomberg, composing firm of C. Bloomberg, & Co.; Max Bandler and Abraham Y. Victorious, composing firm of Bandler Brothers; Henry C. Curtis, Charles Cleminshaw, and Christopher G. Cleminshaw, composing firm of H. C. Curtis & Co., (the names Henry, Charles, and Christopher being fictitious, the true Christian names of said persons being unknown to petitioner herein;) Philo T. Mills, John Gibb, and William T. Evans, composing firm of Mills & Gibb; Isidore Isaacs, Leopold Loewy, and Samuel Loewy, composing firm of I. Isaacs & Co., send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at

E. S. DEAN COMPANY TRIAL

Office Boy - Secretary - Treasurer Tells About His Duties.

Ex-Manager of a Brokerage Concern Explains the Operation of "Wash Sales" in Wheat.

Jacob Lemberg, who was formerly an office boy in the E. S. Dean Company, and afterward its Secretary and Treasurer, described yesterday on the witness stand in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, where James B. Kellogg, one of the members of the company is now on trial, his official duties in connection with the company. He said he went into the employ of Samuel Keller & Co. in October, 1896, and afterward was made Secretary and Treasurer of the E. S. Dean Company. He was twenty years old at that time.

"What was your salary?" asked Mr. Olcott.

"Nothing," said the witness. "Once in a while I would get a tip of $5. My business was to sign checks, and it was easy work. All I had to do was to put my signature to a batch of blanks now and then, and they could be filled out and used whenever they were needed. Even after I was made Secretary and Treasurer of the Dean Company I spent most of my time at Keller's office at 44 Broadway. Alfred R. Goslin was in charge of it then."

In answer to questions, Lemberg said he had frequently seen Kellogg in the back room of the Dean Company's offices and held conversations with him there in regard to his business.

"In November, 1896," he said, "Kellogg told me that the Post Office authorities were going to investigate the Dean Company, and that I must dress well and live at the Astor House to show that I was the Treasurer of a paying concern. Later on he told me that the company was going to furnish swell apartments for me in Harlem, and that I must go and live in them. I didn't like that, for I was living with my relations in East Houston Street. They didn't want to move, and I didn't want to leave them."

Elisha B. Hibbard, an employe of the Internal Revenue Service, was also on the stand for a considerable time. In 1896 and 1897 he was manager of the New York offices of the brokerage firm of Robert Lindbloom & Co. of Chicago, at 19 New Street. The Lindblooms are wheat and grain brokers, and Hibbard's testimony was in regard to the "wash sales" of wheat mentioned by Keller when on the witness stand. He said that Keller was introduced to him by Edward Myers of the firm of Theodore Myers & Co. as a Mr. Craig or Crane.

"Did you ever do any business with Keller?" asked Mr. Olcott.

"Yes," said Hibbard. "On one occasion I bought and sold simultaneously 1,000,000 bushels of wheat for him, and on another occasion I handled 500,000 bushels in the same way. The orders were telegraphed to Chicago, and the trades were put through in fifteen minutes after the orders were placed. I received two checks from Keller through Myers & Co.—one for $20,000 and another for $25,000. I returned the same amount in cash after $900 commission had been deducted through Myers & Co. I acted as the agent for Lindbloom & Co."

Under cross-examination by Vernon M. Davis, Hibbard said the "wash sales" were transactions of a perfectly legitimate nature.

"Would a broker making them be recognized by the New York Stock Exchange?" queried Mr. Davis.

"Certainly," replied the witness.

"Would he be recognized by the Chicago Board of Trade?"

"Of course he would. If I had refused to obey Keller's orders to buy and sell the wheat simultaneously I would have rendered myself liable to expulsion from the Stock Exchange. Such transactions are made for the purpose of influencing the market. They are perfectly legitimate. Members of recognized Exchanges frequently buy through one broker and sell through another at the same time and at the same price."

"Did Keller always buy and sell at the same price?" asked Mr. Davis.

"So far as he was concerned, he did," said the witness. "We made the agreement with him before the order was given. On one occasion we lost on it because we couldn't sell it at the price we paid for it."

Samuel Freeman, a messenger and general utility clerk in the E. S. Dean Company, next testified that he had seen Kellogg examine the books of the Dean Company several times. In his cross-examination by Mr. Davis he became badly mixed up.

"How many times did you go to Kellogg's office the fourth week in February?" asked Mr. Davis.

"Once."

"The fifth week?"

"Once."

"The sixth week?"

Freeman started to reply, but then remembered that the number of weeks in February was limited. He left the stand amid the laughter of everybody in the courtroom.

The trial was adjourned until Monday morning.

KLING AND HIS LAWYER PART.

Mr. Bacon No Longer the Former's Counsel in State Trust Case.

Abram Kling, the stockholder in the State Trust Company, who recently made several attacks on the corporation, has parted company with Charles P. Bacon, his counsel.

At the office of Mr. Kling, 96 Broadway, it was said yesterday: "We shall have no further statements to give out. We have stated our case, and intend to let it rest as it is."

"Does not Mr. Bacon intend to issue a statement?" he was asked.

"Mr. Bacon has nothing to do with us," was the reply. "He is not now acting as Mr. Kling's counsel in the matter."

"Will he not do so if the case is brought into court?" was asked.

"We can't anticipate what may happen," was the answer, "but Mr. Bacon does not represent us at present."

It's like running a race with death, dosing with guess remedies for a Cold. Take a good medicine that you know about—Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

Hygienic, — allowing freedom for walking, while perfecting the form of the foot,—yet shapely in appearance.

Each model is scientifically draughted,—the same shape can be obtained in Oxford tie or Boot,—black or tan,—light, medium or heavy weight leather, so that one fitting will suffice for a supply of all varieties of foot gear.

Every desirable quality of material and workmanship found in high priced Shoes is included in the Sorosis.

$3.50 per pair.

35 varieties. Sizes 1 to 9. Widths AAA to E.

Sold in New York exclusively by
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE superior strength and absolute purity of the Royal Baking Powder make it pre-eminently the most useful and wholesome leavening agent.

Containing no lime, alum, phosphate, or other impurity, the Royal leaves no alkaline or acid residuum in the food, and its use insures pure bread, biscuit and cake, that are perfectly digestible, whether hot or cold, fresh or stale.

Official health authorities, physicians, chemists, and writers on food hygiene commend the Royal for its sterling qualities.

Royal makes the lightest, sweetest, finest-flavored, most delicious and wholesome food.

Many low-priced, imitation baking powders are upon the market. These are made with alum, and care should be taken to avoid them, as alum is a poison, never to be taken in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

FUNERAL OF C. H. COSTER.

Gathering of Representative Business Men at Grace Church.

In the presence of a gathering of prominent railroad men and financiers the funeral service for Charles H. Coster of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who died from pneumonia last Tuesday at his home, 37 East Thirty-seventh Street, was held yesterday morning at Grace Church. The church was crowded to the doors, representatives of the many interests with which Mr. Coster was connected in the course of his business career, together with personal friends from this and other cities, being present. Nearly all the prominent banking firms in New York, most of the railroads which have offices here, as well as the many clubs and institutions of which Mr. Coster was a member, were represented.

The pall bearers were J. Pierpont Morgan, Richard Delafield, Robert Fulton Cutting, Francis Lynde Stetson, E. B. Thomas, Robert Bacon, J. C. Bullitt of Philadelphia, and S. Barton French.

The service was conducted by the rector of Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Bartlett. There was no sermon. The floral pieces filled three carriages.

After the funeral service the body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery for burial. By special request the guests who were at the church did not accompany the hearse to the cemetery. Only the members of Mr. Coster's family, together with J. Pierpont Morgan, Francis Lynde Stetson, and the Rev. George H. Bottome, vicar of Grace Chapel, who conducted the service for the burial of the dead, were at the graveside.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

BARBES,—in a very extensive variety of fashionable Laces. Butter-color, cream or white.
35, 50, 65 & 95 cents each.

NECK RUCHES,—made of fine, uncrushable black Mousseline, with woven ribbon edge. Ribbon or Mousseline ends.
$1.50 each;
Value $2.25

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

MISSES'
SKIRTS AND JACKETS.

SEPARATE SKIRTS.
Made of fine light or Oxford Grey Homespun. Latest double box pleated back. Lengths 36 to 40 inches.
$6.75.

SPRING JACKETS.
Covert Cloth, — double breasted or fly front box coats. Sizes for 14, 16 and 18 years. Tans and black.
$8.75, $9.75 and $12.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

CAPT. DRISLER LEAVES HARPERS.

To be a Director and the Treasurer of the Leslie Company.

Capt. Henry Drisler, who for nearly a quarter of a century has been identified with the publishing house of Harper & Brothers, has purchased a substantial interest in the Frank Leslie publishing house.

Capt. Drisler has been elected a Director and Treasurer of the concern. Mrs. Frank Leslie will remain editor and Frederick L. Colver President.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEEDS AID.

$10,000 for a New Hall Wanted by the Lewisburg Female Seminary.

The Rev. R. L. Telford, President of the Lewisburg Female Seminary, at Lewisburg, West Va., is in this city in the interests of the seminary. The school is in need of a new hall, for which $10,000 is required. The project is indorsed by Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia, who writes:

This is the largest and one of the best institutions for girls in our State, and is doing a noble work among our mountain people. Its future usefulness and influence will be seriously crippled, however, unless it can secure at once $10,000 for the erection of a new hall, suitable for class rooms.

The school is a missionary enterprise of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Thomas R. Price of Columbia University is personally acquainted with the work of the school and will receive and transmit funds for the new hall. His address is 62 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Do you want a reefer?
Do you want a Spring reefer?
Do you want a good Spring reefer?
Do you want a dainty yet strong, a stylish yet serviceable reefer?
If you do, $5 will do it; will give you more reefer than we've ever given before.
For boys of 3 to 12.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
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We fill orders by mail.

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LINOLEUM
IS THE BEST FLOOR CLOTH
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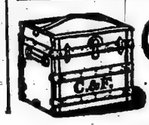
CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS LIFE.

Miss Grace Dodge Says Their Tendency Is to Lower Wages.

"It is very painful to me," said Miss Grace Dodge in the course of a talk on "Business Women" to the students of the Packard Commercial School yesterday morning, "to see the extent to which wages have been lowered within the last few years. We do not want to ask any favors because we are women, and we do not want to go into business and take men's places and lower wages. The tendency of women all through the country is to lower wages, but is it right? When women were put on the stations of the Brooklyn elevated roads the wages were all reduced. The excuse is that men have to support a family, but I have never known a business woman who did not have to support some one besides herself.

"One trouble with us in business is that we are not quite thorough enough. We want to get on too fast. A man told me the other day that the women in his employ did not take as much interest in the business as the men, and so were not as valuable to him. Even in the lunchroom, he said, they threw things around and were not as careful. Certainly we women should be good housekeepers. And we should not be anxious to change often. I find the people who succeed stay in one place a long time."

Stern Bros
Glove Departments
Spring Importations of
Their celebrated
Alexandre, Lupin and Avondale
Kid and Suede
Gloves
Pique, P. X. M. and Round Seam
in all the latest colors
And in addition
To-day
a special offering of
Ladies' 3 Clasp
Pique Glace Gloves
in the most desirable shades of
Mode, Tan, Pearl,
Champagne, also Black,
White and Beaver, at 95c pr.
West 23d St.

Milder Weather Wearables.

Spring Overcoats
to meet the most critical judgment, *covert cloths and gray cheviots,*
$10 to $30.

Spring Suits,
up-to-date designs in *striped worsteds & gray cheviots,* also the popular *Oxford & Cambridge cheviots.*
$10 to $30.

Stores open this evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

PALESTINE SCHOOL PROJECT.

Americans to Found Institution to Further Oriental Research.

There are American schools at Rome, and Athens, and it is now proposed to establish a school at Palestine, under the name of the American School for Oriental Study and Research. The proposed school is expected to be of considerable value to students in Oriental and Biblical literature.

The Oriental Society, the Archaeological Institute of America, and the Society of Biblical Literature have all approved of the proposed school and have contributed to the fund for starting such an institution. Besides this, the following universities have become interested in the matter: Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, New York University, Colgate University, University of Cincinnati, Trinity College, Yale, Boston University, Bryn Mawr College, the Union Theological Seminary, and the Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge.

It is desired to raise $100,000 by subscription to erect and equip a suitable building.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
"And Sheraton and Chippendale and Artists of that School."

Do you admire them with their inimitable charm of form—simplicity combined with dexterous inlays and carving? Look at our Spring Sideboards, low back and tall-legged, with tracery or inlaid lines, beautiful as Chippendale himself ever contrived. Quaint two-storied china closets with decorative legs running over the glazed doors. Little serving tables, whose outspreading legs suggest the peasant tables of Tyrol. And like Sheraton, we invent all sorts of little up-to-date household conveniences—such as the carving tables, which you can only secure when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. MATINEES TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'y & 44th St. JAMES K. Evgs. 8:15 Mats. To-day & Wednesday. HACKETT. The Pride of Jennico.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Wm. Gillette in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE B'way & 24th St. Mats. To-day & Wed. 50th TIME, FRI., MAR. 23D, SOUVENIRS Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS

GADEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. "Biggest kind of a hit."—Herald. EV'GS, 8 O'C. MATS. TO-DAY & WED. 1:50. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production. HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST. HENRY IRVING. Mat. To-day at 2. To-night at 8. ROBESPIERRE. REPERTOIRE FOR NEXT WEEK OF HENRY IRVING and ELLEN TERRY: Monday and Tuesday—Robespierre. Wed., Thurs. & Friday—The Merchant of Venice. Sat. Mat.—The Amber Heart & Waterloo. Sat. Night—Nance Oldfield & The Bells. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. SPORTSMEN'S SHOW LAST DAY. At 3 P. M., Special Water Sports for Children. TO-NIGHT at 8 P. M., Water Polo Championship, K. A. C. vs. Duquesne & Special Relay Race for Boat Clubs; 125-yard Championship Race, etc., etc. Open 10 A. M. Adm., 50c.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 3d Wk. Ev. 8:30. Mat. t'day, 2:30 VICTORIA. MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS with Josie Hall. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées. 50c. ADMISSION TO PROMENADE 50c.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8. MATS. TO-DAY & WED. LAST 7 NIGHTS. MADAME BUTTERFLY and NAUGHTY ANTHONY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER Mat. To-day. Nxt wk, MAY IRWIN in "Sister Mary"

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

We are ready with a magnificent stock of
Spring Clothing for Boys
for Easter, Confirmation, School and general wear.
Our reputation for good wearing garments at remarkably low prices is so well established that it seems hardly necessary to say more....
The best talkers are the goods—they speak for themselves.

HERE IS A CATALOGUED LIST
Complete as it may seem, it but partly tells the story.

JUVENILE SUITS—3 to 8 years.
Vestee and Tuxedo styles—fancy effects in collars and contrasting vests of white or colored Pique—100 styles.....2.98 to 7.98

SAILOR SUITS—3 to 10 years.
New Combinations—Full Braid trim...2.98
Finer Sailor Suits of Serges and Wide Wales—Navy, Gobelin, Tan, Brown and White, with contrasting collars and shields of Cloth, silk or white pique .....3.98 to 9.98

DOUBLE-BREAST SUITS—7 to 16 yrs.
Tan, Brown and Gray Mixtures—Navy Blue and Black Cheviots, Clays, Wide Wale Worsteds and Serges
1.59..2.98..3.98 and up to 9.98

All Cloth Suits are ALL WOOL.
Others We Sell Not.

THREE-PIECE SUITS (with vest)—10 to 17 yrs. Stylish effects in the leading fabrics.
Double Breast Vest.....4.98
"Glove Fit"—Special line.....5.98
Extra fine,
equal to Tailors' at $12.00.....7.98
The Above Have Short Trousers.

The Three-piece Suits at 5.98 fit like a glove and have the style and quality of any outfitters sell at $8.00 and $10.00....30 styles.

LONG TROUSER SUITS—14 to 19 yrs.
Single and Double Breast Coats—
Fine English Mixtures 5.98
Fine Fabrics in 20 varieties 6.75
Fine Blue and Black Clays and Worsteds 9.98

BOYS' KILT SUITS—2½ to 4 years.
Tailor cut and made——One and two piece Flannel, Serge, Cloth, and Velvet—black, white or col'd braid....1.98 to 5.98

BOYS' SHIRTS—9 to 16 yrs.
Fancy Percale—Stiff bosom—Open back and front—special value..... .49
White Muslin—
Laundered Linen bosom..... .49 .69

BOYS' TOP COATS—3 to 10 years.
Tan Covert—all wool.....2.98
Full Line of Fine Tan Coverts and Oxford Grays .....3.98 to 7.98

Novelty Coats for boys 3 to 6 years old—Serge and Covert—flare skirt—double breast—pleated back or Russian blouse effects—with and without belts—plain or with braid or silk embroidered emblems on front and sleeves—all colors—very natty.....7.98
"Exclusive" houses ask $12.00 and $15.00!

BOYS' KNEE PANTS—4 to 16 years.
Made of Tailors' fine remnants—
100 styles ..... .49
Qualities usually sold at 75 to 98 cents.
Cheviots and Worsteds—50 styles..... .69
Extra fine Cloths and Corduroys..... .98

LONG TROUSERS—14 to 19 years.
All Wool Navy and Black Cheviot... 1.49
Extra fine Mixtures
also Navy and Black..... 1.98
Worsted Stripes and Checks—10 styles 2.98

LAUNDERED WAISTS—4 to 13 years.
"Mother's Friend"—Patent Waistbands.
Fancy Percale ..... .49
Best Percale—2 separate collars..... .39
White Muslin ..... .69

UNLAUNDERED WAISTS—4 to 13 yrs.
Cheviot, Percale and Outing Flannel, .19 to .39

BOYS' BLOUSES—2½ to 8 yrs.
White Lawn—Emb'y trim .49 to 5.98

Boys' Hats and Caps
Direct from the makers—all intermediate profits saved—New shapes in Derbies, Alpines and Telescopes, duplicates of the most fashionable hatters' blocks—maple, brown, condor, pearl, fawn, walnut, navy and black .98..... 1.29 ..... 1.49
Boys want the "latest" as well as their fathers, and they here find the right styles at right prices.

Good Values Tell
We are known as the
ALWAYS BUSY STORE
Because
Goods and Prices are Not Only Right, but More Than Right

Misses' Tailor-made Suits
Homespuns and Cheviots—new shape skirts and silk-lined Eton Jackets—well tailored, and of correct cut—14, 16 and 18 year sizes—special..... 9.98

Misses' Spring Jackets
Double breast and fly front—light and medium shades 14 to 18 yrs. 4.98

Girls' Spring Reefers—6 to 14 yrs.
Bright, medium and new light colorings—fancy sailor collar—braid trim'd—2.98

Ladies' Kid Gloves
New importation of 2-clasp and 5-hook Foster lacing—new street shades, also Black and White—should be .98.. .79

Spring Millinery
Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnet Flowers, Feathers, Nets, Braids—the greatest stock we yet have shown—
Good Qualities at Low Prices.
Thousands of Imported Roses, Violets, Chrysanthemums, foliage and Buds—Sprays and Bunches—silk, velvet and fine muslin—all kinds—all colors—worth .50 to .65..... .29
Ladies' Draped Hats—latest effects in street and evening shades; Chiffon and Tuscan straw effects..... 2.98
Ladies' Untrimmed Hats of fancy braids, with and without Chip Crowns—latest shapes—25 styles—colors and Black, worth and elsewhere sold at .75..... .49

AMUSEMENTS.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S
MATINEE TO-DAY at 2:15. TO-NIGHT at 8:15.
THE WHOLE TOWN IS AT THE FEET OF
THE REGATTA GIRL
AND CROWDS ARE ENTHRALLED BY THE DAZZLING GLORIES OF THE GREAT BALLET SPECTACLE.
400 PEOPLE | PROGRESS

DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH., AT 8:30. Last Matinée To-day, 2:15. Mrs. Craigie's Society Play, THE AMBASSADOR. Monday, Last Night of THE AMBASSADOR. Tuesday, at 8:30, the new Comedy, THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinée Thursday & Sat., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMPANY. MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

WALLACK'S EV'GS, 8:15. SAT. MAT. 2:15. LAST TIME, TO-DAY AT 2:15. THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY TO-NIGHT, AT 8:15, OLGA NETHERSOLE WILL PRESENT, FIRST TIME HERE. THE PROFILGATE A. W. PINERO'S PLAY.

SCHLEY Music Hall, 34th St. & B'way. Extra Mat. To-Day. POLITE VAUDEVILLE. EVENINGS 8:15. POPULAR PRICES. JNO. W. RANSONE. DOLEN & LENNHARR Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, Richard Harlow, HINES & REMINGTON, LEWIS & RYAN, BOYNTON'S SEA LIONS, ARTIE HALL, WILSON & LEICESTER, FOY & CLARK.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. CISSIE LOFTUS Montrell, Lew Hawkins, Smith & Cook, Mov. Pic's, etc.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. CISSIE LOFTUS Oro, Bernard & Oro, J. Glenroy, Willett & Thorne, 30 ot's

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance. Marie Wainwright, Lydia Yeamans Titus, Harry Watson, Soloist, Knox Wilson, Jules Keller, A. D. Robbins, Spenser Kelly.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE. 150TH TIME. SOUVENIRS NEXT MONDAY.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. Extra Matinee To-Day. HIGH ROLLER CO. Parisian Exposition; Living Pictures.

The New York Broadway 44-45 Sts. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2. BROADWAY to TOKIO No Smoking at Matinées.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC B'way. Mats. The new Burlesque, SAPOLIO HALL, & 30th. Tues. & Sat. in conjunction with WHIRL-I-GIG

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. A Lenten Play, "WAY DOWN EAST" Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. to-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:10

BIJOU Ottjiro Kawakami, Sada Yacco & FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS, "Shylock." "Loyalist." & Geisha. Ev's, 8:20. Mat. to-day. Public Reception to-night.

THE CASINO GIRL. George W. Lederer's new Presentation at the Casino. PRODUCTION POSITIVELY MONDAY EVG.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. Melodious music at modest money. 3d Year. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. FRA DIAVOLO. Next Week—PATIENCE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. To-day. The great success, Carl Wagner in Grillparzer's "HERO and LEANDER."

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—PEACEFUL VALLEY

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
THIS Aft. at 2—FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Van Dyck, Scotti, and Plancon.
TO-NIGHT at 8, at Popular Prices—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, and Salignac.
Sun. Eve., Mar. 18, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bars, and Scotti, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Mon. Ev'g., Mar. 19, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, Pringle, Friedrichs, Breuer, and Dippel.
Tues. Aft., Mar. 20, at 1 precisely—Second performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Emma Eames, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Pevny, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bouton, Moika-Kellogg, Broadfoot, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Ev'g., Mar. 21, at 7:45—Double Bill—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari and Perotti. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Scotti and Salignac.
Thurs. Aft., Mar. 22, at 1 precisely—Third performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Pringle, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g., Mar. 23, at 8—CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac and Scotti.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Thursday Evening, March 22, at 9 o'clock.
GRAND GALA CONCERT
In aid of the American hospital ship Maine and the American and British Red Cross Societies.
Under direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
The following artists (who have volunteered their services) will positively appear:
Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Brema, Calvé, Eames, de Lussan, Mantelli, Nordica, Sembrich, Schumann-Heink, Susan Strong, de Vere; MM. Bertram, Campanari, Van Dyck, Perotti, Plancon, Edouard de Reszke, Scotti.
Conductors...MM. Mancinelli, Bevignani, & Paur
Entire chorus and orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House.
Regular opera prices will prevail.
Seats now on sale at Box Office.
Boxes can be had on application to Mrs. S. Barton French, 15 West 51st St.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wed. Aft., March 21, at 2:30.
Programme.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
SMETANA, Overture, "The Bartered Bride"; LALO, Symphonie Espagnole, for Violin and Orchestra in D minor; TSCHAIKOWSKY, "Hamlet," Fantasy Overture; BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 7, in A major. Soloist, I. ADAMOWSKI
Mr. Gericke, Conductor.
Thurs. Evg., March 22, at 8:15.
Programme.
MOZART, Symphony in C major; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Pianoforte, No. 4, in G major; RICHARD STRAUSS, Symphonic Poem, "Thus spake Zarathustra"; WEBER, Overture to "Oberon." Soloist, ERNST VON DOHNANYI
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

ORATORIO SOCIETY
Bach's Mass in B minor
Concert April 5th. Seats 25c. to $1.00.

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. A RUNAWAY GIRL 8:15. Mat. to-day
Next Week: CHARLES FROHMAN presents ANNIE RUSSELL in the last New York Engagement of MISS HOBBS.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th. Av. Nights, 8. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2. TIM MURPHY in "The Carpetbagger." Next Week—Augustin Daly's production, "The Great Ruby," with Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman, and 100 others.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. Extra Attraction PASSION PLAY of Oberammergau. Band Music. CINEMATOGRAPH.

5th Ave Assisted by John E. Kellerd MAT. TO-DAY & TO-NIGHT, MODJESKA MACBETH. Mar. 19—Stuart Robson in Oliver Goldsmith.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

MARCH 1900

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1900. SIXTEEN PAGES.

Spring Announcement Number.

Two weeks from to-day THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will be issued as a special number in thirty-two-page form. It will contain carefully classified lists of the Spring publications, after the manner familiar to our readers in past years. The variety of reading matter will be large and varied, the size of the paper making it possible to present a greater amount than in ordinary numbers, exclusive of the lists, which in themselves will fill several pages.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Mary E. Wilkins has in press at Doubleday, Page & Co.'s a historical romance which will be called "The Heart's Highway." It is to be noted that in it Miss Wilkins has forsaken her New England meadows and village stores. The scene is laid in Virginia in the seventeenth century. Although employing a historical setting, the author does not abandon the objective and realistic style which is such an important factor in her stories of New England life. The necessarily subjective parts, however, are said to be adequately handled; but it will probably lie with the author's touch of visualization to draw forth most criticism. Here is a phrase of description: "Mistress Mary Cavendish had a tabby petticoat of a crimson color, and a crimson satin bodice shining over her arms and shoulders like the plumage of a bird, and down her back streamed her curls, shining like gold under her gauze love-hood." The book will be illustrated by Fred M. Du Mond.

An official statement of the Boer case will be included in "The Story of the Boers," which is to be published before the end of the month by Harper & Brothers. The volume will be made up of a number of papers, all of an official or semi-official nature. The introductory article, "The Policy of Mediation," is by Mr. Montagu White, recently Consul General of the Transvaal in London, and Gen. Joubert's "Earnest Representation and Historical Reminder," addressed to the Queen, and President Steyn's "Proclamation to the Burghers of the Orange Free State," are included in full. There is also a presentation of the Boer case to the American people by C. W. Van der Hoogt, with the text of all the official dispatches exchanged between President Steyn and Sir Alfred Milner.

In view of the recent Hay-Pauncefote negotiations, a work shortly to be issued by Harper & Brothers should command more or less general interest, although it is primarily a book for specialists. It is entitled "The Nicaragua Canal," by W. E. Simmons. The book contains not only a detailed history of the canal from its inception to the present day, but a graphic and authoritative account of Nicaragua, its people, customs, laws, social life, &c.

When Judge Robert Grant turned his literary talents toward a fecund field in sociology and wrote "The Reflections of a Married Man," "The Opinions of a Philosopher," and "The Art of Living" it was generally supposed and regretted by the admirers of Mr. Grant's novel, "An Average Man," that, in spite of sketches like "A Bachelor's Christmas," which fell from his pen from time to time, he had forsaken elaborate and sustained fiction. This is not the case, however. The manuscript of a new novel of American life, entitled "Unleavened Bread," has just been received from him by Charles Scribner's Sons. It will be published about the middle of April. The work, which is believed by the publishers to be one of great merit, deals graphically with modern social conditions and their effect upon the character of the heroine in town, city, and metropolitan life. The treatment, at once serious and satirical, given to the story, which in itself appears to be of absorbing interest, will quite likely provoke wide discussion.

G. P. Putnam's Sons expect to publish in a few weeks a new novel by Mr. Duffield Osborne, entitled "A Mountain Moloch." This moloch, which is the name applied to an active volcano, has a perfectly natural way of disturbing the serenity of the society in his neighborhood, all of which Mr. Osborne describes something after the style of Rider Haggard. In a word, the tale is one of love and lava, and somewhat remotely resembles the other more or less well-known works of this author, "The Spell of Ashtowth" and "The Robe of Nessus," in point of incident and movement.

"English Embroidered Book Bindings" is the title of an elaborate and important book by Cyril Davenport and edited by Alfred Pollard, which Dodd, Mead & Co. have in preparation. This will be the first volume in the English Bookman's Library. The treatise throws considerable light on the early embroidered bindings of the latter part of the sixteenth century in England, which in the seventeenth were to identify a very popular and artistic feature of bookmaking. It was then that gold and silver thread and pearls were largely used in securing beautiful decorative effects. The volume will be illustrated with fac simile plates, many of which will be in color.

William Sage, who, by the way, is a son of Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, will have his new romance of the French Revolution published in April by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. under the title of "Robert Tournay." The story is said to have a touch of Claude Melnotte in its patriot hero's love for his patrician sweetheart. Robespierre, Danton, and Gen. Hoche are historical characters, while a pretended marriage of the hero and heroine, the theft of death warrants to save the victims from the guillotine, and an attempted rescue of Robespierre's proscripts the day of his downfall are based upon actual events. It is said that the story, is, even before publication, being put into the form of a play under the direction of Daniel Frohman.

A novel soon to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons has the poet Robert Burns for the central figure. It is to be called "The Rhymer," and is said to be a charming and moving romance of Edinburgh and Scotch rural life. The character of the poet is portrayed with vivid touches, which throw into sharp relief both the nobility and the weakness of his complex nature; the subsidiary personages are believed to have been drawn with equal sureness. The drama in which they move is noteworthy both for its romantic interest and for its reproduced historical and local color. The author is Alan McAulay, a name comparatively unknown on this side of the water.

WATSON'S "FRANCE" AGAIN.

His Second Volume Dealing with the Revolution—Its Conspicuous and Interesting Features.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
George H. Warner,
Associate Editor of The Library of the World's Best Literature.

The first volume of this work appeared during 1899, comprising some 700 pages, with an independent index, and was noticed in these pages on its appearance. That volume covered a very long period in time, and was necessarily general in its statements, as well as somewhat dogmatic in its conclusions, as all sketches of vast periods must be. All race beginnings are obscure, and all race intermixtures are extremely puzzling. Avail himself of all the branches of learning into which science is differentiating as the historian may, he yet can know very little of the subtle alchemy of heredity, of ideas and of beliefs, that mold the races as they grow, and that control their action under changing circumstances.

At best the historian of long periods can only draw a line or two across the page, lines red or black or white, as his mental temper impels him. These sketches must always be about the actions of the notables, priests, Kings, and their right hands, the soldier, not often taking note of individuals below those social grades. The Church is to some a beneficent institution, to others a mischief maker, the tyrant over tyrants. The nobles are the immediate cause of serfdom, or poverty and want, while the King is anon the friend of the people because the enemy of the noble, anon the source of all oppression and of all suffering.

It is mainly the specialist who digs down under the surface of these outward shows and tells us when new ideas are born and the humanities first appear, where universities and schools are planted, where the arts are begun and literatures get uttered. And yet these things became accomplished facts. It is the philosopher that cares to ask or tell when roads were made, cities built, when commerce takes form, and, in short, when and how the people of a long period of misrule, slaughter, ravage, and oppression find a chance to make the vines grow and the fields smile. Only he can explain how a people that were only one or two millions, living in cold and damp and constant hunger, who fight all the time, lose battles and cities and provinces, and shed all the best blood for hundreds of years, grow up to be forty millions, some of whom can evolve that most wonderful thing called a Paris bonnet, and some that more gorgeous thing, an impressionist picture. And yet they do grow up.

Mr. Watson's books are far from being a mere statement of outward things; they are an endeavor to put himself, and his readers with him, as observers in the place of the millions who, as he says in the preface to the first volume, strove against the encroachment of absolutism, tried to throw off the yoke of the few, endured the corrupting influence of the union of Church and State, suffered "the blighting effects of superstition, ignorance, blind obedience, unjust laws, confiscation under unequal taxes, and the systematic plunder year by year of the weaker classes by the stronger."

These considerations, he tells us, led him to perform the enormous labor involved in the making of these books. No doubt the labor was enormous, for both these volumes comprise over 1,800 pages, and pages so crowded with statements which, though unaccompanied with citation of authorities, are so vivid that we know that the author has done a heroic amount of original reading and has synthetized it independently. He presents this matter with force, abandoning the old cumbrous style of the standard history, which had dignity but lacked rapidity; he uses the epigram, the telling phrase, the sententious paragraph, the quick antithesis of the modern newspaper man or of the modern story writer, and achieves his effects with all the abandon of the stump speaker pleading his case. His reviewer wishes that this rapid manner had avoided the rocks on which literature as an art seems in danger of foundering, catch words and phrases such as "hustle" and "the marble heart," for example, and kept a little nearer the standards of literary expression. But this is a minor matter and an almost ungrateful criticism.

Few men not professional satirists have ever thrown more vivid light upon the selfishness of prerogative or more ruthlessly named the guilty or exposed the weak. With Mr. Watson the Revolution is not as it was to Carlyle, mere literary material, for he has faith in the future, the rise of the masses, and the passing away of class privilege. Revolutions come, in his opinion, because those who once were rewarded

*THE STORY OF FRANCE. From the Earliest Times to the Consulate of Napoleon Bonaparte. By Edward S. Watson. In two volumes. Vol. II. New York: The Macmillan Company, London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. 1899.

with privileges and revenues for necessary and valuable services at length ceases to perform such services, though retaining the privileges and insisting on the revenues.

There is one feature which probably the reader will appreciate if not enjoy. No historian ever used more plain speech. He calls a harlot a harlot, be she Queen or less; a libertine is a libertine, even if he is the greatest gentleman, as well as King, of Europe. A murderer is a murderer, a thief is a thief, no matter what his other titles are, or what his profession. He can tell the truth about an orgie more plainly than a newspaper reporter, and all those flimy phrases in which vice has generally been disguised from the common reader appear not at all in these volumes. Their place has been occupied by strong, racy, Anglo-Saxon words. Of course, the author writes from the point of view of the American living under a perfect financial system and a free Government, in which men have no motive but the welfare of their country, and so, how free and airy and denunciatory he can be! His sarcasm is sometimes terrible. His scorn is lofty, both for Church and Kings, but he does not lack wit and subtle point. No one can read these pages without seeing that their author believes in progress in the affairs of nations.

A passage in the second volume illustrates this; the chapter on John Law takes a novel and enlightened view of the plans of the author of the South Sea Bubble. To Law's genius is ascribed the beginning of the modern banking and paper currency system, of the Bourse system, of the issue of stocks, and, in fact, of many of the methods of modern finance which have produced the enormous accumulations of the present century and those results of wealth and stable business which are so wonderful.

"What was the famous 'system' of John Law? In a nutshell it was this: To increase the money supply of the nation so that circulation would be quickened, business encouraged, enterprise stimulated, labor employed, products multiplied, prices raised, and debts more easily paid. Law established the first bank in France, which was chartered in 1716 with a capital of 6,000,000 livres, its notes being redeemable in coin of a fixed weight and fineness; it prospered steadily, and soon had 51,000,000 of its notes in circulation." In 1718 the bank became a State institution—a national bank. A Royal Council controlled it. This is the beginning of the end, the necessities of the King and not the principles of sound business henceforth dictating the issue of notes.

To all of Law's projects the same misfortune occurred—State interference, gambling of the nobility, and the absence of business principles or business control. He cites the Louisiana scheme as one of the soundest enterprises ever put forth, as the value after Jefferson's purchase demonstrated. It was only necessary to pursue sound methods of finance for France to have had the vast territorial and colonial future which is occupied by Great Britain, our author says.

Crowded as his pages are with social, religious, and personal incident, the thoughtful reader will find that the most important parts of the volume are pages that show how the industrial and the financial interests of the rising tide of a population, ever increasing, at length burst the barriers and overwhelmed the Ancien Régime. The French people worshipped royalty; they could endure the absolutism of Louis XIV., his sham morality and his real vice; they could tolerate the vices of Louis XV. and those of his clerical advisers. They probably knew little of the shameful orgies of the Regent. But they could not endure the strain which an iniquitous revenue system and enormous disbursements for King, courtiers, courtesans, and purely willful and personal wars entailed.

If Louis XVI. at this advent had brought to affairs of the State any brains, there need not have been any revolution. The advent of Napoleon proves that—when he made equal laws and equal regulations. Had Napoleon been content to govern France scientifically, all would have been well.

But Louis had neither brains nor honesty. Never was such needless sacrifice. If after the pusillanimous but greedy courtiers and profligates had scuttled away from the ship, Louis had been any part of a man, all might still have been well. A Constitutional monarchy might have been but the natural and easy method of reaching a democracy like England or a republic like the United States.

The author says that most historians have been in such haste to arrive at the blood-curdling horrors of the Revolution that they rush over the period of the reign of Louis XVI. prior to 1789, a period of fifteen years, without examination. Louis became King on the death of his grandfather, Louis XV., May 10, 1774, at the age of twenty. He had been married to Marie Antoinette since 1771.

After painting his portrait our author says, "Louis XVI. had one of the rarest faculties for making blunders that the world ever saw. He had, in that respect, only one superior, his wife. And it required fifteen years of their united blundering, aided by the insane folly of a prodigate Court, to estrange the loyal love of the French people and beat down into the dust the Ancien Régime. So far from its being true that the Revolution sprang upon these young sovereigns unawares, and through no sin of their own, that the unvarnished record reveals a calamity provoked by themselves, and moving upon them from acte stage to another, with all the regularity of a Greek tragedy."

The statement is made that the privileged classes of France consisted of about 270,000 persons, half of whom were nobles, the other half priests. A fifth of the soil belonged to 90,000 noble families, and a fifth to the clergy, another fifth to the King and the city Governments. The remaining two-fifths were owned by the middle class and the peasantry. The system of taxation through farmers general was iniquitous and unprofitable in the extreme, but the application of the revenues was more iniquitous still. "With the exception of what the royal family spent, almost the whole revenue of the kingdom was divided among the nobles, male and female, in salaries, gifts, and perquisites."

After stating the methods of taxation, excessive duties on all agricultural products, as well as fish, he says that after passing through the hands of the State, the Church, and the feudal lords and the nobility, the peasant had nothing but skin and bones remaining. "Even Taine asserts that the peasant in some places paid in dues, tithes, and taxes more than three-fourths of all he made. In other places the entire net product went to the Church and the State."

"Money thus wrung from the lower order brightens the palaces of the privileged—arrays them in a splendor like unto that of Solomon; spreads before them in elysian beauty gardens, parterres, parks, fountains, lawns, lakes, sylvan temples consecrated to love, rural Edens dedicated to the 'sweetness of doing nothing.'"

The royal household spends $55,0000,000. The two brothers of the King enjoy incomes of $400,000. The Noailles family drew annually from the Treasury $400,000. The Polignac family had 700,000f. in pensions. The Prince of Conti gets $300,000 to pay his debts with, and $120,000 besides. The three daughters of Louis XV. have $120,000 annually for the supply of their tables. To the two brothers of Louis XVI. are given upward of $2,000,000 annually for their support. On one loan made by Calonne, only 25,000,000 livres of the 100,000,000 reached the Treasury; the courtiers got the balance. The King's brother, the Count of Artois, got 56,000,000 livres from Calonne during his ministry, and the Count of Provence 25,000,000.

In the household "two hundred and ninety-five cooks prepare food for the King, nearly two thousand horses stand in his stables, and the entire establishment is in keeping with these two items. Each noble, each member of the royal family, each Cardinal, Bishop, and Archbishop of the Church, is fitted up in the same style. No wonder there is light in the palace; no wonder there is gloom in the hut. No wonder the fierce battle cry will soon be heard: 'War to the château, peace to the hut.'" But this state of things was susceptible of gradual reform, and was plainly amenable to statesmanship. Had Turgot been retained as Minister of Finance, and been allowed to carry out his reforms, all might have been well:

What were the reforms favored by Turgot? He proposed the gradual introduction of a system of local self-government; the abolition of the corvées, forced labor, throughout the kingdom; the imposition of a land tax upon the clergy and the nobility; the suppression of the majority of the monasteries; the improvement of the condition of curés and vicars; the equalisation of all taxes by a general survey and assessment; the grant of liberty of worship, liberty of conscience, and the recall of the Protestants; redemption of the feudal revenues; a uniform code of laws, of weights, and of measures; the suppression of wardenships and masterships in the incorporated trade guilds; freedom of trade, of commerce, and of industry; and a system of public education which should reach the ignorant masses and shed the light of learning to the uttermost boundaries of France.

Suppose the King had seconded Turgot, had kept his pledge to stand by him—where would have been the incentive for revolution? The philosopher would have seen his dreams realized; the reformer, the wind taken out of his sails; the demagogue, the ground cut from under his feet.

But it was not to be so. Every corporated abuse in the kingdom saw itself threatened, and with one voice they denounced Turgot. Courtiers who had lost fat sinecures cried out that the State was on the high road to ruin. Parliaments which saw their power menaced by the suggestion of local assemblies bitterly resented the change. Feudal lords and clerical Princes who paid no taxes heard of the proposition to tax them as though it were the trump of doom. The farmers general, who had so long syndicated and divided among themselves the national revenues, loudly protested that Turgot was an enemy to the best interests of the nation. The Queen was sorely displeased because the economical Minister objected to her "sight drafts" on the Treasury, and had abolished a useless office filled by one of her Trianon favorites. Lastly, the King's conscience was pricked by the ingenious priests.

"You have given me a Comptroller who never goes to mass," complained the wavering Louis to his Maurepas.

Necker could not stem the torrent of vilification. He was a foreigner, a republican, and, worst of all, a Protestant. After another interim, and the return of Necker had been effected, the King took the better attitude of listening to his countrymen.

But the Politicians have a man in view, the man of all men to minister to a state diseased. It is Calonne. The Politicos want him; what they want he can give; favors, and whom the Queen favors the King now accepts. In this manner came Calonne, of whom most historians of the Revolution speak in a tone which is suggestive of the phrase, "And last of all came, Satan."

Much has been written of Calonne. Varying as the point of view of his judges varies, he is a quack, a humbug, a charlatan, a statesman, a patriot, a martyr to duty. With some he is the trainer who deliberately misled the old order to its doom. * * * Whatever his character and purposes may have been, there is no doubt whatever about the work he accomplished. As the artistic organizer of the most gigantic smash-up that ever befell a monarchy, Calonne stands without a rival. Among architects of ruin he is a Saul, head and shoulders above them all. Over the ordinary mischief-makers of the world he towers as Borgia towers over ordinary criminals, as Bonaparte towers over average warriors.

The second volume of Mr. Watson's book is almost wholly concerned with the Revolution. The story is familiar, but it never palls. We know all the names and we know how much public virtue there was, and how little private. We hear again of Josephine and Barras, and Barras and Mme. Tallien; of Robespierre and of Marat; of Danton and of Mirabeau, and all the multitude, now ghosts, that flit through the awful scene. It is a relief to have Mirabeau die, because in dying he uttered one of the most delicious sarcasms that ever fell from mortal lips. They asked him if they might send for a priest. No, he had already seen Talleyrand, Bishop of Autun. And there, too, was Lafayette about whom this is narrated:

Dining with Frederick the Great when he had hastily left France, Lafayette told him of his service in America.

"America will return to the good old plan," says Frederick.

"No! Never!" says Lafayette. "No monarchy, no aristocracy, will ever exist there." The King was silent, his look incredulous.

"Do you think," said Lafayette, warmly, "that I went to America to win military renown? No. It was for liberty I went there. He who loves liberty can only remain quiet after having established it in his own country."

The old King listened with his grim smile, and said:

"Sir, I knew a young man who, after having visited countries where liberty and equality reigned, conceived the idea of establishing the same system in his own country. Do you know what happened to him?"

"No, Sire," answered Lafayette.

"He was hanged," said Frederick.

Had Lafayette lingered in France just a few days longer, the prophecy would have been literally fulfilled, remarks our author.

These remarkable books offer innumerable most readable quotations, but the reviewer seriously advises a perusal of the volumes as a real contribution by an American toward a comprehension of a most vital part of European history, and also of principles, of morals, and of finance which are essential to the life of a nation.

GEORGE H. WARNER.

Three Book Dedications.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I am a diligent and enthusiastic reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW to your admirable paper. A short time ago among the many interesting things I found therein were some specimens of felicitous and noteworthy book dedications. Those your paper contained served as reminders of three others, which I think equally worthy of the space that I venture to bespeak for them in your widely read columns. In a book by F. Hopkinson Smith, entitled "A White Umbrella in Mexico," one finds the following:

I dedicate this book to the most charming of all the señoritas I know. The one whose face lingers longest in my memory when I am away, and whose arms open widest when I return. The most patient of my listeners, the most generous of my critics, my little daughter, Marion.

M. P. Loti prefaces his book, "From Lands of Exile," in this wise:

I dedicate this to the memory of a noble and exquisite woman, whose never to be forgotten image rises before me strangely vivid whenever I have time to think. These notes from the faraway Yellow Land were originally written for her alone. I used to send them to her out of the distance as a sort of chat to amuse her during the long, weary months while she was slowly fading out of life, slowly and with a serene smile.

Then follows a very beautiful and touching description of the personality of this dear friend that is in itself a complete word portrait, and brings before us a vivid vision of this graceful, refined, and fascinating invalid that is particularly charming. It has also the effect, I believe, of endearing to us women the writer, since it pleases us to see how one of the opposite sex can so thoroughly appreciate and admire one of our sisters, for if there is a "brotherhood of man" there must also be a sisterhood of woman. It has been suggested that when Balzac dedicated his "Modeste Mignon" "to a Polish lady" he had the Countess Hanska in his mind. From all that we know of their romantic friendship and the too short happiness of their married life such an assumption seems not unwarranted surely. This unique dedication reads as follows:

TO A POLISH LADY.

Daughter of an enslaved land, angel through love, witch through fancy, child by faith, aged by experience, man in brain, woman in heart, giant by hope, mother through sorrow, poet in thy dreams, to thee belongs this book, in which thy love, thy fancy, thy experience, thy sorrow, thy hope, thy dreams are the warp through which is shot a woof less brilliant than thy poetry of thy soul, whose expression when it shines upon thy countenance is to those who love thee what the characters of a lost language are to scholars.

MRS. MARIE M. GARDNER.

New York, March 10, 1900.

REAL REVOLUTIONISTS.

Henry Jephson's Portrayal of Those of France as Vile and Base.*

Realism has had its effect, not only in art and imaginative literature, but also in the realm of history and biography. The tendency of the past has largely been to idealise national motive, the world historic march of events, and individual conduct and character.

The trend of modern thought has been to bring to bear the scientific spirit in accounting for and portraying epochs, periods, and personalities. Hapgood's life of Lincoln is a good illustration of this in the field of biography. We see in his pages Lincoln of like infirmities and subject to like temptations as other men; now keeping a country store and selling whisky, and now struggling for a petty law practice; the man of the people, neither too great nor too good for human nature's daily food. We have another illustration in "The Real French Revolutionist," as portrayed by Mr. Henry Jephson in his book of that name.

The volume is really a study of the great civil war in France. The Vendean war took its name from the agricultural section known as the Vendée. At the close of the last century, and at the time of the breaking out of the French Revolution and the fall of the King, Louis XVI., the Vendée was inhabited by a class whose nobles, unlike the great multitude of the French nobility, lived close to the people. They treated them with consideration and kindness. The peasantry had no grievances to redress. The great farming community, the richest in its natural productions in all France, removed from the tyrannies of the Court and nobles, was at peace with itself and the nation. The storms sweeping over France reached it not. Deeply religious and sublimely courageous, the people were devoted to their fields, their vineyards, their firesides, their altars, and their King.

Above all else, they were attached to the Catholic Church. Her priests were their teachers in religion and their educators. Their devotion and loyalty to the Church were characteristic of a simple, pastoral people. When King Louis XVI. sought to grind the nation under the heel of old feudal oppression and the Court and nobles flouted the National Assembly, seeking its annihilation, there came the great storm that heralded the revolution. The statesmanship and eloquence of Mirabeau flung down the gauntlet to the King and the nobility. The National Assembly took its famous oath never to separate until it should give a Constitution to France. Amid the tempests of those days, when all France outside of it was shaken, La Vendée slumbered peacefully within its forests and smiling vineyards.

Religion strikes deeper than loyalty to any particular Government. Though the Vendeans allied themselves with the Royalists and sought their support and leadership, their primary motives lay in the deeply religious spirit which animated them.

This the Revolutionary Government, intoxicated with blood and triumph, outraged in the extreme. It was their legislation directed against the Catholic religion, and indeed against all religion, tearing out by the roots the tenderest ties and holiest sentiments, that so aroused the Vendeans.

It is true the Government had good cause to distrust both the nobility and the clergy. But in striking at abuses and trying to annihilate an institution they failed to reckon with the deep attachment of the people to the sacred rites of their religion.

The book may be called a plea for the religious character and noble courage of the Vendean people, and a stern arraignment of the brutality, ignorance, savagery, and hypocrisy of the revolutionists from the Government at Paris down to the true republican, sans culotte scoundrels who butchered women and children in the lowest ranks of the murdering army. The arraignment is a terrible picture. Looking upon it one might be inclined to accept the doctrine of total depravity in its most hideous conception.

The danger of such work from specialists who glean their facts from musty court records and unimpeachable documents is not that they do not give a true picture, but that, torn out of its natural setting and environment, it is misleading as a whole, and lacks the interpretation of contemporary history. The revolutionists doubtless came to be a bad set. As the lower dregs of society forged their way more to the top, how could it be otherwise? They said one thing and meant another. They proclaimed themselves pure and steeped themselves in vice; their mouthings were of liberty, fraternity, equality, their practice baldest tyranny; they deemed the world would take them at their own appraising, never suspecting for an instant that their blown-up bladders were punctured by their own inanities. They decried wealth and stole all they could lay their hands on; they prated of virtue and steeped themselves in lasciviousness. Climbing to their eminence by the ladder of religion, they kicked down the ladder and with simple idiocy imagined they had invented the precepts they filched from her.

The world is beginning to see the later French revolutionist in his true light. Yet, when one considers whence and why he came, his existence is not so much of a mystery. Centuries of hypocrisy, oppression, and tyranny made him almost a beast, quite as bad as the savage. Power intoxicated him, the Terror drove him to fury, and the very vices he dreamed he was abolishing bloomed in him in luxuriant vigor.

The immediate cause of the insurrection

*THE REAL FRENCH REVOLUTIONIST. By Henry Jephson. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, 1.50.

was the conscription which the Government actively thrust upon the farmers of the Vendée. The tyranny of the republic was worse than the despotic exactions of the old monarchy. Thus was begun a civil war in which more than 100,000 souls were to perish. At first the Vendeans met with remarkable success. The forces of the republic seemed paralyzed. Towns fell and fortresses succumbed to their victorious march.

Then they turned north of the River Loire. It was in the hope that Brittany would rise and help them. The movement was so unexpected by the Government that it had no troops to oppose them. But the expectation of the insurgents was vain. Brittany did not respond. The devotion and courage of her people were not of the fibre of the peasants of the South.

But owing to the inability of the Republicans to match them in the field, the Vendeans were for the time masters of their own movements. Their own wisest people decided that just here they ought to have stopped and returned to their own country and its impregnable fastnesses. But evil counsels prevailed. Jealousies and cabals existed among their chiefs. They were not as united as they were.

An evil genius awoke the dream of the possible overthrow of the Revolutionary Government through their means. They decided to move onward. Jephson declares: "It was a fatal decision, but the responsibility for it rests with the leaders, and not with the rank and file. Gradually the unfortunate Vendeans had been led away from the objects for which they had first arisen—the exercise of their religion and exemption from compulsory conscription." They had little care for aught else. But they were powerless to return home. Separation from the main army meant to be cut off and die.

At Savenay, after many minor victories, the Vendeans made a final stand, and were beaten by the Republicans with great slaughter. It was after this victory and during those terrible days in which the Government sought the extermination of the Vendean people that the revolutionist stands out in all his ghastly, inhuman, and hateful characteristics. That part of France was turned into one great slaughter house. Men, women, and children were indiscriminately butchered.

Republican writers have argued that during these days when the awful terror rested on France that she was ruled by madmen. But the weight of evidence goes to prove that they were, taken together, a brutal crowd of intensely wicked men. Self, greed, ambition, and appetite for beastly pleasures, the glimpses of their real selves in the documents that they left, hold them up to the just execration of all posterity.

The prisons of Angers and Nantes were crowded with victims. Hentz and Francastle were the representatives of the Paris Government in Angers. Francastle, outwardly a gentleman, was "a cold-blooded, cautious scoundrel of the crudest type—a merciless despot." He wrote to Paris: "The Vendée shall be depopulated, but the republic shall be avenged and tranquil. Let terror not cease to be the order of the day, and all will go well."

The Revolutionary Committee were a gang of infamous wretches, with "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity" forever on their lips. Francastle summoned the Military Commission. Death was ever busy. Procession after procession moved along. All were shot or bayoneted, and stripped and hurled into a ditch dug for their common reception. Hundreds and hundreds of helpless women met their death. Standing on the edge of one of these ditches, three and four hundred were shot at a time, stripped, and hurled headlong into the hole. The story as told in these pages sickens with its accumulation of horrors.

"There is but one consolation in all this," says our author. "Their occurrence gave to the world one more example of revolutionary justice, not as theorized about by philosophers, or idealized by enthusiastic republicans, but the actual thing, as it worked out in practice."

The picture that Jephson gives of Carrier and his work at Nantes makes him only one of a multitude of malefactors. He says of him: "Carrier has figured largely in pictures of the French Revolution, and he has been made more or less the scapegoat for the worst revolutionary horrors. He has been depicted as so towering in wickedness over the others that other malefactors, by contrast, were made to look not really so bad, and it is argued that it is not fair to judge the revolution by the standard of his atrocities." An arch impostor he was, and so were all his companions in iniquity.

Extermination and destruction, these were his ideas, these were his passion. The innocent and the guilty were confounded together. Noyades, fusillades, sabrades, the guillotine, death by disease in prison, were the instruments of his cruel will. He seems to have been a Caligula and a Nero molded into one. This reveling in death the committee called "cleansing of the air of liberty." These wholesale murders were "opening a large passage to the revolution."

But what was the other side of this man's life? He lived in a ceaseless Circean debauch. No despot ever fared more sumptuously every day. From his drunken revels he sent forth his commands to drown and shoot and kill. For unmitigated scoundrelism those who held the reigns of power during the Terror were pretty much alike.

This volume shows the vral républicain, the man who thought himself the good and pure sans culotte, in his true light, as painted by himself, a silent portent to all time. "It is marvelous," says Jephson, "that the French Revolution should have imposed upon the world so long."

The fault [illegible] of it is the fact that its actors so loudly sung their own praises, and those who have seen in it great realities and verities have helped to keep up the delusion, so that the world has continued to take these men as they appeared in the height of their power at their own valuation.

Out of the awful night of the Reign of Terror comes the startling reality, declaring to the nations of the earth for all time that liberty, fraternity, and equality are not to be won through selfishness, greed, license, murder, and the abominations of wickedness, or by trampling religion and its matchless ethics under foot. His arraignment of character is awful and his impeachment of motive appears just. The evil genius of humanity had triumphed, and all the demoniacal forces of evil reveled with the sceptre of power. Let his most damaging truth be admitted. The facts cannot be gainsaid. He holds up the picture. But he fails in his analyses to tell us what made it possible.

Who was responsible for the French Revolution? Who helped so largely to make the sans culotte the demon that he was? Out of ages of wrong, oppression, the lust of greed, and the lust of power comes the answer, The King, the Court, and the nobility of France. A civilization that had lost God and hope for humanity out of the middle of it must take the blame.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE NORTHWEST UNDER THREE FLAGS. 1635-1796. By Charles Moore. 12mo. Pp. xxii.-401. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

A HISTORY OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE DURING THE MACCABEAN AND ROMAN PERIODS. (Including New Testament Times.) By James Stevenson Riggs. With map and charts. 12mo. Pp. xxi.-320. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

A HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. From the Revolution to the Civil War. By John Bach McMaster. In seven volumes. Vol. V., 1821-1830. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-577. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By F. V. N. Painter. 12mo. Pp. xii.-097. Boston: Sibley & Ducker.

FROM CAPE TOWN TO LADYSMITH. An Unfinished Record of the South African War. By G. W. Steevens. Edited by Vernon Blackburn. 12mo. Pp. iii.-198. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

THE REAL KRUGER AND THE TRANSVAAL. Paul Kruger: His Life Story. By Fred A. McKenzie; The Transvaal Boer Speaking for Himself," by C. N. T. Du Plessis; A Brief History of the Transvaal Republic, Charles T. Bunce. 12mo. Pp. vi.-316. New York: Street & Smith.

CHARLES SUMNER. By Moorfield Storey. American Statesmen Series. 12mo. Pp. 466. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

MAKERS OF LITERATURE. Being Essays on Shelley, Landor, Browning, Byron, Arnold, Coleridge, Lowell, Whittier, and others. By George Edward Woodberry. 12mo. Pp. viii.-440. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD. By Frederic Bancroft. In two volumes. With portraits. 8vo. Pp. 552. New York: Harper & Brothers.

REMINISCENCES OF MORRIS STEINERT. Compiled and arranged by Jane Marlin. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. x.-267. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

RELIGION.

THE MESSAGES OF PAUL. Arranged in Historical Order, Analyzed, and Freely Rendered in Paraphrase, with introductions. By George Barker Stevens. 16mo. Pp. xiii.-268. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

A MANUAL OF CHURCH HISTORY. By Albert Henry Newman. Vol. I. Ancient and Mediæval Church History. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-639. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $2.25.

RUSKIN AND THE RELIGION OF BEAUTY. Translated from the French by R. de la Sizeranne. By the Countesse of Galloway. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-301. New York: James Pott & Co.

INSTITUTES OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY. By Lyman B. Tefft, D. D. 12mo. Pp. xxvii.-372. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $1.50.

SCIENTIFIC.

ADVANCED ELEMENTARY SCIENCE. Being Part II. of Systematic Science Teaching, a Manual of Inductive Elementary Work. By Edward Gardiner Howe. 16mo. Pp. xiii.-376. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

OUTLINES OF PLANT LIFE, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FORM AND FUNCTION. By Charles Reid Barnes. 12mo. Pp. vi.-308. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

STORIES OF THE GREAT ASTRONOMERS. Conversations with a Child. By Edward S. Holden. Appletons' Home Reading Books. 12mo. Pp. xxiv.-255. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

POETRY.

GREYSTONE AND PORPHYRY. By Harry Thurston Peck. 12mo. Pp. 62. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

THE WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE. Edited by Israel Gollancz. Vols. 7 and 8. Illustrated. 12mo. London: J. M. Dent & Co.

KING JOHN. The Cheswick Shakespeare. Illustrated by Byam Shaw. Introduction and notes by John Dennis. New York: The Macmillan Company. 35 cents.

FICTION.

THE PRELUDE AND THE PLAY. By Rufus Mann. 12mo. Pp. 416. Boston: Houghton Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

RESURRECTION. A novel by Leo Tolstoi. Translated by Mrs. Louise Maude. Illustrations by Paternak. 12mo. Pp. viii.-519. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

A NEW RACE DIPLOMATIST. A novel. Jennie Bullard Waterbury. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xi.-367. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

UNDER THE EAGLE'S WING. By Safa Miller. 12mo. Pp. 239. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America.

THE BOSS OF TAROOMBA. By H. W. Hornung. 16mo. Pp. vii.-269. New York: Charles Scribners' Sons. 75 cents.

POOR PEOPLE. A Novel. By I. K. Friedman. 12mo. Pp. 344. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

MR. TRUNNELL, Mate of the Ship Pirate. By T. Jenkin Hains. 12mo. Pp. 294. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company.

MISSY-ANN. A Panx Story. By Norma Lorimer. 16mo. Pp. 242. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

MY NEW CURATE. A story gathered from the stray leaves of an old diary. By the Rev. P. A. Sheehan. 12mo. Pp. x.-400. Boston: Marlier, Callanan & Co. $1.50.

THE STORY OF A COUNTRY TOWN. By E. W. Howe. 12mo. Pp. x.-415. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Paper, 50 cents.

JUVENILE.

A DANVIS PIONEER. A Story of One of Ethan Allen's Green Mountain Boys. By Rolland B. Armstrong. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A NOVEL, which from its immediate success, both at the hands of the critics and the public, bids fair to take its place well at the top of recent lists of fiction, is Mrs. Burnett's new story, "In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim." This book has sold more rapidly since its publication than any book which Mrs. Burnett ever published. No fewer than 10,000 copies have been sold in the first fifteen days of this month (March)—a greater number than any similar period since the publication of the book, and a total of 45,000 copies has now been reached. It is noteworthy, too, that in this story Mrs. Burnett has returned to her early manner, and has succeeded in producing a story showing at once greater maturity of thought and greater beauty of character-drawing than are to be found in any of her previous works. The *London Daily Chronicle* says: "Mrs. Burnett has never written better than in this story. She has never delineated character more delicately, more sympathetically, her pathos has never been truer, her manner more engaging." (12mo, $1.50.)

"Enoch Willoughby," a story of the Middle West, by James A. Wickersham, which despite the similarity of title (which, by the way, was chosen before Mrs. Burnett's book was announced), is a very different story from Mrs. Burnett's. The author, who himself lives in the West, being a Professor of Modern Languages at Terre Haute, Indiana, has written a story racy of the soil of the Middle West a generation ago, which is sure to take high rank as a novel, being of unusual merit both as a picture of the strenuous spiritual life of the region and period, and as a story of human love. (12mo, $1.50.)

Two books of college life are also published this week. One, a story of life at Yale, entitled "Boys and Men," by Richard Holbrook (Yale, '93), who is instructor in Romance Languages at Yale; the other, "Smith College Stories," by Miss Josephine Dodge Daskam, who is indirectly connected with Smith College. Both books are much above the average, Mr. Holbrook's being concerned largely with the development of character as affected by college environment, and Miss Daskam's stories being full of the sparkle and picturesque animation which characterize life at a girls' college. ("Boys and Men," 12mo, $1.25. "Smith College Stories," 12mo, $1.50.)

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers, New York.

CONCERNING TEDDY. By Mrs. Murray Hickson. Illustrated by Harold Copping. 12mo. Pp. 303. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HANDY LAW DICTIONARY. For the Convenient Use of Students and Business Men. By C. N. Ironside. 16mo. Pp. xliv.-253. New York.

DIE VERSUNKENE GLOCKE. Ein Deutsches Marchendrama von Gerhart Hauptmann. With introduction and notes by Thomas Stockham Baker. 16mo. Pp. xvii.-206. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 80 cents.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. Documents Relating to the Masonian Patent. 1630-1846. Volume XXIX. By Albert Stillman Batchelor, editor of State papers. 8vo. Pp. xv.-678. Concord: Edward N. Pearson, Public Printer.

THE DOMESTIC BLUNDERS OF WOMEN. By a Mere Man. With numerous illustrations by Yorick. 12mo. Pp. vii.-198. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF TAXATION. By David Ames Wells. 12mo. Pp. viii.-648. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sheets.)

HOME NURSING. Modern Scientific Methods for the Care of the Sick. By Eveleen Harrison. 12mo. Pp. xi.-235. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

PRACTICAL AGITATION. By John Jay Chapman. 12mo. Pp. viii.-157. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE FARMSTEAD. The Making of the Rural Home and the Layout of the Farm. By Isaac Phillips Roberts. 16mo. Pp. vi.-350. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE COMING TRUST. By L. L. Hopkins. 12mo. Pp. 154. New York: Advance Publishing Company, 253 Broadway. (Paper.) 25 cents.

A Story by Julia Magruder.*

We had almost begun to believe that the old-fashioned story book girl had become extinct, but Miss Julia Magruder has revived her in all her loveliness and distress. It may be that the age has grown skeptical and we are a little more hard-hearted than we used to be, for somehow we cannot find ourselves properly sympathetic with Bettina Mowbray. We have a vague feeling in reading "A Manifest Destiny" that Bettina deserved it all, if not more. Engaged as she was to the heir of a noble line, she broke her troth to marry the present possessor of the title.

Wealth and worldly possessions do not bring with them happiness, and this Bettina learned soon after she had become the Lady Hurdly. The metamorphosis of Bettina, however, is swift. After a proper amount of suffering, which leaves upon her character and life its impress for good, a hunting expedition proves fatal to her churlish lord. There are more suffering and misunderstanding, but in the end two loving hearts are reunited, and we have hopes that Bettina is at last happy.

This beauty of hers seems to grow in intensity as the author proceeds with the tale; tears cannot dim it, and suffering only chastens it. Indeed, Miss Magruder lavishes upon it all the wealth of adjectives applicable to so fair a subject. We are even told that she possesses "delicious masses of brown hair," but here our practical mind refuses to accept even Miss Magruder's assurance.

To the girl of sixteen the book will undoubtedly make a strong appeal. Youth is very full of sympathy, and beauty in distress never appealed to it in vain. And there is much in the tale to bring tears to the eyes of the sympathetic. The author seems to take a melancholy pleasure in the sufferings of her heroines. She only allows them a few pages of happiness—for the rest they walk in shadow. And yet, if life were all happiness, there would be nothing to tell, for joy is of that elusive quality which escapes description, while sorrows are more of the things of earth.

*A MANIFEST DESTINY. By Julia Magruder. [illegible]

A Philistine Out of Philistia.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have been a reader of your delightful SATURDAY REVIEW about four weeks, and intend to continue as such when I return to Denver. I greatly admire the freedom of speech which your paper engenders. No one hesitates to voice his opinion no matter how different it may be from the accepted ideas.

Among the large number of letters that have interested me, one in particular I was struck with—that of a reader signing himself "Omega." I wonder how many of us, if we would confess, find great pleasure in Dickens's long-drawn-out novels. Thackeray, too, is long drawn out: and while there are parts in them that appeal strongly to us, how much commonplace do we not wade through. Even Scott at times is dull. Why would it not be just as well to have a taster for all these books, to pick out sections especially good. I for one would much prefer to read the good and skip the poor. There are parts in our later-day writers which are far superior to the dull parts of older men.

I find it good to read much, but also to skip much; so I find a section here and there that repays careful perusal, while in the main our modern writers are very poor. Many may disagree with my views, but I take the liberty of stating them freely and without fear, as it is the custom of your correspondents. ALPHA.

New York, March 5, 1900.

"The Hesperian Tree: An Annual of the Ohio Valley, (1900,)" which will shortly be published by George C. Shaw of Cincinnati, Ohio, is being edited by John James Piatt. It will be illustrated by Farny, Mosler, and other artists of Ohioan birth, while well-known writers like Howells, Riley, Allen, and more than a score of others have contributed articles, stories, and poems to it. The volume will particularly appeal to [illegible] and lovers of [illegible]

MARCH

LAMB AND HAZLITT.

Further Letters and Other Material Heretofore Unpublished.*

Our first impression on taking up the new Lamb-Hazlitt volume is one of pleasure in its beautiful typography, the excellence of which impresses us at the very first glance, so that upon a more careful examination we are not surprised to find its typography to be by D. B. Updike of the Merrymount Press, Boston, while the presswork is by the University Press. Nothing could be more impressive or pleasing than is the volume's title page, while the arrangement of the page, the blackness of the ink, the proportion of margins, the occasional plain but extremely pleasing initial letters, all go toward making up a most attractive volume, whose effectiveness is carried out in its plain cloth binding and paper label, the latter ornamented with two of the Merrymount designs, thus producing from very plain materials an effect quite out of the common.

Mr. William Carew Hazlitt, the editor of the volume, has so thoroughly gone over the Lamb-Hazlitt material in his possession that one takes up the volume with very little hope of finding much that is new in it. Mr. Hazlitt states in his introduction that in the Autumn of 1898 an old friend of the family and a great admirer of the essayist's work, the late Mr. Raymond Yates, returned certain letters and other papers which the son of the essayist had presented to him. This important acquisition was made at about the time several other inedited pieces by both Lamb and Hazlitt came into his hands. The material given him by Mr. Yates contained letters hitherto inaccurately or imperfectly printed by other editors; still, he has decided it would be best to limit his present volume to strictly unpublished material, with all necessary connecting and explanatory matter.

Mr. Carew Hazlitt wishes the present volume to be considered a sort of sequel to Messrs. Bell & Sons' edition of the letters, 1886, and his own book, "The Lambs," 1897; the remainder of his matter being held over "till a really final edition—at present impracticable from the want of certain important desiderata known to exist—of such of Lamb's writings as may be judged worth perpetuation is undertaken."

Whether or not the superb edition de luxe of Lamb, edited by Canon Ainger and published by the Macmillans, which is now rapidly approaching completion, may become the authoritative edition of Lamb's life, letters and works that the public generally will esteem as final, is for them to decide; but it would hardly seem, from a careful reading of the present volume, that its editor has succeeded in adding very materially to our present knowledge.

Mr. Hazlitt adds some few details as to Lamb's family—the Brutons, Fields, and Gladmans—as well as a long note about John Lamb the elder, from which it appears that he was the author of a book of very little literary importance, but of great interest from a bibliographical standpoint. Two copies of this book, "Poetical Pieces on Several Occasions. [Quotation from Pope.] Printed for P. Shotwell, without date, quarto, pp. 76 plus iv.," have recently been discovered, one of which, in poor condition, will be found in the British Museum. A note on John Lamb the younger calls attention to the fact that a copy of his pamphlet "A Letter to the Right Hon. William Windham, on His Opposition to Lord Erskine's Bill for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, London, 1810, 8vo, pp. 38," has at last been found, and was shown last Winter by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co.; it formed a portion of a volume containing other tracts, the book containing a list of its contents in Lamb's own handwriting, so that there can be no doubt of the pamphlets authenticity.

Another note refers to "Charles Lloyd and His Family," while in "Lamb's Library" an attempt is made to add to our knowledge of the exact volumes which stood on the shelves of this immortal brother and sister. Mr. Hazlitt speaks of recent additions to the Lamb correspondence—the Norris letters, the Barton letters, presented by Lucy Barton—the late Mrs. Edward Fitz Gerald—to the British Museum, and the package of letters and manuscript papers restored to his family in 1898. He has also been able to add an inedited letter to Allan Cunningham, and also one to Harley, the comedian, which latter, however, appeared in Mr. Hazlitt's 1886 edition of the correspondence.

Another long note is devoted to "Lamb's Works," his first appearance in type; the publication of the farce "Mr. H." in Philadelphia in 1813 in an octavo volume of 38 pp., while in England the same farce was not published until it made its appearance in the two-volume 1818 edition of the latter's works. Mr. Hazlitt also gives a list of a few unimportant productions by Lamb which might be added to future editions of that author's works, and passes next to a consideration of William Hazlitt, stating:

> The peculiar intimacy of Hazlitt and Lamb constitutes my plea for blending the contents of my new book. And it was an intimacy maintained under rather difficult circumstances, inasmuch as the two men in their political opinions (or rather, perhaps, their ways of looking at public concerns) were so widely discordant. Lamb enjoyed from the outset an official independence, and was what it was the fashion to term a literary amateur. While, therefore, through his acquaintance with Coleridge, Lovell, Lloyd, &c., he involved himself in early days in the attacks of the anti-Jacobin reviewers and caricaturists, he may be said to have observed during his maturer life an attitude of neutrality; so that he counted among his friends men the most opposite in their public views, even his noble letter to Southey was in defense of others as much as in his own. Hazlitt, on the contrary, a man of peculiarly sensitive and irritable temperament, had through his whole life to owe his maintenance to literary task work, and was, moreover, an ardent and honest Liberal in his politics—a Liberal as the designation was understood in his time.

The volume is much more largely devoted to Hazlitt than to Lamb, its first chapter being a description of the "Earlier Hazlitts and Their Surroundings in Ireland, England, and America," which is followed by Hazlitt's "Schooldays" and his career at Hackney College. "Between Two Paths" is an account of the latter's vacillation between painting and letters, and "A Curious Historiette" is the story of a hoax arranged presumably by Lamb and Joseph Hume to circulate among their friends a story that Hazlitt had died by his own hands.

Hazlitt's married life is also touched upon to some extent, and something of an addition made to the Liber Amoris, the most regrettable episode in Hazlitt's life. Indeed, it is hard to understand the point of view of one who can add fresh material toward deepening the greatest blot on his grandfather's reputation. Only a fresh reading of Hazlitt's wonderful essays can make his readers forgetful of that episode, but we can scarcely imagine the attitude taken by one of his own family in thus contributing toward lessening our respect for one of the greatest essayists in the language. The concluding chapter is devoted to new Lamb notes and verses, the most important of the former being a very cordial note of appreciation, from which an extract may be given:

> I have received a volume of bright little stories, which I do not know or have not heard, but guess to be yours. Whosoever they are, both myself and Mary have been much pleased with them. The style is many times original and uncommon, rich stuff that would have beat out over a much greater space if the author had not disdained economy.

Two other interesting bits of verse are a sonnet to be found in a letter to William Master, beginning;

> Who first invented work, and bound the free
> And holyday rejoicing spirit down
> To the ever-haunting importunity
> Of business in the green fields and the Town—
> To plow, loom, spade, and (oh! most sad!)
> To this dry drudgery of the desk's dead wood?

And the following verses addressed to one of Vincent Novello's daughters:

> THE SISTERS.
>
> On Emma's honest brow we read displayed
> The constant virtues of the Nut-Brown Maid;
> Mellifluous sounds on Clara's tongue we hear,
> Notes that once lured a seraph from his sphere.
> Cecilia's eyes such winning beauties crown
> As without song might draw her angel down.

*LAMB AND HAZLITT. Further Letters and Records Hitherto Unpublished. Edited by William Carver Hazlitt. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1899. $1.25.

Strikes the Highest Note.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"To Have and To Hold" will lead the procession. Before the close of another month it will be in 500,000 homes.

No novel of recent years has struck so high a note. Ralph Percy is the whitest flower of Virginia knighthood, and Jocelyn Leigh is "made of spirit, fire, and dew."

Out of wild adventure, tragedy, and death it sings itself into Summer melody, tuneful as Virginia pines, limpid as mountain brook, pure as Madonna dream. It is the hurtling of the storm and the song of the lark, not at "heaven's high gate," but here and now, on street, flagstone, and market place, within sight and hearing of the Philistine. Greed can neither vulgarize nor brutalize the soul of the world. So long as multitudes listen and have faith that "All things die not; while the world lives, love lives; the song may be, now gay, now plaintive, but it is deathless."

This artist has the instinct of color, the subtle sense of atmosphere and distance. She hears Nature's heart-throbs in the wide, aerial spaces. Her pictures diffuse radiance; they steal into inmost being and fill the soul with a sense of satisfaction. They glow like a nimbus.

I am so glad that the singer of this deathless song is of the class who "have no humor"—who are not "readers of books"—and, more than all, I rejoice that her heritage of genius and her inspiration came from Henry James's "land of the relaxed"! May it continue to "relax" and "to have and to hold" other Mary Johnstons!

CLARA CONWAY.

New York, March 12, 1900.

Very Sorry, but We Cannot Tell.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It is such a comfort to know that we may ask questions of you, not only with impunity, but with heroic indiscretion. Now, do women, such socially exalted creatures as the wives of Bishops for instance, ever put hairpins in their mouths? One would suppose, from Arthur Cosslett Smith's unique story in the last Scribner, that it was a common custom. "'What?' asked his wife, with a hairpin in her mouth."

Now, if Mr. Smith is a married man, he ought to know better. And do men perfectly accustomed to riding in broughams, as Bishops are supposed to be, back out, when they alight, "one foot on the step and the other feeling for the sidewalk"? If that is the new fashion, we in the rural districts ought to be informed straightway.

"The Eye of the Harem" is no commonplace story. Its subtle, refined humor shows the hand of a master. We are made fairly to shudder, anticipating the pitiful disgrace of the Bishop—but we are vastly amused instead, deliciously so. It was really too bad, after the impression given us of Maria at the very outset, to make her do what no woman under the sun ever does, if I know anything about it—obstruct her speech "by the necessaries of her toilet."

ORLEANS.

Holley, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1900.

THE OLD NORTHWEST.

Mr. Moore's Account of Its Inspiring History from 1635 to 1796.*

France first discovered and occupied the Northwest, or regions around the great lakes, but England seized and included it in the boundaries of her colonies of Virginia, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and, finally, after the Revolution, the United States acquired possession of its rich lands, and it has remained with us ever since. It is to give the history of these changes that Charles Moore has written his book, "The Northwest Under Three Flags," which contains, in addition to its literary value, a series of maps and illustrations which are extremely interesting.

It was not until a full century after France had established her trade from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi, that the English colonies began to plan for the occupation of the Ohio Valley. Virginia, having crossed the Alleghanies, came into collision with France, and was driven back. Then England took up the war in behalf of her colonies, and New France disappeared from the map of this country. The war which resulted in this was a long and disastrous one, in which the hostile Indians played a conspicuous and bloody part. Then England undertook to prevent her own subjects from settling and civilizing the Northwest, and for the annihilation of the British posts the occupants of that land entered into the most far-reaching and destructive Indian conspiracy known to the history of this country. The savages were subdued, and their plans brought to naught, but then came the American Revolution, and the Northwest, for which she had sacrificed so much money and so many lives, was wrested from the old country, and became part and parcel of the new American Republic. It is a strange and thrilling history, this of the changing of the flags of a valuable territory three times in less than two centuries, but Mr. Moore has proved well qualified to detail it in a thoroughly interesting way, and his work will prove a valuable addition to historical literature.

It was the control of the fur trade which made the possession of the Northwest so valuable to the Old World nations, and France realized its value to the utmost. Detroit was settled as the capital of the region, being first established as Fort Pontchartrain, and afterward growing into quite a populous town, or rather village, for those early times. The fort was established in 1701 by Antoine de Lamothe Cadillac, and remained the main centre of interest in all pertaining to the Northwest until the final absorption of the section by this country, nearly a century later. Battles with Indians were frequent during the French occupation, and the garrisons were frequently hard pressed by their savage foes, but they always managed to hold their own until the formidable power of England was brought to bear upon them, when they were forced to give up the ship at the dictation of superior force and superior military skill.

The early life of George Washington, the founder of American independence, was actively mixed in the problems of the Northwest, and Mr. Moore gives some interesting incidents connected with the patriot's history. Washington was a surveyor in his youth, and this account is given of his first experience of border life:

> During the Spring of 1748 George Washington, while making surveys in the Shenandoah Valley, obtained his first experience of border life and border people. Tramping amid beautiful groves of sugar trees, paddling past lands yielding an abundance of grain, hemp, and tobacco, he ran the lines of Lord Fairfax's possessions with an accuracy that has since become proverbial. At night he rolled himself in a blanket and lay down on a little hay or a bearskin with man, wife, and children, like dogs and cats, and happy was he who got the berth nearest the fire. At Col. Cresap's he shared the limited accommodations of the place with a band of thirty Indians coming from war with a single scalp. And for amusement he supplied the liquors necessary to induce a war dance, which struck the hard-headed young surveyor as highly comical.

In 1748 the colonists of Virigina put their heads together to secure the territory beyond the Alleghanies, which was considered to be within the limits of their charter, though no effort had hitherto been made to occupy it. The prime mover in the scheme was Thomas Lee, and among those with him were Lawrence and Augustine Washington, half brothers of George. They formed the Ohio Company, and received a grant from the King of 1,000,000 acres of land on the south side of the Ohio River. An expedition to the Ohio was organized, but France was on guard against this attempt to appropriate land which it claimed belonged to itself both by right of discovery and through prior occupation. The expedition was put under way, with Christopher Gist, an old pioneer, at its head. He succeeded in forming a treaty with the Indians, in spite of French intrigues, under which the Ohio Company was allowed to make settlements south of the Ohio River, and to build a fort at the forks of the river. The French advanced upon the English, and Gov. Dinwiddie sent George Washington as an agent to ascertain their force and demand that all French troops be withdrawn from the country included in the limits of the Virginia colony. The French answered this demand by stating that they meant to take possession of the Ohio, which they claimed by virtue of a discovery made by one La Salle sixty years previous.

England now came to the front and made a national affair of the trouble. Gen. Edward Braddock was sent to Virginia as Commander in Chief, and Washington was placed on his staff. Braddock was defeated in his first battle with the French, and for a time the English situation appeared black enough. The war was continued for nine years, however, and at the end of that time the French were forced to yield, and Detroit, the stronghold of the Northwest, was surrendered to the British. Gen. Washington was in many of the battles fought during this long war.

England had now secured the Northwest as a possession, but her colonists made no attempt to settle it. She contented herself with holding the garrisons, and the French, aided by the Indians, continued to vex and annoy her. The Indians had never agreed that their rights to their hunting grounds had been secured by the French, and they looked upon the English as unauthorized intruders. This feeling resulted in 1762, when England as at war with Spain, in the precipitation of the Pontiac War. Chief Pontiac exhausted all the trickery peculiar to the savage nature in this war, and for a time it seemed as though the Indians would drive the British from their holdings. But military skill triumphed, as it usually does, and in two years the savages were forced to abandon the fight. The war was characterised by a great many battles, and Indian treachery was brought into full exercise, but the English were well guarded against being betrayed, and their soldiers soon adopted the Indian methods of fighting, so that they met the enemy on an equality.

After the Pontiac War, England undertook to provide for the legislative needs of the Northwest, and established there the same kind of government which she had applied to her American colonies. A Governor was appointed, and the Quebec Act was passed by Parliament, which, it was fondly hoped, would solve the problem presented by the Territory. Under this a council was provided for the Governor, and the criminal laws of England were extended to the Northwest. The Roman Catholic religion was established, and the boundaries of the colony were extended by including the Labrador coast and the country north of the Ohio.

With the War of the Revolution, a new place was given to the Northwest in the march of history. Regarded by the rebellious States as the frontier of their western boundary, it became at once the scene of warlike action. Many were the battles fought in the Ohio Valley between the forces of Great Britain and her revolting colonies, and the victory was usually recorded to the credit of the Americans. Even at the close of the war between England and America, peace did not come to the Northwest. The settling of the terms of the peace treaty took a long time, and though America claimed the Northwest as its boundary beyond the Alleghenies, England would not admit the claim, so that this section was still in an unsettled condition. Finally, through the efforts of our statesmen, the lake region became recognized as part of the United States, and passed under the third and probably the last flag to which she will ever be called to vow allegiance.

No sooner had the Northwest become an American possession than a great rush of immigration began to take advantage of the superior resources of the section. Virginia, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, which had claims upon the territory as portions of themselves, all transferred their rights to the Federal Government, making the land public property, open to all on such conditions as the Republic should formulate. For the most part, this immense region was an unbroken wilderness; but tales of the richness of its alluvial soil, and its accessibility, by means of noble streams and great inland seas, had caught the ear of the public, which had been made restless by the possibilities opened up by a magnificent peace attained after a prolonged and wasting war. On the very day that Virginia made cession of her rights to the nation, Thomas Jefferson presented Congress with a plan for the government of the ceded territory. It took some time for Congress to decide on the best plans to adopt. The slavery question was at that time a burning one, and had to be treated carefully and judiciously. It was finally settled, however, to prohibit slavery in the Northwest, but to provide for the surrender of fugitive slaves.

Mr. Moore's work on this rich portion of our Republic is written in an unusually interesting style for history, and the illustrations are remarkably fine. It will make a valuable addition to any library, and no collection of histories is complete without it.

*THE NORTHWEST UNDER THREE FLAGS: 1635-1796. With maps and illustrations. By Charles Moore. 8vo. Pp. xxiii.-402. New York and London: Harper & Brothers.

The Misrepresented West.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I was glad to see a protest from a Western woman in your last issue, with regard to Mr. H. Garland's misstatements about Western life.

Kansas is not alone in this regard, for the great West, from Alaska to Mexico, has been persistently misrepresented in fiction.

Readers in enlightened Manhattan are led to believe that Western society is chiefly made up of "divorcées," bad millionaires, cowboys, and an occasional train robber. As a resident there for over twenty-five years I enter a mild protest. We find there a generous, law-abiding people, and the Christian home is the rule, not the exception; we have Bishops that would grace the palace at Lambeth and Judges of unblemished probity. We have thousands of cultivated women, and noble young sons of the golden West that put to shame those Eastern degenerates who are sent out by their families to be got rid of.

Please, Mr. Novel Writer, paint us as we are!

SIERRA MADRE.

Nyack, N. Y., March 6, 1900.

1900

BALZAC VINDICATED.

The Many False Stories Told About Him—Miss Wormeley in His Defense.*

In the study of modern romance in French literature there are two important factors. One is Hugo, the other Balzac. It is not within our province to enter into the special merits of either of these writers. In that rather sweeping denunciation of French literature somewhat in vogue of late the wonderful talents shown by Hugo and Balzac have been in a measure overlooked. Perhaps it arises in the case of Balzac because he is not as well understood by a non-Latin race. Hugo, with his mediaevalism, comes under the comprehension of more readers. The understanding of Balzac can never be general. The author of "La Comédie Humaine" had for plan the most gigantic conception man ever conceived. His study was nothing less than the picturing of France and Frenchmen, from the period of the Revolution down to his own times. Thackeray is properly called the analyst of the Victorian age, but there is little attempt at continuity. It was not that Thackeray did not possess the power, had he so willed it, to write up in the form of fiction the last 100 years, but that the idea was foreign to him.

Never, before Balzac, had any man ever attempted such a work; it is questionable whether any one will ever try to do as much. "Etudes de Moeurs" is a common modern title, often used, but how skimped and insignificant it is. What a world did not Balzac create! And how he peopled it! Amazement never ceases when he traces not alone the precise features of every one of his characters but photographs their surroundings. It is the erudition of the man which is so surprising. You may know something about chemistry, or paper making, or you may be a naturalist. You are a financier, a lawyer, a cleric, or a grocer. It matters not; here is Balzac, who tells you all you have learned, and, what is more, he deduces the general laws governing the subject. There never was so completely equipped an author. No fish swam that Balzac did not catch in his net. With even the romantic element added, Balzac is the historian of France for the time beginning with the close of the Revolution and concluding with the reign of Louis Philippe. And he is as thorough in his own peculiar method as are Thiers and Taine for the particular epochs they present.

For the better understanding of Balzac and for the putting of his works into English, Miss Katherine Prescott Wormeley is to be thanked. As a life-long student of Balzac, no one could have understood better the books he had written and the character of the man himself. The last work of Miss Wormeley's is a translation of the letters purporting to have been addressed to Mme. Hanska, written by Balzac. At the outset Miss Wormeley questions the authenticity of many of the letters found in the collection. She thinks, and with good reason, that the character of Balzac has been defamed. Conversant as is the lady with the life of the man there is good reason to suppose that her judgment in regard to some of the correspondence is a just one. Deeming, then, some of the letters as unworthy of credence, and these are clearly indicated, there still remains in the "Letters to Mme. Hanska" a vast amount of material of a singularly interesting character.

Has the memory of Balzac been besmirched? In 1856, six years after the death of Balzac, Mme. Surville, who was Balzac's sister, wrote the preface to the Balzac correspondence as published by Calmann Levy in 1876. In this work, called the "Edition Définitive," is the first letter Balzac addressed to Mme. Hanska, (who became subsequently Mme. Balzac.) This correspondence, it is declared, began Aug. 11, 1835. The letter is printed, and there is a footnote. In this note the statement is made that, owing to a fire in Moscow at Mme. Hanska's house, "a part of this correspondence was burned. It must therefore be remarked that in the letters of this series two or three gaps occur, all the more regrettable because those which escaped the fire present a keen interest." Describing particularly the "letters" translated by Miss Wormeley the volume has the title "H. de Balzac. Ouevres Posthumes. Lettres à l'Etrangère. 133-1842." Miss Wormeley writes that no explanation is given of how these letters were obtained, and no proof or assumption is offered of their authenticity. In the "Lettres à l'Etrangère" it is stated that M. le Vicomte de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul has in his hands the originals. The first letter Mme. Hanska sent to Balzac, so it is stated, was delivered to him Feb. 28, 1832. This date Miss Wormeley declares is incorrect. In the "Edition Définitive" Balzac notes the date of the first letter. It must have been in 1833 and not in 1832. Miss Wormeley writes that throughout the volume "other dates can be shown to be false, proving arbitrary arrangement of some kind, and casting justifiable doubt on the authority of a certain number of these letters."

Much stress has been placed on an advertisement in the Quotidienne. In the volume "Un Roman d'Amour" there is a fac simile of this printed, (Page 43.) The translator asks, "How can it be that this appeared in 1832?" Miss Wormeley declares that "Un Roman d'Amour" is a book "made up of conjectures, insinuations, hypotheses, and errors, in which only one fact is presented. That fact is a letter from Balzac to his sister, Mme Surville." Now this same letter or the gist of it appears in the "Edition Définitive," but garbled.

No matter what might have been the character of Balzac in his younger life, it does look as if his love and respect for Mme. Hanska were sincere. As the most careful student of the master, for Honoré de Balzac was a master, Miss Wormeley is outraged at the attempts made to blacken his memory. She writes:

To bring the question to ourselves—which of us, after reflection and comparison, can suppose that the paltry, immature, contemptibly vulgar stuff of the letters here designated as spurious ever came from the brain of the man who thought and wrote the "Comédie Humaine."

As guided by Miss Wormeley, discarding what is false, studying what is true in these letters, what must strike the literary man is Balzac's intense toil. Never for a moment were his books out of his mind. He lived in the world of his own creation. His relaxation was to leave one set of personages for a while, and to find some change by inventing another series. He would go on and crowd new stages with his actors. He had all the time countless irons in the fire. No man ever lived who had Balzac's industry. He might have been a financier of the highest theoretical merit, but was wild as to the management of his own resources. From the début of his life he was in money troubles, and it may be said that he never was out of them. Constructing in his own mind the romance of life, he was always creating a fortune for himself. He was his own prospector, and he invariably came to grief. He always owed somebody. Success he believed was ever within his grasp. To pay the ten or fifteen thousand francs which came due next week his only resource was his pen. Miraculous to tell, he sometimes did make the money in this way. He forgot his troubles when in the act of creation. For all that, debtor as he was, he never attempted to evade his creditors. He lived only to make money so as to settle all claims against him. Impecuniosity was the spur that always kept him at full speed. Writing to Mme. Hanska in 1835, he says:

Listen. To settle this point, reflect on this: Walter Scott wrote two novels a year, and was thought to have luck in his labor; he astonished England. This year I shall have produced (1) "Le Père Goriot," (2) "Le Lys dans la Vallée," (3) "Les Mémoires d'une jeune Mariée," (4) "César Birotteau." I have done three parts of the "Etudes de Moers" for Mme. Béchet, and three parts of the "Etudes Philosophiques" for Werder. And, finally, I shall have finished the third dizain and "Séraphita." Sometimes I think that my brain is inflaming. I shall die on the breach of intellect.

Passages like this are common.

My business affairs are cursed. Nothing comes to a conclusion. * * * Put on one side 30,000f. to pay, and on the other side 28f. worth of paper, and a bottle of ink and a few quill-pens I have just bought, and you will have an idea of my position, assets, and debts. * * * Now, in relation to my Mind-manufactory, this is where I am. I have still twenty-five feuilles to do to finish "Eugénie Grandet." I have the proofs to revise. * * * What time such business consumes! When I think of what to do, my manuscripts, my proofs, my corrections, my business concerns! I sleep tranquil, thinking that I have to pay 2,400f. of acceptances for six days, for which I have not one sou. I have lived like this for thirty-four years, and never has Providence forgotten me. And so I have an incredible confidence.

What are Balzac's resources? Once luck was apparently against him. He writes to Mme. Hanska:

Oh, decidedly, I will make myself a resource. I will have a sum in silverware which my poetic fancies will never touch, but which I can proudly carry to the pawnshop in case of misfortune. In this way one can live tranquil and not have to endure the cold, pale look of one's childhood's friends, who arm themselves with their friendship to refuse us.

It is possible that Balzac may have been possessed for some short time of silver. He may have pawned it. Here is an amusing incident which reads like a scene in his comedy of "Mercadet":

On my return from Venice (you know what disasters that absence caused me) my silver plate was pawned. I have never been able to redeem it. I have to pay 3,000f. to do so, and I never had 3,000f. I owe on the 31st about 8,400f. I am as I wrote at Marengo. But the men who are to give me 16,000f. for my sixteen shares in the "Chronique" are coming to dine with me. You know that people lend and show confidence to none but the rich. All about me breathes opulence, ease, the wealth of a lucky artist. If at the dinner my silver is hired, all will fail. * * * All my future lies in my redeeming that silver, which is worth 5,000f and is pledged for 3,000f.

Discarding those portions of the volume which the translator, we think, has shown to be false, the remainder of the work is of the greatest interest. At the risk of rendering the volume uncertain as to its reception, we cannot but be grateful to Miss Wormeley for her honesty of purpose. At the conclusion Miss Wormeley writes: "Warped minds, that is, degenerate minds, judging all things by a standard of evil, may persuade themselves that this outspoken, impulsive man is the deceitful, double-faced being that they represent him. But will any sober, reflecting, commonsense, true judge of human nature, in presence of these letters, agree with this opinion? No."

*HONORE DE BALZAC. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. Letters to Mme. Hanska, Born Countess Rzewuska, Afterward Mme. Honoré De Balzac 1833-46. Boston: Hardy, Pratt & Co.

Stories by Miss Wilkins.*

"When you dam up a stream of water, as soon as the dam is full, as much water must run over the dam-head as if there was no dam at all." This text from "The Wealth of Nations" seems to have served as the inspiration of nearly all of Miss Wilkins's studies in psychological economy. There comes a moment with her New England hero or heroine when the reader sees that the dam is full and the forces of nature resume their sway over compressed and thwarted lives. The result is momentous, not because great purposes are furthered, but because the ardor and intensity of the restraint have been so great. It is no great matter, for example, that the little Love of Parson Lord, who gives the present collection of stories its name, should have her doll to play with, a cloak to keep off chill, pretty clothes to accentuate her beauty; it is even natural to the normal mind that she should marry the son of her old friends, who is manifestly in love with her, whom she loves, and whose reputation is without blemish. But under Miss Wilkins's touch the drama deepens into tragedy, in which the chief actor is neither Love Lord nor Richard Pierce, but the parson struggling helplessly with his temperament, and succumbing to tender impulses, with the old cry, "Retro me, Sathana!"

Out of the storm and stress of the strenuous race this author chooses to portray she brings one curious quality—the most dexterous deceitfulness. It is perhaps the inevitable flower of such stern moral codes, the paralyzing "fear of the Lord" impelling the righteous to the concealment from Him of their inevitable worldly desires. The unprejudiced mind, however, sees only very insufficient causes for a cowardly expedient. The fact that frequently the deceiver is justified to himself by generous motives is hardly enough to reconcile one to the fact that all these characters, gentle, submissive, kind, or hard, self-sacrificing, and ascetic, are adepts in humbug. Nothing is gained, nothing is lost, that some one is not skilfully and artistically cheated. Deception appears to be the outlet for all the pent-up imagination and capacity for illusion denied them by their inexorable traditions. Beneath their cloak of oddity, beneath even the severe aspect of their trained features, we see the firm skeleton of balanced virtue and vice, good and evil that Miss Wilkins has drawn; the human structure common to us all, and differing only in comparatively unimportant details with individuals as wide asunder as the poles. The most striking revelation of this is shown through Love Lord, so docile that she takes her first love letter to her father, so honest that she turns her back on the grape arbor where she once has met her lover by accident, who is nevertheless ignorant of the finer aspects of honor. Her ideal of herself she cherishes, but heroines of much more sordid and shameful dramas have had higher ideals for their lovers. Miss Wilkins labels it "the subtle inconsistency of reasoning power of her sex," but it is nothing so complex—it is the selfishness of a cramped soul incapable of a nobler motive power than the impulse of its own salvation. Did any writer upon love ever render an impression of greater moral flimsiness and aridity of emotion than we get from the following passage:

"Underneath all her keeping to the letter of the law she had a feeling of wonder and grief and injury that her lover should so take her at her word. She would have had him come when he was told not. She would have had him force her to a tête-à-tête in that grape arbor, and make it out of her power to say him nay. She would have had him correspond with her when such correspondence had been forbidden, and somehow ease her conscience of any blame. She would have had him take her love the more since she withheld it." In other words, she paid for the white purity of her conscience with the debased coin of cheap hypocrisy.

A much more engaging figure is Narcissa, the heroine of "One Good Time." Her mad flight of extravagance, her "jump over the wall," her graceless self-indulgence, weigh lightly in the scale against her fine integrity and loyalty to her own standards. That Miss Wilkins can discriminate so closely between defects that are of the outer man, so to speak, and defects that belong to the very essence of character, marks her anew as a veracious and sincere observer. It is tempting to speculate upon what she would do in a field where sophistry was reduced to its lowest terms, and where her range of characters included one capable of expanding to the innumerable influences of the unmoral world.

*THE LOVE OF PARSON LORD, and Other Stories. By Mary E. Wilkins. New York and London: Harper & Brothers, Publishers. $1.25.

Death or Insanity.*

"And Other Tragedies." This sub-title explains precisely the characteristics of Harriet Prescott Spofford's five stories. All of them are tragic and human agony is intensified. In the first story "Old Madame," with but a single exception everybody comes to grief. In "Ordronnaux" the wife is represented as a "chromata in violet minor, with its radiant correlations." Mr. James Abbott McNeill Whistler might understand what that means, but we are forced to confess that we do not. What the writer of "Old Madame" does is to introduce innumerable musical illustrations, and the Rev. Mr. Haweis is largely represented, but this writer on musical topics is not held to-day in the highest estimation.

In "Ordronnaux" Emilia cares nothing for her husband. She has no acquaintance with the tender passion. Then Ordronnaux creates an imaginary lover. With his own hands he writes Emilia tender epistles. He is doing his best to kindle a spark of affection in his wife's bosom. A strange woman is Emilia, and without curiosity; she has never seen her husband's writing. She had always received telegraphic communication from him. At last the stony Emilia falls in love with a phantom. Then Ordronnaux is supremely happy. Wonderful to relate, he has succeeded. In the middle of his bliss he goes to the window of his stately mansion. It is Winter. The snow slides off the roof. An icicle does the business. A dagger of ice perforates the husband's brain and he dies in the arms of his fond Emilia.

Harriet Prescott Spofford's style is of the best. All the stories are replete with dramatic effects; but there are too many colors of the same dark and sinister hue. Sometimes the fuller appreciation of the volume depends on the musical dilettanteism of the reader. Tastes of course differ, and there may be those who delight in a succession of tragedies, that come "as if the stars had crashed together and extinguished the light of heaven."

*OLD MADAME, AND OTHER TRAGEDIES. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. Boston: Richard Badger & Co. $1.25.

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MARCH

ON THE YANGTZE.

Isabella Bird Bishop's Account of Her Recent Travels.*

No woman traveler of our day is better or more favorably known than Isabella Bird Bishop, whose valuable works on travels in Japan, Korea, and various other sections of the globe have been read with avidity by thousands. Her latest work, "The Yangtze Valley and Beyond," comprises the observations of an eight-month pleasure trip along China's greatest waterway, which was concluded in 1897. After a perusal of the two volumes in which are recorded her journeyings, we share her confidence, expressed in the preface, that the work conveys a truthful impression of the country and its people.

The Yangtze River, which the author ascended, occupies a position in China similar to that which the Mississippi holds in the United States. In each case the territory traversed is the heart of the continent, and in the case of China it includes an area of 630,000 square miles, inhabited by about 180,000,000 of the most industrious and peaceable people on the world's surface. The great river has been ascended a number of times by English explorers, notably by Blakiston and Barton over thirty years ago, and twice in recent years by a distinguished English traveler, Archibald J. Little. A new edition of the latter's valuable work, "Through the Yangtze Gorges," appeared in 1898. Mr. Little, on account of his familiarity with the Chinese language, was able to shed much light on the customs and mode of life of the people who live in the districts tributary to the great waterway. A want of knowledge of the language barred Blakiston and Barton from free intercourse with the Chinese people, and cut them off from many interesting social facts.

In the opening chapter Mrs. Bishop presents some important statistical data relating to the Yangtze and the contiguous territory, and admits that it was only at the end of eight months, passed on the Yangtze and its tributaries, that she even began to realize the immense capabilities of the Chinese and their remarkable energy. The watershed or catchment area of the Yangtze Basin comprises, outside of the Tibetan Plateau, the six large provinces of Sze Chuan, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Nganhui, Kiangsu, part of the Che Kiang, the greater part of Honan, besides the northern drainage area of the provinces of Yunnan and Kueichow. The river is estimated to be 3,000 miles long and is divided into three navigable stretches. The first, 1,000 long, traversed by several lines of steamers, reaches from Shanghai to Ichang; the second, between Ichang and Kueichow Fu, formerly navigated solely by junks, and including the magnificent gorges and tremendous cataracts formed by the river cleaving its way through the Hupeh ranges; the third, the long stretch of rapids and races between Kueichow Fu and Sui Fu, at its junction with the Min. Over 1,000 rapids and rocks have been officially noted in the section of the river between Ichang and Chung King, a distance of about 500 miles, and it is not possible to exaggerate the sublimity and risks of navigation of the Upper Yangtze at certain seasons of the year. The traffic on this river is vast. The largest steamers of the world ascend in the Summer as far as Hankow, and during the whole year fine river steamers, carrying large cargoes, ascend to Ichang, 400 miles further. Even the Upper Yangtze is traversed annually by 7,000 junks, employing 250,000 men.

The author's conception of the organization of the Yangtze Valley population, social and mercantile, is the clearest and most intelligent that we have yet encountered. Her view of the so-called British "sphere of influence" is as impartial as it is uncommon with her countrymen. She sums up the British claims in the following terse manner:

> In much talk about "open doors" and "spheres of influence" and "interest," in much greed for ourselves dextrously cloaked, and much jealousy and suspicion of our neighbors, and in much interest in the undignified scramble for concessions, in which we have been taking our share at Peking, there is a risk of our coming to think only of markets, territory, and railroads, and of ignoring the men who, for two thousand years, have been making China worth scrambling for. In estimating the position occupied by the inhabitants of the Yangtze Valley, as of the rest of China, it is essential for us to see quite clearly that our Western ideas find themselves confronted, not with barbarism or with debased theories of morals, but with an elaborate and antique civilization which yet is not decayed, and which, though imperfect, has many claims to our respect and even admiration. They meet with a perfectly organized social order, a system of government theoretically admirably suited to the country, combining the extremes of centralization and decentralization, and under which, in spite of its tremendous infamies of practice, the governed enjoy a large measure of peace and prosperity, a noteworthy amount of individual liberty and security for the gains of labor, and under which it is as possible for a peasant's son to rise to high position as in the American Republic.

Among several interesting chapters in Mrs. Bishop's work, we think special notice should be taken of those treating on charities, the opium habit, and the administrative system. As Moslems regard almsgiving as one of the "gates of heaven," so the Chinese have placed benevolence foremost on the list of the "Five Constant Virtues." The Rev. Arthur Smith in his useful book "Chinese Characteristics," which was recently noted in these columns, pointed out that Chinese charities were regarded as a means of accumulating merit, and in fact that the object generally in view is "not the benefit of the person on whom the benevolence terminates, but the extraction from the benefit conferred of a return benefit for the giver." Mrs. Bishop refers to this practical aspect of the Chinese as follows:

> There are books inculcating the practice of "virtue," and in these a regular debtor and creditor account is opened, in which an individual charges himself with all his bad acts and credits himself with all his good ones, and the balance between the two exhibits his moral position at any given time.

In a practical way it is safe to say that there is probably not a city without one or more organizations for the relief of permanent and special needs. Foundlings, orphans, blind persons, the aged, strangers, drowning persons, the destitute, the dead, and various other classes are objects of organized benevolence. Among the unique institutions which Chinese charity maintains are a Beggars' Refuge, the inmates of which, unless disqualified by age or disease, spend their days begging in the streets; a Bureau for Advancing Funds, where struggling farmers and merchants can secure small loans which are of inestimable benefit to the borrower; a Coffin Association, to help the very poor to inter their relatives decently. A Chinese is all his life thinking of his burial and the ancestral rites. To them a creditable interment means much, and the generous way in which the benevolent obsequies are conducted does much to remove the bitterness of mourning. Among many other ways of showing benevolence is the provision for free vaccination, a Free Ferry Association which prevents the poor from risking their lives by crossing the dangerous Yangtze in small sompans; free soup kitchens and free dispensaries. While it is a well-known fact that the Chinese obviously fail in acts of unselfishness and personal kindness, on the other hand organized charity exists on a large scale, and this must be accepted as a natural result of the teachings of the Chinese classics and religious writings.

So much has been written of the evils of the opium habit by missionaries that the public has often distrusted the accuracy of their statements. Mrs. Bishop presents facts gathered from her personal observation, as well as from the Chinese interpreters. Owing to the high price the drug commands, a large area in Sze-Chuan is devoted to its cultivation, and gradually the area is crowding on the fields set apart for rice culture, thus causing a deficiency in food supplies and resultant famine. Opium houses are as common on the roads of some of the provinces as saloons in New York. Fully 80 per cent. of the men and 40 to 60 per cent. of the women and children are opium smokers, and, while a large part of this is moderate opium smoking, yet the evils of the habit are often more moral than physical. A habit that will lead a man to sell his wife, children, and home in order to gratify a desire for the drug must bring in its train commercial, industrial, and moral ruin, and physical deterioration so great as to threaten the welfare of the nation and the physical future of the race.

Notwithstanding the heavy indictments against the infamies of Chinese administration and corrupt officials, the fact remains that the fault is in the gradual lowering of the standard of public virtue in the absence of wholesome public opinion. China is not "in decay," as so often claimed and so generally believed. Peace, order, and a fair amount of prosperity prevail throughout the empire. The gains of labor are secure, taxation is rarely oppressive, and there is complete religious toleration. In actual life the Chinese are one of the freest people on earth. Freedom is the birthright of the people, and every person is free in all trades—to make money and to keep it; to emigrate and return with his gains; free in social and commercial life, and not forced to membership in a standing army. And this is the empire which the naval nations of Europe talk of "partitioning" and "breaking up" with as little feeling as if it were an ants' nest.

If this work serves no other purpose, it will tend to an enlightened public opinion on the subjects of "partitioning" China and maintaining the "open door." It may aid in checking the rulers who are smitten with the "lust of domination," and declare that it is too late to preserve the integrity of the Chinese empire. Much better is it to prevent it from falling into ruins, to invite it into paths of reform, and to make its markets free to all the nations of the earth. We are greatly indebted to Mrs. Bishop for these charming and instructive volumes. The work will rank with her other great books on Japan and Korea, and aside from its broad and liberal views on Chinese internal and foreign affairs, it is unquestionably the best sustained narrative and the most valuable work that has yet appeared dealing with the Yangtze, the populous provinces adjacent to the river, and the Man-tze, who dwell in Somo, the mountainous territory of the "beyond." The excellent illustrations that accompany the volumes are mostly from photographs taken by Mrs. Bishop.

*THE YANGTZE VALLEY AND BEYOND. An Account of Journeys in China, Chiefly in the Province of Sze Chuan and Among the Man-tze of the Somo Territory. By Mrs. J. F. Bishop, (Isabella L. Bird.) F. R. G. S. Two volumes. 8vo. Pp. 410 and 365. With map and 116 illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. London: John Murray. $6.

The following are the most recent books, with the names of their publishers, concerning the war in South Africa, appearing in London: "How to Beat the Boer: A Conversation in Hades," by Frank Harris, (Pearson, Limited;) "Natives Under the Transvaal Flag," by the Rev. John H. Bovill, (Simpkin, Marshall;) "In the Land of the Boers," by Oliver Osborne, (R. A. Everett & Co.;) "The Transvaal Question," by Prof. E. Naville, (Blackwood & Sons;) "Boer War, 1899-1900," by Lieut. Col. H. M. E. Brunker, (Clowes & Sons.)

OUTDOOR BOOKS.

Ancient and Modern Gardens.*

To praise a garden is even easier than trying, and has been, perhaps, somewhat overdone by writers of rural tastes and by the poets, but to give information concerning it, to show an intelligent intimacy with its history and character and its various relations to man, is quite another and more difficult affair, and has been accomplished triumphantly by the author of the present volume, which is a compilation of the most admirable sort, with explanatory notes, and an illustrated historical chapter at the end.

The first quotation made is from an Egyptian manuscript, and dates back just thirty-two centuries. An extract from Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson's "The Ancient Egyptians" follows it, and shows the very fine and practical ideal of a garden that existed with that gifted people. The one of which diagram and description are given was walled and shaded, with deep tanks of water serving as ponds on which geese floated about among lotus flowers; a vineyard, flower beds, and grass plots were part of its adornments, and at one end of it was a pleasant three-storied retreat in which the owner and his guests could find shelter in a green shade from the heat of the Egyptian Summer.

The idea of a Summer house or garden dining room has been popular for centuries with those having ambition to get the utmost possible entertainment from their belongings. Pliny the younger was most original in this respect, supping in an alcove of white marble from a polished marble basin supplied with water by pipes. The basin served him as a table, "the larger sort of dishes being placed round the margin, while the smaller ones swam about in the form of little vessels and water fowl." A short distance away was a little private recess furnished with a couch, to which an overspreading vine gave "a very agreeable gloominess," and here you could "fancy yourself in a wood" without being exposed to the weather.

Sir Philip Sidney in "The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia," describes a device more ingenious if not so pretty, and strongly suggestive of the moving platforms and staircases by which our own generation is victimized. The table at which he sat "in a banqueting house, among certain pleasant trees, near to an excellent waterwork," was round, he says, and "fast to the Floor whereon we sate, and that divided from the rest of the Buildings, with turning a Vice, the Table, and we about the Table, did all turn round, by means of Water which ran under and carried it about as a mill."

The passion for making the garden a place not for solitude, but for social pleasure, reached its height, perhaps, in the time of the Grand Monarch at the Gardens of Versailles. These, the author says, seem made to exhibit to the utmost the social characteristics of the French people of the grand century, who extended their houses into their gardens, which were of an architectural order—veritable open-air drawing and dining and ball rooms. Their groves were "'cut into 'salons' and 'salles de bal,' their lawns 'rasés' like their heads, and paths 'bien peignés' like their privileges; as lovers of the stage and the drama, their very fountains must 'play' in their 'Théâtres d'Eau,' and they killed time in open-air 'circuses' and 'amphitheatres.'"

While this, like other extremes, had its objectionable features, there is something very attractive in the out-of-door arrangements for pleasure making that are more common in other countries and other climates than in our own. Even in the brief American Summer, with its uncertain weather, much might be done, and by certain people is done, to carry the ordinary and inevitable functions of dining and breakfasting out among the quiet and refreshing surroundings of a grassy place with trees and flower beds to attract the eyes in place of draperies and solid walls. Summer houses with broad piazzas, on which the table may be set; parks with "refectories," restaurants built in the fashion of German beer gardens and French cafés, add greatly to the comfort of eating during the warm season, and the cupeptic effect of beauty and repose as adjuncts to good cheer is no longer doubted by civilized races.

Nature, however, is solitary, not social, and in closely following nature, as the later school of gardeners endeavor to do, something certainly is missed of that delightful human association of the old formal gardens in which brightly dressed ladies and elaborate youths ate strawberries and cream while Anthony Watteau painted them in pale, fresh colors, or in which Kings and Queens were entertained with royal suppers, or in which the contemporaries of Defoe walked between high hedges on green paths flanked by bowling greens, canals, and groves to the banqueting house, the duckery, or the "pretty Summer house in which to drink a bottle."

Among the modern gardeners and lovers of gardens quoted by Mr. Sieveking we fail to find the name of Rossetti, who in his place at Cheyne Walk had his outdoor dinners among the beautiful trees of his own wild garden and cherished there his peacocks and his fiery-tempered zebu, his wombats, his rabbits, his hedgehogs, and his kangaroos.

Agreeable Garden Papers.*

The pleasant papers by Helen Milman are some of them reprinted from The Spectator, whose hospitality to writers on out-of-door subjects has always been one of its most attractive features. Mrs. Crofton has already written of the world within her garden, and in the present book she opens the gate to investigate the scenes and interests that lie just beyond. When she has climbed down a steep hill bordered by firs and bracken, she is in a neighborhood that appeals at once to the reader's imagination, as any neighborhood does in which an act of the human comedy has taken place. Here is the big house in which Swift entertained King William while Sir William Temple entertained the gout; here is the garden that in its youth was modeled on The Hague, and here is the sun dial under which Sir William's heart was buried. Here also are the little cottage and the twisted beech stump by which Stella was accustomed to wait for Swift's advent, studying hard to pass the time and preparing for intellectual conversation.

Another historic place outside the garden is Waverley Abbey, the first Cistercian abbey founded in England, of which little remains—merely the southern end of the refectory, a few low walls, a bench, a marble coffin, and "a remarkable recess five feet deep and six wide," supposed to be the book closet in which the vast library of the studious monks was kept at a time when books were few enough to please even the austere fancy of Mr. Frederic Harrison.

Accounts of these places are mingled with pictures of purely rural and unrecorded nooks and of birds and animals. Within a mile of her garden the author found ninety-three different kinds of birds, a list of which she gives to convince the incredulous.

The final chapter was intended to include an essay on "Night Sounds," but on attempting to gather material from the depths of a Summer evening the only sounds available were found to be the swish of a passing train and the cough of an asthmatic sheep, and the ardor of the listener was quenched.

*GARDENS, ANCIENT AND MODERN. An Epitome of the Literature of the Garden Art, with a Historical Epilogue. By Albert Forbes Sieveking, F. S. A. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1899. $3.

*OUTSIDE THE GARDEN. By Helen Milman. (Mrs. Caldwell Crofton.) With illustrations by Edmund H. New. London and New York: John Lane. The Bodley Head. 1900. $1.50.

California Birds.*

While these little papers are not intended for scientists and are written in a very informal style, the excellent appendix, containing a descriptive list of all the birds that normally occur within the limits of the State, makes the book a valuable one for students. Among the more interesting chapters is the one on "A Trip to the Farallones," the little group of islands some thirty miles distant from San Francisco. On these islands a few years ago the vocation of egging was carried on to an extent that threatened to rob the locality altogether of its sea birds. The egg of the California murre was a marketable commodity, being used in the San Francisco restaurants for omelets and in different varieties of cookery. The shell is so tough that the eggs can be tossed about like cobble stones, making an exceptionally easy cargo to handle. The process of egg gathering is described as follows: "A party of Greek fishermen made a practice of camping upon the Farallones during the egging season and gathering enough eggs to keep one of their largest craft constantly employed transporting them to town. Upon establishing themselves upon the island they would go first about the accessible area, occupied by the birds, and destroy every egg which could be found. A day or two later they would repeat their visit, gathering a large supply of fresh eggs. These visits were continued every second or third day of the season, until the resources of the birds were about exhausted. The eggers wore rope shoes to make their footing secure upon the dangerous rocky ledges, and the fronts of their shirts were converted into great pockets in which to carry the plunder. Ropes, to which the men could cling as they advanced, were secured to the rocks in the more perilous places. The Government has now wisely put a stop to this traffic." Only two species of land bird rest long enough upon the bleak Farallone rocks to nest there. These are "the raven, which is rare and frequents only the most inaccessible portions, and the friendly little rock wren, which is extremely abundant, nesting all over the lower levels."

The varied climate of California gives a chance to birds of great variety, from the herons, the coots, and the mud hens of the marshy places, to the sage thrasher and the cactus wren of the alkali plains and the owl and grouse of the pine woods. Most of the birds with names familiar to an Eastern ear differ somewhat, if only to a slight degree, from their Eastern relatives. To the aspersion that Californian birds do not sing, the author gives a spirited denial. If it is true that the robin sings in the elms of New England, it is also true that he sings in the redwoods of California. The meadow lark whistles pleasantly among the plowed fields of Illinois, but in his more western home he has an even fuller and richer tune. The Baltimore oriole is a famous singer about New York, but no more famous than Bullock's oriole, and so on through the list.

Many readers who are fond of birds will enjoy these unpretentious and vivacious essays, whether they can or cannot hunt up the birds in their natural haunts.

A new print by Louis Rhead, "Izaak Walton and His Scholar," will shortly be issued by R. H. Russell. Other interesting picture publications will be "Brother Officers," a series of pictures of the Empire Company, with William Faversham in the most notable scenes of the play, by Leo Traver, and "Gen. Lord Kitchener," being a fine color portrait executed by William Nicholson in his most vigorous and characteristic manner.

*BIRD NOTES AFIELD. A Series of Essays on the Birds of California. By Charles A. Keeler. San Francisco: D. P. Elder & Morgan Shepard. 1899. $1.50.

1900

CAROLUS DURAN.

A Visit to His Studio in Paris.

PARIS, March 1.—M. Carolus Duran is one of the most remarkable personalities in Paris at the present day. No painter presents himself in more brilliant or romantic colors to the world. M. Carolus Duran is not only an artist with his brush, but he is an artist in everything that he undertakes. A halo of the miraculous surrounds all his doings. He wields every known lethal weapon as skilfully as the creative pencil, and though of middling size, his physical strength is so great that those white and elegantly shaped fingers of his can, unaided, break an iron horseshoe in twain. If I remember rightly a similar feat was attributed to Leonardo da Vinci. An admirable musician, and a poet of no mean skill, Carolus Duran is a spirit of the Renaissance, a modern troubadour from that exuberant and golden South the midi of France, from which he springs. In the social and artistic club, the Union Artistique et Litteraire, otherwise known as the "Epatant," to the committee of which he belongs, M. Carolus Duran figures as a great social star, as a companion of infinite wit, an intellectuel of vast and varied information, and as one of the greatest practical authorities on fencing in France. Every day he engages the fencing master of the club, the great Prevost, in a light assault with foils, in which he is generally the victor. So completely is M. Carolus Duran the devotee of the beautiful and of the graceful in form, sound, and color, that he has even aestheticized his own name by dropping out of it a final "d," which gave it an inartistic appearance.

In every outward respect M. Carolus Duran is admirably true to the brilliant rôle of painter, poet, and universal charmer of the human soul, which he has chosen to play. A noble head, in shape reminding one slightly of the late Lord Leighton's, is poised upon a magnificent neck, the neck of a Greek wrestler, between massive shoulders. The hair is thickly curled and now almost entirely a bright silvery white. The face has the delicate and soft tones of ivory and is of pure classical shape. It is lighted up by two wonderful eyes, liquid and lambent, blue, gray, and green, all at once, and sparkling like the surface of a southern sea. When I saw M. Carolus Duran last he still wore a longish beard cut en pointe, which gave him the air of one of those princely sitters in ruffs whom the Italians of the Renaissance loved to paint. Rumor says that he has since cut his beard off. It is to be hoped that there is no truth in the story. M. Carolus Duran's personality is too much an element of modern Paris to be lightly tampered with.

Art has no special quarter in Paris for its abode. There are certain slums, as it were, where the rapins herd together, but the great living masters of French art have their studios in every quarter of the city. We have seen M. Benjamin Constant in the Place Pigalle and M. Chartran at Neuilly, M. Rodin in the diplomatic neighborhood of the Quai d'Orsay, and now to visit M. Carolus Duran we must betake ourselves to the Passage Stanislas, a quiet little blind alley, just behind the Luxembourg Gardens, in the very heart of the Latin Quarter. A large iron grill guards the entrance to this tranquil private street, which does not contain more than a dozen houses in all. It is an untidy little street with insignificant shops. One's footfall echoes desolately on its lonely pavement. Outside No. 11 a carriage is waiting, which is M. Carolus Duran's private carriage, ready to whisk him off to some distant part of the town, as soon as the daily sitting is over, for he is a man of countless engagements and infinite activity. A broad red staircase leads to a door on the first floor, which opens into the ante-chamber of his studio. One is struck by a great wealth of Oriental hangings and carpets and curiously carved Oriental cabinets, producing a very rich atmosphere of color, which, however, does not present any special object to attract one's attention. The studio itself is very lofty, and its general scheme of decoration is Oriental. It is a thoroughly workmanlike place and its chief and certainly most valuable furniture are the pictures, though I must mention a magnificent bronze animal group by Cain, which stands in the centre. M. Carolus Duran is a master in every style. Portraits, the nude, landscapes, seascapes, sacred and classical subjects, come equally within the broad scope of his genius. "When you can paint and draw the human figure," said M. Carolus Duran to me, "you can do everything else. I paint these flowers," and he pointed to a little canvas study of red azaleas, "to rest myself from the more difficult task of a portrait or a nude study. Everything is easier than the portrait or the nude."

In front of us was an admirable portrait of a little girl in a gray hat and white silk frock. "That's my little granddaughter"—the eyes were easily recognizable as his—"and she is the daughter of that little girl up there," added the painter. Hanging on the wall was another portrait of a little girl in yellow against an admirable green background and with the self-same eyes. There was a difference of about twenty years between the dates of these two portraits. The little girl in yellow had grown up to be the mother of the little gray-hatted girl on the easel, and the comparative study of the two pictures told the story of M. Carolus Duran's artistic development. There are critics who might have preferred the earlier work on account of its admirably solid execution and splendid harmony of color. "My principle in painting," said M. Carolus Duran, "has never changed; what I have acquired by constant practice is greater vigor and life. Everything has a special matter of its own, and it behooves the painter to give to each thing which he paints its proper matter. The matter of flesh differs, of course, from the matter of precious stones or stuffs, and when the flesh that you paint becomes under your brush the true matter of flesh, you are approaching the goal of technical skill which every conscientious painter sets himself to reach. One must be a painter first of all, and a poet if one can." The two portraits before us certainly showed this systematic striving after perfection of technique to give to each element of the picture its special matter. The later work was broader and more animated in its execution, and showed greater skill and originality in the manipulation of light. In other respects, their quality was about equal, and either might be counted a chef-d'oeuvre.

As outside of France M. Carolus Duran's fame is perhaps greatest for portrait painting, although he is master in every other genre, I was anxious to know which portrait painter among the great masters was, in his opinion, the most perfect. "Undoubtedly Velasquez," he said; "Velasquez was the most complete. There is a different 'aesthetic,' you must remember, for each epoch in the history of art. It is misleading, therefore, to place one school above another or to suppose that we ought to imitate the great masters who have gone before us. There are great masters at every epoch. The aesthetic of the pre-Raphaelites was suitable to and a product of its period. It would be out of place to-day. It is out of date. As much as I admire the great masters of former times, I have neither imitated them nor been influenced by them. I might express the opinion, however, that among them Velasquez, as I have said, was the most complete; Rubens had the greatest imagination, and Rembrandt the greatest soul. The painter must go straight to nature; the study of nature alone will teach him his business. My own art may be summed up in two words: I seek to give the impression of things which touch and surround me." "Then you are no supporter of the theory that art should be corrected by nature?" I inquired. "We must learn to know nature first," was the quick reply, "before we can hope to improve upon her. It is from nature that our divinity, whether as poets or painters, is derived. I think Shakespeare says something to that effect." While M. Duran was uttering these aphorisms I ran my eye through a large collection of photographs of the principal portraits which he had executed during the past ten years, and recognized among them many a brilliant work which has had its season of celebrity at former Salons—the portraits of Lady Warwick, of the late Mrs. Astor, to mention two of the best.

The portrait which the master has most recently completed is that of a Russian, M. Pototsoff. It stands in his studio and is a piece of vigorous and very solid painting. This, with seven other canvases, will be M. Carolus Duran's contribution to the Universal Exhibition, and will again demonstrate very fully the ample versatility of his talent. His "Poet With the Mandolin," the wonderful picture which he sent to the first Salon of the Champ de Mars, will be included in this series, together with the portrait of his granddaughter, mentioned above, a landscape entitled "Evening in the Forest," two female portraits, and two seascapes. I further noticed on the walls of the studio an admirable portrait by the painter of his mother, a brilliant copy of Rubens's "Disembarkment of Marie de Medicis at Venice." One gigantic easel supported the magnificent "Crucifixion," which was M. Carolus Duran's chief contribution to the Salon this year. I noticed also several delicate little seascapes, which were old friends, including one melancholy rain effect, which the painter had characteristically entitled "Jour de pluie et de spleen."

M. Carolus Duran invited me now to pass into the still larger studio which he owns on the other side of the landing. The principal picture it contains is a very large canvas representing the Triumph of Bacchus. This when completed will be one of the finest works which M. Carolus Duran has produced. It has a richness and brilliance of color which reminds one of Titian, and the composition is brimful of life and movement. I have no space to describe all the wonderful pictures and sketches of every kind which this second studio contains. The collection gives one an overwhelming impression of what I might call the encyclopedic character of this painter's powers. He is a master in the fullest sense of the term. His almost boundless ability forcedly reminds us of Leonardo. There are critics who find that some of M. Carolus Duran's work is lacking in the highest kind of artistic inspiration, but nobody can deny his incomparable skill and knowledge or fail to recognise how completely he is in possession of every instrument which the Art places at the disposal of those who cultivate her.

"I have only paid two visits to America," said M. Carolus Duran, as I bade him goodbye, "and I am not certain that I shall ever return, but don't forget to tell the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES that I have a great admiration for the art movement in the United States. There is Sargent, for instance, who was my pupil. Remember to mention that. You have many eminent men. There is—" "Whistler," I hazarded. "Whistler, yes; Whistler has talent. They all have talent."

ROWLAND STRONG.

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Mr. Hobson's new book, "The War in South Africa," might very well be called "A Political Handbook of South Africa." The author has very little to say about the war itself, the plans of campaign, or the scenes of the battlefields, which, like a broad panorama, are now gradually shifting from Natal into the Free State and the Transvaal itself. About two-thirds of the volume is occupied with a most painstaking description of the events that led up to the present conflict, while the rest gives an admirable idea of the political condition that will be produced by the outcome of the war.

*THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. By J. A. Hobson. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1900.

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OF ALL BOOKSELLERS, OR FROM THE PUBLISHERS,
FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY, 158 Fifth Avenue, New York. Also at Chicago and Toronto.

In each case the massing of facts, the results of personal observation, and, withal, the utter frankness of the author, go far toward producing the most exhaustive and authoritative work on the subject that has yet been placed within our hands. Not only is Mr. Hobson a careful and discriminating historian, blessed with an extremely readable style, but he has the rare gift of observing and meditating on potent principles and events.

Mr. Hobson, in describing the political situation that existed in Cape Colony just before the war, declares that "men like Mr. Sauer, Mr. Merriman, and Mr. Solomon are no raw carpetbaggers hoisted into power by some sudden swell in the stream of party politics; they are men thoroughly conversant with the life and need of the peoples, and trained in the arts of administration," and that "Mr. Schreiner, Mr. Merriman, and their colleagues were as firmly convinced as the most pronounced jingo that England must in effect control the destinies of the whole of South Africa, but they deprecated the doctrine of force as the midwife of progress."

The reader is introduced into the urban and suburban life of the Boers; the author admires their virtues, and deplores their vices, which, however, he explains as those of a primitive and Biblical people. His view of Johannesburg is likely to disturb several popular fallacies:

> Here, seven thousand miles from England, in the heart of a republic of rude farmers of Dutch descent, has grown up in a single decade a great city, which, so far as the language and habits of the white population is concerned, is almost absolutely English. In Johannesburg the Boer population is a mere handful of officials and their families, some five thousand of the population; the rest is about evenly divided between white settlers, mostly English-speaking, and the Kafirs, who are everywhere in White Man's Africa the hewers of wood and drawers of water.

The author's views concerning President Krüger are well worth reading, both those concerning his personality, gained from an exchange of opinions, and those gathered by a careful consideration of what Oom Paul stands for in the Transvaal. Mr. Hobson found Mr. Krüger most anxious to dispel the prevailing theory that he had in any way broken faith with the British Colonial Office. Although the author judiciously qualifies all extreme opinions concerning him, the consistency of his judgment amounts to about this: "But the real interest lies in the light it throws upon Krüger's conception of politics; fighting has played so essential a part in the making of the nation that it seems to him that such personal service is the only basis of burgher rights."

Mr. Hobson unhesitatingly brands the present diplomatic agent of the Transvaal in Europe, Dr. Leyds, as "the evil genius of Transvaal politics," and he is moved to write of him in these terms:

> The notion of an unqualified Dutch political supremacy, with a complete dominance of Dutch language and ideas, which this imported Hollander sought to impress upon Transvaal politics and administration, has been a chief source of the Outlander grievances which possess a real foundation. His personal influence was persistently used to harden the heart of Paul Krüger against conceding political power or any beginnings of self-government to the Outlander.

The author's description of Pretoria is most graphic and entertaining. "Everywhere," he says, "is a sense of incompleteness; the roads, if you follow them, soon leave you in the open veldt. There is little attempt at elegance in architecture; everything is new, and even the startling fecundity of nature does not enable the Pretorians to raise noble and imposing gardens in a single decade." What a contrast to Johannesburg!

Mr. Hobson thoroughly discusses the demands of the British Government that the franchise be granted the Outlanders. He is by no means certain that if franchise had actually been granted the aliens in accordance with the last proposal of the Boer Government the number accepting it would have been very significant. Of official corruption and incompetency of the officials of the Government the author deals with personal knowledge. In the light of it Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill's description of South Africa as "a land of lies" is not quite the reckless generality it sounds. But Mr. Hobson is equally frank in telling his readers that the real cause for which British blood is being shed on the veldts is that of the "Gold Kings of South Africa," and it is they who primarily will gain vast benefits by the supremacy of the British Empire in that part of the continent. "There is no secret about the matter," he writes. "This war is a terrible disaster for every one else in England and South Africa, but for the mine owners it means a large increase of profits from a more economical working of the mines and from speculative operations."

A careful consideration of the latter part of "The War in South Africa" moves us to believe that the author sees in the annihilation of the military power of the Boer republics a consequent destruction of even their internal political power and the gradual establishment of a federation of states similar to that now contemplated by the Cape Ministry in Africa.

The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1900.

MARCH

"DISAPPEARING AUTHORS."

That is a pleasant article upon "Disappearing Authors" which Mr. Justin McCarthy has contributed to The North American Review, but we may take leave to doubt whether it is very much to the point. It is true that there are authors "who were undoubtedly very popular at one time, but whose popularity is now unmistakably fading." But that only means that we are reading the novels of our own time and not of any other. That is true of the ordinary novel reader, who reads only for distraction. By the force of the term, "fashionable novels" go out when the fashion changes. They are ephemeral by the nature of the case. What was the most popular novel of ten years ago? Doubtless there was one, but who remembers even the title of it now? It is the aim of authors to write and of publishers to get hold of and promulgate "the novel of the season." But the novel of the season belongs to journalism rather than to literature, and dies with the "season," of which it is the fading flower.

Taine somewhere classifies books according to the degree in which their interest is lasting. "Fashionable literature" is at the bottom of the scale. That is the record of transient notions and ways of thinking. Then come the books of a decade, of a generation, of a century. These make their way more slowly and last correspondingly longer. Finally there are the books which make their appeal to the perennial and elemental qualities of human nature. These are the world's masterpieces.

It would be absurd to complain that we read the books of our own day rather than of a bygone day. Day for day, our own is more interesting to us than any other. And this applies, of course, not to the subject matter, but to the treatment. The "historical novel" of our day is as much a product of the time as the contemporaneous novel, and tastes in it change as readily. Most authors ought to "disappear." "Posterity will have enough windbags of its own to talk about," as the genial Carlyle has it.

There is nothing to complain of or wonder at, unless an author disappears before his time, unless, being an author of a century, let us say, he does not outlast his generation. But upon this point the judgment of all readers is evidently better than the judgment of any one reader. "Securus orbis judicabit." And Mr. McCarthy's instances are not very cogent. Somehow we had a suspicion that Charles Reade was going to be one of them, even before we came upon his name. It has been the fashion to pretend that Reade was not read ever since Mr. Kipling, in "Bread Upon the Waters," spoke of him as a great and neglected novelist. As a matter of fact, we are told that a publisher has just been bringing out a new uniform edition of Reade's novels, as if expressly to confute Mr. McCarthy. But a still more explicit confutation is that his works can be bought off the push carts. No author who can be had in that way can fairly be called disappearing or unpopular. The livelihood of the purveyor of literature for the push carts depends upon his keeping no such author on his "list." We can buy "Never Too Late to Mend" and "Very Hard Cash" for a nickel of the republic each. Nay, there is a new uniform edition of Maria Edgeworth coming out, we see by the advertisements. What does Mr. McCarthy want? Apparently he would like to see some of his personal favorites more extensively recognized. So would all of us ours. But, on his own showing, his favorites were never popular and cannot be said to have disappeared so much as never to have "come out."

THE COURT OF AMERICAN OPINION

We are fond of poking fun at the multitude of men prominent in public life who write for the press, and we talk as if we really thought that this was their chief function and the fighting of battles or the framing of policies merely incidental and preparatory. A foreigner trying conscientiously to get at the true local color of our life by the patient study of our humorous papers or the columns of pleasantry afforded by our more serious journals, might easily infer that the important persons engaged in the little skirmish with Spain or employed in the settlement of the questions arising therefrom regarded the press as the true arena for the contests to which they are consecrated.

This is due to a somewhat sudden development of the sense of the actual value of public opinion in this country. Doubtless this remark will astonish those who have been accustomed to think of the Republic as especially guided by public opinion. But it is capable of very sober argument that for the past quarter of a century there has been less deliberate appeal to public opinion, and that such appeal has attracted less attention than in any like period in the history of the country. As a matter of fact, our public men do in these recent days seek the press as a means of explaining and advocating their views to a degree that has never before been known.

Probably the decay of oratory has had something to do with the resort to the press. As a method of reaching large bodies of men the speech is almost as obsolete as the stage coach is in travel. Even where a man retains the rare gift of oratory, his hearers are an insignificant fraction of those he hopes to affect. He really addresses the telegraph lines and the printing presses, and they carry his winged words to thousands, possibly to millions, whom he never could expect to influence by his utterance.

But back of this phenomenon, which is practically to be noted in all countries, there lies the fact that within a few years great events have come upon us, and questions have been raised which we must settle for good or ill by the light of our own judgment with such aid as we can get from discussion. Tradition does not cover them. Accepted ideas do not apply to them. They are new, grave, urgent, and intensely interesting. They are referred to the tribunal of public opinion because no other has jurisdiction or can make its decisions respected. In that court every advocate is entitled to a hearing who can enlist attention. It is no wonder that our public men are eager to find a means of appearing there. And not only our own public men, but those of many another land across the furthest seas. Since we have rather unexpectedly to ourselves and to the rest of mankind begun to take a decided part in the world's affairs, it is natural that we should widen the borders of our discussions and eagerly listen to the voices of greatest apparent authority in matters that have become our own. "We are of the world, and nothing of the world may we deem alien to us."

FOR ONE WHO KNOWS NOTHING OF BOOKS.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The writer of this letter is a young attorney, twenty-one years of age, who has just been admitted to the bar. I have done absolutely no reading whatsoever in my days, and wish to start now. Kindly let me know through your SATURDAY REVIEW what are the best and most interesting books I should start with. Thanking you in advance, I remain respectfully yours,

C. J.

New York, March 3, 1900.

The writer of the above note has one great thing in his favor—the fact that he recognizes his own deficiencies. Outside the necessary reading for his chosen profession, he says all literature is a sealed book to which he now desires the open sesame. The very fact that, at twenty-one, the writer of this note feels the importance of the influence books exert upon the formation of character, at least sufficiently to ask how to go about acquiring an interest in reading and a taste for and knowledge of good books, should be a strong factor in his future success.

For the young man, then, who is really ignorant of literature, it might seem most advisable to take up one or all of the four recent American historical novels—Dr. Weir Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne," Winston Churchill's "Richard Carvell," Paul Leicester Ford's "Janice Meredith," and Miss Mary Johnston's "To Have and To Hold"—all strongly written and interesting stories, which should be able to hold his attention from beginning to end. But these books should be read not only for the stories—the personal plots and interest—but for their historical bearings, a careful list being kept of all references to persons, places, and events, which are either wholly or comparatively unknown to him, and which should send the young reader to the pages of Bancroft, to Irving's "Life of Washington," the latter almost as interesting as a novel; to John Fiske, or to any good historian, for further light upon the various subjects and events treated in these novels, remembering always that the fuller and more interestingly a historian treats a particular episode the stronger the impression left upon a reader.

As one goes on in this parallel reading, innumerable references will present themselves to the reader's attention which will make individual appeals to his particular taste, and induce him to take up, perhaps, a general survey of American literature, or, what would be far better, individual biographies of the characters which stand out most prominently before his mental eye; it being a well-known fact that we all derive the most profit from that which we most enjoy. It is also wise to remember that it is far preferable to know a single period or episode thoroughly than to have a superficial knowledge of many. The former method may gradually extend one's knowledge over a wider surface and lead one constantly into fresh fields and pastures new, while surface acquaintance seldom or never leads to a real love for literature.

Should the young reader feel, however, that he prefers beginning with some book other than a novel, let him choose the two volumes of Ik Marvel's charming "American Lands and Letters," treating these volumes in the manner above described, and following up the many references in which the work will be found particularly strong. In fact, the book chosen is not half so important—provided always it be a good one—as is the thorough manner in which it is read. But to many the choice of a good historical novel as an opening wedge is particularly valuable from the strong human interest centring around its characters.

NEGLECT OF POETRY AGAIN.

A serious correspondent of this paper, in commenting on a letter bewailing the neglect of poetry, took the practical ground that it was a waste of time for a man of affairs in this age to pore over the fancies of the poets when there were so many good books on Populism, the currency, municipal government, and similar subjects. The reading of such books, our correspondent held, would tend to make the reader a better citizen, while the perusal of poetry might be left to women undergraduates who had nothing more important to do. It is possible that our correspondent has not lately looked over the curriculum of any representative female college; but that is aside from the intent of these few cursory remarks.

If indeed any man abandons himself entirely to the reading of poetry and never looks at books of fact, he does irreparable injury to his intellect. But it is hardly conceivable that there are many such men. The reading of poetry, if pursued from a sense of duty, belongs to the study of polite literature, of which a knowledge is indispensable to a man of culture. To read poetry is to round out the symmetry of the cultivated mind by stimulating the imagination and by deepening the perceptions of the beauty of the physical and spiritual world. But our correspondent puts the matter entirely on the ground of practical benefit in fitting a man for his daily duties and making him a good citizen.

Why should poetry, which is one of the ornaments of life, be condemned because it cannot rival the study of economics, or that of sociology, as a preparation for the discussion of public questions? It is no stretch of truth to regard poetry as purely an amusement. It is one of the pleasures of life. The argument advanced against it by our correspondent would apply equally well to any other of our pleasures. It cannot be said, for example, that the reading of a good novel is a preparation for the business of life, yet it may be that our correspondent will not deny the reasonableness of an occasional indulgence in a piece of fiction. But if he does, will he hold that a man should never go to the theatre, but stay at home and read works on political economy?

Should a man give up the time he devotes to riding his bicycle and devote it to the study of practical books? Is it any preparation for the serious business of life to go to a football game, or to play golf, or to watch a yacht race? No; these things belong to the amusements of life, and if it will please our correspondent, let poetry be classed with them. If it is so classed, let our correspondent ask himself whether there may not be degrees of desirability in one's pleasures. May it not be possible to elect high pleasures in preference to low ones? Surely the man who finds his recreation in going to see the best plays, in hearing the finest music, and in reading the loftiest imaginative literature, is likely to become a better citizen than he who takes delight only in the boxing match or the poker game. For the higher the pleasures, the higher the man. And, furthermore, the broadening of a man is a thing to be desired. The wider the scope of a man's reading, provided there be an intelligent plan in it, the broader the mind is likely to become. We trust our correspondent will revise his opinion of the value of poetry. Like him, we should feel sorry for the man who reads nothing else. But, unlike him, we also feel sorry for him who never reads it at all.

MR. EDELHEIM'S PROFITS.

The difference between $700 and $4,300 was well emphasized at the American Art Association's auction rooms on Thursday evening, March 8, when the late Carl Edelheim's almost complete set of the beautiful books printed by William Morris at the little house in the Upper Mall, Hammersmith, came under the hammer. The original cost to Mr. Edelheim of a set of Kelmscotts on paper would have been £143 14s. 8d. He lacked, however, Blunt's "Love Lyrics and Songs of Proteus," 1892, issued at 2 guineas, and the "German Woodcuts of the Fifteenth Century," 1898, issued at £1 10s., so that his set cost him £140 2s. 6d. It fetched $4,322. He had also duplicate copies of "Guenevere," "News from Nowhere," and Chaucer's "Works," the "John Ball," on vellum, a set of the illustrations to the Chaucer, (with many proofs,) and an extra illustrated copy of the "Note on Aims of the Press." These cost him about £94 14s., and they realized $1,045. The entire cost to him (exclusive of duty and other charges) was about $1,175; the books fetched at the sale a grand total of $5,367.

In most instances the books brought record prices, and in nearly all they exhibited a most remarkable advance on the original cost to the subscriber. Whether the Edelheim prices will be exceeded in the near future remains to be seen. They probably will not be exceeded in England, where owners of Kelmscotts have rapidly been sending them to the auction room for some time past. At any rate, the lover of books that have a definite claim to beauty will be interested in the report given in another part of to-day's SATURDAY REVIEW of the Edelheim sale, where the books printed by the Norse poet-craftsman met with such appreciation.

THE PROFITS OF THE NOVELISTS.

It seems only the day before yesterday that the playwrights, or the few among them who could find a market for their wares, were accounted the luckiest workers in the literary field. The difficulty of getting a play produced, the narrow limitations of the theatrical stage, the distressingly large proportion of failures to successes among acted dramas, were never taken into consideration when we talked of the large royalties of the author of the popular play of the hour, who received from 10 to 15 per cent. of the "gross," and sometimes even more, as his share of its takings.

Successful dramatists within the last decade have built palaces out of their earnings, have laid the foundations of notable art collections, have owned schooner yachts. But while the demand for new and good plays is much the same as it has been, continual, eager, yet dreadfully hard to satisfy, the literary workers in another branch have recently deprived the lucky dramatist of his unique position as the only "big money" maker in the field of literature. This is

1900

an hour of triumph, pre-eminently, for the novelists.

Probably the average of excellence in the printed novels has not been raised, but the publishing trade has learned, after many years of neglected experience, that public indifference to a new work of fiction in the first few weeks of its existence may be overcome by wise business management, and now a novel that seems to a wise publisher to possess "the elements of success" is not permitted to go out of print within a month or two just because it does not make an immediate pecuniary "hit."

In other words, at last the novelist has as good a chance as the playwright to get a pecuniary return for his labor commensurate with its arduous character and the special gifts that must be bestowed upon it. Of course, many novels that seemed to promise well in manuscript still "fall flat," but every one that is published has a better chance now than formerly because of the new business methods employed in the publishing trade.

"A GIRL OF SIXTEEN AT BROOK FARM."

Mr. Lindsay Swift's book on Brook Farm, reviewed in these columns a few weeks ago, is ably supplemented by a very charming paper by Mrs. Ora Gannett Sedgwick in the current Atlantic, "A Girl of Sixteen at Brook Farm," to which we would like to call the attention of our readers. The writer of that paper, to whom reference is made in Mr. Swift's interesting book, tells us that of all the company she found seated at supper on the night of her arrival at Brook Farm, not one remains alive, and that as she esteems the influences under which she fell at the farm as among the most precious of the past threescore years, she has written out her recollections of that year and a half.

Mrs. Sedgwick's mother, Mrs. Gannett, wishing to send her young daughter away to school and hearing that teaching as well as farming was one of the fundamental principles of the Brook Farm idea, attended a meeting at the Ripleys to investigate the scheme, which was being widely discussed in Boston and the neighboring towns; the result being that in June, 1841, soon after the community opened, Miss Gannett was driven to West Roxbury by her father, and left at "The Nest," as Miss Ripley's house was called. The young girl's tuition was paid for, but her father, being a clergyman with a small income but large family, it was only through the existence of the Brook Farm idea that such school advantakes, which were of the highest, were open to her. An arrangement was made by which the young Ora was to work for her board, four hours a day being considered a fair equivalent, hours principally spent in assisting Miss Ripley in the care of the house, and in looking out for the younger children who were in the latter's charge, among whom were two sons of George Bancroft.

Ora Gannett, who afterward became Mrs. Sedgwick, gives us charming pictures of the Brook Farm life, particularly valuable as showing it in its more intimate aspects. She seems to recall every incident of her days in this ideal community with not only the greatest pleasure, but so vividly as to make her descriptions of that life, even in its most unimportant occurrences, as fresh and realistic as though it had happened within the last few years. So rich and varied are the scenes Mrs. Sedgwick pictures, so full, too, of the personal element, that it is unusually hard to decide which to choose and which to reject for reference here.

To some of us who love books, perhaps selfishly, one of the most remarkable pictures Mrs. Sedgwick presents is that of the lovely old New England farmhouse, "The Hive," with the broad wall running through its entire length, having a door at each end in the familiar New England fashion, but, in addition, having its walls lined with open shelves, filled with rare English, French, and German books, which she tells us were said to constitute one of the finest libraries of the time to be found in Boston or its neighborhood. It was especially strong in foreign books, and all were placed at the free disposal of the association. Only a book lover can realize how completely unselfish such generosity is in one who valued his books for their contents and for their personality; and we realize all the more strongly what Mr. Ripley's faith in his project must have been, when we remember that he mortgaged these books, his precious library, as part security for his share in its financial support. Surely we may realize, too, how much the failure of the whole scheme must have been intensified by the fact that not only was Mr. Ripley's entire fortune swept away, but his books were lost to him forever.

Mrs. Sedgwick's sketches of the different members of the association are particularly interesting as being drawn from the inside, from a personal point of view; as, for instance, when we find her writing of the Pratts—a son of which family afterward married Annie Alcott, the Meg of "Little Women." Mrs. Sedgwick says that the Pratts were all among the most valuable members of the society, and adds as her own opinion, and typical, too, of the Brook Farm idea, that the father, Minot Pratt, who was a printer, cast in his lot with the association because he wanted more liberty to labor as he chose, and to be able to find time for an additional amount of reading and study.

William Allen and Hawthorne had entire charge of the care of and the milking of the cows, each of whom had its own particular name and recognized individuality, their custodians, for instance, being very careful to put Daisy and Dolly into adjacent stalls at night, because they were always together in the pasture. Mrs. Sedgwick tells us that Mr. Bradford, another member of the community, often begged her to stop at the gate, and watch the long line of cows pass through at night, so she might observe how varied and interesting was the expression on their several faces. She also gives us a charming picture of the community meals:

> They were most delightful times for talk, humor, wit, and the interchange of pleasant nonsense. When our table had grown into three, Charles A. Dana, who must have been a very orderly young man, organized a corps of waiters from among our nicest young people, whose meals were kept hot for them, and they, in their turn, were waited on by those whom they had served. I have seen Mr. Dana reading a small Greek book between the courses, although he was a faithful waiter. The table talk was most delightful and profitable to me. Looking back over a long and varied life, I think that I have rarely sat down with so many men and women of culture, so thoroughly unselfish, polite, and kind. * * * All seemed at rest and at their best. There was no man tired out with the stock market and his efforts to make or increase a big fortune coming home harassed or depressed—too cross or disappointed to talk. There was no woman vying with others in French gowns, laces, and diamonds. The fact that all felt that they were honored for themselves alone brought out more individuality in each, so that I have often said that I have never elsewhere seen a set of people of whom each seemed to possess some peculiar charm.

But, above all, Mrs. Sedgwick should be thanked for giving us such charming pictures of Hawthorne, walking along the brook, it may be, with his hands clasped behind his back, closely followed by a delighted group of children, who seemed to stoop at intervals, and then, faces all smiles, pick up something and go on after their leader. On being closely watched, it was found that Hawthorne dropped an occasional penny, without apparently looking back or paying the slightest attention to the children, much to the latters' edification and profit.

Again comes the much more pleasing episode of the pillow fight, which shows Hawthorne in an unusual aspect. One night, as the young Ora Gannett and her roommate, Ellen Slade, were going up the stairway, they happened to spy Hawthorne seated on a favorite chair at the end of the hall. Whereupon it was suggested that the sofa cushions be thrown at him, which they proceeded to do. Mrs. Sedgwick adds:

> Quick as a flash he put out his hand, seized a broom which was hanging near him, warded off our cushions, and threw them back with sure aim as fast as we could throw them at him. He returned them with effect, hitting us every time, while we could hit only the broom. He must have been very quick in his movements. Through it all not a word was spoken. We laughed and laughed, and his eyes shone and twinkled like stars. Wonderful eyes they were, and when anything witty was said, I always looked quickly at Mr. Hawthorne, for his dark eyes lighted up as if flames were suddenly kindled behind them, and then the smile came down to his lips and over his grave face.

BADLY BOUND ENGLISH BOOKS.

In point of binding, American bookmakers are very much in advance of their English cousins, although we may add that there is room for improvement even here. Reference has recently been made in these columns to the poor work of some of the English binders, but we feel that too much cannot be said on this subject until a more radical improvement is manifested. Mr. Robert Rutter, the veteran bookbinder of New York, in a recent interesting article on "Modern Bookbinding," tells how to open a book without injury to its back:

> Hold the book with its back on a smooth or covered table, let the front board down, then the other, holding the leaves in one hand while you open a few leaves at the back, then a few at the front, and so on alternately until you reach the centre of the volume. * * * Never force the back of the book.

This formula is undoubtedly an excellent one for books well bound and whose backs are strong enough to stand the test, but even such careful treatment would be without avail with some of the books that have recently come to our attention as specimens of the manufacturers' art in England. These books are of a character and a price that ought to insure for the purchaser at least the pleasure of a good and serviceable binding.

For example, the "Memoirs of H. R. H. Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck," by Kinloch Cooke, published in two volumes by John Murray at $7.50 for the set, would seem to be sufficiently high-priced to warrant some expectations as to good binding. However, a keen sense of disappointment is experienced upon opening the book. This operation is accompanied by such creaking and groaning of the back as almost to result in a desire to give up the pleasures of reading its contents rather than to inflict such evident pain upon an inanimate object. Concentration of the mind is impossible when there is constant danger of breaking the back of the volume. The back of a book, like the back of a man, is a chief support, (or should be,) and with this cracked or broken it is only a question of time when the leaves will part company and a general and final disruption ensue.

Another example of bad workmanship from English publishers is seen in John Murray's edition of "Henry Hart Milman," a biography by his son, Arthur Milman. It does not require much handling of this book to get it into a condition where the leaves will begin to spread out and the covers refuse to close properly, maintaining a somewhat slovenly appearance of indecision and uncertainty.

One of the worst of all examples at present before us of poor workmanship manifested in the backs of books is "The Life of Wellington," by the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, two volumes, 8vo, published by Sampson Low & Co. and sold here for $11 in cloth, from which it would seem that the higher the price goes the weaker the back becomes.

One need not be a bibliophile in order to appreciate sound and serviceable binding. Durability is one of the first requisites of binding, and this is impossible in the stiff, inflexible, feeble, creaking, groaning backs of the books we have just cited.

Not a Question of Grammar but of Dialect.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In regard to the recent discussion as to "the worst case of bad grammar" on record, I would say that the expression quoted by your first informant seems to me to have been a matter not of grammar, but of dialect. In many of the north country districts of England such expressions are common, and as the hard-working people of the mining countries have no time to go to school it is not astonishing that this should be the case. However that may be, I think that a close observation of the speech of the Cornish miners and of the people of the fishing villages in England will prove that many such forms of speech may be classified as "dialect." It is possible (and to me it seems probable) that the case of bad grammar quoted by you was found among people who had come from the mining countries of England, or that it came, originally, from such a source. It is one of the regular forms of speech among people who work all day long on the water or under the ground and among the wives and families of those who so work. Life among such hard laborers is too busy and too far astray for any indulgence in critical considerations of any kind. If the uncharitable critics who doubted the authenticity of your quotation would visit Cornwall and other places occupied by laborers they would realize that it is safer not to take it for granted because they themselves do not know a thing that the thing in question does not exist. If I remember aright in some of Mrs. Gaskell's stories—"Mary Barton," perhaps—ungrammatical and equally strange dialect is quoted. A study of English dialects might be instructive to those of our esteemed fellow-citizens to whom, in a sense, the following antique legend applies:

> "Cockey-Lockey, who was a very pretty little hen, was pecking for worms one day under some pea vines. Accidentally she shook the vines and loosened a half-dried pod, which let fall a fat green pea berry. As the berry struck her head she thought to herself, 'The sky is falling!' and she hurried away to tell the King. Arrived at the palace, she clucked wildly, and all the courtiers armed themselves, for they supposed that the hen had gone mad; but the King waved his hand and the hen approached the throne.
>
> "'King! King!' she clucked, 'the sky is falling! The city will be destroyed!' The King looked calmly into her dark, anxious face, and he cried, in his 'cultured' voice: 'Kill this hen immediately! I will have her for my dinner.'"

The moral is this: Let us not take it for granted that because a thing is unknown and important to us that it is unknown and important to our neighbors. Even when we know the most there will be something known to some one else of which we shall be ignorant.

The poem, "And be she dead! and am she gone!," which is purely classic, dates certainly from our early days, but it is one of the "fearful and wonderful" things which we hardly dared hope to see reproduced in type. However, "all things come to him who waits."

L. G. MOREAU.

New York, March 9, 1900.

Robert E. Lee.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you permit a Southern woman, and a subscriber to THE SATURDAY REVIEW, who has read your criticism on Gen. James F. Rushing's book, "Men and Things I Saw in Civil War Days," to add her comments on what the author is willing to admit—that Gen. Robert E. Lee amounted to much. How absurd, how narrow, how full of prejudice it sounds! The recognition of the greatness of Lee is world-wide, and his character as a man and his abilities as a commander shine out resplendent in the light of impartial history. He was never outgeneraled by Grant in all the campaigns from the Rappahannock to James River. He came from Mexico as a mere boy covered with honors, and when Gen. Scott made his wonderful march to the capital of Mexico young Lee was his right-hand man. Why did the North offer him the command of the Northern army when he resigned to cast his fortune with his beloved Virginia? When his death occurred The London Standard said of him: "No one pretending to understand in the least either the general principles of military science or the particular condition of the American war doubts that Gen. Lee gave higher proofs of military genius and soldiership than any of his opponents." But Lee, the pure, spotless cavalier, sans pere et sans reproche, "with high-created thoughts, sealed in a heart of courtesy," needs no words of commendation. He was Caesar, without ambition, Frederick without tyranny, Napoleon without selfishness, and Washington without reward.

ELLEN MEADE CLARKE.

Radford, Va., March 12, 1900.

On March 1 The Century Company had sold 200,000 copies of the books by Rudyard Kipling which bear its imprint—"Captains Courageous" and the first and second "Jungle Books."

THE PUBLISHER'S POINT OF VIEW.

A COLOR-PRINTING SHOW.

Few people realize that color photography is now practically applied to the needs of bookmaking.

We are holding an exhibition at Brentano's, 16th St. and Broadway, Union Square, of the most recent and successful effects achieved in color photography and printing. The process is shown in detail; the printing first of the yellow, then the red and finally the blue, making in combination twenty colors and shades. The plates are all made from *the actual* bird, flower, or butterfly, and illustrate five books, as follows:

Our Bird Neighbors, 52 plates
Game Birds, 48 plates
Butterflies, 48 plates, 1,000 species
Wild Flowers, 80 plates
Bird Homes, 32 plates

Call at Brentano's and look at his exhibition.

* * *

"THE GENTLEMAN."

We sold over 6,000 copies of "The Gentleman from Indiana" last week; 30,000 copies have been disposed of, but 100,000 is too little for such a sterling, clean and healthy novel as this of Mr. Tarkington's.

* * *

THE WHIMS OF ADVERTISING

What kind of advertising sells books—or does advertising sell books at all? One or two experiences have come to us recently.

Six weeks ago we undertook to advertise Mr. Bloch's valuable and timely book, "The Future of War," into at least some success. Two elaborate and carefully prepared expositions of the book were published in The Times; not a reply or an order reached us. We then tried a smaller note; the only reply was from a reviewer, saying that he was surprised that the book did not sell. The next week we advertised it again in a few lines and several orders came to us. Since that time the book has sold steadily; and readers have somehow found out that this is the only popular work of importance on the art of war published for years. Not only have orders come through the mail, but from the booksellers everywhere. We should like to give the figures, but in these days of hundred thousands they are too insignificant.

Another case: Mr. Bram Stoker, the gifted Irishman who is now on a visit to this country, managing the business of Sir Henry Irving, wrote a novel entitled "Dracula," a grim but exciting story of a human Vampire. It had its "first sale" and hung fire. By arrangement it was published as a serial in a New York daily newspaper, the effect of which was immediately to stimulate a large demand not only in New York but all over it: Eastern and Western States.

* * *

All our books sent on approval.

DOUBLEDAY & McCLURE CO.,
34 Union Square, E., N. Y.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
William L. Alden.

LONDON, March 7.—In the last number of The Strand is a story by the late Grant Allen, which was left unfinished at the time of his death. It has been finished by Dr. Conan Doyle, and any one may be safely defied to discover by internal evidence where Allen's work ended and Doyle's began. This is a noteworthy feat, for it is rare that one writer can perfectly copy the style of another. Mr. Quiller-Couch succeeded marvelously when he finished Stevenson's "St. Ives," but in that case Stevenson had a style that was so distinctive that the work of imitation was thereby rendered less difficult than it might otherwise have been. Not that Mr. Quiller-Couch did not deserve the very highest credit for the admirable way in which he did his work. I remember that I was shocked when I heard that "St. Ives" was to be finished by another hand than that of its incomparable author, and I felt that Mr. Quiller-Couch was an extremely presumptuous man. But the result fully justified his action. I did not then know what a delicate artist Mr. Quiller-Couch was. I now heartily wish that he would undertake the still greater task of finishing "Weir of Hermiston."

Is not the skilled artist in literature more skillful to-day than he was in former years? There was nobody who could finish "Edwin Drood," though I believe that one or two penny-a-liners undertook the task, and naturally failed lamentably. No one dreamed of attempting to finish "Denis Duval," although Thackeray had left abundant hints as to the plot of the story. "The Dolliver Romance" might have been finished if only the man capable of doing the work had been discovered. I do not at this moment recollect a single instance of the successful finishing of a novel by another hand than that of the original author. But now, after the examples that Mr. Quiller-Couch and Dr. Doyle have set, novels that their authors have left unfinished may be finished in a thoroughly satisfactory way. Was not Mr. Howells right when he said that fiction is a more perfect art to-day than it ever was? The writers of to-day may not be the equals of some who have gone before, so far as genius is concerned, but I am inclined to think that they have a better mastery of their craft—a greater skill in the use of their tools. Perhaps there is no one who could create a Dugald Dalgetty, but there are also few living novelists of the first rank who would be guilty of the tedious and irrelevant passages that are to be found in all of Scott's novels.

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Mr. Frank Harris, who, I believe, is the keeper of one of the Riviera hotels, and was formerly, for a time, the editor of The London Saturday Review, has shown us "How to Beat the Boers" by means of an imaginary conversation between Washington, Johnson, Parnell, Carlyle, Lord Randolph Churchill, and a Fenian by the name of Aylward. I do not mean that this conversation is to be used as an instrument to defeat the Boers, although if they were compelled to listen to it they might well lose patience and heart. It is the advice of those eminent soldiers, Dr. Johnson, Carlyle, Parnell, and Aylward, which is to be followed if England wishes to obtain a final victory. Their advice is very simple. Five thousand crack shots are to be armed with the very best rifles that can possibly be constructed, and they are then to shoot all the eighty thousand Boers, and so end the war. There is not much to interest the reader in the imaginary conversations of the great and little men whose alleged opinions Mr. Harris gives to the world. As literature Mr. Harris's imaginary conversation does not compare very favorably with the work of the late Walter Savage Landor, and considered as a contribution to military science the advice to employ 5,000 men to finish the war will hardly meet with the unqualified approval of the War Office. I am not aware of the precise rank Mr. Harris holds in the innkeeping fraternity, but if he really is a good innkeeper he should be content with his laurels, and refrain from teaching Wolseley and Roberts how to carry on war.

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Alas! authors will not be content to stick to their lasts. Here is the person who calls herself "Ouida" and is by no means destitute of talent, though she scorns grammar and common sense. She might have made a good book of her last novel, "The Waters of Edera," if she had been content to write a st y, and not a politico-economical pamphlet. The book is intended to show that it is an outrage to use the water power of a river for manufacturing purposes, instead of permitting it to exist solely as an addition to the landscape, and that a Government which objects to rioting and rebellion is not fit to exist. "Ouida" herself is never content to enjoy the beauty of a landscape, provided there is a back fence within reach from which she can scold and use strong language. A cat serving as an admirer of a clever genius would be little less absurd than is "Ouida" when she poses as a lover of justice and the beauty of pure, unsullied nature. It is a pity that no one ever taught her to write simply and to keep her hands off of topics which she cannot or will not understand. Had this been done she might have earned a high place among novel writers, and her books would have been no longer the delight of the servants' hall.

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Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's new book, "The Worshipper of the Image," is not new in conception. Essentially the same theme has been used before. Still that is not a valid objection to a novel. Probably every possible theme, except those themes which are associated with new inventions and discoveries, has been used at some time or another. All we have a right to demand of an author is that he treats the theme which he has selected in a proper way. Mr. Le Gallienne is certainly not without ability, but he is still, apparently, in the mental stage of the very young person who imagines that the sole object of an author should be to say pretty things and to write neat sentences. "The Worshipper of the Image" is decidedly pretty, but unfortunately it is little else.

The reader—if he is a grown man—inevitably grows sick of the continued feast of sweets which Mr. Le Gallienne spreads out before him, and throws the book down in order to take up "Tom Jones" as an antidote. Once it seemed as if Mr. Le Gallienne was on the road to fame. Most people recognized that he was a very young man, but it was taken for granted that he would grow old in time, and would discard the literary errors of his youth. But he is not a day older than he was when he began to write, and his admirers sadly perceive that his mission in life is to delight young ladies who have the courage to read him, in spite of the remonstrances of strict mothers and prim governesses.

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Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, who has already won a reputation as a correspondent and a soldier, has now challenged criticism as a novelist. His novel, entitled "Savrola," is exceedingly creditable to him. It has some of the faults of a beginner—notably the effort of the author to say brilliant things. Also there is a lack of truth in some of the remarks made by his men and women—for however brilliant they may be on paper, we all know that men and women are not thus continuously brilliant in real life; neither do they relieve themselves in public of sentences that in length and sonority might please the shade of Dr. Johnson. But in spite of its minor blemishes "Savrola" is a very clever book. It will at once give Mr. Churchill a position among novelists, and he may yet find that the best use to which he can put his powers is to write novels. He has all the cleverness of his father, and in addition he has the capacity of clear thinking, which in the late Lord Randolph Churchill, was sometimes obscured by his prejudices and passions. There is much to hope for in Mr. Churchill. Perhaps he will some day turn his attention to politics, and win the place which Lord Randolph so nearly won when the fatal hand of disease struck him and wrecked his career.

***

Mr. C. Arthur Pearson will soon bring out a new evening daily. It is not, I understand, a venture of the well-known house of C. Arthur Pearson, Limited, but is Mr. Pearson's personal enterprise. Hitherto he has succeeded marvelously with everything to which he has put his hand, and he has hosts of friends who will be glad to have him succeed with his new paper. One thing is certain, he will be a popular man among his staff. Mr. Pearson is one of the few employers who have known how to treat those under them with large liberality and constant consideration, and yet to keep tight the reins of discipline. The new paper is to have certain novel features, which will be announced in due time, and there is undoubtedly plenty of room for it.

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The Spring publishing season is not a promising one. Everybody seems to be of the opinion that the war will last for some time yet, and while it does last there is no room for novelists or poets. Several new novels that were to have been published in the Autumn were held over for the Spring season, under the belief that the war could not last until March; but with the exception of these there will be few new novels of much consequence this Spring. When the war is over we shall be flooded with new books, and we shall have to make up for lost time by reading at high pressure. Of course there will be novels dealing with the war, and it is fair to presume that Mr. Kipling will find material during his present stay at the Cape to give us something concerning the war which will bring South Africa and its inhabitants before us as clearly as he has already brought India and the Indians.

W. L. ALDEN.

KELMSCOTT BOOKS.

Record Prices at the Edelheim Sale.

Notable among this season's book auctions was the Edelheim sale at the American Art Galleries, March 7 and 8, a nearly complete set of the beautiful issues of William Morris's Kelmscott Press bringing record prices, the lovely Chaucer fetching $435, another copy selling for $425. The English auction record is £65, at which sum a copy sold Nov. 20, 1899, another copy bringing the same sum Dec. 18, 1899. There was an important sale of Kelmscott books at Sotheby's during the week beginning Feb. 26, 1900, a report of which has not yet reached THE SATURDAY REVIEW, but it is probable that the Edelheim prices were not even approached. Of the Chaucer 425 copies were printed on paper at £20 each. The late Mr. Edelheim probably secured his copies at the subscription prices. The Grolier Club publications also sold extremely well at the Edelheim sale, the "Decree" bringing $180, and the "Rubaiyat" $160, which is a marked advance on last season's prices. The following report is a selection of the best of Mr. Edelheim's books, former quotations being given in many cases. It must not be forgotten that Kelmscott books secured in England and brought here are subject to a duty of 25 per cent. The Edelheim prices in some instances, therefore, are not as high as they may seem:

W. L. Andrews's "Roger Payne," 1892, $40. (This is the record price, the previous best price being the $36 given at Libbie's, in Boston, Feb. 8, 1900.) Andrews's "Essay on the Portraitures of the American Revolutionary War," 1896, $15; Andrews's "Sexto-decimos et Infra," 1899, $30.

Bible. Libri IV. Regum cum Glossis, manuscript on vellum, $47.50, with the arms of Pope Alexander VII. on the binding. (In Russia.) and from the Duke of Sussex and Morris collections. At the Morris sale, where it was catalogued as being of thirteenth century execution, it fetched £31.

Book of Hours, fourteenth century, on 200 leaves of vellum, with fourteen miniatures, $52.50.

Charlotte Bronte's "Jane Eyre," London, 1847, three volumes, cloth, uncut, first edition, and very rare, $106.

Downe's "Poems," London, 1633, green morocco, by Riviere, first edition, $48. (A copy sold for £8 15s at Sotheby's last July.)

Grolier Club Publications—"Decree of Star Chamber," 1894, $180. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Cox sale, April, 1899, $152.)

"Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," 1885, $160. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Cox sale, $153.)

Irving's "Knickerbocker," 1896, $114. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Cox sale, $104; Feb. 8, 1899, at Libbie's, $102.)

Roe's "Lecture on Bookbinding," 1886, $26. (Browne sale, 1899, $16; Cox sale, $23.)

De Vinne's "Historic Printing Types," 1886, $16. Bought by Mr. Newton. (Cox sale, $18; sale of Nov. 10, 1899, $17.)

Reade's "Peg Woffington," 1897, $32. Bought by George D. Smith. (Nov. 10, 1899, $25; Feb. 8, 1900, $44.)

De Vinne's "Christopher Plantin," 1888, $10. Bought by Mr. Newton. (Cox sale, $16; June 9, 1899, $22.)

Matthews's "Modern Bookbinding," 1899, $20. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Nov. 10, 1899, $19.)

Bury's "Philobiblon," 1889, $87. (Cox sale, $72; Nov. 10, 1899, $76.50; Jan. 15, 1900, $79.50.)

Milton's "Areopagitica," 1890, $16.50. Bought by George H. Richmond. (Nov. 10, 1899, $15.50; Feb. 8, 1900, $15.)

Curtis's "Washington Irving," 1891, $17. (Nov. 10, 1899, $19; Feb. 8, 1900, $20.)

Conway's "Barons of the Potomack and the Rappahannock," 1892, $17. Bought by Mr. Newton. (Jan. 15, 1900, $15; Feb. 8, 1900, $17.50; Feb. 20, 1900, $10.25.)

"Original and Early Editions of English Writers," 1893, $15. (Feb. 8, 1900, $11; Feb. 20, 1900, $14.50 and $14.)

Beaford's "Lewis," 1894, $37. Bought by Mr. Newton. (Nov. 10, 1899, $31; Jan. 15, 1900, $30; Feb. 8, 1900, $32.50.)

Donne's "Poems," 1895, $16. (Nov. 10, 1899, $14.50; Jan. 15, 1900, $13; Feb. 8, 1900, $28.)

Warren's "The Charles Whittinghams, Printers," 1896, $13. (Feb. 8, 1900, $16; Feb. 20, 1900, $15 and $13.50.)

Koehler's "Albert Dürer," 1897, $15. (Nov. 10, 1899, $12.50; Feb. 20, 1900, $17.50.)

Pichon's "Life of Count Hoym," 1899, $17. (Nov. 10, 1899, $20; Feb. 20, 1900, $16.)

"Catalogue of an Exhibition of Artistic Lithography," 1896, one of three copies printed on vellum, $50. Bought by George D. Smith.

"The Hawthorne Medallion," $35. (Browne sale, $36; June 9, 1899, $27.) "The Lowell Medallion," $28. (Nov. 10, 1899, $14.) Flameng's etching of "Groller in the House of Aldus," framed, $35.

Keats's "Endymion," 1818, boards, uncut, first edition, $78. (Adee's copy, in boards, 1895, $45; Buckley's, same edition, 1893, £10 5s.; Foote's, boards, 1895, $60.)

Keats's "Lamia," 1820, boards, uncut, $50. (Jan. 15, 1900, calf, $25; Foote's, boards, 1895, $62.50; Clarke's March, 1890, boards, £9 5s.)

KELMSCOTT PRESS PUBLICATIONS.

Morris's "Story of the Glittering Plain," 1891, $210. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (July 1, 1899, £53 10s.)

Morris's "Poems by the Way," 1891, $170. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Nov. 20, 1899, £14 15s.)

Morris's "Defence of Guenevere," 1892, $80. Bought by Mr. Newton. (Nov. 20, 1899, £9 2s. 6d.) Edelheim's second copy sold for $70 to Scribner's.

Mackail's "Biblia Innocentium," 1892, $105. Bought by Mr. Newton. (Nov. 20, 1899, £27.)

Caxton's "Reynard the Foxe," 1892, $70. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Nov. 20, 1899, £5 15s. and £5 10s.; also, a presentation copy, from Morris, £8 15s.)

Ruskin's "Nature of Gothic," 1892, $100. Bought by Mr. Newton. (Nov. 20, 1899, £4 5s.)

Morris's "Dream of John Ball," &c., 1892, $95. Bought by Mr. Lowe. (Nov. 20, 1899, £5 7s. 6d., and a presentation copy for £9 5s.) Edelheim's copy on vellum sold for $130 to Charles Scribner's Sons.

Lefevre's "Recuyell," 1892, two volumes, $105. Bought by George H. Richmond. (June 9, 1899, at Bangs's, $105; Nov. 7, 1899, Sotheby's, £7 2s. 6d.; Nov. 20, 1899, £7 5s.)

Voragine's "Golden Legend," 1892, three volumes, $180. Bought by Mr. Newton. (June 9, 1899, $135; Nov. 20, 1899, £8; Dec. 18, 1899, £10 10s.; Feb. 20, 1900, $112.50.)

Morris's "News from Nowhere," 1892, $50. (Nov. 20, 1899, £5 10s., and a presentation copy for £10 5s.)

Meinhold's "Sidonia," 1893, $85. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Nov. 7, 1899, £10; Nov. 20, 1899, £10 5s.)

"Order of Chivalry," 1893, $42.50. (Nov. 20, 1899, £6.)

"Life of Wolsey," 1893, $45. Bought by Mr. Newton. (Nov. 20, 1899, £5 5s. and £5 2s. 6d.)

Shakespeare's "Poems," 1893, $110. Bought by Little, Brown & Co. (Nov. 20, 1899, £16, and a presentation copy for £24.)

More's "Utopia," 1893, $75. (Nov. 20, 1899, £8 15s., and a presentation copy for £11 5s.)

"Godfrey of Bologne," 1893, $95. Bought by Mr. Newton. (Nov. 20, 1899, £8 15s. 6d., and a presentation copy for £11 10s.)

Morgenn's "Maori," 1893, $87.50. Bought by Little, Brown & Co. (Nov. 20, 1899, £5.)

Ruskin's "Gothic Architecture," 1893, $95. Bought by Mr. Newton. (Nov. 20, 1899, £8 15s.)

"King Florus," 1893, $75. Bought by George H. Richmond. (Nov. 20, 1899, £7 5s., and a presentation copy for £10 10s.; Feb. 3, 1900, at Libbie's, $80.)

Keats's "Poems," 1894, $175. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (June 9, 1899, at Bangs's, $250. Nov. 20, 1899, £25. The quotation of $250 is no criterion, that particular copy selling so high because of absurd competition.)

Morris's "Story of the Glittering Plain," issue of 1894, $77.50. (Nov. 20, 1899, £9, and a presentation copy for £12 5s.)

"Psalmi Penitentiales," 1894, $27.50. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Nov. 20, 1899, £4, and a presentation copy for £6 10s.)

Swinburne's "Atalanta in Calydon," 1894, $60. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Nov. 20, 1899, £12 5s.)

Morris's "Wood Beyond the World," 1894, $70. Bought by Little, Brown & Co. (Nov. 20, 1899, £6 and £5 17s. 6d.)

Rossetti's "Ballads and Narrative Poems," 1896, and "Sonnets and Lyrical Poems," 1894, two volumes, $150. Bought by Little, Brown & Co. (These books are not usually sold together in England. On Nov. 20, 1899, a copy of the first fetched £9 15s., and a copy of the second brought £8.)

"Book of Wisdom and Lies," 1894, $45. Bought by Mr. Inglis. (Nov. 20, 1899, £3 15s.)

Morris's "Emperor Constans," 1894, $25. Bought by Little, Brown & Co. (Jan. 15, 1900, $17.25.)

Morris's "Friendship of Amis and Amile," 1894, $32.50. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Nov. 20, 1899, £3 15s., and a presentation copy for £5 12s. 6d.)

Shelley's "Works," 1894-5, three volumes, $240. Bought by Mr. Inglis. (Nov. 20, 1899, £25.)

"Romance of Sire Degrevant," 1896, $27.50. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Nov. 20, 1899, £1 12s.)

Morris's "Jason," 1895, $77.50. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Nov. 20, 1899, £13 5s.)

Herrick's "Poems," 1895, $110. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Nov. 20, 1899, £15 12s. 6d., and a presentation copy for £22 5s.)

"Tale of Beowulf," 1895, $40. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Nov. 20, 1899, £4 10s.)

Morris's "Child Christopher," 1895, two volumes, $35. Bought by Little, Brown & Co. (Nov. 20, 1899, £3 15s.)

"Romance of Syr Percyvelle of Gales," 1895, $30. Bought by Little, Brown & Co. (Nov. 20, 1899, £3 5s., and a presentation copy for £6.)

Rossetti's "Hand and Soul," 1895, $35. Bought by Mr. Newton. (Nov. 20, 1899, £2 15s.)

"Laudes Beatae Mariae Virginis," 1896, $40. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Nov. 20, 1899, £7.)

Coleridge's "Poems," 1896, $52.50. Bought by Little, Brown & Co. (Nov. 20, 1899, £7 15s., and a presentation copy for £12.)

Spenser's "Shephearde's Calendar," 1896, $45. Bought by Mr. Haven. (Nov. 20, 1899, £6 12s. 6d.)

"Floure and the Leafe," &c., 1896, $30. Bought by Mr. Newton. (Nov. 20, 1899, £3 5s.)

Morris's "Well at the World's End," 1896, $72.50. Bought by Mr. Wintlirop. (Nov. 20, 1899, £10 15s.; Dec. 18, 1899, £10 15s.)

Chaucer's "Works," 1896, elaborate stamped covers, $435. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (July 29, 1899, £58 10s.; Nov. 20, 1899, £64; Dec. 18, 1899, £64.) The Scribners bought Edelheim's second copy of the Chaucer, as issued, for $435, while a set of the illustrations to the book, with many signed proofs, &c., went to Dodd, Mead & Co. for $210. The latter is said to have cost its late owner $250.

Morris's "Earthly Paradise," 1896-7, eight volumes, $120. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Nov. 20, 1899, £25 and £24 10s.; Dec. 18, 1899, £25.)

Morris's "Sundering Flood," 1897, $47.50. (Nov. 20, 1899, £2 17s. 6d.)

Morris's "Love Is Enough," 1897, $60. Bought by Little, Brown & Co. (Nov. 20, 1899, £3 5s.; Dec. 18, 1899, £3 7s. 6d.)

Morris's "Water of the Wondrous Isles," 1897, $52.50. Bought by Little, Brown & Co. (Nov. 20, 1899, £7 5s.)

"Romance of Sir Isumbras," 1897, $20. Bought by Little, Brown & Co. (Nov. 20, 1899, £1 12s.)

Morris's "Sigard, the Volsung," 1898, $140. Bought by Little, Brown & Co. (Nov. 20, 1899, £22.)

"A Note by Morris on His Aims in Founding the Press," 1898, $32.50. (Nov. 20, 1899, £3 5s.) Another copy, with autograph letters, &c., was sold to J. W. Ellsworth for $150.

"Savonarola," printed for C. Fairfax Murray by Morris, and not a regular issue, $60. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure.

Two trial pages of the projected edition of Froissart, 1897, $92.50. Bought by Mr. Lome. (Nov. 20, 1899, £11.)

Locker's "London Rhymes," 1882, levant morocco, uncut, by Zaehnsdorf, first edition, $28. Bought by George D. Smith. (Nov. 10, 1899, $15.)

"Nuremberg Chronicle," 1493, a fine, perfect copy; $72.50. Bought by J. W. Ellsworth.

Persian manuscript, with illuminated title and borders, $82.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

Swinburne's "Atalanta in Calydon," 1865, green morocco, first edition, $30; "Sienna," 1868, paper, first edition, $21.

"Old Wedgwood," London, 1898, $57.50.

Not Meant for College Men.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Replying to the article signed "Columbia," let me say first, that I am not professor of literature at this university, and, secondly, that I do not believe my previous letter of Feb. 3 can be construed as opposed to all criticism, or annotators, &c.

The writer is a student here who has spent quite a part of his life in business, and now is taking an academic course, and stated only his views on an important subject. In rebuttal, I would say that sensational, bad, or vicious literature can be discerned by a natural perception if one loves "Books and Reading," the same as a connoisseur at anything else knows the wheat from the chaff. Further, I said, granting that one reads out of love, not from compulsion. If you love a friend, my college student, you have a sort of feeling that he is your friend; the same is the way with books. My letter was meant not for college men, but for the general reading public. The college man exercises individual thought. I am pleading for some independent thought by the vast plurality of readers. Further, if any one sees a beautiful landscape, does he need an artist to tell him it is beautiful? So is it with good books. For whom did the savants of past and present write—for scholars and students only? Did they not write for the pleasant entertainment, the noble instruction, or the elevation of mankind, spiritually, morally, and physically?

ALBERT TUSKA.
University of Virginia, March 4, 1900.

1900

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FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR READERS.

Queries and Answers.

"A. E. B.," Northfield, Vt.: "Will you kindly tell me if 'Mice at Play; or, Some Other Babies Something Like Helen's, Only More So,' by Neil Forrest, (Mrs. Cornelia Floyd,) is still in print? If so, by whom published? I think it was first published about 1871, and as it is quoted in Lockwood's 'English Composition' it cannot have been an obscure book, yet I can find no trace of it now."

This was one of the several books that attempted to trade upon the popularity of Habberton's "Helen's Babies," and it has long been out of print. A copy may be secured in some second-hand book store or through an advertisement.

"C. W. L.," Boston, Mass.: "The book asked for by 'J. S.,' is by Benjamin F. Grady (not by H. W. Grady) of Wallace, N. C. Mr. Grady was in the House of Representatives (I think for two terms) six or eight years ago."

"A. F.," University of Virginia: "In the Episcopal Hymnal the hymn, 'Lord, dismiss us with Thy blessing,' which Miss Hillard attributes to Robert S. Hawker in your issue of Feb. 24, is credited to John Fawcett. I suppose the hymnal is more likely to be correct."

Fawcett was the author.

Adeline E. Reeve, Seventy-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have a copy of The Ulster County Gazette, published at Kingston, N. Y., by Samuel Freer & Son, Vol. 2, No. 88, date Jan. 4, 1800. The number is a mourning memorial number of Washington, faded, but otherwise in good condition. Has it any value?"

Though of much interest, the value of this paper is slight.

L. G. Parry, Mexico City: "Will you kindly inform me whether there is any moderately priced book on how to know the various potteries and marks on china?"

Edwin Atlee Barber's "Anglo-American Pottery: Old English China, with American Views. A Manual for Collectors"; The Clay Worker, West Chester, Penn., 1899, $2.50.

"Alma Mater," Providence, R. I.: "Please give me a short list of recent books about colleges and college life, novels and stories included."

L. Cust's "History of Eton College," Scribners $1.50; A. Lubbock's "Memories of Eton and Etonians," Scribners, $3.60; A. E. Leach's "History of Winchester College," Scribners, $1.50; H. C. M. Lyte's "History of Eton College," Macmillan Company, $7; "Handbook of British, Continental, and Canadian Universities," Macmillan Company, 75 cents; H. A. Fairbairn's "The College Warden," Whittaker, $1; D. C. Gilman's "University Problems," Century Company, $2; J. W. Alexander's "Princeton, Old and New," Scribners, $1.25; W. Camp and L. Welch's "Old Yale," Page, $4; W. Sterry's "Annals of Eton College," Amsterdam Publishing Company, $3; A. Thompson's "Cambridge and Its Colleges," Whittaker, $1; G. Ladd's "Essays on the Higher Education," Scribners, $1; J. G. Schurman's "Generation of Cornell, 1868-98," Putnams, 75 cents; W. A. Ellis's "Norwich University," Rumford Press, $3.50; D. L. Leonard's "Making of Oberlin," Pilgrim Press, $1.50; J. Wells's "Oxford and Its Colleges," Whittaker, $1; "Universities and Their Sons," five volumes, $15 per volume, R. Herndon Company, Boston; T. Whittaker's "Sights and Scenes in Oxford City and University," Cassell, $4. Among recent college tales are the following: C. M. Flandrau's "Harvard Episodes," Copeland, $1.25; J. A. Schwartz's "Vassar Studies," Putnams, $1.25; J. S. Wood's "Yale Yarns," Putnams, 50 cents; J. Barnes's "A Princetonian," Putnams, $1.25.

Joseph Forrester, 430 West Fifty-second Street, New York City: "What is the address of Edward Atkinson? Please recommend a history of Greece."

Mr. Atkinson lives in Brookline, Mass. A standard history of Greece is Grote's, which Harper & Brothers publish in ten volumes at $17.50. A cheaper history is A. Holm's, which may be had from the Macmillan Company for $2.50. The Macmillan Company also publishes C. W. Oman's "Elementary History of Greece," 65c., and G. W. Botsford's "History of Greece for High Schools and Academies," $1.10.

W. F. Osborne, Ansonia, Conn.: "Please give the titles of the best representative novels of the following writers. Our country library cannot afford to buy them all. We find these authors referred to in literary criticisms—Mrs. Behn, Miss Frances Burney, W. H. Ainsworth, Mr. Hocking, Miss Annie Swan."

Mrs. Behn's works are scarcely suitable for our correspondent's library, and, besides, exist only in almost unobtainable original editions, or in expensive modern reprints. Miss Frances Burney's (Mme. d'Arblay's) "Evelina," "Cecilia," "Camilla," and "The Wanderer" are well known and justly well-regarded works. The Lippincotts lately published an edition of her most famous book, "Evelina," at $1.25. Ainsworth's historical novels, though sensational, are excellent. We believe that Frederick Warne, 108 Fifth Avenue, New York City, publishes his works in a cheap edition. Ainsworth's best-known novels are "Jack Sheppard," "Guy Fawkes," "Tower London," "Old St. Paul's," "Windsor Castle," &c. By "Mr. Hocking," perhaps, is meant Silas Kitts Hocking, an English clergyman, and author of "Her Benny," "For Abigail," "A Son of Reuben," "God's Outcast," &c. He is extremely popular in England, and his novels can be had from Warne. (There is also a Joseph Hocking, a younger brother of the above, and also a clergyman and novelist.) Both brothers write principally of Cornwall, England, and its people. Annie S. Swan (Mrs. Burnett Smith) has written many successful novels and popular children's books, such as "A Lost Ideal," "A Divided House," "Elizabeth Glen," &c. Her books are little known here, but are widely circulated in England.

H. L. Williams, Pearl River, N. Y.: "It seems to me that we Northerners may be wrong about the meaning of 'O. K.,' about which a correspondent of THE SATURDAY REVIEW asked Feb. 27. If Gen. President Jackson used it in the sense of 'approved,' he might be right, as it is the well-known term in sugarmaking for 'open kettle'; that is, 'genuine, unadulterated, first-rate,' in which sense Jackson would be accustomed to it. If, also, he said it for 'Oll korrect,' that might be his joke to a Northerner, his secretary, or questioner. There was a deal of grim humor in 'Old Hickory.'"

"A Student," New York City: "Will you kindly inform a student where a copy of John Florio's 'Second Fruits' may be found? I have looked for it in the Columbia University Library, but in vain."

This very rare book does not seem to be in the Lenox or the Boston Public Library. A copy is to be sold by Bangs & Co. next Tuesday, March 20, and our correspondent can see it at their auction rooms.

T. Whitridge Cutler, 204 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can you tell me where I can secure a copy of 'Old Ace, and Other Poems,' by Fred Emerson Brooks, the 'Californian poet,' and can you tell me his address?"

This book was published by Cassell in 1894 at $1. Perhaps some of our readers can supply Mr. Brooks's address.

W. Pepper, Towner's, N. Y.: "Will you kindly name in THE SATURDAY REVIEW the histories of which Lossing was the author; also where they are to be obtained?"

"Empire State," Funk & Wagnalls, $5; "History of New York City," issued in New York in 1883, in two volumes, at $15 by the Perine Company; "History of the United States," Belknap, $5; "Hours with the Living Men and Women of the Revolution," Funk & Wagnalls, $1.50; "Life and Times of Philip Schuyler," Holt, two volumes, $3.50; "Mary and Martha, the Mother and Wife of Washington," Harper & Brothers, $2.50; "Mount Vernon and Its Associations," issued in 1884 by J. C. Yorston & Co. of Cincinnati, at $2; "Our Country," two volumes, $10, Amies Publishing Company, New York; "Two Spies, Nathan Hale and John André," Appleton & Co., $2. Some of these works were issued by publishing firms no longer in existence, but all of them can be had through any large bookseller or dealer in books, and those issued by Funk, Harper & Brothers, Holt, and Appleton can be had direct from them.

E. William, 694 Columbus Avenue, New York City: "Who are the publishers of Schopenhauer's essays in cheap edition?"

"Essays," translated by Mrs. Rudolph Dircks, A. Lovell & Co., New York, 40 cents.

William Kopp, 287 North Sixth Street, Newark, N. J.: "I have a book, published in 1731, entitled 'Plain Reasons for Presbyterians Dissenting from the Revolution Church in Scotland,' in good condition. Is it of any value, and, if so, how much? Can you tell me the difference between an 'edition' and an 'impression'? I have seen the 'second edition' of a book advertised, and later, the 'second impression.' I am sure many of your readers would be glad to see this point explained."

The book mentioned has no value. There is no difference between the words "edition" and "impression." There is, however, a great deal of difference between an "edition" and an "issue" of a book, when the words are rightly used. Thus in old books we often find that a book published at a certain date was a little later sent out again with a reprinted title page or with the first few (or preliminary) pages reprinted or corrected. The first of these is the "first edition, first issue," and the second is the "first edition, second issue," the body of the work, usually the text, remaining the same.

S. Hess, 34 West Eighty-ninth Street, New York City: "Please give me the addresses of F. Hopkinson Smith, Beatrice Harraden, Mary Johnston, Paul L. Ford, and 'Mark Twain.'"

The addresses of F. Hopkinson Smith and "Mark Twain" were recently given in THE SATURDAY REVIEW. Miss Harraden lives at 5 Cannon Place, Hampstead; Miss Johnston may be addressed, we suppose, in care of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, and Mr. Ford in care of Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

"Antiquity," New York City: "I desire to learn the value of an original 'Survey,' made by George Washington, entirely in his handwriting, signed by him, and having a memorandum on the back written by him. It covers some land in Frederick County, Va., and contains a small outline map, also drawn by Washington. It is dated Nov. 7, 1750. Will you oblige by stating approximate price of this, or informing me where I can ascertain the information?"

The value of documents is difficult to determine. Such a document, however, should be worth from $50 upward.

A. Sterling, Washington, D. C.: "I understand that Theodore Roosevelt wrote a magazine article in reply to Benjamin Kidd's 'Social Evolution.' Can you tell me the name and the date of the magazine?"

North American Review, July, 1895.

"J. S. W.," Tallahassee, Fla.: "Where can I purchase a copy of the novel 'Lady Clancarty,' by Tom Taylor?"

"Lady Clancarty" is a play, not a novel. It was published years ago by Samuel French, play publisher, West Twenty-second Street, New York, and may be had for about 25 cents from his son, T. Henry French, at that address.

"F. D.," New York: "H. E. Lunt, Newburyport, may be glad to know that 'A Dedication,' Mr. Chadwick's beautiful poem given in the former's note of March 5, which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for March 10, may be found in 'A Book of Poems,' by J. W. Chadwick, Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1888, as well as many other equally charming poems."

Wanted and to Exchange.

William Boehm, Ozone Park, N. Y.: "I want to secure the following books: 'Counterfeit Halfpence Coined in Connecticut and Vermont,' by Wyllys Betts; 'The Cents of the United States,' by Frank W. Dougherty; 'Illustrated History of the United States Mint,' by George G. Evans; 'Varieties of United States Cents of 1794,' by Hays-Frossard; 'Mint Marks of United States,' by A. G. Heaton."

Frederick A. C. Baker, Continental Hotel, Newark, N. J.: "I desire to purchase Volumes 1 and 2 of The Philistine Magazine, either bound or unbound."

C. E. Goodspeed, 5A Park St., Boston, Mass.: "I wish to purchase old engravings of Washington. Also, will pay a good price for any subjects bearing the following engravers' names: Doolittle, Edwin, Hamlin, Hurd, Norman, Peale, Revere, Savage, Tiebout, Turner, and Joseph Wright."

D. N. Moore, 757 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have about 100 medical books, including medical dictionary, elementary works on medicine, and advanced text books. All late editions and in fine condition. Very suitable for any one desiring to study medicine. I wish to exchange the volumes for books on general literature."

W. Joerg, 12 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have a complete file of The Outlook from Jan. 7, 1899, to July 29, 1899, in excellent condition, to exchange for good copies of The Century Magazine from October, 1898, to July, 1899, inclusive."

O. D. Ballschmider, German Bank, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.: "Wanted, Kelmscott Press books. Give description, condition, and price."

Clarence Bryant, care of Aetna Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.: "I have a duplicate of Vol. IV. (second quarter of 1898) of The Quarterly Illustrator, and would like to exchange the same for, or would buy, Vol. III. If I cannot obtain this volume bound, some reader may have the January number of 1898, which will help me to complete the set. I have the book 'A Picture of New York,' 1807. A part of the map in the front of the book is wanting, (two corners,)

Some Special Bargains:
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A. L. Benson, Detroit Journal, Detroit, Mich.: "Wanted to exchange for other books—Bibliophilists' Library, 10 vols., composed of following works: Boccaccio's 'Decameron,' (two vols.;) Rousseau's 'Confessions,' (two vols.;) 'Heptameron' of Marguerite of Angouleme, (two vols.;) 'Persian Letters,' (two vols.;) Rabelais' (two vols.) Barrie's limited unexpurgated $100 edition; printed on Japanese vellum, illustrated with etchings; almost new; perfect condition."

Elsie M. Kupfer, 44 West Ninety-seventh Street, New York City: "If any one among your readers has to sell a copy of Farlow's 'Marine Algae of New England,' I should be glad to buy it at a reasonable price."

Appeals to Readers.

J. Cary, 86 Madison Avenue, New York City: "Can any reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW tell me where I have seen the account of an ancient tombstone in a Virginia churchyard, inscribed with some form of the name Shakespeare?"

George Walker, 104 Waverley Place, New York City: "Will some one inform me where I can obtain a copy of a Hindu fable entitled 'The Transmigrations of India?'"

Gerald F. Shepard, 39 Wall Street, New York City: "I am compiling a genealogy of the Shepards who settled in New England during the seventeenth century, my intention being to include all their descendants born Shepard, and the children of the Shepard daughters. Will all the Shepards who see this kindly help me in this matter by sending their names and addresses and such facts as they can? The work is large and I need all such help as I may receive?"

"E. B.," New York: "Will you kindly let me know who wrote 'Time was made for slaves'? I have not been able to find out."

NOTES AND NEWS.

BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS.

The first actual and sustained novel to come from the pen of that genial Frenchman Max O'Rell will be issued March 28 by Harper & Brothers under the title of "Woman and Artist." It seems so far back to the days of "John Bull and His Island," "Jonathan and His Continent," and "Jacques Bonhomme" that people may have forgotten that the author's real name is M. Paul Blouët.

Mr. Herbert Copeland, late of the firm of Copeland & Day of Boston, is at work on a series of illustrated articles on "Boston in Novel and Romance," the first of which appeared in the March number of The Literary Review.

An author's manuscript often has strange experiences before it reaches its destined publisher—if it ever does. Certain members of the new firm of Doubleday, Page & Co. received the other day the "copy" of "The Sea-Farers," a novel by Mary Gray Morrison. Each remembered it as a manuscript they had passed favorably on some years ago, when they occupied the positions of under readers in separate houses, but, alas, the head readers did not agree with them, and so the manuscript started on its wanderings once more. It will now travel no further, for its date of publication has been set for the near future. "The Sea-Farers" is a novel of life in a New England seashore town among the descendants of the old-time "merchant princes." A dramatic portion of the story deals with the capture by a Mediterranean pirate of one of his father's own ships, all of which actually took place according to family documents which are in the possession of the author.

It appears that the firm of Doubleday & McClure Company, while issuing some books with the new firm name "Doubleday, Page & Co." upon their title pages, will also continue to bring out books with the old imprint. All these works will be issued from the firm's headquarters at 34 Union Square, Mr. McClure of the S. S. McClure Company, who has just returned from Paris, is said to have in mind a scheme for the establishment of a gigantic book publishing business at the old birthplace of these firms in East Twenty-fifth Street.

A good story is being told at the Funk & Wagnalls Company about the much-discussed "Sapho" and its author, the late M. Alphonse Daudet. When "Sapho" was first being published the advance sheets of it were sent to the above-named firm with a view to their translation and publication in America. The house, however, for very obvious reasons found "Sapho" unsuitable to be presented with its imprint and cabled to M. Daudet, "'Sapho' objectionable." This message is said to have greatly astonished the author, who for a time appeared to be utterly at a loss to know what it meant. In his dilemma he consulted with his friends, and one of them concluded that the objectionable feature was the orthography of the title word "Sapho," which in English is spelled with two p's. So Daudet cabled back, "Spell it with two p's," a message which astonished Dr. Funk as much as his dispatch had surprised the French author.

Bernard Capes, author of "The Lake of Wine," "The Adventures of the Chevalier de la Muette," and other romantic novels, writes from his home, in South View, Winchester, England, to say that he has "recently finished the manuscript of a novel of modern life, to be published in the Autumn, which is founded upon a play (by the same author) that was performed at Southampton some few years ago." A new volume of short stories by Mr. Capes will shortly be published by Messrs. Blackwood of Edinburgh and London, and in America by the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

It hardly seems possible, although we have the publisher's word for it, that Mr. Oscar Fay Adams's volume, "The Archbishop's Unguarded Moment," recently published by L. C. Page & Co., has been shut out of the Boston Public Library. The "unguarded moment" was when a divine of the Anglican Church, tripped up by a runaway pig, ejaculated a single word of profanity. Readers of this tale, which is told in a thoroughly artistic manner, are not in accord as to whether the Archbishop was justified in his ejaculation or not, although all admit that the provocation was intense. In the meantime, it would be interesting to hear from the official readers of the Boston Public Library, who evidently take themselves and their duty very seriously, whether they object to Mr. Adams's tale on the ground of art, religion, or morality.

Of the many clever anecdotes of Sir Arthur Sullivan which appear in Mr. Lawrence's new life of the composer, published by Herbert S. Stone & Co., the following will have particular interest for Americans. Said Sir Arthur:

I was traveling on a stage in rather a wild part of California, and arrived at a mining camp, where we had to get down for refreshments. As we drove up the driver said, "They are expecting you here, Mr. Sullivan." I was much pleased, and when I reached the place I came across a knot of prominent citizens at the whisky store. The foremost came up to a big burly man by my side, and said, "Are you Mr. Sullivan?" The man said "No," and pointed to me.

The citizen looked at me rather contemptuously, and after a while said, "Why, how much do you weigh?"

I thought this was a curious method of testing the power of a composer, but I at once answered, "About 161 pounds."

"Well," said the man, "that's odd to me, anyhow. Do you mean to tell me that you gave fits to John S. Blackmore down in Kansas City?"

I said, "No, I did not give him fits"

He then said, "Well, who are you?"

I replied, "My name is Sullivan."

"Ain't you John L. Sullivan, the slugger?"

I disclaimed all title to that, and told him I was Arthur Sullivan.

"Oh, Arthur Sullivan!" he said. "Are you the man as put 'Pinafore' together?"—rather a gratifying way of describing my composition.

I said, "Yes."

"Well," returned the citizen, "I'm sorry you ain't John Sullivan, but still I am glad to see you, anyway—let's have a drink."

Mr. Hunter P. Robinson, who has so successfully conducted the management of Mr. John Lane's branch office on Fifth Avenue, New York for the past twelve months, is resigning his post on the 1st of April next, purely for family reasons. He will return to London and supervise the production there of some new ventures in the magazine field, and will also represent various American publishing houses on that side. During his stay with us Mr. Robinson has added to his seventeen years' experience of the London book and magazine market (gained with Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co.) a thorough knowledge of the conditions of publishing in America. His many American friends will wish him hearty success in his new undertaking.

ITEMS OF THE DAY.

First Book of a New Boston House.

Charles A. Sibley and William H. Ducker were members of the Boston firm of Leach, Shewell & Co. until its dissolution, Jan. 1, 1899. Certain of the publications of the dissolved house fell to the new firm that was formed with the name of Sibley & Ducker. For the last year the latter has been occupied with reissuing the acquired books. It has now decided to issue original work, and heads its list with "History of English Literature," by Dr. F. V. N. Painter. The new firm has great hopes for Dr. Painter's volume, basing these hopes on the belief that the study of English literature in American schools ought to provide for an understanding of the growth of the subject as a whole and the relations of its various parts, as well as an opportunity to read a large number of masterpieces. Dr. Painter's work presents several novel features, among them a "literary map."

The Kaiser in Literary Complications.

The refusal of George Barrie & Sons of Philadelphia to publish a book written by Henry W. Fischer, a New York author, entitled "The Private Lives of William II. and His Consort," was recently ventilated in the courts of the City of Brotherly Love. Mr. Fischer wishes to recover $10,000 for alleged breach of contract. The publishers, Mr. Fischer asserts, refused to issue the work, which was to have appeared on Oct. 16 last, on the ground that it contains many examples of lèse majesté. He claims that the book contains the secrets of the Court of Berlin, which he procured from papers and diaries extending over a period from June, 1888, to April, 1898, the property of Ursula, Countess von Eppinghoven, Dame du Palais to her Majesty, the Empress Queen, and, while some of the data may be of a startling nature, it is not of such a character as to be unfit for publication and is of historical value. Mr. Fischer, moreover, indirectly accuses the present Emperor of Germany of having been instrumental in the suppression of the publication. The case has not yet been settled.

The New Criterion.

The Criterion, which will hereafter appear in monthly form, will be under the management of Mr. Francis Bellamy and the editorship of Mr. Albert White Vorse. The publication will be exclusively devoted to all that pertains to literature, art, music, and the drama. It is the intention of the editor to conduct these four fields in the light of authority and news. Mr. Bellamy, who is now connected with the house of Silver, Burdett & Co., has had editorial experience with The Youth's Companion and The Ladies' Home Journal. He was editor in chief of The Illustrated American in its most successful days. Mr. Vorse is a Harvard man of '80. In 1891 he began newspaper work on the staff of The Philadelphia Press, of which paper he became, successively, exchange editor and music editor, and in 1892 he was correspondent of that paper with the Peary relief expedition. He has also been literary editor of The Boston Commonwealth and dramatic editor of The Illustrated American. For the last fourteen months he has been literary adviser of G. P. Putnam's Sons. He is the author of several short stories, mostly of arctic life and adventure, some of which have been collected in book form and will shortly appear from the press of A. J. Drexel Biddle under the title of "The Laughter of the Sphinx."

New Books from Paris.

All the books of M. Henri de Regnier may now be obtained from the various foreign booksellers in the city. The list includes his latest novel, "La Double Maitresse," "La Canne de Jaspe," "Premiers Poems," "Les Jeux Rustiques et Divins," and "Le Trefle Blanc." In addition to these Brentano's has just received from Paris Georges Aubert's "Le Transvaal et l'Angleterre en Afrique du Sud," Th. Bentzon's "Femmes d'Amérique," Catulle Mendès "Les Braises du Cendrier," and Liane de Pougy's "Myrrhille." Meyer Brothers & Co. have just received E. Daudet's "Princesse de Lernes," de Maupassant's "Le Colporteur," Ohnet's "Gens de la Noce," Tolstoi's "Resurrection," (second part,) and the second part of the "Musée du Louvre," containing full description and illustrations of the Palais and the Musée.

"Prisoners of Hope," the first novel by the author of "To Have and to Hold," now selling in its one hundred and twenty-fifth thousand, is having a steady and increasing demand and has now reached the forty-third-thousand mark. A few days ago one of the leading New York private schools ordered 100 copies of "To Have and to Hold" for use in its literature class.

William Pett Ridge's new novel, "A Breaker of Laws," will be published in this country early in April through the Macmillan Company. The chief character in the book is a cockney burglar. It may be recalled that Mr. Ridge is also the author of "Mord Em'ly," a story of the East End of London.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing today a brace of college books of fiction, "Boys and Men," a story of life at Yale, by Richard Holbrook, and "Smith College Stories," by Josephine Dodge Daskam.

The Rev. Lyman Abbott, editor of The Outlook, is preparing an illustrated commentary on the New Testament for Christian workers, of which five volumes, embracing the Gospels, Acts, and Romans, are now ready from the press of A. S. Barnes & Co.

A record of travel in Nova Scotia is contained in "Down North," by Margaret W. Morley, in preparation by Dodd, Mead & Co. The book will be well illustrated from photographs.

A "Spanish Prose Composition," by Prof. Montrose Marathor Ramsay, will shortly come from the press of Henry Holt & Co. Prof. Ramsay is the author of "Text Book of Modern Spanish" and co-author, with Lieut. Col. Rowan, of "The Island of Cuba."

"Historical romance" has come almost exclusively to mean stories of American Colonial times, so that in speaking of one of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s forthcoming publications it might be better to refer to it as a historical "novel." It is called "Knights in Fustian," and it tells the story of the Knights of the Golden Circle, who made so much mischief during Lincoln's first Administration that their reputed leader, Vallandigham, was sent within the Confederate lines.

"The Children's Hour," a volume of short stories, by the Rev. William H. Pott, is one of the new books to be issued by James Pott & Co. The stories are illustrated in color.

"The Treasures of the Metropolitan Museum of Art," with over 100 illustrations, will shortly be issued by R. H. Russell in a paper-covered edition.

Two books being published by the Lippincotts will particularly appeal to persons who contemplate visiting the Paris Exposition. One of these is "Bohemian Paris of To-day," by W. C. Morrow and Edouard Cucuel, and the other is a novel entitled "A New Race Diplomatist," the latter giving the social and diplomatic side of the gay French capital.

The following telegraphic communication was recently received by the Bowen-Merrill Company in regard to the Canadian edition of "The Black Wolf's Breed":

"Toronto, Ont.: How soon can you ship 1,000 more wolfs sold first edition on date publication. G. J. McLeod."

"With Sword and Crucifix," by Edward S. Van Zile, recently published by Harper & Brothers, is said to be selling well in England, where the reviews, particularly The Spectator, have devoted considerable space to it. A Canadian edition of this novel has just been ordered.

"The Negro in Darkness" is the title of No. 4 in the series of Atlanta University's publications, just issued. Its author is W. E. B. Du Bois, who gives in detail the results of his study, made last year under the direction of Atlanta University, together with the proceedings of the Fourth Conference for the Study of Negro Problems, held at Atlanta University in May, 1899.

The April issue of Scribner's Magazine, the Easter number, will have a colored cover designed by C. A. Hinton. Besides the articles and stories already announced for this number, W. C. Brownell, the art critic, will discuss John Ruskin, while Russell Sturgis also takes the same theme for a text in The Field of Art.

Both the January and February St. Nicholas are out of print, the large sale of these numbers being attributed to the popularity of the new departments, "Nature and Science" and "The St. Nicholas League."

Dodd, Mead & Co. report that 5,500 copies of "Janice Meredith" were sold during last week.

The current number of John Lane's Bodley Head Bulletin relates how this house happened to be called The Bodley Head. Some interesting information is given concerning London signs. The Bodley Head is, of course, named after that worthy Elizabethan Sir Thomas Bodley, the founder of the Public Library of Oxford, named after him the Bodleian Library.

The manuscript of Charles Firth's "Oliver Cromwell" has been received by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The publication of the work now waits upon the reception of the new diagrams of the battles in which, as has been pointed out, the author makes some important revelations.

"Nature's Garden," by Neltje Blanchan, after having been delayed in press for several months, owing to the great care that has been taken with its colored plates, is now promised for publication in early April by Doubleday, Page & Co.

"The Harp of Life" is the title of a new book by Miss Elizabeth Godfrey, author of "Poor Human Nature," which Henry Holt & Co. will publish immediately. The story deals with an episode in the life of the first violin of an orchestra at an English watering place. Among the characters is an irresponsible and dangerous Ibsenesque woman novelist.

The Home Magazine for April will contain an article by Theodore Waters on "Scientific Kite Flying," while the fiction of the number includes the continuation of Will M. Clemens's "The Mystery of the Puzzle" and a tale by Cutcliffe Hyne entitled "The Defier."

According to the reports of the librarians of the leading libraries of the United States, issued in the March number of The Critic, there appears to be a large call for Bryce's "Impressions of South Africa," the new edition of which contains the Anglo-Boer Conventions of 1881 and 1884 and an introduction bringing the work down to the beginning of the war.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing to-day "Railway Control by Commission," by Frank Hendrick; "Wood Working for Boys," by Charles Wheeler; "Charlemagne," by E. W. Carlson Davis of All Souls' College, Oxford, and "Modern Spain," (1788-1898,) by Martin A. S. Hume.

"Paris: The Monuments and Sights Described by Great Writers," edited and arranged by Esther Singleton, and fully illustrated, is in active preparation at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s. This volume will be somewhat similar in form to the same editor's "Great Pictures Described by Great Writers."

Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts's latest book, "By the Marshes of Minas," has already entered upon its second edition. The April issue of Lippincott's Magazine will contain a new romance by this author, to be called "The Heart of the Ancient Wood," the English rights of which are already in the hands of the Macmillan Company. The author gave advance readings from this romance at Wellesley Cottage last month, and on the 23d of this month will give similar readings before the Montauk Club of Brooklyn. A collected one-volume edition of his poems will be put to print almost at once by Silver, Burdett & Co., who will also publish very soon an edition of the "Alastor" and "Adonais" of Shelley, which Mr. Roberts has prepared with very full notes and introduction.

Miss Molly Elliot Seawell is at work finishing "The House of Egremont," a novel which will be issued by Charles Scribner's Sons next Autumn. She has also another novel planned but not yet written, of which both the serial and the book rights have been contracted for. Mr. F. Kinsey Pelio of London, whose play "The Interrupted Honeymoon" is one of the London successes, is now dramatising her novel, "The Loves of the Lady Arabella." It will be produced first in London, and Mr. Cyril Maude will have the part of Sir Peter Hawkshaw.

"The Rise of the New Testament," by David Saville Muzzey, will present, in style and arrangement suited to the general reader, the chief elements which enter into the idea of "authority" as that idea attaches itself to Apostolic tradition and history. The volume will be issued by the Macmillan Company.

"The Life of William H. Seward," by Frederic Bancroft, will be published March 20 in two illustrated volumes by Harper & Brothers.

The Century Company, in order to obtain better results of a new color process in book illustration, have postponed the publication of Seton-Thompson's "The Biography of a Grizzly" until the middle of April.

On the mornings of March 7, 14, 21, and 28 Mr. William Goodyear is giving a course of illustrated lectures on Italian cities at Berkeley Lyceum Theatre.

BOSTON ITEMS.

BOSTON, March 15.—Mexican stories, in multitude as the sands of the sea before buried beneath the "native American" abolitionist and civil war novel, have appeared but seldom in these later years, except in Catholic magazines, and those readers who are educated by fiction are as ignorant of Mexico as if the American flag had never waved over its capital. Of the uneasiness preceding the Texan rising and of everything else in the provinces untouched by the American invasion he is comfortably unaware, and Guadalajara is an entirely safe theatre for any drama which an American novelist may choose to say was there enacted. Mr. Charles F. Embree, in "A Dream of a Throne," to be published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., has made it the scene of a revolt in the interest of the last descendant of the Cacique of the district, and, selecting the date of 1845, has introduced an American in Government service as the hero's opponent. Descriptions of scenery and of the native customs still maintained, and of the traces of native civilization give novelty, and the adventures are as many as could be desired.

The Lothrop Publishing Company, having sufficiently demonstrated its entrance into fields beyond the limit of juvenile literature by publishing "Mr. Trunnell," has also taken "The Wind-Jammers," by the same author, from the Lippincott Company, and issues the two in uniform size. Among its other books are Mr. Rounsevelle Wildman's "As Talked in the Sanctum," a volume composed of the conversations with which The Overland Monthly was prefaced during the later years of Mr. Wildman's editorship. It was very good talk, and although by no means a report of actual conversations, it reflected some members of The Overland staff pretty plainly. It was intended to touch the topics of the moment, but it so dealt with them that the collected result is a highly agreeable table book. A Pansy book, "By Way of the Wilderness," written in collaboration with Mrs. C. M. Livingstone, will be added to the already long list of her novels, and Mrs. Lothrop, otherwise Margaret Sidney, has taken the regicides for a theme, and will publish a novel called "The Judges' Cave." Lastly, Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks has written "The Story of the Nineteenth Century," summarizing the movement of progress between Acre and Natal, bringing the whole into symmetrical order. Necessarily it is highly condensed, but the largeness of its scope makes it a far more stimulating work than any of its author's books on briefer periods, and it should broaden popular views of history. It is a long way from the days when monarchies were limited only in name to the time when tyranny is not permitted in an African republic; from the day of open selfishness to the day when carefully professed benevolence proves its genuineness by lavish outpouring of blood and treasure; from the time when fraternity was the bubble of the street to the days when brave foes exchange kindnesses even on the battlefield.

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. have found another novel of Maurus Jokai for Spring publication, and will issue it under the name of "The Baron's Sons," the nearest approach to a title not to be translated into English. A new Revolutionary story by Mr. Robert N. Stephens, entitled "Philip Winwood," and "A Georgian Actress," by Pauline Bradford Mackie, are also on their list, and "Memory Street," by Martha Baker Dunn.

MARCH

1900

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Byzantine Period—The Walls and Other Historic Places.*

In a superb octavo volume, replete with valuable maps, plans, and illustrations, and bearing the title "Byzantine Constantinople," Alexander Van Millingen, Professor of History in Roberts College, Constantinople, has assembled the results of several years of careful study of the historical sites of Roman Constantinople, a city which occupied a most important position in the history of the empire of which it was the capital. The author here deals with only a portion of the subject, the walls, adjoining sites, and monuments memorable in history, and finds that portion so important that it requires this extended record to include its salient features. While not within the scope of this volume to discuss the topography of Byzantium before the time of Constantine, yet the author has not deemed it inappropriate to briefly glance at the features of the city prior to the advent of the great Emperor. The remains of four circuits of ancient fortifications erected by the successors of the band of colonists from Megara are easily traced. They mark the development of the most splendid city and the mightiest bulwark of the Roman world. Constantinople is built on seven hills upon a promontory that shoots out from the European shore of the Bosphorus. To the north the narrow bay of the Golden Horn runs inland, between steep banks, for some six or seven miles, and forms one of the finest harbors in the world. The Sea of Marmora spreads southward like a lake, its Asiatic coast bounded by hills and mountains, and fringed with islands. Here, at the meeting point of some of the most important highways on the globe, and in the midst of some of the fairest scenery on earth, stands the City of Constantine.

Severus restored Byzantium to the form and condition in which it existed as the immediate predecessor of Constantinople. The principal gate in the walls of the restored city stood at the extremity of a line of porticos erected by Severus for the adornment of the city. There Constantine subsequently placed the Forum known by his name. In 328 A. D. Constantine began the transformation of Byzantium into New Rome by widening the boundaries of the old town and constructing new fortifications. The wall which he built formed the boundary and bulwark of the city for about eighty years, and rendered great service in the protection of the new capital against the threatened attacks of the Visigoths during the latter part of the fourth and the early part of the fifth century. Remains of the earlier walls were still in existence in the vicinity of Isa Kapoussi as late as the early part of the nineteenth century. The work of altering Byzantium to become the seat of government was completed in 330, and the city which was destined to exert a vast influence over the course of human events was dedicated with public rejoicings which lasted for forty days. A sum equal to $12,500,000 was expended in constructing aqueducts, porticos, and fortifications for the new city.

Lack of space prevents our detailing in this notice the interesting features of the other [illegible] fortifications of the city, the seaward walls, the walls along the Golden Horn and Sea of Marmora, or the palaces, towers, suburbs, and other landmarks which united to make up Byzantine Constantinople. These and many other interesting items are discussed by Prof. Van Millingen in a masterly manner. The work evidences patient study, diligent research, and remarkable learning. It is a charmingly written story, devoid of rhetorical flourishes, and an invaluable addition to the literature dealing with Roman Constantinople. Numerous excellent plans and illustrations of the ruins of ancient walls, gates, towers, and palaces, reproduced from photographs, are striking features of this useful volume. Frequent references to the works of the numerous persons who have written about Byzantium, such as Banduri, Gyllius, Socrates, Eusebius, and Zosimus, reveal in a slight degree the extent of Prof. Van Millingen's labor in the preparation of this volume.

Verse by the Late Richard Hovey.*

The sad death of Richard Hovey at a time when he was rapidly acquiring a name for himself lends an unusual interest to the appearance of this the fourth portion of his "Launcelot and Guenevere, a Poem in Dramas." Mr. Hovey has written several other books of verse, "Along the Trail, a Book of Lyrics"; the two volumes of "Songs from Vagabondia"—in connection with Bliss Carman—and "Seaward, an Elegy on the Death of Thomas William Parsons."

The present masque "Taliesin" is in three movements, the first taking place in the forest of Broceliande, the second in Helicon, the third in the chapel of the Graal. The entire story of Arthur, the Knights of the Round Table, and their various "Tourneys and adventures in the field," and, above all, the various legends centring around the quest of the Sangraal is a fascinating but difficult subject, perhaps never better presented than in Sir Thomas Malory's delightful poetic prose version. It would hardly seem that Mr. Hovey could be said to be either uniformly or thoroughly successful in translating the spirit and form of these old legends. Both the tone of Mr. Hovey's verse and much of his language impress one as being too modern to satisfy our sense of fitness, and yet many of his lines are very beautiful. For instance, Nimue, the Lady of the Lake, addresses Percival, who is on the quest of the Graal, reminding him that he may not resist her:

Behold, if I stretch but my hand,
Like a gleam of the northlights against thee, thou yieldest, the calm
Of the cool earth rises about thee, and over thy heart
Shoots lacework of frost—crystal lightnings that thicken and knit
To a corselet of silence.

And further on we find Taliesin, the bard, describing the coming of the dawn in the following beautiful words:

The darkness has heard, and is thrilled
With a light to be born;
The heart of the silence is filled
With the trumpets of morn.

Or some of the songs of the three damsels in the second movement:

The sparkle on the water,
When wind and sunshine frolic,
No gayer than our glance is.
* * * * *
The pomp of poppied-meadows,
The revel of June roses,
The reel of life made tipsy
With vintages of laughter.
Awake us and we answer
The call of day with music.

On the other hand, the following speech by Hermes is a good example of one of Mr. Hovey's failures. The speech is too modern—too slangy—for treatment of a delightful old story. The "Youth" has just spoken the following beautiful words:

Below
The city waits with garlands, and I go;
The city waits with garlands like a bride.
Now with the joy still in that look of hers,
I must go to her. Not a sea-breath stirs
Across the gardens where she waits and dreams
Of one whose coming shall be like a tide
Of day, flooding the marsh-long loops and gleams
Of sunrise heavens in midsummertide.
I am her lover; it is I she waits.
Farewell; I go like Summer to her gates.

But the beauty of the above lines is, it would seem, entirely spoiled by being closely followed by Hermes's advice, which, as will be seen, is more than slightly commonplace:

Stay for a moment. If you go into the city
With no more raiment than you need on Helicon,
You'll hardly get the kind of welcome that you look for.
Put on this mantle; it is the prevailing fashion,
And has a magic virtue. All to whom you speak
Will listen while you wear it—should you strip it off,
Beware! Men stone the fool that jargons in their ears.
* * * And, since you seem to be in something of a hurry,
Here, take my sandals, (you observe the wings on them:)
Be off; you need winged sandals when a lady's waiting.
Only, be sure, next time you are passing by Olympus,
Leave them with Ganymede; I do not wish to lose them.

The Chapel of the Graal is the most beautiful of the three movements—"The cup of mystery men call the Graal." This movement contains King Evelac's prophecy, that from the seven Kings who have ruled the realm he left them—eldest from eldest born of his descent, the last of whom was King Ban, from whom should spring:

A son, his first-born, whom all men should praise,
And from that son he that should gain the Graal—

whereupon Percival tells King Evelac that Launcelot, the first-born son of Ban, is indeed praised by all, from Arthur to the villagers, but that "no son of his breathes the sweet air that blows across the world." Whereupon King Evelac assures Percival that:

God shall accomplish his decrees, though chance,
Folly, and the weak wills of men withstand them.

Percival is not yet pure enough to achieve the quest of the Graal, but Taliesin is bidden to draw near, to be the eye for him he cometh with, the eye for Percival. The doors of the chapel open, and the soft, intense splendor of the Graal fills all the place, but the cup is not seen, for seven angels all in gold stand before it. And Uriel tells Taliesin:

Draw near and look within the crystal orb
I lift above thee for a sign.
The glory hidden from thee by our golden wings upon that sphere ashine,
Leaves there the vision lurking for the eyes that see, deem not the grace is thine.
Of thine own merit—much is given unto thee, that much by thee be given.
Thou art the eye for him thou cometh with, that he may know the joy divine;
Thou art an eye for all thy kind, to lead them to the open gates of heaven.

The little book is most attractively printed, and has an exceedingly beautiful title page, as well as one of the most thoroughly dainty and appropriate bindings imaginable.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have just forwarded to Cornell University, to be placed in the Modern European Seminary Room of the library, the entire set of Prof. Herbert Tuttle's "Prussia," bound in half-morocco. This has been done through the generosity of Prof. George Lincoln Burr, who intends to have an oak shelf with glass doors placed in this seminary room in which to preserve this particular set of Prof. Tuttle's books, as well as his manuscripts, which have been given to the university by Mrs. Tuttle. Special interest attaches to the fourth volume of the "Prussia." It contains a biographical sketch by Herbert B. Adams. The copy bound especially for Cornell has five of Prof. Tuttle's autograph letters, with a photograph taken when he was twenty-seven years old.

"Our New Prosperity," by Ray Stannard Baker, which will shortly be issued by the Doubleday & McClure Company, is a striking summary of the "unparalleled prosperity" in all branches of business which has swept over the country since the Summer of 1899.

*BYZANTINE CONSTANTINOPLE. The Walls of the City and Adjoining Historical Sites. By Alexander Van Millingen, M. A., Professor of History, Roberts College, Constantinople. 8vo, 361 pages. With Maps, Plans, and Illustrations. London: John Murray. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $7.50.

*TALIESIN: A Masque. Richard Hovey. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 1900. $1.50.

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THE WEEK IN ART.

The week which closes to-day was not so filled with events of interest in the art world of New York as were its immediate predecessors. This was due to the fact that a number of small exhibitions which opened in the early days of last week were continued, and that no large and important picture auction sales occurred. The display of the works of Theodore E. Butler, the impressionist painter, at the Durand-Ruel galleries closed on Wednesday and was succeeded on Thursday by the fourth annual exhibition of the works of "Ten American Painters." The little display of water colors and monotypes by Maurice E. Pendergrast was continued at the Macbeth gallery, and that of the works of Thomas W. Dewing at the Montross gallery, and which will close on Tuesday next, was also continued. At the Camera Club the photographic studies of Charles I. Berg drew numbers of visitors. There have been other interesting art displays here and there throughout the city, notably one of well-selected and representative American pictures at the down-town gallery of James Rice, Jr., in the Anderson Building, 14 John Street. Out of town the thirty-fourth annual exhibition of the art department of the Bridgeport Public Library and Reading Room opened on Monday and will continue until April 21. In Chicago the annual exhibition of the Chicago Architectural Club has been in preparation and will open at the Art Institute on Tuesday next, March 20. On that evening Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith will lecture in Fullerton Memorial Hall on "Venice, the Modern Art Mecca."

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The event of the coming week will be the press and private views on Friday and Saturday next in the Fine Arts Galleries of the annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists. This will be the last large routine public exhibition of the season, with the exception of that of the American landscape painters in April or early May, as there is no Spring Academy this year. One result of the abandonment of the Spring Academy exhibition this Spring, or, rather, the consolidation of the Autumn and Spring Academy displays into one at midwinter, is a deluge of canvases for the society, and the jury on this year's display have found their work almost quadrupled. The unprecedentedly large number of works sent in ought to make the exhibition a good one, as in so large a number there should be a proportionate amount of superior pictures. It is understood that the display will be unusually rich in portraiture.

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Mr. George Burroughs Torrey, who has been mentioned in this column several times during the past two or three years as a young portrait painter of good promise, has recently completed four portraits, which show a marked advance in ability and fulfillment. Two are bust portraits of women, one of Mrs. James Struthers and another of Mrs. Torrey, and the remaining two are, one a half-length standing portrait of Baroness d'Alexandry, formerly Mrs. P. T. Barnum, and the other a full-length standing portrait of the artist himself. The bust portraits are good likenesses and are especially notable for their soft and harmonious color and artistic pose and arrangement of draperies. Both evince long and careful study and are more lucidly and freely handled than Mr. Torrey's work has been hitherto. The picture of the Baroness d'Alexandry is well drawn and posed and has much distinction. That of the artist himself depicts him standing, brush and palette in hand, in his studio. It is extremely natural and unaffected, well drawn and posed, and is perhaps the best of the works shown. All these portraits are on view at Mr. Torrey's studio, 391 Fifth Avenue.

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The Augustin Daly collections, which have been since Wednesday last on view at the American Art Galleries and are to be sold there at auction, beginning Monday afternoon next, on the afternoons and evenings of the following days until all the numbers are disposed of, are perhaps of more interest to the student and collector of theatrical literature and antiques and the bibliophile and old furniture lover than to the picture collector or lover. The collections are remarkably varied as to their contents. The department of theatrical literature is unique and contains as its most important example Ireland's "New York Stage," enlarged to fifty-one large folio volumes, with 8,000 illustrations; profusely illustrated lives of Sheridan, Kean, Kemble, Garrick, Colley Cibber, Edwin Forrest, and other actors, and first editions of Shakespeare's comedies and the second, third, and fourth editions of his works. In the collection of theatrical properties are Garrick's writing desk, the scales, knife, and bond used by Charles and Edmund Kean in their presentation of "The Merchant of Venice," and numerous other examples, letters, relics, and memorabilia, photographs, engravings, playbills, and copies of plays. The pictures, with the exception of Hogarth's portrait of "Peg Woffington," a portrait of Ben Jonson by an early Dutch artist, and a few examples of modern painters, notably Lippincott, William Hart, E. H. Blashfield, and some Italian and French painters, are comparatively unimportant. Of the books there are early and splendid editions of the works of Dickens, Thackeray, Sir Walter Scott, Tennyson, Longfellow, Sir Edwin Arnold, Alfred Austin, Charles Lever, and one of the earliest editions of Spenser's "Faerie Queene," Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," and Milton's "Paradise Lost." The great Douai Bible, with over 8,000 drawings and plates, and Racinet's "Costume Historique," in twelve volumes, interleaved with over a thousand and one new plates, are also worth the crowds of visitors the display. The collection of autographs is also very rich, and the furniture includes twenty or thirty complete sets and a number of separate pieces. Mention must also be made of a collection of old musical instruments and the Oriental porcelains and Japanese lacquers.

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In a recent notice in this column of the list of pictures collected by the American jury to represent American art at the Paris Exposition allusion was made to the fact that such well-known painters as D. W. Tryon, T. H. Dewing, J. H. Twachtman, C. Y. Turner, Julian Rix, and others were not represented, but that on the list were the comparatively new names, among others, of Van D. Perrine and Miss Fannie Grothjean. The mistaken inference seems to have been drawn from this by certain persons that a reflection was intended upon the ability of Mr. Perrine and Miss Grothjean and that they were not considered as representative American artists. No such reflection was intended, and a careful rereading of the notice makes it difficult to understand how such inference could have been drawn from it. The work of both these artists, particularly of Mr. Perrine, has been favorably noticed several times in THE TIMES. Both painters have done good work and show much promise. Neither, however, has been painting long enough or has produced canvases of such rare merit as to have won for them reputations which would place them in the same rank as the older artists above named. It is therefore no reflection upon either Mr. Perrine, Miss Grothjean, or other younger American men and women painters to state that if the jury, for want of room, found itself cramped for space and compelled to omit some painters, they should have given Tryon, Turner, Rix, and others, from the deserved reputation they have won from years of labor and acknowledged ability, preference over younger artists, who, however marked their ability, have not been painting and exhibiting a sufficiently long time to make them as yet truly representative American artists. These younger artists and their friends should remember that "art is long" and there will be other international expositions and more time for them to develop their art so as to bring them into the front rank of American painters.

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The Fellowship—an auxiliary body of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts of Philadelphia—has determined to collate a special form of catalogue of the art resources of Philadelphia. In order to accomplish this unusual and important undertaking the Fellowship has appointed a committee for the purpose of acquiring information which will enable it to determine the location and accessibility of these art treasures. The work of the Fellowship will not be in the direction of a general catalogue, but specifically in the preparation of an index or finder to the public and private collections. This index or finder will be placed in the Fellowship's rooms at the Academy for the use of the general public. The Fellowship desires information regarding the location and ownership of objects classed under the general heads of the graphic arts, sculpture, architecture, Oriental art, printing and bookbindings, heraldry, costumes, musical instruments, and bibliography.

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The Pittsburg Amateur Photographers' Society will hold its third international salon exhibition in the Carnegie Art Galleries, in Pittsburg, from May 17 to 31 inclusive. All entry blanks, properly filled out, must reach the Secretary not later than May 1, and all pictures must reach the society on or before the same date.

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A free exhibition of an edition of the works by the noted ornithologist John Gould, and which was presented by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan to the Athenæum of Hartford, Conn., in 1890, is now being held in the Athenæum there. The books, which are illustrated with over 3,000 colored plates, are the life work of the late Mr. Gould, who died in 1881, and his wife, formerly Miss Coxen, who died in 1841. In spite of many difficulties and lack of early education, wealth, and influence, Mr. Gould rose rapidly in the scientific world until he became the greatest pictorial ornithologist of all time, with the possible exception of the American Audubon. He loved his work deeply; it was his whole life to him, and he desired to be known only as John Gould, the bird man.

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That little art body which calls itself the "Ten American Painters" and paradoxically delights in exhibiting again this year, as last, the work of only nine men, opens its annual exhibition at the Duran-Ruel galleries to-day. The members of this body pride themselves on their freedom from convention, and hence, unconventionally, do not supply a catalogue of their display. This may be refreshing as a novelty, but is not convenient to art writers or visitors. There are twenty-eight pictures in the present display, of which Edward Simmons contributes four, W. L. Metcalf one, J. R. de Camp one, E. C. Tarbell five, Childe Hassam three, Robert Reid two, J. H. Twachtman four, F. W. Benson three, and J. Alden Weir five. The keynote of this little exhibition is cleverness. There is not a single canvas hung which may not be called essentially clever, while the influence of the modern French impressionistic masters invests all, with the possible exception of Simmons's portraits, Metcalf's nude, and De Camp's portrait. This does not mean that the work shown is devoid of originality. Such painters as Twachtman, Hassam, Reid, and Weir, in particular, are not weak because they follow the technique of Monet. There is a curious and popular delusion in America on this point, and in the rural districts especially the average art lover does from what he terms an impressionistic canvas as he would from a mad bull. When, therefore, it is said that the influence of the modern French impressionists is seen in this exhibition, the statement is made in a complimentary sense. Those who have had the opportunity of studying the works of Monet and his followers, particularly of the Giverny school during the past decade, have come to see a great light on the subject of impressionism and are prepared to frankly acknowledge that these painters are perhaps more truthful interpreters of the ineffable and indescribable charm of nature, particularly at early dawn and late twilight, or in general what may be called her softer and tenderer moods, than the world says possibly through Corot and Daubigny, has ever before known.

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Maurice Prendergast, who first came into public notice through the exhibitions of the Water Color Club, is showing at the Macbeth gallery some twenty-six water colors and seventeen monotypes, which form as a whole a decidedly unique and extremely interesting little display. The water colors are mostly scenes in Venice, with three or four in Capri, two in Rome, and one in Sienna. All are outdoor landscapes, with figures, and their chief characteristic is their individuality. Mr. Prendergast has seen Venice, Rome, and Capri in a decidedly original way, and he has translated, not so much the color and atmosphere of those Italian cities, as their outdoor life and movement. His work lacks tone and subtlety, but it is extremely delicate, refined, and altogether captivating. His architectural drawing is admirable and he gives animation to his pictures with throngs of gayly attired carnival crowds, whose members are individualized. There is a slight suggestion of Japanese art in his tiny figures in their gay attire and parasols. The monotypes, which for the most part are individual figures and little landscapes, are extremely delicate in color and are also dexterous and individual. The work of Mr. Prendergast shows abundant promise.

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Mr. Simmons's two portraits, one a half-length standing presentment of a middle-aged florid-faced gentleman, who resembles Gen. H. L. Burnett, is a strong piece of work. The pose is natural and easy and particularly good is the rendering of the right hand, holding a burning cigar. The textures of the white waistcoat and black coat, thrown carelessly back, are skilfully rendered; the flesh tones are perhaps a little too hot, but are emphasized, of course, by the white hair and mustache. The second portrait is a seated half-length of a gray-bearded elderly man, evidently a civil engineer. This portrait is very solid in its handling and fine in expression, and, like the first, is easy and natural in pose. Both works will enhance Mr. Simmons's reputation as a portrait painter. This artist also shows two marines, one breezy and clear-aired, the other muddy in color and decidedly inferior. W. L. Metcalf shows a full-length female nude reclining on a couch. The picture is an admirable piece of drawing and foreshortening and is rich and warm in color. The light that falls on the figure from an open window near by is cleverly managed. The single portrait by J. R. de Camp, one of Mr. Chase, the Boston art dealer, is simple and strong. The five works by E. C. Tarbell comprise a girl's head, with picture hat, in an oval frame, three plein air studies, and a clever figure work—"The Mirror." Of these the first named is the strongest and the more solid in treatment. One of the outdoor studies, "A Child with Boat," is extremely clever, full of sun and air and rushing wind. These, with the two other landscapes, were evidently painted on the Eastern Long Island beaches, and the artist well translates in them the charm of Summer airs and skies in that locality. Of the three examples of Childe Hassam, an interior, with figure, a decorative canvas with nude female figure—"September"—and a "View of Gloucester," the last is the best—being really a remarkable transcription, treated in a most picturesque and delightful way. Robert Reid has but two examples, his well-known, sunny, and bright "Water Sprite" and a large decorative panel with three female figures, "Autumn," of which the color scheme is his favorite tiger lily. J. H. Twachtman has rarely been better represented than in his four examples, two—"The Hemlock Pool" and "The Brook in Winter"—painted in low color key, and in cool grays and blues, and "My House," full of air and sunlight. F. W. Benson's decorative figure has a daring but successfully carried out color scheme of blue and red. His two sporting scenes—"Wild Fowl Alighting" and "Early Morning"—evidently painted on the Chesapeake or Currituck marshes, are not only accurate in drawing and truthful in atmosphere and feeling, but will stir the gunner's heart. Especially good is the "Early Morning," with the ducks in flight and the gray expanse of marsh and sky rose-flushed in the east with the dawn. J. Alden Weir has a panel of five pictures and is the most important contributor to the display. The centre picture is a two-figure standing portrait of a mother and child, life size. Its title is "An Afternoon Stroll," and it is notable for its good drawing and composition, expression, and simple, quiet color. There is as usual good painting in Mr. Weir's "Fireside," a study of a little girl and a dog, another good child study in "Sunlight," and "The Girl in Black Hat," which is chiefly notable for the fine pose of the head.

HISTORICAL NOVELS.

Condemn the Bad but Remember the Good.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The letter of "An Iconoclast," contained in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of the 17th inst., which is in the nature of a protest against the historical novel, undoubtedly contains some elements of truth, especially in the suggestion that unless the writer of such a novel is thoroughly grounded in the facts which form the basis of his effort, much harm may be done, and erroneous ideas may be inculcated in the minds of a reader whose historical knowledge is not broad and accurate.

As the writer further suggests, it also would doubtless be better for readers to gain their knowledge of history from historical writings, that is, histories as such, and not from the more popular form which the novel erects.

This suggestion might be carried a step further in the statement that it would be better that the historical knowledge of each individual would be more accurate if it were gained from a study of the original data, monuments, and manuscripts, both here and in the libraries of the Old World. But of course, for obvious reasons, such a line of study, except to the very few, is impossible, and for the same reasons the great works of modern historians, (and by modern historians I mean the historians of the past century,) will never become popular with the masses.

Hence it is that now and then a gifted writer and a sound and accurate historical scholar can weave a story by the use of absolutely accurate historical facts which will reach the masses and give them an accurate knowledge of the times and characters depicted which otherwise they would never possess.

I would cite but two examples of the class of stories I have mentioned. In "A Tale of Two Cities," a novel marvelously interesting and yet historically accurate, Dickens has given to the world a picture of the times of the French Revolution which has become a heritage to the masses of the English-speaking race of this and the past generation.

Mr. Ford's "Janice Meredith" is another novel which during the past year has awakened new interest in our Revolutionary days. Its historical accuracy in the great events portrayed, such as the campaign in New Jersey, the battles of Trenton, Monmouth, and Yorktown, and especially the vivid view it gives of the people and the times cannot be gainsaid by quotations from the most accurate and perhaps the greatest of American historians, George Bancroft.

No one can read Mr. Ford's book without a broader, deeper view of the great struggle and sacrifice through which American liberty and independence were achieved, of the immense debt of gratitude our country will ever owe to Washington, and the result must be, if the reader lays to heart its lessons, that he will be a better American.

Undoubtedly many historical novels might better have been left unwritten, but in condemning the bad let us not forget the good which through this agency has been often wrought. HENRY K. DAVIS.

New York, Feb. 22, 1900.

Histories Far Better Worth Reading.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

During the last few weeks some of your correspondents have been very profuse in their praise of certain so-called historical novels, and I have heard some overzealous individuals claim that they were as good as history. Now, the fact is they are simple, ordinary novels, with many historical names and a little history thrown in, and neither "Janice Meredith" nor "Richard Carvel" is near enough to the classics to be recommended by school teachers as books the scholars ought to read.

There are a few novels that give us some historical facts. For instance, Victor Hugo in "Les Miserables" gives a description of the battle of Waterloo accurate enough to have been quoted almost verbatim by some of our public speakers. One of these much-praised books brings in the names of Washington, Lee, Howe, and others, and many who find it easier to read an ordinary novel than history imagine they are gaining a knowledge of history, and quote to their friends accordingly, forgetful of the fact that the author, like Joseph Smith with his Mormon Bible, drew largely upon his imagination. Better read the siege of Yorktown from Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution" (Harper's) than from the novel.

Read Richard Carvel carefully and the only history you get is an account of the battle of the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis in a few pages, and here it is so troublesome to separate fact from fiction that he who is unacquainted with or unwilling to make comparisons with a real history had better not quote unless he adds "as given in a novel."

To be sure, throughout the book there are many noted names mentioned—perhaps giving their true character, perhaps not. Americans have always honored and respected the name of that English statesman, Charles Fox. Why, then, pick out the very worst traits of this man's character, making them worse than they probably were? This man at the age of twenty-one was able to hold his own among the greatest debaters of England, and we are unwilling to put him down as a dissipated gambler and user of profane language. If our novelists must bring in great names, let them in their imagination soar toward the good of a man's life and not to the evil.

These books are fair as novels, but because they have three pages of history to

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two hundred of fiction, they deserve no better name, and our would-be easy learners of history had better not put them on their shelves as reference books. There are hundreds of histories written in a popular style that would be much more beneficial to our young people than these books, which, instead of being ranked as classics, will in a few years be entirely forgotten.

These books may be good to while away the time on a train, but then they should be laid away in the closet, for they do not come up to the standard of many novels now in our bookcases.

HENRY CARRINGTON.

New York, March 10, 1900.

Have Their Place in Education.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In last week's issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, "Iconoclast" begins his protest against the historical novel by stating the startling conclusion that, educationally considered, the novel, especially the historical novel, is of no value. The only premises or foundation for this extraordinary statement is founded on the fact that "Hugh Wynne" and "The Seats of the Mighty" do not conform (in his opinion) to sound historical data. Remember, Iconoclast, that educational principles are not arrived at in this way. To show the educational value of the historical novel, I will quote from "Lectures on Teaching," by J. G. Fitch, an acknowledged authority.

* * * To all who desire to give English history that place in their pupil's affection and interest which it deserves, I would say, Make your own miscellaneous reading tell upon your school lessons. * * * Within the range of such reading also may fairly be included good extracts from "Ivanhoe" or "Waverley" from "The Last of the Barons," from "Westward, Ho," or "Henry Esmond." It may be said, perhaps, that all this is not history; that children come to school to learn facts, not fictions, and that there is danger of relaxing the bonds of intellectual discipline by introducing into the schoolroom material of so unscholastic a character as a play of Shakespeare or a novel of Sir Walter Scott. But to this it may be easily replied that my recommendation only extends to contrivances by which book work of ordinary kind is to be supplemented, not any device for superseding it. We are not to use the imagination as an alternative, but as a help to the memory.

The historical novel, therefore, has a place in education. I do not wish to state that the reading of Irving's "Mahomet" or "Conquest of Granada" do not give "real pleasure" or "bestow a benediction in the sense of duty done and time well spent," but I mean to affirm very strenuously that the historical novel is of use from an educational standpoint.

J. M. ROEDER.

New York, Feb. 18, 1900.

The Weight of the World Against Him.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I enjoy the literary correspondence in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, and my attention was taken by an article in the issue for Feb. 17 signed "An Iconoclast," the burden of which was a savage attack upon historical fiction.

I think the gentleman will find that the weight of the world's testimony is against him in this matter. The renewed popularity of the historical novel is no doubt the sign of a healthy reaction from the overwrought and turgid realism which has characterized a large proportion of the fiction issued during the last two decades. I think no one can dispute that even a weak and unsatisfactory historical story forms safer and healthier reading for the general public than the passionate and heated descriptions of the erotic novel.

That great series of fiction which is the pride and glory of English literature, the Waverley novels, are nearly all historical in plot and action. Dickens is hardly ever considered as a historical novelist, and yet the "Tale of Two Cities" is strictly historical, and "Barnaby Rudge," the best novel he ever produced, in my estimation, contains the most striking description of the Gordon riots ever written.

The best of Cooper's novels have for their theme incidents connected with the early history of this country. Charles Lever's interesting stories of the Napoleonic era are well known. Dumas's rollicking series of French romances are nearly all concerned with the dramatic and picturesque episodes of French history.

"The Chouans," by Balzac, probably the most widely known of any of his novels, may fairly be considered in this class. While that great romance "Les Miserables," although it cannot be considered as a historical work of fiction, gives vivid descriptions of the battle of Waterloo and the stormy scenes in Paris in the days of the barricades.

Historical fiction is like all other fiction in that a person must use his reason and judgment to correct false statements and impressions.

"The Seats of the Mighty" I have never read, but I have just finished reading the beautiful Continental edition of "Hugh Wynne." One should have sympathy for the person whose literary fibre is of that nature that he can see nothing in the book to praise or appreciate. Most of the characters in the work are well drawn. The practical, frank, and fearless nature of Aunt Gainor forms a striking contrast to the cold, unsympathetic, and bigoted character of the elder Wynne. No man who reveres the memory of his mother can fail to be charmed with the nature of Mrs. Wynne and the love and tenderness which she lavished upon her stalwart son.

"Hugh Wynne" is not a work of the highest order of literary genius, neither is it destined to become immortal. But, at the same time, it is a noble contribution to contemporary fiction and a novel of which Americans may well be proud.

All honor to the great historical novels of the world! They have carried pleasure, entertainment, solace, and instruction to thousands upon thousands of human lives. Amid the bustle and turmoil of the great city, in the bivouac of the soldier, upon the tempest-swept bosom of the mighty deep, in the lonely camps of pioneers, amid the icy terrors of the frozen zone, in each and every quarter of the globe, wherever the foot of civilized man has fallen, there you will find the works of the great masters of historical fiction, performing their mission as cheering and uplifting companions, in prosperity, solitude, and affliction, to those who are engaged in the storm and stress of our strenuous life.

I shall take an early opportunity to read "The Seats of the Mighty."

CLARENCE ADAMS.

Chester, Vt., March 6, 1900.

How Writers Could Put Readers on Guard.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In writing a historical novel the author takes upon himself a grave responsibility, and it is a question how far he should allow himself to go in making real people of the past do and say things. Would it not be a good idea for men like Messrs. Ford, Churchill, Major, Mitchell, and Crawford to insert alongside their text some sign to indicate whether what they say about Washington, for instance, is historically accurate or only half true or wholly fiction? Some symbol printed on the margin of the book, opposite certain passages which are likely to puzzle the reader, would be a great help to the general public, which does not have the time to verify all the assertions that are represented as facts.

Some years ago I came across a set of signs, by whom prepared I know not, for the use of readers. The marking of books after this or some similar tabulation makes every reader his own critic, in a way, and a modified system of this sort for the use of historical novelists might prove a desirable innovation. I append figures in place of the symbols to which I have referred, and only wish I could say who originated them.

1. Signifies that this paragraph contains the main propositions to be proved or illustrated in this chapter, the staple or one of the staples on which the chain hangs.
2. This sentiment is true; will bear expanding, and will open a field indefinite in extent.
3. This, if carried out, would not stand the test of experience, and is therefore incorrect.
4. Doubtful as to sentiment.
5. Doubtful in point of fact.
6. Good, and the facts will only strengthen the position.
7. Bad; facts will not support it.
8. Irrelevant to the subject; had better been omitted.
9. Repetition; the author is moving in a circle.
10. Not inserted.
11. In good taste.
12. In bad taste.

Of course, these signs may be multiplied so as to cover literary technicalities, &c. This realm of marginalia is a most interesting one, as my own library shows.

LEON MEAD.

Binghamton, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1900.

Archdeacon Brady's Story.*

This new romance by the author of "For Love of Country" tells a thrilling story of the war of 1812, including the great fight between the Constitution and the Guerrière. As a faithful and spirited picture of the life and the events of that stirring time, the book merits a high place among American historical novels.

Two half-brothers, commanding the one an English, the other an American ship; the love story of both, and the beautiful friendship of the heroines for each other, supply the imaginative and romantic features of the tale, and are the occasion of some tender pictures thrown upon the dark background of war.

The story cannot fail to be read with deep interest by old and young, but to the boy in his teens it will be a veritable mine of delights. He will be absorbed by its recital of the brave deeds of old, and not less (though he would not say so for the world) by its double romance—its tale of the love "faithful unto death," and the love that glorifies life.

We cannot, however, protest too strongly against the "epic of the whip." If historic accuracy required the introduction of this shocking episode the details should have been omitted. Ethically as well as artistically, the horrible minutiae are a crime against the reader, especially the young reader. Like seeing a man hanged, such descriptions sicken the mature, but brutalize the young.

Mr. Brady's style, though usually vivid and succinct, is occasionally disfigured by a sentence fearfully and wonderfully made, such as the following verbal labyrinth:

Sir James Heathcote accompanied by a distant connection of his, Miss Evelyn Heathcote, having left his wife, who became more and more English, though not less of a Fitzhugh, with each succeeding year, at home, came over to Virginia to look after his ancestral estates.

Consciously or unconsciously, Mr. Brady has made his story a dramatic sermon upon Gen. Sherman's stern text, "War is hell." War's fierce passions, its cruelties, its horrors, its power of stifling natural affection, of slaying pity—how cheap it holds life, how far-reaching are its desolations and its tragedies, all are depicted with unusual clearness and force. True, Mr. Brady shows its other side, too, the heroism it evokes, the self-sacrifice which seems almost to sanctify it, and, despite the admissions of Chapter XXXVII., we fancy him in accord with the much-discussed lines of another reverend author:

And as I note how nobly natures form
Under the war's red rain, I deem it true
That He who made the earthquake and the storm
Perchance made battles, too.

May we be pardoned for the digression of saying that Dr. Johnson long ago saw the weak point of this oft-repeated plea for war, and uttered the decisive word on this, as on many other subjects? "He laughed at Kaimes's opinion that war was a good thing occasionally, as so much valor and virtue were exhibited in it. 'A fire,' says Johnson, 'might as well be thought a good thing; there is the bravery and address of the firemen in extinguishing it; there is much humanity exerted in saving the lives and properties of the poor sufferers; yet, after all this, who can say a fire is a good thing?'"

There is grave danger that patriotism should come to be synonymous with the spirit of battle, and it is much to be wished that Mr. Brady's and other eloquent and patriotic pens would busy themselves with

"The savage wars of peace,"

and would impress upon the rising generation the fact that patriotism is not only nor chiefly following the flag into carnage, but that it is strife against internal foes that menace the body politic; against ignorance, vice, and crime; against the evils of poverty and the evils of wealth; against the bribery and corruption that poison the very springs of liberty; against secret canker and shameless sin; that the love of country is not so much demonstrated in the clash of arms as in making ours a land of which its wisest and noblest may justly be proud, and in which those who love the righteousness that exalteth a nation shall greatly care to dwell.

A Searchlight on History.*

Mr. Charles E. Little, compiler of "Biblical Lights" and "Historical Lights and Side Lights," has placed the following legend upon the title page of his new work, "Cyclopedia of Classified Dates, for the use of students of history and for all persons who desire speedy access to the facts and events which relate to the histories of the various countries of the world, from the earliest recorded dates." This general description, as suggestive as it is, hardly gives one more than an intimation of the mass of valuable and permanent material that Mr. Little has collected within his 1,462 pages.

In seeking information on any subject the searcher naturally puts one of three questions: Where? When? What? The searcher in proceeding from the known to the unknown must, of course, have some raison d'être for his inquiry. This may consist of an appropriate date, a locality, a person's name, an event, or, in short, many other things. In order to find a response to even one of the three questions above noted it has hitherto been necessary to apply to particular books of cyclopedic information, or to the countless volumes that are generally classified as histories, biographies, and encyclopedias. Yet here in a single volume we find the questions, Where? When? and What? answered in regard to over 95,000 events or existing facts of more or less importance.

The plan of Mr. Little's work comprises a threefold classification worked out through the body of the volume. First, the classification by countries or by geographical location, alphabetically arranged; second, the classification by year and day of month; third, the classification according to the nature of the event itself.

Mr. Little's "Cyclopedia of Classified Dates" does not merely supply one long-felt want, but many. Not only is it an admirable volume for all literary workers, educators, and scientists to have at their elbows, but to the busy man of affairs, to the household, it will particularly appeal, owing to the vast amount of constantly desired information that it contains and the ease with which this information may be obtained. It is, more than any other work that we have seen, a veritable searchlight on history. The chronological order of the general classification invites data of more recent date than is presented. It is to be hoped that the publishers will from time to time augment the work in the light of contemporaneous events.

In The Author's Edition of Mark Twain's works, which Chatto & Windus are publishing with commendable rapidity in England, occurs "Following the Equator," in two volumes. This is a strange title for the English reviewers, who grasp the work eagerly, half expecting to have something new open within their hands. They read a little and then wax resentful, for they discover a book that they had reviewed nearly three years ago. "It is rather absurd," remarks The Athenaeum, "that Messrs. Chatto & Windus should publish the same book under two different titles, the ordinary edition we have being styled 'More Tramps Abroad.' The illustrations are rather ambitious and striking. The end of the second volume contains a shrewd character sketch of Mr. Rhodes."

Thomas Jefferson's important utterances on many vital topics have been included in "The Jeffersonian Cyclopedia," edited by John P. Foley and shortly to be published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company.

*FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE SEA. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. New York: Rhodes Mercer's Sons.

*CYCLOPEDIA OF CLASSIFIED DATES. By Charles E. Little. Octavo, pp. 1462. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $10.

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MARCH 1900

YORKSHIRE.

Its Highways and Byways, Historical and Topographical.*

The present historical and topographical description of Yorkshire does for that particular section what Mr. Stephen Gwynn did for Donegal and Antrim last Spring, Mr. Bradley for North Wales, and the editor of the present volume for Devon and Cornwall. The interest of the book is much enhanced by its numerous illustrations by Joseph Pennell and Hugh Thomson; one by the latter especially well illustrating a Cavalier and Roundhead story from the annals of Doncaster in the civil war. Twenty-two picked men made an attempt to capture the commanding General on the other side; not with the intention of hurting him, but in order to be able to exchange the Parliamentary leader for Sir Marmaduke Langdale, a Royalist leader, who was a prisoner at Nottingham, and about whom a story was in circulation that it was the intention of the Roundhead Gen. Rainsborough to bring his captive under the walls of the Royalist fortress of Pontefract, and give its garrison the choice between surrendering or seeing their beloved General executed before their eyes

To prevent this, a plot was arranged to kidnap Gen. Rainsborough, the whole story, illustration and all, being well worthy of Dumas himself. As arranged, four troopers galloped across the bridge and into the town in broad daylight, announcing themselves as messengers from Cromwell, were admitted to the General's quarters, delivered a packet containing blank paper, and while it was being opened, told the General he was their prisoner, disarmed him, and led him outside the house where a led horse was in waiting. All went well until the General discovered there were but four of the enemy, and that his Lieutenant and the sentinel had not been disarmed, whereupon he gave the alarm and was at once run through and fatally wounded. Whereupon the four rode as merrily away as would have done another immortal four, who have come down to history as the "Three Musketeers." Mr. Norway concludes his story as follows:

"Thus this bold plot miscarried through the obstinacy of a hot-headed man, who, having two supporters at his elbow, and a thousand more within call, positively would not let himself be kidnapped by four troopers of the enemy, though they promised that they would not hurt him! Unreasonable fellow; who could have foreseen his folly? So the party from Pontefract chorused among themselves as they rode back sorrowfully without their man, for they all got clear away, having alarmed the Parliament men so much by their sudden onslaught that, if we may trust the account already quoted, the Roundheads were all running out into the fields in their night gear, when the cavaliers cantered back across the bridge.

The book is a perfect mine of such old stories, traditions, and local customs, which, well-told as they certainly are, should scarcely fail to be of much value. For instance, it would be extremely interesting to know whether the "monk incident" was written with or without knowledge of this old story on Dumas's part.

Yorkshire lends itself to the purposes of this class of book with unusual richness. How much romance, for instance, centres round "The Great North Road," and how many and varied the stories of its highwaymen, and bold robberies, here recorded. The editor of the book, Mr. Arthur Norway, says of Yorkshire in general:

Here is a shire which from the first twilight of our stormy history has caught all men's imagination by the strength and vigor of its life, a stage on which the grandest dramas have been played out with pomp and tragedy; a soil which has been drenched through and through by the very noblest blood in England; a sturdy bulwark thrust well-nigh across the whole width of the country, in the track of the Scotch invasion; a land of tradition, of romance, and one withal of beauty so great and varied, so rare a medley of exquisite river-valleys falling out of wild moorland hills, of high, grassy dales along the wind-swept mountains, and of stern seacoast as can be matched only in one other shire. If life in Yorkshire had been tame throughout all history, if its dalesmen had been peaceful shepherds and its Barons ready to give unquestioning loyalty to every King who sat at Westminster, if its townsmen had been placid traders and its great forests had never bred an outlaw—yet men would have wandered over its mountains and gazed down its valleys with delight for their very beauty. * * * Human interest which clings to every mile of the vast area of Yorkshire, making of that country not only an epitome of English history, but more than that, a monument of fierce passions and bloody tragedies, of cruel raids and gallant expeditions, which cries out loudly for our sympathy and interest, even in these days of peace. For many a century Yorkshire life was a splendid pageant, and though the banners and the pennants have long since swept away elsewhere, though the dales are silent which used to echo with the clank of spears or harness, and the daws nest freely in the roofless castles of Scrope and Mobray, or defile the sacred precincts of Fountains and of Rievaulx—still those who listen rightly may catch some echo of the distant music, clear and ringing through all the generations which have come and gone. A very little fancy will people those valleys once more with the musters of sturdy yeomen who rode to Bannockburn or Flodden, will raise again the banners of the Five Wounds of Christ, or call up the picture of the first messengers spurring into York from the field of Marston Moor, where, through the long Summer evening, the citizens knelt praying in their churches that they might be spared that terror which was surely falling on them.

To us of a newer land and race, whose traditions are comparatively few, this book should make a particularly strong appeal. It is only possible to touch upon a few of its many details—Sherwood Forest and Robin Hood, the great struggle between York and Lancaster as extracted from Holl's Chronicles, and especially in relation to Clifford and the Earls of Warwicke, its references to Whitby, Nesthallerton, Gretta Bridge, Richmond with its story of King Arthur and his knights, its cave, and the small drummer boy, whom soldiers quartered at the castle, induced to test the truth of the old traditions, and the statement that a long passage which started from the castle led to Easby Abbey. So the boy willingly faced all the risks of fallen masonry, of dangerous vapors, darkness, fear, and the rest, and entered the passage drumming vigorously. The men in all safety above ground followed his passage through the castle courtyard and the streets of Richmond, until suddenly just outside the grammar school the drumming ceased, never to be resumed. This story, Mr. Norway tells us, is, like others of the kind, simply dated "once upon a time," but no one can tell what stopped the boy's drumming. The boy's eager little face has given Mr. Thomson an opportunity for another unusually clever drawing. Mr. Norway writes of the drummer and his fate:

Perhaps he found King Arthur and lies there sleeping with him at this hour. Perhaps, but why speculate on what remains a mystery? There are those who say that if you stand upon this spot at night when the streets are quiet, and the lights are out, and only the loud singing of the river fills the air, you may hear, very faint and distant the long rolling of a drum, some signal, surely from the child who lies forgotten in dark caverns of the earth, some appeal to those who go about in fresh air and see the clear skies of the upper world.

One would like to linger over Bolton Castle, with its memories of Mary Stuart, over Kirkstall Abbey, and Wakefield, with its beautiful chapel on the bridge, but it is only possible to add that the book will be found of much interest as a story, and an ideal guide, could one use it, as a companion in a long and leisurely ramble over the district so clearly pictured for us. The illustrations and full-page plates, liberally scattered throughout the four hundred pages which go to make up the volume, naturally add materially to the book's effectiveness.

*HIGHWAYS AND BY-WAYS IN YORKSHIRE. By Arthur H. Norway. With illustrations by Joseph Pennell and Hugh Thomson. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1899. $2.00.

Mr. Spielmann's Thackeray Book Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The publishers of Mr. Spielmann's book on Thackeray's contributions to Punch have advertised him widely as "the greatest living authority on Thackeray." This statement I am inclined to question, as the only evidence he has given in any of his published writings of a knowledge of Thackeray has hitherto been confined exclusively to Punch, or, rather, to but a fragment of Punch, and to have been based, not upon any critical acumen or special study of the subject, but solely upon the accidental possession of a cash-book of a Punch editor. This alone, I submit, is not of itself sufficient to justify the bestowal upon Mr. Spielmann of a title which belongs by right to Mr. Charles Plumptre Johnson of London, whose painstaking labors and able criticisms have earned both the respect and admiration of students of Thackeray.

However, if Mr. Spielmann is envious of the title, let him by all means assume it, but before doing so he should prove his fitness by passing a proper examination before a competent committee. As such a committee I would suggest the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, the editor of The Athenaeum of London, and Mr. Charles Plumptre Johnson. I also submit herewith a series of ten questions, forming a fair examination paper on this subject, and if the judges, or a majority of them, declare that Mr. Spielmann has passed his examination with a recorded excellence of 80 per cent., I will agree to pay to the Red Cross Society with Gen. Roberts's army in South Africa the sum of £10. The only conditions I make are that Mr. Spielmann shall file his answers with the editor of The Athenaeum on or before the 1st day of April, 1900, and that with his answers shall be filed a declaration, on honor, that he has received no aid or suggestion whatever from any other person. I append this examination paper on a bibliography of Thackeray:

1. Were any of Thackeray's contributions to Punch ever reprinted in that journal in whole or in part? If so, when and where?

2. Have any of the papers on "Important from the Seat of War" been reprinted in whole or in part in London? If so, state when, where, and what part.

3. Did Thackeray ever write a review of one of the works of Alexandre Dumas? (Not the "Three Musketeers.") If so, state when and where it appeared, when reprinted, if ever, and what is the evidence of Thackeray's authorship.

4. When and where was the ballad of "The Sorrows of Werther" first printed?

5. Was Thackeray ever credited with having written a story called "My First Waltz"? If so, state when and where it was printed and whether or not Thackeray actually wrote it.

6. When and where was the lecture on "Charity and Humor" first printed?

7. Did Thackeray ever draw a series of illustrations for "Undine"? If so, state when and for whom.

8. Where did the ballads "Altra Cura" and "The Age of Wisdom" first appear?

9. Who was Thackeray's companion in "Going to See a Man Hanged," and who was the man hanged?

10. What, if any, is the evidence that Thackeray demanded higher pay for "The Yellowplush Papers" before the series was completed?

FREDERICK S. DICKSON.

Philadelphia, March 9, 1900.

In Praise of Herman Melville.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Last Summer in London I read in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW an article entitled "Read the Old Books." I cordially agree with Mr. Alden in his high estimate of the works of the late William Herman Melville, books almost unknown to the present generation, both in England and America. Mr. Alden pronounces him "the most original genius that America has produced." He had, however, a brother genius in Nathaniel Hawthorne, whose works are also more or less caviare to the general, swamped as we are by this overwhelming deluge of modern literature. It may be said that these two American authors had no precursors and have had no successors, and stand unique in English literature. Like Melville, I have also in my youth had a brief experience in a merchant ship, a Yankee whaler, and an American man-of-war. As a sailor boy in the maintop of the United States ship Ohio I was fascinated by his "Typee," "Omoo," "White Jacket," and his weird "Moby Dick; or, the Whale." "Typee" is an enchanting idyll of the South Sea, and to the gospel truth of "White Jacket" (life in a man-of-war) I can personally testify, having served three years in the United States Navy, 1846-9.

In London I became acquainted with Mr. F. Bullen, the now well-known author of the "Cruise of the Cachalot." He had never heard of Melville. Such is fame. I lent him "Moby Dick," and he promptly informed me by letter that he had devoured it at a sitting, (all night;) that he felt after reading that astounding book like a duffer and discouraged about his own work. The weird romance that Melville has interwoven in that work he did not appreciate, but that is a matter of taste. Melville, like Turner, delighted in "color," and sometimes in lurid color.

Melville, I understand, deliberately effaced himself in his latter years and was naturally left severely alone, but I accidentally discovered him some years ago during my stay in New York, and, having much in common, we became good friends. Though a delightful talker when in the mood, he was abnormal, as most geniuses are, and had to be handled with care. He seemed to me to hold his work in small esteem, and discouraged my attempts to discuss them. "You know," he would say, "more about them than I do. I have forgotten them." He would give me no information about the old whaling tradition of the fiendish White-whale, ("Moby Dick,") which was said to haunt the sea about the Chiloe Islands, south of Valparaiso, and was almost offended when I inquired so curiously about his failing from the maintopgallant yard of the frigate—("White Jacket")—a tour de force of writing, in my opinion. The first part of "Mardi" is also a lovely picture of these "Summer isles of Eden in dark purple spheres of sea." In his latter years he perpetrated some queer "poetry," which, like Walt Whitman's, Browning's, and Kipling's "Barrack Ballads," are not for the likes of me.

A line must be drawn somewhere.

PETER TOFT.

New York, March 1, 1900.

Misunderstood Machiavelli.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Carlyle, in the gospel according to Diogenes Teufelsdröckh tells us that "in our age of downpulling and disbelief, the very devil has been pulled down; you cannot so much as believe in a devil." And now, not only has the devil been proved—by various "Sorrows of Satan" and the like—to be, if existing at all, nothing more than a rather tearful insignificance, but his very advocates are also being dehorned and dehoofed and either reduced to commonplace nonentity or carried upward in whorls of virtue to unknown heights.

The character of the much misunderstood Machiavelli, after centuries of obloquy, seems, even at the present day, to be little better judged than ever, in spite of Macaulay's heroic, if somewhat swaggering, efforts to waken the English-speaking people to the proper understanding of the motives that guided the great Italian statesman in propounding the damnable theories that blot the pages of most of his books, and notably those of "The Prince." For whatever be said of Machiavelli himself, there can be no question about the naked immorality contained in his words. Hence the stand we take must be clearly understood. What is the point at issue—Machiavelli or his theories? If the first, then it may be said unhesitatingly that there is very little, if indeed any, reason to believe that Machiavelli was not thoroughly honest and sincere in what he wrote, that "the knowledge of the actions of great men acquired in the course of a long experience of modern affairs and a continual study of antiquity" which he possessed taught him anything else than that his methods were the only practical rules that could insure a reasonable hope of uniting and preserving a State at such a time and among such men as he lived. The worm at the root which caused the withering was his utter lack of faith in his fellow-men. And when we reflect upon the character of those with whom he came into contact, we cannot be unduly surprised at this lack of faith. What else could a man who lived in the age of the Borgias think but that "men are naturally bad, and will not observe their faith toward you"; that "men are scoundrels," and, in fine, that "of men it may in general be affirmed that they are thankless, fickle, false, studious to avoid danger, greedy of gain"? Most, if not all, of the misunderstanding seems to arise from confusing the man with his theories. Moreover, there is doubtless not a little owing to the fact that the dislike of realism is often "the rage of Caliban seeing his own face in a glass."

It is, of course, impossible in the compass of a word like this to do justice to such a subject, but these two principal points may be strongly urged: First, that Machiavelli and his theories must not be confounded, and, second, that we have every reason to believe that Machiavelli spoke and wrote honestly what his vast experience had taught him, and if he was terribly misled, the fault lay not so heavily upon him as upon those who made possible such an Italian Gehenna as that of the Borgias.

In postscript, I think our best thanks are due both to Mr. Langley and to the memory of the Italian statesman who, independently and yet dependently like the magic carpet and ivory tube of the "Arabian Nights," have enabled us to enter the palace wherein lies languishing Truth. It now but remains for the golden apple—this REVIEW, of course—to revive the Princess and send throbbing life "running quicksilver-like" through her veins.

P. LAWSON LEWIS.

New York, Feb. 21, 1900.

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Mr. Kimball Scribner's new book "A CONTINENTAL CAVALIER" will be published this month by the Abbey Press, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York. The price is one dollar, and it can be ordered through any bookseller. 22,500 copies of Mr. Scribner's previous book were sold.

The book to read is the latest one by Mr. Kimball Scribner. It is entitled "A CONTINENTAL CAVALIER." The binders have it in hand and it will be published by the Abbey Press, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York. Any bookseller will obtain it for you. The price is $1.00, cloth, daintily printed and bound. You should send in your orders early.

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BRITISH SANGUINE AS TO WAR OUTLOOK

General Belief that Boers Will Not Resist for Long.

REASONS FOR CONTRARY VIEW

Political Situation in Cape Colony Grows More Serious.

Canada May Try to Insist on Vigorous Action Regarding Alaska — How Russia Profits by the South African Conflict.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 17.—One short month ago, and we were down in the dumps, resenting defeat and doggedly determining to go on until victory once more came to our side. Now the British nation has gone to the other extreme, and is in a state of excited self-glorification such as I have never seen equaled. It breaks out in all manner of ways—in mob violence to those who venture to express views opposed to the passion of the hour, in street processions and decorations, in drunken orgies, and in delighted expressions of opinion heard everywhere that the war may now be considered almost at an end. "Roberts has done so much in one short month that his march to Pretoria is sure to be a triumphal one; Krüger would be a fool to resist any longer," I hear remarked by almost every one I meet.

The only dread is lest Krüger should be driven by the "country party," as we may call it, that has all along been the backbone of his support, to try and wreck the mines or their machinery before either Lord Roberts or Gen. Buller has got near enough to terrify him into submission or into the northern wilderness, where Cecil Rhodes and his chartered troops, about to be organized and commanded by Sir Frederick Carrington, will put the finishing stroke on resistance and wipe the Boers off the face of the earth.

The Free Staters are throwing down their arms and submitting right and left. Those of them still in the field near the Orange River have scuttled back from the northern regions of Cape Colony, together with the Transvaalers who constitute the stiffening element, and, seeing themselves about to be caught between two forces, will either disperse to their homes or surrender and be sent to Cape Town, and possibly to St. Helena after Cronje. In the south, consequently, the fighting is considered over.

***

THE "PEACE OVERTURES."

This is the situation and programme, as pertly reeled off by the excited politician and exalted jingo. The very message of the two Presidents to Lord Salisbury, made public early this week, confirms the majority in this view of the state of affairs. "When Oom Paul appeals to the Deity," it is remarked, "this alone shows that the stomach for fighting has been knocked out of these fellows, and that we shall have everything settled by the end of June."

I give you these views fairly, as the expression of current opinion, but I may be allowed to say that they are not shared either by myself or by those who know South Africa and the character of the Dutch Huguenot burghers there much better than I do. These people, who now can get no hearing in the country except at the risk of broken heads and windows, insist that the message of the two Presidents to Lord Salisbury was dictated by a desire to compel the British Government to define its attitude, in order to enable them to put before the burghers the alternative of submission without terms or resistance to the bitter end.

In other words, the war was waged halfheartedly by the Free Staters, who include English and Scotch settlers in a respectable minority, particularly in a few small towns. These have been opposed to the war throughout, and many of them have refused to fight all through. Certain of the wealthier Dutch farmers were swayed by the opinions of these men, and became either lukewarm or definitely hostile to the attitude of President Steyn's Government.

Among President Krüger's burghers also there is a minority of opponents of his war policy—men who have considerable stakes in the mining industry as shareholders, in catering businesses for Johannesburg and the mining population around it, and who may be reluctant to see everything they possess put in jeopardy. Their arguments have been that if submission took place now the lenient British Government would allow the States to retain their internal independence provided that the burghers consented to lay down their arms and give up their artillery.

***

RESULT OF SALISBURY'S REPLY.

To convince these opponents or halfhearted supporters that the view of the war party was the right one, and at the same time to impress upon the rest of the civilized world the liberty-killing nature of the conflict being waged by Great Britain against the two independent little States, the message of the Presidents was, it is declared, sent.

If this be the true interpretation of their action all that can be remarked is that it proved eminently successful in drawing from Lord Salisbury such a reply as seems likely to prolong the strife much beyond June 30. A large falling away there will doubtless be among the Boers in the southern of the two States, but the remainder will be more determined in their opposition than ever, and many of those burghers who are caught between Roberts and Gatacre or Clements will probably filter away first to their homes and then to creep northward to join the Transvaal farmers.

On this supposition the second phase of the war promises to be even more bloody and determined than the first. And the first has cost us already nearly 16,000 men in killed and wounded, adding those who have died in South Africa from disease since our armies landed there. What it has cost us in beasts of burden and in cavalry horses is unknown, even to the War Office, up to the present, but strident clamors for cavalry remounts are to be heard all over America.

It is in vain to indulge in prophecy about the future, but I fear that our more sanguine multitude must still encounter disappointments before the end comes, more is the pity, for the bloodshed already is sickening and saddening enough.

***

MILNER IN ANOTHER QUANDARY.

Meanwhile the political situation in Cape Colony is an interesting and a ticklish one. Sir Alfred Milner has already twice prorogued the Cape Parliament, and news coming from Cape Town points to still a third prorogation, tempered by arrests of members charged with rebellion. Milner's autocratic temper, trained in the Egyptian school, naturally resents opposition, and especially opposition from men not British born. The majority of the Cape Parliament is hostile to this policy of repression. The Ministry strenuously endeavored to prevent war, as did that of the sister colony of Natal, and these men have been continually snubbed by Sir Alfred in consequence. Several districts of Cape Colony have been proclaimed under martial law, in defiance of the Constitution and of the right of every British subject, colonial or other, to a trial by a jury of his countrymen. A dissolution and fresh election would make things worse, thanks to the system of exasperation pursued, and would bring in a still larger body of men hostile to the Governor's policy and very haughty person.

It will therefore be most interesting to watch what Sir Alfred means to do, whether to conciliate after all or deliberately provoke rebellion. Cape Colony enjoys self-government precisely on the same lines as Canada and our Australian settlements. So long as the people do not openly rebel it is impossible to find a pretext for withdrawing this freedom, and the Dutch in Cape Colony are not going to rebel now unless absolutely forced to do so, whatever they may do when Great Britain's hands are tied by some other conflict. What they intend to do is to resist passively, and if Sir Alfred Milner ignores his Ministry and Parliament and endeavors to levy taxes without their sanction he will find himself in a mess such as no representative of Great Britain has ever been in since the days of the revolt of Massachusetts.

***

LAURIER'S PATRIOTIC OUTBURST.

The mention of Canada leads me to say a word about Sir Wilfrid Laurier's outburst of, I might say, hectic loyalty toward Great Britain this week. It has delighted our jingoes beyond measure, and they again declare the Premier of the Dominion to be the most gifted statesman Canada has ever produced, with many other expressions of satisfaction in the same superlative style.

It is all very sweet, and Sir Wilfrid is really an engaging and clever and admirable man, but some of us have qualms as to the motives that may lie behind such fervency of patriotic zeal. We know that there is an Alaska question slumbering, but not asleep, and fear that when the time comes for its discussion and settlement the loyalty of the Canadians and the undoubtedly valuable help they have given us in our South African strife may lead them to presume on these things, and ask Lord Salisbury to be as abrupt in dealing with you as the Germans were with him when we seized their mail steamers. This does not open a pleasant prospect, because the better side of Great Britain's public opinion has not been hankering for a wrangle with the United States over this or any other subject.

Some of our papers, for example, tried to get up a noise over the proposed amendment to the treaty relative to the Nicaragua Canal, but their attempts met with no serious response, partly, no doubt, because the public mind is preoccupied elsewhere, but also because we really cannot see what mischief is likely to arise to us as a friendly people of kindred origin through the liberty your Government desires to control the new waterway in wartime.

The truth is that all our colonies are beginning to hint that this and the other thing must be done for them, which formerly they knew would be refused, and it looks as if we may by and by have to pay more than the extra wages accorded to the colonial troopers for the help they have given us.

***

THE WEARING OF THE GREEN.

This is St. Patrick's Day, as you doubtless always know, and we, who never knew it before, are all wearing green. Or, to be exact, I took the trouble to count the passing streams of people at various points on my route cityward to-day, and came to the conclusion that quite 10 per cent. of my fellow-bipeds were wearing clover or shamrock or some imitation thereof. This is not done, as a lawyer I met explained to me, because we love Ireland, but because the Queen has ordered her Irish soldiers to decorate themselves in this manner, and because some of those soldiers have fought and fallen so bravely in the present war.

But I was not wrong last week in declaring that the attitude of many of the Irish themselves would immediately become sentimentally hostile to the emblem. Yesterday I met a Nationalist of long standing and some prominence, who heartily indorsed Miss Anna Parnell's sentiment, and declared that it would soon be a dishonor for an Irishman to be seen with a shamrock leaf. This will be set down purely as Irish perversity, and perhaps our belief in their innate cussedness is the true source of the feeling that makes so many Irishmen in this country or in their native land always "agin the Government."

But the Irishmen's antipathy to green, I imagine, will soon pass, just as our outburst of sympathy for the Irish is sure to do.

***

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

A pretty tangle seems to have arisen in Ireland over a much more important question—the forthcoming visit of her gracious Majesty. Your ordinary correspondence will have made you acquainted with the split in the Dublin municipality over a motion to present an address to her, and, from what I hear, she will be prudent if she decides, "on account of her great age and the state of her health," to refuse addresses from Irish public bodies of every description. There are sure to be disturbances in Dublin City should an opposite course be adopted and the address of its Corporation be received.

By declining to accept any official demonstrations of loyalty such as these complimentary documents imply the Queen will insure herself a quiet and respectful, if not an enthusiastic, reception from all classes of people in Ireland. It is the way you take them that makes all the difference, and a little concession upon this point would do far more to win the hearts of the masses there than anything like ostentatious patronage of a particular class, eager, for perhaps selfish reasons, to demonstrate its loyalty.

***

POWERS ARE KEEPING QUIET.

It is useless trying to entertain you with gossip about foreign politics this week; there are none from our point of view. Plenty of rumors we have, of the usual type, and beneath them sensations might be a-brewing. The message of Presidents Krüger and Steyn raised quite a locust cloud of imaginary contingencies arising out of the supposed designs on the part of this, that, or the other people of intervention.

We were even told that the United States meant to do something, nobody knew what, so it was a sort of relief to find that President McKinley had only a few smooth, bland political pietisms to bestow on or transmit on behalf of those who asked his help. It is well, though, that you are a strong power, else unquestionably he would have been snubbed, and bad blood might have arisen over what he doubtless meant to be quite a friendly and neighborly incident.

***

NO RISK OF INTERVENTION.

We will tolerate no intervention; of that every country in the world may be quite sure, but then I am also persuaded that no intervention is intended. No European power can move a finger to assist the fighting farmers of South Africa. Not one can send men or money there, nor can they harass us on sea were they to combine and all act together, a thing impossible as yet, anyway. They will neither herd nor pair against us.

France wants quiet above everything else for the next six months at least; so does Germany for years, and as for Russia, she does not care particularly whether we kill off all the Boers or not so long as we fully occupy ourselves away from Asia and leave her a free hand there. You will find that even in China Russia, by us forgotten, is counting upon our preoccupation to move forward much faster than would have been possible had our Minister at Peking been backed up with even the vigor of two years ago.

***

RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

Reports are also plentiful still about risings in Turkey and the mobilization of Russian troops, with a view to wresting a further district in Asia Minor from the moribund Ottoman State, but what truth there is in them I am not yet in a position to say. All one can safely advance is that it is not in human nature, least of all perhaps in Russian human nature, to allow an opportunity such as our South African conflict is now giving to slip by without taking the utmost advantage of it.

All the more reason for hastening to wind up the South African entanglement, for the longer it lasts the greater is the danger of onlookers going buccaneering somewhere on their own account. Man is an imitative animal.

A. J. W.

STONE'S "GOLD BUG" WARNING

Democrats in Washington Say It Was Made in the Effort to Retain His Leadership.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Some of the Washington Democrats who read the warning of ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri against the "gold bug" Democracy are less astonished than they would be if they were not acquainted with peculiar Democratic conditions in Missouri.

It appears, so they say, that Stone is in fear of being deprived of his leadership by the restoration of ex-Gov. Francis, who is called a Cleveland Democrat and a "gold bug" because he was in the Cleveland Cabinet. He is also friendly to ex-Representative Dockery, who is looking for the nomination for Governor. Should Dockery win, it is assumed that Francis will once more go into the lead, and the Stone people are trying to create the impression that that action will indicate the resoration to power in Missouri, and perhaps in the National Democracy, of the Gold Standard Democrats, who have been living in the woods since 1896.

The cry of alarm about "gold bugs" does not scare Democrats in Missouri, or Missouri Democrats here. It is for consumption elsewhere, they assert, and for that reason Stone's warning is accepted as a confession that he has let the Dockery-Francis fight run too long without attempting to check it. Dockery, it is believed by Missourians here, cannot be prevented from getting the nomination. Stone is doomed, in their opinion.

It is not believed that this will mean the restoration of Cleveland to the popularity he formerly enjoyed, nor the certain rejection of Bryan as a candidate for President. Dockery, they declare, is a party man, who will go with the organization, and one who will not make a fuss if it be decided to drop the free silver shout as a campaign cry.

Missouri Democrats brag that they will elect all of the fifteen members of the House from that State in November, and the Republicans are not yet prepared to dispute their prediction. There has been a rearrangement of Congressional districts that will make it more difficult for the Republicans to win than heretofore.

SYRACUSE'S INVESTIGATION.

Assessments of $1,500,000 Against Persons Whose Identity Cannot Be Learned.

SYRACUSE, March 17.—The Assembly investigating committee continued its probing of the municipal deficiency this morning. It was shown that the Assessors' books show $1,500,000 assessments against irresponsible corporations and individuals whose identity cannot be learned.

The Republicans claim that the assessment rolls were padded in this way in order to reduce the tax rate, to influence the municipal campaign last Fall.

The committee this afternoon took an adjournment until next Friday in this city.

RICH GOLD VEINS IN GEORGIA.

Company with $5,000,000 Capital Applies for a Charter.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 17.—The Nacoochee Mining and Manufacturing Company, with headquarters and main office in Atlanta and a capitalization of $5,000,000, has applied for a charter for a gold mine in White County.

It is claimed by the owners that the richest veins of gold ore east of the Rocky Mountains are located on the property. Among the incorporators are Gov. Allen D. Candler, ex-Gov. Northen, F. B. Neal, F. E. Black, and H. H. Cabaniss.

AMERICAN ASKS FOR HELP.

Alleges He Has Been Tortured in a Mexican Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The State Department has received a letter signed Alfred Robert, and dated from the Hospital Gonzales, at Monterey, Mexico, in which the writer implores the help of the Government and makes charges against Mexican officials. Robert alleges that he had been ill-treated by Gen. Reyes, and consequently left Monterey. Jan. 6, he says, the Governor of Coahuila sent for him that matters might be adjusted. On the day of his return to Monterey he was arrested, and is still in prison.

Assistant Secretary of State Cridler has ordered Consul General Pollard to investigate the case and report at once. It is not regarded as probable that Robert's charges have any foundation. He asserts that during his imprisonment he has been tortured, and that three attempts have been made to poison him. The fact that he is detained in a hospital and not in a prison is noted, together with the failure of the Consul to make any report of the case.

Park Hill Homes
are surrounded with elements conducive to good health—fresh air, attractive scenery, perfect sanitary conditions. Send for prospectus.—Adv.

TUTTLE ATTACKS DR. WEBB

Statement Issued by the President of the Boston and Maine.

UNTRUTHFULNESS IS CHARGED

Declares the Financial Standing of His Road Has Been Maligned with Intent to Deceive.

BOSTON, March 17.—President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston and Maine Railroad has issued a statement denying the allegations contained in circulars that, he asserts, are being distributed, bearing the signature of Dr. W. Seward Webb and others, attacking the financial standing of the Boston and Maine.

"These circulars," President Tuttle says, "contain so many erroneous statements that I can only conclude that they have been published with intent to deceive. Among the more glaring errors I may mention the following: An understatement of the Boston and Maine's capital stock by $2,462,150; an overstatement of the company's current liabilities and open accounts by $3,138,358; an overstatement of the capital stock of leased lines upon which the Boston and Maine guarantees dividends by $13,049,092; the entire omission from these circulars of the road's current assets amounting to $7,974,000—a total of over $16,000,000.

"The implication that the Boston and Maine leased lines are in any way a burden upon it is untruthful. The Boston and Maine Railroad has no leased line that is not directly profitable to it and that does not produce for its treasury an annual surplus over and above all cost of operation and rentals. The claim is being made on the one hand that a lease of the Fitchburg by the Boston and Maine at a 5 per cent. guaranteed dividend upon its preferred would be burdensome to the latter and greatly weaken its ability to operate its property and pay its rentals and dividends, while on the other hand the statement is made almost in the same breath that if the Fitchburg is allowed to remain by itself, it will probably earn for its preferred stockholders annual dividends ranging from 6 to 8 per cent.

"Any statement from whatever source arising that the Boston and Maine Railroad has failed to earn a sufficient and unquestioned surplus to warrant the dividends paid upon all of its stock is untruthful in every particular, and is not worth a moment's discussion."

MINERS' SCALE SETTLED.

Arbitration Successfully Resorted To by Central Pennsylvania Operators and Diggers.

ALTOONA, Penn., March 17.—For the first time in the coal mining history of Central Pennsylvania a working scale has been satisfactorily established by an arbitration board composed of miners and operators. This result was accomplished to-night after five days of meetings and conferences. The Arbitration Committee was agreed upon this afternoon and afterward it submitted its report to the convention of miners, who adopted the scale decided upon.

The scale governing prices and conditions from April 1, 1900, to March 31, 1901, is as follows: Sixty cents per gross ton, or 53½ cents per net ton; machine mining, 33 5-6 cents per gross ton, or 30 cents per net ton; machine cutting and scraping, 20 per cent. increase; drivers receiving less than $2 a day to be advanced to $2.25; drivers receiving $2 or more a day to be advanced 20 per cent. All other laborers to be advanced 20 per cent.; dead work prices unchanged.

Both operators and miners regard the successful employment of arbitration as a great step forward, and it is confidently predicted that it means the end of strikes in the district. Both sides made concessions in the interest of harmony.

RIOT PREVENTED IN CHICAGO.

Police Obliged to Charge a Crowd of 1,000 Threatening Strikers.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The presence of strikers, sympathizers, and spectators numbering more than 1,000 in the vicinity of the Western Electric Company's factory this afternoon resulted in a riot call being sent to the Desplaines Street Police Station. A wagon load of policemen hurried to the scene and prevented, it is believed, a serious attack on the non-union men employed by the electric company. The crowd, which completely filled the streets, hooted at the police, and declined to move until the latter made a vigorous charge.

A detective called on State Attorney Deneen to-day with reference to taking before the Grand Jury several cases against strikers accused of intimidation, conspiracy, and assault. As many of the cases are before Justices of the Peace, Mr. Deneen advised that they first be tried in the Justices' courts. Particularly strong evidence, it is said, has been obtained against the "Slugging Committees" of several labor organizations.

BATH HOME'S NEW HEAD.

Col. Andrew Davidson, ex-Deputy State Treasurer, Named to Succeed Col. C. O. Shepard.

CORNING, March 17.—Col. Andrew Davidson, ex-Deputy State Treasurer, was today appointed Commandant of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, vice Col. Charles O. Shepard, removed.

This action was taken by the remaining six Trustees, and Col. Davidson was their unanimous choice. It is understood also that he is Gov. Roosevelt's personal choice for the place.

Col. Davidson's home is at Cooperstown, N. Y., where he owns The Republican. He is a veteran soldier, and as a consequence the position will be virtually one for life unless removed for cause. He will assume charge as soon as he can arrange affairs.

Col. Shepard, the removed commandant, is preparing to remove his effects to Buffalo.

CHICAGO BOND DEALERS ANGRY.

Condemn County Board for Rejecting Bids to Get Lower Ones.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 17.—By its action yesterday in rejecting all the bids on the new county 4 per cent. gold bonds the Finance Committee of the County Board has caused itself to be criticised, and charges of violation of commercial honor and breach of faith are made by banks and dealers who desired to buy the bonds.

It is asserted that the action of the Finance Committee was due to the intimation of a dealer that he would pay a higher price to the board for the bonds than that offered in the highest bid. This statement, it was said by a member of the Finance Committee to-day, was made after the opening and publication of the bids, and this, together with the fact that the County Committee felt it should have more than 106.18, which was the highest bid, led to the rejection of all bids and the determination to dispose of the bonds at private sale or to readvertise for bids.

Bond dealers will refuse to bid hereafter upon county bonds so long as the present method is followed.

3:25 P.M. Daily New Orleans Short Line
Apply to any Pennsylvania R. R. office for tickets via Norfolk & Western.—Adv.

PUERTO RICANS WANT IMMEDIATE ACTION

Will Meet To-morrow to Ask a Decision of Congress.

MAKE NO DEFINITE DEMANDS

Ask Only that Question of Tariff or Free Trade Be Settled at Once —People Are Starving.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 17.—At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day it was decided to close all business houses on Monday afternoon to enable the merchants to attend an open-air meeting on the Plaza, with the object of drawing up a petition to Gov. Gen. Davis demanding immediate Congressional decision on the tariff one way or the other. Telegrams were sent to all towns throughout Puerto Rico, requesting like demonstrations.

The feeling of uncertainty regarding the tariff holds business practically at a standstill, the merchants being afraid to order goods or to advance funds on the planters' accounts.

The meeting to-day was conducted in a calm and businesslike manner. The merchants here will be satisfied to accept any decision of Congress, either free trade or the 25 or 15 per cent. tariff, but they ask for a settlement of the question, so that business activity may be resumed. They decided to take this unparalleled step only after mature deliberation.

Sixty countrywomen marched from Naranjito arriving last evening, and petitioned Gen. Davis to save them from starvation and to provide work and food. The women presented a most pitiable sight. They were barefooted and ragged, half naked, dust covered, and weary from their journey. Some of them were lame; all were discouraged.

The petition which they presented to the Governor General tells the story of the depressing times, no work, and the price of rice, beans, and bread beyond reach, the fruits destroyed, and the relief supply discontinued, bringing them and others where they came from almost to starvation.

Gen. Davis promised relief to the party and requested the Mayor to provide transportation. His reply was that there was not a peso in the Treasury, and that the police were yet unpaid for their last two months' work. The party of women dispersed quietly, some retracing their steps afoot, others begging easier conveyance to Naranjito, which is twenty miles from San Juan, a portion of the road being almost impassable.

Similar parties are expected from other towns.

NO PROGRESS IN WASHINGTON.

Form of a Senate Puerto Rican Tariff Bill Still Unsettled—Steering Committee in Doubt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—No discoverable progress has been made to-day toward the adoption of a form of Puerto Rican bill for the Senate that will suit the several classes of Republican members. Indeed, the prospect seems so much less rosy and comfortable than it was made to appear yesterday that the steering committee, or "peace" committee, or committee of "pall bearers," or "harmony" committee, as it has been variously called, wonders where the assuring reports originated.

Senator Foraker is held in large measure responsible for the cheering reports, although he was not at all circumstantial in giving his reasons for saying that a report that all Republicans will vote for would be agreed upon.

Several things present themselves to demand immediate attention. The island is without a form of government, other than that provided by military officers acting for the President. Until a civil government is authorized, the people will not feel as if they were to be relied upon to take care of themselves. The Senate is divided in opinion as to the expediency of providing a form of government just at present. Senator Foraker is determined to give the island a government, with the belief that if it is not strictly adapted to the island it can be remedied after it has been fairly tried. The steering committee is divided on this question, but it is troubled by the expressed intention of Senator Foraker to offer a territorial form of government with free trade if his proposed government bill is not favored.

The vote in the Senate yesterday on the resolution of Senator Allen settled one thing in the estimation of Republicans. It decided that the Constitution, in the view of the majority, does not go to Puerto Rico until it is sent. The Congress has asserted the right to impose customs dues on Puerto Rican trade, but it has not yet determined the expediency of imposing duties. A stubborn resistance continues to the proposition to impose 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates of duty on imports from Puerto Rico, with a remission of all duties on goods sent to Puerto Rico.

This view is acknowledged by Republicans to be an admission that the consumer pays the tax, and that the burden of the duties will be upon the citizens of the United States who pay the worth of the goods from Puerto Rico plus the 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates to be imposed.

The boost that forty-five Republicans will vote for the bill offered by the Steering Committee appears to have been the expression of a hope rather than the revelation of an actual canvass. Senator Davis does not want a tariff imposed upon the Puerto Ricans. If he could vote his wish and the will of his State, he would vote for free trade both ways. Senator Nelson, his colleague, is outspoken for free trade, and says his State will have nothing less. He does not care for the sugar circulars that are sent to him, nor about the reports that a few men have "cornered" the sugar and tobacco crops of the island with the expectation of making great profits on them in case free trade is adopted. Senator Beveridge of Indiana and his colleague, Fairbanks, are also troubled about the attitude of Indiana, which is for free trade. Hansborough and McCumber of North Dakota are in the same box.

Until the return of Senators Aldrich and Platt, one a high-tariff man and the other a free trader, so far as Puerto Rico is concerned, it is not believed that anything will be done. It is not expected that the information they obtain in Cuba will help them materially to determine the course to be pursued toward Puerto Rico, but Senators say that it would not be wise to undertake to settle a question in which two such prominent Senators are vitally interested until they are in the Senate.

Many Senators have been stiffened for free trade by learning of the efforts of the Tobacco Trust working in Puerto Rico to depress prices so that the stock of tobacco waiting since the war could be obtained at low prices. As the buyers were not able to get the tobacco as cheaply as they desired, they wish to secure a tariff and keep it until the planters are forced to sell to them at their own figures. This information is making stronger the determination for free trade.

A Cure for Insomnia.
A ride from New York to Chicago over New York Central Lines, so smooth and luxurious you can't keep awake after dark. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

WOOD FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

The Suggestion that Governor General of Cuba Be Chosen Meets with Approval.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The suggestion by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Brigham that Gen. Leonard Wood, now Governor General of Cuba, shall be chosen for Vice President by the Republicans meets with that sort of approval that might have been expected in a place in which Wood is greatly admired. The fact that the suggestion was made through a newspaper having very close relations with the Administration has been alluded to as significant, but it cannot be ascertained that any encouragement was given to the publication at the White House.

Gen. Wood is from Massachusetts, and that fact, it is pointed out, would make him acceptable if the ticket is to be made up with a Western man and an Eastern man.

"I favor the suggestion," said a prominent Administration man, "because there is not a word to be said about Wood that is not favorable. When we name a Vice President we select a man who is fit to be President. I believe that Wood has shown qualities that fit him for any responsibility. If Massachusetts will take him up and push him, I have no doubt that all the other candidates who have been mentioned would sink into utter insignificance beside Wood. Then if the Democrats name George Fred Williams with Bryan, I fancy that Wood would give Williams such a race in the Bay State as would finally dispose of the pretensions of that very much mistaken young man."

Such Republicans as have been questioned to-day with reference to the suggestion of Wood as Vice President have at once spoken of it as full of promise. Wood has been a success ever since he entered the army. He was so ready for a fight that as Surgeon he is spoken of as having broken as many bones as he mended. He always insisted upon taking a part in any fight that he happened to be near, and he was in several sharp Indian contests, and wears a medal of honor earned by bravery in one fight.

The Administration would very reluctantly part with his services in Cuba. But if he were chosen to go on the National ticket he would be a very attractive soldier candidate, and his record as a manager of civil office in Cuba would commend him to those who would find something more than a mere soldier in him.

JOSEPH G. CREAMER INSANE.

Attorney General Griggs Causes His Arrest in Washington—Had Tried to Kill a Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Attorney General Griggs was the principal witness at a lunacy proceeding before Justice Cole this afternoon at the City Hall. The person under examination was Joseph G. Creamer, a man of wealth and a lawyer by profession. He was taken into court upon a petition by Attorney General Griggs setting forth that he is a friend of Creamer's, that the latter is a lunatic with dangerous tendencies, and unfit to be at large. Creamer's estate, so it was set forth in the petition, is worth more than $50,000. Attorney William A. Maury and Blair & Thom appeared as counsel for the Attorney General.

Creamer came to this city from New York several weeks ago and announced his intention of killing a woman. This led to his being arrested. He was sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane, but a few days ago was released on the promise of a woman who asked to be allowed to take charge of him. He visited the office of the Attorney General, and caused considerable trouble there by his strange conduct.

In court this afternoon Creamer was attired in the height of fashion, and conducted the cross-examination of the witnesses. He showed himself to be possessed of much legal and literary knowledge. Dr. Richardson, Superintendent of the Government Hospital; Dr. Frank Hagner, and Dr. Thomas A. Clayton testified that they had examined Creamer and found him to be of unsound mind.

When called to the stand Attorney General Griggs informed the court that he had known Creamer intimately for about twenty-nine years, and so far as he knew was the only friend of the man in this city.

"He calls himself a friend," interrupted Creamer. "John Griggs is the deadliest enemy I have."

Until lately, the Attorney General went on to explain, the conduct of Creamer had been decorous and proper on all occasions, and that therefore his actions of late had been in very marked contrast with those of years gone by. Creamer was indignant at the statement of the Attorney General that he was worth more than $50,000. Creamer insisted that he was worth more than $100,000. He submitted to the rulings of the Court because he had to, and declared that thieves and policemen were on the same plane morally.

When asked by the Court if he desired to further question the Attorney General, Creamer replied that he would like to examine him all day. "I want to spoil the day for him," he said, "for he has spoiled weeks for me." "You say I have dangerous tendencies," Creamer said, addressing Attorney General Griggs. "Did you ever know me to carry a pistol?"

"Yes, once," replied the witness.

"And then I shot myself to escape going to a lunatic asylum," added Creamer.

Justice Cole signed an order committing Creamer to the asylum for treatment. It was explained by counsel that he will be considered an independent and paying patient. Steps are also to be taken to have a guardian to take charge of the unfortunate man's estate.

TO MINE MEXICAN COPPER.

Chicago Company, with $3,000,000 Capital, Being Organized.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 17.—A company with a capital stock of $3,000,000 is being organized here by Frank H. Cooper, ex-Judge S. P. Shope, and Charles T. Champion, for the development of Mexican copper mines. The organizers have purchased, near Monterey, one of the largest and richest mines in the republic, paying therefor $100,000.

The American headquarters of the company will be in this city, but its practical operations will be superintended by two prominent Mexicans, who manifest their faith in the property by taking a large block of stock in the company. The organization will include Eastern capitalists also.

WILL IMPORT 1,000 CHINAMEN.

Mexican Railway Company Unable to Secure Native Laborers.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 17.—A dispatch from Vera Cruz, Mexico, says that slow progress is being made in the construction of the Vera Cruz Pacific Railroad owing to the scarcity of labor.

The railroad company has just signed a contract for the importation of 1,000 Chinese laborers direct from China to work on the construction of the line.

ANOTHER BIG YOKOHAMA FIRE.

Suffering Diminished by Insurance Carried by Japanese.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 23.—Yokohama has been visited by another great fire, sweeping away some 300 houses in the native town. Comparatively utter destitution has not been caused by it, as the Japanese are now largely availing themselves of the resources of insurance.

MARCH GRAND JURY MAY BE CONTINUED

Col. Gardiner to Offer Evidence Against Tribute Takers.

OFFICIALS NOT YET INDICTED

Indictment for Perjury to be Asked Against the Policeman Who Testified in Dive Cases.

In spite of the dispute between the District Attorney and the present Grand Jury, it was learned on good authority yesterday that Col. Gardiner would nevertheless endeavor to lay before the body that has excluded him from its meetings certain evidence that he has in his possession concerning the matter of giving and taking bribes for the protection of gamblers that was set forth in THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 9.

Col. Gardiner has refused to give out anything concerning that body's actions or the evidence in his possession regarding persons high in municipal affairs, yet it is known that he was on the scent of such evidence and that he has landed enough to bring to the Grand Jury's attention. If the Grand Jury refuses his offers and proceeds along its own lines, there is still a chance that this evidence may be presented to the Grand Jury for the April term.

It was learned yesterday that the stories to the effect that the present Grand Jury had found indictments against police officials had absolutely no foundation in fact. No testimony leading up to such indictments has been presented to it. Had these indictments been found, they would have been presented with the batch that went to Recorder Goff on Friday. Whatever indictments may be found will be the result of future investigation.

GRAND JURY MAY BE CONTINUED.

A rumor, founded on the many consultations that have taken place between Recorder Goff and George Haven Putnam, the Foreman of the Grand Jury, was in circulation yesterday to the effect that Recorder Goff would continue the March Grand Jury through the month of April, in order to allow it to complete its investigations into the bribery charges and the wrecking of the Third Avenue Road. There remain only ten days for the present Grand Jury to make its investigations, and it is said that the Recorder will base his action for continuing it as a special Grand Jury on the fact that the time is too short for it to complete the important work it has undertaken.

It is also alleged that Recorder Goff has no desire to allow another Grand Jury to continue the work undertaken by the present one, especially as it will be under the instructions of Judge Foster, a Tammany office holder, and as the April Grand Jury may find it expedient to show more courtesy and favor to the District Attorney than the present one has done.

Doubts were expressed as to the power of the Recorder to continue the present Grand Jury. It was stated that it could not be done without the consent of the District Attorney, and there is little likelihood, if this is the fact, that Col. Gardiner will give his consent to the continuance.

If is not likely that Judge Foster will consent to sit in another part of the court and allow Recorder Goff to continue the March term of Part 1, where he is sitting at present. It is the prerogative of Judge Foster to sit there if he so elects. If he waives that prerogative it will simply be an act of courtesy on his part from a junior to a senior Justice.

The continuance of the present Grand Jury as a special Grand Jury may mean the appointment of a special Deputy Attorney General by the Governor to help it draw its indictments and get together its evidence. If the March and April juries sit at the same time there is little doubt as to where the evidence in the District Attorney's possession will go. This may give the present Grand Jury the opportunity it is said to have been looking for of asking the Governor to give it a Deputy Attorney General to advise it.

MAY INDICT A POLICEMAN.

It was learned yesterday that the District Attorney's office had anticipated the nature of the evidence that would be given by a policeman connected with the Tenderloin Station in the dive cases in that precinct, and that the office had presented to the Grand Jury several days ago facts that would pave the way for the indictment of the policeman, should his testimony in the police court be as expected.

The testimony presented before Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Police Court on Friday was such that the action of the policeman will be called to the attention of the Police Commissioners, and his indictment for perjury will be asked for. To procure this it is understood that the District Attorney will on Monday place before the Grand Jury the police court testimony, as well as the policeman's record, to sustain the allegation that he swore falsely.

It is said that Chief Devery will again be summoned before the Grand Jury during the coming week, when the testimony of the Tenderloin policeman will be specifically brought to his attention.

It was learned yesterday that President York of the Police Board will be called before the Grand Jury on Monday, and that the other Police Commissioners will appear on subsequent days.

COMMISSIONERS CONFER.

All of the Police Commissioners, excepting Mr. Hess, had a conference yesterday afternoon lasting more than three hours, and Bridge Commissioner Shea was closeted with President York for some time.

After the conference of the Commissioners, Mr. Sexton and Chief Devery consulted together. Neither the Commissioners nor Chief Devery had anything to say.

FREE BAIL FOR CUSTOMERS.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan Provides Bonds for a Bookmaker and a Bettor.

A new accommodation is now offered the patrons of Timothy D. Sullivan's poolroom, over George Considine's saloon, in Fortieth Street and Sixth Avenue. If a bet is placed with the bookmakers in the saloon below and the bookmaker is arrested and the bettor taken, too, for interfering with an officer, Timothy D. Sullivan sends a representative to bail both bettor and bookmaker.

Falkner and Marvin, two of Capt. Thomas's detectives, yesterday afternoon arrested Max P. Carter of 245 West Thirty-second Street, charging him with making a book of race-track bets in the saloon of George Considine. The detectives assert they saw money passed to the bookmaker. Upon his person a memorandum of horses and bets was found. The man who placed the bet, Edward Fitzgerald, of 114 West Forty-fifth Street, according to the police blotter, was also made a prisoner, charged with having interfered with a police officer.

Falkner and Marvin had been about the saloon for several hours, watching Carter, who was making frequent trips from the barroom to a vestibule opening on Fortieth Street. After a time Carter came back into the saloon, where the detectives were, and, engaging in conversation with Fitzgerald, passed a bill to him. Then Marvin stepped up.

"You come with us," he said to Carter.

"He'll do nothing of the kind," Fitzgerald is alleged to have replied.

"He and you, too," Falkner broke in, seizing him.

The prisoners were taken to the Tenderloin Station House. There the search

showed that Carter had a number of bank bills of small denominations in a side pocket of his coat. His notebook contained the names of horses, opposite to which were the entries "$2" or "$3."

At 9 o'clock last night Magistrate Mayo arrived at the Tenderloin Station House and took a seat behind the railing. Some twenty minutes afterward three men walked in. The Sergeant who was at the desk had stepped into a side room, and Magistrate Mayo was the only person behind it.

One of the latest arrivals approached the railing.

"I came to bail out some prisoners," he said; "I don't know whether you know me or not, Magistrate."

"Your face is perfectly familiar," began Magistrate Mayo.

"My name is Bittner," the stranger broke in. "I came down with 'Tim' Sullivan. He was just with me. He came as far as the corner."

Bittner's bail was accepted for both prisoners. "John Bittner 176 Second Avenue, hotelkeeper," was the entry made.

BROOKLYN BARS TO BE CLOSED.

Orders Issued Against Sunday Liquor Selling and Music.

Deputy Chief McLaughlin yesterday held a long conference with the Captains and commanding Sergeants of the borough in his private office at the local Police Headquarters, and told them that they would be expected to enforce the excise law and that saloons which had ordinary licenses must be closed to-day, with the bars fully exposed to view from the street. The sale of liquor in rooms over saloons which did not possess hotel licenses, he said, would not be permitted on Sunday.

The Deputy Chief also said that the law governing Sunday concerts must be enforced. Music, he told the Captains, should not be allowed in any place where beer or liquor was sold unless the proprietor had a special concert license.

With regard to clubs, the Captains were instructed that private clubs, admission to which was restricted to members and their guests, could not be restrained from having music, but clubs which were open to all were under the restrictions of the law.

The Deputy Chief, after the conference, said that the places where Sunday concerts were given at Coney Island would be regarded as places of public resort and would not be classified with concerts at private clubs, and these concerts would be stopped.

CRANE REBUKES COMPLAINANT.

Alleged Gamblers Discharged by the Magistrate.

Two prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday morning, who were arrested in a raid on an alleged gambling house early yesterday morning. The prisoners described themselves as Irving Jones, forty-two years old, of 353 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Isaac Cohen, thirty-two years old, of 308 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The raid was made by detectives of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station on complaint of Mark Terrim, who said he was a salesman and lived at the Lafayette Baths. Terrin, in his complaint, said that he was induced to enter the place at 308 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and that he lost $60.

Magistrate Crane turned on the complainant and said:

"Would you have squealed if you had won $60?"

The man did not answer, and the question was repeated twice before he hesitatingly said:

"Well, I don't think so."

Magistrate Crane then said:

"Since you made the complaint I find that you lied about your address, and now you say that if you hadn't lost you would not have made any complaint. There is no proof whatsoever to show that these gentlemen kept a gambling house. I wouldn't believe you under oath."

"Gentlemen:" exclaimed the complainant.

The complainant spoke the word "gentlemen" sneeringly, and Magistrate Crane shouted at him:

"Well, loafers, if you wish, but you are the greatest loafer of them all."

The Magistrate then said that there was no evidence and discharged the prisoners.

GAMBLING ON THE EAST SIDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems beyond belief and credit by any person of common sense that New York City was capable of presenting such a strong movement of reform as has been going on for the last few weeks.

I believe that the honest and respectable class of people of this great imperial city should arise and applaud THE NEW YORK TIMES for its fearlessness in disclosing, and at the same time opening the willingly shut eyes of some of our officials as to what was going on in our city.

It has clearly been shown and proved that corrupt methods are used by the police officials in protecting the dens of vice and crime existing in our great city.

It is my earnest belief that the only way the people of this city can again obtain an honest and fearless Police Board, such as the Roosevelt board, is by rising in a body at the coming election and voting down that party which has brought upon us conditions far worse than what we endured in the darkest days of Tweed rule.

It can be truthfully said that the existing moral condition has ruined many a happy household, for even on the lower east side, where I reside, many small gambling houses have caused the downfall of many a promising youth who was caught in their clutches.

If seems that Capt. Herlihy, in whose precinct I reside, has been quoted as saying that his district was "clean and moral as can be."

I ask you to extend to that individual an invitation to meet me in your office, and, accompanied by one of your reporters, I will prove to him that his precinct is the vilest and most notorious of all.

In behalf of the honest and respectable element of the east side, I desire to thank your paper for its great effort to have honesty and decency reign in our great city.

HENRY M. MELROSE.
117 Orchard Street, New York, March 17, 1900.

HENRY WARD BEECHER QUOTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I see history repeating itself I like to go back and trace again the course of events thus duplicated in the present. In my researches I happened upon the following words spoken by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in October, 1871. Thinking them as pertinent and forceful as anything the Rev. Mr. Sheldon will say on the subject, I subjoin them:

"Every man who winks at fraud, every man who mixes up the conduct of his business with lies and dishonesty becomes partniceps criminis with those men who break out in positive mischief.

"'Those eighteen men upon whom the tower of Siloam fell and slew them: think ye that they were sinners above all men that dwell in Jerusalem? I tell you, nay, but except ye repent ye shall likewise perish.' Think ye that those six or seven men on whom THE NEW YORK TIMES has fallen are sinners above all that dwell in New York? Nay. I say to every man who fashions things deceitfully, you are as guilty as these detected villains. Ah, if all the men who have been guilty of fraud in New York were to have a tower fall on them, there would be funerals for fifty years to come."

HISTORIAN.
Newburg, N. Y., March 17, 1900.

Cuban Commission at Palm Beach.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 17.—Senators Aldrich, Platt, (Conn.,) and Teller, who are on their way to Cuba to investigate conditions in the island, stopped over here to see Mr. Henry M Flagler. The party discussed at length the needs of Florida, especially the proposed harbor improvements at Jacksonville, Miami, and Key West. The Senatorial party then left for Key West, where they will spend a day before going to Havana.

Otto Huber at the Point of Death.

Otto Huber, the Brooklyn brewer, is at the point of death in his apartments at the Hotel Margaret, on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Mr. Huber has been seriously ill with a complication of diseases for several weeks. His illness grew suddenly worse yesterday, and last night Dr. Joseph Meyer, who has been attending him, said that death was likely to occur at any hour.

Otis Orders Chinese to be Discharged.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Gen. Otis rescinded instructions heretofore issued from the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific permitting the employment of Chinese as litter or burden bearers for the hospitals in the field. All Chinese still employed in that capacity will be discharged from the service.

BREWSTER DESERTS BRYAN

Sees Little Hope for the Man Who Fights Trusts.

Thinks Debs and Socialism Will Better Serve the People—Predicts Defeat for Bryan.

St. Patrick's Day, 1900, was marked in the political calendar of William Jennings Bryan by the desertion of Eugene V. Brewster of Brooklyn, who has been outspoken in his adherence to the silver leader's banner. Mr. Brewster came out yesterday with a long letter, in which he made it clear that Mr. Bryan had become nothing more than his "erstwhile leader."

The letter is addressed to Mr. Bryan, and in it Mr. Brewster tells the silver champion that he is "constrained" to inform him that he cannot support him as long as he is arrayed in opposition to trusts. Mr. Brewster declares that if he should continue in the Bryan fold he would hate himself for his hypocrisy. Mr. Brewster doesn't want to entertain any such feeling toward himself, he says, and therefore he has thrown Bryan and the Democracy over for Eugene V. Debs and Socialism.

Mr. Brewster addresses himself to Mr. Bryan as follows:

"You have long been aware of the differences between us, yet you were always aware that I have done my utmost in my humble way to effect a union of reform forces under your leadership. I have no doubt that you could and would, if President, do much good and greatly alleviate the sufferings of the masses. An opiate will temporarily relieve the pain of a broken limb, but it will never cure; some time the bones must be set. Let the patient remain too long under the opiate without repairing the real injury and it is too late.

"You would unhesitatingly destroy the trust. You do not seem to realize, dear Mr. Bryan, that the same arguments that you apply to the trust also apply equally well to improved machinery, and yet you would not destroy that. It seems very clear to me that the machine and the trust are given to us by an all-wise Creator to lighten and lessen our toil. How can I consistently support the Democratic Party, that seeks to destroy one of man's greatest achievements—the magnificent organization of industries called trusts?

"There must be a new party, and I am not sure that that party is not the one just formed by the two Socialistic factions and headed by Eugene V. Debs. I feel that I could not help you much, even were I to remain in the party, because you certainly cannot carry this State, and my vote and my support would, therefore, be worthless."

In closing, Mr. Brewster tells Mr. Bryan that, with all his "brilliancy and marvelous oratorical and rhetorical powers," he could soon bring the world to his feet if he would but do as Mr. Brewster advises. He winds up by expressing the hope that Mr. Bryan will see the necessity of his giving publicity to his position.

"I didn't want to desert him in the face of the enemy," said Mr. Brewster, commenting upon his letter, "but I have become more radical than he. His defeat is certain, but I don't want him to say I did it. I know the plan. The Eastern Democrats will send delegates to the National Convention and prevent the entrance of contesting delegates, and then, by a trick, divide the convention and secure the nomination of Augustus Van Wyck."

COL. BRYAN'S WESTERN TOUR.

To Visit Pacific and Northwest States After a Brief Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 17.—Col. Bryan returned to Lincoln to-day after an absence of two months, and will remain until Tuesday, when he will start on a month's tour of the Northwest and Pacific Coast States. Mr. Bryan was in conference during the day with local Democrats, discussing plans for the delegates' State Convention Monday night.

The schedule of Mr. Bryan's Western trip is as follows: March 21, Deadwood and Lead, S. D.; 22, Hot Springs and Rapid City, S. D.; 24, Ogden and Salt Lake City; 26, Sacramento, Cal.; 28, Albany and Salem, Oregon; 29, Spokane, Washington; April 2, Seattle, Washington; 3, Tacoma, Washington; 4, Portland, Oregon; 5, Roseburg, Oregon; 7, Fresno, Cal.; 9, San Diego, Cal.; 10, Los Angeles, Cal.; 12, Phoenix, Arizona, and 14, Albuquerque, N. M.

Mr. Bryan will join his family in Texas, and return home to Lincoln April 25.

ANTI-SHEEHAN CAMPAIGN.

Horatio Seymour Club of the Ninth District to Have a Housewarming.

The Horatio Seymour Club, the anti-Sheehan Tammany organization of the Ninth Assembly District, will open its new headquarters at 293 and 295 Eighth Avenue, to-morrow night, with a smoker and vaudeville entertainment.

This affair will mark the actual beginning of the fight against Mr. Sheehan for the control of the district's delegation in the State and Congress district conventions, the outcome of which, it is believed, will determine whether or not Mr. Sheehan will be displaced as leader at the primaries next Fall.

GRUBER MAKES DENIAL.

He Contradicts the Published Explanation of Fallows's Desertion.

It was asserted yesterday by men who are in the confidence of Assemblyman Fallows and President Quigg of the Republican County Committee that the principal reason for the former's desertion of Abraham Gruber in the present fight in the Twenty-first Assembly District is that Mr. Gruber was endeavoring to kill the bill which Mr. Fallows introduced in the Assembly curtailing the power of the Corporation Counsel to confess judgment.

According to the story that was circulated, Mr. Gruber went to Corporation Counsel Whalen and offered to use his influence to have the bill stifled in committee in return for patronage, and that this offer was accepted. When, however, he tried to have Mr. Fallows take part in the effort to kill the bill which he himself had fathered, the report ran, Mr Gruber met with an indignant refusal, and instead Mr. Fallows exerted himself to accomplish the passage of the measure and induced Gov. Roosevelt to make the bill the subject of an emergency message. Then Mr. Fallows decided to ally himself with Mr. Gruber's enemies.

Mr. Fallows would not talk about the matter yesterday, and Mr. Gruber denounced the report as a vicious lie.

"I wanted to kill the bill," he asked, "would I be likely to try to influence the man who introduced it, or would I, as a rational being, endeavor to get my friends in the Legislature to sandbag it? The fact that the story appeared first in a paper with which Mr. Quigg is connected is enough to brand it as a malicious lie. I'll talk on this subject next Wednesday night."

PUT DOWN AS A PROHIBITIONIST.

An Anti-Sheehan Democrat Enrolled While He Was "Celebrating."

One of the principal supporters of the anti-Sheehan movement in the Tammany organization of the Ninth Assembly District is in a peck of trouble over an incident which occurred last Fall, and as a result of which he will be unable to take an active part in the primary election to be held next week.

When the leaders of the Goodwin faction were scrutinizing the printed lists of the enrolled voters of the district recently they discovered that the man in question had been registered as a Prohibitionist, though he was not generally known to be particularly abstemious in his habits.

When they made an investigation to clear up the mystery they found that on the day the man was enrolled he had been "having a good time," and that during his season of enjoyment he had determined to register and enroll. He registered all right, but when it came to enrolling he either forgot that he was a Democrat or else thought that it was high time for him to "swear off," and that the best way to take the pledge was to join the Prohibitionist Party.

When his mistake was made known to him, the man was overcome with disgust, and though he cannot take part in the Spring primaries, he has determined to eschew liquor until after election day, so that he can once more get on the rolls as a Democrat.

MAINE'S OUTPUT OF TIMBER.

Large Part of the Cut Taken by Pulp Mills and a Shortage is Feared by Sawmillers.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., March 17.—The first cargo of lumber to leave the Penobscot River this season was shipped from Bucksport this week for New York. It consisted of 750,000 laths, sent down from Bangor by rail.

Although logging operations have been conducted on a larger scale than usual in Maine this Winter, it is yet doubtful if the quantity of logs available for sawing into lumber will be any larger this season than in 1899, if as large, for the reason that the enormous growth of the pulp-making industry has created a demand that will absorb from 40 to 50 per cent. of the output. This fact, together with the firm and active state of the lumber market, indicates that prices will be as high in 1900 as they were last year, and the situation is such that the manufacturers fear a scarcity of logs before the season is out.

For many years Maine has been cutting from 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 feet of logs annually, but the cut is being rapidly increased to satisfy the demand from the pulp mills, and this Winter's output will not be much less than 550,000,000 feet. Were all these logs to be sent to the sawmills there would be a great overstock; the mills could not use it all, and if they could their output would have a depressing effect upon the market, strong though it may be. So far from having an overstock, however, it seems certain that this year the sawmills of Maine will lack for logs to fill orders.

To cut and take out the logs a force of 16,000 men and 5,000 horses has been employed all Winter. The wages of the men aggregate about $1,250,000.

PATENT ISSUE INCREASING.

Connecticut Gets the Largest Number in Proportion to Population.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Of the 22,124 patents issued during the last year by Commissioner Duell, 789 were obtained by citizens or residents of Connecticut, or one to each 943 of the population. The District of Columbia ranks second, a patent having been issued for each 1,151 inhabitants. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Montana, follow, and New York stands seventh, with 3,798 patents, the largest number issued to any State, being one to every 1,579 inhabitants.

During the last three months the Patent Office issued 735 more patents than during the corresponding period of the preceding year. It is said that if this rate of issue is maintained the total number of patents issued this year will be greater than that of any twelve months in the history of the office. If the ratio is maintained the number will reach 26,000. The issue of trade marks, designs, and prints has also increased. The receipts of the Patent Office for January and February showed an increase of $20,000 over the same months of last year, and if the rate of increase is maintained the total increase for this year will be $120,000. The receipts of the office during the week ended March 10 were $30,000.

THE WAR BOARD CRITICISED.

Objections to Several Features of Secretary Long's Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17. — Already there is some dissatisfaction expressed at the Navy Department concerning the order of Secretary Long providing for a board to have general charge of war preparations. Possibly the absence from the scheme of any staff officer has something to do with the criticism of the Secretary's order, although its origin is attributed to Capt. Taylor.

One of the objections to the plan, which seems to be personal as well as general, is that while the Admiral of the Navy is made the presiding officer of the board, in his absence the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation is permitted to preside, and so become the ranking head and superior to officers holding higher rank. The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation is by courtesy a Rear Admiral, but his rank is that of Captain in the service.

It is explained that the Chief of the Navigation Bureau is properly put at the head next to the Admiral because he is the executive officer of the Secretary, and in any event would be called upon to carry into effect any plan for war that was accepted by the Secretary of the Navy.

The selection of Capt. F. E. Chadwick as one of the members of the board will be attributed to the partiality of the department for that officer, who last Summer attracted attention through Rear Admiral Sampson as being the man who pursuaded Gen. Toral of the futility of further opposition to Gen. Shafter.

The Topeka to be a Training Ship.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Topeka is to be added to the list of training vessels. She will be overhauled and fitted out for that purpose at the Boston Navy Yard at an estimated cost of $25,000. Naval Constructor Baxter of the Boston yard recently reported that the Topeka was no longer of any material use as a war vessel and recommended that she be used as a transport. The Bureau of Navigation, however, decided to add her to the list of training ships.

The Columbia Bought for a Transport.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The War Department has purchased from the North American Mail Steamship Company the steamship Columbia for use as a transport in the Pacific. The Columbia had been chartered by the Army Transport Service from last August up to a short time ago, when she was released. She is now in San Francisco Harbor.

Study of Patagonian Birds.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 17.—It was learned here to-night that Prof. W. E. D. Scott, Curator of the Ornithological Department of the university, has gone to England in the interest of the Patagonian Society, to complete his monograph on Patagonian birds. He has taken his entire collection of birds brought from Patagonia by Prof. John B. Hatcher on his last expedition to that country. These he will compare with the birds from the same region in the British Museum. Upon his return to Princeton he will publish a full account of the birds in a special publication on the flora and fauna of Patagonia.

Lake Steamer in the Ice 37 Hours.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 17.—The steamer Louisville arrived in port at 5 o'clock to-night, after having been ice-bound five miles off this place for the past thirty-seven hours. Running out of coal, the steamer was kept comfortable by burning cornmeal. Capt. Graham said to-night: "At noon to-day it was a serious question whether the Louisville could be brought through the ice. The bulk of the passengers, all the women and children, together with the provisions, were placed on the tug Andy."

Transport Meade Sails for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The transport Meade sailed for Manila via Honolulu to-day with twenty-five doctors, sixty-nine hospital corps men and twenty-six recruits. It has been decided that hereafter all transports leaving the city for Manila will coal at Honolulu. None of the transports have stopped at Honolulu for some time owing to the existence of plague there.

French Line Agent Promoted.

The Board of Directors of the Campagnie Generale Transatlantique has, at the request of Eugene De Bocande, General Agent in the United States and Canada, appointed General Freight Agent O. R. Cauchois as Assistant General Agent of the company in this country.

Judgment Against Her Former Lover.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 17.—Miss Katie A. McGovern has received judgment for $4,415.70 against William A. Fredenburgh of Thompsonville, Sullivan County, for money loaned Fredenburgh while they were engaged to be married. He married another woman.

Will Announce Stephanie's Betrothal.

VIENNA, March 17.—The official Wiener Zeitung to-morrow will announce the betrothal of Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria to Count Lonyay, and will publish an official communique on the subject of the wedding in a few days.

PLAYERS IN BIG POKER GAME

One Who Took Part Names Joseph Leiter, John W. Gates, and Others.

About the hotels and clubs yesterday there was considerable discussion over the big poker game which ended at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday night after a week of play, and in which an enormous sum was said to have changed hands. There was little, if any, secrecy, as to the identity of the players, for the facts in the case were first told by one of the participants in the game.

In the game, according to the man who first spoke of it, were John W. Gates, President of the American Steel and Wire Company; Joseph Leiter, the Chicago wheat operator; L. L. Smith of Chicago, John Gilbert of Chicago, Vice President of the American Steel and Wire Company; Major Dougherty of this city, and another man whose name was not disclosed.

The game was the outgrowth of one which was played in a private car on the way from Chicago to this city, in which Mr. Leiter, it was asserted, lost $300,000, part of which went to Mr. Gates and part to another man in the party. When this city was reached the play was resumed and it continued uninterruptedly in a room in the Waldorf-Astoria for a week. During this time the players went practically without sleep and their meals were served to them by a special corps of servants. At the end of the game one of the players had lost $100,000, another $85,000, and a third $250,000. Mr. Leiter, it was said, had made good a large part of the money he had lost on the train.

When asked yesterday to give the details of the game, Mr. Leiter remarked that he never played poker in Lent, and other members of the party declined to talk about the matter. The facts as given, however, are vouched for by a man who was not in the game on the train, and who admitted that his bank account was over $80,000 larger by reason of the game in the hotel.

BIG DAMAGE SUIT "SYNDICATE."

Alleged Wholesale Attempt to Defraud Chicago Corporations.

CHICAGO, March 17.—It is said that the Grand Jury will investigate an alleged syndicate organized for the purpose of defrauding the City of Chicago and many large corporations by fraudulent damage suits. It is said that evidence gathered by City Attorney Ryan against a dozen or more persons interested in this combination is so positive that indictments are sure to follow. On the list of defendants are the names of twelve individuals who have filed suits for alleged damages against the City of Chicago, street railway companies, or railroad corporations.

One attorney is said to have been instrumental in filing nearly all the suits and nearly all of the plaintiffs have lived or live now at the same street number. The suits filed asked for damages of a total of over $200,000.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, nearly all the Chicago street railroad companies, the Illinois Steel Company, and the City of Chicago are said to be interested in the prosecution of the "syndicate."

ASTOR MILITARY COMPANY.

Mutineers Against Capt. McCurdy Weaken When Asked to Explain.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 17.—One of the first things to claim the attention of Col. John Jacob Astor upon his return to Rhinebeck from Europe was the insurrection in the military company that bears his name. This company is composed of the young men in the village of Rhinebeck, and when the Colonel is at home he is the arbiter of any differences that arise. When he is absent this duty falls upon Capt. McCurdy, whose decision does not carry with it as much weight as that of the sponsor of the organization.

During the prolonged absence of Col. Astor in Europe this Winter, the affairs of the Astor Military Company became badly mixed. The authority of Capt. McCurdy was openly defied, and a petition was circulated and signed by a majority of the rank and file asking for his resignation. Things became so warm that one night the village police force was called out to keep order, as it was feared that there would be a riot in the town hall, where the company's armory is located.

While he was cruising in the Mediterranean, Col. Astor heard that a demand had been made for Capt. McCurdy's resignation, and on his arrival in the United States he telegraphed to the Rev. Mr. Saunders, the Chaplain of the company, to investigate the trouble. The Chaplain summoned the Captain to meet him last evening, and gave notice to the dissatisfied element in the company to appear at the same time. Capt. McCurdy appeared promptly, ready to meet all charges, but the leaders of the seceding faction weakened and refused to face him.

PICKED UP IN THE PARK.

Sequel to a Physician's Befriending of a Homeless Man.

Upon the blotter of the Tenderloin Station House, opposite a charge of disorderly conduct, is this entry, "John Curran, laborer, residence 34 West Thirty-eighth Street."

Thirty-eighth Street just west of Fifth Avenue is rather an unusual neighborhood for a laborer's home.

One cold night Dr. J. Neville, who lives at the above address, while returning from a late call found John Curran shivering on a park bench.

"Are you cold, my man?" he asked.

"Am I?" the man said, with shivering lips.

"Are you hungry?" the doctor went on.

"Am I?" repeated the man in a dazed fashion.

"For cold and hunger I prescribe work," said the doctor. "Do you want to work?"

"Do I?" said the man. Then answering his own question, "I do."

Dr. Neville got the man something to eat and a place to sleep, telling him to report for duty as a man of all work at his residence, 34 West Thirty-eighth Street, the next morning.

Things went smoothly until yesterday, when Curran began to drink.

The maid chided him.

"It's acting ungrateful like to the doctor," she said, "when you know he took you out of the parks."

With an oath, the man laid about him among the teacups.

Dr. Neville, hearing the tempest among the teacups, hastened thither and remonstrated with Curran.

For answer, Curran hit the doctor in the face, and the latter sent for reinforcements from the Tenderloin Station House.

"And that's what the doctor got for being kind," said the maid.

Boy Dies from Hydrophobia.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 17.—Charles Newton, aged eight years, whose parents live in Roanoke, Va., died at the Maryland General Hospital here to-night from hydrophobia. The boy was bitten several weeks ago and came here a few days later for the Pasteur treatment. He only remained one day, however, and his parents consented to his pleadings to be taken home. Two days ago he showed symptoms of rabies, and came here yesterday, but his life could not be saved.

Many Deaths from Grip in Boston.

BOSTON, March 17.—The Board of Health for the week ended to-day reports 341 deaths in the city, the largest number for any week in many years. In the corresponding week last year there were 193 deaths. There were 97 deaths this week due to pneumonia, 34 to consumption, and 21 to grip. Last week 10 deaths from grip were reported. The increase is taken as an indication of the widespread prevalence of that disease.

Maine Ice Cutting Ended.

BANGOR, Me., March 17.—The rainstorm of Friday put an end to ice cutting operations. On the Kennebec there are about 575,000 tons of new ice, and 350,000 tons of old ice. On the Penobscot there are about 60,000 tons of new ice, and about 113,000 tons of old ice. The Kennebec crop is about 75 per cent. of the capacity of the houses on that river, and that of the Penobscot about two-thirds of the capacity.

Mason Stabs His Employer.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17.—Charles H. Lum of West Haven was stabbed in the hall of his home to-night by Fred. Behler, a mason, who had been employed by Mr. Lum. The assailant used a pocket knife, and the shortness of the blade probably saved Mr. Lum's life. The blade entered two inches above the heart in the left breast.

THEATRE FIRE IN QUEBEC.

Flames Discovered After Large Audience Had Left the Building.

QUEBEC, March 17.—The Academy of Music took fire late to-night. A large audience that had gathered for a St. Patrick's Day celebration had just left the theatre when the flames were discovered. The old St. Louis Hotel, which adjoins the Academy, is burning also, and will be a total loss.

Boer Flag in Chicago's Parade.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The feature of St. Patrick's Day parade in Chicago was the carrying of a big Transvaal flag at the head of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. A reactionary effect of the ordor of Queen Victoria in regard to the shamrock was seen in the substitution by many Irishmen of green ribbon for the usual leaf. Some wore a shamrock draped with crape.

TO RID TOWN OF NEGROES.

Michigan Citizens Organize to Drive the Blacks Out.

HOUGHTON, Mich., March 17.—Citizens of Larium, a fine residence suburb of the big mining camp at Calumet, have appointed a committee to rid the town of negroes. They object to having it called a vigilance committee, and announce that only peaceable and legal methods will be used, but that the negroes must go.

Negroes were almost unknown there until a sewer contractor brought in several carloads from Tennessee and Alabama eighteen months ago. Several white girls have eloped with negroes, and constant trouble has led to this action.

TWO BABIES ABANDONED.

Couple Moved Out and Left Them in a Tenement Apartment.

Two children, one a year old and the other an infant of five weeks, were found abandoned in an apartment, formerly occupied by a couple named Davis, in the tenement house at 148 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street at midnight last night. Neighbors were attracted to the vacant apartment by the children's cries.

The Davis couple moved from the apartment yesterday afternoon. None of the tenants of the house knew anything about the family. The two children, who were both boys, were taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station by Policeman Brown, and later sent to the Gerry Society.

WOMAN HURT BY RUNAWAY.

Knocked Down and Seriously Injured—The Driver Not Found.

Mrs. McCahan, sixty years old, who is unable to tell where she lives, was knocked down by a runaway horse at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street last night. She received severe bruises and internal injuries, and she had to be removed to the Manhattan Hospital.

The woman was crossing the street, when the horse, drawing a butcher's wagon, of Abraham Hammell of 769 Columbus Avenue, came along. The woman was thrown down, and she rolled into the gutter. The surgeon said she was probably fatally hurt.

The horse was stopped two blocks further down by some citizens and Policeman Farrell of the West One Hundredth Street Station. The driver was not found, and the horse and wagon were not claimed at the station house.

LONG-DISTANCE SPEECHES.

Audiences in Two Cities Hear the Same Addresses.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 17.—Archbishop Elder was unable to be at New Orleans to-night to deliver his address at the opening of the Catholic Winter School in the Crescent City. He delivered the address at St. Mary's Theological Seminal on Price Hill, in the Western suburbs of this city, in the presence of students and others, and it was transmitted by long-distance telephone to New Orleans.

Archbishop Chapelle was also to have spoken in New Orleans to-night. Before leaving for the Philippines several months ago, Archbishop Chapelle delivered his speech in a phonograph, and, as it was given by the phonograph to the audience in New Orleans, it was transmitted also by telephone to St. Mary's Seminary, in this city, and heard by the same audience that was addressed by Archbishop Elder.

The transmission from the phonograph by telephone from New Orleans was as distinct as the human voice.

KENTUCKY TRIALS DELAYED.

Hearing of Goebel Suspects to Await Arrival of Witnesses.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 17.—The examining trials of Republican Secretary of State Caleb Powers, W. H. Culton, and John Davis, set for hearing before Judge Moore next Monday, will probably not be held until later in the week. County Attorney Polsgrove said to-night that, owing to the fact that the Commonwealth's witnesses are scattered over the State, it will be impossible to get them here sooner than Wednesday.

The defense has summoned a large number of witnesses, among whom are Adjt. Gen. Daniel R. Collier, Assistant Adjt. Gen. J. K. Dixon, McKenzie Todd, private secretary to Gov. Taylor; ex-State Treasurer George W. Long, Assistant Secretary of State J. B. Matthews, and many other attachés of the State departments and members of the Legislature. The Commonwealth has not disclosed its list of witnesses.

Gov. Taylor in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 17.—Gov. Taylor reached here about noon, and, in company with C. M. Barnett, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, went directly to the Custom House. He was in consultation there with a number of prominent Republican politicians during the afternoon.

Composer of "Annie Laurie" Dead.

LONDON, March 17.—A quaint, venerable lady who might, to all appearances, have just stepped out of a Goldsmith comedy or a Gainsborough picture, died this week in the person of Lady John Scott Spottiswoode, the composer of "Annie Laurie" and other familiar melodies. She was ninety-one years of age, and aunt of the Duke of Buccleugh and closely related to the late Gen. Wauchope. Lady Spottiswoode had a very strong character and was a great upholder of old manners and customs. When traveling she rode in a carriage, always had postillions, and encouraged the observance of old customs. She was a liberal benefactor of the poor, and maintained a meal mill as a relic of old times, and she preferred thatch on roofs and peat for fires. She was an indefatigable collector of antiquities.

Will Try to Float the Californian.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., March 17.—Several pumps and a quantity of wrecking material, apparently belonging to the Boston Towboat Company, were shipped to Wood's Holl this morning by the lighter Oak. This apparatus will be transferred by rail to Portland to be used in floating the stranded Allan Line steamer Californian.

Fifty-Year Sentence for Murder.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 17.—John R. Haines, the Topeka ticket broker, recently convicted of murdering Charles Watson, was to-day sentenced to fifty years in the penitentiary. Haines applied for an appeal to the Supreme Court, and it was allowed. Watson was formerly a rich Ohio lumber merchant.

Minnesota Woolen Man a Bankrupt.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 17.—William Cunningham, wholesale dealer in woolens, to-day filed a petition in bankruptcy. The liabilities are placed at $113,041, and assets at $106,844. The unsecured claims, including debts to cloth merchants, principally in New York, aggregate $94,886.

TILDEN LITERARY CLUB DINES.

Randolph Guggenheimer Speaks of Energy in Thought and Work.

The principal guest and speaker at the first annual dinner of the Tilden Literary Club, held in the Liberty Café, in East Houston Street, last evening, was Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Council. He was introduced by William Goldberg, the President of the club, and said, in part:

"Mere culture may resolve itself into inertness and effeminacy. To-day more than at any other time in the history of the world energy in thought and work is crowned with the victor's palm. I am convinced that strenuousness of character can more easily be built up from the study of business methods, of scientific principles, and of those laws of social economy and the science of government which relate to the welfare of the great masses of all civil communities.

"You as you stand, with the light of the eastern sun shining in your faces, are the citizens of the future, and on you will rest the responsibility for the solution of political and economical problems before which nullification, abolition, reconstruction, and the tariff pale into absolute insignificance."

Other speakers were C. W. McCandeless, who responded to the toast "The East Side," and L. Barton Case, who responded to the toast "St. Patrick's Day."

A club banner was presented to the organization by Louis Hurwitz and two other members.

FIREMEN SAVED HER PETS.

Threatened Disaster Averted on the Ballingtons' Moving Day.

John Ballington and his wife decided some days ago that their apartments on the third floor of 628 Sixth Avenue were not commodious enough for them and their family of a cat and a dog. So they moved all of their household effects up town yesterday.

John was still at work a few minutes after 6 o'clock last night, and his wife, after a hurried visit to their new quarters, made a last trip to the old house for the cat and dog. She was sitting on a soap box with a bag for the cat across her knees, awaiting her husband, who was to take care of the dog, when flames burst through the floor. Alarmed, she dropped the bag and fled to the street, where she stood on the sidewalk, awaiting the rescue of her pets.

After the fire engines came her husband in hot haste. "Save them, John! Save them!" she cried.

John threw off his coat, but just as he was about to start up the stairs, a grinning fireman came out, the cat in his arms, driving the dog before him. "Here they are, ma'am," he said "I thought I heard you asking for them."

The fire did $1,000 damage to the building.

Foreigners' Land Titles in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Feb. 23.—The question as to land titles held by the foreigners here under the old treaties has at last been settled by an authoritative communication from the Foreign Office to the French Minister, which is entirely satisfactory to the holders, and therefore one of the chief causes of friction under the new order of things has been removed.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

8:30 A. M.—23 Jefferson Street; Leah Baraban; damage, $2,000.

9:15 A. M.—60 William Street; T. Knight; damage, $100.

1:50 A. M.—65 East Eighth Street; Emil Mittenzweig; damage, $300.

2:05 P. M.—25 Hamilton Street; John Crafford; damage, $15.

3:55 P. M.—1,495 Broadway; J. J. Allen; damage, $50.

4:40 P. M.—338 East Thirty-seventh Street; Soloman Kohner; damage, $10.

5:50 P. M.—33 Bayard Street; John Davis; damage, $500.

6.10 P. M.—21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Harlem Wheelmen; damage, $100.

7:40 P. M.—61 Elizabeth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

7:00 P. M.—626 Sixth Avenue; Edward Waldman; damage, $1,000.

7:35 P. M.—466 Lenox Avenue; Samuel Gardner; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

KENOVA, West Va., March 17.—Glenwood Inn., one of the finest hotels in Southern West Virginia, was burned early to-day. Loss, $30,000.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 17.—J. B. Sumner's tannery and hide-drying establishment was destroyed by fire. Loss, $10,000, on which there is insurance of $4,500.

TROY, Ohio, March 17.—Fire which broke out here at midnight destroyed almost an entire square, including seven business houses. The loss will be from $75,000 to $100,000.

BUFFALO, March 17.—Fire in the basement of the six-story building occupied by Warner Brothers, clothing manufacturers, damaged stock $17,000 to-night. Damage to the building was $3,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 17.—The coupling department of the Continental Branch of the National Tube Works at Marion Station was destroyed by fire to-night; loss, $75,000; fully insured in the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Charles McKnight, Pittsburg; T. G. Ogden, Montreal.

PLAZA—Miss Ellen Terry, London.

HOLLAND—C. C. Pillsbury, Minneapolis.

GRAND—George E. Pickett, Paymaster United States Army.

MANHATTAN—De Witt Clinton, Buffalo.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Lambert Tree, Chicago.

EMPIRE—Congressman John M. Wiley, Lockport, N. Y.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Gutman, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. Kaufman, clothing; 737 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Carpenter, C. D., Big Rapids, Mich.; carpets; 17 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Young, Messiter & Co., Liberty, N. Y.; C. V. Messiter, dry goods; Sinclair House.

Kreetz, G. R., Williamsburg, Penn.; clothing; 105 East Eighty-ninth Street.

Field, Marshall, &

LONDON WAITS FOR MAFEKING'S RELIEF

Plight of the Besieged Mars General Rejoicing.

NATION TRUSTS GEN. ROBERTS

Is Willing to Let Him Continue in His Own Way—Lady Roberts Sails for Africa.

LONDON, March 18.—Amid the festivities of St. Patrick's Day, London has been listening to-day for the word that Mafeking is relieved. It is remarkable that the revival of this holiday has been the occasion of the first real gala day since the declaration of war. Christmastide was gloomy indeed in comparison with to-day's merrymakings, and the only fillip needed was the news of the relief of the besieged Mafeking.

There is much in the situation in South Africa to justify rejoicing, however, for the rapid pacification of the Free State leads the people of Great Britain to believe they have a statesman as well as a strategist in the hero of the hour, "Bobs."

With railway communication open in the Cape, and the morale of his army at its highest, England is now ready to trust the Commander in Chief to complete the remainder of his task in his own way, confident of his ultimate success.

So far as the Free State is concerned, although the Boers are intrenching at the Vaal River, the impression at Cape Town to-night is that the war is virtually over.

The Transvaal officials are said to have vacated Taungs and Vryburg, but the rebels are unwilling to enter the Transvaal, being anxious to trek homeward. No one would be much surprised if a great spread of this contagion occurs in the next fortnight.

Lady Randolph Churchill, who started homeward on the hospital ship Maine yesterday, cables to the committee that she regards it a compliment to the United States that the Maine was the first ship to leave since Ladysmith was relieved. There were 12 officers and 153 non-commissioned officers and men aboard the Maine.

Spenser Wilkinson reviews the war news for the past week as follows:

"The great secret of war is personality,' Napoleon said. 'In war the big thing is not men but man,' and the sudden change in the state of the South African war is due to the presence and power of one man, Lord Roberts.

"Seven years ago I spent many weeks with him in India, accompanying him as his guest on his last tour of inspection of the Indian armies. I saw for myself how two hundred thousand men worshipped him. Since his return from India there have been influences striving to keep him in the background. The disasters of the Winter gave him his opportunity, and now the world sees what he has made of it.

"When Sherman set out to march through Georgia he asked Gen. Grant for an old chum, Cavalry Officer Wilson, I think, and when Wilson came he sat up half the night, talking to Sherman, who, before retiring, said:

"'Wilson, I'll tell you where Grant beats all the rest of us. He don't care a damn for what he can't see the enemy doing, and it scares me like hell.'

"Roberts is like Grant. He is too big to be disturbed at anything, and he quietly does just what he means to do. Accordingly, his movements have knocked the Boers out of time.

"Dreifontein turns out, by the losses on both sides, to have been one of the hardest fought actions of the war. It has finished the Free Staters and the Free State. Roberts entered Bloemfontein on Tuesday, and the result has been the complete collapse of Free State resistance. The railway was opened without difficulty to the Orange River. The rebellion in the Cape collapsed, the Free Staters turning round wholesale.

"Meantime the Transvaal Boers solemnly declare that they have made Biggarsberg impregnable, but Buller has no need to run his head against Biggarsberg. Lord Roberts, by advancing along the Vaal River, would turn Biggarsberg, and the Boers must then be between two armies.

"The Transvaal Boers may fight on in the hope of foreign intervention. They have no other chance, as either British army outnumbers them, and they cannot escape, being between two fires, except by perpetual retreat. But, though I can see no chance for them except through intervention, I expect the Transvaal Boers will fight until the last, as their animosity to the British is deep-rooted. Intervention hardly seems likely. The British nation is quite determined.

"The fate of Mafeking is uncertain. All recent reports show that, despite the great hardships, the garrison will hold out; that the besiegers are growing tired and timid, and that relief movements are in progress north and south, but the news is indefinite."

The peaceful conquest of the Orange Free State progresses so evenly that it is now believed there will be little or no fighting until Lord Roberts reaches the Vaal River. How soon he intends to start out with this objective is not yet hinted at, but the pacification of the Free Staters seems now engaging all his attention. When the move comes it will doubtless be accomplished with the secrecy and swiftness which have characterized all the British advances since Lord Roberts assumed command.

The revolt of the Cape Dutch in the northeast seems to have had its back broken, and it is likely Gen. Kitchener will soon resume his place beside his chief.

The lull that lets the British troops in Natal and the Free State recuperate brings no rest to the Engineers and Transport Service. Girouard, the young Canadian officer who rules supreme over the railroads, is now putting his system to the most severe test, in an endeavor to pour supplies from Cape Town to Bloemfontein.

Commandant Olivier, after leaving Burghersdorp, went to Rouxville, where he is now reported to be with only a small force.

Dr. Leyds, the Diplomatic Agent of the Transvaal, has disappeared from Brussels. According to a Globe special he is believed to have come to London, but nothing is known here about his arrival. It seems scarcely likely that he would jump into the lion's mouth, and the energetic Boer representative is more likely to be soon heard of at one of the other European capitals.

The departure of Lady Roberts from London this morning for South Africa was made the occasion for a popular demonstration. Among her fellow-travelers were the Duchess of Teck, who has gone to join her husband; Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington and staff, Lady Chesham and Miss Rhodes. A large gathering of friends bade Lady Roberts farewell, including William St. John Brodrick, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office; George Wyndham, the Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office; A. J. Newton, the Lord Mayor of London, and the Duke of Abercorn.

Lady Roberts was accompanied by her two daughters, all in the deepest mourning. Shortly after she entered her saloon carriage the Lord Mayor presented the three ladies with bunches of shamrock. The departure of the train was the signal for a great outburst of enthusiastic cheering and the waving of flags and handkerchiefs.

SKIRMISH AT DE BEER'S PASS.

LADYSMITH, March 16.—Lord Dundonald's cavalry patrols reconnoitred the Free State border of Basutoland to De Beer's Pass, where a slight skirmish occurred, in which two British were wounded. The Boers were also encountered in strength at Van Reenen's Pass and Tintwa's Pass.

Kafirs arriving here report that the Boers are manifesting a very vindictive spirit under defeat, and that many kraals hitherto respected have been burned.

The German ambulances attached to the Boer forces were found near Modder Spruit abandoned by the Boers. The physicians in charge were unable to move, and were brought into camp where the wounded were cared for. Transports were subsequently supplied, and the ambulances were sent to the Boer lines.

BOERS ANXIOUS TO QUIT.

BURGHERSDORP, March 17.—Commandant Olivier evacuated his position on a hill in front of the British during the night. Several Boers of his force have surrendered. Colonists who have been in arms continue to surrender.

Commandant Dormehl's force of Boers has sent for some one to come and accept their surrender quickly. They appear to be scared by Commandant Olivier, who, it is understood, threatens to shoot Dormehl if he comes to Ladybrey.

A number of rifles have been stacked at Herschel, but their ownership has not been traced.

At Barkly West 200 disloyal persons have surrendered to the Justice of the Peace and 250 more have given up their arms and ammunition at Herschel.

Mr. De Wett, a member of the Cape Parliament, and his brother have been arrested.

BOERS STRENGTHEN POSITIONS.

GLENCOE, Natal, March 15.—The Boer defenses along the Biggarsberg have been completed, and are said to render the positions impregnable.

CRONJE STILL AT CAPE TOWN.

CAPE TOWN, March 17.—The departure of the transports with the Boer prisoners for St. Helena has been delayed on account of the fact that seventy Boers are sick, including many infectious cases. The authorities are striving to complete the Isolated Hospital by Wednesday, and the transports will probably sail that day.

LONDON, March 17.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Cape Town, dated to-day, says it has been decided to send the Transvaalers only to St. Helena, the authorities finding it difficult to prevent conflicts between the Free Staters and the Transvaalers.

Col. Schiel, the German officer who was captured in Natal in the early part of the war, has a special sentry at his door to prevent him from doing himself bodily violence.

BICYCLES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, March 17.—Of the $2,000,000 which the Government purposes to spend in developing the volunteers $250,000 will be spent, at the rate of $10 a man, to encourage each regiment to form a company of bicyclists. Lord Lansdowne, the Secretary of War, and George Wyndham, the Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, both ride the wheel, and they know from personal experience what can be done with the machine on the fine English roads.

Of course, they did not expect the soldiers to use the wheels on the South African plains or in the Indian hill country, but they aver that in assembling for home defense and in concentrating at any point on the coast battalions of bicyclists could transport themselves and their arms, ammunition, and emergency rations with less fatigue and with as much speed as though on horseback.

A volunteer trained to the use of the bicycle, they claim, would have at hand for instant use the means of reaching by a direct road a point of mobilization possibly twenty to fifty miles distant. With a bicycle it would be as if a charger stood ready saddled at the volunteer's door.

Victories Help London Theatres.

LONDON, March 17.—The theatres and music halls are reaping a golden harvest from Lord Roberts's success and are enjoying a prosperity long unknown to them. At the Gaiety Theatre it is impossible to get a stall for three weeks, while at Daly's, the Lyric, and at her Majesty's, all the stalls are booked far ahead. Signs of cheerfulness are also very evident at the leading restaurants, which a few weeks ago were almost empty. They are now filled nightly.

MONTAGU WHITE'S BRIEF.

He Discusses the Policy of American Mediation in the South African War.

In his article on "The Policy of Mediation," which serves as an introduction to "The Story of the Boers," which will be published during the coming week under authority of the South African Republics, Montagu White, formerly Consul General of the Transvaal at London, discusses the possibility of mediation on the part of the United States and prophesies a long continuance of the war.

In answer to the argument that has been brought forward that no Government will have a right to intervene unless requested to do so by both belligerent parties, Mr. White says:

"With regard to the contention that the United States, though willing to use its friendly offices, cannot intervene unless requested to do so by both belligerents, it may be argued that if the two combatants jointly desire peace they can dispense with the services of a mediator and settle the matter between themselves. To remain passive until such a contingency arises, and then offer to mediate, would be a cheap and tawdry act of benevolence. The essence of mediation is that a friendly neutral should act spontaneously and on its own initiative."

In summing up the situation Mr. White intimates that England's position is likely to be made more difficult by events which are likely to occur in other parts of the British dominion, and then adds:

"But the end of the war is not yet in sight. The defensive campaign is likely to be less dramatic than the events of the last few months, but it will be protracted and wearisome even to the cosmopolitan financiers who are so largely responsible for the whole tragedy. Many things may happen before the British flag waves over the country on the northern bank of the Vaal, and the English people are fortunately endowed with a quality which has compelled the admiration of many foreigners, Frenchmen in particular—and that is 'political common sense.' It is only natural for a great and proud nation to feel the bitterness of serious reverses at the hands of a 'few undisciplined farmers.' But events involving prompt action may easily happen in other quarters of the world where the interests of Great Britain are far more vulnerable and important than the issues in South Africa, while the shameful ineptitude which brought about this unnecessary war must daily become clearer and clearer to Englishmen in spite of all the sophistry of adroit debaters."

In addition to Mr. White's article, "The Story of the Boers" will contain an appeal to the American people by C. W. Van der Hoogt, a personal friend of President Krüger; the text of the official dispatches between Sir Alfred Milner and President Steyn of the Orange Free State, and the full text of Gen. Joubert's "Earnest Representation and Historical Reminder," addressed to Queen Victoria.

The book is in a way an official publication intended to give an adequate presentation of the Boer side of the South African question.

REPORT OF PRO-BOER MEETING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

However one may differ with the editorial utterances of THE NEW YORK TIMES, it is usually a pleasure to read its news columns for full and accurate reports of events. But your reporter made some extraordinary slips in his version of the Boer meeting at Cooper Union last night.

For instance, you report Mr. Montagu White as saying: "I see that references have been made in regard to the possible destruction of Johannesburg. I want to say right here that it is as safe as Brooklyn." He did say that at present it is as safe as Brooklyn, but he followed this with the emphatic statement that if the Boers are driven back from Johannesburg they will surely blow it up and leave another Moscow behind them.

The destruction of Johannesburg means the destruction of one hundred and fifty millions' worth of property, but, on account of strategic reasons, it would be folly for the Boers to leave such an excellent base of supplies to the English Army. The ruins of this flourishing and beautiful town will be a striking testimony to the advance of "British civilization," and the "glory" of this abominable war of extermination.

Your reporter says of another speaker: "Mr. Milholland received liberal applause, but was hissed when he said that England was our friend during the Spanish-American war." Mr. Milholland said nothing of the kind. On the contrary, a good part of his speech comprised a thorough refutation of that "Continental coalition" canard which was used so industriously by pro-British organs during the war. He quoted the public utterances of our Ambassadors to France, Germany, and Russia, denying point-blank that any coalition ever existed, and clinched his refutation by the statement of Col. John Hay, who was then Ambassador to England, that there was no attempt at coalition against the United States. The statement is from an interview published Sept. 22, 1898, as follows:

"'Q.—You mean to state positively that there was no combined or individual attempt on the part of Germany, France, or Russia to humiliate the United States by taking sides with Spain?'

"'A.—I certainly do. Nothing of the kind occurred.'"

As I've said, THE TIMES is usually accurate in its reports, and I would thank you to publish the foregoing corrections.

P. A. MOYNAHAN.
Secretary Committee to Aid United Republics of South Africa.
New York, March 16, 1900.

BLAME FOR MR. M'KINLEY

Many Britons Resent His Offer of Mediation.

SAY THEY FEAR NOTHING

Declare There Is No Possibility of Complications Other than with Prince Ferdinand.

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LONDON, March 17.—The mouths of panic mongers have been stopped, and by a Frenchman. It is a curious commentary upon a certain side of the British character which has lately been so much in evidence. Several papers of fair standing have seriously been putting forward the probability of war with France, and their sensations have been gulped down eagerly by a small section of the British public, though well-informed people were only amused.

France, however, was not the only nation which, it was asserted, meditated an immediate invasion of England. Russia, Germany, and Austria, according to the fancy of the manufacturers of panics, had designs to take advantage of Great Britain's trouble in South Africa. With the cries for home defense in the ascendant, Great Britain might have duplicated the scenes when the island awaited the prospected invasion of Napoleon. But M. Dalcasse, the French Foreign Minister, spoke and the bogy of European hostility and interference vanished. The hand of the Frenchman restored calm to Great Britain.

Without the bias of friendship he disclosed the common sense with which France and the other European powers were governing their relations toward Great Britain and bore home what has frequently been set forth in these dispatches—i. e., that no power had the slightest intention of going to war with Great Britain at present, and that no power was anxious to intervene in behalf of the Boers.

The pacific aspects which European matters assume is far more likely to be disturbed by trouble in the Balkans than by the South African war or anything in which Great Britain is chiefly concerned, though even the Balkan difficulty is most unlikely to result in any Continental war. This latest trouble consists in the apparent determination of Prince Ferdinand to declare himself King of Bulgaria and renounce Turkey's suzerainty. He would scarcely contemplate this without the backing of Russia, whence come Prince Ferdinand's Generals, guns, and, this week, his national loan.

As The Spectator points out, for the Sultan to refuse absolutely the request of Prince Ferdinand, supported by Russia and not negatived by the Triple Alliance, would be a very serious event, indeed, "and it may occur sooner than we, who are all looking southward, instead of eastward, are ready to suppose."

However, there is no reason to suppose it will not all blow over, as did the friction between Great Britain and Germany over the seizures of the latter's ships in South African waters. To what extent that friction went was only known this week, when a Blue Book giving the correspondence of the Governments concerned was published. The tart demands of the German Ambassador and Lord Salisbury's astonished comments at being thus addressed by a nation whom Mr. Chamberlain but a few weeks previously had lovingly included in the so-called "new Dreibund," came as a revelation.

Had not the matter been completely settled, thanks to Lord Salisbury's giving way, and had not Great Britain been so completely engrossed by the progress of her arms in South Africa it would have raised a storm of indignation against Germany fifty times greater than did Emperor William's celebrated calm message to President Krüger after the Jameson raid.

The correspondence itself shows no evidence of reconciliation, but it is learned this has been effected, and also that rather curious circumstances attended the negotiations. Whenever the German Ambassador saw Lord Salisbury "butter would not melt in his mouth," and his words were honeyed, yet when Count von Buelow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, spoke publicly he was anti-British, and when the dispatches, which would in the nature of things be published, were written by the German side they were formulated in the same strain. To quote a British Foreign Office official: "Germany flaunted us in the face of the world and curried favor privately."

Between the lines of the politely worded editorial comments on President McKinley's expression of willingness to aid in the restoration of peace between Great Britain and the South African republics can be discerned many evidences of an inward irritation which the less responsible public does not hesitate to outwardly express, while even members of the Government privately display pique that of all the powers America should have consented to assume what one official designated as the "ungracious rôle of suggesting some form of interference," to which he added by expression:

"Englishmen cannot help contrasting the perfect correctness of the attitude of openly unfriendly France with the offer of the United States, which, if it had come from a less disinterested source, could only have been regarded as an unfriendly act."

There is no doubt that the overtures of the United States, even though so carefully worded, have sensibly irritated Great Britain as a whole, while circles especially friendly to the United States express open regret at the opportunity offered to critics to compare the refusal of M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to gratify the hostile sentiment in France by making proposals to Lord Salisbury which were sure of rejection, with what they testily call the "interference" of Washington, and which, though only tentative and clothed in words of perfect friendliness and courtesy, came at an inopportune moment when the supreme self-sufficiency of the British Empire is the predominating feeling of the day.

Everywhere one hears expressions of satisfaction that while the answer to the proposal was clothed in words of perfect courtesy, the language of Lord Salisbury in "brushing aside" President McKinley's proffer was so extremely definite as to kill all possibility of a repetition of the offers from any source, unless those proposing them are desirous of being recognized as openly antagonistic to this country.

Emphasis is laid on the fact that Great Britain declared at the outset her unwillingness to consent to any outside interference, and, therefore, as, according to the well-established principle of international law that the right of intervention is conditional on the willingness of both parties to the quarrel to accept the good offices of a mediating power, such interference was, in this case, outside the bounds of diplomatic possibilities, and gave Lord Salisbury full justification for his "retort courteous."

PARIS, March 17.—"The United States has shown selfish Europe an example," said a responsible official when asked what was the feeling of the French Government regarding President McKinley's offer of his good offices to England.

"We felt," continued the official in question, "that our own position with respect to England, in view of the present state of public feeling there, was too delicate to admit of our acceding to Mr. Krüger's appeal, and, as this reluctance appeared to be shared by every other power, the action of the American Government in taking the initiative came as an agreeable surprise. That it did not succeed does not detract from its merit."

"In our view," replied the official, "criticisms are utterly unjustified. President McKinley did even more than was expected here. Only the members of chancelleries, who realized the delicate nature of such a step, can appreciate America's effort at its proper value. The French Government, while not prepared to take the initiative, would, in conjunction with Russia, readily have supported America, but the promptitude of England's refusal cut the ground from under them."

The discussion of the question of mediation in the Senate on Thursday gave M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, an opportunity to emphasize the fact that the Franco-Russian alliance is as close as it ever was, and that unity of action prevails between the two powers.

His allusion to Russia was prompted by a report that Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, during his visit to Paris, suggested intervention, but the French Government held back. M. Delcassé's statement shows that no such proposition was ever made.

The tension of feeling between France and England certainly has undergone abatement this week, for which the conciliatory article of The London Times is largely responsible; and the fact that it was so well received by the French press demonstrates that the Francophobe attitude of many of the English papers is, to a great extent, accountable for the strained relations of the two peoples.

Those Nationalist organs whose Anglophobism is a part of their studied party policy have not abated their attacks; but the moderate journals have responded to the advances of the London press in the same spirit.

METHUEN AS A COMMANDER

London Outlook Tells of His Disagreement with His Officers.

Says He Ordered Cols. Gough and Paget to Take Their Men to Certain Death.

LONDON, March 17.—The Outlook publishes under the heading "Lord Methuen and His Colonels: A Case for Inquiry," what appears to be the first authoritative statement of the internal friction which occurred at Modder River in the early part of the campaign, and was responsible for the frequently circulated rumor that Methuen was to be recalled. The account is furnished to The Outlook by an unnamed correspondent, who writes:

"Now that the military stress and anxiety of two months ago have been in a measure removed, it may be as well to give an account of what passed between Lord Methuen and Col. Bloomfield Gough after the first engagement in which they both took part, and also to refer to the subsequent disagreement between Lord Methuen and Col. Arthur Paget.

"When the horses of the Ninth Lancers were jaded and the men completely exhausted after many hours' fighting, Lord Methuen ordered them to charge an absolutely impregnable position. Col. Gough sent a respectful refusal, Lord Methuen then rode up to the head of his regiment and severely rebuked him. Col. Gough again pointed out the impossibility of executing the order, and Lord Methuen left the regiment after uttering remarks which made the ears of every man sting.

"Early next morning, it is said, Lord Methuen sent a note to Col. Gough to this effect:

"'My Dear Colonel—Please come over to my quarters as quickly as you can. I wish you to spend the day with me.'

"Col. Gough answered:

"'My Dear General—I quite see your meaning, and, as I must decline to leave my regiment, please let me know whether you wish to put me under arrest or whether you would prefer that I should return to England.'

"Lord Methuen replied, thanking 'My dear Colonel' for his perspicacity and indicating that Col. Gough had best return home. [Another version upon these details states that Lord Methuen merely sent for the commanding officer of the Ninth Lancers, and on Col. Gough turning up expressed his surprise, and his desire to see the second in command in preference. The point is the same in either case; Lord Methuen preferred sending Col. Gough home to placing him under arrest, the normal course.—Ed. Outlook.]

"Before Col. Gough left, for he had to kick his heels about camp for over twenty-four hours before he could get away, Lord Methuen sent for him, and with a gleam of the old 'Paul' Methuen, whom so many loved, admired, and liked, said: 'Good by, Gough. Remember there's no stain on your military reputation.'

"Col. Gough returned to England, nominally on sick leave. He at once sought the authorities at the War Office, laid the facts before them, and demanded a court-martial. This had to be refused because of the impossibility of recalling Lord Methuen for the purpose of giving evidence. When Lord Roberts was appointed Commander in Chief of the forces in South Africa, Col. Gough had a long interview with him before his departure, and gave him a written statement of his case.

"Lord Roberts promised to inquire into the matter on the first opportunity, and several of the most experienced English officers have expressed the belief that Col. Gough will shortly leave for the Cape and resume his post at the head of his regiment.

"Three days after his dispute with Col. Gough, Lord Methuen gave an order to the Scots Guards which their commanding officer, Col. Arthur Paget, declared it was impossible to execute. He absolutely refused to needlessly sacrifice his men in a vain effort to take an impregnable kopje. However, he told Lord Methuen that he would himself walk up to the position and be shot. Lord Methuen declined to allow this, but told him he must go back to England. Col Paget declined point blank to leave his men except upon the instructions of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, and he wrote to the latter to the same effect.

"Gen. Buller is reported to have written in reply that he hoped that by the time his answer was received, the two old brother officers would have forgotten their differences. There the matter ended, and Col. Paget is still at the head of his men.

"It is no one's object to endeavor to injure so fine a fellow as Lord Methuen, but merely to clear those whom his actions have placed under a shadow. It is superfluous, therefore, to defend the Highland Brigade against the aspersions alleged to have been made upon them by Lord Methuen. No one was ever likely to take Lord Methuen seriously in such a charge and Lord Roberts's first action at the Modder was to salve the feelings of the Brigade, which, as he said, had 'made him.'"

The fact that Col. Paget, whose wife is the well-known American and society leader in London, had been mixed up in the row with Methuen had not been previously published here.

TRANSVAAL RELIEF FUND.

Report of the Treasurer Shows It to be Over $17,000.

Cecil Baring, Treasurer, 15 Wall Street, reports subscriptions to the Transvaal War Relief Fund to date as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$15,561.00
Employes of Sanderson Brothers Steel Company	263.00
Employes of Wilson Line	80.50
Oswald Sanderson	225.00
Henderson Brothers	100.00
C. Vanderbilt	100.00
T. Hogan & Sons	100.00
H. P. Kirkham & Son	100.00
Norton & Son	50.00
Robert F. Bryson	50.00
Lambert & Barrows	50.00
Stephen Louis	50.00
Simpson, Spence & Young	50.00
From seventy-six subscribers	466.50
Total	$17,228.00

NEIGHBORS ACCUSE MOTHER.

Mrs. Taylor's Children Taken from Her —Sought Church Charity.

On the complaint of neighbors Gerry Society Agent Barclay yesterday went to the apartments of Mrs. Harriet Taylor, a widow, living on the first floor of 238 West Sixty-seventh Street, and took her three children from her. The children taken were Gertie, thirteen years; Sylvester, ten years, and Annie, five years old. The neighbors allege that the woman is not a fit person to have the care of the children.

It is alleged that Mrs. Taylor has for some time been living on charity supplied by the churches in the neighborhood. The Rev. Dr. William Dean, pastor of the Baptist Chapel in West Sixty-eighth Street, who lives at 2,142 Broadway, said last night that shortly before Christmas the girl, Gertie, came to him with a letter purporting to be signed by Dr. Maynard of 308 West Forty-fifth Street, and addressed to Dr. Dean. The letter asked the minister to aid the Taylor family in whatever way he could, saying that they were poor and worthy.

Dr. Dean visited the woman at her apartments and found that Mrs. Taylor was sick in bed. He summoned a woman physician, and then fed the family until after Christmas. After the woman became better he offered to secure her employment. She objected. He then offered to rent her a flat in Sixty-fourth Street, where she could keep boarders, and went so far as to pay half a month's rent in advance. The woman signed the receipts for the rent, showing that the minister had advanced her that sum of money, and then refused to move.

Mrs. Taylor then attended Christ Church, at Seventy-first Street and Broadway, of which the Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman is rector. Dr. Shipman became interested in the woman and helped her considerably for some time. It was also learned that Mrs. MacArthur, wife of the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of Calvary Church, also contributed clothing.

The condition of Croton Water is frightful. Write or 'phone the Hygeia Distilled Water Co., 340 W. 125th St., to deliver at your residence or office a supply of Hygeia Water. Tel. 2582 Spring.—Adv

LOTOS CLUB ELECTION.

Officers Chosen Who Favor Enforcement of House Rules Against Gambling.

The annual election of officers of the Lotos Club was held last night, and by a vote of more than two to one the entire regular ticket, which favors the enforcement of the house rules against gambling in the club, was elected. Between 4 o'clock in the afternoon and 9 o'clock at night 354 of the 600 resident members cast votes. The successful ticket and the number of votes each candidate received was as follows:

President—Frank R. Lawrence, 248 votes; Vice President—William Henry White, 246; Secretary—Chester S. Lord, 245; Treasurer—Hugh H. Harrison, 241; Directors, to Serve Three Years—William T. Evans, 246; Herbert J. Davis, 232; Samuel Untermyer, 235; Director, to Serve Two Years—J. Newton Gunn, 234.

Of these, all except Messrs. Untermyer and Gunn were re-elected.

The regular ticket was chosen by a nominating committee elected by the club on Feb. 17. The opposition or independent ticket was placed in the field later. The candidates and the votes each one received were as follows:

Rastus S. Ransom, President, 106 votes; William Winter, Vice President, 108; Harrison Grey Fiske, Secretary, 100; Andrew L. Fennessy, Treasurer, 113; Directors, to serve three years—C. Otto Toussaint, 109; A. R. Kling, 110; A. Palmer Dudley, 111; Director for two years—Bronson Howard, 120.

There was no meeting, but in two weeks the annual meeting of the club will be held, at which time the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer will be received and the newly elected Directors will enter upon their duties.

HOTEL MAN MISSING.

Louis Jerome Got Money from Partners and Disappeared.

The St. James Hotel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, is in the hands of a receiver, Isaac Bell Brennan of 320 Broadway, appointed by Justice Beekman.

The proprietor of the hotel, Louis Jerome, some time ago advertised for a partner with $1,000. Augustus D. Robinson answered the notice, and put in the money for a half interest in the business. He later advanced $300 more for rentals. The hotel was then leased for a term of ten years.

Shortly afterward Mr. Jerome advertised again for a partner, and Emil Kolb of Brooklyn answered and gave him $500. Contractors were then hired to refurnish the building, and had started on their work without any money in sight when Mr. Jerome disappeared.

Mr. Robinson, in speaking of the matter yesterday, said he had found out that Jerome spent the first $1,000 in gambling houses, and after receiving the rest from Kolb suddenly left town. He added that the hotel would be run by Mr. Brennan, and he thought that money would be made so that all outstanding accounts of Jerome could be paid.

Death of a Chicago Banker.

Albert Sturges, a Chicago banker, died yesterday from Bright's disease. Mr. Sturges was a native of Ohio, but had resided in Chicago since 1852. With his father and brothers he established the banking house of Solomon Sturges & Sons. The business was afterward absorbed by the Northwestern National Bank.

A Pioneer of 1853 Dead.

Louis Philips, a pioneer of 1853, and the largest individual property holder in Los Angeles County, Cal., is dead at his home in Pomona. He went to California from Prussia, and became a sheep herder. His estate is valued at between two and three millions. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy and warmer, winds variable.

The pressure has fallen decidedly from the Mississippi Valley westward with a marked centre of depression in the Saskatchewan Valley. This has caused a general and decided rise in temperature from the Rocky Mountains eastward except in the lower lake region and Atlantic States. In New England and the Middle Atlantic States temperatures have fallen 6 to 14 degrees and range from 7 to 21 degrees below the seasonal average.

There has been no precipitation except light snow in the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and lower lake region. Heavy and killing frost occurred yesterday morning in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States and light frost in extreme Northern Florida. Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and to-morrow, except probably light snow in the lake region and Northern New York. Moderate temperatures will continue to-day in the extreme West. It will be warmer from the Mississippi Valley eastward, except in Eastern New England. It will be still warmer to-morrow in the Middle Atlantic States and New England generally. On the Atlantic Coast fresh westerly winds will become southerly by to-night.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	29	21	30
6 A. M.	28	22	28
9 A. M.	28	27	32
12 M.	33	24	35
4 P. M.	36	22	30
6 P. M.	36	30	25
9 P. M.	34	18	22
12 P. M.	33	15	17

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	27½
Weather Bureau	21½
Corresponding date 1899	32%
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	35

The maximum temperature was 28 degrees at 8:30 A. M. and the minimum 15 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 62 and at 8 P. M. 46. The barometer registered 30.06 at 8 A. M. and 30.18 at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:07	Sun sets...6:11	Moon rises..8:41

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....8:40	Gov. Isl'd...8:59	H. Gate...10:55
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:00	Gov. Isl'd...9:21	H. Gate...11:17

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, MARCH 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
San Juan, San Juan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Roraima, St. Kitts	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

Kensington, Southampton	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, British, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) and New Zealand, (which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

[Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER SENT TO CUBA AND HAWAII.

The following order has been issued by the Third Assistant Postmaster General:

Post Office Department, Office of Third Assistant Postmaster General.
Washington, D. C., March 14, 1900.

The Director General of Posts of Cuba reports the receipt of packages of second class publications mailed in the United States at the pound rate of postage, containing copies entitled to that rate under the provisions of Order 729 of November 28, 1899, (R. O. 3,338, C. 1,945,) and copies subject to the Postal Union rate—1 cent for each two ounces—addressed to persons who are not in the United States service in that island. Postmasters at whose offices second-class matter is mailed are directed to inform publishers and news agents that the inclosure of matter subject to a higher rate of postage with that of a lower-class makes the sender liable, for every such offense, to a penalty of $10, and that on the receipt of such packages in Cuba the delivery of the publications is delayed to separate and collect proper postage, double the deficiency at the Postal Union rate, on all copies addressed to persons who are not in the United States service. Packages of second-class matter addressed to Cuba or Hawaii should be examined to see whether they are mailable at the domestic rates under existing regulations.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MARCH 18.

Alexandre Bixio, Havre, March 3.
British Trader, Antwerp, March 4.
Comanche, Jacksonville, March 4.
El Paso, New Orleans, March 13.
Indrawelli, Gibraltar, March 4.
La Gascogne, Havre, March 10.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, March 15.
Oevenum, Lisbon, March 1.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
San Marcos, Galveston, March 10.

MONDAY, MARCH 19.

Antilla, Nassau, March 15.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, March 5.
Columbian, Liverpool, March 8.
Ithaka, Havana, March 15.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, March 5.
Tallahassee, Savannah, March 16.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

Adirondack, Port Limon, March 13.
Algiers, New Orleans, March 14.
El Cid, New Orleans, March 15.
Hippomenes, Liverpool, March 6.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, March 14.
Noordland, Antwerp, March 10.
Orcadian, Glasgow, March 8.
Trave, Gibraltar, March 12.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, March 8.
Winifred, New Orleans, March 13.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

Aldworth, Shields, March 7.
Andes, Jamaica, March 15.
Bellarden, St. Lucia, March 13.
California, Gibraltar, March 7.
Darmstadt, Bremen, March 10.
Finance, Colon, March 14.
Kaiserin Maria Theresa, Bremen, March 13.
Kennett, Colon, March 15.
Marquette, London, March 10.
Teutonic, Liverpool, March 14.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, March 6.
Astoria, Glasgow, March 11.
British King, Antwerp, March 10.
El Dorado, New Orleans, March 17.
Massilia, Gibraltar, March 8.
Mohican, Leith, March 8.
Nueces, Galveston, March 15.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, March 12.
Ontario, Hull, March 10.
Polycarp, Para, March 11.
Queen Olga, London, March 9.

Arrived.

SS Francois Arago, (Fr., cable,) Dupont, from sea, three days repairing cable, to French Cable Company. Anchored in Quarantine at 12

FEAST OF FRIENDLY SONS

Patriotism and Gayety at St. Patrick's Society Banquet.

MUCH SINGING AND ORATORY

References to the Boers Received with Mixed Sentiments, and Redmond's Name with Protests.

The annual banquet of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick was held at Delmonico's last night. It was a characteristic gathering of the clan as it is represented in the New World, and it smacked of the shamrock and the bog. There was ready Irish wit, there were Irish song and sentiment, green in their freshness, and there was a suggestion of Irish valor and Irish statesmanship. All of these were represented in the attendance and in the programme.

From 1784 to 1900 is a long time, but no longer than the Friendly Sons have existed in the new land, and the history of the new Republic was easily covered in the subjects of discourse. Over 400 of the Sons and their guests sat to good cheer beneath the folds of the flag of Erin Go Bragh, the huge painting of St. Patrick flanked by the American flag, and the colors of Ireland over the Chairman's seat at the main table, and amid the music that kept time with the beat of Irish hearts.

Before Judge James J. O'Gorman, the President of the society, was an Irish cabin in miniature—the shielling of the Irish—and over the table trailed in luxuriant quantity some green vine with electric bulb to represent a flower, while the fairy lamps which adorned all of the tables were shaded with screens of the American colors.

SOME OF THE GUESTS.

At the guests' table at either side of the President sat, to the right, Gen. Wesley Merritt, Michael J. Ryan of Philadelphia, Postmaster Van Cott, Michael Monahan, George M. Van Hoesen of the Holland Society, John Jardine of the St. Andrew Society, F. De Peyster **Foster of the St.** Nicholas Society, Elbridge T. Gerry, Warren A. James of the St. David Society, and W. M. Polk of the Southern Society, while to the left were the Rev. Charles McCready, John S. Wise, Commissioner John W. Keller, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, Howland Pell of the Society of Colonial Wars, Samuel Sloan, James S. Coleman, Thomas H. Hubbard of the New England Society, George Gray Ward of the St. George Society, and M. I. Southard of the Ohio Society.

Of the 400 at other tables there were, among others, Justices Van Brunt, Patterson, Morgan J. O'Brien, G. C. Barrett, W. Rumsey, and C. B. McLaughlin, ex-Senator J. B. Cantor, John D. Crimmins, ex-Lieut. Gov. W. F. Sheehan, Frank T. Fitzgerald, Andrew Freedman, W. N. Penney, Thomas E. Crimmins, Thaddeus Moriarty, Col. W. L. Brown, Isaac Fromme, Judge D. F. McMahon, Lawrence J. Callahan, John J. Rooney, C. J. Maguire, E. J. McGuire, B. L. Kennelly, B. Moynahan, R. Guggenheimer, H. H. Vreeland, William R. Grace, Alfred H. Downes, ex-Judge Blanchard, Maurice Untermyer, John F. Carroll, W. J. K. Kenney, Commissioner Shea, A. N. Lewis, G. W. McNulty, Commissioner Lantry, and Michael Blake.

As with all meetings of the Friendly Sons, there was a plentiful sprinkling of song and singers, the soloists being John T. Brennen and J. H. McKinley, and the songs of Ireland were interspersed with American National airs. Between courses were sung the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms," "America," "The Gem of the Ocean," "Let Erin Remember the Days of Old," "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls," "The Minstrel Boy," "Killarney," and "Auld Lang Syne," and then the orchestra gave a modern and local flavor by playing coon songs, in which all joined in singing. It was late when the speaking commenced, and then there was no dearth of orators.

PRESIDENT O'GORMAN'S REMARKS.

President O'Gorman in his opening address won both applause and interruptions, the interruptions accompanying references to Redmond and the South African war.

"Monuments may mark the progress of civilization," said he, "and illustrate the gratitude of nations, but the highest praise, the greatest glory, and the most enduring memorial that can be paid to any man's memory is the grateful recollection of succeeding generations of his countrymen. Measured by this standard, our good saint must hold a high place among the patron saints of the nations.

"This is our one hundred and sixteenth annual celebration. We are proud of our history, for it stretches back to the very birth of America's National life. Our society existed years before the United States were organized as an independent Government. On Nov. 25, 1783, the British troops evacuated this city. At noon of that day the union jack was hauled down from the fort at the Battery, and the flag of the young Republic fluttered to the breeze, and thus ended the bloody struggle of the Revolution.

"On the 17th of the following March, in the year 1784, this society, composed in part of a number of the officers who served under Washington, had its first dinner in this city at Cape's Tavern, now 115 Broadway, and ever since that time it has devoted its energies to keeping alive the patriotic memories of the Revolution, the perpetuation of the spirit of devotion to the old land, and the maintenance of those eternal principles of human freedom and civil liberty which are ever dear to the Irish heart, and in defense of which our race has borne its share of sacrificial offering."

The first note not all harmonious was when Judge O'Gorman spoke of United Ireland under the leadership of John E. Redmond.

"No, no. Not Redmond. He is not one of us," was shouted, and the Chairman rapped his gavel. Then he continued with attention to the interruption:

"I am sure you will all join me in wishing success and extending hope and encouragement to our kin beyond the sea."

A little later, in referring to the presence of Mr. De Peyster of the St. Nicholas Society, Judge O'Gorman alluded to a recent dinner in which that gentleman was loud in his praise of the Dutch. "If there are any men on this earth," said he, "who should glory in their blood and their race, it is the Dutch." Here there were mingled cheers and hisses, with the cheers preponderating.

Judge O'Gorman then reviewed the story of Irish participation in the history of this country's struggle for independence, saying that one-half the Continental Army was Irish. Then he said:

"The first Admiral of the American Navy was Commodore Jack Barry, an Irishman. A majority of the Generals in the patriot army were Irishmen, men like Knox, Sullivan, Greene, Moylan, Montgomery, and Mad Anthony Wayne, the very whisper of whose name was wont to throw the English troops into a panic. And this Nation can never forget what the Irish did for the Continental troops at Valley Forge. That small army, watching over the destinies of the young Republic, was reduced to a state of abject want and suffering. That was the most critical period and the darkest hour of the Revolution. Doubt, despair, and disaster threatened the patriotic cause, when thirty-four members of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in Philadelphia came to the rescue and contributed over half a million dollars, a great fortune in those days, for the relief of Washington and his forces.

"Gen. Washington then became an honorary member of the society, and said, 'I accept with singular pleasure the ensign of so worthy a fraternity as that of the Sons of St. Patrick, a society distinguished for the firm adherence of its members to the cause in which we are all embarked.'"

MR. RYAN ON PHILADELPHIA.

Michael J. Ryan of Philadelphia delivered a rousing speech, which won frequent applause when he demonstrated, as he frequently did, that in some things Philadelphia was not so slow a place as New Yorkers are wont to credit her with being.

The badge of the society, which the members wore, was designed, first, for the early members in Philadelphia, he said, and, while the New York society was formed after the British evacuation, that of Philadelphia drove the British out. The society in Philadelphia, he said, gave more Generals to the Continental Army than did all the descendants of the Mayflower.

Then he dwelt upon Irish participation in the war of independence and the achievements of Irishmen in the cause of liberty and the perpetuation of those principles for which the fathers fought and which made our Republic the hope of humanity.

JOHN S. WISE'S SPEECH.

John S. Wise, in responding to the toast "Our Country," said that the United States had always been an asylum to the oppressed of all countries and of every faith, so long as they accepted the basic principle of an indissoluble union.

"The question now before the country," said the speaker, "is whether these United States shall remain an isolated asylum or become a world power for the advance of liberty and humanity. [Cheers.] This question demands an answer, and I feel sure that this young Western giant can take any problem of the future." [Cheers.]

The mention of "Bobs," Buller, and Methuen by the speaker was cheered to the echo, but not more than his expression of sympathy and admiration for the Boers.

T. C. O'SULLIVAN'S REMARKS.

Thomas C. O'Sullivan spoke of Thomas Dongan, Earl of Kildare, coming to this country and becoming the Royal Governor of New York. He convened the first New York Assembly elected by popular vote, and confirmed the first Bill of Rights, the first charter of liberties framed for the people of New York. Mr. O'Sullivan also spoke of the Clintons, Irish, he said, who had acplished much in their varied fields.

"De Witt Clinton knew," he said, "what you and I must now acknowledge, that New York, in order to maintain her commercial supremacy, must attract to her marts and her port not only the commerce of foreign nations, but the internal commerce of her own fruitful country." He then lauded the project of the Erie Canal.

Mr. O'Sullivan won a laugh when he said that Hudson had gone up the river named for him, while nowadays investigators come down the river to investigate.

MR. KELLER DEFENDS NEW YORK.

Charity Commissioner John W. Keller spoke next, in response to the toast of "Our City." Mr. Keller took occasion to condemn the agitation against the Police Department and the administration of the city.

"Latterly," he said, "there has arisen one of those periodical outcries against the fair name of New York which are made by men so hysterical in their search for New York's vice that they lose sight of New York's virtue. It is charged by men wearing the cloth of the Church that New York to-day is worse than Sodom and Gomorrah. One should beware of such wholesale charges that are not substantiated by particulars.

"All a Commissioner can do is to investigate his department, and conduct it as he finds necessary to the best of his ability. This is what I do, and I am sure the department which has been attacked is conducted the same way. As a good citizen I cannot stand dumb in the face of these slanders, but I denounce them here to-day as wholesale calumnies and lies."

GEN. MERRITT PRAISES THE ARMY.

The Chairman then called upon Gen. Wesley Merritt to answer to the toast of "The Army and Navy." Gen. Merritt, who was greeted with three cheers, said, in part:

"To an audience of Irishmen I need not say anything in defense of the army and navy, as Commissioner Keller has just defended the City of New York. The army does not need any defense. [Cheers.] Our regular army vies with any other in the world, and as to the volunteer army, it needs no praise. [Cheers.] Our army has done its level best always, it has done its duty, and it has come back, some of it honored by the country, respected by the enemy." [Cheers.]

Michael Moynahan responded to the toast of "The Spirit of Irish Literature," in which he praised the Irish ballads as the greatest tribute to the Irish intellect, the proudest monument of the ancient race, for they were written with the blood of its best men.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE.

More Than Ten Thousand Men in Line —Big Crowd at Harlem River Park Festivities.

Although the down-town streets were far from cleared up yesterday, all the snow had been removed from the route over which the St. Patrick's Day parade passed. From Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street to Sulzer's Harlem River Park, Commissioner Nagle's "white wings" had swept a path so clean for the paraders that there was little evidence of the recent storm.

More than 10,000 men marched in the line of the parade, including the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the First Irish Volunteers, the County Cork Men's Association, the County Longford Men's Association, the County Galway Association, the Brian Boru, Wolfe Tone, and Geraldine Clubs; the Catholic Protectory Band, and forty-eight divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Grand Marshal John Ellard led the procession, Michael P. Kane and Michael Martin acting as assistants. In carriages in the line were many invited guests, among whom were Montagu White and P. Louter Wessels. Boer and Free State flags waved in profusion with the banners of this country and Ireland and the pennants of the different organizations.

Sulzer's Park was the breaking up place. There the festivities that usually follow the parade were continued until late into the night, and a crowd, estimated at 40,000 persons, jostled and pushed each other in their efforts to get near the beer counters or the ballroom. Through the casino men, women, and children, all decorated with shamrocks or bits of green ribbon, moved about as if in a great country fair. The Grand Marshal and his aides, and the uniformed members of the Irish regiments, paraded up and down in the gold lace and brass buttons, furnishing gay color to the scene.

A few short speeches were made. Ex-Sheriff Thomas Dunn created enthusiasm by calling President Krüger as grand a figure in history as James Monroe. Other speeches were made by Justice Leonard A. Giegerich, who said he traced his ancestry to the same stock as the Boers; William Lalley, and James J. Carroll.

In the outdoor parts of the park merry-go-rounds, shooting galleries, and peddlers' booths flourished, dspite the freezing temperature. At one place a gambling game went on, and people fought each other in their efforts to take a chance, which consisted of paying a quarter for the privilege of spinning a large wheel whereon were printed various numbers. If the wheel stopped at a lucky figure the gamester won something, the prizes varying from alarm clocks and sugar dishes to silver dollars. Most often, however, the quarter brought no return, disappearing into the pocket of a girl who managed the machine.

Inside the casino there were eating and drinking and dancing from the cellar to the top. At every turn stood a bar, behind which several white-clad men dispensed liquid refreshment. While the polite waits flourished on the main floor, the cellar was given up to jigs. Fiddles, flutes, banjos, and an occasional bagpipe furnished music. The dancers were divided into many small groups, in each of which couples faced each other. Without a smile on their faces, the partners jumped up and down in front of each other until they grew tired, and then a fresh pair replaced them. Around every set of dancers were closely packed crowds of onlookers, and when the step of some agile performer grew very fast, a general clapping of hands and shouting accompanied the music.

No one seemed to leave the festivities until far into the night, but the entrance gate was packed with new arrivals all the time.

LOYAL BRITISH-AMERICANS.

Wear the Green in Honor of Irish Heroes, and So Inform the Queen.

It was noted yesterday that shamrocks adorned the lapels of the coats of a number of British-Americans who make their headquarters at the Hoffman House, and who are well known in local financial circles. When one of them was asked why the Irish emblem was worn by men whose sympathies were not generally believed to be on the side of the Irish people, he replied that it was in deference to the expressed wish of Queen Victoria that her Irish soldiers should wear a shamrock, and in connection with this statement he exhibited copies of a cablegram that had been sent to the Queen and the reply which it elicited.

The message to the Queen read:

Queen Victoria, Windsor, England:
From British-Americans, with love, admiration to the Empress of Hearts. We all wear shamrocks to-morrow for you and our Irish heroes.

The reply received was as follows:

Government, Windsor Castle,
March 17, 1900.
The Queen thanks British-Americans.
PRIVATE SECRETARY.

PARADE IN BROOKLYN.

Reviewed by Borough Officials and Witnessed by Large Crowds.

St. Patrick's Day was generally observed by Irishmen in Brooklyn. The chief events were the annual parade of the Irish societies of the borough and the annual dinner of the St. Patrick's Society of Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music.

The parade started as usual from Bedford and Division Avenues. The walking along the line of march was very bad, but the paraders were not discouraged by the disagreeable conditions under foot. Large crowds greeted the marchers, particularly at the Borough Hall, where the parade was reviewed by the borough officials.

Thomas Rice was Grand Marshal, with John Rhattigan and John Dalton as his chief aides. The Hibernian Rifles and the Irish Volunteers were among the military bodies in line.

Friends of Ireland Hold a Banquet.

A good number of the Friends of Ireland turned out last night at the twentieth annual banquet of the club at Rogers's restaurant. James R. O'Beirne responded to the toast "The Day We Celebrate," an Assistant District Attorney Walsh made a speech on "The United States Our Country," John E. Walsh spoke on "The American Irish," Assistant District Attorney Osborne on "The Law," Dr. John A. Coyle on "The Press," and Edward J. McGoldrick on "Woman."

No Parade in Jersey City.

There was no observance of St. Patrick's Day in Jersey City or Hoboken. Parades had been arranged by the Ancient Order of Hibernians of America and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Board of Erin, but both were abandoned on account of the condition of the streets.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ON IRISHMEN.

Pays a High Tribute to Those Who Were in the Rough Riders.

ALBANY, March 17.—Gov. Roosevelt, the Hon. John W. Vrooman, Judge D. Cady Herrick, the Hon. Hugh Rielly, Lieut. John T. F. Ryan, who was on the Brooklyn during the fight of July 3, 1898; the Hon. James A. Whipple, the Hon. Archie Baxter, and ex-Attorney General Hancock were the principal speakers at a banquet to-night of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. The dinner was attended by many State officers, Senators, Assemblymen, and prominent citizens.

Gov. Roosevelt spoke in glowing terms of the Irishmen who served with him in the Rough Riders, and of the characteristics of those of the Irish race in this country whose associating with those of other blood had made the bones and sinews of the country. He concluded by saying:

"So well do I know the Irish race that I could have wished that my men had all had some Irish blood in their veins."

The Governor was received with great enthusiasm and the dinner was a marked success.

Celebrations at Newark.

NEWARK, March 17.—There was no parade in this city to-day, but at all the Catholic churches masses were said, and to-night banquets were held by all the Irish societies in the city. The principal dinner was given by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at the Essex County Clubhouse. Senator McDermott of Jersey City responded to the toast, "Alliance with England," and Congressman Daly of Hoboken spoke on "The Irish-American." Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy William McAdoo spoke on "The Day We Celebrate," and Congressman Robert Emmet Burke of Texas spoke on "The Irish People at Home and Abroad."

Small Parade in Detroit.

DETROIT, March 17.—The Chief Marshal, his aides, and a few of the Irish organizations were on hand to-day in readiness for the annual St. Patrick's Day parade. A bitterly cold northwesterly wind swept across the mustering place, in the vicinity of Grand Circus Park. However, something like a couple of hundred men braved the storm and paraded past Bishop Foley's residence and to the Bishop's Cathedral.

Sing Sing Convicts Wear Shamrocks.

SING SING, N. Y., March 17.—The convicts in the prison were to-day going about sporting shamrocks in their buttonholes. They were pretty green silk and silver wire affairs, and were presented by Warden Johnson. The colored prisoners were wearing the emblems as proudly as any son of the Emerald Isle.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

STILLWELL'S NEW RAILROAD.

Charter Granted for Link Through Oklahoma, 200 Miles Long.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, March 17.—The Territorial Secretary to-day granted a charter to the Kansas City, Oklahoma and Mexico Railway Company, with a capital stock of $3,000,000. A. E. Stillwell, W. A. Rule, H. C. Ward, C. N. Atkinson, and Edward L. Massie of Kansas City, Mo.; W. C. Edwards of Larned, Kan., and A. C. Springs, W. K. Criley, and H. K. Ricker of El Reno, Oklahoma, are the incorporators.

They propose to build a line 200 miles long, from Augusta, Wood County, Oklahoma, southwest across the Territory to the Red River, with several branches in the western counties. This will be a link in the proposed through line from the Missouri River to the western coast of Mexico.

C. H. COSTER AND THE ERIE.

The Directors of the Company Adopt a Minute on His Death.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad Company, held yesterday, by a unanimous vote there was adopted and directed to be published the following minute on the death of Charles Henry Coster:

"Charles Henry Coster, a member of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee of the Erie Railroad Company, died March 13, 1900, in the forty-ninth year of his age, at his home, in the City of New York.

"With deep personal grief, and conscious of the loss suffered by this company and this board, his fellow-Directors, desiring to attest the high character, the genial disposition, and the great capacity of Mr. Coster, unanimously adopt this minute.

"Intrusted by Mr. Morgan with the responsible and difficult task of managing the reorganization that resulted in the formation of this company, Mr. Coster, with unswerving fidelity, overcame every difficulty and accomplished his whole duty, so that, more than any of its officers, he was justly considered the founder and the controlling mind of this corporation. With undoubting confidence his fellow-Directors willingly followed his lead, and never were led astray. Invariably the result justified their ready acceptance of his suggestions, which always were presented with lucidity, with fairness, and with courtesy. From its foundation to the very last days of his life Mr. Coster gave to this company his best service and thought, and none could be better.

"Without exaggeration, it may be declared that an irreparable loss has been suffered by this company, by this commercial community, and by the legitimate corporate interests of this country. It is the judgment of his colleagues that in breadth of view, in accuracy of comprehensive knowledge, in fertility of resource, and, above all, in unswerving integrity and clear sense of justice, as an administrator of corporate affairs, Charles Henry Coster had no superior.

"Thus briefly reviewing the achievements of his useful life, cut short in its prime, this board cannot refrain from extending to his surviving partners in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. the assurances of its sympathy, and to his family an expression of its grief over their loss, and of its belief that his children could wish no better heritage than the record of high duty admirably discharged by Charles Henry Coster.

"By order of the board,
"E. B. THOMAS, President.
"J. A. MIDDLETON, Secretary."

TOWNSHIP INSURANCE REPORT.

Mutual Plan Saves a Big Sum for Minnesota Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., March 17.—One branch of the co-operative Socialistic enterprises of the State—that of farmers' township insurance—has just made reports to the State Insurance Commissioner, from which some interesting facts are gathered. Minnesota is one of the most advanced of all States toward the goal of co-operative communistic effort among agriculturists. It has thousands of successful co-operative business and manufacturing establishments, and points to a record of fewer failures than have been made elsewhere and fewer than are charged against individual effort.

There are 126 co-operative township mutual insurance companies in the State based on the common mutual plan, but limited by township lines, and devoted almost exclusively to farm insurance. They carry $111,000,000 of insurance, and their entire cost of operation and losses for the last year have been only $204,000. This is about 18 cents on each $100 of insurance carried, and of this 18 cents 13 cents went for losses and 5 cents for cost of operation. It is estimated that the farmers of the State saved $352,000 during the year.

There are in Minnesota about 2,400 townships, of which 2,091 are organized for township mutual insurance. Policies are small, averaging about $1,300 each, and there are in all 80,589 policies outstanding. Ten years ago there were only 17,000, with $24,000,000 of insurance.

SHAMROCKS NOT DELIVERED

Vast Quantity Sent by Mail Still at the Post Office.

Delay in Landing Sacks from the Campania the Cause—Clerks and Sorters Work Overtime.

Delay in landing the Campania's mail prevented thousands from wearing the shamrock yesterday, and also caused a vast amount of business mail which should have been delivered to lie in the Post Office over Sunday. It was an unusually heavy mail, as there was no American Line steamer, and mail usually carried by this line was forwarded on the big Cunarder. There were in all 1,778 sacks, of which 200 were for New Zealand, by way of the Pacific Coast.

The ship was sighted at 6 o'clock in the morning and preparations were at once made to sort the mail so that merchants and business men might get their foreign letters during the afternoon. It usually takes five hours to get the mail to the Post Office after a steamer is sighted, but the first of it did not come into the city delivery department until 2:20 in the afternoon. The Superintendent of Mails said he could not account for this delay, but that some very slight mishap on board ship would suffice to cause it, and, besides, the bulk might have something to do with it.

Mails are taken from incoming steamers by the steamer Postmaster General, which is owned by Gen. Howard Carroll. At his office yesterday it was said that the fault did not lie with the mailboat, which arrived at Quarantine before the Campania did. When there is a light mail it is sometimes all transferred to the small steamer before the ship begins to move toward the city, and as a general thing the mailboat puts off before the Statue of Liberty is passed, but in this instance she had to steam alongside of the Campania as far as the Cunard pier, and even lie there for some time before all the sacks were piled upon her deck.

At the General Post Office all the clerks who were to have gone home at 4 o'clock were required to put in two extra hours so as to get the great volume of mail out of the way by night. Racks were borrowed from other departments and set up in the pneumatic tube rooms between the machinery, in the delivery room at the Mail Street side of the building, where the clerks shivered as they worked by the open doors, and in every other place where space could be found for man and mail matter to stand in.

The mail contained a vast number of shamrocks. They came in letters, in boxes, and even in registered packages. Many a box had become softened by the dampness of the bright little plants and had broken, and the clerks who repair damaged mail had their hands full all the afternoon. Many sealed envelopes were stained green from the inside, and little soft lumps felt through the paper taken together with the Irish postmarks which they bore, left no doubt as to their contents. While most of the shamrocks were as bright as if freshly picked, others that fell from the rent packages were sadly crushed by the pressure to which they had been subjected. Some letters contained soil from Ireland as an appropriate offering for the day.

On the Oceanic, which came in Wednesday, were many shamrocks, but nothing like the number brought by the Campania, as the sedgers had held them back to the last possible moment at which they could arrive on St. Patrick's Day. Prominent men received many of these offerings, and among others Police Captains Price and Sheehan were not forgotten. Some of the packages bore sentiments, one of which, written in a delicate female hand, was:

From the dearest spot in Erin's isle
I send this shamrock spray
With kindest love from all at home
To a dear one far away.

There was also a postal card written in chinese and addressed to a Chinaman, which bore a shamrock at each corner.

Clerks of the Second Division of the Post-Office were ordered to work to-day, as they have on every Sunday for the last five weeks in addition to other extra work. For none of this do they receive any pay. Superintendent Maze said that the delay on the Campania had nothing to do with this, but that the publishers were to blame for it. He could not see any prospect of relief. Charles W. White, Superintendent of the City Delivery, said that he would have to work some of his men to-day, but that he had enough volunteers to meet the requirements, who would at the first opportunity be rewarded with an extra day off. The Campania's mail was largely responsible for this extra work he said. "What we need is more space," said he. "We could work but a few more men if we had them."

Cattlemen Bring Shamrocks.

The freight steamer Galileo of the Wilson Line, which came in yesterday, brought some contributions for St. Patrick's Day. She is painted green, and brought over seventeen cattlemen, each one of whom had a large bunch of shamrocks, which they proceeded to sell at 10 cents per twig. The steamer was seventeen days on the trip, and arrived on March 17.

THE HAVANA MAYORALTY.

Many Cuban Politicians Are Mentioned for the Honor—Gen. Wood's Election Plans.

HAVANA, March 17.—The commission that was appointed to decide upon a plan for municipal elections as yet has been unable to agree upon any plan. Governor General Wood, therefore, has decided to have the first election take place after the manner of American elections, feeling that it is necessary to have no delay, owing to the fact that the elections must occur on May 1.

As yet no one has absolutely announced himself as candidate for Mayor of Havana. The friends of several are putting their names before the public, however. Fernando de Castro, the last Spanish Civil Governor, has been prominently mentioned by the Spanish element. The friends of Señor Enrique Collazo say that de Castro could not get the Cuban vote while Collazo should receive both Cuban and Spanish. Juan Gualberto Gomez is the popular candidate of the colored race, while others are urging the candidacy of Perfecto La Coste, the present Mayor.

Eliseo Giberga, formerly a representative in the Spanish Congress, and one of the leaders of the Cuban National League; Salvador Cisneros, the last President; Miguel Gener, President of the University of Havana, and Señor San Miguel, editor of La Lucha, all prominent in politics, have also been named as probable candidates.

The members of the Cuban National Party have agreed to work harmoniously and claim that whoever they put up will be elected.

The Nacion calls on those Cubans who have always been using threatening language toward the United States to stop doing so. The Nacion says that the situation is quite clear, that the people of the United States have given their word regarding the joint resolution, and it behooves Cubans to behave like men and be silent, having long ago stated their position, which is independence or death.

The Patria says that, although Secretary Root's utterances regarding the joint resolution are clear, they are indecisive, as a sub-committee of Senators have yet to give their opinion on the matter, and asks what will happen if they disagree with Secretary Root.

Civil Gov. Nunez left to-day for Philadelphia on private business.

SECRETARY ROOT LEAVES CUBA.

With His Party, He Sails on the Sedgwick for Charleston.

HAVANA, March 17.—Secretary of War Elihu Root and party sailed to-day on the Sedgwick for Charleston.

Colonists Ask to be Brought Back.

HAVANA, March 17.—The Quartermaster's Department has received requests from 100 colonists at La Gloria for transportation, and their application has been indorsed by the civil authorities of Puerto Principe, who fear that the presence of so many unemployed persons who have no means of support will cause an epidemic of yellow fever. Governor General Wood will endeavor to have a transport ordered to Nuevitas before the quarantine begins.

Filipinos in American Regiments.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Adjutant General received a telegram to-day from Gen. Otis asking authority to allow Filipinos to enlist as members of the regimental bands in the Philippines. The request will be granted as a matter of policy.

LONDON DRESSED IN GREEN

People of High and Low Degree Wear the Shamrock.

Queen Listens to Irish Airs Played by Irish Grenadiers—Trouble Arises in Dublin.

LONDON, March 17.—Shamrock Day promises to vie with Primrose Day in the hearts of the people, judging from the enthusiasm with which, for the first time in the history of the nation, loyalists all over the United Kingdom are celebrating, and everywhere the green is conspicuous. From Windsor Castle, where the Queen observed the day by wearing a sprig of genuine four-leaved shamrock, to the East End slums of London, where the ragged urchin glories in his morsel of green weed, nearly every one sports something in the shape of a green favor. A word from her Majesty has turned the emblem of semi-disloyalty into a badge of honor and has made the shamrock the most prized of all plants in the British Isles.

By the Queen's order, the bells in the Curfew Tower of Windsor Castle honored St. Patrick this morning, Irish airs played by the Grenadiers enlivened the Queen's luncheon, and on London's Mansion House floats a new loyal Irish flag, with the union jack in the upper corner and a crowned harp in the centre of a green field, as distinguished from the Irish flag, which bears the harp, without the union or crown. The street vendors have done a lively trade with flags, buttons, clover, moss spinach, bits of green ribbon, &c., houses and stores lavishly displaying green flags and bunting and Irish soldiers and sailors showing special pride in wearing the national emblem.

The supply of genuine shamrock was so scarce that half a dozen leaves sold readily for half a crown. Most of the Government officials hoisted the Irish flag, and the clubs were similarly decorated, the officials all wearing the green.

In the churches the preachers referred to the occasion, thanking Providence that the English had learned to love and respect their Irish fellow-subjects as they never knew them or respected them before.

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Russell of Killowen, set the example in the law courts, and all the Judges followed his example, of wearing the shamrock below their ermine collars.

On the Stock Exchange the enthusiasm shown in celebrating the day gave the house the appearance of a greenhouse. The shamrock was everywhere, and there was more toasting of healths than work. As a result prices were better, though nobody knew why. The scenes at Aldershot were characteristic of the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, and at all the other garrison towns the shamrock was donned by all the troops privileged to wear it. At reveille the Irish bands made a tour of the barracks playing "Garry Owen," "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," and "The Boys of Wexford." In front of the officers' mess they played the national anthem and cheered the Queen.

St. Patrick's Church was densely packed when Bishop Brindle, D. S. O., late Chaplain with the British forces in South Africa, officiated at a pontifical high mass in the presence of Cardinal Vaughan. All the clergy and the congregation wore the shamrock, and the scene, as the Cardinal, in his red and white robes slowly moved up the central aisle, blessing the congregation, was very impressive.

It was expected that the Cardinal would deliver the St. Patrick's Day address, but the duty devolved on Father Aidan, who remarked that both friend and foe were unstintedly "praising Irish bravery, heroism, and generalship, just now so conspicuous on the battlefield," and the "wearing of the shamrock, the emblem of Irish nationality and Catholicity, had become, by the gracious act of our most revered sovereign, an acknowledgment of the heroism and valor of their Irish sons in the war."

The second day's sale of the Irish Industries Association was opened at the London Mansion House this afternoon by the Lady Mayoress, with Princesses, Duchesses, Countesses, and commoners attending the stalls, which conducted the biggest kind of trade.

DUBLIN, March 17.—The Lord Mayor's procession to-day was interrupted by many scenes of disorder, caused by those who objected to his attitude toward the Queen. His carriage was stoned at various places along the route, windows were broken, and the enormous crowds were much excited. Occasionally the police were powerless to deal with the outbreaks. Several arrests were made.

The Mayors of Sligo and Drogheda, who at first accepted invitations, refused to participate in the procession.

The ancient ceremony of "trooping the colors" at Dublin Castle was especially picturesque. It was performed to-day in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Cadogan; the Duke of Connaught, Commander in Chief of the forces in Ireland, and a brilliant assemblage. All the troops wore the shamrock.

ENTHUSIASM IN CANADA.

Everybody Wears a Bit of Green and Praises Irish Soldiers.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was observed here and throughout the province with unusual enthusiasm. Everybody is wearing the shamrock, while the Irish flag is flying on all the public buildings. Services were held in the Catholic churches, where reference was made to the bravery of the Irish soldiers in South Africa. Concerts and banquets to-night by the different Irish societies ended the celebration.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 17.—Shamrocks and green ribbon were worn by nearly every one on the streets here to-day, and an Irish flag floated over the City Hall, out of respect for the valor of the Queen's Irish troops in the Transvaal. The Leinster Regiment, with band and drums, paraded to St. Patrick's Chapel for mass and then marched through the principal streets of the city. The band played all Irish airs for marching, and every officer and rank and file sported a shamrock or a bit of green.

MONTREAL, Quebec, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was never so generally observed in this city as to-day. The Irish flag floated on the City Hall for the first time in its history, and hundreds of British flags were hoisted on public and private buildings. The day almost lost its significance as a purely Irish holiday. Mgr. Falconio, the Papal Delegate to Canada, officiated at grand mass in St. Patrick's Church. To-night the Irish societies held the usual patriotic entertainments, which were all largely attended.

COLD WEATHER IN THE WEST.

Lowest Temperature for This Season in Many Years.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The temperature this morning beat all records for this late in March since 1888. At 2 A. M. the thermometer stood one below zero. The cold filled the Chicago police stations with lodgers, and there was much suffering among the poor families.

DETROIT, March 17.—The temperature this morning stood at 2 below zero here and through Southern Michigan, the coldest 17th of March in twenty-three years. For the amount of snow on the ground the day breaks the record.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 17.—The lowest March temperature experienced in fifteen years in this city was recorded at the local Weather Bureau Office early to-day. The Government thermometer, located on the roof of a tall building, fell to zero, while on the street the mercury indicated from 1 to 3 below.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 17.—All records for March were broken for cold here last night and this morning, the thermometer touching zero. The Weather Bureau records cover twenty-two years.

PITTSBURG, March 17.—The mercury dropped to 2 degrees above zero about daylight. This is the coldest weather experienced in March in this section for twenty-three years.

Capt. Taylor at the Navy Yard.

Capt. Henry C. Taylor, late of the Newport Torpedo Station, yesterday assumed command of the receiving ship Vermont at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He succeeds Capt. Merrill Miller, who goes to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

B. Altman & Co.

Are constantly receiving from Europe Additions to their various stocks, thus offering throughout the season highly interesting assortments, including Novelties in

Ladies' Gowns, Wraps and Coats, Silk Waists, Petticoats, Dress Fabrics, Silks, Laces, Etc.

THE OPENING SPRING DISPLAYS OF

Trimmed Millinery, Ladies' Dress Waists, and Parasols,

ARE UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE.

B. Altman & Co. HAVE PREPARED FOR TO-MORROW (MONDAY) THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL SALES:

TAILOR MADE SUITS of Blue or Black Cheviot Burlap weaves, also Oxford Cheviot, and Homespun Diagonals; Coat and Skirt Silk lined throughout, ... $25.00

TAILOR MADE SUITS of Cheviot—Black, Navy, Grey and Oxford, Silk lined throughout; Eton Coat with tailor stitched Silk collar and revers, ... $28.00

Same as above, made of Black Ladies' Cloth, Silk lined throughout . . $35.00

In addition, a limited number of Dresses in Cloth, Silks, etc., at One-Half Former Prices.

GOLF CAPES of Scotch Rugs and Reversible Cloth, $8.50, $11.25, $14.50

TOP COATS of Tan Covert Cloth, Silk lined, $10.50 & 15.00

ETON COATS of Black Cheviot, Silk lined, 8.75

5,000 PAIRS OF SUMMER CURTAINS.

MUSLIN CURTAINS, Tamboured border, edged with Ruffle, 3 yds. long, Per Pair, $1.25

MUSLIN CURTAINS, Dotted and Striped, Edged with Ruffle, 3 yds. long, Per Pair, 80c.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, Per Pair, 98c., $1.48, $1.75

A shipment of *Bonne Femme* and *Brise-Bise* Curtains (inexpensive), adapted for Country Homes.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

AUCTION SALES. | AUCTION SALES.

Knickerbocker Auction Rooms

8 WEST 28TH STREET.
C. E. SMITH, AUCTIONEER AND PROPRIETOR.

NOW ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING,
9 A. M. TO 6 P. M., AND 7:30 TO 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TRUSTEES' SALE OF

THE EXTREMELY RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION FORMED BY THE LATE

Hon. Salmon Portland Chase,

FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT AND GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

Removed from the Renowned Historic Homestead, Edgewood, Washington, D. C., the late home of

Mrs. KATE CHASE SPRAGUE.

Messrs. NOBLE & VILLARD, ATTORNEYS, 141 BROADWAY

COMPRISING

Furniture in Louis XIV., XV., XVI. and Empire.

A Most Superbly Carved Venetian Dining and Library Suit, Rare old Beauvais Tapestries, Teniers Subjects, size 7x12, Paintings, Objets d'Art, Draperies, Superb Rugs.

A Most Magnificent Venetian Cabinet, cost $12,000.

INLAID WITH LAPIS LAZULI; HAS 50 SECRET DRAWERS.

The Important Library of Valuable and Scarce Books,

ELABORATE CHEST OF STERLING SILVER, BY TIFFANY & CO., COMPRISING OVER 350 PIECES; COST $3,500.

Tubular, Hall and Marble Chime Clocks, Rich Clock Sets,

BARYE BRONZES, CARRARA MARBLES, INCLUDING LIFE SIZE BUST, PAINTINGS, AND BAS RELIEFS OF C

CONGRESSIONAL FUNERALS

Items in the Cost of Burying Members of the House.

NELSON DINGLEY'S OBSEQUIES

"Commissary Supplies" at the Maine Man's Funeral Cost the Government $336.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A few days ago some astonishment was expressed in Washington, and particularly among those persons who "direct" Congressional funerals, because the widow of a member of the House of Representatives from the State of New York had publicly declined to have her husband's funeral conducted in the manner and at the expense attending funerals of members buried in the Congressional way.

At the time of the funeral of Representative Chickering it was scarcely possible that the report of the Clerk of the House, giving an account of the expenses of seven funerals of members of the Fifty-fifth Congress had been published. Excepting one of the seven funerals none was as expensive as many that preceded it.

The seven funerals of which account is given in the report of the Clerk of the House for 1898-9, cost an average of $1,557 each. This average was made high by the great cost of the funeral of Representative Nelson Dingley, Jr., in January, 1899. That funeral was made expensive by an elaborate double service in Washington and by another service in Maine, with a special train and "commissary supplies" on the way costing $336. This item of "commissary supplies," which appears in one form or another in the accounts of every funeral, has done much to bring these Congressional observances, sometimes too boisterously resembling "wakes," into disrepute.

For the sake of making an impression by the figures rather than by comment that may be regarded as suggested by prejudice, the detailed reports of the seven funerals for which vouchers are held by the Clerk of the House are given. The funeral of Mr. Dingley was held early in January of last year:

B. F. Russell—Expenses of funeral of Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr.:
Jan. 18—Personal expenses of Sergeant at Arms at State funeral and with Congressional party to Maine..... $126.80
Amount paid Hamilton Brun..... 6.93
Amount paid S. W. Prescott, Auburn, Me. 11.00
Amount paid Thomas Curtis..... 1.00
Postal Cable Telegraph Company..... 3.45
Commissary supplies..... 27.00
Total..... $176.27

George P. Zurhorst—Expenses of funeral of Nelson Dingley, Jr.:
Jan. 14—One carriage..... $3.00
Jan. 15—One carriage all day..... 4.00
Jan. 16—Ten carriages for members' families..... 35.00
Jan. 16—Ten carriages from hotel to train..... 35.00
Jan. 16—one baggage wagon..... 2.50
Jan. 18—Three carriages, return of party..... 10.50
Total..... $90.00

Pennsylvania Railway Company, Jan. 16-10—Services in connection with the funeral of Nelson Dingley, Jr.:
Movement of three Pullman sleeping cars and one composite car, Washington to Lewiston, Me..... $1,277.00
Movement of two Pullman sleeping cars and one composite car, Lewiston to Washington..... 957.75
Transfer of corpse, Boston, both directions, via Belt Line..... 100.00
Two tickets, Lewiston, Me., to Washington, at $16..... 32.00
Three tickets, Boston to Washington, at $12.25..... 36.75
Two berths, Boston to Washington, (sleeper,) at $3..... 6.00
One seat, Boston to Washington, (parlor car)..... 2.25
One ticket, Portland to Washington..... 15.25
Service on Pullman cars Brutus, Hesperia, and Estras, Washington to Lewiston and return, and car Criterion, Washington to Lewiston..... 555.00
Commissary supplies..... 386.95
Total..... $3,313.95

J. W. Bischoff:
For musical services rendered by self and four professional singers on occasion of public funeral of Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jan. 16, 1899..... 60.00

Joseph P. Gasser—Expenses of funeral of Hon. Nelson Dingley:
Copper-lined casket, extension and end handles..... $350.00
Solid silver plate and engraving..... 25.00
Laying out and dressing remains..... 10.00
Embalming..... 50.00
Oak case, brass bound, plate and handle. 50.00
Use of hearse, two trips..... 12.00
Use of wagon for conveying flowers from hotel to Capitol and to depot..... 3.00
Flowers for desk in House..... 10.00
Personal and assistants in Washington and accompanying remains to Lewiston. 35.00
Crape and ribbon for draping chair in committee room and funeral car..... 15.00
Total..... $500.00

Edwin P. Sampson—Expenses of funeral of Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr.:
Jan. 17—10 hacks from train to hotel and house..... $40.00
Jan. 17—Hearse, train to City Hall..... 5.00
Jan. 17—Hearse, City Hall to house..... 5.00
Jan. 17—Three carriages for committee.. 12.00
Jan. 18—Twelve carriages at funeral at $4..... 48.00
Jan. 18—Cemetery charge, opening grave. 10.00
Jan. 18—Quartet at funeral..... 8.00
Jan. 18—Services of self and assistants.. 25.00
Jan. 18—Hearse at funeral..... 5.00
Jan. 18—Wreath for House door..... 10.00
Jan. 18—Four pairs gloves at $1.50..... 6.00
Jan. 18—Six pairs gloves at 50 cents..... 3.00
Jan. 18—Express on baggage..... 3.00
Jan. 18—One carriage, bags, and baggage to train..... 4.00
Total..... $184.00

William N. Crawford:
Jan. 16—Decoration of House of Representatives at the funeral of Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr..... $100.00
Jan. 16—Floral pieces and loose flowers.. 25.00
Total..... $125.00

W. S. & A. Young—Funeral Expenses of Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr.:
Jan. 18—Twenty-seven rooms, Elm House, including meals, at $2.50..... $67.50
Grand Total..... $4,581.72

There was a great difference in the funeral of Representative Love of Mississippi. His funeral does not seem to have cost anything in the way of music, gloves, wreaths, or flowers, neither for the conveyance of baggage for fellow-members and their families, and the embalming bill was just half that charged in the other case. The reason for this is that the Washington managers of funerals for Congressmen did not have charge of this one. It looks like the bill of a funeral conducted with some regard to economy as well as decency of appointment:

Julia R. Love, widow of the Hon. W. F. Love: Funeral expenses of the late Hon. W. F. Love, member of House of Representatives, Sixth Mississippi District—
Oct. 17.
1 casket, name plate, and handles..... $200.00
1 oak case..... 45.00
Embalming body and laying out..... 25.00
Hearse..... 10.00
Attendants' and undertaker's services.. 25.00
Carriages at funeral..... 50.00
Opening church..... 10.00
Cemetery charges..... 15.00
Flowers and church decorations..... 25.00
Telegrams and incidental expenses..... 10.00
Digging grave and work on same..... 25.00
Total..... $450.00

There is a notable absence of charges in the last case, as there is in the case of the funeral of S. A. Northway, in October, 1898. The members of Congress who attended that funeral do not seem to have needed "commissary supplies," or even cigars, that were to be bought with the money of the people. Just precisely what it was that required the expenditure of small items for "notarial fees" and "jurats" would be ascertained, no doubt, by an examination of the vouchers.

Bennet & Allen, Sept 12—
For use of 2 carriages for Congressional committee in attendance at the funeral of Hon. Stephen A. Northway at Jefferson, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1898..... 20.00

Hon. T. E. Burton: For expenses incurred attending the funeral of Hon. Stephen A. Northway—
By fare Cleveland to Jefferson and return..... 3.25
Hotel bill, meals, and telegram..... 1.75
Total..... $5.00

C. H. Sawdy:
To carriage hire for Congressional committee attending the funeral of Hon. Stephen A. Northway at Jefferson, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1898..... 5.00

J. H. Bromwell: Sept. 10-12. Expenses incurred attending the funeral of Hon. Stephen A. Northway of Ohio—
Special train to Jefferson..... 25.00
Round-trip ticket, Cincinnati to Cleveland..... 7.45
Sleeping car..... 2.25
Breakfast in Cleveland..... .65
Round-trip, Cleveland to Ashtabula..... 2.75
Parcel room and chair car..... .45
Supper in Cleveland..... .75
Sleeper, Cleveland to Cincinnati..... 2.25
Breakfast at Columbus..... 1.00
Notary fee..... .50
Total..... 43.05

B. F. Russell: Sept. 10—Expenses of the funeral of Hon. Stephen A. Northway of Ohio—
To amount paid E. L. Lamason, Deputy, for telegrams, entertainment of committee, and other personal expenses incurred by him..... 19.07
Notarial fees and draft..... .50
Total..... 19.57

W. B. Hooker: Sept. 12—
Expenses attending funeral of Hon. Stephen A. Northway of Ohio..... 15.75

A. Lybrand: Expenses attending the funeral of Hon. Stephen A. Northway, Ohio—
By fare, Delaware to Jefferson and return..... 10.45
Cab fare..... .75
Hotel bill..... 2.95
Total..... 14.15

R. W. Taylor, Sept. 12—
Expenses attending funeral of Hon. Stephen A. Northway, Ohio..... 26.10

S. A. Davenport: Sept. 12—Expenses attending funeral of Hon. Stephen A. Northway of Ohio—
By fare, Erie, Penn., to Jefferson, Ohio, and return..... 2.85
Dinner at Jefferson, Ohio..... .50
Jurat..... .25
Total..... $1.00

Clara Northway William: Funeral of Hon. Stephen A. Northway, Nineteenth Ohio District—
Amount paid Undertaker Z. R. Fitch.. $235.50
Cemetery charges..... 11.00
Funeral charges—services..... 20.00
Telegram..... 5.64
Total..... $240.14
Grand total..... $382.36

The account of the funeral of the late Representative Hurley of New York, held in February and March, 1899, will be found interesting upon analysis. "Commissary supplies" in this case seem to have been supplemented by "sundries" in New York or Brooklyn, and after paying $50 for church services and $82 for church music, there was a charge of $3 for candles for some part of the business of burial. The sum of $19 to porters may be a cover for something brought by porters.

William N. Crawford—
Funeral expenses of the Hon. D. M. Hurley, Second District, New York, floral piece ordered by committee..... 50.50

B. F. Russell: Funeral expenses of the Hon. Dennis M. Hurley, Second District, New York—
S. M. Wilkes & Co., as per inclosed bill..... 63.80
Church music..... 82.85
Church services..... 50.00
Expenses from Hot Springs, Va., to Brooklyn, N. Y..... 75.00
Total..... 271.65

George P. Zurhorst: Funeral of the Hon. D. M. Hurley—
Feb. 27, 1 carriage..... $3.50
Feb. 28, 8 carriages..... 28.00
March 1, 5 carriages..... 17.50
Total..... $49.00

B. F. Russell, Sergeant at Arms: Expenses of funeral of the Hon. Dennis M. Hurley, Second District, New York—
March 1—
Personal expenses of Sergeant at Arms trip to New York..... $64.25
Amount for supplies, bought by J. L. White..... 14.50
Bill ordered by the Hon. I. F. Fischer, driver..... 25.50
Advertising in New York and Brooklyn..... 4.75
Total..... $109.00

Pennsylvania Railway Company: Services at funeral of the Hon. Denis E. Hurley of New York—
Feb. 27, 2 tickets Washington to New York, at $6.50..... $13.00
Feb. 28, 18 fares Washington to New York, covering movement of special train, at $6.50..... 117.00
Feb. 27, 4 parlor car seats Washington to Jersey City, at $1.25..... 5.00
March 1—
18 fares New York to Washington, covering movement of special car, at $6.50..... 117.00
Pullman parlor car, Washington to Jersey City and return..... 82.00
Commissary supplies..... 36.35
Total..... $370.35

John H. Newman: Expenses funeral of the Hon. Dennis M. Hurley. Feb. 26—
Draped casket..... $250.00
Extension handles..... 25.00
Plate..... 10.00
Hearse..... 10.00
14 coaches for family..... 70.00
Removing body to house..... 10.00
Preserving body..... 15.00
1 coach to train..... 4.50
Candles..... 3.00
9 dozen chairs..... 9.00
Chestnut box and mattress..... 30.00
Opening graves..... 5.12
Coaches for Congressional Committee.. 54.00
Porters..... 19.00
Kid gloves for pall bearers..... 6.00
Door wreath..... 5.00
Removing baggage and flowers..... 5.00
Personal attendance..... 25.00
Total..... $555.62

Blake & Hill: Expenses of funeral of the Hon. Dennis M. Hurley of New York. March 1—
8 rooms, at $3. (1 day)..... $24.00
2 rooms, at $1.50, (2 days)..... 6.00
5 rooms, at $1.50, (1 day)..... 7.50
Restaurant..... 24.80
Messenger..... .25
Telephone..... .10
Sundries..... 20.00
Total..... $82.65
Grand total..... $1,495.27

"To supplies at Hurley's funeral not included in other bill..... $7.00

"Use of house at funeral" is an odd line in the accounts of the funeral of the Hon. J. W. Cranford of Texas. "Commissary supplies" are hidden, but cigars costing $49 are frankly avowed.

Sax & Co.—
March 4. Expenses of funeral of Hon. John W. Cranford, 24 pairs white silk gloves, at $1.15..... $27.60

B. F. Russell, Sergeant at Arms: Expenses attending Congressional Committee accompanying remains of Hon. John W. Cranford of Texas—
March 3. Car tickets, 25 cents; telephone, 30 cents; telegram, 55 cents.. 1.10
March 5. Lunch at depot, $2; papers, $1; porters, 50 cents..... 3.50
March 6. Porters, 3 days, $6; telegrams, $2.22..... 8.22
Breakfasts in Louisville..... 12.75
Dinners, Beaver Dam, Ky..... 10.50
Telegram, 75 cents; papers, 75 cents; telephone, 65 cents..... 2.15
Telegram, Camden, Ark..... .35
Papers, Texarkana..... .35
Suppers, Sulphur Springs, $8; cigars, $1.55; hotel, $10..... 19.55
Carriages and porters..... 4.70
March 8. Dinners, Pine Bluff..... 5.30
8 porters, Pullman, trip..... 15.00
Papers, 65 cents; incidental expenses, $1.65..... 2.30
March 9. Breakfast at Louisville..... 4.75
Dinner and supper on cars..... 12.00
March 10. Expressage on Cranford baggage..... .75
Porters and cab fare from station..... 2.00
Notary fees..... .50
Total..... $106.47

B. F. Russell: Funeral expenses of Hon. J. W. Cranford of Texas—
March 6. Flowers ordered by Chairman of committee..... $50.00

George P. Zurhorst: Funeral expenses of Hon. J. W. Cranford of Texas—
March 3. Blackcloth covered chancellor casket, with extension handles..... 350.00
Metallic inside casket..... 50.00
Engraved plate..... 10.00
Outside case, copper bound..... 40.00
Embalming remains..... 35.00
Preparing remains..... 10.00
Hearse hire..... 6.00
6 carriages..... 21.00
Personal attendance of funeral director. 70.00
1 carriage..... 3.50
Total..... $595.50

J. R. Manning—
March 7. 6 carriages used at funeral of Hon. John W. Cranford..... $30.00
Use of house at funeral..... 10.00
Sexton's services for digging grave, &c. 5.00
Amount for services of funeral director..... 25.00
Total..... $70.00

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company—
March 9. 1 corpse ticket, Washington, D. C., to Sulphur Springs, Texas..... $35.70
10 tickets, Washington, D. C., to Sulphur Springs, Texas, at $35.75..... 678.30
15 tickets, Sulphur Springs, Texas, to Memphis, Tenn..... 172.50
5 tickets, Memphis, Tenn., to Washington, D. C., at $23..... 115.00
2 tickets, Memphis, Tenn., to Nashville, Tenn., at $6.90..... 13.80
1 ticket, Memphis, Tenn., to Chattanooga..... 9.30
Transfer, Memphis, Tenn., to Cecilia, Ky..... 10.00
Transfer Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham to Illinois Central Railway Depot at Memphis..... .50
Meals in Chesapeake and Ohio Dining car..... 55.00
Pullman car service, Washington, D. C., to Sulphur Springs, Texas, and return to Memphis, Tenn..... 332.00
Pullman car accommodations returning, Memphis, Tenn., to Washington, D. C..... 55.00
To meals and lunches in Pullman car en route..... 96.12
Total..... $1,553.22

George W. Driver:
March 3. 400 cigars at $10..... $40.00
100 cigars..... 9.00
Furnished for funeral train of Hon. J. W. Cranford of Texas..... .....
Total..... $49.00

Grand total..... $2,451.79

About a year ago a funeral of a member of the House was held in Nebraska. The dead Representative had been a member of the Populist Party. Whether it was the convictions of the subject or the honest economy of the neighborhood, the funeral is made to cost the United States only the very small sum of $223. That holds down the average of the seven funerals a good deal. For a wonder there was no expense necessary for cigars or for "commissary supplies" on the way to and from the grave.

B. F. Russell, Sergeant at Arms, funeral expenses of the Hon. W. L. Greene, Representative from State of Nebraska:
March 12—
Telegram to the Hon. W. L. Stark..... .60
Telegram to Washington..... .40
H. C. Miller, agent Western Union Telegraph Company, Aurora, Neb..... $4.61
Expenses the Hon. M. J. Burkett..... 5.75
Expenses the Hon. John S. Robinson.... 13.60
Expenses the Hon. W. L. Stark..... 8.35
Notary fees and postage..... .50
Total..... $33.81

Switz Furniture Company, funeral expenses of the Hon. W. L. Greene:
March 13—
Use of hearse..... $10.00
March 14—
Use of hearse..... $10.00
Services as undertaker in charge of body, and attending burial of same at Kearney..... 10.00
Digging grave..... 5.00
Total..... $35.00

N. P. Swanson, for funeral expenses of the Hon. W. L. Greene:
Cloth-covered casket..... $75.00
Shipping case..... 5.00
Embalming remains..... 25.00
Burial robe..... 10.00
Shaving..... 5.00
Funeral car to and from station..... 10.00
Total..... $130.00

B. O. Hostetter, funeral expenses of the Hon. W. L. Greene:
March 12—
Transportation of body from Omaha to Kearney..... $5.08
Hack hire in Omaha..... 2.00
March 14—
4 carriages for use of family and Congresional escort..... 12.00
1 pall bearers' wagon..... 3.00
1 hack for minister..... 3.00
1 hack for delegation on day of arrival at station..... 1.00
1 hack for delegation, hotel to house and return..... 3.00
1 hack for use of family at funeral..... 5.00
Total..... $34.08
Grand total..... $233.40

The Congressional committee that was appointed to attend the funeral of Representative Baird of Louisiana, in April, 1899, does not appear, on the face of the returns, to have solaced itself with anything except 400 cigars, charged for by the dealer who was favored in the last Congress with the tobacco orders of the Sergeant at Arms.

George P. Zurhorst: Funeral expenses of the Hon. S. T. Baird—
Black cloth-covered casket, extension handles..... $350.00
Metallic casket, (inside)..... 50.00
Engraved plate..... 10.00
Outside box, copper bound..... 50.00
Embalming remains..... 35.00
Shaving remains..... 5.00
Porterage..... 3.00
Hearse hire..... 6.00
Nine carriages..... 31.50
Two carriages, (all day)..... 12.00
Personal services to Bastrop..... 70.00
Total..... $622.50

James L. White:
Paid Col. E. T. Pierce, Deputy Sergeant at Arms, expenses..... $6.50
Board of two porters at New Orleans, (one day)..... 5.00
Fees to waiters on dining car..... 5.00
Twenty breakfasts, Munroe, La..... 10.00
Twenty dinners at Bastrop, La..... 8.50
Seventeen suppers at Munroe, La., on return..... 8.50
Board and expenses of two porters..... 5.00
Two carriages, New Orleans..... 10.00
Five dinners..... 7.50
Fees to waiters, dining car..... 5.00
Fees: John Evans, $10; Henry Neal, $10. 20.00
Fees: Pullman porters, round trip, (six days)..... 20.00
Cabs at Washington on return..... 5.00
Expenses of Edward Reichard:
Telegrams and baggage..... 10.23
Personal expenses for use of committee. 70.50
Total..... $205.23

Hotel St. Charles:
1 day, room and board, 7 persons, at $5. $35.00
1 day, room and board, 9 persons, at $3.50..... 31.50
1 day, room and board, 9 persons, at $5. 45.00
1 day, room and board, 6 persons, at $3.50..... 21.00
Carriages to and from station..... 72.00
Total..... $204.50

George W. Driver:
150 cigars..... $12.00
150 cigars..... 10.50
100 cigars..... 6.00
Total..... $34.05

R. C. Davey:
April 23—For flowers furnished at the Hon. S. T. Baird's funeral and paid to A. Gude & Brothers, florists..... $20.00

Grand total..... $1,086.28

There is no doubt among members of the House who knew these former members that if they had been buried at the expense of their own families most of these funerals would have been much less expensive. Undertakers, florists, singers, organ players, and livery-stable keepers derived profits in some instances enumerated above that they would not have thought of securing from private employers. And no undertaker in Maine would dare to outrage law and public opinion in that State by presenting a bill for expenses incurred in providing "commissary supplies" for the sustenance of mourning friends at a funeral.

MADE LOVE, STOLE A WATCH.

Green's "Little Sugar Tree" Denounced Him and His Eloquence Could Not Save Him.

Recorder Goff, according to several court attendants, lost control of his court for the first time the other day, when Dock Green, a negro, who is now serving a sentence of eleven months in Sing Sing, appeared on the witness stand before him.

Mr. Green's cross-examination was supposed to be conducted by Assistant District Attorney McClelland, assisted by the Recorder himself, but it soon degenerated into a sort of monologue from the witness, who ignored for the most part the questions put to him, and rambled along in a discourse on everything in general and his own love affairs in particular, which delighted the crowd in the courtroom. Green was charged with having stolen a watch and chain from Mrs. Fernandez, a negress, during a visit which he paid her for the ostensible purpose of telling her fortune.

Green was asked what he did during the three hours he had spent at the house of the complainant.

"Gentlemen of the jury, and Judge, your Honor," he said, with a sweeping bow, "I goes in there as I was directed, according to the number of the house. When I walked in I saw the complainant, very handsome and pretty, sitting in a chair. I didn't tell her fortune, for I didn't know any more about it than a rabbit, or care any more, either. I just started to make love to her, and she jollied me along nicely. I says to her: 'If you were to consent to marry me, what would you have for your wedding supper?' and she says, er smackin' her lips, 'I—'

"Did you steal the watch?" interrupted the District Attorney.

"No, I didn't get a chance. I didn't see any to steal."

"Two men," said the Recorder, "swore that they saw you with this lady's watch. How"—

"Don't you believe any such stories as that, Judge," said Green. "It's not true. If I had had that watch and walked out of that store with those two men and were arrested in a minute's time, how could the officer not see the watch?"

"Did you ever study law?"

"No, I never studied law. I never stole anything in my life."

"Do you mean that they are the same thing?"

"Not exactly, particularly," said Green. "I was in there trying to court the lady, feeling mischievous, and she says"—

"Were your intentions honorable?" asked Mr. McClelland.

"No," said the witness, emphatically. I asked her, 'Would you allow me the pleasure of winding the wheel of conversation around the axletree of satisfaction according to and comprehending to your employment?' I thought from the game that she was giving me that I was winning her, and I was thinking of going outside and taking somebody else's watch and bringing it in and giving it to her instead of stealing her's. She told two stories in the station house.

"When I saw her first I fell in love with her, and I would have been sure that I would marry her if she didn't have me arrested. You should have seen her that day. I called her my little sugar tree and she told me to call again soon."

Green was convicted on the evidence of his "little sugar tree" and the two men who had seen her watch in his possession.

DENY THAT SHE WAS HIS WIFE.

Cousins of Philip Bissinger Allege that He Left No Widow.

An injunction was granted in the Surrogates' Court yesterday restraining Margaret Bissinger from transferring or disposing of the estate of Philip Bissinger, whose widow she claims to be. Bissinger died on Jan. 10 last, leaving considerable property.

Margaret Bissinger obtained letters of administration on his estate. Subsequently several cousins of his presented a will for probate, dated Sept. 22, 1897, in which Mrs. Bissinger was not mentioned in any way. Bequests of $5,000 each were left to the German Society and the German Hospital and Dispensary. A bust of Alexander the Great was bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The cousins, to whom was left the residue of the estate, claim that Mrs. Bissinger was not the wife of the testator, and asked that her letters testamentary be revoked and that she be prevented from disposing of Bissinger's property.

THIRD AVENUE AFFAIRS.

Adjustment of Its Difficulties Awaits the Appointment of a Standing Master.

Activity in the affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad is not expected until a Standing Master, yet to be appointed by Judge Lacombe, has entered fully on his duties by investigating claims and passing on them. Even then the completion of the equipment of the system will be at a standstill, as nothing in this direction can be accomplished until the United States Circuit Court passes on the question of receiver's certificates. It is estimated that their issue will be for about $10,000,000 and that the Spring will be well advanced before this question is settled.

The decree appointing a Standing Master, under the direction of Judge Lacombe, is being prepared by Adrian H. Joline of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, of counsel for the Old Colony Trust Company, the plaintiffs in the receivership suit. It is likely that the decree may be ready for presentation to-morrow. In such case Judge Lacombe will promptly appoint the Master.

Receiver Grant has at present little more to do than care for the property of the Third Avenue Railroad Company and control the operation of its passenger service. He received at the Sixty-fifth Street offices yesterday the heads of the operating departments and made known his wishes in regard to several changes to be introduced. In the afternoon he was at his Wall Street offices. He declined to discuss in any way his administration or rumors of a personal character that have been the subject of gossip, on the plea that he had made a rule not to talk of the business of the railroad company and to ignore rumors. "But, really," he added, "I have no news of any sort and am attending to my duties as receiver."

In the stock market yesterday Third Avenue was an active feature, the sales being 18,000 shares in a market of 150,000 shares. The stock opened at 68½, sold to 71½, and down to 67¾, and closed at 68¼, a net advance of ¼ of a point.

HENRY HART AND THIRD AVENUE.

A Statement Regarding His Long Connection with the Road.

In view of the various newspaper statements as to the career and personality of Henry Hart, the founder of the Third Avenue Railroad system, a lifelong friend of Mr. Hart furnishes a statement regarding him:

"The friends and family of Mr. Hart feel keenly the many absurd statements which have been published concerning his life. He is one of the oldest and best-known citizens in New York. He was born in 1811 in Water Street, this city, opposite the old United States Hotel. For a few years he was engaged in the pawnbrokerage business, and in 1853 he established the Third Avenue Railroad in conjunction with M. Van Schaick, Philip Reynolds, Horace M. Dewey, and several members of the Remsen family. He has been identified with the road ever since, and his large fortune was always at the disposal of the road in furtherance of its interests.

"When Albert J. Elias became President of the company Mr. Hart was in his eighty-first year. At this advanced age he was unable to assist actively in the management of the railroad and was made Vice President. In the last six years especially Mr. Hart, realizing that he was growing old and having implicit confidence and trust in the then existing management of the road, deferred largely to their counsel and direction. This action was especially due to a defect in Mr. Hart's hearing, which rendered it difficult for him to give assistance of much value in the transactions of the business of the road. Mr. Hart is an old-time business man, and perhaps was not able to grasp modern conditions and the complex requirements of a large and rapidly expanding railway system in this great and growing city. Realizing in a measure this fact, he deferred largely to the policy and plans of the younger men who were active in the direction of the affairs of the railroad. His devotion to the interest of the railroad was always keen, and was manifested by the fact that his large fortune was at the disposal of the railroad at all times. In the late crisis, however, his policy of retaining his entire holdings in the railroad embarrassed him, and he found himself unprepared for the emergency which arose.

"Criticism has been directed against Mr. Hart for the present condition of things in the Third Avenue Railroad. In some quarters this criticism has been based on Mr. Hart's unwillingness to part with any of his holdings in the railroad. This policy may have been a mistake, but it was prompted by a sentimental attachment to the road of which he was the father, and with whose fortunes his whole life was bound up. He was the principal sufferer from this policy, and, while his judgment may be criticised, his motive was certainly the best.

"As to the Third Avenue Railroad Company, Mr. Hart was always a buyer and never a seller. All sensational reports to the contrary, Mr. Hart bears his losses with remarkable fortitude, and looks forward to the future of the road with hopeful confidence."

CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE.

A Threatening Letter Received by the Employers—Part of It in Red Ink.

The striking cigarmakers of the firm of Kerbs, Wertheimer & Schiffer, who went out for an advance of wages, were still out yesterday. Jacob Schiffer of the firm, when seen yesterday afternoon, said:

"Our position is unaltered. Places are open for any honest persons who wish to enter our employ. We will take back any of our old employes who wish to come—that is, for the time being."

An unsigned threatening letter has been received by the firm. It is written in German and Bohemian and in red and black ink. A translation of it, in part, is as follows:

"In the name of all, you may do whatever you want, but if you make a mistake and do not do what we want, then you will not have enough bluecoats. We have also for those 'bums' a remedy; even if they should shoot, with all their bluecoats; we have a much stronger remedy, to blow up the whole shop in the air, including yourselves.

"Only dynamite and bomb can cure such bums. If you like your lives, then think over this and do what we want; if not, we will be with you until the end. Hurrah for anarchy. Answer in three days to the entire working people."

The last paragraph was written in red ink, and there were some strange marks and hieroglyphics on the sheet.

Another letter, signed "By one of your old employes," was received from a striking employe, evidently a woman. It was, in part:

"The girls and women are satisfied, half are willing to come back to work, but the men are sitting in saloons and getting $3 a day for picketing. If you do as the union says you had better close your factory at once. They say you will settle soon, and will then throw out the scabs. Don't give in."

A contribution of $85 was received by the striking cigarmakers at their headquarters, 321 East Seventy-third Street, from employes of another factory in town, in spite of the fact that half pay had been given to the workers.

The Cigarmakers' National Union announced yesterday that it expected to pay about $5,000 a week to the strikers for food and aid during the strike. The first calls for aid were received yesterday morning.

The employes of the American Tobacco Company, which factory was suddenly closed yesterday, almost entirely refused to work for Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, few going to work there.

CONTEST OVER A TRUST FUND.

Litigation in Behalf of Beatrice B. Symonds, Who Gave the Money.

Beatrice B. Symonds created a trust fund in May, 1895, in favor of her brother, George A. Brandreth, who was to have the income during his life, and on his death the fund was to go to her children. She subsequently asked that the fund should be returned to her. Brandreth refused to give it up, and she was successful in a suit brought in Westchester County to recover it. Brandreth then brought another suit in view of the fact that Mrs. Symonds's children were interested, and recovered the fund, obtaining $45,000 worth of shares in the Porous Plaster Company of Sing Sing, which was set apart as a trust fund.

Brandreth died in 1897, and his sister afterward became insane. Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, appointed Henry C. Symonds committee of her person and estate. Charles N. Morgan was appointed referee to pass on his accounts, and has recommended the appointment of William R. Stewart as trustee of the fund.

The Daily Story of The Big Store.

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

Sixth Ave., 18th and 19th Streets.

SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1900.

Second and Last Week of the Great

Pope Leo XIII. Lecture,

illustrated with the only set of Moving Pictures of the Holy Father in existence in the world.

The Admission Fee is but 10c.,

and the proceeds will be divided among the Orphan Asylums of New York.

There are but two ways to see Pope Leo XIII.—one is a journey to Rome and the other a trip to The Big Store. Don't miss the only chance you may ever have to see Pope Leo XIII. as he appears in life, surrounded by his retinue of dignitaries in the Vatican.

There are 6 lectures daily—at 10.30 and 11:30 A.M., and at 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 and 4.30 P.M.

Ladies' Suits, Jackets, Capes and Waists.

To-morrow's special offerings are made up of the choicest of the choice selections of Spring goods, fresh from the hands of the makers. The prices tell their own tale, but remember it's only fair to pass an opinion when you have seen the goods themselves and compared them with those offered elsewhere at like prices. This is the test we welcome; any other test would be unfair, because incomplete.

LADIES' HOMESPUN SUITS, with Fly Front, Double Breasted and Tight Fitting Jackets, all colors and black; your choice at 8.90

LADIES' ETON COVERT SUITS, with Medici collar, heavily appliqued over satin, gray, tan, and black; your choice at 14.50

LADIES' BROADCLOTH SUITS, with Fancy Eton, Double Breasted or Tight Fitting Jackets, trimmed elaborately with stitched bands of taffeta or satin; your choice to-morrow at 19.50

LADIES' PEBBLE CHEVIOT SUITS, completely lined with the best black taffeta, with fly front jacket and flare bottom skirt, finely tailored; here to-morrow at 23.50

LADIES' ETON JACKETS, of fine cloth, in dark tan, navy, and red, lined with silk Romaine, at 5.00

LADIES' ETON JACKETS, of broadcloth, in black and blue, with fancy shaped Medici collar, trimmed all around with four rows of silk braid, lined with white or black satin Romaine, at 9.75

LADIES' CHEVIOT JACKETS, fly front style, medium weight, good quality cloth, lined with taffeta, at 6.90

LADIES' PEBBLE CHEVIOT JACKETS, of the very best quality and finest weave cloth, elaborately stitched and lined with the very best taffeta, a high-grade garment; on sale to-morrow at 9.75

LADIES' ETON JACKETS of broadcloth, in black or tan, with Medici collar and large rolling lapels of applique scroll design over white satin, with taffeta lining and bell sleeves; on sale to-morrow at 12.75

LADIES' CAPES of heavy Kersey cloth, completely lined with black or black and white plaid taffeta, large hood with straps of cloth; on sale to-morrow at 9.75

LADIES' GOLF CAPES, entirely new spring designs, very rich colorings, stitched satin bands encircling entire cape and hood; on sale to-morrow at 12.75

LADIES' TAFFETA WAISTS. On sale to-morrow, 300 fine taffeta waists, in black, blue, mode, violet, heliotrope, cerise, corn, light blue, gray and Nile; clusters of tucking and cording covering front and back; grand value at 4.90

Upholstery Goods.

Our present stock is replete with everything that is new and meritorious, and our prices are, as usual, lower than elsewhere. Look over a few of them:

BOBBINET RUFFLED CURTAINS, lace trimmed, per pair, 1.45

MUSLIN RUFFLED CURTAINS, with striped centres, the $1.15 per pair kind, here to-morrow at 89c

MADRAS CROSS STRIPE CURTAINS, the kind that will wash, per pair, 1.25

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, made of the best Egyptian yarn, in the newest real lace patterns, big bargains at, per pair,

1.85, 2.45 and 2.95

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, at a saving of one-third per pair,

3.50, 4.65, 5.85 and 7.50

BRUSSELS POINT LACE CURTAINS—200 pairs, acquired by us at a very low price, now offered at less than the actual cost to import, per pair,

5.90, 6.90 and 7.90

NEW ORIENTAL TAPESTRIES—Bought last November, and now offered at less than the present cost at the mills.

BAGDAD TAPESTRIES, double width and heavy, per yard, 45c

DAMASCUS AND ARMENIAN STRIPES, the $1.00 per yard kinds; here to-morrow at, per yard, 69c

KIZ KELIM AND TURKISH TAPESTRIES, the $1.75 per yard kinds; on sale to-morrow at, per yard, 95c

COUCH COVERS, of reversible Armure tapestry, with heavy tassel fringe all around, 3 yards long, 72 inches wide, Monday special, at, each, 1.95

Tapestry Portieres.

ARMURE AND DERBY WEAVES, heavy, the $3.75 kind; to-morrow, per pair, 2.95

HEAVY BROCADED AND RIBBED EFFECTS, worth $6.00 per pair; here to-morrow at, per pair, 4.75

ORIENTAL AND MERCERIZED PORTIERES, extra quality, the $10.00 per pair kind; here to-morrow at 6.90

Housefurnishing Goods

at prices that will interest the economical. There's many a nickel and dime to be saved on every article quoted:

We offer to-morrow three different grades of Enamelled Ware, Agate, Granite and Gray Steel, positively no seconds and each and every piece warranted, as follows:

AGATE TEA KETTLE, No. 7, 70c
GRANITE TEA KETTLE, No. 7, 55c
GRAY STEEL ENAMELLED TEA KETTLE, NO. 7, 35c
AGATE TEA OR COFFEE POT, 3 QT. SIZE, 40c
GRANITE TEA OR COFFEE POT, 3½ QT. SIZE, 25c
GRAY STEEL ENAMELLED TEA OR COFFEE POT, 3 QT. SIZE, 18c
AGATE DOUBLE BOILERS, No. 52, 60c
AGATE DOUBLE BOILERS, No. 53, 80c
GRANITE DOUBLE BOILERS, No. 52, 40c
GRAY STEEL ENAMELLED DOUBLE BOILERS, No. 52, 30c
AGATE BERLIN SAUCEPANS OR POTS, THE 3 1-2 QT. SIZE, 45c
GRANITE SAUCEPANS, THE 6 QT. SIZE, 35c
GRAY STEEL ENAMELLED SAUCEPANS, THE 4 QT. SIZE, 28c
SPADES, with D-shaped handle and fork, malleable iron shank, regularly worth $1.00, special to-morrow at 65c
STEEL COPPER-COATED OIL CANS, the 4-qt. size, at 15c
IRONING BOARDS, 4½ feet long, with folding legs, regularly worth $1.00, special at 45c
STEPLADDERS, 6 feet high, strongly built, special to-morrow at 55c
MODEL APARTMENT-HOUSE REFRIGERATORS, charcoal filled, perfect circulation of air, hardwood and oak finish, bronze locks and hinges, galvanized shelves and zinc lining, 25 in. wide, 19 in. deep and 50 in. high, regularly worth $18.00, special to-morrow at 11.50
CLOTHES PINS, selected goods, 5 gross in box, special at 43c
ASH CANS, extra large size, galvanized iron, strongly made, special to-morrow at 1.25

Handkerchiefs.

We offer for to-morrow a new collection of

LADIES' LACE-EDGED HANDKERCHIEFS, in pretty designs, worth 19c. apiece, special at 12½c

LADIES' PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, plain, in different size hems, a miscellaneous lot of very fine goods, worth up to 35c. each; some have slight imperfections in the weave, but not enough to impair their value to the slightest extent; your choice to-morrow at 10c

Framed Pictures.

A few approp

SERVANTS' EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Mrs. Blaine's Experiment as New York Women View It.

NOT LIKELY TO BE FOLLOWED

Some of the Drawbacks That Are Considered Fatal to a General Adoption of the Scheme.

The eight-hour day for domestic servants, which Mrs. Emmons Blaine has adopted in Chicago, will, in the opinion of many women, work a revolution in New York households if it is introduced.

There are two ways by which house servants can work on eight-hour time. There can be two sets of servants, one to take the place of the other when their time is up, or there can be a division of the work among the servants already employed by which they will take turns and work in shifts. It is this latter method which Mrs. Blaine has tried for two weeks with success, as she avers.

One great trouble always found in the houses where a large number of servants are employed is that each servant in taking certain duties is disinclined to perform the simplest task outside that specified line. Housekeepers have complained that, with a house full of servants and an establishment conducted on a scale of grandeur, certain little duties would be unperformed because they were not exactly within the line of work of any of the servants. But with the new division of work all this must be changed. Every servant must have a knowledge of general housework; every servant must understand every other servant's work, and things must necessarily be a little mixed, and might give rise to queer complications.

In case of two sets of servants being employed, hours will have to be observed with as great care as in mercantile establishments. A time keeper will be a necessity, and one set of servants will go off as another set comes on. In some cases it might be possible for both sets of servants to be accommodated in the house, but usually this would not be possible. Even in large houses there is no spare room.

The same general hours are observed in most houses of people of the same wealth and position, and most of the relays for Fifth Avenue households would come on at about the same time. At 3 o'clock, say, the servants whose duties were over would give place to the others, and Fifth Avenue and the adjacent streets would be lined with the new-comers. A little later, after these had disappeared into the house, there would be an exodus of the first relay, in afternoon attire, ready to amuse themselves. It is pointed out, however, that if the servants who went to work at 7 o'clock in the morning left at 3, the servants who went on at 3 would go off at 11, and that is only the edge of the evening in most fashionable households.

These are some of the propositions New York women have been considering within the last few days, and they have not yet come to a satisfactory conclusion of a really good way in which Mrs. Blaine's eight-hour-service plan can be carried out.

"It would take considerable thought to arrange such a matter satisfactorily," said Miss Grace Dodge, discussing the subject seriously. "It might possibly be arranged where there were four or five servants. The cook in our family has several hours in the middle of the day to go to her room and rest, or go out and get fresh air and exercise, but in families where there were children and servants for whom she would have to get dinner, I don't see how it could be arranged.

"In households where there was only one servant it would necessitate extra workers coming to do the washing and different branches of work, but there would be the expense. A great many things of that kind which could be arranged in houses where there were many servants could not be done in more modest establishments. That was the trouble with Lady Aberdeen, in Canada. She made delightful plans, which could be carried out in her household, with twenty-five servants, but with the poor Canadian women who had only two or three, it was impossible. The great need in the matter of service, it seems to me, is to have well-trained mistresses who understand the work the servants have to do and do not ask impossible things of them. That, with the right feeling, would make such movements as this unnecessary."

"Such a movement as this has got to percolate down from the top," said Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, a student of social economics, "and it is time that some such educational work should be undertaken. The first step in all industrial education is organization; the second, reduction of the hours of labor, and the third, higher wages, which will result in the character development of the human being. Household service is the most menial, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary. Those on the lower social scale are not strong enough to take the step themselves, the work must be done by the employer with the close co-operation of the employe. Labor would be established on a higher plane and matters would adjust themselves."

"I think our servants would laugh at the idea of their needing sympathy or changed conditions," said Mrs. Henry M. Sanders. "I can see how in some households it would be a good thing, but I am sure our servants do not feel at all dissatisfied. If there were two sets of servants, where would they be put? And who would wish to instruct two sets of servants? It would be annoying, particularly to those who are most closely in touch with you. Their value depends upon their knowing your needs and knowing where everything is. I have one maid who never knows where anything is, or even where any of the other servants are, and there is another who knows everything, or if she does not she immediately finds out. To change constantly would be unpleasant.

"Our servants have one afternoon each week, they take turns in going out on Sundays, we send the maids out on errands frequently so that they get the air, and they can go out for an hour or so if they like by asking, and often in the evening. If we go out to dinner, the servants have a holiday, too, with the exception of two, the smallest number it is well to leave in the house. The only time there is hard work is when there is a large dinner, and then there is extra help. Cooks are getting $35 and $40 now, where they were getting $16 and $18 fifteen or twenty years ago, and it is almost impossible to get a good plain cook at that price. I do not think servants are overworked."

LIKE FAMOUS SIAMESE TWINS.

Bodies of Baby Girls Born in Cleveland Were Joined—Did Not Live.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 17.—Mrs. Isaac Rosenzweig of 285 Orange Street, this city, has given birth to girl twins joined together like the famous Siamese twins. The infants died soon after birth. The bodies are joined from the seventh rib to a point just below the hips. The left side of one of the children is joined to the left side of the other, the seventh rib of each being grown together. The stomachs and bowels of each are separate.

AJEETSING ADVANI IN JAIL.

Convicted in New Haven of Fraudulently Obtaining Board.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17.—The young men who, when arrested here several days ago, charged with passing a worthless check, gave his name as Prince Ajeetsing Advani of Bombay, India, and said he was the son of a wealthy banker and nobleman of that city, was to-day sentenced in the City Court to serve a term of three months in jail and pay a fine of $50 for fraudulently obtaining board and lodging from a local hotel keeper.

As Advani had no money, he will be obliged to work out his fine at the rate of fifty cents a day, making an addition of more than three months in his jail sentence. He appealed the case to the Common Pleas Court. The charge of passing a worthless check was continued for trial until next Friday.

Mrs. Ballington Booth to Go West.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 17.—Mrs. Maude Booth, wife of Gen. Ballington Booth, will leave here Monday for a long Western trip, which will extend to the Pacific Coast. She will visit many of the large hotels and prisons of the several States and spend some time in Colorado, at the invitation of State officials. She expects to arrive in California in two weeks.

SOME HINTS ON MEN'S DRESS.

It is a bit too early perhaps to speak of attire for Easter, although I have already spoken of general Spring dress. It has not been the custom for years for people of good taste to come out on Easter morning in entirely new raiment. There are many who stick to the old custom, and who insist in appearing in their Spring finery on this Sunday and walking up and down Fifth Avenue. It is no longer a fashionable custom, and many men, purposely put on their very worst clothes on that day and get points of vantage and look at the crowd. Easter has been seldom known to be a day of delightful weather, and there have been paschal festivals on which the snow has fallen. Pneumonia finds ready victims on this day. No man should change his Winter clothing in this climate before May 1, and even then it is a bit dangerous. The fact that Summer cars appear on the principal lines, and that a few warm days may induce the tramps to sit out in the park benches and Coney Island to open, does not signify that straw hats and flannels are in season.

However, even at this season a number of men have appeared on Fifth Avenue without overcoats. There is something of an affectation in this, and it is thought to be English, and many of the men follow the custom all the year. Only one distinctively Spring suit was seen this week. It was of gray homespun with an almost invisible shepherd's plaid pattern in dark gray. The coat was a sack, single-breasted, and cut square. There were no hip pockets, and the side pockets had well defined flaps. The waistcoat was single-breasted and matched the coat and trousers. The latter were rather loose, but of unchanged width from the hips down. The wearer was tall and slight, and his hat was a black derby with rather a full crown. He wore brown tan kid gloves, his collar was a high band turndown, and his tie a wide four-in-hand of black figured silk, with a small blue flower. It was fastened in a large knot and secured by a plain gold tie pin. The boots were of black leather with rounded toes and double soles.

Speaking of overcoats, I have read and heard a great deal of what is supposed to be new for the Spring, but the realization has been quite different. The covert coat, although we try to put it away, will remain somewhat popular for younger men. However, it must be a coat of brownish rather than grayish tint, and there must be no silk lapels. It must be finished in cloth and short, but a little longer than the coat of last year. The other overcoats are all loose copies of the styles of some years ago. The Chesterfield is more popular in black than in blue, but Melton remains a favorite cloth. It is made very loose, with velvet collar, falls just below the knee, and has two outside pockets. It is single breasted, with fly front. The raglan is well known. It is very long and almost shapeless. Overcoats in mixtures are being worn, but not in great numbers.

The American hats differ very little in shape and style from those of last year. The English hats have arrived. The silk hat has a narrow cloth band—the Englishman always sticks to this—a brim not as full as that of last Winter and the height is about the same. There is a bell crown of almost the same dimensions, but the hat has a lighter look and is an improvement. The derbies have the bell crown and the rather close brims of last year. One has a choice of silk hats these days, as many men stick to the same shapes, of which they have a block made. I have noticed many men wearing hats with broad brims and wide, straight crowns. Berry Wall, for instance, never differs in the shape of his hat Winter or Summer. Richard Croker, who used to pay much attention to dress, always wore an English hat, which did not have the same shiny effusiveness which one sees on the heads of the usual type of politician. For a short, stout man, a rather broad brim is best. The tall, narrow silk hats with straight brims are not in vogue this Spring. There are few if any light-colored derbies exhibited. Those which are shown are in deep browns and the brims are somewhat curly and the crowns rather flat. The gray sombrero-like hats with twisted handkerchief bands are seen very much in the shops just at present and the gray Alpine will be much worn until the straw hat has its own, which will not be until June. I am glad to see the increased popularity of the black Alpine, with corded black silk brim and lined with the same material. It is used to wear with the dinner coat in the evening. Say what you will, a derby hat does not look well with a dinner coat, and a top hat is absolutely impossible. It offends against one of the first laws of dress symmetry—the wearing of short coats and tall hats. In Summer a man wears his straw hat with his dinner coat, but there is a long period in the early Spring and again in the Autumn when it is so very warm that overcoats may be discarded and straws are not in fashion. A soft hat, at any rate, is the best to take to theatres and, in fact, to any place where you are to leave it or to keep it under your seat. There is nothing which will destroy a silk or a derby hat so quickly as those wire abominations under theatre seats. The opera hat, with evening dress, answers all requirements for an evening outing, although operagoers this Winter insisted upon wearing top hats, but the other hat certainly fills a need long felt.

From London also come hints as to the few changes in the frock coats. The lapels are less square cut, and the silk facing is not used. The length is the same. Business coats and suits, until flannels can be worn, are if vicuna, gray, and black cheviots. Tweed is almost entirely reserved for country wear. Trousers are cut on the narrow side and creased all the way down.

The frock coat is quite square shouldered. It has still the waist fit, and there are wide skirts. There has been some effort to bring the Norfolk jacket back into favor for the country, but I think that the nearest approach to it will be made in the semi-riding, semi-walking coat, with wide, long frock, and a seam for belt, which I described last week, and which is very much more "dressy."

According to The Haberdasher, a well-known shirt maker of Fifth Avenue says that full-dress shirts will be cut with longer and wider bosoms to fit the very low waistcoats, which will be in vogue for evening dress. Some of these are as wide as ten inches, the ordinary full-dress shirt bosom being about eight inches. All the dress and morning starched shirts will be made with two buttons. The cuffs are rounded. The negligé shirt, which is now being exhibited by a few haberdashers, has three buttons, and comes almost entirely in the up and down stripe patterns. With all morning shirts, the turndown high-banded collar is worn. All the high-banded collars are about 2½ to 3 inches in height. For afternoon wear, a slightly poke standing collar is worn, the height of which is about the same.

I see that the English papers spell it kharki, and that Rudyard Kipling does the same, when he mentions the material in which the Absent-Minded Beggar is clad. kharki, or khaki color is a light brown, although really it can come in any color. This is apropos of the advertisement of one of the leading dealers in town of linens who advertises "khaki cloth," and describes it as "firm in weave, peculiarly soft and clinging, and enduring an unusual amount of rough usage. It is a beautiful tan." This is the cloth I described last week, and is a combination of khaki and wool. The original khaki is as stiff as pasteboard. However, this last cloth promises to be quite the fashion for golf suitings, riding breeches, &c., and even midsummer morning suits. I am glad to see that the women who are offered the same material can have it at 50 cents a yard with a thirty-six-inch width. I do not know how much the tailors charge for it, but it is way beyond these figures.

YALE'S TEN EYCK SPEAKERS.

G. P. Chittenden of New York One of the Successful Eight.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17.—The Yale College Faculty to-day announced the Ten Eyck prize speakers in the junior exhibition. Eight men were selected from the thirty-five competitors, their names, with titles of their essays, follow:

George Peters Chittenden, New York City, "Nathan Hale"; Arthur Huntington Gleason, South Norwalk, Conn., "Notre Dame de Paris"; Ernest Hausberg, Charles City, Iowa, "Lord Cromer"; Walter Bruce Howe, Washington, D. C., "The Partition of China"; William Hills Hutchins, Indian Orchard, Mass., "The Maccabees"; John Arthur Keppelman, Reading, Penn., "The French in the American Revolution"; Malvern Hall Tillitt, Elizabeth City, N. C., "The Lollards"; Alfred Parks Wright, New Haven, Conn., "Andrew Jackson."

Tug Not Responsible for Barges' Loss.

BOSTON, March 17.—The decision of Judge Lowell, in the United States District Court, in the cases of the Reading Company versus the tug Carbonero, owned by W. D. Munson of New York, and of Melville Cobb against the Carbonero, announced to-day, dismisses both libels. The Reading Company sought to recover $25,000 for the loss of its barge Excelsior and $1,200 for injury to its barge St. Nicholas for alleged negligence. The Carbonero had them in tow from Philadelphia to Boston in 1898, but they got adrift in a storm in Vineyard Sound and were lost. Mr. Cobb sought to recover $1,850 for the cargo of coal on the Excelsior.

MR. ELLSWORTH EXCUSED

Senate Scores and Then Pardons the Leader and Other Runaways.

SESSION LASTED FOR 21 HOURS

The Close Call Might Have Been Avoided Except for Senators Grady and McCarren.

ALBANY, March 17.—Twenty-one hours of continuous session of the State Senate closed this morning at 8 o'clock, and thirty dilapidated, weary-eyed, disheveled Senators sought their beds. The Senate Chamber was foul with smoke, and the side rooms bore evidences of banquets consumed.

The mere reference to the Pure Beer bill was the primary cause of the close call of the House yesterday, but the secondary cause, which was much more in evidence, was the intent to discipline the leader of the majority, Senator Ellsworth, for insisting that other Senators should be present on Friday and then leaving the chamber himself, thus breaking the quorum and stopping public business.

So far as their intent was concerned, it was successful, for at 4:30 o'clock this morning Senator Ellsworth was brought before the bar of the Senate together with Senators Stranahan, Mackey, and Armstrong, Senator Ellsworth was reached by the Senate's command to return at Buffalo, Senator Stranahan at Fulton, at his dinner table; Senator Mackey at home, in Buffalo, and Senator Armstrong at home, in Rochester.

Senator Thornton had been captured before that at Goshen, and Senator Plunkitt had come up from New York. In the meantime the Senators had dined and wined and smoked, and discussed in a desultory manner the situation.

Senator Ellsworth, who left the Senate in company with Senators Armstrong, Raines, and Stranahan, denied emphatically that he intentionally broke the quorum and asserted he had gone away on important business. He declared that he had no contract with Senator Grady to assist him, and had not asked him to protect his going further than the usual agreement that in each other's absence nothing political would be taken up on Friday.

When the Senators were brought in they were scored by Senators Malby and Brackett, while Senator Grady (Dem.) defended them and declared the session a farce.

Senator Grady moved that the Senators be excused for their absence and launched into invectives against what he called "the child's play of grown men." He declared that in the seventeen years he had been in the Legislature he had never seen a Friday session at which any real business has been transacted, but if this was to be a practice he would see that he voted to excuse no one. There was nothing before the Senate that required the bringing back of these Senators, and there was no reason or rule why twenty-two Senators should attempt to act and dictate to twenty-eight others.

Senator Malby answered him sharply. He said that a motion was pending when the four Senators left, and that they had no business to leave at that time. The individual Senators had been threatened and cajoled into attendance at Friday sessions, and then those who had criticized had deliberately left.

Senator Brackett, in answer to Senator Grady's attack on the twenty-two Senators originally present, said that there was no reason why the capricious will of two Senators should overrule the will of twenty-two Senators. The seventeen years of service of Senator Grady might mean something, but if the action of the Senate in working on Friday was unprecedented so was the action of the two Senators who left and broke a quorum. Senator Grady's motion to excuse the Senators was carried.

When the Senate got into open session at 7:15 A. M. the committee reports were received and the message from the Assembly received. Following that Senators Ellsworth, Armstrong, Stranahan, and Mackey offered their excuses.

Senator Ellsworth them made a long statement, in which he said that he had been called suddenly to Buffalo with the State Bank Superintendent, and that he had no idea but the Senate would adjourn a few minutes after he left.

Senators Mackey and Stranahan made similar excuses, the latter saying that he had never shirked his duty.

Senator Armstrong, who had deliberately left the chamber when the Pure Beer bill, which he opposed, appeared likely to go to a certain committee, denied all intention to break a quorum.

At 7:36 A. M., upon motion of Senator Ellsworth, the Senate adjourned until 7:40 for the purpose of constituting another legislative day. During the discussion arising out of this motion to adjourn it developed that the members of the Senate were willing to allow the reports of the committees to be received without recalling the absent Senators, but Senators Grady and McCarren objected to the receipt of the reports, on the ground that there was no quorum present, and insisted that a quorum must be secured before such action. This necessitated the Senate remaining in session until the arrival of the absentees.

During the twenty-minute session from 7:40 until 8 o'clock the journal of the previous session was read and adopted and the order of business read through. Adjournment was taken until next Monday evening.

TO REGISTER BY AFFIDAVIT.

Senator Donnelly to Introduce a Bill for Commercial Travelers.

Senator Thomas F. Donnelly will introduce a bill at Albany next week to amend the registration laws of this State so as to permit bona fide voters who may be absent from their homes on the days of registration to register on any day prior to the election by presenting an affidavit showing the facts. This bill has been drawn in the interests of the Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League by Senator Donnelly himself in conjunction with Joseph J. Willett, the legal adviser of the league.

There are employed in this country 350,000 commercial travelers, whose business keeps them from their homes most of the time. Of this number 70,000 are employed by enterprises of this State, and are voters of the State. Thirty thousand of the number are citizens and voters of New York City. These in order to discharge their duty as voters are now required to return twice to their homes, frequently from distant points, and at great inconvenience and expense—once to register and again to vote. It is estimated that because of this not more than 65 per cent. of them cast their votes in Presidential years, while at local elections not more than one third of them vote. It is also contended that if the law can be amended as proposed nearly a full vote of these travelers would be cast at Presidential elections, and in off years possibly from 65 to 70 per cent. of the full number would appear at the polls.

The bill as prepared applies to actors, lecturers, and all other classes of professional travelers, as well as to those engaged in commercial pursuits. It provides that any man whose regular business compels him to be away from his place of residence a greater part of the time shall be allowed to make affidavit of that fact before designated officers in whatever section his business calls him, setting forth in detail his place of residence, occupation, employers, and any other essential facts; and that upon forwarding such an affidavit, one week previous to the last day of registration, to the registry officers of his voting precinct, his name shall be entered upon the registry books, provided that the statements contained in the affidavit are found to be correct.

The bill will be accompanied by a petition numerously signed by commercial travelers asking its passage. Commercial travelers now "on the road" are requested by the league to forward similar petitions to Albany.

New York Franchise Valuations.

ALBANY, March 17.—The officials of the State Board of Tax Commissioners stated to-day that any figures published purporting to be valuations placed on the franchises of New York City corporations do not come from that department, and that they can but be the computations made by private individuals, as the board has not as yet determined the valuations of the franchises of those corporations.

Voluntary Factory Inspectors' Bill.

A conference was held yesterday afternoon at the University Settlement Building, Eldridge and Rivington Streets, to discuss proposed amendments to the State factory laws. The Social Reform Club, the Garment Workers, the Metal Polishers, the University Settlement, and the Sweatshop Conference Committee were represented. The scope of a bill providing for the appointment of voluntary Factory Inspectors, which will be substituted for the two bills now before the Legislature, was agreed upon. The new measure will provide for the appointment of these additional Inspectors by the Governor.

Right of Way for Insurance Patrol.

ALBANY, March 17.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day signed the bill of Assemblyman Henry amending the New York City charter, giving the right of way to the insurance patrol.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, March 17.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day signed the following bills:

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $117,000 to pay judgments of the court of claims in claims other than those arising from the operation of the canals.

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $165,000 to pay awards in canal claims.

Mr. KELLY—Authorizing the court of claims to determine the claims of Maynard, Gilbert & Co. against the State.

Mr. SANDS—Incorporating the City of Cortland.

Mr. WHEELER—Appropriating $11,000 to erect a bronze group of statuary representing "Reconciliation" on Lookout Mountain.

NO MORE SLAVERY IN GUAM.

Capt. Leary Ordered Its Abolition on Washington's Birthday—Gen. Wheeler on the Island.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The following proclamation has been issued by the Governor of the Island of Guam:

"To the Inhabitants of Guam:

"In issuing this decree the Government desires and earnestly invokes Divine blessing and guidance in its official action and in the daily pursuits and occupations of the citizens of Guam.

"By the cession of the Isle of Guam to the United States of America, all of the authority, power, and responsibilities of sovereignty were transferred to this Government, and in transforming and organizing the new political power the surest and speediest route to success, prosperity, and happiness for the inhabitants of this island is by benevolent assimilation to the fundamental principles that constitute the basis of free American government.

"Honest labor with just compensation, dignified by faithful consideration of the mutual interests and welfare of all concerned, should insure prosperity to this community; whereas, the existing labor-degrading system of human bondage and unjust, indefinite servitude or peonage permitted during the late Spanish control in this island is, in fact, a system of slavery, and as such is subversive of good government, is an obstacle to progressive civilization, a menace to popular liberty, and a violation of the sacred privileges guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

"Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by his Excellency, the President of the United States, I, Richard P. Leary, Captain, United States Navy, Governor of the Isle of Guam, do hereby announce and publicly proclaim absolute prohibition and total abolition of human slavery or peonage in the Isle of Guam on and after the 22d day of February, A. D. 1900, and all persons are hereby commanded to comply with the requirements of this proclamation."

Gen. Wheeler called at the Navy Department to-day to consult with Secretary Long, and Assistant Secretary Allen, who is more directly in charge of the affairs of the islands under naval government, respecting the report he was charged to make upon the conditions of the Island of Guam and the administration of Capt. Leary.

The report itself is not yet quite complete, but the General read extracts to indicate its character. In substance, he found that the island was well-favored climatically, that it was of strategic importance to the United States, was especially valuable as a midway coaling place in the long run from Honolulu to Manila, and that the people were well satisfied with the change of their condition. They were of a docile, pleasing disposition, and those of the inhabitants who preserved the traits of the original owners of the soil were of fine physique.

Considering the extensive reforms Capt. Leary had been obliged to inaugurate, he had succeeded very well in holding the regard of the majority of the people of the island.

POPULATION OF MANILA.

Late Census Shows that 150,000 People Live in Houses.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The War Department has received a report from the Sanitary Corps, which has been making a census of Manila. It places the population actually living in houses within the police district at 150,000. The territory included in this census does not embrace the suburban districts or take into account people living in bancos or those who are inmates of convents and seminaries. The work of the corps is not yet complete, but it establishes a basis upon which the Health Department may proceed in its statistics and in its provisions for maintaining the health of the community.

The Chinese population was turned in as 8,852. This is said to be far out of the way. It is estimated that at least 50,000 Chinese live in the city.

WOULD ADVANCE GEN. WHEELER.

President Wants to Retire Him as Brigadier of the Regulars.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—It is evident that an effort is being made by some of the Administration officials to induce Gen. Wheeler to withdraw his request for immediate action upon his resignation. It is intimated that this effort is attributable solely to an interest in the personal welfare of the General. In this connection it is recalled that the President has had it in mind to ask Congress for special legislation empowering him to retire Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Lee, and another Brigadier General of Volunteers with the rank of Brigadier General in the regular army.

Some of the persons who are interested in the success of this movement feel that by immediate resignation and the prosecution of his present determination to attempt to secure his seat in the House of Representatives, Gen. Wheeler will arouse antagonisms which may make it difficult or impossible thereafter to secure the legislation needful for his retirement.

A copy of the official order which Gen. Otis issued to Gen. Wheeler last January has been received by the War Department. It is dated Jan. 16, and instructs Gen. Wheeler to proceed to Guam and investigate conditions existing there.

It is said at the War Department that as Gen. Wheeler acted under this order, he will probably be barred from his seat in Congress. The General claims that he left the army Nov. 8, when he sent his resignation to the President, but his acceptance of the order in January is said by certain officials to show that his service did not end in November.

The New Orleans Needs Repairs.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A report from Manila indicates that the cruiser New Orleans must undergo extensive repairs in order to continue in active service. The Navy Department is confronted with the decision of the question of the expediency of making these repairs on the China station or returning the ship, which is not long out, to the United States to be overhauled.

Merchantman Sails for Guam.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The brig John D. Spreckels has sailed for Guam, carrying mails and freight. This is the first vessel which has ever left here for the Ladrones with a cargo of merchandise. The bulk of the cargo is for the stocking of a store, to be owned and operated by a company at Guam. There is also a telephone plant on board, which will be put up and operated by the company.

YALE'S VARIOLOID CASE.

Parks, the Sick Student, Isolated in Society House—No New Cases.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17.—Health Officer Wright to-day announced that he has no doubt that the case of Rufus Parks, the Yale Scientific Junior, is one of varioloid. The patient has been removed to the top story of "The Colony," the Berzelius clubhouse, and is there isolated with an attendant.

Of the seventeen students who live in the same house, all but four have avoided the attempted quarantine and have left the city. It is explained that all of the missing men have been vaccinated. No other suspicious cases are reported.

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THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Amendments Designed to Prevent Formation of Trusts.

Prohibit Combinations Between Vessel Owners and Proprietors of Shipbuilding Yards.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The final drafts of the amendments to the Ship Subsidy bill agreed upon by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries have been completed. One of these amendments declares the Sherman Anti-Trust law to be specifically applicable to the builder, owner, or either or both of them, of any vessel entering into any contract provided for by this act, and any such vessel is hereby declared to be property in the course of transportation within the "intent" of said law. The other two amendments designed to further prevent combinations either between ship owners and builders are as follows:

"Section 25.—That upon complaint made to the Secretary of the Treasury that two or more persons owning, controlling, or operating vessels registered and entitled to compensation under this act, which aggregate in tonnage one-third of the total tonnage of all vessels so registered and entitled to compensation under this act, have entered into any contract, combination, or conspiracy, whatever be the form thereof, for the purpose of controlling the terminal facilities for shipping in any port or ports of the United States or for regulating or increasing the rates or fares for freight or passengers in trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, or for granting any special rebates or privileges to shippers in such commerce, or for otherwise putting any restraint upon trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, the Secretary shall fix a time and place for hearing such charges and give notice thereof to persons interested and may require the production before him of any contracts or papers which he may deem material in the consideration of such charges.

"If, after notice and hearing the Secretary of the Treasury shall sustain such charges, thereupon the right of the person or persons so found violating the provisions of this section and their assigns to any compensation from the United States under this act shall immediately cease and determine.

"Section 26.—That any contract, combination, or conspiracy in whatever form made or entered into between two persons owning, controlling, or operating two or more shipyards in the United States which have constructed, are constructing, or are capable of constructing during any one year vessels aggregating in tonnage one-third of the total tonnage of new vessels registered and entitled to compensation under this act, for the purpose of limiting or controlling the number, tonnage, classes, kind, or type of vessels to be constructed therein, or for regulating in any manner the terms or increasing the prices of construction of such vessels, is hereby declared to be illegal, and any consolidation, absorption, sale, or transfer by the persons owning, operating, or controlling two or more shipyards of the United States of the capacity aforesaid, of the privileges, franchises, or plants of such shipyards for the purpose of limiting or suppressing competition among such shipyards, and of placing control of the terms and conditions of such contracts for constructing vessels therein under one management is hereby declared to be illegal.

"Upon written complaint filed with the Secretary of the Treasury by any person having a contract or application for a contract, for the construction of new vessels in the United States under the provisions of this act, of a violation of the provisions of this section, the Secretary of the Treasury shall give notice to the interested person or persons of such complaint, and fix a time and place for a hearing upon the charges made, and may require the person or persons against whom the charges are made to produce before him such contracts or papers which he may deem to be material in the consideration of such charges.

"If the Secretary of the Treasury shall find that the provisions of this section have been violated, he is authorized and directed upon the application of the person or persons having contracts or applications for contracts for the construction of vessels as aforesaid, within two years next thereafter, to grant register as provided by law as vessels of the United States to foreign-built vessels to the aggregate tonnage of the amount of tonnage of the vessels constructed by the persons so found violating the provisions of this section during the year next preceding such order.

"Such foreign-built vessels so registered shall be regarded as new vessels constructed in accordance with the contract or application for contract of such person or persons and shall be deemed to be constructed in compliance with such contract or application therefor and with the terms of any bond provided for by this act, and shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges and be subject to all the conditions and obligations applying by this act to new vessels constructed in the United States, except that such vessels shall not enter the coastwise or lake trade of the United States.

"The word 'person' or 'persons' wherever used in this section, shall be deemed to include 'corporations,' 'associations,' and 'partnerships' existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, of any State, of any territory, or of any foreign country.

"This section shall not be held to interfere with or prevent the enforcement of any other law of the United States prohibiting contracts, combinations, or conspiracies in restraint of trade."

TO ADJUST CANAL MATTERS.

Minister Merry in Nicaragua to Settle Differences.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—United States Minister Merry, by direction of the State Department, is now in Managua, the capital of Nicaragua. His mission is not, as has been surmised, connected with the reported issue between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, but relates entirely to the canal matter.

Up to this time there has been no satisfactory outcome of the controversy between Nicaragua and the Maritime Canal Company respecting the status of the latter's concession. The Nicaraguan Government claims that the concession has expired by the failure of the company to perform the amount of work required by the concession, in which case the Crugin-Eyre concession would supersede that of the Maritime Canal Company. The latter company, however, contended that there had been no avoidable delay in the prosecution of the work, and appealed for a decision by an arbitration on this point, under a clause in the original concession providing means for settling disputes.

Next there was a quarrel between the company and the Nicaraguan Government over the nationality of the arbitrators, and finally matters have become so involved that Minister Merry has been ordered to Managua to make a personal investigation and to do what is proper to protect the interests of the Maritime Canal Company.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 17.—President Zelaya gave United States Minister Merry an excursion by railroad and a picnic yesterday to Catarina and Jenotepe Mountain. Nicaragua's Minister of Foreign Affairs and several other high officials escorted the United States Minister and did the honors.

PAGO PAGO COALING STATION.

Steel Pier and Buildings Progressing Satisfactorily.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Navy Department has received a report from Commander Tilley of the Abarenda, temporarily in charge of United States interests in Tutuila, that satisfactory progress is being made in the construction of the steel pier and buildings for the coaling station in Pago Pago Harbor.

Commander Tilley transmits a copy of a formal notification issued by him to the principal chief in Tutuila, informing him that in the division of the Samoan group that island, with the three smaller islands of the group, had fallen to the United States, and the inhabitants would be protected and assisted.

Depot Squadrons Designated.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the squadron of the Third Cavalry stationed in the Department of the East, the squadron of the Eighth Cavalry stationed in the Department of the Missouri, and the squadron of the Tenth Cavalry stationed in the Department of Texas have been designated as depot squadrons of their respective regiments.

Payment for Public Lands Abolished.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The House Committee on Public Lands to-day favorably reported a bill abolishing the payment of $1.25 an acre on lands taken up by settlers under the Desert Land act. The committee also reported favorably a bill to refund $1.25 per acre to persons who have located under the pre-emption or homestead laws and who have commuted their entries by cash payment at $2 50 per acre, where the lands located were within a railroad grant and the railroad was never built.

Non-Union Man Acquitted of Murder.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 17.—A verdict of not guilty was returned to-day in the case against Ralph P. Hawley, a non-union conductor on one of the Big Consolidated Street Railway lines, who was indicted for murder in the second degree for fatally shooting Michael Kornzweit, a nineteen-year-old boy, during one of the riots last Summer. The defense showed that Hawley's car was attacked by a mob, and that Kornzweit was one of those who threw bricks at it; also that Hawley, when he shot his revolver, was surrounded by an angry crowd and in great personal danger.

Ohio Miners Will Not Strike.

MASSILLON, Ohio, March 17.—A compromise has been reached at the conference of miners and operators here, and as a result there will be no strike in this district during the present year. The miners withdrew their demand for a 10-cent differential, and also the 4-cent increase for thin vein work. The miners get a slight increase on "room turning" and "break throughs."

Five Dead from Gasoline Explosion.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 17.—As a result of the explosion of gasoline at the home of James Weaver last night five persons are dead and one of the injured will die. Another of the injured is seriously burned.

BRITISH WALL PAPER TRUST.

Consuls Say American Exporters Will Have to Make Terms with It or Lose Their Trade.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—In a report to the State Department, Consul Halstead, at Birmingham, England, says that "trusts" are created there without attracting public attention or causing alarm, and, although no trouble is taken to keep the facts from the public, it is extremely rare that a voice is raised against such combines.

The remarks are based on the recent formation of a wall paper trust, with a capital of nearly thirty million dollars. Dealers are required to buy all their stock from this combination and to sell no other for a period of about ten years, but latitude is allowed within fixed limits to certain dealers whose trade actually requires them to use a certain amount of foreign-made paper. In such cases, however, the dealer is restricted to a limited number of designs, and must purchase through the combination.

Consul Wilbour of Dublin, Ireland, discussing the subject in a report to the department, says that in order for American wall papers to compete, it would seem to be necessary for the United States makers to reach some agreement with the combination. He says there is a class of paper made in the United States which is imitated in Great Britain and Germany, but is not so good. These papers are very glossy or English, and can be sold at reasonable prices, while the imitations cost much more. In order to suit the English market the American papers should be made twenty-one inches wide, instead of eighteen, and twelve yards long.

MORRISON AND BURNZ TRIALS.

To Take Place the Second Week in April at White Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 17.—The trials of "Professor" Alfred Morrison, the so-called "dream s ayer" of his wife, Alida, at Mount Vernon on Dec. 28 last, and Edgar Burnz, the self-confessed murderer of Postmaster Herbert B. Fellows of Scarsdale, were to-day set for the second week of the April term of the Supreme Court at White Plains.

An extra panel of 400 jurors will be drawn for both trials, as it is expected that there will be a bitter contest over the jury.

Morrison is almost on the verge of collapse. He eats barely enough to sustain life, and a close watch is being kept on him, as it is feared he may attempt to starve himself to death. Both prisoners smoke cigarettes incessantly.

ENFORCED EXTORTION CHARGED.

City of Atlanta Sues to Recover Bonus Paid to Pipe Trust.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 17.—An action has been brought by the City of Atlanta against the Anniston Pipe and Foundry Company of Anniston, Ala., and the Howard-Addison Pipe Works of Bessemer, Ala., in the United States court, in this city, to recover $50,000 damages for extortion, alleged to have been enforced through the workings of a trust, of which the defendant companies are alleged to have been members.

The bill sets forth that in 1895 the complainant purchased certain cast-iron pipe, and that, through the medium of the alleged trust, the plaintiff was compelled to pay a bonus of $6 a ton on all pipe purchased.

The case probably will reach the United States Supreme Court

A CATHEDRAL ANNIVERSARY.

Celebration at St. Patrick's, Newark—Archbishop Corrigan Present.

NEWARK, N. J., March 17.—The fiftieth anniversary of the dedication and the twenty-fifth of the consecration of St. Patrick's Cathedral was celebrated to-day. There were present dignitaries of the Church from all parts of the country. Mgr. George H. Doane is at the head of St. Patrick's parish. The principal feature of the celebration was a pontifical mass, which was begun at 9:30 o'clock. There was also a grand procession, participated in by the prelates and priests and many surpliced acolytes, bearing candles, crucifixes, and swinging censers.

The mass was celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan. He was born in the parish and attended his first religious services in the church. He was attended by the Rev. Father Cody of St. James's of this city and the Rev. Father Gillen of St. Joseph's, Paterson as deacons of honor. Seated with him in the sanctu

Pipe Galleries with the Rapid Transit Tunnel.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By Stevenson Towle,
Consulting Engineer.

Few persons are aware of the vast network of sewers, water and gas pipes, conduits, and other underground fixtures, underlying the street pavement, which will be encountered in the construction of the rapid transit tunnel. Their number and location are not definitely known even to the city officials having charge of them, or even to the owners of them. How to dispose of them is a serious question, not only for Contractor McDonald, but for the city and the corporations owning them. The tunnel contractor is only required to remove and place them in the space within the street not occupied by the tunnel. The only space available will be on both sides of the tunnel to the curb or vault lines, and between the top of the tunnel and the pavement.

The sewers, water, gas, and steam pipes, subways, pneumatic tubes, and other conduits in this limited space will have to lie so close together than it would be impossible to get to them to make examinations and repairs. Repairs will be frequent, as it is impossible to guard against settlements, no matter how carefully the earth in this space, containing the conduits, has been replaced. Leaks are sure to occur. The leakage from the sewer and water pipes might weaken the foundations of the tunnel, and possibly of the adjoining buildings. The destructive power of gas, leaking into a space such as the tunnel or house cellars, is great, and the consequences that would follow from an explosion might be even more than those which recently happened in the Boston rapid transit tunnel from the same cause, when many lives were lost.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners foresaw this danger, and in the first plan for the tunnel adopted by them made ample provisions and safeguards for all pipes and conduits in well-designed galleries, as shown in the accompanying sketch.

Unfortunately for the city's interest and safety, this plan was not sanctioned by the courts, for the reason that the galleries were not necessarily a part of the railroad proper.

The necessity for pipe galleries remains, and the responsibility of the city is not lessened that they were not built with the tunnel. It is still the duty of the city to secure the safety of this great work and the comfort and health of the people. This can be best accomplished in the way the Rapid Transit Commissioners originally contemplated. It is not too late to build these galleries in conjunction with the construction of the tunnel. The cost should be but little more than if built as originally planned, and far less cost (at least one-half) than if built separately after the tunnel has been built. The tunnel and galleries should be built together, not only for sound engineering reasons, but for the sake of economy. This could be done by simply extending the tunnel a little wider on each side, and partitioning the galleries from the tunnel space by an inexpensive partition wall. These galleries can be perfectly ventilated and lighted, and kept always free from gases, and easily accessible for repairs to the sewers, pipes, and conduits by stairways and openings on the side streets.

This question should be decided at once and before the contractor has made his contracts for doing the work as now planned. The Rapid Transit Commissioners have the right to make this change and complete the tunnel as originally contemplated by them under the provision of the contract as extra work, and I cannot see the necessity for additional legislation, as the act authorizing the railroad contemplated a complete tunnel, and the tunnel is not complete without galleries for the proper disposition of the public sewers and water pipes it has removed and destroyed.

STEVENSON TOWLE.

RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL—SECTION OF ELM ST., SHOWING PROPOSED PIPE GALLERIES.

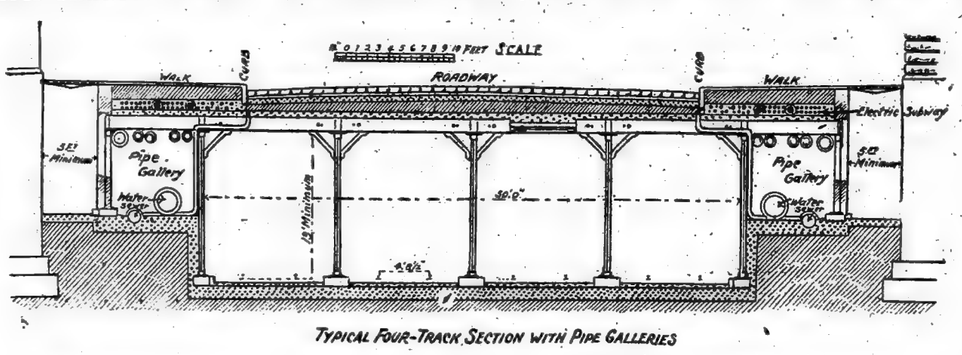

TYPICAL FOUR-TRACK SECTION WITH PIPE GALLERIES

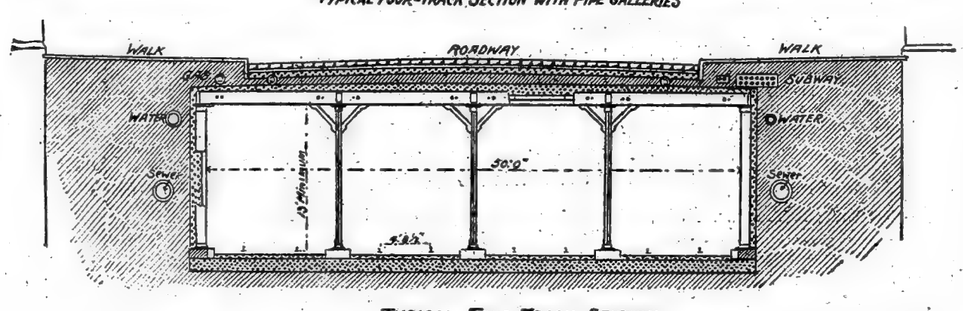

TYPICAL FOUR-TRACK SECTION

PACIFIC CABLE ROUTES

Advantages Claimed for the Proposed Northern Line.

A GREAT SAVING IN DISTANCE

Projectors Tell Why This Would Lessen the Cost of Building and Maintenance.

Two proposed American trans-Pacific, or rather Pacific Basin cable routes, are traced in the accompanying map. One, known as the Alaska or northern route, starts at Cape Flattery, touches Sitka; goes to Kadiak Island and Dutch Harbor, then to Attu, the Bering Sea Island. From Attu it is planned that the cable shall reach the Japan-Russian border, and so make connection with existing Japanese and Siberian wires, and reach the Philippines by way of Formosa. This system is one of 5,550 nautical miles. Its cable cost is estimated at $4,000,000. This is in part for a single cable.

The other route, known as the southern, is from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands, to Wake Island or Midway Island and Guam. Here a connection would be made with Yokohama and with Manila, each of about 1,800 miles. The southern route is, with the Yokohama spur and via Midway Island, 9,942 nautical miles, or 8,137 without the spur. By way of Wake Island, but in all other respects the same, the distance is put, with the Yokohama branch of 1,805 miles, at 9,822 miles. The Midway Island route is termed the alternate route. The San FranciscoManila cable would, it is estimated, cost for a single cable $14,000,000 to $15,000,000, and for a duplicate equipment about $25,000,000.

The projectors of the Northern line plan to establish cable communication with Hawaii. With such an adjunct to its service, the cost of its system with single cable would be $9,000,000, and the duplicated line $12,000,000.

The question of the Pacific cable being laid by a private corporation or by the United States Government is under consideration by Congress. Apparently the dominating sentiment is in favor of having the cable laid by private capital, with the stimulus of a liberal subsidy limited to $300,000 a year. It is also evident that the sentiment of thirty years ago which made Hawaii a cable station exists and has resulted in the choice of the Hawaii-Guam route, in spite of strong representations in favor of the Alaskan route. Pleas for both routes have been made after the expenditure of large sums of money in investigating the merits of each. The Pacific Cable Company of New York is interested in the Hawaii-Guam route. Harrington Emerson of Philadelphia and his associates have spent three years and a large sum of money in investigating the advantages of the northern route. In a letter to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs a month ago, Mr. Emerson said that if Congress took no action, he and his associates would go ahead with the Alaskan route. On the other hand, the Pacific Cable Company, which has a capitalization of $10,000,000, is prepared to lay the Hawaii-Guam cable.

Advocates of each route have put forth arguments of the most positive character for their own project and against the rival plan. Taking the point of view of those who favor the Alaskan scheme, its primary advantage is, in the item of cost, $4,000,000 to $16,000,000, for the Hawaii-Guam route. Cape Flattery, it is asserted, is the nearest point in the United States to the Philippines. The route to Luzon is claimed to be the shortest, and to be on the greatest commercial highway of the Pacific, while the southern route runs through the greatest uninhabited waste on the globe. Because of the natural advantages of the route chosen for it, the northern cable divides itself into six links of about 800 miles each. The southern route has vast stretches for cable length, that from San Francisco to Honolulu being 2,403 miles and the one from Midway Island to Guam 2,239 miles, the average link being 1,600 miles. This route, the advocates of the Alaskan line assert, is 50 per cent. longer than theirs. Then again, on the northern route what is known as the allowance for slack is from 5 to 10 per cent., because of the average depth of water being only 1,000 fathoms, while for the southern route the allowance is 15½ per cent., the average depth being 2,500 fathoms, with an extreme depth of 5,200. Repairs at such extreme depths, it is pointed out, are extremely costly. One repair to the French-American cable in such circumstances cost $495,000. At a depth of 3,000 fathoms forty-six miles of cable would have to be lifted at once to get any point of it to the surface. In deep water and long stretches the cables are, to be efficient as to service and strong enough to resist strain, required to be much stronger than for short links and shallower water. Thus the estimate is made that for the northern route the cost per mile of materials would be but 40 per cent. of those of the southern route. Another computation is that the northern cable would require one-eighth as much copper and one-fourth of the insulating material as the southern cable, the difference being in the length and the strength required.

The point is made that for the northern route every facility for laying and construction is afforded by the character of the stations and the shortness of the links. On the other hand, between Hawaii and Guam Midway Island could never be made a central repair and equipment port, while Watts Island is but a forsaken atoll. For the northern route, it is argued that the cable steamer would be required to carry only 1,000 tons of cable and coal to steam 1,000 miles, while for the southern route the steamer would have to have a capacity of 6,000 tons of cable and coal for 5,000 miles, and to possess the strongest and most costly equipment to lay a cable in 3,000 fathoms. And as to repairs, while on the northern route the difficulties are minimized, the loss of a link in the southern route might mean a replacing loss of $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. The estimate of total cost of construction from the same basis—the Alaskan route—put the mile cost of the cable at $700, or one-fourth of that of the southern, whether built by the Government or by private capital.

Continuing in criticism of the southern route, the advocate of its rival says: "The insular southern route has thus been proved to be over two-thirds longer, four times as expensive to build, more than four times as expensive to duplicate, and only half as rapid and accurate as the northern route. The considerations adduced have been wholly of manufacture, laying, and maintenance. There are other considerations of much greater importance than the subordinate though very important question of coal, and it might well be that notwithstanding its fourfold cost the southern route might have advantages that would entirely offset considerations of economy; the cable routes are now to be considered as commercial highways and from the point of view of National importance. Happily in all these important respects the southern route compares even more unfavorably than in cost."

From this standpoint the critic of the Hawaii-Guam route urges that while this route is a network of American-British cables uniting small tropical islands; the northern route is a network of American-Japanese cables uniting the temperate zones of both continents, and he asserts that among other evidences in favor of the Alaskan route, that Alaska is continental, with an area of 425,000 square miles in the temperate zone, while Hawaii is insular and tropical; that exports to Alaska are $1,000 per capita and to Hawaii $87, imports being respectively $400 to $1,000 to $170. "In climate and general conditions," the advocate of the northern route says, "Alaska corresponds to Sweden and Norway, but is much greater in extent, richer in natural resources. Hawaii corresponds with the Cape Verde Islands in the Atlantic. It is a very valuable tropical resort, but it is incapable of ever being anything more." The critic resents the calling of his route an arctic one as "slanderous." He predicts meteorological observations of the greatest value to the United States from the northern cable stations, and asserts that this in itself is of sufficient public importance to justify laying a cable to Attu. Even if Asia were a cloud country and we had no Philippines, the southern route is classed as having no meteorological value. As to strategical importance Dutch Harbor is spoken of as the most important naval station on the Pacific, and Honolulu as isolated. Many data are given to establish that as to traffic and revenue the northern route taps more important centres than the southern.

Another objection to the southern route from an Alaskan route standpoint is: "For both north and south routes the terminals are the United States and the Philippine Islands. Along the northern route lie Japan, Siberia, Korea, and China before Manila is reached. On the southern route, nothing; and Asia is entered backward via Manila. This has an important bearing on rates, with a charge of $1 a word to Manila over the northern route, the toll to Japan should not exceed 75 cents a word, but with a dollar toll to Manila over the southern route a mileage back to Japan or Russia would cost $1.25. While the southern route could not afford a toll of less than $1 without a subsidy the northern line could earn more in proportion with a toll of 25 cents without a subsidy.

Those interested in or in favor of the southern cable route have not presented their views in favor of it and against the northern route at great length outside of Congress. Our terse summary against this cable was: "This route, the so-called 'Alaska,' cannot be seriously considered, for the following reasons:

"1. The great natural difficulties to be encountered, fog, ice, great depths, and strong currents.

"2. Several landings would be necessary on Japanese territory before reaching Manila, and so the exclusively American character of the cable could not be maintained.

"3. The exclusive right held by the Great Northern Telegraph Company between Japan and the Philippine Islands would be a formidable obstacle.

"4. Such a cable would not reach the Hawaiian Islands."

In one way or another, however, all the objections presented by those favoring the northern route against the southern were met and refuted. The advocates of the southern route in presenting their side laid stress on the necessity of having an American trans-Pacific cable, all the arguments in favor of one in the past being dwarfed by the overwhelming military and naval necessities resulting from our possessions at Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines. One argument was that there was no disguising the fact that our army and navy in the Philippines are in a precarious position because communication with them is dependent on foreign lines which may at any moment be interrupted through war or other causes, and therefore a means of telegraphic communication wholly under American control and free from all foreign interference should be established as soon as practicable.

REASONABLE LIVING IN BROOKLYN.

Experience of Three People Who Advertised for Board—Home Comforts for $15 a Week—A Detailed Answer.

Brooklyn is the place to board, just as it is the place to keep house, if cost is a consideration. The other day a family of three adults, breaking up housekeeping, inserted an advertisement in the paper and received some thirty answers. The terms offered for two or three rooms in excellent localities ranged from $15 to $35 for the three. The greater number of offers for the three were $15, $16, $17, or $18 a week, with two large rooms or two rooms and a hall room, practically a whole floor, with heat, gas, hot and cold water, and large closets, and board. Some of the rooms were in private houses, where people wished to reduce expenses, and one or two offers came from flats where small families wanted to give up the front of the house. Some of the answers were badly written, and, though writing and cooking have apparently no connection, the poor quality of the one gave a prejudicial consideration of the other. Many were direct and businesslike, giving the plain facts in a few words. One exboarder, evidently with an idea of helping somebody he had known, spoke a good word for a house where he had been for a long time. There was only one answer on scented paper, and that was only mildly fragrant. It came, however, from "a refined, quiet, convenient, desirable, select location." Two of the answerers "would be pleased to accommodate a refined party," and several offered the "comforts of home." The following is one of the most interesting. Although it was typewritten, it was not read at first because there was so much of it. The writer seems to take it for granted that the advertisers knew nothing of the charms of the city across the big bridge. It is good reading for those who sneer at the borough of churches, as well as a lesson in answering advertisements, so it is given in full:

"Dear Sir: In response to your advertisement for board, we desire to call your attention to what we can offer, as we feel sure you will find just what you want.

"We are a young married couple, living in our own house, which is located on one of the best streets in this section, and if you are looking for the freedom of home comfort not usually accorded in boarding houses, you will surely be suited with us.

"Having more room than we can occupy and desiring agreeable companionship, we will share our accommodations with you. The rooms are all light and airy, convenient to private bath and toilet, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

"We are plain people, used to good living, and with us there will be no need of coming to the table in silk dresses and dress suits, but everything will be homelike and you will be as if in your own home.

"Our table is plentifully supplied with good wholesome food, served fresh and substantially cooked, and every effort will be made to please you, and if you are at all congenial, you will find life worth living with us. With us you will find Home. We want some one who will appreciate the treatment of a brother or a sister. Your friends will at all times be welcome, and you will not be limited to the four walls of your own room, but you will be permitted the freedom of the parlor, piano, and the house, as one of the family.

"The air is cool, fresh, and invigorating and our surroundings are as pleasant as one can desire, more especially in the Fall, Spring, and Summer, when open air concerts by our leading military bands (which can be heard from our windows) are given in Blank Park, in our rear.

"As to the location, being in Brooklyn, consider the additional advantages we offer, and that we are convenient to all parts of New York. You will lose no time in getting over there. Ferries to all parts of New York are within a short distance of the house, while cars from our corner will take you to all parts of New York and Brooklyn. The time from our house to City Hall of New York or Brooklyn, or to Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, or to the Grand Central Depot, New York City, is but a trifle over half an hour, with car or boat connections during the day and all night. We are opposite about Sixteenth Street of New York City.

"To get over here take the "—and then followed minute directions for reaching Brooklyn from New York and all the necessary transfers in going by different ferry routes or by the bridge.

"We would be pleased to have you come over at any time to see the accommodations, but would suggest that before coming let us know, making an appointment at your convenience, so that we will surely be at home to meet you.

"Now, since we have tried to give you complete particulars, we hope you will at least call and see our offer, or, should you be unable to indulge in the offer at the present time, please preserve this for future reference and write us then. Yours truly,

MR. AND MRS. YOUNGCOUPLE."

Appended to this in handwriting without a P. S. were the main facts desired: "Can give you a large and one small room and board for three people for $15 per week. Kindly call and see."

There was no difficulty in selecting a suitable place from among the many responses, and it is evident that Brooklyn is a great borough. But then of course every one in Brooklyn knows that.

THE RECENT RIOT AT SIDON.

Trouble Began with Shibli Abella's Son's Fight with a Fish Peddler.

The particulars of the recently rumored arrest of the British Vice Consul at Sidon, Syria, which caused a great sensation in that city, and also in Beyroot, have just been received. The whole trouble originated in a quarrel which the Vice Consul's sons had with a native fish peddler over payment for some roes that the former had bought.

The Vice Consul's name is Shibli Abella, and he is a native of the country. On Feb. 16 his sons, Ferid and Sanik Effendi, while sauntering through the main street, dropped into the drug store kept by Shukri Riskalla. While chatting here a Mohammedan fish hawker by the name of Ajram came in with a basket of fine roes and offered them for sale.

"I'll take some of your roes," said Sanik Effendi, and he picked out half a dozen of the largest roes, which the peddler wrapped up in paper, with the words, "Three piasters, [about 15 cents,] if you please."

Sanik placed the package upon the counter and continued the conversation with his friends, while the fish peddler waited for his money. Getting tired of waiting, he asked for it.

Sanik, who is a dentist, replied: "I filled your wife's teeth, and she has not paid me. I guess I'll take these roes as part payment."

"I'm not responsible for her debts," replied Ajram, the peddler.

"She is your wife, and you will pay her debts," said Sanik Effendi.

"No more," cried Ajram, shaking his finger in front of the dentist's face.

"Why, what do you mean?" asked the dentist.

"I divorced her two days ago, and she took everything there was in the house and went to her father," said Ajram. "Go and collect your money from him. The laugh is on you now, Sanik Effendi, so give me the three piasters."

Sanik refused to pay, and Ajram made a grab for the roes, and soon the two men were wrestling all over the store and swearing in orthodox Oriental style.

"May your father and grandfather and great-great-grandfather be anathematized!" shouted Sanik!

"May Heaven have no mercy upon your ancestors!" retorted Ajram.

"May your faith be burned," quoth Sanik.

In reply to this pious expression, Ajram planted his fist upon Sanik's jaw and scored first blood. Ferid ran to his brother's assistance and struck Ajram on the nose. A friend and co-religionist of Ajram's thereupon hit Ferid on the head with a club. Then some Christian friends of the young men took their part, but more Mohammedans rallied round their co-religionist, Ajram, and an interesting general religious fight was progressing, when Vice Consul Shibli Abella, himself hurried to the spot and took his sons home.

Mohammedans came running from all directions and followed the trio, and when the latter entered the house there was a howling mob of about a thousand Mohammedans, who smashed in the doors and threatened to demolish the building. The Governor of the town hurried up with several soldiers and scattered the crowd, while Vice Consul Abella telegraphed to the British Consul General in Beyroot, who, in turn, went to the Vali, or Governor General, and demanded satisfaction for the outrage upon the Consulate, not knowing what had caused the outbreak. The Vali immediately dispatched a detachment of cavalry to Sidon, but when the soldiers arrived there quiet had already been restored.

NEW YORK GERMAN SOCIETY.

It Distributed $23,689 in Relief During Last Year.

The German Society of the State of New York has just issued its annual report for 1899. The society, which has its headquarters at 13 Broadway, is 116 years old, and devotes itself to the relief of poor German immigrants, giving them pecuniary assistance in urgent cases and supplying others with situations and otherwise helping them. For this purpose there is an intelligence or labor bureau connected with the main office.

The number of members in the society at present is 1,128, and the officers are Gustav H. Schwab, President; Hubert Cillis and Friedrich Krutina, Vice Presidents; Ernst Lemke and Ahrend Behrens, Secretaries; Daniel Schnackenberg, Treasurer. Among the oldest members are Detmar Basse, who joined in 1844; Alexander Beckers, in 1847; C. Amann, in 1848, and G. W. Krüger, in 1854.

During the past year, the report says, the amount of $8,696 was given in small sums to poor Germans, and $2,515 was paid for medical attendance and medicines. From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 the intelligence bureau secured places for 8,953 males and 1,694 females in handicrafts, and as farmers, musicians, nurses, and domestics. These people were distributed over a dozen States, principally in the East and Middle West.

The receipts during the past year from members' dues were $12,942; from gifts—among them $250 from the German Empress—$2,620, and from dividends on stocks and interest on mortgages owned by the society nearly $9,000, making a total of $25,462.30. The expenditures in giving pecuniary relief, in distributing coal to needy families, for medical attendance and medicines, for the cost of the intelligence bureau, and salaries were $23,689.43, leaving a balance of $1,772.87.

Yale Students in a Drama.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, March 16.—The first presentation of drama which the undergraduates composing the recently organized Dramatic Association will give will be one of the old miracle plays of early English dramatic history. The English department of the university will train the men who will take parts. The association will give several dramas each year, playing as far as possible the old standard plays of two centuries ago. It is expected that an attempt will be made to put on a Shakespearean play next year.

Fishing Rod Maker Fatally Hurt.

UTICA, N. Y., March 17.—Fire in the fishing rod factory of F. D. Divine of this city caused considerable damage Thursday. Yesterday Mr. Divine, while making an inventory of the damaged stock, crawled under a revolving shaft. A bolt caught his coat, and he was whirled around the shaft several times. Both legs and both arms were broken, and he died this morning. Mr. Divine was known in sporting circles throughout the country

FIGHTING FEVER IN CUBA

Still Much Sanitary Renovating to be Done—Havana's Yellow Fever Statistics.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 0.—Although the sanitation of this city under American authority has been in rigorous progress for more than a year, there is yet much to be done before Havana can be recommended as a health resort. The sanitary officers have a fashion of saying that if people could live here under conditions that bred disease, the city ought to be positively healthful when it shall become clean. That is an academic way of putting a conclusion based on unsolved complexities.

No one knows how long yellow fever bacteria will lurk in a habitation or when disinfection will drive them away. The Cabana fortress furnishes a case in point. After the Spaniards left it the American authorities subjected it three times to disinfection thought to be most thorough. American troops moved in and twenty-five cases developed within a month. There is a house here which got a reputation for harboring yellow fever, and which or that account remained tenantless for sixteen years. The process of cleaning to which the Americans subjected it amounted almost to a renovation of the interior. Its first tenant after this process contracted yellow fever and the house is again vacant.

The city has no sewer system. One must be devised if there is to be any hope whatever of permanent cleanliness. An experiment in that line was made near the Post Office, which is at the water front, and from which a drain could be easily laid. The upheaval of a short stretch of earth for that purpose brought down several Post Office clerks, five of whom died of yellow fever. If that indivates the human price to be paid when the entire city is laid with sewers, non-immunes will have no business here.

What may happen was indicated last year at Santiago when the conversion of mud lanes into paved streets was shortly followed by the appearance of several hundred cases, every other place quarantined against Santiago, and Gen. Wood was reported to have thought seriously of sending all non-immunes back into the hills to live.

One hears much promising talk of changed sanitary, social, and business conditions here when the city shall become Americanized. Those interested in securing contract work on a large scale speak in most sanguine terms of the improvement the city will undergo when 5,000 to 10,000 men employed in various capacities by contractors shall come here from the United States for homes. Some of the contracts are visionary, but if that number of Americans should land in Havana in a single year and the contract for paving and sewering the city should then be in operation, the immigration will certainly require close medical watching, whatever other effect it may have.

Out of 284 yellow fever cases in Havana last year there were 103 deaths. This happened while 130 inspectors were diligently at work every day. They made regular rounds in all quarters, paying special attention to suspected localities. From April to December the authorities removed 140,511 cartloads of refuse, and in the entire year in addition removed 4,576 cartloads of rubbish, examined 41,552 premises, disinfected 9,059 of them, cleaned and disinfected 253,583 feet of old sewers, and cleaned the streets daily, applying to them a daily average of 24,000 gallons of electrozone.

In the first half of last year there were only 19 cases and 7 deaths. February had no cases or deaths. This year there were 44 cases in January, some carrying over from December, and 8 deaths. Two cases went over to February, and 12 new cases, with 6 deaths, were reported to Feb. 19. The January yellow fever death record for eleven years is as follows: 1900, 8; 1899, 1; 1898, 10; 1897, 98; 1896, 10; 1895, 15; 1894, 10; 1893, 15; 1892, 10; 1891, 10; 1890, 8. Total January deaths for 1900 were 498; 1899, 1,200; 1898, 1,800; 1897, 1,700; 1896, 547, and 1890, 441. These figures show simply that mortality both from yellow fever and from other causes was about the same before the war as at present. The health authorities say that comparisons should take into account a large Spanish immigration drawn here since the war. Out of last year's total of 103 deaths from yellow fever 58 were of Spaniards out of 163 cases, and 32 were Americans out of 82 cases. Spanish immigration last year, exclusive of troops, amounted to 16,200 persons, and Spanish departures were 12,352. Of Americans 22,301 arrived and 21,000 departed, exclusive of troops. Cuba gained by immigration 8,856 persons, the percentage from Spain being the largest.

The authorities permit natives to continue some of the practices which were always a sanitary curse to the city. The cesspool nuisance cannot be removed until a sewer system is in operation, but since every house has a pool and they are made a general depository, the record of only 6,769 cleaned out of 25,497 examined seems to show that inspectors become so accustomed to bad odors from this cause that a corrective which should have been general was applied only where the offense was most flagrant. Cubans who keep horses rarely have stables. Carriages are drawn into the main vestibule of dwellings and the horse is stalled or allowed to stand next to it while under cover. Nothing has been done to change this practice.

Although yellow fever is the most dreaded it is by no means the most destructive of Cuban diseases. The climate conduces particularly to consumption, from which last year there were 1,397 deaths in Havana. Among other contagious or infectious diseases in the city, measles caused 72 deaths, diphtheria 39, typhoid fever 95, typhus 45, pernicious malarial fever 97, and smallpox 4. Rheumatism prevails in all the old forms, and in several forms made specially for Cuba.

Except for the Cabana yellow fever experience, the health of the soldiers has been uniformly good. They are quartered in new barracks and carefully watched. Only slight ailments have so far bothered them. New barracks have been provided for garrisons at almost all the island posts. The military authorities hope thereby to avert fever of any kind among the soldiers. They have decided that should fever appear in dangerous form in any of the coast places and the soldiers seem to be threatened, they will move the men back into the interior on high land until the danger shall pass. The highlands have always been healthful.

F. W. E.

THE SYRIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

Those in This City Say the Priests Were Bought Off by Ferough Bey.

The return of Ferough Bey, the Turkish Ambassador from Constantinople, to this country has caused a flutter among the Syrian residents in this city, and some of the patriots of the Sooriya-el-Fetat, the Syrian revolutionary society, and the anti-Government Syrian papers charge the Syrian priests in New York with having allowed themselves to be influenced by the Ambassador to suppress the revolutionists, in return for medals from the Sultan.

The revolutionary Syrians held several mass meetings in the city last year and denounced the Sultan and his Government, and urged their countrymen at home to arm and drive out the hated Turk. They now say that Ferough Bey was recalled some time later because he failed to keep his Government informed about the organization of the revolutionary societies, but before his departure he came on to New York and held a conference with Father Korkemas, the head of the Maronite Church, and the Archimandrite Raphael of the Syrian Greek Orthodox Church. The conference, it is said, was held at the Waldorf-Astoria, where a Dr. Barbour acted as interpreter, and N. Fihany, a musician, played Syrian airs on a violin. Ferough Bey, it is said, begged the clergymen to use all their influence with their co-religionists to suppress the revolutionists, and promised them in return the Sultan's gracious good-will and the highest class of decorations.

The clergymen, it is said, agreed, and succeeded to a great extent in suppressing the ardor of the rebels. Father Korkemas, they say, was the more successful of the two, and through his influence the El Hidda, a Syrian revolutionary paper of Philadelphia, edited by a Maronite, suddenly began to support the Turkish Government.

Ferough Bey, the rebels say, kept his promise, and has brought with him two decorations of the Mejidiye of the third class for the priests. The interpreter and the fiddler, they say, were not forgotten, and have been rewarded with medals of the Order of Art. These priests, the rebels say, have sold out the patriots for a mess of pottage.

Father Korkemas, when seen yesterday, said it was true that before Ferough Bey sailed last year he did have a conference with him and Archimandrite Raphael, and did ask them to use their influence with the hot-headed among their people, and in this, said Father Korkemas, the Minister was only doing his duty.

The priests told Ferough Bey that they had already been working in that direction, and had reminded their people that the Syrians in Lebanon had no grievances, inasmuch as Lebanon had a Christian Governor General and its people paid taxes only for their own mountain Government. But not a word was said about any medals, and although Father Korkemas had indirectly heard that the Sultan had sent them medals he has not received any information upon the subject from Ferough Bey.

MONEY FOR CHARITY.

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor Wants Funds.

The Finance Committee of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is experiencing much difficulty this Winter in raising sufficient money to meet the many demands upon the association. Although the Winter has been considered a mild one, the association has received since Oct. 1 last nearly 4,500 applications for aid. The need in over half the families applying has been due to sickness and lack of work. To provide the fuel, food, rent, and clothing necessary to help these families to self-dependence has required large sums.

In addition to its relief work, the association maintains the Cooper Union Labor Bureau for the benefit of the unemployed, and Hartley House, where various forms of educational work for children, young men, and women are carried on. The number of contributions to the association has been as many as usual, but the average amount has been much smaller. The Finance Committee is inclined to believe that the association has suffered by reason of the extraordinary number of demands upon the giving public this Winter, and notably those relating to objects foreign to this city.

The sum necessary to meet expenditures incurred and maintain the work for the balance of the fiscal year is $15,000, in addition to moneys already contributed. The Finance Committee of the association is composed of R. Fulton Cutting, George Blagden, Andrew Mills, Theodorus B. Woolsey, and Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer. All contributions should be sent to 105 East Twenty-second Street.

LIQUID AIR AS AN EXPLOSIVE.

Consul General Mason Reports on Experiments in Germany — Not Wholly Successful.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Consul General Mason, writing from Berlin under date of Jan. 27, says:

"Ever since it was demonstrated that liquid air could be readily produced on a commercial scale it has been hoped and expected that one of the principal uses to which it would be applied would be that of an explosive material for blasting purposes, particularly in mines, where the new explosive would have the important advantages of safety in handling and of not vitiating the air, like gunpowder or dynamite, by the gases of ignition.

"Some months ago a newspaper report announced that liquid air had been formally adopted for blasting purposes in the Government coal mines of Germany, but inquiry proved that this announcement was at least premature. The fact appears to be that experiments—more or less successful—have been made, especially by Prof. Linde of the Polytechnic High School at Munich, but no formal adoption of the new explosive by the Government Bureau of Mining Industries has yet taken place.

"Among the most systematic and interesting practical experiments thus far made in this direction has been the series of tests lately undertaken by the Vienna Crystal Ice Company in the presence of experts from the Austrian technical committee for the War Department. The liquid air used in these tests was obtained from the Linde Company at Munich and shipped to Vienna in open flasks, provided with the Dewar vacuum jacket and packed with felt and cotton wrappings in wooden cases, with a loose cap of felt over the open mouth of each flask.

"When put up at the laboratory for shipment the liquid contained 75 per cent. of oxygen to 25 per cent. nitrogen; but before it had reached Vienna and was used in the experiments, it had lost about half its bulk by evaporation, and what remained contained 85 per cent. of oxygen to 15 per cent. of nitrogen. The absorbents used in preparing the cartridges were silicious marl (Kieselguhr) and 'solar oil,' and, according to the report, two methods of preparation were employed. By one process the marl and oil were mixed in a wooden vessel, and the liquid air gradually added until a stiff paste was formed, which was packed in paper cartridge shells covered with asbestos.

"By the other plan, the mixture of marl and oil was put into the cartridge, which was inclosed in a lead case with a layer of felt between, and the liquid air then poured in until the paste was completely saturated. The cartridges prepared by both methods were safe and readily transportable, and their explosive power was tested by firing at the bottom of deep holes bored in rock. The results showed that while liquid air is an efficient explosive, it is less effective than dynamite, guncotton, explosive gelatin, or giant powder.

"The conclusions of the military experts were concisely as follows: Both methods of preparing the cartridges were pronounced wasteful, and in consequence of the rapid evaporation of the liquid air they must be used immediately after being prepared; beyond fifteen minutes the evaporation will so affect the cartridge that it is likely to miss fire and its strength cannot be even roughly guaranteed. On the other hand, the cartridges when freshly prepared are powerful and well adapted to coal and other mining, and, while the large amount of oxygen set free by the firing of successive charges might increase the danger of explosion in the air and gases of the mine itself, the quality of the air for breathing purposes would be definitely improved.

"The net conclusion to be derived from these and prepeding experiments in Europe is that, notwithstanding the obvious advantages of liquid air as an explosive for mining purposes, the rapid deterioration of the cartridges and their varying and uncertain strength are obstacles so serious that, until they can be overcome, its value and application to that use will remain experimental and comparatively limited."

TO DISCUSS RACE PROBLEMS.

Inter-State Conference to be Held in Montgomery, Ala., in May.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 17.—A call has been issued under the auspices of the Southern Society for the Promotion of the Study of Race Conditions and Problems in the South for an inter-State conference, to be held in this city on May 8, 9, and 10 for the discussion of race problems. Among the special subjects which will be discussed are the limitation of the franchise, the education and religious training of the negro, and the relation of the negro to social order. Under the last named topic the subject of lynching will receive especial attention. The conference will be continued annually, according to present plans.

The call for the conference is signed by an Executive Committee, composed of nine representative men of this city. In its official statement the committee expresses the belief that true progress in connection with racial difficulties has been embarrassed by the fact that leadership of Southern opinion has been too largely attempted merely from the North, whence suggestions offered with the best motives have frequently been based upon inadequate acquaintance with actual conditions in the South. The purpose of the conference is primarily to draw together Southerners interested in their race problems, but a few speakers representative of the more sympathetic phases of Northern thought will be asked to attend the conference as guests.

Murderer Sentenced to Die.

CORTLAND, N. Y., March 17. — John Truck, who was found guilty of murder in the first degree yesterday, was to-day sentenced to die at Auburn in the week of April 20. He killed Frank W. Miller at his home last March. He set fire to the house, and drove away with all the murdered man's portable property. The trial lasted eighteen days. The defense was insanity.

President Pardons a Counterfeiter.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The President has pardoned Charles H. Pachin, who is serving a six years' sentence at Rochester, N. Y., for having counterfeiting tools in his possession. The pardon was granted on account of the physical condition of the prisoner.

Killed by a Falling Tree.

SOUTHBURY, Conn., March 17.—Samuel J. Mitchell, twenty-four years old, of South Britain, was killed yesterday by a falling tree.

THE PROPOSED AMERICAN TRANSPACIFIC CABLE ROUTES.

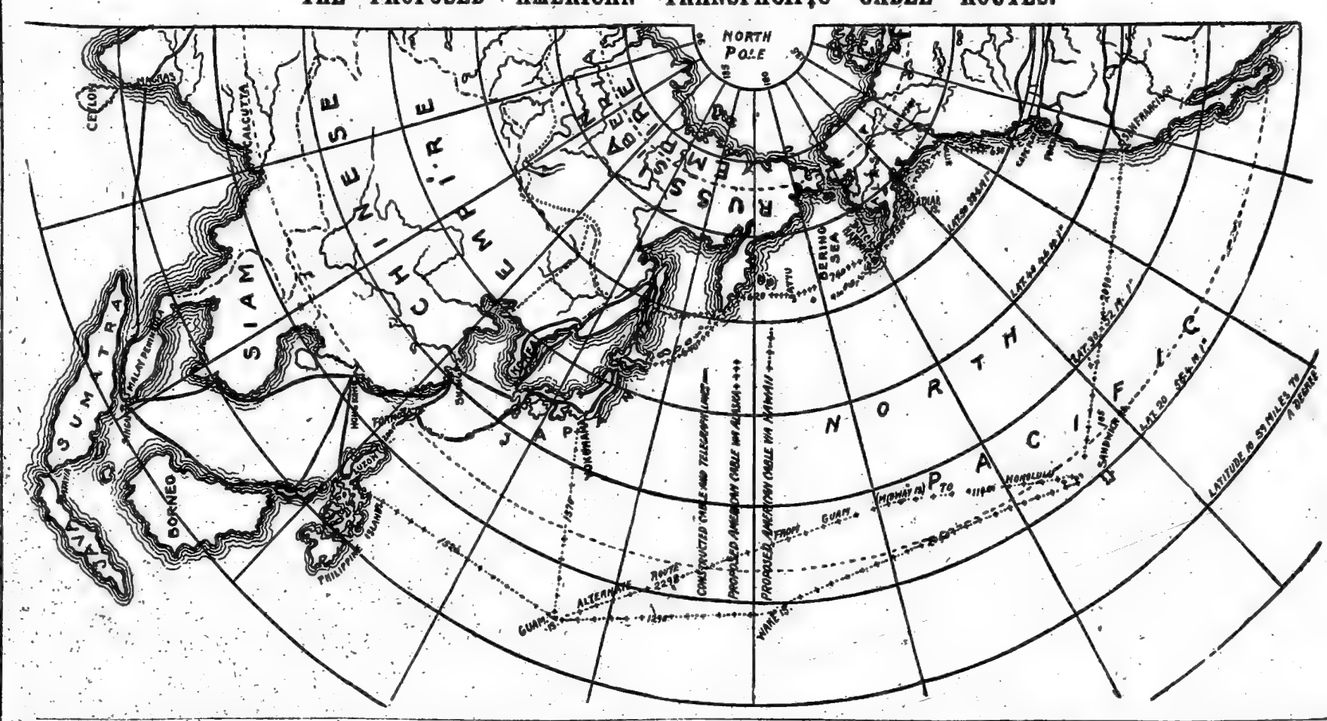

PARIS AS SEEN BY AN AMERICAN GIRL

Things to Do and Not to Do in the Average Pension.

"EXTRAS" FORM A LARGE ITEM

Woes of the Unattended Wheelwoman on Her Way Through the Bois—The "Bloomer Lady."

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 9.—The American who soars into this heaven of all delights on the wings of an ample income loses some of the most characteristic points of its life. He is borne to a more or less imposing hotel, where he is taken in charge, he and his luggage, pretty much as he would be at home. The clerks speak English, as do the maids, the waiters, the elevator boy. In fact, you find all about you not the life of the city, but the life of the hotel, the same in Cairo as in New York, in Rome as in Chicago, in Paris as in San Francisco.

If your stay is to be long and your income to match you install yourself in an apartment where you pay for your native tongue as you do for the frescoes, the hangings, the Sevres ornaments. The druggist at the corner speaks English, and charges you accordingly; there is an English and American grocer next door; the florist shows you an American Beauty rose, and replies to your labored French in English as good as your own. You will never find out the manners and customs of the country in these localities—all the people about you devote their best energies to learning yours—but should you drift in on an allowance that admits only the six-francs-a-day limit you will learn many things besides the price of a fire in your room all Winter.

PENSION AT SIX FRANCS.

We had read of the lurid pensions of the Latin Quarter and its environs, of the wild-eyed artist and the struggling poet, of the dirt and the microbes in highest state of development and activity, and trembled. We thought we could exist without the first, and had religious scruples against the second. Fate, in the shape of an inhabitant of long standing, directed us to our present quarters. Our pension is small; we are the star boarders, flanked by a young French girl finishing her education, and a small boy who comes for daily lessons and leavens the lump of femininity at déjeuner. The house is kept by two maiden ladies under forty, erstwhile governesses in titled English families.

How the table manners of the elder escaped contamination during a prolonged stay in one of England's most stately country houses has always puzzled us, but they remain uncorrupted, undefiled. To see her pursue the elusive gravy on her plate with a mop of bread is a revelation in dexterity and thoroughness, to hear her take soup a nightly surprise. To spear a piece of bread with a fork from a dish half way across the table is a mere bagatelle for this accomplished performer, but in the dissection of a chicken she is at her best. Here I draw the veil.

One by one some of the curious features of the daily routine impressed themselves upon us. The day begins with a light breakfast at nine. I say "light" advisedly, for each person is supplied with tea or coffee, one roll and butter to match. In our early days we entertained wild ideas of ringing for another roll or more butter; now that we are the servile slaves of existing conditions, we tremble when we think of the possible results. For it is "the custom of the country," and beyond this no man has ever penetrated.

At 12 o'clock déjeuner you are generally treated to two meats in succession,—one cooked over, the other fresh. The first course may be eggs, but that depends on what was left from dinner the night before. Anyway, you start fair with a clean plate, knife, fork—everything, in short, that is considered essential for a simple meal. You eat your eggs, cooked in a dozen appetizing ways, or croquettes the like of which are never found outside of France, or meat disguised in many manners, accompanied by bread and red wine, of course. When you have sardines, or radishes, or anchovies, you are given butter; it is handed to you with an air, and if your first course happens to be infant radishes and butter, you must look disappointed as though you had finished a flaky ham, cheese, or tomato omelette or a croquette.

FORKS APPARENTLY SCARCE.

Here, if you are a novice, you will make your first slip. When your plate is taken away you will not have retained your fork. It will be returned to you. If there are several novices present, and some uncertainty about the identity of each fork, it will make no difference—so much the worse for you, that's all. Now comes the "piece de résistance," which is always meat, or liver that gives you quite a new idea of the possibilities of that dish. The butter is always removed before this course. Once, one of our party refused the meat, and then the butter was brought back to tempt her appetite. Again your plate is snatched away, and again you must capture your fork and knife. Then, with an air only second in importance to that which accompanies the butter, potatoes are brought on—baked potatoes—and here the butter must be hustled forth again—fried potatoes, potatoes with cheese, all forms of potatoes—but seldom anything else.

Now you may breathe again and let your knife and fork depart in peace, for next come cheese and nuts or honey and nuts, and you start in clean all around. Then you may bow to every individual present, say "Good morning," and withdraw.

Seven o'clock sees you once more gathered around the festive board, ornamented by a high fruit dish filled with artificial moss, decked to properly apples and oranges, and topped with some sprays of green from the garden, and paper flowers. The room is dimly lighted by a hanging lamp, with a huge green globe, much brass festooning, and a dozen candles as outriders. The candles are never lighted. You start in with soup, either of cabbage, split peas, dried beans, or lentils, in which case it is porridge, or a bouillon of startling clearness with small pieces of bread floating in it. It really tastes better than it looks. After the soup you eat your always delicious chicken, your only fair roast, or your frankly poor boiled meat, change your plate, keep your fork and knife, and eat a vegetable. Then come dessert and coffee, (I don't even mention butter in this connection; it would be too vulgar—and extravagant.) more salaams, and you depart.

WOOD IS AN "EXTRA."

After three weeks we learned to keep our forks, and might be said to have mastered the culinary mysteries. But the bed linen! It had not been changed since our arrival! We wondered if it would be indelicate to mention the fact; we held consultations in corners and argued whether we were up against another "custom of the country" or if we were just common idiots. For somehow the question of towels had given us a certain distrust of ourselves. Our allowance was two each a week, linen towels that slipped and slid over a damp surface and stayed dry. Oh! yes, the towels were always dry enough! We purchased a private supply, and sent them to our own laundry each week. But the bed linen was too bulky to dispose of so easily, even if our purse had allowed the purchase. No, the only thing was to sit and wait, the enlivening occupation recommended to women in all crises from time immemorial.

Three weeks—four weeks—really, something must be done! We had arrived on the 9th of the month; the 9th of the next beheld the beds in fair white raiment—in linen sheets, rough dried, it is true, but clean and laden with that indescribable odor only French clothes possess fresh from the wash. It is something the natives put into the water to save muscle, doubtless; but the result is agreeable nevertheless.

I hardly dare trust myself to speak on the subject of coal and wood; they come in the weekly bill of extras, and all Winter long have torn at our heartstrings and denuded us of silk shirtwaists tucked by hand and many other necessaries. When we paid 10 cents for a log of wood that burned as many minutes we realized wood was a luxury; but the Winter waxed severe, and American flesh and blood are not attuned to the ever-present, penetrating mist and dampness. Cold and colder grew the Winter, high and higher mounted our coal and wood bills, and less and less adequate became our miserable open grates, for they were plural number now.

The French houses are built for a mild climate, but the climate has since signed a treaty for an "open door" from the north, and the results are continual colds and an existence only rendered bearable by the perpetual hope of an early Spring. I never saw fires that gave out as little heat as these. Each person has one in her bedroom; that is absolutely essential. There is one in the dining room, and that is all. The door of the "salon" is not opened from December to March, unless by venturesome youth, wrapped in street garments, searching for a book and pneumonia. For the chilliness, the dampness of that unfired drawing room beggars description. It is no breach of etiquette to go to meals in an overcoat—in fact, we have all done so for the past three months. The oldest member of the party is placed next the fire—especially if the oldest happens to pay the bills—the youngest next the window. The window is what is known as a French window in America; it is certainly French, but more certainly a wind trap. I know, for I am the youngest.

To the guileless traveler who comes for the exposition and finds himself for good and sufficient reasons pointed toward such a pension, my advice is, take little heed of daily, weekly, or monthly bills—they are purely nominal—but let him be a very Frenchman when it comes to settling in advance what he shall pay for "extras."

ALONE IN THE BOIS.

One might think a girl who rides alone in Paris would have courage enough for anything; you certainly would think so if you had tried it. Of course, any woman can ride in Paris, any one with a figure built after the pattern of a Dutch burgher or a clothespin, possessing a pair of bloomers made out of six old shirts, but such ladies are invariably supplied with manly escorts, and being so numerous, call forth neither enthusiasm nor the reverse. They are part of Paris—that's all. But transport one of the vast army of maids and matrons, decorously clothed and in their right minds, who ride each morning through Central Park and onward, to the Bois, then look out for tales of woe, tears, or melancholy philosophizing, according to the temperament of maid or matron.

It came upon me as a great surprise. I had ridden in New York for several years, with only the occasional comment of the butcher boy to mar the serenity of my ride, and started off one lonely Autumn morning to follow La Route des Erables through the Bois, a bicycle path smooth as a billiard table, running through woods of pine, maple, and horse chestnut, to make one dream of dryad faun and satyr. But the dream had a bitter awakening. A wheel rustles the occasional dead leaf behind you, coming along at a good pace; as it approaches it slows up, slows up, slows up, until you see a front wheel at your side. You push along briskly, so does the wheel; you slow up, so does the wheel; then a grinning face, of an unprepossessing type, is abreast of you, and a few remarks are made in colloquial French with a beautiful accent that is an added insult and a soft rolling of the r's calculated to make even the voice of a brute musical.

The construction is not taught in the Meisterschaft system, nor the accent disseminated from your school, so what is said is beyond you; but that does not diminish your helpless rage. Your tormenter then leaves with a laugh and a remark about "les Anglaises"; and that is the last straw, for the English woman may shine in golf, but she doesn't even glimmer on a wheel. I was cut to the heart one day to hear one of my countrymen say to friends as I rode past: "An English girl!" But perhaps he had never been in England! As I rode through the Bois that first day, it is no exaggeration to say every other man spoke to me as he passed, so that on my way home I pressed my nose against my refreshingly cool handlebars and—none spoke, for none passed.

BLOOMERS ON THE ROAD.

Then said I to myself, in solemn conclave: "Will you give up riding?" "Never," replied myself, "not for all the contemptible cowards in France who call themselves men!" Then my troubles began. The man who spoke to me as he passed I soon minded as little as a mosquito in frosty weather, but the man who shouts from the other side of the road still makes me turn hot and cold. It may appear to have little bearing on the subject, but the annoyance is much greater when the offender is unprepossessing. For instance, when a great, fat animal squeaked from a high dogcart: "I want my little butterfly, I want my little butterfly!" only the thought that I had never in my life hit a mark prevented me from hopping from my trusty steed and heaving a rock at him.

Yet it is hard to decide which is easier to bear, the jeers of the bloomer girls or the criticism—whether favorable or otherwise—of the connoisseurs along the way. A man will walk deliberately into the middle of the road, stare at you in amaze, and say, "But that goes very well!" I think, on the whole, my sense of humor makes me come nearer enjoying the bloomer girl's scorn and merriment.

One sight of her as she disappears around the bend in the road, or a side view as she rides along, none too steadily often, does much to turn aside wrath. A soft, gray felt hat, broad-brimmed and round-crowned, pushed over what is surprisingly often a tip-tilted nose, hair brushed straight up the back, looking like a pompadour turned the wrong way, any kind of a coat, from a seamless jacket to a golf cape, below which fall like the sails of a schooner in a stiff breeze voluminous bloomers, either black, gray, or black-and-white check, according to taste. Then legs that are never—after six months' careful study of them—never shapely; low, heelless shoes, and you have a "bloomer lady."

When you consider that it is part of the religion of the species to try to touch their chins with their knees at each revolution of the pedal, you may form some idea of their general outline. Most of them use a diamond frame, the drop being somewhat of a rarity here, but I have seen them mounted on a woman's wheel; they stop at nothing—the bloomer ladies. When this spectacle cracks jokes on your garments you ride on quickly to hide your smiles, for you can't always tell whether the "escort" laughs with you or at you, and you would hate to cause dissension in a bloomer family.

But perhaps the strangest part of the experience is that with the cold weather the annoyances cease. While the great lake is covered with skaters, a rare sight for Paris, though a few men ride, they bother you none at all. As for the bloomers, they are probably afraid of catching cold in their ankles, or perhaps it is their knees, for, with the singing birds, they vanish at the first frost, to reappear as the ground hardens after the Spring thaw. The phenomenon makes one think of the old adage of fair weather friends, for, like them, so fair-weather riders are to be avoided. No wonder the Parisian ladies do not ride, though—they know their people. F.

TO FORCE HONDURAS TO PAY.

Indemnity Claim for the Murder of an American Will Be Pushed.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—United States Minister Hunter is returning to his post with instructions to renew his request upon the Government of Honduras for a settlement of a claim of indemnity on account of the killing by a sentinel of the young Pittsburg man, Pears, a little over a year ago.

The Department of State has had no official information of any attempt, as reported, on the part of one of the dead man's brothers, to withdraw the claim in consideration of a large timber concession. Through unofficial channels, however, it has been gathered that some such negotiations were afoot, one of the surviving brothers being a party to them, but his actions are said to have been without the approval of the remainder of the family. Moreover, the Department of State would not be influenced in its own action by any such negotiations.

GIRL HELD FOR BURGLARY.

Said She Found the Stolen Watch Which She Pawned.

A seventeen-year-old girl who was charged with burglary, attracted much attention yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg. She was Nellie Hempstead of 880 Broadway, and her accuser was Adolph Enderle, a baker, who occupies a flat opposite that of the girl's stepfather, Thomas Hempstead.

While Mrs. Enderle was out shopping on Wednesday afternoon her flat was ransacked, and two gold watches and three rings were stolen. Enderle and his wife reported the robbery at the Vernon Avenue Police Station. Detectives Thompson and Grosel found one of the watches in a pawnshop at 987 Myrtle Avenue, and arrested Nellie Hempstead on the description presented by the pawnbroker.

The girl admitted that she had pawned the watch, but denied all knowledge of the burglary, and declared that on Thursday morning, while leaving the house to go on an errand, she had found the watch in the lower hall near the vestibule door. Magistrate Cramer held her in default of $200 bail for a hearing on Friday.

Yale Restoring Giant Dinosaur.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17.—An attempt is being made to restore one of the giant dinosaurs which the late Prof. C. C. Marsh gave to Yale. The remains of the huge animal came to Yale in over a hundred huge boxes. When restored the dinosaur will stand twenty-five feet high and will be fully thirty feet long. It is expected that it will be ready for public inspection by commencement.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Republicans Fear Result of Divisions on the Next Congress.

PUERTO RICO BILL THE ISSUE

Gen. Miles's Chances for a Lieutenant Generalship—War Against Dogs in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—By dint of party pressure upon unconvinced members, the House of Representatives has increased the Republican majority by putting out two Democrats and seating two Republicans, neither of whom, the Democrats of their districts insist, ever has been elected to the House. The substitution of Aldrich of Alabama for Robbins and the unseating of Young for Wise in Virginia, has given the Republicans a little more advantage in a close vote than they had before, but it is admitted by many Republicans that this performance will be bettered by the Democrats if that party chances to have a majority in the Fifty-seventh Congress.

The present Congress was chosen before the agitation about the management of our new possessions had been developed. Since then the troubles of the Republican Party have thickened until the Puerto Rico blunder was made in the House. Some effort is being made in the Senate to correct the bad impression made in the House by a division of the Republicans on the question of admitting the freest of trade between the United States and Puerto Rico. Nobody has watched the effect of this unhappy division more anxiously than Representative Babcock, the Chairman of the Congressional Committee. The Democrats have already begun the campaign in the districts represented by Republicans who were mentioned as "standing by the President" in being for free trade. It is found that in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and also in Illinois and Indiana, the rank and file Republicans who believed that the President was for free trade for Puerto Rico are determined to punish the members who dared to reject the advice of the President and adopt that of the Ways and Means Committee. In some of the districts the majorities of the Republicans—they were but pluralities in many instances—were very small. The Republican Congressional Committee will devote some effort to reconciling the outraged Republicans who intend to punish their Representatives. But, remembering that the Republicans in 1898 were able to carry the Congress only by a majority of 13, and that possible effect of the blundering mismanagement of the tariff for Puerto Rico, it is admitted by the party managers that they will have a hard task to prevent the next House from being Democratic.

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Of course, great reliance is to be placed upon the ability and popularity of the President to carry many of the Congressional candidates who otherwise would surely be badly beaten. With Bryan as the Democratic candidate—which seems to be probable but not certain to be the case—the assumption might be justified. But the passage of a free trade bill for Puerto Rico will, according to the opinion of the men most interested, defeat at least three of the Republicans in Connecticut. A vote or two may be lost to the Republicans from Illinois and several from Indiana on the same ground. Michigan, according to Senator McMillan, holds many Republicans who believe that fairness to Puerto Rico should have given that island the advantages of free trade with the United States. The vote in the First, Second, Third, and Eighth Districts was so close that those districts are regarded as fighting ground by the Democrats. The Sixth Minnesota is another close district in a State strong for free trade, Mr. Heatwole of the Third District having voted against it. This enumeration has gone far enough to show that the Republicans have much to do to prevent the loss of the present majority in those States.

What New York will do remains to be ascertained, but the Democrats will do well to keep the majority of the delegation they now hold, all the chances of gain being with the Republicans. Senator Elkins knows that the West Virginia situation is not favoring the Republicans in their desire to retain a solid delegation from that State. Mr. Elkins hopes for another term, his present term expiring March 3, 1901. The task of the managers in West Virginia will be to carry the State for McKinley, for Elkins, and for the four Representatives. It is a great task, and it is only one of many imposed upon the dominant party.

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If any one of the proposed reorganization bills for the army is enacted into law, it is assumed by the friends of Major Gen. Miles that it will provide for his elevation to the rank of Lieutenant General. One apparent reason for this assumption unquestionably is that the rank of Adjutant General of the Army is to be raised to Major General. Gen. Corbin having a large number of personal friends in both houses, and that, if the Adjutant General is to be a Major General, a proper regard for the fitness of things will justify the advancement of his superior officer to a grade higher. Gen. Miles might be able to defeat the proposition to advance Gen. Corbin, if he were quite indifferent to his own promotion, which he is not. The temptation to join forces with Corbin to secure the advancement of both is great, and he is not the least likely thing to be looked to for the outcome of discussion. But Gen. Miles has arguments that should help him with Congress without any attempt to gain his point by helping Corbin.

The regular army has never been as large as it is at present, yet it has been commanded by a Lieutenant General six times during its history. In making the arguments that nations having armies make the commanding officer one grade higher than that of the highest officer below him in service. Germany is pointed out with 63 Field Marshals General—a rank unknown here—while of officers of that rank England has 71; Russia, 100; Italy, 5; Denmark, 1; Japan, 4; Sweden, 1, and Brazil, 4, the grade being equal to that of General in the Army of the United States. Of Lieutenant Generals, every European nation with an army has a plentiful supply. Spain has 15, and she has also 218 Major Generals. The use of Spain as an illustration is not urged with point, for a supply of Major Generals does not appear to have helped her much in war.

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A war against dogs has been waged here since the beginning of Winter, and with a degree of activity never observed before even in the height of what are supposed to be days unfavorable to the health of the dog family. A zeal explicable only by the acceptance of the theory that some high official person had become alarmed was shown by the impounding officers, and from the beginning of December no dog has really been safe outside the house of its owner. Since Dec. 11, 2,471 dogs have been captured by the roving dog constables, and 1,933 have been killed. The very small number of 450 have been redeemed, 45 were sold, and 43 were returned. Owners of dogs were thoroughly scared. The highest number of dog tags ever issued before at one time was 7,222; the number out to-day is 8,184, showing either that the taste for dogs was stimulated by the attempt to discredit them, or that the tag law had been disregarded.

Under the law every one of the 8,184 dogs must wear a muzzle if he goes upon the public streets. The tag costs $2. The pound-master has found dogs wearing tags which at the tag office had been issued to dogs of a very different description from those by which the tags were worn. This shows stolen tags and perhaps stolen dogs—an industry that flourishes here. It ought to be gratifying to those who stimulated the dog war to know that many captured dogs, suspected of having rabies, proved, after having been killed and "cultured" at the Department of Agriculture, to have been afflicted with the rabies that the department had announced was prevalent among dogs inhabiting the District of Columbia. The dog population of the District of Columbia is estimated by the Poundmaster to be not less than 10,000.

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Away back in 1828, when John Quincy Adams was President of the United States, there was a ceremony at Georgetown that attracted to that ancient village, now a part of Washington, what was considered a great throng. A larger throng of persons all over the country were interested in the ceremony of which the President was a prominent figure on July 4, 1828, when Mr. Adams, taking a spade in his hands, attempted to cut the first bit of earth toward the making of the channel of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. He was obliged, in consequence of the hardness of the ground, to take off his coat and use some force to get the spade down, that effort being greeted with liberal applause.

Thirty-two years later the canal was completed to Cumberland. By that time the dream of the canal's commanding importance had been dissipated by the railroad. But the canal was useful, if not preeminently valuable, and there were men who desired to commemorate the completion of the work. They had a monument provided, marked with a suitable inscription, and ordered to be sent to the point where the canal was begun. The object was to have it erected at Georgetown. Forty years later, in this year 1900, the monument was discovered packed away in a box in a warehouse in Georgetown, without explanation to be found anywhere of the failure to set it up. It is in four pieces, and when set up will be eleven feet in height. It was in a good state of preservation, and after the canal authorities had been notified, a place was found for it at the foot of Thirty-second Street. It was regarded as interesting that no record of the preparation of this monument could be found in the company's archives. The canal which it was designed to celebrate has become a rather unimportant channel of trade, carrying chiefly such bulky commodities as coal and building material. Suggestions have been heard from time to time for its sale as the roadbed of a railroad, but the canalboat still continues to find a way to float from Georgetown to Cumberland and back.

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The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which has been so busy during the Winter that it has been necessary to keep the establishment going twenty-four hours a day, is busier than ever, and the hours of labor cannot be increased. Expansion, the postal needs of the country and the islands thereof, the demands for internal revenue stamps, the issue of a new series of silver notes, the loud calls for internal revenue stamps of all kinds, have pushed the Superintendent so hard that he has wished that the establishment were larger. The work has been so arranged that one shift begins at 7 o'clock in the morning. It finishes at 4. The second then comes on and works until midnight. The third goes on for eight hours, and then the swing is completed. This increases the difficulty of management. Mr. Johnson, the chief, has managed to have a complete set of operatives at their posts at the time a new lot was to be shifted on. So there is at all times a set of printers and their assistants. The afternoon and night shifts, those beginning at 4 and working until midnight, and the class that goes on at midnight have all some awkward difficulties and embarrassments to overcome. On stormy nights the women helpers who find lucrative employment in the bureau are compelled to brave the storm of the elements rather than the storming of the exacting "spotter" or chief. The shift that goes on at midnight is on its way home before the bulk of Washington people have waked up and begun to think about breakfast. The building was considered too large when occupied. It has been since extended, but the demands of business promise that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing must be enlarged. It is a bit out of the way, but it is a good building that cost much less than it would if built now. E. G. D.

MISSING MORRILL ISLAND.

U. S. S. Iroquois May Seek the Lost Pacific Land.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Hydrographic Office has taken steps to have the United States ship Iroquois make a search for the missing Morrill Island while she is engaged in the survey for a cable route in the Pacific.

Several reports have reached the office to show that ships have sailed directly over the place where the island was charted. The officers say this may be owing to a mistake made by the early recorders, but they will verify the fact.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Daniel Van Voorhis, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 1, is assigned to the Third Cavalry and will report to the commanding officer at Fort Slocum, New York, for assignment to duty with recruits to be sent from that post on the transport Sumner to the Philippine Islands, and upon his arrival at Manila will join his regiment.

Major Charles Bird, Quartermaster, will make an inspection of the transport service and matters relating to the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at San Francisco under instructions from the Quartermaster General of the Army, and after completion of these duties will proceed to Tacoma and Seattle, Washington, and investigate the transport service and other business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General of the Army. On completion of these latter duties Major Bird will report to the Quartermaster General by telegraph for further instructions.

Major John Tweedale, Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Office, is detailed to represent the War Department temporarily as a member of the Board of Management of the Government exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., during the year 1901, to serve pending the arrival of Capt. Peter C. Harris, Ninth Infantry, the regular representative detailed by the Adjutant General.

Major Edward T. Comegys, Surgeon, upon the completion of his duties pertaining to the Medical Supply Depot at Savannah, Ga., will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty. Major Comegys, upon the completion of the duty assigned him, will proceed to Manila and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Second Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 1, is assigned to the Twenty-fifth Infantry and will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report to the commanding officer, Department of Texas, for assignment to a company of the Twenty-fifth Infantry serving in that department.

Transfers in the Fourth Infantry: First Lieut. John J. Toffey Jr., from Company G to Company L; First Lieut. Joseph C. Castner, from Company L to Company B.

Transfers and assignments in the Seventh Infantry: Capt. Edward E. Hardin, from Company B to Company C; Capt. Daniel A. Frederick, from Company A to Company M; Capt. George W. McIver, from Company M to Company A; Capt. Chauncey B. Baker, from Company D to Company B; Capt. Julius A. Penn, to Company D; Capt. John S. Grisard, to Company H; Capt. Charles G. French, from Company C to Company K; First Lieut. John B. Bennet, from Company C to Company H; First Lieut. Campbell E. Babcock, to Company C; First Lieut. George H. Knox, from Company K to Company D; Second Lieut. George W. Stuart, from Company C to Company K.

Navy.

Surgeon J. D. Gatewood is detached from the Lancaster and assigned to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Paymaster Z. W. Reynolds will wait orders at San Diego, Cal., when discharged from the hospital.

Assistant Paymaster R. Spear is ordered to temporary duty on the Independence, April 2, then to the Asiatic Station, going on the Solace.

Naval Cadet W. P. Cronan is detached from the Iowa and ordered to the Marblehead.

Naval Cadet J. B. Gilmer is detached from the Marblehead and ordered to the Iowa.

Naval Cadet R. D. White is detached from the Marblehead and ordered to the Ranger.

At his own request, Commander William H. Emory has been detached from the membership of the Inspection Board and ordered on temporary special duty at New York.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Capt. Davis of the Quartermaster's Department, in charge of the transport Sumner, has telegraphed the Quartermaster General from Norfolk that the Sumner will arrive in New York on Monday morning. If possible the vessel will start for Manila before the close of next week, with about 1,100 recruits now assembled at Fort Slocum, New York, who are needed to fill vacancies in the regular regiments in the Philippines.

The Scorpion, which is sailing as a transport ship for the Isthmian Canal Commission, has sailed from Colon for San Blas Bay, further north on the isthmus.

The Alliance has arrived at St. Croix.

The Marblehead has arrived at Sauselito.

The training ship Hartford, Commodore Farragut's old flagship, which left San Francisco Jan. 10 for New York, with 540 men on board under Commander Hawley, and which recently arrived at Valparaiso, has sailed from that port for Montevideo.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Members of the House to-day pronounced eulogies upon the late Monroe L. Hayward, Senator-elect from Nebraska, who died before taking the oath of office.

The House passed a bill to relieve the Superintendent of the Military Academy at Mexico, Mo., from loss on account of the destruction of Government rifles by fire.

Representative Richardson of Tennessee introduced two more anti-trust resolutions, one against the American Steel and Wire Company and the other against the Federal Steel Company.

Mexican Government Bonds.

J. P. Morgan & Co. will issue the bonds in connection with the Mexican Government loan some day this week. The bonds, it is said, had to be sent abroad to be signed, which occasioned some delay.

Rules Against Bucket Shops.

The Consolidated Exchange has adopted stringent amendments directed against bucket shops and irregular methods of dealing.

CONFESS TO COUNTERFEITING.

United States Secret Service Men Capture Men Who Made Spurious Silver Coins.

Theodore Stevens, Timothy Cassidy, alias "John Cliff"; James Sullivan, alias "English Jim," and George West, alias "English Bill," who were arrested for making and passing counterfeit ten and fifty cent pieces, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields at noon yesterday by Chief William P. Hazen of the United States Secret Service. West told Commissioner Shields that he was innocent of the crime charged against him, which was confirmed by his associates, all of whom admitted that they were concerned in the making of the coins. The men were held in $5,000 bail each, but in West's case the examination was set for Monday next. They were then taken to Ludlow Street Jail.

Chief Hazen said that the capture was the outcome of watching Timothy Cassidy, who, he says, is a well-known counterfeiter, having been arrested in 1881 on the same charge, according to the Secret Service records, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment. In 1888 he was again arrested and convicted, this time getting five years' imprisonment. Recently he was reported to be acting suspiciously, and as complaints were received of counterfeit coin having been passed in the Bowery district, he was shadowed, and was seen meeting the other men, all of whom, the Government detectives say, were engaged in passing counterfeits. It was not until Friday, however, that the mill was located in Stevens's room, in the tenement house 236 East Twenty-fourth Street.

The men who were under surveillance were arrested on the street by Secret Service Agents Henry, Griffen, Tyrrell, Berryman, Gammon, and Burke, and then the raid was made on the spurious mint, where Stevens was found. The place was thoroughly searched, and hidden away in the rooms were found twelve sets of ten and fifty cent molds, 200 pieces of coin in process of manufacture, plating apparatus, and acids.

Chief Hazen says that he has evidence in the case of West, who is known to him as a Bowery burglar and general thief, to prove that he passed some of the bad money, which is of the date of 1893 and very poorly gotten up, the lettering being very bad, and the surface of the coins being marked with streaks. The men are said to have been operating about a week. It is not known how much money they disposed of.

HELD ON SERVANTS' CHARGE.

Slav's Search for Husband May Disclose Counterfeiting Gang.

Joseph Meller and his wife, Mary, of 175½ Stanton Street, were arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of counterfeiting, the complainant being Dora Bovlick, a servant in the saloon at 138 Norfolk Street. All of the persons concerned are Slavs and could speak very little English, an interpreter's services being required. Commissioner Shields, after asking a few questions, put down the examination for Monday at 3 o'clock, holding Meller and his wife in $500 bail each, and also sending the complainant to jail as a witness, $500 bail being required in her case, too.

Dora Bovlick, it is said, had given Meller $190, with which he was to get her a husband, and which he failed to do, keeping the money. She then told the police of the Eldridge Street Station Friday night that Meller was making bad money and they arrested him on suspicion, she having given Capt. Herlihy a silver dollar, two fifty-cent pieces, and four twenty-five-cent pieces, which are alleged to be bad and which she said she stole from Meller's place. The police found nothing incriminating there. It was hinted after the examination that there might be another party or parties concerned in the action.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

Richard Manahan, an Irishman, Passes the Century Mark.

Richard Manahan, who lives with his daughter, Mrs. Mary Sullivan, in Rosebank, Staten Island, celebrated his one hundredth birthday yesterday.

Manahan was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to New York when a boy. He had two children, Mrs. Sullivan being the only one living, and three grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren.

Although quite feeble, Manahan keeps well informed as to what is going on. He smokes a clay pipe, a new one every day.

LEGAL NOTES.

DEFECTIVE TELLTALES OVER RAILROAD TRACK.—Elmer S. Albring, who had been in the service of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company as brakeman for about six weeks, was found on Jan. 14, 1898, in a dying condition by the side of the company's tracks, about 100 feet from the west end of a bridge which carries the highway over the track at the Red Creek Station, a few miles west of Oswego. A recovery had by Bertha Albring, as administratrix, in her suit against the company for damages, has been reversed by the Appellate Division of the Fouth Department. About 250 feet from the bridge was a pole with an arm that extended over the track, to which were originally attached fourteen telltales, so called, consisting of ropes two feet long, attached to the end of an iron rod. The telltales hung over the track at a height of about sixteen feet, their purpose being to warn brakemen on the train of the approach of a low bridge. It was claimed for the plaintiff that the company was negligent in failing to maintain these telltales in proper condition, Justice Smith, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, held that the fact that some of the telltales were missing, leaving an opening through which the head of a brakeman standing on top of a car might pass without being struck, did not render the railroad company liable for the death of this brakeman, who while on top of a box car was struck by the bridge, it appearing that a few moments before the accident he was walking toward the front of a car approaching the bridge, and that it was light enough for him to see the telltales and the bridge, which were in plain sight.

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DEED DELIVERED IN ESCROW.—Lydia W. Ranken, who died in 1895, aged seventy-eight years, executed in 1884 a deed of conveyance of the premises 163 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, to her daughter, Bessie C. Donovan. The deed was placed in the custody of Cortwright McBride, who was present at its execution, to be delivered to Mrs. Donovan upon her mother's death. The instrument was not recorded, and Mrs. Rankin continued in possession of the property for many years. She devised it by her will, executed in 1893, to a person other than the grantee named in the deed. In 1898 Mrs. Ranken brought an action to set aside a lease of the premises, alleged to have been obtained from her by fraud on the part of McBride, the custodian of the deed, in which action such custodian and Mr. Teese, a lawyer, also present at the execution of the deed, said nothing about the deed when examined as witnesses. In a suit brought by Henry Benton Ranken to recover possession of these premises from Michael Donovan and another, as trustees under Mrs. Donovan's will, the Appellate Division of the Second Department has affirmed judgment given on the trial in favor of the defendants. Justice Willard Bartlett, giving the opinion, held that the deed vested the title in Mrs. Donovan as of the time of its original delivery to the third party, and that the conveyance thus made took precedence over the subsequently executed will of the grantor. The fact of the silence on the part of Teese and McBride, when witnesses in the other action, presented a question as to the credibility of their testimony in this action.

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MASTER AND SERVANT.—Elizabeth M. Byrne, fifteen years old, while employed in the factory of the Nye & Wait Carpet Company to pick and darn carpets, upon seeing a machine start at a time when it was not the duty of the man in charge of it to be, and he was not, at his post, attempted to adjust a carpet in the machine in order to prevent it from being injured. In doing so the fingers of one hand were drawn into knives placed upon a cylinder at the top of the machine, and were cut off. A suit brought by her father, Joseph C. Byrne, against the company for damages, was dismissed on the trial, and that decision was affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department. The court held that as the girl's employment was in no way connected with the machinery, she could not recover for the injuries thus sustained, on the ground that there were no guards in front of the knives. The law of 1886, requiring the owner of a manufacturing establishment to properly guard machinery of every description, was held only to require him to guard those parts of the machinery which, in reasonable anticipation, might be a source of danger to the operatives.

ROTHENBERG & CO.

Formerly LUDWIG BROS. WEST 14TH ST. Money Refunded on Unsatisfactory Purchases.

Spring Millinery Display.

The exhibits on the main floor and in the parlors on the second floor are like fairyland pictures. Artists and decorators have invested the display with a subtle charm. Roses, violets, poppies and other flowers in the newest pastel shades, in ornamental designs, lend an exquisite color effect. The best brains of the millinery world, and the nimblest fingers, too, contribute to the gorgeous representation. We show you the very latest styles, use none but worthy materials, and charge prices just about half usually associated with such models. The styles are in the famous French, London and American types, and are quoted so reasonably as to allow the woman of slender purse to wear a becoming spring hat.

Two Special Lines for To-Morrow.

At $7.50 the $12 kind, beautiful, choice and chic.

At $12 the $18 and $20 kind, the very essence of millinery magnificence and style.

Untrimmed Millinery Delights.

An assortment of freshness and beauty that will enchain any woman's attention.

Ready-to-Wear Hats, made of straw, silk, etc., new choice goods, values $1.98 and $2.25, at 1.69

Fancy Straw Hats, variety of styles; lace straw, etc., values up to $2.25; special lot for to-morrow's selling, while they last 98c

Flowers.—A very complete department. An unusually large purchase enables us to offer three great lots to-morrow at prices you will welcome.

Lot 1—Embracing Roses, Violets, &c., in silk, velvet and muslin; values up to 25c.; to-morrow your choice at 10c

Lot 2—Embracing Roses, Violets, Poppies, &c., in silk, velvet and muslin; values up to 49c.; to-morrow, your choice 15c

Lot 3—Embracing large Silk Velvet Roses, beautiful goods and colorings; to-morrow your choice at 25c

Great Lace News

Happy is the trade transaction that permits this very unusual offer in Mousseline de Soie. A glance at the price will prove its desirability. It's fair to assume the lace department will be a scene of wonderful activity to-morrow, and we suggest you be among the early comers—and 5,000 yards will go surprisingly quick.

This Very Unusual Bargain To-Morrow.

5,000 yards Mousseline de Soie, all the season's tints, cream, black and white included, 45 inches wide, a 49c. quality, at, per yd., **29c**

Black Spangled Robes

at a sacrifice. Never so low; practically at your own prices.

$15.00 **Robes and Waists** at . . 9.98
$17.00 **Robes and Waists** at . . 12.29
$20.00 Flounce Effect **Robes and Waists** at . . . 14.98
$27.00 **Robe, Waist and Sleeve,** at . . . 19.98
$30.00 **Robe, Waist and Sleeve,** at . . . 21.98

Black and White Taffeta Allovers, applied on Point d'Esprit or plain net, very newest designs. The yard,

1.98, 2.79, 2.98, 3.59 to 5.25.

Venice Nets, in ecru and white, 20 inches wide, effective patterns

GERMAN ART THREATENED

Public Meeting Protests Against the Lex Heintze.

Artists, Authors, and Playwrights Unite in Objecting to the Proposed Law.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 6.—War has broken out between the Reichstag majority and the intellectual élite of Germany. The legislators added to the lex Heintze three clauses penalizing immoral books, pictures, and plays, and also such literary and artistic works as may be deemed offensive to the sense of modesty without being immoral. During the debates it was made clear that these clauses were not aimed solely against pornographical productions, but against realistic writers such as Hermann Sudermann and Max Halbe.

The artists and literati of the empire were naturally rendered indignant by the fact that legislation limiting the freedom of art and letters should be tacked to a law dealing with classes with whom they have nothing in common. Moreover, they saw that the elastic provisions of the clauses in question would give the police and judiciary the power to condemn works of art of the highest aesthetic value. Already under existing laws the Berlin police order art dealers not to display reproductions of certain of Armand Böcklin's works or of Correggio's "Leda."

Protests from the press and from non-Philistine members of the Reichstag were ineffectual in persuading the majority to strike out the so-called theatre-and-art paragraphs and there is a prospect that the measure will go on the statute book. In view of this possibility the leading authors, artists, and theatrical people of Berlin called a public meeting on Sunday to protest against the paragraphs in question. Over 2,000 people attended, including nearly everybody prominent in art and letters at present in Berlin. Those who were absent, but who sent letters or telegrams, included Adolf von Menzel, Anton von Werner, Gerhart Hauptmann, Ernst von Wildenbruch, Oscar Blumenthal, Max Liebermann, and Reinhold Begas. Theodor Mommsen, the historian, was present in spite of his great age, and occupied a seat on the platform.

Karl Schrader, a Freisinnige member of the Reichstag, was the first speaker. He recapitulated the history of the lex Heintze, on which the Reichstag was first asked to vote in 1892. He pointed out that present laws give the police ample powers to prevent the performance of immoral plays, while the sale of books of immoral pictures and books is also punishable under existing laws. There is consequently no need for new legislation, while the fact that the lex Heintze penalizes works that, "without being immoral, are offensive to the sense of modesty," gives the police powers which cannot fail to lead to abuse.

Prof. Gustav Eberlein, the sculptor, who spoke in the name of the artists of Germany, drew on the necessity of art enjoying absolute freedom. It would be barbarism, he said, to submit the creations of the artist to the criticism of the police. Can the police understand, he asked, that the nude ennobles? Can they comprehend that the nude is the handiwork of God, the crown of creation and art, and will so remain in spite of all Philistines and Tartuffes? Art speaks to the senses as well as to the heart and the understanding. Even religious art is unthinkable without a study of the nude. And therefore art must assure for itself the right to depict the nude, where and when it deems necessary.

In the Reichstag the legislators discoursed as though they regarded art as by no means necessary. But, he contended, art is necessary. Without it there can be no culture. It sets the seal of completeness on civilization. And this anti-artistic movement appears the more incomprehensible at this time, on the eve of the Paris Exposition, when artists are striving to win honor abroad for the nation.

"This," cried the Professor, "is the moment chosen by the legislators to associate us and our works with the scum of humanity in a measure like the lex Heintze. We cannot believe that the German Nation and the German Emperor will sanction such a deed."

Hermann Nissen, the President of the German Stage Union, presented the theatrical profession's objections. He remarked that under the proposed law any spectator could stop the performance of a play by complaining to the authorities that it was offensive to his sense of modesty. The vagueness of the text of the law and the impossibility of formulating the legislators' intention more clearly makes the police and the judiciary the sole judges of what is proper or improper on the stage.

Criminal judges, however, are not qualified to judge such matters. The censor's modifications of the German text of Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" showed what little comprehension the authorities have of the works submitted to them. If the lex Heintze becomes law Goethe, Schiller, and Shakespeare must be banished from the stage. Franz Moor is immoral, "Romeo and Juliet" unspeakably so, if judged by the standard of the lex Heintze. "Othello," "Oedipus," "Hamlet," "Kabale and Liebe," Faust's "Walpurgis Night," "Richter von Zalamea," "Haubenlerche," "Traviata," "Maria Magdalena," and countless other great works offend against this law.

Hermann Sudermann spoke for the dramatic authors, and satirized the legislators who would annihilate the modern movement on the German stage. The modern drama, he asserted, is due to the new spirit of the times. The period of the iambic drama, of the sentimental melodrama, and the historical play has passed away in Germany. The legislators who would abolish the realistic drama are survivals of a preceding epoch.

"Between them and a poet," continued the author, "discussion is impossible. They menace poetry with prison at a time when poetry is exercising a great and good influence. Every important poetic work of the last ten years is punishable under the lex Heintze. We owe to Herr Rötscher's candid declaration the knowledge that the lex Heintze is aimed not against spectacular plays in which patriotism mingles with a display of tights, nor against French farces, but against the modern drama. Plays like 'Weber,' 'Jugend,' 'Haubenlerche,' and the 'Talisman' must disappear. That is the legislators' intention.

"Under the lex Heintze the first act of Wagner's 'Walküre' would be banished from the stage. If the measure becomes law the modern drama must make place for historical plays, for love stories of smirking damsels and good young men.

"How many reigning families are there in Germany? We should have to admire all the ancestors of all of them on the stage. And why? Because the Reichstag majority believes that the standard of morality is becoming lower in Germany. This assertion has already been contradicted in the Reichstag itself by a high official of the Ministry of Justice. But no legal lore is necessary to detect the falsity of the Reichstag's point of view. German people are always working, and a nation which works as we Germans do cannot be morally degenerate. The legislator wants to punish the dramatist because vice exists. Schiller gave the poet a place in Olympia, the Reichstag classes us in the lex Heintze with abandoned women and their male associates.

"The legislator has forced us from our writing tables and compelled us to become agitators. We will remain on the field of battle until all the lost ground has been recovered, until this insult to German art has been retracted. We must all promise one another to stand firm in this holy and honorable war until we have won.

A telegram was read from Gerhart Hauptmann, who said: "Art is an indestructible power, whose sublimity and greatness cannot be conceived by those who combat and insult it. But its liberating development may be hindered for a long lapse of time by a barbaric outbreak of brutal fanaticism. I join with you in vehemently protesting against the attempt to disgrace the epoch in which we live by such an outbreak of madness."

It is expected that the protest of the literary and artistic world will not be without effect, and that if the Reichstag majority refuses to erase or modify the art and theatre paragraphs on the third reading, the Bundesrath will decline to sanction the lex Heintze. Should this expectation not be realized, an agitation will be conducted in the liberal press during the next electoral campaign against all the Reichstag members who voted for the anti-art paragraphs. J. P.

OPPOSITION TO LEX HEINTZE.

Minority Adopts an Obstruction Policy in the Reichstag—Meat Inspection Bill Shelved.

BERLIN, March 17.—Throughout the week the so-called Lex Heintze, which Government measure was originally designed against public immorality in various shapes, but into which the Centrists and Conservative Parties have managed to smuggle a number of provisions curtailing the liberty of art, literature, and the stage, occupied the Reichstag. The debate spread over an enormous field, laying bare many ulcers never before publicly discussed.

When the opposition to the most illiberal paragraphs of the bill found the majority, consisting of Conservatives, Centrists, and Nationalists, meant to squelch the speeches and arguments against the inserted paragraphs an obstruction policy was adopted under the leadership of Herren Richter and Singer, the intention, apparently, being to wear out the majority, particularly the Centre, and render them ready for a compromise.

This obstruction policy, which was skillfully carried out during the latter half of the week, being a novel feature in German Parliamentary life, caused the greatest sensation and the most varied comment, the Tageblatt speaking of it as "a Parliamentary breach of the Constitution" because of a certain ruling of Count von Ballestrem, the President of the Reichstag, while The National Zeitung severely condemns the obstruction, although favoring its aim.

The obstruction caused highly unusual scenes, and noisy and violent abuse on both sides. Amidst the Reichstag roar the fact was almost overlooked that the Meat bill, which during the fortnight before dominated politics, has again been shelved. Nobody seems able to tell precisely for how long nor why, although different statements in regard to the measure are current in political circles. The Agrarian leaders believe that the Government wishes to first have the Naval bill passed, which would defer final action on the Meat bill until after Eastertide. In the meanwhile both the Emperor and the Bundesrath are still being bombarded with protests and petitions pro and con.

CHINESE GO ON A STRIKE.

Assault Their Foreman in the Paris Exposition Grounds.

PARIS, March 17.—The exposition grounds were the scene of a strike of Chinese workmen this week, and the plan by which they essayed to obtain their demands caused Parisians considerable amusement. When their overseer tried to force them to work they seized and bound him and tied him to a stove in their dwelling, and then, running around him as in a race, slapped his face, which is the worst affront that can be offered to a Chinaman. His cries brought the police, who rescued him, more frightened than hurt.

The Chinamen concerned were arrested; but were subsequently released on promising better behavior.

VICTORIA'S NEW YACHT.

$2,500,000 Vessel Will Probably Be Turned Over to the Admiralty.

LONDON, March 17.—The new yacht built for the Queen in the Government dockyards, at a cost of about $2,500,000, will probably never be used by her Majesty. The vessel's instability, so palpably demonstrated at the time of her undocking, has caused the Queen to take a strong dislike to her, and the alterations necessitated so materially reduced her comfort and convenience that it is believed they will render the vessel unsuitable for the purpose originally intended.

The probability is that the yacht will ultimately be renamed Enchantress and converted into a dispatch vessel for the use of the Admiralty.

DREYFUSARDS WANT NO AMNESTY

Say the Measure Deprives Them of All Means of Redress.

PARIS, March 17.—The Government's bill proposing amnesty in all criminal prosecutions which have arisen out of the Dreyfus affair meets with vigorous opposition from the Dreyfusards, whose reputations have been besmirched by the accusations of their adversaries, and to whom amnesty means the deprivation of means of redress. Dreyfus himself wrote protesting against the bill, which will, if passed, kill his hopes of rehabilitation.

The Senate Committee this week heard M. Reinach, Col. Picquart, and M. Zola, all of whom warmly condemned the measure. Col. Picquart declared that on no account did he wish to be included in the same list with Gen. Mercier and his accomplices. M. Zola submitted that the amnesty was in violation of the Constitution.

The irrepressible Esterhazy has bobbed up again, and has written to the committee of the Senate announcing that he had made four depositions before the French Consul General in London, M. Lequeux, which would prevent the Government from stifling the inquiry he demands. According to an inspired statement, his depositions are valueless, as he has only produced copies instead of the originals of the documents he professes to possess.

BRITAIN'S DEAD MONEY LENDER.

Little Good Is Said of Isaac Gordon, the Noted Usurer.

LONDON, March 17.—The will of Isaac Gordon, the notorious money lender, who died recently, cannot be found, and is being advertised for. It appears that this well-known name in the English courts, though Gordon himself rarely appeared, was borne by a man of only thirty-five, who is credited with leaving $5,000,000. On his body was found $20,000 and in his office $135,000 in cash. This accumulation was due to the fact that the banks, finally, would not have anything to do with his accounts. This scathing obituary appears in M. A. P., (Mainly About People:)

"A tall, well built, erect, ruthless, daring bird of prey, he seemed to spend on his business of extortion all the passion which an ordinary human being would divide between home pleasure and other interests of life. During the last months he suffered agony from a disease of the jaw, and when his voice was reduced to a hideous croak he kept on working feverishly at his devil's job of breaking up homes and hearts."

The eight months which Gordon spent in jail when starting in on his usurious career ruined his health and embittered his life. Among his victims he numbered clergymen, widows, orphans, and spendthrifts of all classes in England, and he frankly said in court that the tears of neither the widow nor the orphan would have the slightest effect on him in pressing a claim. Few dead men have ever received the merciless obituaries that appear everywhere on the death of this millionaire.

Religious Quarrel Leads to Riots.

PARIS, March 17.—An unusual occurrence took place on Thursday last in the village of Madranges, near Tulle, in the Department of Correze, a majority of the inhabitants of which place recently changed their religion from Catholicism to Protestantism owing to dissensions with their priests. The occasion of the trouble was the inauguration of a new Protestant church. The priest held a counter open-air meeting and, having made insinuations respecting the private life of the pastor a riot ensued, the rival parties beating one another with sticks and throwing stones until a heavy storm stopped the battle. More trouble is feared.

Conspired to Avoid Army Service.

BERLIN, March 17.—A sensational criminal trial has just begun in Elberfeld and will last, it is thought, for some weeks. The defendants are charged with conspiracy in liberating hundreds of strong and healthy men from military service by the use of certain drugs which affected them temporarily. Cologne physicians and druggists and army surgeons are also implicated. After disposing of the present case the officials will begin preparations for trying a second and larger case of a similar character with ramifications in the Rhenish Provinces and Westphalia.

A "Jack the Ripper" in Germany.

BERLIN, March 17.—The district around Frankfort-on-the-Main is now invaded by a criminal of the "Jack-the-Ripper" class. After several previous cases had been brought to light, the fifteen-year-old son of an architect named Winter, in Prechlau, was found horribly mutilated, the body being partially dissected. The indications pointed to the same murderer in all the cases, but the identity of the criminal has not yet been discovered.

German Courtiers on the Stage.

BERLIN, March 17.—There will be private theatricals Wednesday at the Lessing Theatre under the patronage of Princess Carl Anton Hohenzollern, for the benefit of discharged prisoners. The Empress has purchased a hundred tickets for the performance. Both the players and the audience will belong to the highest Court circles. Enormous prices are being paid for tickets.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE DEATH OF PÈRE DIDON.—A Paris dispatch published last Wednesday mentioned the death in Toulouse of Père Didon, a Dominican monk, and for twenty years regarded throughout the Roman Catholic world as probably the most eloquent preacher in Paris. Aside from his fame as an ecclesiastical orator, however, the death of Père Didon is of particular significance, as he died almost on the anniversary of the notorious sermon that he preached in the Madeleine in 1898, calling upon the French people to beware of the alleged conspiracy of Protestants and Jews to secure the revision of the Dreyfus case. The example of Père Didon was followed by the other Roman Catholic prelates all over France, who, while ostensibly attacking the cause of the Dreyfusards as a crusade against France, contrived to place the Church and army above everything else by specious Royalist doctrines.

On one occasion Père Didon remarked in the course of an eloquent sermon calling upon the people to come to the defense of the "honor of the army": "It devolves upon every true Frenchman and Catholic to condemn the pretensions of civilians to subordinate the military to themselves and to their own ends." All through the campaign which finally ended in the revision of the Dreyfus case Père Didon wrote anti-Semitic and Royalist articles for La Croix, and continued to use his eloquence in defending the self-confessed criminals of the General Staff, his particular protégé being Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam.

Even while admitting his undoubted power to stir congregations from the pulpit, many ecclesiastics have regarded Père Didon something in the light of a charlatan. His "Vie de Jésus" has been particularly condemned. He had thousands of admirers, particularly among the women of the Faubourg St. Germain, who sat spellbound at his words and eagerly bought his sermons when they appeared in book form. His pronounced views on divorce, which he started to exploit in a series of sermons delivered at Saint Philippe du Rouele, in November, 1879, became so obnoxious that he was silenced by the Archbishop of Paris.

His constantly increasing fame as a pulpit orator had its birth in 1871, when he delivered the funeral sermon of Mgr. Darboy, who, it will be recalled, was one of the hostages murdered in cold blood by the Communists. Besides his voice, which was strong and very distinct, the chief features of his oratory were his long, sustained periods, ending with a few short, sharply pronounced sentences in which he summed up what had gone before.

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THE DUC D'ORLEANS EXPLAINS HIS LETTER TO THE CARTOONIST WHO CARICATURED QUEEN VICTORIA.—Le Moniteur of Paris, which is the organ of the Duc d'Orleans, recently contained an article, believed to have been written or inspired by the Bourbon-Orleanist Pretender, in which is offered an explanation of the latter's recent congratulatory epistle to the cartoonist Willette, whose caricature of Queen Victoria aroused resentment, not only from Englishmen, but from respectable Frenchmen as well.

Le Moniteur pleads that the Pretender's letter was strictly private, but later it adroitly questions its authenticity. It says: "The Duke knows what he owes to England, the country hospitable to all proscripts, where by virtue of inheritance he owns properties bequeathed by his uncle, the Duc d'Aumale. He knows what he owes to the English royal family for the numerous proofs of kindness received from them by his relatives and himself. He has never deviated in his acts from the rules imposed by propriety and the duty of his position. But private sentiments are free. The republic may have banished the Prince, but it is not in its power to prevent his thinking like a Frenchman, and when he expresses his thought in a letter which should have no publicity, the abuse made by third parties of that letter, even assuming its authenticity, should be condemned by honest men of all parties and all nationalities."

In commenting on the explanation offered by Le Moniteur, L'Univers, a conservative clerical paper, says: "In our country, where the incident makes no great stir, there cannot be the slightest grudge against the Prince for not liking the English. It will, however, be remarked that his hatred for them does not go the length of refusing their hospitality, which is very convenient, or their invitations. This hatred, therefore, is not so keen as to be incapable of restraint, and it will be thought that there was a duty, at least of propriety, on the part of the Duc d'Orleans not to manifest it so much."

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THE AMENDED FRENCH AMNESTY BILL LIKELY TO BECOME A LAW.—A few days ago the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry submitted to the French Senate an amendment to the Dreyfus Amnesty bill which is said to be most satisfactory to a large body of the more rational Dreyfusards, for its enactment would neither prohibit the rehabilitation of Capt. Dreyfus in the regular legal way, nor would it make impossible the prosecution of ex-Minister of War Mercier before a Senatorial High Court of Justice. As the bill originally read, all prosecution in regard to the cause célèbre was to cease and Dreyfus was to be restored to his civil and military rights. Men like Zola, Picquart, and Reinach, whose cases are still pending, strenuously objected to the proposed general whitewashing, both on account of themselves and on account of Dreyfus, and also for the reason that they wanted Mercier and his fellow-criminals of the General Staff to be punished.

According to the bill in its amended form, all public prosecutions arising out of the Dreyfus case are stopped, and all pending civil actions are limited to the civil tribunals, even though proceedings may have been begun before criminal jurisdictions. It is thus seen that, by virtue of the amendment, an end would be put to the Picquart case, but not to the claim for damages by the officers of the first court-martial against M. Zola, or by Mme. Henry against M. Reinach, nor would it apply to Gen. Mercier, who, charged by the Cour de Cassation with having secretly introduced false evidence in the court-martial of 1894, might still be tried before the High Court of the Senate for delinquency of office while Minister, if for nothing more.

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PARISIANS TO EULOGIZE THE BOERS BY A CARNIVAL CORTÈGE.—An attempt is being made by the Anglophobes of Paris to organize a carnival cortège for the Mi-Carême, or mid-Lent festival, which falls on next Thursday. One group is to be sent out in which Jeanne Darc will be seen on horseback, followed by mounted Boers. The car of the Reine des Reines will be surmounted by a reproduction of the monumental gate of the exhibition. After the gilt, gingerbread vehicle of the Reine des Reines, who this year is a Mlle. Clotilde Ozouf, will come the Char de l'Impuissance, carrying a colossal figure, supposed to represent John Bull, flanked on both sides by armed and menacing burghers.

As on former occasions, the cortège will go round by the Faubourg St. Honoré and the Elysée Palace, on the route from the starting point, which will be the Place de la Concorde, to the principal boulevards. It is expected that the most violent anti-British demonstration will occur in the evening, when the students of the Latin Quarter will send out a cavalcade with the twentieth century car, a gondola, an acetylene chariot, and the coach of King Carnival. The Nationalist popular press fear that the Anglophobist part of the affair may not materialize, as the programmes of the two processions have yet to receive the approbation of the Prefect of Police.

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THE ASSUMPTIONIST FATHERS LOSE ON APPEAL.—The Court of Appeal in Paris has just confirmed the judgment fining the Assumptionist fathers 16f. each and dissolving the association. It will be recalled that the charge on which they were originally tried was that of inciting conspiracy against the State. The decision of the Court of Appeal, which gives the defendants the benefit of the Béranger law, or first offenders' act, is based on the ground that the Assumptionists, an order founded at Rome in 1864 to teach and preach, had established a community in Paris to propagate their social and political ideas and had formed committees and recruited both monastic and secular adherents. Such acts are declared to be foreign to the profession of a monastic life, but the repression does not infringe the free exercise of worship recognized by the State.

The defense of the Assumptionists, claiming a distinction between the religious works of the community and the temporal works annexed to them, is rejected as untenable. In 1892, moreover, in rendering an account to the Pope of their operations, the Assumptionists referred to newspaper undertakings and their activity in social, political, and religious questions. They are therefore, according to the decision of the court, an association of more than twenty persons which has not obtained or applied for a charter from the Government, as is required by law.

AGRARIAN REFORM IN ITALY

Necessity of Introduction of Modern Methods Realized.

An Elaborate Plan to Develop Agriculture by a System of Credit Unions to Provide Capital.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 1.—A new current of ideas and aspirations is passing over the Italian agricultural atmosphere which promises to give fresh impetus to the most important industry of the fertile peninsula. Although slow to adopt new methods, in view of the ever-increasing exigencies of life and modern civilization, the energy of foreign competition, the decrease in prices, and increase of taxes, salaries, &c., it has at last dawned upon the minds of Italian agriculturists that their patriarchal methods are out of fashion and that their primitive implements can no longer hold their own against such universal and formidably superior odds.

The agricultural competition of the United States and many of the Southern countries, especially the Argentine Republic, has left old Europe with but two alternatives—transformation or utter decadence. No country has ever acquired fresh agricultural vigor without increased capital, without more advanced technical instruction—in order to keep pace with the progress of the times—or without the necessary economic organization which instruction and capital brings to the land.

Germany was the first of the Continental countries to realize these truths and to inaugurate a thorough and important agrarian reform. The first impulse toward this reform was given by the credit unions founded by Schultze Delitzsch toward the middle of the century, and which were the origin of a vast national organization composed of small local credit associations.

These credit unions, in their turn, gave rise to many other institutions due to individual enterprise solely and upon the unlimited responsibility of their associates, with the result that on Sept. 1, 1890, Germany counted 12,336 co-operative agrarian societies, divided in the following manner: 9,269 credit unions, 1,045 agricultural syndicates, 1,786 social lotteries, 736 various other societies. The co-operative agrarian movement was also encouraged by a new law passed May 1, 1899, in which Germany recognises co-operative associations.

This new departure by the Prussian Government has been manifested in the legislative field by the law passed on June 30, 1894, upon the foundation of a Ministry of Agriculture; by the law upon internal colonization for the constitution of small proprieties by means of annual rents, (Rentengüter;) by the 1895 law concerning the foundation of central co-operative banks; that of June 3, 1896, which voted a permanent reserve fund for the construction of magazines for the storage of grain at railway stations, and a series of other minor laws, all tending to encourage the greater development and success of new Agrarian enterprises.

But the German Government has not limited itself to merely legislative encouragement, the agricultural reform has been practically aided by an initial grant of 60,000,000 marks, voted for the Central Co-operative Bank, which serves as a trait-d'union between the numerous local reciprocal co-operative unions throughout the country. A similar agrarian movement is now beginning to show itself in France, where political economy has always been practiced with such excellent results for the population. The Government has already urged on the work of reform by a loan of 40,000,000f. at a merely nominal interest. This has been placed in the Banque de France for the express purpose of assisting agriculturists in new undertakings. Several laws have been passed regarding the constitution of agricultural syndicates, and a really energetic line of policy has been marked out which is destined to prove of the greatest benefit in the economic revival all over the country.

The programme to be adopted in this agrarian political reform is due to Member of Parliament Maggiorini Ferraris, formerly Postmaster General in Italy, and director of the most important of the Italian reviews—La Nuova Antologia—who is recognized as being one of the most eminent of Italy's political economists. This programme has given rise to much discussion. It is, briefly, to the following effect:

That the proprietors of rural funds in every one of the chief provincial towns are called upon to constitute an agrarian union by election, to which an agricultural bank of credit should be annexed. Every rural Post Office is to be made an agency of the central credit bank. This would assure 1,800 suburban agrarian union associations, 1,800 agrarian banks, and about 3,000 other agencies scattered all over Italy, even to the mote remote villages.

These unions should supply the members with everything necessary for the proper cultivation of their lands—live and dead stock, plants, seed, guano, sulphur, sulphate of copper, &c., as well as all necessary machinery and instruments of the newest and most progressive designs. These various credit unions are to be associated with ambulant stores of agricultural implements of every kind, and in charge of capable persons, who have received the highest technical instruction in all that concerns agriculture. The purchases, the sub-urban unions to be grouped in about sixteen regional unions, which, as a general rule, can provide for all transactions in the interior of the kingdom; they themselves being associated with a national union society for the necessary purchases to be made in other countries. The acquisitions are to be made only by persons technically capable, at prices reduced to the minimum, and of a genuine quality, guaranteed by chemical analysis.

The credit given to the cultivator—credit in kind only—is given on the running account system, and comes exclusively from the various local union agencies. In no case could they give credit for an amount superior to twenty-five times the amount of taxes levied upon the land, and on the condition that that same property, exclusive of hypothetic transactions, represents a value of double the amount of the loan. With regard to payments the system requires reimbursement three months after each harvest, all payments to be enforced in the same manner as that adopted in State land taxation. The funds provided by the surplus of deposits in the postal savings banks, which, as a general rule, can be estimated at $50,000,000 a year, are to be used for the agricultural credit system, &c.

But this project of national agricultural organization through the medium of State laws, although in a great degree avoiding State control, is certainly most original as well as extremely interesting, not only on account of the benefits which it would bring to Italian and European agriculture when the system extends itself to other countries, it is also extraordinarily interesting as a social phenomenon that has the merit of absolute novelty. In point of fact, this project of a national agricultural organization could give all the capital necessary for extensive agrarian undertakings which has never been sufficient in the old world to permit of a radical transformation in the old style of culture. G. M. F.

AMERICAN TRADE IN SIBERIA.

United States Controls the Markets to the Exclusion of All Other Countries.

LONDON, March 17.—Nossiloff, the well-known Siberian, contributes to the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, a bitter complaint against the inroads American trade is making in Siberia.

"These things," he declares, "are not articles of luxury, but just what are most urgently needed by the local population. Coming through Vladivostok, they are put on the market in huge quantities, and are sold in such a manner that we are led to conclude that the United States has set out upon an industrial and commercial conquest of Siberia.

"As hitherto Siberia has been lacking in men of capital, in mills, and in iron works, the enterprising Americans will have everything ready to their hands and in order at no distant date to become the real masters of the situation and purveyors of the goods needed by Siberia. The merchants and traders speak of petitioning for a prohibition to be placed on American imports, but while the discussion continues the Americans will secure the market, and it is also quite possible that even China, where Russia is constructing a railroad, will fall into the hands of the Americans before the railroad is completed, and before Russia is in a position to profit by the riches of China.

"Shall we, who, as the owners of the East, have undertaken to introduce culture and civilization, now actually hand over Siberia to foreign capital and enterprise and make it forever a vassal and black slave of foreigners?"

Incidentally Nossiloff treats British competition as being of no importance.

PROGRESS IN AUSTRALIA.

Large Number of Hospitals in New South Wales—Cultivation of Sugar, Coffee, and Wheat.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, March 15.—Among the noteworthy evidences of increasing civilization in New South Wales is the large number of hospitals. Here, where many people are strangers from far-off homes and with no kin to care for them, hospitals are essential, and to-day at least one is found in every important country town. A year ago an investigation showed that the colony contained 110 of these institutions, with accommodation altogether for 3,100 indoor patients. The nursing staff comprised 112 matrons and assistants, and 510 Sisters, nurses, and other attendants.

When it became known that New South Wales was ready to send troops to the Transvaal, many of the nurses volunteered to accompany them, some offering to defray their own expenses. Fourteen of them were formed into a nursing corps, and were placed under the superintendence of Ellen Julia Gould, an Englishwoman. Among the others was Therese E. Woodward, who is a native of Sydney, and obtained part of her training in St. Luke's Hospital, New York. Arrangements have been made to reinstate all the members of the corps in their old positions when the war is over.

People in the northeastern and semi-tropical parts of New South Wales have been much interested of late in experiments on agricultural products, such as sugarcane and coffee, neither of which has been heretofore considered natural in this climate. At present 24,759 acres of sugarcane are in cultivation, last season's crop having produced 289,200 tons. The raising of coffee plants, however, is as yet unsystematic, but scientific students of agriculture are beginning to see that the industry is capable of being utilized commercially.

Official tests have shown that the light frosts which occasionally visit the region do not kill the plants, and have also shown that the trees and berries of the country are equal both in size and quantity to those of the great coffee countries of the tropics. One nursery, thus far, has been established, but others are being planned by land owners and speculators, who have been satisfied that coffee, like sugar, will soon become one of the staple industries of the region. The Colonial Government is considering the establishment of a plantation near Grafton, on the Clarence River, and another on the Tweed, but the impression here is that the coffee-growing industry will probably fight its way unassisted.

A few years ago the possibility of Australia becoming a large wheat growing country was thought more than unlikely, but in 1889 the ground devoted to that cereal in South Australia was nearly 2,000,000 acres, while the other colonies had 3,679,904 acres. The total production of wheat in the country was 41,421,853 bushels—not a very large quantity, compared to that of the great wheat countries, but a phenomenal increase over the 12,000,000 bushels of 1871.

In the Riverina district, watered by the Murray River and several of its tributaries, are the most extensive cereal lands. Wheat is raised, for the most part, on the share system, farmer and landlord receiving proportions determined by agreement. During the last thirty years the average number of bushels produced to the acre has been 13.59, but an average of 15 is not uncommon. On one plantation 17.3 was the record in one year. At the present time the colony of New South Wales can grow enough wheat for its own consumption, and there is an annual increase in the surplus for export. The ultimate complete success of the industry seems to be dependent upon the introduction of proper water conservation and irrigation. That is now practically the only handicap. J. P.

Jamaicans Make a Protest.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 17.—At a public meeting held at Port Antonio, last night, the policy of Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, toward the fruit growers was denounced, and a resolution was passed pledging the meeting to assist in paying the expenses of delegates to be sent to England for the purpose of making representations on the subject to the Imperial Government.

AMERICANS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 17.—Ambassador White and Mrs. White gave a luncheon and musicale to-day at which Adele Aus der Ohe played. A number of diplomats were present.

Frank H. Mason, the United States Consul General, and Mrs. Mason will give a dinner Monday night in honor of ex-Senator John L. Mitchell of Wisconsin and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder start for Dresden Tuesday, and later leave for Provence.

Prof. G. B. Stevens of Yale leaves here Tuesday. He will visit a number of German universities, and will proceed to England in a fortnight.

Prof. G. B. Adams of Yale and his family have arrived at Dresden.

Havemeyer House at Newport Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 17.—The Havemeyer house, on Washington Street, with the land surrounding it, and the furnishings of the cottage, was sold this morning for the heirs and devisees of the late Theodore A. Havemeyer to Charles J. Mauran of Newport.

Hoskins—Browne.

Miss Carrie Stewart Browne, daughter of Stewart Browne of 1 West Eighty-first Street, was married yesterday at All Angels' Church to William Lee Hoskins of Memphis, Tenn. The rector, the Rev. De Lancey Townsend, officiated.

KINGSTON IN JAIL FOR BIGAMY.

New Yorker Who Married a Reading (Penn.) Woman Arrested There.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., March 17.—R. L. Kingston of New York City, a commercial traveler well known to the rubber trade, was arrested here to-day, charged with bigamy and sent to jail. A short time ago Kingston married Annie M. Johnson, daughter of Dr. H. L. Johnson of this city. The marriage took place in New York while the young woman was visiting friends.

It is alleged now that Kingston has a wife and child at Rockville, Conn. It is learned that Kingston married in 1890 a woman well known in the society of the Connecticut town, and that they have a daughter eight years old. Kingston claims, however, that he was divorced—or, at least, he understood he was—from his first wife. She ridicules this, and declares no divorce papers were ever served on her. Kingston formerly lived at Worcester, Mass.

Gift for Paterson Library.

PATERSON, N. J., March 17.—It was announced to-day that Mrs. Mary Ryle of this city, who endowed the Paterson Free Library, has given $15,000 for the purpose of enlarging the building.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Cornelia R. Rhoades.

Mrs. Cornelia R. Rhoades, the mother of Lyman Rhoades, President of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, and John Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank and the Savings Bank Association, died at her home, in the Lenox, Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday.

Her maiden name was Cornelia Rachel Harsen, and she was born in this city on June 13, 1816; was educated here and has since lived here. Her father was Col. Cornelius Harsen, and her grandfather was Jacob Harsen, who came of an old Dutch family, after which was named Harsenville, which comprised that section of Manhattan Island now in the vicinity of Seventieth Street and Broadway.

Miss Harsen married Lyman Rhoades, a dry goods merchant, head of the firm of Rhoades, Weed & Co. The wedding took place on Dec. 16, 1835, and on that night occurred the famous conflagration, the most destructive the Eastern States have ever known, which wiped out the heart of the business section of this city and consumed $20,000,000 worth of property. The establishment of Rhoades, Weed & Co., on Hanover Square, was burned down in this fire, thus putting a temporary stop to their business.

Mr. Rhoades died over fifty years ago. His widow leaves an unmarried daughter, as well as two sons.

Dr. Adolphe Callisen.

Dr. Adolphe Callisen, formerly a well-known physician in Copenhagen and afterward the founder of a school for boys in this city, died of old age on Friday at his residence, 132 West Seventy-first Street.

Dr. Callisen was the son of the physician to the Danish royal family, and was born in Copenhagen in 1819. He was educated at the Universities of Copenhagen and Kiel, and afterward studied in Vienna, Paris, and Berlin. Although he had very good prospects as a physician in Denmark, he came to the United States in 1847 in order to marry Miss Ellen Schiesinger of this city, whom he had met in Copenhagen.

At his father's death he became the heir to a large fortune. He lost this, however, by injudicious investments, and was forced to start the school, which, at one time, was considered the best in New York. He leaves one son.

William Henderson.

William Henderson, who died on Friday in Florida, was a well-known resident of Brooklyn. Mr. Henderson lived at 303 Thirteenth Street, that borough. He went to ex-Fire Chief Thomas F. Nevins's River View Hotel, on Merritt Island, Indian River, Fla., in January with ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin's party. His death is believed to have been caused by heart disease. Mr. Henderson was born in Ireland sixty-two years ago, and came to America with his parents when a child, settling in Brooklyn. He made a fortune in the mineral water business and retired some time ago. He leaves a widow, three sons, and two daughters.

Gen. Henry Harnden.

Gen. Henry Harnden, Commander of the Wisconsin Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, and who commanded the Wisconsin troops that with a Michigan company captured Jefferson Davis, died yesterday from pneumonia at his home in Madison, Wis. He was born in Massachusetts in 1823. He went to sea early in life, spent many years in California, participating in the Mexican war. He was wounded several times in the civil war. A widow and four children survive him.

Obituary Notes.

ANDREW T. JOHNSON, of the Stock Exchange firm of Johnson & Wood, died on Friday from consumption, at Saranac Lake, N. Y. He was thirty-seven years old. Mr. Johnson joined the Stock Exchange on June 6, 1889. He was a member of the New York Yacht Club.

CLARK BUCKINGHAM, Superintendent of the Masonic Home here, died to-day from pneumonia. He was sixty-eight years old. Mr. Buckingham was Past Grand Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star of Connecticut. He was also Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M.

NATHAN TOWNSEND, the oldest ex-Mayor of Paterson, N. J., died yesterday. He was eighty-six years old. Two weeks ago he was accidentally knocked down on the sidewalk by a newsboy, and his great age and feebleness prevented his recovery from the effects of the shock he received.

Miss HANNA A. WEST, a granddaughter of the late Capt. Hunter, for whom Hunter's Point was named, died yesterday at her home, 142 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. Miss West was seventy-one years old, and was the last surviving member of the Hunter family. Funeral services will be held at her home to-morrow afternoon. The burial will be at Cypress Hills.

EBEN A. HALL, editor of The Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette, died yesterday in New Orleans from malarial fever. Mr. Hall was sixty years old. He went South in February to attend the convention of the National Press Association, and became ill in New Orleans. He was a veteran of the civil war and served two terms in the Legislature. He was a bank Director and was prominent in social and church circles.

Dr. A. B. STRONG, widely known as a writer on surgical and medical practice, is dead in the State Asylum for the Insane, at Kankakee. Death was due to exhaustion from mental collapse, resulting from losses involved in the failure of the National Bank of Illinois. Dr. Strong was a veteran of the civil war and was an active member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

JAMES BROOMFIELD, a well-known resident of Williamsburg, died on Thursday at his home, 50 Bushwick Avenue. He was born in England sixty-seven years ago, and at an early age came to America. At the breaking out of the war he went to the front and served for four years. On his return to Williamsburg he assisted materially in the development of that part of Brooklyn. He leaves a widow, three sons, and a daughter. The funeral will take place today.

WALTER NISHWITZ, seventy years old, died yesterday morning from pneumonia at his home in Basking Ridge, N. J. He was the owner of large agricultural works at Millington. Twenty-five years ago he sold to Walter A. Wood for $100,000 a patent on a mowing machine. A short time after he patented the Acme harrow and built a factory at Millington. His trade extended over the United States, Europe, and Australia. Mr. Nishwitz was a

SNOW BLOCKS PLANS OF COLLEGE ATHLETES

Outdoor Work Interfered with by the Bad Weather.

BALL PLAYERS ARE KEPT BUSY

Rowing Squads Getting to Work on the Water—Prospects for Lacrosse and Cricket.

At all of the Eastern colleges, except Cornell, outdoor work had been begun last week by the athletic teams, and the Spring season was thought to be in full swing, when Thursday's snowstorm came to drive the candidates back indoors. This setback was particularly disagreeable to the baseball and track squads. The crews, however, have been able to keep at their work on the water, as they have nothing to fear except a return to extreme cold weather.

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Pitcher Victor Willis of the Boston league team joined Coach Clarke at Princeton Monday, and will remain with the 'Varsity squad probably throughout the present week. Clarke sent the outfield candidates out of doors Tuesday, where they were instructed on catching flies in the field. On Wednesday all the baseball candidates were sent out for an hour's practice on the freshman diamond. Batting, base running, and fielding occupied most of the hour, after which Clarke gave individual attention to the players in the positions for which they are trying, while Willis looked after the batteries. Then came Thursday's snowstorm which drove all the men back into the field house, where the usual routine of cage work has since been going on. Particular attention is paid by both Clarke and Willis to batting. The regular pitchers are not allowed to pitch for the squads in practice, but many fairly good tossers who have no pretensions to playing 'Varsity baseball are on hand to help develop the team. As a man comes to the bat the others are lined up near first base to note how he runs and makes the turn for second base, while the coachers point out the errors and weak points of the various men in turn. In this primer work of baseball coaching, the old 'Varsity men get the same measure of criticism that falls to the new candidates. At night Coach Clarke lectures to the squad on the theory and practice of baseball for an hour in the Osborne Clubhouse. This latter course corresponds to "Phil" Fine's strategy class in the football season. As far as can be seen now, Keifer is the sure man behind the bat, Pierson is the only man that has been retained as his substitute. Capt. Hillebrand, who is at present laid up in the infirmary with tonsilitis, will alternate between the pitcher's box and the outfield. Among the candidates for substitutes to work in the box are J. King Scott, Hutchinson, and Meir. Meir seems to be the best all-round player at Princeton; he is likely to divide his time between the box and first base. McClave is the only other first baseman of any prominence. For second base and short stop Burke, Steinwender, Bush, and Duncan are having a close race. In the outfield are Watkins of last year's team, Brown, a last year substitute; Roper, Blaine, Robinson, Paulmier, and Brokaw. So little work has yet been done by the outfield candidates that nothing of value can yet be said as to the possible selection. William B. Royes of Madison, Wis., has been elected Captain of the freshman baseball team, and the squad was reduced to twenty-five men last week.

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The Harvard baseball squad did its first outdoor work Wednesday, when Coach Hamilton led a picked few of the leading candidates out for batting practice. Hamilton was assisted by Holland, the Notre Dame pitcher, who is in the Law School, but ineligible to play this year. Afterward W. H. Rand, Captain of the '98 team, took the outfield candidates to the freshmen football field. The rest of the squad did the usual cage work. Thursday the harsh weather drove all back indoors. The batteries will be the last to leave the cage, and will not get out of doors until mild weather is assured. This is to obviate the danger to the pitchers of getting sore arms that might last well into the playing season. The uncertainty concerning the return of Pitcher "Sam" Morse, who was to have been the mainstay of the team this season, is the greatest difficulty which Capt. Reid has now to face. The most promising candidates for the box seem at present to be Alfred Stillman, who entered College this year from the Hopkinson School, and has tried capabilities both as a pitcher and first baseman; George Clark, who played third base last year; Kernan, who is a substitute on the freshman football team, and Coburn, a freshman, who made a reputation at Andover. Capt. Reid will, of course, be behind the bat. His only failing this year seems to be a tendency to overwork. For first base, Jaynes, Kendall, Wendell, and "Sam" Lewis, the senior who has Captained his class team each year, seem to have the best chance. Dudley Clark, who caught for the Hopkinson team, has also been given a trial at this position. Fincke, Putnam, and Keene are crowding each other at second base. Coolidge, Devens, Rowley, and George, the latter a former Wesleyan student, are trying for Galbraith's vacant place at shortstop. At third base, Clay and Ewer are the only candidates showing up prominently, excepting Clark, who is now trying for pitcher. Little can yet be said of the outfield candidates. Loughlin is practically sure of a position. Christensen, Wood, Stewart, and Parten have had outfield experience, and several men now trying for infield positions may later be sent out to join them.

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Hickman of the Boston League team, substitute pitcher and left fielder, and a heavy hitter, has joined "Kid" Nichols in coaching Yale's baseball candidates. Carter, one of Yale's old players, who is remembered for his work in the box, was also with the batteries yesterday and put them through some stiff practice. Hickman will devote special attention to coaching the men in stick work, while Nichols will continue his work with the battery candidates and his general instructions in team work. Hickman and Nichols are both enthusiastic over Yale's chances for the championship this season. Nichols said one day last week: "Yale has a dozen of as promising young pitchers as I ever saw in a college squad, although, to be sure, it makes a difference whether you see a pitcher at work in the cage or on the diamond with a hard-hitting batter in front of him." Cook, Robertson, and Westcott are doing especially well in the cage, while behind the bat Cunha, the famous football player, has taken to the work like a natural baseball player. Sharpe, also of the football team, has shown up well, and is a promising candidate for first base. He is left-handed, which will give him an advantage over other candidates. Early in the week Capt. Camp reduced the 'Varsity squad from a list of 100 candidates to 36. This does not include the battery candidates, however, and nearly fifty men are still left in practice.

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Last week's snow compelled the Columbia baseball squad to return to work in the cage, where special attention was given to batting and running bases. During the short time that the men worked out of doors last week, Coach Keator gave them practice in fly-catching and in batting at curved balls. Considerable time was also spent in acquiring accuracy in long distance throws. On Wednesday work in the infield was begun. Miller showed up well at first base, Goodman, Harrison, and Woodward did very even work at short stop. The men who are trying for the battery are, pitchers, Marcus, McLintock, Southard, Barton, and Sales; catchers, Kebler and Bensel. The outdoor work will be renewed as soon as possible, and will be continued until the first game, which will be played March 31, with Rutgers. A reduction has been made by Coach Keator in the freshman squad, the following men being retained: W. F. Allen, Bacon, Cooper, Elias, Glasby, Harwood, Kayser, Kenney, Lang, Loder, H. McLintock, F. McLintock, McCollom, B. Smith, E. Smith, Hoyt, Rusque, and Fair.

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At Pennsylvania, baseball candidates took the first outdoor practice of the season Tuesday. Franklin Field has been put in good condition for baseball. The diamond has been "peeled" and the entire field thoroughly rolled. With the exception of the addition to the squad of "Joe" Houston, who has covered centre field for three years, but little change has taken place since the previous week. A number of the men, however, have developed sore arms. Collier, candidate for second base, and Orbin, one of the surest men at short stop, were unable to do much work last week on that account. Leary, who is a promising candidate for the box, was out again last week for light practice, after being laid up two weeks with the grip.

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Prospects for a good team at Brown University are excellent this season. The squad has been reduced to seventeen men, all of whom are showing especially good work at the bat. Bacon, who fell off in his batting record last year, is again hitting the ball hard. Abbott, who is an outfielder, and Parry, a promising candidate for second base, have also been showing fine form. Bates, who played first base on the freshman team last year, is running close to Deimers for that position. The squad as it now stands is composed of Capt. Clarke, Abbott, Bacon, Foley, Hill, Barry, Bates, Chase, Coffin, Wheeler, Washburn, Whittemore, Foley, Saunders, Eaton, Crane, and Detmers.

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At Cornell the usual work of pitching, catching, bunting, and base sliding has been continued indoors. This will be continued until March 26, when the twenty-five candidates will be reduced to twelve or fourteen, who will be taken on the Southern trip. Beyond the general statement of Coach Jennings that the work at present is generally satisfactory no word has been given out as to the probable make-up of the team on its Southern trip.

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The Carlisle Indians under Coach Warner are hard at work for a repetition of their football successes on the diamond this year. They will play the University of Pennsylvania April 7. Sixteen games have been arranged with college nines. Some prominent League player will be engaged shortly to assist in the coaching. Of the football eleven, Roberts, Pierce, Johnson, Rodgers, and Miller are good baseball players. Roberts, who was Hudson's understudy at quarter back, is Captain of the nine, and a star catcher. Leroy appears to be a coming pitcher to succeed Jamieson, who has joined the professional ranks. Hawley Pierce, the big guard, is the best first baseman, and Black Chief comes near being a crack short stop.

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Capt. Allen of the Yale 'Varsity crew has, in a measure, abandoned the original plan of training all the candidates in class squads until after the Spring regatta. He has taken as a nucleus for the 'Varsity boat the coaches of the various class squads, all of whom were either regulars or substitutes in last year's 'Varsity crew. They include Williams, stroke; Niedecken, No. 7; Capt. Allen, No. 6; Wickes, No. 2, and Cross, Mitchell, Atkinson, Patterson, Cameron, and Brock, substitutes of last year's 'Varsity eight. Capt. Allen has stated emphatically, however, that there is no certainty that these men will hold their seats, and every promising oarsman will be tried in the 'Varsity boat from time to time. The regular eight and four that will race against Harvard will not be regarded as made up until after the oarsmen go to New London. The ten class squads will be retained for the present, and until after the Spring regatta the number of eights will not be reduced below eight or nine. Permission has been obtained by the Dunham Boat Club from the New Haven Water Company for the scrub eights to row on Lake Whitney. Head Coach Gallaudet, who is a member of the Faculty, spent some time with the squads last week, and will soon take up active coaching.

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The rowing season at Harvard is now in full swing. Twelve freshmen crews were put on the water last week, and so numerous are the candidates among the first-year men that it has been decided to retain the twelve crews throughout the season. Among the upper-class crews at both the Weld and Newell Clubs the second week has shown no diminution in energy or enthusiasm. In addition to the seven eights at the Newell Club, several four-oared crews are daily at work, and the mosquito fleet of pair oars and singles make the river fairly swarm in the vicinity of the boathouse each afternoon. Coach Veil has won the confidence of all the Newell men. He will be joined late this week, when the new launch, John Harvard, is expected, by J. J. Storrow, G. S. Mumford, and H. W. Keyes, the graduate coaches. "Dave" Goodrich, Captain of the '97 crew, was a visitor at the Newell boathouse last week. At the Weld Boat Club the same energy displayed at the Newell, where the crews got on the water several days earlier, is now seen. Five eights and two fours are out each afternoon, in addition to the six freshman crews which joined them late in the week. Coach Donovan has lost none of the old confidence of the Weld oarsmen, and already rivalry between the two clubs has become keen. Although the Newell Club has been the more active so far, the Weld is now at its younger rival's heels, and with its body of trained oarsmen will be scarcely at a disadvantage in the Spring regatta, in spite of the Newell's many stars.

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Pennsylvania's crews were kept at hard work on the Schuylkill every afternoon last week, in spite of blustery weather that caused no little inconvenience to the oarsmen. Ward evidently believes in giving his men plenty of racing experience, as daily handicap brushes have been held between the four 'Varsity crews, the first eight starting at scratch, with a quarter to a half mile between it and the other boat. The first eight has been victorious in all the brushes, which have essentially been over a three-mile course, except on one occasion, when the second eight redeemed its previous unsatisfactory work by beating the 'Varsity. The work of the two freshman crews has improved somewhat, and they are gradually adding evenness and rhythm in stroke to the accomplishment of keeping an even keel, which they acquired the first week. Early in the week Coach Ward made a number of changes in the squads. As a result of the shake-up, Sinkler stroked the third crew, and succeeded in putting new life into it. Similarly Atkins, who stroked last year's four, was given the stroke oar in the second crew. Crouthers, who was a member of last year's four, was given a seat in the 'Varsity boat, and if he continues good work is almost sure to have a permanent seat with the 'Varsity.

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The week brought no change in Cornell crews. Coach Courtney remains ill, and the weather has not yet allowed the crews to get out on Lake Cayuga. During the greater part of the week indoor work was continued, with the following men in the 'Varsity eight: Robbins, stroke; Ayers, 7; Beardslee, 6; Smallwood, 5; Vanderhoef, 4; Rice, 3; Kugler, 2; Rhodes, bow. In the second 'Varsity eight Tyron was put at No. 2 and Wittemore at No. 3. The other seats were filled as usual. Flowers stroked the third combination.

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Georgetown has taken to rowing this year, and great enthusiasm has spread in all departments of the university for the development of aquatics. Nearly 100 candidates are at work on the machines, many more than can be properly instructed, as there are but few experienced oarsmen among them. The coaching at present is being done by Richard T. Kerns of the freshman class, who stroked the crew of the Worcester (Mass.) High School in 1898 and 1899. Claude R. Zappone, Vice President of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, has been secured as a professional coach. Negotiations will soon be opened for the entrance of Georgetown's crew into competition in the rowing regattas to be held this Summer. From the University of California, also, comes word that rowing will be taken up next year, and that an attempt will be made to send a crew East for the college regattas. At present California has no crew, and practically no men in training, but President Wheeler has promised a complete equipment in boathouse, barges, and shells for next season.

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Track and field men at all the colleges had begun to do outdoor work, when the snow Thursday sent them back indoors. Trainer Lathrop at Harvard was particularly chagrined, and declared that the next time he signed a contract to train a college track team it would be with an institution situated either in Florida or Southern California. Interest now centres in the open relay races to be held on Franklin Field under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania, which are now but a little over five weeks away. Princeton, Cornell, Georgetown, Pennsylvania, and Syracuse have already entered teams, and it is expected that Harvard, Michigan, Chicago, and Notre Dame will also be represented. Yale, on account of conflicting events, is more uncertain.

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Interest in the brisk Canadian game of lacrosse is greater at American colleges this Spring than ever before. Pennsylvania, Harvard, Cornell, Swarthmore, and Haverford will have teams in the field. At Pennsylvania, F. Middleton of Ottawa, Canada, formerly a member of the Capital Lacrosse Club in that city, and regarded as one of the best players in America, has been engaged to coach the team. About forty candidates are out. Among the most promising are Alexander Grant, Clemerson, and Baillee, three of the university's best long-distance runners. Lacrosse is a game in which Swarthmore has been proficient for several years. Of last year's successful team, Jackson, Seaman, Tyson, Harris, Pancoast, Bean, Williams, McVaugh, and Dunning are all back and at work again, and, with the experience gained last season, should play an even better game than they did then. Otley E. Jackson, 1900, has been elected Captain. In addition to the college schedule, the Swarthmore team is arranging for a Canadian tour. Work at Cornell, Harvard, and Haverford is now being organized.

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Cricket will be played at Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Haverford this year. On July 1 a team composed of Pennsylvania and Harvard cricketers, to be known as the All America, will meet the All Canadian eleven in Canada. Haverford will be unable to compete, owing to their trip to England. The Haverfords will meet the leading English public schools, and may also play with the Marylebone Club at Lord's. The eleven will be captained by Walter Hinchman. The make-up of the team is yet indeterminate, but better material than on previous seasons is in evidence, and the Haverfordians look for success even at the home of cricket. The hopes of the Harvard cricketers of having a crease on Soldiers' Field have again been disappointed, owing to lack of room, and practice will have to be continued on Holmes Field. Thirty candidates have been retained for daily gymnasium practice by Capt. Drinkwater, and two elevens may be formed when outdoor work begins.

ATHLETIC SCHOOLBOYS.

Busy with Plans for Baseball and Track Athletics for the Coming Outdoor Season.

Interscholastic events to be held by the University of Pennsylvania in connection with its games at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, on April 28, have gained the attention of the New York schools and Trinity, Cutler, and Berkeley will enter relay teams. The Cutler and the Berkeley teams have already been selected as follows: Cutler—Manson, Bell, Wood, and Dabney; Berkeley—Havemeyer, Young, Scott, and Huston.

Previous to the interscholastic meeting last Tuesday it was rumored that if Trinity should withdraw from the association the rector would at once take steps to form a new league, with Berkeley, St Paul's, and Hotchkiss Schools as the other members. Representatives of Berkeley School, however, denied knowledge of any such plan. Trinity did not withdraw from the association, but the rumor seems to have had some foundation, as information now comes that Trinity has completed arrangements for a dual meet and baseball game with Hotchkiss School to be held at the latter's grounds in Lakeville, Conn., next month.

For the school scoring the greatest number of points in its games Saturday, Berkeley has offered a solid silver loving cup. There is likely to be a hard tussle for supremacy between Cutler, De La Salle, and Trinity. Cutler seems to have the advantage in the sprints and middle distances. Trinity and De La Salle both have strong men in the weights, but these schools are both rather unknown quantities, because of the graduation of their last season's stars.

Students at Trinity are much pleased over the athletic camp which will be conducted in the Adirondacks this Summer by P. M. Seixas, gymnastic director of the school. An opportunity will be given Trinity and other New York schoolboys to there secure athletic training in football and all branches of sports preparatory to the Fall season in New York.

Gymnasium competitions have always been a feature of the athletic work at Trinity School, and the boys are now training industriously for the annual gymnastic exhibition, in which handsome medals are offered by the rector of the school as prizes. The competition will probably take place early next month.

Plans for the coming outdoor season were prepared at the meeting of the Athletic Association of Adelphi School on Friday. It was arranged that a dual meet should be held with the Brooklyn Latin School on Adelphi Field the latter part of next month. The seventeenth annual track and field games of the association were arranged to take place on May 4 and 5. Leed and Salter were elected Captain and manager of the baseball team. They announced the adoption of the following schedule:

April 21, Westminster Academy; April 25, St. Paul's School; April 28, St. James's Academy; April 30, Newark Academy; May 2, Brooklyn Boys' School; May 9, Erasmus Hall High School; May 17, Commercial Boys' High School; May 22, Pratt Institute High School; May 24, Manual Training High School; May 28, Drisler School; May 30, Polytechnic Preparatory; June 2, Hasbrouck Institute; June 5, Brooklyn Latin School.

At the annual session of the Public High School Athletic League of the Metropolitan District, held yesterday, Flushing High School was admitted to membership. It was decided to hold the second annual championship field and track meeting on Saturday, May 19, at either Manhattan Field, Berkeley Oval, or the Flushing Driving Park. The following officers of the Advisory Board were chosen for the term: President—Prof. O. W. Anthony, Manhattan Boys' High School; Treasurer—Hobart H. Todd, Commercial High School for Boys of Brooklyn; Secretary—C. C. Wilson, Jersey City Public High School. The following officers were elected: President—R. W. Harrison, Jersey City High School; Vice President—A. E. Bubell, Manhattan Boys' High School; Recording Secretary—L. W. Beers, Commercial Boys' High School; Financial Secretary—H. G. Gilbert, Manual Training High School. It was decided to change the playing schedule of baseball games for the coming season from three games to one, and the following list of games was adopted:

April 28—Boys' High School vs. Jersey City Public High School, at Boys' High School grounds; Bronx Blind Institute vs. Manual Training High School, at Crotona Park; Commercial High School vs. Flushing High School, at Brooklyn.

May 5—Commercial High School vs. Manual Training High School, at Brooklyn; Jersey City vs. Bronx High School, at Jersey City; Flushing High School vs. Manhattan High School, at Manhattan's grounds.

May 12—Manual Training High School vs. Jersey City High School, at Brooklyn; Manhattan High School vs. Commercial High School, at Manhattan's grounds; Flushing High School vs. Bronx High School, at Crotona Park.

May 26—Bronx High School vs. Manhattan High School, at Manhattan grounds; Manual Training High School vs. Flushing High School, at Brooklyn; Jersey City vs. Commercial High School, at Jersey City.

June 2—Flushing High School vs. Jersey City High School, at Jersey City; Commercial High School vs. Bronx High School, at Brooklyn; Manual Training High School vs. Manhattan Boys' High School, at Manhattan grounds.

At the meeting of the Pratt Institute High School Athletic Association Zeck was elected Secretary of the association, and the following Executive Committee chosen: R. C. Wallace and F. Daly, Electrical Department; R. E. Seltz and P. P. Pierce, Science and Technology Department, and R. Polhemus and H. B. Wilkinson, Pratt Art School. W. C. R. White of the Art School was chosen Captain of the base ball team.

SHOOTING AND GOLF.

What Followers of These Sports at Columbia Are Doing.

The Columbia University Gun Club is making preparations for its Spring practice, which will be begun at the traps as soon as the weather will permit. Grounds at William's Bridge, on the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad, have been secured by Manager Hildreth for the use of the club. As an incentive to make the men put forth their best efforts, a rule has been adopted by which the member making the highest score in a club contest will be awarded the Captaincy of the club, thus creating a friendly rivalry in the work. The following are some of the more prominent candidates for club honors: Goelet Gallatin and T. Simons, 1900; G. Beadle, G. L. Gilsey, R. S. Willis, T. F. Hildreth, and E. C. Fielder, Jr., 1901; E. H. Lloyd, A. D. Weeks, F. W. Loew, P. Wharton, B. M. Schieg, and L. Fuller, 1902; R. H. Wigham, Law; J. B. Howe, and B. E. Tilt.

But little work has been done by Columbia golf players this Winter. The last game played by the club was in the early part of December, when they defeated the Fairview team by a score of 34 to 0. The freshman team has again challenged the Fairview players, and a match is being arranged for Saturday, March 24. It is probable that the freshmen will play regularly on the Ardsley links.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

New Boats Building, Others Repairing, and Plans Making for the Coming Season on the Water.

Plans are already in progress for the fitting out of yachts for the coming season. There is little promised in the way of racing in the big classes, for neither the Columbia, Defender, nor Jubilee will be out. This will leave only the Vigilant and Navajo. The schooner class will not offer what it has in former years, though the Colonia, with Capt. John Barr, and the Emerald, sailed by Capt. Rhodes, will probably have a go at each other. Some interest may develop among the seventy-footers and forty-six-footers, but excepting these racing will be confined to the smaller classes. The knockabouts and restricted twenty-five-footers will race merrily. All yachtsmen will look forward with pleasure to Sir Thomas Lipton's promised visit in July. He comes to arrange for another race, and is sure of a hearty welcome. In Canada the White Bear Yacht Club will race for the Seawanhaka Cup, but in view of the unjust decision of the committee in practically barring American boats Americans will take little interest in the events. The greater part of the racing will be scattered this year, though Newport will be the scene of several important events. As far as open regattas go, the old clubs will all be represented. There have been few large yachts built this Winter outside the Erymidon, and this yacht cost almost as much as all the new twenty-five-footers put together.

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Yachtsmen generally look with favor upon the story from Glasgow that Sir Thomas Lipton may bring over two yachts next year and race the best one of these for the America's Cup. The deed of gift states that the name and dimensions of the yacht must be given when the challenge is made, but another clause permits changes by mutual agreement. As Sir Thomas is in such high favor here he will probably be allowed to change his boat at the last minute allowed by the terms of the deed. It will be remembered that Lord Dunraven was allowed to challenge with the Valkyrie, with the privilege of substituting another boat if he saw fit, and probably Sir Thomas will be shown as many favors as were extended to Lord Dunraven. It is now certainly known that Designer Watson has been given the order to get out the lines of Sir Thomas's new challenger, which is to be called the Erin. If Sir Thomas brings over this craft with the Shamrock, some yacht contests are sure to ensue between them in the trial races, as it will be a finish struggle between the foremost designers of Great Britain.

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News comes from the Herreshoffs, at Bristol, that the sail plan of the new 46-footers will exceed 4,000 square feet, and that the dimension of this one design fleet will be as follows: Length over all, 74 feet; length on water line, 46 feet; breadth of beam, 14 feet 8 inches; draught between 12 and 13 feet. These dimensions, compared with those of the Gloriana and Syce, show an increase in all particulars. The total overhang masurement of the new boats is 28 feet.

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John M. Richmond of Providence now has under construction a schooner at Lawley's. She is 46 feet long on the water line and 71 feet over all. She has 15 feet beam and 10 feet draught, with a lead keel weighing 20,000 pounds. The yacht is to be a very handsome one, and complete in all particulars, and was designed by Lawley.

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Capt. Clay Haff, son of Hank Haff, the famous cup defender skipper, has signed a contract for next season with Joseph E. Fletcher of the New York and Bristol Yacht Clubs. Capt. Haff will have charge of a large racing schooner now being prepared by Mr. Fletcher.

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A thirty-six-foot sloop has been ordered of the Herreshoffs by Oswald Sanderson of the Larchmont Yacht Club. This sloop is expected to prove very much speedier than the Anatok.

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Work was begun during the past week on the schooner yacht Lydia, which is owned by H. G. Wey of the Larchmont Yacht Club. The yacht is on the ways at Robinson's yard, and will be given a thorough overhauling before being put in commission.

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The consolidation of the Brooklyn and Gravesend Bay Yacht Clubs has furnished a topic of unusual interest to yachtsmen. As was expected, the consolidated clubs took the name of the Brooklyn Yacht Club and adopted the Gravesend Club's flag as the flag of the new organization. The securing of the S. Fleet Speir place, at the foot of Twenty-third Avenue, Brooklyn, for headquarters for the new club is an exceedingly happy choice. This fine old property has a water frontage of 300 feet, with depth enough to permit anchorage of the largest yachts, a fine dock, and every feature necessary to make it exceptionally desirable as a yacht club quarters. The new Brooklyn Club is by far the largest distinctively Brooklyn organization. A meeting of the club for the election of officers will be held at the Clarendon Hotel on Tuesday evening. It is probable that President Furgueson of the old Gravesend Bay Club will be elected President of the new club, and Commodore Francis S. Turner of the old Brooklyn Club will be the new Commodore. The club will be represented by 129 craft of various kinds.

***

The movement which originated at the Metropolitan Club for the organizing of a social club at Newport under the name of the North Atlantic Yacht Club is steadily gathering strength. The new club, for which Cope Whitehouse was in great measure responsible, is intended to afford a rendezvous for nautical society at Newport. The proposed organization will be restricted in membership, being practically confined to those interested in yachting who make Newport their Summer home. Plans for the marine lawns and station for such a club have been designed by Joseph H. Taft of this city, and will be submitted for approval to the Newport Park Commission.

***

There is a 110-foot water line schooner building at Nixon's yard, at Elizabeth, N. J., for James Sibley Watson, New York Yacht Club. This vessel will be an enlarged Lasca, and will be fitted with power and a two-headed feathering screw. The advent of this yacht is looked forward to with great interest, as she will be the first purely sailing model with machinery. Nixon also has in hand W. Gould Brokaw's schooner yacht Amorita, and will make some minor changes in her. It is likely that there will be some lively contests during the season between this yacht and the Quissetta.

***

A forty-six-foot schooner for J. C. Ayer will soon be in frame. This boat will be narrower and deeper than most schooners, as Mr. Ayer intends to take some long cruises in his yacht, and so wants a boat more on the ship order. The vessel is being constructed by Cary, Smith & Barbey of this city.

***

A thirty-foot water line yacht has been built for A. H. Wilson at the Poillon yards, South Brooklyn. She will be sailed on Great South Bay.

***

Amzi L. Barber, New York Yacht Club, who chartered his big steamer Sapphire to Harry McCalmont, now wants to go cruising and has had to hire another boat. He chartered the Shemara at Southampton, but she is nothing like so good a boat as his own. The Sapphire is now at the Cape.

***

John P. Elton, New York Yacht Club, is having a cutter constructed by the Herreshoffs. She will be named the Umbria, and will be 53 feet 9 inches over all, 35 feet on the water line, 12 feet 6 inches beam, and 8 feet 6 inches draught.

***

L. D. Huntington of New Rochelle has about completed a yacht which is to be sent to Southampton, England, when the season opens and raced against the small boats in the Solent. The new yacht is 50 feet over all and 30 feet on the water line. It is said that she will be raced on the other side by Clark Miller of New Rochelle, who has been prominent in small-boat racing on the Sound for several years.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

Criticism of the Garden City Course by a Chicago Golfer.

MANY CHANGES TO BE MADE

Regulation of Caddies on Public Links—Sunday Playing and Liquor Selling Prohibited by a Western Club.

From Chicago comes a criticism of the Garden City golf course, selected unanimously by the delegates at the United States Golf Association meeting for the amateur championship. W. F. Egan of the Onwentsia Club, where the big event was held last year, is the critic, and he is quoted as saying: "Judging from the present distances of the holes at Garden City, it does not seem to me that the course at present is exactly laid out in such a manner as to justify its being called a championship links. I understand that a great many alterations will be made in it, and I presume by the time the Greens Committee get through with the changes there will be little room for improvement."

Possibly the fact that some changes are contemplated in the Garden City links may have given our Chicago golfer the ground for his statements. Men like Harriman, Douglas, Travis, and one of the great Chicago golfers, Charles B. Macdonald, have all praised the qualities of the Garden City links. It has been announced that some changes are contemplated, but these are to be made for the attainment of absolute perfection so far as possible, and not from any fear that the course at present lacks championship conditions. Devereux Emmet, who really laid out the Garden City course, will return early in April from Scotland, and his advice is to be taken in the contemplated improvements.

***

It might perhaps be said with as much justice that the Chicago Golf Club links at Wheaton are not quite up to desired form for the open championship, because plans have just been made to lengthen the course 200 yards, and make other improvements. Yet, two years ago, the amateur championship was played there, and the course is undoubtedly better as it stands now than it was then. James Foulis is now at Wheaton, and is supervising the work.

***

Golfers in various parts of the country have watched with interest the recent action taken by 100 young men who use the public links at Van Cortlandt Park, in organizing a club, for the better conduct of the game and the welfare of the links. There is no doubt that the plan will be utilized in other localities. The advantages work both ways. The Park Commissioners are aided in their efforts to keep the municipal property in good condition, while the very existence of a club is evidence that law and order will prevail.

One of the great problems for these semi-public clubs to cope with will be the regulation of the caddies. Too often, on city park property, those urchins roam unrestricted, intent upon fleecing every strange golfer out of as much money as can be extorted, while cases have often occurred where balls were purposely not found that had been driven into high grass or into a woody section. An unemployed confederate keeps his eye on the spot, however, and when the player has passed from sight the ball is picked up, and perhaps sold for a dime to the very man who lost it. At regular clubs caddies are compelled to obey certain rules, and any serious infraction bars them from the grounds at once.

A good, sharp-eyed caddie is well worth the 25 or 40 cents paid to him for an eighteen-hole round, but a mob of howling, unscrupulous little villains around a golf house will make any player disgusted with the course. It used to be, at the Van Cortlandt Park station, that as soon as a man or a woman with golf clubs stepped from the train a horde of screaming youngsters would surround him or her.

"I'm the best caddie in the bunch, Missus." "I asked yer fust. Gimme yer clubs," and kindred expressions were shouted with lightning rapidity, and, if not taken at once, the persistent caddies would follow their victims half way to the grounds. Of course, there were exceptions, and the new club will be in a position to do more than has ever been accomplished before to fix a system of rules and prices for the Van Cortlandt Park caddies.

***

The public golfers in Chicago have viewed with some interest the progress of public golf in this city, and it has aroused them to the pitch of demanding better accommodations this season. The small nine-hole course laid out a year ago in Jackson Park has not proved to be the success expected of it. Many of the best golfers who first used it have almost ceased to appear on their public course, and the rowdy element that sometimes held sway there filled the respectable golfers with dismay. Better plans are under way for the coming year, and the Park officials are preparing to make the course one of eighteen holes. The ground itself is poor, and there is a lamentable absence of good turf for greens. It is proposed, therefore, to make hard clay greens, not the best things, to be sure, for the game, but fully equal to the so-called greens which the Florida golfers have to use. The big hole marking the spot where the Manufactures Building of the World's Fair group once stood is to be filled in, and that will permit of enlarging the first four holes. A plan to organize a Jackson Park Club is also being agitated. The good work begun here may therefore lead to many improvements in municipal golf in other towns.

***

The second meeting of the Van Cortlandt Golf Club will be held to-morrow evening in the Sturtevant House. President Grout said yesterday that the only business of importance would be the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. Nearly 200 names have already been secured for the membership roll. The links are closed now, but work will soon begin on the greens, and by the first week in April playing will be resumed. Thomas H. Bendelow will cease to be the city's golf professional on April 1, and there is no indication that another professional will be appointed for the coming year. Bendelow's chief duty lay in enlarging the course to eighteen holes, and the club will probably look out for the condition of the links hereafter.

***

Many Chicago golfers have had occasion to open their eyes in wonder during the last few days at the regulations adopted by the successful Homewood Country Club. The most interesting features are: "The clubhouse and grounds will be closed to the playing of golf or other games on Sunday," and "no wines, liquors, or intoxicating drinks of any kind will be sold or served by an employe of the club in the clubhouse or on the grounds."

The prohibition against Sunday playing, while not popular with the majority of golf clubs, is by no means so radical as the clause prohibiting the sale of all intoxicating liquors. The Homewood Club is no petty organization, as is evinced by the fact that it has just paid $28,000 for forty acres of land, making its total tract now 205 acres. It is composed of many wealthy members, and the great idea is to make it a family club, where everything will be conducted with the greatest regard for the comfort and welfare of all. The success of its plan will be watched with interest by those who maintain that a country club cannot hold its own, financially, without the sale of liquors.

***

The club in this vicinity which undoubtedly possesses more than others the features of a family club is the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J. There no Sunday playing has been allowed from the date of its organization. For the first year or two no liquors were allowed, and the men who could not get along without their "Scotch" after the game had to secrete a private bottle in their locker. With the growth of the club, drinks were sold, as in other clubs, but a stipulation went into effect last year that no member should "treat" another. That rule has been in vogue for several years at the Morristown club, and is heartily favored by all. The good results are that if a man is in company with four or five others, he drinks, probably, but once, and pays for it, and does not feel compelled to drink five times because every one feels it his duty to "set 'em up again."

***

The University of Chicago is to join the increasing number of student golf clubs this year with an organization of its own. A number of professors will be in the club. Some of the students became quite expert at the game last year, and many of them played in Jackson Park. A more energetic season is planned, with several tournaments.

***

William Anderson, the former Baltusrol Golf Club professional, will return East from California bringing the open championship of the Pacific Coast with him. "Alec" Smith of Chicago, a brother of Will Smith, the present open champion of the United States, got second place, finishing the thirty-six-hole contest in 181 strokes to 180 for Anderson.

***

The young people at North Adams, Mass., who added golf to their Berkshire attractions last year, are now considering plans to build a small house on the links this season. As an aid to this, a ball and concert has been arranged for the week following Easter, and as it will be one of the swell events in North Adams, a substantial fund will probably be raised to start the house, which will be erected on the shore of a small lake adjoining the links. One portion of it will be used as a boathouse.

***

The Boston Athletic Association is getting some of the golf enthusiasm that has been brewing for over a year in the New York Athletic Club, and an effort is being put forth to secure links on the Summer grounds at Riverside, a few miles outside of Boston. Indoor golf, in the gymnasium, has been in vogue during the Winter.

***

A visit recently made by Harry Vardon to Philadelphia for the purpose of looking over a site in Fairmount Park for a public golf course aroused considerable enthusiasm among the devotees of the game in the Quaker City. The Park Commissioners referred the details of the plan to a committee of the Philadelphia Golf Association. They have done as much as they could in laying out the course on paper, but financial considerations are likely to prevent any definite action for some time. It is estimated that from $5,000 to $10,000 will be needed at the start, and several golfers are doubtful of that sum being advanced by the city at this time. When work does begin it is claimed that nothing less than an eighteen-hole course should be laid out. The outlook for public golf in Philadelphia this season, therefore, is not very bright.

***

Local golfers have recently had cause to smile at the questions which the Boston golfers are magnifying into difficulties regarding the formation of an association of clubs similar to our Metropolitan Golf League. The big clubs, it seems, do not want to admit the small clubs on the same basis, for fear the latter may make the rules entirely in their interest. To speak plainly, that is absolute nonsense. About fifty clubs are in the Metropolitan Association, and they are all on an equality. The clubs do not interfere with one another at all. The association is for mutual convenience, in the arranging of tournament dates, so that the big events may not conflict, and in preparing an official handicap rating. Beyond a few minor details, the utility of the association is practically confined to those points. The Boston clubs, on the other hand, have discussed the matter fitfully for over a year, and the small clubs have always been held up as possible evils. The Boston Evening Transcript recently said on this subject: "The apathy of the larger clubs is inexplicable, in view of the benefits that would result. No such tournaments are held in the neighborhood of Boston as are conducted by the clubs in the vicinity of New York, as there are frequent conflicts of dates, and there is nothing like a schedule." The Wollaston, Braeburn, and Oakley Country Clubs are now agitating the subject vigorously, but no indications are yet apparent that their efforts will amount to anything.

PHEASANTS AS GAME BIRDS.

Used for Stocking Depleted Preserves, They Flourish Well in All Parts of the Country—Their Cost and Breeding.

The stocking of game preserves and shooting grounds is a subject that has received considerable attention from sportsmen's clubs and Game Commissioners during the last few years, and for good reasons. In these days of breech-loading and repeating shotguns, and when a large proportion of sport lovers who can spare the time devote at least a fortnight of each year to gunning, nature, unaided, is unable in many locations to keep up with the demand for birds. The destruction of the forests and draining of lands have wiped out many haunts of the woodcock; the removal of the agricultural section to the great West has done away with the numerous stubble fields in the East, where quail were wont to be plentiful, and something has been found necessary as a substitute for these birds.

By reason of its hardy nature, handsome appearance, and its fondness for partially cultivated country the pheasant has been found to be one of the birds best adapted to artificial rearing and for restocking shot-out portions of the country. The pheasant, which is a remarkably handsome bird, weighs at maturity about three pounds if a cock, or two and a half if a hen. In a wild state the hen lays one clutch of fifte

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AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday only at 2.
POSITIVELY FAREWELL WEEK OF
HENRY IRVING
MISS ELLEN TERRY
(MISS TERRY WILL REAPPEAR MONDAY,) and the London Lyceum Company.
REPERTOIRE FOR LAST WEEK:
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVGS.,
Robespierre.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY EVG.,
The Merchant of Venice.
SATURDAY MATINEE, (Double Bill.)
The Amber Heart and water co.
SATURDAY NIGHT, (Double Bill.)
Nance Oldfield and the Bells.

NEXT WEEK
Matinees Wednesdays & Saturdays.
DANIEL FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
E. H. SOTHERN
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AND THEIR COMPANY
In a production of the famous poetic drama,
THE SUNKEN BELL
Original music, including preludes and intermezzos composed especially for this production.
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15.
MONDAY EVENING
Last time of.....THE AMBASSADOR
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*** Tuesday Night 8:30
Daniel Frohman will present the new 3 act English Comedy by F. Kinsey Piele,
THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON.
Characters by JOHN MASON, EDWARD MORGAN, WILLIAM COURTENAY, GRANT STEWART, JOHN FINDLAY, MARY MANNERING, HILDA SPONG, MRS. WALCOT, ETHEL HORNICK, ALISON SKIPWORTH, EVA VINCENT and others.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30
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LONDON SUCCESS DUPLICATED HERE.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMPANY.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
BURTON HOLMES LECTURES
THURSDAY at 11 & 8:15. FRIDAY at 3 & 8:15.
PARIS AND KLONDIKE MOTION PICTURES
March 24, Manila at 3—Hawaii at 8:15.
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KEITH'S
14th St., bet. Broadway and 4th Av.
Continuous Performance. 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
CAMILLE D'ARVILLE.
JAMES O. BARROWS,
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Second Week and Tremendous Hit of
LYDIA YEAMANS TITUS,
assisted by FREDERIC J. TITUS, accompanist.
HARRIGAN, the Famous Tramp Juggler.
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FLORENCE MOORE, the Favorite Soprano.
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Lew Hawkins, Cora Stuart & Co., 3 Westons, Mov. Pict

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MAY IRWIN in SISTER MARY.
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CHARLES FROHMAN.
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Charles Frohman's EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY
In the Season's Greatest Comedy,
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"Another Empire success."—Mail and Express.
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Seats one month in advance.
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In a New Melodramatic Play—a Love Story in 4 acts by Abby Sage Richardson and Grace L. Furniss.
The Pride of Jennico.
Founded upon the chief incident in the novel of that name.
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

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25, 35, 50 EVENING PRICES 25, 35, 50
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Mail orders, accompanied by N. Y. draft or postal orders payable to Jacob Litt, will receive prompt attention.

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GOLDEN JEWEL CASKET SOUVENIRS.
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CASINO
First Time,
To-morrow (Mon.) Evg.,
George W. Lederer's International Production of Harry B. Smith's Latest Work.
EXTENSIVE CAST.
Chorus and Ballet of 100.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins...Prps. & Mgrs.
19TH WEEK OF THE GREAT LENTEN PLAY
WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev., 8:10.
SOUVENIRS—175 Performance March 27

CUBAN ORPHAN SOCIETY
CHILDREN'S NATIONAL EASTER FESTIVAL.
Opening Night Monday, April 16th, at 8:30, 71ST REGIMENT ARMORY, 34th St. & Park Av.
Tickets may be procured after Thursday, March 22, at 503 5th Av., Room 18, Potter Building, or Tyson's. As the number of tickets is limited, it would be well to procure them as soon as possible.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
Monday, "MARIA STUART."
Tuesday, "ALS ICH WIEDERKAM."
Wed. & Sat. Mat., "Iphigenie auf Taurus."
Thursday, (1st time,) Friday and Sat. Nights,
"DAS 5TE RAD" (The 5th Wheel.)
Great Comedy Hit.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM 10c. TO ALL
American & European Attractions. 3 Curio Halls.
Continuous Show from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
COME WHEN YOU PLEASE. STAY AS LONG AS YOU LIKE.
Complete Change of Bill in Every Department.
Strongest Woman on Earth.
MME. YUCCA. Remarkable feats of strength. Lifts horse weighing 1,800 lbs. A female Samson.
MAJOR GANZ, Smallest person in the world.
DEL KANO, Fire King. Most marvelous exhibition of fire-eating ever seen. 20 other big features, including Seth Hathaway, sharpshooter; Carlossa, ladder act; Allen's Punch and Judy.
THEATRE—2 Co.'s. 20 stars. Continuous show. Fred Roberts, Ada Jones, Carlisle & St. Clair, Wilson & Lorraine, Morrison & Berwick. Ed. Vinten, Amy Nelson, Harris & Harris, Deaves' Marionettes, Edison's Projectoscope and others.
SUNDAY CONCERTS. SPECIAL BILL.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1899—FIFTY-EIGHTH SEASON—1900.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, March 23, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, March 24, at 8:15 P. M.
Miss MARIE BREMA.....Mezzo-Soprano
Mr. LEO SCHULZ.....Violoncello
Programme:—Overture, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; Aria from "Orphee," Gluck; concerto for violoncello, Schumann; songs by Schubert, Brahms, Bruneau, Tschaikowsky; SYMPHONY, "OCEAN," first edition, RUBINSTEIN.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's and Ruilman's. Seats 75c. to $2; Boxes $12 and $15. Admission $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

THE DEWEY 14th St. Between 3d & 4th Aves.
TO-NIGHT.
GREAT "POP!"
HALLEN & FULLER, IMRO FOX, SPINSON & MERTON, JNO. E. CAMP, MAUD NUGENT, TONY FERNANDEZ, THE MORELLOS, NEWSBOYS' QUINTETTE, THE DEWEYSCOPE.
Com. To-morrow, Mon. Mat. and all week, Hurtig & Seamon's BOWERY BURLESQUERS.
"Slumming." Great Livingston Family, Review Four, Etc.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. MR. GEORGE
GROSSMITH
Four Humorous and Musical Recitals.
SATURDAY Afternoon, MARCH 31, at 3:15.
WEDNESDAY Afternoon, APRIL 4, at 3:15.
SATURDAY Afternoon, APRIL 7, at 3:15.
THURSDAY Evening, APRIL 5, at 8:15.
Tickets at $1.50 and $1.00 can be ordered at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Tues. Evg., March 20, at 8:30, in aid of the Medical and Legal Relief Society of New York.
AIULF'S HOWARD, Pianist.
MME. MORAN-OLDEN.
Complete Orchestra. Conductor, Gustave Henrich. Reserved Seats $2, Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. March 28 and 30 at 2.
TWO JOINT VIOLIN-PIANO RECITALS
Henri Marteau
De Pachmann

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, 8:15 O'CLOCK.
13TH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
SOLOISTS: MMES. EMMA EAMES & SCHUMANN-HEINK; MM. JACQUES BARS & SCOTTI. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Mon. Evg., March 19, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, Pringle, Friedrichs, Breuer, and Dippel.
Tues. Aft., March 20, at 1 precisely—Second performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DIE WALKÜRE. Mmes. Emma Eames, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Perny, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bouton, Molka-Kellogg, Broadfoot, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Principle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Evg., March 21, at 7:45—Double Bill—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mmes. Sembrich; MM. Campanari and Perotti. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve and Mantelli; MM. Scotti and Salignac.
Thurs. Aft., March 22, at 1 precisely—Third performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Pringle, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Evg., March 23, at 8—CARMEN. Mmes. Calve and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac, and Scotti.
Sat. Aft., March 24, at 1:30—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Evg., March 24, at 8, at Popular Prices—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Emma Eames, Zelie de Lussan and Clementine de Vere; MM. Dufriche, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Thursday Evening, March 22, at 9 o'clock,
GRAND GALA CONCERT
In aid of the American Hospital Ship "Maine" and the American and British Red Cross Societies under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
The following artists (who have volunteered their services) will positively appear:
Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Brema, Calve, Eames, De Lussan, Mantelli, Nordica, Sembrich, Schumann-Heink, Susan Strong, De Vere, MM. Bertram, Campanari, Van Dyck, Perotti, Pringle, Plancon, Edouard de Reszke, Scotti.
Conductors, MM. Mancinelli, Bevignani, and Paur.
Entire Chorus and Orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House.
Regular Opera prices will prevail.
Seats now on sale at Box Office.
Boxes can be had on application to Mrs. S. Barton French, 15 W. 51st St.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
The Maurice Grau Opera Company respectfully announce
Two (2) Grand Orchestral Concerts on Thursday Evening, March 29th, at 8:15, Tuesday Evening, April 3d, at 8:15, when the following soloists will appear:
Mme. Nordica,
Mme. Schumann-Heink,
and
Mme. Sembrich,
M. Plançon,
and
Herr Van Rooy.
Together with an Orchestra of 100.
Conductor.....Herr Ernest Von Schuch
(His first appearance in America.)
Prices: 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50, and $2.50. Boxes $8, $10, $15, and $20. Full particulars later.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Wed. Aft., March 21, at 2:30,
Programme.
SMETANA, Overture, "The Bartered Bride"; LALO, Symphonie Espagnole, for Violin and Orchestra, in D minor; TSCHAIKOWSKY, "Hamlet," Fantasy Overture; BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 7, in A major. Soloist,
T. ADAMOWSKI
Thurs. Evg., March 22, at 8:15.
Programme.
MOZART, Symphony in C major; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Pianoforte, No. 4, in G major; RICHARD STRAUSS, Symphonic Poem, "Thus spake Zarathustra"; WEBER, Overture to "Oberon." Soloist,
ERNST VON DOHNANYI
Conductor.
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Evg., Mar. 25.
First Performance in America of
CESAR FRANCK'S GREAT ORATORIO,
"Les Beatitudes"
by the
German Liederkranz,
SOLOISTS:
Mmes. Seabury C. Ford, Mary Maurer, Messrs. Van Rooy, Hamlin, Sparger, and others.
Dr. PAUL KLENGEL.....Conductor
Prices: 50c., $1, $1.50, $2; Boxes, $12, $15. Sale begins Wednesday, March 21st, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square West. Direction Victor Thrane.

3D AVE. THEATRE. Matinee Monday
Drama, QUEEN OF CHINATOWN.

WEBER PIANOS
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

"THE PROFLIGATE" REVIVED.

A Large Audience Applauds Olga Nethersole as Leslie Brudenell at Wallack's Theatre.

One of Pinero's most serious plays, "The Profligate," was performed at Wallack's Theatre last evening before a large audience, with Olga Nethersole as Leslie Brudenell. Hitherto, in her much-advertised engagement, Miss Nethersole had portrayed two types of the "lost woman," the irreclaimable Fanny Le Grand of "Sapho" and the idealized Paula Ray (Thais'set in a modern environment) of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

By way of contrast, she appeared last night as the preternaturally virtuous British matron, young and tender, but irrepressible and vociferous. Leslie marries a man who has "sinned," not dreaming that such men can go through life with smiling faces, and well-supplied with vocabularies of nice words. When she, inevitably, learns his true character, she is transformed into Nemesis with a hint of the Furies.

Coherent and effective interpretation of every dramatic and ethical idea Pinero has expressed in this rôle requires no gift of expression Miss Nethersole lacks, but it may well be imagined that she is less convincing as the extremely unsophisticated and sentimental girl of Act I. than as the injured and protesting woman of the later acts.

In her support Frederick Thorne was obviously too comical and plebeian in appearance as the elegant libertine. Lord Dangars, but his grasp of the rôle was intelligent and his diction admirable. Mr. Revelle as the profligate, and Mr. Glendinning as the virtuous Scot, were as effective as need be, while the play was suitably staged. The performance was followed with great interest and warmly applauded.

Lord Dangars.....Fred Thorne
Dunstan Renshaw.....Hamilton Revelle
Mr. Cheal.....Leonard Outram
Mr. Hugh Murray.....John Glendinning
Wilfred Brudenell.....Charles Wellesley
Mr. Ephgraves.....Franklyn Hurleigh
Weaver.....W. Stern Mills
Mrs. Stoneham.....Mrs. Glendinning
Irene, her daughter.....Louise McIntosh
Janet Preece.....Nellie Thorne
Priscilla.....Adelaide Cummings
Leslie.....Olga Nethersole

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

"Faust" in the Afternoon and "Le Barbiere" at Night.

Saturday is now a day of profit at the Metropolitan Opera House. There were two large audiences yesterday, one at the matinée performance of "Faust" and another in the evening, when "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was given at popular prices. Gounod's opera was given under some difficulties, and there was a change of cast announced to the public by the portentous posters at the entrance. Mr. Van Dyck was to have appeared for the first time here as the rejuvenated philosopher of Gounod's opera, but he had again succumbed to that indisposition which follows him like a shadow. As Mr. Dippel had sung Floriston on the previous evening, Mr. Salignac was cast for Almaviva last night, and as M. Cornubert had disappeared from the scene of his brief activities here, recourse was had to giving a second tenor the opportunity of his life. Mr. Jacques Bars, who has hitherto figured in minor rôles, was asked to sing Faust, and did so for the first time in his life. It cannot be honestly said that he at once arose to the stature of a principal tenor, but he managed to get through the part so that the opera was performed.

It was not noticeable that many persons asked for a return of their money on account of the change in the cast. As Mme. Calvé was the Marguerite, it is to be presumed that most of them heard what they went to hear. The eminent soprano was in excellent condition, and repeated an interpretation which has won its way to the highest favor. Her singing was heard to the best advantage in the jewel song, but her impersonation won her hearty applause in all her other scenes. Mr. Scotti is to be credited with a notably fine performance of Valentine. His death scene was most admirable. Mr. Plancon was once more the Mephistopheles, and was as subtly demoniac as he has been heretofore. Mme. Mantelli was the Siebel and Mlle. Bauermeister the Marta. Signor Mancinelli conducted.

The evening audience was attracted by the knowledge that Mme. Sembrich would appear as Rosina, a rôle in which she has no equal. The famous colorature singer was in fine voice and spirits last night, and she sang superbly from beginning to end. In the lesson scene she aroused great enthusiasm with the interpolated numbers. There is nothing new to record about Mme. Sembrich's Rosina. It is always delicious, and it was so last night. The other members of the cast were the same as heretofore. Mr. Pini-Corsi and Mr. de Reszke as Bartolo and Basilio were as amusing as ever, and Mr. Campanari was the familiar happy Figaro of old. Signor Bevignani conducted.

LILLIAN WASHBURN'S SUIT.

Trouble with Theatre Proprietor Over "The Indian Maidens."

Lillian Washburn Burns, who is known on the stage as Lillian Washburn, has brought a suit in the Supreme Court against Frank B. Carr, the proprietor of the Star Theatre, in Brooklyn, to enjoin him from producing the burlesque entitled "The Indian Maidens" as his, as she claims she owns the copyright. She also sues for $10,000 damages for breach of contract and for the alleged injury sustained by Carr's production of the play as his.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a preliminary injunction restraining Carr from producing the burlesque.

Mr. Burns, the husband of Miss Washburn, has another suit pending, in which he seeks to recover $3,500 damages from Carr for breach of contract. He says he was employed by Carr as press agent when the burlesque was touring the country, and was discharged by him without reason.

Lawyer Richard F. Price, her attorney, submitted affidavits by Miss Washburn, her husband, and by himself to prove that the plaintiff obtained the copyright of the burlesque in September, 1898, and in April last entered into a contract with Carr, by which he was to produce the play in the United States and Canada, and she was to be the star at a salary of $50 a week.

The plaintiff says that Carr and Pearl Larquem, an actress in the company, treated her in such a manner that she had to leave the company. She alleges that Carr did not keep his contract as to the support she was to have in her act, and that he had the play advertised in many cities and towns as his sole property.

TWO MORE ACTRESSES ILL.

Mrs. Walcot and Miss Fay Templeton Compelled to Withdraw.

Mrs. Charles Walcot of "The Ambassador" company at Daly's and Miss Fay Templeton of the "Broadway to Tokio" company at the New York were prevented by illness from appearing yesterday.

Mrs. Walcot hopes to be well enough to assume the rôle for which she is cast in "The Interrupted Honeymoon," which is to be given for the first time on Tuesday. Her part of Lady Basler was taken last night by Miss Ethel Harnick, and the latter's rôle of Lady Ullweather was played by Miss Gertrude Lewis.

Miss Templeton is suffering from grip, which has troubled her all the week, and has had to take to her bed. Her understudy, Miss Mayme Kelso, played her part last night and did remarkably well.

WALTER DAMROSCH'S PLANS.

To Give Summer Orchestral Concerts in Carnegie Hall.

Walter Damrosch, after several seasons of almost absolute self-effacement in the musical world, contemplates active work with his orchestra in giving Summer concerts in the Carnegie Music Hall, beginning early in July. Arrangements are now under way tending toward that end, and will soon be complete.

Mr. Damrosch's plans, as thus far outlined, are somewhat similar to those of Franz Kaltenborn, who conducted concerts at St. Nicholas's Garden last Summer. The auditorium of the Carnegie Music Hall will be covered over with a floor, upon which tables and chairs will be placed, and drinks will be served. The floor will be profusely decorated with plants and palms, to give the hall an appearance as near a Summer garden as possible.

MAUDE ADAMS IN "L'AIGLON."

Charles Frohman to Present M. Rostand's Play Here.

Charles Frohman has purchased all the rights for the production in English-speaking countries of M. Edmond Rostand's new play, "L'Aiglon," and he announces that it is his purpose to present Miss Maude Adams in the rôle recently created by Mme. Bernhardt.

Mr. Frohman says he will probably give the first performance in this city, after a few out-of-town performances, about the middle of September. Shortly after Miss Adams closes her season, on May 5, she will retire for a rest, after which rehearsals for the play will begin.

Yesterday Mr. Frohman received cablegrams from the management of the London Lyceum theatre offering him flattering terms to make his English production at that theatre.

Miss Ellen Terry Well Enough to Act.

Miss Ellen Terry, who has been suffering from a severe cold, which has greatly improved since she arrived in New York, said yesterday that she felt confident her physician will allow her to appear to-morrow evening in "Robespierre" and the other performances in which she is scheduled to play during the week.

SENT TO PRISON FOR 18 YEARS.

Man Who Committed Fifty Burglaries Sentenced at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17.—The Grand Jury to-day brought in three indictments for burglary against Frank Allen. He pleaded nolo contendere to all three charges.

Detective Parker said the young man had committed fifty burglaries. Judge Wilbur imposed a sentence of eighteen years on each indictment, to run concurrently.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Asphyxiated in a Hotel Room—No Indications of Suicide.

Joseph Dubois, sixty-five years old, a guest at the Putnam House, 347 Fourth Avenue, was found dead in bed yesterday morning, having been asphyxiated by illuminating gas. The police reported the case as a suicide, but Dr. Williams of the Coroners' office says it does not appear that there was any preparation made for such an act.

A hotel maid discovered the odor of gas outside Dubois's room, and Manager Walker effected an entrance to the apartment. Dubois was found dead, with gas escaping from the jet.

Dubois was fairly well dressed. He wore a Grand Army of the Republic badge. He had $55 in his possession. He had registered, according to the hotel people, from West Farms, N. Y.

Dead Girl May Have Been Erna Gies.

NEWARK, N. J., March 17.—Mrs. C. Weider of 105 Springfield Avenue believes that the body of the girl found drowned near Baltimore on Thursday is that of Erna Gies, who had lived at Mrs. Weider's house. Erna disappeared on Jan. 29. When she went away she was handsomely dressed and wore jewelry corresponding with that found on the body of the girl. The girl was last seen while getting into a cab with Dr. J. W. Mueller, who disappeared on the same night. He left all of his office possessions and considerable debts.

Iowa Lawyer Shot by a Woman.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, March 17.—County Attorney W. B. Barger of Chariton, Iowa, was shot in the head last night and seriously, if not fatally, injured. He said the shooting was done by an unknown assailant in the public square. Mrs. George Pyle, who was recently divorced, was arrested to-night and confessed that she shot Barger at her home. She says he was her co-respondent in the divorce suit, although not named at the trial. The woman also threatens to shoot her divorced husband.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR HELD.

Western Union Man Accused of Aiding "Green Goods" Men to Fleece a "Come On."

Another member of an alleged gang of "green goods" operators was held in $2,500 bail by United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. He was Chester A. Melatt, a telegraph operator at Kingston, N. Y., who was arrested on the day previous by Anthony Comstock. He is accused of aiding and abetting Henry Lawrence, alias Lewis, and Henry Bernard, alias Berg, alleged "green goods" men, in fleecing "come ons."

Melatt's share of the work, it is said by Mr. Comstock, was to receive telegrams from "come ons" addressed to streets and numbers in Kingston, N. Y., and deliver them through the telegraph office to the "green goods" men. The scheme was to prevent any one knowing who received the dispatch.

The specific complaint against Melatt, as also against Lawrence and Bernard, is the fleecing of Morton A. Perry, of Avoca, Fla., of about $700. It was necessary for them to have an aide in the telegraph office, and it is alleged that Melatt was to that extent their confederate.

Previous to this Western Union Telegraph men have been accused of conspiring with green goods men. A year ago the manager in Jersey City was arrested on the charge of aiding the operators in practically the same way, and only a few months ago a Westchester operator was charged with the same crime.

Speaking of these cases yesterday, Charles A. Tinker, Assistant Superintendent of the Eastern department of the Western Union, said:

"Our men would never be accused of these things if they would obey orders from this office—that is not to deliver telegrams to any one except the person to whom they are addressed, and that only after identification. It is not unusual for our men to get in these 'green-goods' cases because they are sometimes lax. I know nothing of the specific charge against Melatt, but presume it is the same as that against the others—delivering telegrams from the office to the 'green-goods' operators."

James Merrihew, Eastern Superintendent of the Western Union, gave bail for Melatt.

WOMAN AFIRE STARTS FIRE.

Brave Attempts to Save the Life of a Cook.

Lena Winters, nineteen years old, cook in the café of Charles Davis at 33 Bayard Street, was saved from being burned to death in the kitchen under the café last night, probably to die in the hospital. Miss Sophia Davis, twenty-three years old, daughter of the proprietor, and John Curry, a porter, had their hands badly burned in tr

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Columbia Crews Have Spins on the Harlem River.

MAKE A GOOD IMPRESSION

Barges Were Frozen to a Tug's Deck on the Trip Around Town—Candidates for the Crews.

The candidates for the Columbia University Freshmen and 'Varsity crews were boated for the first time this season yesterday afternoon in the Harlem River. It was a very chilly experience, but the piercing wind and icy water had no terrors for the men, who put in a couple of hours' work that was very satisfactory to Dr. Peet, who has been coaching them in the gymnasium for some weeks past. Shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning the Freshmen and 'Varsity squads met at the Columbia Boat Club house, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and the Hudson River, and loaded the eight-oared barges Saratoga and New London aboard the tugboat Libbie. Then they made a trip around the Battery and up the Harlem River to the Union Boat Club's house, at the head of Lenox Avenue, where they will make their headquarters until the Spring is further advanced, and the water becomes smoother on the Hudson River. The trip was a cold one, and what made matters worse Manager Oakley discovered when he came to look after dinner for his men that the cook could not be bribed into feeding them, for the very good reason that he had nothing except some ancient hardtack. So the boys were obliged to eat that or nothing while they hugged the boiler and discussed their chances of taking a cold bath when the boats were launched.

It was close to 3 o'clock before the Union Boat Club house was reached, and by that time the two barges were frozen fast to the deck of the tug. After some difficulty, which resulted in checking the Saratoga so she leaked quite badly, the boats were chopped away and housed. Capt. Mackay then called the roll and ordered a freshman and 'Varsity crew to strip for practice. The men appeared a few minutes later attired in all kinds of odd rigs. One man wore a pair of blue rowing tights, a pair of red socks, and several sweaters of various colors. Another wore a pair of abbreviated trousers, a white woolen sweater that had seen better days, and a rubber coat. All, however, had two or three sweaters on, which gave them a decidedly comical appearance. But looks were not considered. One man figured that there were twenty-four sweaters in one crew that was boated.

After the ice had been scraped off the barges, the following 'Varsity crew was boated in the Saratoga: Bradley, bow; Mount, 2; Smith, 3; Lawrence, 4; Irvine, 5; Capt. Mackay, 6; Nash, 7; Vulte, stroke, and Bogue, coxswain. As they pushed off from the float they were given three hearty cheers and the Columbia cry. Several of the men in this crew rowed last year, and for the first time in the water the crew make a remarkably good showing. They tried the new stroke with very good results. The stroke is a peculiar one, the reach being unusually long. Particular attention has been given to a quick start, with the slides on the recover, and a gradual slowing as the full-reach position is reached. As soon as a new stroke is begun the shoulders are brought well up toward the perpendicular before the leg drive is begun. When this position is reached the legs are jammed down hard and a quick start is made in the recover, as before.

The next crew to be boated was a freshman crew composed of Bates, bow; Lefferts, 2; Clark, 3; Loughlin, 4; Smithers, 5; Niven, 6; Earle, 7; Orr, stroke, and Dodge, coxswain. The work of this crew was much praised by Dr. Peet, who says that he has the best material that has appeared in several years from which to pick a freshman crew.

Several other crews were boated and took short spins up and down the river. Beginning on Monday, the crews will train daily except Sunday on the Harlem River, and as the season advances the unavailable men will be weeded out.

The original number of candidates, about 125, has been reduced to less than 80. These are arranged in squads as follows:

'Varsity—Falconer, Holland, Maclay, McKenna, Nash, Smith, Vultes, and Welles.

Second Squad—Barclay, Heroy, Irvine, Jackson, Mount, Snyder, Van Kleek, Weekes, Burt, Beadle, and Burdick.

Third Squad—Boyesen, Coerr, Huffacker, Kernan, MacKay, Southack, Gilsey, Lawrence, Lederman, and Pickhart.

Freshman (first squad)—Bartholomew, Bates, Beekman, Boyesen, Coffin, Earle, Iselin, Odell, Pitske, Smithers, Warren, and Weekes.

Freshman (second squad)—Brinckerhoff, Lefferts Monocal, O'Loughlin, Orr, Shields, and Townsend.

Freshman (third squad)—Austin, Berrien, Bradley, Busse, Clark, Cornell, Hull, Lockwood, Ludlows Moen, Weeks, Wickman, Wolff, and Yates.

LIVELY BOUTS AT FENCING.

New York Athletic Club Wins the Trophy in a Three-Sided Contest.

W. D. Lyon and F. L. Slazenger won the Fencers' Club Cup last night for the New York Athletic Club, in the first competition held for that trophy, in the rooms of the Fencers' Club, 37 West Twenty-second Street. The cup is to be fenced for annually by teams of three men, each man using a different weapon. Sabres, dueling swords, and foils were used, the men with similar weapons fencing against each other. The teams were made up as follows:

Fencers' Club—Fitzhugh Townsend, foil; W. Scott O'Connor, dueling sword; J. Langdon Erving, sabre.

New York Athletic Club—W. D. Lyon, foil; Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, dueling sword; F. L. Slazenger, sabre.

Boston Athletic Association—Atherton Brownell, foil; J. P. Parker, dueling sword; L. M. Vitoli, sabre.

The results of the bouts were:

Foils—Townsend beat Brownell; Lyon beat Brownell; Lyon beat Townsend. Two victories for the New York Athletic Club and one for the Fencers' Club.

Dueling Swords—O'Connor beat Parker; O'Connor beat Hammond; Parker beat Hammond. Two victories for the Fencers' Club and one for the Boston A. A.

Sabres—Slazenger beat Erving; Slazenger beat Vitoli; Vitoli beat Erving. Two victories for the New York Athletic Club and one for the Boston A. A.

Total—New York Athletic Club, 4; Fencers' Club, 3; Boston Athletic Association, 2.

Judges—Charles Tatham and Dr. J. H. Claiborne, Fencers' Club; Charles G. Bothner and John Addaire, New York Turn Verein; W. W. Patrick and Dr. M. J. Echeverria, New York Athletic Club.

Lyon, Slazenger, and Dr. Hammond, as members of the winning team, received gold medals, and the cup will be held by the club one year. Three victories by the team of one club will make the trophy a permanent possession. The clubrooms were filled with guests, fully as many women being present as men.

A POOR HOCKEY GAME.

Brooklyn Skating Club Team Easily Defeats the Naval Militiamen.

Eight goals to none is the story of last night's hockey game at the St. Nicholas Rink. It was not an interesting story, for the Brooklyn Skating Club outplayed the Naval Militia team at every point and scored whenever the fancy seized its players. The sailors, on the contrary, put up an ineffectual defense, and never endangered the visiting team's goal. A couple of hundred hockey enthusiasts ventured out to see the match. At its conclusion they wondered why they had done so. The lineup was:

Brooklyn S. C.	Position.	Naval Reserves.
McKenzie	Goal	Crosby
Henderson	Point	Kent
Jennison	Cover point	Loughman
Williams	Forward	Roberts
Lafflon	Forward	Wolfskehl
Shiebler	Forward	Walton
Huntington	Forward	H. Hormfeck

Score—Brooklyn Skating Club, 8; Naval Militia, 0. Goals made—By Huntington, Lafflon, (2,) Jennison, Williams, (2,) Shiebler, (2.) Referee—Mr. Dobby, Cresent Athletic Club. Goal Umpires—Mr. Lewis, Brooklyn Skating Club, and Mr. Loughman, Naval Militia.

About 800,000 Trout Fry Destroyed.

When the trout hatcheries on the preserves of the South Side Sportsmen's Club at Sayville, L. I., were destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning, about 800,000 trout fry were destroyed, an almost irreparable loss to the club. The preserves for the fish are situated about a mile above the clubhouse of the organization to which place a bicycle path was built last Summer.

DEATH OF MAUD S.

The Famous Old Race Mare Died of Heart Disease Yesterday—Her Records as "Queen of the Turf."

GREENWICH, Conn., March 17.—Maud S., 2:08¾, the famous Queen of the trotting turf before the advent of the bicycle sulky, died here to-day on the stock farm of John H. Shults of Parkville, L. I. She was twenty-six years old, and was owned by the sons of the late Robert Bonner, who sent her here two weeks ago after the other horses in the Bonner collection had been sold at auction in Madison Square Garden. It was the intention of her owners to make one more attempt to breed her, and Mr. Shults's stallion Axworthy was selected as her mate. She was ill when she reached the Shults farm.

Mr. Shults said last evening that Maud S. had not been eating well for some time. "There was apparently nothing wrong with her," he said. "Her coat was in very good condition, and she appeared to be as well as a horse of her age could be. She ate very little, however, and we tried to improve her appetite by preparing her food in different ways. This was no use, however, and we called a veterinary surgeon to examine the horse. I thought that her teeth might have been out of order, but the doctor said that they were in good condition, and that the only thing that was ailing the horse was an irregularity of the action of the heart. She didn't show it except in her eating, and was exercised regularly every day." Maud S. was led up and down the track near her stable a few times yesterday, and when she was taken back to her stall seemed as well as usual. At 10:30 when Dr. Bennett, the veterinary surgeon, was passing her stall he heard her whinny twice. Looking around he saw the old mare standing with her head held up in the air, gasping for breath. As he ran toward her she sank down on her knees and then fell forward, and when he had reached her side she was dead. Heart disease was probably the cause of her death.

Maud S. was a bright chestnut mare, by Harold-Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr., and was foaled at A. J. Alexander's Woodburn Farm in Kentucky in 1874.

Probably no horse has occupied the unique position in the history of the trotting turf that Maud S. has done. She was bought as a yearling by Capt. Bugher of Cincinnati for $250, and the following year offered for sale for $350. The filly could not trot then, and there was nothing about her appearance that would indicate that she would prove to be a great mare; but W. W. Bair, who afterward trained and drove her, believed her to have the making of a good performer, and he induced Capt. George N. Stone of Cincinnati to purchase her. The latter did not want her particularly, but he wanted to give Bair a chance to make a living, and for that reason purchased her. Twenty months afterward, the filly having in the meantime been named Maud S., after Capt. Stone's daughter, Bair had developed her so that she trotted a mile in 2:17¼.

W. H. Vanderbilt, who at that time was at the head of the road-driving brigade in this city, bought her from Capt. Stone for $21,000, and he put her into the hands of Carl Burr, the Long Island trainer. The latter did not get much out of her, and nothing was heard of her as a five-year-old. Capt. Stone wrote to Mr. Vanderbilt, inquiring after her, and the latter replied that she was not the success he had anticipated, and that if her old trainer, Bair, could do anything with her he might try her. She was given again into Bair's care, and the second race he gave her she was returned a winner at Chicago in 2:13¾. In her next race, at Buffalo, she won, but in one heat she was beaten by Charles Ford, and that was the only unsuccessful heat Maud S. had on her record.

After a special race at Rochester, in which both she and St. Julien lowered the latter's Californian record of 2:12¾ by a full second, in August, 1880, she had a slight attack of pink-eye. Bair quickly brought her around into good condition, and took her to Chicago, where on Sept. 18, 1880, he drove her a public trial in 2:10¾, thus taking with her for the first time the world's harness record, then held by St. Julien, who had trotted a mile in Hartford, in August, in 2:11¼.

At Pittsburg July 13 of the following year, 1881, Bair drove her a mile in 2:10½, reducing this to 2:10¼ on Aug. 11, 1881, in a trial at Rochester. Maud S. did no more in the record breaking line until August, 1884. On the first day of that month Jay-Eye-See, the great gelding belonging to Jerome I. Case of Wisconsin, startled the horse world by trotting a mile in 2:10, thus cutting a quarter of a second from the great mare's record. The day following, at Cleveland, she trotted a mile without a skip, in 2:09¾, and recovered her title as the Queen of the turf.

After this performance, Mr. Vanderbilt, who was constantly annoyed by requests to put a price on the mare, sold her to the late Robert Bonner for $40,000, having refused an offer of $100,000 for her from a syndicate of gentlemen, at the head of which was her old owner, Capt. Stone. He stipulated that she should be well cared for, and sold her to Mr. Bonner because he knew he would do that, and would prevent her from being abused by racing.

Maud S. crowned her career on the turf on July 29, 1885, at Cleveland, Ohio, when she broke all records by a mile in 2:08¾. She was then retired from the turf, and up to the time of his death she lived the life of an equine queen. Mr. Bonner drove her about the city for several years, though she was never a very good road horse, being too high strung. After her purchase by him only Mr. Bonner and his trainer, the late John Murphy, ever held a rein over her back. Several attempts were made to breed her, but on all occasions she proved barren.

At the recent sale of the Bonner horses the old mare was shown, and as she trotted around the Garden ring old trotting men who had seen her in her racing days doffed their hats reverentially, and some of them vowed that under the same conditions under which she made her record the present champions of the light-harness turf would not have equaled her record of 2:08¾.

The Praytell-Maxine Match.

Praytell, the champion gelding trotter to road wagon, for which Emerson E. McCargo of Philadelphia paid $6,100 at the Bonner sale recently has been matched for $2,500 a side against the fast Philadelphia pacer Maxine. The race will be the best two heats in three, but the racing ground has not yet been decided upon. June 21 has been selected as the date, and forfeits of $1,250 have been deposited by the owners of each horse. In addition to the $5,000 stake, the winner will take the entire gate receipts, Maxine, who has a faster record than the trotter, will have the advantage of being allowed to use hopples in case her owners, Fleming & Hughes of Ardmore, Penn., decide to put them on her, but Praytell's advantage will be that the race is to road wagon. It is probable that the race will be decided over the Belmont Park track, in Philadelphia.

Kings County Wheelmen's Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Kings County Wheelmen the following officers were chosen for 1900: President—George A. Needham; Vice President—R. B. Smith; Treasurer—C. A. Martin; Assistant Treasurer—C. B. Paul, Jr.; Secretary—J. W. MacLachlan; Assistant Secretary—M. A. Fleming; Captain—L. W. Hyde, Jr.; First Lieutenant—H. Wells; Second Lieutenant—E. Williams, Jr.; Board of Governors—T. B. Smith, Jr., H. Schnackenberg, A. G. Relyea, Dr. C. Hamlin; Chairman Race Meet Committee—L. W. Hyde, Jr.

Basket Ball Players Punished.

Members of the Pastime Athletic Club's basket ball team have been debarred by the Amateur Athletic Union from further competition as amateurs. Several members of the team say they have been making money by playing about the country. The Knickerbocker A. C. basket ball team have been disqualified for playing a match with disqualified players.

The Metropolitan Association's basket ball championship games are to be played in the different city armories, beginning April 9.

Yale's Golf Dates.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17.—Aside from the intercollegiate championship the Yale golf team has arranged for the following list of games: April 7, Orford Golf Club, Manchester; April 21, Hartford Golf Club, Hartford; April 28, Brooklawn Golf Club, Bridgeport; May 5, Agawam Hunt Club, Providence; May 9, Orford Golf Club, New Haven; May 19, Philadelphia Cricket Club, Philadelphia; May 26, Wee Burn Golf Club, Noroton.

Handicap Golf in Florida.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 17.—In the handicap tournament played at the Country Club grounds on the links of the Florida East Coast Golf Club this afternoon, Dixon, playing scratch, and Titus, with a handicap of 14, tied for first prize. The following scores were made:

Dixon, scratch, 86; Titus, 14, 86; Keeney, 8, 87; Champlin, 8, 91; Palmer, 6, 92; Ridley, scratch, 95; Taylor, 4, 98; Seagars, 10, 99; Barnard, 10, 104; Graves, scratch, 103; Allen, 12, 106; Weber, 12, 111.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

1837. MATTHEWS 1900.

Our Sixty-third (63d) Anniversary.

We are Privileged to Repeat the Old Saying, "Nothing Succeeds Like Success." We are Ready With Better Service Than Ever Before. With Improvements Made During the Past Year, Makes Us Prepared to Serve the People in All the Many Lines. Our Small Profit System Gives Us Each Year an Increasing Business. The New Methods Prevail, Old Systems Drop Out.

UNUSUAL EXHIBIT IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

on Our Five Floors, Are Open for Inspection. Ladies, Gentlemen and Young People Invited to Spend a Day or Any Part of Same, Making it a Purely Educational Visit, and Acquainting Yourselves With What We Have Collected Together From All the Leading Markets of the World.

First Showing of Our

SPRING MILLINERY,

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

We feel a worthy pride in this season's exhibit. The hats are in every way fully up-to-date, representing all the foremost styles, to which we invite all to examine our INITIAL DISPLAY. A feature of this EXHIBITION will be the extensive showing of IMPORTED MODELS.

They are the very CHOICEST HATS and BONNETS that LONDON and PARIS CREATORS have produced. A distinction that makes all the difference in the world. Trained tastes and expert knowledge have been utilized in making the selection, and as a result the very flower of the Millinery Genius of the world is here for your choosing.

American hands have made faithful copies of models by LINTHERIC, MESDONNES, VIVOT, CAMILE ROGER, MAISON LEWIS, JOSSE, CARLIER, and others.

And the one great attraction of this Exhibit is that, "the most moderate prices prevail throughout the entire collection."

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

N. Y. A. C. AFFAIRS.

Rowing Interests Many of the Members—Wrestling and Other Club Tournaments.

This promises to be another year of triumphs in athletics for the New York Athletic Club. Just at present the rowing department is attracting the attention of the members. The New Yorks have always made rowing one of their strongest specialties, and have spared no expense to secure facilities for the development of good crews. In the city clubhouse a portion of the gymnasium is now given over to the use of the oarsmen. Up at Travers Island a fully equipped and well-stocked boathouse is ready for the use of the crews when outdoor training begins.

The crews, for there are three of them now being developed under the supervision of Instructor Giannini, have been working on the machines in the gymnasium Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings since Jan. 7. There are a goodly number of candidates, and Coach Giannini said yesterday that the men have shown up remarkably well in their indoor work. With the exception of the intermediate eight, no definite selections will be made until the outdoor work begins. The intermediate eight, with the exception of bow, is the junior crew that won the Koch Cup in the Harlem regatta last year. The men are: J. R. Anderson, stroke; F. Cobb, 7; G. Trumpler, 6; B. L. Zimm, 5; E. Rowell, 4; W. Bryant, 3, and D. Campbell, 2. Whitney, Scott, and Kollstede are candidates for the bow oar. Wallace, who pulled the bow oar last year, has retired from rowing. This crew will also row in senior events. It will be entered in the Passaic regatta on Decoration Day, and, win or lose, will row in the Harlem regatta in the senior event.

Coach Giannini will not enter any other crews in the Passaic Regatta, but the club will be represented in three events in the Harlem Regatta, the junior and senior eight-oared shell races and the junior four-centipede event. This latter is a new crew race that will be a feature of the Harlem River Rowing this year. There are eight oars in the boat, it really being a race for four scullers in a four-shell. There are some promising candidates training for this crew, all having a reputation as New York A. C. oarsmen in previous crews. They include C. H. Turner, Arthur G. Keane, who recently won the amateur figure skating championship; T. E. Tomlinson, E. P. Reynolds, J. T. Padelford, and D. G. Smyth. The prizes for this race have been offered by J. A. Miller of the New York Athletic Club.

A great deal of attention is being given by Coach Giannini to the development of the new junior eight. The Koch Cup, won three years consecutively by junior crews of the New York A. C., is now the property of the club, and Giannini is anxious to win the first leg of the race for the new cup, competition for which begins this year. The men in training for seats in the junior shell are Jackson, Stelle, Cobb, W. H. Moore, E. B. Moore, M. A. Copeland, Manning, Wiswall, Hibbard, Perham, Place, Freshman, Padelford, Mitchell, Elmore, Miller, and Arnold.

It is intended to have the crews quartered at Travers Island about April 1, and a training table will be established soon afterward. A number of the men are in business down town, but will arrive at the island early enough in the evening to work a few hours. They will remain at the island over night, returning to business in the morning. The annual crews' dinner was held at Travers Island last night. Nearly all the men now in training and many of the veteran oarsmen of the club were present.

The first round of the hand tennis tournament was played in the gymnasium during the past week. The standing of the competitors follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Dr. T. B. Behrens, and R. H. Goff, Jr.	1	0
C. Lyon and G. G. Brigg	1	0
Dr. W. A. Bartlett and C. D. Findley	1	0
D. M. Smallwood and F. Cooper	1	0
Dr. D. Tenney, Jr., and Dr. Ely	1	0
E. A. Hanbold and J. H. Arkell, Jr.	1	0
G. E. Boynton and C. H. Howard	0	1
J. H. Haslir and S. Ford	0	1
W. D. Lyon and C. A. Blood	0	1
E. Price and C. Shubert	0	1
Dr. D. Tenney and L. C. Hebberd	0	1
T. Lewis and T. C. Van Santvoort	0	1

The schedule for the second round on Monday is Dr. T. B. Behrens and R. H. Goff, Jr., vs. Dr. D. Tenney, Jr., and Dr. Ely; Tuesday—D. M. Smallwood and F. L. Cooper vs. Dr. W. A. Bartlett and C. D. Findley; Wednesday—C. Lyon and G. L. Brigg vs. E. A. Haubold and J. H. Arkell, Jr.

The annual club wrestling championships will be held on Friday and Saturday evenings. There will be bouts in these five classes: One hundred and twenty-five pounds, 135 pounds, 145 pounds, 158 pounds, and heavyweight.

Dr. W. G. Douglas won the club billiard tournament, which ended Friday night. This was the standing of the contestants at the close:

	Won.	Lost.
W. G. Douglas	6	0
R. D. Radcliffe	4	2
C. H. Steinway	4	2
Richard King	2	4
C. A. Kolistede, Jr.	1	5
W. H. Rolston	1	5
F. S. Armstrong	0	6

KNICKERBOCKER ATHLETES.

Six of the Old Eight-Oared Crew in Training—The Pool Tournament.

A strong senior eight-oared crew will again represent the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in the important rowing regattas this year. Of last year's crew that finished second in the National regatta, Bently, stroke; Savage, 7; O'Connell, 6; Rooney, 5; Hughes, 4, and Hanley, bow, remain to form the nucleus for this year's crew. Mercadante, Kafka, and Mulcahy are candidates for the two vacant seats. The men are at present doing all their work in the gymnasium, but as soon as the weather moderates the scene of training will be shifted up to the Harlem River.

The country house at Bayonne, N. J., will be open about April 10, when the outdoor season begins. The baseball players and cricketers will begin work there in about two weeks.

The pool tournament will end during the coming week. The following table shows the standing of the contestants:

SECTION NO. 1.

	Won.	Lost.
Auerbach	4	1
Fraley	4	1
Eben	3	2
Hullck	3	2
Effler	1	4
Drake	0	5

SECTION NO. 2.

Gardner	4	1
Casper	4	1
Gray	3	1
Paret	1	2
Brauneis	1	3
Clarke	0	5

SECTION NO. 3.

Beckwith	3	1
Bullard	3	2
Fulton	2	2
Scott	2	2
Bailey	2	2
Rendle	0	5

ORMOND GOLF TOURNEY.

Play Yesterday in the Preliminary Rounds and Semi-Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., March 17.—Preliminary rounds and the semi-finals were played here to-day in the annual tournament. The weather was just right to inspire the players, and the course had improved considerably since the beginning of the season. The finals will be played Monday morning. R. C. Watson, Jr., of the Westbrook Club will be matched against L. L. Harban of the Columbia Golf Club, Washington, for the first prize. For the Consolation Cup, A. T. Douglass of Detroit will meet A. K. Baldwin of New York.

The star play of the afternoon was the match between R. C. Watson, Jr., and C. B. Cory of the Oakley Club, Boston. It was very even from start to finish, but looked as though Cory would win several times. At the end of nine holes Watson was 2 up, but, by gaining the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth, Cory placed himself in the lead by two holes. After this Watson got in some wonderful puts, and finished 2 up. The play:

First Division—L. L. Harban beat F. R. Parks, 4 up and 2 to play; Clayton G. Dixon, Huntington Valley Club, defeated C. G. Stevens, Lynn, Mass., 9 up and 8 to go; C. B. Cory defeated C. M. Miller, 4 up and 3 to play; Watson defeated C. E. Clark of Lynn, 4 up and 3 to play.

Second Division—A. M. Dallett defeated F. H. Lowell, 1 up; S. T. Douglass defeated J. D. Price, 6 up and 5 to play; A. K. Baldwin defeated H. S. Blossom of Cleveland, 6 up and 4 to play; J. W. Baer defeated L. R. Marshall, 1 up.

Semi-Finals—Watson defeated Cory, 2 up; Harban defeated Dixon, 5 up and 4 to play. In second division Douglass defeated Dallett, 2 up and 1 to play; Baldwin defeated Baer, 1 up on 19 holes.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

All Silk Taffeta Ribbons.

Special Sale at Half Price To-Morrow.

Two thousand pieces of all silk Moire Taffeta Ribbons, made by the best American manufacturer—superior in quality, with high luster, and that peculiar softness for which these goods are famous—in pure white, cream, mais, calceolaire, reine, glaieul, begonia, coquelicot, cardinal-lilac, Ophelia, thais, Mignon, violet, lettuce, Parnell, sedum, lierre, mordore, loutre, navy, turquoise, Napoleon, cornflower, bleuet, nickel, Russian blue and black—AT ONE-HALF OF REGULAR PRICES, as follows:

No. 3—38 cts. per piece of 10 yards, or 4 cts. per yard.
No. 5—46 cts. per piece of 10 yards, or 5 cts. per yard.
No. 9—75 cts. per piece of 10 yards, or 8 cts. per yard.
5 inch—$1.85 per piece of 10 yards, or 19 cts. per yard.

More Surah Silks at 55 Cts.

We have 1,000 yards more of Colored Surah Silks, same quality as we sold last Monday—in three shades of gray, three of brown, and in light blues, garnets, beiges, tans and modes—absolutely in perfect condition, at 55 cts. per yard.

Twilled Foulard Silks, 58 cts. Instead of 85 cts.

22 and 24 inches wide, white paintings, in desirable designs, on navy, brown, marine, helio, old rose and black.

Also, 800 yards of good, strong Gros Grain Silk, brown shades only, suitable for skirts and linings, at 38 cts. per yard; value 85 cts.

Ladies' Shoes.

Stock Reduction Sale To-Morrow.

We want more room in our Shoe Department for Summer goods that are constantly arriving, and therefore have ordered a reduced-price sale.

Ladies' French Calf Shoes, button and lace, reduced from $5.00 to $3.50.

Calf Shoes, lace only, reduced from $4.00 to $3.00.

Box Calf Shoes, lace only, reduced from $3.50 to $2.50.

Dull Kid Shoes, lace only, reduced from $3.50 to $2.50.

Infants' Shoes, white, pink, and blue, sizes 2½ to 7, reduced from $1.25 to 50 cents.

Black Goods.

All Silk Grenadine, 45 inches wide, plain mesh, 85 cts.; value, $1.25.

Colored Dress Goods.

All wool Cheviots and Serges, 45 inches wide, 45 cts. per yard; value, 75 cents.

Muslin Underwear.

All of the Muslin Underwear sold by us is thoroughly well made, of the best materials, just as you would have it done at your own home by an expert seamstress, and it is much cheaper in reality than any made solely to "sell."

Cambric Gowns, square neck, with band of inserting, neck and sleeves finished with embroidered ruffle, $1.00.

Muslin Gown, surplice neck, yoke of hemstitched tucks, finished with band of inserting and embroidered ruffle, 98 cents.

Muslin Drawers, with embroidered ruffle and tucks, 48 cts.

Outing Flannel Underskirts, 25, 48, and 58 cts.

Lace Department Specials.

Machine Torchon Edgings and Insertions, 1 to 4 inches wide, newest patterns, 5 cts. per yard; value, 8 to 15 cents.

Grecian Pulley Belts, newest colorings, in plaids and solids, 89 cts.

Ladies' pure Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, new goods, 7 cts. instead of 11 cts.

Linen Reductions.

Special Sale of Hemstitched and Embroidered Goods.

Hemstitched Doilies, 25 cts. instead of 40 cts.

Hemstitched Tray Cloths, 50 and 65 cts. instead of 75 cts. and $1.00.

Hemstitched Squares—
20-inch, 50 cts. instead of 75 cts.
24-inch, 65 and 75 cts. instead of 90 cts. and $1.00.
26-inch, 75 cts. instead of $1.00.
30-inch, 90 cts. and $1.50 instead of $1.25 and $2.00.
36-inch, $1.25 and $2.00 instead of $2.00 and $3.00.
44-inch, $2.50 instead of $4.00.

Pure white, hemstitched and embroidered, Irish Linen Doilies, Tray Cloths, Squares and Buffet Scarfs—
6-inch embroidered Doilies, 25 cts.
18-inch Squares, 45, 60 and 70 cts.
24-inch Squares, 70, 90 cts. and $1.00
36-inch Squares, $1.25 and $1.50.
18x27 inch Tray Cloths, 75 and 80 cts.
54-inch Scarfs, $1.00, $1.15 and $1.25.
72-inch Scarfs, $1.25, $1.45 and $1.50.

Main Floor, Annex.

Boys' Waists--Clearing at 55 Cts. Each.

A desirable line of Boys' Shirt Waists, star brand, mostly white, some of them linen, with or without collars, complete assortment of sizes, were originally 85 cts., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75, all reduced to 55 cts. each. In Men's Furnishing Department.

MEN'S TIES,
regular 50 ct. Four-in-hands, Imperials and Teeks, reduced to 25 cts.

Bargains in Linings.

All Silk Taffeta Linings, in all the new shades, 19½ inches wide, 35 cts. per yard.

Black Percaline, full beetle finish, glossy as silk, 38 inches wide, 21 cts. per yard.

The Kathryn Gloves, $1.00.

Just received, another importation of Kathryn Gloves, in all the shades that come in our higher priced Gloves, glace and suede, pique and overseams. Beyond question the best Glove sold at $1.00.

AUTOMOBILES IN THE SNOW.

Two Members Run to Ardsley and Albert Bostwick Makes a Fast Record.

With a strong wind, decidedly wintry in tone, and streets partially covered with snow, with the prospect of much worse conditions beyond the city limits, two brave members of the Automobile Club of America drove their machines to the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday morning prepared to make the run to Ardsley. But in the face of such adverse circumstances Albert C. Bostwick, Chairman of the Committee on Runs, and E. E. Schwarzkopf were the only starters. A handful of enthusiasts were on hand to see the beginning of the fun, and all sorts of gibes were poked at the two adventurers as they pulled the blankets tightly around them and got ready at the stroke of 10 to turn on the motor power and move up Fifth Avenue. Mr. Whitney Lyon came up in his "auto," but declined to take any risks of being snowbound.

"It depends entirely upon the Hudson River trains when the men will get back to-night," he said, but the two game members of the club said they would get through or "bust," and off they went.

Mr. Bostwick is one of the youngest as well as most enthusiastic men in the club, and is building up quite a reputation for speedy and difficult runs. He made no failure of it yesterday, for to the surprise of his friends he made the run to the Ardsley Club in the excellent time of 1 hour and 55 minutes. He left here promptly at 10 o'clock, and stepped into the office of the Ardsley Club at 11:55 o'clock. He used his light Winton road motor, propelled by gasoline, a carriage somewhat similar to the one in which Alexander Winton made his run from Cleveland to this city about a year ago. Mr. Schwarzkopf was in a locomobile, the motor power being steam obtained from a small water boiler. He arrived at Ardsley at 12:35, forty minutes later than Mr. Bostwick.

The latter's run of 1 hour and 55 minutes was considered very fast by automobilists at the club last night, in view of the quantities of snow and ice in the road. From the Waldorf it is between twenty-three and twenty-four miles to Ardsley. In the last run to Irvington, under much better conditions, Mr. Bostwick covered the course in 1 hour and 40 minutes. Yesterday's route was up the Boulevard, across Central Bridge, the new Macomb's Dam Bridge, up Sedgwick Avenue to Yonkers, thence along Madison Avenue, through Hastings and Dobbs Ferry.

"The roads were pretty heavy all along," said Mr. Bostwick last night. "After crossing Central Bridge they were much worse than in the city, but there was no one spot that was particularly harder than another. It was a good experimental run, to show what could be done on snow-covered roads. We will have a better run in a week or two, for had the day been clear about thirty or forty machines would undoubtedly have been in line."

Both Mr. Bostwick and Mr. Schwarzkopf came back slowly, not attempting to make fast time. Each man wore racing goggles and was well wrapped in fur coats.

Harvard's Clever Shots.

BROCKTON, Mass., March 17.—The Harvard Gun Club won the shoot against the Boston and Brockton Clubs to-day, defeating Boston by a single bird. Under the rule thirty birds each were thrown at unknown angles, for five-men teams. The score: Harvard, 114; Boston, 113; Brockton, 96.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

STERLING PIANOS.

The Standing of a House

should be judged by the quality of merchandise it sells and the methods employed in conducting its business.

Honest Methods

are a living demonstration of honest intentions.

Time

PRODUCES RESULTS.

The result of the STERLING Company's 40 years' experience is that more than 127,000 STERLING INSTRUMENTS have been made and sold.

The Quality.

Sterling Pianos

are so well and favorably known that they need no word of commendation from us. They are sold strictly upon their own merits at a price in accord with their quality, which varies with the size, style and design of the instrument.

We are now exhibiting at our wholesale and retail warerooms nearly 200 new STERLING Upright Grands, including many special designs in fancy natural woods, such as white Mahogany, Italian Rosewood, satin finished natural Mahogany. Also several beautiful Colonials, handsomely inlaid, producing a rich and unusual effect.

Baby Grands.

Sterling Baby Grands are exciting the admiration of critical musicians. Their remarkable sustaining powers commend them to vocalists.

Our entire building, four floors, are appropriately fitted for testing and judging pianos. There are parlors, music rooms, large halls and many other conveniences which you will find helpful in selecting a piano.

Special Offering of Used Pianos.

About fifteen pianos at greatly reduced prices. They have been used in private homes during the winter season, all practically as good as new, yet they must be sold as second hand.

Some good bargains at $175.00, $200.00 and $250.00.

In Our Exchange Department.

We take pianos in exchange as part payment, repair and refinish them and sell them at a great reduction. Some are better than cheap new pianos.

ALL ARE PRICED ACCORDING TO THEIR REAL VALUE.

Some Good Uprights.

at $95.00, $125.00, $145.00, $175.00.

Squares,

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WELL-NAMED HORSES.

Some Very Clever Nomenclature Found in the List of Stake Entries.

Ralph Bayard, racing Secretary of the Brighton Beach Association has been studying the lists of entries to the club's two-year-old stakes, and among the 967 entries in the thirteen stakes have been found some clever bits of nomenclature.

"I find," said he, "that the Boer war is responsible for such names as Kimberly, Commando, and Outlander, borne by the Keene stable youngsters. W. B. Jennings calls one Modder, Green B. Morris has a Colenso, J. E. Madden a Bobs, and one colt out of Bullet bears the appropriate cognomen of Dum Dum. C. Littlefield, Jr.'s Olympia and the Keene's Olympian are reminders of Admiral Dewey's flagship. Messrs. A. H. & D. H. Morris have departed from their custom of handicapping colts and fillies with ten-syllable names, and this year the all scarlet will be carried by Add, Sm

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY GAMES.

Weekes Equals the Indoor Record in the Sixty-Yard Dash at the Eighth Armory.

At the Columbia University indoor games at the Eighth Regiment Armory last night, H. H. Weekes, the Columbia freshman, who made so brilliant a record on the football team last year, equaled the world's record for the sixty-yard dash of 0:06 2-5. Weekes ran easily, and had he been at all pushed by P. M. Lennox, the second man, might have made even better time. Weekes is probably the most promising all-around athlete of the lower classes at Columbia.

In the 880-yard run J. C. Caldwell of Columbia won in hollow style by about thirty yards.

The only Cornell man to score at the meet was J. McMeekam, who easily won the mile handicap.

W. F. Frank of the Eighth Regiment made a mile in 2:30 in the exhibition bicycle race.

The relay races elicited the greatest applause. Three races were run, but the fourth, between the College of the City of New York and New York University, did not come off, as the team from the City College did not put in an appearance.

In the one-mile handicap bicycle race J. G. Rae, a scratch man, took a bad tumble in the fourth lap, but he straightened himself out, remounted his wheel, and came in in third place.

The summaries are as follows:

Sixty-yard Dash, Scratch.—Won by H. H. Weekes, 1903; second, P. M. Linnox, 1903; third, H. D. Bugbee. Time—0:06 2-5.

Sixty-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by N. Fried, N. Y. C., (15 feet;) second, J. Breslin, St. Francis Xavier, (9 feet;) third, W. H. Powers, Columbia, (18 feet.) Time—0:06 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. C. Caldwell, 1903, Columbia; J. McMeekam, Cornell, second; L. Marktam, unattached, third. Time—2:12 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. McMeekam, Cornell; second G. P. Arnold, N. W. S. A. C., (55 yards;) third, J. J. McCann, (110 yards.) Time—4:40.

One-Mile Run, Closed.—Won by W. M. Van Cise, 1901; W. Duden, 1900, second; C. S. Kaiser, 1901, third. Time—4:50.

Sophomore-Freshman Relay Race.—Won by Sophomores; team: Johnson, Atkins, McAnerney, and Powers. Time—3:54 2-5.

Law-Medical Relay Race,—Won by Columbia Law School; team composed of Marshal, Josephthal, Ward, and Wolff. Time—3:50 2-5.

Interscholastic Relay Race.—Won by Montclair School; team: Batten, Bargaley, Calder, Dodge, and Ayres; Horace Mann School second, Barnard School third. Time—3:53 2-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Handicap—Won by R. S. Waters, (40 yards;) J. S. Reynolds, (65 yards,) second; J. G. Rae, (scratch,) third. Time—2:37.

Half-Mile Novice Bicycle—Won by J. S. Reynolds, 1902; H. Haviland, 1902, second; H. Korn, 1901, third. Time—1:21 1-5.

Sixteen-Pound Shot Put—Won by S. P. Nash, 1901, with a put of 38 feet 1½ inches; J. Stewart, 1901, second; C. Mellon, 1901, third.

Pole Vault—Won by G. C. Whitaker, with 9 feet 6 inches; J. C. Smallwood, second; G. Matthew, third.

Running High Jump—Won by M. L. Ernst, with 5 feet 4½ inches; H. C. Breneman, second; A. C. Whitaker, third.

GAMES OF THE TWENTY-THIRD.

Several Armory Records Broken—Company G Again Won the Trophy.

Armory records went all to pieces last night at the Spring meeting of the Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association at their armory, at Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. There were about 4,000 spectators present, including a large number of the young lady friends of the contestants.

R. H. Hatfield of Company D broke the armory record in the second heat of the 100-yard hurdle race, and then finished second in the final heat. He also raised the mark two inches in the pole vault, but was only able to finish second in that.

In the three-mile invitation race, Ballie, the University of Pennsylvania runner, made a poor show. Kenedy, who started off at a quick pace, soon fell back, leaving Fitzgerald of the Seventy-first Regiment and Arthur L. Newton of the New York Athletic Club to fight it out. Newton won with Fitzgerald second.

T. G. McGirr, in the mile race, and W. Gowdey of Company G, in the 220-yard dash, both made new armory records.

The perpetual prize cup was won by Company G, with points to spare. Representatives of the same company won the trophy last year. The summaries:

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by W. J. Dalton, Company K, (35 yards;) E. J. Robbins, Company K, (37 yards,) second; W. F. Rollins, Company A, (10 yards,) third. Time—2:03 4-5.

Sack Race, Scratch.—Won by H. S. Hildreth, Company F; L. A. Lyter, Company C, second; J. L. Howe, Company F, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, Scratch, Cadet Corps Only.—Won by E. E. Van Cleaf; J. J. Dimock, Jr., second; F. H. Stokes, third. Time—0:28 2-5.

100-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by G. M. Reimer, Company G, (6 feet;) R. H. Hatfield, Company D, (scratch,) second; W. C. Candee, Company C, (21 feet,) third. Time—0:13 3-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by H. Ford Reed, Company I, (4 inches,) with an actual jump of 5 feet 1 inch; R. H. Hatfield, Company D, (scratch,) second, with a jump of 5 feet 4 inches; J. L. Howe, Company F, (3 inches,) third, actual jump 5 feet 2 inches.

Three-Mile Run.—Won by Arthur L. Newton, N. Y. A. C.; G. A. Fitzgerald, Seventy-first Regiment A. A., second; J. H. Kelly, Pastime A. C., third. Time—15:45 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by W. Gowdey, Company G, (16 feet;) W. J. Turner, Company G, (18 feet,) second; T. C. Nauly, Company C, (16 feet,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

One-Mile Bicycle, Handicap—Won by G. W. Whitlock, Jr., Company G, (90 yards;) H. F. Menten, Company G, (50 yards,) second; G. Irwin, Company A, (90 yards,) third. Time—2:35.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap—Won by W. C. Candee, Company C, (18 yards;) E. T. Vanderpool, Company G, (15 yards,) second; J. R. Higgins, Company C, third. Time—0:24 4-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap—Won by T. Gray, Company G, (5 feet;) with an actual put of 37 feet 8½ inches; W. N. Ryan, Company G, (5 feet,) second, with 31 feet 3 inches; W. B. Lawton, Company G, (7 feet,) third.

One-Mile Run, Handicap—Won by T. G. McGirr, Company K, (scratch;) W. F. Rollins, Company A, (scratch,) second; O. G. Webb, Company C, (80 yards,) third. Time—4:44 2-5.

220-Yard Hurale Race, Handicap—Won by G. M. Reimer, Company G, (scratch;) W. C. Candee, Company C, (15 yards,) second; R. H. Hatfield, Company D, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:23.

Half-Mile Run, Novice—Won by E. J. Robbins, Company K; A. S. Webb, Company C, second; A. H. Palmer, Company F, third. Time—2:14 4-5.

140-Yard Run Handicap—Won by W. J. Dalton, Company K, (11 yards,) W. J. Carlin, Company C, (16 yards,) second; A. A. Jackson, Company K, (scratch,) third. Time—0:54.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Novice—Won by H. F. Menten, Company G; G. Irwin, Company A, second; E. I. Bugg, Company G, third. Time—2:45.

Half-Mile Walk, Handicap—Won by G. E. Rollins, Company A, (scratch;) S. A. Park, Company C, (20 seconds,) scratch; P. W. Martin, Company C, (30 seconds,) third. Time—8:33 2-5.

220-Yaru Dash, Novice—Won by W. Cowdey, Company G; F. J. Barrett, Company K, second; T. Gelharit, Company C, third. Time—0:25 4-5.

Potato Race—Won by W. J. Turner, Company G; L. A. Tyler, Company C, second; A. S. Webb, Company C, third. Time—0:56 4-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race—Won by H. L. Schroeder, Company F, (200 yards;) G. Irwin, Company A, (108 yards,) second; G. Whitlock, Jr., Company G, (180 yards,) third. Time—5:14.

One-Mile Interscholastic Relay Race—Won by Boys' High School. Howell, Brinkerhoff, Schoenjahn, and Hobart; Brooklyn Latin School second.

PRINCE OF VERONIA'S DERBY.

New Orleans Big Race Won by the Morris Stable's Candidate.

A. H. & D. H. Morris's Prince of Veronia, ridden by McJoynt, won the Crescent City Derby at the New Orleans track yesterday. The race was at a mile and an eighth, and was covered by the winner in 2:00. Sydney Lucas finished second, and F. W. Brode third.

Old Fox, ridden by Mitchell, won at a mile in 1:46; Little Reggie and The Bondman finishing second and third respectively. Choice, ridden by McJoynt, won the five-furlong race for two-year-olds in 1:04¾, with Wild Pirate second and Slink third. At a mile and a quarter Col. Cluke, ridden by Boland, won in 2:14. Admetus finishing second and Rush Fields third. Cathedral, ridden by Wedderstrand, won at a mile and a sixteenth in 1:52, with Koenig second and Double Dummy third. At a mile and seventy yards Shinfane, ridden by W. Shaw, won in 1:51. Quannah Parker was second and Clarence D. third. Lillian Reed, with L. Rose up, won at a mile in 1:48, with Protus second and Col. Cassidy third.

At the Tanforan (California) track Beinato, ridden by Thorpe, won the half-mile dash for two-year-olds, in 0:49. Intrepid being second, and Chaste third. University, ridden by Evans, won the mile and a quarter hurdle handicap in 2:19¾, with Durand and Duke of York second and third, respectively. At seven furlongs Vesuvian, with Piggott up, won in 1:28, with Sordine second and St. Anthony third. Ventori, ridden by Henry, won the mile handicap in 1:40¾, while Constellator and Advance Guard were second and third, respectively. The mile and one-half race went to Chimura, ridden by Ross, with Shaw second and Forte third. The time was 2:37. Raciyan, ridden by Henry, won at a mile in 1:41. Catastrophe was second and Espionage third.

CLOSE OF SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

Winners of Prizes in Various Shooting Competitions—A Tame Game of Water Polo as a Wind-Up.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night the sixth annual show of the National Sportsmen's Association closed. It was the most successful show ever held, the Garden being crowded during the two weeks of its continuance. During the day a Siberian bear and two Russian bears were added to the collection of animals. They had been delayed in transportation, and occasioned quite a little comment from the largest crowd of spectators that the show has had since the opening.

The evening's swimming races began with the 125-yard race for the championship of America, and Schaeffer of the University of Pennsylvania won easily by four yards. The race for second place was more interesting, however, W. C. Miller and Fred Warck putting up a great duel for the last two laps, Miller winning out with six inches to spare. Schaeffer's time in this event, 1:30 1-5, equaled the American record. A consolation race at 100 yards, which followed, was won by J. F. McMillan of the New York Athletic Club in 1:16 2-5.

The Lone Stars won the relay race at 200 yards after a hot fight with the Union Boat Club.

Harry Reeder defeated Fred Wenck in their final race at 200 yards, with two yards to spare. This leaves him the victor in the series.

The Duquesne Country and Athletic Club's swimming team that defeated the second team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on Thursday night at water polo, had the first team to contend with last night, and were easy victims, the score being 8 to 0 in favor of the Knickerbocker players. The line-up:

Knickerbocker A. C.	Position.	Duquesne A. C.
Reeder	Centre	J. T. Taylor
Van Cleaf	Right forward	
Reuss	Left forward	Daily
Handley	Half	J. R. Taylor
King	Goal	Stein
Neuss	Goal	Byrne

The twenty-five men who had made the best scores during the week competed in the final for the association championship at that shooting, and W. R. Crosby won out, his score being 95. Isaac Tallman was second, with 94. No one could equal the record made by "Jack" Fanning of 175 on Thursday in the continuous match. Crosby finished second, with 97.

Following are the prize-winners in the pistol and revolver contests:

Match A, Any Revolver.—Sergt. Petty, 148; A. Stein, 147; J. A. Smith, 147; J. A. Dietz, 146; Sergt. Petty, 146; G. W. Waterhouse, 145; Dr. Sayre, 144; Z. C. Talbot, 137; J. B. Crabtree, 136.

Match B, Military Revolver.—J. A. Dietz, 172; Dr. Sayre, 172; A. L. A. Himmelwright, 164; A. Stein, 168; G. W. Waterhouse, 161; J. B. Crabtree, 142; E. Wilson, 140; Z. C. Talbot, 133.

Match C, Pistol.—J. W. Christiansen, 98; J. B. Crabtree, 97; J. A. Dietz, 96; J. T. Humphrey, 94, Dr. Sayre, 94; A. Stein, 93; G. W. Waterhouse, 93; Z. C. Talbot, 92; H. S. Seely, 92.

Match D, Police Revolver.—A. Stein, 135; E. Wilson, 129; H. S. Seely, 124; A. Hofer, 124; J. A. Dietz, 122; W. Rosenbaum, 121; G. W. Weterhouse, 114; J. B. Crabtree, 113; H. M. Olney, 109.

Revolver Championship—G. W. Waterhouse, 455; J. A. Dietz, 435; J. A. Smith, 426.

Pistol Championship—J. A. Smith, 438; G. W. Waterhouse, 437.

Continuous Match Rifle Shooting—G. Zimmerman, first, with 75, 75; L. C. Buss, second, 75, 74; M. Dowler, third, 74, 74. Premiums, G. Zimmerman, 369; L. C. Buss, 367; F. C. Ross, 361.

Individual Championship Match, 100 Shots—F. C. Ross, first, 2,429; Dr. Hudon, second, 2,420, and L. C. Buss, third, 2,411.

Best Bull's-eyes—A. W. Lemcke, 20½ degrees; P. Kossek, 22½; J. Schmitt, 22½; G. Zimmerman, 22½.

SAILORS TRY RANGE SHOOTING.

Beaten in a Revolver Contest with the Horsemen of Squadron A.

Shooting with both rifles and revolvers kept the members of the First Naval Battalion busy yesterday, for in the afternoon the first teams of the First and Third Divisions of the battalion shot in the opening competition for the Josephthal trophy on the ranges of the Seventy-first Regiment, and in the evening the battalion's crack revolver team shot on board the New Hampshire against a team from Squadron A.

In the afternoon shoot the competition was very close, for only five points separated the two teams at the finish. The Third Division won with a score of 430 to 425 made by the First Division. Seaman Coburger of the First Division made the high score of 61.

Next Saturday afternoon on the same range, the first teams of the Second and Fourth Divisions will shoot, and the competition will be continued every Saturday afternoon until three teams of ten men each from the four divisions of the battalion have shot. The scores were as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

	Off-hand.	Prone.	Total.
Seaman L. Coburger	29	32	61
Boatswain's Mate H. F. Savage	28	7	35
Seaman H. McKean	21	19	40
Ensign R. L. Low	26	23	49
Seaman W. J. Buzzini	27	26	53
Cunner's Mate W. L. Tompkins	22	10	32
Gun Captain R. S. Pollock	22	19	41
Seaman J. W. Grant	26	16	42
Seaman R. Godwin	21	12	33
Seaman A. F. Lawson	18	21	39
Total for the team			425

THIRD DIVISION.

	Off-hand.	Prone.	Total.
Seaman E. H. Beedee	26	20	46
Seaman J. H. Birch	29	24	53
Seaman H. S. Foote	22	15	37
Seaman T. V. Roberts	23	28	51
Seaman F. W. Phayre	24	13	37
Seaman T. Rice	20	17	37
Seaman G. H. Kauffeld	24	26	50
Seaman E. W. O'Mera	23	6	29
Seaman P. Devlin	28	19	47
Seaman C. Pinard	25	18	43
Total for the team			430

On board the New Hampshire the cavalrymen had matters very much their own way, for they won by a score of 215 to 200. A return match will be shot next Saturday night in the ranges at Squadron A's armory. Lieut. R. H. Sayre, who made the high score for the squadron's team, is the crack revolver shot of the organization, and is counted one of the best shots in the State. The scores were as follows:

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

	15 Yards.	30 Yards.
Seaman A. R. Lee	2 3 3 3 4—15	4 4 4 5 5—22—37
Seaman A. E. Colgate	3 4 4 4 4—19	4 4 5 5 5—23—42
Gun Capt. R. Weed	3 3 4 4 4—18	4 4 5 5 5—23—41
Gun Capt. G. Kollstede	3 4 4 4 4—19	4 4 4 4 5—21—40
Gunner's Mate E. V. Stebbins	3 3 4 4 4—18	4 4 4 5 5—22—40
Total		200

SQUADRON A.

	15 Yards.	30 Yards.
Lieut. R. H. Sayre	4 4 4 4 5—21	5 5 5 5 5—25—46
Private G. P. Herrick	3 3 4 4 4—18	4 4 4 5 5—22—40
Corp. T. T. Bates	3 3 4 4 4—18	4 4 5 5 5—23—41
Guidon Sergt. G. W. Williamson	4 4 4 4 4—20	5 5 5 5 5—25—45
Quartermaster Sergt. G. Sheppard	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 5 5 5—23—43
Total		215

COLUMBIA'S FOOTBALL MANAGER.

Students Circulating a Petition for His Reinstatement in College.

W. E. Mitchell, who was compelled to resign as manager of football at Columbia University, because of the charges of carelessness and irregularities in his accounts for last season, which involved payments deemed improper and contrary to the regulations of the Athletic Committee, has, it is said, admitted that he used some of the money earned in football to secure players. Gilchrist, Neidlinger, Miller, and Larendon are the ones said to have profited by Mitchell's wild desire to get a winning team.

A student of the university said last night that a majority of the graduates and undergraduates were inclined to believe that Mitchell should not be declared too harshly against, as it was plainly shown that it was his enthusiasm alone that led him to act as he did. A petition for his reinstatement in the college is being circulated for signatures among the undergraduates.

Brooklyn Players to Go South.

The Brooklyn Baseball team will leave for Augusta, Ga., Tuesday. The men will start on an afternoon train from Jersey City. The following men will leave: Daly, Dahlen, Casey, Kennedy, Keeler, and Howell. These players will board the train at Baltimore along with Manager Hanlon: Farrell, Steelman, Nops, Demont, Kelley, Jones, and Sheckard. McGuire, Hughes, McGinnity, Kitson, McJames, Weyhing, Dunn, Jennings, and Holmes will join the team in Augusta. Smith, Crisham, McKenna, Yeager, Donavan, Hill, Lachance, Anderson, Brodie, Fultz, and Harris will not go South.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Suits---Jackets---Skirts.

Extraordinary Offering---Third to Half Off.

Suits, Jackets and Skirts—samples, of course, or they could not possibly be sold so low. Samples, however, of one of the best makers of tailored garments for women in the country. Because they are samples, too, they are newest and best in design and absolutely perfect in workmanship. And the buyer now not only buys a garment at less than the wholesale cost in many cases, but gets it considerably earlier than any one else can find the same pattern. Just one of a kind in these lots and each one a most beautiful kind. A rare chance to buy, on the edge of the season, the most fashionable goods of the season, and yet to save on the mid-season price.

The Skirts for first mention. They are of cheviots, broadcloth, net, and handsome silks, a great many prettily trimmed. Materials and making are the best possible and values are from $10.00 to $60.00. Divided into four lots, they are priced for early comers at.....$6.95, $14.75, $32.50, and $39.75

Then come the Jackets, of kersey, broadcloth, and covert, in tan, black, and gray—tailor made as well as man can do it; but with some of the pretty fixings of the dressmaker's art about collar and revers, too, in many cases—this is Fashion's latest decree. All are handsomely lined and in three lots are each wonderfully low priced at.....$13.50, $17.50, and $22.50

Finally, the Suits—of broadcloth, cheviot, and camel's hair. Some are plain tailor made; some trimmed with braid and appliqued broadcloth; some with fancy, broad revers. The skirts are the latest cut, properly finished, and gracefully draped. These in three lots, hardly to be duplicated, at $13.75, $23.75, and $32.50

Second floor, front.

Silks at Less Than Cost.

A short story in Silks to-day, but a strong one. Possible only in a great establishment with finger constantly on the pulse of the world's production. Possible only to never ceasing enterprise that lets not one chance pass to turn splendid goods over to you at less than their actual value.

This is one of the rare opportunities that even to such activity come seldom. It deals with Japanese Silks. Just two items:

2,245 yards of 24 inch, Lyons printed, Japanese Foulards; new and exclusive designs in navy and white and black and white. Eighty-five cents a yard was the figure at which they were imported to sell. Here to-morrow they will be.....55c. a yard

2,800 yards of 27 inch black Japanese Silk of the regular $1.10 quality comes next. Little imperfections in the weave which do not affect the wearing in the least—in fact in the Japanese silks sold generally these imperfections are quite usual and are seldom mentioned. Though it doesn't affect the wear, in this case it does affect the price to you, for these $1.10 Silks will go while they last at.....69c. a yard

Main floor, New Building.

Men's Custom Suits Low.

Thought about the Spring Suit? Better be quick, or Easter will catch you unprepared. Food for thought just here—for the particular man, the economical man; most of all for the man that's both.

The best friends of this Tailoring Store are among the well-dressed men of Brooklyn. Maybe they were skeptical when they first came, but they found style and workmanship and material—and a third saved from the price of their fashionable tailor. And they staid.

That's what this special offering means—a big price saving on the best work that tailors can do. A price saving on Spring suits of the latest cloths—beautiful stripes and checks and plaids in bright yet delicately colored worsteds, cheviots, and fancy cassimeres in 35 new patterns to choose from. Made up to suit you, either sack or cutaway, in the fashion that the fashionable tailor would want $35.00 to $45.00 for and be justified, but the price here is.....$28.00

And if the Suit doesn't fit and satisfy we'll have to refuse to let you take it.

We are still making silk-lined Spring Overcoats to order for a third less than the regular price, at.....$22.00

Want a Raglan? Cost $4.00 more. Extra tailoring makes the extra cost and a Raglan right is the most difficult of all tailoring jobs.

Second floor, New Building.

With the Art Embroideries

Worth a visit, this Art Embroidery Store, for the collection of rarely pretty things at low prices is unexcelled. Exclusive, many of them, too.

Table Covers, 34 inches square, painted and embroidered, will sell here to-morrow for.....49c. each

Sofa Pillow Tops of printed Hungarian cloth, 24 inches square, will be.....19c. each

Velvet Covered Sofa Pillows of Persian design.....$1.98

Laundry Bags, embroidered prettily in all colors.....59c

Pillows, painted top and back, suitable for smoking dens.....49c

Work baskets, pretty and useful, in a variety of colors, are.....69c

Second floor, front.

Two Glove Chances.

One chance for men; one for women, and neither to be neglected.

The Women's.

Just two colors in this lot, but these the most wanted tans and browns. And the gloves are the best quality Foster hook, 5 hook length kids, the sort generally priced at $1.75. You have been paying $1.50 for them here, but now, just because they are not our regular line, they are to go at.....89c. a pair

The Men's

Men's Suede Gloves, of heavy Spring weight; Men's saddler stitch English thumb walking Gloves; Men's dogskin Gloves. Three styles usually priced at $1.00 are here for to-morrow at...69c

Main floor, centre.

Something of Spring Hats.

Style in a very low priced hat? Certainly. Hats with all the stamp of style are these affairs for women and misses in mousseline and taffeta effects, with fine straw brims and a high trimming of mousseline, varied with applications of narrow straw braid. Some of them are toques, some regular walking hats. All are chic and charming and the particular favorites of faddish people just now.

They have so many advantages. For example, they are practically ready-to-wear, certainly ready with the addition of a flower or an ornament. Colors are all the newest and most wanted, black, brown, navy, pink, blue, maize, white, gray, and violet.

When you find them elsewhere, you will find them priced from $2.98 to $3.45. Here they are marked, uniquely low, at.....$2.25

Main floor, left, centre.

Pretty Ribbon Price Cutting.

Fanciful, many colored Ribbons, from France and from the home mills, are priced here unusually low, sometimes even less than half the regular value. All those here are wearable, and all the wearable ones are here, dainty and pretty and good, strong values.

Imported French plaid Taffeta Ribbons, of extra fine quality, six inches wide, that were made to sell at 48c., are here to-morrow at.....22c. a yard

Imported French fancy Taffeta Ribbons of finest quality, 3¾ and 4 inches wide, in the designs and colorings most suitable for women's neckwear, made to retail at 35c. a yard, are here at...19c

Taffeta Ribbons, 3¾ inches wide, made of a fine, bright silk and reguarly worth 25c, a yard, are here for....19c

Fancy Ribbons, in special weaves, 4¾ to 5½ inches wide, made especially for women's neckwear, and to sell at from 39c. to 69c. a yard, are here at 29c. a yard

Wash Ribbons, used largely in the making of the new ribbon waists and in the trimming of underwear, ¾ of an inch wide, in blue, pink, maize, lavender, and black, regularly sold at 10c. a yard, are here for quick selling at 6c. a yard

Main floor, left.

Percale House Dresses.

These are made with the skirt and waist combined. The colors are both light and dark and the waist is trimmed front and back with narrow, fancy braid. They are particularly good value for.....$1.19

Second floor.

Carpetings, Furniture, Upholsteries.

THE ABRAHAM & STRAUS ATTITUDE IN HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

Perfect stocks. Nothing of housefurnishing needs, from the want of the humblest cot to that of the most luxurious hotel, from the need of the tiniest cabin catboat to that of Uncle Sam's most lordly warship, is or shall be missing. Everything that is good and new.

Lowest pricing. And leadership in low-pricing has always been a store characteristic in recognition and enforcement of a twentieth century law of great merchandising.

From the overflowing stocks come these three stories, pressing for the telling.

Of the Carpets.

This is one of the greatest special price Carpet offerings ever made anywhere. Goods, patterns, colorings; all are new, fresh from the mills and of their best workmanship. In every single case the pricing is less than the wholesale cost and in some cases 25 per cent. less than the wholesale cost. Now is the need-time for Carpetings; there are no more beautiful wearable Carpets than these; there are no Carpets anywhere low priced as these. Need more be said?

First the best of all wool Ingrains from the celebrated Lowell, Hartford, and Fernbrook Mills; 2,000 yards in fifteen patterns; regularly priced at 75c. and 85c. a yard, all here at.....49c

Then Tapestry Carpets in fourteen patterns; 4,250 yards join in the most remarkable price cutting of the year. Carpets regularly 55c., 65c., and 85c. are here at 35c., 45c., and 55c. a yard

Axminsters and wool Velvets; 2,500 yards and 10 patterns for parlor, library, dining room or hall; regularly $1.10 and $1.25 a yard, are priced here at.....75c. and 85c. a yard

Body Brussels from the celebrated Hartford and Lowell Mills; 2,500 yards in twenty of the newest patterns. Especially notable is this offering, for this Brussels Carpet is regularly priced from $1.25 to $1.50 a yard. Here it is marked for early choosing at..79c., 89c., and 95c. a yard

Wilton Velvet, odd patterned stair carpetings, some 900 yards, valued at $1.50 a yard, are here for.....85c

Wilton Velvets, regularly $1.50 a yard, are priced here at $1.05

Bigelow Axminsters; 2,500 yards in eight exclusive new designs; regularly $1.65 and $1.75 a yard, at....$1.15 a yard

Rug Values Just as Great.

Early buying before the advance in prices is responsible for this price-offering, including nothing that is not perfect, full and wanted. First come the top notch, Royal Smyrna Rugs of John Bromley & Son:

Small Sizes.		Square Sizes.	
18x36 in., value $1.25	$1.00	30x33 in., value $2.00	$1.60
21x46 in., value $1.80	$1.45	36x40 in., value $2.75	$2.20
26x54 in., value $2.55	$2.00	48x54 in., value $4.90	$3.90
30x60 in., value $3.10	$2.50		
36x72 in., value $4.50	$3.60	**Hall Rugs.**	
4x7 ft., value $7.50	$5.95	2.6x9 ft., value $6.50	$5.25
Carpet Sizes.		2.6x12 ft., value $8.75	$7.00
6x9 ft., value $16.00	$12.75	2.6x15 ft., value $11.00	$8.75
7.6x10.6, value $24.75	$19.75	3x9 ft., value $8.00	$7.25
9x12 ft., value $32.50	$26.25	3x12 ft., value $10.25	$8.25
9x15 ft., value $45.00	$36.00	3x15 ft., value $12.50	$10.00
12x12 ft., value $50.00	$40.00	**Reade Axminster Rugs.**	
10.6x13.6, value $50.00	$40.00	27 in. x 62 in.	$1.85
Ne Plus Ultra and Bigelow Axminster Rugs.		36 in. x 72 in.	$3.25
18 in. x 36 in.	$1.25	54 in. x 78 in.	$6.50
27 in. x 62 in.	$2.50	**All Wool Ingrain Art Squares.**	
30 in. x 60 in.	$3.25	3x2 yds.	$3.50
36 in. x 72 in.	$4.25	3x2½ yds.	$4.45
		3x3 yds.	$5.25
		3x3½ yds.	$6.15
		3x4 yds.	$7.00
		3x4½ yds.	$7.95
		3x5 yds.	$8.75

And 25 one piece, Imperial Velvet, 9x12 ft. Rugs, value $35.00, at.....$25.00

150 16x32, all wool Mottled Smyrna Rugs.....45c. each

Linoleums.

5,000 square yards altogether, English, Scotch and the best of domestic; guaranteed all perfect and well seasoned goods from a complete and regular stock. Linoleums have advanced 5 per cent. since we bought and there is strong likelihood that they will advance another 5 per cent. almost any day.

14 patterns of Inlaid Linoleum, regular selling price $1.50 yard, at.....$1.25 yard

11 patterns of the best printed Linoleum, regular selling price 90c. yard, at.....70c. yard

10 patterns of the best printed Linoleum, regular selling price 75c. yard, at.....50c. yard

Splendid Straw Mattings.

There are 515 pieces in this offering, consisting of 91 different patterns in all the latest novelties of design and coloring, plain and fancy. Some are plain with inserted figures; some are herringbone; some have carpet and geometrical patterns. All are guaranteed fresh and perfect and priced at a quarter less than the prevailing prices for the same grades.

Chinese Mattings.		Japanese Seamless Mattings.	
11 pcs. 45 lb. 2 yd. join	$3.50	27 pcs. cotton warp	$6.25
31 pcs. 65 lb. seamless	$6.30	58 pcs. cotton warp	$8.75
6 pcs. 70 lb. seamless	$6.90	46 pcs. cotton warp	$9.30
17 pcs. 73 lb. seamless	$7.20	21 pcs. cotton warp	$9.75
34 pcs. 75 lb. seamless	$7.50	52 pcs. cotton warp	$10.50
55 pcs. 85 lb. seamless	$9.00	18 pcs. cotton warp	$11.50
46 pcs. 90 lb. s'mless	$10.25	33 pcs. cotton warp	$12.00
27 pcs. 105 lb. s'mless	$10.65	18 pcs. cotton warp	$12.50
18 pcs. 116 warp	$11.10		

Third floor.

Of the Furniture.

For bedroom, for diningroom this Spring Furniture sale has special interest. Out of an immense stock, low priced, these new pieces stand forth for the earliest choosing. Dollars to be saved and good taste satisfied in this Furniture sale—unequalled values when values are wanted.

Oak Sideboard with bevel plate glass mirror and swell top drawers; polished; made to sell for $16.50; our price.$11.75

Oak Sideboard, carved top; base 48x22 inches; French bevel plate mirror, shaped, 36x20 inches; regularly priced at $32.00, here at.....$25.00

Quartered Oak Sideboard; carved top, with 48x22 inch French bevel plate mirror; base 60 inches; regularly $85.00, here at $57.00

Quartered Oak Sideboard, handsomely carved with figure top, 3 bevel French plate mirrors, base 6 feet by 2 feet, scroll carved front, carved wooden handles, regularly priced at $125.00, here at.....$98.00

Oak China Closet, 66 inches high, 40 inches wide, with bent glass ends, made to sell for $19.00, our price.....$14.50

Oak China Closet, heavy twisted post, claw feet, 54 inches wide, 6 feet high, regularly priced at $42.00, here at.....$33.00

Quartered Oak China Closet, 4 feet 6 inches wide, 6 feet high, heavy glass shelves and French plate mirror at back, twisted columns at front and claw feet, regularly $95.00, priced here at.....$67.00

Quartered Oak top Dining Table, extending 8 feet, made to sell for $15.00, here at.....$10.50

Quartered Oak Dining Table, 54 inch round top, extending 12 feet, carved pillar legs, with claw feet; regularly priced at $70.00, here at.....$50.00

Dining Chairs of quartered oak, with box frame cane seats, regularly $2.75, here for.....$2.00

Dining Chairs of quartered oak, elegantly covered, upholstered with leather stitched seats and leather backs; heavy twisted legs—regularly priced at $13.50, here at.....$10.00

Oak Bedroom Suite, 3 pieces, full size bed; bureau with bevel mirror and swell front base, large washstand—regularly $25.00, here at.....$18.00

Oak Bedroom Suite, handsomely carved bed, full size; swell front bureau, with 28x32 inch bevel shaped mirror; regularly $43.00, here at.....$32.00

Quartered Oak Bedroom Suite, 3 pieces; bureau has double swell front base; regularly $74.00, here at.....$54.00

Chiffonier, mahogany finish, top 36x19 inches, trimmed with cast brass handles; regularly $7.50, here at.....$5.00

Reed and rattan Furniture for parlor and sitting rooms in Summer cottages.

Sofas and Couches, regularly $10.00, $18.00, $23.00 and $28.00, at.....$7.00, $13.00, $18.00 and $22.00

Rocker and Arm Chairs, regularly $7.00, $9.00, $11.00 and $12.00, at.....$5.00, $7.25, $8.25 and $9.00

Bedding.

Mixed hair Mattress, in A. C. A. ticking, 3 feet size....$4.50

South American horse hair Mattress, in A. C. A. ticking, one or two parts, full size, weight 40 pounds; regularly $22.00, here at.....$14.50

300 Geese feather Pillows, weight 3 pounds, 22x28 in...$1.50

We manufacture all our hair, fiber and cotton Mattresses on the premises.

Fourth floor.

Of the Upholsteries.

There are always special offerings in the Upholstery Store. Just now it is overflowing with good things. Take, for instance, the

Specials in Lace Curtains.

Plain white Swiss muslin ruffled Curtains, for cottage use, 40 inches x 3 yards. A special at.....59c. a pair

Ruffled Curtains of colored figured muslin for cottage use, 40 inches x 3 yards, pair.....69c

Colored cross striped Curtains, for cottage portieres or window draperies, a full assortment of the newest designs and colors, pair.....$1.19

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, for French sash or cottage windows, of fine net, with 6 inch ruffle trimmed with lace edge and insertion, 40 inches x 3 yards, a special value, at, pair.$1.98

Real Irish Point Lace Curtains, ecru in color and in a fine assortment of designs; all St. Gall made and just half their values at.....$2.24, $2.74, $3.79 and $4.98 a pair

Real Point de Calais Lace Curtains, in white, excellent work on a fine quality net and all choice designs. Prices are those that would fit Nottingham Curtains, for instance, a $5.00 value at $1.98 a pair and an $8.00 value at..$3.98 a pair

Bed Sets.

White Irish point lace Bed Sets in assorted designs. For full size bed—Spread and two Shams; sets that were from $7.00 up to $25.00, are now.....$5.00 up to $16.00

Cretonnes.

The best and most beautiful showing of Cretonnes that ever came to Brooklyn.

5,000 yards of Simpson's best American Cretonnes, not a second in the lot and the color effects and patterns all of this season's; worth easily 18c. a yard, are here for 12½c. a yard

5,000 yards of fine French Cretonnes, just from our Paris house; dainty, new designs on fine cloth; the most beautiful Cretonnes that ever came to this country; valued at 50c. a yard, are here for.....25c. a yard

The finest lines of French Cretonnes and linen Taffetas for coverings are in our collection and at prices ranging from 25c. to $2.00 a yard

Sofa Cushions.

Those covered with Oriental tapestry, filled with silk floss and cotton, odorless and serviceable, are specially priced at.....98c

Third floor, front.

TWENTY-SECOND REGT. GAMES

WANTON DAMAGE BY BOERS

Mrs. Wood Tells of Looting of Her Farm Near Springfield.

NOTHING WAS LEFT INTACT

Doors and Furniture Smashed, Portable Articles Stolen, and Live Stock Killed, but Not Eaten.

Early in February Field Marshal Lord Roberts addressed a letter to President Krüger of the Transvaal and President Steyn of the Orange Free State, protesting against the wanton destruction of property by the Boers in Natal, and pointing out that farms within the actual area of the British camp at Modder River had never been entered nor their occupants molested, and that houses, gardens, and crops had not been touched.

The British Commander in Chief mentioned specifically the case of Wood's farm, near Springfield, as an instance of the manner in which the Boers were looting and destroying. This farm belongs to a member of the Natal Legislative Assembly, and was abandoned at the approach of the Boer forces. Mrs. Wood returned there after the invaders had been driven back by the British troops, and in a letter to The Cape Times of Feb. 14 gives a description of the condition in which she found the property. Her letter is dated Knowle, Ennersdale, Jan. 23, and reads in part as follows:

MRS. WOOD'S LETTER.

"Yesterday I rode up to what was once my home. The farm, Longwood, is situated upon a high plateau, falling away on all sides into deep valleys and rugged krantzes, and our camps at Frere, Springfield, and Chieveley can be plainly seen without glasses; also the Boer camp beyond Chieveley.

"Away down below can be seen the fort at Estcourt, and the now historical hills at Willow Grange and Brynbella, so it may be imagined what a fine position the Free State commando had for their camp and cannons during the raid.

"They camped on Longwood for four days, among the plantations, and the tent circles, charred remains of fires, bones, papers, tins, rags, tops of fruit jars, and bits of crockery bear abundant witness to their presence on the farm.

"The first thing I happened on, nearly a mile from the house, was a folding chair, in a plantation. Close by were two glass fruit jars, and a little further on lay one of my husband's Parliamentary blue books. About twenty yards further on were the remains of a handsome album, a present from one of my children, and 'oh, Psalm-singing Boer!' a torn volume of hymns, ancient and modern. About one hundred yards from the stables I picked up three photographs, and behind a huge boulder, about four hundred yards distant, quite out of sight of the house, was a bentwood rocking chair, upside down, a part of a chest of drawers, and some broken fruit jars.

"Close to the stables (which had holes shot through the roof in preceding Boer humor, were some broken plates, a silver egg cup, and the horsehair from my new mattress, in heaps here and there, and on the manure heap lay the remains of a satin-lined basket a Christmas present to my daughter last year. Thirty bales of forage had been taken from the barn, and fires made all over the floors.

"A little below were rotting heaps of sixty turkeys, shot but not eaten. Arriving at the house, we entered through the smashed gate. The first thing I trod upon was a piece of a valuable old china jug, about 200 years old, one of my household treasures, and the admiration of all my friends. Close beside it was a broken cream jar, and a little furtheron, tramped in the mud, lay a little baby's cambric bonnet, four baby's bibs, and a little woolen shoe, the remains of a treasured hoard of nearly twenty-four years.

"On the veranda was an overturned broken seat and rustic table, where I always worked in the shade of the creepers and roses climbing over the house. The whole length of the veranda was a chaos of mud, rags, broken crockery, paper, bits of furniture, cow-manure, music, handles of military chests of drawers and wardrobe drawers, and among them I picked up part of the blue velvet lining of a case of silver fruit knives and forks.

DOORS AND FURNITURE SMASHED.

"The doors were smashed with crowbars. Not a whole one was left throughout the house.

"Locks were burst, glass panes splintered, sashes wrenched and destroyed to matchwood, and one door was broken in half. Within the rooms was such a scene of savagery and destruction as is impossible fully to describe.

"Everything, except two tables, bedstead, (one was minus casters), a washstand, and an iron-bound military packing case, was literally smashed to atoms. There was nothing left undamaged. The piano, a handsome seventy-five-guinea instrument, of which I have been extremely careful, had the candlesticks wrenched off, and above the pedals were seven cuts, evidently done with an axe. The keys were smeared and dirty, and it had evidently been badly abused and spat upon.

"Our natives informed us that for two days the piano was in use, and doubtless the unfamiliar strains of the 'Volkslied,' the 'Wacht am Rhein,' varied by the less classical but inspiriting 'Zwart Piet' and 'Bonaparte, Bonaparte, My Wife Is Sick,' have made the 'welkin ring.'

"Plate, linen, and clothing, curtains, carpets, and rugs had all disappeared, as had much of the portable furniture. The sitting room was strewn knee deep with our books and papers, and a horse had been stabled therein. The same thing happened in one of the bedrooms, where also an inside door had been wrenched off the hinges and carried away.

"Cattle had been shut in the dining room, and the shocking filth and the disgusting odors in every room (even after two months) were simply unspeakable. The walls were smeared and torn, and upon one was written in pencil, 'J. L. Fourie,' (I believe one of our Natal rebels rejoices in that name,) and near it was scratched, evidently with a piece of glass or nail, 'Dam England.' In the kitchen nothing was left except a table, and a hole about ten inches in diameter had been knocked in the oven of the stove, thus rendering it quite useless. In the pantry nothing was left but the table and a perfectly new, unused meat safe, on legs. The latter had a hole punched in one side, and the door was wrenched off and mixed up with the debris in a bedroom. All over the floor was a medley of papers, rags, broken glass, and crockery. In the storeroom all tools, reims, ropes, sheep-shearers, bales, sacks, seed potatoes, wagon gear, and sundries were gone, and barrels of Glauber's Cattle Salts, sulphate of iron, and cement were poured upon the ground, mingled with wattle seed, fowls' feathers from my feather bag, crockery, papers, and broken furniture.

"A handsome military chest of drawers and escritoire combined, brass-handled and bound, had been hacked to pieces and littered all over the place.

MANY ARTICLES STOLEN.

"A valuable cyclopaedia, bound in half vellum, had disappeared, as had some of our better class of books, showing that the robbers were, or some of them at least, educated men, of literary tastes, though it seems absurd on the face of things. The sofa mattress was gone, and the remainder of it was in a filthy state. Oil paintings, pictures, mirrors, Dresden china ornaments, hand-painted vases, and plaques, photo frames, lamps, and valuable books and music, all were scattered in a mass of filthy wreckage all over the floors.

"In the pantry were originally six months' provisions, which I had just sent up about a week before the war broke out, thinking to get them up before the train service would be wanted by the military authorities later. This, of course, was a splendid haul for the robbers.

"In the orchard fruit was stripped from the trees, and branches wilfully broken. I omitted to say that among the books was a valuable family Bible, a wedding present, which (Oh, religious Boer!) went the way of the rest, and acted as stable manure.

"I have always been given to understand that the Free Staters were altogether a superior class to the Transvaalers. If this be so, I am lost in conjecture as to what manner of man the Transvaal Boer can be. It is simply impossible to believe that any human being of any mental calibre, above a brute beast, could behave as the landed gentry of the Free State have done.

"I am sure no one could possibly imagine the sight I am trying to describe. It must actually be seen to realize what the 'simple, brave, honest, and God-fearing farmer' we have heard so much about is really like. That description can only apply to the peasants of republics like Switzerland and France.

"No one above the status of a dog could behave as these Boers have done, and a naked Zulu is a perfect gentleman in his habits compared with a Free Stater.

"Being only a woman, after the first sense of nausea which overcame me at the awful sight, I am not ashamed to say that I wept amid the ruins.

"There are things in every woman's household which are probably of little intrinsic value, but are, nevertheless, sacred in the eyes of a wife and mother.

"Such things as letters, portraits of the living and the dead, school prizes, presentation books, presents from our nearest and dearest—these are of little value to outsiders, but how precious to a woman! For instance, the cradle in which all my children were rocked; all their little clothes, (treasures of nearly twenty-four years' hoarding;) their first school letters, locks of baby hair, letters of courtship and matrimony, keepsakes, and photographs—surely the wretches might have left me these.

"Women are supposed to be inconsistent, and the loss of these treasures is certainly more to me than that of clothes, provisions, and furniture, which can always be replaced.

BOER "CHIVALRY."

"I am fully convinced that (during their retreat, at any rate) no loyal women or children would have been safe with such creatures as those who have wrecked our homes. And I ask if people who skirt round our more honorable, if less slim, troops, and ruin the homes of quiet, private people not bearing arms, robbing and practicing barbarous cruelties to dumb animals, bragging that they have shot down the inmates of farms, (this actually happened here,) can be called brave?

"According to the accounts, unanimous, of our natives, our Boer neighbors, men who have eaten of our salt and been treated with every neighborly kindness, went up to the Longwood with the Boers and helped in the looting and general destruction. One neighbor told our natives to clear their huts and stock off our farm, as it was Transvaal now, and the place belonged to him."

MEXICO'S BIG CANAL OPENED

Completion of the Great Work, Which It Has Taken Eleven Years to Construct.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 17.—The Grand Canal, part of the Valley of Mexico drainage system, was inaugurated to-day with much ceremony. The invited guests included President Diaz and his Cabinet, the Supreme Court Judges, members of the Diplomatic Corps, city officials, the Superior Board of Health, Sir Weetman Pearson, contractor for the canal; Gov. Villada of the State of Mexico, bankers, and journalists.

The party went early in the morning to San Lazario, on the outskirts of the city, where the ceremony of opening the gates of the canal connecting with the sewer system of the city was performed by President Diaz, who declared the canal open.

The entire party was then taken by train to the terminus of the canal, thirty miles away, at the mouth of the great tunnel connecting with the canal. At that point a banquet was served and speeches were made congratulating President Diaz on the successful carrying out of his idea and to the contractor. There was a large display of troops, and military bands played along the line taken by the Presidential party.

The work has occupied nearly eleven years, during which time the Government has given the project its constant and liberal aid. The work of draining the Valley of Mexico is now completed, and it remains merely to construct the sewers of the city.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNIONS' VOTE.

Samuel B. Donnelly First Choice for International President.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 17.—Nominations of local unions for officers in the International Typographical Union, to be voted on May 16, show 128 for Samuel B. Donnelly, President; 107 for James M. Lynch, and 8 for William B. Prescott.

For Vice President, C. Hawkes, Chicago, leads with 92, John Hays, Minneapolis, has 66, and Samuel Leffingwell, Indianapolis, 26.

For Secretary and Treasurer, John Bramwood continues a permanent fixture with a unanimous nomination by 248 local unions.

For delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, Robert Bandlow, the Cleveland Socialist, stands first, with 68 nominations. Frank Morrison of Chicago and Hugh O'Halloran of Boston have 43 and 42, respectively.

For Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention from the allied crafts, L. G. Main of the New York Photo-Engravers has 25 nominations; S. Calderwood of the St. Louis stereotypers, 7, and W. G. Harber of the Boston Mailers 12. For Childs-Drexel Home Trustes Daniel Black, Detroit, has 142 nominations; Samuel T. Pfund, Hartford, 105; Robert L. Tatem, Philadelphia, 61, and L. C. Shepard, Chicago, 44. J. W. White, Kansas City, is the unanimous choice of the stereotypers and Bernard Wolf, St. Louis, of the German Typographia.

Bradley's Good Trap Shooting.

RIVERTON, N. J., March 17.—The seventh annual 100 live bird handicap of the Riverton Gun Club, held to-day, was won by H. D. Bradley, the New York crack wing shot, who killed 90. D. A. Upson of Cleveland, Ohio, and W. S. Rockfellow divided second money, with 86 birds each. Others in the contest were E. C. Hunter, Reading, Penn., 85; R. S. Riverton, 84; T. C. Hecks, 71; R. A. Welch, 75; H. D. Kirkover, Fredonia, N. Y., 53; J. H. Davis, 50, and N. S. Cassimore, 44.

Harvard Wins at Whist.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 17.—Harvard was the victor to-day in the whist tournament with the University of Pennsylvania team. The final score stood 42 to 11. The morning score resulted in a lead for Harvard by 20 points, and this advantage was kept up in the afternoon playing. Only 54 of the 74 hands scheduled were played, as the Pennsylvania team had to leave to catch a train. The Philadelphia boys played a poor game, confining themselves to leading singles instead of playing long suits.

Queer Things to Eat.

From The London Daily Mail.

A dozen gentlemen sat down at the Camera Club yesterday to what was perhaps the most remarkable meal that has been eaten in the country since Frank Buckland dined off jaguar steak.

Mr. Henry Stevens of King Street, Covent Garden, some time ago conceived the idea of treating his friends to a luncheon, the distinguishing feature of which should be an emu's egg omelette. Sir Cuthbert Peek presented the egg, and Mr. Stevens yesterday successfully carried out his idea.

First of all were served kangaroos' tails à l'Australian and saddle of reindeer, and then followed the great event of the occasion—the opening of the emu's egg in order to hand over its contents, which weighed about two pounds, to the chef of the Camera Club. Amid quip and crank, waxing merrier and merrier, Mr. Stevens dexterously sawed off one end of the shell, purposing to have the remains mounted in silver as a cup.

Various souvenirs in the shape of crocodiles' eggs, alligator's eggs, and even gigantic snails' eggs adorned the sideboard.

Mr. Stevens had another surprise in the shape of the finest and most beautifully marked egg of the extinct great auk, which has come into his hands.

Irishmen Proud of the English Navy.

From The London Chronicle.

To illustrate the feeling of Ireland toward the predominant partner, an actor who has lately been touring tells the story of an old waiter in a Dublin hotel. "When are you going to get Home Rule in Ireland, John?" was the question. "See ye here, Sorr," said the old man, "the only way we'll get Home Rule for duld Ireland will be 'if France—an' Russia—an' Cermany—an' Austria—an' maybe Italy—if they would all join together to give these blayguards of English a rare good hiding. That's the only way we'll get Home Rule, annyway." Then, as he looked cautiously round, a twinkle of cunning and a smile of courtesy were added to his expression. "And the whole lot of 'em shoved together couldn't do it," he said. "Oh, it's the grand navy we've got!"

"Mark Twain" on Sport and Vivisection.

From The London Times.

The following letter from "Mark Twain," in acknowledgment of his election as honorary member of the London Anti-Vivisection Society, has been received by the Secretary: "Dear Sir: I am glad of the honor, since I have no friendly feeling toward either 'sport' or vivisection. Sincerely yours, S. G. CLEMENS."

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Colgate & Co. and Parke, Davis & Co. each scored a double victory in the Wholesale Drug Trade Association tournament at Reid's alleys yesterday afternoon. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 153; Chrystal, 158; Kennedy, 179; Faulkner, 156; Colgate, 160. Total, 746.

General Chemical Company—Jaerger, 123; Ackerson, 144; Mason, 131; Gore, 193; Norman, 161. Total, 752.

SECOND GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 164; Chrystal, 176; Kennedy, 180; Faulkner, 170; Colgate, 195. Total, 885.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company—Klahre, 119; Bode, 131; Malah, 138; Furgang, 131; Hamann, 145. Total, 659.

THIRD GAME.

General Chemical Company—Jaeger, 126; Ackerson, 147; Mason, 146; Gore, 124; Norman, 154. Total, 697.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company—Klahre, 118; Bode, 138; Malah, 165; Furgang, 97; Hamann, 171. Total, 689.

FOURTH GAME.

National Lead Company—Sedford, 176; Saunders, 150; C. E. Meek, 117; R. P. Meek, 155; Kemble, 147. Total, 745.

R. W. Robinson & Son—Kimball, 188; Robinson, 116; Hopper, 150; Littell, 127; Smith, 148. Total, 734.

FIFTH GAME.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Mariager, 148; Durand, 165; Blake, 122; Brunn, 128; Carr, 164. Total, 727.

R. W. Robinson & Son—Kimball, 140; Robinson, 94; Hopper, 114; Littell, 239; Smith, 170. Total, 657.

SIXTH GAME.

National Lead Company—Sedford, 150; Saunders, 145; C. E. Meek, 126; R. P. Meek, 125; Kemble, 170. Total, 716.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Mariager, 137; Durand, 103; Blake, 169; Brunn, 163; Carr, 118. Total, 750.

The Palatine Company won two games last night in the Fire Insurance League tournament at Reid's alleys by close scores, defeating the Northern and Caledonian teams. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Palatine—Emerson, 151; Rodgers, 174; Drummond, 145; Hassall, 145; Meagher, 175. Total, 790.

Northern—Sullivan, 180; Schlatter, 132; Schuchardt, 136; Buhler, 129; Starr, 187. Total, 764.

SECOND GAME.

Caledonian—Franck, 135; Fritzel, 124; Bartley, 101; Newman, 106; Storey, 175. Total, 641.

Union—Van Ness, 84; Lambertson, 134; Dowry, 89; Wentz, 55; Puchert, 163. Total, 505.

THIRD GAME.

Palatine—Emerson, 138; Rodgers, 125; Drummond, 123; Hassall, 208; Meagher, 137. Total, 731.

Caledonian—Franck, 170; Fritzel, 110; Bartley, 119; Newman, 152; Storey, 177. Total, 728.

Of the four games played in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night, the Bank of the Republic won two, the Plaza Bank won and lost a game, and the Importers and Traders' won one and lost two. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chase National—Haynes, 155; Martin, 155; Freed, 152; Mitchell, 167; Booth, 175. Total, 804.

Importers and Traders'.—Benn, 137; Gilmour, 192; Marshall, 154; Lipton, 167; Spencer, 159. Total, 809.

SECOND GAME.

Importers and Traders'.—Benn, 188; Gilmour, 149; Marshall, 148; Lupton, 144; Spencer, 153. Total 782.

Republic—Brown, 155; Lenz, 194; McKay, 189; Douglass, 144; Hartzel, 172. Total, 854.

THIRD GAME.

Plaza—Ahrens, 187; Goodall, 102; Bouton, 153; Meyer, 102; Ackerman, 123. Total, 667.

Importers and Traders'—Benn, 109; Gilmour, 127; Marshall, 148; Lupton, 130; Spencer, 141. Total, 655.

FOURTH GAME.

Republic—Brown, 138; Linz, 160; McKay, 140; Douglass, 155; Hartzel, 181. Total, 777.

Plaza—Ahrens, 130; Goodall, 109; Bouton, 130; Ackerman, 120. Total, 496.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

LONG-ESTABLISHED

BAKERY

TO RENT FROM MAY 1ST.

Located in a thriving city 60 miles from New York, in a prominent corner building; unusual opportunity. Address GORHAM, 358 Columbus Av., New York.

WANTED—A gentleman with 2 to 5 thousand dollars to take stock and an active part in the business of a corporation where there is a good thing for the right man. Investigate. 285 Times, up town.

WANTED—Financial partner for well-known vaudeville star and company for tour of Pacific Coast this Spring. Address VAUDEVILLE, 1,269 Broadway.

$M. SUMS SAFELY INVESTED IN MANUfacturing corporation, established 1890; pay 8 per cent. Address KRINOGALON, 159 Rose Av., Jersey City, N. J.

PURCHASER OR CHEAP LOTS BOUGHT AT a bargain, unable to complete payments, will sell interest, half cost, to avoid foreclosure. "QUICK BUSINESS," 1,242 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

32D ST., 10 EAST.—High-class rooms in suites or singly; private baths; physicians, bachelors, ladies.

PERSONAL.

PRACTICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOCKmaker will take charge of your clock for $1 per month. Send postal to WAIN, 374 Amsterdam Av., for references.

MEDICAL.

DR. E. C. PIXLEY,
161 W. 92d St., New York City.
Treatment of cancer a specialty.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO FILL POSITION OF STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, AND CASHIER IN OFFICE OF A PROMINENT WHOLESALE HOUSE; HIGHEST REFERENCES AS TO CHARACTER AND EXPERIENCE ESSENTIAL. ADDRESS, STATING REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED, ALPHA, BOX 120 TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—A capable woman, who will assist in taking care of a child of 5, and help with chamberwork; wages, $20; personal references required. Apply at 20 West 11th St., Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 1.

WANTED—Women to do plain sewing at home; $1.50 per day; four months' work guaranteed. Send stamped addressed envelope for particulars, R. W. Hutton & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

PURCHASER OF CHEAP LOTS BOUGHT AT a bargain, unable to complete payments, will sell interest, half cost, to avoid foreclosure. "QUICK BUSINESS," 1,242 Broadway.

GIRLS WANTED ON PAPER BOXES; LEARNers taken. MYERS, 85 John St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

YOUNG MEN WANTED—To join a National Guard Regiment; must be 21 years of age, able-bodied, and of good moral character—Gymnasium! Rifle Range! Indoor Baseball! and many other attractions. Everything, including uniforms and equipments, furnished entirely free of cost. For particulars address "Shoulder Straps," Box 102, Times Office.

WANTED—First-class specialty salesmen; must furnish good references, 142 Chambers St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid and to do mending; first-class city reference. A., Box 140 Times.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By respectable colored girl as chambermaid or waitress; city reference. L., Box 316, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERWORK and SEWING.—By a willing and obliging young girl; best references. M. K., 990 6th Av.

Companions.

COMPANION and CHAPERON.—A well educated gentlewoman, agreeable personality, good social training, as resident or visiting chaperon, companion, correspondent, or any position of trust; thoroughly understands care of household affairs; intelligent reader; experienced traveler; highest personal references. Mrs. G. R., Box 97, 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a good, plain cook; no washing; ten years' reference from last employer. 133 West 62d St., Carroll's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as good cook; by the day or week; reference. 749 3d Av., housekeeper's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; North of Ireland Protestant. G. C., care Brown, 158 East 50th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; go out by the day; reference. 76 West 80th St., Mackin's bell.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a well educated German young lady as resident governess; thorough French scholar, good musician, and in every way eminently qualified to fill all the requirements of an experienced governess to growing children; excellent references from former employers and others. L. G., Jeanne d'Arc Home, 251 West 24th St., Monday, from 9 to 12.

GOVERNESS, &c.—English lady wishes employment afternoons as visiting governess, chaperon, or secretary; experienced in teaching English, French, piano. Miss Feldman, 339 West 85th St.

SPRING RESORTS.

THE NEW SEASIDE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Ocean End of Pennsylvania Avenue.

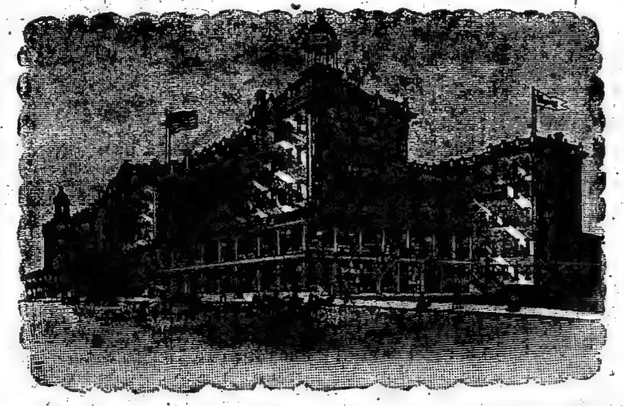

After having been rebuilt and refurnished throughout will REOPEN MARCH 24TH and remain open all the year.

Greatly enlarged and beautified. Every possible convenience and comfort added. Hot and cold, sea and fresh water baths. Rooms single and en suite. Ocean sun parlors. Elevator to street level. Most complete heating, electric lighting and sanitary systems. Golf Links.

CHARLES EVANS & SON, Owners and Proprietors.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As housekeeper; personal reference. Address, two days, J. C. R., Box 161 Times.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French lady's maid; arrived from Paris; no English; good dressmaker, packer and traveler; references. M. L., 251 West 24th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French-Swiss lady's maid; good hairdresser, seamstress; accustomed to traveling; good reference. L., Box 69, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly competent North German; good seamstress, traveler, and packer; wages $25; best references. D. M., 257 West 42d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young girl as lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer, and traveler; best city reference. H. H., 237 East 32d St.; no cards.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced French-Swiss lady's maid; good hairdresser, seamstress; good reference. A., Box 69, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—By young educated French girl, speaking German, as maid for growing children; understands sewing; likes traveling; best city references. A. M., 306 West 28th St.

MAID.—By young French maid; very good seamstress, packer, and manicuring; city references. 256 West 25th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish laundress by day or week in private family; best of city reference. Peterson, 249 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class French laundress to take fine ladies' washing at home. 117 West 26th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced invalid's nurse for the Summer or permanent; excellent references. L. M., Box 213 Times Office.

NURSE.—By a first-class French nurse; best city references. K. M., Box 94, 1,242 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class seamstress; good dressmaker; out by day; references. K. A., 177 West 20th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress with dressmaker. M., Box 141 Times.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By young Scotchwoman as waitress; private family; assist chamberwork; city or country; city reference. A. D., 154 6th Av.

Washing.

WASHING.—Respectable woman, good laundress, would like to get gentlemen's or ladies' washing at her own home; terms moderate. Mrs. Nolan, 343 East 35th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—Small family wishes care of private residence for Summer months; can furnish best of references. J. J. Strong, 311 East 41st St.

CARETAKER.—Man and wife would like to take charge of a house during owner's absence; out of town; or a house for sale or to let. Earle, 116 West 63d St.

CARETAKER.—By caretaker of private house, furnished or unfurnished, by man and wife. Rose, 266 West 14th St.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent in all branches first-class references from present and last employer. Call 3 West 46th St. from 10 to 11 A. M. on Monday; no cards.

BUTLER and VALET.—French-Swiss; thoroughly competent; understands all duties; sober, obliging; first-class city references. Call, 12 to 4, Monday, C., 962 5th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Englishman; age 40; thoroughly understands his business; excellent city personal references. S. A., Box 317, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Swiss; single; willing and obliging; good city references. Altman, 1,158 3d Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; Swede, 36; thoroughly understands the care and driving of horses; sober and trustworthy; best city references. A. J., care of Haglind, 653 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly competent and reliable; experienced driver in city and country; generally useful; terms moderate; satisfactory references. Thomas, 257 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—Family going abroad wishes to place their coachman, who is a thorough man in every respect; four years' personal references. Knox, 921 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; first-class; in private family; city or country, or seashore; best of references. Peterson, 236 East 21st St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By thorough reliable, and experienced man for gentleman's private place; married; one child; long and first-class reference from last place. Gardener, 305 West 126th St.

GARDENER.—Scotch; single; sober and reliable; thoroughly competent in greenhouse, vegetable, and flower gardens, lawns, &c. W. Davis, 161 East 39th St.

Valets.

VALET, MASSEUR, NURSE, OR ATTENDant to mental, physical, or alcoholic invalid, or bachelor; personal references; willing; sober; shaves; travels; city or country. Thompson, 111 West 53d St.

VALET.—Swiss (34); speaking several languages; six years same place; best references from here and Paris. H. E., Box 277, 1,269 Broadway.

VALET.—By Swede as valet; expert masseur; best references; no objections to invalid; will travel. Carlmark, 217 West 88th St.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNTANT'S CLERK. — Thoroughly experienced in all branches of accountancy and bookkeeping; temporary employment. H. B., care of Frederick S. Tipson, certified public accountant, 15 to 21 Park Row.

A MAN, THIRTY YEARS OF AGE, AS OFFICE assistant, clerk, inside salesman, cashier, collector, or any position of trust; twelve years' experience; best references. F. T. R., 274 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT.—By gentleman, thoroughly experienced bookkeeper and competent accountant, who has for many years occupied positions of trust as manager of banking and mercantile houses; best testimonials and references given. Manager, Box 193, Times Office.

FARM MANAGER OR WORKING FOREMAN. —Position wanted on a gentleman's country place; married; one child; age, 36; well versed in all methods of farming, stock raising, poultry culture; butter making, and care of private grounds; best reference, including present employer. F. M., care Dunne & Co., 50 West 30th St.

MAN SPEAKING ENGLISH, GERMAN, French, wishes to travel; knows all about Europe. G. F. C., 580 6th Av.

NURSE and VALET—Invalid gentleman; mental, physical, massage; shaves; long experience; personal references. Scales, 731 6th Av.

PROFESSOR OF LANGUAGES, GRADUATE OF Paris and Heidelberg Universities, desires engagement; French, German, English branches, and fencing. Professor, 154 6th Av.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

SPRING RESORTS.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.

Twenty-seventh Street, West, near Broadway. Centrally located in Amusement and Shopping District.

European Plan.

Completely remodeled and refurnished at an expenditure of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars. Restaurants and Palm Room open until One A. M. Table d'Hote Dinner, Six to Eight.

TARIFF OF RATES.

Single rooms, $1.50 and $2, detached bath. Double rooms, $3, detached bath. Double rooms, private bath, one person, $3; two, $4. Suites of parlor, bedrooms and bath, $5, $6, $7. Parlor, two bedrooms and bath, $9 and $10.

E. M. EARLE & SON,

30 years connected with Earle's Hotel, New York.

HOTEL EARLINGTON and ST. JAMES HOTEL, JUNE TO OCTOBER. *Richfield Springs, N. Y.*

EUROPE.

PARIS.—To let during Exposition, beautiful, furnished apartment; eleven rooms, bath; opposite Montsouris Park; $100 monthly. ALEXANDER, Gorham Mfg. Co., 145 East 25th St.

DRY GOODS.

PARISIAN JEWELRY.

The art of imitating Jewelry has attained nowhere such perfection as in the French capital. We import and always keep in stock all the newest creations from Paris in Necklaces, Pearls, and Similie Diamonds, Brooches, Hat Pins, Earrings, &c. At most reasonable prices.

A. F. JAMMES,

4 WEST 37TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

KRAKAUER

We have a large assortment of latest designs in Upright Pianos on display at our Warerooms. Also slightly used Pianos, cash, or monthly payments. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

KRAKAUER BROS., 113 East 14th St.

THE OPERA PIANO,

New and elegant designs, also several slightly used WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.

Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES P. SILO, AUCTIONEER.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

PAPER,

by order of the trustees of the estate of F. Tennyson Neely, bankrupt.

At William Roch's storage warehouse, 14 West Street, in the City of New York, on Friday, March 23d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M.

296 CASES, 33x46.

150-LB. PAPER, coated both sides, and containing 1,196½ REAMS; WEIGHT, 178,475 LB.

APPRAISAL, $15,000.

To be sold in suitable lots. Full particulars and samples at the offices of the trustees,

GEO. E. GREEN,
ALFRED J. LAVIGNE,
PETER ALEXANDER,
256-257 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

MANTELS--FIREPLACES

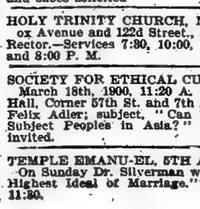

Mantels from $6 and up. Buy direct. Unusually good value. Andirons, Tiles, Logs, &c.

JACKSON'S,

246 Front St., near Fulton.

No Branch Stores.

Same address for the past 70 years.

BILLIARD TABLES RENTED POOL

Sold or exchanged. Billiard supplies, lowest prices, easiest terms. BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., Broadway and 17th St.

AS CHICKERING & SONS ARE SOON TO VAcate Chickering Hall Building they offer for sale the hall seats, music stands, gas and office fixtures at very low figures.

INSTRUCTION.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY

Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough Academic and Commercial Course; open all year; terms moderate. Address Bro. AUGUST, Westchester, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

The PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

101 E. 23d St., cor. 4th Ave. Phone 101-18.

The record of 42 years of faithful work—nearly 20,000 students trained for business—is the best argument in favor of Packard's, to those who are looking for a good school rather than a Cheap school. Send for prospectus.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Rodedick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BROADWAY, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11; evening at 8; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent. —Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK, LENox Avenue and 122d Street., Rev. H. P. Nichols, Rector.—Services 7:30, 10:00, and 11 A. M.; 3:45 and 8:00 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, March 18th, 1900, 11:20 A. M., Carnegie Music Hall, Corner 57th St. and 7th Av.—Lecture by Dr. Felix Adler; subject, "Can We Afford to Rule Subject Peoples in Asia?" All interested are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—On Sunday Dr. Silverman will lecture on "The Highest Ideal of Marriage." Service begins at 11:30.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little Improvement Shown in a Week of Only Moderate Activity.

VACANT PROPERTY A FEATURE

Sales by Brokers—Prevailing Auction Methods and Their Evident Results —Offerings for the Week.

Several fair-sized deals and the infusion of new life into the scheme for a new hotel on the Brunswick site made last week more interesting than any of its immediate predecessors, but what with the continued tax agitation at Albany and the consequent wariness of both investors and operators, there has been little improvement shown in the general situation.

So many syndicates have negotiated at one time and another for the Brunswick property and so many architects have prepared plans for imposing structures on the site that a somewhat skeptical view of the latest movement along those lines is justifiable. The promoters in such cases have always been able to show how easily and rapidly their plans will be put into execution. In the present instance, then, it is the significant fact that there are those, not directly interested in the operation but none the less in touch with it, owners in the Brunswick site and their representatives, who freely express the opinion that "this time it's going through."

Vacant property deals, notably the purchases of sites for fine dwellings, have contributed largely to the week's business. The sale of a fifty-one-foot frontage on Fifth Avenue to Terence Farley's Sons means the erection of houses of the finest type. On Eighty-sixth Street, just off Fifth Avenue, three lots were bought by builders, and after an ownership extending over a period of fifty-three years, the Dessoir estate disposed of its three dwellings at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Ninetieth Street, probably for improvement with more modern dwellings or an apartment house. On the west side two Broadway lots just north of Ninety-ninth Street were sold by ex-Justice Cohen, while further north, at Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets, the purchase of ten lots, for investment, it is said, has an unmistakable rapid transit element in it.

George Ehret, who has not been very active in real estate recently, appeared again last week as the buyer of the valuable southwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Another deal on Harlem's great crosstown thoroughfare, details of which are given below, recalls some values that would make real estate speculation look attractive to anybody. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street lots at $3,250 each—even though it was twenty-one years ago—is hardly conceivable, but it's what the records show.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

George R. Read has sold for Mrs. S. P. Walker to Mrs. R. W. Bowen, the four-story dwelling, 3 East Sixty-third Street, 25 by 100.5; also, for the estate of Mary P. F. Pistor, to Theodore V. A. Trotter, the four-story dwelling 136 East Thirty-seventh Street, 20 by 98.9.

Horace S. Ely & Co., in conjunction with John Davis, have sold for a client to a builder for improvement, the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street, old buildings on a plot 40 by 77.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Jacob D. Butler to Justice John J. Freedman the residence of the late Charles Macrae at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, on a plot 100 by 115. Justice Freedman will occupy the house, and his present residence on the south side of One Hundred

fourth Street, owner; G. M. Walgrove of 42 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 29 Pike Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Max Simon, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $500.

No. 116 Chambers Street, to a five-story brick warehouse and store; Nathan Straus of 42 Warren Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $350.

No. 308 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick depot; Manhattan Delivery Company, owner; cost, $150.

No. 194 Rivington Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; F. Bannon of 95 Ridge Street, owner; C. B. Myers, of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $300.

Ryer Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; H. H. Collins of 27 Union Square, owner; C. Knoll of 1,973 Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; F. P. Forster of 52 Wall Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 140 East Fourteenth Street, to a five-story brick restaurant; Dennett's Surpassing Coffee Company, lessees; J. O. Whitehack, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 102 and 104 Fulton Street, to a six-story brick office building and store; Greenwood estate of 5 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; cost, $457.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, March 17.

BROADWAY, 604 to 608, s e corner of Houston St, 5x2x98.5x72.6x96.10; Matilda W. Bruce to Harriet G. Coogan, recorded March 15 ..... $319,500

BEACH AV, n e s, at s s of 156th St, 97.11x15.5x80x34.5; Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and another, individually and as executor, to Samuel Cowen 1

HUDSON ST, 615, w s, 24x75 block; Jennie B. Quaintance to Agnes G. Boyd, ¼ part 5,500

LEONARD ST, 72, s e corner of Church St, 151 to 161; Margaret L. Lee and another to the Importers' Building Company, re-recorded 1

MAIN AV, e s, 175 ft n of Central Av, 75x100; Samuel E. Johnson to Louise E. Thompson 1

RIVERSIDE AV, e s, 57.4 ft n of 83d St, 54.11x130.7x59x107.6; Joseph Hamershlag and another to Garrett M. Taylor. 1

SCAMMEL ST, 36, e s, 27x95; Lazarus Cohen and another to Rachel Shapiro ... 34,000

ST. ANN'S AV, 604, e s, 16.10x110.5x16.8x107.11; Anna Olsson to William B. Kirchhof 6,500

139TH ST, n s, 325.3 ft w of 8th Av, 24.10x92x2x92; Peter Ackerman to William T. Lins 100

157TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.4; Joseph Bleyer to Solomon Littenberg 100

73D ST, 424 East, 25x102.2; Karl M. Wallach to Anton Sedlacek and another 22,000

160TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; James Donohue to Henry F. Fulling 1

113TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; George T. Arnoux to James B. Connelly 100

142D ST, 615 West, 15x99.11; George T. Arnoux to Calvin W. Withey 1

Recorded Leases.

BULLWINKLE, George, to William F. Heneken and others; Broadway, 1,329, and 110 to 114 West 35th St, 3 1-12 years 11,000

CORDES, George F., to Joseph Palmer and another; Washington St, 741, s e corner of Bank St, 5 years 3,000

HARRIOT, Mary A., to J. M. Bleyer; 153d St, 461 West, 3 years 1,000

HOROWITZ, Philip, and another to Zilyman Block; Canal St, 29, 3 years 486

Recorded Mortgages.

BOWEN, Samuel, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and another, individually and as executor; Beach Av, n e s, at s s of 156th St, 97.11x15.5x80x34.5, 1 year 5,050

FITNER, Edward C. G., to Eureka Co-operative Savings and Loan Association; 3d St, n s, 225 ft e of Avenue D, Unionport, installments 2,200

FLAGG, George W., to Emeline A. Kemp; Decatur Av, n e corner of 194th St, 20x85, 3 years 7,000

FLAGG, George W., and Anthony Smyth; Tinton Av, n e corner of 162d St, 1 year 12,000

IEYER, A. Lester, to Henry E. Pierrepont and another, executors and trustees; 39th St, 318 and 320 East, 3 years, gold 20,000

IMPORTERS' BUILDING COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 72 Leonard St, s e corner of Church St, 151 to 161, 5 years 600,000

KIRCHHOF, William E., to Dollar Savings Bank; St. Ann's Av, e s, 335.5 ft s of Westchester Av, 16.10x110.5x16.8x107.11, 1 year 4,500

LITTENBERG, Solomon, to Joseph Bleyer; 57th St, n s, 240 ft w of 1st Av, installments 25,000

McLAUGHLIN, William F., to Samuel Sind; Brook Av, 949, w s, 27x64.5x27.1x62.3, 2 months 1,000

POLLMEYER, Joseph, and Wilhelm Peters to Karsch Brewing Company; 751 Washington St, saloon lease, demand 1,000

ROBERTS, Peter, to Augustus White; 276 West Broadway, demand 5,000

RUESS, Jacob, to George Ehret; Perry St, 24, s s, 25x55, 1 year 1,500

SUTHERLAND, Peter W., to Co-operative Bank; 324 St, 424 and 426 West; 323 St, 420 and 422 West, installments 38,600

SULLIVAN, Mary D., to Frederick E. Clark; Tremont Av, n s, 21 ft e of Franklin Av, 25x100, 1 year 1,000

TAYLOR, Garrett M., to Joseph Hamershlag and another; Riverside Drive, e s, 57.4 ft n of 83d St, 1 year 40,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ACKERMAN, Elizabeth, to Mary M Blauvelt $3,750

CAMPBELL, Charles, to Justus Oesterlein 2,800

GERSTENBERG, Max and Albert, to Robertson Rodges 2,000

HARERS, Ernst, to John G. Crill 3,000

JOHNSTON, Robert B., executor, &c., to the Park Mortgage Company 3,000

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK OF THE City of Albany to Caroline H. Johnston 70,000

NEWMAN, Julius, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BLEECKER ST, 277, P. and F. Corbin against Mordecai S. Kauffman and Amelia Glass, owners and contractors. $100

TINTON AV, e s, 161.2 ft n of 167th St, 24.5x100; Pasquale Zoccolo against Patrick and Elizabeth Culligan, owners; William Bachman, contractor 101

1ST AV, s w corner of 104th St, 100x125; Johnson & Peterson against Peppi and Herman Wertheim, owners and contractors 463

132D ST, 49 West; Olsen & Co. against Etta Wolff, owner and contractor 35

153D ST, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Thomas F. McLaughlin against Benjamin Luyster and Thomas R. Quinn, owners and contractors 210

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

127TH ST, n e corner of 5th Av, —x—; Isaac Metzger with Julia Drought, 1 payment $2,500

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 143d St, 99.11 x71 to Hamilton Place x 108.6x28.9; Mechanics and Traders' Bank against Nelson J. Ferris and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Strauss.

AVENUE B, n e corner of 9th St, 23.8x70; Adolph W. Berle against Barret Hamburger, (action to enjoin &c.;) attorney, F. V. Mayforth.

EXTERIOR ST, w s, extends from 150th to 151st St, —x—; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., against M. J. Leonard and others, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

MADISON AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 127th St, 16.4x60; Grace E. Glaze against Edgar B. Goodwin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Regan.

WEST END AV, 676; Myers Curtiss, trustee, against Agnes E. Daly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stanton & Hopkins.

6TH AV, w s, extends from 149th to 150th St, —x—; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., against M. J. Leonard and others, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

6TH AV, w s, extends from 148th to 149th St, —x—; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., against George Shafer, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

7TH AV, Exterior St, 152d to 153d St, the block; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., against the American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

62D ST, 237 West; William S. Gillespie against Isaac L. Smith and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Whitehead, Dexter, Osborn & Gillespie.

87TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Avenue B, 25x100.8; Thomas H. Messenger, executors &c., against Franz Mayer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. W. Swan.

141ST ST, n s, 282.6 ft e of Boulevard, 19x99.11; James Quinlan, trustee, against Lizzie J. Guibert and others, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

173D ST, s s, 17 ft w of Audubon Av, 16.8x80; William E. Ver Planck, trustee, against John Eusner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Schoeck & Punnett.

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders, Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue for down-town office, 39 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LINDO BROS., Broadway, Corner 29th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold, and Gold bought.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROLAND,
49th St. and Madison Av., Block from Central Park entrance.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF
MODERN HOTEL.
EUROPEAN PLAN, $1; AMERICAN PLAN, $2; WITH HOT AND COLD WATER, STEAM HEAT AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; ELEVATOR SERVICE; CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

THE FLORENCE,
4th Ave. and 18th St.
UNION SQUARE.
Absolutely fire-proof. Excellent cuisine. Parlor, three bedrooms, and bath.

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

Cologne o/R. Hotel, Restaurant.
"Belgischer Hof."
Situated next the Station and the Cathedral. Every modern comfort. Best recommended house. Lodgment at Reichsmark 2.50 and higher.
Proprietor, P. J. THELEN.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1900, at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
TRUSTEES' SALE.
ESTATE OF PETER LORILLARD, DECEASED.
2-story brick building, with 2 lots.
SOUTHWEST CORNER AVENUE D & 14TH STREET.
For maps, &c., apply to GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Esqs., Attorneys for Trustees, 62 William Street, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
MONDAY, March 26th, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
HENRY GESCHEIDT, ESQ., Referee,
The Choice and Valuable Property
2493, 2495, 2497 & 2499 2d Av.
SOUTHWEST CORNER 128TH ST.,
No. 246 East 128th Street,
AND
Nos. 99, 101, 107, 109, 111, 121 and 127
EAST 111TH STREET.
For maps, &c., apply to Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the Executors of the Estates of Joseph and Leontine Taussig, deceased.
Choice and Valuable Property,
190, 192 and 194 Amsterdam Avs.,
Southwest Corner 69th Street,
202 West 69th Street,
162 West 85th Street,
312 and 314 East 91st St.
2630 3d Avenue.
4 LOTS ON
Concord Avenue, near 147th St.,
AND PLOT OF LAND ON
147th Street, near Willis Avenue.
For book-mats, &c., apply to Havens & Beebe, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, 18 Wall Street, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
Estate of Jacob Varian, deceased.
BY ORDER OF
Jacob C. Varian, William E. Callender and Frederick Wm. Jockel, Executors.
CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY,
NO. 248 BLEECKER STREET,
SOUTHWEST CORNER LEROY ST.,
NOS. 6, 8 AND 22 LEROY ST.,
AND
NO. 30 CORNELIA STREET.
For maps, &c., apply to William E. Callender, Esq., 35 Nassau St., and Ennever & Trautmann, Esqs., Attorneys for estate, 132 Nassau St., or at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, March 28, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT,
WILBER McBRIDE, ESQ., REFEREE,
4 five-story brick tenements, with store and lots,
Nos. 149, 153, 155 & 156 Cherry St.,
between Catharine and Market Slips.
For maps, &c., apply to Rider & Smith, Esqs., Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 29 Pine St., and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
4-story brick tenement, with store and lot,
No. 239 West 35th Street.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY
consisting of 7-story and basement brick, stone, and iron building, with large plot of land,
Nos. 156, 158 & 160 Hester Street,
extending through to and forming an L on Mott Street, and known as
Nos. 108 and 108½ Mott Street.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, March 28, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
3-story brick building, with lot,
No. 139 West 21st Street.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

JOHN N. GOLDING, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, March 28th, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
TRUSTEE'S SALE,
By order of Andrew C. Zabriskie, Esq., Trustee.
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
Nos. 10 and 12 East 30th St
4-Story Brownstone Buildings.
ALSO
Nos. 54 and 56 White St.
NEAR BROADWAY,
5-Story Basement, Sub-Basement Stone and Iron Front Building.
Sixty per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage at Four and One-half per cent. for three or five years.
For maps and particulars apply to ISAAC P. HUBBARD, Esq., Attorney for the Trustee, No. 132 Nassau Street, or to the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine Street, and No. 570 Fifth Avenue.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION
Wednesday, April 18th,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable property
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF
JOHN S. YOUNG (Deceased)
BY ORDER OF
William R. Willcox, Esquire, Trustee:
4 East 39th Street
Two-story brick stable, with extension. Full lot.
647 Madison Avenue
(near 59th St.)
Four-story brownstone—stores and apartments. Full lot.
168 East 79th Street
Four-story and basement brownstone—single apartments.
1422 Second Avenue
(near 74th St.)
Four-story brownstone—store and apartments.
343 to 349 East 50th St.
(Bet. 1st & 2d Avenues.)
Four four-story and basement brown stone—single apartment houses.
574 Lexington Avenue
(Cor. 51st St.)
Five-story, stone and brick—single apartments.
33 West 125th Street
Four-story, with stores and apartments.
58 East 110th Street
Three-story, high-stoop and basement brownstone—private residence.
1084 to 1092 Second Av.
(Cor. 57th St.)
Five five-story brownstone—apartment houses, with stores.
1052 Second Avenue
(Bet. 55th & 56th Sts.)
Three-story, with store and apartments.
943 & 945 Second Av.
(Cor. 50th St.)
Two three-story brownstone—store and apartment houses.
828 & 830 Second Ave.
(Bet. 44th & 45th Sts.)
Two four-story brownstone—apartment houses, with stores.
204 East 39th Street
Three-story high-stoop, brownstone—private residence.
222 and 224 E. 23d St.
Two four-story brownstone, English basement. Private residence.
874 Third Avenue
(Cor. 53d St.)
Four-story—store and apartments.
263 West 30th Street
Five-story brownstone—four-family tenement, with store.
455 and 457 W. 43d St.
Two five-story, brownstone apartment houses—single and double.
158 West 47th Street
Three-story high-stoop and basement brownstone—private residence.
Sixty per cent. of purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage at Four and one-half per cent. Title to the property will be guaranteed, free of cost, to the purchaser by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Maps and other information can be had at the office of the auctioneer,
No. 9 Pine Street.
RAST'S S. RANSOM, ESQ., Attorney for Trustee, 200 Broadway.
CHARLES P. LATTING, Esq., Attorney for Annie P. Bogert, devisee, 34 Pine St.
DAVID WELCH, Esq., Attorney for Caroline Amelia Brundage, devisee, 35 Nassau St.
PORTE V. RANSOM, Esq., Attorney for Minnie K. Young, executrix, &c., 200 Broadway.

William M. Ryan, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction, at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, APRIL 3D, 1900,
by order of the Executors of the Estate of HUGO ROTHSCHILD, Dec'd.,
104 W. 73D ST.,
RET. COLUMBUS AND AMSTERDAM AVS.,
4-story, high stoop, basement and cellar brick and stone dwelling, with 2-story and basement extension, 13 rooms, 2 bathrooms, laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; hardwood trim, elaborate mantels, large mirrors; size, 19x85 and extension x102.2.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
TERMS LIBERAL.
CAROLINE ROTHSCHILD, Executrix; RICHARD SIDENBERG, Esq., and JULIUS J. FRANK, Esq., Executors.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 B'way, N. Y.

William M. Ryan, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York, at 12 o'clock noon,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21ST, 1900,
VALUABLE 23D WARD PROPERTY,
2590-2592 Third Ave.,
BET. 139TH AND 140TH STS.,
2 Valuable Lots of ground with 2 frame buildings with stores thereon, size of plot 56x105.67.
TERMS LIBERAL.
WM. E. STILLINGS, Esq., Att'y, 309 B'way, N. Y.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 B'way, N. Y.

William M. Ryan, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1900,
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY,
160-162 PEARL ST.,
BET. WALL AND PINE STS.;
Two 5-story brick store and loft buildings, size of plot 46.11x97.10.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Maps and particulars of E. A. TREDWELL, Esq., 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) or at auctioneer's office, 149 B'way, N. Y.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1900,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
The 5 4-story brick houses and lots
NOS. 311 TO 319 WEST BROADWAY, and
The 5 5-story and attic brick houses and lots
NOS. 11 TO 19 WOOSTER STREET,
between Canal and Grand Sts.
60% may remain on BOND and MTGE. at 4½%.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneers' office, 24 PINE ST.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auct'r.,
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
THURSDAY, March 22d, 1900,
By order of the Supreme Court,
Under direction of Franklin Bien, Esq., Referee,
NOS. 149 & 151 EAST 124TH ST., and
NOS. 2,047 to 2,053 (inclusive) LEXINGTON AV.,
Comprising Northeast corner,
the valuable plot, 40x100.11 ft., with two 4-story and one 5-story brick buildings thereon in good order and containing improvements.
Particulars with Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, or Messrs. R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, 49 Chambers St., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r
Will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
247 & 249 West 135th St.
247 WEST 135TH ST., 5-sty. brick single flat, arranged for 7 rooms and bath on each floor; size of lot, 25x99.11.
249 WEST 135TH ST., 5-sty. brick and brownstone single flat, arranged for 7 rooms and bath on each floor; size of lot, 20x99.11.
For maps apply at Auctioneer's offices, 66 Liberty St. (Tel. 3043 Cort.)

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
To close the estate of HERMAN MISCHO, deceased, BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO. will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City,
NORTHEAST COR. 114TH ST. AND 3D AVE., NEW YORK,
five-story double Tenement, arranged for four families on a floor; size 26x100.
318 & 320 WASHINGTON ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.,
two five-story double Flats, arranged for two families on a floor, with Store in each; size 25x75 each.
Maps at Auctioneer's offices, 66 Liberty Street, New York City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auction'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, March 28, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
Nos. 110, 116, and 128 W. 136th St.
110 and 116 West 136th St., 3-sty. and base, brick-brownstone dwellings; hardwood trim; tiled bathroom; size of lot, 17x99.11 each.
128 West 136th St., 3-sty. and base, brick-brownstone dwelling; hardwood trim; tiled bathroom, size of lot, 45x99.11.
Maps and further particulars at Auctioneer's office, 66 Liberty. (Tel. 3943 Cort.)

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
40 WEST 87th ST.
4-story and basement light stone, box stoop, private residence, with passenger elevator; extension; decorated; gas fixtures; shades; size of lot 22x100.8½.
Maps and further particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 66 Liberty St. Telephone 3943—Cortlandt.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
TUESDAY, March 27,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
20 WEST 72D ST,
4-story basement and cellar high-stoop bay-window front brick and brown-stone dwelling with 2-story brick extension and lot. Size 20x about 60x extension 10x14x102.2. Can be seen from 10 to 5.
Messrs. Sullivan & Cromwell, Attys., 45 Wall St.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Esq., Referee.
7TH AVENUE & 147TH ST., S. E. Corner.
Three 4-story English basement brick and stone dwellings and plot. Plot 46.6x100 feet.
Henry B. Hathaway, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 41 Wall St.
Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

REAL ESTATE.

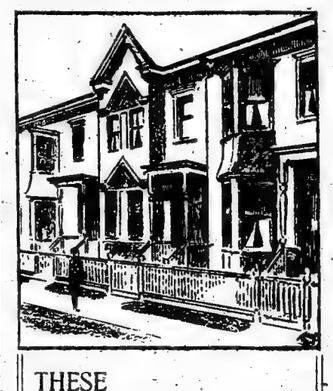

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CONVENIENT HOMES
are located in the best part of TREMONT, within two blocks of "L" station. Only
$200 CASH
Balance easy. Every improvement. Price $3,950.
Above property can be seen at any time, including Sundays and evenings, from offices of R. H. JONES, 4221 Third Ave., cor 177th St.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND RENT,
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED,
in most desirable sections of city.
ALSO WESTCHESTER COUNTY AND OUT-OF-TOWN PROPERTIES.
CYRUS FIELD JUDSON,
7 Wall St. and 503 Fifth Ave.
Telephone—New York City.

A HOME MEETING EVERY REQUIREMENT of refined people, both as regards neighborhood and details; in the city, with all conveniences, but above all RIGHT IN PRICE and offered on TERMS WHICH WILL INTEREST YOU; these are new; 8 to 10 rooms, gas, electricity, running water; only 20 minutes from Manhattan business centre; they are out of the common, and worthy of your consideration. Write for full particulars to I., P. O. Box 2,678, New York City.

GET LIST OF REAL ESTATE AGENTS having property for sale or rent along the lines of the Erie Railroad, Northern R. R. of N. J., New Jersey & New York R. R., and New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R., together with map of suburban districts, time tables, rates of fare, etc., at Erie Railroad ticket offices, 957 and 401 Broadway, New York, and 331 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
ROCKDALE FARM,
STAATSBURGH-ON-THE-HUDSON,
TOWN OF HYDE PARK, Dutchess County, N. Y.
2½ Hours from New York City.
316 Acres, Dwelling,
STABLES, BARNS, ICEHOUSE,
Reservoir, etc. Modern Improvements, all in excellent order.
THIS PLACE HAS A
FRONTAGE OF ABOUT A MILE
ON THE HUDSON RIVER, UNOBSTRUCTED BY THE RAILROAD.
For maps and further particulars apply to
S. DE WALLTEARSS,
AGENT FOR EXECUTORS, 171 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.
FOR SALE, reasonably, by order of executors, a handsome place, consisting of about 100 acres, large, substantial house, in perfect order; cottages for coachman and gardener, greenhouse, large stable, icepond and ice-house, and large farm barn. Situated one mile from village; location high and healthful. For other particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ,
60 CEDAR ST. (7859)

HEALTH.—Summer as well as Winter home; highest ground, between New York and Philadelphia, on Penn. R. R., 45 minutes from city; low fare; cozy, modern cottages; very low in price; terms which will suit a modest income; see them; write for particulars. D., P. O. Box 2,673, N. Y.

Catskills—Schoharie Manor.
Near Tannersville, N. Y. Altitude 2,200 feet. Select Cottage Club. Colonial Club House. Cottage sites two to five acres. PAUL GOEPEL, President, 290 Broadway, New York City.

FARM FOR SALE.—Convenient for party doing business in New York; about one hour from City Hall; 60 acres, large house and outbuildings; will be sold cheap to cash buyer or might exchange for lightly mortgaged Brooklyn property. Address OWNER, 52 Broadway, Room 500.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ
offers for sale
ON MURRAY HILL,
An exceptional opportunity to secure a full-width house in perfect order, and thoroughly modern in every detail.
SEVENTY-SECOND STREET,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.
A medium-sized house, entirely rebuilt; newly plumbed and decorated throughout; hardwood finish.
ON CROWN OF LENOX HILL.
A medium-sized house in very good order in this desirable neighborhood can be had at moderate price.
Eighty-second Street,
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVENUE.
A very desirable full-width dwelling, in good order.
SIXTY-NINTH STREET,
Close to Central Park.
A fine 20-foot house, in splendid order throughout. Price moderate.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET,
NEAR 5TH AVE.
A full-width house in good order, open plumbing, &c. Can be had at reasonable price. (7893)
Special lists will be prepared on application, stating location, price, etc.
HEAD OFFICE, 751 5th Avenue,
60 CEDAR STREET. at 58th Street.

APARTMENT AND PRIVATE HOUSES FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE; ALSO BUSINESS PROPERTY SOLD AND EXCHANGED.
REAL ESTATE IN AND OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE AND RENT.
ESTATES, BUSINESS BUILDINGS, AND APARTMENT HOUSES MANAGED.
BARGAINS ALWAYS ON HAND IN CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY.
The Checkley Realty Co.,
220 BROADWAY.

In the 40's, near 5th Ave.,
A very desirable dwelling, 23 feet wide; dining-room extension, for sale at a low price prompt purchaser. For full details apply to
POPE & JONES,
56 Liberty St.

PURCHASER OF CHEAP LOTS BOUGHT AT a bargain, unable to complete payments, will sell interest, half cost, to avoid foreclosure. "QUICK BUSINESS," 1 242 Broadway.

A PLOT OF 16 LOTS.—West side, near 23d St.; unusual opportunity to secure a large building site at reasonable figures.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

FOR SALE—Two full lots, 507 and 509 West 25th Street, with two-story brick stable. HENRY FERRIS'S SON, 240 Tenth Avenue.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

GEO. R. READ,
60 CEDAR STREET,
offers for rent
OFFICES
in the following buildings:
Bank of Commerce Building,
N. W. Cor. Nassau & Cedar Sts.
Desirable suite, southern exposure; also 3 single offices.
BEARD BUILDING,
120 & 122 Liberty St., through to 123 & 125 Cedar St.
Desirable offices singly or en suite.
Coffee Exchange Building,
Hanover Sq., through to Beaver St.
Ground floor; also a few single offices on upper floors.
Corn Exchange Bank Building,
N. W. Cor. William & Beaver Sts.
A few light single offices. Also one desirable corner suite.
Lancashire Ins. Co. Building,
25 Pine Street, adjoining Sub-Treasury.
One small suite on upper floor. Also 2 light single offices.
Sheldon Building,
Cor. Nassau and John Streets.
3 offices, with light on two sides.
TAYLOR BUILDING,
39 & 41 Cortlandt St.
Offices singly or in small suites; also one exceptionally large suite on upper floor. 3 offices, with light on two sides.
For rates, plans, and further particulars apply or address the Agent. (7906)

GROUND FLOOR OFFICES
EDISON BUILDING,
42-44 Broad Street, through to 38-40 New Street.
Also smaller offices at low rates, arranged to suit tenants. (7901)
For plans, rates, and full particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ, Agent.
60 CEDAR STREET.

TO LET.
375-377 WASHINGTON
Cor. Beach St., 50 by 70. 5 Stories.
2 ELEVATORS. POSSESSION MAY 1.
NOW OCCUPIED BY ADAMS & HOWE, WHOLESALE GROCERS.
IN FINE CONDITION. APPLY ON PREMISES.

FINE STORE AND BASEMENT.
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
29-33 EAST 19TH ST.
10,000 SQUARE FEET; EXCELLENT LIGHT.
S. P. JAYNE & CO.,
254 West 23d St. 55 Liberty St.
Telephone, 432—18th.

41 LIBERTY STREET,
Comfortable offices at a low rent in this small modern office building.
With every convenience.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

AT 68 BEEKMAN ST.—One or four Lofts, rent moderate. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

1-STORE, VERY LARGE, WITH LIVING rooms; very suitable for butcher, grocery business, &c.; $60. 857 1st Av., near 48th St.

STORE, WITH PLATE GLASS FRONTS AND living rooms, $42.50; 1,443 2d Av., near 75th St.; owner controls almost the whole block.

AT $30 MONTH.—Lofts 25x60, at 58 and 60 Fulton St. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MIDWOOD STREET—THREE-STORY HOUSES

NEW
2 and 3 Story
MODERN
Stone Dwellings
Located on Midwood Street, near Flatbush Ave.
Two blocks from Willink entrance to Prospect Park.
30 minutes from New York; trolley connections to ferries and all points of the city.
THESE DWELLINGS ARE MODERN IN EVERY PARTICULAR TO THE SMALLEST DETAIL.
Twenty-five two-story and Six three-story sold during past season.
For further particulars regarding terms, etc., apply to
W. A. A. BROWN, Owner { Brooklyn Office: Cor. Midwood St. and Flatbush Ave. New York Office: 149 Broadway, Rm. 1220
Brooklyn Office open Sundays and Holidays all day; evening until 9.
An Illustrated Booklet showing floor plan, etc., mailed on application.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.
$1,000 cash, balance installments, secures up-to-date 3-story and basement brownstone dwelling, full size, expensively decorated; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; fitted up for owner, who cannot occupy, but must sell quickly at a sacrifice; price $8,750. Exclusive location on "The Hill," near Adelphi College; asphalted street. 15 minutes from New York via De Kalb or Gates Av. cars. Owner on premises Sunday. 289 Ryerson St., bet. De Kalb and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn.

ONLY $2,500; 10-ROOM, 2-FAMILY; ALL IMprovements; $200 cash, $11 monthly. HOUSE, Box 19, Times.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Where Central Park Was Bowne Park IS.
Most of us remember when Central Park was the geographical centre of old New York—Manhattan Island.
Bowne Park is the geographical centre of new New York—Greater New York.
Your father could have bought lots at Central Park for about what YOU can buy lots in Bowne Park to-day.
Did HE buy or not?
Will YOU buy or not?
Pure air, pure water, fine streets, good schools and churches—ideal surroundings for the children.
The Dayton houses have every convenience—ranges, furnaces, modern plumbing, gas, electric lights.
"Quicker than Harlem." Free mail delivery. 9 to 11 rooms, on plots 50x100, $4,000 up—same as rent.
John Dayton & Co.,
Bowne Park—Murray Hill Station, Flushing, N.Y.

ELMHURST, L. I.
12 Minutes from 34th St. Ferry.
COMMUTATION 6½c., INCLUDING FERRY TO NEW YORK. TROLLEYS TO ALL FERRIES AND ACROSS BRIDGE, 5 CENTS.
Beautiful detached suburban homes, with all city conveniences. Streets macadamized and curbed, flagged walks, and careful restrictions on lots.
Sold only to people who will build houses immediately. Houses always in course of construction and built to order. Sold same as paying rent.
PRICES FROM $3,500 TO $15,000.
CORD MEYER & CO.,
Elmhurst, L. I. 62 William St., N. Y.
Telephone { 1961 JOHN, 241 "A" NEWTOWN.

FOR SALE: AT BAYPORT, L. I., An exceptionally fine country residence; main house has 16 rooms, with all modern improvements; 3½ acres in lawns, gardens, fruit and shade trees; conservatory, stable, etc.; about 1,000 feet from shore,

Stern Brothers

West Twenty-third Street

Some of the Special Items of Interest for Monday

Ladies' Costumes (Second Floor)
For Street and Evening wear, latest designs, exclusive materials; also tailor models of newest shapes for Spring, at moderate prices. From our own workrooms.

Ladies' Cloak Dep'ts (Second Floor)
Jackets and Etons in Covert Cloths, Venetians or Cheviots, $7.50, 9.50

A variety of Imported Silk and Lace Capes, unusual values, $13.75 16.50 29.50

Imported Golf Capes, Reversible Cloth, $9.75

Ladies' Waists (First Floor)
Of Imported Silk Oxford and Embroidered Batistes, in pastel colorings; Ribbons with lace and embroidered insertions; striped and plain Cheviots, Madras and Mercerized Cotton

There are extra special fine White Lawn Waists, tucked front and back and with soft cuffs; also Corded Madras, plain front, box-plaited back, in ox-blood, pink or blue, 93c

Misses and Girls. (Second Floor)
Four very interesting things. Spring Box Coats, tan covert cloth, navy or red cheviot, satin lined, 4 to 14 years. Regularly, $8.50. $5.75

Spring Jackets, covert cloth, velvet collar satin-lined, 14 to 18 years. Regularly, $9.00. $6.50

Sailor Suits, blue, brown or red English serge, trimmed with soutache braid, 3 to 12 years. Regularly, $5.50. $3.85

Eton Suits, gray, brown or blue cheviot, reveres of tucked taffeta silk, 8 to 14 years. Regularly, $10.75. $6.95

Silk Exhibit. (First Floor)
On Monday we shall make an exclusive exhibit of the latest creations of the leading Lyons Manufacturers for 1900. We shall make the occasion doubly memorable by two exceptional offerings.

3,600 yds. 25 inch Black Brocade Taffetas. Originally, $1.00. 59c
1,000 yds Black Satin Cote. Regular value, $1.50. 88c

Ladies' Underwear Dep't (Second Floor)
Waists, of black and colored taffeta silk, front, back and sleeves cluster-tucked.

Also Handkerchief waists of punjaub silk, Persian patterns, $4.50 and 5.45

Handkerchief Waists of taffeta, surah and China silk, choice patterns and colorings, $8.50

French Flannel and Challis Dressing Sacques, embroidered ruffle, $2.98

Imported Corsets. (Second Floor)
Genuine French, Hand-made white Coutil and pink and white sateen, $1.25

White Coutil striped with sateen and all black, all sizes, These are the $2.50, 2.75 and 3.25 kinds $1.63

Lace Curtains. (Third Floor)
The novelty of the season for windows is the Store Bonne-femme and Brise-bise. They promise to be prime favorites for fine residences. We know of no other house in America that is ready with full lines of them

All other sorts, of course, many extra values, as, Colored Cross Stripes, $1.35, 1.90 and 2.45.

Ruffle Bobbinet Curtains at $2.45, 3.65 and 4.50. Dotted, Figured and Striped Muslin at 88c, $1.20 and 1.65.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

A PHENOMENAL SALE OF CUT GLASS.

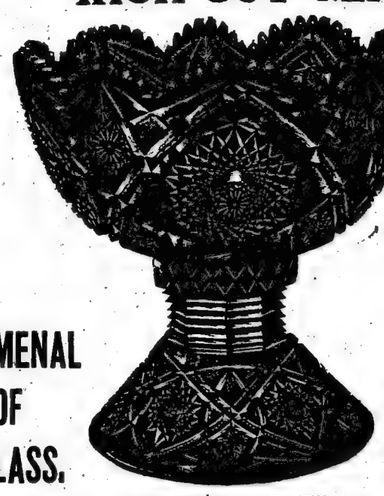

CUT GLASS PUNCH BOWL.

1-3 TO 1-2 LESS THAN REAL VALUE.

An opportunity for advantageous buying of good Cut Glass will be offered for the week commencing Monday, March 19th, the like of which has not been seen for many a month. The articles for this sale have not been manufactured especially for a so-called "Bargain Sale," but are goods that you would not be ashamed to give as presents, or have to adorn your own table or sideboard. We commend them to you. A few suggestions are given below.

CUT GLASS BERRY OR SALAD BOWLS. These are a combination of good patterns and good, heavy Glass. Will sell as follows:
9 inch, worth $12; sale price, 7.50
10 " " 15; " " 9.00

NAPPIES OR BERRY BOWLS. Richly cut, scalloped edge, good Glass.
8 inch, worth 7.50; sale price, 3.90
9 " " 10.00; " " 5.00
10 " " 12.00; " " 6.50

BERRY BOWLS. Richly and deeply cut with scalloped edge, good Glass.
8 inch, worth 9.00; sale price, 5.00
9 " " 12.00; " " 6.50

WATER BOTTLES. Handsomely cut, full quart water bottles; your choice of two patterns, new and artistic; these bottles would ordinarily sell for $3.00 each. Sale price, $1.75 each.

SALAD BOWLS. In this lot are two patterns. Ordinarily these bowls would sell at $4.50 each. They are 8 inch, which is a good size, and you take your choice of either pattern at $2.90 each.

ICE CREAM SAUCERS. Richly cut, 5 inch, one or one dozen, $1.00 each.

CORDIAL DECANTERS. Richly cut ruby and green cordial decanters, ordinarily would sell at $7.50 each, special price, $3.75 each.

CIGAR JARS. A very large variety of cut glass cigar jars, to sell as follows:
For 50 cigars, value $9.00, now..... $5.00
For 50 cigars, green glass, richly cut, Worth 12.00, now $6.75

STERLING TOP PEPPER SHAKERS. There are four patterns of richly cut salt and pepper shakers with sterling silver tops. Ordinarily they would sell at from 75c. to $1 each; pick them out as you like at 40c. each.

ROCK CRYSTAL COLOGNES. Here is an opportunity that it is very seldom possible for us to offer. In a peculiar way we were able to purchase about 50 of these Colognes at very much under real value. They would sell ordinarily from $3 to $9 and $10. For this sale any you wish at..... $1.00 each.

CRUETS. Vinegar or oil cruets, prism cutting, full size, new shapes, ordinary price $3.75 each, reduced to $2.50 each.

GOLD BOHEMIAN GLASS. Large import order of very rich gold Bohemian glass, consisting of bowls, bon-bons, nappies, vases, jelly dishes, decanters, etc., at prices ranging from $1.20 upward. This entire line is on show in store, No. 52, rear.

BOHEMIAN GOLD VASES. Entire line of gold decorated Bohemian glass vases will be sold at one-half their former price. This sale, coming as it does just before the Easter season, should be of particular importance.

50-54 West 22d Street,
(Near Sixth Avenue.)
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

The First Sale of
Spring and Summer Suits for Ladies.
Also Dress and Rainy Day Skirts.

300 Tailor-Made Costumes, valued at $15.00, $20.00 and $25.00, will be sold at - - - - - $12.00, $16.00 and $18.00

200 Tailor-Made Suits (from regular stock) for - - - - - $21.00 and $27.00

Dress Skirts of mixed Homespuns in Gray, Tan and Oxford, value $9.00, at - - - - - - - - - $6.50

Walking Skirts of double-faced material, at - - - $5.50

A special Taffeta Waist, newest designs - - - - Black $4.95, Colored $5.25

GLOVES—A well-known Glove of French make for ladies, three-clasp, real kid, in Tan, Red, Green and Blue, reduced from $1.85 to - - $1.38 pair.

Ladies' two-clasp Castor Gloves in Tan, Gray and Black, value $1.25, at - - - - - - - - $1.00 pair.

The Honor of Your Presence is Requested at the
SPRING MILLINERY OPENING
OF
HATS, TOQUES AND BONNETS,
On Wednesday and Thursday, March 21 and 22, 1900.
Also an Extensive Display of
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, & MILLINERY NOVELTIES
of Every Description.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

Spring Opening

Millinery, Costumes, Gowns, Waists, etc.

Wednesday, March 21st.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson.

Pauline's
ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

Second Floor

MONDAY THE 19TH—THE VANTINE
ORIENTAL DRESS SILKS
"ENTIRELY DIFFERENT"
from the silks shown elsewhere. Distinguished for their originality of design and artistic colorings.
IN NEW BLENDINGS
CASTOR MODE MAUVE RESEDA
PASTEL COLORINGS.
Inspection cordially urged.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Spring Woolens.

Steamer, Golf and Wheeling Suitings.
Plaids, Stripes, Mixtures and Reversibles.
Wool Crashes, Grey and Castor Shades.
West of England Worsted Suitings.
Faced Cloths.

Broadway & 19th Street.

BISHOP POTTER'S VIEW OF EXPANSION CHANGES

Regards Philippines, If Properly Governed, as Rich Possession.

GEN. OTIS'S WORK PRAISED

The Bishop's Church Mission at Honolulu—Itinerary of His Tour Around the World.

Bishop Potter, accompanied by the Rev. Percy S. Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, returned yesterday on the Campania from a trip around the world, having left San Francisco Oct. 8 last. Mr. Grant was with Bishop Potter as Corresponding Secretary of a committee "on increased responsibilities," comprising Bishops Doane of Albany, McLaren of Chicago, and Potter of New York, appointed by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in Washington, October, 1898. He was appointed by Bishop Doane, and Bishop Potter was the member of the committee selected to visit Hawaii to attend to the Protestant Episcopal Church interests. there incident to the taking over of that territory by this country. Bishop Potter's trip was, however, extended to the Philippines, the principal countries of the Orient, Italy, France, and England, in order to take the fullest advantage of his opportunity for wide travel.

Bishop Potter's mission was also to meet the Right Rev. Dr. Alfred Willis, the Anglican Bishop at Honolulu, to arrange for a transfer of the Church interests to the Protestant Episcopal Church of this country. It was understood at the time of his departure that Bisnop Willis was not entirely acceptable to the American Church, and Bishop Potter's task was largely to bring about the resignation of Bishop Willis, who, it seems, objects to this procedure, and whose appointment is vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury. To this end Bishop Potter visited the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London while in the English metropolis, but the result of the clerical negotiations has not yet been made public.

SAYS OTIS IS THE RIGHT MAN.

Bishop Potter was inclined to be reticent in reference to his travels abroad when he reached the pier. He stopped for a moment before getting into his carriage, and in answer to a question about the Philippines, said: "I was very much encouraged by what I saw in the Philippines, but I would not like now to talk on the matter. After I have rested, I may make my views public. While I was in Manila I saw Gen. Otis, and had a talk with him. Gen. Otis is certainly the right man in the right place. The soldiers who came under my observation while I was there were certainly a fine body of men, and they were in splendid condition. The war, I believe, is about over; that is, it looked to be when I left in December."

"Will steps be taken to establish the Church in the Philippines?" he was asked.

"Something of the kind is contemplated," was the reply. "But peace must first be established."

When Bishop Potter left this country in October he held strong anti-expansionist views, and what little he let fall yesterday is considered as a radical change of heart in reference to the relations between this country and the Philippines.

Upon being asked again at his home in Washington Square, yesterday afternoon to express his views, Bishop Potter excused himself on the plea of lack of time, and referred a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES to the Rev. Percy S. Grant.

In speaking of their visit to Honolulu, Mr. Grant said that Bishop Potter and he stopped there one day, being able to finish their business with the Honolulu Bishop in that time. Mr. Grant declined to speak of the result of the interview, which, he said, related to the transfer of church interests, but added that the negotiations were amicable and were resumed in London by Bishop Potter with the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, just before he took the steamer for home.

THE CHURCH IN HONOLULU.

"All that I feel qualified to say upon this matter," he added, "is that the negotiations will doubtless be settled soon and happily. The fact is that Honolulu is essentially an American city, and the Bishop's mission referred generally to the best methods of transferring the Church interests there to our Church, as I have outlined. I might add that as yet nothing definite has been accomplished in this direction, although so far we feel that everything is satisfactory.

"From Honolulu we went to Yokohama, arriving there about Nov. 13. We spent about two weeks in Japan, visiting most of the principal places and points of interest. We were headed off by plague regulations at Kobe, and did not go ashore at that port, not wishing to run the danger of quarantine. Late in November we went to Hongkong, from there to Canton, seeing other points by the way. We then took steamer to Manila, going there as sightseers. Under the circumstances of military control and owing to the generally unsettled conditions of the islands, Bishop Potter made no plans for extension of church work.

"We found much in Manila to interest us. Bishop Potter's opportunities for information were of the very best. He met the principal officials of the army and navy, and not only these, but several of the prominent American and English merchants, many of the Filipinos, and some of the Spanish residents. Everybody went to him with information of all sorts bearing upon the Philippine problem, so that he became a perfect receptacle of information. We were most cordially received everywhere."

"Has Bishop Potter changed his anti-expansion views, and what does he think now of the general situation?" was asked.

ON PHILIPPINE PROBLEMS.

"The Bishop looks at the whole problem in the Philippines in a more favorable light than he did before visiting the islands," was the reply. "He believes that the islands will be a rich possession for this country, providing they shall be properly governed. He is especially well pleased with the present military government. It is something we can be congratulated upon."

"And what is his opinion upon the criticisms that have been visited upon Gen. Otis?" was asked.

"He has the highest regard for Gen. Otis. Gen. Otis, he thinks, is very much of a man. And, indeed, after seeing the work he has done, that is the logical conclusion. The General is a man of large grasp, great working capacity, and broad sympathy. If the Philippines, as I have said, are properly governed, he thinks they will have a most fortunate future. The Filipinos are a most interesting people, and will no doubt in time, with the right treatment, grasp the full meaning of self-government. No one who has not been in the islands can adequately understand the tremendous difficulties to be met with in the regeneration of those people.

"While there we visited, in company with some of the officers, one outpost where there had been firing the night before and approached two others. The soldiers we saw were a splendid looking body of men."

From Manila Bishop Potter and Mr. Grant went to Singapore and later to Burmah, visiting Penang and Rangoon. From Rangoon they proceeded by rail to Mandalay, back to Rangoon, to Calcutta, to Darjeeling. They then visited in turn the points of greatest interest in Northern India, going to Benares, Lucknow, Cawnpoor, Delhi, Agra, Jaipur, and Allahabad. Bombay was left behind because of fear of plague regulations.

In speaking of religious advancement in India Mr. Grant referred to the work being done by the Young Men's Christian Association, which is being conducted mostly by Americans. He was most surprised he said to see what had been done by the workers of the association.

WORK OF THE Y. M. C. A. ABROAD.

"The association has over 100 stations in India," he went on. "One of the finest modern buildings in India is a Young Men's Christian Association institution in Madras, built by John Wanamaker. The Salvation Army, too, is doing a great work in the country."

Bishop Potter on Feb. 4 started for Naples, while Mr. Grant stopped at Suez to see Cairo and the Pyramids. Ten days were passed in Italy, part of this time being spent in Rome. Bishop Potter, Mr. Grant said, visited some members of his family in Florence and in the South of France before going to Paris and London, where he resumed his negotiations with the English Bishops regarding the Hawaiian situation.

"Take it all in all," said Mr. Grant, "it was a trip replete with interest and valuable information."

Bishop Potter appears to be in the best of health. On the voyage from Liverpool he acted as Chairman for a concert on board the steamship, at which £30 was subscribed for charity.

THE OBED BAXTER'S TRIUMPH.

Outsails Bigger Bark in Long Voyage from the Orient.

The sailors of the bark Obed Baxter, 877 tons, took an extra glass of grog when they arrived in port yesterday, in celebration of their victory over the bark St. James in their voyage from the Orient.

The Baxter left Hiogo, Japan, Nov. 23, with a cargo of tea and other merchandise, and the same day the St. James, of 1,453 tons, sailed from Hongkong for New York. On Feb. 20, in the morning, when the Baxter was 4½ degrees south of the equator, the crew made out the St. James ahead. The Baxter crawled up gradually with all sails set, and the following morning the two barks were within half a mile of each other. The Baxter kept forging ahead, bit by bit, and by night was hull down ahead of the St. James. The St. James did not arrive yesterday.

WILL DIVIDES A FAMILY.

George S. Schuchardt's Widow and Two of His Children Contest It.

When the will of George S. Schuchardt was filed for probate yesterday with Surrogate James Lillis at Jersey City, Alexander C. Young, counsel for Mrs. Schuchardt and her sons, William and Charles, gave notice of contest.

Schuchardt died on Jan. 17. His estate was valued at $8,000. He left nothing to his wife. To his son, William, he gave $25, and to Charles, another son, $5. The residue of the estate he bequeathed to George R., his third son, his daughter, Lillian, and Georgiana, an adopted daughter, in equal parts. It was provided that if Lillian married John Cutter, whom her father had forbidden her to receive, she should get nothing, and her share should be divided between Georgiana and George R. Although Lillian was informed by her father of the terms of his will, she married Cutter before her father died.

Surrogate Lillis referred the mother to Judge Blair, and the case will be heard in the Orphans' Court next Saturday. The contestants allege undue influence on the part of the adopted daughter's relatives.

It's like running a race with death, dosing with guess remedies for a Cold. Take a good medicine that you know about—Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

G. R. BARTHOLOMEW DEAD.

Passed Away Suddenly at Lakewood—His Career as an Editor in This City.

George Richmond Bartholomew, managing editor since 1867 of The New York Daily News, was found dead in bed yesterday at the Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N. J. He had been failing for several years, and after the death last month of Benjamin Wood, the former owner of The News, was confined to his rooms at the Hotel St. Lorenz, in East Seventy-second Street, by debility and asthma. He went on Tuesday to Lakewood to rest, and appeared to be improving when he retired on Friday.

Rochester, N. Y., was Mr. Bartholomew's birthplace, and he was fifty-nine years old last month. His father was a professor in the Rochester Collegiate Institute, and the family traced its ancestry to Puritans, who came here in 1634. The future newspaper man, at the age of fifteen, after a country school course, became a "devil" in a printing office in Allegany County, N. Y. When eighteen years old he took a collegiate course at Fairfield Seminary in Herkimer County, and visited Ohio. Before he was of age he came to this city, and set type in several job offices.

His first experience on a newspaper was in the closing year of the war as a proofreader and occasional contributor on The New York World. Benjamin Wood first employed him on The News, then a morning issue, in 1866, and in a few weeks he was engaged as night editor. In the same year he was made news editor of The Sunday News, and in April, 1867, he was appointed managing editor of The Evening News, retaining the position until his death. During his entire career on The News he was implicitly trusted by its proprietor, who rarely concerned himself with the details of its news features.

As editor of The News, Mr. Bartholomew was conspicuous in his keen perception of the needs of the pioneer penny newspaper. Socially and in his relations with his staff Mr. Bartholomew was amiable and kind. He was charitable without ostentation, and no subordinate ever asked his advice or aid in vain. He was always a busy man, seldom leaving his post for recreation. He was in easy circumstances, owning three shares of News stock, worth about $16,000. He had besides made money by founding several trade papers, among them The Hatter and Furrier.

In 1867 Mr. Bartholomew married Miss Mary E. Trevor of Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y. She died last August. He is survived by two half-brothers, Horace Johnson of this city and Charles Bartholomew of Auburn, N. Y. He was one of the founders of the Press Club, and was its Vice President for several terms. He was a member of Montgomery Lodge, F. and A. M., and of the Royal Arcanum. Arrangements for his funeral will be made to-day.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARY HELD.

Niederhofer Suspected of Having Caused Many of the Fires on Upper East Side.

Lewis Niederhofer was held in $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow by Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, on suspicion of being the incendiary who recently caused many fires on the upper east side.

He was frequently seen in the district up to the night of Feb. 28, when there were five tenement house fires in quick succession, in one of which three children named Friedner lost their lives. He had not been seen there since until Friday night, when he was arrested. There has not been another mysterious fire there in the interim, although before that they were of almost nightly occurrence.

Police Captain Frers of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station has been actively hunting for the incendiary, and has stationed a detective every night at the fire box at Second Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, from which all the alarms were rung in. About a week after the night of the fires Charles McGinty, sixteen years old, of 320 East Ninety-fourth Street, with two other boys, was arrested for stealing lead pipe, and McGinty secured his liberty by telling Capt. Frers that he had seen Niederhofer go into the tenement, 1,828 Second Avenue, with a bundle of paper in his arms and come out without it a few minutes before the disastrous fire started there. McGinty has since acted as a spy for the police, and pointed out Niederhofer to the detective who arrested him.

Capt. Frers and Fire Marshal Seery questioned the prisoner closely yesterday, but obtained no admissions from him beyond that he was at the fire. The Captain said last night that he had investigated his antecedents and found him to be of good character, although out of work and living in lodging houses. He is twenty-seven years old, and a wood varnisher.

JEWELS AND LACES SEIZED.

Campania Passenger Arrested on the Charge of Smuggling.

Philip S. Henry, who arrived yesterday by the steamship Campania, was arrested at the pier by Special Treasury Agent Theobald on a charge of smuggling jewels and laces. Inspector Thomas Bell found in Henry's possession a pearl and diamond necklace, a diamond bracelet, a diamond and pearl ring, a diamond pendant, a diamond pin and brooch, four dressing cases, and laces, valued altogether at $15,000.

The prisoner was arraigned before Commissioner Shields, who held him in $2,500 bail for examination next Saturday. Louis Marshall signed his bond. The seized property was sent to the seizure department in the Custom House.

QUEEN FORGETS HER AGE.

Miss Dempsey Says She Was "Too Small When a Young Child" to Remember It Now.

Queen Lavinia H. Van Westervelt Dempsey was brought before Magistrate Brann in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning for examination on the charge of grand larceny preferred by Robert Troup, Treasurer of her theatrical company, which, for a very brief season, presented on tour her drama called "The Patriot Spy."

Troup alleged that she had refused to return to him, when he resigned, the $750 which he had given as bond. It was denied by Queen Lavinia that Troup had ever resigned and a letter was placed in evidence at the outset yesterday, alleged to have been written by Troup, in which he had declared his intention of leaving her employment.

Queen Lavinia testified that she lived with a friend in West Fiftieth Street, but she did not know the number of the house. When asked by her attorney, Mr. House, how old she was, she hesitated, blushed, and replied: "I was too small when a young child to remember my age now."

J. Jr. Russell, attorney for Mr. Troup, took up the examination. He also had to learn the Queen's address.

"You were a guest of the Marlborough Hotel in February, were you not?" he asked.

"Oh, yes," replied Queen Lavinia.

"You didn't pay your bills there, did you?" continued Mr. Russell.

"No, I believe not," said the Queen, slowly, as though trying hard to remember.

In answer to other questions, Miss Dempsey acknowledged that she had received the $750 from Mr. Troup, but denied that he had sent in his resignation and alleged that she had given him a note for $750 on Feb. 14 in payment. The note, she thought, he had negotiated, as it had not been returned to her. Throughout the examination Queen Lavinia was with difficulty restrained from going into irrelevant details. Finally Magistrate Brann intervened.

"Miss Dempsey," he said, "you have a fault common with women. You are too loquacious."

Sir Guy Carter Dempsey, the defendant's brother, declared that Mr. Russell had called at his flat on March 9 and represented himself to be a Central Office detective in search of Miss Dempsey. This angered Mr. Russell very much.

"Mr. Dempsey," he demanded, in a loud voice, "do you smoke opium?"

Both men sprang to their feet and moved toward each other. Magistrate Brann pounded on his desk, Mr. House stepped between them, and quiet was at length restored. The case was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

SUPPOSED CORPSE WAS WROTH.

Driver Stunned by a Fall Resented Being Treated as a Dead Man.

An unknown man driving a truck, while attempting to turn out of the car tracks at Flatbush Avenue and Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, yesterday, was thrown to the ground. He lay motionless, and an approaching trolley car stopped within a few feet of him.

"The man's as dead as a doornail," declared a heavily bearded man who came out of the car and looked at the fallen driver. "I'm a physician, and I ought to know."

The supposed corpse was picked up and carried to the sidewalk, while a cheerful gentleman in the crowd sent in a call for a "dead wagon." A fat policeman came up and threw a horse blanket over the corpse. As he did so the supposed dead man sat up, threw off the blanket, and sprang to his feet. He had been merely stunned.

Relieving himself of some sulphurous sentiments, he mounted his truck and drove off in great indignation. The crowd slunk away sheepishly.

S. Koch & Sons
24 West 23d Street.

Trimmed Millinery

PARIS HATS and KOCH HATS are vieing with each other for favor in our Trimmed Millinery Department.

A grand ensemble of the styles and designs created by the Millinery geniuses of the world's two fashion centres for the Spring and Summer of 1900.

High Class Novelties in Untrimmed Hats
—imported and of our own exclusive creation.

Fashion's Favorites:
The Koch Patented
Pulley Belt and Pulley Stock Collar

S. KOCH & SONS,
West 23d Street, N. Y.
Fulton St. & Elm Pl., B'k'n.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

MAGICIANS IN REED.

Come and see how they have turned our first floor into Spring—light, airy, comfortable—and see if the days of magic are past.

All shapes—luxurious chairs and divans, with seats so deep and springy, arms so broad that they rest one like a motherly lap. Picturesque low-backed shapes, with Dutch and German features, or gay and Frenchified.

Interwoven or solid colors of browns, reds, greens, blue, and yellows in quiet neutral, bright tones, Oriental fashion.

Only factory prices on these, too, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 21ST ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

HAVE YOU HEARD THE
PLAYS ANY PIANO
Pianotist
ANYONE CAN PLAY IT
PRICE 150 DOLLARS
CASH OR INSTALMENTS
RECITALS DAILY
ADEK MFG. CO.
503 FIFTH AVENUE
Corner 42d Street
Ill. Catalogue Mailed free on Application.

Eye Glasses Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eyeglasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENEY OPTICAL CO. 140 Fulton St., New York (near Nassau st.) Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Sunday March 18-1900 | Daily, 1 Cent. | **The New York Times.** | Sunday, 3 Cents. | Part Two Pages 17-30

Le Boutillier Brothers

Sale Begins Monday, March 19.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
AT LARGE REDUCTIONS.

FINE GRASS BLEACHED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS AND TOWELS.

TABLE CLOTHS:

2 yds. long, 2 yds. wide,	$1.50	1.95	2.95	4.50	each
2½ " " 2 " "	2.00	2.50	3.50	5.50	"
3 " " 2 " "	2.50	2.95	4.50	6.50	"
3½ " " 2 " "	2.95	3.50	5.50	7.50	"
4 " " 2 " "	3.95	5.50	6.50	8.50	"

BREAKFAST AND DINNER NAPKINS:

⅝ by ⅝	$1.50	1.95	2.95	3.50	dozen
¾ " ¾	1.65	2.75	3.95	5.00	"
DAMASK TRAY CLOTHS .	25c.	35c.	50c.	75c.	each
BEDROOM TOWELS,	$1.20	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.75	6.00	dozen
BATH TOWELS . . .	1.80	3.00	4.68	6.00	"

Extra fine Double Damask Table Cloths, 2 and 2½ yards wide, and from 2 to 5 yards long, slightly soiled. Also Table Cloths, without napkins to match, to clear out at

HALF PRICE.

And Hemstitched and Embroidered Lunch Cloths, Doilies, Tray Cloths, Scarfs, Shams, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bedspreads, &c., on sale much below their value.

West Twenty-third Street.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

SILK DEPT.

Sale of Silk Handkerchief Squares.

Manufacturer's entire stock of Print Warp Taffeta Squares, for Waists, Parasols and Trimmings, **$2.50 ea.** Actual $5.00 Values.

These (the newest and most desirable of Spring's silk fashions) are of exceptional interest. The season has only started—the highest of all silk novelties are already on a bargain footing—by our absolute control of every design, there is no danger of these becoming common. Take this sale all in all, it is unquestionably most important, and, as such, merits the greatest buying responses from every reader.

An exhibition of these squares, made up into Waists, Parasols and Hats, will occupy one large window. Many special tables will hold the unmade Squares, permitting easiest access and inspection.

MILLINERY---MAIN FLOOR, MONDAY.

A most extensive, almost entirely exclusive, assortment of

LADIES'

Stiff Trimmed Hats, Toques and Turbans, suitable for Golf, Cycling and Present Day Street Wear.

SPECIAL TO-MORROW, 150 Assorted Trimmed Turbans, at **2.95.**

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

PARIS-MADE LINGERIE.

Cache Corsets—Chemise de nuit et jour—Princess Jupons—Pantalons—Liseuses—Peignoirs. Enriched by dexterously applied Real Laces and Hand Embroiderings, effective novelties of form and elaboration appear, following the Empire period in its latest evolutions. Full sets match for Trousseaus. Unique monograms furnished.

OPENING OFFERINGS IN CONJUNCTION.

FRENCH HAND-MADE
Gowns, Chemises, Drawers and Skirts . . . . . **.98**

FRENCH MADE AND TRIMMED
Gowns, Chemises, Drawers and Corset Covers, affording rich choice of daintiest lace and embroidered effects . . **1.98**

DOMESTIC UNDERWEAR—RARE VALUES.

NIGHT ROBES,	.35, embroidery trimmed;	.67, embroidered and tucked.
CHEMISES,	.45, embroidery trimmed;	.89, embroidery and lace.
DRAWERS,	.19, tuck and hem;	.65, full ruffle, emb. and tucked.
SKIRTS,	.98, deep emb. flounce;	1.49, very elaborate flounces.
CORSET COVERS,	.17, emb. back and front;	.50, needle work effects.

Muslin and Cambric, excepting the Corset Covers, that are Cambric alone.

SELECT LOTS FROM

CLOAKS & SUITS

$30.00 Suits—**22.50.**
Best tailored, best fitting, highly desirable in all respects. Of fine black cheviot; double breasted, tight fitting coat, taffeta lined throughout. Can compete successfully with any average $30 costume.

$12.00 Coats—**8.75.**
Latest and most correct. Of black Cheviot, Oxford and Covert, in Eton, fly and tight fitting styles. Excellently silk lined, excellent from any point of view.

$10.00 Skirts—**7.50.**
The right walking length, of double face cloths, variety of combinations, box or inverted pleat back. A remarkable offering.

$7.50 Skirts—**5.00.**
Dress Sweep and fullness. Of black cheviot serge and gray and brown mixtures. Modeled on absolutely correct lines.

$7.50 Golf Capes—**3.95.**
Another lot (presumably the last) in new plaid black materials. The majority show flouncings.

SPECIAL EFFORTS IN

MISSES' DEPT.

$22.50 Suits—**18.00**
Eton and fly front jackets, plain or flare skirts, with double inverted or box pleats. Materials are Venetian, Cheviot and Homespun, and all these Suits, put together in superb form by tailoring experts, are full silk lined throughout. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

$8.50 Skirts—**6.75**
Rainy day or Golf, the terms are synonymous. Tailors can turn out no more durable skirts at any price—the double face fabrics are pretty and serviceable. 35 to 40 inches.

$12.50 Coats—**8.50**
Capital Spring Coats for children, in kersey or covert, all silk lined, eminently shapely and up-to-date. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

DRESS GOODS---6 TO 7½ YARD LENGTHS.

50c. yd., ought to be 1.00 to 1.50 at least.

Make no mistake, these are not remnants, as generally understood. A great mill (of world-wide reputation) has sold us an immense lot of short ends left over from the very best fabrics they loomed, without a flaw or shortcoming, the foremost colorings, cloths and styles of the day. To be exact, we bought them in 6 to 15 yard lengths, and, for your better pleasing, have made 7½ yard patterns of the longer lengths. Each end is pure wool, and widths of the whole run 45 to 50 inches.

Included are diagonals, tricots, cordings, figures, cheviots, armures. Jacquards, pebbles and suitings. The sale should make Monday memorable.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE GOWNS
SPRING WRAPS AND MILLINERY

There is no waiting for Easter this year

Spring buying is in full force, and such is demand for Spring Gowns, Wraps and Millinery that before this year's late Easter arrives lighter garb will be universal. . . . As usual, we offer that combination of Quality, Style and Value that experience has taught customers to expect here.

Tailor-made Gowns

Eton and Reefer—plain or elaborate effects in leading fabrics at prices ranging from .. 8.98 to 49.98

Tailor-made Gowns with Reefer, Eton or fitted jackets—Oxford cloth, Rough Cheviot and fine Covert—Tan, Gray, Castor, Oxford and Black—satin, taffeta, applique or braid trim—coats lined with taffeta silk..... 21.98

Tailor-made Gowns of Black Camel's-hair, Pebble Cheviot and Broadcloth—Eton or fitted jacket—taffeta lined—stitched satin or velvet collar and revers..... 17.98

Tailor-made Gowns of Cheviot—Eton or Reefer jacket—satin or taffeta lined—full faced satin revers or shawl collar with full applique trim'd jacket and skirt..... 11.98

Ladies' Dress Skirts

Everything New..... 2.98 to 69.98

Quick Selling Prices!

Dress Skirts of Black Broadcloth, Panel styles with straps of taffeta Silk—full appliqued tunic with deep silk accordion pleated flounce strapped with cloth—copy of a high-priced Paris skirt..... 16.98

Dress Skirt of Rough Cheviot—plain hip effect—stitched kilt sides with slight flare—made over Taffeta Silk drop skirt—accordion pleated ruffle.. 16.98

Dress Skirts of Black Cloth—stitched kilt—slight flare..... 11.98

Dress Skirts of Broadcloth and Pebble and Rough Cheviot—pleated back—strap seams, taffeta, applique trim'd or satin stitched straps..... 7.98

Dress Skirts of Oxford Cloth and Rough Serge—double or inverted pleated back..... 4.98
All lengths and all size bands.

Spring Millinery

Exquisite Designs in Turbans, Bonnets and Draped Hats

You will find more costly elsewhere, But None More Beautiful Than Here.

Spring Jackets and Capes

At Quick-Selling Prices.

Eton Jackets—Tan, Covert and Navy Cloth—Satin lined..... 4.98

Eton Jackets—Pebble Cheviot and Broadcloth—tailor stitched or poult de sole revers—pointed or straight front—White or Black Silk or Satin Lining.. 8.98

Fly Front Jackets—Black and Colors—satin lined throughout..... 4.98

Fly Front Jackets—fine unfinished Black Worsted—fine silk facing—Black Taffeta Silk lined..... 10.98

New Black Cloth Capes—extra length—fancy braid trim..... 3.98

Medium length Capes—fine Black Twilled Cloth—full shirred satin ribbon yoke—deep lace shoulder ruffles—box pleated collar—satine lined..... 6.98

Fine Broadcloth Capes—Black Taffeta silk lined—inlaid Taffeta panels with braided applique—ribbon trim—also handsome Tan Cloth Capes—all over satin applique and braid—very rich and swell effects—look like $25.00 Capes..... 9.98

Heavy Gros Grain Silk Capes—extra length—styles suitable for elderly ladies..... 10.98

Departments for Misses, Children and Infants are fully equipped with all things new—large assortments—splendid values!

Keep This Advertisement

It is an up-to-date catalogue of

UPHOLSTERY FURNISHINGS
And Prices At Which We Sell

Our great Stocks of Curtains, Portieres, Draperies, Furniture Coverings, Shades, Poles, etc., are so well known that first thought of prospective buyers is invariably "Hearn's" . . . Our Customers include not only householders, hotel keepers, and those who fit up Summer resorts, but many dealers who here find prices lower than jobbers ask. . . . Some results of our advantages as large cash buyers show in quotations following, which will be found remarkably low for qualities represented.

Ruffled Curtains.
—All 3 yards long—
Figured Muslin—15 styles.... .39 to 1.29
Organdy—lace Insertings..... 1.39 to 1.98
Bobinet and Point d'Esprit and Point de Calais..... 1.98 to 5.49
SPECIAL....200 pairs Ruffled Muslin Curtains—4 inch ruffle—pair..... .39

Scotch Lace Curtains.
White, cream and dble tinted—
3½ yards long—60 styles..... .59 to 5.98
4 yards long—50 styles..... 1.79 to 6.98
SPECIAL....500 pairs Double thread Scotch lace—54 to 60 inches wide—white and ecru—plain and figured centres—Guipure, Irish Point and Point de Calais effects—worth 2.25..... 1.49

Real Lace Curtains.
Irish Point, Point de Paris, Tambour and Handmade Antique..... 1.98 to 15.98
Renaissance, Arabian and Marie Antoinette..... 4.98 to 39.98
SPECIAL....Three lots of Fine Irish Point Curtains—high class novelties—shadow effects, fig'd or plain centres, with wide borders or edge with inside border with inserting effect.
4.98....5.98....7.98....9.98
real value 6.98 to 14.98

Fancy Curtains.
Yarn—Col'd cross stripes..... 1.19 to 1.98
Snowflake—Silk cross stripes.. 1.49 to 6.79
Bamboo—Big variety..... 1.49 to 4.98
SPECIAL....Bamboo Curtains—fancy bead designs—lattice top—worth Three Dollars 1.98

Heavy Curtains.
Tapestry—Stripe and Fig'd.... 1.98 to 5.98
Chenille—70 styles..... 1.98 to 10.98
Brocade Silks and Damasks, Derby Satins and High Art Novelties, in Mercerized Silk..... 6.98 to 11.98
SPECIAL....Reversible Tapestry—Two-toned combinations—Heavy Hand Knot fringe 2.79

Curtain Materials.
—27 to 50 inch—
Figured Muslins..... .8¾ to .25
Plain and Fancy Nets..... .10¾ to .49
Madras—cream and colored.. .24 to 1.19
Irish Point and other Real Laces..... .32 to 2.49
SPECIAL....Fancy Cottage Muslins—White and colored figures, also lace and ribbon stripes—36 and 40 inch..... .12½

Tapestries and Draperies.
All the popular weaves—Oriental, Empire and floral figures or Bagdad and Turkish stripes..... .32 to 2.98
Furniture Corduroys and Velvets—plain and fig'd—all colors..... .49 to .69
SPECIAL....Two toned Brocade Armure Draperies—reversible—desirable for Curtains or Couch Covers; worth .69.... .39

Damasks and Brocatels.
Two toned Frou Frous—50 inch..... 1.49
Silk Kremlin Damasks—all colors..... 1.15
Heavy Silk Brocatels..... 2.49
Finest Silk Damasks in exquisite shades of Rose, Azure, Nile and Heliotrope—large Bouquet and Bow Knot designs in light tints—
Imported goods—worth 7.00..... 3.49

Decorative Fabrics.
Denims and Burlaps—plain and figured..... .12½ to .24
Cretonnes—all the novelties.... .12½ to .39
China Silks and Fig'd Satins.. .49 to .98
SPECIAL....Momie Cretonnes—velvet finish—choice styles—beautiful colorings... .12½

Fringes and Cords
to match or contrast with all materials.
Fringes and Edgings..... .2½ to 1.49
Cords..... .5 to .17
Curtain Loops—silk and cotton .5 to 1.98

Window Shades.
Opaque—plain and fig'd..... .19 to .79
Lonsdale Holland—best makes. .59 to 1.19
Extra long and wide..... .69 to .79
SPECIAL....Oil Opaque Shades—best tints—full size—Spring roller—called "Seconds" but practically perfect—real value, 49 and 59 cents; our price..... .24

Curtain Rods and Poles—Novelty Ends.
Wood Poles—5 feet—complete.. .19 to 2.98
Enamel Poles—plain and fancy .39 to 3.98
Brass—plain and fancy..... .69 to 2.89
Curtain Rods—single or dble... .7 to .39
Stair Rods—27 and 30 inch.... .4 to .10
SPECIAL....Ash, Cherry and Walnut Curtain Poles—5 feet—brass trimmings.. .19

Bath Room Fixtures.
Nickel Plated on Solid Brass.
Tooth Brush Racks..... .69 upward
Towel Bars..... .39 upward
Soap Racks..... .29 upward
Whisk Holders..... .29 upward

CHICAGO'S LAND TROUBLES

Gratification Over Lake Front Decision of the Supreme Court.

THE CAREER OF WESLEY JUKES

Wonderful Things That Barnum's Old Assistant Accomplished—Carelessness in Use of Firearms.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered this week concerning the water front is one of the most important in which the city has been interested. The matter has been fought step by step for years, and the conclusion has been a happy one to Chicago. It settles for all time the long-disputed and conflicting claims between the city and the Illinois Central Railway concerning the ownership of the land, natural and made, along the lake front. During the progress of the legal fight the railway company has gone on filling in the lake with earth and debris and building thereon tracks, roundhouses, and shops. This has had the effect of pushing the lake front streets further and further inland, destroying the lake view and increasing the frontage property of the railway company.

The mandate of the court restricts the ownership of the land so far as the company is concerned to 200 feet from the original right of way. According to the city authorities this will result in much land now occupied by the railway company reverting to the municipality. Some idea of the magnitude of this filling-in process may be had from the statement that there are no less than twelve acres of land so made at the foot of Randolph Street, opposite the very heart of the city, and now occupied by a network of tracks and switches. At Twelfth Street there are six acres, and between there and Fifty-first Street there are several smaller strips.

The court decision denies the company's ownership to any submerged lands whatever, and the city will set up claim to all the made land filled in by the company. The value of this property is estimated at several million dollars. Officials of the company will not discuss the matter, but it is plain that the corporation will not give up without a struggle the valuable holdings which it has so long occupied. In the City Corporation Counsel's office it is thought that the matter is now in such shape that any one who may file a bill to compel the company to dredge out the filled land as a nuisance. At any rate, the decision has put the company in a position, where, if it would continue to use the land, it will have to get the permission of the city to do so.

The Sanitary Trustees have decided that the Chicago River, with the centre pier bridges existing in it, is not large enough to allow the passage of the amount of water necessary for the canal without causing obstruction to navigation. They have accordingly decided to remove the centre pier bridges as soon as the city will turn over the control of the river to them. They will consult with the city authorities immediately with a view to assuming that control as soon as possible. When that power is in their hands they will arrange to issue bonds to the extent of $3,000,000. With this money they expect to erect bascule bridges at all points on the main river where centre pier bridges now exist. It is understood that the Sanitary Trustees will not attempt to lower the tunnels, as it has not jurisdiction over them. It is the wish of the Trustees to assume police powers over the river and to maintain police boats upon the stream, to see that the new rules of navigation made necessary by the increased current are obeyed.

Two shocking examples of the careless use of firearms occurred this week with the result that two persons are dead and two families bereaved. A father brought home to a seven-year-old son a present of a revolver. A few minutes later the boy shot and killed his mother. In the second instance a young lad fatally shot his little brother. He used his father's revolver for the purpose. Since Jan. 1 there have been twenty-one accidental killings of this kind. Besides this, there have been a still larger number of people wounded. The carrying of firearms is very much more common in this city than it was a few years ago, owing largely to the increase of lawlessness. In several instances the police have advised people to go armed against the footpads which infest the city. The law against carrying concealed weapons long since became a dead letter.

The Young Men's Club of the South Congregational Church on the South Side has been dissolved by the body of the church. It was organized for the purpose of furthering the work of the church, but it very soon became apparent that it had other ends in view. It degenerated into a social organization, the object of which seemed to be to play poker. They gave the church sums of money from time to time, and the church officials do not seem to have looked into the club's affairs very closely. At last the pastor learned of the carousals which had been going on in the club rooms, and he called the officers to account. The result was the disclosure that cards had been played there for money, and that some of the funds turned over to the church were "profits" from the games.

There died in this place this week a man who had much to do with the success of Barnum in the palmy days of the great showman. This was Wesley Jukes, who was not only an associate of Barnum, but also of Coup, Robinson, and other old-time circus men. He was born in Pittsburg in 1837, and established museums early in the sixties in New Orleans, Indianapolis, and other places. Afterward he constructed automatic figures for John Robinson, the veteran circus man. In 1870 he appeared with Barnum as a glass blower at the old Wood Museum, at Broadway and Thirtieth Street, New York. When Barnum took out his first big show, Jukes went with him, and was responsible for many of the things with which Barnum astonished the natives. He constructed the Melchior organ and made the automatic talking figures whose flexible mouths were worked by air pressure. He next invented Gideon's Band, also made out of paper, some of the figures having movable limbs, eyes, &c., and some operating musical instruments. He likewise constructed the first steam calliope, and placed it on top of Barnum's Museum in New York City. The automatic chess player which created so much talk a quarter of a century ago was also the invention of Jukes. Probably the bit of work of which Jukes was most proud was a complete glass model in full working order of the famous Corliss engine at the Pullman works. It was Jukes who suggested the Cardiff Giant to Barnum, and it was he who planned the construction and "finding" of this memorable hoax. The illusion of the "half woman" was also his device. His last engagement was with a local dime museum as a glass blower. Hutchinson of the Barnum show once said of Jukes: "He is the most wonderful man I ever knew. There is not a musical instrument on which he cannot play, and play well. He can make anything he has ever seen, and many more that he never saw. Much of Barnum's original success should be credited to Jukes." R. B. P.

Horner's Furniture.

Grand Spring Exhibition of Latest Productions in the Furniture World.

Our eight spacious floors are filled with the latest productions of home and foreign markets, comprising Furniture of every description from medium to finest grades, all arranged so as to afford ready inspection and selection. No such comprehensive display has ever been shown in America.

Everything for city and country homes, and the very best value at every price.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers.
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

Regular Army and National Guard to be Represented.

The fourth annual military tournament will open at Madison Square Garden on Monday evening, March 26, with a review of the National Guard and United States soldiers by Gov. Roosevelt under the auspices of the Military Athletic League. The show will begin nightly at 8 o'clock, with athletic contests for military championships. These will be followed by a military programme.

The regular service is to be represented by details from the Seventh Artillery, Third Cavalry, Sixth Cavalry, the Fifteenth Infantry, the Marine Corps, and the Signal Corps. The National Guard will be represented by the Second Battery, Third Battery, and Naval Militia. At the Wednesday and Saturday matinées the cadets from military schools will take part in the programme. Gen. Miles will review the troops on Friday night, March 30.

The sales of boxes is in charge of a committee of which Col. H. H. Treadwell is Chairman.

Work of the Flower Guild.

Arrangements have been made by the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild to make use of the floral decorations used at the concert at the Metropolitan Opera House next week in aid of the hospital ship Maine. The Opera House will be decorated with over 2,000 American Beauty roses among other plants and flowers. After the concert the Flower Guild will send the decorations to the different hospitals in the city. A part of them will be reserved until Sunday, when they will be used to decorate the mission churches.

FAIR TO AID CUBAN ORPHANS.

Some of the Attractions of the Easter Week Event.

The preparations for the Easter week fair to be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Fourth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, for the benefit of the Cuban Orphan Society, are developing many novel features. It is proposed to provide a great variety of amusement for old and young.

There will be nursery rhymes acted out, a big battleship where the children may fire great guns and win prizes for marksmanship, and the newsboys of the city will send representatives of their histrionic talent. There are some good actors, singers, and dancers among them.

Contributions are requested from everybody, from a paper of pins to a piano. The Committee on Supplies is located at 15 Astor Place, where things may be sent.

NEED NOT DIVULGE HER NAME.

A Debtor Not Required to Tell Who Was His Sweetheart.

That a man cannot be forced to divulge the name of his former sweetheart was decreed by Justice Fitzsimons, in the City Court on Friday.

Steven W. Floyd, who had declined to pay a bill to Morgan, Marsh & Co., cigar dealers, on the ground that he had no money, had acknowledged to the Justice, and also in a supplementary examination, that he once owned a watch, but he said he had returned it to his old sweetheart, who had given it to him. Bernard Vorhaus, lawyer for Floyd's creditors, demanded the name and address of the woman.

"We were sweethearts once, Judge," appealed the delinquent debtor, "but we had a row and separated. I gave her back the gold watch and chain she had given to me as a present. Must I tell her name and address?"

His Honor ruled that the question need not be answered.

Floyd's creditors learned that he had been engaged in business under the title of the Steven W. Floyd Special Agency, with rooms in the St. James Building. Edward and Walter Hamilton have been Vice President and Secretary of the concern. Floyd declares that he owns twenty-four shares in the agency, but that they are in pawn. Besides this, his only possession is a forty-five-dollar diamond pin, which is also an unredeemed security. Secretary Hamilton, under examination, said he knew nothing of the concern's books, he being merely ornamental.

SUPPLY FIRMS ORGANIZE.

Association Formed for Protection Against Fraudulent Contractors.

Seventeen of the leading dealers in masons' and builders' supplies in this city have formed a protective association, which was incorporated at Albany yesterday. The title of the organization is the Masons and Plasterers' Building Material Association of New York City.

The firms interested in the association include N. & W. H. Peck, James Rogers, O. D. Pierson, Holmes & Philbrick, Murtagh & McCarthy, John P. Kane Company, W. H. Schmolle, Candee & Smith, Clifford L. Miller, John Bell & Son, Hoagland & Robinson, Masons' Supply Company, Richard Darragh & Son, and the Goss-Edsall Company.

Robert W. Murtagh of the firm of Murtagh & McCarthy said yesterday afternoon:

"The association has been incorporated for protection against loss. During the year 1899 the members of the new organization lost nearly a million dollars by bad debts, the larger part of which could have been avoided if its members had been protected against fraudulent contractors.

"Under the rules of the new organization there will be a radical change. If a building changes ownership in course of construction, and there are any claims against it for material supplied by members of the association, who practically control those commodities here, nothing can be obtained on credit or for cash until all original debts are paid."

Big Printing Exposition.

The printing exposition and fair to begin May 2 and last to June 2, under the auspices of Typographical Union No. 6, will bring to the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, a complete newspaper plant in operation. Every device and machine used in typography will be running. There will also be a papermaking machine, making paper, and a complete demonstration of bookmaking from the writer to the reader. All this work will be in continuous operation, both night and day.

Found Guilty of Double Murder.

LEXINGTON, Neb., March 17.—The jury in the case of Frank Dinsmore, charged with the murder of his wife and John Laue, the husband of a woman he was intimate with, to-day returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and fixed the penalty at death. Hypnotic influence was alleged by the defense.

CHANGES AT CORNELL.

Rearrangement of Courses Necessary Under New Semester System.

ITHACA, March 17.—The new semester system at Cornell University, adopted at the recent meeting of the Trustees in place of the present three-term system, will go into effect during the coming academic year, and the second edition of the 1899-1900 register, to be issued shortly, will show the changes in the courses made necessary by the difference in time allotable to each subject. There will be little difficulty, so far as the courses which extend throughout the year are concerned, but it will be less easy to arrange for those subjects which at present are finished at the end of three months.

It has been decided to locate the new Medical College building, to be devoted to anatomy and physiology, directly east of the College of Law. This will complete, save for one building, the large quadrangle of stone structures which forms the main feature of Cornell's campus. The sum of $80,000 was given toward this building by a benefactor whose name has not been made known, but since only stone is allowed in buildings in the quadrangle, a large additional sum must be taken from some other source to complete the undertaking.

Post for ex-Alderman Woodward.

Ex-Alderman Colin H. Woodward, whose second term of office expired with the ending of the year 1899, has found a new berth under Republican patronage. Surveyor Croft has appointed him to be Deputy Surveyor, in charge of the Fourth Division, which comprises the weighers and weighers' laborers. Mr. Woodward will draw $2,500 a year in this position. He was elected Alderman twice by the Republicans of the Twenty-third District, and has been carrying on a real estate business as well in the neighborhood of his home, 473 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

American Artists' Prizes.

The Webb and Shaw prizes for the best landscape and figure work respectively at the annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists, which will open in the Fine Arts Galleries, in West Fifty-seventh Street, on Saturday next, were awarded by the jury on Friday night. The Webb Prize of $300 was given for Elmer E. Schofield's landscape, "Autumn," and the Shaw Prize of $1,500 for Irving R. Wiles's "Yellow Roses."

19th St. Sixth Ave. 20th St.

At the Play and With the Players

This "appreciation" of the acting of Miss Bertha Galland will be found not the less sincere because it has been of necessity deferred, and I hope it will not be thought utterly out of date because it is printed a week or so after her first appearance in New York. Things theatrical move quickly, though, nowadays; reputations made last week may fade in this, plays are often born and slaughtered and forgotten in a fortnight. Moreover, it does not seem to a tardy but deliberate observer that the success of Miss Galland, certain and emphatic though it be, is one of those extraordinary triumphs which now and again mark the advent of a Clara Morris.

No epoch in American theatrical history will be remembered particularly as Miss Galland's, you may be sure. But she has, so to speak, come to stay, and if there were any prospect of an early Shakespeare revival, I fancy she would make an admirably sympathetic Desdemona and a sweet, pathetic Cordelia. She has presence, authority, magnetism, the power to create an illusion of beauty, without possessing beauty's self, the gift of simulating eloquence without the voice of eloquence, the talent that fills the picture, though her stature is so small. In short, though her command of resource is still limited, Miss Galland can act, can make one believe in spite of his senses, in spite of the occasional penetration of the clangor of the bells on the electric cars into the Criterion Theatre, that she is the proud Princess of Dornheim, who risks so much for love.

I am painfully aware, now as ever, how arid the vocabulary of dramatic criticism must seem to folks who have nothing better to do, once in a while, than to read it: how tiresome must be its repetitions, how monotonous the recurrence of its few current terms. But what is one to do? There is no science of acting, the art has never developed an intelligible theory, and, however much we may occasionally gush about the actor, confounding, it may be, his acting of a rôle with the rôle itself, there are only a few things one can really say about his work. Say that he looks his part—and it cannot be said, without qualification, that Miss Galland looks hers—that he has a voice of melodious variety—and Miss Galland's voice, the night I heard it, seemed husky and of a very limited range—that he possesses the requisite comprehensible symbol for every shade of emotion he is called upon to express—to say that much of Miss Galland would be futile overpraise—and what more remains to say in praise of Roscius himself?

Miss Galland has a nose more appropriate to a soubrette than to a heroine of romance. Sometimes, when she turns her back to the spectator, clad in one of the high-waisted gowns of Princess Ottilie, with a big ruff, she looks as droll as any funny little Gretchen, but that is only when the sentimental and dramatic drift of the play, which has its thin and dry passages in Acts I. and II., is not strong. When her work is well cut out for her, Miss Galland acts with purpose, with fire, with positively convincing power, and all in spite of those deficiencies I have most unkindly and deliberately pointed out in her artistic and personal equipment. I do not doubt that she feels, as keenly as an artist ever feels a fictitious emotion, all the passions she depicts, while her sense of dramatic effect, which we call perception, was surely inborn and only needed to be developed. So that she soon gains control of the sympathetic spectator's imagination and holds it whenever the content of the play will permit her to hold it. So that he sees his own ideal of beauty in her face and hears the voice of the heroine of his own romantic dreams when she speaks.

That is acting, which is illusion or nothing, and a susceptible youth, under the spell of Miss Galland's acting, will find her beautiful, graceful, charming beyond compare, and be impelled to lay garlands at her feet, because for the moment it seems that

> She excels each mortal thing
> Upon this dull earth dwelling.

When, drawing herself up to an emotional height far above her physical stature she exclaims to the wicked Prince: "I want no kingdom but my husband's heart, and there I'd reign supreme!" her triumph is complete. The sentiment does not seem to be altogether wise, but it is noble and inspiriting.

But all this is only saying again that Miss Galland acts her part well, and, with a parting word of regret that she should permit herself the needless and annoying luxury of incomprehensible interludes of inarticulate sounds, I may as well leave Miss Galland and give some sort of consideration to the part she acts and the play to which it belongs. Those "ahs," "ohs," "ha, has," and "ers" in which she indulges in three or four scenes of the first and second act of "The Pride of Jennico" really annoy many worthy, if cranky, people in her audiences, and I can assure her that, while we all know certain great actors who have gained great triumphs in spite of such mannerisms, those who are familiar with theatrical history can name many more who have failed because of their persistent disregard of the simplicity and beauty which belong to art in all its forms.

"The Pride of Jennico" is a melodrama and much of it is of a remarkably good quality, taken from one of the novels of the little romantic revival, though the dramatists, Mrs. Richardson and Miss Furniss, have worked independently of the authors of the story, Egerton and Agnes Castle, in reaching the same dénouement. Probability is defied with delightful audacity in every scene, and one can get thousands of miles away from the petty cares of a workaday world if he once puts himself under the influence of "The Pride of Jennico."

I like to see the taste for melodrama appealed to. It is a much better taste than the liking for vulgar farce which is so rarely amusing, and is often merely disgusting. The madcap pranks of this heroine of Dornheim, who pretends to entrap young Basil Jennico into a marriage beneath his pride and ambition, holds him to it by the force of her love and his love for her, puts that love to the supremest test and triumphs with it, form entertainment more elevating, surely, than the exhibition of marital infelicity from the caricaturist's point of view.

Indeed, "The Pride of Jennico" might well be called romance instead of melodrama, if the hairbreadth escapes, the single-handed encounters with many ruffians at a time, that fall to the share of Basil after he finally takes the centre of the stage to hold it until the catastrophe were not clearly of the order and quality of melodrama. The representation of these is all remarkably picturesque and stirring.

Mr. Hackett improves, of course, with experience and practice. He is still inflexible and hard, but his play of features is more varied and facile than it used to be, while his voice seems to lend itself more readily to emotional expression. Perhaps, however, we are simply getting used to Mr. Hackett. His Jennico is certainly a portrayal vastly preferable to his Mercutio.

Melodrama thrives uncommonly well in this town just now. "Hearts Are Trumps" draws well, and is likely to crowd the Garden Theatre until each morn, again, a thousand roses brings; "Robespierre," which is melodrama, acted in the finest melodramatic style, has been having a second little run, and doubtless at "popular prices" could draw throngs all through the Winter; "Ben Hur" goes bravely on, and to-morrow Mr. Rosenquest is going to bring forward "The Great Ruby," at his melodramatic theatre on Fourteenth Street, with Rose Coghlan in the rôle of the sleepwalking parvenue, Lady Garnett, which should suit her well.

The acting of Sir Henry Irving in "Robespierre" impressed me more strongly on the second hearing of the play than at first, when its pictorial features seemed most impressive. The pictorial features still dominate, of course, in the representation of the roll call in the Port Libre Prison, in the Feast of the Supreme Being, in that matchless ghost scene, and in the famous meeting of the National Convention. But, in spite of an obvious vocal deficiency caused by a cold, the acting of Sir Henry in the ingenious third act of the Sardou play last Monday night was fairly amazing in its subtlety of expression, its suggestion of repressed emotional feeling, its splendid verity.

Miss Milton, a competent, well-trained English actress, filled Miss Terry's place ably all through the week. Practically speaking, the rôle of Claire de Maluçon was quite within her grasp. But she did not idealize it as Miss Terry does or suggest to the imaginative spectator a single trait or emotion not positively called into play in the few scenes of this heroine. Miss Terry, denoting the sorrow and fear of this humbled royalist lady, made me think of Marie Antoinette in her martyrdom, just as Mme. Modjeska, denoting the wiles of the lovely if somewhat passée royalist while screening a Bonapartist, reminds me of Mme. de Stael writing her memories of the accursed Napoleon, for the edification of the restored Bourbons, and telling the world what a prodigiously great man he was.

No acting has pleased me better lately than Ada Merito's in the rhetorical rôle of Hero in Grillparzer's tragedy at the Irving Place Theatre. Fraulein Merito has been much out of the bill this Winter, but she is the most interesting and promising of the younger actresses in Herr Conried's troupe and one whose plastic grace, correct sense of effect, and moderation would be appreciated on the English-speaking stage, I am sure, if she could learn the language. Whoever saw her graphic, refined, poetical denotement of the sudden awakening of love in the bosom of the Priestess of Sestos will not soon forget it. Her Hero was a fitting mate for a less "intellectual" looking and less mannered Leander than Herr Wagner.

Now, about "The Regatta Girl," which insisted in being one of the new plays of the week and turned out to be a thing of naught, the least said the soonest mended. There is a place for showy, flippant, musical burletta, and each example of that form of art that comes into view is entitled to reasonably grave consideration, but if "The Regatta Girl" draws it will be in spite of defects that would kill an ordinary thing of its kind.

There is an implication here that "The Regatta Girl" is extraordinary, and it is. I can praise two of the scenes, without reserve, (I mean the scenic pictures,) and I am too full of the reverence due to age to malign the looks of the ladies in the chorus. But that joke, I am afraid, is as old as the most antique among them. The supplementary ballet is a good thing of its kind, but New York has never taken too kindly to ballet d'action, as some of the entre preneurs of Italian opera have learned to their cost. However, Miss Ethel Jackson looks very pretty and sings very well.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THOSE JAPANESE ACTORS.

Bunkio Matsaki, the little gentleman who has been one of the most interesting features of the company of Japanese actors now playing at the Bijou, from his picturesque interpretation of the stories of the plays, has an interesting history. A gentleman and his wife, who were at one time residents of Boston, going to the play the other night, were delighted when Mr. Matsaki appeared, for they recognized him immediately as an old friend. They had boarded at one time in the same house with him in Boston, and knew his history.

It seems that as a young man in Japan Mr. Matsaki was destined for the priesthood and began his studies. These included some knowledge of the English language, and in following this line of work the young man obtained a copy of the "Life of Benjamin Franklin," and became intensely interested in it. The story of the poor boy who became a distinguished man appealed to him, and he decided to start for the new world to make fame and fortune for himself.

He was eighteen then, and he landed in California with $65 in his pocket. As he tells the story now, he says that the big city of the Western coast was, he found, too immoral. He was a young man, and he felt that it was not the place for him, and he started for Boston. It was the influence of Benjamin Franklin which undoubtedly led him to that city, and following the example of the great man he straightway set himself to get an education. He entered the high school, and in the meantime worked very hard to support himself. That part of the story is not told in detail.

It was after his school days were over that he received an offer from a large Japanese company to go to Japan as their purchasing agent. He made a successful trip, receiving his expenses and a good salary, and set the foundation of a business career which made him one of the most prosperous of the Japanese merchants of Boston. He became interested in the Japanese actors because the players were friends of his, and for that reason he came on to New York with them and introduced the plays every night. He returned to Boston last Friday.

Mr. Matsaki has a home in one of the suburbs of the city, where he has a wife, an American girl, whom he met in Salem, her home, and two little children with Japanese names, but who are to be brought up, he says, as good American citizens.

His place is to be taken at the theatre by Miss Ethel Henry, formerly a member of Mrs. Langtry's company, and whose exit from it was accompanied by some dramatic incidents. Two new plays are to be presented next week by the little Japs, "The Scarlet Snow" and "Peito, the Faithful Wife." The scene of the first is at the time when Commodore Perry arranged a treaty with Japan, and the Japanese Prime Minister lost his head by indorsing what proved to be an unpopular step, the white snow becoming scarlet with his blood. The faithful wife loses her head also, but for her husband's sake, and is beheaded on the stage behind a beautiful and expensive Japanese screen.

The charming little pieces of Japanese materials with long and beautifully embroidered streamers which adorn the walls of the lobby of the theatre and bring envy to the heart of every woman who sees them, are said to be thoroughly Japanese and of special interest. Each Japanese bride has one made of her bridal robe, and they are later taken to the Temple of Buddha, where they enter in some way into the husband's devotions.

The most interesting of the people about the Japanese theatre is the person who in this country is the wardrobe woman, but who among the "Japs" is a man, who, sitting Japanese fashion, sews and makes hats and wigs and does all other kinds of work that both men and women do here. The most interesting of the "props" are the Japanese swords, the handles of which in their fierce Japanese stage battles emit as many sparks as a Brooklyn trolley car. The handles are wrapped with cloth, possibly to make them comfortable to handle, and that there is no make believe in the force of the blows can be seen, for a sword which has done service is so full of deep indentations that it looks like a very coarse saw.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS

"Oliver Goldsmith," "An Interrupted Honeymoon," and the New Casino Burletta.

Stuart Robson will begin an engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow night in Augustus Thomas's comedy, entitled "Oliver Goldsmith," which has been greatly admired in other cities. Mr. Thomas seems to have derived his idea of this play from the various biographies of Goldsmith, from hints in Boswell's "Johnson," and from gentle Oliver's own writings. One of its scenes represents a rehearsal of "She Stoops to Conquer." In another the drollery of the bailiffs in "The Good-Natured Man" recurs. Oliver, in literature, whatever he may have been in real life, is a delightful fellow, and Mr. Robson ought to be able to express his salient traits with sympathy and humor. Tenderness, harmless vanity, improvidence, sensitiveness, and humor are all in the character.

Mr. Thomas, who has hitherto confined his plays to pictures of life here and now, has gone far afield in writing this semi-historical comedy, but it will be none the less interesting on that account. A summary of the story of the play is given herewith:

The first act shows the country gentleman's house, where there are gathered David Garrick, Samuel Johnson, James Boswell, Edmund Burke, Kenrick, Mary and Catherine Horneck, famous in their day for their beauty and their wit, and Mrs. Sarah Featherstone. The talk is of "Goldy," his funny ways, and later of his new poem, which has created a sensation. Mary Horneck does not take part in the jests at Goldsmith's expense, and declares that after reading his poem she never more will consider that Dr. Goldsmith is ugly.

Even before "Goldy's" voice is heard at the door, where he has come mistaking the house for an inn, asking for the best room in the house, it is evident that Mary Horneck has no light interest in the blundering and homely hack writer. This real incident, Goldsmith's coming to the country gentleman's house under the impression that it was a public inn, has been put on the stage as plausibly as Goldsmith himself did in "She Stoops to Conquer," and the mistake is made all the more laughable by the fact that not only a half dozen agree to keep up the deception.

Before the end of the act it is evident that, despite his homeliness, Mary Horneck loves Goldsmith and forbids him to speak to her of his affection only because of complications which she fears may arise. The second act shows the stage of Covent Garden Theatre, where "She Stoops to Conquer" is being rehearsed, and where Goldsmith learns that the author of the blackguardly attacks on him in the public press is his rival for Mary Horneck's hand and the persecutor of her family.

The cast will include, besides Robson as Oliver, Henry Dixey as David Garrick, Florence Rockwell as Mary Horneck, H. A. Weaver as Dr. Johnson, Jeffreys Lewis as Mrs. Featherstone, Walter Hale as Edmund Burke, and Ogden Stevens as Kenrick.

At the Casino to-morrow night a new musical piece called "The Casino Girl" will be produced. In this, which Harry B. Smith wrote, Virginia Earle will reappear, after a long absence, as a young man. She has not hitherto acted a "breeches" part, unless Ariel in "The Tempest" can be so considered, since she imitated Della Fox in "The Merry World." Miss Earle will, of course, have a tremendously warm welcome.

Not much has been divulged concerning the plot and purpose of "The Casino Girl." The scene seems to be laid in Egypt. Mabelle Gilman will have the title rôle and Sam Bernard will be the Khedive, with a German accent and a fondness for late suppers. George Schiller will be Hey Rube Bey, a Yankee slave dealer, while Messrs. A. Hart and Louis Wesley will be a brace of thieves. Carrie Perkins will be a Chicago matron, while Irene Bentley, Ella Snyder, and Mayme Gehrue will be her three daughters. The name of Miss Earle's character is Percy Harold Ethelbert Frederick Cholmondeley, seventh son of the Earl of Doughmore.

That stirring and excellent melodrama, "The Great Ruby," will be put forward for a run at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-morrow night, with all the original scenery, and with a new and most promising distribution of the characters. Rose Coghlan will act Lady Garnett, and she ought to make a great hit in that rôle.

John T. Sullivan will take up the character of Brett, the detective, while William Hazeltine will retain the rôle of Longman, which he acted so well at Daly's. Cuyler Hastings will be the Indian Prince, Minnie Seligman the Countess Mirza Charkoff, Kate Lester Mrs. Elsmere, Annie Buckley Louisa Jupp, and Louis Massen Sir John Garnett. The big balloon scene will thrill the frequenters of Mr. Rosenquest's theatre, which is pre-eminently the home of melodrama.

Tuesday night Mr. Daniel Frohman will produce at Daly's Theatre a new comedy by Mr. F. Kinsey Piele, entitled "An Interrupted Honeymoon." This was first acted at the Avenue Theatre, London, last September. The personages are supposed to be typical of "smart" London society. The story of the piece is told briefly as follows:

The Hon. Mrs. Daniel Gordon is the slangy and cigarette-smoking wife of an elderly Scotch stock broker, whose spinster sister Rachel is malicious. Mrs. Gordon means no harm, but the political excursions undertaken by the stockbroker's wife and his friend, Kenneth Benyon, might lead to disastrous consequences. Mrs. Gordon has kindled the flame of political ambition in the bosom of Benyon, whose wife is utterly unambitious and stupid. Rachel sees evil where, as yet, no harm has been thought on the woman's side, and her promptings lead to a dispute between the Gordons, the husband forbidding his wife to go with Benyon to Gridlington, and Mrs. Gordon defying him, and arranging to have luncheon with Benyon at a practically empty country house.

A friend of the Gordons, Violet Babington, daughter of Sir Charles Babington, is married to a Foreign Office clerk, Christopher Trevor, and a country house, Newcome Chase, near one of the Gridlingtons, has been placed at their disposal by Miss Georgina Percival. The day of the expedition and of the wedding is wintry, with a blinding snowstorm. Benyon and Mrs. Gordon, arriving hours too late for the meeting, get to the wrong Gridlington, enter a carriage which is apparently waiting for them, and are driven, not to the empty house, but to Newcome Chase, where they are received with open arms as the expected honeymoon couple by Miss Percival. The would-be electioneers accept the situation, and enjoy the lunch provided for the newly married pair.

From this point on complications follow each other thickly and quickly. The play ends happily, of course.

The cast will include Mary Mannering, Hilda Spong, Edward Morgan, John Mason, Charles Walcot Mrs. Walcot, Ethel Hornick, Alison Skipworth, and John Findlay.

Carl Wagner will act young Mortimer in "Mary Stuart" at the Irving Place Theatre to-morrow night. Tuesday, "Als Ich Wiederkam" will be performed for the last time. Wednesday, to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Goethe, his "Iphigenie in Tauris" will be acted, with Carl Wagner and Martha Schiffel in the principal rôles.

Thursday a new play, "Das Fuenfte Rad," ("The Fifth Wheel,") will be produced. The plot relates to the love affair of Charlotte, the daughter of a rich manufacturer, Anton Geering, and a young portrait artist, George Fichtner. The mother of the girl is highly aesthetic and daughter of a college professor, while Geering is a plain man who, by his diligence and common sense, has acquired a fortune. He is modest, and acts as if his wife were the ruler of the house, in consequence of which he has received the nickname of "The Fifth Wheel on the Wagon." However, without much ado, he really directs all affairs. He first notices the love affair between his daughter and the artist, and is satisfied with the union. He acts as if he was opposed to the plan, in order that his wife shall believe that she has united the couple. In the principal parts of "Das Fuenfte Rad" Fräuleins Buenger, Collmer, and Reichardt, and Herren Baselt, Haenseler, Olmar, Senius, and von Seyffertitz will be seen.

"MADAME BUTTERFLY"

Blanche Bates Talks About Her Role in the Japanese Play.

"Isn't it a perfectly delightful play?" said Miss Blanche Bates, the irrepressible Cora of "Naughty Anthony" and the altogether charming heroine of "Mme. Butterfly," speaking of the latter, of course. "And I love my part. I can hardly wait for 10 o'clock to come, and I loathe the part of Cora now, though I didn't mind it at all at first: in fact I rather liked it.

"And they are two such different parts to do in one evening, and it really is difficult. The make-up, in the first place, for Mme. Butterfly takes a great deal of time, and while I ought to be getting into the spirit of the play I am dabbing on red and putting on eyebrows and tying on the funny little Japanese clothes. I don't have time to think of the play until I get into it, and I don't do justice to the parts in either play.

"In making up for Mme. Butterfly I have to be very careful, for the real eyebrows have to be entirely obliterated and the others marked on, and if there is a single mistake it has all to be taken off and the work done over again. I have never had any trouble but once, when everything went wrong. I couldn't even get on the clothes, and if I got them on they were not right and had to be put on again, and the curtain was held for me. These Japanese women have such a funny little way of putting on their clothes. Everything is tied on; they don't have any practical hooks and eyes, as we do. They are so quiet and move around so little I suppose they don't need them. I tie on all of Mme. Butterfly's clothes except the obi—the sash—and that has good, strong American hooks. I can't run the risk of having anything fall off.

ABOUT THE COSTUME.

"The Japanese women tie on their obis with another little sash, or little bit of silk that goes on above the obi. I wear one, red, to give the color effect above my yellow obi, but I never could keep it on with it. And it is so pretty, this little piece of red! We thought that when we had accordion plaiting it was something new, but when I came to examine this I found that the soft effect was given by regular accordion plaiting, and it is plaited and pressed into close folds, and the Japanese women have been wearing them for centuries.

"I sent to San Francisco for my costumes, and they are really Japanese. The Geisha girls wear all their prettiest embroideries on the under robe, and mine, the one put on first, is of bright red crêpe and has charming embroideries. That is a real antique. The gray that I wear over it is not so old, but it has been worn in Japan. I like the opportunity I have to throw off my outer gown when Mme. Butterfly kills herself and show that I have another underneath. Besides the under robe, there is only the one little straight silk petticoat that the Japanese woman wears underneath her gown. I thought perhaps I could get along without that and there would be less bulk, the Japanese women are such straight little things, but I tried it at rehearsal, and they sent me back to put it on.

"The obi is a great help to an American woman to give her the straight effect of the Japanese. Their figures are so different from ours. But where the American women have curves at the waist from the different way their ancestors have worn their clothes for hundreds of years, the obi fills in and takes away the American figure.

"The upper part of the red robe that I wear could be wrung every night, it is so wet. As the little Japanese says at the Japanese play, 'the perspiration pushes out through my body.' I work so hard all through the play; and that child is growing so. She gets heavier and heavier every night. I don't believe I could stand it longer than two weeks more to carry her.

"But isn't she a dear little thing? She is so good. My mother says she knows she must be really a Chinese or a Japanese child, for no American child would keep so quiet.

"But there was something the matter on the stage the other night and after the play I heard a little knock at my dressing room door, and when it was opened she was there. She has a cunning little way of stammering, though not with the first letters of words as people who stammer do. She divides her words in the centre.

"'Miss Ba-a-a-tes,' she said, 'wo-o-o-n't you he-e-elp me find my mon-n-n-ey? I lo-o-o-st it up the sle-e-e-e-ve of my Ja-a-pan-e-e-se do-o-l-l-y.'

"The Consul in the play every night gives her 5 cents. I knew there was something the matter that night, and I couldn't imagine what it was. She is usually so good. But when we were at the window she was fumbling around and wouldn't keep still.

"I told Mrs. Barker she must keep her quiet, for I can't do anything there. But that, it seems, was the trouble. She had really dropped the five-cent piece up the sleeve of her Japanese dolly, and that was what she was hunting in the play.

THE JAPANESE CUSTOMS.

"It was easier for me to get into the spirit of this play, being thrown into it at two weeks, than it would have been for a good many people, for I was brought up in California from the time I was a baby, and I was familiar with the Chinese and Japanese and all their little mannerisms and idioms. They have a peculiar method of making gestures with the hands back and forth. I have become so accustomed to that now that the other day when I went to a luncheon I had a funny experience. It was the first time I had been anywhere for so long. I have been so busy that I had almost forgotten what it was to be a lady and hardly knew what forks to use, but the funny thing was that when I got interested and forgot myself in talking I happened suddenly to notice my hands, and there I was gesturing with them back and forth just as I do in this play. Every one roared with laughter. They said that was devotion to art indeed.

"The most difficult thing in the play is taking the Japanese position, and in that scene with the Consul and Yamadori I keep it so long, it is really torture. One realizes something of it by stooping for a time, but to keep it so long is almost unbearable. It has grown worse and worse, and in the rehearsals Mr. Belasco fairly shrieked with laughter when I came to rise, for while it was not so bad keeping still, the moment I moved the tears would roll down my cheeks. It was just as bad the very last rehearsal, but when after the play the first night some one asked me about my knees, I had not felt it. Such is what a play will do. There was so much excitement about it that I had not thought of the pain once.

"It was the same with Mrs. Barker. She had stepped on a tack that had been left on the stage, and as we go around in our stocking feet it had made a very painful place. She was so ill with it the morning of the play that she couldn't do anything, but that night she went on the stage and never once thought of it.

"Mr. Yeto, the Japanese artist, says that when he goes back to Japan and takes up the Japanese customs again, after having been here for a number of years, it is very hard for him at first, but after a while he becomes accustomed to it.

"I thought that I should probably do the same, but it becomes worse all the time with me. I am sure that American knees were not made on the same plan as Eastern knees. I am learning now, so that I rest first on one knee and then on the other, to rest them.

"Mr. Yeto helped us with all the little properties of the play, so that we could have them exactly correct, and even the money that Susuki gives me is real Japanese money. One thing that was very interesting is that Mr. Yeto told us was that in the devotions in Japan the Japanese use rosaries just like those that are used in our Roman Catholic Church. There is the same division of beads and the same stations, though the inscriptions are different. Mrs. Barker gave me the rosary that I use—wasn't it nice of her? She took off the crucifix, and I use it in my devotions in the play.

"Really, in Japan only the priests and the holy women use them. They are worn three times around the palm of the hand, so that they do not interfere with the gestures at all. I keep the beads on for a time, so that the audience has a chance to see them, and then drop them off. I didn't do that at first, and I nearly wore them out.

"I read 'Madame Butterfly' when the story was first published, and liked it very much, so that when Mr. Belasco said that he was going to dramatize it I was delighted. I shall be almost broken-hearted to give it up. The audiences seem to like it, too, so many come in just for that play. All except last Monday night's audience. That was a souvenir audience, a great many people from out of town who did not understand the play and laughed in the wrong places. When Susuki gave the Consul his shoes they thought that was the funniest thing in the world. That never gets a laugh with an ordinary audience. They know it is one of the customs of the country."

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

The picture of that famous day of Thermidor in the French National Assembly in Irving's production of the Sardou "Robespierre" has never been surpassed, as a mere picture, in the stage representation of historical events. Every man in the restless mob of malcontents is individualized. Finer effects than are secured in the moment of Tallien's denunciation, or in that of the putting of the momentous question which is to decide Robespierre's fate by the President of the Convention, have not been provided for the creation of dramatic illusion through the eye, by Irving in any of his other productions. Of course everybody knows that the outcome of the scene is not in exact accordance with history. The intrusion of the women and the death of the "Incorruptible" by his own hand are inventions of the dramatist. Robespierre tried to shoot himself dead that night, but succeeded only in shattering his jawbone. With his face bound up in a bloody rag he was carted to the guillotine the next day.

Ada Rehan has begun her tour of American cities with every promise of success. Her company seems to be strong enough, and there is evidently a demand for the revival of the old plays in her repertory. She will act this week in Richmond, Norfolk, Atlanta, and Augusta. The principal actors in her support are George Clarke, Eugene Ormonde, White Whittlesey, Charles Harbury, (who takes up the rôle of Sir Peter Teazle,) Wilfred Clarke, and Mabel Roebuck.

The next play representative of contemporary European drama of the unacted variety to be produced by the Reformers of Carnegie Lyceum is Martyn's "The Heather Field," originally produced by the Irish Literary Theatre in Dublin. The protagonist in this is a visionary Irishman who sells a beautiful heather field belonging to his race and suffers much from remorse. This is symbolism, of course.

That particular one of the dramatizations of "Quo Vadis" which was made by Stanislas Stange and produced by F. C. Whitney, with Roselle Knott, Arthur Forrest, and Joseph Haworth in the principal characters, will be acted in Philadelphia this week. It has been received with acclaim in Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, and other cities, and is likely to reach New York in good time.

A newspaper man of Chicago has written a play about the Indians which he calls "The Vanishing Race." It will be produced at the Lyric Theatre for a "run" this Spring.

After this week Sir Henry Irving and Miss Terry will begin their supplementary tour of American cities, East and West. They will appear here at the Harlem Opera House May 14 and sail for England May 19.

The educational value of the performances of German drama by Heinrich Conried's troupe of players is recognized by at least two of our universities. Next Wednesday night some members of the troupe will give a performance of Fulda's "Jugendfreunde" at the Philadelphia Academy of Music under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania and for the benefit of the German department of that institution, while on Thursday night another branch of the troupe will act Goethe's "Iphigenie in Tauris" in Sanders's Theatre, Cambridge, Mass., for the benefit of the Germanic Museum of Harvard University.

Edith Crane, well remembered here as a member of Daly's and other dramatic companies, went to Australia last November, taking the rights to certain plays which have been successful here. She and Tyrone Power have lately been acting in Sydney the principal rôles in Lorimer Stoddard's clever dramatization of "Tess of the d'Urbervilles," and have been highly praised.

Mr. Sothern's press agent seems to be working himself into a quite unnecessary fever of excitement about the performances of the translation of Hauptmann's "Versunkene Glocke" his employer is going to give at the Knickerbocker Theatre beginning March 26. He need not worry. The interest of the intelligent and cultivated playgoers has already been sufficiently awakened, and the others will not go to see the piece at all. Nobody expects more than a sympathetic and artistic performance of a poetical drama quite out of the ordinary run. Mr. Sothern's rôle will hardly add largely to his popularity with the ordinary "matinée girls," but his performance is sure to be interesting, while Miss Harned's portrayal of the elf-like Rautendelein should be charming.

Excellent preparation had been made in the first performance of "The Regatta Girl," at Koster & Bial's, last week, for the representation of the finish of the Henley race for the diamond sculls. The handsomely painted scene represented a bank of the Thames with a houseboat moored in the middle distance and a stone bridge spanning the river on the left side of the stage. When the cry was raised that the boats were coming, the deck of the houseboat and the bridge were crowded by excited spectators. The winning shell came swiftly into sight and shot under the bridge. The defeated boat stuck in the canvas river, however, and the excited contestant so far forgot himself as to get out and walk in the Thames. So the incident ended disastrously.

George Moore's New Play.

The Irish literary theatre lately produced in Dublin George Moore's newest and most symbolical play, "The Bending of the Bough." The scene is laid in Northhaven, a poor and struggling place, and Northhaven's line of steamers to Southhaven has been fraudulently manoeuvred out of Northhaven's hands by her wealthy rival. In addition, Southhaven wishes to pay certain harbor dues, the arrears of which amount to a large sum. Students of Irish politics will follow the allegory—Northhaven is Ireland, Southhaven England, the line of steamers home rule, the harbor dues the overtaxation found by the Financial Relations Commission. Jasper Dean, returned as an Alderman to the corporation of Northhaven, carries, with one dissentient, a resolution to enter a lawsuit against the corporation of Southhaven for the recovery of the money. His eloquence has carried the people, and the people have carried the Aldermen and Councilors. It is at this point, however, that the comedy begins in real earnest. Dean is engaged to be married to Millicent Fell, niece of George Hardman, the Lord Mayor of Southhaven. Also, he has a strong-minded aunt, Caroline Dean, who disapproves his proceedings on the ground that they will end in the family being "cut" by all their respectable friends in Southhaven. Between these two and the Lord Mayor, whom they bring on the scene, Dean's resolution is shaken; one Alderman after another they are nearly all connected by marriage with people in Southhaven—wavers; the people are bought over by Hardman's promise of a tramway through the poor parts of the town, and finally the whole movement collapses.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

BIJOU THEATRE.—The Japanese players, headed by Mme. Yacco and Otojiro Kawakami, continue with their attractions another week.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—"The Queen of Chinatown," a melodrama which has been seen in the city before, will be the attraction for the week.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—May Irwin's annual engagements are always interesting to west side theatregoers, and to-morrow she will begin a week in her play, "Sister Mary."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"As You Like It" will be the offering of the Donnelly stock company this week, with Miss Bijou Fernandez in the rôle of Rosalind, for which she has been specially engaged.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Ben-Hur" has made the record of four months to the utmost capacity at the Broadway, and to-morrow evening begins its fifth month, with the one hundred and thirty-first performance of this play.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Anna Held will remain only two weeks longer in "Papa's Wife." The artistic souvenirs for the one hundred and fiftieth performance to-morrow night will be Colonial gold and satin lined jewel caskets.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—The London Comedians have proved so successful that they will remain at this house until the end of the season. To this end Charles Frohman has cancelled the entire Spring tour of the company in England.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—At this house McIntyre and Heath have been substituted for Cissie Loftus, while the remaining part of the bill will be Sager Midgeley and Gertie Carlisle, Dorothy Neville, Max Unger, and Fields and Ward.

GARRICK THEATRE.—William Gillette continues his appearances in "Sherlock Holmes." He is now in the sixth month of his engagement, and this week he will pass the long and successful run which his other play, "Secret Service" had at the Garrick.

WEBER & FIELD'S MUSIC HALL.—"Sapolio" keeps on its brightening career, where, in conjunction with "Whirl-i-Gig," the risibilities of the public are well cared for. "Whirl-i-Gig" has been changed in several respects since the introduction of "Sapolio," and is brighter and funnier than ever.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—This week will be the last of "Madame Butterfly" and "Naughty Anthony." The "Madame Butterfly" souvenir night will be Thursday, when natural roses, violets, and pinks, together with handsome autographed photographs of Blanche Bates will be given away.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—The audience witnessing the seventy-fifth performance of "Broadway to Tokio" Tuesday evening will take part, after the performance, in a reception which will be tendered by the members to the Japanese actors in the Promenade De Luxe. It has been decided to send the production to Paris in June.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Bowery Burlesquers presenting their sketch "Slumming" will be the feature, along with an olio which will contain the following vaudeville artists: Lewis and Elliott, the Revlow Comedy Four, the Farrell-Taylor Trio, the Livingston family of acrobats, Mlle. Delmore, Nettie Nelson, Vinnie Henshaw, Cohen and Gardner, and others.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Annie Russell, with her play "Miss Hobbs," comes back to town to-morrow night for a week's stay. The success which Miss Russell made in Jerome K. Jerome's comedy at the Lyceum Theatre in the early part of the season will be recalled. These performances in Harlem will be the last in which Miss Russell will be seen in this city in "Miss Hobbs."

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Mme. Yucca, the female Sandow, will be the feature this week. Mme. Yucca claims to be the strongest woman in the world. Major Ganz, the midget; Del Kane, the fire king; Seth Hathaway, the sharpshooter, Allen's Punch and Judy, and a number of other attractions will fill out the bill in the curio halls. In the theatre there will be a strong double vaudeville company.

EDEN MUSEE.—The reproduction of the "Passion Play" by moving pictures is attracting many to the Musée. Two exhibitions are given daily, at 3 in the afternoon and 9 in the evening. At each exhibition the pictures are arranged in tableaus, and a full choir, with organ accompaniment, makes the reproduction very impressive. In addition to the "Passion Play," many objects of interest are at the Musée.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.—"Round About Paris" is the title of the lecture to be given by Burton Holmes this week. It will be given Thursday morning and repeated Thursday evening and Friday. At the end of this lecture a series of motion pictures taken in the Klondike will be shown. Saturday afternoon, March 24, Mr. Holmes will repeat his lecture "Manila," and in the evening the subject will be "The Hawaiian Islands."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Way Down East" continues to attract large audiences. The one hundred and seventy-fifth performance of the present run at the Academy, and the three hundred and seventy-fifth representation of this rural drama in New York will be observed by the distribution of souvenirs. Each woman who patronizes the Academy on that occasion will receive a handsome cut-glass vase of unique design, mounted on silver holders.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Cissie Loftus, who had been announced to appear this week, has asked to have her contract cancelled, which was granted, and arrangements have been made for the appearance of Paul Gilmore and his supporting company in a condensed version of "The Three Musketeers" in her place. The remaining part of the bill includes Cora Stuart and company, Lew Hawkins, Cardowie Troupe, Three Westons, Roe, and Brosche, and others.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL.—This week's programme far excels anything seen thus far. It includes Mme. Adelaide Herrmann, "the Queen of Magic"; Williams and Tucker in a sketch entitled "Skinny's Finish"; Patrice and company in a "New Year's Dream"; T. Aldrich, the tramp juggler; McAvoy and May, the Quaker City Quartet; Emma Carus, Gilbert and Goldie, Frobel and Ruge, and Signor Sanesoui, assisted by Mlle. de Lila in their new novelty balancing act.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—A thorough vaudeville bill will be offered, which will include the following artists: Camille Darville, songs; James O. Barrows, assisted by John Lancaster and company, in "Tactics"; Lydia Yeamans Titus, Harrigan, the tramp juggler; Smith and Fuller in a musical act, Florence Moore, soprano selections; Jules Keller, biograph; D'Alma's monkeys, Gennaid and Theol, equilibrists; Schuyler sisters, Edward Lazell, acrobatic act, and the stereopticon views.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"Brother Officers" will continue its engagement until April. It will then give way to "A Man and His Wife," which Charles Frohman is obliged to produce this Spring because he contracted some time ago to do so. "Brother Officers," however, will be the chief piece which the Empire Theatre Company will present on their annual tour next Autumn, and it will also be the opening piece of the next Empire Theatre season, which will begin at the end of August.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—Charles Frohman's Comedians will celebrate the fiftieth performance of "Coralie & Co., Dressmakers," Friday night, when handsome souvenirs will be given. On the following evening they will close their engagement at this house. On Monday, March 26, Daniel and Charles Frohman will present at this theat

Some Happenings in Good Society.

The season of repentance and sackcloth and ashes, prayer, recollection, and fasting is now at its meridian. In Continental countries, Mi-Carême is placed on St. Joseph's night, the 19th of March. As Lent varies, of course, Mi-Carême is more or less a movable festival, but marriages which are prohibited during Lent, are frequently solemnized on St. Joseph's feast, possibly because independently of its falling in mid-Lent; he is the patron of marriages and the family. At Nice, Cannes, Mentone, and other resorts on the Riviera, Mi-Carême is the excuse for another carnival, and the final battles of flowers and processions take place to-day and to-morrow there. Paris usually celebrates the festival by a students' ball and a procession of the washerwomen, neither being what one could class as a social happening. For several years past, the jolly set which gets up all sorts of entertainments in studios and masquerades has had some unique entertainment about this time, and one looks for James L. Breese and the Hewitts and the other hostesses and hosts of former seasons. This year Howard Constable alone will celebrate Mi-Carême, and the ghost or phantom party, about which so much has been said, will take place on Thursday at his studio, on Sixteenth Street.

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It is rather significant that this year there is absolutely a dearth of any Spring entertaining, and there is nothing whatever to look forward to after Easter. One remembers well the note of preparation during Lent in former years, when there would always be some one great event, the finale of the season, to take place during Easter week. It was after Easter when the William K. Vanderbilts gave their never-to-be-forgotten fancy-dress ball in 1883, and there were always in past years receptions, the farewell dances of the different dancing classes, and the coaching parade. This year there is the Eastern festival for the Cuban orphans, a charitable entertainment, and about four small dances or meetings of the less conspicuous dancing classes of the season.

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There are hardly any Easter weddings announced. Last season there were the Vanderbilt-Fair nuptials on one day and on the next the wedding of Miss Sloane and Mr. Hammond. This season there will be before Easter the wedding of Miss Susan De Forest Day and Dr. Charles Parker, and that of Miss Eleanor Jay Robinson and Mr. James Lowell Putnam. Easter week will, however, bring only four weddings, and not one of these will be an event which will assemble a representative gathering of New York society. Each couple belongs to a set of charming people, but not as representative as that of which Miss Virginia Fair and Miss Sloane were members.

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There are many reasons for this dearth of entertaining. In the first place, there never has been a season in which so many prominent people have been in mourning, and all the week the Great Reaper has been busy among the old New York families The Vanderbilts have kept in the strictest seclusion since the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, this large family connection alone having a decided influence on the entertaining of the year. Added to the Vanderbilts there are Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. George Bend, Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, all in the same set, and again the Bowers Lee, Coster, Bell, Remsen, Post, Van Rensselaer, La Montagne, Haight, Stevens, and Taylor family connections, all within a short space of time thrown into deep mourning.

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The season being dull, the early departures of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Kernochan, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. Havemeyer, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Fyshall Keene, Mrs. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. Lispenard Stewart, and Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg have had their effect, and, as in the two weeks to come there are to be still more sailings, the town will be quite deserted by its very fashionable residents before Easter.

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However, there is one significant fact, which few people out of society recognize. New York is in a period of transition. The so-called "exclusive set" exists no longer. There has sprung up a new coterie of people, who are beginning to exercise quite an influence on the social happenings of this city. It is a combination of the old Knickerbocker element and the new Western people who have settled here within the past two years. Possibly the old adage that in union there is strength will have another illustration of its veracity. Many New Yorkers of good old families and excellent social position, but of moderate means, found themselves crowded out and relegated to a second place by the members of what is now called the Newport set. There has been a silent but effective rebellion, and another season or so will show that the presence or absence of the Newporters will make little difference and have but a slight effect on the gayety of a Winter. Gradually the owners of first tier boxes are getting into the parterre at the Opera. The wealthy Western people entertain and are delighted to have with them people whose names mean to any one who has ever read of New York all that is and has been distinguished in its social history for a century or more. There are enough stanch Dutch blood and stubborn perseverance here to resist complete defeat, and the situation is amusing.

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It would look also if gradually the residence district below Thirty-fourth Street would go out of fashion. Last year there was a general quitting of the houses on Fifth Avenue south of Twenty-third Street, and, with the exception of a few side streets and Washington Square, which still holds its own, the "exodus" is marked. The sale of the Hotel Brunswick property has renewed the rumor that Mr. Townsend Burden, the Baroness Seilliere, Mr. Adrian Iselin, and Mr. Frank Work will part with their houses on North Madison Square, and that when the new hotel shall have been built, that locality will resemble somewhat Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets in the vicinity of the great Waldorf-Astoria.

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The calendar for the coming week is not well filled with events, and if one omits the usual meeting of the many sewing classes there is really very little to chronicle. As usual, to-morrow evening the Monday Evening Bowling Club will meet at the Tennis Building, and Mrs. Westervelt's Helping Hand Society, which is a sewing class and charitable organization combined, will have a session in the afternoon. There will be discussed the plans for the Easter Cuban festival.

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On Tuesday again there will meet another bowling club, and at the residence of Mrs. Henry C. Potter the Pro-Cathedral Sewing Circle will have its session. Bishop Potter, having arrived, is expected to address the members. At Mrs. George E. Armstrong's there will be a meeting of the Woman's Guild Sewing Class, and at Mrs. George Dilks's a Colonial tea for the Building Fund of the Naval Veterans' Home.

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Mrs. Edward Lyman Short will take advantage of Mi-Carême and will give a large evening reception at her residence, 20 West Thirty-seventh Street. Mrs. Short will go abroad again this Summer.

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The Knickerbocker Bowling Club will meet on Wednesday afternoon, and the second contest for prizes will be begun. These meetings have been most enjoyable, and the club has begun another very successful season. The afternoon will be given up also to meetings of various sewing classes and lectures.

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The Mi-Carême ghost party at Howard Constable's studio will be the event of Thursday, and, in fact, of Lent itself, as it is the only large social affair, except the Kermess and a few musicales which have been given as yet during the Forty Days.

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The Florida travelers are many of them back, and others are slowly returning. Whether or not this incursion of society to the South to meet the Spring has been a success or not is yet somewhat of a question. During the latter part of February and the beginning of this month the South and the North seemed to have changed places in the matter of climate. Many are the complaints of the bitter cold felt in the South, and Aiken and such resorts, which are unprovided with modern hotels, have been almost unbearable. The houses are built "on the ground," without any cellars, and the cold comes up through cracks in the floor and woodwork and cannot be kept out. The cold the past week was also most severe at some of the resorts nearer New York than Florida. At one of these places the water froze in the bedrooms, and no amount of fire could keep the chill away.

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The first travelers to return were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and party, who reached New York the latter part of last week. Mr. Pierpont Morgan and party arrived in New York on Wednesday, and Mrs. George J. Gould reached here Friday. Mrs. Gould will pass a short season at Lakewood, and today she has there one of her house parties in honor of her guest, Lady Mary Sackville. Mr. Pierpont Morgan sustained a severe loss in the death of Charles Henry Coster, who was one of his partners, and this brought him back to town sooner than he had anticipated.

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Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and party are expected back on Tuesday. They will be followed by Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb and Mr. and Mrs. McK. Twombly. Mrs. Jules Reynal has been back about ten days, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney are expected here this week.

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The latter days in Florida were very warm, and Spring has crept on apace there, and it was a shock for returning tourists to arrive in New York and find it buried in snow. Many of those who returned from Florida will sail for Europe in the course of the next fortnight. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel are still in the South. Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia are in California, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, with Miss Josephine Drexel, are yet cruising in the West Indies. The colony at Aiken remains faithful there, and there have been some interesting games of polo and golf. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mrs. Butler Duncan, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Mallery, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore are among those who still linger at Aiken. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., will be among the last to leave.

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Only a few weeks more remain of the hunting season, and the handful of Meadow Brookers have been enjoying themselves with great zest. The snow of the week will possibly give them a few days longer, as it does not now look as if there would be an open Spring. There are not many hopes for a Spring season at Meadow Brook, as many of those who have country places there will be in Europe, and will not return until the Newport season is about ready. Still, there is much building, and places are being put in order and houses thrown open. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. William C. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, and Mr. and Mrs. Smith Hadden will all be at their houses, and there will be the usual amount of entertaining. Mr. Bourke Cockran will also open his residence at Sands Point quite early in the season, and Mrs. James Martin will occupy her country place at Little Neck.

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The meeting of the Knickerbocker Whist Club on Thursday evening was held at the residence of Mrs. Powis Jones. The next meeting, which was to have been held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Glover, has been transferred to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Kane, 47 Irving Place, as Mrs. Livingston, a relative of Mrs. Glover, is ill. The next meeting will take place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd.

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The meeting of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club on Wednesday was a great success. Some very good scores were made. Among those who were present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Van Rensselaer, Miss Adeline Pierson, Miss Julia Pierson, Miss Howland, Mrs. Lester del Garcia, Mr. and Mrs. Purdy, Mrs. Howland Pell, Miss Sylvia Green, the daughter of Mrs. Hetty Green, and the Duc de la Torre. The Duc de la Torre has been giving a number of entertainments in honor of Miss Sylvia Green, among them theatre parties and dinners. He was her guest at the Bowling Club. Miss Green is being chaperoned by her relative Mrs. Howland Pell this Winter, and has gone out a great deal in society. She has apartments at the Park Avenue Hotel.

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On Monday afternoon, April 2, at Mendelssohn Hall, there will be given a matinée musicale by Miss Anna Vernon Dorsey, Mr. Heinrich Meyn, O-Nami-Lilli, Mr. Bruno S. Huhn, and Mr. Arthur Edward Stahlschmidt. O-Nami-Lilli will do Japanese dances, Miss Dorsey will recite monologues, and Mr. Stahlschmidt a number of Kipling's poems, and Mr. Meyn will sing some old English ballads.

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A novel incident of the week was the opening reception at the new building called the Colonia, at 20 West Thirty-third Street, which was erected for the occupation of some well-known society women who have taken up business careers. Among these are Miss Harman Brown, Mrs. Lehman. (Miss Fannie Lamson.) Mrs. Frazer Crosby, Mrs. J. B. Wood, and Miss Swift. Tea was served to both friends and patrons, among whom were Mrs. Robert Bowen, Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood, Mrs. Speyer, Mrs. Westervelt, Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, Mrs. Charles Henderson, and the Misses Barnes.

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Mr. Lewis Coleman Hall has arranged for three Sunday afternoon musicales, to be given in the Chapter Room of Carnegie Hall at 4 o'clock. The first will take place there this afternoon, when Mr. George Riddle will read Victor Hugo's "Lucrezia Borgia," with orchestral accompaniment from Donizetti, Boccherini, and Delibes. On the following Sunday Mr. Ethelbert Nevin, the composer, will conduct a number of his compositions, including "Captive Memories," a song cycle, and songs from "Vine-Acre." The artists will be Mlle. Marie de Rohan, Mrs. Adele Lais Baldwin, and Mr. Francis Rogers. On the last Sunday of the series Miss Marie de Rohan will sing and a string quartet will play. Tickets, at $5 for the course and $2.50 for each musicale, may be obtained from Mr. Hall, at 3 North Washington Square.

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The series of lectures being given by Dr. Carl Lumholtz and Prof. Cushing on the primitive races of the Southwest will be given at Sherry's instead of private houses, as the latter have been found inadequate. The second in the series, "The Cave Dwellers of To-day in America," will be delivered on Tuesday, March 20, at 4 o'clock.

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An entertainment for the benefit of the Babies' Hospital was held at Sherry's Friday afternoon. Miss Beatrice Herford gave some of her monologues—"The Shop Girl," "The Visiting Seamstress," and others. Mr. Mackenzie Gordon sang "O Moon of My Delight," from "The Persian Garden." The patronesses included Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. Philip J. Sands, and Mrs. F. H. Betts.

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An illustrated lecture on the "Celebrities of the Modern Stage" will be given by Mme. Valerie de Kermen at the Berkeley Lyceum on Wednesday afternoon, March 21.

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An entertainment was given on Wednesday afternoon last at the Diocesan House. Miss Connable, Miss Wetmore, Mr. Frank Potter, and Mr. Whitbread sang "Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind" and "From Oberon in Fairyland," Stevens, and Mr. Frank Potter also sang "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes" and the "Three Fishers," by Parsons. Mr. David Proctor, Mrs. Maurice Nouffland, Mr. L. M. Williams, Miss Dominick, and Mr. Potter rendered other selections. There were also a number of oil paintings by Mr. George Frederick Munn on exhibition. These were loaned by J. Kennedy Tod, Miss Margaret Crosby, and others.

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The sewing class for the Mothers' and Babies' Hospital, which is under the patronage of Mrs. Jules Montant, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. D. Le Roy Dresser, Mrs. William Loring Andrews, Mrs. Douglass W. Burnham, Mrs. J. F. A. Clark, Mrs. Charles S. Smith, and Mrs. Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, will hold its weekly meetings as follows, the hour in each case being 11 o'clock in the morning: Wednesday, March 21, at the residence of Mrs. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., 5 East Fifty-sixth Street; March 28 and April 4, at the residence of Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., 52 West Fifty-second Street; April 11, at Mrs. J. F. A. Clark's, 324 Fifth Avenue; April 18, at Mrs. Vernon C. Brown's, 6 East Fifty-eighth Street, and April 25, at the hospital, 596 Lexington Avenue. This class has music at all of its meetings.

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The concert to be given on March 26 in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria for the benefit of crippled children will undoubtedly be a success, as tickets are selling well. Those interested in the affair are anxious to raise the sum of $2,000. The soloists at this concert are to be Miss Marie Brema, the mezzo-soprano, and Mr. Emilio de Gogorza, the baritone. Mr. David Mannes, the violinist, will play, and there will be a string orchestra of twenty-five under the direction of Mr. Victor Harris. Tickets may be obtained at the residence of Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, 475 Fifth Avenue; at Mrs. Edward R. Jones's residence, 4 East Thirty-fourth Street, and of Mrs. Maturin Livingston, 4 East Sixty-ninth Street. This concert has been organized by Mrs. Julia L. Delafield and Miss Mabel Irving Jones, and among the patronesses are Mesdames Henry I. Barbey, George S. Bowdoin, Robert Abbe, Morgan Dix, Lewis Livingston Delafield, Francis Delafield, Frederic J. de Peyster, Paul Dana, Charles De Rham, William E. Duer, and W. H. Dodge, Louis Fitzgerald, Frederic Gallatin, H. E. Howland, Cadwalader Jones, Buchanan Winthrop, Alfred Bell, Philip Rhinelander, H. F. Osborn, Henry C. Potter, George R. Schieffelin, Francis H. Kinnicut, Isaac L. Kip, and the Misses Callender and Haldane.

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On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Samuel Sloane gave an entertainment at her residence, 7 East Thirty-eighth Street, for the benefit of the Sunshine Mission, situated on Eleventh Avenue. Mr. Arthur E. Stahlschmidt recited Kipling's "Pink Dominoes," "The Post That Fitted," "Mandalay," "Fuzzy-Wuzzy," "Oonts," "The Absent-Minded Beggar," and "The Legend of Urashima," and Mr. Heinrich Meyn sang "A Serenade in Seville," "King Witlaf's Drinking Horn," and Kipling's "Recessional." Miss Parker, or "O-Nama-Lilli," gave two Japanese dances. Mr. Bruno S. Huhn was the accompanist. Among those present were Mesdames Weatherbee, Robert Winthrop, H. Mac Kean, Francis Dana, Winslow, J. Y. L. Pruyn, E. G. Janeway, E. S. Auchincloss, Putnam, Ludington, the Misses Ludington, and the Misses Hewitt.

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The chief social affair of the week past was the musicale given by Mrs. James Speyer at her residence, 257 Madison Avenue, at which Mr. George Grossmith recited and sang, Mrs. Morris Black sang, and Mr. Victor Beigel was at the piano. Mr. and Mrs. Speyer will sail in April for Europe, and will return to New York about Oct. 1. In addition to spending considerable time in Paris, they will visit Germany, and also travel in other countries.

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As already announced in these columns, Miss Alison Haughton and Mr. Francis Rogers will give a song recital at the residence of Mrs. Stanford White, 121 East Twenty-first Street, on the afternoon of Thursday, April 5. The patronesses of this recital besides Mrs. Stanford White are Mesdames Victor Sorchan, James W. Speyer, J. B. Harriman, and C. B. Foote, Arthur Sedgwick, Anson P. Stokes, Albert Stickney, A. T. Van Nest, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., S. Hewitt, C. W. Cooper, Robert Bacon, J. E. Cowdin, H. F. Dimock, C. H. Ditson, and W. H. Draper, Miss Callender, Miss Dunham, and Miss Helen Benedict.

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The first of Miss Harriette Cady's morning recitals will be given on Wednesday, March 21, at the residence of Mrs. John J. Mason, 582 Fifth Avenue at 11:15. These recitals are given under the patronage of Miss Callender, Miss de Forest, and Mesdames J. Pierpont Morgan, James W. Pinchot, James Speyer, Edward Winslow, Charles C. Worthington, J. J. Mason, Frederick Roosevelt, Daniel S. Lamont, William Bloodgood, James Hude Beekman, and Fred H. Benedict, H. F. Dimock, Jules Reynal, and others.

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Mrs. W. S. Crosby will give the third of her Wagner interpretations at the residence of Mrs. C. C. Worthing, 29 Fifth Avenue, at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, March 21. The first of these was given on March 14 and the second on March 16 at Mrs. Worthington's. "Siegfried" will be interpreted next Wednesday.

On Thursday, March 22, Mrs. Francke H. Bosworth of 21 Park Avenue will give a luncheon of fifty covers in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club.

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At the dinner given last Sunday evening for M. Jules Cambon, the French Minister, by Mrs. Trenor L. Park, the guests included M. Theobald Chartran, the French portrait painter; Mme. Chartran, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant, Mme. Cambon; Miss Cambon, Miss Littlehales, and Maurice Farkoa. After the dinner a number of others came in, including M. Thebaud, the French Attaché. Mr. Farkoa rendered recitations and songs during the evening.

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The reception and musicale given by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Russak at their home, 19 East Sixty-fifth Street, last Tuesday evening was largely attended. An unusually enjoyable evening, to which the hospitality of the host and hostess largely contributed, was had. Mrs. Russak, who before her marriage was known to operagoers as Marie Barna, sang the duet from the first act of "Die Walküre" with Herr Andreas Dippel. It was beautifully rendered and regret was expressed that, as she had withdrawn from professional circles, the opportunity for hearing her more frequently in public no longer existed. Herr Dippel also sang some songs by Rubinstein and Tosti, and Mrs. Russak afterward sang Leroux's "Le Nil" with violin obbligato, and also songs by Sebastian Schlesinger and Arthur Foote. Miss Olie Chew, violiniste, of London, played a fantasia by Vieuxtemps and Polish dances by Wienawski. Edward Brigham, basso, rendered an aria from "The Magic Flute" very effectively, and as an encore sang Damrosch's "Danny Deever." The host, who is an accomplished musician, played some piano solos, among others Brassin's arrangement of the "Feuerzauber" from "Die Walküre." This concluded the musical programme. Supper was afterward served by Berger. Mrs. Russak wore a blue peau de soie gown embroidered and spangled in silver, trimmed with pointe d'aiguille lace. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Von Briesen, Dr. and Mrs. William B. Neftel, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Demorest, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Miss Emma Thursby, Mr. and Mrs. Edward King, Mr. and Mrs. William Squire Belding, Paul du Chaillu, Major Mackard of Berlin, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine P. Snyder, the Rev. and Mrs. Braddin Hamilton, Mrs. Esther Barton of Philadelphia, Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Squire of Newport, Jacob Russak, Dr. and Mrs. Arkell McMichael, Adolph Boskowitz, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Northrop, Dr. and Mrs. Marion Sims, Willard Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph L. Shainwald, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Greene of Paris.

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Wherever people have met during the past three days conversation has drifted to the very successful entertainment given for its annual benefit by the Society of Decorative Art at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday afternoon and evening. This entertainment also marked the seventh anniversary of the opening of the Waldorf, on which date in each recurring year Mr. Boldt gives the society the use of the Astoria ballroom. Wednesday's affair was really a double one. The Kipling afternoon was an entire novelty, and the Evening Kermess was the first held in this city after a lapse of seventeen years, so that it was also a novelty to the younger element. The hit of the Kipling afternoon was the production of the two stories, "The Hill of Illusion" and "Poor, Dear Mamma," for the first time on the stage, and Mr. Evert Janssen Wendell, Miss Evelyn Harris, Mr. Rutger Jewett, Mrs. H. E. Buckl, and Miss Grace Dobson, who were among the amateur players who appeared, were especially successful. The Kermess of the evening was a beautiful spectacle—the most charming and effective of the kind ever seen in New York. The singing of Miss Learned and the dancing of Miss Nathalie Hatch were the striking features of this affair, but all the dances were well done, and Miss Lila Agnes Stewart, who managed the entire affair from start to finish, was deservedly cheered by the participants in the dances at the supper which followed. The after dance in the big ballroom with so many young men and women in brilliant costumes was in reality a fancy dress ball. The Society of Decorative Art has been largely benefited by this entertainment.

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This Society of Decorative Art was the first organization of the kind in the United States, and has been followed by similar organizations in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and, in fact, all over the country. There is no other place in New York, and, perhaps, only one or two in America, where such a high class of needlework can be done. It fills a real want therefor. It has on its books the name of some 7,500 contributors. Some 1,500 are now regularly contributing their work, which the society exhibits and sells for them, charging for its services only 10 per cent. on the retail price. This percentage is too small from a commercial point of view to pay for the cost of selling. It is to make up this deficiency that the society asks for subscriptions and donations. The society would be self-supporting if all its wares were made in its own establishment, but as the first object of the society is to teach women how to do good work, and hundreds and thousands can only learn that by working in their own homes, and then by selling what they have made, it feels that to sever connection with this very large class of women would take away all the philanthropic value of its teaching and leave it simply a business establishment which supplies luxuries to the luxurious. The society does not exist primarily as a money-making institution; its purpose is, first, to encourage the highest side of decorative art, and second, to help by instruction, advice, and by business management thousands of deserving persons to find a market for their good work—this work done in their homes. The great desire of the friends of the society is that it should enlarge the field of its usefulness by including all the arts of interior decoration, so that a visitor to its rooms may not need to go elsewhere to see and order any of the interior decoration of a house.

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Mr. Paul A. Andrews has been nominated on the Republican ticket at Newport for representative to the Rhode Island Legislature. Mr. Andrews about a year ago became a citizen of Newport. He has been a Summer resident, and is well and favorably known there. His election is considered sure. Messrs. Arthur T. Kemp, C. L. F. Robinson, and Robert L. Gerry will sooner or later be tendered political places at Newport.

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After years of disuse, the Paran Stevens house at Newport is to become a fashionable boarding house and is to be put into order for the bachelors who are taking apartments there for the coming season. Berger's lodge and grill rooms are to be enlarged and a small ballroom added to the south wing.

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Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has been at Newport during the week selecting a cottage for the coming season. Mr. Pembroke Jones has rented the cottage on Ochre Point known as The Cloisters for the greater part of next season, but upon his return from Europe with Mrs. Jones and Mr. H. Walters on the Narada they will again occupy the cottage and remain until late in the Autumn. In fact, a number of the cottagers who are intending to visit Europe this year propose to remain there until quite late before going to Newport. Mrs. Potter Palmer has not abandoned the idea of spending a portion of the season at Newport, and has the refusal of Beaulieu until May. Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells are expected at Newport during the coming week to inspect the work which is being done to their cottage, including an addition. The improvements and addition to the cottage will, it is estimated, approximate a cost of $65,000, and the furnishings and decorations will be most elaborate. The house will be completed by the early part of July, and the family, who will shortly sail for Europe, will then return.

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Mr. Stuyvesant Fish paid a visit to Newport during the week to arrange for the opening of Crossways. Among other arrivals during the week at Newport were Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mr. L. L. Lorillard.

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There is an absolute note of triumph and gladness in the news from England. The recent victories over the Boers and the turn of the tide of the fortunes of war have given already promise of a gay season, although many prominent families will not participate, being in mourning. The Shah of Persia is to visit England, and to take up his quarters in Buckingham Palace. If his personal habits and that of his suite have not improved since his last visit to London, it would be well to abandon Buckingham Palace after his departure. As the Queen always disliked the place, perhaps this is the reason why the royal guest will be asked to take up his residence there. His visit will be a great feature of the London season. The first Drawing Room was presided over by the Princess of Wales, who has just emerged from her mourning for her mother. She was really the only royal lady, except the Queen, who could receive at the present time, illness and mourning having retired the others. Miss Coleman Drayton, who was bridesmaid to Miss Derby, who married Mr. Auchmuty Tucker last Autumn, was presented. Mr. Coleman Drayton made his bow at the levee a few days previously. Miss Paget was also presented. Miss Whitehouse and Miss Cavendish-Bentinck will be presented at the next Drawing Room.

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The Queen, of course, has abandoned her Italian trip, but that does not seem to have cast a gloom over the Riviera. At Monte Carlo one hears of many well-known people, and the names of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are frequently registered at one of the hotels. Mrs. Kernochan is stopping at Monte Carlo, and so are Lady de Grey and Mrs. Higgins. Mrs. Ronalds is expected shortly, and Sir Arthur Sullivan has been there for the past month.

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The Nahma is awaiting at Cannes the arrival of Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss Goelet, and Mrs. Richard Irvin, who sailed this week. The yacht had a very rough time in the Bay of Biscay, and was nearly wrecked. Mrs. Mackay still remains at Cannes, and the usual entertainments are going on, in which are participating Mme. de la Charette, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, the Countess de Pourtales, and Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr. were at Nice, according to last letter advices, and Mr. William K. Vanderbilt had arranged for a long Eastern cruise.

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Mrs. Astor will stop in Paris the greater part of the Spring, and she will not journey toward the Riviera. Society, however, in Paris just now is very dull. Mrs. Ogden Goelet has gone to the Riviera, and Mrs. Griswold Grey and Miss Irvin have also started for the South. A few American visitors are found now and then at the hotels, but they are for the most part passing through.

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There has not been much going on in the Engadine this last week. The Davos newspaper makes mention of the death of Mr. George Work on Sunday, Feb. 25. It says: "We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. George Work, who died at the Belvedere, at Davos, on Sunday last. Mr. Work spent last Winter and last Summer at the Palace Hotel at St. Moritz, but his health, unfortunately, did not improve as his friends had hoped. He had many friends both at St. Moritz and here, and one and all regret his death at so early an age."

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The bobsledding, skating, and other Winter sports have kept every one busy in the Engadine. Arrivals have been few. The little coterie at the Palace, consisting of Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., the Misses Iselin, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are still enjoying all the Winter sports. The Baron de Forest, who has been one of the keenest tobogganers in the Engadine, has been laid up with a chill and was unable to participate in the races, in which Mrs. Astor, as usual, won honors. Spring, however, has appeared in the Tyrol and the entire little colony turned out last week from the Palace Hotel to witness the Chalanda Mars. This is an ancient custom of the country, a children's festa. Soon after sunrise all the chief children of the village school decorate themselves with cowbells and prepare with glee for the festivities of the day.

Later on in the morning they form a procession, led by a big boy dressed as an Alpine dairyman. At the end of the procession follows a boy costumed as a shepherd in a long cloak and wide-awake hat with ample brim. The procession goes through the village receiving a warm welcome from the elders. As they go they sing the following lines:

"Chalanda Mars, Chaland Avrigl,
Lasche las vachas our d'nuigl;
Cha l'erva crescha
E la naiv sva nescha,"

which translated means:

"Beginning of March, beginning of April,
Brings forth the cows from their stables;
For the grass is growing
And the snow is going."

Later the children have a supper in the schoolhouse and a dance. The evening before the Chalanda there was a bal poudre at the Kulm, in which all the Americans participated and, instead of the cotillion, a Hollandaise was danced, flowers being given as favors.

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From the English shires come stories of good hunting. In Leicestershire, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene have been followers of the hounds at all the runs. Sir Bache and Lady Cunard belong to the Cottesmore and the Princess Hatzfeldt has been with them at several of the runs. Many of the sportsmen in England who are not at the war have gone to Cannes, where the international regatta is in progress.

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M. Francois Michaels Tonnetti and Miss Mary Lawrence, daughter of the late Henry Effingham Lawrence and niece of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, will be married today in Grace Church chantry by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington. The ceremony will be witnessed by only the nearest relatives and intimate friends of Miss Lawrence and M. Tonnetti. There will be no reception after the wedding, as the bride's family are in mourning.

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The gossip from Pau consists mainly, as usual, of incidents of the hunting field. It is a chronicle of the meeting of the fox hounds at one place or the other in the neighborhood. Now and then there is a dance and some golf, but the hunt stands first in the hearts of those who pass the Winter at Pau. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Morgan, Mrs. Post, Mr. Frank Lawrence, and the Ridgeways are the names one sees most frequently. At the golf links there was a match game, in which many English and Americans played.

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Dinard, which is a bit out of season, was the scene of the wedding of one of the great English beauties, Mlle. Jeanne de Fougeres, the daughter of the Baron and Baroness de Fougeres, and Capt. J. E. Clayton of the Scots Guards. Miss de Fougeres has been quite a prominent figure in the set of Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck, Mrs. Willie James, and Mrs. Hwafa Williams, and is known to many Americans. At the wedding were present, among others, Sir George and Lady Duntze, Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, and Mrs. Bell, all of whom are members of the Anglo-American colony at Dinard. The Pell Haggertys are on the Riviera, and Mrs. Hughes Hallett and her party are still in North Africa.

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There is but little to add to the social history of Cannes, except to mention the fancy dress dance given by Mme. de Charette, allusion to which has already been made. There was another entertainment at the Ladies' Club, and nearly all those who had gone to Mme. de Charette's were present at the latter function, some of them in different fancy costumes. Mme. de Charette appeared as Marie Antoinette, Miss Whigham as Charlotte Corday, and Mrs. Tennent as Josephine. At the ball given by Mme. de Charette many were in mask. There were a number of masked dinners given preceding the event, and the maskers arrived, the men mostly in Pierrot costumes and the women as Geishas. Among the dancers were Mrs. Douglas Grant, as a Japanese Princess; Countess de Pourtales, as a Lady of the Directoire, in pink silk; Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, Miss Wright, in a Directoire costume of white satin; Count Mercati, as an incroyable; Miss Hull, in a Mexican costume, and Miss Green.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie and Mr. Lispenard Stewart have been passing a few days at Beaulieu at the Hotel Metropole.

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In another account of Winter sports in the Engadine, quite a florid description is given of the pleasures of skating before the wind, skeeing, and tobogganing. Mrs. Duncan A. Pell has been skeeing with great grace. Miss Grace Howard Potter and Miss Bertha Howard Potter are said to be splendid skaters, and Mrs. W. Agnew Paton, who, with Mrs. Pell, has organized the make of the "Kondike" parties for sleighing and skating and skeeing, has just arrived, and she and Mrs. Pell have organized already several sleighing excursions. Miss Iselin has been called L'Intrepide, on account of her fearless tobogganing and bob-sledding. She was on the winning sled which won the Ashbourne Cup a fortnight ago, and which flew down the Cresta Road, with its dangerous plunges, sharp turns, and raised banks.

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W. T. Dannat, the artist, has been giving in Paris at his studio, on the Avenue de Villiers, a series of very handsome dinners. Among his American guests have been Gen. and Mrs. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Miss Fanny Reed, Dr. Clarke, Gen. Porter, Mme. Hegermann-Lindencrone, and Miss Hunt.

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The managers of the Mothers and Babies' Hospital announce a matinée tea at Daly's Theatre on Friday afternoon, March 23. The programme, under the management of Mrs. Robert Osborn, will consist of one-act plays, presented by well-known actors. These will be five in number. The first will be "Nanette," written by Ferdinand Gottschalk, and played by Miss Margaret Anglin, Mr. Edwin Arden, and Mr. William Courtney. Miss Ellaline Terriss and Mr. Seymour Hicks will present "Para's Wife." Clement Scott and Mr. William Gillette "Winning a Widow," by Grossmith; Mrs. Kendal and members of her company "The Cape Mail," and Miss May Robson, Miss Grace Ellison, Miss Allison Skipworth, Miss Jessie Busley, Mr. Ferdinand Gottschalk, Mr. Morris Farkoa, Mr. Grant Stewart, and Mr. Eric Hope in "Pantomime Rehearsal." The tickets, which are placed at $2 and $3, may be had at Daly's or at Tyson's. Among the well-known fashionable women connected with the Mothers and Babies' Hospital are Mrs. Frederick Bell, Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., Mrs. Vernon G. Brown, Mrs. John Dynely Prince, Mrs. W. Gill Wylie, Mrs. James Taylor Soutter, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr.

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The Campania, which arrvied from Liverpool yesterday, brought Mr. E. W. Barry, Mr. L. H. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Duncan, Mr. F. W. Pringle, Judge and Mrs. Lambert Tree, Col. S. Stanley Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, the Rev. P. S. Grant, and the Right Rev. Bishop H. C. Potter.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. Isaac L. Rice is traveling in Florida in his private car with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thalman gave a small dinner at their residence on Friday evening.

Miss Floria S. Woodward, daughter of Judge Woodward of the Supreme Court of California, is in this city visiting friends.

The Freundschaft Club last night gave a promenade concert, followed by a ball, which was largely attended and thoroughly enjoyable.

Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Wolf will give a musicale this evening at their apartment in the Ashton Hotel, Madison Avenue and Ninety-third Street.

The engagements of Mr. Peter Fogarty of England and Mi

Themes and Topics

In the Musical World

The public interest in the second performance of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" is not nearly as great as that shown in the first. The evening performances were attended by what may be called the old guard of Wagnerdom in this city. The second series was intended to appeal to the suburban Wagnerite of commuting habit and to the sporadic excursionist from the wilds of Long Island or New Jersey. But most of these have wasted their substance in riotous living at the "Carmen" orgies, and when the matinée "Ring" was offered to them they staid at home. At least it looked so at the performance of "Das Rheingold" on Thursday afternoon.

These Ring dramas have held their own pretty well, however, in the field of operatic entertainment, particularly in a community in which only a small proportion of the operagoers look for high art. The musical department of THE TIMES is in receipt of many communications which show interest in these works and betray the existence of an inquiring spirit far beyond that which might naturally be supposed to live in the Metropolitan Opera House. Curiously enough, none of the inquirers have asked a question which has puzzled most of the Wagner commentators. Where did Wagner get the materials for the opening of "Das Rheingold"? We are introduced to three mermaids who are swimming about in the waters of the Rhine, guarding the Rheingold. We learn from their own language that it is a metal possessing wondrous powers. Here is the dialogue which gives the kernel of the story:

Alberich—
(Seeing the gleam of the gold.)
What is it, ye gliders,
That yonder glows and gleams?
The Rhinedaughters—
Where is, Oh rude one, thy home,
That of Rhinegold thou hast not heard?
Naught wots the imp
Of the golden eye,
That wondrously wakes and wanes?
Of the water's winsome
Wonderful star,
That lights the waves with its look?
Look, how glad
In its gleaming we glide!
Wouldst thou, brawny,
Bathe in its radiance?
So riot and revel with us!
Alberich—
For your games alone
Is the gleam of the gold?
'Twould serve me but little.
Woglinde—
The golden prize
He would surely praise,
Knew he of all its wonders.
Wellgunde—
The world's wealth
He would win to his want,
Who from the Rhinegold
Fashioned the Ring
That measureless might shall command.
Flosshilde—
Our father once
In his wisdom warned us
Safely to guard him
The glittering gem,
That no foe from the flood might filch it.
So cease your chatter and chaff.
Wellgunde—
Most prudent sister,
Would blame to us bring?
Hast thou ne'er learned
Who alone
The shape to the gold can give?
Woglinde—
Who from the might
Of love hath turned,
Who all delight
Of love hath spurned,
Alone can the magic master
To fashion the ring from the gold.

No one knows who was the father of these Rhine maidens, the father who warned them of the coming of a foe from the bed of the river, and presumably told them that only one who had forsworn the delights of love would know how to make the magic ring from the gold. Wagner in his search after the purest form of the Nibelung legends went to the Volsunga Saga for most of his material. In this version he had before him the fundamental myth, the production of the elemental human mind in its struggle to formulate the mysteries of life and the relations of the visible to the invisible world. In the Nibelungen Lied the old mythology had become more or less corrupted by the infusion of fictitious stories of historical personages. The sagaman's work was free from this, and it presented in a clearer light the ethical meaning of the myth, the meaning of which was of so much importance to Wagner in the working out of his drama.

For we must bear in mind always that the real hero of the story of the tetralogy is Wotan. The lesson we are asked to consider (for this is a play with a moral) is that transgression of the ethical law, even by the son of light, must be followed by punishment, even to the third and fourth generation. The working of the punishment for Wotan's theft of the ring from Alberich does not cease till the crime is atoned for by the voluntary sacrifice of Brünnhilde. The sin is wiped out by the purity of a woman-soul, thus introducing once more the principle of the "ewig weibliche" which plays so important a part in the Wagner dramas.

The first scene of "Das Rheingold" makes known to us the fact that the evil power of gold, the root of all evil, has not yet been utilized. This power is shown to us as one which hardens and brutalizes the human soul, for we are told that only one who will renounce love can make the magic ring. With the seizure of the gold by Alberich begins the operation of the principle of evil which continues its work till the death of Brünnhilde provides the necessary expiatory sacrifice.

But there is no explanation of the origin of the gold. Wagner wrote "Das Rheingold" for the purpose of explaining the origin of the curse which fell upon all who even innocently came into possession of the Nibelung hoard and its chief treasure, the ring. But he himself does not explain the origin of the gold. The Volsunga Saga comes nearer to an explanation than any of the other versions of the legend on which the drama is founded. Yet it carries us back no further than Alberich. Wotan, Loge, and Hreidmar take the treasure from Andvari, (the Alberich of the drama,) and Loge hands over the gold to Hreidmar. From him it is won by Sigurd (Siegfried.) Andvari lives in a stream and keeps his treasure there. Therefore the gold comes out of the water. In other versions of the story, the Thidrek Saga, for instance, the gold is won by Siegfried from a dragon, but no account of its origin is given. In the Nibelungen Lied Siegfried wins it from two brothers, Schilbung and Nibelung, who originally brought it forth from a cave. In most of the versions the gold is finally consigned to the Rhine. This fact would indicate a belief that it originally came from the water, and the old tradition that sea kings had great treasures in the depths would support that theory.

Who was the father who warned the Rhine daughters of "such a foe"? No one can tell, for no account in any of the versions of the legend includes the mermaid guardians of the gold. Neither is there any foundation for the statement that he who forswears love will be able to use the gold to give himself universal power. Wagner has simply allowed his own fancy to work in the formation of a version of a belief that runs into the earliest teachings of the German mythology, namely, that the gods themselves were originally ignorant of the power of gold and that they were innocent of evil till they acquired this knowledge. His treatment of the subject in the first scene of the prologue is one of the evidences of his fitness for the composition of a tragedy of such vast proportions as this Nibelung trilogy.

It becomes necessary once in a while to remind the music lover that he must not take the later Wagner drama as he takes the opera in general. The opera, as exemplified in the works of the writers of the Italian school represented by Rossini, Donizetti, and Bellini, bears no relation to the national or intellectual life of any people. It is merely a form of amusement, and was so treated by its creators and by its patrons. Wagner sought to build up a form of dramatic representation which should bear the same relation to the thought and life of the German people as the Greek theatre did to that of the Greeks. One has only to read the Greek dramas to perceive how different was the Grecian idea of the theatre from that of the modern world. In the Greek plays are to be found dramatized the great fundamental thoughts of the Greek religion. The mythical gods and heroes and the formulations in fiction of the tenets of moral faith provide the personages and the motives in the plays of these ancient thinkers. When the Greek sat at the performance of the "Prometheus" of Aeschylus he was absorbing through the medium of a most potent presentment a mythical story containing a moral as old as humanity, namely, that the gods would punish arrogant assumption of supernal power by a mortal. There was always an ethical principle underlying the Greek drama, even in the later period when the satirical comedy had to a considerable extent superseded the poetic tragedy.

In order to get the full meaning of the dramas of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" we must bear always in mind the ethical lessons which they strive to teach us. Aeschylus, the greatest of the Greek tragic writers, excelled in showing the inexorable workings of Fate, which in the Greek mind corresponded to our conception of the inevitable punishment for sin. Wagner is purely Aeschylean in his method of constructing tragedy, and he sets forth the inexorable processes of fate with the same high purpose. But as he addressed himself to a modern audience, he offered to it that conception of fate with which it was familiar, namely, the absolute certainty of the consequences of transgression of the moral law. In the first scene of "Das Rheingold," then, he sets out to show us how sin came into the innocent world of fable in which he has elected to find the materials for his story. That he has not concerned himself particularly as to details need not trouble us. The whole subject was vaguely handled by the mythgatherers of the mediaeval time, but there seems to have been a consensus of opinion that the lust of power, to be gratified through the possession of gold, was the root of evil; and that the discovery of the appetite for wealth was the beginning of the downfall of purity. The first scene of "Das Rheingold" shows us the birth in a low mind of the lust for wealth and power, with the immediate and logical commission of a crime.

Then follow in natural order the unhappy attempt of a large mind to escape the consequences of folly by means of a weak subterfuge. Wotan steals the gold from the dwarf, and the dwarf wisely says to him: "When I stole this gold the consequences fell on me alone; but if you steal it the punishment must fall on all that is and shall be." The dwarf then curses his ring, but in truth the ethical principle would have brought about the punishments just as well without the curse. The curse is simply a piece of dramatic stage property. In the ensuing dramas of the trilogy the workings of the crime and the punishment are traced out along the lines of the Nibelung's prophecy with all the tragic skill of an Aeschylus. Wagner used the myths familiar to the Germans with the same purpose as Aeschylus used those familiar to the Greeks, to teach a moral lesson through the potent agency of dramatic representation. To rightly appreciate a performance of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" we must keep this fact ever in mind.

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The musical week was one of extraordinary interest. It embraced not only the beginning of the second Wagner cycle, but the lovely song recital of Mme. Sembrich, the second concert of the Musical Art Society, and the revival of Beethoven's opera "Fidelio." A pretty incident of Mme. Sembrich's recital was the appearance of Signor Mancinelli as the accompanist to the singer in two of his own songs. It is not at all likely that he ever heard any of his music better sung. It should be noted, however, that the songs proved to be graceful, melodious, and characteristic compositions, quite worthy of Signor Mancinelli's reputation as a composer. Perhaps this public is prone to forget that the conductor enjoys a high standing as a writer of music and that he is a musician of no little importance. He played the accompaniments charmingly, and on the whole fairly earned the share of the honors which Mme. Sembrich seemed to take so much pleasure in according him.

The production of "Fidelio" was to be expected, since Mme. Ternina, one of the most acceptable exponents of the rôle of Leonora, is a member of the company. It is not at all likely, however, that this profoundly serious work will ever be popular with the operagoing public. Its entire musical diction is too sombre, and its moods are too continuously in the depths to please the operagoer. And then again enters the question of dialogue. To be sure, there is not a great deal of it in this opera, but any of it at all seems to militate against the success of a work in the Metropolitan Opera House. The place, as I have had occasion to say before, is much too large for the performance of works in which there is spoken dialogue, and it would be better to have recitatives written for them if they are to be given there. But who is to do it? And, still more, who is to pay for it? It is not conceivable that any such artistic enterprise will be undertaken in the present state of affairs in the opera temple of this city.

The concert of the Musical Art Society has already received sufficient comment in this paper. But what a pity it is that the public will not support three or four such entertainments! Of course, the conductor would, if he gave many concerts, find himself somewhat at a loss for material, for although there is a vast quantity of the writing of the early Church composers in existence, not all of it is suitable for concert performance, and much of it would be ineffective in the circumstances. But one would hardly object to hearing such things as the "Improperia" once a year, especially when given so impressively as on Thursday night.

There is a report that this society is contemplating a journey to Boston with the intention of giving a concert there. Such a plan might be carried out with a hope of success, for Boston is a musical town. And it would be returning something for the benefits we have received from the New England city. Boston has given us its orchestra, and we could not do better than to return the compliment by sending her our Musical Art Society. We have no organization which more fittingly represents all that is highest in our musical life.

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The share of the People's Choral Union in the concert of the Musical Art Society was of especial significance. In the first place, the effect of the noble volume of tone in the antiphonal music, which was written for a much smaller choir, was inspiring, and it must have struck every one that Mr. Frank Damrosch had by his labors in the dissemination of a knowledge of the lovely art of sight singing and choral performance laid this community under a debt of gratitude which it will not easily repay.

The existence here of such a force of choral singers promises more for the future of music in this city than any other one element which can be named. Not only does there exist a mighty potency in the ability to sing as these people of the every-day type can, but their knowledge of the inner nature of musical works of art is of inestimable value to the town. They will be, each and every one of them, the apostles of musical culture in the future. In the course of time it will be found that they are the nucleus of a vast and thoroughly informed body of music lovers who will be the fundamental factors in the support of all that is finest in the most subtle of the arts. To have built up such a body in this community is to have been a public benefactor; and when Mr. Damrosch has followed his honored father to his rest the People's Choral Union and its influence for musical progress here will be for him a monument more enduring than brass.

W. J. HENDERSON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY—"Die Meistersinger," Metropolitan Opera House, 7:30 P. M.
"Patience," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY—"Die Walkuere," Metropolitan Opera House, 7:30 P. M.
Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
"Lucia di Lammermoor" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," Metropolitan Opera House, 7:30 P. M.

THURSDAY—"Siegfried," Metropolitan Opera House, 7 P. M.
Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
"Carmen," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY—"Tristan und Isolde," Metropolitan Opera House, 1:30 P. M.
Young People's Symphony Concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
"Le Nozze di Figaro," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

The programme for the week at the opera is as follows: Monday evening, at 7:30, "Die Meistersinger. Mmes. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, Pringle, Friedrichs, Breuer, and Dippel.

Tuesday afternoon, at 1 precisely, second performance of second cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen"—"Die Walkuere." Mmes. Emma Eames, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Pevny, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bouton, Moika-Kellogg, Broadfoot, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.

Wednesday evening, at 7:45—double bill—"Lucia di Lammermoor." Mme. Sembrich, MM. Campanari and Perotti. Followed by "Cavalleria Rusticana." Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Scotti and Salignac.

Thursday afternoon, at 1 precisely, third performance of second cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen"—Siegfried. Mmes. Ternina, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Pringle, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.

Friday evening, at 8, "Carmen." Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac and Scotti.

Saturday afternoon, at 1:30, "Tristan und Isolde." Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and E. de Reszke. Saturday night, performance at popular prices.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

The programme for the Opera House concert to-night is as follows:

Overture, "Zampa" ..... Herold
Aria, "Guillaume Tell" ..... Rossini
M. Jacques Bars.
Aria, "The Flying Dutchman" ..... Wagner
Herr Van Rooy.
Aria, "Rienzi" ..... Wagner
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Serenade, "Don Giovanni" ..... Mozart
Signor Scotti.
"With Verdure Clad," ("Creation") ..... Haydn
Mme. Emma Eames.
Romanza in F ..... Beethoven
Scene de Ballet ..... Glazounow
Songs, Mme. Schumann-Heink.
"Occhi di Fata" ..... Denza
Signor Scotti.
"Where Blooms the Rose" ..... Clayton Johns
"Spring" ..... Henschel
Mme. Emma Eames.
"Das Meer" ..... Schubert
"Wilhelmus van Nassaue," (Old Dutch national hymn,) Herr Van Rooy.
Wedding march, "Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

"Patience," one of the best collaborations of Gilbert and Sullivan, will be sung by the Castle Square Opera Company next week. The real enjoyment these revivals of the masterpieces of light opera composition have given the public was clearly manifest last season, when this charming work attracted a series of assemblages which crowded the large audience room of the American Theatre as theatres are seldom crowded in this city. The appreciation then manifested proved beyond a doubt that repetition had failed to dull the charm of the exquisite humor, the witty lines, and the inimitable lyrics. Gilbert's satire on aestheticism has lost none of its keenness, while Sir Arthur Sullivan's melodic gifts have never been employed to better advantage than in this opera. From beginning to end is a continued flow of spontaneous melody, enriched and embellished by the most artistic of orchestral writing. A cast especially adapted for the difficult task of presenting this opera in the traditionally effective manner has been arranged as follows: Bunthorne, Frank Moulan; Grosvenor, Rhys Thomas; Colonel, Louis Casavant; Major, Charles Meyers; Lieutenant, Reginald Roberts; Solicitor, Harold De Bray; Lady Angela, Gertrude Quinlan; Lady Saphir, Belle D'Arcy; Lady Ella, Florence De Luce; Lady Jane, Carrie Godfrey; Patience, D. Eloise Morgan. "The best light opera chorus in New York" will aid materially in the success of the production, which will enjoy the advantages of new scenic equipments and costumes. The favorite opera "The Bohemian Girl" will be given during the week of March 26, Miss Adelaide Norwood making her reappearance as Arline.

THE BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The programmes of this week's concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra are as follows:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Overture, "The Bartered Bride" ..... Smetana
Symphonie Espagnole, for violin and orchestra, in D minor, Op. 21 ..... Lalo
"Hamlet," Fantasy Overture, Op. 67 ..... Tschaikowsky
Symphony No. 7, in A major, Op. 92 ..... Beethoven
Soloist, Mr. T. Adamowski.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Symphony in C major, (Koechel, No. 425,) (B. and H., No. 6) ..... Mozart
Concerto for pianoforte, No. 4, in G major, Op. 58 ..... Beethoven
Symphonic poem, "Thus Spake Zarathustra," Op. 30 ..... Richard Strauss
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
Soloist, Mr. Ernst von Dohnanyi.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The seventh concert of the Philharmonic Society will take place on Saturday night at Carnegie Hall, preceded by the usual public rehearsal on Friday afternoon. This is the programme:

Overture, "A Midsummer Night's Dream." ..... Mendelssohn
Recitative and Aria of "Euridice," from "Orphée" ..... Gluck
Miss Marie Brema.
Concerto for violoncello, A minor ..... Schumann
Mrs. Leo Schulz.
Songs: "Der Atlas" ..... Schubert
"Der Fruehling" ..... Brahms
"L'Heureux Vagabond" ..... A. Bruneau
"Der Kuckuck" ..... Tschaikowsky
Miss Marie Brema.
Piano accompaniment, Mr. Emil Paur.
Symphony, No. 2, "Ocean," Op. 42 ..... Rubinstein

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD

The Birmingham festival programme, which has now been settled, is a much less interesting document than was anticipated. British composers, it seems, for the time have had almost enough of writing for these provincial gatherings, the more especially as they are expected either to do their work for nothing or for little more than a nominal fee. Mr. Elgar is, at any rate, the only writer of a novelty for the coming Birmingham festival, and his work is a setting of Cardinal Newman's "Dream of St. Gerontius," and is limited to half a programme. The "Dream," by the way, was at one time accepted by Dvorak, but the work was never, I believe, begun. The rest of the festival programmes will be devoted to more or less familiar compositions, including a large number of orchestral pieces directed by Dr. Richter, Dvorak's "Spectre's Bride," Sir Hubert Parry's "De Profundis," Bach's "St. Matthew Passion," the "Messiah," and "Elijah." Mr. Coleridge Taylor is undertaken to write a new work expressly for this festival, but he has been otherwise occupied, composing a death scene to his "Hiawatha," and taking unto himself an English bride.

⁂

According to Miss Clara Butt, Sir Arthur Sullivan is writing a grand opera for Covent Garden, in which the English contralto is to play the principal part. It is true the Covent Garden people do not seem to know anything about it; but it is very likely that some off season is contemplated, and that Miss Butt and Sir Arthur intend to be their own entrepreneurs. So, at any rate, I gather from the bold use of the pronoun "we" in Miss Butt's statement printed by an "interviewer" in The Glasgow Evening Times:

"Indeed, Sir Arthur Sullivan is at present preparing an opera for me which we (note the 'we') hope to produce at Covent Garden next season. The heroine is to be a contralto tall and dark, instead of the petite soprano, as is the case in most operas. For me Wagner is, of course, impossible, and most other composers' contralto rôles are exceedingly nasty and disagreeable characters."

⁂

That wonderful Patti. This is what The Pall Mall Gazette said of her the other day:

"We have heard Patti, of course, in opera before the occasion of last night; but her extraordinary skill in acting—after all, in discussing operatic acting, you cannot use words of higher meaning than this—had never been so patently displayed, in so far as our memory goes. With quick, animate gesture, with sudden impulses, with significant turns and appeals, she showed us something altogether outside the convention of the time, the mere operatic decision of this particular moment. Moreover, she sang beautifully, with singular sweetness of voice, with extraordinary flexibility of intonation. We have no doubt whatever that any critic of intelligence who went to hear her sing and act in this particular scene, and who beforehand was rather inclined to smile in a superior sort of way, must have been in the long run astonished both by the fine skill of her acting and by the wonderful adaptability of her voice to operatic demands." Patti was born in 1843, and is therefore fifty-seven years old, but "age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety."

⁂

Heinrich Heine, the poet, wrote many years ago for Benjamin Lumley, then manager of the old Her Majesty's Theatre, the scenario of a ballet, "The Goddess Diana," which for some reason or other was ultimately abandoned. The story was, however, hunted up by Herr Eduard Lassen, the composer, and it has just been produced, it is said, with very great success, at Munich. At the opera in London the ballet d'action has long since been abandoned, so that we stand little chance of seeing Heine's ballet here.

⁂

Music plays a certain part in the final report of the English University Commission, and in the result a certain number of teachers at the Royal Academy of Music, Royal College, and Trinity College have been selected as "recognized" teachers, and will give music lessons at the institutions named to internal students of the new Gresham University. The term "recognized teacher" has not been very happily chosen, but the real meaning of the expression, which not unjustifiably angered Prof. Prout, is now obvious. There will, of course, be no music teaching at the university itself.

⁂

Herr Humperdinck has recovered from his very serious illness, and is now at work again upon a new opera. It is a comic opera, and this time the libretto is from the pen of his father. His sister was the librettist of "Hänsel und Gretel."

⁂

In an article on the late African traveler, Rohlfs, in the February Westermann, an extract is published from his diary describing a visit to Weimar and a dinner at which both Lisst and the Grand Duke were present. Sarasate had played at the Court on the preceding day. "He is no artist," exclaimed Lisst, "but only a product of puffery." "But, my dear master," retorted the Grand Duke, "he played admirably, and I liked him exceptionally well." "Your royal Highness," responded Lisst, "no doubt knows perfectly well how to govern, but in musical matters I think I know more, and in my opinion he is not a great artist." "You may be right generally," said the Grand Duke, "but I stick to my opinion." This little altercation, says Rohlfs, did not produce the least ill-feeling between the two men.

⁂

A new work of M. Massenet's, his much-talked-of oratorio, "Terre Promise," is at last to be given publicity in Paris. It is to be interpreted by M. Noté and Mlle. Lydia Nerville, with an orchestra and chorus of 400 voices, under the direction of M. Eugene d'Harcourt, in the Church of St. Eustache on March 15. At the same time will be given Wagner's "Last Supper."

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Dr. Hans Richter has written a letter from Manchester, in which he has officially signified to the Directors of the Court theatres his resignation. The management today accepted the resignation at once. Although Dr. Richter gives fatigue and failing health as the causes for his retirement, it is well known in musical and social circles that the hostility of the present leaders of the Imperial Opera constitutes the real motive. Dr. Richter's retirement has caused a sensation in art circles in Vienna.

⁂

The two cycles of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," arranged at Covent Garden Theatre in June, will not be given after the Baireuth custom attempted in 1898. The management intends to return to the practical policy pursued by the late Sir Augustus Harris on the few occasions he performed Wagner's monumental work in cycle form. There will be no suggestion to close the doors after the curtain has risen, to darken the auditorium to a greater extent than usual, or to have a dinner interval. Each of the music-dramas will begin at an hour sufficiently early for the representation to be got through before midnight. Half-past six has been named for the commencement of the lengthy "Götterdämmerung."

⁂

The Bridlington Musical Society announces that its musical festival for the present year will take place on April 26. There will be two performances, supported by an orchestra of 70 instruments and a chorus of 170 voices, with, as principal singers, Miss Agnes Nicholls, Mrs. Bosville, Mrs. Burrell, Mr. Gregory Hast, and Mr. Francis Harford. The chief works in the programme are Verdi's "Requiem," incidental music to the "Wasps" of Aristophanes by Mr. Tertius Noble, Coleridge Taylor's "Death of Minnehaha," and Stanford's "Revenge." It is learned that the last festival resulted in a deficit of £115. This is scarcely creditable to the amateurs of the East Riding, who should better support a really spirited and deserving enterprise. The performances will again be conducted by Mr. Bosville.

⁂

Her Majesty the Queen has graciously accepted a copy of Mr. Walter Salmond's stirring and timely song, "The Gallant Fusilier," (published by Messrs. Rossini.) The gross proceeds of the sale of the song will go to the widows of the gallant "Dublins," who, indeed, have a special claim, while all the world is ringing with the praises of the Irish heroes. Mrs. Salmond, eight members of whose family are at the front, has already raised over £120 by concerts in aid of the war funds. Her "Gallant Fusilier" will not plead in vain for more.

⁂

Mr. Santley was the object of a remarkable compliment at a rehearsal of the Royal Choral Society not many days since. His singing excited so much enthusiasm that the organist struck up "For he's a jolly good fellow," and the chorus lifted their numerous voices to the same tune. Here was a case of "musical honors," if you like.

⁂

Mr. Joseph Bennett says in The London Telegraph: "Although Mme. Melba, when interviewed on the subject of a truly ridiculous rumor, denied the report of her engagement to Dr. Joachim, and although the denial was published in this journal and others, the canard managed to live on. Some people, indeed, were ready to give chapter and verse in proof of the stupid story. It was well, therefore, for the distinguished vocalist to speak again, as she has just done in a letter to Mr. Hermann Klein. That epistle contains a simple statement beyond which we need not go. When the Cornish Mayor, receiving Queen Elizabeth, stood prepared to assign nineteen reasons for not ringing the church bells, and mentioned, as the first of them, that there were no bells to ring, her Majesty observed that he need not trouble himself about the rest. On all fours with this is Mme. Melba's quiet but conclusive remark, 'I am already a married woman.' Nothing more is needed."

⁂

The Crystal Palace authorities are determined that the next Handel festival shall not suffer through lack of eminent soloists. The list of principal singers recalls the golden days of Bowley and Sir Michael Costa. It includes, as sopranos, Mmes. Albani, Macintyre, Blauvelt, and Ella Russell; as contraltos, Mmes. Brema, Crossley, and Butt; as tenors, Messrs. Lloyd and Ben Davies, and as baritones, Messrs. Santley and Andrew Black.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME

Walter Damrosch is lecturing in San Francisco on Wagner's music dramas. His illustrations are provided by Mme. Gadski, Mr. Bispham, and our some time acquaintance, Anton Schott. That Mr. Damrosch is delighting his hearers may be judged from these words, culled from The San Francisco Chronicle: "Mme. Gadski, beautiful, soulful, and perfectly in sympathy with Elizabeth's character and the music which expresses it, sang better and more in harmony with her own musical tastes than she did when San Francisco heard her first in grand opera. She is one of the most satisfying of Wagnerian interpreters, her voice being one of thrilling quality, her method and technique perfect, and her intelligence and personal charm nicely fitted to such rôles as Elizabeth and Elsa, while her great dramatic force and fire suit more exacting rôles like that of Brunhilde. Her voice and her lovely personality were already known here, but Mr. Bispham, who sang yesterday all that was set down on the programme for 'Wolfram' and several numbers that were not set down, had not been heard here before, and his fine, pure, resonant, and perfectly controlled voice, with its suggestion of the tone of a 'cello, captured his audience completely. Herr Schott sang the Tannhäuser arias in his best manner but, after all, it was the beautiful, sympathetic, and illuminating talk of Walter Damrosch himself which held these perfect pearls of vocal music together, and the general impression of fine and high endeavor which remained with the audience will bring larger and larger audiences during this season."

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All of Rafael Joseffy's March dates have been canceled on account of illness. His doctor has ordered him South for a rest.

⁂

Henry W. Savage, manager of the Castle Square Opera Company, was asked the other day if he knew all the people in his companies. He answered: "All of them, down to the stage hands and supers. My choruses, you know, are my special pets. I take a lot more interest in them than I do in the principals. Perhaps that is why you hear so much about the ensemble work of our companies. It seems to me I know more about training them, but because we take more interest in them. Once a week we have a little meeting behind the scenes, at which we give the chorus people a hearing. The object is to develop latent talent. If one or the girls or men has been studying a part, he or she is given a trial, with a view to an understudy's part, and the understudies are given a chance to develop into principals. In this way we make discoveries which are both pleasant and profitable."

⁂

Interest in the operatic department of the Cincinnati College of Music has lain dormant for some years past, but during his spare time this Winter Mr. Van der Stucken, Dean of the Faculty, has been quietly but firmly awakening new life and interest in the study of opera at the college. He had not gone far when it was apparent to him that with the talent at his command a successful performance of one of the light operas of the old masters could become an accomplished fact, and he accordingly chose Gounod's "The Mock Doctor," which will receive its first performance in Cincinnati at the Odeon Tuesday evening, March 29, with the support of a capable orchestra. It will be given in full operatic garb, with due consideration for traditional effect in costumes and scenery and complete stage accessories. Mr. Van der Stucken has selected as principals Miss Gertrude Zimmer, Miss Antoinette Humphreys, Miss Cornelia Grahn, Mr. S. William Brady, Envart Hooven, Edward Hartmann, Clement De Bruin, George Baer, and William Smith. A competent chorus will complete the ensemble.

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In his first Nibelung lecture in San Francisco, Walter Damrosch said of the titles of the typical motives: "Don't let the words attached to these themes destroy their value for you. They are used only for the sake of convenience. Words betray. Forget them as soon as you have grasped the idea." These words should be pondered by all Wagnerites.

⁂

San Francisco is much excited over a report that Signor Pietro Mascagni, the famous composer, is soon to pay that city a visit and conduct some of his own operas at the Tivoli Opera House. It appears that two opera singers, Signori Avedano and Salassa, who are now in San Francisco, and who say they are warm friends of Mascagni, announce that they have received a letter from him, in which he says he will start from Milan shortly on a trip around the world, and that he proposes to make quite a long stay in California. He adds that he thinks he will be well enough by the time he reaches San Francisco to conduct a few performances, just to please his friends.

⁂

David Bispham, it is rumored, has decided to abandon the operatic and concert stages for that of legitimate drama. The report has not been verified by the baritone himself, but his friends assert that within the next few months he will take steps in that direction. That he has the necessary qualifications has been made potent by his work in the acting rôles of opera—Kurvenal, Alberich, Telramund, Beckmesser, and many others. Mr. Bispham is an American. He is a native of Philadelphia and commenced his stage career in London.

⁂

Victor Herbert will guide the artistic fortunes of the Pittsburg orchestra during the coming season. This has been placed above all surmise by the re-election of Mr. Herbert as director by the Orchestra Committee of the Carnegie Institute. The season of 1900-1901 will begin on Nov. 1, 1900, and will continue twenty weeks. A feature will be the greater attention given to concerts in other cities. The year's deficit is stated as between $20,000 and $30,000, though the exact figures cannot be ascertained until Manager Wilson's report is ready.

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Francis Wilson is giving the immortal "Erminie" in the Southwest, and the public likes it, too.

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The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of March 10 says: "M. Charley is 'up against it.' He brought his large, talented and expensive French opera company here from New Orleans to give four performances at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. He gave but one, and that at a decided financial loss. The house Thursday night was principally 'paper'; there were very few paid admissions. That night the manager was considering the project of canceling the rest of the engagement and proceeding at once to Chicago, where the troupe sings at the Auditorium next week. But he decided to try what a day would bring forth, and 'Romeo and Juliet' was announced for performance last night. When the hour for ringing up the curtain arrived the seat sale amounted to but $48. It would have cost perhaps $1,500 to have gone on with the opera. Before that time M. Charley had decided to not proceed with the performance, and the members of the company were packing their baggage about the hour they should have been making ready for going on the stage. The few who had invested in tickets received their money back, the house was darkened, and nearly every one of the French singers went across the way, where the Castle Square people were giving 'Il Trovatore' to an audience of 3,000 or more." So it is the Castle Square cheap show which has killed foreign opera in the West, is it?

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The Daily News of London says that Cornubert, the tenor, now a member of the Metropolitan Company, fought on the Spanish side in our late war. So when he goes home, if he admits that he failed here, he will say it was because of our animosity to him.

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At a recent concert by church choirs in New Bedford, some of the solo work was done by M. B. Frank Jenney, a tenor singer, who has filled positions in church choirs for the remarkable period of fifty-four years. In fact, he can look back on forty years as a tenor soloist in various churches. Mr. Jenney was in his prime perhaps twenty years ago, and then he was active in everything which had music as its motive. To-day his zeal and interest are none the less acute, but naturally his singing days are not as numerous. Still, he can probably claim, with justice, that he is the only church singer in this section of the country with a career actively of fifty-four years, and who can still appear with credit as a soloist.

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The Bach Choir of Bethlehem, Penn., J. Fred Wolle, conductor, organized Dec. 5, 1898, for the purpose of studying the masterpieces of the Leipsic cantor, will produce, complete for the first time in America, the mass in B minor. The performance, which will take place in the historic Moravian Church on March 27, will commence at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the great Kyrie and Gloria will be sung. This will be followed by an intermission of two hours, and the remainder of the work will be resumed at 8 o'clock. The choir consists of nearly one hundred non-professional singers, who have been carefully trained for fourteen months in the many difficult technical passages of the great work. An orchestra of thirty-one people will assist in the rendition, consisting of the best talent of Bethlehem, Allentown, Easton, and Reading in the string and flute parts, the oboes, bassoons, French horns, trumpets and drums coming from Philadelphia. The solos will be in the hands of the following artists: Miss Katherin Hilke of New York, soprano; Miss Lucy Brickenstein of Bethlehem, soprano; Mrs. W. L. Estes of South Bethlehem, contralto; Mr. Nicholas Douty of Philadelphia, tenor; Mr. Arthur Beresford of Boston, basso. The disposition of the chorus and the orchestra will be in the gallery, and the work, instead of being conducted in the ordinary manner, will be led by the organist from the organ desk. No tickets will be sold at the door of the church, but applications for admission may be addressed to the Moravian Book Store, 144-146 Main Street, Bethlehem, Penn. Comment on the extreme difficulty of rendering this great work is unnecessary, and the fact that Mr. Wolle and his choir are now able to present it complete for the first time in this country, before even the most critical musical audience, insures a rare treat for all lovers of music.

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Two correspondents have written to THE TIMES in regard to former performances of Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor." One gentleman says he heard it in German at the Thalia Theatre on Jan. 28, 1886. Another says he heard it at the Academy of Music in the seventies under the management of Neuendorff and Maretzek. He incloses the cast, which was as follows:

Mrs. Ford ..... Mme. Pauline Lucca
Mrs. Page ..... Miss Henne
Anne Page ..... Miss Clara Doria
Fenton ..... Herr Graff
Mr. Ford ..... Herr Vienna
Mr. Page ..... Herr Wilhelm Formes
Slender ..... Herr Reichardt
Dr. Caius ..... Herr Weinlich
Sir John Falstaff ..... Herr Hermanns
Conductor—G. Carlberg.

Young Ernst von Dohnanyi.

Ernst von Dohnanyi, the Hungarian pianist, who is to be soloist at the next Boston Symphony Orchestra concert, was born in Pressburg about twenty-two years ago. His father, a professor in the gymnasium (high school,) was also an excellent musician, who, besides giving his son music lessons, refused to allow him to play in public, as a "boy prodigy," but made him take a course of study at the gymnasium. While at work there Dohnanyi studied music under Carl Forstner, and later under Koessler and Thoman. He completed his pianoforte study, however, under Eugen d'Albert.

In the season of 1895-6 Dohnanyi played twice in Vienna, giving, with a violinist, concerts of piano and violin sonatas. In the Winter of 1897 he gave two recitals, and on the 9th of January, 1898, he played the Beethoven G major concerto with the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, under Hans Richter. In the Spring of 1898 Herr Ludwig Rosendorfer, the great piano maker, offered a prize, in memory of Hans von Bülow, for the best pianoforte concerto, the competition to be open to composers of all lands. The judges were Julius Epstein, Mr. Gericke, Alfred Grunfeld, Leschetizky, and Rosenthal. Without much discussion they awarded the first prize to Ernst von Dohnanyi, who played his concerto the following Winter in Vienna, winning more praise than he had in any of his previous appearances.

Mr. Dohnanyi has been specially engaged to come to America to play with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in various cities. He has created considerable stir in musical centres in Europe, and is described by reliable critics as a veritable genius. A year ago he first appeared in London. He came with no preliminary booming, and gave his first concert to a nearly empty house. He finished the season by packing St. James's Hall at an afternoon recital. The London Times commented as follows on Dohnanyi's first London recital:

"Seldom in the recent history of music has a success so immediate or an impression so profound been made by an unknown artist as has been made by the young Hungarian pianist who lately appeared at a Richter concert. Though Mr. Ernst von Dohnanyi's first recital, given yesterday afternoon in St. James's Hall, drew an audience nearly as small as that which attended Mr. Paderewski's first recital, the enthusiasm his wonderful playing aroused can be compared with nothing in the experience of recent years. Wonderful is, indeed, the only epithet that can be applied to the young artist's performances, but the word is not meant to convey the idea of a technical dexterity to which everything else is sacrificed; technique there is, and of a superbly finished kind, but it is entirely held

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

The woman who has an heirloom learned something last week. The heirloom is one of those uncomfortable things that few people wish to keep nowadays and no woman can bring herself to throw away—a feather bed. This woman was packing hers for storage, and for the first time in its many years of storage it was to go in a barrel. Of course, it was to be nailed up so that not a breath of air could get in.

"You must not do that," said the wise woman who was looking on. "Remember that there is a great deal of animal matter in your feathers, and if you nail them up in that way, when they are taken out they will have a very disagreeable odor."

So holes were made around the barrel and the bed was put in.

"But if you had shut it up, you could have done much to improve it when it came out," said the second wise woman. "Your feathers would have been solid and heavy, too, but by putting the bed out over night on the grass and turning it frequently and letting it get the light and air in the daytime you would find that it was wonderfully improved. I live in the country, you know, and recently I had to have in the house a number of men who were doing work on the place. We did not give them our best pillows, of course, but it was not pleasant to think of using them again after they were gone until they had been cleaned. I took them and put them out on the grass in this way. A hard rain came up while they were out, and some of them were wet through. I hung them out on the line, first from one corner and then another, twisting, turning, and shaking them until they were dry, and eventually they looked like new pillows. The ticks had been bleached by the process, and the feathers inside the ticks had fluffed up until they filled out the cases and were almost as soft and light as down. One thing which I have been told is very good to liven feathers that have become heavy and solid is to cover the hands and arms with some kind of good oil, and, opening the bedtick, rub them in among the feathers until the oil has been absorbed. Well, if the feathers didn't absorb the oil I suppose the oil would absorb the feathers, and one would come out a feathered lady, but I don't know about that.

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The was what is known as a "green" girl. She had been in the country only a short time, but she was able to get around the city with but little difficulty, and she was about to take an advance step and go from Brooklyn to New York by ferry. She had been well directed. All she had to do was to buy her ticket, put it in the box, and there was the ferryboat, and all she had to do was to sit down and wait until it landed. She followed directions implicitly. The only trouble was that she sat down to wait a little too soon. She waited and waited and waited. As far as she could tell, the boat she was in did not move. But she had been told to wait until New York was reached, and so she did. At the end of an hour, however, she began to grow weary. People in the meantime had been passing her at intervals, and going out through the big doors at one side of the boat, and she began to wonder where they were going. She found courage at last to ask one of the women who passed her.

"Why, I am going to the ferryboat," said the woman, and then and not until then did the girl learn that she had been waiting all that time for the ferry house to take her across the river.

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A professional man who visits the city schools frequently says that he has never known a child, even the poorest, to be insufficiently wrapped for the cold weather. Usually, he says, the poorer the child the greater the number of clothes, and in the coldest weather the little ones look like small editions of Sam Weller's portly parent.

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A man who has had a good deal to do with the work of artists in the city says it has been hard always to dispose of the best work in certain lines. For instance, there is one clever young woman who does exceedingly good work in black and white. She puts in a few bold lines every one of which tells and brings out a picture that has life and spirit, but it won't sell. The people who buy the black and white sketches want the carefully picked out, labored work, where every leaf of every tree is put in with the care of a botanist. It isn't as good art, but they feel evidently that they are getting more for their money and are satisfied.

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The story of the absent-minded man with the hymn book has brought out another. This one was the proud father of a family and a man who always lost his head upon every occasion where it was absolutely necessary that he should make the best use of it. Upon one illustrious occasion the window of an upper room had been left open, and the baby daughter of the family had naturally found her way to it immediately, and in an ingenious feminine fashion had put herself over the sill, head out and feet in, where she balanced back and forth like a seesaw, and it was a question if the balance was not maintained whether she would go in or out. Ten chances to one she would go out, and the fond father was literally frightened out of his wits. He was within a few steps of the child, and the mother was in an adjoining room. The child must be saved, and that was the only thing his scattered wits could grasp, and he shrieked:

"Maria, Maria! The baby's falling out of the window." The mother and the guardian angel of all little children saved the baby.

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The New Orleans woman says that she has no idea about marketing in New York, everything is so different from the practices of the Southern city. Here she is held in check by the "small measure," and she has to buy all her "lagniappe." "Lagniappe" is the little bit of anything thrown in by the shopkeepers for the good will of the customer. It is a great boon to the children who get all sorts of goodies when they go marketing for their mammas, and even the cats and dogs get the benefit of lagniappe, though they are not particularly grateful for it.

"Why, lagniappe was as good as so much money," says the New Orleans woman. "I never thought of buying soup greens. I always asked for a lagniappe of greens or pepper or spices or any of those things, and never thought of paying for them as I would here. Then when I wanted meat for my dog I would ask again for a lagniappe, and I always got it. When I wanted onions or potatoes I asked for so many cents' worth, and they would take up a certain quantity in their hands and give it to me. When I came here and they asked me if I wanted a 'small measure' of things they upset my calculations altogether."

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In the death of Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone of Kalamazoo, Mich., who died on Wednesday last, the woman's club world lost one who was known as the "mother of women's clubs." Mrs. Stone was not well known through the East, and many people learning now of the title given her will be surprised. There have been any number of "oldest women's clubs," an honor which Sorosis claims and from which she is called the mother of clubs, but there was only one woman who was known around New York as "the mother of women's clubs," and that was Mrs. Jennie June Croly. As one of the founders and organizers of Sorosis and foremost in the club movement, that title was given her. Mrs. Stone appears to have been an unusual woman and in advance of her age. She was born in 1814, and devoted the early years of her life to the cause of co-education. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon her for her work in obtaining educational advantages for women. She was a teacher and eventually head of the woman's department of the Kalamazoo College, which position she abandoned in 1864 to devote herself to woman club work. She was one of the three honorary members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

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It is a little incident of conjugal life or it shows the latter-day relations of men and women, just as one chooses to look at the matter. The man who saw it feels sure that the man who is the villain of the story would be greatly shocked if he was conscious of his lapse of good manners. It was dinner time, and among other people there were in the hotel dining room a man and his wife, an elderly couple, sitting opposite each other at the table. They had arrived at the nut and raisin period of the dinner. The woman had taken an English walnut and the man had taken another. There was only one pair of nutcrackers; there is never but one pair at a hotel. If there had been more this story would not have been written. So the woman reached for the nutcrackers just as the man did the same. He was a little the quickest and reached them first, took them, and cracked the walnut he held in his hand. The neighboring man, who chanced to be looking that way, thought to himself:

"That is a nice old fellow; he will crack the nut for his wife and then take hers."

But the "nice old fellow" did no such thing. He merely cracked the nut for himself, handed the nutcrackers over to his wife when he had finished with it and proceeded to eat his nut as though he was a model of good manners. Perhaps he was only up-to-date, but the man looking on thought he was a—well, he thought he was absent-minded.

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They do get into the discussion of such abstruse questions in Boston. Now some people in a breach of promise case are trying to find their way out in a truly Bostonese fashion by declaring that a "contract of marriage" made on Sunday night is void. Judge Richardson, before whom the case has been tried, not being born in Boston, doesn't take that view of the matter. He says that in his part of the country the young people thought Sunday night was made to "get engaged in." "It is common knowledge," he says. The thing now is to bring out illustrations. If a number of people were subpoenaed to give their experiences of "contracts of marriage" made on Sunday it would be interesting testimony—lots of romance—and tend to relieve the monotony of legal work. It would also make good reading in the papers the next day.

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A man who had occasion to have a pane of glass cut the other day made the discovery that there are more women in business than is generally known. It was in Brooklyn, one of those cross streets where there are innumerable small shops. It was easy enough to find a glazier's, but it was hard to find a man. The proprietor was apparently in each of the shops the man of all work, and when he was out he left his wife as chief clerk, and the wife could do everything but cut glass. It was interesting to find so many women in business, but not helpful. The man was in despair, but he tried once more as he had tried before, and this time he did not fail. "You go to that place," said a good Samaritan, making use of his index finger, "and if the man isn't there his wife will do it for you." It might have given an added light upon women in business if that man had not been at home, but he was and the work was promptly done. In most of these small shops of all kinds the woman has a great deal to do with the care of the place, while the husband does the outside work. The family lives behind or over the shop, and it is comparatively inexpensive.

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Among the interesting things that have come into the Woman's Exchange, at Forty-third Street and Madison Avenue, recently are some beautiful laces belonging to Mme. Janauschek, the actress, which she wishes to sell. They are valuable, and if there is no occasion for using them the money is more satisfactory. The most valuable pieces in the collection are a black Spanish lace skirt and flounce given to Mme. Janauschek by the Baroness Aline Rothschild. The price for these is $2,000. A wide flounce of Brussels point lace is $200, and a fichu to match is $75. A Marie Antoinette fichu of Valenciennes edging and insertion is $60. There are interesting histories connected with most of the pieces.

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An interesting line of goods which has just been put into the Exchange is the work of the people of Acadia, the home of Longfellow's Evangeline. These people who have emigrated to Louisiana make wonderfully strong and beautiful homespun goods. They are colored with the fast vegetable dyes, and—strange words to use concerning anything Acadian—they are exceedingly stylish for cotton tailor suits. They are heavy and firm and durable. They come in light blue, deep blue, blue and white mixed, some in stripes, and some in mixed blues and browns. They make excellent Summer traveling suits and cannot be told at a little distance from woolen suitings. They are $1.10 and $1.15 a yard. There are fringes and blanket-like pieces of homespun for rugs and hangings.

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There is a woman who lives not very far from New York who cherishes among her treasures part of a child's tea set, white china, with a pretty little green vine upon it. It is a relic of her own and her mother's childhood. It was one of her mother's first "boughten" playthings, brought to her by her mother going to New York upon an exceptional occasion to make some extensive purchases. From the first nine-year-old possessor it descended to her younger sister, then to her oldest daughter, then to the younger, and now it is a family treasure. "I remember it very well," says the original owner, talking to her married children. "Mother had gone to New York to get my older sister a wedding dress, and she brought back the teapot to me. I was not in the habit of having 'boughten' playthings. I played with chance things that came to the house, and among the best of these were the codfish bones. We children always had them when father brought home a codfish, and we dressed them up as dolls, and with carts made of boxes, with spools for wheels and the dollies in them, we had delightful times."

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With the tea set that is an heirloom is a doll. It now has a china head, but the original one was of rubber, lined with cotton. That cotton, it was found, when the rubber head became so badly defaced that it had to be changed, was a brilliant yellow in color. It was not originally so, but was caused by medical treatment. At the time that one of the owners of the doll was taking the most comfort in its society there was a little invalid in the house who was being treated with saffron tea. It was a shame when a real baby was taking medicine that the doll should be prevented from doing so by physical disabilities. The little girl mother concluded to overcome them. The rubber head of her doll was soft and she cut a hole through the mouth, and every time the real invalid took saffron tea the doll took it too, with the result that its cotton batting interior became somewhat jaundiced.

FEMININE FRILLS.

All the feminine world has run to handkerchiefs. They are to be seen chiefly in waists, but there are gowns of them, parasols, and hats in all sorts of pretty silks and things that could never under any circumstances have been used for handkerchiefs. It is on the order of the old-time crazy quilts, pretty things cut into small pieces to be sewed together again. It is not exactly the same, but manufacturers make up all sorts of designs into the form of squares, and then, with some degree of calculation to utilize the squares, they are made up.

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Some of the prettiest and most effective handkerchiefs are fringed, a soft little untied fringe, and this forms the edges of parasols, and is pretty in bolero fronts to waists, the fringed corners of the handkerchiefs tied in front with one knot. The parasols are made of a number of small handkerchiefs, the borders showing in the different divisions of the parasols, or there is one large handkerchief effect with the border around the edge. A stylish and striking handkerchief waist has a solid front, the opening under the arm and a striking striped border on a delicate ground forming the edge of a deep yoke straight both back and front.

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Even the babies are out in handkerchiefs, and a pretty light one with a variegated striped border is made into a something like a sailor collar, the ends tying once in front. The back of the collar is formed of one side of the handkerchief, which is reduced to the width of the child's shoulders by perpendicular tucks set inside the border at the side, and stopping just above the border which forms the lower edge. That makes a deep, square collar in the back, above which the handkerchief is brought to the neck and turned away to leave the two remaining corners of the handkerchief in the points which are tied. They are worn over little gowns or outer coats.

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Pretty cut steel, gilt and jeweled things are worn with many of the pretty neck arrangements as stock holders. They are the shape of the upper or tied part of a man's four-in-hand tie, some two inches in length, not as wide as that at the top, and tapering to the lower edge, and give the four-in-hand effect to pretty thin white neck arrangements or soft things in colors, with which they are worn. They are in fanciful designs.

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The traditional shawl which can be drawn through a wedding ring is as nothing to the pretty hosiery of the pretty girl this year. The lisle gauze stockings are not much more than a mist or a cobweb, they are so delicate and transparent. To make them to some degree practical, they are double at the foot and heel. They are inexpressibly dainty and delicate. They cost $1.25 a pair.

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Following the ruffled ribbons that we have been having for trimmings there has come a charming embroidered mousselin de soie ribbon, scalloped at one edge, all ready to use as an elaborate form of trimming.

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The various passementeries for trimmings are so charming and attractive that they hardly know themselves in their new guises. There is an evolution in wearing apparel as in everything else, and from the overlapping scalelike effect of the sequins and paillettes have come the same effect in made goods. In the passementeries there are little circles of canvaslike material overlapping in the familiar fashion, and more stylish in the fine pattern and coarse effect of the material than anything in paillettes ever was. Raised flowers are to be seen in many things, and they are present in these trimmings, and some of them with funny little dangling tassels to them, like small bunches of fruit belonging to the flowers.

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A charming material in chiffon which is used to make soft little jackets for gowns, and which is altogether charming in either black or delicate colors, ahs real flowers—that is to say, the real flowers of the milliner—appliqued upon it, the foundation of the flower appliqued to the chiffon, while the remainder stands up from it, and has the effect of natural flowers strewn over the material. With black flowers on a white ground it is stylish, and with pink or delicate colors it is beautiful. The innumerable combinations that can be made with a material like this can be varied indefinitely. It comes in narrow widths, and a very little can be used to advantage.

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Flowers appliqued upon evening gowns in combination with painting are charming. A border of big pink roses will outline the skirt or overdress of a gown, and in some places the flowers may be appliqued on entire, and in another the half of the rose will be an artificial flower and the other half painted on the gown so cleverly that it takes a second glance to learn the deception. Buds and leaves are painted on with these flowers, and the whole is delightfully effective.

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The use of contrasting colors is shown in a pretty evening gown of delicate lavender tints, which has a soft line of sage green around the waist in crushed silk crêpe and no other touch of the color in the gown. Contrasting colors are often used, but it is seldom that there are not touches of the one which forms the adjunct in two or three different points of the frock, for it is usually considered that there must be something to match somewhere.

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The use of cloth on silk is shown in a dark figured blue foulard gown, which has a fancy yoke, finished at the lower edge with tan cloth in the effect of a falling collar, while the opening of the gown below at the side has three little straps across of the tan cloth.

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The handsome silk appliques on black point d'esprit in pattern gowns are duplicated now in wash or so-called wash gowns. The net is of white cotton, and the pattern appliques are of batiste in white or delicate shades, the batiste edged with a narrow white braid. It is probable that these pretty gowns would wash as they are warranted, but they would be found in better condition if dry cleaned. They make showy and stylish frocks.

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A stylish white net for evening gowns is massed with large fish-scale sequins put on in scallops.

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Some of the new Eton jackets for street wear are made entirely without collars, and simply finished off around the neck, another resemblance to the fashions of the sixties. These jackets point up a little in the back of the neck, which relieves the plain effect, and they are cut down to a point in the front.

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The hydrangea tints are to be seen in everything, those soft blues and lavenders combined in ribbons, silks, and other fabrics. The flowers themselves are on the hats, and in one of them they are in two close rows on either side of the hat, grebe featherlike, in a way that is reminiscent of every other Winter hat that has been seen this year.

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A woman says it is a serpent in the Eden of women's frocks, and it is a tempting serpent, for it is a supple, wiry, gilt creature to be twined around the waist, where it will cling with its defiant, raised head a little to one side in the front.

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Miss Blanch Bates has one of the most attractive of serpents. She as well as the women in the audience of the theatre where she is playing had a souvenir pair of stockings last Monday night. Hers were beautiful, straight from Paris, black, with a beautiful beaded serpent, the head resting over the instep, the rest of the body twined upward around the stockings.

WEEK OF GAYETY IN HAVANA

Receptions, Dinners, and Balls in Secretary Root's Honor.

HOW CUBANS SPEND SUNDAY

It Is Their Favorite Day for Dances and Similar Festivities—Scenes on the Prado.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 12.—The last week has been full of gayety, owing partially to the visit of the Secretary of War and partially to the fact that the carnival season extends indefinitely into Lent. Early on Wednesday morning the saluting gun at Cabana fired the customary seventeen guns, announcing that Secretary Root had arrived, and before 8 o'clock the Sedgwick sailed into the harbor, and was met by the division commander and staff, the staff of the department commander, and a priest representing the Bishop.

The reception which Gen. Wood gave to the army and navy to meet the Secretary on the afternoon of the latter's arrival was crowded. For the first time this Winter, with one or two notable exceptions, every man present was in uniform, for civilians were not included in the invitation, the only exceptions being the Secretary, who appeared in morning dress, and the Bishop, who was in his purple robes of state. The latter was the last guest to reach the palace, and came attended by two priests. He is a kindly looking man, and the one great objection to him in the eyes of the Cubans is that he is a foreigner. All of the officers were in blue uniforms, a few in full dress, with all the necessary gold lace, but most in undress uniforms, their full dress ones being packed away in chests or trunks in the States. Gen. Wood and his Chief of Staff, Gen. Chaffee, were both resplendent in the full dress uniforms of their rank.

The guests were received by Gen. Wood, to whom they were presented by his aid, Lieut. Brookes. The General, however, has a wonderful gift for remembering faces, and most of the introductions were unnecessary. Gen. Wood introduced the guests to the Secretary, he to Mrs. Root, she to Miss Root, and finally Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee greeted the guests.

ROOMS OF THE PALACE.

The great reception room has changed very little since the days of the Spaniards. The beautiful old glass chandeliers have been changed for more modern ones, but the huge mirrors, with the massive gilt frames impressed with the Spanish arms, still remain unchanged. These are the chief furnishings of the room. The draperies are the same, and I think that the comfortable arm chairs and sofas are the same that I saw there immediately after the Spanish evacuation. The floor is tiled in marble. The next room, however, is much changed. It is now a beautiful white and gold parlor, and the dainty reception chairs, tables, and divans do not suggest the pomp and ceremony which the huge velvet chair on the raised dais did a year ago. It was then the throne room. It is in this room that callers are received. These rooms, as indeed the whole palace, were so guarded last year that every visitor felt that he was under suspicion the entire time of having some intentions of carrying off some old Spanish relics, chairs, &c. Kodak fiends were denied shots at the rooms which were so connected—intimately connected—with the Spanish rulers of Cuba.

Gen. Wood's private apartments are beyond these rooms. They are the same apartments that were once occupied by the Spanish General whose name is synonymous with cruelty, and later by the more gentle Blanco. Usually all of these apartments, reception rooms included, are shut off from the official portion of the palace by wooden shutters, which extend across the upper gallery, but on the day of the reception all were thrown open.

Gen. Wood gave two dinners for Secretary Root, one on the evening following the reception, to which were invited the members of the General's Cabinet, mostly Cubans, and a few others. On the next evening several of the prominent army officers stationed in and about Havana were the guests.

REVIEW OF GEN. LEE'S TROOPS.

On Saturday afternoon Gen. Lee held a review of his troops in the Secretary's honor. The reviewing stand was on the same ground that saw the Seventh Corps reviews last year. The time set was 3 o'clock, and very shortly after that hour the Secretary rode upon the ground, accompanied by Gen. Wood, and escorted by the Seventh Cavalry, long famous in our Indian skirmishes of the Western frontier.

The crowning feature was the drill, which closed the review, a drill by each arm of the service. The artillery came first, with the limbering, firing, countermarching, and other movements. The cavalry followed with some evolutions, and the Eighth Infantry closed with setting up exercises to music. The reviewing ground is a long distance from town, about eight or ten miles, and many went out by train, and ambulances carried them from the station to the grounds. Others drove, and there were fifty or more carriages and other vehicles in line, besides a great many horsemen. There were scarcely any Cubans. I do not remember to have seen more than ten or twelve. Every one was American or English, a good many naval officers being of the number. One is surprised to notice the number of handsome vehicles owned by Americans, and when they are together, as they were Saturday afternoon, they make a very creditable appearance. Following the review was a reception to the Secretary given at the Palace, as Gen. Lee's headquarters are known. The army and navy were invited.

On Sunday evening Gen. Ludlow gave a reception and ball for the Secretary, Mrs. and Miss Root. That night is the favorite one with Cubans for balls, and "when in Rome" we are rapidly becoming Romans. There were a great many Cubans and a fair sprinkling of the American colony among the guests. The Second Artillery band played for the dancing. Mrs. Ludlow did not return from the States with the General, so in her absence the wife of one of the staff officers received the guests with Gen. Ludlow. There were not as many Americans out as would have been the case had it been other than Sunday evening.

Sunday afternoon there was a large sale of fancy work at the residence of the Director General of Posts. Mrs. Rathbone is the President of the society by whom the sale was held, and the stands were presided over by some of the most popular girls in Havana, both Cuban and American. Dancing was one of the main features of the afternoon. The proceeds are to go to a charitable work, the Red Cross, I believe.

SUNDAY SCENES ON THE PRADO.

If one needs any proof as to the light in which Cubans regard Sunday he has only to spend a Sunday afternoon and evening just now on the Prado. The Prado is a street down the centre of which runs a long, open space overshadowed by trees. This has no flowers, and is used entirely as a promenade. Opposite the Inglaterra Hotel it widens into a park, with flowers, bandstands, &c. On Sunday afternoon chairs are placed in rows along the entire length of this open space facing the drive on each side, and in the park as many chairs are placed as can be crowded in, and still leave room for foot passengers to promenade. Late Sunday afternoon the crowds begin to come, many on foot, some on horseback, some in hired coaches, some in handsome traps, breaks, or carriages, some of the army people in ambulances, and others in tallyhos. The people laugh and shout as they drive along, throwing confetti on others driving, on foot passengers who attract their attention, or at the señoritas standing in the windows and waving their fans leisurely to and fro.

Every carriage that passes has yards of this paper ribbon about it. The maskers come out in force in all kinds of fantastic costumes—some beautiful, others quite the reverse. After these is a carriage load of five or six persons masked in the same manner. One carriage yesterday held five persons each wearing a blue domino and mask and high, peaked blue hat. Some of the maskers are almost fiendish in appearance. In driving through a remote part of town yesterday we saw a dancing group dressed in hideous costumes, and altogether giving one an uneasy feeling. Involuntarily I leaned forward and told the driver to hurry.

Those who sit on the chairs and watch the procession as it passes round and round the Prado, laugh and enjoy it all, and those walking, too, enjoy it. It is one of the sights of Havana, and should not be missed. There are so many vehicles in line that it is impossible to cross the street during the late afternoon. As night comes on the gayety abates somewhat, and the merry-makers turn their attention elsewhere. The Prado becomes brilliantly illuminated with the street lights and those in front of the various theatres. It makes no difference that this is the midst of Lent, and that Cuba is a country of the religion that usually observes that season most strictly, there are masquerade balls at all of the theatres. Any one who pays the price asked and wears a mask may go. A ball of this kind is another of Havana's sights.

Last Sunday night there was a large Cuban ball given by a Cuban of high rank, who entertains many Americans. Many who attended Gen. Ludlow's ball went to the other one later on, Gen. Ludlow included.

One of the most beautiful homes about Havana is the Villa Gloria, in Vedado, which was the scene of a ball Wednesday night, at which the Treasurer of the island, Major Ladd, and Mrs. Ladd, were host and hostess. It was given in honor of a visiting army officer and his wife, and the guests were mostly army people. There were very few Americans besides, and ten or twelve Cubans. The house is very different from most Cuban ones, being built after American plans, but having tiled floors. It has two stories, with large porch, both up and down stairs. All around is a rose garden, with roses of every color and variety. The entrance to the house is guarded by two crouched lions cut in stone, and the entrance to the driveway is through a large iron gate, above which in iron letters are the words Villa Gloria.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

KIPLING AT CAPE TOWN.

Severe Arraignment of Treacherous Afrikanders and Demand for Condign Punishment By and By.

From a Special Cablegram by Rudyard Kipling to Harper's Weekly.

Let us suppose that you who read these lines had been out with Rimington's jayhawkers or somebody else's flybynights, riding hard and sleeping light for weeks. Suppose, now, by forethought and a little luck you had caught a few dozen veritable rebels, neither Free Staters nor Transvaalers, but registered voters who had been firing at you as you blundered desperately across barbed-wire fences. Suppose that you had not shot your prizes, but had turned them over to the military authorities. Suppose now that through some accident of marching these registered voters across a section not under martial law the civil authorities had received them with open arms; had prepared feather beds for them to fall upon, and by some hankypanky of civil law which you, ordered out on a new expedition, could by no means counteract, had sentenced them to practically nominal punishment.

I am, of course, putting a purely suppositious case, but suppose at last that you were sent down to Cape Town sick, and met above the white table cloth and crystal which you had not seen since November a clean, quiet, collected gentleman in authority who had never been further than Stellenbosch since the war began, and that gentleman chaffed you about your ill success with your captives, and you had the best of reason to believe that he and a few friends of his had used their authority to undo all the work you had paid for with sweat and saddle chafe and dysentery and sun fever. I put it to you, what would you say to that urbane and well-washed friend smiling craftily across the table?

So it comes about that social relations in Cape Town are a trifle strained, and that men have given up talking to one another who once preserved the semblance of civility. No, it did not pay to be loyal in 1881. That is one reason why men who were loyal then are fighting hard against us, and it pays very little better now. The loyalist on the border has his house ripped inside out by Boers or rebels, or both; the disloyalist's farm is respected, and in return he supplies the enemy with food, horses, and information. His risk is small. He may possibly—but not if his friends can stop it—be arrested on a charge of treason. He may then be sent down country to be tried by a sympathetic jury. He hopes, and not without reason, to have his farm restored to him after he has undergone some absurdly inadequate punishment.

Meanwhile the loyalist's piano is lying wireless on the veranda; photographs of his house show the rooms as though cyclones had met to wrestle there; his flocks and herds are gone; and the baby linen is lying on the dung heap. He and his family crawl into Cape Town in overpacked trains, and get what consolation they can from singing "Britons Never Shall Be Slaves" on the platform. Then do Messrs. Krüger and Steyn enter into correspondence with Lord Roberts as to the atrocities committed on a virtuous population by a brutal and licentious soldiery. And out in the dust and glare to eastward the various jayhawkers and night cats and catchemalives of our irregular corps may be forgiven if they vow that the next time they are fired upon from a registered voter's farm they will not wait for an authorization countersigned by fifteen officers ere annexing all the registered voter's stock. In sober truth, only a Gilbert & Sullivan operetta can parallel some of the affairs in which the military and civil authorities have met over the bodies of suspected farmers, or the correspondence of disinterested officials.

The loyalists declare that, properly handled, open disloyalty could be reduced to a neglectable quantity. "What, then," they demand, "is the sense of creating and propping and supporting the thing as you created and propped and supported the Transvaal 'till it bit you?" They have a certain amount of reason on their side, and it may as well be set out to defeat, to delay, to evade, and nullify the workings of a just punishment, at first cautiously, but later made bold by toleration, with an insolent carelessness of security, to preach sedition under guise of abject loyalty. To malign unscrupulously and to lie malignantly and with knowledge among an ignorant people is a merry and profitable game while it endures. The players, however, do not see, or, busy with their small intrigues, will not realize, that for each man whose neck they save arises another, and yet another, desiring nothing less than their necks. It is a brutal way to put it, but things are not all cream and honey in Cape Town just now, and I confess it gives me the cold creeps to watch these smooth-talking, smiling men explaining to their intimates, as they have explained these ten years past, how this and that will surely be softened down in the interest of some imperiled rebel; how help will come from here, and support from another quarter, and how little in any case to be feared is the British Government. They will attend to it all; they will arrange, they will explain, they will influence, they will speak with the enemy in the matter. Truly the guns and men and the steadily arriving ships are annoying factors, but England cannot keep up the supply. She has drawn on her last resources, the capitalists are nearly tired, and, above all, the military are immensely fools and most easily hoodwinked. The home Government is weak and of many minds, they are present, omnipresent. they maintain intimate relations with all sides, with the front and the far more important "back front," which begins at Pretoria.

First news of all our movements comes to their hands, and also first news of all our reverses. They can make it unpleasant for the Magistrate who does, and the civil servant who sees, too much; for the zealous station master, or the uncommunicative telegraph clerk. Above all—and it was that that gave me the shudder up my back, the same which you get when you see a man plotting a little before his end—they are persuaded that their own lives are absolutely safe. Nothing untoward can befall gentlemen of such address and influence, so they devote themselves to their gospel, which preaches that it is not wise politically or departmentally to be over-loyal. "We admit all that," say the sagacious and the statesmanlike, "but when the war is over and the British flags come out of all the back cupboards, and men are filing claims for compensation for disturbance by the wicked Free Staters and Transvaalers, these men will see which side their bread is buttered, and will work loyally with the constituted authorities. Our first business is to break up the Boer armies and confront them with the accomplished fact." This may be statecraft, and the foreknowledge that these gentlemen will enjoy positions of distinction and emolument under a peace which will have been won in the teeth of their efforts, seems a mighty poor present equipment for the loyal colonist. He consoles himself, however, with the hope that at the end he may be permitted to file affidavits and bring witnesses—hundreds of witnesses—charging certain men, not with isolated acts of treason and sedition, but with deliberate and calculated treason extending over a long period. He believes that the British public, who by then will have lost no small number of friends and relatives, may listen to something so fantastic and absurd as an impeachment, and a trial far away from kindly supporters and admirers; and it rests with you, O British public, to fulfil his hope when you hear, as you will hear, what you will call a howl go up from this side of South Africa demanding that certain men be put on trial for certain definite offenses. Do not, I beseech you, shut your ears. There is no need to be vindictive; there is a great need for justice—such justice as is dealt coldly and deliberately months or years after his crime to the murderer or the man-slayer. They will pray you to let bygones be bygones; they will beguile you, and buy men to beguile you, with lies of the danger of increasing race hatred; they will appeal tearfully to your magnanimity behind the victories of your men; they will shelter themselves for their very misdeeds; they will take credit to themselves, urging that if they had not done a little evil greater harm would have befallen the colony. They will coax, they will threaten, they will bribe, and in the last resort they may turn Queen's evidence, but when that time comes listen at least to the case for the prosecution; take the trouble to read through the affidavits, and see that some of those hoary heads come to the trial.

Contributions for the Dewey Arch.

The Dewey Arch Committee yesterday received a check for $1,000 from Charles Broadway Rouss for the arch fund. Other subscriptions received made the total addition to the fund yesterday $1,300. A check for $100 was recently received from Sir Henry Irving, who, with the check sent his regrets that he could not appear at the theatrical performance that is to be given for the benefit of the fund.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

125th Street, West.

Ladies' Suits, Skirts, Silk Waists.

While other stores obtain an extra large profit on *NEW* goods, we take the latest styles and best qualities—perfect fitting and finished in faultless manner—and mark them from the first at the lowest possible margin, thus sharing with you what competitors consider their rightful profits. Judge by these few representatives:

35.00 for TAILORED SUITS of English Covert, Zibeline and Cheviot cloths, Bolero, fitted or fly buttoned coats, new model skirts, entire suit lined with self colored taffeta silk, materials, workmanship and cut equal to any $55 custom made garment.

30.00 for TAILORED SUITS of superior quality Broadcloths, double-breasted Jackets, new shape Skirts; others of Cheviot Serges, with Eton Jackets and flare Skirts handsomely appliqued; both styles lined throughout with best quality taffeta.

25.00 for TAILORED SUITS of navy and black Camels' Hair Cheviots, Eton Jackets with Medici collar trimmed with silk.

18.75 for TAILORED SUITS of Cheviot Serges, silk lined Eton Jackets trimmed with silk bands, new gored Skirts.

8.90 for SEPARATE SKIRTS of all wool Black Broadcloth trimmed with a special design of silk applique, not the ordinary styles seen elsewhere; others of Cheviots trimmed with bands of silk and velvet, lengths 39 to 44 inches.

6.75 for SEPARATE SKIRTS of superior quality Cheviot Serges and plain cloths, some fan plaited, seams finished with stitching, others silk appliqued.

4.75 for SEPARATE SKIRTS of black and Oxford Cheviot Serges, made with flare, seams finished with stitching.

6.98 for SILK WAISTS of fine quality Taffeta, entire waist of cluster tucks and hemstitchings; others embroidered.

4.90 for SILK WAISTS of Givernaud's best Taffeta, all over tucks or pretty stripes.

Spring Showing of Trimmed Millinery.

Unstinted praise of our Spring Millinery exhibit is heard from every one. The reason—a wonderful collection of the creations of the best European modistes and our own designers, besides this advantage here—no two hats alike—every purchaser has our positive assurance that the style she selects is exclusive. Further, we have made the prices as interesting as the assortment.

Special Sale of Silks and Dress Goods.

Thousands of weaves and colors here for your selection—these values for Monday and Tuesday should not be ignored by those of a saving turn:

Black Silks:

	Regularly At	
20 pcs. Taffeta Silk,	65c	49c
25 pcs. Satin Duchesse,	89c	69c
27 in. Taffeta Silk,	1.10	89c
24 in. Gros Grain Silk,	1.25	85c
25 pcs. Peau-de-Soie,	1.50	1.10
25 in. Surah Silk,	1.19	89c

Colored Silks:

	Regularly At	
24 in. Printed Liberty Satin,	50c	33c
24 in. Printed Foulards,	75c	59c
20 in. Taffeta Silks,	75c	59c
21 in. Liberty Satins,	75c	59c
20 in. Fancy Taffetas,	1.00	73c
22 in. Peau-de-Soie,	1.25	98c

Black Dress Goods:

46 in. Storm Proof Serges,	79c	59c
46 in. All-Wool Henriettas,	85c	65c
47 in. Figured Mohairs,	1.00	79c
54 in. Cloth Suitings,	1.25	98c
54 in. Cheviot Suitings,	1.19	89c

Colored Dress Goods:

50 pcs. Tailor Suitings,	50c	39c
25 pcs. Cheviot Suitings,	65c	49c
50 in. Cloth Suitings,	75c	59c
50 in. Oxford Suitings,	1.00	75c
50 in. Camel's Hair Plaids,	1.25	89c

A Monday and Tuesday Furniture Event.

Count the places in your home you might improve. Are there more than you thought? Then read this news of attractive, reliable Furniture at near to cost prices. If these items are not appropriate suggestions, remember this is only a here-and-there description.

SOLID OAK FIVE-DRAWER CHIFFONIERS, with carved backs, regularly $6.00, at 4.25

SOLID OAK CHIFFONIERS, with five large drawers and large bevel plate mirrors, worth $8.50 . . . 5.95

GOLDEN OAK CHINA CLOSETS, fifty different patterns, regularly $20.00 to $34.00, at 18.75

SOLID MAHOGANY AND GOLDEN OAK BOOKCASES, formerly $24.00 to $39.00, at 19.45

MAHOGANY INLAID PARLOR SUITS, 3 pieces, newest designs and coverings, regularly $40.00 . 23.95

SOLID MAHOGANY LADIES' WRITING DESKS, twenty different designs, formerly $14 to $22 . 13.95

Big Carpet and Rug Values.

Tasty, harmonious patterns woven in soft, luxurious colors in an enormous variety—these special items for Monday and Tuesday show the remarkable lowness of our prices:

HEAVY AXMINSTER CARPETS, all this season's patterns, borders to match, regularly $1.25 per yd., at . . . 85c

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, best 10 wire, with borders to match, also hall and stair patterns, regularly 80c. per yd. 59c

AXMINSTER RUGS in Oriental colorings and designs, Regularly At
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., $18.50, $14.00
9x12 ft., $22.50, $17.50

CAIRO RUGS in rich, warm colorings, 7½x10½ ft., regularly $8.50, at $5.50
9x12 ft., regularly $11.50, at $8.00

An Umbrella Surprise.

Another of those wonderful trade happenings which means money in the pocket of every purchaser—try where you will, such values do not exist elsewhere:

500 Union Taffeta SILK UMBRELLAS, 26 in., close roll, cases and tassels to match, handles of ivory, pearl, buckhorn and natural woods, plain or sterling silver trimmed, and of fine decorated Dresden; also same in 28 in., with handles of English natural wood, plain or sterling silver trimmed, value from $2.50 to $3.50, at . . . 1.79

Half-Priced Ribbons.

1,900 yards of double face SATIN RIBBONS, 5½ inches wide, extra quality, in all the most desirable colors, regularly 58c. yd. 25c

125th Street, West, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

WIGS FOR LADIES!

Perfect substitute for your natural hair. The keenest critic cannot distinguish our scientifically constructed wigs from the wearers' own hair. Thorough satisfaction guaranteed. We have special private parlors devoted entirely to the fitting of Ladies'

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

I saw a letter the other day in a newspaper from some boys who wished to camp out on the seashore during the early Spring and requesting information as to a good place to go and what equipment would be needed. If those boys really mean to camp on the seashore any time before July, about the best thing they can do to get in training for the experience is to secure employment in a cold-storage warehouse until the time they contemplate starting their outdoor life. The seashore is rather a chilly place in the Springtime, and a tent is even colder than the average steam-heated flat. If they are so situated that they must do their camping before Summer comes, it would be advisable for them to wait until May at least. A heavy ten-ounce water-proof tent with a floor attached and either a wood or kerosene tent heater they will probably find the most important parts of their equipment. The further away from the seashore they pitch the camp the more comfortable nights' sleep they will probably get.

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In addition to the places which I mentioned last Sunday at which good trout fishing might be had, I am told that Hackettstown, Warren County, N. J., sixty miles from New York, is also a good place. The Pequest River furnishes fine trout fishing, and either a fly caster or he who angles with the unpoetic worm will find his efforts well repaid. The fishing waters in this vicinity are not posted and no guides are needed. Farmers are glad to be of service to anglers and will show them the most likely bits of water, and board may be secured at the Hackettstown Hotel at $2 per day. Oxford Furnace, fourteen miles further out, is distant two miles from Pequest Creek, and in the small streams near by may be found a fair quantity of trout. By writing to the proprietors of the Belvidere or Fowler House the angler will find his bait, which will be secured for him at a moderate charge, awaiting him on his arrival. The hotel rates in this little town run from $1 to $1.50 per day. No guides are needed, as the station agent or the hotel proprietors will give all necessary information. Later in the season bass and pickerel may be had in Cedar Lake near by, not to mention catfish and eels for those who are not particular so long as the creel is heavy. In writing to make arrangements at Oxford Furnace, it is well to remember that the Post Office address is Oxford, N. J.

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While describing a trout fisherman's outfit last week, I neglected to mention a landing net. This was a pretty serious omission, as the net is a rather necessary article. For one who is not obliged to sacrifice to compactness, a small, short-handled net, with a whipped handle and frame of rattan is the lightest, most convenient, and altogether most satisfactory, but where one is obliged to pack his tackle for travel or shipment, and economy of space is necessary, a net with a folding detachable frame, although heavier and more expensive, is often necessary. One of this pattern costs from $1.50 to twice as much, while the rattan affair may be had for about 50 cents. The net itself, if made of braided silk line, while costing more at the outset than one of linen or cotton, is more durable, and less inclined to kink or become caught on the hooks when lifting the fish.

While fly casting is the artistic, and by many considered the only proper, way to catch trout, it is a sad fact that he who uses the humble and unobtrusive angle worm very often gets the most and largest fish, and, in fact, many anglers use the humbler form of life much oftener than they are willing to acknowledge. There was one enthusiastic fisherman who used to go to the Adirondacks every season in the days when Paul Smith's was a log hut. On his first trip he arrived there equipped with the most expensive split bamboo rod that could be procured, and with other tackle of proportionate value. He started out bravely the first morning, and whipped the water most diligently until noon, without getting any very great returns on his energy or the cost of his tackle. Becoming disgusted, he removed his flies, substituting a piece of pork rind for bait. In a very short time he had filled his creel and returned to the inn. Thereafter he always used pork rind when unobserved, but bending on his flies and making artistic casts when any one happened to accompany him. He never told any one up there the manner by which he made his large catches, and for several seasons he was known as the champion fly fisherman of that section, and was the envied of many men who endeavored most industriously to equal his score, and could not understand their failure to succeed.

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There is a new acetyline bicycle gas lamp on the market. It is a double cylinder affair, somewhat large, and looks like a bit of laboratory apparatus, but it gives five hours' good light and is not heavy, so it begins to look as if the lantern question is in a fair way to be settled. I made mention some time ago about the tendency of bicycle riders to accumulate various patterns and makes of saddles, but I begin to doubt if the saddle collection is quite as numerous, after all, as the man who buys every new make of lantern. One of the great troubles with acetyline gas lanterns is due to the form in which the carbide comes. I bought a can the other day in which the carbide was in such large lumps that it was almost impossible to pack the reservoir of the lamp with more than two hours' supply of fuel without breaking the lumps into smaller bits. If the dealers who supply this material would see that it is broken to small sizes, about as large as a hazel nut, a man would be able to get some idea as to how many hours' supply of light he had in his reservoir when filling the same, but at the present time it is simply guesswork.

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The new Lafayette Boulevard, running from One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street to Inwood Street, and overlooking the Hudson, is one of the most beautiful rides in the city, but is better suited to carriages than wheels at present. Later on the wheelmen will have packed down a cycle path at the sides, and then it will become one of the most popular roads in the metropolis. Running, as it does, through newly opened territory, with the river on one side and old-fashioned houses surrounded by extensive grounds on the other, the wheelman riding along it can scarcely realize that he is within the city limits. It is to be sincerely hoped that it will be many years before this beautiful roadway becomes lined with saloons, tintype galleries, and picnic grounds, such as have done their best to spoil the attractiveness of Fort George. Broadway, or the King's Bridge Road, is ankle deep in mud or dust, according to the state of the weather. In fact, this thoroughfare is in such a disgraceful condition that above Inwood Street the policemen make no pretense of keeping cyclists off the sidewalk, realizing, probably, that it is the only portion of the road on which they could possibly manage to ride. North of the bridge which crosses the Ship Canal, the road becomes all but impassable, and the filling in around Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the new bridge road building to replace the old wooden foot bridge makes a detour to westward necessary to those bound further north. The steep slope which now runs down to the historic King's Bridge makes a dismount there advisable. Broadway, between the King's Bridge Road and the asphalt, where one strikes Yonkers, is in rather better condition, but is not what it was before the trolley tracks were laid. The condition of the roadway on the Central Bridge is something disgraceful, the asphalt being full of holes sufficiently deep to give some night rider a dangerous fall, and a slow pace is advised when crossing this structure after dark.

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A cake of sweet chocolate is an extremely good article for the wheelman to carry in his tool bag. In proportion to the space occupied, it is doubtful if there is any other food preparation made which contains more true nourishment or will be found more valuable for allaying the pangs of hunger and the accompanying weakness which many riders often feel when dinner hour is reached and they have still some miles to travel before arriving at a hotel or restaurant. One of the small bars broken off and eaten will not only satisfy the immediate craving for food, but will give a gentle stimulating effect, from which there is no subsequent reaction. Although it is not generally known, chocolate contains all of the stimulating ingredients of coffee and tea, and the cocoa butter it contains gives sufficient nourishment to obviate the depression generally felt after the effect of these latter stimulants is worn off. It is therefore an extremely valuable article for the kit of the wheelman, traveler, or canoeist, and, carried in the pocket of the shooter's game coat, will often come in handy.

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Just at present the yachtsmen, especially the owners of small sailing craft and launches, are busy exchanging and selling boats. While a yachtsman keenly resents any imputation that his boat is not the best in her class, he is usually secretly dissatisfied with her for some reason or other, and on the lookout for another which will prove the perfect vessel. The present tendency to small fry, such as half and one raters and power launches, and the reasonable cost at which they may be built and maintained, has induced many new men to take an active part in aquatic pleasures during the last couple of seasons. Many of these men are now contemplating the purchase of larger boats or ones of design which they believe better suited to their requirements, and their old craft are now on the market at prices considerably lower than will secure them after the yachting season opens. Next to the raters, knockabouts, and raceabouts, the small yawl and liquid-fuel launches are most popular.

The small yacht equipped with an auxiliary engine is a type now coming into general favor. With a craft of this style the owner, whose time is generally valuable, is independent of the elements and has a reasonable degree of certainty of ending his cruise somewhere near schedule time. An extremely convenient and comfortable style of craft is the small yawl-rigged launch, fitted with a trunk cabin, giving six feet of head room, and without a centreboard cutting up the cabin space, and with a small keel that does not add much to her draught. A boat of this description, in which the sails are considered as secondary to the engine, will give a fair amount of speed under power, and be able to save considerable fuel by utilizing the sails to take advantage of fair winds. A few of this style of boat are now in use, and the class is destined to become much more numerous before long. They should be considered as launches and built as such, and not be judged on their sailing abilities. A launch of this type—thirty-six feet over all—owned by a Stamford yachtsman has cruised on Long Island Sound for a couple of years and been found a stanch and able craft in all sorts of weather.

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"Oh, mamma," said a small boy at the Sportsmen's Show the other evening, "see the polar bear eating the man's nightshirt." It was not a polar bear, although he was perched on a pole, otherwise the small boy was correct. One of the contestants in the nightgown and cigar swimming race had removed that cold and clammy garment on emerging from the tank and thoughtlessly left it within Bruin's reach. The apparel was finally rescued in a fine condition for papermaking, but the bear was heartbroken over his loss and filled the Garden with his remarks relative to the meanness of taking away his new plaything. This small bear, which was located in the Indian camp, seemed to get more fun out of the exhibition than any of the other animals shown there, and had a pleasant way of occasionally drowning the announcements of the water sport events by a few observations of his own.

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The poor Eskimo dog confined in a small cage near the Fourth Avenue entrance had the hardest time of the entire menagerie, for, in addition to the stifling atmosphere, which was torrid to him, visitors persisted in designating him as everything from a prairie dog to a Russian wolf. He must have threatened to resign his position, however, for during the last few days of the show his domicile was labeled with his proper name and status. The bull elk in the live game park shed first one antler and then another, and is now making his selection of Spring styles in head wear.

E. T. KEYSER.

OPENING THE RACING SEASON.

Horses Being Put Through Their Paces at the Bennings Track for the Races in April.

Racing, with all of its attendant woes and joys to the regular followers of the game, will open in the East with the meeting of the Washington Jockey Club at the Bennings track two weeks from to-morrow, and from then on until November is over the sport will be in full swing in the East. The two weeks' meeting at Bennings will bring together some of the representatives of the big stables, and at present the Bennings track is the rendezvous of horsemen who have their hearts set on winning an early purse which will give them the preliminary expenses for the season.

There is already a large thoroughbred colony at the track, about 200 horses in all, but by next week the number will have reached 300. Those on the ground now are being worked, though the conditions are not all that the trainers can ask, for bad weather has left the track bad in spots, and the exercise boys have to carefully pick out the good ones.

One of the largest stables on the ground is that of W. P. Burch. There are eighteen in the string and all are in the pink of condition. His lot was augmented recently by five two-year-olds from the farm of John E. Madden. These are a highly bred lot, and as most of the two-year-olds handled by Mr. Madden have some merit, Mr. Burch looks for them to earn their expenses before the meeting ends. The stable will pin its hopes on the older horses, and of these Decanter, who has been breezed steadily by Jocky O'Leary, is in the best possible condition.

P. S. P. Randolph has a stable of ten on the ground, and their trainer, "Jimmy" Frayling, says they are almost ready to race. The long-distance performer of the stable, Knight of the Garter, is the most forward of the lot.

Fred Presgrave has a stable of sixteen, among them some good-looking steeplechasers, belonging to B. F. Clyde of Bryn Mawr, Penn.

"Jimmie" McLaughlin is one of the local racing men who is at the track. He has sixteen horses, including Charentus, Lady Lindsey, First Whip, Cupidity, Post Haste, and Diminutive. He has also the veteran Premier, who tried hard but unsuccessfully to win a purse last year. There are also nine two-year-olds in the string that are just on edge for racing.

T. E. Coles of Charlottesville, Va., is on hand with Charley Moore, by Eon, and Dr. Farrish, by Charaxus, a pair of two-year-olds that promise to be of stake class, and "Doc" Streett has Royal Sterling, Sweet Caporal, and four two-year-olds, with which he counts on getting a share of the money. Cahill & Anderson of this city have several two-year-olds by the old Suburban winner, Loantaka, at the course.

Wyndham Walden will be at the track next week with a string from the Morris Farm at Bowling Brook, and William Jennings, who rarely fails to pick up a few purses at Bennings every Spring, will also be on hand before the meeting opens.

Imp, last year's Suburban winner, will probably open her season at Bennings. Her owners, Harness & Brossman, have engaged stable room at the track, and the black mare will probably be brought East from Chillicothe, Ohio, during the coming week. According to the reports from her home, Imp is now up to racing condition, and if she races at Washington she should have some of the races at her mercy, as she is easily the class of the horses that will race there.

AT LOCAL RACE TRACKS.

Trainers Suffer a Bad Setback by Reason of the Snowstorm—Condition of Handicap Horses.

Trainers at the local tracks were in good spirits early last week, because their charges were just rounding into shape for the Spring work. The frost was gradually leaving the ground, and some of the horses were being given light work on the tracks. But the heavy snowstorm of Thursday upset all calculations and compelled the trainers to let up on their outdoor work. The snow came when the Track Superintendent had begun to put the harrows on the courses. Superintendent Gorman had his at work over the Morris Park track early in the week, where Ethelbert, Perry Belmont's candidate for the Spring handicaps, and equal favorite with Imp in some of them, is in good condition, and so, too, is "Jack" Joyner's Autumn. The latter has developed into such a grand-looking animal that many believe he will be a factor in many of the big events this season.

Voter and Chacornac are at the Keene Winter quarters, and the latter, who, it is said, will be trained especially for the Suburban, is in splendid condition. Voter is fat, and it will take some time to get him into racing shape.

At the Gravesend track there were more disappointed trainers than elsewhere, for the Winter stables there are almost all taken. Kris Kringle, the crack Western selling plater, who is the best-backed horse in the future books for the Brooklyn Handicap, is at the track, and among others are Box, King Barleycorn, Intrusive, Half-Time, May Hempstead, and several in the stables of Newton Bennington and Edward Stead. May Hempstead, who many contend would have been the best race mare in the country but for the overtraining given her as a two-year-old, has rounded out and developed greatly, and Half-Time is another that has greatly improved. "Ed" Stead's colt by Prince of Monaco is one of the best-looking animals on the track. He has been named Golden Prince. A filly by Bramble and a colt by Tremont in the same stable are also promising ones, while among the others Sky Scraper and old Continental look fit to race within a short time.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

"Uncle Dan" Harness, owner of the speedy black mare Imp, the winner of last year's Suburban, is overjoyed at the prospect of having a worthy successor to his great mare. A bay filly, by Wagner-Pondling, a full sister to Imp, was foaled at the Harness Farm near Chillicothe, Ohio, a few days ago.

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President Thomas D. Reilly of the Queens County Jockey Club and "Bob" Tucker, the club's Track Superintendent, will take another look over the sites offered for the proposed race track at Buffalo this week. On their last visit the snow covered the three sites offered, and no idea of the lay of the land could be secured. Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, who is interested with them in the plan to build the track, will visit Buffalo this week, and if a suitable piece of ground can be secured, will arrange for the building of the track, so that it will be ready for racing next year.

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Dick Dwyer, the Chicago starter, has been engaged by the Washington Park Jockey Club of Chicago to start during their meeting. Mr. Dwyer will also wield the starter's flag at the Harlem and Lake-side meetings, and probably at Hawthorne.

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Maryland's legislators, who are making strenuous efforts to stop racing in the State, may have had something to do with the sale of the harness racing stable of Bernheimer Brothers of Baltimore. The string was the best in the State. Under the present law in Maryland racing and poolselling is permissible thirty days on any track, and the days must not necessarily be consecutive. The bill pending before the legislature prohibits betting on any horse race, under a fine of not less than $500, nor more than $1,000, for every offense.

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Thomas Carter, a wealthy Chicago lumberman, has refused an offer of $20,000, made by C. H. Smith, the Board of Trade operator of the same city, for the three-year-old Lieutenant Gibson. The horse is the favorite now for the Kentucky Derby, which is worth $6,000. Mr. Smith paid $10,000 for the colt at Latonia last Fall, and before he was sent to Winter quarters he won a number of big stakes for his new owner.

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Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston speculator who, with Boralma at the head of his string, has been building up a big stable for this season's racing, has added a few more to his collection. His agent, Herbert Gray, has purchased from the Ralley Brothers of Kentucky a pair of mares by Jay Bird, one out of a daughter of Robert McGregor, and another out of a daughter of George Wilkes. He purchased also J. L. Tarlton, a bay yearling filly by Allerton, 2:09¼. The latter cost him a big figure, and is well entered in stakes.

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"Ed" Bowne, the harness racing trainer, is wintering a string of fliers at R. A. Fairburn's farm, at Westfield, N. J. In the lot he has Farris, 2:12¼, by Anteeo; Red Sovereign, 2:16, by Red Wilkes, and Miss Brock, by Stranger, a grand-looking filly.

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Secretary Crickmore of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association has announced the following entries for the Hunters' Spring Steeplechase at Bennings, each person or club entering one horse where not otherwise indicated: Edward L. Smith, Eskridge Hunt, Maryland; W. K. Levering, Elkridge Hunt, Maryland; Chevy Chase Hunt, District of Columbia; J. E. Larcombe, Jr., Chevy Chase Hunt; Arthur C. Marshall, H. Rozier Dulany, (2,) J. Henry McCauley, all of Piedmont Hunt, Virginia; E. Kingston Salisbury, James D. Hall, both of Pine Hill Club, Virginia; E. O. Hayes, W. C. Hayes, C. W. Smith, F. A. Portman, and John D. Hooe, all of Warrenton Hunt, Virginia.

COLUMBIA'S FOOTBALL PLANS.

Chances Seem to be Against a Game on Thanksgiving Day—Other Games Arranged For.

It now rests with the Faculty of Columbia University to decide whether the wearers of the blue and white shall meet the Carlisle Indians at football in this city next Thanksgiving Day. Not long after the close of the last football season a communication was received by the Athletic Association from President Low and the Faculty, in which the request was made that the Thanksgiving Day game be discontinued. The breaking up of family gatherings which this game causes was offered as the reason. At that time the association was quite unwilling to grant the request, as the game in question is the most profitable one of the season, and usually serves as the close of the football season. A request from the Faculty is of course only another form for a command, but in this instance the request was preferred with the wish that the undergraduate body would take the initiative in the matter. So the association, being unwilling to openly oppose the wishes of the President and his advisers, decided to appoint a committee to formulate arguments in favor of the Thanksgiving Day game, to be presented to the Faculty, that its decision might, if possible, be reversed. Dickinson, Le Prince, and Giddings were appointed on this committee. Both Carlisle and Columbia are anxious to play a game here on that date, but if this is found to be impossible the game will probably take place either on the Saturday before or after Thanksgiving Day.

Before the negotiations were opened with the Indians the Columbia management made a strong effort to arrange a Thanksgiving Day game with Harvard to be played in this city, but Harvard replied that she is in such a position that she will be unable to meet the Columbia team, this year at least. The present outlook also is that there will be no game with Cornell this Fall. Nov. 17 was offered to her by Columbia as the date of a game to be played in this city. Cornell would not accept this proposal, but demanded that the game be played at Ithaca. As the gate receipts at Ithaca would necessarily be small, Columbia did not see fit to comply with this request, and so the negotiations were brought to a conclusion. Columbia will have no game with West Point this year, but a game with Annapolis will be substituted. A game will probably be arranged with the University of Michigan, to be played in this city.

Columbia's first game next Fall will be held late in September, with the Walton team up in the Catskill mountains. A game with Rutgers will come next, with Wesleyan following on Oct. 6. Williams will probably be tackled Oct. 13, and on Oct. 20 a game with the University of Pennsylvania will be played at Philadelphia. The Yale team will come here Oct. 27. No date has been set for the Princeton game as yet, but Nov. 3 will probably be the day. The dates for Stevens Institute and Annapolis will probably be Nov. 6 and 17 respectively.

Coach Sanford will begin the Spring work with the men in about three weeks, and he expects from 150 to 200 candidates.

Of last year's squad, the men who will probably try for the team are Slocovitch, Miller, Morley, Neidlinger, Weeks, Denman, McKaskell, Berrian, Smyth, Stuart, Knapp, Bruce, and Wright. Capt. Wilson, although in the university, will not play this year, but will probably assist in the coaching.

A mass meeting of students to elect a successor to W. E. Mitchell as Manager of the football team has been called for Thursday, March 29.

To Run Across Country.

A cross-country championship will be conducted by the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, and a committee, composed of F. O'Brien, Chairman; J. J. Dixon, H. Obertubessing, Bartow S. Weeks, James J. Frawley, and M. F. Moore, Jr., has been appointed to arrange the race. The committee is now negotiating for the use of one of the race tracks in this vicinity, but as Morris Park offers the best facilities for a typical cross-country run, the Westchester track will probably be secured.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CHESS MATCH

Rules of the Games to be Played Friday and Saturday.

PERSONNEL OF THE TEAMS

Both Countries Have Won Two Matches and This One Will Settle the Supremacy.

The fifth annual match with Great Britain for the Sir George Newnes Anglo-American chess trophy, will be played in Brooklyn on Friday and Saturday. This annual contest has become the greatest event of the year in the chess world, each country doing its best to get the best players they possess together, and the competition has been so keen that expense has not been spared. The Brooklyn Chess Club, which has charge of the arrangements in this country, brought a player from New Orleans one year, and last year an expert was secured from Chicago. The British Chess Club of London, which manages the English end of the contests, tried professional players in the early matches, but has finally settled down to amateurs, only one professional, Blackburne, playing in the second and third matches, and this year eight of the ten British experts are amateurs. The American team this year will play at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, and the British in the Café Minaco, London, the two places being connected by cable.

The matches for the Newnes Trophy were begun in 1896, with eight players on a side, the original challenge going from this side and being accepted by the British Chess Club, of which Sir George Newnes is President. The Brooklyn Club wanted to have the players selected from the best experts of each country, regardless of nativity, and for such a match offered a trophy of the value of $800. Sir George Newnes declined to listen to anything but a match between British and Americans, and said if the trophy could not be obtained for such a contest he would offer one of the value of $1,000. The Brooklyn Chess Club gracefully receded from its position, accepted the generous offer, and won the first match. The British won the second and third, but last year America again scored. The closeness of the relative strength of the leaders in the two countries may be judged by the scores of the four matches so far contested. The total number of games played is 38 of which the United States has won 10½ and Great Britain 18½.

There have been no additions to the ranks of the first-class players in the United States in the past year, and the home team contains the names of nine men who played either last year or in some of the previous contests, the tenth man, S. W. Bampton, being a well-known amateur of the Franklin Chess Club of Philadelphia. The teams selected this year are:

United States—M. N. Pillsbury, Edward Hymes, A. B. Hodges, E. Delmar, New York; S. W. Bampton, H. G. Voigt, C. J. Newman, Philadelphia; John F. Barry, Boston; F. J. Marshall, Brooklyn, and J. W. Showalter, Kentucky. E. E. Southard, champion of Harvard University, and George H. Walcott, Boston, are the substitutes.

Great Britain—J. H. Blackburne, H. E. Atkins, E. M. Jackson, Herbert Jacobs, D. Y. Mills, G. E. H. Bellingham, T. F. Lawrence, H. W. Trenchard, W. Ward, and F. J. Lee.

THE BRITISH PLAYERS.

Blackburne, the present champion of England, who was born in 1842, has been a prominent player since he was nineteen years of age, and is a general favorite among chess players of every nationality. In the four matches for the Newnes Trophy, he has been the opponent of the American champion, Pillsbury, and has outplayed his youthful adversary, defeating Pillsbury in 1896, drawing in 1897 and 1898, and again winning from the American last year.

H. E. Atkins is thirty-eight years of age; he is a Cambridge man, and played on the team of his university from 1891 to 1894 inclusive. Atkins won the amateur championship of England in the Hastings tournament of 1895, and still holds the title. In the four matches so far played for the trophy he has drawn twice, lost once, and won once.

E. M. Jackson is a young British barrister, and an Oxford man. He has played in all the matches for the trophy and won in the first three; last year he lost to Hodges.

Herbert Jacobs is also a barrister, and one of the strongest of British amateurs.

D. Y. Mills has held the championship of Scotland for many years, is an accountant by profession, and is fifty-one years of age.

Mr. Bellingham is one of the youngest of the British team and one of the brightest. He is twenty-six years of age. He lost to Hodges in 1898.

T. F. Lawrence is also a strong London amateur. In 1897 he made a good score against Lasker in a team match. He played last year and in 1897, losing both times.

Trenchard, who is forty-three years of age, is a lawyer; has played in international tournaments, and is considered one of the best amateurs in London. He won his game in the 1898 match, and drew with Baird last year.

Lee is a professional, and was well known in this country a few years ago. He came over in 1893 to play in a tournament planned for the Columbian Exposition, and when that did not materialize he made a tour of the States, giving exhibitions.

Ward is a new man, of whom very little is known, except that his name has appeared among the possibilities for a place in some of the previous matches.

AMERICA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

The American team is typically native. Pillsbury was born in Somerville, Mass., in 1872, and was the champion of the Boston Chess Club when twenty years of age. He played in the impromptu tournament in New York in 1893, and when the Brooklyn Chess Club sent him to England to play in the Hastings international tournament of 1895 he won first prize in brilliant style. Pillsbury has played in several European tournaments since his victory at Hastings, but, while he has always been among the highest prize winners, has failed to reach the first position in any.

Showalter, a Kentuckian, is forty years of age. He was champion of the United States before Pillsbury appeared, and is now considered second only to his younger rival.

Barry of Boston, who is twenty-six years of age is a court clerk, and shares with Showalter the honor of winning all of his games in the matches for the trophy.

Hymes is a New York lawyer, though he was born in South Carolina and was raised in New Jersey. He was champion of New Jersey, and while a student was champion of Columbia College.

Hodges is one of the officials of the Sailors' Snug Harbor Corporation, on Staten Island. He was born in Tennessee in 1860, and was champion of his native State before he came North and settled in New York, in 1890. Hodges has been champion of the United States, defeating Showalter in a match, and has won the championship of New York State.

Voigt, Bampton, and Newman are strong Philadelphia amateurs, and have all been champions of the Franklin Chess Club in different years. Bampton is new to the team. He is in the insurance business in Philadelphia and is twenty-seven years of age.

Marshall, the youngest man on the American team—he was twenty-two last August—is a New Yorker by birth, but learned chess while a resident of Montreal, gaining the championship of the Montreal Chess Club when he was fifteen years of age, and holding it for three years. He came to Brooklyn in 1897, and has since won the championship of the Brooklyn Chess Club, and is now champion of the State of New York.

Delmar is one of the veterans of New York chess, and has been a prominent player for a score of years. He has been champion of New York State and has held the championship of the Manhattan Chess Club.

As a whole, the American team is thought by our experts to be slightly better than it was last year, Delmar being a little stronger than Baird, who played last year, and Bampton being somewhat more reliable than Johnston of Chicago, whose place he takes.

The rules under which the matches are to be played are as follows:

1. The teams to consist of ten players a side. The American team to be confined to natives of the United States; the British team to be confined to natives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

2. The pairing of the players and the drawing for first move to take place in the manner following: (a) The tables on each side shall be numbered from one to ten, consecutively. (b) At 9:30 A. M. (New York time) on the day of play, in the presence of the representative of the opposite side, the players of each side shall each take a table and shall make no change therefrom. (c) The British umpire in New York, or his deputy, shall then draw one of two slips of paper, one of which shall be marked with an odd number and the other with an even number. (d) If the number so drawn is an odd number, the odd-numbered tables of the American side, viz., one, three, five, seven, and nine, shall have the first move, and if the number so drawn is an even number, then the even-numbered tables of the America side, viz., two, four, six, eight, and ten, shall have first move. (e) The British umpire, or his deputy, shall immediately cable to the other side the result of the drawing, and each side shall simultaneously cable to the other the names of its players in the order in which they sit at tables from one to ten, consecutively.

3. One game to be played between each pair of players. The team scoring the greater number of points to be the winner. A won game to score one point to the winner and a drawn game to score half a point to each player.

4. The time limit to be twenty moves per hour. A player's clock shall be started, in case he moves first, at the umpire's call of time, and in all other cases as soon as he receives his opponent's move and shall be stopped when he records his reply. In case of a mistake in the transmission of a move, a reasonable allowance for the time thereby lost (to be settled by the umpires) shall be made to the player damnified thereby.

5. The moves to be transmitted by cable. The English notation to be employed.

6. After play has commenced no consultation, reference to books or manuscripts, or analyzing of his game is permitted to any player during the progress of the match; nor may he lawfully, within said time, receive any instruction, advice, hint, or suggestion as to the conduct of his game, and any such advice, instruction, hint, or suggestion, if given with the consent, express or implied, of the competing player, shall involve the penalty determined for the infraction of this rule. Any player may, however, be advised as to the state of the score of any game, other than his own, during the progress of the match without violation of this rule.

7. The match to take place on Friday, the 23d of March, and to continue, if unfinished, on the ensuing Saturday. The hours of play on the Friday to be from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 3:30 to 7 P. M., all New York time. The hours of play on the Saturday to be the same, except that the evening play shall terminate at 6:30 P. M., New York time. In the event of any games being then unfinished the same to be adjudicated by Mr. Lasker.

8. In the case of games unfinished on Friday evening, the last move shall not be cabled to the other side, but shall be handed to the umpire of the opposite team in a sealed envelope and shall remain sealed until the commencement of play on the Saturday. The umpire shall then, but not previously, open the envelope and the move shall forthwith be cabled. A move made after 6:30 P. M., New York time, shall be deemed a last move and shall be dealt with accordingly.

9. Each side to be represented by an umpire at the opponent's place of play, whose duty it shall be to look after the interests of his side, oversee the transmission of moves, and, with the representative of the home side, to decide any difference which may arise. In case of difference between the representatives of the respective sides, whether the same arise in Brooklyn or London, the same to be left to Baron Albert de Rothschild of Vienna as referee.

10. The rules of the Hastings International Tournament to govern the contest, except as modified by these rules, or where inapplicable by reason of the circumstances of the case.

11. The penalty for the infraction of Rule 6 shall be that the game shall be scored against the player in default.

RECORDS OF THE MATCHES.

The records of the four matches heretofore contested are:

United States	1896.	Great Britain.
H. N. Pillsbury..0	vs.	J. H. Blackburne....1
J. W. Showalter..1	vs.	A. Burn.....0
C. F. Burrille....1	vs.	H. E. Baird.....0
J. F. Barry.....1	vs.	S. Tinsley.....0
E. Hymes.....½	vs.	C. D. Locock.....½
A. B. Hodges....½	vs.	D. Y. Mills.....½
E. Delmar.....½	vs.	H. E. Atkins.....½
D. G. Baird.....0	vs.	E. M. Jackson.....0
Total won....4½		Total won....3½

United States.	1897.	Great Britain.
H. N. Pillsbury..½	vs.	J. H. Blackburne....½
J. W. Showalter.1	vs.	C. D. Locock.....0
C. F. Burrille....1	vs.	H. E. Atkins.....0
J. F. Barry.....1	vs.	T. F. Lawrence.....0
E. Hymes.....½	vs.	D. Y. Mills.....½
A. B. Hodges.....½	vs.	G. E. H. Gellingham.½
E. Delmar.....1	vs.	J. H. Blake.....0
H. Helms.....0	vs.	E. M. Jackson.....1
F. M. Teed.....0	vs.	H. L. Cole.....1
J. L. McCutcheon.0	vs.	H. Jacobs.....1
Total won....4½		Total won....5½

United States.	1898.	Great Britain.
H. N. Pillsbury..½	vs.	J. H. Blackburne....½
J. W. Showalter..1	vs.	A. Burn.....0
J. F. Barry.....1	vs.	H. Caro.....0
E. Hymes.....½	vs.	H. E. Atkins.....½
A. B. Hodges.....1	vs.	G. E. H. Bellingham.½
E. Delmar.....0	vs.	D. Y. Mills.....1
D. G. Baird.....½	vs.	C. D. Locock.....½
F. K. Young.....0	vs.	E. M. Jackson.....1
A. K. Robinson..0	vs.	H. Jacobs.....1
J. A. Galbreath..0	vs.	H. W. Trenchard....1
Total won....4½		Total won....5½

United States.	1899.	Great Britain.
H. N. Pillsbury..0	vs.	J. H. Blackburne....1
J. W. Showalter.1	vs.	H. E. Atkins.....0
J. F. Barry.....1	vs.	T. F. Lawrence.....0
A. B. Hodges.....1	vs.	E. M. Jackson.....0
E. Hymes.....½	vs.	D. Y. Mills.....½
H. G. Voigt.....½	vs.	H. Jacobs.....½
S. P. Johnston...½	vs.	C. D. Locock.....½
F. J. Marshall...½	vs.	G. El Wainright....½
C. J. Newman....½	vs.	G. E. H. Bellingham.½
D. G. Baird.....½	vs.	H. W. Trenchard....½
Total won.....6		Total won.....4

HINTS FOR BICYCLE RIDERS.

Benefits Derived from the New Coaster Brakes—Changes in Saddles That Are Needed.

Women cyclists and tandem riders are among those who will derive special benefit from the use of coaster brake devices. This will probably not be fully realized until the regular riding season is well under way. It is as a brake that the device will appeal most strongly to these classes. Men on singles who are capable and careful riders are able to get along without a brake. To nine in every ten women, however, brakes are considered a practical necessity. The brakes fitted to the average woman's machine last year were inadequate when it came to descending long and steep hills. Lever brakes attached to the handlebar tire the hands without doing much more than checking the speed of the machine and aiding in back-pedaling to keep it under control. The same applies with even greater force to tandems. No cyclist who has ever ridden on a tandem well deny that it is dangerous riding without effective and satisfactory brakes. The pleasure of tandem riding in sections where hills are encountered is marred simply because of the physical strength required to keep the machine under control. In the coaster brake introduced this year riders will have a check to excessive speed which is simple, practical, and thoroughly efficient and satisfactory. There are brakes on the market that have stood thorough and particularly those for tandems. It was pointed out at the time coaster brakes were first introduced that if a brake failed to work disastrous results would follow, but that trouble has been remedied through attention to strengthening them.

The coaster brake was used by many veteran riders last year, and these claim that a little practice will enable the rider to graduate the foot to a nicety, and thus control the machine better than he can by back-pedaling. The rider of a wheel with the coaster brake device was easy to detect in the few good riding days last week. They take full advantage of the grades, never losing a chance to coast when there is the slightest excuse for it. Strong winds are just to their liking, and coasting down hill with the wind at the back was taken with the utmost confidence. A slight pressure of the foot was all that was necessary to set the brake or check the speed should there have been necessity for it.

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While the breaking of a single spoke on a bicycle wheel will not make an appreciable difference in the running of a machine, that spoke should at once be replaced. The break places a certain strain on the twin spoke, and when the latter gives way it would almost certainly put the rim out of true, in which case something must be done or the tire will be ruined by the wheel rubbing against the forks at each revolution.

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There seems to be no reason, to the average rider, why a bicycle should carry the chain gear by which it is driven on the right side of the frame any more than upon the left side. "In the equipment of a bicycle, however," says a manufacturer, "nothing is done without an object. The position of the gear was settled long ago, when the matter of locking the bearings was not so settled as it is at present. In the early days of safety building an unsound or a jammed bearing was a frequent mishap. When a bearing unwound, the balls fell out and were lost. A jammed bearing would betray itself in hard driving. Then, as it was found on a cup adjustment that the cone on the left side of the crank axle had a tendency to jam if left unlocked, it was decided to place the gear wheel on the right-hand side, because in that position it was run up hard against the bearing cone, and keyed on, so preventing any unwinding movement in the cone. During the past few years many improvements have been made in the matter of locking bearings, and the chain could be attached on either side, but, as there was never any complaint about what side the chain should be on, it has remained the same, and probably always will."

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From experts come suggestions for changes in the construction of saddles to conform with the coaster-brake device. The use of the latter, it is contended, will bring a demand for more comfortable saddles. It is not denied that the entire weight of the rider does not rest on the saddle. A large proportion is carried on the pedals and a smaller portion on the handlebars. With the new device, when a rider is coasting his entire weight will rest on the saddle. Any movement to throw a portion of the weight on the pedals will bring about the application of the brake. In resting his entire weight on the saddle the shocks of the road are communicated to him with surprising definiteness. Experts believe that to overcome this the construction of saddles must be changed. They should be broader and shorter, shaped to obviate harmful and unnecessary pressure, and with a base so constructed that the leather will yield without losing its shape. It is predicted that saddles with springs will greatly aid in bringing about the necessary comforts. What the rider wants is a saddle that he can sit on and yet not feel in an unnatural position.

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There is a tendency toward light chains on machines this season. When chain-driven bicycles were first introduced economy in weight was rarely considered, apparently. The first safeties built were equipped with ponderous chains. As they were being applied to an entirely new use, makers resolved to take no risks in the matter of breakage. Some of these early chains were three-fourths of an inch wide. At present they are narrow strips of metal as compared with those in use ten years ago. An examination of the 1900 models shows that the one-quarter inch chain is rarely seen on anything but a tandem. Three-sixteenths and even one-eighth inch chains seem to have the call. These light chains have been thoroughly tested and dealers will guarantee that they will stand the strain as well as a chain twice as heavy. These chains are much more carefully made, and from a superior grade of metal. While they will not break, they must necessarily wear out more rapidly than the wider chains.

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It has often been asked of the touring cyclists what is considered the most useful article to effect a repair, and invariably the answer is: "If you have some tire tape in your tool bag, you can always feel pretty safe." Every rider has discovered that the tape is useful for many purposes other than that of binding a puncture. It has been

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

IT IS THE PEOPLE'S BUSINESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Over and over have I heard upon the street and seen in the newspapers the same idea that your correspondent, Malcolm L. Birnie, this morning expresses in these words:

"If all our newspapers in this city would concentrate their energies to expose and denounce corruption and vice, and if all our ministers and preachers would do the same thing, I believe it would not be long till the rascals who hold official positions would be turned out."

Now, what good purpose does this serve? It is only talk. Why try to shoulder something on to the press and the pulpit that belongs on the people? What man, woman, or child in this city does not already know that a great and crying evil exists here? Why waste time in further talk instead of acting? Further publications of particulars would fall on indifferent ears, and simply cater to the regular thirst for news. Everybody knows there is a mighty wrong here, and yet there is no rising of the people in judgment and for execution. What good purpose will more talk, whether in press or pulpit, serve? The facts are before the people; what are they going to do about it? We need a doing, action; yet there is no sign that the sovereign people care a rap beyond feeding their taste for news, idle news, like an account of a horse race in New Orleans, read to-day and to-morrow forgotten. This morning we read of a mass meeting in Cooper Union last night to stop the war in Africa. Forsooth! Stop the trade winds!

It would be very interesting to know how many of those who made speeches and did the cheering last night by their ballots two years ago helped to make the present condition of affairs in the city possible to-day.

The indifference of the average New Yorker to a moral question that affects even himself and his own family is something humiliating to contemplate. Instead of mass meetings to stop a war on the other side of the world, we need the earnest, the indignant, the acting attention of the masses to the corruption in our own midst. Let us clean our own houses first, not waste time in trying to set England right.

I believe it to be a truth that only corrupt communities can be represented by corrupt officials. New York needs to arouse itself from its lethargy and retrieve a name that has been dragged in the mire for many years, that has become a by-word and a public shame in the Nation, because either the people themselves are too corrupt to rebuke themselves by a spasm of virtue, or too indifferent to their disgrace through the prevalent spirit of commercialism to rise in their might and cut the present political cancer out of the body politic.

The people, the mass of the people, are perfectly willing that a few individuals should nobly apply themselves to the task, but that still leaves the people inactive. Once again, what are the people en masse going to do about it? S. H. MOORE.

New York, March 16, 1900.

WHAT TAMMANY PROMISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The great wave of reform that has so suddenly overtaken this city is good evidence of the indecisive character of its inhabitants, as well, I regret to say, of their thorough want of appreciation of justice and fair play.

It will not be denied that the issue at the time that Tammany was installed into power was between a decent government and a "wide-open city"; the latter Tammany promised on every rostrum where it held forth, and even went so far as to present its advantages in realistic and seductive panegyrics something as follows:

"Boys, when Tammany was in power you all had money. Then the 'come on' came to town to buy gold bricks, and was given a good time, and the fellow that got the money followed the old adage 'that money easily obtained was quickly spent,' and the saloons and the storekeepers all got a part of it. Moreover, if you wanted to play a game of 'freeze out' there was not a policeman standing at the back of your chair. Elect Tammany and those good old times will come back and we will all have money."

This was the kind of government the people wanted. Even well known and influential Republicans of social and financial standing boasted on election day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel of voting the Tammany ticket on the ground that Tammany was the only party that knew how to run the City Government, meaning, of course, a "wide-open city." It is therefore evident that the public went into the deal with their eyes wide open and elected a Tammany Mayor by nearly 80,000 majority. Now they are kicking—for what? Simply because Tammany is keeping its promises and making good its pledges. What do these spasmodic reformers want? Do they expect to give Tammany a bad reputation and keep Boss Croker an exile? Certainly this would be base ingratitude.

What ought to be done is to give the police a long vacation, send them to the Philippines, or anywhere to get them out of the city. Then suspend the Criminal Courts, and give us a "wide-open city" in fact rather than in theory. This is the only way by which the millionaire and the exclusive Four Hundred element can be taught the value of a vote and made to perform their duties of citizenship on election day.

Please, Mr. Editor, don't spoil our "wide-open city," we all enjoy it so much.

Hurrah for Croker and Tammany!

WIDE OPEN.

New York, March 15, 1900.

NO DANGER TO TAMMANY MEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of your readers, I would like to ask if there is any sane man, any real New Yorker, in the town who imagines for one minute that any real good is to come of any investigation into the affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad Company?

The company was wrecked by Tammany contractors, with a Wall Street annex, and now with a Tammany receiver who has his eye on the Governor's chair of this State, a Tammany District Attorney who consigns all reform to h—; Tammany courts, and Tammany investigators generally, who is in any danger at all of being hurt?

Verily, no one at all.

That the affairs of the company may be ventilated to a certain degree is likely enough, but the thing which the public is desirous and wanting "to know, you know," will not come out at all, as I will venture to predict. The rotten management of corporations, &c., in this town and the amount of political tribute which they "voluntarily" give up need cause no surprise to any man who has had his eyes open in this city for the last fifteen years.

There is no danger at all to any "good Tammany man" in this matter, and well they know it; neither are they likely to suffer, except perhaps in the matter of the falling off in revenue for a short time, by reason of the usual spasm of reform which is once more sweeping over the city, and notwithstanding all the "big things" which one Gardiner is promising to do to the powers that be.

He cannot, will not, and dare not do anything radical to interfere materially with the revenues of the organization of which he is such a shining light. Dr. Parkhurst is certainly right in one thing at least, which is, that no real reform in the matter of vice suppression is to be expected while Tammany remains where it is to-day.

Having been a resident of this city for thirty-seven years, and more or less observant of things political during that time, I, for one, have no idea that any good will come out of Tammany. After such disclosures as we had in the Lexow investigation, one man only being punished, the rest reinstated in office and promoted and rewarded, no one need fear any danger to-day. G. R. T.

New York, March 15, 1900.

THE WAIL OF A PARK COMMISSIONER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of your paper there appeared an article under the heading "Dangers to Park Riders and Drivers." I am glad to see that a prompt and general denial was given to these allegations by Capt. England himself, but, in behalf of the rank and file, I would like, with your permission, to supplement a few remarks in detail. Your informant, in part, goes on to say that "in the old days before the new charter went into effect the graycoats, both mounted and on foot, who patroled the Park were as numerous as bees in a garden of honeysuckles, but the visitor to the Park only finds an occasional bluecoat now." That is, indeed, strange, to say the least, since we have got exactly the same number of posts, patroled by mostly the same men, disciplined by the same superior officers, as we had in the good old days when the police were under the paternal care of the Park Commissioners. Nothing, in fact, has changed but the Commissioner and the coat—Arcades ambo.

Your correspondent states that "complaints have been made to Commissioner Clausen, but he has no jurisdiction over the Park police. Ah! thereby hangs a tale." Complaints at the evident instigation of a deeply interested party have also been made to Chief Devery and Capt. England, who are both considerably over seven, and knowing, as they do, the principles that underlie most of these charges, they usually treat them in a manner befitting the motives by which they are inspired. All manner of charges have been made, principally about small boys. Sure enough, since the days of the great god Pan the inevitable small boy has played star parts in all phases of mischief, and will be likely to pursue the even tenor of his way practically unmolested, as he usually takes particular care that nothing goes wrong while there is a "cop" in evidence. Assuming that the professional gentleman mentioned by your correspondent is the proud possessor of a small boy, and that the same boy was apprehended by an overzealous officer for roller skating on a bridge, I venture to say that the sensitive gentleman himself would be at the Arsenal in short order, demanding immediate satisfaction. Taking it all in all, this fuss about the small-boy nuisance is evidently straining at a gnat while deliberately swallowing a whole camel of daring and disinterested bravery which has sent some five or six of our mounted men to the hospital inside of a couple of months.

Further on the prominent driver extols the vigilance and skill of the old graycoats, while he denounces the negligence and inefficiency of the present force, who, by the way, are the self-same men in different guise. This gentleman must be the innocent victim of an optical illusion, imposed by the color of our coats. What's in a coat? I claim that, like the name of Montague, we might submit even our coats to judicious alteration and still "retain that dear perfection due to former masters."

The prominent driver states that when the Park police were under the control of the Park Commissioners, they were constantly on the lookout, as they did not know the moment their chief might appear. This is not always in accordance with facts. For some three months last Summer, things went along very well, though a chief was nowhere to be seen, not even the sum ego himself, who took a prolonged vacation during the incubation of the Mazet committee.

It was further insinuated that another reason for scarcity of police in the Park was because the men are on post only when Capt. England makes his tour of inspection. This is really too thin to be taken cum grano salis. The truth is, Sir, we have at least as many as twelve inspections between the hours of 8 A. M. and 8 P. M., including three Sergeants and three Roundsmen on foot and two Sergeants and two mounted Roundsmen, together with two daily visits from the Captain, who, for obvious reasons, travels incog. at no stated or regular intervals. You can, therefore, see how much time we have to spend in happy seclusion with the squirrels.

It is said that police have been sent to the Park from all sections of the city. That is intended to convey that the Park force has been radically changed. Investigation will, however, prove that more than 90 per cent. of the men who were in the Park previous to amalgamation are doing duty in the Park now. There is one thing in particular which gives a yellow tinge to the strictures of this mysterious driver: He has all through manifested a deeper personal interest in the affairs of the Park police than one would naturally expect from a casual observer.

In conclusion I beg to express a hope that with your wonted impartiality you will be kind enough to concede the poor patrolman—in his own defense—the same accommodation in your invaluable space which you have already accorded to his rich and influential critics.

MICHAEL T. O'BRIEN,
Twenty-seventh Precinct.

SAYS CARS ARE COLD AND FILTHY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I add a line to what Mr. P. A. Worthley of New York says in reference to Brooklyn Rapid Transit?

Not only are we forced to ride in filthy cars, cars with seats so narrow that two people cannot comfortably sit in the same seat, often old smokers reeking with tobacco smells, mount all those dirty steps to the elevated road, usually in time to see a train just leaving, but half the time we must ride in cold cars. Sunday last I came from Ridgewood in a car so cold that when I reached Maple Street I could not feel my feet, and I had to ask the conductor to help me off. The time was a little after 5, and the car No. 753. I asked the starter at Ridgewood if the next car would be heated, and he did not know. Appealing to the Board of Health does no good, as they say they have no power to act, but will try to get a bill through to oblige Mr. Rossiter to have the cars heated. Meantime, I wish that Mr. Rossiter had the twenty miles to take every day, and in just such cold, filthy cars. A DISGUSTED SUBURBANITE.

Richmond Hill, March 16, 1900.

Rapid Transit in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We long-suffering and patient Brooklynites feel very grateful to you for giving us an opportunity to state our grievances through your valuable paper. The articles are read with interest by the sufferers, but it is doubtful if any one else reads them.

"P. A. Worthley" should be thankful that he is able to ride to New York. If he lived at Bay Ridge he would willingly ride if he was fortunate enough, after waiting fifteen or twenty minutes for a car, to find a place to stand upon. If we are fortunate enough to go from the bridge to Sixty-fifth Street without delay we are almost certain to be "held up" at this point and then treated with less consideration than the cattle on the trains from the West. This is almost a daily occurrence, and for the sake of humanity it should be stopped.

A SUBURBANITE.

Brooklyn, March 16, 1900.

CROWDED CARS AND LONG WAITS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a patron of the "B. R. T.," I was particularly gratified to see the prominence you gave to Mr. Worthley's letter in your issue to-day. The inconveniences he suffers are bad enough, but let him try a week or so of the Kings County Elevated and he will be content with his lot. After waiting for seven minutes this morning on the platform of the Nostrand Avenue station, with the sharp north wind doing its very best to make things interesting, (the waiting room was crowded to suffocation,) a train came along and the gateman kindly volunteered the information that there were "plenty of trains behind." The ten or fifteen unfortunates who considered themselves lucky to even ride outside on the platform, smiled a chilly smile and the train went on.

Eight minutes later another train came along. The crowd on the platform became impatient, and made a rush for the gates, and while some gentlemen with elastic anatomies allowed the gate to be opened two ladies and myself were permitted to enter the smoking car and enjoy the combined odors of eighty-seven different brands of cigars and an equal number of pipes, cigarettes, &c.

I refrain from saying any more, except that I made the journey of a trifle over three miles in fifty-five minutes. This is not an unusual case by any means. We have it clear and stormy weather alike, with a similar performance every evening at 5:30 o'clock. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, indeed! J. HOWARD RHOADES.

Brooklyn, March 16, 1900.

Spanish-American Justice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The announcement in your issue of yesterday that two American locomotive engineers, accused of being responsible for a wreck, have been imprisoned in Orizaba, Mexico, for over ten months arouses my earnest sympathy, for I know, from more than twenty years' residence in Spanish-American cities, one of which is Mexico, how slow is the hand of Justice and how heavy that of Mercy. I have written to the American Minister in Mexico, though I do not know his name, inclosing the cutting from THE TIMES, and asking him to interest himself in these two men and rescue them from a prison which is worse than death.

The same thing occurred to an acquaintance of mine while I was a resident of Buenos Ayres, and in a few hours after I had stated his case to Minister Hanna he was released. I write this to you in the hope and belief that other readers of THE TIMES, especially if any of them should be acquainted with our Minister in Mexico, will add their efforts to mine to obtain a speedy release for these American engineers who are the victims of a law which I know to be a very unjust one. J. A. BENNET.

Nyack, N. Y., March 12, 1900.

THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY PLAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day, Mr. John Brisben Walker, speaking at a social meeting of the Automobile Club of America, held at Healy's chophouse last evening, is quoted as saying that the idea of a great National macadamized highway from New York to San Francisco was born of the brain of Julian Hawthorne. This statement, in that it does another injustice, will, I am sure, be gladly corrected. Dr. John T. Nagle, the present Commissioner of Municipal Statistics, originated this plan some six or eight years ago. Considerable publicity was given to the proposition, but it was not very enthusiastically taken up. Dr. Nagle's belief was that such a great highway would furnish employment for thousands of men, and facilitate inter-State and inter-communal trade, having innumerable tributaries.

Gen. Ray Stone, whose name was mentioned at the meeting of the Automobile Club, knows that Dr. Nagle is the real parent of the great American highway or boulevard scheme. Let honor be done to those to whom it is due. W. G.

New York, March 14, 1900.

THE TUBERCULOSIS PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The doctors are again divided in opinion on a subject whose proper understanding is of vast moment to the public. Shall the State provide sanitariums for the cure of consumption, and, if so, where and how commence? That the subject is of personal importance can be measured from a study of recent statistics, which latter show that over 12,000 people in the State of New York died last year from consumption. That means not only the earthly end of these thousands but also means the burden of other thousands of orphans and the support of many adults who were dependent on those demised. If any plan could be devised for saving the lives of this army of people it would in turn mean that the State would not be charged with the care of their dependents. Specialists claim that more than 50 per cent. of the cases of early consumption can be cured, and they call upon the State to build institutions where such cases may be received and treated.

It is now generally claimed and conceded that consumption is an infectious rather than a hereditary disease. A man sleeping in the same room with his consumptive brother is likely to catch the disease. A mother nursing an invalid consumptive husband or daughter is in danger of acquiring it. The particular theory on which these evidenced facts are explained has for its basis the germ idea of the disease. A practical application of the theory is observable in the Board of Health regulation posted in public conveyances warning the public on penalty of punishment from "spitting on the floor." Why? Because the sputum of the consumptive contains germs of disease (tubercle bacilli) which, when the sputum dries, may be inhaled and find soil in the lungs for propagation, and new consumptives will thus be made.

This latest arrival, according to figures produced from institutions where only incipient cases of phthisis (consumption) are treated will, as claimed, in a majority of cases get well. Therefore it is the duty of the State to arrange for the proper treatment of such. How about the other consumptives whose cases have gone beyond the early stage? Shall they be left to die? The specialists answer: "They have to die in any event, but build institutions apart for them for two reasons—(1) to give them the best known medical aid and (2) to isolate the cases so that, each a centre of infection, the public shall not be endangered because of their presence among the well." If the theory be correct that the germ of consumption is inhaled and thus enters the system to create havoc, if it be true that more than one-half of the early cases of consumption can be cured, if it can be established that each old case of consumption is a danger centre—then it must follow that thousands of lives can be saved annually and the State in turn can be saved the enormous expenditure of dollars annually which now go to maintain the dependents of those erstwhile breadwinners who have succumbed to the ravages of consumption. It also follows that the State would be conserving its best interests by curing the disease even though the outlay were hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

This is the situation, robbed of all the sentimental features which ordinarily and justifiably accompany a discussion of such an issue. Now, however, the iconoclast steps in and in the person of a young physician who is full of his subject cries out: "Why not prevent the disease instead of being compelled to devise means for its cure?" How prevent? "Why your theory is all wrong," he answers, and then follows his version, comparatively new, startling in its interest and appreciable, as follows: "The cow (and the cow's milk) is the origin of consumption, (most investigators will subscribe to this statement.) Keep your cattle in good shape, learn to recognize disease in them and consumption will cease." Prove it! "Talmudic writings show that the wise men of Judea recognized the existence of tubercle in cattle and its consequent danger to human kind. Sanitary laws were and are with the orthodox Jews religious articles of faith. Some of these laws bearing on the subject are as follows: Milk and meat should not be eaten at the same meal, nor from the same dishes—there should be a stomach rest of at least three hours between the ingestion of meat stuffs and milk foods. All meat before fit for food purposes must have been inspected. Nodes of any kind in the tissues of the bovine (even the veins and arteries were inspected to insure their absence) were accepted as evidence of disease, and such cattle were condemned as unclean, and burned.

In Russia the Jew is orthodox. Statistics from that country show that a Jew rarely dies of consumption, while the non-Jew falls a victim to tuberculosis in equal if not greater numbers than in this country. The germ of consumption is not inhaled harmfully, but the disease is acquired through the channels of the alimentary tract." Prove it! Now the young doctor talks. "I took quantities of tubercular sputum, dried it, and mixed it with actual tubercular tissue taken from a tubercular lung, then dried and pulverized the mass. I took two sets of guinea pigs (?) To one set I gave food containing this pulverized tubercle. The other set was subjected to this procedure: A blowpipe and bellows arrangement was constructed which would admit of tubercular powder from the original quantity being gently blown down their bronchial tubes until the irritation was so great as to prevent. After four weeks all the animals were killed. Tubercular nodules were found in the lungs and other organs of all of the animals which ate the tubercle. No deposit of tubercle was found in any of the animals which had inhaled the tubercle dust.

Did you ever know of a case of consumption where a stomach unpleasantness was not the first symptom? Why, do you ask? Because the juices of the stomach on account of the violation of some dietary law having become impaired, were unable to kill the tubercle germ as normal stomach juices have the power of doing, and this mischievous animalcule having succeeded in passing down into the duodenum, (first part of the intestine,) was churned up into blood nourishment, entered the lymphatic system, then the venous circulation, sailed on the blood's current through the heart, and, entering the lung capillaries, found a place to lodge, and then commenced to propagate. Inhaling the germs of consumption is truck! You eat them just as you eat typhoid germs, and, if the stomach is in good shape, the normal bacteria, with their police functions unimpaired, hit the intruder a whack on the head and that ends the career of the stranger; but if the bacteria have been ill-treated or have become debauched, your policemen are not "on post" and all sorts of occurrences may ensue.

If the State wants to save human life let it arrange to have every teacher in the land learn enough physiology to comprehend the wisdom of the sanitary and dietary laws of the Talmudists—let these views be imparted to the rising generation. Have Health Boards insist on the most rigid inspection of all meat stuffs, not at the mart, but at the abattoir. Let no milk be offered for sale that has come from the cow which does not bear a certificate of health from a competent veterinarian and the problem is solved." But how about the consumptives of to-day—what is the duty of the State, if any? "Build a test sanitarium for the incipient cases of consumption, put it in the care of honest and competent men and give data running over a period of five years. Operate at the end of that time in the light of the experience gained. As for the older cases of consumption—make them understand that they are dangerous to those about them only as carelessness obtains and you have accomplished all that can be done." MEDICUS.

New York, March 16, 1900.

THEATRE TICKET SPECULATORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One would not think to read from day to day, year after year, the complaints and reports of the annoying doings of theatre ticket speculators that there is a remedy for such a state of affairs, and that remedy within the reach of the managers.

The writer was talking with a prominent manager in Brooklyn this season on the subject of using a theatre ticket which could not be "scalped," to accomplish results similar to those which the Victoria proposed to adopt Jan. 1, only much more expeditious both in the sale and the collecting of tickets. The manager aforesaid stated that it would not work because it would take a little longer to admit the people. He said in substance that theatregoers were a hard lot to cater to; that if you did not please them, away they would go to some other place; that they were essentially selfish—so long as the man in line got in without delay it mattered not to him whether any one else got a ticket that day or the next day, whether tickets were sold at box-office prices or at extortionate scalpers' prices; that they had no thought beyond the present. He also said, speaking for his side, that it would cost too much to use such tickets, although he would be willing to spend $10 a week to be free from scalpers; "but," he said, "wherever you see speculators inside the lobby you may know the management is working with them."

This statement agrees with a recent article in THE TIMES regarding an ordinance affecting ticket speculators, where Mr. Newberger is quoted as saying: "This provision would make it possible for theatre managers to station their employes in the lobbies, where they could sell choice seats at advanced prices, and thus work an imposition on the public."

If the public seriously wants to be free from this continued imposition of ticket speculators, and would be willing to co-operate with the management patiently, it would soon be a thing of the past. If they would only patronize such theatres as did protect them from extortion and annoyance all theatres who carry such plays as attract the crowds of first-class people would soon be compelled to get in line. Of course it would cost money to somebody. But would it not be worth while for a theatre to spend some money to have it known that so long as there was a single seat not occupied or held by a bona fide purchaser that seat could be had at box-office prices, and up to the time the curtain rose, or even after?

Or, on the other hand, who would not be willing to pay an advance of 10 per cent. on box-office prices, in case the management found it necessary to raise prices in order to give the public uniform prices and decent treatment? FAIRMAN.

Brooklyn, March 13, 1900.

"ROBBING THE MAILS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under this heading you make editorially an earnest plea for the passage of the Loud bill now before the House. It is not strange that you should accept as verities the deductions and assumptions of the Postmaster General. That a certain portion of mail matter now rated as second class should be preferred as "legitimate" does not introduce a real distinction where there is no difference. His view of the intent of the law is wholly subjective and private. That law speaks for itself, and as now interpreted is the law of the land. So patent is this that the Postmaster General goes to Congress to undo a fancied wrong committed by his predecessors in office. If he is right why cannot the department, without going to Congress, annul its own decisions?

Who are the supposed culprits engaged in "robbing the mails"? They are publishers who send matter in the mails, paying for it exactly what the law as interpreted sets. They are no more or less robbers than their fellow-citizens who mail first, third, and fourth class matter, paying the postage. All talk of "concession" or "privilege" on second-class matter is fiction, and casts an uncalled-for slur on a class of law-abiding citizens.

Nor is there any ground of distinction between the kind of second-class matter obnoxious to the Postmaster General and the Loud bill, and the kind that bill leaves untouched. He describes the intent of the law to be "the dissemination of public intelligence" and "the promotion of enlightening influences." Do not the libraries and the advertising and sample matter tend as manifestly and certainly to this end as what it is the custom in certain quarters now to call "legitimate"?

The increase in second-class matter for the last two years is almost exactly correspondent to the increase in total revenues. The advance in the first was 12 per cent., and in the other 15 per cent. The fall in the price of printing paper is a main element in the enormous increase in postage of first-class matter. The deficit of the last fiscal year was $6,410,776.75. The payments for railroad transportation of mails are too high. The department pays a yearly rate of $171 on each mile on which the daily weight carried is 5,000 pounds and over. On the daily excess over 5,000 pounds, the rate is a yearly one of $21.37 per ton per mile. This is a difference of $117.37½ on each such mile, and the abolition of this one waste which sets two prices on the same transaction is, after deducting 20 per cent. on landgrant roads, more than $7,310,000. This is about $700,000 more than the deficit.

The rates for railroad transportation of mails are on a vicious basis, in that pay for service on passenger trains is by weight instead of by space. All this is in the hands of a joint Congressional Commission, now in its second year. Voluminous testimony has been given before it, and one may hope that its report will be of great value and lead to an improvement in Post Office Department finances. Whether the present rate on second-class matter is a fair one is a question by itself. But there is no question that the limits of that class should remain as they are. Why should any "concession" or "privilege" be secured to so-called "legitimate" publications alone? That would be class legislation indeed.

If you will look again on Page 6 of the Postmaster General's report, you will find that the rosy estimate there given of increased postage on selected groups of second-class matter rests wholly on the phrase "it is believed." There has lately been published the "Report of the Second Assistant Postmaster General to the Postmaster General, showing the result of the special weighing of mail throughout the United States from Oct. 2 to Nov. 5, 1899." This did not exist when the Postmaster General prepared his latest report. The footing of Table A, Page 6, is for second-class matter, postage paid matter, for the thirty-five days, 37,820,857 pounds, which is for a year 394,417,540 pounds. These weights are much larger than in the latest department report. But how much of this postage came from different kinds of second-class matter is only a guess—"it is believed."

You claim "the support of all who do not wish to see the law-making power used for private advantage at the expense of the people." Are we not all in business for "private advantage"? The present rate of postage on second-class matter was set for the advantage of the people, and publishers are only incidentally gainers or losers. If you set varying prices for sacks of equal size and weight, and give a lower price to what you call "legitimate," you debit the people to pay a favored class.

S. W. GREEN.

New York, March 14, 1900.

THE PROPOSED TEMPLE OF FAME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is the object of the Temple of Fame; to increase, or confirm, or extend the fame of Washington, Hamilton, Adams, Jefferson, Webster, Clay, Lincoln, Grant, or any other of those whom history or public opinion has already enshrined beyond controversy in the Pantheon of "Illustrious Americans"? Clearly, no such object can be effected or promoted by inscribing such names on tablets in an American Westminster Abbey—a tribute so frivolous as to seem almost depreciatory.

Then, what can be the object, or, rather, the effect, except to exalt to par with our first-class men a line of second-rate men who, though they may have deserved well of their country and of mankind, have not so impressed themselves as to have commanded heretofore a "tablet" in world history or universal memory? It can do nothing, so far as I can see, for any but those who need something done for them, and can do it only at the expense of that pre-eminence of the greatest men, which is the very thing (next to the reasons for it) most important to be conserved for coming generations, blurring and confusing, more and more as the ages advance, the distinctions and grades of honor which are of the highest form of both justice and expediency.

It may be that some insufficiently honored names deserve to be thus lifted up out of comparative obscurity. But to propose this is to open the door to a pair of worse evils—the introduction of a limitless line of debatable candidacies, and a debate about them without end and without result, unless to enroll pet names for the few persons who may happen to be in the position of umpires, logrolling and dickering with each other! Think of the contest about the heroes of the Spanish war, ten or twenty years hence! A hundred-year probation were little enough. VIDI.

New York, March 13, 1900.

THE MORTGAGE TAX BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Mortgage Tax bill in its original form would probably not have passed the Legislature, and it was therefore amended to make it acceptable to the majority.

From a perusal of the amended bill, as published in your paper, the principal change appears to be an exemption from this tax in favor of mortgages at a rate below 4 per cent. It is well known that the principal beneficiary under this amendment is a railroad corporation, or, rather, a banking house, which is supposed to hold more than 50 per cent. of a large issue of mortgage bonds of this company.

The holders of these bonds will under the new bill save and at the same time deprive the State of a revenue of $500,000. This tax could not have been shifted, but would have had to be paid by the wealthy and influential holders of the bonds.

With the modest property owner, however, the case is different. He cannot borrow money under 4½ per cent., and not only will he not be exempt under the law, but everything seems to indicate that the burden of the tax will be shifted on his shoulders. Nearly all mortgages contain a clause which permits them to be called up on the passage of this or a similar act, and upon the calling of these loans the rates will be advanced a half of 1 per cent.

Without going further into the act, it seems the injustice of this one point should be sufficient to defeat the bill. The estate or corporation that can afford to invest in a low-rate bond here escapes taxation, while the property owner, who, from necessity or otherwise, must mortgage his home or his small savings, must again bear the burden of the tax. JUSTICE.

New York, March 12, 1900.

The Mortgage Tax Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Odell of the Republican State Committee is quoted in your valuable paper as stating that it was decided at a conference on Saturday last between Gov. Roosevelt, Mr. Platt, and others to advocate the passage of the Mortgage Tax bill as amended. This amendment consists chiefly in exempting bonds and mortgages bearing less than 4 per cent. interest. He might as well have stated the real purpose, viz., to exempt the one-hundred-million-dollar 3½ per cent. refunding bonds of the New York Central Railroad Company.

Now, if the theory of the advocates of this bill is correct—that the tax will fall upon the mortgagee and not upon the land owners—then it follows that the savings banks will have to pay the tax and reduce the rate of interest to their depositors to 3 per cent. or less. Who can better afford to lose this ½ per cent., the New York Central bondholders or the people of small means who deposit in savings banks? Can the Republican organization of this State afford to make such a record?

FAIR PLAY.

New York, March 13, 1900.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a constant reader of your paper, I cannot help but admire the fairness and liberality with which the columns of your paper are opened to expressions of opinions upon either side of all questions, even though such opinions, necessarily, in such a case, are often at variance with your own. I have taken particular interest in the discussions of the war in South Africa which have taken place in your columns from time to time, and would like to express my opinion thereon. The letter of Mr. Edward Niles to-day expressed sentiments which coincided with mine exactly, and merely reiterates what has appeared again and again in public print and speech to impress upon intelligent people that the war was necessary and inevitable, merely because England would have it so.

That President Krüger was sagacious and prudent enough to provide for what he knew or feared that England would make inevitable cannot be adduced as an argument that President Krüger invited the war. Instead, he deserves the highest credit, and merits, on account of his long-headed interest and foresight, for his quite patriarchal care and anxiety to protect his people the means to drive to our own George Washington—"The Father of His Country."

The whole question, it seems to me, is either one of British intention or British bungling. The able article by Montagu White in The North American Review sets this forth clearly.

So long as the British High Commissioner in South Africa was a man who was skillful enough to do so, or inclined to please and reconcile the Dutch, (who certainly were fully as numerous and important in South Africa as the English, and were worth taking into account,) so long did the English and Dutch dwell together in peace. But when a Commissioner was in power who wished to override and show his tendencies to the sensitive Dutch, that moment there was friction. The question was merely a diplomatic one, a delicate one to be sure, still a simple one. The responsibility was upon England to solve it peaceably. There is not the slightest doubt that the present trouble resulted either from an intention to stir up the slumbering Dutch antagonism by an exasperating diplomacy or from international diplomatic bungling. Which of these two alternatives England must answer to can best be told by the consciences of those who are responsible for the unhappy situation immediately preceding the present war. That Krüger, being President of a republic, had a right to fortify to the full extent of his means, against any possible danger cannot be denied by any sane person. That the apprehended danger resulted is not due to preparations against it, but to either intentional or unintentional precipitation of it by the other party. This ought certainly to be clear to all. In either of which cases the fault lies wholly with the British, and all lovers of liberty should uphold by their hearts and hands a people whose only condition of peace is what we so bravely fought for and so dearly prize—namely, Independence. J. E. VAN DYKE.

New York, March 13, 1900.

FOREIGNERS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day I notice a letter from Edward Niles on the justice of the British cause in South Africa, in which he politely requests you to talk sense, to adhere to facts, and to tell the truth.

As an old reader of THE TIMES who occasionally is out of touch with you, it seems to me you always write sense, adhere closer to the truth a vast sight better than many other newspapers, and strike home so forcibly as no doubt does ruffle Mr. Niles's feathers, and other gentlemen of his way of thinking. It is not, however, to enter upon controversy that these few lines are written, but simply to say that, although Outlanders from France or Germany have not the grit to rise up against the wrongs suffered in the Transvaal, they will be mighty glad to shake the Krüger yoke from off their necks and creep in unseen when the country comes under just and wise government. That the Transvaal Government could have had peace with all independence as to internal affairs is clearly understood by all who have given unbiased study to the subject. As to fighting for God and home and native land, and that sort of thing, are not foreigners who brought bone and sinew and muscle into play, who developed the mineral wealth, who built up towns, and railroads, and other improvements, entitled to as much consideration as a gang of corrupt politicians, the head of which draws $40,000 a year as President, to say nothing of perquisites from $5,000 to $15,000 at a time? Then there is this son-in-law, or modern Shylock, who not only demands but obtains his pound of flesh every time, and quietly laughs in his sleeve while hundreds of poor devils live in boxes with holes in them for doors or windows, and make floors of pressed mud, varnished with diluted cowdung and blood.

Although foreign settlers built Johannesburg, they were denied municipal rights, the result of which is that the death rate there is over three times as great as in New York. Foreigners were forbidden to carry arms, but the Boers were armed and drilled at their expense. All newspapers were under the mercy of President Krüger, who could suppress them at his pleasure. Meetings of over seven people in the open are likewise under his sweet will. Then there is the question of naturalization and representation, forcing two-thirds of the people to speak barbarous Boer Dutch, and lots of other things of which God has become tired, and humanity determined shall no longer exist. President Krüger and his friends have by their own greed and folly shattered the fabric of their republic, so they must now face the consequences. The British Empire has drunk deep of the bitterness of defeat and bereavement, but in her darkest hour her colonies rallied round her so nobly that she is stronger to-day than when the war opened, and certainly strong enough to be amused by the taunts of France, which is again making a laughing stock of herself by crying out to other nations: "Oh, do please pluck some nuts out of the fire, as I want to eat them." Poor France!

Be this unhappy war long or short, let us hope the question of grievances will be thoroughly thrashed out, the tyranny of Paul Krüger thoroughly uprooted, and the splendid mineral resources of wealth thoroughly developed. Confederation under the British flag would simplify political and economic problems of South Africa and clear away the mischievousness of Boer stupidity. We want an open door in Africa as well as China, so it would be well if the Anglo-Saxon race to work harmoniously for this; then commerce, freedom, education, and justice will flourish throughout the Dark Continent.

FAIR PLAY.

New York, March 13, 1900.

BRITISH JUSTIFICATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been several times tempted to make reply to some of the communications addressed to your valuable paper by Boer sympathizers on the South African war and its causes, but your careful editorials from time to time, along with the luminous communications of Thomas G. Shearman, and lastly that of Mr. Lecky, in Sunday's edition, have been so fair that there has been little need for others, and I am only impelled in this instance by the "cheeky" if not insolent letter appearing to-day in your columns under the name of Edward Niles.

This person is so one-sided and unfair in his criticism of THE TIMES editorial that I cannot forbear criticism. Thus, in the first place, he asserts without naming that "the greatest of English statesmen have asserted again and again that war was inevitable because it was necessary that England should have paramount authority in Africa." I know of no such assertion by any of the greatest statesmen in England. The furthest even Mr. Chamberlain has gone in this direction was to say that the notorious treatment of the English by the Transvaal was such that if persisted in it would make war inevitable; but it was the sanguine belief of that statesman, and of the entire British Cabinet up to the very last, that these grievances would be removed, and peace and justice established by mutual conciliation. That left Great Britain, the unfortunate condition of unpreparedness for war which signalized her when the Boers started it so suddenly; but after they had enormously prepared for it secretly and carefully, and it is a gross perversion of the facts to charge England with responsibility for it. Secondly, the writer further taunts England with the littleness an insufficiency of the "grievances" ascribed to the Boers, and says that even the "other" Uitlanders made no protest against them. This is not so. The petition to the Queen for a redress of these grievances was signed by several thousand Uitlanders and embraced the inhabitants in the Transvaal of all nationalities. Thirdly, this writer, to belittle, as he thinks, the "blessings of English rule," refers to the disaffected Dutch in Cape Colony as conclusive proof of the superiority of Boer rule. This is "pretty thin," even for him. For almost every one else knows that race sympathies and feeling are intensely strong among many peoples, and notably among the Dutch, and it was most natural for those of that race in Cape Colony, allied also in blood and friendship, to sympathize with their brethren in arms against a powerful foe. Moreover, it is claimed, and with the strongest proofs, that the Dutch have been combining for years through the Afrikander Bund and other agencies for Dutch "ascendancy" in South Africa, and that this more than anything else caused the war which was precipitated with so much vigor and aggressiveness by them, and not the grasping designs of England.

Finally, I agree with the writer that it would "be better to talk sense and adhere to facts" by all those who criticise others in this controversy, which is mostly "none of their affairs." VERITAS.

New York, March 13, 1900.

MISS GONNE'S ASSERTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the columns of one of your contemporaries this morning appears a letter from Miss Maud Gonne, "the Irish Joan of Arc," dealing with the proposed visit of Queen Victoria to Dublin, and also with the part taken by Irish soldiers in the Anglo-Boer war.

Now, Sir, as incalculable harm is done to the cause of Ireland in this country by such unfounded and inaccurate statements as those made by that enthusiastic young lady, who, by the bye, comes from France, I appeal to you to give me, as an Irishman, an opportunity to reply to her.

Her proposal that her Majesty should receive the same treatment as (she states) was meeted out to Mr. Chamberlain, i. e., a pelting with rotten eggs, may be left to the chivalry of the Irish people, who, at all events, are no cowards; but the gross charges Miss Gonne brings against the gallant Irishmen who are now in South Africa, adding fresh lustre to their country's name, call for immediate contradiction.

She states that every regiment went unwillingly, and strives to bolster up her assertion with a repetition of the old story that some soldiers of the Royal Irish Regiment mutinied at Waterford and threw their rifles into

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PARIS EDITION THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only paper published on the Exposition grounds.

TO HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

Standing between the gamblers and the law which they set at defiance are the police who are paid to execute the law.

Behind the array of patrolmen, Roundsmen, and Sergeants are the Captains of Police and the Inspectors, each of whom has a definite territory for which he is responsible.

Back of these minor officers is the Superintendent of Police, whose duties cover the whole city and who at the best is a mere mouthpiece for four so-called bi-partisan Commissioners who have ample power to put a stop at once to the vicious but profitable alliance between crime and authority.

But, beyond and above all these, stands the Mayor of the City of New York, who may remove the Commissioners* for their neglect or refusal to enforce the laws and whose duty it is "to be vigilant and active in causing * * * the laws of the State to be executed and enforced."

Why does not the Mayor act?

*Chapter IX., Section 95:
"At any time within six months after the commencement of his term of office the Mayor elected for a full term may, whenever in his judgment the public interests shall so require, remove from office any public officer holding office by appointment from the Mayor, except members of the Board of Education and school boards, and except also judicial officers for whose removal other provision is made by the Constitution. After the expiration of said period of six months, any such public officer may be removed by the Mayor for cause upon charges preferred, and after opportunity to be heard, subject, however, before such removal shall take effect, to the approval of the Governor expressed in writing."

THE SOUTH AND ITS PROBLEMS.

At the annual meeting of the Armstrong Association of this city last week there was present the Rev. EDGAR C. MURPHY of Montgomery, Ala., who spoke to the association of the conference to be held in Montgomery in May "for the discussion of race problems in relation to the welfare of the South."

This conference is intended for Southern men, "though in order to give general distinction to the gathering a few representatives of the broader and more sympathetic phases of Northern thought will be asked to be present as guests." Among the questions which it is announced will be proposed for discussion are the following: "Should the franchise be limited by law? If so, how? Should the education of the negro be wholly or chiefly industrial? How can we increase and better the religious guidance of the negro? Is the negro to remain a permanent element in Southern life? Is the crime of rape increasing or decreasing in the South? Is lynching an effective remedy? If not, why not?" We quote these questions from a long list not to show the exact purpose of the conference, but to give some idea of its general scope. Practically it is a conference to discuss the negro question in all its chief phases. We gather from the statements of the men who are engaged in organizing it that it will be a conference of whites, though Dr. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, who was present at the meeting last week, spoke in warm approval of the plan.

The plan is extremely interesting in one way, if in no other; it shows that there is difference of opinion in the South on the negro question, and that the men who differ are ready to discuss their respective views. To a very great extent the South must work out the problems peculiar to it by itself. And when we say the South, we cannot confine the term to the whites alone. Undoubtedly they are the dominant race in numbers, in capacity, in character, in education, in opportunity; but they are not the sole race, and they cannot in the long run, without the cooperation of the blacks, succeed in the best development of their section. This is understood by many of the whites, and it is probable that it will be better understood with time and with discussion such as this conference seeks to provide.

With regard to the future, education is clearly the most effective agency that can be employed, and it is equally needed for both races. A curious result has come about from the efforts that have been made in the North to promote the education of the negroes. A feeling has grown up among some of the whites that these efforts may fairly be held to release the Southern States from expending money on negro schools and to justify the use of the school funds for whites alone. We believe that the present Democratic candidate for Governor of Alabama advocates this policy and is seeking votes on it. As a specific policy it is unlikely to be carried far, but it shows the state of public feeling that must be kept in mind in dealing with any phase of the relations of the North to the South. The feeling is not unnatural, and in a sense it is not unjust. There is no use in considering how far Northern men are responsible for it. At present there is no responsibility worth thinking of except that for the future. That responsibility rests on the North and on the South alike, and it relates to the future of the whole country and of all races in every part of it. We are very clear that it is the duty of the men in the North who can afford to aid in the work of education in the South to aid in that of the whites as well as of the blacks. For both it seems to us that industrial instruction and training are absolutely necessary. It is the condition of prosperity and progress for both. For the great body of the young of each race really useful training of this sort, with such other schooling as must go with such training, is not only the best thing, but it is the sole thing that at present can be given to advantage.

But apart from this the Northern men can do nothing more beneficent in the South than to aid in the higher schooling which must needs be confined to the few. It is this that will tend to broaden the minds of the leaders and to increase their number. The more carefully educated men there are in any section, if the education is given on such terms that only the fairly fitted can avail themselves of it, the less blind prejudice and foolish passion you will have in the community. And certainly every man thus educated in the South on a scholarship, let us say, founded by a Northern friend will have a deeper sense of the value and obligation of National citizenship. That is the most important aim for all of us, and whatever promotes it, North or South, is good.

THE BUSINESS CAREER OF CHARLES H. COSTER.

The expressions of sorrow and regret at the death of CHARLES H. COSTER have been accompanied by many remarkable tributes to his business ability from those among the chief men of affairs in this community who knew him best. Outside the limits of the great business centre which was the scene of his activities he was known as a man of fine nature and kind heart, taking a generous interest in charitable work and performing without ostentation his part to repair the wastes and lighten the burdens of society. But among his associates in the world of large affairs he ranked as a veritable genius, a man of extraordinary constructive ability, one of that high order whose rare powers of mind and unfailing judgment seemed always to set him upon the right path and bring him surely to the end he sought to attain. There can be no doubt that he held a secure place among the four or five great organizing minds of the financial and business district of this city.

It was in the reorganization of railroad properties that Mr. COSTER'S ability was displayed at its best. There he was well-nigh matchless, and he long ago acquired such a reputation for first-class capacity in this field, and he proved his skill by so many victories organized out of elements that seemed fit only for failure, that the last years of his life were devoted largely to labors of this nature, until the demands upon his time and strength and the responsibilities he assumed became far heavier than any one man ought to bear, or could bear with safety.

It was said of one of our great financial geniuses of a past generation that "he got rich sitting up with sick railroads and going to their funerals." Mr. COSTER was not in business as a railroad undertaker. He was the healing physician, called in when all other help had failed, and it was his work to get the patient out of bed and send him about his business with a new lease of life. The Southern Railroad, the Erie, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Lehigh Valley, the Reading, and the Hocking Valley are conspicuous witnesses to his success in reorganizations and testify to the potency of his healing art.

In the operation of his mind two native and guiding qualities constantly asserted themselves. He showed a most remarkable power of absorbing full and detailed knowledge of the facts of the situation with which he was called upon to deal. This was invariably the foundation work. Then the marvelous analytical powers of his mind came into play. The classified groups of facts fell into logical array until he had before him a clear picture of the business and its possibilities. If the matter in hand were a reorganization, he could then point out with unerring certainty the causes of failure in the past. He could measure the possibility of development and determine within the margin of safety the earning power for the future. At that stage, out of the two or more policies that would naturally suggest themselves, he would without hesitation and with a wisdom of selection that seemed infallible choose one and say "that is the thing to do."

That was the technical side of his mind. It was a very perfect piece of machinery, but it seemed always to operate under the dominance of a sense of rectitude that grew out of the moral fibre of the man. If the question, "Is that course just?" could not be at once answered in the affirmative, it stood no chance of finding favor in Mr. COSTER'S eyes. He had to devise adjustments, as every reorganization must devise adjustments, between conflicting interests. He proceeded always with a conscientious regard for the equities of all the different classes of interests. And he sought to give to every class of security holders in the reorganized property its just share not only in what it was then worth but in the new value that might be created for it. Yet he did not make the mistake of creating a burdensome volume of new securities. His reorganizations would have been less uniformly successful if he had made that common mistake. If a property capable at once of earning the interest on three-fourths of its old bonded debt seemed reasonably sure in time to earn the full interest, he would capitalize that expectation in the form of non-cumulative preferred stock or some form of deferred debenture so that each owner of bonds received new securities to the full par value of his holdings, and became entitled to share equitably in the increased earnings. The present and prospective value of the property and the just rights of its owners and creditors were the foundation stones upon which he solidly established his reorganizations.

In the house of J. P. MORGAN & Co., in which he was a partner, the primary and constructive work of many reorganizations fell to Mr. COSTER. He had Mr. MORGAN'S full sympathy and firm support in the policies he adopted and their wisdom was demonstrated by their success. Mr. COSTER'S sure judgment and great experience were put at the service of the properties in working out solvency and salvation under the plans he devised. Here again he showed the moral quality that was his guide. He insisted that the men who conducted a business he had put upon its feet should be of his own kind, and he managed to find such men in a world where they are supposed to be scarce. They must be men of principle and just minded—that was the first qualification. And it must be combined with capacity to do the work intrusted to them. These chosen instruments, acting in their turn upon the forces below them, constitute a regenerating influence that must necessarily make itself felt in inspiring public confidence in the railroad management of the present day.

The conscientious respect which Mr. COSTER had for the owners of railroad properties, as distinguished from its managers, was exhibited again in his establishment of an independent auditing of the accounts of the corporations that passed under the ministrations of the banking house in which he was a partner. He made provision for an examination of the books by public accountants altogether independent of the officers of the companies, and the reports of these accountants are sent direct to the owners of securities in such form as to give them the facts from which to judge value and earning power.

Under the guidance of his own sense of right, of safety, and of wisdom, Mr. COSTER habitually observed the rules of conduct and established the public safeguards against corporate abuse of power that persons far less laborious but more noisy than he continually strive by unceasing clamor to get enacted into law. The banking house in which this modest man, quite unknown to the multitude, did work that has contributed so much to the welfare of the country and to the prosperity of its people is conspicuous enough to have become in the minds of Populists the type and symbol of the money power. It has been pointed at as the fortress of the great enemy, Capital. Yet there is no Populist in the country, no loud-declaiming professional friend of man, who will ever put living wages within reach of so many bread-winning men of family as Mr. CHARLES H. COSTER was able to do by his untiring labors and extraordinary capacity in converting bankrupt properties into busy and prosperous corporations.

FOR A NEW CITY HALL.

The awakening of interest in municipal art is one of the most striking and promising signs of the times, artistic and political. Here in New York the efforts of the Municipal Art Society and the public spirit of the Sculpture Society in erecting and decorating the Naval Arch would suffice to acount for the interest, but it is by no means confined to New York. At the recent conference in Baltimore many cities were represented, and the embellishment of cities was recognized by all the representatives to be an extremely practical object. The latest number of that interesting periodical "Municipal Affairs" is entirely given over to municipal art, which is thus recognized to be one of the municipal interests most in need of reform.

Among the proceedings of the Baltimore conference were descriptions of many schemes of embellishment, of varying degrees of judiciousness and urgency, for the City of New York. One of the most striking of them was a project for a new City Hall, to be erected partly on the present City Hall Park and partly on the block to the north of it. The projector insisted that the predominance, which it is of course desirable to maintain, of public over private buildings could not be maintained without rivaling or surpassing the private buildings in altitude. He audaciously proposed that the City Hall should be the tallest building on Manhattan Island, and suggested a height of a hundred stories, though he would perhaps consent to compromise on fifty. He argued that such a predominating monument would do much, or might be made to do much, toward bringing the existing skyscrapers not only into subjection, but into some sort of unity which the assemblage of them now so conspicuously lacks. There is something in this, no doubt, and if all the municipal departments were to be housed in one building on the area indicated, it would undoubtedly have to be a building of a great many stories. At the same time it may be suggested that the American skyscraper has not yet become a work of art or a recognized architectural type. It will never become such so long as it is a structural sham, imitating the forms and construction of an impossible building of masonry in a building which is in fact a skeleton of metal with a wrapper or envelope of fire-resisting material. The artistic evolution of the skyscraper must proceed much further than it has gone as yet before advocates of the improvement of municipal art should acquiesce in the employment of it for a monumental civic building.

A scheme much more within present possibilities is that which is represented in a bill now before the Legislature for the acquisition by the city of the block between Chambers, Reade, Broadway, and Centre Street, and the erection upon it of a City Hall. Part of the space thus included is already occupied by the substructure of the new Hall of Records. The continuation of this building to Broadway, in architecture not inharmonious with it, might be made to furnish all the practical accommodation the city would require for many years to come. It would enable the city to clear away all the buildings on the City Hall Park, excepting the old City Hall itself, so as to secure a nearly clear view of the new building from the south and a clear outlook from it. There is opportunity for a plaza on the north and at the foot of the widened Elm Street, which would operate as a partial detachment of the building on that side also. And this would have the advantage of inviting a new treatment of the bridge head, which now has nothing whatever of the dignity which should belong to a great public work. Intrusted to the right hands, the whole would be a municipal improvement of the very first magnitude.

But of course everything depends upon the hands into which it falls. We cannot afford to have such work fall among the Horgans and Slatterys. The names of the commission by whom the work is to be done should form a complete guarantee on that point. It should be composed of men who command the public confidence as completely in this special line as the Trustees of the New York Public Library in their way or the Rapid Transit Commissioners in theirs. Without doubt it should be a special commission and not a general organ of the Municipal Government, as is mistakenly proposed in the bill that has been introduced at Albany. And, indeed, there is no great urgency about the project. It would be much better to deliberate over it for five years than to begin it without the best consideration that New York has to bestow upon it, of which it is worthy.

THE CUBAN ORPHAN FESTIVAL.

The project of an Easter-tide festival to be held in this city for the benefit of the Cuban orphans has assumed proportions of which its projectors little dreamed at the outset. The festival will now occupy two weeks, beginning with Easter Monday, April 16, and it is feared that the large floor space of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, and even the adjoining company rooms, all of which are to be used, will not afford sufficient space for the booths and other attractions now being arranged for the affair.

There is something so pathetically appealing in the case of these thousands upon thousands of orphans—children of the unfortunate reconcentrados, victims of Butcher WEYLER'S brutal fifteenth century order, and left without protection and without hope of life or future, save from the kindness and the charity of the United States—that the unexpectedly generous response to the appeals of the projectors of this festival from all parts of the country is not surprising. These orphans are in a sense the Nation's wards. They were left to die by the same hands which virtually slew their parents. Abandoned thus to their fate the first of the American civil and military Commissioners found them, and their own hearts being touched, succored those that they could, and brought the pitiful plight of their fellows to the attention of the American people. The American woman was the first to respond. Some devoted souls proceeded at once to Cuba and established homes and hospitals there, while others, and notably MRS. MARY HATCH WILLARD, the head of the committee on the coming festival, having learned the facts, either by personal visits to Cuba or by the reports of friends and representatives sent there, have enlisted the sympathies of their sisters at home in the work of charity and succor.

We have been asked to bring the attention of the public to this coming Easter festival, a request with which we gladly comply. There are charitable movements and charitable movements, but we know of none that at present should appeal more powerfully to the charity of Americans. The earnest women who are holding daily and almost hourly meetings in New York and its suburbs and are working at these meetings for the festival, whose hoped-for proceeds are not only to give food and shelter to the Nation's wards, but to provide them with education and the opportunity to learn trades which will afford them a livelihood, are building better than they know. They are emphasizing the old adage that "charity begins at home." The appeal of these helpless orphans in a land not a hundred miles from our shores and who are now under our flag drowns the voices of Courts and the importunings of tuft-hunters both here and abroad. This is a practical home charity. It is no Borioboola-Gha, no quixotic attempt to supply imaginary wants of imaginary paupers. The Cuban orphans are living facts and should be aided and supported until they are old enough to aid and support themselves. Meanwhile, whether they are to be citizens of a Cuban republic or of the United States, they are to be taught to be self-respecting men and women, and the women who are laboring to this end deserve the support and sympathy of all right-minded, right-thinking people.

THE WIDOW OF GEN. GUY V. HENRY.

A movement has been set on foot to raise a fund for the widow of Gen. GUY V. HENRY, who died a few months since from disease contracted while in the service as Military Governor in Puerto Rico. The Chairman of the committee having the movement in charge is the Hon. CORNELIUS N. BLISS, and the Treasurer is Mr. A. S. FRISSELL, President of the Fifth Avenue Bank, where contributions may be sent.

The plan is an excellent one. Mrs. HENRY has no means except the $30 a month pension to which she is entitled. Gen. HENRY was a man of great ability not only in his profession, but as an administrative officer, and could beyond any question easily have provided a competence for those dependent on him had he chosen to devote his energies and talents to business. He devoted them instead to his country, and his claims on the affectionate gratitude of his countrymen were very great. They can be recognized by generous provision for his widow. As he was the son of a soldier of New York and the grandson of a New York Vice President, it is peculiarly the privilege of citizens of New York to make this provision.

We have said that the claims of Gen. HENRY on our gratitude and affection were very great. It is not simply that he was a gallant and successful officer in the war for the Union and in the Indian wars, though this part of his record was unsurpassed, but he was also a representative in Puerto Rico of the highest type of American citizenship. Able, clear-headed, efficient, untiring, he was the very embodiment of fairness and kindness. And it was not merely benevolence that he brought to his difficult task, it was high intelligence. His aim was to establish in the island a system of administration that would gradually develop a progressive self-governing people. His labors were enormous, and were borne without flinching. They were too great for his strength, shattered by wounds and undermined by exposure. In all these labors Mrs. HENRY was a faithful and active helper, especially in the establishment of schools and charities. There should be no delay in the plan "to provide for her a modest income which would place her beyond all need or want for the rest of her life."

GENERAL NOTES.

The Socialist Party of Maine has nominated candidates for Governor, Presidencial Electors, and Congressmen in two districts of the State.

* * *

A brass plate in the Alabama Capitol, in Montgomery, marks the place where Jefferson Davis stood when he took the oath of office as President of the Southern Confederacy.

* * *

The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial-Appeal says that ex-Gov. Robert L. Taylor's new book, which is entitled "Echoes," is "a feast of roses." It contains his speeches and some of his lectures.

* * *

The Chicago Federation of German Warriors intends to celebrate Bismarck's birthday, April 1. One feature will be a concert, and one-half of the receipts the Federation will send to the Boers in South Africa.

* * *

Lieut. W. W. Fiscus's acquaintance with the daughter of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Miss Annie Wheeler, dates back to his West Point days, when Gen. Wheeler's two sons were his classmates and Miss Wheeler sometimes visited them at the Military Academy.

* * *

The South Carolina Legislature at its recent session passed a law permitting homeopathic physicians to have their own examining board. The Charleston News and Courier says the bill received an overwhelming majority in both houses, and "will delight the hearts of the many people from the Northern States who prefer to be treated by physicians bred in that school."

This Gentleman Has "No Doubt."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading your article in to-day's issue on "The United States, the British, and the Boers," I have reached the conclusion you are only the mouthpiece in this country of the English Government, and, I have no doubt, subsidized out of the secret service fund. I would suggest that you should remove your publication office to London, and you would no doubt save considerable money in cable dispatches from that trinity of tyrants, Salisbury, Balfour, and Chamberlain, who would no doubt like the world to keep silence while they robbed a brave people of their independence and everything that a high-spirited nation holds dear.

W. IRVING, A TRUE AMERICAN.
New York, March 16, 1900.

The Times's Paris Edition.

From The Philadelphia Record.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris. THE TIMES announces that it has secured the exclusive privilege, and will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. If the Exposition TIMES shall be up to the standard of the daily NEW YORK TIMES nothing better could be desired.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

THE NEW YORK TIMES makes an interesting announcement to-day. THE TIMES is to be published every day in the Paris Exposition. It will appear there in its usual New York form, with eight to thirty-two pages every day, and will be printed on a Goss press. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the methods of publishing an American newspaper. This enterprise is creditable alike to THE TIMES and its publisher and to American journalism. THE TIMES says that, although it enjoys exclusively the privilege of publication on the Exposition grounds, it will offer to the other newspapers of the country the opportunity to exhibit the merits and quality of their own publications.

The Tariff Agitation in Congress as It Affects Puerto Rico's Prosperity.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 7.—Business has been much hampered here by reason of the tariff agitation. To whatever extent other causes may have contributed to prevailing dullness, the broad back of the tariff has lately borne the entire burden of complaint and grievance. Customs revenues here averaged more than $60,000 per month until Congress met. They have since been about $30,000 per month. Collections, last year gave a return from the entire island of about $1,250,000. Since the falling off at other points is proportionately as large as it is here, the tariff loss for the Winter was more than $150,000. These figures take no account of collections in the United States on receipts from Puerto Rico, which collections may be turned back to the insular credit.

Under the present tariff all food products come in free. These include flour, meats, rough lumber, rice, fish, and bacon. When the House adopted a schedule on the basis of 15 per cent. of the Dingley bill charges, estimates made here indicated that Puerto Rico would gain nothing, because duties to be imposed on food products would outweigh reductions on other goods. Nothing like accuracy or close analysis was attempted in these estimates, but some of the merchants expressed the opinion that a 15 per cent. tariff would impose an aggregate of duties 20 per cent. in excess of those imposed by the prevailing schedule. Major Charles L. Davis, Collector at this port, figured out that a 15 per cent. duty would yield about the same as the present duty under normal trade conditions, or $1,250,000 per year for the island.

It may be doubted from these estimates if the House bill would afford relief in any quarter. Whether or not a schedule operating for revenue substantially as the existing schedule does would impose hardship is questionable. When the United States took charge of the customs revenues there was a duty on food products. The authorities supposed that the removal of duty would reduce the price of those commodities. It did not do so. Consumers paid the same for such goods when dutiable as when free. There is no reason to expect that if the duty were again applied the consumer would feel it, for the merchant class is small, competition as understood in the United States is unknown, and prices maintain themselves from force of habit. From the consumer's standpoint any tariff plan will become beneficial or otherwise as American business methods supersede those that have been handed down through generations of Spanish rule.

Quite a sentiment has developed throughout the island in favor of free trade. The meagre reports that have come here of a leaning in the Senate in that direction gratify that sentiment. So strongly has free trade been urged that Gen. George W. Davis, the Military Governor, is committed to it. It does not appear in the Washington reports that have come here how far Congress has examined Gen. Davis's reasons and recommendations. He favors free trade, but realizes that even with that boon Puerto Rico would need additional help in order to secure a commercial foothold. Accordingly he has proposed that after bestowing free trade on the island the Washington authorities empower the insular Government to issue interest-bearing notes in small denominations to the amount of $10,000,000, the notes to represent money and to be secured by land. He would have the notes issued to landowners to the extent of 30 to 40 per cent. of the value of the land, the issue constituting a first mortgage. Notes would bear 5 per cent. interest and be made redeemable for municipal and insular taxes. He would retire, perhaps after five years, one-twentieth of the issue each year.

The wealth of the island is estimated at 250,000,000 pesos, or $150,000,000. Mortgages of at least 31,000,000 pesos already incumber this property. They bear interest at from 6 to 24 per cent. annually. Were this interest paid, it would be a tremendous burden on land owners. A day of reckoning must come, probably, but meanwhile no foreclosures can occur. Gen. Henry issued an order to that effect in January, 1899, to stand for one year. The War Department in January last extended the order for six months. Since owners will pay no interest while so protected, lenders will advance no money on land. Lenders, moreover, are quite agreeable to any scheme that will substitute the Government for themselves as a general mortgagee or that will otherwise enable them to get their money back.

However exigent the Washington Government may regard the situation, or whatever extraordinary measures may be taken to relieve it, the wide concurrence here in Gen. Davis's recommendations shows that what may be called the best thought of the island leans toward a high degree of paternalization. Gen. Davis has obtained elaborate indorsements of his land loan plan from the Civil Secretary of Puerto Rico, Cayetano Coll y Toste; from the Puerto Rico Advisory Board of Insular Policy, from the Directors of the Banco Territorial y Agricola—that institution wishing to handle the loan on commission—and from the Directors of a similar institution with like aspirations at Ponce, the Credito y Ahorro Ponceno. These authorities are as good on finance as can be found here.

The people at large have taken up the free-trade cry. They are for anything that will bring in money for a minimum of exertion. Two parties occupy the political field. Each has high-sounding principles, but the flag and an appropriation are what they want. Other details are wholly subsidiary. Neither hopes to control customs revenues. Therefore they unite in a demand for free trade. Talk has been heard among them in the last week of an insurrection in case free trade shall be denied. A fluent speaker at a political meeting can literally rouse an audience to a tremor of excitement on any proposition. Blind following has perfect illustration among these people.

There is no evidence that the political leaders or their adherents have the slightest conception that when a government bestows privileges it exacts obligations. While undoubtedly free trade would revive agriculture, on which the island relies, and invite capital to develop the splendid resources everywhere apparent, means of support during the period of development excite the least possible concern. Direct taxation is almost unknown here. In Gen. Davis's report of receipts and expenditures from July 1 to Nov. 30, 1899, customs furnished $577,926, postal receipts were $29,012, and the internal revenue account showed a total of $91,034, including a balance from a former account of $27,834. Internal revenue receipts reach possibly $16,000 per month gross, while salaries and expenses are about $3,000 per month. The postal service, yielding $29,000 for four months, cost $46,000. Judicial expenses amounted to $73,000. There were spent on public works $228,000. Taxes on real estate and municipal income are sufficient to maintain only in the flimsiest fashion strictly local government.

Were customs revenues on goods to and from the United States abolished and the laws of the United States made applicable to Puerto Rico, the financial reliance of the island would for the present be thrown on the internal revenue. Any one can start a legalized still by taking out a license for $1.50. If a native omits to buy a license, he is rarely disturbed. Persons who wish to test the quality of Puerto Rico rum may do so at 5 cents per pint retail. The trade is quite extensive locally. If United States laws were applied to that article, the result could only be conjectured. It would certainly involve a cost of maintenance of the internal revenue office much greater than the present cost, with returns altogether doubtful. The Cumberland Mountains afford a refuge for moonshining much inferior to that in the tropical tangle here. Matches have enormous consumption in this land of cigarettes. The internal revenue officers have raised a howl by imposing a tax of one-tenth of a centavo, equal to six-one-hundredths of 1 cent, per box. A multiplication of that tax would put the island by the ears, and unless the revenue were derived from articles that the people regard as necessities, there would not be much use in imposing it at present. With the prevalent wages at 30 cents per day, United States money, and work scarce at that rate, a family man has nothing to spare for luxuries.

It is to be assumed that tariff action by Congress contemplates benefits to Puerto Rico for permanent action. The immediate outlook must be complex at best. If a plan may be devised that will draw capital for land development and give decent wages to labor, with a place in the fields or on the roads for every man who wishes to work, the prospect should brighten speedily. The soil is adapted to any tropical purpose. It can raise sugar, tobacco, and fruits as well as any place. Puerto Rico coffee is the favorite in certain European markets, but Brazil serves coffee so cheaply that the future of this industry, except for local purposes, is uncertain. Its cattle, fattened on the free ranges of the mountains, are the best raised in the West Indies. No mineral wealth has been found, but the agricultural possibilities are unmeasured. Cultivation on a systematic scale does not extend inland more than twelve or fifteen miles. Beyond that distance the land is inaccessible to market. Good roads would make it immensely valuable.

There will be plenty of room for immigration. In a territory 115 miles long and a maximum width of 36 miles, containing 3,500 square miles, more or less, the bulk of it fertile, there are fewer than 1,000,000 people. The climate compares favorably with the best in the tropics and the mortality is low. Yellow fever finds no lodgment here. Summer weather is rainy, but in the four months beginning with December the air and general conditions resemble the last half of September in the latitude of New York. With the drawbacks of partial cultivation and the remoteness of the greater part of the island from any market, Puerto Rico imports and exports have each run above $10,000,000 yearly since 1892. The following are figures compiled locally from records perhaps not accurate, but approximately so:

	Imports.	Exports.
1892	$10,248,966	$9,645,787
1893	10,892,272	10,047,254
1894	11,897,122	10,377,321
1895	10,467,689	9,479,154
1896	11,367,476	11,403,998
1897	10,714,823	11,144,807

Under American occupation the imports to Dec. 31, 1899, were $12,191,829, of which $4,687,826, or 38½ per cent., were in United States goods. Exports for the same period reached $11,696,867, including $1,917,572 in sugar, $4,409,256 pounds. The United States took of total exports $3,502,706.

Since Puerto Rico is with the United States to stay its vast possibilities of development will doubtless not be neglected. All authorities agree that it can send out and can consume at least fivefold the record given of exports and imports. It needs all the favors that a home Government can properly bestow. Its people are poor and ignorant, but work will do more for them than charity. Having been accustomed to the iniquities of misrule, they have attached themselves to political leaders who seek self-advancement above everything else, but firm and kind guidance will set them right. They know nothing of the comforts that fair wages may bring. If work can be provided for them they can fit the island for immigration, and with immigration for laboring purposes—it should not be encouraged until the land is fit—there can be no reason why Puerto Rico should not bring as much credit to the United States as Jamaica has brought to England. A graft of Anglo-Saxon notions of industry upon native acquaintance with the soil and climate conditions is firmly believed by those who have studied the problem presented here to hold out a glowing future for this island. In measures calculated to work out such a result, provision for helping trade, by all possible preference to this possession, occupies a prominent place.

F. W. E.

NUGGETS.

Avarice.

"To my mind," insisted Uncle Allen Sparks, "it isn't the 'growing desire for wealth' so much as the desire for growing wealth that ails the country. People don't know when they have enough."—Chicago Tribune

Analysis of Emotions.

"Did you feel very keenly your broken engagement, Clementine?"

"Yes; but I don't think my heart was involved; my grief resulted from the wrench caused by changing my mind."—Detroit Free Press.

May Be Made Useful.

McJigger—Krusty is suffering from dyspepsia now.

Thingumbob—Ah, that's a blessing in disguise.

McJigger—A blessing?

Thingumbob—Sure! He can blame that hereafter for his horrible disposition.—Philadelphia Press.

No Satisfying Some People.

"You keep me waiting so long!" complained the customer.

"Madam," said the worried grocer, who was economizing in his business by employing only one clerk, "ain't you the woman that was in here yesterday kicking about short weights?"—Chicago Tribune.

CASE OF INSOMNIA.

Holman F. Day in Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

There he twisted and he screamed, and his
mammy didn't know
Wherefore his woe.
Just a little six-months' baby in a city
tenement.
There were half a dozen others, and but little time was spent
In materna: diagnosis of the little shaver's
case,
So he hollered nights and daytimes, till the
neighbors round the place,
By the squealings and the squallings of the
youngster driven wild,
Told the mother she must summon a physician for the child.

Well, she grumbled at the mandate, but at
last the mammy did
As she was bid.
And a bluff and busy doctor, very shaggy,
very curt,
Came, and keenly made a survey of that
atom masked in dirt.
Spent exactly thirty seconds in a study of
the case,
Then he shouted to the mammy, "Take a
rag and wash his face!
Youngster's wild for want o' sleep, ma'am—
that's the reason why he cries,
But his mug's so thund'rin dirty that he
cannot shut his eyes."
Simple thing! And yet the doctor won the
neighbors' grateful praise;
Youngster dropped asleep at once, Sir, and
he slumbered three whole days.

The Boer Cause as It Appears to an American on the Spot.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By JULIAN RALPH.

Special Correspondent of The London Daily Mail with the British Army in South Africa.

THE agents of the Transvaal, paid to arouse sympathy and, if possible, to induce the intervention of a foreign power, have different methods in different countries. In France they simply malign England and prevaricate about her purpose and part in their war. In Holland and Germany they hold up the glistening bubble of a great Teutonic nation embracing all South Africa. In England and America they pose the Transvaal and Orange Free State as two feeble farmer-republics throttled by the British octopus, though they never would have made this war if they had not expected to play the part of the octopus themselves and to take England at a disadvantage. They are honest in no country and in nothing, but it is in France that they come nearest to the truth. They hate England as genuinely as the "professional Irishmen" only pretend to. They have hated her since she freed their slaves and forbade the inhuman cruelty with which the Boers treated the black races around them. They left Cape Colony, which England owned by purchase, and trekked as far as possible from the loathed "red necks" in order to set up a Government wholly according to their tastes and liking.

In the Free State, by reason of intermarriages with the Briton and close relations with him as a neighbor and as a customer, they produced a dignified and honest Government and a happy Commonwealth, now betrayed, alas, by an unscrupulous President who, bribed by a promise that he shall succeed Krüger as the head of a union of both republics, has sold his country to the victor in this war. In the Transvaal the more ignorant, fanatical, and unruly section set up such a Government as could be planned by the progeny of seventeenth century peasants who had retrograded from even that narrow foothold on the edge of civilization. As to the pitiful character of that Government and their unworthiness of even so poor a makeshift, I refer you to James Bryce's "Impressions of South Africa," trusting that you are aware that Mr. Bryce's principles constitute him neither a Tory, a jingo, nor a warm devotee of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. In his able book you will also read how helpless the Transvaal became in the state of its finances and the face of its black enemies, how England came to its rescue, then took over the chaotic Government, and then abandoned it, but retained that suzerainty whose continuance has been questioned only by means of a quibble in Boerdom, but is recognized by every other power on earth.

But it is as to their plea that England is waging war against two struggling "farmer-republics" that I desire briefly to address you. I do so because extracts which I have seen from reputable American newspapers cause me to suspect that some of my countrymen may be impressed by Transvaal arguments reiterated in newspapers whose aid may have been purchased, and in others whose editors may be swayed by sentiment rather than knowledge or reasoning.

To begin with, the Boers are not and never have been farmers. Until twenty or twenty-five years ago they were hunters and traders in pelts. Since then they have become cattle herders. Their so-called farms are but ranges of the veldt—the prairie. These ranges are fenced with barbed wire, improved by wells or reservoirs, and reinforced by small patches of Indian corn. Otherwise these farms remain as the first Boers found them. In the second place, this is their war, and not Great Britain's. It should have been of England's making and should have been waged a dozen or fifteen years ago, when the Boer conspiracy to seize South Africa was seen to be waxing strong and general. But, as events have proved, it is a war steadily projected for nineteen years by the Boers, who began to equip themselves for it with lavish outlays for arms and fortifications at least four years ago. Finally, it was forced by the Boers, declared by the Boers, and begun by the Boers.

I am here with a British army, but I came with an open mind. On the voyage I read all the trustworthy books upon the history of South Africa, and since I landed here four months ago I have made it my task to study the Boer at home and at large. The public at home knows, so far as it knows me at all, that I take no retainer for what I write. Here I am a foreigner, an outsider, and a looker-on. I am frank to say that the English repeatedly made grave mistakes in their dealings with both their own colonists and, in one or two instances, with the Boers, but these mistakes were always to their own damage. They did one injustice. They acted unjustifiably in their mode of acquiring the Kimberley diamond fields, but the Free State accepted a small sum of money as a salve, and may never with dignity or decency reopen that sore. As to the Jameson raid—by means of which the Boers seek to justify their present war—so long as the British Government be not shown to have been privy to it, there can be no more to say than that it was an asinine and outrageous affair, for which many of the reformers were punished as the Boers saw fit, and a portion of the raiders as the English law decreed.

The Boers would have you believe that the capitalists among the disappointed Uitlanders are the progenitors of this war, and that their purpose is to hand over the Rand to England. Several facts interfere with this theory. In the first place, there are hundreds of men in Cape Town who were approached as far back as seventeen years ago with an invitation to join the Dutch in their conspiracy to drive the British out of South Africa and make it a great Boer empire. In the second place, the Uitlanders are not nearly all Englishmen, and the Rand mines are mainly owned by French and German investors, the English interest being a very small part of the whole. In the third place, the grievances of the Uitlanders truly were the basis and cause of the demands which England made of the Transvaal last year, but those were not unjust demands. They could have been acceded to with great credit to the Transvaal, but every man who was here, be he Boer or Briton, knows that war and not peace was the goal at which Krüger was driving, and driving in such hot haste that, three weeks before he declared it, he devoted a Sunday morning to urging Steyn to join him in its instant declaration, that the English might be thrashed before they were ready to fight.

If this really was a war of the Uitlanders against the Boers, and if the American public would inform itself upon the nature of the rule which persecuted these heavy taxpayers who have created Boerdom's wealth and made possible its crude ambition, then, I say, no Boer could get a hearing from my countrymen. Grave and cruel as was the injustice our forefathers suffered at the hands of an imbecile English King before we threw off his yoke, I do not hesitate to say that the grievances of these Uitlanders were more numerous and in some part more grave and intolerable. The crafty Boers have dared to liken their present hapless plight to our unhappy condition as colonials, but whenever they rouse an American to the point of studying the facts, they will find that man likening the Uitlanders to his ancestors and vowing that so narrow, bigoted, unjust, and corrupt a people as the Transvaal Boers have no right to national existence in this broad, humane, and progressive age.

You are 9,000 miles from the Boers, but I assure you that the nearer you approach them and the more closely you view them, the less you will respect them; to like them is impossible. Their lip service to religion deceives those who do not know that they are a non-moral people, cunning, tricky, dishonest, and untruthful in the extreme and holding up "slimness" (which is ability to take an unfair advantage of a neighbor) as the highest, proudest aim of man. I will not describe to you how they are housed, how they eat, dress, and sleep, for unless you have heard something of the facts you could not believe the whole account to be true. You will find somewhat similar conditions only in the Balkans and in Turkey, and yet it is unjust to those peoples to even seem to compare them with the Boers.

I am not permitted to describe the atmosphere of treason, spying, false information, and underhand dealing with the enemy by which the disloyal Boer subjects of the Queen environ the British armies on their own British ground. Nor am I permitted to tell you of the barbarities and despicable tricks with which the Boers are fouling their record in war. I am under military law, and these things are forbidden. This much I will say—that the course of this war, which thus far appears to reflect extraordinary credit upon the Boer as a soldier, is due to British blundering far more than to Boer prowess. No European army of these days has encountered the conditions which prevail here, and the British are learning to suit their methods to the novel requirements. We are now about to open the chapter which will record the results of this revolutionary training in modern warfare.

But the point I wish to emphasize is that this war is of the Boers' own begetting, and they should be allowed to take their fill of it, whether they like the medicine or not. As for England's part in it, consider how it has already cemented her and her colonies, and reflect how surely this means that there is to be a multiplied Great Britain, stronger than ever we dreamed she might be. A new Great Britain with a large army—the only experienced, practical, modern force in Europe—and with another standing army in each of her colonies.

JULIAN RALPH.

Modder River, Griqualand, West, Feb. 15, 1900.

Russia's Latest Loan.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

by A. Maurice Low,

Washington Correspondent of The London Daily Chronicle.

How that extremely astute individual, M. Witte, the Russian Imperial Minister of Finance, must be amused these days. Doubtless his able lieutenant, M. Routkowsky, the Russian financial agent in the United States, has sent him a full file of the American papers containing the announcement of the placing in the United States of a Russian loan for $25,000,000, which is hailed as the sign of the passing of the financial sceptre from Europe to this side of the Atlantic. "Ignoring London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna," says one enthusiastic writer, "Russia has shown her love for the United States by placing a loan with American financiers. It shows that Wall Street is now the financial centre of the universe; it is another proof of the friendship of the autocrat of the North for the great Republic of the West." And much more of the same hysterical hyperbole.

The facts in connection with the placing of this loan are not uninteresting; in fact, they are interesting enough to afford food for considerable sober thought. For more than thirteen months Russia has been an applicant for a loan. She has in turn applied to London, Berlin, and Vienna. She has sucked the Parisian orange dry until there is nothing more to be obtained from that source. Berlin financiers were not only indisposed to make advances, but were unable to do so, as Berlin more than once during the past year has been uncomfortably close to a financial panic, because Berlin, like another great money centre, has been overloaded with a mass of industrial securities which it cannot digest. London has the money, but London financiers were not disposed to advance the Russian Government money which nominally was to be used for railroad extensions, but really would be used for the building of warships, the rearming of the artillery, or the extension of strategic lines which would make the road to India easier. Even financiers are not devoid of patriotism, especially when the security they are offered is questionable, and M. Witte had to take his "securities" elsewhere.

These are assertions not only susceptible of proof, but with the proof ready at hand. In April, 1899, the St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Times sent to his paper a remarkable series of letters, whose accuracy has neither been challenged nor denied. They are too long to be printed in full, (and any reader who cares for the complete text can easily find it by referring to a file of The Times,) but a synopsis gives their substance. Parenthetically I may remark that the statements of The Times correspondent are official, that is, they were given to The Times correspondent to be published in London with a purpose; in Russia, unlike the United States, newspaper correspondents cannot "scoop" their rivals by obtaining official papers through secret channels. The Times correspondent reports that at a meeting of the Council of Ministers, which corresponds to the Cabinet Council of England, a secret report of Prince Galitsin, Governor General of the Caucasus, to the Emperor was discussed. After pointing out to his Ministerial colleagues that England is the great market for agricultural products, M. Witte added, in the words of The Times correspondent: "England is not less important as a market for placing Russian funds. This was the case, in fact, before the Afghan frontier troubles, which compelled us to transfer our funds to Berlin, and subsequently, under pressure of political complications, to France. * * * France having invested her money in our bonds, she finds it superfluous to go any further." M. Witte suggested various ways of inducing English capital to find an outlet in Russia, again delicately intimating to his colleagues that his markets for placing Russian "funds" were so limited that it was either London or nothing. At that time, apparently, M. Witte had made no headway in New York.

M. Witte's allusions to London and Paris are so refreshingly frank that it must have been slightly mortifying to French financiers and the gay Boulevardiers who had been howling themselves into hysterics over the alliance to know how lightly they were held, but even this candor did not induce the bankers of Lombard Street to unloose their pocketbooks. With every European money centre closed, there was no alternative for M. Witte except to come to the United States. The facts of these negotiations have been known for a long time. Many months ago I called the attention of English readers to that fact and stated that if Russia could not obtain a loan at this time in New York she never could, as now was the psychological moment. Not only was the United States richer than it had ever been before in its history, but the pro-Russian sentiment was stronger than it had ever been before. Russia had placed large orders for warships, railroad materials, and other articles in this country, and at the present time there are two members of the Cabinet, both of whom had formerly represented this Government at the Russian Court, whose friendship for Russia was known and outspoken. Everything was ripe for the success of M. Routkowsky's mission.

One reason why London is no longer disposed to finance Russia, and, conversely, the United States becomes her successor, is that Russia is much in the position of a reckless youngster in the hands of the money lenders trying to raise money on his expectations. It has always been the trick of the money-lending gentry when their creditors wanted to do another little bill to stipulate that they would advance the money, provided their victim would buy from them their wines, or cigars, or pictures, and the victim, perforce, being in the toils and his needs desperate, had to consent. The money lender sold very bad champagne at a very high price, on which he made a thumping profit and got his money in advance, and then discounted the bill at an equally high rate of interest. This was finance with a vengeance. In the old days, when England financed all the great international loans, she made a double profit, because a large proportion of the money raised in London never left the country, but was paid over to English manufacturers for railroad construction, or warships, or rifles. Nowadays Russia only places orders with English firms when forced to by dire necessity. Consequently she has come to the United States for her warships and her locomotives, her steel rails and her armor plate, her coal and her mining machinery, and these things must be paid for. Despite the popular delusion that Russia has more gold in her Treasury than any other Government in the world, Russia is an overtaxed country, and in the mad struggle for military supremacy, in the building of strategic railways which are military solely and not commercial and never can be, in the increase of her navy and the building of fortified ports in the Pacific, she has laid upon her resources a strain so great that she has to continually resort to shifts to meet her budget. It would be interesting to know what disposition has been made of the bonds which the New York syndicate has taken, whether they are to go to the Russian creditors in this country or whether they will be offered to the public as "a sound investment." I hardly think that they are likely to be made a legal investment for the savings banks of the States of New York and Massachusetts.

A. MAURICE LOW.

The Semi-Centennial of a Great Debate.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By THOMAS G. SHEARMAN,

Author of "Pauper Labor in Europe," "Natural Taxation," "Distribution of Wealth," &c.

THE week from March 4 to March 11, which has just passed, is the semi-centennial of a Congressional debate which produced a deeper effect upon the history of the United States than any other debate which ever took place in Congress. It is not too much to say that this week in 1850 was a turning point in American history, hardly surpassed in importance by any other. For the whole controversy over slavery took its final form in that week, and three speeches made at that time brought about, first, the slavery compromise of 1850; second, the secession of South Carolina in 1860, and, third, the complete abolition of slavery in 1865.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to point to any three speeches in the political history of this or any other country which were attended with such speedy and tremendous results. It would be impossible to find any other three speeches, made within a week or a month of each other, all radically differing from each other and favoring three irreconcilable policies, all of which were successively attended with apparent complete triumph, while the one which at the outset seemed a failure resulted in a final and permanent victory.

On March 4, 1850, John C. Calhoun raised himself out of his deathbed to appear for the last time in the Senate of the United States, with a speech which was read for him by Senator J. M. Mason of Virginia, Mr. Calhoun himself being unable to speak a word above a whisper. In this speech Mr. Calhoun set forth, with clear and convincing logic, (assuming the justice of his premises,) the impossibility of any compromise between the North and the South on the slavery question, and the necessity of a settlement, not on the basis of compromise, but on the basis of absolute concession to all the demands of slavery. In case these demands were refused, he sorrowfully predicted the necessity and certainty of a dissolution of the Union.

On March 7, 1850, Daniel Webster, upon whose genius and eloquence the North had thus far relied to support the cause of liberty, deliberately turned his back upon his own constituency in Massachusetts, and declared himself so devoted to the maintenance of the Union that for its sake he would sacrifice human liberty. Although he had on all previous occasions voted for what is known as the Wilmot Proviso, prohibiting the introduction of slavery into the new Territories, he announced that he would no longer vote for any such prohibition, because he deemed it wholly needless, since the laws of God had already made it impossible to extend slavery into these Territories, and "he would not vote to re-enact the laws of God." This, however, was not the part of his speech which gave most offense to the North. He declared in favor of a new and stringent fugitive slave law, and demanded that the people of the North should "conquer their prejudices" and cheerfully become slave hunters. This was the one passage of his great speech which forever alienated from him the hearts of all lovers of human liberty.

On March 11, 1850, the new Senator from New York, William H. Seward, who had been up to that time little known outside of his own State, and had not been prominent in its politics since 1842, made his speech on the same question, taking unqualified ground in favor of an express prohibition of slavery in the new Territories and in opposition to any fugitive slave law, explicitly declaring that the conscience of the Northern people made it impossible for them to hunt and capture fugitives seeking their liberty. In this speech Senator Seward used a single phrase which speedily became memorable, and which to this day remains a part of the political conscience of his country. Yet it is almost certain that he was not at the time aware that he was making any great utterance or one which would be or deserved to be immortal. He simply said that the Constitution dedicated the new Territories to freedom. "But there is a higher law than the Constitution, which dedicates these Territories to the same noble purposes."

The speech of John C. Calhoun was so radical in its demands for slavery that it was not at the time supported by any State except his own, South Carolina. Even Mississippi was equally divided in the Senate, Jefferson Davis supporting Calhoun, while Henry S. Foote opposed him and substantially accepted the proposition of Webster. Mr. Calhoun died a few weeks afterward, an utterly disappointed man, having every reason to believe that even his own section of the country disregarded his warnings. In the elections of 1850 and 1851 every Southern State, with the exception of South Carolina, declared itself in opposition to the Calhoun doctrine, and even South Carolina voted by a considerable majority that the time had not yet come to insist upon those doctrines. Nevertheless this great speech of Calhoun gradually penetrated the mind of the South until it exercised a controlling influence; and after the election of November, 1860, the policy of Calhoun was accepted unanimously by South Carolina and was rapidly accepted by large majorities in most of the Southern States. Between 1861 and 1864 a vast majority of the civilized world believed that the predictions of Calhoun had been fulfilled and that the Republic to which he looked forward, founded upon the maintenance of human slavery, was assured of permanent independence.

The speech of Daniel Webster met with a response within six months which was eminently gratifying to him. It attained, indeed, a signal triumph. Every measure which he had opposed in that speech was defeated by overwhelming majorities, and every measure which he had commended was adopted by moderate but sufficient majorities. The new fugitive slave law was approved on Sept. 19, 1850, by President Fillmore, in whose Cabinet Daniel Webster was Secretary of State. By large and increasing majorities, in 1850, 1851, and 1852, the compromise measures, which never could have become law without the potent aid of Daniel Webster, were approved and sustained by the people. Webster himself, while he lived long enough to see the victory of his new policy, received a fatal blow to his pride and ambition in the paltry vote which he received as a candidate for President before the Whig nominating convention. In spite of all that he had done for the South, not a single Southern delegate voted for him; and his support came entirely from a few devoted personal friends, all of whom would have much more gladly voted for him had he remained faithful to his original anti-slavery principles, in which event he would unquestionably have received the unanimous support of his own State and a large vote from other States which now failed him. He died in October, 1852, a miserably disappointed man.

The speech of William H. Seward was said by his own friends to have sounded prosy and dull, although it read well in print. It was closely listened to by leading Senators, because it was known that the speaker had gained the entire confidence of Gen. Taylor, then President, notwithstanding that Taylor was a Southern man and a large slaveholder. At the close of the speech Henry Clay expressed the sentiment of all the South and of a large part of the North in saying that Seward had lost the respect of all men whose good opinions were worth having. His utterance of the single truism that there was "a higher law than the Constitution" was received all over the country with shouts of execration, the loudest of which came from some Northern ministers of the Gospel. The Rev. Ichabod S. Spencer of Brooklyn will be remembered by posterity for nothing else than his vituperative attack from the pulpit upon this utterance of Senator Seward. After the lapse of half a century, one wonders how Dr. Spencer could ever have justified himself in taking texts from the Bible instead of from the United States Constitution, since it is clearly the duty of a preacher of religion to select his themes from the highest law of which he knows.

Many other able and perhaps even more eloquent speeches were made upon the anti-slavery side of the controversy in 1850, when S. P. Chase and John P. Hale were in the Senate, and Joshua R. Giddings, and even abler men, in the House; but none of them had the good fortune to be made a target of such a storm of abuse and obloquy as fell upon Senator Seward. This was his good fortune, for it at once drew around him all those citizens who were ardently in favor of human liberty. It made him more of a leader than he probably expected to be. The applause and admiration which he received from the uncompromising enemies of slavery amply atoned to him for the scorn and abuse which he received from the enemies of freedom. His own State supported him, though by a wonderfully small majority, his candidate for Governor having a plurality of only 297 votes. But a large majority of the New York Legislature were his friends and supporters, and his nominee, Hamilton Fish, was elected as associate Senator, in place of Daniel S. Dickinson. On the other hand, Webster's own State repudiated him and elected Charles Sumner as his successor.

In 1854, by the act of the South itself, all the structure of compromise which Webster had so laboriously built up was shattered. The repeal of the Missouri compromise of 1820 foretold the repeal of the pro-slavery compromise of 1850. Seward was vindicated. He became the leader of a new party, which was soon constructed upon the ashes of the Whig Party, which Websterism had mortally wounded. In February, 1855, Seward was re-elected to the Senate by a large majority, in spite of the most intense and venomous efforts, not only of the National Administration, but also of the "Know-Nothing" organization, to secure his defeat. In 1856 a great majority of the Northern States and people voted for the party which had accepted the principles of Seward's speech of 1850. The Republican Party grew stronger and stronger, until in 1860 the increasing acceptance of Calhounism at the South split the Democratic Party in two and Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States. Almost exactly fifteen years after Seward's speech of March 11, 1850, was delivered, slavery was abolished in every part of the United States.

Thus these three speeches were attended by the singular and probably unprecedented result of each obtaining, in turn, an apparently decisive victory. Webster's doctrine was the first accepted and the soonest abandoned; Calhoun's was accepted within about ten years by the only section to which he addressed himself, and it was only shattered by the result of a long and bloody war; while Seward's achieved a complete and final triumph throughout the whole territory of the United States within his lifetime.

But among the influences of that period half a century ago there must be mentioned one more quite as potent as that of William H. Seward. Henry Ward Beecher, although not in either branch of Congress, made what was practically the first address in this great series, and one which had a strange and remarkable influence upon the people of the North. On Feb. 21, 1850, an article appeared in The New York Independent headed, "Shall We Compromise?" Although signed only with a star, it speedily became known all over the North that it was written by a young preacher, whose very name up to that time had hardly been heard of outside of Indianapolis and Brooklyn. This article was copied in the principal newspapers all over the North. It was the clearest statement of the impossibility of settling the slavery question by a compromise at the expense of principle which had ever been made. By a singular coincidence it fell into the hands of John C. Calhoun while he was preparing his last and famous speech. He was deeply impressed with it, asked to have it read to him a second time, and expressed great admiration for it, saying: "That man understands his subject." With the general publication of that article Henry Ward Beecher attained National fame. He followed it by a series of written debates with the editor of The New York Journal of Commerce, in which he manifestly gained the advantage. In religious circles these articles created even a deeper impression than did the speech of William H. Seward. It is not too much to say that as, in the long run, the speech of Seward was the most effective ever made in Congress, so in the long run "Shall We Compromise?" was the most effective single article ever contributed to an American journal. And as the speeches of Congress were heard by few, though read by hundreds of thousands, it may fairly be said that each of these four writings had a greater influence upon the history of the United States than any other document, with the exception of Washington's Farewell Address and Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

The Organs of Sense and Their Limitations.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By WILLIAM PATTEN,

Professor of Zoology at Dartmouth College.

HOW still it is before sunrise in the deep forest, when our tired nerves are no longer battered by the uproar of the great city; we can for the moment almost believe that nature is at last fast asleep. But it seems quiet to us by contrast only, and because in us there is no conscious echo to the swirling maelstrom of physical activity about us, which is at once the source of our vital capital and the agent by which it is again turned back to nature, the act itself of giving and taking constituting the sum total of what is called vital action.

Long before a condition of absolute quiet was reached, the existence of even the simplest kinds of plants or animals would be impossible. We cannot conceive of vital action where the swift exchange of atoms in chemical action has ceased, or where the rhythmic surgings of air and ether no longer break against the fabric of organic structures to build up and destroy.

These forms of movement we can never escape. They may pass over or through us without appreciable result, as light passes through a pane of glass, or they may produce effects that we cannot feel at the time, and can only estimate from observation of the physical changes that follow, or they may rouse in us a conscious reflection of something that is going on outside ourselves.

No doubt one of the great achievements of all time is the discovery by means of instruments other than our senses that sound, heat, light, and electricity are various kinds of wave movements, differing among themselves chiefly in the length of the waves and the rapidity with which they vibrate. Aided by these instruments it is possible to measure the length, rate of vibration, and velocity of transmission of such waves, as accurately as the swing of a pendulum, even if the waves vibrate back and forth many million times a second, or travel many thousand miles in the same short space of time.

It is well known that a tuning fork will vibrate in unison with certain air waves that beat against it, provided it has the structure and dimensions suitable for that kind of wave; to other waves that vibrate a little faster or slower it will remain forever a deaf-mute. If we had unlimited ingenuity and command of materials, it would be possible to construct a great many kinds of tuning forks, each of which would vibrate in unison with some one kind of wave movement, whether it were a high or a low musical tone, a red or a blue wave of light. Each tuning fork would, so to speak, lead its own isolated life, moved to activity by those changes only to which its own particular structure compelled response.

The tuning fork pitched in C natural, if we may think of it for the moment as a live animal, can know nothing of the world about it, except what it has experienced, namely, those things that affect it and to which it responds; in this case, therefore, the 132 vibrations per second that we call the musical tone C natural. To that tone it lives and responds, and if the tuning fork could remember the past and think of the future it would always do so in terms of C natural. It is very much the same with real animals. Whenever they see, smell, or hear anything, it is because there is some particular kind of movement going on about them and because there is in them some structure that is roused to action by those movements. These structures are called sense organs, and they always consist of some part of the outer skin, in which the cells, or nerve ends, are modified in various ways, according to the particular kind of movement to which they respond.

An auditory, or hearing cell, usually has on its outer end a delicate hair that projects into the air or water in which the animal lives. There is reason to believe that there are many kinds of these hairs in animals that can hear well and that they vary in length and rigidity, some having the right size and structure to respond to high musical tones, and others to low, or intermediate, ones. These cells may be scattered all over the body—sometimes on the legs, or even in the tail—but they are generally more abundant in the head region, especially on the antennae or feelers, as in many insects. It is claimed by trustworthy observers that if a male mosquito or gnat is placed under the microscope and various musical tones sounded on a violin near by certain ones of these sensory hairs of the antennae will vibrate so rapidly as to become for the time invisible. The note producing the most marked effect is one with 512 vibrations a second, a tone corresponding very nearly to the hum of a female mosquito.

The organs of taste and smell consist of similar cells with hairlike projections on their outer ends, and it is supposed, although we have very little evidence for or against the supposition, that the hairs are affected in some way by the peculiar molecular vibrations of those substances which produce the sensations of taste and smell. The cells that respond to the various ether waves that produce in us the sensation of light have a similar appearance, except that instead of delicate hairs the cell is capped by a glasslike rod, which may be conical or cylindrical or wedge-shaped, and is usually a good deal larger than either the auditory or the gustatory hairs.

It has been generally believed that there are three or four different chemical compounds in such visual rods and that each compound is changed in some way by a certain set of ether waves, thus giving rise to three or four fundamental color sensations, such as red, green, or violet, and white or black. By mixing these sensations in varying proportions, it is claimed that the thousands of different color sensations known can be produced, just as one may produce many different colors by various mixtures of red, green, and blue paints. These views have been based largely on a comparison of different sensations and receive but little support from a study of the structure of the visual cells themselves. We know that these visual rods must be the points where ether waves are changed to nerve impulses, because they are present in all kinds of eyes and because they are the only sensory parts that are invariably exposed to the direct action of light.

In the human eye and in the eyes of all backboned animals, the visual rods and cones, under the highest powers of the microscope, appear transparent and glassy and almost structureless. But the writer of this article has found in the eyes of various invertebrates, such as crabs, spiders, and insects, where the conditions for observation are very favorable, that each visual rod contains a set of extremely delicate fibrils that always stand at right angles to the rays of light. The rods are generally conical or wedge-shaped in outline, and the fibrils are arranged in them in graded series, the shortest ones extending across the edges of the wedges, or the apices of the cones, and the longest ones across their bases. No one can speak with assurance on such difficult problems as these, but it seems probable that these fibrils are of a nervous nature, and that each one has the dimensions suitable for a response to a certain ether wave, the shortest ones probably responding to the shortest waves, which rouse the sensation of blue or violet, and the remaining ones responding in order to waves of increasing length, through all the colors of the spectrum, up to the longest ones which stimulate the longest fibrils and thus produce the sensation of red. It is very probable that a similar arrangement of fibrils exists in the rods and cones of the human eye, but owing to their small size and the great difficulties in the way of accurate observation, the highest powers of the microscope have thus far failed to show with certainty their existence.

All these various kinds of cells in the lower animals may be scattered about singly or in small groups over almost any part of the body, but in the higher animals there is a tendency to concentrate them in special patches of skin, which may be sunk below the surface to form either shallow pits or deep depressions, the mouths of which finally close, converting them into closed sacs completely shut off from direct communication with the exterior.

Various subordinate parts may be added to the organs thus formed, but they all serve to conduct a particular form of movement to the sensory cells, and to shut them off as far as possible from the action of other influences.

Although strange stories are often told of the wonderful senses of the lower animals, there is no good reason to believe they have sense organs differing essentially from our own, although their delicacy and range of response may, in some cases, be much greater.

The movements of air, ether, or molecules which produce in us a definite sensation, first arouse in the end organ some change, different in kind from the movement itself, just as successive blows of a hammer will change the temperature of a piece of wire. This change, that is called a nerve impulse, travels along a fixed line of communication to the interior of the body, where it sets up other changes which are, in turn, transmitted to other organs in ever widening circles. Whether the nerve impulse may be likened to the flash of fire that runs along a fuse, or to the running collapse of a long row of card houses, it is certain that the change that travels along such a nerve is totally different in kind from the impulse that started it, and whatever happens at the inner end of the nerve depends entirely on the organs with which it is connected, and the chemical explosions discharged in them by the nerve impulses.

The principal difference then between the simplest and the most complex animals depends largely on the character of the sensory cells, or keys, if we may call them such, upon which the various movements outside the body act, and on the way in which those keys are connected with the internal organs. When the internal structure is very simple, the response to the stimulation of a sensory key by, let us say, a wave of red light, may be very precise and constant. If, for example, a microscopic, unicellular plant or animal is struck by a wave of light, it may turn so as to face either toward or away from the light, and then the movements of the body that follow will always carry it in a perfectly definite direction either toward the source of light or away from it, as though it were pulled along by some invisible string. If the light falls on several hundred of these microscopic animals, each one will behave almost exactly the same as the others, while the response of all of them to the light will change somewhat if the temperature of the water in which they live, or its chemical composition, be modified.

It is therefore possible to predict with considerable accuracy just what these simplest of animals will do when their internal mechanism is roused to activity by the receipt of a nerve impulse from the outer world. But when we come to the higher animals, the sensory cells are so numerous and they are connected with other organs by so many different switches and channels, and the connections that actually exist at the moment depend so much on what has taken place in the body immediately beforehand, and for many other reasons, it becomes impossible to predict just what action, if any, will follow a given stimulation.

The terms we apply to our own response to light vibrations have been used so long with a special meaning that it is likely to cause confusion when they are applied to plants or to the lower animals. We cannot say, for example, that the flower that turns its face toward the sun and follows in course throughout the day, or that the microscopic animals and plants, whose concerted movements of advance and retreat are regulated with almost clocklike precision by the intensity and direction of light waves, actually see the sun or any other source of light in the same way that we see it; yet we must recognize that in all these cases there are some parts of the body that have just the right position and dimensions to make it absolutely impossible that they remain undisturbed when waves of a certain length and frequency beat against them, and the changes thus initiated guide and direct the daily life of the organism.

If it were not for this incessant pounding on the outer doors of our being, it would be impossible to discharge the forces locked in the foods that build up muscle and nerve or to become conscious of the events that produce those discharges. With the closure of each door through which such impulses enter, our physical and conscious life, if we may make such a distinction, becomes more and more limited, and, as the doors are widened and increased in number, it becomes a fuller, more accurate record or image of the universe about us.

How narrow are the five points at which we come in contact with the outside world! A short series of wave lengths or of molecular vibrations, here and there, are all that connect our conscious selves with the universe. Between and beyond these points are limitless regions of physical life our bodies can never know, because there is nothing in us that can echo to their call or register in organic structure the history of their past actions or anticipate their recurrence.

What kind of a being would that be who with his naked senses could measure the stars in heaven or follow the dance of atom and molecule in living cells; who was as conscious of the passing impulses in an electric wire as we are of a trembling leaf, or who, with the aid of some other organ than eye or ear, could record in consciousness the magnetic impulses that stream from sun spot or aurora; or, in fact, who had so increased the range and power of his senses that he could know by direct organic experience all those physical changes that now lie hopelessly beyond our receptive powers? Suppose that all his past experiences of these events had been worked into the fibre of his physical and conscious being, as our own limited experience is into ours!

If this being could exist, he would have thousands of senses where we have but five, and each sense would have a central station in the brain, where a history of past events would be recorded in permanent modifications of its structure.

Would not such a being, who had experienced all that had taken place in the world about him, be a counterpart of the universe and omniscient?

Perhaps such speculations as these may appear idle, but they will have served their purpose if they emphasize how limited are our means of knowing what is going on about us, and how much we are aided in this knowledge by other instruments than our own senses.

WILLIAM PATTEN.

Kindling, Toothpicks, and Brime.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By J. B. Wilkinson, Jr.,

Late United States General Appraiser.

The tariff in its relation to trusts is likely to be a feature in the coming campaign. Some facts and incidents in tariff making may, therefore, be of present interest. Only the least informed now believe that our tariffs are the result of statesmanship. About twenty years ago a tariff commission was created, and after exhaustive hearings at all the centres of industry, the results of the investigations were formulated into a bill and reported to Congress. But the bill was torn to shreds, the commission dropped out of sight, and there has been since no serious thought in political circles of resorting to such a sensible system of tariff framing.

The American method is a scramble and "devil take the hindmost." Protection is the great aim, and wherever prohibitive duties cut off revenue, so much the worse for revenue. In accordance with the new Scriptural beatitude, "Blessed are faith, hope, and cheek, and the greatest of these is cheek," cheek carries the day at Washington, while the industry that either conscientiously or modestly stays in the background is lost sight of and is ignored.

In the consideration of the Dingley bill special committees of the Ways and Means Committee and of the Finance Committee, assisted by tariff experts, gave special hearings to the allied interests assembled at Washington. As a rule, each man got about what he wanted in the direction of higher duties. The experts were supposed to render into practicable shape the demands which were often made in unintelligible and incongruous phraseology. The experts, however, did not always fit the thing in its proper place. As the Wilson bill passed the House, "hydraulic hose" was included in the paragraph for "cotton hosiery."

The protected industries were allowed, practically, to make their own tariff bill, and this fact led to many rates that would never have been allowed had there been intelligent legislation. A representative of an industry would, for instance, present certain samples, demanding a specific rate which he asserted to be equivalent to an ad valorem duty of 50 per cent. This would be granted. But since the bill went into force it has developed in numerous schedules that such samples were illusory, and that the specific duties allowed amount on many lines to from 100 to 300 per cent. ad valorem! The following experience was related to me by one of the leading tariff experts, a gentleman who had helped to frame the act of 1883 and subsequent tariffs:

"Mr. Dingley came over to me and said: 'Colonel, I wish you would fix up a specific duty on kindling wood.' The Colonel—Kindling wood? Why, what do you want to put a duty on kindling wood for? You will mar the dignity of the bill that bears your name by enumerating such a trivial item. Dingley—Well, you people from the West have grand ideas. But in the East we look after the pennies. There are 500 people in Maine making kindling wood, and I want them protected. The Colonel—But I do not know anything about kindling wood, and how can I fix a specific duty? Dingley—Well, try it; if you can't fix it, nobody can."

And the expert did, for Paragraph 197 of the tariff reads: "Kindling wood in bundles not exceeding one-quarter of a cubic foot each, three-tenths of a cent per bundle; if in layer bundles, three-tenths of one cent for each additional quarter of a cubic foot or fractional part thereof."

Shortly after this chef d'oeuvre was completed, Mr. Dingley again approached the expert:

"Colonel, I wish you would fix me up a specific duty on skewers."

The Colonel—Skewers, skewers? What are skewers?

Dingley—Those wooden things the butchers use.

The Colonel—But don't the butchers make their own skewers?

Dingley—No. There are 800 people in Maine making skewers.

So Paragraph 207 of the tariff contains a provision for "butchers' and packers' skewers of wood, 40 cents per thousand."

With such achievements in the past, Mr. Dingley was not long in again calling on the expert. "Colonel, I wish you would fix me up a good specific duty on toothpicks; there are 1,200 men in Maine engaged in the wooden toothpick industry."

This time the Colonel went him one better, for he fixed up a compound duty, both specific and ad valorem. The first part of Paragraph 207 reads:

"Toothpicks of wood or other vegetable substance, 2 cents per one thousand and 15 per cent. ad valorem."

It is needless to say that the provision is purely for protection, as the duty is absolutely prohibitive.

The same expert narrated an entertaining incident in tariff making. When he was at work on the act of 1883 he found that preceding tariffs put "brime" in the free list. He could not discover that any such article was ever dealt in or imported, nor could he find the word in the dictionary. He so reported, and suggested that it be stricken from the bill. But at that time a venerable provision in the free list was regarded as something sacred, and the Ways and Means Committee thought there might be serious danger in cutting out the word, so it was left in. But the Colonel was determined to learn how "brime" ever got in the tariff. At last he found the origin in the archives of the committee.

An influential man in the New England fisheries, interested in pickling fish, wanted to get in brine free, there being a duty on salt. But in his letter he wrote the word "brime" and "brime" it appeared in the tariff. It is needless to say that the free list is now free from that absurdity, although it does contain many provisions almost as farcical.

Hancock said the tariff is a local issue, and it would seem so from the scramble that goes on when the good things of the tariff are being portioned out. Senator Vance was a free trader, but he was always a sturdy champion for protection to North Carolina mica. Senator Voorhees was a free trader except when it came to the glass and other industries of Indiana.

In the scramble it is natural that the big fish capture the big prizes. Trusts that command capital and votes got just about whatever they demanded. After appeals for many weary years the Southern cotton farmers succeeded in the Wilson bill in getting cotton ties put on the free list. In the four years during which that bill was in force there was not a pound of cotton ties imported, showing that there was no necessity or good excuse for a duty on that commodity.

But, in accordance with the demand of the metal trusts, Paragraph 129 of the Dingley bill places a duty of one-half cent a pound on cotton ties.

It is apparent that the only purpose of this duty is to put the cotton farmers at the mercy of the trusts. Indeed, hundreds of instances might be cited in which the rates are fixed not to protect a legitimate trade against foreign competition, but to enable trusts to raise prices at their will without losing absolute control of the market.

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FINANCIAL.

To Shareholders of the
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The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of the above stock to act as an Advisory Committee for the protection of the interests of shareholders. Although concurring in the view that the best solution of the existing difficulties lies in harmonious and united action between the creditors and shareholders on an equitable basis, they, nevertheless, think that THE INTERESTS OF THE SHAREHOLDERS MAY DEMAND THE EXISTENCE OF A SEPARATE COMMITTEE having for its sole object the care and protection of the stockholding interests. The Committee does not at present deem it necessary to call for deposits of stock, but stockholders are requested to communicate at once with its Secretary, giving their addresses and the amount of their holdings.

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JAMES N. JARVIE,
of Arbuckle Bros.,
EMANUEL LEHMAN,
of Lehman Bros.,
FREDERICK UHLMANN,
Stockholders' Advisory Committee.
W. S. WILSON, Secretary,
38 Broad Street.
DAVID WILLCOX,
of Oydyke, Willcox & Bristow.
HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD,
Counsel.

To Creditors and Stockholders
OF THE
Third Ave. R. R. Co.

With a view to the reorganization of the finances of the Company, the undersigned Committee invites the HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY'S NOTES AND OTHER UNFUNDED OBLIGATIONS, AND STOCKHOLDERS, to deposit their evidences of indebtedness and certificates of Stock with The Mercantile Trust Company, New York City, or the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., and receive in exchange therefor negotiable certificates under an Agreement dated March 1, 1900, copies of which may be obtained at the above-named depositaries. The Agreement provides that depositors may withdraw their claims and securities if the Plan of Reorganization when submitted does not meet with their approval.

New York, March 8, 1900.
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LOUIS FITZGERALD,
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NO PREFERRED STOCK OR BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.
100,000 Shares for Public Subscription, $5.00 Per Share.
NOW OFFERED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Stockholders in this Company are absolutely free from liability, and will share in the profits of the various sub-companies to be formed both here and abroad for supplying local demand.

The Tripler Liquid Air Company absolutely controls all the inventions, rights, and appliances of Charles E. Tripler for the manufacture and utilization of liquid air. The priority and value of these rights give them A MONOPOLY OF THE COMMERCIAL FIELD.

Officers.	Directors.
CHARLES E. TRIPLER ..... President	Charles E. Tripler ...40 West 77th St., N. Y.
J. B. M. GROSVENOR ..... Vice President	J. B. M. Grosvenor .....66 Beaver St., N. Y.
HENRY A. KIRKHAM ..... Treasurer	John M. Hoen .....11 Broadway, N. Y.
JEROME B. LANDFIELD, JR .... Secretary	William A. Vincent ..Rookery Bldg., Chicago
	John P. Jones ..U.S.Senator, Washington, D.C.
	Frank J. Cannon .....Utah

Transfer Agents—International Banking & Trust Co., 149 Broadway, N. Y.

Prof. Tripler's discovery—Liquid air—has passed the experimental stage and can now be profitably used everywhere for refrigeration and motive power, as well as in numerous other important lines. Its utility and practicability have been demonstrated beyond question.

The Company has a factory at 121 West 89th St., New York City, where Liquid Air is being manufactured daily in commercial quantities.

The purpose of this present offering of stock is to secure additional funds for the vast operations now demanded of the Company, among which may be named the building of an immense demonstrating plant at New York City, the establishment of plants in London, Berlin, Paris, and Brussels, and for the organization of subsidiary companies in foreign countries and in the several States of the Union.

SEND ORDERS FOR STOCK OR REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION TO THE TRIPLER LIQUID AIR CO., 11 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STOCKHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS
OF
THE HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING COMPANY
AND
THE UNITED STATES FLOUR MILLING COMPANY
ARE
requested to communicate with the undersigned before depositing any of their securities with the Metropolitan Trust Company under the proposed reorganization agreement.
MILLER, DECKER & MILLER,
Attorneys for Ora M. Jewell and others,
120 Broadway, New York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PURCHASER OF CHEAP LOTS BOUGHT AT a bargain, unable to complete payments, will sell interest, half cost, to avoid foreclosure. "QUICK BUSINESS," 1,242 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company.
New York, March 15th, 1900.
Preferred Capital Stock—Dividend No. 2.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The American Agricultural Chemical Company, held this day, it was resolved that a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3%) on the Preferred Capital Stock be declared and paid on April 2d next to stockholders of record on March 23d inst. Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common stock will be closed on March 23d inst. and reopened on April 2d next.
WM. H. GRAFFLIN, Treasr.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., March 14, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of April, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 3d proximo.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 8, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 17th, and reopened on April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, CERTIFICATE NO. 1,029.—Certificate J. P. Morgan & Co. for £2,000 Mexican 5 per cent. gold bonds, full paid, issue 1899, in name of H. Content & Co; all parties are cautioned against buying or negotiating same. A liberal reward will be paid upon return of same to H. CONTENT & CO., 50 Broadway.

SUIT TO RECOVER WAR TAX.

Philadelphia Stock Broker to Test Commissioner Wilson's Ruling on Marginal Transactions.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Suit was brought to-day by J. B. Fleshman & Co. in the Common Pleas Court against Penrose A. McClain, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to recover $4,544 paid under protest by Mr. Fleshman for Government war tax upon certain business transactions as a stock broker.

The case will be transferred to the United States District Court. The object of the suit is not only to recover the money, but to obtain a judicial interpretation of the law as relating to the revenue stamp act upon marginal stock transactions.

Under date of June 16, 1899, Commissioner Wilson issued a letter stating that all stock transactions "whether they be conducted on margin or otherwise" required a stamp tax of 2 cents upon each $100 par value of stock. Later it was determined that not only at the time of purchase but at the time of settlement a two-cent stamp must be affixed.

Acting under this ruling it is stated in December of 1899 Collector McClain required from all brokers a statement of the year's business, and imposed upon them the second taxation, which, in the case of J. B. Fleshman & Co., amounted to $4,544, and which the firm paid under protest.

Fleshman asserts that in his case there is never an actual transfer of certificates of stock. The customer purchases a certain amount, and at a certain time makes a settlement with the broker upon the basis of the increased value of such stock from the time of purchase to the time of settlement.

This settlement, it is asserted, is in no sense of the word a repurchase of stock, and therefore not taxable under the law. He also points out that when a customer's margin is exhausted and he is "closed out" no further payment of stamp tax is required.

FOUR ELECTRIC LINES BOUGHT.

Syndicate Takes Up Options on Roads at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 17.—The syndicate which is after the electric railways in and about Worcester has taken up its options on the Fitchburg and Suburban, the Clinton and Hudson, the Leominster and Clinton, and the Worcester and Clinton. It paid $85 a share for the Clinton and Hudson and $90 a share for the other three.

It is thought probable that the Worcester Consolidated will be finally included in the purchases. Six roads have been bought. The combined capital of the four taken to-day is $500,000.

Chicago Bank President Sentenced.

CHICAGO, March 17.—George L. Magill, who was President of the Avenue Savings Bank, which collapsed in August, 1896, was to-day convicted of receiving deposits, knowing his institution was in an insolvent condition. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for an indefinite term. He was also fined double the amount of the deposit received, the fine amounting to $2,936.

Bank Dividend of 10 Per Cent.

KEENE, N. H., March 17.—The officers of the Cheshire Provident Institution for Savings announce that the bank will pay a dividend of 10 per cent. April 1. A dividend of 25 per cent. was declared Dec. 1, 1898, and a similar one Aug. 15, 1899. The bank was closed during the panic which took many New Hampshire institutions a few years ago.

Newport May Issue Paving Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 17.—At a meeting of the City Council it was voted to ask the taxpayers to vote on the question of issuing bonds of $40,000 for the purpose of macadamizing Cogeshall Avenue, a street much used by the cottagers.

AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY AND INVENTORYING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The financial reverses which have overtaken the American Malting Company bring up for discussion a number of points of importance to business men. One of these relates to the rightfulness or expediency of anticipating profits. The malting company had on hand Dec. 31, 1898, a large number of bushels of malt, which it had contracted to deliver later on at market prices. The officers estimated the profit on this malt sold but not delivered at $388,000. This profit was taken into account in figuring the total earnings for 1898, but unfortunately the item was not sufficiently considered when estimating the profits for the first half of 1899, the method being to figure such profits at an assumed amount per bushel. In this way the above sum of $388,000 was not added to earnings in both years, (as was rumored,) but, having been added in 1898, was ignored in 1899 until August of that year. That the method of estimating profits adopted by the company was seriously in error admits of no question; that error being primarily chargeable to the practical managers of the concern.

So far, however, as anticipating profits is concerned, the malting company is only one of a large number of manufacturing industries which follow that practice to a greater or less extent. It is the general custom among companies and firms which turn out goods on orders received months ahead of the expected retail demand, when taking inventories, say on the last day of December, to include their manufactured goods in their lists at the prices for which they have already contracted to sell them—perhaps during the following Spring or Summer. There is something to be said in favor of this course. If the goods have been sold to well-known houses, these manufacturers claim the privilege of accounting for them as such. It is true, too, that if the inventory charged against the profits for the following year on Jan. 1 contains the same goods at the December prices, in the long run the total profits are not increased, for by this method the anticipated earnings for one year are deducted from the earnings of the year following. In the case of the American Malting Company there seems to have been an error at precisely this point in not so deducting in 1899 the sum of $388,000 added in 1898.

Admitting the force of such arguments urged in favor of the practice of anticipating profits, it yet must be said that the practice is unwise. While the sum of the earnings for a terms of years is not inflated, it is clear that the profits for any one year are not correctly stated by this method; and the accuracy of the earnings for a particular year may be a vital matter if a sale of the business is under consideration or a change of policy. Manufactured goods are not "sold" in the real sense when a contract of sale is entered into; an obligation to pay for the product does not yet rest upon the purchaser. Indeed, a number of things might happen to prevent the consummation of the sale; fire might destroy the goods while in the possession of the factory—and no insurance company would pay the loss reckoned on such a basis. Some mistake or misunderstanding might occur in the order or in the manufacturing which would nullify the contract of sale or reduce the price which the factory might receive. If, now, such anticipated profits have been used in the accounts to show dividends earned, and fire or mistake afterward shows the error of such accounting, the mischief is not so easily remedied.

The purpose of taking an inventory, it cannot be too strongly urged, is not to anticipate or increase profits; it is merely a factor in the accounting. There is but one source of profit in a manufacturing or trading concern, and that is through sales of goods—all else is subordinate. A company cannot properly make a profit from finished or raw material not sold and delivered, for the adjustment of the inventory at the beginning and at the end of the year is made in order to let the sales and expenses stand alone, to eliminate all other elements, so that against the sales shall be charged the expenses and the actual cost of the raw material used in the goods so sold. This must be the general rule, to be disobeyed only for clear and special reasons—as, for example, when work is done on contracts not to be completed for a long period and where otherwise no profit at all might be shown perhaps for a whole year, and where very large earnings would then appear; but these cases are exceptional. To take inventories at the close of the year at market quotations when these are much above the purchase prices may have enough justification so that one cannot say that such a procedure is wrong, but it certainly is not conservative, to say nothing of the subtle effect upon the officers or the broad effect upon the stockholders which such a course may have. Had the American Malting Company in 1898 faced the fact that it had not from actual sales fully earned its dividends, the present disaster might have been guarded against.

THOMAS L. GREENE.
New York, March 16, 1900.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The St. Louis Salvage Corps at its annual meeting elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: President—William D. Hemenway; Vice President—W. F. H. Kreisman; Secretary and Treasurer—Charles F. Miller.

Charles H. Woodworth, President of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, has been delegated by the Executive Committee of that association to appear at Washington before the Ways and Means Committee of the House at its hearing on the proposed amendment to the war revenue law, providing for the abrogation of the requirement for stamps on insurance policies and allowing the insurance companies to pay an equivalent sum on the basis of quarterly returns of their premium income to Revenue Collectors.

The lack of any initiative shown at the annual meeting of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association last week in regard to restoring rates has revived the reports current in January that several of the outside companies which have been much exercised over the state of the fire insurance business in several of the large cities of the country, may now be willing to undertake a movement for the reorganization of rating arrangements in at least a part of the seven counties of this State and the six counties of New Jersey which form the suburban field.

The advance in rates made by the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association last Wednesday is variously estimated at between 8 per cent. and 12 per cent. of the total insurance, and is expected to yield an increased premium income of $750,000. The increase in rates on stocks is figured at 10 per cent. Rates on malthouses and elevators, which were reduced 25 per cent. about a year ago, were restored to the schedule rating. The multiple occupancy manufacturing tariff was amended to make a greater difference between buildings and contents, the advance amounting to about 10 per cent. on the buildings and 15 per cent. on contents. Special hazards, on which rates have been discretionary, are to be rated by schedule, and in the meantime an advance of 20 per cent. is made in the rate of specially hazardous flat-rated, non-sprinkled risks. Buildings occupied for specially hazardous purposes are not to be written for a longer term than one year, except pro rata. This action, taken with the previous steps, brings up the rates in Chicago to a level satisfactory to many of the New York underwriters, who have been wishing for some time for such action as would, at least, bring their Chicago business out of the losing condition of last year.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street is in odd humor. All things favorable are being ignored or disputed and undervalued. Anything that has bad aspect gets attention and exploitation has influence. Abnormal things do not long stand Wall Street tests, but, at the moment, the incongruous situation seems not at all disposed to be fleeting.

The new National Currency law has become actual, is no longer a prospect or possibility merely, is in operation; and its consequence is far beyond what ordinary estimates have calculated. Above other things, it certifies the good sense and good faith of Government finance—puts our country squarely and irrevocably upon a broad gauge gold basis. This of itself is important and far reaching enough to warrant National enthusiasm. In its prompt, actual operation the new law provides also for large and wholesome inflation—for the avoidance, at least, of hurt to business interests from contraction. We are to have a tremendously extended bank circulation. For the banks that have to do with Wall Street this means the provision of extraordinary new facilities, but there is a broader helpfulness. We are to have development of small banks throughout the country on a basis which will be healthful, meeting local needs, relieving the great banks at this centre from what at frequent seasons make severe drains upon available funds here. Under this new law the South in gathering and moving its cotton crop, and the West in harvesting its grain, will beyond precedent be able to rely upon home financial capacity.

In other and dominating ways the new law is destined to exert influence which can have only favorable effects in the making and maintaining of easy and equable money market conditions.

Yet, so far, Wall Street refuses to give any heed whatsoever to a development which is not short of being revolutionary. Ignoring facts is in Wall Street, however, always a temporary practice. In season—and the delay cannot be long—we are bound to have appreciation of what in this inspiriting legislation has come to pass; and every likelihood is that current resistance will have sequel all the more pronounced in buoyancy.

Some ingenious and very many curious theories are given Wall Street circulation suggesting that the new financial law is really to result in stringency, contraction, and disturbance. This largely is because of the fact that nine out of ten of the professional traders upon the Stock Exchange have recently flopped over to the bear side of the stock market. In addition to affecting to be worried over what they declare to be the threat of money market nervousness, they talk much of contraction because of the locking up of funds wherewith to finance the new bond issue; they lay stress upon the $50,000,000 which this country offers to send abroad to pay for new British war bonds; and they have already begun to make direful calculations of gold exports which they insist are certainly involved in the visitation of rich Americans to the Paris Fair. Such "arguments" are far-fetched enough to challenge the risibilities of any part of the world outside of Wall Street, but down there, in dull times like these, everything counts if it but be sufficiently forlorn.

What is clearly disclosed as anything can be, is that however the temper of professional Wall Street may be made just now to appear, there is no excited distress upon that part of the public which holds securities. Commission houses are doing little; yet while they do not buy, they are not selling. Liquidation shows in a few stray spots only. The market as a whole has firmness. Even raids adroitly planned and aggressively executed force scant sacrifices of investment stocks.

We have had during the week much ado over the local traction stocks, largely because of the extraordinary conditions that have developed in the Third Avenue Street Railway's affairs. Temporary receivership there has developed into permanency, and official statements are issued which to some extent disclose (and very much further suggest) a phenomenal case of mismanagement, or worse. Professional speculators have, however, been so much overselling the stock of this unfortunate corporation that it has finally been found easy by manipulators to squeeze the quotation upward sharply, and for the week there is recorded a substantial net advance. No such change to higher figures denotes, however, anything that is good discoverable in the property's condition. The company is bankrupt. It has been bankrupted by its managers.

Foolish representations have had currency to the effect that moralists among local politicians will proceed to the indictment of people responsible for this mismanagement; but such hubbub is probably raised to throw dust in the public's eye, rather than for any straightforward reason.

The Third Avenue wreck represents only what is natural and ordinary and inevitable, where the control of any corporation drifts into the hands of people who feel themselves authorized to proceed along blind-pool lines, giving heed to nobody's interest but their own, keeping from public scrutiny every scrap of official fact. Third Avenue happens to be but more than generally sensational in its illustration of the abiding fact that blind-poolism is destructive.

In the end Third Avenue shareholders will have to pay assessments, and probably such assessment will be heavy. The property is overwhelmed with debt and can only get release, with chances for prosperity in honest management, through the enforced contribution of large amounts of money from involved interests—and in all probability not only the shareholder but the creditor will have to join in the sacrifices.

Every local stock on the list has been under pressure during the week, and in the traction group not one has escaped depressing influence. Metropolitan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit have been harrowed aggressively. Much talk is heard on the Stock Exchange of impositions to be inflicted by the execution of the Ford franchise tax. That tax is undoubtedly going to be burdensome. Friends of the properties do not affect to dispute this. Their view is that any and all such new taxes have already been more than "discounted" by declining market quotations.

Of notable interest during the week has been the disclosure that the biggest railroads in the country are energetically endeavoring to get together in a mutual understanding and compact for the maintenance of profitable traffic rates. In this is much that provides encouragement.

And money market disturbance which has been so energetically forecast does not intrude. Yesterday's Clearing House statement was not the deplorable exhibit which had been predicted. Bankers of importance count on firmness in money market conditions—but apprehend no trouble.

SATURDAY.

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 17	150,975
To date this year	25,500,119
Corresponding date last year	40,308,495

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 17	$1,824,500
To date this year	$120,152,980
Corresponding date last year	$288,883,810

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. pf.	⅞	Iowa Central	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	¾
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1⅜	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	¾	Mexican Central	½
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	National Steel	⅞
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Pacific Mail	¾
Anaconda Copper	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Rio Grande West. pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	3¼
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	U. S. Express	1
Del., L. & W.	½	U. S. Rubber	1
Federal Steel	½	West. Union Tel.	½
Glucose Sugar	½		

Stocks Declined.

Great North. pf.	⅝	Nat. Tube. pf.	½
Laclede Gas.	3	Pullman Co.	1¾
Met. Street Railway	½	Wisconsin Central	½
Minn. & St. L.	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det., M. & M. 1. g. 3½s	2½	C., C., C. & I. gen. 6s.	1¼
		Rio G. West. 4s.	2

Bonds Declined.

C. & N. W. con.	2	San A. & A. P. 4s.	1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	1⅝		

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statements issued yesterday did not, so far as the surplus reserve was concerned, make as bad a showing as speculators expected. The surplus reserve was not wiped out, though it was reduced until now it stands within less than $3,000,000 of a deficit mark, the exact surplus figures being $2,686,425. In that respect, therefore, the statement was regarded by the Street as "favorable."

In other respects, however, it was looked upon with less favor, deposits showing a decrease of $15,343,000, specie of $5,453,100, and legal tender of $1,372,600. This loss of cash and the falling off in the deposits were in the light of their probable influence on the money market the ensuing week regarded as of significance. It is to be noted, too, that this decrease in deposits reduced the necessary amount as a surplus reserve by about $3,700,000, which, had deposits remained intact, would in itself have been sufficient to convert the present slim surplus into a deficit.

The decrease in the loan item of $11,311,400 was much larger than had been expected, and, of course, was a considerable factor in determining the surplus reserve. The decrease not only represents the calling of some large loans, but also signifies that the purchases of bonds by the banks to secure increased circulation under the new currency law were last week not conducted on the same large scale as in previous weeks.

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The trading element in the Street apparently regarded the statement as generally favorable, for, following its publication, quotations advanced in many issues, though in the last few minutes some recessions, attributed to profit taking, were noticed.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$751,891,700	$773,951,800	$607,278,900
Deposits	814,682,700	898,851,700	688,177,400
Circulation	18,869,400	13,886,900	13,864,800
Specie	147,276,500	190,059,300	129,272,900
Legal tend's	58,930,600	53,727,800	70,828,500
Total res.	206,207,100	243,787,100	200,104,400
Res. req'd.	203,520,675	224,712,925	172,044,350
Surplus res.	2,686,425	19,074,175	28,060,050

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

In view of the smallness of the surplus reserve, as shown by yesterday's bank statement, the following views of representative bankers on the present condition of the money market are suggestive and interesting:

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A. B. Hepburn, Vice President of the Chase National Bank—The condition of the money market shows that the banks have got pretty nearly up to their loaning capacity, and will have to contract rather than expand loans for some time. I look for good rates—I don't call 5 or 6 per cent. a high rate—for some time to come, and certainly as long as business continues good.

Many people who are counting on immediate relief to the money market because of the new Currency bill do not seem to understand the situation. As a matter of fact, that belief will come so very slowly that it will not be tangibly perceptible, and it will not be as great as seems to be popularly expected. The premium allowed on the threes is 105.68, on the fours 111.67, and on the fives 110.07. Now, in the circular sent out by the Treasury Department, bearing upon the new law, is this clause:

"National banks now owning bonds lodged with the Treasurer of the United States for public deposits will be required to * * * surrender the duplicate receipts, and, in case the bonds now held are 5 per cents. of 1904 or 4 per cents. of 1907, there will also be required a certificate of deposit of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States showing a transfer of funds to the Treasurer of the United States of an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the face value of such 4 per cent. or 5 per cent. bonds."

This in effect reduces the premiums in the case of the 4s and 5s by 5 per cent., because of the 5 per cent. deposit required, and inasmuch as there are over 700,000,000 of these 4s and 5s, the effect of this is apparent. The fact is that many people do not seem to have given the Currency bill any thought, and it is these people who most of all are counting on a perfect deluge of money immediately.

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Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America—I think rates will work closer from now on until the middle or end of April. It is not possible to get relief before then under the operations of the new Currency bill, and even then the relief will not be so very much at the outset, because it will take some time for the Treasury Department to pay out the premiums provided by the bill to the banks who surrender their high interest bonds and take in exchange the new 2 per cents.—and only a small part of that increase will come to New York City. Meanwhile, the Sub-Treasury will go on absorbing money from the banks. It should also be borne in mind that it takes a good deal of time to prepare the circulating notes and place them in the hands of the banks ready for use; so that, as I say, any relief from that source will come slowly.

Those people who are looking for 2 and 3 per cent. money in the near future are doomed to be terribly mistaken.

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John A Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company—In my opinion, there will be good use for money around 6 per cent. until the latter part of April. Money is in good demand by business interests, and apparently it will continue so. Of course, with 6 per cent. money the banks will hurry to get their increased circulation out, but that takes time. Even had the surplus reserves been wiped out, it would not have been especially significant, and certainly need not have occasioned any alarm.

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D. D. Parmly, President of the Phenix National Bank—The present money market contains in it nothing that should cause apprehension. The fact that the Government is able to borrow money so cheaply and that our financiers are able to subscribe to a British war loan shows that we have plenty of money. Of course, with the interior banks buying bonds and with a big business demand for money, it is not surprising that rates should work a little tighter. So far as I can see, they will probably continue so until at least the middle of April, when the effects of the new Currency bill will begin to be felt.

THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT.

The recent activity in wheat and corn and their advance in price have served to call attention anew to these staples. Herewith are presented two views bearing upon the situation, more particularly in reference to wheat—one the opinion of a leading operator on the Produce Exchange here, the other the opinion of a resident of London, England, who treats of the matter from the European viewpoint. The opinions follow:

As Seen at Home.

S. F. Engs: "Aside from slight damage to growing Winter wheat in Ohio, the outlook seems to be very fair for a good crop of that wheat. The acreage has been somewhat increased, and should nothing turn up between now and harvest to cause a falling off in quality or quantity we should have an extremely large yield. Unfortunately this year the Argentine Republic has raised a very good crop, which comes in competition with our Winter wheat, and it would seem we could not expect a very active demand for this wheat, and therefore we can hardly look for much increase in price. We are, in fact, already beginning to feel the effects of this large Argentina crop. The demand from abroad for our wheat has fallen off very sharply, and it certainly looks as if the supply would be much greater than the demand. There are, of course, outside possibilities such as European complications which would have a sharp effect in advancing the prices of grain. Aside from that I do not see any likelihood of prices going higher.

"Farmers undoubtedly are prosperous. In wheat, in corn—in fact, in all grains, their crops have been large and prices good, and the growers are therefore able and willing to hold some of their grain back. That really, in my opinion, is the only thing that is holding the market up now, for receipts are not heavy. If farmers should turn around and make up their mind to sell I don't know who would buy.

"Any talk of 'dollar wheat' is in the present light of things ridiculous.

"As for corn, it has had a sharp advance in the last month. The statistical position of corn is decidedly different from wheat, we being the only country at present that can supply this staple to the world. The uses for corn also have increased—for instance, in the manufacture of car wheels, smokeless powder, &c., and this naturally helps the sale of the product. All these things give some reason for rather better than an average price for corn. But inasmuch as it has recently gone up 4 cents a bushel, it would seem that this advance has about covered this natural increase and that prices should now not go much, if any, higher.

"Taking it altogether—wheat, corn, and grain generally—you can sum the situation up by saying that it looks like fair prices, good crops, and prosperous business. One thing I would like to say is that the grain trade never does as well when we have dollar wheat as when we have low or moderate prices. Certainly we do a better business on the floor at the lower range of prices."

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As Viewed from Abroad.

F. S. Garratt of the firm of Robert Procter & Son, London, England, one of the largest American importing houses in England: "It seems to me that the general bearish tone on the New York Produce Exchange floor is unwarranted—that is, as regards the value of wheat, unless, indeed, the bearish feeling is caused by a larger supply of wheat in this country and Canada than is looked for. Western Europe this year will have to draw the main of its supplies of red wheat in a proportion greater than usual from the United States and Argentina, because, as far as can be judged, Russia will not be able to give much wheat to the Western ports of Europe, the Mediterranean being able to take nearly the whole of what the southern Russian ports would give.

"America probably attaches too much importance to the crop of Argentine. Last year Argentine gave Europe the biggest export it ever had, and personally I don't think the total of this year will come up to last year's. But the wheat is finer and will probably do away with any demand for Winter wheat from the United States, though we will still want Spring wheat, good qualities, freely.

"During the first six months of last year India exported a fair amount of wheat to Europe. This year she will not export a pound until probably June or July, when Kurrachee may give a moderate amount, if the crop in Northwestern India prospers. The smallest of shipments to Western Europe for the past ten or twelve weeks has depleted the port stocks, and they are not now much more than last year, and this depletion of stock has occurred notwithstanding the fact that Argentine shipped during January and February considerably more wheat than in the same months last year.

"Taking the whole position, unless Argentina surprises us, we will have to continue to draw very freely from the United States right up to the new English crop, otherwise our stocks will be depleted to a dangerous point.

"I have heard, since I have been here, rumors about possible foreign complications arising out of the South African situation, and there is talk as to the probable effects on prices this may have. I may say that this South African matter is our own, as was pointed out by Lord Salisbury in reply to the very kind and corteous offer of President McKinley to assist toward peace. I feel perfectly certain that everybody in England fully appreciates the kindness of the President's action, for as a rule any effort to stop war is beneficial. Our whole country, however, is so united and resolute on this issue that I don't think there will be any attempt on the part of any of the Continental powers to interfere, because there would be only one result—absolute and total rejection of any offers. And therefore I don't believe in any advance in grain prices due to the possibility of foreign complications.

"I merely have belief in the prices for the reasons above named, namely, demand will be large, Argentina will possibly give us as much as last year, but certainly not more; India and Australia will both give us less, while the United States up to the present has shipped at least 4,000,000 bushels less to Western Europe from August up to the present than in the same time last year, and, therefore, to balance up averages, we ought to get more wheat from the United States for the next four or five months than we did last year to keep our stock up to a safe level."

IRON AND STEEL PROSPERITY.

Further evidence of the exceptional prosperity of the iron and steel industries is presented in these words of President E. H. Gary of the Federal Steel Company:

"Trade is very good for this season of the year, and it has been improving steadily for several weeks. Our constituent companies have placed about 100,000 tons within the last ten days at good prices. Our prices, I may say, have not changed, but have been maintained in every respect and in all departments.

"My conversations with the Presidents of different steel and iron companies lead me to believe that their business is the same as ours, and all of them are of the opinion that business during the last half of this year will be better even than now, and that prices will be as high, if not higher.

"There is a good deal of inquiry for foreign business, some of which has been taken, but most of which has been declined, because the mills are so full of domestic business. The fact that there is a foreign demand at profitable prices makes the position here all the more secure.

"The total production of pig iron up to the 1st of July is sold, and almost one-third of the product for the last half of the year, at $24 or better for Bessemer pig. It is worth noticing, too, that prices abroad have been advanced twice lately.

"I think on the average that the steel manufacturers have sufficient tonnage already booked to occupy their mills running full for about six or seven months—which is a remarkable, an extraordinary, condition.

"We have lately purchased an additional tonnage of coke, amounting to about 30,000 tons a month, at $3.50 a ton, at the ovens, which is more than double what we paid a year ago, and this, notwithstanding that we are producing at our own ovens 80,000 tons a month, and shall soon be prepared to produce 150,000 tons monthly. Then, also, about 70 or 75 per cent. of all the iron ore that can be produced during the year has been sold at $5.50 base per ton.

"The fact that the ore and coke for the season have been practically placed at these high figures is a guarantee of the prices of finished steel. As a rule, at this season of the year, a very much larger percentage of the ore and coke for the coming year is unsold."

TENNESSEE COAL'S DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Directors of Tennessee Coal and Iron, held yesterday, a dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock of the company was declared, and it was directed that the payment of 54 per cent. accumulated dividends should be made on as much of the preferred stock as may not be exchanged for new common stock under the plan adopted, which is that 100 shares of the preferred be exchanged for 180 of the

steady all day. On account of the settlement trading was light. The final tone was firm.

Consols for money, 101 1-16; consols for the account, 101 5-16; Canadian, 97¾; Erie, 13¾; Erie first preferred, 39; Illinois Central, 116¾; Union Pacific preferred, 76¾; St. Paul, 127; New York Central, 138½; Pennsylvania, 69¼; Reading, 9; Northern Pacific preferred, 76¼; Atchison, 24; Louisville, 84⅝; Grand Trunk, 8½; Anaconda, 9½.

Bar silver steady at 27 11-16d per ounce. The hardening price of silver was attributed to the announcement that the French Government will receive tenders for 20,000 kilos of silver on March 21.

Money, 3½@4 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 4 per cent. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £30,000.

Spanish 4s closed at 71⅝.

Rand Mines, 37.

American eagles, 76s 3½d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 31; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 6.80¼.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 17.—On the Bourse to-day prices opened undecided, but soon after Spanish stocks and Rio Tintos led the general advance, being encouraged by London advices, accompanied by rumors of the relief of Mafeking and the overtures for peace. Kafirs gained considerable strength, and were speedily carried up. Portuguese shares were in good demand, and Brazilians recovered sharply. Turkish Tobacco was strong, and De Beers Mines buoyant.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 50c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 73.22½.

BERLIN, March 17.—On the Boerse to-day foreign securities were dull. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were idle, but toward the close the market was slightly more animated, owing to an outburst of speculation in industrials.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 16,220,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 960,000 marks, other securities increased 17,820,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 10,580,000 marks.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 5½ per cent.; three months' bills, 8⅝d.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 11-16d per ounce, and in New York at 60c. Mexican silver dollars at 47⅜c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .19, seller 10; 300 Anaconda Gold at .37, 200 Caledonia at 1.55, 500 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.80@1.90, 100 Deadwood at .75, 200 Elkton at 1.20, 500 Mollie Gibson at .22, 100 Ontario at 9, 200 Plymouth at .16, 1,000 Pharmacist at .14@.14½, 1,000 Tornado at .53, and 2,000 Va. M. at .09.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Local stocks were generally strong, although weakness in Asphalt, Marsden, and Philadelphia Electric gave the list an irregular appearance. There was a good demand for all the low-priced steel shares and for the higher ones as well. Tidewater was actually buoyant, moving up a point. American Cement recovered 1 8 on a rumor of coming developments, presumably in connection with the New York subway contract. Pennsylvania and the Readings were firm. Bonds of all kinds were in demand. Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway incomes were advanced a point to 27, without a sale. Union Traction, 37.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20½	20½	Phila. Trac.	90¾	90⅝
Choctaw	2⅛	2⅜	Union Trac.	36⅝	37
Con. T., P.	27⅞	28⅛	Un. Gas Imp.	14⅜	15⅜
El. C. of A.	11¼	11½	Welsbach Lt.	40½	41¼
Lehigh Val.	25¼	25⅜	W. N. Y. & P.		
Marsden	8	8½	Penn.	6⅝	6¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Very little business was transacted to-day, and there was no particular change from yesterday's prices.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
500	Linseed	13⅝	13⅜	13½
15	Linseed pf.	57¼	57¼	57¼
34	Diamond Match	125	125	125
50	Lake St. L. ctfs	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
50	National Biscuit	36	36	36
255	National Biscuit pf.	90½	90¼	90⅝
10	Union Elevated	96½	96½	96½

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, reg.	103½	104	C., C. & St. L.		
3s, reg.	1091	1011	gu. all in.		
3s, r., 1918	111	112	paid	16½	17½
3s, c., 1918	111	112	Kan. & Mich.	13	14
3s, 1918, sm.	111	112	K. & D. M. 3	4	
4s, r., 1907	116	117	K. & D. M.		
4s, c., 1907	116	117	pf.	3	17
4s, r., 1925	135	136	K. L. Chi.	33	38
4s, c., 1925	135	136	K. L. C., pf.		70
5s, r., 1904	115½	116¼	Lac. G. pf.		100
5s, c., 1904	115½	116	L. E. & W.	20¼	22
D. C. 3-65s	119		Lake S.		
Adams Exp.	114	116	Long Island	45	55
Am. Ex.	238		Manh. C.		2.50
Am. Coal	90	100	M. C. R. pf.	110	
Am. C. Oil	33¼	34	Man. Beach	12	15
Am. D. Tel.	25	31	Md. Coal pf.	70	75
Am. Sp. M.	2	3½	M. W. S. El.	29	30
Am. S. H. Co. pf.	80	81	M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	76½	78½
A. S. R. pf.	108	112	Mich. Cent.	106	
A. T. & C.	91		M. St. P. & S. S. M.		
A. T. P. pf.	80	82	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	52½	59
Am. Tob. pf.	132	140	Mo., K. & T.	10	11
Ann Arbor	16½	17	Mo., K. & T. pf.	22½	23⅞
Ann A. pf.	44	46	Mo., K. & T. pf.	64	66
B. A. L. pf.	106		Mor. & Es.	18½	19½
B. Un. Gas	14¾	16	Nat. B. pf.		91
B., R. & P.	61	64	Nat. Lead	23¼	23½
B., C. R. & N.	102		Nat. Lead pf.	103	105
Can. South.	45¾	46	N. J. Cent.	115½	116¼
Can. Pacific	93	95¼	N. Y. A. B.	125	126
Cap. Tract.	96		N. Y. & N. H.	210	210
C. & E. Ill.	96¾	96½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	13
C. & E. Ill. pf.	119½	121	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	79
C. G. W. pf., A.	75½	76½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	70	75
C. G. W. pf., B.	33¾	39¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32	35
C. G. W. d.	36⅝	37	N. Y., L. & W.	134	
C., I. & L. pf.	53	55	Oct. Mining	8½	9
C., M. & St. P.	173	174	Pacific Coast	50	51½
C. & N. W.	160	162	P. C. 1st pf.	82	88
C. & N. W. pf.	195	199	P. C. 2d pf.	60	65
C., St. P., M. & O.	107½	111	Penn. Coal	395	
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	160	175	Peo. & East.	6	6½
C. T. & T.	104½	111	P., C. & St. L. pf.	66	70
C. T. & T. pf.	32¾	33	P. Ft. W. & C.	186	
C., C. C. & St. L.	103	106	P. & W. pf.	13	15
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	103	106	P. Steel Car	52½	53½
C., L. & W.	22		P. S. C. pf.	84½	85
C., L. & W. pf.	56	59½	Quicksilv'r pf.	8	8½
Cleve., C. & St. L.	86		Quicksilv'r pf.	17⅜	18⅜
C. C. & I. D.	11½	12	Rdg. 2d pf.	28¾	29¼
C. C. & I. D. pf.		3½	Rens. & Sar.	190	
C. F. & I.			R., W. & O.	130	
C. F. & I. 1st pf.	41	43	Rich. & W. P. T.	6¾	7
C. F. & I. 2d pf.	15	16	St. L. & S. F.	10¼	10½
Com. Cable	165		St. L. S. W.	10¾	11½
Consol. Coal	45		St. L. S. W. pf.	29	29½
Col. Ind.	114	115¾	St. P. & D.	50	61
D. & R. G. pf.	71½	71⅝	St. P. & D. pf.		
D. M. & Ft. D.	14½	15½	St. P. & D. 1st pf.	100	
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	95		Stl. b. certs.	60¼	61¼
D., S. S. & A.	5¼	5⅞	Sixth Av.	200	
D., S. S. & A. pf.	15½	16	T. P. & W.	8	
Eighth Av.	375	400	T. C. R. T.	64	64⅞
Erie 1st pf.	37⅝	38	T. C. R. T. pf.		
Erie 2d pf.	19	19½	Tol. & O. C.	140	141
Ev. & T. H. pf.	93	94	Tol. & O. C. pf.	20⅜	20⅝
Fed. S. pf.	73½	74	Tol., St. L. & K. C.	73½	75
Gen. Elect.	125	127	U. S. F. M.		5
Glue. S. pf.	98	99	U. S. F. M. pf.	4½	12
G. B. & W.	44		U. S. R.		
H. B. Claflin	110½	113	U. S. R. pf.	110	
Hock V. pf.	62½	63	ex div.	100	
Homestake	70	75	Wabash	19¾	
Ill. C.	1.100		Wabash pf.	20¾	20¾
Int. P. Co.	18	18½	W.-F. Exp.	122	125
I. P. Co. pf.	61½	62	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	52	54
Int. Silver	4	7			
Joliet & Chi.	175				

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $15,088,606. The imports of specie were $135,656, and the exports $1,248,358.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Notice is given of the dissolution by mutual consent of the firm of Muir & Powell of 52 Broadway, members of the New York Stock Exchange and also traders in grain and cotton. The firm was composed of John Muir, William A. Powell, Ludlow W. Valentine, and George A. Muir. It is succeeded by the new firm of John Muir & Co., who will carry on the same business and assume all liabilities of Muir & Powell. The new copartnership is comprised of all the persons named with the exception of Mr. Powell.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

At the close of the week trading in the market for outside securities dwindled to almost nothing. Movement in prices yesterday was in most cases unimportant, for the day's business was too light to materially change prices. In some places the market showed more firmness, and two or three stocks advanced sufficiently to make the movement worthy of note, but these were exceptions. None of the stocks that were active earlier in the week supplied much of the day's total, the larger part of which was, as on Friday, supplied by Bay State Gas and General Carriage. Practically no interest is shown in the outside market by the public, and as the total of transactions shows even persons closely connected with the companies, the stocks of which are traded in on the curb are inactive. It seems probable that with any decided increase in Stock Exchange trading the outside market will show much more activity, but for the moment there is little indication of a revival of public interest in that market.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was active just at the close of the market, and made a substantial advance to 8¼. It closed at 8⅛ bid, a net gain of half a point. It is supposed that the General Carriage Company has succeeded in making some valuable contracts, and the present activity and strength of the stock is attributed to buying by persons familiar with the company's policy, and with the progress it is making in carrying out its plans of furnishing cab transportation at reduced cost.

RUBBER GOODS common advanced half a point in both the common and preferred stocks, the former to 28⅞ and the latter to 80½. The stock purchased yesterday, and practically all of either issue that has changed hands during the week, is said to have been bought by insiders, who are speaking with much confidence of the company's position. It is said that its earnings are in every way satisfactory, and friends of the stock are predicting considerably higher prices for the near future.

ELECTRIC BOAT was in good demand and sold up to 18, an advance of 1¼ points. The advance was attributed to reports to the effect that the Holland boat, owned by the Electric Boat Company, had been highly recommended to the Navy Department by a prominent officer. For some days past a disposition has been shown to buy the stock, and this has advanced the price of the common about 3 points.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was very quiet, but bids for the stock advanced fractionally. It closed at 94½ bid against 93¾ bid on Friday.

DISTILLING COMPANY OF AMERICA sold at 7¾, and bids for the preferred stock advanced half a point, to 27. The investigating committee met yesterday, but no definite action on its report was taken. For the past few days the stock has been very dull, and coincidently has declined somewhat from the figures which it reached on purchases of the stock made in anticipation of the committee's report being a favorable one.

BAY STATE GAS was traded in to the extent of about 2,000 shares, which sold at 1½, against sales on Friday at 1⅜. There was, however, much stock in the market at the price at which the sales were made, and it was freely offered at 1½ at the close.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Gas Companies.		
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1½
New Amsterdam	27	28
New Amsterdam pf.	49	50
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	97½
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	27	27⅞
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76½	77½
American Bicycle	13	14⅜
American Bicycle pf.	40	43
American Bicycle bonds		87½
American Chicle	52	56
American Chicle pf.	78	85
American Woolen	21	21½
American Woolen pf.	80½	80⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	45	48
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	13
Distilling Company of America	6¾	7¼
Distilling Company of America pf.	27	28
Empire Steel	20	25
Empire Steel pf.	60	70
Electric Boat	16½	18
Electric Boat pf.	30	
Havana Commercial	19	20
Havana Commercial pf.	59	61
International Pump	19½	20½
International Pump pf.	65	
National Enameling & Stamp	26	28
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.	87	90
National Graphophone	45	50
National Salt	48½	49½
National Salt pf.	77½	78½
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86	88
Royal Baking Powder pf.	92¾	93½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	80½	81½
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	68½	70½
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	536	540
United States Flour Milling bonds	28	30
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅜	⅝
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	94¼	94⅝
American Air Power	30	40
Arizona Lead	12¾	12⅞
Asphalt Company of America	9⅝	10
British Columbia Copper	9	10
British Columbia Gold	61	62
California Copper	3¼	3½
Central Fireworks	14	16
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub.	108¾	109
Chicago & Alton (new)	93	94
Electric Vehicle	33	34
Electric Vehicle pf.	60	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	¾	1
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	21¾
General Carriage	7⅝	8¼
Illinois Transportation	15¾	24
Lady Helen Copper	78	80
Little Tiger Gold Mining	15	15¾
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	98¾	99¼
New England Transportation	5½	6
New York Transportation	7½	7¾
Pande Basin	8	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
Pittsburg Coal	23	23⅜
Pittsburg Coal pf.	82¾	
St. Louis sms. 5s 7-12 p. c. repaid	90	
St. Louis Transit	25	28
Storage Power	10	15
Swanzey & Boston Copper	⅛	¼
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4¾	4¾
Tennessee Copper	13½	14¼
Trust Company of America	192	194
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	80	86
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	91¼	92
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	23	25
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60½	62½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Street Railways.		
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	160	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	
Columbus Railway pf.	86	
Con Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	82½	83½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	45	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	106½	111
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	85
Nassau Electric 4s		92
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.		96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	80	89
North Jersey Street Railway		26
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117½	118½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	30
Union Railway 1st 5s	112	115
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113¾	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30¼	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103½	106
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	65½	69
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbus Gas 5s	100	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark		55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.		103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	82	86
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103¼	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	1,210,911	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	69¼	70¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	102¼	103¼
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	138	145
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock		15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	95	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	22	24
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	89
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	109	110¼
Hoboken Ferry	130	135
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Un'on Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	98	99
Industrials.		
American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	89	105
Barney & Smith bonds	107	
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.		42
Cramps' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	63	65
General Chemical pf.	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	117	120
Lorillard Company pf.	95	97
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	130	140
Standard Coupler	39½	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	49	
Union Typewriter	30	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
Worthington Pump pf.	117	119
Miscellaneous.		
American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel.	107½	110
Iron Steamboat		3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	10	20

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 17.—The money market was very dull to-day, and there was practically no business doing, either call or time, under 5 per cent. In the stock market for the larger part of the two hours it was a dull, listless market, relieved now and then by a bit of irregularity. The coppers, barring Baltic, were all firmer. Montana got back to 300. Atchison and Burlington were strong.

The closing was firm to strong at the following prices:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	5	Old Colony	2¾	3½
Allouez	1½	2	Old Dom.	15½	15¾
Arcadian	16½	18	Osceola	65½	65½
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	44½	45½
Ash Bed	.50	1	Pioneer	1	2
Atlantic	23	24	Quincy	133	135
Baltic	19	20	Rh. Island	4	4½
B. & C. Cr.	12½	15	Santa Fé	5½	6
Bos. & Mon.	298	300	S. Ysabel	.75	1
Butte & Bos.	63	65	Shoe	32	32½
Cal. & Hec.	735	740	Tamarack	184	190
Centennial	17½	18	Utah Cons.	28	30
Franklin	14	15	Washington	1	1½
Humboldt		1	Wh. Knob	30	
Isle Royale	26	26½	Winona	2½	3
Mohawk	13½	14½	Wolverine	40	40¾

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	239	241	C. Mass. pf.	60	
Bos. & Low.	242		Fitchb'g pf.	132	133
Bos. & Me.	193	195	N. Y. & N. E.		
Bos. & Prov.	300		E. 6s	111	
Bos. Elev.	117	117½	N. Y. & N. E.		
Bos. Gas 5s		77½	E. 7s	115	
Cent. Mass.	12		West End	94	95

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	315		Mex. Tel	2¾	3
Chi. S. Yds.	132	135	N. E. Tel.	133	135
Dom. Coal	42½	43	U. S. Oil	17½	17¾
D. Coal pf.	114½	115	W. Elec.	41½	43
Erie Tel	103	104	W. Elec. pf.	63	

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended March 17, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1900.	1899.	P.C.
New York	$882,480,659	$1,003,859,761	−12.3
Boston	96,714,132	104,739,122	−7.7
Philadelphia	79,046,822	75,282,159	+5.0
Baltimore	17,090,665	29,748,212	−42.5
Chicago	110,799,418	109,334,837	+1.3
St. Louis	26,592,406	27,002,138	−1.5
New Orleans	8,714,546	7,132,905	+22.2
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,221,438,652	$1,359,129,134	−10.9
Other cities, 5 days	189,497,963	170,871,436	+10.9
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,400,936,635	$1,530,000,570	−8.4
All cities, 1 day	273,099,871	347,611,928	−21.4
Total, all cities, for week	$1,674,036,506	$1,877,612,498	−10.8

Complete returns for the week ended March 10 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1899, a decrease of 12.2 per cent., with the same week in 1898 a gain of 31.1 per cent., and with 1897 a gain of 80.3 per cent. Outside of New York the decrease, as compared with 1899, was 0.9 per cent., and the gain as compared with 1898 and 1897, respectively, 26.3 and 57.6 per cent.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	202	202	202
2d week March	$29,012	$37,645	$31,289
From Jan. 1	327,358	307,415	324,216
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	338	339
2d week March	79,259	74,164	66,733
From July 1	3,137,334	2,712,425	2,575,480
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week March	66,489	68,351	65,842
From Jan. 1	790,027	739,565	764,768
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,376	6,154	6,154
2d week March	765,713	701,635	663,733
From July 1	30,028,505	27,226,354	
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	644	642	642
1st week March	59,100	60,800	51,600
From July 1	2,469,135	2,226,350	2,330,481
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
2d week March	48,373	42,043	
From July 1	1,822,200	1,484,105	
ATLANTA & WEST POINT for January—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	64,118	52,633	11,485
Op. expenses	30,539	25,233	5,306
Net earnings	33,579	27,400	6,179
BURLINGTON, C. R. & NOR. for January—			
	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	360,968	353,472	303,330
Op. expenses	259,547	244,580	191,670
Net	101,421	108,892	111,660
Prop. ex. to gross	71¾	70	63¾
COLORADO MIDLAND for January—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	220,728	140,019	70,809
Op. expenses	156,710	116,785	39,925
Net earnings	64,018	24,134	39,884
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,310,684	1,016,098	293,986
Op. expenses	930,880	811,303	119,577
Net earnings	379,804	205,395	174,409
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for the year ended Dec. 31, 1899—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total gross	1,610,852	1,479,435	1,319,831
Total op. exp.	1,270,095	1,072,013	965,085
Net	340,157	406,522	414,146
Other income	15,750	17,881	14,520
Total income	355,907	424,403	428,666
Charges	351,940	424,363	415,363
Surplus	3,967	40	12,715
GEORGIA RAILROAD, for January—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	149,634	131,544	18,090
Op. expenses	89,717	85,342	4,375
Net earnings	59,917	46,202	13,715
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	983,153	990,480	*7,327
Op. expenses	624,942	678,558	*53,616
Net earnings	359,111	311,922	47,189
*Decrease.			
IOWA CENTRAL, for January—			
	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	176,113	161,114	14,999
Op. expenses	139,242	114,105	25,137
Net earnings	36,871	47,009	*10,138
*Decrease.			
MEXICAN CENTRAL, for January—			
	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	1,533,297	1,282,580	1,087,022
Op. expenses	1,006,242	806,715	807,734
Net	527,055	415,845	279,288
MOBILE & OHIO, for January—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Mileage	873	698	
Gross	562,941	377,022	185,919
Op. expenses	382,883	253,850	129,033
Net	180,058	124,072	55,986
Charges	107,376	88,958	18,418
Balance	52,682	35,113	17,569
Gross, 7 months	3,651,949	2,632,799	1,019,150
Net, 7 months	1,232,085	988,019	244,066
Balance, 7 months	422,361	326,885	95,476
ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA & TERRA HAUTE for the year ended Oct. 31—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total gross	1,829,220	1,708,639	1,507,461
Total op. exp.	1,220,159	1,220,833	1,247,789
Net earnings	549,061	487,806	259,672
Prop. ex. to gross	70	77⅝	82¾
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD for the year ended Dec. 31—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Profit on mining and transport'n	$1,864,170	$823,383	$1,040,790
Profit on sinking fund bonds	1,526		1,526
Total profits	1,865,705	823,383	1,042,322
Interest accrued	577,832	616,434	*38,602
Balance	1,287,873	206,949	1,080,924
Guarantees	76,962		76,962
Surplus	1,210,911	206,949	1,003,962
Profit on purchase Rob Mine		45,000	*45,000
Surplus	1,210,911	251,949	958,962
Various losses		26,973	*26,973
Surplus	1,210,911	224,976	985,935
*Decrease.			
TERMINAL RAILROAD ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS for the year ended Dec. 31—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total gross	2,119,269	1,997,753	1,862,228
Total op. exp.	758,943	734,286	677,587
Net	1,360,265	1,263,467	1,184,641
Ratio of ex. to gross	35¾	36¾	36⅜
Rent	327,007	327,007	327,008
Interest	21,023	21,339	8,454
Total income	1,708,896	1,611,813	1,520,103
Charges	1,428,343	1,375,383	1,411,918
Surplus	280,553	236,430	108,185
WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL & PITTSBURG for December—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	110,220	92,355	17,865
Oper. expenses	75,186	58,077	17,109
Net earnings	35,054	34,348	706
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	658,404	577,361	81,043
Oper. expenses	445,423	392,264	53,159
Net earnings	212,981	185,097	27,884

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, March 17, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16⅜	17	610	Am. Car & Found. Co.	17	17	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
65	65¼	695	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	64¾	65¼	64¾	65	+ ¼
94	95	50	American Cotton Oil	94

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

In connection with the coming camp season at Peekskill, the innovation has been decided upon ordering two regiments to camp at the same time. Saturday afternoon and Sunday both regiments will be in the camp together, one regiment occupying the permanent camp, while the other regiment establishes its own camp on the north parade ground. Monday morning the regiment that establishes its camp will proceed on a practice march, returning to the main camp on Wednesday, where it will be on duty for the remaining three days of its camp tour. Upon the return of the first regiment from its march out, the regiment that occupied the permanent camp the first part of the week will then take its turn in going on a three days' march out. The innovation is expected to prove a very popular one, and at the same time will add to the value of the instruction.

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The Seventh Regiment Glee Club is busy preparing for another concert to be given at Mendelssohn Hall on the evening of March 24. The services of several prominent artists have been engaged to supplement the talent of the club, and a very interesting and attractive programme is assured. The following members of Company C have performed 100 per cent. duty for four years: Quartermaster Sergt. Smith, Lance Corp. Sacchi, and Privates Hazleton, Kennedy, Stein, Thomas, and Thoman. For three years: Lance Corp. Steiger and Privates Caytor and Munson. For two years: Privates Atkinson, Ansbuettel, Bell, Chapin, Finck, Hudson, Lovell, Morschauser, and William Wuerz, Jr.

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Col. Appleton, Seventh Regiment, directs the companies of his regiment to assemble for drill in the School of the Battalion (third series) as follows: Companies D and G, Monday, March 19; Companies F and E, Tuesday, March 20; Companies K and C, Wednesday, March 21; Companies I and B, Thursday, March 22; Companies H and A, Friday, March 23. Each battalion of two companies will be divided into four commands. The drill of the several battalions will be preceded by a review and a parade. A portion of the regimental band will be present each night. Assembly at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission to the large drillroom will be by ticket only. Company A, Capt. Townsend, gave a theatre party at the Victoria last Wednesday. After the performance the members and their guests adjourned to Shanley's, where a supper was served in the banquet room. Among the guests were Major Abrams and Capt. Hedecker of the Seventh, Capt. Kelly of the Sixty-ninth, Capt. Schasty and Lieut. Curnen, formerly of the Two Hundred and First United States Volunteers; ex-Capt. Janssen and ex-Lieuts. McWilliam and Bement, all of Company A. Unfortunately Gen. Roe was unable to remain for the supper. Speeches followed the repast. It was declared by all that this was the most enjoyable affair the first company has had for many a year.

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Capt. Anthony J. Griffin, late of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and now on the supernumerary list, will be tried by a court-martial at Fifth Brigade Headquarters to-morrow night on a charge of disobedience of orders resulting from his failure to be present at the muster-out of his company by Major Streng a short time since. There is considerable speculation as to what defense the Captain will put in, and the proceedings promise to be quite interesting. The Captain will act as his own counsel. The detail of the court is Col. Dyer, Twelfth Regiment, President; Col. Austin, Thirteenth Regiment; Major Toby, Fourteenth Regiment; Major Conover, Seventh Regiment, and Major Stokes, Twenty-third Regiment, members, with Major W. I. Washburn of Fifth Brigade staff, Judge Advocate. Following the court-martial, it is understood, Capt. Griffin will make an appeal to the civil courts that the order disbanding his company should be revoked.

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At the review by Major Gen. Roe last Monday night the Twenty-second Regiment turned out twelve commands of twelve files, divided into three battalions. Major Hotchkin commanded the first, Major Hart the second, and Capt. Lillendahl the third. Col. Bartlett commanded the regiment, which made a most excellent showing throughout the evening in its execution of the evolutions. During the ceremonies the H. Marion-Sims Trophy, awarded to the company whose member in the Stretcher Corps secures the highest percentage in the examination for first aids to the injured, was formally presented to Company F. The successful man was Private Watson. Company E was formally presented with a handsome bronze trophy it won as a second prize in the First Brigade for Creedmoor shooting. Following the review Major Roe and staff were entertained at the Colonial Club. Noticeable among the decorations at the review was that of the parlor of Company D. Old Glory crowned the entrance and the interior was a luxuriant bower of tropical plants, through which could be seen the company's banners and trophies interwoven with the Stars and Stripes. The parlor had many visitors, who expressed their high appreciation of the taste displayed.

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An election for a Major will be held in the Seventy-first Regiment next Tuesday night. The candidates, it is expected, will be Capt. J. H. Wells of Company F, who served with the volunteer regiment as a Major and who is at present Senior Captain, and Capt. W. F. Linson of Company D, second Senior Captain, who also served in the volunteer regiment in the Spanish war.

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Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment has detailed Second Lieut. John R. Foley as Regimental Adjutant. There will be a battalion drill to-morrow night, and also next Wednesday night. Major Gen. Roe will review the regiment next Thursday evening in Madison Square Garden, and following the review there will be a reception. The event, it is expected, will attract many friends of the regiment. Second Lieut. M. O'Connor of Company K has been elected First Lieutenant. Capt. P. E. Reville has been detailed as President of the Delinquency Corps for the trial of enlisted men.

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Instructive and interesting drills were given by the First Battalion, Eighth Regiment, under Major Kerby, on Friday evening, and by the Second Battalion, Major Edwards, the evening before. Each battalion had five commands of twelve files. This week the companies will drill in extended order and guard duty. The following champion marksmen of the various companies of the regiment have received the State decoration for champion marksmen: Company A, Corp. Strauss; B, Corp. Gohse; C, Sergt. Nolan; D, Private Tracey; E, Private Haigh; F, Private Von Bierkn; G, Private Hattelmier; H, Private Covert; K, Private Frey. Capt. Jacoby has received his commission. Capts. Ehmann of Company H and Stevenson of Company G have passed the board. Inspector of Small Arms Practice Romer is making arrangements for an officers' handicap revolver match. Company K has recruited sixty-eight recruits, winning the veterans' prize for recruiting. The board of officers will erect a bronze tablet in the armory in memory of the men of the Eighth who died in the Spanish-American war. Major Kerby is Chairman of the committee having the matter in charge. A regimental "stag smoker," limited to members of the regiment, will be given at the armory Saturday evening next. Company E, Capt. Jacoby, will have a ball the first week in April. The regiment is very anxious to be ordered to camp this season.

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Recruits are still joining the Twelfth Regiment in large numbers. Officers who have studied over the matter can afford no particular explanation for the rush, unless it is the fine record the regiment made in the volunteer service during the Spanish-American war, and the praise it received from high authority, especially concerning its service in Cuba. Seventy-five new men were enlisted during the past two weeks, the strength of the regiment at last accounts being 614 officers and men. As a number of men have been dropped from the rolls who were considered deadwood, the figures given represent the duty-doing strength of the regiment. Company B will hold a "stag" and "smoker" at the armory next Saturday night. The new bowling alleys and pool tables are now open for use to members of the regiment, and prove a great attraction. The officers of the Twelfth, it is understood, would not refuse a challenge to a revolver match with officers of some other organizations in the brigade.

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The following non-commissioned officers have been appointed in the various companies of the Seventy-first Regiment: James J. Lee, Sergeant in Company C; Clarence M. Rusk, as Quartermaster Sergeant in Company G; George Wharton, Charles Turner, Arthur Stratton, P. J. Hatton, J. B. Scott, and W. Van Fleet, as Corporals in Company E; Claude W. Boynton, as Corporal in K, and John Devin, as Corporal in G. Frederick Kopper, Jr., son of the former Colonel of the Seventy-first, has been elected Second Lieutenant in Company F, and Sergeant Charles H. Briner has been elected Second Lieutenant in Company K. Both officers served in the Spanish war. Sergt. Briner made quite a record at Santiago. First Lieut. Crockett of Company A has been commissioned Battalion Adjutant, and former Commissary Clarence True of the One Hundred and Seventy-first has been commissioned Commissary of the Seventy-first. In Company H, Quartermaster Sergt. McMahon has been elected Second Lieutenant. Three competitions in the Zabriskie Trophy match will be shot on April 2, 9, and 13. On April 14 there will be joint athletic games at the armory under the auspices of Company I and the Star Athletic Club. The fifty-yard dash, the 440-yard run, the two-mile run, and the one-mile bicycle race will be open to members of the National Guard only; the 300-yard run, the 880-yard run, the running high jump, and the two-mile bicycle race will be open to everybody. Gold medals for first, silver medals for second, and bronze medals for third will be the prizes.

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The Forty-seventh Regiment will hold an athletic tournament at the armory on April 18. Lieut. C. M. Armstrong, Lieut. J. D. Cook, and Lieut. F. F. Stevenson, recently elected, have passed the Examining Board and received their commissions.

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In the Second Naval Battalion J. S. Langthorn and C. O. Brinckerhoff have been elected Ensigns.

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Col. Morris of the Ninth Regiment has ordered a regimental parade at the armory next Wednesday, preparatory to the review and presentation of marksmen's badges, to be held on March 28. Capt. E. J. Winterroth, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, has generously offered a handsome piano for rifle shooting at Creedmoor. The company which qualifies the most marksmen during the next two seasons will be declared the winner, and should the company winning the prize already have a piano in its possession, Capt. Winterroth will give the cash value of the piano to the company. The officers of the regiment have been practicing with the revolver in the armory with very good results—in fact, it is said that such high scores have been made that they would not be averse to meeting some of the officers of other regiments in their brigade in friendly competition. Capt. Winterroth has procured a Mauser magazine pistol, and it has been used on the armory range, meeting with much favor. Capt. Graff, Regimental Adjutant; Surgeon Hubbard, and Second Lieut. Ford have passed the Brigade Examining Board. Lieut. Ford, who is a State Senator, takes great interest in his military duties.

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The schedule of armory baseball in the Indoor League for next Saturday night is as follows: Twenty-second Regiment vs. Second Naval Battalion, at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory; Ninth Regiment vs. Second Signal Corps, at the Ninth Regiment Armory; Fourteenth Regiment vs. Thirteenth Regiment, at the Fourteenth Regiment Armory; First Naval Battalion vs. Forty-seventh Regiment, at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory; Third Battery vs. Seventy-first Regiment, at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

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Application has been made to the Secretary of War for the detail of an artillery officer as an instructor for the Thirteenth Regiment, and a detail, it is expected, will be made within the next few days. Gov. Roosevelt has accepted a review of the regiment for the evening of May 16. Battery L will celebrate its first anniversary by an entertainment and reception next Thursday night. Battery E will hold an election for a First and Second Lieutenant to-morrow night. Battery G will hold a reception at the armory next Tuesday, and Battery E will hold an entertainment and reception at the armory on April 9. Lieut. Col. George G. Russell will visit Puerto Rico on a two months' leave.

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In the Fourteenth Regiment Corp. F. E. Wilder has been promoted Sergeant and Privates C. J. Smith, C. B. Stevens, and J. J. Kelly have been promoted Corporals.

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Following the review by ex-Col. Partridge next Sunday night at the regimental armory, the Twenty-third Regiment will parade for review on the evening of March 31 by Major Gen. N. A. Miles, United States Army. After each review there will be a dance. Chaplain Parker has invited the regiment to attend divine service in the armory in the afternoon of Sunday, April 8. The practice of holding divine service in the armory is a very popular one. It gives more room to the friends of the regiment who desire to attend than they could gain if the regiment were to occupy a church. The practice of the Twenty-third in this respect, it is argued, could well be adopted by other regiments.

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At the second annual meeting of the Associated Boards of Officers of Provisional Organizations of the National Guard, New York, held a few nights since, the following were elected for the ensuing year: President—Major W. H. Romer, Eighth Regiment; Vice President—Lieut. Col. A. F. Schermerhorn, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment; Secretary—Capt. G. L. Baker, Eighth Regiment; Treasurer—Capt. C. D. Richards, Twelfth Regiment; Governors—Col. Eugene K. Austin, One Hundred and Eighth Regiment; Lieut. Col. E. C. Brennan, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment; Major W. B. Smith, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment; Major J. H. Wood, One Hundred and Ninth Regiment; Major C. P. Dillon, Forty-seventh Regiment; Capt. D. H. Post, One Hundred and Thirteenth Separate Company; Capt. F. R. Rich, One Hundred and Second Separate Company; Capt. H. B. Graves, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Separate Company; Capt. W. S. Newman, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Separate Company; Capt. W. F. Paris, One Hundred and Eighth Regiment; Capt. W. N. C. Clark, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment; Capt. A. S. Bartholomaie, One Hundred and Eighth Regiment; Lieut. C. B. Hillenbrood, One Hundred and Eighth Regiment; Lieut. C. H. Hollus, One Hundred and Eighth Regiment; Lieut. J. H. Moon, One Hundred and Eighth Regiment.

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The Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson, at its review by Major Gen. Roe last Thursday night, fully maintained its well-known reputation for drill and discipline. The evolutions of the evening included the more practical work of a battery drill, and also a Gatling gun drill, including the firings. During the ceremonies, a number of presentations of medals to members of the battery were made. Those receiving the State long service medals were Lieut. L. F. Sherry and Trumpeter J. H. Allen, for fifteen years; Sergt. J. M. Bostwick, Corp. F. E. Case, and Artificer C. E. Morse, for ten years. Among those who received marksmen's badges were Capt. David Wilson, Lieut. W. L. Flanagan, Lieut. A. M. Jacobus, Lieut. A. F. Brugman, First Sergt. H. J. Muhlfield, and Quartermaster Sergt. G. R. Kelly. Among those who received medals for 100 per cent. of duty were Capt. David Wilson, and First Sergt. David Muhlfield.

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The annual presentation of marksmen's medals to the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City will take place in the armory Thursday evening, March 29. Gen. Bird W. Spencer will be the reviewing officer, and following the ceremonies there will be a dance.

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Capt. Jacob W. Miller, commanding the Naval Militia of the State, will make his annual inspection of the New Hampshire and the First Battalion on the evening of Tuesday, April 3. The Third Division will hold a "smoker" on board the New Hampshire on Wednesday evening next, after divisional drill. The second half of the revolver match between the First Naval Battalion and Squadron A will be shot on Saturday evening next at the range of Squadron A.

ODDS AND ENDS OF SPORT.

Frank Sinnock of the Foresters Gun Club and C. W. Feigenspan, Jr., of Newark have been matched to shoot for the Brooklyn Eagle trophy, representing the Metropolitan clay target championship, on March 21, at the South Side Club's grounds in Newark. The conditions are at 100 single and 25 double targets. Feigenspan has twice won the trophy, and if he wins this time it will remain his personal property.

Spalding's Official Bicycle Guide for 1900 is an exceptionally readable issue, with special articles on touring, road riding, and other matters of interest to riders of the bicycle. It also contains a complete table of records made in all sorts of races. It is well printed and profusely illustrated.

Harry Sheldon of the New York Athletic Club has accepted an invitation to meet the "cracks" of the University of Pennsylvania—McCracken, Hare, and Kraenzlein—in the field games of the Philadelphia College on April 28. The contests will be at putting the shot and throwing the discus. At the latter game, McCracken is credited with having beaten Sheldon's world record by 10 feet in his practice.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¼
Corn No. 2 mixed	.44½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.09⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.09¾
Sugar, granulated	5.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.44
Beef, family	12.00
Beef, hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.05 5-16
Pork, mess	11.50
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	6.40
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, March 17.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 62½@66c; No. 2 red, 69½@70c; No. 2 corn, 40¾c; No. 2 yellow, 39¾@39¾c; No. 2 oats, 23¾@24c; No. 2 white, 26½@28½c; No. 3 white, 25½@26½c; No. 2 rye, 55½@56½c; No. 2 barley, 36½@44c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.63; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per barrel, $10.70@$11.35; lard, per 100 lb, $5.95@$6.10; short ribs sides (loose), $5@$6.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6½@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.40@$6.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24½; sugars, cutloaf, $5.95; granulated, $5.39; clover, contract grade, $8.30@$8.40.

COTTON.—The market was the smallest and least eventful of any since the boom in prices originated months ago. Two firms appeared to have the local situation to themselves much of the time, and neither was the one that has heretofore dominated the situation. There was a disposition to boycott the old crop months in new trade making, while the new positions showed a weak undertone throughout the session, although quite neglected much of the time owing to a very steady run of bearish reports. The market opened quiet at a decline of 16@26 points, chiefly on the near positions. Later business carried the market still lower on the more active positions by 36@5 points. The market was finally steady at a net advance of 1 point on December, January, and February contracts, while the rest of the list was unchanged to 7 points lower, as compared with the final figures of the previous day. The decline fell chiefly on June, with May and August showing a net decline of 5 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	..	..	..	9.57@9.59
April	..	..	..	9.57@9.58
May	9.52	9.56	9.50	9.54@9.55
June	9.47	9.48	9.47	9.46@9.48
July	9.45	9.48	9.44	9.46@9.47
August	9.40	9.41	9.35	9.37@9.38
September	8.38	8.42	8.38	8.40@8.41
October	7.99	8.00	7.98	8.00@8.01
November	7.87	7.87	7.85	7.86@7.88
December	7.82	7.85	7.81	7.84@7.85
January	7.82	7.84	7.81	7.84@7.85
February	..	..	..	7.84@7.85

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—Spot cotton, quiet; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 32,000 bales; American, 28,000 bales; middling upland, 5 9-16d; futures opened barely steady, at 2-64d advance; closed steady, at 1 1-2-64 net decline to 1 1-2-64 net advance; December-January, 4.20b; January-February, 4.18½b; March, 5.20b; March-April, 5.27b; April-May, 5.24b; May-June, 5.20½b; June-July, 5.17½b; July-August, 5.15b; August-September, 5.04½b; September-October, 4.40b; October-November, 4.28b; November-December, 4.22b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	..	..	..	77½
May	73¾	74	73¾	74
July	73 13-16	73⅝	73 11-16	73⅞
Corn—				
May	..	..	..	42¾
July	..	..	..	42¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	67½	67⅝	67¼	67⅜
July	68¼	68⅜	67⅝	68¼
September	68¼	68 9-16	68⅛	68½
Corn—				
May	37 9-16	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝
July	38	38⅛	37⅝	38
September	38¼	38½	38¼	38⅜
Oats—				
May	23 15-16	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛
July	22⅞	23	22⅞	23

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Conditions were favorable yesterday for renewed manifestations of bull control over the wheat market, and prices accordingly attained the highest point of the year and season in this market. At Chicago, however, prudent houses were credited with large purchases of wheat during the forenoon, enthusiastic bulls predicted 70c for May wheat provided the cash demand held out. Leading influences at the start Saturday were rumors of crop trouble because of recent cold weather and strong English cables. The latter showed ½@¾d rise at London, and Liverpool explained the advance by light stocks and prospects of small supplies. Foreign houses supplied part of the early demand here, and were supplemented by local buying to cover shorts. Throughout the entire forenoon our market exhibited a good deal of firmness, yielding only toward noon to the sharp set-back in corn, which impelled a little realizing. This was regarded on the curb, however, for sentiment appeared bullish and quite ready to support the market on every break. Paris markets were 5@15 points lower, Budapest ⅜c higher, Antwerp ¼f up, and Berlin unchanged to 1 mark higher Last official prices in the New York market were ½@¾c net higher. World's shipments were estimated at 6,750,000 bushels, and a decrease on passage was considered possible, while some looked for an increase of 500,000 bushels in the visible supply Monday. Northwest receipts were 545 cars. The export trade amounted to about 5 loads.

DULUTH, March 17.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 71¾c; May, 68c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66¼c; May, 67¾c; July, 69¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c; No. 3 Spring, 60¾c. Oats—24@23½c. Corn —35½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 17.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, March, 66c; May, 65½c; July, 66⅜@66¼c. On track: No. 1 hard, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 64½c.

MILWAUKEE, March 17.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67½@68¼c; No. 2 Northern, 65@66½c. Rye—No. 1, 57¼@58c. Barley—No. 2, 43c; sample, 36½@42c.

CORN—No. 2 closed at 44¼c, elevator and delivered, and 44½c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 28¾c; No. 3, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track, mixed, 29@30½c; track, white, 31½@35½c; No. 2 white clips, 32½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 64c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 63½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 58@59c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43@46c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 49@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.75@$4; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.85@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$2.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.70; low grades, $1.70@$1.90 per ton, spot, and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. Corn Meal—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.30, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, 90c@$1; coarse, 83@85c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $15.25, in sacks; arrive, 200 lb, $16.50@$16.75; coarse Winter bran $17.50@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $16; oil meal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 17.—Flour—First patents, $3.65; second, $3.45; first clears, $2.70; second, $2.50; first Bakers', $2.15@$2.35.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $11.25@$11.75; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $12@$13.25. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.25; family, $11@$13; packet, $11@$11.75; extra India mess, $18@$20; beef hams, $20@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 30 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUT MEATS —Smoking bellies, 7½c; 12 lb, 6¾@6¾c; 14 lb, 6¾c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 10@10¼c; Western greens, 9c; city greens, 9½@9¾c. TALLOW—City, 5 5-16@5¾c; country, 5¼@5½c. LARD—$6.40; city lard, $5.90; refined lard, South America, $6.90; Continent, $6.70; Brazil, kegs, $8.; compound, city, 6@6¼c; Western, 6@6¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard stearine, 7@7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 78s 9d; prime mess, 68s. PORK—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 38s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 36s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 37s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 37s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 35s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 37s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 34s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 31s 3d; American refined, in pails, 33s 3d. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese —American finest white, 60s 6d; American finest colored, 60s. TALLOW—Prime city, 29s; Australian in London, 29s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, May-August, 21s. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s 6d. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed Oil—24s 6d.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazil futures was small and quite without feature, after opening steady with prices unchanged to 5 points higher. The rather steadier feeling was chiefly due to foreign advances, small receipts at Rio and Santos, and liberal warehouse deliveries in this country, the latter were 18,050 bags. This led to some more local covering, but failed to energize outside speculative interest. Sales for the entire session were 7,500 bags. Unconfirmed rumors indicated the possibility of reduced crop estimates in the hands of certain persons here. The market closed steady, at net unchanged prices to 5 points advance.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	..	..	..	6.90@6.95
April	..	..	..	6.85@6.90
May	..	..	..	6.85@6.90
June	..	..	..	6.85@6.90
July	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90@6.95
August	..	..	..	6.90@6.95
September	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00@7.05
October	..	..	..	7.00@7.03
November	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05@7.10
December	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.20@7.25
January	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25@7.30
February	..	..	..	7.30@7.35

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, $8800; receipts, 5,000 bags; stock, 411,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., not unchanged; sales, 18,000 bags. Havre—Market opened partly ½f higher; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., partly ¼f lower; at 4:30 P. M., advanced ¼f; sales, 32,000 bags. January, 46.50; February, 46.50; March, 46.50; April, 44.50; May, 44.75; June, 45; July, 45.25; August, 45.50; September, 45.75; October, 46; November, 46.25; December, 46.50. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 9⅝75; exchange, 8 1-16d; receipts, 8,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 284,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron, warrants, nominal: lake copper, ingot, $16 37½; tin, $33.25; exchange lead, $4.70; spelter, $4.60.

OIL.—Petroleum, bbls, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, bbls, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphthas, $11.15. Oil—Prime crude, bbls, 32½c; prime Summer yellow, 36c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 38@39c; prime white, 39c; prime Winter yellow, 39c. Linseed—American raw, 59@60c; American boiled, 61@62c; Calcutta raw, 71c; lard oil, 50@52c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, bbls, $5.90. Spirits of turpentine, 57@57½c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.70; E, $1.75@$1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $2.10; I, $2.25; K, $2.45; M, $2.80; N, $3.20; WG, $3.50; WW, $3.90.

WILMINGTON, March 17.—Spirits of turpentine, 54@54½c. Resin unchanged. Crude turpentine, $1@$3.25. Tar, $1.20.

SAVANNAH, March 17.—Spirits of turpentine, 54½c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, March 17.—Turpentine, 54c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—No trading. CALVES—Common to good veals, $4@$6.50; city-fattened veals, 7½@10c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $4.25@$6; lambs, $7@$7.90; clipped, $5.65. HOGS—No trading.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOSEPH L. ROBERTSON.—Judge Bischoff of the Supreme Court has appointed Victor W. Hungerford receiver in supplementary proceedings for Joseph L. Robertson, bond and stock broker, whose office was at 120 Broadway, on the application of Charles Clark, a judgment creditor. Mr. Robertson has been known in Wall Street circles for the past eighteen years. He has been interested in promoting gold mining companies, but they have been sold out, he said, leaving him $40,000 to $50,000 in debt. Asked, in his examination, if he had any capital employed in his brokerage business, he replied: "Not a bit." He has a claim against Mr. Clark's son for $2,000 for money loaned, and a watch worth $50. He resides near Eatontown, N. J.

ARTHUR C. SEARLES.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts received executions aggregating $6,361 yesterday against Arthur C. Searles, druggist, at Avenue C and Eighth Street, one in favor of John W. Ritchie for $3,317, and the others in favor of Jacob Du Bois for $3,044. Mr. Searles confessed judgment yesterday in favor of Mr. Ritchie for $3,317 on notes which were delivered to Mark E. Stevens, and are now held by Mr. Ritchie. Mr. Searles for several years has been lending money to builders on building loans. One of the builders is Mr. Stevens, who was erecting an apartment house at Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. A judgment for $223 was entered yesterday against Mr. Searles and Mr. Stevens in favor of B. D. Brown. Mr. Searles recently settled a number of judgments against him.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS IMMERGLUCK.—Morris Immergluck, jeweler, of 228 Chrystie Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,058 and no assets.

JAMES B. HANCE.—James B. Hance, bookkeeper, at 32 Bloomfield Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,967, contracted in 1892 to dry goods merchants, and no assets.

SIGMUND KURTZ.—Sigmund Kurtz, salesman, residing at 114 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,879 and no assets. Mrs. Kurtz has been in the liquor business for five years, and kept a saloon until recently at 1,730 Lexington Avenue.

MOSES JESSE HENRY.—Moses Jesse Henry, lawyer, at 84 Elm Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $19,519 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $11,000 are for merchandise when he was a wholesale dealer in boys' trousers at 170 Greene Street, in 1892; $6,140 is a deficiency judgment, and the balance is for rent, professional services, and discounted notes.

Mrs. T. G. FARNHAM.—Mrs. Zaida L. Requa, who did business under the name of Mrs. T. G. Farnham at 348 Sixth Avenue, and corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $56,476, and no assets. She has been identified with the fancy goods and embroidery business for twenty years, starting on Fourteenth Street in 1880, where she sold out about five years ago and opened at 348 Sixth Avenue in May, 1896. The business was incorporated, and has since acted as manager. The petition in bankruptcy is the result, it is said, of real estate operations at New Rochelle which did not prove successful. Of the liabilities, $39,500 are on bonds and deficiency judgments in connection with the New Rochelle property, the largest creditors being the Teachers' Building and Loan Association, $12,000; Manhattan Mutual Cooperative Savings and Loan Association, $7,000, and John C. Todd, as executor of the estate of Henry L. Douglas of Tarrytown, $15,000. The balance of the liabilities is for merchandise, notes, advertising, professional services, &c.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARKENBURGH, Eliza J., executrix—R. F. Little	$70
ABELMAN, Abram, and Max J. Katz—A. Mastracchio	386
BROWN, George, and Louis Helman—C. Borell	219
BAYLES, James C.—W. Bracken	642
BLOCH, Isaac, and Jacob Selig—American Ice Company	171
CROCO, Giovannia—A. Treminli	240
CRONKRITE, B. Franklin—E. O. Thompson, Jr.	89
DAHLGREN, Elizabeth D., executrix—J. R. Johnston and another	132
ENGLISH, Christina and George C.—D. Levy	351
FARESS, Thomas—H. D. Hanson and another	133
FREEDMAN, Joseph—W. G. Schuyler and another	624
FELT, Walter L.—J. Kirkpatrick, individually and as executor	154
GILES, William J.—E. F. Keating	396
GOLDMAN, Frank—E. Becker and another	227
GOSLIN, Mrs. Rauleigh—M. Blum and another	30
GREEN, Joseph J.—George Laubenheimer and another	65
GEARY, Mary—H. Sirotta and another	57
GLASER, Frederick and William—J. Guth	51
GREEN, Adam—James Gould	25
GILBERT, Lillie H.—Mary E. Cox	137
HELLMAN, Harris, and Abram Voletsky—M. B. Houpt and another	703
HARRIS, George—J. H. Patterson	581
HAYES, Timothy J.—George J. Cooke and Joseph H. Tooker—Frederick M. Crossett, costs	172
HERMANDEZ, Arthur E.—James Gould	40
HERRICK, Edmund R.—Thomas Russell	3,104
KETCHUM, Edgar—C. L. Miller, costs	20
LAUBINGER, Ernest—Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Company	32
LIPSCHITZ, Isaac—F. H. Gerber and another	43
MORISON, Edward—B. A. & G. N. Williams	248
MUELLER, Siemens M.—P. Kuhn	78
MONTAGUE, Harry E.—D. J. Tysen	100
MULLER-THYM, Lambert A. J.—E. O. Thompson, Jr.	154
MOORE, James A. and Mary—Henry Wise	353
McCUE, Nellie—Dimock & Fink Company	49
MUEHLFELD, Carolina, and August Krahnke—Twenty-third Ward Bank of New York	184
O'CONNOR, Cornelius—Jennie S. Timpson	109
PURDY, Frank L.—N. M. Chitterling	85
PHILLIPS, Will F.—Jennie B. Phillips	41
ROSENTHAL, Richard—J. D. Baucus	573
REINHOLD, David K.—United Electric Light & Power Company	16
STANDARD ENGINEERING AND CONTRACTING Company—William Schwarzwaelder & Co., costs	37
SEARLES, Arthur C.—Jacob Du Bois	844
SEARLES, Arthur C.—Jacob Du Bois	1,150
SEARLES, Arthur C.—Jacob Du Bois	1,049
SEARLES, Arthur C., and Mark E. Stevens—Benjamin D. Brown	223
SOLOMON, Abraham—Charles M. Hough, trustee	1,381
SEARLES, Arthur C.—John W. Ritchie	3,317
SWAN, William L.—F. G. Lloyd and others	160
SCHWALBE, Morris—A. Kuperwaser and another	36
SHAPIRO, Henry, and Israel Sternseher—M. Wollstein	92
SMITH, Abraham—M. Wollstein	92
TOOKER, William D.—James Gould	65
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —Mary Murray	225
CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Macklin	122
THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET RAILway Company—S. H. Randall	931
THE CLUB STABLES—C. O'Reilly	301
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—M. Sichel and another, executors	658
WARD, T. Edwin—B

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Song of Glen Dun.

"Sure this is blessed Erin an' this the same glen,
The gold is on the whin-bush, the wather sings again,
The fairy thorn's in flower—an' what ails my heart then?
Flower o' the May,
Flower o' the May,
What about the May time, an' he far away!

Summer loves the green glen, the white bird loves the sea,
An' the wind must kiss the heather top, an' the red bell hides a bee;
As the bee is dear to the honey-flower, so one is dear to me.
Flower o' the rose,
Flower o' the rose,
A thorn pricked me one day, but nobody knows.

The bracken up the braeside has rusted in the air,
Three birches lean together, so silver limbed and fair,
Och! golden leaves are flyin' fast, but I scarlet roan is rare.
Berry o' the roan,
Berry o' the roan,
The wind sighs among the trees, but I sigh alone.

I knit beside the turf fire, I spin upon the wheel,
Winter nights for thinkin' long, round runs the reel,
But he never knew, he never knew that here for him I'd kneel.
Sparkle o' the fire,
Sparkle o' the fire,
Mother Mary keep my love, an' send me my desire!"

—From "Song From the Glens of Antrim." MOIRA O'NEILL.

To Arrest Civilization.

From The Forum.

The Boers are attempting to arrest the march of civilization, to hamper industry, and to retard education. England is fighting the battle of civilization. A State may not oppress the subjects of other powers, nor commit injustices under the shelter of pettifogging interpretations of treaties or conventions. This it may not do because there is no international police court which will uphold legal quibbles and evasions. England is fighting for an honest interpretation of the convention which established the South African Republic.

No one on earth values freedom more than the Boers, but, much like the early New England Puritans, they regard it as a treasure to be protected jealously lest some one else should share it. They want a monopoly of the rights of free men. They are fighting for freedom to deny freedom which shall exclude the Anglo-Saxon race from what the Boers consider their heritage.

In spite of their picturesque mediaevalism and the gallantry of their attack on a vast empire, the Boers are wrong. The British are fighting for ideas most dear to the American heart—ideas for which under analogous conditions the United States would fly to arms. They deserve our moral support and cordial good wishes. At present they wish nothing more. It is, however, in my opinion, a great mistake to suppose that they will, or should, make peace with the Boers until they can dictate terms from Pretoria. Before that time comes we may have an opportunity of reciprocating the service the British Government rendered us not long ago. The end of it all is certain. The Boers will have greater freedom and better government than their own oligarchy has ever given them; the rights of all men, white or black, will be better respected in South Africa than they have been heretofore; the British Empire will be knit closer by the participation of the colonies in imperial affairs, and the army will have undergone a valuable though bitter and bloody experience.

The Connaught Rangers.

From Cassell's Magazine.

"Pat is a hard man to set down, and many a man has begun with an oath and ended with a grin. I remember being present when a Colonel of the Rangers—he's been dead these score of years, rest his soul!—was lecturing his soldier-servant on the sin of untruthfulness. 'It was not only a lie you told me,' says he, 'but a stupid lie at that.' 'Faith, Sorr,' answers the man, 'I see'd ye were in a raging temper, and I lost me presence of mind.' Yet that was nothing in the way of impudence to what happened to the officer who was commanding the Rangers when they were quartered in Edinburgh, years agone. There had been a deal of drunkenness and disorder among his men; and he was determined to stop it. So one early morning parade he ordered an old offender, who had been out all night, to be marched across the regiment's front in his muddy tunic and torn trousers, as an awful warning. When the prisoner arrived at the left flank he turned to the Colonel, saluted him and said, just as if he had been some swell inspecting them, 'Thank ye, Colonel; faith, it's one av the foinest regiments I've ever seen. Ye may dismiss them!'"

The Mining Pioneers of Rhodesia.

From The Engineering Magazine.

From 1889 to 1898 is a long period to elapse before the stage of commercial production is reached, especially in these days of Anglo-Saxon energy. The long delay was in part due to the fact that there was more disposition to speculate in gold-mining shares than to settle down to hard work, though it will be noticed the first property was only selected late in 1890. A great number of companies were formed at the time of the granting of the charter to the British South Africa Company, or shortly afterward. In order to comply with the gold law and secure title, a certain amount of work had to be done in a given time. The original prospectors pegged out claims, sought soft spots on which to sink shafts—generally in old workings—attained a depth, on the average, of about 80 feet, proved the existence of gold, and disposed of their properties to capitalists, who in turn floated companies. Extravagant prices in shares were issued for working capital, but the proportion between working capital and purchase price was generally far too one-sided, and the outcome was inadequate resources for development. Moreover, just when the companies were reaching the stage of setting seriously to work, came the struggle between the whites and Lobengula's hordes, necessitating the withdrawal of whites from the mines, their concentration, and the advance from Mashonaland into Matabeleland. This was in 1893.

Black Rain.

From Chambers's Journal.

The first case of black rain which comes under review occurred at Grahamstown and the surrounding district in August, 1888, and it extended over an area of no less than 360 square miles. Since then there have happened several showers of a similar character, but less pronounced in their sable character. Other showers of black rain have been recorded in Ireland, one of which was felt over an area of 400 square miles. No one seems to have microscopically examined the water which fell at Grahamstown; but it was noted that the liquid gradually cleared when placed in a suitable vessel, and a black precipitate fell from it. In the latter cases referred to the deposit has been carefully examined, and was found to consist of microscopic organisms which averaged about the twelve-thousand-five-hundredth part of an inch in length, and which were identified with the same fungoid organisms that are responsible for blight in the plants which they infest, and subsequently for smut, mildew, and rust in wheat and barley. The writer sums up his remarks thus: "Humidity is known to contribute largely to the copious production of fungi, and during protracted drought the regions affected thereby will remain comparatively bare of fungi; but during the seasons of frequent rainfalls the production of a fungoid vegetation is largely increased."

Dr. Leyds.

From "The War in Africa," by J. A. Hobson.

The evil genius of Transvaal politics has undoubtedly been Dr. Leyds. The notion of an unqualified Dutch political supremacy, with a complete dominance of Dutch language and ideas, which this imported Hollander sought to impress upon Transvaal politics and administration, has been a chief source of such Uitlander grievances as possess a real foundation. His personal influence was persistently used to harden the heart of Paul Krüger against conceding political power or any considerable measure of self-government to the Uitlander. Born in Java and trained in the atmosphere of Roman-Dutch law, which, though in some respects an excellent administrative system, is hostile to British notions of liberty, he strove to impose this rigid Hollander character on the laws and public institutions of the Transvaal, which for a time became a perfect nest of Hollander officials, mostly men who came for what they could get, and who, having got it, drifted back to Holland.

The American Negro To-day.

From The Contemporary Review.

The distaste which the new generation of blacks feel for thorough and continuous work is most conspicuously shown in their objection to following trades. Owing to the distance caused by the size of the estates in the age of slavery, which made it inconvenient to send for white mechanics, who generally lived in the villages, it was the custom to train negroes to most of the common handicrafts. There were blacksmiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, masons, bricklayers, shoemakers, and saddlers on all of the most extensive plantations, and many of these men were very skillful in their trades. They had from boyhood served an apprenticeship with older slaves, and for years had been called on to do a great quantity of work. A craft was often passed down from father to son, and had thus, on the same estate, been in the hands of members of the same family for a century or more. One may travel now many hundred miles through the rural districts of the South and not come upon a single black mechanic. And this seems all the more remarkable when it is recalled that in the numerous colleges for the blacks established in all parts of the Southern States manual tasks have been used as an important branch of the system of instruction.

The graduates of these industrial schools either give up their trades altogether or they do not return to their native rural communities as the most promising field for such pursuits. In most cases the trades are abandoned, because to follow them would make necessary a confining and exacting life in one place. White men have practically usurped all the handicrafts in the rural districts, while the negroes still continue to look to the tasks of the field for a subsistence. These tasks they can drop in one locality, without risking their chance of securing work in another, as would be the case if they were mechanics. Such tasks they can also perform with as many intervals of indolence as they like.

Automobile Versus Trolley.

From The Automobile Magazine.

Street railway men have long declared that the average American is in too much of a hurry to take time to climb to the second story of a double-deck car, but there is every reason to believe that a type of automobile, built after the fashion of a tallyho or an omnibus with seats on top will ultimately find favor with suburban and long-distance passengers. The possibilities in the matter of speed may be realized from the recent record of an English machine which made the journey from Coventry to London, a distance of ninety-two miles, in four hours, an average of twenty-three miles per hour.

The cheapening of the motor vehicle will naturally prove an important factor in the extension of its use as a competitor of the street car. Indeed, it will reach its fullest development in this direction only after the price of an autocar is approximately that of a street car fitted with an electric motor. Once started, the encroachments of the automobile on the field of municipal transportation will be rapid. The new vehicles may also be expected to displace street cars in many auxiliary services, such as the conveyance of the mails and the transportation of farm products in the rural districts.

A Stickit Minister.

From Good Words.

A "stickit minister" is one who, having passed the university training and successfully survived the "trials," as they are termed, of the ecclesiastical courts, has reached the position of "licentiate" or "probationer," which, as in the case of a deacon in the Anglican Communion, conveys authority to preach but not to dispense the Sacraments, and makes him eligible for appointment to a parish. Until he has reached the status of an ordained Presbyter he is not a minister in the full sense of the term; and if he has grown old in the ranks of the probationers, or taken up another calling, such as that of schoolmaster, he gradually sinks into the limbo of the "stickit ministers," being men who have stuck fast on the way to the full rank of Presbyter.

There are not many "stickit ministers now in the strict sense of the term. Nearly every licentiate fills some office as assistant in a parish. A very few may remain for a time, or perhaps permanently, in the pathetic position of being dependent on casual employment as preachers when a Sunday service is required, receiving a fee, usually a guinea, for their trouble. Their lot is far from enviable, especially when under the faded black coat there is found a man of culture, but lacking the popular gift or the "push" and influence which may have carried his college chums, whom he may have beaten in class work, into comfortable charges.

A Frontal Attack.

From The Saturday Review.

There is one class of frontal attack which history tells us has often been made and made with success, but which nowadays is thoroughly indefensible. We mean where a commander, after a superficial reconnaissance of an enemy in position, bewildered by the difficulties which apparently crop up to hinder any scheme he can evolve for outmanoeuvring him, reverts to the good old English custom of just "going for him." Doubtless such elementary tactics have before now won us brilliant victories or saved us from almost inevitable defeat and disaster. Unfortunately the time for such crude ideas of handling troops is past and gone. To simply launch men in an attack across the open under the storm of magazine rifle and Maxim fire, not to speak of machine shell guns which the Boers so much affect, is to be guilty of a wicked waste of life and, further, is only courting disaster. True it is that the extraordinary pluck and determination of our officers and men may and have rendered such desperate "tactics" (if such an operation is worthy of the name) a success, but at what cost? We can recall to our mind a certain low kopje which suddenly loomed up before a company of our infantry—the summit swarming with the enemy's marksmen—but up it our men went and onward and with a loss of over one-third of their numbers. All honor to the men who thus nobly did their duty. But a general action carried out on such lines would render a victory only one degree removed from a defeat.

The Bamboo Flute.

(Japanese.)

I hear from the shade of the fir trees
The fisher's flute again—
His importunate lamentations,
His passion and his pain.

Proud lords and lovely ladies
Met there in nights gone by,
While the Summer moon was sailing
Like a pleasure boat on high.

The lords sang amorous ditties,
The ladies touched the lute,
Where emulous and envious,
The nightingale was mute.

They stole apart in the darkness
And plighted hearts and hands,
Or, stifling songs with laughter,
Danced on the yellow sands.

There is more in the fisher's music,
Of passion and of pain,
Than he knows. And here at midnight
It comes to me again;

Comes back with a silent sorrow,
The weight of tears unshed,
The longing for vanished voices,
The loved, the lost—the dead!

—RICHARD HENRY STODDARD in The Century.

The Queen of Spain.

From Good Words.

The day Alfonso died, Nov. 25, 1885, Maria Christina's tragic position won all Spanish hearts. The King had outlived his brief hour of popularity. He was too young and frivolous to measure the consequences for so democratic a nation as Spain of today of a frivolous reign. He could be brave as befits a man of his birth, which he proved in the smallpox plague and the earthquakes. But his real preoccupations were bullfights and ladies of light morals. Instead of the serious sovereign Spain needed, she had only a mediocre rake, and whatever may be thought to the contrary, nowadays at least, the rule of the rake is none of the wisest. And so Spain was once more on the verge of a revolution. But death at twenty-eight is considered a tragic expiation of the follies of youthtide, and the country only remembered the King's extreme youth and regretted its unfulfilled promise. His errors were, after all, the errors of impulsive and passionate nature, without a bridle to its desires and no higher ideal than the enjoyment of the hour. Spain saw but the corpse of a young man, beside which knelt a young widow.

Spanish chivalry awoke when the Spaniards reflected that this young widowed Queen was a foreigner, a woman on the point of motherhood, whose fate was in their hands. When the Prime Minister, Señor Cánovas, came into the mortuary chamber to tender her his resignation, the newly proclaimed Regent, terrified at the immediate prospect of her responsibilities, cried to him, "No, no, don't talk to me of business matters, at least while Alfonso is here." But she was even in that awful hour made to understand that affairs of State may not yield to private misery, and as Reina Gobernadora, though her eyes were full of human tears in the presence of a human unhappiness, she was obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the King's successor and to the laws of the country, which she confided to the new Minister, Señor Sagasta.

The Moor Loch.

Among the lonely hills it lies,
Deep, dark, and still;
And mirrors back the changeful skies,
The sun, moon, stars, the bird that flies,
The broad, brown-shouldered hill.

The world's wide voice is silent here;
The cries of men,
The sob, the laugh, the hope, the fear,
The things which make earth sad and dear,
Lie all beneath its ken.

And only he who comes from far,
Seeking the deep
Communion sweet with sun and star,
Knows of the calm and joy that are
In its vast, stirless sleep.

For here the eternal soul holds speech,
Yet makes no sound;
With naught but clouds which one might reach,
The black flood, the untrodden beach,
And hearkening space, around.

Time and the things of Time are not;
The path we trod
Ends with the world's end here, and thought
Can neither see nor dream of aught
Save man's own heart and God.

—ROBERT BAIN in Chambers's Journal.

The English Army in Khaki.

From Scribner's.

The column moved out in the lightest marching order, the men carrying their coats and water-proof sheets, and the officers a new equipment of rifle and bandolier. Belts, buttons, gun barrels, and even bayonets were painted khaki. If the Boers expected rooineks in red coats they were to be bitterly disappointed; nothing was left to chance; even the sword, the distinctive mark of the officer, was laid aside, and the division looked like an army led by Sergeants and Corporals.

Nostrilogy—Her Nose.

From Harper's Bazar.

Nostrilogy or nasology, the study of character by the shape of the nose, is said to be a new science—as new as other things under the sun, at least. It certainly helps out the fortune-telling palmist and physiognomist to no small extent. The apostles of this science claim that every line and curve of the nose has an important significance, and in its relation to the other features character stands revealed. It is claimed that the nose often blocks the way to success. This reminds me of a little story Julia Marlowe tells of herself: "When I was a child," she said the other day, apropos of this science of noses, "I used to dream of the time when I would be a great tragedienne. Nothing but tragedy had any charms for me. But my family assured me that such a thing as a tragedienne with a pug nose had never been heard of. I was greatly concerned about my nose, and one day I consulted our family physician in regard to an operation to which I wished to submit in order to remove the terrible obstacle of a pug nose. I remember that he was greatly amused, and assured me my nose was all right. I knew that was not so, and I knew that success was more difficult on account of it. But success can succeed even in spite of such an obstacle as an uncompromising pug nose."

The Native New Zealander.

From Blackwood.

At sunset one evening we sauntered into a Maori village, and found ourselves in the grassy inclosure wherein sat the tribe eating its evening meal. Some natives might have resented our invasion. Not so the Maoris. With unaffected pleasure they made us welcome. Swarthy faces beamed upon us; many brown hands were outstretched to grasp ours, and tattooed lips, in hospitable if quite unintelligible language, invited us to partake. Round two large dishes the entire party of men, women, girls, youths, and babes were squatted, and it was interesting to see that in this tribal commune the smallest child had evidently as much right to put his paw in the dish and help himself as had his elders.

In a pool of gravy in a tin pan lay a large hambone at which an infant was picking, but the chief provision lay in a great pie dish full of kumaras (sweet potatoes) and some green vegetable. In addition, there was a splendid loaf of bread, round, flat, nicely browned, and closely resembling a huge wheaten scone. The method of cooking was primitive, but apparently efficient. Catching the glimmering of firelight in one of the larger huts, we entered and found that it proceeded from some glowing wood ashes on the floor. Over the embers were set iron bars which formed a rude grill, whereon was placed a large tin pan containing another loaf, while a third still in the dough stage stood on the floor ready for baking.

Good-Bye to "the Aryans."

R. S. Conway in The Contemporary Review.

It is no longer possible to think of any one such people as those who were called "the Aryans." The old method of discovering what they were like was to apply a kind of arithmetic to the vocabularies of the existing languages, and to call everything "Aryan" which was contained in the greatest common measure of these vocabularies. Thus: "All the nine branches of language have the same word for cow, cow in fact; ergo, the Aryans possessed cows, and had reached at least a pastoral stage of civilization." Or again: "The majority of the nine branches possess the word beech; ergo, their ancestors lived in a land of beeches, and, therefore, somewhere West of a line drawn from Sweden to the Crimea." By this simple method a great many delightful habits were ascribed to them: they had learned to plow, to grind corn in mills, to give their sons and daughters in marriage, and, in short, were quite respectable forebears. But this romancing has received a serious check. In a number of cases it has been shown that the languages of two adjacent communities have undergone precisely the same developments at the same time, although all the while the two languages were perfectly distinct. This may happen whenever one or two conditions is fulfilled. Either the speakers of language A must be able to understand language B, and vice versa, which is generally the case when A and B are kindred dialects, or else the two must be connected by a chain of one or more links, each link being a language intelligible to its nearest neighbors on either side.

Common Sense in Spelling.

From Leslie's Weekly.

A Senate Committee has decided that "Porto Rico" is the proper spelling of our new island territory, and not "Puerto Rico," after the local and Spanish usage. The spelling adopted by the committee ought to prevail. It is the easiest and simplest form and in accordance with common-sense principles. Whenever an opportunity presents itself, as in this case, to choose between a phonetic form of spelling and an intricate or more involved form, the former ought always to be adopted. Silent letters and fantastic combinations in words impose a useless and wholly unnecessary tax upon the memory and intellect, and they ought to be ruled out of the English language as rapidly as possible. Life is too short and time too precious to be spent in trying to master the absurdities of the spelling book, which have no excuse for existence.

Bushwhacking.

From Blackwood.

Sharp words of command ring out. The gun is run into position nose forward, and a shell sings loudly on its way to the stockade. It bursts in the roof of a house, and a yell of defiance comes back in a thready cheer from the Malays in the village, mingled with the cries of women and little children. From twenty points in the line of the stockade little puffs of smoke leap out fiercely, and the bullets sing and whistle overhead. Some peck up the ground in front; others make splashes in the rice swamps a couple of hundred yards to the rear.

A rocket tube is run out, and the dart from the "fiery blowpipe" rushes forward, hissing and screaming like a flying dragon of ancient story. A house bursts into flames. The gun drops shell after shell into the stockade, the bugle sounds the charge, and with a bass roar the Sikhs rush out of cover and tear across the swampy open which divides them from the village. Some few of their number get hopelessly bogged; others flounder along unchecked by the knee-deep mire. The white men lead, pistol in hand, roaring like their men. It is a moment worth living for. The rapid run forward, the sweep down the hill, through the swamps, up the grass to the stockade, every stride taking them nearer to the enemy. As the line approaches the fire of the Malays slackens. "D—n it all; they're bolting already!" yells the political officer as he flounders forward.

The Pneumatic Tire for the Horseless Carriage.

From The Engineering Magazine.

The most perfect spring we can have is air under pressure, and a pneumatic tire is the best way yet known of putting that spring into use. Its use means a deformable envelope, which must be well and strongly made, capable of withstanding not only repeated deformation at high speeds, but under the worst possible conditions as to wear and tear by the cutting and abrading irregularities which affect the worst of the deformation under an insistent load. The envelope, moreover, must be easily detached and replaced, and capable of withstanding high tangential tensile stresses as well as the continuous stress due to an internal pressure of fifty to eighty pounds per square inch. It does not appear to be recognized that, even with rubber, there is a limit to velocity of transmission of impact, and therefore a limit to the velocity of impact under which rubber will bend or extend and not break. The higher the speed, therefore, the greater the effect of road abrasion and the more frequent the conversion of an abrading stone into a cutting stone. The past year has probably seen the limit of endurance approached by the distinctive co-action of high speed and heavy weight.

The Celebrities.

Joseph Jacobs in The Fortnightly Review.

Everybody nowadays is an author more or less, but there can be no doubt that distinction in book writing is more difficult to obtain at the present time, because of the larger number who pursue the profession—if it is a profession—and the same explanation of the drop in the permillage can be offered as in the case of actors. But it is also probable, I think, that the national ability is more devoted to the practical life than it was in the sixties. Young men of promise adopt the professional and public careers, rather than that of authorship or journalism. But among the professions thus selected, there can be no doubt of the decline in popularity of the clerical, indicated by the drop in the figures of our lists from 130 to 74. Clergy do not loom so large in the nation's eye as they did thirty years ago, and it is difficult to say whether the decline in quality and quantity recently complained of is either the effect or the cause. Law, on the other hand, appears to be doubly as attractive as it was thirty years ago, notwithstanding the pressure of competition within the profession. Doctors appear to stand stationary in attractiveness to the world and to themselves. As might have been expected, the services have become more popular, owing to the rising tide of imperialism and militarism; both on land and sea there are double the number of "celebrities." The reproach that England is not a musical nation is slowly being wiped out, if one can judge by the double quota of musicians in the later list. On the other hand, artists have somewhat declined in number, and, as the later list includes sculptors and engravers in that rubric, the falling off is marked. Engraving, indeed, as a profession and as a means of obtaining fame has entirely died out; the engraver nowadays is a process maker.

Curiously enough, engineers do not seem to have increased in popularity during the interval, the truth being that there are more of them, but they get less credit, owing to the growth of the class of contractors and financiers, who utilize their services but get the kudos of their exploits. Of the decline of public interest in science, as a whole, there can be little doubt. Scientific men must have increased more than four-fold in the interval, yet their proportional parallax has declined from 73 to 42. Specialization doubtless advances science and secures a man's position, but it rarely brings him prominently before the public. The popular exponent of science has also disappeared; we have nobody nowadays exactly corresponding to Profs. Huxley, Tyndall, and Clifford. The rapid decline in the number of travelers who are run after by the public is a simple illustration of the fact that the whole world has now been practically discovered.

Picture Hanging.

From Harper's Bazar.

To-day no one hangs pictures in pairs. The time when regularity of arrangement was considered the acme of elegance has vanished, and in its place has come a wild struggle after the unexpected by those whose one idea of artistic effect is to have nothing match anything else. The weird result their efforts produce is due to their failure to appreciate the fact that harmony, at least, must rule, even although uniformity has been discarded.

There must be a scheme to which the general tone of the pictures should conform. A dark carbon must not hang close to an etching drawn in delicate lines and bordered by a broad white mat. If water colors with their soft tints elbow oil paintings, with their bolder tones, the former will be faded, the latter coarsened.

Let it be grasped, in the first place, that certain things may go together, while others must be barred from the association. Etchings, photographs, drawings, some engravings, water colors, pastels, may be assembled on friendly terms. Even then, however, there must be judgment exercised in the way they are placed. Contrary to the natural inclination, dark, heavily shaded pictures should not always hang in the strongest light, but should in some cases seek a sheltered position, away from the glare of the windows. Near the light may hang the pictures in fainter tints, the subdued water colors, the line engravings, whose best points need illumination. This order may sometimes be reversed when the corner furthest from the window shows a decided need of brightening by light pictures, but always the gradation of tints should be borne in mind. Just as in a well-planned room the darkest color is found in the carpet, and melts from that through the shades of the curtains and furniture to the lightest nuance on the wall, so the lower pictures should be more sombre in hue than the upper, and should lead the eye unconsciously from the deepest tone to the highest light.

Marvelous Speed of Arcturus.

Prof. Simon Newcomb in The Youth's Companion.

On a Summer evening you may see Arcturus high up in the south or southwest in June or July, and further down in the west in August or September. You will know it by its red color. That star has been flying straight ahead ever since astronomers began to observe it at such a speed that it would run from New York to Chicago in a small fraction of a minute. You would have to be spry to rise from your chair, put on your hat and overcoat and gloves and go out on the street while it was crossing the Atlantic Ocean from New York to Liverpool. And yet if you should watch that star all your life, and live as long as Methuselah, you would not be able to see that it moved at all. The journey that it would make in a thousand years would be as nothing alongside its distance.

Comfort.

No day so drear but evensong
shall wake the stars,
No cell so locked but time erelong
shall break the bars.

No loss so large, but leaveth soil
its waste to mend,
No task so great but plodding toil
shall see its end.

—MARGARET E. SANGSTER in Harper's Bazar.

Lord Derby to C. A. Bristed. 1851.

From Notes and Queries.

For myself, I left Paris about a fortnight after you, rambled on to Madrid, thence returned through the south of France, paid Lord Brougham a visit at Cannes, and vegetated through a Winter in Lancashire. I have not spoken once during the three weeks of the session; my silence was choice at first, and just now is necessity. But I find the "grand talent pour le silence"—our national boast—grow upon me even in Parliament; one of the qualifications for a debater is the power of occasionally talking nonsense either without knowing, or without caring that it is so; and when one has succeeded to a certain extent at first, one grows more afraid of failure afterward. Of our Parisian friends I have seen none. Rochefoucauld talked of coming over to look at the exhibition, which really will be a fine show. Imagine a gigantic conservatory 1,800 feet long and 900 wide in the broadest part; that is, about six times the length of the Astor House front which looks on Broadway; fill this with everything that can be found or made between China and Peru; and collect 20,000 people, who will be able to move about at the same time without crowding the building, to look on and wonder. There is a story that Barnum has bid for it—house, goods, and all—at second-hand; and that you are to have the scene acted over again—I suppose near Hell Gate or on Long Island. After Jenny Lind and Thackeray, he could do no less. Our good cockneys, however, have no idea of parting with their toy; last year they insisted on its being a mere temporary building, and now they are ready to tear the architect to pieces because he obeyed his orders.

A Song for March.

It is the roaring month of March.
The wild northeaster bends the larch;
The gray rain beating on the wold
Has closed the crocus cups of gold.

Adown the dale, adown the dale,
The thrush pipes sadly to the gale;
His song is sad, and I would hear
The anthem of the coming year.

But there will be an April day—
The thrush will pipe another lay,
And we will find on greener hills
White violets and daffodils.

—ERIC PARKER in St. Nicholas.

Adoration of the Black Christ.

From "A Glimpse of Guatemala," A. C. and A. P. Maudslay.

As evening approached, little companies of pilgrims, bending under their burdens, filed into the town, and as night fell the Plaza of Esquipulas was lit up by numerous small fires, around which the pilgrims gathered for their supper. This important meal ended, they began their religious functions by laying down petates (mats) in front of the cacastes (long baskets carried on men's backs) which had already been arranged in a line across the Plaza. Then each man produced from his cargo a small wooden box, usually glazed on one side, containing the image of a saint, and these were arranged in a row against the cacastes, between lighted candles, the place of honor in the middle being assigned to a box containing a figure of the Black Christ. When these arrangements were completed, the Indians, who were dressed in long black woolen garments, with long white veils fastened to their black straw hats, prostrated themselves in turn before each shrine, and crawled along from one to the other on hands and knees, laying the forehead in the dust, offering up their prayers to each saint and kissing the box which contained its image.

These acts of devotion were several times repeated, and then, grouping themselves on their knees before the shrine of the Black Christ, and led by one of their number who seemed to have some kind of authority over them, they all chanted the quaint hymn we had so often heard in the early watches of the morning. After singing for nearly half an hour they withdrew to their fires, rolled themselves in their blankets, and were soon fast asleep.

Will Japan Fight Russia?

From The Review of Reviews.

There is no particular danger of a war between Russia and England, but close observers are of the opinion that Japan and Russia may come to blows at almost any moment. Reports have emanated from Russia to the effect that a good understanding has been reached with the Japanese, but these reports must be received with some skepticism. For several years the Japanese have regarded a war with Russia as inevitable, and they prefer to have it before the Trans-Siberian Railway is finished and while Japan's naval strength is decidedly superior to that of Russia in the Pacific. The Japanese consider themselves rightly entitled to Port Arthur, and they aspire to dominate Korea. Their influence is now very great at Peking. They have known how to play upon the reactionary and anti-European sentiments of the Dowager Empress of China, and it is supposed that they are largely responsible for that lady's recent policy.

It is expected that Japanese officers will reorganize the Chinese army on a modern footing, and that a firm alliance will be established between these two kindred empires. That it will be the policy of this alliance to cultivate the friendship of England and the United States, while opposing the Asiatic encroachments of Russia, can readily be believed. In short, a movement by Japan against Russia at this time, when the Muscovites want quiet in that quarter in order to make bold gains elsewhere, would be thought to point directly to a close understanding between England and Japan, if not an actual alliance.

French Food Falsifications.

From The Athenaeum.

The chemical laboratory of the Paris municipality has satisfied itself, as the result of repeated analyses, that, on the average, two-thirds of the samples of milk examined either have water added to them or are adulterated in a more or less injurious manner. Out of 140 samples declared good, 30 had water added to them, 82 had been skimmed, 3 had been artificially colored, 22 had boracic acid or formin added, while it is left in wonder what is the condition of the remainder if this is the verdict on those termed "good." But perhaps the climax of this kind of fraud is reached in the egg trade. Eggs are colored red with the aid of pigments, which are frequently poisonous and are sometimes derived from coal. This is, however, by no means the worst. Artificial eggs are constructed inside empty eggshells out of gelatine and inferior fats, colored up with saffron, turmeric, and chrome yellow. Can any further development be possible in this "industry"? If it were not for the two highly respectable writers who have signed this article, one would be disposed to consider the statement an odd form of pleasantry. The old proverb, "An egg and a nut you may eat after a slut," can hardly hold good nowadays.

A Sporting Epitaph.

From Notes and Queries.

In Brightwell Church, Oxon, on a flag near the door, is the following somewhat "sporting" epitaph:

Stephen Rumbold.
Born Feb. 1582 Dyed March 4 1687
He lived to one hundred and five
Sanguine and strong
An hundred to five you don't live so long.

Spanish Proverbs.

From Chambers's Journal.

Proverbs uncomplimentary to the fair sex are common in Spain: "A woman, like a pavement, should be well trampled on to be kept in order;" "A woman is like a candle; twist her neck if you wish her to be good;" "Beware of a bad woman, and do not trust a good one;" "Crying in a woman, and limping in a dog, is all a sham;" "A cock crows on his own dunghill, but hens cackle everywhere," (this in reference to the supposed garrulousness and inquisitive disposition of the sex;) "Show me a magpie without a spot, and I will show you a woman without a fault." In English, counterparts are not wanting—for example:

A woman, a dog, and a walnut tree—
The more you beat them the better they be.

Mothers-in-law and stepmothers come in for a good deal of sarcasm; some of the proverbs in regard to them will not stand translation. Of a man who is accounted lucky they say, "If he fell from the roof of a house he would fall on the top of his mother-in-law."

The Voyder.

From "Old English Plate," by W. J. Cripps.

The "voyder" was a large dish in which were collected the broken victuals, which were removed from the table with a large knife with a broad, flat blade, called the voyder knife, from vider, to empty, clear, or make void. "The Boke of Nurture," by Hugh Rhodes, the date of which is 1577, one of the curious set of handbooks of manners and etiquette reproduced by the Early English Text Society, speaks of these vessels as follows: "See ye have Voyders ready for to void the Morsels that they doe leave on their Trenchers. Then with your Trencher knyfe take off such fragments and put them in your Voyder and then sette them downe cleane agayne." Few silver ones remain, but some large brass voyder or dishes which have probably been so used may still be seen, of the history of which nothing is known by their present owners.

Some Curious Regimental Nicknames.

From Notes and Queries.

"Cheeses" is a nickname which has been applied to the Household Cavalry, and was given because a century ago it was remodeled on a somewhat more democratic basis, and some "gentlemen" therefore declined to join! "Come on, Cheesemongers, charge!" was the cry of the Colonel at Waterloo.

"Cherry Pickers" is a name given to the Eleventh Hussars from the cherry color of the overalls. They have also been called "Cherubim." A story is told of a party of the regiment having been surprised in a cherry garden during the peninsular war.

"Coalheavers" is a nickname for the Grenadier Guards, originating, it is said, in the permission formerly given to the men to work, in plain clothes, in the coal trade.

"The Daily Advertisers" is a name applied, for unknown reasons, to the Fifth Lancers.

The Seventeenth Lancers are the "Death or Glory Boys"—a name easily explained, as their banner bears a skull, underneath which are the words "or glory."

The "Devil's Own" was the nickname of the old Eighty-eighth, now the Connaught Rangers.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment) includes the former Fifty-seventh, known as the "Die Hards," from their splendid courage at Albuera.

The "Dirty Half Hundred" is a name for the former Fiftieth, now part of the Queen's Royal West Kent Regiment.

The Eighth Hussars are the "Dirty Eighth." Why this designation should be suitable to this regiment is one of the mysteries of the usually good-natured spirit of satire to which military nicknames are due.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers are made up of the former One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Fourth Regiments. "Dirty Shirts" was the name given to the One Hundred and First, who fought "in their shirt sleeves at Delhi.

The Flying Bowl.

From "The Japanese of the Eleventh Century."

Once upon a time a priest named Jakushō went to China, where the Emperor happened to hold a mass in a temple splendidly adorned, and entertained a host of Buddhist monks. The Emperor announced to his guest that on that occasion every priest invited should be allowed no attendant, and he ought to receive food by flying his own bowl. This order was issued, in fact, to examine the ability of the Japanese priest, and accordingly all Chinese prelates in their respective turns caused their bowls to fly and received food. Now the turn came to Jakushō to do his duty, and he, who was sitting on the last seat in the meeting, began to hold up his bowl and to walk into the spot where food was being given. He was, however, interrupted by all lookers-on, who were unanimous in urging him to fly his bowl. Jakushō replied thus: "To cause one's bowl to fly is an art which needs special training I never underwent. Although Japan saw a few persons who were acquainted with this art, yet they did not perform it in public. How, then, can I cause my bowl to fly?" But, seeing that the Emperor would not cease to exact from him the performance of such a duty, Jakushō turned his face toward his country and silently prayed with the utmost devotion to the Buddhas and deities guarding it for their help to protect it from ignominy through his failure in the performance.

Then suddenly his bowl began to turn like a spun top, went through the air swifter than all the other priests', and receiving his portion returned to him. This miracle, so unexpected by the Chinese, impelled the Emperor and all who were there to adore him as an unparalleled saint.

Sacred Ground.

From Chambers's Journal.

The ground on which a foreign legation stands is considered as belonging to the country whose flag floats from the legation roof. Supposing a member of a foreign legation in London committed a murder, all we could do would be to "suggest" (a favorite diplomatic word, always used, except in relation to China) that the offender should be sent back to his native country and punished there. Some time ago, when a certain gentleman whose name was well known at the time, was kidnapped into the Chinese Legation, an Inspector from Scotland Yard immediately proceeded thither and released the prisoner. This was a most serious breach of international law, and was intently discussed "in diplomatic circles." Since the Chinese Legation is part and parcel of China, an invasion of the Celestial Empire was thus made by a Scotland Yard official.

Sheridan and Cumberland.

From The Fortnightly Review.

There was a good deal of jealousy between Sheridan and Cumberland. While the former was much the more original in genius, the latter was the more successful in the outset. In fact his dramatic productions were all the vogue for some years, and were instrumental in introducing him to all the literary and distinguished society of his day. Although Cumberland praised the judicious introduction of the screen scene in "The School for Scandal," he was charged with being the irritable opponent of all merit but his own. The story goes that he was present with his young family at an early performance of the famous comedy just named, "The School for Scandal." They were seated in the stage box, and the children screamed with delight; but the less easily pleased fretful author pinched them, exclaiming, "What are you laughing at, my dear little folks? You should not laugh, my angels; there is nothing to laugh at!" And he added in an undertone, "Keep still, you little dunces." When Sheridan was told of this, he said, "It was ungrateful of Cumberland to have been displeased with his children for laughing at my comedy, for when I went to see his tragedy I laughed from beginning to end." But there must have been something beyond this to account for Sheridan's animosity toward Cumberland, whom he ultimately pilloried as the irritable and conceited dramatist, Sir Fretful Plagiary, in "The Critic."

Those who knew them both account for it thus. Sheridan, being most anxious to collect the opinions of the acknowledged judges of dramatic merit on "The School for Scandal," asked what Mr. Cumberland had said on the first night of the performance. "Not a syllable," was the answer. "But did he seem amused?" "Why, faith," was the reply, "he might have been hung up beside Uncle Oliver's picture. He had the villainous disinheriting countenance; like the ladies and gentlemen on the walls, he never moved a muscle."

Eat Hedgehog.

From Dr. Thomas Muffett, 1575.

When I consider how cleanly the Hedghogg feedeth, namely upon Cows milk (if he can come by it) or upon fruit and mast; I saw no reason to discontinue this meat any longer upon some fantastical dislike, sith books, nature, and experience hath commended it unto us. For as Martial made Hares flesh the daintiest dish of the Romans, so in Hippocrates time the Hedghogg was not of least account among the Grecians; which he commendeth for an excellent nourishment, were it not something too moist and diuretical. Nay (as some affirm) it nourisheth plentifully, procureth appetite and sleep, strengthneth Travailers, preserveth women with child from miscarrying, disolveth knots and kernelly tumours, helps the Lepry, Consumption, Palsy, Dropsie, Stone, and Convulsion

"HYOMEI"

IS THE ONLY TREATMENT
WHICH WILL PROTECT YOU AGAINST

Colds, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Pneumonia

COLONIES OVERDOING IT?

Flower of Their People Fighting Boers in South Africa.

NEW ZEALAND'S LAND TAX

Colorado State Senator Believes He Has Found in It a Solution of the Trust Difficulty.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.
WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Feb. 17.—At the time of the outbreak of the war between Great Britain and the two little Transvaal republics, I commented upon the spirit of jingoism that had manifested itself throughout the whole of the British possessions in the Southern Pacific, and the burning desire of Australasians generally to rush to the assistance of the motherland by contributions of men, horses, and money. At first it was held that the sending from each colony of a contingent to South Africa would have a splendid moral effect upon European nations, as it would impress them with the solidarity of the empire and the readiness of the colonies to make common cause against any foreign power that might feel disposed to quarrel with Great Britain or to jeopardize her position during the progress of the Transvaal campaign. To that extent the strong outburst of loyalty and enthusiasm was what naturally might have been expected, regardless of any restraining effect it might have upon the nations of Europe; but the colonies never imagined that they were entering upon a business of the magnitude that the course of events has developed. Their belief was that the war would be of short duration, and that the chances were even that hostilities would be ended before the colonial contingents would have an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in actual conflict with the enemy. That illusion has been, of course, ruthlessly dispelled, and the colonial reinforcements have acquitted themselves with a good deal of honor and glory in all the engagements they have lent a hand in. They have received their baptism of fire in battlefields 7,000 miles away from home, and the people of the colonies are all greatly proud of their "boys'" performances in actual warfare.

There are other considerations, however, which force themselves upon those of the community who have not allowed themselves to be carried away by the torrent of hysteria which has been sweeping all before it since the war began, and even prior to its commencement. Conceding the desirability of sending initial contingents with the object of showing other nations how ready the colonies were to come to the assistance of the mother land, there is just a possibility of that moral lesson, whatever its effect might be, being destroyed by an extravagance of colonial effort in that direction, and it is not certain that the sending of one contingent after another may not be regarded by unfriendly nations as an admission that without external assistance Great Britain would be unable to cope with the Transvaal difficulty.

What the colonies stand in need of more than anything else is population, and yet they are sending away thousands of their young men—the very flower of their people. It is beginning to dawn upon some people that the colonies have gone much too far into the business, and that having demonstrated their loyalty by the dispatch of the first contingents, they should have stopped there. The expense entailed upon the various Governments has now swelled into very large figures, and there is no question whatever that the money would have been spent to greater advantage if it had been devoted to defense purposes. The colonies are admittedly in an ineffective state of defense, and European complications might at any moment place them in an exceedingly awkward position. With a power like Germany now at our very doors, the urgency of protective measures is obvious.

RIVAL CABLE SCHEMES.

A great deal of controversy has been going on of late with regard to the two projects for establishing new lines of cable communication with the colonies. The one is an all-British cable line, with a cable across the bed of the Pacific from Vancouver to New Zealand and Queensland. The other is promoted by the Eastern Telegraph Extension Company, and the line is to be from the Cape of Good Hope to Australia. Some little time ago the Pacific Cable project was practically indorsed by England, Canada, and the Australian colonies, but seeing what a powerful competitor such a line would be to the existing line the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company came forward with a proposal to lay another cable from the Cape, offering to reduce substantially the rates if the colonies accepted their scheme.

There was no Transvaal war at the time the Pacific cable project was launched, and the colonies were unanimously in favor of it. Their proportion of the cost was fixed, as well as the amount of contributions by England and Canada, and a board was constituted in London to arrange all the necessary preliminaries. The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company realized the disadvantage it would be under in competing against a State-controlled line, and the outbreak of the war in South Africa was its opportunity for launching its proposal for direct communication with the Cape. That war has so developed trade between the colonies and South Africa, and the prospects of the continuance and expansion of that trade have become so manifest, that some of the colonies, notably New South Wales and Victoria, are inclined to agree to the company's terms, and it appears as if sufficient encouragement will be given to the company as will induce it to enter upon the construction of the Cape line.

The Premier of Canada has wired several times pointing out that the acceptance of the company's offer will endanger the laying of the Pacific cable, and in that view of the case Sir Wilfrid Laurier is loyally supported by New Zealand and Queensland. In fact, the Premier and Postmaster General of the former colony declare that they will stick by the Pacific cable scheme, and will enter into no arrangement that will prejudice its chances of construction. This is only to be expected, seeing that the trade between New Zealand, Canada, and the United States has assumed such large proportions. Of course, if both cables are laid, and there seems to be every likelihood that such will be the case, the public will reap great advantages from the completion that will ensue through having the privilege of choosing between a line of communication privately owned going in one direction and a State controlled cable along the bed of the Pacific Ocean to Vancouver.

A COLORADO SENATOR'S VISIT.

State Senator Thomas Bucklin of Colorado, who has come to Australasia armed with authority from his fellow-legislators to make full inquiry and to furnish a report on the revenue systems of these colonies, has made such progress with his mission as to have reached New Zealand, where, last of all, he is extending his investigations into a large number of subjects, including the working of the land and income tax, labor legislation, land settlement, land laws, and the social legislation of that colony. The Premier has expressed his gratification at the fact that some of the United States are eager to adopt the advanced social legislation of New Zealand. Mr. Seddon has also drawn attention to the fact that New Zealand has been in advance of Henry George in the matter of suggesting a tax on the unimproved value of land. The first land tax on unimproved values was passed in 1878 by Sir George Grey, Sir Robert Stout, and Mr. Ballance, when Sir George Grey was Premier, after being twice Governor of the colony, and the idea was afterward elaborated by Henry George. New Zealand could therefore claim to be the first country in the world to put this reform in operation.

Mr. Bucklin has talked to newspaper interviewers here, of course. He says that Colorado gets most of its revenue from property tax, but it has been found that this tax has comparatively broken down in practice as a revenue producer; also that its incidence operates in an unjust manner, bearing particularly heavily upon the poor and middle classes. Under this system, he says, those thugs of modern times—the trusts—succeed in escaping most of the burden of Government. In addition to this he says there is a Constitutional limitation to the amount which can be collected by this means. Therefore, though the property tax has been collected to its utmost limit, the necessary expenses of Government are found to be exceeding the income. The people are very much opposed to enlarging this limitation or repealing it. This has placed the Senate in a quandary. Therefore it has appointed Mr. Bucklin to investigate the systems of direct taxation in these colonies, and particularly the land tax. Mr. Bucklin has found that in two other colonies besides New Zealand—New South Wales and South Australia—there is a land tax in operation.

In Queensland and South Australia, as well as New Zealand, there is a law in force concerning local taxation on unimproved values. Mr. Bucklin says he has made a careful investigation of these laws. He finds that in all four colonies these laws have been so much of a fiscal success as to have practically annihilated all opposition. There is in some of the colonies some dispute as to what the economic effects have been, but in none of them is it asserted that they are detrimental. Mr. Bucklin goes so far as to say that since the adoption of the land tax in New Zealand there has been, according to the records, an appreciable improvement in the material welfare of the people. On the other hand, the revenue which the State obtains from customs duties strikes Mr. Bucklin as being excessively large. Colorado is very like New Zealand in area, population, and advanced legislation, but it differs from New Zealand in the amount of its public indebtedness. Mr. Bucklin is astounded at the amount of our public debt and the growth of it. He compares Colorado's debt of £400,000 with New Zealand's £47,000,000, and expresses the opinion that it is about time the people started on a directly opposite tack. He notices that there is a natural tendency to extravagance among the people, who encourage instead of curb their successive Governments in the expenditure of money.

Of course, there are compensations in our New Zealand methods which have to be taken into account. For instance, in Colorado there is a private ownership of railways, and the people have to pay interest on railroad bonds and stocks, besides excessive charges, thus increasing the bonded indebtedness. There is also the private ownership of telegraphs, and the people have to pay thrice as much for the service as the people of New Zealand do under Governmental enterprise. Thus are the people of Colorado subjected to indirect taxation of an exorbitant kind which would not be countenanced in New Zealand. Mr. Bucklin says he has received more of the kind of information he sought in New Zealand than elsewhere. Here, he discovers, we have carried the system of land taxation further than elsewhere, and with very beneficial results, because we have put the burden on the right shoulders. He thinks we might extend this beneficence by still further increasing the land tax, say, another penny, and taking a proportionate amount off our customs taxation. It appears to Mr. Bucklin that the great prosperity which is clearly apparent in New Zealand comes more from liberal land laws and land settlement system than from the so-called labor legislation.

In the land tax he thinks he sees a solution of the trust difficulty. Here, he believes, is a chance of first establishing the principle, then gradually putting on the screws and squeezing monopoly to death.

From what has been written it will be easy to perceive what the nature of Mr. Bucklin's report and recommendations to the Senate of Colorado will be. J. G. G.

WILL DEMAND GOOD ROADS.

Members of the Automobile Club in Earnest in Their Campaign for Decent Highways in New York.

Senators, Generals, and many other notables in both National and local affairs have been invited by the Automobile Club of America to meet Gen. Nelson A. Miles at the dinner to be given to the latter by the club at the Waldorf-Astoria on April 2. One of the speakers, besides the chief guest, will be Gen. Wesley Merritt, and among others who have been invited are Senators Platt and Depew and Gov. Roosevelt.

The dinner will be the biggest thing ever given by the club. Apart from its social side, one of its strong features will be the stand taken for good roads, both in this State and in the country at large. The Automobile Club is deeply interested in the good-roads project, and the Chairman of that committee, Albert R. Shattuck, made a second visit last week to Albany in the interest of the increased appropriation which has been asked for to carry out more perfectly the intents of the Higbee-Armstrong bill, which went into effect about two years ago. Instead of the small amount of $50,000, which the New York Legislature has given for good roads during each of the two years, $1,000 000 has now been asked for.

"The prospect does not seem bright for getting that amount," said Mr. Shattuck yesterday, "but I do think a very considerable advance will be made over the sums appropriated in the past. It is an unpleasant fact to admit that the mass of New York citizens are not alive to the benefits of good roads. The farmer is willing to plod along, carrying his comparatively small load, without considering how much easier his work might be performed and how much more he might carry in the same number of loads with better roads. In this respect New Jersey, with its 440 miles of good roads, can teach us a lesson. There, I am told, it is useless for a man to expect election to the Legislature unless he comes out strongly in favor of good roads."

In this connection Mr. Shattuck called attention to the address recently delivered before the Automobile Club by the New Jersey Commissioner of Roads, Henry I. Budd. In that address Mr. Budd said: "By State aid the State of New Jersey has and is creating several continuous lines north and south, east and west, throughout the State, and it is now possible for farmers to easily carry their heavy produce to the great markets, and bicycles, automobiles, and other vehicles to have free coursing ground over hundreds of miles of hard avenues. To still further emphasize the desire of the farmers for these improved roads, I will state further that the petitions from the farmers in many of our counties are so numerous that the Freeholders cannot decide which they will first build, so they pass them on to the Commissioner to decide. The result is that upon all my office days at Trenton the office is filled with farmers petitioning me to select or approve of their road first. At my home, in Mount Holly, delegations of farmers are daily waiting upon me, painfully pleading that their roads shall first receive recognition. Some days I have been so thoroughly besieged along the street by different delegations of farmers that it has taken me four hours to get from my house to the Post Office, a distance of about 600 feet."

It is important to explain that these farmers pay 40 per cent. of the cost of those roads which immediately benefit them. The State pays one-third of the expense and the county the remainder.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Public Roads for New Jersey shows that in 1899, 116 miles were completed, an increase of 31 miles over 1898. There has been no cessation in the desire for good roads, says Commissioner Budd, and he adds: "If the same idea continues to materialize for a few years, automobiles will be able to travel on smooth surfaces over all the desirable portions of this State."

The subject of the great American highway, which has been proposed to connect New York and San Francisco or Los Angeles, will be honored with its first definite discussion at the dinner to Gen. Miles. He is Chairman of the commission in this National road idea, and some definite plan of work will be outlined for future action. No meeting of the commission has yet been held, and no regular route has been mapped out for the highway.

The members of the Automobile Club have not ceased to talk of the good times and the good things they had at their beefsteak dinner last week. In the clubrooms at the Waldorf-Astoria an amusing story was told the other night which illustrates the necessity of silence when a man attempts to purloin a souvenir from either a public or a private dinner. Mr. Whitney Lyon, as Chairman of the House Committee, utilized his best ingenuity in securing novel decorations, and, as a finishing touch, he brought to the dinner all the quaint German steins with which his billiard room is adorned. Few members knew where they came from, but they were thoroughly admired and well used. At the close of the feast one of the members came up to Mr. Lyon.

"Fine dinner this has been, hasn't it?" he remarked. "And, say, those steins were great. Just for fun, you know, I have slipped one of them in my overcoat pocket for a souvenir. Good idea, isn't it?"

"Oh, yes, yes; very cute," replied Mr. Lyon, with a weak smile, as he thought of the possible loss to his collection. Mr. Lyon still has that stein, but he did not tell what diplomacy was used to inform the clever souvenir grabber of its rightful owner.

Missing Cattleman's Skeleton Found.

DALLAS, Texas, March 17.—The skeleton of William Brown, a wealthy cattleman of Hood County, was found to-day on a high mountain near Granberry, Texas, known as Comanche Peak. Brown disappeared a year ago and had been searched for all over the country. His bank book and other effects, and a bottle of laudanum were found with the remains.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Underwear and Stockings. AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 19c. — Women's fancy ribbed white cotton Vests, low neck and short sleeves, tape in neck; sizes 4, 5, 6.
AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Men's medium weight ecru Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, long and short sleeves; sizes, shirts, 34 to 44; drawers, 30 to 40.
AT 39c. INSTEAD OF 59c.—Men's medium weight ecru Balbriggan Shirts, French neck, long sleeves and ribbed skirts. Drawers with pearl buttons, strap backs and suspender tapes; sizes, shirts, 34 to 44; drawers, 30 to 44.
AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 19c.—Children's heavy black ribbed cotton Stockings, spliced heels and toes, with double knees; sizes 6 to 9½. Also Men's fine gauge black cotton Half Hose, sizes 9½ to 10½.

Ribbons at 50% Off. Here you'll find an alluring assortment of double-faced Satin Cord Edge Ribbons. The finish is soft, the colors well assorted and very beautiful, including black, white and cream.

1¼ inch,	9c. yard.		2⅜ inch,	22c. yard.	
1½ "	12c.	"	3⅛ "	25c.	"
1⅞ "	15c.	"	3¾ "	29c.	"
2¼ "	18c.	"	4⅞ "	33c.	"

Handkerchiefs for Men and Women Half and Less Section B. Enough of these for to-morrow's selling, unless you all come in the morning.
AT 5c. AND 9c. — Lawn Handkerchiefs, trimmed with Valenciennes laces.
AT 10c.—Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs, very slight imperfections, called seconds.
AT 12½c.—Women's Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, both laundered and unlaundered. And for men at same price, unlaundered, with and without initials, all linen.

$3.98 for $7.00 Chafing Dishes. Splendid nickel plated Chafing Dishes, dome covers and artistic stands, some with side handles and patent asbestos lamp.

Carlsbad Pine Cone Soap. Nothing known to science so good for the skin. Refreshing and delightful for the toilet and bath. We are sole agents for the United States.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Spring and Summer Shoes.

A Notable Opening of Our New Styles.

Your interests must be our interests; your needs our opportunity to meet them. This store, a city of stores, a very fashion mirror of Paris, of Europe, of America, reflecting that which is best for your Millinery, your Gowning, your Silks, your Dress Fabrics, your Laces, your Lingerie. Nor has it ever forgotten the Shoe. Fashion, Prettiness and Comfort combined in our own distinctive Shoes. Turn back the pages of shoe history and you will read that we introduced the most important improvements made in women's Shoes; peculiarities that have been widely imitated, but imitation never keeps pace with progress; nor can the copy ever have the genuine merit of the original. Every pair of shoes we sell is a walking example of the perfection reached by the right kind of shoe making, a perfection peculiar to this store alone, no more possible to copy than individuality can be copied. Every pair of our shoes is made on hygienic principles, after our own ideas, and traced by us from the tanning of the leather right up to the finishing touch of our label. It's unreasonable to suppose that all people's feet are shaped the same, and, therefore, unreasonable to expect them all to wear with comfort shoes made on the same last—shoes that make the foot look pretty are not necessarily uncomfortable. Our shoes prove this a fact. We know you will be greatly interested in this opening display of our new Spring and Summer styles. Every kind of Shoe that's needed—the Walking Dress Shoe—the Outing Boots—the Oxford Ties—the Dress Slippers—black and tan—kid, tan, Russia; calf skin and patent leather. The most attractive gathering of shoes ever exhibited. All the Shoes have those distinctive characteristics of style, fit and comfort that have made them so deservedly popular and created envious yet unavailing competition.

An Important Furniture Happening.

Maker's Sample Bureaus, Chiffonieres and Toilet Tables At a Reduction of 25 Per Cent.

This is an instance where some one's blunder will prove your gain. Transportation blundered. These samples were delayed several weeks, and now arrive with a large quantity of our regular goods. So many, in fact, that we haven't room for so many samples, and will sell them at a reduction of 25% if you buy them to-morrow. But, to make the inducement all the greater, we include our whole stock of Bureaus, Chiffonieres and Toilet Tables in the offer. The designs are all the newest, makes the best, and the range is from the little-priced up to the most expensive. Those particularly who contemplate furnishing a summer home will be interested in our display. For one day only, and a 25% reduction from our whole stock of Bureaus, Chiffonieres and Toilet Tables.

49c. for the $1.00 & $1.50 Shirts. This is a splendid lot of Men's Shirts, all at 49c., consisting of men's plain and plaited bosom white shirts and fancy stiff bosom shirts—all laundered. Interesting picking for the man who wants $1.00, $1.25 or $1.50 shirts for 49 cents. All sizes, 13½ to 19 inches neck.

Little Prices for Silk and Net Top Laces. A heaping counter full of Net Top Laces, butter and white. Silk laces and insertions in two colors. They are odds and ends, but the very best kinds. Were cheap at our old prices, but we make them half to-morrow. You can get them at 5c. a yard, and from that on up to 25c. A good chance for some one.

Embroideries in Strips. Section B. They are Cambric Edgings and Insertions. Pretty patterns, the kinds that are tasteful, and that you like, and plenty of them. The pieces are 4½ to 6 yards long, commencing at 15c. a piece on up to $1.50—which prices are less than half.

The Good Housekeeper's Linens. Cream Damask, 33c. yard instead of 45c.
Cream Damask, 70 inches wide, 45c. yard instead of 55c.
Cream Damask, 70 inches wide, $1.00 yard instead of $1.25.
Heavy quality Bleached Damask, 69c. instead of 75c., and 75c. instead of 89c.
Barnsley Bleached Table Damask, satin finish, 70 inches wide, $1.20 yard instead of $1.39.
Colored Bordered Lunch Cloths, Blue, Red and White—
1¾ yards x 1¾ yards, $1.19 each instead of $1.45.
1¾ yards x 2¼ yards, $1.49 each instead of $1.79.
Fringed Tray Cloths, Bleached and Silver Bleach, 12½c. each instead of 17c.
Barnsley Toweling, all pure linen, 10c. instead of 12½c.
Glass Toweling, Extra Good Quality, 8c. yard instead of 10c.
Extra Large Huckaback Towels, 12½c. each instead of 15c. each.
Large size Brown Turkish Bath Towels, 15c. each instead of 19c. each.

The Spring Titled Millinery.

Second Floor, new building.

Every one is commenting on our new Millinery, its aristocratic beauty and exclusiveness, its great variety and extent. By far the most notable event of the kind this season. The best and the most practical. Taste is an indefinable quality, but you can see it in every Hat and Bonnet in this display,—the arrangement of the flowers, real all but the perfume—the colors and the very aristocracy of style. The best of Paris picked out by those who have a true sense of the beautiful, and within your reach right to hand in our store. The Department is now on the second floor, new building, handsome, convenient and beautiful. Everything new, artists, goods and fixtures.

READY-TO-TRIM HATS—Soft Straws, Tissues and Chiffons. By the addition of a few flowers or feathers, the usual handy woman can finish them in a few moments. The shapes are mostly of our own designing—at $1.75 to $4.98.

FLOWERS—as natural as the real, every conceivable kind, all imported and extremely beautiful—little prices, too. Also straw braids, tissues; wings, ornaments, jet goods and everything that goes to make up a stylish hat.

20,000 Yards of Printed Silks,

45c, 59c, 69c, 75c, 85c and 98c Instead of 75c to $1.25.

Probably there was never such a variety of Printed India Silks in extent and attractiveness ever shown in Greater New York before. But it is in keeping with our acknowledged silk supremacy. The patterns are beautiful, best fashionable colors and perfect assortment. But here are other silks of moment too:

AT 29c., 39c. AND 49c.—5,000 yards of Japanese Corded Silks, stripes and colors in large variety.
AT 58c. INSTEAD OF 79c.—American colored Taffetas, and they are superior to foreign ones for wear as dress linings.
OLYMPIA, our guaranteed black Taffeta, sold only by us, at $1.00 a yard.
AT $1.09 INSTEAD OF $1.50—1,000 yards of 22-inch Reversible all silk black Peau de Soie.
AT 98c.—White Corded Plisse Silks; Black Corded Plisse Silks, new and very stylish stripes.

Sterling Silver Toilet Articles.

About Half for Thousands of Pieces.

Another very interesting lot, the best ever offered, of Sterling Silver Mounted Toilet Articles and Desk Fittings. Many are white and tinted pearl mounted. Nail files, scissors, shoe horns, button hooks, tooth and nail brushes, cuticle knife, rolling blotters, paper cutters, erasers, seals, glove stretchers, hair curlers, etc.

Sale of Small Wares and Dressmakers' Supplies.

2d Floor. Take Revolving Stairway. Not Sent C. O. D.

This is our regular spring opening sale and embraces all the needful things for the dressmaker, and at prices that have never been equalled.

Taffeta Ribbon, 8 yards, silk, black and white, 8c. apiece.
Machine Oil, 8 ounce bottles, 7c.
Bone Casing, all colors, 6 and 9 yards, 5c. and 7c.
Brush binding, all colors, 2c. yard.
Popular Hooks and Eyes, 3, 4, white and black, 5c. gross.
Sheet Pins, 360 pins, 2c. paper.
Sateen Tape Measures, 5c. each.
Tailor's Chalk, all colors, 5c. dozen.
Coraline Bone, 36 inch lengths, black, white and grey, 45c. dozen.
Basting Cotton, large spools, 1c. spool.
Satin Belt-hose Supporters, all colors, 23c. pair.
Plain and Crimped Hair Pins, 10 papers for 5c.
Plain Lace Hair Pins, 12 papers for 5c.
Taylor's Gold Loop Hair Pins, 4c. box.
Safety Pins, all sizes, nickel and black, 2c. paper.
Fancy Silk Belting, 10 and 12 yards, 39c. apiece.

Best Prices for Best Glassware.

A new and beautiful pattern of the best fire-polished glassware. One feature is the new "punty" or bulls-eye design which by arrangement with the patentee, is now used for the first time on Pressed Glassware. These prices are much less than the usual ones for ordinary patterns:

Fruit bowls, 19c. and 25c.
Celery holders, 19c.
Oil bottles, cut stoppers, 19c.
Large handled olive dishes, 10c.
Fruit nappies, 5c.
Spoon trays, 8c.
Spoon holders, 10c.
Cream pitchers, 10c.
Butter dishes, 20c.
Sugar bowls, 15c.
Water pitchers, 45c.
Claret jugs, 45c.
Punch bowls, $2.00.
Punch cups, 75c. dozen.

And fifty large punch bowls in diamond pattern are marked 75c. instead of $1.50; punch cups to match 5c.

Dinner Sets with a Third Taken Off the Price.

AT $10.00 INSTEAD OF $15.00—Fine American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, including soup tureens. There are three very pretty decorations to choose from—violets in bunches, sprays of wild flowers in pink and lavender and green ferns, and combination sprays in pink and blue. The edges of all pieces are fully trimmed with gold.
AT $20.00 INSTEAD OF $30.00—Fine Limoges China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces. Each set has soup tureen, three large meat platters and three sizes of plates. The china is of superior quality. The decorations are dainty, being carnations carelessly laid. The colors are delicate pink and pale blue.

A Few Hints for Housekeepers. Basement. Lautz Bros. "Acorn" Soap, case of 120 cakes, $1.98.
Jumbo Ammonia, ½ gallon jug, 10c.
Liquid Bluing, best quality, 5c.
Clothes Wringers, Novelty or Keystone brands, choice, $1.98.
Whisk brooms, made of best Kansas corn, 3 for 25c.
Slop Jars, nicely japanned, 19c.
"Kreamer's" Bread Boxes, 49c.
Cocoa Door Mats, red border, while 200 last, 19c.
150 Wash Boilers, slightly handled, regular value up to $2.50, while they last, choice, $1.00

A Better Trunk Offer. Have you seen Loeser's Paris Exhibition Trunk? Something new. A trunk unlike all others and specially made for us. People who frequently go abroad will recall the great expenses for freight on trunks. It happens in most of the European countries. You almost can do away with these unnecessary expenses by buying one of our excellent trunks. Take a note of the prices and weights:

30 inch size,	20 lbs.	weight,	$6.30		
32 "	"	21 "	"	6.90	
34 "	"	22 "	"	7.50	
36 "	"	25 "	"	8.10	
38 "	"	27 "	"	8.70	
40 "	"	28 "	"	9.30	

In addition we offer a quantity of splendid Sample Trunks at half price.

Fashion in Dress Fabrics. 2d Floor. The array in Summer things is almost bewildering, all the tastefully colored stuffs, with almost every ray of the rainbow on up to the blacks, which are ever popular and fashionable.
THE COLORED—
AT 75 CENTS—42-inch silk and wool "Crepe Brilliant;" a stylish imported mixture.
AT 75 CENTS—54-inch all wool Scotch homespuns, in rich brown and gray combinations, dashed with colors.
AT 89 CENTS—44-inch all wool Poplin Batistes in all the newest plain colors.
THE BLACKS—
AT 29 CENTS, 2,500 YARDS—Pure Wool Canvas Etamine in the popular square mesh weave, strong and serviceable and of excellent dust-resisting quality.
AT 59 CENTS, 1,500 YARDS—Tricot Crepon, a new weave of the crepe family, effective and stylish in appearance.

Some Lining at Half. AT 25c. YARD, REGULAR 50c.—Imported Moreens, in black and colored grounds, with fancy colors of mercerized silk, checks and stripes.
AT 9c. YARD—Fast Black Percaline, good finish and strong quality for dress lining, 36 inches wide.
AT 30c. YARD—Amisilk, in black and all the fashionable shades, 36 inches wide.

Bargains in Corsets. AT 25 CENTS—Three styles of Children's Corset Waists, "Little Beauty," "Ideal" and "Ferris," all well known and perfect in every way. All sizes.
AT 50c. PAIR.—A broken lot of Dr. Warner's and Sonnette Corsets, colors drab and black, usually sold at $1.00.
AT $2.48 INSTEAD OF $3.25—A small lot of Melba Corsets, made of fine black Italian Cloth, long waist, heavily boned, trimmed with wide lace.

The Re-creation of Old Furniture. Our upholstery Department has unequaled facilities for re-creating furniture. Fixing over old things isn't always economy when you can get the new at our prices. But, after all, there's many an heirloom that's cast aside and yet kept that we can reupholster in an economical way. Here we've all the season's new things in the way of Slip Covers, Awnings, Shades, etc., etc., ready for your inspection, and it's not too early to make preparation. We gladly send experts to make suggestions, estimates and show samples.
The following have a far more than usual price and quality interest for you:
Real Renaissance Lace Curtains with edge and insertion—three styles—at $4.98 pair; regular $5.75 and $6.00.
New Irish Point Curtains, 8 styles, $4.50 pair; regular $5.00 and $5.50.
Renaissance Irish Point Curtains, 6 styles, $5.75 pair; regular $6.75 to $8.00.
125 pair fine Nottingham Curtains in Renaissance, Irish Point and novelty designs, $2.20 pair; regular $2.75 and $3.00.
150 pair Dotted Swiss Sash Curtains with fluted ruffles—three sizes of dots—2½ yards long. Special price 59c. pair.

Incentives for Rug Buying. Our stock of Oriental Rugs is a picture of Eastern color design and charm. The very atmosphere of Turkey and Persia. Quantities of the very best art pieces, and at prices that will save the Rug buyer a large percentage. The smaller priced Rugs are in large evidence to-morrow:
Reversible Ingrain Rugs, bordered, 36x72 inches, at 65c. each.
Matting Mats, 3 feet by 3 feet, qualities worth 40c. and 50c. for 15c. each.
The best standard makes and qualities of wool reversible Smyrna Rugs, new, pretty designs:

18x34,	$ .95	30x60,	$2.32
21x45,	1.35	36x72,	3.35
26x54,	1.89	48x84,	5.49

Rangpur Reversible Smyrnas, designs and colorings suitable for most any room, in three sizes only:
6x9, $5.65 7½x10½, $8.55
9x12, $11.65

Umbrella Event of 1900.

$1.69 Each—Handles Alone Are $1.00 to $10.00 Kinds.

Every one now knows what our Umbrella offers really mean. Past record makes a hint all that's necessary for you to take advantage of this remarkable offer. No funny tale of merchandising. Only one of the big makers had a surplus of handles, mostly women's, wanted cash, and we bought them for you. All are 26-inch Umbrellas, 2,100 of them, close roll, fine quality Union Taffeta, Silk cases, paragon frames and steel rods. Our guarantee for a year with each. The handles, white and antique ivory, long pearl, plain and silver deposited, gun metal, buck horn, cloisinne, Coleport, Cape Horn, plain and trimmed; cornelion, tortoise shell, Dresden agate, jewelled gold and silver and natural woods, plain and trimmed. Why, there are lots of regular $10.00 kinds of handles alone among them and on down to $1.00. It's the most inviting lot of Umbrellas you've seen, and a good lot of them, too, 2,100, all at $1.69 each, an umbrella revolution. First come, best choice, of course.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits.

All Silk Lined. $17.25 Instead of $28.00.

The taste displayed in the designing, the care in the making and the exclusiveness in the styles are prominent earmarks on every one of our ready-to-wear garments. This suit at $17.25 is a marvel of cheapness, particularly stylish, in black or blue English cheviot cloth; fly front jacket, skirt with box pleated back, lined with a fine quality heavy-weight taffeta silk; sizes from 32 to 44 bust measure.

225 Suits Averaging a Third Less than Regular.

Each one of these suits is made by an expert tailor, assuring the best of workmanship; cut by the best cutters, which is a guarantee of their excellence of shape. The models are all the very latest of this season's creations. They consist of Eton, tight fitting and box coat effects, and materials are broadcloth, cheviots, coverts, hopsackings, Venetians and homespuns. We have an excellent variety of colors as well as black, and sizes are varied from 34 to 42 bust measure. Assorted in three lots, as follows:
Lot No. 1, $18.75; regular values up to $27.00
Lot No. 2, $21.00; regular values up to $30.00
Lot No. 3, $28.00; regular values up to $39.00

New Achievements in Waists.

The new Waists, very best effects in silk, flannel, albatross and cotton. Some of the very prettiest designs we've ever shown, and exclusive, too. The prices are very much under the market.

THE SILK—
AT $3.98 INSTEAD OF $5.00—200 assorted Taffeta Silk Waists, black, plain colors and fancy stripes, all pretty and dainty effects, some corded back and front, others tucked; all with dress waist sleeves.
AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $3.98—Corded Wash silk Waists in lavender, light blue, pink and cardinal checks, made with a pretty lace yoke back and front, dress sleeves.
THE FLANNEL—
AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $2.98—All Wool Flannel Waists in light colors; Also black and navy, corded yoke and dress sleeves.
THE COTTON—
AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.45 AND $1.59—Pretty new Soft Finished Percale Waists in the latest colorings, in a variety of styles; plain, others trimmed with insertings.
Another sample lot of Percale and Lawn Waists, in small sizes only, all at 50c., regular 75c. to $1.50.
Pretty White Lawn Waists, tucked down front, trimmed with 2 insertings, at 98c., regularly $1.45.

Great Sale of Toilet Articles.

Section C, Extreme Rear—Not Sent C. O. D.

You will find these prices the lowest ever given for the same quality of goods, and the quality is the best that science and skill can produce.

5,000 tooth brushes, all pure bristles, assorted bone and polished wood handles, at 5c. and 10c.; regular worth 10c. to 20c.
Nail brushes and scrubs, extra large and very best bristles, polished wood backs, at 15c.; regular worth 25c. to 35c.
Hair brushes, all pure bristles, polished wood backs, at 15c.; regular worth 25c.
Rubber water bottles, made from the best quality rubber, 2-quart size, 45c.; regular worth 69c.
Fountain syringes, 2-quart size, three hard rubber pipes, 39c.; regular worth 59c.
Toilet and bath sponges, Florida and Mediterranean, at 5c., 8c. and 10c.
Turkish bath brushes, extra quality strap backs, at 25c. each.
Violet and borax toilet soaps, 2c. cake.
Uwanta bath soap, floats, 2 cakes for 5 cents.
English Lavender soap, 3 cakes in box, 5 cents.
Sea salt in wooden box, 5c.
Pure glycerine, 2 oz. bottles, 5c.
Tincture benzoin, 2 oz. bottles, 10c.
Glycerine jelly, rose perfumed, 10c.
Camphor ice in tin box, the best, 5c.
Snowflake tooth powder, 5c.
Violet face powder, flesh and white, 10c.
Ammonia, extra strength, 1 pint, 5c.

"Favorite" Gas Ranges Up to $18.00 All at $12.98.

Our opening Sale of Gas Ranges last week was a matchless success—it was the means of equipping numberless Brooklyn homes with the celebrated "Favorite" Range. To-morrow we offer more exceptional prices. Then Mrs. Lemcke, an expert on gas ranges, will cook almost daily at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and will gladly give you any information about the use of these economical stoves.
We are still selling the "Loeser" celebrated Sewing Machines at $11.75.

Three Day Sale of Mattings.

These mattings are just to hand. Not more than out of the ship's hold before we pass them on to you. They are new. You are sure to like them, but just look at these prices at which we offer 2,500 Rolls for three days only—prices lower than most houses pay for them.

250 Rolls choice patterns of Japanese cotton or linen warp Mattings that usually sell at $9.75 and $11.75 roll at $5.95 and $6.95 roll of 40 yards.
200 Rolls of Heavy Jointless China Mattings that usually sell at $8.00 roll at $4.97 roll of 40 yards.
300 Rolls of better quality Jointless China Mattings, the usual $10.00 quality, at $5.97 roll of 40 yards.
500 Rolls of extra heavy Jointless China Mattings, that are regularly sold at $12.00 to $14.00 roll, at $7.75 roll of 40 yards.
200 Carpet Rugs, in all the popular sizes, at half regular prices.

Royal Wilton Carpets Very Cheap.

Royal Wiltons are the best carpets made. These designs are the newest, colorings most tasteful and fashionable. Most of them have been made especially for us. We offer 150 Rolls of the best patterns, that are regularly $2.50, $2.75 and $3.00 yard, at $1.37, $1.57 and $1.75 yard.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Warmer, with rain; winds east to south.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,660. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1900.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—London believes that Col. Plumer's column has arrived at Mafeking and waits patiently for the official announcement of the relief of the place. Methuen's advance from the south is very slow; he is reported at Warrenton, forty miles north of Kimberley and 160 from Mafeking, the garrison of which is now on quarter rations. Col. Baden-Powell has armed the natives. Webster Davis, in an interview at Naples, said the Boers were becoming desirous of peace and will not resist much longer. Large numbers of Free Staters surrendered to the British. The Boer losses up to the relief of Kimberley were 4,351. Lord Roberts started a newspaper at Bloemfontein, to which Kipling contributed a poem. Turkey has refused to comply with the demands of Russia for the exclusive railroad rights in Asia Minor. It is said Germany contemplates the ultimate occupation of the Province of Shan Tung, in China. Sir William S. A. Lockhart, Commander in Chief of the British forces in India, died at Calcutta yesterday.—Pages 3 and 5.

Page 1.

Miss Sylvia Green, daughter of Mrs. Hetty Green, is reported to be engaged to the Duke de la Torre of Spain.

Election of a Major of the Seventy-first Regiment this week is expected to bring to a head the trouble which is alleged to have arisen in the organization through the fight between stay-at-home and war-veteran influences.

Page 2.

Gamblers expect that the embargo on their business will be practically removed this week. It is reported that an envoy has been sent to Richard Croker warning him of the seriousness of the crisis for Tammany.

Page 3.

Washington officials deny the published report that they were conferring with a view to sending over warships and United States troops.

Page 5.

The Democratic and Populist Conventions, which will meet at Lincoln, Neb., to-night, will instruct their delegates to the National Conventions to vote for Bryan.

Page 12.

The City Club has prepared a report strongly condemning pending legislation which, it is declared, would, if it should become law, increase the expenditures of Greater New York by millions.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 8.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 8.

SAVED FROM WATERY GRAVES.

Four Chicago Duck Hunters, After Hard Struggles by Their Rescuers, Are Brought Ashore.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Early this morning, two policemen of the South Chicago Police Station—officers Charles Gentzel and H. J. Nicholason—rowed a lifeboat through rough waves of Lake Michigan and saved a duck hunter who had struggled nearly two hours in the frigid waters, clinging to a cake of ice. He was on the verge of sinking when picked up. Later in the day the Captain and crew of the fireboat Yosemite anchored at South Chicago, and Capt. Barrett Coates of the pleasure yacht Harriette M., rescued three other hunters after a two-hour fight.

Both of the mishaps were caused by the hunters venturing off the shore ice in row boats.

The three men rescued started out in a small skiff from the foot of Seventy-ninth Street. A veering wind caused ice to break loose from the land in huge cakes, and as it floated out to sea the hunters' craft was caught. The danger of the drifts crushing the frail boat was so great that twice the men abandoned it and attempted to run across the ice toward shore. Each time they were precipitated into the water and were compelled to return to their boat.

In a vain endeavor to break through the ice the hunters broke their oars, and, as a last resort, tied a handkerchief to one of the pieces and used it as a signal of distress. They were then two miles from land.

Word was sent to the station and the police called upon the men on the Yosemite. The tug, however, draws twelve feet of water, and Pilot Neubert found that he could not cross "Clark's Reef" or break through the ice on either side of it. After nearly an hour's hard work the Yosemite's crew had to abandon the attempt. Thousands watched the work of rescue. The yacht Henriette M. was secured and the Yosemite crew boarded it and steamed out. After an hour's fight with the ice pack the sufferers were reached and brought ashore.

Thomas Birks, the first man saved, started out this morning in a skiff. He fell out while picking up a duck. He clung to the gunwale and drifted out with the boat. Twice he dropped off into the icey water, but each time regained his hold. Policemen Gentzel and Nicholson heard of his plight and pulled out in a rowboat. Birks was over a mile out. The officers fought the ice so long that when they finally reached Birks, they were almost too exhausted to pull him in. They finally rescued him, but were over two hours getting back.

EXCITEMENT OVER CAPE NOME.

Winter Discoveries Result in Organizing Four More Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, March 18.—Dawson and other Yukon towns are excited over reports of Winter discoveries at Cape Nome in January, which have resulted in the organization of four more placer districts in Cape Nome country. Stampeders to many points were then returning with reports of fabulously rich finds at various points southeast and north of Nome.

The new districts are the Arctic, Inland, Mount Bendelavin, and Topkok. The entire coast between Unalaklik and Cape York, 250 miles, has now been prospected. Gold has been found at both extremities of this district, and at many points between, and also at many places eastward twenty to twenty-five miles. This gives a region of over 5,000 square miles known to be gold bearing.

Winter prospecting proves that the tundra lying back of the beaches is rich in gold and is the probable source of gold in the beaches. Three to eighteen cents per pan were found at numerous places in the tundra, making certain that bed rock would yield rich returns.

Thirty-five dog teams left Dawson for Nome the day after Nagle arrived there. Nagle says: "I think I am safe in saying that this year's output will reach the Klondike output for last year, which is generally estimated at $17,000,000. I believe the Cape Nome country will in another year excel the Klondike. It has many natural advantages, the principal ones being that the gold of Cape Nome is extracted with an outlay not exceeding one-fifth the cost of producing the metal from Klondike mines. Again, accessibility of country and cheapness of freight transportation place it in another class. I believe also the camp's longevity will greatly exceed that of Dawson."

Mr. Grow's Condition Improves.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The condition of Representative Galshua Grow of Pennsylvania is improved. He had a restful night and has continued comfortable today.

A Delightful Vacation or Easter Excursion.—Address L. J. Ellis, E. P. A., Norfolk and Western Ry., 393 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

WILL ORDER ARMY OF MEN TO STRIKE

Union Leaders Threaten to Call Out 100,000 Machinists.

MOVEMENT EXTENDS TO CANADA

Shops of All Railroads Will Be Forced to Remain Idle.

Twelve-Hour Conference Between Union Men and Employers in Chicago Fails to Bring About an Adjustment of Differences.

CHICAGO, March 18.—After the conference between representatives of the International Association of Machinists and the administrative Council of the National Metal Trades Association, ended at 1:30 o'clock this morning, President James O'Connell of the union declared that strikes would be called immediately in all parts of the United States and Canada. Such strikes would involve 100,000 men, and cause to be shut down for an indefinite period plants having an aggregate capital of millions of dollars.

Chicago labor troubles are responsible for the disagreement which is expected to precipitate the general machinists' strike. Were it not for the fact that the leaders of the Machinists' Union refused to call off the strikes that now exist in Chicago, Columbus, and Paterson, N. J., the manufacturers and the leaders, it is believed, would have come to an amicable agreement, and arbitration would have been permanently established between the National Metal Trades Association and the International Association of Machinists.

The members of the Executive Board of the Machinists' Union, however, refused to call off the Chicago strike, as they declared that if they did the Chicago local union would secede from the International Association. When the refusal of the machinists to end the strike was presented to the manufacturers they issued an ultimatum to the labor leaders, and on their refusal to agree to its provisions all negotiations were broken off.

Before leaving the rooms in which the joint conference was held Mr. O'Connell declared that the union would begin immediately to call strikes in all parts of the country. The first of these strikes will be called in Cleveland, Ohio. After all the large cities have been tied up, strikes will be called in the machine shops of all the railroads in the country.

The joint conference, which commenced at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and lasted almost twelve hours, was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel. There were present, representing the Machinists' Union, President James O'Connell, Washington; Organizer Stuart Reed, Toledo, Ohio; Hugh Doran, Chicago; A. W. Holmes, Buffalo; P. J. Conlin, Sioux City, and J. J. Connolly, Boston.

The manufacturers present at the conference were George G. Seldon, Erie Iron Works, Erie, Penn.; F. H. Stillman, Watson-Stillman Company, New York; W. M. Taylor, Chandler & Taylor Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Walter Laidlaw, Dunne-Gordon Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. H. Hoyt, Gates Iron Works, Chicago; M. H. Barker, American Tool and Machine Company, Boston; George H. Watts, Watts-Campbell Company, Boston; H. N. Leland, Leland & Falkener, Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Gardiner, Gardiner-Grosvenor Company, Quincy, Ill.; F. W. Pillsbury, Fred Wolf Company, Chicago; Charles Allis, Edward P. Allis Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Fred Schweitmann, Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company, St. Louis; W. J. Chalmers, Fraser & Chalmers, Chicago and England; H. F. Devans, New York; P. W. Gates, Gates Iron Works, Chicago; Charles R. Newcombe, Erie Iron Works, Erie, Penn.; H. N. Covell, Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, and A. J. Caldwell, Pump Trust, New Jersey.

After meeting in separate conferences all the afternoon the manufacturers and labor leaders began a joint meeting. At this meeting the manufacturers submitted to the machinists a proposal for arbitration substantially as follows:

All strikes and lock-outs to be called off. An Arbitration Committee, consisting of the Presidents of the two organizations and two members of each organization, who shall arbitrate all present and future difficulties, and whose decision shall be accepted as final by both parties to the agreement.

On the second proposition the two associations were united. The labor leaders, after holding a meeting, refused to agree to the first proposition, and submitted a demand for immediate and separate arbitration of the Chicago difficulty. This the manufacturers refused to ratify, and the conference broke up, both sides making what amounted to a formal declaration of war. The declaration of the machinists took the form of threats of an international strike, made by President O'Connell and Organizer Reed.

The manufacturers presented their side of the question in resolutions, in which they describe their position as follows:

"Whereas, The Administrative Council of the National Metal Trades Association has met in Chicago for the express purpose of considering the question of adopting a joint agreement with the executive officers of the International Association of Machinists relating to the arbitration of any differences that may arise between the members of the two associations, and,

"Whereas, The call for this meeting was issued upon the express understanding that the President of the International Association of Machinists, in consultation with Mr. Hoyt, a member of this association, had not only approved of the general form of the agreement indorsed by the National Metal Trades Association this day, but had signified his intention to call his Executive Council together to ratify the said form of agreement, and,

"Whereas, The Executive Committee of the International Association of Machinists now refuses to sign said agreement, giving as a reason therefor that they cannot control the local unions, and will not order men back to work prior to arbitration taking place and being concluded; and,

"Whereas, It is the fundamental principle of the National Metal Trades Association to arbitrate labor disputes only in the absence of strikes and lock-outs; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the form of joint agreement this day unanimously adopted by the Administrative Council of the National Metal Trades Association and presented to the executive officers of the International Association of Machinists is the best and only proposition which the National Metal Trades Association has to make. And the committee presents the agreement to the Executive Committee of the International Association of Machinists and requests them to accept same by affixing their official signatures and notify them that this association is ready to sign the agreement jointly with them."

Schley's Squadron Going to Bahia.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Word was received by the Navy Department to-day that the Chicago and Montgomery of Admiral Schley's squadron had left Montevideo for Bahia, Brazil. The Wilmington will join the other ships as soon as she is out of quarantine. The ships are going to Bahia to avoid the bubonic plague, which has appeared on the Platte.

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

Progress Is Not Satisfactory—Count Okuma on Its Amalgamation with Buddhism and Shintoism.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, March 18.—Some of the leaders of religious thought in Japan are endeavoring to choose between Buddhism, Shintoism, and Christianity as the future religion of the empire. Others would amalgamate the best features of the several religions. One of these is Count Okuma, one of the heads of the Japanese Government. In an interview reported in a Japanese newspaper he says:

"The fundamental idea of Confucianism is benevolence, that of Buddhism is compassion or mercy, and that of Christianity love. These feelings form the basis of all religion. The founders of the different religions knew their own people, and their own part of the world only, and hence could not devise any system of teaching that should suit all countries alike, but they did an immense deal in the way of drawing attention to the importance of certain principles. For the multiplication of sects their disciples are responsible. Their interpretation of the meaning of the words said to be used by the founders differed widely, and each variation was perpetuated by special forms and ceremonies. What is most desirable now is to get rid of the superstructure and lay bare the foundation. Benevolence, compassion, and love! Cannot Buddhists, Christians, and Confucianists come together on these principles and work in harmony? This union may not be witnessed in my time, but it will come some day."

To a Japanese magazine Mr. Matsumura Kaiseki contributes a thoughtful article on "Missions and Territory Grabbing," in which the moral effect on the minds of the Orientals of the recent action of Western powers in the Far East is fully discussed. Kaiseki writes: "Though the missionaries cannot in any way be held responsible for the course of events, it is impossible to conceal the fact that the action of so-called Christian Governments has been most detrimental to the success of their work. It does not in any way lessen the difficulty, from a missionary point of view, to say that India is better off under English rule than she would be under any kind of native rule, and that China would be immensely benefited by the establishment of Western government throughout her empire. To the Oriental Christian there seems to be something absolutely contradictory in the Gospel preached by the missionaries and the action of their Governments. They say, naturally, the very sins which you denounce are committed by your own authorities. You say that Christianity has done such wonders among the nations of the West, but the action of your Christian Governments tells a different story. It is a case of 'physician, heal thyself.'

"It is plain that Christianity is not making much headway in Japan. Does it not occur to these missionaries that the cause of failure may be in the discrepancy that exists between practice and preaching? The first propagators of Christianity, men like Paul and Barnabas, underwent untold hardships in spreading their faith. Their devotion and self-denial attracted the attention and drew forth the admiration of all with whom they came in contact. But the lives led by foreign missionaries in Japan, to us Japanese, appear luxurious, and we cannot help feeling that preaching and practice are not in harmony. Take the missionaries laboring in semi-civilized countries—ought they not to be prepared to suffer violence for the sake of the Gospel? Paul had no dashing up the track and ran to Barclay Street, where it was stopped.

The dangling iron chute had torn through the roofs of the coaches and practically demolished them. The passengers, of whom there were but few, owing to the early hour, were hurled in every direction and greatly frightened. Patrolmen Silk, Boyland, Thayer, O'Meara, and O'Brien, all of the Church Street Station, heard their shouts as the train shot by overhead and followed its course as fast as they could to the Barclay Street station. They found Barlow, the engineer, and Hutchings, the fireman, still lying on the floor of the cab. McBride, the conductor, was prostrate on the platform of the car upon which he was standing when the accident happened, and the passengers in the two cars were lying scattered about in the midst of the wreckage which the chute had left behind.

Alfred Alexander, the colored passenger, was found unconscious from a blow on the head. He was picked up bodily by Patrolman Silk and carried into a restaurant on Greenwich Street. Barlow, Hutchings, and McBride were assisted to the station platform, where Hutchings and McBride soon revived. Two ambulances were sent from the Hudson Street Hospital, in charge of Drs. Page and Smith, and the five persons who required medical treatment were taken to that institution. Subsequently Thomas Shelvey, Sr., and Engineer Barlow went home, and James Manning and Alfred Alexander were removed to Bellevue Hospital. David Findley, whose skull is fractured, remains in the Hudson Street Hospital.

A wrecking train removed the disabled engine and damaged cars to the shops of the company. None of the officials or employes of the company would give an estimate of the damage, which was principally to the roofs and sides of the cab and cars.

The only explanation offered for the accident is that the chute, which is raised and lowered by a crane operated inside the coaling station, became loosened from its fastenings by the vibration of the train as it approached, and so fell.

SHORTAGE IN PUBLIC OFFICE.

False Entries Found in the Books of a Chicago Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 18.—To prevent further depletion of city funds through fraud, Controller Kerfoot has determined to inaugurate a new system of handling vouchers in his office. After struggling through false entries and a well-planned system of bad bookkeeping in the records of the rebate funds of the Bureau of Special Assessments, he ordered a forced balance, with the result that the books were found $700,000 short.

Though much of this missing money has been taken during former years for other uses by Council order, at least one-fourth of the amount is supposed to have gone to the clique which "stood in" with the false-entry trick.

Further inspection has shown that tens of thousands of dollars also have been taken from the city through questionable witness fees, many Aldermen who carry large ward followings having been found to have "O. K.'d" vouchers for this purpose. These practices, which have continued for years, the Controller has determined to break up, and to this end a new method for the handling of vouchers—both for salaries and for expenditures for materia: by various city officers and employes—will be followed.

False entries have been found whereby many citizens have been defrauded of rebates rightfully due them.

WOOER'S DISPUTE ARBITRATED.

In Hurry to Wed, He Refused to Abide by Tribunal's Decision—Result Two Lawsuits.

NEWARK, N. J., March 18.—Isaac Schwartz of Orange and his wife, Cecelia, who were non-suited in the District Court last week in an action for slander against Meier Aukin of this city, will bring a new suit this week in a new form. The non-suit was granted by Judge Guildon on the ground that the declaration contained the remarks alleged to have been made by Aukin in English, whereas they should also have been offered in Hebrew, the tongue in which they were alleged to have been uttered.

Back of the suit is a peculiar story. Aukin boarded at the Schwartz home, and fell in love with the thirteen-year-old daughter, Perl. He wanted to marry her, but her parents would not consent until Perl was at least seventeen years of age. An engagement agreement was drawn up whereby the marriage was to take place when Perl attained her seventeenth year. It was signed by the girl, her parents, and Aukin, and also by two witnesses. Then a contract was entered into whereby Aukin should forfeit $300 if he failed to carry out the agreement, and the girl's parents were to pay him a like sum if they defaulted.

Recently Aukin decided that he wanted to get married at once, but as Perl is only fifteen, her parents refused. Then Aukin took by force from Perl a gold watch and other articles he had presented to her and declared that if he could not marry her then he would marry some one else.

Aukin's action caused trouble and threats of a lawsuit, but friends interposed and suggested arbitration. This was agreed to and each side appointed two friends as arbitrators. The latter decided that Aukin should return the presents to Perl, and if he refused to wait for her hand until she was seventeen, he should pay her parents $300, according to contract. He did as ordered, giving a note for the amount.

Subsequently he changed his mind and brought an action in Chancery to restrain the arbitrators from transferring the note to the Schwartzes. The action is still pending. Since that action was begun, it is alleged, Aukin said many things reflecting on Mrs. Schwartz's character, and hence the suit for slander.

CAPT. J. H. WILKINS DEAD.

Said to Have Been the First Colored Man in a New England Regiment.

NEW HAVEN, March 18.—Capt. James H. Wilkins, who was well-known throughout the State, died at Grace Hospital this afternoon, aged fifty-seven years. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

He had been suffering with a cancer for four months. He was an inveterate user of tobacco, which, it is said, caused the cancer.

He was a native of North Carolina, and a veteran of the civil war, being a member of the Fifty-first Massachusetts Volunteers. It is said he was the first colored man to join a New England regiment. He organized the first colored military company in New England, which was known as the Wilkins Guard, and was located in this city.

Church at Greene (N. Y.) Burned.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 18.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the Central Baptist Church at Greene. The insurance of $2,700 covers only a small portion of the loss.

The finest whiskey on the market to-day is "OLD SARATOGA," made by Roskam, Gerstley & Co. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

ELEVEN INJURED ON AN ELEVATED TRAIN

Ninth Avenue Engine Dashes Into Coal Chute at Rector Street.

ROOF OF CARS TORN OFF

Police Chase Flying Train with Its Panic-Stricken Passengers to Barclay Street and Organize Relief.

A peculiar accident to a train on the Ninth Avenue line of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, at an early hour yesterday morning, resulted in the injury of eleven persons. The scene of the accident was near Rector Street, and the injured are:

ALEXANDER, ALFRED, twenty-three years old, salesman, colored, of 401 West Thirty-sixth Street; internally injured and unconscious; taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

BARLOW, RICHARD B., of Yonkers, engineer of the train; scalp wounds and shock; taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

FINDLEY, DAVID A., of 251 West Twenty-third Street; fracture of the skull; taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

GIBBONS, EDGAR T., twenty-one years old, of 375 Lenox Avenue; shocked; went home.

HUTCHINGS, JOSEPH, of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue, fireman of the train; slightly hurt; went home.

MANNING, JAMES, thirty-four years old, laborer, of 15 Washington Street; scalp wound; taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

McBRIDE, JAMES, conductor of the train, of 862 Columbus Avenue; suffering from shock; went home.

REIF, JOHN, forty-five years old, carpenter, of 650 Leiss Street, Union Hill, N. J.; slightly hurt; went home.

SHELVEY, THOMAS, Sr., forty-two years old, an engineer, of 468 Tenth Avenue, one of the passengers; internally injured; sent to Hudson Street Hospital.

SHELVEY, THOMAS, Jr.; slightly hurt; taken home.

SWEENEY, JOHN, 201 West Sixty-first Street; slightly injured about head; went home.

The train left South Ferry about 3:30 o'clock, bound for Harlem. It consisted of two passenger coaches, drawn by Engine No. 106. A little south of Rector Street is a coaling station for the Ninth and Sixth Avenue trains. It is customary for a train needing coal to signal the fact as it approaches the station. The engine is then stopped in front of the building, a metallic chute is lowered, and the coal poured into the tender. James Gallay, 425 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was in charge of the chute yesterday morning.

Engineer Barlow was not in need of coal, and so did not signal. Yet, just as the engine reached the coaling station the heavy iron chute dropped in front of the engineer's cab, which crashed into it. The roof of the cab was torn off and the engineer and firemen were hurled to the floor by the shock. The engineer's hand was on the throttle at the moment of the collision, and as he fell he jerked it further open, and with the increased pressure the engine dashed up the track and ran to Barclay Street, where it was stopped.

The dangling iron chute had torn through the roofs of the coaches and practically demolished them. The passengers, of whom there were but few, owing to the early hour, were hurled in every direction and greatly frightened. Patrolmen Silk, Boyland, Thayer, O'Meara, and O'Brien, all of the Church Street Station, heard their shouts as the train shot by overhead and followed its course as fast as they could to the Barclay Street station. They found Barlow, the engineer, and Hutchings, the fireman, still lying on the floor of the cab. McBride, the conductor, was prostrate on the platform of the car upon which he was standing when the accident happened, and the passengers in the two cars were lying scattered about in the midst of the wreckage which the chute had left behind.

Alfred Alexander, the colored passenger, was found unconscious from a blow on the head. He was picked up bodily by Patrolman Silk and carried into a restaurant on Greenwich Street. Barlow, Hutchings, and McBride were assisted to the station platform, where Hutchings and McBride soon revived. Two ambulances were sent from the Hudson Street Hospital, in charge of Drs. Page and Smith, and the five persons who required medical treatment were taken to that institution. Subsequently Thomas Shelvey, Sr., and Engineer Barlow went home, and James Manning and Alfred Alexander were removed to Bellevue Hospital. David Findley, whose skull is fractured, remains in the Hudson Street Hospital.

A wrecking train removed the disabled engine and damaged cars to the shops of the company. None of the officials or employes of the company would give an estimate of the damage, which was principally to the roofs and sides of the cab and cars.

The only explanation offered for the accident is that the chute, which is raised and lowered by a crane operated inside the coaling station, became loosened from its fastenings by the vibration of the train as it approached, and so fell.

WHAT WELLS'S FRIENDS SAYS.

One of the leading officers of the regiment, who is a Wells supporter, said yesterday:

"It has now got to be a question in the Seventy-first whether the stay-at-homes or the San Juan officers shall control the regiment. As soon as we came back from the front we found that the non-volunteers were determined to thrust us in the background. When we would refer to a certain hard march in Cuba they would throw up their noses and refer to the fearful march up Park Avenue they had had as members of the One Hundred and Seventy-first during the Summer of 1898.

"We could stand that, but we cannot stand it to see a San Juan Major turned down now just because he doesn't happen to be agreeable to one or two stay-at-home officers, even if they do go around claiming to have elected the Colonel and predicting they will elect other high officers. Feeling has reached such a point now that if stay-at-home influences are going to dominate the regiment, its friends may look forward to one of the most disastrous defections of valuable officers the organization has yet suffered. It has come to a fine pass when the senior Captain, with a fine war record, is to be jumped for no discoverable reason. I haven't a word to say against Capt. Linson, who did his work well at San Juan. I only object to the influences behind him, which threaten the future of the regiment."

TEACHER BECOMES DUMB.

Miss Nice Loses Power of Speech a Second Time.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 18.—Miss Ada Nice, a teacher in the public school in Milford, Hunterdon County, finds herself in an unfortunate plight by the loss of the power of speech for the second time within a few weeks. In the early part of the present year Miss Nice lost her voice suddenly, and was compelled to stop teaching. The faculty returned to her suddenly, however, a month ago, and since then she has been performing her duties the same as usual.

Last Thursday she suffered the second attack of this kind, and since then has been unable to utter any words. Her friends fear that she will not be able to resume her duties again.

Travel, a Luxury.

The "Royal Limited," Finest Day Train in the World, leaves New York, South Ferry and foot of Liberty St., daily 3 P. M., arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

WAR STARTS AFRESH IN 71ST REGIMENT

Veterans Fight Against Influence of Stay-at-Homes.

CAPT. WELLS'S FRIENDS BITTER

Non-Volunteers Among the Officers Declared to be Working to Defeat His Election.

With a special meeting of the regimental officers called for this evening and an election for Junior Major called for to-morrow night, feeling in the Seventy-first Regiment is at a white heat. Some officers say that the tension was never before so great as it is at present. They say the struggle over the field officers has resolved itself into a question whether the officers who went to the front in the Spanish War or those who staid at home shall control the future of the regiment.

The candidates for the Majority are Capt. Frank H. Wells of Company F and Capt. William H. Linson of Company D. It is said that certain non-volunteers among the officers are determined to defeat Capt. Wells, and that one of them went to him Saturday and used the strongest influences to induce him to withdraw from the contest.

Several weeks ago an election for Major and Lieutenant Colonel was held in the regiment. By a narrow majority Wells was beaten by Linson. The election was protested to the Adjutant General and the election was declared null and void. A number of officers who had been elected just previously to the balloting had been unable to get past the Examining Board in time to vote. Now these officers will vote. There was a great uproar in the regiment at the time over their non-participation in the voting, and it was said in some quarters quite emphatically that obstacles had been purposely thrown in their way so that they could not pass the board in time.

FRESH SUPPORTERS OF WELLS.

There promises to be a similar row over three other officers who have just been elected. These are Second Lieuts. Frederick Kopper, Jr., of Company F; Charles H. Briner of Company K, and McMahon of Company H. These three officers saw service at the front in the Spanish war and are very popular both among the officers and the rank and file. Lieut. Kopper is a son of ex-Col. Kopper of the regiment. The three are counted on as certain supporters of Capt. Wells, whose friends are wondering whether any effort will be made to keep the newly elected trio from voting.

The date of the present bitterness goes back to last Tuesday. Then a number of line officers, including Capt. Williams, Capt. Hough, and others, amounting to nearly a dozen, sent in a petition to Col. Bates requesting that a special meeting be called for the following Monday, March 19, to discuss the vacancies in field officers and appoint nominating committees, &c., if necessary.

Up to that time nothing had been said about a new election for Major. In fact, a number of officers declared that Col. Bates, who was much cut up by having his decision in the previous election thrown out by the Adjutant General, had given assurances that there would be no new election called for a long time. The petition for the meeting went in Tuesday night. In Wednesday's mail the officers received the call for the meeting, and with it a notice of an election for Major on the evening of Tuesday, March 20.

CALLED A SNAP AFFAIR.

At this point the pot boiled over. The friends of Capt. Wells said that the election was a snap affair ordered to prevent the meeting of March 19 from being of any effect and to prevent the newly elected officers from having a vote in the choice of Major. They declared that the stay-at-homes had engineered the matter so that the new San Juan officers would not have enough time to appear before the Brigade Examining Board and be qualified to vote.

There has been no headquarters night since Tuesday and the officers will come together for the first time this evening, when a lively time is looked for. It was said yesterday that Col. Bates would not attend, but it is understood that in the interest of harmony he will be present.

Both candidates for Major saw service at Santiago. Capt. Linson was in command of Company D at the battle of San Juan. Capt. Wells was a Major there. In the reports of the company commanders of the Seventy-first, as contained in the annual report of Gen. Miles, Wells shared equally with Major Keck the honor of frequent mention. Among those who spoke of his activity and his prominence in giving orders on the field of battle were Capt. Anthony J. Bleecker, Capt. Linson, Capt. William F. Meeks, Capt. Lincoln W. McLeod, and Capt. W. L. Goldsborough.

Capt. Wells is now the senior Captain of the Seventy-first, and, having been already a Major in the field, his friends say that it is an outrage to pass him with a junior. It is in this spirit that the fight will be made for him to-morrow night when it comes to a vote. It is said that headquarters is arrayed against him, but friends of Col. Bates deny this.

WHAT WELLS'S FRIEND SAYS.

One of the leading officers of the regiment, who is a Wells supporter, said yesterday:

"It has now got to be a question in the Seventy-first whether the stay-at-homes or the San Juan officers shall control the regiment. As soon as we came back from the front we found that the non-volunteers were determined to thrust us in the background. When we would refer to a certain hard march in Cuba they would throw up their noses and refer to the fearful march up Park Avenue they had had as members of the One Hundred and Seventy-first during the Summer of 1898.

"We could stand that, but we cannot stand it to see a San Juan Major turned down now just because he doesn't happen to be agreeable to one or two stay-at-home officers, even if they do go around claiming to have elected the Colonel and predicting they will elect other high officers. Feeling has reached such a point now that if stay-at-home influences are going to dominate the regiment, its friends may look forward to one of the most disastrous defections of valuable officers the organization has yet suffered. It has come to a fine pass when the senior Captain, with a fine war record, is to be jumped for no discoverable reason. I haven't a word to say against Capt. Linson, who did his work well at San Juan. I only object to the influences behind him, which threaten the future of the regiment."

ANOTHER CASE AT YALE.

Student in a Private House Shows Symptoms of Varioloid.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 18.—Another case that is suspicious, bearing some resemblance to varioloid, was discovered today in a student dormitory, a private house, 113 Wall Street. The sick man is William David Breennan, 1900, from St. Paul, Minn., one of the crack runners on the university track athletic team.

Health Officer Wright was called in by the attending physician, and after consultation made the following announcement: "I cannot say that the case is varioloid nor that it is measles. It has not developed enough to make a definite statement on that point. It is, however, a suspicious case, though not to the same degree that the first two cases were. There is no need to fear, for the sick man is isolated."

No Excess Fare

To Cleveland, St. Louis, or Cincinnati. Luxurious trains, fast time, superb service via New York Central, Lake Shore, Big Four. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

TELLS OF GOEBEL'S MURDER?

It Is Said a Kentucky Republican Named Golden Has Turned State's Evidence.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 18.—T. C. Campbell, the New York attorney who is managing the Goebel prosecution, came here to-day, with Commonwealth Attorney Franklin and County Attorney Polsgrove, to meet S. E. Golden of Barboursville. They had a secret conference lasting several hours in the Phoenix Hotel.

Golden has been a stanch Republican and, it is asserted, has been trusted with all the secrets of the men who planned the assassination of Goebel, it is said that he knows who killed him and that he was present at the conferences which led up to the killing. This was learned from a militia Lieutenant of the State House and who talked in his cups.

When Golden learned this he gave way and, it is said, turned State's evidence. He was then ordered back to Barboursville to find out certain things about other suspects. While on this mission his friends who were in the plot have been sending him letters and messages telling him to do certain things toward securing evidence favorable to the accused.

It is declared that at the conference here to-day Golden told the names of those who gathered the mountaineers and furnished them with arms, ammunition, and transportation to Frankfort. He also furnished a list of the men from the southern counties who were retained by the Republicans in Frankfort from Jan. 25 until Goebel was shot. He told of conferences which were held prior to the assassination of Goebel at which were present some of the men who are in custody and other prominent leaders of their party.

BOTH GOVERNORS IN LOUISVILLE.

On Private Business, They Say—Two Republicans Go to Washington.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—The two Governors of Kentucky were entertained in this city to-day. Messrs. Taylor and Beckham both insisted that they had come to Louisville on private business, and that their visits had no political significance. They spent the day quietly, though both received numerous calls from their political and personal friends.

Gov. Taylor and his associates among the Republican Party leaders are very close-mouthed as to the nature of the mission on which Surveyor of the Port C. M. Barnett and Collector of Internal Revenue Sappington left for Washington last night after their conference with Gov. Taylor, but there is little doubt it has to do with the attitude of the National Administration toward the Republican State officers.

The latter do not conceal their purpose to hold on to their positions until the United States Supreme Court has passed upon the question of their right to hold them. They do not intend to surrender the State buildings and records after a decision by the State Court of Appeals if that court should decide against them. There has been some talk that the Democratic officers may try to exercise their functions in earnest in case they are upheld by the Court of Appeals, which they regard as the court of last resort in their cases, and it is believed the Republicans wish to know the feeling of the National leaders of their party toward their policy.

The Governorship case is still in the Circuit Court of this county. Judge Field is expected to dispose of it this week, when it will be taken to the Court of Appeals. A week or two more will be consumed by the proceedings before that court.

Govs. Taylor and Beckham will return to Frankfort to-morrow.

TRIALS TO BE POSTPONED.

County Attorney Is Not Ready in Goebel Suspect Cases.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 18.—Ex-Gov. Brown and J. C. Sims, who will defend Caleb Powers, John Davis, and William H. Culton, suspects held on the charge of being accessories to the murder of William Goebel, arrived here to-night.

Ex-Gov. Brown was asked if the pardons granted by Gov. Taylor to Powers and Davis on the night they fled from here and were overhauled at Lexington would be pleaded as a defense to the prosecution at the examining trial, but he declined to answer, although Mr. Powers, one of the defendants, has indicated that such a defense may be offered.

County Attorney Polsgrove says the State will not be ready for trial to-morrow.

BANKS' NEW CIRCULATION.

$56,000,000 of New Bonds Applied For, of Which One-tenth Is to Secure New Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Secretary Gage was asked to-night if he could say to how great an extent the banks of the country are preparing to issue new circulation. He replied: "The only way we have of telling is by the applications received for exchange of bonds. A total of about $58,000,000 has been applied for now. Most of these applications are made, however, by banks that already have circulating notes, and simply want to exchange for bonds. But a portion of the applications are new. I cannot tell exactly how large this proportion is, but it is not over $5,000,000 or $6,000,000."

In reply to a question as to how fast the department could furnish new notes, the Secretary said:

"For new banks it takes about thirty days to get new plates printed. The banks that already have plates, and which increase their circulation, can, of course, get them struck off faster."

Mr. Gage was asked what he thought would be the probable extent of new circulation issued within the next few months.

"I can't tell," he replied. "It all depends on the price of bonds. I have no way of judging. Of course I can make a guess, but it would be no more than a guess, and I don't care to do that."

MAY BE A CRANBERRY TRUST.

Long Island Growers Favor Combination to Keep Up Prices.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., March 18.—Cranberry growers on the east end of Long Island are interested in a circular letter sent out by A. J. Rider, Secretary of the American Cranberry Growers' Association, relative to last season's crop. He points out that while the figures show an apparent profit it is really a loss—this because the grower rates his own labor in growing and harvesting the crop at too little.

The growers, he says, rush their whole crop to market early in the season, with the result that there is a glut. The commission men sell them for what they will bring or else take them themselves at the prevailing market rate, store them, and then sell later in the season at prices netting them a handsome profit. He says that before he will sell his berries as low as last year he will let them rot.

Growers in this section say there is but one way to effect the object Mr. Rider evidently wishes to attain. This would be to organize a trust and dispose of their product from a single depot or from various depots controlled by a central one. They appear to favor such a plan.

They say the cranberry growing sections are now so well taken up that the outside competition would be just about enough to balance the market, and would not permit any such thing as a corner or the forcing down of prices to such an extent as to leave no profit.

Army Canteen Steward Disappears.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, March 18.—The recent disappearance of Sergt. Keysor, in charge of the Tenth Infantry canteen at Fort Crook, has brought to light sensational charges of breaches of army regulations in practice there. The missing non-commissioned officer had in trust over $1,000 in his capacity of canteen steward, and the authorities have so far been unable to locate him. Many civilians allege that many soldiers consumed their entire pay in

POLICE GRANT NEW LICENSE TO GAMBLERS

Tribute Heavily Increased and the "Open Door" Restricted.

LOWEST DIVES STILL OPEN

Politicians at Democratic Club Make Light of Report that Croker Has Been Warned.

Gamblers expect that the embargo on gaming will be raised by the police early this week, and that the "open door" policy will, to a certain extent, be resumed. Many of the little gamesters have been weeded out by the crusade and for this the big gamblers look upon it as a blessing. Even if there is a "grand opening," as expected, however, it will be in a modified form. The conservative among the givers of odds expect to work under certain restrictions for a while; they expect, too, as one of the many employes of Mahoney said, to have to pay even larger tribute than they have hitherto paid to the police.

There is no belief among the gamblers, in fact, that things will be as wide open as before, as wide open, for instance, as that poolroom in Centre Street where the employes of the District Attorney's office made their bets and which did not even have a doorman, but the reins have been loosened from Police Headquarters, the "tip" has gone out, and gambling will be pretty generally resumed this week.

DALY AND CANFIELD READY.

On Sundays, of course, all the poolrooms are closed, but yesterday there were many faro and roulette games in operation as usual. Daly's big place will be in operation to-day, and it was said that there would be an attempt to reopen Canfield's gambling palace, next door to Delmonico's, in Forty-fourth Street. Much of the valuable gaming paraphernalia was removed from Canfield's last week.

District Attorney Gardiner and his assistants had nothing to say during the day.

Democratic politicians about town and at the Democratic Club ridicule the published report that William J. Carroll, a brother of the Deputy Chief of Tammany Hall, has gone to England to represent to Richard Croker the deplorable plight to which the organization has been reduced by recent disclosures.

"The policy of Tammany was outlined before Mr. Croker went away," said one well-informed man, who refused to permit the use of his name, "but if a political emissary was needed, William J. Carroll would be about the last man to be sent. It is true that he is a Democrat and an organization man, but he knows little or nothing about politics. It is my candid opinion that Mr. Carroll will not see Mr. Croker while abroad."

Before the Grand Jury the fight on vice will continue. Chief Devery, President York, and Commissioner Sexton of the Board of Police Commissioners, are slated for witnesses this week. Unless the cases against gamblers and the Third Avenue case have been disposed of by the end of this week, the Grand Jury may be continued as a special Grand Jury.

Upon high authority it was stated yesterday there had been no attempt by the Grand Jury to indict the Police Commissioners, nor would there be this week. Anthony Comstock will be one of the principal witnesses before the Grand Jury this week, but his testimony will consist nearly altogether of cases against gamesters; he will give no evidence against any of the Police Commissioners. Henry Burr, Superintendent of the Parkhurst society, may also give some further evidence, but all the most important evidence gathered by that society has already been placed before the Grand Jury.

NO POLICE CONFERENCES.

There were no conferences at Police Headquarters yesterday, as has been usual the last few days. Chief Devery and the Commissioners remained away. It was stated at Headquarters, however, that Capt. Chapman, who won some repute as a Tenderloin reformer while Captain of the precinct, would be returned there unless present plans miscarry. If Capt. Chapman does return there—this is stated on the authority of an Inspector—he will carry with him an order to keep the Tenderloin as tightly closed as a drum.

The Tenderloin was closed last night more generally than is usual on Sunday night. Nearly all the resorts like the Tivoli and Haymarket had barred their doors. But the saloons with or without a hotel license were doing business practically without interruption. A few of the chosen ones were admitted to two or three resorts, but most all of them were shut out, and there was a flocking of women to the cheap Chinese restaurants in the district. In a minor way these restaurants, of which there are several, have taken the place of the larger resorts.

Further up town and along Eighth Avenue the closing order was not so strictly enforced. Several drinking resorts in Eighth Avenue and at the Circle at Fifty-ninth Street and the Park, were open, and men and women alike were allowed to enter. Along the Bowery, too, there was a certain freedom in the dives. It was possible to gain admittance to several of them, but not many persons were allowed in at any one time.

SALOONS OPEN IN BROOKLYN.

Hotel Licenses Protected Many Proprietors, and Others Used Unusual Measures Against Police Spies.

Brooklyn had no difficulty in slaking its thirst yesterday. The borough was "dry" only in spots, and the only persons inconvenienced were those who attempted to patronize the saloonkeepers without hotel licenses.

In many places, chiefly where Germans congregated, there was music with drinking. These places, however, were for the most part the clubhouses and meeting places of the various German societies, where concerts are held each Sunday. The police did not interfere with these concerts, although several of the societies which had planned concerts for yesterday were informed several days ago that they could not be held. The societies so notified did not hold their concerts.

The saloons which have been doing a Sunday side-door business were generally closed in real earnest yesterday. The few saloonkeepers who were not frightened into closing carried on business with the greatest caution. Places conducted under regular hotel licenses were not interfered with by the police, and these did business as usual. There are many such places in Brooklyn.

The old Williamsburg section of Brooklyn was not dry by any means. Every saloon was doing business as usual, but precautionary measures were taken against spies. All the saloonkeepers in the lower part of Broadway, near the Broadway ferries, were "tipped off" by telephone to look out for them.

These persons were arrested: Henry Stewart, twenty-five years old, bartender, employed by John R. Broderick, saloonkeeper at Third Avenue and Bergen Street; Thomas J. Coleman, forty years old, saloonkeeper at 17 Fulton Street; Samuel Levin, twenty-nine years old, saloonkeeper at 125 Fulton Street.

NO MUSIC AT NORTH BEACH.

Capt. Darcy Casts a Gloom over Proprietors of Resorts.

Capt. Darcy of the Astoria-North Beach Precinct visited North Beach yesterday and found that a couple of the places there had opened up to try and gather in a few ante-season dollars. To each of these the Captain went and informed the proprietors in unmistakable terms that music on Sundays did not conform with the law, and that during the coming season the law would be enforced.

Some of the resort keepers wanted to remonstrate, but the Captain was obdurate. He firmly told them that not even an evasion of the law would be permitted this season, and that they might as well make up their minds to start right as not. Some of them wanted to know if all the business was to be driven away. The Captain said that was not his lookout, and last night there was gloom along the beach.

Arrests for Violation of Excise Law.

Arrests for violation of the excise laws were made yesterday in the five boroughs as follows: Manhattan, 22; the Bronx, 1; Brooklyn, 3; Queens and Richmond, 0; total, 26. Arrests for same causes on the preceding Sunday made a total of 22.

GAMBLERS SOON RELEASED.

What a Day in Jail Means According to Trenton Jailer.

TRENTON, N. J., March 18.—James Jackson, Patrick Bruthers, George Levering, Daniel Mahaney, Albert Britton, and Charles Ford, who were indicted as a result of the Rev. A. W. Wishart's crusade against gambling, were at liberty within ten hours after they were sentenced, although Judge Woodruff imposed a sentence of one day upon each with the addition of paying the costs of court.

Sentence was pronounced upon these men at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon. They were taken at once to the county jail, where they remained in the consulting room until between midnight and 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, when they were released.

Judge Woodruff was greatly surprised when he heard of this. He says he intended that the men should be kept in jail at least twenty-four hours, and also that they should be treated as prisoners, and not allowed to wait in the room usually reserved for visitors and counsel.

Jailer Van Horn explains his action in this way. It is a rule of the institution to consider the day a man is brought in as a day, and the day of his discharge as a day. Under this rule, if a man was sentenced to two days' imprisonment and reached the jail at any time before 12 o'clock, and he had the needful influence, he might be released any time after midnight, having served portions of two days.

TOOK THE REINS TOO LATE.

Fire Truck Wrecks a Cab Driven by a Child.

Just about the time last night that a young woman entering the apartments of A. L. Purdy, on the third floor of the house 138 West Thirty-fourth Street, had torn down a blazing curtain and hurled it with a burning chair through the window to the sidewalk below, Winnifred Carru, the eleven-year-old daughter of Jacob Carru of 236 East Thirty-sixth Street, met her father, as is her custom, at the place where his cab stands on Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway. She jumped up to the box, and taking the reins, called for her father to hurry up or she'd drive off without him.

They hadn't gone very far on Twenty-ninth Street when the adjacent streets rang with the clang of fire-truck bells.

"You'd better let me take the reins, Winnie," her father said.

But Winnie wouldn't.

Just before they reached Fifth Avenue, Truck No 7, coming up on the avenue from Twenty-eighth Street, swung into the street.

"Don't, father, I can manage them," Winnie began.

Her faher, however snatched the reins from her hands. Straight to the curb up on a snowbank he guided his carriage. The front of the truck cleared the cab nicely, but the rear was giving trouble.

"Where in blazes are youse a-goin'?" demanded the man behind, violently twisting his steering wheel.

The truck passing grazed and a projection crushed the side of the cab, which toppled over on the snowbank. Winnie and her father were thrown to the street.

Winnie promptly fainted, and was carried to the drug store on the corner. An ambulance surgeon patched up cuts on her face and hands. Then she opened her eyes. "It wouldn't have happened, father," she said, "if you had let me drive."

GOLD BARS WERE BRASS.

Left with Trust Company Pending Conclusion of Mining Deal.

CHICAGO, March 18.—The assay of six supposed bars of gold that had been placed in a trust company's vaults pending the completion of the sale of a mine from which the gold was supposed to have come was completed to-day and showed that the bars were composed of copper, zinc, and other metals, without a trace of gold.

The bars were left with the trust company by two men giving their names as R. G. Miller and William Schroder, who published an advertisement in a London paper offering to sell a gold mine for $50,000, and induced Sir Frederick Vigor and T. D. G. Drayton of England to come to the United States to close the deal. The Englishmen say they had borings taken from the bars, and an analysis showed the borings contained 76 per cent. gold.

One of the Englishmen went with one of the alleged gold mine owners to California to see the mine, but says the alleged owner disappeared suddenly one day, the other supposed owner also disappearing from Chicago. This turn in affairs was precipitated by the demand of the Englishmen that their traveling expenses be paid. The Englishmen had a trust company appointed receiver for the six bars of supposed gold and the analysis which they ordered made will be sent to them in England. They sailed from New York Saturday.

"POLITICIANS' TIER" ABOLISHED.

Sheriff Walton Does Away with Favoritism in the Brooklyn Jail.

Life in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, lost its chief charm yesterday when a "ukase" was issued from the office of Sheriff Walton abolishing "Politicians' Tier." The tier received its name from envious inmates of the jail who were unable to get a cell there. According to them only prisoners with influential political acquaintances could secure quarters in the tier, which is on the south side of the building, and is the brightest and sunniest part of the gloomy old jail.

The tier itself has not been abolished, but the recommendations alleged to have been necessary to obtain incarceration in one of its sunlit cells, and the privileges which prisoners there are said to have enjoyed have been declared things of the past. "Politicians' Tier," it is said, became a feature of life in the jail several years ago. The prisoners, it is alleged, were allowed to have a number of privileges which prisoners in other parts of the jail were denied. Recently complaint was made by some of the less favored prisoners, and Sheriff Walton's attention was called to the matter. The Sheriff promptly gave orders that there should be no favoritism shown in the treatment of prisoners.

At the jail yesterday afternoon it was said by one of the officials that the prisoners who were confined on the tier in question were, as a general thing, what are known as "trusties," and that they earned the few privileges they enjoyed by doing certain tasks about the prison.

POSTAL DRIVER REBELS.

After Working All Night, He Refuses to Do Extra Duty.

Dissatisfaction of the overworked Post Office employes led to the open revolt of one driver yesterday. Inside the big building clerks of the Second Division, who have not had a Sunday off duty for six weeks, had worked all night getting the delayed mail of the Cunarder Campania out of the way for the regular rush of Sunday papers, and they kept men and horses on the go all night.

At 9 o'clock in the morning, when Superintendent Wenzel of the wagon service, ordered a man named Craft, who drove one of the big two-horse wagons, to remain for extra service, he flatly refused, and, mounting his box, drove off toward Park Row with Mr. Wenzel running after him. The Superintendent overhauled him in front of THE TIMES Building, and called a policeman to arrest the refractory employe. The man said he was driving his team to the stables before quitting work, and the policeman refused to act. The driver surrendered the horses to his superior, and continued his way on foot.

Drowned in Sight of Rescuers.

Thomas Gallagher and Patrick Whalen were on the East Thirty-third Street pier yesterday afternoon, when they saw a man struggling in the water about a hundred feet away from the end of the pier. They jumped into a rowboat and pulled in the direction of the drowning man, but the latter sank before they could reach him. Gallagher and Whalen were able to give only a partial description of the man, who, they said, had dark hair and wore a black overcoat and derby hat.

PARKHURST TO GOVERNOR

Expected Official Message Aiding the Fight Against Vice.

Suggestion that More of the "Strenuous Life" Might Be Used for the People's Good.

Gov. Roosevelt's failure to issue a message upholding the vice fighters during the present crusade was commented upon by Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst at his home, 133 East Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Parkhurst believes that such a message or proclamation calling upon State, city, and county officials to do their duty in suppressing gambling and similar evils would have been productive of great good.

"Gov. Roosevelt," said Dr. Parkhurst, "speaks frequently of the 'strenuous life.' It appears to me that the Governor of this State might use a bit more of the 'strenuous life,' and assert himself in this crusade. Whether he could technically enter into the situation here I could not say, but I suppose he could at least make his official influence felt.

"An appeal from the Governor would temporarily, at least, be a good thing, and would put the Governor right in the eyes of the State. I don't see how Roosevelt, who was such a rampageous Police Commissioner, can fail to assert himself now. If he feels warranted in issuing an emergency message to the Legislature, there is no reason why he should not issue an emergency message to the people at large.

"The experience he has had in this city as a Police Commissioner, his knowledge of the 'ins and outs,' his sense of the deplorable situation in this city, would, it seems to me impel him to put himself definitely on record. He is the head of the State and, therefore, is responsible for the condition of the State; at least he is responsible in so far as he could change present conditions by throwing his Gubernatorial influence on the right side."

Dr. Parkhurst, speaking on the suggestion to appoint a special Deputy Attorney General to try the vice cases in Greater New York, said he thought it might be a good thing.

"Of course," he added, "I don't know what course Col. Gardiner, the District Attorney, is going to take; I don't know whether or not he is anxious to convict as he was to indict. Undoubtedly Col. Gardiner is anxious to secure indictments, but one can't figure on an unknown quantity, as he is to me.

"If it is in accordance with what seems to be his interest, Col. Gardiner will press the indictments to trial, and possibly conviction, but something may turn up to lead him to feel that his duty and destiny lie in not pressing the indictments. The Lexow indictments lay until public enthusiasm died out, then began to disintegrate, and finally all were dismissed. It is most likely that the same thing will happen now.

"If the Lexow indictments died under Strong, as they did, I don't think much will come of the present indictments. The atmosphere of New York at present is bad, it is rotten; there is not the proper feeling for convictions; indictments for some reason don't seem to hold water. Of all the long string of indictments which were the result of the Lexow committee work, there remains none; all gone.

"Even the courts are, to a more or less degree, affected by this bad atmosphere. They lack vigor in action; it requires good solid men to give them the moral courage to take radical action against the guilty ones."

Dr. Parkhurst commented upon the evils due, as he alleged, to the great political parties, according to him all those evils to which New York has recently had her attention directed are due to Tammany and Platt. He said:

"I hope that the candidates at the municipal election will be of such a character that they will release the tentacles of Platt and Tammany on the city. The best thing for New York, in the interest of purity, is to make the fight directly against boss rule. As long as boss rule exists in this city, we will have the same conditions as now, no matter what boss it is. The bosses depend upon each other, and when one is defeated, rather than that the power should pass over to the people, he turns to work to aid his political foe, the other boss. They have done this all along and will continue to do it."

Noted Entomologist Dead.

Andrew Bolter, a noted entomologist, and for forty-five years a resident of Chicago, died in that city yesterday. Although regarded as a high authority, Mr. Bolter contributed no books to scientific literature. He frequently, however, in response to requests for information from instructors and students of insect life, wrote lengthy letters on various phases of the subject, and his reputation for practical knowledge was widespread. He was a member of the Academy of Science in Chicago and of the New York Entomological Society.

From boyhood until a few years before his death at eighty years of age, Mr. Bolter's chief pursuit outside of business hours was the collection of insects. His collection of beetles, butterflies, and other insects of innumerable kinds, said to be one of the finest on the continent and one of the most complete private collections in the world, probably will go to the University of Illinois.

Mr. Bolter, who was born in Germany, left that country because the Government resented his supposed connection with the revolution in 1848.

THE METROPOLITAN CONCERT.

Mme. Schumann-Heink Compelled to Give Many Encores.

Mme. Emma Eames and M. Jacques Bars, two of the soloists announced for last night's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, were both too hoarse to appear. The substitution of Mme. Zelie de Lussan and M. H. Lampriere Pringle made necessary a number of changes in the programme.

M. Pringle sang Gounod's "Nazareth," and with his second number, Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Lost Chord," won hearty applause. Mme. de Lussan gave an aria from "Don Giovanni," and as an encore an aria from "Carmen." A duet, "La Ci Darem," was rendered by Mme. de Lussan and Signor Scotti. The latter also sang the serenade from "Don Giovanni," and as an encore the drinking song from the same opera.

Mme. Schumann-Heink sang an aria from "Rienzi," and then a number of Kinderlieden. One followed another until four had been sung in response to repeated calls. Then after she had sung Hildach's "Eugen" she ran from the stage.

Death of Charles E. O'Hara.

Charles E. O'Hara is dead at his residence, in Englewood, N. J. He was seventy-one years old. For many years he was closely identified with the paper trade in New York. He represented the third generation of papermakers in his family and was the sole surviving partner of the firm of Seymour & Co., founded by Jonathan Seymour at 47 John Street about 1800, and which was incorporated into the Seymour Paper Company in 1856.

Dr. F. L. Nagler Dead.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—Dr. F. L. Nagler, a prominent German divine and editor and formerly President of St. Paul's College, Minnesota, died here to-day, aged fifty-one years.

Filipinos Sentenced to Death.

MANILA, March 19.—A military commission at Bayambang has sentenced two natives to be hanged on March 30. They have been found guilty of murdering their countrymen.

Lawyer's Home Damaged by Fire.

The home of David M. Milton, a lawyer, at 38 West Seventieth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $2,000. The fire was caused apparently by an overheated furnace. Mr. Milton and his household escaped without trouble and passed the night with a neighbor.

Prays in the Chicopee River.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 18.—Maciel Geztka, a Pole, living in Ludlow, as a result of his religious fanaticism, this afternoon stripped and plunged into the Chicopee River. He waded and swam down stream two miles, and when found was praying and singing, and was indignant at being disturbed.

MONEY FOR A SCHLEY HOME.

Naval Officers in Washington Refuse to Contribute to the Fund.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Last night at a meeting of the National Executive Committee engaged in raising funds for a home for Rear Admiral Schley, Secretary Evans reported many favorable responses to the circulars soliciting contributions. He also reported that absolute refusals to contribute to the fund had been received from the naval contingent on duty in Washington, with one single exception, that of Rear Admiral Hichborn, and in some instances the refusals were accompanied by adverse comments on the committee's project.

A letter from Miss Edna McClellan of the New York Executive Committee for the fund reported that thousands of dollars were being subscribed.

Admiral Schley is a Knight Templar, and circular letters will be sent to each commandery suggesting the idea of making contributions. Among the contributions announced are: Gen. Felix Agnus of Baltimore, $250; Thomas F. Walsh, Colorado, $200; Senator William A. Clark, $250; William P. Eno, $500; Henry C. Eno, $500; C. N. Felton, $250; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, $20; Levi P. Morton, $25; William F. McCormick, $100, and Theodore H. Price, $100.

Ill-Health Compels Pastor to Resign.

The Rev. Henry J. Zimmer, pastor of St. Benedict Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, in the Borough of Queens, yesterday preached his farewell sermon to his congregation. He announced that failing health and the infirmities of age had compelled him to give up the work. Father Zimmer has been in charge of the church for the last six months. He was formerly pastor of the Church of the Star of the Sea, at Far Rockaway.

Blanche Davis Arrested.

Blanche Davis, the young woman who abandoned a baby five weeks old, and another a year old, at 149 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Saturday, returned to the house at a late hour last night and was seemingly very indignant because the children had been taken to Bellevue Hospital. She was locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station on a charge of abandonment.

Attempt to Wreck a Train in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, March 18.—An attempt was made to wreck the Lake Shore fast mail west-bound, leaving here at 10 o'clock to-night. At Olmsted Falls, about twenty miles west of here, a rail had been laid across the track. The engineer saw the obstruction in time to apply the air brakes. The front wheels of the locomotive struck the rail, but the engine remained on the track. The engineer says he saw three men run away from the spot where the obstruction had been placed.

WESTERN TEXAS TERRAPIN.

Some Assertions Calculated to Exasperate the Ordinary Marylander.

Corpus Christi (Texas) Letter to Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Marylander, lucky enough to have been born and bred on the edge of the Chesapeake Bay, has a habit of rearing back on his heels, sticking his thumbs into the arm holes of his vest, and saying: "We ah th' aristocrats of th' country, Suh, an' we have th' fines' markit in th' worl', Suh."

This gentleman is a native of what he calls the "Eas' Sho'," and forty men with forty clubs cannot hammer any other belief into him or out of him. When he says that his people have the finest "markit" in the world he has a subconsciousness of canvasbacks, oysters, and diamond terrapin. The fact is that there are several regions further south which as "markits" easily surpass the Chesapeake Bay, for the reason that they have the same foods, have them in greater plenty, have them for a longer time, and have them in as high state of perfection. In one of these regions Corpus Christi is the largest town. Here they have the canvasbacks not merely until the ice comes, but all the Winter long—canvasbacks fed upon wild rice and wild celery, and therefore not in any way to be distinguished from the Chesapeake Bay canvasback. They have oysters in millions that are of a smaller size and better flavor than anything that ever came out of the Chesapeake. From the middle of September until the 1st of April they have snipe, woodcock, plover, quail in endless numbers. They have fresh vegetables all of the Winter long. They have beef that is seal fat and mutton that could not be distinguished from the finest of hand-fed Southdown. They have all through the Winter months every variety of the supertropical and tropical fishes, delightful bonne bouches, which a man from the "Eas' Sho'" never sees unless he imports them. They have diamond-back terrapin in hundreds, though they make so little boast of it and manifest so little interest in working the newspapers about it that not one person in fifty knows that there are diamond-backs to be had anywhere save from the Chesapeake.

Between the diamond-backed terrapin of the Gulf and the diamond-back of the Chesapeake there is absolutely no difference. They are same in size, the same in shape, and the same in color, not to speak of the identity of their flavor, which is the most important thing of all. As with the Chesapeake terrapin, there are differences in the individuals of the tribe, some being of better flesh and taste than others, but the expert does not live who can distinguish a Corpus Christi "count" from a Chesapeake "count," if they be prepared in the same way and with equal skill. Dealers in terrapin in some parts of the country have long been acquainted with this fact, and the Northern epicure who pays $60 a dozen for Chesapeake terrapin often gets Gulf terrapin, which costs his dealer, laid down in Boston or Chicago, less than $1 each.

As for the numbers of them, there is no comparison at all. The terrapin industry in Maryland has long been decadent. The enormous prices paid for the product have resulted in almost as rapid a diminution of the crustacean as of the buffalo. The man who gets a living from terrapin in Maryland earns it. The tidbits are, on the other hand, plentiful all along the Western Texas coast, and the ease with which they are caught and their lack of reputation with gourmands has put down their prices until they would be within the reach of any poor man if it were not for the fact that the best of them are rushed to market and sold as Marylanders.

Here and there along the coast rivers debouch. It is in the neighborhood of the mouths of these streams that the terrapin are most plentiful. They hang about the outrushing water for the food that it brings down, and it is no trouble at all to catch them. Fishing for them is not an organized industry here. They are taken while things of more importance are being looked for. Even under this condition thousands of them are brought to "Corpus" each season and hurried North. That is to say, the "counts," or the best of them, are hurried North. The others are cut up and put into cans.

While terrapin fishing is not a recognized Texas industry, turtle fishing is. It is in netting the great sea turtle that the terrapin is most often taken. The nets are made of strong cords, but the meshes are not large. They are of small size for the reason that if a sea turtle weighing 500 pounds once gets his head through a mesh bringing the front edge of his upper shell to bear upon the strands, having at the same time a purchase for his huge clawed feet, it is good-by to the net. Often in making a drag no sea turtle is bagged, but in the folds of the twines will be from a dozen to twenty-five terrapin, struggling frantically and endeavoring to force their way through the hemp gratings that hem them in. The terrapin are placed in pens of light stakes closely set and are scooped up in dip nets as they are wanted for shipment or canning. They are not fed, as one of them never remains in a pen longer than two days. Sometimes there will be 300 of them in a pen not more than twenty feet square, and when this happens they rest equably one upon another to a depth of three feet.

The profits of the terrapin industry, as it is pursued on the Texas coast, are not large, though they are sufficient to the men engaged in it. They will get $3 a dozen for the crustaceans, taking them in mass, or $6 a dozen for counts. Three fishermen who return from a week's trip with five dozen of them will be repaid, even though they may not have caught a turtle. It does not cost them much to live. The middlemen who buy from them make a much larger profit—that being the reason of the existence of middlemen—and the retail game dealer in the city makes the largest profit of all.

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DEMOCRATS ARE HOPEFUL

Feel Confident They Can Beat Gov. Roosevelt in November.

REPUBLICANS ARE NOT UNITED

Factions Antagonized by the Governor Will, It Is Said, Work Hard Against Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—State leaders of both the big political parties are looking forward with much interest to the opening of the annual campaign in this State. Those who are at the head of the Democratic State organization have exhibited a complete change of heart during the past few weeks, and instead of having abandoned all hope of victory next Fall, the Democratic leaders are talking seriously of defeating Gov. Roosevelt for re-election and of obtaining control of at least one branch of the Legislature. Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn, who in the 1898 campaign acted as Chairman of the Democratic State Campaign Committee, a few days ago said:

"We are preparing for a big fight this year, and in my judgment, we are certain to carry the State for our ticket. The record made by the Republicans during the present session of the Legislature has been the means of driving away from the Republican Party the great independent vote, which will be cast almost solidly for our ticket."

Ex-United States Senator David Bennett Hill has recently told some of his personal friends that he believed the chances of the Democrats to carry the State Senate next Fall were excellent.

Speaking of Hill, there is a curious story going the rounds here, and it is received with a deal of credence by those who are familiar with the local situation. This story is to the effect that Mr. Hill may not be permitted to go to the Democratic State Convention from the Third Assembly District, in this county, of which he is a resident. The leader of the district, John Bowe, has absolute control of the district organization. Politically, Bowe is a lieutenant of Anthony N. Brady, who is an important factor in Albany politics.

It is no secret that the feeling between Mr. Brady and the ex-Democratic State leader is not one of extreme friendship, and it is rumored here that if Mr. Brady gives the word, Mr. Bowe will oppose the selection of Mr. Hill as a delegate to the State Convention. No one will talk for publication about this condition of affairs, but it is believed that the situation is exactly as described.

The Democrats are not the only ones who precict that this year will witness a repetition of the campaign of twelve years ago in this State, when Benjamin Harrison received the Electoral vote of New York, and Warner Miller, the Republican candidate for Governor, was defeated. Some of the Governor's closest personal friends, as well as political allies, are apprehensive of the result of the next election. They say that he has submitted to the wishes of Senator Platt and Chairman Odell in too many things, particularly in regard to legislation at this session. His pet project, the completion of the improvements on the canals, he has abandoned totally.

Others say that the Governor has not shown himself to be strong in the matter of legislation adverse to the interests of the Ramapo Water Company. There are those who are inclined to the opinion that the Governor should have pursued a most determined course in dealing with the Ramapo matter, and they do not hesitate to criticise what they term was submission to the desires of the Republican State machine.

These things, say the critics of the Governor, have weakened him with the great mass of the people, who, according to current reports, are inclined to the belief that the Governor has lost some of that political independence which he has always proudly asserted he possessed.

One of the old-time politicians, a man who for over a quarter of a century has been closely associated with the politics of this State, summed up the situation to-day as follows:

"Gov. Roosevelt is to-day very much weaker with the people of this State than he was prior to the 1st of January. His apparent desire to comply with the wishes of those of his friends who are opposed, politically, to Senator Platt, and at the same time not to antagonize the State machine, has been an utter failure, with the result that he has lost friends on both sides. In my opinion every day that the present Legislature, with its cowardly policy of 'do-nothingism,' has been in session, it has lost the dominant party vote after vote. The people are tired of the Republican machine, and the Governor must suffer for its sins of omission and of commission.

"There is not the slightest doubt but that the Governor has made many bitter enemies of certain men in his own party. The Black-Payn combination, perhaps not particularly strong, numerically, still has some following, chiefly in Columbia and Rensselaer Counties, and these people can be depended upon to recall at the polls the summary dismissal from office of Louis F. Payn. In 1897 the Republicans carried Columbia by 1,309 for Wallace, for the Court of Appeals bench. A year later Columbia gave Roosevelt but 287 plurality. Rensselaer gave a plurality of 987 for Wallace, while Van Wyck carried the same county by 604. The feeling against Roosevelt in those counties has not abated any.

"Then again, the Governor did not gain anything by his removal of the present members of the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission. Those men, and their friends, are very bitter in their feelings against the Governor, and they will resent his action when the proper time comes. In addition to the dissatisfaction with the Governor's policy, which exists among certain organization Republicans, the great danger lies in the feeling which undoubtedly exists among the independent voters."

Democratic leaders from up-State counties speak hopefully of the outlook. The Tammany members are greatly interested in what they have been told by those from other portions of the State, and while two months ago the Tammany legislators seemed to think that defeat in the State was inevitable, it is significant that the followers of the Wigwam now appear quite confident and determined, and speak hopefully of the prospect of victory.

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CONTENT WITH MR. McKINLEY.

Political Sentiment in the Central West —On Bliss's Candidacy—Hanna and the Campaign.

Col. H. H. Prettyman of London, Ohio, the close friend of ex-Gov. Bushnell and a prominent figure in Republican politics in the Buckeye State, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"The Republicans of Ohio," he said, "are content with the Administration of President McKinley, and believe his re-election is certain. In my opinion the people of the Central West were never more satisfied with existing conditions. Prosperity is evident in all branches, and the farmer shares it with the manufacturer and the mechanic.

"It is my belief that Cornelius N. Bliss of New York will be McKinley's running mate. He is a sound-headed business man, and his course as Secretary of the Interior pleased all classes.

"All this talk that Senator Hanna will not be able to conduct the coming campaign because of physical ailments is nonsense. It is true that he has suffered, and is still suffering, from a rheumatic affection of one knee joint, but his heart and his brain are sound and he will go through the campaign to the finish."

Senator Carter of Montana arrived in town from Washington last night, and when asked about the report that Senator Hanna's physical condition was such as to preclude his participation in the next campaign, smiled and said:

"Beyond a little rheumatic trouble Mr. Hanna is in good health. I know nothing of his plans, but in my opinion he is well enough, if he so elects, to conduct quite a number of campaigns."

POLITICAL DOGGEREL OFFENDS.

Some Used in Gruber's District Condemned by Religious Men.

Some of the doggerel that has been used in the Republican factional contest in the Twenty-first Assembly District has caused much ill-feeling. There are those who consider ex-Judge Lansing's effusion last Friday as a veiled attack on the members of a religious body, and men of this faith are very angry, because they do not believe that politics and religion should come in contact.

The Gruberites will hold a mass meeting in Colonial Hall, at One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue, on Wednesday, when there will be addresses by W. M. K. Olcott, Alderman Armitage Matthews, W. S. Bennet, F. E. Wood, and Abraham Gruber.

While Mr. Wood was a supporter of John C. Frémont, the Pathfinder, it is said he still possesses very strong lungs.

SUCCESSFUL SWINDLING TRICK.

Business Men Robbed by Man Who Posed as an Express Driver.

William Bolling was held in $1,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Flammer in Yorkville Court yesterday on the charge of swindling a number of business men in this borough and Brooklyn. Bolling's modus operandi, according to the police, was to enter stores and other places where a sign was hung out signaling expressmen to call, represent himself to be the driver of an express wagon in the employ of the particular company whose services were wanted, sign for the goods, and then sell or pawn them.

One of the complainants against him was Max Falk of Falk Sons, 104 Avenue A, from whom he was accused of taking two bundles of goods valued at $200.

TAKEN ILL IN A STORE.

Young Woman Conveyed to Hospital Refused to Give Her Name.

A young woman entered a cigar store on Park Row last evening, and after asking for pencil and paper, commenced writing a note. She had not finished the first line when she told the clerk that she was too ill to write, and hurriedly left the place. She would have fallen when she reached the street had not a man who was passing caught her in his arms.

Policeman Frederick Wiedemeyer of the Oak Street Police Station took her into a drug store, where restoratives failed to bring her around, and an ambulance took her to the Hudson Street Hospital. There she refused to tell who she was, or answer any questions about herself whatever. The surgeons think she is suffering from hysteria.

Eye to Future Investigations.

Chief Lieutenant—I want $10,000 more for the purpose of—

Candidate—Stop. I don't care to know what you want it for. I will not knowingly be a party to anything like bribery. Here's a check for the amount.—Chicago Tribune.

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We are showing many effective Brooches in 14 kt. gold set with pearls; amongst the number is a pearl daisy with garnet, pearl or opal centre at $5.00, with diamond centre from $10.00 to $20.00; other designs with pearls and diamonds from $12 to $100.

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Jewelers and Importers,
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An Old Nurse for Children.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

NOW ACCUSE HIS BROKERS.

Suit to Annul Contract for Flour Trust Bonds.

Direct charges of fraud are made against McIntyre & Wardwell, brokers, of 3 Produce Exchange, by Joseph R. Megrue, a retired capitalist, of 152 West Ninety-eighth Street, in an action which he has brought in the Supreme Court to set aside a contract which he says he made with the firm on May 17 last to pay nearly $70,000 for bonds of the United States Flour Milling Company. The company, which is known as the Flour Trust, has not produced results, as alleged, satisfactory to the holders of its securities, although Edwin Gould, J. Edward Simmons, and other prominent financiers are closely identified with its management, and a scheme to reorganize it is now on foot, which, the promoters hope will be consummated to-morrow.

Mr. Megrue, in his complaint, alleges that the brokers represented that the property of the company, exclusive of its good will, was worth $10,500,000, and that the bonds which he purchased were secured by a first mortgage of $7,500,000. He also alleges that they told him, falsely, as he declares, that the concern was doing a profitable business and was earning enough to pay dividends as well as interest, and that the bonds would be listed upon the New York Stock Exchange within a few days after he closed the transaction.

John M. Gardner, whose office is in the Forster Building, is counsel for Mr. Megrue, and he said last night that Mr. Megrue had paid $15,000 in cash to the brokers for seventy bonds at $950 each, ten of which he gave to his son, Enoch Megrue. Becoming anxious Mr. Megrue, his counsel said, at great personal expense, employed appraisers to make an estimate of the value of the nineteen mills which are owned by the company in different parts of the country, and as a result will go into court with affidavits declaring the total value of all the plants to be but a little more than half the face value of the mortgage.

"The public was given to understand," said Mr. Gardner, "that the recent troubles of the corporation were due to a lack of working capital, and not to insufficient security, and Mr. Gould, Gen. Thomas, Mr. Simmons

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS

Supreme Court Now Has the Power to Revoke Licenses.

Anti-Saloon League's Counsel So Declares, and Talks of the Decision by the Court of Appeals.

H. C. Spurr, counsel to the Anti-Saloon League in this State, in an address in Pilgrim Baptist Church, Brooklyn, last evening declared that a decision of the Court of Appeals last week affecting the liquor tax law had placed tremendous power in the hands of every citizen of the State, which could be used to crush the lawbreaking element among liquor dealers.

Mr. Spurr was one of a number of representatives of the Anti-Saloon League who spoke in various Brooklyn churches yesterday in the continuation of the crusade against the saloon which was begun in that borough by the league a week ago. The meetings in the different churches were largely attended, and great interest in the movement was manifested.

Mr. Spurr, who was formerly an Assistant District Attorney in Rochester, and handled many excise cases there, said in part:

"The most important decision we have had in an excise case since the liquor tax law went into effect was handed down by the Court of Appeals last week. Its effect will be far-reaching. It adds a tower of strength to the law. It puts to rest the question previously raised by the very same court, whether a liquor dealer, charged with a violation of the law, may demand a jury trial or criminal prosecution before his liquor tax certificate can be taken away.

"The right to a trial by jury was the only hope of the law-defying element of the liquor power. The difficulty in getting the votes of twelve of the men on a Grand Jury in favor of an indictment of a liquor seller, and of the votes of twelve men on a trial jury in favor of a conviction, is well known to the liquor men. The ease with which indictments found by the Grand Jury can be held up by District Attorneys is also well known to them. The highest court of this State has now decided that a liquor dealer may have his liquor tax certificate taken away from him in a summary proceeding before a Justice of the Supreme Court, without first being proceeded against through the criminal courts, which in liquor cases meant trial by jury, in every county in the State, except the County of New York.

"The law, as interpreted by the court, gives any citizen of the State the right to take upon himself the enforcement of the liquor law and the prosecution of the man who violates it. This decision lodges a tremendous power and a great responsibility in private citizens. When the full effect of this decision is explained to the people of the State it is probable that hundreds of actions will be brought against proprietors of fake hotels and clubs and saloon and concert hall keepers who are violating the liquor tax law.

"Section 28 of the liquor tax law provides that any citizen may present a petition to a Justice of the Supreme Court asking for an order revoking and canceling the certificate of a liquor dealer on the ground that he has made false material statements in his application for his certificate, or that he is not entitled to hold such certificate on account of a violation of the law, a conviction of which would cause a forfeiture of his certificate. As any conviction for a violation of the law of itself causes a forfeiture of the certificate, this section gives the citizen the right to call upon the court to revoke the license for any violation of the law, no difference whether there has been a criminal trial or not.

"A few months ago the Court of Appeals, in a case against a brewing company of this city, decided that a citizen could not bring such a proceeding for a violation of the law; that the offender must first be prosecuted through the criminal courts. In denying a motion to reargue the case, the court subsequently held the question open, and now comes the final decision, declaring that a citizen has the right to prosecute a liquor dealer before a Justice of the Supreme Court for any violation of the law.

"It will be the endeavor of the Anti-Saloon League to inform the citizens of every community just how they may proceed in these cases and to give them every assistance possible. The citizens of this State could put hundreds of liquor men out of business by these proceedings if they undertook to do so. They will have the sympathy and support of the Anti-Saloon League wherever they are willing to enter the lists. The insolent liquor man who defies the law would be made to comprehend that he is of considerably less importance than the Legislature or the people of the State of New York."

Meetings were held yesterday morning at the following churches:

Lewis Avenue Congregational Church; speaker, the Rev. Norman Plass: Greene Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. J. Q. A. Henry; Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. G. W. Peck; Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. F. Eaton Clapp. Evening Meetings—First Baptist Church, Flatbush; speaker, the Rev. U. G. Robinson; Washington Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. J. Q. A. Henry; Willoughy Avenue Congregational Chapel, the Rev. J. H. Teale; Puritan Congregational Church, the Rev. J. C. Wilson; Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. George W. Peck; Williams Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. F. Eaton Clapp.

LECTURE BY M. DE REGNIER.

Discourse on Michelet to be Given for the Alliance Francaise.

In addition to his Columbia lectures on "French Poetry," Henri de Régnier, lecturer of the Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard, is to address the New York public on Michelet, the great French historian, under the auspices and for the benefit of the Alliance Française, Saturday evening, in the hall of the Western Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 318 West Fifty-seventh Street.

The Alliance Francaise has been organizing of late a great many French lectures, and has adopted the liberal plan of allowing its regular members to bring a guest free to each lecture, while others are admitted on the payment of 25 cents a lecture. Many, of course, prefer regular membership at the minimum annual payment of $2.

The President of the Alliance Française is Prof. Adolphe Cohn of Columbia University, and its Treasurer, whose office is at the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, is James H. Hyde.

CAPT. GRIFFIN GOES TO COURT.

Mandamus Asked to Prevent the Disbandment of His Company.

Capt. Anthony J. Griffin of the Sixty-ninth Regiment has gone into the courts to seek satisfaction, which, he asserts, is denied him in the National Guard. An order was promulgated in Albany a few days ago disbanding Company F, of which he is the commanding officer. The formal muster-out of the company has not yet taken place.

In Part I. of the Supreme Court, Capt. Griffin has applied for a mandamus, compelling Gov. Roosevelt to rescind the order of disbandment, on the ground that the representations on which the order is based are inaccurate and untrue, and that there are irregularities in the order itself and in the provision made for carrying it out. The representations to which Capt. Griffin objects refer to the statements made in the report of Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, Inspector on the staff of the Fifth Brigade, who recommended the dismissal of the company.

Capt. Griffin has been cited to appear before a court-martial, which was scheduled to meet this evening at Fifth Brigade headquarters. He has applied for a postponement of the court until his mandamus proceedings are decided by the civil court.

The Welfare of the City's Boys.

The third of the monthly Winter conferences under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society will be held to-morrow morning in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building. "How to Save the City's Boys" will be discussed by Frederick G. Burnham, the founder of the Berkshire Industrial Farm School. Miles M. O'Brien of the Board of Education will present plans for the proposed Truant Farm School. Charles C. Burlingham and David Willard will talk on the Tombs School.

NO TROUBLE WITH CHINA.

Washington Officials Deny that They Discussed Sending Over Warships and Troops.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In official and diplomatic circles here a denial is authorized of published reports that there have been conferences with a view to the dispatch of additional warships and United States soldiers to China and that news of the gravest character had been received from the United States Minister to China. There is said to be no fear entertained that any serious danger to American interests is impending.

It is suggested that the published reports have as their basis the recent action of the Navy Department in directing Admiral Watson, who is in command of the naval forces in the Philippines, to send a warship to the port of Taku, at the mouth of the Pieho River. This was done as a result of the representations made to the State Department by Minister Conger, who reported that serious attacks had been made upon the American missions in Shan Tung by the "Boxers," a powerful and numerous anti-foreign league of Chinese.

Secretary Long said to-night that this was all that had been done by the Navy Department and he was not yet aware which of his vessels the Admiral had decided to send to the Chinese port. The Secretary further denied emphatically and in toto the correctness of the publication so far as the Navy Department was concerned, and added that there had been no conferences such as were reported as having taken place on the subject.

Acting Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department was as emphatic in denying the accuracy of the publications as affecting his department, as Secretary Long regarding the navy. Mr. Meiklejohn specifically stated that there had been no conference with Assistant Secretary Hill as to the number of troops that could be spared from the Philippines for service in China.

Ambassador von Holleben of Germany, whose name is also identified with the publication, to-night acknowledged that he had seen the Secretary of State recently, but said that Chinese affairs were not the subject of their conversation.

GERMANY'S COURSE IN CHINA.

Plans Occupation of Shan Tung—Signs Point to Civil Strife.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 18.—According to advices by the Adzu Maru to-day the report that Germany is to essay what is everywhere recognized as a practical occupation of the Province of Shan Tung is generally credited as being in line with the now accepted plan of foreign encroachment in China. The steps of the process are outlined as follows:

First, a railway concession; troops to protect the works; military occupation, and finally complete alienation of the territory. This has been Russia's course in Manchuria, and it is pointed out that Germany will follow it. In the meantime, it is said, the signs are rife that the great empire will soon be torn by civil strife.

BRITAIN LOSES A GENERAL.

Sir William S. A. Lockhart, Commander in Chief in India, Dead.

CALCUTTA, March 18.—Gen. Sir William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, Commander in Chief of the British forces in India, died to-day.

Sir William was born in 1841, and entered the Bengal Army in 1858. He took part in the Bhutan, Abyssinia, Bdock Mounteen, Acheen, with the Dutch Army, Afghanistan, Burmah, and other expeditions, becoming Commander in Chief of the British forces in India in 1898, two years after he attained the rank of General.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY DISAGREE.

The Porte Offers a Compromise on Railway Rights in Asia Minor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 18.—After prolonged deliberation upon the Russian demands for exclusive railway rights in Asia Minor, the Sublime Porte has proposed a compromise, whereby the railways would be constructed by Turkey and Russia in partnership. The Russian Embassy insists upon the original demands, which the Turkish Military Commission strenuously opposes.

BERLIN, March 18.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Neueste Nachrichten says:

"Russia, although tacitly encouraging the champions of Bulgarian independence, does not consider the time propitious for any action.

"She hopes to bring pressure to bear upon Turkey in the railway question, but, should she fail to secure the required concessions, important events may be expected in the Balkans.

"The repatriation of the Armenian refugees still furnishes Russia with a good diplomatic weapon wherewith to obtain her demands."

PROSPECT OF THE LEX HEINTZE.

No Further Action Until Anti-Obstruction Rule Is Adopted.

BERLIN, March 18.—The so-called "Lex Heintze," whose third reading was not finished last evening, will not be taken up until the Reichstag majority has changed the rules of procedure requiring the fifty members who move any resolution to remain in the house during the vote upon it, thus rendering impossible the sort of obstruction that was practiced last week.

The Easter adjournment will come with the beginning of April. The Pope's wish, expressed to the Centrist leaders, that they should vote for the Naval Augmentation bill, has not had the expected result. The miscarriage thus far of the Government's Meat Inspection bill is delaying the third reading until after Easter. The Government meanwhile hopes to effect a compromise. The situation is largely due to the treacherous activity of Count Posadowsky-Wehner. Against Prince von Hohenlohe's definite instructions, and also against a previous agreement into which all the members of the Cabinet entered, Count Posadowsky-Wehner raised false hopes among the Agrarians and pledged them his word that the extreme form of the bill, as the second reading fixed it, would be acceptable to the Bundesrath.

Consequently, the Agrarians feel that they have been unfairly treated, and the relations between Prince von Hohenlohe and Count Posadowsky-Wehner are very much strained. Possibly Baron von Thielmann, who is thoroughly in accord with the Chancellor, will soon succeed the Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior.

To-day's papers vigorously comment upon yesterday's proceedings in the Reichstag, which for vituperation, noise, and unscrupulous obstruction are without parallel in the history of that body. The fact is also criticised that the Chancellor's son, Prince Alexander, spoke in vigorous condemnation of the entire "Lex Heintze," as proposed by the Government.

PATROL WAGON HORSES BOLT.

One Animal Killed, Driver Badly Injured, and Wagon Smashed.

While answering a call at Ninety-seventh Street early yesterday morning the two horses attached to the patrol wagon of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street station shied at a snow pile in Third Avenue and dashed up against an elevated road pillar between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets.

One horse was killed and the driver, George Reigan, was thrown to the ground and several of his ribs were broken. The wagon was smashed. Dr. Blackmer of the Harlem Hospital dressed Reigan's wounds and took him to the hospital.

FACTORY BUILDING BURNED.

Cold Weather Hampered the Firemen—A Loss of $10,000.

Fire yesterday morning destroyed the six-story brick building at 1,660 to 1,668 Amsterdam Avenue, causing a loss of $10,000. The building was only partly occupied, and was at one time used as a factory building. The fire started in the second story, which was unoccupied, and in a few moments the entire structure was ablaze. The firemen had some trouble in fighting the fire owing to the cold weather, the water freezing almost as soon as it struck the building.

The building, which was owned by Martha A. Lynch of 113 Convent Avenue, had frontages on One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Hamilton Place. The heat from the fire was so intense that it cracked the window panes in the building opposite.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

BRITISH CATHOLICS AND THE VATICAN.—The patriotic sentiments of British Catholics which recently found expression through the utterances of the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Harris, attacking the attitude of the Italian Clerical press, have provoked stinging replies from the latter, while the popular press of Italy has received the British representations with the utmost satisfaction and enthusiasm.

Papers like La Tribuna di Roma and Il Popolo Romano declare that the cause of the new phase of Anglophobic spirit made manifest by the counter-attacks of the Vatican press is simply the desire to please France, so that the people on the other side of the Alps will feel less disposed to back up the French Government in its recent attitude and pending legislation against Roman Catholic associations. Both La Tribuna and Il Popolo Romano recommend the attention of the Italian people at large to the attitude of the English Catholics, as the former may learn from it that fidelity to the Holy See in matters of religion is not necessarily synonymous with subordination of patriotic sentiments to the exigencies of the Ultramontane Party policy. Il Popolo Romano considers the reply of Cardinal Rampolla to the Duke of Norfolk as insincere, and it notes that the Vatican never confesses lack of discipline over its press unless it wishes to remain blind to "insubordination."

In replying to La Tribuna and Il Popolo Romano, La Voce della Verita quotes extracts from the address presented to Pius IX. in 1871 by the deputations of English Catholics, in which the civil authority of the Pope and his position as champion, not only of faith but of all civil rights, were explicitly asserted. To these citations the popular press replies that it is evident that the object of the Vatican is to prove the English Catholic leaders guilty of inconsistency, while, as a matter of fact, they only serve to accentuate the imprudence of the Vatican in forcing into prominence its claim to make the political influence of Catholics the world over subservient to its rancor against Italy and the House of Savoy.

In consequence of the ever-growing Anglophile enthusiasm of the popular Italian press, the "intransigeant" clergy are growing more and more provocative in Italy. Reports are published in the papers of Rome, Florence, and Milan showing that all over Italy there are attempts on the part of the Church to curb all pro-British manifestations which are indirectly attributed to the agents of the Quirinal. Only a few days ago Il Secolo di Milano said a society of workmen in Sorrento took their banner to be blessed, but the Archbishop refused to bless it unless the arms of Savoy were taken off. The Government, it is added, has ordered that the matter be investigated.

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PRINCE FERDINAND SAID TO BE PREPARING TO DECLARE BULGARIAN INDEPENDENCE.—For the last few weeks the Government organs in Sofia and their mouthpieces in Vienna are believed to have given unmistakable signs that Prince Ferdinand is contemplating the declaration of Bulgarian independence and the assumption by himself of the royal title. The uncertain status of the principality, provoking financial disorder and chronic irritation in domestic politics, it is said, promise strong popular support to any movement for independence that Prince Ferdinand might make. The latter, it is affirmed, has every reason to believe that his action would at least meet with non-interference on the part of Russia. Russia, it is pointed out, is still chafing under her diplomatic defeat in Servia, in her efforts to shake the position of King Milan, and would gladly welcome any movement that would humiliate the Servian Government.

It has long been noted in European diplomatic circles that the tendency has been growing with Prince Ferdinand to promote Russophile sentiment wherever possible. All his older military and civil officials have been pensioned off to make room for their subordinates who have been trained in Russian academies. There has also been ordered a semi-annual inspection of the Bulgarian Army by members of the Russian General Staff, and the adoption of the Russian tactics. It is even asserted in Vienna that the moment the affairs of the insurgents in Macedonia assume a violent aspect the move toward independence will be made by the sending of a Bulgarian army to the support of the Albanians, on which occasion Russia is expected to keep Austria-Hungary and Turkey quiet.

On the other hand, the conservative press in Vienna does not hesitate to declare that Russia's desire to humiliate Servia would hardly be carried so far as to openly support any attempt of Prince Ferdinand to change the status of the Balkan States. Even her passive demeanor, it is asserted, would bring her in direct opposition to the dual monarchy and the Porte by countenancing an act which would constitute a breach of the treaty of Berlin. It is thought still less likely that Russia would tolerate any Bulgarian adventure in Macedonia. There the matter for the time rests.

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BRITAIN'S SEA STRENGTH ANALYZED BY THE FRENCH NATIONALIST PRESS.—While it continues to be asserted in the highest French naval circles that it would be suicide, because of Great Britain's supremacy of the seas, for any power, least of all France, to go to war with her, articles from certain French naval officers are asserting the contrary in the Anglophobic press. In them it is boldly declared that Great Britain was never so feeble on the sea as she is at the present moment. It is shown by writers who claim to have information from the British Admiralty that she could not possibly find the 80,000 sailors necessary for the mobilization of her fleet in the Channel, and that she is without men for the defense of her coasts, while the recall of the Mediterranean Squadron would mean nothing less than the loss of her hold on Egypt. Accordingly, England is at the mercy of a French invasion.

"Despite the apparent rashness of the undertaking," says a writer in L'Eclair, "the old plan of the First Napoleon, with modifications and improvements rendered necessary by modern military science, could be advantageously operated." He tells his readers that 100,000 men could be disembarked on the shores of England with relative facility. Germany could, in the meantime, be faced on the the eastern frontier with 3,000,000 men, 6,000 guns, and 600,000 cavalry, while Russia, watching from the other side, would have her say also if the Kaiser moved.

Articles similar to the one cited above receive no sort of support from the higher officials in either the French Army or the navy. They are, by articles in official organs of their respective services, doing everything in their power to stem the tide of Anglophobia by pointing out the rashness of the proposed plans for invasion.

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A FRENCH BLADE FOR GEN. CRONJE.—It was recently announced by Henri Rochefort, in his paper, L'Intransigeant, which a little while ago started a subscription for the purchase of a sword to be presented to the imprisoned Cronje, that over 10,000f. had already been collected for the purpose and that subscriptions were still pouring in. In the meantime papers like Le Petit Journal, L'Intransigeant, and Le Gaulois, which are booming the project, are devoting columns to Cronje's pedigree and past life, no two accounts of which agree even in the most general facts. Like Gen. Joubert, it is asserted that he is the descendant of a French Huguenot family. His ancestors were, according to some, Calvinists, who at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., in 1685, emigrated to the Cape and settled. The original name of the family was Crosnier, L'Intransigeant declares, which gradually assumed the Dutch form of Kronje. The town of Meaux also claims to be the cradle of the Kronje family. At Meaux there were the Crognets, or Crognes, some of whom were publicly burned as heretics. Should the near events of the war make it possible, it is the intention of the persons who have the sword subscription in charge to invite Gen. Cronje to visit Paris. For this purpose another fund will be raised among the Anglophobes.

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THE LAUNCHING OF THE NEW TRANSATLANTIC LINER SAVOIE.—The President of the French Republic and all the members of the Cabinet will be present at the launching of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique steamer Savoie, which will occur March 31 at Saint-Nazzaire. The steamer, which is destined for the Havre and New York service, is regarded as a record achievement in French shipbuilding. The Savoie measures 533 feet fore and aft by 60 feet beam. Her tonnage is 10,500, and her engines will have an estimated horse power of 12,000, with a trial speed of 22 knots. The Savoie is the largest ship ever turned out by French dockyards, and is further asserted to be the handsomest and most perfect, as regards interior fittings and decoration, in the world.

Medicinal Sundries.

Macy's for Medicines. That's a good motto. Our stock practically includes all the standard European and American proprietary preparations. We secure them from first sources and are sticklers for freshness.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

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Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Coats and Capes.

An immense stock. Every garment made by experts. Fashionable materials, newest shapes, most effective trimmings, choicest workmanship. Examine them well. None of the niceties skipped or skimped. Ideal for present wear.

Opulent Dress Goods Opportunities.

These values demonstrate our command of the market and prove our capacity to master conditions for your gain.
Neither chance nor accident gave us possession of these Dress Goods. They are here, at incomparable prices, because of our tireless vigilance and unceasing zeal. You've been trained and encouraged to expect the unusual beneath this roof. Our endeavors protect you against disappointment.

Silk-warped Voile—texture fine as woof of wool and warp of silk spun by the slenderest shuttles of France can produce; ten prismy colors, 48 in. wide, price only $1.99

Silk-warped Crepe—decidedly more silken than woollen. The sheen is rich and changeful—deftly crinkled; softly wrinkled—a wavy, airy, clingy stuff—ten pastel tints, 48 in. wide, $1.99.

Drap de Voile—very fine soft wool, hard-twisted in the weaving. A fabric that claims kinship with nun's Veiling, twelve charming colors, 44 in. wide, 98c.

Embroidered Crepe—delicately pebbled surface—a-shine with embroidered silk dots and dainty figures in self-colors, grays, tans, castors, browns, reds, helio and reseda, 44 in. wide, $1.49.

Crepe de Chine—the stuff that clings and shimmers with the Frenchiest grace—a lovely weave for willowy figures; ten of the sunniest tints, 48 in. wide, very strong value at $2.49.

Moire Voile—spider-webby, filmy, almost veiling—the "moire" effect ripples gently in every angle of light—like the undulatings of a breeze-swept brook, nine colors 46 in. wide, $2.49.

Lace-striped Crepe de Chine—light, billowy; the stripes are lattices exquisitely inserted three inches apart. One of the novelties that you'll be sure to like, 46 in., $2.49.

Embroidered silk-warped Voile, six shades, 46 in. wide, $2.98, and Embroidered Crepe de Chine, seven of the most desirable colors, 48 in. wide, $3.98.

The Macy Sale of Undermuslins.

Another enormous lot just received from our own and other factories. Comprehend the resources of this sale? The garments involved justify unstinted praise. The materials are strong, the sewing is neat and even—look at the seams. Sharp eyes of experienced women mistake them for handwork.
Newest shapes, pretty trimmings and generous sizes. These quotations should attract crowds. They will.

$1.25 MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC GARMENTS AT 99c.

Night Gowns, made of cambric, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with tucks, four rows fine inserting and embroidery ruffle.

Night Gowns, made of muslin, trimmed with tucks, hemstitching, four rows fine inserting and embroidery ruffle.

Night Gowns, made of cambric, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with hemstitched tucks, Valenciennes lace inserting and Valenciennes ruffle.

Drawers, made of cambric, trimmed with varied tucks, and deep flounce of embroidery.

Drawers, made of nainsook, trimmed with fine tucks and deep flounce of embroidery.

Walking Skirts, made of muslin, umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle, trimmed with tucks, two rows lace inserting and lace ruffle, finished with dust ruffle.

Walking Skirts, made of muslin, umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle, trimmed with tucks, flounce of wide embroidery, finished with dust ruffle.

Walking Skirts, made of muslin, umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle, trimmed with rows of lace inserting and lace ruffle.

Corset Covers, made of cambric, square yoke, trimmed with very fine rows of inserting and edging.

Chemise, made of cambric, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with lace and embroidery inserting and lace ruffle.

65c. Garments at 49c.

Night Gowns, made of muslin, square yoke, trimmed with tucks, one row inserting and embroidery ruffle.

Walking Skirts, made of muslin, trimmed with lawn ruffle and wide lace edging.

Walking Skirts, made of muslin, trimmed with lawn ruffle, lace inserting and lace edging.

Drawers, made of lawn, umbrella-shaped ruffle, trimmed with fine embroidery edging.

50c. Garments at 39c.

Night Gowns, made of muslin, square yoke, trimmed with inserting and ruffle.

Night Gowns, made of muslin, trimmed with clusters of tucks and ruffle.

Drawers, made of muslin, trimmed with lace inserting and lawn ruffle.

Drawers, made of muslin, trimmed with varied tucks and embroidery ruffle.

Drawers, made of muslin, trimmed with two rows of lace inserting, lace and lawn ruffle.

Men's Underwear.

Balbriggan Shirts; short sleeves, French necks, pearl buttons; Drawers to match, finished with suspender tapes, pearl buttons, extension bands in back and reinforced gussets, 29c.

Genuine French Balbriggan Shirts, long sleeves, finished with pearl buttons, Drawers to match, finished with suspender tapes, pearl buttons, extension bands in back, overlock seams and double gussets, 49c.

Children's Hats.

A breath from Paris. Of course these sparkling, colorful Hats for dimpled, saucy, glistening-eyed tots originated there. The crowns are woven and plaited of straw. Bright-tinted satin ribbons and garlands of flowers are the decorations—bunches, clusters, sprays and nosegays of roses, violets, carnations, tulips, lilies and daisies. Artistic effects—fascinating prices.

Straw Hats, large variety of styles, pointed crowns and flat shapes, trimmed with mull bows and flowers, 62c., 94c., $1.17, $1.59.

Fancy Lawn Hats, 99c., $1.34, $2.49 and up to $4.99.

Mull and Chiffon Hats, latest Parisian effects, $5.49, $5.99, $8.67, $10.67 and up to $13.39.

Pictures.

FREE entrance to a picture gallery is always a good thing. You are cordially invited to ours. All you'll see is "for sale." But we never jeopardize the spirit of our hospitality by hinting at that fact. The pictures are here for you to enjoy. If you care to buy you'll find prices—surprisingly low prices—marked on all of them.

Photo-colors, embossed gray and red mounts, rich half inch gilt frames, outside measurements, 11x13 in., 39c.

"Violets and Pansies," matted in 1½ in. Florentine gilt frame, outside measurements, 15x43 in., $1.98.

"Lion and Tiger," 4 in. dark oak and gold frame, outside measurements, 32x44 in., sold elsewhere at $5.00; our price $3.98.

Platinotypes—Sargent's "Hosea"—dark gray oak frames with oxidized silver mountings, arched top, very artistic, outside measurements, 22x22 in., $4.69.

Pastels—Landscapes and Marines—heavy white panels, 3½ in. bronze and burnished gold frames, beautifully carved outer edge, outside measurements, 26x36 in., $7.34.

Steel Engraving—"Stag at Bay," 4 in. dark oak and gold frame; outside measurements, 32x33 in., at $9.36.

Photogravure—"Overtaken," hand colored, matted, 3 in. Florentine gilt frame, outside measurements, 32x42 in., at $11.99.

Artistic framing is our specialty.

Agate Kitchen Ware.

We have never compromised the character of our service by urging the public to buy damaged cooking utensils—"seconds." Makers couldn't tempt us with their cracked, scratched, dented and blistered enamelled ware. There are some "unco' guide" retailers who can't say as much.

Dish Pans, 14-quart size 31c.
Tea Kettles, 7-inch size, 38c.

Trimmed Millinery.

The verve inspired by our "Opening" has not lulled. The following will intensify your fervor: Paris Model Hats, secured from the most famous modistes for the ideas they expressed, will be sold at exactly half the cost of importation.

Hats from our own workrooms. There is no eighth commandment in the art of creating designs and novel effects in Millinery. We are bandits, guerrillas, freebooters—taking captive beauty and seizing charms wherever we find them—copying, emulating, adapting, mellowing, enriching styles—appropriating prettiness—filching indiscriminately from the brightest stars of the art and keeping prices within the limits of the people—$10.98 to $19.98.

Untrimmed Hats.

We've striven for two results—complete variety and lowest prices. See, and be the judge. Your verdict will seal our success.

Toques, Turbans and round shapes—all the plain and fancy straws of Switzerland, Tuscany, Piedmont and Lombardy—values, $2.00 to $7.00; our prices, $1.39 to $4.69.

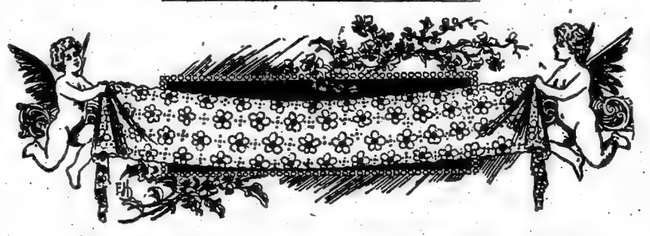

Embroideries.

Cambric Edgings—4c., 6c., 9c., 14c. Needlework varies from half an inch to three inches wide—liberal margins. You'll find all the established favorites among the designs—wheels, medallions, stars, vines, flowers, blocks and the like.

Nainsook, Skirtings, elaborate open patterns, 7 to 9 in., needlework 3 to 5 in.; at 24c.

Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook All-overs, 22½ in. wide, 69c. and 89c.—45 in., 98c. and $1.49.

A mass of Insertings—half an inch to two inches wide, 10c.

Ribbons for Spring.

These ribbons will make exactly the mark to which their merit entitles them.

Circumstances, or rain, or blizzard cannot deprive them of their just meed.

They are beautiful and cheap. That's why this will be last notice of them. They'll be sold before Monday's dusk.

All silk Black Taffeta Ribbon, 4 in. wide, 35c. value, at 21c.

Imported Taffeta Metallique Ribbons, all the newest Spring colors, including the pastel tints, 5 in. wide, 40c. value, at 26c.

Millinery Adornments.

It's a tilt between fruits and flowers. Intense rivalry between grapes and roses; cherries and chrysanthemums. You may choose with the abandon of a free lance. Pluck whatever taste and fancy suggest. The flowers are true to nature in all save odor; the fruits in all save flavor.
Prices of both are severely pruned.

Bunches of imported Silk Poppies—six dreamful, radiant poppies to the bunch—five colors, including "aching" red, 50c value, at 17c.

Sprays of imported Field Flowers—the kind Keats and Burns loved—especially adapted for children's hats, 50c. value, at 24c.

Bunches of American Beauty Roses—two roses and liberal foliage to the bunch—pink, medium and blood red, 65c. value, at 39c.

Extra large Japanese Chrysanthemums, made of sheer, dainty French muslin, in all the pastel tints, 75c. value, at 59c.

In addition to the most fashionable flowers and fruits we show the newest effects in feathers, aigrettes and jewelled ornaments.

Clocks.

$2.67 for Mantel Clocks—oak cabinet finished, guaranteed eight-day movements.

Mantel Clocks, with bronze top ornaments, eight-day movements, striking half-hourly, $2.94.

Mantel Sets, Clock and pair of Candelabra, painted panels, value $25.00; at $16.49.

Lamps and Fixtures.

Not a thing is missing from the display. The variety includes Piano Lamps, Banquet Lamps, Venetian Hall Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, Station Lamps, Porch Lights, Stable Lanterns, Chimneys, Wicks, Globes, Shades, Founts and Burners.

Hand-painted Table Lamps, choice of three pretty designs, complete with globe, 87c.

Hand-painted Table Lamps, with 10-inch globe to match body, value $3.00; at $1.87.

Decorated Table Lamps, squat shapes, best central draught burner and 10-inch globe, value $5.00; at $3.47.

Hand-painted Banquet Lamps, new shapes, gilt decorations, best Central draught burner, 24 in. high, 11-inch globe, value $6.00; at $4.97.

Wrought Iron Banquet Lamps, best central draught burners, removable founts, hand-painted globes, value $3.50; at $2.87.

Venetian Hall Lanterns, colored glass panels, complete with fount, burner and chimney, at 69c., 97c., $1.19.

Portable Gas Lamps, complete with genuine "Welsbach" burner, 6 ft. best mohair-covered tubing, "goose-neck" and shade, value $3.00; at $1.69.

Glass Candelabra, two lights, $2.47; three-lights, $3.87; four-lights, $4.87; five-lights, $5.87; six-lights, $6.87.

Pressed Glass Globes, four-inch fittings, at 8c., 10c., 12c.

Hand-painted Banquet Globes, large variety of designs, 8 in., 43c; 9 in., 63c., and 10 in., at 97c.

Ruby Etched Banquet Globes, 9 in. at 97c.

Women's Skirts.

No matter what style you're in search of—if it is proper—we show it, and the price is invariably less than elsewhere.

Glittering Cut Glass.

Trade is not allowed to lag here during the Lenten days. We spur business by making sharp reductions. Our regular prices are always low enough to satisfy the most confirmed frugalist—but when we indulge in cuts, as at present, the effect surpasses all expectations. We start this sale with fifteen hundred pieces—a sparkling, iridescent, brilliant display:

Sterling Silver-mounted Pepper and Salt Shakers, large variety of cuttings, choice 49c.

Bon Bon Dishes, with and without handles, twenty cuttings, values $2.50 to $4.25; at $1.83.

Water Bottles, full size, popular shape, necks heavily cut, value $2.50; at $1.49.

Berry and Salad Bowls, newest shape, deep cuttings, 6½ in. in diameter, value $4.75; at $2.49.

Fruit and Salad Bowls, square and round, deep cuttings, 9 in. in diameter, value $6.50; at $2.97.

Berry Nappies, rich, novel cuttings, fan-shaped edge, 9 in. in diameter, value $4.50; at $2.97.

Decanters, artistic designs, cut neck, star bottom, lapidary stopper, quart size, value $5.00; at $2.97.

Water Tumblers, strawberry and diamond patterns, star bottom, value $3.50 doz.; at $1.97.

Celery Trays, heavily and beautifully cut, sold elsewhere at $5.50; our price $2.97.

Salad and Berry Bowls, over twenty choice cuttings, values $8.00 to $12.00; at $4.97.

Teplitz Ware at Tempting Prices.

Our present display is fraught with a dominating interest. Figures, Vases, Busts and scores of other articles are offered at an average of half their real value—23c. to $79.41.

The shapes are pretty and odd—charm in their quaintness; the decorations are exquisite, and the soft blossom colors complete their many sided graces.

Women's $40.00 Suits at $24.67.

Less than fifty in the lot—sample models. Each suit is a novelty—each is different. The styles include bolero effects, collarless Eton effects, double-breasted Etons; swell skirts—coverts, homespuns, broadcloth, cheviots and the like; all are lined throughout with silk; sizes—a few 34s, a few 38s, balance 36s. Average value $40.00; choice at $24.67.

Women's Suits, made of dark gray, brown and blue camel's hair cheviot—double breasted Eton coat, faced with twilled satin and lined with taffeta; single-plaited back, lined with percaline, $16.67.

Great Sale of Haviland's China.

Ten casks of Haviland's most meritorious products—bought for our main department—have been "switched off" and given a siding at the Bargain Counter station. The quality of the china? We've told you it is Haviland's. That's enough. The shapes are new and desirable, with rose borders and centres.

8c. for 15c. Ind. Butters.
19c. for 35c. Tea Plates.
23c. for 40c. Breakfast Plates.
29c. for 60c. Dinner Plates.
29c. for 45c. Cups and Saucers.
49c. for 65c. Pickle Dishes.
59c. for 80c. Nine-inch Dishes.
67c. for $1.00 Baking Dishes.
$1.37 for $1.75 Salad Dishes.
$1.39 for $1.75 Sauce Boats.
$1.69 for $2.50 Covered Dishes.
$2.49 for $4.00 Soup Tureens.

Many other items marked to sell as never before. Bear in mind that there is but one decoration. You'll find it very easy to select a set to meet your special demands.

Closing Out German China.

High-class German Ware—several depleted lines of open-stock patterns have been given marching orders. Effective green decorations, sprinkled with gilt. They've been marshalled on the bargain tables. Thrifty buyers will decimate them Monday.

10c. for 15c. ind. Butters.
21c. for 30c. Creamers.
23c. for 35c. Pick Holders.
23c. for 35c. Preserves.
27c. for 35c. Sugar Dishes.
29c. for 40c. Oat Meal Bowls.
29c. for 50c. Trays.
23c. for 50c. Plates.
33c. for 50c. Bon Bon Dishes.
43c. for 60c. Cups and Saucers.
43c. for 60c. Demi Tasse C. & S.
93c. for $1.50 Cracker Jars.

$1.50 Plates at 94c.

Six Thousands Plates—French, English and Austrian China. Choicest colors and richest of decorations. Many are adorned with flower and figure studies in embossed gold paste. Nearly a thousand designs to choose from. Real value ranges up to $1.50; our price, 94c.

The Wanamaker Store

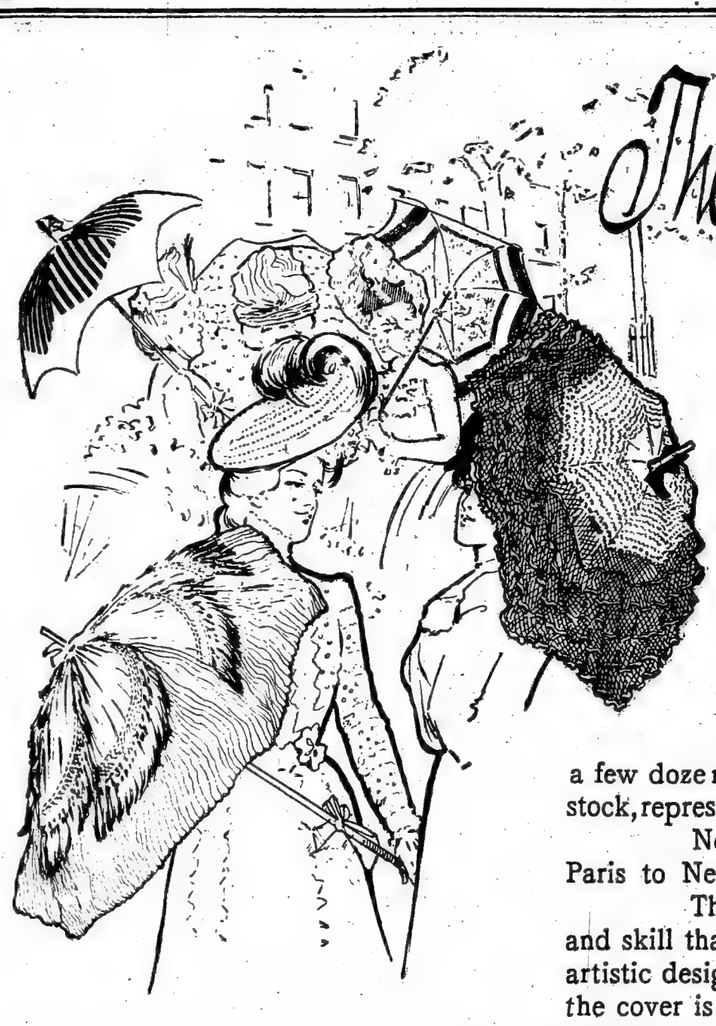

View Days---Parasols from Paris

Fashion's daughters are fickle with Old Sol. He has heard them wishing on every side for blustery Boreas to be-gone, and let the sun smile warmly and bring the buds and blossoms out; but no sooner does he show his warm and ruddy face than up go the gauzy ruffled parasols to forbid the glance they craved and waited for so long.

That we are not on Old Sol's side of this controversy is very evident to-day. Our buyer has brought a wealth of dainty elegance in Parasols from Paris. Not a few dozens, to serve as models, as is the custom with many stores; but a full and splendid stock, representative of almost every French parasol maker of note.

New York society demands large supplies of these elegant things, and must needs go to Paris if we did not bring the best of Paris to New York.

The French Parasol maker is just as much of a designer, as is the exclusive dressmaker or milliner—you will admire the genius and skill that conjured these exquisite parasols just as fully as that of the clever modiste. Some of these shown are veritable triumphs of artistic design and handicraft. The effects are quite varied. The most elegant parasol in the collection is really the most modest; but the cover is all one exquisitely dainty piece of real Duchesse lace, over satin. Its price is $125. There are others of Duchesse lace for less.

Very striking effects are seen among the parasols trimmed with fringe—to harmonize with the season's gowns. Some brilliant effects are produced by spangles in black, and white Renaissance lace adds beauty to others. Inserted embroiderings of butterflies and other figures are extremely handsome.

We are told that it was daring to bring over so many of these elegant Parasols; but we have measured the needs of America's metropolis by a higher standard; we would not deserve your confidence if we bought less. Yet we believe it to be the most elaborate exhibition of genuine Parisian Parasols on this side of the Atlantic—a showing as distinguished and exclusive as it is delightful and exhaustive.

Not three in a score, perhaps not two in a hundred, of these Parasols will be seen anywhere but at Wanamaker's or on the Rue de la Paix.

The English Parasols have a character all their own. Less elaborate, but with a refined elegance peculiar to the staid aristocracy of London. They are prettiest on the inside, which when in use, is most seen by the bearer, while it is a protector for the face. Prices of these range from $12 to $35.

The London Automobile Parasol has a quaint, but clumsy, mannish stick; but proves its utility when riding rapidly or in a breeze. As swell as it is sensible.

The American contingent of the show suffers little by the sharp hand-to-hand comparisom. America is doing wonders this year in tasteful parasol cleverness. Some are all American, and part have Paris handles mounted and finished here. The surprise will be twofold—variety and beauty coupled with extremely modest prices. $3.75 to $35.

The Parasol exhibition occupies, to-day, windows of the Broadway front, and cases in the main aisle—a display that will surprise and delight well-dressed women of New York.

Tailor-Made Suits for Women

The Transition to Betterness

It is difficult to decide whether the present improvement in tailoring for women is produced by making the practical more beautiful, or by transplanting beauty to the domain of the practical.

The severe lines of former seasons have changed to easy gracefulness, making tailored suits becoming to all women. This has increased the variety and doubled the demand.

Very handsome suits are shown at quite reasonable prices. These have particular interest to-day:

At $16—Of navy blue material with white stripe; various styles Eton jackets; some faced with flannel, others with lace or braid. Stylish box-plait skirt; extremely good values.

At $20—Of mixed tweeds; fly-front jackets; box-plait skirt; silk lined throughout.

At $25—Of homespun and cheviot; Eton jackets, some trimmed with applique; all silk-lined.

At 27.50—Of pebble cheviot; various style jackets and stylish skirts; all well tailored.

You cannot fail to find just what you want to wear for spring in this big selection. Prices up to $110.

Second floor, Broadway.

Dress Goods for Easter Gowns

Decisions must be made quickly now; but deciding is easy, with such a gathering of gown stuffs as is here. And most women prefer to choose before choicest things are picked, and hurry-time is here.

The soft, filmy, clinging stuffs stand foremost in favor; yet homespuns and cheviots must share the wardrobe with them.

These few hints from hundreds—mostly plainer goods—

French Prunella Cloth, with a satin finish, in 12 charming colorings, at $1.75 a yard.

French Double-twill Cords in 9 dainty colorings, at $1.50 a yard.

French Poplins, at $1.50 and $1.75 a yard.

Whipcord Covert Cloths, in tones of gray mixes, at $1, $1.10 and $1.35 a yard.

High-lustre Mohair Brilliantines are to be strongly in evidence this season, in colors. Two hints—

Solid-colored Mohairs, at 65c, 75c, $1 yd.

Mohair Glace or mixtures of gray and tan colorings, at 50c, 75c, $1 a yard.

Rotunda.

Satin-Striped Batiste—Half Price

Two weeks ago we offered what the maker thought to be his entire stock of satin-ribbon striped silk-and-cotton Batiste, and the ten thousand yards were sold in a jiffy. Then the maker found another lot in his warerooms that he didn't know he had, and they came to us at the same price, and go on sale this morning. You who were disappointed in sharing the first lot will be glad to hear this news.

An exquisitely filmy fabric in a dozen different colorings—white, gray, lavender, cerise, two light blues, two pinks, primrose, baby blue, heliotrope, cardinal and royal blue—

at 37½c a yard instead of 75c

It is one of the daintiest silk-and-wool fabrics shown this season. Eight thousand yards—then no more, and nothing equal at near the price.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue

Some New Belts for Women

The "Cinch" belt derives its name, not from the colloquial term, but from the manner in which it's tied. A very simple contrivance, and, though comparatively new, exceedingly popular. They are here in tan and gray suede, in patent leather, in kid, and in seal, at 50c each. As many other styles of new belts as you'll care to see, among which are—

Silk and velvet belts, with gilt and enameled buckles, at 75c.

Double-faced satin belts, with French gray and gilt buckles at $1.

The Hinge belt, with bodice back, harness buckle, in all the new effects in leather, at $1.50.

Silk elastic belts, with cut steel buckles back and front, at $1.75 and $2.75.

Leather belts, studded with cut steel nail heads and large steel buckles, at $4.75.

A large and splendid collection of imported buckles; all the latest designs in sterling silver—French gray and Colonial. Mounted on double-faced satin.

Broadway.

For Baby's First Outfit

Doesn't it require a lot of things for such a tiny bit of humanity? It seems as though their needs were almost as numerous as those of great big people. Below is a list of some of them,—essentials to baby's comfort and happiness,—that we have just gathered. The assortment is large enough to please any fond mother—the prices moderate enough.

Long Slips, 25c to $1.15.

Long Dresses, 85c to $15.

Long Flannel Skirts, 80c to $5.75.

Long Nainsook Skirts, 50c to $4.50.

Shirts, first sizes, 45c to $1.50.

Bootees, hand made, 10c to $1.65.

Sacques, hand crocheted, 38c to $2.

Sacques of cashmere and flannel, 50c to $5.

Wrappers of flannel and cashmere, 50c to $11.

Baskets, trimmed, $3.75 to $11.75.

Hampers, trimmed, $13.75 to $27.

Long Cloaks, $1.75 to $50.

Caps, 25c to $12.50.

Pillow of down or hair, 65c.

Pillow Cases, 50c to $5.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Fourth Week of the China Sale

Begins with Every Foreign Cask of Dinner Sets Empty

Choicest china is now at its cheapest. Price-measures of to-day will be curio-dwarfs a month later—many will be unknown next week—some, we fear, will be impossible to-morrow.

These last-opened casks have revived some notable—yes, startling china offerings—tempting to housekeepers; almost unbelievable to the trade. Our china chief spent busy weeks among the potteries of France and Austria to make this month of china selling a Wanamaker possibility. It has not, nor will it have, any counterpart for years to come.

The "last call" that offers old-price possibilities is now made. The option is here to choose—

33⅓ to 50 per cent. off from old prices today

25 to 33⅓ per cent. advance on old prices later on

The sum of the differences shows to-day's double saving—58⅓ to 88⅓ per cent.—the arithmetic will be more acute if the Dinner Set that you see to-day for $25 is marked $47.50 in May.

These facts and figures for it:

$27.50 Haviland Dinner Sets for $15!

You'll not believe how beautiful these sets are till you see them. This is last call and a short one. Sets have soup tureen and three large platters; wild rose decorations, with all handles gilt.

There will be no matching them here nor anywhere, when these are gone.

And here are five other offerings—each quite as emphatic—

At $20, worth $35—100-piece Haviland Dinner Sets, with flower decorations and all handles gilt.

At $22.50, worth $40—113-pc. Haviland Dinner Set.

At $25, worth $40—113-pc. Haviland Dinner Set.

At $27.50, worth $50—113-pc. Haviland Dinner Set.

At $30, worth $50—113-pc. Haviland Dinner Set.

Fancy China—Half Price

Hundreds of pieces, richly decorated with flowers, lustre ground, perforated edges, highly ornamental as well as useful; very new, both in shape and style of decoration. These specially priced—

Cracker Jars, $1 ea. Chocolate Pots, $1.75 ea.
Comports, 75c and $1 ea. Cake Plates, 75c and $1 ea.
Sugars and Creams, $1 a pair.
Bread-and-Butter Plates, $3 a dozen.
Tea Plates, $5 a dozen.
Breakfast Plates, $6 a dozen.

Aristocratic Bargains in Plates

Elegance Startlingly Reduced

Some of the richest Plates from our regular stock are put in these lots to-day—the remnants of dozens of English, French and Dresden china.

Plates that we have sold at $2, $3, $3.25 and $4; now at

one dollar each

Richly decorated French Plates that have been selling for $1, $1.25 and $1.50; now at

fifty cents each

The most tempting lots ever offered by any store.

Bric-a-brac

The bric-a-brac that is left of the 2,000 sample pieces has been moved to our Art Room in the Basement. There are remarkably pretty pieces at half prices or less—

Vases, Baskets, Fern Dishes, Figures, Busts—25c, 50c, $1, $2, $3.50, $5, $10, $15 and $25. The $25 pieces just as good value as the 25c.

Still quite a lot of the Austrian china, Plates, Cups and Saucers at 25c, worth $6 a dozen.

And some of the Dinner and Breakfast Plates, Bouillon Cups and Saucers, Mustache Cups and Saucers, at 50c.

Basement.

The New Spring Embroideries

And a Sale of Certain Kinds

St. Gall has just sent us a collection of its latest styles. It comprises some of the best patterns of edgings and insertions that we've ever had the pleasure of showing. All that is best among the new, from the severely plain muslin allover up to the highest grade embroidery and lace plaiting—from the exquisite baby edging up to the very wide elaborate flouncings be-trimmed with lace and beruffled.

Edgings of nainsook, cambric and Swiss muslin, from 5c to $1.50 a yard.
Insertings of nainsook, cambric and Swiss muslin, from 8c to 85c a yard.
Flouncings of nainsook, embroidered and lace trimmed, from 70c to $5 a yard.
Plain, plaited and lace trimmed allover, from 35c to $5.75 a yard.

Main Aisle, Broadway.

A Sale of Embroideries

On tables up on the Fifth Floor to-day will be found a lot of edgings and insertings at 8c and 12½c a yard. Just about one-half this season's prices. The goods are this season's patterns, but some are soiled a bit in places—not seriously.

A Rare Offer

Fine Stationery

Box of paper stamped with monogram. We have several thousand boxes of fine suede-finish paper and envelopes, for which we will engrave a steel die with your monogram, in a wide variety of designs, and stamp the paper in any color you select—the box containing 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes, die and stamping, for

one dollar

This offer is to give wider publicity to the character of engraving we are doing.

Stationery Store, First floor.

Well-Clothed Correspondence

USINESS men, or social friends, judge man or woman largely by their clothes. This is an old thought, well proven. Many business men never meet each other except through their correspondence; then their letters tell a tale of character or business carelessness, which, true or false, gives prestige to the man who sends the well-dressed letter, and spends little time on the man who hangs his business on puzzles of penmanship.

The typewriter is a necessity to-day in the offices of commerce, law and literature; it should and will be used for private correspondence.

A machine of highest excellence at a moderate price is here—

The Wanamaker-Wellington

A machine that has eliminated the awkward faults of the grandfathers of typewriters, and combines every merit that operator and dictator could desire.

For the operator, it offers: Easy, restful touch, with writing constantly before the eye, up to the last mark of punctuation; a short, direct action which aids to greatest speed; types do not interfere; accidents are almost impossible; then its simplicity makes it easy to care for and keep clean.

For the dictator, it assures: Clean, clear printing—perfectly aligned—a mechanically perfect letter. And, (if the dictator is owner), a strong, simple, durable machine, that will need few repairs, and outlast all other writing machines.

The Price, $60

See them at work in the basement.

Brass Bedsteads Reduced

We are changing some of our lines of Brass Bedsteads and will sell these sample bedsteads now on our floors at **a third off their prices.**

They include some very elegant pieces. All are of best makes, and they are in perfect condition, except for trifling wear from being shown on our floors. Prices—**$20 to $100.**

Were $30 to $165.

Fourth Floor.

About Housekeeping Linens

This is timely news and a warning. Shrewd housekeepers will note the advantage here offered—and be prompt. Many of the prices below are considerably less than to-day's regular prices. All are far below the prices that will prevail within a few short weeks. In good supply of all these goods now. But with values such as follow, and replenishing time at hand, the finish is not far off:

25c each—Bleached damask towels; red, blue or plain white borders; handsome knotted fringe; 25x48 in.; would be cheap at 35c.

35c each—Renaissance lace and linen doilies; 12 in. square; usually 50c.

50c yd.—Bleached Irish table linen; handsome new designs; 67 in. wide; value 65c.

75c yd.—Bleached Scotch table linen; our own designs; 67 in. wide; to-day's value, 90c.

$1 yd.—Bleached Irish damask; 15 choice patterns; 72 in. wide; dinner napkins to match, 25 in. square; at $3 a dozen; excellent goods at little price.

$1 each—Renaissance lace and linen center pieces; 19 in.; usually $1.25.

$1.25 each—Renaissance lace and linen table squares; 20 in.; usually $1.75.

$1.50 doz.—Tea napkins; snow white; sewed fringes; 17 in. square; choice patterns; this quality will soon sell at not less than $2.

$1.75 each—Hemstitched lunch cloths of bleached German damask; 1¾ yd. square. 1¾x2¼ yds., at $2. 1¾x2½ yds., at $2.50.

$3 doz.—Bleached Irish damask napkins, full 26 in. square; would be a bargain at $3.50.

Fourth avenue.

Granite Iron Ware at Half

Other Housefurnishings at Little Prices

Kitchen utensils of every sort, in this superior ware, all excellent goods—perfect—are offered in this sale at exactly half the regular prices. Just a few specimen values follows:

Wash Basins, 10c, 12c, 13c, 15c, 18c, 20c and 23c.

Milk Pans, 8c, 9c, 10c, 11c, 13c, 14c, 15c.

Egg Fry Pans, 20c.

Octagon Cake Moulds, 15c, 18c, 25c.

Turk's Head Moulds, 30c.

Ladles, 4c, 6c, 7c and 8c.

Cullenders, 18c and 28c.

Coffee Pots, 21c. 24c, 28c, 31c, 35c, 39c.

Oblong Pans, 35c.

Pudding Pans, 8c, 10c, 15c, 17c, 18c.

Bread Raisers, 70c, 83c, 90c, $1.08.

And there's many another bargain in the housefurnishings store just now. Here's only a partial list of them:

Fairbank's Mascot Laundry Soap, $2.65 a box of 100 cakes.

Double Corkscrews, 5c.

Dust Pans, steel edge, 10c.

Galvanized Garbage Pail, with cover, 50c.

Galvanized Ash Cans, $1.25.

Tea and Coffee Cannisters, 10c from 20c.

Egg Poachers, 10c. Glass Oil Cans, 18c.

Ammonia, 1 pint bottle, 4c.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

LONDON BELIEVES MAFEKING RELIEVED

Probable that Col. Plumer's Column Has Arrived.

METHUEN'S ADVANCE IS SLOW

Has Penetrated But Forty Miles North of Kimberley.

Col. Baden-Powell Has Armed the Natives "for Defense Only"—Garrison on Quarter Rations.

LONDON, March 19.—The news from South Africa to-day is entirely satisfactory to the British public. The relief of Mafeking is not yet announced, but it is extremely probable that this is already accomplished by Col. Plumer's advance. Lady Charles Bentinck, at Cape Town, has received a telegram from her husband in Mafeking, dated March 12, saying that he expected to join her shortly.

The actual relief movements have not been publicly developed in detail, but it seems that Lord Methuen only started very recently and is rather engaged in dispersing the Boers of the district than aiming at actual relief.

A dispatch from Cape Town, Sunday, says: "The mounted force from Kimberley proceeding to the relief of Mafeking has arrived at Warrenton, about forty miles north of Kimberley and 160 miles south of Mafeking. As the force neared Windsorton, twenty-five miles north of Kimberley, the Boers evacuated the town, blowing up the bridge.

"It is reported that the rebels who refused to accompany the Transvaalers, when the latter evacuated Taunge and Vryburg, are preparing to trek into Damaraland on the approach of the British, but that the Hottentot chiefs are getting ready to bar their escape.

The Mafeking relief column, Cols. Drummond and Peakman commanding, had a sharp engagement at Fourteen Streams. The British succeeded in driving the Boers off. They had only a few casualties.

Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post, says:

"Probably Mafeking will be relieved by the approach of Col. Plumer before Lord Methuen, who seems engaged in clearing the country north of Kimberley, can arrive.

"The pacification of the Free State is progressing satisfactorily. Ultimately there will arise probably among the Transvaal Boers a strong peace party, who will point to the condition of affairs at Bloemfontein as evidence that even in the British Province of Pretoria life may be tolerable.

"It must not be too readily assumed that Lord Roberts will continue his advance by a direct line to Johannesburg and Pretoria. There are other routes with advantages that may be worthy of consideration.

"According to Winston Churchill there are 14,000 Boers, with twenty guns, in the Biggarsberg Range. They will have to be caught sooner or later. The British troops are anxious to try, and the feeling is general that ere long they will be permitted to do so."

LORENZO MARQUES, March 18.—A dispatch from Mafeking dated Saturday, March 10, says:

"The garrison is holding its own. We have heard numerous rumors that the siege will be raised, but so far that is not the case. We are pegging along patiently on quarter rations, supplemented by the occasional capture of cattle.

"Our home-made gun erratically bombards the Boer trenches. Horrible stories are current that the Boers are inflicting nameless tortures upon captured native runners. These may not be true, but they are tending to inflame native passions to such an extent that it may soon be impossible to hold the natives in check.

"Owing to the Boers having deliberately bombarded the native stadt, which is full of women and children, Col. Baden-Powell has armed the natives, but he has only allowed them to act on the defensive, although they have clamored to be allowed to go out and attack at the point of the assegai.

"They will be prevented as long as possible from inflicting reprisals on the Boers."

PRETORIA, March 16.—It is officially denied that the siege of Mafeking has been raised or the town relieved.

The British officers here have been removed from the Model School to new quarters in the outskirts of the town.

LOBATSI, March 10.—It is reported that Commandant Eloff, with a commando, has left Zeerust for Mafeking. Commandant Schwartz, with 150 men, is threatening the railway near Aasvogel Kop, north of Lobatsi.

A British patrol, which reconnoitred within fourteen miles of Mafeking, found the railway uninjured and the telegraph wire untouched north of Pitsani.

BOERS DESIROUS OF PEACE.

LONDON, March 19.—The Naples correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs an interview he has had with Webster Davis, United States Assistant Secretary of the Interior. According to this Mr. Davis said:

"When I left Pretoria the Boers were becoming desirous of peace. President Krüger and Gen. Joubert were the strongest opponents of the peace party, but they were becoming exceedingly unpopular. I do not believe the Boers will resist much longer."

The correspondent says Mr. Davis declined to speak regarding his mission, but that the general belief in Naples is that he is bearing peace terms and a request for American mediation.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Bloemfontein, dated Friday, March 16, says:

"We are getting rifles surrendered faster than a factory could turn them out. It is quite certain that, if a British official can reach the northern laagers with Lord Roberts's proclamation, the whole Boer population will declare for peace."

A dispatch to The Daily News from Bloemfontain, dated Friday, says:

"Events have occurred which induce me to predict that the war will only last so long as it takes to march to Pretoria. The educated Boers, even the Transvaalers, are ready to accept the inevitable."

The War Office has received the following dispatch from Field Marshal Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Sunday:

"The Guards' Brigade returned yesterday from Norval's Pont. Several burghers have laid down their arms to Gen. Pole-Carew at Edenberg and elsewhere.

"The officer commanding at Belmont reports that some deserters have come in with a Maxim, a nine-pounder, and another gun. Another nine-pounder has been brought into Colesberg.

"The cavalry brigade has gone to Thaba Nchu in order to reassure the inhabitants of the district, and to distribute copies of the proclamation to the people of the Free State. These proclamations are being eagerly sought after.

"Lord Methuen reached Warrenton on March 16. He was in time to prevent the Deviation Bridge from being completely destroyed and to secure the pont on the Vaal.

"The English mail was dispatched from here by rail yesterday; and to-morrow the regular railway service with Cape Town will be reopened.

"Mafeking reports that all was well on March 6."

Lord Kitchener is still quietly organising in the northeast of Cape Colony. Predictions and betting are beginning here that the war will be ended by the middle of May.

Lord Roberts probably ascertained from Mr. Fraser, the new Mayor of Bloemfontein, before dispatching Gen. Pole-Carew south, that in all likelihood, the railway was clear. The next move will be to collect at Bloemfontein by railway sufficient stores for the immense army Lord Roberts will have when the Orange River forces have joined him.

This will probably occupy from two to three weeks. Therefore, the next important operations may be expected in Natal.

The cavalry brigade which Lord Roberts has sent to Thaba Nchu, thirty-five miles east of Bloemfontein, is destined to cut off some 2,000 Boers who are escaping from the southward. The Boers are reported to have destroyed the railway in the neighborhood of Kroonstad.

BRITISH POSITION IN NATAL.

LONDON, March 19.—A dispatch to The Times from Ladysmith, dated March 18, says:

"Our advanced camp is on Sunday's River, two miles north of Elandslaagte. The Boers hold two positions on the Biggarsberg Range, about ten miles north. The strongest is on the Newcastle Road, where several guns have already been mounted, and where they are digging extensive trenches. The second position, which is on the Dundee Road, is not so strong."

BOER LOSSES WERE 4,351.

PRETORIA, March 16.—The Chief of the Intelligence Department, Molengraaf, announces that the Federal losses, prior to the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, were: Killed, 677, wounded, 2,129.

Accidents, sickness, and other disabling causes, he asserts, bring the total to 4,351.

A BOER AMAZON CORPS OF 2,000?

LONDON, March 19.—The Daily News prints a dispatch from its correspondent at Bloemfontein in which he says:

"I am told that a corps of 2,000 women has been formed at Pretoria. It is called the Amazon Corps. All the members are uniformed in kilts and are armed."

American Attache at Pretoria.

PRETORIA, March 15.—Capt. Carl Reichmann, the United States Army officer detailed to observe the conduct of the war from the Boer side, returned here this morning from the Modder River.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, March 18.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated with extraordinary enthusiasm throughout South Africa. In reply to a message from the Irishmen of Cape Town, the Queen sent the following:

"I have always felt confident that the spirit, courage, and allegiance which have distinguished the Irish soldiers in the face of the enemy would be shared by their brethren in the colony in support of the authority of my Government."

LONDON, March 19.—Dispatches from Durban, Pietermaritzburg, and other South African towns describe most enthusiastic celebrations on St. Patrick's Day.

A London newspaper credits to Lord Roberts the suggestion to the Queen that the wearing of the Shamrock be permitted. Whether this be so or not, it has been a most advantageous political move.

CURSES IRISH SOLDIERS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 18.—In Union Hall, Somerville, last evening, a largely attended meeting was held under the auspices of Division 6, A. O. H. The presiding officer was E. J. Slattery, State President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Wauhope Lynn, former Judge of the Civil Court of New York, and one of the leading Irish Nationalists, made an address on "Our Duties to the Men in Ireland."

The speaker condemned the present attempt to create Irish friendship for Queen Victoria and the latter's order permitting Irish soldiers to sport the Shamrock on St. Patrick's Day. He called upon God to curse the Irish soldiers now fighting in the English army against the Boers. Referring to the Queen's contemplated visit to Ireland he said that all loyal Irishmen should place crepe upon their doors and remain inside their homes in sackcloth and ashes until the Queen had departed from the sacred soil of Erin.

KIPLING ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

CAPE TOWN, March 18.—On the initiative of Lord Roberts a newspaper has been started at Bloemfontein for the edification of the troops.

Rudyard Kipling contributed to the inaugural edition yesterday the following lines:

"O Terence, dear, and did you hear
The news that's going round?
The shamrock's Erin's badge by law,
Wherever her sons are found,
From Bloemfontein to Ballybank,
'Tis ordered by the Queen.
We've won our right in open fight—
The Wearing of the Green."

BOERS LIKE AMERICAN REPLY.

LONDON, March 19.—The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing under date of March 16, says:

"State Secretary Reitz of the Transvaal, in the course of an interview, has said that the Transvaal Government considers the American reply highly satisfactory and that he believes the United States will bring such pressure to bear as will result in a settlement agreeable to the people of the two republics.

"While admitting the seriousness of the situation Mr. Reitz says he is convinced that the burghers of both republics will enthusiastically defend the independence of the Transvaal to the last."

DELAGOA RAILWAY AWARD.

LONDON, March 19.—Mr. Trehane sends to the London papers a letter he has received from the Secretary of the Delagoa Bay Railway Arbitration Tribunal, which is to the effect that the award will probably be officially proclaimed in about a month.

The Standard, commenting editorially upon this communication from the American advocate, says:

"When this protracted arbitration has been settled, we should be in a position to deal with Portugal on the entire subject, and we may possibly secure for the Anglicized Transvaal improved commercial facilities. It would be a welcome coincidence if the award should coincide with Lord Roberts's arrival at Pretoria."

"Jim" Holloway a Boer Adjutant.

CAPE TOWN, March 18.—"Jim" Holloway, the prizefighter, is now an Adjutant in the Boer forces.

Segregation of Prisoners.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The late Warden Cassidy of the Eastern Penitentiary was a strenuous advocate of the system of segregation for prisoners, but the surnise is already expressed that, with his death, the plan may be dropped in the State and the institution in which he worked so hard to build it up. His latest report, just published by the Inspectors of the penitentiary, contains some pertinent remarks on this subject. It says that, while the moral and economic advantages of the cellular system, as obtained at the Eastern Penitentiary, have not yet been generally adopted in the United States, they are now recognized by what is practically the universal sentiment of European Governments, and large sums of money have been spent in altering old prisons for this purpose, now considered indispensable. On the other hand, many other schemes which have been adopted for the reformation of criminals have been abandoned as inefficient, including the Auburn system of congregation with enforced silence and the classification system. The most recent plan, the system of indeterminate sentence, is now on trial, but does not appear to possess any advantages over the cellular system.

Not Bingham's Fault.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Congressman Bingham, in replying to criticisms of his work in connection with the appropriations for League Island, among other things has produced the following letter from ex-Speaker Reed:

"My dear Harry:

"What has happened? I never expected to see you charged with lack of loyalty to League Island or any appropriation you could lay your hands on. If there is any money in the Treasury whatever unappropriated to that or the Delaware River or the United States Mint, it is not your fault. Yours truly, T. B. REED."

LIFE IN THE TRANSVAAL

Johannesburg the Most Desirable Place of Residence.

HOW WAR NEWS IS DOLED OUT

Extent of Boer Casualties Learned Only by Degrees—No Sugar in Pretoria.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LORENZO MARQUES, Feb. 3.—Johannesburg remains, in the opinion of many, the most desirable place of residence in South Africa. Of course the theatres and places of amusement are closed, and one is not allowed out after 9 at night. Nothing in the way of alcohol can be bought except at meal times, but there is no specified time for meals, nor is their duration limited. The town has certainly other disadvantages, sugar, for instance, costing just now as much as 2s. a pound.

Other commodities are not comparably expensive. It is a remarkable fact that although so recently as just before the Jameson raid soda water had frequently to be used for lavatory purposes, and vegetables, and particularly fruit, were obtainable only at extortionate prices, the cost of living at Johannesburg is now less than at any town in South Africa, and of fruit and vegetables there is a superabundance. Splendid grapes are to be had in many parts of the Transvaal, at Pretoria, for instance, where, at the principal hotel, not a spoonful of sugar is to be had.

To see a man strolling the streets on a hot night, and even during the day under the broiling sun, wearing a long, turquoise-blue cloak, is to put him down at once as a representative of some barbaric race, seeing that perhaps the most marked characteristic of savagery is a love of grotesque finery. Nevertheless, this was the kind of garment in which the leading members of the Russian ambulance party en route for the Transvaal chose to startle the inhabitants of Lorenzo Marques, accustomed though they are to almost every variety of costume adopted by savage and semi-civilized races. Particularly out of place did this "lady's opera cloak" look in conjunction with the spectacles and harsh features of some of the wearers.

It appears that by direct request of her Imperial Majesty the Empress Maria Feodorovna, the Russian Foreign Office was directed to offer both the combatant parties in South Africa medical and surgical help. The British Government, while courteously thanking the Russian authorities for the offer, intimated that its own resources were sufficient for all requirements. The republics, however, through Dr. Leyds, gratefully accepted the offer, whereupon a strong section was immediately equipped. The staff was composed of five physicians, two administrators, ten Sisters of Mercy, and sixteen well-trained attendants. A complete field hospital for twenty-five beds, with ample requirements in every possible way, was got ready, and on Nov. 28 the section left St. Petersburg, via Odessa and Port Said, for Delagoa Bay, to place itself immediately at the disposal of the Transvaal Government. The Imperial Russian Red Cross has given 100,000 rubles for the use of the section. Before proceeding to the front the members of the staff were introduced to President Krüger.

The ordinarily phlegmatic inhabitants of "the Cape" have now for more than four months been living in a state of excitement and anxiety, which, with the frequent and serious British reverses and their continued money losses, has latterly been greatly intensified. It would appear to bear out the contention of the psychologists that humanity is more sensitive to pain than to pleasure, to see the faces of those on whom the smiles of fortune appeared unable to excite the slightest degree of cheerfulness, now wearing an expression of habitual and unutterable gloom. With no business doing, (though heavy expenses in the way of rent, &c., still continue,) the time is mostly spent in anxious waiting for the many special editions of the papers and in anticipation of the news that they may contain. The full force of any British disaster is not communicated at once; but gradually. First is given a list of killed and wounded officers; later it is stated that a number of privates also have fallen, but that full particulars have not yet been received. The following day a supplementary list is published, and the day after that another. Thus the full effect of the loss is considerably diminished. On the other hand, the first account of a battle published at Pretoria is almost invariably an enormous British loss, with a few trifling casualties on the Boer side. After a week or two a list of those killed is given, which totals very many times the number previously stated.

The war has many incidental drawbacks. Tommy Atkins, however necessary, is an evil, and one from which Cape Town, as a garrison town, suffers severely even in times of peace. Owing to the petting and praising that are now so largely lavished on him, the evil has increased in intensity as well as in quantity. The volunteers have long since all been called out, and it is surprising how soon a little professional soldiering turns an ordinarily well-behaved citizen into a drunken rowdy. There is much jealousy between the regular troops and the volunteers, and the former are especially annoyed to think that the volunteers receive about five times their own rate of pay.

There has been a severe outbreak of glanders among the recently imported horses, especially among those taken from the London General Omnibus Company. Four hundred animals were shot one morning recently in consequence.

At the hospital at Wynberg, which was formerly the Government stables, there are about 2,000 men. As soon as the patients become convalescent they are removed to England, along with those who have been only slightly wounded.

Table Bay is full of empty transport ships, unable, it is said, to get the necessary coal to take them back to England.

Except in Natal there has lately been a cessation of hostilities, and Tommy Atkins has been enjoying a kind of rest, although of course he is not allowed to remain really idle. For instance, the pickets have to be relieved, which gives occupation to a number of men and horses. In camp the horses are groomed, watered, and exercised; the men are drilled, and a thousand and one little duties performed. The farriers are shoeing horses, the blacksmiths repairing wagons, and the tailors mending. Every morning the train brings fresh supplies of meat and bread, and the Army Service Corps are busy until midday serving out rations and in the afternoon forage. The ambulance wagons go out to exercise mules; the transport wagons do the same. There is a constant stream of water carts from the fountain, troops arrive and depart, stores are unloaded, and the camp is a scene of activity and bustle.

As soon as the supply train comes the carcasses of frozen meat are weighed off by the Army Service Corps "noncom."—so much for every regiment and so much for the officers' mess. The cooks are busy preparing the morning meal. Here is the simple chop sizzling on a gridiron, there is something more ambitious in the shape of a stew, and everywhere there are abundant signs of the wholesome manner in which Tommy is fed. From the time he joins the army till he is pensioned he is nursed. Everything he wants is supplied. He is fed and clothed without any effort of his own. If his tunic, water bottle, haversack, bandolier, rifle, or horse is lost, it is replaced. All his thinking is done for him; he is almost a machine, cared for as never a machine was, for on his condition depends the fate of the British Empire. Tents get hot during the daytime, and Tommy makes a shady corner out of stacked rifles and his blanket. Another brings bushes from the hills and improvises a Summer house. Even the officers have discarded mess tents where possible, and the Carbineers have built a place out of buck wagons and tarpaulins. W. S.

Two Boys Burned to Death.

ALFRED, N. Y., March 18.—Two sons of Eugene Ferrin, aged respectively nine and three years, were burned to death in the Ferrin farmhouse, in McHenry Valley, near this village, which was consumed this morning. Mr. Ferrin rescued his wife and two children, but was driven back by the flames and badly burned in a vain effort to save the two that perished.

Killed in a Boxing Bout.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., March 18.—Frank Cass, eighteen years old, was killed at Levin Lake to-day in a friendly boxing bout with Bert Whidden. In the eighth round Whidden struck Cass with a six-ounce glove on the left side of the neck. Death resulted in half an hour.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MR. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY BILL

Will Be Introduced by the New York Congressman To-day.

PROVIDES FORCE OF 150,920.

It Creates General Staff Corps, and Consolidates Ordnance Corps with Artillery—Other Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Congressman George B. McClellan of New York will introduce an army reorganization bill on Monday. Mr. McClellan last night gave the following explanation of the bill:

"In preparing this bill I have had the assistance of a number of officers of the United States Army, but I am under special obligations for advice and help to that brilliant soldier, my friend, Col. Theodore A. Bingham of the Corps of Engineers.

"The purposes of this bill are twofold: First, the reorganization of the so-called staff departments, so as to make the army an efficient fighting machine; second, a reorganization of the line of the army, so as to make it elastic and capable of as great expansion as possible on mobilization in time of war. The bill has been based upon the present size of the regular army, and provides for a total enlisted strength of combatants and non-combatants of exactly 65,000 men.

"Section 1 divides the army into two parts, the combatant force and the non-combatant force. In the former is included the Lieutenant General, six Major Generals, twelve Brigadiers, the General Staff corps, the engineers, the artillery, the cavalry, the infantry, and the corps of cadets. The non-combatant force, as its name implies, includes the various corps of the army that are non-combatant, as the Medical Corps and the various supply corps, &c. It also includes the retired officers and men of the regular army and the professors at the Military Academy. A proviso permits the President in time of war to recall into active service, except service in the field, officers now on the retired list. The purpose of this is to permit of the employment in active service of the great number of retired officers who are still perfectly capable of serving their country upon special service, so as to allow the active officers so detailed to return to the troops.

THE GENERAL STAFF.

"Section 2 creates a General Staff. It is unnecessary, in this brief explanation, to state the necessity in our army of a General Staff corps. The English Army and our own are the only two civilized armies on earth that do not possess this most important directing force. The present Secretary of War has recognized its necessity in his recent order creating a war college. The General Staff, under this section, would be created by the amalgamation of the present Adjutant General's Department, the Inspector General's Department, and the Record and Pension Office. The latter would naturally become the Bureau of Records of the General Staff, and all inspections would be performed under the authority of the General Staff by officers detailed from the various branches of the service for the inspection of the branch from which they are detailed. This method is in force in all European armies and allows inspections to be made by officers who are familiar with the troops they inspect, and not as at present in our army, by officers who may have come from some other branch of the service and know nothing whatever about the branch they are called to report upon.

"This section further provides that the present most efficient Adjutant General shall become the First Chief of the General Staff, and that all officers of the General Staff corps must serve not less than two years with line troops in the grade of their commissions and will not be eligible for promotion to a higher grade until such service has been performed, a return to duty with the troops to occur once at least in every ten years. This will enable officers to keep in touch with the needs of the troops and to familiarize themselves with the handling of men, in which even the most efficient officers are apt to grow rusty after many years spent at the desk.

"Section 3 refers to the Corps of Engineers, and has been drafted in view of the constantly increasing demand for military engineers for river and harbor improvements. It provides for a considerable increase in the personnel of the officers of that corps, but no more than sufficient to command the engineer troops and furnish in time of peace a sufficient force for river and harbor work, and in time of war a sufficient number for military engineering work. Engineer troops cannot be manufactured out of hand, but require a long course of instruction before they become efficient. Twenty-four companies of enlisted men are therefore provided for, organized on a war basis, which will be amply sufficient for an army of five army corps.

"It is further provided that vacancies in the grade of Captain and First Lieutenant in the the Corps of Engineers and not filled by the promotion of officers now in this corps may be filled by the transfer of officers from other branches of the service who are specially qualified for the work and able to pass the proper examination, and by the appointment from civil life of such civil, mechanical or electrical engineers who fulfill certain requirements. The increase in the engineers is to be brought about gradually, so that the maximum will not be reached until 1904. This section should result in procuring for this most important branch of the service the best-qualified men from the army and the best class of our younger civil engineers.

ARTILLERY REORGANIZATION.

"Section 4, providing for the reorganization of the artillery, follows the general lines of a similar section in the McClellan bill introduced in the last Congress. It creates a corps of artillery such as has been urged by the present Secretary of War, and places it under the command of a Brigadier General, the fortress artillery being under the immediate direction of a Colonel detailed for the purpose, and the field artillery also under the immediate direction of a Colonel so detailed.

"The present Ordnance Department is consolidated with the artillery, and the work now performed by that department is transferred to the artillery. The purpose of this provision is that the men who fight and handle the guns shall also manufacture them. At present the artillery has no say whatever in the design, manufacture, or emplacement of the weapons it must use, and, on the other hand, the officers of the Ordnance Department have no experience with the troops except that derived upon the proving grounds. It has been said by officers of the Ordnance Department that a return to service with the troops would incapacitate them for their very technical and scientific duties. Apart from the fact that there can be no more technical and scientific duty than the handling of great guns in action, it is only necessary to allude to the fact that in every other army on earth but our own, that branch of the service that fights the guns is also responsible for their manufacture. The system works to perfection elsewhere, and certainly our officers are not inferior in personnel or in education to those of other countries.

"The original feature of this section, which did not appear in the McClellan bill of the last Congress, is that it provides for an elastic organization of the fortress batteries. The greatest artillerists have agreed that the maximum of recruits that can be absorbed by a minimum of trained men is 60 recruits by 60 trained men. The War Department has asked for 18,000 artillerymen as being the minimum required for one shift for our various coast defenses. While this is far below the actual number required, it has seemed best not to go beyond it in this bill. In time of war it is an axiom that two shifts are required for each gun. Keeping in view the fact that sixty trained troops will absorb sixty recruits, the problem that this section has sought to solve is how to double the number of fortress artillerymen in time of war with the least possible friction.

"In this section 200 batteries of fortress artillery are provided, at a maximum of 90 men each, making a total of 18,000 men in time of peace. In time of war the President is authorized to organize an additional 100 batteries. By the transfer of 30 trained men from each of the 200 peace batteries, all of the 300 war batteries would contain 60 trained men. These 60 trained men, as before stated, will readily absorb 60 recruits each, giving 300 batteries of 120 men each, or 36,000 men, the number required. This section further provides for 24 batteries of field artillery sufficiently strong to horse 4 guns in time of peace, or a total of 96 guns. In time of war the President is authorized to raise their strength, so as to permit each battery to horse 6 guns, or 144 guns in all, which would be somewhat more than the proportion which modern science requires, of 1 gun to every 1,000 men.

"The pay of the enlisted men in the fortress artillery is raised to that of the corresponding grades of enlisted men in the Corps of Engineers, for the purpose of overcoming the difficulty now experienced in the recruitment of men for this branch of the service. The work of the artillerymen with the great guns is that of machinists, and is of the hardest kind, requiring incessant study. The stations are usually far from towns and cities, and in time of war the work is incessant, without any possibility of advancement, distinction, or glory.

MORE CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

"Section 5, reorganizing the cavalry, has been drafted with the same purpose of elasticity in view. The number of regiments is increased from ten, as at present, to fifteen; each regiment, however, instead of being composed of three field squadrons as at present is composed of two field squadrons and one depot squadron; the two field squadrons to be organized as at present; the depot squadron to consist merely of a full complement of officers and a detail of enlisted men from the field squadrons to be made by the Colonel. In time of peace the depot squadron, as in all Continental armies, would purchase and break the remounts and train recruits. In time of war the President is authorized to mobilize the depot squadrons, which would be done, as in the case of the fortress artillery, by the transfer of one-third of the enlisted strength from each field squadron, giving all squadrons 220 trained men, and the recruitment of all squadrons to full war strength. The total of the cavalry in time of peace, as provided in this section, would not exceed the total now provided by law.

THE INFANTRY FORCE.

"Section 6 reorganizes the infantry in very much the same way as Section 5 reorganizes the cavalry, the regiment consisting of two field battalions and one depot battalion, the latter to be mobilized in time of war and all three battalions to be recruited to full war strength of 800 men each. In reference to the cavalry and infantry, it is provided that all details of officers in time of peace shall be made from the depot squadrons or battalions, so as always to leave the field squadrons and battalions with their full complement of officers, a most important matter for discipline and efficiency.

THE CORPS OF CADETS.

"Section 7 increases the Corps of Cadets by giving each Congressional district two instead of one as at present, by providing for the appointment of two at large by the United States Senators, one from each Territory by the delegates, and one from the District of Columbia by the President, and ten from the United States at large, to be appointed annually by the President. This is deemed necessary in view of the greatly increased need for trained officers, a need which was most seriously felt at the outbreak of the Spanish war.

"Sections 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13 provide respectively for the Medical Corps, Quartermaster Corps, the Subsistence Corps, the Pay Corps, and the Judge Advocate's Corps. The number of officers in these several corps is somewhat changed, and all officers are given relative rank on the theory that they are non-combatants.

"Section 8 gives the Quartermaster's Corps a force of enlisted men for use with the train, as does also Section 11, which provides for the Subsistence Corps.

EQUIPMENT CORPS.

"Section 10 creates a new corps called the Equipment Corps, whose officers shall have relative rank as in the other supply corps. This corps is to furnish all clothing, camp and garrison equipage, all equipments, except arms and ammunition, and is to have charge of all storehouses, magazines, &c., now in charge of the present Quartermaster's or Ordnance Departments. The work of the present Quartermaster's Department has grown so enormous as to outrun its efficient performance by one corps, and this bill has sought to divide the duties now performed by it so as to leave to the Quartermaster's Corps its proper functions of transportation. The creation of this corps was strongly urged by the commission that investigated the conduct of the Spanish war.

"Section 14 provides for appointments to the General Staff Corps and to the non-combatant corps. They are open to all officers of the army who have served five years as commissioned officers with actual or relative rank, and shall be made by competitive examination, the candidate passing the best examination to be appointed.

TO ABOLISH SIGNAL CORPS.

"Section 15 abolishes the Signal Corps and transfers its duties to the Corps of Engineers and its officers to the infantry. At present, duties which properly belong to the engineers are performed by a separate corps, which causes endless confusion.

"Section 16 increases the limited retired list to 500 because of the increase of the number of officers in the active army.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.

"Section 17 provides that for the purpose of recruitment and remounting, the Secretary of War shall assign the artillery, cavalry, and infantry to the different States and Territories as nearly as possible in proportion to population and according to the various facilities for furnishing men and animals, no company, troop, or battery to be stationed in any one State or Territory for a period longer than one year out of five. The purpose of this section is to popularize the army as much as possible and to give the people of the various sections of the country a personal interest and pride in the service. It would also tend to discourage desertions and stimulate recruitment. The men would feel more contented if serving with their own friends, and have a greater incentive to good work, knowing that the people among whom they were born and brought up are constantly watching the regiment.

"Sections 18 and 19 have already appeared in various reorganization bills.

"Section 20 is the usual formal concluding section contained in new legislation, and provides that no officer now in the service shall be discharged under the operation of the bill.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL.

"In conclusion, the bill creates a General Staff Corps and consolidates the Inspector General's Department and the Record and Pension Office with the General Staff; it consolidates the Ordnance Corps with the Artillery; it abolishes the Signal Corps and gives all the non-combatant corps relative rank and creates a new corps known as the Equipment Corps; it provides in time of peace for 24 companies of engineer troops at 164 men, with 2 bands of 28 men each, making a total of 3,992; 24 batteries of field artillery of 4 guns each, at 120 men, with 2 bands of 28 men each, making a total of 96 guns and 2,940 men; 30 squadrons of cavalry at 332 men each, with 15 bands at 28 men each, and non-commissioned staff of 135 men, making a total of 10,515; 60 battalions of infantry at 438 men, with 30 bands, at 28 men each, and non-commissioned staff of 180, making a total of 27,180, a total field army of 44,627.

"In addition the bill provides for 200 battalions of fortress artillery at 90 men each, with 10 bands at 28 men each, and a non-commissioned staff of 236 men, making a total of 18,516, or a total combatant army of 63,143, and in addition 1,857 more non-combatant troops, or a total army of 65,000, which can be automatically expanded in time of war to 3,992 engineers, 4,380 men, and 144 guns, field artillery, 45 squadrons of cavalry at 680 men each, with their bands, making a total of 31,155; 90 battalions of infantry at 800 men each, with their bands, making a total of 73,020, or a total field army of 112,547, to which must be added 300 batteries of fortress artillery of 120 men each, with their bands and non-commissioned staff, making a total of 36,516 men, or a combatant army of 149,063, to which add 1,857 non-combatants, making a total of 150,920, amply sufficient to constitute the first line of defense behind which volunteer regiments can be organized to constitute the second line."

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, March 18.—The market continues strong, but waiting. Offers are plentiful, but they are too low. Last week's trade was not equal to the production. The latter comprised chiefly specialties in gray, bleached, printed, and finished goods, which are held at full prices. Yarns sold at retail for pressing needs only, although some export business was accepted at slight shading yesterday. Inquiry for both yarns and cloth increased, but without tangible result.

France reports a continued good trade, with strong prices.

Germany hesitated on the decline of cotton for a time, but is again more active, and cloth has been selling freely for the third and last quarters of 1900.

Finished goods are active at Mulhouse.

The Foundation of Good Living is Good Bread

The fuel of life is furnished by bread made of

WASHBURN-CROSBY'S GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

Washburn-Crosby Co. Minneapolis, Minn.

When worried try Preferencia

TO INSTRUCT FOR BRYAN

Nebraska Democrats and Populist Conventions Meet To-night.

BRYAN TO DRAW THE PLATFORM

It Will Be His Idea of What the National Convention at Kansas City Should Adopt.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 18.—While there may be a few family fights in the Democratic and Populist Conventions, called for to-morrow night to elect delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City, and the Populist Convention at Sioux Falls, they are not expected to have any influence upon the final action of both gatherings, which will be to select Bryan delegates and instruct them to vote for him first, last, and all the time.

It is expected there will be sharp struggles in the afternoon caucuses for the positions of delegates at large in the Democratic Convention, but whoever wins, the result will be the same. Whoever gets a place on the Nebraska delegation will be for William Jennings Bryan. The Populists have a quarrel of their own to settle over the delegation from Omaha, Douglass County. Two sets of delegates are coming to town to-morrow from Omaha. One is the "Middle-of-the-Road" faction, led by National Committeeman D. Clem Deaver, and the other the fusionists, headed by E. E. Thomas. The Deaver men withdrew from the County Convention yesterday and formed a delegation of their own. "We won't try the case until we hear it," said Gov. Poynter to-day, "but if the facts are as has been reported, I guess there is no doubt that Mr. Deaver and his delegation will go over the transom."

Gov. Poynter declared that there is no doubt whatever that the Populist Convention would send a delegation to Sioux Falls instructed for Mr. Bryan.

Much interest is manifested regarding the platform to be adopted by the Democratic Convention. It will be drawn up under the personal supervision of Mr. Bryan, and is understood to be his declaration of the platform which, in his opinion, the National Convention at Kansas City should place beneath the feet of its Presidential nominee. The platform of to-morrow will be an affirmation of the Chicago platform, will contain planks antagonistic to the trusts, declaring against the formation of a large standing army, against the foreign policy of the present Administration.

At present it is not the intention of the free-silver Republicans to hold a convention to-morrow, although it may be so determined later. The probability is, however, that simply a meeting will be held and the candidacy of Mr. Bryan indorsed.

After the adjournment of the conventions Mr. Bryan will deliver an address in the Auditorium. Preparations are being made to render it a notable event, in view of the fortieth anniversary of Mr. Bryan's birth.

DESKS.
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW.
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C. H. PEPPER'S LINOLEUM
IS THE BEST FLOOR CLOTH FOR OFFICES.
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Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

CLEARING AWAY THE SNOW.

About 3,000 Carts and 4,700 Men Clean Many Thoroughfares—Commissioner Nagle Optimistic.

There was no let-up in the work of removing Thursday's big snowfall from the streets yesterday, and greater results were accomplished than on any other day since the storm, as there were no trucks abroad to interfere with the workers. Their main trouble was that in many places, and particularly along the lines of surface railroads, the snow still remained in frozen hummocks and had to be broken up with picks before it could be shoveled into the carts.

Commissioner Nagle was in the streets all day watching the progress of the work. He expressed himself as well pleased with what had already been done and said that with mild weather and no more snow the streets would be entirely clear by to-night.

There was a dearth of carts during the early morning, as owners feared to trust their horses on the icy roads, but as the mercury rose more and more appeared, and late in the afternoon Superintendent George M. Silverberg of the Uvalde Asphalt Company, which has the contract, said that there were then 4,700 men and about 3,000 carts at work, being about evenly divided between the fourteen inspection districts of the city. He estimated that by midnight about 70,000 loads would be carried away.

Mr. Silverberg said that Broadway and Fifth Avenue were entirely clear, as were the principal blocks in the retail shopping district, and that in all the avenues and principal side streets the snow had been piled ready for removal. The force, he said, was now attacking fresh fields. Among the thoroughfares where work was pushed yesterday were Lenox Avenue, Allen, Rivington, and Stanton Streets.

Mr. Silverberg did not take as optimistic a view as Commissioner Nagle, and said that with good luck it would be Wednesday before the city would be clear. "But should we have more snow in the meantime, as I learn from the Weather Bureau is quite probable, we can't promise to have the snow all off before June," he said, with a smile and a sigh.

Alabama Negro Shot.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 18.—Charles Humphreys, a negro who late last night entered the room of Miss McCoy, daughter of a white farmer living just outside of Phoenix City, Ala., was lynched to-day by a party of white men. The young woman recognized Humphreys last night, and a mob immediately started in pursuit. This morning they came upon the negro about ten miles from Phoenix City. He confessed and was shot to death.

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HOTEL EARLINGTON,
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
Twenty-seventh Street, West, near Broadway. Centrally located in Amusement and Shopping District.
European Plan.
Completely remodeled and refurnished at an expenditure of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars. Restaurants and Palm Room open until One A. M.
Table d'Hote Dinner, Six to Eight.
TARIFF OF RATES.
Single rooms, $1.50 and $2, detached bath.
Double rooms, $3, detached bath.
Double rooms, private bath, one person, $3; two, $4.
Suites of parlor, bedrooms and bath, $5, $6, $7.
Parlor, two bedrooms and bath, $9 and $10.
E. M. EARLE & SON,
30 years connected with Earle's Hotel, New York.
HOTEL EARLINGTON and ST. JAMES HOTEL, JUNE TO OCTOBER. Richfield Springs, N. Y.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD
Lakewood, New Jersey.
M. C. WENTWORTH of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.
JAMES N. BERRY, former

The New York Times.

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only paper published on the Exposition grounds.

TO HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Mayor of New York ought to know as much about the public affairs of the city as anybody. Surely he ought to know who is exercising the powers of government.

There is reason to believe that some of the most important functions of the City Government have been usurped by three men, two State Senators and one head of a city department, who corruptly exercise the same for private gain.

These men constitute what is known as the Gambling Commission. They levy tribute on vice and grow rich by blackmailing the proprietors of unlawful resorts. The licenses they issue to such as will pay annul the law and are respected by the police. That part of the business of the Government that relates to the enforcement of the laws against gambling and unlawful places has been taken over by the Gambling Commission.

This is a horrible condition of affairs. The Mayor can stop it. He must stop it, or people will be forced to conclude that the Gambling Commission is acting with his sanction and under his protection.

Does he wish to avert that terrible disgrace? Then let him exercise his powers under the charter* to inquire into the charge that the head of a city department is a member of the blackmailing Gambling Commission. Let him also inquire into the charges that the Police Commissioners are parties to this conspiracy of crime that is blackening the good name of the city—and the name of ROBERT VAN WYCK.

*Chapter IV., Section 35:
"At any time within six months after the commencement of his term of office the Mayor elected for a full term may, whenever in his judgment the public interests shall so require, remove from office any public officer holding office by appointment from the Mayor, except members of the Board of Education and school boards, and except also judicial officers for whose removal other provision is made by the Constitution. After the expiration of said period of six months, any such public officer may be removed by the Mayor for cause upon charges preferred, and after opportunity to be heard, subject, however, before such removal shall take effect, to the approval of the Governor expressed in writing."

WHY THE BOERS APPEALED.

Our London correspondent in his cable letter printed yesterday confirms the view we took of the appeal made by the two Boer Presidents to Lord SALISBURY for his terms of peace. According to the judgment not alone of our correspondent, but also of those who are more familiar with the political conditions of South Africa, the purpose of the appeal was simply to stiffen the backs of the burghers. Some of these who had not had from the first much stomach for the fight and who naturally had less than ever when the British began to win victories, had to persuade themselves and others that peace could be made on terms which would save the political existence, if not the complete independence, of the Boer republics.

Undoubtedly, if that had been the case, a great majority of the burghers would have been more than willing to make peace. The most fervid Boer jingo must by this time have abandoned the hope which, in their ignorance, many of them cherished at the outset, the hope of "driving the English to Cape Town and into the sea." Evidently the continuance of the republics, with the powers they had before the war, was the very utmost that could be hoped for after ROBERTS's successes. It was much more than could be hoped for by any well-informed and judicious Boer.

It was much more than could be hoped for by such shrewd politicians as the Presidents. They must have been perfectly aware when they made their appeal what the answer to it must be, and that no more favorable answer could be expected until the military situation had again turned more in their favor. It was a military measure to get the British categorically to refuse the minimum of the Boer demands and thus to reunite the whole "Afrikander" populations. That must have been their object in making demands upon the British Government which they were quite sure that Government would refuse. They got from Lord SALISBURY the answer they expected and desired, and upon which they could, as politicians in more modern communities put it, "go to the country."

It would be evident that this was their purpose from one clause in their appeal. That was the clause in which they demanded assurance that the inhabitants of the British colonies who cast in their lot with the Boers of the two republics should not be molested on account of their action. They must have desired and expected that this demand should also be answered with a plain negative. In that case they would have pointed out to the refugees from Cape Colony and Natal in their ranks that they were fighting with halters around their necks, and that the best thing they could do for themselves was to keep on fighting. Lord SALISBURY's reply took no notice of this particular demand, doubtless much to the disappointment of the Presidents. But his answer to the other points was a sufficient notification that the only way of maintaining nominally Dutch Government in any part of South Africa was to beat the British. And doubtless that notification was precisely what the Presidents wanted.

PRESENT REMARKABLE CONDITIONS IN MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Not since the resumption of specie payments on Jan. 1, 1879, has the general business situation in this country been subject to influences of such potency and favorable promise as those which now exist, in the main created by the Financial act of March 14. The Resumption act was the harbinger of a period of very great prosperity. In times of good business the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase act, forced from a reluctant Congress by the iron will of GROVER CLEVELAND, would have had a like effect. Coming in the currency panic of 1893, it served only to restore confidence in a measure, but could not altogether avert the penalty of our financial follies. It is the great good fortune of Mr. MCKINLEY's Administration to have the opportunity to execute the provisions of the Financial act at a time when business is not only great in volume and highly prosperous, but has reached a stage of expansion where the need of the relief which this act will give begins to be seen and felt. From the point of view of the public—and of the voter—the virtue of timeliness is often indistinguishable from the gift of prescient statesmanship.

In the business situation to-day there may be noted four extraordinary conditions, each of weight and moment, and all coming together constituting an economic phenomenon of the highest interest.

I. We have just established unmistakably the gold standard. When we recall in sorrow and bitterness the calamities we brought upon ourselves by our attempts to make silver stand up with gold, no explanation need be offered for giving that fact the first place in the list. With our currency system safely and solidly based upon gold we may approach another Bryan campaign securely confident that it can neither impair confidence nor disturb values as did the former and far more dangerous Populist attempt to grasp the executive power.

II. The issue of a 2 per cent. bond which already commands a premium places the credit of the United States Government very high, if not first among the nations of the earth. It is true that these bonds are to be taken in exchange for bonds at a higher rate and compensation is to be made for the difference, as represented by the market premium; and it is also true that the refunding is undertaken to provide a basis for bank circulation. But all allowance made, it is demonstrated that we can borrow money at the lowest rates, and that is the test of credit.

III. In the short month of February our exports exceeded our imports by $51,000,000. This is a sign that our industries are very active, that our National wealth is increasing, since Europe can no longer pay for our products with our own evidences of debt, and that we are again making a balance abroad which will avert conditions under which gold might be called for.

IV. The operation of the act of March 14 will increase the volume of the currency to an extent not yet determinable, but at a time when the conditions of business demand more money, which the condition of the banks shows that they are not able to supply. The effect upon trade of a new supply of money is too well known to require setting forth. If the increase amounts to a reckless inflation, business and speculation are overstimulated, and after a period of feverish activity there inevitably comes a reaction, contraction, and widespread disaster. But when the new issues are measured by the demands of legitimate business very prosperous conditions ensue, money is made rapidly and safely, but no evil times come after with their train of commercial failures. Present conditions afford no warrant for expecting unwholesome inflation through overissues of notes under the terms of the act of March 14. The enhanced price of the bonds would act as an automatic check on the reckless emission of new currency.

Of the four conditions we have mentioned, that created by the Financial act is by far the most interesting, since it is the only one open to doubt. The effect of the addition to our present stock of money depends upon two things—the rapidity of the increase and its amount. As to neither of these can there be any certain determination. We observe that prominent New York bankers are somewhat skeptical about any sudden swelling of the volume of money and predict pretty stiff rates until the end of April. Banking men are good authority in these matters, for they are acquainted with the facts. But we cannot altogether overlook the probability that their opinions may be unconsciously influenced by their occupation. Other things being equal, banks make more money when rates are well up. If a banker did not believe an issue of $50,000,000 of new currency would be a good thing for his business, he might find great difficulty in foreseeing any such increase. Some basis for an enlightened guess can be formed out of facts that are within the view of everybody.

The bank statement issued on Saturday shows that the surplus reserve of the New York Clearing House banks is very nearly wiped out. It stood at $2,686,425 on Saturday, as figured out by the system of averages. Thirty of the sixty-five banks are below the legal limit of 25 per cent. Taken all together, they show a reserve of only 25.3. That is pretty near the line, but to reach even that point the banks contracted their loans by the great sum of $11,311,400 during the week. Speculation is not now calling for large amounts of money, but general business is calling for it. Business could profitably use more money, and the existing demand keeps the rates high. The moment the legitimate demand begins to exceed the supply the conditions of contraction will be created. That would be a check to business if it were permitted to occur, but will it be permitted?

Already some of the New York banks have taken out and actually received new currency issued under the provision of the act which permits banks to increase their circulating notes up to the full value, instead of 90 per cent. of the value of their bonds. If all the New York banks avail themselves of that privilege something over $2,000,000 will be added to their circulation. The National banks of the entire country can issue $24,200,000 under this clause. The great possibility of increase, however, lies in the purchase of new bonds as the basis of issue, and in the reduction of the tax on circulation. There will be $839,000,000 of the 2 per cents. The banks of the country now hold only $242,000,000 against circulation. And any of them can now increase their circulation up to the full amount of their capital. If all the National banks should do that the currency would be swelled by more than $350,000,000. Here are the legal limits of increase. Of course, they will not be reached or even approached.

Whatever the New York banks may do, the country banks will certainly make considerable new issues. Existing banks desiring an increase or new banks formed to take advantage of the liberal provisions of the act will ask their correspondent banks in this city to buy and "carry" bonds for them. As soon as they receive their new notes from Washington the loans here will be paid off, with a resulting increase of the stock of money at this point, since the sales of the old bonds held here and bought for exchange against the refunding bonds will form so many cash transactions ultimately settled by the shipment of funds to this city.

The effect of all this upon the money market here and in the country generally will depend upon the volume of the new issues. The rapidity of the expansion may be regulated at first by the ability of the Treasury Department at Washington to furnish the new notes. It is stated that from the reserve stock on hand the Bureau of Engraving and Printing can supply from three to four millions a week for a time sufficient to meet the demand for the 10 per cent. increase, or up to $24,000,000. Beyond this the speed of issue can only be guessed at.

The probability is that the banks will call for the new notes fast enough and the department will find means to meet their demands with sufficient promptness to prevent anything like a scarcity of money for the growing calls of business. Up to a moderate amount, which can be readily determined in each locality, additions to the money supply will stimulate trade and encourage investment in a degree that will be beneficial. Beyond that lies the danger line of inflation. As the effect of the act of March 14 will be to withdraw Government bonds from investment, since the banks can use them much more profitably than the private investor, there will be some shifting of money to other securities. This should be reflected not only in the bond market, but to some extent in the general field of investment, even in the field of new enterprises and the development of the resources of the country. Nobody in the country has ever had the opportunity to study the behavior of business under the influence of so many powerful forces as are now acting in conjunction, and all in the direction of greater prosperity.

A DEMOCRATIC OPPORTUNITY.

While we are all entitled to congratulate ourselves over the final removal of the silver question from serious politics, the leaders of the Democratic Party have their special reasons for congratulation. But the political sense of the Democratic leaders has for many years been either an unknown or a minus quantity. They may not be grateful to the Republicans for taking away from them a losing issue. They may not be grateful to them even for presenting them with a winning issue. And this is what it seems that the Republicans are very likely to do. The Democrats in the House found themselves, without any procurement of their own, upon the popular side by voting against the tariff for Puerto Rico, for no better reason than that the Republicans proposed it. Now the Republicans of the Senate are in trouble over the same question, and it is by no means certain that they will not follow the advice of Messrs. HALE and FRYE and defend themselves against the products of American possessions for the purpose of upholding the great palaeozoic principle of Protection.

If the Republicans commit that huge mistake they will give the Democrats the best opportunity they have had for more than a decade. The people of the United States are coming to understand, what was said before the war with Spain was over, that Protection and Expansion do not go together. The general popular indignation over the Puerto Rican tariff cannot be ignored even at Washington, but it may be misunderstood. It would be to misunderstand it to regard it as merely the expression of sympathy with an unfortunate and ill-treated people, ill-treated by those who had undertaken to protect them and to improve their condition. Undoubtedly that feeling enters into the popular disapproval. But the disapproval also indicates the popular understanding that there are two ways of governing colonies, one by offering them all the privileges that the mother country has in the way of trade, and the other by attempting to exploit them and to sacrifice their interests to those of the mother country. The former is the British method, and it has been a great success. The latter has been the Spanish method, and it has been an unvarying failure. The proposition to build tariff walls between ourselves and our possessions is a proposition to govern them in the Spanish manner.

If the Republicans are misguided enough to commit that blunder, they will have presented their opponents with a winning issue, which even the Democrats would find it difficult to refuse. It is quite true, as certain of its own statesmen have said, that the Democratic Party may be likened to a cow which always makes a point of kicking over the milkpail as soon as she has filled it. But it would require a great depth of fatuity to neglect such an opportunity. They must stop talking nonsense, in which they themselves do not believe, about the necessity of handing over an archipelago of half-civilized or less than half-civilized tribes to their own government, which means their acquisition by the first European comer. They must insist that our possessions shall be governed for their own good and by the modern methods which have proved efficacious wherever they have been employed, and not according to the mediaeval methods which have produced nothing but misery, hatred, and revolt. Upon that issue the party which takes the right side of it will carry the country.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of the London weeklies calls attention to the fact that when the Boers under Gen. CRONJE had surrendered they acted much as other soldiers would have acted in similar circumstances, and showed no signs of the solemn earnestness with which they have been credited. Instead, they laughed and joked, or cursed the ruthless General who had made them suffer so terribly, splashed the water over each other as they crossed the river, and otherwise surprised the observers who had expected to see very different behavior on such an occasion. "We do not complain," remarks the commentator, "of the Boers for being as human as our men, but let us hope we shall have no more comparisons in which the British soldier appears as a callous rowdy and the Boer as a soldier-saint." The irritation these words display is natural enough. The "soldier-saint" talk is certainly very trying, when one recalls the habits of the Boers and of their rulers.

—Of course we have as yet only English accounts of the reception which Lord ROBERTS and his troops received from the inhabitants of Bloemfontein, and some people may be inclined to suspect that the welcome was a trifle warmer in the dispatches than in the Free State capital, but though the British officials in South Africa have not hesitated to suppress news as long as it suited their purposes, not once since the war began, so far as we remember, have they been convicted of distorting it, and the full gravity of their not infrequent repulses have always been confessed sooner or later with really surprising frankness. Consequently it is safe to assume the essential truth of these remarkable stories about hearty cheers for the invaders. So assuming, one is impelled to wonder as to the possibility that even at Pretoria the English may be greeted with cheers and smiles from all except the official class and their dependents. We have heard much, to be sure, about the fierce determination of every Boer to die rather than accept foreign domination, but as a matter of fact there has been little evidence to show that the Boers will fight a moment after the certainty of defeat has penetrated their well-guarded minds. It must be remembered that comparatively few of the burghers have profited materially and directly from the exploitation of the Outlanders. A greater number did so in the Transvaal than in the Free State, and therefore it is natural that the former should hold out longer than the latter, but even in the Transvaal the bulk of the Dutch population may already have seen, as their allies evidently do, that their interests demand a speedy termination of the war. If they have already decided, or should soon decide, that only one termination of the war can be speedy, the occupation of Pretoria, also, would be attended with expressions of hilarity, not of sorrow—which would certainly be a strange commentary on all that has been said concerning the relations between Oom PAUL and his people.

—Too much or too enthusiastic praise could hardly be accorded to the authorities of Columbia University for the manner in which they have dealt with their football scandal. Apart from the fact that their present action might well have been taken months and months ago, when the evil now suppressed first became an open secret among college athletes and everybody interested in them, the course of the Columbia Faculty is not only beyond criticism, but it deserves, and doubtless will receive, the highest commendation. Had the dictates of a lower expediency been followed, it would have been deemed sufficient to free the football team of the professionalism that had infected and disgraced it, saying nothing openly about either the existence of the evil or the punishment it had necessitated. That method would have "saved the face" of the university, but it would not have saved anything else, and only a temporary reform would have been effected. The university chose wisely to go to the root of the trouble, to destroy instead of suppress; it not only punished, but revealed, the wrongdoing of the team manager, and it not only demonstrated a determination to have Columbia athletics thoroughly clean, but it confessed that, by first contenting themselves with a merely perfunctory investigation from which no results did or could follow, the official guardians of the university's good name had made a lamentable mistake. All is well that ends well, however, and this affair has ended very well indeed. Rumor has it that two or three other colleges, and perhaps half a dozen of them, might profitably show the same courage in drawing and enforcing the distinction between amateur and professional sport. Be that as it may, Columbia's position is now unassailable.

—Since typesetting machines came into general use, the people who do the most—which is not quite the same as the best—of the world's writing have found themselves deprived of a highly convenient typographical substitute for time-consuming care in the construction of sentences. Italics, to which, of course, we are referring, were never of very good repute as a means of giving emphasis to particular words or phrases, and the difficulties which the new machines put in the way of their employment are doubtless regarded as the reverse of unfortunate by everybody who is or pretends to be a literary critic, but about the practical utility of the inclined letters there is no question, and not a few humble scribblers make their consciousness of never having abused the lost privilege an excuse for sincerely regretting their present confinement to a single font. Their sense of deprivation is not wholly disgraceful. While italics were banned, and properly, from writing of the best sort, the best of writers did employ them when to do so served their purposes or mood, and though habitual or frequent resort to this device was ridiculous and even abominable, it now and then supplied a legitimate need. Would it not be judicious, therefore, for some ingenious person to add to our list of punctuation marks a sign to take the place of the suppressed italics? The task should not be a laborious one in a Nation of inventors, and the reward would be the gratitude of many—and the fierce denunciation of more than a few. The question is at least worth a little discussion.

—There is a general impression that the Winter just closing has been a particularly mild one. This impression is founded in part on the comparative absence of snow, and in part, it must be confessed, on the thermometrical records, which unquestionably are good authority, but the fact remains, and it is a fact hard to get around, under or over, that the coal piles of many people living in and around New York have waned more rapidly this Winter than in recent seasons apparently more severe. Inquiries among suburbanites especially will reveal that in numerous cases supplies of fuel that were expected to last well into midsummer have already been exhausted, and loud is the wailing thereat to be heard morning and evening on all the trains patronized by the tribe of commuters. None of them can explain the mystery and few try, but when they come into town and hear flat-dwellers talk about the mild Winter they are very apt to speak with impatience.

OWNERSHIP OF THE GARDEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The admirable editorial in your esteemed paper of the 27th ult. justly calls for the preservation of the Madison Square Garden, suggesting the municipal ownership of the Garden—a rightful suggestion. In many ways it would be one of the most advantageous and admirable possessions that New York has ever had the opportunity to possess.

Were the same question to present itself in Paris, it would not take twenty-four hours for a decision to be rendered, authorizing its purchase by the city. Why? For the same reason that one of New York's oldest merchants, without a moment's hesitation, contributed a large sum of money to one of the new parks of the city—the Zoological and Bontanical Garden—and when the question was put to him, Why? he replied: "Anything that will bring people to the City of New York ought to be favored by every merchant and every citizen."

Under the present management, it is impossible to obtain for it as free a scope as it would have under municipal ownership. Its great value to the city for conventions, for the annual Horse Show, for a dog dog, poultry show, bicycle or automobile exhibition, for a circus, &c., would be even eclipsed if the buildings were placed at the disposal of the art societies of New York, and the artists of New York, for one month—say May or June—for a salon, or, in the Fall of the year, for an exhibition, for competition of the finest works of art that are made in the land, and which are at present in twenty places, and not seen by a small percentage of the many that would visit the exhibition, and would honor and encourage the artists and bring art lovers from all parts of the Union.

Its value is great, also, as a park or roof garden, to be used for military tournaments, for police drills, for fire drills, for horticultural exhibitions, for athletic sports, and probably more than all this, for the students and school children of Greater New York for exercises on Washington's and Lincoln's Birthdays and the Fourth of July, thus instilling in the minds of the school children the grandest and noblest thought that an American citizen can possess—patriotism. GEORGE F. KUNZ.

New York, March 17, 1900.

A KENTUCKIAN'S PLEA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A wayfarer and a stranger from Kentucky, who is temporarily among you, has been compelled to repeatedly listen to severe and sometimes mocking criticisms of the political conditions in his native State. Without insisting that there is any virtue in the "you also" argument, he is constrained to call the attention of the Easterner to the injunction that it is well to remove the beam from one's own eye before taking the mote from another's.

We in Kentucky recognize that the conditions growing from the Goebel law are more than unfortunate—that it has hurt Kentucky's material welfare—that it has actually depreciated temporarily the value of our property. But no citizen of Kentucky having the greater end in view regrets these last incidents. There exists a determination, no matter at what cost, to keep alive civil liberty and to save the State from boss rule; to keep sacred the first and best right of every freeman—that is, to freely cast his vote and have it honestly counted. To save this right there has necessarily been, and there may yet be, considerable turmoil and excitement, but there will certainly be no submission to a master. The legal questions have been referred to the courts, and their decisions will receive prompt acquiescence. But the greater wrongs will not be forgiven, nor will the people forget to vigorously right them.

Here in New York you belong to political masters. Your voice is sounded, but not heeded. After each particular outrage on your privileges there is an indignant editorial in your leading paper, and possibly a meeting of a few influential citizens, who attend and express their indignation. The whole thing is in the air. It is followed by supine submission. Of course, you will succeed in the long run of working some reforms, but with us political virtue is more virile. No matter how we may differ on the political issues of the day, there exists among the people of the State of Kentucky, irrespective of political views, the determination to keep sacred the ballot.

Of course, the first query would be, why, with these virtues existing, the Kentuckians should have had the experience of the last six months. That is easily answered. When the Goebel bill was passed, and its evils pointed out, the people expected to rebuke it at the polls, and did not dream that any set of men would dare to avail themselves of the evil possibilities of the law. They did, however, but they will never again. An election takes place in November, and although the writer is a Democrat, he can predict with certainty that there can be but one result, and that is the overthrow of the oligarchy of pretended Democrats who seized the State in November.

New York would never have resorted to the necessary violence to throw them off, especially at the cost of some commercial advantages and material prosperity. Here business expediency is in the way. With us liberty and the security of property mean more than temporary prosperity.

KENTUCKIAN.

Louisville, Ky., March 15, 1900.

A "PRETORIAN TAMMANY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are all extremely gratified to know that Mr. Niles has expressed Mr. E. A. Pearson's sentiments "precisely," though we may fail to see that it "was for all this that my ancestors fought in the Revolutionary War." We also must sympathize with him for his "ruffled ten minutes" inflicted upon him by your editorial page each day.

Of course, Mr. Pearson may know a great deal more about South Africa than THE TIMES does. Though, as one who has lived in the Transvaal for eight years, I have cordially indorsed your policy of looking at the root of the question, unobscured by the misleading word "republic" and the questionable diplomacy of Chamberlain, I will be quite ready to repudiate you if Mr. Pearson, and many of the ignorant clever persons who are attempting to foster pro-Boer sentiment in our liberty-loving country, can prove you are wrong in the light of their personal observation.

Mr. Carnegie bases a scathing attack on Uitlander grievances upon letters received by some of his farm laborers from relatives on the Rand. Col. Higginson, the black man's champion, is defending the Constitution of the Boer Republic that refuses not only political and judicial rights to persons even tainted with colored blood, but denies them the right of God's Gospel and believes them devoid of soul.

The Boer Republic, scathed by Livingstone and Moffatt as a menace to Christianity, to-day stands on broader lines through the discovery of gold and the importation of aliens of questionable integrity to run a government the Boers are too illiterate to run themselves. But I question if fundamentally the Transvaal has advanced in civilisation since its Treasury contained $3, though now, thanks to Uitlanders, a single year's revenue is that sum six million fold.

Unfortunately, there are few Jouberts, and whatever the conditions, a minority cannot suppress a majority nor a government exact unjust taxation any more today than in the American Revolution. Only the Uitlanders, unable through restrictive legislation, to strike a blow themselves for freedom, have appealed to the Government that assumed responsibility for the very existence of the Transvaal.

I am an American Dutchman, but I have no more sympathy with the Pretorian Tammany than with our own "Tiger," whose vicious methods THE TIMES has so recently exposed.

J. B. C.

Newark, N. J., March 16, 1900.

CONGRESS AND PUERTO RICO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the plausibly charged stimulus of political expediency, the consideration of the apparently very much mixed problem of the kind and amount of relief that the Government of the United States should accord to the people of Puerto Rico has reached the height of absurdity by the discussions of the subject in Congress. And the reception of the efforts at statescraft of the disputants by the people of the country should be a rebuke that is as emphatic as it is merited. For after abandoning a very proper discussion of the still moot question as to whether the people of the island are either technically or equitably entitled to unrestricted trade relations with the United States, the wits of Congress seem to have run to the discussion of a makeshift substitute that is as far from being germane to the subject as it is remote from all sound principles of government.

That the Puerto Ricans are political dependents of the people of the United States is a postulate that none will attempt successfully to dispute. That they are eleemosynary dependents is a suggestion which the common and business sense of the people of the United States on the one hand, and the pride and sense of personal dignity of the best Puerto Ricans on the other hand, should resent with a positiveness that should be unmistakable. And the act of the money granting portion of Congress empowering the President, in his discretion, to dispense the moneys legally paid into the Treasury of the United States for Puerto Rican customs duties, is no more justifiable in the case of unfortunate and indigent Puerto Ricans than it would be in the case of unfortunate and indigent denizens of the purlieus of New York or Washington.

The only sane comment that appears to have traversed the whole of the nauseating flow of cant, is Senator Tillman's remark that the $2,000,000 gratuity in the hands of the President could only relieve distress indirectly, and the only offer of legislation that comes within the sphere of statescraft is Senator Foraker's bill to provide a civil government for the island.

Great God! "Fire Alarm" Foraker and "Pitchfork" Tillman the conservatives of the United States Senate!

Why not follow Foraker so far as Puerto Rican affairs are concerned and then "laissez nous faire"?

FINDLAY SACKETT.

New York, March 16, 1900.

SOUTHERN SOLDIERS PROTEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sorry there is not some one more worthy to enter this protest against this new, negative issue, anti-imperialism, which might better be dubbed infernalism, which our Democratic leaders seem bent on incorporating in our next National platform. I am but one of the plain people, an "old soldier" of the latest war, and I can speak but for the rank and file of the Democratic Party in the South, but speaking for that rank and file, for the men who suffer most from defeat, whether in battle or politics, I wish to enter as plain a protest against this anti-imperial issue as I can make after hard study in the Philippines of the conditions and problems these islands present to us.

I protest against the party's adopting this new issue, in the first place, because a new issue between the Democratic and Republican Parties is totally unnecessary. There never has been a time in the past twenty years when the issues were more sharply defined between the two parties upon the tariff, the money question, and the monopolies. Why, then, complicate the question? Why scatter our forces and our fire? Why try to throw this anti-imperial boomerang when we have tried and true weapons to our hands!

I protest against the party's adopting this issue, in the second place, because it is a selfish and cowardly attempt to secure political advantage by an evasion of plain and unmistakable duties that properly belong to this Nation. He who seeks to make of the Monroe doctrine a Chinese wall about the Americas and about the United States and to prevent her from going beyond it to take a hand in the civilization and upbuilding of the world sadly mistakes the meaning of the immortal Monroe and of a long line of able, courageous, and statesmanlike leaders of which the Democratic Party well and proudly may boast.

I protest against the party's adopting this new issue, in the third place, because it is directly and vitally opposed to the best interests and true progress of that geographical section of the United States where nature and my own inborn and ever increasing love for it have placed and kept me. It is one thing to have advocated and maintained by a heroic struggle the sovereign rights of States who fought for and helped to win our original independence and to have withdrawn from the Union and formed a new republic. It is quite another thing to advocate the giving of the very same rights which were denied after a bloody war to the Southern States to forty tribes of Malay Indians occupying forty and more disconnected pieces of territory, who have done nothing to deserve those rights, who never had a separate political existence of their own, and whose 2½ per cent. of cultivated intelligence is not enough to control or govern the 97½ per cent. of sloth, barbarity, ignorance, and superstition.

Had I been capable of bearing arms during the war between the States I would unhesitatingly have borne them in defense of the principle of secession. But the principle of secession for these United States has been for once and for all time settled. If the civil war taught anything at all, it most emphatically taught:

The Nation's new, indisputable right,
Won in the Court Supreme of awful war,
To keep intact and spread our sovereignty.

For us at the South, then, to advocate the surrender of our Philippine territory means either that we have not accepted in good faith the results of the civil war or that we have learned nothing from so bitter and so sad a lesson; it is a reflection either upon our patriotism or upon our intelligence.

Let our children's children say with pride that their forefathers did take back the once delegated sovereignty of their States and did create a second republic—one whose short but glorious history ought to make every American's heart beat faster and with more patriotic pulsation. Let them feel no sense of shame because upon our Southern lands fell the burden of settling a disputed constitutional question too great to be decided but by war, which would have continued to vex, harass, and impede our country's growth, until finally settled in a far bloodier and more destructive war than the so-called "war of the great rebellion." Let us even thank God that the question of secession was not left to be settled in 1900!

But let not one of those children say in shame that after we had buried our "lost cause," after the principle of secession was dead, that unwise leaders sought to revive it, sought to bestow the skeleton of our lost hopes upon a people unfit even to have appreciated the original, sought to throw away the richest and least populated portion of Southern territory upon the whole globe, contrary to the true interests and, as I believe, the true sentiments of the Southern people, merely to gain a temporary partisan political advantage!

CY ACK.

Late of First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

Fort Hill, S. C., March 15, 1900.

FOR AN INDEPENDENT TICKET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We shall soon be called upon to "down Tammany" without regard to what the substitute may be. In view of the light thrown on the existing situation by the farcical Mazet committee, the Controller, Mr. Quigg, and the differences between Senator Ford and Mr. Fallows, and the Mayor and Commissioner Scannell as to police and fire legislation, isn't it about time that the battle cry was changed?

Don't let us be led away by the old "gag" that reform can come only through the other party. Republican reform has heretofore insisted that one of that party should be put in nomination for the Mayoralty, but just now one name for that office is on every reformer's lips, and it may be necessary for independent Republicans to get into line for his support.

Mr. Editor, will you agitate, agitate, agitate for an independent municipal ticket in 1901, without any stipulation as to which of the two political parties any candidate may belong? It is none too soon to begin.

New York, March 16, 1900. BETA.

UNION HOURS FOR SERVANTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your article in THE TIMES of the 16th inst., Page 2, "Union Hours for Servants," it is well enough for Mrs. Emmons Blaine to establish in her household such rules, provided it did not affect other citizens and their rights, but this idea, if carried by Mrs. Blaine and a few other wealthy people, will work a terrible hardship upon people of moderate means, who only employ two or three servants. They will expect the same rule and the same wages just as soon as the system is fairly under way.

I think it has come to a pretty pass when the people of this country are influenced by a Scotch-Irish lecturer, and the club women have little to do when they listen to such suggestions from a person who knows perfectly well that there is no such system in the old country or anywhere else. We have trials enough now, and the servants have privileges enough without fermenting out schemes to increase them.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Baltimore, March 16, 1900.

A Great Paper.

From The Staunton (Va.) Daily News.

The course of THE NEW YORK TIMES shows what great service a clean, honest and fearless paper can perform for a community. The younger generation does not know the great Tweed scandal and its exposure by THE TIMES. It occurred shortly after the civil war. William M. Tweed was at the head of Tammany, and he and his associates controlled all the New York City offices, and robbed the city on a gigantic scale. THE TIMES quietly investigated and got possession of all the facts, and began to expose the corrupt ring. When it began to get pretty hot, Mr. Tweed became alarmed, he sent an emissary to see George Jones, owner of THE TIMES, and offered Mr. Jones five million dollars to let up on the ring. Mr. Jones declined the bribe and continued the exposure, the result being that Tweed landed in State Prison. That greatest of modern Democrats, Samuel J. Tilden, sent Mr. Tweed up.

THE TIMES is engaged in another fight. There are a great many large gambling establishments running openly in New York, the Police Department paying no attention to them. THE TIMES has again quietly investigated and finds that these concerns pay over $3,000,000 a year for police protection. There is a regular board which has supervision of the gambling institutions, collecting the blackmail from them and distributing it among city officials and others. As before, THE TIMES has laid the whole thing before the public with many details, pinning the thing on many prominent people, and there is a great stir. On Saturday, one day after the exposure began, all the gambling establishments in New York were shut up tight, the police having withdrawn protection, and the District Attorney's office is moving to secure indictments. It is a great service THE TIMES has performed, and it has performed it in a quiet, dignified way, wholly unlike the yellow journal method of some of its New York contemporaries.

NUGGETS.

Sad Fate.

The One—Yes, Sir; he died owing nobody.
The Other—What an unfortunate time to expire!—Indianapolis Press.

Easy Identification.

Winks—I can tell a poet the moment I see him.
Minks—How?
Winks—He never looks like one.—New York Weekly.

Not His Fault.

"Well, I see that Gen. Roberts didn't do what you predicted," said the casual reader.
"True," replied the military expert, "but you can't blame me for that. He ought to have done it."—Chicago Post.

Would Delay the Civilizing a Bit.

He—Statistics show that the American Indian is gradually but slowly becoming civilized.
She—Dear me; I hope that they won't all get civilized before I can afford to buy a Navajo blanket.—Detroit Free Press.

Hard Words.

Mrs. Tucker—Tommy, what makes you so late?
Tommy—Had some words with the teacher, and she kept me in after school.
Mrs. Tucker—You had words with the teacher?
Tommy—Yes'm. I couldn't spell 'em.—Chicago Tribune.

DAWNS THAT GLADDEN.

Stevens Buck in Chicago Post.

They do not rise who measure gain
By savage hate or battle-pain,
Or spend of gold, or miser dole;
This virile age and wealth of soul
Call men, not human cattle.
The laggard Boer, the wrecks of Spain,
The Indian wild, (spendthrift of gain,)
What matters it? Progress demands
That man lend help with ready hands
To man by peace or battle.

Though men go down, the human race
Keeps steadily its upward pace
Through fields of peace, if peace can win
The heights where progress enters in—
If not, there's no retreating.
No tyrant stays, no halting when
Stern bigots bar advance of men;
Deliverance then with serried steel,
And through red fields, where squadrons wheel,
Throb blasts of cannon greeting.

Then plow shall come, and forge, and mill,
And Time shall bend the backward will,
While trades of men impatient wait,
And helplessly at sloth-bound gate
Sit out the nights that sadden;
Yet, finally, by sea and land—
Though ignorance Gibraltared stand—
The long-shut, rusty gates shall swing,
And Thrift come in with anvil ring,
And bring the dawns that gladden.

MONEY IS NEEDED TO DEVELOP PUERTO RICO

Natives Are Impoverished in the Midst of Plenty.

A FEW AMERICAN INVESTMENTS

Capital from United States Most in Sugar and Tobacco — Government's Road Work.

From a Staff Correspondent NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 7.—There is abundant room for capital in this island, and very little for labor. Money to develop its resources and to employ the natives is its chief need. The Government has taken a step in this direction by provision for roads and bridges which will involve in the present year the outlay of $1,000,000 If Congress were to give much more money for the same purpose or for adapting natural harbors to commercial use, it could be spent to advantage. With good roads and accessible harbors the physical factors will be furnished for vast commercial growth. Until that may be done and a sound school system established in all districts, progress will be retarded, whether the tariff be low or high.

In the 400 years since its settlement the interior of Puerto Rico, comprising the bulk of territory and of population and with land as promising as the tropics hold, has been cut off from the world. The island contains one good road of considerable length, running eighty-three miles from this city on the north coast to Ponce on the south coast. Several stretches of short road exist, but they serve no purpose except to connect settlements, and do not penetrate the interior to any extent. All other means of inland communication are over rough trails, many of them impassable in the wet season and few of any use that contributes to the general welfare.

The people live on what the land provides, almost unaided by themselves. When nature takes an angry turn, as in the hurricane of August last, the people are stripped of their provender and starve and die. It is estimated that 2,700 so perished from the hurricane. They have absolutely no resource on which to call. Help for humanity's sake is all they can hope to get. That must be always most uncertain and slow to arrive when sent with the greatest dispatch. If there were roads to these regions there would be markets for products as lavish and varied as any land can yield, and if there were schools they might teach thrift. Merchant vessels can dock in only one harbor, at this port, although the island contains 360 miles of coast line and several towns which vessels might reach and which might become important shipping points with a little harbor dredging.

POVERTY IN MIDST OF PLENTY.

These crude conditions present a spectacle of a people illiterate and impoverished in the midst of plenty. They have always lived on the generosity of the land, with such help as might be provided by hard plantation labor, which they go far to seek, and which they perform with the utmost patience and docility. Its returns enable them to get the most scanty comforts, usually including some provisions and often no clothing. Children in the country habitually go naked. Many do so even in the towns. Probably 700,000 out of less than 1,000,000 people on the island are included in the island population, and of this number at least 90 per cent. possess only the shack of branches and leaves that shelters them, and perhaps a gourd, a tumbler, a stone oven, a cooking pan, and a few rags for clothing. Plantains, a form of banana, constitute the staple of diet; oranges, pineapples, and cocoanuts are plentiful and furnish variety. Rice may be raised, but the acreage here is small. That article is a luxury and must be bought at prices higher than it costs in New York. The natives like codfish. It comes here badly cured, in fishing schooners. Only hard earnings will pay for it at the country stores. Fish caught in the surrounding waters, although of many palatable kinds, cannot be carried inland.

Since about 1,000 persons have applied for Government relief under the plan lately projected to feed the poor by giving them work on farms, it may be assumed that the individual farm holdings do not greatly exceed that number. Country land, apart from these holdings, is occupied by the masses, who squat where they may with little fear of being disturbed. The masses rely for work on the farm owners, and the hurricane so demoralized the farmers, already crippled by the loss of Spanish markets, that until Government relief came they could not give the usual employment to the people. Even now most of them can pay their help only in the food which the Government supplies, and promise money in addition at some indefinite time in the future. Thus while acute distress has been relieved to the extent of feeding hungry mouths, the people still lack the little extra compensation usually paid for labor.

WAGES—30 CENTS A DAY.

Government work on roads and bridges is doing something to supply this deficiency. It has given employment so far to about 6,000 men. Most of the contractors pay the usual wage of 50 centavos, or 30 cents gold, per day. A few have raised the rate to 50 cents gold. There are about 80 miles of good road in course of construction on six routes, several deviations of old roads are in progress, where the hurricane washed away parts of thoroughfares, and work of renewal of bridges and of fresh construction over streams has begun.

The money thus paid out to labor must appreciably allay the privations of the people. It will also enlarge the market possibilities of the interior. Possibly it may suggest to the natives the advantage of good roads elsewhere. Ten times as much mileage might be covered before the island could be provided at all adequately with means of inland communication. Since much of the squatters' lands may be had almost for the asking, it is thought that good road construction may incite to small holdings those who now lead an existence compared with which slavery could not be worse. To this movement, slow as it may be, the schools are expected to contribute by starting ambition for better things in the young and communicating it by degrees to the present working generation.

THE PROPOSED POLL TAX.

Considering the tardy returns to be expected from the small improvements under way and the consequent possible disinclination of Congress to project public works in this line at wholesale, a plan has been considered to accomplish such works by the levy of a poll tax of $5 native money, or $3 gold, which may be paid by five days' labor on roads. Criticism is made of the plan on the ground that such a tax would be highly obnoxious, but since that criticism holds against any tax, especially in this region, it is urged that the compensating advantages will soon appeal even to those who have to pay. If only 100,000 persons were subject to the tax, 500,000 days' work would be secured on an improvement most urgently needed, and which must be universally beneficial.

A general plan would be first adopted, calculated to furnish trunk lines to promising harbors and branches to inland sections in which the best development may be carried on. It would not be long before the island would be provided with roads where there are now by-paths or nothing, products now almost wasted would be accessible to market, and lands heretofore disregarded would be cultivated.

Pending improvements that will positively indicate the commercial future of the island, capital is shy of investment here. The island is essentially agricultural. It must rely on its products for success. Unless it can export what it raises and be provided with internal means of development, better can hardly be hoped for it under American than under Spanish rule, when the few on the coast lands lived in comfort and the masses barely existed. Trade capabilities never had a fair test when Spain ruled. Those who most earnestly advocate the policy above outlined believe that should it be followed those capabilities will meet the most sanguine expectations; that the imports here will be for the benefit not only of the few thousands who enjoyed them heretofore, but that they will be increased by general demand from those now here plus as many more who may be attracted by the salubrious climate and the means of comfortable living without the maximum of exertion.

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS.

Some American capital has already embarked here, and is doing fairly well, especially in sugar. Its owners feel that whatever may befall, the United States will hold the island, and that protection to property is thereby assured. American money has gone into several large tobacco plantations. While that product has not ranked high while bearing the Puerto Rican mark, Cuba in other years took great quantities of it, and sent it abroad labeled Havana, and no market detected the difference. Methods of curing were said to account for the taste in the two tobaccos. In case the Cuban prohibitory tariff of $5 per pound should not be removed, it is hoped that growers here may learn to cure tobacco as well as the Cubans do.

Coffee cultivation is appealing to Americans as a proposition almost new. They learn that in lower Europe, particularly in France and Germany, Puerto Rico coffee is the favorite, and they hope for an enlarged market for it. Some American inquiry has been made for land suitable for bananas, which grow here in all varieties and great profusion, but no investment is yet reported.

UNSETTLED LAND VALUES.

There has been a general unsettling of land values here of late years, owing to war, disturbed markets, and political and financial complications. Those who have confidence in the future of the island and wish to inquire regarding land for any agricultural purpose will find that they may secure or buy what they want on terms quite favorable. Prices vary widely, but owners who are hard and poor and have had to bear usurious burdens to hold on are not turning aside offers made in good faith.

There are many chances that promise well for capital on a large scale. Those not well equipped in this respect can doubtless profitably wait until a scheme of improved inland or harbor traffic shall be definitely promulgated. F. W. E.

RELICS OF MAXIMILIAN.

Mexican Owns the Military Sash and Gold Watch of the Brother of Austria's Emperor.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 12.—Two notable historical articles were brought to light by the visit of Ignate Paderewski to this city. The coming of the noted pianist had been heralded through the country, and all music lovers who were equal to the trip flocked in to the two recitals given in El Teatro Nacional. Among the visitors was a pianist of merit named Tiburcio Saucedo, from the State of Jalisco, and he brought with him the two articles which have revived memories of Maximilian, the unfortunate brother of the Emperor of Austria.

One of the relics is the General's sash, which the Archduke wore with his full uniform as a military commander, and the other the watch which he personally placed in the hands of the officer who commanded the platoon, whose office it was to end the earthly career of the three—Mexia, Miramon, and Maximilian—on the Hill of the Bells, near Queretaro. Some writers have claimed that the watch was not a personal gift, but a trust, as the Emperor wished it sent to his family.

The history of the present owner, as told by himself, and apparently well sustained by authentic documents, is interesting to many on both sides of the Atlantic. The sash is woven entirely of gold thread, the ends finished with large tassels of gold, and bugles, also of gold, and a heavy fringe of red silk.

After the City of Queretaro was taken by the Patriot or Liberal Army the sash fell into the hands of Simon Gutiérrez, a guerrilla, who sometimes wore it with great ostentation on gala days. Gutiérrez sold it in the town of Ameca, in the State of Jalisco, to Señor Jesu Rodriguez, who kept it for some years. When he died his relatives sold it for a neat little sum to the present owner, who, having the tastes of a collector, has enough relics of various kinds to form a little museum of his own.

The documents which he presents as evidence of the authenticity of the sash are in the shape of certificates—one from a Swiss named Van Deck, who belonged to Carlota's Guard of Honor as a Sergeant, and testified that he had many times seen the said sash "crossed about the waist of the Archiduque Maximiliano when he wore his uniform of a General." Three notaries public attest the validity of Van Deck's signature.

The gold watch is a key winder of double case and old make. On one side of the cover is a view of the Imperial Palace of Vienna, the lustre somewhat worn; on the opposite cover the Archduchess Sofia is represented seated on a throne in the act of blessing a boy kneeling on the step. It is supposed to represent Maximilian himself at about fourteen years of age.

The history of the watch as given, is that a short time aiter the execution of Maximilian an unknown man appeared at a township called the "Monje Negro," or Black Monk, in the City of Guadalajara, asking that a certain amount of money be loaned on the watch. A lawyer, Don Urbano Gomez happened to be present. His attention was attracted to the watch, and he asked several questions concerning it of the possessor, who said that he was the commanding officer at the execution of the Emperor, from whose hands he received the watch as a gift, Maximilian at the same moment requesting him to order his soldiers not to fire at his face. The man said he was much in need of money, and had no other valuable object to dispose of.

Señor Gomez, who was a well-known man, examined the watch and bought it. Later the new owner became a member of Congress and always preserved the timepiece as a historical treasure. After his death it was sold to Señor Saucedo by the sister of Gomez's widow.

ST. PETER'S GROTTO FOUND?

Ancient Crypt in Southern Italy May Be Place Where Tarantines Were Converted in A. D. 42.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 6.—More than ordinary interest has been taken of late in the discoveries of the Italian archaeologist Luigi Viola in the neighborhood of Taranto, in South Italy. Prof. Viola has recently brought to light, in a part of his country's possessions near to the above-named city, an important subterranean crypt or church, evidently belonging to the earliest Christian period, and, attached to it, a large and spacious natural grotto.

Everything supports the hypothesis that this is the long-lost grotto where St. Peter is said to have performed the miracle of the conversion and baptism of the Tarentine pagans, after having broken and thrown down their idol of the sun, shortly after his arrival at Taranto in the year 42 after the birth of our Lord. The present appearance of the grotto coincides in every way with the descriptions of it to be found in the writings of the old Tarentine historians, even to the existence of the freshwater well which stands in the centre of the place, and at which, according to many, St. Peter performed the rites of baptism. How the rite of the grotto and its adjacent church, so famed in the traditions of Southern Italy, became lost to the public knowledge remains a question yet unsolved.

The walls of the church are covered with ancient frescoes and paintings, and the inscriptions more than point to the eleventh century as the period of their execution. The chapel is in all probability very much older, however, and dates back to the earliest centuries of the Christian era. The principal paintings are to be found in the apse, and according to the manner of the time represent the Redeemer, with the words, in Greek, "I am the Light of the World—he who followeth Me shall not walk in the darkness." To His right is the figure of the Virgin, and to the left St. John. On the walsl of the main body of the church are represented various saints and martyrs.

WANTS ASSESSMENT INCREASED.

John G. Schepper of Queens Surprises the Tax Commissioners.

It was well for the clerks in the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for Queens Borough that yesterday was Sunday, as it gave them a chance to recover from the surprise given them when a man applied to have a reduction in the assessed valuation of his property recalled, and the valuation increased to the amount it formerly stood at.

The man is John G. Schepper, who lives in the Newtown section, and whose house and lot valuation for this year is set at $2,000. Last year and the year before it was $200 more.

Mr. Schepper said the old valuation was a fair one. A neighbor who had been taxed $200 less than he had been increased $400. Neither property had increased in value, and neither had decreased. He believed, therefore, that his property should be returned to the former valuation and his neighbor's reduced to the same amount it used to be.

FILIPINOS PREPARE FOR MORE WARFARE

Hope to Force Congress to Accord Them Favorable Terms.

ARE ACTIVE AROUND MANILA

Murder, Pillage, Treachery, and Perfidy a Part of Their Methods—Native Officials Resign.

MANILA, March 18.—Gen. Otis considers Manila the most troublesome centre in the situation to-day. The insurgent Junta here, in conjunction with that in Hongkong, is growing active. The military authorities have been forced to put a stop to Mabini's intercourse with the public. The local and foreign press consider his recent utterances calculated to incite the Filipinos to a continued revolt, and prejudicial to American control.

Flores, who has just arrived here, says he comes trusting to American leniency, and that he would not have dared come to Manila if Spain were yet in control. He cherishes the hopes and aspirations which actuated him when in the field, and desires to watch Congressional action upon the question of the Philippines. The insurgents, he says, do not expect to vanquish the Americans, but are maintaining a resistance with the idea of forcing Congress to accord to them the best possible terms.

A number of representative insurgent leaders from different parts of Luzon have recently been in conference in Manila. Some have been placed under arrest, but the others thus far have not been interfered with.

Louis Spitzel, head of the firm of Louis Spitzel & Co., contractors to the Chinese Government, and himself a suspected filibuster, came from Hongkong to Manila last week, and was temporarily detained in custody on suspicion. It is asserted, upon good authority, that three loads of arms and ammunition have recently been landed on the east coast of Luzon. Capt. Taylor of the Thirty-ninth Regiment recently captured twelve new Mausers near Calamba.

Reports are current here of active rebel reorganization in the Province of Morong, where the insurgent leaders are said to be assisted by prominent Spanish residents. Inhabitants of this province who are now in Manila have been advised not to return to their homes, but to remain under the protection of the Americans.

It is also reported that the rebels are reorganizing in the Province of Zambales, under Mascardo. Brigands are committing atrocities in the Province of Nueva Ecija, where they have murdered twenty natives and Chinamen. Eight other murders have been committed near Tarlac. The Nueva Ecija insurgents are heavily taxing local traders and farmers, with the result that business is paralyzed, and there is a general scarcity of food.

The funds for maintaining this guerrilla warfare are collected from the various towns of the island, whether occupied by the Americans or not, even including Manila.

In the Province of Albay the insurgents have ceased harassing the Americans, owing, it is reported, to a lack of ammunition, but they continue ravaging the country side, burning and looting. The natives are tiring of this sort of thing, and threaten to turn against the marauders. Already the townspeople of Legaspi, Albay, and Bonzol are slowly returning to their homes.

Major Allen of the Forty-third Regiment has been appointed Military Governor of the Island of Samar, where Lukban, the former leader of the rebels in that locality, is still in the mountains.

Gen. Kobbé has opened twenty ports in the southern part of Luzon, and in the Islands of Samar and Leyte, the result of which is to stimulate trade there, although only temporarily, as the country opened is non-productive and apparently non-coming, owing to the political conditions of the last twelve months accumulated during the blockade. These will be shipped to Manila, and then the ports will be empty.

Evidence accumulates of the treason and perfidy of the Municipal Presidents in the provinces of Gen. MacArthur's district. The Presidents of several towns in Lepanto and Union Provinces have declined to continue in their positions, saying that they do not desire further identification with the Americans. Travel between the towns garrisoned by the Americans is becoming more dangerous. All wagon trains must be escorted by heavy guards in order to insure their safety.

Two ambushes were narrowly averted recently. Small traveling parties are attacked; single travelers frequently disappear or are found dead.

Spaniards and Filipinos who are conversant with the Tagalog character unite in asserting that Aguinaldo's capture would terminate the revolution. Three months have passed since he was actively pursued.

The expedition to garrison the ports of Northern Mindanao will sail to-morrow. It will be accompanied by the gunboats Manila and Yorktown. The Fortieth Volunteer Regiment from the Camarines will be taken, and if more troops are needed the Thirty-first Regiment, now in Southern Mindanao, and the Twenty-third Regiment, now in Jolo, are available.

THE CARNIVAL IN HAVANA.

This Season Has Been the Liveliest for Many Years.

HAVANA, March 18.—To-day was the last day of the Carnival so far as wearing masks and throwing flowers and confetti are concerned, but social diversion will continue in full force until the day before Good Friday. Havana society leaders say they do not recall a season so lively as this. There have been balls, picnics, reviews, dinners, teas, receptions, and the like every day and night since Lent began.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by a great variety of entertainments, and particularly by a dinner given to fifty-four persons by Gen. O'Brien, the guests being the principal members of the American and Cuban society.

FLOWERS ON OCEAN LINERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having had occasion several times to see friends off on the European steamships, I was struck by the almost criminal waste of money displayed in the elaborate floral offerings. Any one who has ever made the journey knows that during the confusion of starting there is no time to take more than a passing glimpse of the flowers sent by kind friends. When one has made himself comfortable on board and asks the steward where the flowers were placed, he is met with the reply that they were thrown overboard, as the perfume aggravates seasickness.

Now, why cannot the hospitals have a stand on the wharf, with a conspicuous sign displayed to the effect that flowers would be thankfully accepted to brighten the lives of their patients? I am sure they would receive more than three-fourths of the floral tributes, and some useful purpose would be served. H. F.

New York, March 17, 1900.

Negro Soldiers Invited, Not Desired.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

The Dewey Committee in Savannah for a little while thought it was the victim of a joke. A telegram was received from the Captain of a negro company in South Carolina asking if colored commands were invited to participate in the Dewey Day festivities in Savannah, the request being based upon the fact that an invitation to be present had been received by his company. He was promptly notified that he and his company were not expected to come. It appears that the Dewey Committee asked the Adjutant General of South Carolina for a list of the military commands in the State with no thought about negro companies. A list was furnished and to each company named thereon was sent an invitation to go to Savannah on Dewey Day. Upon investigation of the list it was found that the names of the colored companies in South Carolina had been furnished along with those of white companies without distinction. One colored Captain had foresight enough to wire and find out about the matter, and the others will no doubt have foresight enough not to come. Preparations are going along rapidly for the Dewey celebration. It is reported that all the regular United States troops within 300 miles of Savannah will be ordered there for the occasion.

WOMEN, IN THEIR CLUBS.

One of the interesting meetings of this week is to be held on Friday evening at the house of Mrs. Henry M. Sanders, President of the League for Political Education. It is in the interests of the neighborhood work the league is undertaking, and invitations have been extended to the young women, as far as it has been able to reach them, who are employed in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District. The league has been covering the Assembly districts of the city through its members, committees being appointed and each district being thoroughly canvassed to learn its condition with the idea of doing political and social work. The Twenty-seventh is the district in which Mrs. Sanders lives, and she was at one time Chairman of the District Committe. Ernest Seton-Thompson will be present and tell some of his animal stories. Mrs. Sanders has a valuable collection of paintings, which would form an evening's entertainment in itself. The guests have been invited through different people who know them. There will be short talks explaining the neighborhood work of the league and the work of the City History Club. The league has at different times invited Senators, Aldermen, and other officials to meet the residents personally.

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The Wednesday Afternoon Club, at its regular meeting last week, listened to an interesting paper by Miss Sarah Barnwell Elliott, one of its members, upon "The Spirit of the Century in Fiction." Many of the brightest women in New York belong to this club, which has for its object literary and social culture. It meets every other week at the house of Mrs. A. B. Stone, where the meetings have been held since its organization, some ten years ago. The club carries on its work very quietly, but the papers read at the meetings represent serious thought and study.

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One of the most interesting works of the New York Association of Sewing Schools is done among the boys. There is a class of these boys in connection with the Church of the Holy Communion, and they are enthusiastic. They are taught to darn their sweaters, sew on buttons and make buttonholes, make marble bags, and cover balls. They do the work well, and examples of it have been sent with the rest of the association's exhibit to remain permanently at the Musée Pedagogique in Paris.

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The Twelfth Night Club will have its regular social day on Tuesday of this week, and Mme. Yacco and Otjiro Kawakami are to be their guests. To-day the club is to give a children's party. Miss Ella Starr and Miss Frances Nathan are in charge, and every one is promised a jolly time. Children of club members will be present, some stage children and other little ones numbered among the club's acquaintances. The children who can sing or dance will do so, there will be games for them and refreshments. These parties the Twelfth Night gives from time to time.

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There are many enthusiastic Shakespeare students in New York, and one of the clubs, the Mary Arden, meets twice a month, takes up only one play a year, and studies that carefully. It is limited to twenty-five members. Last Wednesday the club went to New Jersey in a body to spend the day at the house of Mrs. Joseph Ellsworth, where luncheon was served, after which there were papers, music, and recitations.

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A new magazine is to make its appearance the 1st of April. It is to be called "Womanhood," and will be published by the Society for the Study of Life. A feature of the first number will be an article by Herbert Ward, the husband of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, on the felicity of married life. Mrs. Almon Hensley is the editor. This is not the first effort of the society to put its work into type, and it has brought out a handsome calendar this year illustrated with appropriate pictures and portraits of officers, and containing an account of the organization and quotations showing its line of work.

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The Rutgers Alumnae Association, which met last week, is mourning the death of Dr. Charles E. West, the first Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, afterward Rutgers College. Dr. West was one of the first to urge the higher education for women, and laid out the curriculum for the work of the college before the days of Vassar or Wellesley. He always retained his interest in old Rutgers students, and the members of the Alumnae Association would be frequently surprised by his appearance at their meetings quite unexpectedly, where he listened with interest to the papers of the day. He was present at their annual dinner in January.

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The New York City Mothers' Club does not confine its work entirely to papers. It asked for subscriptions from its members at the last meeting for practical work to be carried on through the Summer. Last Summer it supported a bed in the Children's Aid Society Summer home, and supported a kindergarten during two months of the warm weather, where the children of the poorer parts of the city gathered under the care of a trained kindergartner in the Friends' Seminary, at Rutherfurd Place. It also gave money to the Little Mothers' Aid Association to send some of the "little mothers" into the country for a vacation.

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The fourth number of the first volume of Civics, a small monthly periodical, the organ for the League for Political Education and the City History Club, is out. In an account of the Assembly district or neighborhood work a list of eighteen people is given, men and women, who will talk before clubs and associations on civic and social subjects. The lecturer will make no charge, but the society to whom the services are given is expected to hire the hall and secure an audience. The part of Civics devoted to the City History Club tells of two boys belonging to one of its organizations, who, being employed during the day, walked from Twenty-sixth Street to the Battery one evening to visit historical points of interest. Another boy, telling of a picture that he liked best in a loan collection, described it as that of "The girl in a old dress, standin' under a tree listenin'. The one who went to war and saved her country." He couldn't remember the name of the picture at first, and then it came to him, and he said: "Noah's Ark." Civics sells for 5 cents a copy. The organizations named are closely affiliated. Mrs. Henry M. Sanders is President of the League for Political Education, and Mrs. Robert Abbe, President of the City History Club, is also Vice President of the league.

ANGORA GOATS ARE USEFUL.

Varied Guises in Which Their Skins Are Made to Appear.

From The Santa Fé New Mexican.

All over the Territory, here and there, are growing up quite profitable herds of Angora goats. Several parties in Sierra County have shipped in bunches of animals from Texas. It is said that there are 100,000 high-grade Angoras and as many more of a lower grade in the United States. The Onderdonk goat ranch at Lamy has 9,000 of the animals. The fleece of the Angora brings from 25 to 35 cents per pound. It is largely used in upholstering Pullman and passenger coaches. The present consumption of mohair in the United States is 2,000,000 pounds per annum; of this amount, there is imported annually 1,250,000 pounds, leaving the supply from home little less than half of the total consumption.

The Angora goatskin is now used also as a fur robe. There is no domestic animal that can supply this great demand of the human family better than the Angora goat, inasmuch as the skins can be taken in such a variety of stages. When the hair is of one month's growth it can hardly be distinguished from the Astrakhan, if dyed black. It can be taken at an earlier period of growth and be made to represent the polar or black bear, according to the character of the dye used. Nearly all the buggy robes that are now sold as wild animal fur are goatskins dyed, and so-called real monkey-skin muffs and cloaks are only straight-haired goatskins dyed black. One of the most profitable uses that the Angora goatskin is put to is in making trimming, which commands a price per yard equivalent to $15 for a single hide.

Not Their Doings.

"A lot of women love to get together and talk over a great mass of impractical subjects," said Mr. Blykins, "and then go home and leave the world no better or wiser than it was before."

"Yes," answered his wife, with serene amiability, "sometimes women do so. But they didn't get up that Peace Conference at The Hague some time ago."—Washington Star.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Tonnetti—Lawrence.

M. François Michaels Tonnetti and Miss Mary Lawrence, daughter of the late Henry Effingham Lawrence and niece of Mrs. Henry E. Lawrence, were married yesterday in Grace Chantry. Only a few near relatives and intimate friends were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church. The bride wore a simple gown of plain white. The little twin daughters of Mrs. Louis Tiffany acted as bridesmaids. M. Biardot was M. Tonnetti's best man and Walter Trimble and Thomas Hastings were the ushers. M. Tonnetti is a well-known sculptor, and Miss Lawrence, who was a pupil of Augustus St. Gaudens, is also a sculptor. The Statue of Columbus, in the Court of Honor at the World's Fair, in Chicago, was done by her. There was no wedding breakfast after the wedding ceremony, as the bride's family is in deep mourning. The couple will reside in this city.

Bonsal—Morris.

News was received here Saturday of the marriage of Stephen Bonsal, a writer and author, and Miss Henrietta Fairfax Morris, in the City of Mexico, March 11. Miss Morris's engagement to Mr. Bonsal was announced last Summer at Bar Harbor. It was afterward broken off on account of the ill-health of Mr. Bonsal, caused by his service in Cuba during the war with Spain. Miss Morris left New York recently to visit relatives in Mexico. While in the City of Mexico she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bishop, formerly of New York. Mr. Bonsal followed Miss Morris to Mexico. The wedding took place in the United States Embassy. Mrs. Bonsal is the daughter of Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, and is well known in New York social life. Mr. Bonsal has written a number of books and has been a contributor to several magazines.

CIGARMAKERS TO FIGHT.

Strikers to be Upheld—Girls Refuse Sugared Bribes.

About 150 delegates from forty-five large cigar factories of this city assembled yesterday afternoon in Bohemian Hall, in East Seventy-third Street, to discuss the cigarmakers' strike in the factories of Kerbs, Wertheimer & Schiffer. Ten of the delegates were women and girls. A large number of cigarmakers were also present.

Chairman Marousek explained the object of the convention, and said that the large cigar manufacturers had put their hands on half-time so as to prevent them helping the strikers, but in spite of that all the employes had cheerfully paid their assessments of 50 cents per week. There were about 20,000 cigarmakers in New York and vicinity, and 6,000 of these were organized. Very many of the non-union workers had promised to contribute to the support of the strikers.

The delegates determined to carry on the fight of the strikers to a finish, as upon this fight, they said, depended the existence of the union. The cigar trade, they said, was very brisk at present, and the prospects for the strikers were good, because if the large manufacturers did not fill their orders in time the small manufacturers would have a good chance to take much of their trade from them.

One of the delegates said that representatives of the firm of Kerbs, Wertheimer & Schiffer had offered to take the girls to the factory in carriages and give them candy and free luncheon if they returned to work.

"We don't want their carriages," said a girl. "Instead of free lunches let them pay us good wages, and we'll buy them ourselves, and as for the candies, why, our 'steadies' will get them for us."

The Cigarmakers' International Union has about $250,000 in its treasury, and out of this every striker who has been in the union for thirteen months will get a benefit of $5 a week.

DEFENSE OF CROKER'S SON.

Strike in Roebling Works Before the Federated Union.

Delegate George H. Warner of the International Machinists yesterday brought up before the Central Federated Union the question of the strike in the Roebling Construction Company's works in favor of the metal lathers who were discharged at the order of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union. The machinists had supported the sheet metal workers.

"Last Sunday," said Delegate Warner, "I had the misfortune to defend a young man by the name of Frank Croker, who happens to be connected with the Roebling Construction Company. I see no reason why that young man should be attacked because he is Richard Croker's son.

"At a meeting held this morning to investigate the Roebling strike, I was called a paid tool of the Roebling Construction Company and other names too strong to mention. If any one knows anything crooked that I ever did, let him come out and take the floor and say it."

"I'll take the floor," said Patrick O'Neill of the plasterers' union.

Warner moved that O'Neill be granted the floor, but the chair ruled that if O'Neill had any charges to make he should make them in writing.

Chairman Cowen said that Sergt. Tims of the Twentieth Street Police Station was to have delivered the usual monthly lecture before the Central Federated Union, but as the Sergeant's address was very radical, he preferred not to deliver it at a public meeting.

Mr. Loughead of the Social Reform Club asked the meeting to appoint a committee to attend discussions at the club between employers and employed. The meeting appointed on such a committee Delegates Pallas, O'Brien, Cowen, and James Fitzpatrick.

Assemblyman John J. O'Connell, who was present, was asked about the progress of labor bills in the Legislature. He said that all the labor bills were dying in the committees. Delegate Michael Fitzgerald of the letter carriers, corroborated him, and said that workingmen would never get any good laws until they elected their own men

LONG JOURNEY IN A BOX CAR.

Connecticut Man Transporting His Chattels and Himself to the West.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

H. O. Albrecht, who recently sold his farm, known as the Alden place, in East Hampton, to Charles Lunden of Brooklyn, N. Y., is on his way to San Francisco, Cal. He travels in a novel way, and expects to be from eighteen to twenty days on the road. He leased a Star-Union box car for $250, and after loading in piano, furniture, &c., the outfit was completed by adding chickens, ducks, and lastly a cow. An oil stove will serve to help heat the car, and on it cooking may be done. Mr. Albrecht will live and sleep in this strange apartment, and expects to get fat, living on such a fine diet as chicken, roast duck, fresh milk, and eggs to order as it were.

He has provided every means for comfort, and thinks that he will sleep as well in his moving "flat" as a millionaire would in his private Pullman sleeper, and there will be no self-important porters to expect tips. The route taken will be to Cincinnati, then to New Orleans, whence the rest of the journey will be over the Southern Pacific. After reaching San Francisco Mr. Albrecht will rejoin his goods and sail down the coast about 900 miles, and then, continuing inland by rail, complete his journey at Ballena, San Diego County, where his wife is at present.

Preached Sixty Years Without Pay.

From The Indianapolis (Ind.) News.

Elder Jonathan Van Cleave of Crawfordsville, Ind., whose death has just been announced, was in many ways one of the remarkable men of Indiana. Although ninety-four years old, he preserved his physical and intellectual strength until within a few days before death, when he suffered an attack of the grip, which proved fatal. In the sixty-odd years of his ministry he averaged over three sermons a week, exclusive of burial services, and he loved to boast that he had never received a penny for his work as a pastor. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and was proud of the fact that he never missed an election nor scratched a Democratic ticket. He lived since 1826 on the farm he entered, and he traveled all over Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri to preach at his own expense. He held fast to all the doctrines of the strictest of the predestinarian or old school Baptists. While a man of radical views in politics and religion, he was free from all bitterness, except on the subject of instrumental music in the church. He had the regard of all who knew him, and it is said that he never had a quarrel in his life. His sermons averaged three hours in length, and he always entered the pulpit without preparation and began without a text.

ATTEMPTS MURDER IN REVENGE.

Woodcarver's Terrible Attack Upon Widow and Invalid Sister.

Jay Bishop, a wood carver, thirty-five years old, was a boarder in the home of John J. Carew, 66 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street until last night. Other members of the household were Mrs. Carew, a bed-ridden invalid; her nine-year-old daughter; her sister, Mrs. Alice Lannier, a widow, and Mrs. Lannier's eight-year-old son.

Mrs. Lannier last Friday had occasion to rebuke Bisshop for using profane language in the presence of the children. It made him resentful, and he swore he would revenge himself. Mrs. Lannier was in her bedroom last evening before a mirror adjusting her bonnet, when Bisshop rushed in. He had a razor in his hand. He seized the woman and slashed her left jaw, narrowly escaping the carotid artery. Mrs. Lannier struggled and screamed and threw up her arms. In this way both her forearms and hands were terribly cut.

Aroused by her sister's screams, Mrs. Carew, the invalid, by a supreme effort, arose and went to help her. She caught the razor and Bisshop drew it through her clenched fist, cutting her four fingers to the bone. Mrs. Lannier then took advantage of his attack on Mrs. Carew to run into the street, where she screamed for the police.

Mr. Carew, who had been sleeping, was aroused, and ran into the room. He found Bisshop standing over his wife about to kill her. After a struggle he disarmed the man, and would have used the fellow's weapon on himself had it not been for the arrival of Policeman Donovan. He knocked the razor from the enraged husband's hands and placed Bisshop under arrest. He was hurried to the police station and held for felonious assault.

Dr. Blackmar answered the call for an ambulance sent to the Harlem Hospital. He had to make six stitches in Mrs. Lannier's face. Mrs. Carew's condition is precarious.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Susan Miller Hone.

Mrs. Susan Miller Hone, widow of John P. Hone, died Saturday from pneumonia at the home of her daughter, Mrs. T. S. Auerbach, at 7 East Ninth Street. She was seventy-four years old. Mrs. Hone was born in New Haven, Conn. Her husband was the son of Philip Hone, who was Mayor of New York during 1825-6, and who was the author of "Philip Hone's Diary." Philip Hone, a son of Mrs. Hone, disappeared Jan. 27, 1895, soon after recovering from an illness. Two months later his body was found in the North River at the foot of Barrow Street.

Obituary Notes.

DR. JOHN R. HOFFMAN died at his home, at 126 Union Street, Union Hill, N. J., yesterday after a brief illness from pneumonia. He was thirty-five years old and leaves a wife.

OLIVER FOLEY EGGINTON, a cut-glass manufacturer, died yesterday at Corning, N. Y., aged seventy-two. He was one of the pioneers in glass cutting in this country.

SAMUEL R. RAINEY of Hudson, N. Y., President of the Hudson Savings Institution, died of typhoid fever Saturday night. He was a prominent member of the leading Republican politicians of his county.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON, for twenty-one years Warden of the Detroit House of Correction, died yesterday in Detroit. He was seventy-four years of age. His early life was spent as a sailor on the lakes.

The Rev. Dr. J. E. TWITCHELL, a well-known retired clergyman of the Congregational Church, died last evening at Northampton, Mass. He was born in Sherburn, Mass., in 1835, and was a graduate of Amherst College. He had served successfully as pastor of churches in Dayton and East Liverpool, Ohio; in East Boston, Mass., and in New Haven, Conn.

SAMUEL B. JANES of London died at the Albemarle Hotel Saturday from heart disease superinduced by a shock of grip. Mr. Janes was the trustee of several large estates with property interests in this country. An American by birth, he had lived abroad for about fifteen years, but came to the United States annually. Mr. Janes was a widower, seventy-three years old. He was a brother of John J. Janes of Chicago and the late Col. Henry W. Janes, United States Army.

PHILADELPHIA'S PAVEMENTS.

The Quaker City Claims It Has the Best in the United States.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Chief Brooke, in his annual report of the Highway Bureau, refers with pardonable pride to the fact that the volume of work completed by the bureau in 1899 was greater than in any year since the Bureau of Highways was created. Over 500,000 square yards of old cobble and rubble pavements were removed, all underground work constructed or renewed, and the old pavements replaced with sheet asphaltum, slag blocks, granite blocks, and vitrified brick, between Aug. 1 and Dec. 1, a period of four months.

The sum of $1,250,000 became available in July for repaving, and in anticipation the plans of the bureau had been all made, so that the work could be at once entered upon and prosecuted with the utmost vigor. "There was nothing done at haphazard," he says; "the first street was completed July 20, and from that on until Dec. 1 about forty-six miles of streets were repaved. The successful accomplishment of great work such as this in so short a space of time requires perfect accord on the part of all officials whose duties make them a part of it. The result shows for itself. Philadelphia to-day is the best paved city in the United States, with more miles of improved pavement than any city in the Union."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Every home-builder at Park Hill-on-the-Hudson, opposite the centre of the Palisades, from his dooryard obtains views that are among the most charming in American scenery. —Adv.

MARRIED.

TONETTI—LAWRENCE.—On March 18, 1900, at Grace Church Chantry, by the Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., Mary Trimble, daughter of Lydia G. and the late Henry E. Lawrence, to François Michel Tonetti.

DIED.

BARTHOLOMEW.—At Lakewood, N. J., on Saturday, March 17, 1900, George Bartholomew, in the 58th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, the Hotel St. Lorenz, 72d St. and Lexington Av., this Monday evening, March 19, at 8 o'clock. Interment in the Bartholomew plot, Greenwood Cemet

The Glenlivet Whisky

Registered Trade Mark
"GLENLIVET."

George & John Gordon Smith,
of the
Glenlivet Distillery,

beg to intimate that Glenlivet is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the First and is now the Only Licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and that they are the sole manufacturers of Glenlivet Whisky.

Sole Consignees.

ANDREW USHER & CO.,

W. Nicolson St., Edinburgh.
Sole Agent for U. S. A.
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The Glenlivet Distillery, Glenlivet, Scotland.
Established 1824.

OFFICE FURNITURE BEDS and BEDDING

Three items that will show how I am doing the business. There's a storeful marked the same way.

Roll top office desk of quartered oak, 50 in. long, 50 in. high, 32 in. deep, raised panelled ends and back, round corners, and wood handles. Regular Price..20% more. **$25**

Brass Bedstead, 4 ft. or 4 ft. 6 in. wide, 1½ inch pillars, cast, brass mounts, knobs and casters. Swell footboard, double rodded head and foot, best quality lacquering. Regular Price.....20% more. **$35**

40 lb. hair mattress to fit full width bedstead. Two 3 lb. feather pillows and 1 feather bolster. Covered in best A. C. A. ticking. Regular Price.....33 1-3% more. **$10**

Call and see my stock, or write and my representative will see you.

E. G. GYGER,
156 W. 23d St.

GIFTS FOR WEDDINGS.

The Mauser Mfg. Co.
(Silversmiths.)

TRADE MARK

15th St., bet. B'way & 5th Ave.,
NEW YORK.

"WHI-USE-A"
MANTLE THAT COSTS 50c.
WHEN YOU CAN BUY BETTER
FOR 35 CENTS?
AGENTS EVERYWHERE.
MOMAND LIGHT COMPANY,
90 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROLAND,
49th St. and Madison Av.,
Block from Central Park entrance.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF
MODERN HOTEL.
EUROPEAN PLAN, $1; AMERICAN PLAN, $2; WITH HOT AND COLD WATER, STEAM HEAT AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; ELEVATOR SERVICE; CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

INSTRUCTION.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY
Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough Academic and Commercial Course; open all year; terms moderate. Address Bro. AUGUST, Westchester, N.Y.

SPECIAL OFFER—Until Sept. 1 students will be received at our new DOWN-TOWN SCHOOL at a reduced rate. Apply Walworth Stenographic Institute, 20-30 West 42d St. Up-town school: Walworth Business and Stenographic Institute, 108-110 East 125th St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE OPERA PIANO,
New and elegant designs, also several slightly used
WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.
Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A capable woman, who will assist in taking care of a child of 5, and help with chamberwork; wages, $20; personal references required. Apply at 20 West 11th St., Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 1.

GIRLS WANTED ON PAPER BOXES; LEARNers taken. MYERS, 85 John St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By chambermaid in private family; best city references. 20 West 54th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a good, plain cook; no washing; ten years' reference from last employer. 133 West 62d St., Carroll's bell; no cards.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a well educated German young lady as resident governess; thorough French scholar, good musician, and in every way eminently qualified to fill all the requirements of an experienced governess to growing children; excellent references from former employers and others. L. G., Jeanne D'Arc Home, 251 West 24th St., Monday, from 9 to 12.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Personal references; understands care of a house and capable of all kinds of work. J. C., Box 171 Times Office.

Lady's Maids.

MAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By German girl as maid, or do chamberwork and sewing; four years' references. Faber, 335 East 81st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By laundress in private family, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has city reference. Byrnes, 200 East 73d St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young widow as laundress or housecleaner 41 West 41st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent in all branches first-class references from present and last employer. Call 3 West 46th St. from 10 to 11 A. M. on Monday; no cards.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Swiss; single; willing and obliging; good city references. Altman, 1,158 3d Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; Swede, 36; thoroughly understands the care and driving of horses; sober and trustworthy; best city references. A. J., care of Haglind, 653 2d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By thorough reliable, and experienced man for gentleman's private place; married; one child; long and first-class reference from last place. Gardener, 305 West 126th St.

GARDENER.—By young man; private; thoroughly competent; wages moderate. Barry, care of Mrs. Thomas, 1,260 3d Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By Swede as valet; expert masseur; best references; no objections to invalid; will travel. Carlmark, 217 West 88th St.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNTANT'S CLERK. — Thoroughly experienced in all branches of accountancy and bookkeeping; temporary employment. H. B., care of Frederick S. Tipson, certified public accountant, 15 to 21 Park Row.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT.—By gentleman, thoroughly experienced bookkeeper and competent accountant, who has for many years occupied positions of trust as manager of banking and mercantile houses; best testimonials and references given. Manager, Box 193, Times Office.

NURSE and VALET—Invalid gentleman; mental, physical, massage; shaves; long experience; personal references. Scales, 731 6th Av.

"MRS. TAYLOR" IMPOSTOR

A Notorious and Skillful Beggar with Many Aliases.

Woman Whose Children Were Taken by the Gerry Society Duped Many Ministers.

The three children of the woman who calls herself "Mrs. Harriet Taylor," taken in charge on Saturday by Frank G. Barkley, a Gerry society agent, were held by Magistrate Zeller, in the West Fifty-fourth Street Court, yesterday morning, for examination to-morrow afternoon. In the meantime, they are in charge of the society.

"Mrs. Taylor," it appears, has for years made her living by begging. Her children were valuable to her in her business. The police and the Gerry people assert that in skill and fertility of imagination the woman has had only one equal in recent years, and she was the notorious Ann Myers, who eventually disappeared from her familiar haunts in New York. Their methods were much the same. Ann Myers preyed on the sympathies of ministers and their congregations and wealthy people generally. Mrs. Taylor elaborated the system, and is supposed to have accumulated a considerable sum.

She has been known to the Gerry society since 1890. Mr. Barkley said yesterday that charity organizations have made numerous complaints against her, but she had always taken the precaution to move when a locality became too hot for her. In 1890 she was known as Mrs. Kate Mulholland, and this the Gerry society believes to be her real name. Since then she has been known as Kate Sheridan, Harriet Millholland, Kate Anderson, Harriet Merrill, Kate Merrill, Kate Conklin, and lately, as Harriet Taylor, always with the prefix of "Mrs.," her name changing generally with her change of residence. This has happened every few months. Two or three years ago she duped many persons by asserting a relationship with Senator Conkling.

A year ago Mrs. Mulholland lived in West Forty-fifth Street. While there she received as many as twenty letters a day in answer to her appeals for help, these coming in under the different aliases she had assumed. Mrs. Mulholland always located herself on the ground floor, so that when the postman came either she or one of her children could rush out and take the letters for the various names she had assumed. People to whom she had written would also call and leave money, food, or clothing. The latter would always be either pawned or sold.

Another scheme of Mrs. Mulholland was to send her children to some Protestant Episcopal Sunday school. Fervent appeals always brought aid, and when one church was well worked, one or two of the children would be withdrawn from the Sunday school and sent to another, with identical results.

Many members of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church came to her aid. She managed to get a letter from the assistant pastor of the church, which she used to considerable advantage. Complaint was made to the Gerry society, and she disappeared. Later she lived at 252 West Sixtieth Street, where she told fortunes. Here the janitor put her out. Her latest residence was at 238 West Sixty-seventh Street, where Mr. Barkley found her last week. He appeared on complaint of the Rev. Dr. William Dean of the Baptist church in West Sixty-eighth Street.

Dr. Shipman of Christ Church and Dr. R. S. MacArthur of Calvary Church know Mrs. Mulholland well, as do a score of other rectors and pastors.

"We got the children," said Mr. Barkley yesterday, "on the certificate of Dr. P. B. Porter, visiting physician for the Rev. Dr. Shipman. Dr. Porter found that the woman was suffering from erysipelas, and, as that is an infectious disease, we were able to take them away."

Mr Barkley added that some time ago Thomas, an elder son, now eighteen years old, made a complaint against his mother, saying that she was an immoral person and that he did not care to have anything more to do with her. The boy subsequently enlisted in the army and is now in the Philippines.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Senate Will Act on Appropriations While Waiting for Puerto Rican Bill —Loud Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—It now looks as if the week in the Senate would be spent largely in waiting upon the special Republican caucus committee appointed to harmonize the party on the proposed Puerto Rican legislation. The Puerto Rican Government bill will continue to hold its place on the Senate calendar as the unfinished business, and some desultory speeches doubtless will be made upon it, but it will not be pressed as it would be if there was hope of passing it soon.

The Republican Senators are opposed to present action on the bill, and no effort will be made to arrive at final results until the caucus committee makes its report.

In the meantime the appropriation bills on the calendar will receive attention. These are the Legislative and Indian bills. There is one amendment suggested to the Appropriation bill by the Appropriations Committee which may arouse considerable debate and open up the Philippine question. This is the item providing for the establishment of a hydrographic office at Manila. Opposition Senators recognize the possibilities of this amendment as a basis for discussion, but they have not fully decided to avail themselves of it. In connection with the Indian bill the expenditures authorized to be made by the Dawes Commission probably will be discussed.

Senator Mason (Rep., Ill.,) has given notice of the renewed effort to get up his resolution of sympathy with the Boers on Monday, but says he does not desire to speak upon it. The Senate leaders consider his resolution unwise at this juncture.

There is difference of opinion as to whether, under the agreement to take up the Quay resolution for consideration April 3, it can be called up even for speeches in the interim. It is probable, however, that some addresses may be presented on the subject during the present week if no other matter presses for consideration.

An effort will be made by Senator Davis (Rep., Minn.,) to get up the Spanish Claims bill.

In executive session there will be an attempt made to secure the confirmation of W. D. Bynum as Appraiser at New York, which attempt does not promise to be immediately successful.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty will be considered if opportunity permits, but the present indications are against an early move in that direction.

The caucus of the Puerto Rican Committee will begin its sessions in earnest on Monday, and a strenuous endeavor will be made to get the bill in such shape as to make it acceptable to practically all the Republican Senators at as early a date as possible. Senator Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) is now engaged in preparing amendments to the governmental bill, and he will exert himself to the utmost to perfect the bill during the present week. If he succeeds in getting a bill which the Republicans will accept, the measure will then be pressed with all the speed and energy possible.

To-morrow is District of Columbia Day in the House. Tuesday the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter will come up under a special order setting aside Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday for its consideration. Friday, under the rule, will be given to private pension legislation unless that order is superseded by the Army Appropriation bill, which is on the calendar.

To-morrow before the District business is taken up the Puerto Rican Relief bill, with Senate amendments, will be called up and passed. The Senate amendments probably will be agreed to without much opposition.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler may present himself at the bar of the House to be sworn in some time during the week. So far as can be learned there is no objection on either side to his admission if his resignation as a Brigadier General in the army shall have been accepted before he presents himself. The case, however, may be referred to a committee.

The St. Louis representatives are earnestly laboring to secure consideration for a bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the World's Exposition to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana purchase in 1903, but thus far they have failed to secure the consent of the powers that be in the House.

MONEY AND TRADE IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 18.—The recent successes of the British in South Africa have failed to affect the German money market. The money tension has not been relieved, discount rising slightly. Partial relief is looked for in certain quarters through the dividend payments, which are large, reaching 75,000,000 marks for the Berlin banks alone.

The Bavarian railway loan has been oversubscribed thrice. Imperial and Prussian threes recovered slightly upon the announcement by Baron von Thielmann that the expected loan would not be issued before Summer.

Coal shares continue rising through the expectation of increased earnings. Upper Silesia announces a further rise in coal on April 1. The famine continues unabated. The Westphalian brickmakers have established a co-operative society for the import of foreign coal, and the Bingen Chamber of Commerce will petition the Ministry to forbid coal exports.

The experiments of the Bavarian railways with American locomotives having proved most satisfactory, the Prussian Minister of Railways has directed the construction department to prepare designs for locomotives on the American model, with which to make experiments on the State lines.

The Cologne Chamber of Commerce asks for a reduction of the duty on oleomargarine materials, of which Germany's production is insufficient.

The Produce Bourse was reopened last week, and official quotations in grain were published for the first time since 1896.

The emigration from Hamburg and Bremen in the months of January and February reached 22,857, as against 13,801 for the corresponding months last year.

BANKS AND NATIONAL TRADE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent letter received by me from one of the largest coal operators in Great Britain the admission is made that owing to the increased depth and thickness of the veins the yields of coal in all European countries will decrease, and the present high prices cannot be reduced. Comment is also made on the fact that by reason of its cheap ores and abundant fuel supply the United States is now in position to monopolize the iron and steel trade of the world, as, while the cost of production in Europe under existing conditions cannot be made less, the American mills can cut their prices in half and still make good profits.

Thus it would appear that the foreign mills exist only by sufferance of their American competitors who may with safety increase their capacity with the certainty of a consuming market. It is equally evident that the cotton cloth trade is being concentrated in this country, and a few more years at the present rate of progress will settle the question of supremacy.

Control of the cloth and iron trades means that the United States dominates the commercial world. If the National banks will now as a patriotic duty all take out currency to the extent of their capital, in order to provide a safe medium of exchange, the number of blast furnaces, cotton factories, beet sugar refineries, and other new enterprises will be constructed at a rapidly increasing rate. The West needs money for irrigating canals and to open mines and ranches, build cities and towns, and to develop the growing Oriental trade.

There need be no fear of inflation of uncovered notes, for the yield of the great gold deposits will be stimulated to an extent that the means of redemption will be assured. Give the West and South some money to work with, and the orders for goods will come to the Eastern manufacturers at an unprecedented rate.

The banks, old and new, can issue to the extent of $800,000,000—the limit of outstanding bonds. Let them do it, and then see good things come our way.

J. N. ELLSWORTH.

New York, March 17, 1900.

THE SERVICES OF MIDWIVES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Should the practice of midwifery by those not authorized to practice medicine be legalized by the State? There are two views held by the profession. First the facts: About one-half of all births occurring in New York City are reported by midwives. At present a midwife is authorized as such if she deposits with the local Health Board a certificate signed by two legalized practitioners of medicine that she is competent to care for mother and child at the birth of the latter. The services of the midwife are as a rule called into requisition by women of foreign birth and among the poorer classes. They are women who, from motives of delicacy, prefer a woman attendant at such a time; they are but few. The advantages derived from the services of a midwife to those who employ them are: Their fees are small, (average $5,) they act as nurses as well until danger has been passed; they are usually of their own class. Women physicians do not take their place in these, to them, important particulars. The ignorance of these midwives is productive of much harm. Hospitals for the treatment of diseases of woman are filled with those who, through neglect or ignorance, have been permanently injured. The surgeon's knife is frequently capable of restoring them to health, but very, very many are incurable. Hundreds of children are in our institutions for the blind whose eyesight has been lost because of the criminal carelessness and ignorance of the midwives who have presided at their birth.

How correct these great evils? One class of physicians takes the position that the midwife should be exterminated; that existing laws, if enforced, would debar them from continuing their offices because midwifery is a branch of medicine, and the law states that none but physicians shall practice medicine or any of its branches. The other class contends that midwives are a necessity; that no legislation can be enacted or existing laws be so carried into effect that a jury will find a woman guilty of a misdemeanor for assisting at the bedside of a sister about to give birth to a child. That the relief can come only by educating the midwife to such a degree of skill that anatomic and physiologic truths will be apparent to her, and that danger from uncleanliness will be averted, so that when danger threatens the midwife may recognize it and summon some competent physician to aid in diverting danger and checking possible disease. Other points in the State, notably, the cities other than New York, have this same problem with which to contend, and if legislation is attempted to correct existing midwifery evils it should be broad enough to cover every part of the State. The present legislative bill would apply to New York City only. If there be virtue in the measure the entire State should be the beneficiary.

ESCULAPIUS.

New York, March 18, 1900.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Warmer, with rain; winds east to south.

The centre of disturbance has moved since Saturday night from the Saskatchewan Valley to Western Lake Superior with greatly increased development, and the pressure is generally low except in the Atlantic States. It has caused a general and marked rise in temperature, with rain from Texas northeastward into the Ohio Valley and snow and rain in the lake regions.

In the Atlantic and East Gulf States the weather has been fair. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions fair weather has continued, but it has just commenced to rain on the Northern California coast.

During to-day the rain area will extend into the Atlantic and East Gulf States and lower lake region, with still higher temperature, and will be followed by clearing weather from the West Gulf States northward, except in the lake region. It will also snow in the Northwestern States. To-morrow fair weather will prevail, except that snow is probable in the lake regions and rain or snow on the New England coast. On the New England and Middle Atanitic Coast winds will be brisk to high east to south, and on the South coast they will be fresh southerly. Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Portland.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	33	11	17
6 A. M.	35	12	15
9 A. M.	32	14	27
12 M.	37	22	30
4 P. M.	41	30	37
6 P. M.	46	33	34
9 P. M.	46	34	35
12 P. M.	48	35	36

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the stret level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	28½
Weather Bureau	23½
Corresponding date 1899	34½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	36

The maximum temperature was 36 degrees at 10:30 P. M. and the minimum 11 degrees at 2:55 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 58 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 72 per cent. The barometer registered 30.28 at 8 A. M. and 30.08 at 8 P. M.

LEGISLATURE'S PROGRAMME.

Debate on Mortgage Tax Measure—Passage of Anti-Ramapo and Confession of Judgment Bills.

ALBANY, March 18.—Although March 31 is the date decided upon for the final adjournment of the Legislature it is very probable that the session will be prolonged until the first week in April, if not later. The Assembly, which adopted a resolution fixing the date of final adjournment for the 31st inst., has been rushing legislation through with a view of carrying out its resolution, and although the daily calendars have been large, they have been taken up day by day and gone over. The Senate, however, has not evidenced a similar determination, although that body during the past week has held long sessions in an effort to get as many bills as possible off the calendar. The Assembly resolution fixing the date of final adjournment still rests with the Senate Finance Committee, and although they have held several meetings during the last week, they have taken no action upon it.

The Mortgage Tax bill, which seeks to impose a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on all real estate mortgages, and which is one of the most important measures now before the Legislature, promises to precipitate a lively debate when called up in the Senate this week. If the brief discussion on Wednesday is any indication of that to come, amendments to the bill may be expected from several sources. Senator Mitchell at that time moved to amend the bill so as to exempt mortgages bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. instead of 4, as is provided in the bill. This amendment was adopted by a close vote, and stands in the Committee of the Whole, but is subject to a later action of the Senate when the bill is again taken up in general orders. The amendment, as offered, includes in the list of taxable mortgages those of the New York Central and other corporations bearing interest at a rate between 3 and 4 per cent.

Senator Coggeshall will also offer an amendment to exempt real-estate mortgages bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. or less, excepting those of trust companies and corporations. His amendment in no way conflicts with that of Senator Mitchell. These and other amendments will undoubtedly be debated at length when the bill is next taken up, and may aid in its defeat.

Two New York City bills of importance have been made special orders for the session Monday night, and will be taken up immediately after the reading of the journal. These bills are the Fallows anti-Ramapo measure, placing restrictions upon the making of water contracts by New York City, and the Fallows bill restricting the power of the Corporation Counsel of New York City to confess judgment. These bills passed the Assembly on Wednesday on an urgency message from the Governor, and were sent to the Senate. Both bills were there advanced to third reading, and upon agreement were made special orders for Monday night. This brief delay does not signify that there will be any unusual delay in their passage. As soon as they are passed they will be sent to Mayor Van Wyck. It is understood that he will veto them promptly, and will not take advantage of his privilege of holding them fifteen days, but will return them in time for the Legislature to pass them over the veto, even though the final adjournment of the Legislature takes place on the 31st, as planned.

The Charter Revision bill authorizing the Governor to name fifteen Commissioners to revise the charter of Greater New York has already passed both houses upon an urgency message of the Governor, and has been forwarded to Mayor Van Wyck for his signature. If the Mayor vetoes the bill, it will be passed over his veto, and the Governor will probably name the Commissioners within a short time thereafter. Even though these three bills and others of importance affecting New York City are held fifteen days, the Legislature will not adjourn until they have been finally considered.

Chairman Rodenbeck of the special Committee on Statutory Commission Revision bills has announced a further hearing on the Commission bills for next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at the rooms of the Statutory Revision Commission in the Capitol.

Leader of the Majority Allds says that the Assembly will be able to adjourn on the 31st inst. Important measures affecting New York City which called for protracted debate have been disposed of during the past week, and the calendars have been cleared up daily, which will give the House a fairly good field in which to pass local bills during the present week.

FIGHTING THE RAMAPO SCHEME

Merchants' Association to Advocate the Morgan and Ford Bills Before the Senate Committee.

The Merchants' Association has sent out by mail a circular setting forth the danger of apathy regarding legislation on the Ramapo matter, and has inclosed a blank asking for signatures from business men empowering the Merchants' Association to act for them in the hearing before the Senate Cities Committee to-morrow in opposition to the Ramapo water scheme and in advocacy of the Morgan bill in the Assembly and the Ford bill in the Senate. The letter says:

Last week, when we endeavored to have the Cities Committee of the Assembly discharged from further consideration of the Morgan bill, we came very near winning. It was on this motion that, for the first time, the facts pertinent to the issue were set forth fully and clearly by Assemblyman Slater in the speech which he made in support of the motion to discharge the committee.

Part of our delegation which will appear before the Cities Committee of the Senate will leave here to-morrow (Monday) afternoon, and the rest will follow Tuesday morning. If we are able to keep this fight up as aggressively as it has been maintained since the issue was made, we feel that ultimately we will win.

COLER ASKS AID OF PLATT.

Assured by the Senator that Confession of Judgment Bill Will Pass—Mr. Whalen Beaten.

Controller Coler was an unexpected caller on Senator Platt and Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee while they were in the city, and presented his views on some pending legislation. Perhaps it was the first time in the political history of the city that a Tammany official has publicly visited the Fifth Avenue Hotel to interest Republican leaders in measures before the Legislature.

Senator Platt returned to Washington yesterday, and Mr. Odell went to Newburg, but it can be stated as certain that Mr. Coler was assured, first, that the Confession of Judgment bill in which the Controller is so greatly interested, will pass the Legislature to-night. Secondly, that the Corporation Counsel's bill providing an appropriation of $1,000,000 to pay judgments will be killed in committee.

With reference to the measure prohibiting the awarding of contracts or the purchase of supplies at a figure in excess of prevailing market rates, Mr. Coler was advised that it was a matter for the Charter Revision Commission, and that the Legislature would not act upon it.

Controller Coler confirmed the report of the statements made above, and these were also corroborated by Chairman Odell.

R. Ross Appleton of Brooklyn introduced Mr. Coler to Senator Platt and Chairman Odell.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:55 A. M.—189 Chrystie Street; W. Ottman; damage, $10.

5:45 A. M.—1,664 Amsterdam Avenue; Martha A. Lynch; damage, $10,000.

7:30 A. M.—838 Fifth Avenue; W. W. Sherman; no damage.

10 A. M.—90 Monroe Street; John Clapp; damage slight.

10:20 A. M.—94 Avenue D; J. Drier; damage, $200.

10:40 A. M.—48 West Tenth Street; unknown; no damage.

11 A. M.—127 West Sixteenth Street; E. H. Silas; damage, $100.

2 P. M.—112 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Mrs. Jacob; damage, $700.

2:10 P. M.—472 Greenwich Street; unknown; no damage.

5 P. M.—147 Greenwich Street; Alfred Marshall; damage, $25.

6:15 P. M.—211 Canal Street; Myer Brothers; damage, $300.

6:20 P. M.—57 Willard Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

6:55 P. M.—91 Goerck Street; Max Herdar; no damage.

7 P. M.—One Hundred and Ninety-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue; George Reubert; damage, $300.

7:45 P. M.—138 West Thirty-fourth Street; I. Purdy; damage slight.

7:50 P. M.—76 Monroe Street; Sam Samberg; damage, $5.

8:50 P. M.—98 West Seventieth Street; David M. Milton; damage, $2,000.

9:15 P. M.—661 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street; William Calvert; damage, $25.

9:50 P. M.—280 Bleecker Street; E. Sezerine; damage slight.

RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is quite unnecessary that religion should be the foundation of the teaching of morality, as held by "Inquirer"; on the contrary, it is impossible to deduce the highest moral teachings from such standards.

The reason is that the mere hope of a future reward or fear of future torture are too distant, indistinct, and doubtful to serve as an adequate motive for conduct, and, in addition, have no rational connection at all with the acts to be performed or avoided.

For rational beings an appeal must be made to the reason, not to the emotions, least of all to the slave's incentive—fear.

Anything like rational instruction in conduct has never yet been practiced; is indeed unknown; no text book for it has yet been written.

It must be realized that for each sentient being his own consciousness constitutes the whole universe. No one but himself can experience his thoughts, feelings, emotions, pains, pleasures.

Each stands, from birth to death—alone. And for each the problem of life is to fill his own consciousness with as much that is agreeable and as little that is disagreeable as possible.

There is not space here to enter into the profound question of how far what is agreeable is beneficial—such questions are for books yet unwritten. I believe, however, that the correspondence is, in normal conditions, almost complete; and, in the last analysis, beneficial means, ultimately agreeable, as opposed to what is immediately pleasure-giving.

Remember, too, that the most perfect pleasure for each consciousness, after the animal demands of existence are satisfied, sometimes even before these, lies in the consciousness that other beings, whom it recognizes as peers, and of which the impression is pleasurable, which, in fact, the conscious being in question, loves—children, wife, or others—that these, too, experience similar pleasurable sensations, is for each the greatest pleasure.

Doubtless such fundamental analysis will not be attempted at present, but eventually it will be the foundation of all teaching as to the advisable and the inadvisable in conduct.

Meanwhile any step that removes us further from the age of fear and nearer to the coming joyful age of reason is to be welcomed.

EGOIST.

New York, March 17, 1900.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, England.

GRAND—Col. F. H. Phipps, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Lieut. N. K. Averill, West Point.

PLAZA—Judge P. C. Kellogg, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

SAVOY—David S. Jordan, Stanford University, Cal.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Frank C. Loring, Washington; ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Stupp, notions; J. K. Maloney, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. Copp, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Hoyt & Jackson Company, Norwalk, Ohio; C. F. Jackson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Freeman Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; R. B. Freeman, jeans; St. Denis Hotel.

Zollars & Co., Canton, Ohio; W. R. Zollar, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Bird, J. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, domestics, dress goods, and silks; Herald Square Hotel.

Fitts, C. N., Northampton, Mass., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wurzburg, F. W., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. M. Wurzburg, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Summerfield Millinery Company, Lawrence, Kan.; E. Summerfield, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. F. Nagel, hosiery and underwear, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Steifel Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Steifel, clothing; Hoffman House.

Block, William H., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. L. Block, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. G. Holmes, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Gilsey House.

Jand, H. A., Sioux City, Iowa, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Gilsey House.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. P. Long, dry goods, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, notions and fancy goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Johnston & Fife Hat Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. A. Johnston, hats; Holland House.

Roth Brothers, Kansas City, Mo.; E. J. Roth, dry goods; Holland House.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Rice, dress goods; W. B. Reddon, carpets, 115 Worth Street.

Bear, J. M., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; J. M. Bear, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Wallace Brothers Company, Statesville, N. C.; E. Wallace, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Frederick, notions and jewelry; Hotel Vendome.

Lindecke, Warner & Schurmier, St. Paul, Minn.; E. Sloane, white goods, laces, and upholstery goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Strauss, dry goods; I. Strauss, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Michael Brothers, Athens, Ga.; M. G. Michaels, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; M. Kemper, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Sunshine & Kaufman, Cleveland, Ohio; C. K. Sunshine, cloaks and woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

McCabe, Thomas, Maynard, Ohio; general store; Joseph Caspka, general store; Sarah Mitchell, general store; Bay State Hotel.

Hoffman, M. A., Syracuse, N. Y.; Marie Deckle, millinery; Mary Hoffman, millinery; Amelia Hoffman, millinery; Mary Fisher, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Carey, Nellie C., Peoria, Ill.; importer; Union Square Hotel.

Bautin, A., & Co., Oswego, N. Y.; Nellie Bautin, millinery; M. E. Ford, millinery; S. W. Hully, millinery; Rossmore Hotel.

Robwortz & Grossman, New Castle, Penn.; S. Grossman, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Henitt, J. R. & H., Batavia, N. Y.; J. R. Henitt, dry goods, carpets, and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

McFarren, C. N., Penn Yan, N. Y.; Y. C. Farren, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Albert; E. C. Hopkins, dry goods and millinery; Brooklyn Hotel.

Enright, Robert, & Co., Brockville, Ontario, Canada; R. I. Enright, dry goods; Broadway Central.

Scudder, J. M., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. H. Downman, groceries; Waldorf Hotel.

Walter, Mrs. L., Lyons, N. Y.; Miss E. Mather, millinery; Mrs. E. Mills, millinery; Mrs. M. Driscoll, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Chambers, George, Mount Clemens, Mich., books, stationery, and jewelry; Rossmore Hotel.

Schmit, F. J., Mount Clemens, Mich.; F. J. Schmit, furniture; Rossmore Hotel.

Lindeke, Warner & Schuremer, St. Paul, Minn.; M. Lindeke, dry goods, 51 Leonard Street.

Walter, Florence, Candy Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. J. Walter, millinery; Waldorf Hotel.

Brady, S. C., Wheeling, West Va., glass; Albemarle Hotel.

National Tube Company, Wheeling, West Va.; T. T. Culbertson, iron, steel, &c.; Albemarle Hotel.

Grantley Mountain Coal Company, The, Ansted, West Va.; John E. Van Tine, general merchandise; B. K. Briggs, millinery; Sinclair House.

Eward, F. D. S., Confectionery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. D. Eward, confectionery; Waldorf Hotel.

New York Millinery Parlor, Ravenswood, West Va.; Mrs. W. S. McKay, millinery; Francis House.

Marks, F. H., & Co., Cairo, West Va.; F. H. Marks, general store; Broadway Central Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PORT GIBSON, Miss., March 18.—The Port Gibson Compress, in which were stored 2,000 bales of cotton, was burned here today. Loss, $100,000, fully covered by insurance.

QUINCY, Mass., March 18.—Music Hall Building, on Hancock Street, was burned this morning, entailing a loss of $58,000, as follows: Building, owned by the Quincy Real Estate Company, $35,000; Quincy Clothing Company, $7,000; Bicycle store of John H. Gillis, $3,000; Boston Bargain Store, $13,000.

Baltimore Victim Not Identified.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—The police have been following up the clues to the identity of the body of the young woman found in the Magothy River, near Annapolis, several days ago, but up to the present time without much hope of solving the mystery. They do not think much of the theory that the body is that of Miss Erna Gelst, who, it is said, left Newark, N. J., about Jan. 29 with Dr. J. W. Mueller, both buying tickets for this city. A search of the hotel registers fails to show the name of either of them.

Otto Huber's Condition Serious.

The condition of Otto Huber, the Brooklyn brewer, who is ill at the Hotel Margaret, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, was not improved at a late hour last night, and his family and physicians now have grave fears for his recovery. He is suffering from heart weakness due to a complication of diseases.

Mr. Coler to Speak in Boston.

Controller Bird S. Coler left his home, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon for Boston, where he will remain until to-morrow. He will speak this evening at the annual dinner of the Alumni of Phillips Andover Academy, in Boston.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...6:05	Sun sets...6:11	Moon rises..9:42	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....9:15	Gov. Isl'd...9:29	H. Gate...11:25
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:38	Gov. Isl'd...9:56	H. Gate...11:52

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
San Juan, San Juan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

Bellucia, La Plata	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Pernambuco	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kong Frode, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Roraima, St. Kitts	12:30 P. M.	3:00

GENEROUS DETROITERS.

They Contribute a Third of a Million Dollars for a Celebration.

From The Detroit Free Press.

One thousand representative citizens of Detroit—millionaires and common laborers—gathered at the Light Guard Armory last Wednesday night to participate in the first public espousal of the bicentennial memorial project. It commenced as a very conservative mass meeting, the citizens present giving evidence of having come for business and not fun; but, before the evening was over the eloquence of the orators and the generosity of the initial subscribers to the fund, together with the seductive beauty of the memorial dream itself, had developed a whirl of enthusiasm and municipal patriotism that augured well for the success of the plan. Without any special solicitation, about one-third of the entire amount of money required to erect the Belle Isle colmun was subscribed.

Back of the Chairman's table was suspended the colored cartoon of the beautiful column and peristyle, as conceived by Architect White and his fellow-artists. On either side of the speakers' platform, supported by easels, were two cartoons, also in water colors, the one showing the elevation of the monument from the land side, and the other representing the handsome column and colonnade at night, with the beacon of gas flaming from the sacrificial tripod on top. When Col. Hecker, Permanent Chairman of the mass meeting, called upon Hon. Don M. Dickinson for the opening address there was a calm, serene lot of gentlemen and ladies listening. The word picture he drew of the history of Detroit that is proposed to be commemorated by the memorial and the explanation that we live on classic ground, were received with merited appreciation. But it required the unostentatious kind of a "speech" that was made by Gen. Alger, next following, to develop the enthusiasm of the peace patriots in the audience.

"Shall I make a speech or set the ball a-rolling?" asked the General of the Chairman. "Set the ball rolling, General, if you will." "All right," responded the ex-Secretary of War. "I'll give $25,000."

There were no strings tied to the subscription and the audience appreciated this fact, and a storm of applause broke loose that continued for several minutes.

Then followed other speakers with words of confidence and good cheer, but it was always the subscriptions that received the heartiest applause. Sums of $25,000 were pledged and received with little more gratitude than were the poor man's single dollar subscriptions. It is evidently an enterprise in which the millionaires will not do the whole thing.

Besides Gen. Alger's, there were five other $25,000 subscriptions—by Senator McMillan, Col. Frank J. Hecker, James E. Scripps, D. M. Ferry, and one other that formed the most touching incident of the meeting. Charles L. Freer, the gentleman whose enthusiasm secured the interest of five foremost artists of the world in Detroit's ambition fittingly to celebrate her two hundredth birthday, who was sitting in the audience, arose at a favorable opportunity, and in graceful and tender language pledged $25,000 to the memory of Gen. Orlando M. Poe, the man "to whom, more than all others, we owe the commercial greatness of the navigable lakes."

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

The following tables give the standings of clubs in the various tournaments now in progress:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	H.S.		W.	L.	H.S.
Metropolitan	7	11	868	Washington.	9	9	918
Corinthian	12	4	945	Riverdale	8	8	920
Knick'bocker A. C.	11	5	920	Pontiac	8	8	937
Empire	10	6	923	Golden Rod.	7	11	929
Fidelia	13	7	1047	Orienta	5	11	967
America	11	7	925	Imperial	5	13	938
Roseville A. A.	11	7	912	New York A. C.	3	11	888
Kings Co.	6	4	922	Phoenix	2	12	855
Morningside.	9	7	926	Harlem Rep.			
Berkeley	10	8	904	Club	1	13	818
Doolittle	11	9	937				

COLUMBIA THREE-MEN TOURNAMENT.

Owl	7	1	549	Empire	3	3	554
Amsterdam	7	1	584	Enterprise	4	6	542
Empire City.	7	1	545	Morningside.	3	5	532
Corinthian	5	2	578	New York	3	7	517
Standard	6	2	559	Oriental	3	6	522
Columbia	6	2	533	Gramercy	2	6	522
Riverdale	4	3	578	Knickerb'r	2	6	521
Lotus	5	3	527	Century Wh.	1	5	540
Bunch	5	4	554	Doolittle	1	6	500
Village	4	4	560	Colonial	0	6	448
Dolando	4	4	553				

U. B. C.—SECTION NO. 1.

Morningside	5	0	878	Golden Rod	4	3	898
Lotus	7	2	920	Monarch	3	3	873
Rosedale	5	2	921	Grove Hill	4	5	796
Oriental	6	3	861	Clio	4	5	887
Doppel Eiche.	6	3	852	Spartan	3	8	849
Riverdale	5	3	854	Laemstaedter	2	6	817
Fidelia	3	2	858	Woodland	0	9	699

U. B. C.—SECTION NO. 2.

Owl	10	2	914	Accident	6	6	840
Cyclone	10	3	860	Glendale	4	4	857
Apollo	10	4	901	Navahoe	4	10	809
Orchard	7	3	949	Defender	3	7	905
Welcome	8	4	901	Gotham	1	7	831
Orrell	8	4	869	Black Hass.	1	9	740
Bleecker	7	5	838	Aurania	1	13	764
Manhatta	7	5	847				

U. B. C.—SECTION NO. 3.

Civil Service	7	0	778	Expansion	2	4	717
Freedom	5	0	822	Cathanon	2	4	699
Mucker	4	1	837	17th Ward.	2	4	682
Norddeutsch-er	3	1	802	Suppenk'n	1	3	727
Hector	2	1	788	Jumbo	0	3	730
Eclipse	2	3	717	N. Y. Sch.	0	5	713

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM.

Philadelphos.	19	3	949	W. Irving.	13	13	825
Bedford	19	5	910	Atlantic	12	14	816
Fraternity	19	5	888	Fulton	11	13	880
Fort Greene.	20	6	911	Burnside	11	13	868
East N. Y.	18	6	960	De Forest	9	15	892
Gilbert	18	6	958	Brevoort	9	15	870
J. F. Price.	19	7	967	Com'wealth.	8	16	902
Bushwick	18	8	915	Brooklyn	8	16	873
DeW. Clinton.	16	8	890	Alert	7	17	868
Lefferts	15	9	892	Nassau	7	19	883
De Long	16	10	890	Iolanthe	5	21	922
Fern	14	10	882	Gramercy	4	20	760
Long Island.	14	12	837	Oxford	3	21	813
Welcome	12	12	838	Ridgewood	1	21	815

Bowling Tournament Games To-day.

United Bowling Clubs, Section No. 2—Defender, Black Bass, and Gotham.

North Side National—Pontiac Wheelmen No. 2, Empire, and Knickerbocker.

National League—Corinthian, Morningside, and Oriental.

Columbia League—Lotus, Dolando, and Empire.

Carruthers' National—East New York, Reinecke, and Metropolitan.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Fraternity, Bedford, and Ridgewood.

MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB PLAY.

Marshall Retains the Championship by Winning from Delmar.

F. J. Marshall, chess champion of this State, beat Eugene Delmar in their series at the Manhattan Chess Club, by winning the third game Saturday and the fourth game yesterday afternoon, thereby winning three games to Delmar's one. As will be seen from the appended scores of the third and final games Marshall played well in both.

THIRD GAME—FRENCH DEFENSE.

Marshall. White.	Delmar. Black.	Marshall. White.	Delmar. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	15. BxQ&tP	QR—Kt
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	16. B—Kt2	B—B3
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	17. Castles	KR—Q
4. B—Kt5	PxP	18. QR—Q	BxB
5. KtxP	P—K2	19. KxB	P—B4
6. Kt2Kt	BxKt	20. Kt—K4	QxP
7. BxB	QxB	21. Q—B4	QKtP
8. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	22. R—QKt	Kt—B4
9. B—Q3	Kt—Kt5	23. RxQ	RxR
10. B—K4	Castles	24. P—KKt4	Kt—R5ch
11. Q—Q2	Kt—Q4	25. K—R3	P—B4
12. Kt—Kt5	P—KKt3	26. Kt—B6ch	K—R
13. P—KKt3	B—Q2	27. Q—B7	Resigns.
14. P—QB4	Kt—K2		

FOURTH GAME—PETROFF'S DEFENSE

Delmar. White.	Marshall. Black.	Delmar. White.	Marshall. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	21. KtxP	PxKt
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	22. QxKtch	Q—Kt2
3. KtxP	P—Q3	23. Q—Kt5	Q—B2
4. Kt—KB3	KtxP	24. Q—Kt6ch	K—B2
5. P—Q3	Kt—KB3	25. P—Kt5	K—B
6. P—Q4	P—Q4	26. Q—Kt4	P—KB4
7. B—Q3	B—Q3	27. Q—Kt3	Q—Kt3
8. Castles	Castles	28. QR—K	Kt—Kt2
9. Kt—B3	B—KKt5	29. Kt—Q	Kt—R4
10. R—K	P—B3	30. Q—Kt3	KtxP
11. B—KKt5	QKt—Q2	31. R—Q2	Q—R4
12. P—KR3	B—R4	32. R—B2	Kt—Kt7ch
13. P—KKt4	B—Kt3	33. K—R2	RxR
14. Kt—Q5	Q—B2	34. KxB	Kt—QB5
15. P—KB4	BxB	35. Q—Q3	Kt—B5
16. QxB	P—QR3	36. Q—KKt3	R—R2
17. R—K2	Kt—B4	37. P—KR4	Kt—KKt3
18. Q—B5	Kt—Kt3	38. P—Kt3	RxP
19. B—R4	P—Kt3	39. PxKt	Kt—B6ch
20. Q—Q3	P—B3	40. Resigns.	

Military Athletic Tournament.

At a meeting yesterday of the Committee on Athletic Events of the Military Tournament to open at Madison Square Garden next Monday evening Major W. A. Turpin, the Chairman, reported the number of entries for the various contests. The committee also passed judgment on the merits of the men entered for the bicycle races, sprint, middle, and long distance foot races, and the three-legged race.

PLANS OF THE GOLFERS.

Preparations for Club Events—Players in the South Going to Aiken.

Snow has put a temporary cessation on golf activities in local circles, but it is a little early yet for matches of importance, and the time from now to the 1st of April will be spent in arranging the Spring schedule of games. The present condition of affairs in most of the near-by clubs was well expressed by Louis Keller, Secretary of the Baltusrol Golf Club, at the Fencers Club Saturday night.

"We are getting ready for an active season," he said, "and are not going to let the loss of the women's championship stand in our way in the least. The links are well covered with snow now, but we are preparing for several interesting things, and the first part of our programme will be finished within a few days."

Similar sentiments are heard on all sides. The Yountakah Country Club of Nutley, N. J., has engaged as its professional for the year John Hoben, a young Scotch lad, who landed in New York a short time ago in company with Jamie Anderson. The latter is one of Scotland's best golfers, and he will be connected with the Montclair Golf Club during the season.

Many improvements have been made at Deal Beach during the Winter. The Forest Hill Club, near Newark, has drawn up plans for lengthening its course to 2,900 yards, and contests for both men and women are being arranged.

Some of the Northern golfers who have been playing in the recent tournaments in Florida will go to Aiken, S. C., during the week, and will be seen in the Palmetto Golf Club's annual open tournament, which will begin next Monday. The Southern Cross championship will be the principal event. There will also be a Palmetto Cup and other trophies.

Another student golf club has been organized at Syracuse. It will be known as the University Hill Golf Club, and nearly 100 members have been secured for the start. A small course on the university campus is to be improved, and an effort is being made to secure the first team match with the Onondaga Golf Club.

On his way home from Florida, open champion Willie Smith will stop at Eureka Springs, Ark., to superintend the laying out of a new course there. A number of golfers have formed a club, and they intend to start off with good professional advice.

Morris Cummings of the Washington Park Club, near Chicago, has been speaking recently of some of the things which the United States Golf Association failed to do at its annual meeting. One is the abolishment of the qualifying round in the amateur championship. He advances as the reason for such a step that contestants from different localities should be selected, and all compete at match play.

RACERS IN FINE CONDITION.

Featherstone Thoroughbreds to be Shipped East Next Month.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 18.—The Featherstone thoroughbreds will not be shipped East until the middle of April. Trainer Bauer has the horses in fine condition. They are being carefully prepared for a hard season's campaign, and when they leave Kenmore Farm they will be almost fit to race. Mesmerist is in the pink of condition.

Up to this time there have been over 1,400 nominations made to the Kentucky Futurity Stake for foals of 1901, to be trotted in 1903. This stake will be the largest ever given. In 1894, when there were 1,346 mares nominated, Buzetta won $22,250, which was first money. That year the stake aggregated $26,800.

RODE HORSE INTO THE PARLOR.

Brooklyn Man Gives His Family a St. Patrick's Day Surprise.

William Fitzgibbons frightened the members of his family late Saturday night by riding a horse into the parlor in the rear of his saloon at 219 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn. He had been an aid to the grand marshal in the parade of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Brooklyn. When he and the horse appeared in the room the members of his family made a hasty exit.

A stable boy called for the horse soon after Fitzgibbons got home, but the latter refused to give up the animal, saying he had hired it for the day, and would keep it as long as he wanted to. The services of Policeman Miller of the Hamburg Avenue Station were finally obtained, and he persuaded Fitzgibbons to give up the horse.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, March 19.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

75—Blom vs. SS. Menominee.
81—Barney Dump. Boat Co. vs. Ferryboat Plainfield.
21—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. vs. ferryboat Chicago.
40—Vanderbergh vs. Tug W. E. Chapman.
73—Welch vs. Tugs T. Flannery and Transfer No. 1.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until Tuesday, March 20, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts.—Beekman, P. J.; Giegerich and O'Gorman, JJ. Calendar for March Term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Brant vs. Harrison.
2—O'Neil vs. McClure.
3—Odell vs. Am. Surety Co.
4—Schreyer vs. Morgan.
5—Thompson vs. Cook.
6—Ensworth vs. Met. St. Ry.
7—Doyle vs. Doyle.
8—In re Clinton Av.
9—Dershem vs. Dershem.
10—Atlas vs. Reilly.
11—Weinhandler vs. Margolles.
12—Yuengling vs. Pilkington.
13—Gorden vs. Scannell.
14—Bolna vs. Etterich.
15—In re Am. Watch & Diamond Co.
16—City of N. Y. vs. Glass.
17—Orvis vs. Storm.
18—Page vs. Welsh.
19—Dunn vs. Ackenburgh.
20—Rogers vs. Heylman.
21—Savin vs. Davidson.
22—Finnegan vs. Finnegan.
23—Brown vs. Potter.
24—In re Spinney.
25—Burhorn vs. Lockwood.
26—Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank vs. Hulbert.
27—Matter of Keyes.
28—Matter of Madison.
29—Lamonte vs. Di Lorenzo.
30—McGown vs. Gordon.
31—Griffin vs. Housah.
32—Wood vs. Man. Ry.
33—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Salomon.
34—Bydenburg vs. Kierst.
35—Taylor vs. Primrose Co.
36—Mathey vs. Bruck.
37—Reilly vs. Miller.
38—Feist vs. Locke.
39—Larner vs. Larner.
40—Quinn vs. Quinn.
41—Weil vs. Well.
42—In re Stonebridge.
43—Reusale vs. Reusale.
44—Russell vs. Schwab.
45—Burris vs. Carr.
46—Rehmer vs. Lalor.
47—Fischer vs. Wildhepf.
48—Hall vs. same.
49—Kauffman vs. Lenox Loan Assn.
50—In re Wasserschild.
51—In re 15th & 16th Sts.
52—Matter of Gleason.
53—Drake vs. Drake.
54—Weirhardier vs. Margolles
55—In re Vince E'ec. Co.
56—Hayse vs. Hayse.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—McGuire vs. Bloomingdale.
2—Voislawsky vs. Becker.
3—Same vs. same.
4—Healy vs. Healy.
5—Cooney vs. Siefke.
6—Goodwin vs. Crooks.
7—Turnure vs. Dunker.
8—Defandorf vs. Sichel Demurrers.
1262—Gauer vs. Ehraam
1263—Meyer vs. Snedden
1264—Meyer vs. Baird.
1272—McTiernan vs. Vilas.
57—Levy vs. Schwarzschild.
58—Weil vs. Gilbert.
59—Press Pub. Co. vs. Merchants' Union.
60—Lipman vs. Richman.
61—Spindler vs. Gibson.
62—McCormack vs. Met. El. Ry.
63—In re. F. Kroeber Clock Co.
64—In re Keogh.
65—Hoag vs. Gibson.
66—Foster vs. Rees.
67—Van Dyke vs. Porter.
68—Howland vs. Pritchard.
69—Venner vs. Mercantile Co-op. Bank.
70—Youngs vs. same.
71—Hudnut vs. same.
72—Cuchman vs. same.
73—Wapler vs. same.
74—Tracy vs. same.
75—Burton vs. same.
76—Althouse vs. same.
77—Ahern vs. same.
78—McMichael vs. same.
79—Richman vs. same.
80—Fruitnight vs. same.
81—Dearborn vs. same.
82—Fallon vs. same.
83—Furgeson vs. same.
84—Doty vs. same.
85—Di Lorenzo vs. Di Lorenzo.
86—In re Ind. Co-op. B. & L. Assn.
87—Stankowitz vs. Gitlin.
88—Spindler vs. Jerolomon.
89—Moriarty vs. Cullen.
90—Lagowitz vs. Arendt
91—Carroll vs. Duffy.
92—Lunlewski vs. Lunlewski.
93—Gibbons vs. Booth.
94—In re Dougherty.
95—Bossong vs. King.
96—Fish vs. Phillips.
97—Moran vs. Helf.
98—Quinn vs. Quinn.
99—Birkbeck Inv., &c., Co. vs. Lord.
100—In re Kessler.
101—Gardner vs. Devin.
102—Falleck vs. Ely.
103—Jamiesen vs. Whitlock.
104—Lewis vs. Lewis.
105—Lloyt vs. Massarene
106—Marcogiuseppe vs. Dragonetti.
107—Lyman vs. Jehle
108—Clement vs. Gottlieb.
109—Rouse vs. Harley.
110—Thompson vs. Hart.
111—Albrecht vs. Mut. Ben. Assn.
1274—Same vs. same.
1278—Boll vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.
1279—Lough vs. Equit. Life Assurance Co.
1210—Deshong vs. City of New York. Preferred causes.
4686—Potter vs. Feltner.
4876—Lemmon vs. same.
4705—Am. Fire Ins. Co. vs. same.
4781—Great Eastern Casualty Co. vs. same.
4843—Devine vs. Devine

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

4454—Kennard vs. Kennard.
3955—Lewie vs. Lewie.
3761—Van Schaick vs. Lese.
4424—Kopp vs. White.
4402—Heoht vs. Fechter
3552—Niebuhr vs. Olsen.
4600—Clausman vs. Clausman.
4654—Koster vs. Koster.
4446—Leibeck vs. Leibeck.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4699.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Recess until Tuesday, March 20.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Mc-Adam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

12802—Gray vs. Fleming.
10733—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. Empire Pipe B. & S. Co.
12816—Manheim vs. Levy.
12050—Spier vs. Dusenbury.
12698—Goetchius vs. Jacobs.
13127—Birnbaum vs. May.
13162—Hawley vs. Clarke.
13164—Mut. Bank vs. Saul.
13232—Birnheimer vs. Tomasulo.
13192—Strauss vs. Blase
13149—Blessing vs. Colonial Brewery.
13177—Adler vs. Davis.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and IV. for trial.

5507—Rouse vs. Haas.
5445—Snyder vs. City of New York.
6094—Larson vs. same.
7223—Pollock vs. Ely.
648—Horan vs. Mayor, &c.
3548—Rooney vs. Jacob Henkell Co.
5533—Waxenbaum vs. Kohn.
2480—Corrigan vs. Met. St. Ry.
3180—Edelsohn vs. same
11310—Fullerton vs. same.
7174—Murray vs. Chapman.
7182—Willard vs. Keogh
7184—O'Keefe vs. Mayor, &c.
5110—Dillon vs. Met. St. Ry.
5710—Mace vs. Mayor, &c.
5179—Brennan vs. Met. St. Ry.
5218—Auerbach vs. same
5239—Nichtewitz vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7501.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V., VI., VIII., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

7307½—Meyers vs. Fair.
5825—Curtis vs. Salmon.
3395—Block vs. 2d Av. R. R.
5997—Pecchenendar vs. Aggoglia.
3535—Flanagan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3921—Delmage vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2216—Mulligan vs. same
6147—Collis vs. Press Pub. Co.
6955—Jacob vs. Rouse.
7316—Marsh vs. Schneite.
1964—Hovespain vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2798—Schaum vs. same.
3275—Oliver vs. 42d St., &c., R. R.
7264—Hoffman House vs. Stokes.
7274—Boas vs. Fidelity & Dep. Co.
7284—U. B. of. Cloakmakers vs. Pellman.
7364—O'Connor vs. Christie.
7410—Rasch vs. Gerning
7429—Pakas vs. Angel.
6019—Ryan vs. Reagan.
7122—Frost vs. Pinkerton
7125—Same vs. same.
7016—Ruppert vs. Kinney.
1629—Farrell vs. N. Y. Press Co.
5804—Orlando vs. Belsito
6750—Whiteman vs. Gallner.
5434—O'Connor vs. Arnot
6414—Plunkett vs. Collins.
6731—H. C. Miner Litho. Co. vs. Biggan.
6853—Wamsley vs. Porter.
13127—Birnbaum vs. May.
13162—Hawley vs. Clarke.
13164—Mut. Bank vs. Saul.
13232—Birnheimer vs. Tomasulo.
13192—Strauss vs. Blase
13149—Blessing vs. Colonial Brewery.
13177—Adler vs. Davis.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate. At 10:30 A. M.

Russell Hoyt,
Lawrence O'Connor,
Jacob Fuanf,
Harriet F. Hodges,
Charles Fuhrman,
Edward Willis,
Ferdinand W. Bunger,
Mary F. Cattnack,
Henry C. Miner,
Mary Cosgrove,
Jacob Gluck.

At 11 A. M.

Regina Maas,
Frederick D. Schachter,

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1539—George Vogler.
1551—Bridget Farrell.
1554—Thomas P. Nugent
1542—Daniel Woolf.
1541—Elizabeth S. Fowler.
1550—Louise Adler.
1497—Henry Carey.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1444—Babcock vs. Baird.
4317½—Kuhlman vs. Met. St. Ry.
2276—Dreyfus vs. same.
1232—Leow vs. Con. Gas Co.
2232—On Chong Chuck vs. Richard.
2560—Nat. Tube Works Co. vs. Abrahams.
2035—Briefer vs. Collins B. & Con. Co.
628—Grogan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3992—Shapiro vs. Roderman.
682—Schloss vs. Stein.
2602—Hendrick vs. Moore.
4088½—Willson vs. Jewelers & Tradesmen's Co.
19—Keep vs. Horner.
4082—D'Andrea vs. Di Pascle.
1345—Bretz vs. Copeland
999—Branne vs. Grand Lodge of U. W.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2205—Carr vs. Baumann
3248—Tilden vs. Myers.
2307—Beckowitz vs. Conz., &c.
2314—Wehrenberg vs. Met. St. Ry.
2337—Connolly vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2474—Pick vs. Shuldiner.
1291—Schoen vs. Yost.
2265—Rosenswelg vs. Met. St. Ry.
2383—Bacon vs. Mendelson.
2384—Glickman vs. Bloomingdale.
2461—Scozzafaro vs. Braco.
2565—Grossman vs. Met. St. Ry.
2242—Lewis vs. Schnabel
2296—Smith vs. Met. St. Ry.
2301—Frank vs. same.
2135—Ludden vs. Pope Mfg. Co.
2076—D. Mayer Brew. Co. vs. Ruttman.
2130—Levy vs. Kennelly
2210—Thomson vs. Bauman.
1182—Louis vs. Salwin.
2151—Palley vs. Glickstein.
589—Hart vs. Kohn.
2203—Kaufman vs. Meteror Horseshoe C
2292—Briefer vs. Tuthill.
1778—Von Raltz vs. Rouss.
2276—Dreyfus vs. same.
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6414—Plunkett vs. Collins.
6731—H. C. Miner Litho. Co. vs. Biggan.
6853—Wamsley vs. Porter.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Beekman, P. J.—Gieger ch and O'Gorman, JJ. Calendar for March Term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Recess until Tuesday, March 20.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Mc-Adam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

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12816—Manheim vs. Levy.
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SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

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CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dw

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
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Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
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Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

C. W. MORGAN & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y. Commission 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES:
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Phila.: Drexel Bldg., 5th and Chestnut.
PRIVATE WIRES.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Also our New Book giving full explanation, "How To Speculate Successfully in Wall Street."

E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

J. G. Zachry, BONDS
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND LOANS.

FINANCIAL.

- 23 Wall Street,
New York, March 19, 1900.

To the Holders of our Receipts for
UNITED STATES OF MEXICO
FIVE PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED
EXTERNAL GOLD LOAN OF 1899.

We are now prepared to begin the delivery of the definitive bonds in exchange for the above Receipts.

Holders must deliver their Receipts at our office, properly indorsed and witnessed, and the signature must be attested by some party satisfactory to us.

Holders transmitting their Receipts by mail will please indicate whether they wish the new bonds sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits..... $1,425,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hardin,	C. P. Huntington,
Edward R. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer,	Wm. H. Fitzhugh,
Samuel Thomas,	Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons,	Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry,	Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
George Coppell.	

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
New York, March 1, 1900.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 2, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1900. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1900, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

The Mercantile Trust Company,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

STOCKHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS OF THE HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING COMPANY AND THE UNITED STATES FLOUR MILLING COMPANY

ARE requested to communicate with the undersigned before depositing any of their securities with the Metropolitan Trust Company under the proposed reorganization agreement.

MILLER, DECKER & MILLER,
Attorneys for Ora M. Jewell and others.
120 Broadway, New York City.

Cumberland Telephone Co.
STOCKS AND RIGHTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GOULDING MARR,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Singer Mfg. Company.
STOCK WANTED BY
J. S. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

$525,000

FIVE PER CENT. REFUNDING MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

ISSUED BY THE

Danville Street Railway & Light Co.

OF DANVILLE, ILLINOIS

Dated January 1, 1900. Maturing $6,000 annually January 1, 1910 to 1924, inclusive, and the remainder January 1, 1925. Interest payable January 1 and July 1, in New York.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

(As officially reported by the Company and verified by our own accountant.)

Capital Stock	$700,000
Refunding Mortgage Bonds:	
Total authorized issue $700,000	
Reserve for future extensions and permanent improvements 175,000	
Total present issue	$525,000

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

	1897	1898	1899
Gross Earnings	$106,527.51	$115,642.85	$145,236.86
Operating Expenses	58,281.01	61,211.70	69,758.55
Net Earnings	$48,246.50	$54,431.15	$75,478.31
Interest on outstanding Bonds			26,490.00
Surplus Earnings			$48,988.31

NET EARNINGS NEARLY THREE TIMES THE INTEREST ON BONDS.

The bonds which we now offer are a part of a total issue of $700,000, secured by mortgage on the entire property rights and franchises of the Danville Street Railway and Light Company, which is A CONSOLIDATION OF ALL THE STREET RAILWAY, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, GAS, AND STEAM HEATING INTERESTS IN THE CITY OF DANVILLE, ILLINOIS.

PLANT, MANAGEMENT AND FRANCHISES

The plant of the consolidated company is efficient and well suited to the company's present and prospective needs and represents a total investment, as per President's letter to us, of $806,583.66.

The management is particularly strong, the officers and directors being men of wealth and influence in the community. A large majority of the capital stock of the company is held by Wm. P. Cannon, President Second National Bank of Danville, and Congressman Jos. G. Cannon.

The franchises of the various companies comprised in the consolidation are especially liberal, and none is for a shorter period than twenty-eight years from the present time.

PRICE 102 AND INTEREST

For further information send for special circular and copy of President's report.

N. W. Harris & Company
BANKERS
CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON
31 Nassau Street

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

OF JOPLIN, MO.

Synopsis of Directors' Report on Properties of the INTERNATIONAL ZINC CO., Ltd.

48-acre tract at Galena, known as the Mayne Mine. In full operation one of the finest mills in the Joplin district, 150 tons capacity; an inexhaustible supply of 7 per cent. ore.

Output on double shift 105 tons per week, at $30	$3,150
Expense of running, per week	1,200
Net profit per week	$1,950

110-acre tract south of Webb City; Free Coinage Mine. An enormous deposit of ore over the entire tract at the 115-foot level.

Output 90 tons per week, at $30	$2,700
Expense per week	1,200
Net profit per week	$1,500

The amount of ore on this tract will keep 20 ten-ton mills running easily.

244-acre tract at Carterville; Blue Wing Mine. At 165-foot level, appears to be one solid mass of zinc and lead ore.

Output—	
72 tons of zinc per week, at $30	$2,160
36 tons of lead, at $55	1,980
Total	$4,140
Expense per week	$1,200
Net profit per week	2,940
Total net profit per week from the three properties	6,390
Allowing four weeks' shut-down during the year,	
Total net profit per annum—48 weeks	$306,720

These are conservative estimates of the actual returns from the International properties, made after careful and thorough personal investigation by two of the company's Directors, **Dr. Ira B. Cushing** of Boston, Mass., and **Hon. Chas. P. Bennett** of Providence, R. I., and are confirmed by George E. Quinby, State Inspector of Mines of the State of Missouri. The report in detail will be sent to any address on application to either of the offices of the company's fiscal agents, **Joshua Brown & Co.**, as given below.

300,000 SHARES

Of this stock are now offered at par,

$1.00 PER SHARE

Fully paid and non-assessable.

The company pays regular monthly dividends of one per cent., and all shareholders of record March 24th will receive the regular monthly dividend payable April 1st.

No investor can afford to ignore the above figures, nor the security guaranteed to his investment by the company's peculiar feature of having all its accounts audited and certified quarterly. A well-known firm of Chartered Accountants of international reputation are auditors of the company, and have been instructed to audit all quarterly accounts of earnings and net profits before the same are issued to shareholders.

Send for prospectus and Directors' report.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, will be received by the Fiscal Agents.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
89 State St., Boston.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
H. C. FRIEDMAN & CO.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange
BANKERS & BROKERS,
10 Wall Street, New York.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE, 2057 CORTLANDT.
BRANCH OFFICES:
St. Nicholas Hotel, 346 Fulton St.,
4 Washington Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
DAILY MARKET LETTERS giving accurate records of transactions in STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, and COTTON mailed upon application.
Correspondence solicited.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS 1,000,000
Fiscal Agent of the United States for Cuba.
BRANCHES:

LONDON,	95 Gresham Street.
HAVANA,	27 Cuba Street.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,	10 Marina Street.
CIENFUEGOS,	55 San Fernando Street.
MATANZAS,	29 O'Reilly Street.

Correspondents in all parts of the world.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
Acts as **Trustee of Mortgages;** also as **Registrar** and **Transfer Agent.** Acts as **Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Receiver**—and executes all kinds of trusts.
Our Cuban and Foreign Departments buy and sell drafts, and cable payments on **Cuba and all the principal cities of the world;** open commercial and travellers' credits, and will give all information required by intending travellers to the **Paris Exposition.**
Orders for purchase and sale of bonds, stocks, and shares on the London Stock Exchange, promptly executed by our London office.

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE ..... President
HEMAN DOWD ..... Vice-President
STANLEY L. CONKLIN ..... Secretary
FRANCIS C. PREST ..... Assistant Secretary
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON ..... Trust Officer
LOUIS J. GRUMBACH ... Manager Exch'ge Dept

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

A WORD IN TIME.

We have a small block of our Treasury stock which we will sell at par, $10 per share, paying a dividend of 10% per annum, payable quarterly.

Any person purchasing the stock now or until the 1st of April will have the benefit of the April dividend, which will be declared on the fifteenth of that month. For further particulars call or write.

THE CHECKLEY REALTY CO.,
220 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $3,500,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. & Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman,	Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	Harry Payne Whitney.

LONDON BRANCH,
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

Bankers,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.
LEVI P. MORTON.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting Notice.
OFFICE OF THE
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall Street,
New York, January 23, 1900.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before such meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, in Parsons, Kansas, on the 5th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock M.

Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 2d and until the morning of April 7th next.

By order of the Directors, such meeting is also called to act upon, authorize and ratify the purchase by this Company of the railroad and franchises of the Kansas City, Eldorado & Southern Railway Company, extending from Walker, Missouri, a station on the main line of this Company, to Eldorado Springs, Missouri, a distance of fourteen miles, and to authorize the taking of the steps necessary to carry the same into effect.

S. HALLINE, Secretary.
H. C. ROUSE, President.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
No. 4 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, Cal., March 3d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday, March 15th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 5th, 1900.

E. C. WRIGHT,
Secretary.

Federal Steel Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Federal Steel Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented at said meeting will be held at the office of said company, No. 60 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on MONDAY, the second day of April, 1900, at 11 A. M.

For the purposes of this meeting the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 10th day of March, 1900, and will be opened at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the 20th day of March.

RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 8, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 17th, and reopened on April 3d.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

The Texas & Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 1 P. M., for the presentation of the annual report and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.
New York, March 5, 1900.

The Mutual Bank,
COR. 34TH STREET AND 8TH AVENUE.
ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual election for Directors of the Mutual Bank will be held at 1,282 B'way Monday, March 26, 1900.

Polls open from 3 to 4 P. M.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, the 21st day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.

SAMUEL CAREY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR

$4,690,000

OF

3½% Corporate Stock

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 46 OF THE LAWS OF 1880, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Thursday, the 22d Day of March, 1900,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following-described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,000,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
750,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR A NEW HALL OF RECORDS. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
$490,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
450,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR REPAVING STREETS AND AVENUES. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
2,000,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE REPAVING OF STREETS. Principal payable November 1, 1940.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information, see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller,
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MARCH 7, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1900.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th inst., and reopened on the third day of April next at 11 o'clock A. M.

ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Willson Aluminum Company for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 99 Cedar Street, Room 1,108, in the City of New York, on the 31st day of March, 1900, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Transfer books will open on the 2d day of April, 1900.

GEO. F. SEWARD, Secretary.
March 10, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Knickerbocker Real Estate Company will be held at the office of the Company, 131 East Twenty-third Street, in the City of New York, on the second day of April, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, March 19th, 1900.
JOHN D. SCHOONMAKER, Secretary.

Second Avenue Railroad Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, April 2d, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.

OREN ROOT, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Company's FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS.

Coupon No. 4, due April 1st, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, March 26th, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds, and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, March 24th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, April 3d, 1900.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.

A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF ($1.50) per share on the Common Stock of this Company have been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after April 2d, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business February 28th, 1900.

The Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. February 28th, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 26th, 1900.

Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank dividend orders can be had on application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
New York, March 14th, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 126.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 16th day of April next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of March instant.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of March 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of April 2d next.

M. T. WILBUR,
Treasurer.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company,
New York, March 15th, 1900.

Preferred Capital Stock—Dividend No. 2.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The American Agricultural Chemical Company, held this day, it was resolved that a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3%) on the Preferred Capital Stock be declared and paid on April 2d next to stockholders of record on March 23d inst. Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common stock will be closed on March 23d inst. and reopened on April 2d next.

WM. H. GRAFFLIN, Treasr.

Otis Elevator Company,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City, Mch. 14, 1900.

The Board of Directors of Otis Elevator Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 PER SHARE upon the preferred stock of the company, payable at this office on and after Apl. 14, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business Mch. 24, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at the close of business Mch. 24, 1900, and will be reopened at the opening of business Apl. 16, 1900.

LYNDE BELKNAP, Treasurer.

Mississippi River Bridge Co.
First Mtge. Sinking Fund 6% Bonds.

COUPONS NO. 45, due APRIL 1, 1900, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity, upon presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, March 26, 1900.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Asst. Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
52 Broadway, New York, Mch. 15, 1900.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., and an extra dividend of ½ per cent. were declared payable April 30, to stockholders of record 5 o'clock P. M., March 26. Transfer books close 5 o'clock P. M., March 26, and open May 1.

WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Sec. and Treas.

UNION ELEVATED R. R. CO., CHICAGO.
March 15, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on its capital stock, payable March 26th to stockholders of record. Transfer books will close Monday, March 19, and reopen March 27, 1900.

HOWARD ABEL, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, March 16th, 1900.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this Office on Friday, April 6th, 1900. Transfer books will close on Saturday, March 24th, at noon and reopen on Thursday, March 29th, 1900.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

The Potosi and Rio Verde Railway Co.

Coupons of the first mortgage bonds of this company, due April 1st, will be paid on presentation after that date at the office of the company, No. 27 William Street.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.
March 3d, 1900.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, CERTIFICATE NO. 1,029.—Certificate J. P. Morgan & Co. for £2,000 Mexican 5 per cent. gold bonds, full paid, issue 1899, in name of H. Content & Co.; all parties are cautioned against buying or negotiating same. A liberal reward will be paid upon return of same to H. CONTENT & CO., 50 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money market conditions will probably figure conspicuously in this week's Wall Street discussions. It seems certain that firmness in rates will show, that even some positive advances will be scored; but it is not possible to find any banker of consequence who apprehends that there is danger of a stringency that will hurt.

Time funds in continuing volume at 5 per cent. may be taken as amply significant.

***

In so far as operations by the public are concerned the prospect appears to be that little activity can be expected till something finally definite is disclosed as to the purposes and plans of those strong financial interests which have identification with conspicuous properties that last year were as buoyant as recently they have been dull and weak. And especially is this true in the case of a variety of new industrials.

***

Local stocks are likely to have notable conspicuousness for some time to come. The adverse possibilities involved in the laying of assessments upon New York street railway property under the franchise tax law will be much in evidence, of course—and doubtless there will be professional pressure considerably beyond what is ordinary.

GOOD TIMES IN CONNECTICUT.

Rufus W. Blake, head of the Sterling Manufacturing Company of Derby, Conn., who has just sailed for Europe to look over the field there with a view to extending the operations of his company, said before his departure:

"Connecticut has not had such good times in years as it is having at present. Everybody is busy and making money. In the manufacturing line particularly there is great activity. Most of the companies are working overtime, and even then they have hard work to fill their orders.

"The foreign trade of our company is largely extending, and I purpose when abroad to look into the field closely with a view to further development."

MEXICAN CONSTRUCTION.

During the past week there was some trading in the preferred stock of the Mexican National Construction Company. The sales were made in the neighborhood of 15. These transactions attracted attention to the recently issued report of the company for the year ending Dec. 31 last. The report shows that other than current expenses and dividend scrip to the amount of about $187,000 the company has no liabilities whatsoever. The assets of the company consisting in part of stock of the Mexican National Railroad Company and of income bonds of that road and of real estate are estimated by friends of the company to be worth at market prices not less than $3,000,000. This shows a book value for the preferred stock of not less than 40 per cent. This led to some purchases of the stock which advanced the price to 15 on purchases of a few hundred shares. Friends of the company say that the present price of the stock is much below its actual value, as shown by the annual report, and they are predicting considerably higher prices. The stock has had very wide fluctuation, having at one time sold as high as 150. Recently demand for the stock has been very light, but it is said that little disposition has been shown to sell the stock.

MORE EQUIPMENT.

Among the orders for new equipment placed last week by the railroads of the country were the following:

Great Northern, 400 box cars; Lehigh Valley, 6 passenger coaches; Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville, 10 cars; Terre Haute and Indianapolis, 360 cars; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 100 forty-ton gondola cars and 400 forty-ton coal cars; Pennsylvania, 40 locomotives; Brainard and Northern Minnesota, 3 cabooses; Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, several locomotives; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 5 locomotives; Rock Island, 6 locomotives; Atlantic Coast Line, 6 ten-wheel freight engines; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 25 consolidation and 5 ten-wheel passenger locomotives.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

J. P. Morgan & Co. give notice to the holders of their receipts for United States of Mexico 5 per cent. consolidated external gold loan of 1899, that they are now prepared to begin the delivery of the definitive bonds in exchange for their above receipts.

N. W. Harris & Co. of New York, Boston, and Chicago, offer to investors at 102 and interest, $525,000 5 per cent. refunding mortgage gold bonds of the Danville Street Railway and Light Company of Danville, Ill.

Coupons due on April 1 are to be paid on and after that date by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Otis Elevator Company has declared a dividend.

Two Bank Clerks Beaten and Robbed.

Jackson A. Nichols of 249 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, and George Brower of 1,230 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, both clerks in a Brooklyn bank, were beaten and robbed Saturday night in front of the World Hotel, at 140 Park Row. Nichols was badly hurt. He lost a gold watch and chain valued at $100. Brower also lost a watch. The cries of the men attracted a policeman, who arrested Robert Fair, twenty years old, of 202 West End Avenue, who was held in $2,500 bail for examination in the Centre Street Court.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	$2	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 3
Belt R. R. & Stock Yards Ind. pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Mch. 31	Holders of record Mch. 10	
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Feb. 28	Mch. 6
Canadian Pacific	3	Mch. 9	Apr. 5	
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Apr. 2	Feb. 27	Apr. 5
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 14	Mch. 19
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul common	2½	Apr. 20	Mch. 23	Apr. 13
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	3½	Apr. 20	Mch. 23	Apr. 13
Chicago & N'western pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 6	Mch. 24	Mch. 29
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	May 1	Mch. 30	Apr. 9
Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 20	Mch. 30	Apr. 5
Manhattan (quarter)	1	Apr. 2	Mch. 16	Mch. 20
New York & Harlem common	2	Apr. 2	Holders of record Mch. 17	
New York & Harlem pf.	2	Apr. 2	Holders of record Mch. 17	
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	Mch. 31	Mch. 16	Apr. 1
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash. common	3	Mch. 24	Mch. 17	Mch. 24
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash. pf.	3	Mch. 24	Mch. 17	Mch. 24
Southern pf.	1½	Apr. 6	Mch. 23	Mch. 30
Sunbury & Lewiston	4	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. —
Union Pacific com. (semi-annual)	1½	Apr. 2	Feb. 28	Mch. 26
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 2	Feb. 28	Mch. 26

STREET RAILWAYS.

Chicago City Ry. (quarter)	3	Mch. 31	Mch. 15	Mch. 21
Cincinnati St. Ry. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 2	Mch. 17	.....
Cin., Newport & Covington pf.	½	May 1	Apr. 24	May 2
Consol. Traction (Pittsburg) pf.	3	May 9	Holders of record	Mch. 31
Philadelphia Traction	4	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 10
South Side E., Chicago, (quarter)	¾	Mch. 30	Mch. 20	Mch. 31
Twin City R. T. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 27	Apr. 2
Union Elevated (Chicago)	2	Mch. 26	Mch. 19	Mch. 27
West End St. Ry. (Boston) common	3½	Apr. 2	Mch. 19	Apr. 3

BANKS.

Fifth Avenue (quarter)	20	Apr. 2	Mch. 22	Apr. 2
Fifth Avenue (extra)	5	Apr. 2	Mch. 22

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT. NEW YORK County.—OSWALD CAMMANN, Susan Harshman Cammann, and James H. Browster as trustee for Caroline B. Stanton, Susan G. Cammann, and Marie M. Cammann under the will of Oswald Cammann, deceaseu, plaintiffs, against JAMES W. KETCHAM, Louis (Christian or given name unknown, therefore sued as Louis) Linday Fountaine, J. A. Scriven Company, Valentin Kolb, John (Christian name unknown, therefore sued as John) Levigne, and the widow, devisees, heirs at law, and next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, deceased, who are unknown to plaintiffs, and all the persons and owners to the plaintiffs unknown having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, such unknown persons being herein described as heirs at law, devisees, legatees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, and their respective wives and husbands, if any, and Leander S. Sire, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the second amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 15, 1900.

MORRIS, SENTELL & MAIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the defendants John (Christian name unknown, therefore sued as John) Levigne, and the widow, devisees, heirs at law, and next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, deceased, who are unknown to plaintiffs, and all the persons and owners to the plaintiffs unknown, having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, such unknown persons being herein described as heirs at law, devisees, legatees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, and their respective wives and husbands, if any.

The foregoing second amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of March 1900, and filed with the complaint, the amended and supplemental complaint and second amended and supplemental complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of March, 1900. Said complaints were filed in said Clerk's office as follows: The complaint on January 17, 1898, the amended and supplemental complaint on November 23, 1899, and the second amended and supplemental complaint on March 15th, 1900.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 17th, 1900.

MORRIS, SENTELL & MAIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
mh19-1aw6wM&ap30

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LEO SCHLESINGER, plaintiff, against MORRIS J. NEWWITTER, Gustav Friend, and Garson J. Newwitter, individually and as executors under the last will and testament of Julius Newwitter, deceased; Ida E. Newwitter, wife of Morris J. Newwitter; Carrie Friend, Edith Friend, Clarence G. Friend, Flora Newwitter, wife of Garson J. Newwitter; Charlotta S. Newwitter, Benjamin Newwitter, Joseph Newwitter, Carrie Newwitter, his wife; Carrie Blau, Celia Seligman, Matilda Mansell, Thomas Rowen, Lucy E. Blake, Francis A. Williams, William H. Gedney, Harry R. Elliott, Albert L. Bonyon, Myer S. Isaacs, Isaac S. Isaacs, Theodore Fitch, Harry Wolfe, Henry H. Sherman, Mechanics and Traders' Bank; Elton J. Franklin, Clarence W. Fisher, Rufus L. Griffith, Walter A. Griffith, Henry Fletcher, John Fletcher, Everett S. Horton, Mark E. Howe, Herbert A. Clark, Thomas S. Carpenter, Albert A. Bushee, Charles A. Bushee, Charles F. Thompson, Oren C. Devereux, Harry Clap, Theron I. Smith, Louis W. Wise, Thomas Lambert, William A. Schofield, Sigmund Lederer, Benedict Lederer, Mary A. Weir, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1899.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office Address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the above-named defendant Benjamin Newwitter:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 3d day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
mh5-1aw6wM&ap10

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM HIRSCHMAN, "Sarah" Hirschman, his wife, the name "Sarah" being fictitious, real name of defendant being unknown to plaintiff; Herman Wolff, Michael Chisling, Hannah Reiter Solomon Chisling, William H. Barth, William H. Dewey, Samuel D. Rosenfeld, Isaac Goldberg, W. H. McWhirter Company, Morris Levin, Richardson & Boynton Company, Charles Essig, Louis Farber, Michael Frucht, Hugo Bruch, Louis Evans, Samuel Goldberger, Isaac Schulman, Maria Gent, Robert McKeever, Michael Fitzgerald, John Jackel, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the above-named defendant Hannah Reiter:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, March 3d, 1900.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
mh5-1awfwM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR WIDOWS WITH SMALL CHILDREN, plaintiff, against THOMAS R. LOUGHRAN, Margaret Loughran, Mary E. Loughran, Alicia Loughran Beatrice S. Loughran, Susan Loughran, Charlemagne F. Loughran, Susan B. Olcott, (formerly Susan B Loughran,) as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Charles Loughran, deceased, John A. Moore, Joel B. Goodman, Benson H. Goodman, James Montgomery, Peter E. Desvernine, Andrew Delvalle, George Woehrle and Albert Woehrle, Luke McDermott, Luke McDermott, Jr., Charles McDermott, Thomas McDermott, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Supplemental and amended summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 25th day of November, 1899.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To Margaret Loughran, Charles McDermott, and Thomas McDermott, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1900, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the New York County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. —Dated New York, February 19th, 1900.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.
f19-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—EMELINE B. PHILBRICK, as executrix under the last will and testament of William H. Philbrick, deceased, plaintiff, against RACHEL WALTERS, Isidor Wolff, and Rachel Wolff, his wife the name "Rachel" being fictitious, defendant's true first name being unknown to plaintiff; Waldo Hutchins, Herman Blaske, Rose Blaske, Isaac Herschkowitz, Martin Kretsch, Louis J. Schwartz, Augusta Kretsch, sometimes called Augusta Thiele; Adolph Becker, Henry Metzendorf, Jr., William McKennan, Charles Schneider, Max Schmunke, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 9th, 1900.

SACKETT & LANG,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office Address, 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Isidor Wolff and Rachel Wolff, his wife the name "Rachel" being fictitious, defendant's true first name being unknown to plaintiff; Waldo Hutchins, and Isaac Herschkowitz: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

Dated New York, March 17th, 1900.

SACKETT & LANG,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
mh19-1awfwM&ap30

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT. NEW YORK County.—ROBERT GOODBODY and another, plaintiffs, vs. ARON BLUHM et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York in Section No. 6, Block No. 1,732 on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street number 33 West 134th Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and ten feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Lenox Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the same eighteen feet nine inches; thence southerly again parallel with Lenox Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; thence westerly along the same eighteen feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to restrictions as to buildings and against nuisances as contained in prior deeds affecting said premises.—Dated February 24th, 1900.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Atty. for Plaintiffs, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

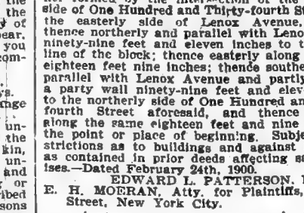

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,312.50, with interest thereon from February 15th, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $328.45, with interest from February 15th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $160 80-100 and interest.—Dated New York, Feb. 24, 1900.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

f26-2aw3wM&Th&mh19

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM HOGENCAMP, plaintiff, against STEPHEN D. PIERCE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Morris Wilkins, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly along the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, one hundred feet, thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block, thence easterly along said centre line of the block, one hundred feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the same one hundred feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 13th, 1900.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

GEORGE E. HYATT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, New York City, (Manhattan.)

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 169, 171, 173 and 175 West End Avenue:

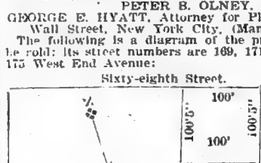

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $38,327.37, with interest thereon from the 13th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $408.70, to-gether with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,166.63, and interest, together with an unfixed Croton water charge for the year 1899. The said property will be sold subject to four first mortgages covering together the premises herein described, upon which mortgages there is due at this date the sum of $73,699.99.—Dated New York, 13th day of March, 1900.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

mh19-2aw3wM&Th&ap10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM C. WOOD, plaintiff, against CARL ROEDELSPERGER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street and the westerly side of Third Avenue; and running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred feet five inches, thence westerly parallel with Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred feet five inches, to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning."—Dated, New York, March 19th, 1900.

HENRY M. WHITEHEAD, Referee.

MERRITT E. HAVILAND, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 146 East 49th Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan:

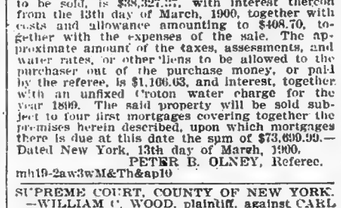

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,246.37, with interest thereon from the 10th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $368.87, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $497.34 and interest.—Dated New York, 10th day of March, 1900.

HENRY M. WHITEHEAD, Referee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

FOLEY, JOANNA C.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Jeremiah Joseph Foley, if living, and if dead, his legal representatives; Honora Casey, William Courtney, if living, and if dead, his legal representatives; St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, in the City of New York; St. Francis Hospital, Sisters of the Poor of St Francis, in the City of New York; Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, of the City of New York; St. Vincent de Paul Society, in the City of New York; The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, in the City of New York; The American Surety Company of New York; and to all persons interested in the estate of JOANNA C. FOLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Honora Casey as administratrix, with the will annexed, of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 6th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEORGE A. LAVELLE, Attorney for Administratrix, C. T. A., 35 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York. f19-1aw7wM&ap2

FRY, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FRY, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Horwitz & Samuels, their attorneys, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1899. MARY FRY, Executrix. ISAAC FRY Executor. HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—OLAF S. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against HENRY H. SNEDEKER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell by public auction to the highest bidder, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, distant about fifty (50) feet westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Canal Street with the westerly side of Forsyth Street; thence running northerly on a line parallel with Forsyth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence running westerly, on a line almost parallel with Canal Street, twenty-four (24) feet and five (5) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Canal Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, twenty-five (25) feet to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, and including all rights to the land in the street in front of said premises, and being the same premises formerly owned by Eveline Stack (now deceased.)—Dated New York March third, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

GEORGE H. PETTIT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 68 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 111 Canal Street.

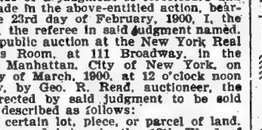

Dated New York 3d day of March, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

mh5-2aw3wM&Th&mh28

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—META SALBERG, plaintiff, vs. PATRICK REDDY & ors., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23rd day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Geo. R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of East 120th Street, distant one hundred feet east of the corner of Fifth Avenue and 120th Street, running thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block, thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet, thence northerly again parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of East 120th Street, and thence westerly along the said side of 120th Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning."—Dated March 1st, 1900.

JOHN HOYER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 90 Centre Street, Manhattan, New York City.

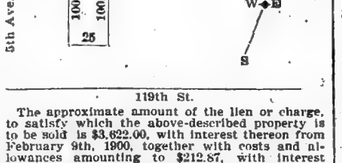

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,622.00, with interest thereon from February 9th, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $212.87, with interest from February 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,097.47 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to the prior mortgages amounting to approximately $9,250.00, with interest thereon.—Dated New York, March 1st, 1900. MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SAMUEL GREENBAUM, plaintiff, against SAMUEL JOHNPOLE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Geo. R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street and the westerly side of Third Avenue; and running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred feet five inches, thence westerly parallel with Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred feet five inches, to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning."—Dated, New York, March 19th, 1900.

HENRY M. WHITEHEAD, Referee.

MERRITT E. HAVILAND, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 146 East 49th Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,246.37, with interest thereon from the 10th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $368.87, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $497.34 and interest.—Dated New York, 10th day of March, 1900.

HENRY M. WHITEHEAD, Referee.

mh19-2aw3wM&Th&ap9

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ROSE REILLY, plaintiff, against JAMES F. FINNAN, individually and as Administrator of MARY E. FINNAN, deceased; Hannah Finnan, his wife, Catherine Harkins, John J. Harkins, Mary Bough the Bank for Savings, and Alina B. Young, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 3d day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in Block 812 on the southerly side of West 37th Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 37th Street, distant one hundred and fifty-two (152) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and 37th Street; running thence easterly along the southerly side of 37th Street twenty (20) feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-three (93) feet ten and one-half (10½) inches; thence westerly in a straight line twenty (20) feet more or less to a point distant ninety-five (95) feet southerly from 37th Street; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and through the centre of a party wall ninety-five (95) feet to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less; and, also,

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 16th Ward of the City of New York, in Block 792, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the distance of five hundred and twenty-one (521) feet, one (1) inch west from the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, and running thence in a straight line a southerly direction to the middle of the block ninety-two (92) feet; thence along the line of the middle of the block in a westerly direction seventeen (17) feet four (4) inches; thence in an angular direction ninety-two (92) feet one (1) inch to the front of the lot on Seventeenth Street; thence in an easterly direction along the front of said gore or lot twenty-one (21) feet one (1) inch to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 9th, 1900.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

JAMES C. QUINN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 205 West 57th Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property first above described, its street number being 144 West 37th Street, New York City:

The following is a diagram of the property secondly above described, its street number being 140 West 17th Street, New York City:

The right of dower of the defendant Hannah Finnan will be included in the sale of both of the above-described premises, if not already disposed of, and the purchaser or purchasers at the said sale shall hold the property free and clear and discharged of any claim by virtue of such right.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates now liens on the property first above described and known as No. 144 West 37th Street, is $757.25 and interest, which will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or be paid by the referee.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates now liens on the property secondly above described and known as No. 140 West 17th Street, is $471.47 and interest, which will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or be paid by the referee.

Dated New York, March 9th, 1900.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

mh12-2aw3wM&Th&ap2&3

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM HENRY CARPENTER, plaintiff, against CHARLES B. WHITE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street distant seventy-five (75) feet easterly of the Boulevard or Broadway, running thence northerly parallel with said Boulevard or Broadway, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Boulevard or Broadway one hundred feet (100) eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, February 23d, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Referee.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street numbers are unknown.

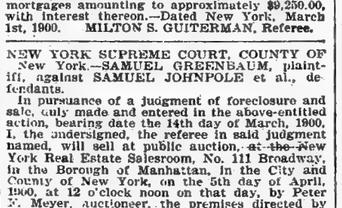

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,301.17, with interest thereon from February 15, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $329.95, with interest from February 15th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, assessments, water rents, &c., which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $680.00 and interest.

There are prior liens upon said premises consisting of four mortgages for the following amounts: $21,500.00, $18,500.00, $12,000.00, and $800.00, but the amount due on said mortgages for principal and interest is unknown; said premises will be sold subject to said mortgages.—Dated New York, February 23d, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

f26-2aw3wM&Th&mh19

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ROSE REILLY, plaintiff, against JAMES F. FINNAN, individually and as Administrator of MARY E. FINNAN, deceased; Hannah Finnan, his wife, Catherine Harkins, John J. Harkins, Mary Bough the Bank for Savings, and Alina B. Young, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 3d day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in Block 812 on the southerly side of West 37th Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 37th Street, distant one hundred and fifty-two (152) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and 37th Street; running thence easterly along the southerly side of 37th Street twenty (20) feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-three (93) feet ten and one-half (10½) inches; thence westerly in a straight line twenty (20) feet more or less to a point distant ninety-five (95) feet southerly from 37th Street; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and through the centre of a party wall ninety-five (95) feet to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less; and, also,

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 16th Ward of the City of New York, in Block 792, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the distance of five hundred and twenty-one (521) feet, one (1) inch west from the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, and running thence in a straight line a southerly direction to the middle of the block ninety-two (92) feet; thence along the line of the middle of the block in a westerly direction seventeen (17) feet four (4) inches; thence in an angular direction ninety-two (92) feet one (1) inch to the front of the lot on Seventeenth Street; thence in an easterly direction along the front of said gore or lot twenty-one (21) feet one (1) inch to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 9th, 1900.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

JAMES C. QUINN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 205 West 57th Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property first above described, its street number being 144 West 37th Street, New York City:

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The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates now liens on the property first above described and known as No. 144 West 37th Street, is $757.25 and interest, which will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or be paid by the referee.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates now liens on the property secondly above described and known as No. 140 West 17th Street, is $471.47 and interest, which will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or be paid by the referee.

Dated New York, March 9th, 1900.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

mh12-2aw3wM&Th&ap2&3

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM HENRY CARPENTER, plaintiff, against CHARLES B. WHITE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street distant seventy-five (75) feet easterly of the Boulevard or Broadway, running thence northerly parallel with said Boulevard or Broadway, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line

CITY CLUB ATTACKS PENDING LEGISLATION

Bills Increasing Greater New York's Expenditures by Millions.

SERVE PRIVATE INTERESTS

These Measures, It Is Declared, Deal with Matters Which the Charter Fully Governs.

According to a report which will be sent out in pamphlet form the current week by the Legislative Committee of the City Club, bills pending in the Legislature, if passed and approved, will increase the annual expenditures of the municipal administration of Greater New York by $5,600,445. In its report the committee says:

"Every year many bills which would increase the expenses of local government in New York City are introduced in the Legislature. Nearly all such bills deal with matters as to which ample discretion is vested in the city authorities by the charter."

Referring to the report James W. Pryor, Secretary of the Council of the City Club, said yesterday:

"While some of these bills deserve consideration because of the peculiar circumstances of the cases to which they relate, most of them are designed for the private benefit of certain persons rather than for the good of the community. They have behind them the kind of pressure from constituents which members of the Legislature find it difficult to resist—the steady, sometimes threatening, presence of self-interest. The benefit to the man whose salary is to be raised by $1,000 is more evident than the injury to the city involved in the increase. The man will fight hard for the advance, the city will not fight very hard against it. The legislator who fathers the bill will probably prefer to move along the line of least resistance. Others will support his bill because they want his vote for bills that they have introduced.

"During the present session of the Legislature observers in Albany have seen indications of an understanding as to important legislation between the State organizations of the two National parties. Evidently such an understanding might well include the passage of bills by the Republican majority which, if they became law, would relieve the Tammany city administration of much embarrassment by compelling it to increase expenditures at certain points. Tammany would not then appear to be responsible for the extravagance."

The Legislation Committee, in its report, will declare that there are many other bills of a like character with those enumerated below, but which have been omitted because the City Club is not prepared to condemn them without further information.

"The bill," the committee says, "to repeal the provisions of the charter which prohibit the Municipal Assembly from granting a franchise in perpetuity might soon result in the loss of several million dollars annually to the city."

THE BILLS CRITICISED.

The following is a list of the bills criticised by the City Club:

Introduced by.	Purpose of Bill.	Estimated Increase.
Senator D. F. Davis—	Increasing salaries of court interpreters in two courts of Kings County	$1,260.00
Assemblyman Weekes and Senator Eisenberg—	Increasing salaries of Municipal Court Justices	51,000
Assemblyman Gale—	Increasing salaries of Municipal Court Clerks in Queens and Richmond	5,000
Assemblyman Morris and Senator Mitchell—	Increasing salaries of stenographers and interpreters in Municipal Courts	13,900
Assemblyman De Graw and Senator Davis—	Increasing salaries of assistant clerks and stenographers in Magistrates' courts in Kings	9,100
Assemblyman Green and Senator Ford—	Increasing salaries of City Magistrates in Manhattan and the Bronx	24,000
Assemblyman Sullivan and Senator Sullivan—	Increasing salaries of City Court clerks and stenographers	5,500
Assemblyman Henry and Senator Plunkitt—	Increasing pay of election officers	72,900
Assemblyman Henry—	Increasing pay of election officials on election days	60,800
Assemblyman Riordan—	Increasing pay of election officials on primary days	30,400
Assemblyman Egan and Senator Ford—	Increasing pay of members of the Street Cleaning Department for extra work	250,000
Senator Plunkitt—	Increasing pay of the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen	2,000
Assemblyman Juengst and Senator McCarren—	Increasing pay of doorkeeper of District Attorney of Kings	600
Assemblyman Henry—	Increasing pay of doormen of police force	25,000
Senator Mitchell—	Creating additional places in Street-Cleaning Department	37,500
Assemblyman Morris and Senator Mitchell—	Increasing number of Judges, deputy clerks, and stenographers in the Court of Special Sessions	20,900
Assemblyman Weekes—	Increasing the number of City Court Judges and attachés of the court	74,800
Assemblyman Brennan—	Creating separate department of elections in New York City	25,000
Assemblyman Morris and Senator Mitchell—	Increasing the number of Commissioners of Buildings	25,000
Assemblyman McKeown—	Calling for inspectors of cold storage warehouses	4,800
Assemblyman Brennan and Senator Cullen—	Increasing force of county detectives in Kings	3,600
Assembly Committee—	Providing for a labor law enforcement bureau	10,000
Senator Ford and Assemblymen Miller—	Changing the working hours of the Fire Department	1,000,000
Assemblyman Sullivan and Senator Sullivan—	Making eight hours a working day for the police force	1,000,000
Assemblyman De Graw and Senator Coffey—	Providing for new parks in Thirty-first Ward of Brooklyn	13,000
Senator Cullen—	Providing for park at Baltic Street, Brooklyn	9,685
Senator Norton, Assemblyman Minton, and Senator Coffey—	For care of additional parks in Greater New York	10,000
Assemblyman Remsen and Senator Marshall—	Interest on improvements to Hall of Records in Brooklyn	16,250
Assemblyman Cohen and Senator Sullivan—	Interest on cost of new court and city prison in third district	19,500
Assemblyman Brennan—	Interest on proposed additional bridges	812,500
Assemblyman Wissell—	Interest on proposed bridge between Manhattan and Queens	304,700
Assemblyman Sanders—	Interest on 19 additional city baths and gymnasia	175,750
Assemblyman Fallows—	Providing for publication of corporation notices in papers published in the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond, at New York rates	180,000
Senator Ford—	Providing pensions to any employe in Greater New York after thirty years' service	100,000
Assemblyman Trainor and Senator Grady—	To levy $1,000,000 annually for payment of certain claims	1,000,000
Senator Mitchell—	To erect a separate county out of the Borough of the Bronx	200,000

ANOTHER MEASURE ATTACKED.

Without estimating the cost the Legislation Committee particularly condemns the bill introduced by Assemblyman Streifler and Senator Coggeshall, requiring that "all work relating to or connected with the repaving, reflagging, or otherwise repairing of the streets, avenues, and public places" in any city, should be done by "citizens of the United States and local residents of the city." The tendency to increase the cost of such work, it is declared, would be only one of the resulting evils. Probably the persons responsible for the bill did not inquire what would be done in cases in which pavements were laid for the city by private companies under contracts to keep the pavements in repair for a term of years. It is not possible, it is stated, to make any reasonable estimate of the probable cost to the city of the proposed legislation.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Shoes.

Spring shoes, new shoes, shoes from russet leather, patent leather, black calfskin and soft vici kid for the tiny two-year old all the way up to the gigantesque No. 12—G width.

Everything between, that is good in shoe leather, right in workmanship, correct in style.

They go with our sort of clothing—the good sort.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

Monday and Tuesday.

Ladies'
Tailor-Made Suits,

in blue and black cheviots, silk lined throughout,
$26.50,
value $34.50.

Also Tan, Grey and Oxford Homespuns,
$28.50,
value $42.50,
in Eton, fly-front and tight fitting effects.

Separate Skirts,
tucked, in Grey and Oxford Homespuns,
$9.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

SOCIAL PROGRESS LEAGUE.

Gov. Roosevelt Warned in Connection with Druggists' Fight—On Christ as Lawmaker.

The Social Progress League met yesterday in Emrich's Hall, in Forty-first Street, near Third Avenue, discussed the question of the unemployed, and then listened to a talk as to what Jesus Christ would do if He were in the State Legislature.

Delegate Edward Thimme, in reporting for the Druggists' League, said that its bill for shorter hours for drug clerks had been killed, but he had been told by Senator Ford that a compromise bill would be introduced and passed. Then he read a letter which he had sent to Gov. Roosevelt censuring him for allowing the shorter-hours bill to be killed, and threatening to hold him responsible if other bills of the same nature should fail to pass. Mr. Thimme said that if the Governor did not stop antagonizing the drug clerks he would make a tour through the State and tell all the labor organizations how Gov. Roosevelt had promised to help out the drug clerks in the Legislature and had failed to do so.

L. D. Mayes, counsel to the Druggists' League, told the league what, in his opinion, Jesus Christ would do if He were a member of the State Legislature. Christ, he said, would not have voted to kill the Drug Clerks' Shorter-Hour bill. He would have voted for it, and after its defeat would have introduced a better bill.

"If Christ were in the Legislature," Mr. Mayes went on to say, "His next bill would have been one for the Government ownership of utilities. He did not believe in the competitive system, and when He drove the money changers out of the temple it was because He was opposed to this system and believed in co-operation, for co-operation promotes the feeling of brotherhood among men.

"I do not believe John Rockefeller was right when he said that God had given him all his wealth. He manipulates Legislatures to make money, and Christ never did that. He ruined competitors, and that is against Christ's teaching. If Christ were in the Legislature I know He would not bow to any party boss, nor recognize him as is the custom with the legislators of the present day."

LEAKAGE IN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Cardinal Vaughan Blames Wealthy Catholics for the Large Number of Defections Among Children.

What is known as the leakage question is just now a topic that is much discussed in the Roman Catholic Church both here and in England. Catholics mean by leakage the losses that their Church has sustained by the falling away of one-time Catholics. It is admitted on all sides that these losses have been considerable, especially among children. Some Catholics even go so far as to maintain that in this country the Roman Catholic Church in the last hundred years has lost several million members by leakage.

Cardinal Vaughan, the well-known English prelate, in a Lenten pastoral letter just issued, points out that the chief period of peril and defection among Catholics is between the age of thirteen and twenty years. The blame for this defection, he says, must not be laid upon the schools and the teachers, or the Catholic religion, but upon wealthy Catholics who, looking down on these children as coarse and vulgar, let them sink as they may under the waters of wickedness—upon those who devote to their succor no cheering words, no helping hand, but refuse to bestow on such time, money, instruction, or sympathy," and he exclaims: "Oh, you rich and well-to-do Catholics, know you not that multitudes are ingulfed, because you stir not a foot to save them."

Funeral of George R. Bartholomew.

The funeral of George R. Bartholomew, managing editor of The New York Daily News, who was found dead in bed at Lakewood, N. J., Saturday morning, will take place from the St. Lorenz Hotel, Seventy-second Street and Lexington Avenue, at 8 o'clock this evening.

Sale of Linens

at exceptionally low prices this week—affording an unusual opportunity to economical housekeepers.

Dinner Napkins,
$2.85 dozen,
value $4.50.

Breakfast Napkins,
$1.95 dozen,
value $2.75.

Lunch Napkins,
hemstitched,
$2.40 dozen,
value $3.00.

Table Cloths,
2½ yards square,
$3.85 each,
value $4.50.

Table Cloths,
2x2½ yards,
$3.10 each,
value $4.00.

Hemstitched Sheets,
$3.85 pair,
value $5.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Sale of Laces.

Beautiful designs, representing the newest ideas.

Black Drapery Nets,
45 inches wide,
$1.00 yard.

Black Appliqué Galons,
70 cts. yard.

Black Jetted Nets,
for yokes and sleeves,
$2.40 yard.

Net Top Laces,
3 inches wide,
20 cts. yard.

Point de Gene Net,
$1.75 yard.

Point de Gene Galons,
38 cts. yard.

Also,
Ladies' Neckwear,
in all the latest
Paris Novelties.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

CARPETS
BEST BODY BRUSSELS,
Of the Oldest and Most Celebrated Makes,
from 95c. the yard.

We offer (this week) a large collection of
Oriental Rugs
Known as "ELLORES," in Carpet Sizes.
9x12 ft., $49 each.
9x13-6 ft., $55 "
10x13-6 ft., $65 "
11x14 ft., $74 "
12x15 ft., $79 "
Also the Finest Line of ANTIQUES Ever Exhibited.
Especially in
Hall and Stair Strips, single and in pairs to match.
Ranging from 3 ft. wide to 20 ft. in length.
Connoisseurs are Invited to Inspect!

We Call Special Attention to
OUR SANITARY AMERICAN Floor Mattings,
Especially adapted for hotels and summer residences; artistic and very durable.
The finest importation of
China and Japanese Straw Mattings
Ever exhibited,
from $5.00 per roll of 40 yards.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

EYEGLASSES ADD TO INJURY.

Ice from Post Office Roof Imperils Jersey City Man's Life.

A large body of ice and snow fell from the roof of the Post Office to Broadway shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and F. W. Howe, forty-five years old, of 142 Bowers Street, Jersey City Heights, who was passing, was struck on the back of the neck by a heavy piece of ice and knocked down. His eyeglasses, which he wore, were forced partly into his forehead, maying an ugly wound.

He was removed to the Astor House, and a policeman summoned an ambulance from Hudson Street Hospital. Surgeon Smith, who responded, found that the wound penetrated into the bone, and as the pupil of one of the patient's eyes was dilated, a fractured skull was feared, and Mr. Rowe was taken to the hospital. He remained there for some hours, and went home later against the advice of the surgeons.

Broadway and 11th Street

SALE OF CHALLIES.

French Novelty Challie,—new spring fabric,—with "Handkerchief" border,—ring or "almond" figured centre.

Red and white, blue and white, rose and black and other colors.

The novelty of design, excellence of quality, and softness of texture recommend this material for handsome spring gowns.

60 cents per yard.

Plain colored or flowered challies, 50 and 55 cents per yard.

Satin striped Challie, plain or with new floral designs,

75 and 85 cents per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway & 11th St.

Broadway and 11th Street.

SILK.

50,000 yards Foulards. New, exclusive designs.

Latest shades of navy, national and delft blues, greys, violets, tans, vieux rose, reseda and the fashionable pastel colors.

55c, 85c, $1.00 and $1.25 per yard.

50 pieces Black Silk. Weaves:—Regence, Korea, Paillette de Soie, Louisienne, Peau de Soie, Habutai and pure dye Merveilleux.

Finest quality and finish.

$1.00 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway & 11th St.

DEPARTMENTS IN BASEMENT SALESROOM.

Flannel,—striped or plaid,—32 inches wide, 25 cents per yard.

Flannel,—Embroidered with silk dots,—light and medium colors. Suitable for waists, 65 cents per yard.

Silkoline Comfortables,—fine quality, $1.25 each.

Summer Blankets,—double bed size, $3.75 per pair.

200,—Pure Linen Table Cloths. Sizes 8 x 4, 8 x 10 and 8 x 12, $2.50, $3.15 & $3.75 each.

5 x 8 and 3 x 4 Napkins to match, $2.75 & $3.75 per dozen.

100 pieces. Chinese Mattings. Extra heavy quality, 40 yard rolls, $6.75 per roll.

Japanese Mattings,—40 yard rolls,—various colors, $8.75 per roll.

Smyrna Rugs.
30x63 inches, . . . $1.25
48x84 " . . . 4.50

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Ladies' Department.
At Broadway and 13th Street Store.

A Bargain in
Golf or Rainy-day Skirts—
with the new style back. Of fine plaid backed materials—
and really worth $12.00.
We shall offer them to-morrow, Tuesday, March 20th,
at 7.50 each.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
IN COUNTRY HOUSE

decoration there are many things one is apt to overlook. The effect of strong reflections—thrown from veranda roofs or the midsummer foliage. Green reflections, for instance, will give to walls of a delicate yellow tint an unsightly sallow cast.

We overcome such difficulties with thin draperies, or by using tones in harmony with it.

Spring furniture novelties now exhibited are at factory prices, as you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
6 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Spring Novelties at O'Neill's. | *Spring Novelties at O'Neill's.*

O'Neill's.

A Superb Millinery Show.

Special attention is directed to our display of Trimmed Millinery. It's a magnificent gathering that embraces all that is new in color trimming and design. The finest creations of the best Paris milliners are shown in profusion, while our own workrooms are grandly represented by a beautiful collection of styles that are exclusively our own. Every woman about New York should see this display. The prices this season are exceptionally moderate.

The New Untrimmed Hats.

You'll find here the largest and best selected stock of Untrimmed Hats in town. All the popular shapes, braids and colors, including many styles made exclusively for us. Lowest prices in the city.

Elegant Novelties in Fine Flowers, Feathers, Aigrettes and Millinery Trimmings.

THE NEW
Spring Dress Goods.

They're here in profusion. Everything that is new in weave and color, including a large and varied assortment of the popular soft, clinging fabrics, is shown, together with many new weaves in rich, plain goods.

A Remarkable Offer
For the Beginning of the Season.

We will offer to-day and until all are sold a large purchase of

All-Wool Knickerbocker Suiting,

Two widths, 50 and 56 inches wide, a fabric that all high-class tailors recommend as the most fashionable material for this season's tailor-made suits, at

79c. yard.

These are new goods, made for this season's selling, and have up to to-day retailed at $1.25 a yard. Shades—grays, blues and browns. We will also offer during the week many other splendid values in black and colored Dress Goods.

THE NEW SILKS.

A complete line of the new Foulards and Liberty Satins in all the latest pastel shades and our own exclusive designs.

SPECIAL.

We place on sale to-day 2,500 yards of satin-finish Foulards, 24 inches wide and worth $1.00, at

79c. yard.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

THE NEW
Suits for Women.

The women's ready-to-wear Suit Section is filled with the latest styles of the foremost makers of Europe and America. It is the most complete stock of well-made, dependable merchandise in New York. Come in and see them—compare them with others you have seen—we'll be satisfied with the result. A few prices that may interest you:

CHEVIOT SERGE SUITS, new open-front jacket with fancy slashed Medici collar and revers of neatly stitched taffeta, taffeta lined; skirts have box plaited back, finished with bands of stitched taffeta, percaline lined and velveteen bound,

$18.00

SCOTCH HOMESPUN SUITS, tight fitting, double breasted Eton, silk serge revers, taffeta lined, new shape skirt, with full inverted plait, percaline lined,

$20.00

CHEVIOT SERGE SUITS, Eton Coat, back and front of plaits, Medici collar and revers of satin, taffeta lined, new shape skirt with box-plaited back, percaline lined,

$25.00

An Immense Stock of the New Cotton Shirt Waists

by the best makers at prices ranging from 39c. upward, and all the new Separate Dress Skirts, Rainy Day and Golfing Suits at exceptionally moderate prices.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, Pringle, Friedrichs, Breuer, and Dippel.
Tues. Aft., March 20, at 1 precisely—Second performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Emma Eames, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Pevny, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bouton, Molka-Kellogg, Broadfoot, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Prinsic, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Eve., March 21, at 7:45—Double Bill—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari and Perotti. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Scotti and Salignac.
Thurs. Aft., March 22, at 1 precisely—Third performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Pringle, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Thursday Evening, March 22, at 9 o'clock, GRAND GALA CONCERT
In aid of the American Hospital Ship "Maine" and the American and British Red Cross Societies. Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Brema, Calvé, Eames, de Lussan, Mantelli, Nordica, Sembrich, Schumann-Heink, Susan Strong, de Vere; MM. Bertram, Campanari, Dufriche, Van Dyck, Perotti, Pringle, Plançon, Edouard de Reszke, Salignac, Scotti.
Conductors, MM. Mancinelli, Bevignani, & Paur. Entire Chorus and Orchestra. Regular Opera prices will prevail. Seats now on sale at Box Office.
Fri. Ev'g., Mar. 23, at 8—CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac and Scotti.
Sat. Aft., March 24, at 1:30—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Evg., March 24, at 8, at Popular Prices—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Emma Eames, Zelie de Lussan and Clementine de Vere; MM. Dufriche, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
The Maurice Grau Opera Company respectfully announce the first appearance here of HERR ERNEST VON SCHUCH.
In Two (2) Grand Orchestral Concerts on Thursday Evening, March 29th, at 8:15.
Tuesday Evening, April 3d, at 8:15, when the following soloists will appear: Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, and Sembrich; MM. Plançon and Van Rooy.
Together with an Orchestra of 100.
Conductor.....Herr Ernest Von Schuch
Prices, 75c., $1, $1.50, and $2.50. Boxes, $8, $10, $15 and $20.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
LAST WEEK—EVGS., 8. SAT. MAT., 2.
HENRY IRVING and ELLEN TERRY.
(MISS TERRY WILL REAPPEAR TO-NIGHT.)
Monday and Tuesday—Robespierre.
Wed., Thurs. & Friday—The Merchant of Venice.
Sat. Mat.—The Amber Heart & Waterloo.
Sat. Night—Nance Oldfield & The Bells.

NEXT WEEK,
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
Daniel Frohman will present
E. H. SOTHERN
VIRGINIA HARNED
In an elaborate production of
THE SUNKEN BELL.
**SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

WALLACK'S Evenings at 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
OLGA NETHERSOLE
In A. W. Pinero's Play,
THE PROFLIGATE.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance.
CAMILLE D'ARVILLE, LYDIA YEAMANS TITUS, JAS. O. BARROWS & CO. in "TACTICS," Harrigan, Smith & Fuller, Florence Moore, BIOGRAPH, N. Y. Driving Club on the Speedway.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8. MATS. WED. & SAT.
LAST 6 NIGHTS. MADAME BUTTERFLY, and NAUGHTY ANTHONY.
March 26th—Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop."

THE DEWEY, MATINEE TO-DAY, BOWERY BURLESQUERS
East 14th St. "Slumming"—Sensational Novelties

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. "Pleasing Presentations at Pop Pcs." 3d Year. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. Next Week—BOHEMIAN GIRL. Patience

MENDELSSOHN HALL. To-morrow Eve. at 8:30. IN AID OF THE MEDICAL AND LEGAL RELIEF SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
AIULF HOWARD and Mme. MORAN-OLDEN.
Reserved Seats, $2. Schuberth's Music Store.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
19TH WEEK. WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:10.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT. TO-NIGHT. Carl Wagner as Mortimer, in Schiller's "MARIA STUART."

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15.
—TO-NIGHT—
Last time of.....THE AMBASSADOR
***TO-MORROW EVENING AT 8:30
Daniel Frohman will present the new comedy,
THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
LONDON SUCCESS DUPLICATED HERE.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMPANY.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
To-night at 10:30.
PROGRESS The Regatta Girl.
Four Hours of Enchantment, Combining the Superlative Beauties of Ballet, Spectacle, Music and Fun. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15.

SCHLEY Music Hall, 34th St. & B'way. MAT. TO-DAY.
POLITE VAUDEVILLE.
EVENINGS, 8:15. MME. HERRMANN, McAVOY & MAY, CHAS. T. ALDRICH, EMMA CARUS, SANSONE & DE LILA.
POPULAR PRICES. PATRICE & COMPANY, WILLIAMS & TUCKER, QUAKER CITY Q'TET, GILBERT & GOLDIE, FROBEL & RUGE.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Ev'gs 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
STUART ROBSON IN OLIVER GOLDSMITH

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.
150TH TIME. SOUVENIRS TO-NIGHT.

THE CASINO GIRL CASINO TO-NIGHT.
1st Time, George W. Lederer's International Production of Harry B. Smith's latest work. Chorus and Ballet of 100.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE. 43rd Str. & Lex. Av.
Thursday, March 22nd, CAKEWALK AND JUBILEE. Final event of the season. Tickets now on sale.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St., B'way & 7th av. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30.
2 LAST WEEKS. MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS with JOSEPHINE HALL.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR

BIJOU Otojiro Kawakami, Sada Yacco & FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS, "Scarlet Snow" and "Tejio." Ev's 8:20. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.

The New York to TOKIO Broadway 44-45 Sts. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. BROADWAY No Smoking at Matinées.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke, Conductor.
Wed. Aft., March 21, at 2:30. Programme.
SMETANA, Overture. "The Bartered Bride"; LALO, Symphonie Espagnole, for Violin and Orchestra in D minor; TSCHAIKOWSKY, "Hamlet." Fantasy Overture; BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 7, in A major. Soloist, I. ADAMOWSKI
Thurs. Evg., March 22, at 8:15. Programme.
MOZART, Symphony in C major; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Pianoforte, No. 4, in G major; RICHARD STRAUSS, Symphonic Poem, "Thus spake Zarathustra." WEBER, Overture to "Oberon." Soloist, ERNST VON DOHNANYI
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

CARNEGIE HALL.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor.
Wed. Aft., March 21, ADAMOWSKI
Thurs. Evg., March 22, DOHNANYI
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Fri., Mch. 23, at 2 P.M. Sat., Mch. 24, at 8:15 P.M.
Soloists { Miss MARIE BREMA....Mezzo Soprano / Mr LEO SCHULZ.....Violoncello
Overture, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; Aria from "Orpheo," Gluck; Concerto for Violoncello, Schumann; Songs by Schubert, Brahms, Bruneau, Tschaikowsky; SYMPHONY, "OCEAN," RUBINSTEIN.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's and Rullman's.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. JAMES K. HACKETT. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. The Pride of Jennico.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Saturday. WM. GILLETTE in New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 24th St. 50th Time. Friday Ev'g. Souvenirs. LAST WEEK. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. March 26—12 MONTHS LATER.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. "Biggest kind of a hit."—Herald. Ev'gs, 8 o'c. MATS. WED. AND SAT., 1.50. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production. HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. McIntyre & Heath 15c., 25c., 50c. Midgeley & Carlisle Fields & Ward, Dor. Neville, Max Unger, Mov. Pict's

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Paul Gilmore & Co. 15c., 25c., 50c. in "Three Musketeers." Lew Hawkins, Cora Stuart & Co., 3 Westons, Mov. Pict

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. LAST WEEK OF THE PASSION PLAY of Oberammergau. Band Music. CINEMATOGRAPH.

14TH STREET THEATRE, near 6th Ave. Nights 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE GREAT RUBY,
As played 200 NIGHTS at DALY'S THEATRE. Big cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman, 100 o'rs.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th. Mats. Tues. & Sat. WHIRL-I-GIG, and the latest Laughing Success SAPOLIO

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS. 8:15. Sat. Mat.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Yucca, strong woman; May Ganz, midget; Fire King. Theatre, 2 Co's.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MAY IRWIN in SISTER MARY. Pop. Prices! Wed. Mat. 25c. & 50c.

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—AS YOU LIKE IT.

MARCH

1900

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended March 17..	2,092,839
Same week last year.....	3,653,615
To date this year.....	25,500,119
Corresponding date last year..	49,308,495

Bonds for the week.....	$13,784,480
Same week last year.....	$16,985,300
To date this year.....	$120,152,980
Corresponding date last year.	$288,883,810

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3@7; at three months, 5; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	1	Col. South. 1st pf.	1
Am. Car & Fdy.	2	Col. South. 2d pf.	3
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	2½	Cont. Tobacco pf.	1
Am. Express	4	Evans. & T. H.	5½
American Ice	3½	Federal Steel	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	2¼	General Electric	1
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	H. B. Claflin	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Iowa Central	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1	Iowa Central pf.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2	Lake E. & W. pf.	1⅞
Am. Tin Plate	2	Mexican Central	2⅛
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Tobacco	2	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1⅝	Nat. Steel	3
Balt. & Ohio	1⅝	Nat. Steel pf.	2
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	4	Norf. & West. pf.	1⅝
B., R. & P. pf.	3¾	People's Gas	2⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q.	3½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1¼	Stand. R. & T.	1
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	3⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	Third Avenue	11¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	2	U. S. Leather	1
Col. Midland pf.	1	West. Union Tel.	1¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tel. & Cable.	2	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1¼
Col. & H. Coal	1	N. J. Central	1½
Del., L. & West.	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Glucose S. R. pf.	1	Reading 2d pf.	1
Met. Street Railway.	1½	Wis. Central pf.	1
Missouri Pacific	1		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st.	1
A., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅛	Laclede Gas 1st	1¼
B., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	1	L. N. A. & C. 1st.	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Mex. Cent. con. 4s.	1
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	1⅝	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	2⅛
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s.	2⅜	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s.	2
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1½	Rio Gr. West. 4s	1¾
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	St. P. & S. C. 1st.	1½
Det. & Mac. gold 4s.	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	1½
D., M. & M. 1. g. 3½s.	7½	Tex. Pac. 2d	14
Erie gen. lien 4s	1	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st.	1
F. & P. M. con. 5s.	1	U. S. Leather 6s.	1
Ill. C. coll. 4s, 1952.	1⅜	West. Un. coll. tr. 5s.	1
Ill. C. col. 4s, 1953.	1¼	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	1

Bonds Declined.

C. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	⅜	San A. & A. P. 4s.	2
H. E. & W. T. 1st.	2	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
K. C., P. & G. 1st t. r.	1½	T. C. & I. div. 6s.	1
		W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	1⅜

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, March 17, total transactions included 2,092,839 shares of stock, $13,083,500 bonds, including $676,480 Government and $24,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS.

	Mch. 18, '99.	Mch. 17, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	3,653,615	2,092,839	1,560,776
Mining	1,500	600	900
Banks	3,777	69	3,808

BONDS.

	Mch. 18, '99.	Mch. 17, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$16,058,500	$13,083,500	$2,975,400
State	234,500	24,500	210,000
Government	692,400	676,480	15,520

OUR LONDON CABLE.

GRUMBLING AT DEAR MONEY

Market Resources Are Fully Engaged, Even Without the War Loan—The Bank of England to Increase Its Fiduciary Circulation—Passage of the United States Currency Law Causes No Comment.

Cable Correspondence.
Copyright, 1900, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 18.—Perfect happiness is denied, even to the money markets. Here have we been beating the record of your war loan last year, with one subscribed for eleven times over, and every dealer in credit is grumbling like a bear with a sore head.

And the cause is patent enough when the Bank of England's return is examined. Before the applications for the loan began the market owed the bank about £5,000,000, and it now owes fully £13,000,000 in spite of disbursements by the Treasury, with the consequence that every shilling of application money costs the market 4 per cent. The bank lends and discounts freely at 4 per cent., and thinks its action liberal, but the market grunts "Why should the bank be allowed to hold our money?" and demands the instant issue of allotment letters. This is easier asked than granted, since the number of applications is about 40,000, so money and discounts were tight all last week, quite 4 per cent. for both, and for two days brokers asked 4¼ per cent. on sixty-day remitted paper.

I do not see any immediate or approximate change for the better in prospect, because the market resources are fully engaged even without the loan. And we cannot increase our currency at will, but must rest altogether on credits from the State bank for increased means. At a point undetermined the bank must check its advances, because the more it distends credit the more our stock of gold is imperiled. Should, however, the Government money be disbursed mostly within the United Kingdom, we may see a more comfortable state of matters by the middle of April. The true point to bear in mind is that until the bank is paid off the market cannot go much below 4 per cent.

The last Government Gazette announces that the Bank of England has decided to increase its fiduciary circulation by about £1,000,000 under the power in its charter which gives it the right to replace lapsed note circulations of English provincial banks up to two-thirds their amount. Slight influence will be produced by this step, as our banking depends on checks far more than on notes. As a matter of fact, the active note circulation of the Bank down to 1897 tended to decline, and has gone up since then merely because of the rapid increase in the number of small branches opened of other joint stock banks. As the Bank buys Government securities with extra notes, and receives interest thereon with little deduction, it naturally makes the most of its privilege, and these past three years the note circulation has swollen to about £4,000,000.

So busy are we with our own affairs that we have permitted your new currency law to go through not merely without criticism, but without notice. Not a single banker has mentioned it to me.

It is curious, is it not, that our stock markets should have failed wholly to respond to the news from South Africa. The fact is they are paralyzed, partly by dread of what the Boers may do to the mines and partly by the enormous hidden speculation for a rise already existing in Kafir and copper shares. Also 4 per cent. chills adventurers in the markets and clogs every form of gambling. New enterprises are putting forth their wares once more, but meet with scant encouragement. Our railways themselves fume for money, far from readily forthcoming, and the colonial loan of £1,000,000 offered last week was laboriously underwritten at 1½ per cent. below the price at which it was offered to the public. How can fresh capital be found when the market is over head and ears in debt?

All over the Continent, also, except in Paris, where strenuous efforts are being made to keep things smooth, credit is again becoming dearer, and the German Government is finding the sale of the new loan of £12,000,000 that it requires by no means easy except at a price it is naturally not willing to concede. But how can a 3 per cent. loan go off except at a heavy discount when industrial enterprises absorb all possible supplies of capital, with promises of 5 and 6 per cent. and upward, and when current discount is almost 5½ per cent.?

The truth is that not only is Europe suffering from the suspension of the Transvaal gold supplies, but also from the diversion or stoppage of other supplies intercepted to pay the war bills of the British Government. A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, March 19.

Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad—Annual meeting.
American Steel and Wire Company—Books close.
American Surety Company—Books close.
Empire Electric Traction Company—Special meeting.
Mexican National Railroad—Annual meeting A and B bondholders.
Union Elevated Railroad, (Chicago)—Books close.
West End Street Railway, (Boston)—Books close.

Tuesday, March 20.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Commercial Cable Company—Books close.
Federal Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Finance Company of Pennsylvania—Dividend payable on first preferred to holders of record this date.
Hale Signal Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
National Steel Company—Annual meeting.
Pittsburg Plate Glass Company—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
Pittsburg Stove and Range Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas Company—Dividend payable.
South Side Elevated Railroad, (Chicago)—Books close.
Union Bag and Paper Company—Bonds close for dividend on preferred.
Union Ferry Company—Books close.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Books close.

Wednesday, March 21.

American Screw Company—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
Dreadnought Tire Company—Special meeting.
Mexican National Railroad—Annual meeting of stockholders.
Texas and Pacific Railway—Annual meeting.

Thursday, March 22.

Buffalo Hump Mining—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
Fifth Avenue Bank—Books close.
General Chemical Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
International Silver Company—Annual meeting.
North River Insurance Company—Books close for annual meeting.

Friday, March 23.

American Agricultural Chemical Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Colonial Brewing Company—Annual meeting.
Franklin Trust Company (Brooklyn)—Books close.
Southern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, March 24.

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
International Zinc Company—Books close.
Manufacturers' Trust Company (Broklyn)—Books close.
Otis Elevator Company—Books close for dividend on preferred
Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company—Books close.
United Shoe Machinery Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

ADVANCES.

Am. Agri. Chem.	1½	New Amster. Gas.	1
Electric Boat	1½	New Amst. Gas pf.	1
Havana Com.	3	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Havana Com. pf.	2	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	1½
Internat. Pump.	1½		

DECLINES.

Am. Bicycle pf.	3	Electric Vehicle	4
Con. Rubber Tire.	1		

On the last two or three days of the week trading in the market for outside securities came almost to a standstill. In this respect it reflected the condition of the Stock Exchange market, but even to a greater degree than that market has the curb market during the past few weeks suffered in the matter of activity. The large number of new stocks for which markets were being made by those who promoted them brought very heavy trading to the curb market last Spring, but this year stocks newly put upon the market are almost entirely wanting, and public interest in those that have already been traded in for some time is not sufficient to make the outside market at all active. As far as prices are concerned, however, the market is holding its own fairly well, and in some cases substantial advances are being recorded. There are, however, not a few stocks in the list that represent very heavy losses to those who originally purchased them, and in these issues the market has just so much dragging it down. Their influence on other issues that have fared better is unfavorable, and this influence is naturally reflected in prices.

In general conditions affecting the mar-

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 17, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., March 17. Bid.	Closing Sat., March 17. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended March 17, 2,092,839.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended March 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 17, 1900
116 March 14.	114 January 6.	114	116	+ 1	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA	116	116	116	116	...	308
18 February 7.	12⅝ January 15.	16⅜	17	+ ⅜	American Car & Foundry Co.	20,090,000	.....	..	..	14⅞	17	14⅞	16⅜	...	9,960
66 February 6.	59 January 29.	65	65¼	+ 2½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	20,090,000	Feb. 11, 1900.	1¾	Q	62⅝	65⅜	62⅝	65	...	4,850
35⅝ February 7.	32¼ March 6.	33¼	34	+ ⅞	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	33½	33½	33⅜	33⅝	36½	1,020
94⅛ January 23.	90 January 8.	94	95	..	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,800	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	95	95	94	94	93	50
150 March 16.	145 January 18.	150	155	+ 4	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	148	150	148	150	140½	771
48¼ March 17.	33¾ January 15.	48⅛	48⅜	+ 3¼	American Ice Co.	22,320,100	Feb. 15, 1900.	1	Q	44¼	48¾	44⅛	48¼	...	11,492
78½ February 3.	72¼ January 15.	74	76	+ ⅛	American Ice Co. pf.	12,440,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	74¾	76	74½	74¾	...	665
16¼ February 6.	11 March 7.	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛	American Linseed Co.	16,750,000	.....	..	..	12¾	13⅝	12⅜	13½	...	2,136
60 February 5.	52⅜ January 11.	56½	57⅜	— ¼	American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	57	57¾	56	56⅜	...	1,217
7¾ January 2.	3⅜ March 2.	5	5¼	— ½	American Malting Co.	14,500,000	.....	..	..	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	20	650
31½ January 2.	22 March 1.	24	25	..	American Malting Co. pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	24⅞	24⅞	23⅝	24½	82½	850
43⅞ February 6.	35½ January 2.	39½	40	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	27,000,000	.....	..	..	39	39⅞	38⅜	39½	...	4,410
92 February 5.	86 January 2.	91½	91⅞	+ ⅞	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	27 000,000	Jan. 9, 1900.	1¾	Q	91	91⅞	90½	91⅞	...	3,562
50⅝ February 6.	32 March 6.	35¼	35⅞	+ 2¼	American Steel Hoop Co.	10,000,000	.....	..	..	33¾	37⅜	33	35⅜	...	16,965
86 February 6.	79 March 1.	80	81	+ 1	American Steel Hoop Co. pf.	14,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	80	80⅝	80	80⅝	...	220
59⅜ February 15.	45¼ January 15.	56⅞	57	+ 1⅜	American Steel & Wire	50,000,000	.....	..	..	56⅜	57¼	55½	57	60¼	41,639
95 February 1.	80 January 15.	91⅝	92	+ 1	American Steel & Wire pf.	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	91¼	92	91½	92	102½	2,700
137½ January 4.	93¼ March 3.	102¼	102⅜	+ 2	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	Q	101⅝	103¼	99⅛	102⅜	172	331,585
115 January 10.	107 March 2.	108	112	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	109	110¾	109	110½	118	100
95 February 1.	91 March 15.	..	91	— ½	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	14,000,000	March 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	91	91	91	91	100	100
38⅜ February 7.	27⅞ January 29.	33½	34	+ 2	American Tin Plate	28,000,000	.....	..	..	32	33⅜	32	33½	42¼	6,420
84 February 16.	80½ January 12.	80	82	+ 1½	American Tin Plate pf.	18,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	82	82	82	82	96⅝	100
111½ February 14.	94⅛ January 12.	105¾	106	+ 2	American Tobacco	54,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	104½	106¾	104	106	211	53,260
49½ March 13.	38 January 8.	47	47¼	+ ¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	12	SA	48	49⅛	45⅞	47⅛	43¾	12,310
47 February 10.	41 January 3.	44	46	..	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.....	..	..	44¼	44½	44¼	44¼	36¼	110
23⅜ March 13.	18⅜ January 8.	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,100,000	.....	..	..	23	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜	21	44,870
68½ March 13.	58¾ January 11.	68	68⅛	+ 1⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	114,199,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	66⅞	68⅛	66½	68⅛	60¼	133,995
64⅞ February 14.	55¼ January 8.	63¾	63⅞	+ 1⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio**	42,500,000	.....	..	..	62½	63⅞	62¼	63¾	56	31,662
80¼ February 20.	72⅜ January 9	76¼	76½	— ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	58,227,000	.....	..	..	78⅝	78⅝	75⅝	76¼	76⅜	15,374
77 January 31.	64½ February 28.	66⅞	67	— ⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	48,000,000	.....	..	..	47⅝	50⅜	46½	46⅞	102⅝	132,365
151 February 2	140 January 2.	144	146	..	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	145	145	144	144½	159	1,100
16⅝ January 25.	9 March 15.	8¾	9¼	— ½	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....	..	..	9⅜	9⅜	9	9	11½	1,920
61 March 16.	52 February 27.	61	64	+ 4	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	..	57⅝	61	57⅜	61	...	560
100¾ March 14.	95¾ February 21.	102	...	+ 3⅝	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	3	SA	98	100¼	98	100¾	78	200
98¾ February 13.	90¾ January 4.	95	95½	..	**Canadian Pacific**	65,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	85¾	50
93 February 26.	91¼ February 26.	98	...	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	¾	Q	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	85	15
31⅛ January 2.	28 March 8.	28⅛	28⅜	— ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,583,400	Oct. 2, '99.	1	..	28¾	29⅜	28	28⅝	36⅝	4,240

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 17, 1900.—Continued.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., March 17. Bid.	Closing Sat., March 17. Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended March 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 17, 1900
127½ March 17.	113¾ January 10.	127⅝	127¾	+ 3/4	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	98,294,800	Mar. 15, '99.	1½	Q	124	127¾	123⅞	127¼	140⅝	102,490
96¼ March 13.	88 January 31.	96¼	96⅝	+ ⅝	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	Jan. 2, 1900.	2	SA	96¾	96¾	95¼	96	68	400
124 February 5.	120 January 17.	119½	121	+ ¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	5,830,700	Jan. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	121	121	121	121	122½	100
14½ February 6.	11¾ January 11.	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western	21,289,450	.....	..	..	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	15⅝	2,040
77⅛ January 31.	73 January 4.	75½	76½	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western pf A	11,371,800	Jan. 31, 1900.	2½	SA	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	69½	125
41½ January 31.	35⅜ January 6.	35⅝	39¼	+ ⅞	Chicago Great Western pf B	7,486,100	.....	..	..	39½	39½	39½	39¼	36	100
89 February 1.	85 January 12.	86⅝	87	..	Chicago Great Western deb	16,776,500	Jan. 15, '99.	2	SA	86⅝	86⅞	86¾	86⅞	90⅝	100
22⅜ February 27.	14 January 13.	21½	21⅝	— ⅝	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	..	21½	22	20¾	21½	9⅜	3,210
56 February 27.	45¾ January 24.	53	55	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Mar. 20, '99.	..	..	53½	54	53½	54	49	562
125¾ February 7.	115¾ January 10.	123⅝	123⅞	+ 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,351,600	Oct. 21, '99.	2½	SA	122¾	124	121¾	123⅝	127½	80,384
173½ January 2.	160¾ January 18.	173	174	+ 1¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	26,305,400	Oct. 21, '99.	3½	SA	173	173½	173	173½	172	551
164½ January 3.	158 January 11.	160	162	+ 1½	Chicago & Northwestern	30,116,300	Jan. 5, 1900.	3	SA	161	162¾	160	161½	146¾	2,105
111½ February 7.	104¼ January 3.	106¾	106¾	+ 1⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	107¾	109½	107½	108¾	117¼	18,451
15⅝ February 10.	9 January 10.	10¼	11⅞	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	..	10¾	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	21¾	640
39 February 7.	32 January 16.	32⅝	33	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf	17,000,000	.....	..	..	33	33½	32⅝	33	51	670
65 January 5.	58⅝ February 26.	58⅝	59⅝	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	23,000,000	March 1, 1900.	1½	Q	59¾	59⅞	59⅝	59⅝	58	2,125
109¾ January 5.	104 March 6.	106	108	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	97½	10
22¼ February 20.	14½ January 10.	18	22	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	..	18	18	18	18	11	100
48½ February 6.	40½ January 8.	44¾	45¼	+ 2	Colorado Fuel & Iron	15,000,000	.....	..	..	43¼	46	43	45	36¾	6,675
131½ January 17.	121 January 27.	120	125	+ ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	8	..	122	122	122	122	95	100
11¾ March 17.	9 January 4.	11	11¾	+ ¾	Colorado Midland	5,420,200	.....	..	..	10¼	11¾	10¼	11½	...	3,155
28 March 16.	21 January 5.	28	29½	+ 1	Colorado Midland pf	4,934,800	.....	..	..	27	28	27	28	...	1,418
6⅝ March 17.	5¼ January 29.	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅜	Colorado Southern	30,000,000	.....	..	..	6	6⅝	6	6⅝	7⅝	11,050
44½ January 24.	39 January 8.	43⅞	44⅞	+ 1	Colorado Southern 1st pf	8,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	..	44	44½	43¼	44	57	990
18 March 16.	14½ January 6.	17¾	18½	+ 1	Colorado Southern 2d pf	8,500,000	.....	..	..	16⅝	18	16⅝	18	24¾	1,730
16½ January 31.	15 January 6.	15	15½	+ 1	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	..	15	15	15	15	...	300
199 January 3.	171½ March 8.	178	180	+ ½	Consolidated Gas	39,078,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1	Q	178½	179½	175¼	178	216¼	3,971
38 January 3.	28⅝ March 9.	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛	Continental Tobacco Co	43,845,000	.....	..	..	29⅝	30¼	28⅝	29½	57⅝	6,965
89½ January 3.	82⅜ March 7.	82⅝	84¼	+ 1	Continental Tobacco Co. pf	48,845,700	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	85	85½	85	85	91	2,583
119 January 3.	113 January 8.	114	115⅝	— ½	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	115⅝	115⅞	114⅜	114⅜	114	580
186 February 20.	173½ January 30.	171½	178	— 2½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	20,200,000	Jan. 29, 1900.	1½	Q	181	181	176½	177½	165	1,250
20¼ February 8.	16⅞ January 10.	19½	20	..	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	..	19¾	20	19½	19½	21¼	600
73¾ February 7.	66½ January 30.	71¼	71⅜	+ ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf	23,050,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	71½	71¾	71½	71⅝	72⅜	2,045
6¾ March 5.	4⅜ January 12.	5½	5⅝	— ¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	..	6	6	6	6	3⅜	180
13¾ February 9.	11⅜ January 9.	13	13¼	+ ⅛	**Erie**	112,347,400	.....	..	..	12⅞	13	12¼	13	14⅜	1,785
38½ February 27.	31½ January 9.	37⅜	38	+ ½	Erie 1st pf	43,232,000	.....	..	..	37⅞	37⅞	37¼	37¼	38½	2,393
20⅝ February 9.	15⅜ January 10.	19	19⅜	+ ⅞	Erie 2d pf	16,000,000	.....	..	..	19½	19½	19¼	19½	21	600
54½ March 15.	40¼ January 5.	53¾	54	+ 5½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Oct. 19, '99.	2	..	48⅝	54⅜	48⅝	54	37½	6,424
57⅝ February 6.	47⅜ January 11.	50⅝	50¼	+ 1½	**Federal Steel**	48,484,300	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¾	..	49¼	51¾	49¼	50¾	52¼	27,515
77½ February 6.	70⅜ January 10.	73¼	74	+ ½	Federal Steel pf	53,261,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	3	..	73	74	73	73½	87½	1,343
15 January 20.	15 January 20.	...	...	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, '98.	2	..	12½	12½	12½	12½	21	12
129½ February 5.	120 January 10.	125	127	+ 1	**General Electric Co**	18,276,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	126	126⅞	125¾	126	117½	970
58½ February 5.	47 January 2.	51	51⅛	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Co	24,027,300	March 1, 1900.	1½	Q	52½	52⅜	51½	52	75	950
101½ February 1.	98 January 2.	98	99	— 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf	13,638,300	Mar. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	98½	98½	98½	98½	108¼	235
174½ January 3.	156 February 26.	157	158	— ⅝	Great Northern pf	98,409,700	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	158	158½	157	157¾	193	1,124
115½ January 11.	110 March 9.	110½	112	+ 1½	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	111½	111½	111¼	111½	104⅝	100
34⅛ February 10.	30½ January 10.	32	33	+ ⅞	Hocking Valley	10,266,100	.....	..	..	32½	33¼	32½	32⅞	...	1,089
64¼ February 23.	58 January 8.	62½	63	+ ⅛	Hocking Valley pf	12,676,800	Jan. 10, 1900.	1½	..	62⅞	63	62½	62⅝	...	1,221
114½ January 25.	110⅝ January 9.	113	113½	+ ½	**Illinois Central**	60,000,000	March 1, 1900.	2½	SA	113½	113½	113¼	113¾	114½	275
*103 March 15.	*99 January 26.	100	...	..	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	2	SA	103	103	103	103	...	20
25½ January 3.	14½ March 6.	18	18½	+ ½	International Paper Co	17,442,900	July 1, '92.	1	..	19	20	18½	18½	51	2,625
70½ February 6.	58 March 6.	61½	62	..	International Paper Co. pf	21,530,700	Jan. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	63	64½	61½	61½	80¼	1,905
15 March 17.	11⅞ January 12.	15⅝	15¼	+ 1¼	Iowa Central	8,488,800	.....	..	..	15	15	13⅝	15	10⅝	6,250
55½ February 7.	47½ March 5.	50	50½	+ 1½	Iowa Central pf	5,673,800	March 1, 1900.	1½	SA	48¼	49½	48¼	49½	45½	810
13¾ February 8.	10 January 10.	13	14	..	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	..	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½	14	200
12¾ February 10.	12 March 14.	...	...	— ½	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, 1st in. pd	21,061,100	.....	..	..	12½	12½	12	12	11½	1,650
80 January 5.	73 February 7.	74½	75	+ ⅛	**Laclede Gas**	7,300,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	2	SA	75	78	75	75	51½	1,020
100 January 4.	96 January 11.	...	100	..	Laclede Gas pf	2,300,000	Dec. 15, '99.	2½	SA	98	98	98	98	93	130
27 January 2.	20⅜ March 16.	20½	22	..	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	..	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20½	18½	200
87 January 2.	83⅛ February 2.	85½	86	+ 1⅜	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	..	84⅜	86	84⅜	86	65⅝	870
55 January 30.	47½ January 4.	45	55	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	50	50	50	50	77⅞	30
85⅛ March 1.	77⅛ January 9.	81⅞	82	+ ⅜	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Feb. 10, 1900.	2	SA	81⅞	82⅝	81¼	82	63⅜	8,290
12 March 14.	6¼ January 30.	12	15	..	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	..	8	12	8	12	8	650
101 February 14.	90⅜ January 16.	93½	93¼	+ ⅜	Manhattan Elevated	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1	Q	94½	95½	92	93½	105	24,885
182 February 13.	150½ January 15.	160⅝	161	— 1½	Metropolitan Street Railway	45,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	164⅝	167	160½	161	253½	57,357
29 February 15.	24½ January 29.	29	30	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,000,000	.....	..	..	29	29	28¾	29	...	714
82¼ February 14.	76 February 27.	76½	78½	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1900.	2½	..	78¼	78¼	78¼	78½	...	75
14¼ March 16.	10½ January 8.	14⅜	14½	+ 2⅝	Mexican Central	36,000,000	.....	..	..	12	14½	12	14½	6	23,285
5 March 17.	3⅜ January 4.	4½	4⅞	+ ⅜	Mexican National ctfs	33,350,000	.....	..	..	3⅝	5	3⅜	4⅞	1⅜	11,255
65½ February 5.	58 January 12.	61½	62	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	..	61⅝	62½	61	62	54	810
96 February 2.	90⅜ January 12.	93	93½	+ ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	92¾	94	92¾	93½	86½	810
19 March 15.	15 January 2	18	23	+ 1	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	..	17	19	17	18	...	500
55½ March 1.	51 February 23.	52½	59	..	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. M. pf	54,950,000	.....	..	..	53¼	53¾	53¼	53¾	88½	150
34⅞ February 6.	31⅛ January 11.	32½	32¾	+ ⅞	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	13,000,000	.....	..	..	32¾	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	38	1,400
47⅞ February 14.	38⅜ January 11.	45½	45⅞	— 1	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	46	46⅞	44½	45¾	46¾	43,450
47 February 8.	39 January 12.	44⅛	45	— ½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	44½	44½	44	44	40	200
188 March 15.	183½ January 13.	188½	189½	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1900.	3½	SA	186	188	186	188	181½	500
40¼ February 7.	35 January 9.	35½	36	+ ½	**National Biscuit Co**	20,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1	Q	36½	36½	35½	35½	50	905
96 February 17.	90½ January 2.	...	91	— 1¾	National Biscuit Co. pf	23,000,000	Feb. 28, 1900.	1¾	Q	91	91	91	91	103	120
28¼ February 5.	23 February 27.	23¾	23½	+ ⅜	National Lead Co	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	..	24	24⅜	23⅞	24	33½	2,885
106¼ February 20.	103½ March 6.	103	106	..	National Lead Co. pf	14,904,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	104½	104½	104	104	112½	911
53½ February 8.	40 January 26.	46	46	+ 3	National Steel Co	32,000,000	.....	..	..	45½	46	43½	46	...	10,235
97 February 6.	92 January 9.	96½	95½	+ 2	National Steel Co. pf	26,000,000	Dec. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	95⅞	97	95	95½	...	2,385
52¾ March 15.	51½ March 17.	51½	52	..	National Tube Co	40,000,000	.....	..	..	52⅜	52¾	51¼	51½	...	3,475
91¾ March 16.	91¼ March 16.	91¾	92	..	National Tube Co. pf	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	91¼	91¾	91½	91⅝	...	485
119⅜ January 2.	115 January 6.	115½	116¾	— 1¾	New Jersey Central	27,035,300	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	116⅜	116⅝	115	115	110½	750
138 January 2.	120 February 27.	125	126	+ 2	New York Air Brake	6,250,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	127½	128¼	125	125	189	675
138 January 5.	130⅜ February 26.	134½	134⅜	+ ⅞	New York Central	113,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	134	135	134	134⅝	132½	14,565
13⅜ February 7.	12 March 14.	12	13	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	14,600,000	.....	..	..	12	12	12	12	13¾	150
36 February 7.	32 January 2.	32	35	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	..	..	33	33	32½	32½	34	300
134 February 28.	130 February 2.	134	...	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Jan., 1900.	1¼	Q	132½	132½	132½	132½	...	20
25½ February 7.	20⅞ January 10.	23	25½	— ½	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	..	23⅜	24	22¾	23½	27½	11,003
33¼ February 26.	22⅜ January 10.	32¼	32½	+ ¼	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	..	32½	33	32¼	32¾	17⅜	19,625
76⅝ March 13.	67 January 8.	74½	75	+ ⅝	Norfolk & Western pf	23,000,000	Feb. 23, 1900.	2	SA	75¾	76⅛	74¾	76⅛	63⅜	14,498
15½ January 4.	13⅜ January 23.	15¼	15½	+ ⅜	North American	39,776,300	.....	..	..	15	15⅜	15	15⅜	8⅝	3,540
54½ January 2.	50¼ January 11.	53	53¼	+ ⅜	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 5, 1900.	1½	SA	53	53½	52¼	53¼	30	14,045
76¼ February 6.	72½ January 8.	74½	74½	+ ⅛	Northern Pacific pf	75,000,000	March 5, 1900.	1	Q	74	74½	73½	74⅜	77⅜	3,932
9 February 2.	7¾ January 4.	8½	9	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	30c	Q	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	...	100
53 January 2.	49¼ March 1.	50	51½	..	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	..	50	50	50	50	...	145
87½ January 4.	84½ March 9.	82	86	..	Pacific Coast 1st pf	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	85	85	85	85	86	172
47½ January 2.	35⅜ February 10.	35⅜	30⅜	— ⅞	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 31, '99.	1½	SA	38½	38½	33½	36¾	48¾	7,053
136⅜ February 14.	123½ January 12.	134⅜	135	+ ½	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 29, '99.	2½	SA	134⅝	135½	134½	135	132⅜	22,387
133⅜ February 14.	127¼ January 23.	...	...	..	Pennsylvania Railroad Sub. Receipts	.....	.....	..	..	132½	133½	132½	133½	...	100
109⅜ February 6.	92 March 9.	97⅜	98	+ 2⅝	People's Gas, Chicago	28,668,800	Feb. 26, 1900.	1½	Q	98	98¾	95½	97⅜	118¼	110,350
3⅛ January 2.	1⅞ February 27.	2	2½	+ ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	..	2	2½	2	2⅛	1½	680
6½ January 23.	5½ January 17.	6	6½	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	..	6	6	5½	5⅝	...	155
20¼ January 31.	20 January 29.	...	...	..	Pere Marquette	14,145,300	.....	..	..	18	18	18	18	...	37
55¼ January 31.	55¼ January 31.	...	...	..	Pere Marquette pf	10,162,200	.....	..	..	54½	54¾	54½	54¾	...	30
80⅜ January 2.	65 January 30.	66	70	+ 2½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100	.....	..	..	69½	70	69¾	70	56¾	280
94 January 8.	81 March 8.	83	93	+ 1	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	22,649,200	Feb. 14, 1900.	2	SA	82	83	81	83	81½	3,230
15 January 2.	11 February 28.	13	15	..	Pittsburg & Western pf. 25c. paid	.....	.....	..	..	13	13	13	13	8¾	200
58¾ January 17.	48 March 6.	52½	53½	— ¼	Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	Feb. 0, 1900.	1½	Q	53½	53½	52¾	52¾	...	460
88½ January 17.	85 March 2.	84½	85	+ ¼	Pressed Steel Car pf	12,500,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	86	86	85¼	85½	...	310
190⅝ January 10.	183 March 2.	183	185	+ ¼	Pullman Co	74,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	Q	183¾	185	183¼	183¼	159	1,210
10 January 4.	8½ March 16.	8	8¼	..	**Quicksilver** preferred	4,291,300	May 15, '99.	½	..	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	10	200
19¼ February 21.	17 March 12.	17½	17⅜	— ⅛	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	..	17¾	18	17	17½	23	2,510
60 February 24.	49 January 9.	56⅜	57	— ⅞	Reading 1st pf	28,000,000	March 8, 1900.	1½	..	58	58⅜	56¼	57	65	16,635
30⅜ February 26.	26 January 9.	28⅜	29½	— 1	Reading 2d pf	42,000,000	.....	..	..	29½	29½	28½	28½	34⅞	1,397
27½ February 6.	19⅜ January 15.	21¾	22½	+ ¾	Republic Iron & Steel	27,352,000	.....	..	..	21½	22⅜	21⅜	22	...	4,750
70⅜ February 6.	64⅜ January 18.	65	66	+ ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel pf	20,852,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	67¾	68	66	66¼	...	1,500
92 March 8.	80 January 16.	91	92	— ½	Rio Grande Western pf	6,800,000	Feb. 1 1900.	1¼	Q	91¼	91½	90	91½	77½	370
6½ January 4.	6 January 15.	6	6¼	— ⅛	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,630,000	.....	..	..	6	6	6	6	5	1,200
11 January 31.	9 January 15.	10¼	10½	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	..	10½	10½	10¼	10¾	11¼	210
70 January 3.	68 January 25.	69	71	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	5,000,000	Jan. 6, 1900.	2	SA	69½	70	69	70	71	140
37 February 5.	32½ January 5.	34	35	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	14,335,700	March 3, 1900.	1	SA	34	34½	34	34	38½	460
12⅝ February 21.	9¼ January 9.	10⅜	11¼	— ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	..	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼	9½	1,030
31½ February 21.	23½ January 10.	29	29½	..	St. Louis Southwestern pf	20,000,000	.....	..	..	29½	30⅝	29	29	28⅜	4,080
101 March 13.	100 March 1.	100	...	..	St. Paul & Duluth pf	3,885,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	3	SA	100¾	101	100¾	101	105	334
40½ February 6.	35½ January 8.	38¾	38½	+ ⅝	Southern Pacific	193,862,100	.....	..	..	37⅞	38⅜	37¾	38½	34⅞	34,700
14¼ March 1.	11 January 8.	13¾	13⅝	+ ⅜	Southern Railway	139,900,000	.....	..	..	13¼	13½	13	13⅜	12⅜	11,930
59¼ February 28.	51⅞ January 8.	55⅜	58½	+ ⅝	Southern Railway pf	60,000,000	Oct. 4, '99.	1	..	58¼	58⅝	57¾	58¼	48⅜	12,682
10¼ January 4.	4½ March 6.	6¼	7¼	+ 1	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	..	7½	7½	7	7	9½	1,230
104 February 2.	79⅜ January 11.	95⅜	96	+ 3¾	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	..	92	96¾	92	95¾	51	21,808
17¼ February 14.	14⅜ January 10.	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific	38,766,700	.....	..	..	16⅜	17¼	16¼	16¾	22⅝	11,210
133¼ January 3.	45½ March 2.	68¼	68¾	+11¾	Third Avenue	15,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	..	70¼	71½	65½	68¼	212½	234,043
139 January 31.	136 January 2.	140	141	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	2,692,200	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	†Q	138½	139	138½	139	140½	227
25 February 7.	20⅛ January 29.	20⅜	20¾	..	**Union Bag & Paper Co**	16,000,000	.....	..	..	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	20¾	...	485
77¾ February 2.	73⅜ January 9.	73¼	75	..	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	11,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	74	74	74	74	...	535
51⅛ February 14.	44⅜ January 10.	49⅝	49¾	+ ⅝	Union Pacific	95,235,700	.....	..	..	49¼	49⅞	49	49⅝	44⅝	43,367
77½ February 7.	73½ January 8.	74⅜	75	+ ¾	Union Pacific pf	98,200,700	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	74	74⅜	74	74¾	78¾	9,726
47½ February 16.	46 February 21.	45	48	..	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	SA	47	47	47	47	53¾	240
19 January 3.	10⅜ March 2.	12¼	12½	+ 1	United States Leather	61,599,900	.....	..	..	11¼	13	11⅛	12¾	6¾	27,311
77 January 3.	70 February 28.	71	71½	+ ½	United States Leather pf	60,900,900	Jan. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	72	72¾	71	71	71½	3,366
44 January 2.	25¼ March 14.	28½	29	..	United States Rubber	23,666,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1	Q	29	31	25¼	29	50	4,985
104¾ January 3.	90 February 27.	93½	95	+ ¼	United States Rubber pf	23,525,500	Jan. 31, 1900.	2	Q	94	94¼	93	93	116⅞	608
7¾ January 2.	6¼ March 13.	6¾	7	— ¼	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	..	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	8½	370
21¾ January 2.	19½ January 10.	20½	20½	..	Wabash pf	24,000,000	.....	..	..	20	20⅜	20	20	31⅝	1,300
88¼ January 5.	80¼ February 27.	80½	84	+ 1¼	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	83	84	82½	84	94⅞	4,332
11¼ February 7.	9¼ January 11.	10⅛	10¼	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....	..	..	10¼	10¼	10	10⅛	...	2,735
55½ February 21.	52 January 2.	52	54	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	2,500,000	.....	..	..	54	54	52	53½	...	855
29¼ January 3.	26 January 29.	27⅛	27¼	+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	7,000,000	.....	..	..	27	27¼	26⅞	27¼	...	2,110
20¼ January 3.	16½ March 17.	16½	17	+ ¾	Wisconsin Central	15,638,800	.....	..	..	17¼	17½	16½	16½	...	1,550
53½ February 7.	47⅛ February 2.	48½	50	— 1	Wisconsin Central pf	11,111,700	.....	..	..	50	50	49	49	...	1,450
					SILVER.										
60⅜ March 8.	59½ January 16.	60¼	61⅛	..	Bullion certificates	.....	.....	..	..	60½	60¾	60½	60¾	...	300,000

Note.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †Including extra dividend of ¾. ‡Including extra dividend of 2 per cent. §Including extra dividend of 1 per cent. ||A dividend of 1 per cent. was declared, payable Feb. 28, 1900, but payment was de

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 17, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Wk. Ended March 17. $13,784,480

Week Ending March 17.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	38
American Cotton Oil 8s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	13
Ann Arbor 4s	94	94½	94	94½	68
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	101	101½	101	101⅛	900
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	82½	83⅜	82⅜	83⅜	809
Austin & Northwest 5s	98	98	98	98	32
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95⅛	95¼	95	95⅜	387
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	101⅝	101½	101⅛	101¼	102
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89	89⅛	89	89	72
Balt. & Ohio., Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	1
Beech Creek 1st 4s	109¼	109½	109½	109½	7
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st consol. 5s	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	1
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	104	104	104	5
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	93	93	93	93	9
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	72	72	72	72	9
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. col. tr. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	10
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107	107¼	107	107¼	32
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106⅝	107	106⅝	107	16
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	90	90⅝	90	90½	218
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	35	36	34½	35½	105
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	10½	10½	10½	10½	10
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	2
Central of New Jersey general 5s	123½	123⅝	122½	123½	20
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	120½	120½	120	120	9
Central Pacific 3½s	83⅜	83½	83	83¼	195
Central Pacific 1st 4s	98¼	99	98¼	98⅝	329½
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118⅝	119	118⅝	118⅝	12
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	97⅝	97	97	97⅛	142
Ches. & Ohio, R. & A. 1st con. 4s	103	103¾	103	103½	11
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	10
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	104⅛	104½	104⅛	104¼	22
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	132	132⅝	131⅞	131⅞	39
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st s. f. 6s	114	114	114	114	3
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	113⅞	114	113⅞	114	50
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., So. Minn. Div. 6s	120	120	120	120	3
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	168	169	168	169	22
Chi., M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 1st 5s	119½	119⅞	119½	119⅞	3
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. Div. 5s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	9
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	10
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	5
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, reg	111	111	111	111	2
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	144	144	142	142	4
Chicago & Northwestern 5½s	110¼	110½	110¼	110½	6
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝	100
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st 6s	135	135	135	135	4
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	135¼	136	135⅞	135⅞	13
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	84	94½	94	94½	41
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	95½	96¼	95½	96	78
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & Ind. gen. 6s	132	132	132	132	1
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	15
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	91¼	92¾	91¼	92¾	27
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	74	74	74	74	2
Colorado Midland 2-4s	69½	71	69½	71	96
Colorado & Southern 4s	83¼	83⅝	82½	87	85
Columbus & Hocking Valley extended 4s	107⅛	107⅞	107⅛	107⅛	4
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	122	122	122	122	3
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99	99	98½	98½	37
Detroit City Gas 5s	96¾	97	96¾	97	2
Detroit & Mackinac general 4s	79	79	79	79	1
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	89	87	89	89½	591
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	109½	109½	109½	109¾	8
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	117⅝	117⅞	117⅝	117⅞	34
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	102	102	102	102	1
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1
Erie 1st consol 7s	137½	137½	137½	137½	2
Erie 1st consol. 4s	89⅞	89⅞	89¼	89¾	13
Erie 1st general Ben 4s	71	72	71	72	191
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	107¾	107¾	107½	107½	4
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	71	71	71	71	4
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	59	59	59	59	18
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	10
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	6	7¾	6	7¼	282
Hocking Valley 4½s	99¾	100	99¾	100	13
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	86½	86½	86½	86½	23
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	104¼	105	104¼	105	6
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104	104	104	104	6
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	114	114	114	114	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1951, registered	113½	113½	113½	113½	15
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3s	90½	90½	90	90	15
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st ref. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	5
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	121	121	121	121	4
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	89¼	90½	89¾	90½	30
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	59	59	59	59	10
International Paper 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½	6
Iowa Central 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	3
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	89½	90	89½	90	16
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 3s, tr. rects.	71¾	71¾	69¼	69½	462
Kentucky Central 4s	97	97	97	97	3
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	3
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	115	115	115	115	2
Lake Shore 2d 7s	114	114	114	114	5
Lake Shore 3s	110¼	110¼	110	110½	159
Lake Shore 3½s, registered	110¼	110½	110½	110½	32
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	109½	109½	109½	109½	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s	100	100	100	100	15
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	122	122	122	122	5
Long Island general 4s	98	98	98	98	6
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis consol. 5s, tr. r.	67	67⅞	67	67	123
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis gen. 4s	6	6	6	6	6
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	99½	99½	99¼	99½	35
Louis. & Nash., Ev., Hend. & Nash. 6s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	6
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	118⅞	118⅞	118⅝	118⅝	50
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	98⅞	98	97⅞	98	135
Mexican Central consol. 4s	79½	81	78½	80	93
Mexican Central 1st income	26⅛	28½	26⅛	28½	1,007
Mexican Central 2d income	12	13⅜	11¼	13	538
Mexican International consol. 4s	80⅜	86¾	80⅜	86¾	53
Michigan Central consol. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¼	13
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st 7s	151	151	150	150	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	96¼	97½	96¼	97½	49
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¾	38
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	66¼	66¼	66	66	571
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	90	90	90	90	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	90¼	91¾	90¼	90½	25
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	96½	96⅞	96⅞	96½	75
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114½	5
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	90⅞	91½	90¼	91	94
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	117½	117	117	117½	32
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	85	85⅞	85	85½	6½
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	127¼	127½	127½	127½	2
Morris & Essex 7s, 1901	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	128	128	128	128	6
New York Central 1st 7s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110½	2
New York Central general 3½s	102	103½	102	103½	40
New York Central extended 4s	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¾	9
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	97½	97½	97	97¼	37
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg.	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¾	10
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107⅞	108	107⅞	108	9
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P., pur. money 4s	93¼	93⅝	93	93	81
N. Y. Gas, Elec. Light, Heat & Power 5s	109	109	108½	109	19
New York & Harlem 1st 7s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	3
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, reg	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	3
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104	104	104	104	6
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	95¼	96	95⅜	96	270
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¾	2
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	66¾	66¾	66	66½	53½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104⅝	105¼	104⅝	105	567½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, reg	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	120	120	120	120	5
Omaha & St. Louis 4s	77	77	77	77	10
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	23
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	114	115	114	115⅜	5
Oregon Short Line 6s	127½	128	127¼	127⅝	8
Pacific of Missouri 3d 5s	113	113	113	113⅝	5
People's Gas, Chicago, 1st consol. 6s	122	122	122	122	1
People's Gas, Chicago, 2d gtd. 6s	105	105	105	105	2
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	25¼	29¼	25¼	29¼	35
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	89¼	90	89¼	90	33
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4s, Series B	116	116	116	116	5
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s, tr. rects	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	4
Reading general 4s	85¾	85¼	84½	85⅜	342
Rio Grande Western 4s	98½	100	97½	100	101
St. Joseph & Grand Island 5-6s	93¼	94	88¾	94	6
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	111⅝	111⅝	111¼	111⅝	126
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	87¾	89¼	86⅝	89¼	58
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	12
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	3
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	89⅜	89¾	88⅜	88⅜	31
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	59½	60¼	59½	59⅝	480
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba consol. 6s	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	103	103	103	103	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 6s	117	117	117	117	1
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	121	121	120½	120½	7
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	115⅝	115½	115⅜	115½	28
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	132	132½	132	132¾	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	77½	77½	76	76	38
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	99½	100¼	99½	100¼	5
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	10
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	83½	83½	82⅞	83	963
Southern Pacific of Cal. 5s, stamped	107⅝	108	107⅛	107⅝	79
Southern Railway 5s	109⅛	110¾	109⅛	110	155
Standard Rope & Twine income	16	16	15	15	44
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. 6s	106½	106¾	106½	106¾	4½
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	110	110	110	110	3
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	4
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103¾	103⅞	103	103	59
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	114	114½	114	114½	16
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	57	69	57	69	14
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	98⅝	100	98⅝	99¾	100
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	111	112¾	111	112¾	13
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	83	83½	83	83½	10
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. r	119	119¾	119	119¾	15
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	4
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105¾	106	105¾	105¾	329
United States Leather debenture 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. 1st 4s, Series G	100	100	100	100	3
Wabash 1st 5s	117	117	116¾	116¾	17
Wabash 2d 5s	99¾	100	99¾	100	22
Wabash debenture, Series A	83	83	83	83	2
Wabash debenture, Series B	37	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	187
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago ext. 5s	109	109	109	109	2
West Shore 4s	113¼	113¾	113⅛	113⅝	39
West Shore 4s, registered	112	112¾	112	112⅛	101½
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	112½	113½	113	113	6
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 5-8s	73	73½	73	73½	53
West. New York & Pennsylvania income	26¼	27¼	26¼	27¼	27
Western Union collateral trust 5s	112½	113	112½	113	11
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	90⅞	91	90¾	90⅞	347

Total sales.....$13,083,300

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 17, 1900.

United States 5s, registered	116½	116¾	115¾	115½	21
United States 5s, coupon	116⅞	116⅞	116	116	174
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	118½	116⅜	116⅜	37
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	117½	115¾	115¾	251
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	135½	135½	133⅞	135½	3
United States 4s, 1925, registered	135⅞	135⅞	135⅞	135⅞	12
United States 3s, coupon	112	112	111	111	161
United States 3s, small	111½	111¾	111¼	111¾	*2,480
United States 3s, registered	112	112	111¼	111¼	5

Total sales.....$676,480

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 17, 1900.

South Carolina 4½s	120	120	120	120	1
Virginia deferred 6s, certificates	10	10	10	10	2
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	89	90	89	89½	21½

Total sales.....$24,500
Grand total.....$13,784,480
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered					102	Dec. 2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	115¾	Mar. 17
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	116⅜	Mar. 17
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137½	Mar. 6	133¼	Jan. 19	135⅞	Mar. 14
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137⅝	Mar. 5	133⅝	Jan. 3	135½	Mar. 14
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116½	Mar. 12	112⅝	Jan. 19	116½	Mar. 16
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116⅝	Mar. 7	113½	Jan. 15	116	Mar. 16
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112¼	Mar. 9	109¼	Feb. 1	111	Mar. 17
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111¾	Mar. 13	109	Feb. 7	111¾	Mar. 15
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	109¾	Jan. 2	111¾	Mar. 17

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116¼	Mar. 8	108½	Jan. 8	116¼	Mar. 8
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s	106¾	Mar. 6	106¾	Mar. 6	106¾	Mar. 6
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s					97	July 12
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	95¼	Mar. 8	94	Jan. 17	95¼	Mar. 8
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6¾	Mar. 7	10	Mar. 15
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	90	Mar. 14	85	Jan. 5	89½	Mar. 17

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	202	202	202
24 week March	$28,972	$37,645	$31,239
From Jan. 1	337,358	397,415	324,216
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	338	339
24 week March	79,259	74,164	66,783
From July 1	3,137,334	2,712,425	2,575,480
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	776	776	776
24 week March	66,480	63,351	65,842
From Jan. 1	790,027	739,565	764,768
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,376	6,154	6,154
24 week March	766,713	701,635	663,733
From July 1	30,028,506	27,226,354	
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	644	642	642
1st week March	59,100	66,900	51,000
From July 1	2,669,135	2,226,350	2,330,481
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
2d week March:			
W. & L. E. Div.	38,708	31,246	29,032
C., C. & S. Div.	16,811	13,069	
Total	55,519	44,315	
From July 1:			
W. & L. E. Div.	1,341,327	1,063,682	979,680
C., C. & S. D. (Aug. 14)	480,873	420,423	
Total	1,822,200	1,484,105	

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	983,153	990,480	*7,327
Op. expenses	624,042	678,558	*54,516
Net earnings	359,111	311,922	47,189
*Decrease.			

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
IOWA CENTRAL, for January—			
Gross earnings	176,113	161,114	14,999
Op. expenses	139,242	114,105	25,137
Net earnings	36,871	47,009	*10,138
*Decrease.			
MOBILE & OHIO, for January—			
Mileage	378	398	
Gross	562,941	377,922	185,019
Op. expenses	382,883	253,850	129,033
Net	180,058	124,072	55,986
Charges	107,376	88,958	18,418
Balance	52,682	35,113	17,569
Gross, 7 months	3,651,949	2,632,799	1,019,150
Net, 7 months	1,252,085	908,019	344,066
Balance, 7 months	422,361	326,885	95,476
ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA & TERRA HAUTE for the year ended Oct. 31—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total gross	1,829,226	1,708,639	1,507,461
Total op. exp	1,280,159	1,220,833	1,247,789
Net earnings	549,061	487,806	259,672
Prop. ex. to gross	70	71¾	82¾

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Profit on mining and transport	$1,364,179	$822,383	$1,040,796
Profit on sinking fund bonds	1,526		1,526
Total profits	1,865,705	823,383	1,042,322
Interest accrued	577,832	616,434	*38,602
Balance	1,287,873	206,949	1,080,924
Guarantees	76,962		76,962
Surplus	1,210,911	206,949	1,003,962
Profit on purchase Rob. Mine		45,000	*45,000
Surplus	1,210,911	251,949	958,962
Various losses		26,972	*26,972
Surplus	1,210,911	224,976	985,935
*Decrease.			

	1900.	1899.	1898.
TERMINAL RAILROAD ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Total gross	2,119,269	1,907,753	1,862,229
Total op. exp	758,948	734,286	677,587
Net earnings	1,360,265	2,263,467	1,184,641
Ratio of op. ex. to gross	35¾	36¼	36%
Rent	327,007	327,007	327,008
Interest	21,921	24,338	8,454
Total income	1,706,806	1,611,813	1,520,103
Charges	1,428,345	1,375,383	1,411,918
Surplus	280,553	236,430	108,185

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL & PITTSBURG for December—			
Gross earnings	110,220	92,252	17,968
Oper. expenses	75,166	58,077	17,109
Net earnings	35,054	34,346	708
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	686,494	577,961	81,043
Oper. expenses	445,452	392,264	53,188
Net earnings	241,041	185,697	27,344

	1900.	1899.	1898.
GEORGIA RAILROAD, for January—			
Gross earnings	149,634	131,544	18,090
Op. expenses	98,717	86,946	4,878
Net earnings	50,917	44,598	23,715

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Mar. 17, 1900.

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Range for Year 1900. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928....M N*	102⅝	Feb 8	102⅝	Feb 8	102⅝	Feb 8	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995..Q J	94½	Mar 12	90	Jan 8	94½	Mar 16	94	94½
At. Top & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995...A O*	101½	Feb 3	98½	Jan 4	101½	Mar 17	101¼	101⅝
Do registered.....A O*	99	Feb 14	99	Feb 14	99	Feb 14	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995.....Nov	83⅝	Mar 17	78½	Jan 10	83⅝	Mar 17	83¼	83⅝
Do do registered.....Nov	..	....	..	....	79¾	De 11, 99	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g.5s,1946.J D*	105⅝	Mar 7	105¼	Mar 1	105⅝	Mar 7	104	106½
Atl. Av. of Brook. imp. g. 5s, 1934.*J J	..	....	..	....	110	Ja 20, 99	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	95¾	Feb 6	92¼	Jan 10	95¾	Mar 17	95	95¾
Do g. 4s, 1948.....A O	101½	Mar 12	97½	Jan 9	101¼	Mar 17	101	101⅞
De 3 W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	90¼	Jan 23	87	Jan 8	89	Mar 15	88½	89½
Do P.Jc.& M Div.1st g.3½s,1925.M-N	89½	Feb 15	87¼	Mar 12	87¼	Mar 12	87	89
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O	..	....	..	....	103½	Oct., 96	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.....*F A	..	....	..	....	103¼	July, 92	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930...M S	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 5, 99	..	..
Brooklyn Rap Tr. g. 5s, 1945.....A O*	106½	Feb 16	103¾	Jan 18	106⅞	Mar 10	106½	..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941...J J*	..	....	..	....	116	No 27, 99	..	..
B.Q.Co.& S.con.gtd.g.5s,Jul.1941.MN	104	Mar 14	101	Jan 29	104	Mar 14	..	104
Brook. Union El. 1st g. 4-5s,1950.*F A	97	Jan 23	92	Mar 8	93	Mar 16	92½	93½
Brunswick & West. 1st g. 4s,1938..*J J	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937..M S*	111¼	Feb 20	109	Jan 18	109¾	Mar 6	109¾	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921....*F A	..	....	..	....	129	Sep 1, 99	124½	..
Do con. 1st g. 5s, 1925.....J D*	124½	Feb 21	124¾	Feb 21	124¾	Feb 21	124½	..
Clearf & Mah. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943.*J J	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	No 18, 99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	100	Mar 2	100½	Jan 18	108	Mar 8	107½	109
Do con. 1st 5s, 1934.....A O	117½	Mar 15	115	Jan 10	117½	Mar 15	116½	..
De do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	110¼	Feb 4,99	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. F. & N.W.1st g.5s,1921..A O*	..	....	..	....	105	Jan 6, 90	..	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1903.....*J J	107¼	Jan 31	105½	Jan 3	107¼	Mar 17	107	107¼
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	109½	Jan 24	106¼	Mar 8	107	Mar 14	106½	107¼
Do do registered.....*M S	..	....	..	....	108	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J D	88¼	Jan 31	87½	Jan 5	88¼	Jan 31	..	..
Cen.R. & Bk.Co.Ga col.g.5s,1937..*M N	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov.,1945.F A	120	Jan 15	120	Jan 15	120	Jan 15	118	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	91	Jan 2	88½	Feb 23	90½	Mar 17	90	90½
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	..	....	..	....	97½	Oct 22,99	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945.Oct 1	36	Mar 15	32½	Feb 24	35½	Mar 17	..	..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945.Oct 1	10½	Mar 1	9¼	Jan 3	10½	Mar 15	9½	11
Do 3d pf inc. g 5s, Nov.,1945.Oct 1	5¾	Jan 12*	4½	Jan 5	5¾	Mar 1	4½	6
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946...*J J	..	....	..	....	95	De 27, 99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947.*J J	..	....	..	....	102	Jne 29,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.....*J J	..	....	..	....	99	July 6,98	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	110	Feb 15	110	Feb 15	110	Feb 15	110	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N	..	....	..	....	112½	Mr 20,90	..	..
Do gen. 5s, 1987.....J J*	125	Jan 20	117½	Jan 3	123½	Mar 16	..	123⅝
Do do registered.....Q J	122	Mar 7	116	Jan 10	120	Mar 17	..	121½
Leh. & Wil.C.con.as.7s,July,1900.Q M	101	Jan 22	98	Jan 11	100	Mar 16	100	100½
Do 5s, 1912.....M N	103	Feb 2	100½	Jan 6	103	Feb 9	103	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921..J J*	113	Jan 18	112	Jan 9	113	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908.A O	116	Feb 28	115¼	Jan 26	116	Feb 28	117	121
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	119½	Mar 3	118	Jan 13	119½	Mar 3	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	119¾	Feb 19	115	Jan 5	118¾	Mar 15	..	119½
Do d o registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	117	Jne 2, 99	..	..
Do gen g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	98½	Feb 15	95½	Jan 2	97¼	Mar 17	96¾	97½
Do do registered.....*M S	..	....	..	....	97½	Au 30,99	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989..*J J	103½	Mar 10	101	Jan 8	103½	Mar 15	103½	105
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	99	Jan 9	99	Jan 9	99	Jan 9	..	99
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....J J*	..	....	..	....	95¾	My 27,98	..	..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941.*M S	..	....	..	....	101¼	Ap 29,99	..	..
Eliz., Lex & B. S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	103	Feb 14	100½	Mar 5	100⅜	Mar 12	100	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Jne 12,99	..	..
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	103¾	Oct 2, 99	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1900.....M N*	..	....	..	....	100¾	Fe 24, 99	..	..
Miss. R Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f.,1912..A O*	..	....	..	....	103½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	112¾	Mar 3	110½	Jan 3	111¾	Mar 17	111¾	112¼
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	101½	Jan 15	101½	Jan 15	101½	Jan 15	102½	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	111¼	Mar 14	108½	Jan 10	111¼	Mar 14	..	..
Do conv. 6s, 1903.....M S*	123½	Feb 21	120½	Jan 18	123	Mar 10	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919?.....A O*	..	....	..	....	118¾	Sep 20,99	116½	..
Do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	106½	Mar 8	103	Jan 5	103½	Mar 8	106½	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	102	Jan 2	100½	Feb 2	100¾	Feb 23	100½	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	..	102¼
Do Chi. A. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905...J D*	..	....	..	....	105	Au 9, 99	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	104½	Mar 7	100¾	Jan 5	104½	Mar 17	104	104½
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	111¾	Feb 15	108¾	Jan 2	111⅝	Mar 9	111¼	111¾
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	111¾	Jne 2, 99	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	119	Mar 5	119	Mar 5	119	Mar 5	119	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	114	Mar 13	113¾	Jan 26	114	Mar 16	114	116
De 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	138	Jan 23	136	Jan 16	137	Feb 19	136	139
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	114	Jan 31	112	Jan 2	114	Mar 15	113½	114½
Do do registered.....*J M*	..	....	..	....	103½	No 18,98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	107	Feb 24	107	Feb 24	107	Feb 24	105	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910...J J*	114	Mar 15	113	Jan 24	114	Mar 15	113	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947.....J J*	103	Feb 26	100	Jan 31	103	Feb 26	100	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	114	Feb 21	111½	Jan 12	114	Feb 23	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
C., M. & St.P. 7s § gold.R.D.,1902..J J*	107	Jan 10	107	Jan 10	107	Jan 10	109	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	107½	Jan 12	107¼	Feb 1	107½	Feb 1	109	..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	109	Mar 14	106¾	Jan 25	109	Mar 16	109	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	107½	Feb 16	106	Jan 17	107½	Feb 16	109	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	..	....	..	....	120½	De 22, 99	117½	..
Do 1st La. & Dav. 7s, 1910.....J J*	117⅝	Feb 14	117⅝	Feb 14	117⅝	Feb 14	117⅝	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	120	Mar 1	117⅜	Jan 6	120	Mar 15	119¾	120
Do 1st H & D. Div. 7s, 1910.....*J J	127⅜	Jan 29	127⅜	Jan 29	127⅜	Jan 29	126⅝	128½
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	110⅜	Jan 29	110⅜	Jan 29	110⅜	Jan 29	110⅜	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.....J J*	119	Jan 26	118¾	Jan 5	119	Jan 26	119¼	121
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	120¾	Mar 9	118	Jan 2	120¾	Mar 14	120¾	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 6s, 1926..J J*	121½	Jan 30	121	Jan 29	121¼	Jan 30	120¾	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910.....J J*	111½	Feb 16	111¼	Feb 16	111¼	Feb 10	111½	..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	117⅜	Jan 23	117⅜	Jan 23	117⅜	Jan 23	118¾	..
Do Wis. Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	120¼	Mar 16	117	Jan 3	120¾	Mar 16	120	121½
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	114⅛	Feb 14	112⅝	Jan 16	114	Mar 17	..	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.*J J	..	....	..	....	137½	Jul 18,99	..	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916...*J J	114⅜	Feb 16	110¾	Jan 2	114⅜	Feb 16	114⅜	..
Do gen. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989.J J	111¾	Mar 15	109	Jan 10	111¾	Mar 15	..	..
Do do registered.....Q J	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 19, 98	..	..
...& N 1st, main line 6s, 1910.*J D	119	Jan 9	118	Jan 12	118	Jan 12	..	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	120	..
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915.....Q F	144	Mar 14	140½	Feb 8	142	Mar 17	142	144
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	110⅝	Mar 12	109	Jan 9	110⅝	Mar 12	110½	..
Do do registered.....J D*	111	Mar 17	108¾	Jan 6	111	Mar 17	110½	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	..	....	..	....	120	Sep 7, 99	117	..
Do do registered.....A O*	117	Mar 7	116	Feb 23	117	Mar 7	116	118
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	110	Feb 10	109	Jan 6	110	Feb 10	109¾	..
Do do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	105¾	Mr 28,99	..	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	121½	Feb 2	118¾	Jan 12	121	Mar 1	121	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	119½	De 27, 98	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	109½	Feb 23	107	Jan 3	109¾	Feb 23	..	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	105	De 26, 99	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O*	117	Feb 5	116½	Feb 5	116⅝	Feb 7	117	..
Do do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	117⅜	Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926....F A*	110	Feb 14	108½	Jan 23	110	Feb 14	..	..
Do do registered.....F A*	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	105¾	Mar 6	105¼	Jan 9	110½	Mar 17	..	..
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	103	No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s,1901.J J*	103¼	Feb 26	103¼	Feb 26	103¼	Feb 26	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907.M N*	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	..	....	..	....	117½	Fe 6, 99	..	..
Otum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909.*M S	..	....	..	....	110	No 4, 99	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910...*M S	..	....	..	....	114¼	Au 28, 99	..	..
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900.....A O*	..	....	..	....	103	No 10,99	..	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*M N	139½	Feb 10	138	Feb 8	138¾	Mar 7	138¾	139⅝
Do conv. deb g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do ext. & imp. s. fd. 5s, 1929..*F A	125	Jan 27	122¾	Feb 8	124	Mar 5	123¼	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.....J J*	..	....	..	....	140	De 13, 99	..	..
Do Ash'and Div. 1st 6s, 1925...*M S	..	....	..	....	140½	De 5, 99	139	..
Do Ine mses, 1911.....*M N	..	....	..	....	112	No 13, 99	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	132	Jan 29	130	Jan 26	132	Jan 29	133	..
Do registered.....J J*	131	Jan 29	127	Jan 8	130½	Jan 29	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	106⅝	Mar 16	103½	Jan 8	106⅝	Mar 17	106½	106¾
Do do registered.....*J J	105⅞	Feb 1	105⅞	Feb 1	105⅞	Feb 1	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905.*J J	..	....	..	....	96	Sep 21,99	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	83	De 7, 99	83	..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	98½	My 18,99	..	..
Kee. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	114	Feb 19	113	Jan 29	114	Feb 19	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930..*J D	136	Mar 9	131	Jan 8	135¾	Mar 16	135	..
C., St. L. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918...*M N	133	Feb 9	132	Jan 2	133	Mar 12	..	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	132½	Mar 15	127	Jan 10	132¾	Mar 15	131½	..
North Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	..	....	..	....	140	Mr 23, 99	..	140
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....*J J	95	Jan 12	92¼	Jan 28	94½	Mar 17	94½	95
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st ex. fd. 6s,1919.M N*	..	....	..	....	106	Oct 4, 99	108	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	120	Feb 6	118	Jan 29	120	Feb 6	..	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921,coup.off..J D*	..	....	..	....	100	Oct 28,99	..	..
Choc. Okla. & G. gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1919.J J	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	..	..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A O*	..	....	..	....	120	Au 10,99	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	..	....	..	....	103¼	Mr 13,97	..	..
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941.*M N	113½	Jan 5	113½	Jan 5	113½	Jan 5	112	..
City & Sub. R. Balt. 1st g. 5s,1922.*J D	..	....	..	....	105⅝	April, 95	..	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993.*J D	96¼	Jan 22	94	Jan 2	96	Mar 16	95¼	96¼
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....*J J	..	....	..	....	97	Jne 20,99	..	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st cl.g.4s,1990.M N*	103	Feb 14	101½	Jan 8	102½	Feb 23	102½	104
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	99	May 4,99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.M S*	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.J J*	..	....	..	....	83	No 22,95	..	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	95½	Feb 13	93	Jan 18	95½	Feb 14	93	..
C.I., S. L. & C. 1st g.4s,Au.,1936.Q F	..	....	..	....	104½	Au 28, 99	..	..
Do con 6s, 1920.....*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
C., San. & Ches. con. 1st g.5s,1928.*J J	..	....	..	....	118¼	Jne 14,99	..	..
Ind., Bln. & W. 1st pf. 7s, 1900..J J	..	....	..	....	103¾	De 13, 99	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	90	Mar 15	84½	Jan 4	90	Mar 15	90	..
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	29½	Feb 6	25	Jan 8	29¼	Mar 17	28½	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	..	....	..	....	138½	Jul 6, 99	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	132	Mar 17	130	Jan 15	132	Mar 17	131½	..
Clev. Lor. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	..	....	..	....	105¾	No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I.,1901.*A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 10, 99	..	..
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933.....A O*	108	Feb 24	106	Jan 29	108	Feb 24	110	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	130	Feb 16	128	Jan 5	130	Mar 1	..	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947.....J J*	71	Mar 17	63	Jan 4	71	Mar 17	70	71

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Range for Year 1900. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	74¼	Feb 16	71¼	Jan 2	74	Mar 16	73	74
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929...*F A	85	Jan 29	82	Jan 4	83	Mar 15	83	83¼
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.*A O	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 96	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907...M S*	..	....	..	....	128¼	Jne 15,99	122	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906.....A O*	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	122½	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914....*M N	142	Jan 26	136	Jan 4	141	Feb 20	..	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	107½	Feb 15	107¼	Jan 26	107½	Mar 13	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	139	Jan 5	139	Jan 5	139	Jan 11	136½	..
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	140	Oct 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*J J	136	Jan 19	136	Jan 13	138	Jan 19	136	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	..	....	..	....	122	Sep 15,99	..	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923....*M N	105	Mar 7	105	Mar 7	105	Mar 5	104½	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.....A O*	..	....	..	....	106	Au 1, 99	103	..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917. M S*	148	Feb 13	148	Feb 13	148	Feb 13	145	..
Do registered.....M S*	..	....	..	....	143	May 4,97	..	..
Alb & Sus. 1st con. gtd.7s,1906.*A O	..	....	..	....	120½	Ap 21, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	122	Jne 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	115	Jan 12	115	Jan 12	115	Jan 12	115	116
Do do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	118	De 12, 99	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921...*M N	..	....	..	....	154	Sep 7, 99	149	..
Do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	141	May 8,98	..	..
Den. Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s,1933.A O	..	....	..	....	92	Ja 24, 99	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900.....M N*	102¾	Jan 19	102½	Jan 6	102¾	Jan 27	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.....*J J	99½	Feb 5	96¾	Jan 4	96¾	Mar 17	..	..
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	..	....	..	....	108	No 27,99	..	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928....*J D	104½	Feb 7	101¾	Jan 10	104¼	Mar 15	..	..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s,1917.M N*	109	Feb 20	109	Feb 20	109	Feb 21	..	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....J D	79	Mar 12	76½	Jan 8	79	Mar 12	..	..
Det.,Mack. & Mar. 1d.gt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	37	Mar 17	19	Jan 8	38¼	Mar 17	36½	37
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.....A O*	109¾	Mar 12	107	Feb 27	109½	Mar 13	..	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928.*J J	..	....	..	....	92½	Fe 11, 98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	114	Mar 3	110	Feb 16	112¼	Mar 9	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941.*M N	111½	Feb 10	107¼	Jan 9	111	Feb 26	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	118	Jan 28	117	Jan 15	117½	Feb 14	117	121
Do 2d ext g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	119¾	Jan 4	119½	Jan 4	119½	Jan 4	119½	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	115¼	Feb 14	113¾	Jan 5	115¼	Feb 14	114½	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	..	....	..	....	116¼	No 15, 99	121¾	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	..	....	..	....	106½	Ap 14, 99	107	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	142	Jan 22	137½	Mar 13	137½	Mar 14	..	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920..M S*	..	....	..	....	143	De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	139¾	Feb 15	139	Jan 5	139¼	Feb 15	139	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 6, 99	135	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan.,1906.A O	..	....	..	....	106	De 2, 99	107	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982.....*M N	117	Mar 14	114	Feb 5	117	Mar 14	..	..
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D.& I. 1st c.6s,1913.J J*	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	118	..
N. Y. & Gwood L.gtd.g.5s,1946.*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 27,98	105	110
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds.,1996..*J J	90¾	Jan 25	88	Jan 10	89¾	Mar 17	89½	90
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	93½	My 25,99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996.*J J	72	Mar 17	67	Jan 3	72	Mar 17	71¾	72
N.Y.,Sus. & W. 1st ref. g.5s,1937.*J J	110	Mar 9	107½	Jan 8	110	Mar 9	108	110
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	98	Feb 28	98	Feb 28	98	Feb 28	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....*F A	97½	Feb 6	92	Jan 3	96¼	Mar 9	..	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	111	Mar 2	108½	Jan 3	111	Mar 2	109½	..
Do Nasa. & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900..J J*	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 28,99	..	..
Do sk. fd. 6s,&N.Ala.g.6s,1910.*A O	..	....	..	....	94¼	Jan., 92	..	..
Do g. 5s, 1937.....*M N	109½	Mar 8	107¼	Jan 11	109½	Mar 8	..	..
Do col. tr. 5-20 g. 4s, 1903-18...*A O	99½	Mar 12	96¼	Jan 3	99¼	Mar 17	99½	99¾
Do unified g. 4s, 1940.....J J*	100	Feb 7	96¾	Jan 6	99¼	Mar 9	99	99¼
Do Pen. & Atl. 1st g. 6s, 1921..F A*	113	Jan 30	111¾	Feb 9	112	Feb 24	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931.....M N*	108½	Feb 23	106½	Jan 17	108½	Feb 20	..	..
L.& N. & M.& M.1st g.4½s,1945.M S*	107½	Jan 9	107½	Jan 9	107¼	Jan 9	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st g. 6s, 1937.....F A*	103	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	109	Feb 23	107½	109½
Do S. & N.Ala.cn.gtd.g.5s,1936.F A*	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	..	..
Ky. Cent. Ry g. 4s, 1987.....J J*	97¼	Feb 19	95¾	Jan 5	97	Mar 15	..	..
Louis. Ry Co. 1st con. g. 5s

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Range for Year 1900. Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990..*J D	92½	Feb 9	88¼	Jan 8	91⅝ Mar 17	91½ 92
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990.....F A	69¾	Jan 31	65	Feb 19	66 Mar 17	65½ 66
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944.....M N*	95¾	Jan 4	90	Mar 8	90½ Mar 17	.. ..
M., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942. M S*	93	Jan 26	89	Mar 7	90 Mar 13	.. ..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.....F A*	77	Jan 3	76	Feb 23	76 Feb 23	.. ..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940. M N*	..	....	..	....	94 De 8, 99	.. ..
Roonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s, 1906.*M N	..	....	..	....	100¾ No 22, 99	.. ..
Sher., Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1942.*J D	95½	Mar 6	92¼	Jan 27	95½ Mar 7	.. ..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942.*A O	104⅞	Mar 7	102½	Jan 3	104¼ Mar 10	104⅝ 106
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920...M N*	117½	Feb 19	114⅞	Jan 13	117½ Mar 16	.. ..
Do 3d 7s, 1906.....M N*	115	Feb 7	114½	Feb 17	114½ Mar 17	114 116½
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917...M S	90	Jan 26	89¾	Mar 7	90¼ Mar 16	.. ..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920.....F A*	94	Jan 3	90	Mar 5	91 Mar 17	.. ..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938...F A*	105¾	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 6	105¾ Jan 6	.. ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938.....J J*	113	Mar 6	112¾	Mar 12	115 Mar 13	.. ..
St. L. & I. M. Gen. 1st g. 5s, 1931..*A O	112	Jan 23	100¼	Jan 8	111¾ Mar 17	111½ 111⅝
Do do gtd. g. 5s, 1931.....*A O	110¼	Feb 7	110	Jan 23	110⅛ Feb 7	.. ..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929. J J*	82	Feb 5	77⅜	Jan 8	80 Mar 14	.. ..
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945..J J*	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110¼ Feb 20	.. ..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.....J D*	127½	Feb 19	124	Jan 3	127½ Mar 12	127 ..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....Q J	123	Mar 5	123	Mar 5	123 Mar 5	122 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....M S*	87	Feb 16	83	Jan 8	85¾ Mar 15	.. ..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947...*F A	108½	Feb 24	107	Jan 9	108½ Feb 26	107½ ..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84 Apr., 96	.. ..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913. J J*	129	Jan 30	126	Jan 8	128 Mar 16	126 ..
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	..	....	..	....	101 Sep 12, 99	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	107	Feb 7	104¾	Jan 6	106 Mar 3	106 107
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917.....*J J	..	....	..	....	111 De 20, 99	.. ..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.*J J	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	.. ..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br., 1923...*J J	..	....	..	....	113 De 3, 99	.. ..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915. A O	..	....	..	....	108½ Aug., 94	110 ..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	110½	Mar 6	109	Jan 4	110⅞ Mar 17	110 ..
Do registered.....*J J	110¼	Mar 8	110	Feb 9	110¼ Mar 8	110 ..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	108	Feb 21	107	Jan 12	108 Feb 21	105¾ ..
Do do registered.....M S*	107½	Feb 1	105¾	Mar 9	105¾ Mar 9	105¾ ..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904.....M S*	..	....	..	....	108½ Fe 21, 98	103¾ ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	..	....	..	....	103½ Jne 26, 99	102¾ ..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104¾ Fe 25, 98	102¾ ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905.*J N	103¾	Mar 14	101	Jan 11	103¾ Mar 14	103¾ ..
Do do registered.....*J N	..	....	..	....	102¾ Au 1, 99	.. ..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	100½	Mar 14	100	Jan 2	100½ Mar 17	108¾ ..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112½ Ap 14, 99	.. ..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998.*F A	97⅞	Jan 26	95½	Mar 6	95½ Mar 16	95¼ 96½
Do do registered.....*F A	..	....	..	....	96 De 12, 99	.. ..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998.*F A	99	Jan 27	97	Jan 2	97¼ Mar 16	97 97½
Do do registered.....*F A	97	Jan 10	95½	Jan 24	96¾ Mar 9	.. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	114¾	Feb 9	110	Jan 2	111½ Mar 15	113 114
Do registered.....*J J	113	Feb 14	110	Jan 4	112½ Mar 16	112 113
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	110	Feb 27	108	Jan 4	109¾ Mar 16	.. ..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106 Jne 17, 98	.. ..
Clear. Bi. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940. J J	..	....	..	....	95 Jul 28, 98	.. ..
Do do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900.....*M N	102¾	Mar 5	101½	Jan 5	102¾ Mar 13	102½ ..
Do registered.....*M N	102¾	Mar 7	101¾	Jan 29	102½ Mar 14	102¾ ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986...*F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102 Feb 3	104 ..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922. A O	129½	Feb 13	128	Feb 27	128 Mar 1	.. 128½
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	.. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	..	....	..	....	113 Ap 13, 99	.. ..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	..	....	..	....	107 Au 13, 98	.. ..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	107	Jan 18	106¾	Feb 8	107 Feb 16	105 ..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927...A O*	..	....	..	....	123 Jul 14, 99	.. 125
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—						
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	121	Jan 13	120	Feb 26	120 Feb 26	.. ..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	101½	Feb 1	100¾	Jan 4	101½ Feb 1	102 ..
Do do registered, 1900.....Q J*	101¾	Mar 5	100¾	Jan 2	101½ Mar 5	102 ..
Do con 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	114	Mar 15	112¾	Jan 19	114 Mar 15	113¾ ..
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	113½	Feb 10	112¼	Jan 10	113½ Feb 10	113¾ ..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	110¾	Jan 24	109¾	Jan 2	110¾ Mar 17	110¼ 110½
Do do registered.....*J D	110½	Mar 17	110¼	Mar 16	110½ Mar 17	.. ..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L. S. & M. S. 1901..*A O	..	....	..	....	108¾ De 1, 97	.. ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934...J J*	..	....	..	....	122¾ No 3, 99	.. ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	108¾	Mar 12	108¼	Jan 5	109⅝ Mar 14	109¾ ..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	103¼	Feb 8	103¼	Feb 8	103½ Feb 8	103 ..
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	..	....	..	....	122 Fe 25, 98	118 ..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	..	....	..	....	120 No 20, 99	122 ..
Do registered, March, 1931. Q M	..	....	..	....	127 De 2, 99	.. ..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	106 Jan 4	.. ..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937...A O*	108¼	Mar 6	104¼	Jan 3	108 Mar 16	.. ..
Do registered.....A O*	103½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	103¾ Jan 3	.. ..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903.*J D	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	.. ..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	188	Jan 27	185¾	Jan 5	188 Feb 27	.. ..
Do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	187 Nc 17, 99	.. ..
Do small certs., $100.....A O*	185	Feb 27	185	Feb 27	185 Feb 27	.. ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..*M N*	..	....	..	....	128 De 27, 99	.. ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918...*M N	..	....	..	....	125½ Fe 6, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114 Jan 5	114¾ ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	..	....	..	....	113 Jul 29, 99	109¾ ..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992. M S	107½	Feb 10	102	Jan 10	104 Mar 14	103½ 104
Do do reg., $5,000 only.....M S	..	....	..	....	101½ No 30, 98	.. ..
Nor. Pa. Ry. gen. 1-g. 1st g. 6s, 1921. *J J	..	....	..	....	119¾ Ap 12, 99	.. ..
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112 Jul 20, 99	.. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923...*F A	..	....	..	....	131¼ My 15, 99	.. 135
Do registered certificates.....Q F	..	....	..	....	132 Jul 28, 99	.. ..
N. P. Ry p. l. n. ry. & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997. Q J	105¼	Mar 15	102½	Jan 2	105 Mar 17	104¾ 105
Do registered.....Q J	105⅜	Mar 13	103	Jan 8	105⅜ Mar 13	.. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.....Q F	67¼	Jan 31	65	Jan 10	66½ Mar 17	66¼ 67
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	66 Sep 21, 99	.. ..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mch., 1948...Q M	..	....	..	....	95 My 11, 99	82 86
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933...J J*	120	Mar 12	118	Jan 5	120 Mar 12	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941...*M N	111½	Mar 16	110	Jan 15	111½ Mar 16	110¼ ..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*M N	129	Jan 2	129	Jan 2	129 Jan 2	132 ..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932.....*A O	..	....	..	....	128 De 1, 99	.. ..
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	..	....	..	....	117½ Au 30, 98	.. ..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1992...*J J	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 23, 97	107 ..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989. M N*	100½	Mar 13	95	Feb 14	100½ Mar 13	.. ..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996...A O*	96	Feb 28	90¼	Jan 3	96 Mar 17	95¾ 96
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	..	....	..	....	103 Oct 24, 99	106 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	95	Feb 1	95	Feb 1	95 Feb 24	.. ..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1991.....J J*	77	Mar 12	69	Jan 5	77 Mar 12	75 ..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J D	108¾	Feb 16	104½	Jan 6	107⅝ Mar 9	107½ 108¾
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	105	Jan 16	105	Jan 16	105 Feb 14	105 ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	114½	Mar 5	111½	Jan 10	114½ Mar 5	114½ 115
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	111½ Jan 19	.. ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cfs., 1937. M S*	..	....	..	....	102 No 11, 98	.. ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923. *M N	..	....	..	....	108 My 12, 97	.. ..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944. *M S	..	....	..	....	115½ Fe 24, 98	.. ..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935 ..	112¾	Mar 7	109	Jan 12	112½ Mar 7	.. ..
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf. 1st 6s, 1920. *J J	100	Jan 18	100	Jan 18	100 Jan 23	.. ..
Do E. Div. T. Co. cfs. 1st 6s, 1920. M S*	99½	Feb 3	99	Feb 5	99 Feb 5	.. ..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.....M N*	..	....	..	....	17 My 23, 98	.. ..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs. 1st inst. pd. ..	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22 Jan 18	.. ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921..Q F	130¾	Mar 10	130¾	Mar 10	130½ Mar 10	128 ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	..	....	..	....	96 De 9, 99	97 ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	....	..	....	137 No 17, 97	.. ..
Pitts., Cev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	..	....	..	....	107½ Oct 26, 98	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	121 No 20, 98	.. ..
P., C., C. & S. L. con. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940. A O*	116	Feb 13	114	Jan 9	116 Feb 13	.. ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	116	Feb 13	113⅞	Jan 12	115⅝ Feb 27	.. ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	..	....	..	....	113 No 23, 98	.. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.....M N*	..	....	..	....	107 De 5, 99	.. ..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	105⅜ Ap 13, 99	.. ..
Do registered, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	102¼ Ap 23, 97	.. ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	137	Feb 15	135	Jan 12	137 Feb 15	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	136	Mar 1	136	Mar 1	136 Mar 1	.. ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	134	Feb 15	134	Feb 15	134 Feb 15	.. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932. A O*	..	....	..	....	110¼ Oct 4, 99	120 ..
C. & P. con. skg. fd. 7s, 1900...M N*	103¼	Mar 6	102	Jan 12	103¼ Mar 6	103 ..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942. *J J	117½	Feb 2	117¼	Feb 2	117¼ Feb 2	117 ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941. J J*	108	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	108 Jan 15	.. ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942...*M S	..	....	..	....	102 No* 10, 97	.. ..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B, Ja., 1928. A O	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	.. ..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 1 6s, 1932..J J*	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 99	.. ..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	90 Jne 24, 99	90 ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	113½	Jan 16	113½	Jan 16	113½ Jan 16	114½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1943.....J J*	..	....	..	....	95 Jul 14, 97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	100¼	Feb 28	99¾	Jan 18	100¼ Feb 28	100 ..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....J J*	100¾	Jan 20	99½	Jan 11	100¼ Mar 14	100 ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	86	Feb 7	83	Jan 9	85⅜ Mar 17	85¼ 85½
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84⅜ De 6, 99	.. ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939...J J*	100	Mar 17	94¼	Jan 4	100 Mar 17	99¼ 100½
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. 1. g. 4s, 1917...A O	85	Feb 20	85	Feb 20	85 Feb 20	85 ..
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939. J D*	..	....	..	....	105 No 10, 99	.. ..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940...J J*	71	Mar 9	71	Mar 9	71 Mar 9	.. ..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947..*J J	84¾	Jan 18	82	Jan 3	84 Mar 14	.. 86
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906. M N*	..	....	..	....	110 No 15, 99	112½ ..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	113½	Feb 15	111½	Jan 30	112¾ Mar 13	112½ ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	113	Feb 8	111½	Jan 31	113 Feb 8	112½ ..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919. F A*	..	....	..	....	113¾ July, 98	.. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	123	Feb 7	123	Feb 7	123 Feb 13	122½ 123½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	109½	Feb 17	108	Jan 4	109¾ Mar 14	109¼ 109⅝
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100½ Oct 3, 99	102 ..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910. *A O	..	....	..	....	105 Oct 4, 97	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996...J J*	84	Feb 6	79	Jan 8	83¼ Mar 8	.. 84
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947.....A O*	..	....	..	....	90¾ De 18, 99	.. ..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1990.....*A O	95	Feb 19	95	Feb 19	95 Feb 19	97½ ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989. M N*	91	Jan 25	86¾	Jan 9	88⅝ Mar 17	88½ 89½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989. J J	61⅜	Mar 5	58⅞	Jan 10	59½ Mar 16	59½ 59⅝
St. P. City Ry Co. cn. g. 5s, 1937. *J J	115	Feb 7	111	Mar 2	111½ Mar 9	111½ 112½
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	..	....	..	....	120 Fe 8, 99	117½ ..
Do 2d 5s 1917.....A O*	..	....	..	....	110¼ De 5, 99	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	98½	Feb 1	98	Jan 13	98½ Feb 1	.. ..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1900.....A O*	121	Mar 12	119¾	Feb 7	120½ Mar 15	120¼ 120⅝
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	121½	Feb 16	119⅝	Jan 6	121½ Mar 16	120 122½
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	141⅞	Feb 10	137	Jan 3	140⅝ Mar 13	140½ ..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	137¾ Fe 23, 99	.. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	115¾	Feb 10	112¼	Jan 2	115¾ Mar 15	115 ..
Do do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106½ My 29, 97	.. ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937...*J D	104¾	Jan 24	102½	Jan 2	105 Mar 12	103¼ 104
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104 Ja 24, 99	.. ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	122½ Ja 13, 98	.. ..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937...J J*	134¾	Feb 28	120½	Jan 10	134¾ Feb 28	.. ..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	..	....	..	....	118 De 7, 99	.. ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908. *A O	..	....	..	....	106 De 4, 99	.. ..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938...*J D	..	....	..	....	120 Ap 11, 99	.. ..
Do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 98	.. ..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Range for Year 1900. Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾ No 20, 99	.. 103
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1910.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112⅝ Oct 2, 99	111¼ ..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934. *A O	126½	Jan 18	125½	Jan 8	126½ Jan 13	.. ..
L. 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*A O	..	....	..	....	115 Mar 17, 99	.. ..
Ses. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J*	..	....	..	....	104⅜ Fe 5, 97	.. ..
Southern Pacific Co.—						
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949. J D	84¼	Feb 16	80	Jan 9	83 Mar 17	82¼ 82⅞
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	85 No 6, 99	.. ..
Cen. P 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949..F A*	100¾	Jan 23	97¾	Jan 11	98¾ Mar 17	98¾ 99
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929. J D	84¾	Feb 6	81	Jan 9	83½ Mar 14	82¾ 83¼
Ga., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910...F A*	..	....	..	....	108 Oct 17, 99	107 ..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*J D	106¾	Feb 28	106½	Feb 28	106¾ Feb 28	94 ..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931..*M N	102¾	Jan 31	100¾	Mar 14	100¾ Mar 14	.. ..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N. 7s, 1903. J J	..	....	..	....	102 Nov., 94	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937.....J J*	110½	Jan 9	110	Jan 20	110 Jan 20	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, int. gtd., 1912.....A O*	113	Feb 21	113	Feb 21	115 Feb 21	110¼ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921.*A O	86¼	Mar 12	83¾	Jan 9	86¼ Mar 17	.. ..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*	120½	Feb 28	120½	Feb 28	120½ Feb 28	121 ..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	..	....	..	....	124 No 22, 99	.. ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106 De 27, 99	.. ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943..*J J	80	Feb 6	75	Jan 9	76 Mar 17	.. 77
Tex. & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	..	....	..	....	116 De 14, 98	.. ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912. M S*	..	....	..	....	106¼ No 17, 97	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	104½	Feb 3	101	Jan 2	103 Mar 17	.. ..
S. P. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s. Mch., 1909-10. J J	110¾	Jan 4	110	Jan 2	110 Feb 15	114 ..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s. Ser. A. 1905. *A O	..	....	..	....	107 No 1, 98	.. ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....M N*	105½	Jan 19	105¼	Jan 19	105½ Jan 19	.. ..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	108	Mar 16	104½	Jan 10	107⅝ Mar 17	107¼ 108
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941. J J*	98¾	Feb 28	95	Jan 4	98 Mar 17	.. ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911..*J J	..	....	..	....	113¾ No 23, 98	.. ..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924. M N*	..	....	..	....	103¾ De 27, 99	.. ..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907. *J J	..	....	..	....	98 Au 6, 97	.. ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	..	....	..	....	105 Au 23, 99	.. ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994...J J*	110¾	Mar 14	106	Jan 8	110 Mar 17	110 110¼
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	98 Oct 31, 98	.. ..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996. J J	..	....	..	....	108¾ Au 14, 99	108 ..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938. *M S	106½	Jan 10	103½	Jan 10	106¾ Jan 10	.. ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112¾ Au 17, 97	.. ..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	115	Jan 31	113	Jan 31	115 Jan 31	.. ..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	102	Mar 7	101½	Feb 9	102 Mar 16	102 ..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930.....J J*	115¾	Jan 16	114¾	Feb 19	116¾ Feb 19	114 ..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	118½	Feb 17	114	Jan 2	117¾ Mar 16	117½ 118
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	122¼	Feb 10	119½	Jan 16	122 Mar 9	.. ..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	121	Jan 18	118	Jan 3	120½ Mar 6	.. ..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.....*J J	121¼	Feb 9	118¾	Jan 2	121¾ Feb 27	.. ..
Do equip. & l. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	101 Jan 11	100 ..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	..	....	..	....	105 De 12, 99	102 ..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*M N	110	Jan 15	109	Jan 8	110 Jan 15	112 ..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936.....*M N	110	Jan 18	108	Jan 4	110 Jan 18	.. ..
Do serial, Series D.....A O*	..	....	..	....	102 Oct 13, 99	.. ..
Do serial, Series E.....*A O	..	....	..	....	100 Ja 12, 99	.. ..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924. *F A	..	....	..	....	90 Fe 23, 99	.. ..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914...J J*	114½	Jan 10	114¼	Jan 10	114¾ Jan 10	.. ..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919..*M N	105	Jan 3	102	Jan 15	104½ Mar 15	105 ..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950.....J J	100¾	Mar 1	99¾	Jan 10	100¾ Mar 1	.. ..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939. A O*	..	....	..	....	113 Oct 2, 99	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1044.....F A*	..	....	..	....	111⅜ No 3, 99	.. ..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930...A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111 Jan 19	111 ..
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905. *M S	..	....	..	....	107 No 2, 99	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000.....*J D	114½	Mar 14	111	Jan 3	114½ Mar 17	114 115⅛
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000.....Mar	60	Mar 13	53	Mar 8	60 Mar 13	.. ..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	125	Jan 13	117¾	Feb 28	118 Mar 9	117¾ ..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935...J J*	112½	Mar 16	105	Jan 8	112½ Mar 16	112¼ 112¾
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1911.....F A*	100	Mar 16	92½	Feb 26	95¾ Mar 17	.. ..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935...A O*	112	Mar 10	105	Jan 29	112 Mar 10	.. ..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990. *A O	90	Mar 12	84¼	Jan 2	90 Mar 17	.. ..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	84	Feb 9	78	Jan 3	84½ Mar 17	83¼ 84
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r. *J J	123½	Feb 14	110	Jan 2	119¾ Mar 16	117 120
Tor., Ham. &

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

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ket there is really very little of an unfavorable character, and it remains true of most of the stocks that have succeeded in maintaining a price in some proportion to the original investment that earnings are satisfactory. On nearly all the stocks which have entered the list of dividend-paying issues dividends are being continued, and according to reports earnings are such that these payments seem assured for at least some time to come. However, in the reports in regard to the probable action of the Directors of the Electric Vehicle Company at their meeting to be held this week, when they are expected to consider the matter of dividends on the company's stock, is found an indication that in some cases last year dividends were declared a little too soon. It is said on reliable authority that the probability is that this quarter the dividend will be passed not only on the common stock, but also on the preferred stock of the Electric Vehicle Company. The explanation offered is that the company will be benefited by such a move by reason of its being able to accumulate a larger reserve. The explanation is a reasonable one, but many believe that such a course followed last year would have avoided the difficulty of passing a dividend on the preferred stock after having paid for a full year an 8 per cent. dividend on common and preferred.

Among the stocks that showed considerable improvement last week in spite of the dullness of the market and its rather heavy close were Havana Commercial, International Pump, and Sloss-Sheffield. Havana Commercial common advanced 3 full points and kept all this gain to the close. A net gain of 2 points was recorded in the preferred stock, which closed at 59 bid. Buying by persons supposed to be familiar with the actual condition of the company brought about substantial advances in both issues of International Pump. Trading in the stock was not active, but even the small amount of buying was sufficient to considerably improve the price, for not much stock was offered. On Saturday the common stock sold at 20, and at the end of the day 19½ was bid for the issue against 18 bid at the close of the previous week. Sloss-Sheffield improved substantially on the declaration of a quarterly dividend on the preferred stock.

Amalgamated Copper was the only one of the copper stocks that was particularly prominent. It sold off early in the week, but later advanced on the declaration of the dividend, which was of the same amount as the previous one—1½ per cent. regular and one-half of 1 per cent. extra. It reacted again at the close, and ended the week with a small net loss. Insiders seemed to take but little part in the market, and no effort appeared to be made to advance the price of the stock. At present the general opinion seems to be that the position of Amalgamated Copper is favorable, owing to the large demand for copper and the probability of an advance in the price of the metal. There was fairly active trading in California Copper, which got up to about 3½ and ended the week with a fractional net gain. Friends of the company are speaking with much confidence of the future of the stock, saying that the company's business is progressing satisfactorily.

During the week trading in National Tube on the curb ceased and that stock was transferred to the Stock Exchange. In this stock the curb lost one of the issues which recently was prominent by reason of its activity. It is said that arrangements are being made to list some of the other industrial stocks now traded in on the curb, among them being Rubber Goods. Purchases of this stock during the week were said to be principally for the account of insiders, who are said to be buying the stock on the excellent earnings of the company.

Standard Oil was active on two or three days and enjoyed a large advance. It sold up to 540 and closed at 536 bid, a net gain of 11 points. Particular interest was attracted to the stock by reason of the payment of the dividend of $20,000,000, being 20 per cent. on the company's capital declared recently for the first quarter of the year. This was said to be the largest amount ever paid by a corporation for a single dividend. There is much speculation as to whether equally large dividends will be forthcoming for the rest of the year. There are some who believe that the earnings of the company are large enough to warrant equally large payments for the next three quarters.

During the week a dividend of 2 per cent. was declared on Trenton Potteries preferred. This was the first dividend declared on the stock in a number of years, and it led to renewed inquiry for the stock, which advanced the price to 49 bid. The annual report of the company issued some time ago showed that for last year the net earnings of the company were about $100,000, practically all of which was made during the last quarter of the year.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	440	..
American Exchange	180	187
Astor	500	..
Bowery	285	300
Broadway	240	248
Butchers & Drovers'	85	95
Central	175	185
Close	300	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3900	4100
Citizens'	144	152
City, new stock	290	..
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	270	..
Continental	135	..
Corn Exchange	350	365
East River	130	..
Fifth National	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2400	..
First National	3250	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Fourth	175	178
Gallatin	400	..
Garfsevoort	..	70
German Exchange	230	260
Garfield	1080	..
German-American	120	..
Germania	325	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	145	155
Hanover	685	720
Hide & Leather	115	..
Importers & Traders'	510	525
Irving	172½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	225	250
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	175	325
Manhattan	258	275
Market & Fulton	215	230
Mechanics'	190	196
Mechanics & Traders'	90	110
Mercantile	190	..
Merchants'	170	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	415	440
Mount Morris	..	200
Mutual	140	..
National Union	660	625
Nassau	190	..
New Amsterdam	590	..
New York	250	..
New York County	1500	..
New York Nat Exchange	116	..
Ninth	85	90
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	210
Oriental	..	200
Pacific	170	..
Park	..	425
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	105
Plaza	475	..
Produce Exchange	120	130
Republic	200	..
Riverside	210	215
Seaboard	275	..
Second	550	..
Seventh	170	..
Shoe & Leather	102	108
State of New York	128	..
Twelfth Ward	115	130
Union Square	210	..
Western National	365	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	210	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	195	205
Bankers'	..	195
Brooklyn	400	..
Central	2100	2250
Central Realty Bond and Trust	250	..
Continental	375	..
City	315	..
Colonial	..	400
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1390	1425
Fifth Avenue	400	475
Franklin	300	325
Guaranty	600	..
Hamilton	270	..
International B. & T.	120	135
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	390	..
Manhattan	350	..
Manufacturers'	310	..
Mercantile	800	..
Metropolitan	400	450
Morton	400	..
Nassau	188	200
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1400	1450
N. Y. Security & Trust	700	775
North American	145	152
People's Trust	338	..
Produce Exchange	..	120
Real Estate	300	..
State	400	..
Title Guaranty & T.	370	390
Trust Company of America	192	194
Trust Company of New York	..	195
Union	1375	1425
U. S. Mortgage Trust	490	..
United States	1575	..
Washington Trust	205	..
Williamsburg	180	200

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	22½	24
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	88	89
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	110¼
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	63½	65
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	92	93
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	80	90
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	104½	107
Union Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	98	100

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	118
Commonwealth	90	102
Continental	530	545
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	85	90
German-American	510	515
Germania	285	305
Globe & Rutgers	50	70
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	100	106
Hanover	160	165
Home	205	212
Kings County	145	..
Nassau	155	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	160	170
North River	140	147
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	105	115
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	180
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	115	125
Westchester	320	..
Williamsburg City	425	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	113	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	109

Street Railways—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	90	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	38	39
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	100	100½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	104
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	109½	112½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	100	102
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	114	116
Brooklyn El. bonds	102	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	109	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	150
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	225	230
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	100	102
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	86	..
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	100	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	112½	115
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	90	94
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	108	110
42d St. & Grand St.	395	410
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	45	60
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	109½	111
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	82½	83½
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	109	112
Nassau Electric 4s	..	93
New Orleans Traction com.	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	..	96
Ninth Avenue	198	203
North Jersey Street Ry.	..	26
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	86	89
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	19¾	20½
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
Second Avenue stock	190	201
Second Avenue consol. 5s	117½	118½
Second Ave 1st m. 5s	107	108
Sixth Avenue stock	205	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	111	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	400	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	114	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	112	115
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113¾	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	109	111
Worcester Traction common	30½	31
Worcester Traction pf.	103½	106

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	94½	94⅝
Am. Agricultural Chem.	27	27¾
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	76½	77½
American Air Power	30	40
American Bank Note	47	50½
American Bicycle	13	14¼
American Bicycle pf.	40	43
American Bicycle bonds	..	87½
American Press Association	70	80
American Type Founders	50	54
American Woolen	21	21½
American Woolen pf.	80¼	80⅝
Arizona Lead	12⅜	12⅞
Asphalt of America	9⅛	10
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	89	105
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107	..
British Columbia Copper	9	10
Central & South American Tel.	107½	110
Central Fireworks	14	16
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	345	360
Chicago & Alton subscrips.	105⅝	109
Chicago & Alton 3s (new)	93	96
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	70	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	..	42
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	76	80
Distilling Company of America	6⅞	7¼
Distilling Co. of America pf.	27	28
Electric Boat	16½	18
Electric Boat pf.	30	..
Electric Vehicle	..	34
Electric Vehicle pf.	60	100
Electro-Pneumatic	¾	1
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	22
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	96	100
Havana Commercial	19	20
Havana Commercial pf.	59	61
Illinois Transportation	1⅞	2¼
International Pump	19⅛	20½
International Pump pf.	65	..
Lorillard pf.	95	97
Markeen Copper	5	7
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	210
National Gramophone	45	50
National Salt	48	49¼
National Salt pf.	77½	78¼
New England Transportation	5½	6
New York Transportation	7½	8
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	166	175
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86	88
Pitts, Bess. & L. E.	21	22
Procter & Gamble	380	400
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Royal Bak. Powder pf. ex div.	92¾	93½
Rubber Goods	28½	29½
Rubber Goods pf. ex div.	80½	81½
Singer Manufacturing	625	725
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	68½	70½
Standard Coupler	39½	41
Standard Coupler pf.	115	..
Standard Oil	536	540
Storage Power	10	15
Superior & Boston Copper	..	3-16
Swift & Co.	101	103
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	107	100
Tennessee Copper	13½	14¼
Texas Pacific Coal	70	..
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	107	..
Union Typewriter	..	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
United Shoe Machinery	30	32
United Shoe Machinery pf.	23	23½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅞
Virginia Coal, Iron & C.	23	25
Virginia C., I. & C. 5s, 1949	60½	62½
Westinghouse Air Brake	390	410
Worthington Pump pf.	117	118

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1⅝	1½
Buffalo City	6	6½
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	67	70
Central Union 5s, 1927	104	105
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	104	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas bonds	76	79
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	59	62
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	100	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	103	105
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	59	62
Lafayette Gas bonds	60	65
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	59	62
Madison (Wis.)	77	80
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	280	300
New Amsterdam	27	28
New Amsterdam pf.	49	50

Gas Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	97	97½
N. H. Gas & Coke	19	21
N. H. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	69½	70½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. con 5s, 1945	103	106
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	50	62
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s, 1937	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	50	54
Standard (New York)	109	117
Standard pf.	138	145
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	..	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	85	90
Western (Milwaukee)	96	98
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	104	106

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the reserve of $2,983,950. The banks now hold a surplus of $2,686,425 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in the loans of $11,311,400, a decrease in specie of $5,433,100, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,372,600, a decrease in deposits of $15,343,000, and a decrease in circulation of $62,500.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Mch. 17, 1900.	Mch. 10, 1900.	Mch. 18, '99.
Loans	$751,891,700	$763,203,100	$773,951,800
Specie	147,270,500	152,729,600	190,069,300
Legal tenders	58,930,600	60,303,200	53,727,800
Net deposits	$14,062,700	$29,425,700	$98,851,700
Circulation	18,589,400	18,651,900	18,886,900

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Mch. 17, 1900.	Mch. 10, 1900.	Mch. 18, '99.
Specie	$147,270,500	$152,729,600	$190,069,300
Legal tenders	58,930,600	60,303,200	53,727,800
Total reserve	$206,297,100	$213,032,800	$243,787,100
Reserve req'd against dep.	203,520,675	207,356,425	224,712,925
Surplus of reserve above legal req'rements	$2,686,425	$5,676,375	$19,074,175

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,284,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	23,868,775
Jan. 20	24,186,675	34,093,075	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,606,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,462,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,375	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,075	34,373,825	25,688,450
Feb. 24	19,676,550	30,334,900	22,959,225
March 3	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,823,500
March 10	8,676,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,686,425	19,074,175	28,060,050

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$2,686,425	1895	$17,596,775
1899	19,074,175	1894	17,302,300
1898	28,060,050	1893	6,039,125
1897	48,168,975	1892	16,199,700
1896	19,042,675	1891	9,055,375

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended March 16, 1900	$15,088,606
Week ended March 17, 1899	9,965,202
From Jan. 1, 1900	124,678,097
From Jan. 1, 1899	112,597,191

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended March 13, 1900	$15,243,999
Week ended March 14, 1899	9,378,229
From Jan. 1, 1900	119,819,328
From Jan. 1, 1899	96,358,001

Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 16, 1900	$9,305
Week ended March 17, 1899	33,554
From Jan. 1, 1900	969,984
From Jan. 1, 1899	4,092,127

Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 16, 1900	$19,650
Week ended March 17, 1899	5,460
From Jan. 1, 1900	6,780,877
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,301,773

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 16, 1900	$10,345
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,810,893

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 17, 1899	$28,394
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,790,414

Imports of Silver.

Week ended March 16, 1900	$128,351
Week ended March 17, 1899	106,179
From Jan. 1, 1900	918,576
From Jan. 1, 1899	681,494

Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 16, 1900	$1,228,708
Week ended March 17, 1899	1,087,655
From Jan. 1, 1900	11,036,838
From Jan. 1, 1899	11,171,009

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 16, 1900	$1,102,357
Week ended March 17, 1899	981,476
From Jan. 1, 1900	10,118,260
From Jan. 1, 1899	10,489,515

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 16, 1900	$135,656
Week ended March 17, 1899	140,034
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,888,560
From Jan. 1, 1899	4,773,681

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 16, 1900	$1,248,358
Week ended March 17, 1899	1,093,115
From Jan. 1, 1900	17,817,715
From Jan. 1, 1899	13,472,782

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 16, 1900	$1,112,703
Week ended March 17, 1899	953,081
From Jan. 1, 1900	15,929,153
From Jan. 1, 1899	8,699,101

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Very little business was transacted to-day, and there was no particular change from yesterday's prices.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
100	Linseed	13½	13⅜	13½
15	Linseed pf.	57¼	57¼	57¼
34	Diamond Match	125	125	128
50	Lake St. L ctfs.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
50	National Biscuit	36	36	36
225	National Biscuit pf.	90½	90¼	90½
10	Union Elevated	96½	96½	96½

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
March 17	$1,048,032,741	$54,830,142
March 10	983,399,761	50,598,191
March 3	1,020,736,840	55,318,914
*Feb. 24	878,185,580	46,339,547
*Feb. 17	922,315,975	45,246,144
Feb. 10	1,106,532,069	43,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,052,652	59,007,580
Jan. 27	972,111,857	49,416,899
Jan. 20	1,005,176,062	56,966,585
Jan. 13	1,097,020,402	58,054,808
*Jan. 6	1,146,108,226	62,735,507
*Dec. 30	980,062,663	46,339,980
Dec. 23	1,428,305,943	58,302,736
Dec. 16	1,349,644,928	51,897,123
Dec. 9	1,114,066,435	45,117,036
*Dec. 2	1,039,186,986	46,097,791
Nov. 25	1,086,702,288	53,682,106
Nov. 18	1,283,834,833	55,980,585
*Nov. 11	1,061,754,797	37,124,086
Nov. 4	1,231,266,145	54,674,678
Oct. 28	1,099,020,140	54,975,280
Oct. 21	1,202,533,092	56,925,982
Oct. 14	1,165,902,485	53,281,186
Oct. 7	1,450,652,632	60,504,730
†Sept. 30	740,224,101	36,614,303
Sept. 23	1,350,038,285	58,354,015
Sept. 16	1,098,748,288	43,451,021
†Sept. 9	886,526,474	43,742,482
Sept. 2	933,858,272	53,235,960
Aug. 26	972,668,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	965,810,793	49,380,721
Aug. 12	903,760,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,029,809,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,085	57,845,059
July 22	980,471,913	55,532,502
July 15	1,196,806,402	63,665,319
*July 8	1,026,944,953	61,469,370
July 1	1,145,853,116	63,539,468
June 24	945,738,533	52,452,896
June 17	1,137,462,946	66,904,470
June 10	1,089,393,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,342,888	56,274,997
May 27	1,231,015,611	69,939,059
May 20	1,245,292,959	69,891,513
May 13	1,394,833,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,439,472,965	72,052,491
April 29	1,291,119,389	67,735,653
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,588
April 15	1,424,346,235	82,334,464
April 8	1,553,060,641	77,373,938
April 1	1,296,539,167	60,915,894
March 25	1,247,937,065	74,448,286
March 18	1,246,322,759	67,781,545

*Five days. †Four days.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 3@7 per cent., closing on Saturday at 3 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £339,280 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 42.25, became 38.32 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 14,275,000f gold and lost 950,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82@$4.82½ for sixty days, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for demand, $4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94 and 94¾, guilders at 39 13-16@39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—20@17c. discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c off per $1,000; selling, 75c per $1,000. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Local stocks were generally strong, although weakness in Asphalt, Marsden, and Philadelphia Electric gave the list an irregular appearance. There was a good demand for all the low-priced steel shares and for the higher ones as well. Tidewater was actually buoyant, moving up a point. American Cement recovered to 8 on a rumor of coming developments, presumably in connection with the New York subway contract. Pennsylvania and the Readings were firm. Bonds of all kinds were in demand. Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway incomes were advanced a point to 27, without a sale. Union Traction, 37.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20½	20½	Phila. Trac.	96½	96½
Choctaw	31½	33	Union Trac.	36⅝	37
Con. T. P.	27⅛	28¼	Un. Gas Imp.	149½	150
El. C. of A.	11½	11½	Welsbach Lt.	40½	41¼
Lehigh Val.	25¼	25⅝	W. N. Y. & P.		
Marsden	8	8½	Penn.	6⅝	6⅝

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing March 17. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..		..		*210	Oct. 13, 1899
140	160	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1900 4	..		..		145	Dec. 27, 1898
25	31	American District Tel.	2,845,000	Nov. 15, 1899 1½	3½	Jan. 4	2¼	Jan. 4	*27½	Mar. 7, 1900
2	3½	American Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300		4	Feb. 15	3	Feb. 13	*3	Mar. 10, 1900
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf.	3,984,900		..		..		*24	Oct. 10, 1899
135	140	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	140	Feb. 15	136	Feb. 10	*140¼	Mar. 1, 1900
10½	17	Ann Arbor	3,250,000		16½	Mar. 8	16½	Mar. 8	16½	Mar. 8, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1900 3	..		..		*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,065,000	Jan., 1900 1	..		..		100	Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1900 2	..		..		106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000		..		..		21	Feb. 15, 1899
123	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	*120½	Feb. 28	*119	Jan. 10	*126½	Feb. 28, 1900
48½	49	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900 1	50⅝	Jan. 5	47⅝	Feb. 27	48⅞	Mar. 7, 1900
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000		..		..		20⅜	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1900 1¾	..		..		171	Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago Consol. Traction	15,000,000		3⅞	Jan. 15	3⅞	Jan. 2	39	Feb. 5, 1900
105	109	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	22,386,000	Jan. 5, 1900 1¾	194½	Feb. 6	198	Jan. 4	198	Mar. 7, 1900
107½	111	Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1900 5	123½	Jan. 31	115⅝	Feb. 27	115⅝	Feb. 27, 1900
160	175	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1900 3½	175	Mar. 3	172	Feb. 8	175	Mar. 3, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900 4	..		..		102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900 1½	..		..		120	June 4, 1898
56	59½	Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct., 1898 1½	60	Feb. 19	46	Jan. 2	57	Mar. 10, 1900
186	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1900 1¾	..		..		*188¾	Oct. 25, 1899
1½	2	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000		1⅝	Feb. 24	1⅜	Feb. 26	1⅝	Feb. 26, 1900
..	3½	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000		..		..		2½	Dec. 2, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700		..		..		30	June 9, 1899
14½	15½	**Des Moines & Ft. D.**	4,283,100		16¼	Feb. 7	13½	Jan. 15	14	Feb. 24, 1900
95	..	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	..		..		110	June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,944,300	Nov. 15, 1899 2½	94⅜	Feb. 27	94	Feb. 26	94⅜	Feb. 27, 1900
15⅞	16	Dul., South Shore & At. pf.	10,000,000		17½	Mar. 5	12⅞	Feb. 3	16	Mar. 9, 1900
375	400	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1900 3⅜	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20, 1900
..	..	Erie Telegraph & Telephone	10,000,000	Jan. 8, 1900 1½	122⅝	Feb. 23	101	Jan. 3	121½	Feb. 24, 1900
93	94	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1899 2½	94	Mar. 1	90	Jan. 24	94	Mar. 1, 1900
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Rio Grande**	3,108,100		..		..		21½	Oct. 21, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Jan., 1900 1½	..		..		*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
44	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2½	..		..		*45	Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,000,300	Feb. 1, 1900 1¾	..		..		*101	June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1900 1¾	..		..		*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	**Harlem**	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1900 4	..		..		*290	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	Feb. 26, 1900 50c	..		..		105	May 20, 1899
70	75	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Feb. 20, 1900 50c	*70	Jan. 22	65	Feb. 6	65	Feb. 6, 1900
4	7	**International Silver**	10,000,000		10⅞	Jan. 25	8	Feb. 26	*7¼	Mar. 6, 1900
3	4	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,000,000						3¾	Dec. 22, 1899
15	17	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899 ½	16	Feb. 2	15	Feb. 2	15	Jan. 29, 1900
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..		..		*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000		..		..		7¼	Nov. 9, 1899
33	38	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	40	Feb. 13	30	Jan. 2	*39	Mar. 6, 1900
..	70	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3	66	Feb. 6	66	Feb. 6	*67	Feb. 24, 1900
194	210	**Lake Shore**	49,460,500	Jan. 29, 1900 3½	*200	Jan. 6	*197	Jan. 6	*200	Jan. 6, 1900
70	73	**Maryland Coal** pf.	1,876,000	Jan. 1, 1900 2	75	Feb. 16	75	Feb. 16	75	Feb. 16, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 30, 1899 6	..		..		*155	May 31, 1899
106	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1900 2	*112	Feb. 3	*104	Jan. 18	*108	Mar. 3, 1900
10	11	Mo., Kan. & Texas	54,950,000		10½	Mar. 1	10	Jan. 5	10½	Mar. 9, 1900
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..		..		*62	Dec. 15, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000		..		..		3¼	June 9, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs.			3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10, 1900
35	41	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 2	..		..		38	Oct. 27, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900 2½	..		..		*124	Jan. 28, 1897
70	79	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900 5	85	Jan. 31	79	Feb. 13	*70	Mar. 7, 1900
210	216	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	53,308,800	Dec. 30, 1899 2	214	Jan. 10	213	Jan. 2	*214	Mar. 5, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1900 ½	..		..		88⅝	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900		..		..		*7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	17,384,300	July 2, 1898 1	..		..		*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2,245,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..		..		75½	Oct. 7, 1899
60	65	**Pacific Coast** 2d pf.	3,914,400	Feb. 1, 1900 1	66¾	Jan. 2	64¾	Jan. 10	*61½	Mar. 5, 1900
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..		..		*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900 1¾	..		..		*110	June 26, 1899
305	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	..		..		*375	June 17, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..		..		*117	May 16, 1899
186	..	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	Jan. 1, 1900 1¾	188	Feb. 16	186	Mar. 10	186	Mar. 10, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1900 3	..		..		*137	Mar. 3, 1899
1¾	3	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700		2	Feb. 14	2	Feb. 14	2	Mar. 2, 1900
190	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 4	..		..		*200¼	Dec. 11, 1899
130	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1½	*134	Jan. 30	*130	Feb. 3	*130	Feb. 7, 1900
..	..	**St. Paul & Duluth**	4,660,200	July 5, 1887 3	56	Jan. 3	50½	Jan. 11	51	Feb. 27, 1900
41	43	St. J. & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,491,000	Jan. 31, 1900 2	49⅞	Jan. 2	43	Mar. 6	44	Mar. 10, 1900
15	16	St. J. & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,500,000		16½	Feb. 5	15	Feb. 20	15½	Mar. 9, 1900
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3½	..		..		*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan., 1900 2½	..		..		100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron**	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 1	*160	Feb. 2	*155	Jan. 5	*160	Mar. 7, 1900
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400		..		..		10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	..		..		*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000		15¾	Feb. 16	11½	Jan. 17	14⅝	Feb. 20, 1900
20	25	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	..		..		24	Nov. 20, 1899
40	45	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1898 1¼	..		..		45	Dec. 2, 1899
8	..	Tol., Peoria & Western	4,076,900		10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 25, 1900
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf.	5,805,000		..		..		5	Nov. 14, 1899
64	64¾	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1½	66½	Jan. 24	64	Mar. 1	64	Mar. 1, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 ½	..		..		64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1900 2½	*272½	Jan. 17	*272½	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17, 1900
..	5	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000		..		..		*12	Nov. 21, 1899
4½	12	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000		13½	Feb. 23	5	Mar. 6	5½	Mar. 7, 1900
160	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 1, 1900 3½	..		..		163	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..		..		*174	Nov. 11, 1898
122	128	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900	123½	Jan. 24	123	Feb. 21	*125	Feb. 27, 1900
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1½	..		..		120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,096		..		..		*68	Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900 3	..		..		*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Herriem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. New Central Coal is $20 par, American Coal $25 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 17th day of March, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged:

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$212,554,779	Gold certificates outstanding	$212,554,779
Silver dollars	408,924,504	Silver certificates outstanding	408,924,504
Silver dollars of 1890	9,160,005	Treasury notes outstanding	86,667,000
Silver bullion of 1890	77,506,995	Currency certif's outstanding	16,290,000
United States notes	16,290,000		
Total	$724,436,283	Total	$724,436,283

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$55,166,150.05	
Gold certificates	41,474,249.00	
Standard silver dollars	1,217,141.00	
Silver certificates	6,681,248.00	
Silver bullion	106,647.91	
United States notes	9,883,106.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	1,016,632.00	
Currency certificates, 1872	1,325,000.00	
National bank notes	3,410,582.42	
Fractional silver coin	5,269,097.31	
Fractional currency	31.44	
Minor coin	428,693.80	
		$125,929,408.93
IN NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITARIES.		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$105,542,147.36	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,064,276.78	
		111,606,424.14
Bonds and interest paid		474,117.70
		$238,010,040.77
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,317,444.77	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,426,777.78	
Disbursing officers' balances	57,229,993.90	
Post Office Department account	5,596,530.95	
Miscellaneous items	2,647,327.31	
		80,217,047.58
		$157,792,993.21

Receipts, Expenditures, and Redemptions.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$746,044.03	$12,026,198.53	$168,703,201.57
Internal revenue	1,062,454.60	13,948,273.18	200,706,792.34
Miscellaneous	89,643.09	1,622,486.35	28,343,889.07
Total receipts	$1,898,741.72	$28,496,958.06	$406,933,882.98
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	140,000.00	4,615,000.00	75,682,705.92
War	815,000.00	5,560,000.00	104,218,947.40
Navy	90,000.00	3,035,000.00	40,319,119.43
Indians	40,000.00	420,000.00	7,337,889.61
Pensions	250,000.00	7,775,000.00	103,634,273.08
Interest	.....	.....	30,885,876.45
Total expenditures	$1,335,000.00	$21,405,000.00	$362,078,611.89
Excess of receipts over expenditures	563,741.72	7,091,958.06	44,855,271.09
Receipts last year—			
Customs	848,190.73	12,324,556.50	143,201,207.81
Internal revenue	963,187.44	12,634,296.51	191,202,740.78
Receipts from all sources last year	1,984,100.17	37,904,458.88	363,018,946.68
Expenditures last year	1,901,000.00	28,163,000.00	452,986,422.30
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	3,905.00	3,022,555.00	13,363,237.59
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	37,520.00	896,879.50	11,491,629.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$546,465,894.00	$103,183,851.00	$649,649,745.00
This fiscal year	11,011,278.00	3,687,484.00	14,698,762.00
This month, to March 14, 1900	545,757.00	56,759.00	602,516.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—			
To date	7,661.00	.....	7,661.00
This fiscal year	7,661.00	.....	7,661.00
This month	7,661.00	.....	7,661.00
This day	7,661.00	.....	7,661.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	7,661.00	.....	7,661.00
This fiscal year	7,661.00	.....	7,661.00
This month	7,661.00	.....	7,661.00
This day	7,661.00	.....	7,661.00

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 17.—The money market was very dull to-day, and there was practically no business doing, either call or time, under 5 per cent. In the stock market for the larger part of the two hours it was a dull, listless market, relieved now and then by a bit of irregularity. The coppers, barring Baltic, were all firmer. Montana got back to 300. Atchison and Burlington were strong.

MARCH 1900

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,

ST. PAUL BUILDING,

222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $1,800,000

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

OFFICERS:

JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD,
CORD MEYER, Vice-Presidents
JAMES W. TAPPIN,
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Thos. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kuhne.	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin.
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.	

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,

No. 30 Nassau Street.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $900,000.

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

TRUSTEES:

HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice President.

James M. Varnum,	Douglas Robinson,
Charles C. Burke,	John Downey,
Horace S. Ely,	Charles S. Brown,
Lispenard Stewart,	George G. De Witt,
Ebenezer S. Mason,	Henry K. Pomroy,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Percy Chubb,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Lansdale Boardman,
James I. Raymond,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
Joel F. Freeman,	Frank S. Witherbee.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital $1,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits..$1,250,000

WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY H. COOK, }
H. M FRANCIS, Secretary & Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Edward H. Clark,	Forrest H. Parker,
Henry H. Cook,	George Foster Peabody,
J. B. Duke,	Elihu Root.
Joel B. Erhardt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Joseph N. Hallock,	R. A. C. Smith.
William Jay,	H. H. Vreeland,
Walter S. Johnston,	Charles E. Warren,
Elwin A. McAlpin,	William A. Wheelock,
Anson G. McCook,	H. P. Whitney,
Andrew Mills,	William C. Whitney,
William A. Nash.	P. A. B. Widener.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
March 15, 1900	£35,833,098	.....
March 16, 1899	33,038,133	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
March 15, 1900	77,436,061	£45,597,366
March 16, 1899	72,709,656	47,848,247
BANK OF GERMANY.		
March 15 1900	29,074,000	14,077,000
March 16, 1899	30,031,000	15,471,000
RUSSIA.		
March 15, 1900	83,691,000	6,314,000
March 16, 1899	97,645,000	4,504,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
March 15, 1900	37,864,000	9,146,000
March 16, 1899	29,945,000	10,415,000
SPAIN.		
March 15, 1900	13,653,000	15,052,000
March 16, 1899	11,585,000	10,578,000
ITALY.		
March 15, 1900	15,428,000	1,598,000
March 16, 1899	15,650,000	2,384,000
NETHERLANDS.		
March 15, 1900	5,226,000	6,039,000
March 16, 1899	4,312,000	6,852,000
BELGIUM.		
March 15, 1900	2,981,000	1,491,000
March 16, 1899	3,177,000	1,588,000
Total for week	£301,188,159	£100,214,366
Total preceding week	300,312,547	100,039,676
Corresponding date last year	298,182,789	99,640,247

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, March 18.—The Bank of Spain's report for last week showed the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 200,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 4,713,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 5,079,000 pesetas.

On the London Exchange.

LONDON, March 18.—American railway securities improved and closed yesterday above New York prices. Bonds rose 1½ points. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul rose 2¾.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.

36 WALL STREET.

OFFICERS:

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE E. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT FEBRUARY 28, 1900, AT CLOSE OF FIRST YEAR:

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City Bonds	$1,345,000 00
Other Bonds and Securities	900,730 00
Bonds and Mortgages	49,000 00
Bills Purchased	270,411 57
Loans on Collaterals	3,059,202 01
Cash in Vault and Banks	1,383,332 66
Overdrafts	35 23
Furniture and Fixtures	14,106 66
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable	46,114 46
	$11,467,983 61

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	215,267 75
Deposits:	
General $9,029,129 26	
In Trust 187,698 74	
	9,216,828 00
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable	35,887 86
	$11,467,983 61

Began Business March 1, 1899.

The Mercantile Trust Co.,

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $6,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, }
HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
ALVIN W. KRECH, }
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
J. D. OSTRANDER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald,	Chauncey M. Depew,
John Jacob Astor,	Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley,	George J. Gould,
John T. Terry,	A. J. Cassatt,
Eugene Delano,	Thomas T. Eckert,
J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,	James McCreery,
Henry G. Marquand,	Rudolph Ellis,
C. C. Cuyler,	James H. Hyde,
George L. Rives,	Charles H. Godfrey,
John E. Searles,	John W. Hunter,
Edward D. Adams,	James Stokes,
J. Hampden Robb,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
James W. Alexander,	Henry C. Deming,
William H. Slocum,	L. C. Welt,
George Coppell,	Henry B. Ely,
John J. McCook,	James J. Hill,
Oliver Ames,	Alvin W. Krech.

Henry C. Frick.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.

WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000

OFFICERS.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, }
AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Sec. W. HORTH DUANE, Treas.

DIRECTORS.

Francis R. Appleton,	John Kean,
August Belmont,	John Howard Latham,
H. W. Cannon,	E. D. Randolph,
A. J. Cassatt,	Grant B. Schley,
R. J. Cross,	James O. Sheldon,
Rudolph Ellis,	Samuel Thomas,
Amos T. French,	Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson,	John I. Waterbury,
R. T. Wilson.	

The Corn Exchange Bank,

William and Beaver Sts., New York.

WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	20,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Broadway Branch,	Astor Place Bank,
Broadway & Spring St.	Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank,	Queens County Bank,
72d St & Columbus Ave.	Borough of Queens.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital	$1,500,000
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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, colder, southerly winds shifting to northwesterly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,661. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 44¼c; cash cotton, 9⅞c.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Puerto Rican Appropriation bill, the backers of the original bill insisting that all moneys heretofore collected and to be collected go to the Puerto Ricans. They requested a conference, and each house appointed three members to agree upon a compromise measure. Senator Beveridge (Rep., Ind.) offered an amendment to the Puerto Rican bill providing for free trade and expressly stipulating that no part of the Constitution be extended to the island. A resolution reviving the rank of Lieutenant General was introduced in both houses. The steering committee on Puerto Rico is awaiting the return of Senator Spooner before getting to work.—Pages 5 and 6.

LEGISLATURE.—Mr. Fallows's Anti-Ramapo bill and his bill to prevent the Corporation Counsel of this city from confessing to judgments against the city were passed by the Senate last night after brief debates. The vote on the Ramapo bill was 42 to 4, and on the Confessions of Judgment bill 36 to 13. Both measures now go to Mayor Van Wyck. If the bills are not returned to Albany before the Legislature adjourns, Gov. Roosevelt says he will call an extra session to repass them. The Governor's Fish, Forestry and Game Commission nominations were reported favorably and will be confirmed by the Senate to-day. The Assembly passed a number of bills.—Page 8.

FOREIGN.—President Krüger is said to have declared, in a speech at Bloemfontein a few days before the British entered the town, that the Boers would be unable to keep in the field another month. The authorities in London have apparently received satisfactory news with regard to the operations for the relief of Mafeking. It is believed that the convergence of British troops toward the beleaguered city indicates a further purpose on the part of Lord Roberts to move against Pretoria. It was announced in the House of Commons yesterday that the British Government did not intend to pay damages to the owners of cargo in the vessels that were seized. The Budget bill passed its second reading in the House yesterday. The Empress Dowager of China is systematically rewarding those who are hostile to foreigners. The two hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Academy of Sciences was celebrated at Berlin yesterday. Muscher, the New York fugitive, was taken to London from Queenstown to await extradition. Prof. Parker of Yale will compose a work for the coming festival of the Three Choirs at Hereford, England.—Page 3.

Page 1.

Many persons were injured in a rear-end collision between trolley cars at Newark last night.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has acquired a controlling interest in the Third Avenue system, and the city's surface lines will now be under one great power.

Page 2.

Ex-Mayor Strong declared yesterday that he favored Abraham Gruber because of the latter's opposition to Chairman Quigg.

The Recorder yesterday charged the Grand Jury, which is investigating bribery and gambling matters, that, under the law, it was mandatory on the Board of Magistrates to return complaints to the Clerk of General Sessions instead of to the District Attorney, as has been the custom.

Page 5.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert of the Union Theological Seminary, who has been accused of heresy, has withdrawn from the Presbyterian Church.

Contractor Charles Jones, who built the Webster Avenue sewer and brought an action against the city to recover $171,741, was awarded $1,074 by Referee Hamilton Odell yesterday.

The appointment of Nicholas R. O'Connor as Chief Inspector of Street Openings in connection with the construction of the rapid transit tunnel is regarded in some quarters as an attempt on the part of the Tammany organization to get what patronage it can out of the work.

Page 11.

Judge Purdy, at Milford, Penn., yesterday, handed down an opinion making permanent the injunction restraining the Erie Railroad Company from interfering with the abandoned Delaware and Hudson Canal.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 9
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

AGAINST THREE-CENT FARES.

Court Holds Detroit Cannot Enforce Recent Ordinance Regulating Street Railways.

DETROIT, Mich., March 19.—Judge Swan, in the United States District Court, to-day, rendered a decision which denies the validity of an ordinance passed some months since by the City Council, requiring the street railway companies to reduce rates of fare to 3 cents. The Court says there is nothing in the charter of the city which authorizes such an ordinance, and allows an injunction to restrain the city from enforcing it. Said Judge Swan:

"To enforce this ordinance would be an act not of regulation but of spoliation. The police power includes the general management as regards the protection of life and property and the accommodation of the public, but the Legislature itself could not affect the fares agreed upon. It might be for the welfare of the public that the fares should be abolished altogether, but that would be confiscation and could not be tolerated."

A contention of the city, in defining the injunction suit, was that, since the older ordinances provided that rates of fare "not exceeding 5 cents" could be charged, the city had power to subsequently regulate the rates at "reasonable" figures. The Court holds that the substance or meaning of all these ordinances permits five-cent fares, which privilege cannot afterward be annulled.

LAW CHAIR FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Professorship in American University at Washington Awaits Him.

MILLVILLE, N. J., March 19.—Bishop Hurst, in his sermon at the opening of to-day's session of the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference, in speaking of the American University at Washington, said that President McKinley would at the end of his service as a public officer accept the position of Professor of International Law at the university.

Bishop Hurst's Statement Denied.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The statement by Bishop Hurst that the President at the end of his public services would accept the position of Professor of International Law at the new American University here is said to be unfounded. The suggestion is made that the President is not yet considering his probable course after his term of office expires.

Sugar Trust Appeals to Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A petition for a writ of certiorari was to-day filed in the United States Supreme Court in two cases, in which the American Sugar Refining Company asks for a revision of the rates charged on sugar imported into the United States. The complaint urges that there was practically a double charge on some of the importations, and asks for the establishment of a uniform system. The case was decided against the company in the Circuit Court, and the company asks the Supreme Court to review that decision.

NEBRASKA STARTS W. J. BRYAN'S BOOM

Democrats and Populists Name Him for Leader.

BOTH ADOPT HIS PLATFORM

They Still Declare for Silver at 16 to 1.

Oppose Large Standing Army, Denounce Republican Action on Puerto Rican Bill, Trusts, and "Imperialism."

LINCOLN, Neb., March 19.—In effect, William J. Bryan announced to-night to the Democratic Party and to the Nation at large the platform which he considers best for the Democratic Party and practically upon which he desires to stand if nominated at the Kansas City Convention.

The platform, which was adopted by the Nebraska Democracy with the greatest enthusiasm, reaffirms the Chicago platform, declares for "16 to 1," opposes a large standing army, denounces the action of the Republican Party on the Puerto Rico Tariff bill, declares against trusts and "imperialism," and favors the choice of United States Senators by popular vote. It is practically the creation of Mr. Bryan. He did not write it personally, but he was consulted concerning it, and before it was read to the convention he had approved of it throughout.

The platform adopted by the Populist Convention was substantially the same as that adopted by the Democrats. It differs somewhat in form, but conflicts in no essential point.

Both conventions to-day were enthusiastic for Mr. Bryan to the last degree, and every mention of his name was greeted with cheers of delight and approval. Instructions were given to both delegations to stand for Mr. Bryan in the Kansas City and Sioux Falls Conventions.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic Convention was called to order at 8:15 o'clock by James Dahlman, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee. He announced that Thomas J. Nolan had been selected as Temporary Chairman. Mr. Nolan took the chair, and, after being presented to the convention, said, in part:

"The State Democratic Convention of Nebraska is now dealing with the Presidency of the United States, upon the birthday of a plain fellow-citizen, of whom it is said that he is an honest man.

"The Presidency was not conceived in the sense of a corpulent, gluttonous commercialism; it was not conceived in the sinful desire for Asiatic dominion; it was not intended to be a foul smelling, open market place for the refuse products of millionaire hog butchers; it was not intended as a clearing house for individuals engaged in reciprocity. It was intended by the fathers to be the highest place in a Government the basic principle of which is the protection of the weak against the selfish encroachments of the strong.

"A man nursed at the free-flowing bosom of corporate power, the server and employe of syndicated wealth while in private life and the willing recipient of munificent donations from those who were the beneficiaries of his official life perhaps would be honest if he could.

"1899 was a fine year for lucre. Price, the 'Pater Noster' in the prayer book of trade, placed its black marks in the forehead of American manhood; the appeal of fleshpots to appetite prevailed; honor, stunned and staggering, went down and McKinley went up. Coming forth triumphant from such a contest, was ever man more indebted to 'business friends' than he?

"Gratitude for vast favors is a moral obligation; an oath of office can be but little more; both are masters. Tell us, Republican, which master does your President obey? And tell us further which should he obey?

DEMOCRACY'S LEADER.

"If you maintain that in such a field as this, beset by influences so unfavorable, an honest man may be found fit to lead the American people, then there remains still another question. 'Can he be honest?' And the second condition, I submit, is quite as requisite as the first. But a man much beloved by and great among his countrymen, not with the help of such influences, but in spite of them, can be just if he will.

"Among those, then, of our fellow-citizens, so blessed upon earth, let us continue the search for our ideal and for our idol.

"The true altar of greatness in a republic is the footstool of the common people. Love of country and love of home makes this the place of their devotions. Here is told in simple, earnest words the hopes, the wants, and the aspirations of the man who toils and bears the Nation on. That man among us who best knows the pathways to this altar, whose plain, simple, democratic manner of life impels a patient ear to the prayers here offered, and the wants here made known, is the greatest among us, and should lead.

"We in Nebraska have often been cheered and made to feel new hope by the voice of one who seems to stand nearest to this altar. His voice has seemed to us a welcome sound when other tongues proved false to truths that must never die. He speaks a language that we understand. His words express and do not conceal. He came to us holding no higher place in the affairs of men than the humblest of these who have freely come to speak a neighbor's blessing. We know each hour of his life; every act is recorded, and by a rule which forbids the appearance of evil we have judged him.

"In his behalf we address our appeals to the intelligence and patriotism of the American voter, and ask not a victory won by the argument of the lock-out or the shut-down, coupled with a threat of starvation. For the protection and conservation of every property right of every citizen, be he millionaire or toiler, we offer a pure life and the honor of a God-fearing man. For the protection and perpetuity of man's inalienable rights and that equality mentioned by the fathers, we offer the Chicago platform. And for this Nation's chief to lead and love we offer our ideal and our idol, William Jennings Bryan."

The temporary organization was made permanent.

THE PLATFORM.

The Chairman then appointed a committee of eleven on resolutions, which presented the following report, which was adopted amid great enthusiasm:

"We, the Democrats of Nebraska, in convention assembled, do hereby reaffirm and indorse, in whole and in part, in letter and in spirit, the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention held in Chicago in 1896.

"We favor amendments to the Federal Constitution, specially authorizing an income tax and providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people. We oppose Government by injunction and the black list and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employes.

"We observe with approval the support given by Democrats throughout the country to the movement looking toward the municipal ownership of municipal franchises.

"We favor the principle of the initiative and referendum wherever it can be applied.

"We are in favor of liberal pensions to deserving soldiers and to their dependents; we believe that names upon the pension rolls should not be arbitrarily dropped, and we believe, as stated in the last National platform, that the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

"We are in favor of the immediate construction and fortification of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States.

"We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust-breeding and extortion-inviting measure, skillfully devised for the purpose of giving to a few favors which they do not deserve, and of placing upon the many burdens which they should not bear.

"We welcome the opportunity offered this year to take the Federal Government out of the hands of the Republican Party, which has abandoned American ideas and American ideals and, at the command of corporate wealth, has plotted against the financial independence of the Nation, has menaced the industrial independence of the individual, and now contemplates the nullification of the Declaration of American Independence.

"We pledge ourselves to wage uncreasing warfare against all the trusts—the money trust, the industrial trust, and the international law grabbing trust.

SIXTEEN TO ONE.

"Instead of a system which would chain our Nation to the gold standard and compel it to participate in all the disturbances which come to European nations, we demand an American financial system, made by the American people for themselves, to be secured by the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

"The Republican Administration has admitted the gold standard to be unsatisfactory by appointing a committee to solicit foreign aid in restoring the double standard, and a Republican Congress, even while trying to make the gold standard permanent, has confessed judgment against the standard by attempting to revive the delusive hope of international bimetallism.

"Instead of the system favored by the Republican Party, under which National banks are to be permitted to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own profit, we reiterate our demand for that financial system which recognizes the Government's sovereign right to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and we demand the retention of the greenbacks as they now exist and the retirement of National banknotes as rapidly as greenbacks can be substituted for them.

"We believe that private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable, and we condemn the National Administration for its failure to enforce the present law against the trusts or to recommend a more effective law.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

"We favor a State Constitution which will prohibit the organization of a monopoly within the State and also prevent a monopoly organized elsewhere from doing business within the State; but we further believe that Congress should supplement the efforts of the State by legislation which will require every corporation, before engaging in inter-State commerce, to show that it has no water in its stock, and that it has neither attempted in the past, nor is attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any article of merchandise.

"In its platform of 1860 the Republican Party declared that the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, (viz., that all men are created equal; that they are endowed with inalienable rights; that governments are instituted to secure their rights, and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,) is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, but the Republican Party, under its present leadership, is endangering the preservation of republican institutions by placing the dollar above the man in the construction of government and by violating the principles that it once declared to be essential.

"We condemn the Puerto Rico tariff bill, recently passed by a Republican House of Representatives, as a bold and open violation of the Nation's organic law, and a flagrant breach of good faith.

AS TO UERTO RICO.

"We assert that the Constitution follows the flag, and denounce the doctrine that an Executive or a Congress, created and limited by the Constitution, can exercise lawful authority beyond that Constitution or in violation of it. Believing that a nation cannot long endure, half republic and half empire, we oppose wars of conquest and colonial possessions.

"The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without endangering the form of government, and, as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert a Republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and, third, protection from outside interference, as it has for nearly a century given protection to the republics of Central and South America.

"We favor the expansion of trade by every legitimate and peaceful means, but we are opposed to purchasing trade at the cannon's mouth with human blood; neither do we believe that trade secured and held by force is worth the price that must be paid for it. We are in favor of extending the Nation's influence, but we believe that that influence should be extended, not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example.

"We oppose militarism. It imposes upon the people an unnecessary burden and is a constant menace. A small standing army and a well-equipped State militia are sufficient in time of peace; in war the citizen soldiery should be a republic's defense. We believe, with Jefferson, in peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations and entangling alliances with none, and we regard with apprehension the doctrine advocated in some quarters, that this Nation should in its dealings or diplomacy show partiality toward any of the European nations.

SYMPATHY FOR BOERS.

"Not because of hostility to England, but because we believe in the principles of a republic and reject, as did our forefathers, the theory of monarchy, we sympathize with the Boers in their heroic efforts to preserve their national integrity. The failure of Republican leaders who four years ago expressed sympathy for the Cuban patriots to feel an interest in the struggle of the Dutch in South Africa shows the paralyzing influence of the imperial policy, to which the Administration is now endeavoring to commit this country."

While the Committee on Resolutions was out, Richard L. Metcalf of Omaha, W. D. Oldham of Kearney, W. H. Thompson of Grand Island, and A. G. Tibbets of Lincoln were chosen as delegates at large to the National Convention at Kansas City.

SPEECH BY MR. BRYAN.

While the convention was in the midst of a hot row over the choice of alternates to the delegates at large, Mr. Bryan appeared in the hall. The sight of Col. Bryan put a stop to all business and the delegates went wild as he mounted the platform.

Mr. Bryan's speech dealt almost entirely with money, trusts, and imperialism. He charged the Republican Party with practicing a deliberate fraud upon the voters in 1896, by holding out the hope of international bimetallism, when the leaders neither expected nor desired the restoration of the double standard, either by independent action or by international agreement.

He denounced the currency feature of the financial bill, and said that the Republican Party had never in a campaign advocated the retirement of the greenbacks, and that it would not be able to defend that bill before the country. He said that a National bank currency, secured by Government bonds, could not be a permanent settlement of the currency question unless we have a permanent and increasing National debt.

On the trust question he reiterated his condemnation of the Republican Party, saying: "The trust is so bad a thing that the President felt it necessary to denounce trusts in his message last December, but he did not recommend a remedy.

"A Republican Congress listened to the reading of the message, and then proceeded to establish a paper money trust, which gives to the people a larger chance of injury, and to the banks a larger opportunity

Continued on Page 2.

MANY INJURED IN TROLLEY COLLISION

Car Crashes at High Speed Into Rear of Another at Newark.

TELESCOPED BY THE SHOCK

Passengers in Mad Panic Fought With and Trampled on Each Other In Rush to Get Out.

NEWARK, N. J., March 19.—At least a score of persons were more or less severely injured and many more received minor injuries in a rear-end collision between trolley cars in this city to-night. The force of the collision was such that the forward end of the rear car was flattened and driven into the car ahead as far as the second window. Both platforms were smashed.

Most of the injured hurried away to their homes and their names were not obtained. The police and doctors' lists consist of the following:

BIRD, Mrs. ROSE F., 308 North Fifth Street, Harrison; right arm broken, body and limbs bruised by being trampled upon.

BUCHANAN, GEORGE, 146 Verona Avenue; gash on back of skull, separating scalp from skull.

COELLN, Mrs. ANNIE, Belleville; head cut and bruised, body bruised, trampled upon, and arms and legs bruised by bootheels.

DOLAN, Miss JENNIE, 308 North Fifth Street, Harrison; bruised on one side of face and all down the same side of body to her knees.

HOFFMAN, JAMES, Belleville, motorman employed by the company, who was a passenger at the time; head cut.

MEEKER, ALEXANDER, fireman attached to Engine 13; legs bruised; both shins cut to bone.

KIRK, Mrs. EMMA, 173 Bank Street; internal injuries.

SULLIVAN, JOHN, 46 John Street, Belleville; head badly cut and body bruised.

WEYMAS, Mrs. ROSE, 149 Summit Street; head cut, body bruised by being trampled upon.

WALHAUF, Daniel, 2 Railroad Place, Woodside; head cut, body bruised.

Besides these, the doctors say they dressed the wounds and examined the bruises of many more whose names they did not stop to take.

The two cars were bound toward the centre of the city, and were coming down Belleville Avenue. Car No. 278 of the Paterson line, in care of Bernard McDermott and John Long as motorman and conductor, was in the lead. Behind was Car No. 708, which had started from Belleville. It was in charge of William McLane as motorman and Henry Reid as conductor. The collision occurred on the down-town side of the Clark Street crossing. Car No. 278 stopped to take on two passengers. It had just started, when Car No. 708, going at almost, if not full, speed, crashed into the rear. There is a very slight down grade, but not sufficient to make a car unmanageable.

Both cars were well filled. When the shock came the passengers were thrown to the floor. Immediately there was a struggle to arise. The strongest gained their feet, and then rushed frantically for the doors that were free, and fought and struggled to get out. Those who were not fortunate enough to gain their feet were trampled upon in the rush, and most of the injured received their hurts in this way.

Dr. Sweeney, in front of whose house the accident occurred, treated hastily a number of persons whose names he did not take. Ambulances and patrol wagons were called and their surgeons aided in the work. As fast as the injured were attended to they were sent to their homes in cabs and coaches, a supply of which was rushed to the scene by the traction company.

McLane and Reid were arrested and are held at the Second Precinct Station House. McLane's statement is that the tracks were so slippery the car would not stop. He says he shut off the power, turned on the brake, and jumped. He escaped injury.

HETTY GREEN'S SON OPPOSED.

His Campaign for Political Preferment Leads to a Riot.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 19.—The Republican delegates in the Sixth District Congressional Convention at Hillsborough today got to fighting and a riot among the delegates caused the Sheriff to drive them all from the Court House.

The fight grew out of a contest between supporters of State Chairman Green, who is the son of Hetty Green of New York, and those of Congressman Hawley for the control of the convention in the interest of their leader for National Committeeman from Texas. After being driven from the Court House the factions met in different buildings and sent two sets of delegates and alternates to the National Convention at Philadelphia, one for Green and the other for Hawley.

The Green faction nominated Dr. A. M. Cochran of Dallas for Congress; the Hawley faction made no nomination for Congress.

UNIVERSITY ASKS FOR MONEY.

Chicago Institution Appeals for Aid to Make Up $2,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 19.—The University of Chicago has appealed to the public for money. This is a radical departure from President Harper's usually quiet and direct channel to the pockets of wealthy men, and has been adopted because the university must have the money. The problem is to raise nearly $360,000 before April 1. The sum must be raised to complete the $2,000,000 John D. Rockefeller promised to duplicate. Two gifts, one of $80,000 and the other of $50,000, have come the last week, but a big task still remains. Six hundred or more wealthy Chicagoans will receive personal appeals.

Desire to get more funds from Mr. Rockefeller is inciting the officials at this time, in addition to the mere purpose of keeping good faith with him in the two-million-dollar proposition. He has been exceedingly lenient in his interpretation of what could be classed as property donations, say the Faculty, in many cases accepting as part of the university's quota museum curios and other articles at the valuation set by the Chicago Faculty and turning over "spot cash" without question. Now the university intends to seek more such favors.

Man and Wife Killed by Savage Bull.

DANVILLE, Penn., March 19.—The mutilated bodies of E. C. Stout and his wife, who lived on a farm near Nescopeck, Columbia County, were found buried under the snow in their barnyard to-day. Mr. Stout apparently had been attacked by a savage bull which he owned and both he and Mrs. Stout gored to death. Mrs. Stout's neck was broken and her body stripped of her clothing. The husband was mangled almost beyond recognition.

Salvation Army's Annual Report.

ALBANY, March 19.—The annual report of the Salvation Army was to-day filed with the Secretary of State. It covers the six months succeeding the incorporation of the army last Spring. It shows that the value of the real property of the army in the United States is $922,335, and of the personal property $195,500. During the period which the report covers, $67,758.14 was received for "shelters," and $67,636.40 expended, and $12,549.54 received and $12,429.12 expended for children's homes. The army earned through its publications $161,407.88, of which $23,451.77 was used in charitable work.

Molineux Sees His Wife and Mother.

SING SING, N. Y., March 19.—Roland B. Molineux was visited to-day by his wife and mother, who staid about two hours with him. He spent the rest of the day reading. Principal Keeper Connaughton denies a report that Molineux and Dr. Kennedy play dominoes by calling out their respective moves.

COLER MEASURE PASSED

Confessions of Judgment Bill Goes Through Senate 36 to 13.

GRADY'S DEFENSE OF WHALEN

Nine Democrats Voted for the Measure Restricting the Corporation Counsel's Power.

ALBANY, March 19.—At 9:30 o'clock tonight the Senate took up the Fallows bill forbidding the Corporation Counsel of New York to confess judgments against the city without the written approval of the Controller. After a brief debate the bill was passed by a vote of 36 to 13. The bill now goes to Mayor Van Wyck.

The Democrats who voted with the Republicans for the bill were Senators Boyce, Coffey, Douglas, Havens, La Roche, Mackey, McCarren, Norton, and Wagner.

The Democrats who opposed the measure were Senators Ahearn, Cullen, Donnelly, Featherson, Foley, Grady, Graney, Martin, Mitchell, Munzinger, Plunkitt, Rice, and Sullivan.

Senator Ramsperger (Dem., Erie,) was the only absentee.

When the bill was taken up Senator Grady moved to strike out the enacting clause. Senator Ford said the bill was desired by the citizens of New York, and explained its provisions.

Senator Grady said the bill had been attacked by newspapers of both political faiths in New York. As to its being desired in New York, he said, he would bring it back to Albany when it was wanted by the Governor.

He paid tribute to the present Corporation Counsel of New York City, characterizing him as the peer of able, conscientious city officials. The bill, he said, gave a layman the right to judge of the decisions of the Corporation Counsel in the matter of confessing judgments against the city. He said he challenged any man to point to any claims upon which the Corporation Counsel had exercised judgment which would not have been borne out by any of the lawyers around the Senate circle.

Recently, he said, claims amounting to $456,000 had been filed with the Controller for wages and referred to the Corporation Counsel. It was this latter whose judgment should prevail in the decision of these claims, he said, a man whose honesty and interest in the City of New York he could not question. A good lawyer, he said, was usually not a good financier, nor a good financier a good lawyer. The bill, he declared, was an unwise measure.

Senator McCarren said the bill was a good one, and one that needed urgent action. The cause of the trouble, he said, was the numerous claims presented against the City Government growing out of the enforcement of the labor law, and payment of the prevailing rate of wages under the law for 1895, 1896, and 1897. Claims for large sums had been made, he said, but he believed that these claims would have to be paid.

The confession of judgment of some of these claims, he said, would result in a saving to the city, and no harm would come to the Corporation Counsel as a result of the passage of the bill.

Senator Grady said that the underlying feature of the bill was that the advocates of the bill "loved Whalen none the less, but that they loved Coler more."

The bill was then passed.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY SCORED.

Denounced by Dr. Dickie as Having Lowered Methodism by His Stand as to the Saloon.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 19.—President McKinley was severely criticised at the Methodist Conference in Wesleyan Hall here to-day by the Rev. Samuel Dickie, who made one of the principal speeches. Dr. Dickie said Methodism had been lowered by the President more than by any other man that ever lived in this country.

Dr. Dickie's address was on "Methodism and the Liquor Traffic." He denounced the action of President McKinley for not having taken a better stand against the saloon, and declared the Chief Executive "had put his ear to the ground and caught the popular idea of the distiller." The speaker regretted that as a man occupying a position of such mighty power the President did not declare himself a total abstainer.

The Rev. William H. W. Rees of Cincinnati, a Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society, spoke of that society and its education work in the South.

DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS.

Ex-Gov. Campbell Says They Ought to be Excellent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—"The prospects of the Democratic Party in Ohio?" responded ex-Gov. James E. Campbell tonight, in answer to a question. "Well, they ought to be excellent and would be, if the party was ready to take advantage of the opportunities that the greed, recklessness, and blundering of the Republicans have given it. The whole country is demanding free trade for Puerto Rico, and a refusal of it here in Washington will be another offer of success to the Democrats.

"Then the country does not believe in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. If a canal is necessary across the isthmus, it is a military necessity that calls for its construction and nothing else. I have not been convinced that it is a commercial necessity. Assuming that it is not, we should build it and be at liberty to shift our navy through it back and forth, when occasion calls for using it.

"I hope the Democrats will make their own platform. If they do, and stick to cardinal Democratic principles, with the right man we may win. When I go to New York, my friends say: 'You will carry Ohio, will you not? Shall we get the Jones vote this year?' And I tell them that there will be 150,000 instead of 106,000 third party votes, if McKinley and Bryan run again.

"This question about winning looks to me about this way. There are Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, six Democratic States all in a line. Shall we carry one of them? Can we carry all of them? If we can gain in those States, we can gain in others. Can we gain in those, with the Chicago platform and some other heritages of the campaign of 1896?"

BAD WRECK NEAR OZARK, ALA.

Plant System Train Went Over Embankment—Two Fatally Hurt.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 19.—The fast mail on the Plant System, which left here last night, was wrecked near Ozark. A number of passengers were injured, of whom William Kellar of Savannah will die. Conductor Reed also was fatally hurt. Others hurt are:

R. L. Todd, Division Passenger Agent of the Plant System, Montgomery; Jack Cornalzer, Southeastern Passenger Agent of the Mobile and Ohio, Montgomery; C. L. Mizell of Ozark, seriously.

The rear trucks of the tender jumped the track and the entire train, excepting the last sleeper, left the rails. Two coaches and two sleepers rolled down an embankment, throwing passengers in all directions.

Killed by an Express Train.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 19.—James O'Day, aged sixty-nine years, was instantly killed at Harrison Street on the Erie Railroad today by an express train. His body was found in a freight car thirty feet away. It was badly mangled.

For Cape Nome and the Klondike
The quickest time and the best service is via the New York Central. Consult our ticket agents. —Adv.

PLATT MAKES A DENIAL.

Says There Is No Intention to Shelve Gov. Roosevelt and Brands Such Statement as a Lie.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Senator Platt was this afternoon shown a report, published in New York, that an arrangement has been made between the President, Senator Hanna, and Senator Platt by which Gov. Roosevelt is to be forced out of politics, the Governorship of New York given to ex-Representative Odell, and Senator Platt made Secretary of the Treasury in 1901.

"It is a lie made out of whole cloth," said Senator Platt, in his calmest, most deliberate manner. "It has not the slightest foundation. My relations with Gov. Roosevelt were never more friendly and cordial than they are at present. I have not read the story carefully, but have no hesitation in denying the allegations. I cannot imagine why such a story was started."

"Is State Chairman Odell a candidate for Governor this year?" the Senator was asked.

"He is not. At least he has never intimated to me that he intends to be a candidate, and I think he would have done so if he had any such intentions."

BIG LIFE POLICY REPORTED.

Providence Dispatch Says $2,000,000 Has Been Placed on Contractor McDonald—Emphatic Denials Made.

A dispatch from Providence, R. I., last night stated that one of the largest policies ever written was taken out last week by August Belmont on the life of John B. McDonald, contractor for the Rapid Transit Tunnel. The amount of the policy is given as $2,000,000, underwritten by the New York Life Insurance Company, as the principal factor, for a term of five years, and is said to have been secured in this city by A. W. Quigg, a brother of Lemuel E. Quigg, and general agent for the company in Rhode Island.

The report went on to say that the annual premium will amount to $90,000, and that the New York Life Insurance Company had taken $200,000, its limit of the amount, and is now engaged in underwriting the rest in various companies of the United States and among English companies.

The reason given for this alleged action on the part of Mr. Belmont is that inasmuch as the syndicate of which he is at the head is the financial backer of Mr. McDonald, it wants additional security and financial safety in the event of Mr. McDonald's death before the work of building the tunnel is completed. On this line the dispatch says:

"The death of Mr. McDonald within the limit of the time of the contract would involve his backers in serious financial loss. This emergency has been foreseen by them, and the determination to secure themselves on his life was the result."

A further statement in the dispatch is that Lemuel E. Quigg, who, the dispatch says, is interested in the rapid transit tunnel as "legal adviser," threw the premium plum in the way of his brother.

August Belmont evinced considerable astonishment when asked as to the truth of the report. Mr. Belmont's astonishment soon gave way to a verbal expression of dissatisfaction.

"It is such a wild story," said he, "that it is almost too absurd to deny it. It is, however, absolutely untrue. We have never intended any such thing. We have not even thought of insuring Mr. McDonald, nor do we intend to. By the terms of Mr. McDonald's contract with the construction company such a course would not be necessary. All that we desire is that Mr. McDonald shall continue to live and do the work he has set out to do.

"It seems to me, to say the least, that to anybody who knows anything about the relations of the Construction Company and Mr. McDonald this story would appear too absurd to entertain for a moment."

Among those insurance companies whose officers would most naturally be expected to know if any such large policy was to be taken out absolute ignorance was expressed and unqualified denials were made.

President McCall of the New York Life was reported last night to be in California, but D. P. Kingsley, Third Vice President of the company, made this comment:

"The story is absolutely untrue so far as we are concerned, and I think I would know if a transaction like that were going on. You may say for me that I have heard nothing about it."

"Is there any such movement on foot?" he was asked.

"I have not heard so. I have been away for several days, and do not know just what has been going on at the office. I deny the truth of the report, however."

James H. Hyde, First Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world and one that would be sure to be approached were a two-million-dollar policy to be written, said:

"I know nothing about this policy you speak of. This is the first time I have heard it mentioned, and I would likely know if such a movement were on foot."

A similar denial came from George T. Wilson, Third Vice President of the Equitable, who said no story of the reported transaction had reached his ears.

Mr. McDonald could not be reached last night.

A DANBURY GHOST STORY.

Woman Saw Dead Father Carry Her Mother Away—The Mother Found to Have Died at the Same Time.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., March 19.—As Mrs. C. W. Lee of 55 Jefferson Avenue, this city, lay on a bed of sickness, it is declared that she saw the apparition of her father, Oliver B. Pettit, formerly of Brooklyn, who died sixteen years ago, enter the room across the hall, where her mother was, and carry her out in his arms.

Mrs. Lee avers that she distinctly saw her father walk through the hall, and heard him call his wife by name, and ask her to go away with him, pleading with her until she consented. At first the wife, Mrs. Margaret Pettit of 39 Grove Street, Brooklyn, refused, but her love for her husband evidently overcame her fear, and the daughter saw the stalwart form of her father emerge from the room and disappear with his wife in his arms.

Mrs. Pettit had been visiting her daughter, and, although not ill, was in the habit of spending the morning hours in bed. Yesterday she remained in her bed later than usual, and it was at noon that her daughter saw the vision. Calling for her husband, Mrs. Lee told him what she had seen, and Mr. Lee, hurrying to the room of his wife's mother, found her dead. Her death must have occurred at exactly the moment when Mrs. Lee saw her father enter the room. A physician later said that Mrs. Pettit died from heart failure.

DOG FINDS A PURSE.

Takes It to His Master, Who Restores It to the Owner.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 19.—A. N. Honeywell of Port Chester has a valuable dog noted for his intelligence.

Yesterday a neighbor of Mr. Honeywell dropped her pocketbook in the snow while getting into her carriage. She did not discover her loss until she had reached her destination, and a thorough search of the vehicle failed to find the purse. She gave it up as lost, but was agreeably surprised to have Mr. Honeywell return it to her later in the day. The dog had found it in the snow and carried it in his mouth to his master. The purse contained a large sum of money and the owner's card.

METROPOLITAN NOW HAS THIRD AVENUE

New York Surface Lines Under One Controlling Power.

MR. WHITNEY'S BIG COUP

Wall Street Regards It as Greatest Since Gould's Time.

Third Avenue Stock Goes Up 19 Points—President Vreeland Sees Hope for Creditors and Profit for His Own System.

Finally there is one control for the street railway systems of New York. Finally one corporation is in mastery of the entire street traffic of Manhattan. Finally, William C. Whitney and Thomas F. Ryan are controllers of every line of surface traffic in New York.

Yesterday the control of the Third Avenue Railroad passed into the hands of the Metropolitan Street Railway.

On the New York Stock Exchange yesterday there was a battle royal. Speculators adverse to Third Avenue interests were caught and overwhelmed. Third Avenue stock ran of a sudden and easily 20 points upward. All Wall Street was overcome by mystery; a hundred theories had circulation, every guesser was overworked, and, after a day of depression quotations at the close of Stock Exchange transactions were of a sudden shot upward—Third Avenue, selling at 66½ in the morning, reaching 85½ in the afternoon. In so far as Wall Street could see not one reasonable cause could be quoted for this sudden change to cheerfulness, but logic was quite aside, and what counted was the fact that buyers were unexplaining bidders, taking stock at whatever price sellers were willing to quote.

WILD THEORIES AFLOAT.

In variety, and voluminously, theories were current to explain each and every element of improvement, and most of the day's performances were freely credited by popular acclamation to the accidents of manipulation. The names of conspicuous operators were bandied freely. Some representations had it that Mr. Keene had hurt Mr. William C. Whitney; some others were to the effect that Mr. Whitney had overwhelmed Mr. James R. Keene.

All equivocal representations were cast aside in the final disclosure that what really was dominant was that Mr. Whitney and Mr. Ryan, representing Metropolitan interests, had quietly absorbed for that corporation the Third Avenue Street Railway system entire.

For almost a hundred reasons surprise attaches to the disclosure that Third Avenue is in the grasp of the Metropolitan. For years on years these properties have been in collision—not in the ordinary sense, but bitterly—have been pitted one against the other as if intent upon destructiveness; and for long lists of reasons Wall Street has committed itself to the view that whatever else might come to pass, Third Avenue and Metropolitan would be inimical forever. When recently it was officially disclosed that the Third Avenue had plunged into financial distresses and that its credit

He further said in reply to a query that the purchases had been going on for several days.

To the inquiry as to the cost of the purchases he answered by repeating: "We bought in the open market." It was the first time, he said, that a street railroad in New York had been so acquired, and was due, of course, to the break in the market and the low price at which it could be obtained.

MR. VREELAND'S STATEMENT.

The following statement had been prepared by Mr. Vreeland and he gave it out last night:

"A number of considerations induced me to make a thorough examination of the financial situation of the property and to recommend the action which has been taken. In the first place, it was always true that the property was worth a great deal more worked in co-operation with the Metropolitan than in any other way. This consideration has been urged upon me by all sorts of people—our own people, the creditors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and a great many of its stockholders. I would not, however, commit myself to it until I became satisfied that it was an advantageous thing for the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. In the last few days—perhaps for a week or two—I have been under more or less pressure from my own people to take the matter up seriously.

"A good many millions of the proposed expenditures of the Third Avenue Railroad Company can be saved by using the power and the plant of our company. I have made the figures with great care and accuracy, and I have become satisfied that the investment which we have made in the stock is a good one for the company to make. Of course, it will require a thorough overhauling of the indebtedness, so as to get the debts down to a sound, honest basis.

IN HARMONY WITH RECEIVER.

"Then, the property, worked in conjunction with ours, will carry the interest on the debt and leave something substantial for the stock. I shall ask the other stockholders to confer with us, and we will act in harmony with the receiver, and will undoubtedly honestly work for the preservation of the property, and together I believe we can save it for all concerned. In other words, I believe the property, worked in conjunction with ours, will carry itself, so far as its honest debt is concerned, and that the investment in the stock will in the end pay handsomely to the stockholders of the Metropolitan Road.

"There are many places in the city where making a junction with our existing lines will add very much to the value of each one of them. Take the Tenth Avenue, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. If the Third Avenue lines from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street north should be connected with the Metropolitan line on the same avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street south, the amount of business done by both lines would be very largely increased and would add to the value of each. Then the Boulevard line, which is naturally a west side business, and feeds into the Third Avenue Railroad, whose business is already substantially full, could be given a connection, that would enormously add to its value, as well as to whatever road in our system we connected up with it.

"I have not been in favor of doing this until lately, when the statistics with regard to the property and its indebtedness have become accessible and I could analyze them, so as to form a satisfactory judgment. I am obliged to say that I have changed my opinion of them. Of course the low price of the stock has been the only thing that has made the transaction a tempting one to me. The future of the franchises, of course, every one will admit is a very great one.

"Harmonious action between the stockholders and creditors with such backing and connections as the Metropolitan Street Railroad can give it would put the property, in my judgment, on its feet for all concerned."

SETTLES FOUR-TRACK ISSUE.

Mr. Vreeland explained that in securing the controlling amount of stock of the Third Avenue Company his company secured all the other lines controlled by the Third Avenue, the Boulevard and the Dry Dock lines, and he dwelt particularly upon the value of the connection at Forty-fifth Street and Broadway of their line which runs up Seventh Avenue with the Boulevard line, which could be made a continuous line, giving to residents of Washington Heights a through line down the west side. The Amsterdam Avenue four-track question would of course become a dead issue.

The stock of these smaller companies had been placed as securities for loans secured on the Third Avenue's notes and the taking up of these notes would place that stock in the hands of the Metropolitan.

He also referred to the matter of power and plant. The expensive power house which the Third Avenue Company had in prospect would not be a requisite now, he said, for, with the enlargements of its own plants being made by the Metropolitan, and which had been planned with reference to future enlarged requirements, the company would be able to supply such power as the Third Avenue's system would need.

Asked if the burdensome conditions of the contracts into which the Third Avenue Company has entered would have to be assumed when the property was returned to the stockholders, Mr. Vreeland said that when a property passed into the hands of a receiver such contracts were wiped out.

Mr. Vreeland was asked what effect the new conditions would have on the Third Avenue Company's legal position. He said none at all so far as the receiver and the courts were concerned, but as the stockholders had the right to take the property out of the receiver's hands at any time they met the company's obligations, of course, with the Metropolitan Company back of it, the prospects were better than they had been the day before. The stock was certainly not purchased with the intent of having the road remain in the hands of a receiver. The property was in the hands of a receiver for the purpose of protecting the creditors. As soon as that necessity ceased it would be returned to the stockholders.

NEW OWNERS' ADVANTAGE.

He referred to the readiness with which the Metropolitan could float its bonds, and this at 4 per cent., when others might have to pay 8 per cent. The position of the new owner was different from that of the old management as to its credit for financing. These considerations, with the ability to dispense with connections which would but duplicate existing routes of their own lines, and also with projected power houses, together with the mutual advantages derived by a joint operation of the lines and a general transfer, all gave to the new ownership an advantage which materially affected the conditions, as they might appear from the showing of the receiver's statement.

Of just what specific features or figures of the receiver's report differences would appear, Mr. Vreeland was not disposed to talk.

He noted that the Metropolitan now controlled all the surface roads of Manhattan Island. As to what relations would be observed with the Union Company's roads over the Harlem, he said that he was not prepared to speak, nor as to the transfer arrangements with the elevated roads, except that it was his company's policy not to invite long hauls, and he had said not long since that in five years it would pay his company to give out nickels to would-be Harlem passengers bound all the way down town, as that would leave room for three of four fares of way passengers.

STANDARD OIL NOT IN DEAL.

When reference was made to the rumors that the Standard Oil, Consolidated Gas, and the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company were in the present deal Mr. Vreeland said that only the four men who had been in all of the purchases of the syndicate which controlled the Metropolitan Company had made this purchase. As for the suggestion that the Light, Heat, and Power Company might supply power he said that the Metropolitan was now supplying power to that company. The Metropolitan's franchise did not enable it to lay conduits for distributing electricity, but the Power Company had such a franchise and laid its pipes to the Metropolitan's plants and took what it needed.

The company's new power house at Ninety-sixth Street and the East River, he said, would supply 70,000 horse-power, and only 30,000 would be needed for its own service for some time and the rest would be ample to supply the Third Avenue Company, which was using the temporary power supplied by dynamos installed in its old cable houses with the cable engines.

Mr. Vreeland said that what had come as a thunderclap to many had not been a surprise to him. The annual statements of the Third Avenue Company for three or four years had showed what was coming.

In reference to the owners of the stocks purchased Mr. Vreeland said that while they did not know whose stock had come into their possession, the names of brokers only appearing, he thought it quite probable that the purchases included stock taken by Mr Keene from Mr. Hart, which when the break came had been dumped upon the market.

DEBTS MUST BE PAID.

Adrian H. Joline, of counsel for the Creditors' Protective Committee of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, when asked what effect the stock purchases by the Metropolitan would have upon that committee, said:

"The work of the Creditors' Committee is to get the creditors paid dollar for dollar, and our interests end there. We had no plan for the reorganization of the Third Avenue, as we did not know what were the earnings of the road. Last year under the old management the road was in an incomplete state, and the result was no test. We were going to wait and see what the new management would do with the road.

"We are going to have the debts paid or else have the road, and the stronger the hands into which it passes the better are the chances of its debts being paid.

"I think the change is a desirable one, but in saying this I am not speaking for the committee. The stock is not worth anything until the debts are met, and if the Metropolitan people have bought the road they probably have some plan in regard to the debts. The payment of the debts is a sine qua non."

William L. Bull, Chairman of the Stockholders' Protective Committee, when seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last evening, said that the committee had not been notified of the Metropolitan's action and he declined to speak for the committee until a meeting should be held.

Edward Lauterbach, when asked for his views on the change of Third Avenue control, said:

"I think the property has fallen into good hands and will increase in value. It is worth as much now as it ever was, as I have all along said, and it will prove a valuable property in the future."

"What will be done with the debt of the corporation?" he was asked.

"The new interests will, I presume, fund it promptly. I do not know, however, of any present negotiations looking to that end. The debt has been exaggerated by the newspapers. It is a small one in proportion to the property. The road has not been looted, or injured in any way, and it has a bright future. The sound policy of funded debt will be substituted for the foolish one of floating debt."

"Have you any idea how much stock the Metropolitan people have bought or what they have paid for it?" he was asked.

"I do not know as to that," was the reply. "They have acquired a control, and as they bought the stock in the open market they paid all the way from 50 to 85 for it, I suppose."

"Has Mr. Hart's stock been sold?"

"No," said Mr. Lauterbach. "Mr. Hart's stock has been carried for him, and I look to see him a very rich man."

Mr. Hart's stock, referred to by Mr. Lauterbach, now amounts to 30,000 shares or thereabout.

Thomas F. Ryan was seen last night, and declined to discuss the situation, observing that Mr. Vreeland's statement covered it all. In response to questions as to a possible assessment on the stock, the transfer system that might be used between the roads, and the funding of the Third Avenue debt, he said it was too early to discuss these matters.

MINOR LINE RECEIVERSHIP.

Hugh J. Grant Placed in Control of the Forty-second Street Road—To Prevent Disintegration.

Hugh J. Grant was yesterday appointed by Judge Lacombe temporary receiver of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway, on the application in a bill of complaint of the Lorain Steel Company of Ohio, presented by Charles MacVeagh of Stetson, Jennings & Russell. The bill recited that the Lorain Steel Company was a creditor of the defendant company for $170,594.67, for materials furnished, and had filed a mechanic's lien against it. In answering the bill, counsel for and President Beaver of the Forty-second Street line acquiesced in the application for a receiver, and on Friday, in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Lacombe will hear argument on the question of making the receivership permanent. It was admitted that the proceedings were taken to prevent the disruption of the Third Avenue system and legal interloping. Rumors that receivership proceedings would be taken against the Union Railway and Dry Dock Railroad were denied on authority.

In the complaint it is stated that the suit is brought on behalf of the Lorain Steel Company, and of all the creditors of the Forty-second Street Road. The funded debt of the road is stated to be $2,800,000 on two series of mortgage bonds, and there is $100,000 in real estate mortgages on the property. There is a floating debt of $5,000,000 which, the bill states, the company is unable to pay. Its assets as of Feb. 28 last are:

Real estate	$152,000.00
Equipment	172,551.40
Material in hand	8,493.21
Cash	11,081.43
Total	$344,126.64

THE LIENS FILED.

The liens filed, directly or indirectly, against the Forty-second Street Road are stated to be: Lorain Steel Company, $315,522.94; Bernard Naughton and another, $1,836,945.53; Westinghouse Company, $507,861.10; Unchert Building Material Company, $65,813.15; National Conduit and Cable Company, $83,294.07; T. S. Houston and others, $1,325.58; Pennsylvania Iron Works Company, $48,732.57; John P. Kane & Co., $234; same, $108.72; General Electric Company, $37,473.96; the Falk Company, $7,277.60.

The bill expresses fear that some of the liens may be enforced by foreclosure, and dwells on the importance of not disintegrating the Third Avenue system, and of the value of the Forty-second Street Road as one of its links. The stock ownership of Third Avenue in Forty-second Street is stated at $1,671,000 out of $2,500,000. The complaint was verified by H. C. Evans, local agent of the Lorain Steel Company.

The answer of the defendant company, presented by Edward Lauterbach, admitted all the allegations in the suit in equity, and joined in the petition for a receiver in these terms: "And defendant further avers that the said defendant and its officers, conceiving it to be their duty to protect the said property, and to treat the same as a trust fund for the security of its creditors and stockholders, hereby joins in the prayer of the said bill of complaint and appeal to this court sitting in equity to take possession of its said line of railroad and its property through the instrumentality of a receiver as prayed for."

Part of the answer related that it was the belief of the officers of the defendant corporation that with the change of motive power the road would earn enough to provide for expenses and fixed charges. But it goes on to say that "the present financial condition of the corporation is largely due to the fact that its change of motive power had temporarily imposed upon the corporation great burdens which it was expected would be cared for in the first instance by the Third Avenue Railroad Company and subsequently by the sale of additional capital stock of the defendant corporation."

John Beaver, Treasurer of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, who two weeks ago succeeded A. J. Elias as President of the Forty-second Street Road, signed the answer.

JUDGE LACOMBE'S OPINION.

Judge Lacombe, in appointing Mr. Grant temporary receiver and naming March 23 as the date for showing cause why the appointment should not be made permanent, said that in the present case there seemed to be the condition of affairs as found in that of the Third Avenue Railroad, and in view of the stock ownership in the former by the latter it seemed the wisest course to appoint Mr. Grant. Judge Lacombe added:

"Inasmuch, however, as the receiver in this case is also the representative of the owner of two-thirds of the stock of defendant, there should be some provision whereby the interests of the minority stockholders may also be looked after. Moreover, as receiver of the Third Avenue Road he holds a claim for a very large amount which it is his duty to collect from the very road of which he is now made receiver. And as such receiver of the defendant it would be his duty to carefully scrutinize such claim before admitting it.

"In view, however, of the procedure of this court in the matter of receiverships, such conflict is more theoretical than practical. All claims go to the Standing Master, to investigate them judicially, reporting to the court, and if means are provided whereby each conflicting interest has a hearing, with opportunity to cross-examine and submit proof, the rights of all parties would seem to be preserved. And the same course will be followed when the question of completing the change in motive power and issuing receiver's certificates is presented.

"Therefore, in view of the disastrous results which would probably ensue to both properties from the appointment of independent receivers, this appointment is made, but it is hoped the stockholders other than the Third Avenue Railroad will select some individual or committee to take care of their interests, whom the court will allow to intervene and be made a party to this suit, thus securing notice and hearing in all matters affecting the defendant realroad."

The bond of Mr. Grant was set at $100,000. It will be furnished by the Lawyers' Surety Company. Mr. Grant was at his Wall Street offices when he was appointed to the new receivership. He went to the office of the Forty-second Street Line in Forty-second Street, and took formal possession of the property and, as was the case with the Third Avenue Line, canceled all free passes. He said that he did not care to talk of his new position, or what he proposed to do, except that he had as yet made no changes in the service.

President Beaver of the Forty-second Street Line, said that he had no knowledge of the minority holdings in the stock of the road, and did not know of any step yet taken to carry out Judge Lacombe's suggestion of minority stockholders protecting themselves by a person or a committee to be made a party to the Lorain Steel Company suit. The present Secretary and Treasurer of his road is Thomas Mahar. He had no information of action by minority interests. President E. A. Maher of the Union Railway Company said he had no knowledge of any intention by any interest to apply for a receiver for this part of the Third Avenue system, and President G. W. Lynch was equally ignorant so far as the Dry Dock Line was concerned.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S ACTION.

It was learned at the main offices of the Third Avenue Railroad Company that District Attorney Gardiner availed himself without delay of the offer of Receiver Grant to place the books and papers of the company at his disposition, in order that he might proceed with an investigation to determine if criminal proceedings could be brought against any one identified with the affairs of the company. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning two expert accountants, with credentials from Col. Gardiner, presented themselves at the offices, and they were taken to an office in which Treasurer Beaver had arranged the principal books of the company. A clerk was assigned to their service, and they were busy until 4 o'clock. They will resume their work today.

The papers in the matter of a decree appointing a Standing Master to examine claims against the Third Avenue Railroad and to report on them and on receiver's certificates had not been perfected yesterday. They will be presented to Judge Lacombe in the course of the week. A report that the receiver would file a supplementary report on Third Avenue was denied yesterday by his legal representatives.

The Forty-second Street line has 24.9 miles of track. It was chartered in 1878, and the Third Avenue Railroad Company acquired control of it by stock majority holding in 1895. Its balance sheet showed deficits of $74,904, $49,791, $48,830, and $85,740 in 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898, respectively.

BROKER A. M. HUNTER FAILS.

Well-Known Member of the New York Stock Exchange Announces His Suspension.

Arthur M. Hunter, a well-known member of the New York Stock Exchange, announced his suspension a few minutes before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There was intense excitement on the Exchange at the time, owing to the sudden rise in Third Avenue, and scant attention was paid to the announcement.

At Mr. Hunter's offices, 52 Broadway, all information as to the cause of his failure was refused. It was said that no assignment had been made. Current Wall Street gossip had it that Mr. Hunter was short of 5,000 shares of Third Avenue and had been ruined by the terrific squeeze of the shorts, which was the sensational feature of the close of the market. He has been known as a Keene broker, and it was reported that he had sold Third Avenue short in following James R. Keene's lead. On the other hand, it is stoutly denied in many quarters that Keene is short of Third Avenue at all. Moreover, there are now no obligations against him on the Stock Exchange. Had he been dealing there in his own name, the transactions he had initiated would have had to be closed out for his account on the Exchange, under the general rule.

It was said on good authority that Mr. Hunter's failure was a matter quite outside the Stock Exchange purview and had been precipitated by an old legal fight. He had been a member of the Exchange since Sept. 8, 1887. A couple of years ago the firm of Hunter, Cooper & Co., to which he belonged, was dissolved by mutual consent, and he has since been in business alone.

MR. HART'S CONGRATULATIONS.

His Letter to the President of the Metropolitan System.

H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, yesterday was in receipt of the following letter:

"New York, March 19, 1900.

"To Mr. H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company:

"My Dear Mr. Vreeland: I have just heard that the Third Avenue Railway is to become a part of the Metropolitan system, and accordingly I hasten to congratulate you upon what I consider a valuable acquisition.

"I feel that the road has fallen into good hands, and the power that my present large holdings gives me will be at all times devoted to co-operating with you in any plan that you may consider for the benefit of the system.

"In the earnest hope that the present enlarged system may be managed with the same capability that you have already demonstrated so forcibly, believe me, yours truly, HENRY HART."

THE WOMAN IN THE DEAN CASE.

Miss Cramner Says She Was Engaged as Bookkeeper by Mrs. E. S. Dean —An Agent's Testimony.

Miss Lillian Cramner of 200 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street occupied the witness stand almost all day yesterday in the trial of James B. Kellogg of the E. S. Dean Company, before Recorder Goff, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Miss Cramner said that she was a bookkeeper in the E. S. Dean Company, and that Kellogg had acted as its general manager.

"I was engaged by a woman who said that she was Mrs. E. S. Dean herself," she said. "I understood that Kellogg was only managing the business for her. I saw him at the offices twice a week, when he generally looked over the books of the company."

She identified several circulars describing the "Dean Safe System of Investment," and they were admitted as evidence. The witness also identified the signatures on several checks as Kellogg's handwriting, and said that he had once had a bank account under the name of Jacob Kellar. She said that she had frequently seen Alfred R. Goslin in the offices of E. S. Dean & Co., but never after it had become incorporated as the E. S. Dean Company. She said she knew the business was dishonest.

The only other witnesses examined were Jacob Lemberg, the office boy, Secretary and Treasurer of the company, and Frederick E. Turner of Chicago, who said that he had paid about $500 into the company without receiving any return for it. He also testified that customers of agencies which he had established for the company at various points in the West had lost $20,000 in the same way.

BRINGS SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

W. Sumner Blackinton Makes Charges Against His Wife.

THIS DAY, March 16, my wife, Melvina Blackinton, having left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for any of her debts or purchases from this date. W. SUMNER BLACKINTON, 1,418 Broadway, city.

The above advertisement, which was inserted in a newspaper on Sunday, was the first step taken by W. Sumner Blackinton, the senior member of the firm of W. & S. Blackinton, chain manufacturers, of 14 Maiden Lane, in an action for absolute divorce which he has brought against his wife.

Mr. Blackinton married her on March 10, 1890. As Maud Jocelyn she had come into some notoriety in 1895 when she was arrested at the instance of Lloyd Phoenix, who charged her with annoying him. Her marriage to Mr. Blackinton followed not long after the death of his first wife. They lived in the Parker, at Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway.

According to the story told by Mr. Blackinton to his attorneys, Howe & Hummel, he returned home on Friday and learned that his wife was in a certain flat in the same house. He went there, and as a result of what he saw, administered a thrashing to a young man who escaped from the house in the excitement and before Mr. Blackinton had learned his name. It was afterward discovered that he was the secretary and interpreter of an Oriental diplomat, who was also in the flat.

In his complaint Mr. Blackinton names as corespondents Lloyd Phoenix and other men whose names are unknown to him.

TRIBUTE TAKERS' ONE LOOPHOLE CLOSED

All Criminal Complaints in Custody of the Court.

RECORDER TO THE GRAND JURY

Law Forbids Their Retention by District Attorney — President York Before the Grand Jury.

When the Grand Jury came into Part I. yesterday to report, Recorder Goff took occasion to call its attention to a section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which, he said, made it mandatory on the Board of Magistrates to return complaints to the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions instead of to the District Attorney, as has heretofore been done.

Recorder Goff said that this practice had not grown up under the administration of the present District Attorney, but the rest of his charge was to the effect that he considered the complaints safer with the Clerk of the court.

It is the usual custom for the jury to keep its records of unfinished business in a tin box, which is deposited in the District Attorney's safe after every session. Yesterday the Warden of the Grand Jury took the box from the District Attorney's office, where it had reposed since Friday, and instead of returning it after the session took it to Recorder Goff's office, where it was locked in the safe there.

THE RECORDER'S OPINION.

When the Grand Jury filed into Part I. shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday Mr. Putnam handed the Court a batch of indictments. The jury and the Recorder then arose, and the latter delivered the following opinion:

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: There is a matter I wish to call to your attention, not for the purpose of your taking any action, because that will not be necsary unless certain contingencies arise, but in order that you may have knowledge of an order of court which is about to be made.

"Some years ago this Court made an order directing that the indictments presented by the Grand Jury, which formerly had been taken charge of by the District Attorney, should be filed with the Clerk of the court on their presentation. Since that order has been in operation the most satisfactory results have followed. Not an indictment has been missing, and a clear, comprehensive, and satisfactory record of all indictments found by the Grand Juries of this county has been recorded in the book kept for that purpose in the Clerk's office, which has been accessible to all citizens who have sought inquiry.

"A custom arose in this city, evidently when the criminal business was comparatively small, that when a defendant was accused of crime and held by a Police Justice for the Grand Jury, to send such complaints to the District Attorney's office, and such complaints have remained in the District Attorney's office until such times as he has been ready to present them to the Grand Jury.

NOT WARRANTED BY LAW.

"That custom may have arisen for the purpose of convenience to enable the District Attorney to examine the complaints and to prepare the bills of indictment. It is a custom, however, not warranted by law, and the only safe rule for those charged with the administration of the law is to follow its plain mandates. I will read to you the law relating to that matter.

"Section 221 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of this State provides:

When a Magistrate has discharged a defendant or has held him to answer, as provided in Sections 207 and 208, he must within five days thereafter return to the Clerk of the Supreme Court or County Court or any other court having power to inquire into the offenses by the intervention of the Grand Jury, the warrant, if any, the depositions, the statement of the defendant, if he has made one, and all undertakings of bail or for the appearances of witnesses taken by him.

"It is but fair to say that the custom has not grown up under the administration of the present District Attorney. He simply followed the custom that has been in operation for many years.

COURT TO HOLD COMPLAINTS.

"But in the interest of the administration of criminal justice in this city the custom must cease, and I therefore direct the Clerk of this court to enter an order that the Board of City Magistrates, through its President, and each Clerk of a police court or City Magistrate's court in this city be notified that hereafter he must comply with the law and send all complaints charging persons with the commission of a crime to the Clerk's office of this court, where they properly belong, and not to the District Attorney's office. So hereafter, gentlemen, in case you or any succeeding Grand Jury wish to inquire about complaints having been made and not having been presented to the Grand Jury, your inquiry will be directed to the District Attorney, and also to the Clerk of this court, where all papers will always be filed, open to your inspection or that of any other person entitled thereto.

"The Clerk will enter that order and see to its proper service.

"The question of convenience or inconvenience is of no consequence when we consider the plain language of the law. But the inconvenience must be very slight.

"I have conferred with the Clerk with reference to the subject of expense, if any, and he assures me that the expense consequent upon such an order being observed will be substantially no greater than at present incurred in certifying to the indictments and complaints now in the Clerk's office, the difference being that the District Attorney will have to make his copies, if he wants them, before indictment and not afterward."

COL. GARDINER SATISFIED.

Col. Gardiner said after the Recorder had delivered his opinion that he was very glad of the stand taken by the Court. He said that his office would be relieved of a great deal of work which it had to perform under conditions as they had heretofore existed. He said he was also glad for other reasons, but declined to say what these reasons were.

President York of the Police Board was a witness before the Grand Jury yesterday morning. He remained in the Grand Jury room only ten minutes, and when he came out he declined to say anything about his visit other than that he had been subpoenaed. He said he was unable to say whether he would be called again, but that he certainly would obey any subpoena that was served on him.

No member of the District Attorney's staff was in the Grand Jury room while Mr. York was there. It was said that the President of the board was questioned relative to returns made by the precinct Captains, especially Capt. Thomas, as to the resorts known to be open all over town, and also relative to his knowledge or the knowledge of others in the department of the existence of gambling houses. Mr. York went to Flushing immediately after leaving the Grand Jury room, and was not at Police Headquarters during the day.

Superintendent Burr of the Parkhurst society and two of his detectives were also before the Grand Jury. As the Grand Jury later handed down indictments against Joseph Hilliars for running a gambling house at 1,478 Broadway and against Frank Smith for conducting crap games at 283 Bowery and 23 Third Avenue, both of which places were raided by Mr. Burr, it is asserted that his testimony had to do with the finding of these indictments.

There were but two Police Commissioners at Headquarters yesterday—Mr. Hess and Mr. Sexton—so there was no meeting of the board, and the opinion of the Corporation Counsel concerning the concert law, that music in hotels at the dinner hour is not in violation of it, did not come officially before that body. Both of the Commissioners declined to say what possible action would follow the official reception of the opinion.

DEVERY AWAITS OPINION.

Chief Devery was asked if he had issued any order to his Captains, in conformity with the opinion of Mr. Whalen, and he said that he had not, for the reason that he has not yet received the opinion.

"Will you proceed against the dives as disorderly houses rather than as violators of the concert law when this opinion is filed?" he was asked.

"I cannot say what will be done until I get the opinion," said the Chief.

There was more talk in the Criminal Court Building yesterday about the probable continuance of the March Grand Jury by Recorder Goff as a Special Grand Jury. Judge Foster said that there had been no disagreement between him and the Recorder, and that there would be no interference on his part if the Recorder decided to continue the present Grand Jury as a Special Grand Jury. Judge Foster said, however, that he would swear in the April Grand Jury, which means that he will sit in Part I. next month.

Superintendent of Elections McCullagh was in consultation with the Recorder for some time yesterday afternoon. Neither of them would say later what the conference referred to.

It was said yesterday that John D. Crimmins had been subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury to-day in reference to Third Avenue Railroad matters. It was also announced that the Grand Jury would continue its investigation into the bribery and gambling-house matters, and would put off the Third Avenue matter again if such action became necessary.

GAMBLERS IN WOODLAWN.

Big Poolroom Running Under the Eye of Capt. O'Brien.

Before Percival E. Nagle became the Tammany leader in his district up town he was frequently seen around or in the poolroom at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue. Common report attributed the ownership of the place to him. Although thereafter his absence from the poolroom was noticeable, the place continued open and did a prosperous business. It was a favorite resort for up-town politicians of sporting proclivities. The impression prevailed that Nagle still had an interest in the business, which he denied. When, therefore, the recent police edict went forth practically stopping open gambling in this city, and the poolroom at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, with others in various parts of New York, was closed, the friends of Nagle, who meanwhile had been appointed Street Cleaning Commissioner, expressed their regrets.

It was not long, however, before the news was passed from one to another of the poolroom's frequenters that the closing was only a blind and that the business had been merely transferred to Woodlawn, which is within the limits of the greater city. This is in the Wakefield, or Thirty-ninth, Police Precinct, which is in charge of Capt. Stephen O'Brien, formerly Chief of the Detective Bureau. It quickly became known also to the bettors that the new poolroom was doing business openly, and daily since then the railroad has carried between 200 and 300 sporting men up there. They found that the new place wore a familiar look, because the employes of the other poolroom were all on hand. The quarters were in a hotel only a few hundred feet from the railroad station, and no one appeared to be in fear of police interference, despite the fact that the station house was near by.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES went to the hotel in question yesterday afternoon and saw in the barroom a number of well-known followers of the races. They entered by the score at a time, and the room was crowded before the first odds were posted in the poolroom on the floor above. Then the bar was practically deserted until after the result of the race was announced. This news was received over a long-distance telephone from Manhattan. The presence of so many diamond-studded men did not apparently attract the slightest attention of the police, but the fact that a poolroom was doing business in the hotel seemed to be pretty well known to other residents of the place.

Mr. Nagle, several days ago, was believed to be identified with the noted "Little Monte Carlo" up in Westchester. "Little Monte Carlo" was a gambling resort, picturesquely situated in a small forest, and had a clientele of many wealthy and influential men until it was forced to abandon business. Mr. Nagle was indicted in connection with that matter.

The police closing edict not only affected the poolroom at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, but it also shut up the gaming parlor over the Golden Oar saloon at 122 East Thirty-fifth Street. This gaming parlor was commonly called "Nagle's," but the Nagle referred to in this case was John Nagle, a brother of the Street Cleaning Commissioner. It is stated that this Mr. Nagle owns the saloon also. This place has been effectually closed.

For those who do not care to make the trip to Woodlawn each afternoon accommodation has been provided, it is said, in the Golden Oar saloon. There a handbook is conducted, and there the select few may make their bets on races.

The poolroom in Woodlawn is sumptuously furnished, the patronage being of the well-to-do gamblers and politicians. There are drinks and free luncheon for the asking, and every effort apparently is made to make the entertainment there worth the trip up on the train. If it succeeds, it is said that it will be made a permanent poolroom, provided, of course, that Capt. O'Brien and his men do not break it up. Meanwhile it is intended as a place where bets may be made on the races pending the definite result of the crusade against vice in the city.

APPEAL TO THE MAYOR.

Samuel Schurr's Open Letter Demanding Aid in Overturning "Political Gang of Boodlers."

Samuel Schurr, President of the Citizens' Progressive League, with headquarters at 107 Forsyth Street, has addressed an open letter to Mayor Van Wyck in regard to the prevalence of crime in this city. In part it is as follows:

"The only thing purely American that I can find in New York City, after many years' search, is the abnormally developed spirit of money getting.

"The combination of corruption and boodle sell at retail and wholesale political 'pull' and police protection to every one engaged or about to engage in illegitimate business. All owners of poolrooms, gambling houses, concert halls, houses of ill-repute, policy shops, and all other dives, masquerading as Raines hotels, clubs, cafés, or saloons, pay tribute.

"In short, everything that is bad, immoral, vicious, and criminal is aided and abetted by a firmly established political gang of boodlers, crooks, and plunderers, who ruin our youth and pollute the very air we breathe.

"Such methods in politics must cease. The present Grand Jury will naturally not change the situation a hair's breadth, but were you, the Governor of the State, with the co-operation of influential and well-meaning citizens, as also the better of the New York newspapers, to present the case honestly and frankly before the highest and the only authoritative tribunal, the people, then would be found some radical measures sufficient to somewhat change the at present shameful conditions."

Twenty-four Telegrams at One Time.

PARIS, March 20.—M. Mercadier, a French inventor, claims to have solved the problem of sending a number of dispatches simultaneously on a single wire. His system, which was explained yesterday before the Academy of Sciences, was recently tried successfully between Paris and Pau. Twelve independent currents were sent on the circuit at once, and in each direction, making a total of twenty-four telegrams.

Tiffany & Co.

Paris Exposition

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. will have on view in their establishment on

Tuesday, March 20th,

the greater part of the objects which they intend to send to the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Visitors are cordially invited.

UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

NEBRASKA STARTS W. J. BRYAN'S BOOM

Continued from Page 1.

for profit, than any other trust in existence."

TALKS OF IMPERIALISM.

He said that the Republican Party was powerless to interfere with the trusts because the leading Republicans were connected with the trusts, and the party had to rely upon trust contributions to carry on the coming campaign. He presented and defended the remedy, which he suggested at the anti-trust meeting in Chicago last Fall, and which he has frequently discussed since that time. Taking up the Philippine question he referred first to the Puerto Rico bill and said:

"The desire to impose import duties on goods coming from Puerto Rico compelled the Republican Party to disclose its imperialistic tendencies. This bill has aroused a storm of protest from Republicans in public and private life, but why should any Republican be surprised? Imperialism means that the people brought under the flag are not to share in the guarantees of the Constitution.

"It is amazing that Republicans have contemplated the permanent acquisition of the Philippine Islands without stopping to consider the future status of the Filipinos. Are the Filipinos to be citizens? Are they to be allowed to come to the United States with their Oriental methods of living to compete with American labor? What good does it do to exclude a few Chinese and then bring in by force 8,000,000 of Filipinos? Are the Filipinos to expect to participate in our elections? Is a Presidential contest to be determined by the returns from the Philippine Islands? Are the questions which concern our own people to be decided some day by the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the Philippine Islands?

"And if the Filipinos are not going to be citizens, are we going to change our Constitution so as to hold them in a perpetual state of vassalage? Can we expect anything but their hatred so long as we rule them through carpet-bag governors?

THE FILIPINO QUESTION.

"The Republicans have studiously avoided a discussion of the Philippine question. They have opposed the consideration of that question by the cry that nothing could be done until the insurrection was put down. The Puerto Rico Tariff bill, however, gives us some idea of the treatment which the Filipinos may expect, and Prof. Schurman, one of the President's Commissioners, says that this bill will arouse suspicion in the mind of the Filipino as to his future condition. He states his fears in the following language:

"'In the very moment when we need to inspire confidence in the minds of the conquered Filipinos, shall we commit an act which will confirm their distrust of us, quicken their suspicions, and breed new and perhaps ineradicable antipathies? God forbid.'

"The only settlement of the Philippine question consistent with American interests and American principles," Mr. Bryan continued, "is the settlement proposed by the Democrats in the Senate before war broke out in the Philippine Islands, namely, a declaration of the Nation's purpose to give the Filipinos independence as soon as a stable Government is established. When that declaration is made, hostilities will cease and it will be easy to establish a stable government. To independence should be added protection from outside interference."

THE POPULIST CONVENTION.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 19.—The Populist Convention was somewhat turbulent from the start. There were numerous candidates for every position and objectors to every measure. Roll calls were frequent and, consequently, progress was slow. The meeting opened with a spirited contest for the position of temporary Chairman, which finally fell to W. H. Westover of Chadron.

The Committee on Credentials decided against the claims of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists from Omaha to be classed as delegates and barred them from the convention.

The position of D. Clem Deaver of Omaha, as member of the Populist National Committee from Nebraska, was declared vacant, and E. E. Thomas of Omaha was chosen in his place. Mr. Deaver was ousted for the reason that he was "not considered a member of the Populist Party."

After being denied admission as delegates to the Populist Convention, the Middle of the Roaders held a small convention of their own and appointed a Nebraska delegation to attend the Populist Convention at Cincinnati. They also decided to hold a State Convention in Nebraska at some date after the Kansas City Convention.

McGURK'S MANAGER HELD.

Decision by Magistrate Flammer Against Divekeepers Who Furnish Music — Counsel Attacks Big Hotels.

Magistrate Flammer, sitting in Yorkville Court yesterday morning, decided the case against McGurk's and Little Buck's managers, who were arrested on March 13 charged with violation of the Music Hall act in having music in a drinking place, by holding George Furman, manager of McGurk's place, at 295 Bowery, in $500 for trial, and Emanuel Buck, brother of the proprietor of Little Buck's, at 369 Bowery, in $300. Both men were arrested at half-past 10 o'clock at night by Detectives Larkin and McCarthy of the East Fifth Street Police Station.

Emanuel Friend appeared for Furman; Assemblyman Isidor Cohn, ex-Assistant District Attorney Harry J. Goldsmith, and George Engel for Buck.

Magistrate Flammer said that he thought that the music in these places was the principal attraction, being used to induce people to come in and drink. Mr. Friend, on behalf of McGurk's, said that whenever music had been played in the latter place it was in a room where meals were served, this room being considered a restaurant.

Magistrate Flammer questioned the detectives about the serving of meals in this room. They said that he had never seen cloths on the tables, nor advertisements that breakfasts, dinners, and suppers would be served. The Magistrate thereupon held Furman for trial.

The lawyers for Little Buck's declared that Chinese meals were served in this place, and that the only music was a piano in the Chinese dining room. Detectives Larkin and McCarthy testified that they had seen people eating there, and, while Larkin could not remember whether any persons were eating when the arrest was made, Detective McCarthy said that he saw some people eating.

Magistrate Flammer declared that he did not believe that there was any difference between McGurk's and Little Buck's, and he held Buck in $300. Assemblyman Cohn said that the decision would work a hardship to 400 or 500 small musicians who play at places on the Bowery and near by and have no chance to get work at fashionable places in the more favored parts of town.

Mr. Friend said that he intended to test the question whether it was a crime to have music in restaurants on the Bowery and legal to have it in big hotels on Fifth Avenue. "I'm going to send people to the Holland House and to the Waldorf-Astoria," said he, "and see if the music isn't the principal inducement there as well as it is down on the east side."

Magistrate Flammer said that this would be a good idea, and that he agreed with him that the matter ought to be

KRUGER ADMITS THE BOERS HAVE FAILED?

Said to Have Declared Another Month to be Their Limit.

NO NEWS ABOUT MAFEKING

But Mr. Wyndham Seems Confident as to Its Safety.

Sir Alfred Milner Leaves Cape Town on a Possible Peace Mission—British March to Pretoria May Be Virtually Begun.

LONDON, March 20.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Bloemfontein says:

"In a speech which he made here a few days before the British entered the town President Krüger admitted that his men would be unable to keep in the field for another month."

A dispatch from Cape Town, dated March 19, says that Sir Alfred Milner and his private secretary left Cape Town that evening by a special train.

The dispatch does not indicate Sir Alfred's destination, and there is a possibility that he is going north on a peace mission.

The War Office officials say they have had no news up to this hour confirming the report of the relief of Mafeking; but George Wyndham, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, replying to a private inquiry in the lobby of the House of Commons at about midnight, smilingly said, "I think it is all right."

The Free Staters seemingly have not quite collapsed. They are in considerable force around Smithfield, although much dispirited.

A British spy from Rouxville reports that Commandant Olivier and a commando are going to Kroonstad. The agents he left behind are using desperate means to raise recruits, commandeering British Boers under penalty of death.

Kroonstad, where the Boers are concentrating, is 137 miles from Bloemfontein. It is surounded by a country of hills and jungles.

Gen. Gatacre is now resting at Springfontein, preliminary to joining Lord Roberts. Gen. Buller's hill work before Ladysmith has given him an experience which is about to be used in forcing the Biggarsberg Range. It is believed that 25,000 of his 40,000 men are about to engage Gen. Botha's force, and the next news of fighting will probably come from Natal.

It appears likely that the converging of the troops toward Mafeking indicates a much more serious purpose than merely its relief. Judging from Lord Methuen's presence at Warrentown and the capture of the near-by passage of the Vaal at Fourteen Streams, keen observers believe that Lord Roberts meditates an advance in force on Pretoria by way of Rustenburg. This might start either from Fourteen Streams or Klerksdorp, and would probably coincide with another advance vio Bloemfontein and Natal.

Spenser Wilkinson, writing in to-day's Morning Post, deals speculatively with possible movements. He says:

"Lord Roberts may send one or two strong cavalry columns to move unexpectedly on various points, thus upsetting the Boer plans of defense, and rendering possible an advance of three converging forces on Pretoria, without any heavy preliminary fighting."

The leaders of the Afrikander Bund are circulating a petition in Cape Colony asking the Imperial Government not to take away the independence of the Boers.

Thirty-two thousand additional troops for South Africa are now at sea.

THE FATE OF THE MINES.

BERLIN, March 19.—The National Zeitung, referring to the rumored intention of the Boers to destroy the Transvaal gold mines, says:

"Such an act would be justifiable, since it would prevent the authors of the war, which the whole world has declared criminal, from securing the rewards of victory."

LONDON, March 20.—The Times, commenting editorially upon the report that Germany will ask the belligerents to guarantee the safety of Johannesburg, says:

"We decline to believe that any responsible German statesman would make such a proposal. Certainly the Government will not make agreements at foreign instigation."

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

PARIS, March 20.—The Gaulois publishes several answers to the question whether Great Britain intends to make war on France when the hostilities in South Africa have ended. Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, replied:

"Nobody in England dreams of turning our military and naval forces against the colonies of other nations. Our experience in South Africa has taught us not to expose the empire a second time to destruction.

"As to a war with France, the proposition is diabolical. Regret is felt among us because of the hostile tone of a portion of the French press; but we have a great desire to live on friendly terms."

Sir Charles Dilke replied in a similar strain, adding:

"There is only one question that is really dangerous for the relations between the two countries. I mean New Foundland; and this may be settled without difficulty and to the satisfaction of both parties."

THE BOERS IN CAPE COLONY.

LONDON, March 19.—Commandant Olivier has accomplished another step in his retreat from Northern Cape Colony, evacuating Rouxville and going toward Kroonstadt, where President Steyn is.

It is reported that a large force of insurgents is in the vicinity of Van Wyksvlei, Cape Colony.

Portuguese Send Troops to Border.

LONDON, March 20.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Times, telegraphing on March 19, says: "Last night the Portuguese authorities hurriedly dispatched by special train a force of infantry to reinforce the garrison on the Transvaal border."

Gen. White Ill at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, March 18.—Gen. Sir George Stewart White, the defender of Ladysmith, has arrived here, but is still too ill to permit of a public reception being given in his honor.

THE SEIZURE OF VESSELS.

British Government Will Not Pay Damages to Owners of Cargoes.

LONDON, March 19.—In the House of Commons to-day questions were asked on the subject of the seizure of the British steamship Mashona, laden with American flour for the Transvaal, by the British gunboat Partridge. Inquiry was made as to whether the Government, through the United States Ambassador, had undertaken to meet any claims for loss or damage sustained by American citizens interested in the cargo, in consequence of the delay of the delivery of their goods, and whether the claims of British subjects would be treated on the same footing.

Mr. Broderick, in reply, confirmed the announcement that the Prize Court had released the Mashona, and added:

"Her Majesty's Government does not admit liability in respect to claims of the nature indicated. Claims with respect to the non-delivery of cargo appear to be a matter for settlement between the claimants and the ship undertaking to deliver the goods. British subjects owning goods on a British ship have no right to trade with the enemy, and they are not in the same position as foreign owners."

THE BUDGET BILL PASSED.

LONDON, March 19.—In the course of the budget discussion John Redmond, the Irish leader, said the Irish members abstained from taking part in the debates, but they did not regard it as a humdrum budget, as it imposed upon Ireland an additional war tax of over £1,000,000, at which the conscience of Ireland revolted.

The bill passed its second reading by a vote of 182 to 30.

How War Loan Will Be Assigned.

LONDON, March 19.—In the House of Commons to-day the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, announced that the total number of applications for the war loan was 39,800, and the total amount of subscriptions £335,500,000. The largest application, he added, was for £10,000,000. Applicants for £10,000 and upward would get 6 per cent. of the amounts applied for. Below £10,000 the assignments would vary from 6 per cent. to an allotment in full.

Canadians in Central Cape Colony.

CARNARVON, Cape Colony, March 19.—The Canadian Mounted Rifles, under Col. Herchiner, and the Canadian Artillery, commanded by Col. Drury, have arrived here with a contingent of yeomanry. The presence of this force here has had an excellent effect in the district.

Col. Schiel a Quarrelsome Prisoner.

CAPE TOWN, March 19.—Owing to the quarrelsomeness of Col. Schiel, the German officer in charge of the Boer artillery, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Elandslaagte, he has been removed from the prisoners' camp to a transport.

LIKES AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES.

Prussian Minister of Railways Speaks of Their Advantages.

BERLIN, March 19.—The verdict of the Prussian Minister of Railways upon the American locomotives that were tried in Bavaria is that "notwithstanding their faultless construction they cost considerably less than locomotives of similar style of Prussian make."

KAISER'S TRIBUTE TO SCIENCE.

Speaks at the Bicentenary of the Academy at Berlin.

BERLIN, March 19.—The two hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Academy of Sciences was celebrated in the White Hall of the Royal Castle to-day. Emperor William made a speech, during which he paid a tribute to the services of the institution, which has received many favors from all the Prussian Kings. He announced the creation of Chairs of Study of the German Language and Literature, and proceeded:

"The Academy leads mankind to a deeper knowledge of divine truth. As, in the words of Goethe, the theme of the world's history is the conflict between faith and unbelief, and the influence of God over the human race, so may God grant that science in all ages may promote the honor of God and the welfare of humanity."

After the delivery of the Emperor's address three cheers were given for his Majesty. Among the new foreign correspondents appointed were Prof. Josiah Willard Gibbs of Yale, Prof. Henry Augustus Rowland of Johns Hopkins University, and Prof. William James of Harvard.

To-morrow the American delegates will present formal congratulations, and the celebration will end to-morrow night, when the Academy will give a banquet to the visitors. Emperor William has invited the foreign delegates to breakfast at the Castle on Wednesday, and Ambassador White has been obliged to cancel the invitations he had issued for a breakfast to them that day.

CHINA AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

Empress Dowager Rewards Those Hostile to Outsiders.

PEKING, March 19.—The ascendency of the Anti-Foreign Party is becoming more pronounced daily. The Dowager Empress appears unable to sufficiently reward the officials who exhibit marked hostility to everything not Chinese.

Hen-Tung, probably the most bitterly anti-foreign official of the empire, has been decorated with the three-eyed peacock feather, which had not been conferred for eighty years; the notorious Li-Peng-Hing, who was dismissed from the Governorship of Shan-Tung on German demand, has been advanced to the first rank, and the former Governor Yuh-Slen of Shang-Tung has been appointed Governor of the Shan-Si district, a snub to the powers interested, and likely to prejudice British interests in the province, as the powers believe his maladministration is the cause of the present state of affairs in Shan-Tung.

LONDON, March 19.—Being asked a question in the House of Commons to-day regarding the reports of trouble threatening to occur in China, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. William St. John Brodrick, said her Majesty's Government had taken and continued to take all necessary steps to protect British interests in this connection. He also denied the story, published in the United States, that the American Government was sending warships to China.

Muscher Held for Extradition.

QUEENSTOWN, March 19.—Nathan Muscher, the passenger from New York by the Cunard Line steamer Lucania, who was arrested on the arrival of the vessel here March 16 as the result of information from the United States that a warrant had been issued for his arrest on the charge of forgery, was brought into a police court in Queenstown this morning. Later he was handed over to a London detective and will be held pending the extradition hearing.

American Composer Complimented.

NEW HAVEN, March 19.—Prof. Horatio Parker of Yale has been commissioned to compose a work for the coming Festival of the Three Choirs, at Hereford, England. The work is to be an extended one for chorus and orchestra, and the composer has been asked to direct personally the preparatory rehearsals and the first performance, in September. This is the first time an American musician has been honored by such an invitation. Prof. Parker has also been invited to the Chester Triennial Festival, to conduct a performance of his "Hora Novissima," which was produced last September at Worcester. The Chester festival takes place on July 25, 26, and 27.

Epithets in Austria's Reichsrath.

VIENNA, March 19.—Scenes of wild disorder were witnessed in the Reichsrath today. The President of the Chamber, Dr. von Fuchs, suppressed a German Nationalist interpellation. Greatly excited, the Germans interrupted the proceedings for half an hour, denouncing the President and hurling at him such epithets as "Blackguard!" "Convict!" and "Thieving scoundrel!"

Money to Rebuild Theatre Francais.

PARIS, March 19.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted a credit of 2,400,00f. for the reconstruction of the Théâtre Français, recently destroyed by fire, and for the provision of a temporary home for the Comédie Française at the Odéon. The Finance bill was then voted in its entirety, after the Rightists had declared that they would not participate in the vote.

Consul at Chemnitz Resigns.

BERLIN, March 19.—J. C. Monaghan, United States Consul at Chemnitz, who has just arrived there by way of Genoa, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on March 31. Mr. Monaghan has accepted the editorship of a leading industrial publication in the United States, having specially in view the promotion of industrial technical education. He will sail for New York about the end of next month. Secretary Hay's letter, accepting his resignation, was of a very cordial character.

Chicago Actress Down with Smallpox.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 19.—A case of smallpox that has been the cause of other mild cases in a Wabash Avenue boarding house was discovered to-day by the Health Department. Pauline Baxter, an actress, is the patient. She was taken to the isolation hospital while the entire force of the Health Department disinfectors was sent to the place, which is temporarily under quarantine.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

AUGUSTIN DALY SALE ON

$8,218.75 Realized as Result of First Day's Auction.

Oil and Water Color Paintings and Miscellaneous Articles and Bric-a-Brac Disposed Of.

The dispersal by auction of the collections of art objects and books which belonged to the late Augustin Daly, was begun yesterday at the galleries of the American Art Association, Broadway and Twenty-third Street. In the afternoon a portion of the miscellaneous household articles, relics and bric-à-brac was offered, and in the evening the oil and water color paintings, framed photographs, engravings, miniatures, and prints were sold.

The afternoon's sale of 259 lots consisted almost entirely of miscellaneous articles, such as pottery, porcelain, glass, silver, silver plate, and metal objects.

Among them was a large ivory tankard, carved in bold relief, with dolphins, tritons, sea nymphs, and cupids, and with elaborate repoussé silver mountings. It brought $145, the highest figure of the afternoon sale, the buyer being Peter Doelger, Jr. There was keen competition for an antique French jewel box of iron, its panels decorated with effigies and coats of arms. It was knocked down for $66 to N. Mitchell.

A pair of royal Dresden statuettes, richly decorated, fetched $30. Miss Scovell paid $26 for a Shakespeare goblet presented to Mr. Daly by Richard Savage. J. Wells bought an antique silver box given to the late owner by John Drew, the price paid being $20.

At the evening sale of pictures, the highest price was obtained for a portrait of Peg Woffington attributed to Hogarth, which was purchased by Mr. Randolph, acting as agent for a buyer whose name could not be ascertained, for $1,100. It was bought by Mr. Daly from Lord Lonsdale at a price which was said to be $2,000.

Included in the sale were seventeen portraits of Miss Ada Rehan—photographs and colored prints—which brought prices ranging from $2 to $30. There were two portraits county, making a great many speeches. When John L. Powers organized the company of State Guards Golden was made first Sergeant, and was in Frankfort with the company.

When the report passed over the wires that Golden had made a confession and turned State's evidence in the Goebel murder case crowds of people stood on every street corner in Barbourville discussing the matter. The Republicans think the report false. They do not think Powers personally connected with the conspiracy.

There were loud threats made against Golden by his former friends and associates, and he was denounced as a traitor. Friends of the accused parties became very uneasy, and prominent Republicans said that if it should be true, "the trees would bear fruit that they never bore before."

It came out to-day that the name of the mulatto who is accused by the prosecution of being the man who fired the shot which killed Goebel is "Tallow Dick" Combs and that he is now in Beattyville, Lee County. He was formerly a citizen of Winchester, where he got into some trouble and left for the mountains. The negro who went to Frankfort with him is named Hockersmith.

It is given out to-night that the reason these men have not been arrested is the danger of mob violence. If they are brought to the capital during the present exciting times it is believed nothing could prevent Goebel's friends from injuring them.

When the news of Golden's alleged confession reached the leading Republicans at Louisville and Lexington there was much discomfiture. They believed Golden the most rabid Republican in the State, and they are unwilling to admit that he has made a confession.

One of the leaders at Frankfort said he would never believe that "Wharf" Golden had become a traitor until he heard it from his own lips.

KENTUCKIANS DOUBT GOLDEN CONFESSED

Republicans Assert that It Cannot Be True.

But, If It Is So, "Trees Would Bear Fruit that They Never Bore Before."

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 19.—A sensation was created to-day by the news that Sergt. Golden, a member of the Barboursville militia company, had turned State's evidence and would become a witness for the Commonwealth in the trial of the men accused of being accessories in the Goebel assassination.

According to the statement made by Golden, one of the men now under arrest offered $1,200 to John Golden, Milton Trasber, and a young man named Ricketts, all of Knox County, if they would put Goebel out of the way. These three men, with Golden, were present in Frankfort, with many other mountaineers, on the day of the assassination, but Golden says they refused the money. Golden is at Winchester to-night, and refuses to make any further statement.

The publication of a part of his confession is regarded as unwise and is said to have been a violation of confidence of the attorneys, who told it to a newspaper man under a pledge of secrecy.

Golden left Barboursville Saturday night for Frankfort in company with ex-Representative Berry Howard of Harlan County, who will also be a witness for the Commonwealth. Before leaving it is reported he said to friends that his presence was necessary at the examining trial of Caleb Powers, as he could explain some things which Powers could not.

During the recent campaign Golden and Powers were close friends, and he (Golden) was untiring in his efforts to assist Powers in his election. He canvassed the whole

Regarding the alleged confession of Sergt. Golden, he admitted that such a confession had been made, but would not discuss the details. Referring to Golden's statement on leaving Lexington that he "was trying to save himself from the penitentiary, and probably the gallows." Campbell smiled and said:

"There are no doubt good reasons for such a statement," adding: "It is not necessary that we prove who shot Goebel. If we can prove that one, two, or a dozen were implicated in a conspiracy which resulted in Goebel's assassination, that will be sufficient to hang the conspirators.

"It may be, as persons have declared, that I will meet the fate of William Goebel in this case. Very well, then, I will have to meet it. A lawyer who would desert his post because he feared the results should be entitled to as little respect as a soldier who would run when the first gun of the enemy was fired."

RAIN CLEARS AWAY THE SNOW.

Contractors' Efforts Well Seconded—To Finish To-morrow Night.

It is a question whether or not yesterday's rain did not accomplish more toward clearing the snow from the streets than all the efforts of the contractors. The city awoke yesterday morning to find the gutters transformed into brooks of dark brown fluid, in many cases dammed into great pools at the street corners. But the street cleaners worked as hard as ever, and 59,000 loads of snow were carried away during the day, making a total of 235,000 loads removed since the storm.

Four thousand laborers and 3,500 carts were at work during the day, but many of the owners withdrew their horses last evening because the asphalt was slippery from mud. Commissioner Nagle was abroad all day, and went from place to place directing the work of the contractors. He expects all the snow to be cleared away by to-morrow night.

Secretary Root Home Again.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 19.—Elihu Root, Secretary of War, arrived in Charleston on board the transport Sedgwick at noon to-day, and left to-night for Washington.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

3:30 A. M.—350 East Twenty-third Street; C. Langheno; damage, $1,600.

3:50 A. M.—1,727 Second Avenue; Julius Hanswaith; damage, $10.

4:45 A. M.—611 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street; F. Rabbie; damage, $10.

4:50 A. M.—209 East Ninety-third Street; J. Lyons; damage slight.

5:45 A. M.—257 East Seventh Street; I. Brown; damage, $10.

10:10 A. M.—440 East Sixth Street; Louisa Gassig; damage, $20.

1:10 P. M.—154 Forsyth Street; G. W. May; damage, $20.

5:45 P. M.—7 and 9 Waverly Place; J. C. Stratton & Co.; damage, $1,000.

6:20 P. M.—113 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; William Maro; damage, $500.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain, colder; brisk to high southerly winds shifting to northwesterly.

Since Sunday night the storm centre has moved from Western Lake Superior to Western Ontario, with a still further increase in intensity, and the pressure is low east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Northwest, decidedly so from the Gulf States northward. Rain has been general from the Mississippi Valley eastward, and there has also been snow in the Northwest. Temperatures have risen considerably from the Gulf States northeastward, while in the Upper Mississippi Valley, upper lake region and Northwest they have fallen through the influence of an area of high pressure which is central to-night in the British Northwest.

There has been rain on the Pacific Coast, while in the central plateau region fair weather has continued. Rain will continue Tuesday in New England and the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, while in the remainder of the Midle Atlantic States, the East Gulf States, and central valleys the weather will clear. It will be generally fair elsewhere, except in the vicinity of the great lakes, where snow flurries are probable. The high area in the Northwest will spread to the southeastward and lower temperatures may, therefore, be expected generally in the interior, reaching the Atlantic Coast Tuesday night and continuing Wednesday.

Fair weather is indicated generally on Wednesday, with rising temperatures in the extreme West. On the Atlantic Coast winds will be brisk to high south to west. Storm signals are displayed on the entire Atlantic Coast and on the Gulf Coast of Florida.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	45	39	38
6 A. M.	42	44	38
9 A. M.	46	47	51
12 M.	46	48	56
3 P. M.	48	46	51
6 P. M.	44	48	48
9 P. M.	34	44	46
12 P. M.	34	45	47

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46¾
Weather Bureau	43½
Corresponding date 1899	42¼
Corresponding date for last twenty years	37

The maximum temperature was 49 degrees at 3:15 P. M. and the minimum 36 degrees at 12:15 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 64 per cent, and at 8 P. M. 89 per cent. The barometer registered 29.95 at 8 A. M. and 29.78 at 8 P. M.

GOEBEL ASSASSIN NOT CAUGHT.

T. C. Campbell Says It Will Require 3,000 Armed Men to Make the Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—T. C. Campbell, who has been employed by the brothers of William Goebel to assist in the prosecution of the assassin of Mr. Goebel, was here to-day fresh from a conference with his associates, held at Lexington.

In conversation Mr. Campbell was unwilling to disclose the state of their case, but he said that so far as now known the assassin was not yet arrested. He added that the assassin would be arrested whenever a force of 3,000 armed men could be had to go to a certain county in Eastern Kentucky.

He said further that the attorneys for the Commonwealth claim to have proof to establish a conspiracy for the assassination, but he made the assertion that this conspiracy was not charged against the Republican leaders, but against what is known as the "anti-Goebel party." He said it includes men who were officials prior to the late election, and men who thought they became officials after the late election.

No Appeal to the President.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—C. M. Barrett and C. E. Sapp, Federal officers at Louisville, Ky., who, it is reported, intend to ask the President's assistance in Gov. Taylor's contest for the Governorship of Kentucky, are in the city. They spent some time to-day in talking over the Kentucky situation with Senator Deboe, who said to-night that if Messrs. Barrett and Sapp had any business with the President regarding the purpose for which it is reported they came to Washington they said nothing to him about it.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FRANKFORT, Mich., March 19.—The Forest Avenue Hotel burned early to-day. Loss, $17,000.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 19.—Fire to-day destroyed the business portion of Prattville, Ala. All the buildings on Main Street except two were burned. The loss is over $60,000, with $10,000 insurance.

ROCHESTER, March 19.—Fire which broke out in Fee Brothers' building, on North Water Street, to-night did over $50,000 damage and has thrown out of employment nearly 500 people. The losses, which are covered by insurance, are: Hodson Hat Factory, $2,500; Pulver Gum Company, $8,000. Damage by smoke and water: Defiance Check Perforating Machine Company, $10,000; Vreedenburg & Co., printers, $10,000; W. K. Ellsworth, shoe heel makers, $5,000; C. W. Oster, camera maker, $2,500; Clark & McNeil Company, printers, $4,000; Maher & O'Connor, shoe manufacturers, $1,500, and Fee Brothers, $6,000.

EX-MAYOR STRONG HOTLY ATTACKS QUIGG

Favors Gruber Because the Latter Is Fighting the Chairman.

QUIGG GIVES SHOT FOR SHOT

Says His Critic Is Doing All He Can to Prevent a Union Candidate for Mayor in 1901.

Additional interest was injected into the Gruber-Austin fight in the Twenty-first Assembly District yesterday by an interview given out by ex-Mayor William L. Strong, in which he favored Gruber because of his opposition to Lemuel E. Quigg.

Referring to the Gruber-Austin controversy, Mr. Strong said:

"It is a peculiar fight, a very peculiar fight. Gruber has been identified with the Republican machine for a long time; now he is seemingly disgusted with it. I don't know the cause of this sudden disgust. Yet it seems to be genuine, and we must accept it. At any rate, he is making relentless war on the Chairman of the County Committee, and this is enough for us to know for present purposes.

"Now, I have nothing against Quigg—personally. I do think, however, that he is a detriment to the success of the Republican Party in the County of New York. I have thought so a long time, as most people know. The party is losing more and more votes every year, all on account of Quigg. The best intelligence of the best Republicans has no confidence in him. As long as he is the Chairman of the County Committee, just so long will the party be unsuccessful. If he were a thoroughly patriotic Republican, he would resign to-morrow."

Asked whether he was for Gruber as against Quigg, or simply for Gruber, the ex-Mayor replied:

"The truth is, I stand for any opponent of Quigg. It is a most important contest. The existence of Quigg, it seems to me, is threatened. Therefore I stand for any man who is trying to put him out of a position of influence in the party. Why, it would be better for the Republican Party to have a wooden man for Chairman of the County Committee than to have Quigg.

"No, I'm not going to take an active part in the campaign. I am out of politics. But if I lived in the district, I would—yes, indeed."

MR. QUIGG'S REPLY.

The ex-Mayor's statement was submitted to Chairman Quigg at his home last night. After reading it carefully he dictated the following:

"If I had been elected Mayor of New York by a united and valorous body of voters, and at the end of my three years' term, infinite with the possibility of public good and party service, had left the body which elected me so torn and distracted with faction that neither I nor any other human soul could be found on whom it might be brought together as a candidate for the succession, I should not think myself entitled to criticise anybody else's leadership.

"Perhaps Mr. Strong will say, as he often has said, that it might have been brought together except for me, and when he has said that he will have made his utmost confession. If Mr. Strong, as Mayor of New York, had pursued the truly and wisely independent course which has distinguished the administration of Gov Roosevelt, there might have been a Democratic Party in New York to-day, but Tammany Hall would have been as extinct as Mount Tom.

"I came into a position of responsibility in the Republican organization at the close of Mayor Strong's administration and confronted the political situation which he had made. It was an unmanageable, impossible situation. If the events of 1897 could be gone over again, I should do differently, as would many a man with many a matter.

"For three years, since then, as President of the County Committee, I have tried to conduct that office with just one end in view—to convince the independent Republicans and the independent Democrats that the Republican organization would enter heartily, enthusiastically into a municipal campaign with them against Tammany Hall on the platform of non-partisan City Government. The first step in that direction was taken when the primary law was passed guaranteeing to every man who said he intended to act with the Republican Party at the next election the right to vote at Republican primaries and guarding his ballot in the count. The organization that came out of the ballot boxes under that law was an unchallenged and unchallengeable organization.

"Mr. Strong's view that if I were patriotic I would resign the Presidency of it is the coward's view. What I should do is to do my duty, the best I know how, and at the end of my term accept the verdict which he and other Republicans will give, and then if another than I be appointed, turn in and loyally support my successor and not 'backcap' him and malign him and lie about him. That is my view of an honest man's duty.

"BITTER AND PERVERSE."

"The second step which the organization took to commend itself to the good opinion of the people was its advocacy of the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for Governor, and its consistent support of Roosevelt's upright administration, and the third step was to advocate and support a non-partisan ticket in the local election of 1899. These are the pledges it has given during the three years of my Presidency for the course it will take in 1901. If they are not enough then the bitterness and perversity that stick out in Mr. Strong's observations are more widespread and dangerous than I believe they are.

"In asking Republicans to vote for Mr. Gruber, Mr. Strong is doing all he can to prevent a union candidate for Mayor in 1901. Mr. Gruber has publicly said in commenting upon the Fallows-Matthews candidacy that no Republican shall ever run in the Twenty-first District again with an independent indorsement. He has opposed every one of the three policies which the organization has adopted since 1897 to conciliate and convince the independents. His outcry against me is utterly insincere, made simply in the hope of tricking and fooling both organization men and independents, for to the one he says, 'I'm not against the organization, I'm only against Quigg,' while to the other he says, 'I'm against Platt, against Roosevelt, against the whole present state of things, and if I am elected I will start the fires of revolution in every Assembly district.'

"Is that a good thing? Haven't we had enough revolutions? Is the eve of a Presidential election a good time to be starting revolutions? Are revolutions conducive to that harmony of design and unity of action which must control us all to recover New York from the grasp of the gamblers and political marauders that now possess it? I submit these questions to the independent voters, whose action at the primaries next Tuesday Mr. Strong's statement is intended to influence, and to such of them as make up their minds to be led into revolution for the cause of independence and reform, I think I might join with Col. Strong in commending Abraham Gruber as their leader."

Victoria's Wheat Crop.

MELBOURNE, March 19.—The official statistics of the wheat crop in Victoria show only 15,000,000 bushels, instead of 21,000,000 bushels, which was the estimate before the harvest. The exportable surplus will be 6,250,000 bushels, instead of 12,000,000.

SARATOGA Arondack Water

Aids digestion, cures dyspepsia, tones the nerves, regulates the kidneys. Sold by grocers, druggists, cafés, or

THE ARONDACK SPRING, 1362 Broadway.

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161 BROADWAY.
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R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Loveliest of Cottons.

Cotton Fabrics of 1900. The writer has been gazing at them—drinking in their beauty—marvelling at the Macy collection. They represent Textile Art in its most exalted forms—the apotheosis of spinning, designing and tinting. The makers of France, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, Belgium, Prussia and America are fighting the same fight that waged between the mortal Arachne and the goddess Minerva when they contested for supremacy in weaving and embroidery skill.

The products of *all* are outspread on our counters. Accord leadership to whom you please. It is for your fancy and taste to decide. Every yard exemplifies elegance.

50c. Silk-embroidered Dimity at 29c.

The finest Dimities we've seen—exceedingly sheer—almost transparent. The stripes peculiar to Dimity are clearly defined. Solid grounds with self-colored embroidered silk polka dots—black, pale blue, nile green, gray, lavender, helio, canary, cardinal, delft blue, pink, cerise, cream and white—50c. value; our price 29c.

Imported Galatea Cloth—one of the heaviest and most serviceable of all the Cotton fabrics—solid colors and bright stripes, 16c. and 24c.

Printed French Organdie—dainty and crisp as hyacinth bells, ten charming designs, five colors of each, regular 50c. quality at, 24c.

Imported Grenadines—mere tissues—plain gauzy grounds with stripes in colors of striking contrast—five effects—fifteen colors of each, 24c.

Batiste Brilliantine—sheer and filmy like unto mull—grounds starred with the most delicate embroidery, cut by solid stripes be-flowered, 24c.

Scotch Madras—broad stripes of color and narrow stripes of cords—spun as fine as silk—firm and strong—45 styles—32 in., 29c.

Imported Lappets—we have no thought of attempting to describe this weave. Big variety of styles and colorings, 29c.

Imported Silk-striped Novelty Gingham and Silk-warped Corded and Figured Madras, for waists, 27 in. wide, 39c.

Belfast Linen Suiting, solid colors, including, pink, gray, navy, Delft blue and melon red, 38 in. wide, 44c.

Lace-striped Scotch Ginghams—one of the strongest and handsomest stuffs in the whole display, 27 in. wide, 44c.

German Linen-and-Cotton Novelty Cloth—surfaces have the flaxeny, satiny finish—neat stripes and dots, 32 in. wide, 48c. Satin-corded Novelty Gingham—plain grounds divided by clusters of gem-hued satin cords—twenty designs, 32 in. 48c.

Embroidered and Corded Scotch Ginghams—staple and pastel shades—very novel and artistic, 27 in. wide, 69c.

Embroidered Swiss—scores of designs, varying from tiny dots to fancy stripes—self and contrasting colors, 14c. up to 98c.

Spring Ribbons

Ribbons are a part of Spring Dress. They lend grace—give a kind of fluttering chic to the simplest garment.

We present values to-day that should instantly absorb your buying thought:

Over four thousand yards extra fine imported Satin-back Silk Velvet Ribbon, No. 1 width—black, white, cream, light blue, pink, lavender, navy and brown, value 35c. per bolt of ten yards; our price 19c.

Over eleven hundred yards All-Silk Moire Gros Grain Ribbon—white and cream only—3½ inches wide, value 40c.; at 21c. And 4 inches wide, value 50c.; at 24c.

We count these among the most notable bargains in the entire offering.

Five hundred yards imported Taffeta Metallique Ribbon—embellished with five rows silk lace stripes—very effective for trimming children's hats and women's neckwear, 40c. value; at 26c.

Over two thousand yards Satin Taffeta Ribbon—soft-finish and with rich lustre—all the new Spring colors, also black, white and cream—especially appropriate for trimmings and belts, 6 in. wide, value 60c.; at 29c.

China Dinner Sets

Haviland's—and others. The kind of values that have made the Macy China department famous—and matchless.

Haviland's China Dinner Sets—these will satisfy your practical needs and æsthetic craving—unless you are willing to pay for the superb art creations that are more costly without being more serviceable, others charge $30.00; our price **$19.87**

Haviland's China Dinner Sets—the shapes, decorations and colorings form a trinity of beauty. Inimitable effects that can't be described. You must see them. That's the only way: stippled gilt handles, quoted elsewhere at $25.00; our price **$14.87**

Limoges China Dinner Sets—the decorations are ideally French—pretty, delicate tints that give vital charm to the trailing and wreathing and twining floral studies, gilt handles, 102 pieces, called cheap elsewhere at $20.00; our price **$14.63**

Carlsbad China Dinner Sets, direct from our own works. The quality of the China and the distinctive character of the decorations will please you greatly. Rich gilt graces every piece, complete, including soup tureen; real value $15.00; our price . . . **$11.87**

Hundreds of others correspondingly cheap, ranging up to $287.43.

Other Bargains in Haviland's China

Haviland's China at prices usually asked for ordinary China. We told you of it in our Sunday advertisement. The business was immense yesterday. However, original varieties are still undisturbed.

8c. for 15c. Ind. Butters.
19c. for 35c. Tea Plates.
23c. for 40c. Breakfast Plates.
29c. for 60c. Dinner Plates.
29c. for 45c. Cups and Saucers.
49c. for 65c. Pickle Dishes.
59c. for 80c. Nine-inch Dishes.
67c. for $1.00 Baking Dishes.
$1.37 for $1.75 Salad Dishes.
$1.39 for $1.75 Sauce Boats.
$1.69 for $2.50 Covered Dishes.
$2.49 for $4.00 Soup Tureens.

New and pretty shapes—wild-rose borders and centres.

German China

Getting free of broken lines of open-stock patterns. Green and gilt decorations.

10c. for 15c. Ind. Butters.
21c. for 30c. Creamers.
23c. for 35c. Pick Holders.
23c. for 35c. Preserves.
29c. for 40c. Oat Meal Bowls.
29c. for 50c. Trays.
23c. for 50c. Plates.
33c. for 50c. Bon Bon Dishes.
43c. for 60c. Cups and Saucers.
43c. for 60c. Demi Tasse C. & S.

Your Mother-in-Law will like

Preferencia

"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT"
HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA · RICH CUT GLASS
ALL PRICES LESS THAN ELSEWHERE. 50-54 West 22d St. A SPECIALTY. WEDDING GIFTS

Wheatena.

The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

Flemish Oak

The "Rambler's" Visit to the Furniture Store

Everybody remembers *Old Vienna* in the Chicago Exposition with its beer garden and quaint houses and queer shops.

In the Antwerp Exposition of 1893 there was an *Old Antwerp* show gotten up on the Old Vienna principle. In that show old Flemish furniture had a great part.

The head of Wanamaker's Furniture Store bought all the furniture, but before the delivery a fire destroyed all save a very few pieces. When they came here some enterprising furniture manufacturers bought them for samples.

From these models a few copies were made. The Rambler has seen single pieces in the shops of the so-called exclusive decorators — reproduced from the Antwerp models. In such environment you would assume their antiquity and reverence them accordingly. But they were like the frequent copies of paintings of the old masters—just as good as the originals to look upon, but lacked the flavor of the heirs of all the ages when you discovered their youth.

Did you ever stop to think of the commercial value of sentiment? Scores of millions of dollars are annually expended upon it. It is easy to pay big prices for it, but it is often dead stock when you want to sell it. This fits the Flemish Oak Furniture.

The Rambler learned some interesting facts about the black oak pieces now shown at Wanamaker's, and puts them down here for your information. Seven years have come and have gone since the Antwerp Exhibition, but not until the present season has a complete line of oak furniture in Flemish style been made. Wanamaker's collection is notable.

It appeals to the artistic fancy and satisfies a refined taste. The dining-room commands black oak. Extension tables with round ends that range in price from $10 to $125. Side tables that are like little buffets, and lead up to stately sideboards, and dining-room chairs—too many to talk about.

Halls and libraries complete with dining-rooms for black oak favor. But, you know, the Rambler is not writing a catalogue. Sets of settles, with two hall chairs, single hall chairs, of sorts enough to please the most critical, crotchety, crank; pedestals and taborets, library tables and chairs.

Some of the seats have rush bottom, called mission style, but why the Rambler doesn't know; some have enameled decorative backs like pottery pictures, some have carved reliefs of old Dutch pictures by Van Ostade and others; some have leather seats and painted backs. Many forms appear in the carvings, spiral posts, grotesque griffins, animal heads, monastic designs—a carnival of carving runs through the collection.

The Rambler has described nothing—didn't intend to. If, however, he should see in your city home or summer cottage some of these solemn and beautiful bits of Furniture to which your interest has been incited by this scrappy screed he will feel that he has done a good stroke of missionary advertising for the benefit of yourself and — Wanamaker's. And then, too, the Rambler will have the satisfaction that he has led you to economy, not extravagance.

The Wanamaker Store

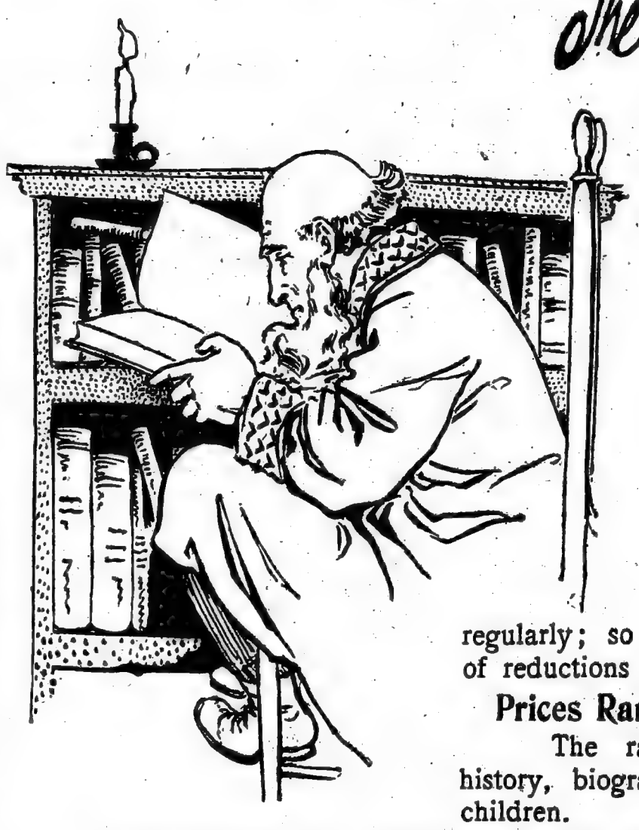

A Sale of Books---Some Hurt, Some Hearty

Books for Old and Young---Entertaining and Instructive

IT is spring house-cleaning time in the Book Store. The stock-man has gone through and picked out for quick selling, some ten thousand volumes that he would rather not have on the shelves. Some because of little rubs and finger-marks; but most of them because we want new books to take their places and must get these out of the way first.

This is a splendid opportunity for public and private libraries, and for the man or woman, boy or girl who is starting a collection of books that teach and entertain. This store regularly sells all books at about 25 per cent. below publishers' prices, yet we give publishers' prices to identify editions—not for the purpose of deception. Books in this list called $1.50 books we would likely sell at $1.10 regularly; so at 50c, they are less than half our own low prices—the rule of reductions in this sale is still greater than this instance.

Prices Range from a Half to a Quarter of Our Regular Low Prices

The range of books include late and standard fiction, poetry, history, biography, travel, religion, science, and a wide variety of books for children.

The selling space occupies the Ninth street aisle and the Book Store. This partial list of titles and prices—

At 25 Cents—

Clara Hopgood. By Mark Rutherford. 12mo, $1.25. Our price 25c

At a Winter's Fire. Bernard Capes. 12mo, $1.25. Our price 25c

Earth's Enigmas. By Chas. G. D. Roberts. 16mo, $1.50. Our price 25c

The Forge in the Forest. An Arcadian Romance. By Chas. G. D. Roberts. $1.50. Our price 25c

A Sister to Evangeline. The story of Yvonne de Lamourie. By Chas. G. D. Roberts. $1.50. Our price 25c

Thro' the Year with Kipling. A yearbook of selections. $1.00. Our price 25c

Ye Lyttle Salem Maide. A story of witchcraft. By P. B. Mackie. 12mo, $1.50. Our price 25c

The Man Who Outlived Himself. Albion W. Tourgee. 16mo, 75c Our price 25c

Some Marked Passages and Other Stories. By Jeanne G. Pennington. 16mo, $1. Our price 25c

The Open Boat and Other Tales of Adventure. Stephen Crane. 16mo, $1. Our price 25c

The Voyage of the Rattletrap. By Hayden Carrath. 16mo, $1.25. Our price 25c

The Enchanted Stone. By Lewis Hind. 12mo, $1.25. Our price 25c

Rachel. Jane H. Findlater. $1.50. Our price 25c

The Comte de la Muette. By Bernard Capes. 12mo, $1.50. Our price 25c

The Temptress. By Wm. Le Queux. 12mo, $1.25. Our price 25c

At 50 Cents Each—

The Title Mongers. Wm. Farquhar Payson. 12mo, $1.25. Our price 50c

A Widow's Tale. By Mrs. Oliphant. 12mo, $1.50. Our price 50c

Bound in Shallows. Eva W. Brodhead. 12mo, $1.25. Our price 50c

The Red Secour. By P. Anderson Graham. 12mo, $1.25. Our price 50c

The Sack of Monte Carlo. Walter Frith. 12mo, $1.25. Our price 50c

The Vintage. E. F. Benson. 12mo, $1.50. Our price 50c

Midst the Wild Carpathians. Maurus Jokai. 12mo, $1.25. Our price 50c

Knights of the Cross, (New). Henrik Sienkiewicz. 12mo, $1. Our price 50c

In Vain. By Henrik Sienkiewicz. 12mo, $1.25. Our price 50c

The Road to Paris. R. N. Stephens. 12mo, $1.50. Our price 50c

Daughter of Babylon. Wilson Barrett and R. Hitchens. 12mo, $1.50. Our price 50c

The Phantom Army. Max Pemberton. 12mo, $1.50. Our price 50c

The Paths of the Prudent. J. S. Fletcher. 12mo, $1.50. Our price 50c

In Castle and Colony. By E. Rayner. 12mo, $1.50. Our price 50c

The Destroyer. Benjamin Swift. 12mo, $1.25. Our price 50c

The Angel of the Covenant. J. Maclaren-Cobban. 12mo, $1.50. Our price 50c

The Little Minister. J. M. Barrie. Illustrated. 12mo, $1.50. Our price 50c

Funk & Wagnalls' Standard Dictionary, formerly sold at $9. Our price $6; with thumb index, $6.50.

15 Cents Each—

The Little Huguenot. A Romance of the Forest of Fontainebleau. By Max Pemberton. 16mo, 75c. Our price 15c

Dream Life and Real Life. By Olive Schreiner. 16mo, 60c. Our price 15c

When Love Calls. By Stanley J. Weyman. 16mo, 50c. Our price 15c

Sets of Books—

Waverley Novels, 12 vols., people's edition, 12mo, $2.15.

Waverley Novels, 12 vols., good edition, 12mo, $3.

Waverley Novels, 12 vols., gilt top edition, 12mo, $4.25.

George Eliot's Works, 6 vols., people's edition, 12mo, $1.15.

George Eliot's Works, 6 vols., gilt top edition, 12mo, $2.10.

Sisters Bronte's Works, 6 vols., good edition, $1.50.

Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales, good edition, 12mo, $1.25.

Macaulay's History of England, 5 vols., 75c.

Irving's Works, 6 vols., $1.15.

Dumas's D'Artagnan Series, 6 vols., $1.15.

Clark Russell's Popular Novels, 3 vols., 55c.

New National Cyclopedia, 4 vols., illustrated, $16. Our price $2.50. ½ morocco binding $3.

Shakespeare's handy volume edition, oblong 12mo, 12 vols., $1.50.

Shakespeare's Works, pocket edition, each play in a separate volume, 39 vols.—our price $5.

Miscellaneous.

Life of Our Lord in Art. With some account of the artistic treatment of the Life of St. John the Baptist. By Estelle M. Hurll. 8vo, illustrated, $3. Our price $1.

Songs of Rest. Edited by W. Robertson Nicoll. 12mo, $1.50. Our price $1.25.

A Guide to Biblical Study. By A. S. Peake. 12mo, $1.50. Our price 25c.

A Dog of Constantinople. By Izora C. Chandler. 12mo, illustrated, $1.25. Our price 25c.

My Lady's Slipper and Other Verses. By Dora Sigerson. 16mo, $1. Our price 25c.

Aphorisms. By Walter Savage Landor. 16mo, 75c. Our price 25c.

Pansies from French Gardens. Henry Attwell. 16mo, 75c. Our price 25c.

Gleams from Goethe. Translated by Henry Attwell. 16mo, 75c. Our price 25c.

Thoughts from Keats. Selected from his letters. 16mo, 75c. Our price 25c.

A Daily Staff for Life's Pathway. 16mo, $1. Our price 30c.

Ulysses S. Grant. Conversations and unpublished letters. 16mo, $1.25. Our price 15c.

Walks and Talks in the Geological Field. Alexander Winchell. 12mo, $1. Our price 25c.

From Chaucer to Tennyson. By Henry A. Beers. 12mo, $1. Our price 25c.

Classic French Course in English. W. C. Wilkinson. 12mo, $1. Our price 25c.

The Gamekeeper at Home. Sketches of natural history. Richard Jeffries. 12mo, illustrated, $1.25. Our price 15c.

Frondes Agrestes. Readings in modern painters. John Ruskin. 16mo, $1. Our price 15c.

Miscellaneous.

The Red Cross in Peace and War. By Clara Barton. 8vo, $2.75. Our price $1.

The Queen of the Air. John Ruskin. 12mo, gilt top, $1. Our price 18c.

Ethics of the Dust. John Ruskin. 12mo, gilt top, $1. Our price 18c.

Crown of Wild Olive. John Ruskin. 12mo, gilt top, $1. Our price 18c.

Cuba's Struggle Against Spain. By Fitzhugh Lee. 8vo, $2.50. Our price $1.

A Thousand Days in the Arctic. By Frederick G. Jackson. 8vo, $6. Our price $1.75.

Robert Burns and Mrs. Dunlop. Correspondence. 2 vols. Edited by Wm. Wallace. 12mo, $5. Our price 90c.

A Cluster of Gems. With fac-simile of water color paintings. Quarto, $2.50. Our price 50c.

The World Awheel. Fac-simile water color paintings, by Eugene Grivaz. Quarto, $2.50. Our price 50c.

Worcester's Household Dictionary. ½ Russia, 12mo. Our price 85c.

Bird Neighbors. By Neltze Blanchan. Introduction by John Burroughs. 24 colored plates. 8vo, $1. Our price 50c.

The Pilgrim's Progress. By John Bunyan. Over 120 designs by the Brothers Rhead. Edition de Luxe. Quarto, $5. Price $2.

The United States and Foreign Powers. By William Eleroy Curtis. 12mo, $1. Our price 25c.

An Outline History of England. James R. Joy. 12mo, $1. Our price 25c.

Common Sense in the Nursery. Marion Harland. 12mo, $1.25. Our price 30c.

Popular Books for Young People—12mo Cloth, $1. Our price 25c.

August and Elvie. Abbott.
Children of the Great King.
Christmas Country. Safford.
Fairy Legends of the French Provinces.
Granville Valley. Abbott.
Hubert. Abbott.
Hunter and Tom. Abbott.
Joanna. Haven.
Juno and Georgie. Abbott.
Juno on a Journey. Abbott.
Lea's Playground.
Mabel Ross.
Mary Osborne. Abbott.
Mutiny of the Leander. Heldmann.
Ollie and the Boys. Chester.
Posie.
Prudence Winterburn. Deudney.
Red Carl. Messmer.
Schooner Mary Ann. Abbott.
Search for the Star. Willett.
Tower Tangle. Fell.
Two Families.
Walter in Athens. Eddy.
Walter in Constantinople. Eddy.
Walter in Damascus. Eddy.
What Fide Remembers. Huntington.
Walter in Sumatra.
Walter in Egypt.

The Chain of Gold. Standish O'Grady. 12mo, $1.25. Our price 25c.

The Monkey Who Would Not Kill. Henry Drummond. Published at $1. Price 15c.

A History of King Philip's War. Richard Markham. 12mo, $1. Our price 25c.

Sir Toady Lion. A Sequel to Sweetheart Travellers. S. R. Crockett. 8vo, illustrated, $1.50. Our price 45c.

Rugs from the Orient

The buying of Oriental rugs is much like purchasing fine paintings. No two are ever alike—no two of the same size have any arbitrary reason for being the same price. There is uncertainty and mystery in buying, and the broadest field for dishonesty, or abnormal profits in the selling.

We have placed the Oriental Rug business on a straight merchandise-value basis. Our Orientalist visits the countries where they are made and gets all the rugs at first cost. He has spent a life-time in learning makers, markets and rug values. Nothing unworthy is ever selected—every rug has beauty temptation or it would not be here. They are choicest of their various kinds and marked at fair merchandise prices.

We tell you all there is to know about the rugs we show you—we never leave anything to be learned from others later. We do not buy rugs for size or cheapness—we select only designs and colorings of artistic merit—cheapness never tempts us to select poor colors or unsightly patterns, If you wish it we will send home the rugs you choose, to let your friends see them, or for comparison with others, and we will bring them back again if you like others best.

We offer no rugs from this store that are not worthy to be shown for the elegant and refined homes of New York; and of these we have a splendid variety.

In hinting of prices let two kinds of Oriental Rugs illustrate:

Persian Rugs—
Made in the old weaves from the old qualities of yarn which give the silky look that is their characteristic. These sizes and prices:

11 ft. 3 in. x 8 ft. 11 in., $250
14 ft. x 11 ft. 4 in., $550
20 ft. 5 in. x 11 ft., $675
17 ft. 2 in. x 12 ft. 6 in., $650
15 ft. x 9 ft. 3 in., $375
14 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft. 5 in., $375
12 ft. 1 in. x 8 ft. 2 in., $240

Kirman Rugs—
The finest of all the Oriental rugs shown. Close and firm in quality. In coloring, the old ivory ground predominates, making them especially desirable for drawing rooms and parlors. Seven sizes and as many prices. From size 8 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft. 4 in. at $285 up to 15 ft. x 10 ft. 9 in. at $750.

We have others for less; and some for very much more. More interesting to see than to tell about.

Third floor, Tenth street.

Oriental Swords and Pistols Reduced a Third

They are Japanese, and Turkish, and Indian—fierce, dangerous-looking, curiously made weapons that our buyer picked up in his travels among those countries in the far East. They are very effective for decoration of den, smoking-room or cozy corner. And wonderfully cheap, all of them. The collection has reduced prices throughout to-day. $2.50 to $35 for prices that were $3.50 to $50.

A group of grotesque masks, Japanese, at 15c to $5.

Japanese Store, Basement.

Men's Suits and Overcoats

Handsome new suits made from the popular Oxford gray cheviots; with single-breasted coat and double-breasted vest—stylish, neat-fitting, thoroughly well made. Two styles—

$12 and $15

Oxford gray spring Top Coats, made in particularly attractive style, and lined with silk, **$12.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Lace Robes—Half Price

These are very beautiful Robes—spangled, Chantilly, Yok, Tosca net and more. They represent wide possibilities for elegance in evening dress, yet until these are gone you may possess whichever you wish

at half its previous price

Prices range from $7.50 to $50; formerly $15 to $100.

Tenth street.

Men's Suits Made to Order

You have a right to be most critical about clothes that are made to order for you. The tailor is paid for taking particular pains to please you at every point. You not only buy well-made clothes but you buy satisfaction; and if we are your tailor you get both or you don't get either. We never half-fill any orders—we deliver *all* that you pay for.

We employ only the best expert tailors, and we select the choicest, newest woolens from the looms. A splendid variety of spring stuffs is now ready.

Most popular among the fancy stuffs just now are the cheviots in greenish effects—particularly attractive to young men. Of these, we make a sack coat suit to your order for

thirty dollars

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Separate Skirts

The usefulness of the separate dress skirt broadens every season. There is remarkable variety this spring. Designers and makers have grown bold, and effects that a year ago could only be had made to order are here all ready to be sent home. The materials include all sorts of cloths, in popular shades, and a wide variety of silks.

Prices start at $4, for stylishly-made skirt of black serge, with box-plaited back. The finest now shown are $49.

These hints of popular styles between—

At $15—Skirts of cheviots and various other cloths; some lined with silk, others with percaline.

At $22.50 and $25—Skirts of broadcloth and cheviot; some plaited, others prettily appliqued; all are silk-lined.

At $30 and $35—Skirts of broadcloth, plaited in various ways; all silk-lined. Remarkable skirts at the prices.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Newest Washable Waists

The mannish styles have had their day. These are all truly feminine, as they used to be a few years ago—only they are much prettier than any you have ever seen. Prettier patterns and prettier styles in cut and trimming. Many a new tasteful idea in the making that is sure to catch the fancy. Many a style that is Wanamaker's alone. All the usual materials are represented—all the best fashions.

50c—Of striped percale; full front, yoke back; detachable collar and cuffs.

75c—Of light-stripe percales; full front; stripes running straight; yoke back; detachable collar, laundered cuffs.

85c—Fancy striped percales; full front, French back; laundered collar and cuffs.

$1—Fancy striped lawn; full front, with clusters of fine plaits; back also plaited.

$1.50—Striped percales; full front, with 4 rows of embroidery insertion; plaited back.

$1.25—Striped percale; full front, with clusters of plaits and row of embroidery insertion; back also plaited; high collar.

$1.75—Fine striped madras; entire body of fine box plaits.

$2—Fine quality madras; full front; stripes run bias; yoke and plaited back.

$2.25—Solid-colored madras; back, front, top of sleeves of fine plaits, piped; white flare cuffs and laundered collar.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Others, in very attractive styles, up to $7.50.

Imported Carbon Photographs

$6 instead of $8.50

French and German photographs these. They do this sort of work better than we,—make them absolutely fadeless. We count ourselves very fortunate in getting this lot, which comprises about 75 subjects—copies of leading Paris salon pictures of '98 and '99. The good fortune is extended to you this morning, for the whole collection is marked at a price much under value. The pictures alone sell regularly at $4, while the frames of Flemish oak and black-and-gold should be at least $4.50 more. Take your pick of the 75, all desirable subjects, in 4 elegant styles of frames at $6.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Choosing a Chiffonier

One hundred and fifty-eight distinct styles of chiffoniers are now gathered here. With but few exceptions it's a new collection of the most desirable latest styles that could be found. Honest, well-made furniture, all of it, whether priced at $5.75 or $130.

$5.75—Oak; 34 in. wide, 54 in. high; 5 long drawers; shaped top; carved back.

$8.50—Of oak; 32 in. wide, 56 in. high; 3 large, 2 small drawers and hat box; shaped top; carved back.

$10.50—Of oak; 32 in. wide, 56 in. high; oval French beveled mirror 14x24; 5 long drawers.

$14—Of mahogany; swell front; 5 long drawers; shaped top.

$18—Of imitation mahogany; 24 in. wide, 70 in. high; 3 large, 2 small drawers and hat box; shaped beveled mirror 14x18.

$20—Of birch; 28 in. wide, 68 in. high; 4 large and 2 small drawers; beveled mirror 16x20.

$24—Of maple; 28 in. wide, 68 in. high; 4 large and 2 small drawers; beveled mirror 16x20.

Fourth Floor.

Little-priced Hosiery and Underwear

And Other Fifth Floor Bargains

Some new offerings of exceptionally good value are added to the Bargain Store's list of attractions to-day. The most important is the Men's and Women's Hosiery and Underwear—seasonable goods, all of it fresh and in every way desirable, at prices considerably below the usual.

For men, cotton half hose, natural color, with double soles and high spliced heels, at 12½c a pair, instead of 20c. And some of fast black cotton, or assorted shades of tan, at 15c, though worth fully 25c.

For Women—Fast black cotton stockings, regular made, extra strong heels and toes—12½ a pair. 20c would be reasonable. Also ribbed lisle thread stockings, fast black with silk-embroidered fronts; or with fast black boots and colored tops; 25c for either kind, but at a half more they'd still be cheap.

Women's Vests of white ribbed cotton, low neck, short sleeves or sleeveless, at 12½—worth 20c. And some vests of fine lisle thread, ribbed, nicely trimmed and finished 3 for 50c, though fully worth 25c each.

There are also bargains in corsets—numerous excellent grades—some at about half price. And a long tableful of household linens in which there's good choosing at little prices.

Brushes and Other Toilet Articles

We have a lot of Brushes that are real pretty and very good, though they are quite inexpensive. They include hair brushes, military brushes, cloth brushes, hat brushes straight and curved, and complexion brushes; they have ebonized backs with sterling silver ornaments. Price

fifty cents each

Cologne Bottles, with silver tops, 25c.
Tooth Powder Boxes, with silver tops, 25c.
Salve or Powder Boxes, silver covers, 25c.
Quadruple-plated Powder Boxes, 25c, 50c.

Tenth street.

Women's Fine Shoes

We are very proud of our line of Women's Shoes at $5.

Proud of their quality, proud of their handsome shapes—proud of the splendid variety that enables us to fit every foot and please every taste.

The leather and workmanship are of the very highest character—the shoes show it to-day, and they will add a stronger proof as the weeks go by. Built with a shapeliness that stays—comfortable because so skillfully modeled.

Thirty-one models makes them meet all wants.

Patent-leather	Patent Kidskin
Enamel Grain	Box Calfskin
Chrome Kidskin	Oxide Kidskin

All weights, shapes and sizes in each—

five dollars a pair

Shoe Store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

A TAMMANY MOVE IN RAPID TRANSIT

Board Surprised by Appointment of Street Opening Inspector.

MANY ASSISTANTS TO FOLLOW

Contractor McDonald Says, "They Have Begun Early"—Cannot Delay Work, Counsel Declares.

The appointment of Nicholas R. O'Connor as Chief Inspector of Street Openings and Repaving in connection with the construction of the rapid transit tunnel by Commissioner of Highways Keating is considered in many quarters as a new Tammany move to get what patronage it can out of the work. Mr. O'Connor's appointment, announced yesterday morning, will date from March 24, when ground is to be broken in City Hall Park. His salary will be $2,400 a year. If the present plans of Commissioner Keating are carried out, a large force of Assistant Inspectors will be appointed:

Acting under the direction of William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the tunnel, there will be a force of assistant engineers and Inspectors, most of whom will be appointed through the Civil Service Commission and be fully competent to undertake the work in hand. The O'Connor appointment was not made known to the Rapid Transit Commissioners, the contractor, or the engineer until after it was announced. The Commissioners, in their plan providing assistants for Mr. Parsons and Mr. McDonald, did not dream of the latest Tammany plan, and were therefore rather surprised to hear of it yesterday.

When Contractor John B. McDonald heard of the appointment, he remarked, with a laugh, "Well, they have begun early." When asked if he regarded it as a Tammany patronage scheme, he replied: "Oh, I do not know anything about that. But if they are just going to inspect street openings, their jobs won't last long."

Mr. McDonald said he did not anticipate anything in the way of a clash between the two forces and did not see how a conflict of authority could bring about any delay in the work.

Chief Engineer Parsons was as much surprised as Mr. McDonald. Mr. Parsons said he did not care to make any comment on the appointment more than to say he does not think there will be any friction between the board's Inspectors and those of the city. It transpired later that Mr. O'Connor called upon Mr. Parsons during the morning and announced his appointment.

Mr. Parsons would not say what he thought of Tammany's attitude in the matter.

The possibility of trouble between the city and the Commissioners was brought up on a question of jurisdiction between the board and the city authorities, but this was speedily settled by Edward M Shepard of counsel to the board, who said that the city cannot interfere with the board in its application of the Rapid Transit act.

"If Mr. Keating wants to appoint a force of Inspectors in behalf of the city, I suppose he can do it," said Mr. Shepard, "but they cannot make trouble for the board by withholding permits for street openings, even if they are so disposed."

"Do you think it is a Tammany scheme for patronage?" he was asked.

"I have nothing to say on that subject," replied Mr. Shepard.

Commissioner Keating defended his action and his plans for appointments to come by saying that the city charter authorized him to issue permits for street openings, changing pipes, and the like, and he thought an additional force was necessary. He said that for the present O'Connor would be alone, but that additional Inspectors would be appointed from time to time.

"It is not true," said Mr. Keating, "that the office of Chief Inspector has been created to make places for Tammany Hall men."

Commissioner Keating has long been known as one of Richard Croker's "right-hand" men, and it was said yesterday that Mr. Croker has never failed to "take care" of Keating from the old days when Keating was a leader in the Twentieth District.

O'Connor is a well-known Tammany politician. He served a term in the Board of Aldermen, and also a term in the Assembly several years ago. He was Superintendent of Streets and Roads in the Department of Public Works under Commissioners Gilroy and Daly before consolidation. Recently he has been an Inspector in the Department of Highways.

RAPID TRANSIT EXTENSION.

Hearing on the Application for an East River Tunnel Franchise, but No Action Taken.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen and Council gave a hearing yesterday on the application of the Terminal Railroad and Tunnel Company for a franchise for a tunnel railroad from the intersection of Elm and Chambers Streets to and under the East River to the City Hall in Brooklyn, and thence to the Plaza at Prospect Park. A connection will be made with the Rapid Transit system, and ultimately it is the intention to extend the route under the North River to New Jersey, where connection will be made with the great lines centring in Jersey City.

Henry G. Ward, the counsel for the company, spoke in behalf of the application. After urging the Municipal Assembly to show its regard for the interests of the city by giving franchises to bona fide companies, Mr. Ward said:

"As far as municipal ownership is concerned, the construction of tunnel railroads under the terms of the city charter and the Marshal law, paying a fixed revenue to the city and the city owning the road at the end of fifty years, if it so determine, is a procedure more nearly approximating to municipal ownership than the construction of tunnel railroads under the Rapid Transit act, without one cent being paid the city beyond the just interest on its money, which is loaned to private parties at a lower rate than they can borrow elsewhere, and these parties be put in absolute control and be made the only financial beneficiaries for an equal term of years.

"This is further emphasized by the taking of the control of the issue of the bonds on which this money is raised out of the hands of the men elected by the people to care for it, which has been done by recent State legislation."

Mr. Ward declined to give the names of the projectors of the enterprise, but said they are men of ample resources, and that they are anxiously awaiting an opportunity to put their capital into the work.

Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader in the board, declared that the city was unable to build any more tunnels, and said that all possible encouragement should be given to private capital. No action was taken on the application.

DECIDES AGAINST A TRUST.

Waters-Pierce Oil Company Loses in Federal Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—In the United States Supreme Court an opinion was handed down to-day in the case of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, involving its right to do business in the State of Texas, contrary to the provisions of the State anti-trust laws of 1889 and 1895. It was charged among other things that the Waters-Pierce Company, a Missouri corporation doing business in Texas, was a member of the Standard Oil trust, as organized in 1882, and various other allegations were made, but the court confined itself to a discussion of the Texas law as applicable to this case. The opinion was opposed to the contentions of the oil company, upon the ground that the State laws imposed a condition which the oil company had accepted, and hence was without ground of complaint.

The suit grew out of the charge that the oil company violated the State statutes against illegal combinations in restraint of trade, thereby incurring a forfeiture of its permit to do business in the State. The trial was first had in the district court of Travis County, in which he verdict was against the oil company.

The case was eventually brought to the Federal Supreme Court on writ of error by the company. The basis of action was the contention that the company was a part of the Standard Oil Company, which was a combination made to restrict and control trade, and that in parceling out districts Texas was given to the Waters-Pierce Company.

BANK CIRCULATION GROWS.

Controller Dawes Issued $5,641,960 in New Notes Last Week, and Destroyed $1,183,320.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Controller of the Currency Dawes and his force are working hard to meet the demands for new bank notes and the transfer of one class of bonds in place of another to secure circulation. The National bank notes issued for six days of last week were $5,641,960, and those destroyed were only $1,183,320. The net result was to increase the circulation on Saturday to $257,098,687. This is an increase of $10,000,000 since Jan. 31, and $7,500,000 since Feb. 28.

A considerable part of the increase in circulation is due to the orders which are pouring into the Treasury for circulation to par of bonds already pledged as the basis of circulation. The sum of $2,030,600 in new bank notes was shipped by the Controller on Saturday, of which all but $300,000 was from banks raising circulation to par. The circulation secured by bonds now stands at $219,211,712, and that secured by deposits of lawful money and in process of retirement at $37,886,975.

The various transfers of bonds by the banks, with withdrawals in some cases to take advantage of market prices, have had the effect of anticipating the legal limit of $3,000,000 per month for the withdrawal of circulation. The March account has been filled, and the April account has been overdrawn to the amount of $2,150,100. The bonds cannot be withdrawn by the banks any faster than the law permits the retirement of the circulation.

Controller Dawes intends to scrutinize carefully all the applications for new bank charters, whether they come from banks already in existence under State laws or from new applicants for charters. He has instructed the National Bank Examiners throughout the United States that he will require them in all cases to report upon the character and standing of the applicants for charters.

It is not believed by the Treasury officials, in spite of the slight flurry which is taking place among the banks, that any large increase of bank note circulation will occur as the result of the refunding operations. An increase of about $25,000,000 will take place through the authority given the banks to raise circulation to par of their bond deposits. The present prices of bonds, both the old classes and the new twos, are not such as to encourage large purchases by the banks in the market with the expectation of a profit on circulation.

The total amount of old bonds turned into the Treasury to-day in exchange for the new 2 per cents. was $27,000,000, making the total to date $77,000,000. Of the entire amount, all but $2,863,800 was on behalf of National banks, which already have the bonds on deposit to secure circulation or public deposits, or both.

"OLD BULLION'S" HEAD ON BONDS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—"Old Bullion," as Thomas H. Benton was called in his day, because of his adherence to the gold standard for the United States, seemed to Secretary Gage to be a character in the history of the country fit to be remembered in carrying out the provisions of the act of March 14, and he has adopted the portrait of Benton as the chief decoration of the new one-thousand-dollar bonds of the 2 per cent. issue.

The new registered bonds will all bear draped figures on each side, one representing the law and the other the genius of war. The first will hold a tablet bearing the word "lex." The other figure will hold a firebrand aloft and will have a battle scene for a background. Different portraits will decorate bonds of different denominations, but the portrait of "Old Bullion" was the first one selected by Secretary Gage, and the bonds for $1,000 will be the first printed.

The coupon bonds will differ from the present form by being issued in books of three leaves of coupons instead of a single sheet. These books will contain forty coupons for each leaf, in five rows of eight coupons in a row, representing the 120 coupons required for quarterly interest payments for thirty years. The printing of the new bonds will be pushed as rapidly as possible at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but dummy bonds printed from ordinary type will be used for the present.

TO ACT ON CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

Senate Passes Bill Authorizing the Appointment of a Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Senate to-day passed a bill providing for the appointment of a commission by the President to receive, examine, and adjudicate all claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, which the United States agreed to adjudicate and settle under the stipulations of Article 7 of the treaty of Paris. The sum of $50,000 annually is appropriated for the expenses of the commission, its life being fixed at two years.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) asked what the probable nature of the claims presented under the bill would be. Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) in charge of the measure, replied that quite naturally the claims would be varied in character. They would relate to a large extent to the destruction of property of American citizens in Cuba, but many of the claims would relate, of course, to personal wrongs suffered by American citizens. Notable among such wrongs were those suffered by Mrs. Ruiz, whose husband, a dentist of Philadelphia, was tortured and murdered in Cuba.

The bill has been carefully drawn, Mr. Davis said, because of the indeterminate nature of the claims, and he believed the measure thoroughly protected the interests of the Government. Mr. Davis expressed the belief that substantially all the claims had already been filed with the State Department, and they aggregated about $20,000,000. An amendment proposed by Mr. Hoar was agreed to extending the time for filing claims with the commission from six months to one year after the organization of the commission.

At the suggestion of Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) the right of appeal afforded by the bill to both the United States and the claimants to the Supreme Court of the United States was stricken out. The bill thus provides for but one appeal, viz., from the findings of the commission to the United States Court of Appeals.

MONEY FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

House Committee Bill Appropriates $7,093,488 for Defenses.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Fortifications Appropriation bill was completed to-day by the House Committee on Appropriations and reported to the House by Chairman Cannon. It appropriates $7,093,488 for carrying forward the plan of sea coast defenses begun in 1888. The principal items are: Gun and mortar batteries, $2,000,000; pneumatic dynamite batteries, $180,000; installation of range and position finders, $150,000; sites for fortifications, $230,000; preservation and repair of fortifications, $100,000; sea walls and embankments, $200,000; torpedoes for harbor defense, $50,000; armament of fortifications, $4,002,588.

The report presented to-day says: "The scheme of sea coast fortifications contemplated by the Endicott board and which has been followed by Congress in the appropriations made since 1888, it is now estimated, will cost in the aggregate $112,197,267, of which sum there has been already provided $46,971,013, the Engineer Department having received $20,154,661 and the Ordnance Department $25,816,352.

THE TAX ON ALCOHOL.

Bill in Interest of Manufacturers Who Expected a Rebate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House will to-morrow give a hearing on a bill introduced by Representative Russell of Connecticut in the interest of manufacturers who use alcohol in the arts. The Wilson revenue law provided that manufacturers might use alcohol under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that on delivering up the stamps which showed that the tax had been paid such manufacturers should be entitled to a rebate of the tax.

Acting on this authority, the manufacturers say, they reduced prices, and the retail dealers followed their example; but Secretary Carlisle failed to prescribe the regulations required by the law, and when the manufacturers tried to get the rebate the United States Supreme Court decided that the right to a rebate was destroyed by the Secretary's refusal to prescribe regulations. "In effect," said ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson, who is here in the interest of the manufacturers, to-night, "it was decided that the Secretary of the Treasury had the power to veto an act of Congress. Many of the manufacturers were driven out of the country and into Canada, where the Government's policy is to encourage manufacturing."

Mr. Russell's bill, which has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Platt of Connecticut, provides that the Secretary's failure to prescribe regulations as required shall not operate as a defense to any suit of a manufacturer under the said act brought in any court of the United States. The opposition to the bill is mainly on the ground that it will open the door to fraud.

LITERATURE FOR GUAM.

Gift of 7,000 Pounds of Magazines from Jersey City.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Some time ago the Navy Department laid before the country the appeal of Capt. Leary, Naval Governor of Guam, for light reading for the garrison and inhabitants of Guam. Since that time large numbers of books have been pouring into the department, and to-day the climax was reached, when a dray dumped 7,000 pounds of magazines down on the sidewalk. This was the gift of the International Christian Association of Jersey City, N. J.

The department is now satisfied that it has on hand all the material necessary for some time to come, and as funds are not available for the expressage of large lots of literature across the continent, there must be some sorting of that already here.

Chance in Caracas for Contractors.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Advices from the Caracas, Venezuela, correspondent of the Bureau of American Republics, state that the Council of that city desires to arrange for the paving of the streets and for a modern system of sewerage. The estimated cost of the work is about $1,800,000. Ample security in the way of municipal taxes is promised. The correspondent says: "This contract cannot be secured by means of correspondence, nor can any important details be furnished in that way. The way to secure work of this sort is to send intelligent agents and engineers here to study the situation, armed with power to make businesslike propositions to the authorities."

Civil Service Rules Amended.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The President has amended the Civil Service rules so as to provide that a person who has been transferred from a classified position to an unclassified position in the insular possessions under the control of the United States may return to the classified service at any time. A further amendment provides that a person who holds a place excepted from examination may be transferred to a place covered by competitive examinations, provided he held an excepted place at the time it was classified or was appointed to it when the position was subject to competitive examination.

Continued Opposition to Bynum.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—In the executive session of the Senate to-day Mr. Fairbanks (Rep., Ind.,) again made an effort to secure consideration of the nomination of W. D. Bynum as Appraiser for the Port of New York, but upon objection by Senator Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) the matter went over. An effort to secure the fixing of a day for a vote on the nomination proved unavailing.

To Revive Lieutenant General's Rank.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Senator Lodge in the Senate and Representative Moody in the House to-day introduced a joint resolution making the senior Major General of the army, while commanding the army, a Lieutenant General, and the Adjutant General of the army a Major General.

A. P. Greeley Leaves Patent Office.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Arthur P. Greeley, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, resigned his position to-day. Mr. Greeley resigns to embark in private business.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate yesterday passed the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

The House yesterday passed a bill to constitute South Manchester, Conn., a port of delivery.

The Senate yesterday acceded to a request from the House for a conference on the Pension Appropriation bill. Messrs. Shoup, Quarles, and Taliaferro were appointed as conferrees on the part of the Senate. The conferrees for the House are Messrs. Barney, (Wis.,) McCleary, (Minn.,) and Bell, (Col.)

The House yesterday passed a bill to incorporate the Washington Telephone Company, and the prevailing rates of $48 per annum for business houses and $36 for residences was then debated at length. The present rate in the District of Columbia for telephone service is $125 for business houses and $100 for residences.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Surveyor of Customs at Port Jefferson, N. Y.—Theodore W. Wheeler.

Collector of Customs, Nantucket, Mass.—Obed G. Smith.

Collector of Customs, New Bedford, Mass.—George F. Bartlett.

Collector of Customs, Fall River, Mass.—James Brady.

Navy—Commander Washburn Maynard, to be a Captain.

Marine Corps—Major B. R. Russell, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. C. A. Doyen, to be a Major; Thomas H. Brown of Maryland, to be a Second Lieutenant.

Volunteer Army—Sergt. S. D. Smith, Company C, Thirty-fifth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant; Stanley MacC. Stuart of the District of Columbia, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, to be Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant.

Decision in the Quackenbush Case.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court to-day handed down an opinion in the claim of ex-Commander John H. Quackenbush of the United States Navy to recover pay for services from 1883 to 1897. The court held that Commander Quackenbush was not entitled to back pay, and also that the United States could not recover money paid to him. He was succeeded as Commander in 1874 by Admiral Schley.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Thomas H. Slavens, Assistant Quartermaster, recently appointed with rank from Nov. 15, 1899, will report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, for duty under his direction.

Lieut. Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, Deputy Surgeon General, on the expiration of his present sick leave of absence, will proceed to San Antonio and report to the commanding officer, Department of Texas, for assignment to duty as Chief Surgeon of that department, to relieve Major Charles L. Heizmann, Surgeon. Major Heizmann, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty. Major Heizmann, upon the completion of the duty assigned him, will proceed to Manila and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Col. James W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster General, will proceed from New Orleans to Memphis on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. William A. Lieber, Twenty-fourth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Harrison, Montana, and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty with Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Transfers—First Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, from the Eleventh Infantry to the Sixteenth Infantry, Company F; First Lieut. Milton L. McGrew, from the Sixteenth Infantry to the Eleventh Infantry, Company B.

Major John B. Bellinger, Quartermaster United State Volunteers, will proceed to New York on official business pertaining to the transport service.

Second Lieut. Spencer M. Bowman, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 1, is assigned to the Second Infantry, and will proceed to Governors Island, and report in person to the commanding General, Department of the East, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his company. Lieut. Bowman will be assigned by his regimental commander to a company of the Second Infantry serving in Cuba.

Navy.

Paymaster A. Peterson is detached from the League Island Yard, March 30, and ordered to the Indiana, March 31, and to additional duty on the Massachusetts.

Paymaster F. T. Arms is detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Massachusetts, March 31, and to the Vermont, April 30.

Pay Inspector H. T. B. Harris is detached from the Vermont, April 30, and ordered home to await orders.

Lieut. R. McLean is detached from the Navy Yard at New York and ordered to temporary duty on the Pensacola, then to the Asiatic Station, sailing March 31.

Lieut. W. G. Miller is detached from the Philadelphia and ordered home to wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Rear Admiral Farquhar's flagship, the New York, and the battleship Texas arrived at Galveston yesterday.

The Newark, now in Northern Luzon, has been ordered to Hongkong to convoy the monitor Monadnock to Manila.

The Essex arrived at Havana Saturday and the Eagle at Key West the same day.

The Marblehead has arrived at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The Hartford sailed Saturday from Valparaiso for Montevideo.

The Dolphin arrived at and sailed from Key West for Havana yesterday with the Senate Committee on Cuban Affairs aboard.

The Vixen has arrived at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The Tecumseh sailed from the Washington Navy Yard yesterday for Norfolk.

The Detroit has sailed from Havana for Greytown to look after American interests there.

The Dixie has arrived at Algiers, and will remain for a week. From Algiers she will go to Naples.

VICTORY FOR THE CITY.

Referee Odell Allows $1,074 to Contractor Jones, Who Claimed $171,741—Ruling Affects Other Claims.

Corporation Counsel Whalen secured a victory for the city by the report made yesterday by Hamilton Odell, the referee in the action brought by Charles Jones, who was a contractor for building the Webster Avenue sewer. Mr. Jones claimed damages amounting to $171,741, and the amount allowed by the referee is $1,074. When the allowances and the costs to which the city is entitled are adjusted, it will be more than sufficient to wipe out the amount allowed to Jones, namely, $1,074.

In June, 1884, Jones secured the contract to build the large Webster Avenue outlet sewer between One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Streets. The time allowed to complete his work was 500 days from the time that he commenced the work. He did not, however, conclude the work until February, 1890, his claim being that he was hindered and delayed through the negligence of the city, and more especially he charged that he was hindered in the prosecution of his work by the Chief Engineer, Charles H. Myers.

In 1895, having failed to settle with the city, he began a suit in which he sought to recover $171,741 as damages, which, he alleged, were caused by the neglect and improper acts of the city, resulting chiefly from the acts and omissions of the engineers.

Mr. Odell finds that the city was not liable to Mr. Jones on any of the causes of action alleged in his complaint, except the one that the deductions made by the city engineers amounting to $1,074 for overtime had been improperly deducted. The opinion holds that whatever delay was caused in the performance of the work was due to the contractor's own failure or refusal to obey the city's engineers and the Park Commissioners under whom the work was being executed.

This ruling affects pending cases which will save the city hundreds of thousands of dollars.

DR. McGIFFERT WITHDRAWS.

New York Presbytery Informed of His Intention—To Enter the Congregational Church.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert of the Union Theological Seminary, who has been charged with holding heretical opinions, yesterday mailed to the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, as Moderator of the Presbytery of New York, a letter formally withdrawing from the Presbyterian Church. The exact wording of the letter neither its writer nor its recipient would disclose when seen yesterday. The former said it was an official document, and the latter declared that he had not yet received it, and if he had he would present it only to the Presbytery, the body to which it is addressed.

It is known, however, that the letter is short and that it merely requests that the name of the writer be erased from the roll.

It is known positively that it is the present intention of Prof. McGiffert to seek membership in the Congregational denomination.

This case, perhaps the second most famous in the Presbyterian Church, began in 1893, when the Presbytery of Pittsburg overturned the General Assembly of that year. Three reports were made at that time, and efforts were started which culminated yesterday in the withdrawal. The matter was before the General Assembly of last year, and the New York Presbytery labored in committee through the greater part of the year until the very last meeting of that body. Now it is ended, and the action at St. Louis upon the appeal of Dr. Birch will be merely formal.

SET-BACK FOR PATROLMEN.

Mandamus Refused in Suit Against Police Board for Rank and Pay of Detective Sergeants.

Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court yesterday refused to grant an alternative writ of mandamus in the action brought by Patrick F. Gargan and sixty-four other patrolmen who were detailed at Police Headquarters as detective officers and who sued to compel the Police Board to give them the rank and pay of Detective Sergeants.

In his order refusing the writ the Court said that whether or not the fact that the men had been assigned to detective duty and had performed that duty would entitle them to the pay of Detective Sergeants in the absence of formal promotion to that rank was a question to be determined on trial. The decision does not go into the merits of the case, and does not affect the ability of the plaintiffs to seek redress in other ways.

Gargan and his fellow-detective officers were assigned to duty at the Central Office in November, 1898, their work being essentially that of Detective Sergeants, though their pay was not increased. Some time ago they brought a joint action to force the Police Board to promote them to the grade and give them the pay of Detective Sergeants with back pay at the same rate. This the board decided it could not do, and a few weeks ago the board remanded all of them to precinct duty. A few days later most of them were assigned to their old duty as patrolmen detailed to the Central Office. At the same time the board, by resolution, abolished the title "detective officer." Sixty-five patrolmen in the Borough of Manhattan and forty in the Borough of Brooklyn are affected by the decision of Justice Leventritt.

Mayor May Veto Anti-Monument Bill.

Joseph A. Goulden, representing the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, asked Mayor Van Wyck yesterday to disapprove the bill of Assemblyman Weekes, should it pass, prohibiting the erection of a monument in Riverside Park. The contract for the building of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument in Riverside Park has been let, and Mr. Goulden says there are secret influences at work to defeat the project. Mr. Goulden said the Mayor was opposed to the Weekes bill.

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES.

Report Shows 4,209 Requests for Aid Were Dealt with in February.

The reports for February of the various committees of the United Hebrew Charities show that during the month the total number of applications for aid received and dealt with reached 4,209, representing about 14,030 individuals. Relief was refused for sufficient cause, in 942 of the above cases. Regular monthly allowances were given to 380 cases not included in the number of applications given. Sixty persons were supplied with transportation to different parts of this country and Europe.

In the Employment Bureau there was a total registry of 840 applications. Work was found for 233; 69 refused work, and 375 failed to call after registering. In the Industrial School there was an average attendance of 193 girls learning sewing and dressmaking; 378 garments were manufactured by the pupils.

The receipts of the United Hebrew Charities for February were $5,322.54, and the expenditures were $12,120.99.

CONFERENCE ON MISSIONS.

Protestant Workers from All Over the World to Attend.

The Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, which represents the Protestant missionary societies and missions of the world, convenes at Carnegie Hall on April 21, and less than $16,000 of the $40,000 required to meet the expenses has been actually subscribed, although more than $8,000 additional has been guaranteed by those who have paid the bills since the beginning of the work of organizing the conference, early in 1896.

The object of the conference is to enable the foreign mission workers of all lands to compare notes and improve methods in every branch of the work, to promote unity, harmony, and co-operation between missionary organizations, and to stimulate the interest of the Christian world in foreign missions. Active mission workers from all parts of the world have announced their intention to attend the conference. Contributions should be sent to George Foster Peabody, Treasurer, 27 Pine Street.

SPENCERIAN PENS

WRITE WELL ONCE TRIED — WEAR LONG ALWAYS USED

Samples sent on receipt of return postage—2 cents.

ESTABLISHED 1860

REV. G. L. WALLIS DISMISSED.

Senior Curate Leaves the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

The Rev. Guy L. Wallis, senior curate of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, has been dismissed by the Rev. Dr. George M. Christian, the rector.

No reason was given for the change beyond the statement that for the common good of the church it was deemed better that the rector and curate should separate. Father Wallis had until May 15 to leave, but he declined to take this notice and severed his relation with the church at once, and it was said there yesterday that he had left the parish house and gone to Staten Island. Father Christian was away yesterday afternoon.

Haley Fiske, Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, is the Treasurer of the church. He said that the dismissal of Father Wallis had no special significance, and was a matter that rested wholly with the rector. There are four curates attached to the church, and changes among them are frequent.

"We have had as many as fifty different curates in the church," he said, "and such changes are made every day in other churches without attracting the least comment. We all feel sorry to have Mr. Wallis go, and I know Dr. Christian does too. He gave him the two months' notice because that would bring him to the end of the season, when changes are more frequent, so that he would have a good opportunity to locate himself, and he also intended to find another place for him. When Mr. Wallis decided to leave at once he received a month's salary and was told to make his home at the parish house as long as he chose."

BERNARD M. SHANLEY DEAD.

Well-Known New Jersey Financier Passes Away in Newark After a Brief Illness.

Bernard M. Shanley, who was seized with paralysis on Wednesday night last, died last evening at his home, 80 Washington Street, Newark. Mr. Shanley, who was one of the wealthiest men in New Jersey, was born in Newark fifty-two years ago. He was President of the Essex and Hudson Gas Company, and head of the North Jersey Street Railway Company, which controls almost every street-car line in Essex, Hudson, Passaic, Bergen, and Union Counties. Besides this he either owned wholly or controlled a majority of the stock of the companies taken in or leased by the North Jersey.

He was closely associated with the Elkins syndicate of Philadelphia. He was a Director of several financial institutions, including the Title Trust Company of Jersey City and the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark. He was also a member of the big contracting firm of B. M. & J. F. Shanley, his partner being his brother.

He was thoroughly trusted by his associates and his transactions were never questioned. About four years ago a party of capitalists, among them the late Vice President, Garret A. Hobart, placed in his hands $2,000,000 in cash to carry out a traction deal, without requiring even a receipt or voucher or any restriction as to what he should do. He leaves a widow and three sons.

THE MANUFACTURERS' MEETING.

Action Taken on the Atlantic Avenue, South Brooklyn Park, and Other Bills.

At the meeting of the Manufacturers' Association of New York last night at their rooms, 198 Montague Street, Brooklyn, and at which President Ludwig Nissen presided, R. W. Bainbridge offered a resolution which requested speedy and favorable action on the Wagner bill providing for the depression of the roadbed of the Long Island Railroad Company on Atlantic Avenue. The resolution was adopted. William McCarroll was appointed to appear on behalf of the association at Albany before the Committee on Affairs of Cities.

A communication was read from M. O. Davis inclosing a letter from F. L. Sheppard, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, referring to the South Brooklyn Park bill, which provides for a park on the land bounded by Baltic, Columbia, and Harrison Streets and the East River, and which has passed the Assembly and comes up before Mayor Van Wyck this week. In those communications it was said that the company had bought the land described for the purpose of building a freight station, which they thought was needed more than a park. The Legislative Committee and the Committee on Commerce and Transportation were instructed to oppose the bill before the Mayor.

A communication from the Terminal Railroad and Tunnel Company asking for the co-operation of the manufacturers in their project for a tunnel between New York and Brooklyn, was laid on the table. Its President, Henry L. Goodwin, failing to give a satisfactory answer to Secretary James T. Hoile, who asked about the purposes and financial standing of the company.

After the Directors' report had been received and approved the Committee on Legislation offered a resolution favoring the bill to improve the Consular service, and it also said in regard to the Ramapo water matter, that while the association favored the Fallows bill as a step in the right direction it should go still further and urge the passage of the Morgan bill during the present session of the Legislature. Both of these resolutions were approved.

CHIN POM YE IN TOWN.

Korean Envoy Says His Country Advances While China Sleeps.

Chin Pom Ye, the Korean envoy to Washington, is at the Grand Union Hotel. He is accompanied by his little son, Chong We Ye, who speaks English fluently.

"I expect," said Chin Pom Ye, through his son as an interpreter, "to be in the city for two or three days. The people in my country have great admiration for Americans, regarding them as a very progressive people. There are many of them in Seoul, and they are doing much to develop the country. Korea is making rapid progress in business and in the arts and sciences.

"We are moving toward the front all the time, while China remains asleep. I know nothing of the purpose of this country in sending warships to China, and therefore I cannot speak about it.

"In my opinion the Far East will be the scene of great activity before the close of this year."

INFRINGEMENT OF A PATENT.

Electric Storage Battery Company Wins Suit Against Hatch Company.

A decision has just been handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, at Boston, Judges Putnam, Aldrich, and Brown concurring, in the case of the Electric Storage Battery Company against the Hatch Storage Battery Company, which affirms the decision of the Circuit Court by Judge Colt, wherein the Hatch battery was held to be an infringement of the Brush patent, owned by the Electric Storage Battery Company, and which granted an injunction against the further manufacture and sale of the Hatch battery.

This opinion secures to the former company a continuation of a monopoly in storage batteries during the life of the Brush patent. The Brush patent covers all batteries composed of "a plate or suitable support primarily coated or combined with mechanically applied oxide of lead or equivalent lead compound." Without this a modern storage battery is an impossibility. The litigation which has led to this decision has been pending for three years, and has been most vigorously contested, as the issues involved large and valuable patents.

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Preferencia

MAYOR AS POLITICAL PROPHET.

Says Local Home Rule Candidate at the Next Election Will Have Majority of 100,000.

Mayor Van Wyck came out as a political prophet during a hearing held in his office yesterday on a bill amending the charter so as to vest in the Controller the right to regulate the rentals in the Wallabout Market. A number of Brooklyn men who are interested in the market appeared on behalf of the bill, and after promising to give the matter his attention, the Mayor said:

"The people up in Albany are continually tinkering with the charter. They always want the charter revised, under the plea that they are acting in the interests of the city. In reality, they are trying to work in the interests of the Republicans. They want to elect the next Mayor of this city. Every time they try this interference with home rule they get beaten worse than before.

"When I was elected Mayor I had a plurality of 80,000. I polled only 47 per cent. of the vote. The following year the candidate for Governor polled 57 per cent. of the vote in this city, and last year the local candidates polled 61 per cent. This all comes from attempts to interfere with the local government of this city. At the next election the candidate who stands for home rule in local affairs will be elected by a majority of 100,000."

REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETING.

Report on Salaries and Perquisites of Government Officials.

The Republican Club, at its meeting last night, heard the report of a committee of which Col. C. H. Dennison was Chairman. The report favored providing residences for members of Congress and the increase of their pay. That was only a part of the report of the Committee on National Affairs, which has been investigating the subject of salaries and perquisites of officials in the different branches of the Government service and comparing them with those of similar officials in other countries. In his report Col. Dennison said that in many instances the salaries of officials in the Consular Service were barely sufficient to pay the rentals of their official residences.

The club made manifest its approval of the Anti-Ramapo and Confession of Judgment bills, and decided that the measures proposing changes in the working hours of the Police and Fire Departments should be defeated.

ANTI-SHEEHAN CLUB OPENED.

Smoker and Vaudeville Entertainment—Tammany Notables Present.

The new headquarters of the Horatio Seymour Tammany Club, the anti-Sheehan organization of the Ninth Assembly District, at 203 and 205 Eighth Avenue, were formally opened last night with a "smoker" and vaudeville entertainment. Nearly a thousand residents of the district and a large number of Tammany notables from other districts were present. Councilman Frank J. Goodwin, the President of the club and Mr. Sheehan's rival for the district leadership, received the guests, and his first lieutenant, Thomas F. Smith, presided over the entertainment.

The clubrooms command a full view of the Pequod Club, which embraces in its membership the supporters of Mr. Sheehan. They are handsomely decorated, and provide seating room for about 500 persons. Among the pictures which ornament the walls are portraits of William Jennings Bryan, Gov. Seymour, Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, Mayor Van Wyck, Corporation Counsel Whalen, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Councilman Goodwin, and Thomas F. Smith.

Both factions are preparing to open the campaign this week for the primaries which take place one week from to-day. Mass meetings will be held at the Seymour Club's rooms and the Pequod Clubhouse the latter part of the week.

Farewell Dinner to Lieut. Williams.

Lieut. Alexander S. Williams, United States Marine Corps, a son of ex-Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams, will leave this city in a few days for Manila. Last evening he was the guest of honor at a farewell dinner at Delmonico's. The others present besides his father and his brother, W. H. Williams, were Alonzo H. Stewart of Washington, the Hon. John W. Jacobus, Police Captain James K. Price, W. H. Williams, Jr., Capt. Alexander S. Williams, Henry C. Henderson, ex-Commissioner Thomas L. Hamilton, Alfred W. Ireland, Olof H. Rask, United States Marine Corps; John A. Coulthord, and Henry Loewenthal.

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only paper published on the Exposition grounds.

TO HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

"Every one in public station must understand that they will be held to strict accountability in the honest, intelligent, and prompt discharge of such public duties as they may undertake. In no other way and by no other influence can they retain their positions. If any other notion as to the tenure of public employment has ever influenced them, they should at once dismiss it from their minds. No official or employé under this administration will have its toleration, much less its suppport, unless he gives to the performance of the duties of his position all the time and labor required to satisfy every rightful demand of the people."

"Fidelity to the pledges upon which the suffrages of our citizens were asked and secured demand that we demonstrate the advantages of responsible government; that we prove that an administration for which a great political party stands sponsor can be depended not only to reward merit but as well to deal most severely with any betrayal of the public confidence, including in this designation not only every form of dishonesty and every degree of inefficiency, but also any want of industry and any indifference to the safety, comfort, and convenience of the public."

"* * * I shall content myself without other addition to this document than the expression of my confident hope and earnest wish that the co-operation and wise administration of every department of the City Government will add to the glory of our city and be a source of honest pride to our citizens."

Those are your words, Mr. Mayor. We take them from the official copy of your inaugural address, sent to the Municipal Assembly on Jan. 3, 1898. "Strict accountability in the honest, intelligent, and prompt discharge of such public duties as they may undertake." "Fidelity to the pledges upon which the suffrages of our citizens were asked and secured." "Deal most severely with any betrayal of the public confidence." "Wise administration of every department of the City Government will add to the glory of our city and be a source of honest pride to our citizens."

Those words embody your mandate to the men you have put in office and your pledges to the people who put you in office. They are fine, high-sounding words. Will you tell us, Mr. Mayor, what you are doing to enforce that mandate of fidelity, and how you are keeping that pledge of honest administration? Don't you know that in the opinion of every decent, law-abiding man and woman in this town your official life is a living lie, a gross, stolid, impudent betrayal of your promises on taking office?

When delegations of citizens visit your office to present respectful petitions, it is your habit to assail them with much choleric and peppery talk about your functions as guardian of the City Treasury against the greedy designs of people who want everything. Never mind the city's money for the present—we have another watchdog of the Treasury in whom the people have a great deal more confidence than they have in you. It is not our money but our good name, the reputation of the city for common decency, and the protection of the people against huge and shameless corruption, that is to-day the chief cause of public concern.

You, Mr. Mayor, are at the head of a brazen-faced and powerful gang of blackguards and blackmailers, who with one hand extort their stated and rich tribute from unlawful resorts in this city while with the other they restrain the police from all interference with the places which they protect for pay. Does it enrage you to have it said that you are at the head of this band of outlaws? Then get out of that post of disgrace at once by breaking up the gang and putting a stop to its revolting practices. You have the power, and you know it. You have let these black scoundrels invade your office and snatch from your cowardly hands powers of governmental control that were intrusted to you only. You are cowering and skulking before them to-day for no reason under heaven except that you are afraid of them. They are big men in your organization. They are influential at Albany. They control the criminal vote. You let them make and unmake Police Captains, and neither you nor your Police Commissioners dare say your souls are your own in any matter that affects their guilty interests.

But you have the power to break up and destroy utterly this alliance of crime and corruption. Why don't you do it? Is there anywhere in your cowed and trembling soul the courage of a mouse left? If there is, stand up before the faint spark is quite put out and show that you are still enough of a man to defend your own reputation against the imputations that your tolerance of preventable corruption has brought upon you.

Two members of the notorious Gambling Commission are State Senators and beyond your official reach. But one member is the head of a city department. You can set your grip on that man's neck in a way that amid some reminiscent horrors of the past would bring up before him a picture of the immediate road to Sing Sing. You are the master of his fate and the master of the fate of the Police Commissioners, without whose connivance the Gambling Commission could not do business for a single hour. You need not endure the unspeakable disgrace and shame of official responsibility for these men a day longer. The city charter* gives you the power to try them on charges, and if they were found guilty of these charges they would not only be removed from office by you, but would be criminally prosecuted for their corrupt doings.

The public eye is on you, Mr. Mayor. People wonder why you consent to remain at the head of this gang of loathsome blackmailers. Is it solely because you are afraid? Or is it because you like it, from a personal sympathy with vice and the blackmailing of the vicious by your appointed officials? The people of the city haven't thought you were quite that sort of person, Mr. Mayor, but they remember the fine promises of your inaugural address, and they observe with much disgust but some curiosity your present attitude of contemptible subserviency to the interests of the criminals of the Gambling Commission. If you want to save some shred of your personal reputation, you haven't a moment to lose.

*Chapter IV., Section 95:
"At any time within six months after the commencement of his term of office the Mayor elected for a full term may, whenever in his judgment the public interests shall so require, remove from office any public officer holding office by appointment from the Mayor, except members of the Board of Education and school boards, and except also judicial officers for whose removal other provision is made by the Constitution. After the expiration of said period of six months, any such public officer may be removed by the Mayor for cause upon charges preferred, and after opportunity to be heard, subject, however, before such removal shall take effect, to the approval of the Governor expressed in writing."

A "GENERAL STRIKE"?

It will be agreed that the wanton and causeless ordering of a general strike in an important industry is one of the greatest malefactions of which a man, or an association of men, can be guilty. It is the nearest thing which peace affords to the making of a causeless war. A strike is war, minus only bloodshed, and not always minus that. It means the cessation of production. It means waste and destruction. It means that the men who have been living upon the proceeds of their own industry shall live upon their savings or upon charity, in either case depriving those dependent upon them of their usual comforts, and entering upon a struggle of which the end cannot be foreseen. Surely that is a thing not to be entered upon unadvisedly or lightly. Surely it is an undertaking only to be justified by intolerable wrong and oppression. Surely it is one of the cases in which "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind" requires that those who take such a step shall "declare the causes which impel them" to take it.

Yet here is a gathering in Chicago of the representatives of the International Association of Machinists, by the mouth of "President JAMES O'CONNELL," proclaiming its intention of ordering a general strike of machinists throughout the United States and Canada, and they do not vouchsafe to the public any explanation whatever of their course. It appears that there are now strikes or lockouts or "labor troubles" of some kind going on in three cities of the Union—Chicago, Columbus, and Paterson. In all other cities the trade is going on quietly and prosperously. Machinists are earning their wages and supporting their families and remaining on good terms with their employers. All these men are to be ordered to quit work and to leave off supporting their families. Why? Their representatives would probably say "to show their power." But that is absurd. A workman shows his power by working, not by loafing. It is true that a general strike would show the power of the representatives of the machinists who ordered it. They are very different from other labor politicians if they are themselves distinguished as workmen otherwise than with their mouths. But if they can induce thousands of men throughout the United States to quarrel with their bread and butter without knowing why, except that the representatives so order, undoubtedly the representatives show their power, while the mass of strikers who follow them show their weakness.

A general and "sympathetic" strike is in itself an absurdity. If the machinists of three cities are dissatisfied with the conditions of their employment, sympathy with them on the part of other men engaged in the same trade does not require that the other men shall quit an employment with which they have no quarrel, and thus disable themselves from assisting their striking brethren. It requires that they shall keep at work and enable themselves to sustain the strikers by a part of their earnings.

Whatever may be the merits of the disputes in the three places in which they exist, they do not justify a strike in the places in which there are no disputes. Every machinist who quits work at the dictation of the association and not on account of any grievance of his own or of his immediate associates is sure of suffering in consequence. "The injury of one is the concern of all" was the motto of POWDERLY, and he interpreted it to mean that as soon as one workingman anywhere had a grievance all other workingmen should strike work by way of showing sympathy with him. The consequence was that the Knights of Labor, which had a membership numerically very formidable when POWDERLY took hold of it, dwindled under his policy of successive sympathetic strikes until it became entirely negligible. POWDERLY, to be sure, got a job in Washington. But his dupes, whom he talked out of their jobs and who did not get political jobs in exchange, probably fail to cherish his memory. The fate of POWDERLY, barring his political job, will be the fate of every "labor leader" who persuades people to quarrel with their bread and butter in order to show his power. But he may do a good deal of mischief before he finally reaches the oblivion to which he is destined.

Meanwhile the public can do nothing in such a situation, melancholy as the situation will be if the representatives make good their threat, except to see that public order is preserved. Unfortunately Illinois has a weakness for demagogical Governors. The present incumbent has already shown that he is not an unworthy successor to the mantle of ALTGELD. It is to be hoped that there will be no occasion to appeal from him to the President for the preservation of order. But, if there should be, it is to be hoped that President MCKINLEY may show the same equality to the situation that was shown by President CLEVELAND.

THE REAL IMPERIALISTS.

Imperialism is no longer a myth in this country, and imperialist is a substantive that has at last found the thing it stands for.

Our imperialists are the Republican Protectionists who want to put high tariff taxes on the products of our new possessions imported into the United States. Only they are genuine, all others are spurious.

Imperial Spain treated her colonies as if they had no rights. She measured their taxes by their ability to pay and took all she could extort. There was a time when the entire value of the annual products of Cuba was taken by Spain, besides what was stolen by the Governors General, so that Cubans were considerably poorer at the end of each year than at its beginning.

Senators HALE and FRYE are imperialists. So are PLATT and DEPEW and the other PLATT, of Connecticut. ALDRICH is a rank imperialist. They all want to bend the backs of the peoples we have emancipated by imposing the unconscionable duties of the Dingley tariff.

Some of these men have called themselves anti-imperialists, and have assailed the policy of governing the new territory without the consent of the governed. Dingley taxation without representation is certainly the most oppressive feature of that policy. Spain was not so cruel to her colonies. She had the decency to offer them a market for their products, although she plied on the taxes in other ways.

Imperialism and Protection are both mediaeval institutions. It is natural that they should find favor only with Bourbon Republicans.

THE VATICAN AND BRITISH CATHOLICS.

It is hard to discover a practical reason for the rabid campaign that the Clerical press of Italy is carrying on against the British Government and the English people. The course pursued by the acknowledged organ of the Vatican, the Osservatore Romano, and a number of papers like La Voce della Verità must be humiliating to vast numbers of Catholics in all liberal countries. Its strangeness is in no measure abated by the semi-official explanations of the Italian Clerical press, that the ultimate victory of Great Britain, "a Protestant power," would have an ill effect upon the influence of the Church. Nor are the official explanations offered by the prelates in Rome in any great degree convincing. The reply of Cardinal RAMPOLLA to the protests of British Catholics, claiming irresponsibility, or the forced declaration of the Osservatore that its readers must make a distinction "between news about the Vatican and news from the Vatican," can hardly appeal to well-informed persons, who realize that the Vatican can curb insubordination whenever it desires. The diplomatists of the Vatican College have a great reputation in diplomacy to maintain. They are certainly not augmenting this reputation.

It is quite possible, in spite of the protests of such British Catholics as the Duke of NORFOLK and Lord HARRIS, that the advisers of the Pope do not fully realize the permanent harm that is being inflicted on the cause of Catholicism throughout the British Empire, but they cannot be oblivious to the fact that the Anglophobic spirit which dominates the Clerical press in Italy is widening the breach between the Vatican and the Quirinal. They must see that the lessons that such papers as La Tribuna di Roma and Il Popolo Romano draw from the resentment of British Catholics is not conducive to the prestige of the Church within the dominions ruled by a representative of the House of SAVOY.

The Gladstone-Vaughan controversy, followed by the Ritualist movement, was most encouraging to Pope LEO XIII. The foibles of the High Church Anglicans were laid bare, and England seemed to present herself as a most promising community for a broad and rational Roman Catholic movement. When the war first broke out and the Clerical press of Italy showed signs that it was preparing for an elaborate attack upon the British Government as a Protestant institution, Cardinal VAUGHAN repeatedly warned the Vatican that such a cause would be most unfavorable to the influence of Rome in England. For a time it seemed as though his wise counsels would prevail, then the attacks were renewed and with increased bitterness. In this light the explanation of La Tribuna that the Anglophobic attitude of the Vatican press was conceived to please France, where a Republican Government was seeking to dissolve certain Catholic associations, is much more worthy of consideration than any explanation that has so far emanated from the Vatican.

The rapidity with which the unwise utterances of the Vatican press react upon Italian congregations is shown by the enthusiasm with which the resentment of British Catholics is turned to account by the popular press of Italy. Both La Tribuna and Il Popolo Romano, in applauding the attitude of the English Catholics, recommended it to the consideration of Italian Catholics who might learn from it that fidelity to the Holy See, in matters of religion, is not always paramount to love for one's country. In the undercurrent of argument, which is spread through the Anglophobic articles vaguely insisting upon the supremacy of the temporal power of the Pope under all conditions and in all places, is resurrected a subject liberal minded Catholics would fain have slumber, unless, indeed, it can be settled once and for all upon the basis of modern thought. It must be distressing to them that the only plausible explanation of the attacks, the only one which really appeals to their intelligence, is that offered by a Roman political organ, while the excuses made by the officers of the Vatican are so strangely at variance with known facts and conditions.

Of the result there can be little doubt. If the Vatican is to pursue its present policy, the pitiable applause that comes from the Anglophobic French journals can never make up for the constantly increasing loss that the most cherished ideals of the Church are sustaining in England and in Italy, or the injury that is being inflicted upon the world-famed prestige of Papal diplomacy.

The Treatment of Servants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday I read a communication signed "Perplexity of a Family of Two."

I feel very sorry for the trouble of the perplexed family, and should like to assist them with a little advice. Let them try the plan adopted by Mrs. George J. Gould—that is, treat the servants as members of the household while in their employ. Furnishing a good room and food to a servant does not constitute the whole duty of a mistress to a maid. Sometimes there is very little time allowed to enjoy either.

EXPERIENCE.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., March 14, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Girlish Confidences.

Pertie Sweetun—I wouldn't marry the best man alive. Would you?

Meena Zevver—Yes dear, I would, and I'm going to in about six weeks.—Chicago Tribune.

A Real Mascot.

"What is an exit, Pa?"

"Exit, Freddy? Well, it is a Latin placard hung around on the walls in theatres and opera houses to keep people from thinking they smell fire."—Indianapolis Journal.

An Invaluable Aid.

Boney—Unable to increase Hawley's salary, and not desiring to lose his services, the Sharpes have taken him into the firm.

Skinnie—That's great!

Boney—But then the firm is losing money daily.—Philadelphia North American.

Rousers.

"Is it true that they are preaching sermons by telephone out in Indiana?"

"Yes. They don't call 'em telephones on Sunday."

"What do they call 'em?"

"Insomnia cure apparatus."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Cause for Worry.

"I am glad to see you are free from that egotism which prompts professional jealousy," said the man who assumes a patronizing and paternal marrer.

"No," said the young actor languidly. "To tell you the truth I haven't seen any actors whose work suggested any reason whatever for my being jealous."—Washington Star.

AILEEN.

Mary Devereux in Boston Transcript.

I know a winsome little girl
Whose dancing feet are light
As thistle-down that breezes whirl
To float in sunshine bright;
A little girl with witching eyes
That smile like sunny Summer skies
Upon whose blue no clouds arise,
And in them mischief lies.

A happy heart that singing goes
To mate with dancing feet;
A guileless heart that only knows
Whate'er of life that's sweet;
A dainty blossom, pink and white,
Capricious as a fairy sprite,
That could not live without sunlight,
And careless love would blight.

'Tis sad to think that years may fleet
And bring a woman's dower
To still those happy dancing feet
With sorrow's heavy power;
But love, that watched the blossom rare,
Will surely keep the ripe fruit fair,
And teach the woman's heart to bear
Whate'er may come of care.

PRESIDENT AGAIN CHANGES HIS MIND?

It Is Said He Now Wants Free Trade for Puerto Rico.

AMENDMENT IN THE SENATE

Mr. Beveridge Offers It After Coming from the White House.

Proposed Change, However, Expressly Provides that No Part of the Constitution Is Extended Over Puerto Rico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Just about the hour for the meeting of the Senate today the report gained circulation at the Senate that the President had again encouraged adherence to his original proposition contained in his message to Congress to the effect that the trade with Puerto Rico should be made free of all duties, either going or coming.

This resumption of his original position was doubted until Senator Beveridge, who had been among the morning visitors to the White House, arrived and signalized his appearance at the Senate by offering an amendment to the Puerto Rico bill offering free trade and distinctly withholding the Constitution from Puerto Rico.

Resembling in some respects the amendment pending in the name of Senator Davis, that of Senator Beveridge is contrived to relieve the people of Puerto Rico from the burden of the internal revenue taxation law which Senator Beveridge and other Senators do not believe the Puerto Ricans can stand in their present condition of helplessness. Whatever its purpose, it has staggered the members of the "Harmony Committee," who again see the tide turning toward free trade, just as they had hoped to be able to agree upon a bill carrying a reduced rate of duty. Mr. Beveridge's amendment reads:

"All articles coming into the United States from Puerto Rico, or going into Puerto Rico from the United States, shall be admitted free of duty, but this act shall not be construed as extending the Constitution of the United States or any part thereof over Puerto Rico, and it is hereby declared that the Constitution of the United States is not extended over Puerto Rico."

Speaking of the amendment, Senator Beveridge said: "We have followed the President's suggestion appropriating $2,000,000 for the immediate relief of Puerto Rico, which is more than the House bill would have given the island in the entire two years of its life. This removes the reason which members had for voting for the bill and restores us to the position first announced by the President. On the great principles involved we are in entire harmony with the President.

"The object of my amendment is the same as that of Senator Davis's amendment, but the latter extends all of the taxation and revenue provisions of the Constitution over Puerto Rico, and when any part of the Constitution is extended it is there forever.

"It may be that experience will demonstrate that we shall want to change the laws of taxation of Puerto Rico, and, if so, I fear that the extension of the taxing provisions of the Constitution would prevent us. On all questions of power, Congress should be left with an absolutely free and unshackled hand."

Mr. Beveridge gave notice that he would address the Senate next Thursday on the amendment and pending measure.

Taking advantage of the set of the tide, the opponents of a tariff against Puerto Rico are again quoting from the President's message and the recommendation of Secretary Root in favor of free trade with Puerto Rico. They stoutly denounce the Oxnard demand for a tariff in behalf of the sugar-producing interests of the United States. The appearance of pamphlets by Mr. Oxnard has stimulated the criticism, and the tobacco producers of the United States come in for their share of condemnation for undertaking to shield themselves at the expense of the people of Puerto Rico.

The canvass of Senators, which on Saturday was declared by friends of the House bill to be gratifying to those who hoped to get the 15 per cent. tariff, is to-night considered to be very untrustworthy, in consequence of the disturbing report about the present attitude of the President.

It is apparent that there will be a resumption of visits to the White House by those who desire to be obedient to their constituents, and who do not wish to seem to be in antagonism to the President. Members of the House stand astonished, while the new reports threaten the passage of a tariff bill by the Senate.

While Senator Foraker will fight an amendment to strike out the tariff, it will be a formal fight against a position he took originally, because the President recommended it.

"There should be some stability somewhere," said one Senator this afternoon, "and I should be glad if the Senate would display some of it when the time comes."

In the course of the day Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) called up the Puerto Rican Government and Tariff bill for the purpose, as he explained, of perfecting the bill so far as possible from the standpoint of the committee in order that a reprint might be had of the measure.

The first amendment suggested by Mr. Foraker related to the citizenship of the inhabitants of Puerto Rico. As reported, the bill provides that the inhabitants of Puerto Rico shall be "citizens of the United States"; the amendment offered by Mr. Foraker inserted some words after the term "citizens" making the paragraph: "Shall be deemed and held to be citizens of Puerto Rico and as such entitled to the protection of the United States."

The amendment was objected to by Mr. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.) and went over.

Another amendment eliminated entirely Section 5 of the original Senate bill, and inserted in lieu thereof the following: "The Commissioner of Navigation shall make such regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, as he shall deem expedient for the nationalization of all vessels owned by inhabitants of Puerto Rico on April 11, 1899, and which continued to be so owned up to the date of such nationalization, and for the admission of the same to all the benefits of the coasting trade of the United States. And the coasting trade between the United States and Puerto Rico shall be regulated with the provisions of law applicable to such trade between any two great coasting districts."

This amendment was agreed to. Some further amendments, principally changing the phraseology of the original measure, were offered.

HOUSE REJECTS CHANGES.

Refuses to Concur in Senate Amendments to the Puerto Rican Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The House to-day voted not to concur in the Senate amendments to the Puerto Rican Appropriation bill, and asked for a conference. Messrs. Cannon, Moody, and McRae were appointed conferees on the part of the House. The Senate agreed to the request for a conference on the bill, and Senators Allison, Hale, and Cockrell were appointed as the Senate conferees.

The motion for non-concurrence in the Senate amendments was made by Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.) Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.,) moved concurrence.

Mr. Cannon explained the changes made in the bill by the Senate, which, he said, restricted the appropriations to the duties collected previous to Jan. 1, 1900. The House provision appropriated also the duties collected after that date, and those to be hereafter collected. The other change made by the Senate, that designating the purpose to which the money should be put, he said, was only a change of form, the House provision having left the expenditure of the money to the discretion of the President.

Mr. McRae said the essential difference between the two bills was that the House bill affirmed the right of the United States to impose the Dingley rates against Puerto Rico, whereas the Senate provision upon this subject was indefinite.

Members on both sides, he said, were agreed that the duties collected on Puerto Rican goods should be returned, the Democrats taking the position that there should be absolute free trade between the island and the United States.

Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.) also advocated concurrence in the Senate amendments because, he said, the language of those amendments distinctly assumed the installation of a civil government in Puerto Rico in the near future.

Mr. Ball (Dem., Texas) said he was astonished to hear the gentleman (Cannon) move non-concurrence in the Senate amendments. When the bill was originally before the House Mr. Cannon had appealed for "storm-swept, starving Puerto Rico." Concurrence will send to the island immediate relief. Non-concurrence will cause delay. Mr. Ball then paid his respects to the "anonymous Cabinet officer" who some days ago had attacked as crafty politicians those who had refused to support the Puerto Rican Tariff bill. He said he could hardly believe that one who assailed others in so underhanded a way could be a member of the Cabinet.

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.) supported Mr. Cannon's motion on the ground that it would support the House proposition to turn to the account of Puerto Rico every cent of duties collected under the Dingley law. The conflict of the two Houses had absolutely nothing to do with the question of free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico.

"Will non-concurrence not delay the relief?" inquired Mr. Ball.

"It may delay it an hour or a day," replied Mr. Moody. "But there will no appreciable delay. The essential thing is that we on this side believe that the United States should not profit one dollar from duties collected on Puerto Rican goods."

Mr. McCleary, (Rep., Minn.,) in advocating Mr. Cannon's motion, declared that the Puerto Rican Tariff bill proposed to treat the people of the island better than the people of any Territory of the United States were ever treated.

Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.,) denounced the Puerto Rican Tariff bill as "infamous," and said that the pending bill to give back the duties collected under the Dingley law was an attempt to sugar-coat the outrage. The power to fix the duties on goods coming into and going from this country was the power exercised by England prior to the Revolution, and was one of the main reasons why the Colonies threw off the yoke.

Mr. Hemenway (Rep., Ind.,) said the trouble with the Democrats was they talked one way and voted another. The Republicans proposed to deal with the situation in a practical way. They did not propose to give the Puerto Ricans free trade and impose internal revenue taxes upon them. They proposed to give to the people of the islands every dollar heretofore collected under the Dingley law and every dollar hereafter collected under the 15 per cent. rates.

Mr. Cannon concluded the debate. Words, he said, were cheap. Action was the material thing. The merits of the conflicting motions tested in the light of results must be apparent to all. His motion was designed to turn over to the Puerto Ricans every dollar heretofore and hereafter collected. The motion of Mr. McRae was designed to limit the appropriation to the money collected prior to Jan. 1, 1900.

Mr. Cannon ridiculed the Democrats for their harsh words concerning the treatment accorded Puerto Rico in contrast with the treatment accorded it by Spain. They had, he said, changed their tune in two short years. Now to hear them one would believe Spain the kindliest Government on earth. "Gentlemen," he concluded, "talk is cheap; here is action. The House bill was right. Let us stick to it."

The motion to concur was lost (88 to 116) by a strict party vote, except that Mr. Thayer (Dem., Mass.,) voted with the Republicans against the motion. The motion to non-concur then prevailed without division.

ISLANDERS MAKE THEIR PLEA.

Ten Thousand Puerto Ricans Present a Petition Setting Forth Their Condition.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 19.—A gathering of ten thousand people, headed by the San Juan Chamber of Commerce, assembled at the palace of the Governor General to-day to submit a petition with reference to the needs of the island. The deputation selected to present it was received, in the absence of Gen. Davis, who was indisposed, by Lieut. Col. Hall, Adjutant General. On behalf of Gen. Davis, Col. Hall expressed pleasure at seeing so many people who were interested in a question of such importance, and assured them that Puerto Rico would receive justice.

An account of to-day's proceedings will be transmitted to Washington. The crowd was orderly and dispersed without confusion, amid "vivas" for the United States and the Governor General. The following is the text of the petition:

"The people of Puerto Rico, of all classes, represented by the Mayor of this city and by the Chamber of Commerce, in peaceful assembly convened, call upon Governor General Davis respectfully to direct his attention, and through him the attention of Washington, to the following most salient points of the present critical condition of the island:

"First—The consternation into which the business community in general has been thrown on account of recent cabled news from the United States setting forth the negative attitude of the Senate as regards the tariff question.

"Second—The utter inability of the island to hold out much longer under existing conditions, as the Senate's delay in coming to a decision on the tariff simply aggravates the almost absolute state of penury throughout the island.

"Third—The urgent necessity of a final settlement of the question as a means of saving to their owners, mostly men of small means, the sugar and tobacco crops, which would pass under the control of speculators if no conclusion should soon be reached, this being the time for planting new crops, and a failure to act promptly being also calculated to have most prejudicial results.

"Fourth—The distress and alarm that are daily becoming more harassing in all branches of trade, owing to the virtual lack of a fixed and definite standard for transactions, and the grave apprehensions as to the future now so generally entertained by all merchants.

"Fifth—The absence of buyers for products, the demand for which, with the loss of their former markets as a consequence of the new régime, is now at a practical standstill.

"Sixth—The enormous depreciation of property, more especially on the plantations, and the ruin staring a majority of the planters in the face, as the result of the natural uneasiness which has made itself felt among capitalists and loan institutions, leading them to curtail or to shut off entirely the credit necessary in moving crops.

"Seventh—The lack of power, as well as the absence of credit, to contract a loan for the relief of most of the present necessities and the development of resources.

"Eighth—The need of undertakings of a public nature instead of relief supplies, which, although necessary, tend to make paupers of the working classes.

"These statements, respectfully made, your petitioners respectfully request the Governor General to bring to the knowledge of the Government at Washington, trusting that a favorable solution may speedily be found."

The petition is signed by Andres Crosas, President of the Chamber of Commerce of San Juan, and M. Igozcue, Mayor of the City of San Juan.

RELIEF FOR PUERTO RICANS.

War Department Arranging to Send 500 Tons of Provisions to the Island Weekly.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin received a cable message to-day from Gen. Davis, commanding the Department of Puerto Rico, saying that the condition of the inhabitants of Puerto Rico is distressing and the suffering so general and widespread over the island that he will require at least 500 tons of food supplies weekly, until further notice, in proportions of 4-7 rice, 2-7 beans, and 1-14 each of bacon and codfish.

Arrangements are being made in the Subsistence and Quartermaster General's Department to meet this requisition as promptly and regularly as possible.

NO AGREEMENT IN SIGHT.

Free Trade Republicans Will Not Abandon Their Position.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Owing to the absence of Senator Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) the Puerto Rican steering committee has not yet held a formal meeting, and none will be held until his return. Members of the committee, however, have been making a canvass of the Senate, to see if there can be found a basis of agreement which will be satisfactory. So far no great progress has been made. The Senators who announced themselves in caucus as against the tariff portions of the bill have shown no inclination to yield.

The introduction of a free trade amendment by Senator Beveridge would indicate that that Senator intends to vote for free trade. It is certain that a number of other Republicans are determined not to vote for the tariff, though the friends of the measure say only five or six will stand out when the final test comes. At the same time, they do not desire to press a vote on the subject at present. They do not want the party divided and wish to have as few speeches against the measure as possible.

A statement was made by a Senator today to the effect that if those who opposed the tariff could not be won over to the majority, the majority would go over to them. So far, however, the friends of the tariff feature of the bill show not the least disposition of abandoning their position. The prospects are that any action will be delayed as long as possible.

The tariff feature of the bill will not be separated from the government features at present, although Senator Foraker, having the bill in charge, will take that action as soon as it is apparent that the government bill can be passed and that there is no prospect of an early agreement upon the tariff provision.

Government Seed Contract Awarded.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Secretary Wilson to-day awarded the contract for supplying the United States Department of Agriculture with garden, field, and flower seed for the year 1901 to the New York Market Garden Association of New York at their bid of $68,874. The total number of packets of seed required is 15,086,968. Of this number 13,936,000 are vegetable seeds, 150,400 field and lawn grass seeds, and 1,000,568 flower seeds. The vegetable seeds comprise beet, cucumber, lettuce, melon, onion, radish, bean, pea, and sweet corn, and the field and lawn grass seeds include cotton and tobacco.

PUERTO RICO DUTIES UPHELD.

Judge Lacombe Denies Injunction Restraining Their Collection.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday gave a decision on the application in equity for an injunction restraining Collector George R. Bidwell from collecting duties on goods brought here from Puerto Rico. The application was made in behalf of Lascelles & Co., the Beaver Street merchants and importers. Judge Lacombe says:

"Motion is denied on authority of Cruickshank vs. Bidwell. (175 U. S.) Complainants have an adequate, summary, and expeditious remedy at law under the Customs Administration act."

When the case was before the court, counsel for the plaintiff held that there could be no remedy under the Customs Administration act, as there was no such act applicable to inter-State commerce. The Cruickshank case decided last October by the Supreme Court under that law was in connection with an acknowledged foreign country.

Judge Lacombe holds that such act does apply to Puerto Rico which would make it other than inter-State or foreign territory. Many other cases of a similar nature had been prepared in case the court held Puerto Rico to be not foreign territory.

TO PROBE LA GLORIA COLONY.

Governor General Wood Orders Full Investigation—Many Complaints Made.

HAVANA, March 19.—Gov. Gen. Wood has ordered the officer commanding at Puerto Principe to have a full investigation made into the management of La Gloria colony, regarding which, for many months, complaints have been made. Even before Gen. Brooke left Cuba criticism of the methods of the managers was rife, and he was on the point of instituting an investigation. The matter, however, went over.

Col. Rathbone, Director of Posts, has been conducting a postal investigation, the result of which will be laid before Gen. Wood tomorrow. The Inspector who has had the work in hand advises the abolition of La Gloria Post Office, and he has little that is favorable to say concerning the prospects of the colonists who are now there.

Senate Commission Reaches Cuba.

HAVANA, March 19.—The arrival of the members of the Senatorial Commission who will inquire into the needs of Cuba has caused but little local comment, the afternoon papers to-day barely alluding to their presence. Senators Platt, Aldrich, and Teller landed this morning from the United States dispatch boat Dolphin, and had a long interview with Gov. Gen. Wood. Subsequently they met the members of the Cabinet. To-morrow they will visit the Province of Pinar del Rio to view the tobacco region. As yet they have formed no other definite plans. They have declined numerous invitations of a social character on the ground that their journey is not one for pleasure.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The War Department to-day received the following list of casualties from Gen. Otis at Manila:

Deaths—Dysentery: July 31, last year, Henry Haze, Company A, First California, at Tayabas, while prisoner of war; March 7, Timothy O'Hare, Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment, United States Volunteers; Earl R. Bates, Company L, Thirty-seventh Infantry; March 12, Edward Baumann, Company E, Third Infantry.

Malaria: Feb. 26, Willie Chestnut, Company C, Twenty-second Infantry; March 11, William Tappe, Company M, Fifteenth Infantry; March 13, William G. Burns, Company L, Ninth Infantry; March 10, Hugh McIntyre, Company L, Fortieth Infantry; March 15, John Nordin, Company G, Forty-sixth Infantry.

Fever, cause not known: Feb. 8, Clifton J. Paxton, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry. Variola: Feb. 23, Bayles J. Read; Company F, Third Infantry; Feb. 18, Edgar J. Hurbough, Company F, Thirty-third Infantry; March 7, Simeon Hudson, Company E, Thirty-ninth Infantry; John Austin, Company K, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Romeo Jackson, Company K, Twenty-fourth Infantry; March 11, Daniel Lyons, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry; March 14, John M. Moore, Company G, Thirty-second Infantry. Nephritis: March 12, Abram L. Mauk, Troop L, Fourth Cavalry; March 10, Harry Stranahan, Troop K, Third Cavalry. Diarrhoea, March 7, George W. Day, Corporal, Company E, Eighteenth Infantry; March 8, John S. Klenski, musician, Company F, Fifteenth Infantry; March 13, John E. Deasy, Company D, Twenty-first Infantry. Tuberculosis: March 12, Walter G. Webb, Company E, Seventeenth Infantry.

Typhoid fever: March 14, William Dowell, Company L, Thirty-fifth Infantry; Edward Barth, Company G, Twenty-first Infantry; March 10, John O. Cameron, Company D, Thirty-ninth Infantry.

Pneumonia: March 4, Thomas A. Taylor, Corporal, Company D, Fortieth Infantry.

Drowned, Feb. 6, Jacob Brandt, Company K, Thirtieth Infantry; March 3, Frank B. Neen, Company H, Twenty-fifth Infantry; March 6, William M. Brown, Company E, Twenty-fifth Infantry; March 13, Edward W. Beattie; March 15, James Duddy, Corporal, Company D, Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Killed: Luzon, Hospital Corps, March 2, Linao, Thomas D. Dare, Hospital Steward; Third Cavalry, March 14, Bagnotan, Company D, Arthur Hardick; Sixteenth Infantry, March 2, Linao, Company B, Thomas F. Brady; Thirty-third Regiment, Infantry, Jan. 22, Quiangan, Company B, Edward Herrfeldt; March 9, Bangued, Company D, Chester A. Cross.

Wounded—Luzon: Third Cavalry, March 14, Bagnotan, Company D, Michael J. Cooney, wounded in chest, moderate; Sixteenth Infantry, March 2, Linao, Major Henry C. Ward, leg; Thirty-ninth Infantry, March 10, Luis Benes, Company F, Elmer A. Carr, wounded in chest, serious; Herman H. Fyisch, wounded in head, serious; Company G, Noah W. Bullard, wounded in thigh, serious; Fourth Infantry, March 4, Paeto, Company E, Louis H. Telbell, side, severe. Panay: Eighteenth Infantry, Feb. 16, San Remedio, Company E, Harry Gaylord, wounded in knee, slight; at Cavitan, Company M, William McNaulty, wounded in knee, slight; Nineteenth Infantry, Feb. 16, San Remedio, Company D, James C. Gallaser, wounded in foot, slight; Cavitan, Company E, George P. Ross, leg, severe; Company L, George Thurlen, Corporal, leg, severe; Thomas Hosty, arm, serious; William Wenzelburger, leg, severe.

Steamer Damaged in Suez Canal.

LONDON, March 19.—The German steamer Verona, Capt. Hansen, from Baltimore and New York Feb. 18, via Algiers March 8, for Singapore, pounded three times while in the Suez Canal and was put aground at Cabret to prevent sinking. She has six feet of water in her for

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Stuart Robson as Goldsmith in Thomas's Fanciful Piece.

The New Musical Piece at the Casino—"The Great Ruby" Revived—Mme. Sembrich in "Die Meistersinger."

Stuart Robson made an uncommonly clever speech when he was called before the curtain after the second act of "Oliver Goldsmith" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night. He was forced to come forward twice, and spoke the second time. He said he supposed the first call was to get the actor away from the play, and the second was to get the man away from the actor. He declared that this was his second venture in New York this season with a new play. Proverbially fools rushed in where angels feared to tread, and in this case he was his own fool and his own "angel." He smartly avoided the stereotyped phrases of the ordinary before-the-curtain speech, and kept up the illusion of blithesome spirits the play was designed to create.

"Oliver Goldsmith," called on the bills a "costume comedy," might better be termed a sentimental farce. It is in three acts, and Augustus Thomas wrote it. Mr. Thomas writes fluently and brightly. He has made use of many of the familiar epigrams and "famous short sayings of eminent men" associated in literature with Goldsmith and the folks whom he knew, and he has contributed a shallow, trickling, but welcome and sparkling stream of original wit to the dialogue.

He has invented or made use of (for the word "invention" scarcely serves) a clumsy and rather dull intrigue, in which a blackmailing "magazinist" named Kenrick is the villain and Edmund Burke the deus ex machina, while the future great orator, not yet of renown in the councils of State, is also shown as the unsuccessful rival in love of Dr. Goldsmith for the hand of beautiful Mary Horneck. The outcome of this romance, however, is left in doubt.

Mr. Thomas has contrived a rather elaborate and fanciful sketch of the actor David Garrick, who, to illustrate the jest of Goldsmith that Davy was only an actor off the stage, is represented as posing, mimicking, strutting, and playing practical jokes from A to izzard.

If it were to be judged deliberately as a comedy this entertainment would suffer seriously. The last thing one must look for in it is sustained illusion. Its last act, with its recurrence of ideas taken from Goldsmith's own "Good Natured Man" and Garrick and Colman's "Clandestine Marriage," would destroy that if any survived the burlesque rehearsal of a scene in "She Stoops to Conquer," mingled with a lot of intolerable stuff, and some very agreeable fun, in the second act.

In truth, Act I. is by far the best in the play, the best in its dramatic content, which is slight but reasonably effective, the best in its flow of humor, and in the wit of the dialogue. This is nearly all fooling, but pleasant fooling, and it tells. The bigwigs of Oliver's day, Dr. Johnson and his Boswell, Garrick, Burke, and the Horneck girls are dining with Featherstone at his country house when Dr. Goldsmith comes, mistaking the house for an inn. All, except Miss Horneck, who has a sentimental regard for the doctor, conspire to keep up the idea, and out of this grows, in the mind of Goldsmith, after he is undeceived, the plot of "She Stoops to Conquer."

From that point the piece falls rather than rises in dramatic interest, as one cannot take its sentiments seriously as regard its personages as living human beings. The dramatist who would bring back to earth, for the brief traffic of the stage, great personages of the past, must be enough of a magician to give them the semblance of the breath of life. Too many plays dealing with historical personages remind one of the seances of alleged spiritual mediums, in which great spirits of the past are dragged and great thinkers utter abject nonsense.

Still "Oliver Goldsmith" was cheerfully and even enthusiastically received by the audience last night, and probably many persons not too familiar with the personages represented will like it very much. Parts of it all will like, and none of it will give serious offense to anybody. It is far out of the best line of effort for Mr. Thomas, however, and will not be remembered among his works.

In the performance the best acting was done by the best actor in the company. This statement must surely pass muster in a notice of a play dealing with Irish wit and character. Mr. Henry Dixey, in many rôles of comedy, high and low, is one of the very best actors the English-speaking stage has produced in his generation. He has presence, grace, fluency of gesture, sense of effect and proportion, observation, and a perceptible fund of personal humor.

Something, and that certainly not public disregard or neglect by the newspapers, has deprived him of his artistic birthright, a place among the leaders. But, whenever he gets a good part he "scores," and last night in Mr. Thomas's audacious and flippant yet diverting burlesque of the great Garrick Mr. Dixey's personal grace and humor, his mimetic skill, his facial play, his inherent understanding of theatrical effect, counted for much. He was the hero of the night. As Davy he was, in fact, Mrs. Hannah Cowley's Prattler, as gay, as blithesome, as irresponsible, as that amusing character in "The Belle's Stratagem," while his incidental sketches of the honest coachman (cabmen, Mr. Thomas, came into existence about 1823,) and the bailiff were delightfully droll. But fancy Timothy Twitch visiting his creator in his professional capacity long after the play in which he figures had passed into history and escaping recognition!

For the rest, Mr. Robson exactly resembled some of the portraits of Goldsmith, and acted with his customary adroitness except when he favored his audience deliberately with a reminiscence of his own lamentable Tony Lumpkin. The others, except the villain, who was easily the worst villain seen in town this season, were industrious and reasonably capable, but never brilliant. A polite word, however, is due to the Dr. Johnson of Mr. Weaver.

Mr. Boswell	Beaumont Smith
Mr. Featherstone	Edward Dodge
Roger	Walter Clews
Catherine Horneck	Ellen Mortimer
Mrs. Sarah Featherstone	Jeffreys Lewis
Mary Horneck	Florence Rockwell
Edmund Burke	Walter Hale
Dr. Samuel Johnson	H. A. Weaver, Sr.
David Garrick	Henry E. Dixey
Captain Horneck	Clifford Leigh
Mr. Kenrick	Ogden Stevens
Oliver Goldsmith	Stuart Robson
Mr. Colman	Joseph P. Winter
Tony Lumtkin	O. E. Hallam
Mr. Drummond	Bert Washburn
Mr. Twitch	Henry E. Dixey
Mr. Flannigan	James Grant
Liff	Charles B. Long

"THE CASINO GIRL."

Virginia Earle Cordially Received at the Casino Last Night.

When Manager George Lederer has sharpened up his best scissors and used them on the text of the "Casino Girl," which had its first presentation at the Casino last night, there is reason to believe that he will have another "Belle of New York" on his list. When at 11:30 Virginia Earle said to Sam Bernard, "Look here, old man, I'm tired of all this nonsense," a large part of the great audience that packed the theatre quietly sent up an echoing sentiment.

There is entirely too much of the "Casino Girl." She needs toning down in parts and building up in others. It is a fault that Lederer's productions have, but, to his credit be it said, he does not hesitate to use the weeding-out process when it is necessary. He can do so with his latest musical comedy, and have plenty to spare for an enjoyable performance that will send its hearers home on the same day they came to see it.

It is likely that no audience will ever see "The Casino Girl" in the same form that she was seen in last night, and yet it is not possible to spoil her by dwarfing. But to refer to her impersonally, it can be said that the play is a success that will hold the boards of the Casino until Mr. Lederer elects to put on something in its place.

There is no story to speak of in "The Casino Girl." But then Casino audiences do not go to hear stories. They want to see pretty and shapely girls, brilliant lights, and flashing eyes. They want handsome costumes and handsome scenery, and Mr. Lederer has given them all this and more. He has given them wit, albeit in flashes. He has given them pretty music, and above all, a company that is able to do justice to it and to the lines.

The leading figure in the production is Miss Virginia Earle, and a sweeter, daintier figure has not been seen on the Casino or any other stage in many moons. She plays a boy's part, if wearing through one act the conventional male attire and through two others a number of poems in lace and silk, can be so called, and she plays it with a vim and verve that carried all before it.

Never was Miss Earle in better trim as to voice and feature. Her success in "A Runaway Girl" was fairly eclipsed and her every appearance was greeted with a salvo of applause that had nothing in it of the claque or first night, but was spontaneous and hearty. Her song in the second act, "Lover's Lane," is the most melodious number in the play and her singing of it gained her a number of encores.

Will Marion Cook and Harry T. McConnell, who wrote the musical numbers, have, however, written a number of other good songs. They are not of the kind that will be as popular as Kerker's music has been, but they will improve on acquaintance. The choruses and concerted pieces are excellent, and the production from start to finish is a triumph of stage management. Even with the embarrassment of riches of last night everything went with precision and smoothness.

In Miss Mabelle Gilman Mr. Lederer has found another soubrette of promise. Her dark beauty is a perfect foil for the blonde Miss Earle, and she played with intelligence and chic. She has a sweet soprano voice that she uses with good effect, and altogether she and Miss Earle are a dainty pair that it is good to look on.

One of the hits of the play was a duet between Miss Earle and Miss Gilman, in which Mr. Lederer has found his chance to score his former "leading woman," Edna May. It is done neatly but withal thoroughly, and is brought out in the song, "How Actresses Are Made."

After telling in a verse about the drilling, the manager is compelled to give his discovery, Miss Earle puts Miss Gilman through the same course of sprouts which, it is said, Mr. Lederer had to put Miss May through, and Miss Gilman did her part in true burlesque vein. Even that part of the audience that were "not in the know" were amused by Miss Gilman's antics, while from those who knew the story came roars of laughter.

Sam Bernard was good as the Khédive of Egypt, with an impossible German dialect, and will in time be even better than he was last night. He was ably assisted in the funmaking by Albert Hart, Louis Wesley, and George Schiller. Carrie Perkins played a dowager, Mrs. Malaprop Rocks, in the true comedy spirit, and her daughters, played by Misses Synder, Bentley, and Gehrue, were a sprightly trio.

Mr. Lederer is to be congratulated for allowing nothing to creep into the dialogue that is in any way offensive or even suggestive, although there was plenty of opportunity for it. No finer costumes or stage settings have ever been seen on the Casino stage.

The Casino had a new act drop last night that looked like Monte Carlo or Canfield's. Mr. "Honest" John Kelly, who had a front seat, felt quite at home when he saw it.

Percy	Virginia Earle
The Khedive of Egypt	Sam Bernard
Fromage	Albert Hart
Potage	Louis Wesley
Reuben Rey	George A. Schiller
Roquefort	J. A. Furey
Caviare	James McQuaid
Laura Lee	Mabelle Gilman
Mrs. Malaprop Rocks	Carrie E. Perkins
Roxy	Ella Snyder
Lotta	Irene Bentley
Carrie	Mayme Gehrue

"DIE MEISTERSINGER" ONCE MORE.

Mme. Sembrich as Eva and Mr. Bertram as Hans Sachs.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Wagner's beautiful musical comedy "Die Meistersinger" was again sung. The audience was one of good size, but certainly not as large as it would have been had not the state of the heavens above and the earth beneath and the waters which were all over the earth been so encouraging to the cultivation of domestic comfort. One's own vine and fig tree looked especially desirable last night, and it was hard to understand why any one, not compelled to, went out to hear reeds shaken by the wind. Yet there were changes in the cast of "Die Meistersinger" which might have accounted for the presence of all possessed of a lively interest in the manner of interpretation of this wonderful work.

Last night Mme. Marcella Sembrich sang Eva for the first time in this city. She was heard in the quintet scene at the Seidl memorial performance. To those who have learned to understand and love the beautiful art of Mme. Sembrich, her impersonation of Eva was no surprise. She reveals to the audience the real German maiden, homely in manners, impulsive in sentiment, eager in love. Her Eva is a girl of the people, but as charming as one can imagine. Her delivery of the dialogue was distinct in enunciation and full of meaning, and her voice, by reason of her consummate art, was admirably suited to the music. She must be credited, too, with wearing perfectly appropriate costumes. Altogether her Eva was most enjoyable, and added another to her list of striking successes.

Theodore Bertram was the Hans Sachs last night. This was his first appearance here in the rôle, and he commanded general approval. His Sachs was full of the true German spirit, and withal it was overflowing with tenderness and quiet humor. His action was easy and significant, and his treatment of the dialogue passages excellent. He sang the monologues admirably, and also the song in the street. On the whole it may be said that Mr. Bertram surpassed himself last night and gave us a thoroughly enjoyable Hans Sachs. Mr. Pringle sang the music of Pogner in a dry and uninteresting fashion. The other members of the cast were the same as heretofore, and their work calls for no especial comment. Mr. Paur conducted, and again permitted his orchestra at times to overpower the voices.

The general spirit of the performance was good, but it is quite safe to say that in the minds of those who take opera seriously the Eva of Mme. Sembrich awakened more thought than any other feature of it. It is, indeed, out of the common order of things musical that the perfect Rosina and Violetta of our time should also place herself on record as one of the most admirable Evas. But after all is said and done there is nothing so victorious in opera as art; and to the tips of her fingers Mme. Sembrich is an artist.

"THE GREAT RUBY" REVIVED.

Pictorial Melodrama Done Well at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Thunders of applause greeted the most stirring scenes in "The Great Ruby" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night. Raleigh and Hamilton's big melodrama was revived there by Mr. Rosenquest with the same scenery as was used for the play last season at Daly's, except where some substitutions of new pieces were needed, with a fine show of costumes and a distribution of the rôles quite beyond reproach.

Rose Coghlan finds a congenial rôle as Lady Garnett, and acts it with verve and humor, excelling in the scenes with Sir John and giving good dramatic effect to the sleep-walking episode. She was clearly the heroine of the night, and her acting was vigorously applauded.

But there was other good acting. William Hazeltine repeated his famous impersonation of the villain, Longman; Guyler Hastings acted the part of the Indian Prince with a measure of grace and fervor hitherto denied to the rôle, and John T. Sullivan was an excellent Brett, while Minnie Seligman acted with skill and power as the seductive adventuress, Mirza. Annie Buckley was capital as the romance-loving Louisa Jupp. The encounter in Mirza's drawing room and the balloon scene were both as thrilling as ever. The house was crowded, and is likely to be crowded every night while "The Great Ruby" is on view.

Castle Square Opera Company.

The Castle Square Opera Company last evening began the twenty-fourth week of its third year at the American Theatre, presenting Gilbert and Sullivan's pretty two-act comic opera "Patience." A large audience attended the performance, and the generous applause showed their thorough appreciation and the strong hold the opera still has on the public. Frank Moulan sang the part of Reginald Bunthorne. Roys Thomas, as Archibald Grosvenor, the poet, sang in excellent voice. Gertrude Quinlan, as Lady Angela, and D. Eloise Morgan, in the title rôle, gave thorough satisfaction. The choruses had to be repeated several times.

At the Murray Hill Theatre.

Shakespeare was presented at the Murray Hill Theatre yesterday for the first time since the Donnelly Stock Company has held the boards there. The play was "As You Like It." Miss Bijou Fernandez was specially engaged to play the rôle of Rosalind.

Miss Terry Rejoins Her Company.

Miss Ellen Terry resumed the rôle of Clarisse de Maucon in the Irving company's performance of "Robespierre" at the Knickerbocker Theatre last evening, after an absence of over two weeks on account of illness which she contracted while the company was playing in Toronto. Her appearance in the first act drew such hearty applause that she was prevented from speaking her lines for several minutes.

Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—The "Passion Play" pictures will remain during this week, and two exhibitions daily will be given. The Musée has many other attractions.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Last night Harlem theatregoers saw and wecolmed for the first time Miss Annie Russell in "Miss Hobbs." The reception accorded to Miss Russell and the company, as voiced by the applause of the audience, was sincere and enthusiastic.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—McIntyre and Heath, in their specialty consisting of burnt-cork absurdities, proved very amusing. The other comedy features are Sager Midgley and Gertie Carlisle, Dorothy Neville, Max Unger, Fields and Ward, and many more.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The dramatic production in vaudeville of Paul Gilmore and his company in a condensed version of "The Three Musketeers," proved quite an innovation to the patrons. The others in the bill were Cora Stuart and company, Lew Hawkins, Cardownie Troupe, Three Westons, and others.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Bowery Burlesquers, in a sketch called "Slumming," which affords a picture of life in Chinatown, was the opening attraction, followed by an olio, with Lewild and Elliott, the Review Comedy Four, the Farrell Taylor Trio, the Livingston Family, and others making up a big bill.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL.—The usual excellent vaudeville bill was presented last night. Mme. Adelaide Herrmann finished the evening's enertainment with her specialty, in which she introduced some new tricks. The remaining part of the programme included Williams and Tucker, Patrice, Charles T. Aldrich, McAvoy and May, and many others.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The novelties in the curio hall are numerous. The leading attractions are Mme Yucca, the strong woman, and Major Ganz, who is thirty-five years old and only eighteen inches in height. The others include De Kano, fire-eater; Carlossa, Seth Hathaway, and Allen's Punch and Judy show. In the theatre is a double variety company.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A large audience saw an unusually good vaudeville performance last night at this house. All the acts were strong, and diversity of entertainment was provided. The principal feature of the bill was the Clark Brothers' Royal Entertainers, including Lafayette, Charles Dickson, with his company, which presented a sketch called "A Pressing Matter"; the Escamillo brothers, Tenley and Simonds, and various others.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—An attractive bill is offered this week as was demonstrated by the two large audiences that attended the performances yesterday. Mme. Camille Darville, in a repertoire of popular songs, proved the biggest attraction. James O. Barrow, assisted by John Lancaster and company, in a sketch; Lydia Yeamans Titus, Harrigan, the tramp juggler; Smith and Fuller, and Miss Florence Moore made up the other interesting part of the programme.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S PLANS.

To Sail To-morrow for London, Where He Will Present Several New Plays.

Charles Frohman, having practically finished his season in this country as far as new productions are concerned, will sail for London to-morrow on the White Star liner Oceanic. Mr. Frohman, upon his arrival in the English metropolis, will begin work on new productions which he contemplates presenting in that city. His attention will be given principally to the production of "Madame Butterfly" and the placing in some prominent theatre of his most recent acquisition, Edmond Rostand's new play "L'Aiglon."

During Mr. Frohman's stay in London it is not improbable that he will arrange for the presentation in that city of some of his productions which proved highly successful in this country this season. He will also make occasional visits to Continental cities, with a view to obtaining new attractions for this country. Mr. Frohman will be accompanied by Charles Dillingham, manager of the Criterion Theatre.

It was said in theatrical circles yesterday that the Japanese play "Madame Butterfly" was purchased from David Belasco for Miss Maude Adams, who will, in all probability, be seen next season in the rôle of Cho-Cho-San, now being played by Blanche Bates. It is said that Mr. Frohman intends to produce "Madame Butterfly" with some other short play.

THEATRICAL MANAGERS SUED.

Actor Woodruff Demands Salary and Artist Nast Payment for Sketches.

Two cases in which theatrical managers were defendants were tried before Judge Murray in the Seventh District Municipal Court yesterday.

Florence Ziegfeld, husband and manager of Anna Held, was sued by Harry Woodruff, an actor, who seeks to recover $125 for one week's salary. He was a member of the Anna Held company, but left it on Jan. 6, after having given two weeks' notice of his intention, to join Nat Goodwin. The defense was that under the terms of contract the actor had no right to leave at all. Decision was reserved.

Charles Hoyt and Frank McKee were defendants in an action brought by Thomas Nast, Jr., the artist, to recover $90 for sketches he had drawn for posters to advertise "A Day and a Night." The defense in this case was that the sketches were not suitable for the purpose intended and had never been used. The Judge took the papers and reserved decision.

Earl of Yarmouth Gets a Vacation.

The Earl of Yarmouth, who is playing in "The Surprises of Love" company under the name of Eric Hope, has received a leave of absence from the company for one week in order to spend the time with his parents, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, who are here for a brief stay. Mr. Hope says he will rejoin the company after the departure of his parents for England, and denies that they have come to this country to try to induce him to abandon the stage.

Rostand's "L'Aiglon."

R. H. Russell announces that he has purchased from M. Edmond Rostand the American copyright of his new play, "L'Aiglon," and will publish the English translation in America simultaneously with the publication of the book in England and in Paris.

Mascagni Fails in Russia.

BERLIN, March 19.—Signor Pietro Mascagni's projected musical tour in Russia has ended in complete failure at Moscow, where the advance booking was so small that he canceled the concert, leaving Russia without more ado.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the Mi-Carême week began yesterday the usual round of sewing classes, lectures, theatre parties, dinners, and the opera. There were a few house parties in the country over Sunday, but the guests returned yesterday for the week. The sleighing has been excellent at Lenox. One by one the Florida parties are all returning, and to-day Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane are expected home. Mr. and Mrs. John Hammond have remained here in the Sloane house during their absence. A few of the parties have taken in the Virginia Hot Springs on their way home, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly are among these. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have recently sent out P. P. C. cards, and will go on a Western tour before they sail for Europe.

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The Monday Evening Bowling Club held its third meeting at the Tennis Building, in West Forty-first Street, last night. This club is composed in part of the members of Mrs. Benjamin Church's dancing class. There was a good attendance, and bowling for small prizes was in vogue. Charles Lanier of 30 East Thirty-seventh Street gave a dinner of sixteen covers at his residence last evening.

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The news of the marriage of Miss Henrietta Fairfax Morris and Stephen Bonsal at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason—not Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bishop—in the City of Mexico, was somewhat of a surprise, although they have been engaged for some time. The engagement was announced last Autumn. It was owing to ill-health that it has been protracted, and the marriage delayed. Mr. Bonsal not having recovered from the effects of Cuban fever. Mrs. Bonsal is the daughter of Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, and is well known in the younger set in New York. She was a member of several of the dancing classes. The Gouverneur Morrises lived last year at the St. Andrew, on West Seventy-second Street, and are now at 128 East Thirty-fourth Street. Mr. Bonsal is a widower. His first wife was a Miss Hayden. She died in 1898. He is a brother of Mrs. Meredith Jenkins, Mrs. Walter Brooks, and Mrs. Miles White of Baltimore. His brother recently married Miss Potter at Newport. The family is very well known in Baltimore. Mr. Bonsal was a war correspondent, and contributes to some of the current magazines.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, with their family, arrived from Thomasville, Ga., yesterday. Mrs. Vanderbilt and her children have been in the South for quite a period. They did not visit Biltmore, as was stated, but have been the greater part of the time at Thomasville. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are still in Tennessee. Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt was in town visiting his mother, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., and left yesterday for Yale.

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C. Raoul Duval has departed for the Klondike with a party of Western men on a business tour. This new venture will prevent his going to Paris with a polo team for games during the exposition. Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene and William C. Eustis were to have been in Paris at the same time, and Mr. Keene has the ponies at his place in Leicestershire, during the Winter practicing and getting them in order. There are a number of French capitalists now in the Klondike, and a brother of the Count de Garets, who is representing interests there, is among the number. The San Francisco press insists upon the engagement of Raoul Duval to the wealthy Miss Tobin of that city, but no authoritative announcement has been made in New York.

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The season at Hempstead is about to begin. Next week Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp and also Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhardt are expected there. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens will open their house in April. Mrs. Albert Stevens has been in town, stopping at the Bristol. Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse will go to Westbury in the beginning of April, and will remain thtre until the Newport season. It is not improbable that Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will be at Meadowbrook before June.

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There was little going on yesterday except the meetings of the sewing classes. Mrs. Howard Carroll's class, which sews for the Hahnemann Hospital, met at her residence, 9 West Thirty-eighth Street, in the morning. The regular weekly meeting of the Helping Hand Sewing Class, at Mrs. Westervelt's in the afternoon, was largely attended. The members of this class, who are now making articles for the guns to be fired from the model of the battleship Maine at the Cuban Orphan Easter Festival, and whose officers are Mrs. Westervelt, President, and Mrs. H. H. Piffard, Treasurer, are as follows: Mrs. Boggs, Mrs. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mme. Brauwaert, Miss Rosina Boardman, Mrs. W. B. Barclay, Miss Anna Constable, Mrs. Charles Camman, Jr., Miss di Cesnola, the Misses Clarke, Miss Grace Dobson, Mrs. Henry S. Davis, Mrs. de Kay, Miss Susan Erving, Miss Haldane, Miss May Harris, Mrs. David Folsom, Miss Mabel Jones, Mrs. Frank Freeman of Lakewood, Mrs. T. F. Kane, Mrs. Phillip Livingston, Miss Leary, Mrs. Victor Newcomb, Mrs. James Martin, Miss Antoinette Martin, Mrs. H. H. Piffard, Mrs. Admiral Philip, Mrs. Walter Rurtherfurd, Mrs. James Ruggles, Mrs. Rohan of England, Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Miss Anne Stephens, Miss Ida Schenck, Mrs. Charles Stickney, Miss Juliet Stanton, Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman, Mrs. Gilbert Wood, Miss M. K. Wilson, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, and twelve others. The limit of the class membership is fifty.

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The Virginia Day Nursery Sewing Class will meet this morning at the residence of Mrs. Henry F. Osborn, 850 Madison Avenue. The Pro-Cathedral Sewing Class will meet at the residence of Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Washington Square North, this morning. Other events of the day will be Miss Morton's third lecture in her series on the romance of French History—"Josephine Bonaparte, the Directory, the Consulate, and Empire"—at the Academy this morning; the Colonial tea at the residence of Mrs. George Dilks, 34 West Ninth Street, in aid of the building fund of the Naval Veterans' Home, and the second of the Lumholtz lectures on "The Cave Dwellers of To-day," at Sherry's in the afternoon, and the fourth meeting of the Tuesday Evening Bowling Club at the Tennis Building in West Forty-first Street.

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Among those booked to sail for Liverpool to-morrow on the Oceanic are Percy Chubb, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, Frederick P. Adams, Mrs. Daniel Bacon, Miss Lucille Bacon, Paul Blouet, (Max O'Rell,) the Misses Clagett, Charles G. Francklyn, Col. J. C. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lowry, Mr. and Mrs. John Magee, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Paton, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Robbins, A. R. Whittier, and Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, and Miss Winthrop.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and their daughter, the Baroness Halkett, passed through Miami, Fla., on Thursday last on their way to Nassau. Henry M. Flagler and a party of friends, who remained at Nassau three weeks, are expected to return to Palm Beach at the end of the week. Lieut. Hugh L. Willoughby, Mrs. Willoughby, and Miss Willoughby of Newport, R. I., who have been spending the Winter at Palm Beach, have left there for St. Augustine, where they will remain a month before coming North to their Newport home. A large ball was given at the Alcazar in St. Augustine on Friday night last, at which many New Yorkers were present. Clarence H. Wildes and Frank L. Brown of this city are at Tampa.

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Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Simonds of Charleston, S. C., who have the handsomest and largest private house in that city, and who are noted for their hospitality and entertainments in that city, arrived yesterday in New York for a short visit. Mr. and Mrs. Simonds gave in their beautiful Colonial mansion on South Battery, during the recent visit of the Gridiron Club of Washington to Charleston, a "baby party," similar to those which were so much in vogue at Newport last Summer and in Philadelphia this past season, and during which Senator Depew, who was a guest of the Gridiron Club on its Southern trip, gave the pickaninny dance from "The Runaway Girl" with a Charleston belle. Mrs. Simonds, who was Miss Daisy Breaux of New Orleans, is one of the leading society women of the South.

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The Junior Auxiliary of the Guild for Crippled Children of the Poor of New York City gave yesterday, at the Savoy Hotel, a military euchre party, for which some eight hundred tickets were sold. The tally cards had tiny flags attached to them. The first prize was Box No. 54 at the Metropolitan Opera House for Wednesday evening. This was donated by Mrs. Clement Dodge. The second prize was a box at the Herald Square Theatre for Wednesday evening. Other prizes were cut-glass bowls, silver cake boxes, &c. There are some twenty-five girls in this Auxiliary Guild, who visit the hospitals on Saturday and amuse the crippled children.

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The movements of American yachts in foreign and other waters indicate that their owners are enjoying cruises in Southern seas, apparently drifting here and there, without stopping at any port for more than a few hours. Valiant, with Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and party, has left Palermo and sailed for Salerno. Varuna, Mr. Eugene Higgins, was last week off the coast of Morocco. Mr. James Gordon Bennett has the yacht at Beaulieu, and Nahma is at Cannes awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Robert Goelet. Mr. Isaac Stern's yacht, Virginia, has sailed from Constantinople for the Piraeus.

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Paris is extremely dull. Many of the Americans remaining there are going to the Church of St. Joseph, in the Avenue Hoche, where Lenten conferences in English are being given. Mrs. Porter, the wife of the Ambassador, is traveling in Italy. Mrs. George Ingraham and party have gone to the Riviera in automobiles. Mrs. Ogden Goelet is still in the South of France, and for the present Miss Fanny Reed has given up her concerts.

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The "Mrs. Katherine Moore" who has advertised warning people that her wallet with a letter of credit for a large sum was stolen from her at Monte Carlo, is Mrs. "Plus" Moore, who was in New York in the beginning of the Winter. Mrs. Moore was lunching with Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel at Cro's restaurant when she discovered her loss. The Anthony Drexels are at the Hermitage Hotel, Monte Carlo, where they will remain until they make a cruise in their yacht.

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The Duchess of Marlborough has returned from Rome to London, and will go a little later to Blenheim. Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck have been among the recent entertainers for the Prince of Wales, giving him a bridge whist party. Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck is almost as brilliant a bridge whist expert as her twin sister, Mrs. Ogden Mills. Bridge whist, which is the fashionable craze in New York, is played at all the clubs and many of the country houses.

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For the rest London is patriotic and noisy, but not gay. The entertainments are of a Lenten character, mainly dinners with cards afterward. The Sewing Class has not yet taken root in London society. The Maine, with Lady Randolph Churchill, is returning from South Africa. Those who seem to know state that Lady "Randy" will not make another visit to South Africa, her mission having been accomplished. Young Cornwallis West is improving rapidly, and there is still some gossip to the effect that there may be a wedding after all.

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Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin have been a great deal in London, but they have not been doing much entertaining. Lady Neylor Leyland has taken the house of Sir Hugo de Bathe, while he and Lady de Bathe are in the South of France. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mackay are still at Leamington, and Mrs. Arthur Paget has not yet left for the Riviera. Her daughter, who was presented last week, is said to be a beauty. She resembles her mother slightly, but is taller, more like the Pagets and very English.

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From Berlin it is stated that Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, who have been visiting there, are going to Dresden this week, and afterward to the fair land of Provence, where they will spend the Spring.

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The Chicago contingent at the Paris Exposition will be well represented. Already Mrs. George Pullman and Mrs. Sanger are there, and will be joined by Mrs. Frank Carolan. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Coleman sail on April 28. Mrs. Charles P. Kellogg and Mrs. Pierpont Isham are already abroad. Mrs. Potter Palmer sails in April. Marshall Field will go abroad in June.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Herman E. Taubeneck.

Herman E. Taubeneck, former Chairman of the National Committee of the People's Party, died at Seattle, Washington, yesterday. He went there from the East about two months ago in delicate health, and had been living at the residence of his brother. The body will be taken to Mr. Taubeneck's former home in Illinois.

Mr. Taubeneck was born at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1855, but when he was a child his parents moved to a farm in Marshall, Ill., where he grew up. He was first brought into prominent public notice in 1890. He had been elected a member of the Illinois State Senate, and the election of a United States Senator depended largely upon him. One hundred and one Democrats had voted for Gen. J. M. Palmer, and 100 Republicans for the re-election of C. B. Farwell. This left the decision in the hands of three alliance men—Moore, Cockrell, and Taubeneck. Just as the fight was at its height the story was started that Mr. Taubeneck was really a man named Carr, alias Rogers, a well-known forger. Certain politicians sent Mr. Taubeneck's photograph to Columbus, Ohio, and got from officials of the prison there a statement that it greatly resembled the criminal. Mr. Taubeneck, after a good deal of trouble, proved his own identity, and it was afterward admitted that, though he was wonderfully like Carr, he was a good deal taller. On the one hundred and fifty-fourth ballot for United States Senator the independents united with the Democrats, and Gen. Palmer was elected.

Major Rufus King.

Major Rufus King died Sunday of acute gastritis at his home, 477 Central Park West, after a week's illness. He was born in 1838 on Bleecker Street, and was the son of William Gracie King. His grandfather was Charles King, President of Columbia College, and his great grandfather was Rufus King, the first United States Minister to the Court of St. James's.

Major King went to the war in 1861 with the Seventh Regiment. At White Oaks Swamp, Va., in June 1862, when he was a Captain, he was ordered to surrender his battery, as it was apparently lost. He succeeded, however, in rescuing it by taking it over a burning bridge. For this act of gallantry Congress last year gave him a bronze medal.

He was mustered out of the army at the end of the war with the rank of Brevet Major. He afterward became a broker, and at the time of his death was a patent attorney at 189 Broadway. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association and of the Loyal Legion, Lafayette Post. He married Miss Maria Williamson, daughter of the late Chancellor Williamson of New Jersey. His wife and two daughters survive him.

Hugo Kainer.

Hugo Kainer, one of the foremost commission merchants doing a business with Haiti, died Sunday night at his home at 190 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, from swamp fever contracted during a recent visit to Haiti. His funeral will take place to-morrow morning.

Mr. Kainer was born in Hamburg, Germany, about fifty-two years ago, and he went to Haiti as a young man. There he founded the coast town of Port de Paix, ("Port of Peace,") where he established his Haitian house, Kainer & Co., which is still there. He built wharves and warehouses at Port de Paix and built a twelve-mile railroad, running from that town into the logwood forest of the interior, and made a business of exporting coffee and logwood. In 1883 he founded the New York establishment of Hugo Kainer & Co., 11 Broadway, and from that time has done an export and import business between Haiti and this city. He acted for years as Consular agent at Port de Paix for this and other Governments.

Mr. Kainer was for years a member of the Maritime Exchange. A widow, four daughters, and a son survive him.

Peter Carter.

Peter Carter died yesterday of heart disease at the home of James M. Speers, his son-in-law, at 226 Belleville Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J. Mr. Carter, who was seventy-five years old, was born in Scotland and came to this country with his parents when he was a boy. At the age of fifteen he entered the employ of a publishing house in this city. Subsequently he became a member of the firm of Robert Carter & Brothers, and when Robert Carter died twelve years ago Peter Carter became associated with the American Tract Society. He was Chairman of the Publication Committee of the National Temperance Society. He leaves four daughters and two sons.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN A. BINGHAM, ex-Minister to Japan and ex-Congressman from Ohio, died at Cadiz, Ohio, yesterday. He was one of the attorneys for the prosecution in the trial of President Lincoln's assassins.

HORATIO TREXLER, eighty-six years old, died at Reading, Penn., yesterday. He was President of the National Union Bank of Reading and of the Reading Gas Company. Formerly he was one of the leading iron masters of Pennsylvania.

JOHN WESTERVELT, a Brooklyn business man, died Sunday at his home, at 464 Willoughby Avenue. He was eighty-four years old. For nearly fifty years he was a member of the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg. He leaves a wife.

CHARLES WILLMOT, who served two terms as an Alderman of New York, from 1854 to 1858, died Sunday at his home, 30 West Eighty-fourth Street. He was eighty-five years old. Mr. Willmot was born in Jersey City. He is survived by three children.

FREDERICK M. PEYSER, a real estate dealer, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease at his home, 68 West Forty-seventh Street. He was seventy-six years old. He was born in Germany in 1824 and came to New York in 1840, where he had since lived. He leaves a wife, three sons, and two daughters.

GEORGE YULE, an inventor and manufacturer of machinery used in making hats, died Sunday at his home in Newark, N. J. He had been ill about six months. Mr. Yule was born at Lisle, France, of English parents in 1852, and came to this country twenty years ago. He leaves a wife and two children.

STEPHEN P. M. TASKER of Philadelphia, a well-known mechanical engineer, died yesterday at his home, aged sixty-six years. He was a member of the iron firm of Morris, Tasker & Co., which was founded by his ancestors nearly 100 years ago. Mr. Tasker was the inventor of a number of valuable patents. He was a bachelor.

EMOTT SEWARD, Secretary of the Manhattan Supply Company of this city, died yesterday at his home in Montclair, N. J. He was fifty-five years old. Mr. Seward leaves a widow and one son. Two of his sons, Emott Seward, Jr., and Charles

PASSAGE OF RAMAPO BILL

Senate Approves the Fallows Measure by a Vote of 42 to 4.

NOW GOES TO MAYOR VAN WYCK

Senator Grady Attacked the Bill, and Senators Ford and Stranahan Spoke in Its Behalf.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Fallows Anti-Ramapo bill, requiring that any New York City water contract shall be approved by the Board of Improvement and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, have the separate written consents of the Mayor and Controller, and also be subject to review by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, was passed by the Senate to-night, 42 to 4. Senators Grady, McCarren, Rice, and Sullivan (Dems.) voted against the measure. Senators Ambler, (Rep.,) Boyce, and Martin (Dems.) did not vote. The bill has passed the Assembly and now goes to Mayor Van Wyck.

There was scarcely standing room in the Senate galleries, and all the available space on the floor was occupied to-night when Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's gavel fell and the Senate convened. The unusually large array of spectators was attracted by the fact that Mr. Fallows's Anti-Ramapo bill and his bill to prevent the Corporation Counsel of New York from confessing judgments against the city were made special orders immediately after the reading of the Journal.

After the opening prayer by Bishop Doane, the Anti-Ramapo bill was taken up. Senator Grady moved to strike out the enacting clause for the purpose of an explanation.

Senator Ford said Senator Grady understood the measure as well as any one. The bill, he said, was to prevent the gigantic scheme of the Ramapo company, at least until a new set of officials were elected. He was confident that another bill would be passed at some future session striking deeper at this private corporation.

Senator Grady (Dem., N. Y.,) declared that temporary legislation was not advisable, and attacked the provisions of the Fallows bill. In no book in the State Library, he said, could there be found any statute describing the crooked lines of the bill. He said the contract of the City of New York with the Ramapo Company was a legitimate one, and not nearly as bad a contract as the bill is a bill.

"If there ever was a scheme of legalized repeating it is contained in this bill," said Senator Grady. He noted the officials making up the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, claiming that if the bill ran the gantlet of that board and the Board of Public Improvements it ought to have been pretty well considered, but in addition to these, he said, the contract must be submitted to the Chief Executive and the Controller. The Commissioner of Water Supply must initiate the proposed bill, he said, and the various Commissioners, Corporation Counsel, and Mayor must favor it, as well as the Controller. The giving of such a power to the Controller was an arbitrary power which cannot be justified under any larger notion of government. He declared it a dangerous power to vest in one official, one that might lead to great corruption. It gave the financial department of the government absolute control as against the members of the board who had considered the contract, and also the Mayor. All these powers shall be swept away and his imperial will shall prevail," said the Senator, in conclusion.

Senator Stranahan recalled, without assuming to enter into the merits of the contract, that the city attempted to enter into a contract last year which was agreed to be against the best interests of the municipality. If it were possible to enter into a contract of so favorable a nature as Senator Grady said was made under existing laws, he said he thought as favorable a contract could be made under the Fallows bill. He thought the Senators would do well to stand by the bill and pass it without further consideration. He favored the section giving any taxpayer the power of appealing to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for a review of the proceedings.

The bill was then passed.

THE NEW FORESTRY BOARD.

Gov. Roosevelt's Nominations Favorably Reported Last Night and Will Be Confirmed To-day.

ALBANY, March 19.—The names of Gov. Roosevelt's new Fish, Forest and Game Commission were acted upon favorably by the Senate Fish and Game Committee to-night and reported. The new commission will be confirmed at to-morrow's session without any show of opposition.

It is understood that the retiring President of the commission, Barnet H. Davis of Palmyra, is to be made Deputy State Treasurer, to succeed Andrew Davidson, appointed Commandant of the Bath Soldiers' Home.

EXTRA SESSION, IF NECESSARY.

Gov. Roosevelt Will Call One If Mayor Van Wyck Delays Bills.

ALBANY, March 19.—Gov. Roosevelt said to-day that if the Ramapo Water bill, the Confession of Judgments bill, and the New York City Charter Commission bill should not be returned by Mayor Van Wyck to the Legislature in time to be repassed, if vetoed, before the adjournment of that body, he would call an extra session to deal with those subjects.

GOVERNOR ON MORTGAGE TAX.

Will Hear Building and Loan Associations If Bill Is Passed.

ALBANY, March 19.—Gov. Roosevelt says he has received many communications relative to the Mortgage Tax bill, and has promised to give a hearing to representatives of building and loan associations, provided the bill is passed.

Drug Clerks' Shorter Hours Bill.

ALBANY, March 19.—Gov. Roosevelt said to-day he understands the failure to progress the bill giving shorter hours to drug clerks in New York City was because of Tammany opposition. He said also he had found that three Republicans had voted to kill the measure. His own position, however, on the bill was that he earnestly hoped it would pass, so as to give the power of inspection to the Factory Inspector's Department, but rather than not to have it pass at all, he was willing to acquiesce in the power of inspection being given to the New York City Board of Health.

Supply Bill Is $1,680,253.21.

ALBANY, March 19.—The total amount of the Supply bill, as reported to both branches of the Legislature, is $1,680,253.21, a decrease from last year's bill of $660,000. Of the amount appropriated, $290,000 is for items for the support of the State Government to the close of the present fiscal year, and which will not hereafter appear in the Supply bill.

Attempt to Kill Merger Bill Fails.

ALBANY, March 19.—Senator Higgins's Corporation Merger bill, which, it is said, will permit the State Trust Company and the Morton Trust Company to merge, was opposed by Assemblyman Guider of Kings on order of second reading. His motion to lay it aside was lost, 15 to 91, and the bill was advanced.

Hearing on Water Supply Bills.

The Merchants' Association will send a delegation to Albany to-day to appear before the Senate Committee on Cities in the interest of the Ford and Morgan water supply bills. The principal argument will be made by Arthur J. Baldwin, who prepared the measures.

Trustees of State School for Blind.

ALBANY, March 19.—Gov. Roosevelt to-night sent in the nominations of F. Park Lewis of Buffalo, Henry S. Ostrader of Knowlesville, Eugene Carey of Niagara Falls, and William F. Huyck of Le Roy as Trustees of the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia.

For a Hearing on Iona Island Bill.

ALBANY, March 19.—Assemblyman Demarest succeeded to-night in having Senator Ellsworth's bill authorizing the acquisition by the United States of Iona Island, in Rockland County, for naval magazine purposes, recommitted for a hearing.

To Keep Equestrians Off Speedway.

ALBANY, March 19.—A bill to exclude equestrians from the Speedway in New York City was introduced in the Senate to-night by Senator Grady. The bill authorizes the Department of Parks to make such rules and regulations as to the exclusion of equestrians or vehicles, the use of which, in the judgment of the department, may render the Speedway dangerous.

McCullagh Salary Bill Advanced.

ALBANY, March 19.—Senator D. F. Davis's bill appropriating $22,000 to pay deficiencies in the salary of the State Superintendent of Electors for the Metropolitan Election Districts was advanced to second reading in the Assembly to-night.

Hearing on Stevens Pure Beer Bill.

ALBANY, March 19.—Announcement was made in the Senate to-night of a hearing to be given on Mr. Stevens's Pure Beer bill before the Senate Committee on Public Health on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BILLS INTRODUCED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 19.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-night:

Senator AHEARN—Exempting the Beth Israel Hospital Association of New York City from taxes and water rents.

Mr. FALLOWS—Appropriating $80,000 for a building on Hoffman's Island for the use of cabin passengers in quarantine, and for reclaiming land at the Quarantine Station.

Mr. WEEKES—Making it unlawful for any person or corporation to manufacture or offer to sell any article, compound, or preparation for the purpose of being used, or which is intended to be used, in the preparation of food, in which there is any arsenic, calomel, bismuth, ammonia, or alum.

BILLS PASSED BY ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, March 19.—The following bills were passed by the Assembly to-night:

Mr. COUGHTRY—Permitting insurance companies, other than life and fire insurance companies, to merge.

Mr. APGAR—Permitting the appointment of trust companies as guardians, trustees, or administrators, with or without will annexed.

Mr. METZLER—To compel the placing of automatic safety guards on factory elevators that have unprotected passage ways.

Mr. WEEKES—Permitting the Fulton Market Fishmongers' Association in New York to renew its lease for a period of twenty-one years.

Mr. APGAR—Making it discretionary on the part of the Court to sentence persons convicted of kidnapping to imprisonment for life.

Mr. W. J. SULLIVAN—Making it a misdemeanor to unlawfully interfere with electric motors and wires.

Mr. TRAINOR—Permitting the Commissioner of Correction in New York City to transfer prisoners from one penitentiary to another.

Senator ELSBERG—Allowing title guarantee companies to incorporate with a capital of $1,000,000.

Mr. RYTTENBERG—Providing for an additional allowance to Commissioners in New York City appointed to condemn property and for public parks.

Granting to the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in New York City $10 for each day they shall sit for the performance of their duties.

ROYAL P. FLOYD-JONES DEAD.

Expired Suddenly from Hemorrhage, It Is Said, While on a Visit—Body Removed in the Night.

Royal Phelps Floyd-Jones of Massapequa, L. I., died suddenly Sunday at 261 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street from hemorrhage while calling on Mrs. Depew, who lives on the top floor of the apartment house at that address. The janitress, Mrs. Gaynor, said that Mr. Floyd-Jones called during the forenoon, and that at noon Mrs. Depew told her that he was ill and, borrowing a basin, asked her to help her with the sick man. Being told that it was hemorrhage, Mrs. Gaynor refused, because she could not endure the sight of blood. A physician, she said, was then summoned.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Gaynor said that she was aroused by a noise in the hall and found two men coming down stairs with a coffin. They refused to answer her inquiries, and while they were placing the coffin in a wagon she locked the inner and outer doors of the house. Yesterday she said that Mrs. Depew told her that Mr. Floyd-Jones died Sunday evening, and that the body was taken away so early in the morning, because friends had sent for it, wanting it home before the expected arrival of the dead man's sister.

At the Wilbraham, 1 West Thirtieth Street, the residence of Robert B. Floyd-Jones, it was said that orders had been received to give no information to reporters.

71ST REGIMENT ELECTIONS.

Officers Hold a Special Meeting to Discuss Them—Request for a Postponement.

Evidences of much bitter feeling came to the surface at a special meeting of the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment held at the armory last evening to discuss the impending elections of a Lieutenant Colonel and Junior Major, that for the latter having been set for to-night. There were twenty-seven present, and Col. Bates presided.

Friends of Capt. J. H. Wells, who is the candidate opposed to Capt. William H. Linson for the Majorship, were very active at the meeting. Capt. Wells is supposed to represent the largest number of officers who volunteered for service in the Spanish war, he having held the rank to which he now aspires at the battle of San Juan. Capt. Linson also served through the campaign in Cuba with the regiment, commanding Company D in that battle.

Ten of the officers present made a request for a postponement of to-night's election, in order that the balloting to fill both vacancies might take place at the same time, and chose a committee to make other nominations, the members being Capt. Williams, Capt. Hill, Lieut. Wilson, Lieut. Jenkins, and Lieut. Boynton. Whether this postponement will be granted will not be known until to-night, though the decision is apt to have a great bearing on the result.

Some of those at the meeting said afterward that the appointment of the Nominating Committee is usually considered a prerogative of the Colonel of the regiment, being left to him on the ground of his assumed impartiality, and that the action of the officers in taking it out of his hands was without precedent in the history of the National Guard. Col. Bates refused to speak about the meeting.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN NOT DYING.

There was an unconfirmed rumor in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon that Hugh McLaughlin, ex-Register of Kings County, and veteran leader of the Brooklyn Democracy, was dying in Florida, and that his daughters, Mrs. William C. Courtney and Mrs. James A. Roache of Brooklyn, had been hurriedly summoned to his bedside.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 19.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Courtney of Brooklyn arrived here to-night. Mrs. Courtney is a daughter of Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn Democratic politician. She left her father this morning at Merritt's Island in the best physical condition he has enjoyed for several years. She has heard nothing, she says, of his reported illness.

CAPT. GRIFFIN'S COURT-MARTIAL.

A court-martial to try Capt. A. J. Griffin, late Captain of Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment, was convened last night at the headquarters of the Fifth Brigade, in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Capt. Griffin is being tried for disobeying orders in failing to appear at the muster-out of the company with muster-out rolls, on the night of Feb. 19. The detail of the court was: President, Col. G. R. Dyer, of the Twelfth Regiment, New York; Col. David Austen, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn; Major B. H. Toby, Fourteenth Regiment; Major A. G. Conover, Seventh Regiment, and Major W. A. Stokes, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn. Judge Advocate W. I. Washburn of the Fifth Brigade was named as Judge Advocate of the court-martial.

After the witnesses of the prosecution had given their testimony, a motion on the part of Capt. Griffin's attorneys to dismiss the case was overruled. Capt. Griffin then took the stand. His testimony in brief was that he did not obey the order to be present because he had discovered in it certain irregularities and defects in its form that would make a good test case in court as to how far the Governor's authority extended toward the discharge of a company of the National Guard.

Among the witnesses for the prosecution was Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, Inspector of the Fifth Brigade.

The court-martial adjourned at 11:30 o'clock until Thursday, March 29.

TO SAVE THE PALISADES

Plan Proposed by State Geologist Smock of New Jersey.

He Tells the New York Academy of Sciences that There Must Be a Compromise.

State Geologist J. C. Smock of New Jersey spoke last night before the New York Academy of Sciences, Section of Geology and Mineralogy. "On the Protection of the Palisades" was his subject, and he treated it from the point of view of his State, giving the complications in the way of the undertaking and suggesting a solution of his own creation.

"In the first place," he said, "the inhabitants of Central and Southern New Jersey do not appreciate the beauties of the Palisades, and they cannot understand why thousands of dollars should be spent in perpetuating them. Then, the riparian lands at the base of the hills are of enormous value to the State.

"The income derived from grants of these lands goes to the public schools, the approximate value of the river banks from Fort Lee to the State border line being $1,000,000. This clash between the interests of the schools and the preservation of beautiful scenery is the most serious obstacle with which legislation against defacing the Palisades has to contend.

"In the face of these obstacles it is evident that the wholesale absorption of this territory for a purely sentimental object is absolutely impossible. The opposition to such a scheme could only be broken by years of fighting, and in the meanwhile the destruction of the cliffs and wooded slopes will continue with ever-increasing extent. Hence some compromise is essential.

"An inter-State commission, or separate commissions in each State, should determine upon a line beyond which the advance of commerce, mining, shipping, or other industries shall not advance. A handsome driveway might mark this line. Thus, the cliffs can be protected, private rights remain unharmed, and the income of the New Jersey public schools kept up.

"This is all that can be expected after an examination of the present conditions, and, while people may say that the State would not thereby act very magnanimously, yet it is the only plan that the people can or will agree to at present.

"In answer to my suggestion a cry will probably be raised about the impossibility of having beautiful scenery when it is to be set off by factories or other structures of commerce. In reply I say, look at Edinburgh and Quebec and Stirling. No one has ever denied the grandeur of their rocky heights, and yet the habitations of men and the buildings of busy industry fringe all of them, both above and below.

"Is it not true that the scenery is rather improved than harmed? I think the public building or shipping house or even the tall chimney will enhance the grandeur of the Palisades. Their height will be set off to greater advantage by comparison, the immediate contrast between civilization and wild nature will be the more striking.

"But, no matter what New Jersey does, the greater responsibility lies with New York. In your State are the greatest views and the highest peaks. The defacing of the cliffs is going on more rapidly on your side also, and immense trap-rock quarries are continually trespassing on the slopes. Nor is there any reason why this should be so in either State, for there are many other places where as good road material exists in equally great quantities and can be mined at practically the same expense.

"Whatever is done should be done at once, or else we shall have lost a great part of the scenery which we wish to preserve. Steps should be taken to turn into a vast park as much of the territory as it is practicable to reserve, without destroying or cutting off contact with the large public and private business interests that are involved."

J. G. SCHURMAN LECTURES.

He Tells the American Geographical Society of His Observations in the Philippines.

President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University, Chairman of the first Philippines Commission, delivered last night a lecture on the Philippine Islands and their people before a well-attended meeting of the American Geographical Society at Chickering Hall. This was the society's last meeting at this hall, and future meetings are to take place at Mendelssohn Music Hall.

President Schurman spoke first of the wrong impression of the size of the islands, which was due to bad maps. He said that the 1,800 islands would fill in the distance between the northern point of Scotland and the Southern point of Italy. He next spoke of the products, vegetable and mineral, among the latter being coal and gold, and proceeded to sketch the nature, civilization, and character of the eighty-four different tribes, each with a distinct dialect. Mr. Schurman expressed his admiration for some fine athletes he had seen, for whom, he said, great universities would compete for their football teams.

Mr. Schurman then devoted his attention to the political questions involving the government of the islands. The hope of the best Filipino patriot must be in the United States, and not in absolute independence, which they did not want and would not be able to exercise. He outlined the plan of government proposed by his commission and which he said had been accepted by the President, and would be carried out by the second commission.

Mr. Schurman finished by saying that the only danger of failure was in Washington, and that unless we applied civil service rule, unless we sent our ablest men to permanent positions, promoting them for merit, we would fall in the attempt to govern the Philippines.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Debate on School Revision Bill—Franchise Tax Measure Passed by the House.

TRENTON, N. J., March 19.—The principal bill before the Senate to-night was the codification of the school laws. The method of choosing members of School Boards caused considerable discussion, and this section was laid over until to-morrow.

The proposition of the committee to change the method of distributing the school money was advocated by Senator Stokes, who said that the taking of a school census every year was a useless expenditure of about $40,000. He favored the new plan, which would make school attendance the basis for the distribution of the money. Senator Francis offered an amendment incorporating the present law providing for a school census, and this amendment was adopted, 9 to 3.

The Franchise Tax bill was advocated in the House by Speaker Jones, who took the floor to explain the measure. It imposes a tax of 2 per cent. on gross receipts of trolley, electric light, gas, and other companies using the public streets and highways. Mr. Abbett of Hudson created some amusement by reading records of last year's House where the Republicans continually refused to take from committee a franchise tax bill introduced by himself.

THE YALE SMALLPOX SCARE.

NEW HAVEN, March 19.—President Hadley addressed the Yale students at the chapel exercises this morning on the smallpox or varioloid scare that is troubling Yale. He said:

"There is in some parts of the college community an excitement concerning smallpox which is not warranted by the facts. From the first the authorities have adopted the policy of making publicly known and of isolating every case which could give ground for the slightest suspicion. Only two such doubtful cases have developed, one at The Colony, the other at 113 Wall Street. In view, however, of all the circumstances, the authorities recommend that all students should be vaccinated. This is the right remedy, and the sure one. The wrong remedy is to run away. If you have not the disease in your system vaccination will make you safe. In the very improbable contingency that one of you has the disease in his system, running away will not protect him. Least of all will the university countenance any such mistaken policy by contemplating the suspension of any part of its regular exercises.

This noon it was officially stated by both the attending physicians and the City Health Officer that the case of William David Brennan is one of measles. The case of young Parks is still doubtful, and is being treated with all the precautions usual in cases of varioloid.

BULLDOG CLUB'S SHOW.

Prizes Distributed Among the Fifty-seven Contestants Entered in the Sixteen Classes.

Bulldogs of high degree and pedigree held a reception in the room usually used as a restaurant in Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon and evening, and they will continue to receive their owners and admirers there until to-morrow night, when the third annual bench show of the Bulldog Club of America ends. The ferocious-looking bull, whose appearance in many cases belies his nature, did not have many callers, but the few who did visit him knew him from A to Z, and could "talk dog" with the volubility of an auctioneer. There were but fifty-seven dogs benched for the sixteeen classes. The judges made these awards:

Class 1.—Sixth Produce Stakes, Dogs—First, William Burke's Gammon.

Class 3.—For puppies, dogs—First, H. K. Austin's Chiblabos; second, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Kirby's Barnaby Rudge; third, William Burke's Gammon.

Class 4.—For novice dogs—First, Richard Croker, Jr.'s, Persimmon; second, Coker F. Clarkson's Baron Stockwell; third, F. K. Austin's Colenso.

Class 5.—Limit dogs, under forty-five pounds—First, E. K. Austin's Delaware; second, A. O. Holroyd's Baron de Merley; third, E. K. Austin's Colenso.

Class 6.—Limit dogs, forty-five pounds and over—First, Richard Croker's, Jr.'s, Persimmon; second, G. Gordon Massey's Eddystone Elf; third, J. H. Mullins's Bridge Dimbools King.

Class 7.—Open, dogs, under 45 pounds—First, E. K. Austin's Delaware; second, W. C. Codman's Glen Monarch; third, A. O. Holroyd's Baron de Merley.

Class 8.—Open, dogs, 45 pounds and over—First, Richard Croker, Jr.'s, Persimmon; second, George Reaper's Ivel Rustic; third, E. K. Austin's Pleasant.

Class 9.—First, Richard Croker, Jr.'s, Persimmon; reserve, George Raper's Ivel Rustic.

Class 11.—For novice, bitches—W. N. Le Cato's Miss Rooney; second, H. C. Beadleston's Donna Dimboola; third, Tyler Morse's Beaver Brook Eliza.

Class 12.—Limit, bitches, under 40 pounds—First, Richard Croker, Jr.'s, Petramosse; second, E. K. Austin's True Type; third, Coker F. Clarkson's Pressmore Fiorrie.

Class 13.—Limit, bitches, 40 pounds and over—First Miss Bird's Ivel Dearie; second, H. C. Beadleston's Donna Dimboola; third, William Burke's Bridge Queen.

Class 14.—Open, bitches, under 40 pounds—First, W. C. Codman's Glenwood Queen; second, Richard Croker, Jr.'s Petramosse; third, E. K. Austin's True Type; fourth, E. K. Austin's Cautious.

Class 15.—Open, bitches, 40 pounds and over—First Tyler Morse's Beaver Brook Empress; second, Miss Bird's Ivel Dearie; third C. G. Hopton's Robin Pelagia; fourth, C. H. Beadleston's Donna Dimboola.

Class 16.—Winners, bitches—First, W. C. Codman's Glenwood Queen; reserve, Richard Croker, Jr.'s Petramosse.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

The steam yacht Carmen, recently purchased by C. A. Starbuck of this city, from M. Stanley Tweedie, and since thoroughly overhauled in McIntosh's basin at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn, sailed at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to join her owner at Havana. The Carmen left with a full crew, in charge of Capt. George Ryder. After a two months' cruise with a party now in Havana with Mr. Starbuck, she will be brought back North for the Summer season. The Carmen is 127 feet over all, has an 18 foot 2½ inch beam, and draws 10 feet. She was built by Laird Brothers at Birkenhead, England, in 1870, and originally christened the Nooya. She was brought to this country several years ago as La Follette by M. Henri Say, regained her old name under subsequent owners, and was finally rechristened the Carmen by Mr. Starbuck.

The Executive Committee of the Yacht Racing Association will meet to-morrow night at 8:30 o'clock at the Yachtsmen's Club, 47 West Forty-third Street.

The second general meeting for the year of the New York Yacht Club will be held at the clubhouse at 9 o'clock Thursday night. The general appropriations, as recommended by the Finance Committee, will be acted upon.

The annual dinner of the Riverside Yacht Club will be held at the Arena at 7:30 o'clock Friday evening.

A "Smoking Concert" will be given at the Yachtsmen's Club in West Forty-third Street Friday night for members and their guests.

Ormond Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., March 19.—Ormond's annual golf tournament closed here to-day. Robert C. Watson, Jr., of the Westbrook Club won first honors, defeating Dr. L. L. Harban of the Columbia Club, Washington, by 6 up and 5 to play. The other two cups, the consolation and handicap trophies, go to A. K. Baldwin a member of the Mount Pleasant and Florida East Coast Golf Clubs. He won the Consolation Cup from S. T. Douglas by 2 up. In the handicap play the net scores of T. G. Stevens and Mr. Baldwin were 88. It was decided to play off the tie in an additional nine holes, and Mr. Baldwin won by two strokes. The handicap play resulted as follows:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
A. K. Baldwin	102	14	88
T. G. Stevens	104	16	88
C. M. Miller	102	12	90
S. T. Douglas	106	14	92
N. P. Parks	97	4	93
C. C. Dix	94	0	94
J. W. Baer	112	18	94
H. S. Blossom	121	18	103

Y. M. C. A. Swimmers.

Four championship swimming races were decided last night at the West Side Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, in West Fifty-seventh Street. Albert E. Downs won double honors, capturing both the 25-yard and 100-yard events. The summaries:

25-Yard Race.—Won by Albert E. Downs, in 0:16 4-5; Raymond Thomas, second, in 0:18, and L. J. Kennedy and E. Trudenbach, tied for third place, in 0:18 4-5.

100-Yard Race.—Won by Albert E. Downs, in 1:19 4-5; Charles Trudenbach, second, in 1:22 1-5; L. J. Kennedy, third, in 1:23.

300-Yard Race.—Won by Charles Trudenbach, in 5:09, Edward Trudenbach, second, in 5:43 2-5, and L. J. Kennedy, third.

Fetching Race, Under Water.—Won by H. C. Phillips, 146 feet; C. A. Packer, 140 feet, 2 in., second; George Stoa, 104 feet, third.

Franco-American Revolver Match.

A meeting of the United States Revolver Association was held last night. In addition to adopting a constitution and by-laws, the proposed Franco-American revolver match was discussed. The conditions named by M. Gastinne-Renette, Secretary of the French association, were gone over, but no definite action was taken, as no formal challenge has as yet been received. The Executive Committee was requested to communicate with the French association and arrange a match if equitable terms could be decided upon. The committee will open communication by cable at once, and it is expected that the match will be arranged within a week.

Bowling Tournament Games To-day.

Bank Clerks' League—Manhattan Company, J. P. Morgan & Co., United States Sub-Treasury.

Fire Insurance League—Alliance, Queen, Atlantic Mutual, Home.

National League—Pontiac Wheelmen, Kings County, Riverdale.

North Side National—Swiss-American, North New York, Empire.

Columbia League—Empire City, Doolittle, Columbia.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Fulton, Alert, De Forest.

Carruthers's Brooklyn National—Manhattan, East New York, I. D. K.

Columbia-Yale Bicycle Races.

Managers J. S. Buhler of the Columbia University team and W. E. Minor of the Yale team have made arrangements for a dual bicycle meet at New Haven, April 28, at the opening of the new Yale track. The Columbia team has been reduced to the following fourteen men: Allen, (Captain,) Hudson, Rae, Waters, Von Taube, Reynolds, Fields, Welles, Fitch, Rose, Korn, Coe, Noel, and Haviland.

Hand Tennis Tourney.

In the game played in the hand tennis tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club yesterday afternoon, Dr. D. Tenney, Jr., and Dr. L. W. Ely defeated Dr. T. B. Behrens and R. H. Goff, Jr.

Connolly Knocked Out.

At the Hercules Club in Brooklyn last night "Matty" Matthews battered "Eddie" Connolly in a prize fight so badly that at the end of the fourteenth round the referee interfered and gave the fight to Matthews. His victim was beaten in the most brutal manner.

Two Chicago Bankrupts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Francis P. Owings, a stock broker, and formerly an extensive dealer in real estate, was relieved of $5,564,917 of debts to-day in bankruptcy proceedings.

August Jernberg, real estate dealer, formerly in the banking business, was freed from liabilities amounting to $1,433,137 today. His debts were contracted in 1893.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Count Tarnowski, Washington; William Dunlop Disston, Philadelphia; ex-Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus, St. Louis.

HOLLAND.—Ex-County Treasurer John Don, Troy, Sir George Lane Fox Pitt and Lady Edith Fox Pitt, London.

IMPERIAL.—F. C. Fenner, Bisbee, Ariz.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Major J. W. Johnston, Birmingham, Ala.; Guy C. Barton, President of the Omaha Smelting Works.

ALBEMARLE.—H. Crawford Black, Baltimore.

HOFFMAN.—M. B. Wells, Portland, Ore.; Basil Doorhoefer, Louisville.

MANHATTAN.—E. S. Merifield, Cleveland; George B. Kerr, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL.—George F. Bodwell, Chicago; George W. Pepper, Cleveland; J. E. Creary, Bagdad, Fla.; Hugh Cameron, Montreal; ex-Mayor J. H. Manning, Albany.

BUCKINGHAM.—Capt. E. Cortland Gale, Troy; P. A. Gonzalez, Jere de la Frontera, Spain.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Jarvis, hardware; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Strauss Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; I. Strauss, notions; F. H. Strauss, fancy goods; 376 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Halle, Schwarz & Skail, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Skail, furnishing goods; 14 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. Long, dress goods; W. L. Ledger, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Rothschild, D., & Co., Columbus, Ga.; C. Moody, notions; 22 Howard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Portcous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods; W. T. Rogers, dry goods; A. E. Mitchell, domestics; 57 White Street.

Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; dress goods and silks; 57 White Street; Westminster Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Beiermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Beiermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; St. Denis Hotel.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. R. Wilson, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Smith, E. L., Co., Worcester, Mass.; B. Hamilton, millinery, silks; Holland House.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. J. Lasell, carpets; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss M. Holland, embroideries; 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Motter, domestics; T. J. Beaumont, dress goods and silks; 320 Broadway.

Brittain, John S., Dry Goods Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; T. B. Campbell, domestics and dress goods; 320 Broadway.

Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. L. French, gloves; 43 Leonard Street.

Petres Dry Goods Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss M. Trimble, dressmaking department; 2 Walker Street.

Hengerer, William, Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks; A. Hamling, notions; G. F. Pfeifer, laces and embroideries; 377 Broadway.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. E. Nolan, books; 2 Walker Street.

Levis-Zukowski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Levis, millinery, 621 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Jackson, woolens, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; F. W. Schnauffer, linens; Miss J. Solomon, stamped goods; Hotel Albert.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats; Hotel Albert.

Klein, E., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. M. Wilkinson, furnishing goods; J. McLeod, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Broderson & Day, Boston, Mass.; N. H. Broderson, hats; Murray Hill Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; D. Robertson, dry goods; H. J. Donnelly, laces, ribbons, and embroideries, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. N. Jowett, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Torian & Barbour Hat Co., Evansville, Ind.; J. W. Barbour, hats; St. Denis Hotel.

Lahr-Baron Company, Evansville, Ind.; H. H. Lahr, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Mann & Anker, Albany, N. Y.; F. L. Anker, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; A. J. Marcuse, piece goods; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Rogowski, William, Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. E. Forest, Jr., boys' clothing; T. Ryan, hosiery; William Wilkinson, ribbons; 335 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Hamburger, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Weinberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Weinberg, woolens; I. Weinberg, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. T. Emory, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Mann, hosiery and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Stuart House.

Dickieson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. E. Dickieson, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; B. P. Connelly, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Stevens, Charles A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill; T. A. Stevens, ribbons, hosiery, and gloves; T. Duncan, dry goods; 487 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Ullman Brothers, Selma, Ala.; H. V. Ullman, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Lempert, woolens; Hoffman House.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. Harbeck, notions and fancy goods, laces, &c.; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldenberg, J. M., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods, &c.; Herald Square Hotel.

Tuteur, J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Tuteur, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss, S., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. Samist, notions and fancy goods, 637 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Iowa; D. Davidson, domestics, woolens, and white goods; B. Davidson, cloaks and millinery, 79 Wooster street; Hotel Imperial.

Schiffman, S., & Co., Huntsville, Ala.; I. Schiffman, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Haynie, linens, underwear, and furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan; C. G. Hutzler, cloaks and boys' clothing; Miss Conn, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Fraser, R., Utica, N. Y.; J. T. McDermott, cloaks, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Hill, Hugo, & Co., Detroit, Mich.; L. J. Brunberg, millinery; Sarah Owen, millinery; Holland House.

Allen & Lane, Athine, Penn.; Mrs. F. Allen, millinery; Mrs. G. Lane, millinery; Hotel Bristol.

Marenberg, Mrs. H., Rochester, N. Y.; dressmaker; Kensington Hotel.

Large, Miss E. J., Rochester, N. Y.; dressmaker; Kensington Hotel.

Stewart Dry Goods Co., Louisville, Ky.; Miss B. Haman, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Cambell & Lee, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. M. L. Lee, millinery; Miss A. Cambell, millinery; Sinclair House.

Jacobs, Joseph, Clothing Co., Martins Ferry, Ohio; S. Jacobs, clothing; J. Jacobs, clothing; Bay State Hotel.

Kramer, John G., Dansville, N. Y.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Donahue, J. A., Auburn, N. Y.; dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Cahill, M. V., Utica, N. Y.; Mary V. Cahill, millinery; M. K. Fanning, millinery; M. S. Dowan, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

New York Cash Store, Waterloo, N. Y.; Mrs. W. A. Whitney, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Herberger, J., Jr., Washington, D. C.; tailor; St. Denis Hotel.

Erlich Brothers, Hornellsville, N. Y.; J. Erlich, cloaks and millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Pugeley, S. E., Lockport, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Hildebrand, Dora

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Columbia Crews Have Lively Spins on the Harlem River.

FAIR FORM FOR GREENHORNS

Freshmen Beat 'Varsity Crew in a Scramble to Get the First Boat in the Water.

The Columbia University candidates for the freshman and 'Varsity crews put in a couple of hours' hard work on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon in the pouring rain. Both squads arrived at the Union Boat Club's house, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and the Harlem River, shortly after 3 o'clock. There was a scramble to see which crew would be boated first. The freshmen captured the first boat, and the following crew was boated: Weeks, bow; Clark, 2; O'Loughlin, 3; Orr, 4; Bartholomew, 5; Boyesen, 6; O'Dell, 7; Earle, stroke, and Dodge, coxswain.

Dr. Peet, who is coaching the crews, gave the men some instructions regarding leg and wrist movements, and ordered them to pull up stream, he following in a twenty-foot naphtha launch. On arriving at Central Bridge the crew turned its boat and made a spurt down the river in remarkably good form, considering the fact that it was only the second time they had been boated this year. The little naphtha launch had a hard job to keep up with them for a few minutes, but the crew was too green to continue the spurt long, and they broke, one man catching a crab that came very near capsizing the barge.

Meantime the following 'Varsity crew was boated: Nash, bow; Snyder, 2; Mackay, 3; Vulte, 4; Southack, 5; Ledermann, 6; Bradley, 7; Faulkner, stroke, and Bogue, coxswain. They left the float in good form and settled down to an easy stroke with very little splashing. Dr. Peet gave them his attention for a few minutes and took them up and down the river at a lively clip.

The second 'Varsity crew boated did even better work than the first. Its make-up was: Jackson, bow; Hertz, 2; Huffaker, 3; Irvine, 4; Mound, 5; Smith, 6; Beadel, 7; Lawrence, stroke, and Bogue, coxswain. The crew had a tendency to meet the oar, their reach being very good, but uneven and the blade work somewhat splashy.

Four other crews were boated, each being given due attention by Dr. Peet, who says that he believes he will be able to turn out the best crew Columbia has had in several years, as the material from which he has to pick is unusually good.

THAT BASEBALL SNARL.

No Players Yet Secured by the New York Club, Which Knows What It Wants.

Nothing has yet been done to strengthen the New York baseball team. The local club has not accepted the offer of the Boston Club to release Outfielder Frisbee and Pitcher Hickman. Manager Ewing said yesterday that the club is looking for seasoned players, and not such as will have to be "tried out." Ewing spoke well of Frisbee, who he believes will develop into a good man, and his services will be accepted if better players are not forthcoming.

Players the local management wants are O'Brien from Pittsburg, Selbach and Hawley from Cincinnati, and Hamilton from Boston. Bowerman, the Pittsburg catcher, is understood to be available. It was learned yesterday that, while Mr. Dreyfuss of the Pittsburg Club would be willing to give up O'Brien, Manager Clarke wants him retained as an emergency fielder, and is seriously considering the advisability of playing him regularly in left field.

Both Selbach and Hawley of Cincinnati want to play in New York. They are at loggerheads with the Cincinnati management and have refused to sign a contract. Selbach has been an expensive proposition for the Cincinnati Club. It paid $5,000 to the Washington Club last year for his release. He played with the team during the season, but is now holding out because of a slight reduction in salary. Should the Cincinnati Club refuse to release these players and they carry out their declaration not to sign contracts to play there, they will be compelled to remain "as was the case with Rusie last year."

F. C. Abell of the Brooklyn Club said yesterday that he hoped that everything would be amicably settled in this city. "I am very sorry," he said, "that McGraw and Robinson were not secured by Mr. Freedman. We gave him the preference and he could have had them at a lower figure than any other club."

Asked as to the effect of Mr. Freedman's refusal to sign the recent agreement, the President of the Brooklyn Club said that there was no eight-club agreement drawn up, and that the League is still a twelve-club organization. Four clubs were omitted from the schedule this year and eleven club owners signed an agreement to play a schedule with eight clubs. An eight-club agreement, he said, would soon be drawn up that would run for about twenty years.

Princeton's Baseball Players.

PRINCETON, March 19.—Charles E. Chapman, 1902, first baseman on the baseball nine, has been sent to the University of Pennsylvania for treatment for a threatened attack of appendicitis. Hillebrand, Steinwerder, and Brown, all of whom have been suffering from malaria, took regular practice with the other candidates for the nine to-day.

BUILT TO OUTSAIL DRAGOON.

Rivalry Between Charleston and Savannah Led to Construction of the Maris.

Successful trial was made at Boston Sunday of the new twenty-nine-foot centreboard sloop Maris, designed by C. H. Crane of this city and built by Lawley for a syndicate of Charleston, S. C., yachtsmen, headed by Wilmot D. Poucher of the Charleston Yacht Club. The Maris bears the distinction of being the first racer built in the North for Southern yachtsmen.

When the famous Dragoon, the twenty-eight-foot sloop built by Webber of New Rochelle in 1895, was bought and taken South last year by Julian Schley of the Savannah Yacht Club, both the Georgian and Carolinian yachtsmen were inclined to look askance at the Yankee boat. But when the Dragoon outsailed everything in her class the Georgians willingly forgot the little champion's birthplace in her victories over their old rivals at Charleston. Then not only the members of the Charleston Yacht Club but the non-nautical business men determined that they, too, would have a Northern-built boat that would outsail Savannah's champion. The Maris is the result.

The Maris is a centreboard sloop, 50 feet over all, 29 feet on the waterline, and 13 feet beam. She will leave Lawley's some time this week for Charleston in charge of Capt. William Kirby. Her course, southward, after reaching this port by way of Cape Cod and the Sound, will be similar to that taken last year by the Dragoon. The little challenger will get to the Delaware River through the Raritan Canal, from the Delaware to the Chesapeake Bay by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, thence by canal to Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, with an open sea stretch before reaching her new home.

Bidding for a Prizefight.

No definite statement as to the location for the Fitzsimmons and Sharkey fight was decided upon last night at the Delevan Hotel. Bids were to close at 8 o'clock, and two were made—one by Martin Julian of 67 per cent. of the receipts, and 50 per cent. of the picture profits, for the Westchester Athletic Club, and another of 55 per cent. of the receipts by "Tom" O'Rourke for the Seaside Athletic Club. O'Rourke posted $5,000 forfeit, but Julian did not. The latter said he would do so by 1 P. M. to-day, and at that hour the selection of the battleground will be made.

Answers to a Correspondent.

ALFRED W. STEIN.—If the two diamond six spots were in play for an hour, their effect on the hands of all players was equal, and the game should stand. If the two sixes were in play when discovered, and their discovery announced by the holder, the hand is not dead, but a new deal for the pot is necessary. If they were played to the end of the hand and shown on the board and discovered then by another player the hand is dead.

LIVE BIRD SHOOTING.

Good Work Done at the Opening of the New Inter-State Park.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEENS, L. I., March 19.—Inter-State Park, the new shooting grounds here, was formally opened to-day under the direction of the Brooklyn Gun Club. The ground is perfectly level, and the fence has been painted grass green, forming an almost perfect background. There are four sets of traps and a clay pigeon set as well. The weather was bad for the marksmen, but in spite of the rain they seemed to enjoy the sport.

In the opening event the Peek-a-Boo Handicap, at 5 birds, $5 entrance, John L. Baker, 32 yards; J. S. Schenck-Remsen, 29 yards; J. M. Thompson, 26 yards; C. W. Feigonspon, Jr., 28 yards; Dr. A. A. Webber, 28 yards; Dr. B. K. Woods, 27 yards; Aaron Dotey, 29 yards, and B. Le Roy, 29 yards, all killed 5 each, and divided the money.

In the Gored-Ox Handicap, at 7 birds, $5 entry, C. W. Feigonspon, Jr., 29 yards; Dr. A. A. Webber, 28 yards; Dr. B. K. Woods, 27 yards; Aaron Dotey, 29 yards; Capt. J. L. Baker, 32 yards, and Annie Oakley, 26 yards, all made straight kills and divided the money.

The Plum Pudding Handicap, at 15 birds each, $10 entrance, was the principal event of the day. W. R. Crosby, 32 yards; J. S. Fanning, 31 yards; C. W. Feigonspon, Jr., 29 yards; B. Le Roy, 29 yards; C. W. Budd, 30 yards; Aaron Dotey, 29 yards; J. M. Thompson, 27 yards, and Capt. John L. Baker, 32 yards, all made straight kills. Those who killed 14 were Phil Daly, Jr., 30 yards; W. J. Simpson, 29 yards; Dr. A. A. Webber, 28 yards; H. Blauvelt, 27 yards, and J. R. Hull, 28 yards. Seven others killed 13 each.

The shoot will be continued to-morrow.

NEW LINKS AT SOUTH BEACH.

J. Kennedy Tod Offers His Land for Golf — Van Cortlandt Members Hold a Meeting.

A new golf club in the vicinity of Greenwich, Conn., whose links will be laid out near South Beach, was formally organized last evening at the Murray Hill Hotel. The officers are: President—J. Kennedy Tod; Vice President—E. J. Lucas; Secretary—W. B. Strong; Treasurer—E. R. Washburn; Board of Governors—F. W. Tuttle, J. W. White, Frank Topping, Edwin Binne, and E. Hope Norton, with the officers. The offer by J. Kennedy Tod of a large tract of his property at South Beach for the links, free of charge, was accepted, with thanks. Work will begin at once on a course to cover a circuit of 2,450 yards. It will be opened for use May 1. Edwin J. Lucas has given for the clubhouse the Greenwich Cove Casino, which is on his own land, adjoining the golf course.

At a well-attended meeting of the Van Cortlandt Golf Club at the Sturtevant House last night, a constitution and by-laws were adopted. Secretary Zittel reported that the membership was now nearly 200. It was announced that the course will be thrown open to the public early in April.

The Board of Governors is considering an early club tournament, from which to fix an equitable handicap basis for the members. A red cross upon white ground was adopted as a club insignia.

THE LAST OF MAUD S.

Buried Next to Dexter in a Plot on the Bonner Farm at East View.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., March 19.—Maud S., the famous trotter, who died on Saturday, was buried with honors to-day on the estate of Robert Bonner, at East View, in the northern part of Westchester County. She occupies a plot adjoining the grave of Dexter, and arrangements have been made to erect a fine monument over her last resting place. The funeral procession as it wended its way from Port Chester to East View, a distance of twelve miles, attracted considerable attention along the entire route. A large farm wagon, which was used for a hearse, bore a portrait of the old mare, below which was painted in large letters, "Maud S., died March 27, 1900, twenty-six years old." Scores of horsemen from New York visited the Shults farm Sunday to take a last look at the famous trotter, and many carried away a lock of her mane as a remembrance. No one was allowed to touch the tail, which was cut off and given to the Bonner heirs.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

John Baker, ridden by Vittatoe, won the mile race, which opened the racing at New Orleans yesterday. Monk Wayman was second and Florizar third, and the time 1:48. Jamaica, with W. Shaw up, won at three-quarters of a mile in 1:18, with Grayless second and Lomond third, and at a mile and an eighth, Col. Cluke, ridden by Boland, won in 2:01½, Rushfields nad Swordsman being second and third, respectively. Donna Rita, ridden by Mitchell, won at a mile and one-half in 2:43, with Strangest second and Possum third. At seven furlongs Agitator, ridden by Boland, won in 1:32¾, Barrica finishing second and Tom Kingsley third. Harry Lucesco, with Mitchell up, won at three-quarters of a mile in 1:21, with Sylvian second and Irene Hayes third.

At Oakland, California, track Rio de Altar, ridden by Bozeman, won the half-mile race for two-year-olds in 0:48¾, with Combermerie second and Rollick third. St. Casimir, piloted by J. Martin, beat Peage and Mountebank, respectively, second and third at five furlongs, in 1:00. In the mile and a sixteenth handicap Daisy F., ridden by Henry, won in 1:46¼, with Advance Guard second and Rosormonde third. Catastrophe, also ridden by Henry, won at a mile and an eighth in 1:53¾, with Topmast second and Red Pirate third. J. Martin piloted Alas to victory in 1:28½ in the seven-furlong race, while Chappie and Jezebel finished second and third, respectively. Another race at seven furlongs was won by Silver Tail, ridden by Powell, in 1:29. Arbaces was second and Red Cherry third.

Plans for College Regatta.

At the annual meeting of the Poughkeepsie-Highland Amateur Rowing Association, which has charge this year of the intercollegiate regatta, to be held over the Poughkeepsie course on June 30, plans for the coming regatta were discussed. The providing of boathouses, training quarters, and entertainment for the visiting crews and plans for policing the course were arranged for, and it was decided to resurvey the course. Columbia, the University of Pennsylvania, Cornell, Syracuse, and the University of Wisconsin are scheduled to take part in the race, and the University of Toronto and Georgetown of Washington, D. C., may also be added to the list.

The following officers were elected: President—C. E. Lambert of New York; Vice Presidents—T. H. Ransom, Poughkeepsie; F. R. Fortmeyer, C. C. Hughes, and J. H. Campbell of New York; Treasurer—W. H. Frank, Poughkeepsie; Secretary—H. S. Reynolds, Poughkeepsie; Directors—H. W. Peckwell and J. D. Mahr, New York, and W. F. Booth, Poughkeepsie.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES AND WILLIAM VOGT.—Transcript of a judgment from Kings County was filed here yesterday against Charles and William Vogt for $21,549 in favor of Harold D. Watson, as receiver of the Henry Vogt & Brother Manufacturing Company.

AMERICAN WATCH AND DIAMOND COMPANY.—Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court has appointed Hugo Baer receiver of the American Watch and Diamond Company of 19 Maiden Lane, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, which were begun in November last. The company has no liabilities, and the only assets are a desk and a check book. The bond of the receiver is $100.

T. MOESMER BREWING COMPANY.—Ernest Ochs and H. Bernard Croinbe were yesterday appointed by Justice Jenks in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, receivers of the T. Moesmer Brewing Company in proceedings by the Directors for voluntary dissolution. The company's brewery is at Washington and Franklin Avenues, Brooklyn. Its total liabilities are $118,389. Its real estate and fixtures are worth $116,000, and the value of the accounts collectible is $7,767.

EDWIN A. CURRIER.—Edwin A. Currier, proprietor of a restaurant at 144 Fulton Street, made an assignment yesterday to Jacob Fleischhauer and Azel F. Merrell. The business was started many years ago by Mr. Currier's father, who was succeeded by the assignor and W. D. Currier, under the style of Currier Brothers, in 1876. The style of the firm was afterward changed to E. A. & W. D. Currier, who continued the business until 1891, when Edwin A. Currier retired, and W. D. Currier carried it on alone until 1895, when the latter became ill, and Edwin A. Currier again became proprietor, and has since continued the business. W. D. Currier died in 1896. Mr. Currier resides in East Orange.

Out of Town.

THE HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING COMPANY.—The appointment of receivers for the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, Feb. 24 was confirmed by Vice Chancellor Pitney, in Jersey City, yesterday. The receivership was opposed by Joseph A. Knox, a stockholder. His counsel, Col. Hastings of New York, argued that the application for a receiver should not be granted, because it was made by a Director, and that the proof of insolvency was insufficient. The Vice Chancellor said the company owed $500,000, which it was unable to pay. The Court gave Col. Hastings an order for appeal.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JULIUS VOSSEN.—Julius Vossen of 1,062 Madison Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,466 and no assets.

ARNOLD B. PERLA.—Arnold B. Perla of 355 East Eighty-eighth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,804 and no assets.

JOHN H. GAULT.—John H. Gault, a mason, of 1,049 Forest Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,469 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $5,864 is a judgment obtained against him in 1888 for lumber.

KANARICK & RAPPAPORT.—Joseph Kanarick and Jacob Rappaport, who composed the firm of Kanarick & Rappaport, dealers in peddlers' supplies at 18 Ludlow Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,845 and no assets.

BUTT & SANDERS.—Christian Butt and Charles Sanders, composing the firm of Butt & Sanders, liquor dealers at 272 Grand Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,516 and assets $300, consisting of a stock of liquors and cigars. They have had the saloon since September, 1894.

EDWARD N. MYERS & BROTHER.—Edward N. Myers and Henry N. Myers, who composed the firm of Edward N. Myers & Brother, dealers in woolen rags at 141 Duane Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,759 and no assets. They went out of business in 1893, and are now clerks.

ANDREW A. WOOD & CO.—Andrew A. Wood of South Nyack and Alexander G. Findlay of Brooklyn, who composed the firm of Andrew A. Wood & Co., linen merchants at 62 White Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,385 and assets $812. Mr. Wood has additional individual liabilities of $1,050.

MAX HAMBURGER.—Max Hamburger of 40 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $17,615 and no assets. He was formerly of Max Hamburger & Co., cloak manufacturers at 616 Broadway, and made an assignment in 1896, the assets realizing $11,089.

NATIONAL SHEAR COMPANY.—A meeting of the creditors of the National Shear Company, (the Shear Trust,) whose office was formerly at 200 Broadway, this city, and headquarters at Newark, N. J., was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Nathaniel A. Prentiss, at 120 Broadway. The schedules showed liabilities $289,000 and assets $206,000. One hundred and twenty claims aggregating about $210,000 were presented, of which 111 claims, aggregating $180,000, were presented by Underwood, Van Vorst, Rosen & Hoyt. Peter Alexander, who was appointed receiver of the property by Judge Brown of the United States District Court, was unanimously elected trustee, and will continue the business as heretofore. He said that the factories at Newark, N. J., and Fremont, Ohio, are running, and the factory at Erie is closed.

JOHN KEHOE.—John Kehoe, a builder of 239 East Eighteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,520,085 and no assets. The greater part of the liabilities are merely nominal, consisting of bond and mortgages on property which he formerly owned and which he sold in the course of business, but he is still liable as maker of the mortgages. Of the liabilities, $1,401,500 are secured by bond and mortgages, and $118,285, which are unsecured, are principally for notes, labor, and materials, and include $47,645 deficiency judgment. There are eighty unsecured creditors and thirty-nine creditors are secured by mortgages. Among the unsecured creditors are M. Larkin & Son, $4,435; E. & P. Marrin, $4,513; E. H. Ogden & Co., $3,758; Blue Hill Granite Company, $3,637; Brooklyn Slate Mantel Company, $3,500; Edward McCann, $3,140. Mr. Kehoe began business thirty years ago as a contractor, and went into building operations in 1887. He became involved two years ago, and since then many judgments have been entered against him.

GEORGE B. COBB & CO.—George B. Cobb of Plainfield, N. J., and George B. Cobb, Jr., of Brooklyn, who composed the firm of George B. Cobb & Co. of 156 Broadway, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. They were dealers in steam and hot water fittings. The liabilities of the firm are $17,100 and assets nominal, consisting of real estate valued at $1,000, subject to mortgages of $3,400, leaving no equity over the mortgages. The real estate consists of 2,000 acres of land in Johnston County, Ky.; two lots at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., and two lots in other parts of New Jersey. George B. Cobb has individual liabilities of $72,770 of which $30,120 are for money advanced and goods sold to him, $8,359 incurred as a partner in the firm of Cobb & Archer, dealers in bicycles, and the balance as an indorser. Of his liabilities $30,000 is for unpaid subscriptions for stock of the Jersey Wheel Company of Plainfield. George B. Cobb began business in New York in 1882. He afterward went to Chicago, but resumed business in New York in 1893.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAHAMS, Levi—National Tube Works Company	$633
ABRAMS, George E., and George H. Whelan—David Stevenson Brewing Company, recovery of property and costs	178
ANDREWS, Charles A., California, track Rio de Altar, ridden by Bozeman, won the half-mile race for two-year-olds in 0:48¾, with Combermerie second and Rollick third. St. Casimir, piloted by J. Martin, beat Peage and Mountebank, respectively, second and third at five furlongs, in 1:00. In the mile and a sixteenth handicap Daisy F., ridden by Henry, won in 1:46¼, with Advance Guard second and Rosormonde third. Catastrophe, also ridden by Henry, won at a mile and an eighth in 1:53¾, with Topmast second and Red Pirate third. J. Martin piloted Alas to victory in 1:28½ in the seven-furlong race, while Chappie and Jezebel finished second and third, respectively. Another race at seven furlongs was won by Silver Tail, ridden by Powell, in 1:29. Arbaces was second and Red Cherry third. Bonner, Elijah A., and Augustus Romaine—M. Budd	1,813
BAKER, George—Kessler-Kavanagh Company	157
BLEECKER, William R. and Rutger—John B. O'Donohue and another, executors, &c	511
BIGGS, William—S. Oppenheimer and others	206
BROWN, Thomas—J. Dempsey	533
BARKER, Frederick W.—E. Tantz and others	101
BLOCH, Achille—S. Oppenheimer and others	88
BROWN, John A.—M. B. Rechenberg	150
CASINA, John and Louisa—H. Swain	97
COHN, Henry—The National Bank of New York	115
CARSON, Edward G.—M. Rosenfeld and others	268
CUSICK, Michael F.—S. Oppenheimer and others	60
CORDTS, Henry F.—S. Oppenheimer and others	78
CHADWICK, John L.—M. S. Sternberger, costs	25
CLAFFY, John—Joseph F. Casey	639
DAVIS, Henry O.—Mead & Bates Heating Company	33
DRIVER, Frank L.—Horace R. Bateman	300
ERNST, John H.—S. Oppenheimer and others	216
EWING, John—D. Meschendorf	77
FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—Charles F. McKenna	330
FRITZ, Henry—Gundiach-Bundschu Wine Company, costs	112
FROST, Ralph A., and Augustus Romaine—M. Budd	624
GELLES, Isaac—S. Goldberg	324
GODFREY, Richard E.—M. Davidson	103
GILLESPIE, Frank K.—John J. Lordan	266
HANNON, John—Thomas D. Hurley	51
HARTMAN, George—D. Meschendorf	124
HUBRARD, Albert D.—S. R. Hubbard, costs	42
HOUGH, Charles M., receiver, and William W. Vaughan—H. P. Robinson, costs	80
IRELAND, John E.—William H. Fox	20,330
JACK, James C., executor, &c.—Josette Webb	4,375
KENNEDY, Harvey L.—W. J. Matheson & Co., Limited, costs	54
LEVIN, Jacob—George Simon and another	1,034
LEITS, George W.—A. L. Bogart Company	41
LIVOTI, Gaspare and Baldassar; also Lorenzo Ventimiglia—Thomas-Roberts-Stevenson Company	398
LOUGHLIN, Owen—M. Rosenfeld and others	96
LOOMIS, Ezra—F. W. Dunn	157
LIPSITZ, Elias—J. Freedman	179
LICHTENBERG, Charles — Kessler-Kavanagh Company	25
MATTHEWS, Lirton B., Josephine McLennon, and Anna T. Dale—The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool	414
MANDRAY, William W., Jacob, and Lucy —Aaron H. Woodward	1,440
MAGUIRE, Charles A.—S. Oppenheimer and others	202
McGUIRE, James McC.—Globe Security Company	90
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. T. O'Connell	321
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. Teller	163
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Joseph Klein, costs	102
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—John Tracey	94
MILLER, James McC.—Globe Security Company	90
MELFI, Domenico—Marie G. Bansa	942
NAUGHTON, Michael J.—E. Weber and another	218
NAUGHTON, Michael J.—J. Morrison and another	242
NATIONAL CONTRACTING COMPANY —P. Ramsey, by guardian, &c	127
O'CALLAGHAN, Peter—W. G. Hennessey	108
OBERLEDER, Samuel—H. M. Grotta and another	85
PLOGHOFT, August—D. Meschendorf	103
PARKER, Joseph, Jr.—F. S. Tallmadge	206
PEARSALL, Marvin R.—Margaret D. Stuart	1,938
ROBINSON, Edward P.—New York Curtain Company	33
ROHLFS, Ferdinand F., individually, &c. —G. F. Victor and others	800
ROSENTHAL, Alexander, and William H.—C. N. Gray	195
SEARLES, Arthur C.—C. R. Underwood	1,143
SINK, Eli, and David H. Carroll—H. C. Frisbie	325
SPIES, John T.—D. Meschendorf	124
STEPHENS, George W.—E. Charles and others	49
SIMON, Louis S.—S. Stiner and another	130
SCHMIDT & SCHWANENFLUEGEL—I. Meglietti	427
SMITH, David N.—Union Traction and Electric Company, costs	129
THOMPSON, John M.—The Mail and Express Company	51
TATUM, Frank—D. Meschendorf	84
THE McGEORGE PRINTING COMPANY —P. Gitzendaner	281
WAITE, James R.—G. W. Mitchell	70
VIGNA, Emilio—Arthur J. Mace and others	862
VOGT, Charles and William—H. D. Watson, as receiver, &c	21,549
WARNOCK, Henry—D. Stevenson Brewing Company	1,274
WACKER, Alexander F., and Jacob Zettlosen—S. Oppenheimer and others	129
WINNE, Howard C.—Frank E. Bundy	110
WARD, Julius A.—City National Bank of Cedar Rapids, Iowa	515

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.44¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.00⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.05 5-16
Pork, mess	11.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	6.40
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, March 19.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 62½@66c; No. 2 red, 68c; No. 2 corn, 36⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 37c; No. 2 oats, 23¾@24½c; No. 2 white, 26¼@27c; No. 3 white, 26@27c; No. 2 rye, 56c; No. 2 barley, 38@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.64½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.63½; mess pork, per bbl, $10.80@$11.45; lard, per 100 lb, $5.95@$6.10; short-rib sides, (loose,) $6.05@$6.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.35@$6.45; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24½; cloverseed, contract grades, $8.30@$8.40.

COTTON.—A change of sentiment in professional circles and an indisposition among outsiders to proceed upon the bull side was very evident in yesterday's cotton market. Weak Liverpool cables in place of an expected advance abroad furnished the bear element with ammunition on the opening, while at the same time causing a feeling of nervousness among holders of the stable. The market was steady on the call, with near months 4@12 points lower. Last far months unchanged to 5 points lower. Buying orders from New Orleans, together with reports of unchanged strength in Southern markets, backward crop preparations, and exceedingly small receipts at the ports and interior towns, brought about a sharp uplift soon after the start, but the market almost immediately reacted under a resumption of liquidation, which continued during the balance of the session. Parties identified as prominent supporters of the market for several weeks past, if not throughout the entire season, were seen to be selling heavily on the break, and rumors were persistently circulated to the effect that the bear side had been adopted by recognized market leaders on the theory that the existing long interest was too large. The close showed barely steady for near and firm for far months, with prices 18 points lower to 3 points higher, the latter on far months only. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7-16c; Mobile, 9½c; Savannah, 9½c; Charleston, 9½c; Wilmington, 9⅜c; Norfolk, 9 13-16c; Baltimore, 9 15-16c; Memphis, 9 7-16c; St. Louis, 9 7-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	9.53	9.53	9.48	9.39@9.40
April	9.49	9.49	9.43	9.39@9.40
May	9.45	9.48	9.37	9.38@9.39
June	9.34	9.38	9.31	9.33@9.34
July	9.36	9.41	9.30	9.33@9.34
August	9.29	9.32	9.17	9.19@9.20
September	8.32	8.40	8.30	8.32@8.34
October	7.95	8.03	7.95	7.98@8.00
November	7.84	7.91	7.84	7.88@7.90
December	7.80	7.89	7.80	7.86@7.88
January	7.81	7.89	7.81	7.87@7.88
February	7.84	7.85	7.84	7.87@7.89

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 13,000 bales; American, 13,000 bales; middling uplands, 5 15-32d. Futures opened barely steady, unchanged; at 1:45 P. M., quiet but steady, at 1@3-64 net decline; closed, barely steady at 1½@4½-64 net decline, chiefly on near months. December-January, 4.19½; January-February, 4.17b; March, 5.25s; March-April, 5.22½s; April-May, 5.10½s; May-June, 5.16s; June-July, 5.13s; July-August, 5.10@5.11; October-November, 4.20½s; November-December, 4.20½s. Manchester—Yarns quiet but steady; cloths, moderate demand.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	77 3-16	77 3-16	76⅝	76⅞
May	73-11-16	73¾	72⅞	73
July	73⅝	73⅝	72 15-16	73
Corn—				
May	43	43	42⅞	42⅞
July	..	..	..	42⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	67½	67⅝	66 5-16	66⅝
July	68¼	68 3-16	67⅛	67¼
September	68¼	68 5-16	67¼	67⅜
Corn—				
May	37½	37⅝	37½	37½
July	37 15-16	38 3-16	37⅝	37⅝
September	38⅝	38 9-16	38⅜	38⅝
Oats—				
May	24 1-16	24⅛	24	24
July	23	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market was weaker yesterday and closed ⅜@1c net lower. Realizing early in the day that conditions were not so favorable for a continuation of the bull movement in force at the close of last week, bull operators attempted little more than to hold the market steady. They eventually found the pressure of offerings for short account too strong, and in the afternoon beat a hasty retreat. The result was an abundance of long wheat on the market, under which prices fell off sharply, closing at about the lowest point of the day. Two of the important factors instrumental in bringing about this decline were Northwest receipts amounting to 898 cars, and a less promising cash demand at Chicago and elsewhere than was noted last week. The seaboard transactions for export amounted to twenty-three loads, which, in view of the small seaboard clearances, was not enough to encourage any efforts toward promoting a rally. Crop news from the interior, moreover, was quite favorable, as the entire belt had Spring temperatures, and the Northwest gave no indications of any cold wave. Foreign houses had few orders in the market, and trade throughout the day was almost entirely for scalping account. English markets closed ½@¾d higher, which some traders thought was a disappointing feature in view of the small world's shipments and decreased Liverpool stocks. The greatest strength abroad was shown in Paris markets, which closed 15@30 points higher. Berlin was ¼ mark up, and Amsterdam two points higher. The total visible supply amounted to 53,912,000 bushels. The local stock of No. 2 red decreased 31,700 bushels, aggregating now 433,700 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 19.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, March, 65½c; May, 64¼@64⅝c; July, 65⅜@65¼c. On track: No. 1 hard, 66⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 65½c; No. 2 Northern, 63⅝@

DULUTH, March 19.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67c; May, 68c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 65½c; May, 66½c; July, 67½c; No. 2 Northern, 63c; No. 2 Spring, 59¾c.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67c@68c; No. 2 Northern, 65½@66¼c. Rye—No. 1, 57½c. Barley—No. 2, 43c; samples, 36¼@41c.

CORN—No. 2 closed 44½c for elevator and delivered, and 44¼c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed 28¾; No. 3, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 31¾c; track mixed, 29@30½c; track white, 32@35½c; No. 2 white clips, 32¼c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 64c; No. 2 Western, 63½c, both free on board, afloat.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43@46c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 49@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.75@$4; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.85@$3; extras No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.75; no grade, $1.70@$1.75 per ton, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. CORN-MEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 90c@$1; coarse, 85@95c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $16.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17.50@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $16; oil meal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 19.—Flour—First patents, $3.65; second patents, $3.45; first clears, $2.70; second clears, $2.15. Bran—In bulk, $11.25@$11.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $11.25@$12; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $12@$13.25. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.25; family, $11@$13; packet, $11@$11.75; extra India mess, $18@$21; beef hams, $20@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 150 lb, 6¾c; 106 lb, 6¾c; 90 lb, 7¼c. CURED MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼c; 10 lb, 6¾@7c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 6¾c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 10@10½c; Western greens, 9c; city greens, 9¼@9¾c. TALLOW—City, 5 5-16c; country, 5⅜@5½c. LARD—$8.40@$8.45; city lard, $6; refined lard, South America, $6.90; Continent, $6.70; Brazil, kegs, $8; compound, city, 6@6¼c; Western, 6@6¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6⅝c; city lard stearine, 7@7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 78s 9d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 48s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 31s 6d; American refined, in pails, 33s 9d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 38s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 36s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 37s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 35s 6d; clear

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Asa Potter. S. E. Kirkham.

Potter & Kirkham
BANKERS & BROKERS.
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members Cons. Stock Exchange of N. Y.
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AND BONDS FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.
Special Attention Given to Investment Securities.
TELEPHONE 1175 CORTLANDT.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Orders Executed for Bonds and Stocks for cash or on margin.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 1914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
27 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices,
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Alton
PURCHASE MONEY CERTIFICATES,
ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK UNDER SYNDICATE AGREEMENT OF MARCH 2, 1899:

Notice is hereby given that interest to APRIL 15, 1900, at the rate of four per cent. per annum will be paid on and after APRIL 16, 1900, to the holders of the above certificates, upon presentation thereof at the office of the United States Trust Company of New York, No. 45 Wall Street, New York City, for endorsement of such payment.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Syndicate Managers.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS dated September 3d, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty-three thousand two hundred and forty-four 75-100 dollars. ($53,244.75.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on 26th day of March, 1900.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Singer Mfg. Company.
STOCK WANTED BY
J. S. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, March 21st, 1900
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
(By order of Executors.)

$2,000 United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1944.
$2,000 Illinois Central R. R. 3½ p. c. Bds., 1951.
$2,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$2,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$2,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$2,000 Cleve. & Mahoning Valley R. R. Cons. 5 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$2,000 Jeffersonville, Mad. & Ind'p'l's R. R. 2d 7 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$1,000 West Shore R. R. 1st Guar. 4 p. c. Bd., 2361.
$1,000 Chic., St. Louis & New Orleans R. R. 5 p. c. Bd., 1951.
$1,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Man. R. R. 2d 6 p. c. Bd., 1909.
$7,000 State Tenn 3 p. c. Settlement Bds., 1913.
$1,000 Standard Rope & Twine Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bd., 1946.
$16,000 Chic. & Eastern Ill. R. R. 1st Con. 6 p. c. Bds., 1934.
$10,000 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1927.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$75,000 Consumers' Gas Co. of Chic. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1936.
100 shs. Central Trust Co., N. Y.
100 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
140 shs. Pacific Bank.
12 shs. Cinn., Sand. & Clev. R. R. 6 p. c. pfd.
12 shs. Boston & Maine R. R.
75 shs. Cleve. & Pittsburg R. R.
10 shs. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R'way.
$2,000 Atlanta & Char. Air Line Ry. 1st Reg. 7 p. c. Bds., 1907.
$12,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Regstd. 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$10,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 7 p. c. Constn. Mtge. Regstd. Guar. Bds., 1901.
56 shs. Bank of America.
30 shs. City Trust Co.
15 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
$65,000 Col. Sand. & Hocking R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bonds (Hypothecated.)
70 shs. St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas Co.
50 shs. Binghamton Gas Co.
$12,000 Southern Light & Trac. Co. 5 p. c. Coll. Trust Bds., 1949.
18 shs. Journeay & Burnham common.
10 shs. Leather Manufacturers' National Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
3 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
6 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank
$25,000 Southern Light & Trac. Co. 5 p. c. Coll. Trust Bds., 1949.
100 shs. Southern Light & Traction Co.
$1,000 N. Y. Athletic Club 6 p. c. Leb. Bd., 1903.
2 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
20 shs. Journeay & Burnham common.
9 shs. American Grocery Co. 1st pfd.
20 shs. do. do. 2d pfd.
45 shs. do. do. common.
180 shs. Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. common.
70 shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
100 shs. Union Copper Co.
$1,000 Hocking Valley Ry. 1st 4 p. c. Extend. Bd., 1948.
50 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
$5,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1939.
5 shs. United States Flour Milling Co. common.
2 shs. New York Fire Ins. Co.
$100 Harlem Club, N. Y., 2d 5 p. c. Bd., 1909.
20 shs. Bowery Bank.
50 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank
100 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
10 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
9 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$5,000 Atlantic Coast Elec. R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5s, 1946.
50 shs. Havana Electric Ry. Pfd.
30 shs. Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R.
20 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
$7,000 Calumet Canal & Impt. Co. 1st Mtge. 4s.
10 shs Natl. City Bank.
100 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
15 shs. German-American R. E. Title Guar. Co.
15 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
$10,000 New England Gas & Coke 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1927.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
TUESDAY, MAR. 20, 1900, AT 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shares Produce Exchange Trust Co., $100 each.
100 shares Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Co. of Yukon, preferred, $100 each.
Three 7 per cent. Bonds of Denver Paper Co., par value $500 each.
2,500 shares Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City R. R. Co. common, $100 each.
500 shares Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City R. R. Co. preferred, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR, ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING, HENRY S. REMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK, C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER, S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN, WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD, EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER, GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN. FRANK JAY GOULD.

To Creditors and Stockholders
OF THE
Third Ave. R. R. Co.

With a view to the reorganization of the finances of the Company, the undersigned Committee invites the **HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY'S NOTES AND OTHER UNFUNDED OBLIGATIONS, AND STOCKHOLDERS,** to deposit their evidences of indebtedness and certificates of Stock with **The Mercantile Trust Company,** New York City, or the **Old Colony Trust Company,** Boston, Mass., and receive in exchange therefor negotiable certificates under an Agreement dated March 1, 1900, copies of which may be obtained at the above-named depositaries. The Agreement provides that depositors may withdraw their claims and securities if the Plan of Reorganization when submitted does not meet with their approval.

New York, March 8, 1900.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.,
Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

WE DESIRE TO BUY
HOBOKEN FERRY
1st Cons. 5% Bonds,
due 1946.
Sutro Bros. & Co.,
56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

TO RENT—Half desirable light office in modern building near Stock, Cotton and Produce Exchanges; $10 month; references exchanged. Address B., Box 197 Times.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds
AND
Preferred and Common Stock
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Co.

Agreeably to request the time for deposit of securities with the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, is hereby extended to and including **MARCH 20, 1900.**

Certificates of Stock deposited must be duly endorsed in blank and witnessed.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the agreement may be had from the Trust Company, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, Feb. 26, 1900.
SAMUEL THOMAS, Chairman.
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
BRAYTON IVES,
WM. LANMAN BULL,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary.
209 Produce Exchange Bldg., New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, March 9, 1900.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable April 6, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 23, 1900.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, March 23, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, March 30, 1900.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
JOS. F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St., New York, March 9, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, March 23, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, March 30, 1900.

On April 6, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer.
Chicago, March 15th, 1900.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid May 1st next to the shareholders of this Company's stock registered such on the closing of the Transfer Books. The Transfer Books will be closed at 3:00 o'clock P. M. on the 30th day of March, and opened at 10:00 o'clock A. M. on the 9th day of April next, to remain open until 3:00 o'clock P. M. on the 1st day of May next, when they shall be again closed for the purpose of the annual election, and to be again opened for transfers in the discretion of the President or Secretary.

F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

International Zinc Co., Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Joplin, Mo., March 15, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company this day have declared the regular monthly dividend of 1% on the outstanding capital stock of this company, payable April 1st to shareholders of record March 24th. The transfer books will be closed from March 24th to April 1st.

J. R. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
March 13th, 1900.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on April 20th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20th, 1900, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. March 20th, 1900, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 5th, 1900.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY.
New York, March 7, 1900.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the preferred stock of this company, payable on March 31st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 15th, 1900.

Transfer books will be closed as to the preferred stock from March 17th to 31st, both days inclusive.

F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

P. Lorillard Company.

The Directors have to-day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 2d, 1900. Transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Mch. 27th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Monday, Apl. 2d, 1900, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on April 2d, 1900.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, March 13, 1900.

The Mexican National Railroad Co.,
New York, March 17th, 1900.

Holders of Second Mortgage "A" Bonds of this Company are entitled to a payment of FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from the earnings of 1899, on account of past due interest, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 5 and 6 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 20th, 1900.

WILLIAM BURCKEL, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., March 14, 1900.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of April, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 3d proximo.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of the Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining Company.
NOTICE

is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the BUTTE AND BOSTON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY will be held at Room 1,336, 30 Broad Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, April 3, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The business to be transacted at this meeting will be the election of three Directors for the term of three years, and any other business that may legally come before it. The transfer books will be closed from March 14, 1900, to April 3, 1900, both days inclusive.

W. J. LADD, Secretary.

Boston, March 8, 1900.

The Union Bag and Paper Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Bag and Paper Company will be held at No. 82 Montgomery Street, in Jersey City, New Jersey, on April 10, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., to elect six Directors of said Company to succeed those whose terms then expire, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business March 20, and reopened at the opening of business April 11, 1900.

Chicago, March 10, 1900.

FRANK WASHBURN, Secretary.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 8, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 17th, and reopened on April 3d.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Sloss Iron & Steel Company.

In accordance with a by-laws, notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sloss Iron and Steel Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Birmingham, Ala., on Wednesday, April 4th, 1900, at 12:00 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Books for transfer of stock will be closed from noon, March 24th, 1900, until April 5th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. W. McQUEEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and election of Directors of the Colonial Brewery will be held at the office of the company at the brewery, No. 240 West 18th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, March 23d, 1900, at 3 P. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the evening of March 16th, 1900, until such meeting has been held.

CHARLES HEIDENHEIMER,
Secretary.

Dated New York, March 12th, 1900.

Office of the North River Insurance Company,
New York, March 15th, 1900.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors of Election will be held at the office, 44-48 Cedar Street, on MONDAY, the 26th day of March, inst. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Book will be closed from 22d inst. until after the election.

F. H. CRUM, Sec'ty.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 1 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, the 21st day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.

SAMUEL CAREY, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
NOTICE.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 10, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company in the City of Pittsburgh, Penna., on TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1900, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1899, the election of three Directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that date, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

At said meeting there will be submitted for approval an agreement, dated May 1, 1899, between the Little Miami Railroad Co., the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. and the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., covering a modification of the lease of the Little Miami Railroad to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Co., dated February 23, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed Saturday, March 31, and reopened on Wednesday, April 11, 1900.

S. B. LIGGETT,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
No. 4 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, Cal., March 3d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday, March 15th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 5th, 1900.

E. C. WRIGHT,
Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.

New York, March 17, 1900.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, CERTIFICATE NO. 1,029.—Certificate J. P. Morgan & Co. for £2,000 Mexican 5 per cent. gold bonds, full paid, issue 1899, in name of H. Content & Co; all parties are cautioned against buying or negotiating same. A liberal reward will be paid upon return of same to H. CONTENT & CO., 50 Broadway.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

F. W. Ransom has been appointed Southwestern special agent of the London Assurance Corporation.

Alfred L. Bliss has been appointed special agent of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company for Connecticut and Western Massachusetts.

George S. Valentine has been appointed special agent of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania for Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the upper peninsula of Michigan to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John L. Boer.

The insurance on the property of George Reubert, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, which was considerably damaged by fire Sunday, was distributed as follows: Hanover, $2,750; Agricultural, $2,500; Western of Toronto, $2,250; Palatine, $2,000; J. I. Le Bowski & Co. will adjust the loss.

President Montgomery of the Chicago Plate Glass Insurance Association has appointed the following Executive Committee to serve during the ensuing year: R. W. Hosmer, A. F. Shaw, J. W. Nye, J. A. Beardsley, C. F. Pogge, George Cutler, and J. I. Loeb. The situation as regards the membership of the compact is unchanged.

The insurance on the property of Emil Riesenburger, at Flushing, L. I., which was considerably damaged by fire Sunday, was distributed as follows: London and Lancashire, $2,500; Hartford, $2,500; Commercial Union, $2,500; Hanover, $2,500; Citizens' of New York, $1,500; Thuringia American, $1,250; Caledonian, $1,250. J. I. Le Bowski & Co. will adjust the loss.

The Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, at its meeting to be held in Philadelphia to-day, will receive a report from the special committee, which met at Newark last Wednesday and prepared a recommendation in favor of local autonomy for New Jersey special agents in matters exclusively related to rating compacts and agency difficulties in that State.

The insurance on the stock and fixtures of W. F. Morrissey, at Allentown, Penn., which were destroyed by fire last Thursday, was distributed as follows: On stock—Concordia, $5,000; London and Lancashire, $2,500; Commercial Union, $3,500; London Assurance, $3,500; Orient, $3,500; Equitable of Providence, $3,000; Agricultural, $3,000; United Firemen's, $3,000; Greenwich, $3,000; Phoenix of London, $3,000; Albany, $2,500; Rochester German, $2,000; New York Underwriters', $1,500. On fixtures—Atlas, $500. Morris & Greenia will adjust the loss.

Many of the smaller fire insurance offices report that they are receiving an unprecedented number of offers of surplus lines of insurance requests for reinsurance on large business risks located in almost every large city of the Union. These offers are the direct result of the action of many companies, which during the last five years have been writing larger and larger lines, and are now revising all of their schedules, reducing their lines heavily and in many cases canceling them to prevent a repetition of last year's losses. It was reported yesterday that one more large company has forwarded a lot of cancellations on business located within the "conflagration district" of Philadelphia.

MUTUAL RESERVE HEARING.

Ex-Gov. Black Argues for the Removal of President Burnham.

ALBANY, March 19.—Attorney General Davies heard in secret to-day the application of certain policy holders in the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association for permission to commence an action to remove from office President Frederick A. Burnham and other officers of the association on the ground that they have been guilty of mismanagement in the conduct of the association's affairs.

This secrecy is contrary to all precedent in cases of this character, and was permitted at the request of Frank H. Platt, who represented the officials of the company against whom the charges have been brought. Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, who appeared for the policy holders, who desire the removal of the officials, was willing that the facts in the case should have the widest publicity, and that nothing should be hidden from the public, but he had no authority to compel the Attorney General to have an open hearing.

The hearing was of a spirited character. There was a warm encounter between Mr. Black and Mr. Platt, and although they were protected by heavy oaken doors, the discussion was so animated that it could be partially heard without the room. It is said that it was one of the most heated discussions that have taken place in that department.

The application for the removal of the officials of the company, declared Mr. Black, has been brought because the protection of the interests of the policy holders demand that they should be deposed.

One of the allegations made by Mr. Black on behalf of the petitioners is that 100,000 policies have lapsed since 1897, and that hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of insurance which the association has carried has lapsed during the past four years.

Empire Electric Traction.

The shareholders of the Empire Electric Traction Company, owning patent rights which have been sold to the Doty Third Rail Electric Company, met at 45 Broadway yesterday, President William W. Doty presiding, and unanimously voted to dissolve the corporation because of there being no further purpose for its existence. The necessary papers will soon be filed at Albany, and the company will be speedily liquidated. Its capital stock was $100,000.

McMillan Makes a Correction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Senator McMillan of Michigan directed attention to-day to a statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, which he said referred to him in a way to create an erroneous impression. The article spoke of Detroit, Mackinac, and Marquette land grants as the feature of Saturday's bond market, and said that Senator McMillan, a trustee of the company and a very large bondholder, was reported to be expressing himself as very optimistic on the bonds, &c.

"I wish you would say," said Senator McMillan, "that it is true as stated, that I am a Trustee and bondholder. As for the rest, you may say that I was asked by Representative Levy of New York if the lands could be purchased. I told Mr. Levy that they could, and presented him with a map of the tract. That was the extent of my comment. I said nothing whatever about what I expected to get for my holdings on or before maturity of the bonds."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 19	494,453
To date this year	25,994,572
Corresponding date last year	50,192,878

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 19	$3,436,000
To date this year	$123,588,980
Corresponding date last year	$292,471,310

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 4@5 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf	⅝	Hock. Val. pf	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Int. Paper	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¾	Iowa Cent. pf	1½
Am. Tin Plate	½	Laclede Gas	1⅛
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Balt. & Ohio	2½	Mobile & Ohio	2
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Nat. Tube	½
Buff., Roch. & P.	3	N. Y. Air Brake	10
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	N. Y., Ont. & West.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Northern Pacific	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Col. Mid. pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	Third Avenue	16¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Union Bag & Paper	⅞
Cont. Tobacco	¾	Union Pacific	1
Del., Lack. & West.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Glucose Sugar	½	U. S. Rubber	3
Great North. pf.	⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	3	Evans. & T. H.	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	⅝	Federal Steel	½
Am. Steel Hoop	¾	Lake E. & W. pf.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Met. Street Railway	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	2¼	National Steel	⅝
Canadian Pacific	2¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1⅝	West. Un. Tel.	⅛
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	1¼		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., R. & P. gen. 5s	1¾	L., Ev. & St. L. gen.	1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 4½s	2	Mex. Cent. 2d, inc.	1⅛
L. & N., P. & At. 1st	1	N. Y. C., L. S. coll. 3½s, reg.	1
		P., Shen. & L. E. 1st	1¾

Bonds Declined.

Det. City Gas 5s	2	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Aside from the local traction stocks and two or three of the railroad shares there was almost nothing of interest in yesterday's stock market—but what went on in the tractions was sufficient to keep Wall Street considerably agitated. At the beginning of the day's business weakness developed in Metropolitan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the two street surface railways dropping to figures lower than recently touched. Third Avenue did not join in the decline notably, being dull and apparently neglected.

The Stock Exchange district was crowded with calculations of damage to be done to the finances of the traction properties through franchise tax assessments; and it looked as if this theory were finally getting serious attention among actual owners of the stock, for there appeared to be signs of liquidation on rather a substantial scale.

Scarcely a rally developed at any time until just before the close, Metropolitan having meanwhile been down over half a dozen points and Brooklyn Rapid Transit having declined almost as much. Then, in the last few minutes of the Stock Exchange day, fireworks burst upon the scene. Third Avenue was of a sudden over its dullness, and in jumps of two and three points at a time it rushed from the morning's low figure of 66½ up above 85½—a rise within a minute or two of between nineteen and twenty points. And all the rest of the traction list followed after—a long way after—at the close showing recovery of most of the earlier losses.

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Professional Wall Street stood dazed by the Third Avenue spectacle. "Who is responsible; what does it mean?" This was the inquiry universal. And of course there was no lack of guesswork ready from oracles who crowd brokerage offices. One group of "authorities" had proof that independent financiers had finally closed a deal acquiring Third Avenue's control, and there was elsewhere equal certainty that James R. Keene was squeezing adverse operators who have been annoying. Just as usual, guesswork was worth absolutely nothing. The fact—announced later in the evening—that the Metropolitan finally owns Third Avenue, was nowhere suspected, much less understood. What thus is accomplished represents conditions far beyond what any professional theorizing has forecast.

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In the railway list some transactions yesterday seemed significant of readiness upon the part of important interests to further improvement. This notably appeared to be true in properties like Baltimore and Ohio and Union Pacific. Pools are operating in them. They are strong for reasons that reflect manipulation rather than public interest. Yet for any the betterment they show there is sufficient basis in the profitable progress which vast increases in earnings represent. So it is with a substantial list of other railway properties whose intrinsic value (earnings record and dividend prospects) makes phenomenal exhibits.

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Money market conditions do not get into any such nervous shape as most Wall Street comments upon last week's Clearing House bank statement might be taken to suggest. Time funds are in supply in vast volume at rates no higher than have been ruling on an average for the past two months. And it is not possible to find bankers who apprehend new severity.

RAILROAD LEADERS.

Baltimore and Ohio, Atchison, and Union Pacific were easily the leaders in the railroad group yesterday, each of the issues showing substantial strength and being well bought both by London and by local houses.

Baltimore and Ohio common gained 2¼ points on sales of 21,000 shares, and the preferred 1 point on sales of 5,700 shares; Atchison common bettered itself ⅝ on trading involving 6,300 shares, while the preferred, with 32,500 sales, rose 1. The gain of Union Pacific common, on sales totaling 37,000, was 1 point, while the preferred advanced ½ on sales of 3,400 shares.

In connection with Baltimore and Ohio, talk of probable action on the common stock dividend at an earlier date than has been expected was heard, and it was again said that speculative interests were switching over from the preferred to the common stock. Atchison's strength was due to a continuation of the persistent talk that an increase in the preferred dividend might be expected. The increased earnings of Union Pacific and its generally bettered condition were responsible for the rise in those quotations.

TRACTION STOCKS DECLINE.

Third Avenue excepted, the local traction stocks yesterday were under much pressure and broke sharply in the early part of the day; though in the late afternoon, in sympathy with the rise in Third Avenue, much of the loss—notably in Metropolitan—was recovered.

The drive against the stocks began almost immediately after the opening of the market, the prospective levying of a heavy franchise tax assessment on each of the companies by the State Tax Commissioners being used as the principal bear argument, it being insisted that the new tax would in the case of Metropolitan and Manhattan seriously threaten further dividend payments, while in respect to Brooklyn Rapid Transit it was contended that the position of that company would be seriously prejudiced.

Under vigorous pounding—33,000 shares being traded in—Metropolitan fell to 155, a loss of 6 points, but in the afternoon rally it rapidly recovered, and closed at 160¼, a net loss of ¾. The announcement of the company's acquiring control of Third Avenue was not made till after the close of the market.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit lost less than Metropolitan in the early trading, falling from 68⅜ to 63½, but did not recover its loss to the same degree, closing at 64⅝—a net decline of 2¼ points on sales of 52,000 shares.

The quotations for Manhattan ranged from 91¾ to 93½, with the close at 93¼, the same figure as Saturday's final quotation.

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS.

The steel and iron stocks were generally heavy yesterday, though, other than the uncertainty as to the probable outcome of the Chicago labor troubles, the news concerning them was of the best. Foreign demand was reported to be much larger, representatives of foreign buying houses were admitted to be in this country seeking to purchase goods, while higher prices in the immediate future were freely predicted.

And yet, in spite of these favorable factors, quotations generally sagged. Tennessee Coal and Iron, for instance, whose Directors on Tuesday declared a 2 per cent. dividend on the common stock and whose earnings statement made so excellent a showing—and this though many of the contracts during the year were made at lower figures than those now prev

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market for outside securities was dull, and in price movements little of any interest developed. In a few stocks net gains of some importance were recorded, but these were not numerous enough to lead to any change in the general condition of the market. For the most part prices remained about as they were at the close of last week, and the same general inactivity noted on the last days of the week just past continued yesterday. Very little news came to hand to affect the curb market, and in the absence of special influences the public and traders as well left the market to itself. A movement of some interest occurred in Standard Oil due to reports of legislative investigations into the affairs of the company, but the decline was unaccompanied by liquidation. Among the industrials only one or two took a place of any prominence, and the copper stocks also were very quiet. General Carriage and one or two issues that of late have not been prominent in the market furnished the bulk of the day's business.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was traded in to the extent of about 1,500 shares and fluctuated rather sharply over a range of about 1½ points. It sold up to 8⅞ and back to 8, later recovering half a point, and closing at 8⅝ bid against 7⅝ bid at the close on Saturday. No news of a definite character in regard to the company was heard during the day, but the advance was attributed to progress in the making of contracts, which are expected to be of much advantage to the company.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to no greater extent than 500 shares, and all the sales of the day were made at 94¼. It closed at 94⅛, bid, showing practically no change from Saturday's figure.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common, the steady absorption of which for a number of weeks has been a feature of the outside market, remained firm yesterday, selling between 27 and 27¼. The common stock showed no net change for the day, but the preferred, which was not traded in at all, was offered at 49, and the best actual bid was 46. Seemingly greater effort has been made to accumulate the common stock than has been evident in the buying of the preferred. Recently the bonds of the company have been very dull.

MEXICAN NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION preferred was in good demand, and made a net gain of over a point. On transactions amounting to over 1,000 shares, it sold from 15¾ up to 16⅝, closing at the latter figure. The supply of stock at the present figures was found to be small, and the price advanced easily.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP remained in demand, and showed further improvement in both the common and the preferred stocks. In the former sales were made as high as 21, and it closed at 20⅜ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. The preferred stock closed at 65½ bid, with no stock offered under 69.

STANDARD OIL was quiet, but declined on rumors of legislative investigation. Not much stock, however, appeared in the market, and very few sales were made. At the close it was offered at 530, with the best bid at 526, a decline of 10 points from last week's closing bid.

BAY STATE GAS sold to the extent of 4,000 shares, at 1⅜. There was no net change in the quotation for the stock at the close of the day.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1½
New Amsterdam	27	28
New Amsterdam pf	46	49
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	97½
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	27½	28½
American Agricultural Chemical pf	77½	78½
American Bicycle	13	14¼
American Bicycle pf	40	42
American Bicycle bonds	87½	87¾
American Chicle	56	58
American Chicle pf	78	85
American Woolen	21	21½
American Woolen pf	80¼	80⅞
Cast-Iron Pipe	9½	12
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	35	48
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	13
Distilling Company of America	6⅞	7½
Distilling Company of America pf	2⅞	2¾
Empire Steel	..	20
Empire Steel pf	..	60
Electric Boat	17	19
Electric Boat pf	30	..
Havana Commercial	19	20
Havana Commercial pf	20	01
International Pump	20¾	21
International Pump pf	65¼	69
National Enameling & Stamp	20	28
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	90
National Gramophone	47	48
National Salt	48¼	49
National Salt pf	77	78½
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	88
Royal Baking Powder pf	92½	93½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	80¼	81½
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	68¼	70½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	520	530
United States Flour Milling	7	..
United States Flour Milling bonds	28	30
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅝
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	94¼	94½
American Air Power	30	40
Arizona Lead	12⅝	12⅞
Asphalt Company of America	8⅞	9
British Columbia Copper	9	10
British Columbia Gold	61	62
California Copper	3¼	3½
Central Fireworks	14	16
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	108⅝	109
Chicago & Alton 3s (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	..	34
Electric Vehicle pf	60	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	¾	1
Flemington Coal & Coke	10	21⅝
General Carriage	..	8½
Illinois Transportation	1⅞	2¼
Lady Helen Copper	78	80
Little Tiger Gold Mining	13	15
*Markeen Copper	6	7¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	16¼	18
Mexican 5s	98¾	99¼
New England Transportation	5½	6
New York Transportation	7½	7¾
Pande Basin	8	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
Pittsburg Coal	23	23⅝
Pittsburg Coal pf	82⅞	..
St. Louis subs. 56 7-12 p. c. repaid	76	78
St. Louis Transit	25	28
Storage Power	10	14
Sweetzer & Boston Copper	¼	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4⅝	4¾
Tennessee Copper	13½	14½
Trust Company of America	192	195
United Railways of St. Louis pf	80	86
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	91½	92
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	21	25
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60½	62½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.	Bid.	Asked
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106¼	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	86	..
Con Traction of N. J.	60	60
Con Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	82½	83½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	45	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 5s	109½	111
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	85
Nassau Electric 4s	..	92
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf	..	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	..	26
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117¼	118½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	38
Union Railway 1st 5s	112	115
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113¾	114¾
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30½	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103½	106
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	71
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	82	86
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103¼	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	..	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	69½	70½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph, Mo.	..	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf	138	145
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	95	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	22	24
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	89

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 11-16d per ounce, and in New York at 60c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 2,000 shares of Alamo sold at .17½, 1,000 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.70, 200 Comstock at .04, 100 Daly at 1.55, 3,000 Golden Age at .04½, 200 Mollie Gibson at .22 100 Mexican at .35, 400 Ophir at .80, 1,000 Pharmacist at .14, 200 Sierra Nevada at .66, 500 Tornado at .53, 500 Utah at .12, and 1,000 Virginia Midland at .09½.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.55	Potosi	.22
Adams Consol	.15	Quicksilver	1.50
Belcher	.35	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Best & Belcher	.40	Savage	.10
Breece	1.40	Sierra Nevada	.08
Bruns. Consol	.22	Standard	2.90
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Small Hopes	1.90
Challar	.22	Union Consol	.22
Crown Point	.12	Utah	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.63	Yellow Jacket	.15
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Argentum Juanita	.17
Com. T. Co scrip	.07	Alamo	.17
Crescent	.13	Diamond	.38
Catalpa	.15	Crip. Ck. Cons	.14
Deadwood Terra	.60	Creede & Cr. Ck.	.13
Daly	1.45	Golden Fleece	.27
Eureka Consol	.15	Isabella	1.25
Father De Smet	.08	Mollie Gibson	.20
Gould & Curry	.15	Mount Rosa	.70
Hale & Norcross	.25	Pharmacist	.12
Homestake	50.00	Portland	2.35
Horn Silver	1.25	Specimen	.09½
Iron Silver	1.87	Union	.48
Julia Consol	.01	Work	.34
Kingston & Pemb	.40	Damon	.22
La Crosse	.14	Elkton	1.15
Leadville Con	.07	Findlay	.18
Little Chief	.20	Garfield	.15
Mexican	.35	Jackpot	.58
Moulton	.33	Pinnacle	.21
Ontario	8.50	Tornado	.48
Ophir	.82	Alu. Fdy. No. 2	.16½
Occidental	.10	Alu. Fdy. No. 3	.15½
Plymouth	.01	Alu. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.11	Grey Forge	.15

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 19.—Trading was extremely light to-day. The coppers, while well sustained, commanded only an indifferent speculative interest. Montana sold at 299 and 300 on small transactions; Butte dropped a point to 64; Osceola lifted to 66; Old Dominion to 16; Calumet and Hecla gained 5 points, to 740; Tamarack, 10, to 190; Quincy, 2, to 135; Amalgamated sold at 94 and 94⅛. The trading dwindled to small proportions late in the day, and the whole market became listless and uninteresting.

The buying of Union Pacific common up to 50⅜ and of the preferred up to 75¼, a good-sized trading in Atchison preferred and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, a 2-point advance in Bell Telephone to 317, and continued good talk regarding the Mexican Central securities furnished the general market with its interesting features. The closing came dull, but with the undertone showing a deal of strength.

At the Clearing House the rate between banks was still 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at 16 2-3 cents and 15 cents discount. Call money is mostly 5 per cent., with, however, some loans still making at 4½ per cent., and, on the other hand, with business done, as high as 5½ and even 6 per cent. In time money only the choicest names can now command a 4½ per cent. rate. There is still a degree of dullness in mercantile paper, with the less desirable names in disproportionately small supply. Short-time notes range close to 5 per cent., while year paper of the choicest grades gets rates as low as 4 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	6¾	Mohawk	13⅝	14
Allouez	1½	2	Old Colony	2½	3
Arcadian	16¾	17½	Old Dom'n.	16	17
Arnold	5	5½	Osceola	66	..
Ash Bed	.50	1	Parrot	44¼	45
Atlantic	23	24	Pioneer	1	2
Baltic	19½	20	Quincy	132	135
Bos. & Cr. C.	12½	15	Rhode Island	4	4¼
Bos. & Mont.	298	300	Shoe	32	32½
Butte & Bos.	62	64	Tamarack	187	190
Cal. & Hecla.	740	745	Utah Cons.	28½	30
Centennial	17¾	18	Washington	1	1⅛
Franklin	14¾	15¼	White Knob.	30	..
Humboldt	..	87½	Winona	2½	3
Isle Royale	25¾	26½	Wolverine	41	42

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	240	241	Cent. Mass	12½	13
Bos. & Low.	242	243	Cent. M. pf.	60	..
Bos. & Me.	192½	195	Fitchb'g pf.	131½	132
Bos. & Prov.	300	..	West End	92¼	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	317	317½	Mex. Tele	2¾	3
Chi. Stk. Yd.	132	135	N. Eng. Tel.	..	135
Dom. Coal	43	43⅜	U. S. Oil	17	17⅜
Dom. Coal pf.	114¼	115	Westghse El.	42½	43
Erie Tel.	162½	164	West. El. pf.	62	..

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Match advanced a point from the opening, at 125, but closed at the opening price. Chicago Telephone stock closed at 245, an advance of five points, during the day. North Chicago lost a point by closing at 221. Metropolitan Elevated preferred brought 78@78½, closing at 78⅜; the common sold at 29½ and the bonds at 95⅜.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
975 Linseed	13⅝	13⅜	13½
167 Linseed pf	57½	57¼	58⅜
210 Chicago Union Trac.	22	21	21
87 Chicago Un. trac. pf.	75	74½	74⅜
75 Chicago Telephone	245	240	245
15 Diamond Match	126	125	125
150 Metropolitan El.	29½	29½	29½
85 Metropolitan El. pf.	78½	78	78⅜
375 National Biscuit	36⅝	35⅝	35⅞
40 National Biscuit pf.	91	91	91
50 National Steel	46	46	46
116 West Chicago	111	110½	110½
18 North Chicago	222	221	221
70 Lake St. El.	10½	10⅛	10⅜

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—To-day's market was quiet, irregular, and uninteresting. Marsden, Asphalt, and United Gas Improvement were all off a fraction without apparent cause. Philadelphia Electric is were up a trifle. The principal activity was shown in the steel stocks, of which Tidewater seemed to be the favorite.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20½	20⅝	Phila. Trac.	96¼	96½
Choctaw	31½	33	Union Trac.	36¾	37
Con. T., Pa.	37⅝	38	Un. Gas Imp.	150	151
E. Co. of A.	11¼	11½	Welsbach Lt.	40	41
Lehigh Val.	25¼	25⅜	W. N. Y. & P.		
Marsden	7¾	7⅞	Penn.	6⅝	6⅝

TO ISSUE NEW STOCK.

United Gas Improvement Company Increases Its Capital.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the United Gas Improvement Company was held to-day to approve the proposed issue of $7,500 000 stock, increasing the capital 50 per cent. As there was no opposition the stockholders voted to refer the matter to the Board of Directors, with power to issue the new stock at its direction.

Later in the day the Directors decided to offer to the stockholders of record at the close of business on March 24 the right to subscribe for the new issue at the par value of $50 per share in the proportion of 50 per cent. of their holdings at that date. The time limit for subscribing is April 10.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, March 19, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16	16¼	430	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16¼	− ¼
64⅝	65⅛	322	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	65⅛	65⅞	65	65⅛	+ ⅛
33¾	34	20	American Cotton Oil	34½	34½	34½	34½	.....
146	152	100	American Express	147	147	147	147	−3
47⅞	48⅛	2,938	American Ice Co.	48⅝	48¾	47½	47⅝	− ¼
73½	75	60	American Ice Co. pf.	75½	75½	75	75	.....
57	57½	210	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜	+ ⅜
5	5½	200	American Malting Co.	5	5	5	5	.....
24⅝	25	115	Am. Malting Co. pf.	24¾	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ½
39½	40	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	40	40	40	40	+ ½
91	91¼	1,310	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	92	92	91¼	91¼	− ⅝
35	35½	1,630	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	36	36	35	35	− ⅜
80½	81½	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	81	81	81	81	+ ⅜
54¾	55	8,136	Am. S. & W., ex div.	55½	55⅝	54½	54⅝	− ⅛
90	90½	125	Am. S. & W. pf., ex d.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	.....
104	104¼	42,805	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	102⅜	104⅝	102⅛	104⅛	+1⅝
33	34	410	American Tin Plate	33⅝	34	33⅝	34	+ ½
106	106¼	5,630	American Tobacco	105¾	106⅝	105	106	.....
46	46⅝	1,935	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	47	47½	46⅜	46⅞	− ⅝
23⅜	23⅞	6,297	At. T. & S. F.	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
69	69⅛	33,170	At., T. & S. F. pf.	68⅝	69⅛	68¼	69¼	+1
66	66¼	21,116	Baltimore & Ohio	64	66⅞	63⅝	66¼	+2½
77¼	77½	6,069	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	76¼	77⅝	76¼	77¼	+1
64½	64⅝	53,087	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66⅜	66⅝	63½	64⅝	−2¼
9	9¼	260	Brunswick City	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	− ¼
61	65	1,635	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	64	64	64	64	+3
48½	49	150	Canada Southern	48¾	48½	48½	48½	− ⅜
95	95½	100	Canadian Pacific	95¾	95½	95½	95½	−2⅝
28⅛	28¼	625	Chesapeake & Ohio	28¼	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	− ⅛
127¼	127⅝	7,980	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	127⅝	127⅞	127	127¼	.....
96	97	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	96½	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
119½	121	10	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	122	122	122	122	.....
13⅝	13⅞	200	Chicago Great West.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	.....
38½	39	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	−1⅜
21¼	21½	360	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	21	21¼	21	21¼	.....
123⅜	123⅞	9,470	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	122⅜	124	122¾	123⅞	+ ⅛
173⅜	174¼	23	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174¼	174¼	174¼	174¼	.....
161	162	33	Chicago & Northw.	160⅜	160⅜	160⅜	160⅜	.....
109⅜	109¼	2,075	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	109¼	109½	109	109½	+ ⅜
111	115	200	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	114½	114½	114½	114½	−1¼
10½	12	10	Chi. Term. Trans.	12	12	12	12	.....
59⅝	60¼	700	C., C., C. & St. L.	59⅞	60⅜	59⅞	60⅜	+ ⅛
44⅞	45	2,230	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	45⅝	45⅝	44⅞	44⅞	− ⅛
11¼	11½	800	Colorado Midland	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
28¼	28½	2,000	Colorado Midland pf.	28¼	28⅝	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
7	7¼	12,845	Colorado Southern	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
45¼	45⅝	3,350	Col. Southern 1st pf.	44	45⅞	44	45½	+1⅛
19	19½	1,330	Col. Southern 2d pf.	18½	19¼	18½	19	+1
15½	17¼	450	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	15	16	15	16	+1
177½	178	1,194	Consolidated Gas	178½	178¼	177	178	.....
30¼	30⅜	2,440	Continental Tobac. Co.	29½	30⅜	29½	30¼	+ ⅝
82⅝	84	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83½	.....
178	178½	200	Del., Lack. & West.	178	178¼	178	178½	+ ¾
71⅞	71⅞	1,000	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	71½	71⅝	71½	71⅝	.....
13	13	120	Distillers' Sec.	13	13	13	13	.....
14⅞	15⅛	3,250	Erie 1st pf.	15⅜	15⅞	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
50	52	200	Iowa Central pf.	51	51	51	51	+1½
75	77	620	Laclede Gas	76	76½	75	76½	+1½
86	88	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	85⅜	85	85	85	−1
82	82½	2,260	Louisville & Nashville.	82	82½	81¾	82⅝	+ ⅝
93	93⅜	10,650	Manhattan Elevated	93¼	93⅝	91⅞	93¼	.....
160	160½	33,875	Met. St. Railway	161	161	155	160	+4
145	145⅜	3,420	Mexican Central	145	145⅝	144	144	.....
4⅞	4¾	1,920	Mexican National etfs.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
93	93	1,200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	93	95½	93	95½	+2
18	20	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	18	18	18	18	.....
10½	11½	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	.....
32½	33⅛	1,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	32½	33⅛	32½	33⅛	+ ⅛
45½	45⅝	3,765	Missouri Pacific	45½	45⅝	45	45¼	.....
44⅞	46	950	Mobile & Ohio	44⅞	44⅞	46	46	+2
93⅝	93⅝	228	National Biscuit Co.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	+ ⅛
46	46	6,016	National Steel Co.	46	47⅜	44½	45¼	− ¾
95	95	25	Nat. Steel Co. pf.	95	95	95	95	.....
52½	52½	1,150	National Tube Co.	52½	52½	52	52	+ ½
92	92	365	National Tube Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	+ ⅝
133	135	1,275	New York Air Brake	128½	135	128½	135	+10
134½	134⅝	1,750	New York Central	134½	134⅝	134½	134¾	+ ⅛
12¼	13	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
27⅜	28	1,800	N. Y., Ont. & West.	27	28	27	28⅛	+ ¼
32¾	32⅞	3,035	Norfolk & Western.	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅜
75	76½	580	Norfolk & West. pf.	76¼	76¼	76⅛	76¼	+ ⅛
15½	15⅝	1,310	North American	15½	15⅝	15	15	− ⅝
53⅝	53⅞	4,100	Northern Pacific	53¼	53⅝	53	53½	+ ½
74½	74½	407	Northern Pacific pf.	74½	74⅝	74¼	74⅜	.....
8½	9	15	Ontario Mining	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	.....
50	51	25	Pacific Coast	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	.....
36	37	1,000	Pacific Mail	37	37⅜	37	37	+ ¼
135	135¾	5,029	Pennsylvania R. R.	135	135¾	134⅜	135	.....
98¼	98⅝	6,180	People's Gas, Chicago.	98	98⅝	97½	98⅜	+ ⅝
2	2¼	50	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2	2	2	2	.....
13	14	200	Pitts. & West. pf.	13	13	13	13	.....
53	53½	30	Pressed Steel Car	52¼	53½	52¼	53½	.....
182	185	246	Pullman Company	183	183	183	183	− ½
17	17⅜	875	Reading	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	− ⅛
57	57	1,550	Reading 1st pf.	57	57	56½	57	.....
28⅜	29	600	Reading 2d pf.	28½	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
21½	22	470	Republic Iron & Steel.	22¼	22¼	21⅜	21⅝	− ⅝
90	91⅜	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	+ ¼
6	6¼	100	St. J. & G. I.	6	6	6	6	.....
10	10½	25	St. L. & San Fran.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	.....
69	71	112	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	+ ⅝
34½	35	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	34	34	34	34	.....
27	28	420	St. Louis Southw. pf.	29¼	29¼	28	29	.....
38⅝	38¾	6,550	Southern Pacific	38¼	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ⅜
13⅛	13⅜	5,100	Southern Railway	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅜
58⅝	58⅞	2,981	Southern Railway pf.	58⅜	58⅞	58¼	58⅞	+ ⅝
94½	95	5,630	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	90	96⅝	93¼	94¾	−1
16½	16⅝	300	Texas Pacific	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
85	85½	72,588	Third Avenue	69½	85½	66½	85	+16⅝
20	21	300	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	20⅝	21	20¾	21	+ ⅝
50⅜	50⅝	38,760	Union Pacific	49⅞	50⅜	49⅝	50⅝	+1
75⅛	75¾	3,250	Union Pacific pf.	74⅝	75¼	74⅝	75¼	+ ½
46	48	60	United States Express.	46¼	47	46¼	47	.....
124¼	124½	1,450	United States Leather.	124½	125	124½	124½	+ ¼
72	72½	1,200	U. S. Leather pf.	71¼	72¼	71¼	72¼	+1¼
32½	33	1,050	United States Rubber.	29⅞	32	29⅞	32	+3
94½	95	360	U. S. Rubber pf.	93	93	93	93	.....
83	83⅜	765	Western Union Tel.	81	84¼	83½	83½	− ½
10⅝	10⅝	1,450	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
53	55	80	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	54	54½	54	54½	.....
28½	28¼	3,015	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	27¼	28½	27½	28½	+1½
Sales		494,453						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, n., w. iss.	105	106½	Kan. & Mich.	13	14
2s, r., 1891	101½	..	K. & D. M.	3	4
2s, r., 1918	110	111	K. & D. M. pf.	..	..
3s, c., 1918	110	111	K. I., Chi.	34	38
3s, 1918, sm.	109½	111	K. I., C

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

L. T. Haggin Buys a Madison Avenue Residence — Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

L. T. Haggin, son of James B. Haggin, has bought through Douglas Robinson & Co. the forty-five-foot American basement dwelling on Madison Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Fiftieth Street. This is one of the handsome houses which have just been completed by Terence Farley's Sons on part of the old Columbia College block. Mr. Haggin will occupy the residence in the near future. His present home is at 28 Fifth Avenue, of which he has been for some time lessee.

Potter & Brother have bought from the Van Nest estate a plot of thirteen lots, consisting of three lots on Amsterdam Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, four lots adjoining on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, and six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

Brooke & Georger have sold to C. F. Wildey, proprietor of the Herald Square Hotel, the eight-story brick building, 114 West Thirty-fourth Street, which will be converted into an addition to the hotel.

It is reported that Jonathan Thome has bought the two dwellings at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, on a plot 40 by 102.2.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Francis J. Schnugg the five-story flat on the east side of Second Avenue, 50 feet north of Ninety-first Street.

Contracts will probably be signed to-day for the sale by Sonn Brothers to a builder of the plot, 45 by 100, on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 100 feet west of West End Avenue.

Congressman Jefferson M. Levy has sold to W. Emlen Roosevelt, for $20,000, the four-story building 151 West Eighteenth Street, 20 by 92, adjoining other holdings of the Roosevelt estate.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Mrs. H. A. Robbins the two five-story flats 171 and 173 West Eighty-third Street, 18.6 and 19, respectively, by 102.2.

Otto Pullick has sold for Mary G. Waters to Ernst Gerber the plot, 75 by 178, on the north side of Dyckman Street, 250 feet west of Prescott Avenue. The seller, as plaintiff in a foreclosure suit, bought these lots at auction last week for $7,000.

W. J. Huston & Co. have sold two lots on the south side of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, between Daly and Vyse Avenues, 51 by 150, with two frame buildings, for Mrs. Ellen Davidson.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

231 to 237 East Fifty-sixth Street, 100 by 100.5, four five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Julia Goetz $84,820

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

107 West Seventy-second Street, 21 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to John Farrell 41,625

By William Kennelly.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 75 feet east of Broadway, 100 by 100.11, three six-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frederick G. Potter.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

150 and 152 Manhattan Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to John O'Connor 47,800

63 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 18.9 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Robert Goodbody 10,500

573 Mott Avenue, 25 by 98, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, James T. Barry 13,500

19 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 19 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Charles J. Kimble and another, executors 17,100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmann, referee, 351 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 456.3 feet west of West End Avenue, 18.9 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,100.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, Jerome Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 117.4 by 125.6 by 88.2 by 110.5, two-story frame dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $20,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel V. Speyer, referee, 551 and 553 West Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, each 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement on 551, 555 vacant. Due on judgment, $45,500; subject to other mortgages, on 551, for $4,500; on 553 for $3,500.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, Sedgwick Avenue, west side, adjoining the lands of the Croton Aqueduct, and running through to the Harlem River, 200.10 by 305, vacant. Subject to mortgages for $12,500.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 232 East Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 400 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $11,371.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, Sixth Street, Wakefield, east side, the block front between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Avenues, 228 by 205, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,969.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles De K. Townsend, referee, 506 East Eighty-second Street, south side, 135.6 feet east of Avenue A, 18.9 by 102.2, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment $1,596; subject to other mortgages for $4,350.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, Jackson Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 72 by 75, vacant. Due on judgment, $18,391.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James Kearney, referee, Lot 122 on the map of the Givan Homestead in the Twenty-fourth Ward, being on the southeast side of the road from East Chester to West Chester, and containing 10.704 city lots. Due on judgment, $4,547.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Riverside Drive, southeast corner of Eighty-eighth Street, 75 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; all the right, title and interest of Egbert L. Viele, Cyrus Pyle, and William W. Dodge on Feb. 13, 1894.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 671 Water Street, for a three-story brick factory, 17.10 by 67; Mrs. J. E. Cunningham, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, achitect; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, southeast corner of Lincoln Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 95; D. O'Reilly of 208 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; Julius Munckwitz of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 22 East Thirty-first Street, for a seven-story brick bachelor apartment house, 24.9 by 74.9; R. A. Sasseen of 2,135 Seventh Avenue, owner; Israels & Harder, architects; cost, $55,000.

Alterations.

Clark Place, south side, 275 feet east of Jerome Avenue, to a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Charles Meyer, owner; Otto Reissmann of 52 First Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, northeast corner of Riverside Drive, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; H. T. Smith of 2,291 Broadway, owner; Clarence True, architect; cost, $5,000.

Van Cortlear Place, east side, 329 feet south of High Bridge Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Charles Mehl, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $75.

No. 150 Nassau Street, to an eighteen-story brick and stone office building; American Tract Society, owner; R. B. Ferguson, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 663 and 665 Broadway, to a five-story brick hotel; estate of Stephen Whitney, owner; J. H. Knubel, architect; cost, $3,700.

Twenty-sixth Street, northeast corner of First Avenue, to a two-story municipal building; city, owner; Schickel & Ditmars, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 723 Sixth Avenue, to a two-story brick assembly rooms; Judson Sause, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $50.

No. 759 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; estate of E. J. King of 1 Madison Avenue, owner; cost, $415.

TRACT AT ROCKAWAY BEACH SOLD

L. A. Van Doren Pays $198,000 for A. S. Hatch & Co.'s Interest.

A large tract at Rockaway Beach, having frontages of nearly two miles on the Atlantic Ocean and Jamaica Bay, was sold at auction yesterday on the premises by Auctioneer Philip A. Smyth. The property is situated about one mile west of Rockaway Park, and was sold by order of Horace H. Chittenden, as assignee. The sale covered the right, title, and interest of A. S. Hatch & Co. in the tract, and the buyer was Louis A. Van Doren on a bid of $3,000 over incumbrances amounting to about $195,000.

The property is to be put up again shortly under foreclosure proceedings, but will again in all probability be knocked down to Mr. Van Doren. The latter was not prepared to say anything yesterday as to the future of the property, but it is very likely that some plan will be formulated for its development during the coming season.

Mrs. Shepard's Gift to Her Daughter.

A deed of conveyance was filed yesterday at the Registrar's Office in which Mrs. Margaret L. Shepard, the widow of Elliott F. Shepard, transferred as a gift to her daughter, Maria L., the wife of William J. Schieffelin, property on the north side of Sixty-sixth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, being 47 by 100.5 feet, and valued at $150,000. The gift was really made last June. Mrs. Shepard at that time made a similar gift of adjoining property to her other daughter, now Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri.

Conveys Property to His Wife.

Herman Sulzer of Sulzer's Park yesterday conveyed three lots to his wife, Catharine—from whom he is separated—under an agreement that they should revert to their children in case of Mrs. Sulzer's death. The right to renew the lease is reserved to Mr. Sulzer on payment of $3,000 a year to his wife, to be reduced to $2,000 a year at her death. Mrs. Sulzer is to transfer the title to the business of the Sulzer Harlem River Park Company to her husband, in indemnification of any claim for alimony she may make against him.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, March 19.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,414, s w corner of 130th St, 25x100x irregular, except gore 4x—x—, ½ part; also interior lot, 80 ft w of Amsterdam Av and 50.1 ft s of 130th St, runs w 12x n e 13.5x s.6, gore ½ part; Thomas J. and William P. Kirkin, executors, &c., to Annie M. Sands.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,414, s w corner of 130th St, 25x100x irregular, except gore 4x—x—, ½ part; also interior lot, 80 ft w of Amsterdam Av and 50.1 ft s of 130th St, runs w 12x n e 13.5x s.6, gore ½ part; Thomas J. Larkin to Annie M. Sands, 1-6 part 1

AVENUE A, 1,355, w s, 25.6x100; David B. Ogden, Referee, to Bohemian Ancient Society 21,500

AVENUE B, n w corner of 74th St, 16.8x—x32.3x100; Joseph Tauber to Joseph Kalisher 10,500

BEDFORD St, s e corner of Commerce St, 21x50x20.10x50; Bedford St, 72, 23.8x 50.5x70.2x50; Louis A. Jaffer to Ray Kaupas 1

BRIGGS AV, s e corner Suburban St, 100x 35; Millie E. Hahn and others to Louis Oest and wife 9,300

CANAL ST, n e corner of Mott St, 21.3x 99.8x21.2x99.7; William P. Giles to Henry A. Bade and another 36,250

COLLEGE AV, s s, 175 ft w of Hoffman St, 25x83; Sarah I. Foster to Benjamin Gillespie 1

CROTONA AV, e s, 50 ft s of 181st St, or John St, 25x102; Sarah I. Foster to Eunice Crawford 1

DUANE ST, 98, s w s, 26.2x116.9x25x116.9; Jane A. De Westenberg and another, by attorney, to Daniel E. Seybel 77,000

ELIZABETH ST, e s, 50 ft s of Hester St, 100x irregular; Elfrida G. Mohr and others to William F. Mohr 1

GRAHAM ST, e s, Lots 186, 187, 188, 189, map of 211 lots, Downing estate, Van Nest Station; Sarah I. Foster to Eunice Crawford 1

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, s e corner of 169th St, —x—x—, gore; J. Romaine Brown to Augusta M. de Peyster 500

GREENWICH ST, 209, e s, 20.11x35.11x20.6 x38.3; Samuel M. Lederer to Aaron M. Klaw 1

LEWIS ST, 84½, e s, 20x100; Michael Fay and others, executors, &c., to Herman Katz 12,750

LONGWOOD AV, n s, 125 ft e of Barry St, 75x100; Herman Ulrich to Margaretha Metzger 100

PELHAM AV, n w corner of Hoffman St, 50x83; Harriette C. Dimon, executrix and trustee, to Charles Hopper and wife 5,000

PELHAM AV, n w corner of Hoffman St, 50x83; Allan D. Williams and others, heirs, to Charles Hopper and another.

PROSPECT ST, n s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100x irregular; Jurgen W. Braker to Christine Braker, ½ part ..... Gift.

PROSPECT AV, 1,340, 25x100; William T. Iavelle to Annie M. Logue 8,000

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 75.4 ft e of Forsyth St, 24.8x100; Isaac Sprung to Isaac Polstein and another 1

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 80 ft w of Eldridge St, 20x75; John Kafka to Isaac Polstein and another 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 153d St, runs e 100x n 119.6x w 8x n 8x w 100.6x s 114.10; Mary J. MacRae to John J. Freedman 100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,585, 25x150; Henry and James Cleland to Leonard and Philippine Schaaf 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 444 ft s of 171st St, 21x150; Mary A. Ritchie to Peter C. Ritchie, Jr 1

WEST END AV, 747, w s, 76.2 ft n of 96th St, 16.8x100; John R. Ferrier to Henry L. Sprague 24,000

3D AV, w s, 75 ft n of 171st St, 25x100; William C. Oesting to Conrad Simon and another 100

18TH ST, n s, 249 ft e of 7th Av, 20x92; Kate B. Stokes to W. Emlen Roosevelt and another, trustees 1

3219 ST, 377 West, 19x87.6; William J. Newman and wife to Ellen T. Blake 9,800

46TH ST, n s, 141 East, 25x122.2x27.7x 134.5; Matilda E. Miller to William S. Miller and another 1

46TH ST, 139 East, 22.6x75; Matilda E. Miller to Ida McDowell and another 1

56TH ST, s s, Morris Av of 4th Av, 50x 100.5; Clarence F. True to Laura Bayles.

67TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 100.4; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Harry D. Gill 9,100

66TH ST, n s, 159½ ft e of 5th Av, 47x 100.5; Margaret L. Shepard to Maria L. Schieffelin ..... Gift

74TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue C, 25x 102.2; Joseph Tauber to Joseph Kalisher 13,500

106TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Bertha Metzger to Albert V. Donellan 1

115TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; Charles Gerlich to Catharine Gerlich 1

121ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 100.11; Emanuel Hellner and another to Morris Mayer, ⅞ part 100

121ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 150x 100.11; Madison Av, n w corner of 105th St, 24.11x170; Morris Meyer to Emanuel Hellner and another, ¼ part 100

122D ST, s s, 145 ft w of 7th Av, 15x 100.11; J. Edward Cowles to John De Hart 19,000

133D ST, n s, 10 ft w of Madison Av, 10x190.10 to 134th St; 134th St, n s, 10 ft w of Madison Av, 10x190.10 to 135th St; Michael J. Naughton to Edward J. Mollougney 1

134TH ST, s s, 493.3 ft w of 5th Av, 16.7x 99.11; Leopold and Rosa Peck to Elizabeth Lohr 1

134TH ST, s s, 493.3 ft w of 5th Av, 16.7x 99.11; Elizabeth Lohr to Charles L. Regenhard 1

134TH ST, 820 East, 25x99.10; Margaretha Metzger and Herman Ulrich and wife 100

134TH ST, 608 East, 24.7x100; Marcel Silverman to William H. Kohring 100

134TH ST, 608 East, 24.7x100; William H. Kohring to Charlotte A. Sundmacher 1

136TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Edgecombe Av, 25.6x99.11; Orrin D. Person to Alice E. Cagney 1

140TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 100; Hermann Strauss and another to Herman G. E. Scheiding 100

169TH ST, n s, 568.3 ft w of 11th Av, 50x 86.7; Jennie B. Saxe to Adolph F. Lucker 1

169TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 75x100; George Stolz to John Fox 12,500

184TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 99.11; 184th St, s s, 380 ft w of 11th Av, 25x99.11; James N. Butterly to Bernard Goodwin, re-recorded 10,000

Recorded Leases.

AUSTIN, C. M. G. H., trustee, to Catarini Gonfarone; Macdougal St, 181, and 38 West 8th St, 7 years $2,080

ANDREWS, Benjamin F., to Samuel Seidenberg; 42d St, S East, 1 year 2,000

ROXNER, Wilhelmina C., to Hermann F. Adicks; 256 Av, 4th, 10 years 720

BRUNS, Hermann, Jr., to Frederick Eisele and another; Extra Place, 9, 2 years 360

CHORAK, Torrie L., to A. Blumenstein; Pitt St, 61, 3 years 3,300

CLARK, Nathan E., to Samuel Seidenberg; Madison Av, 1,215, 1 6-12 years.. 1,200

CUSKLEY, Patrick J., to Michael Dowling; 3d Av, 638, s w corner of 41st St, 10 years 3,500

FORNEY, Wilhelmina D., to Cornelius O'Connor; 44th St, 520 West, 10 years.. 840

GEISMANN, Moise, to Henry Glucksman; 3d Av, 2,861, 3 years 1,800

JACOBS, Solomon, to Max Sprung; Grand St, 462, and 1 Pitt St, 5 years... 1,800

PARSIT, Christina, to Paul Zessin; Lispenard St, 58, part, 5 years 1,800

SULZER, Catharine, to Herman Sulzer; 126th St, n s, 450 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 99.11; 127th St, s s, 450 ft e of 2d Av, 50x99.11; 10 years and 4 renewals at $3,000 per annum, with separate agreement, &c.

FISCHEL, Harry, to American Missionary Association; 291 East 3d St, 1 year. 17,000

FREEDMAN, John J., to Union Dime Savings Institution; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 153d St, 1 year 40,000

GILL, Harry D., to Michael Reid; 57th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 7,000

GREENWALD, Samuel, to John A. Brown, Jr.; 371 and 373 East 10th St, 3 years 40,000

GREENWALD, Samuel, to Louis Bachrach; 371 and 373 East 10th St, installments 6,000

HERRMANN, George, Jr., to North River Savings Bank; 35th St, 189.8 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 5,000

HOUPT, Julia and William, to William Gartner; 239 East 80th St, 3 years 2,000

KARPAS, Ray and Gottlieb M., to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 79 and 81 Bedford St, 3 years 35,000

LARSEN, Charles and Rose, to Isabella McCaddin; 1,494 Hoe Av, 3 years 2,500

LOGUE, Annie W., to William T. Lavelle; Prospect Av, e s, 50 ft n of 169th St, 3 years 1,400

MARTIN, Jacob, to Frances L. Taylor; St. Ann's Av, w s, 74.10 ft s of 134th St, 2 years 2,000

McMAHON, Hugh, to Elizabeth Herb; 25th St, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years. 15,000

MOHR, William F., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Elizabeth St, e s, 50 ft s of Hester St, 1 year 45,000

POLSTEIN, Isaac, and Louis Cohen to John Kafka; Rivington St, n s, 80 ft w of Eldridge St; also Rivington St, n s, 75.4 ft e of Forsyth St, 1 3-4 years 8,250

REYNOLDS, Lawrence, to Mary J. Conway, guardian; 127th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 15,000

ROE, Henry W. and Jennie L., to Thomas O'Connor; Bainbridge Av, e s, 125 ft n of 197th St, 5 years 3,300

SEIBEL, Daniel E., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 98 Duane St, 1 year 70,000

SCHEIDING, Herman G. E., to Hermann Strauss and another; 140th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years 1,000

SCHULTE, Anthony H., Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 33 West 96th St, 3 years 21,000

SCHWENKER, John, to Dollar Savings Bank; 134th St, s s, 200 ft e of Trinity Av, 1 year 1,000

SEDLACEK, Anton, and wife and others to Karl M. Wallach; 424 East 73d St, installments 2,000

SIMON, Conrad and George, to William C. Oesting; 3d Av, w s, 75 ft n of 171st St, 3 years 1,500

SMITH, Adalyn M., to Agnes Sparling; Marcher Av, n corner of Orchard St, 2 months 530

SMITH, Arthur L., to Edward Holbrook; 121st St, s s, 232 ft e of 7th Av, demand 1,000

WELLS, William J., Jr., to Republic Savings and Loan Association; 50th St, s s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years 66,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CORNISH, John W., to Michael Kelly.... $1,200

EISERT, Alwin, to J. Anton Schmid..... 1,000

FREEDMAN, John J., to the Bowery Savings Bank 32,000

SIMON, Conrad and George, to William C. Oesting 5,078

SULLIVAN, Mary M., to Alfred Jaretzki.. 5,000

WITTNER, Hulda, to Joseph W. Sandford. 3,930

Mechanics' Liens.

EDGECOMBE AV, 114; Cassidy & Son Manufacturing Company against Emilie E. Esdaile, owner and contractor $158

MADISON AV, n e corner of 98th St, 100 x100; Vermont Marble Company against William and Van Wyck Graham, owner; Thomas Graham, owner and contractor..

MERCER ST, 81; S. Glassman & Lehr against Eliza Armstrong, owner; John Stalder, contractor 110

5TH AV, e s, 25.2 n of 110th St, 25.3x 100; the Allegnum Company against Samuel Green, owner; Jerry Altieri, contractor 194

7TH AV, s w corner of 57th St, 112x100; Owen R. Mason against Mary A. Chisholm, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors 3,940

11TH ST, 610 to 614 East; Isaac Albert against Harris Goldberg, owner and contractor 200

23D ST, 414 East; the Berger Manufacturing Company against Arthur and Samuel Block, owners; Frank Keyes, lessee; Fred Miller, contractor 120

38TH ST, 201 West; Theopholis J. Mauser & Son against Mary E. Farmer, owner; Louis Loomis, lessee; John O'Connor, contractor 107

61ST ST, 303 East; Margaretha Lachner against Rebecka Stern, owner and contractor 76

115TH ST, 11 to 15 West; John Buchbinder and another against John Fish, owner; Philip Jacobson, contractor 70

127TH ST, 111 West; Samuel Rosengarten against John Buhler, owner; Jacob Green, contractor 33

133D ST, 237 and 239 West; W. Edgar Pruden against S. M. Holden, owner; Luyster & Quinn, owners and contractors 534

133D ST, 237 and 241 West; Charlotte M. Bierschenk against Benjamin F. Luyster & Thomas S. Quinn, owners and contractors 205

133D ST, 237 and 239 West; Patrick J. Kane against Luyster & Quinn, owners and contractors 270

133D ST, 237 and 239 West; Margaret A. Freeman against Luyster & Quinn, owners and contractors 600

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1897.

RIVINGTON ST; 42 and 44; John Kafka with Isaac Polstein and Louis Cohen, 11 payments 20,000

108TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Isaac Wagner with Albert V. Donellon, 7 payments 20,000

Lis Pendens.

EAST BROADWAY, 124; Burton Gliddon and another against David Block and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M.

PARK AV, 500, Vanderbilt Av, e s, 325 ft s of 171st St, 75x150; Julius Lehman against Petty, Soulard Walker Realty Company, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sonuheim & Sondheim.

PLEASANT AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 121st St, 25.2x 100; Martin Gardner against Ella Milleson, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ford & Tuttle.

VARICK ST, n e corner of Watts St, 42.8x70; Henry A. Conolly against Rosalie Hyams, individually and as executrix, (action to enforce lien;) attorneys, Yates.

9TH AV, s e corner of 205th St, 124.11x100; John Corse and others, executo.s, &c., against Bridget Whisten and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Potter & Miner.

14TH ST, 51 to 57 West, 25 University Place, 25x103.3; Elizabeth C. Kenyon against John J. Houlahan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. K. Brown.

38TH ST, n w corner of 7th Av, 22.4x90; Charles M. Cauldwell and another, trustees, &c., against William W. Farmer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Thornall.

61ST ST, 240 West, Lillian S. Gillespie against George Benjamin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Whitehead, Dexter, Osborn & Gillespie.

107TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100.11; John J. Dorgan and another against Dora Scheer and another, (foreclosure of mechanics lien;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

103D ST, n s, 80.2 ft w of Park Av, 24.10x100.11x 25x irregular; Callman Rouse against Jacob Wiesbopf and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Manheim & Manheim.

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; William H. Connor against Ellen Connor and others, (partition;) attorney, E. F. Hassey.

122D ST, 148 West; Carolina H. Johnston against William B. Smith and another, executors, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. W. Butts.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Supreme Court of the United States:

97—Waters-Pierce Oil Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Texas.—In error to the Court of Civil Appeals for the Third Supreme Judicial District of the State of Texas. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McKenna; dissenting, Justice Harlan.

155—Willis Thorp, plaintiff in error, vs. S. A. Bonnifield et al.—Transferred from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth District. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

526—William P. Landon, petitioner, vs. Justus L. Bulkley et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied. Announced by Justice Gray. The Chief Justice took no part in the consideration and disposition of this application.

146—C. P. Huntington, as special receiver and appellant, vs. W. K. Cowden, administrator, et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia. Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings. Opinion by Justice Gray; dissenting, Justice Brewer.

145—John N. Quackenbush, appellant, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced that the court would take a recess from Monday, March 26, until Monday, April 9.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court

222—Blanche J. Harrison et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Franklin J. Morton.—Motion for additional time in which to print record denied, but the case will not be called for argument before April 9.

318 and 319—The Illinois Central Railway Company, appellant, vs. Wirt Adams, State revenue agent;

320 and 324—The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Wirt Adams, State revenue agent, et al., and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Wirt Adams, State revenue agent.—To be heard after 244. Provided motion to advance is granted the cases shall be argued as one case.

480—The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company et al., petitioners, vs. Robert Balfour et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit denied.

505—John Mallett et al, plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of North Carolina.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the case on its merits.

539—The Westinghouse Air Brake Company, petitioner, vs. the New York Air Brake Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

538—Thomas A. Hamilton et ux., petitioners, vs. J. Gurney Fowler et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit denied.

564 and 565—Joseph H. Gurule et al., appellants, vs. the United States et al.: Florencio Sandoval et al., appellants, vs. the United States. —Appeals from the Court of Private Land Claims.—Docketed and dismissed on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the appellees.

563—Antonio Griego et al., appellants, vs. the United States;

255—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Mattie Wagley et al.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of John F. Dillon for the plaintiff in error.

350—John Bade Elk, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Time to file brief for the defendant in error extended to April 9, on motion of Assistant Attorney General Boyd for the defendant in error.

557—The Streator Cathedral Glass Company et al., petitioners, vs. the Wire Glass Company et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. Submitted by Horace K. Tenney for the petitioners and by Lysander Hill for the respondents.

560—The Waterbury Manufacturing Company, petitioner, vs. Harriet H. Wales.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Submitted by John K. Beach and Edmund Wetmore for the petitioner and by Roger Foster for the respondent. Leave to respondent to file additional brief within two weeks.

392—Ellen J. O'Phinney et al., plaintiff in error, vs. the Trustees of the Shepard and Enoch Pratt Hospital.—Motion to dismiss submitted by William Pinkney Whyte in support of motion and by E. S. J. Cross in opposition thereto.

559—The American Sugar Refining Company, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Submitted by H. B. Closson and John E. Parsons for the petitioner.

205—J. H. Hampson, appellant, vs. Frank Dysart.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona. Dismissed with costs pursuant to the 6th rule.

199—The Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Jacob F. Jacobson. Argued by W. B. Douglas for the defendant in error and submitted by Albert E. Clarke for the plaintiff in error.

201—H. C. Osborne et al., appellants, vs. the San Diego Land and Town Company of Maine.—Argued by Alfred Haines for the appellants and by John D. Works for the appellees.

202—The Western Union Telegraph Company, appellant, vs. the Ann Arbor Railroad Company. —Argument commenced by John F. Dillon for the appellant.

Call for Tuesday: 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, (and 212, 213, 214, and 215,) and 216.

Calendar for Tuesday, March 20.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J. —Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Motions in bankruptcy.
In re Adolph Kuffler.
In re Victor A. Wilder.
In re Adolph Reich.
In re Max Zagat.
In re Rosenberg & Barnett.
In re Harvey L. Pence.
In re Patrick M. Finlay.
In re Selig & Stern.
In re Selig Bardin.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 338, 687, 348, 383, 313, 393, 166, and 421.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

64—Lessler vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
18—Hoffman House vs. Stokes.
56—Mulhall vs. Bradley & Currier Co.
38—Putnam vs. Henderson, Hull & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts.—Beekman, P. J.; Giegerich and O'Gorman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Appeals from judgments of City Court.

10—Conway vs. Stevens.
14—Patterson vs. Powell
15—Langer vs. Gross.
17—Tilley vs. Beverwyck Towing Co.
Appeals from the Municipal Court.
4—City of N. Y. vs. Union Railway.
5—Bobrick vs. Clark.
14—Mooney vs. McGurk.
25—Baros vs. Jamulowsky.
28—Fink vs. Menke.
30—Rosenbaum vs. Greenbaum.
31—Lord vs. Moran.
35—Sejalon vs. Wolverton.
37—Lewin vs. Towbin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Plant vs. Harrison.
2—Shirley vs. Healey.
3—Atlas vs. Reilly.
4—Holland Trust Co. vs. Thomson-Houston Elec. Co.
5—Polpe vs. Met. St. Railway.
6—Siland vs. same.
7—Burgher vs. Burgher.
8—In re Ransom.
9—Fatman vs. Greenwood.
10—In re Proseus.
11—McAllister vs. Met. St. Ry.
12—Silverman vs. Silverman.
13—Parsons vs. Parsons.
14—Kelly vs. Supreme Council C. M. B. A.
15—Hendler vs. D. E. Culver Co.
16—In re Carpenter.
17—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Morrison.
18—Febriken vs. Rogers.
19—Fettretch vs. Martin
20—Jorrin vs. City of N. Y.
21—Melville vs. Dunn.
22—Stanley vs. Hill.
23—Pollock vs. Kellogg.
24—Burns vs. Corr.
25—In re Van Vleck.
26—Kennedy vs. Rafter.
27—Stadeker vs. La Paz.
28—Greenwich Sav. B'k vs. Wallace.
29—Ulmar vs. Rockwell.
30—Pleasants vs. Fahnestock.
31—In re Godfrey.
32—Woodman vs. Woodman.
33—In re Wendover Av.
34—Becker vs. Rothemund.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Knutti vs. Knutti.
2—In re E. 135th St.
3—In re Public Place at 138th St.
4—In re Fordham Road.
5—Donovan vs. Mayor, &c.
6—Bagwell vs. Wahle.
Demurrer.
1205—Hogan vs. Simpson.
Preferred causes.
4033—Consol. Fuel Jar Co. vs. Feitner.
4344—Smith vs. Hickey.
4374—Voislawsky vs. Beeker.
4875—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar —To be called in Part IV, Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

3955—Lewie vs. Lewie.
3532—Niebuhr vs. Olsen
4600—Clausman vs. Clausman.
4446—Leibeck vs. Leibeck.
4554—Cappelle vs. Heller.
4556—Milliken vs. Milliken.
4601—Hoyt vs. Hoyt.
4614—Zackaropoulos vs. Rokes.
4435—Emily vs. Allen.
4430—Rankin vs. McFarland.
4431—Same vs. same.
4453—Levy vs. Schelskv.
4570—White vs. Shrady.
4601—Hoyt vs. Hoyt.
4614—Zackaropoulos vs. Rokes.
4435—Emily vs. Allen.
4430—Rankin vs. McFarland.
4431—Same vs. same.
4453—Levy vs. Schelskv.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4699.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Freedman, J.—Op

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—IN the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons, respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others to whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate together with our damage map in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That the parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, to wit: March 6th, 1900, file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that the said Commissioners will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of April, 1900, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.

FRANKLIN RIEN,
JAMES J. MARTIN,
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—JOHN R. PLATT, Isaac S. Platt, and William P. Chambers, as trustees under the will of Samuel R. Platt, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUIS A. FINCK, Edmond Kelly, individually and also as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and ar trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Horace Robert Kelly, individually and also as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, a daughter of said Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and who in religion is known as Sister Joseph of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul; Shaun Kelly and Kathleen Kelly, the last two named persons being the children of the above-named Edmond Kelly; Robert Kelly, Kathleen Gertrude Kelly, Edmond Kelly, Heloise Kelly, Yvonne Kelly, and Raymond Kelly, the last six named persons being the children of the above-named Horace Robert Kelly; Evelina de la F. Kelly, wife of said Horace Robert Kelly; and Jean d'Humieres, John Trapp, John Ohlssen, Frederick Krekeller, Frederick French, William Ireland, Edwin A. Schroeder and Frank M. Argumbau, the surviving partners of the firm of Schroeder and Bon, and Sandford L. Norcott, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.

Dated New York, March 8th, 1900.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City, New York.

To the above-named defendants Edmond Kelly, individually and also as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres, Jean d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, a daughter of said Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and who in religion is known as Sister Joseph of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul; Shaun Kelly and Kathleen Kelly, the last two named persons being the children of the above-named Edmond Kelly:

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of March, 1900, and filed on the same day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, the duly verified amended complaint in this action having been filed in said Clerk's office on the 8th day of March, 1900.

Dated New York, March 12th, 1900.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City, New York.

mh13-1aw7wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES J. PHELAN, as Trustee, under the last will and testament of Walter Stevenson, deceased, plaintiff, against SAMUEL E. DUFFEY and Mary J. Duffey, his wife, Josephine A. Miller, Elbridge G. Du Vall, Edward D. Dwyer and Ellen Dwyer, his wife, the said name Ellen being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiff; Daniel R. Kendall, John Claflin, and Edward E. Eames, individually and as Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association of New York, and the said Daniel R. Kendall, as executor and Trustee under the last will and testament of Isaac C. Kendall, deceased; Alexander Inglis and Catherine Inglis, his wife; Kate Bloxham, James A. Phelan and Marie Phelan, his wife; Charles R. Berrian, James D. Parton, Alda L. Hand, Mary A. Soule, defendants.—Summons.—Action Number One.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 28, 1899.

ABEL CROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants:

Samuel E. Duffey, Ellen Dwyer, wife of Edward D. Dwyer, (the said name Ellen being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiff,) and Mary A. Soule:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, February 26, 1900.

ABEL CROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

f27-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CAROLINE S. REID, plaintiff, against ELLEN EDEN, Charles H. Phelps, the Fourth National Bank of Dayton, Otto W. P. Westervelt, and Carl F. Braun, composing the firm of Westervelt & Company, and Edward J. H. Tamsen, late Sheriff of the City and County of New York; Daniel MacM. Niven, Malcolm M. Niven, Thomas Graham, Abraham Abraham, Isidor Straus, Nathan Straus, and Simon F. Rothschild, composing the firm of Abraham & Straus, and Henry Hollender, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 16th, 1900.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office address, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants Malcolm M. Niven, Charles H. Phelps, and the Fourth National Bank of Dayton:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 10th, 1900.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

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SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SAMUEL ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against JOHN KREBS, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons—With notice.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 6th, 1899.

HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office Address and Office, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NOTICE.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer to the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of five hundred and one 60-100 dollars, with interest from March 14th, 1898, and with costs of this action.

HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the defendant, John Kress:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of March, 1900, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the ninth day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 10, 1900.

HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

mh13-1aw6w&ap24

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Andrew J. Bates, Jerome E. Bates, Felix Ury, Charles H. Reed, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Argumbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Anna Sours, Charles Haling, Dennis O'Neill, and Thomas Slavin, defendants.—Amended and supplemental summons.—Action No. 4.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: Rosina Vollhart, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 5, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Argumbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Anna Sours, Charles Haling, Dennis O'Neill, and Thomas Slavin, defendants.—Amended and supplemental summons.—Action No. 3.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: Rosina Vollhart, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 5, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Argumbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Anna Sours, Charles Haling, Dennis O'Neill, and Thomas Slavin, defendants.—Amended and supplemental summons.—Action No. 4

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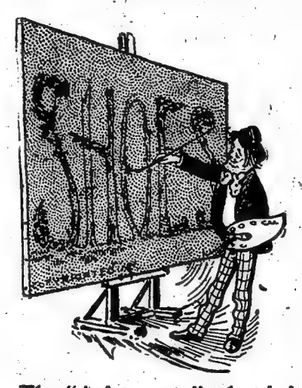

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Our recent importations of medium and fine grade table cloths and napkins, include Scotch, Irish, Flemish and French damasks in all sizes.

In the new designs floral, scroll and plain satiny stripes are exceedingly prominent, and will be much in vogue.

As a hint of the good values offered we quote:

Napkins—¾ size—$3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00, $5.50, $6.50, $8.00 and up.

Cloths—2 x 2½ yds.—$3.00, $3.75, $4.25, $5.00, $5.50, $6.50, $8.00 and up.

Cloths—2½ x 2½ yds.—$4.00, $5.00, $5.50, $6.50, $7.50, $8.50, $10.00 and up.

We also display tea and luncheon cloths, doylies, centerpieces, tray and carving cloths—in fact, everything in linen required for the table, in large variety.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street.

Household Linens.

Hemmed Huck Towels, 20 x38 inches,
$1.50 per dozen.

Hemstitched, heavy Huck Towels,
$2.75 per dozen.

Bleached Turkish Bath Towels,
$2.00 per dozen.

Table Cloths,—bleached Damask,—fine quality,—new designs.

8x 8, . . $3.50 each.
8x10, . . $4.25 "
8x12, . . $5.00 "
10x10, . . $5.50 "
10x12, . . $6.50 "

5-8 and 3-4 Napkins to match,
$4.25 and $5.75 per dozen.

Damask Table Cloths,—excellent quality.

8x 8, . . $1.50 each.
8x10, . . $1.90 "
8x12, . . $2.25 "

150 dozen Bleached Irish Linen Napkins, 20 x 20 inches.
$1.65 per dozen.

Linen Sheets. Hemstitched.
72x90, $3.25 per pair.
90x96, $3.75 " "

Pillow Cases.
22½x36, 75c per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

SOROSIS

TRADE MARK.

THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

Hygienic,—allowing freedom for walking,—while perfecting the form of the foot,—yet shapely in appearance.

Each model is scientifically draughted,—the same shape can be obtained in Oxford tie or Boot,—black or tan,—light, medium or heavy weight leather, so that one fitting will suffice for a supply of all varieties of foot gear.

Every desirable quality of material and workmanship found in high priced Shoes is included in the Sorosis.

$3.50 per pair.

35 varieties. Widths AAA to E. Sizes 1 to 9.

Sold in New York exclusively by

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway & 11th St.

Broadway and 11th Street.

EXHIBITION OF PARASOLS.

Silk, Lace, Chiffon and novelty fabrics.
Mourning Parasols. Coaching Parasols.
Carriage Parasollettes.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway & 11th St.

Broadway and 11th Street.

EXHIBITION OF

SPRING MILLINERY.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, March 20th and 21st.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway & 11th St.

Special Sale.

Oriental Dep't.

Extra Quality Persian & Turkish Carpets,

$60 to $90,

less than cost to import,

Sizes suitable for Parlors, Library and Dining Rooms.

Fine Antique Persian & Kermansha Rugs,

$40 to $47.

Large Antique Guendji & Karabagh Rugs,

$13 to $15,

formerly $18 & $22.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

SALE OF RIBBON.

On Tuesday, March 20th.

15 cents per yard.

Plain Taffetas,—all fashionable shades.

Striped and fancy edge designs.

19 cents per yard.

Fancy Taffetas,—striped, "persian" edge or fine Louisienne weave.

White Taffetas with black or navy blue embroidered edge.

Double faced black Satin.

30 cents per yard.

An extensive variety of novelty Ribbons. Gauze and Dresden edged Taffetas, corded or striped.

Various designs of Satin Liberty.

Black hemstitched Taffetas and double faced Satin.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

For Dyspepsia.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Taken after meals prevents acidity and distress of the stomach, headache, and the offensive belching of wind.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

WEBER PIANOS

Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

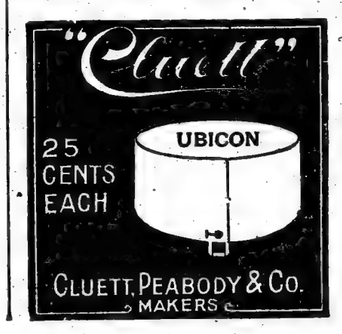

O'Neill's.

A SALE OF

Laces and Embroideries

You can buy them cheaper here to-day and up to closing time Thursday than in any other store in the city of New York. If you are looking for a bit for trimming a dress or waist, for underwear, millinery or fancy work, this is your opportunity, for you can have your choice of

Thirty-five Hundred Pieces at One-third Regular Prices!

The assortment includes Net Top Oriental, Point de Venise, Normandie Valenciennes, Point Gaze, Chantilly, Spanish Guipure, Lierre, Applique, Point d'Alencon, Renaissance, Florentine, Medicis, Torchon, Cluny and other styles in Edgings, Insertings and Bands. The regular prices of these goods range from 15c. to 60c. yard, but you can buy them at this sale at.

5c., 10c., 15c. and 20c. Yard.

A special Lot of Point Applique and Point d'Alencon Codet or Circular Laces in White, Cream, Butter and Champagne Colors, also a few in Black, at these prices:

6-in. widths, regular price 4.50; **1.68 yard.**
14-in. widths, regular price 6.50; **2.25 yard.**

The circular cut of these laces gives you three yards for one.

Embroidered Edgings and Insertings.

An exceptionally fine assortment in Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss, worth from 10c. to 50c. yard, offered at this sale at

4c., 6c., 8c. 10c., 12c. and 15c. Yard.

These are exceptionally good bargains and will go quickly, so if you wish to take advantage of this special offering you had better come early.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

Spring Opening

Millinery, Costumes, Gowns, Waists, etc.

Wednesday, March 21st.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Evenings, 8:20. **BROTHER OFFICERS.** Matinées, 2:15.

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. **HACKETT.** **CRITERION THEATRE** B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. **The Pride of Jennico.**

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Saturday. **WM. GILLETTE** in His New Play, **SHERLOCK HOLMES**

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 24th St. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. 50th Time, Friday Ev'g. Souvenirs. LAST WEEK. **CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS** March 26—12 MONTHS LATER.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. "Biggest kind of a hit."—Herald. EV'GS, 8 O'C. MATS. WED. AND SAT., 1:50. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production. **HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.**

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST. LAST WEEK—EVGS., 8. SAT. MAT., 2. **HENRY IRVING and ELLEN TERRY:** To-night at 8—Robespierre. Wed., Thurs. & Friday—The Merchant of Venice. Sat. Mat.—The Amber Heart & Waterloo. Sat. Night—Nance Oldfield & The Bells.

NEXT WEEK.
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
Daniel Frohman will present
E. H. SOTHERN
VIRGINIA HARNED
In an elaborate production of
THE SUNKEN BELL.
***SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

SCHLEY Music Hall, 34th St. & B'way. **MAT. TO-DAY.** POLITE VAUDEVILLE. EVENINGS, 8:15. MME. HERRMANN, McAVOY & MAY, CHAS. T. ALDRICH, EMMA CARUS, SANSONE & DE LILA. POPULAR PRICES. PATRICE & COMPANY, WILLIAMS & TUCKER, QUAKER CITY Q'TET, GILBERT & GOLDIE, FROBEL & RUGE.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. McIntyre & Heath, Midgeley & Carlisle, Fields & Ward, Dor. Neville, Max Unger, Mov. Pict's

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. Paul Gilmore & Co. in "Three Musketeers." Lew Hawkins, Cora Stuart & Co., 3 Westons, Mov. Pict

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance. CAMILLE D'ARVILLE, LYDIA YEAMANS TITUS, JAS. O. BARROWS & CO. in "TACTICS," Harrigan, Smith & Fuller, Florence Moore, BIOGRAPH, N. Y. Driving Club on the Speedway.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. LAST WEEK OF THE **PASSION PLAY** of Oberammergau. Band Music. CINEMATOGRAPH.

14TH STREET THEATRE, near 6th Ave. Nights 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. **THE GREAT RUBY,** As played 200 NIGHTS at DALY'S THEATRE. Big cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman, 100 o'rs.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Ev'gs 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. STUART ROBSON IN OLIVER GOLDSMITH

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St., Bway & 7th av. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30. 2 LAST WEEKS. **MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS** with JOSEPHINE HALL.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2. THIS GREAT SUCCESS. **BEN-HUR**

MENDELSSOHN HALL. March 28 and 30 at 2. TWO JOINT VIOLIN-PIANO RECITALS. **De Pachmann** **Henri Marteau**

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY, BOWERY BURLESQUERS "Slumming"—Sensational Novelties

The **New York Broadway** 44-45 Sts. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. **BROADWAY to TOKIO** No Smoking at Matinées.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. 3d Year, 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. "Prices that fit the People's Purse." Next Week—BOHEMIAN GIRL. **Patience**

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT. TO-NIGHT. "ALS ICH WIEDERKAM." Sequel to "At the White Horse Tavern."

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900,
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.

SPECIAL NOTICE—In consequence of the continued indisposition of MME. EMMA EAMES, the role of "Sieglinde" will be sung this afternoon by MISS SUSAN STRONG.

THIS AFTERNOON at 1 precisely—Second performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Ternina, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Pevny, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bouton, Molka-Kellogg, Broadfoot, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Prince, and Van Rooy, Conductor, Paur.

Wed. Evg., March 21, at 7:45—Double Bill—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari and Perotti. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Scotti and Salignac.

Thurs. Aft., March 22, at 1 precisely—Third performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Pringle, Breuer, and Van Rooy, Conductor, Paur.

Thursday Evening, March 22, at 9 o'clock, GRAND GALA CONCERT

In aid of the American Hospital Ship "Maine" and the American and British Red Cross Societies. Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Brema, Calvé, Eames, de Lussan, Nordica, Sembrich, Schumann-Heink, de Vere; MM. Bertram, Campanari, Van Dyck, Plançon, Edouard de Reszke, Scotti.

Conductors, MM. Mancinelli, Bevignani, & Paur. Entire Chorus and Orchestra. Regular Opera prices will prevail. Seats now on sale at Box Office.

Fri. Evg., March 23, at 8—CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac and Scotti.

Sat. Aft., March 24, at 1:30—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Ed. de Reszke.

Sat. Evg., March 24, at 8, at Popular Prices—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Emma Eames, Zelie de Lussan, and Clementine de Vere; MM. Dufriche, Pini Corsi, and Campanari.

Sun. Evg., March 25, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Sembrich and Mantelli; MM. Salignac, Campanari, and Plançon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Evg., Mar. 25.
First Performance in America of
CESAR FRANCK'S GREAT ORATORIO,
"Les Beatitudes" by the **German Liederkranz** SOLOISTS: Mmes. Seabury C. Ford, Many Maurer, Messrs. Van Rooy, Hamlin, Sparger, and others. Dr. PAUL KLENGEL, ... Conductor.
Prices: 50c., $1, $1.50, $2; Boxes, $12, $15. Sale begins Wednesday, March 21st, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square West. Direction Victor Thrane.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Fri., Mch. 23, at 2 P.M. Sat., Mch. 24, at 8:15 P.M.
Soloists { Miss MARIE BREMA....Mezzo Soprano / Mr LEO SCHULZ.....Violoncello
Overture, "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Mendelssohn; Aria from "Orphee," Gluck; Concerto for Violoncello, Schumann; Songs by Schubert, Brahms, Bruneau, Tschaikowsky; SYMPHONY, "OCEAN," RUBINSTEIN.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's and Rullman's.

CARNEGIE HALL.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor.
Wed. Aft., March 21, **ADAMOWSKI**
Thurs. Evg., March 22. **DOHNANYI**
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8. MATS. WED. & SAT. LAST 5 NIGHTS. MADAME BUTTERFLY and NAUGHTY ANTHONY. Thursday, Exquisite Floral Souvenirs. March 26th—Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop."

THE CASINO GIRL **CASINO** 2d Time TO-NIGHT! George W. Lederer's International Production of Harry B. Smith's latest work.

BIJOU Otijiro Kawakami, Sada Yacco & FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS, "Scarlet Snow" and "Teijio." Ev's 8:20. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 19TH WEEK. **WAY DOWN EAST.** Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:10.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mats. Tues. & Sat. **WHIRL-I-GIG** and the latest Laughing Success **SAPOLIO**

BERKELEY LYCEUM 19-21 W. 44th St. Wednesday, Mch 21, 11 A. M., Mr. Goodyear's 5th Lecture (Illus.). Title: "The Glories of Florence."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. **MAY IRWIN** in SISTER MARY. Pop. Prices! Wed. Mat. 25c. & 50c.

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—AS YOU LIKE IT.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. **ANNIE RUSSELL** IN MISS HOBBS. 8:15. Sat. Mat.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Yucca, strong woman; May Ganz, midget; Fire King. 2 Co's.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, colder, northerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,662. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York? Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 70⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 44c; cash cotton, 9⅞c.

LEGISLATURE.—It is believed at Albany that the Legislature will not adjourn before the end of the first week in April. At a caucus of Republican Senators yesterday the Lewis bill to repeal the Horton law was made a party measure. Senator Coggeshall bolted the caucus, and Senator Willis did not vote. If both oppose the bill in the Senate, as is likely, it will probably be defeated. A delegation from the Merchants' Association urged the Senate Committee to report the Water bill, drawn by the association and introduced by Assemblyman Morgan and Senator Ford. The Assembly passed the Higgins bill, which will permit the State Trust and the Morton Trust Companies to merge.—Page 8.

CONGRESS.—Republicans in the Senate held many meetings yesterday, but failed to agree on a plan to solve the Puerto Rican tariff and government problem. Senator Hanna declares that the Senate will pass the House tariff bill without change. The conferrees of the House and Senate have come to an agreement on the Appropriation bill for the relief of the Puerto Ricans. Mr. Morgan discussed the Puerto Rican question yesterday in the Senate. The House has begun consideration of the Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter. In the House yesterday Mr. Sulzer of New York denounced the Administration because the War Department refused to give out secret information as to British fortifications on our northern border. He declared England had used the United States to accomplish her own selfish ends.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—The Colonial Office is about to issue a proclamation by which it is said the Boers will be held responsible for the destruction of mines, and damages must be made good, if necessary by a levy on private property. President Steyn has replied to the message of Lord Roberts protesting against Boer abuses of the white flag, use of explosive bullets, &c. He says that the British have violated the usages of war, and that the only explosive bullets in possession of the Boers were taken from the British. The threat of the Boers to destroy Johannesburg and the mines was discussed in the House of Commons. The German Foreign Office denies that it has taken any steps to protect the mines or that it has any understanding with Russia. Winston Churchill disputes the assertion that the relief of Ladysmith was due to Lord Roberts's operations, and warmly defends the Natal army. Difficulty in protecting American missionaries in the interior of China has been met by this Government. The United States gunboat Wheeling has gone to Taku.—Pages 3 and 6.

Page 1.

The election in the Seventy-first Regiment against which many officers protested was held last night, and William H. Linson was declared chosen as junior Major.

It is reported that information has been received that the man who killed Goebel is a mulatto, now in hiding in the mountains.

Prominent Democrats in Washington criticise the new Bryan platform adopted in Nebraska. They see danger to Democracy in Nebraska's action. Don M. Dickinson says the Democratic Party had hoped to write its own platform this year. Col. Jones is generally satisfied with the principles expressed.

Page 2.

The Grand Jury yesterday continued its investigation into the charges of tribute taking from gamblers in this city.

Page 7.

Mrs. Emilie Goebel, who says she formerly lived as his wife with James B. Kellogg, manager of the E. S. Dean Company, testified against him yesterday.

Page 8.

Mr. Root, the Secretary of War, reported to the President the results of his recent visit to Cuba. He does not believe the municipal elections can be held May 1.

Page 10.

The Attorney General's office ruled that call loans are not subject to a stamp tax.

Page 14.

By a decision of Justice Eursman yesterday, granting an application by Miss Olga Nethersole and her co-defendants to have the "Sapho" case transferred to General Sessions, it will now go before the Grand Jury.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 13.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Legal Notices.—Page 7.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

CLARK-DALY MINE SUIT.

Great Legal Battle Between the Millionaire Enemies Begun.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mont., March 20.—The trial of the Colusa-Parrot-Anaconda case, in which United States Senator Clark is proceeding against Marcus Daly, was begun in the United States Court here to-day. Some of the best-known geological and mining men in the United States will be arrayed on either side. There are three suits in all, but the trial of one will determine all the contentions.

The mines involved are the Neversweat of the Anaconda Company and the Colusa-Parrot Mining Company, of which Senator Clark is the head. The question of apex is involved in this, as in similar suits tried in courts, and the determination of the matter will mean a great many millions of dollars to the company securing a favorable decision.

Both sides have been actively preparing for the trial for a year past, and every section of the country has been scoured for mining experts to give testimony in the case.

Mine models costing thousands of dollars have been constructed for the purpose of the trial, which will be one of the notable ones in Butte's history.

Essays on School Buildings Wanted.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 20.—The National Educational Association, through the National Council of Education, has offered $1,200 in prizes for the best essays on seating, lighting, heating, and ventilating public school buildings—$200 as a first prize and $100 as a second prize for essays on each of the four subjects named. Competition is open to the world. Irwin Shepard, Secretary of the National Educational Association, and W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, have charge of the matter.

Chicago Banks' Circulation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 20.—The National banks of Chicago have lost no time in getting the additional circulation authorized by the new financial act. Up to date, of a possible increase of nearly $1,300,000, $1,254,000 has been applied for, and of this amount $712,450 has been shipped from Washington. Of the fourteen National banks of Chicago, five have applied for the additional circulation authorized by the law.

$87,000,000 Bonds for Exchange.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The amount of bonds received at the Treasury to-day for exchange for the new 2s was $10,000,000, making a total to date of $87,000,000. Of this amount $5,300,000 came from persons or institutions other than National banks.

Banker Stricken with Apoplexy.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 20.—Theodore Little, President of the First National Bank of Morristown, N. J., and one of the oldest lawyers in New Jersey, was stricken with apoplexy last night. His condition was reported to be favorable to-day.

DEMOCRATS CRITICISE NEW BRYAN PLATFORM

Leaders Express Disappointment at Nebraska's Action.

SENATOR JONES FINDS FLAWS

Generally, However, He Says, He Likes the Platform—Others See Danger to Democracy in It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Democrats of prominence have been extremely reluctant to say what they think of the platform adopted in Lincoln, Neb., and said to have been prepared by Col. William J. Bryan.

Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson, who is here on other business, said to-night:

"I had hoped that the Democratic Party would be allowed to write its platform this year. When the Lincoln party begins by readopting the Chicago platform entire, and then proceeds to reassert it in particulars, and we are given to understand that this platform is to be offered to the Democrats later on, perhaps we are to be disappointed."

Other Democrats, who do not care to be quoted about what Mr. Bryan is reported to have formulated as the platform for the Democrats as well as the Populists, do not conceal their dejection. The enforced coalition of the Populists and Democrats, it seems to them, must put off that rehabilitation of the Democratic Party that is needed to bring into line the Democrats necessary to the party's success. A well-known Democrat of Iowa who worked with the Gold Democracy in 1896, said to-night:

"If this is to be the programme of the opposition to McKinley, you may look for a repetition of Shaw's 65,000 plurality in November. As long as it is necessary to convince people that the sound and sane Democrats of Iowa have no brotherhood with cranks, just so long will that State give Republican majorities made up in part by Democratic votes that have no part in this Populistic rubbish."

There was a general disinclination among the responsible leaders of the Democratic Party to say anything in favor of the new Nebraska creed for Bryanites. Most of them did not want to talk at all, and even the strong free silverites commended without reserve only those parts which were in the platform of 1896.

James D. Richardson, the Democratic leader in the House, was close mouthed. "I shall be at the convention in Kansas City," he said, "and I will express my opinion about it then. I do not care to say anything about it until that time arrives." Mr. Richardson added that many persons had been asking him about the platform, and said that he had refused to express his opinions.

When Senator Daniel of Virginia was asked for his opinion he said he had not read the platform, but only a synopsis of it. "It's a joint Democratic and Populist platform, isn't it?" he asked. Being told that it was, he said: "Well, then, I don't believe I care to express any opinion about it just now."

Senator Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the National Committee, was more communicative. Not all the new features of the platform meet with Mr. Jones's approval. He said:

"I don't know why the newspapers should say that this is Mr. Bryan's platform, but I think it a very admirable expression of what Democrats all over the country are saying and thinking just now. The plank about the initiative and referendum is perhaps an exception. Within certain limits the referendum is a good thing. I don't believe, however, in submitting all kinds of legislation and all public questions to the popular vote.

"As to the plank about imperialism, I agree heartily with the first two propositions. I believe in giving the Filipinos independence, but when it comes to protecting them from outside interference, as we have protected the republics of Central and South America, that is a subject which requires consideration. I don't think it practicable to extend the Monroe doctrine to the Philippines. Otherwise, I regard the platform as a very happy expression of Democratic sentiment and strongly approve of it."

THE SOUTH AND COL. BRYAN.

Interest in Free Silver Said to be Waning—Commercial Travelers' Boom for Judge Van Wyck.

A prominent Tammany Hall official who has just returned from the South, but who fears that the use of his name might arouse the ire of the Mayor, said yesterday:

"I have been in many Southern States and the general prosperity surprised me. Cotton mills and other kinds of factories are springing up everywhere. The people are too busy to pay any attention to politics. Nevertheless it can be said that Bryanism and 16 to 1 are dying out, and if New York and New England would make any sort of a fight against Bryan in the convention at Kansas City nearly every delegate from the South would vote with the Eastern men."

Similar views were expressed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by George H. Wilson of Atlanta.

The Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League will to-day flood the South with circulars which will set forth in substance that "it is for the Democrats of the Southern States to say whether William McKinley shall be re-elected or whether a Democrat, educated in the South and who loves that section, shall succeed him." A new lease of life given to the Republican Party means, it is asserted, that the representation of the Southern States in Congress will be reduced, that general prosperity in the South has made Democrats of the South apathetic, that William J. Bryan cannot be elected, and that 16 to 1 is dead, but that unless the South is alert Bryan will be nominated by default. Calamity, it is declared, cannot be cried in the face of prosperity. Bryan holds the sympathy of the South as a valiant fighter who has lost, but he stands no better chance than would have Jefferson Davis after he had fought his losing fight.

Mr. Bryan, it is set forth, has proved himself a false prophet. As a man he is entitled to love and respect; he is sincere but mistaken. A few years from now, the circular says, he may be President of the United States, but he cannot be elected in 1900. If some Democrat is elected, Mr. Bryan may be a great power in his party—the head of the Cabinet; if defeated again, he will destroy his party. If the Democratic Party carries New York, it will elect the next President. Augustus Van Wyck is reasonably sure of carrying New York, the circular says, against McKinley, with anti-trusts as the principal issue.

"Men of the South," the circular reads, "Judge Van Wyck is one of your own people. He is bone of your bone, flesh of your flesh. One thing is certain: Augustus Van Wyck's name will be presented to the Kansas City Convention."

EXPECT MANY IMMIGRANTS.

Railroads Out of Chicago Looking for Heavy Business.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Local agents of railroads east and west of Chicago predict a heavier movement of immigrants to this country during the coming season than in any year since 1885. During the past few days 2,000 immigrants have passed through Chicago for the Northwest. In April it is expected 3,000 Finlanders will arrive.

In addition to the foreigners, it is expected that there will be a large movement from the Southern and Eastern States to the Cape Nome gold fields.

Fast Service to Detroit.

The New York Central's "Detroit Special" leaves New York at 4:00 P. M. every day. Fine service, no excess fare. Illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

GOEBEL'S ASSASSIN LOCATED?

Sergt. Golden's Information Said to Indicate a Mulatto Now in the Mountains.

LOUISVILLE, March 20.—The exact nature of the information given by Sergt. Golden to the attorneys charged with the investigation of the killing of William Goebel has not been made public. The story is published, however, that Golden has divulged to the attorneys the name of the man who fired the shots that killed Goebel. The person mentioned is a mulatto who formerly lived at Winchester, was prominent in the French-Eversole feud, and is known as a dead shot. This man is now supposed to be in the wilds of one of the mountain counties.

Evidence that he was in Frankfort at the time of the assassination was found among papers taken from W. H. Culton, a clerk in the Auditor's office, when the latter was arrested a week or so ago, on a warrant charging him with being an accessory to the murder. Among these papers were receipts for board bills amounting to about $300, incurred by eighteen men who were in Frankfort for some time before and at the time Goebel was shot. In one of these receipts the name of the mulatto mentioned is given. The receipt in this case is for money received from John Perkins by Bettina Pittman for the board of three men. Perkins is a porter about the State House.

HIRAM HITCHCOCK TO WED.

Hotel Proprietor to Marry Miss Emma H. Howell To-morrow.

Hiram Hitchcock, senior member of the firm of Hitchcock, Darling & Co. of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, has quietly gone to his native place, Hanover, N. H., where his marriage with Miss Emma H. Howell of the same town will take place to-morrow.

Mr. Hitchcock and Miss Howell are distant cousins, and for more than two years the latter has made her home at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. She is a handsome brunette. There are few men in New York better known that Mr. Hitchcock. He has been one of the proprietors of the famous hostelry since its completion in 1859. Prior to coming to New York he was chief clerk in the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans.

Mr. Hitchcock projected the construction of the Madison Square Garden, and aided materially in the building of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and has long served as Treasurer of the Board of Trustees. He invested largely in the company that originally proposed to construct the Nicaragua Canal. He is a Trustee of Dartmouth College, and at Hanover is the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital, an institution erected and maintained by Mr. Hitchcock as a memorial to his first wife, who died about twelve years ago. Mr. Hitchcock's only child, a son, is also dead.

The engagement of Mr. Hitchcock to Miss Howell has been kept very quiet and the announcement of their marriage to-morrow will cause much surprise.

NEW YORK VILLAGE ELECTIONS.

GOUVERNEUR, March 20.—To-day's charter election resulted in the election of S. D. Hazelton, (Democrat,) as President by 21 majority over Charles Fuller, (Republican,) who was a candidate for re-election. M. E. Loveland, (Republican,) was defeated for re-election for Trustee by John Fortune, (Democrat,) by 5 majority. The balance of the ticket is Republican by majorities ranging from 13 to 125.

LITTLE FALLS, March 20.—At the charter election in Dolgeville to-day J. B. Fenner, (Democrat, was elected President over Julius Brackwold, (Republican,) by 6 votes. The balance of the officers were elected by a union ticket.

NEWBURG, March 20.—At the village election here to-day the entire Democratic ticket was elected, as follows: President—W. B. Watson; Trustees—F. A. Hoyt, A. R. Stanley; Treasurer—I. B. Cammack; Collector—E. B. Havens. This is the first Democratic victory in many years.

At Matteawan the Democrats had a sweeping victory. The full ticket as elected is: President—B. F. Green; Trustees—Jeremiah Palmer and Jonathan Titus; Collector—Christopher A. Hayhurst; Treasurer—George Ellis.

HUDSON, March 20.—In the election for city officers to-day Delancy (Republican) for Assessor was elected by 265 majority. The vote for Supervisors shows a gain of one Republican which changes the Board of Supervisors from Democratic to Republican. The vote on Aldermen shows a change of one Alderman for each party with a tie vote in the Third Ward, which, when decided by a Democratic Board of Aldermen, will probably give it to the Democrats. The Common Council is Democratic.

PELHAM VILLAGE ELECTION.

Republicans Meet a Surprise, but Win by a Narrow Margin.

The village of Pelham yesterday had an election which was a surprise to even the knowing ones there in that it developed unexpected strength on the part of the so-called "People's Party." It had been announced that there was no opposition, yet when the ballots were counted the Republicans had 24 votes and the People's ticket 24.

Of the total votes, counsel for the election officers declared 8 defective, and as 6 of those were for the People's candidates, the Republican ticket won. Those who were elected are: President—Arthur G. C. Fletcher; Trustee—Waldo D. Hodsell; Treasurer—John Butler; Collector—Harry Gestefeld.

The fight in the village has been on the question of "one-man power." The so-called Republican ticket, strictly speaking, is not wholly Republican.

NORTH TARRYTOWN ELECTION.

The Citizens, or Rockefeller, Ticket Easily Victorious.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 20.—The Citizens', or Rockefeller, ticket was victorious in the election in North Tarrytown to-day after an exciting campaign and poll. The officers elected were: Thomas Birdsall, President; James Lawn, Michael J. Murphy, and Irving De Revere, Trustees; Evander Farrington, Treasurer, and Andrew Tracy, Collector.

M. J. Martin, defeated for Trustee, was one of the Assessors who placed the valuations on the John D. and William Rockefeller estates which caused litigation. John Cahill, defeated for President, opposed as a Trustee the Rockefeller interests.

Nearly 800 votes were cast. The Citizens' ticket has majorities averaging 200.

Republicans Win at Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 20.—In Tarrytown tickets known as Republican and Democratic ran at the village election to-day. The Republican ticket was elected by about 100 majority. Those elected are: President—Charles Gross; Trustees—Edward S. Yocum, Andrew H. Brown, and Peter Tidaback, Sr.; Treasurer—Frederick A. Russell; Collector—Charles W. Briggs.

Democratic Victory at Irvington.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., March 20.—The Democratic ticket was elected here to-day, as follows: President—Henry H. Cannon; Treasurer—Daniel Gelligan; Trustees—Jacob Winter and William E. Farriel; Collector—Robert Dashwood.

Dobbs Ferry Republicans Win.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., March 20.—The Republican ticket was elected at the village election here to-day. It was headed by C. F. Erchhorn for President.

New Postal Station Established.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Postal Sub-Station No. 135 is ordered established April 1 at 555 Eleventh Avenue, New York.

The quality of "OLD SARATOGA" Whiskey, made by Rosskam, Gerstley & Co., never changes. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

COL. BATES IGNORES PROTEST OF OFFICERS

71st Regiment Election Held and Linson Declared Victor.

RESTS ON CHALLENGED VOTE

One Resignation Reported Immediately After the Announcement and the Faction Fight Intensified.

Despite the formal protests of ten of his officers, Col. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment allowed the election for Junior Major to proceed at the armory last evening. The result, as announced by him, was 13 votes cast for Capt. William H. Linson and 12 for Capt. J. H. Wells, but one of the votes for Capt Linson was protested.

Whatever the final outcome, the present effect must be, it is declared, to strain to a still higher pitch the relations between the two factions which are struggling for the control of the regiment, one of which is declared to be composed of the officers who went to the front in the Spanish war, and of which Capt. Wells is the standard bearer, and the other of those who remained at home.

An air of suppressed excitement pervaded the armory last night, and crowds of enlisted men hung about the door of the Colonel's room waiting for the count and discussing the situation in whispers. The challenge came from Capt. David L. Hough of Company K, when Second Lieut. Peter Short, Jr., of Company A presented himself. The protest was made because Lieut. Short resigned about a month ago, but Col. Bates decided that he remained an officer until he received his discharge.

Friends of Capt. Wells take issue with this because at the time he presented his resignation Lieut. Short requested that he be relieved from duty pending action upon it, and an order to that effect was given. They insist that when relieved from all duty he perforce surrendered all privileges of his position, and some even propose an investigation to ascertain whether his discharge has not already been granted even though it may not yet have reached him.

The tension in the regiment has reached the breaking point, for hardly had the vote been counted when it was announced that Capt. W. B. Hazen of Company K, a strong Linson man, had resigned. Capt. Hazen was himself candidate for Lieutenant Colonel at the election of several weeks ago, when Capt. Linson triumphed over Capt. Wells until the Attorney General nullified the proceedings.

This news caused great jubilation in the ranks of the Wells men, for they say that with this vote out of their way the final success of their man is assured, should another election be ordered, as even the ardent supporters of Capt. Linson seem to think very probable.

They have alleged from the beginning that last night's election was a "snap" affair ordered to keep out the votes of Second Lieuts. Frederick Kopper, Jr., of Company F; Charles H. Briner of Company K, and McMahon of Company H, who were so recently elected that they have not yet had time to appear before the Brigade Examining Board and so are, therefore, still without their commissions. All three were at San Juan, and are expected to vote for Capt. Wells, who was a Major in the United States Volunteer Service at the time of that battle.

Should this last election be declared a tie at general headquarters these officers can be fully qualified before another can be held. Col. Bates, it was said, did not even refer to the request made by the ten officers at the meeting of Monday night that the election be postponed. He announced the result as stated to the reporters last night in the briefest terms.

"But there was a protest, Colonel," one remarked.

"I won't say anything about that," he replied as he withdrew into his private office.

Capt. Hough, who challenged Lieut. Short's vote, said, "I have no personal feeling in the matter, but I expect to perform any duty which comes to me as a military man."

SPECIAL STANDARD OIL RATE.

Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Discriminated in Favor of Rockefeller.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 20.—The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway Companies were both before the Railway Committee of the Privy Council to-day charged with discrimination of rates in favor of the Standard Oil Company. They admitted that the alleged discrimination existed, but contended that it was not undue discrimination.

The railways charge generally 35 cents a hundred from Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and Black Rock to Montreal, while they only charge the Standard Oil Company and its affiliations 25 cents from Sarnia to Montreal, a longer distance. Not only was this the case, but they gave a reduction of one-sixth off the twenty-five-cent rate from Sarnia to Standard Oil. It was a private arrangement.

When this was being done they increased the rates from Detroit and Buffalo, thereby aiding to keep the field to the Standard Company in Canada. The Minister of Railways expressed the opinion that the discrimination was proved, but additional evidence will be taken.

BIG GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

Chicago Merchants to Have a Chance to Bid for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Chicago merchants are to be given a chance at the immense contracts which the War Department has in the past accorded principally to Philadelphia and New York business houses. These have amounted to millions of dollars yearly.

The complaint of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association that local men had been discriminated against served to enlist the aid of the Illinois Senators and Representatives. A dispatch from Washington says:

"The Quartermaster's Department, in spite of the alleged lack of response at Chicago, will make at least one more effort to interest merchants of that city. Advertisements calling for bids to be opened April 1, were sent to-day. Proposals are invited for about $750,000 worth of goods, including 70,000 pairs of leggins, 5,300 campaign hats, 6,500 campaign hat-cords, 70,000 pairs of russet shoes, 40,000 pairs of black calf shoes, 50,000 pairs of lightweight white cotton stockings, 175,000 pairs of lightweight brown cotton stockings, and 2,000 flag halyards.

SULTAN EXILES EIGHT WOMEN.

Charged with Machinations with His Brother-in-Law—Secretary Also Exiled.

LONDON, March 21.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says: "Eight ladies of the palace have been sent into exile for machinations in connection with the Sultan's fugitive brother-in-law, Mahmud Pasha. The Palace secretary, Kiamli Bey, was suddenly exiled to Hedjaz last Saturday. The reason has not been made public."

Faith Cure Patient Found Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVANA, Ill., March 20.—Henry Taylor, who had been under treatment by a faith-cure doctor, was found lying dead in his home last night. It is not known how long he had been dead, as a paper was found pinned on his breast on which was written, "This man is not dead, but in a trance." The authorities are looking for the faith-cure doctor.

ADJOURNMENT AT ALBANY.

Session Not Likely to End Until Early Next Month—Mr. Odell Holds Conferences.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—The date for the final adjournment of the Legislature is expected to be positively fixed to-morrow. Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee arrived here this evening for the purpose of hastening the work of the Legislature. He had a talk with Speaker Nixon and with William J. Youngs, secretary to the Governor. From Mr. Youngs he learned the wishes of Gov. Roosevelt. The Governor and Mr. Odell will have a talk to-morrow, at which several legislative matters of importance will probably be settled.

It is generally believed to-night that the Legislature will not adjourn "without day" before the end of the first week in April. This belief is strengthened by the refusal of the Senate Republican caucus to-day to adopt the Assembly resolution calling for adjournment on March 31. If the resolution had been adopted the Committee on Rules of the House would have taken charge of business.

The Assembly has been clearing up its part of the work rapidly, but there has been an apparent inclination on the part of the Senate to delay legislation. The result is that the upper house is considerably behind the lower.

Mr. Odell held a conference to-night with Senators Ellsworth, Higgins, Stranahan, Krum, and other members of the Senate and from them learned the situation in that body. It is Mr. Odell's wish that the Legislature adjourn at the earliest day possible, and he so informed the organization leaders.

DEWEY ILL IN SAVANNAH.

The Admiral Stricken with Indigestion and Programme of Entertainment Was Abandoned.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 20.—The programme for the entertainment of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey was broken this evening by the illness of the Admiral. A public reception had been arranged to take place between 9 and 11 o'clock, and 5,000 persons gathered at the De Soto Hotel to greet the distinguished visitors. But the Admiral was too ill to appear and the function was abandoned.

The Admiral suffered an attack of indigestion on board the revenue cutter Hamilton while the party was on a trip down the river and harbor. Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service and Dr. St. J. B. Graham, who were aboard the cutter, attended the Admiral, but his indisposition was so severe that it was deemed best to bring him back to this city on board the steam yacht of Edward Kelly of New York, which was accompanying the revenue cutter. The Admiral is resting easily to-night, and his physician says he will no doubt be able to go on with the programme of arrangements to-morrow.

THOUSANDS TO SING TO DEWEY.

School Children's Chorus Will Greet the Admiral in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Thirty thousand school children will greet Admiral Dewey with songs when he comes to Chicago in May. At any rate, Mr. Bloom, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Music, estimates there will be that number, for to-day he asked the General Committee on Dewey Day to appropriate enough money to buy that many music books. The request is being considered.

The Press Club, the University Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, and the Woman's Press League have all made bids to entertain Admiral and Mrs. Dewey.

"NOT A CANDIDATE," SAYS ODELL.

State Chairman Declares He Is for Roosevelt for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—One of the first questions asked of Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee on his arrival here to-night by nearly every one who approached him was, "Are you a candidate for Governor?" Mr. Platt's lieutenant smiled as the inquiry was repeatedly put to him, and finally said:

"I am for the renomination of Theodore Roosevelt for Governor, and I am not a candidate for any public office and do not want any. My friends know my position, and I do not understand why such reports should be put in circulation.

"Those who know Mr. Odell best say that the idea of holding public office of any kind is repugnant to him. He likes his present place at the head of the State Committee and does not want anything else. He has refused several places since he retired from Congress.

ROCKEFELLER TO GIVE $100,000.

Wellesley College to Get that Sum When Debt of $96,000 Is Raised.

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 20.—President Caroline Hazard, at the close of the chapel service at Wellesley College to-day, announced that John D. Rockefeller had promised to give Wellesley $100,000 when the college debt should be raised. The debt is about $96,000.

By efforts of the alumnae during the last two years, more than $60,000 has been raised or pledged toward the incumbrance. It is hoped that the conditions of Mr. Rockefeller's gift, which will be used to establish a permanent endowment fund for the college, will be met by next commencement. The students indulged in cheers for the college and Mr. Rockefeller before the beginning of recitations.

ESTATE TIED UP SINCE 1801.

Seventy-three Heirs at Law Seek Part of Long-Standing Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., March 20.—The application of the heirs at law of the late Hezekiah Selleck for the settlement of the estate by the distribution of $4,000 received from the Government in payment of the claim, under the French Spoliation act, for the vessel Hannah, captured by French privateers, has been heard in the Norwalk Probate Court.

There are seventy-three heirs. Owing to the great expense in the settlement of an estate so long standing and the commission paid to Washington attorneys in the collection of the claim, the amount received by each heir will be small. However, the late Hezekiah Selleck was a heavy owner in three others vessels, and if these claims are paid under another act of Congress, the heirs will be well reimbursed for all of their hard work in this case.

The late Hezekiah Selleck was born July 14, 1776, and died unmarried and without issue Jan. 2, 1801.

GIRL STRANGELY MISSING.

Miss Augusta Van Keuren Started to a Wedding Jan. 10, but Never Arrived.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. March 20.—It is feared that misfortune has befallen Miss Augusta Van Keuren, a Rhinebeck girl who up to the time of her disappearance on Jan. 10 was employed as a teacher in School No. 3, in Rondout.

Miss Van Keuren is the daughter of August Van Keuren. When first missed from her home it was feared that she had fallen through the ice while crossing the Hudson River and had been drowned. Her mother and her sister, Mrs. Irving McCausland, then made the statement that the girl was visiting her sister in New York. This statement, it is now ascertained, was not correct. The missing girl's relatives have asked the police to look for her. When Miss Van Keuren left home she said that she was going to attend the wedding of a friend, but she was not at the wedding.

BIG THIRD AVENUE COUP AIDS MARKET

Tone of Complete Confidence Follows Its Disclosure.

MENACE TO BUSINESS GONE

Industrials Rally Under Buoyant Lead of Traction Securities.

William C. Whitney Announces that Metropolitan Guarantees Third Avenue Indebtedness and Points Out Benefits of Consolidation.

Wall Street had no dullness yesterday to wail over. The Stock Exchange opened in tumult, transactions were big, prices widely fluctuating. And all on account of the new Third Avenue deal. What William C. Whitney and Thomas F. Ryan had accomplished for their Metropolitan corporation proved more than a surprise to Wall Street—figured as cause for security market excitement in recent times unprecedented.

Third Avenue's opening quotation could not be officially fixed. In the same crowd, at the same time, the stock was being sold by one group of traders around $90 a share, while within elbow touch other brokers were furiously making bids above par. Within the first two or three minutes of business thousands of shares changed hands; and though later in the day activity slackened somewhat, transactions before the close approximated 70,000 shares. Sales at 90 at the opening were the lowest quoted at any time during the day, the stock rising to within the barest fraction of 102, with the final figure only half a point below top notch.

SHORTS PANIC-STRICKEN.

Speculators responsible for short contracts seemed panic-stricken. Suddenly they had found that the stock was so much oversold that it could no longer be readily borrowed—and agitation on this account approached almost a frenzy before 11 o'clock, for early in the first hour of business owners of the stock began to call for its delivery. The premium for cash stock, for actual certificates wherewith to make good delivery contracts, rushed up to 4 per cent—$400 for a single day's use of a 100-share certificate. Object lessons like these are easy to understand. In this one was significance of the fact that Third Avenue stock had virtually become cornered. The short interest, quoted popularly at 60,000 shares, has probably been very much greater—was even at the close of business yesterday as large as the original 60,000 estimate, for, despite the terrific thrashing which speculators on the bear side have suffered, there seemed to be renewed selling for the short account throughout the latter part of the day. It is hard for the average Stock Exchange speculator to give up a cherished theory—and no theory in Wall Street's history has been more fondled than that Third Avenue distresses must exterminate Third Avenue values. Thus, according to Wall Street veterans, the speculative end is not yet—one field of shorts having been harvested only perhaps to whet the knives of the mowing machine for a fresh crop.

TRACTION STOCKS ADVANCE.

Along with Third Avenue's rushing swing upward all the other traction stocks sprang naturally into buoyancy. Metropolitan, of course had notable attention; and friends of the property could hardly seek a better record than that which their stock made promptly.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit did similarly well. Inside buying showed, and short covering was conspicuous. Wall Street showed itself ready to be persuaded that Brooklyn Rapid Transit absorption will be an early sequel to Messrs. Whitney and Ryan's Third Avenue acquisition.

And Manhattan was not laggard in show of strength like that of the other local transit properties. Its gain was not so big, but indications seemed to suggest belief in some high financial quarters that reports current months ago of Metropolitan's plan to control the Manhattan system were entitled to new consideration. Wall Street, indeed, is willing after the Third Avenue disclosure to give ready confidence to any representation which seems to signify concentration of development in the local transportation field. President Vreeland's exhibit of how economy can be effected on a tremendous scale through the unification of Third Avenue and Metropolitan lines gives Wall Street an "argument" for a further consolidation, to include Manhattan—it being urged that the same power plant wherewith these surface lines are driven can provide power for the elevated system, and with perhaps even greater proportionate economy.

A HEALTHFUL SIGNIFICANCE.

Professional Wall Street was very much in earnest in calculations like these yesterday, and the buying of the transit stocks represented a good deal more merely than the skedaddling of shorts, the exigencies of speculators trapped in their overconfidence that Third Avenue's bones were to be clean-picked at a bear feast. Commission house transactions represented substantial purchases. Investors seemed ready to give new favor to the entire Street railway group. Healthful significance showed in this.

The entire stock market improved. Though the tractions led in volume of transactions and scored the biggest gains, better tendencies were assertive throughout the Stock Exchange list. Especially were gains prominent in stocks with which the names of William C. Whitney and Thomas F. Ryan are identified. Industrial properties in which they are Directors profited marketwise substantially. Consolidated Gas, as an example, jumped up more than half a dozen points. Such exhibits were in reflection of the prestige which Metropolitan financiers have newly added to a record already crowded with extraordinary successes.

THE EFFECT ON THE MARKET.

While Stock Exchange applause was unstinted, however, the factor which was most impressive had to do with the feeling of relief which extended widely beyond the group of properties in which Mr. Whitney and Mr. Ryan and their associates have direct control or influence. A forceful sign was provided in pronounced change of attitude toward the market upon the part of conservative brokers and operators who hitherto have been urging that it was unsafe for either trader or investor to get largely into the market while such snarls as that involved in the Third Avenue receivership were unsettled. Prudent Wall Street advisers have put much stress upon the possibility that other and bigger troubles might come from the Third Avenue smash. Thus the passing of that bogie, the proof that Third Avenue is to be rejuvenated instead of dismembered, exerts double influence—not only removes what has been considered a grave menace, but actually establishes financial credit. And all day yesterday the most conservative brokers of the Stock Exchange, acting upon this change of status, were advising customers that the security market outlook is because of the Third Avenue accomplishment advanced into healthfulness. How much this change of sentiment told was evidenced significantly in the record of the day's total transactions. Though the group of traction stocks had naturally much the most conspicuousness, other stocks of the list contributed an aggregate twice as great—twice as big, moreover, as recently has been the average daily total for all stocks dealt in. On this basis Wall Street becomes enthusiastic over the belief that the Third Avenue coup has "turned the whole market."

KEENE'S NAME MENTIONED.

Much yesterday was heard of big losses by conspicuous speculators caught on the short side of Third Avenue and some of the other tractions. Of course the gossips dallied with the name of James R. Keene. That's no new habit. Some "authorities" even quoted losses by Mr. Keene at figures far beyond $1,000,000. Mr. Keene himself declined to discuss any of the new contributions to Wall Street biographies of him.

An array of recently developed stock market talent has come to grief. J. Overton Paine, whose career has recently been pyrotechnic, was much discussed at the close of business. Mr. Paine is an energetic youth, somewhat beyond twenty-one, who recently has been gayly advertised as the Consolidated Exchange's phenomenon. On very dull days have Mr. Paine's winnings been bulletined as low as mere tens of thousands. Recently he became very severe in his attitude toward the local traction stocks, and Wall Street news agencies were quoting him only a few days ago as being utterly hopeless of Third Avenue. The oracles had it that he was about to clear various millions on the down tack of Third Avenue and Metropolitan. At his office last night it was said that he expected to be able by 10:30 o'clock this morning to make his clearing-house sheet good.

SOME OF THE LOSERS.

On the Stock Exchange a group of room traders has been sadly overtaken. One such speculator admits losses running as high as $250,000. Others, as many as half a score, acknowledge to friends being hit from $10,000 to $100,000 each. One broker, who has been following a big customer, sold 4,000 shares of Third Avenue short for his own account under 55, covered half of it on Monday at an average of 80, and the other half yesterday around par. Some Paris Fair arrangements are being revised. And Stock Exchange gentlemen sorry for William C. Whitney have suspended their sympathy matinées at Fred Eberlin's.

One of the interesting outcomes of the Metropolitan deal in Third Avenue is that Henry Hart becomes a rich man again. Big holdings of Third Avenue stock tied up in loans, and which could

whether this would include connections with roads above the Harlem was a question that would be determined by business considerations.

Speaking of stock holdings in the Third Avenue before the recent break, Mr. Vreeland said that undoubtedly it had been held almost in toto by Henry Hart and the Remsen estate.

John D. Crimmins was enthusiastic over the change in the prospects of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and the influence that the acquisition of control of its stock by the Metropolitan Street Railway syndicate had exerted in the financial district. "From the time when, through the report of Receiver Grant to Judge Lacombe," he said, "the exhibit was made of the financial condition of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, until news came of the action of Mr. Whitney and his associates, there was a cloud of doubt hanging over Wall Street. Conservative investors were shy and business was almost at a standstill.

CRIMMINS PRAISES WHITNEY.

"It is due to Mr. Whitney and his masterly decision to acquire for himself and his associates the majority of the stock of this road, and by this means assuring to the creditors of the corporation a certainty in time of receiving their principal, that the cloud was lifted. You couldn't talk to investors a couple of days ago. Now look at the course of the stock market. Mr. Whitney cannot receive too much credit for what he has done. The officers of every trust company, bank, and financial institution that loaned money to Third Avenue are now relieved from explanations which they would have been required to make by their Directors or stockholders on account of the collateral they were content to receive. This was often paper with the indorsement of Henry Hart or A. J. Elias.

"I have full faith in the future of the Third Avenue system; the control of it by the Metropolitan interests relieves the financial situation. But the most important of its results is what it will do for the community, the general public who are dependent on the service of our street railways for transportation to business, work, homes, or recreation. The benefit of transfers is admitted, but they cannot be fully enjoyed until these properties come under the operation of the Metropolitan system. Then people living on the west side or north can be carried to the lower part of the city without having to pay two fares. There is at present no transfer between Third Avenue and Metropolitan.

"It will be remembered that in all hearings before committees of the Board of Aldermen and legislative bodies, time and time again citizens have presented themselves to advocate the right of extension of the Metropolitan system into the Inwood and King's Bridge section of the city for the reason that they wanted to be carried to the west side and the shopping district for one fare without change of cars, and not to be compelled to go to the east side by the Third Avenue system. The projected system of consolidation or control of operations would permit of cars running from the Battery to King's Bridge along Broadway.

REMOVES FOUR TRACK MENACE.

"Then, again, another illustration of the benefits of this comity of operation is found in the transfer system, which would be in operation at Forty-second Street, a vast convenience to the general traveling public, and a boon to hundreds of thousands who go to and from the Grand Central Station. It would also remove the menace to life and limb in thoroughfares where four tracks are in operation. Two tracks could, under the proposed arrangement, be done away with but perhaps this might require some legislation. Among other advantages, economies in construction as well as in operation are to be considered.

"In speaking of those to whom credit is due for these boons to the public and the relief to the financial situation, my opinion is that Thomas F. Ryan should share equally in the credit given to Mr. Whitney. As to the time it will require before Third Avenue can be operated by Metropolitan, I cannot even approximate it. The road has first to be taken out of the United States Circuit Court. I will now take much less time to do this than if the receiver had been compelled to go on without any system of comity between Third Avenue and Metropolitan.

"North of the Harlem the possibilities of a business and operating alliance between Third Avenue and Metropolitan can hardly be exaggerated. Here are the Union Railway and other properties acquired by Third Avenue, the sole surface roads operated north of the Harlem, and from Yonkers on the Hudson to Mount Vernon on the Sound. In an area more than twice as large as the City of New York. The Metropolitan management will be able to establish better conditions for residents in this vast district."

ATTITUDE OF CREDITORS.

Frederic P. Olcott, Chairman of the Third Avenue Creditors' Protective Committee, said yesterday that the acquirement by Metropolitan interests of the control of the road was a complete surprise to him. He did not see, however, he added, that it could materially change the condition of things, inasmuch as the receiver was an officer of the court, and appointed to reorganize the property on lines approved by the court.

The general attitude of the Creditors' Protective Committee, it was learned yesterday, will be one of waiting for the Metropolitan people to take the first step. The Metropolitan interests can hardly have had sufficient time, it is pointed out, to formulate a plan for the future of Third Avenue and the care of its debt, and the committee certainly has no scheme on hand. Its interest is to see that the debts owed to the creditors it represents are paid, and it feels that the chance of their being paid in full will be increased by the fact that strength has been added to the backing of Third Avenue. At the same time it is by no means certain that there will be no application for the issuance of receiver's certificates.

The question of assessments on the stock has not of course been buried. It is possible that it may come up in a new form. One of those interested in the protection of the creditors said yesterday that assessment was rather an unfortunate term to use. "It is not unlikely," said he, "that the stockholders may be expected to make some contribution to some new securities that may be issued. This, in fact, might be regarded as a privilege, an option on a desirable commodity, providing the speculative and investment public take kindly to the new security. If this method be adopted a downright stock assessment will not be needed."

AS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

William L. Bull, head of the Stockholders' Advisory Committee, was asked whether the interests he represented had sold out to the Metropolitan. "I cannot give a positive answer to that," said Mr. Bull. No stock, you know, was deposited with us. But I can say that I know of no cases in which stockholders who responded to our call have sold out, and I do know of some large holders who have not parted with a share of the stock.

"How do you regard the change of control?" Mr. Bull was asked.

"I am free to say," said he, "that I think it the very best thing that could have happened to the Third Avenue Road to be taken in by the Metropolitan. The people who have bought the majority interest have the reputation, and justly, I think, of managing properties skillfully and economically, and I see no reason to believe that they will not be able to take care of the road's debt and make it a valuable property. I have heard nothing of any plan that they may have, and this committee has none. Generally speaking, of course, we recognize the wisdom of having funded rather than floating debt."

Frederick Uhlmann, also of the Stockholders' Advisory Committee, said:

"I am not at all surprised that the control of the Third Avenue Road has passed into Metropolitan hands. Despite repeated denials it was a well-known fact that the Metropolitan interests were willing to take the property if they could get it at their price.

"The result justifies my oft-repeated opinion, and I am glad that the matter has turned out this way. There is no doubt that it will be a good thing all around. The Metropolitan officials understand their business better than any other people in this country, if not in the world. They will put the property back into good shape, and in doing so, will bring about many economies. I have no idea how this will affect the position of the receiver, but it seems to me that matters ought to be facilitated all around."

STATEMENT FROM MR. GRANT.

Receiver Grant was in consultation yesterday afternoon with his legal advisers and with Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company. He came up town in the early evening, and remained late at the offices of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. Of the receivership of the Forty-second Street road he said that, while its affairs would, of course, have his personal and constant attention, he had placed Superintendent Nugent in charge of the main offices in Forty-second Street, with instructions to report to him on all subjects relating to the road and its operation. Asked in relation to a story that he was in harmony with the officials of the Metropolitan system he said:

"My social relations with the officers of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company are pleasant. I know Messrs. Vreeland, Whitney, Ryan, and others. But when it comes to running railroads I'm running the Third Avenue for all it is worth in the interest of those to whom the property belongs. As to the deal by which the Metropolitan secures control of the Third Avenue by a majority of stock ownership it is none of my concern. In my administration I have nothing to do with what is called the Whitney syndicate. I cannot say how the deal will affect my actions or my term of office, but it will not give me any concern. I don't know if my receivership will be shortened by it.

"As to my deciding whether Naughton & Co. will go on with their contract, I haven't come to that yet. When I get to that bridge I'll cross it. I will not now speculate on the subject. I have not yet talked with the standing master, who I learn was appointed to-day, and, of course, I cannot talk of receiver's certificates."

QUESTION OF POSSESSION.

A lawyer identified with both the receiver's interests and those of the Old Colony Trust Company, in talking of the control of Third Avenue by the Metropolitan syndicate, said:

"Stock control and possession are two things. An eminent jurist, in talking of a corporation the control of whose stock had been acquired in like circumstances, said that the acquiring interest had bought the privilege of settling the corporation's obligations. As I understand it, the Metropolitan Street Railway people have, in acquiring a majority stock control in Third Avenue placed themselves in a position where it would be an object to them to finance the settlement of the road's liabilities. At present their attitude does not in any way interfere with the receiver. Of course, his administration would be at an end if this new control should come forward and say, 'Where is your creditors? Here is the money owed to them.'

"The probability is that the scheme will be financed with new securities. This will take time and careful working out, and it seems to me that the Standing Master will be of as much service to the Metropolitan as to any other interest in sifting evidence and passing on the righteousness of claims."

"There will," said one who is regarded as authorized to make a statement for those who acquired a majority stock interest in Third Avenue, "be no trouble about financing our plan to rehabilitate the Third Avenue system. I know of offers, which practically amount to signed blank checks, to the syndicate for all the money they need from two of the largest financial institutions in the United States. Of course, it is impossible to say when Third Avenue will be operated by Metropolitan, but it can be said without hesitation that this will come about, and that all interests will be reconciled and satisfied.

"I don't know of a better presentation of the case than Mr. Vreeland's statement. It will bear reading twice. There's lot of meat in it, and not a misstatement. Manhattan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit? Nothing in these rumors just now. Too soon to talk about them."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S PROGRESS.

The experts from the District Attorney's office continued yesterday their examination of the books and papers of the Third Avenue Company at its offices at Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, and it was reported that the investigation will last into next week. No hint of the result of the inquiry started by Col. Gardiner was given.

John D. Crimmins and Commissioner of Highways James P. Keating, who were summoned to appear before the Grand Jury in connection with the Third Avenue Railroad matter, appeared at the Criminal Court building yesterday morning. They went to the District Attorney's office, and afterward to the Grand Jury room. They remained there a short time, and were told that they were excused for the day. They said afterward that they were told that they would be subpoenaed again when they were wanted.

MR. WHITNEY'S STATEMENT.

Declares that Metropolitan Has Guaranteed the Indebtedness of the Third Avenue Road.

When seen at his residence last night William C. Whitney, speaking of the consolidation of the Metropolitan and Third Avenue systems, said:

"The purchase of the Third Avenue Road was conducted on the plan followed when we have acquired other properties. As is well known, we have purchased a number of roads since we began operating the Broadway system, and they are now operated as a part of the whole. We have always held that a railway when disconnected or operated by itself is not so valuable as when operated as a part of a system, and therefore we expect the Third Avenue Road to become a very valuable one.

"That a small road operated alone is not particularly valuable by itself can be easily illustrated. Take, for example, a section of the great Pennsylvania Railroad out in Ohio. If it were not a part of a system it would be of little value, but as it is each section of that great road is worth a lot of money.

BENEFITS OF CONSOLIDATION.

"There is no objection to consolidation where there is a fixed fare, and no one can object to the purchase we have made. Consolidation has always been encouraged, because it has been found that when roads are run by one management there is better service than when they are conducted individually. Such consolidation of street railways as I have spoken of is for the best interests of all persons concerned. The public benefits through the giving of transfers and the stockholders benefit because of reduced expenses.

"We did not consider the purchase of the Third Avenue Road before because we were never familiar with all its conditions. Mr. Vreeland, the President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, took the report of the road when it was issued and analyzed it. Then he came to me and said:

"'I think that we should acquire the Third Avenue Road. In my opinion, it is a good property, and can be made to pay handsomely.'

FOLLOW MR. VREELAND'S ADVICE.

"We always follow Mr. Vreeland's advice explicitly, as we have found that it is always good, and we set about to buy the road. Now we have a majority of the stock, and shall see what can be done with the property. We certainly expect the road to pay.

"Mr. Vreeland advised us to get control of the Second Avenue Road when the stock was away down, and we did so, although many persons could not see where we were to get our returns. Mr. Vreeland went so far as to say that we could afford to lease the line, guaranteeing 8 per cent. on the stock, and it was leased on those terms. Since we took hold of the property every one connected with it has profited. All the stockholders are receiving 8 per cent. dividends, and we have benefited aside from this, for stock which we bought very low is now selling at 200 and will grow continually.

"We have not completed arrangements for operating the Third Avenue Road, and, while it has been the custom in the past for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to lease acquired roads, the future will have to determine our method of procedure. We shall, of course, have control of the subsidiary lines as well as the main lines. The stock of these companies has been hypothecated, and, contrary to report, we have not paid this money."

INDEBTEDNESS GUARANTEED.

When asked concerning the indebtedness of the Third Avenue Road, Mr. Whitney said:

"The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has guaranteed the indebtedness of the Third Avenue Road. The money lenders will demand 6 per cent., but we can save 2 per cent. of that, which will amount to $500,000 a year."

Mr. Whitney said that the property was a very valuable one and that no one would suffer through the consolidation. Transfers will be given at many new points, and when the consolidation has been really effected a person will be able to ride all over the city for one fare. He could not say when the new arrangement would go into effect.

Mr. Whitney said that some day in the near future a meeting of the stockholders of the road and the creditors would be held to consider matters of interest. He could not tell when the meeting would be held.

Urge Government to Build Warships.

The Metal Workers' Trade Council yesterday passed a resolution urging the United States Government itself to build several warships, and ordered a copy of the resolutions to be sent to the Senate Naval Committee. The council also decided to send a circular letter to all trades and labor organizations in the country asking them to urge the Senators from the various States to vote for such a measure.

THE TRIBUTE TAKERS WILL NOT ESCAPE

Grand Jury to Continue Its Searching Investigation.

NEW WITNESS ACCUSES POLICE

Cases Against Divekeepers Fail Because a Policeman Saw No Evil in Their Resorts.

The Grand Jury yesterday continued its investigations into the charges of tribute levying against gamblers in this city, and this investigation will be continued from day to day until such time as the Grand Jury has enough evidence on which to make a presentment to the court or find indictments against the persons chargeable with the condition of affairs now existing.

A number of citizens whose names were not made public were before the Grand Jury yesterday. They also gave their attention for one hour to Billy McGrory, better known as McGlory, who had asked leave to appear before them in connection with the persecution that he alleges the police are subjecting him to and which they have continued, he declares, for years. McGrory's nephew, Campbell, was recently convicted in the Court of Special Sessions of a violation of the concert law and fined $100. It has always been alleged that the place was actually managed and owned by McGrory and that Campbell was merely a figurehead.

McGLORY BEFORE GRAND JURY.

McGrory was anxious to appear before the Grand Jury. Before he was summoned into the Grand Jury room he said he wanted to know why it was that neither he nor his relatives could conduct respectable resorts in this city when the police allowed other persons to conduct disreputable ones. He said he thought the subject was a fair one for inquiry. He was warned while in the Grand Jury room that he must not talk of what had transpired before the Grand Jury and when he emerged from the room he had nothing further to say. No one from the District Attorney's office was present while McGrory was testifying.

It was again stated yesterday with more positiveness that Recorder Goff would continue the present Grand Jury into April as a Special Grand Jury to consider more fully the matters it has been investigating, irrespective of the Grand Jury that will be sworn in in April by Judge Foster. It was pointed out that the present Grand Jury could not possibly finish the big task it had undertaken by the end of the month, and that neither the Recorder nor the members of the Grand Jury desired the investigations to be continued by another body and under the directions of another Judge.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Magistrate Cornell discharged the complaints against Charles E. Ackron, the proprietor of the Tivoli, and against George P. Smith of the Arcadia, charged with maintaining disorderly houses. The Magistrate said he was compelled to act thus on account of the testimony of the police. His action caused the Police Board, at its meeting yesterday, to pass a resolution calling on the Chief of Police to make an investigation.

THE MAGISTRATE'S OPINION.

Magistrate Cornell, in his opinion, said:

"I held two men, George P. Smith and Charles E. Ackron, for examination. Both were arrested on charges of having maintained disorderly houses. I have since had full opportunity to consider the minutes and also the law. My private opinions make no difference, of course, nor does it matter what rumors are afloat concerning the conditions of those places, the Tivoli and the Arcadia. It's for the Judge to decide the cases solely on the evidence produced before him. I have had the opportunity to read the testimony given in these cases. Some of it was given by policemen in plain clothes, whose business it is to know the conditions existing in the various places of amusement in their precincts.

"The results of their testimony is that in both cases proof has been furnished that the police have seen one or two prostitutes in those places. One young policeman, also a plain-clothes man, who is supposed to know a prostitute when he sees her, came here and testified under oath that he had visited both these places and that he had never seen a prostitute in either of them. If that is the case, it is impossible for any jury to convict the defendants and improper for any Magistrate to hold them. I discharge both of them on the ground that no sufficient evidence has been produced against them before me.

"A number of policemen were present here in court when the cases first came up for hearing, and they were supposed to be interested in them. To-day there is no one here for the defendants and their lawyers. I am surprised not to find a single policeman here. I do not want to have it go before the public that, as it is so often spread out, the policemen cannot do anything because the Magistrates will not commit the prisoners. I am willing to bear my proper share of the responsibility, but not more than that."

MR. GARDINER REPRESENTED.

Assistant District Attorney McCann, who was present, asked the Magistrate to instruct his stenographer to make a note that the District Attorney's office was represented.

"With pleasure," said Magistrate Cornell, "and I desire to say further that Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly, who was here at the last hearing, was apparently as much surprised as I was at the testimony of the policemen."

The action of the Police Board in the matter was not due to the fact that the Magistrate has dismissed the cases because of the lack of evidence given at the previous hearing, but for the reason that there were no policemen present yesterday. Their resolution, addressed to the Chief of Police, is as follows:

"At a meeting of the Police Board held this day the following proceedings were had:

"A statement appearing in the afternoon edition of a paper that Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Court, this (Tuesday) morning discharged Charles E. Ackron and George P. Smith, for the alleged reason of a lack of evidence, not a policeman being in court, it is

"Resolved, That the Chief of Police be and is hereby directed to cause an immediate investigation to be made as to the truthfulness of such statements and report the result of such investigation to the board to-morrow."

After the meeting the attention of Mr. York was called to the fact that a policeman named Barry, who had been for years and is still connected with the Tenderloin station, had sworn that he had never seen but one or two disreputable women in the resorts referred to in Magistrate Cornell's decision. His attention was also called to the fact that Barry had a record in the precinct for making more arrests of disorderly women than any other man there. He was asked if any notice would be taken of these facts.

"There is nothing to say now until we hear from the Chief," said Mr. York.

BASED ON WRONG HYPOTHESIS.

"But the resolution of the board is based on a wrong hypothesis. The Magistrate dismissed the defendants on account of the previous evidence of Barry, and not because of the absence of policemen to-day."

"We based our resolution on a newspaper report, and will await the outcome of the investigation," said Mr. York.

"Then if the Chief reports that the complaints were not dismissed on account of the absence of the policemen, will that end the matter?" was asked.

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," was Mr. York's rejoinder.

"Will any specific action be taken against Barry?" was asked.

"I will say nothing more about the matter at present," said Mr. York.

Mr. York also said that no action had been taken by the board on the opinion of Corporation Counsel Whalen concerning the concert law, and that the board preferred rather to await the outcome of the cases now pending in the courts. He said that for this reason the application of the Waldorf-Astoria for a renewal of its concert license had been held in abeyance, and would be until such time as the board decided upon its course. Mr. York said that notwithstanding this holding up of the application the hotel would not be interfered with in the meantime.

Chief Devery refused to answer any questions relative to the discharge of Ackron and Smith, and concerning the testimony of Barry. He would have nothing to say, he said, until he had reported to the Police Board.

BIG DIVES WIDE OPEN.

Capt. Thomas's Comments on Magistrate's Criticism of Testimony Given by His Policemen.

When shown Magistrate Cornell's published utterances commenting on the failure of Tenderloin policemen to produce better evidence against divekeepers, Capt. Thomas of the Tenderloin precinct first declared his belief that the Magistrate had been misquoted.

"It's the work of some reporter," he said. "My men appeared in court this morning and were told that it wasn't necessary for them to remain by the clerk. Besides, it wasn't necessary for them to be there anyway, since all of the testimony had been taken before, and it was simply a day for briefs and the rendering of a reserved decision."

The Captain's attention was called to the complaint of Magistrate Cornell that the evidence presented by the Tenderloin detectives had been exceedingly meagre.

"The young 'plain-clothes' man referred to is probably Marvin," he replied. "He hasn't been on 'plain-clothes' duty long, and I suppose they're trying to roast him. Anyway, how could he be expected to know many disorderly women by sight?

"The law is very clear on the question of disorderly resorts. I heard Lowenstein, counsel for the defendants, read it to the Magistrate. According to his reading, a disorderly house is a place to which women of bad repute resort for the purpose of plying their vocation. Now, Barry testified, which was all he could do, that he had never seen a disorderly act in the places in question.

The divekeepers, taking advantage of the discharge of the last of their number, began to open things wide. Women passed in and out of the various resorts without going through the formality of the previous evening of hiring an escort. The Tivoli and its allied neighbors were jammed by 11 o'clock. Women ran freely from one to another, deterred only by an occasional arrest for "loitering." There was no music, however.

CONCERT LICENSES DENIED.

Police Commissioners Stopping Music at Coney Island Hotels.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday denied the applications of a number of persons for concert hall licenses. The applicants denied were the following:

Maurice Stack, International Music Hall, 396 West Street; Frederick W. Dickelmann, Palm Garden, 275 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn; Arno Muller, Silver Dollar Hotel, Ocean Avenue and Kensington Walk, Coney Island; Charles Smith, Gold Dollar Smith's Hotel, Ocean Avenue and Henderson Walk, Coney Island, and Louis Stauch, Newark House, Ocean Avenue and Stratton's Walk, Coney Island. The applications of Stack and Dickelmann were for renewals, while the other three cases were for new licenses.

President York declined to say upon what grounds the applications were denied, but said he had been the policy of the Board of Commissioners since the first of the year not to grant new licenses.

Mr. Sanders's Anti-Gambling Bills.

ALBANY, March 20.—In the Assembly today Mr. Sanders of New York submitted a copy of the resolutions adopted by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation favoring the Fallows Anti-Policy bill and the Sanders bill prohibiting telegraph and telephone companies furnishing any information to poolrooms, and urging their passage as wise legislation in the interest of the citizens of the State, and especially business men whose employes are constantly tempted to gamble. The resolutions were filed.

A Correction.

An error was made in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, when the Golden Oar saloon, above which there has been a gambling room, was said to be located at 122 East Thirty-fifth Street. The location of the Golden Oar saloon is at 122 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

COMMENDS THE TIMES'S EFFORTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every decent citizen owes your paper a debt of gratitude for its fearless efforts in behalf of purer city life. That the city is being looted not only through its regular governmental channels, but by clandestine agencies for the private pockets of the agents or for the maintenance of corrupt political organizations, is not the worst of it. It is turning the city into a colossal school of vice and crime.

Every immoral place that wants to open up finds a way. Young men and boys are being schooled in the art of evading law, or what is worse still, openly disregarding it. Gambling and kindred vices are everywhere allowed full swing, from the ten-year-olds on the streets to their older brothers, and fathers in the rear rooms of saloons when it is understood that saloons should be closed. The places where the tens and the fifties are staked are not so productive of future crime and criminality as the place among the teeming tenements where nickels, dimes and quarters are put up.

May THE TIMES keep at it and fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer.

At the monthly business meeting of the Christian Endeavor societies of the First District of the City Union it was ordered by unanimous vote to commend THE NEW YORK TIMES for its fight for righteousness.

DANIEL REDMOND,
For the First District of the Christian Endeavor Union.
125 St. Mark's Place, March 19, 1900.

Grant to the Aurora Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 20.—The Aurora, Chicago and Wheaton Railway has obtained a fifty-year franchise and a right of way through the town of Cicero from the trustees of that township. The road is really intended as a "feeder" for the Metropolitan Elevated road.

As soon as the necessary arrangements for the building of the new line through Cicero have been completed, the Metropolitan Company proposes, it is said, to extend its line to connect with the line of the Aurora, Chicago and Wheaton Company. The promoters of the Aurora, Chicago and Wheaton Road are Cleveland capitalists.

Life Lost in a Montana Fire.

RED LODGE, Mont., March 20.—Fire today destroyed two large blocks in the centre of the town, entailing a loss of $150,000. John Davis, a farmer from Roberts, was caught by a falling stair and burned to death.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Tiffany & Co.
Paris Exposition
Changes in the shipping arrangements enable Tiffany & Co. to extend until
Saturday, March 24th,
(inclusive)
the opportunity to view the diamond and precious-stone jewelry and other rich gold objects prepared for the
Paris Exposition
Visitors are cordially invited.
UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

THE AUGUSTIN DALY SALE

Big Crowd of Bidders at the Second Day Auctions.

Some Furniture, Musical Instruments, and Curious Relics Disposed Of—Dispersal of the Library Begun.

No sale ever held at the galleries of the American Art Association attracted a larger attendance than that of yesterday afternoon, when the dispersal of the art objects which belonged to the late Augustin Daly was continued. There were attracted many buyers who evidently desired to possess something that had belonged to Mr. Daly. The large room in which sales are held was crowded to suffocation. Indeed, a short time after the first lot was put under the hammer it was almost impossible to gain entrance. In contrast to the first afternoon's sale, a considerable proportion of those present consisted of members of the theatrical profession.

One dealer was heard to remark to another on Monday that there was no chance of getting anything cheap at the Daly sale, since the bidders evidently placed an additional value on an article because it belonged to the late owner. Although this prophecy was not, according to the statements of experts, borne out consistently, it proved true with regard to almost all the small and less important objects sold. It was only in the case of articles that possessed high intrinsic value that low figures were realized, compared with the prices Mr. Daly is said to have given.

In yesterday's sale, for instance, the small arms were judged to have brought good prices, while four suits of armor went at a sacrifice. A pair of foils was knocked down for $20; a dress sword which was used in the production of "Twelfth Night" went $13; two swords used in "Peg Woffington" for $9 each, and a Japanese sword for $18. A most elaborate suit of chain and plate armor, on the other hand, with fleurs-de-lys in gold, was sold to Peter Doelger, Jr., for $40; a complete suit of armor and trappings for horse and rider went for $13; a suit of plate armor with elaborate engraving brought $32.50, and a fourth suit of plate and chain armor was sold to Mr. Eno for $35.

Mr. Daly possessed a small but valuable collection of antique and curious musical instruments, and there was keen competition for these yesterday. A Venetian chittarone was sold to G. D. Pratt for $35, and two others to Ollivati & Co. for $45 and $38, respectively. Four Hindu kinnari binas were knocked down at prices ranging from $6 to $8; a Japanese samisen went for $11, an antique harpischord of the seventeenth century, with paintings on the inside of the case, was sold to Mr. Lanthier for $40, and another of mahogany, with inlaid case, to "Boston" for $27.50.

A portion of Mr. Daly's furniture was disposed of yesterday. Among the lots sold may be mentioned a pair of torchons, in carved and gilt wood, for which Ollivati & Co. paid $86; an armchair with richly carved back, sold to P. Doelger, Jr., for $72.50; four old German chairs, bought by "Boston" for $76, and a cabinet with Japanese panels, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, knocked down to E. A. Durant for $61. Miss Anna Held bid on several lots, but only succeeded in securing a centre divan of gilt wood, paying $15 for it.

The highest price of the afternoon's sale was $350, paid by Charles Scribner's Sons for the little portrait of Thackeray by himself. With this portrait went a letter addressed to Lady Molesworth. This was concealed at the back of the portrait when the Molesworth collection was sold, and was only recently discovered. Scribner's Sons also bought the cast of the right hand of Thackeray which was made for Sir Henry Thompson after the novelist's death, and presented by Sir Henry to Mr. Daly. The price paid yesterday for it was $110. Another interesting lot was the bond, seales, and knife used by Edmund and Charles Kean in the portrayal of the character of Shylock. These were knocked down to Sydney Herbert, the actor, for $115.

An antique Cardinal's ecclesiastical service, in silver and gilt copper, together with the altar cloth of brocade, the whole being in an inlaid wood chest, were sold to J. Wells for $200. Whitney Warren bought a pair of fine bronze candelabra for $210.

The salesroom was again crowded in the evening, when the disposal of Mr. Daly's library was begun by the American Art Association. The catalogue of the library, although printed on the thinnest of paper, makes quite a bulky volume. No fewer than 3,787 lots are to be sold.

Few of the more valuable books were offered. The highest figure of the sale was $234, which was paid by George D. Smith for the "Life of Edwin Forrest," by William R. Alger. This had been extended by Mr. Daly to six volumes by the insertion of over 1,100 illustrations, including water color portraits and rare engravings. The same dealer secured the "Memoirs of Henry Angelo," (London, 1828,) another extra illustrated book, in four volumes. Still another example of Mr. Daly's love of "Grangerizing" was the original edition of Lane's "Arabian Nights," which had been extended to six volumes, and was also bought by Mr. Smith for $111.

S. H. Wakeman paid $192 for the Benares edition of Burton's "Arabian Nights." J. S. Ehrich gave $100 for an extra-illustrated copy of Wormeley's translation of Balzac's works. J. O. Wright secured a copy of the recent Philadelphia edition of Balzac, on Japanese paper, for $129, and Dodd, Mead & Co. paid $50 for W. L. Andrews's "New Amsterdam, New Orange, New York," (1897.)

An almost complete set of first editions of Ainsworth's novels was sold, the volumes being offered separately, and bringing good prices. A collection of original pamphlets on dramatic subjects of the last and this century was bought by E. J. Wendell for $98.

The afternoon's sale brought a total of $4,139 for 225 lots. The 313 lots sold in the evening brought a total of $3,885.75. The afternoon and evening sales of Monday amounted to $8,218.75, so that the amount realized by the small portion of the collections already sold is $16,243.50.

BRITISH SHIP WRECKED.

City of Florence Struck Pacific Coast Reef and Sank—Crew Saved.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Capt. Stone and twenty-six men of the wrecked British ship City of Florence, which struck on a reef ten miles south of Point Pedro last night, were picked up by the tug Alert two miles north of Point Pedro late this afternoon and brought to this city.

The Florence sailed from Iquique for San Francisco Feb. 2, with 1,800 tons of nitrate. Last night, with the weather hazy and the wind from the northwest, the ship struck twice against a reef. She was full to the scuppers with water in ten minutes after striking, compelling the officers and crew to take to the boats, the Captain and eighteen men in one boat and the second officer and seven men in another.

The City of Florence belongs to the City of Florence Shipbuilding Company and G. Smith & Co. of Glasgow are the agents. She is a total loss.

Woman Killed by a Jealous Wife.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Miss Annie Strother, night cashier in a restaurant, was shot and almost instantly killed shortly before 1 o'clock this morning by an unidentified woman, who escaped. Five shots were fired. The first struck the cashier in the breast. Miss Strother turned and fled toward the kitchen. The woman with the revolver followed her and fired four more shots. One of them hit her in the back. Miss Strother fell dead inside the kitchen door. The murderess then coolly walked out of the place. Later in the day Mrs. Charles Smith, twenty-three years old, wife of a saloon keeper, was arrested and made a confession, saying she had shot Miss Strother because the latter had taken her husband's love.

Woman Dies at the Age of 105 Years.

LACONIA, N. H., March 20.—The death of Charlotte P. Mason of Sandwich, N. H., at the age of one hundred and five years is announced. She was the oldest member of the Free Baptist Church at Centre Sandwich, having joined in 1819.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—John Skelton Williams, Richmond; J. W. Galloway, Baltimore; D. W. Campbell, Montreal; A. L. Lindsay, M. P., London; W. C. Ralston, San Francisco.

HOLLAND—Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence; Russell A. Alger, Jr., Detroit.

MANHATTAN—H. A. Taylor, Assistant United States Treasurer, Washington; Clayton Vance, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL—William Shaw, Troy; W. C. Benedict, Providence; C. P. Letchworth, Buffalo.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge J. C. Bradford, Nashville; Gov. Elisha Dyer, Rhode Island; ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts.

ASTOR—Joseph I. Little, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland.

GILSEY—A. W. Quigg, Providence.

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CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR
Imported Havana cigars are made in Havana, and are subject to the high import duty. La Fernandina, made of the finest imported Havana tobacco, is manufactured here and escapes that duty.
Hence in La Fernandina you get at LESS COST the same exceptionally fine quality as found in imported brands.
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Preferencia
is to know a good thing

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

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Hundley-Frazier Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. R. Woll, notions, laces, and white goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, house furnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shartenberg, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; H. V. Gavigan, gloves and knit goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Carleton Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. K. Miller, piece goods; 56 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Woodward, books; 436 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, laces and embroideries; 115 Worth Street.
Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. G. Congdon, prints; 104 Worth Street.
New Albany White House, New Albany, Ind.; S. W. Newberger notions; Hotel Imperial.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. B. Lennon, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Grant Dry Goods Company, Zanesville, Ohio; A. Grant, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Miller Brothers, Westminster, Md.; F. D. Miller, dry goods; H. C. Allough, furnishing goods; Miss Bailey, millinery; Miss McCaffrey, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. F. Gahy, stationery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Porter, J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Porter, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Ellis, A. C., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. J. Geddes, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Geiershofer, Henry, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Geiershofer, woolens; Hoffman House.
Potter & Co., Providence, R. I.; F. Otis, carpets; F. P. Potter, carpets; Hotel Normandie.
Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kennedy, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; F. Walker, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Anthony, C. H., Watertown, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, general buyer; Miss E. Felthausen, gloves, ribbons, and jewelry; 52 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.
Nast, J., Toledo, Ohio; millinery; Hoffman House.
Shell, Rosenbaum & Steefel, Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Steefel, woolens; Hoffman House.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. A. Hengerer, carpets; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Woodward, C. E., Bangor, Me.; cloaks; Grand Hotel.
Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Grand Hotel.
Kerngood, H., Baltimore, Md.; buttons; Grand Hotel.
Smith, P., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; P. Smith, dry goods; E. W. Smith, notions; Hotel Imperial.
Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. C. Fennell, notions, laces and ribbons; 346 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Rothschild-Levi Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Levi, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Y. Pierce, house furnishing goods; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; Mr. Eby, notions; P. T. Watt, laces and ribbons; 57 White Street.
Eckman & Vetsburg, Savannah, Ga.; T. H. Hyams, general buyer; 53 Franklin Street.
Rosenbaum, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; M. Rosenbaum, notions; 53 Franklin Street.
Watt, Rettew &

BRITISH MAY LEVY ON BOERS' PROPERTY

To Issue Proclamation Against Threatened Destruction of Mines.

DAMAGES MUST BE MADE GOOD

Intimation that the Republics Will be Made Crown Colonies.

President Steyn Trying to Rally the Free Staters, but Many of Them Surrender—Railway and Other Bridges Blown Up.

LONDON, March 21.—While there is a lull in the military operations, the political surroundings of the war show interesting developments. The Colonial Office has telegraphed to Cape Town the text of a proclamation concerning the destruction of property. This will not be published in London until after its promulgation in South Africa; but it is known that it will convey an intimation that any wanton destruction of British property during the war will be regarded as warranting a claim for compensation, and as justifying a levy upon private property, should the resources of the Transvaal Republic prove inadequate.

The fact that the proclamation is issued by the Colonial Office is regarded as a significant indication that the republics will be administered as Crown colonies. In this connection it is understood that the leaders of the Opposition in Parliament now admit that no other settlement is possible since the republics insist upon their demand for absolute independence. In view of this the efforts of the Liberals will be confined to securing in the settlement the best treatment for the Dutch population, including security against their disfranchisement.

WAR TO END BEFORE JUNE?

It is becoming regarded as quite a settled matter that, should the war be ended, as is now hoped, before June, the Government will dissolve Parliament, and appeal to the country on the basis of a successful South African policy. Should the war drag on dissolution will be postponed until next Spring. In any event one of the foremost planks of the Government platform will be army reorganization.

There is no further information as to the movements of Sir Alfred Milner. It is regarded as certain, however, that he has gone to Bloemfontein to arrange for the temporary administration of the Free State.

Mr. Steyn's reply to Lord Roberts's charges of the misuse of flags of truce is commented upon as impertinent and ridiculous, and Lord Roberts's course in closing a useless discussion is commended as wise.

Indications from Natal seem to show that Gen. Buller's forward movement will not be long delayed.

The Government has decided that Major Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington shall command a colonial force of 5,000, including the 2,500 men Mr. Chamberlain asked from Australia.

These will be stationed on the Northern Transvaal border, to prevent the Boer retreat or an incursion into Rhodesia.

A statement comes from Pretoria admitting that the Boer losses during the war exceed 7,000.

No fresh news has been received from Mafeking; but a Pretoria dispatch dated March 15 asserts that Col. Plumer has not been able to advance south of Lobatsi.

CHURCHILL DEFENDS BULLER.

Winston Churchill, in a dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, warmly resists the contention that the relief of Ladysmith arose out of Lord Roberts's operations.

"On the contrary," he says, "the operations of Lord Roberts were assisted by the fact that Gen. Buller kept 16,000 Boers occupied. It would be a cruel and unworthy thing to deprive the Natal army of their hard-won laurels; and none would more vigorously repudiate such a suggestion than Lord Roberts himself."

Spenser Wilkinson, writing in The Morning Post, justifies Mr. Winston Churchill's argument respecting the relief of Ladysmith.

He thinks that Sir Alfred Milner has gone to Bloemfontein to arrange for the permanent administration of the province, and, perhaps, to decide about the captured or surrendered rebels.

A REPORT FROM GEN. ROBERTS.

The War Office last night received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, March 20:

"Kitchener occupied Prieska yesterday unopposed. The rebels surrendered their arms. The Transvaalers escaped across the river.

"Mr. Steyn is circulating a notice, by means of dispatch riders, in reply to my proclamation, to the effect that any burgher who signs a declaration that he will not fight against us again will be treated as a traitor and shot.

"The Bloemfontein people are affording us every assistance in the matter of hospital accommodations. We have consequently been able to arrange for 500 beds.

"Thirty-three prisoners were taken at Prieska, 200 stands of arms, and some supplies and explosives.

"The Boers have begun to surrender on the Basutoland frontier."

FARMS FLYING WHITE FLAGS.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Donkerspoort, dated Monday, March 19, says:

"A reconnoissance toward Philippolis, twenty-five miles west of Springfontein, found the farms all flying white flags. The British troops were cordially received.

"It is reported that Mr. Steyn is trying to rally the Boers, but the latter say they have had enough."

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 19.—The Boers blew up the railroad bridge over the Modder River, fourteen miles north, last night. They have also destroyed those at Winburg and Kroonstadt, and are retreating north.

The law courts were reopened to-day.

THE DANGER TO JOHANNESBURG

LONDON, March 21.—A correspondent of The Daily News at Bloemfontein, telegraphing March 19, says:

"I learn from Johannesburg that it is not true that the mines have been flooded or otherwise damaged, beyond the fact that the machinery is suffering from disuse. My informant declares that the whole story was fabricated to court sympathy."

Commenting on the reported consultation between Secretary Hay and the German Ambassador at Washington, Dr. von Holleben, regarding urging both belligerents to leave Johannesburg alone, The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"This time Dr. Leyds has, as we may without impropriety assume, put about the tale to the effect that the German Ambassador at Washington and the American Consul at Pretoria are concocting a little scheme of German intervention.

"That is really a glorious yarn and one which shows to what desperate straits the enemies of this country are reduced. Just imagine a Government which has formally declined all outside intervention permitting Germany to dictate the course of Lord Roberts's march to Pretoria!

"The German Foreign Office knows better than to invite the snub it would infallibly receive if it ventured to whisper so preposterous a proposal in Downing Street."

CAPE TOWN, March 20.—Sir Alfred Milner, the Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner of South Africa, has issued a proclamation declaring that the Imperial Government will not recognize as valid or effectual any alienations of property, whether of lands, railroads, or mines, within the Transvaal or the Orange Free State, or any interest therein or incumbrances, or any concessions granted by the said Governments.

STEYN'S REPLY TO ROBERTS.

LONDON, March 20.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Office from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, March 19:

"I have received the following reply to my telegram of March 11, to the Presidents of the Free State and South African Republic:

"'Your Excellency's telegram reached me yesterday. I assure you nothing would grieve me more than that my burghers should make themselves guilty of a deed such as that laid to their charge by you. I am, however, glad to say you must have been mistaken.

"'I have made personal inquiry of Gen. Delarey, who was in command of our burghers at the place mentioned by you. He denies entirely that our burghers acted as stated by you, but he says that on Saturday, the date being illegible, the British troops, when they were about fifty yards from our position, put up their hands as well as a white flag, while at the same time your cannon bombarded the said troops, with the result that Commandant De Beer was wounded. Yesterday morning the head Commandant wrote in his account of the battle as follows:

"'The soldiers hoisted the white flag, but were then fired at by the English cannons and compelled to charge.'

"'Perhaps it is not known to your Excellency that the same thing happened at Spion Kop, where, when a portion of the troops hoisted a white flag and put up their hands, and while our burghers were busy disarming them, another portion of the troops fired on our burghers, but some of the British troops were killed. It has also been reported that at the last battle of the Tugela, English cannon fired on troops who had surrendered.

"'With reference to the explosive bullets found in Cronje's laager and elsewhere, I can give your Excellency assurance that such bullets were not purchased or allowed by the Government. I have, however, no reason to doubt your statement as I know many of the burghers of this State and of the South African Republic took a large number of Lee-Metford rifles and dum-dum and other bullets from British troops.

"'May I request your Excellency, as the cable is closed to me, to make my reply known to your Government and the neutrals by cable?'"

The dispatch from Lord Roberts concludes as follows:

"As the inquiry into that matter proves his Honor's allegations to be unfounded, and as I personally saw the holding up of hands which he denies, I have not thought it desirable to continue the correspondence."

NEW ZEALANDERS READY TO HELP

LONDON, March 21.—Mr. Chamberlain has received the following telegram from the Governor and Commander in Chief of New Zealand, the Earl of Ranfurly:

"The people of New Zealand wish to express their indorsement of the position taken by the Imperial Government in declining to allow the intervention of any foreign power in the settlement with the Transvaal and the Free State, and in declining to assent to either State being independent.

"My Government assures her Majesty's Government that New Zealand will support to the last the mother country, so far as it lies in her power, in maintaining that position which has been taken, irrespective of consequences.

"I am desired to add that there are large numbers of men volunteering who are good riders and shots, willing to go to South Africa for the relief of the imperial forces, if the services of the latter will be required elsewhere."

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, March 20.—In bidding farewell to-day to the fourth contingent of New Zealand troops leaving for service in South Africa, the Premier, R. J. Seddon, emphasized the determination of Australasia to uphold the imperial prestige.

The country, he said, had 400,000 male adults, mostly drilled, prepared to defend the colonies, and, if an emergency arose, to send men enough to South Africa to release the imperial troops to deal with any unfriendly power daring to meddle with the settlement.

Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer Presidents and the friendly note of the President of the United States and the announcement that Great Britain would not assent to the independence of the republics, were indorsed by New Zealand, who, the Premier added, would maintain that position at any cost.

REDMOND ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, March 20.—At the Nationalist banquet at the Hotel Cecil, in London, this evening, John Redmond, leader of the Nationalist Party in the House of Commons, who presided, said he regarded the last nine years of public life in Ireland as a "hideous nightmare."

"Our reunion is sincere," he continued, "and there is nothing, humanly speaking, which the eighty-six Irish Members of Parliament cannot obtain from the exigencies of the British parties. It is incredible that English statesmen can be so blind to the teaching of history as to imagine that serious practical grievances can be mitigated by a royal visit to Ireland or by a British celebration of St. Patrick's Day."

Edward Blake, Member of Parliament for South Longford, who proposed the toast "Ireland—A Nation," was greeted with hostile cries.

A disturbance ensued, and the police were called in to restore order.

Mr. Redmond denounced the war as the "most damning of which there is any record in history"; but he evoked tremendous enthusiasm when referring to the gallantry of the Irish soldiers.

During Mr. Blake's speech, in consequence of the uproar the stewards were sent for to secure quiet. A scrimmage followed and blows were exchanged. After a sharp tussle quiet was obtained.

Later, while Edward McHugh, member of Parliament for South Armagh, was speaking, a small coterie renewed the interruption, which developed into a free fight. Many ladies who were present became greatly alarmed. Ultimately the police overpowered the disturbers and ejected them.

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 20.—There is no foundation for the statement, made here on the authority of a St. Petersburg correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, that Germany has participated in any way in a reported Franco-Russian communication to Great Britain with reference to establishing peace in South Africa.

Germany answered the Krüger-Steyn appeal unaided and uninfluenced, and the text of the answer has been published through the German Consul at Pretoria. No negotiations took place between Germany and Russia as to how the former should answer, and nothing is known here regarding any special Russian plans or procedures relative to the war.

The German Foreign Office admits that oral negotiations have taken place in Vienna as to the sugar bounties between Austria and Germany, the result of which must be kept secret for the present. But Germany is not negotiating with other powers than Austria on this subject, and the negotiations in Vienna do not contemplate another international conference.

Political circles in Berlin place no reliance upon the dispatch from Washington that the German Ambassador to the United States, Dr. von Holleben, is trying to bring about joint action in order to guarantee the safety of Johannesburg, and the papers this evening declare that there is no truth whatever in any such report.

Assistance for Wounded Germans.

BERLIN, March 20.—A committee consisting of ladies and gentlemen belonging to the highest classes has been formed here to assist wounded Germans surviving the South African war. The President of the Business Board is Countess von Brockdorff, First Lady in Waiting to the Empress.

Sir R. G. C. Mowbray Elected.

LONDON, March 20.—Sir Robert Gray Cornish Mowbray, Conservative, has been returned as member of the House of Commons for the Brixton Division of Lambeth without opposition. He succeeds Evelyn Hubbard, who recently accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Telegrams to Bloemfontein.

The central cable office of the Western Union Telegraph Company reports that telegraphic communication having been restored with Bloemfontein and a military telegraph office having been established there, telegrams in plain language will be accepted for that town at sender's risk. The Commercial Cable Company has issued a similar notice.

PATRIA CLUB LECTURE.

Leland Stanford University's President Extols Democracy and Condemns War.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University, was the speaker at the fourth public meeting of the Patria Club, held in the banquet hall of the Hotel Savoy last evening, and his subject was "The Blood of the Nation." Dr. Jordan began by saying that it is recognized that the blood of a nation in a large degree determines its history, and that, in a similar fashion, the history of a nation determines its blood. He said in part:

"The only way in which any race as a whole has improved has been through the preservation of its best and the loss of its worst examples. The condition which favors this is democracy, equality before law, or the condition which equalizes opportunity and gives each man the right to stand or fall on the powers God has given him.

"The only race degeneration ever known is that which is produced by one or all of democracy's arch enemies—slavery, aristocracy, militarism, and imperialism—the four tyrants of human politics, not one of which appears without the others.

"Degeneracy of the individual is quite another thing, and has its own series of causes. A lot of crazy painters, drunken musicians, maudlin poets, and sensation hunters on the boulevards proves nothing as to race degeneracy. Any man of any race may degenerate in an environment of vice, disease, and absirthe. But he may leave his race all the cleaner for his degenerating.

"War may seem to make men strong when the hot passions are on, but hot passion is not inherited, least of all when the warrior is slain and leaves no inheritance. War can only waste and corrupt. If any war is good civil war must be best. The virtues of victory and the lessons of defeat would be kept within the nation. It would protect the nation from the temptation to fight for gold or trade.

"The remedy for most ills of men is not to be sought in war, not in 'whirlwinds or rebellion that shake the world,' but in peace and justice, equality among men, and the cultivation of those virtues we call Christian, because they have been virtues ever since man and society began and will be virtues still when the era of strife is past and the 'red-coat bully in his boots' no longer "hides the march of man from us.'"

PRIEST DEFENDS TWO GIRLS.

Tells a Brooklyn Magistrate that They Dare Not Lie to Him.

"The girls have told me that they did not steal the watch. They may lie to you, as the Penal Code provides for certain limited punishment, but they dare not lie to us, for they know the punishment is eternal."

The Rev. J. J. Marrin, a Catholic priest, attached to St. Mary's Maternity Hospital, made this statement to Magistrate Voorhees in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. He appeared in behalf of Loretta Murray and Margaret McQuinn, two girls who were accused of stealing a watch from Nicholas Racioppe of 2,358 Pacific Street. The priest insisted that the girls could not lie to him, and urged their discharge. The case was adjourned.

REPENTS ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Thomas Hassett Changes His Mind After Jumping Into the Water.

Thomas Hassett, sixty years old, of 87 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, attempted to commit suicide last night by jumping into the Harlem River at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

As soon as Hassett struck the water he decided that he did not want to die, and began to scream for help. He was rescued by a policeman and taken to the Harlem Hospital. Hassett said that he had been out of work for some time, was penniless, and so concluded to end his life. His plunge into the river did not hurt him.

BUILDER'S DOUBLE AFFLICTION.

John Kehoe's Fortune Swept Away and His Wife Dying.

John Kehoe of 239 East Eighteenth Street, who for the last twenty years has been a well-known builder and contractor, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court Monday, as was told in THE TIMES Tuesday.

On the day that Mr. Kehoe's financial reverses culminated in bankruptcy physicians announced to him that his wife was on her deathbed. Within twenty-four hours Mr. Kehoe, who is approaching his sixtieth year, and whose check was not long ago good for $100,000, saw his worldly possessions entirely dissipated and his home about to be desolated.

His Jewelry Stolen by Burglar.

Maurice De Meubile of 6 West Ninetieth Street, reported to the police of the West One Hundredth Street Station last night that his apartments had been broken into during the afternoon and ransacked. He reported the theft of a diamond brooch of fifteen stones, a diamond scarfpin, and a plain gold pin, the whole estimated to be worth $500.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:25 A. M.—80 Oliver Street, Dematio George; damage slight.

2:55 A. M.—2,095 Third Avenue, Gus Cosmos; damage, $25.

8:40 A. M.—15 East Sixtieth Street, Charles L. Blair; damage, $10.

9 A. M.—191 Madison Street, Jacob Morgotsen; damage, $10.

11:50 A. M.—40 Essex Street, Hebrew School; damage, $500.

12:30 P. M.—249 West Forty-fifth Street, Maria Globenni; damage, $100.

12:50 P. M.—77 Ridge Street, L. Bernstein; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—212 East One Hundred and Second Street, Jacob Cohen; damage, $10.

2:25 P. M.—191 Stanton Street, Jacob Levine; damage, $20.

7:15 P. M.—324 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; N. McBride; damage, $500.

7:26 P. M.—226 Second Street; Moses Misel; damage, $10.

8:10 P. M.—162 East One Hundred and Seventh Streeet; Samuel Eichenfield; damage, $200.

8:45 P. M.—1,147 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WEEDSPORT, N. Y., March 20.—The residence of A. L. Centre, together with its contents, was destroyed by fire early this morning, entailing a loss of over $12,000, which is only partly covered by insurance. The loss included $4,000 in currency.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 20.—The carpenter and repair shop of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad here was burned to-day. Several cars were destroyed, together with much valuable machinery and tools. The mechanics' loss will probably exceed $40,000.

PIQUA, Ohio, March 20.—Fire which broke out about midnight destroyed the W. P. Orr linseed oil mill, owned by the American Linseed Oil Company, and the Piqua Flouring Mill. Assistance was summoned from Sidney, Troy, Dayton, Lima, and Covington, and further spread of the fire prevented. Loss on the oil mill reached $175,000; well insured. The loss on the flouring mill was $50,000; covered by insurance.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

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A Boy's Hat

Should be right in shape, size and color to suit his face, fit his head and harmonize with the rest of his dress. We carry such a complete line as to enable us in every case to meet these requirements.

Alpines, $2.00 to $2.75.
Derbys, $1.90 to $2.75.
Tam O'Shanters, all wool, silk embroidered devices, $1.25, etc.
We are also showing advance styles in Straw Hats.

The widest possible variety in every line of goods, is one of the advantages you enjoy in purchasing at the Children's Store.

60-62 West 23d St.

STRONG ANSWERS QUIGG

Any Anti-Tammany Ticket He Proposes Sure to Fail.

Ex-Mayor Declares None Has Confidence in Quigg, and that He "Is Loathed."

Ex-Mayor William L. Strong was in a happy frame of mind yesterday when his attention was called to the comments made by Chairman L. E. Quigg of the Republican County Committee on the ex-Mayor's interview published in THE TIMES. Picking up a copy of the latter, Mr. Strong smiled and said:

"He seems to be hard hit. It has been my experience that very few men have a good word for Quigg, but the large majority of the machine men are afraid to talk.

"I am no revolutionist. I am emphatically in favor of any anti-Tammany combination that has any prospects of success. But Quigg cannot furnish that combination.

"Quigg says I left the party at the end of my term 'torn and distracted.' I think we had a pretty strong body of people for Mr. Low at the close of my administration. If the Republican organization had indorsed Seth Low, the latter would be Mayor of New York to-day. In failing to do so, Quigg showed weakness. The independents would have presented a solid front if Mr. Low had received Republican indorsement.

"I am glad to know that Quigg feels that if the events of 1897 were to be gone over again he would act in an entirely different manner. A frank confession is always good for the soul.

"Quigg says he has been trying for three years to convince the independents that the Republican organization would enter heartily, enthusiastically into a campaign with them against Tammany Hall on the platform of a non-partisan City Government. The trouble is that no independent Democrat or independent Republican in New York will put any confidence in any suggestion or any arrangement that Quigg would father. He has no standing with Republicans or Democrats. If there is any man in New York who is loathed and in whom none has confidence, that man is Quigg, whose name should be spelled with a little 'q.'

"He talks about his alleged connection with the passage of the primary election law. He had nothing to do with it until after it had been formulated and presented to the Legislature, and then if his advice had been followed the bill would have been killed.

"Quigg talks about his duty, as he conceives it, as Chairman of the committee. He knows exactly how he has been kept in that organization. He had been turned down in his own district and went into a Democratic district to secure membership, and if he had depended upon his own election district we should be spared the disgrace of having him at the head of the County Committee just now.

"It is amusing to hear Quigg say that in advocating the election of Mr. Gruber in the Twenty-first District I am doing all I can to prevent the nomination of a union anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor in 1901. But then, it is Quigg who says that. I say that so long as Quigg is at the head of the organization and has anything to do with the nomination of a candidate for Mayor in 1901, that candidate, whoever he may be, will be defeated simply because no independent Democrat or independent Republican will follow the tactics of Quigg.

"I care not what Gruber's past has been. He is fighting Quigg now, and that is why I am with him.

"I believe Gruber to be a good, stanch Republican, and, believing that, I am in favor of his keeping control in his district. I also believe that Gruber is just as good an organization man as Quigg. I believe he is just as thoroughly in favor of the renomination of Gov. Roosevelt as is Quigg. I believe Gruber is just as good a friend of President McKinley as Quigg. And when Quigg says Gruber is against Gov. Roosevelt and against President McKinley, he says what he knows is not so.

"When I gave out that interview yesterday I did not give it with any intention of influencing anybody in Gruber's district. A reporter asked my opinion and I gave it. I am very glad that I did, because there are so many office holders in New York afraid of Quigg's influence that it is high time that some independent Republican should speak out in meeting.

"Quigg's anti-Tammany combination in 1899 was so ridiculous that it is not worth discussing."

William Brookfield, when his attention was called to ex-Mayor Strong's remarks, said:

"I read them in THE TIMES, and every word is Gospel truth so far as it relates to Quigg."

A reporter for THE TIMES submitted ex-Mayor Strong's remarks to Chairman Quigg at his home on West End Avenue last night. Mr. Quigg read them carefully and said:

"Did Mr. Strong really say that?"

Being assured that he did, he added:

"Really I have nothing to say. I am glad Mr. Strong has so expressed himself, and I hope the New York newspapers will publish every word that he said. That is all. I am trying to do my duty as I understand it."

Referring to the Quigg answer to ex-Mayor Strong's remarks Mr. Gruber contented himself with the single statement: "Quigg seems to be thinking in 'rag time.'"

TO DISSECT QUIGG'S ANSWER.

Abraham Gruber to Speak To-night—Anti-Gruberites to Meet.

The Gruberites and the anti-Gruberites will be out in full force in the Twenty-first Assembly District to-night. The Gruber men will meet in Colonial Hall, where addresses will be made by ex-District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott, Alderman Matthews, F. E. Wood, W. S. Bennet, and Abraham Gruber. The latter says he will not unload any more poetry, but he will dissect Mr. Quigg's answer to ex-Mayor Strong's criticism of the Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

The anti-Gruberites will assemble at the New Amsterdam Republican Club house, at 59 West Ninety-sixth Street, and listen to attacks on Gruberism by George C. Austin, E. C. Dusenbury, Philip Bloch, Frederick E. Tasker, and others.

West Side Republican Club Election.

Nearly 200 votes were cast at the annual election for officers of the West Side Republican Club last night. The only opposition was on two members of the Executive Committee. John Proctor Clarke headed each ticket for President. The regular ticket was elected. One member, who was on the Membership Committee, resigned that position only to be defeated as a candidate for the Executive Committee.

WESTERN POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The Rev. Mr. Bliss Says Owing to Big Vote Social Democracy Will Poll Mr. McKinley Will Win.

The Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, formerly of New York and who has spent several years in California, spoke last evening before the Social Reform Club on the subject, "The Social Reform Movement in the West," and predicted the re-election of President McKinley, in consequence of an immense vote that the Social Democracy will, he feels sure, poll in the Middle Western States.

The people in the Far Western States, continued Mr. Bliss, are growing tired of new parties, and many are thoroughly disgusted with the Populist Party, whose machine is becoming corrupt. Although Debs spoke to packed houses in Los Angeles and was warmly greeted, the feeling against new parties was predominant, and there was a great inclination toward Bryan. Bryan, the lecturer believed, would get a tremendous majority in the Far Western States, but Debs would get an overwhelming vote in the Middle Western States and the East, with the result that McKinley would be elected.

At the same time, Mr. Bliss noticed a great feeling of unrest in the West, and he believed that the people were preparing for some great movement. The farmers were thoroughly tired of the trusts, as they were entirely at the trusts' mercy, and had to buy and sell at the trusts' prices. The Social Reform movement and Christian Science were making great strides there, and in Denver there were 120 Christian Science groups.

The Committee on Legislation of the club reported that there was no chance of its bill providing for the appointment of volunteer unpaid Deputy Factory Inspectors by the Governor being passed.

Jersey City Democratic Primaries.

Democratic primaries were held in Jersey City last evening for the nomination of candidates to be voted for at the municipal election on April 10. There was no opposition to the candidates for the Street and Water Board Commissioners, Anthony J. Hauck and James S. Nolan. Aldermen were also nominated in each ward.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

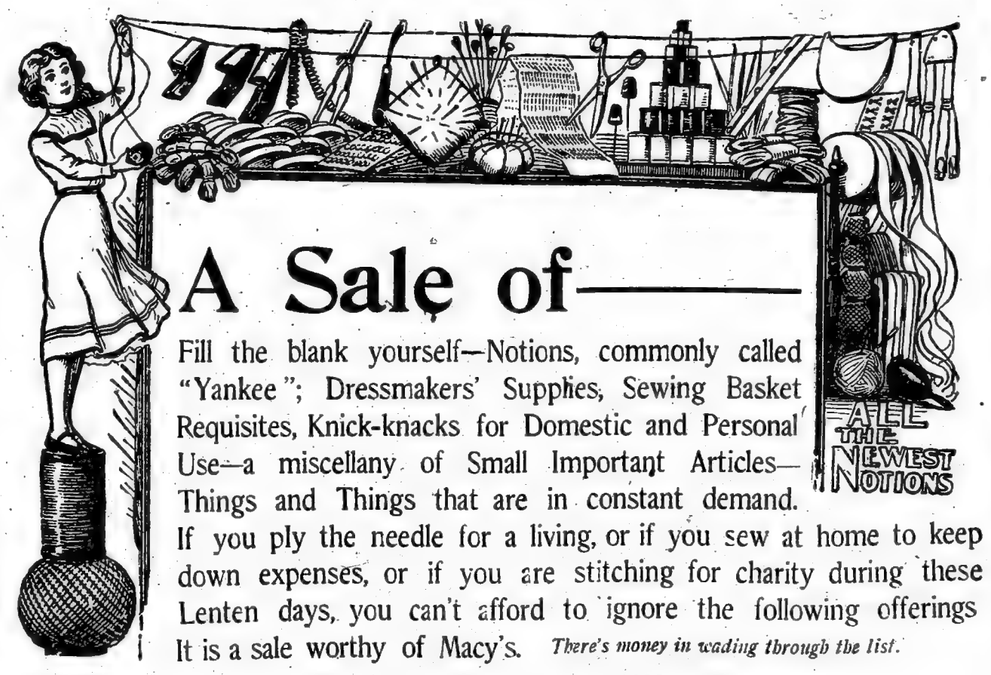

A Sale of——

Fill the blank yourself—Notions, commonly called "Yankee"; Dressmakers' Supplies, Sewing Basket Requisites, Knick-knacks for Domestic and Personal Use—a miscellany of Small Important Articles—Things and Things that are in constant demand.

If you ply the needle for a living, or if you sew at home to keep down expenses, or if you are stitching for charity during these Lenten days, you can't afford to ignore the following offerings It is a sale worthy of Macy's. *There's money in wading through the list.*

"Our Little Weight" Dress Shields, covered with nainsook, sizes 3, 4 and 5, our regular price per pair, 12c., 13c. and 17c.; price for this sale, per doz., $1.02; pair, 9c.

"Our Victoria" Dress Shields, pure rubber, one side covered with nainsook, sizes 3, 4 and 5; our regular price per pair, 12c., 13c. and 16c.; this sale, per doz., $1.09; pair, 10c.

"Our Renaissance" Dress Shields, pure rubber, one side covered with nainsook, sizes 3, 4 and 5; our regular price per pair, 14c., 16c. and 19c.; this sale, per doz., $1.39; pair, 12c.

"Our Vassar" Dress Shields, pure rubber, outside covered with silk, sizes 3 and 4; our regular price 23c. and 24c.; this sale, per doz., $2.19; pair, 19c.

Black Velveteen Binding, 1⅝ in. wide, our regular price per piece of five yards, 12c.; this sale, 7c.

"L'Etoile" Velveteen Binding, superior quality, our own brand, 1⅞ in. wide; our regular price per piece of 4 yards, 19c.; this sale, 16c.; per piece of 5 yards, regular price, 24c.; this sale, 19c.

Colored Alpaca Braids, our regular price per piece of 2½ yards, 4c.; for this sale, 2c.

Black Alpaca Braid, extra wide, our regular price per piece of 4 yards, 6c.; this sale, 4c.

Worsted Skirt Braid, extra wide, five yards in two pieces; our price for this sale, 5c.

All-Silk Black Taffeta Seam Binding, black, white and colors; piece of 9 yards; our price for this sale, 8c.

Prussian Seam Binding, white and colors, piece of ten yards; our price for this sale, 8c.

Prussian Seam Binding, superior quality, piece of nine yards; our prices for this sale, 18c. and 24c.

Cotton and Silk-stitched Bone Casing, piece of 9 yards; our price for this sale, 3c.

Worsted Brush-edge Skirt Binding, black and colors; our price for this sale, 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c. and 10c. per yard.

Velveteen Brush-edge Skirt Binding, superior quality, black only; our price for this sale, 7c., 8c., 10c. per yard.

"Webster's Gilt Edge" Black Sewing Silk, pure dye, 100-yard spools, our regular prices per doz. 91c., per spool 8c.; for this sale, per doz., 79c.; per spool, 7c.

"Macy's" Black Sewing Silk, half-ounce spools, our regular price 23c.; for this sale, 19c.

"Brainerd & Armstrong's" Sewing Silk, all colors, 50-yard spools, our price for this sale, per doz., 44c.; spool, 4c.

"Key Stone" Black Twist, 10-yard spools, our price for this sale, per box of 25 spools, 19c.

White Basting Cotton, 500-yard spools, our regular price per doz., 44c.; for this sale, 33c.; spool, 3c.

"Courtrai" Superior Finish Linen Thread, 200-yard spools; our price for this sale, 7c.

"Tayler's" English Pin Books, containing 480 best quality pins, our regular price, 11c.; for this sale, 8c.

"Tayler's" Best Quality English Mourning Pins, one-ounce boxes, our regular price, 9c.; for this sale, 6c.

"Tayler's" Best Quality English Hair Pins, plain or waved, our price for this sale, per paper, 2c.

"Tayler's" Best Japanned Hair Pins, in fancy round boxes, our prices for this sale, 6c. and 10c.

Imitation Shell Hair Pins, our prices for this sale, per doz., 15c., 17c., 19c. and 23c.

Renaissance Braids, sizes 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10, 36 yards to the piece, our price for this sale, 18c.

Perforated Stamping Outfits, for embroidering, six small sheets, 5c.; eight medium sheets, 10c.

Frilled-edge Silk Garter Elastic, all colors, large variety of beautiful patterns, our price per yard, for this sale, 24c.

Super Lisle Thread Elastics, for skirts,

⅜ in. wide, per doz., 34c.; yard, 3c.
½ in. wide, per doz., 42c.; yard, 4c.
⅝ in. wide, per doz., 49c.; yard, 5c.
¾ in. wide, per doz., 57c.; yard, 5c.
⅞ in. wide, per doz., 64c.; yard, 6c.
1 in. wide, per doz., 72c.; yard, 6c.

Cotton Glace Belting, piece of nine yards; our price for this sale, 10c.

Silk Faced Belting, fancy patterns, our regular price per piece of nine yards, 29c.; for this sale, 10c.

Double Serge Belting, piece of ten yards; our price for this sale, 58c.

Moire Belting, excellent quality, piece of ten yards; our price for this sale, 88c.

Elastic Belting, fancy patterns; our prices for this sale, per yard, 39c., 51c. and 53c.

Whalebone, every piece guaranteed pure shell, 36 inches long; medium weight, doz. 97c., each 9c.; heavy weight, doz. $1.39, each 12c.; extra heavy weight, per doz., $1.59, each 14c.

Whalebone, same quality as the above, short lengths, 6 in., doz. 18c.; 7 in., doz. 21c.; 8 in., doz., 24c.; 9 in., doz., 27c.; 10 in., doz., 31c.

Water-proof Waist Steels, covered with silk-stitched casing, our price for this sale, per doz., 5c.

"Marlborough" Double Waist Steels; our price for this sale, per dez., 7c.

Rubber-covered Waist Steels, assorted sizes; our price for this sale, per doz., 14c.

Sateen-covered Corset Steels, 4 and 5 hooks; our price for this sale, 2c.

Kid-covered Corset Steels, 5 hooks; our price for this sale, 9c.

Spiral Clasp Corset Steels, absolutely unbreakable, 14c.

Black or White Hooks and Eyes, with spring; our price for this sale, per gross, 3c.

All-brass Hooks and Eyes, with spring; our price for this sale, per gross, 12c.

Appleton's "Invisible" Hooks and Eyes; our price for this sale, per gross, 28c.

Non-twisting India Tape, bundle containing 31 yards in various widths, our regular price 14c.; this sale, 10c.

Women's Hose Supporters, made of super lisle thread elastic, our regular price, 8c.; our price for this sale, 5c.

Silk Corset Laces, all colors, five yards long; our price for this sale, 21c.

All-linen Corset Laces, round or flat, five yards long; our price for this sale, 2c.

Round Cotton Corset Laces, 2½ yards long; our price for this sale, 4c. doz.

Black Mohair Shoe Laces, superior quality, our price for this sale, per doz., 8c., 10c. and 11c.

Colored Skirt Yokes, woven into shape, sizes 26 and 30 in.; our regular price, 7c. and 9c.; for this sale, 3c.

Stocking Darners, with receptacle for darning needles and thimble, have glove darning handle; our price for this sale, 4c.

Glove Powder Boxes, our regular price, 9c.; our price for this sale, 5c.

Enamelled Rings for fancy work; our price for this sale, 1c.

Shoe Hooks, rivet bone handles; our price for this sale, 5c.

Jet-headed Toilet Pins, 3, 3½, 4½, 5 and 6 inches long; our price for this sale, per box of one dozen, 1c.

Bone Collar Buttons, our price for this sale, per doz., 3c., 5c. and 7c.

Black and Gray Woven Collar Stiffening, correct lengths, our price for this sale, 1c.

Pattern Tracers, hardened steel wheels, enamelled wooden handles, our price for this sale, 9c. and 10c.

White and Yellow Laundry Wax, our price for this sale, per dozen cakes, 12c.

Sewing Wax, our price for this sale, per dozen cakes, 12c.

Black or White Piping Cord, one-ounce balls, our price for this sale, 4c.

"Excelsior" Crochet Cord, one-ounce balls our price for this sale, 4c.

White and Unbleached Macrame Cord, ¼ lb. balls, for this sale, 8c.

Cable Cord, our price for this sale, per doz. yards, 10c.

Invisible Hairpins, our price for this sale, per paper, 1c.

Shoe Buttons, best quality, fast shanks, our price for this sale, per gross, 5c.

Curling Iron Heating Lamps, 8c., 12c., 24c. 42c., 48c.

Tape Measures, in metal cases, our price for this sale, 8c.

Macy's Millinery.

Extravagant women may ignore the claims of our Millinery department— *the economical will not.*

The approach of April gives lively impulse to business. We know, by sales, that many have the Hat snugly and securely laid away waiting for the golden Easter-tide—the re-awakening of Spring-time.

Our words to-day are aimed at frugal women who have yet to buy. Examine the display here. Inform yourself concerning prices. We have cre-ated—and we have been pilfering—copying the richest and most charming effects evolved by the artistic and fertile minds of Paris. The novelties thathave been launched with eclat and success are here at an average of half what others charge for the originals.

If you've read "McTeague" you'll recall how Trina carved out wooden toys in San Francisco and with the utmost nonchalance pasted labels on them bearing the words "Made in France." The Millinery as well as the Toy business affords ample opportunity for sham. Labels are *so* cheap. You'd be shocked if you knew the dealers who stoop to such expediencies.

Briarcliff Farms

beg to announce that they have opened a store for their Harlem patrons at 2061 Seventh Ave., N. E. Cor. 123d St.

Briarcliff Milk

is unsurpassed for purity and richness, and Briarcliff Cream, Butter and Poultry have become famous for their excellence.

Stores { 573 Madison Ave. / Fifth Ave. & 42d St. / 2061 Seventh Ave.

Telephone connection.

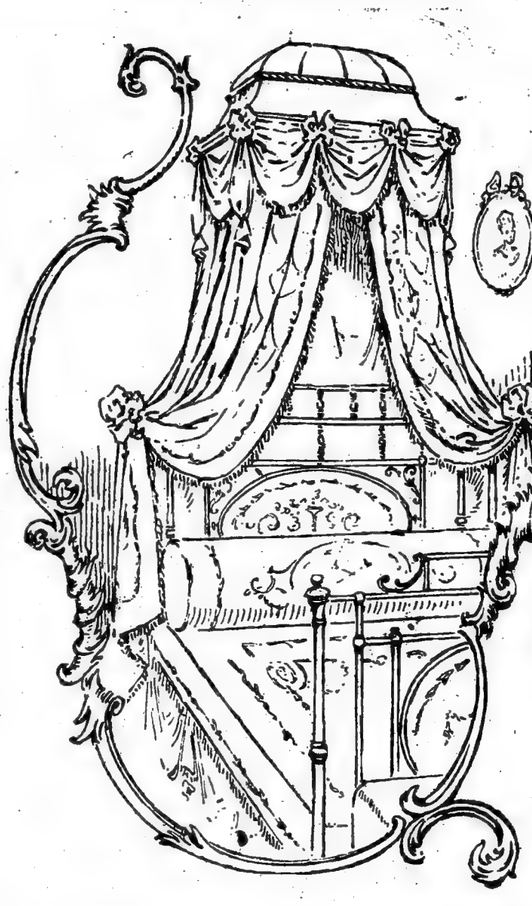

UPHOLSTERY IN PREVAILING MODES

The Wanamaker Store.

The Transition from Winter to Summer

Upholsterings for Summer Homes---Making Winter Furniture Summery

The spring sunshine woos the memory over the hills to the mountain cottage and down to the wave-washed beach along the shore. It brings also the thought of the open door and the city dust, and the furniture to be protected.

We have help for the furnishing, and protection for the furniture. Fullest readiness for this service to-day.

This Upholstery Store serves you with handicraft as well as goods. The decorative designing and the skill with which the ideas—ours and yours—are carried out, are of more importance than mere materials.

We do as much, or as little as you wish. When carpenters and plasterers and painters are through, we will take hold of the work and make of the house an ideal home of beauty—as simple or elaborate as you elect.

First is the Wall Paper—the tapestry, denim, cretonne, or whatever wall hanging fits for the furnishing plan. We are splendidly fortified with every sort, in multitudes of designs and tints. The latest effect—dainty or rich. The work done with artistic skill—all tints and tones planned for assimilating harmony with hangings, carpets and furniture.

Grilles come next, then window and door draperies—and the variety is legion.

Springtime utility work is the keynote of to-day's word and our foremost preparation—the summer dressings of cretonne for hangings—these and other stuffs for Slip Furniture Covers, the making of Awnings, and the re-juvenating of old furniture.

Of course, very complete showings of Lace and Muslin Curtains and Summery Portieres.

We have a competent corps of designers and upon request from you will send a capable man to look over your room or house, get your ideas and give his suggestions for materials, color schemes and treatment. We make out a complete plan, with sketches and estimate, before obligating you in the least to place an order. If you like the plan and the price, work begins promptly, and satisfaction is always guaranteed.

Bed Sets—

Tambour Muslin Bed Sets, $5, $6.75, $7.85 and $10.50 a set.

Ruffled Net Bed Sets, $6.75, $8.50, $10 and $12.50 a set.

Bed Draperies of dimities or cretonnes are made to order in handsomest effects.

Slip Covers—

Slip Covers made from linens, dimities, cotton damask and cretonnes—all the best fabrics and latest patterns. The covers will be well made and well fitted, and at a reasonable cost.

Third floor.

Awnings—

For store, office and home. Not all the people who sell awnings manufacture them, but we do, and in our own building under our own personal supervision. We have a well appointed factory and a corps of thoroughly efficient workmen, and an unexcelled assortment of goods on hand.

Portieres—

There is widest possible variety of Portieres ready for immediate hanging; but we make up special curtains to match wall coverings, or to give exclusive effects.

Portieres—

Mercerized Cotton Tapestry Curtains, in fine figured effects, in plain tones and colors, at $9.75, $10.75, $12, $12.75, $14 and $14.50 a pair.

Portieres in Oriental designs and colorings, $5.75, $7.75 to $16 a pair.

Lace and Muslin Curtains

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, plain, striped and figured centers at 80c, $1, $1.25, $1.35, $2, $2.15 and $3 a pair.

Ruffled Net Curtains, lace insertion and edgings, at $1.50, $1.65, $1.85, $2.50, $3.50, $3.75, $4.25, and up to $11.50 pair.

Lace Curtains—

Nottingham Lace Curtains at $1.50, $2, $2.25, $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50 and up to $8 a pair.

Cross Stiped Snow Flake Curtains at $1.50, $2.25, $2.65, $4.75 and $5.75 a pair.

Reupholstering Furniture—

This work is done in a well adapted shop under our own management for the upholstering of furniture. We have good assortment of popular fabrics for every-day use or summer's hard wear. The work is thorough—the charges the least consistent with its character and the materials used.

Furniture Coverings—

Cotton Tapestries in Oriental and verdure effects, in 40 different styles, at $1.25, $1.35, $2 and $2.50.

Silk and Cotton Gobelin Tapestries, $2, $2.50, $2.75 and $3.50.

Damasks in two tone and colors in great variety, at $3.85, $5.25, $6.50 and upwards.

Summer Furniture

Ad nauseum. The Rambler is much addicted to browsing through Wanamaker's Furniture Store. It's a cheerful place. But the fascination comes through the many things that rivet attention and excite interest—therefore his little essays ought never to be dull.

Yesterday the Rambler found himself in the centre of several groups of Summer Furniture, sorts and sorts of it made especially for the simpler needs of country houses. The cottage or bungalow of the present need not be crude or raw, without suggestion of comfort or the presence of beauty. Taste can find employment and decoration a fruitful field with a very moderate expenditure of money, in the summer of these later days. Furniture made of marsh grass is one of the strictest novelties. It combines fibre, form and color novelty. The color is mainly a sober, low-toned, greenish gray. Another variety is a combination of cable cord with the marsh grass.

Of course you know the furniture that is made from green rushes—color preserved by enamel paint. The coarse twist is stylish as a bit of millinery. The material very familiar last year, but this year's shapes are new.

Another group was composed of the standard wicker Furniture that you have known for a dozen years or more. There has been an evolution of the designs, but in general it is very familiar. Like everything else just now, the prices are going up—the great trust that produces it is demanding an increase of fifteen per cent., but Wanamaker's will sell all present holdings at old prices. Please thank the Rambler for telling you that. For durability the standard wicker pieces are unsurpassed.

But there are other novelties in these Summer kinds of Furniture. Wicker Furniture, made hard by the place of sale, that is top-lofty for style. Sealing wax red, forest green, royal purple are the colors, and the shapes exclusive to Wanamaker's. Chairs with side pockets for books or newspapers, side shelves for any sort of practical use, broad arms for serving lunch or afternoon tea, and all upholstered.

In fact, upholstery is rampant with several other kinds of Summer Furniture, and the combination of textiles with reed, rattan, willow and paint has evolved several new species.

The Rambler's eyes—at your service and the Rambler's sober judgment, too. Having seen he testifies, and his testimony is this—if you own a Summer house see this furniture. If you don't own a Summer home see this furniture just because it is interesting. Maybe some corner in your city home will welcome a piece.

After all Wanamaker's Store is brimming over with human interest, and then the Wanamaker people, following the example of a certain famous undertaker, find it "no trouble to show goods."

A Notable Event in a Noted Book Store

A sale began here yesterday morning. Gathered for it were over 10,000 volumes. Most of them are fresh, clean—perfect. A few have slight blemishes—a trifling scuff or finger-mark. *All* of them are *good* books, kinds that are wanted every day. It's a comprehensive collection in which every book-lover may find some few wished-for books. Standard fiction and much that was recently published, history, biography, travel, religion, poetry, science, and a large assortment of books especially for children.

Now as to prices. Books are sold here regularly at about 25 per cent. less than publishers' prices. In this sale are many at a fifth of original price; some at a fourth; most of the remainder at about half prices. A partial list was printed yesterday. Of the majority of these books we are still in good supply, as are all of the others below. But both lists together do not contain nearly all of the titles. Come and look over the tables for others. It will be interesting—may be very profitable to you.

15c. each. Published at $1.25

Little Brown Girl. Esme Stuart.
Morning Clouds. Mrs. Stanley Leathes.
The Old Back Room. Jennie Harrison.
Geoffrey the Lollard. By Frances Eastwood.
The Cumbersome Contest.
Captain Christie's Granddaughter. Mrs. Lamb.
Little Boots. Jennie Harrison.

25 Cents Each

Walks and Talks in the Geological Field. Alexander Winchell. 12mo, $1. Our price 25c.
From Chaucer to Tennyson. By Henry A. Beers. 12mo, $1. Our price 25c.
Classic French Course in English. W. C. Wilkinson. 12mo. $1. Our price 25c.

At 20c. Published at $1.

By "The Duchess."

The Duchess.	A Modern Circe.
Faith and Unfaith.	Lady Valworth's Diamonds.
Jerry, and Other Stories.	Mrs. Geoffrey.
Lady Branksmere.	A Mental Struggle.
A Maiden All Forlorn.	"O Tender Dolores."
In Durance Vile.	Doris.
Loys, Lord Berresford.	Portia.
Marvel.	Under-Currents.
	A Life's Remorse.

By Mrs. Forrester.

Mignon.	Roy and Viola.
My Lord and My Lady.	I Have Lived and Loved.
Once Again.	Rhona.
Viva.	Dolores.
June.	Diana Carew.

By Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron.

This Wicked World.	Worth Winning.
A Life's Mistake.	Pure Gold.
Vera Nevill.	The Cost of a Lie.
A Devout Lover.	

25c, published at $1. All full-leather-bound.

Abbe Constantin.
An Attic Philosopher.
Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
Barrack Room Ballads.
Cranford.
Departmental Ditties.
Familiar Quotations.
Gold Dust.
Idle Thoughts.
Imitation of Christ.
In Black and White.
Kept for the Master's Use.
Lady of the Lake.
Light of Asia.
Longfellow's Poems.
Man Without a Country, The
Pearls for Young Ladies.
Precious Thoughts.
Prue and I.
Romance of a Poor Young Man.
Sesame and Lilies.
Sketch Book.
Story of an African Farm.
Story of the Gadsbys.
Tales from Shakespeare.
Under the Deodars.
Vicar of Wakefield.
Wee Willie Winkie.
Whittier's Poems.

At 35 Cents Each—

Dragoons and Cherry Blossoms. By Mrs. Robert C. Morris. 12mo, illustrated, $1.50. Our price 35c
Young Lives. Richard Le Gallienne. 12mo, $1.50. Our price 35c
A Yankee Volunteer. Imlay Taylor. 12mo, $1.25. Our price 35c
A Girl of Grit. Major Arthur Griffith. 12mo, 75c. Our price 35c
A Rogue's Conscience. David Christie Murray. 12mo, 75c. Our price 35c
Stories of the Cherokee Hills. Maurice Thompson. 12mo, $1.50. Our price 35c
Martyrs of Empire. Herbert C. McIllvaine. 12mo, $1.25. Our price 35c

At 50 Cents Each—

In Castle and Colony. By E. Rayner. 12mo, $1.50. Our price 50c.
The Destroyer. Benjamin Swift. 12mo, $1.25. Our price 50c.
The Red Scaur. By P. Anderson Graham. 12mo, $1.25. Our price 50c.
The Sack of Monte Carlo. Walter Frith. 12mo, $1.25. Our price 50c.
The Vintage. E. F. Benson. 12mo, $1.50. Our price 50c.
Midst the Wild Carpathians. Maurus Jokai. 12mo, $1.25. Our price 50c.
Knights of the Cross, (New). Henrick Sienkiewicz. 12mo, $1. Our price 50c.
In Vain. By Henrick Sienkiewicz. 12mo, $1.25. Our price 50c.

Miscellaneous—

New National Cyclopedia, 4 vols., illustrated, $16.00. Our price $2.50.
Shakespeare's Works, handy volume edition, oblong 12mo, 12 vols., $1.50.
Shakespeare's Works, pocket edition, each play in a separate volume, 39 vols.—our price $5.00.
Funk & Wagnalls' Standard Dictionary, 1 volume edition, bound in full sheep binding, formerly sold at $9.00. Our price $6.00; with thumb index, $6.50.
Hilda Strafford. Beatrice Harraden. 16mo, $1.25. Our price 18 cents.
Young Mistley. Henry Seton Merriam. 12mo, $1.25. Our price 45 cents.
The Two Magies. Henry James. 12mo, $1.50. Our price 65 cents.
Bird Neighbors. An introductory acquaintance with 80 birds commonly found in garden, meadow and woods about our homes. By Neltze Blanchan. Introduction by John Burroughs. 24 colored plates. 8vo, $1. Our price 50 cents.
The Pilgrim's Progress. By John Bunyan. Over 120 designs by the Brothers Rhead. Edition de Luxe. Quarto, $5. Our price $2.

Furnishings for the Bed

First, about mattresses. We make them ourselves. Just now we're showing how in a little temporary factory on the Fourth Floor. The work done regularly in the making of our mattresses is never less conscientiously performed than in this daily demonstration given especially for you. The materials that enter into the making are exactly the same as those used regularly in the factory. Thus you may *know* the sort of mattress you're buying here at all times.

Some exceptionally good values are now offered. There's a pure horse hair mattress, 40 lbs., in one or two parts, as desired, for $15 though regularly and moderately priced at $20.

And in pillows and bolsters, too, there are opportunities for substantial savings. A 2½-lb. pillow of extra selected feathers for $1.88 instead of $2.25. A 5-lb. bolster for $3.75 instead of $4.50.

Shelf springs for metal bedsteads are reduced in price—$10 to $8.50. Woven wire springs from $3.75 to $3.

Then about the bed coverings. Just now about the medium-weight and lighter sorts. We have a particularly large assortment of all worthy qualities from the modest, old-fashioned, yet still favored bedspread at 90c, up to finest silk-covered down comfortables and best-wool blankets. And here are just a few speci mens—good values all:

$1.10, $1.50 and $2 each—Pique bedspreads; similar to the dress pique, but much heavier; neat and serviceable.

$2.50 each—The "May," a new style of bedspread; very light in weight; prettily figured.

$3.25, $3.50 and $4 each—English dimity bedspreads; fringed.

$1 and up to $2.50 each—Silkoline comfortables; pure white cotton filling.

Medium-weight blankets of white wool on cotton warp, for full size beds, at $3 to $6 a pair.

Fourth Floor.

Double-width Silks and Satins

These broad silks simplify the strategy that has worried dressmakers in conjuring the narrow silk widths. They are shown in wide variety of both silks and satins, in white with colors, white with black, and black with white—rich-looking and refined. These designs exclusively Wanamaker's—

Rich soft white Satins, printed with dots and rings; some with tiny moons and rays; some Persian leaves and scrolls, some berries on stems with dotted grounds—take your choice. In some the white prevails, in others black predominates. 46 inches wide, $5 a yard.

Beaded patterns on Satin Mousseline—one gray, one lavender; with scrolls of beads in silk. 46 inches wide, $6.50 a yard.

Richly brocaded soft Satins with bunches of lilac and cloves, with just a blush of lavender pink, lilac and violet on ivory white. 45 inches wide, $7.50 a yard.

Plain soft Satin Duchesse Mousseline, old rose, nile, violet. 48 inches wide, $6.50 a yard.

Plain soft Crepe Meteor in 14 beautiful tints for after-sunset. 50 inches wide, $5 a yard.

The all-black double-width silks are equally attractive—

Black Crepe de Chine, 46 in. wide, $4 a yard; 48 in., $5 a yard.

Black Crepe Meteor, 48 inches wide, $5 a yard.

Black Satin Mousseline, 48 inches wide, $6.50 a yard.

Shown under clear daylight in the Rotunda.

Women's Latest Spring Jackets AND GOLF CAPES

This season's styles are many. And still newer ones are making their appearance here almost every day. There's a remarkable assortment here now—varied enough, we think, to meet almost every fancy. And many of these late comers are in styles originated for us alone. If it's your wish to own a handsome garment in a style exclusively yours, you'll find it among this large assembly. Here's a new jacket at $9.50—of covert cloth, double-breasted; velvet collar; lined with satin serge. Pretty, stylish. And a few other recent arrivals:

$10.50—Of black cheviot; fly front; revers faced with satin; lined with black taffeta.

$13.50—Of black cheviot; Eton with flare revers and collar, edged with bands of stitched black taffeta; lined with black satin rhadame.

$12—Of black cheviot; double-breasted; wide revers; lined with black taffeta.

$13.50—Of black zebeline; Eton, double-breasted; revers faced with tailor's serge; lined with striped taffeta.

Other styles up to $50.

Of Golf Capes—the practical, almost indispensable outer garment—an equally good assortment. Of excellent double-faced rugs and worthy cheviots. Attractive goods attractively made up. And the prices are moderate enough. Witness:

$6—Double-faced rugs; plain outside, plaid back; deep fringed hood showing plaid; various colors.

$7.50—Double-faced rugs; ruffle down front and around bottom; deep hood edged with band of cloth.

$9.75, $10 and $12—Particularly handsome capes, and unusually good values.

And at $15—Reversible capes; can be worn either plain or fancy plaid outside; all neatly stitched. A large variety of shades.

Second floor, Broadway.

Going to Paris?

Maybe contemplating a trip along our own coast? Then in your planning, make a note right here of Steamer Rugs. We've been planning for some time to have the proper sort here for you—imported and domestic. We have best products of both foreign and American makers, and a wide variety of each.

At $5, $6.50 and $8—Domestic rugs in plain colors—navy, blue, black, Oxford gray and brown, backs of fancy plaids.

At $10—German rugs; light weight.

At $12.50 to $30—Five grades of imported—all English; plain colors and bright plaids.

Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

Some New Lillian Corsets

Bargains in Other Sorts

This Lillian of ours is imported. The best European corset maker we know, makes them for us alone. They can be bought nowhere else in the world excepting here and in our Philadelphia store. That we so absolutely control its sale shows in what high estimation we hold it. And it has become just as highly esteemed among the many who have made its acquaintance. Numerous models and prices, a few of which are here briefly hinted about. Cozy fitting rooms conveniently located.

$2—Of coutil; medium waist; white and drab.

$3.50—Of coutil; bias cut; long waist; low bust; long over hips and abdomen; white and drab. Same in black satin, $4.

$4—Of coutil; long waist; real whalebone; white and drab.

$3.75—Of real whalebone; coutil; medium waist; bias cut; gored hips and bust; trimmed with lace and ribbon. Same in black sateen.

$5.50—Straight front corset of coutil; low bust; long over hips and abdomen. Same in black sateen, of real whalebone, at $6.

A lot of L. R. Domestic Corsets at reduced prices: 75c, $1, $1.25 for regular $1, $1.50, $1.75 and $2 kinds. Medium and long waists; white, drab and black; all sizes; some with spoon steels for stout figures.

Some of the RAMBLER'S Notions Concerning Advertising —AS— Literature

Kipling would make a great advertiser. "You would na blame the thought." Why not? McAndrew's hymn is the classic of the engineer and the prophecy of the marine engine—

"We're creepin' on wi' each new rig
—less
Weight and larger power;
There'll be the loco-boiler next,
An' thirty miles an hour!"

Modern retailing needs its prophet-poet.

It is a force that is worthy of just such study as appears in "The Ship That Found Herself." Kipling knew the engine and the ship before he began to write. What splendid advertising would the ship article be for the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, and McAndrew's hymn for Harlan & Hollingsworth if they were connected with the respective concerns.

This is suggestive. Retail business reveals curious things. The window dresser is an artist! The Advertiser is a literary man! You sneer at the suggestion, and as things go, quite properly. But the decorator *may* be an artist and the advertiser a literatus. "A mon's a mon for a' that."

Advertisers as a class are not interesting, but may be slightly amusing. Being one, the writer knows. The average advertiser takes himself very seriously, but is not serious about his work. He doesn't know his goods.

But Kipling knows his stock—ship, engine, bridge, locomotive—his mind is a well ordered department store of knowledge. Just as university extension is modern retailing in education.

If you attempt to answer to yourself the question, "What advertising has most influenced me?" you will soon reply, "That which had the greatest sum of good information." Of course form and expression had much to do with it—but good expression and true knowledge are usually twins. They share equally the one proposition.

Some people say that the best literature in advertising is found in the Wanamaker Store News—Indeed this has been said in some of the lectures upon English in a great university.

The Rambler is the greatest critic of the Wanamaker Store News, and his careful attention will be given the elevation of its style. Upon that and its truth depends your appreciation, and its value as advertising depends upon your interest.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

Others may steal the wording of our ads,—let them; they cannot steal that skill or value which draws you here. Special line of cheviots for business man's suit, choice of sack or English walking coat, suit to order, $20.00. Trousers, $5.00. Overcoat of Oxford grey cheviots and vicunas, and a special line of top coats, to order, $18.00. Our full dress and Tuxedo suits, silk lined throughout, at $30.00, are the best value that can be had anywhere.

We FIT you, or money back.

Fashion Booklet, Samples and Measuring Guide mailed free.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

Hunter Whiskey

Purity, Age, Flavor have made Hunter Baltimore Rye the most popular Whiskey

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives. 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

L. SHAW

LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD

Perfect Fitting and Natural Looking

WIGS

for Ladies and Gentlemen.

BANGS and WAVY SWITCHES in every conceivable style.

Rouges, Hair Dyes, Hair Tonics 54 W. 14th St., Next to Macy's, N.Y.

FIFTH AVE. AUCTION ROOMS,

238 Fifth Av., Wm. B. Norman, Auctioneer.

NOW ON EXHIBITION

An Importer's Stock of

ORIENTAL Rugs and Carpets

Especially selected for Excellence of Quality and Beauty of Design. Also Lamps, Tabourets, and Embroideries.

A number of Superb Silk and Kirman Rugs, All Strictly from First Hands.

To be sold by auction

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Afternoons,

March 22, 23, and 24, at 2 o'clock.

Every article will be sold under a full guarantee.

Kennedy

12 CORTLANDT ST.

Save 1.00 on your Spring Hat.

A Matchless Derby at 1.90 that would cost you $3.00 elsewhere. Finest Derby, 2.90; elsewhere 4.00. The greatest variety and the choicest ideas of London and Fifth Avenue.

DESKS.

Great Variety of Style and Price.

T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St., N.Y.

THE PUERTO RICO MUDDLE

Senate Republicans Fail to Adopt Plan After Many Meetings.

Senator Hanna Declares that the House Bill Will Be Passed as It Came from That Body.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Consultation after consultation was held to-day by the Republicans of the Senate, and the Harmony Committee held another meeting to-night, for what may turn out to be a vain attempt to persuade the majority of Republicans in the Senate that the House bill, imposing a rate of 15 per cent. of the Dingley duties upon Puerto Rican trade must be passed pretty nearly as it was passed by the House and is before the Senate.

Every consultation seems to have had about the same ending. The twelve of fifteen Senators whose constituents are clamoring for free trade, do not see their way clear to defying their own people. They have had their ears "to the ground," and they do not believe that they mistake the sounds that reach them. But the hesitating men go to the White House from day to day to learn, if possible, what the inclination is there, returning to the Senate with impressions that have every shade of meaning.

Senators Foraker and Spooner were at the White House this morning. Immediately after they had left it was reported they had learned that the President was not stubborn about insisting that a tariff should not be imposed upon the Puerto Rican trade. Later on, after the alleged consultation over the Puerto Rico bill had been discussed in the light of the comment said to have been made by the President, it was stated by both Senators that their visit had no relation to the Puerto Rico bill. Still it is somewhat confusing to Senators who wish to stand by the President and their own people to hear that the President is assuring some of his visitors that the nominal tariff is essential, that the House bill must be passed, and that the bill with a tariff provision should be explained to the country.

Just now the trouble seems to be in explaining the bill to the Senators who are for free trade and who have not been pledged to support the House tariff bill. The forty-five votes necessary to pass the bill have not been found on the Republican side. It is doubtful whether a sufficient number can be obtained until it is ascertained that a clear Republican majority is prepared to acquiesce in the action of the House.

"What the President has done," said one member of the House, "has been to tell visitors as plainly as he can, with regard for their sensibilities, that the Congress can do as it likes, and that it is not his business to instruct the members of that body as to its duties."

Senator Hanna is one of the most confident of all Republicans in the Senate on this question. He declared to-day that the Puerto Rico bill will be passed just about as it came from the House and by Republican votes. This is regarded as the view entertained by the political managers, who have begun to look upon the Puerto Rico bill as the greatest menace to Republican success that has arisen since the election of Mr. McKinley. The fact that the country is aroused by the discussions in Congress, and that the popular feeling is opposed to the House bill and the attempts to "jam" it through the Senate, only seem to make the managers more determined to justify the action of the House by sustaining it in the Senate.

MR. MORGAN ON PUERTO RICO.

Extension of Our Constitution to the Territory Acquired by Us Discussed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Discussion of the Puerto Rico Government and Tariff bill was resumed in the Senate to-day, Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) presenting a speech dealing with some of the Constitutional phases of the measure. The special topic of his discussion was the question of the extension of the Constitution over territory acquired by the United States.

Comparing our authority in Cuba and in Puerto Rico, Mr. Morgan declared that resistance to American authority in Cuba would be as much rebellion as it is in the Philippines. The National power must continue to exist in all the acquired islands until Congress should legislate in their regard.

"The world," he declared, "must be amused at our discussion of the question whether the Philippines are part of the United States, while we are voting armies, supplies, and money to suppress the insurrection of one of the many tribes in these islands."

Mr. Morgan said the question presented to the United States was fourfold:

1. Shall Congress provide a civil government for the island of Puerto Rico?

2. Shall we leave the island to its present form of government?

3. Shall we abandon it and recognize its independence?

4. Shall we suffer it to float out among nations as a derelict, to be picked up or captured?

As to the islands acquired from Spain, Mr. Morgan maintained that the Treaty of Paris was the supreme law of the land. Referring to Cuba he said:

"That treaty requires us to occupy the island. We cannot abandon Cuba without disgrace and without violating our pledged faith to Spain. Nor can we abandon Puerto Rico or the Philippines without inviting anarchy and internecine war."

The abandonment of the islands being impossible, as Mr. Morgan construed the Treaty of Paris, it was necessary for Congress to provide schemes of government for them. The President would then govern the islands until Congress should provide otherwise. Inasmuch as the Constitution operates upon all officers of the United States to restrain them from abuse of control, naturally the Constitution extends over Puerto Rico and the Philippines, so far, at least, as relates to and regulates the duties of United States officials in those islands.

Discussing the citizenship of the inhabitants of Puerto Rico, Mr. Morgan said:

"The history of the country is conclusive upon us in this matter. The inhabitants of Puerto Rico ought to be given as full citizenship as any native inhabitant of any country annexed heretofore. We have not debarred from citizenship any native inhabitant of any territory annexed. Those who have not chosen to retain their former allegiance have become citizens of the United States without regard to race or any other condition. I believe if Puerto Rico is a foreign country we cannot pass laws to be enforced there."

Concerning the tax laws of Puerto Rico, Mr. Morgan maintained that Congress should provide laws that should be uniform throughout the United States and Puerto Rico. In conclusion he said that no bounds to our territory were set by the Constitution and no limits were set to our expansion. He welcomed the Philippines as a part of our territory, because it might become a new home for many colored people of the South; he welcomed it as a new market for American silver mines; he welcomed it as a new and great American mart at Manila; he welcomed it, too, as an extension of the power and influence of the United States.

The result of this extension of power and influence no man ever contemplated, and no single man can claim the credit.

"If I can find no man who is entitled to the credit of this great expansion," he said; "I must look aloft with a realization that it is the hand of God."

PUERTO RICAN COMPROMISE.

Conferrees Decide Upon a Measure Appropriating $2,095,455 for Relief of Puerto Ricans.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The conferrees on the Puerto Rican Appropriation bill have agreed upon a compromise measure. The Senate Conferrees receded from the Senate amendment limiting the appropriation to the revenue collected on Puerto Rico importations until the 1st of last January and restored the clause in the House bill applying to future revenues reading as follows

"Together with any further customs revenues collected on importations from Puerto Rico since Jan. 1, 1900, or that shall hereafter be collected under existing law."

The provision in the Senate amendment specifying the purpose for which the money shall be used is retained, but an addition is made declaring specifically that it shall be for the "aid and relief" of the Puerto Ricans.

The bill as agreed upon is as follows:

That the sum of $2,095,455, being the amount of customs revenue received on importations by the United States from Puerto Rico since the evacuation of Puerto Rico by the Spanish forces on the 18th day of October, 1898, to the 1st of January, 1900, together with any further customs revenue collected on importations from Puerto Rico since the 1st of January, 1900, or that shall hereafter be collected under existing law, shall be placed at the disposal of the President, to be used for the Government now existing and which may hereafter be established in Puerto Rico, and for the aid and relief of the people thereof, and for public education, public works, and other Governmental and public purposes therein until otherwise provided by law, and the revenues herein referred to, already collected and to be collected under existing law, are hereby appropriated for the purposes herein specified, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

This compromise measure will be presented in both houses of Congress to-morrow.

Puerto Ricans Petition for Action.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 20.—Governor General Davis is in constant receipt of telegrams from the various towns of the island begging him to use his influence with the United States Congress for a speedy settlement of the questions now in controversy. Demonstrations occurred at many points yesterday similar to the large gathering, headed by the San Juan Chamber of Commerce, which presented the petition to the Governor General for a redress of grievances.

Work for Puerto Rican Laborers.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Secretary Root has authorized Gen. Davis at San Juan to give employment upon public works to surplus labor in Puerto Rico. The War Department had prepared an order to carry out this plan, but it was learned that Secretary Root had telegraphed the instruction to Gen. Davis from Havana.

To Discuss the Puerto Rican Tariff.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation will hold a special meeting at 1:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at its rooms, 203 Broadway, to discuss the Puerto Rican tariff question. The entire delegation from Puerto Rico now in this country is expected to be present. Nicholas Oyanguren of this delegation will address the board.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Col. Thomas McGregor, Ninth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Colorado during the temporary absence of Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam.

Capt. Cyril W. King, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala., and assume charge of the construction work at that place.

Second Lieut. Clifford L. Leonori, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 1, is assigned to the Twenty-first Infantry, and will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty with recruits to be sent to the Philippine Islands on the transport Sumner, and upon his arrival at Manila will join his regiment.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander C. Thomas is detached from the Washington Yard and ordered to the Constellation as executive April 2.

Lieut. Commander H. Winslow is detached from the Constellation, April 2, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. C. S. Bookwalter is detached from the naval station at Havana, March 24, and ordered to duty as Inspector of Equipment at the works of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Ensign H. V. Butler, Jr., is ordered to the Buffalo as watch and division officer, April 2.

Rear Admiral B. F. Day is detached from the Naval Retiring Board and ordered home to wait orders.

Capt. C. S. Cotton is ordered to duty as President of the Naval Retiring Board, Washington Yard.

Lieut. John R. Edie is detached from the Washington Yard, March 23, and ordered to duty in charge of the branch hydrographic office, Baltimore, March 31.

Paymaster J. J. Cheatham is detached from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, March 24, and ordered to the navy yard at New York, as Assistant General Storekeeper, March 26.

Naval Constructor W. H. Varney is detached from duty at Camden, N. J., and Baltimore, Md., April 18, and ordered home to wait orders. Naval Constructor Varney is retired from April 19.

Ensign E. P. Jessop is detached from the Iowa and ordered to the Philadelphia for line duty, sailing from San Francisco March 28.

MR. M'DONALD'S DENIAL.

Rapid Transit Tunnel Contractor's Life Not Insured—Mr. Belmont and Celebration Plans.

John B. McDonald, contractor for the rapid transit tunnel, lost no time yesterday in giving out a denial of the story that he had been insured for $2,000,000 at the instance of August Belmont, who is at the head of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company.

"That was a most remarkable tale," said Mr. McDonald. "What won't they say about me next? The first I heard of it was when I read the papers. The story is absolutely without foundation. Not only have I not been insured at the instance of the Subway Company or Mr. Belmont, but such a transaction is not and never has been contemplated. That ought to be sufficient to stamp it as false."

Second Vice President Tarbell of the Equitable and other officers of the principal insurance companies in the city, in addition to those quoted yesterday morning by The New York Times, said no suggestion of the alleged transaction had come to their knowledge.

Mr. McDonald, in discussing yesterday the celebration exercises to take place on Saturday, said:

"In view of Mr. August Belmont's great interest in the rapid transit railroad, and the exceedingly important aid which he has rendered, the Chairman and members of the Municipal Committee, representing the city, myself, as contractor, and, in fact, every one concerned, agreed that it would be most appropriate for Mr. Belmont, President of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, to present to Mayor Van Wyck the silver spade with which the beginning of the work will be made.

"This view is taken by the Municipal Committee and by every one who is interested, and an effort is being made to induce Mr. Belmont to consent to this arrangement. It is earnestly hoped that he will agree to do so."

The Assembly Committee on Celebration, of which Councilman Wise is Chairman, discussed Mr. McDonald's suggestion at their meeting yesterday afternoon, but adjourned without taking action. Mr. Wise had been selected to make the presentation, but said after the meeting that if the committee so decides he will withdraw in favor of Mr. Belmont.

Col. F. L. Devo, engineer of the western division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, has been selected by Mr. McDonald as his engineer in chief, and has accepted the position. Charles Sooysmith will act as consulting engineer for the contractor.

BALTIMORE WOMAN ARRESTED.

Mrs. Bisnaw, Accused of Larceny, Had Just Returned from Europe.

Mrs. Harriet R. Bisnaw, the wife of W. A. Bisnaw, formerly Miss Harriet R Clarke of Baltimore and said to be well known in society there, was arrested in this city last night on the charge of grand larceny. With her husband and two-months-old infant she had just reached the New York shore from Hoboken, home from a trip to Europe.

The arrest was made by Detective Hall of the Baltimore Police Department and Detective Monahan of the Central Office. Mrs. Bisnaw is charged with having stolen a sealskin coat and muff valued at $350 from Seigmund & Sons, furriers, Baltimore, on Dec. 15 last.

With her infant she was locked up for the night in the Mercer Street Police Station. Her husband was not detained.

Work of Department of Streets.

Commissioner Keating of the Department of Streets and Highways made public yesterday his report of the operations of his department for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last. It shows that in the three months 31,595.22 square yards of asphalt had been laid, 12,174.55 yards of block asphalt, 17,985 of macadam, 1,021 of stone, making a total of 62,376 yards, or 2.18 miles.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MAIL LAW ON BOOKS ROBS THE GOVERNMENT

So Mr. Loud Declares in Defense of His House Bill.

PROTECTION TO NEWSPAPERS

Sum of $20,000,000, He Says, Could Be Saved Annually by Shutting Out Book Periodicals — Opposition to Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The House to-day began consideration of the Loud bill to restrict the character of publications entitled to the cent a pound rate as second class mail matter. The bill is regarded by the Postmaster General as the most important postal measure pending before Congress.

It was arranged that general debate should continue to-day and to-morrow and on Thursday until 2 o'clock, when the bill should be read for amendment under the five-minute rule until 4 o'clock, when the final vote should be taken.

Mr. Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, who had charge of the measure, explained its provisions, which are practically the same as the bill which passed the House in January, 1897, and which failed in the last Congress. Its main provision cuts off from the privileges of second class mail matter, which pays 1 cent a pound, publications purporting to be issued periodically and to subscribers, but which are books or reprints of books, and defines the conditions under which a publication shall be admitted to the mails as second class matter.

Mr. Loud said that when the bill failed in the last Congress he had said that he would never again press the measure. But when he had returned to the present Congress he had been urged by members, who said they had voted against it under a misapprehension in the last Congress, to bring it up again. It was not an exaggeration to say that 200 members had appealed to him. Mr. Loud said there was but one vote in the committee against the measure, and sixty days ago there was practically no opposition to it on the floor. Since that time a concerted fight had been made against it. Every member had received petitions and letters from his constituents.

Continuing, Mr. Loud asserted that the campaign into which many country editors had been innocently drawn was being urged by what was known as the American Publishers' Committee, which, he said, was composed of three men. That committee had the faculty of drawing petitions to meet the needs of every class of citizens. He read a sample circular from the committee offering books and money to those getting up petitions against the bill. He said he would not refer to this, but every day members came to him and said, "Loud, I am getting a hundred letters a day against your bill. I don't know whether I can stand up against this presure."

Then Mr. Loud detailed numerous misrepresentations which, he said, had been made by those who were conducting the campaign. Even university Presidents had enlisted to fight it under the mistaken idea that its passage would bar university catalogues from the privileges they now enjoyed.

The Government was losing $45,000,000 in the handling of its second-class mail matter, the speaker continued. This bill, cutting off some of the abuses, would save the Government $20,000,000 annually. This measure, or one more radical, had been recommended by every Postmaster General since 1887. One-cent postage could never come until every class of mail matter paid the cost of handling it.

Mr. Little, (Dem., Ark.,) a member of the committee that reported the bill, opened the debate in opposition to it. He said that his opposition turned upon its hostility to the policy pursued by the Government heretofore of encouraging the ready dissemination of literature. He conceded that there were abuses under the present system, but there would be abuses, he said, under any system. He said the deficit in the postal revenues would be wiped out if the proper remedy was applied—the reduction of appropriations for railroads transporting the mails. He affirmed that while second-class mail matter was transmitted at a loss, it was the indirect cause of great revenue to the postal revenues.

Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.,) opposed the bill. Second-class mail matter was a privilege, he maintained, enjoyed by the masses. Congress with its eyes open agreed that matter transmitted at second-class rates would be so transmitted at a loss. There was a profit of 300 per cent. on first-class matter and 200 per cent. on fourth-class matter. He also argued that if the railroads would make proper reduction for carrying the mails there would be a surplus instead of a deficit in the postal revenues. On an average, he said, the Government paid seven times more than express companies for similar service.

Another speaker to oppose the bill was Mr. Stokes, (Dem., S. C.,) who took that position mainly on the ground that it would injure the country newspaper. Mr. McPherson (Rep., Iowa,) and others denied that the bill could affect newspapers in any but a single particular; namely, the reduction of the number of sample copies at second-class rates to 500.

The evils to which Representative Loud directed attention in his speech are fostered by the persons who desire to retain the privileges they have enjoyed at public expense. A considerable lobby, in size and influence, has swarmed the corridors of the bill, and will throttle it if influence can be exerted as it is intended that it shall. That influence has been sufficient to prevent its passage hitherto.

Mr. Loud and those who agree with him in the attempt to make a reformation in this matter hope to remove the impression that the proposed law will interfere in any way with the opportunity of legitimate newspapers. They will endeavor to meet the specious argument that it will in any way interfere with the opportunity of the people to obtain cheap books.

With the simple figures and illustrations furnished to the Post Office Committee by the Post Office Department, it is believed that it will be possible to show that there is no good public reason why the regulation for second-class matter should not be so made as to make that service pretty near self-sustaining.

CABLE ONLY TO HAWAII NOW.

Senate Naval Committee Reports a Measure Which Would Ultimately Put a Cable to Japan.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day reported the bill for a Pacific cable, which Senator Hale was authorized to draft at the last session of the committee. The bill provides for a present cable only to Honolulu, but declares a purpose to extend it in the future, the first section reading as follows:

"That to the end of establishing hereafter telegraph communication between the United States and the Philippine Islands and Japan under the waters of the Pacific Ocean there shall be constructed under the supervision of the Secretary of the Navy a submarine telegraphic cable or cables and connecting land lines from the City of San Francisco to the City of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, over such route as may be deemed by the Secretary of the Navy to be the most practicable."

Three million dollars is appropriated for the work, and further surveys are authorized. The Secretary is empowered to cause plans to be prepared immediately, and to employ naval vessels in the construction. The cable is to be under the control of the Postmaster General.

A new provision in the bill requires that "the cables and other material shall be of American manufacture," provided that it can be procured at a cost not exceeding 12 per cent. above what it could be procured for in foreign markets."

SEES A PERIL IN BRITAIN.

Mr. Sulzer, in the House, Declares Fortifications on the Frontier Are a Danger.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Mr. Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, reported back from that committee the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.):

Resolved, That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to inform the House of Representatives as early as possible what fortifications Great Britain is erecting, constructing, and completing along the northern frontier of the United States, especially at Puget Sound and other places on the Pacific Ocean contiguous to the State of Washington and the District of Alaska."

The committee recommended that it lie upon the table. The resolution had been referred to the War Department, Mr. Hull said, and came back with the following indorsement:

The information the department possesses on this and like cases has always been held to be confidential, and for good and sufficient reasons has not been made public. It is remarked, however, that Great Britain, so far as the department is informed, is in no instance erecting fortifications trespassing on our rights.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

Mr. Sulzer and Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader, demanded time to debate the motion, but the Speaker ruled that it was not debatable. Thereupon Mr. Sulzer requested Mr. Hull to yield five minutes to him.

"I have no objection," replied Mr. Hull, "if the House desires to hear the gentleman. I do not."

There was no objection, and Mr. Sulzer took the floor for five minutes. In the course of his speech he said:

The report from the Adjutant General is preposterous and untenable. He says that this information is secret. This resolution calls for no secret information. He says that Great Britain is not trespassing upon our territory. No one contends that Great Britain is trespassing upon our territory.

What we do declare, and what every thinking and intelligent citizen of this country knows, is that while Great Britain is pretending to be our friend she is seduliously and studiously and consistently erecting great fortifications on our northern frontier which menace the integrity of the Republic, and which on notice of twenty-four hours could destroy our cities, our towns, and lay waste the property of our people. It seems to me that to-day the Administration is being humbugged by the Administration of Great Britain. Nothing can be done unless we get the consent of Downing Street.

We ought to have this information. The gentlemen from Illinois the other day reported to this House the Fortification bill, carrying an appropriation of four or five millions more than the last appropriation bill. We want this information in order to intelligently know what fortifications we ought to erect in opposition to the fortifications Great Britain is erecting.

There is a feeling all over the country that the Administration has absolutely and abjectly surrendered American rights to British interests. It has done so in Alaska; it has done so in regard to the Nicaragua Canal; it is doing so now in the Orient, in the Philippines, in China. It has been "done" by Great Britain in this war in South Africa. [Applause on the Democratic side.] If it had not been for what the Administration did the other day after consultation with Lord Pauncefote, after being told what to do by Salisbury, there would have been a concert of European powers which would have demanded the cessation of war in South Africa.

The Administration here is more English than the Administration in London, and it is time for some one to stand up here and talk for American rights against British interests. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Sulzer's remarks, on a rising vote the motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried, 94 to 83. Thereupon Mr. Sulzer demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The resolution was laid upon the table, 110 to 97.

PETTIGREW TRICKS SENATORS.

Asks Leave to Print Sayings of Lincoln, Washington, and Jefferson, and Sewell Objects.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The practice of having all sorts of matter printed as public documents has grown alarmingly in the Senate, and it is now the daily custom of Senators to get speeches, essays, newspaper clippings, poems, and every sort of matter published by the Government. Of late there has been a disposition to protest against this method of spending the public money, but no Sentor likes to object for fear his own document will be objected to when his time comes. This state of things gave Senator Pettigrew a chance to have some fun with his colleagues during the morning hour to-day.

As soon as routine business was disposed of one Senator after another arose and submitted something he wanted printed as a public document. Presently Mr. Pettigrew got up and said that if there were no objection he would like to have a pamphlet printed containing a few choice extracts from the sayings of a great populist. That the Senate might get an idea of its sentiments, he would read a few sentences from the collection. He then read a paragraph about the relations of labor and capital, and was going on to read more, when Senator Hale interrupted him, and said, with an air of fine scorn: "May I ask who is the author of these wise sayings?" Mr. Pettigrew made no reply, but read a story about two men who got into a fight and fought so hard that each fought himself out of his own coat and into that of the other. This was supplemented with the moral that the two great parties were now in the same position as the two combatants.

"Who is the author of these wise sayings?" repeated Mr. Hale.

"Abraham Lincoln," replied Mr. Pettigrew.

"Are all these wise sayings by him?" said Mr. Hale, after a pause, "or are they by divers persons upon divers subjects?"

"They are by divers persons," said Mr. Pettigrew.

"I don't know that there is any limit to the things which the Senate has got in the habit of printing in the last few years," said Mr. Hale. "I suppose I could come in to-morrow and want a volume of tablecloths printed"

"Or your scrapbook," said Mr. Hawley.

"Yes," assented Mr. Hale, "I have a scrapbook I take a great deal of pride in."

"What is the substance of this collection?" asked Mr. Spooner.

"I will read another sentence," volunteered Mr. Pettigrew, cheerfully.

"Is there objection to the Senator's reading?" asked President Frye, so anxiously as to arouse a general smile. No one objected, and Mr. Frye said resignedly, "the Chair hears none."

Mr. Pettigrew then read another extract from Lincoln's writings about the limitations on the power of the President. At every pause he said that he would like to have the pamphlet printed if there was no objection, and finally Mr. Sewell fell into the trap and vigorously objected.

"All right," said Mr. Pettigrew, folding up his pamphlet. "It is fitting that the teachings of Lincoln should be objected to in this Senate, while other documents are printed."

Mr. Sewell said he did not object so much to the quotations from Lincoln as to the quotations from Populists in the pamphlet which he had not read.

"They are all from Washington and Jefferson," said Mr. Pettigrew, amiably.

Mr. Sewell then offered to let the document go to the Committee on Printing, but Mr. Pettigrew had already withdrawn it, and simply said, "I have no objection to its going to the American people."

Committee Favors Seating Scott.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—In the Senate to-day Mr. McComas, (Rep., Md.,) representing a majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, presented a report and resolution declaring Mr. Scott (Rep., West Va.,) to be entitled to his seat in the Senate. The resolution was placed on the calendar. Mr. McComas stated that Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) would present a minority report.

To Adjudge Dolphin-New York Claim.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The House Committee on Claims to-day reported favorably a bill certifying the claim of $12,188 growing out of the collision of the United States dispatch boat Dolphin and the ferryboat New York in East River in August, 1899, to the United States District Court at New York for adjudication.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads yesterday voted adversely, 4 to 5, on a motion to report the bill known as the Economic Postage bill, providing for the use of a patented device for postal cards.

Mr. Corliss (Rep., Mich.,) asked unanimous consent of the House yesterday for the consideration of the Senate joint resolution recognizing the gallantry of Frank H. Newcomb, commanding the revenue cutter Hudson, and retiring Capt. Daniel Hodgson of the revenue cutter service for efficient and meritorious services in command of the cutter Hush McCulloch at Manila. Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ky.,) said it was the duty of all our officers to be gallant, and he objected to such resolution.

The House of Calvary.

Archbishop Corrigan is to pronounce the monthly benediction this afternoon at the House of Calvary, the new free home for destitute women dying from cancer. The ceremony will be performed in the little chapel in the hearing of all the sufferers and Miss Julie O'Connor of St. Leo's Church choir will sing, the accompanist being Miss Helen Lynch. The hospital is at 5 Perry Street and is conducted by the Women of Calvary, a society composed only of widows. All the beds are occupied and there is a long waiting list. Since July 14 last, when it was opened, eight patients have died there.

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NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE

Sewerage Commission Measure Sent to the Governor.

The Pollution of Streams Put Under the Ban of the Law—Progress on the School Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 20.—The decision yesterday of the Court of Errors and Appeals on the Passaic River pollution case accelerated the passage of the Sewerage Commission bill. Chancellor McGill, in a decision that was regarded as epoch-making, held that the emptying of sewage into the Passaic River by Paterson and Newark constituted a nuisance, and he enjoined those cities from increasing the pollution, and ordered that all sewering into the river should cease within five years.

It was generally regarded that the Chancellor's decision was unassailable, but an appeal was taken, and the court of last resort reversed the Chancellor on the ground that Newark and Paterson had been authorized by the Legislature to empty sewage into the Passaic River.

The House to-day met this condition by taking up and passing the State Sewerage Commission bill, which had already been passed by the Senate. It was sent at once to the Governor, and it is understood that he will sign the bill.

This measure puts under the ban of the law all pollution of all streams and waters of the State, except Newark Bay and the Kills, and gives to a commission of five men the authority to determine when the pollution must cease in any particular case. The commission is to have power to form sewerage districts, and to approve or veto plans which local municipalities may devise to dispose of sewage.

Although the powers granted are not as great as the commission desired, it is expected that they will prove sufficient to accomplish the purification of the Passaic and other rivers.

The House this afternoon passed the Palisades Park bill, creating a commission authorized to acquire title by purchase or condemnation to land within a restricted area for the purpose of preserving the Palisades.

The Senate got through amending the School bill, and will pass the measure tomorrow, and the House is expected to concur in the bill as amended. Its general tendency is to introduce more system in the management of the schools and to put in force measures which it is thought will generally raise the standard of the schools. The bill has been under a hot fire for five months, and has been much amended. One of the most important changes provides for appointive Boards of Education in cities, unless such municipalities vote to have elective boards.

The chief regret of the promoters of the bill is the retention of the old system of distributing the school fund on the basis of the school population. The taking of a census of the children of school age is in itself a large expense, and the temptation has been to pad the census to secure a larger share of the fund.

The country members generally insisted upon the distribution of the fund on the basis of school population because the attendance at country schools is irregular and uncertain, and the proposed plan to distribute the fund on the basis of attendance might have worked to the disadvantage of their districts.

The joint committee on appropriation has decided to recommend an appropriation of $235,000 for a new Senate Chamber and an addition to the State House, and an appropriation of $50,000 for an addition to the State Normal School at Trenton.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

First Meeting of Members of the New Organization—Officers Chosen.

The first joint meeting of the former Brooklyn and Gravesend Bay Yacht Clubs was held last night at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn. Details of the consolidation of the two clubs under the name of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, which had previously been arranged by a committee of three from each of the clubs, were ratified by a unanimous vote of the fifty or more yachtsmen present. The name of the Brooklyn Club was adopted by the consolidated clubs in deference to seniority, but the burgee of the Gravesend Bay Club will be flown by the new organization. The S. Fleet Speir property, at Cropsey Avenue, Bensonhurst, with a frontage of 300 feet on Gravesend Bay, and a commodious house, has been leased by the club, the lease dating from May 1. Possession, however, will be taken earlier if possible. On Memorial Day there will be a formal opening with appropriate festivities. The new club begins its career with about 250 members, 31 of whom were elected last night. The fleet at present numbers eighty-seven yachts of various classes.

Francis S. Turner of the old Brooklyn Yacht Club was last night elected Commodore, and Judge Cornelius Furgueson of the Gravesend Bay Club was made President of the consolidated club. The other officers are: Vice Commodore—Sydney Grant; Rear Commodore—George B. Waters; Measurer—R. C. Hopkins; Treasurer—Willard Graham; Secretary—Charles W. Kennedy; Trustees—S. S. Golding, C. P. Roseman, E. H. Converse, Charles W. Morgan, Daniel O'Reilly, John E. De Mund, John A. Voorhees, and C. H. Humphreys; Regatta Committee—P. H. Jeannot, Richard W. Rummell, and R. H. Sherwood; Membership Committee—A. S. Rischoffer, N. T. Corry, and Walter L. Byron.

NOTES FOR THE YACHTSMEN.

Mrs. Charlotte D. M. Cardeza's steel screw bark Eleanor is being repainted and generally overhauled at Tebo's yard, South Brooklyn, preparatory to an early commission.

Work has not yet been begun in refitting for the coming season any of the fifty or more yachts that lie in Manning's yard, South Brooklyn.

The English steam yacht, Shemara, which has been chartered by Amzi L. Barber, of the New York Yacht Club, is expected to leave for Southampton for this country by the end of this week.

The schooner yacht Atlantic, owned by Wilson Marshall, of the Larchmont Yacht Club, is now being thoroughly overhauled at Fordham's yard, Greenpoint, to prepare for an early commission.

John P. Duncan's steel steam yacht Kanawha and Julius Fleischmann's Hiawatha have been run up to Morris Heights where they will be refitted and placed in commission. Capt. William A. Miller is in charge of the Kanawha and Capt. Frank B. Smith of Wickford, R. I., has command of the Hiawatha.

At Herreshoff's the cabin work is now fitted in the Mineola, August Belmont's 70-footer, and also in the same size craft built for ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan. The cabins are in the afterends of the boats. These two boats are now being prepared for their spars, which are soon to arrive in the car from East Boston.

The twin-screw steam yacht Sanibel has been sold, through Tams, Lemoine & Crane, to James Lawrence Breese of this city, who has taken possession of her at Havre de Grace. The Sanibel is 61 feet long, 15 feet 3 inches beam, 8 feet 2 inches deep, and 2 feet draught. She was formerly owned by Charles R. Flint and Wallace B. Flint of this city.

The steam yacht Florence, building by Herreshoff for Alphonse H. Alker, New York Yacht Club, and named for his wife, was launched at Bristol on Monday. She will be taken to Walker's Cove, where the remaining work will be completed. She will be ready for service about May 1. The lines of the Florence are similar to those of the Eugenia, formerly owned by John B. Herreshoff. The Florence, however, is much the larger yacht. There are two large mahogany deckhouses, and her engine is designed to drive her at 14 knots per hour. There are four staterooms, a bath room, and a dining room on deck.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,155.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL KURTZ, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Samuel Kurtz of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Samuel Kurtz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 20, 1900.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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PARIS EDITION THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only paper published on the Exposition grounds.

FOR HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your arraignment in your recent issues of his Honor the Mayor of this city for his failure to take action against certain city officials alleged to have corruptly connived at the unlawful gambling business in this city there is a very material defect. As a lawyer would phrase it, in your arraignment you flo not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of complaint against the Mayor, in this, that you do not allege or charge that his Honor has personal kno vledge or legally sufficient information touching the alleged dereliction of duty or corruption of the officials referred to.

The statute which you quote gives the Mayor power to remove his appointees "for cause upon charges preferred." It is not alleged, and it is not to be presumed, that the Mayor has any personal knowledge of the alleged corruption, therefore he cannot act on his own initiative. He can act only on charges preferred and evidence submitted, and this must be done by the party who has the evidence or information. No claim is made by you that charges have been formulated and filed in the office of the Mayor to justify his taking official action in the matter.

The metropolitan press, following the lead of THE TIMES, recently has been teeming with reports and charges of official corruption and malfeasance in the city, specific in many important particulars, and bearing the impress of having considerable foundation in fact. But I am of the opinion that such statements in the public press are not such legal information as would compel the Mayor not alone to take official cognizance of it, but also to make it the basis of legal proceedings against any one.

If there is probable cause to believe that there exists official corruption or malfeasance in the city—and I think there must be, otherwise THE TIMES would not have taken such a bold position on the subject—methods are provided for causing the matter to be investigated. A criminal prosecution may be instituted by laying the information before a Magistrate, or submitting the evidence to the Grand Jury. At the same time charges may be preferred against those against whom there is probable cause, and submitted to the Mayor for his action. Thereupon the Mayor must (I use the word "must" advisedly) institute an investigation before himself and either sustain or dismiss the charges.

I do not belong to Tammany Hall, but I think the time to complain of the Mayor for his attitude toward the charges contained in the press will arrive when these charges have been placed before him officially, and when he has neglected to institute an investigation or when, after such investigation, he decides manifestly against the weight of the evidence submitted.

GEORGE S. KEBABIAN.
New York, March 20, 1900.

Our correspondent betrays a profound but common misunderstanding of the functions of a newspaper and the duties of a Mayor. We thank him for his letter, because it gives us an opportunity to correct a prevailing error.

It is a part of the business of a newspaper to expose public corruption and to create a public demand for its suppression and punishment. When a newspaper has made public facts warranting the presumption that certain public officers are corrupt, facts that can be explained on no other theory than that of corruption, and when it has appealed to those in authority to bring the accused up for trial and has aroused public sentiment against the continuance of scandalous abuses of power, then it has done its full duty within its own legitimate field. A newspaper is not a public prosecutor in the legal sense. When it hires lawyers, summons witnesses, files charges, and goes into court to prove them it usurps functions committed to it by no law, not demanded of it by public opinion or by any proper theory of its business, and which could not be generally exercised by the press without imperiling the rights of individuals and creating the wildest confusion in the affairs of government.

That is THE TIMES's theory of the duty, and the limits of the duty, of a newspaper. It has faithfully performed that duty according to its powers and its understanding. It published, with street and number addresses in full, a list of more than one hundred places where gambling is carried on in this city. It stated upon its information and belief the fact that the proprietors of these illicit resorts paid regularly sums of money to be "protected" from police interference, and that this money was paid to a so-called Gambling Commission composed of two State Senators and one head of a city department. It called the attention of the police to these gambling places, which its reporters had personally visited, and was told that they did not exist. But when it began to publish daily installments of information about gambling and the blackmailing of gamblers the places were suddenly closed as if by the exercise of some magical power.

Is it necessary to rack one's brain to formulate a theory that will explain all these facts? Does not the evident and unmistakable truth instantly declare itself to the understanding? Cannot every intelligent man see at once that a presumption of guilt in public places has been created, a presumption that calls for prompt action on the part of the authorities specifically charged by law with the duty of investigating and punishing crime?

Now as to the duty of the Mayor. THE TIMES has published the fact that gambling was going on all over town in violation of law, that the gamblers were not molested, that, according to its information, they paid for their immunity from molestation, but that as soon as its publications began they all suddenly ceased doing business. These facts we have made notorious, we have repeatedly called the Mayor's attention to them, and we have cited from the city charter* his authority to order an investigation. Does our correspondent contend that the Mayor was not called upon to act until THE TIMES had gone through the frivolous formality of filing its publications in his office? If a costly house is burning across the street from a fire engine house, must the firemen wait until some neighbor has turned in an alarm before getting a stream upon the flames? That theory of the charter and of the duty of the Mayor is preposterous. The Mayor must know that his officials are corrupt. It is beyond the bounds of possibility that he should be ignorant of what everybody else knows. He can ascertain all that THE TIMES has ascertained. Corruption is notorious. Our correspondent is doubtless aware that that word has some meaning in law.

It is for these reasons that we have admonished Mayor VAN WYCK in terms of some severity that he is neglectful of his duty and of the good name of his administration. It is painful to THE TIMES to address to the Chief Magistrate of the City of New York such language of rebuke as we have lately addressed to Mayor VAN WYCK. But we feel sure that the city has never before had a Mayor who would permit himself to be talked to in that fashion without taking action to clear himself of the seriously damaging imputation that arises from complacent tolerance of notorious corruption and crime in the City Government.

*Chapter IV., Section 95:
"At any time within six months after the commencement of his term of office the Mayor elected for a full term may, whenever in his judgment the public interests shall so require, remove from office any public officer holding office by appointment from the Mayor, except members of the Board of Education and school boards, and except also judicial officers for whose removal other provision is made by the Constitution. After the expiration of said period of six months, any such public officer may be removed by the Mayor for cause upon charges preferred, and after opportunity to be heard, subject, however, before such removal shall take effect, to the approval of the Governor expressed in writing."

MR. BRYAN'S APPEAL.

Mr. BRYAN'S speech and the platform of the Nebraska Democrats must be taken as his opening appeal for election in November to the office of President.

Rationally at every Presidential election there are two questions considered and acted on by the people. Shall we change the President or his party? If so, for whom? The first question is necessarily the controlling one. It must be settled in the minds of the voters before the second will command attention. Mr. BRYAN would stand no chance of being chosen President if the people were on the whole well satisfied with Mr. MCKINLEY. And even if they were not entirely satisfied with Mr. MCKINLEY Mr. BRYAN'S chances would be of little worth unless the people were convinced that he with his party would be decidedly better than Mr. MCKINLEY and his party. These seem, perhaps, pretty elementary statements, with which every one in the least familiar with American politics ought to be entirely in agreement. We mention them only because they really seem to have escaped the attention of Mr. BRYAN and his friends. They have very little to present that was not thrashed out in the election of four years ago, with complete disaster to themselves.

The Nebraska platform and Mr. BRYAN have plenty of criticism of the Republican Party, some of which is well founded, but none of which can affect the minds of the voters this year very seriously. What is the sense, for instance, of insisting on the utter inconsistency of the Republicans as to international bimetallism? That inconsistency is apparent to all; it is shallow, silly, insincere, cowardly. It is due to a petty desire to deceive those Republicans who were at one time in favor of some form of silver coinage. It cannot really deceive them. The party in power has established the gold standard in a very effective manner. That fact makes any attempt at international bimetallism impracticable and absurd. But the people approve what the party has done, and do not care a fig for the ridiculous promises with which it is accompanied. That is the chief fact with which Mr. BRYAN, seeking the Presidency, has to deal. He does not deal with it at all.

In the same way Mr. BRYAN criticises the Republicans for their course as to the National bank currency. There is good ground for criticism. Mr. BRYAN misses it. He talks about the banks being allowed to issue and control the volume of paper currency for their own profit, which is nonsense. And all he has to propose is the unrestrained issue of greenbacks in place of all banknotes. He would create a vast currency trust and put it in the hands of the politicians who control Congress, an affliction and a nuisance compared with which the worst possible combination of banks would be harmless. Thus at every point in the argument for the displacement of the party in power Mr. BRYAN falls down.

When Mr. BRYAN turns from the issues on which the verdict of the electors was hopelessly against him four years ago to the matters that have since arisen, he is very feeble. One of these is the vast development of combinations of capital commonly known as trusts. Though this had begun in 1896 and Mr. BRYAN then had a good deal to say about it, it has taken on dimensions since that were not even dreamed of. Practically it has been in proportion to the advance of prosperity that followed his own defeat, and that, as we all know, has been enormous. The Republicans have done nothing about it and will do nothing. Here was a chance for Mr. BRYAN to show that he had something definite, substantial, and practical to propose. He has nothing of the sort. His platform is confined to denunciation of monopoly without any indication of what constitutes monopoly, while in his personal address he merely renews the old talk of Federal control of corporations by means which require a constitutional amendment to apply. This is really frivolous and amounts to asking for time. No one ever gained a cause before the tribunal of the people by moving postponement.

The utterances as to the policy of the Government in its recently acquired possessions are equally vague. They are also very contradictory. On the one hand it is asserted that the Constitution follows the flag. On the other it is demanded that a declaration should immediately be made promising the Filipinos first a stable Government, second independence, and third protection from outside interference. It does not occur to Mr. BRYAN that if the Constitution follows the flag, which is now floating over the Philippines, there is no way of giving the islands ether a stable Government or independence or protection from outside interference without a complete change in the provisions of the Constitution. Here again would seem to be a case in which Mr. BRYAN is unable to make up his mind clearly. Certainly if he were made President and should start out in March, 1901, with such a declaration as he now suggests, it would not in the least change the difficulties of the situation. He cannot hope to win the confidence of the people by so formless a policy.

The only definite thing in the programme of the Bryanites is the denunciation of the Dingley tariff. But the Dingley tariff is dying of its utter contradiction to the conditions of the times. We shall not change Presidents on that.

THE VERY ROOT OF THE EVIL.

The New York World said, in its issue of yesterday:

Our neighbor THE TIMES, laboring zealously to break the corrupt and criminal combination of public officials with private gamblers, directs its appeal to "His Honor the Mayor." It says that "surely he ought to know who is exercising the powers of government."

He does "you bet!" Nobody knows better—except the real ruler, who is temporarily absent in England.

Even the most important messages fail to reach their destination if wrongly directed. Why does not THE TIMES address its appeal and warning to the man who is really "exercising the powers of government" in this city, and has done so since Jan. 1, 1898?—

RICHARD CROKER,
Moat House, Wantage,
Berkshire, ENGLAND.

Worse advice no man could give. The root and origin of all this vileness is the irresponsibility of the actual City Government. You might as well call on the ghost of ALEXANDER the Great to put a stop to the blackmailing of the gamblers as to call on RICHARD CROKER to stop it. He is out of the country and he is not in office. Know what we may and say what we please about his overlordship, he has no legal responsibility and we can in no way bring him to account.

The faithless officials of the City Government chuckle when you tell them that they are only thralls and tools—that the real culprit is CROKER. If you let them huddle behind his burly form you bring nobody to book, for he is quite out of harm's way, and you miss them altogether.

The Mayor is the man. In his hands lies the power and on his shoulders the full responsibility. The theory and practice of our chartermaking have been to give him power and hold him accountable for its use or abuse. He can at any moment put a stop to the foul corruption that is disgracing his administration.

Our neighbor The World forgets that this is a government of law. RICHARD CROKER cannot enforce the law, for he is not an officer of the Government. Nor can we enforce the law against him, for his legal responsibility cannot be established. The blackmailing Gamblers' Commission will not be broken up, the police will not be made to enforce the law, unless we can make the responsible officers of the City Government understand that by permitting this corruption to go on they make themselves virtually the accomplices of the blackmailers.

AN EXPERT WITNESS.

It is very noteworthy what an effect an actual inspection of the condition of things in the Philippines has upon the opinion of the inspector, if he be of an open and candid mind.

We do not recall the name of one single person who has visited the islands who has returned with the opinion of Senator HOAR that we ought at once to turn them over to their own inhabitants, to be dealt with as those inhabitants may choose. No such visitor has returned, announcing the conclusion that we ought to make even the same pledge in regard to them that we have made with regard to Cuba, and agree to evacuate them as soon as a "stable government" should be formed. And this for the reason that actual observers see no hope that the natives will be able to form a stable government. To hand the islands over to their inhabitants during the lifetime of the present generation would be a circuitous method of handing them over to that European power which should bid highest to the Filipino brokers, or should show the greatest talent for intrigue. All that we can prudently promise seems to be what the President has already promised, a government "in which the natives shall participate," and in which their participation shall be limited only by their capacity, as this may be shown in practice.

The latest witness upon the condition of the islands is Bishop POTTER, whose competency nobody will dispute. That it is the competency of an equitable as well as of an intelligent mind is shown by the fact that before he sailed from home the Bishop would probably have been classed as one of themselves by the "anti-expansionists." He now sets forth that discussion of the desirability of keeping the islands is a purely academic discussion, since there is no way to be rid of them. It is The Evening Post which is the medium of this communication to the public. And the Bishop proceeds to give further pain to those who have been in the habit of claiming him as one of themselves by recommending that, for an indefinite period to come, the form of our government should be military. And, finally, he makes the striking and manly avowal: "On the whole, I think I have considerably changed my views as to the right and duty of a superior nation to govern a weaker. I think that is inevitable."

The testimony of an eminent prelate is thus added to that of eminent soldiers like Gen. WHEELER and of eminent civilians like President SCHURMAN to the line of our National duty. It should be noted that the Bishop's confidence in the military authorities in the Philippines is a tribute to the discretion of the President and his power of resisting political pressure in the officering of the new regiments. Mr. MCKINLEY has never received from the public at large the appreciation he richly deserves for doing his duty in circumstances in which there must have been many and powerful temptations to leave it undone, or to do it only in part, which would have been almost as injurious as neglecting it altogether. If our military Government in Luzon is a good government, as Bishop POTTER finds it, it is to the President that we owe its goodness.

STREET CAR IMPOSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please permit me through the medium of your esteemed paper to air a grievance that we are all laboring under who have to ride daily on the street cars. This afternoon I boarded a Madison Avenue car bound up town, at Astor Place, at 5:30 P. M. We had hardly turned into Fourth Avenue, when the car stood still, evidently there being no motive power. It was not until we got another car to shove us that we made any headway. When we reached Thirty-fourth Street there was another stoppage, and this time the conductor ordered us "All out; take car ahead." Being seated in the middle of the car I could not reach the door at once, and upon observing that the car ahead of us was filled up to the steps, I requested the conductor before leaving the car for a transfer. He told me to "Get off quickly, and don't stand in the road." That was all the satisfaction I got from him.

When I took the next car in the rear, that conductor asked for my transfer, and became most abusive when I refused to pay a second fare, giving him the reason why. He "guessed I was a cheap skate" and "only trying to do him out of a nickel."

It seems a pity that I did not make him put me off the car, as I would then undoubtedly have a good case against the company, but my time as a business man is too valuable to waste it in dancing attendance at court. I have taken a note of the number of the conductor in case the Metropolitan Company should challenge the accuracy of my information. Is it not time something was done to put a stop to these high-handed and overbearing proceedings? Are we not entitled to decent treatment?

The fact is we have become so accustomed to hanging on straps and railings, being ordered about, to move ahead, and being packed like herrings in a barrel, having our beautifully polished boots trampled upon, and our shiny silk hats "polished" if not altogether crushed, that the company is evidently under the impression that we will stand anything. Perhaps they are right.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
New York, March 17, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Disagreeable Companion.

The Kicker—I hate him.
Friend—Why?
The Kicker—He always agrees with me and never gives me a chance to argue.—Syracuse Herald.

No Reciprocation.

"Isn't England rather slow?"
"Slow about what?"
"Why, sending us her sympathy and condolence in regard to our war in Kentucky."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Truth of the Matter.

"I understand that Spiffins has resigned the management of that business," said Bloomfield.

"My understanding is that he was fired from the mismanagement of it," added Bellefield.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Retort.

The Tailor—You said you would settle that bill at the expiration of a month, and here over six weeks have passed.

The Customer—Yes, and if you will think, you will remember you told me you would have the suit done in a week. It took you three.—Indianapolis Press.

Troubles All Around.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—John, do you consider the efforts of the Peace Conference were a failure?

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Decidedly so! Look at the troubles in the Philippines, this unpleasantness in South Africa; and even the members of our church choir, I understand, are having troubles of their own.—Yonkers Statesman.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

Joseph B. Gilder in Harper's Weekly.

Untrammeled Giant of the West,
With all of Nature's gifts endowed,
With all of Heaven's mercies blessed,
Nor of thy power unduly proud—
Peerless in courage, force, and skill,
And godlike in thy strength of will—

Before thy feet the ways divide;
One path leads up to heights sublime;
The other downward slopes, where bide
The refuse and the wrecks of Time.
Choose then, nor falter at the start.
O choose the nobler path and part!

Be thou the guardian of the weak,
Of the unfriended, thou the friend;
No guerdon for thy valor seek,
No end beyond the avowed end.
Wouldst thou thy godlike power preserve,
Be godlike in the will to serve!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A New English Comedy Acted at Daly's Theatre.

"An Interrupted Honeymoon" Is Not Very Enlivening—"Die Walkuere" Again—Theatrical Gossip.

"An Interrupted Honeymoon," a comedy in three acts, by Mr. F. Kinsey Piele, a dramatist hitherto unknown to American fame, was acted at Daly's last evening by Mr. Daniel Frohman's company. The complications in its second act, the scene of which is a country house on a stormy Winter day, turned out to be particularly diverting, and caused a great deal of laughter, while the "preparation" for these incidents, which occupied all the first division of the piece, was not so bald and obvious, perhaps, as to bore anybody but the most blasé and grumbling old stager.

But the last act, with its needless accumulation of explanations, its exhibition of impotent rage and ill temper, and its scarcely intelligible denouement, was hardly entertaining enough to warrant the belief that the new comedy will be remembered as a notable piece in the repertory of a favorite troupe of players.

The imbroglio depends on the determination of a rather "swagger" and independent young wife to keep a reasonably harmless appointment with another woman's husband in spite of the will of her own spouse. The appointment should take the two culprits to a village in which the man is to make a political speech, after which the two are to luncheon together at a certain country house and then return home. But their train is delayed by a snowstorm, they leave it at the wrong station, miss the political meeting altogether, and arrive at the wrong country house, where they are mistaken for a bride and groom.

They are followed by a suspicious and spying old maid, and after various mishaps are brought face to face with the real bride and groom, who by a strange coincidence have been mistaken for the political party and pelted with decayed vegetables. It will be seen that the late Mr. Boucicault's recipe for making a drama, "Preparation, preparation, preparation," is most essential in making just such a drama as the new comedy at Daly's.

Much of Mr. Kinsey Piele's wit is of a rather belated quality, and his sense of humor has permitted him to indulge in another of those comic, amatory, and irrepressible butlers of the stage type esteemed by dramatists of the school and era of Tom Taylor and Henry J. Byron. But this very butler, composed as to his physical appearance with a skill at caricature worthy of a student of the drawings of the late Charles Keene in Punch, and acted with a great deal of drollery (one is almost constrained to write a great deal too much) by Mr. Findlay, proved to be the very mainstay of last night's performance.

His was the only notable personal success, though a word of recognition is due to Mrs. Walcot for her zealous portrayal of the prying and utterly disagreeable old spinster, and Mr. Morgan, cast as a crabbed husband of forty-five years, (awful age,) who is jealous, uncertain of himself, and unable to govern his domestic affairs, is entitled to sympathy. He is a careful, aspiring, and capable actor, and he did his best.

Neither Miss Spong as the reckless wife nor Miss Mannering as the ill-tempered bride was quite at her best, the fault in each case lying with the rôle, doubtless, while the men seemed to act in a rather careless and purely perfunctory manner. Especially was Mr. Mason's imitation of the easy nonchalance of the variety hall comedians to be deplored. Still, it does seem like breaking a butterfly to write so seriously of this comedy.

Miss Hornick, as a monotonously stupid wife, looked remarkably well and did all that intelligence could do for her part. Miss Skipworth, on the other hand, who has hitherto made a hit in every part she has had, was out of her element as a casual ingenué and looked like a doll.

With smokeless gunpowder now an established fact, possibly we may hope for the invention of face powder that will not rub off on dress coats in emotional scenes.

Sir Charles Babington.....John Mason
Daniel Gordon.....Edward J. Morgan
Kenneth Benyon.....Grant Stewart
Christopher Trevor.....William F. Courtenay
Penny.....John Findlay
Yates.....Edward Lester
Violet Babington.....Mary Mannering
The Hon. Mrs. Daniel Gordon.....Hilda Spong
Rachel Gordon.....Mrs. Walcot
Lady Pamela Benyon.....Ethel Hornick
Agatha Vincent.....Alison Skipworth
Miss Georgina Percival.....Mrs. Vincent

"DIE WALKUERE" AT THE OPERA.

Second Performance of the Nibelung Cycle Yesterday.

At the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon the second performance of the second series of the presentations of the Nibelung tetralogy took place. "Die Walküre" was performed with a cast in one respect different from that of the first cycle. Mme. Ternina was the Brünnhilde instead of Mme. Nordica. In other respects the cast was originally intended to be the same, but within the last day or two Miss Susan Strong was substituted for Mme. Eames as Sieglinde. In the minds of those who keep a close watch on the progress of events at the Metropolitan there never was any firm belief that Mme. Eames would appear as Sieglinde with Mme. Ternina as Brünnhilde.

Yesterday's performance had as many merits as its predecessor. "Die Walküre" has now been so frequently given at the Metropolitan in the course of the present season that it ought to move with perfect smoothness. It does so except in the matters in which the stage management is always at fault. The lights, as usual, were at sixes and sevens yesterday. And unless some one thoroughly acquainted with the scores of the operas stands behind the electricians and directs their operations, they always will be. As for the calcium light men, they need special supervision. These seem to be small matters, but it is in just such things that the great differences between our performances of the standard operas and those of Munich and Dresden consist.

Mme. Ternina's Brünnhilde has already received some considerable comment in these columns. If the truth must be told, and this is the place for it, this soprano does not sing as brilliantly as she did when she was first heard here. Her voice seems to be a trifle veiled, and there is just a suspicion of uncertainty in her intonation. But her work is so full of intelligence and feeling that one forgets the minor defects of voice. Her Brünnhilde is wonderfully tender and womanly, and in the "Todesverkündigung" it is beautiful in its dignity and repose. Miss Strong's Sieglinde is intelligent, and Mme. Schumann-Heink was yesterday the familiar Fricka of old, the only satisfying Fricka we have had in this work since the days of Marianne Brandt.

Mr. Van Dyck's Siegmund is one of his most interesting impersonations. Mr. Van Rooy as Wotan in the second of the Nibelung dramas is a splendid figure, and Mr. Pringle is a satisfactory Hunding. The choir of Valkyrs was the same as heretofore. The orchestra was not perfect in its intonation yesterday, but few orchestras are perfect in this important matter. Mr. Paur conducted with the skill and enthusiasm which have characterized all his work this season, but there is still too great a volume of tone in his department.

DE KOVEN'S NEW OPERA.

Klaw & Erlanger to Produce It for Jerome Sykes.

Reginald De Koven, who has taken up his permanent residence in Washington, was in this city yesterday for the purpose of conferring with Klaw & Erlanger regarding a new opera which he has contracted to write for Jerome Sykes, the Genie in "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp." The new opera will be called "Foxy Quiller," and will be produced on an elaborate scale early next season.

"Maid Marian," the other new opera which Mr. De Koven intended to write for these same managers, and which was to be known as the companion opera to "Robin Hood," will be held back until next year.

DISCOUNT TO OPERA PATRONS.

Reduction to Subscribers of Forty Per Cent. Announced.

Circulars will be issued to-day by the Maurice Grau Opera Company announcing that it will give a discount of 40 per cent. to those who subscribe for seats or boxes for the supplementary season of grand opera, which will begin Monday evening, April 2, and terminate Saturday afternoon, April 14. The company in this way proposes to make amends for the many disappointments and inconveniences suffered by its patrons during the present season by the frequent failures of singers to appear in operas announced, making it necessary in many instances to change the opera or substitute other singers.

The circular will also state that this discount is offered because the contemplated new operas will not be given owing to the inability to rehearse them and the continued illness of some of the principal members of the company. It is proposed, however, to present to the public the best available singers, including many that have been especially popular during the regular season and at prices ranging from $3 a seat down.

The supplementary season promises to enjoy as much patronage as the regular season, which has proved the largest ever known in the history of opera in this country. The discount announced is 20 per cent. more than the subscribers to the regular season received.

NO "BELLE OF NEW YORK" SUITS.

Mr. Lederer Effects Settlement with Messrs. Kerker and Morton.

All legal complications and disagreements between George W. Lederer and Gustave Kerker and Hugh Morton over "The Belle of New York," "The American Beauty," and other productions have been adjusted, and it has been decided not to carry the cases into the courts.

While the differences existed, Mr. Lederer was successful in obtaining a lease of the Shaftesbury Theatre in London. It was his intention to produce in that house as the opening attraction his musical comedy "The Rounders" under a new title, "The Night Owls." Arrangements were almost completed for sending the entire organization, now on tour in this country, to England, but these plans have been changed. Mr. Lederer has not decided whether he will send "The Whirl of the Town" or, under a new agreement with Kerker & Morton, offer the English public "The American Beauty." A definite plan for this house will be made this week.

A New Pianist Heard.

In aid of the Medical and Legal Relief Society of New York a concert was given last night at Mendelssohn Hall. The soloists were Aiulf Hjorvard, a Scandinavian pianist, and Mme. Katherine Fleming-Hinrichs, contralto. Associated with these was an orchestra conducted by Gustave Hinrichs. Announcements tending to arouse expectations had been made in regard to Mr. Hjorvard, but these were not justified. His principal number was Beethoven's Emperor concerto. Only a stern sense of duty demands that comment should be made on his performance of it. He played it at an absurdly fast pace, with a hard and harsh tone, without clearness, without phrasing, without feeling, and without intelligence. Even his technic was inadequate to the correct striking of the notes. Such an unprovoked assault on Beethoven has not been heard here in many years. There may be a place for such piano playing, but it is not in New York.

Mme. Fleming-Hinrichs sang "Ah, perfido" with a good deal of dramatic purpose, but for some reason this lady never acquired the useful and agreeable art of tone production. This is generally regarded as necessary to good singing. The orchestra was an occasional one, and naturally played without smoothness or precision. The audience was not of a size to indicate that the society for whose help the concert was given would profit greatly by the entertainment.

Miss Fay Templeton Resumes Her Role.

Miss Fay Templeton, who was compelled to give up her part in "Broadway to Tokio," at the New York Theatre, Saturday, owing to a severe attack of grip, resumed her rôle in last evening's performance.

For Goethe's Birthday.

To-night a Goethe celebration will be held at the Irving Place Theatre in memory of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the poet's birth, when his "Iphigenie in Tauris," with the star, Carl Wagner, as Orestes, will be presented. Professors, teachers, and students of Columbia College will attend the performance by invitation of Manager Conried. To-morrow night the same performance will be given at Sanders Theatre, in Cambridge, Mass., under the auspices and for the benefit of the German branch of Harvard University.

Fifth Play of Modern Drama Course.

The fifth play in the course of modern dramas to be performed at the Carnegie Lyceum, April 19, 20, and 21, will be Edward Martyne's play entitled "The Heather Field." The piece was originally produced by the Irish Literary Theatre Society of Dublin.

$2,300 Realized at Benefit Box Sale.

At the auction sale of boxes for the benefit performance to be given next Sunday evening at the Herald Square Theatre under the auspices of the Fraternal Order of Eagles $2,300 was realized, an average of $300 a box. Several of the boxes were given back to the order by their first purchasers and resold.

M. ROSTAND ILL IN PARIS.

Famous French Dramatist Is Suffering with Congestion of the Lungs.

PARIS, March 21.—M. Rostand, the dramatist, is ill with congestion of the lungs. He is very much run down in consequence of the labors connected with supervising the rehearsals of "L'Aiglon," produced the other evening at Mme. Bernhardt's theatre.

NEW THEATRE FOR BOSTON.

To be Leased for the Presentation of "Ben Hur" Next Season.

Isaac B. Rich, the owner and manager of the Hollis Street Theatre in Boston, will next season increase his interest in the theatrical business in the latter city by leasing a new theatre which is being built on the old Public Library site by the Governor Ames estate. It is expected that the builders will have the new theatre ready for business about Sept. 1. The opening attraction will be the present elaborate production of "Ben Hur," now being given at the Broadway Theatre.

The architects of the new theatre recently visited this city to get the stage plans of the Broadway Theatre, which was designed especially for "Ben Hur."

There is some talk of another "Ben Hur" company to appear here next season, but definite plans have not been made.

DALY ESTATE WINS A SUIT.

George Edwardes Must Give Up Daly's Theatre in London.

LONDON, March 20.—Justice Kekewich to-day delivered judgment in the suit of Daly vs. Edwardes, giving the plaintiff possession of Daly's Theatre. The Judge held that Mr. Daly never parted with any part of the theatre nor with his interest therein as was alleged.

The suit was the outcome of a dispute over the lease of the theatre, of which George Edwardes is the owner, by the late Augustin Daly. Mr. Edwardes took possession of the building and placed a guard at the doors in order to prevent the entrance of any of Mr. Daly's employes.

Cake Walk Championship Contest.

Delegations from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Boston, and various Southern and Western cities will take part in the cake walk championship at the Grand Central Palace to-morrow night. The stage performance, which concludes with the new dance, "On the Spot," and several contests, notably rag-time piano-playing, will lead up to the glide and society waltzing competition, which takes place in the centre of the floor in the arena.

THE WHEELING GOES TO TAKU.

Difficulty of Protecting American Missionaries Who Are in Peril in China's Interior.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Secretary of the Navy has received a cable dispatch from Admiral Watson stating that the gunboat Wheeling had proceeded to Taku. She will be relieved by the Concord about May 10, and will go as usual in the Summer to the Alaskan Coast.

The State Department is in a quandary to devise means to render effective protection to the American missionaries at Shan Tung. The difficulty lies in the fact that the missionaries have in most cases gone as far as two hundred miles inland, beyond reach of any aid that can be extended from a warship.

Minister Conger's advices show that the situation is further complicated by the fact that the location of the present troubles is so far inland as to make it difficult to determine whether or not the "boxers" are operating in Shan Tung or across the border in Pechili Province. If the threatened missionaries are in West Shan Tung, then a further question arises as to who is chargeable with their protection. China or Germany. The exact extent of the German sphere of influtnce is not definitely known here.

The German Minister at Peking has informed Mr. Conger that his Government is willing to extend to the American missionaries within the German sphere of influence the same measure of protection as is accorded to German missionaries. German military forces in Shan Tung have not, so far as is known, been augmented to a point where they are equal to the police in the whole province. The State Department has not been advised that these German forces have extended their operations into Western Shan Tung, where the imperilled missionaries are located, nor has there been any assurance that any expedition is organized in that direction.

CHINA WARNS MISSIONARIES.

Governor of Shan Tung Says They Should Not Travel Unescorted.

LONDON, March 21.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says:

"The North China Daily News publishes a dispatch from a correspondent in the Province of Shan-Tung, who says that, while the Chinese Government has not taken active measures to suppress the anti-foreign movement, Gov. Yuan has warned the missionaries that the local authorities cannot be held responsible for the safety of those traveling unescorted into the interior.

"The position of the native Christians is deplorable; and if the anti-foreign movement continues ignored and unchecked, serious consequences are inevitable."

INDIA'S FAMINE EXPENSES.

Estimated This Year at $16,675,000—Gold Standard's Success.

LONDON, March 21.—The India Office has issued its annual financial statement, showing a surplus for 1899-1900 of £2,553,000 and an estimated surplus for 1900-1 of £160,000.

The famine expenditure for 1899-1900 worked out at £2,055,000. It is estimated that the famine expenditure for 1900-1 will be £3,335,000.

Except for the famine expenditure, the budget is regarded as healthy. The gold standard has been successfully introduced, and all demands have been met without borrowing. The surplus of £160,000 is, however, only a paper surplus, for a temporary loan of £900,000 is to be incurred in England, and it is estimated that a temporary loan of three crores of rupees will be necessary for ways and means.

ROBBERS GET 400,000 FRANCS.

Thieves in Paris Steal a Satchel from Under the Eyes of Clerks.

PARIS, March 20.—Four hundred thousand francs were stolen to-day from the Northern Railroad. The company, which three times weekly deposits large sums with the Bank of France, sent 630,000f. to-day. Of this amount 400,000f. was in small bills.

This was placed in a satchel and the money was conveyed from the station to the bank in a cart in charge of two clerks. Before they started one of the clerks placed the satchel beside the coachman. Two men approached and engaged the attention of the clerk and coachman, while a third man picked up the satchel and bolted with it.

WELCOME FOR KRIEGERBUND.

New Yorkers, Says the Berliner Post, Will Be Enthusiastically Received There.

BERLIN, March 20.—The semi-official Berliner Post, commenting favorably upon the projected trip to Germany of the New York Kriegerbund next May, says that the members may be sure of an enthusiastic welcome and of the renewal of old ties of blood and comradeship.

PLAGUE SPREADING IN INDIA.

Deaths in Bengal Aggregate 4,725 in a Week—Lord Curzon Active.

CALCUTTA, March 21.—The bubonic plague is rapidly increasing. In Bengal 4,725 deaths occurred last week. These included 744 in Calcutta and 2,044 in Patna.

The Viceroy, Lord Curzon, yesterday visited the Medical College, which is in one of the infected districts of Calcutta.

TURKEY YIELDS TO RUSSIA.

In All "Essential Particulars" the Sultan Has Given In as to Railroads.

LONDON, March 21.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times announces that the Sultan has yielded "in all essential particulars" to the Russian demands respecting railway concessions in Asia Minor.

REBELS ACTIVE IN COLOMBIA.

British Subjects in Peril and the Cruiser Alert Will Return.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 20.—The British cruiser Alert arrived here to-day from Colombian ports. She reports that the revolution there is in full swing and that British subjects are in need of protection. The Alert is coaling hastily and will return to Colombia.

Prussia to Try American Invention.

BERLIN, March 20.—In the Reichstag to-day, during a debate on the management of State railroads, the Prussian Government was severely taken to task on the subject of the antiquated system of coupling trains now in use in Prussia, a system which has occasioned many accidents. The Prussian Minister of Railways, replying to criticism, said the Government had heard of the satisfactory experiments on the Bavarian railroads with the American automatic coupling, and would agree to undertake similar experiments during the coming Summer.

Sir Edmund Douglas Fane Dead.

LONDON, March 20.—Sir Edmund Douglas Veitch Fane, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Copenhagen, is dead, in his sixty-third year.

The late Sir Edmund Fane was born May 6, 1837, and was educated at Merton College, Oxford. He was appointed Attaché at Teheran in 1858, and served as Secretary of Legation at Turin, St. Petersburg, Washington, Florence, Munich, Brussels, Vienna, Copenhagen, Madrid, and Constantinople. In 1898 he was appointed her Majesty's representative at Copenhagen.

Minister Thomas Dines Royalty.

STOCKHOLM, March 20.—William W. Thomas, the United States Minister, and Mrs. Thomas gave a dinner this evening at the United States Legation, with the Crown Prince of Sweden as the guest of honor.

Twenty-four Drowned in the Danube.

BUDAPEST, March 20.—Twenty-four peasants were drowned to-day by the capsizing of a boat in which they were crossing the Danube River from Kalocsa to Pays, during a gale.

SAYS KELLOGG HID MONEY

Mrs. Goebel Testifies Against E. S. Dean Company Manager.

Declares He Told Her He Could Easily "Fix" the Postal Authorities—Causes a Scene in Court.

Mrs. Emilie Goebel, who acknowledges that she formerly lived with James B. Kellogg as his wife, was the chief witness against him yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, where he is on trial as the manager of the E. S. Dean Company. Mrs. Goebel said that Kellogg had confessed to her that he was a swindler and said that he expected to go to the penitentiary.

Her answers under cross-examination showed that she regarded the prisoner with no friendly feeling. Her anger, which had been evident all through her cross-examination, reached its climax when a typewritten paper with what purported to be her signature attached was shown to her. At the sight of this she flew into such a violent rage that she refused for a time to pay any attention to Recorder Goff, who admonished her gently.

Mrs. Goebel said that she had first met Kellogg in November, 1895, and had seen him after that at the offices of the Dean Company, at 35 Broadway.

"Before the failure of the company," she said, "he told me that he was worried about the business, and said that if the authorities came to know of his doings there was only one country except Brazil from which he could not be extradited.

"At another time I saw him at his office quarreling with Keller and Myron L. Bernard about something. He told me later that things were going to smash and that I had better stay away from the office. After the failure he told me that he wasn't afraid of the postal authorities, as he could fix them easily."

Mrs. Goebel then told of her journey to Europe at Kellogg's solicitation and her return in September, 1897.

"You were friendly to Kellogg at one time?" queried Mr. Olcott.

"Yes," replied the witness, "I lived with him as Mrs. Kellogg, but I am unfriendly to him now."

"Did he ever blame Keller for his failure?"

"Yes. He said it was all Keller's fault. He said that, if it hadn't been for him, he would have got away with the last day's mail."

"Did you meet him after your return from Europe?"

"Yes; I took luncheon with him. He said that he would rather turn State's evidence than give up any of the swag. He told me that he had gone out of town to plant the money, and that it was all safe where he could get it at any time. 'I'll give it up,' he said, 'go to the penitentiary for a year, and then I'll get out rich.' I quarreled with him then, and he said that I was trying to get him into jail."

"What did you say?"

"I told him that would be no worse than what he had tried to do."

"What was that?"

"Put me into a lunatic asylum. He beat me, and kicked me, too. He said that he would have me fixed in an asylum where I couldn't get out."

Under cross-examination by Vernon M. Davis, counsel for the defendant, Mrs. Goebel told something of her past history. She said that her maiden name was Cooper, and that she had married James B. Brummel in Omaha, Neb., in 1876, and that afterward he had obtained a divorce from her. She said that she lived at the present time with a lady boarder at 110 West Fortieth Street.

"Did you ever know a man named Jack Purdy?" asked Mr. Davis.

"Yes," answered the witness.

"Did he ever shoot at you?"

"Yes," she admitted, in a loud voice.

Mr. Olcott interfered here, saying that the shooting was irrelevant. He was sustained by the Recorder.

"Did Kellogg ever give you $500?" continued Mr. Davis.

"Yes."

"How did he give it to you?"

"He sent a man with it, and the man had a receipt which I signed. That was a little way he had of getting signatures, and then filling the paper in with typewritten matter above them."

"Is this your signature?" asked Mr. Davis, producing a typewritten paper and handing it to the witness.

She read it over and seemed at first not to understand its meaning. Then jumping up, with blazing eyes and flushed face, she dashed the paper on the floor and glared at Kellogg.

"It's a lie!" she screamed, choking with rage. "I never saw it before."

"Calm yourself, young woman, calm yourself," remonstrated the Recorder.

"Calm myself!" cried Mrs. Goebel. "How can I calm myself in the face of such an infamous lie!"

She was helped back, quivering with excitement, to her chair by a court attendant, and sat sniffing a bottle of smelling salts with a disdainful air, while Mr. Davis read aloud the crumpled typewritten paper which he had picked up from the floor. It read:

I hereby acknowledge that I have by threats and constant worrying and annoying compelled J. B. Kellogg to pay me $500 blood money, and I hereby agree that I will not in the future ever annoy, bear false witness, threaten, or in any way make trouble for him. This statement is made without force or compulsion of any kind, being made of my own free will to repay a wrong done. I hereby acknowledge the receipt for $500 to me in hand paid this 21st day of November, 1896. EMELIE GOEBEL.

During the reading of this statement the witness had been laughing scornfully, and at its conclusion remarked in an audible tone that she wasn't fool enough to sign any such paper.

The paper was admitted in evidence and handed over to the Recorder, who examined it carefully with a microscope.

The next witness was Sadie Schweiger of 9 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, who had been an employe of the Dean Company. She told of the routine of company business. When her testimony was concluded Mrs. Goebel was recalled to the stand by the Recorder and questioned by him in regard to the document purporting to be a receipt for blood money.

She said that Kellogg had often sent her money by a messenger, and that she had received $2,500 from Sam Keller, through his lawyer, in May, 1897.

"Did you know that Kellogg was engaged when he gave you that money?" asked Mr. Davis.

"No," said the witness. "I didn't think he could get anybody to marry him. Before he gave me the money I quarreled with him and threw everything I could lay my hands on at him."

The last witness called was Alfonso H. De Guiscard of 32 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, Supervising Accountant of the American Exchange National Bank. He said that Kellogg had opened an account at the bank for the firm of Duncan & Kellar.

WANDERING JEW'S QUEER TALE.

Aged Moses Kramer Says Persecution Has Dogged His Steps Since He Testified in Murder Case.

Moses Kramer, a homeless Jew, eighty-four years old, who was found by a policeman early yesterday morning ill and exhausted on the stoop of a house in Moore Street, Williamsburg, told a strange story in the Ewen Street Police Court, where he requested to be sent to the Almshouse.

He said that in 1872 he was the principal witness against Pesach Rubinstein, who was accused of the murder of Sara Alexander in an East New York cornfield. Rubinstein stoutly maintained his innocence. Kramer, who had a slight acquaintance with him, had seen him on the day the woman was last seen alive in a car with her going in the direction of East New York. Rubinstein was convicted principally on Kramer's evidence and sentenced to be hanged. He cheated the gallows by committing suicide.

"From the time I told what I knew about the murder," he said, "bad luck followed me. I was persecuted wherever I went, and became an outcast. People of my own race ostracized me, and refused to give me anything to eat. No matter in what part of the country I was, I was hounded just the same, and it has become so hard on me that now, in my old age, I can no longer stand it."

Magistrate Brenner acceded to his request and sent him to the almshouse.

Walton to Manage Victoria Hotel.

The Victoria Hotel, at Twenty-seventh Street, Broadway, and Fifth Avenue, will be reopened about April 15, under the management of F. T. Walton, late of the St. James.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

Republicans Elect Two White and Two Negro Delegates.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 20.—The State Republican Convention met here to-day to elect four delegates to the National Republican Convention. Twelve hours were spent wrangling over the merits of contesting delegations from five counties.

Permanent organization was effected near midnight. But a score of the 125 delegates were white men and the temporary and permanent officers were negroes. The faction headed by E. A. Webster controlled the machinery, and the following were elected after a stubborn fight:

Delegates: E. A. Webster, R. R. Talbert, R. R. Smalls, and E. H. Deas. The two latter are negroes. Alternates: Abial Lathrop, S. D. Poinier, R. E. Williams, and A. S. Johnston.

The convention adopted a platform embracing the principles of the Republican Party as set forth at St. Louis in 1896. The McKinley Administration was indorsed, and Bryanism and Democracy denounced. The delegates were instructed to support Mr. McKinley.

No steps were taken toward nominating a ticket for State offices.

HESS'S FOES AT WORK.

One Election District Declares for Him—He Expresses Confidence.

The Hess and anti-Hess forces are actively at work to secure control in the Republican politics of the Twelfth Congressional District, of which the Twenty-fifth Assembly District forms a part, and of which Charles A. Hess is the leader.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District last night declared for Hess, but the anti-Hess people claim to have carried all the other election district caucuses thus far held. Henry Birrell, who was a McKinley Elector in 1896, and Frederic Gross, who was recently removed from the position of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, say that Hess is beaten. Hess smiles, and says he will win without trouble.

New Hampshire Convention April 23.

CONCORD, N. H., March 20.—The Republican State Committee decided to hold the convention to elect to the Philadelphia Convention on April 23. It is understood the delegates at large will be Senator J. H. Gallinger, the Rev. Dr. William J. Tucker, President of Dartmouth College; Frank Jones of Portsmouth, and William C. Clark of Manchester. Mr. Jones hitherto has been attached to the Democratic Party, and has been rated the leader of that party in his State.

COMING ART SALES.

There are now on exhibition at the Knickerbocker Auction Rooms, 8 West Twenty-eighth Street, a large collection of antiques, furniture, paintings, objets d'art, old tapestries, a large library of scarce books, some silver hall and mantel chime clocks, bric-a-brac, sculpture, bronzes, rare crystal, Oriental rugs, mirrors, etc., etc., formerly the property of the late Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase. These collections, which were removed from the Chase homestead at Edgewood, Washington, D. C., are to be sold at auction at the galleries by order of the attorneys of the estate of Mrs. Kate C. Sprague to-morrow and following afternoons, the sale beginning at 2 o'clock each day. The books will be sold on the evenings of March 26 and 27.

There are now on view at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, 174 oil paintings by contemporaneous American and foreign artists, and which are catalogued as the private collection of John Osmer Miller of this city, with "a few additions." That portion of the paintings that belong to Mr. Miller, and which is not indicated, are to be sold, it is stated, by order of certain attorneys. The sale will take place to-morrow and Friday evenings. Among 174 paintings there are apt to be some good canvases. There are three examples of J. E. Bristol, two of J. G. Brown, three of Gilbert Gaul, two of David Johnson, two of Leon Moran, five of J. F. Murphy, three of G. H. McCord, five of Arthur Parton, seven of H. P. Smith, and one each of Blenner, Blakelock, Bruce Crane, Dolph, M. F. H. de Haas, C. W. and C. H. Eaton, F. R. Green, W. and J. M. Hart, Edward, Thomas and Percy Moran, Mrs. J. F. Murphy, W. Sheppard, J. G. Tyler, J. M. Tracy, J. Alden Weir, and Charleton Wiggins among the American artists represented, all fair to good. Of the foreign painters there are three examples of Caille, two of Jacomin, three of Morel, two of Piot, two each of Gerard and Edward Portielje, two of Toudouze, two of G. Washington, two of Ziem, all fair, and one each of Daubigny, P. Bonheur, Comerans, Desgoffe, Grolleron, Goubie, Isabey, Mirelse, Pasini, Sanchez-Pervier, Santoro, Trouillegert, Weber, and Worms, which are worth attention. The collection is what may be called a good average auction one.

The collection of pencil sketches and water color drawings by Gustave Doré, owned by Mr. Henry Mosler, which that artist purchased at the Doré atelier in Paris in 1885, will be sold at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries on Saturday evening next. There are 132 sketches, drawings and water colors, and one oil painting of "Rossini on His Deathbed." The collection is an extremely interesting one, and has much artistic value.

Houses Robbed While Fire Raged.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., March 20.—The little town of Wilmore, a few miles from here, suffered considerable loss by fire this morning. Three men were injured. The property loss is over $23,000. The blaze evidently was of incendiary origin, as many robberies were committed during the progress of the flames. The storeroom, warehouse, and merchandise stock of Mr. Sickles, besides his dwellings, several outbuildings, and the public school building, were consumed.

Arkansas Delegates for McKinley.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 20.—The Republican State Convention to-day elected as delegates at large to the National Convention John McClure, Charles N. Rix, C. T. Duke, and Ferd Havis. Havis is the only colored man in the list. The convention decided to meet again in July to nominate a State ticket. The convention declared for the renomination of President McKinley.

Wagon Works Burn at Flint, Mich.

FLINT, Mich., March 20.—The Flint Wagon Works were destroyed by fire to-night, with a loss of over $200,000. The plant was insured for $120,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

WOULD FIGHT FOR ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For over twenty years I have been a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and for clean, honest truth my admiration for the paper has turned to love. In all these years I have never found a man, or even heard of one, who could say that he disliked THE NEW YORK TIMES until last Sunday. He signs himself "W. Irving, a True American," and tells you to move your publication office to London. If you should do so, will you please be kind enough to let us (the rest of your readers and myself) know your address, so that we may get out papers?

After America, my love is for England, because when we (not long ago) had need of a friend she was that friend, and if needed I would fight for her if there was any danger of her falling to a lot of lazy, shortsighted people like the Boers, who are nothing to us, in the first place. I do not know from what part of America Irving comes, but I am quite sure it is not very far from the "Wacht am Rhein."

JOHN AINSWORTH,
Company E, Second Texas.

New York, March 20, 1900.

THE WEARING OF EGRETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can your women readers of an article from The San Francisco Call, published in THE TIMES of March 19, feel that they are justified in wearing the beautiful plumage of birds that are so solicitous for their little ones? When one considers that the egrets worn upon the hats and bonnets can only be secured when the birds are nesting, thus sacrificing the lives of the baby birds, is it not commendable to refrain from wearing the feathers?

According to the one who hunts them, the poor parent birds use every instinct God has given them to protect their nests, and when caught near them are so paralyzed by the sound of a gun that they soon become its victims. May your readers review the article mentioned and resolve to pity the birds, and wear egrets no more.

A SUBSCRIBER.

South Norwalk, March 19, 1900.

NEW CITY SCHOOL MEASURE.

Superintendent Maxwell Prepares a Bill to Provide Licenses for Normal College Graduates.

A bill prepared by City Superintendent Maxwell, empowering the City Superintendent to grant teachers' licenses to graduates of the normal department of the Normal College in the classes of 1900 and 1901, was read by President Thomas Hunter at yesterday's meeting of the college Trustees. The bill is intended to counteract a recent decision of State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner, who says that he has power to grant licenses only to graduates of normal schools that confer degrees, training schools for teachers that are operated by the Board of Education, and State normal schools.

About 500 young women who entered the normal department in 1896 and 1897, Dr. Hunter says, understood that they would obtain local teachers' licenses on completing the four years' course. Such a course was allowed to be sufficient for the granting of licenses in 1896, 1897, and 1898, but, if the present bill cannot be rushed through in the Legislature, the 500 girls will have to continue their course for a year longer and obtain the regular college degree, or else they must seek for employment elsewhere than in the city schools.

As the students in this department are for the most part of scant means, many of them working their own way through college, only a small percentage will be able to finish out another whole year. The schools, too, will suffer considerably, as they have been certain to get several hundred trained teachers from the college each year.

The Trustees decided to have the bill introduced into the Legislature as drafted and ordered that a copy be sent to Superintendent Skinner, with the request that he use his influence in furthering its passage.

LEGAL NOTES.

ACCIDENT ADJUSTERS.—Justice McAdam yesterday, upon an application to punish Robert J. Irwin for contempt of court, denounced in vigorous language the practice of employing "runners" to procure witnesses to testify in accident and other cases. Mary Nestor, who with her sister was upon a car of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, was fatally injured while alighting from the car on Fourth Avenue, near Eleventh Street. Irwin, who described himself as an "accident adjuster," was in the vicinity at the time, and discovering that the girl had been injured, gave her a card containing the name of the attorney who subsequently brought the action and requested her to place the case in his hands.

A suit was brought by the sister, as administratrix, to recover $25,000 damages. It was claimed that the motorman stopped the car at the corner to permit the decedent to alight and that without giving her an opportunity to do so he suddenly started the car, throwing her to the ground, thereby causing her death. The strong preponderance of evidence on the trial established that the charge of negligence was untrue, and the verdict was in favor of the defendant. The charge against Irwin was that he made and delivered to three witnesses, who were to testify for the plaintiff, a typewritten statement of what they were to swear to, which statements it was claimed were contrary to the truth and were furnished to aid the plaintiff in obtaining a verdict by false and perjured testimony. Irwin testified that he devoted his time to discovering accidents and inducing the injured person to go to a lawyer of his selection to bring suit for damages. Two of the witnesses to whom Irwin had furnished typewritten statements in this case repudiated them and testified that they did not contain a recital of the facts as they occurred, or as they had told them to Irwin.

"The methods employed," Justice McAdam said, "have become so common in New York, particularly in negligence cases, that they are tolerated complacently, and are scarcely made the subject of comment, while in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the courts have thundered forth their condemnation of accident adjusters, runners, and lawyers who, through their agency, foster litigations, in language too vigorous to be misunderstood." Justice McAdam exonerates the plaintiff's attorney, believing him to have been imposed upon, but he says the Court "is bound to disapprove the methods of the 'adjuster' as detrimental to the pure administration of justice. Experience has demonstrated that whether in the police or the higher courts, the runner lends neither dignity nor character to the legal profession, whose members generally suffer more or less from an association with him." Justice McAdam denied the application, on the ground that the defendant having succeeded at the trial, the right to punish did not exist under the code provision.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT CREATED A TRUST.—James Martin, who was a depositor in the Monroe County Savings Bank, upon being informed that his accounts were in excess of the three-thousand-dollar limit, suggested to an officer of the bank that $2,000 be placed in the name of his nephew, William Martin, which the officer refused to do unless it was understood and intended that at James Martin's death the money should belong to William Martin. The officer finally consented to open an account "William Martin, James Martin may draw," and explained to James Martin that the money would form no part of his estate, but would be William Martin's, and might be drawn by him. James Martin replied that that was what he wanted, and insisted on making the deposit in that form, which was done, the bankbook being delivered to him. A few days before his death, a year later, James Martin delivered the pass book, with several others, to John Martin, telling him to "take charge of them and see that what was right was done with them," and added that William "was worthy of being helped." John Martin, as executor, got judgment in a suit against the bank to recover this fund with other deposits. William Martin was made defendant, by order of the Court, in lieu of the bank, which was willing to pay the rightful owner. The Fourth Appellate Division has reversed the judgment, holding, in an opinion by Justice Spring, that the transaction constituted a trust in favor of William Martin, the validity of which was not impaired by the fact that William was ignorant of it and that James Martin kept the pass book in his possession until a few days before his death.

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ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES IN CONSIDERATION OF BOARD AND BURIAL.—Oliver H. Dodd, a consumptive, who resided in Saratoga, and who had delusions respecting his ailment and its cause, but who was in other respects rational, executed an assignment of certain mortgages held by him to Mary C. Bishop in consideration of her agreement to furnish him with board, medical attendance, and other necessaries during his natural life, and to give him Christian burial after his death. Dodd died five months after making the assignment. In a suit brought by Harriet A. Gilgallon, as administratrix, to set the assignment aside, alleging it was made to defraud Dodd's creditors, and when he was of unsound mind, the Third Appellate Division has modified a judgment awarded on the trial in favor of the plaintiff, holding that the assignment would not in the absence of evidence that it was procured by improper influence, be set aside after the assignee had performed her agreement, except upon a restoration to her of the consideration actually supplied to the assignor in good faith in performance of the contract.

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THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.—Patrick Sheil, who had been employed in the Park Department for many years as a harnessmaker, was told last February that he had been reported for physical incapacity to properly perform his work, and the next day he was informed in writing of his discharge for that cause, to take effect four days later. On the same day the Municipal Service Commission were informed of his discharge. No opportunity was presented to Sheil for explanation by him in writing before the filing of the notice with the Municipal Commission. Justice Lawrence has granted an application for Sheil's reinstatement, holding that the rule contemplates a notice to the party sought to be removed, and an opportunity to present an explanation, before the Municipal Commission was called upon to act, or before the validity of the removal can be confirmed; otherwise the provision that the person sought to be removed should have an opportunity to present an explanation in writing was nugatory.

Child Impaled on a Fence.

Gussie Schilling, three years old, fell from a third-story window of 12 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, yesterday and was impaled on a picket of an iron fence. She was instantly killed. The child's parents, Martin and Mary Schilling, who live at that address, were out at the time. Gussie and her eight-year-old sister, Lottie, were playing about an open window, when the former lost her balance and fell.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-morrow will be mid-Lent, or Mi-Carême, which marks the half-way point on society's Lenten journey. It will bring a little more stir in matters social in town, and this will be welcome after the dullness of yesterday and to-day. Friday will, for the first time in some weeks, be quite well filled with events, and especial interest is felt and expressed in the matinée tea which has been organized by Mrs. Robert Osborn, and which will be given at Daly's Theatre, for the benefit of the Mothers and Babies' Hospital. The programme, which has already been published in this column, is very attractive, and in it will appear, among other actors, Miss Marguerite Anglin, William Arden, William Courtney, Miss May Robson, Miss Grace Ellison, Miss Jessie Busley, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Maurice Farkoa, and Grant Stuart. The patronesses, assisted by Miss Ellen Terry, Miss Sada Yacco, Miss Annie Russell, and Miss Jessie Millward, will pour tea after the concert.

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Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, with Lady Mary Sackville, James M. Waterbury, Jr., and Lawrence Waterbury, have gone to Aiken, S. C., for the Spring polo games there. The Messrs. Waterbury have leased a house there for a month, and Mr. Gould will be their guest. Mrs. Gould and Lady Mary Sackville will stay there about two weeks.

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The Oceanic, which sails to-day for Liverpool, has a long passenger list, on which there are many familiar names booked. The huge liner will take, among others whose names were not mentioned yesterday in this column, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Ayer, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lowry, F. G. Moore, J. H. Foster, Col. G. B. M. Harvey and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Patton, John E. Pemberton, James M. Pendleton, B. F. Rees, Mrs. C. Richards, B. C. Robbins, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Hon. James Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. F. Whitley Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Waring, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Waters. As already announced, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop and Miss Winthrop and Mrs. Daniel Bacon and Miss Lucille Bacon are booked on the Oceanic, as well as the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford. On the Kensington, sailing to-day for Southampton and Antwerp, there are booked Dr. and Mrs. Edward Humphreys, three daughters, and son; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Johnson, Miss Cora Johnson, Miss J. Parr, Miss Grace Phillips, and Miss Edith Wagner.

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A Colonial tea for the benefit of the Naval Veterans' Home was given last night at the residence of Mrs. George Dilks, 34 West Ninth Street. Mrs. Donald McLean, assisted by other members of the committee, received the guests. Those who received were dressed in old Colonial style with powdered hair, and Aunt Louisa Eldredge, who was one of the guests, appeared in a gown that she wore many years ago as Mrs. Malaprop. Capt. Reber and Mrs. Reber (Miss Miles) were also present, as were Randolph Guggenheimer, C. Rohl, Consul General of the Argentine Republic; Chung Paohsi, who represented the Chinese Consulate, and Vice Consul L. Wing, and Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Crane. Tea was served from 9 to 12 o'clock.

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The sudden death of Royal Phelps Floyd-Jones, which occurred in an apartment house in Harlem on Sunday night last, follows closely upon that of his elder brother, William Floyd-Jones, who died in January, and throws a large family connection into double mourning. Mr. Floyd-Jones was a younger brother of the well-known Robert Floyd-Jones, Chauncey, and Frederic Floyd-Jones, and lived with his family in Summer at the fine old Floyd-Jones place at Massapequa, L. I. He was one of a family of brothers noted for their fine physique and good looks. His eldest sister, who died some years ago, married William Carpender of New Brunswick, N. J., and her daughter made her début this Winter. A younger sister, Miss Jeanne Floyd-Jones, married William Robinson of this city. The funeral of Mr. Floyd-Jones will take place from the Episcopal Church at Massapequa to-day.

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The much-talked-of phantom party will be given by the "One Hundred" Club at the atelier of Howard Constable to-morrow. From the different plans made by those who are to be the guests, it would seem as if it would not be distinctively a ghost party. A number are going in simple fancy dress, and there are to be some little coteries of ten and twelve who will go together and do "stunts." Many invitations have been sent out, and the affair will be much larger than that given by the club last year.

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The arrangements for the daily Spring coach from the Holland House to Ardsley have been made public. The coach will run from Easter Monday. There is great interest just now in all out-of-door athletic sports, and with the coming of the Spring Ardsley will have a number of golf events. Garden City has also become very popular, and yesterday the links were fairly dotted with players.

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Dr. Seward Webb, Mrs. Webb, and party arrived in New York yesterday from Palm Beach. Dr. and Mrs. Webb will go on to Shelburne Farms.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod have arrived at Palm Beach, where they will remain for two weeks. Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Loring and Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Loring, Jr., have been at the Royal Poinciana, and have left for St. Augustine and the North. Mme. de Coumont and her son, W. H. Morgan, and Miss Mallard, who have been at the Palm Beach Inn since December, have left for a short stay at St. Augustine. Among recent arrivals at the Royal Poinciana are Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, and Mrs. Robert Maclay. At the Royal Palm, Miami, are Mr. and Mrs. Amson Phelps Stokes, Miss Stokes, Baroness Halkett, Miss Lyman, Newport, and Frederick Amory, Boston.

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The last news from abroad shows some change in the position of the fleet of yachts now in the Mediterranean. The Valiant has left Palermo, and is en route to Naples. William Waldorf Astor is cruising among the "Isles of Greece," and the Varuna is coming westward. The regatta at Cannes has attracted a large number of yachtsmen, and entertaining at the Cercle Nautique has been almost constant since the beginning of Lent.

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Among recent entertainments at Cannes was a large reception given by Mme. Rissler at the Villa Costebelle, during which there was a musicale. The singers were Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, Mrs. Ashton Smith, and Frederick Warburg. The Countess Edmond de Pourtalès gave a dinner, and among the guests were the Countess Torby, Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Janzé, Mrs. Pratt, Miss Harriet Wright, and the Countess de Montebelle. The Duke Michael and the Countess Torby gave a handsome dinner the following evening. The floral decorations were daffodils, ranunculi, and anemones, under a bower of smilax, which hung in garlands from the chandeliers. A reception followed the dinner. Among those present were Louis von Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Meredith Howland, the Countess Edmond de Pourtalès, Mrs. Winslow, and Gen. and Mme. de Charette. Mrs. Winslow wore a white lace gown, embroidered in wavy figures of mother of pearl.

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In Rome there is still much talk about the famous Maine ball which was given during carnival week, and at which were present nearly the entire American and English colony. Allusion to this has already been made. Lent has put a stop to all gayeties, except dinners and a few official receptions, given by Gen. and Mrs. Draper. From St. Petersburg it is learned that the Princess Cantacuzene has entirely recovered from her recent illness. She and her mother, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, are living in the Prince's apartments on the Fontanka.

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The engagement of the Baroness de Reibnitz, daughter of Sebastian Schlesinger, and Isadore Braggiotti of Boston has been announced. The Baroness de Reibnitz has passed several seasons at Dinard, and when in Paris resides with her father, Mr. Schlesinger. She has a beautiful voice, and Mr. Schlesinger, who composes himself, has entertained a great deal in Paris at musicales. The Schlesingers come from Boston, but have lived many years in the gay capital.

THE MAINE-RED CROSS CONCERT.

Lord Minto, Governor General of Canada; Lady Minto, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, will be among the guests at the gala concert to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House next Thursday night in aid of the American hospital ship Maine and the American and British Red Cross Societies. Mme. Nordica will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the Queen," and Mme. Calvé will recite and will also sing two duets with Mme. de Vere—a duo of Mendelssohn's and "Jota des Toreros" by Gradier. Among the other artists who will appear are Mmes. Adams, Brèma, Eames, de Lussan, Sembrich, and Schumann-Heink, and MM. Bertram, Campanari, Van Dyck, Plançon, Edouard de Reszke, and Scotti.

Besides the guests from Canada there will be present Gen. and Mrs. Merritt, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote, and Bishop and Mrs. Potter.

All of the boxes have been sold. Among the purchasers are Cecil Baring, Gen. Thomas, Mrs. Coates, Mrs. Cooper, Adrian Iselin, Mrs. William Sloane, Mrs. E. Crosby, Sir Percy Sanderson, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, John Cadwalader, Mrs. Pulitzer, Mrs. Heber Bishop, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, William C. Whitney, Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Jr., Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Bernard Baker, and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard.

BOY KILLS HIS FATHER.

Saves His Mother from Butcher's Knife—Would Do It Again.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 20.—To save his mother from being cut to pieces by her husband, who had attacked her with a large butcher's knife, Edward Finch, fifteen years old, shot his father, George Finch, through the heart and for an hour was a fugitive. When taken into custody the boy wept bitterly and said he expected to be hanged at once, but that he would do the deed again if necessary to protect his mother.

The killing took place at the Finch home in Austin. The youthful slayer is a prisoner at the Austin Police Station.

ADMIRAL FAIRFAX IS DEAD.

The British Naval Commander in Chief at Plymouth Passed Away in Naples.

NAPLES, March 20.—Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax, K. C. B., F. R. G. S., British Commander in Chief at Plymouth, died here to-day.

Admiral Fairfax was born in 1837, and entered the Royal Navy when thirteen years old. He commanded her Majesty's ship Monarch at the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, and in the same year attained the rank of Rear Admiral. He was Commander in Chief of the Australian station in 1887, and after two years in that post he became Naval Lord of the Admiralty until 1892, when he was placed in command of the Channel Squadron.

Admiral Fairfax made two voyages to the Arctic Sea in the interest of science, and, as Lieutenant on the Ariel, he was employed in the suppression of the slave trade. In 1862 he was specially promoted to the rank of Commander in return for distinguished valor in the capture of a piratical slaver. As Captain of the Volage he took an astronomical expedition to Kerguelen in 1872, and in 1873 he was senior officer on the southeast coast of America.

He personally superintended Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales while they were cadets on the Britannia, and he was in command. He married in 1872, Harriet, daughter of Sir David Kinloch.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Laura H. Roosevelt.

Mrs. Laura H. Roosevelt, the widow of C. V. S. Roosevelt, and an aunt of Gov. Roosevelt, died yesterday at her residence, 13 East Forty-eighth Street, where she had lived with her brother, Capt. Grove Porter, for the past twenty-five years. She was a Miss Porter of Skaneateles, N. Y. In 1853 she was married to C. V. S. Roosevelt, one of five brothers, of whom the father of Theodore Roosevelt was also one. Her husband died twelve years ago. Her sister is married to Capt. Adolph Mensing, a German naval officer, retired, and now living in Berlin.

Mrs. Roosevelt was prominently identified with many charities. She was greatly interested in Roosevelt Hospital, and four beds in the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital were endowed by her. Since the war she had been a member of Dr. David H. Greer's Church, St. Bartholomew's.

The funeral services will be held at this church at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Gov. Roosevelt probably will be present. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Capt. James Harris.

The agents of the Anchor Line of steamships received a cable message yesterday announcing the death of Commander James Harris at his home, in Glasgow. Capt. Harris had been in the service of the Anchor Line for thirty-five years, and commanded various steamships in the Indian and Atlantic service. For the last ten years he had been in command of the steamship Furnessia, in the Glasgow-New York service

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE H. NOBLE, a coal dealer of Syracuse, N. Y., expired in his cutter of apoplexy yesterday while being driven to his office. He was fifty-five years old.

JAMES A. THOMAS, a clerk in the Police Department, died Monday night at his home at 235 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street from consumption. He was a nephew of the late John Kelly, the Democratic leader.

JUSTINUS S. NORTH died Monday at his home, at 359 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1832. He had been engaged in the manufacture of cigar store figures in Canal Street, Manhattan, for many years.

WILLIAM S. DOIG, the inventor of a box-nailing machine, died yesterday at his home at 81 Hewes Street, Brooklyn. He was fifty-four years old. He was a member of the Masonic and allied orders. He leaves a wife and three children.

JOHN GAULT, who invented a device for coining cents, died Monday at the Murray Hill Hotel from the effects of exposure while watching the Dewey Day parade. He was seventy years old and leaves a wife. The body was taken to Boston.

Ex-Assemblyman PATRICK BURNS died Monday at his home, at 48 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Ireland sixty years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn since he was ten years old. He served four terms in the Legislature. He was a Democrat.

MATTHIAS KALBFLEISCH, one of the oldest locomotive engineers in the country, died at Elizabethport, N. J., yesterday. He was the inventor of many devices used on modern locomotives, and was in charge for many years of various railroad shops. He continued at work until Saturday.

Mrs. RUTH CONKLIN, one of the oldest residents of Babylon, L. I., and said to be a descendant of Capt. Jacob Conklin, who escaped from Capt Kidd's vessel and settled at Half Hollow Hills, near Babylon, died Sunday. She was in her eighty-fifth year. She was the widow of Jesse Conklin, a hotel man.

VESSEL DAMAGED IN A STORM.

British Steamship Hippomenes Encounters a Hurricane.

The British Steamship Hippomenes, which arrived here yesterday in ballast from Liverpool, reports an exciting battle with a gale. The vessel encountered the storm on the evening of March 15, when a southwest wind set in with hurricane force. The vessel was obliged to heave to before midnight, by which time the storm had reached its height. The wind shifted around from southwest to northwest and back again, kicking up a tremendous cross sea, which boarded the vessel repeatedly.

One heavy sea came over amidships. Chief Officer Pryse was on the bridge, having relieved Capt. Rees. He saw the wave coming and braced himself against the side of the pilot house. The sea went completely over the vessel amidships from the port side, carried away boat skids, smashed stanchions, unshipped the compass from the binnalce in the pilot house, and sent it crashing to the floor. Two of the skylights were broken in and the cutter fittings were smashed. During the twenty-four hours which the storm lasted the Hippomenes made only 134 miles. The latter part of the voyage was made with fair weather.

A Norwalk Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., March 20.—Miss Mary Maples, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Maples, and William James Aiken of New York City were married at the home of the bride's parents, 11 Maple Street, at noon to-day. The Rev. C. M. Selleck of St. Paul's Church performed the ceremony. The nuptials were celebrated at high noon.

The bride was given away by her father. J. W. Maples, brother of the bride, and Clarence M. Perkins of Westport, her cousin, were ushers. Miss Lillian Travis played the wedding marches. The house was beautifully decorated with cut flowers and ferns, the prevailing colors being pink and white. After a bridal tour Mr. and Mrs. Aiken will live in New York City.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

People of good taste quickly detect the difference when served with substitutes for CARL H. SCHULTZ'S ARTIFICIAL VICHY, SELTERS, or CARBONIC, which are made from pure distilled water and chemically pure ingredients at 430-444 First Av., N. Y. City.

When going away, take a bottle of the genuine imported Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters. Neutralizes impurities in water.—Adv.

E. & W. **DRESS SHIRTS.** E. & W.
Perfection in every detail.

DIED.

BRADFORD.—Suddenly, on March 20th, William, son of William Henry and Mary Kingsland Jones Bradford, in his 7th year.

BRADFORD.—Suddenly, on March 20th, William, son of William H. and Mary Kingsland Jones Bradford, in the 7th year of his age.

Services will be held at 6 East 12th St., on Thursday, March 22d, at 2 P. M. Burial at Lenox.

BROKAW.—At Bound Brook, N. J., on Monday, March 19, Joanna Morton Voorhees, widow of John S. Brokaw, in her 77th year.

Funeral services at her late residence Wednesday, March 21, at half-past 2 o'clock. Train leaves New York, foot of Liberty St., at 1:30, C. R. R. of N. J.

BRUORTON.—On Monday, March 19, 1900, after a lingering illness, Mary Anna, beloved wife of William Bruorton.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 394 Degraw St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

CARTER.—On Monday, March 19, 1900, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. James M. Speese, 226 Belleville Av., Bloomfield, N. J., Peter Carter of the late firm of Robert

B. Altman & Co.

BRASS AND ENAMELED BEDSTEADS AND CRIBS.

Hair Mattresses and Springs. Feather Pillows and Bolsters made to order.

BOX COUCHES and DIVANS.

A Sale for Wednesday and Thursday:

100 Enameled Bedsteads . . . $5.75

Sizes, 3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., and 4 ft.

50 Brass Bedsteads, 22.50

All sizes.

BEDDING DEPARTMENT, 4th Floor, 18th Street Side.

Topics of Interest.

In Next Sunday's Issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES will appear the following special articles:

Neutralization of American Control of the Interoceanic Canal.

By LINDLEY MILLER KEASBEY, Associate Professor of Political Science at Bryn Mawr College.

The Effect of Universal Military Service Upon the German People.

By POULTNEY BIGELOW, author of "The German Struggle for Liberty," "The Borderland of Czar and Kaiser," &c.

The Meaning of the Unrest in China.

By JOHN FOORD, Secretary of the American Asiatic Association.

The New York Times
Sunday, THREE Cents.
Daily, ONE Cent.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PIANOLA RECITAL.

To-Day,
Wednesday, March 21, at 3 P. M.

Admission Complimentary to All.

SOLOIST:

Mr. Theodore Van Yorx, Tenor.

The following is a statement of the merits of the Pianola taken from an editorial of The Musical Courier.

The value of this remarkable pianoplayer to both musical laymen and musicians is expressed in positive terms by this well-known music journal.

The endorsements the Pianola is constantly receiving from the world's greatest musical critics mean something. There must be some basis for their opinions—and that basis naturally lies in the performances of the Pianola itself. Therefore every one should hear the Pianola:

"All pianists and musicians should at once examine into the question of the Pianola, as it has a direct, vital bearing upon the whole musical question of playing, composing, and studying.

"Its resources are actually inexhaustible.

"We do not hesitate and cannot hesitate to say that the Pianola must inevitably revolutionize the whole pianistic situation.

"It will, in the first place, make the piano a much more interesting instrument, and make it acceptable to hundreds of thousands of people who cannot use it to-day.

"It will enlarge and amplify its scope, making it a more artistic instrument by extending its use to wider forms.

"As it does not affect the piano in the least, merely coming in contact with it as the player does, by touching the keyboard and pedals, it can be utilized in all parts of the world, on all present pianos, without in the least requiring any alterations."

Any one can play the Pianola, whether he has or has not any musical knowledge whatever.

PROGRAM.

AUBER.....Crown Diamonds Overture
Aeolian Orchestrelle.
MEYERBEER-LOW..The Huguenots Fantasie
Pianola.
TOSTI.....Mattinata
Mr. Van Yorx.
WELY.....Hymn of the Nuns
Aeolian Pipe Organ.
MERKEL.....Waltz in E flat
Pianola.
GOUNOD.....Faust Introduction
Aeolian Orchestrelle.
BOHM.....Still wie de Nacht
Mr. Van Yorx.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY,
18 West Twenty-third St.

$45.00 Watches & Diamonds $15
Monthly Payments $1 Down.

It must be a surprise to my customers and the public to know that I can offer these inducements. They are sold to-day for $45.00 by retail jewellers. A diamond dealer of Malden Lane needed certain amount of money, and sold me a lot of **14-karat gold diamond rings**, both ladies' and gentlemen's styles, at less than one-third their actual retail price. Every one is guaranteed. You should make your selection at once. Never sold before for less than $45.00 cash. My price, $15.00, "monthly payments," $1. This lot of American 14-karat gold stiffened watches I purchased for spot cash from a manufacturer who was forced to sell them at a great sacrifice. He had to raise the money at once and came to me for it. There are Waltham, Elgin, New York Standards and Seth Thomas makes in this lot, both open face and hunting cases, **ladies' and gents' sizes.** They are sold to-day by retail jewellers for $45.00 cash. My price, $15; "monthly payments," $1.00 down. I give a written guarantee with all these diamonds and watches that I will allow the price you pay for them ($15) any time within one year if you find them in any way unsatisfactory. The watches have all been adjusted for carrying. I am positive that you will never have a chance like this again to buy a $45.00 diamond or watch for $15, "monthly payments" $1.00 down. Make your selections at once. Address all orders to, or call between 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.,

KEENE'S, 140 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.
Also 1301 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

HORTON LAW REPEAL BILL

Twenty-five Republican Senators Make It a Party Measure.

Senator Coggeshall Bolts the Caucus, and He and Senator Willis Control the Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—It looks to-night as though the Lewis bill to repeal the Horton act allowing boxing and sparring was defeated. A caucus of Republican Senators, held this afternoon, by a vote of 25, decided to make a party measure of the bill, but at least one more vote is needed to pass it.

Senator Coggeshall bolted the caucus, and will not abide by its decision, although he voted on the first proposition to make it a party measure. Senator Willis did not vote, and it is said is against the repeal of the measure unless there is an amendment.

Should both Senators vote against the bill, there will be only twenty-five Republican votes in the affirmative. If the Democrats stand together against the bill, which is probable, according to certain influential Tammany members, the vote will be a tie, and the bill fail of passage.

On a preliminary vote to make the bill a party measure, five Republicans voted against the proposition. They were Senators Marshall and Davis of Kings, Coggeshall of Onelda, Wilcox of Cayuga, and White of Onondaga.

Senator Coggeshall moved to amend the bill to postpone its operation from September of this year to January of next year on the ground that by the latter time the valuable leases of the buildings used for sparring and boxing would have expired, but his amendment was lost.

Senator Coggeshall then left the caucus, declaring he would not abide by its decision unless the Senators intended to be fair to the lessors of the clubhouses.

There were now only twenty-five in the caucus, Senator Willis being absent. He was sent for, and the final vote was taken. Senator Willis did not vote no and did not leave the caucus, so the bill was declared a party measure by a vote of 25.

Senator Willis last year on another matter staid in a caucus, did not vote, and then refused to abide by the decision, and it is said will do so again.

Gov. Roosevelt and Assemblyman Lewis both professed to believe to-night that the bill will go through, and that if necessary some Democratic votes can be obtained.

Senator Sullivan and those who are associated with him in opposition to the bill, declare that they have the measure beaten, and that boxing contests will be permitted to go on in this State for another year at least.

MORGAN BILL HEARING.

"Fallows Bill Not Sufficient to Meet City's Water Needs," Says Merchants' Association.

ALBANY, March 20.—The Senate Cities Committee to-day gave a hearing on the bill, prepared by the Merchants' Association of New York City, to restore to New York the privileges in relation to water supply which were taken from it in the new charter. The bill was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Morgan and in the Senate by Senator Ford.

A delegation representing the Merchants' Association appeared in favor of the measure. The delegation was composed of the following: Messrs. William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association; F. C. Moore, President of the Continental Insurance Company; A. J. Baldwin, Frederick B. De Berard, M. E. Bannin, W. C. Le Gendre, Prof. F. J. Goodnow, E. E. Olcott, J. M. Perry, R. W. G. Welling, S. C. Mead, and W. R. Corwine. The Board of Trade and Transportation was represented by William McCarroll.

The principal argument was made by Arthur J. Baldwin, Chairman of the committee which prepared the bill. He said the bill was not an anti-Ramapo measure, but a pro-New York bill, giving to New York City the right of eminent domain.

"The Fallows bill does not meet the public demand," said he. "It simply provides for a method of executing the contract. If New York City is forced into a contract with a private water company it matters not to the taxpayer whether the contract is signed at the top or the bottom, by the Mayor or by the Commissioner of Taxes.

"The Committee on Water Supply of the Merchants' Association of New York received permission from Controller Coler to examine the books of the city to see what had been the experience of New York for the seventy years of municipal ownership of the Croton water system. The results of that examination are so astounding, so convincingly in favor of municipal ownership of water, that when the citizens of New York thoroughly understand the facts and compare therewith the proposed Ramapo contract, they will drink the waters of the bay before they will consent to a contract so iniquitous.

"An analysis of the vote on the bill in the Assembly last week shows that those who voted against the measure come from several of the up-the-State counties. It is claimed on their behalf that they are averse to voting for any measure which gives what they allege is a roving commission to New York City, which will enable it to go into any county for the purpose of adding to its water supply. In answer to this the association claims that the bill simply restores to New York the rights which it had before the Consolidation act was passed.

Francis C. Moore, a member of the Board of Fire Underwriters of New York, said there had been no action by that organization favoring a Ramapo scheme. The question in which they were interested was, he said, that of giving to New York the rights to possess powers to acquire a water supply, which powers are now possessed by a private corporation. The city, he contended, did not need extra water for fire purposes, but it is important that the city have an ample supply of drinkable water. He referred to a statement made during the hearing by Senator Stranahan, in which he said the Legislature would not allow a contract to be made between New York City and a private corporation, saying that he was glad the Chairman of the committee held that view of the situation.

John M. Perry said the Morgan bill asked no unusual privileges, nothing more than has been accorded to other cities throughout the State.

William McCarroll said the bill was in defense of the rights and very life of New York. He said it was due to the vigilance of one man, Controller Coler, that the city escaped the results of the contract made by it with the Ramapo Company. Frederick B. De Berard also spoke briefly in favor of the bill.

FORESTRY BOARD CONFIRMED.

Senator Malby Mildly Criticises Gov. Roosevelt's Action.

ALBANY, March 20.—Gov. Roosevelt's nominations for Fish, Forest and Game Commissioners were favorably reported to the Senate to-day and confirmed.

Senator Malby expressed regret that the old board, who, he said, were men of integrity and ability, should have been put out. The Thirty-second District, which he represented, contained more than half of the Adirondack wilderness, and he had hoped would not be forgotten by the Governor in making the appointments. However, that was a matter for the Governor to settle with the people.

INSURANCE BILLS FAVORED.

ALBANY, March 20.—A number of insurance bills will be reported favorably in the Senate to-morrow. They are as follows:

Senator PARSONS—Providing that no foreign insurance corporation shall transact any business of insurance in this State until it has filed a written appointment of the Superintendent of Insurance to be the true and lawful attorney of such corporation in this State upon whom all lawful process in any action or proceeding against the corporation may be served with the same effect as if it was a domestic corporation.

Mr. COUGHTRY—Relative to corporate names and number of Directors of insurance corporations.

Senator FORD—Providing that the Superintendent of Insurance shall make annual valuations of the policies of any companies insuring against disablement because of sickness, on the net premium basis, according to the British Friendly Society tables, and with interest at 3 per cent. per annum.

Senator PARSONS—Relative to filing amended charters of domestic or mutual fire insurance corporations.

Poker Discussion in the Senate.

ALBANY, March 20.—The Senate to-day devoted a half hour to the discussion of poker, precipitated by Senator Higgins's denial of a story in a New York newspaper, which charged him with having played poker during the close call of the Senate. Some of the bad feeling occasioned by the all-night session cropped out during the remarks of the various Senators. Senator Brown said he regretted that some newspapers had reported the Senate as indulging in twenty-two hours of orgy for the purpose of venting its spite on certain Senators.

STATUTORY REVISION BOARD.

Raked Fore and Aft by Judge Howland at Albany Hearing—Proposed New Commission.

ALBANY, March 20.—The Hon. Charles Andrews of Syracuse, formerly Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, and two of his old associates on the bench, Francis M. Finch of Ithaca and Robert Earl of Herkimer, will succeed the present Statutory Revision Commission if the amendment offered by the New York City Bar Association to Mr. Weekes's bill abolishing the commission is adopted. At the same time Judge Lincoln, one of the present Commissioners, will be assigned as legal adviser to the Governor, while his fellow-officials, William H. Johnson of Oneonta and Judge Northrup of Syracuse, will be retired.

At a hearing before the Assembly Judiciary Committee this afternoon Judge Henry E. Howland and Cephas Brainerd of the New York Bar Association were the principal speakers for the proposition to stop the work of the commission, which Judge Howland said had been very expensive and without any result. The committee took no action.

Mr. Brainerd said the work for the present Statutory Revision Commission had been badly performed, and he was astounded at the present mass of bills before the Legislature to revise the statutes; in fact, it was such a mass that intelligent action could not be taken on them by legislators. He cited as an example of the "botched work" of the commission the "statute of wills" bills, which, he said, had compelled Prof. Keenar, an expert on law, to wade through no less than 150 volumes of textbooks in order to understand that the bill purported to be a re-enactment of existing laws.

Judge Howland raked the commission fore and aft. He said it was to have been abolished in 1895, but had managed to hang on, and their work since then had proved both costly and ineffectual. Of fifty-two bills prepared by the present commission and passed, something like 637 amendments had already been made to them. He likened the work of the commission to that of the old lady who darned and patched her old stockings so much that at last she could not find the original stocking, but she could find the patches.

"I don't dare to look up a statutory question nowadays," continued the speaker, "because I haven't the time or eyes. I just refer them to the men in my office, and they after numerous researches come to me and say: 'I think this is it; I am not positive, however.'

"We don't want the Revised Statutes made up of a conglomeration of amendments such as we have now, and I say it without fear of contradiction that we have the worst compiled and congested body of laws at the present day of any State in the Union."

To a question put by the Chairman, Judge Howland said he thought the new commission if appointed would clear up all the work within two years.

Judge Charles Z. Lincoln, Chairman of the Statutory Revision Commission, opposed the bill, which, he alleges, is intended as an impeachment indirectly of the commission. He denied that 700 amendments had been made to the 52 revision bills passed by the Legislature.

Delegation Called on Gov. Roosevelt.

The delegation from New York City favoring the bill abolishing the Statutory Revision Commission called on Gov. Roosevelt to-day. Gov. Roosevelt is in favor of the abolition of the commission. The members of the delegation told the Governor that, if it was necessary to have a commission, they favored ex-Justices Andrews, Finch, and Earl for the places.

PALISADES COMMISSION BILL.

Delegation Urges Gov. Roosevelt to Sign It—Slight Opposition.

ALBANY, March 20.—A hearing was given to-day by Gov. Roosevelt on Assemblyman Gherardi Davis's Palisades Preservation bill, providing for the appointment of a commission by the Government to take the Palisades by condemnaton. Frederick W. Devoe and Col. A. G. Mills of the Palisades Commission, with F. S. Lamb, secretary, appeared to urge the Governor to sign the measure. They were accompanied by Judge Henry E. Howland, F. W. Ruckstuhl, representing the National Sculpture Society, and others.

The only opposition to the bill related to the limit of the northerly boundary line of the property to be condemned, and was presented through H. Livingstone Centre, as attorney for Mrs. Lawrence, a property owner. Gov. Roosevelt expressed his hearty approval of the object of the bill and said it was too late to amend any feature of it. He said he would give it careful consideration.

Atlantic Avenue Improvement.

ALBANY, March 20.—Senator Wagner's bill, which provides for the improvement of Atlantic Avenue irrespective of the construction of a tunnel from Brooklyn to Manhattan, was given a hearing before the Senate Cities' Committee to-day. Eugene G. Blackford, President of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission, stated that the commission urged the passage of the bill inasmuch as it would divorce the chairman from the tunnel construction and allow the commission to begin at once the depression of the Long Island Railroad tracks. W. H. Baldwin, President of the Long Island Railroad, stated that the railroad was in full accord with the bill, and with the plans of the commission. William McCarroll, representing the Manufacturers' Association of New York, presented the resolutions adopted by the Association strongly urging the bill's passage.

Stage Route Extension Bill.

ALBANY, March 20.—There will be reported in the Senate to-morrow Senator Goodsell's bill authorizing corporations operating stage routes to extend existing routes and to operate the same with stages propelled by electricity or other motive power without further authority, except that extensions must be approved by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. The bill as amended eliminates that portion which provides that no stage route shall be established on any highway in the city in which the stage route of another company shall be lawfully established without first obtaining that company's consent.

State Hospital Managers' Bill.

ALBANY, March 20.—When the bill of Senator Goodsell, providing that the Superintendent of a State Hospital may be removed by a majority vote of the board of managers for cause, and that such action shall be final, came up to-day, Senator Grady said the bill was to remove the Democratic Treasurer of the Middletown State Hospital. Senator Goodsell said the Treasurer mentioned was not a Democrat. Senator Ellsworth stated that the purpose of the bill was to leave the financial affairs of hospitals in the hands of the managers. The bill was defeated 25 to 19, but the vote was reconsidered and the bill ordered to lie upon the table.

Bill to Protect Sailors Passed.

ALBANY, March 20.—Assemblyman Weekes's bill, which will make it unlawful for owners of sailors' hotels in New York City to supply sailors with liquor on board of vessels unloading cargoes, passed the Assembly this afternoon after desultory debate.

Assembly Passes McCullagh Bill.

ALBANY, March 20.—Senator D. F. Davis's bill appropriating over $22,000, to make up the deficiencies in the salaries of State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, his chief deputy clerk, stenographer, and other assistants, passed the Assembly to-day by a strict party vote.

Municipal Justices' Salaries Bill.

ALBANY, March 20.—Justice Daniel Finn argued before the Senate Committee on Cities to-day for the Elsberg bill, increasing salaries of Municipal Justices in New York City. He said that thirty years ago the Municipal Justices in New York City got $10,000 a year and were permitted to practice law. Under the Greater New York charter they are prohibited from practicing law and get but $6,000. The municipal courts, he said, dispose of 1,000 cases per month, and in some the services of two Justices are required.

Brooklyn Transfers Bill Defeated.

ALBANY, March 20.—Mr. Farrell of Kings to-day moved to discharge the Railroad Committee from the further consideration of his bill ito compel the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system ti issue transfers on Sundays and holidays at all intersecting points both on its elevated and street surface lines. The motion was defeated, 55 to 72.

Assembly Passes the Merger Bill.

ALBANY, March 20.—The bill of Senator Higgins relative to the merger of corporations, which will permit the State Trust Company and the Morton Trust Company to merge, passed the Assembly to-day without opposition.

BILLS INTRODUCED YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, March 20.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

Senator ELSBERG—To divide the Court of General Sessions in New York City into five instead of four parts. The bill provides for an election in 1901 for a Judge to occupy the bench of the new section, and the Governor is to appoint, before May 1 of this year, a Judge to act temporarily.

Senator FORD—Amending the Police Pension Fund bill of New York City by striking from it the age limits of 55 and 60 years, and making the pension dependent upon the man having served for twenty-five consecutive years.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 20.—Among the bills passed in the Legislature to-day were the following:

Senate.

Senator BRACKETT—Providing that in the publication of the session laws new matter shall be underscored and old matter omitted put in brackets. (Vote—26 to 10.)

Senator HUMPHREY—Appropriating $15,000 for a State school of clay-working and ceramics at Alfred University. (Vote—37 to 8.)

Mr. WISSELL—Amending the charter of Greater New York in relation to the construction of sewers in Brooklyn, and providing for the payment of the cost thereof on local assessment by making the act applicable to Brooklyn and Queens.

Mr. KELSEY—Appropriating $83,000 for the Craig Colony of Epileptics.

Assembly.

Mr. REMSEN—To remove the Kings County Penitentiary, located in the Twenty-fourth Ward of Brooklyn, to Barren Island, and appropriating $500,000.

Mr. SAGE—Appropriating $56,900 to improve the reformatory at Randall's Island.

Mr. GUIDER—Incorporating the Fidelity Mutual Title Insurance Company.

Mr. GREEN—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to audit and allow the claims of stenographers and attendants for services rendered in the municipal courts during 1899.

Mr. STEVENS—Making it unlawful for any child under eight years to vend papers or merchandise or black boots in any city, or under fourteen years to ply such vocations between 10 P. M. and 5 A. M.

Mr. SANDS—Reducing the number of official ballots to be issued for a general election to one and one-half times as many ballots as there are names of electors.

Mr. COTTON—Exempting from taxation certain medical societies in cities of the first class.

Mr. FRISBIE—Regulating the issuance of uniform certificates for teachers in school commission districts and cities in setting forth the qualifications necessary to teach.

Senator MITCHELL—Extending the time to July 1, 1903, in which the Commissioners to condemn property providing for the depression of railroad tracks in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards in New York City may render decisions.

MR. ROOT'S REPORT ON CUBA.

Tells the President What He Learned During His Recent Visit—Election May 1 Not Likely.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Secretary Root this afternoon gave to President McKinley the results of his observations of affairs in Cuba during his recent trip to the island. Later the Secretary talked about existing conditions in the island and the possibilities of the people in the direction of self-government.

The Secretary feels that he is well repaid for the time required to make the trip, for he now has a personal knowledge of many things which heretofore he had heard of only through the reports of the military authorities stationed in the island. He expresses himself as satisfied with what he saw; the people appear to be getting along very well, and peace prevails throughout the country.

Concerning the municipal elections to be held at an early date, Secretary Root said: "These elections will be the Cubans' first effort toward popular government. Unaccustomed as they are to these things, they are as the babe unborn, and have everything to learn. The whole plan for making effective the scheme of municipal suffrage has to be very carefully worked out, and the people instructed in all the details. This involves a vast amount of labor and takes considerable time, but ultimately will be worked out, and the elections take place. I hardly believe, however, that the authorities will be quite ready for holding the elections on the 1st of May."

Secretary Root was not prepared to venture an opinion as to just when he believed the Government would grant complete independence to the Cubans. He pointed out that the municipal governments should be firmly established on a working basis, after which attention would be given to the selection of a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of framing a Constitution for the island and its adoption by the people.

Mr. Root talked with the leaders of what has been known as the revolutionary element of the population and those who are opposed to annexation to the United States, and he says they are not impatient over what are regarded as necessary and reasonable delays in the formation of a well-established government, realizing that these are a necessity. When a stable and settled policy of rule has been established, the Secretary believes the island will have a season of prosperity, and that outside capital as well as much now there remaining uninvested because of the uncertainty that exists, will find its way into the channels of trade and agriculture.

GOMEZ OPPOSES SBARRETTI.

Declares the Bishop of Havana Is Obstinate and Criticises the Pope for Blessing Spanish Arms.

HAVANA, March 20.—Gen. Maximo Gomez has addressed a letter to the committee which recently waited upon the Bishop of Havana, Mgr. Sbarretti, to present a protest against his continuance in the Bishopric. In the letter he says the committee ought not to have called upon the Bishop, but should have summoned him before them to hear the result of "his own obstinacy and that of the Pope." Gen. Gomez goes on to say:

"Mgr. Sbarretti is not the just man I had previously believed him to be; for if he were, he would not disturb a country so desolated by war troubles by insisting upon remaining as the head of the diocese of Havana. Cubans must not forget that the Pope blessed the armies of Weyler. The Pope and Mgr. Sbarretti will be responsible for the schism which will be produced in Cuba. If I were alone in the protest I would climb to the highest peak in Cuba and cry 'Begone, foreign usurpation.'"

On the other hand, a committee is being formed to protest against the action of the so-called Popular Committee, which waited upon Mgr. Sbarretti. The organizers of the new committee have obtained a large number of signatures to an address that will be presented to the Bishop, assuring him that the Popular Committee does not represent the Cuban people or the Cuban Army.

TREASURY FOR CUBAN FUNDS.

Financial Institution Similar to Our National Banks Will Be Established in Havana.

HAVANA, March 20.—Gov. Gen. Wood will to-morrow issue an order establishing a Treasury for the island, where surplus funds will be kept. The North American Trust Company will still act as fiscal agent. Powers similar to those of National banks in the United States will be conferred upon the institution.

Gen. Wood says that his course is no reflection whatever upon the North American Trust Company. He is merely carrying out his general plan to make everything Cuban so far as possible, and he believes the time has arrived when such an institution should be organized.

A Secretary for Prof. Worcester.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 20.—James A. Leroy, a Detroit newspaper man, has been appointed secretary to Prof. Dean C. Worcester of the United States Philippine Commission.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Fitchburg Opposition Stockholders' Reply to President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine.

W. Seward Webb, Chairman of the Fitchburg Stockholders' Committee, in opposition to the lease of that road by the Boston and Maine, made a statement yesterday in answer to the one sent out by President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston and Maine on Saturday last.

Mr. Webb asserts that the Fitchburg Road could easily earn more than the 5 per cent. guaranteed dividend, otherwise the Boston and Maine would not be so anxious to agree to such a guarantee. Mr. Webb further declares that the business of the Boston and Maine has been decreasing during the past nine years, in proportion to the miles of road operated; that its rolling stock and track have not been kept in the same repair and efficiency as that of other roads, and that the amount of money applicable to dividends has decreased year by year, notwithstanding the fact that the Boston and Maine charges the highest rate per ton mile. Mr. Webb says that these statements are based on figures furnished by Mr. Tuttle to the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners.

He asserts that in view of the fact that the Boston and Maine is overloaded with obligations, its guarantee would be of little value. After declaring that the Fitchburg is worth more than the proposed rental and demanding a better guarantee for its stockholders than that offered by the Boston and Maine, Mr. Webb offers to put, at his own expense, an expert accountant on the books of the Boston and Maine in order to prove the statements made by him.

Mr. Webb concludes by saying that he does not believe that President Tuttle wants the truth known, and that he, Mr. Webb, does not expect his offer will be accepted, although, he declares, it is made in good faith.

FITCHBURG INJUNCTION DENIED.

Petition of Dr. W. Seward Webb Against Boston and Maine Refused.

BOSTON, March 20.—Judge Colt of the United States Circuit Court to-day denied the petition of Dr. W. Seward Webb et al. vs. the Boston and Maine Railroad Company et al, for a temporary injunction to restrain the defendants from carrying out the proposed lease of the Fitchburg Road to the Boston and Maine Road, and the committee representing the 50,000 shares of stock held by the State from voting upon the question at the stockholders' meeting to be held here to-morrow.

The Court refused to grant the injunction for three reasons. It was not satisfied that the plaintiffs as preferred stockholders of the Fitchburg Railroad would suffer irreparable injury if the injunction were not granted. Neither was the Court clearly satisfied by the plaintiffs' bill that they have an undoubted legal right to the relief which they seek. Nor did the Court, in its discretionary power to grant a temporary injunction, think it ought to do so because the plaintiffs had been guilty of laches in getting into court with their case, having known since the middle of the last month that the stockholders of the Fitchburg were to meet to-morrow for action on the lease, and only bringing suit to stop such action within a few days of the meeting.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RATES.

Differential Agreement Made Without Reserve, Mr. Skinner Says.

The agreement of the Canadian Pacific Railway to cancel its differential freight rates on shipments to and from American points, and particularly to and from San Francisco, is made without any reserve, according to a statement made yesterday by E. V. Skinner, General Eastern Agent of this line, although this agreement will practically shut out the Canadian Pacific from participation in San Francisco business.

Mr. Skinner denied the charge that his road had any ulterior motive in making this change, and said that he had received strict orders not to receive any freight at differential rates. He made the statement good by refusing on the spot a whole carload at the old differential rate.

This differential rate, which was about 30 cents less than the standard rate on first-class business to San Francisco and proportionately less on lower grades, has heretofore brought the Canadian Pacific a large amount of business to San Francisco from this city. With rates equalized this large traffic will go to American lines, which make better time than the Canadian Pacific.

THE TOURIST RATE DISPUTE.

Believed It May Cause Disruption of Joint Passenger Agreement.

No settlement has been reached as yet of the dispute in regard to New England tourist rates between the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, and the Grand Trunk, and it will probably become necessary for the Presidents to interfere once more. This dispute coming, as it does, right on top of the settlement of the disagreement in regard to rates on business from St. Paul-Chicago lines, which was caused by the same lines, has given rise to considerable speculation among railroad men.

"The lines that are making all the trouble," said a passenger agent yesterday, "are Vanderbilt lines, and their action is in line with the evident policy of that system to knock out the differential roads. If this dispute is not settled soon, the result will be a demoralization of rates in this territory, because the sale of tickets good from June to October, with stop-over privileges, via Albany to New England points, will naturally affect rates out of New York."

Unless the matter is arbitrated this dispute, it is thought, may cause a disruption of the joint passenger agreement.

STATE URGED TO BUY RAILWAY.

Purchase of the Boston and Albany by Massachusetts Is Advocated.

BOSTON, Mass., March 20.—The Democrats were out in force this morning before the Joint Committee on Railroads of the House and Senate to favor State purchase of the Boston and Albany Railroad. The hearing was on the bill of Representative McNary of Boston, which provides for State purchase.

George Fred Williams, speaking in favor of the measure, said that the lease of the Boston and Albany threatened foreign domination. He believed that two-thirds of the people of the State would vote in favor of State purchase, and were opposed to the proposed lease. He urged the Legislature not to deliver the road up to a great trunk line without ratification by the people.

Professor Edward W. Bemis of Chicago also spoke in favor of the bill.

KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN.

Foreclosure Proceedings by Provident Life and Trust Company.

Foreclosure proceedings have been brought against the Kansas City and Northern Connecting Railroad. The plaintiffs are the Guardian Trust Company and the Provident Life and Trust Company as Trustees for the bondholders under two mortgages aggregating $4,351,000.

The Kansas City and Northern, which is at present in the hands of receivers, is a standard-gauge road running from Kansas City to Pattensburg, Mo., a distance of 100 miles. It furnishes a connecting line for the new Kansas City and Southern, and it will probably be operated by that road after the sale.

Pittsburg and Gulf Sale Approved.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 20.—The sale of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad to the reorganization committee was approved to-day by Judges Thayer and Phillips, sitting in the Federal Court. The Arkansas Construction Company protested against the confirmation of the sale, but was denied even the right to file a petition to intervene in the receivership case. Its attorney will appeal to the United States Supreme Court in behalf of the company, which has claims against the railroad for construction work amounting to more than $2,500,000.

Reported Trouble on Jersey Central.

President J. Rogers Maxwell of the Jersey Central said yesterday that he had heard of no conference to be held between himself and representatives of the railway brotherhoods of employes of his road in regard to certain alleged grievances. President Maxwell added that such grievances would have to be submitted to and ruled upon by General Superintendent J. H. Olhausen at Jersey City, before they could be brought to the notice of the President of the road.

Southern Pacific's New Acquisition.

Collis P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, is quoted as saying that the arrangements for the acquisition of the Houston, East and West Texas Railroad by the Southern Pacific had been practically completed and only a few details remained unsettled. It is expected that this deal will be closed within a few days.

Increase of Bell Telephone Stock.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Bell Telephone Company here to-day it was voted to increase the capital stock of the company from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000. The new stock may be subscribed for at par, $50, until April 20, payments to be made May 20, July 20, and Sept. 20.

MACHINISTS HERE MAY STRIKE.

Delegate Warner Says Trouble Will Be Precipitated by Any Effort to Help Chicago Firms.

The breaking off of the negotiations between the Administrative Council of the National Metal Trades Association and the Executive Board of the International Machinists' Association in Chicago will lead to strikes in New York and other cities if any shops in these places shall undertake to do work for any of the Chicago firms that have been barred. There are said to be 4,000 men of that trade in this city.

According to Delegate George H. Warner of the International Machinists' Association, the causes that have led to the strikes of machinists in Chicago will, if the Chicago men win, precipitate strikes in all the large cities of the country, New York included, if the manufacturers do not accede to the demand for a nine-hour workday, which began in Chicago, and is to be made everywhere.

"The machinists," he said, "have been working ten hours a day up to the present. The work is very hard and exhausting, and so the International Machinists' Association determined to demand a nine-hour day. We have absorbed nearly all the machinists' unions in the country, and our membership is nearly double what it was a year ago. The Amalgamated Engineers' Association has a good many machinists, but they work in harmony with us and will not work in shops that we may strike.

"We decided to begin the nine-hour movement in Chicago, and then to extend it to the other large cities—New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Philadelphia. In Paterson strikes for nine hours have already begun. We may not find it necessary to wait for our movement to succeed in Chicago before extending it to the other cities, and the nine-hour demand may be made in New York and elsewhere before many days.

"However, if any of the firms that have been struck in Chicago should send their work to be done in New York the men in those places will refuse to handle such work. Among the firms whose shops have been struck in Chicago the following have branch shops in New York: The G. P. Allis Company, engines, of Milwaukee, that has shops in many parts of the country; the Western Electric Company, the Goss Printing Press Company, the Mehlie Printing Press Company, Watson & Stillman, Wolf & Co., the Ledgerwoods Manufacturing Company, and the Worthington Pump Company.

ATTACK ON TRADE UNIONISM.

Chicago Man Says It Is a Gigantic and Arrogant Trust.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Several large manufacturers appeared before the sub-committee of the Congressional Industrial Commission, which met here to-day to investigate manufacturing conditions in the West and more particularly in Illinois and Chicago.

W. J. Chalmers, of the firm of Frazer & Chalmers was the principal witness to-day. He characterized trade unionism in this country as the most gigantic and arrogant trust ever organized, and also criticised the method of choosing the judiciary by popular vote in Illinois.

Mr. Chalmers asserted that manufacturers in Chicago had, for years been practically without police protection, and charged that this condition of affairs was due entirely to politics.

CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE.

One Hundred Men Called Out of Another Up-Town Factory.

The strike in the cigar factories of Kerbs, Wertheimer & Schiffer was continued yesterday, and a new strike of 100 men was ordered in the factory of Engel & Co., in East One Hundred and Seventh Street, for an advance of $1 per 1,000 cigars.

Mr. Schiffer, of the firm of Kerbs, Wertheimer & Schiffer, said that the firm now had more employes than at any time since the strike began, and that everything was moving quietly and favorably.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, colder; northerly winds.

Weather conditions and general forecast:

The storm centre has passed beyond the field of observation in the extreme Northeast, but the pressure remains comparatively low on the Atlantic Coast; elsewhere high pressure prevails, with its crest over the Missouri Valley.

Temperatures have fallen generally and decidedly except in the South Atlantic States and the extreme Northwest, and range from 2 to 19 degrees below the seasonal average.

During Monday night there was rain from the Gulf States northeastward, and light snow in the lake regions, and on Tuesday there was rain in Florida, on the extreme South Atlantic Coast and Southern New Jersey Coast; snow also continued in the lake regions.

In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions the weather was fair, with little change in temperature.

Generally fair weather is indicated Wednesday and Thursday, except showers Wednesday in Southern Florida, and on Thursday in the Southern portion of the West Gulf States.

It will be colder Wednesday in the Atlantic States generally and warmer in the Northwest and Central West. During Thursday the higher temperature will extend eastward through the Ohio Valley and upper lake region. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh, west to north.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	32	47	46
6 A. M.	31	44	46
9 A. M.	39	44	53
12 M.	39	47	55
3 P. M.	36	47	51
6 P. M.	33	46	48
9 P. M.	39	42	45
12 P. M.	24	40	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48
Weather Bureau	44½
Corresponding date 1899	34½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	36

The maximum temperature was 48 degrees at 10:25 A. M., and the minimum 40 degrees at 9:40 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 96 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 43 per cent. The barometer registered 29.72 at 8 A. M., and 29.79 at 8 P. M.

Just Before Our Spring Opening

A Six Day Sale of Spring Weight SUITS and OVERCOATS

When we purchased the BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO. store several hundred spring weight Suits and Overcoats were in process of manufacture—no use offering them in Winter—now they're on sale—just as good as this season's stock—only interfere with our regular lines. To be brief—will you buy a last season's suit or overcoat at about half price?

460 **Fancy Cheviot Suits,** made to sell at $10.00, now . . . **5.00**
335 **Fancy and Blue Cheviot Suits,** made to sell at $12.50, now . . . **6.75**
240 **Cheviot and Worsted Suits,** made to sell at $15.00 and $18.00, now . . . **9.50**
175 **Covert Overcoats,** made to sell at $10.00 and $12.00, now . . . **6.75**
260 **Covert Overcoats,** some silk lined, made to sell at $15.00 and $18.00, now . . . **9.50**
340 **Covert, Vicuna and Thibet Overcoats,** silk and serge lined; some silk faced to edge, made to sell at $20.00, now . . . **12.30**

This week must close out every odd garment in the store.

$4 and $5 **

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Two Columbia Crews Had a Bit of a Race Yesterday.

ON THE HARLEM IN BARGES

Second 'Varsity Crew Beat the First in a Lively Brush at a Quarter of a Mile.

Favored by weather, wind, and tide, the Columbia University candidates for the crews spent a very lively two hours on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon. Nine crews in all were boated, and the work accomplished was very satisfactory to Dr. Peet, who says that the freshmen are breaking in to the boat work very rapidly, while there is a marked improvement in the blade work of the 'Varsity squad.

The first freshman crew boated was composed of Cornell, bow; Bates, No. 2; Boyesen, 3; Coffin, 4; Beekman, 5; Brinckerhoff, 6; Weeks, 7; Orr, stroke, and Evans, coxswain. They left the float of the Union Boat Club in good form and covered the regular Harlem River mile straightaway course, rowing about twenty strokes to the minute, with very little splashing. This put the barge through the water at a very lively clip for a heavy boat. Unfortunately, there was no launch available from which to coach the men, and Dr. Peet was forced to give his instructions through a megaphone. It is expected that the speedy launch Columbia, which was used last season, will be ready for use in a few days, when a pace will be set that will allow no loafing.

When this crew returned, the 'Varsity squad were ready and these two crews were boated:

'Varsity No. 1—Van Kleek, bow; Weeks, 2; Beadle, 3; Jackson, 4; Smith, 5; Burt, 6; Maclay, 7; Vultz, stroke.

'Varsity No. 2—Mount, bow; Lawrence, 2; Huffaker, 3; Irvine, 4; Oddie, 5; Mackay, 6; Nash, 7; Faulkner, stroke; Boyne, coxswain.

'Varsity No. 1 got away first and started up the river, with the intention of giving the second a good chase. For a half mile both boats held their positions, rowing a twenty-two stroke, and then No. 2 held up and waited for the other crew to come down the river. They met on the two-mile stretch, and then followed a very pretty race. Crew No. 1, which was rowing twenty-four strokes, had several boat lengths' lead of their opponents, and they managed to hold it until the last quarter was reached, when Bogue gave his men, who were rowing in fine form, the word and they increased their stroke from twenty-four to twenty-six without much apparent exertion. This soon began to tell, and inside of an eighth of a mile they picked up their opponents, and soon led them by an open boat's length. The work done by both crews during this last quarter was considered by Dr. Peet to be the best shown by any of the crews boated so far this season.

There was a marked improvement in the leg drive, and the blade work was fair, considering that the water was a trifle choppy.

Later in the afternoon a freshman and 'Varsity crew had a brush for supremacy, and for a few minutes the freshmen hung on tenaciously, but the experience of the older men told in the end. Quickening their stroke, a little trick that the freshmen have not been trained up to, they pulled rapidly away from them.

The two 'Varsity crews expect to have another brush this afternoon, and there is much speculation as to which will prove the fastest.

Capt. Mackay decided yesterday that crews would be entered in the Harlem River regatta this year instead of the Passaic regatta as was first announced, as it is expected that both Yale and Harvard will enter crews in this regatta.

TWO BULLDOGS DIE AT THE SHOW.

Winners of American Bulldog Club's Special Prizes.

Delaware and Highland Mary, two prize winners at the bench show of the Bulldog Club of America now being held in the restaurant in Madison Square Garden, were found dead in their kennels yesterday morning. They were owned by E. K. Austin, and there was a suspicion among some of his fellow-exhibitors that the dogs had been poisoned. They were in apparent good health on Monday, when Delaware took first prizes in the two classes in which he was shown, and their sudden death has led to an investigation. An autopsy will be performed to determine the causes of death.

The attendance at the show yesterday was light. Following are the special prizes awarded:

Grand Trophy for the Best Dog or Bitch.—Won by W. C. Codman's bitch Glenwood Queen.

Porter Cup, for Best of Opposite Sex to the Winner of the Grand Trophy.—Won by Richard Croker, Jr.'s, Persimmon.

Puppy Bowl, for Best Puppy Bred in the United States.—Won by Mr. and Mrs. Kirby's Barnaby Rudge.

Sawyer Cup, for Best Dog or Bitch which had never won a first prize at a recognized Dog Show.—Won by Coker F. Clarkson's Baron Stockwell.

Clifton Kennel's Cup, for Best Pair, Dog and Bitch, Owned by One Exhibitor.—Won by Richard Croker, Jr.'s, Persimmon and Petramosse; Bronze Medal, for second best dog—Won by G. Gordon Massey's Eddystone Elf. Bronze Medal, for second best bitch—Won by Richard Croker, Jr.'s, Petramosse.

Silver Medal, for Best of Opposite Sex to Winner of American Field Cup.—Won by E. K. Austin's bitch Cautious.

Bronze Medal, for Second Best Dog.—Won by George L. Williams's Candidate.

Bronze Medal, for Second Best Bitch.—Won by John H. Matthews's Odds and Ends.

Silver Medal, for the Best of Opposite Sex to the Winner of the Sawyer Cup.—Won by W. N. Le Caio's bitch Miss Rooney.

Silver Medal, for Best Team of Four Owned by One Exhibitor.—Won by E. K. Austin's Charondas, Pleasant, True Type, and Highland Mary.

Silver Medal, for Best Pair, Dog and Bitch, Bred and Born in the United States.—Won by E. K. Austin's Charondas and Cautious.

Silver Medal, for Best Dog Bred by Exhibitor.—Won by W. C. Codman's Glen Monarch

Silver Medal, for Best Bitch Bred by Exhibitor.—Won by John H. Matthews's Odds and Ends.

Silver Medal, for Best Stud Dog, to be Shown with Two or More of His Get, Bred and Born in the United States the merits of the progeny alone to be considered.—Won by C. G. Hopton's L'Ambassador.

Silver Medal, for the Best Brood Bitch, to be Shown with Two or More of Her Produce, Bred and Born in the United States, the merits of the produce alone to be considered.—Won by Tyler Morse's Dulcemona.

One-Sided Hockey Game.

In anticipation of their coming game with the Ottawa Hockey team, the New York Athletic Club's team perfected its team work and developed some new tricks at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening, and incidentally defeated the Naval Militia by a score of 11 to 0. In the first half the New York men did not exert themselves, and as the Militia boys played strongly on the defensive but two points were made against the sailors. In the second period the wearers of the Mercury Foot warmed to their work and rolled up nine more points. Howard was the star player of the game, and scored seven goals. Cobb and Hornfeck each made two goals. To-night the Inter-Scholastic races will be skated at the rink.

Improvements Desired by Cyclists.

As a result of a well-attended meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on Monday night, a determined effort will be made to secure much-needed improvements on the streets frequented by bicycle riders in Brooklyn. A committee was appointed to confer with Mayor Van Wyck and urge that Bedford Avenue be extended across to Flatbush Avenue, the estimated cost of which will be $190,000. The Mayor is said to favor the plan of opening Utica Avenue to Canarsie. The improvement of Bedford Avenue at the intersection of Division Avenue will also be urged.

Cash Prizes for Expert Riflemen.

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt of the First Brigade, yesterday announced in an order that he would personally give a reward of $5 in cash to each enlisted man in the brigade qualifying this year for the first time as an expert at the Creedmoor rifle practice. This he does because of the expense incurred in rifle practice, which many of the men can ill afford. The scheme meets with general approval among military men, though some fear that the taking of cash prizes would operate to make the experts classed as professionals when it comes to athletic sports.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

All the games bowled in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's Alleys last night were won by big margins. The Manhattan Company team bowled in good form and won games from the Sub-Treasury and J. P. Morgan & Co. teams. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Manhattan Co.—Lilly, 138; McIntosh, 184; Fowler, 139; Doctor, 158; McNell, 180. Total, 808.
J. P. Morgan & Co.—Hamilton, 113; Anderson, 93; McMial, 122; Horn, 124; McMoran, 139. Total, 591.

SECOND GAME.

Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 177; Oakey, 124; Yates, 157; Copeland, 163; Jenkins, 99. Total, 720.
J. P. Morgan & Co.—Hamilton, 93; Anderson, 82; McMial, 98; Horn, 93; McMoran, 156. Total, 522.

THIRD GAME.

Manhattan Co.—Fowler, 165; Doctor, 115; Lilly, 159; McIntosh, 128; McNell, 191. Total, 758.
Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 138; Oakey, 131; Yates, 123; Copeland, 140; Jenkins, 137. Total, 679.

Three interesting games were bowled in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night. In the first game the Alliance Company defeated the Queen team in the last frame by six pins. The second game, between the Home and the Atlantic Mutual teams, furnished another close finish, the former winning by twenty-two pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Alliance—Collier, 147; Stitt, 101; Bagley, 126; Peterson, 134; Jones, 126. Total, 635.
Queen—Doubleday, 96; Rea, 102; Tvson, 125; Gallaway, 141; Burdick, 165. Total, 629.

SECOND GAME.

Home—Connor, 189; Crosby, 134; Crooks, 164; Brenninger, 168; De Rossett, 134. Total, 789.
Atlantic Mutual—Peck, 179; Newbold, 92; Heartt 179; Covert, 175; Ferdon, 142. Total, 767.

THIRD GAME.

Atlantic Mutual—Peck, 145; Stuart, 88; Heartt, 139; Covert, 147; Ferdon, 153. Total, 672.
Alliance—Collier, 117; Stett, 132; Bagley, 142; Peterson, 104; Jones, 109. Total, 604.

Fulton Council won from De Forest and Alert Councils last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament at Trainor's alleys. The Alert Council won the odd game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fulton Council—Lovell, 147; H. Silveria, 161; G. Silveria, 178; Herbert, 162; Fernback, 173. Total, 821.
Alert Council—Fiero, 170; Wood, 164; McCully, 122; Richter, 152; A. Wood, 158. Total, 769.

SECOND GAME.

Alert Council—Fiero, 162; F. Wood, 127; McCully, 126; Richter, 180; A. Wood, 143. Total, 738.
De Forest Council—Arps, 142; Walters, 168; Kruse, 123; Cadieu, 145; Maass, 142. Total, 720.

THIRD GAME.

Fulton Council—Lovell, 186; H. Silveria, 163; G. Silveria, 166; Herbert, 145; Fernback, 169. Total, 829.
De Forest Council—Arps, 145; Walters, 180; Kruse, 150; Cadieu, 150; Maass, 155. Total, 780.

East New York, I. D. K., and the Manhattan teams each won a game last night in the Carruthers Brooklyn National tournament at the Elephant Club alleys. Scores:

First Game—East New York, 872; Manhattan, 821. Second Game—Manhattan, 834; I. D. K., 755. Third Game—I. D. K., 884; East New York, 853.

Tournament Games To-day.

North Side National—Central, Claremont, Prospect.
Columbia League—Colonial, Century Wheelmen, Riverdale.
Morning Newspaper League—Herald vs. Tribune, Journal vs. World.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—East New York, Commonwealth, Philadelphos.
Carruthers National—Kings County, Monarch, Spartan.

BROOKLYN BALL PLAYERS START.

A delegation of the Brooklyn baseball team started from Jersey City yesterday for Augusta, Ga., where the champions of 1899 will spend three weeks in preliminary training. In the party were Keeler, Farrell, Daly, Dahlen, Daly, and Smith. President Ebbets of the club was also one of the party, but will stop off at Washington to assist "Nick" Young in compiling a schedule for this season. Another delegation of players, headed by Manager Hanlon, boarded the train at Baltimore. It is expected that Manager Hanlon will have twenty-two men in active training by Monday. The management decided to take Smith South because Jennings, who is coaching the Cornell University team, will not be available until April 1, and there is a story that he will no longer play baseball. The team will return about April 14.

The baseball situation in New York remains about the same. Manager Ewing is still waiting to hear from club owners whom he he approached for players. He has about given up hope hope of securing Hamilton from the Boston club. An effort is now being made to secure Lange, the Chicago's outfielder, who has not signed a Chicago contract this season, and has even declared that he is about to retire from baseball. Ewing intimated yesterday that Lange would change his mind about retiring if he had a chance to play in New York.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

Trangible, ridden by Winkfield, won a mile race at New Orleans yesterday in 1:48¾, while Ben Chance was second and Caviar third. At a mile and a sixteenth, Plantain, with Mitchell up, won in 1:56, Nailer finishing second and Shinfane, third. Fred Hanlon, ridden by Boland, won the half-mile race for two-year-olds in 0:52¾.

Daisy Osborn was second and Juanetta third. In the mile handicap, Wedderstrand piloted Eva Rice home first in 1:47¾, with Albert Vale second and Lovable third. Sister Fox, ridden by Moody, also won at a mile in 1:48½. Double Dummy got the place and Little Reggie was third. At three-quarters of a mile, Agitator, ridden by Mitchell, won in 1.18½, Scrivener running second and Lord Neville third. At the Tanforan (Cal.) track, Eonic, ridden by Piggott, won the three and a half furlong race for maiden two-year-olds, in 0:42. Merida was second and Princess Leota third. Rosalbra, ridden by Shaw, won at three-quarters of a mile in 1:14, with Monda second and Sorrow third. At a mile and a quarter Chimura, ridden by Henry, won from Go-to-Bed and Red Pirate, second and third, respectively, in 2:07¾. Afgha, with Piggott up, won at three-quarters of a mile, in 1:13¾, with Heigh Ho second and Buchanan third. Scotch Plaid, with Thorpe in the saddle, won from Silver Tone and Esplonage, second and third, respectively, at a mile and a sixteenth, in 1:48¼. Joe McGee, ridden by Henry, won at three-quarters of a mile in 1:14, with Pirate J. second and Decoy third.

Pigeon Shooting at Queens.

QUEENS, L. I., March 20.—Three more matches were shot at live birds at Inter-State Park to-day, with these results:

Peck-a-boo Handicap—5 birds, $5 entrance—J. R. Hull, (28 yards,) J. S. S. Remsen, (29 yards,) R. O. Heikes, (31 yards,) C. W. Lamberson, (28 yards,) W. R. Crosby, (31 yards,) J. M. Thompson, (28 yards,) killed 5 each; B. W. Leroy, (29 yards,) S. N. Van Allen, (29 yards,) J. S. Fanning, (31 yards,) Phil Daly, Jr., (30 yards,) and C. W. Budd, (30 yards,) killed 4 each.

Gored Ox Handicap—7 birds, $5 entrance.—J. L. Jacks, (26 yards,) R. O. Heikes, (31 yards,) C. W. Budd (30 yards,) C. W. Lamberson, (28 yards,) Leroy, (29 yards,) Fanning, (31 yards,) and Capt. A. W. Money, (29 yards,) killed 7 each; J. B. Hopkins, (28 yards,) Van Allen, (29 yards,) L. T. Duryea, (30 yards,) Robinson, (29 yards,) Crosby, (31 yards,) Sanders, (26 yards,) Thompson, (27 yards,) and Phil Daly, Jr., (29 yards,) killed 6 each.

Plum Pudding Handicap—15 birds, $10 entrance.—J. S. Fanning, (31 yards,) J. C. Lamberson, (28 yards,) and F. Bissett, (29 yards,) killed 15 each; Louis T. Duryea, (30 yards,) Capt. A. W. Money, (29 yards,) B. Leroy, (29 yards,) R. O. Heikes, (31 yards,) S. Van Allen, (29 yards,) W. R. Crosby, (31 yards,) R. Ewart, (26 yards,) C. W. Budd, (30 yards,) and J. M. Thompson, (27 yards,) killed 14 each.

Columbia Loses Two Good Men.

Columbia's chances for taking first place in the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Meet, to be held in the Columbia gymnasium Friday night, have been considerably lessened by the loss of two of her point winners, A. B. De Young and W. E. Mitchell. De Young who is the amateur champion on the flying rings, strained one of the muscles of his shoulder last year. He so thoroughly recovered, however, that he was able to take first place on the rings in the contest with Yale. While training in the gymnasium last week, De Young again strained himself, and it is now doubtful whether he will be able to take part in his event on Friday night. W. E. Mitchell, the former football manager, who took second place in the club-swinging event in the contest with Yale, will not compete in the Intercollegiate Meet, as he is now out of college. Manager Woodward has received notice from the Carlisle Indian School that it intends to send a team of nine men to compete in the games.

Fitzsimmons Won't Fight Sharkey.

"Tom" Sharkey and "Bob" Fitzsimmons, the heavyweight prizefighters, will not meet unless a new arrangement as to the spoils is made. "Tom" O'Rourke, Sharkey's manager, would not agree to the Westchester Athletic Club as the battle ground, as he wanted it at his own Coney Island hippodrome, and Fitzsimmons at once broke off all arrangements. He then agreed to fight "Kid" McCoy for the middleweight championship, which title Fitzsimmons now holds, at Tuckahoe on the afternoon of some day early in July.

"FATTY" BATES'S HORSES SOLD.

Dispersal of the Stable of Well-Known High-Stepping Animals.

Admirers of the showy harness horse were out in force at Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon at the dispersal sale of the horses and stable effects of the late Charles F. Bates, under the management of the Fasig-Tipton Company. Most of the animals disposed of were prize winners at the annual shows of the National Horse Show Association and elsewhere. Several of the purchasers were men who have ambitions as exhibitors. Coxey and Brown Donna, champions in their classes, brought the highest price of the sale. They went to H. S. Henry of Philadelphia for $8,250. Applause, the championship winner at Madison Square Garden in 1899, was bought for $2,000 by A. L. Johnson, and The Only Way, a fully-bred trotting horse and prize winner, went to Tichenor & Co. of Chicago for $2,200. The four-horse black and yellow coach, with yellow running gear, so often shown in the Garden, was bought by Harry Thomas for $1,850.

The following were the best sales:

Coxey, b. g., 11 years, 15 hands, by Fred Forest-dam by Coaster, and Brown Donna, br. g., 10 years, 15.1 hands, by Brown Wilkes-Belle Monot, by Daniel Lambert; H. S. Henry, Philadelphia....$8,250
The Whirl of the Town, b. g., 9 years, 15 hands, and Sporting Life, b. g., 8 years, 15 hands; W. H. Bernard..... 2,500
The Only One and The Conqueror, b. gs., 9 and 5 years, respectively, 16.1 hands each; A. L. Johnson..... 2,250
Daily News, b. h., 11 years, 15.3 hands; A. L. Johnson..... 1,400
Daily Report, b. g., 7 years, 15.3 hands; A. L. Johnson..... 900
White Rock, b. g., 8 years, 15.3¼ hands; Thomas W. Lawson, Boston..... 750
Applause ch. g., 7 years, 15.3½ hands, by Young Jim; A. L. Johnson..... 2,000
Poem, Jr., b. h., 10 years, 15.2 hands; Dr. F. Delaney..... 1,400
Caligraph, b. h., 8 years, 15.2 hands, by Kentucky Wilkes-Attica, by Mambrino Startle; Dr. F. Delaney..... 1,400
The Other Way, br. g., 7 years, 16 hands; C. Phillips..... 850
The Only Way, br. h., 7 years, 16 hands, by Brown Wilkes-Oriana, by Enchanter; Tichenor & Co., Chicago..... 2,200
Whirl-I-Gig, b. g., 7 years, 15.2 hands; C. Phillips..... 500
Becky Sharp, b. m., 7 years, 15.2 hands; C. Phillips..... 725
Zeza, br. m., 14.1 hands; C. Phillips..... 750
Fellow Craft, ch. g., 10 years, 15.2 hands, by Emperor William-Gipsey Jefferson, by Thomas Jefferson, and Starlight, br. g., 10 years, 15.2 hands, by Atlantic; Frederick Taylor..... 1,050
Jackard and Sphynx, br. and c. gs, 10 and 6 years, respectively; Frederick Taylor... 850
Atlantic B., blk. g., 7 years, 15.2 hands, by Atlantic, and Young Wilkes, blk. g., 8 years, 15.2 hands, by Ira Wilkes; Dr. T. Delaney..... 1,350

W. C. Whitney's New Racer.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 20.—Crit Davis, of Harrodsburg, has sold to the Hon. W. C. Whitney of New York, the five-year-old horse Hand d'Or by Hanover-Fleur de Lis. He was brought here to-night for shipment, and it is understood will be sent to England for racing this season.

Will Wrestle To-night.

Bech Olsen and Ernest Roeber will meet to-night on the wrestling mat in Madison Square Garden for the wrestling championship of the world. Sporting men in New York are not enthusiastic over wrestling matches between professionals, and some of them say that to-night's match is "a sure thing" for Roeber.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:01	Sun sets...6:13	Moon rises..11:42

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:32	Gov. Isl'd..10:42	H. Gate...12:31
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:01	Gov. Isl'd..11:20	H. Gate....1:16

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kensington, Southampton.	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

Catania, Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Uller, St. Kitts	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

Colorado, Brunswick	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $22, for dispatch per steamship Idzumi Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warimoo. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March $31 and up to April $14, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York April $14, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 21.

Adirondack, Port Limon, March 13.
Aldworth, Shields, March 7.
Alexandre Bixio, Havre, March 3.
Algiers, New Orleans, March 14.
Andes, Jamaica, March 15.
California, Gibraltar, March 7.
Darmstadt, Bremen, March 10.
Finance, Colon, March 14.
Indravella, Gibraltar, March 4.
Kaiserin Maria Theresa, Bremen, March 13.
Kennett, Colon, March 12.
Oevenum, Lisbon, March 11.
Orcadian, Glasgow, March 8.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
Teutonic, Liverpool, March 14.
Westhall, Gibraltar, March 7.
Winifred, New Orleans, March 13.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, March 6.
Astoria, Glasgow, March 11.
British King, Antwerp, March 10.
El Dorado, New Orleans, March 17.
Massilia, Gibraltar, March 8.
Mohican, Leith, March 8.
Nueces, Galveston, March 15.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

Arkadia, San Juan, March 17.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, March 12.
Ontario, Hull, March 10.
Polycarp, Para, March 11.
Queen Olga, London, March 9.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24.

Beatrice, Gibraltar, March 9.
Hekla, Copenhagen, March 7.
Inchulva, Hull, March 10.
La Touraine, Havre, March 17.
New York, Southampton, March 17.
Pocassett, Gibraltar, March 9.
Principessa, Christiania, March 9.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, March 10.

SUNDAY, MARCH 25.

Chicago City, Swansea, March 11.
El Cid, New Orleans, March 20.
Inca, Huelva, March 11.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

Lyell, Gibraltar, March 12.

Arrived.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Losewitz, Antwerp March 10, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. South of Fire Island at 9:20 P. M.

SS Winifred, Laughrane, New Orleans March 12, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Weehawken, (Br.,) Smith, Shields March 3, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Gates, London March 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:10 P. M.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Bruinsma, Rotterdam and Boulogne March 8, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) Davie, Hamburg March 1 via Shields 4th, in ballast to the Columbia Oil Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Antilla, (Br.,) Montell, Nassau March 15, with mdse. and passengers to F. T. Montell & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 A. M.

SS Hippomenes, (Br.,) Rees, Liverpool March 6, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Ithaka, (Ger.,) Breckenfelder, Tampico March 11 and Havana 15th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Roman Prince, Br.,) McMillan, Santos March 22 and Rio de Janeiro 28th, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Seager Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Knickerbocker, Post, New Orleans March 13, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Mexico, McIntosh, Havana March 17, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:50 A. M.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) King, Bristol March 1 and Swansea 3d, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 A. M.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Schaw, Rotterdam March 6, in ballast to F. H. Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 10:35 A. M.

SS British Trader, (Br.,) Hutchinson, Antwerp March 3, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9:50 A. M.

SS Bellarden, (Br.,) Davidson, Santos, &c., Feb. 21, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah March 17, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., March 17, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Saginaw Johnson, Georgetown, S. C., March 15, and Wilmington, N. C., 17th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans March 16, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Teave, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Genoa, &c., March 8, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 20, 9:30 P. M., west northwest, moderate breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Leon, (Nor.,) for Inagua, &c.
SS Henry L. Gaw, for Baltimore.
SS Maranense, (Br.,) for Para and Manaos.
SS La Grande Duchesse, for Savannah.
SS Prins Willem I., (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Mathilda, (Nor.,) for Baltimore.
SS Cresyl, (Br.,) for Galveston.
SS Pisa, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) for Macelo, &c.
SS Galileo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Afghanistan, (Br.,) for Singapore, &c.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) for Bremen and Southampton.
SS Flowergate, (Br.,) for Havre.
SS Coleridge, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Saratoga, for Nassau, &c.
SS El Norte, for New Orleans.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Westburn, (Br.,) for Bombay, &c.
U. S. transport Buford, for Puerto Rico, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 20.—SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 4 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Froeblich, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Boulogne for New York at 1 A. M. to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Capt. Graham, from New York for Rio Janeiro, &c., arr. at Pernambuco March 16.

SS Handel, (Br.,) Capt. Penrice, (from Pernambuco,) sld. from Victoria for New York March 12.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapledon, (from Rio Janeiro, &c.,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York March 17.

SS Snowflake, (Br.,) Capt. Hopwood, sld. from Penarth for New York yesterday.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. O'Hagan, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point today.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from New York, arr. at Antwerp March 18.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, from New York, arr. at Ymuiden yesterday.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, sld. from Christiansand for New York March 13.

SS Orwell, (Br.,) Capt. Gibb, sld. from Calcutta for New York March 16.

SS Glenlochy, (Br.,) Capt. McGregor, sld. from Genoa for New York March 17.

SS Grangense, (Br.,) Capt. Spedding, sld. from Para for New York March 17.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Maurel, sld. from Naples for New York March 17.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New York, arr. at Newcastle to-day.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, from New York for Genoa, &c., arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Supreme Court of the United States:

202—The Western Union Telegraph Company, appellant, vs. The Ann Arbor Railroad Company.—Argument concluded by John F. Dillon for the appellant, and leave granted to counsel for appellee to file brief within ten days.

203—The North American Transportation Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Donald Morrison.—Submitted by Frederick Bausman for the plaintiff in error and by John Arthur and L. H. Wheeler for the defendant in error.

204—George L. Hote et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The City of New Orleans.—Argued by E. Howard McCaleb for the plaintiffs in error and by J. J. McLoughlin for the defendant in error, with leave to Branch K. Miller to file brief for the defendant in error within one week.

206—August J. Henkel, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Cincinnati et al.—Argument commenced by L. Benton Tussing for the plaintiff in error and continued by Wade H. Ellis for the defendants in error.

Call for Wednesday: 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, (and 212, 213, 214 and 215,) 216, 217, 218, (and 219,) and 221.

Calendar for Wednesday, March 21.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

In bankruptcy. Discharges.
1928—Hary P. Mawson.
2038—Morris Dinitz.
1896—Morris Henschel.
2110—Isaac Morapf.
1929—Hy. Waldman.
121—Hy. Gutwillig.
1855—William E. Smith.
2078—Emil Weiss.
2134—Newman Harris.
2117—Mannie M. Merchant.
2087—Joaquin Llear.
2095—Mehaffey & Phillips.
2154—Isaac Leopold.
2120—Martin Stark.
1930—Moritz Bauer.
2042—Jose Avellanet.
1966—Frank E. Hadley.
2128—William B. Lucas.
1807—Charles A. Stevenson.
2063—Joseph Goldfine.
2141—Christian Kiefer.
2127—Isaac Goodman.
2116—Harry Reibelein.
2026—William F. Boothe.
2137—Morris Gelles.

Bankruptcy. Dismissed.
1968—George Dauer.
2016—Shapiro vs. Goldstein.
2133—Edwin H. Ferguson.
1946—Russell Dart, Jr.
1364—Joseph H. Robertson.
1841—Charles H. Johnston.
1983—Bernard P. De Gregori.
1580—Cohen & Smith.
1550—Lionel Emdin.
Under objection.
1774—Carrie E. K. Huested.
1309—Benjamin Wolff.
Adjourned cases.
1641—Erving L. Russell.
1966—William H. Bard.
1816—M. & F. Rosenthal
1485—Sigmund Blumenthal.
1867—Isaac M. Cohen.
1488—Cohn, Klee & Co.
1082—Alfred Ebenstein.
1843—Samuel Cashman.
1887—Horace Moody.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Tully vs. New York and Texas Steamship Company, appellant; Genovez vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant; in re judicial settlement of accounts of Yetter, administrator, of Livingston; People ex rel. Smith, appellant, vs. Allen; Sorton, appellant, vs. Mayor of New York City; Lawrence, appellant, vs. Mayor of New York City; Prehl, appellant, vs. Albany Railway; Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, vs. Ward, appellant; Callanan vs. Clement, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Spellman vs. Looschen.—Order reversed, and judgment of special term affirmed, with costs.

Bergen, appellant, vs. Hitchings; People, appellant, vs. Ray; Townsend, appellant, vs. Van Buskirk; Jauncey vs. Weibezahl, appellant.—Appeals dismissed, with $10 costs.

Buffalo Loan, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company vs. the Medina Gas and Electric Company, appellant.—Motion for a reargument denied, with $10 costs.

Stokes, receiver, vs. Hoffman House of New York City.—Motion to put on calendar and prefer denied, with $10 costs.

To-day's calendar: 393, 166, 421, 1,013, 331, 337, 424, 425.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

18—Hoffman House vs. Stokes.
57—Routenberg vs. Schweitzer.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Stiefel vs. Stonehill.
2—Shirley vs. Healey.
8—Hervey vs. Press Pub. Co.
4—Hatch vs. same.
5—Putnam vs. same
6—Stewart vs. Fetiner.
7—Thomasmeyer vs. Dr. Lehmer.
8—Union Dime Sav. Institution vs. Brown.
9—Schein vs. Greater N. Y. Amusement Co.
10—Hatch vs. Daily Tel. Co.
11—Hilton vs. Hughes.
12—Shepard vs. Shepard.
13—Wood vs. Femelly.
14—Allen vs. Fuller.
15—Weston vs. Townsheld.
16—Childs vs. Mathews.
17—Burhorn vs. Lockwood.
18—Granger vs. Lockwood.
19—Wharton vs. Jordan.
20—Foley vs. Foley.
21—Behrens vs. Barmon.
22—Wirth vs. Wirth.
23—Fairburn vs. Chambers.
24—In re Grand Boulevard vs. Concourse.
25—In re Blackwell.
26—Eberstadt vs. Kahn.
27—Nat. Conduit & Cable Co. vs. 3d Ave R. R.
28—Hervey vs. Morning Journal Ass'n.
29—Hatch vs. same.

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Singer Mfg. Company.
STOCK WANTED BY
J. S. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COLUMBIA Buckle Company, held on the 20th of March, Mr. GEO. BROWN resigned his position as Secretary of said company and severed his connection with the said company, and Mr. JOHN BROWN was appointed Secretary in his stead.
L. H. HAWES,
Vice President and General Manager.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

A CHOICE INVESTMENT!

There is now offered for public investment 100,000 Shares of Stock in

THE TRIPLER LIQUID AIR CO.

(THE PARENT COMPANY)

AT 50 PER CENT. OF PAR VALUE, viz., $5.00 PER SHARE.

☞ **The Stockholders in this, the PARENT Company, WILL SHARE IN ALL THE profits of the Company from WHATEVER SOURCE, including ALL ITS ROYALTIES from the sub-companies, both foreign and domestic, on the same principle as Telephone and other similar original controlling companies.**

It is our belief that the profits arising from the business of this Company will fully equal, if not far exceed, those of any of the telephone and electrical companies in existence; and it is our further belief that only those who make early application for this stock will secure a share in these profits.

Prof. Tripler's discovery—Liquid Air—has passed the experimental stage and can now be profitably used everywhere for refrigeration and motive power, as well as in numerous other important lines. Its utility and practicability have been demonstrated beyond question.

CAPITAL STOCK.—The capital stock of this, the parent company, is 1,000,000 shares, par value $10 each, Full Paid and Non-Assessable. THERE IS NO PREFERRED STOCK OR BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

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Officers.

CHARLES E. TRIPLER ..... President
J. B. M. GROSVENOR ..... Vice President
HENRY A. KIRKHAM ..... Treasurer
JEROME B. LANDFIELD, JR ..... Secretary

Directors.

Charles E. Tripler ...40 West 77th St., N. Y.
J. B. M. Grosvenor .....66 Beaver St., N. Y.
John M. Hoen .....11 Broadway, N. Y.
William A. Vincent ..Rookery Bldg., Chicago
John P. Jones ...U.S.Senator, Washington, D.C.
Frank J. Cannon .....Utah

Transfer Agents—International Banking & Trust Co., 149 Broadway, N. Y.

The purpose of this present offering of stock is to secure additional funds for the vast operations now demanded of the Company, among which may be named the building of an immense demonstrating plant at New York City, the establishment of plants in London, Berlin, Paris, and Brussels, and for the organization of subsidiary companies in foreign countries and in the several States of the Union.

SEND ORDERS FOR STOCK OR REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION TO
THE TRIPLER LIQUID AIR CO., 11 Broadway, New York.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000

LEVI P. MORTON.....President
EDWARD J. BERWIND. Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary

DIRECTORS.

James W. Alexander, John Jacob Astor, George F. Baker, Edward J. Berwind, Frederic Cromwell, Henry M. Flagler, G. G. Haven, Jos. C. Hendrix, Abram S. Hewitt, James N. Jarvie, Aug. D. Juilliard, Joseph Larocque, D. O. Mills, Levi P. Morton, Richard A. McCurdy, W. G. Oakman, John Sloane, William C. Whitney, A. Wolff.

Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit.
Buy and Sell Bills of Exchange.
Collections on all Foreign Countries

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

WE DESIRE TO BUY
HOBOKEN FERRY
1st Cons. 5% Bonds, due 1946.
Sutro Bros. & Co.,
56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members New York & Phila. Stock Exchanges.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1899.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1899, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 695, 489, 346, 49, 1033, 1036, and 544 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1900, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, March 21st, 1900
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
$2,000 United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1944.
$2,000 Illinois Central R. R. 3½ p. c. Bds., 1951.
$2,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$2,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$2,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$2,000 Cleve. & Mahoning Valley R. R. Cons. 5 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$1,000 N. Y. Athletic Club 6 p. c. Deb. Bd., 1903.
2 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
20 shs. Journeay & Burnham common.
9 shs. American Grocery Co. 1st pfd.
20 shs. do. do. 2d pfd.
45 shs. do. do. common.
180 shs. Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. common.
75 shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
100 shs. Union Copper Co.
$1,000 Hocking Valley Ry. 1st 4 p. c. Extend. Bd., 1948. Stamped.
50 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
$5,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1939.
5 shs. United States Flour Milling Co. common.
2 shs. New York Fire Ins. Co.
$100 Harlem Club, N. Y., 2d 5 p. c. Bd., 1909.
20 shs. Bowery Bank.
60 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
10 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
9 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$5,000 Atlantic Coast Elec. R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5s, 1946.
30 shs. Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R.
20 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
$7,000 Calumet Canal & Impt. Co. 1st Mtge. 4s.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
100 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
15 shs. German-American R. E. Title Guar. Co.
15 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
$10,000 New England Gas & Coke 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1937.
30 shs. North American Trust Co.

WANTED
Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern 1st 6s.
TOBEY & KIRK,
8 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$4,690,000
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Thursday, the 22d Day of March, 1900,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following-described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,000,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	$490,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
750,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR A NEW HALL OF RECORDS. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	450,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR REPAVING STREETS AND AVENUES. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
		2,000,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE REPAVING OF STREETS. Principal payable November 1, 1940.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller,
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MARCH 7, 1900.

DIVIDENDS.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company on March 17, 1900, the following dividends were declared:
(1.) A dividend of 2 per centum ($2 per share) on the common stock of this Company, payable May 1, 1900, at the Hanover National Bank, New York City, to stockholders of record April 20, 1900, including the common stock issued or to be issued to the holders of the preferred stock of this company who have assented or prior to April 20, 1900, may assent to exchange their preferred stock for common stock upon the basis of 100 shares of preferred stock for 180 shares of common stock.
(2.) All the dividends in arrear upon the non-assenting preferred stock of this company to April 1, 1900, amounting in the aggregate to 54 per centum ($54 per share,) payable at the same time and place to the holders of such non-assenting preferred stock of record April 20, 1900.
The transfer books of the preferred and the common stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. April 20, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. May 1, 1900.
All stockholders are requested to send their present addresses to the undersigned.
JAMES BOWRON, Treasurer,
80 Broadway, New York City.

OFFICE OF THE
American Smelting and Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, March 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Co. have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of the company for the quarter ended January 31st, 1900, and also a dividend of SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF ONE PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of the company for the period from April 11th to April 30th, 1899, both inclusive, payable April 10th, 1900, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. March 28th, 1900.
The transfer books for the transfer of preferred stock will be closed at three o'clock March 26th, and will be open April 11th, 1900.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Company's
FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS.
Coupon No. 4, due April 1st, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, March 26th, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds, and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, March 24th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, April 3d, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer,
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

United Shoe Machinery Co.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 1¼% (37½ cts. per share) on the preferred stock and of 2% (50 cts. per share) on the common stock, payable April 14, 1900, to stockholders of record March 24. The transfer books will be closed on March 24, and opened April 2d.
GEO. W. BROWN, Treasurer.

Mississippi River Bridge Co.
First Mtge. Sinking Fund 6% Bonds.
COUPONS NO. 45, due APRIL 1, 1900, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity, upon presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, March 26, 1900.
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Asst. Treasurer.

Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, out of the earnings for the Quarter ending February 28th, 1900, payable April 4th, 1900, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Transfer Books will be closed at 12 Noon on March 23th, 1900, and reopened on the morning of April 5th, 1900.
J. W. McQUEEN, Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, March 10, 1900.

The Union Bag & Paper Company,
Chicago, Ill., March 10, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after April 2, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20, 1900. Transfer books will close on March 20, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on April 11, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
FRANK WASHBURN, Secretary.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
REFUNDING 5% BONDS.
COUPONS NO. 1, due APRIL 1, 1900, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, March 26, 1900.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Ass't Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
52 Broadway, New York, Mch. 15, 1900.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., and an extra dividend of ½ per cent. were declared payable April 30, to stockholders of record 5 o'clock P. M., March 26. Transfer books close 5 o'clock P. M., March 26, and open May 1.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Sec. and Treas.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Sts.
Philadelphia, Penn., March 14, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable April 14, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, New York, March 1, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on the 2d day of April next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1900.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, March 16th, 1900.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this Office on Friday, April 6th, 1900. Transfer books will close on Saturday, March 24th, at noon and reopen on Thursday, March 29th, 1900.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

No. 11 Broadway, New York, March 20, 1900.
THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY CO. will pay a quarterly dividend of one dollar and twenty-five cents per share May 1st to PREFERRED Stockholders of record March 30th. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, March 20th, 1900.
The coupons due Apl. 1st, 1900, on the Tennessee Division bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 8, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 17th, and reopened on April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1900.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th inst., and reopened on the third day of April next at 11 o'clock A. M.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the Stockholders of The Car Trust Investment Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 27 Pine Street, New York, on Wednesday, April 4th, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing eight (8) Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting.—Dated New York, March 20, 1900.
THOS. CARMICHAEL, President.
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary.

The Texas & Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1900, at 1 P. M., for the presentation of the annual report and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.
New York, March 5, 1900.

The Mutual Bank,
COR. 34TH STREET AND 8TH AVENUE.
ELECTION NOTICE.
The annual election for Directors of the Mutual Bank will be held at 1,282 Broadway Monday, March 26 1900.
Polls open from 3 to 4 P. M.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, the 21st day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.
SAMUEL CAREY, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
No. 4 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, Cal., March 3d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday, March 15th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 5th, 1900.
E. C. WRIGHT, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.
New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
46-48 Cedar Street, New York.
The Annual Election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of next Election, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, March 27th, 1900.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GEO. W. DEWEY, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, CERTIFICATE NO. 1,029.—Certificate J. P. Morgan & Co. for £2,000 Mexican 5 per cent. gold bonds, full paid, issue 1899, in name of H. Content & Co; all parties are cautioned against buying or negotiating same. A liberal reward will be paid upon return of same to H. CONTENT & CO., 50 Broadway.

NO TAX ON CALL LOANS.

Ruling That They Do Not Come Within the Provisions of the War Revenue Act.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Assistant Attorney General James E. Boyd to-day rendered an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury, which is approved by the Attorney General, upon the question as to the taxability of transactions known as "call loans." Mr. Boyd holds that there is no document, paper, or instrument executed, made, or issued in the transactions described as call loans which comes within the requirements specified in the war revenue act and that such transactions are not therefore stampable as mortgages or pledges of property to secure the payment of money.

The second point treated of in the opinion is as to the liability of such transactions to stamp tax under the first paragraph of Schedule A of the War Revenue act as a delivery of stock to secure the future payment of money. The Assistant Attorney General decides that an analysis of the portion of the said paragraph pertaining to this matter leads him to the conclusion that its construction should be as follows:

"On all sales made by any delivery to secure the future payment of money, on each $100 of face value, 2 cents." In the opinion the general proposition is laid down that the taxes required by Schedule A of the act referred to are paid by the use of documentary stamps, and that, in order to collect the same, some document, instrument, or paper, written or printed, such as is contemplated by the statute, to which the stamp can be affixed, must be made, signed, or issued.

MEAT PACKING PLANT SOLD.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company Secures Chicago Concern.

CHICAGO, March 20.—The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company of New York has secured control of the packing plant of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company at the Stock Yards. The purchase price, while not known definitely, is said to be close to $300,000.

The purchasers propose to lay out as much more money in enlarging and remodeling the plant. The plant will give employment to about 2,000 persons.

INSURANCE SUIT FOR $600,000.

M. F. Dunn & Co. Burned Out and Incendiarism Was Charged.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 20.—M. F. Dunn and T. Marney, who formed the firm of M. F. Dunn & Co., to-day, in the United States Circuit Court, filed damage suits aggregating $600,000 against the Georgia, Virginia Fire, and the Hartford Insurance Companies.

Dunn & Co. were burned out about a year ago, and the insurance companies charged incendiarism.

DIVIDEND OF 100 PER CENT.

The Hartford Life Insurance Company Pays This from Its Surplus.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 20.—In anticipation of a probable large increase of the capital stock of the Hartford Life Insurance Company, at a special meeting of stockholders, to be held on Monday next, the Directors have ordered a dividend of 100 per cent. Checks were sent out to-day to stockholders. The dividend is wholly from the surplus belonging to the stockholders.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Fire insurance rates in Georgetown, Ky., have been declared off by the Kentucky State Board.

J. M. Forbush has been appointed manager of the Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia, for the New England States.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature by Senator Long of Miami County, imposing a discriminatory tax of 5 per cent. upon the premium receipts of foreign fire insurance companies, in addition to the present tax of 2 per cent. exacted from all companies.

E. J. Collins has been appointed manager of the Chicago Burglary Department of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Macdonnell & Hood, who were recently appointed general agents of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London.

The insurance on the property of Samuel Coleman, at 307 Grand Street, Brooklyn, which was considerably damaged by fire Monday, was distributed as follows: National of Hartford, $2,000; Lancashire, $2,000; Sun, $2,000; Phoenix of London, $1,000. Ettinger, Rosenthal & Co. will adjust the loss.

R. B. McFalls, E. A. Sorrenton, and H. B. Brown of the New York office of the Imperial Insurance Company of London are to be associated with the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, under the latter's new President, J. J. Courtney, who was formerly resident manager in this city of the Imperial of London.

The insurance on the property of Morris Shapiro, at 211 Canal Street, which was considerably damaged by fire Sunday, was distributed as follows: British America, $2,000; Imperial, $1,750; National, $1,500; Hanover, $1,500; Stuyvesant, $1,000; Fire Association, $1,000; Commercial Union, $1,000; Orient, $750; German, $500; Citizens', $500. J. I. Le Bowski & Co. will adjust the loss.

The insurance on the property of Abraham Dworsky, at 25 Jefferson Street, which was considerably damaged by fire Sunday, was distributed as follows: On Building—Liverpool and London and Globe, $25,000; London Assurance, $5,000; Traders' of New York, $5,000. On Rents—New York Underwriters', $5,000. Ettinger, Rosenthal & Co. will adjust the loss.

The efforts among marine underwriters to reach some sort of agreement, affecting both London and New York, and providing for a pool of the insurance on the hulls of vessels on the great lakes are being continued, and it was said yesterday that any agreement which may be consummated now is likely to be limited strictly to British marine underwriting interests, as the American companies will probably not be party to such a compact at the present time.

Many local fire underwriters have gone to Philadelphia to attend the semi-annual meeting of the Western Union to-day. While there is still some condemnatory discussion of the graded commission plan adopted last Fall, and particularly the discriminatory clause, it is believed that no change in the rule is likely. The questions as to excepted cities, especially Cleveland, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and St. Louis, may be taken up, but the meeting is not likely to take any decided action on any problem, unless something unexpected should arise.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 20	750,688
To date this year	26,745,260
Corresponding date last year	50,805,219

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 20	$2,522,260
To date this year	$126,111,240
Corresponding date last year	$295,429,410

Money rate: Collateral loans on call 3@5 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Hocking Valley	⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅞	Hock. Val. pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Steel H. pf.	1	Iowa Central pf.	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	¾	Manhattan	3⅛
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	Man. Beach	2
Am. Tobacco	2	Met. St. Ry.	1¾
Balt. & Ohio	3⅝	M. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	2½
Balt. & O. pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	1¼
B'klyn R. T.	6⅝	Missouri Pacific	1
B'klyn Un. Gas	5	Mobile & Ohio	⅝
Buff., Roch. & P.	½	Nat. Steel pf.	⅞
Canada South	½	N. J. Central	1
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y. Central	¼
C. G. W. pf., B.	1¼	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi., I. & L.	1½	Pacific Mail	½
C. I. & L. pf.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	1¾
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	5½
C., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Pressed Steel Car	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Pullman Co.	2½
Col. Midland	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Col. Mid. pf.	1½	Southern Pacific	¾
Consol. Gas	7	Third Avenue	16½
Cont. Tobacco	2⅝	Union Pacific	¾
Cont. Tob. pf.	1⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	¾	Wabash pf.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1⅛	West. Un. Tel.	1¾
Federal Steel	1	W., St. L. & P. pf.	1⅝
Federal Steel pf.	¾	Wis. Central	½
General Electric	¾	Wis. Cent. pf.	⅞
Great North. pf.	1⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1½	Nat. Steel	¾
Anaconda Copper	½	N. Y. Air Brake	4
Chi. & N. W.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Chi. T. T. pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	¾
Glucose Sugar	1	U. S. Rubber	1½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¼		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., I. & L. ref. 6s	1	L. I. consol. 5s	1½
Col. Mid. 1st 2-4s	2¾	Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st 4s	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1½	Hous., E. & W. T. 1st 2	Third Avenue 5s	5

Bonds Declined.

D., M. & M. 1. g. 3½s	1⅝	Tenn. C. & I., Term.	
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	1	Div. 6s	2

MARKET CONDITIONS.

About three-quarters of a million shares were traded in on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday—a record far beyond anything recently approached. Third Avenue contributed over 66,000 shares, Metropolitan more than 46,000, Manhattan Elevated about 36,000, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit about 100,000. It was in most ways a traction market—the extraordinary deal whereby the Metropolitan Street Railway absorbs its rival, the Third Avenue, dominating Stock Exchange sentiment.

Third Avenue crossed par, closing practically at the top price of the day, with an advance of between 16 and 17 points. Metropolitan shares sold above 171, a gain of over 11 points, though the final net comparison made the figure somewhat less. Brooklyn Rapid Transit rose about 7, while Manhattan's advance was 4—the latter stock profiting by whispered suggestions that an option upon Manhattan's control has been taken by the Metropolitan people at 125. Mr. Russell Sage's Third Avenue loans are taken care of through the Third Avenue transaction, and both Mr. Sage and Mr. Gould are now credited in Wall Street with a more kindly disposition toward Metropolitan negotiators than ever hitherto.

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The whole market, not merely the tractions, but the railway list and the industrials as well, found helpfulness in the improved sentiment established by the removal of the Third Avenue incubus from the market. Especially influenced were those shares with which the names of William C. Whitney and Thomas F. Ryan are identified; Tobacco shares rose substantially, and Consolidated Gas (in which there is now a Whitney-Ryan partnership with Standard Oil financiers) jumped up 7 full points. Instances of this sort were merely in exemplification of prestige won through the Third Avenue accomplishment.

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But the whole market was bettered by reason of the relief from the recent Third Avenue threats. The railway list was strong. Baltimore and Ohio and Union Pacific scored sharp advances, being more conspicuously helped by pool work than most other stocks, though a pool in Missouri Pacific and another in the coal stocks showed some progress.

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Money market conditions are hardly discussed, time funds continuing abundant at rates below the legal limit.

NATIONAL

quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the company's preferred stock. No action in regard to a dividend on the common stock was taken, as the company's charter requires the payment of the full year's dividend on the preferred stock before anything is paid on the common. No statement accompanied the declaration of the dividend, this being the first dividend of the company's second fiscal year. A report of earnings was issued last September, since which time no official statement of the company's condition has been made, but it is said that its earnings are ample to provide the usual dividends on both the common and preferred stocks. Since it began disbursements on its stocks the Electric Vehicle Company has paid 8 per cent. on both classes of stock. The preferred stock received 8 per cent. in one payment last Spring, and four quarterly payments of 2 per cent. have been made on the common stock.

TRUST COMPANY CHANGES.

The Directors of the North American Trust Company met yesterday and elected William H. Taylor, Vice President of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, and Frank H. Ray, Vice President of the Continental Tobacco Company, as Directors, to fill vacancies caused by the resignations of Messrs. Marcus and Drake. This gives the board its full complement of eighteen men. Considerable interest was aroused in Wall Street over the election of Mr. Taylor. Both the North American and the Produce Exchange Trust Companies have been mentioned as likely to consolidate with the International Banking and Trust Company, and negotiations to this end have admittedly been in progress at one time or another. Yesterday the rumor was that the North American and the Produce Exchange Trust were going to come together.

President Alvah Trowbridge of the North American Trust Company said yesterday that he did not know of any such thing. "We have long had our eye on Mr. Taylor," said he, "and have coveted him, for he is a wonderfully bright man. Now we have got him to come in as one of our Directors. He is managing Vice President of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, and will retain his position there. His election indicates nothing except that we have secured his aid as a Director."

"Is it unfair to infer that it means a closer relation between the two companies?" he was asked.

"I do not care to speak about that," said Mr. Trowbridge, "but there is certainly no immediate prospect of a consolidation of them."

The negotiations for the merger of the North American Company with the International Banking and Trust Company, of which Oakleigh Thorne is now President, have been going on intermittently for about four months. It was learned on good authority yesterday that they are no nearer a successful consummation now than they were four months ago. Meanwhile, the International Banking and Trust Company also has negotiations on hand for the absorption of the Century Trust Company.

GLUCOSE AND STARCH RUMORS.

A Chicago dispatch to a Wall Street news bureau yesterday quoted Joy Morton as saying that the negotiations for the merger of the National Starch Company and the United Starch Company were practically complete. Mr. Morton denies any knowledge of the Glucose Sugar Company's purchase of the United States Sugar Refinery Company's plant at Waukegan, Ill., in which he is interested.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Opening of the Atchison's new San Francisco line for freight traffic fixed for April 15.

Shipments of 302,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Refusal of the courts to grant the injunction restraining the State of Massachusetts from voting on its shares in favor of the lease of the Fitchburg Railroad to the Boston and Maine at the stockholders' meeting to-day.

Decrease of $141,265 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of $6,152,315, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Stockholders of the United Gas Improvement Company given the right to subscribe for the $7,500,000 additional stock just authorized at par to the extent of 50 per cent. of their holdings.

President Purdy of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad quoted as saying that business continues to improve and the previous increases shown are being maintained. Movement of grain fair and passenger travel very good and far ahead of last year.

Orders issued by the Director of the Mint for beginning the coinage at the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints of the $20,000,000 in fractional silver authorized by the Financial bill.

Stock of the Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company transferred from the unlisted to the listed department of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company's stock trust certificates to be exchanged for certificates of the company's capital stock on April 2.

Increase of 26,219 tons in east-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago last week, as compared with the previous week.

Stockholders of the Western National Bank on April 24 to vote on question of changing number of Directors from fifteen to not less than eleven or more than twenty-one.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad $684,000 additional 3½ per cent. gold mortgage coupon bonds of 1897.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Dullness prevailed on all but the Stock and Consolidated Exchanges yesterday. Cotton advanced materially in a professional market, aided by better cables. Liverpool was 1½ to 3½ points up at the local opening, and closed with a net gain of 3¼ to 5 points. Receipts were also little inclined to encourage selling, being 18,388 bales, as against the low figure of 15,920 bales of a week previous, and 27,376 bales of a year previous. Cotton opened 5 to 12 points up, and improved steadily till noon, after which it showed a tendency to ease off. Trading amounted to only about 150,000 shares. Final bid quotations, which showed a net advance of from 8 to 13 points, were: March, 9.52; April, 9.51; May, 9.51; June, 9.43; July, 9.43; August, 9.32; September, 8.43; October, 8.08; November, 7.96; December, 7.95; January, 7.95; February, 7.95.

Coffee opened 5 to 10 points off, with 750 bags sold at call, and closed 5 points off. Total transactions were only 6,750 bags. Havre lost 3f. Receipts at Rio and Santos for Sunday and Monday were 33,000 bags.

Scalping and trading against privileges took the place of commission buying and selling on the Produce Exchange to large extent. The market was too narrow to make these diversions particularly profitable. The speculative public seems to be giving its attention at present to the erratic course of the stock market and neglecting grain trading. The wheat market closed firm, May being finally quoted at 73¼c bid. Corn was dull and inclined to heaviness. May corn closed at 42½c. Export sales on this coast amounted to half a million bushels. Oats were quiet.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@5 per cent., closing at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $184,909,780; balances, $8,257,137; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $651,778.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3¾@3⅞ per cent. for short and 3¾@3 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82; demand, $4.85¾; cables, $4.86⅛; commercial bills, $4.81¼@$4.82⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21⅞ and 5.18¾; reichsmarks 94 and 94⅛@94 13-16; guilders, 39 13-16 and 40@40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—17c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000. St. Louis—25c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10@15c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 20.—The market for American securities was firm during the entire session, with the Atchison and Baltimore and Ohio shares showing the most pronounced strength. The demand was moderate.

Consols for money, 102 7-16; consols for the account, 102 9-16. Canadian, 98¾; Erie, 13¾; Erie first preferred, 38⅞; Illinois Central, 110¾; Union Pacific preferred, 77½; St. Paul, 127½; New York Central, 138¾; Pennsylvania, 60½; Reading, 8⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 77; Atchison, 24⅞; Louisville, 84⅝; Grand Trunk, 8½; Anaconda, 9¼.

Bar silver steady at 27 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3¾@3 13-16 per cent.

Spanish fours, 71⅝.

Rand Mines, 37⅝.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £52,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 30.87; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 6.85.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 20.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day, in spite of some realizations at the start. Brazilians were particularly strong on a rumor of the imminence of the signing of a treaty between Brazil and France. Spanish fours and Italians were weaker. Rio Tintos started with a decline, but subsequently recovered. De Beers were maintained. Kaffirs, after a period of dullness, picked up and closed firm; on the Street, after the close of regular business on the Bourse, they were in strong demand. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 50c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 20½c for checks. Spanish fours, 72@72½.

BERLIN, March 20.—Business on the Boerse to-day was quiet on preparations for the settlement. Money was quoted at 6¾ per cent. Government securities were dull and Spanish fours declined on private Paris advices asserting that the external coupon would be reduced. Americans were maintained. Locals were inactive. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 5½ per cent.; three months' bills 5¾ per cent.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week March	$42,249	$33,831	$31,855
From July 1	1,551,807	1,277,303	1,276,246
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
2d week March	92,829	59,946	.....
From July 1	3,000,068	1,988,144	.....
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	481
2d week March	78,757	84,455	68,466
From July 1	3,561,216	2,929,827	2,856,828
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,416	6,285	5,255
2d week March	659,910	551,093	466,933
From July 1	22,363,198	19,679,073	16,046,791
CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF for January—			
Gross earnings	211,341	195,979	150,710
Operating ex	132,463	119,623	88,810
Net earnings	78,878	76,356	61,900
Prop. ex. to gross	62⅜	61⅛	58⅞
Interest	22,135	21,500	20,000
Balance	56,743	54,856	41,900
Equip. and rental fund	5,000	.....	.....
Surplus	51,743	.....	.....
Gross, 3 months	624,257	627,071	468,014
Net, 3 months	246,602	276,411	199,908
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for February—			
Gross earnings	101,399	66,020	73,960
Operating ex	80,456	52,276	50,867
Net earnings	20,943	13,744	23,093
Prop. ex. to gross	79⅜	79¼	68⅞
Gross, 8 months	796,581	628,782	625,100
Net, 8 months	232,888	152,916	216,456

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupons due April 1 are to be paid on and after that date by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

Details as to dividends declared by the following companies will be found in another column: Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, American Smelting and Refining Company, the Union Bag and Paper Company, and the Rio Grande Western Railway Company.

BROOKLYN GAS DEAL RUMOR.

Union Company Said to Have Acquired Control of Kings County Electric Light Company.

A report that the Brooklyn Union Gas Company had acquired control of the Kings County Electric Light Company was in circulation yesterday. The deal was said to have been completed yesterday morning. The Kings County Electric Light Company at present controls the electric lighting in Brooklyn.

At the company's office on Pearl Street no one could be found who would either verify or deny the rumor.

William F. Sheehan of the firm of Sheehan & Collin, counsel for the Kings County Company, was seen last night at his home, 16 East Fifty-sixth Street. When asked as to the truth of the report, he said:

"I decline to say anything about the matter. I can't tell you whether it's true or not."

MAYOR RECEIVES CITY BILLS.

Anti-Ramapo and Confession of Judgment Measures—Hearing Arranged.

Two measures affecting the city which have passed the Legislature at the present session were received by the Mayor yesterday. They were the bill, drawn by Controller Coler, restricting the power of the Corporation Counsel to confess judgments, and that preventing the city from entering into contracts for water supply with private companies without the concurrence of the Municipal Assembly and the Board of Public Improvements and the consent of the Mayor and the Controller. The effect of the latter bill is to give the Controller veto power in the event of such a contract being entered into by the other officials. Hearings will be held on both bills on Friday at 11 A. M.

There is considerable doubt as to what course the Mayor will pursue in regard to these measures. Both are amendments to the charter, which the Mayor has pronounced to be a good instrument.

So far as the Confession of Judgment bill is concerned, it is said that the Mayor, if left alone, will approve it, as he has expressed himself as being opposed to the concentration of too much power in the hands of an appointive officer. In view of the fact that the Controller has waged such a bitter fight to have the bill passed and has called in the aid of the Republican State machine, it is regarded as probable that the influence of Tammany Hall will be brought to bear upon him to induce him to veto the measure.

News of the Banks.

The Western National Bank stockholders will hold a special meeting on April 24 to vote on a plan to increase the number of Directors from 15 to 21. The Home Bank began business yesterday as a branch of the Corn Exchange.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

James O'Connell Lime Company of Greenburgh; capital, $800. Directors—James O'Connell, B. F. Hillery, and John J. Bell, New York City.

Eagle Button Company of Broadalbin; capital, $5,100. Directors—E. Watson Gardiner, Amsterdam; David D. Gouse and B. C. Smith, Broadalbin.

Astoria Stationary Company of New York City; capital, $2,500. Directors—Siglumund Herbert, Sidney S. Meyers, and Max Meyers, New York.

Standard Phonographic Company of New York City; capital, $1,500. Directors—Jacob Brody, New Haven; George Lando and Louis Pleskit, New York City.

Robinson Manufacturing Company of New York City; capital, $8,000. Directors—F. F. Robinson, Jersey City; W. A. Bahrenberg and Henry Windells, Brooklyn.

United States Automobile Advertising Company of New York City; capital, $4,000. Directors—Charles W. Park, New York; G. S. Yale and Bradford Yale, Brooklyn.

Hanover Oil and Gas Company of Silver Creek; capital, $4,000. Directors—Robert L. Newton, Lee G. Potter, and A. D. Burmaster, Irving; H. F. Burghalder, L. L. Powers, Morton Ebling, Lewis E. Barbean, and H. L. Weekes, Silver Creek; D. J. Schwarz, Buffalo.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., March 20.—Articles of incorporation of the Federal Mining and Land Company were recorded here to-day. The capital stock is placed at $1,000,000, of which only $1,000 is paid in. The incorporators are Edgar B. Hawkins, George W. Marks, and Alfred G. Brown. The new corporation will acquire and develop mining rights

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market for outside securities developed more activity than has appeared in a number of days, and at the same time prices showed much improvement, advancing substantially in not a few issues. Much of this was due to the very strong tone of the Stock Exchange market. But although some of the advances were merely a reflection of the general upward course of prices on the Exchange, the strength of a few issues was attributable to particular influences. Several stocks were traded in to the extent of more than 1,000 shares, while many other issues added in the aggregate a good deal to the day's total. Feeling in regard to the outside market seemed to be more hopeful by reason of the change that appeared in the character of the market and predictions as to the near future were less pessimistic than has been the rule recently.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP was particularly prominent by reason of activity as well as of strength. About 2,000 shares of the common stock changed hands, selling as high as 23 and closing at 22 bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. The preferred stock was less active, and also showed a smaller net gain. It ended the day at 66 bid, against 65½ bid at the close on Monday. Buying of the stock was said to be by persons familiar with the earnings of the company, which are said to be large. For some time past it has seemed that an effort is being made to accumulate International Pump.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was more active than at the close of the week or on Monday, and the closing bid showed a slight net gain for the day. It sold up to 94¾ and closed at 94½ bid. None of the other copper stocks was active.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS preferred was active and recovered all of the previous day's decline. It sold to the extent of about 1,000 shares, from 47½ up to 49, and closed at 48 bid, an advance of two points over Monday's closing bid. In the common stock trading was limited to 100 shares, which sold at 27⅜. This issue closed at 27⅛ bid, a net gain of one-eighth of a point. There were no transactions in the bonds, which remained offered at 97½.

FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE AND ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE incomes advanced sharply in sympathy with the rise in Third Avenue stock. They sold up from about 89 to 95, and closed at 95 bid. There was a fair amount of trading in these bonds. The first mortgage bonds of this company advanced from 109½ to 111, and the stock was quoted 5 points higher at 50 bid.

BUFFALO GAS bonds advanced to 70 bid. Demand for these bonds recently has been good, and few of the issue have reached the market in the last few days. The company's reports show that there has been a large increase in earnings over last year and the buying of the bonds is said to be very good.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold up to 8 on transactions in 700 or 800 shares. It closed at 7½ bid, showing no change for the day. The other transportation stocks were very dull.

STANDARD OIL declined further on light transactions. It closed at 518 bid, a net loss of 8 points.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE was traded in only in odd lots, which sold at 32. At the close it was offered at 33.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅞	1½
New Amsterdam	27⅛	28
New Amsterdam pf	48	50
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	97½
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	28	29
American Agricultural Chemical pf	77¾	78¾
American Bicycle	13	14¼
American Bicycle pf	40	43
American Bicycle bonds	.....	87½
American Chicle	52	56
American Chicle pf	78	85
American Woolen	21	21½
American Woolen pf	80½	86½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	45	48
Consol. Ry El. Lighting & Equip	11½	13
Distilling Company of America	6¾	6¾
Distilling Company of America pf	27	27⅞
Empire Steel	...	20
Empire Steel pf	60	69
Electric Boat	17	19
Electric Boat pf	30	40
Havana Commercial	19	20
Havana Commercial pf	59	61
International Pump	22	22½
International Pump pf	66	67¼
National Enameling & Stamping	23	25
National Enameling & Stamp pf	83	85
National Gramophone	47	48
National Salt	48	49
National Salt pf	77	77½
Otis Elevator	22	23
Otis Elevator pf	86	88
Royal Baking Powder pf	92½	93½
Rubber Goods Mfg	28½	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	80½	81½
Sloss-Sheffield	27	29
Sloss-Sheffield pf	67	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	518	520
United States Flour Milling pf	...	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	28	30
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅜	⅝
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	94½	94⅝
American Air Power	30	40
Arizona Lead	12⅝	12⅞
Asphalt Company of America	8½	9
British Columbia Copper	9½	10
British Columbia Gold	61	62
California Copper	3	3½
Central Fireworks	14	16
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	108⅝	109
Chicago & Alton 2s, (new)	93	98
Electric Vehicle	33	33
Electric Vehicle pf	60	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	⅞	⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	21⅝
General Carriage	87½	90⅝
Illinois Transportation	2	2½
Lady Helen Copper	78	80
Little Tiger Gold Mining	13	15
*Markeen Copper	6	7½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	16½	18½
Mexican 5s	98¾	99¼
New England Transportation	5½	6
New York Transportation	7½	8
Pande Basin	8	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
Pittsburg Coal	23	23⅝
Pittsburg Coal pf	82½	...
St. Louis subs. 6s 7-12 p. c. repaid	78	78
St. Louis Transit	25	26
Storage Power	10	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A	4⅞	4¾
Tennessee Copper	13½	15
Trust Company of America	102	103
United Railways of St. Louis pf	80	86
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	...	91
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	23	25
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60½	62½
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.		

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	100½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	...
Columbus Railway pf	80	...
Con. Traction of N. J.	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82½	83½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	95	97
Hassaic Electric 4s	...	12
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf	...	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	...	28
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118	118½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30½	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103½	106
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	70	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	...	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	...	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas, bonds of N. J.	82	86
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103¼	106
Denver Gas	37	39
Denver Gas 5s	75	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	238	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	69½	70½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102¼	103¼
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph, Mo	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf	138	145
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	83½	93
Western Gas	95	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	22	24
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	89
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	109	110½
Hoboken Ferry	63½	65
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	98	99
Industrials.		
American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	107	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	...	42
Cramps' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	63	65
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	117	120
Lorillard Company pf	95	97
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	135	140
Standard Coupler	39½	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	49	51
Union Typewriter	...	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	117	119
Miscellaneous.		
American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel	107½	110
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	10	20

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 11-16d per ounce, and in New York at 60c. Mexican silver dollars at 47⅞c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Alamo sold at .18, 200 Arizona Copper at .10¼@.11, 500 Bullion at .04, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .14½, seller 10; 3,000 Croesus at .01, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.70, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .03, 1,000 Golden Age at .04, 300 Isabella at 1.25, 100 Leadville at .08, 200 Little Chief at .22, 300 Mollie Gibson at .21, 10 Ontario at 8.75, 600 Pharmacist at .16, 500 Sierra Nevada at .60@.62, and 200 Syndicate at .09.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Anaconda	.36	Leadville Con	.07
Alice	.55	Little Chief	.20
Adams Con	.14	Mexican	.25
Best & Belcher	.33	Moulton	.30
Bruns. Consol	.22	Ontario	8.50
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Ophir	.82
Chrysolite	.06	Plymouth	.12
Chollar	.22	Potosi	.22
Con. Cal. & Va	1.60	Quicksilver	1.50
Com. T. Co. stock	.03½	Quicksilver pf	7.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03¾	Savage	.12
Com. T. Co scrip	.07	Sierra Nevada	.60
Deadwood Terra	.14	Standard	3.00
Eureka Con	.14	Small Hopes	1.05
Father De Smet	.18	Union Consol	.22
Golden Fleece	.27	Victor	1.00
Gould & Curry	.16	Yellow Jacket	.16
Hale & Norcross	.25	Argentum Juanita	1.17½
Homestake	50.00	Isabella	1.25
Horn Silver	1.20	Mollie Gibson	2.40
Iron Silver	.66	Portland	2.40
La Crosse	.14		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 20.—Moderately good buying continued to-day in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Atchison and Union Pacific, while mining stocks were ignored almost completely. In the first half of the day scarcely 4,000 shares of mining stocks were traded in, and there was no improvement in the later dealings. Parrot dropped 1½ to 44, later selling at 44¾; Mayflower rose ⅝ to 3; Utah was up ⅛ at 30. Mexican Central incomes continued in good request at 26¾ and 14½ for first and second issues, respectively. Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham fives were up ⅛, at 95½, incomes holding at 63. Wolverine was up 1, at 42; Butte was 1 lower, at 63; Centennial was ¾ better, at 18½. United States Oil was up ⅛, at 17½, later 17¼. It was one of the narrowest markets in weeks.

At the Clearing House 4 per cent. was again the ruling rate on all loans between banks, and New York funds sold at 16 2-3 cents discount. Call money is mostly commanding 5 per cent., although concessions are made in special cases, and a few loans as low as 4½, and even 4 per cent., are reported. Mercantile paper is selling on slightly easier terms. There is still a local market at 4½ per cent. for select names on from four to six months' time, while less attractive paper brings as high as 5 per cent. Year rates are quoted upward from 4 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	4⅝	Old Colony	2½	3
Allouez	1	1½	Old Domin	15⅝	16¼
Arcadian	17	17½	Osceola	65½	67
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	44¼	44¾
Ash Bed	.25	1	Pioneer	1¼	2
Atlantic	22	25	Quincy	130	135
Baltic	19½	20	Rhode Island	4	4½
B. & C. C.	12½	.15	Santa Fe	5	5½
Bost. & Mon.	297	300	Santa Ysabel	.80	...
Butte & B.	61	63	Shoe	32	32½
Cal. & Hec.	735	745	Tamarack	188	190
Centennial	18	19	Utah Cons	29½	30
Franklin	14	14½	Washington	1	1½
Humboldt	...	1	White Knob	30	31½
Isle Royale	25¼	...	Winona	2½	3
Mohawk	13⅝	14	Wolverine	41	41⅝

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	241	243	
Bost. & Low.	242	...	
Bost. & Me.	193½	195	
Bost. & Pr.	300	...	
Bost. Elev.	116½	117	
Bost. G. 5s		77½	
Cent. Mass.	12½	14	
Cent. M. pf.	60	...	
Fitchburg pf.	131	132	
N. Y. & N. E. 6s	...	111	
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	...	115	
West End	92¼	...	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	316	317	
Chi. S. Y.	131½	133	
Dom. Coal	43	43½	
Dom. C. pf.	114⅝	115	
Erie Tel.	103	103½	
Mex. Tele.	2⅝	3	
N. Eng. T.	...	135	
U. S. Oil	17⅛	17¾	
Westinghouse Elect. pf.	62	...	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 20.—The feeling was slightly improved in some stocks to-day, but the range was very narrow and the trading light.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
1,670	Linseed	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
615	Linseed pf	58	57⅝	57⅞
50	Radiator	47½	47½	47½
85	Strawboard	30	30	30
1	Chicago Telephone	245	245	245
12	Chicago City Railway	272	272	272
270	Chicago Union Traction	21	20	20½
100	Chicago Union Trac. pf	73½	73½	73½
1	Chicago Edison	150	150	150
17	Diamond Match	123	124½	124½
150	Metropolitan L.	25½	25½	25½
175	Metropolitan L. pf	78⅜	78½	78⅝
1,260	National Biscuit	35⅞	35½	35½
215	National Biscuit pf	91	90½	90
100	National Carbon	164	164	164
50	National Carbon pf	83	83	83
50	Stock Yards W. S. C.	20½	20½	20½
6	South Side L. ex div.	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	West Chicago Railway	11½	11½	11½
20	Shelby Steel Tube	17¼	17¼	17¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—The local stock market was dull to-day. The only feature was Philadelphia Company, which opened at 40, up a half point. United Gas Improvement was in good demand for a while at 150¼, but later receded to 149¼. There was a large number of orders to buy the steel stocks a little below ruling quotations. These stocks look well, particularly Cambria, in which an early upward movement is expected. Asphalt and Philadelphia Electric were in small demand.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20¾	21	Phila. Trac.	96	96¼
Choctaw	32½	...	Union Trac.	37¼	37¼
Con. T., Pa.	27½	27⅝	Un. Gas Imp.	150¾	151
El. Co. of A.	31¼	31⅝	Welsbach Lt.	40	41
Lehigh Val.	25¼	25⅝	W.N.Y. & P.	6½	6⅝
Maraden	7⅞	8			

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7	
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	70	72	
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	105	
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	
Consolidated Gas of Newark	...	55	
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	...	103	
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19	
Consolidated Gas, bonds of N. J.	82	86	
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103¼	106	
Denver Gas	37	39	
Denver Gas 5s	75	79	
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	
Indianapolis Gas	100	105	

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Twenty-fifth Street Factory Property Sold — Big Loan to Jacob Ruppert—Other Dealings.

The estate of James B. Cornell has sold the two-story brick factory buildings, on a plot 250 by 100, on the north side of Twenty-fifth Street, about 200 feet east of Eleventh Avenue. It is said that the property has been bought by a manufacturing concern, but John M. Cornell declined to say anything yesterday in regard to this detail of the transaction.

Henry Rothschild & Co. have sold another of their row of five-story flats occupying the block front on the west side of Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets. Only one of the row now remains unsold.

Potter & Brother have sold for improvement a plot of four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 75 feet east of Broadway.

Herbert A. Sherman was the broker in the sale of the Van Nest estate's lots on Amsterdam Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets, to Potter & Brother.

W. P. Mangam has sold for G. H. Diehl, to Brady & Haupimann, for improvement, the lot 24 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 25 by 99.10.

It is reported that Dr. W. B. Wood has sold to the present lessee the four-story English basement dwelling, 22 East Forty-first Street, 13 by 100.5.

A ten-year mortgage dating from July 6, 1899, for $300,000, made by the St. Lawrence Realty Company in favor of the International Banking and Trust Company, was placed on record yesterday. The property mortgaged is the fourteen-story structure, which the St. Lawrence Realty Company is just completing at the northwest corner of Broadway and Cedar Street, and which will be known as the International Bank Building.

Jacob Ruppert, who is erecting a large ice-manufacturing plant on the Southern Boulevard, 100 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, has secured a building loan of $400,000 from the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The property covered by the loan is a plot 250 by 200, extending through from the Southern Boulevard to One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. The loan is secured by a two-year mortgage for $400,000, made by Mr. Ruppert in favor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society on the same property. The interest rate on the mortgage is 4½ per cent.

Le Grand K. Pettit filed plans with the Building Department yesterday for the two-seven-story apartment houses which he will erect on the west side of Broadway, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets. The two-story dwelling on a lot 35 by 100, at the corner of Suburban Street and Briggs Avenue, has been sold through Sonneborn & Co.

Post & Reese have leased for the estate of Elizabeth R. Underhill, to J. Hooker Hamersley, the country seat known as Brookhurst, at Garrison-on-Hudson.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By John N. Golding.

151 West Seventy-first Street, 18.9 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary M. Chandon De Briailles $23,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

551 and 553 West Twenty-sixth Street, each 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement on 551 by 553 vacant; foreclosure sale, 551 to Joseph Mitchell..... 8,975

No. 553 to the same buyer 9,030

Sedgwick Avenue, west side, adjoining the lands of the Croton Aqueduct, and running through to the Harlem River, 90.10 by 365, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Timothy Donovan 12,000

By McVickar & Co.

222 East Ninety-seventh Street, 25 by 100.11, four-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry T. Folsom 10,000

By James L. Wells.

Sixth Street, Wakefield, east side, the block front between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Avenues, 228 by 205, vacant; foreclosure sale, to David Crear 3,175

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

506 East Eighty-second Street, 18.9 by 102.2, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Helen A. Mullen 5,350

Jackson Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 72 by 75, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Robert H. Coleman, as trustee Lot 122 on the map of the Givan Homestead in the Twenty-fourth Ward, being on the southeast side of the road from East Chester to Westchester, and containing 10.704 city lots; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William Z. Larned..... 2,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 519 West End Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-fifth Street, 30.2 by 34, four-story light brick and stone front dwelling, covering the lot; 30 West Ninety-second Street, south side, 263.1 feet west of Central Park West, 17.5 by 100.8, four-story brick and brownstone dwelling, with two-story extension.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 2,390 and 2,392 Third Avenue, east side, 89.7 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 56 by 105.7 by 50 by 80.5, two-story frame buildings and vacant.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, Westchester Avenue, northwest side, 242 feet northeast of Prospect Avenue, 10.11 by 92 by 212 by 100.8, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $6,056.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, William N. Cohen, referee, 195 Lenox Avenue, west side, 43 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 18.5 by 85, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,061.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, R. E. Deyo, referee, Clinton Avenue, now Clifford Street, southwest corner of First Avenue, now Verlo Avenue, 156.6 by 201.1 by 79.5 by 149.4, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,878.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, Webster Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 48.5 by 110.6 by 49.7 by 97.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,944, subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Solomon Kohn, referee, 123 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 478 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 16.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,819.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, 401 East Thirty-fourth Street, northeast corner of First Avenue, 25 by 74, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $1,246.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., trustee's sale, Avenue D, southwest corner of Fourteenth Street, 22.9 by 88, two-story brick building, with sheds; Avenue D, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 23 by 88, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., 29 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 92.6 feet west of Madison Avenue, 17.6 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,628.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Brodsky, referee, 405 East Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 86 feet east of First Avenue, 20 by 125.10, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $16,259.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David R. Daly, referee, 159 Eleventh Avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-second Street, 24.8 by 75, leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,572; subject to other mortgages for $13,900.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Davidson, referee, 364 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 40.4 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 20.2 by 86.6 by 20 by 83.7, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,868.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Brown Place, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 87; J. M. Linck of 685 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $40,000.

Broadway, west side, from Eighty-fifth to Eighty-sixth Street, for two seven-story brick and stone flats, 102.5 by 112.3; Le Grand K. Pettit of 556 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, owner; Hill & Turner, architects; cost, $600,000.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 95 feet west of Anthony Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 25 by 80; William Donaldson of 975 Dawson Street, owner; Joseph C. Cocker, architect; cost, $4,500.

Nos. 239 and 241 West Eighteenth Street, for a six-story brick stable, 50.5 by 88; W. H. Totten of 236 West Fifteenth Street, owner and architect; cost, $48,000.

Forty-ninth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, for two six-story brick factory buildings, 50 by 110 and 117; Matthew Baird of 423 East Ninety-second Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 119 and 121 Elizabeth Street, to a two-story brick factory; estate of C. W. Smith, premises, owner; C. Goldstein, architect; cost, $500.

No. 510 to 514 West Forty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick stable and shop; Thomas Connors of 435 West Forty-fourth Street, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 43 East Sixty-seventh Street, to a four-story stone and brick dwelling; Florence B. Fleming, owner; J. J. F. Gavigan, architect; cost, $200.

No. 593 Robbins Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; C. Cassans, premises, owner; Alexander Fowler, architect; cost, $200.

No. 256 Fifth Avenue, to a six-story brick store and office; estate of C. A. Boudouine of 1,181 Broadway, owner; W. M. Gibson, architect; cost, $580.

Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Miss Shea of 2,736 Marion Avenue, owner; D. J. Quinlan, architect; cost, $185.

No. 1,828 Second Avenue, to a five-story brick and stone tenement and store; G. F. Andrae, Bedfordr Park, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and First Street, southwest corner of Columbus Avenue, to a six-story brick store, office, and ballroom; G. W. Eggers of 109 West One Hundred and First Street, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 2,719 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Henry Mierisch, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $400.

Twenty-second Street, northeast corner of Avenue A, to a one-story brick shop; Brower estate of 10 Wall Street, owner; G. H. Van Auken, architect; cost, $400.

Nos. 713 and 715 Eighth Avenue, to two four-story brick tenements and stores; W. W. Astor, owner; John Downey of 416 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 61 Avenue A, to a four-story brick tenement and store; B. Vogel, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $400.

No. 404 East Twenty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; George Lutz of 336 Second Avenue, owner; P. F. Higgs, architect; cost, $500.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 86.6 feet south of Van Cortlandt Avenue, to a one-story frame store; Frank Pistone, owner; F. D. Miller, architect; cost, $125.

Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Verlo Avenue, to a two and one-half-story frame dwelling; Henry Seebeck, premises, owner; F. D. Miller, architect; cost, $200.

No. 705 Tremont Avenue, to a three-story frame store; J. F. Paulsen of 542 Mount Hope Place, owner; J. J. Vreelan, architect; cost, $200.

No. 120 Spring Street, to a two and one-half-story brick dwelling; C. A. Henriques of 25 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; F. Wolfgang, architect; cost, $250.

No. 205 Front Street, to a four-story brick factory; Rosaline Morgan of 30 Broad Street, owner; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, March 20.

BATHGATE AV, 1,678 and 1,670, n e corner of 173d St, 75x115.6; George T. Rowe to Frederick Schuhmann 1

BATHGATE AV, 1,670, n e corner of 173d St, 27.10x87.7; Frederick Schuhmann to Victor Klingerbeck..... 3,000

BATHGATE AV, 1,678 and 1,680, n e corner of 173d St, 75x115.6; Milton E. Oppenheimer to George T. Rowe..... $1

BEDFORD ST, 72; also Bedford St, s e corner Commerce St, 21x50x21.10x50; Gottlieb M. Karpas to Hulda Wittner, ½ part 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 102d St, 100x100; John E. Simons and another to Milton Schnaier..... 1

CORTLANDT ST, 84, 24x6x irregular; Ida L. Prior to Ruth Livingston..... 1

CORTLANDT ST, 84, 24x60x irregular; Lyman Denison, Jr., executor, to Ruth Livingston 37,500

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 50.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 69x100; Joseph P. O'Donnell to Catharine A. McGuire 1

GERARD AV, e s, 300 ft n of James, or 167th, St, 100x125; also Arcularius Place, s s, 249.7 ft e of Gerard Av, 50x100; Henry Stiess to Margaretha Stiess..... 1

GRAND ST, 451, 453, 455; Division St, 266 to 270½; Sarah A. Hadley and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another... 1

GRAND ST, 451, 453, 455; Division St, 266 to 270½; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Samuel Mandel and others..... 1

JACKSON AV, s w corner of 163d St, 98.8x75; George J. Fernschild and wife to Mary Schafer 1

LEXINGTON Av, e s, 20.5 ft n of 57th St, 20x60; Estelle Rodgers to Edgar B. Van Winkle 21,500

ST. ANN'S AV, 647 and 649, 50.3x86.11x 50x91.8; Mary Schafer and another to George J. Fernschild..... 1

STEBBINS AV, s e s, 433.9 ft n e of Freeman St, 25x66.6x23.11x73.5; Joseph Mora to Abraham Cahn 1

WASHINGTON ST, 360 and 362, 44x75; John A. Straley, referee, to Julius Wolff 33,100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 100 ft s of 178th St, 53.6x37.7x21.7, gore; Rosa H. Butenschon to Joseph P. McGowan..... $1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 175 ft s of 178th St, runs e 158.11x n 75 to Millbrook centre line x s e —x s 21.6 to beginning; Rosa H. Butenschon to Joseph P. McGowan, ½ part 2,500

WEBSTER AV, e s, 175 ft s of 178th St, runs e 158.11x n 75 to Millbrook centre line x s e — x s 21.6 to beginning; John J. Ituner, by guardian, to Joseph P. McGowan, ½ part..... 2,500

WOODY CREST AV, w s, 158.7 ft n of 163d St, 37.9x99.11x37.6x65.3; Harriet A. Ver Planck and another to Alexander J. Rummler 100

1ST AV, 1,135 and 1,137, 32x64; Elizabeth L. Riley to Hester C. Wrightman.. 1

2D AV, w s, 75.11 ft s of 97th St, 25x 100; David B. Ogden, referee, to Magdalena Frank..... 13,200

3D AV, 1,536, 28x100; Marcus Beckmann to Marx Jacobs..... 1

3D AV, s e s, Lot 84, map of Claremont, 50x125x100x125; Catharine A. McGuire to Joseph P. O'Donnell 1

4TH AV, e s, 114.11 ft s of 27th St, 33.1x 100; John H. Eddy to Leonard R. Kerr, 1-24 part 100

4TH AV, e s, 114.11 ft s of 27th St, 33.1x 100; Walter Asche to Leonard R. Kerr, 1-24 part 100

4TH AV, e s, 114.11 ft s of 27th St, 33.1x 100; Mary E. Kerr to Leonard R. Kerr, all title 1

4TH AV, e s, 114.11 ft s of 27th St, 33.1x 100; Emma Hayes and Juliet Hyneman to Leonard R. Kerr, 1-16 part..... 100

4TH AV, e s, 114.11 ft s of 27th St, 33.1x 100; William Jolley to Leonard R. Kerr, 1-32 part 100

4TH AV, e s, 114.11 ft s of 27th St, 33.1x 100; Francis Jolley to Leonard R. Kerr, 1-32 part 100

4TH AV, e s, 114.11 ft s of 27th St, 33.1x 100; Lawrence R. and William E. Eddy, by guardian, to Leonard R. Kerr, 2-24 part 10,560

5TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 127th St, 50x 100; Joseph Hamershlag to Thomas P. Sinnott 1

2D ST, 243, s s, 25.2x74.1; Simon Hoffmann and wife to Edward McManus.. 23,000

19TH ST, 41 West, 25x92; Morris J. Warnstadt to Henry Corn..... 100

43D ST, 310 East, 17x100.5; Anna E. Nehrbas to William Delaney..... 7,200

44TH ST, 413 West, 25x100.4; John J. Fritz to Margaret M. Fritz..... 1,000

65TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Ella J. Breckinridge to C. L. Delano 1

74TH ST, 326 East, 25x102.2; Abraham Cahn to Joseph Mora..... 1

82D ST, s s, 273 ft e of Avenue A, 18.9x 102.2; Jacob Littau and another to Fanny Klein ..... Gift

82D ST, s s, 273 ft e of Avenue A, 18.9x 102.2; Fanny Klein to William Klein.. Gift

83D ST, s s, 306.8 ft w of 3d Av, 25.7x 102.2; Marx Jacobs to Marcus Beckmann. 1

84TH ST, n s, 201.8 ft w of 2d Av, 20x 102; Bernhard Boltzenthal to Louis Bogner 1

84TH ST, s s, 587.9 ft w of 3d Av, 25.7x 102.2; John H. Judge, referee, to Salomon Marx 12,000

86TH ST, 45 West, 25x100.8; Cornelius W. Luyster and wife to Joseph M. Lichtenauer 100

95TH ST, 158 East, 15.9x100.8; Sarah C. Ryan to Thomas Adelson and Moses A. Sloane 15,500

99TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 55.1 to w s of old Bloomingdale Road x101.4 x45.3x100.11; Mary H. Hubbard to Nathaniel A. McBride..... 100

99TH ST, s s, 180.1 ft e of Broadway, 33.8 to centre of old Bloomingdale Road x 101.4x31.10x101.4; Mary H. Hubbard to Nathaniel A. McBride 100

111TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 54x 100.11; Max Goldstein and wife to Jennie Shenker 1

117TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; Clarence J. Hartley and wife to William S. Gordon 1

120TH ST, s s, 177.7 ft e of 2d Av, 19.3x 100.11; Isaac Stevens, executor and trustee, to William Steffens..... 8,650

123D ST, n s, 88 ft w of Pleasant Av, 50x100.11; Richard Landwehr to Ratje Bunke 1

125TH ST, n s, 170 ft e of 2d Av, 20x 99.11; Wallace S. Johnson and another, executors, to Clara Kennedy..... 6,825

132D ST, 32 West, 25x99.11; Barbara J. Davis to Levi Kaufmann..... 1

134TH ST, 740 East, 16.8x60; Herman Popper to Emma Popper..... 1

134TH ST, 742 East, 16.8x60; Herman Popper to Lena Popper..... 1

140TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 100.11; Walter D. Starr to Arthur S. Lutz 25

159TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Julius Schneider and others to Mary T. McMahon 100

Recorded Leases.

BOOKMAN, Jacob, to John O'Connor; 3d Av, 261, s e corner of 21st St, 9 9-12 years..... $2,000

CONSTABLE, William, to Louis Schiller; Grand St, 528, 3 years..... 800

DORZBACHER, Henry, to Fred Bingell; 8th St, 32 East, 5 years..... 1,200

ESPER, Frederick, to Frank J. Hahn; 150th St, 457 and 459 West, 5 1-6 years. 3,000

FRANK, Mary E., to Thomas J. Barry; Centre St, 73, 5 years..... 1,800

GOOD, Brent, to George Schutter and another; Washington St, 657, 5 years..... 4,050

GUNZ, Charles T., to John G. Starr; Park Av, 582, 5 years..... 1,000

JAMES, Maria L., to Ralph A. Schoenberg; 95th St, 164 West, 5 years..... 900

KAHRS, Daniel F., to Jacob Stroh; 2d Av, 1,470, 3 years..... $600, 660

ZBOROWSKI, Elliott, to John Bittner; Broadway, n w corner of 40th St, 47.5x 82.10x irregular, 10 years..... 10,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ADELSON, Thomas, and Moses A. Sloane to Sarah C. Ryan; 158 East 95th St, 2 years $3,500

BOLEN, Georgiana, to Frank Gass; road from Throgg's Neck Point to West Chester Village, n e corner of street from public road to public square, Throgg's Neck, 2 yrs 3..... 500

CAHN, Abraham, to Joseph Mora; Stebbins Av, s e s, 433.9 ft n w of Freeman St, 1 year 1,000

CARR, Edward T., to Franklin Savings Bank; 109 and 162 West 101st St, 1 year 17,000

CONNICK, Andrew J., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 5th Av, w s, 28.4 ft s of 28th St, 5 years..... 200,000

EICKWORT, Louis, to Sarah and Antoinette Gregory; Hughes Av, w s, 146.4 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 2 years..... 2,500

EICKWORT, Louis, to Sarah and Antoinette Gregory; Hughes Av, w s, 165 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 2 years..... 2,500

EICKWORT, Louis, to Sarah and Antoinette Gregory; Hughes Av, w s, 179.8 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 2 years..... 2,500

FARLEY, John T. and Marie T., to Louis T. Haggin; Madison Av, e s, 50 ft s of 50th St, 1-3 year..... 85,000

FERRIS, Eugene, to Clara J. Chase; 81 Nassau St, 2 years..... 10,000

FRANK, Magdalena, to Henry Lowy; 1,872 2d Av, 2 years..... 3,800

GARVEY, Joseph M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 552 10th Av, 5 years..... 4,000

GIORDANO, Tommaso, to Louis Gates; Prospect Av, e s, 117.2 ft n of 180th St, new line, installments 1,000

GREENWALD, Samuel, to Leopold Schmeidler and Irving Bachrach; 371 and 373 East 10th St, demand..... 1,500

GREENWALD, Pauline, or Pauline L., and Louis, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 250 West 36th St, 5 years..... 22,000

HOULAHAN, John J., to Frieda Hart; 2d Av, s w corner of 63d St, demand... 20,000

JACOBS, Marx, to Marcus Beckmann; 1,536 2d Av, 5 years..... 36,000

JONES, Margaret, to H. Elizabeth Oliver; e ½ of Lot 912, map of Village of Wakefield, 5 years 700

KAHN, Jacob, to Beadleston & Woerz; 1,470 2d Av, s e corner of 77th St, saloon lease, demand..... 1,500

KERR, Leonard R., to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 4th Av, e s, 114.11 ft s of 27th St, 3 years 55,000

KERR, Leonard R., and wife to William S. Kerr, guardian, &c.; 26th St, n s, 100 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... 15,000

KLEIN, Fanny and William, to Johanna and Jacob Littauer; 82d St, s s, 273 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years..... 1,500

KLEIN, Fanny and William, to Johanna and Jacob Littauer; 82d St, s s, 273 ft e of Avenue A; 10 years..... 7,000

KOPPEL, Louise and Charles D., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 126 East 58th St, 1 year 1,100

KOPPEL, Louise and Charles D., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 126 East 58th St, 3 years 12,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 451 to 455 Grand St and 266 to 270½ Division St, 1 year..... 40,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 451 to 455 Grand St and 266 to 270½ Division St, 1 year..... 9,000

MANDEL, Samuel, and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 451 to 455 Grand St and 266 to 270½ Division St, 1 year.. 2,375

MARX, Salomon, to William H. Williams and another, trustees; 84th St, s s, 587.9 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 10,450

McBRIDE, Nathaniel A., to Mary H. Hubbard; 99th St, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway; also 99th St, s s, 150.1 ft e of Broadway, 3 years 25,000

McRAE, Christopher, to Harlem Savings Bank; Prospect Av, s e corner of 180th St, 1 year 1,600

MOSEBECK, George F., to George Ehret; 110th St, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year. 1,500

O'DONNELL, Joseph P., to the American Savings Bank; Marcher Av, e s, Lot 84, map of Claremont, 3 years..... 3,500

PREUSS, Bernardine, to West Side Savings Bank; 211 West 106th St, 1 year.. 40,000

REILLY, Michael, to New York Savings Bank; 30th St, s s, 139.7 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 7,000

RICHEY, David, and William J. Brown to A. Frances M. Clark; 5th Av, n e corner of 118th St, 2 years..... 31,000

RICHEY, David, and William J. Brown to Augustus F. Holly; 5th Av, e s, 25.5 ft n of 118th St, 3 years 22,000

RICHEY, David, and William J. Brown to the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females; 118th St, n s, 8 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 13,000

RUMMLER, Alexander J., to Edward E. Black; Woodycrest Av, w s, 138.7 ft n of 163d St, 1 year..... 4,500

RUMMLER, Alexander J., to Edward E. Black; Woodycrest Av, w s, 138.7 ft n of 163d St 1 year..... 2,600

RUPPERT, Jacob, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Southern Boulevard, or 123d St, s s, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 250x 200 to 123d St, 2 years..... 400,000

ST. LAWRENCE REALTY COMPANY to International Banking and Trust Company; 135 Broadway, n w corner of Cedar St, extends to Temple St; also, Broadway, 137, 10 years from July 6, 1899 300,000

SCHAFER, Mary and Simon, to American Mortgage Company; Jackson Av, s w corner of 163d St, 1 year..... 7,000

SCHUHMANN, Frederick, to Victor Klingenbeck; 1,678 and 1,680 Bathgate Av, 1 year 7,000

SCHUHMANN, Frederick, to Emil Salinger; 1,678 and 1,680 Bathgate Av, instalments 3,088

SCHWABB, Fanny, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 518 East 12th St, 1 year 8,000

SINNOTT, Thomas P., to Joseph Hamershlag; 5th Av, e s, 49.11 ft s of 127th St, 1 year..... 30,000

SINNOTT, Thomas P., to Joseph Hamershlag; 5th Av, e s, 49.11 ft s of 127th St, 1 year 17,500

SOLOMON, Abraham, and Samuel Hauben to Arnold Kohn; 3d St, n s, 303.11 ft from n corner of Avenue B and 3d St; also Avenue B, n s, 303.11 ft from n e corner of Avenue B and 3d St, secures advances 21,500

STEARNS, William H., to State Trust Company; 11 East 23d St, 2 years..... 25,000

STEARNS, William H., to State Trust Company; 137 and 139 West 45th St, 2 years 25,000

STEARNS, William H., to State Trust Company; 24 East 22d St, 2 years..... 25,000

STEFFENS, William, to Ashbel P. Fitch; 150th St, s s, 177.7 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year. 5,000

SULLIVAN, Mary, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 58th St, n s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 3,000

TOPLITZ, Solomon E., to Samson L. Toplitz; 113th St, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 1,000

UHLE, Frederick, to Henry Stopelfeldt; 87 Manhattan St, 5 years 3,000

VAN WINKLE, Edgar B., to Union Dime Savings Institution; Lexington Av, e s, 20.5 ft n of 57th St, 1 year..... 12,000

WERSCHINSKY, Johanna, to Rochmel Ukraimczky; 143 Goerck St, 2 years... 600

WIGHTMAN, Hester C., to Frederic D. Shear; 1,135 and 1,137 1st Av, 1 year.. 2,000

WILLIAMS, Elizabeth A., to New York Life Insurance Company; Hamilton Terrace, e s, 20 ft n of 141st St, 5 years.... 7,500

WRIGHT, William H., to Alexander Mackenzie and others; Marion Av, w s of new line, 264 ft n of 194th St, 3 years... 4,000

WRIGHT, William H., to James Stone and others, executors, &c.; Marion Av, w s, 239 ft n of 194th St, 5 years..... 4,500

WRIGHT, William H., to Annie T. Merritt; Marion Av, w s, 289 ft n of 149th St, 5 years 4,500

ZUELCH, Henry, to John and Elizabeth Woell; 35th St, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

FREUND, Bernhard, to Charles S. Bloomfield..... $1,233

HASSETT, Edmund J., and another, administrators, &c., to James F. Hassett, ½ part..... 6,000

HASSETT, Edmund J., and another, administrators, &c., to Ann F. Hassett, ½ part..... 6,000

HAYWARD, Sarah W., to Isaac Pierce... Nom.

HENDRICKSON, Julia C., to Minnie Hornickel 1,000

KERR, Mary E., to Olney & Comstock, trustees..... Nom.

NICHOLS, Theodore P., and another, executors, &c., to Antoinette L. Milbank.. Nom.

NICHOLS, Theodore P., and another, executors, &c., to Antoinette L. Milbank.. Nom.

SCHLEEFFLER, Peter, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee..... 6,200

STATE BANK to Rebecca Cohn..... Omitted

THE PARK MORTGAGE COMPANY to Emilie Southard, executrix, &c..... 6,750

TOPLITZ, Samson L., to Charles A. Brodek 1,000

TURNER, Herbert B., to Addie L. Correll 18,000

Mechanics' Liens.

FULTON AV, 1,171 and 1,173; Heck, Wahlig & Co. against Jacob Reid and Philip Jaeger, owners and contractors.. $737

11TH ST, 610 to 614 East; Joseph Barrett against Harris Goldberg, owner; Sam Grodinsky, contractor..... 23

105TH ST, 71 East; Feilbie & Spencer against Michael J. Naughton, owner and contractor 454

123D ST, 426 to 428 East; Joseph Goldstein against Virginia Brugnelli, owner and contractor..... 105

139TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 200x100; John W. Scarnes against William Rankin, owner; Guilfoy & Partridge, contractors..... 940

165TH ST, s s, extends from Prospect Av to Stebbins Av, 195.3x37—232; Benedetto Avellano against Louther S. Horne, owner and contractor..... 205

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, or 133d St, s s, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 250x200 to 132d St; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, with Jacob Ruppert, two payments.....$400,000

Lis Pendens.

JACKSON AV, w s, 134.3 ft n of Clifton St, 19.9x75; Louise N. Bristow against Julius H. Newman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Hall.

JAMES ST, 67, and 41 Oliver St; Isaac Boehm against Clara Mass and others, (action to declare deeds void, &c.;) attorneys, Ross & Putzel.

LEROY ST, 66 and 68; Ida M. W. Lentilhon, trustee, against Blooma De Frece, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Odell.

WEEKS ST, w s, at n e corner of Lot 19, map of the village of Mount Hope, 50x95x4.3 to the Concourse, x82.11x48.11 to the beginning, being part of said lot; Emeline A. and Mary E. Waters against Mary J. and John J. Barry, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

1ST AV, 659 and 661; Gregorio De Quesada against Robert McGill and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

2D AV, 1,800, n e corner of 93d St, 25.8x75; the Berger Manufacturing Company against Morris Bamberger and another, (action to enforce mechanic's lien;) attorney, R. W. Keene.

41ST ST, 226 West; Elizabeth Wagner, executrix, &c., against Peter G. Banks and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dailey, Bell & Crane.

79TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of 2d Av, 55x102.2x irregular, two actions; Henry Blum and another against Samuel Shapiro and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Arnstein.

90TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Suson Decker against George Nicholas and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Perkins & Jenkins.

97TH ST, n s, 182.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.6x 100.11; Germania Life Insurance Company against Benjamin F. Romaine and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

100TH ST, s s, 223.3 ft w of Park Av, 40x 100.11; Hyman Olansky and another against Henry Kaufman, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Blenenfeld & Aoratis.

104TH ST, n s, 92.6 ft w of 4th Av, 12.6x100.11; City Real Estate Company against Louise Weber and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

112TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100.11; Leni L. Dietz against Martin Prenzlau and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Suit & P.

118TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.10; Henry F. Schwartz against Giuditta Cavinato and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Perkins & Jackson.

167TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x 81.7; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Arthur J. Noonan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. J. Winston.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.70½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.43⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28⅜
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.09⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¾@.08⅜
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.05½
Pork, mess	11.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	6.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, March 20.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@68c; No. 2 red, 68½c; No. 2 corn, 36¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 36¾c; No. 2 oats, white, 26½@27c; No. 3 white, 26½c; No. 2 rye, 35@35½c; No. 2 barley, 37@43c; No. 1 flaxseed and No. 1 Northwestern, $1.65; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per barrel, $10.80@11.42½; lard, per 100 lb, $5.85@5.87½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6@$6.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.30@$6.40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24½; sugars, cutloaf, $6; granulated, $5.44; clover, contract grade, $8.40.

COTTON.—A full recovery from yesterday's sharp decline was scored within the first hour on the Cotton Exchange to-day. The bull faction continued in power throughout the balance of the session despite the fact that business for investment account came in with extreme tardiness and enthusiasm failed to reach the high pitch hoped for by the market's friends. The foundation for a rise of 4 to 8 points on the call and a later return of 3 to 5 points on the setback consisted of very strong Liverpool cables, (in place of an expected break in sympathy with yesterday's weakness here,) and fairly good buying orders from Europe. Supplementing these influences were numerous advices from the Eastern belt stating in effect that planters were becoming thoroughly discouraged by continued rains. Rumors that a formidable bear clique was undergoing formation, together with evident reluctance of the outside public to join with leading room bulls in another endeavor to bulge prices, created a certain feeling of unrest at times during the day, but exerted no positive influence upon the market. The interior semi-weekly figures averaged up bullishly, as predictions had led the trade to expect. In view of the surprise furnished by Liverpool this morning, room operators were naturally reluctant to assume extensive new commitments late in the session pending receipt of to-morrow's advices from the English market. The close was quiet but steady, with prices 8 to 13 points net higher. Spot cotton in the local market ruled quiet and unchanged, with middling upland quoted 9⅞c and middling Gulf 10¼c. Sales were 1,700 bales. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, firm, 9 7-16c; Mobile, nominal, 9½c; Savannah, quiet, 9¾c; Charleston, quiet and nominal

WANTED TO SEE THE WORLD.

Boy Who Ran Away from Home Caught in a Hotel Bed.

With the sum of $2.65 in his pocket, Rudolph Carpenter, the nine-year-old son of the late James H. Carpenter, founder of the Carpenter Steel Company, at Reading, Penn., started out on Monday to see the world. His wanderings came to an abrupt end yesterday morning, when he was found in bed in Dalton's Hotel, at Chambers and West Streets, with only 85 cents of his capital remaining.

Rudolph, who lives with his mother at 32 West Ninety-second Street, was sent out to make a purchase, and did not return. His mother communicated with the police and a general alarm was sent out. It appears that on leaving the house the boy took a car down town, where he made a tour, gazing at some of the tall office buildings, and, finally strolling toward the North River, crossed over in a ferryboat. After exploring the railroad stations he concluded that he had seen enough of this world for one day, and returned to New York. He made his way to Dalton's Hotel, where he demanded a "man's room."

The clerk, after giving him a room, became suspicious and called in a policeman, who took the boy to the Leonard Street Station House, where he was turned over to his mother in the morning. He told the police that this was his second experience at running away.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

EDWIN A. CURRIER.—The liabilities of Edwin A. Currier, proprietor of the restaurant at 144 Fulton Street, and who made an assignment Monday, are reported to be about $30,000. He did a large business, averaging last year about $36,000, but it is said there was no profit in it, the price of provisions being high, and the rent higher than he could stand.

DANIEL H. GILMAN.—A judgment for $234,927 was entered yesterday against Daniel H. Gilman of 11 Broadway, in favor of Tracy H. Harris, on an account started Dec. 1, 1893, between Edward F. Brown, as assignee of Jacob F. Wyckoff, and Mr. Gilman, amounting on that date to $170,429. The interest since then and the costs foot up to $64,498. Mr. Brown assigned the claim to Harriet V. Deshler, who transferred it to Mr. Harris.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOSEPH VIDOOTZKY.—Joseph Vidootzky, a clerk, residing at 43 Gouverneur Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $57,674, and no assets. He was formerly of Wolff & Vidootzky, wholesale dealers in salt fish at 37 Canal Street, who went out of business two years ago. The largest creditors are Charles Morrison & Co., $45,665 for fish sold to petitioner's firm. On Feb. 6, 1898, Wolff & Vidootzky turned over their entire assets to Charles Morrison & Co.

NATHAN MARKS.—Nathan Marks, salesman at 202 Bowery, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,714 and no assets. He was formerly in the tailoring business at 202 Bowery.

MICHAEL MILLER.—Michael Miller, a clerk, of 177 East Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,305 and assets of $500 in old debts. All his books were destroyed by fire at 236 Cherry Street in 1895.

LOUIS D. SAHLER.—Louis D. Sahler, a furniture dealer at Kingston, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $15,360 and no assets. He was of Sahler & Buley, who made an assignment Sept. 26, 1898, the assets realizing $2,957.

VINCENZO CAMPERLENGO—JAMES LANG.—Vincenzo Camperlengo, otherwise known as James Lang, of 338 Water Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,196 and no assets.

A. A. MARCUS & SON.—Alfred A. Marcus & Son, real estate and diamond dealers in Boston, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. The liabilities are given at $164,990; assets, $575.

A. M. HUNTER'S FAILURE.

Announced to be Due to His Inability to Settle an Account.

The failure on Monday of Arthur M. Hunter of the New York Stock Exchange, which was erroneously laid in turn to unlucky speculations in Third Avenue and to legal complications, was explained in a measure yesterday, when the law firm of Howland & Murray of 35 Wall Street gave out the following statement on behalf of a client:

"Richard A. Johnson of Washington, D. C., a member of the New York Stock Exchange, said to-day, in regard to the failure yesterday of Arthur M. Hunter, a member of the Exchange, that the statement that the failure was due to legal complications was untrue. Mr. Hunter's suspension on the Exchange was due to his inability to meet a balance of account owing to Mr. Johnson, and amounting to $50,000. This account began in July or August last, soon after the dissolution of Mr Hunter's former firm. The account is undisputed, and is connected with no transactions or legal complications of any kind in which Mr. Hunter may be interested."

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, March 20, the first name being that of the debtor:

BLOCH, Joseph—F. H. Hunekе.... bar	$147
BULL, Edwin A., and Edward L. Donaldson—Mary Mensching	484
BROWN, William L.—William R. H. Martin and another	86
BUFFALO and NIAGARA FALLS Land Investment Company—City of New York	83
CURRAN, Jane—William G. Flammer....	107
CUSHMAN, E. Holbrook and William F. Angelica B. Faber, and George F. Williamson, executors, &c.—George Bower.	5,395
CRUIKSHANK, Clarence D.—A. Ginsburg and another	20
DIAMOND, Charles H.—C. H. Benner, Jr.	69
EISENBAUM, William—City of New York	203
DAUB, Frederick W.—City of New York.	43
EASTON COMPANY—City of New York.	610
EAST SIDE SALESMEN'S PROTECTIVE Association—Annie Goldstein, administratrix, &c., costs	98
FREEMAN, Meyer, and Rettie Vineberg—S. Rosenson	506
FISHER, Edward J. and James J., individually, &c.—Marie Carroll	317
FITCH, Benjamin—City of New York....	92
FLANAGAN, Richard and Thomas—W. P. Tostevin	2,308
FALLON, Stephen A.—F. M. Farber, costs	82
FRIEDLINE, Louisa C.—The J. L. Mott Iron Works	480
GIBBS, Anna Von B.—C. Lorenzen.....	284
GARDNER, Edward W.—Ella Johnson and another, administratrix, &c.....	969
GENET, Augusta G.—the President, &c., of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, costs	90
GILMAN, Daniel H.—T. H. Harris.....234,927
HINCHLIFFE BREWING AND MALTing Company—City of New York.....	51
HILLES, Lewis B.—Henry M. Kelser...	80
HUGHES, Chrisey—Julia F. Lemke.....	75
HANO, Jacob L.—City of New York.....	129
HARVISON, Thomas—Thomas Owens and others	288
HOOPER, William B.—L. A. Lockwood.	46
HARDY, Charles—John Bland.....	37
HELMAN, Louis and Zelig, also Rosa and George Brown—Elise Otto.....	210
HUNTER, James C.—A. A. McLeod, costs	91
HOFFMAN, Sarah—O. Schlegel..... costs	125
JOHNSON, Russell and Roswell H.—W. D. Haws, costs	106
JOHNSON, Edmund A.—Moneyweight Scale Company.....	40
LOMBARDI, Charles—... and William H. Lee—J. E. Nichols and others	205
LEDERER, John M.—S. J. Berry and others	303
VANDERBILT, Irene N.—D. Mayer.....	124
MEITZ, Otto—Thomas Morgan.....	32
MASSAS, Stavro—Oscar Lion and another	37
McCANDLESS, Charles E.—Harry W. Fairfax	219
McCOLL, Francis P.—G. A. Greene.....	3,202
NOBLETT, Edward A.—The City of New York	142
PORTER, Charles F., and George W. Short—W. S. Hollingsworth, costs.	27
QUINN, James—Engel, Heller & Co.....	187
ROSS, Frederick A.—John Kennedy.....	357
ROSS, Frederick A.—John Kennedy.....	250
REILLY, Mary—Henry Eggers and another	83
SURBRIDGE, Raymond—E. J. Batchelor and another	173
SCHLANSKY, Herbe—H. Feuerstein.....	32
SCHREIBER, Otto—C. Karow.....	103
SPEAR, Miron—F. L. Norman.....	31
SANDS, Charles J., and John J. Lyons—the Mutual Bank	296
SHEPARD, Walter T.—The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company.....	183
SLOAN, Samuel C.—The Eagleton, costs.	70
SHERMAN, John D. W.—Consolidated Ice Company.....	132
STRICKER, John—D. B. Powell and others	150
THE EAST RIVER ELECTRIC LIGHT Company, (otherwise Thomson-Houston Electric Company,) and Manhattan Electric Light Company—Frederick Klein.....	362
TIBBALS BOOK COMPANY—City of New York	51
SAMUEL NAFERO COMPANY—Charles Printing Company	307
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY. —S. Di Paolo	683
H. B. LOUNSBURY COMPANY—C. A. Stewart	139
VANDERBILT, Harriet H., executrix, &c. —Cowles Engineering Company, &c....	645
WATSON, John H., Jr.—City of New York.	142
WAXMAN, Abraham—S. Weiner.....	140
WERDENSCHLAG, Abraham—C. Lacombe.....	210
ZELLER, Jane—G. A. Irvanowieus.....	13
ZOELE, Robert P.—M. Kohn.....	201

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the VANCE ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 12th day of March, 1900, notice is hereby given by the undersigned, John H. Cheever, receiver of the above-named corporation, the Vance Electric Company, that he has been duly appointed receiver of said corporation, and has duly qualified as such, and entered upon the performance of his duties, and that pursuant to law and to an order entered herein on the 19th day of March, 1900, said receiver requires and notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said corporation to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said company, and all creditors and persons having claims against the aforesaid company, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the undersigned, the duly appointed receiver of said company, and also to all persons holding any open or subsisting contract with the aforesaid company to present the same in writing and in detail to the subscriber, the said receiver of the Vance Electric Company, at his office, No. 136 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on or before the 25th day of April, 1900.—Dated New York, March 20th, 1900.

JOHN H. CHEEVER, Receiver.
WALTER L. MCCORKLE, Attorney for Receiver, 29 Wall Street, City and County of New York. mh21-1aw3wW

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF HON. HENRY A. Bischoff, made and entered herein March 10, 1900, all persons interested in a certain mortgage given by JOHN PENDLETON and HESTER PENDLETON, his wife, to ALBERT EAMES, dated Sept. 15, 1857, and recorded at Liber 548 of Mortgages, Page 190, upon the property known as No. 4 West 22nd St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-second Street, distant one hundred and twenty feet from the southwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street; thence running westerly along Twenty-second Street twenty-six feet three inches to the centre of a party wall; thence southerly on a line parallel with Fifth Avenue and through the centre of the said party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-second Street twenty-six feet three inches; thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning, are hereby required to show cause on the 26th day of April, 1900, before one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at Part. I., Special Term of the Supreme Court, held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, why said mortgage should not be discharged of record.

JAMES T. LEWIS,
Attorney for Petitioner,
120 Broadway, New York City.
mh14-1aw6wW

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY vs. THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of an interlocutory decree filed and entered in this suit on the 20th day of March, 1900, notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of March, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and State of New York, a hearing will be had before me for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not it is necessary for the proper protection and conservation of the property of the defendant Third Avenue Railroad Company that obligations or indebtedness of the receiver should be created, or receiver's certificates issued, and to what amount and for what purpose or purposes, and as to the proper terms and provisions of any such certificates, and the most advantageous method of disposing thereof.

Dated New York, March 21, 1900.
ARTHUR H. MASTEN,
Master in Chancery.
U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of New York.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY vs. THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of an interlocutory decree filed and entered in this suit on the 20th day of March, 1900, notice is hereby given that all claims and demands against the defendant Third Avenue Railroad Company must be presented to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of May, 1900, at his office, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and State of New York.

The first hearing before me will be had on the 22d day of May, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the said office, No. 67 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated New York, March 21, 1900.
ARTHUR H. MASTEN,
Master in Chancery.
U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of New York. mh21-2aw6wW&F&my2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Unique Art Glass and Metal Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of April 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the Art Glass and Metal Company.—Dated New York, March 12th, 1900.

UNIQUE ART GLASS AND METAL COMPANY,
By GEORGE W. BAYLEY, President.
mh14-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COWMAN, EDWARD D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. COWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1900 GEORGE G. CARTER, MATTHEW V. B. SCHRYVER, Executors. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for the Executors, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. ff-1aw6mW City.

COX, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA COX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1899. ISABELLA VACHE COX, Executrix. MARY ELIZA COX, Executrix. WM. HOPKINS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o18-1aw6mW

DOWDALL, THOMAS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary A. Davin, Rose De Cator, Kate Brennan, Anna McCarthy, and Kate Carolin, the heirs at law and next of kin of THOMAS DOWDALL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry E. J. DAVIN of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas Dowdall, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 4th day of May, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 9th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
mh14-1aw6wW

FRIES, JOHN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHARLES FRIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jno. Alex. Beall, their attorney, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of May, 1900.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. LOUISA FRIES. LOUIS A. RODENSTEIN, Executors. JNO. ALEX. BEALL, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. o25-1aw6mW

GIGLIO, SILVESTRO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRO GIGLIO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1900. PROVIDENCE GIGLIO, Executrix. ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Executrix, 93 Nassau Street, New York City. j24-1aw6mW

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Vernum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz.: the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator. DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Att'ys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. s27-1aw6mW

MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bridget Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. JOHN MORRIS, Administrator. E. M. Wight, Attorney for Administrator, 61 Park Row, New York City. n15-1aw6mW

WALTER, GERTRUDE C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CORNELIA B. BARCLAY, Mary C. Biddle, Gertrude I. Babcock, Walter L. Cochran, Elizabeth B. W. Whitman, William S. Walter, Ross S. Walter, Bessie Bowditch Walter, William P. Walter, a first cousin of deceased, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Lucy Walter, daughter of William P. Walter, who was a first cousin of deceased, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained by petitioner; or, if said William P. Walter or Lucy Walter be dead, then to the widow of William P. Walter, if any, and to the husband of Lucy Walter, if any, and to their heirs and next of kin, if any, whose names, ages, residence, or whereabouts cannot by diligent inquiry be ascertained by petitioner, the heirs and next of kin of GERTRUDE C. WALTER, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, WALTER S. KEMEYS of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Gertrude C. Walter, late of the County of New York, deceased, Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 4th day of April, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Petitioner, 291 Broadway, New York City. f21-1aw8wW.

WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Marbury & Fox, No. 8 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1899. JOHANNA M. WILLIAMS, Administratrix; JAMES S. BEARNS, Administrator. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administrators. No. 8 Broad Street, New York. o25-1aw6mW

WILLITS, GEORGE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE S. WILLITS, late of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost and Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of January, 1900. MAUDE H. WILLITS, Executrix. CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mW&jy11

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—ALEXANDER INGLIS and Catherine Inglis, his wife, plaintiffs, against EDWARD D. DWYER and "Jane" Dwyer, his wife, the name "Jane" being fictitious, her true Christian name being unknown to plaintiffs; James Phelan, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Walter Stevenson, deceased, and "Mary" Phelan, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her true Christian name being unknown to plaintiffs; Samuel E. Dudley, Jr., and Mary A. Dudley, his wife; Kate Bloxham, Mary A. Soule, Charles Berrian, James G. Patton, Ada L. Hand, defendants.—Plaintiffs desire trial in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 4th, 1900.

MATTHEW P. RYAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 90 West Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, Samuel E. Duffey, Jane Dwyer, wife of Edward Dwyer, (the said name Jane being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiffs,) and Mary A. Soule:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 13, 1900.

MATTHEW P. RYAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address No. 90 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh14-1aw6wW&ap25

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LAWRENCE E. EMBREE, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of JOSEPH S. HALLS, deceased, plaintiff, against FREDERICK STOBBE, Mendel Schreiber, and Rachel Schreiber, his wife; John Kunze, (tenant, parlor floor;) Israel Metzner, (tenant of second floor;) William Ryan, (tenant, third floor,) defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 25, 1900.
ROBERT C. EMBREE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To Frederick Stobbe:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fifth day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1900.

ROBERT C. EMBREE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m7-1aw6wW.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDWARD E. McCALL, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of HOWARD LOCKWOOD & COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE HOWARD LOCKWOOD PUBLISHING COMPANY, Lionel Alers-Hankey, Carrie Alers-Hankey, Jameson Alers-Hankey, Gerald Alers-Hankey, and Brown Brothers & Company, defendants.—Summons with notice.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 8, 1899.

MARSH & WEVER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.
To Jameson Alers-Hankey, Carrie Alers-Hankey, and Gerald Alers-Hankey, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of February, 1900, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, which complaint was originally filed in said office on the 15th day of December, 1899.—Dated February 19, 1900.

MARSH & WEVER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
f21-1aw6wW&ap4

SUPREME COURT, VENUE, COUNTY OF New York.—VIOLA B. MARINE, plaintiff, against JAMES MILLS, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Feb. 9, 1900.

JACOB FROMME, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To the defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

JACOB FROMME, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f28-1aw6wW&ap13

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—THEODORE H. PRICE, William G. McCormick, Ralph G. M. Stuart Wortley, and Walter W. Price, as members of and composing the copartnership of Price, McCormick & Co., plaintiffs, against CHARLES E. TRICE, (whose first name is unknown to the plaintiffs, the name "Charles" being fictitious,) and John Doe, as members of and composing the copartnership of C. E. Trice & Co., and C. E. Trice & Co., defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 7th, 1900.
HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Post Office address and office, No. 111 Broadway, New York.

To the defendants, Charles E. Trice (whose first name is unknown to the plaintiffs, the name "Charles" being fictitious) and John Doe, as members of and composing the copartnership of C. E. Trice & Co., and C. E. Trice & Co.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Dated New York, March 6th, 1900.
HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh7-1aw6wW&ap18

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LOUISE E. HAMMOND, surviving plaintiff, against SARAH A. ELSWORTH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in the above-entitled action, and bearing date March 24, 1900, the undersigned, the referee appointed by said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the County of New York described in said judgment, namely:

PARCEL NO. 1.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street number 192 Franklin Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Franklin Street, sixty feet easterly from the easterly side of Greenwich Street; running thence northerly parallel with Greenwich Street seventy-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Franklin Street twenty feet; thence southerly seventy-five feet to Franklin Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Franklin Street twenty feet to the place of beginning.

PARCEL NO. 2.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street number 190 Franklin Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Franklin Street eighty feet easterly from the easterly side of Greenwich Street, running thence northerly parallel with Greenwich Street seventy-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Franklin Street twenty feet; thence southerly seventy-five feet to Franklin Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Franklin Street twenty feet to the place of beginning.

PARCEL NO. 3.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street numbers 373 and 375 Greenwich Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street twenty-five feet north from the northerly side of Franklin Street, running thence easterly parallel with Franklin Street sixty feet; thence northerly parallel with Greenwich Street fifty feet; thence westerly sixty feet to the easterly side of Greenwich Street, and thence southerly along the same fifty feet to the place of beginning.

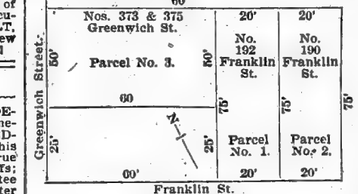

PARCEL NO. 4.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street numbers 124 and 126 West Street and 86 Dey Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of West Street with the northerly side of Dey Street, running thence northerly along West Street forty feet; thence easterly nearly parallel with Dey Street and through a party wall seventy-two feet; thence southerly and partly through a party wall forty-eight feet to the northerly side of Dey Street, and thence along the same sixty-seven feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

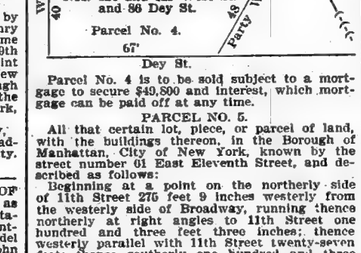

Parcel No. 4 is to be sold subject to a mortgage to secure $49,800 and interest, which mortgage can be paid off at any time.

PARCEL NO. 5.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street number 61 East Eleventh Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 11th Street 275 feet 9 inches westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, running thence northerly at right angles to 11th Street one hundred and three feet three inches; thence westerly parallel with 11th Street twenty-seven feet; thence southerly one hundred and three feet three inches to the northerly side of 11th Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-seven feet to the place of beginning.

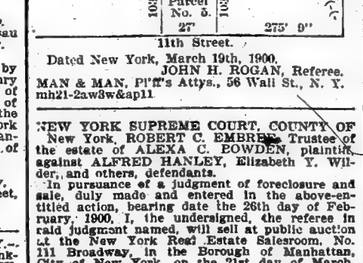

Dated New York, March 19th, 1900.
MAN & MAN, Pl'ff's Attys., 56 Wall St., N. Y. mh21-2aw3w&ap11

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York, ROBERT C. EMBREE, Trustee of the estate of ALEXA C. EOWDEN, plaintiff, against ALFRED HANLEY, Elizabeth Y. Wilder, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the County of New York described in said judgment, namely:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and in the block designated by the number Seventy-five (75) on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Pearl Street, distant ninety-eight (98) feet eleven (11) inches westerly from the northwest corner of Pearl Street and Fulton Street, which point is at or opposite the centre of a party wall; running thence northerly and nearly parallel with Gold Street, and through said party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet eight and three-quarters (8¾) inches to land sold by William and Elizabeth Smart to George Meyer; thence westerly and nearly parallel with Pearl Street twenty-five (25) feet nine and one-quarter (9¼) inches; thence southerly along the westerly side of the wall erected on the westerly side of the premises hereby mortgaged one hundred and three (103) feet nine and one-half (9½) inches to the northerly side of Pearl Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of Pearl Street twenty-four (24) feet three (3) inches to the point of beginning. Said premises being known as number Two hundred and fifty-five (255) Pearl Street.—Dated New York, 19th of March, 1900.

C. C. O'CONOR, Referee.
SCHENCK & PUNNETT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 19 Liberty Street, New York City.

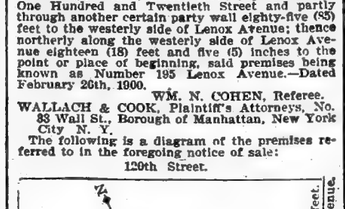

"SAPHO" TO GO TO JURY

Olga Nethersole Gets Case Transferred to General Sessions.

JUSTICE FURSMAN'S OPINION

Agrees that Charge Involves Exceptional Features and Should Be Prosecuted by Indictment.

An order presented by Lawyer A. Hummel, counsel for Miss Olga Nethersole and others engaged with her in the production of "Sapho," directing that their trial be transferred from the Court of Special Sessions, whither it had been sent by Magistrate Mott, to the Court of General Sessions, where, if an indictment by the Grand Jury is secured, it will be tried by a jury, was signed by Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday morning. The decision makes it necessary that the charges made against her should be brought before the Grand Jury by the District Attorney.

Justice Fursman telegraphed his decision to Mr. Hummel on Monday, and gave his reasons for it in court yesterday. His decision is, in part, as follows:

"The defendants are charged with producing a play at Wallack's Theatre, in New York, the production of which is claimed to be an offense against public decency, and therefore against Section 385 of the Penal Code. Application has been made, under Section 1,046 of the charter of Greater New York, for a certificate that it is reasonable that the charge now pending in the Court of Special Sessions be prosecuted by indictment

"The application is addressed to the discretion of the Court. This means that it calls for the exercise of judicial discretion where it is made to appear, and only where it is made to appear, that the case presents such exceptional features as to render a jury trial proper.

"In my judgment, the present case presents such exceptional features. The papers disclose that the play has been presented in various cities of the country without objection or substantial criticism on the ground of morality, and for a period in the City of New York without police interference. It does not seem possible that there can be any substantial contradiction as to the facts. The play itself and the manner of its production by the defendants and the several actors taking part in it must necessarily be always substantially the same, although it is possible that different inferences may be drawn by different minds from witnessing it.

"All men do not regard the same play or book or the actual visible conduct of others alike. Some minds are so sensitive as to be shocked by the undraped statue of the Venus de Milo, and regard the story of the merciful journey of the Lady Godiva as a shamefully indecent tale, while others find little to condemn in the lewd conversation of men and women whose lives are given over to debauchery and vice. This play is not to be condemned because it may shock the sensitiveness of the former or approved because it may gratify the latter.

"The question to be tried is: Is the play of such a character and so produced as to outrage the sense of public decency which is common among educated, modest, right-minded, fair-thinking men and women?

"The case is one of a kind that has heretofore rarely arisen. So many things in which both the public and the accused are interested are included in the final decision of this question that it presents features of much greater importance than those usually involved in the trial of a misdemeanor. It seems to me, therefore, proper and reasonable that this charge should be presented to a Grand Jury, and if an indictment is found, tried by the ordinary jury of twelve men.

"In all criminal matters of grave importance it has always been and still is the policy of our law that the accused shall be prosecuted by indictment and tried by a jury of his peers It is true that the laws permit crimes of a minor character to be tried and decided by a court of Special Sessions without the intervention of a jury, and, although I have no doubt that the defendants would receive a fair trial before the very honorable and intelligent gentlemen constituting that court, yet, inasmuch as the charge in this case is of so grave a character the circumstances attending it so peculiar, and the interests involved so important, I think it reasonable that the case should be investigated by a jury.

"I therefore order and direct that a certificate issue as prayed for."

Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly, who presented the matter in the police court, said that he was not surprised at Justice Fursman's opinion and that he would present his case promptly.

The Spree to Arrive Under a New Name.

The old North German Lloyd Steamship Spree is expected to enter this port to-day under her new name, Kaiserin Maria Theresa. The Spree, since her last visit to this port, has been lengthened sixty feet and made a twin-screw instead of a single screw vessel. The new vessel is 546 feet long, 52 feet beam, and 37 feet deep, and has a displacement of 15,000 tons. She has accommodations for 330 first cabin, 140 second cabin, and 900 steerage passengers. She is in command of Capt. Ludwig Stoermer.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure.

Royal Baking Powder is chosen for use by expert bakers and experienced housekeepers, and because of its great excellence has become the baking powder of general use throughout the world.

No article could have obtained so wide and wonderful a demand save through its superlative merits.

Highest of all in leavening strength.
—LATEST U.S. GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

CALDWELL-HAYES INQUEST.

Father of the Suicide Tells of His Son's Confession to Him.

After an all-day inquest into the deaths of Mrs. Mamie Hayes and Franklin L. Caldwell at the Hotel Endicott on Feb. 24, the jury under Coroner Bausch decided yesterday that Frank L. Caldwell, the young dentist, had killed Mrs. Hayes and then committed suicide. The witness who attracted the most attention was young Caldwell's father, Dr. D. M. Caldwell, who broke down on the stand in telling of a conversation he had held with his son regarding Mrs. Hayes.

"The day before the shooting," he said, "I went out to lunch with my son. He told me that he had something important to tell me. We were chums together, and had no secrets from each other. He said —" Here the witness burst into tears. It was some time before he could control himself sufficiently to go on.

"He told me that he was infatuated with Mrs. Hayes, and loved her passionately. 'I have got to get away from her to some place where I can't see her,' he said. 'I want to go away and let her forget all about me. I can't tell Dr. Hayes that I'm going because I love his wife. I must quit the dental business.'

"We made arrangements for him to depart the following Tuesday. He wanted to tell Mrs. Hayes how things were. He said that if she had been free he would have married her in a second. Afterward I saw him talking to Mrs. Hayes and she was crying. Then he told me that it was all over and that he had explained everything. At his suggestion I told Mrs. Hayes that a separation from her would be the best thing for him, but she said that she didn't want to part with him, and could never forget him."

Lizzie Williams, Mrs. Hayes's maid, told of the events immediately preceding the shooting, as did Dr. Hayes's nephew, Ralph E. Hayes.

Dr. Hayes testified that his wife had seemed to be nervous at dinner on the night of the shooting, and that Caldwell had often acted as if he had something on his mind.

$100,000 Fire at Port Richmond.

Damage to the amount of $100,000 was caused yesterday morning by a fire which destroyed three buildings belonging to the National White Lead Works, formerly the Jewett works, at Port Richmond, S. I. The buildings contained machinery and a quantity of white lead. The damage was fully covered by insurance. It took five hours to get the fire under control.

It's like running a race with death, dosing with guess remedies for a Cold. Take a good medicine that you know about—Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

LECTURES BY M. DE REGNIER.

French Poet to Speak at Columbia University and in Brooklyn.

M. Henri de Régnier, Lecturer this year of the Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard, who has given a series of eight lectures on "French Modern Poetry" under the auspices of that institution in Cambridge, has returned to this city and will lecture at Columbia University on March 23, 24, 26, and 29; also before the Alliance Française on the evening of March 24 in the hall of the Western Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, on West Fifty-seventh Street.

In Brooklyn he will appear at Adelphi College, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the Packer Institute. He will then visit Philadelphia, Bryn Mawr, Vassar, Cornell, Chicago, San Francisco, and New Orleans.

M. de Régnier and his wife—a poetess herself—will therefore travel this country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, though the shortness of their stay has compelled them to decline many invitations.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900,
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT at 7:45—Double Bill—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari and Perotti. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Scotti and Salignac.
Thurs. Aft., March 22, at 1 precisely—Third performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Ternina, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Pringle, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Evg., March 23, at 8—CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac and Scotti.
Sat. Aft., March 24, at 1:30—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Evg., March 24, at 8, at Popular Prices—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Emma Eames, Zelie de Lussan, and Clementine de Vere; MM. Dufriche, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari.
Sun. Evg., March 25, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Sembrich and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Plançon, Arthur Friedheim, pianist, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon. Evg., March 26, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Tues. Aft., March 27, at 12:45 precisely—Fourth performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Ternina, Susan Strong, Olitzka, Pevny, Molka-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Balance of repertoire will be announced to-morrow.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-MORROW EVENING, 9 O'CLOCK,
GRAND GALA CONCERT,
In aid of the American Hospital Ship "Maine" and the American and British Red Cross Societies.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
PROGRAMME.
1—OVERTURE, "Dinorah".....Meyerbeer
ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
2—BARCAROLLE.....Donizetti
Sig. CAMPANARI.
3—VALSE, "Printemps".....Leo Stern
Mme. SUZANNE ADAMS.
4—"Am Stillen Heerd," (Die Meistersinger)..Wagner
M. VAN DYCK.
5—ARIA, ("Sicilian Vespers").....Verdi
Mme. EMMA EAMES.
6—DUET, "La Ci Darem," (Don Giovanni)..Mozart
Mlle. ZELIE DE LUSSAN and Sig. SCOTTI.
7—La Sérénade de Don Juan.....Tschaikowsky
M. EDOUARD DE RESZKE.
8—a) Le Zéphir.....Mendelssohn
b) Jota de los Toreros.....Yradier
Mme. EMMA CALVE and Mme. CLEMENTINE DE VERE.
9—DUET, "Le Crucifix".....Faure
Mme. EMMA EAMES and M. PLANCON.
10—OVERTURE, "Rienzi".....Wagner
11—ARIA, "Ah, Fors e lui." (La Traviata).Verdi
Mme. SEMBRICH.
12—ARIA, "Lucrezia Borgia".....Donizetti
Herr BERTRAM.
13—"Emer's Farewell to Cuculiain," (Old Irish Melody.) Arranged and Orchestrated by C. Villiers Stanford.
Miss MARIE BREMA.
14—SERENADE, ("La Damnation de Faust").....Berlioz
M. PLANCON.
15—ARIA, "Rienzi".....Wagner
Mme. SCHUMANN-HEINK.
16—a) "The Star-Spangled Banner".....
Francis Scott Key
b) "God Save the Queen".....
Mme. NORDICA, WITH CHORUS.
17—MARCH, "Le Prophete".....Meyerbeer
ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
Conductors—MM. Mancinelli, Bevignani, and Emil Paur.
Accompanists—MM. Muller and Morgenstern.
Regular Opera Prices. Seats now on sale.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Thursday Evening, March 29, at 8.15.
Tuesday Evening, April 3, at 8:15.
First appearance here of
Herr ERNST VON SCHUCH,
Conductor of Royal Opera House, Dresden.
Soloists: Mme. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, and Sembrich; MM. Plançon and Van Rooy.
Increased Orchestra of 100.
Conductor.....Herr Ernst von Schuch
PRICES: 75c., $1, $1.50, and $2.50. Boxes, $8, $10, $15, and $20. Sale of seats begins on Monday, March 26th. Full particulars later.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY & 38TH ST.
LAST WEEK—EVGS., 8. SAT. MAT., 2.
HENRY IRVING and ELLEN TERRY.
To-night, Thurs. & Fri.—The Merchant of Venice.
Sat. Mat.—The Amber Heart & Waterloo.
Sat. Night—Nance Oldfield & The Bells.

NEXT WEEK,
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday,
Daniel Frohman will present
E. H. SOTHERN
VIRGINIA HARNED
In an elaborate production of
THE SUNKEN BELL.
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8.
MATS. TO-DAY & SAT.
LAST 4 NIGHTS. MADAME BUTTERFLY and NAUGHTY ANTHONY.
Thursday, Exquisite Floral Souvenirs.
March 26th—Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop."

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Yucca, strong woman; May Ganz, midget; Fire King. 2 Co's.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
This (Wed.) Aft., at 2:30.
Programme.
Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Gericke, Conductor.
SMETANA, Overture, "The Bartered Bride"; LALO, Symphonie Espagnole, for Violin and Orchestra in D minor; TSCHAIKOWSKY, "Hamlet," Fantasy Overture; BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 7, in A major. Soloist, I. ADAMOWSKI
Thurs. Evg., March 22, at 8:15.
Programme.
MOZART. Symphony in C major; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Pianoforte, No. 4, in G major; RICHARD STRAUSS, Symphonic Poem, "Thus spake Zarathustra"; WEBER, Overture to "Oberon." Soloist, ERNST VON DOHNANYI
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel,) at reg. prices. Adm., 60c.

CARNEGIE HALL, Wed. Ev., March 28, Prior to their departure for the Paris Exhibition, By approval of the U. S. Interior Department,
Exhibition Concert of the U. S.
Carlisle Indian Band.
55 Musicians and Zitkala Sa, Indian Girl Violinist, from the U. S. Indian School, Carlisle, Pa.
MR. DENNISON WHEELOCK..Musical Direc'r
NOTE—This concert is a repetition of that given at the White House, March 17th, by request of PRESIDENT McKINLEY.
Seats, $1.00, 75c. and 50c. Now on sale at box office and Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Fri., Mch. 23, at 2 P.M. Sat., Mch. 24, at 8:15 P.M.
Soloists { Miss MARIE BREMA...Mezzo Soprano
{ Mr LEO SCHULZ.....Violoncello
Overture, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; Aria from "Orphee," Gluck; Concerto for Violoncello, Schumann; Songs by Schubert, Brahms, Bruneau, Tschaikowsky; SYMPHONY, "OCEAN," RUBINSTEIN.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's and Rullman's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Tuesday Evening, April 3d, at 8:30,
MISS JULIE GEYER,
Pianist, assisted by
MLLE. ELSA RUEGGER,
'Cellist, (her last appearance in America,) and
Mr. GUSTAV DANNREUTHER, Violinist.
Mr. LEOPOLD LUCKSTONE, Accompanist.
Special Prices—Reserved Seats: Floor, $1.50 and $1.000; Balcony, 75c.; General Admission, 50c. Can be procured at leading Hotels and Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. L. M. Ruben, Mgr., Astor Court.

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MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT. CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. To-day and Saturday. The Pride of Jennico.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Saturday. WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 24th St. Mats. To-day and Saturday.
50th Time, Friday Ev'g. Souvenirs.
LAST WEEK. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS
MONTHS LATER. March 26—12

GARDEN THEATRE, 57th St. & Madison Av.
"Biggest kind of a hit."—Herald.
EV'GS, 8 O'C. MATS. TO-DAY AND SAT., 1:50.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production. HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

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INTERSCHOLASTIC SKATING RACES.
To-night at 8:15 o'clock.
ADMISSION, 50c. SKATES FREE.

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WORLD IN WAX, New Groups.
LAST WEEK OF THE
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Band Music. CINEMATOGRAPH.

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Nights 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE GREAT RUBY.
As played 200 NIGHTS at DALY'S THEATRE. Big cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman—100 others.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30.
42d St., Bway & 7th av
2 LAST WEEKS. MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS
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WALLACK'S. EV'GS, 8:15. SAT. MAT. 2:15.
—OLGA— NETHERSOLE | —IN THE— PROFLIGATE

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DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY.
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LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
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BURTON HOLMES LECTURES
THURSDAY at 11 & 8:15. FRIDAY at 3 & 8:15.
PARIS AND KLONDIKE MOTION PICTURES.
March 24, Manila at 3—Hawaii at 8:15.
March 29 and 30—The Grand Canon of Arizona.

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ENORMOUS SELLING OUT! TREMENDOUS DEMAND!

SCHLEY Music Hall, 34th St. & B'way. MAT. TO-DAY.
POLITE VAUDEVILLE.
EVENINGS, 8:15. MME. HERRMANN, McAVOY & MAY, CHAS. T. ALDRICH, EMMA CARUS, SANSONE & DE LILA.
POPULAR PRICES. PATRICE & COMPANY, WILLIAMS & TUCKER, QUAKER CITY Q'TET, GILBERT & GOLDIE, FROBEL & RUGE.

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THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. BOWERY BURLESQUERS
"Slumming"—Sensational Novelties

MANHATTAN LAST 2 WKS. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

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WHIRL-I-GIG and the latest Laughing Success SAPOLIO

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
19TH WEEK. WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

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A Rousing Revival at a Remarkable Reduction.
3d Year, 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat.
Next Week—BOHEMIAN GIRL. Patience

BIJOU Otojiro Kawakami, Sada Yacco & FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS, "Scarlet Snow" and "Tejio." Ev's 8:20. Mats. To-day and Saturday.

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Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—AS YOU LIKE IT.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT.
TO-NIGHT, Goethe Celebration,
"IPHIGINIE AUF TAURIS,"
Orest.....Carl Wagner

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MATINEE TO-DAY, 25 & 50c. MAY IRWIN in SISTER MARY.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS. 8:15. Sat. Mat.

Umbrellas.

All pure silk.
Women's, 26 inch, colors and black.
Men's, 28 inch, black,
Handles,—plain or silver trimmed Furze, Box or Arabian wood. New, handsome designs.
$1.85 and $2.25 each.
Value $3.50 to $5.00.

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Sale of real Shell Hair Ornaments.

Side Comb with "wave top," —3½ inches long. Extra heavy,—4½ inches long,
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Value, $2.00 per pair.

Shell Empire Combs,
75 cents and $1.00;
Value, $1.50 to $2.75.

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$1.75 each.

Real Shell Barrettes,
25 cents each;
Value, 50 cents.

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5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
—STUART— ROBSON IN OLIVER GOLDSMITH

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
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Big, stout, comfortable, yet with that something for lack of a better name, termed style.

Calfskin, enamel and russet leather.

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All the other good kinds of shoes.

All the good kinds of Spring overcoats and suits.

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To buy fine furniture economically,
"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

A Big Sale of $15, $18 & $20 Spring Suits, begins to-day at our Broadway and Canal St. store, at 10.00 & 12.00

One thousand suits—all that remain of striped plaid and mixed suits, priced last year at $15, $18, $20.

Included also in this sale, are many blue serge suits from last season.

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Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

O'Neill's,

1.25 Dress Goods at 79c.

We have just received and will place on sale this morning another large lot of the famous

Knickerbocker Suitings.

These are the goods that are being used by all high-class ladies' tailors for Spring Tailor-Made Costumes. They come in two widths, 50 and 56 inch, are strictly all wool, and have heretofore retailed at 1.25 yard, but you can buy them here while the lot lasts at 79c. yard—five grays, two blues and three browns to choose from.

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MEN'S SHIRTS.

On Wednesday, March 21st.

Fine quality Percale. New, attractive designs on light colored grounds. Stripes and figures.
Open back and front.
Detached cuffs.
95 cents each.
Value $1.25.

Extra quality Percale shirts,—selected from the advance spring designs,—including black and white.
With one or two pairs of cuffs.
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450 pairs,—fine Irish Point Lace Curtains,—new handsome designs. 3½ yards long.
$5.75, $6.75 and $7.75 per pair;
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Renaissance and Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains,—latest patterns.
$12.50 per pair;
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Belts, — Patent Leather, Suéde, or Morocco. New cinch design—with buckle fastening.
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Real Black Seal Pocket Books,—Seal lined.
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ORIENTAL RUGS.

Recent Importation. Novel designs. Rich colors.

Selected Karabaghs,	$7.00 each
Ghenjehs,	9.00 "
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Lunch Sets.

Cloth and one dozen Napkins with plain and knotted fringes, — openwork borders.
Odd sizes,—slightly soiled.

8 x 10, . .	$6.00 per set; Value $9.00.
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AMUSEMENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Mats. T'm'r'w & Sat. THE REGATTA GIRL To-night at 8:15. AT PROGRESS 10:30 400 PEOPLE.

The New York BROADWAY to TOKIO Broadway 44-45 Sts. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. To-day and Sat. at 2. No Smoking at Matinées.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, fresh west to north winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,663. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York? Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 70¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 43¾c.; cash cotton, 9⅝c.

LEGISLATURE.—Senator Ford yesterday, on the floor of the Senate, charged that an alliance exists between Senator Stranahan and other Republicans of the upper House and Tammany Hall, by which Tammany dominates all New York City legislation. At the conclusion of a hearing on the Stevens pure beer bill it was decided to report the measure favorably to the Senate to-day. The Sanders bill, making the offices of County Clerk, Register, and Sheriff of Kings salaried passed the Assembly. The Assembly also passed the Atlantic Avenue Improvement bill.—Page 8.

CONGRESS.—No agreement on the Puerto Rican bill was reached yesterday. An engineer from the island, in speaking of the matter, said that civil government was now the greatest need of Puerto Rico, and urged action on that part of the bill. He asserted the island was amply able to support itself. In the Senate Mr. Turner asked that Secretary Root be required to inform that body whether he had granted rights to mine gold in the bed of the sea in the vicinity of Cape Nome. During the debate on the Loud bill in the House Mr. Bromwell charged that Mr. Lentz was the attorney for the lobby against the bill. Mr. Lentz replied by saying Mr. Bromwell represented the express companies. The official correspondence relating to the Panama Canal was sent to the Senate to-day.—Pages 5 and 7.

FOREIGN.—Negotiations between President Krüger and the British Government are proceeding again, and an advance from Bloemfontein is not expected for three weeks. It is said the two republics will amalgamate under President Krüger. Cecil Rhodes has sailed for England. The charges made by ex-Consul Macrum, that his official mail was violated, were taken up by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. The Swiss Government has sent its reply to the Boers, declining to act as an intermediary. The Kaiser yesterday entertained the Ambassadors at luncheon, during which he discussed the "open door" with Mr. White. Germany has determined to increase the number of warships sent abroad. The officers and sailors of the Prairie were entertained at Rouen yesterday. A defeated litigant attempted to kill the presiding Judge of a court in the courtroom at Paris yesterday.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 2.

Enthusiastic meetings were held by both the Gruber and Austin factions in the Twenty-first Assembly District.

Page 3.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners will consider the question of pipe galleries in the tunnel to-day at its meeting, when Chief Engineer Parsons will present a report on the matter.

Page 8.

The Secretary of the New England Anti-Imperialists' League has addressed to Bishop Potter a reply to his recent statement about the Philippines.

Capt. Leary is to be succeeded in the command of Guam by Lieut. Commander Seaton Schroeder.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
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Railroads.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARM.

The Phonograph and Telephone Notify the Department.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Fire alarms will be shouted into engine houses of the city by means of phonographs if a newly patented automatic machine tested this afternoon comes into use in Chicago. The new device is the invention of George C. Hale, Chief of the Kansas City Fire Department. He invented the Hale tower and automatic harness used by the Chicago Department.

The new machine is based upon the increase of temperature resulting from a fire. When the temperature goes above the maximum fixed for the building, an electric circuit is opened that puts into operation a phonograph which talks into a telephone, telling Fire Headquarters that there is a fire at whatever address the alarm is located.

Mr. Hale believes his automatic alarm will solve the problem of prompt alarms. The new device has been adopted in many New York and Boston business houses, and it is said a reduction in insurance rates has been made in each case.

GOLD STRIKE IN COLORADO.

Many Men Desert Leadville to Go to Two-Bit Gulch.

Special to The New York Times.

LEADVILLE, March 21.—Men started from here by the dozen to-day for the scene of a reported big discovery of gold ore in Two-Bit Gulch, just east of the Hayden ranch. Certificates of high assays made by Eugene Stevens were shown by prospectors, who came up from the gulch with specimens which they declared were obtained from a new vein.

Leadville people, on seeing the assays and specimens, became wild with excitement, and there has been an unending stream of men, vehicles, and animals out of Leadville and down the Arkansas Valley wagon road. Some of the men are on foot and others on bicycles. All intend to get on the ground early and stake claims. Two Bit Gulch is about seventeen miles south of Leadville. The present strike of gold is said to run into the hundreds of dollars a ton of ore.

OREGON'S FORMER CHAPLAIN.

The Rev. Mr. McIntyre Married in 1898—Wife May Lose $200,000.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 21.—The Rev. Joseph P. McIntyre, who was Chaplain on the battleship Oregon when the Spanish-American war began, and who lost his position because he talked too much, was married in Pasadena in 1898, although until now there has not been the slightest hint of it.

Since his forced retirement from the navy the Rev. Mr. McIntyre has lived here with his wife, who, however, was known as Mrs. Gordon. Because of unpleasant gossip they now desire it to be known that they were legally married, although the disclosure of the fact may mean the loss of a comfortable fortune.

Chaplain McIntyre, while visiting here in 1892, met Mrs. Lucy H. Gordon, widow of Attorney Robert Gordon, Mr. McIntyre's first wife had died the previous year. During the war the Chaplain kept up a regular correspondence with Mrs. Gordon. Finally they decided to marry, and the ceremony took place in Pasadena soon after his arrival on the coast.

Mrs. Gordon says the uncle of her first husband died some years ago, leaving an estate of a million dollars. She was one of five heirs provided that she remained the widow of Robert Gordon. Mrs. Gordon says she may lose the fortune of $200,000, but she prefers a good name.

Ex-President Cleveland Home Again.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 21.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland returned to Princeton this afternoon from his two weeks' hunting and fishing excursion in Florida. Mr. Cleveland appeared to be in very good health. His step was elastic, and he apparently walked with more ease than when he left Princeton. Mrs. Cleveland met him at the station.

Most Superb Day Train in the World.
The "Royal Limited" leaves New York, South Ferry and Foot of Liberty St., daily 3 P. M., arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

BRITISH AND BOERS AGAIN NEGOTIATING

Advance from Bloemfontein Not Expected for Three Weeks.

BOER DEPUTATION TO RUSSIA?

Scheme for Amalgamation of the Republics Under Krueger.

Lord Roberts Preparing for an Invasion of the Transvaal from the West with at Least 20,000 Men.

LONDON, March 22.—Several telegrams have passed between President Krüger and the British Government, in addition to the Salisbury-Krüger correspondence already published. The Foreign Office received a dispatch from Pretoria yesterday. The contents of these communications cannot yet be obtained.

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing March 20, says:

"I have just arrived from Bloemfontein, where I learned that no further movement is probable for three weeks, as negotiations are proceeding. I failed to ascertain the nature of the negotiations, or whether Sir Alfred Milner's departure from Cape Town is connected with them; but I should not be surprised if the war collapsed quickly."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Pretoria, dated Monday, March 19, says:

"President Krüger returned from Kroonstadt yesterday. He says the fight in the Free State will be desperate. I am informed that the Transvaal Government has taken no resolution to destroy mines or property as a last resort."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"On the best authority I learn that the real objective of the Fischer-Wolmarans deputation is Russia.

"I also hear that they have taken away all the secret incriminating documents from Pretoria, thus making it difficult to implicate Steyn and the Bondites."

STEYN KRUEGER'S TOOL?

A Daily Chronicle correspondent at Bloemfontein, telegraphing Tuesday, March 20, says:

"The civil government has been reorganized. J. A. Collins, Under Secretary of the Interior in Steyn's Executive, has been appointed Landdrost. Steyn is regarded as guilty of fatuity, but not as influenced by nepotism. He was always Krüger's tool. It has been rumored that he has reaped financial benefit from this connection, but the report is not substantiated. Mr. Fischer played the part of Steyn's Mephistopheles."

The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"It is reported from Pretoria that a scheme has been arranged for the amalgamation of the Transvaal and the Free State. Krüger will become President of the federated States and Steyn Commandant-General of the Boer army. The flag will be the same as that of the Transvaal, with an additional orange color.

"Although this story is not confirmed, it is not improbable. It is a notorious fact that Gen. Joubert has lost the confidence of the burghers simply because from the first he refused to shut his eyes to the inevitable result of the war. With all the burghers in the field, it might not be difficult to secure a formal indorsement of this rumored scheme."

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

So far as the military situation is concerned there is practically no change. Lord Roberts is quietly making preparations for the next move. As necessary to a beginning, Gen. Gatacre and Gen. Brabrant are swiftly moving from point to point in the Southern districts of the Free State, dispersing or accepting the surrender of any remaining Boers, thus insuring the safety of Lord Roberts's communications before starting toward Pretoria.

A correspondent of The Daily News at Springfontein, describing these movements, says:

"Gen. Gatacre is sweeping through the country like a cyclone, with flying columns in all directions. His swiftness and strategy have proved of inestimable value to Lord Roberts."

The rebuilding of the railway bridge at Norval's Pont will occupy two months. The temporary bridge will be completed in about ten days. Meanwhile supplies are transported by an aerial tramway across the gap. These works necessarily delay the providing of supplies for the advance.

Lord Methuen's movements north of Kimberley are believed to be a prelude to the gathering of a column of 20,000 men with Kimberley as a base, to strike eastward from Fourteen Streams into the Transvaal.

Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post, offers the following suggestion:

"It may be a part of the plan of Lord Roberts to make a raid with the mobile force Lord Kitchener is collecting at Prieska through the country beyond the Vaal River, where many Boer parties are scattered, and to recover Kuruman from the Boers. Such a raid might be an effective means of helping Col. Baden-Powell at Mafeking."

ROBERTS TALKS OF PRETORIA.

A dispatch from Bloemfontein, March 21, says:

"Lord Roberts, while inspecting the Naval Brigade on the plain outside the town, in the presence of many of the townspeople, addressed the men, thanking them for the excellent work they had done in the course of the campaign.

"He wished good luck to those who were about to rejoin their ship and expressed the hope that the others would be present at the entry into Pretoria."

A dispatch to The Standard from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday, says:

"Four thousand Transvaalers from Colesberg trekked on Saturday and Sunday to the northeast, going by way of the Basutoland border. They will probably be caught at one of the passes.

"A striking feature of the advance on Bloemfontein was the abandonment of our communications with Poplar Grove. Lord Roberts, confident in the ability of his transport to meet all the immediate needs of the army, deliberately left the enemy at Abraham's Kraal to do what they liked. The result fully justified him. The enemy to the south were paralyzed by the boldness and rapidity of the stroke; and Gens. Clements and Gatacre were enabled to cross the Orange River almost without opposition."

STEYN'S REMARK TO KRUEGER.

It is said that when President Krüger left Bloemfontein, after his recent visit there, President Steyn's parting remark was:

"Mind the British do not catch you, or you will get better quarters at St. Helena than I."

Rudyard Kipling has gone to Bloemfontein.

The Boers at Aliwal North are reported to be still holding a position in the big hills on the Free State side.

A dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, dated March 21, says: "Everybody in Basutoland rejoices in the restoration of telegraphic communication with Aliwal North.

"The proclamation of Lord Roberts is apparently effective, as the Free Staters are surrendering to the Basutoland officials. The occupation of Thaba Nchu and Rouxville by the British has produced an excellent impression, convincing the Basutos that the authority of the Queen is paramount."

The long and anxiously awaited news of the relief of Mafeking has not yet been received.

Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, has granted the request of the Mayor of Cape Town that a public holiday be proclaimed throughout the colony on the relief of Mafeking.

According to a dispatch from Ladysmith the accidental removal of stones covering some Boer graves, after the fight at Pieter's Hill Feb. 28, revealed thousands of split and soft-nosed bullets.

Princess Christian's hospital train arrived Wednesday morning. It was the first train over the new Colenso bridge. The railroad is now open to Elandslaagte, where a camp has been established.

Drakensberg and Biggarsdorf are closely watched by the British cavalry.

To Prepare St. Helena for Cronje.

LONDON, March 21.—Col. Challice of the army service corps sails for the Island of St. Helena to-morrow in order to make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation there of Gen. Cronje and the other banished Boers. It is still doubtful whether all the prisoners will be sent there, owing to the feuds between the Transvaalers and the Free Staters. If all the Boers are sent to St. Helena a considerable increase in the strength of the garrison is projected.

Cecil Rhodes Sails for England.

CAPE TOWN, March 21.—Cecil Rhodes sailed for England to-day.

MACRUM'S CHARGES TAKEN UP.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has decided to investigate the allegations made by Charles F. Macrum, ex-Consul to Pretoria, South Africa, relative to the opening of his official mail by the British authorities.

Representative Wheeler of Kentucky had introduced a resolution to this end which was referred to the Committee on Rules. After some consultation, Chairman Hitt, on behalf of the Foreign Affairs Committee, agreed to investigate the charges without the direction of the House if that would be satisfactory to Mr. Wheeler, the author of the resolution. Mr. Wheeler assented, and has wired Mr. Macrum to come to Washington as soon as possible to appear before the committee.

Representative Dinsmore of Arkansas today introduced a resolution requesting information from the Secretary of State as to any correspondence with Great Britain in relation to the alleged detention, opening, and subjecting to censorship of official correspondence addressed to Charles F. Macrum, late United States Consul in South Africa.

SWISS REPLY TO THE BOERS.

BERNE, Switzerland, March 21.—The Federal Council has answered the Boer appeal for mediation as follows:

"The Swiss Federal Council would have been pleased to co-operate in friendly mediation in order to end further bloodshed, but as the Presidents of both South African republics have directly approached the British Government in order to conclude peace on a basis indicated, and the British Government has declared to the Cabinet at Washington that it did not propose to accept the intervention of any power, the Swiss Federal Council, to its regret, must also renounce the idea of taking any steps on the lines of the request made by the Presidents of the South African republics.

"There remains for the Federal Council, in the circumstances, nothing but to express its sincere wish that the belligerents will have succeeded, at no too distant date, in finding a basis for an understanding honorable to both parties."

GERMAN IDEA OF BRITISH UNITY.

BERLIN, March 21.—The Kreuz Zeitung, in a remarkable article dealing with the South African war, says:

"The war has demonstrated the unanimity of feeling among the English. They are all standing together through good and evil report, and are compelling the admiration of the world. It has also shown in a most amazing way the strength of the imperialistic idea, having done much in welding the colonies into a veritable empire."

The article, however, disapproves the plan of Lord Roberts to treat the Boers as rebels, and it censures Rudyard Kipling for encouraging the British to deal with them still more harshly, despite the fact that England never fought a more gallant foe. It concludes with the declaration that Cecil Rhodes, after his arrival in London, will decide the fate of the Boers.

The question of damages for detaining and searching German vessels in South African waters is still pending between Great Britain and Germany. The precise amounts to be awarded to each vessel have not yet been settled, excepting in the case of the Hans Wagner, whose owners will receive 50,000 marks, but the negotiations are being carried on in the best spirit by both sides, and will soon come to a satisfactory end.

Dr. Krummacher and Dr. Schmidt, Military Surgeons, who have just returned from the British camps in South Africa, speak in commendation of the sanitary arrangements there. They deny that dum-dum or other torturing bullets are used by the British, and assert that they did not witness a single instance of actual breach of the rules of the Red Cross Society. They will make a report to the German War Office.

IRISH ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

DUBLIN, March 21.—The North Dublin District Council to-day defeated a motion in favor of the presentation of an address

Continued on Page 2

CARNEGIE INTERESTS AGREE.

Settlement of Controversy Reached, Subject to Frick's Approval.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 21.—The conference held here between the rival interests in the Carnegie Steel Company of Pittsburg has probably resulted in a settlement of the controversy.

The Frick element was represented by Henry Phipps, F. F. F. Lovejoy, A. M. Moreland, and Lawrence Phipps. Andrew Carnegie participated in the meeting with Charles H. Schwab, President of the Carnegie Steel Company, and D. M. Clemson. Lawyer James B. Dill of New York advised the conferees in regard to legal questions.

The only statement given out was that a settlement had been reached agreeable to the Carnegie interests, and that the suit in court would be withdrawn, if Frick himself confirmed the agreement made. The entire party went to New York this evening.

STORY OF COMPROMISE DENIED.

Carnegie's Chief Counsel Says There Has Been No Agreement.

PITTSBURG, March 21.—George P. Gordon of the firm of Dalzell, Scott & Gordon, principal counsel for the Carnegie Steel Company, in the Frick-Carnegie suit, denies in positive terms that a compromise has been effected. He characterizes the story from Atlantic City, to the effect that a compromise was effected there yesterday, as ridiculous, and wholly untrue.

According to Mr. Gordon the meeting at the seashore yesterday was merely a business meeting for the purpose of settling up affairs pertaining to the trusteeship of F. T. F. Lovejoy, whose term in the natural course of events would expire April 1. Mr. Lovejoy returned to the city to-day, but, like the others interested in the suits, except Mr. Gordon, positively refused to make a statement.

AN ELEVATED CAR AFIRE.

Defective Fuse on Brooklyn Third-Rail System Causes a Panic.

Another motor car fire occurred last evening on the Fifth Avenue line of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. Car No. 254, drawing three other cars, was proceeding along Fifth Avenue, near Warren Street, on its way to the bridge, when the main fuse of the motor blew out, setting fire to the car. The twenty passengers in the car were thrown into a state of panic. All, however, managed to safely reach the rear cars.

Policeman Thomas O'Keefe of the Bergen Street Station, who was in the street below, turned in an alarm of fire, and the firemen, quickly on the scene, succeeded in extinguishing the fire after the exterior of the car had been badly burned. The ties on the elevated structure took fire, but were not badly damaged.

The accident caused about thirty minutes' delay to travel. The passengers on the train made their way along the footpaths to the St. Mark's Avenue station, all escaping the danger from the third rail, which is heavily charged with electricity. The disabled train was pushed down to the bridge and back to the repair shop, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street.

There have been half a dozen motor car fires on the Fifth Avenue elevated line since the introduction of the third rail electric system. Two motor cars have been practically destroyed by fire.

CORN FOR STARVING INDIA.

A Million Bushels to be Sent by The Topeka Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 21.—F. O. Popenoe, proprietor and manager of The Topeka Daily Capital, said last night that his newspaper would endeavor to perpetuate the Sheldon idea of journalism by collecting 1,000,000 bushels of Kansas corn at once and shipping it to the starving inhabitants of India.

"We have decided," said Mr. Popenoe, "to send 1,000,000 bushels of Kansas corn to the starving people of India, and we began this morning to ask the Kansas farmers to contribute each a wagonload. The contributions will come from last year's crop, of which there are more than 100,000,000 bushels yet left in Kansas. The crop of 1899 aggregated over 225,000,000 bushels."

BISHOP FALLOWS ON FOOTBALL.

Sings New Version of a Hymn at Chicago Students' Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Bishop Samuel Fallows joined with the students of Bennett Medical College last night in petitioning the Faculty and Trustees to support college football, to which the Faculty has been opposed.

Bishop Fallows was as enthusiastic as the boys and sang heartily with them the following to a well-known hymn tune:

I want to be a kicker,
And with the kickers stand;
A nose-gear on my forehead,
A football in my hand.

Several members of the college faculty were present.

GOEBEL SUSPECT FEARLESS.

"Tallow Dick" Combs, the Mulatto, Says He Can Prove an Alibi.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 21.—Judge Robert Fields of Perry County came here from Beattyville to-day. On the train he made a statement that he was in Beattyville, the home of "Tallow Dick" Combs, the mulatto whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Goebel murder. This morning he went to the barber's shop where Combs works and heard Combs say that he was not hiding or in any way trying to avoid arrest; that he was at work every day, and would make no attempt to escape if the officers wanted him.

Combs said he could prove where he was every hour of the day on which Goebel was killed, and that he was not afraid of the consequences.

Kentucky Wants Its Reputation Back.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 21.—A meeting was held here to-day, attended by leading citizens of this city and surrounding cities, whose object was to put on foot a nonpartisan movement to retrieve the lost reputation of Kentucky due to the present complicated state of affairs. It was decided to-day to issue an address to all counties in the State calling conventions to select delegates April 20 to a State convention to be held in Louisville April 24. Beyond this nothing definite was done.

RUNAWAY'S LONG DASH.

Coupe Wrecked and Two Occupants Missing.

Starting at Seventy-second Street at 11 o'clock last night, a horse drawing a coupé ran with all speed down Central Park West, turned into Broadway, and was finally brought up exhausted against a lamp post in Long Acre Square. The coupé was wrecked.

Ulrich Hugron, the driver, kept his seat throughout, but was powerless to stop the frightened animal. He said he had three passengers—a doctor, who was taking a patient to a sanitarium, and a friend of the patient. Their names he declined to give.

What became of the three passengers is unknown. About an hour after the runaway a man who said he was the doctor called up Roosevelt Hospital by telephone and asked if any victims of the runaway had been brought there. He was told that none had. The horse was frightened by the breaking of a bolt in the shafts.

Superb Dining Car Service.
Experienced travelers say the meals in the Dining Cars of the New York Central are the best they have ever found East or West. Pintsch Light in all cars.—Adv.

MORTGAGE TAX BILL PRACTICALLY DEAD

Leaders at Albany Have No Hope of Its Passage This Year.

THE ANTI-RAMAPO LEGISLATION

Gov. Roosevelt Says Morgan Bill's Passage Would Help Party in Public Opinion.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—At midnight it is believed here that the Taxation bill, with its provision for the taxation of mortgages, is dead.

Gov. Roosevelt this evening entertained at dinner Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, Speaker Nixon of the Assembly, Senators Higgins and Ellsworth, Assemblymen Allds, and other legislative leaders. The general situation was gone over, and much attention was paid to the Annual Appropriation bill.

It is the desire of the Republican leaders to keep the appropriations for this year as low as possible in order to avoid the possibility of a high tax rate, now that it is generally believed that the Taxation bill cannot be passed. The Republican leaders hoped to raise revenue amounting to several millions of dollars by the enactment of a new tax law.

A committee representing the Building and Loan Associations in the State called on the Governor to-day and urged him to use his influence to have the taxation bill amended so as to exempt mortgages held by these associations. The Governor referred the delegation to Mr. Allds, the majority leader in the Assembly. Mr. Allds told his visitors that he favored the amendment suggested by them.

Another matter which engaged some of the time of those who gathered at the Governor's dinner table was that of the final adjournment of the Legislature. The machine leaders hope to be able to have the lawmakers leave for their homes by April 6, but if the Legislature is in session a week longer it will not be much of a surprise to those who have been watching the trend of affairs. The Assembly has been disposing of its work, but the Senate has been dilatory.

A prominent machine Republican, in talking of the manner in which the Senate has been doing business, to-night said: "The dignified Senators spend one day in making explanations about an alleged poker game and consume the time the next day in calling each other names. They certainly have shown a disposition to expedite the public business."

There has been no change in the situation so far as the repeal of the Horton Boxing law is concerned. It is reported that Senator Grattan will vote with the majority of the Republicans to repeal the law, but an effort will be made by the Democratic leaders to induce him to change his mind. The Democrats say that as long as the Republicans saw fit to make the Lewis bill a party measure, the Democrats should stand together in opposition to the bill.

The enemies of the bill still claim to have it beaten, but the Republican leaders have not given up hopes of passing it, and will make a determined effort to get the bill through.

Gov. Roosevelt held a conference this afternoon with the Kings County and New York City Republican Senators and Assemblymen over the bills relating to New York City. The Kings County men stated that they would oppose adjournment until their measures affecting the Register's office, the County Clerk's office, and the City Magistrates were acted upon and sent back by the Mayor.

The Morgan anti-Ramapo measure was discussed and the Governor incidentally expressed the view that the bill could very well be passed without doing any material harm to Staee interests and yet helping the party in public opinion.

SAVANNAH WELCOMES DEWEY.

Crowd of 50,000 Persons Greets Him—Presented with a Silver Vase.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 21.—Fifty thousand persons on the streets here to-day gave Admiral George Dewey an enthusiastic welcome. The Admiral had recovered from his indisposition of yesterday sufficiently to take part in the military parade and review, and, as he rode through the streets with Mrs. Dewey at his side, ringing cheers rent the air, and waving colors made the scene one long to be remembered.

The climax of the occasion occurred at the banquet at the De Soto Hotel to-night, where the Admiral was presented with a beautiful silver vase on behalf of the City of Savannah by F. G. Dubignon. The vase is engraved, and stands nearly three feet high on a marble base.

Among the speakers were Judge Emory Speer of the United States Court, Surgeon General Wyman, Congressman Brantley of Georgia, ex-Attorney General W. O. Smith of Hawaii, and others. In concluding his speech Judge Speer said:

"The Administration of William McKinley and its great achievement will receive proud recompense. He will live in history as the first President who directed the energies of the Nation in a great and successful war beyond the seas. Greater civic renown may yet be his, but to my mind the crowning glory of his life will be found in those simple words of proffered kindly National recognition of the honor due the sacred ashes of his once incomparable foes."

This peroration refers to President McKinley's recommendation that the graves of the Confederate dead should be cared for by the Nation.

NEW ORLEANS AND DEWEY.

City Ordinance Prevents Voting Money for His Entertainment.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 21.—No effort is being made here to induce Admiral Dewey to visit New Orleans. The Admiral is now in Atlanta, and will in a few days go to Florida. Attention has been called to the fact by a prominent gentleman and business man that a city ordinance has made it impossible for the city to vote any money out of the public fund to entertain public men and important visitors. Such an ordinance cannot be found on the statute books of half a dozen cities in the entire country, and upon those of no other city of importance besides New Orleans.

In this connection it should be noted that two men put up the price of entertaining the Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fang, during his stay in New Orleans at the late Mardi Gras festivities. The bill amounted to exactly $140. The same gentlemen said that the Admiral would without doubt come to New Orleans should a committee be sent to invite him in the name of the city.

DEWEY EXPECTED VICTORY.

Said to Capt. Dyer: "We'll Wipe Up the Floor with Them."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 21.—"We'll wipe up the floor with them," was what Dewey said to Capt. Dyer of the Baltimore when they were in Hongkong just before the Spanish war broke out. Capt. Dyer said to the Boot and Shoe Club to-night that he had made up his mind that the fleet in Chinese waters would have little to do, but when he reported to Admiral Dewey he very soon learned that the Admiral had a plan all ready, and which he was aching to carry out.

Admiral Dewey read Capt. Dyer some letters he had received from Manila, and some information he had relating to the strength of the Spanish fleet out there. Then he remarked to Capt. Dyer:

"We'll wipe up the floor with them."

There was some talk that the Spanish fleet would scatter before the American squadron could get to it.

"Scatter," Admiral Dewey said. "Yes, I'm afraid that's what they'll do."

The news of Sampson's victory off Santiago, Capt Dyer said, did not reach Manila until July 17. On that day a Japanese warship entered the harbor and brought some dispatches. One was addressed to Admiral Dewey and it gave the result of the fight.

"Pretty soon," said Capt. Dyer, "there were some ridiculous antics to be seen in the cabin. Some one proposed to 'set 'em up.' Then Capt. Walker took hold of Admiral Dewey around the waist and they waltzed around the cabin. The rest of us leaped about like a lot of pleased children."

There never was a simpler battle fought, Capt. Dyer said, in the history of naval warfare than the battle of Manila Bay. The excellent foresight and direction of Admiral Dewey in planning the engagement was praised by the speaker.

TO TRAVEL WITHOUT MONEY.

Kansas Students Expect to Go to the Paris Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 21.—A party of about twenty students from the University of Kansas will leave here as soon as school closes to see the Paris Exposition. They will start in a special car without any money, and expect to bring some back with them, after seeing the Old World.

This excursion is under the management of P. S. Elliott, manager of the football team of 1899. The students will make their money selling stereoscopic views. Their route will be through Chicago to Niagara Falls, and then down the Hudson to New York.

TICKETS TO PARIS EXPOSITION.

New Orleans Man Has 1,000,000 and Expects to Make Money.

CHICAGO, March 21.—J. F. Allen of New Orleans, who recently bought 1,000,000 admission tickets from the authorities of the Paris Exposition, arrived in Chicago to-day. His offer of purchase at first was regarded with suspicion, but when the Commissioners learned he was in earnest and had the money, a deal was made, and the tickets were signed, sealed, and delivered, and the money in payment received.

Mr. Allen is on his way to Paris. He secured the tickets at half price, and says he will have no trouble whatever in disposing of them at the regular rates. A million tickets at regular rates would cost about $300,000, but Mr. Allen secured them for $150,000, and is confident he can clean up nearly $100,000 in the venture. He will scatter men in uniform about the exposition city.

SYRACUSE'S INVESTIGATION.

Reported an Effort Will Be Made to Indict City Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—It is reported here to-day that it is the intention of the Republican members of the sub-committee of the Cities Committee of the Assembly, which is investigating the finances of Syracuse, to turn over to the District Attorney of Onondaga County, who is a Republican the prosecution of the officials of Syracuse with a view of securing their indictment.

When the committee first began its investigation it was announced that there was no suspicion of any criminality regarding the deficit in Syracuse, but it appears, if that was the original programme, that it has been changed. Assemblyman Patrick F. Trainor of New York, the minority member of the committee, in speaking to-day of the probable outcome of the affair, said:

"I have all along suspected that the Republicans intended to commence criminal proceedings against members of the McGuire administration in Syracuse. They want to turn the prosecution over to the Republican District Attorney. They do not expect to secure any convictions, but are only looking for indictments for political effect. The Republican machine in Onondaga is alarmed over the determined opposition which has sprung up against Senator White, and they are going to extremes to save him from defeat next Fall."

A WASHINGTON ESTATE.

Claims of $115,000 Against Many Celebrities, but No Proceeds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The estate of the late John F. Chamberlin, the well-nown hotel proprietor, was closed this afternoon by an order from Probate Justice Cole. The claims against the estate aggregated $115,000, to pay which there was available not more than $65. The action of the court was taken in compliance with a petition of Emily M. Chamberlin, administratrix, who set forth that upon qualifying she at once made earnest and diligent effort to collect the claims of the deceased against various parties, with but poor success. Many of them, it is stated, had been carried on the books of the Chamberlin Hotel for some time, and were worthless even during the lifetime of Mr. Chamberlin.

The administratrix explains that she has now on hand a balance of $76.31, from which there are court costs to be paid. Her attorneys, she says, have served without remuneration. The amount of claims filed against the estate in this jurisdiction is nearly $15,000, and in New York $100,000. Under the order of the Court, after the payment of the costs, the administratrix will turn over the balance of money in her hands to her attorneys.

The list of those indebted to the estate includes the names of potentates, stage celebrities, and well-known personages in society and business.

ENGLISH COAL SYNDICATE.

Contracts for 2,000,000 Tons from the Alabama Field.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 21.—An English syndicate of coal dealers is said to have closed a gigantic deal by which 2,000,000 tons of Alabama coal are to be delivered at the port of New Orleans for exportation within two years' time. The purchase price agreed upon in the contract is said to be 75 cents a ton at the mouth of the coal pits. Fifty cents a ton is to be allowed for transportation to New Orleans. The entire 2,000,000 tons are to be reloaded and shipped by steamer at this port.

The English syndicate will run its own line of steamers direct to New Orleans, and the ordinary brokerage in handling the ships is to be cut off. On an average one steamer is expected to load and sail each month during the twenty-four months' time limit.

EUROPE'S COAL FAMINE.

Present Conditions Make a Market for American Fuel.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The European coal famine is becoming more intense, according to reports to the State Department from its Consuls all over the Continent. To-day's issue of the Consular reports from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce presents in a striking manner the crisis in Austria-Hungary, where the natural stringency, owing to the curtailment of the English supply, is aggravated by the existence of a prolonged strike among the coal miners. According to our Consuls these conditions make excellent opportunity for the introduction of American coal.

From Trieste it is reported that coal is selling for $10.15 per ton, and it is not as good as American coal. Consular Agent Harris, at Eibenstock, reports that the famine has reached that point where the schools are closing for the want of coal; many factories have shut down in Plauen, in Carisfeld, and Gorlitz, and the glass works are suffering greatly and laying off many hands.

From Coburg, Consul Hughes reports that all the factories of china, glass, toys, and dolls have been shut down for lack of coal, while from Frankfort, Vice Consul General Hanauer reports that strenuous efforts are being made by the German coal syndicate to prevent extortion by the middlemen. Consul General Guenther, at Frankfort, reports efforts on the part of the commercial element to stop by law the exportation of German coal.

The Paris Exposition.
Full description in next Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle. Price 3 cents.—Adv.

METROPOLITAN IN OFFICIAL CONTROL

Third Avenue Road's New President, H. H. Vreeland.

MR. WHITNEY OUTLINES PLANS

Swift Rehabilitation of the System the Syndicate's Purpose—Buoyant Effect in Business Continues.

Little hubbub ruled on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Third Avenue's stock swung over a range of ten points, was down close to par, and up to 112, scoring at the final figure 106, a gain of about 5 points for the day.

Most of the prevailing recent mysteries had disappeared. Professional speculators had dressed their wounds and marshaled nerve enough to renew short sales. Bear oracles insisted that the short interest had been practically eliminated, that only a few thousand shares of such uncovered contracts remained. Independent observers estimate figures at not much less than the big total disclosed on Monday, when Messrs. Whitney and Ryan completed their purchase of the company's control.

STOCK TO BE CALLED IN.

Owners of Third Avenue stock have been freely lending to borrowers for the short account, though even in the face of this accommodation a squeeze showed on Tuesday when as high as 4 per cent. had to be paid for the use of stock for immediate delivery. After the close of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday there were indications that most of the stock recently purchased is now to be called in. This may lead to a stringent scarcity of certificates, and new premiums may be involved.

A variety of Wall Street rumors represented that negotiations were afoot to bring about private settlements of speculative accounts. No such settlements were effected.

Failures apprehended on both the Consolidated and the Stock Exchange did not materialize. J. Overton Paine issued a statement that all his obligations had been met, though by way of postscript he announced that Stock Exchange brokers owed him $400,000.

FINANCIAL ATMOSPHERE CLEAR.

What in the conservative circles of Wall Street apropos of the Third Avenue deal is rated as of greatest importance is that the Whitney-Ryan coup has cleared the financial atmosphere of depressing elements—made way for betterment in the security market as a whole, a fact which was evidenced in yesterday's Stock Exchange record wherein the standard railway list figured in strength and buoyancy beyond aught know recently.

THIRD AVENUE'S NEW HEAD.

Formal Action of Metropolitan in Assuming the Control.

Official control of the Third Avenue Railroad Company as a corporation by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was effected yesterday afternoon by the election of seven Directors identified with Metropolitan interests, in the place of as many of the old board who resigned, and the election of H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, as President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company in place of A. J. Elias, who resigned as President.

The meeting was held in the office in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Building of Edward Lauterbach. President Elias called it to order, and in a few minutes the Board of Directors was recast and the President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company placed at the head of the company in which a syndicate, headed by William C. Whitney and Thomas F. Ryan, has secured a controlling interest through purchase of stock in the open market. The Directors who resigned were John E. Parsons, William H. Curtiss, David C. Andrews, Alexander Hadden, John Byrnes, John H. Waydell, and G. Howland Leavitt and those who succeeded them and formed a Metropolitan majority in the board, Grant B. Schley, Walter S. Joh

guarded. I do not regard it as impossible that the property may in a few years regain its place as an 8 per cent. dividend payer."

Questioned in regard to the holdings of Mr. Hart and his equity in them, Mr. Lauterbach said: "Mr. Hart has a large equity in the shares I have spoken of. Fifty per cent? No, I will not be precise as to the amount. The block to which you refer was hypothecated, and you cannot sell hypothecated stock. It was taken by a syndicate of eight or nine honorable persons or houses, and every share of it is being held by them. Mr. Hart has a call on the stock at par. The idea that they would sell it is out of the question. Nothing could be done with the stock without the consent of all of them. Mr. Keene could not dispose of any of it, nor could any one of the others in the syndicate, and none of them would thing of doing so."

Thomas F. Ryan, when seen last night, stated that he had nothing to say in regard to the changes in the Directorate of the Third Avenue road. He also declined to say anything as to the financing of the Third Avenue's indebtedness.

MR. VREELAND'S PLANS.

H. H. Vreeland said yesterday afternoon that no further information could be given as yet as to the probable changes that would be made in the amalgamation of the services of the lines of the Metropolitan and Third Avenue systems. The decision to purchase had been sudden and matters pertaining to the securing of the control of the Third Avenue stock had monopolized his attention. He had not, therefore, been able to go further in the practical considerations of operation and the general features outlined in his first statement. Actual possession of the physical property of the Third Avenue Company had not yet been reached. The property was still in the receiver's hands and would remain until the obligations had been met by the stockholders. As the owner of a controlling amount of the stock the Metropolitan would not needlessly delay such action as would be necessary to straighten out the affairs of the newly acquired interest.

Asked what foundation there was for reports insinuating that Mr. Keene had been unable to deliver to Mr. Whitney the full amount of stock which had been contracted for, Mr. Vreeland said:

"I have already made the statement that all of the stock bought was secured in the open market through brokers."

To further inquiry he replied that he had no reason to suppose that any of the stock had not been forthcoming, and suggested that in the event of such a thing happening it would be pretty expensive for some one. Mr. Vreeland was positive that no condition existed, as a consequence of anything of this kind, whereby the Metropolitan's holdings could have been brought below the amount necessary for control. The report he regarded as unworthy of denial.

MR. CRIMMINS'S POSITION.

The entry of John D. Crimmins into the Third Avenue Railroad directorate was spoken of last evening as a popular measure. Before it was known that the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway would go into the hands of a receiver, and before it was known outside of the syndicate and a few of its friends that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was planning to control Third Avenue, Mr. Crimmins, who owns 1,218 shares of the Forty-second Street road, planned an organization of its minority stockholders. In response to a circular issued at his instance a largely attended meeting of the shareholders was held Tuesday night at the Manhattan Hotel. Mr. Crimmins was chosen chairman. There are 25,000 shares of stock in the company held by 139 persons, and the majority holdings, the so-called Taylor block of 13,000 shares, and the Third Avenue block of 3,646 shares being pledged for loans with the Central Trust Company and the National Park Bank, so that the rest of the stock is in holdings averaging seventy shares or, deducting Mr. Crimmins's block, sixty shares.

Confidence was expressed in addresses in the Whitney-Ryan syndicate, and Judge Lacombe's opinion on the appointment of Hugh J. Grant temporary receiver of the road that the minority stockholders organize to secure representation and protection, was read. The meeting appointed as a committee to safeguard the minority interests W. H. Vansteenbergh, Samuel Schafer of the banking firm of Schafer Brothers, 35 Wall Street, and Mr. Crimmins. The committee will not at present appear in court, but will watch proceedings and take action when it appears to be necessary.

THE THIRD AVENUE STOCK.

Wall Street was interested yesterday in the distribution of the stock of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. A statement was made on excellent authority that the books of the company show that its 160,000 shares are held by 1,350 persons or corporations. Of these 800 hold an average of 30 shares each, making a scattered total of this computation of 24,000 shares. It was also stated that about 50 lots, or 16,000 shares, are in the hands of trustees or guardians, and cannot be put on the market. It was the general belief that the transfers and lists of stock are still at the Third Avenue headquarters at Sixty-fifth Street. But when Receiver Grant took charge it was decided to make the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, of which Henry Morgenthau is President, the transfer agent of the company, to do away with the embarrassment such transactions created at the company's offices. Officers of the trust company admitted yesterday that it had been very busy with transfers of Third Avenue stock, but declined to give any particulars on the subject, on the plea that the character of its business required it to be mute in regard to the affairs of its clients.

THE RECEIVER'S WORK.

Receiver Grant attended yesterday to the strict routine of his duties as the representative of Judge Lacombe to look after the property and operations of the Third Avenue Railroad. He was in his offices, at Sixty-fifth Street and in Wall Street, during the day, and in the evening returned to the up-town office. He said that he had not yet seen the Standing Master, A. H. Masten, and had had no conference with any one identified with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. He had really nothing to do with the Master, and as to the new control of the corporation, that had nothing to do with the property of which he was taking charge just as if there had been no change in control.

The examination of the books and papers of the Third Avenue Railroad Company by expert accountants engaged by District Attorney Gardiner was continued yesterday at the main offices of the company.

The story that Henry Hart, Vice President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, was ill at his home, 739 Madison Avenue, was disproved by his attendance at the meeting in the offices of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson. At his residence last night this statement was made on his authority:

"Mr. Hart is in perfect health. He was down town all day to-day attending to business. He is, of course, much gratified at the turn the affairs of the Third Avenue Road have taken. But as to his going back to the offices of the company to take an office which he vacated shortly after the receiver was appointed this will not be. Mr. Hart has decided that he is too old to have an office outside of his house, and since he has moved his office here he has never been so comfortable in his life. Mr. Hart declines to talk of his holdings of Third Avenue stock or any transactions incidental to such holdings."

The Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company met yesterday, and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent.

RAPID TRANSIT BILLS URGED.

Brooklyn Committee of Fifty Organizes and Adopts Resolutions.

The Citizens' Committee of Fifty, organized by the Manufacturers' Association, held its first meeting last night at 198 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

William McCarroll was elected Chairman and resolutions were adopted urging Gov. Roosevelt and the New York members of the Legislature to support various bills providing for improvement in rapid transit in Brooklyn and between Brooklyn and Manhattan, including the Wagner bill, for the separation of the East River Tunnel project from the proposed Atlantic Avenue improvement project.

A letter was read from President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, in which he invited the Citizens' Committee to confer with him in regard to matters pertaining to Brooklyn rapid transit.

Fire in Erie County Hospital.

BUFFALO, March 21.—Fire at midnight burned out the interior of the consumptive ward of the Erie County Hospital, which is connected with the County Almshouse. There were sixty patients in the consumptive ward when the fire broke out. They were carried from the building by attendants, all escaping without injury.

Eastern Shipbuilding Company.

BATH, Me., March 21.—Announcement is made here of the election of John Sherman Hoyt of New York as Treasurer of the Eastern Shipbuilding Company of New London, Conn.

COURT SAYS BIG GAMBLERS ESCAPE

Judge Cowing Rebukes the Police from the Bench.

ONLY POORER MEN ARRESTED

Explanation of Successive Acquittals—Policemen Who Saw No Evil In Dives May Suffer.

Judge Cowing, sitting in Part III. of the General Sessions yesterday, sharply reproved the Police Department for its seeming disinclination to bring to the bar of justice the big gamblers of this city and the persons who have made it possible, by the acceptance of tribute from them, to continue their unlawful business.

Judge Cowing's rebuke was called out by the acquittal of two Italians on trial before him who were charged with keeping gambling houses, in that they had in their places nickel-in-the-slot machines, and from the fact that the indictments so far found by the Grand Jury on evidence furnished by the police relating to gambling had been in almost every instance against Italian proprietors of small liquor stores where these machines were kept.

All the indictments against alleged gamblers handed down lately by the Grand Jury were placed on Judge Cowing's calendar yesterday. The first indictment tried was that of Anton Cuba, who has a slot machine in his liquor store at 2,024 Third Avenue. Policemen Halloran and Dixon of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street station appeared as witnesses against Cuba. Halloran said that he had placed a nickel in the slot machine and received five cigars for it, but the prisoner was acquitted.

Frank Gazzola of 309 East One Hundred and Fourth Street came up for trial next. A policeman testified that he had won cigars from a slot machine in his store, but he was acquitted also.

The first acquittal was commented on sharply by Judge Cowing, and when he heard the verdict of the jury in the second case he sat up in his chair and said that there was something he wished to say before he discharged the man.

"It seems to be the opinion of jurors," he said, looking at the policemen who had testified against the Italians, "that they should not convict in these cases, as it appears to them, and very justly, that it is only the small fry that are arrested and brought into court for trial. In every gambling case, and also in every liquor case brought into this court it is always some foreigner, generally a poor man with five or six children, eking out a living for a large family and with nothing behind him, who is brought for trial.

"Why don't you policemen go after the big fellows—the gamblers who, some of the jurors apparently believe, are making thousands of dollars, yes, millions of dollars, out of this vice? This case, however, is a violation of the law, and the impression must not go out that down here in the Court of General Sessions men guilty of such crimes can go free."

The jury seemed to have taken the Court's concluding sentence to heart, for they convicted the next Italian, tried on a charge of keeping a slot machine, recommending him, however, to the mercy of the Judge. He was Giovanni Lovaglio of 390 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and he was fined $25.

GRAND JURY'S ACTION.

First Delay in Bribery Investigation—Police and Dive Keepers.

As a matter of expediency, and owing to the crowded condition of the Tombs Prison, the Grand Jury yesterday dropped for the time being the investigation of the bribery and gambling charges and devoted itself to routine matters, with the result that a number of indictments were found against prisoners now in the Tombs. Col. Gardiner brought the overcrowded condition of the prison to the Grand Jury's notice.

The Grand Jury will take up its investigation of the cases of the tribute takers again as soon as possible and it will be pushed to a conclusion, it is declared.

Chief of Police Devery took exactly the action it was intimated he would take yesterday in his reply to the Police Board concerning the discharge of Ackron and Smith by Magistrate Cornell on charges of keeping disorderly houses. Chief Devery said that it was not from the fact that the policemen were not present that the men were discharged, and he allowed the matter to rest there without taking into consideration the previous testimony of his men, which, as Mr. York was told on Tuesday, was the real reason that Magistrate Cornell was compelled to dismiss the complaints.

The Police Board, however, evinced a desire to go deeper, and the testimony of Barry and his fellow-policemen, who swore that they had never seen disorderly women or actions in any of the places in the Tenderloin, will be investigated.

The board received Chief Devery's report at its meeting yesterday, and President York at once directed the Chief Clerk to send for a transcript of the testimony taken in the Jefferson Market Police Court before Magistrate Cornell on March 16 and 20. He directed that this be sent to the board at the earliest possible moment, as it wished to examine the testimony that had been criticised by the Magistrate.

Chief Devery declined to talk on the matter yesterday. The Commissioners also declined to make any statement pending their examination of the testimony of Barry and the other policemen.

Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly was asked yesterday why he had not brought to court the two Parkhurst society agents who, he said in the examination before Magistrate Cornell on March 16, would swear that they had been solicited in the Tivoli and Arcadia. Mr. O'Reilly made this offer at that time, and the cases were adjourned until Tuesday last in consequence.

In reply Mr. O'Reilly said yesterday that the testimony he promised to produce had been given to a higher tribunal. Further than that he would not go, but it is understood that the charges against the Tenderloin dive keepers for running disorderly houses have been presented to the Grand Jury, who will act on them.

CONCERT LICENSES DENIED.

List of Halls and Saloons Which Made Application.

In addition to the several concert licenses denied by the Police Board on Tuesday, the following have also beer denied since Jan. 1:

John O'Regan, Columbus Music Hall, 27 Bowery; Posso Biasseppi, Cosmopolitan Hotel, 16 Varick Place; Joseph Weintraub, Figaro Music Hall, 159 Bleecker Street; Thomas A. Kerby, Crystal Music Hall, 1,616 Broadway, Brooklyn; Herman Seiffert, The Orpheon, 126 Second Avenue; David Brovi, Bon Ton Music Hall, 139 Grand Street, Brooklyn; Charles Rophaus, Turn Hall, 193 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn, and Charles Wahn & Co., Alhambra Music Hall, 134 and 136 East Fourteenth Street.

In the cases of the Columbus, Figaro, Crystal, and Bon Ton Music Halls, applications for concert licenses were twice denied.

MAYOR DEFENDS MR. GARDINER.

Declares the People Would Resent His Removal and Sustain Tammany.

Mayor Van Wyck took occasion at yesterday's meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission to defend District Attorney Gardiner, who, the Mayor declared, is doing his full duty. The District Attorney had applied for more room for his offices in the Criminal Court Building, and the Mayor, in commenting on the application, said:

"The District Attorney needs this room. They are making trouble for him and trying to encompass his removal. If he be removed on the three trumped-up charges, the people will resent it by electing the Tammany ticket at the next election by 120,000 majority."

WOMAN'S THIRD CONVICTION.

Case Concluded in Which District Attorney Urged Dismissal.

Pearl Dahoney, a mulatto, of Murfreesborough, Tenn., was convicted of grand larceny for the third time yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. She had been charged with having stolen $150 from Theobald Wendling of 233 East Eighteenth Street, last July, and Assistant District Attorney Carr had moved for a dismissal of the indictment on the ground that Wendling, the only witness in the case, had moved to Chicago. Judge Newburger refused to dismiss the case, however, and Wendling was sent for from Chicago to testify.

The picture of the woman is in the Rogue's Gallery, and she is known to the police all over the country. In 1888 she was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Joliet, Ill., and in 1892 sentenced again to five years' imprisonment.

RAID ON BOYS' CRAP GAME.

Police Make Arrests in Harlem—Seven Prisoners Held.

Detectives Reed, Dickson, and Hallahan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station last night made a raid on a boys' crap game at 208 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, and took eleven prisoners, all under twenty-one years old, including Joseph Ross, the alleged proprietor.

The detectives have been watching the place for several days, and about 11:30 o'clock last night, when the door was opened to admit a player, they forced their way in behind him.

There were two pool tables in the room, and at one were four boys playing pool, while at the other there were eight young gamesters deep in the mysteries and fascinations of "crap shooting." One cent seemed to be the limit of the game, and many were the pennies on the table.

In the confusion one of the young gamblers escaped, but eleven, including the proprietor, were taken to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

Four of the boys, who were merely engaged in playing pool, were then released.

Joseph Ross, twenty years old, was locked up on the charge of maintaining a gambling house. The other six prisoners were charged with gambling.

BARBER SHOT IN HIS SHOP.

Chicagoan Killed as He Was Lathering a Customer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 21.—From the rifle of a revengeful Southerner, the police believe, sped a bullet that to-night instantly killed Robert W. Gilchrist, a barber, at the moment he was lathering a customer in the shop of which he was proprietor. The assassin stood in the front door just long enough to fire the single shot, then fled, leaving his victim dead on the floor.

The man whom Gilchrist was shaving retreated panic-stricken immediately after the shooting, but three others were in the shop at the time, and these will be able to identify the murderer if caught. In the place was the victim's assistant, John McConnell, and two customers. The two patrons saw the assassin as he came to the front door and threw it partly open.

Because of the rifle he carried in his hands they supposed he was a hunter returning from a trip. They were dazed when they saw him calmly raise his gun to his shoulder, aim at Gilchrist, less than twenty feet away, and fire. Before they had recovered from their momentary stupor the stranger had run away without having uttered a word.

DREYFUS BROTHERS ARRESTED.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Theophile and Gunstave Dreyfus, brothers, said to have been formerly in the wholesale tobacco business in New York and to be under indictment there on the charge of defrauding their creditors out of $50,000 in a failure, were arrested in Chicago to-day.

Since they left New York last October they have been traveling as commercial salesmen. They say they will not return to the East without requisition papers.

STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY.

R. M. Weatherby, a wealthy merchant of Whitehall, Washington County, is critically ill at the Park Avenue Hotel from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy. While he was somewhat better last night his recovery is considered unlikely.

Mr. Weatherby came to the city Tuesday to buy goods, and while at a theatre on the evening of that day with his son-in-law was taken ill. He was removed to his hotel, where he became unconscious, and is still in a state of coma. His wife and daughter were sent for, and they arrived last evening.

TREASURY OBJECTS TO BILLS.

CHICAGO, March 21.—General Passenger Agents of the railroads operating in the territory west of Chicago have become involved in a quarrel with the United States Government over the rate per ticket to be paid for the movement of soldiers to San Francisco en route to the Philippines. The Government authorities are withholding nearly $175,000 demanded by the Western roads for the transportation of soldiers.

The troops were moved on orders from the War Department, and each man was charged full tariff rates, less the deductions of the land grant roads. When the railroads asked a settlement of the transportation bills the Treasury Department demanded a rate of 2 cents per mile, less the land grant deductions. The 2-cent per mile rate is that given to parties of twenty or more traveling on one ticket.

The Controller of the Treasury then was appealed to, and he gave an opinion that the railroads had no right to charge the Government any higher rates for transporting its troops than they did for carrying parties of private citizens.

Officers of the railroads appealed to their legal departments, and if the railroad lawyers side with the Controller of the Treasury, the twenty-five or more Western roads that carried the military business will be out between $75,000 and $100,000.

NEGRO PRAYS IN THE STREET.

Persons on Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street, near the junction of the two thoroughfares, watched the stumbling progress last evening of a tastefully dressed young woman seemingly not more than twenty-two years old, through Thirty-eighth Street, from a Seventh Avenue resort, down Broadway, and into Thirty-seventh Street. Among those looking on at Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway was a short, broad negro. As the woman turned into Broadway the negro, clasping his arms about a fire hydrant, and kneeling at its base prayed:

"Hab mercy, Lor'. Close de dives. Thou knowest, Lor', de cops ain't a-goin' to do nothin'. Shut 'em up tight, Lor'."

The man then arose, and, in the widening circle made by the crowd, ran around and around the hydrant.

"Hab mercy, Lor'," he kept repeating until, breathless, he fell upon his face. No one disturbed him until he was able to rise again. The performance was repeated twice. Then Policeman Rush pushed through the circle.

"Hab mercy, Lor'," muttered the negro.

"He's crazy," declared the officer.

The negro went to the Tenderloin station house without resisting. There each question put to him by Sergt. Burns was answered by a prayer. He was sent to Bellevue, where, after some coaxing, he said he was Grant Jones, forty years old, no home.

"I won't gib any trouble," he promised. "Just gib me a room in which I can pray for the generl welfare ob de city, an' I'll be good."

Thinks Child Was Abducted.

Philip Johnson, who lives in Thirty-eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue, reported to the police at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, last night, that Jennie Phillips, five years old, was missing from the home of her aunt, Mrs. Adams, who lives in the same house as Mr. Johnson. It was stated that the child's parents separated some time ago, and that Mrs. Adams believes that the girl was taken away by her father.

Ex-Mayor Strong Upheld.

The Independence Club of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, in a communication to THE NEW YORK TIMES, announces that at a meeting held Tuesday night at Will's Hall, 1,407 Second Avenue, the organization adopted resolutions commending the sentiments expressed by ex-Mayor Strong with relation to Lemuel E. Quigg and objecting to Chairman Quigg's interference in district affairs, as such a policy is a detriment to the Republican Party.

No Floyd-Jones Autopsy.

Coroner Zucca said last night that after an examination it was decided that there was no necessity for an autopsy on the body of Royal Phelps Floyd-Jones, who died Sunday in the apartments of Mrs. C. Depew, at 261 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. Death was due to natural causes. The funeral will take place to-day from 33 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Tiffany & Co.

Paris Exposition

Changes in the shipping arrangements enable Tiffany & Co. to extend until

Saturday, March 24th,

(inclusive)

the opportunity to view the diamond and precious-stone jewelry and other rich gold objects prepared for the

Paris Exposition

Visitors are cordially invited.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

BRITISH AND BOERS AGAIN NEGOTIATING

Continued from Page 1.

to Queen Victoria on her forthcoming visit to Ireland.

LIMERICK, March 21.—At a public meeting held in Limerick this afternoon a resolution to present an address to the Queen during her visit to Ireland was enthusiastically adopted.

Irish Members Not to Pair Hereafter.

LONDON, March 21.—At a meeting of Irish Nationalist members of the House of Commons to-day, John Redmond presiding, it was agreed that the Irish commoners should not be allowed hereafter to pair with either Liberals or Unionists. This action is a recurrence to the independent attitude of the Irish party under Mr. Parnell's leadership, and is calculated greatly to increase the fighting influence of the organization in Parliament.

For Boers' Orphans and Widows.

The Woman's Auxiliary League of the National Boer Relief Fund Association is to give a Boer war benefit entertainment at the Metropolitan Opera House April 17 for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Boers killed in the present war. Princess Salm Salm of Bonn is Chairwoman. It is announced that many professional entertainers have volunteered their services.

French Sympathy for Boers.

PARIS, March 22.—A meeting held last evening at Colombes, a suburb of Paris, under the auspices of the local section of the League of the French Fatherland to offer Gen. Mercier a tri-colored scarf in honor of his recent election to the French Senate led to stormy scenes.

Gen. Mercier and M. Firmin Faure, one of the Algerian Deputies, spoke in favor of the Boers, and condemned M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for his declaration regarding the Government's attitude last week.

A vote of sympathy with the Boers and of condemnation of the French Ministry was passed. After the meeting a conflict took place between some Dreyfusards and Nationalists at the railway station. There were cries of "A bas Mercier," and blows were given with fists and sticks. Only a fear of missing the last train for Paris calmed the ardor of the combatants.

Commissions for Colonials.

LONDON, March 22.—The Melbourne correspondent of The Times says:

"The Governor of South Australia has received from Mr. Chamberlain a telegram to the effect that the British War Office will offer 114 commissions to Australians in the infantry and Royal Artillery."

The Times, commenting upon the Melbourne dispatch, says:

"This important and wise decision to give commissions in the army to Australians will naturally be extended to the other colonies which have so nobly and generously helped us in the war. It cannot be doubted that the Government's action will be highly appreciated.

"It is a graceful recognition of splendid services freely done to the common cause under the common flag. The offer of commissions is only a step, and not a very great one, to a confirmation which all loyal British subjects ardently desire, but it is a significant step, which may be pregnant with consequences of the utmost moment to us all."

Treatment of British Prisoners.

LONDON, March 22.—Winston Churchill, in a dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, says: "I think it may be counted a certitude that the Transvaal would immediately comply if Great Britain were to demand equally fair treatment for all prisoners by a threat of reprisals on Transvaal prisoners."

ON THE BRITISH ATTITUDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I heartily approve the sentiment of John Ainsworth of the Second Texas, and if you should move your headquarters to London I will still read THE TIMES, as I have done every day since 1864.

I was with Sherman in the "Kops, kopjes, and veldts" of Georgia, and treked with him through Georgia and the Carolinas. I look upon the British as fighting in South Africa for what we fought, and that is equal rights for all, and only regret that I am not fifteen or twenty years younger so that I could be in the British Army in South Africa.

As to those 1798 Irishmen who listen to and applaud Keller and his ilk, who think it no harm to debauch the children of Irishmen in New York, I can only say they are a disgrace to the name of Irishmen, and the glorious work of the Irish soldiers in South Africa should show there are several kinds of Irishmen, those we can respect and those we can't.

ROBERT FLAHERTY,
Late Second Massachusetts Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Second Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, Left Wing Army of Georgia.
900 Cauldwell Ave., N. Y., March 21, 1900.

CANDY POISONER ON TRIAL.

Defense of Nebraska Girl, Miss Horlocker, Is Insanity.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., March 21.—The trial of Viola Horlocker, accused of sending poisoned candy to Mrs. Moreys, was commenced at Hastings to-day. The State in the opening statement asserted it would prove Miss Horlocker left the candy which contained the poison at Mrs. Moreys's door.

The defense created somewhat of a sensation by stating that Miss Horlocker was driven to insanity by the treatment of Mrs. Moreys's husband, by whom she was employed, and was not responsible for her acts. They asserted that Moreys had made love to the girl, and that she had been brought to this state by his acts. She had, it was stated, inherited an uncontrollable temper from her mother, and that when she realised that Moreys intended to cease his attention to her she was driven to insanity.

The testimony introduced by the State went to prove that Miss Horlocker was seen in the flat where the Moreyses live about the time the candy was left at the door. This was shown by several witnesses. Other circumstances were brought out to show that the defendant left it there.

THE GRUBER-AUSTIN FIGHT

Enthusiastic Meetings Held by Both Factions.

MUCH BITTERNESS AROUSED

Twenty-first District Leader Eulogized by His Friends and Denounced by His Enemies.

Politics were at fever heat with the Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District, where the Gruber-Austin fight for the leadership is making enemies of lifelong friends.

At the headquarters of the New Amsterdam Republican Club, at 59 West Ninety-sixth Street, the anti-Gruberites were out in full force and manifested much enthusiasm. There was some disappointment because of the non-attendance of George C. Austin, who sent a letter of regrets.

John Stewart, the President of the club, presided, and made a brief argument in favor of the election of Austin delegates at the primaries next Tuesday. The principal speech was made by Philip Bloch, who is a clerk in the Harlem Police Court. He declared that the Republicans of the Twenty-first District were heartily tired of Gruberism. He enumerated many of the so-called sins of omission and commission of the present leader, and declared that when the votes were counted next week it would be shown that a large majority of the enrolled Republicans preferred Austin to Gruber.

"Then," said Mr. Bloch, "within forty-eight hours the District Committee will depose Mr. Gruber and elect Mr. Austin as the executive of the district. The whole bent of Gruber's arguments were Quigg, Quigg, Quigg, and they were heard so often that Gruber reminded me of a parrot whose only command of the English language consisted of abuse of Quigg."

Mr. Bloch, in closing, declared that Gruber was a dictator and a boss. He had manipulated the affairs of the district and had consulted only his own sweet will.

Ex-Judge I. W. Lansing made a speech in which he injected much humor at the expense of Mr. Gruber. He then recited a long, original poem that did not bristle with telling points. But Mr. Lansing, who is an entertaining talker, interested his hearers and elicited much applause by commending Mr. Austin and condemning Mr. Gruber.

Fully 1,000 persons attended the Gruber meeting at Colonial Hall, which was presided over by A. S. Daniels. After remarks by W. S. Bennet, Alderman Matthews, and F. E. Wood, ex-District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott arose and was received with hearty cheers.

"The long and short of it!" shouted somebody in the audience, as Mr. Gruber momentarily stood beside his tall law partner. This sally evoked hearty laughter.

"I am not much on speechmaking," said Mr. Olcott, but I want to tell you in a few words why I am voting and asking my friends to vote for Mr. Gruber as district leader.

"Not because I have any quarrel with Senator Platt, Mr. Quigg, or the organization, for I am deeply grateful to them for honors conferred. But it is because I believe Gruber can get more Republican votes out on election day than George Austin or anybody else. The election returns have always proved this. And this has been so whether or not Mr. Gruber, at the time of the nominating conventions, preferred the candidates eventually selected. Abe never carried a knife up his sleeve or stabbed a candidate in the back.

"Gruber did not favor the nomination of W. L. Strong for Mayor in 1894, but he made an excellent showing for him on election day. Therefore, I am glad that Strong is for Gruber on the same platform—honest government and more Republicans. Gruber favored Morton for President in 1896, yet he worked so hard for McKinley that the Twenty-first District led all the other districts in Republican majorities. And under Gruber's leadership it will repeat the feat next Fall. Gruber favored Black for Governor in 1898, but when Roosevelt was named Abe did not sulk. I leave it to you, the returns, and Roosevelt, if Abe sulked.

"Gruber is the kind of leader we want; a leader in energy, zeal, work, and vote-getting, and a zealous worker when the party choice differs from his own."

Mr. Olcott then criticized Mr. Fallows's letter, in which the Assemblyman declared for Austin.

"Fallows," he continued, "has introduced an anti-policy bill, and if he was not very careful, its provisions would catch him; for if ever a man was playing policy, Fallows was doing it when he made his 'flop.' He may have thought it good policy; but I think any man adopts a bad policy when he turns his back upon his political creator and sponsor, though he knows, and Fallows has said it to me a dozen of times, that Abe Gruber is the best leader and truest friend that a man or party could have.

"I believe in home rule in this banner Republican district; I believe in the growing Republicanism of the Twenty-first—not in the decreasing Republicanism of the Nineteenth. I do not believe in the rule of threatened isolation from the councils of our party; I do not believe in even an intelligent despotism. I do not believe in the continuance at the head of our county organization of persons who have demonstrated a constantly waning vote-getting capacity. I believe, with ex-Mayor Strong, that the retention of Mr. Gruber as our district leader will best subserve the interests of the Republican Party in city and State."

Mr. Gruber, who followed Mr. Olcott, confined himself almost entirely to an attack on Mr. Fallows and Mr. Austin, citing alleged facts to show that the law firm of which Mr. Fallows is a member and Mr. Austin had been in receipt of much pap from Tammany Hall Judges. He declared that in January of this year S. J. Carter, the partner of Mr. Fallows, received several guardianship and reference cases from Justice Fitzgerald, and that Mr. Austin had obtained forty-five references from Tammany Judges while he was Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities. He accused Mr. Quigg of being a paid promoter of the interests of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company at Albany, and that he used his position as Chairman of the County Committee as an adjunct of the street railway corporation.

AUSTIN MEN ON GRUBER.

Circular Issued by the New Amsterdam Republican Club.

The officers of the New Amsterdam Republican Club, at 59 West Ninety-sixth Street, have issued a circular in which they declare the association was formed five years ago in protest to Abraham Gruber's alleged manipulation of the district machine for his own sole benefit. The organization claims to be absolutely independent, that it is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and is under obligations to nobody. The circular concludes:

"It (the club) has no part in any dispute between Gruber and Quigg, but is interested solely in the cause of good government and in the selection of intelligent and clean men for public office.

"While the club has never been identified with any machine, either county or local, it does recognize the fact that the County Committee has recently accomplished much good in the very reforms for which the club has been contending.

"Abraham Gruber has ever been the inveterate foe of the independent voters, and with brutal frankness has repeatedly declared himself their enemy. Indeed, his dispute with the County Committee is based upon that body's support of the primary law and its effort to confer and co-operate with independent bodies in the selection of an anti-Tammany ticket.

"Abraham Gruber dare not go before the people on the true issue, but seeks to befog the subject by raising the false issue of Quigg.

"The club at this time reiterates its opposition to Abraham Gruber and earnestly urges every independent Republican voter to vote for the ticket headed by George C. Austin."

Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 21.—At the meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad of Illinois to-day the action of the Directors in voting for a bond issue of $6,000,000 was ratified. The issue will be divided equally between first mortgage, consolidated and income mortgage bonds.

A Memorial to F. W. Tilton.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—Mrs. Caroline Stannard Tilton, widow of Frederick W. Tilton of this city, has placed in trust the sum of $59,000 to be devoted to the purpose of erecting upon the campus of Tulane University a library building, to be known as the F. W. Tilton Memorial Library.

MOËT AND CHANDON
"WHITE SEAL"
CHAMPAGNE

Absolute Facts that cannot be disputed.

FIRST. The house of MOËT and CHANDON was founded in 1743.

SECOND. The house of MOËT and CHANDON owns more vineyards than all of the following houses combined: Clicquot, Piper Heidsieck, Monopole, Ruinart, G. H. Mumm, Pommery, Roederer.

THIRD. The sales of MOËT and CHANDON throughout the world greatly exceed those of any other brand.

FOURTH. The wine shipped to the United States at the present time by the house of MOËT and CHANDON is of the celebrated vintage of 1893, of which they hold a sufficient reserve to insure its continuance for a considerable period.

FIFTH. MOËT and CHANDON Champagne has been served exclusively for a great many years at most of the prominent society functions.

SIXTH. After repeated sampling and careful comparison with all the other Champagnes by the ablest experts, MOËT and CHANDON has been pronounced, without question, far superior in quality to any of the other brands.

Drives dull care away.

Preferencia

AMERICAN GIRL CAST IN GOLD.

Mrs. Vonnah's Typical Figure for Paris Exposition Now in Mold.

The life-size statue, in gold, of "The American Girl" to be sent by the American Gold Statue Company to the Paris Exposition was cast yesterday at the foundry of the Henry Bonnard Bronze Company, in West Sixteenth Street. The cire perdue (lost wax) process was used in the work.

The figure, which will, with its base, be 6 feet high, is a portrait of Miss Maude Adams. The sculptor is Mrs. Bessie Potter Vonnah, known professionally as Bessie O. Potter of Chicago. The work of preparing the model was executed last Summer at Mrs. Vonnah's studio at Rockland Lake, N. Y., Miss Adams giving her twenty-five sittings.

The bullion out of which the statue was cast was purchased last Tuesday at the United States Assay office. It cost $187,000 and was delivered in five-inch bars. The actual work of casting, which was performed at 6 o'clock last evening in the presence of an interested gathering of about 100 spectators, including the sculptor, did not, of course, take long. The labor of preparing the mold, on the other hand, occupied the time of a number of skilled employes of the foundry a great many weeks. To insure the thorough cooling of the work the statue will be left in the mold until Saturday. So far as can be judged at present, the casting has been perfectly successful.

Miss Adams appears in Mrs. Vonnah's work in a simple Summer gown, leaning forward. The arms drop to full length, and the pose is regarded by the artists and critics who have seen the model as a happy and natural one. A committee of artists selected Miss Adams as possessing the qualifications of form and feature necessary in a figure of a typical American girl. It is said that none of the members of the dramatic profession were so anxious to have themselves immortalized in gold that as much as $25,000 was offered for the privilege.

A good position for the statue has been promised by the officials of the exposition in the Palace de l'Optique. It is stated that the cost of transportation will alone be $12,000, including insurance. The statue will be shipped to France in about a month, and three men will guard it during the voyage.

The officials of the American Gold Statue Company declare that their exhibit is the largest gold statue ever executed so far as is known, if the semi-mythical figures said to have existed in classic times be excepted.

PROTECTION OF CORPORATIONS

Witness in Congressional Investigation Has Strong Views.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Before the Sub-Committee of the Congressional Industrial Commission to-day Levi Mayer, of the law firm of Moran & Mayer, made the charge that property owned by corporations was not receiving due protection either from the Legislature or the courts.

"We are in the midst," he said, "of a hungry, rapacious rebellion against those property rights owned by corporations. It is appalling and horrifying to consider recent judicial and legislative history. The most idiotic climax of the riotously wild course of the Legislatures is the Illinois law of 1899.

"Instead of the poor not having equal protection with the rich before the law it is now the other way, so far as the corporate property of the rich is concerned. The courts are so constituted that they seem unable to give equal protection to property. The situation tends more and more to judicial recognition of socialistic and communistic principles and judicial abnegation of corporate property rights."

For reform Mr. Mayer suggested, first, uniformity in corporation laws of different States; second, that the corporations be given every power that an individual or association of individuals possesses; third, that a National incorporation act be passed and that the Constitutional amendment probably necessary for this be provided, and, fourth, that the methods by which political conventions create Judges be changed.

In arraigning the present system of judicial elections, Mr. Mayer said: "Lawyers who do a corporation business now find it necessary to give a large part of their time and ability to the selection of the Judge before whom the case is to be tried, rather than to the merits of the case. They are not after a friendly Judge, but only after a fair, unbiased Judge." He described the Federal Courts as at present conducted as the bulwarks of property, in a way, and the State Courts as the bulwarks for the workers.

James L. Broad of the firm of G. A. Crosby & Co., metal working machinery manufacturers, another witness, was emphatic in his opinion that the manufacturing interests of Chicago were being greatly retarded by labor unionism. Mr. Board said that he had asked for police protection for his plant and workmen, but had been refused. Mr. Board said that in his opinion the police courts generally were animated by the strike spirit that prevails among the labor unions.

In answer to a question by Col. Clarke of the committee, as to the probable result if the labor troubles continue, Mr. Board said that manufacturers would surely be driven from Chicago to smaller towns. He also said in answer to a question that he considered that trades unionism placed a premium on inefficiency, and that labor leaders, from his experience with them, were looking solely for their own aggrandizement.

"The average American mechanic," said Mr. Board, "is nothing but an overgrown boy."

Mrs. J. B. Robb, who at first refused to give her name for fear her husband would be persecuted, finally agreed to speak. She said:

"My husband was a member of the union. He is a painter by trade. One Sunday several years ago, he repaired a skylight during a storm to prevent damage to $7,000 worth of machinery. There was a strike on, and he was fined $100 in a 'star-chamber' session of the union. Being unable to pay it, he was expelled. He has been persecuted

PIPE GALLERIES SCHEME

Rapid Transit Board to Show Their Practical Value.

To Consider Mr. Parsons's Estimates Today—Preparing for Ceremony of Breaking Ground.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, at its meeting scheduled for this afternoon, will receive a report and estimates from Chief Engineer Parsons for pipe galleries in the New Elm Street portion of the tunnel from Worth Street to a point near Eighth Street. Mr. Parsons has given this subject his personal attention during the past week, and from the present outlook, two galleries, one on each side of the tunnel, will be constructed coterminous with the road.

The Commissioners believe that by giving the city authorities an object lesson on the practical value of these galleries the officials will take steps to extend them at least to Thirty-third Street as the tunnel progresses, so that the work may be done with the least possible expense. Little doubt is expressed that galleries will be constructed in Forty-second Street from where the tunnel turns into that thoroughfare from Park Avenue, to Broadway, and eventually as far north as Sixty-fifth Street.

The need of galleries in Forty-second Street is recognized as quite as great as in Elm Street. Forty-second Street is considered by the engineers and contractor to be one of the most difficult parts of the road in the way of tunnel construction. Here is a network of sewer and water pipes, wires and conduits, and to make the problem more difficult, provision must necessarily be made by the contractor to support the car tracks during construction. Although no specific suggestions have been made as yet in reference to pipe galleries in Forty-second Street, it is not at all unlikely that the question will be brought up before long, and the city authorities urged to take action to secure the necessary legislation to build it.

Workmen were busy yesterday in decorating the City Hall in readiness for the formal ceremonies of breaking ground for the tunnel on Saturday. By sundown last evening the front of the building was covered with flags and shields, and from the flag poles on the roof streamers extend to the cornices. The interior of the building has also been draped. Poles about 30 feet high were placed in front of the hall. Streamers will be hung from these. A long line of streamers to be hung on a wire cable will also extend from the hall to the Post Office, the cable for which was placed yesterday afternoon.

The scheme of decoration includes a canopy to run from the steps of the City Hall across the asphalt walk to the spot where the commemorative tablet is to be placed. The canopy will be supported by pillars wound with bunting.

The Joint Celebration Committee met again yesterday to finish a few of the minor details. The subject of having August Belmont present the silver spade to Mayor Van Wyck was not decided upon. One of the Aldermen said, after the meeting, that while no action on the matter had been taken, the committee would offer no objection to Mr. McDonald's suggestion.

The amendment to the Rapid Transit act prepared by Edward M. Shepard and Albert B. Boardman, making clear the board's jurisdiction in tunnel improvements throughout the consolidated city, was reported favorably yesterday morning in the Senate. It was introduced in the House by Assemblyman Kelsey, and in the Senate by Senator Stranahan. One clause gives the Commissioners power, before the final grant of any franchise under the provisions of the act or making a contract for construction and operation of any road, to rescind and revoke any former resolution or resolutions adopting any routes or general plan for any rapid transit railroad, and make new routes and plans if they see fit. The ' se simply makes clear the power of ·· Commissioners in this respect, and ' alizes their actions.

THE RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

Measure Extending Commission's Powers Reported in the Senate.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Senate Committee on Cities to-day reported favorably for printing Mr. Kelsey's bill, which provides for an extension of the powers of the New York City Rapid Transit Commissioners to all the boroughs and puts all construction of tunnels, bridges, and other means of communication within their control.

The principal amendment provides in substance that the Rapid Transit Commission shall have the same powers in the consolidated city that it had in the former City of New York.

The Commissioners shall, prior to the time of the final grant of any franchise or the making of a contract for construction and operation of any railroad under this act, have power to revoke any resolution adopting any routes or general plan for a rapid transit railroad adopted by the board, and in the discretion of the board, in lieu thereof, to adopt new routes and general plan

MISS CLOGG IN THE TOMBS.

Capt. McClusky Says She Confesses Swindling Operations.

Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau said yesterday that Miss Harriet T. Clogg, formerly of Baltimore, who was arrested Tuesday night on returning from Europe on the steamship Trave, had confessed to him that she had been engaged in swindling by means of checks.

The specific charge against Miss Clogg is that on Dec. 15 of last year she represented that she had an account in the Astor National Bank of this city, and thus obtained $400 from the Bank of Commerce of Baltimore, Md., where she lived. She said her father, a well-known Baltimore shoe dealer, had an account with the Astor Bank.

According to Capt. McClusky, she admits that she got a diamond pin, valued at $500, from Frederick A. Greubel of 13 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, giving a check on the Astor National Bank for $788, and a sealskin muff and jacket from Albert Sigmund of Baltimore, paying for them with a three-hundred-dollar check on the Astor National Bank.

The woman declares that she is not the wife of Dr. William A. Bisnau. She says that he visited Baltimore about four years ago with a hockey team from Canada. They met. Her father had died, leaving her $12,000. She married the doctor, and they took a trip to London, where, she said, she found out that Dr. Bisnau had a wife in Canada from whom he had not been divorced.

The woman was sent to the Centre Street Court yesterday morning, and was committed to the Tombs as a suspected fugitive from justice to await requisition papers from Baltimore. She had with her her two-months-old babe.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—The story of the courtship of William Bisnau and Miss Clogg, now under arrest in New York, is very romantic. He came to Baltimore about five years ago, when the North Avenue ice skating rink was first started. He was from Brockville, Ont., and knew all about skating. He brought the fanciest skates with him, and organized the best skaters of the North Baltimore set. He taught them new twists and tricks, and finally stirred up enough enthusiasm to form a hockey club. For some time after this hockey was the craze, and Bisnau was a sort of lion among the skaters.

About three years ago he met Miss Clogg, the daughter of George S. Clogg. She was an amateur actress and was one of the prettiest girls in North Baltimore. Bisnau begged her to marry him. She consented, and everything was going on smoothly until Mr. Clogg was consulted. It is said that the father objected strongly and refused to consent to the wedding. This obstacle was not insurmountable, however, and an elopement was planned. This was carried out, and in a short time Bisnau came back to Baltimore with Miss Clogg as his wife.

Bisnau bought presents for his wife in a lavish manner. He visited the establishments of Frederick Greubel and paid cash for jewelry that he selected. Then one day Bisnau came to Greubel and got $200 worth of diamonds on his promise to pay. He did not pay the bill, although Mr. Greubel took every means in his power to collect it. In the meantime Mr. Clogg died, and is said to have left his daughter about $15,000 as her share of the estate. The couple then determined to go to Europe. Before going, however, the woman decided to add to her clothes and jewelry. The passing of the alleged bogus checks followed.

AGAINST SENATOR COFFEY.

Report Condemning Him Expected—Bitter Fight May Result.

The Kings County Democratic Executive and General Committee will meet to-morrow night to receive and take action upon the report of the sub-committee, which inquired into the charges of disloyalty to the organization preferred against Senator Michael J. Coffey and his lieutenants in the Ninth Assembly District.

The belief obtains generally that Senator Coffey and his associates will be expelled from the organization. The report of the Investigating Committee, it was said last night, will be brief and will recommend that the Ninth Assembly District Committee, as at present constituted, be disbanded, and that the seats of the delegates to the County Committee from that district and those of the Executive Committee members be declared vacant.

It is believed that the friends of Senator Coffey in the General and Executive Committees will make a hard fight to prevent his expulsion. But as Willoughby Street is strong in both committees, it is not thought likely that opposition to its wishes in the Coffey matter will avail anything.

There is much speculation as to what action Senator Coffey's counsel will take if the Senator is expelled from the organization. They have threatened, in event of such a move, to take the matter into the courts and fight Willoughby Street on the points of law involved.

It is generally believed in local political circles that if Senator Coffey is expelled a long and bitter fight will follow between Willoughby Street and the South Brooklyn leader. Senator Coffey is not the only district leader who is persona non grata in the Willoughby Street auction room, and an alliance of these leaders with Coffey against the machine is regarded as very probable.

There is every indication that Willoughby Street is preparing for a fight. If extreme action is taken with regard to Senator Coffey by the General and Executive Committees, all the power of the machine, it is believed, will at once be exerted to crush any general revolt that may be attempted by the dissatisfied elements in the party.

The strength of Senator Coffey in his own district is indicated by the hopelessness expressed by his opponents there as to the primaries next week. If Senator Coffey and his associates are expelled, however, the real struggle for supremacy in the district will take place in the Fall.

SOUTH TIRES OF BRYAN.

Business Men and Politicians Demand Strong Democratic Candidate.

Bryan sentiment is declared to be dying out in the South. That is the opinion of nearly every Southerner visiting New York.

Ex-Judge J. C. Bradford of Nashville is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. "The statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day," he said, "that interest in free silver and Bryan is waning in the South, is an absolute fact. The people are paying much less attention to politics than has been their wont, and, as many of the politicians favor Bryan, he will, in all probability, be renominated. But defeat is certain for the Democracy with Bryan as the no ainee for President.

"While I have little faith that any one other than Bryan will be chosen at the Kansas City Convention, I do believe that earnest and strong opposition to his renomination might bring about the unexpected. With McKinley and Bryan as the candidates, the former will certainly win. With a conservative, capable, and popular Democrat as a Presidential nominee, I believe it would not be difficult to defeat McKinley. The latter has made many mistakes, but none of these will count for much if Bryan is renominated."

P. H. Rice, a merchant of Augusta, Ga., is at the Broadway Central Hotel.

"I regret," said he, "that the Democrats seem determined to renominate William Jennings Bryan for President. It is a serious mistake. The people of the South don't want him, but the politicians, who control the election machinery, are running the show, and will do as they please. I am a Democrat, but I am not for Bryan. I believe that with the right kind of a Democratic candidate the defeat of Mr. McKinley would be assured.

"President McKinley would be much stronger in the South if he catered more to the whites and less to the negroes.

"Business in Georgia is excellent. A very few years ago cotton was selling at 4½ and 5 cents per pound. Last year much of it was sold at 8 and 9 cents, and in very many instances entire crops of 1900 have been sold in advance at 8 cents per pound. Prosperity is with the South to stay."

COMBINE AGAINST THURSTON.

Omaha Republicans May Prevent His Presiding at Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., March 21.—There has been consummated in local politics a deal which, if it works as well in the State as it promises to work in this county, will leave Senator Thurston at best only a spectator at the National Republican Convention, and smash his ambition to be the presiding officer of that body.

The Republican Party in this county has been split up into factions, the leaders being John L. Webster and Edward Rosewater, proprietor of The Omaha Bee. They have joined hands with the friends of Congressman D. H. Mercer.

There will be no contest over the delegation to the Republican Convention, and the delegation will support Rosewater for delegate at large to the National Convention, and also as National Committeeman from this State.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Committeemen There to Make Arrangements—To Appoint 2,500 Aids.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Joseph H. Manley of Maine and H. C. Payne of Wisconsin, members of the sub-committee of the Republican National Committee having in charge the arrangements of the National Convention, arrived here to-night to look over the ground. Chairman Hanna, Secretary Dick, and Committeeman Kerens of Missouri will be here to-morrow, when the sub-committee will have a conference with Mayor Ashbridge as to what progress has thus far been made.

The sub-committee to-night officially announced the election of George N. Wiswell of Wisconsin as the Sergeant at Arms of the convention. Mr. Wiswell has been Assistant Sergeant at Arms at all National Republican Conventions since 1880, and is said to be well qualified for the place. He arrived here this morning, and has already taken charge of some of the arrangements. He will remain in the city a week, and early in April will open permanent headquarters here in the Hotel Walton, where the National Committee will also have its headquarters.

To-morrow Sergeant at Arms Wiswell will look over the hall, and later will make his report to the National Committee as to the number of employes he will need. It is believed that he will require close to 2,500, who will be selected from all the States in the Union.

DELAWARE DELEGATES ELECTED.

Regular Republicans' Choice—Union Republicans to Meet April 3.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 21.—The regular Republican State Convention, in session at Dover to-day, elected the following delegates to the Republican National Convention: Col. Henry A. Dupont, Henry B. Thompson, Manlove Hayes, ex-Congressman Jonathan S. Willis, Charles F. Richards, and Henry P. Cannon.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention indorse the Administration of President McKinley and ask for his renomination.

The convention of the Union Republicans, the Addicks faction, will meet at Dover April 3 and elect another set of delegates, and the National Committee will be called upon to decide which is the regular party, as in 1896.

Minnesota Prohibition Ticket.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 21.—The State Prohibition Convention to-day nominated the following ticket: For Governor—B. B. Haugon, Fergus Falls; Lieutenant Governor—C. B. Wilkinson, Owatonna; Secretary of State—Frank E. Carlisle, Lake Benton; Treasurer—C. W. Dorsett, Minneapolis. Delegates at large to the National Convention were named. They will support Hale Johnson of Illinois for first place on the ticket.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—The large five-story building at the northwest corner of Third and Race Streets, owned and occupied by Alfred F. Moore, manufacturer of insulated wire, was completely destroyed by fire to-night. Moore's loss will aggregate $175,000; fully insured. John D. Heil, dealer in leather; H. Gardiner & Son, leather, and Martin & Co., cloth spongers and finishers, whose establishments adjoined the burned structure, suffered an aggregate loss of about $25,000 from water.

THE AUGUSTIN DALY SALE

Pictures, Art and Household Objects Bring Over $23,000.

Disposal of Books Continues—Garrick's Desk Goes for $550—Anna Held's Purchase.

With the sale of yesterday afternoon at the galleries of the American Art Association, the dispersal of one of the series of collections of valuable things gathered by the late Augustin Daly was completed. The famous manager's pictures, prints, furniture, bric-à-brac, textiles, and other miscellaneous art and household objects have now all been sold.

There were between 800 and 900 lots, which brought a total of $23,368.25. But as yet the dispersal of Mr. Daly's lares and penates has only been begun. The sale of his books will go on every afternoon and evening until next Tuesday night, and after that two days will be occupied in selling the autograph letters and other documents, prints, playbills, and photographs.

At yesterday afternoon's sale there was again an enormous attendance, and the large gallery of the Art Association was crowded to its utmost capacity. Prices again, in the opinion of experts, were remarkably good for most of the lots. A few large pieces of furniture, notably the three Renaissance Italian cassone, were knocked down at figures which were said to be less than the prices given for the same articles by the late owner, but, with these and one or two other exceptions, the sale continued to be a most successful one.

The highest price of the afternoon was $550, which was given by B. N. Baker for David Garrick's secretary desk. This piece of furniture was ornamented with paintings in oil, the subjects including a portrait of Garrick, views of his city and country houses, and scenes from the plays in which he achieved fame. A Louis XV. sofa, with an elaborately carved frame, was knocked down to Mr. Whiting for $350.

A carved oak sideboard was bought by S. W. Tyng, Jr., for $205. A large antique hall seat, upholstered in fine Spanish leather, and with an elaborately carved panel, was sold to Mr. Whiting for $230, and Mr. Koopman secured an old English carved oak canopy seat, upholstered in old gold and maroon tapestry for $155. One of the Italian marriage chests, which, as has been stated, were said to have gone for comparatively low figures, was bought by J. D. Crimmins.

It was of Venetian origin and finely carved, and went for $75. Another cassone, with the characteristic paintings on gilt background, was sold to Mr. Le Place for $110, and a third, with elaborate decorations, carved as well as gilt and painted, was knocked down for $85 to John C. Tomlinson.

More than one piano was sold, Miss Anna Held buying the most expensive of them, which was in a Buhl case. She paid $140 for it, but could have obtained it for less had she not in her eagerness insisted on bidding against herself. Miss Held also secured a pretty winuow seat, upholstered in Spanish leather, for $17

Three window hangings of Aubusson tapestry, which were used in the production of "Much Ado About Nothing," were sold for $51. It was stated after the sale that this lot might have brought more had it not been incorrectly described in the catalogue. It was put down there as "tapestry with Aubusson decoration," and most buyers supposed that it was simply a painted imitation of the real article.

The error was corrected verbally by Mr. Kirby, the auctioneer, but since a large proportion of the bidding was done on commissions by dealers and agents, and none of the textiles were exhibited before the sale, it is possible that there might have been a keener competition had the real quality of the tapestry been known.

The fact that the Art Association had found it impossible to make room for the textiles among the other articles placed on exhibition may have been responsible for some other prices, which experts professed themselves unable to understand. An example of these was the selling of a large piece of tapestry for only $3, immediately followed by the sale of two small tapestry cushions for $15. A large tiger skin rug brought $50. Several flags placed together in one lot were sold for $43, there being a keen contest for them when it was seen that one of them was a flag with "Daly's Theatre" on it.

The sale of books was continued in the evening, when the auction room was again crowded. In spite, however, of the large attendance, most of the buying was done by dealers, particularly by George D. Smith, Charles Scribner's Sons, Dodd, Mead & Co., and J. O. Wright The highest price of the evening's sale was given by Mr. Smith for "An Apology for the Life of Colley Cibber," (London, 1740.) This book had been extended to three royal folio volumes by the insertion of 350 portraits and other plates, including some scarce prints by Bartolozzi and other famous engravers. It was knocked down last evening for $585.

Mr. Daly's extra illustrated books form quite a large percentage of his collection. An idea of their exhaustive character cannot even be gathered from Mr. Wright's careful catalogue, since it would have taken months even to go through them and make a list of the plates.

The sum of $410 was given for another book full of rare inserted plates, Brayley's "Theatres of London," (1826,) which Mr. Daly had enriched not only with innumerable prints but with many autograph letters of famous actors. There were three extra illustrated books on the booths, which brought $60, $80, and $150 respectively.

The rare original edition of "The Anatomy of Melancholy" (Oxford, 1621,) bound by Bedford, was sold to Dodd, Mead & Co. for $76. The first edition of Byron's "Hours of Idleness" was knocked down to Mr. Smith for $56. The same dealer secured the first edition of Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," extra illustrated, for $60, while Mr. Winthrop bought another copy of the latter book for $33. Estes & Lauriat of Boston secured a copy of Robert Chambers's "Book of Days," with 1,400 prints inserted by the indefatigable Grangerizer, for $250.

The sum realized at the afternoon sale was $11,010.50. The total for the evening's sale was $5,598. These sums, added to the total for the two previous days' sales, bring the total up to $32,852 for that portion of the collection—or, rather, collections—already disposed of.

PLEA FOR WOMEN ENUMERATORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The papers this morning contain a statement that no women will be employed as enumerators in collecting the statistics for the census in this city. It is to be hoped that this is not an official utterance from the head of the department here, Mr. C. S. Wilbour, sent out from his office in The World Building.

The excuse given for the alleged decision is that "the appearance of an enumerator has the effect of making the residents of certain parts of the city extremely angry." If this be true, then certainly Mr. Wilbour should take care not only no women are sent into such hostile neighborhoods, but that those who do go into these irascible and ignorant quarters shall be the strongest and stoutest members of the fighting sex, and that they shall each be accompanied by an equally able-bodied policeman.

But what shall be said of the great districts in which there are only private residences and apartment houses? In these localities a woman enumerator might labor all day without seeing a man. From floor to floor she would be received by women in the flats, and in the most elegant homes the footman must summon his mistress to reply to all questions, for, as a rule, men are away during the business hours.

It is certainly far more agreeable to the homekeeper in high or humble life to be questioned by one of her own sex rather than, as it has been humorously put, "to be busy about your work in an old wrapper, and then have a man come with a warrant of law to ask you how old you are." In such cases a masculine enumerator might) "make the residents angry," and in the interests of men and for the sake of their comfort, I would urge that they shall not be exposed to such dangers, but that throughout the resident districts women alone shall be employed.

The serious aspect of the case is that so many, many women need the work. If the public could read the humble appeals and the pathetic stories that have come to me from women all over the country who are eager for this work in order to obtain a little money, not for themselves alone, but for the support also of young children or aged parents, there would be a general demand that there should be no discrimination on account of sex in giving this employment. Of course, after all, the question of fitness must be considered, but the excellent work which women did as enumerators both in 1880 and in 1890 abundantly proved their capacity. Earnestly appealing to the public for an expression of sentiment that shall secure equality of opportunity for women and men in this great work, I am yours truly,

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.
210 West Fifty-ninth Street, March 21, 1900.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

ARE THE BEST

In the Essential Qualities of Durability, Evenness of Point, and Workmanship.

Choose a Pen to Suit Your Hand.

Assorted box of 12 PENS, for all styles of writing, sent for trial on receipt of 6 CENTS in stamps. SPENCERIAN PEN CO., NEW YORK, N.Y.

ACTION ON SCHOOL MATTERS.

Two Principals for No. 21—A Morning Recess Advocated.

When the report of the Committee on Teachers, disapproving the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that School 21 be reorganized with only one Principal, came up at the meeting of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx last evening, Commissioner Burlingham moved that the report be rejected. He said that the school had only twenty-seven classes and that Principal Doty ought to be able to attend to that number.

Commissioners Livingston, Farrell, and Moriarty of the Committee on Teachers all said that two Principals were needed, as the pupils were mostly of foreign parentage and it was difficult to maintain order among them. Superintendent Jasper said positively that only one Principal was needed. After a long and heated debate the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents was sustained by a vote of 12 to 4 and the report of the committee was rejected.

Another lively discussion took place over the report of the same committee in favor of retiring Miss Mary W. Hatch, first assistant in the female department of School No. 14, on half pay. Miss Hatch's salary as first assistant was $1,476. She taught the highest class in her department until the retirement of the Principal, when she became Acting Principal. She filled this office for a period of six months. Owing to a blunder by some one, she received during those six months pay at the rate of only $1,404 per year, or $72 less than she was receiving as first assistant. Commissioner Burlingham want of the report sent to the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation to determine whether the board was authorized in fixing her retirement pay at the rate of $1,476 when she was getting only $1,404 at the date she ended her service. He said it was not a matter for sentiment, but of law. Commissioners Davis and O'Brien said that the teacher's legal salary was $1,476, and she could not be made to suffer for the blunder of the board or its employes. The committee's report was finally adopted by a vote of 13 to 3. Messrs. Lee and Rogers, appointees of former Mayor Strong, voting against their colleague, Mr. Burlingham, and President Little and Commissioner A. Stern with him.

Commissioner Richardson, who is a physician, moved that there should be a recess of five minutes each class day at 10:30 in the morning in all the public schools. He said that this used to be allowed, and that the health of the teachers and pupils alike required it. The matter was referred to the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation. It was decided to open a needle bath in School No. 1, in Henry Street, at the earliest opportunity.

The following Truant Officers were appointed: Mrs. Jennie Walsh, 137 West Ninth Street; Mrs. Minnie Krakauer, 158 West Eighty-fourth Street; Emily H. Cheney, 317 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Elizabeth A. McWilliams, 208 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. The salary is $900 a year. For the proper enforcement of the compulsory education law, Superintendent Jasper says, more than the twenty-one Truant Officers at present employed are needed.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Kings County team won a double victory in the National League tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Kings County—Johnson, 182; Ehler, 187; Beinert, 191; Voorhis, 165; Allen, 128. Total, 853.
Phoenix—Pearse, 155; Lawrence, 189; Young, 178; Gross, 124; Clute, 195. Total, 841.

SECOND GAME.

Roseville A. A.—Pierson, 190; Badger, 177; Wood, 135; Van Ness, 193; Meyer, 189. Total, 884.
Phoenix—Pearse, 159; Lawrence, 157; Young, 172; Gross, 144; Clute, 142. Total, 774.

THIRD GAME.

Kings County—Johnson, 180; Ehlers, 162; Beinert, 156; Allen, 194; Voorheis, 191. Total, 883.
Roseville A. A.—Pierson, 190; Badger, 142; Wood, 165; Van Ness, 129; Meyer, 171. Total, 797.

In the Columbia three-men team tournament last night, the Century Wheelmen, Colonial, and Riverdale, each team won and lost a game. Scores:

First Game.—Century Wheelmen, 483; Colonial, 467. Second Game.—Colonial, 462; Riverdale, 458. Third Game—Riverdale, 474; Century Wheelmen, 460.

Philadelphos Council, the leaders in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament, won two games last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Commonwealth Council—Mulhausen, 147; Folk, 157; Cocroft, 163; Brown, 180; Fisher, 162. Total, 779.
East New York Council—Keisend, 173; Senior, 127; G. Moore, 129; W. Moore, 164; C. Keifer, 172. Total, 734.

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 162; Medicus, 203; Vandekas, 131; Biershenk, 221; Jenkins, 144. Total, 861.
East New York Council—A. Keifer, 159; Senior, 139; G. Moore, 182; W. Moore, 125; C. Keifer, 201. Total, 845.

THIRD GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 187; Medicus, 191; Vandekas, 173; Biershenk, 199; Jenkins, 164. Total, 914.
Commonwealth Council—Mulhausen, 162; Folk, 163; Cocroft, 129; Brown, 127; Fisher, 165. Total, 746.

The Monarch team captured two games last evening in the Carruthers Brooklyn National Tournament. Scores:

First Game—Monarch, 859; Kings County Wheelmen, 708. Second Game—Kings County Wheelmen, 793; Spartan, 721. Third Game—Monarch, 844; Spartan, 744.

The final series of games in the Morning Newspaper League was bowled yesterday afternoon. The World won the championship. Dewes of the Herald team won the high individual average and individual score prizes. The scores of yesterday's games were: First game—Herald, 1,274; Tribune, 1,145. Second game—Journal, 1,162; World, 1,118.

Tournament Games To-day.

Fire Insurance League—Norwich Union, Niagara, Lancashire, German-American.
Bank Clerks' League—Eleventh Ward, American Exchange, Broadway of Brooklyn.
North Side National—Corinthian, North New York, Orchard.
Columbia League—Owl, Amsterdam, Morningside.
National League—Oriental, Kings County, Lotus.
Carruthers' Brooklyn National—South Paw, Orient, Pin Knight.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Fern, Brevoort, Gilbert.

TRAMPS HANG A FARMER'S BOY.

Found Suspended from a Beam in the Barn and Nearly Dead.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 21.—Abram Broadbent, a farmer living in Westport, about six miles from here, to-day reported to the police that on Monday two ruffians ransacked his house and nearly murdered his son William, ten years old. In his absence the men came to the house and demanded food. The lad ran into the barn and hid upon the hay. The tramps followed, and seizing the boy, they tied his arms to his side, slipped a noose over his head, and hanged him from a rafter.

He was found by his elder brother unconscious and black in the face, hanging to the beam. A doctor was called, and after three hours' work the boy was revived, but could tell only a fragmentary story of what had happened. The motive of the men is not known. The neighborhood is greatly excited over the outrage.

Big Fire in Ridgewood.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., March 21.—Fire here to-day destroyed the principal business building of the town. It was a three-story brick structure and was occupied by the Ridgewood National Bank, the telephone company, Tice's drug store, English & Meyer, butchers; Charles Dunmaratta, shoes; M. Van Lauten, shoes, and Blumenthal & Weinberg, clothiers. A number of private families had apartments in the building. The total loss is $25,000. The fire started in the cellar of the drug store. Three engines from Paterson assisted in extinguishing the flames.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

$1.25 Knickerbocker Tweeds at 69c.

Knickerbocker Tweed Suitings—Dutch-Scotch name for goods made in Massachusetts. Stuffs that suggest the knee-breeches of Washington Irving's Diedrich Knickerbocker—splendid for skirts and complete costumes. Every thread pure wool—tan, brown and gray mixtures—56 inches wide, value $1.25; our price 69c.

$1.25 Silk-finished Henrietta at 79c.

Dissect a sample. Fine, delicate, *uniform* twills—smoothly finished. Gently lustrous and drapes beautifully. Thirty-four shades to choose from, 45 in. wide, value $1.25; our price 79c.

$1.50 Broadcloth at $1.24

Extra rich quality, satin finish, forty-five colors to select from, 50 in. wide, value $1.50; our price $1.24.

Furniture Specials—Annex.

The quotations do look meagre—just four short items from three floorsful. We could overwhelm you with descriptions and economies. But you are familiar with the magnitude and scope of our Furniture business. So we safely cut the advertising—cutting prices the while.

Women's Sewing Rockers, maple frame, reed seat, at 79c.

Gilt Reception Chairs, fancy frames, rush seat, or covered with satin damask, in your choice of several colors, at $1.99.

Box Couches, full size, all-spring edge, soft upholstered top, just the thing for a cosey corner, at $6.49.

All-hair Couches, full size, all-spring edges, four rows of deep tufting, covered with figured velour, in your choice of colors, deep fringe to match, value $12.00; our price, $9.99.

Beds and Bedding—Annex.

Selling Beds contrary to all logical rates. By every theory and condition of the market we should ask a third more. But—no, you've been surfeited with explanations. Here are a few of the facts.

White Enamel Iron Beds, heavy posts trimmed with brass, all sizes, at $2.99.

All-iron Folding Table Beds, single size, 3 ft. wide, heavy spring and cotton mattress, complete, $6.98.

Brass and Bronze Beds, 1 1-8 in. posts, extended bow foot rail, height of head 5 feet, full size only, our regular price $20.99; our special price, $15.99.

All-iron Folding Bed Couches, heavy spring mattress and pillows, sold elsewhere at $20.00; our price, $15.99.

Mattresses, South American hair, 40 pounds weight, covered with A. C. A. ticking, made in one or two parts, sold elsewhere at $20.00; our price, $12.99.

25c. Paper Novels at 4c.

The "Choice" and "Popular" Series of Fiction, published by Robert Bonner's Sons. Entertaining stories, principally by German, English, and American authors of celebrity. Clear, easy-to-read type. Regularly sold at 25c.; our price, 4c.

Embroideries.

Cambric Edgings—4c., 5c., 9c., 14c. Needlework varies from half an inch to three inches wide—liberal margins. You'll find all the established favorites among the designs—wheels, medallions, stars, vines, flowers, blocks and the like.

Nainsook Skirtings, elaborate open patterns, 7 to 9 in., needlework 3 to 5 in., at 24c.

Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook All-overs, 22½ in. wide, 69c. and 89c.—45 in., 98c. and $1.49.

A mass of insertings—half an inch to two inches wide; value 15c., at 10c.

Rugs-Carpet Dept.—Annex.

Carpets—with and without borders—reduced to the remnant state are immediately transformed into Rugs and marked at reduced prices. Here are a few of the styles and sizes now ready to be sold at one-third less than the carpet would cost if it were twirled off full rolls.

Tapestry—$7.34—6 x 8½ ft.
Tapestry—$9.35—8¼ x 8½ ft.
Tapestry—$14.04—10½ x 11 ft.
Tapestry—$21.09—10½ x 15 ft.
Velvet—$8 87—6 x 7 5-6 ft.
Velvet—$13.97—7½ x 9¾ ft.
Velvet—$14.11—7½ x 10 7-12 ft.
Velvet—$20.07—8¼ x 13 5-6 ft.
Velvet—$21.31—10½x11 7-12 ft.
Axminster—$8.15—6x7½ ft.
Axminster—$10.34—8¼x7 5-12 ft.
Axminster—$18.31—8¼x11½ ft.
Axminster—$20.79—10½x11½ ft.
Axminster—$22.85—10½x13 7-12 ft.
Axminster—$26.73—11¼x13 5-6 ft.
Body Brussels—$14.85—8¼x8 7-12 ft.

Quadruple-Plated Silverware—½ Prices.

Quadruple-plated Silver Hollow Ware is one of our hobbies. During recent days we hobnobbed with a prominent manufacturer with unexpected results. Secured large quantities of sample lines at lower prices than we were willing to pay on a pinch. Here's how we share our savings with you.

Candlesticks, shot bead or rococo border, 98c.
Candlesticks, larger size, fancy border, $1.98.
Candelabra, with five lights, $4.99.
Candelabra, cut glass base, five lights, $9.34.
Bread Trays, small but serviceable size, $1.13.
Bread Trays, larger size, assorted designs, $2.21
Berry Bowls, choice of many styles, $1.49.
Soup Tureens, regular size, $3.54.
Baking Dishes, with separate lining, $2.21.
Chocolate Pots, burnished, wood handle, $2.93.

Tea Sets, including Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher and Waste Bowl, $3.98.

Every piece bears the maker's name as a guarantee of quality. OUR name is not stamped on the silver, but you may impress it on your mind and regard it as a safeguard while buying. We vouch for the products of this silversmith.

Rogers Table Ware—½ Prices

Standard quality plate. Handsome pattern—heavy and well made.

300 Sets Tea Spoons, per set, 49c.
125 Sets Coffee Spoons, per set, 49c.
200 Sets Salad Forks, per set, $1.12.
400 Sets Dessert Spoons, per set, 84c.
250 Sets Table Spoons, per set, 98c.
600 Sugar Spoons, each, 19c.
75 Berry Spoons, each, 39c.
150 Fish Forks, each, 49c.
280 Sets Dessert Forks, per set, 84c.
100 Sets Oyster Forks, per set, 89c.
225 Sets Dinner Forks, per set, 98c.
300 Sets Dessert Knives, per set, 98c.
650 Butter Knives, each, 18c.
150 Cake Knives, each, 49c.
125 Fish Knives, each, 59c.
200 Pie Knives, each, 59c.
100 Crumb Knives, each, 79c.
150 Cream Ladles, each, 22c.
200 Gravy Ladles, each, 86c.
200 Oyster Ladles, each, 73c.
100 Soup Ladles, each, 98c.
100 Cheese Scoops, each, 49c.

TOLEDO LAWYER FOUND DEAD.

Shot Through the Base of the Brain—Believed to be a Suicide.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 21.—Col. Henry S. Bunker, a prominent and widely known attorney, was found dead in his office this morning. Behind his chair and to his right lay a revolver, a bullet from which had entered his head at the base of his brain. A physician who was hurriedly called announced that the death wound could not have been self-inflicted, but, as powder stains were found on the fingers of both hands, he had apparently guided the muzzle of the pistol to the most vital spot.

Col. Bunker had entered his office before his stenographer arrived, and, going to his private room, had locked the door behind him. The discovery was made through the stenographer attempting to answer a telephone call in the private office. Col. Bunker was found dead in his chair, before his unopened desk.

The dead man was a veteran of the civil war, and was prominent in Grand Army of the Republic and Masonic circles. He had a wide State acquaintance from twenty years' service in the Ohio National Guard, and from which he only recently retired. Col. Bunker declined the appointment of Adjutant General, which was recently tendered by Gov. Nash. It is stated that he was embarrassed financially, but not to a large extent.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; fresh west to north winds.

Low pressure covers the Northwest with its centre over Manitoba, and as a consequence there has been a general and decided rise in temperature from the Upper Mississippi Valley and Western upper lake region westward. In the East and South temperatures have fallen 4 to 24 degrees; frosts or freezing temperatures were reported Wednesday morning in the northern portion of the Gulf States and central portion of the South Atlantic States. Warnings of the approach of these conditions were issued Tuesday morning.

There has been no precipitation except light showers in Florida and on the Texas coast and clear weather is general to-night except in the Southwest.

In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions fair weather has continued except in the southern plateau and on the extreme Northwest Coast, where there were light showers.

Generally fair weather is indicated Thursday and Friday over all districts, except that showers are probable Thursday in southern portion of the West Gulf States and extending into the Middle Gulf States Friday.

High temperatures will continue in the West. It will be warmer Thursday in the central portion of the country, and on Friday in the Atlantic States.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast winds will be fresh west to north, while on the South Atlantic they will be variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours, ended at midnight, take from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	20	30	35
6 A. M.	21	29	34
9 A. M.	24	30	38
12 M.	31	32	41
3 P. M.	31	35	40
6 P. M.	29	32	35
9 P. M.	31	33	34
12 P. M.	34	33	32

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....36½
Weather Bureau.....31½
Corresponding date 1899.....27½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.....37

The maximum temperature was 35, at 4 P. M., and the minimum 28, at 7 A. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.07, the humidity being 53 per cent., and at 8 P. M. the barometer registered 30.18, humidity 40 per cent.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:50 A. M.—185 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; James Mulligan; damage, slight.

9 A. M.—169 Eldridge Street; Ida Washauer; damage, slight.

The New Floor Coverings===

FULLEST SPRING READINESS

THE carpets are the making or unmaking of the home. They are the foundation of all harmony in the furnishings—the foil that gives life to the decorative color plays; or they may be the iconoclast that destroys the effectiveness of really elegant furnishings. Quality means much in carpets; but all may buy from best mills if so disposed—we have none but proven sorts; but we build the merit of this carpet store on the refined character of the designs which we select and largely control. We choose tints and color-tones that will assure harmony rather than contest it. And yet there is wonderful variety arrayed here to-day—even harmony can touch every note of every octave in the key-board. We have skipped the false, but omitted nothing worthy that was true.

The season has been fruitful in both novelty and beauty—this newness and beauty is all here—specially ready for view to-day.

Let us enumerate the variety:
Of real Wiltons we show 151 patterns, from $2.25 to $2.75 a yard.
Of fine Axminsters we show 109 patterns, at $1.50 to $2 a yard.
Of other grades of Axminsters and Moquettes we have 104 patterns at 80c to $1.45 a yard.
Of Velvets we have 198 patterns, from 90c to $1.65 a yard.
Of Brussels we show 189 patterns, from 90c to $1.45 a yard.
Of Tapestries we show 298 patterns, from 55c to 90c a yard.
Of Ingrains we show 75 patterns, from 65c to 85c a yard.

Straw Mattings, from China and Japan—hundreds of patterns, in new rolls just lately from the Orient, brought in the direct way that assures you of the fresh toughness of the best time of a matting's life. These in our own selected designs, made with the care that knows the close inspection that they must go through from our representative before we accept them for shipment.

The most striking patterns will be picked out first. The line is at its top-notch fullness right now. $6 to $25 a roll.

Then there are splendid assortments of linoleums and oilcloths and fibre carpets—and Rugs; but they are another story, too interesting to half tell; so we'll tell it again.

Have we said enough to interest you in coming to see a carpet display—wide enough for all tastes and needs, and at the fairest prices for which equal goods can be sold?

Women's Suits===New Styles Half Prices===Wide Choice

This will be a quick sale of tailor-made suits. Fresh, exquisitely made costumes that are here but a day. They are divided into two groups:

One lot at $15 comprises values up to $28. They are of serge, cheviot, Venetian cloth, and imported whipcord, in tan, gray, brown, and black. Some with the newest, stylish Eton jackets; others with tight-fitting coats; some trimmed. The skirts in latest cut, graceful, and attractively made.

The other lot at $20 for values up to $40. They are of broadcloth, Venetian cloth, and serge; Eton and tight-fitting jackets; skirts in best approved style. Many are silk lined throughout.

Quantity is limited. They will probably all be gone before the day is done.

Reception and Banquet Lamps

AT HALF REGULAR PRICES

Wherever there is a home to be made brighter there is interest in this sale of Lamps to-day. We have purchased the sample line of one of the leading manufacturers, at just half their worth, and they go to you, if you so ordain, at the same liberal economy.

There are reception lamps and banquet lamps, beautifully decorated and finished with centre-draught burners; all have globes to match the base. No two lamps in the lot alike---wide and handsome variety to choose from. These prices---

$50 Lamps at $25 — $25 Lamps at $12.50
$40 Lamps at $20 — $20 Lamps at $10
$30 Lamps at $15 — $12 Lamps at $6
$7 Lamps at $3.50

Special counter on main aisle, first floor.

Women's Wrappers.

LAWNS, CHALLIS, SILKS

There's much more of real prettiness in the making-up of these new spring negligee gowns than formerly. This is true even of the usually modest and inexpensive lawn gowns. But it's particularly noticeable in those of challis and silk. They're elegant. Lace is plentifully used in the trimming. So is ribbon. And there are numerous new designs of plaiting, too. Just a few kinds of each material are briefly hinted at here:

LAWN—
$1—Neat stripes; yoke front and back; full front, plaited back, turnover collar, bretelles, and yoke trimmed with neat embroidery; ruffle on skirt.
$1.50—Black and white figured; full front, plaited back; 2 neat ruffles across bust; flounce on skirt.
$1.75—Of fancy figured lawn; yoke front and back of white lawn; fine plaits; ruffle around yoke; collar and sleeves edged with narrow lace; ruffle on skirt.
$2.50—Of light fancy striped lawn; round yoke front and back of fine plaits; ruffle around yoke; collar and sleeves trimmed with embroidery; deep flounce on skirt.
Other styles, up to $4.

CHALLIS—
$10—Fancy figured; full front, large sailor collar of white albatross; collar and sleeves trimmed with lace and narrow satin ribbon; ruffle on skirt.
$11.50—Satin striped challis; full front Watteau back; large collar trimmed with narrow ribbon and lace.
$16—Fine quality; full front; Watteau back; bolero effect back and front of narrow ribbon; accordion ruffle on sleeves, collar and around bolero.

CHALLIS—
$16.50—Figured; yoke back and front of plaited taffeta and lace insertion; ruffle around yoke and on sleeves, trimmed with narrow ribbon.

SILK—
$12—Light colors; fine plaits at neck in front; unlined; large collar trimmed with lace and insertion; sleeves trimmed with insertion and plaits.
$17.50—Light colors; body lined; full front; Watteau back; large collar of fine plaits and insertion; deep ruffle of lace on sleeves, collar and tabs down front; ruffle on skirt.
$18.50—Light colors; full front and back; large collar trimmed with insertion and accordion plaited ruffle and ruffle of lace; deep ruffle on skirt.
$20—China silk; light shades; unlined; large collar trimmed with plaits, insertion and lace; fancy draped sleeve trimmed with insertion; skirt also trimmed with insertion and deep ruffle.
Others up to $37.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Granite Iron Sale Continues

Every sort of kitchen utensil made of this unsurpassed ware. Every piece in the sale marked at half its actual value. The purchase was a large one. The selling here has been larger also. But of these below we still have plenty:

Cook Pots, side handles, 13c to 19c.
Preserving Kettles, 13c to 28c.
Fry Pans, 12c to 22c.
Muffin Pans, 28c.
Water Pails, 40c, 55c and 60c.
Fish Kettles, 22 in., $1.63.
Stove Pans, 9c, 13c and 35c.
Steamers, 35c. Dippers, 13c.
Dinner Kettles, 50c.
Cullenders, 18c, 20c and 28c.
Water Pails, lipped, 60c.
Cuspidors, 25c, 28c and 40c.

Here's a list of other every-day household needs, also very cheap. Not bargains equal to the granite ware, but bargains worth while. A third off at least.

Dust Pans, 5c.
Coal Hods, japanned, 15c.
Bread Boxes, japanned oak, 35c, 40c, 50c.
Scrub Brushes, 6c and 9c.
Salad Sets, 10c. Potato Masher, wire, 5c.
Saveall Candlesticks, 5c.
Chamber Pails, japanned, 20c.
Trays, 18 in., 10c.
Toilet Jars, japanned in fancy color, 35c.
Lunch Baskets, 15c.

Basement.

A Notable INAUGURAL of the BICYCLE Season of 1900

AN EVENT TO STIR UP CONSERVATIVE OR ENTHUSIAST

There are perhaps a dozen makes of Bicycles that as many classes of partisans will honestly believe and uphold to be *the best bicycles made.* Time is the best test—practical work is positive proof. All cannot be best; but all can be worthy, and each particular wheel may have certain positive points of betterness not possessed by any other. Such was the position of

The LOVELL "DIAMOND" for Men and Women

Its reputation is almost world-wide—perhaps New York knows it best of all. Lawbreakers have maledictions for it—the New York bicycle police ride the *Lovell-Diamond* because it is true and tried, stanch and speedy. Lovell "Diamond" Bicycles were made by the John P. Lovell Arms Co. of Boston, Mass.—a name that is a symbol of integrity—maintained for half a century. But failure overtook the company—not from lack of worthiness in the goods made by them; nor for lack of popularity in their goods; but from financial disaster, beyond their own responsibility, which engulfed them. Their business is discontinued and the Bicycles on their hands at the time—

2312 Lovell "Diamonds" for Men and Women

were purchased by us at a fragment of their worth. There was no price-cutting and no occasion for it during the continuance of the firm's business. Orders came as fast as they could fill them, at full prices. Those who wanted *Lovell "Diamonds"* paid $50; or, if they wanted the road racers they paid $65.

The *Lovell "Diamonds"* were made for men and women who wanted the best wheels that could be made—they were never entered in any race for cheapness.

The business calamity becomes a public opportunity. To-day in the Wanamaker Store, right at the opening of the season, these stanch, speedy, handsome bicycles—mechanically perfect, beyond reproach—

$50 and $65 Models, for Men and Women, are offered at

SIXTEEN DOLLARS ($16 Each)

No wheel ever offered at any such price before has been comparable for a moment with these splendid *Lovell "Diamonds."*

Five hundred bicycles of the purchase are ready for you this morning. Men's wheels in 22, 24 and 26-inch frames; women's wheels in 20, 22 and 24-inch frames. There are various high-class tires, such as Goodrich, Hartford and Conqueror; and saddles—Wheeler, Christy, Garford and others. The frames are in black, scarlet and olive. But wheels are to be sold only as equipped—we cannot change saddles or tires from their present make-up.

We give the usual manufacturer's guarantee for sixty days---just the same as if you paid full price. (Tires not included in the wheel guarantee, of course).

We also bought all the extra bicycle parts in the factory, and will always be able to supply any needed pieces, or make good any defective parts---not only for a week or a month, but for several years. This notice may be of use to older riders of Lovell "Diamonds."

The selling begins when the store opens at 8 o'clock this morning. The five hundred wheels now here should be gone before the day is out.

Basement.

The Makers Tell Why and How They Made the Lovell "Diamond"

We determined to manufacture the best bicycle in the world, let it cost what it would, and our instructions to our factory superintendent were: "Turn out as many as you can, but every one must be perfect—a gem of the first water." We got but a few at first, but these few were right. Every month since then the supply has been getting bigger and better, improvements have been made all along the line, until to-day we feel justified in making this claim for the Lovell "Diamond": *The best bicycle ever made in this or any other country.* We are aware this is a good sized statement, but we can prove every word of it, and all we ask is your careful and thorough examination.

Mechanically perfect, they are fast, easy running, and the strongest bicycle yet produced. Every point is a good point. The following are a few to which we would particularly call your attention: The Lovell triple arch fork crown is a strong and attractive feature; the Lovell flush taper joints are made light and give the frame a strong and handsome appearance; Lovell interchangeable chain, so constructed as to prevent irregular stretch, friction, and rattle; divided crank axle, which will permit the removal of bearings for cleaning and not change the adjustment. There are many other important features, which will prove as valuable to the rider as to the dealer.

It is our policy to make the best bicycle in the world and sell it at the smallest living profit. A first-class bicycle cannot be made and sold for less than $50. If you buy a cheaper wheel you are buying an inferior article. We have had our experience in cheap bicycles, and we are free to confess it has been a hard and unsatisfactory one, and very expensive. Hereafter we shall sell nothing but the best that is, nothing but the Lovell "Diamond."

From the thousands of Lovell "Diamonds" sold in 1898 we hear nothing but praise, with one exception, that is, the tires. These we had made especially for us, and we thought we were getting a first-class article, but we didn't.

This year the fault is righted, as you can see from the list of tires we offer you to choose from.

Our Lovell "Diamond" Bicycle at $50 is the best bicycle in the world—a better one cannot be made at any price. There are always a few of our customers, however, who wish a lighter wheel for faster riding. For these we offer a model at $65. This, for fast work, cannot be surpassed. We also make this model in a ladies' wheel which is something entirely new and novel.

The New Millinery

We have talked most frequently and most enthusiastically of our French Hats, and they deserved every word of it. The Wanamaker importation is the largest and handsomest that comes from *Paris and every hat that bears a Paris label is genuine.* Too bad this statement has to be made; but hundreds of home-made hats are again diaplayed this season bearing the red badge of forgery.

But the real Paris Hats do not need a label to indentify them. You will not be deceived. The style, the beauty, the conception speak louder than a label.

But we are most enthusiastic to-day about a new conception from our own workroom—

"La Chic."

A most charming Sailor Hat, made of over-laid rows of stitched taffeta silk—some stitched in self-color, others in contrasting shade; silk being applied in same manner as straw braid would be employed—one row above the other on both rim and crown. Trimmed with large rosette of same material, with drapery of maline around crown and rosette. A delightful effect — we think it the prettiest and most distinguished sailor hat ever produced.

There is quite a notable display to-day of English and American Outing Hats introducing the styles that will be worn on the Golf Links and at the watering-places of Europe and America this season. $2.50 to $14.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's Clothing

Clothes for business or clothes for evening or afternoon dress—ready-made, but with all the character and style of made-to-order clothes. As to fit—we make them fit, if our wide variety of suits and size proportions fail to conform to any man's figure. We are prepared to fit the stout man or the tall, slender man, as well as the ordinary man without changing a seam in most cases.

Particular thought to-day of Prince Albert Coats and Vests—a good test of clothing, by the way. The same varied size proportions—wide assortment of materials—thoroughly well-made and stylish.

At $20—Prince Albert coat and vest of all-wool black Thibet; serge-lined and silk-faced.
At $25—Same—silk-lined throughout.
At $35—Of imported soft black Vicuna cloth; silk-lined.
All vests double-breasted.
Fancy Vests, double-breasted, or silk and fancy linen duck, $3.50 to $6.50.
Some beautiful patterns in men's striped worsted trousers at $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Sale of Vases

Quaint and beautiful specimens of ceramic art, according to the Japanese idea. There's a display of them on the Tenth street aisle to-day. It is interesting. So are the new prices. $6 kinds are reduced to $3. 75c kinds are now 50c. Various other qualities at prices between.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

Ceylon and India Tea

The Chinese Minister at a banquet in New York said, "This great nation drinks too little tea," and ascribed as a reason "THE INFERIOR QUALITY OF THE TEA IMPORTED." The China tea importer will not change his ways any more than will the Chinese producer.

The reason why consumption of Ceylon and India tea has increased so phenomenally is because of THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF THE TEA IMPORTED, and because it is manufactured on latest scientific principles.

LIPTON'S
CEYLON
TEAS
ARE THE BEST.

For Sale by All Grocers.

About the price of Whiskies,

We say positively, (and we never make misstatements,) that

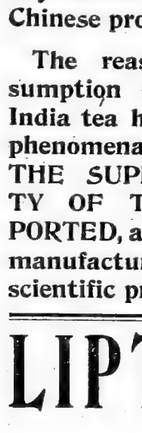

OLD CROW RYE

brings the distiller, a much higher price than any other made in the U S. As we take every Bbl of O. C. R. made, we are in a position to know.

H. B. KIRK & CO., sole bottlers, N. Y.

VICHY CELESTINS

IS A

Natural Mineral Water,

known for centuries and imported

ONLY IN BOTTLES,

For **Disordered Stomach and Indigestion.**

Its value has been testified to by thousands.

So-called Vichy in Syphons Is Not Vichy.

Get the Genuine.

Your physician will recommend it.

General Agency, 220 B'way, N. Y.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS

DESKS

ARE THE BEST FOR OFFICES.

275 Canal St. and 1 Park Pl.

All kinds of Office Furniture and Fixtures on hand.

"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA-RICH CUT GLASS

ALL PRICES ALLESS THAN ELSEWHERE. 50-54 West 22d St. WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

Wheatena.

The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD

161 BROADWAY.

688 BROADWAY.

723 SIXTH AVENUE.

PUERTO RICO IS ABLE TO SUPPORT ITSELF

But It Must Have Civil Government, Says an Islander.

Urges Action on Foraker's Bill Even If a Tariff Is Imposed—No Agreement in Sight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—There is as little prospect to-night of an agreement on the Puerto Rican bill as there was yesterday. At one moment yesterday it was expected that there would be an agreement. So confident of it were certain members of the Cabinet that inspired editorial references have been made to an accomplished agreement, by which the appropriation for Puerto Rico was made to carry a stipulation for a 15 per cent. rate of duty until the inland Government of Puerto Rico should report that the island is no longer in need of help, and then it was to be removed.

Comment in inspired quarters went so far as to assume that this had been done, and it was declared confidently that the Puerto Ricans would find the modified tariff so much to their liking that they probably would ask to have it continued indefinitely as the easiest means of raising revenue.

At the last moment, however, the conferrees on the appropriation bill cleaned out all propositions to add the tariff proposition, and agreed upon a report much less comprehensive. To-day, therefore, the Republicans have come face to face with the old problem, under conditions little changed. The political argument has been heard over and over again. The situation has become so strained that members of the House are reported by Senators as having urged the Senate to adopt the House bill, in order to protect the members of the House, who otherwise may feel compelled, if the opportunity is presented, to vote against a tariff bill and cast their votes in favor of free trade.

Senator Foraker is not being shaken from his determination to hold on to his government bill. He has been urged to drop it and let the tariff bill go alone, but he thinks that Puerto Rico needs a civil government quite as much if not more than it needs revenue. In this opinion he is supported by the published opinion of Tulio Larrinaga, a civil engineer of Puerto Rico, who was a most intelligent and impressive witness before the Ways and Means Committee when the tariff bill was being considered. He says that Puerto Rico needs a civil government even more than free trade. The people want to feel that they have become in a tangible manner attached to the United States, and not a mere dependency. Industrially they need a market. They have none, and their warehouses are filled with harvested crops.

While the military government has been, in Mr. Larrinaga's opinion, mild and just, he says it is wrong in principle, and there have been led to expect the other kind. The Puerto Ricans will not haggle about the form of civil government, so long as it will settle affairs on a permanent basis and invite investment.

"So we hope," says Mr. Larrinaga, "that the Senate will not divide the pending bill or table the civil government proposition. We need a free-trade measure, with civil government features, but we are willing, in our great distress, to accept a tariff measure, with the civil government features. We must have the latter, or we perish. If we were not a Christian people and not imbued with the sanctity of human life, we would willingly say to your Congress: 'If you will not give us this relief, send an army among us and kill us. We were better dead, all of us, than smitten by the conditions you have imposed upon us.'

"There should be no hesitation about adopting the free-trade proposition, for there would be no trouble whatever for Puerto Rico to raise all necessary revenue by internal taxation. We can raise $1,500,000 a year on rum alone. We would need only about $2,000,000 a year to run the insular Government and give us plenty of chance to progress.

"Puerto Rico has always been well-to-do. It was always able to respond to Spain's calls for money. It has always been a money lender, and yet we have paid the army, the clergy, the pensions, and the heavy drafts from the Madrid Ministries without a strain. And when Gen. Miles marched through the island there was a surplus of $1,500,000 in the Treasury. We have none of those heavy charges upon us now, and our task of self-support will be much easier than ever if only we have the chance."

Arguments of this sort are coming, not only from Puerto Ricans here, but from the friends of Puerto Rico all over the country, who never heard of Mr. Larrinaga and his argument. And it is the distressing unanimity of the people for free trade and the refusal to agree to the high-tariff clique in the House and the Senate that provokes laughter at the report that the Puerto Ricans are likely to be so pleased with the imposition of 15 per cent. of the Dingley duties that they will ask to have them continued indefinitely.

Senator Morgan to-day introduced an amendment to the Puerto Rico bill providing for free coinage of silver. It is limited to the American product.

PATRIOTISM IN PUERTO RICO.

Letter from Major Hoff Tells of Washington's Birthday Celebration.

Secretary Morris P. Ferris of the Sons of the Revolution in this State received a letter yesterday from Major John Van R. Hoff, in Puerto Rico, giving details of the recent Washington's Birthday celebration there. It was the first patriotic event of the kind that has taken place in the island under American rule, and the occasion was particularly interesting through the presentation to the residents of San Juan of American flags and copies of National songs, translated into Spanish.

A resolution of thanks to the Society of the Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York was passed by the citizens of San Juan for the flags and songs. The songs "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Our Country," and "America," were sung in Spanish. Lieut. Col. W. P. Hall acted as Chairman of the exercises, and the address on Washington was delivered by Hernandez Lopez, a native. Others who took part were Chaplain Henry A. Brown, United States Army; the Right Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D.; The Right Rev. James H. Black, Bishop of Puerto Rico, and N. B. K. Pettingill.

JONES OPPOSES FREE TRADE.

"I do not believe in free trade with Puerto Rico," remarked United States Senator Jones of Nevada, at the Hoffman House, yesterday. "I am opposed to making Puerto Rico a Territory of the United States. It was a mistake to make Hawaii a Territory. We should have Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Archipelago colonies of this country with a colonial form of government.

"Just so soon as we establish free-trade relations with the islands named just so soon do we bring hundreds of thousands of cheap laborers into competition with the free labor of this country. I favor the highest kind of a tariff for Puerto Rico.

"About Bryan? Well, his platform is all right enough in the main. I don't know that he will be elected, but his renomination cannot be prevented."

FREE TRADE RESOLUTIONS.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of this city to-day adopted without a dissenting vote resolutions strongly condemning the Puerto Rico Tariff bill. The resolutions follow:

Resolved, By the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore, that we hereby express our conviction that justice demands the removal of all trade barriers between the United States and our recently acquired colonial possession of Puerto Rico, and that the inhabitants of the island of Puerto Rico be admitted to the same rights and freedom in trade that are accorded to citizens of our own country.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the passage of any law by Congress which provides for the imposition of taxes upon trade between Puerto Rico and the United States, contrary to the freedom of commercial intercourse which now prevails between the several States and Territories, and we therefore request our Senators and Representatives in our Congress to advocate such legislation as will establish free interchange of commodities.

Charity Organization Society.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges contributions to its appeal for money to provide an artificial leg for a worthy man, and others toward the $1,000 asked for the support of seven aged persons who are without relatives or friends to take care of them. Further contributions for these cases are earnestly requested.

THE WEAK AND AILING quickly regain strength when dieted upon

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF BEEF, the strongest and cheapest because most concentrated; 16 cups of strengthening, sustaining beef tea in a 2-oz. jar.

Note—Every jar guaranteed and Signed in blue.

J. Liebig

CHECKS ON OVERINFLATION.

Congressman Brosius Explains the Working of the New Law.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In view of recently expressed apprehensions as to the effect of certain features of the new financial law, the following statement was made to-day by Chairman Brosius of the House Committee on Banking and Currency and one of the House conferrees on the Financial bill:

"The apprehension expressed in many quarters that under the banking features of the Financial bill recently passed there will be some inflation I do not doubt has some ground. It would be unfortunate if there was not, for we need more currency. I have no doubt that there will be a gradual increase in our circulation to meet the requirements of trade.

"It must be considered in connection with this subject that there are three natural checks upon excessive issues of bank currency under the new law. First, it is to be noted that under the operation of redemption, any considerable inflation of bank notes would cause them to be sent into the Treasury for redemption in large amounts, and the issuing banks would have to put up the lawful money for the purpose, which would deplete the reserves.

"In the second place, any great demand for bonds to exchange for the 2 per cents. would advance the price beyond the limit which would make it profitable to use them for banking purposes, in which case banks would quite likely sell bonds to make the profit rather than take out circulation.

"In the third place, the limit of $3,000,000 a month upon the retirement of currency will make banks very cautious about taking out more circulation than they will be able to keep out profitably, for once out it might have to remain out for some time before it could be retired.

"These several checks will operate automatically to restrain excessive issues of bank currency under the new law. It may be assumed that the 10 per cent. authorized to be issued on bonds already deposited will be put out. That will not exceed in amount $24,000,000 in round numbers, which is scarcely more than 1 per cent. of the total volume of our circulation, and can do no harm. It is impossible to make an accurate forecast of the amount of currency that will be put out by the new banks that will be authorized. There is no good reason to believe that it will exceed the existing needs of the South and West, where great inconvenience has been suffered for lack of sufficient bank currency."

TO RESTRICT BANK LOANS.

Measure to Curtail Advances to Officers to be Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A bill restricting National banks from making loans to their officers was favorably acted on by the House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day. The passage of the measure has been urged by the Controller of the Currency, on the ground that many bank failures were caused by ill-advised loans to officials of the banks. The expected large increase of small banks under the new financial law is said to be additional reason for the restriction of loans to bank officers.

The bill provides that no National banking association shall make any loan to its President, its Vice President, its cashier, or any of its Directors, clerks, tellers, bookkeepers, agents, servants, or other persons in its employ until the proposition to make such a loan shall have been submitted in writing to the Board of Directors or to the Executive Committee of such board and approved by a majority.

At such meeting the person making such application shall not be present. The bill also prohibits the overdrawing of accounts of the bank officers. Chairman Brosius will make the report.

$105,860,300 in Old Bonds Turned In.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—To-day's receipts of old Government bonds for exchange for new 2 per cents amounted to $18,850,300, making a total to date of $105,860,300. The receipts from individuals to date aggregate $6,610,850. In answer to a large number of inquiries which are being received, the department wishes it again stated that the exchange of old bonds for the new ones is in no sense compulsory. Persons holding the old bonds may keep them until maturity if they so desire.

Senate Commission in Havana.

HAVANA, March 21.—To-day the members of the Senate Commission devoted all their time to receiving callers, the main reception room at the Palace being placed at their disposal. Gov. Gen Wood had arranged that all the editors who desired to do so should meet the Commissioners at noon. Many of them appeared at that hour, and some appeared again separately during the afternoon. This evening the Senators were entertained at dinner by Gen. Chaffee. To-morrow also will be devoted to Havana, and on Friday a special train will take them to Matanzas. It is not probable that the Commissioners will go into the eastern provinces.

RUNNING REVOLVER FIGHT.

Two Escaping Burglars Fire Four Shots at Policeman.

Two burglars attempted to rob the Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, at Fourth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, and subsequently engaged in a running fight with revolvers with a policeman while making their escape.

The burglars forced a door leading to the pastor's study in the church and the noise they made attracted the attention of a citizen, who hurried to the Fourth Avenue Station, at Forty-third Street, and Sergt. Costello sent Patrolman Nathaniel Woodruff to the church.

The cracksmen saw the policeman approaching and they ran down Fourth Avenue to Forty-ninth Street and through the latter thoroughfare to Sixth Avenue. They halted under a lamp post, and Woodruff, who was following more closely than they thought, pounced upon them. The burglars broke away and drew their revolvers. A running fight down Sixth Avenue followed.

The burglars fired four shots at the pursuing policeman, and Woodruff returned the fire with two shots. After a chase of several blocks, the fugitives got away in the darkness.

Woodruff was not struck by any of the bullets.

A SAILORMAN'S ROMANCE.

Thought Lost, He Finds Old Sweetheart Widowed and Weds Her.

A little romance comes to light through the announcement of the marriage of John A. Grambo, Chief Quartermaster at the New York Navy Yard, and Mrs. Mamie Kruse, a widow, of 1,189 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Kruse's maiden name was Hasselbrinck and she and John Grambo were sweethearts when boy and girl together in Germany. Grambo joined the German Navy, and was detailed to a vessel which a year later was reported to have foundered in a storm off the coast of China with all on board lost. Miss Hasselbrinck came to America and married Frederick Kruse, a manufacturer of glassware, who died last year.

Grambo did not perish when his ship foundered. He was rescued, with seventy-five others, and returned to Germany. Unable to locate his sweetheart, he enlisted in the American Navy, and was on the ill-fated Trenton when she was blown ashore during the storm at Samoa. Grambo again escaped death, and served on the battleship Indiana in the war against Spain, and has since been on duty at the navy yard.

Another search for his old sweetheart was more fortunate, and there was a happy meeting and finally a wedding

TWO CONGRESSMEN CLASH

Bromwell Accuses Lentz of Representing the Lobby.

Later, in the Loud Bill Debate, Ohioan Says the Iowan Works for the Express Companies.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In the course of the debate in the House to-day on the Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter, there was a sharp exchange between Mr. McPherson (Rep., Iowa,) and Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio,) over a charge made by the former that the latter was the attorney of the lobby which is fighting the bill; otherwise the debate was without incident.

Both the friends and opponents of the measure express the belief that the vote tomorrow will be close. Mr. Loud has agreed to accept two amendments, one to increase the number of sample copies which newspapers may send out at second-class rates from 500 to 2,000, and the other to limit the provision requiring newspapers to separate their mail to those having in excess of 5,000 circulation. These are all the concessions he would make. He says the debate has strengthened the bill, and he believes it will pass.

The debate to-day was opened by Mr. Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio,) who advoted the passage of the bill. Gentlemen, he said, were very solicitous of the good and cheap literature that went through the mails at the cheap rate, but they said nothing of the tons of vile trash that got the same rate. He had been informed that two tons of Daudet's "Sapho" had recently gone through the New York Post Office. Why, he asked, should such books be entitled to second-class rates, when Bibles and textbooks paid third-class rates?

Mr. Lentz opposed the bill. He adduced figures to show that the deficit in the postal revenues decreased with the increase in second-class mail matter. He gave the experience of a magazine, which showed that in a single quarter over $18,000 in first and third class postage was paid to the Government as an indirect result of the Government's carrying about 1,800 worth of matter at pound rates.

Mr. Lentz argued that second-class privileges for mail matter must be considered part of the educational system of the country. He had his desk and the surrounding desks piled high with books of standard authors and poets, which he said were placed within the reach of the humblest boys and girls because they had access to the mails at pound rates. He created considerable enthusiasm both on the floor and in the galleries as he appealed for a continuation of these privileges.

Mr. McPherson, in support of the bill, denounced the lobby, which, he said, was infesting the corridors and galleries of the House, carrying on a corrupt campaign against the measure. During the course of his remarks Mr. Hill, (Rep., Conn.,) rising to a question of privilege, stated that literature in opposition to the bill was being distributed on the floor of the House by the pages. He demanded that the rule should be enforced. The Speaker directed the employes of the House to cease distributing the documents.

Mr. McPherson, proceeding, attacked Mr. Lentz, creating something of a sensation by characterizing him as the attorney for the lobby. Mr. Lentz was not on the floor at the time, but Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, promptly called Mr. McPherson to order. Mr. McPherson withdrew the word "attorney," and was allowed to proceed.

Mr. Lentz came into the House later, and rising to a question of privilege, replied to the strictures of Mr. McPherson, saying that he was surprised that a member even with the limited experience in the rules of decency enjoyed by the gentleman from Iowa should have charged him with being the attorney of a lobby in connection with the pending bill. He proceeded to explain the circumstances under which he had brought into the House the books and papers complained of, and in conclusion said he did not know how he could protect himself from charges based upon such flimsy grounds.

"But I want to say in the gentleman's teeth," he said, "that the gentleman who charges me with being the attorney of a lobby is undoubtedly himself the attorney of the express companies —"

Here Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) interrupted to call Mr. Lentz to order. Later Mr. McPherson got the floor, saying that he had at the time withdrawn the objectionable remark, but that the speech of Mr. Lentz, when it appeared, would display the facts which had called it forth. He said it would further show that Mr. Lentz was in telegraphic correspondence with those laboring to defeat the bill.

Mr. Lentz explained that he had telegraphed for information regarding the amount of postage paid by publishers. That was all.

Mr. Bingham (Rep., Penn.,) supported the bill, which, he said, he had hitherto opposed. Philadelphia, he continued, sent our 50 per cent. of the objectionable matter complained of as an abuse of the second-class privileges.

MINING AT CAPE NOME.

Senate Wants to Know If Exclusive Rights Have Been Granted.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Senate to-day agreed to a resolution, offered by Mr. Turner, (Fus., Wash.,) directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any concessions to excavate the gold-bearing bed of the sea in the vicinity of Cape Nome, Alaska, or in other Alaskan waters, have been made to any individual or corporation or association by the Secretary of War, or any other War Department officials, and if so, upon what theory of authority such grant was made.

In response to an inquiry as to the information which had prompted the resolution, Mr. Turner said he had been informed by the Governor of Alaska, who was now in the city, that the War Department had granted exclusive rights to certain persons to mine the bed of the sea near Cape Nome.

"The Secretary of War," said Mr. Turner, "has jurisdiction over the navigable waters in the rivers and harbors of the United States, and at various times has given to private individuals authority to excavate the bed of such waters for proper purposes. Now, if this authority has been stretched to cover such a concession as that mentioned in the resolution it is a shame, a reproach, and a scandal. My resolution, I may say, is for the purpose of eliciting such information as the Secretary of War may have on the subject."

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) said that in view of the extraordinary statement of Mr. Turner he thought the Secretary of War would be anxious to answer any proper inquiry touching it. If such a concession had been granted it was clearly a violation of law.

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.,) said it certainly could not be in contemplation of the Secretary of War to give mining leases without a semblance of law. "I think the resolution should be adopted," said Mr. Carter, "as I am satisfied the response will show the Secretary has not arrogated to himself such powers."

WANT WAR TAX LAW CHANGED.

Insurance Men Object to the Use of Adhesive Stamps.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Ways and Means Committee gave a hearing to-day to a delegation of insurance officials and agents who desire a change in the revenue tax law, by which, in lieu of adhesive stamps on individual transactions, the business will be taxed in bulk. Those present included representatives of life and accident, fidelity, and indemnity, bonding and trust, fire and marine, boiler and employers' liability, plate glass, and other lines of insurance. The National Association of Insurance Agents was also represented through its officials.

It was urged that the proposed change involved no loss of revenue to the Government, but altered the manner of collection so as to avoid the inconvenience and business disorder caused by the stamping of each transaction.

Chairman Payne of the committee suggested the advisability of a rebate on adhesive stamps when policies were issued and not finally taken. The members of the delegation argued, however, that the tax in bulk would be preferable, and would obviate all rebates. The committee did not take final action on the bill.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS FOR INSANE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Members of the Senate were to-day amusing each other by directing attention to a bill introduced by Senator Davis, providing that whenever there shall be a surplus number of public documents or other works undistributed upon direction of members of Congress, and not necessary for the use of the Library of Congress, they shall be distributed among the various State asylums for the insane, in which indigent patients are confined. The distribution is to be made in numbers proportionate to the number of patients for whom the asylums may have accommodation. "The only amendment I would suggest," was the comment of one Senator, "would be to distribute in like manner a chronological sketch of the history of the Puerto Rican Tariff bill. If it continues as it has gone, no one outside a sanitarium will see any fun in it."

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

A bill favorably passed upon yesterday by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations authorizes the President to invite the International Congress of Navigation to meet in Washington in 1901. The congress meets this year in Paris.

Representative Little of Arkansas yesterday introduced a bill appropriating $300,000 for a soldiers' hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., at which shall be admitted soldiers of all the wars of the United States, including the Spanish war, who desire treatment for the peculiar diseases for which the waters of the Springs are efficacious.

The Senate Committee on Civil Service has authorized a favorable report upon the bill introduced by Senator Platt of New York, giving preference to soldiers of the civil war in positions in the civil service of the Government. The committee recommends an amendment including soldiers of the Spanish war and the war in the Philippines.

Representative Lane of Iowa yesterday introduced a bill providing for an exposition at St. Louis in 1903 to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory. The bill provides for a Government building to cost $400,000, and also for the expenditure of $5,000,000 by the Government when the exposition authorities have raised $10,000,000.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill to authorize the Judges of the District Courts of the United States to appoint stenographic reporters and determine the duties for such reporters, and to some extent their compensation. The bill provides for the appointment of ninety court reporters in the United States at a salary of $2,000 each, extra pay being provided for extra manuscripts of court proceedings supplied.

The House Committee on Pensions has practically decided in favor of extending the pension law of Jan. 5, 1893, which increased the pension of Mexican War veterans from $8 to $12 per month, so that it will apply to those pensioned since the date of the act as well as to those pensioned up to that time. The committee has decided to increase to $40 a month the pension of the widow of Lieut. Col. John M. Hamilton, Ninth Cavalry, who was killed at the battle of San Juan.

Time to Ratify Treaty Extended.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Secretary Hay and Ambassador Cambon to-day signed a protocol extending the time allowed for the ratification of the French reciprocity treaty. By the terms of the protocol, the treaty is to be ratified "as soon as possible within twelve months from date." It is stated at the State Department that efforts are to be redoubled to secure action on the treaty during the present session of Congress. It has not yet been ratified by the French Chamber of Deputies, but no delay is anticipated on that score after action is taken here.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Benjamin C. Morse, Seventeenth Infantry, will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, at San Francisco, for appointment and duty as aide de camp on his staff.

First Lieut. Edward Sigerfoos, Fifth Infantry, will report to Col. Richard Combs, Fifth Infantry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Frederick W. Alstaetter, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from further duty with the Battalion of Engineers, and at the United States Engineer School at Fort Totten, N. Y., to take effect not later than April 30, and will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty. Lieut Alstaetter, upon the completion of that duty, will proceed to Manila and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, for duty under his orders.

First Lieut. William D. Connor, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from further duty in the Philippine Islands, to take effect upon the arrival of Lieut. Alstaetter, and will proceed to San Francisco and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the army for further orders. Lieut. Connor is authorized to delay one month en route.

First Lieut. Herschel Tupes, First Infantry, on the expiration of his present sick leave, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and join his company.

Navy.

Ensign E. P. Jessop is detached from the Iowa and ordered to the Philadelphia, sailing from San Francisco April 8.

Lieut. Commander G. H. Peters is detached from the office of Naval Intelligence and ordered to the Iowa, as Executive Officer, April 2.

Lieut. Commander W. H. Turner is detached from the Iowa, when relieved, and ordered home to wait orders.

Commander E. H. C. Leutze is detached from the Bureau of Ordnance, March 31, and ordered to the navy yard at Washington as Superintendent of gun factory.

Commander E. C. Pendleton is detached from the Washington yard, March 31, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. Commander W. D. Rose is detached from the Washington yard and ordered to examination for retirement, March 24; thence home to wait orders.

Lieut. Commander H. Winslow is detached from the Constellation, April 15, instead of April 2.

Lieut. Commander C. Thomas is detached from the Washington yard, April 8, and ordered to the Constellation, April 10.

Of those recently under examination for appointment in the Marine Corps, the following have qualified and will be appointed Second Lieutenants: William Garland Fay, New York; Robert Y. Rhea, Kentucky; Frank Jacob Schwable, Ohio; Eli Thompson Fryer, New Jersey; Thomas Holcomb, Jr., Delaware; William Emerson Smith, Connecticut; Hamilton Disston South, Pennsylvania; Theodore Monell, New York; Edgar Hayes, Alabama; Arthur James O'Leary, Montana; Berton William Sibley, Vermont.

States to Get Some Military Fines.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Senator Butler to-day introduced a bill authorizing the distribution of the money collected as court-martial forfeitures in the volunteer army since July 1, 1898, among the States of the Union for the benefit of the soldiers themselves. The total sum amounts to $288,131, and the bill provides for its pro rata distribution.

More Time for Torpedo Boat Builders.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Secretary of the Navy has granted shipbuilding concerns engaged in the construction of about forty torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats an extension of one year's time for the completion of their contract. This action was taken in consequence of unforseen difficulties in securing the necessary high grade structural steel for the vessels as promptly as was expected.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The collier Nero has been put out of commission.

The Scindia has arrived at Cavite.

The Alliance has arrived at San Juan.

The torpedo boat Porter has sailed from Annapolis for Norfolk.

The Philadelphia, with Admiral Kautz aboard, has arrived at Acapulco on her way to the Isthmus to look after American interests in the neighborhood of Corinto, Nicaragua.

The revenue cutter Manning left Callao to-day bound for San Francisco by way of Acapulco.

"SAPHO" BEFORE GRAND JURY.

Miss Nethersole Asks Permission to Rehearse Her Part.

District Attorney Gardiner and Lawyer A. H. Hummell held a long conference yesterday afternoon in regard to the coming proceedings against those who were engaged in the production of "Sapho" at Wallack's Theatre. At the close of the conference it was announced that the case would be presented to the Grand Jury this morning, and subpoenas were issued for all the witnesses in the case.

It is said that Miss Nethersole, who will appear as a witness before the Grand Jury, has made a request that she and a part of her company be permitted to appear before the Grand Jury in the costumes worn in the play and rehearse the parts of it which are alleged to be immoral. Col. Gardiner says that it rests with the jurors themselves whether or not this request shall be granted.

Sixty-ninth Regiment Review.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment will tender a grand review to Major Gen. C. F. Roe, commanding the National Guard of the State, to-night at Madison Square Garden. This will be followed by the presentation of volunteer and marksmen badges by Justice James Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court. The regimental band will give a concert. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to a fund for the bringing North of the bodies of the members of the regiment who died and were buried in the South while in the volunteer service of the United States during the war with Spain.

Answer to Correspondent.

W. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.—The naturalization of the father carries with it the naturalization of his minor children.

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MISHAPS AT OCEAN PIERS.

Incidents at the Sailing of the Oceanic and Kensington.

Yesterday seemed to be a peculiarly unfortunate day for persons boarding outgoing transatlantic steamers. Exciting incidents coupled freely with gymnastics attended the sailing of the White Star steamship Oceanic and the Red Star liner Kensington. The big Oceanic was scheduled to leave her pier at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, but everybody seemed to be late.

Seven longshoremen who had been detained on board managed, as the vessel backed out, to reach the pier by sliding down a rope monkey fashion.

Two steerage passengers who ought to have been on board were then seen racing up and down the pier. A ladder was run up against the side of the vessel, and they managed to scramble over it, pushed and pulled by two longshoremen. The vessel was now gathering headway, and it looked as if the two longshoremen who had taken the two passengers on board must surely go to Liverpool. They did not, however. One man jumped and caught the end of the ladder. As he landed the ladder slipped from the side of the vessel, but the man succeeded in catching one of the iron doors of the pier and got off in safety. The last longshoreman caught the end of a rope that was swung out to him from an upper window at the end of the pier. As the rope swung back the man went with it, making a flying leap to the pier.

The liner had finally got out in the stream, when a small man dashed out on the pier swinging a big valise and calling loudly for a tug. He was a cabin passenger, who had arrived too late. He finally procured a tug, and the spectators staid to see the race between the tug and the steamship down the river. It was an exciting race, but the tug lost.

The Red Star liner Kensington, which ought to have left her dock at noon, was held up three minutes by a woman. The procrastination of Dr. C. H. Baker of Bay City, Mich., an intending passenger, originated the trouble. The doctor, with his wife and a Miss Belle Brewster, are going abroad for travel, and the doctor, having some business to attend to, sent the women down to the Kensington's pier.

The whistle blew and the women implored the officers of the line to wait for Dr. Baker. Everybody became interested when Mrs. Baker shook her parasol at the Captain on the bridge and threatened him.

Just then the sharp eyes of Miss Brewster made out the form of the missing doctor in a cab which was leisurely coming down the pier.

Majestic Continues a Transport.

The New York agent of the White Star Line announced yesterday that the steamship Majestic, which had been chartered by the British Government for Boer war traffic between England and South Africa, would be required a longer time by the Government than was expected, and the name of the vessel has been removed from the schedule, which had her down to sail on May 9. It was also announced that the line's big freighter Cymric would probably be purchased by the British Government. She has been rechartered for an indefinite period.

"Merrymakers' Week" in Augusta, Ga.

Augusta, Ga., is to have a week of merrymaking April 23 to 28, and a committee of citizens is here to obtain entertainers. Among the committeemen are John B. Keener, C. B. Garrett, and W. E. Lattimer, who are at the Hotel Bartholdi. Gen. Joseph Wheeler has been invited to deliver the oration on Confederate Day, April 26, an occasion very much regarded in the South as Memorial Day is in the North.

Flung from Truck and Killed.

Patrick Gillespie, fifty years old, a truck driver, of 22 Desbrosses Street, was thrown from his truck at Chambers Street and Broadway yesterday and had his skull fractured. He died on the way to the Hudson Street Hospital. Gillespie was swinging into Chambers Street when one of the wheels of his truck hit the raised car track with such a jar that he was flung from his seat to the pavement.

Topics of Interest.

In Next Sunday's Issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES will appear the following special articles:

Neutralization of American Control of the Interoceanic Canal.

By LINDLEY MILLER KEASBEY, Associate Professor of Political Science at Bryn Mawr College.

The Effect of Universal Military Service Upon the German People.

By POULTNEY BIGELOW, author of "The German Struggle for Liberty," "The Borderland of Czar and Kaiser," &c.

The Meaning of the Unrest in China.

By JOHN FOORD, Secretary of the American Asiatic Association.

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ANDRUS JURY DISCHARGED.

Second Disagreement in Suit Against Long Island Railroad.

In the case of Annie D. Andrus and Newell P. Andrus against the Long Island Railroad Company to recover $30,000 damages for injuries received in the collision between a railroad train and a tally-ho coach on Memorial Day, 1897, the jury was discharged by Justice Gaynor yesterday, it having been unable to agree after being in session twenty-three hours. The jury is said to have stood seven for the railroad company and five for the plaintiff.

This is the first trial of any of these cases since the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in Lewis vs. The Long Island Railroad Company, which, although it reversed the verdict for Lewis, was claimed to have been really in favor of the plaintiffs in the numerous actions arising out of this collision. This is the second trial of the Andrus cases, the jury on the former trial having also disagreed, standing six to six.

Death from Leaky Gas Heater.

George Houston, of 421 West Broadway, a half-breed Mohawk Indian, thirteen years old, was found dead yesterday morning on the third floor of the Parlor Theatre, 2,098 Third Avenue. A radiator burning illuminating gas was leaking in the room where he had fallen asleep, and it is supposed that he was accidentally suffocated. Louis Bell, half brother of young Houston, is night watchman at the theatre, and the boy has been accustomed to assist him. Bell is a full-blooded Mohawk.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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PARIS EDITION THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

TO HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

"It seems to be the opinion of jurors that they should not convict in these cases, as it appeared to them, and very justly, that it is only the small fry that are arrested and brought into court for trial.

"In every gambling case, and also in every liquor tax case, brought into this court, it is always some poor foreigner—generally a woman with five or six small children, or a poor man, who is eking out a bare living for a large family, and who has nothing behind him.

"Why don't you," (nodding at the policeman,) "go after the big fellows, who some of the jurors apparently believe are making thousands of dollars—yes, millions of dollars—out of this vice?"—Judge COWING in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

The policemen cannot "go after the big fellows." They dare not. They are good policemen, as useful and efficient as any in the world. But they feel a restraining hand upon their shoulders. They know what places are "protected." All the "big places" are on the list they are forbidden to molest. They would be "broken" if they disobeyed.

The Police Commissioners are as helpless as the officers of the force. The protecting power is too strong for them and they obey. Of course, they ought to be tried for neglect of duty and pitched out of office, but the evil will not be cured and corruption punished until it is attacked at the fountain head.

There are three very great criminals who are gathering in the proceeds of blackmail and issuing their licenses to the keepers of gambling places. Nobody can reach them but the Mayor—or the Grand Jury. The Mayor has the power under the provisions of the charter* to obtain evidence against this Gambling Commission and put at least one of its members in Sing Sing Prison.

But Mayor VAN WYCK shows no interest in the matter. He is apparently quite indifferent about the good name of his administration smirched by this corruption. He permits one of his Commissioners to go on taking money from unlawful resorts and pays not the slightest heed to the call of duty, the command of the law, or the voice of the public. Is there any other explanation of his conduct except that he, too, is afraid of the Gambling Commission? It is a shameful confession for the Mayor to make, but he appears to fear these criminals more than he fears the loss of his own reputation.

*Chapter IV., Section 95:
"At any time within six months after the commencement of his term of office the Mayor elected for a full term may, whenever in his judgment the public interests shall so require, remove from office any public officer holding office by appointment from the Mayor, except members of the Board of Education and school boards, and except also judicial officers for whose removal other provision is made by the Constitution. After the expiration of said period of six months, and such public officer may be removed by the Mayor for cause upon charges preferred, and after opportunity to be heard, subject, however, before such removal shall take effect, to the approval of the Governor expressed in writing."

BRYAN AND ANTI-BRYAN.

Questions of high interest to politicians and moralists are suggested by the observations of a Tammany man returned from recent travels in the South, as reported in THE TIMES of yesterday:

"I have been in many Southern States and the general prosperity surprised me. Cotton mills and other kinds of factories are springing up everywhere. The people are too busy to pay any attention to politics. Nevertheless, it can be said that Bryanism and 16 to 1 are dying out, and if New York and New England would make any sort of a fight against BRYAN in the convention at Kansas City, nearly every delegate from the South would vote with the Eastern men."

It is true that with cotton above nine cents the South has about as much need of W. J. BRYAN as it has of plague, pestilence, and famine. But have the Southern Democrats found it out?

The men of the East went to Chicago in 1896 to fight the wild beasts of Populism, and found the Democrats of the South in firm alliance with the beasts. Sense and sound money were beaten in that encounter. After the cross of gold speech the convention had no use for either. If the Democrats of New York and New England have now resolved not to oppose the renomination of BRYAN at Kansas City, it is probably because of their belief that the South has not yet had quite enough of BRYAN.

If they went to Kansas City and fought as they fought at Chicago there is no likelihood that they would succeed, although it is manifest that BRYAN is not as strong now as he was in 1896. But even if the Democrats of the East could keep BRYAN off the ticket and prevail upon the convention to nominate an honest man and sound Democrat, is there any reason to suppose that the Democrats of the South would support him? The Populists would immediately march out of the convention and nominate a man of their own kind—that is, BRYAN. They would proclaim him as the only Democratic candidate and the Democrats of the South would most likely believe them and vote for him.

One more defeat and an unmerciful reduction of their representation in Congress and in the Electoral College will teach the Democrats of that part of the country lessons of wisdom that it seems impossible to get into their heads in any other way.

CONSOLIDATION AND THE PUBLIC.

Mr. W. J. BRYAN would doubtless strongly disapprove of the acquisition of the Third Avenue lines and their absorption by the Metropolitan system. But also he would do it "on general principles," which means he would do it without any regard to the merits of the case. For people who try to exercise their minds before making them up, the question whether such a consolidation, suppressing, for the time at least, all chance of competition, is more difficult.

We are inclined to think that Mr. WHITNEY hit the nail on the head when he said "there can be no objection to consolidation when there is a fixed fare." The fare on a street car is fixed not only by law, but by custom, which has even more than the force of law. The nickel has now become the standard price of public intramural conveyance. Even in the absence of statutory provision, any attempt to increase it would breed a riot. When the elevated roads maintained "commission hours," and charged dimes outside of them, it came down to nickels of its own accord and without legislative compulsion. Its action was explained by one of its managers as due to a desire to be rid of legislative blackmail. For when, he said, you do of your own accord all that you can be threatened to be made to do, the legislator can no longer annoy you "because of his importunity." The action was justified.

In other cities "magnates" have been known to "do time" on account of their excessive zeal and irregular methods in the cause of consolidation. Nothing of the kind has happened here, or could have happened when the managers of one road simply bought the stock of the other in the open market. There is nothing collusive, nothing injurious to public or private rights, nothing "in restraint of trade" about the procedure at all. It is impossible to see any rational objection the Populist could bring against the transaction, not, of course, that that would hinder him from objecting.

One may argue, "a priori," that competition would necessarily stimulate the rival lines to bid against each other for the support of the public by providing attractive features in their service. But, as a matter of fact and experience, we have had competition in New York ever since street cars began to be, and it has not had this result at all. The horse car companies were all managed on the same genial principles on which the elevated roads are managed now, that of running so many and only so many vehicles as could be crowded, and extracting from the wretched passengers "what the traffic would bear." The first important attempt to attract the public by accommodating it was the transfer system introduced by the Metropolitan Company. The imitation of this by the elevated roads has been, we believe, ludicrously ineffective, and that because the fare transcends the nickel, which is fixed in the popular mind as the normal price for riding any distance within the Borough of Manhattan, by routes however devious.

While no public injury seems to be possible from this consolidation, an enormous public benefit accrues from it at once. That is the extension of the system of transfers. The connection of the crosstown line at Forty-second Street with the general system would alone suffice to reconcile the public to the measure which has brought it about, if the public had not been reconciled in advance to any change by the methods of the Third Avenue management. Unless the Metropolitan Company takes advantage of its monopoly in some manner of which its previous policy has given no intimation, the public is likely to acquiesce, or more than acquiesce, in the change as an unmixed benefit.

ASKING TOO MUCH.

The people of this county evidently expect the Grand Jury to do many difficult things at once and do them all well. That is unreasonable. It is asking too much. We are constantly increasing the number of Judges in various courts as the accumulation of cases awaiting trial demonstrates the need of relief. New offices are created and countless appointments made, with comfortable salaries attached, as the business of municipal administration grows more complex and burdensome. But it does not seem to have occurred to any one that the industry and diligence of the law breakers and the multiplication thereof might overtask the Grand Jury. Sometimes the county has had two Grand Juries at work at the same time. It ought to have two or more now.

As often as the prevalence of crime or public corruption arouses the indignation of the people and they begin to clamor for the punishment of the malefactors, everybody turns to the Grand Jury as the guardians of morality and the protectors of the city's good name. That is the case at the present moment, with the March Grand Jury. It has been shown that gambling has been openly carried on in many places and that evil resorts have multiplied. It has become notorious that these vices flourish under police protection; that although the police know of the open violations of law, they refuse to interfere and will not furnish evidence on which convictions can be secured. It has become notorious, too, that a higher power restrains the police and paralyzes the arm of the law. Officers of the City Government are accused of protecting for pay the keepers of unlawful resorts and a condition of public corruption has been shown to exist which shocks the moral sense of the community. Everybody at once looks to the Grand Jury to inquire into these charges and indict the guilty.

But the Grand Jury has a great deal of other work to do. It is its duty not only to "inquire into the willful and corrupt misconduct in office of public officers of every description in the county," but to inquire "into the case of every person imprisoned in the jail of the county on a criminal charge and not indicted." There are more than a hundred prisoners now in the Tombs awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. There is the Third Avenue Railroad case, which has been laid before the March Grand Jury, and there are other extraordinary matters demanding not only time and labor but careful special study.

The inquiry into the charges of public corruption in connection with gambling places is doubtless the most important duty of the present Grand Jury, but it is an inquiry involving the examination of a very large number of witnesses and the performance of much detective work. It is simply unreasonable to expect the Grand Jury to go to the bottom of the gambling scandal and get through with its routine labors, too, within the limits of its term. It is an occasion calling for the assistance of an extraordinary Grand Jury, and that necessity is getting to be of not infrequent occurrence.

THE PALISADES.

At the public hearing on Tuesday Gov. ROOSEVELT plainly indicated his intention of signing the bill which has passed the Legislature for the preservation of the Palisades. The support of the measure was the more effective because it was out of the question to impute it to any other motive than public spirit. The opposition was so trifling in amount, it was so evidently and almost avowedly directed not to the intention of the framers of the bill, and so founded upon a large assumption that the Commissioners appointed under the measure would abuse their powers, that it really reinforced and emphasized the advocacy of the measure. Favorable progress is reported from New Jersey upon the similar measure introduced into that State. If it is as successful there as in New York, the result will be the appointment of a competent commission, representing both States and all interests concerned, which may be trusted to take such measures, under the ample authority conferred upon it by the law, as shall secure the object of the law, "the preservation of the Palisades."

That will be an excellent outcome of an awkward and somewhat anomalous situation. Agreements between two States for a common object have not been very frequent in our history. There is an interesting precedent, however, in the joint or rather the concurrent action taken by the State of New York and the Dominion of Canada in the time of Gov. ROBINSON and Lord DUFFERIN, and at the instance of the latter, for the Niagara Park. But this was strictly a common object, as the present cannot be said to be. If one side had been out of sight of the cataract, and had empowered the erection of disfigurements to it which would be visible only from the other, the case would have been parallel with that of the Palisades. The anomaly of that case is that the Palisades are for the most part the property of citizens of New Jersey, whereas the destruction of them is an offense and a nuisance only to citizens of New York. A Jerseyman who stays at home cannot even know of his own observation that any defacement is accomplished or threatened. Wherefore any action that New Jersey may take for the preservation of the Palisades will be an example of the highest comity, and really a favor to the people of New York, for which they ought to be proportionately grateful. It is not to be wondered at that some Jerseymen should be found to grumble at the sacrifice involved. It is rather surprising, however, to find among them the Geologist of the State, who opposes the pending project, it seems, as the abandonment upon sentimental considerations of a water front of great prospective commercial value.

A water front which there is no way of getting at except by tunneling through a cliff to a stretch of farming country is not of immediate importance. When the time comes that the water front of the Palisades is actually needed for commerce, doubtless some way will be found to make it available without destroying the rocky ramparts of New Jersey themselves, and without too serious an interference with the purpose of the Inter-State Park Commission "to preserve the scenic beauty of the Palisades." But that question may be left until it arises. The immediately pressing question is to arrest the destruction which has been going on for years, and which threatens to be completed, unless it is stopped by such a measure as now at last seems sure of being enacted.

SULZER'S TAIL-TWISTING.

There is undoubtedly in the back districts of our beloved country a certain intellectual stratum in which assaults upon England, "as such," are still popular. The representatives of these districts can appeal to this sentiment with considerable confidence upon any question whatever upon which opinions opposed to their own can plausibly be imputed to England. Since the Spanish war these representatives have been in a painful state of indecision whether the old "gag" would continue to work. They have exhibited tentatives and velleities of tail-twisting with a pitiful lack of the old confidence.

Congressman SULZER is not one of these Laodiceans. As one of the well-known Tipperary SULZERS, he might be expected to lose no opportunity of unmasking the designs of the hated Saxon, and, as a matter of fact, he loses none. He continues to think that there is still political capital in tail-twisting. He is the author of the resolution of inquiry what forts Great Britain is "erecting, constructing, and completing," "contiguous" to the State of Washington and the Territory of Alaska. The resolution being referred to the War Department, the department answered in effect that since Great Britain was doing nothing that she had not a perfect right to do, it was none of SULZER'S business, and it would not tell him. Of course, this outrage stirred SULZER to his depths. It was rendered still more atrocious by the fact that the committee which had sent it to the War Department recommended that it lie upon the table. It was even to the courtesy of the committee that SULZER owed the opportunity of talking about it for five minutes, a time evidently inadequate to the proper exposure of the British machinations, or even to the Sulzerian version of the Pogram defiance. Still, SULZER made the best use of his time. He assured the House that Great Britain was "sedulously and studiously and consistently erecting great fortifications on our northern frontier which menace the integrity of the Republic, and which, on notice of twenty-four hours, could destroy our cities, our towns, and lay waste the property of our people." The Sulzerian notion of a fort is evidently peculiar. It seems to be that a fort is erected for offensive purposes, and that it partakes of the nature of an automobile. Otherwise, it could not do, on notice of twenty-four hours or any other period, the things which the learned SULZER apprehends.

The wayfaring Briton, unacquainted with the peculiarities of this champion of the people's rights, would be apt to attribute these wonderful remarks to a combination of whisky and sulzer. Therein he would do the Congressman a gross injustice. SULZER is capable of scaling the dizziest alcoholic heights upon no other stimuli than cold water and the fire of genius. It is this combination which gets up his steam. It is an axiom of local politics that there is no accounting for SULZER. The trouble is to account for his associates. For it is a fact that all the Democrats actually voted against the laying on the table and consignment to friendly oblivion of his boorish, impertinent, and ridiculous inquiry. This was one of those pleasing demonstrations of hopeless incompetency with which the Democrats are always assisting the Republicans out of the scrapes into which the Republicans have got themselves, and convincing sober men that, however silly or outrageous the Republicans may show themselves, there is nothing to be gained by a change.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Did or did not Gov. ROOSEVELT participate in the charge that resulted in the capture of San Juan Hill? This, on the face of it, is a decidedly absurd question, for the entire American people and several other folks ceased long ago to draw any distinction between established historic truths and the innumerable statements that the Governor did play an important and prominent part in driving the Spaniards from the famous height of land just mentioned. We have, however, no less authority than Gov. ROOSEVELT himself for hinting, yes, for boldly proclaiming, a doubt as to the absolute accuracy of the general belief. In the report, since printed by the War Department, which the Governor, then Acting Colonel, sent on July 20, 1898, from Camp Hamilton, near Santiago, to Acting Brig. Gen. WOOD, he tells how he advanced his regiment in columns of companies, preferring to charge the intrenchments in front rather than to fire at them from a distance. "Accordingly," continued the Colonel, "we charged the blockhouse and intrenchments on the hill to our right against a heavy fire. It was taken in good style, the men of my regiment thus being the first to capture any fortified position and to break through the Spanish lines." All that is in strict accord with received ideas, but a few lines further on in the report we read: "After capturing this hill we first of all directed a heavy fire upon the San Juan Hill to our left, which was at the time being assailed by the regular infantry and cavalry, supported by Capt. PARKER'S Gatling guns. By the time San Juan was taken a large force had assembled on the hill we had previously captured, consisting, not only of my own regiment, but of the Ninth and of portions of other cavalry regiments. We then charged forward under a heavy fire across the valley against the Spanish intrenchments on the hill in the rear of the San Juan Hill." And there you are! Of course there is nothing in these words, or in any deduction to be drawn from them to detract from the Governor's reputation as a soldier, but they do show that at the time of the battle and after it the hill which the leader of the Rough Riders charged and took was not San Juan Hill. Now the question arises, What hill was it?

—Retirement to private life has failed, apparently, to restore to ex-Speaker REED the cheerful equanimity which was once a particularly pleasing characteristic of his, but which turned into cynical pessimism in the latter part of his public career, when the course of events took a direction which he could neither commend nor control. Even while still in office, Mr. REED was not sedulous to conceal his antagonism to the Administration of which his office made him in a way a part, and now he loses few opportunities to show hostility, if not to that Administration at least to the policies by the outcome of which it will be judged by future historians. Finely illustrative of the ex-Speaker's present mood are some remarks that he is said to have made recently in Washington while taking luncheon with Senator BEVERIDGE. As the story is told, the conversation between the rather strangely assorted pair drifted to the Puerto Rico muddle, and Mr. REED exclaimed: "You have got into just the trouble people always get into when they try to govern somebody else. It is always that way when people quit attending to their own affairs as they ought to attend to those of somebody else." Then, with a plump forefinger, he drew a circle in the air, and added: "You are turning back the hands on the dial face of time. We are going backward instead of moving forward." To this Senator BEVERIDGE made a reply that contained the word "dreaming," and Mr. REED answered: "Yes, I did dream in the past. I cherished the dream that the Republic would last forever. But now I am waking up." It is really a pity that a man so deservedly eminent should persist in thinking that he thinks this Nation has ceased to watch out and that the goblins are about to get it. The fact probably is that he isn't any more frightened than the rest of us—which is not at all.

—At a considerable expense of time and ingenuity, Senator PETTIGREW succeeded on Tuesday in putting some of his political foes on record as opposed to printing at public cost the words of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN, though willing enough to give gratuitous distribution to the utterances of lesser men. This was an achievement entirely worthy of the South Dakota statesman, and no doubt he has been congratulating himself ever since on the value of the campaign material which he thus created. And perhaps his anticipations are not without reason. One can easily believe that before carefully selected audiences, and by adroitly manipulating the facts in the case, so as to keep those that suit his purpose on top and all the others well out of sight, the Senator may produce exactly the effects he desires. Imagine his eloquent indignation as he tells how he endeavored to recall attention to the wisdom of the Founder and the Preserver, only to be foiled in his holy purpose by the objections of conscienceless imperialists, eager to lead the people from safe paths into those that run to ruin! Wild applause would be sure to follow, provided, of course, the orator changed the subject with speed and no malignant representative of common sense was allowed to interrupt the proceedings by asking whether Senators were paid to attend to the current business of the Nation or to compile and edit the speeches of the noble dead. That would be most embarrassing. But, to view the matter seriously, as perhaps it deserves to be viewed, does Senator PETTIGREW really think that his laboriously made "point" accomplished anything in the way of proving his own virtue and the viciousness of his opponents? The speeches and writings of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN are already more readily accessible than they would be in The Congressional Record or any Government publication, and simply because those publications are already made the dumping ground of much irrelevant material, good, bad, and indifferent, is hardly a reason for expanding them with still more of it. The intrinsic excellence of the passages that the Senator pretended he wanted to print for free distribution has little indeed to do with the case. The Westminster Catechism and the multiplication table both have their uses, but neither would gain anything from interlineation with the other.

Attention is called by The Electrical Review to the fact that in all the discussion of a trans-Pacific cable, little or nothing has been said about cable ships. These vessels are peculiar and expensive, and though there are something like thirty-five of them in existence, not one of the thirty-five flies the American flag. If, therefore, the Pacific cable is to be entirely of American production, we must have at least two cable ships, costing about $600,000 each, and they cannot be built in a day or a month. The expense of a plant for making ocean cables The Electrical Review puts at $1,000,000. It must be at the water's edge, in order that the cable may pass direct from the machines into the vessel's hold. The cable itself will cost about $13,000,000, and the total expenditure before a message is sent across the broadest of the seven seas is estimated at $20,000,000. Which is a lot of money, from some points of view, though not so much from others.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES, while economically opposed to the shipping bill because of its compensation features, I am sure desires to be fair and accurate. Under the caption of "The Pretended British Example," in your editorial of Saturday, the 17th, you fall into one or two errors deserving of correction. You speak of "the petitioners of subsidies for shipbuilders," but there are no American petitioners for subsidies for shipbuilders, and the bill you oppose makes no provision for subsidizing shipbuilders. It does purpose subsidizing shipowners. Commissioner Chamberlain points out in his 1899 report that if American ships traversed the same distance as that covered by the British ships referred to in your table, the subsidy the American ships would receive would not appreciably exceed that received by the British ships, and our ships would be compelled to carry the mails free of charge.

There is really no analogy between what Mr. Root said in The Atlantic, last quoted in your editorial, and the provisions of the bill to compensate American shipowners for engaging in the foreign trade. Mr. Root's contention is against subsidized lines that are able to beat off "competitors not so favorably situated." The shipping bill gives no exceptional favor to one line, or to one route, or to one type of ships. Any route, or any style of ship, is open to any American to engage in the carrying of our foreign commerce. If there is another line already established, any American citizen may put on a new line, or one ship, or a few or more ships, and receive precisely as much as his competitor does, service for service. The subsidies proposed in the pending bill are open to no special lines, but to any lines under the American flag. Herein lies the essential, the vital, difference between the provisions of this bill and those of ordinary subsidy acts.

ALEXANDER R. SMITH.

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1900.

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I again avail myself of your newspaper to further the interests of the bill now pending in Congress for the betterment of our Diplomatic and Consular service? It is my good fortune to be nearly related to one who held the position of Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General in this city of several foreign States for some fifty years, and, although he died thirty odd years ago, my close intimacy with many foreign diplomats since, both in this country and abroad, has enabled me to closely criticise their personality as well as the personality of many of our representatives. The foreigners have been as a rule well educated, dignified gentlemen, often speaking several languages, and an honor to the country they represented, while our service abroad has been too often a shame and disgrace.

I have met in Europe American Consuls traveling about absent from their posts many months, vulgar, pretentious, and knowing nothing of the customs or language of the country to which they were accredited, their consulates often left to the practical charge of foreigners speaking broken English, a mortification to Americans and a laughing stock to others. Surely we have in our country, boasting of its educational advantages, men to the manner born, quite as suitable to grace the positions of Minister Resident, Consul General, or Consul at minor posts, as the mere Consular Agents from England, to whom many a patriotic American has been forced to turn in his travels for protection and advice rather than to place himself under the care of some representative from his own country, whose only merits seemed to be that he was an influential politician at home.

O. E. S.

New York, March 20, 1900.

THE BASIS OF MORALITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Mulcahy, gives this basis of a non-religious ethical system: "Teach the child that bad intentions and bad manners, if universally practiced, would undo the present state of civilization, and that we would revert to savagery." But this remote contingency of civilization perishing and people in time becoming savages, would have no weight to counterpoise the immediate and certain and personal pleasure the child would have in following out his will. You could not even say to him: If you do this civilization will fall; all you could say would be that civilization would be impeded in an infinitesimal degree, but would go on nevertheless. What incentive is in this for one who is tempted to throw off restraint?

But, speak to him of God, and his heart vibrates at the thought in true unison. Morality is, then, not a remote and visionary matter; it vitally concerns him himself; he has motives that touch his practical common sense and reason. To think of your correspondent's presumably pious Irish ancestors, with whom the light of faith burned strong and clear, and then of his own godless system, saddens one for the moment, till one turns to happier thoughts.

NEAL H. EWING.

New York, March 20, 1900.

MR. HJORVARD'S CONCERT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been present last evening at Mr. Hjorvard's concert in the Mendelssohn Hall, I was rather astonished to see the unfavorable criticism of it in this morning's TIMES, and, from the complimentary remarks I heard around me, I feel sure that my astonishment has been shared by any of your readers who were there. It is sometimes said that we New Yorkers are led by the nose by the critics, having no correct ideas of our own about excellence in music; and the "roasting" the newspapers gave to Paderewski, Breitner, and Miss Siemens, on their first appearance, is quoted as proving the fallibility and incompetence of the critics, and as showing how foolish it is to take their word for it. However this may be, I know when I am pleased, and I think I know good music when I hear it; and, as I allow to others the same liberty I take myself, I do not contest the right of your critic to form his own opinion. At the same time, I think it would have been only fair, not to Mr. Hjorvard alone, but also to your readers, to have stated in your notice of the concert the undeniable fact that the audience showed remarkable appreciation of the pianist by hearty and unanimous applause, and by repeated recalls; moreover, that Mr. Hjorvard was afterward congratulated by many members of the orchestra—a very unusual compliment, I am told.

When the opinion of the newspaper critic is so diametrically opposite to that of the audience, one of them must be wrong; but if the critic claims that his opinion should be received as a true judgment, is that not equivalent to saying that the public are fools? And what is the difference between that conclusion and the famous apothegm of a certain late lamented millionaire, "The public be damned"?

ONE OF THE AUDIENCE.

New York, March 21, 1900.

New Scheme to Rob Physicians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like a little space in THE TIMES to sound a word of warning to physicians in regard to a couple of smooth-spoken, well-dressed confidence men. Their plan is to call at a doctor's office, one of them doing the main part of the talking, saying they have called in the interest of a well-known jockey, employed by some rich man. They explain that the jockey has some severe disease, a friend of the physician has referred them to him, and they would like to place the case in the doctor's hands, at the same time making an appointment for the next day, when they will call with the aforesaid jockey.

Just as they are leaving one of these smooth individuals says, as if by second thought, that there is to be a horse race that day which is a pretty sure thing from inside information, and they will help the physician place a little money—$5 or $10. They can arrange for no more, as it is hard to place it so late.

In this way they try to get a few dollars out of the unwary physician. I know of other medical men who have been approached in the same way.

F. C.

New York, March 21, 1900.

The Times's Paris Edition.

From The Springfield Union.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is to be published daily on the grounds of the Paris Exposition. THE TIMES is a credit to American journalism, and will give the nations of the world a chance to see what an up-to-date newspaper looks like.

From The Rocheste Democrat and Chronicle.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is to be published on the grounds of the Paris Exposition. All the world will thus get a good idea of a first-class American newspaper.

NUGGETS.

The Sunday Law.

Evidently the Boston Judge that upheld a marriage contract made on Sunday went on the old theory that "it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day."—Indianapolis Press.

Her Opportunity.

She—How dreadful! These bargain rugs don't match our chairs.
He—You'll have to return them.
She—No, indeed; I'll get a lot of new chairs.—Detroit Free Press.

Outstripped It.

"As I recall things, you once had a future before you," said the old friend.
"Yes," replied the fate-tossed man, "but, you see, I lived so fast that I got ahead of it."—Philadelphia North American.

Recognized It.

"That opera," said the happy author, "was rewritten at least four times before I put it on."
"Oh, yes," said the critic. "I have heard it in at least three different shapes myself."—Indianapolis Press.

TWO SINGERS.

Arthur Lewis Tubbs in Christian Intelligencer.

A woman stood in a place of light,
In the splendor of silks and jewels bright;
She was regal of form, her face was fair,
And she looked, with the gleam of her golden hair,
No less than queenly standing there.

She sang of love, the familiar theme
Of the siren's song and the poet's dream.
And I felt that she knew but the lighter part—
For there is a love that is only art—
It was all on her lips and not from her heart.

O! what are the flowers that only grow
In gardens where softest breezes blow?
Better the blossom that, in the sand,
Like a jewel dropped by a lavish Hand,
Is a footprint that leads to a Promised Land.

And so with the singer and so with the song,
Mid the lights and the glory of fashion's throng,
And so with the life that kisses the rose,
With never a thought of its hidden throes,
Till the treacherous thorns their fangs disclose.

The song was ended, the lights were low,
And I with the thoughtless turned to go
Into the night, where the stars looked down
On the transient lights of the reveling town—
Eternal jewels in evening's crown.

Through a narrow street I took my way,
Where night is scarcely darker than day;
And I heard, as I passed with tarrying feet,
A song so mournfully sad and sweet
That my heart went out its own to meet.

For this was a song that could only start
From the sorrowing source of a breaking heart.
And I prayed to Heaven for its mercy mild
On a love that the earth had not defiled—
'Twas a mother sang to her dying child.

She sang of love, the celestial theme
That is never lost in a vanishing dream;
Of the endless love, like a jeweled line,
With its stars of hope that forever shine:
For she sang the story of Love Divine.

* * * * * * *

Two women sang the selfsame night,
One in the darkness, one in the light;
One mid the roses and one mid the rue,
But one was false and the other true.
One song reached heaven. Which of the two?

AMERICA WILL ACT ALONE.

Report of a Joint Naval Demonstration Against China Denied.

BERLIN, March 21.—An official agency to-day gave out a Washington dispatch, setting forth that the American warship sent to Taku is intended to participate in an eventual joint naval demonstration should China persist in her refusal to suppress the sects hostile to Christians.

A high official of the German Foreign Office made the following statement this evening:

"Germany does not intend, for the present, an extension of the German sphere of influence in the Shan-Tung Province of China. Certainly, however, she will endeavor to maintain order there, and to prevent her own and also the American and French missionaries in the province from being disturbed or interfered with, but, just at the moment, everything in Shan-Tung is quiet, and no expeditions are occurring or being planned."

The Reichstag to-day adopted a resolution that hereafter only volunteers should be sent to Shan-Tung.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The fact that the State Department has consistently, throughout the many uprisings in China necessitating the presence of foreign warships, adhered to its policy of acting alone is quoted here as sufficient to indicate the error in the statement connecting the presence of the gunboat Wheeling with an international demonstration.

It is pointed out here that in the past United States warships have undertaken to protect all Caucasians, European and American, near the port where they might lie in times of disturbance in China. Thus the little gunboat Petrel was kept all of one Winter at Neuchang, guarding not only the resident Americans, but Europeans as well. Similarly the warships of the European powers have looked after the protection of Americans as well as of their own people during the operations of one of the Chinese secret societies.

But in each case the rule has been observed that the United States was acting on its own motion, and therefore it can be stated that in the present instance the commander of the Wheeling will act upon directions from his own Government without being a party to any international demonstration.

LONDON, March 21.—The Foreign Office to-day says there is no truth in the story emanating from Berlin in regard to an alleged joint naval demonstration should China persist in refusing to put a stop to the hostilities against Christians in that country.

Germany to Send Out More Ships.

BERLIN, March 21.—From the coming Summer Germany will increase the number of her war vessels stationed abroad from sixteen to twenty-one, China getting nine instead of six, and the American coasts three instead of one. The new arrangement will also involve sending three warships to South Africa.

KAISER ON THE "OPEN DOOR."

Discusses the Matter with Ambassador White at a Luncheon.

BERLIN, March 21.—Emperor William to-day entertained at luncheon the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Buelow; the Ambassadors and their wives, and the Naval and Military Attachés.

The luncheon was given instead of the annual Ambassadorial banquet, which is omitted this year because the Court is in mourning for the mother of the Empress. All the Ambassadors were present except Señor Mendez de Viga, the Spanish Ambassador, who is suffering from influenza. Thrice the Emperor engaged United States Ambassador White in conversation; and he referred repeatedly to the "open door" policy in China; which he emphatically espoused, saying:

"We must all do our best to establish and maintain an 'open door' there."

His Majesty discussed this problem with Mr. White at considerable length. He also expressed great pleasure at the reception given the German schoolship Moltke recently at New Orleans.

ATTEMPTS TO KILL A JUDGE.

Defeated French Litigant Shoots in a Paris Courtroom.

PARIS, March 21.—There was an exciting incident in the Palace of Justice to-day, when an attempt was made to murder the Presiding Judge of the Fifth Court, by a druggist, named Bardin, who had just lost a suit.

The Judges had just taken their seats, and counsel in another case had begun his speech, when Bardin drew a revolver and fired three shots at the Judge, who had a narrow escape, the bullets grazing his head. Municipal Guards threw themselves on Bardin and removed him to a cell.

Rouen Entertains American Sailors.

ROUEN, March 21.—All of the officers and crew of the United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie, which has been used to transport the United States exhibits for the Paris Exposition, were present this evening at a performance of the opera "Siegfried," at the Théâtre des Arts, on the invitation of the municipality. The American National anthem, followed by the "Marseillaise," was played before the rise of the curtain, and the audience cheered the sailors.

Parliamentary Conflict in Italy.

ROME, March 21.—The Parliamentary conflict between the Radical Opposition and the Government over the latter's Indemnity bill for the illegal measures taken last year to suppress the disorders at Milan and other points has reached a critical stage. Thus far the Radicals have been following a very successful obstructionist policy by proposing numberless amendments and by having relays of speakers to drag on the debate.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

Canadian Premier Announces that It Will Assemble Again.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 21.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply to a question by Sir Charles Tupper, made the announcement that the Anglo-American Joint High Commission would reassemble at a date to be given out shortly, and that possibly Ottawa would be the scene of the conference. The Premier added that he hoped in a few days to state the position of the various protocols.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—It is not possible to obtain at the State Department any statement that would throw light upon the peculiar utterance of the Canadian Premier respecting the High Joint Commission. It is noticed that he did not state directly that a date has yet been selected for the reassembling of the commission. No confirmation could be secured even of the statement that the commission is to meet.

It is suggested by the officials that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is prepared to make some overture in respect to the issues that parted the last commission, of which the United States Government is not yet advised, but which he feels assured will serve the purpose of starting the negotiation afresh. So far as can be learned there have been no recent exchanges of communications between the two Governments.

VILLAGE HALL FOR TARRYTOWN.

Result of Tuesday's Election—The Successful Candidates.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 21.—The village of Tarrytown is to have a handsome new village hall as a result of the election yesterday. A question voted upon was one to raise $50,000 to supply the village with a building suitable for its offices. There proved to be very little opposition, 64 votes being cast in favor of the step and only 10 against.

The Democrats carried the election. H. H. Cannon, who was on both tickets, was elected President, John Kelly was chosen Collector, and Daniel Gilligan, John O'Connor, and John Gibbons were elected Trustees.

Princeton Fish and Game Preserve.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 21.—A Fish and Game Protection Association has been organized here under the Presidency of Prof. William F. Magie, with ex-President Grover Cleveland, M. Taylor Pyne, Prof. Henry Van Dyke, and Prof. William Libbey as Vice Presidents. A petition has been sent to Gov. Voorhees requesting that the woods near Princeton be stocked with quail, and that a supply of game fish be put in Millstone River, near Kingston.

ISTHMIAN CANAL SURVEY

Commissioner Noble Tells What Has Been Accomplished.

SEVERAL PRACTICABLE ROUTES

Investigation Not Confined to the Panama and Nicaragua Routes—Difficulties Not Serious.

Commissioner A. Noble of Chicago and Gen. P. C. Hains of Baltimore arrived here yesterday on the Steamship Financier from Panama, where they have been with the Isthmian Canal Commission, which was sent to Central America in January to make a general survey and investigation of the Nicaragua and Panama canal routes, search for more suitable routes, and prepare a report to Congress. The other members of the commission, with one exception, are still in Central America.

Gen. Hains went to Baltimore on the first train after his arrival. Commissioner Noble will remain in this city for a day or two and then join Gen. Hains in Washington. He said that he and Gen. Hains did not bring any part of the report, but that they might be called upon to appear before Congress. Seven of the other Commissioners, he said, are now in Costa Rica, one of the objects of their visit being to call upon the President of that State and learn what concessions can be obtained. Commissioner George S. Morison of New York, he said, had started for the Darien country with a surveying party, looking for a possible route in that region.

The mission of the commission, Mr. Noble said, was to get all possible data in regard to the transisthmian canal. The Nicaragua and Panama routes had been surveyed, or were in process of survey. The commission had been over the routes of both, examining the important details of the proposed construction. In addition to the engineering data obtained the commission had divided itself into sub-committees to get information relating to the commerce of the neighborhood, political conditions, and the concessions that it was possible to obtain from the States through which proposed routes ran. The commission was not confining itself to the Nicaragua or Panama route, but was looking over the topography of the whole region and along the two well-known routes. In collecting figures and measurements it had disregarded the plans of the concerns in control, with a view to changing rates if anything might be gained by it.

When the commission finally reported to Congress it would give a mass of measurements and maps and figures furnishing everything conceivable bearing on the subject, so that Congress might know the exact situation.

Commissioner Noble declined to indicate the impressions he or the other Commissioners hold as to the best route for a canal or to forecast what the recommendations will be. "I think," he said, "the American people will want a route across the isthmus, but the work of digging the canal on any route will take longer than anybody seems to think."

Regarding the reports from Washington as to details of the Panama and Nicaragua routes, that the commission had found that the famous Othoa Dam, which the last Nicaragua Commission located after a long controversy, the size of the structure as planned requiring a very solid foundation, was located on the map in a place where the foundation would be over quicksand, the Commissioner said:

"It won't be impossible to build the dam. There is no quicksand there. We only found sand deeper than it was thought to exist. There are a number of good locations for the Othoa, or the San Carlos Dam, in the neighborhood."

Regarding the representations of the Panama Canal delegation that it was in Washington before the commission, Mr. Noble said:

"I think they have the number of men employed that they said they had. It is a fact, too, that they have done the dredging and are cutting down the hill. Things are very much as they said they were. The present Panama Canal Company has been spending the money it has mainly in making a narrow, deep cut through the great divide that it has to get through to reach the other coast. The work is being well done. In regard to the Chagres River, we have found that the Panama company has a feasible way to manage that, although everybody laughed when the engineers said they could dam it. We have a surveying party at this point now making the necessary survey on their plans."

The Commissioner said that it was not true, as reported in Washington, that the commission had recommended the Atrato route. "It is a good route," said he, "perhaps the best route, feasible and short, and I think less expensive to build, but the commission has not made a report on it yet. We have just started in to survey it."

The commission verified the reports that the new route of the Nicaragua Canal, as proposed, was thought to be the best one if the Nicaragua Canal should be decided on. The new curving route from Greytown to the Lake of Nicaragua was easy and cheap, Mr. Noble said. He denied the report that dangerous rocks had been found in the lake and said that there were a few rocks, but their heads could be blown off, leaving the passage entirely safe. He said that it was true that the commission had found that the sand in Greytown harbor was gradually moving, and that if Greytown were used as a terminus, a big jetty would have to be built and continual dredging done to keep the passage clear. There would be no need of dredging at the Western end of the proposed Nicaragua Canal. Neither of the harbors of the Panama Canal, he said, needed dredging.

Commissioner Noble said that the report of the Congress would be a voluminous one, and that it will take much time to prepare it.

PANAMA CANAL LETTERS.

Senate Gets Official Correspondence Relating to Waterway.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In response to a resolution of the Senate the President to-day sent to that body the correspondence between the United States and the Government of Colombia, referring to the Panama Canal. The correspondence covers the period from 1879 to 1897, and much of it has been heretofore printed. Among the documents which have not been published is a letter of April 19, 1880, from Secretary Evarts to the then United States Minister, Emert Dichman regarding the Panama Canal concession in which the Secretary said:

> The Government of the United States might be willing in the matter of the mere mercantile interests of its citizens to trust to the intelligent self-interest of those who undertake its construction to see that reasonableness and equality of tolls, simplicity of regulations, and impartiality of treatment should be made the inducements to draw the commerce of all nations to its channel. But it cannot be concealed, and the Government of the United States does not attempt to conceal, that its relation to this enterprise must be governed by larger and more serious consideration.
>
> This enterprise once achieved, works more than a commercial revolution. It touches the conditions under which the security of the United States may need to be maintained. While the United States feel no concern as to the adequacy of their power to meet any emergencies that may arise; while there is no issue in the world's politics which at all threatens their tranquillity; while their relations with all nations are, and promise to be, those of peace and good-will, yet it is unwise not to anticipate possible contingencies which may expose our systems to trials not now obvious or probable.

He then dwells upon the changed conditions which would be made apparent in case of war, and says: "All the treaties of neutrality in the world might fail to be a safeguard in a time of great conflict." He therefore instructs Mr. Dichman to say to the Colombian Government—

> That it is a source of profound regret to this Government that the Government of Colombia has hitherto refrained from communication with the subject of the recent commission as the treaty relations between the two countries justified us in expecting.
>
> He added that the United States would demand that the construction of an isthmian canal should be the object of joint consideration, with a view to the protection of those interests which bind the South and North American Republics together as closely as other interests and relations bind the European powers. He also gave instructions to add that the United States Government did not consider itself excluded by an agreement to which it was not a party. On this point he said:
>
> You will add that this Government cannot consider itself excluded by arrangements between other powers or individuals to which it is not a party, from a direct interest, and if necessary a positive supervision and interposition in the execution of any project which, by completing an interoceanic connection through the isthmus, would materially affect its commercial interests, change the territorial relations of its own sovereignty, and impose on it the necessity of a foreign policy, which, whether in its feature of warlike preparation or entangling alliance, has been hitherto assiduously avoided.

Concluding a long communication he said:

> Should this interoceanic connection ever be accomplished, and should its control become, in the complications of international relations, a matter of importance to any power, it will surely not be deemed by the Colombian Government either disrespectful or unfriendly to suggest that the military strength of the Government of Colombia would be inadequate to maintain its security or neutrality, and that the enforcement of the guarantee of the United States would probably be sought, as it has been before. Should the possibility of such a necessity become a probable occurrence, it would be the duty of the United States, not only to themselves, but to the Government of Colombia, to see that they were in position to enforce the guarantees which existing treaties impose upon them, and which their feeling of sincere friendship for the Government of Colombia would induce them to fulfill with scrupulous fidelity.

Another communication of some interest is that of Secretary Foster to Mr. Couglin of Dec. 22, 1892, relating to the request of the Panama Canal Company for an extension of one year. He opposed the concession, saying that the company was bankrupt, and hence the application for an extension was not bona-fide. In view of this, he said, the United States Government earnestly trusts that no such extension will be granted without substantial guarantees. Reporting later that the extension had been granted, Minister Abbott said:

> The time will never come, in my judgment, when the Colombian Government will refuse to grant canal concessions to European companies until a definite proposition for the construction of the work shall come from the Government or a reliable company of the United States.

The last document of the series is a remonstrance from Chargé Rengion of the Colombian Legation at Washington against the attitude of the United States Government toward the Nicaragua Canal. He said the new Panama Canal Company was well equipped, and reminded the Secretary of State that there were doubts about the practicability of the construction of the Nicaragua route. He expressed doubt as to whether, with the two canals constructed, either would pay, and reminded the United States that the support given by this country to the Nicaragua route would be injurious to Panama.

John Serman was the Secretary, and the record shows that he only formally acknowledged the note.

NICARAGUA CANAL TREATY.

Some Senators Say Britain Would Not Object to Fortification.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Although it cannot be known in advance whether Great Britain will assent to a treaty under which the United States reserves the right to fortify the Nicaragua Canal, there is no reason to suppose that she is any more favorable to that proposition than she has been, in spite of reports to the contrary. Reports of her willingness to consent to such a reservation are numerous, but they do not appear to have any authority.

Of late a story has been going around that Great Britain never did dislike the idea of fortification, but opposed the granting of such power to the United States simply in order to make the treaty palatable to other nations. As far as Great Britain's own wishes are concerned, according to this story, she would prefer to have the United States fortify the canal. Her main desire is to have the use of the canal with a guarantee of neutrality.

This story seems to have originated in a speculative article published some time ago, in which the writer, arguing that Great Britain should not object to American fortification of the canal, built up in support of his theory the hypothesis that she may never have objected to it. It has since then been repeated, with new additions of authority, until this morning, when it appeared as a fact in a Philadelphia newspaper. Lord Pauncefote is now quoted as authority for it.

It is alleged that the British Ambassador would always have inserted such a clause in the treaty from the simple standpoint of British interests, but that he put the provision in to please the Continental powers, and it is now asserted that he will make no objection to a fortification provision.

There is good authority for saying that This story is not true, and that the theory upon which it is based is untenable. Great Britain opposed the fortification of the canal in good faith, and is still opposed to it. If she should assent to the treaty after it has been amended so as to permit fortification it will be because she is so anxious to have the canal built that she will waive some of her desires. The grounds on which Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote arranged the neutralization of the canal, which have often been published, are still held to be correct by both the authors of the treaty, and both would regret the amendment of it.

Many of the Senators are of the opinion that Great Britain will consent to amendment, but none of them believes it will be because she likes the idea. They think that her desire for the canal will prevent her from throwing the treaty overboard, even if amended in a way distasteful to her. This opinion is not shared by all, and some of the Senators who are in favor of passing the Davis amendment believe it will result in no treaty at all, and the passage of the Hepburn bill.

NICARAGUA WILL SELL LAND.

Is Willing to Part with It to America For an Acceptable Price.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 21.—It is claimed that natives of Nicaragua in the confidence of President Zelaya are buying or receiving grants of lands in the eastern part of the country, in lots of from 3,000 to 4,000 acres each. These operations, it is pointed out, have become active since the recent conferences between the Isthmian Canal Commission and the President and, it is declared, they indicate a willingness on the part of the Government to sell to the United States, at an acceptable price, a belt of land across Nicaragua, from ocean to ocean, having the canal route as its long axis.

Heretofore, it is further said, the friends of the President have been careless in regard to securing lands at low rates in view of the construction of the waterway, with the exception of having secured several hundred thousand acres extending north from the canal route to Monkey Point, on the Caribbean Sea, and west for a distance of sixty or seventy miles.

ERNEST TARLETON DEAD.

Actor Succumbs to Typhoid Fever at Toronto.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 21.—Ernest Tarleton, an actor of E. H. Sothern's company, which performed here recently, died yesterday of typhoid fever. His body will be sent to New York for burial.

Mr. Tarleton had been identified with Daniel Frohman's companies for several years prior to his joining Mr. Sothern's company. He had always appeared in small rôles and made his last appearance in this city at Daly's Theatre during Mr. Sothern's engagement, playing the part of Planchet, the servant to D'Artagnan, in "The King's Musketeers," and later as Baron Kuffstein, one of the three aids to the Prince in "The Song of the Sword." He was the son of Capt. Alfred Thompson, who adapted plays for Lawrence Barrett.

Wolf-Wertheimer Wedding.

L. Symonds Wolf and Miss Clothilde Wertheimer, daughter of Maurice Wertheimer of 145 East Sixty-first Street, were married in the large ballroom at Delmonico's last evening. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El performed the ceremony. The bride wore a white satin gown and a point lace veil, and carried a shower bouquet of orange blossoms. The maid of honor was Miss Irma Kauffman, who wore a gown of white lace and chiffon and carried pink roses. The best man was Henry Wolf, and the ushers were Alfred Mack, Edward Guiterman, George Cohlens, Gilbert Brussel, Edward Arnold, Milford Wertheimer, Arthur Wertheimer, and Alvin Wertheimer, brothers of the bride. The bride and bridegroom were married under a canopy of Easter lilies, and the bride's table at the dinner which followed was decorated with lilies of the valley and pink roses. The wedding was followed by a reception and a seated dinner of about one hundred and sixty-five covers.

Many Injured in Elevator Accident.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Thirty persons were injured this morning by the falling of a freight elevator. It is thought none of the injured will die, although several of them were badly hurt. The men, all of whom were employed by the Blakeley Printing Company, crowded into the elevator on the top floor. When the third floor was reached something snapped and an instant later the lift, filled with its mass of agonized victims, crashed into the basement.

GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH

Maurice Grau's Successful Plan to Form a Company.

FOR THE METROPOLITAN STAGE

Details of the Negotiations with Mr. Savage of the Castle Square Company.

Grand opera in English at the Metropolitan Opera House next season is assured. This arrangement was brought about through a contract which was signed yesterday by Maurice Grau and Henry W. Savage of the Castle Square Opera Company, after negotiations which have been in progress for the past fortnight.

The agreement is for a term of years, and a company is now in process of formation to be known as the Metropolitan English Opera Company, of which Mr. Grau and Mr. Savage will be the managing directors, with Frank W. Sanger as a member of the Board of Directors.

The present plan is to have the season begin about the 1st of October and continue until Dec. 15, after which the entire organization will vacate the Opera House for the Maurice Grau Opera Company, which will then begin the regular season of Italian, French, and German opera.

The English company will visit the principal cities and return to New York in Easter week for a Spring season, which will continue throughout April and May. Six evening performances will be given, with matinées on Wednesday and Saturday, two or more operas constituting the week's répertoire.

Mr. Savage, in speaking about these arrangements last evening said:

> "I fully appreciate the fact that my present company in this city is inefficient in the chorus and orchestra, principally due to the fact of the extraordinarily cheap prices which prevail and the lack of stage facilities, which will not permit enlargement in either instance. But, through this new arrangement, all these deficiencies will be overcome.
>
> "Furthermore, the incorporating of this company will in no way interfere with my present companies, now appearing with marked success in Chicago and St. Louis.
>
> "My lease of the American Theatre terminates next December, and while the plans for this house are very undecided, there positively will be no operatic productions offered. Whether I shall devote it to dramatic or light musical pieces has not as yet been considered.
>
> "Regarding the English company for next season it is somewhat early to announce any names, but negotiations are now in progress with singers identified with the American and European operatic stage who are best equipped to appear in English opera in an artistic manner. The chorus will number seventy youthful, well-schooled voices largely drawn from my present companies and the American chorus of the present Maurice Grau Opera Company. The orchestra will comprise forty of the best obtainable musicians under a thoroughly competent direction, the number to be increased when the performance requires it."

Maurice Grau said, yesterday, that it had been his desire for a long time to establish a competent English opera company in the Metropolitan Opera House, and thereby make it absolutely the home in this city for both English and foreign operatic music, and that he saw no reason why opera in English should not be as successful as in other tongues.

His plan eventually is to have the Maurice Grau Opera Company become a permanent organization in this city, as he fully appreciates that the tours which have heretofore been given preliminary to the regular season in this city act injuriously in respect to the leading members of his company.

This permanency of the company may not come for several seasons, as the plans for next year will not permit it, contracts having already been made for out of town performances.

Mr. Grau expects that the season of English opera in competent hands will undoubtedly prove successful. While there are several members of his present company who have been leading singers in English opera companies abroad, and who may possibly sing with the new organization, none has thus far been approached. Nevertheless, it is not unlikely that they will be heard.

"The consummation of this deal," said Mr. Grau, "has been held back for several days, while we waited for the co-operation and sanction of the Directors of the Metropolitan and Real Estate Company, who represent the stockholders. At a meeting of these Directors yesterday they decided to accept the plans as submitted by myself and Mr. Savage, and the contract was consummated."

It was also decided at this meeting that the present holders of the portiere boxes would retain their boxes for the Monday evening performances of each week during the English opera season.

The strong desire of Mr. Grau to give English opera at the Metropolitan, if practicable, Mr. Savage's success both in New York and throughout the country, the progressive young singers of the Castle Square forces, and the steady growth among a large portion of the public of a sentiment in favor of opera in English should certainly all go toward making the enterprise a success, it is believed.

It is intended to make the prices of reserved seats range from 25 cents to $2, with boxes at from $7 to $10.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Last of Its Matinee Concerts for the Present Season—Mr. Adamowski the Soloist.

The fifth and last of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's matinée concerts took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The programme consisted of Smetana's "Bartered Bride" overture, Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole" for violin and orchestra, Tschaikowsky's "Hamlet" fantasie-overture and the seventh symphony of Beethoven. This made a pleasing programme of music well suited to the average matinée audience, which is not supposed to have an appetite for such solid food as an evening assembly. Yet it cannot be said that there was nothing solid on the list, for the Beethoven work is of the highest type and demands of the listener an appreciation of all that is noblest in symphonic art. The Tschaikowsky overture has not been heard recently. It does not improve upon long acquaintance. The "Romeo and Juliet" overture is much superior to it in thematic ideas and in working out. Yet it is not a work to be passed lightly by, for it is characteristic of a great master, and in passages it rises to a considerable height. It was played yesterday in that precise, finished, and decorous manner which has become familiar to us since Mr. Gericke returned to the conductorship of the Boston orchestra. The smoothness was no doubt more than usually polished yesterday by reason of the indisposition of the conductor, who is suffering from a cold.

The solo performer of the afternoon was Mr. Timothée Adamowski, one of the well-known violinists of the orchestra. He has been heard here several times, but never to such great advantage as yesterday. He played the Lalo composition with brilliant technic, with a beautiful, if not large, tone, with splendid mastery of its contents, with dash and elegance of style, and with an authority which has not hitherto been a conspicuous feature of his performances. Mr. Adamowski has grown as an artist. His style has gained much in breadth and finish, and his phrasing is more finished. Such a performance as he gave us yesterday was an exhibition of the best sort of virtuosity. He was recalled several times, and he thoroughly deserved all the applause he received.

Mr. Gericke's reading of the seventh symphony was not altogether in accordance with the traditions (as they are known here) in respect of tempi. In the first movement there was nothing to find fault with in this particular, but he seemed to us to play the second movement a trifle too fast and the third just a shade too slow. It is not unlikely that the tempi would have escaped notice if the accentuation had been more incisive. But it is not in the temperament of Mr. Gericke to make things bite very hard, and we must content ourselves with the exquisite beauty of the quality and the balance of tone, the solidity of it, and the perfect smoothness with the stream of music which flows from the instrumental body under his baton. Perhaps it is not unhealthful for us to hear the classics played in such a manner that they speak for themselves rather than become the media for striking readings. At any rate, it is good to hear them thus occasionally, and it can never be other than an enjoyment to hear them played with so much finish.

It was announced yesterday that, owing to Mr. Gericke's cold, Schumann's D minor symphony would be played to-night, instead of Mozart's in C; but no explanation was offered as to why Mr. Gericke, when troubled with a cold, found it easier to conduct Schumann than Mozart.

Last Night at the Opera.

The subscribers and others had an opportunity to hear two prima donnas in one evening at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The programme announced one of those double bills which are the joy of the economical operagoer. Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" were the combination which was offered to the public. This combination made it possible once more to hear Mme. Sembrich and Mme. Calvé for one price of admission. That many would hasten to take advantage of this operatic bargain-sale was not to be doubted. There was an audience of good size, and there was an abundance of applause to testify to the enjoyment of those present.

There is nothing new to be said at this late day of the work of either of the famous sopranos who appeared last night. "Lucia," indeed, was brought forward for the first time this season, but Mme. Sembrich's singing of the music is well known. The score of this opera affords her opportunities for the exhibition of her perfect command of pure Italian cantilena, and also for the display of her marvelous mastery of colorature singing. She was in excellent voice last night and did herself full justice. Signor Perotti was an acceptable Edgardo, in fact, in the contract scene he was more than ordinarily good. Signor Campanari was always a good Enrico.

In "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mme. Calvé repeated an interpretation with which this public is now quite familiar. The Turiddu was M. Salignac, and Signor Scotti sang Alfio for the first time here. It goes almost without saying that he was admirable. Mme. Mantelli was again the Lola. The performance moved with spirit. The audience was large and unquestionably well pleased.

SUPPLEMENTARY OPERA SEASON.

A Discount of 40 Per Cent. to Regular Season Subscribers.

The 40 per cent. discount announced by circular by the Maurice Grau Opera Company, for the supplementary season of opera from April 2 to April 14, applies only to subscribers for the regular season, whether for single performances or for the entire series.

The following scale of prices has been fixed: Orchestra and orchestra circle, $3; dress circle, $2; balcony, (front,) $1.50; balcony, (rear,) $1.25; family circle, (front,) $1; family circle, (rear,) 75 cents; grand tier boxes, $30; stall boxes, (five seats,) $20; stall boxes, (four seats,) $15.

Subscribers desirous of availing themselves of this offer are asked to inform the Maurice Grau Opera Company (Subscription department) not later than March 27, as the seats and boxes not subscribed for then will be placed on sale for single performances March 20.

MRS. LANGTRY'S DATE CANCELED.

Cleveland Had a Censor Ready for "The Degenerates."

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 21.—As a result of the movement recently inaugurated in this city against the presentation of certain plays, the engagement of Mrs. Langtry, who was billed to open at the Euclid Avenue Opera House, on April 2, in "The Degenerates," has been canceled.

The police authorities several days ago announced that a censor would be present at the first performance of "The Degenerates" with full authority to order the curtain rung down should anything objectionable be said or done on the stage.

Goethe Anniversary Celebration.

The performance given last evening at the Irving Place Theatre in honor of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Goethe's birth, when Carl Wagner appeared in the play "Iphigenie and Tauris," proved very interesting. The German actor played the rôle of Orestes in a way much improved over that of his previous appearances, his voice being in a better condition.

Mr. Holmes's Lecture on Paris.

Burton Holmes will deliver the third lecture of his course at Carnegie Lyceum today at 11 A. M. and 8:15 P. M. and to-morrow at 3 and 8:15 P. M., the subject being "Paris and Its Environs." At the close of the lecture a series of Klondike motion pictures will be shown.

Last Cake Walk of the Season.

The last cake walk of the season will be held at the Grand Central Palace to-night, when contestants from the various intercity preliminary affairs will appear in the struggle for the final championship. There will also be a chorus of 100 voices, a "ragtime" piano-playing contest, and other features.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day will be the busiest from the society standpoint of the week, and one might also say of the Lenten season. The sewing classes, lectures, and musicales seem to multiply, and the fact of its being mid-Lent gives an additional excuse for gayeties. This evening especially will be filled with social affairs, and the most important will be the much-talked-of ghost party at the Constable atelier, in East Sixteenth Street. Miss Leary's sewing and knitting class has its weekly meeting, and at Mrs. Kane's, in Irving Place, the Knickerbocker Whist Club will meet. The Knickerbocker Riding Club will have its weekly meeting, and at Mrs. George Schieffelin's will be held the fourth meeting of the literary class organized by Mrs. Benjamin S. Church and other well-known women.

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There was a meeting yesterday of the sewing class of young women at Mrs. John Erving's, and there was also another of the Busy Bee Sewing Class at the residence of Mrs. G. Alfred Lawrence, 25 East Sixty-fifth Street. Mrs. Crosby gave the third of her lectures on Wagner's music at the residence of Mrs. C. C. Worthington, 20 Fifth Avenue. Her subject was "Siegfried." Miss Harriet Cady gave the first of two piano recitals at the residence of Mrs. John J. Mason, 582 Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning.

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Anson Phelps Stokes and party are expected in town at the end of the week, after almost a month spent in Florida and Nassau. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes will go abroad in April and return in time for the late Lenox season. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly arrived in town on Tuesday from the Virginia Hot Springs. Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb have gone to Boston and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., are in Newport for a few days, looking over their cottage and arranging for the Summer. They intend to take a short trip to Europe in April.

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La Gascogne, which sails to-day for Havre, has booked among others as passengers B. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gruner, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lambert and children, W. W. Leland, Marshall L. Perrin, Vernon H. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Ryder, Mrs. H. Swift, and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Whité and son. The Noordland, which arrived yesterday from Antwerp, brought among other passengers Count B. de Lichtervelde, John Huber, and Armand De Keyser. The Dowager Countess of Strafford (Mrs. Samuel Colgate, née Miss Cora Smith) arrived on the Teutonic last evening. The Countess's visit here will be brief, as she is due in London next month, and will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Alfred Kessler, 26 West Thirty-ninth Street, during her stay here. The Countess is still in deep mourning.

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The wedding of Lawrence Timpson and Miss Katherine L. Livingston, whose engagement was announced a few days ago in this column, will be celebrated in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, on or about June 15. As already announced, the wedding of Thomas Hastings and Miss Helen Ripley Benedict will take place at Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, April 30.

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P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia and his party of guests, who have been cruising through the West Indies on Mr. Widener's steam yacht the Josephine, are expected to arrive at Brunswick, Ga., on Sunday or Monday next. They will then come North in Mr. Widener's private car in order to arrive in time to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener, who will sail for Europe from New York on Wednesday next.

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The Virginia Day Nursery Sewing Class, which met at Mrs. Henry F. Osborn's on Tuesday afternoon, where Miss Eaton, the pianiste, played, will have its next meeting at the residence of Mrs. Oliver Jennings, 7 East Seventy-second Street, on Tuesday next.

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The sewing class of the Mothers and Babies' Hospital met yesterday morning at the residence of Mrs. Stephen Tyng, Jr. Brooks and Denton, the banjoists, and a pianist furnished music. The next meeting will be at the residence of Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., 57 West Fifty-seventh Street, on Wednesday, March 28, and it is expected that Mr. Francis Fischer Powers will sing. In addition to the programme published of the afternoon tea for the benefit of the Mothers' and Babies' Hospital, to be held at Daly's Theatre on Friday afternoon, two new features have been added. Otojiro Kawakami and Sado Yacco, who appeared in a series of Japanese plays at the Bijor Theatre last week, will give the last act of "The Geisha and the Knight," and the Earl of Yarmouth will assist Miss Allison Skipworth in a dance called "The Moth and the Flame." After the performance tea will be served by the patronesses, assisted by Ellen Terry, Annie Russell, Jessie Millward, and Mme. Yacco.

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This morning Miss Jane Meade Welch gives her fourth lecture on "America Under the Constitution," the subject being "Our Second War With England." M. Boisse will lecture at the residence of Mrs. B. S. Church, 36 West Twelfth Street, on "La France Protestante sous l'Edit des Nantes, Violation de l'Edit de Nantes," at 11 A. M., and the Bellevue Sewing and Knitting Class will meet at Miss Leary's, 3 Fifth Avenue, also in the morning, where there will be music. In the afternoon there will be an entertainment at the Astoria, consisting of tableaus, &c., at which J. Wells Champney, Walter Satterlee, and Alfred C. Howland will pose. The sisters, the proceeds of the affair to be used for the translation and publication of some old Dutch records. The Knickerbocker Whist Club will also have a meeting at Mrs. Theodore F. Kane's, 47 Irving Place, and there will be a euchre party at Mrs. E. J. Berwind's, 2 East Sixty-fourth Street.

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Mrs. Anson W. Hard will give a small dinner to-night at her residence, 39 Park Avenue. Another dinner, of about fourteen covers, will be given by Mrs. F. H. Watrous of 352 Lexington Avenue, in the Ladies' Annex at the Metropolitan Club. At the same place this afternoon a small luncheon for women will be given by Mrs. Edmund Wetmore.

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There were nearly 200 arrivals at Miami, Fla., on Saturday, and the hotels are as crowded there as ever. Ex-President Cleveland, with Mr. Benedict, has been fishing in Biscayne Bay, and the splendid string of fish caught by Mr. Cleveland was displayed in the Royal Palm Hotel, at Miami, on a recent day. James Stillman, Miss Stillman, and Miss Greer of New York are among late arrivals at St. Augustine. The trains to the North from Miami, Palm Beach, and Jacksonville are now crowded with returning tourists, and the Florida season is markedly on the wane.

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At the meeting of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club yesterday afternoon at the Tennis Building in West Forty-third Street there was a large attendance. Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Kingsland, Mrs. de Peyster, and Mrs. Sands are among the patronesses of this club. Among the bowlers yesterday afternoon were Mrs. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Grannis, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, the Rev. W. W. Rutherfurd, and Messrs. Walter Rutherfurd, W. H. Purdy, Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, and M. A. Wilkes.

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The recent arrivals at Monte Carlo include Mrs. George Ingraham at the Grand Hotel, Mrs. L. Davis, Hotel de Paris, and the Count and Countess Zichy. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gave a handsome dinner of a large number of covers at the Grand Restaurant de Paris last week. At Cap Martin are Mr. and Mrs. De Coppet.

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According to late cable dispatches Mrs. Robert Goelet, Miss Beatrice Goelet, and Mrs. Richard Irvin have arrived in Paris, where are also Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton. William K. Vanderbilt, on the Valiant, is due at Naples to-day.

NEWPORT SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 21.—A special car arrived from New York this afternoon bearing relatives and immediate friends of the families of Albert Lewisohn and Miss Lillie Lewisohn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Lewisohn, whose wedding occurs at noon to-morrow at the Touro Synagogue, one of the oldest churches in America. This evening a dinner, followed by a dance, was given by the bridegroom at the Hill Top cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., accompanied by Mrs. Vanderbilt's mother, Mrs. R. T. Wilson, went to Bristol this afternoon to inspect the seventy-footer building at the Hereshoffs' for Mr. Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt has selected a cottage here for the coming season, which he will occupy upon his return from Europe in June.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., accompanied by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, will return from Europe early in June, and come here immediately for the season.

Truman Beckwith of Providence has rented Renfrew Park Cottage No. 12 for the coming season.

Liberty for Peruvian Prisoners.

LIMA, Peru, March 21.—It is reported that President Romana is making arrangements to liberate all political prisoners in Peru.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Darius Colombani.

Darius Colombani, a widely known designer of altars and church ornaments, died at his home, 600 Lexington Avenue, yesterday, after a short illness of a combination of diseases. Mr. Colombani was born in Italy in 1850. He married twice, his first wife dying last May. His second wife was Miss Elsie G. Poole, a well-known Roman Catholic writer. She and one son by his first wife survive him.

Notable among his works for many of the leading Roman Catholic churches in the country were the decorations in St. Patrick's Cathedral, this city. His last work was done in the Church of the Holy Rosary, in East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, where he designed five new marble and mosaic altars and an altar rail. Most of the marble work from his designs was executed in Italy.

Benjamin M. Hartshorn.

Benjamin Minturn Hartshorn died at Astoria yesterday. He was seventy-four years old. He owned a large place at the Highlands of Navesink, where he had a Summer and Winter home. He formerly had extensive shipping interests on the Pacific Coast and owned powder mills in California, whence he supplied the Government in the civil and Indian wars. He accumulated a fortune, and was the largest taxpayer in Monmouth County, N. J. Until recently he owned a city home in Fifth Avenue, where he spent part of the year. He leaves two daughters, one Mrs. Dr. Trask of Astoria, the other the wife of an officer in the United States Navy. His only son is Robert Hartshorn. Early members of the family ceded to the Government four or more miles of the peninsula of Sandy Hook.

John Thomson.

John Thomson, eighty-nine years old, died on Tuesday at 284 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, the home of his daughter, Mrs. McLean, the wife of Andrew McLean, editor of The Brooklyn Citizen.

Mr. Thomson was born in Scotland and came to this country in 1841. He settled in [illegible]ton and engaged in business there as a wall paper manufacturer. He was the first to make wall paper printed on a cylinder press. Mr. Thomson was a believer in communal ideas, and was intimately acquainted with Robert Dale Owen, George Ripley, and other members of the Brook Farm colony. He came to Brooklyn in 1858, and retired from business about twelve years ago. The funeral services will be held this evening at the home of Mr. McLean.

Obituary Notes.

Prof. HENRY COHN of the Chair of German at the Northwestern University, died yesterday at Chicago of apoplexy. He had taught German at Columbia College, in Boston, and at Chautauqua.

JAMES H. GOLDEY, a hardware dealer and banker of 4 Warren Street, died yesterday at his residence, 4 West Ninety-fourth Street. He was sixty-six years old. He was a member of the Board of Trade and the Hardware Club.

ADOLF ERBSLOH a member of the firm of Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co., died after a short illness yesterday in Barmen, Germany. He was born in Barmen fifty-five years ago, and had lived at College Point, L. I., for many years. He leaves a wife and five children.

JOHN P. ROCKEFELLER, an ex-Assemblyman, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 103 Perry Street. Mr. Rockefeller was fifty-four years old. He was a member of the Republican and Tough Clubs. He had been suffering from heart and kidney disease for several years.

GEORGE DANA LAMB died yesterday at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn. He was engaged in the leather business in this borough for the past five years. He was sixty-eight years old and was born in Wilmington, Vt. He was a veteran of the civil war. He leaves a wife, one daughter, and one son.

CORNELIUS PIERPONT, who for many years was interested in street railway affairs in New Haven, died there yesterday, aged seventy years. He was largely interested in the development of the district known as the Ninth and Tenth Wards and in street car lines. He was also a large owner of real estate. He is survived by a wife and four children. One of his sons is Prof. James Pierpont of the department of mathematics at Yale University.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. DRESS SHIRTS. E. & W.
Correct in fit.

DIED.

BARTOW.—At Dedham, Mass, Sunday, March 18, infant son of Nevett Steele and Mabel Sears Bartow.

BOURNE.—On the 21st inst., Rev. Shearjashub Bourne, aged 77 years and 3 months, at his residence, 207 West 81st St., New York.

Funeral services at the Pilgrim Congregational Church, 121st St. corner of Madison Av., on Friday at 4:30 P. M. Interment at Hartford, Conn., at convenience of family.

BRADFORD.—Suddenly, on March 20th, William, son of William H. and Mary Kingsland Jones Bradford, in the 7th year of his age.

Services will be held at 6 East 12th St., on Thursday, March 22d, at 2 P. M. Burial at Lenox.

BRUORTON.—On Monday, March 19, 1900, after a lingering illness, Mary Anna, beloved wife of William Bruorton.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 394 Degraw St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

DU BOIS.—At Paris, on Sunday, March 18, Alfred Wagstaff Du Bois, in his 48th year, son of the late Henry A. Du Bois, M. D., of New Haven.

ERBSLOH.—At Barmen, Germany, on March 21st, after a short illness, Adolf Erbsloh, in his 55th year.

FLOYD-JONES.—Suddenly, of hemorrhage, Sunday night, March 18, 1900, in this city, Royal Phelps, son of the late William and Caroline A. Floyd-Jones, in his 41st year.

Funeral service at Grace Church, Massapequa, L. I., on Thursday, March 22, at 12:45 P. M., on arrival of the 10:50 train from foot of East 34th St., New York.

GIBERT.—On Wednesday, 21st inst., Louise Randolph, wife of Alexander Gibert.

Services on Friday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, 318 West 8th St., Plainfield, N. J. Carriages will meet train leaving 1:30 P. M. from foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Please omit flowers.

GOLDEY.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, James H. Goldey, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 140 West 94th St., on Thursday evening, March 22, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Oswego, N. Y.

GREENMAN.—On Tuesday, March 20 1900, Josiah Burt Greenman, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, 446 Classon Av., Brooklyn, Thursday, 3

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

ALL SIZES AND WIDTHS. A FIT GUARANTEED.

The best Imported Leathers are used in Our $3.50 Shoes.

We own and operate 60 stores.

We make and sell more $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

Delivered to any address in the United States for $3.75.

FAST COLOR EYELETS IN ALL OUR SHOES.

As we are the largest makers of men's fine shoes in this country, we lead the fashions. Our modern styles are appreciated by the young men everywhere.

We sell through our own stores direct from factory to wearer at one profit, which, with our large business, enables us to produce a higher grade shoe for $3.50 than can be had elsewhere. Don't pay $5.00 for your shoes any longer. Our $3.50 shoes are just as good.

Factory Brockton, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY STORES—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753-755 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1,349 B'way, cor. 36th; 845 8th Av; 974 3d Av., 2,202 3d Av., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Av.; 708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1,367 Broadway, cor. Gates Av. JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Av. NEWARK—785 Broad St.

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MR. FORD CHARGES COMBINE

Republican-Tammany Alliance Exists in Upper House, He Says.

TO DOMINATE NEW YORK BILLS

Senator Ford Fails in His Attempt to Pass City Marshals' Bill Over Mayor's Veto.

ALBANY, March 21.—In the course of a three hours' debate in the Senate to-day, precipitated by the return from Mayor Van Wyck of the Ford bill relative to the execution of precepts in summary proceedings in New York City, accompanied by the Mayor's veto, Senator Ford charged that an alliance existed between Senator Stranahan and other Republican leaders in the upper house and Tammany. Senator Ford was extremely bitter in his remarks, and heated personalities were indulged in between him and Senator Stranahan. The bill was finally referred to the Cities Committee.

Mayor Van Wyck, in his veto message, said the Ford bill provided that precepts can only be executed by City Marshals, and took away from the Justices of the Municipal Court the power to authorize such precepts to be executed by persons other than Marshals. The bill was not in the interests of the public, but of certain Marshals.

Senator Ford moved that the bill be passed over the veto. He said Mayor Van Wyck had vetoed the bill because it favored certain Republican Marshals, although it benefited the city. He claimed the Marshals designated by the Justices often misused their powers.

Senator Grady moved that the the bill, with the veto, be referred back to the Cities Committee. Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the committee, wanted the bill so referred. He said there had been no hearing on the measure.

Senator Ford's motion for an open call of the house was carried, 26 to 23, but further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and Senator Grady's motion to refer the bill was in order. Senator Stranahan attacked Senator Ford. He said the bill was "a little two-penny peanut bill," amounting to little in a political way.

These remarks aroused Senator Ford, who charged that there was an alliance between Senator Stranahan, as Chairman of the Cities Committee, some of his Republican colleagues, and Senator Grady, the minority leader.

"It was not until this unholy alliance between the Senator from the Thirty-seventh and Tammany Hall had been consummated that the City of New York received such consideration," declared Senator Ford. "It is common talk among the Republicans and Democrats as well. It is only when we get a bill affecting Tammany that Senator Stranahan shows his consideration for that Democratic body. We Republicans are restive under this despotism of the up-State Republicans to curry favor with Tammany Hall at our expense. The placing of the Senator from the Thirty-seventh at the head of the Cities Committees is a reflection upon the ability and integrity of the Republicans of the City of New York."

Senator Ford went on to say that Senator Grady was the most powerful man in the Senate. He said he was selling gold bricks to his colleagues all the time and they never suspected it. The leader of the minority dominated all New York City legislation.

The condition of affairs, he said, was a matter of public scandal. "Ask the Democrats and Republicans what they think of this alliance," he was saying when Senator Ellsworth interrupted. "I call for the enforcement of the rule," he said. "This kind of talk has got to be shut off. Let us get down to work."

Senator Stranahan denied the existence of an alliance. He said Senator Ford had introduced ninety-six bills this session, of which twenty-nine had been referred to the Cities Committee, and of that number twenty-five had been reported favorably.

Senator Elsberg said he stood by Senator Ford in agreeing that the bill is a political measure and asked the Senators from up the State to stand by it.

Senator White said he had been in the Senate five years listening to the endless abuse of Senator Ford, and was heartily sick of it. "The statement that such an alliance exists," said he, "is not only false but it is utterly contemptible, and the Senator knows it."

Senator Grady denied that there was any such alliance as had been charged. "I am not here to make combinations," said he, "with any man to betray his political principles, but if I were, the last man I would approach would be Senator Stranahan, and the first Senator Ford." He said Senator Stranahan's actions had been courteous and straightforward.

Senator Ellsworth said he was in favor of all combinations for good purposes, and that at times they were effective and often productive of good results.

Senator Ford said he never got a bill out of the Cities Committee that was opposed by Senator Grady without stirring up political powers greater than those of Senator Grady and Senator Stranahan. Senator Grady challenged Senator Ford to state a single bill that he and Senator Stranahan had united to defeat. Senator Ford accepted the challenge, and stated that Senators Stranahan and Grady had stood together in opposing the report of the Ramapo bill, similar to the Morgan bill, introduced by him.

Senator Grady stated that he had never spoken, so far as he remembered, to the Chairman of the Cities Committee regarding any bill, except at the committee and before his colleagues. After three hours' debate the bill was sent to the Cities Committee.

REASONS FOR MAYOR'S VETOES.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday made public the messages which he had sent to the Legislature with city bills which had met his disapprobation. Among the more important of these measures were those extending Bedford Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn; permitting the establishing of a new pier head line along the Brooklyn side of the East River; extending Remsen Avenue in Brooklyn; requiring improvements and additions to the Brooklyn Hall of Records, and that precepts in dispossess proceeding be executed only by City Marshals.

Of the last-named measure the Mayor says: "This bill is not in the interest of the people generally in the City of New York; it is distinctively in the interest of certain City Marshals. These officers possess all the rights and privileges which they enjoyed at the time when they were appointed to office. Not satisfied with that, they seek to take away privileges from the public which have been enjoyed in this city for more than twenty years, and to create a monopoly in themselves of the business of serving dispossess processes in this city."

The Mayor rejects the bills extending Bedford and Remsen Avenues because the Board of Public Improvements has the right to make such extensions, and because the terms of the bill would work a hardship on property owners along other thoroughfares who have already paid assessments on less favorable bases. The reason for the disapproval of the Hall of Records bill is that the city already has power to make such alterations and legislation is unnecessary.

Bedell Engineer Bill Veto.

ALBANY, March 21.—Mayor Van Wyck returned to the Assembly to-day with his veto of the Bedell bill to allow marine and locomotive engineers and firemen to take the examination for stationary engineers and firemen in New York City. Action was deferred until to-morrow.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULINGS.

ALBANY, March 21.—The State Civil Service Commission, at the request of the State Board of Tax Commissioners has placed in the class exempt from examination the positions of one confidential Appraiser and six confidential special agents, who are to be employed in ascertaining and appraising the value of special franchises. The salary of the Appraiser is fixed at $3,600 per annum, and that of each of the special agents at $1,800. The position of resident physician at the Elmira Reformatory, at the request of the officials of that institution, has been placed in the exempt schedule.

In consideration of the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, the rules have been amended by providing that every appointment from the competitive class shall be for a probationary term of three months; that the appointing officer may remove at the end of that time, without regard to Rule 13, limiting the power of removal, if the service of the appointee has been satisfactory.

The rules are further amended so as to provide that whenever two or more persons appointed from the same eligible list are serving as probationers in the same department, and there is a necessity for a reduction of the force of such department affecting such persons, they shall be preferred for retention in the order of their original standing upon such list.

HEARING ON PURE BEER BILL.

The Measure Will Be Favorably Reported to the Senate To-day.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Stevens Pure Beer bill will be reported favorably to the Senate to-morrow by the Committee on Public Health. It was the reference of this bill which caused the debate on Friday last, which resulted in the close session, which lasted until Saturday morning. At the conclusion of a hearing on the measure today a vote was taken in committee. Senators Johnson, Boyce, Krum, and Willis voted to report the bill, while Senator Ramsperger opposed it. Senators Wilcox and Feeter were absent.

The bill provides that all beer containing any material other than pure barley malt, pure hops, pure extract of hops, pure yeast, pure water, or pure cereal products made only of wheat or corn, shall be branded as "inferior."

Amasa J. Parker of Albany, representing the Chicago Glucose Company, opposed the bill. He claimed that its effect would be to prohibit the sale of glucose to brewers within the State. He contended that glucose in a pure state was a harmless ingredient, and said he was not opposed to the bill if the words, "pure glucose" were inserted in the list of materials for the manufacture of pure beer.

Gaulois Thomann, Secretary of the State Brewers' Association, next opposed the bill. Mr. Thomann is also Secretary of the United States Brewers' Association. He was opposed to the bill because it was unnecessary; that it singles out the brewing interests of the State. He claimed that the bill if passed would put the brewers of the State at a disadvantage because of the competition which would result with brewers in other States.

E. J. Aretrano of the firm of Hardy, Gough & Co., rice dealers of New York, asked that the bill be amended so as to include rice in the list of materials permissible in the manufacture of pure beer.

Assemblyman Stevens, the introducer of the measure, then argued in favor of it. Senator Malby also championed the bill. The brewers, he said, could put any materials into the beer that they wished, even if it were rat poison, but if they wished it labeled pure beer they must put only pure ingredients in it. There was no prohibition in the bill, he said. He did not wish to do an injustice to the brewers, but thought the bill was one of great good to the people of the Commonwealth, and as such should be passed. "I cannot understand," said he, "why the brewers should be injured when all we ask of them in this bill is to be honest."

WOMEN'S VISITATION BILL KILLED.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Slater bill, to permit members of the Women's Prison Association to visit public institutions for the care of women, was killed by a vote of 59 to 45 in the Assembly to-day.

Mr. Trainor, (Dem.,) in opposing the bill, said that he knew of an instance where a lot of women members of one of these women societies had insisted on inspecting Bellevue Hospital at the unseemly hour of 2 o'clock in the morning.

THE PALISADES COMMISSION.

ALBANY, March 21.—Gov. Roosevelt has offered the Presidency of the Palisades Commission to William E. Dodge of New York City, but that gentleman has been compelled to decline the appointment.

INCREASES MR. COLER'S POWER.

ALBANY, March 21.—Mr. Fallows's second Finance Department bill, which increases the powers of Controller Coler relative to the public letting of city contracts, was reported favorably to-day by the Assembly Cities Committee. The principal provisions of the bill are in substance as follows:

All obligations payable by the city for work or supplies, not made at public letting, shall be evidenced by orders or requisitions in writing upon forms to be approved by the Controller, signed by the head of department, board, officer, or commission. Such orders shall either state the specific amount agreed upon or that payment shall be made at the market rates, but in either event it shall be the duty of the Department of Finance to deduct any charges in excess of current market rates, provided, however, that such action shall not be conclusive to the extent of preventing creditors of the city from disputing such determination at law.

No claim shall be enforceable at law against the city for work or supplies not arising out of a contract made at public letting, and excepting purchases for contingencies of less than $10 unless the same shall have been duly ordered by the proper head of department, board, officer, or commission.

BILLS FAVORED IN COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, March 21.—Among the bills favored by legislative committees are the following:

Mr. ELLIS—Providing that the tangible, personal property, including bank deposits of non-residents located in this State, shall be taxable in the tax district where such property is located.

Mr. HILL—Permitting a railroad corporation to borrow money for lawful purposes other than for the completion of its road.

Mr. RYTTENBERG—Providing that where an action has been begun against a surety on a bond filed by a person arrested on a charge of abandonment and the surety cannot be personally served or where such surety has been adjudged a bankrupt, the Magistrate may issue a warrant for rearrest, and require defendant to furnish new security, or commit the defendant to jail.

Mr. S. F. HYMAN—Relating to the places of business of auctioneers.

Mr. GARDINER—Providing for a State Board of Examiners on Chiropody.

Senator AHEARN—To prohibit the Board of Docks of New York City from acquiring wharf property on the North River between Pier A and Gansevoort Street.

Senator FORD—Fixing the annual salary of Supreme Court stenographers in the First Judicial Department at $3,000.

Senator ELSBERG—New York City College bill.

Mr. WILSON—To provide for a commission to revise the laws and practice of the Municipal Court of New York City.

Mr. WEEKES—Providing that police clerks of the City Magistrates of New York shall before Aug. 1, 1900, and quarterly thereafter transmit to the Secretary of State a tabulated statement showing the number of males and females convicted of crime during each month in the preceding quarter.

Mr. APGAR—Providing that any person, to run, operate, or use any motor carriage or vehicle on the public highways of the State, must obtain a license.

Senator WAGNER—Providing for the improvement of Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn by allowing the depression of the Long Island Railroad Company's tracks.

BILLS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY March 21.—Among the bills passed by the Assembly to-day were the following:

Mr. WAITE—To provide for asphalting the streets in New York City contiguous to public schools, hospitals, and churches.

Senator HUMPHREY—Prohibiting any foreign stock corporation from doing business in the State with the word trust, banking, assurance, guaranty, savings, investment, or loan as part of its name.

Mr. WHEELER—Relative to labelling boxes in which town ballots are to be deposited.

Mr. HALPIN—Excepting boards of health in cities of the first class from the operation of the law relative to prison-made goods.

Mr. BEDELL—Amending the railroad law by giving to railroad companies the right to abandon branch routes.

Mr. FISH—To permit the use of State lands, adjoining any reservoir, as a public pleasure resort, and for the erection of buildings thereon.

THE CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

Merchants' Association Forwards Its Report on Available Sources.

The Engineering Committee of the Committee on Water Supply of the Merchants' Association has sent to Albany its conclusions as to what sections of the State are available as watersheds to supply this city with water. They will be handed to Gov. Roosevelt to-day.

William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association, said last night that he believed the findings of the committee would result in the passage of the Morgan bill.

"The watersheds we have selected," he said, "would give to New York an additional supply of water of 500,000,000 gallons daily at no more cost than the present system. We estimate that the supply we propose, in addition to the Croton shed, would supply 12,000,000 persons. The committee will make a full report about May 1.

Mr. McMahon to Succeed Mr. Dutcher.

ALBANY, March 21.—Gov. Roosevelt today sent to the Senate the nomination of James McMahon of Brooklyn to succeed Silas B. Dutcher as a manager of the Long Island State Hospital. The nomination was referred to the Finance Committee.

The resignation of Silas B. Dutcher from the board, it had been understood, was intended to create a vacancy, to which the Governor might reappoint Dr. Truman J. Backus. Mr. Dutcher, however, has never admitted that this was his purpose in resigning. When seen last evening at his home, 496 Third Street, Brooklyn, he would not discuss the matter.

Mr. McMahon, when seen at his home, 87 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, last evening, said that he would accept the appointment. Alexander E. Orr, one of the members of the Board, said last night that the appointment was an excellent one.

Senate Adopts War Tax Resolution.

ALBANY, March 21.—Senator La Roche offered a resolution to-day, which was adopted, urging the New York State Representatives in Congress to secure the enactment of legislation providing that the war revenue tax shall be paid by transportation corporations instead of by their customers. This includes telegraph and express companies.

Changes in Appropriation Bill.

ALBANY, March 21.—The conference committee on the Annual Appropriation bill reported to-day a substitute bill. The bill make slight changes in the Senate bill. The changes, Senator Higgins said, would not amount to more than $25,000.

Elections Bureau Bill Is Signed.

ALBANY, March 21.—Gov. Roosevelt today signed the bill amending in several particulars the law creating the State Bureau of Elections, of which John McCullagh is Superintendent. The bill increases the salary of the Deputy Superintendent and extends the scope of the powers of both the Superintendent of Elections and the Deputy Superintendent of Elections and their agents in court proceedings against offenders and probable offenders of the State election law.

Corporation Deficit Bill Signed.

ALBANY, March 21.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the Fallows bill providing that where a corporation has certified that its capital stock has been paid in and that a deficit has been found the corporation may assess the stockholders, within six months of the passage of the act, to make up such deficit.

Menhaden Fishing Bill.

ALBANY, March 21.—By a vote of 33 to 62 the Assembly to-day decided not to discharge the Fish and Game Committee from the further consideration of the Maher bill to prohibit manhaden fishermen from plying their vocation within three miles of New York City.

Free Bath Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Sanders bill to establish free public baths and gymnasiums in cities, villages, and towns of the State passed the Assembly this afternoon without opposition.

Assembly Passes Kings Salary Bills.

ALBANY, March 21.—The three bills of Senator Marshall making the offices of County Clerk, Register, and Sheriff of Kings County salaried ones passed the Assembly to-day without debate.

Brooklyn Gas Bill Defeat.

ALBANY, March 21. — Senator Coffey moved to discharge the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations from further consideration of his bill regulating the price of illuminating gas in Brooklyn. The motion was lost—33 to 7. Senators Boyce, Coffey, Donnelly, Featherson, Elsberg, Plunkitt, and Rice voted to discharge.

Firemen's Home Bill Amended.

ALBANY, March 21.—Mr. West's bill providing that Fire Departments of every city, except New York, village, or town shall pay 10 per cent. of the amount received from the taxation of foreign fire Insurance companies to the Volunteer Firemen's Home at Hudson for its support, which was on the order of second reading in the Assembly to-day, was advanced after an amendment that Fire Departments not members of the State Association be exempted, was adopted—68 to 56. After the amendment Mr. West moved to strike out the enactment clause of his bill, but the motion was lost.

Governor on Brennan Elections Bill.

ALBANY, March 21.—Gov. Roosevelt says he will not take any action in regard to the Brennan bill, which takes the control of elections in New York City from the Police Department and places it under a bi-partisan commission of four members to be appointed by the Mayor of New York City, until the Attorney General has decided on its constitutionality.

Two New York Bills Signed.

ALBANY, March 21. — Gov. Roosevelt signed Mr. Ryttenberg's bill authorizing the Hebrew Technical Institute to hold $50,000 worth of property; also Mr. Ryttenberg's bill changing certain leases of property given by New York City to the Mount Sinai Hospital.

Sheriff Charged with Malfeasance.

ALBANY, March 21.—Charges of malfeasance, misfeasance, and nonfeasance have been brought against John M. Hulett, Sheriff of Washington County, by John G. Smart of Cambridge. Gov. Roosevelt today issued an order requiring Sheriff Rulett to make answer within fourteen days why he should not be removed from office. The charges allege that Hulett presented padded bills for expenses to Supervisors in 1898 and 1899.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Senate Committee on Cities has reported favorably the Greater Troy bill.

Judge Cohen of this city appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday in favor of the Weekes bill to facilitate the trial of causes on the trial term calendar of the Supreme Court in the several judicial districts.

Assemblyman Hatch yesterday introduced a bill placing private bankers under the jurisdiction of the State Superintendent of Banks and prohibiting them from charging more than 6 per cent.

Assemblyman Galbraith has introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor to mark articles manufactured of linen as "pure linen" or "all linen" unless the material so branded contains at least one fold or ply which has a flax thread.

The Senate yesterday adopted a resolution offered by Senator McCarren similar to the one adopted in the Assembly Tuesday urging the passage of the bill by Congress which provides for the reconstruction of the military post at Fort Hamilton.

Alleged Havana Fugitive Held.

Clarence Mayer, a well-dressed young man, was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning charged with being a fugitive from justice from Havana, Cuba.

Mayer was arrested in an East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street apartment house last night by Detective Cooney, who says Mayer was employed by the law firm of Page & Conant of this city, who have an office at Havana, where Mr. Conant is. Mayer is alleged to have raised a $25 check to $2,500. Magistrate Deuel adjourned the case till to-morrow and held Mayer in $2,500 bail. Cooney said the Havana Chief of Police cabled that extradition papers were on the way.

Standard Oil Company Must Answer.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 21.—The Supreme Court this evening overruled the demurrer of the Standard Oil Company to the suit brought against it by the Attorney General and named April 1 next as the date for trial. The Standard Oil Company is charged with violation of the anti-trust laws of Nebraska, and by the action it is sought to oust its agency from the State. The company demurred to the Attorney General's contention that the case could be brought before the Supreme Court as a court of original jurisdiction, claiming that the case was of a criminal nature, which must originate in a lower tribunal.

New Insurance Rates in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 21.—A new tariff on fire insurance has just gone into effect in Southwest Texas. This tariff applies only on residences, and is made effective April 1. It provides for an average reduction of about 30 per cent., but does not apply to existing contracts. The announcement of this new rate has completely demoralized the insurance business in all larger Texas towns. Much long-time insurance, which has been recently written, is being canceled to enable the insured to take advantage of the new rate.

Lynn Lumber Dealers Bankrupt.

BOSTON, March 21.—S. M. Breed & Co., lumber dealers, of Lynn, have gone into bankruptcy. Besides the firm's schedule, each of its members, Stephen E., James F., and Albert H. Breed, submitted individual petitions. The firm's labilities are $430,224.23. Its assets consist of real estate valued at $69,000, book accounts of the face value of $101,361.77, and shares of stock in several corporations which are of doubtful value.

Sherman S. Rogers Very Ill.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 21.—A telegram was received from Santa Barbara, Cal., this afternoon, saying Sherman S. Rogers of this city was seriously ill and was not expected to recover.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 21.—The Senate to-day passed a bill for the appointment of probation officers in each county of the State to have charge of the paroling of prisoners. The bill is passed on the recommendation of the National Prison Association.

The Senate defeated the bill to prevent the Mayors of Jersey City and Newark from making any appointments during the sixty days preceding the expiration of their terms.

Senator Braun introduced a bill to repeal the act of 1898 authorizing the lease of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad to the Erie Railroad. The bill is introduced because Mr. Braun alleges the Erie Company violated its agreement not to raise rates on the leased roads.

The House passed the Senate bill permitting Jersey City to issue bonds for the purchasing of a water supply.

The Senate passed a bill providing that corporations having special charters may have their corporate existence continued under the General Corporation act.

The bill to permit Jersey City to increase the salary of its school teachers came up on second reading and Senator Francis withdrew his amendment to give female teachers the same salary as male teachers. The bill was otherwise slightly amended and then went to third reading.

A discussion was held on the bill requiring seaside resorts to have ropes and bathing masters for the protection of bathers. Senators Hand of Cape May and Evans of Atlantic City opposed the bill as a hardship on small places. The bill was defeated, but afterward was taken up and amended so as to apply only to places equipped for 200 bathers. In this shape the bill was again sent to third reading.

The House defeated the bill to authorize municipalities to purchase voting machines. The vote was 14 to 29.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

TRENTON, N. J., March 21.—The legislative committee which is investigating the State Industrial School for Girls made a preliminary report to-day. The report stated that the committee has heard much conflicting testimony from the many witnesses, and would be unable to complete its work before the final adjournment of the Legislature. Permission was granted the committee to sit after the adjournment of the Legislature, and to make its report to the Governor.

The committee, while expressing no opinion as to the conflicting testimony, thought there was much that could be remedied in the management of the school, and therefore submitted a bill for the Legislature's approval. This bill changed the name of the school to the State Home for Girls, and terminates the terms of all Trustees and employes thirty days after the passage of the act, and provides for a new board of nine Trustees, five men and four women, who shall have power to select a Superintendent and other officers and teachers, and to make rules for the government of the institution. To the new board is given power to discharge or parole inmates whose deportment may warrant such a course. This is a new provision, as under the present law girls are sent to the school until they are twenty-one years old. It is also provided that no girl shall be sent to the home who is under ten years of age. The present minimum age limit is seven years.

LOSSES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—War Department officials deny recently published statements that Gen. Otis's campaign is costing upward of 1,000 men every month. According to the official records, since the American occupation of the Philippines, June 1, 1898, up to Feb. 17, 1900, the date of the last official compilation, the actual mortality in the army in the Philippines was 65 officers and 1,460 men, a total of 1,525, or at the rate of 74 deaths a month.

More details are contained in the report of Col. Woodhull, Chief Surgeon of the Philippine army. His report, however, does not extend beyond the end of the last calendar year. It shows that from the time American troops landed in Manila up to Dec. 1, 1899, the total number of deaths were 58 officers and 1,263 men. Of this number, 42 officers and 670 men died by violence, and 16 officers and 593 men died of disease. Most of the deaths by violence occurred in battle. There were, however, 137 deaths from violence outside of actual hostilities.

It is a singular fact that more than half of the later class of deaths were caused by drowning. The total number of wounded without fatal results during the period covered by the reports was 1,767.

Surgeon General Sternberg says that many of the alarming statements of disease and death in the Philippines seem to be based on the fact that large details of contract Surgeons are being forwarded to the Philippines. The fact of the matter is, he says, that this is no particular increase of the number of medical officers in the Philippines. The contract Surgeons now being sent there are simply to take the places of others whose contracts have expired, and who are entitled to come home. He admitted that twenty-four officers of the Medical Department were on the transport which sailed from San Francisco a few days ago, but explained that they had been gathering at San Francisco for several weeks awaiting transportation under orders issued in the usual routine.

Arrangements have been made to send an additional detachment of medical officers to San Francisco with a view to their transportation to Manila for the relief of a similar number of medical officers in the Philippines desirous of returning to the United States.

A NEW COMMANDER AT GUAM.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Lieut. Commander Seaton Schroeder, at present Secretary of the Naval Inspection Board, has been selected to succeed Capt. Leary as Naval Governor of the Island of Guam. Commander Schroeder has applied for and been promised the Governorship of the Island of Tutuila, but the administration of the affairs of Guam is believed to be more desirable, and many of the difficulties in the establishment of the Government have already been removed through the energy of Capt. Leary.

The Navy Department expects a great future for Guam in a commercial way. Besides being a naval station, all the Pacific army transports are expected hereafter to touch at the island to and from Manila, the projected Pacific cable will have a station there, a mercantile coaling station will, it is thought, soon be established, and this will attract merchant vessels, so that Guam will become a regular port of call for the shipping in the Eastern seas.

Commander Schroeder expects to sail on the Solace from San Francisco for Guam about the middle of May, and will relieve Capt. Leary before July next. It is stated at the Navy Department that Capt. Leary is coming home at his own request, and his action is also in conformity with the policy the department has laid down, to make frequent changes in the command of these naval stations in the interest of the health and spirit of the officers.

A REPLY TO BISHOP POTTER.

BOSTON, March 21.—The statement given out by Bishop Potter of New York recently as to conditions in the Philippine Islands as he found them during a recent visit, having come to the attention of the officers of the New England Anti-Imperialists' League, the following letter has been addressed to the Bishop by Secretary Winslow:

Boston, March 21.

It may be well for you to know, in consequence of your early connection with the Anti-Imperialistic League, that this body has strengthened and deepened its conviction that any attempt to conduct an imperial or military government in alien tropical colonies would be inevitably destructive of republican government at home as well as abroad. Exactly the same signs which preceded the downfall of ancient republics that deserted their high ideal for this kind of expansion have already unmistakably manifested themselves in the present Governmeint of the United States. The question of republic or empire is distinctly presented to us, and will be decided at the next Presidential election. No issue of this importance has ever been presented to the people of the United States.

The Anti-Imperialistic League proposes to stand loyally by the Republic. As for the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, we have positive reasons for knowing that the elements that composed the admirable Congress and administration with which we should have treated fourteen months ago, still exists and can easily be gathered together in such a manner as to promise a reasonably rapid evolution toward native self-government, assisted by American alliance, and established by the neutralization of the islands.

Permit me to demur to the conclusion to which you seemed to have arrived in a very short space of time, (four days,) and under circumstances not quite favorable to fair judgment—the environment of an enemy's camp. The majority of the civilized people of the Philippines, especially the middle class, are neither friendly to the American Government nor ready to come under it. Notorious circumstances in the island of Luzon to-day contradict your inference. We have reason to believe that our opinions are those of the great mass of the common people of America, though the "better" or commercial class, with us, as in the Philippines, may be satisfied with what is going on, ignorantly hoping it will bring them "increased prosperity." In short, our cause is the cause of the plain people, white or brown, against avarice and ambition hiding under the cloak of pseudo-philanthropy.

Unitarian Club Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Unitarian Club of New York was held last evening in the Hotel St. Denis. Covers were laid for 100 persons. Sylvester Swain presided. The after-dinner speeches were mainly on the education of children and the system adopted by the Unitarians in the George Junior Republic at Freeville, N. Y.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:00	Sun sets...6:14	Moon rises.. ....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:21	Gov. Isl'd..11:30	H. Gate...1.11
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:55	Gov. Isl'd..	H. Gate...1.26

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Catania, Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Bellucia, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

Colorado, Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24.

Adirondack, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwerp	....	....
Buffalo, Hull	....	....
Campania, Liverpool	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Guantanamo	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Hippomenes, La Plata	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Marquette, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Mercator, Yucatan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	....	11:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitts	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

‡SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 31 and up to April 14, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York April 14, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 22.

Aldworth, Shields, March 7.
Algiers, New Orleans, March 14.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, March 6.
British King, Antwerp, March 10.
California, Gibraltar, March 7.
El Dorado, New Orleans, March 17.
Indravella, Gibraltar, March 4.
Kennett, Colon, March 12.
Massilia, Gibraltar, March 8.
Mohican, Leith, March 8.
Oevenum, Lisbon, March 1.
Orcadian, Glasgow, March 8.
Westhall, Gibraltar, March 7.
Winifred, New Orleans, March 13.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

Arkadia, San Juan, March 17.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, March 12.
Ontario, Hull, March 10.
Polycarp, Para, March 11.
Queen Olga, London, March 9.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24.

Beatrice, Gibraltar, March 9.
Hekla, Copenhagen, March 7.
Inchulva, Hull, March 10.
La Touraine, Havre, March 17.
New York, Southampton, March 17.
Pocassett, Gibraltar, March 9.
Principessa, Christiania, March 9.
Seminole, Jacksonville, March 21.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, March 10.

SUNDAY, MARCH 25.

Chicago City, Swansea, March 11.
El Cid, New Orleans, March 20.
Inca, Huelva, March 11.
Santiago, Santiago, March 17.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

Lyell, Gibraltar, March 12.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

Alene, Port Limon, March 20.
Aller, Gibraltar, March 19.
Bovic, Liverpool, March 17.
Friesland, Antwerp, March 17.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, March 17.
Hekla, Christiansand, March 13.
Hudson, New Orleans, March 21.
Mesaba, London, March 17.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, March 15.

Arrived.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Loosewitz, Antwerp March 10, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:25 A. M.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Everest, Liverpool March 7, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Columbia Boys Excited Over Their Football Affairs.

WANT MITCHELL BACK AGAIN

Undergraduate Enthusiasm Shows Itself — Baseball and Bicycle Teams at Work.

Columbia's undergraduates are in almost open revolt against the removal of W. E. Mitchell as the manager of their football team. It was his work, many of them agree, that caused the success of the team, and a general revival of athletics in the university. With this sort of success facing them, the average undergraduate cannot see any particularly flagrant offense in Mitchell's securing the services of semi-professionals for the eleven when those services were necessary to arouse enthusiasm and save football from bankruptcy. The fact that deceit was practiced in his explanations to the Faculty, when charged with this very thing is overlooked. That victory over Yale overtops all else, and excuses what the athletic undergraduate deems only necessary sharp practice. Of course, this feeling is all wrong morally, but it is intensely human, and the average undergraduate is very human save when he slops fairly over and becomes offensively animal. He cannot look at things through Faculty spectacles, and will not look at them through Delta Psi lorgnettes, and the influence of the secret societies as a factor in the disgrace of Mitchell, who was not a society man, is much more than suspected.

This feeling was manifested yesterday when there were posted on the bulletin boards the following nominations for athletic officers to be voted for at the mass meeting of the students called for March 30:

Football manager, regular nomination, William B. Shoemaker, 1902 college; independent nomination, Howard Bayne, 1901 science.

Assistant manager, C. W. Barlow, 1902 college; Walden Pell, 1902 college, and George Edwin Farish, 1902 science.

Assistant crew manager, Lindley G. Parker, 1901 science; John C. Harrison, and Knowlton Durham, 1901 college.

Above these one of the enthusiastic Mitchell men had scrawled in chalk, "We want Mitchell!" And more than once this voicing of undergraduate undersurface sentiment was cheered by the students. Another straw as to the feeling was the alleged hissing of W. R. Quinn, who was supposed to be back of the successful attempt to oust Mitchell as football manager, when he appeared in his classroom for recitation. Quinn, so rumor has it, was ambitious to succeed Mitchell until he had an interview with President Low, when his ambitions in that direction were sent into cold storage.

Politics, as played in college, are now at fever heat, and will culminate a week from Friday at the mass-meeting when the feeling in favor of Mitchell and a Thanksgiving Day football game will both be voiced in no uncertain fashion. Of course, the Faculty will have its way in both matters, but the boys are boiling just now, and an old-fashioned fight between the society men and the independents seems imminent.

Columbia University baseball players resumed yesterday the outdoor practice that was interrupted by the cold weather. The 'Varsity and freshman squads were on the field for about two hours. As Coach Keator was not present, Capt. Kebler took charge of the work. Although the ground was very soft the men were placed on bases and were put through some lively infield work. Most of the time was, however, devoted to batting and fly-catching. F. S. Ruddell of the Law School, who was formerly a pitcher at Leland Stanford, Jr. University, in California, has recently come out for the team.

Manager J. S. Grey of the Columbia cycle team put the men on the road yesterday for the first time for an eight-mile spin up to High Bridge. Coe, Knoell, Waters, Rose, Rae, and Korn were in the squad. The men displayed very good form, as they have been training all Winter in the gymnasium. The outdoor work will be continued until the meet with Yale on April 28.

COLD DAY ON THE RIVER.

Columbia Oarsmen Get a Little Practice in the Barges, However.

Despite the piercing winds that tore up and down the Harlem River, roughening the water and bringing tears to the eyes of all who stood in their pathway, more than three score candidates for the Columbia 'Varsity crew showed up for yesterday afternoon's practice. Starting from the Union Boat Club's house at the head of Lenox Avenue the four 'Varsity and the four freshmen squads alternated in rowing over a one-mile course. Two extra "fours" also took their turn at the oars.

Dr. Peet, the coach, followed the boats in a launch, giving instructions first to one and then another through a megaphone. At intervals he had the crews race for short distances. The closest heat was between two of the 'Varsity squads, the crew of which Faulkner was stroke winning over the one stroked by Vulte.

Capt. Mackay was not on hand, but most of the other candidates appeared. The practice lasted from half-past 3 o'clock until nearly sunset, and while the men waited for their turns at the oar they busied themselves indoors with hand ball and other gymnastic exercises.

YALE'S ROWING SQUAD.

Capt. Allen Reduces the Freshman Candidates to Three Eights.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21.—Capt. Allen of the Yale 'Varsity crew narrowed the squad of candidates trying for the freshman eight down to twenty-four men to-day. Capt. Allen is of the opinion that more than three crews cannot be comfortably coached on the harbor, where the men in training will be permanently located within a day or so. The squad of about 100 men have been diligently at work in the tanks in the gymnasium for a sufficient time to judge the rowing qualities and warrant the reduction. The material is good, and, besides making a record for itself, the freshman crew is expected to turn out something for the 'Varsity boat. The men selected for the three crews and their weights are as follows:

First Crew.—P. E. Mann, 150; R. Schley, 160; J. F. Trumbull, 184; H. C. McClintock, 164; E. W. Beamard, 160; T. R. Strong, 157; K. Schley, 155, and B. Hewitt, 162.

Second Crew.—R. Bogue, 170; L. S. Kirkland, 167; Paine, 158; Goodwin, 180; J. H. Overall, 165; C. T. Brown, 180; C. T. Bristol, 165; B. A. Pierce, 152; N. McNeal, 167.

Third Crew.—E. W. Griswold, 165; D. R. McKee, 170; R. H. Cronshaw, 157; S. J. Reeves, 160; C. C. Auchincloss, 158; E. R. Crowe, 155; G. B. Chadwick, 160, and J. R. Coffin, 140.

Cornell's Lacrosse Schedule.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 21.—Cornell's lacrosse schedule for the coming Spring is as follows: April 19—Hobart at Ithaca; May 10—Lehigh at Bethlehem; May 12—Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge; May 14—Stevens Institute at Hoboken; May 15—Harvard at Cambridge; May 24—Toronto at Ithaca. It is probable that a second game will be played with Hobart later in the season.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE NINE.

Schedule of Games Arranged for the Coming Baseball Season.

Manhattan College boys, who have an exceptionally strong baseball club this year, have arranged their schedule of games for the Summer, opening the season at Jasper Oval on March 31 with a game with the nine of the College of the City of New York. Other dates arranged are as follows, all games being played at Jasper Oval, unless otherwise indicated:

April 4, Princeton at Princeton; 5, Tufts College; 7, Harlem Athletic Club; 10, Columbia University; 11, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 14, Brooklyn League club at Brooklyn; 16, Holy Cross College; 21, University of Vermont; 25, Villanova Seminary; 28, Albany League club at Albany.

May 1, Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn.; 2, Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass.; 4, Cornell University; 5, Georgetown University at Georgetown; 10, Dartmouth College; 11, Wesleyan University; 12, Pennsylvania Railroad Y. M. C. A. at Philadelphia; 17, Syracuse University; 19, New York Athletic Club; 23, Yale Law School; 24, Lehigh University; 26, University of Pennsylvania; 30, Harlem Athletic Club.

June 1, Georgetown University; 2, Orange Athletic Club; 7, University of Chicago; 16, Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge.

DOING OF COLLEGE ATHLETES.

Brown's baseball squad began outdoor practice on Tuesday.

Princeton and Rutgers will open the baseball season with a game at Princeton on Saturday.

Columbia and Princeton freshmen have decided on a chess match, to be played in April, with four men on a side.

Frederick Alexander, 1902, has won the cup offered by his father, James W. Alexander of this city, for the in-door tennis championship.

Cornell's baseball team leaves for Calhoun, S. C., on Sunday, and there plays its first game of the season with the Clemson College nine on March 25.

"Kid" Nichols finishes his work of coaching the Yale baseball players at the end of this month, as he has been ordered South with the other Boston players April 2.

Courtney has so far recovered from his long illness that he is now expected to take charge of the Cornell crews when they get on the water on Monday, as they now expect to do.

Howell, one of the best of the University of Pennsylvania oarsmen, is out of the shell this year on account of his studies, and Crowther has been taken from the third crew and put in his seat. Ward has reduced his squad to three 'Varsity and two freshman eights. The first 'Varsity crew is made up in this way: Stroke, Gardiner; 7, Flickwir; 6, Snover, (Captain); 5, Stehle; 4, Van Kalhoven; 3, Davenport; 2, Crowther; bow, Kentzing; coxswain, Wheeler.

GOSSIP OF THE GOLFERS.

Lakewood Will Not Pay the Excessive Price Asked for a Vardon Exhibition.

Among the clubs that have secured the services of Harry Vardon for exhibition matches during the next four weeks, the Lakewood Golf Club does not appear. If Vardon does give an exhibition there the club will not bear the expense, as its members do not believe that Vardon's game would be worth the excessive price of $250 asked for his appearance at any club. The foreign golfer, however, has a number of engagements ahead, so that he will be kept tolerably busy until he sails for England on May 2. One of the most interesting of these will be a match with Willie Dunn on April 10, at the Scarsdale Golf Club. Herbert M. Harriman has consented to play as a partner with Findlay Douglas in the match against Vardon at Atlantic City, April 5.

Miss Cornelia G. Willis, one of the well-known women players of the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J., has been adding to her laurels by victories in Bermuda during the Winter. In a bogey competition on the Garrison links, Miss Willis won the chief prize, given by the Governor of the Island, finishing four down against bogey.

James Douglas, the Oakland Club professional, will resume charge of the links at Bayside, L. I., by April 1. He has been engaged on the links at Nassau during the Winter. Tom Gourley, who was formerly at Baltusrol, will go to the Hillandale Golf Club, at Stamford, Conn., this season, and August Schlitz, who began as a professional at the Marine and Field links, will be in charge of the new Colonia Country Club's course, near Rahway, N. J.

Willie Weir, the professional of the Morris County Golf Club, Morristown, N. J., has had charge during the Winter of the Pine Forest Club links at Summerville, S. C. It is interesting to note that in that locality Mr. Weir is known as "Professor" Weir, and as such he is generally referred to. Weir had the management last week of the tournaments at the Pine Forest Club, in which J. P. Meyer of Jersey City won the chief trophy by a net score of 91 strokes from 36 handicap. John B. Gadsden of the home club came in second, turning in the lowest gross score, 94 strokes. C. Walker Smith of Rochester was third. The nine-hole record for the Pine Forest links is 39 strokes, held by Weir. He will leave his Southern golf quarters next month, and will get the Morris County links ready for opening by May 1.

BASEBALL OUTLOOK POOR.

New York Is Without an Outfield and No New Players in Sight.

It is still a matter of doubt whether the players of the New York baseball team will train in the South this Spring. With the exception of Catcher Bowerman, no new men have been secured. Manager Ewing had a long conference with Mr. Freedman yesterday afternoon, and the latter is determined not to send South the few players now available. Members of the team have been notified to report to Manager Ewing here on March 28. If the players that the club has been trying to get during the past two weeks are secured before then it is possible that the team may take a short Southern trip, but present indications are that the preliminary work will be done on the Polo Grounds as soon as the weather moderates. The pitchers may be worked in one of the gymnasiums as soon as they arrive.

Manager Ewing does not appear as cheerful as he was when he first came here. He fully expected that the players he wanted would be available before this. The team is at present without an outfield. Van Haltren has not yet signed a contract, and is reported to be holding off, because he has been asked to play at a reduced salary. If this is the case Ewing will require three instead of two regular outfielders.

The fact regarding Selbach's trouble with the Cincinnati Club is that when he was transferred from Washington to Cincinnati he received $2,400 for the season. The contract sent him this year calls for a salary of but $1,800, and Selbach says that before accepting the reduced salary he will remain idle.

McGraw and Robinson still refuse to play in St. Louis. Messrs. Hanlon and Von Der Horst had a conference with the players on Monday, but it was of no avail. Both McGraw and Robinson say that St. Louis is too far away, McGraw's contract calls for a $5,000 salary, and he is to receive $3,500 as his share of the money received for his release. Robinson's salary for the season would amount to $6,500, including his share of the money paid for his release.

The Philadelphia Club is trying to secure Hickman to play first base. Manager Shettsline has offered to trade Cooley for Hickman. The Philadelphia Club is also having its run of hard luck. Lauder, second baseman, is the second of its players who has declared his intention to retire from professional baseball. Lauder will act as the New York representative for a Boston jewelry firm.

"Bid" McPhee has decided to retire after eighteen years as a professional player. McPhee played second base in Cincinnati as long ago as when that city was represented by the famous Red Stockings, and has played in that city for thirteen years. Two years ago McPhee was tendered a benefit, and the Cincinnati baseball enthusiasts subscribed liberally to a fund that was handed over to this famous player. On the day of the benefit McPhee rode through the principal streets of the city seated in a carriage with its Mayor. McPhee has saved enough from his earnings as a player to enable him to live comfortably.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

At the New Orleans track yesterday San Durango, ridden by Vittatoe, won the six-furlong race in 1:16⅖, with Maggie Davis second and Wolhurst third. Miseracordia, ridden by Hothersoll, won at a mile and a sixteenth in 1:52, Sir Fitzhugh and Wedding Guest finishing second and third, respectively. The steeplechase over the short course went to Jim Hogg, riden by Porter, in 3:21¾, while Brakeman was second and Sufalo third. In the mile handicap Arthur Behan, with Mitchell up, won in 1:43¾, Prince of Veronica finishing second and First Past third. Admetus, ridden by Winkfield, won at a mile and a quarter in 2:11, with Rushfield second and Pat Garrett third. Time, six and a half furlongs Mitchell won on Klit in 1:23¾. Volandies and Vielamont finishing second and third, respectively.

At the Tanforan (Cal.) track Uterpa, ridden by Bassinger, won at five furlongs in 1:01¼, with Morella second and Miss Soak third. Limerick, ridden by Thorpe, ran a mile and a sixteenth in 1:51, winning from The Lady and Tekla, who were respectively second and third. Henry rode Frank Bell, Daisy F., Moon Bright, and Clonsilla, the winners in the five and a half furlongs, mile, four and a half furlongs, and seven furlong races. Sardine and Ben Doran were second and third, respectively, to Frank Bell in 1:06⅖; Opponent and Casdale second and third to Daisy F. in 1:41⅕; Interada and Bernato to Moon Bright in 0:55¾, and Donator and Rey Hooker were in the same relative positions to Clonsilla, in 1:28.

Hand Tennis Tournament.

The hand tennis tournament was continued at the New York Athletic Club yesterday afternoon, E. A. Haubold and J. H. Arkell, Jr., defeating C. Lyon and G. L. Briggs in two straight games by scores of 25—17 and 25—20. In the game played Tuesday afternoon Dr. W. A. Bartlett and C. D. Findlay won from D. M. Smallwood and F. L. Cooper in three fast games, the scores of which were 21—25, 25—20, and 25—23.

OLSEN DEFEATS ROEBER.

A Big Crowd at Madison Square Garden to See the Big Dane Defeat the American Champion Wrestler.

Gus Roeber, who held the Graeco-Roman wrestling championship of America, relinquished his claim to that title last night in a bout in Madison Square Garden with Bech Olsen of Denmark. The American champion gained one fall and Olsen one, but in throwing Roeber the Dane landed on him with force enough to so injure him that Roeber was unable to continue. He was badly injured, he claimed, and the referee, S. C. Austin, declared Olsen the winner.

In spite of the rumors that had been in circulation that the match, like most of the other big wrestling matches in New York during the past few years, was a "fixed" affair, the big Garden was crowded. Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians from everywhere within a radius of fifty miles were there, and with them was the usual crowd that attends boxing and wrestling matches in this city. A few new faces were seen, and in the boxes there were about thirty women.

Two wrestling bouts between local professionals opened the show. William Johnston won a collar-and-elbow bout in two falls from "Gus" La Rose, and George Bothner of the Pastime Athletic Club defeated "Jack" Ryan in two falls under catch-as-catch can rules.

Interest on the main bout was higher than it has been on any wrestling match for a numbers of years, and the liberality of Olsen's backers and the persistency with which they bet their money, coupled with the unsatisfactory ending of the match, led many of those present to pronounce the result a prearranged one.

Olsen is a big, blond giant, with muscles like pillows, and he towered a full head above Roeber. The latter, broad-shouldered and wearing a heavy armor of muscles from the waist up, looked like a child in comparison, but he was more agile than his big opponent, and when he settled down to wrestle he showed a better knowledge of the game. No holds were barred, not even the "strangle hold," which is barred usually, and permission to use the strangle enabled Roeber to score the first fall. He got Olsen to his knees by whirling him around while he had him in a waist-lock from behind, after they had been wrestling for five minutes. He tried a half Nelson but failed, and then the Dane got to his feet again. Again he got the Dane on all fours, and he sought to obtain every hold known to wrestlers. Some he secured, but they failed to bulge Olsen. The latter caused Roeber's eyes to bulge from their sockets when he wrenched the American champion's thumbs to break a waist hold, and finally broke it.

They had been working hard for more than twenty minutes and Olsen was on all fours, when suddenly Roeber secured a half Nelson, which he turned later to a strangle hold. Slowly but surely he forced the big Dane over on his side, and then, when he had one shoulder pinned and the other within an inch of the mat, he repeatedly jumped with all his force on the Dane's chest. He succeeded, after the bout had gone 24 minutes and 25 seconds, in getting the other shoulder down, and the fall was credited to him.

In the second bout Roeber tried again to secure a strangle hold, but Olsen brushed him away easily, and after 14 minutes and 39 seconds he secured a waist hold from the front, and an instant later raised Roeber from the floor, and then dashed him down on the mat. He fell on top of him, and when the referee called it a fall Roeber appeared to be unable to arise. He was examined by a surgeon after the bout, and, in spite of his protest to the contrary, the surgeon said no ribs were broken.

SKATING AND HOCKEY.

Leroy See Won Two Skating Races—Ottawa Hockey Club's Visit.

Le Roy See of Berkeley School and the New York Athletic Club gave a striking exhibition of speed and grace in the fourth annual ice-skating races of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening. See clearly outclassed his field, and in the two events in which he took part, with but little exertion gained a lead from the start which increased, until at the finish he had an advantage of nearly a lap in each race. Swan of Woodbridge finished second in the senior events, and easily outstripped Mohlman of Berkeley, who finished a poor third.

The junior races furnished considerable amusement. In all the heats falls were frequent, and close finishes and spurts were the rule. Hall who finished third in the junior event, was protested on account of his being over the age limit. He admitted the truth of the charge, and the medal went to Cooper of the Cutter School. A larger crowd was present at the rink last night than has been there for some time. The summaries:

Quarter Mile Junior.—First Heat—Won by Hall of Cutler, Orman McClave of Trinity, second. Second Heat—Won by O'Brien of Columbia Grammar, Cooper of Cutler second. Final Heat—Won by O'Brien, McClave second, Hall third.

Half Mile Senior.—Won by Le Roy See of Berkeley, Swan of Woodbridge second, Mohlman of Berkeley third.

One Mile Senior.—Won by Le Roy See of Berkeley, Swan of Woodbridge second, Mohlman of Berkeley third.

Lovers of hockey have a treat in store tomorrow and Saturday evenings when the Ottawa Hockey Club, one of the strongest in all Canada, will play at the St. Nicholas rink, meeting the New York Athletic Club on Friday night, and an all New York team the following evening. Following is the make-up of the teams that will meet:

N. Y. A. C.	OTTAWA.	ALL NEW YORK
O'Donnell,	J. R. Hutton,	Hayward,
Hunt,	E. H. Pulford,	Hunt,
Fenwick,	W. Duval,	Fenwick,
Belden,	M. Stuart,	P. Phillips,
Howard	H. Henry,	Russell,
Hornfeck,	M. Roger,	Howard,
Cobb.	B. Stuart.	Hornfeck.

RULES FOR RACEABOUTS.

Those Agreed Upon at the Yacht Racing Association Meeting Last Night.

New rules and limitations for yachts of the raceabout class were decided upon by the Executive Committee of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound at a meeting held at the Yachtsmen's Club, in West Forty-third Street, last night. The rules were formulated by the Executive Committee after a conference held with owners of raceabouts last week. They will be recommended for adoption to the general meeting of the association, which will take place March 29 at the Yachtsmen's Club.

Raceabouts, according to the new rules, will be rigged simply with mainsail, forestaysail or jib, and spinnaker. The length of the load water line shall not exceed 21 feet. The beam at the load water line must be at least 7 feet, and in centreboard boats at least 7 feet 9 inches; and the freeboard must not be less than 20 inches on the required beam, a reduction of one inch being allowed for every increase of 4 inches in the beam. For centreboard boats the draught cannot be less than 3 feet for at least 5 feet length of keel. All boats must weigh, when rigged and equipped in accordance with the rules, not less than 5,900 pounds. The keel, stem, frames, house, and deck beams are required to be of oak or its equivalent in strength.

The actual sail area, by the projected rules, will be limited to 600 square feet, and the mainsail must not contain more than 480 square feet of actual sail area. Correct sail plans must be furnished the measurer, and the actual area of the jib shall be measured. The spinnaker boom will be carried on the mast, and the spinnaker sheet shall not be carried forward of the head stay. The forestay must remain fixed at both ends during a race.

The crew is limited to three persons, including the helmsman. Although if adopted the rules will go in force Jan. 1, 1901, all knockabouts and race boats in existence prior to that date may, at the option of the owner, qualify under these rules, or, at the option of the owner, under the previous rules of the association or of the Knockabout Association of Massachusetts.

It was also decided by the Executive Committee to recommend the adoption of a new eighty-foot class, to include the new boats of the type now being built at Herreshoff's for August Belmont and E. D. Morgan and others.

Dogs Were Not Poisoned.

E. K. Austin, whose bulldogs Delaware and Highland Mary were found dead in the restaurant in Madison Square Garden, where the Bulldog Club of America gave its annual bench show, on Tuesday morning, had a post-mortem examination held yesterday to determine whether the dogs had been poisoned. Delaware was found to have died of a broken neck, probably from a fall out of his kennel, and Highland Mary, it was found, died of natural causes.

Sports Betting on Gans.

Joe Gans, the colored boxer of Baltimore, and Frank Erne of Buffalo are to fight at the Broadway Athletic Club to-morrow night for the lightweight championship of the world. Although Erne is the present champion, Gans has been made the favorite in the betting, and several large wagers, with Gans favorite at 4 to 5, have been recorded.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

Members of the Deer Island crew of the cup defender Columbia have received two loving cups which are to be presented to Capt. Charles Barr and First Mate E. M. Allen of the Columbia. The cups are alike, except as to the name in the inscription.

Edwin B. Sheldon's auxiliary screw schooner Black Pearl has sailed from Tebo's yard, South Brooklyn, for Jacksonville, Fla., in charge of Capt. Eldridge. She will be joined at Jacksonville by Mr. Dick and a party, and will then proceed on her West Indian cruise.

The steam yacht Sunrise of the New York Yacht Club, owned by Frank P. Dudgeon, has been chartered by the United Fruit Company of New York to be used as a dispatch and mail boat between Port Antonia, Jamaica, and Port Limon, Costa Rica. The vessel sailed yesterday afternoon for her new duties.

Charles D. Mosher has completed designs for a steam yacht for George E. Painter and Charles A. Painter of Pittsburg. The new yacht will be virtually a duplicate of the Ellide, built three years ago by Ayers, at Nyack, for E. B. Warren of Philadelphia. She will be 80 feet in length, 9 feet 4 inches beam, and will draw 3 feet 6 inches of water. The new yacht will probably be built in Pittsburg.

Edward Kelly's screw brigantine, the Barracouta, is expected to return to this port from Savannah within a week. To her distinction of having been the first vessel to pass through the Suez Canal, the Barracouta added a second on Tuesday that of carrying Admiral Dewey from the revenue cutter Hamilton back to the city when his sudden illness prevented the completion of a trip aboard the cutter down the river.

The steel screw brigantine Wanda, owned by M. Stanley Tweedie, which was used by The Associated Press in West Indian waters during the Spanish-American war, was yesterday towed from McIntosh's basin, South Brooklyn, to Tregarthen's dock at the foot of East Seventh Street, in this borough. She will be overhauled and elaborately refitted, and when her repairs are completed will have a practically new hull. The Wanda was built in 1885 by Piepgras & Pine, at Greenpoint, from designs by J. Harvey. She is 142 feet 10 inches over all, 127 feet 6 inches on the water line, 18 feet beam, and draws 11 feet 3 inches.

Small Yachts for the Tropics.

A peculiar feature of the yachting market this season has been the hitherto unheard-of demand for light-draught launches from Central and South America. The demand originated with Americans who have taken up plantations in those countries, but has now spread to the native planters as well. A single agent in this city has already consigned nearly thirty steam and naphtha launches to purchasers in the tropics. One launch was shipped from Baltimore Tuesday by McIntosh of this city to Col. C. L. Withrow, who has a plantation at Bocas del Toro, Costa Rica. Two more will be shipped from this city to-morrow for planters at Puerto Cortez, Honduras.

Won by Seven Targets.

NEWARK, N. J., March 21.—Christian W. Feigonspon, Jr., to-day clinched his possession of the Metropolitan target shooting championship trophy, by defeating Frank E. Sinnock of the Foresters Gun Club, who challenged for possession of the cup. The contest was at 100 single targets and 25 doubles. Feigonspon won by 7 targets, breaking 82 singles and 27 doubles, a total of 109, to 77 singles and 25 doubles, a total of 102 broken by Sinnock.

New Athletic Clubs.

The Aronia Athletic Club, with headquarters at 78 Barrow Street, has been admitted to membership in the Metropolitan Association of the American Athletic Union. The Seaside Athletic Club of Staten Island, and the Vermilye Club of West Fifty-fourth Street, this city, have applied for membership.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE OWL PUBLISHING COMPANY.—A judgment for $1,071 was entered yesterday against the Owl Publishing Company of 23 Park Row, in favor of E. Heyman Bowly, on seven notes of the company made in 1899 and 1900.

HOWARD N. BAILEY.—Deficiency judgment for $8,184 was docketed yesterday against Howard N. Bailey in favor of Julia Goetz, growing out of the foreclosure of a second mortgage on the property at 231 to 237 East Fifty-sixth Street.

THE JOSEPH C. GODFREY COMPANY.—Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court has appointed Louis B. Hasbrouck receiver of the Joseph C. Godfrey Company, manufacturer of tissue paper, whose office is at 100 William Street, and mill at Raubsville, Penn., in proceedings brought by the Directors of the company, Joseph C. Godfrey, Edward C. Godfrey, and Albert J. Van Saun, for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. Charles M. Morgan was appointed referee, and the order to show cause was set down for June 25. The company was incorporated Feb. 25 1899, with a capital stock of $30,000, and succeeded to the business previously carried on by Joseph C. Godfrey. The company had no capital rating at Bradstreet's, and only the lowest credit rating. The trouble is ascribed to insufficient capital and inability to raise more money to meet maturing obligations. Creditors have been pressing their claims, and the Sheriff received several executions against the company last week. The liabilities are over $75,000, and the assets, it was stated in the petition, are less than $30,000. This is a nominal value, as the machinery and fixtures at the mill, valued at $10,000, are claimed by the landlord under an agreement that they should become his property if the mill ceased operations; outstanding accounts, nominally $7,632, are valued at $3,000, and bills receivable to the amount of $3,264 are considered uncollectible. The rest of the assets consist of a stock of paper and raw materials at the mill, value not given, and office, $500. The liabilities are for notes made and indorsed by the company in the course of business for merchandise and for labor.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

R. E. WEKMAN.—Reindeer E. Wekman, an immigration agent, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday at St. Paul, Minn. Liabilities, $51,620; no assets.

ANTONIO MAIMONE.—Antonio Maimone, residing at 15 Varick Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $383, on three judgments, and no assets.

NICOLO MAIMONE.—Nicolo Maimone, manufacturer of artificial flowers at 124 West Houston Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $727, and nominal assets $1,460 in accounts. He resides at 15 Varick Place.

ALFRED A. VAN HOVENBERG.—Alfred A. Van Hovenberg, a lawyer at 63 Park Row, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $92,709, and no assets. The liabilities are chiefly to persons in Paterson, N. J., where he resided, and are for loans on notes, on bond, deficiency on mortgage foreclosure, judgments on bonds and notes, and for merchandise.

JOHN REILLY.—John Reilly, a lawyer of 265 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,231, and nominal assets $765, in debts due him and claims for professional services. He claims exemption for his office furniture and library, valued at $200, and a trust bequest of $500, under a will which is contested. There are thirty-seven creditors whose amounts range from $9 to $500. The debts are for borrowed money, clothing, rent, plumbing, flowers, typewriter, use of telephone, and restaurant bills. He owes Delmonico's $80; the New York Club $64; Receiver of the Manhattan Athletic Club $41, and D. T. Ames $25 for services as hand-writing expert. There are thirteen judgments against him.

JACOB LORILLARD'S AFFAIRS.

Files Bankruptcy Petition, with Liabilities $869,327 and No Assets.

Jacob Lorillard, who resides in Westchester, and is not engaged in any business at present, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $869,327 and no assets available for creditors. He lost a fortune, it is said, in the brick business over ten years ago. He has an income from the estate of his father, Peter Lorillard, the amount of which is not mentioned in the schedules, but which is reported to be large. Under the will of his father, he has a life income from property held in trust, no part of which, he is advised, is applicable to claims of creditors, and it is therefore put down in the assets as nothing. He has $100 in cash on hand, which is a portion of the income from his father's estate, but he claims exemption for this cash, also for clothing and ornaments for the person, $200. He also has an interest in remainder, under the will of his father, in the trust shares of his brother and sisters, contingent upon their death without leaving issue, and this is put down as nominal.

Of the liabilities, $735,687 is secured by stock of the New York and New Jersey Fire-Proofing Company; $37,517 is secured claims incurred by the Lorillard Brick Works Company, which may have been guaranteed by him; $6,444 is unsecured in the same matter; $20,000 are indorsements on notes of the Lorillard Brick Works Company, but he disputes any liability on the notes; $69,679 are judgments against him. Among those who obtained the judgments are Russell Sage, $7,591; Mary L. Barbey and Peter Lorillard, $14,545; Mrs. C. L. Kernochan, $10,000; Well & Mayer, $10,304, and Frank Wailing, $7,459.

The debts were contracted principally in 1890 and 1891. Among the secured creditors are Pierre Lorillard, $207,955; H. I. Barbey, $215,000; the Theodore A. Havemeyer estate, $50,015; Frederick W. Loew, $36,247; Gallatin National Bank, $60,082; Seventh National Bank, $36,291; Madison Square Bank, $10,283; George E. Weed, assigned to Eleventh Ward Bank, $55,063; Thompson National Bank of Thompson, Conn., $20,015; Hoadley & Co., $15,000.

DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Brown in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to 26 bankrupts, among whom are Charles A. Stevenson, the actor, husband of Kate Claxton, whose liabilities were $18,492; Russel Dart, Jr., clerk, of 124 West Ninety-third Street, formerly of Clarke, Radcliffe & Co., wholesale dealers in hosiery at 84 West Broadway, liabilities, $830,033; William E. Lucas of 89 Maiden Lane, formerly of H. A. Forrest & Co., exporters, liabilities, $85,343; Frank E. Hadley, formerly a flour and grain exporter in the Produce Exchange Building, liabilities, $120,072, and Harry P. Mawson of 211 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, formerly of Erward S. Mawson & Sons of Philadelphia, liabilities, $120,280.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APGAR, Harry J.—Henry Helken	$31
ARNOT, Peter G., and John H. Barry—W. H. Hussey and another	116
ARCHIBALD, Frank D.—S. B. Macdonald	73
BARRY, John H.—Robinson Stoneware Company	153
BRINKAN, Sebastian G.—G. J. Schnatz and another	279
BOESE, Edward—M. H. Meyerhoff and another	147
BAILEY, Howard N.—J. Goetz	8,184
BILLINGS, John H.—M. Hershfield	257
BROSHER, Henry—New Acme Color Works	126
CREIGHTON, Annie M.—C. L. Bolton	636
COSSENAS, Miltiades—E. Hartman and another	404
CURRIER, Edwin A.—Ellen S. Auchmuty	473
CONNOLLY, Patrick—S. A. Elkington	232
DEZEGO, Antonia and Carmine — D. Healy	341
DONLON, Thomas E.—J. Gallagher	56
EHRLICH, Charles and Herman—D. J. O'Mahoney, costs	27
EMES, Charles M.—F. W. Schwiers	63
FINNEGAN, Mary—The Mayor, &c., costs	118
FERON, James J.—Charles J. Warren and another	4,114
GRANOVITZ, Sarah and Jacob—J. Goldstein, recovery of property, or	260
GAGNON, Sophia B.—Henry M. Bicknell	826
GAGNON, Sophia B.—Henry M. Bicknell	1,192
GRABHORN, Alexander—The City of New York	284
GAYLORD, Herbert A. and Harvey—J. J. Heiderman	47
GUARDIAN SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY—P. Parisi	46
HAYMAN, Leopold L. and Henrietta—Mary Brennan	37
HAUFF, Alice—The North German Lloyd and Steamship Company, costs	12
HUFF, Harry H., William Wahle, and Harry L. Rosenbaum—F. C. Schulze Lumber Company	2,542
HUFF, Harry H., William Wahle, and Harry L. Rosenbaum—Carlo Rossa	2,409
HAASE, Lewis—F. W. Mertens	175
HOWARD, Richard—M. Rathbun	1,294
JIMESON, Joseph H.—F. W. Rhinelander	111
JORDAN, Albert—Emil Deutsch	225
KYRITZ, Alice—J. S. Rosenfeld, costs	59
KEANE, Joseph L.—The Tribune Association	664
KILCOMMAN, John J.—Robert Hill	169
LICHTENBERGER, Max—A. Newman	162
LICHTENBERGER, Max—A. Newman	160
LYONS, Michael—John W. Hutchinson, Jr., and another, costs	134
LEVY, Joe—Gerson Neuwirth	155
LYNN, David—The City of New York	107
LITTLE, Charles E.—The City of New York	142
LETT, William F.—Bank of the Metropolis	1,028
McLEAN, Josephine—R. R. Davidson	1,146
MORAN, John—Hermann Weiller	42
MARTIN, Smythe—Carl J. Sandberg	147
MORAN, James—New York Desk and Dining Room Furniture Company	444
MEETZ, John—The City of New York	48
MURTHA, John L.—Walter L. Bogert	101
McGURN, Edward L.—L. Baumann and another	51
McLEAN, William—John R. Davidson	1,046
NUTTER, Mary—C. Schurck	201
NEUDORFER, Leopold—City of New York	265
PEER, Harry—A. H. Scoville and another.	92
POTTER, Arthur W.—City of New York	68
POTTERTON, George A.—City of New York	48
PARKS, Blance J.—L. Baumann	327
RUFF, August—Louis Isaac	1,429
RUSSLING, William H.—The Alden Speers Sons Company	66
ROGERS, Emily Robert W., Mary A., and Thomas—Porte V. Ransom, as guardian, &c	500
SIEMERS, Henry—M. T. Meyerhoff and another	381
SCHNELL, George—City of New York	142
STANLEY, Kirke—C. L. George	101
SHERIDAN, John—W. E. McClatchey	210
SPONHEIMER, Peter—Charles Simmons.	125
THE OWL PUBLISHING COMPANY—E. H. Bowly	1,971
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD Company—A. Finkelstein	88
TOBIAS, Charles—C. W. Schumann, Jr., and another	80
THOMPSON, James—L. A. Williams Publishing and Engraving Company	32
THE METROPOLITAN ELEVATED Railway Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—Edward A. Morrison, (two.) costs	244
THE SIMON BLAUT COMPANY—City of New York	64
HEKTOGRAPH MANUFACTURING Company—City of New York	142
TALLEN, Hyman—E. A. Ridley and another, costs	70
THE CONGREGATION STROPKOWER Chebra Joseph Chaim Anshe Shepard—Morris Berkowitz	530
VANDERVEER, Charles P.—North Shore Building Loan and Savings Association	794
WEIDNER, David—Columbia Club	66
WALTER, Charles—L. A. Williams Publishing and Engraving Company	31
WARD, T. Edwin—Warner Brothers Company	983
WILLIAMS, Fletcher—Anna T. Kelly	74
WOLFF, Etta—Equitable General Providing Company	65

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—By Trust Company; thoroughly competent; references required; state age and sal

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FINANCIAL.

To Creditors and Stockholders
OF THE
Third Ave. R. R. Co.

With a view to the reorganization of the finances of the Company, the undersigned Committee invites the **HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY'S NOTES AND OTHER UNFUNDED OBLIGATIONS, AND STOCKHOLDERS,** to deposit their evidences of indebtedness and certificates of Stock with **The Mercantile Trust Company,** New York City, or the **Old Colony Trust Company,** Boston, Mass., and receive in exchange therefor negotiable certificates under an Agreement dated March 1, 1900, copies of which may be obtained at the above-named depositaries. The Agreement provides that depositors may withdraw their claims and securities if the Plan of Reorganization when submitted does not meet with their approval.

New York, March 8, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.,
Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

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SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS dated September 3d, 1889.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-three thousand two hundred and forty-four 75-100 dollars, ($53,244.75.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on 29th day of March, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

FOR SALE.
Woods Motor Vehicle preferred.
Richard D. Wyckoff,
71 BROADWAY. PHONE 1247—Cort.
All Unlisted Securities Bought, Sold, and Quoted.

WE DESIRE TO BUY
HOBOKEN FERRY
1st Cons. 5%-Bonds,
due 1946.
Sutro Bros. & Co.,
56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members New York & Phila. Stock Exchanges.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Prest. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Singer Mfg. Company.
STOCK WANTED BY
J. S. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.
DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, D. Crawford Clark, George Coppell, Bayard Dominick, John F. Dryden, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Ely, Albert E. Goodhart, Edwin Gould, Edmund T. Halsey, Wm. H. Hollister, Percival Knauth, Francis H. Leggett, Almeric H. Paget, William G. Park, Gilbert M. Plympton, William Schall, jr., John W. Simpson, Francis S. Smithers, Ransom H. Thomas, J. Walter Wood, jr.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

National Salt Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, March 28th, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 58 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the election of a Class of Directors, three in number, to serve for five years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
And at said meeting a resolution will be offered to amend Sections 1 and 2, Article II. of the by-laws of this Company so that the Board of Directors shall thenceforth consist of fifteen Directors, divided into five classes, each class consisting of three Directors.
Transfer books will be closed from March 8th, 1900, at noon, until March 29th, 1900, at 9 o'clock A. M. JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
No. 4 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, Cal., March 3d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. Thursday, March 15th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 5th, 1900. E. C. WRIGHT, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.
New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 8, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 17th, and reopened on April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Bridge Freezing and Cold Storage Company will be held at the office of the Company, Arch 5, Brooklyn Bridge, New York City, on Thursday, the 29th day of March, 1900, at 10:15 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls to remain open one hour.
New York, March 14, 1900.
By order of the Directors.
WM. FELLOWES MORGAN, Secretary.

Office of the North River Insurance Company,
New York, March 15th, 1900.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors of Election will be held at the office, 44-48 Cedar Street, on MONDAY, the 26th day of March, inst. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Book will be closed from 22d inst. until after the election. By order.
F. H. CRUM, Sec'ty.

Notice to Stockholders.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Steinway & Sons will be held at the office of said company, Nos. 107 and 109 East 14th Street, New York City, on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 4:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before this meeting.
N. STETSON, Secretary.
New York, March 1, 1900.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
46-48 Cedar Street, New York.
The Annual Election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of next Election, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, March 27th, 1900.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GEO. W. DEWEY, Secretary.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—New York, March 15, 1900.—An election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, corner Liberty and Nassau Streets, New York City, on TUESDAY, March 27th, 1900, from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES G. SMITH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Aravaipa Mining Company for the election of a Board of Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, April 2nd, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 P. M.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1900.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 23d day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th inst., and reopened on the third day of April next at 11 o'clock A. M.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
American Smelting and Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, March 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Co. have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of the company for the quarter ended January 31st, 1900, and also a dividend of SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF ONE PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of the company for the period from April 11th to April 30th, 1899, both inclusive, payable April 10th, 1900, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. March 26th, 1900.
The transfer books for the transfer of preferred stock will be closed at three o'clock March 26th, and will be open April 11th, 1900.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer.
Chicago, March 15th, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid May 1st next to the shareholders of this Company's stock registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books. The Transfer Books will be closed at 3:00 o'clock P. M. on the 30th day of March, and opened at 10:00 o'clock A. M. on the 9th day of April next, to remain open until 3:00 o'clock P. M. on the 1st day of May next, when they shall be again closed for the purpose of the annual election, and to be again opened for transfers in the discretion of the President or Secretary.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

International Zinc Co., Limited
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Joplin, Mo., March 15, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company this day have declared the regular monthly dividend of 1% on the outstanding capital stock of this company, payable April 1st to shareholders of record March 24th. The transfer books will be closed from March 24th to April 1st.
J. B. CARMICHAEL, Secretary and Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, March 21, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 16th day of April next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st inst.
For the purpose of the annual election of Directors of this Company, which will be held on the 18th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 12 M. on Saturday, the 7th day of April, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 19th day of April next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Union Typewriter Company.
60 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Typewriter Company, held on March 21, 1900, it was resolved that a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the first preferred stock and a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) and an extra dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) on the second preferred stock, be declared and paid to all registered stockholders on April 2. The transfer books close March 22 and reopen on the 2d of April. C. K. GILLULY, Secretary.

The Mexican National Railroad Co.,
New York, March 17th, 1900.
Holders of Second Mortgage "A" Bonds of this Company are entitled to a payment of FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from the earnings of 1899, on account of past due interest, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 5 and 6 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 20th, 1900.
WILLIAM BURCKEL, Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,
23D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE,
New York, March 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after March 31st, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, April 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
146 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 29, 1900.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable April 2, 1900, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on March 23, 1900. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. April 2, 1900.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

Office of the New Central Coal Co. of Maryland.
No. 1 Broadway, New York, March 21st, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the capital stock was declared, payable April 2nd, 1900. Transfer books close March 27th at 3 P. M. and reopen April 3rd at 10 A. M. M. BAXTER, Jr., V. Pres't.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 20th, 1900.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after April 14th. The transfer books will be closed from April 1st to April 14th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

General Chemical Company.
32 Liberty St., New York, March 15, 1900.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be paid April 2, 1900, to preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M. March 22. Preferred stock transfer books will be closed from March 22 to April 2.
JAMES L. MORGAN, Jr., Treasurer.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, March 21, 1900.
NINETIETH (90TH) DIVIDEND.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent, payable, free of tax, April 2, 1900, until which date the transfer book will be closed. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., March 14, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of April, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 3d proximo.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, CERTIFICATE NO. 1,029.—Certificate J. P. Morgan & Co. for £2,000 Mexican 5 per cent. gold bonds, full paid, issue 1899, in name of H. Content & Co; all parties are cautioned against buying or negotiating same. A liberal reward will be paid upon return of same to H. CONTENT & CO., 50 Broadway.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$4,690,000
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Thursday, the 22d Day of March, 1900,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following-described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,000,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	$490,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
		450,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR REPAVING STREETS AND AVENUES. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
750,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR A NEW HALL OF RECORDS. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	2,000,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE REPAVING OF STREETS. Principal payable November 1, 1940.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information, see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller,
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MARCH 7, 1900.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 21	758,980
To date this year	27,504,240
Corresponding date last year	51,484,892

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 21	$2,103,500
To date this year	$128,214,740
Corresponding date last year	$208,591,210

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@5 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf.	1¼	Manhattan	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Man. Beach	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅞	Minn. & St. L.	1¾
Balt. & Ohio	3⅝	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Brunswick	½	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	½
Buff., Roch. & P.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
B., R. & P. pf.	1¾	Missouri Pacific	½
Canada South	⅞	Mobile & Ohio	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	6½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	¾	N. Y., O. & West.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Norf. & West.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Northern Pacific	1½
C. & N. W. pf.	½	North. Pac. pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½	Pennsylvania	1⅞
Chi. Term. T. pf.	3⅞	People's Gas, Chi.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅛	Reading	1¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. Southern	½	Rep. Steel	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	¾	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Southern Pacific	¾
Del., L. & W.	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Third Avenue	4½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Twin City R. T.	½
Federal Steel	1½	Union Bag & Paper	1
Federal Steel pf.	⅝	Un. B. & P. pf.	¾
General Electric	⅞	Union Pacific	2½
Glucose Sugar	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Great North. pf.	1½	U. S. Ruber pf.	2
Int. Paper pf.	1	Wabash	½
K. C., P. & G., full paid	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	3½
		W. & L. E. 2d pf.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	½	National Tube	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1½	National Tube pf.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	Pullman Co.	½
National Steel	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. & E. Ill. 1st 6s	2	Evans. & T. H. gen.	1
C., R. I. & P. 6s	1¼	Ill. C. West. Line, 4s	2
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1½	Third Avenue 5s	2
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Chi. G. L. & C. 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s	1½	Wab. 1st, Det. & Chi. extension	1
K. & D. M. 1st	2		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The stock market broadens materially. Little show of manipulation appears. Commission house transactions are larger than they have been for months past. Suggestions of the return of the public to Wall Street are found readily.

The Metropolitan Company's absorption of the Third Avenue system—the elimination thus of serious factors present and threatened—is beyond other elements responsible for this revolution in Stock Exchange conditions. Croaking is abated; it has suddenly become fashionable to be hopeful, even to be confident. Healthful business conditions are getting recognition on a common-sense basis.

***

In yesterday's market over three-quarters of a million shares were traded in, and though the traction stocks were still conspicuous, their total was relatively insignificant beside the volume of purchases in other parts of the market. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Metropolitan, and Third Avenue combined made up a total not much beyond 100,000 shares. In Third Avenue (where 26,000 shares changed hands) there was a rally from within a point or so of par up to 112. The final quotation was 106, about 5 points above the closing figure of the day previous.

In so far as Wall Street can learn, progress is rapid in the plans which have been undertaken by Metropolitan financiers for the rejuvenation of Third Avenue's financial affairs. It can be counted upon as the confident expectation of Metropolitan authorities that Third Avenue operations can be made quickly to show substantial dividend earnings. Direct control of the Third Avenue is assumed by Metropolitan controllers, and operating connection with the Metropolitan property will start at once.

From the Stock Exchange standpoint it has been notable that the new owners of the majority of the shares of the Third Avenue Company have been exerting themselves to make the stock "easy" in the loan department of the Stock Exchange—have been providing borrowers for the short account with every facility wherewith to confidently extend the short interest. This policy is to change. Important Stock Exchange houses representing owners of stock gave notice last night to borrowers that such shares must be returned to-day. This may lead to that scarcity of stock which has been forecast by veteran observers throughout this week. Even without these calls for the return of stock by borrowers, Third Avenue on Tuesday commanded a premium as high as $400 for each 100 shares.

***

What was most encouraging in the exhibit of yesterday's market appeared in the way in which business developed in the railway list. New York Central, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, Rock Island, St. Paul, Burlington, and Northwest—practically all the standard railway securities—were bought in volume greater than at any time has recently been recorded, and some issues were buoyant.

In this development are healthful signs not to be mistaken. Now there seems to be ample indication that normal influence can be exerted by the long list of encouraging factors which figure in the business situation—good conditions having been recently overshadowed by doubts and disturbance incited by misfortunes of the Third Avenue sort. The elimination of the Third Avenue snarl thus contributes effectively beyond all else to the betterment of the current situation.

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Europe has resumed the buying of American securities.

A CURE FOR THE SUB-TREASURY DRAIN ON THE BANKS.

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

The chief cause of complaint among the banks in the present state of the money market is the continual draft upon their reserves from the United States Sub-Treasury, due to the excess of Government receipts over disbursements. Last week's statement showed a heavy falling off in loans and a still larger decrease in deposits, and as a consequence a smaller reduction in the surplus reserves than was generally expected. It is evident that loans were restricted by an advance of rates for money on call, as a precaution, and deposits were further depleted by drafts from country banks, but the real disturbing factor was the daily drawing out of gold, which constitutes the bulk of the bank reserves, for the payment of customs duties. This is a chronic difficulty of the Sub-Treasury system whenever the Government is collecting more than it is paying out.

There is an easy cure for this to which bank officers see no objection except fear of unreasonable political attack. We have become accustomed to spasmodic relief by a deposit of internal revenue receipts in depository banks for a while, until the Government surplus is drawn down, but why should not the Government use designated National banks, in places where the heaviest collections are made, as permanent depositories, checking from them for public expenditures as well as making deposits in them? This would leave its surplus funds in circulation and in use at all times, instead of accumulating them in the Treasury to the frequent disturbance of the money market. It would be making use of our National banks in a way corresponding to that which the British Government makes of the Bank of England, and it requires no new system.

So far as the law is concerned, this rests in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury now. He has the power to make deposits of any of the revenues except customs receipts on security of Government bonds, "or otherwise." It has been the practice to require for security a deposit of Government bonds with the Treasury to the amount of the funds placed in the banks, and it is reported that with the new 2 per cents. for security the Government will deposit only 95 per cent. of the face value of the bonds. But this kind of security is not really essential. There might be difficulty in inducing the banks to keep any large volume of Government deposits in ordinary times, if they had to maintain a security in bonds in excess of the amount held, or even to maintain that form of security at all.

It has been suggested that a number of banks in New York could be designated as depositories which would enter into some kind of a joint guarantee for the safety of the public funds intrusted to their keeping, and they could in effect become a fiscal agency of the Government in the receipt and disbursement of a part of its revenues and put an end to the disturbing operation of the Sub-Treasury. The only thing that makes this, or a more general use of National banks for the purpose, appear impracticable to some, is the disposition among politicians to assail a policy of that kind as favoritism to the banks. It is the same objection that is made to any proposal for a great banking institution associated with the Government and acting as its fiscal agent, corresponding to the Bank of England, the Bank of France, and the imperial banks of Germany and Russia. But it would be easier to adapt our existing system to this object than to secure the establishment of a great central institution, and it may be that if a plan for extending the use of depository banks so as to prevent the accumulation of an idle surplus in the Treasury were once adopted and found to work well, the disposition to assail it as favoritism to banks would soon subside. It is certain that the Sub-Treasury system will continue to be a disturbing factor in the money market until something is done to prevent it from drawing money out of the bank reserves and locking it up. A. K. F.

New York, March 21, 1900.

COAL STOCKS ADVANCE.

The coal stocks showed strength and activity yesterday.

Wheeling and Lake Erie issues were again the leaders, the common stock advancing ¼, the second preferred ¾, and the first preferred 3½. Strong financial interests continued active as purchasers, fresh impetus to the buying movement being given by the announcement from Cleveland, Ohio, that in the Massillon district it had been decided to advance the price of coal 25 cents per ton. It was freely stated on the Street yesterday—and during the past few days other such statements have been made with some show of circumstantiality—that dividend action will shortly be taken by the Directors of the company who have been responsible for the road's continued betterment condition since its reorganization.

Norfolk and Western was another of the coal stocks to advance, the common reaching the new high point of 34½, with the close at 33¾, a net gain of ¾, while the preferred reached 77, closing at that figure, which recorded a net gain of a half point. The buying of these stocks, and, indeed the trading in all the coal issues, were prompted by the higher coal prices and the increased freight rates soon to go into effect.

Among other advances recorded were Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, common, 1½; preferred 1¾; Lackawanna ¾; Hocking Valley ⅝; Reading, common, 1¾; first preferred, ⅞; second preferred, ½.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The exceptional strength of Baltimore and Ohio issues yesterday was one of the marked features of the market, the common stock scoring a further advance of 3⅝ points—making a gain of more than 10 points in less than a week—on sales of 46,000 shares, while the preferred advanced fractionally on sales of 16,000 shares. In the street and on the floor of the Exchange bets were freely made yesterday that the common stock would cross the preferred—the respective figures now are 73½ and 78⅜—before the end of the month; while predictions were made that by the end of the year the quotation for the common would go above par. Inasmuch as that issue is at present paying no dividend the opinion in the Street is that these confident predictions are based upon official or inside information, and that in all probability in the no distant future a dividend on the common will be declared, with a probability of at least a 5 per cent. rate as a beginning.

William Salomon, Chairman of the Board of the Baltimore and Ohio, discussing the movement of the stock, said yesterday:

"I do not know what there is to say other than that as soon as our earnings come to us they are made public, and Wall Street sees them and passes its judgment upon them.

"As for dividend talk, I do not care to discuss the matter. We are not in the habit of talking of these subjects in public. We declared the dividend on the preferred stock without any demonstration, and we are not likely to change our policy."

PACIFIC STOCKS GO UP.

Not in many days have the Pacific stocks been as extensively traded in as they were yesterday, nor has it been often that all of them on the same day showed such consistent and substantial strength.

Over 44,000 shares of Missouri Pacific were sold, at a net advance of ⅝; 37,000 shares of Northern Pacific changed hands at an advance for the day of 1½; 48,000 shares of Southern Pacific, at a net gain of ¾, represented the day's dealings in that stock; while in Union Pacific over 70,000 shares changed hands at a net gain of 2½ points. The aggregate sales of the four stocks, in fact, represented over one-fourth of the entire transactions on the Exchange, which rose to the enorous total of three-quarters of a million shares.

The reasons, as the Street hears them, for the several advances may briefly be set out. In the case of Union Pacific it is said that the stock will be permanently placed on a 4 per cent. basis, while in addition friends of the company are assured that a deal has just been completed whereby the company will be considerably benefited.

In respect to Southern Pacific the statement made yesterday that the old pool which recently carried the quotation up beyond 44 was again active, was borne out by the developments of the day, the houses leading in the purchasing being closely identified with the controlling interests in the property. Operations were carried on, also, through London, which alone bought some 15,000 shares. The Street hears that 50 is the price now aimed at by the pool.

Short covering in Missouri Pacific by a bear operator reported to have been heavily short of the general market is said to have been responsible for the advance in that stock; while Northern Pacific was helped by further news of an encouraging nature respecting the possibilities of the Cape Nome District and the increased business to follow its opening.

ATCHISON'S DIVIDEND.

The continued support given by inside interests to the Atchison issues—a total of nearly 30,000 shares of the common and preferred stocks being traded in yesterday, each stock marketing a fractional net advance—is explained by this semi-official statement made yesterday to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"It is practically certain that the dividend on the preferred stock will be increased to 5 per cent. Action can be taken by the Directors at any of their monthly meetings, but probably nothing will be done until May. It must be remembered that the last dividend was paid out of the last fiscal year's earnings; and that for the next dividend the company has not only the surplus of practically $1,500,000 left over from last year—I mean the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1899—but also all the earnings since then. So you can see why an increase in dividend is probable—practically certain."

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

There was good buying of New York Central stock yesterday, though, following upon the announcement of the declaration of the regular 1¼ per cent. quarterly dividend, an effort was made to depress the stock by some certain interests who professed to feel disapointed that an extra or an increased dividend had not been declared. The effort, however, was not successful, and on sales of 6,000 shares the quotation advanced ½.

No quarterly report was made public by the Directors, and in explanation it is pointed out that the figures for the month of March would of necessity not be complete, and it was not desired to approximate them. It is said that the result of the entire operations for the first three months of 1900 will be made public about the middle of April.

MONEY AND THE MARKET.

Thus far this week the loss of money by the banks to the Sub-Treasury has been comparatively insignificant, totaling little more than $1,000,000. This fact, and the knowledge that relief to the money market under the operations of the new currency law is at hand, have given to the traders in the Street much more confidence, and, where before more or less pessimistic expressions of opinion were heard as to the outlook, now the tone is generally hopeful, and bullish sentiment is manifestly in the ascendant. The better prices of the past few days have in part contributed to this better feeling, and are in part due to it.

As for the present money situation, it is interesting to note that yesterday the highest rate for call money was 5, while at the close 3 and 2 per cent. ruled. Most of the day's loans, however, were made around 4½ and 5. For time money, rates are unchanged, with would-be borrowers fighting for short-time loans at present rates; and would-be lenders insisting on longer loans.

EVANSVILLE AND TERRE HAUTE.

Evansville and Terre Haute declined fractionally yesterday, though during the day the Directors declared a semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent. on the common stock—an increase over the dividend of last year. At the conclusion of the meeting this statement was issued:

"The last dividend on the common stock, which was the first that had been declared on the stock for many years, was an annual dividend from the earnings of the road during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. The Board of Directors, believing that they are warranted in declaring semi-annual dividends on the common stock, have declared this dividend of 1½ per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1899, which is at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, or 1 per cent. increase in the dividend rate over the rate of last year.

"The policy of making considerable outlay for permanent betterments on the road is continued.

"The net earnings of the company for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1899, amounted to $426,939. After deducting $291,194 for interest, rentals, and taxes, a surplus of $135,745 is left, sufficient to pay the full annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the preferred stock, amounting to $64,120, and to leave a balance of $71,625, out of which will be paid the dividend on the common stock, amounting to $59,950, leaving a final balance of $11,675."

STANDARD OIL BUYING.

When all other reasons are exhausted to explain the advance of any particular stock, Wall Street fable builders resort to the happy device of attributing the rise to "Standard Oil buying." This explanation was offered yesterday and the day previous as accounting for the rise in People's Gas; but inquiry failed to substantiate the statement. A member of a well-known house recognized as very friendly to the Chicago Gas stock, and close to its management, when approached in the matter yesterday, said that he knew nothing of any buying of the stock by Standard Oil interests.

As a matter of fact, the only stocks in which those interests appeared to be active yesterday—if reputed Standard Oil houses can be considered as reliable sources—were Consolidated Gas, United States Leather, and certain of the traction stocks.

RUBBER'S ADVANCE.

The advance in United States Rubber stocks yesterday was accompanied by a report that the dividend on the common stock would not be passed, but would certainly be declared at the next meeting of the company. One Wall Street bulletin had it that a move was on foot to advance the stock to 40—9 points higher than its present figure.

CHICAGO TERMINAL.

The advance in Chicago Terminal Traction yesterday; the common advancing 1¼ and the prefer

President; Otis Smith, Secretary, and George B. Wilson, Treasurer.

Extra dividend of 4 per cent. declared on the second preferred stock of the Union Typewriter Company on account of back dividends.

Bill has been introduced in the Maryland Senate to incorporate the Columbia Telephone and Telegraph Company with a capital stock of $75,000, with power to increase to $2,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@5 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6¼ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $180,755,594; balances, $7,902,943; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $373,237.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for short and 3¾@3 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86¼ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82; demand, $4.85¼; cables, $4.86; commercial bills, $4.81@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21⅞ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95 15-16@94 and 94¾; guilders, 39 13-16 and 40.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—17@15c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c per 1,000. St. Louis—25c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10@15c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 21.—American securities opened firm and above parity in most cases. Afterward they were below the best, but toward the close reacted and closed firm. Trading was light.

Consols for money, 102 3-16; consols for the account, 102⅝; Canadian, 98¼; Erie, 13¾; Erie first preferred, 39¾; Illinois Central, 117; Union Pacific preferred, 77¾; St. Paul, 128; New York Central, 139; Pennsylvania, 60½; Reading, 8¾; Union Pacific preferred, 77¼; Atchison, 24⅜; Louisville, 85; Grand Trunk, 8⅜; Anaconda, 9⅜.

Bar silver steady at 27 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3⅞ per cent., and for three months' bills 3¾@3 13-16 per cent.

Spanish 4s, 71¼.

Rand Mines, 37⅝.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 30.48; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 6.80.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 21.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened good, but later became easier on large realizations. Transactions were restricted on the general reaction. Italians were firm and Spanish 4s weak. Rio Tintos declined on rumors that the dividend would not equal anticipations. Kafir securities closed undecided. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 47½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 72.47½.

BERLIN, March 21.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm but quiet. American securities were maintained. Locals were firm. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks.

MADRID, March 21.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 80.30. Gold was quoted at 30.50.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton lost from 1 to 12 points yesterday, principally as a result of Liverpool's weakness. It opened unchanged to 7 points off. (February having no sale till about noon, when it changed hands at an advance of 5 points,) and declined in the course of perhaps 150,000 bales' trading. Receipts were 23,175 bales, as against 20,591 of a week ago, and 15,246 of a year ago.

Coffee was better, aided by Havre advices, which reflected the extremely low South American receipts, 8,000 bags. The receipts at Rio, 7,000 bags, were poor enough. The fact that only a thousand bags were received at Santos is said to be due to a railroad block there. Havre opened a half franc up, and gained another quarter. Coffee closed steady here, 5 to 10 points up after sales of 11,000 bags.

Export sales of wheat were 200,000 bushels on this coast yesterday. The product was weak on the Produce Exchange. May wheat closed at 72¾c bid. Corn and oats were dull, though the export sales of corn on this coast were 500,000 bushels. May corn closed at 42⅜c bid.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent.

Dividends were declared yesterday by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Union Typewriter Company, the Garfield National Bank, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the New Central Coal Company of Maryland, the Procter & Gamble Company, the General Chemical Company, and the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York. Full information will be found in another column of this paper.

CARPET COMPANY'S MORTGAGE.

Bigelow Concern Files One of $1,250,000 to Secure Its Bonds.

CLINTON, Mass., March 21.—It was announced here to-day that the Bigelow Carpet Company, which owns and operates large mills in Clinton and Lowell, had mortgaged its real estate to the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company for $1,250,000. The mortgage is to cover an issue of bonds and is payable Jan. 1, 1910, unless sooner canceled.

The surety on the mortgage here consists of eight parcels of land and the buildings thereon, and in Lowell one piece of land on Market Street. The property is insured for $1,000,000, and the company agrees to keep up the insurance and to keep the buildings in good condition while the mortgage remains on the property.

GOLD STANDARD IN INDIA.

Change in Rate of Exchange a Thing of the Past.

CALCUTTA, March 21.—In introducing the budget to-day, the financial member of the India Council, Clinton Dawkins, alluded during the course of his remarks to the enormous flow of gold Indiaward. He said it had been decided to coin an additional million of silver rupees.

In spite of the famine, he added, the country had attained the gold standard through the continued closure of the mints and the ordinary operations of trade, without adding to the indebtedness of India, and the uncertainty in regard to the falling and changing of the rate of exchange had become a thing of the past.

Union Typewriter Company Election.

The Union Typewriter Company of New York held its annual meeting yesterday at the Corporation Trust Agency's office, 60 Grand Street, Jersey City. All the old Directors were re-elected, except Charles N. Fowler, who was replaced by Frank L. Babbott, a brother-in-law of Charles Pratt of the Standard Oil Company. The capital stock of the company is $20,000,000, of which $10,000,000 is common, $5,000,000 first preferred, and $5,000,000 second preferred. No dividend was declared on common stock, but a dividend of 3½ per cent. was declared on first preferred. On the second preferred a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared, with an extra dividend of the same amount. The Directors subsequently re-elected all the old officers as follows: President, Clarence W. Seamans; Treasurer, Phineas C. Lounsbury; Secretary, George K. Gilluly.

Elections in Brooklyn Corporations.

The Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, re-elected the following officers for the coming year: President—George W. Chauncey; Vice President—John R. Van Wormer; Treasurer—Christian T. Christensen; Secretary—Guy Du Val.

The Schemerhorn Bank of Brooklyn also re-elected yesterday its President, Charles H. Roberts, and its Vice President, William H. Wallace. Harvey P. Farrington was elected to its Board of Directors to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Eugene G. Blackford.

BULLION AND MINING.

In nearly every active curb stock advances were recorded yesterday, and the amount of business was larger than on any day recently. Issues of late traded in to only a small extent or not at all were traded in somewhat actively, and in some cases the transactions in these recently dull stocks were substantial. As yet the movement toward greater activity has not brought about any very heavy trading, at all events none that could be considered heavy as compared with the daily totals at this time a year ago, but, nevertheless, the increase over recent averages is sufficient to be worthy of note. The advance in price coincident with the increase in activity seems to justify the predictions of those who have recently taken a hopeful view of conditions in the outside market, and gives reason to expect that the present movement will prove more than a momentary one.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was conspicuous by reason of the good demand that appeared for the stock and owing to the substantial advance that resulted. It was particularly active during the last hour, and shortly before the close it sold as high as 95⅜, ending the day at 95½ bid, a net advance of a full point. This advance was not reflected in any of the other copper stocks, which, as far as reported, were traded in only to a very small extent. Brokers who were prominent buyers of Amalgamated Copper during its recent advances were purchasers of the stock yesterday.

ELECTRIC BOAT enjoyed a sharp advance on transactions aggregating probably something over 500 shares. On Tuesday, at the close, the stock was offered at 19. It opened yesterday with a sale at this figure, and then rose sharply to 25. It reacted about a point and closed for the day at 24 bid, an advance of 7 points over the previous day's final bid. A sale of an odd lot of the preferred stock was made at 35, and this was bid for the issue at the close. Demand for Electric Boat is attributed to the expectation that a fairly large order will be received from the Government before long for boats of the Holland type, it being believed that an appropriation for this purpose will be made by Congress.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE, on the announcement of the declaration of the dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, showed considerable improvement. The common, which on the previous day was offered at 33 without a bid, was in demand at the opening at 27, and later in the day the bids were advanced to 30, with little stock offered.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was active and strong, selling from about 7⅞ up to 8⅛, and closing at 8⅛ bid, a net gain of five-eighths of a point. Transactions amounted to probably not less than 2,000 shares.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP, which was particularly active and strong on the first two days of the week, reacted about a point. The common stock closed at 21 bid, against 22 bid on the previous day, while the preferred stock, which sold at 66⅜ and at 67½ for odd lots, closed at 66 bid.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was active and strong. It sold up to 8½, and closed at 8¼ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

RUBBER GOODS common was traded in to the extent of 400 shares at 28¾. It closed practically unchanged for the day at 28¼ bid. The preferred stock was not traded in at all, and was quoted unchanged at 80½ bid.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was not traded in at all, and quotations for the issue were nominal. There was, however, some inquiry for the stock, and specialists reported that very little of either issue was in the market.

BOROUGH GAS.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Borough Gas Company, held on Tuesday, there were elected the following Directors: R. L. Austin, H. Potts, L. Wiehman of Philadelphia, and Albert Sellgman and J. Eustis of New York. A Director of the company stated yesterday that its business is increasing rapidly.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred sold to the extent of 300 shares at 28, and closed at 27¾ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point. The common stock sold at 7, and closed at 7 bid, against 6¾ bid on the previous day.

BAY STATE GAS was traded in to the extent of 7,000 shares or more at 1⅞ and 1½, closing at 1⅝ bid.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL became active yesterday, and on good demand from Boston advanced about 2 points in both the common and preferred stocks. The former closed at 30 bid and the preferred at 80 bid, these being the highest sales reported.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1½
New Amsterdam	27	28
New Amsterdam pf	48	50
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	97½
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	30	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf	80	81
American Bicycle	13	14¼
American Bicycle pf	40	43
American Bicycle bonds	..	87½
American Chicle	52	56
American Chicle pf	78	85
American Woolen	21	21½
American Woolen pf	80	81
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	7
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	47½	49
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11	11½
Distilling Company of America	..	7¼
Distilling Company of America pf	27¾	28½
Empire Steel	..	20
Empire Steel pf	60	80
Electric Boat	24	25
Electric Boat pf	35	40
Havana Commercial	19	20
Havana Commercial pf	59	61
International Pump	21	21½
International Pump pf	66	67
National Enameling & Stamp	24	26
National Enameling & Stamp pf	84	86
National Gramophone	47	48
National Salt	48½	49¼
National Salt pf	77	79
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	88
Royal Baking Powder pf	92½	93½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28¼	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	80½	81½
Sloss-Sheffield	27	29
Sloss-Sheffield pf	87	89
Standard Oil of New Jersey	520	525
United States Flour Milling pf	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	28	30
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	⅜
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	95¾	95⅞
American Air Power	39	40
Arizona Land	12⅜	12⅝
Asphalt Company of America	8¾	9
British Columbia Copper	9¼	9⅝
British Columbia Gold	61	62
California Copper	3	3½
Central Fireworks	14	16
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	110¼	111
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	30	33
Electric Vehicle pf	60	90
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	⅞	1
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	24
General Carriage	8⅛	8¼
Illinois Transportation	1¾	2¼
Lady Helen Copper	78	80
Little Third Gold Mining	13	15
*Markeen Copper	6	7¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	16	18
Mexican 5s	98	98½
New England Transportation	8	8¾
New York Transportation	..	8¾
Pande Basin	8	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
Pittsburg Coal	25	26
Pittsburg Coal pf	83	84
Pochahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis subs. 56 7-12 p. c. repaid	76	78
St. Louis Transit	25	28
Storage Power	10	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4⅞	4⅞
Tennessee Copper	13½	15
Trust Company of America	192	193
United Railways of St. Louis pf	79	83
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	..	90⅞
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	23	25
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60½	62½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	86	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	305	310
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82½	83½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	95	97
Nassau Electric 4s	..	92
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf	..	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	89
North Jersey Street Railway	..	23
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118	118½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113¼	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30½	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103½	106
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	70	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	82	86
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105½	106
Denver Gas	37	39
Denver Gas 5s	..	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	69½	70¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf	138	145
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	90	96
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	22	24
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	86	88
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	111
Hoboken Ferry	63½	65
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	33	36
Union Ferry bonds	97	99
Industrials.		
American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	99	106
Barney & Smith bonds	107	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	..	42
Cramps' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	93	95
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	120	124
Lorillard Company pf	96	97
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	130	140
Standard Coupler	39½	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	49	51
Union Typewriter	30	50
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	117	119
Miscellaneous.		
American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel.	107½	110
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	10	20

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 11-16d per ounce, and in New York at 60c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.25.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .40, 200 Alpin at 1.20, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .14½, seller 10; 50 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.60, 200 Elkton at 1.20, 300 Isabella at 1.25, 300 Leadville at .06, 100 Moulton at .30, 2,000 Pharmacist at .16, 1,000 Phoenix at .11@.13, buyer 60, and 500 Syndicate at .09.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 21.—Trading in the market to-day continued narrow. Federal Steel was bought quite actively, and there was renewed interest in Erie Telephone, which hardened 1½, to 105, later receding to 103⅝. Erie seemed to be supplied liberally whenever wanted, but was held well above par. Barring general firmness there was no feature whatever in the mining stocks. A sale of lake copper is reported in New York yesterday at 16¾ cents per pound, with the same price refused today in Boston by one of the mine offices here. Mergenthaler Linotype weakened 1½ more, to 191½; Boston and Maine was strong, gaining 1½, to 195, selling back to 194 on small odd lots; Mexican Central incomes, both first and second, held previous gains.

It was a somewhat colorless market, but brokers generally talked encouragingly and seemed to be expecting a revival of activity almost any day, especially in the copper shares.

At the local Clearing House loans between banks were made at 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at 16 2-3 and 15 cents discount. Call money is still commanding 5 per cent. on most of the business done, although this figure is shaded in a few special cases. Mercantile paper generally is also on a 5 per cent. basis, with the better grades quoted fractionally lower. Rates for long-time paper run as low as 4 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	5	Old Colony	2⅝	3½
Allouez	1	1½	Old Dom	15¾	16
Arcadian	17	17½	Osceola	66	67
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	45	45½
Ash Bed	.25	1	Pioneer	1	1¼
Atlantic	.22	24	Quincy	.132	135
Baltic	19	20	R. Island	4	4½
B. & Cr. C.	12½	.17	Santa Fé	5⅜	6
Bost. & M.	208	300	S. Ysabel	1⅝	1⅞
Butte & Bos.	1¼	83	Shoshone	32	32½
Cal. & Hecla	740	745	Tamarack	186	188
Centennial	18	18½	Utah Con	29½	30¼
Franklin	14¼	15½	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	..	1	White Knob	30	33
I. Royale	25½	..	Winona	2½	3
Mohawk	14¼	15	Wolverine	41	41¾

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	242	244	Fitchburg pf. 131	132
Boston & L.	242	..	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	111	..
Boston & Me.	194	195	N. Y. & N. pf.	115	..
Boston & P.	300	..	West End	93	94
Boston Ele.	116	117			
Cent. Mass.	12½	..			
C. Mass pf.	60	..			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	315	317	Mex. Tele	2⅜	3
C. stk. Yds.	134	136	U. S. Oil	17⅝	18¼
Dom. Coal	43	43½	West. Elec.	42¼	43
D. Coal pf.	114⅞	115	W. Elec. pf.	62	..

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$159,575,837
Gold	98,396,577
Silver	7,950,599
United States notes	11,161,223
Treasury notes of 1890	332,161
National bank notes	3,714,017
Total receipts this day	1,909,679
Total receipts this month	33,758,640
Total receipts this year	412,195,585
Total expenditures this day	1,296,000
Total expenditures this month	24,785,000
Total expenditures this year	365,458,611
Deposits in National banks	111,828,331
National bank notes received for redemption	219,654
Government receipts:	
From customs	1,071,217
Internal revenue	741,670
Miscellaneous	98,792

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, March 21, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	116	100	Adams Express	116	116	116	116	.....
16½	17	317	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
65	65¼	1,167	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	65	65¼	63	65	+ ⅛
33½	34	110	American Cotton Oil	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅛
47	47½	1,900	American Ice Co.	48	48	47¼	47⅜	— ⅛
74	76	115	Am. Ice Co. pf.	76	76	76	76	+1¼
13½	13⅝	1,135	American Linseed Co.	13½	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
57	57⅛	1,642	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	57¼	57¾	56½	57¼	— ⅛
5	5¼	150	American Malting Co.	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
24⅝	24¾	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	24¾	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
40½	41	1,535	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	40⅝	40⅝	40¼	40½	— ⅛
91½	91⅝	545	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91⅜	91⅝	91½	91½	.....
2¼	3½	25	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
35	35½	1,630	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	34½	35¼	34½	35¼	— ⅛
80½	82	620	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	81	81	80	80½	—1½
55½	56	8,335	American Steel & Wire	55¼	56¼	54⅞	56⅛	+ ⅛
90	90¼	330	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90½	90¼	90¼	90¼	.....
106⅞	107	42,825	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	106⅝	107¼	105½	106⅞	+ ⅜
109	112	20	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	110	110	110	110	.....
85	91	175	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91	91	91	91	.....
33⅝	33⅞	1,460	American Tin Plate	33½	33¾	33½	33⅝	.....
108	108¼	16,140	American Tobacco	108	108¾	107¼	108	.....
135	140	20	American Tobacco pf.	137	137	137	137	.....
46½	46¾	350	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	46¼	46¾	46	46¼	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	15,750	At., T. & S. F.	23⅞	24⅜	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅛
69½	69¾	14,350	At., T. & S. F. pf.	69¼	69¾	68⅝	69⅝	+ ⅛
73½	73¾	48,375	Baltimore & Ohio.	70	74½	69¾	73½	+3⅝
78	78½	16,695	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	77⅞	78½	77¼	78⅜	+ ⅜
71	71½	76,550	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72	73½	71	71½	— ¼
147	149½	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	149⅝	149⅝	149⅝	149⅝	+ ½
9	9⅜	500	Brunswick City	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
66	70	350	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	65	66	65	66	+1½
102	103	700	Buff., R. & P. pf.	103	103	102	102	+1½
49½	49⅝	820	Canada Southern	49	49¼	49	49⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	28⅞	1,630	Chesapeake & Ohio	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
127½	127⅞	6,070	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	127⅝	127⅞	126⅜	127⅛	+ ⅜
96	97	110	Chicago & East. Ill.	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅞	—1⅛
120	121	25	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	121	121	121	121	.....
13½	13⅝	650	Chicago Great West.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	.....
38½	39¼	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	39	39	39	89	.....
86½	87¼	10	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	.....
23½	23⅝	1,628	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	23	23⅝	23	23⅜	+1
53⅝	54	650	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	53⅞	54	53⅝	54	+ ⅜
93⅞	94	2,210	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	124½	124¾	124¼	124¾	+ ½
17¼	17⅜	6,045	Texas Pacific	17	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅛
106	106¾	200	Third Avenue	102	112	101¾	106	+4¾
64½	65	200	Twin City R.	64½	64¾	64½	64½	+ ½
21	22½	100	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	22	22	22	22	+1
73	75	300	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	73⅜	73⅜	73	73	+ ⅜
53½	53⅝	67,995	Union Pacific	51¾	53⅜	51¾	53½	+2⅝
75⅝	75⅞	6,890	Union Pacific pf.	75⅝	75⅞	75¼	75⅜	+ ⅛
13	13¼	5,345	United States Leather.	13¼	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
73	73½	510	U. S. Leather pf.	73	73¼	73	73¼	+ ⅛
30	31	200	United States Rubber.	30½	31	30½	31	+ ⅛
94	96	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	95	95	95	95	+2
6¾	7	100	Wabash	7	7	7	7	+ ¼
20⅜	21	1,000	Wabash pf.	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
83⅞	84	1,753	Western Union Tel.	84	84¼	84	84	+ ¼
10⅞	10⅞	1,100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	10⅜	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
55½	55⅝	1,150	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	54½	56	54½	55½	+3½
30½	30⅝	6,283	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	30¼	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+ ¾
17¼	17½	800	Wisconsin Central	17	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ¼
49½	50	350	Wisconsin Central pf.	49½	49¼	49½	49½	— ⅝
Sales		758,980						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. i.	104½	104⅝
2s, r., 1891	101	..
3s, r., 1918	110	111
3s, c., 1918	110	111
3s, 1918, sm.	110	111
4s, r., 1907	116½	116½
4s, c., 1907	116½	117½
4s, r., 1925	134	135½
4s, c., 1925	134	135½
5s, r., 1904	114½	115½
5s, c., 1904	114½	115½
D. C. 3-65s	119	..
Alb. & Sus	165	..
Am. Coal	145	160
A. C. O. pf.	93½	..
Am. Tel.	25	31
Am. Exp.	147	150
A. T. P. pf.	82	88
Ann Arbor	16½	17
Ann A. pf.	44	46
B. A. L. pf.	106	..
B. C. R. & N.	124	..
Can. Pacific	95	95½
Cap. Tract.	101	..
Chi. C. T.	..	37
C. G. W. pf.	..	..
C. & O.	76¼	76½
C. St. P., M. & O.	107	115
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	160	175
C. C. & St. L.	18	20
C., L. & W. pf.	56	59½
Cleve. & P.	185	..
C. C. & I. D.	1½	2
C. C. & I. D. pf.	..	..
Col. Mid.	11½	12
Com. Cable.	160	..
Consol. Coal.	45	..
Del. & Hud.	115½	116¾
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	95	..
D., S. S. & A.	5½	6¼
D., S. S. & A. pf.	16	16½
Eighth Av.	375	400
Ev. & T. H. pf.	93	94
Gluc. S. pf.	98	99
Homestake	70	75
Ill. C., l. l.	102	..
Int. P. Co.	19	19½
Int. Silver	6	7
Iowa C. pf.	51	51½
Joliet &

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Interest of East and West in Inter-State Commerce Amendment.

Statements made by two representatives of Eastern and Western railroads, respectively, throw some light on the attitude which the railroads have assumed toward the amendments to the Inter-State Commerce law introduced by Senator Culom, and by which it is intended to increase the power of the Commission under that law.

In regard to the attitude of Eastern lines, Senator Depew said yesterday that the railroads in this section had not paid much attention to legislation at Washington in recent years, and that it did not make much difference to Eastern roads what amendments would be made to the Inter-State Commerce law. "Changes in the law," said the Senator, "would not affect us much, and we could earn a living under almost any law that could be made. But I understand that considerable opposition has developed among Western lines."

In view of Senator Depew's close association with the vast Vanderbilt system, and taking into account the recent unwillingness of President Callaway to discuss this matter, Senator Depew's statement is taken to mean that the Vanderbilt interests are rather in favor of the proposed changes. In fact, it is generally believed that Senator Depew may be counted upon as one of the champions of the proposed changes.

Directly opposed to these views is the attitude of some of the Western lines. Vice President Clough of the Great Northern is quoted as saying that his line did not approve of the amendments on the ground that a uniform classification could not well be maintained on account of the different demands of different sections of the country.

Shippers, too, are not of one opinion as regards the proposed changes. The National Board of Trade, at a recent meeting, adopted and recommended an amendment, which, it is now claimed, is not what it seems to be, and some of the members of the Board declared that the national body has been trapped into indorsing an amendment which will probably permit pooling among the railroads.

ACTION ON FITCHBURG LEASE.

Effort to be Made to Secure Better Terms from Boston and Maine.

BOSTON, March 21.—For three hours today the stockholders of the Fitchburg Railroad discussed the question of the proposed lease to the Boston and Maine Railroad, at a special meeting, and finally began the long process of taking a stock vote on a motion by Col. W. D. Sohier that a committee of seven, three to be appointed by the Protective Committee of the Fitchburg, three by the Directors of that road, and one by a majority of the other six members, be delegated to see if some better terms than those offered in the proposed lease cannot be obtained from the Boston and Maine Road.

At 2 o'clock a stock vote was taken on this motion, the polls closed at 3 o'clock, but the method of taking the stock vote is so cumbersome that the result cannot be announced until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, until which hour adjournment was taken at to-day's meeting. It was the majority opinion that this motion would be defeated. It was admitted that the Protective Committee, which is in favor of the lease, has sufficient proxies to enable it to dictate the policy of the stockholders, and it seems to be confident that it can control these proxies for as long as it may be necessary to do so. The opponents of the lease presented a strength with which they were not generally credited, but which, it was claimed, could not defeat the lease of the road, although some expect to get some better terms from the Boston and Maine Road.

At a meeting of the Fitchburg Directors held to-day it was voted unanimously that, if the road had earned it at the time, a dividend of 3 per cent. on the stock should be declared on July 1, 1900.

RUMORS OF CHICAGO DEAL.

Transfer Railroad May Be Acquired by Big Roads.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The Tribune to-morrow will say: A decided advance in the stock of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company to-day gave rise to a rumor that this road was to be acquired by the syndicates controlling the Chicago and Alton and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. While most railroad men look on it as a Wall Street rumor, there is a probability that such a scheme is contemplated.

The Terminal owns the Grand Central passenger station and ninety-one miles of road. Its principal tenants are the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Great Western. The loss of the Wisconsin Central as a tenant recently has cut down the company's revenue, and this, with the trouble regarding the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern lease with the Alton, may have induced the present owners of the Terminal to open negotiations for the deal, by which the Alton would be able to get rid of the Peoria and Northern lease, which entails an annual expense of $100,000.

It is probable also that the Alton contemplates moving to the Grand Central Station. It probably would have made the change before but for the fact that it holds a fourth interest in the Union Station and has valuable terminals there. The Pennsylvania is said to be anxious to secure the Alton's interest in the Union Station, and the Burlington would like to get the freight terminals.

Mobile and Ohio's Acquisition.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad, it is announced, has acquired a majority interest in the stock of the St. Louis and Cairo Railroad, a line which it has heretofore operated under a lease. It is said that the terms of the lease did not permit a profitable management of the road, and the property has been acquired for the purpose of doing away with the lease and of making a number of improvements. The St. Louis and Cairo runs from Cairo to East St. Louis, Ill., a distance of 151 miles, with a branch of nine miles. As the bonds of the road are guaranteed by the Mobile and Ohio, this agreement will not increase the latter's obligations.

Two Twelve-Inch Guns for Fort Totten.

Two twelve-inch guns have been received at Fort Totten, Willets Point. They will be mounted at once on disappearing carriages, adding materially to the equipment of heavy ordnance at the fortification.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings at Private Contract—Blenheim Apartment House Sold—Sales-room Business.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Joseph A. Farley to F. F. Lockwood for $55,000 the five-story American basement dwelling 317 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 23 by 100; also, for J. Frederic Kernochan and others the two-story private stable 171 West Eighty-ninth Street.

The seven-story Blenheim apartment house 2,491 Broadway, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets, has been sold by Mrs. Theresa Reinhardt to George Cantrell of Ridgewood, N. J., for about $140,000. The Blenheim was completed last May, and occupies a plot 45.4 by 100. W. H. Houghton of E. H. Watson & Co. and J. Owen Huchberger were the brokers in the deal.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Mrs. Emily N. Vanderpoel the four-story brick dwelling 114 East Sixteenth Street, 31.6 by 103.3.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for John E. and Frederick E. Mason of San Francisco to Weil & Mayer the old buildings at the northeast corner of Broome and Mulberry Streets, on a plot 22.5 by 80.10 and irregular.

William A. Totten has bought, through Charles E. Duross, 239 to 243 West Eighteenth Street, and will erect a stable thereon at a cost of $45,000.

It is reported that Thomas P. Sinnott has bought the plot 50 by 100 on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 49.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

The three six-story flats 975 to 979 Eighth Avenue, on a plot 75 by 100, have been sold through H. R. Drew & Co.

The store, basement, and first loft in the Euclid Building, 564 Fifth Avenue, have been leased for a term of years to Redfern & Co., through McVickar & Co. and Frederick Southack & Co.

Thomas Farley has sold through William S. Hughes to Edward R. Watson, 974 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, two-story frame cottage on lot 22 by 100, for $2,750.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

2,350 Third Avenue, east side, 39.7 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 56 by 105.7 by 59 by 89.5, two-story frame building and vacant; public auction sale, to Jacob S. Haft.....$13,100

Westchester Avenue, northwest side, 242 feet northeast of Prospect Avenue, 10.11 by 92 by 212 by 84.10, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, Mary A. Newell 6,200

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Clinton Avenue, now Clifford Street, southwest corner of First Avenue, now Vario Avenue, 156.6 by 201.1 by 79.5 by 149.4, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Robert Caterson.. 5,000

By William Kennelly.

Webster Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 48.5 by 110.6 by 49.7 by 97.5, vacant; foreclosure sale, to L. L. Levy..... 8,300

By McVickar & Co.

123 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 15.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Robert C. Embree, as trustee..... 10,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Avenue D, southwest corner of Fourteenth Street, 22.9 by 88, two-story brick building, with adjoining, together with Avenue D, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 23 by 88, vacant; trustee's sale, to Henry R. Barbey..... 10,200

20 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 17.6 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Louis L. Brown as trustee..... 10,600

405 East Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 125.10, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to John Livingston..... 19,600

159 Eleventh Avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-second Street, 24.8 by 75, leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Peter Doelger 14,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, James Kearney, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 000 feet west of Home Avenue, runs south 100 by west 75 by south 100 to the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, by west 125 by north 100 by east 100 by north 100 to the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, by east 100, vacant; One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 900 feet west of Home Avenue, running through to One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 50 by 200, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,307.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, Railroad Avenue West, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, triangular plot, 155 by 96.5 by 129, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,491.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 149 and 151 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and 2,051 and 2,053 Lexington Avenue, being the northeast corner of those streets, 40 feet on the street by 100.11 on the avenue, five-story stone-front flat on the corner, and a four-story flat on the adjoining lot. Due on judgment, $12,813; subject to other mortgages for $45,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, 317 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,693.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 74 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 137.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 18.9 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,700.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James Kearney, referee, 1,124 Third Avenue, west side, 40.5 feet south of Sixty-sixth Street, 20 by 65, leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $6,033.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Ira L. Bamberger, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 100 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $6634; subject to other mortgages for $40,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, Westchester Avenue, northwest side, 221.10 feet northeast of Prospect Avenue, 20.3 by 84.10 by 21.6 by 77.8, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $6,033.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John Yard, referee, 321 East Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 343.11 feet west of First Avenue, 28 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front double apartment house.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, 229 East Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 208 feet west of Second Avenue, 27 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $17,117.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, C. Donohue, referee, One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, south side, 75 feet east of Park Avenue, 75 by 90, three four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $18,474.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Park Avenue, east side, 327 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a one-story frame storage house, 32 by 27; H. W. Bell of 36 Edgecombe Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $100.

Twenty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue, for a one-story brick and stone stable and office, 63 by 25; T. J. Reilly and Stephen McArdle, owners; T. M. Madden of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Fifty-third Street, north side, 369 feet east of First Avenue, extends to Fifty-fourth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 20 by 191.7; Consumers' Brewing Company, owner; G. Knoche, architect; cost, $1,250.

Nos. 218 and 220 West Twenty-first Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 46.10 by 91.5; W. A. Schley of 114 East Tenth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost $75,000.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, for a one-story brick shop, 9.2 by 10; Joseph Roberts of 1167 East Eighty-second Street, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

No. 313 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Miss Anna Sands, owner; Isaac C. Lawrence, architect; cost, $200.

No. 351 West Eighteenth Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $500.

No. 314 West Seventeenth Street; to a four-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,721 Bathgate Avenue; to a two-story frame dwelling; Arnold Pfenning, premises, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architect; cost, $600.

No. 142 West Fifty-eighth Street; to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Mrs. Haskell A. Searle, premises, owner; H. E. Pelton, architect; cost, $500.

No. 116 West Thirty-third Street; to a three-story brick and frame dwelling and store; Martha Hughes of Mount Vernon, owner; J. McGuirk, architect; cost, $150.

No. 73 Warren Street; to a six-story brick and stone office building; Ratcliffe Hicks, owner; American Luxfer Prism Company, builders; cost, $300.

No. 111 West Thirty-first Street; to a three-story and basement brick clubhouse; Ellen Murray of 247 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; G. M. Walgrove, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 1,304 Madison Avenue; to a three-story brick dwelling; Charles Klingenstein, premises, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 13 Stanton Street; to a six-story brick tenement and store; Augusta and Gertrude Lahr, owners; J. Bockeil & Son, architects; cost, $500.

No. 156 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, to a five-story brick and stone flat; James McIntosh, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $150.

No. 11 East Twentieth Street, to a three-story brick store; Withaus estate, owner; James Waddell, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 309 and 311 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, two five-story brick tenements; Conrad Schlosser of 2 East Ninety-third Street, owner; C. Stegmayer, architect; cost, $300.

First Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-second Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Peter Doelger, owner; C. Stegmayer, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 924 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; Emily Smith, owner; Jobst Hoffmann, architect; cost, $600.

No. 318 East Fifteenth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Denis Hayes of 531 East Eleventh Street, owner; Arthur V. O'Connor, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 207 East Forty-third Street, to a four-story brick flat; Mrs. McDonald of 207 East Forty-third Street, owner; Edward Jones of 2 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, architect; cost, $740.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 21.

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, at n s of 164th St, new line, 107x117.11x99.7x156.10; Frank R. Houghton to J. Hull Browning....Omitted

BRONX TERRACE, n e corner 5th St, 250.6x105, Wakefield; Frank Ledgar to George J. Palmer 1

FRANKLIN AV, 1,210, 28x106; James T. Barry to Clara Schmidt..... 1

FRANKLIN AV, 1,212, 28x106; James T. Barry to Frederick Menzenhauer..... 1

FULTON ST, s e s, Lot 109, map of Washingtonville, 33x151.5; Sarah M. Cahoon to Wallace T. Chapin..... 1

HOUSTON ST, n w corner of Hancock St, 35.6x100; Louis Lauretz and another to Samuel Bachner..... 1

HOUSTON ST, n w corner of Hancock St, 35.11x100; Samuel Bachner to Morris Fine and another..... 1

LEGGETT AV, n w corner of Hewitt Place, 25x100; Joseph Gallo to Charles Fyfe..... 1

WALNUT ST, e s, 175 ft n of Cornell Av, 25x100; Martha A. Shirmer and others to John George..... 450

WEST END AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 86th St, 19x80; Mary R. Eager to Florence H. Eager 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 77th St, 24.2x55; John B. Sabine to Teachers' Building and Loan Association..... 1

WILLETT ST, 81, 25x100; Norfolk St, n w s, Lot 163, 25x100; Rachel Tugendhaft to Jennie Jacobs..... 2,500

1ST AV, s e corner of 74th St, 49.6x113; Pincus Rosenfeld and another to Leon Sobel and another 1

1ST AV, s e corner of 74th St, 49.6x113; John W. Love to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 30,000

2D AV, 1,875, 1,877, w s, 50x75; David B. Ogden, referee, to Elias Gussaroff and others 23,200

5TH ST, s s, e ½ of Lot 166, map of village of Wakefield; John Bienlewicz and wife to Franz and Katharina Malozeski 1,700

27TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Rose Appel to Henry Kellus..... 1

28TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x86.9; John D. Quackenbos to Laura A. Quackenbos 10,000

31ST ST, 108 West, 20.10x94.8x21.8x90.6; Stephen J. Reardon to Ellen Murray... 18,750

221D ST, n s, 70 ft e of Lexington Av, 19.6x49.5; Emma L. Keaney, individually and as executrix, to Patrick J. Byrnes 8,550

52D ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x92.6x—x96.1; Rose Appel to Samuel Levy 1

52D ST, 345 East, 20x100.5; Sigmund Arnstein and another to Max Arnstein. 1

54TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Conrad Witt to Caroline Witt 1

56TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 100x100.5; Crowley Wentworth, referee, to Salmon Marx..... 5,000

62D ST, s s, 160 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Rachel Weiss to Joseph Joel and wife 1

69TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 40x100.2; Jennie Walsh, executrix, &c., to Frances D. Quinn and others, confirmation deed 1

79TH ST, s s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Denis Mahoney to Charles Seligmann 1

107TH ST, s s, 17 ft w of 4th Av, 16x100.11; Herman Singer to Minnie Weinstein 1

116TH ST, 313 West, 25x76.11x26.1x84.8; Therese Sommer to William S. Gordon... Exch.

117TH ST, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; William S. Gordon to Samuel Hoffman ..... Exchange

125TH ST, 516 and 518 West, 54x100.11; Sophia and Arthur Gorsch to Henry Herrmann 1

136TH ST, 127 West, 15.6x99.11; John Bottomley to Jennie P. Stuart..... 1

136TH ST, n s, 478 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6x99.11; Solomon Kohn, referee, to Robert C. Embree, trustee..... 10,000

Recorded Leases.

BECK, Isaac, to Jacob Klein; Goerck St, 100, 3 years $480

DIVES, Agnes, to Philip Malloy; Old Broadway, 73, 3 years..... 540

EASTMANS COMPANY OF NEW York to Frank Pechi and another; 3d Av, 1,015, 5 1-12 years..... 1,800

FUNK, August, to Frank J. Meyers; Lexington Av, 1,822, n w corner of 113th St, 5 1-12 years..... 1,080

HERMAN & ADLER to Adam Trabold; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 122d St, 50x125x irregular, 3 years..... 1,650

KARPAS, Ray, to Philip J. Landon; Bedford St, s e corner of Commerce St, 5 1-12 years 1,000

KAPLAN, Joseph, to Minie Horwitz; Clinton St, 99, 3 1-6 years..... 504

LEVENSON, Sarah, to Victor Preisler and another; Lexington Av, n w corner of 72d St, Premier Baths, 5 years..... 2,500

MORITZ, Herman H., to Dennis Martin; 9th Av, 815, s w corner of 54th St, 3 years 1,650

REHMER, Simon, to Michael Scholl; 1st Av, 119, 3 years..... 720

RUST, Meta E., to John Cahill; 10th Av, 309, s w corner of 28th St, 5 years..... 2,400

SHEEHY, Edward, Jr., as administrator, to Simon Ottenberg and another; 2d Av, 1,615 and 1,617, s w corner of 94th St, 5 years..... 3,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNSTEIN, Max, to Bowery Savings Bank; 345 East 52d St, 5 years..... $6,500

BACHNER, Samuel, to Samuel Fine; Houston St, n w corner of Hancock St, installments 8,000

BACHNER, Samuel, to Catherine T. Smith; Houston St, n w corner of Hancock St, 3 years..... 50,000

BARTHEN, Frederick C., to W. Edwin Thorp and another, executors, &c.; Charlotte Place, w s, 74.11 ft n of Jennings St, 3 years 4,200

BLAKE, Annie T. and Robert J., to the rector, &c., of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy; 28th St, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years..... 55,000

BYRNES, Patrick J., to Emma L. Reaney; 32d St, n s, 76 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years 5,000

CLARK, Mary B., to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 165th St, n s, 376 ft e of Boston Av, installments 10,000

FLYNN, Charles, to the Garret Williams Company; Madison Av, e s, 84.3 ft s of 104th St, demand 4,000

HAMILTON, John L., to Elizabeth H. Ashley; 27th St, s s, 323.6 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years..... 9,000

HART, Frieda, to Martin Berg; 125th St, s s, 335 ft w of Amsterdam Av; also 125th St, s s, 362 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 11,000

HAWKINS, Henry C., to Oscar Kunath; 81st St, s s, 137.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 1,000

HAWKINS, Henry C., to Bowery Savings Bank; 81st St, s s, 137.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 32,000

HOULAHAN, John J., to Martin Berg; 2d Av, s w corner of 63d St, demand.. 11,000

ISAAC, Charles, and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank; 531 9th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

NOEL, Jr., and wife to Scoville McL. Buckingham; 62d St, s s, 160 ft e of Lexington Av, 3½ years..... 9,000

KLOPPENBURG, Frank M., Jr., to Beadleston & Woerz; 79 Dey St, saloon lease, demand 1,000

MALLOY, Philip, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 73 Old Broadway, saloon lease, demand 675

MARTIN, Denis, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 815 9th Av, saloon lease, demand 2,500

McDONALD, Clara J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broadway, e s, at centre line of block between 104th and 105th St, 3 years..... 20,000

MICHAELIS, Henry, to Julia S. Bryant; Lexington Av, s e corner of 53d St, 2 years 5,000

MICHAELIS, Henry, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; Madison Av, s e corner of 115th St, 5 years..... 20,000

MURRAY, John L., to Jacob Ruppert; Columbus Av, 900 and 902, saloon lease, demand 12,000

MURRAY, Ellen, to Stephen J. Reardon; 108 West 31st St, 5 years..... 16,000

MURRAY, Ellen, to Charles Kenholtz; 31st St, n s, 220.10 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years.. 3,000

NATHAN, Marcus, to Charles Strauss; 124 West 78th St, 5 years 4,000

NATHAN, Marcus, to Pauline Strauss; 124 West 78th St, 5 years..... 4,000

NICHOLS, Adelbert S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 123th St, n s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 40,000

SOBEL, Leon, and Louis Kean to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1st Av, s e corner of 74th St, 1 year..... 25,000

STACHL, George, to Bessie M. Stacey; Coenties Slip, n s, 87.8 ft e of Front St; Coenties Slip, s e corner of Front St, ½ part, 5 years..... 2,500

STOLZ, George, to Martin D. Fink; Virginia St, e s, 384.8 ft s of Sanford St; also title to any strips or gores adjoining, 3 years 5,000

TRABOLD, Adam, to Bernheimer & Schmid; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 122d St, saloon lease, demand..... 2,500

WITT, Gustav C. F., and wife to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 403 West 27th St, 1 year 6,000

WRAY, John H., to Julia Wray; 331 Washington St, 208 8th Av, and 133d St, s s, 400 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 7,080

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Elizabeth T., to Park Mortgage Company..... $5,960

CUMMINGS, Richard, to John J. Collins. Nom.

HEROLD, George, to Henry Feulner..... 1,000

KEANE, Michael J., to David Banks..... 1,000

LYALL, Isabella, to Helen K. Sumner.. 11,000

ROSENSHINE, George, Aaron, and Max, to Elizabeth Rosenbaum and others, executors, &c..... 30,000

SCHNEIDT, Henry, to Emma Cox..... 3,000

SKAE, Alice, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 15,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Nannie S. Vanderpoel. 26,500

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Charlotte Stickler... 26,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Atlantic Trust Company..... 18,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Atlantic Trust Company..... 16,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Atlantic Trust Company..... 22,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Charles A. Tatum, as trustee.. 5,000

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY to John Hardy 8,000

WEINSTEIN, Julius and Max, to Hyman Adelstein and another.....Omitted

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 478, 479, 480, and 481; George F. Moore against W. W. Graham Company and A. W. Greenalch, owners; Thomas P. Sinnott, contractor. $200

7TH AV, n w corner of 120th St, 100x125; Thomas F. McLaughlin against William G. Webber, owner and contractor..... 344

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 154th St, 99x151; Earl Mansfield against William H. Lake, owner and contractor.... 52

48TH ST, 429 to 441 East; Warren City Boiler Works against American Malting Company, owner; Steel Storage and Elevator Construction Company, contractor. 342

22D ST, 11 East; George H. Thomson & Co. against William H. Stearns, owner and contractor..... 11,755

22D ST, 24 East; George H. Thomson & Co. against William H. Stearns, owner and contractor 7,770

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAP. 78, LAWS OF 1897.

RIVINGTON ST, 330; August Knatz, with Samuel Klein, 3 payments..... $5,000

Lis Pendens.

MADISON ST, 291, rear; Department of Buildings against Selig Falk and another, (violation of building laws, &c.;) attorney, S. Osterbourg.

ZULETT AV, s, 240 ft e of Mapes Av, —x—; Department of Buildings against Julius E. and Rosa Steiber, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

167TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av 50x122x50.2x117.4; 161 West 75th St; 52d St, n s, 375 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5, and 52d St, n s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Hamilton Bank of New York City against Frederick Aldhous and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mooney & Shipman.

24TH ST, 231 East; Department of Buildings against Jacob Kassewitz, (violations of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

51ST ST, 226 East; Francis M. Hoag, trustee, &c., against Louisa Bohn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Turner, McClure & Rolston.

101ST ST, 68 East; George L. Green against Simon Frensky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder.

118TH ST, n w corner of Lenox Av, 97x100.11; Hamilton Bank of New York City against Frederick Aldhous and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mooney & Shipman.

133D ST, n s, 451.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Emeline Barker and others against Mary E. N. Hogart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, G. H. & F. L. Crawford.

190TH ST, n w corner of 11th Av, 300 ft to Wadsworth Av x25x irregular to 11th Av x 85.11 to beginning; Edward Joyce against Marcus Nathan and others, (specific performance;) attorneys, Deyo, Duer & B.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Supreme Court of the United States.

221—A. H. Bishop, &c., appellant, vs. the Excelsior Needle Company et al., appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

206—August J. Henkel, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Cincinnati, et al.—Argument continued by Wade H. Ellis and Ellis G. Kinkead for the defendants in error and concluded by L. Benton Tussing for the plaintiff in error.

207—The Union Refrigerator Transit Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Stephen H. Lynch, Treasurer, &c.—Argued by Percy Werner for the plaintiff in error and by J. L. Rawlins for the defendant in error.

208—The Shosone Mining Company, appellant, vs. Royal J. Rutter et al.—Argued by W. B. Heyburn for the appellant and by Curtis H. Linley for the appellees.

210—The Great Southern Fireproof Hotel Company, petitioner, vs. Benjamin F. Jones et al.—Argument commenced by John E. Satter for the petitioner.

Call for Thursday: 210, 209, 211, (and 212, 213, 214, and 215,) 216, 217, 218, 219, 222, 224, and 226.

Calendar for Thursday, March 22.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

75—Blom vs. SS. Menominee.
21—N. Y., C. & H. R. R. vs. Ferryboat Chicago.
73—Welch vs. Tugs Thos. Flannery et al.
19—Tucker vs. Gallagher.
57—Hill Brothers vs. SS. Narauja.
56—Hansen vs. SS. Geo. Farwell.
79—Bowring vs. SS. Ely.
28—Milliken vs. Scows Boaz and Arizona.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 331, 237, 401, 402, 362, 426, 222, 428.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Beekman, P. J.; Giegerich and O'Gorman, J. J.

Wichelman vs. Western Union Telegraph Company.—There is no sufficient ground for sanctioning an appeal in this case to the Appellate Division. The statute is very clear, and in our opinion there is no room for doubt as to the correct use of its construction by the learned Justice who denied the appeal. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Jaeger vs. Koenig; McDonald vs. Wesendonck.—Motions denied, with $10 costs.

Jaeger vs. Koenig.—Order settled and filed.

Bobrick vs. Clark; Smith vs. Jacobs.—Judgments affirmed, with costs, on default.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Eckstein vs. Eckstein.
2—Shirley vs. Healey.
3—Somerville vs. Askey
4—Rothschild vs. Schwab.
5—Crashley vs. Press Pub. Co.
6—Bromberg vs. Bromberg.
7—Clarke vs. Ferris.
8—Braun vs. Cohn.
9—In re N. Y. Bridge Co.
10—Gerson vs. Gerson.
11—O'Brien vs. Dargon.
12—Munson vs. Munson.
13—Dieschbourg vs. Krassa.
14—In re Merklen Mfg. Co.
15—Lunlewski vs. Lunlewski.
16—In re Creagh.
17—In re Persch.
18—Haffey vs. Lynch.
19—Mathey vs. Bruck.
20—Bacon vs. Grossmann.
21—Israel vs. Israel.
22—People, &c., vs. Giallorenzo.
23—Same vs. Farber.
24—Hough vs. Arthur.
25—Munson vs. Munson.
26—Vaughan vs. Hutkoff.
27—In re Einstein.
28—Brewster vs. Carnish
29—Finnegan vs. Finnegan.
30—Dennis vs. Leinsher Paper Co.
31—Israel vs. Israel.
32—Morrill vs. Fransiolit.
33—Van Dyke vs. Porter
34—In re 15th and 16th Sts.
35—Voight vs. U. S. Casualty Co.
36—Stern vs. Rosenbaum
37—Billings vs. Friedel.
38—Ryan vs. Folsom.
39—Taylor vs. Taylor.
40—Addison vs. Enoch.
41—Wilcox vs. Stacey.
42—In re Forgay.
43—Cronin vs. Elberon Hotel Co.
44—Hart vs. Phillips.
45—In re Hahn.
46—In re Lorenzo vs. Di Lorenzo.
47—Bartlett vs. Kelly.
48—Jones vs. Reilly.
49—In re Van Vleck.
50—Sender vs. Kaufman.
51—Brady vs. Jacobs.
52—Wood vs. Elberson.
53—In re Swinnerton.
54—Embury vs. Ellison.
55—Gilmour vs. Graham
56—Abbett vs. Darcey.
57—Wharton vs. Jordan.
58—Valentine vs. Kyritz.
59—Krauss vs. Mendlowitz.
60—Behrens vs. Barmon.
61—Reed vs. Benjamin.
62—City of New York vs. Falk.
63—Clement vs. Corey.
64—Gardner vs. Devin.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate. At 10:30 A. M. Henrietta W. Weed, Hester A. Cowing, Lucia C. Eberlin. Jacob Furth, Bryan Kilduff. At 11 A. M. Thomas Fenton.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1551—Bridget Farrell. 1554—Thomas P. Nugent.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases on.

3992—Shapiro vs. Roderman.
522—Friedman vs. Fargo.
2560½—Sholl vs. Malnet.
2602—Hendrick vs. Moore.
628—Grogan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4088½—Willson vs. Jewelers & Tradesmen's Co.
3682—Diener vs. Dry D., &c., R. R.
4106—Powells vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn.
396—Rosenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2083—Bendix vs. Friend.
1304—N. Y. Elec. Equip. Co. vs. Brennan.
2280—Raffloer vs. Cohn.
2983—Toal vs. Soher.
2021—Mendelson vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4227—Buxbaum vs. Met. St. Ry.
1250—Safewitz vs. Fox.
1636—Rosenthal vs. Jacobson.
2490—Greenberg vs. Riordan.
2558—Foot vs. Siedman.
2566—Cronin vs. Naughton.
2567—O'Reilly vs. Met. St. Ry.
4315½—Marrus vs. New Haven Steamboat Co.
2667—Lederer vs. Sherry.
2668—Boiajian vs. Rombenbaum.
2669—Gainaro vs. Salmalda.
2670—Ruge vs. Barton.
2671—Sniderland vs. Hildreth.
2672—Pons vs. Wagner.
2673—Leondale Black Dye & Paint Works vs. Nachtigall.
2674—Hon Sing vs. Fein.
2675—Same vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2474—Pick vs. Shuldiner.
2291—Schroff vs. Yost.
2383—Bacon vs. Mendelson.
2461—Scozzafaro vs. Bra

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANDERSON, FREDERICK L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK L. ANDERSON, late of Tucson, County of Pima, State of Arizona, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1900. MAURITZ A. WESTERGREN, Administrator. NICOLL, ANABLE & LINDSAY, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City.
mh22-1aw6mTh

BROWNING, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Thirza Strong, Clara Furzman, Frederick Browning, Sarah Graddon, and Rhoda Snell, as executrix of the last will and testament of Sylvanus Browning, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN BROWNING, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of April, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Hermon Browning and Mary A. Mosher, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Wit-
[L. S.] ness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
mh8-1aw6wTh. Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BRUSSEL, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES BRUSSEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Murray Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. JOSEPH BRUSSEL, HUGO CAHN, Executors. WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executors, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o25-1aw6mTh

DEMPSEY, THOMAS CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHARLES DEMPSEY, late of the State of Georgia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Richards & Heald, Esqs., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of March, 1900.

LILLIAN L. DEMPSEY, Executrix.
RICHARDS & HEALD, Attorneys for the Executrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh15-1aw6mTh

FISCHER, CHARLES P.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Francis Skiddy von Stade, Mary L. Benson, Emma Lampe, Herman Fischer, Marie Louise Fischer Dussag, Victor P. Fischer, Clemens Fischer, Pauline Neubourg, Charlotte N. Schmidt, Charlotte Lampe, Hans Byl, Clara Reiche, Carl Reiche, Frederick H. von Stade, as general guardian of the person and estate of Francis Skiddy von Stade, Margaret S. Fischer, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES P. FISCHER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Margaret S. Fischer, Ira D. Warren, and Frederick H. von Stade, as executrix and executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Wit-
[L. S.] ness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 19th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
BOOTHBY & WARREN, Esqs., Attys. for Exrs., 31 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh1-1aw6wTh&s12

McCORMACK, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE McCORMACK, otherwise known as Lawrence McCormick, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Rooms 1,700 and 1,701, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1900. DAVID J. ROCHE, ALBRECHT J. BODE, Executors. fl-1aw8mTh

PUTNAM, STEPHEN.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Elizabeth A. Putnam, Douglas Putnam, Ida Putnam Coster, Elizabeth Putnam; Elizabeth A. Putnam, and Douglas Putnam, administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of William Rufus Putnam, deceased, a reputed son of the said Stephen Putnam, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, and whose real name is unknown, but is believed to be William M. Putnam, or James Henry Putnam, if alive, and if dead his heirs at law and next of kin, if any, whose names and places of residence cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained; Theodore Gillespie, Matthew Gillespie, Mary Gillespie McIntosh, Catharine Gillespie McCoubrie, Fanny Gillespie Bramer, James Gillespie, Ellen Maria Hook, Susan Gillespie, Janet Gillespie, Harriet Gillespie, and Edward Gillespie; the places of residence of said Susan, Janet, Harriet, and Edward Gillespie, who are children of Charles Gillespie, deceased, a nephew of the said Stephen Putnam, deceased, being unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained; Mary A. Putnam, James Angus Putnam, Theodore B. Putnam, Mary Putnam Golden, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained; Harriet Putnam, William Wilson, John A. Wilson, Charles H. Putnam, Helen Putnam Rowley, Walter Higgins, Adeline Putnam Carson, Margaret Putnam Scales, Mary E. Mason, Hattie McGiffry Hettinger, Bertha McGiffry Sharps, Ida McGiffry, Fred McGiffry, Pamelia Woodruff, Charlotte Ross, William H. Ross, Hattie Ross Collins, Edward Allen Ross, Arthur William Ross, Lottie Parks Ford, Louise Rosston Bout, Ida Rosston, Edgar Rosston, Charles Rosston, Mary Madeline Wier, Agnes Wier Goffe, Wilson T. Putnam, Charlotte Putnam Sniffen, Adelle Putnam Draper, and Frances Putnam Dyson, the heirs and next of kin of STEPHEN PUTNAM, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Paul Coster of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Stephen Putnam, late of the City of New York, deceased, and to have, thereon, and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 24th day of April, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JONATHAN MARSHALL, Attorney for Petitioner, 247 Broadway, New York City. mh8-1aw6wTh&Ap19

SHOAFF, THOMAS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. SHOAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, at No. 66 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, A. D. 1900. KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Executor. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Executor, No. 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh22-1aw6mTh&s21

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Monterey Mineral Railway & Terminal Company.

Public notice is hereby given of the following resolution and procedure, and of the discontinuance of the business of the company thereby ordered.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Monterey Mineral Railway & Terminal Company, held at the office of the company in the City of New York on the 27th day of January, 1900, the following resolution was adopted, a majority of all the outstanding capital stock of the company being represented and voted in favor thereof, to wit:

RESOLVED, That the Directors of this company be, and they hereby are, authorized and directed to take such steps as may be required by law to discontinue the business of and dissolve this corporation, and to divide the property and assets that may remain, after paying all debts and liabilities of the corporation, and the expenses of winding up its affairs, among the stockholders of record as of this date.

Dated March 7th, 1900.

CHARLES J. NOURSE, Jr., President.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Counsel, 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—IN the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons, respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others to whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate together with our damage map in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, (March 6th, 1900,) file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III. in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of April, 1900, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.

FRANKLIN RIEN,
JAMES J. MARTIN,
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk. Commissioners.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—FANNIE FALK, plaintiff, against ELLA J. BRECKENRIDGE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Louis J. Phillips, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the five dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lenox Avenue, distant forty-three (43) feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street; running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street and partly through a certain party wall eighty-five (85) feet; thence southerly parallel with Lenox Avenue eighteen (18) feet and five (5) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street and partly through another certain party wall eighty-five (85) feet to the westerly side of Lenox Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly side of Lenox Avenue eighteen (18) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as Number 195 Lenox Avenue.—Dated February 26th, 1900.

WM. N. COHEN, Referee.
WALLACH & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

120th Street.

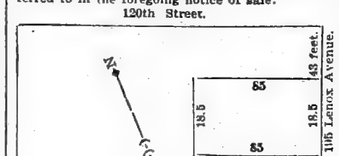

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-mentioned premises are to be sold is $20,724.99, with interest thereon from the 21st day of February, 1900, and $336.02 costs and extra allowance, with interest thereon from the 22d day of February, 1900. The approximate amount of the taxes which are to be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $497.34 and interest.—Dated New York, March 21, 1900.

WM. N. COHEN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, March 26th, 1900, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, March 21, 1900.

WM. N. COHEN, Referee.
WALLACH & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM C. WOOD, plaintiff, against CARL ROEDELSPERGER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock, on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street and the westerly side of Third Avenue; and running thence southerly, parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred feet five inches, thence westerly parallel with Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred feet five inches, to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning."—Dated, New York, March 19th, 1900.

HENRY M. WHITEHEAD, Referee.
MERRITT E. HAVILAND, Attorney for Plaintiff, 42 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a d'agram of the property to be sold; its street number is 146 East 49th Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan:

49th Street.

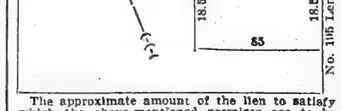

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,246.37, with interest thereon from the 10th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $308.87, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $497.34 and interest.—Dated New York, 19th day of March, 1900.

HENRY M. WHITEHEAD, Referee.
mh19-2aw3wM&Th&ap9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—OLAF S. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against HENRY H. SNEDEKER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell by public auction to the highest bidder, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the brick building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Canal Street in the Tenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and known by its street number as one hundred and eleven (111) Canal Street, in said Borough and city, and bounded and described, as near as can be ascertained, as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, distant about fifty (50) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Canal Street with the westerly side of Forsyth Street; thence running northerly on a line parallel with Forsyth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence running westerly, on a line almost parallel with Canal Street, twenty-four (24) feet and five (5) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Canal Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, and including all rights in the land in the street in front of said premises, and being the same premises formerly owned by Eveline Stack (now deceased.)—Dated New York March third, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
GEORGE H. PETTIT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 68 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 111 Canal Street.

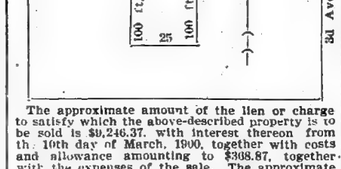

Dated New York 3d day of March, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
mh5-2aw8wM&Th 28

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM D. HOGENCAMP, plaintiff, against STEPHEN D. PARACKE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Morris Wilkins, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly along the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, one hundred feet, thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block, thence easterly along said centre line of the block, one hundred feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the same one hundred feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 13th, 1900.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
GEORGE E. HYATT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, New York City, (Manhattan.)

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 169, 171, 173 and 175 West End Avenue:

Sixty-eighth Street.

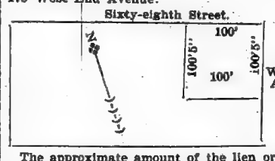

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $38,827.37, with interest thereon from the 13th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $408.70, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,166.63, and interest, together with an unfixed Croton water charge for the year 1899. The said property will be sold subject to four first mortgages covering together the premises herein described, upon which mortgages there is due at this date the sum of $73,699.99.—Dated New York, 13th day of March, 1900.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
mh19-2aw8wM&Th&ap10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH B. VANDERPOEL, plaintiff, against MARGARET F. THORNTON, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Louis J. Phillips, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with five dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lenox Avenue, distant forty-three (43) feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street; running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street and partly through a certain party wall eighty-five (85) feet; thence southerly parallel with Lenox Avenue eighteen (18) feet and five (5) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street and partly through another certain party wall eighty-five (85) feet to the westerly side of Lenox Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly side of Lenox Avenue eighteen (18) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as Number 195 Lenox Avenue.—Dated February 26th, 1900.

WM. N. COHEN, Referee.
WALLACH & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

120th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-mentioned premises are to be sold is $20,724.99, with interest thereon from the 21st day of February, 1900, and $336.02 costs and extra allowance, with interest thereon from the 22d day of February, 1900. The approximate amount of the taxes which are to be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $497.34 and interest.—Dated New York, March 21, 1900.

WM. N. COHEN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, March 26th, 1900, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, March 21, 1900.

WM. N. COHEN, Referee.
WALLACH & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM C. WOOD, plaintiff, against CARL ROEDELSPERGER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock, on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street and the westerly side of Third Avenue; and running thence southerly, parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred feet five inches, thence westerly parallel with Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred feet five inches, to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning."—Dated, New York, March 19th, 1900.

HENRY M. WHITEHEAD, Referee.
MERRITT E. HAVILAND, Attorney for Plaintiff, 42 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a d'agram of the property to be sold; its street number is 146 East 49th Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan:

49th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-mentioned premises are to be sold is $9,246.37, with interest thereon from the 10th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $308.87, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $497.34 and interest.—Dated New York, 19th day of March, 1900.

HENRY M. WHITEHEAD, Referee.
mh19-2aw3wM&Th&ap9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—OLAF S. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against HENRY H. SNEDEKER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell by public auction to the highest bidder, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the brick building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Canal Street in the Tenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and known by its street number as one hundred and eleven (111) Canal Street, in said Borough and city, and bounded and described, as near as can be ascertained, as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, distant about fifty (50) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Canal Street with the westerly side of Forsyth Street; thence running northerly on a line parallel with Forsyth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence running westerly, on a line almost parallel with Canal Street, twenty-four (24) feet and five (5) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Canal Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, and including all rights in the land in the street in front of said premises, and being the same premises formerly owned by Eveline Stack (now deceased.)—Dated New York March third, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
GEORGE H. PETTIT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 68 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 111 Canal Street.

Dated New York 3d day of March, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
mh5-2aw8wM&Th 28

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALFRED P. HANAN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. MOULDS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on March 6th, 1900, and bearing date the 31st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Morris Wilkins, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet nine (9) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-third Street, running thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches; thence easterly parallel with Eighty-third Street twenty-five (25) feet five (5) inches; thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Eighty-third Street twenty-five (25) feet five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning and being known as lot number One hundred and seventy-seven (177) on map of Harlem Commons of the City of New York.

Dated New York, March 12th, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 63 Park Row, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 217 East Eighty-third Street:

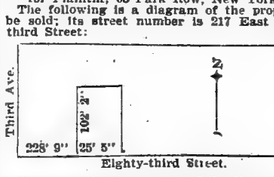

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $25,364.58 with interest thereon from the 24th day of February, 1900, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $325.63, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $297.64 and interest, and water rents not fixed.

Dated New York, March 12th, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 63 Park Row, New York City.
mh13-2aw3wTu&Th&ap4

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FRANCIS O DE LUZE and another, executors, &c., plaintiffs, against MAGGIE E. FORSTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninetieth Street distant one hundred and thirty-seven feet six inches eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Ninetieth Street and Ninth Avenue; running thence southwardly parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, to the middle line of the block, thence eastwardly, along said middle line of the block and parallel with Ninetieth Street, eighteen feet nine inches; thence northwardly, again parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the middle of another party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Ninetieth Street, and thence westwardly, along the southerly side of Ninetieth Street, eighteen feet nine inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 28th, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
BACHE McE. WHITLOCK, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 49 Wall Street, New York City.

90th Street.

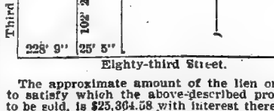

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,022.00, with interest thereon from February 9th, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $212.87, with interest from February 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,097.47 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to the prior mortgages amounting to approximately $9,250.00, with interest thereon.—Dated New York, March 1st, 1900. MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH B. VANDERPOEL, plaintiff, against MARGARET F. THORNTON, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building or buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City (County) of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, distant two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet nine (9) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-third Street, running thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches; thence easterly parallel with Eighty-third Street twenty-five (25) feet five (5) inches; thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Eighty-third Street twenty-five (25) feet five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning and being known as lot number One hundred and seventy-seven (177) on map of Harlem Commons of the City of New York.

Dated New York, March 12th, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 63 Park Row, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 217 East Eighty-third Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $25,364.58 with interest thereon from the 24th day of February, 1900, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $325.63, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $297.64 and interest, and water rents not fixed.

Dated New York, March 12th, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 63 Park Row, New York City.
mh13-2aw3wTu&Th&ap4

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FRANCIS O DE LUZE and another, executors, &c., plaintiffs, against MAGGIE E. FORSTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninetieth Street distant one hundred and thirty-seven feet six inches eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Ninetieth Street and Ninth Avenue; running thence southwardly parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, to the middle line of the block, thence eastwardly, along said middle line of the block and parallel with Ninetieth Street, eighteen feet nine inches; thence northwardly, again parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the middle of another party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Ninetieth

SAVED LIFE AT A FIRE

Colored Man the Rescuer of Six Imperiled Children.

Held by the Heels, He Swung His Body to Their Window—Incendiarism Suspected.

M. S. Anderson, a colored man, who lives at 146 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, made several daring rescues early yesterday morning at a fire in the five-story apartment house at 185 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. Another negro, General McTootle by name, caught a woman in his arms as she leaped from the second story window, and several other persons, aided by their presence of mind and pluck in averting a heavy loss of life.

The fire was discovered at 3 o'clock, when the rear ground floor hall was seen enveloped in flames and thick smoke. On the second floor a Mr. Nelson lived with his six children. When the smoke had cut off an escape down the stairway, the children huddled together in a corner and their father called loudly for help. J. J. Tucker, D. R. Thompson, and the colored man Anderson heard his cries, and, seeing that it was impossible to get into the upper part of the burning house, ran up to the second floor of the apartment house next door.

Stationing themselves at a window about two yards distant from that in which Mr. Nelson had stood, Tucker and Thompson held Anderson by the heels while he swung across the intervening space and lifted out the children one by one. As he took them from their window he swung his body around and deposited each one safely in the arms of a woman who occupied the room.

Meanwhile Nelson himself crawled out and escaped by swinging from one lintel to another until he reached the street.

General McTootle, while the children were being rescued, was shouting from the sidewalk to Mrs. Theodore Rice, who was about to jump from her window on the second floor. When she leaped out, he darted forward and caught her in his arms. Neither he nor the woman was hurt. McTootle lives at 153 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a flat house next door to the one that caught fire, and inhabited entirely by colored people.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 23 and Engine No. 59 arrived while the rescuers were at work. Members of several families were taken from the fourth and fifth floors. The latter was inhabited by James Martin and his family, and John Miller, a letter carrier. Miller has five canaries, for which he returned after he had been brought down himself. They were all safe.

Damage to the house amounted to about $1,200. The owner is Mrs. Annie Mulligan, who lives on the parlor floor. As no cause for the fire could be discovered, it is suspected to have been the work of an incendiary.

SMALLPOX ON STEAMSHIP.

The Pawnee Detained at Quarantine with Three of Crew Ill.

The British steamer Pawnee, which arrived here yesterday morning from Mediterranean ports, via Bermuda, was detained at Quarantine, having three cases of smallpox on board. The patients are John Crawford, Third Engineer; William McDonald, Second Engineer, and John Melbourne, Second Steward. Crawford joined the vessel at Gibraltar, and on Feb. 17, two days after sailing, he developed the disease. McDonald was taken sick March 8, and two days later Melbourne was seized. They were promptly isolated, and Capt. Cartwright put into Bermuda for medical assistance. The Health Department there disinfected the vessel and vaccinated the crew. There is said to be little danger of any further outbreak of the disease.

BUTTE COPPER MINE SUIT.

Ex-Gov. Hauser Says It Promises to be a Celebrated Case.

"That mining-claim suit begun at Butte yesterday and referred to in your paper," said ex-Gov. Hauser of Montana at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, "promises to be one of the celebrated cases in the annals of civil litigation. The territory in dispute is less than one hundred feet in length, yet in that small space there is said to be copper worth from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000; and my conversations with experts who have examined it convince me that the estimated value is in no sense exaggerated.

"It is not so much a fight between Senator Clark and Marcus Daly as between Clark and the Amalgamated Copper Company. There are some very fine legal points to be adjudicated, and the copper world will watch the proceedings with a lively interest."

KELLOGG'S BOSTON AGENCY.

Testimony to Show Alleged Bank Dealings Under Another Name.

James M. Hovey of Stoughton, Mass., testified yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, where James B. Kellogg of the Dean Company is on trial, that he had invested $200 in the company, and had received no return for his money. He also said that Kellogg had asked him to establish an agency for the Dean Company in conjunction with a Mr. Stedman, who was then representing the company in Boston. Hovey said that he finally opened an office at 67 Milk Street, Boston, under the firm name of Stedman, Hovey & Co. He said that none of his customers had lost any money through their transactions with the company.

Frances B. Harron, employed by the banking firm of Charles Frazee & Co. at Nassau and Fulton Streets, spent considerable time in identifying entries in various ledgers, and Mr. Olcott read the entries on account of Duncan and Kellar with the American Exchange Bank, which showed that up to May 28 over $121,000 had been deposited on their account.

Mr. Olcott says that Kellogg is the Jacob Kellar in whose name many of the deposits are entered, and declares that he will prove that the signatures to many of the checks drawn on the account were written by him. David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, who was in the court-room yesterday afternoon, will go on the witness stand for this purpose.

FIRST BANK UNDER NEW LAW.

Empire National Started, with Gen. Thomas's Son as President.

Controller of the Currency Dawes granted authority yesterday for the organization of the Empire National Bank of this city, the first local bank to be established under the new currency law. E. R. Thomas, a son of Gen. Samuel Thomas, and of the firm of Thomas & Post, bankers and brokers, will be its President, and its capital stock will be $300,000 and its surplus, to start with, $60,000. C. F. Thomas, President of the Bank of Wayne, Lyons, N. Y., and of the Empire State Beet Sugar Company, will be Vice President. He is not related to E. R. Post. The new bank will probably be located in the Empire Building, 71 Broadway, where Thomas & Post have their offices.

E. R. Thomas said yesterday that the lawyers were now at work drawing the necessary papers, which might take two weeks, and that the new notes for the bank could not be obtained in less than a month and a half. Time would also be required, he said, for the preparation of the bank's vaults. Mr. Thomas expects to continue his Stock Exchange business while acting as President of the bank.

Among the men interested in the new concern are Edwin M. Post of Thomas & Post of this city, George Scott, Jr., a son of a former President of the Erie Railroad, of this city; Attila Cox, President of the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railroad, of Louisville, Ky.; Samuel Dodd, President of the International Silver Company, of Meriden, Conn.; Charles Hammond, Vice President of the International Silver Company, of Ridgefield, Conn.; A. C. Overholt, President of the United States Cast Iron and Foundry Company, of Scottsdale, Penn.; John G. Deshler, President of the Columbus National Bank, of Columbus, Ohio, and William M. Barnum of the law firm of Reed, Simpson, Thacher & Barnum. Gen. Thomas will probably be elected a Director, also.

The bank will make a specialty of out of town accounts.

Suits.

On Thursday and Friday, March 22nd and 23rd.

Tailor-made, Homespun Dress,—new collarless Eton Coat,—box pleat back Skirt.
Colors:—Blue, light and Oxford grey and brown.

$17.50.

Silk lined Cheviot Suit,—fly-front semi-fitting Coat,—Oxford or light grey, blue and black.
Broadcloth Suit,—tight or semi-fitting Coat.
Colors:—Blue, castor, brown and black,—latest model Skirts. Lined throughout with Silk.

$22.00.

Tailor striped or plain black Cheviot Suits,—tight fitting Coats.
Plain Cheviot Suits, with collarless Eton Coats, inverted pleat back Skirts.
Lined throughout with Silk.
Colors:—Blue, light and Oxford grey and black.

$27.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Muslin Underwear.

Spring exhibition of Ladies' fine Underwear, French and American Models.

Cache Corsets, Chemises, Robes de Nuit, Peignoirs, Pantalons, novelty Garments and every requisite for a complete wardrobe.

Each Garment with the exception of those imported, is made on the premises; and is characterized by exquisite workmanship, elegance of trimming, and originality of design.

Trousseaux,—imported or made to order.

Embroidered Monograms and Crests applied.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Infant's Out-fitting Dep't.

Layettes,—Imported and American,—complete with every article,—exquisitely made of finest materials.

Short Dresses, — trimmed with real Lace.

Piqué Coats and Reefers,—hand embroidered.

New designs for Infant's and Children's Caps and Hats,—for Spring and Summer.

A variety of trimmed "Hamper" Baskets and Bassinettes.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

COST OF REMOVING SNOW.

Comparisons of the Work Done After the Two Recent Storms.

There was much indignation yesterday in the Street Cleaning Department, particularly that portion of it known as the Snow Removal Bureau, over reports that it has cost the city $17,000 more to remove the last snowfall than the preceding one, though in the first there was a fall of ten inches, while in the second there was a fall of only six and one-half inches, the same schedule of streets being cleaned.

Assistant Superintendent Keller of the Snow Removal Bureau and Superintendent Sargent of the contractors' force said that while the Weather Bureau measurement may have shown ten inches on the first fall, there was an average on the streets of the city of six and three-quarter inches, or only a quarter of an inch more than in the second. The first was fine snow and loaded well, while in the recent storm the sleet and rain which followed the snow were in turn followed by freezing and much material had been removed in frozen chunks which would not pack into the carts. Again the rain and mild weather which occurred while they were at work on the first fall melted great quantities of it.

As a matter of fact, they said, there were 209,000 loads removed after the first storm, at a cost of $114,600, while since the last storm 283,000 loads had been removed, at a cost of $125,000. The great area cleared also this time accounted for not less than 50,000 of the 74,000 extra loads. Part of this was due to the cleaning of Fifth Avenue from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Twentieth Street and the rest of the St. Patrick's Day parade route, and also in clearing west side cross streets from Sixty-first to Sixty-seventh Streets between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, and fully 200 blocks of the Second, Third, and Fourth Districts not in the usual schedule.

About 5,000 loads, it was thought, were accounted for in that, on the first day of the work, they had been able to get out some of the big contractors with their teams only by offering extra compensation, giving three checks where, under the contract rate, two and one-half would have been the ordinary compensation. Owing to the great weight of the loads—because of the soggy character of the snow that day—hauling was very difficult and teamsters gave up the jobs in many cases, and extra inducements had to be offered.

As to the question of the check system being beaten, Mr. Keller said there was no system which could not be beaten in isolated cases, and in the present one the method which had to be guarded against was that of "doubling up," a driver, having received his check, swinging around a few blocks, and returning as though he had just refilled his cart. Mr. Keller believed that the extreme care taken had effectually prevented this imposition.

BROOKLYN BANKS TO UNITE.

Negotiations Pending for the Purchase of the Hamilton by the Union.

The Boards of Directors of the Union Bank and the Hamilton Bank of Brooklyn have reached an agreement by which, if approved by the stockholders, the Union Bank is to purchase the banking house, fixtures, and facilities and assume the deposits and continue the business of the Hamilton Bank as a branch of the Union Bank.

The Union Bank is at the southwest corner of Court and Montague Streets and the Hamilton Bank at 79 and 81 Hamilton Avenue. The Hamilton Bank is to liquidate its assets, divide the proceeds among its stockholders, and go out of business.

A meeting of the stockholders of both banks is to be held to vote on the matter.

A Postmaster Short in Accounts.

George G. Rapelye, Postmaster at Corona, Borough of Queens, was arrested yesterday, charged with using Government money as his own, causing a shortage of $1,313.19. Commissioner Benedict paroled him in the custody of his counsel. Post Office Inspector Fellows has recommended clemency, stating that he does not think the money was taken with criminal intent, and that the shortage has been made good.

Springtime?

A Winter overcoat has a sort of unpleasant end-of-the-season look. Rather pleasant to get out of stuffy clothes.

We're ready for the man who wants a good Spring overcoat for little money, and also for the man who wants the best that money can buy.

Spring suits too.
Spring shoes.
Spring hats.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

Registered Trade Mark.

Wash Fabrics.

For Bicycling, Golfing and Outing Skirts and Suits.

The demand for cool but substantial fabrics for outing costumes of all kinds has been carefully provided for.

The following lines represent the best imported goods, and are especially attractive:
Tweed Suitings, Galatea Cloths,
Linen Ducks, Linen Crashes,
Linen Cheviots, Covert Cloths,
Piques, white and colored.

Exceptionally effective for this purpose are the Tweed Suitings and Linen Crashes.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

READY FOR MI-CARÊME.

Altho "'mid roses and rustle and laughter," one feels the subtle charm of our artistic furnishings. It is the influence which gives "motion, manner, and voice" to the most quiet guest. Not only in correct carpetings, draperies, &c., but furniture, too.

Mahogany, with polished surface, reflects the sheen and glean of festive raiment—a wonderful harmonizer.

Golden oak, with cheerful shining light, is almost merry.

And the delicate birches and maples, suggesting the after-glow of sunset.

Indeed, it is a feast of beautiful designs one has at low factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

LEGAL NOTES.

PLEADINGS IN NEGLIGENCE CASES.—The Court of Appeals has reversed a judgment of the First Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which affirmed a judgment on a verdict at Trial Term in Margaret Kleiner's suit against the Third Avenue Railroad Company for injuries she received resulting from a collision between one of the company's cars and a carriage, in which she was riding with three other women. The carriage, which was drawn by two horses, was proceeding along Twenty-sixth Street, and in the act of crossing the westerly Third Avenue track, when the collision occurred, causing plaintiff to be thrown to the pavement, striking on her side and head. The negligence was alleged to have occurred from the failure of the motorman operating the car, through inattention, to stop in time to avoid a collision, the claim being that the carriage was observable to the motorman for a sufficient distance to have enabled him to prevent the accident. The car was going very fast. The Court holds, in an opinion by Judge Martin, Chief Judge Parker and Judges O'Brien, Haight, Vann, and Landon concurring, that in an action for personal injuries, if the plaintiff claims special damages, that is, damages which are not the necessary and immediate result of such injuries, they must be alleged in the complaint. An allegation that the plaintiff "received severe and painful contusions to her head and body and arms, and lacerated her scalp, whereby she sustained a severe nervous shock, and concussion of the brain, and injured her eyesight, and she was for a time rendered unconscious, and she thereby sustained permanent injuries and was injured for life," was held not to be sufficient to admit evidence that she was suffering from heart disease, vertigo, partial paralysis, and curvature of the spine, without proof that such results necessarily and immediately flowed from the injuries alleged. The obvious reason for the rule requiring special allegations of special damages was, the Court said, to apprise a defendant of any injury claimed to have been sustained which did not necessarily arise from the accident, so as to enable the party to prepare to properly litigate the question upon the trial, or to at least ascertain the facts as far as possible. Judge Bartlett dissented.

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PASSENGER ENTERING CAR AWAY FROM STATION.—A verdict for $5,000 damages was awarded to Sarah Strong Jones on the first trial of her suit against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, to recover damages for personal injuries she received six years ago, from falling, because of a sudden jolt of a car on the West Shore Road, at Fairport, N. Y., while she was entering it. Her story was that when she asked the baggage master if that was the local, he answered "yes," and waved to a man at the car, calling to him to "take on this lady." She told him she thought she would go and get on the car when it was standing still. The car was then from 200 to 400 feet from the station. She got upon the car, and, as she was about to enter it, the engine backed into it with such force as to throw her down and cause the injuries. The Court of Appeals, in 1898, directed a reversal, by a divided vote, the prevailing opinion holding that no custom was shown to take passengers on except at the station, and that, without evidence sufficient to authorize a finding of such a custom, the company did not owe the duty to use care at that point to protect any one who might be boarding the train without authority. On the second trial, two years ago, the plaintiff got a verdict for $5,412.75. Evidence was then given tending to show that such custom existed, with the acquiescence, if not the encouragement of the company's employes. The judgment entered on the verdict has been affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Smith. The Court held that after such evidence as to custom the questions of negligence and contributory negligence were properly submitted to the jury.

***

LIABILITY OF SURETY COMPANY.—The Court of Appeals last week gave a decision in reference to the rights of surety companies as bondsmen, and remitting to the Appellate Division of the Second Department a proceeding begun by the American Surety Company to be released as surety upon the bond of Fanny C. Thurber, committee of Edmund D. Thurber, an incompetent percon. The bond which was for $50,000, was given in August, 1898, Mrs. Thurber paying $50 down and agreeing to pay $25 a year while the bond was in force. The proceeding by the company was begun a year ago, to compel Mrs. Thurber to furnish new sureties, and give an account as committee or be removed from that position. She alleged that the company was acting from ulterior motives, induced by the lunatic's relatives, who had refused to recognize her as his wife, or their child as his legitimate son. A denial of the application by the Special Term was affirmed by the Appellate Division, which held that Section 812 of the Code, providing for the release of sureties here being a corporation organized for surety purposes, and having become surety for compensation. The Court of Appeals holds unanimously, Judge Vann giving the opinion, that a surety company has the same right as an individual bondsman to petition the court to be relieved from liability for the future acts or default of its principal, and to require the principal to file a new bond and settle his account.

CLERGYMAN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

The Rev. Dr. Lathrop Succumbs to Heart Disease in the Night.

The Rev. Thomas S. Lathrop, pastor of the Universalist Church at North Salem, Westchester County, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, having died of heart disease during the night. He had been making calls the preceding evening, and his family, thinking he had spent the night with a neighbor, did not know he had returned home till his body was found.

Dr. Lathrop was eighty years old, and had been pastor of the church at North Salem for thirty years.

SPANISH WAR TROPHIES SOLD.

10,000 Mauser Rifles and Large Amount of Ammunition to Go to Germany.

At the second sale by the Government at the Springfield (Mass.) Arsenal of munitions captured from the Spaniards in Cuba and Puerto Rico, Francis Bannerman of this city purchased last week 10,000 Mauser rifles and 5,000,000 rounds of Mauser ammunition. He also bought a lot of bayonets and bayonet scabbards.

Many of the rifles are in good condition, but many more need a general overhauling. Nearly all of the munitions will go to Hamburg, Germany, where a purchaser has been obtained. What their ultimate destination may be Mr. Bannerman said yesterday he did not know.

William E. Pulsifer to Retire.

William E. Pulsifer, it was announced yesterday, will retire from the Presidency of the Union League Club of Brooklyn at the end of the term, which expires shortly. Mr. Pulsifer desires more time to devote to his business interests.

CORSET DEPARTMENT.

"The Vesta," "The Inez," and "The Lily of France."

Latest models, — straight fronts.

Made in a variety of plain or embroidered fabrics for Spring and Summer dress.

$6.75 to $18.50 per pair.

New model, Summer Corset, made of Sateen and Batiste,—short, medium or long.

White, pale blue and pink.
$1.00 per pair.

An extensive stock of all the leading American makes,—straight or gored,—with curved or straight fronts.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

American Hosiery Co.,
Wholesale Salesrooms, 108 Franklin St., N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS
High-Class Knit Underwear and Hosiery.

Don't buy Foreign Knit Underwear when there is none better in the world than ours.
Red, Blue, and Black stamps show relative qualities.
All the different weights and mixtures.
ASK FOR IT; TAKE NO OTHER.

Imparts Energy
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
When vitality and nerve force have become impaired by illness its value is wonderful. Induces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S E'way & 30th St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY.
"The most brilliant performance yet given by the present management."—Tribune.
THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMPANY.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
BURTON HOLMES LECTURES
To-day THURS. at 11 & 8:15. FRIDAY at 3 & 8:15.
PARIS AND KLONDIKE MOTION PICTURES.
March 24, Manila at 3—Hawaii at 8:15.
March 29 and 30—The Grand Canon of Arizona.

CARNEGIE HALL.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15,
Programme.
Boston Symphony Orchestra / *Mr. Gericke* Conductor.
SCHUMANN, Symphony No. 4; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Pianoforte, No. 4, in G major; RICHARD STRAUSS, Symphonic Poem, "Thus spake Zarathustra"; WEBER, Overture to "Oberon."
Soloist.
ERNST VON DOHNANYI
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel,) at reg. prices. Adm., 50c.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, March 28 and 30 at 2.
TWO JOINT VIOLIN-PIANO RECITALS.
De Pachmann / Henri Marteau

ALL NEXT WEEK!
GREAT MILITARY TOURNAMENT.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
RESERVED SEATS AND BOXES NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. McIntyre & Heath
Fields & Ward, Dor. Neville, Max Unger, Mov. Pict's

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. Paul Gilmore & Co.
In "Three Musketeers."
Lew Hawkins, Cora Stuart & Co., 3 Westons, Mov. Pict

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance.
CAMILLE D'ARVILLE,
LYDIA YEAMANS TITUS,
JAS. O. BARROWS & CO. in "TACTICS,"
Harrigan, Smith & Fuller, Florence Moore, Biograph, N. Y. Driving Club on the Speedway.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Third Chamber Music Matinee,
TUESDAY AFT., MARCH 27, AT 2:15.
Tickets, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

14 TH STREET THEATRE, NEAR 6TH AVE.
Nights 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE GREAT RUBY.
As played 200 NIGHTS at DALY'S THEATRE.
Big cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman—100 others.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX, New Groups.
LAST WEEK OF THE
PASSION PLAY
of Oberammergau.
Band Music. CINEMATOGRAPH.

CAKE WALK. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,
43d St. and Lexington Av.
TO-NIGHT
LAST ONE OF THE SEASON.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Mats. To-day & Sat.
THE REGATTA GIRL AT PROGRESS 10:30 400 PEOPLE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS TUESDAY, MARCH 27TH.
19TH WEEK. **WAY DOWN EAST.**
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co.
A comic opera classic at cost.
3d Year, 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. **Patience**
Next Week—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

MANHATTAN LAST 2 W'KS. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. **ANNA HELD** in **PAPA'S WIFE.**

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. **MAY IRWIN** in SISTER MARY.
Next W'k—"What Happened to Jones."

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—AS YOU LIKE IT.

The New York Broadway to Tokio Broadway 44-45 Sts. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. No Smoking at Matinées.

WEBER & FIELDS' WHIRL-I-GIG MUSIC HALL, & 30th. B'way and the latest Laughing Success Mats. Tues. & Sat. **SAPOLIO**

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. ANNIE RUSSELL in Miss Hobbs. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
Next Week—"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS."
Original Production. Popular Prices. Mat. Wed.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S, 125th St. & 7th Ave.
The Great Lafayette, Chas. Dickson & Co., Etc.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Yucca, strong woman; May Gans, midget; Fire King. 2 Co's.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

Instead of an Opening Display

with a lot of goods marked at high profit prices, we will introduce our great stock of

Children's and Babies' Wear

with the following

UNMATCHABLE VALUES!

We will offer
Children's Straw and Organdy Hats
At 49 cents

Shirred or fluted Tam crowns, with plain or lace-edge pleatings; or entire Leghorn and straw, with waved or straight brims—full-trimmed, with pleatings and bows—ages 6 months to 6 years.

We will offer
Fancy Bonnets and "Bo-peep" Hats
At 74 cents

Pink, White, Red and Blue Organdy and Mull, with all-over lace, silk or lace, straw crowns, with full ruchings, bows and lace or ribbon edge pleatings; also fancy lace straw Poke Bonnets, full trimmings of Bows, Pleatings and Flowers—all colors—ages 6 months to 8 years—none worth less than $1.25.

We will offer
Extra Fine Lawn and Silk Caps
At 39 cents

New Flare, Quaker and French shapes—with cluster tucks, silk em'by, fine cordings or hand stitched scallop tucks—as dainty a lot of children's caps as ever was shown—all fine goods; worth 60 to 75 cents—ages up to 3 years.

We will offer
Pique, Empress & Bedford Cord Reefers
At 74 cents

White, Cream, Pink and Blue—new box and coat back; also pleated backs—round, square and pointed collars—with strong openwork embroidery, insertings or lace and silk gimps.

We will offer
Beautiful Little Dresses
At 74 cents

that you will scarcely match elsewhere under double!....Nainsooks, Lawns and India Linen—at least twenty-five styles—yokes of different shapes, with tucks, beadings, embroidery or lace insertings, with ruffles of hemstitch lawn, fine baby edges or deep openwork emb'y—tucked, plain or hemstitched skirts; also colored Lawn, with yokes of lace or emb'y and insertings; ages 6 months to 3 years—styles for Boy as well as Girl Babies.

We will offer
Lawn and Silk Caps
At 19 cents

Corded, plain and silk embroidered—full French or washable ruches; pretty baby styles for all ages up to 3 years; worth 35 cents.

Throughout department the finest as well as medium and popular qualities will be found in great assortments and at prices that cannot be bettered.....To Babies' Wear we give special attention, devoting to it the space of a good sized store, all so arranged that buying can be quickly and comfortably done.

HUNDREDS OF STYLES IN

Short Dresses,	sizes to 3 years,	.29 to 7.98
Long Dresses and Slips—Including hand made,		.19 to 14.98
Skirts,	long and short,	.29 to 2.98
Cloaks,	long and short,	1.69 to 19.98
Reefers and Sacques,	white and light colors,	.69 to 6.98
Caps,	sizes to 3 years,	.19 to 3.98
Bonnets and Hats,	sizes to 6 years,	.69 to 9.98
Carriage Robes,		.98 to 4.98
Carriage Pillow Cases,		.29 to 1.98

and

Everything else for Babies, in all qualities.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. **BROTHER OFFICERS.**

Charles Frohman's **CRITERION THEATRE** B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15.
JAMES K. HACKETT. Mats. Wed. and Saturday. **The Pride of Jennico.**

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Saturday.
WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, **SHERLOCK HOLMES**

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
"Biggest kind of a hit."—Herald.
EV'GS, 8 O'C. MATS. WED AND SAT., 1:50.
Charles Frohman's **HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.**
$40,000 Production.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 24th St.
Last 3 Nights.
50th Time, Friday Ev'g. Souvenirs.
MAT. SAT. **CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS**
NEXT MONDAY
DANIEL and CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENT
12 MONTHS LATER.
Sequel to At The White Horse Tavern.
Cast includes: ANNE SUTHERLAND, ELIZABETH TYREE, ADELAIDE KEIM, Mrs. HART JACKSON, FRED BOND, CHAS. H. BRADSHAW, F. SUMMERFIELD, F. M. NORCROSS, D. ELMER, D. J. WOOD, and LEO DETRICHSTEIN.
SEATS READY THIS MORNING.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY & 38TH ST.
LAST WEEK—EVGS., 8. SAT. MAT., 2:15.
HENRY IRVING and ELLEN TERRY:
To-night and Friday—The Merchant of Venice.
Sat. Mat.—The Amber Heart & Waterloo.
Sat. Night—Nance Oldfield & The Bells.

NEXT WEEK,
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
Daniel Frohman will present
E. H. SOTHERN
VIRGINIA HARNED
In an elaborate production of
THE SUNKEN BELL.
***SEATS ON SALE TO-DAY.

SCHLEY Music Hall, 34th St. & B'way.
MAT. TO-DAY.
POLITE VAUDEVILLE.
EVENINGS, 8:15. POPULAR PRICES.
MME. HERRMANN, McAVOY & MAY, CHAS. T. ALDRICH, EMMA CARUS, SANSONE & DE LILA, PATRICE & COMPANY, WILLIAMS & TUCKER, QUAKER CITY Q'TET, GILBERT & GOLDIE, FROBEL & RUGE.

GREATEST OF CASINO SUCCESSES!
THE CASINO GIRL! THE NEW TOWN BEAUTY!

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8.
LAST 3 NIGHTS. Last Matinée Saturday.
MADAME BUTTERFLY and NAUGHTY ANTHONY.
To-night, Exquisite Floral Souvenirs.
March 26th—Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop."

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30.
42d St., B'way & 7th av Mat. Sat. 2:30.
2 LAST WEEKS. **MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS**
with JOSEPHINE HALL.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY.
BOWERY BURLESQUERS
"Slumming"—Sensational Novelties

WALLACK'S. EV'GS, 8:15. SAT. MAT. 2:15.
—OLGA— **NETHERSOLE** —IN THE— **PROFLIGATE**

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, **BEN-HUR**

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15
STUART ROBSON IN OLIVER GOLDSMITH

BIJOU Otojiro Kawakami, Sada Yacco & FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS, "Scarlet Snow" and "Teijio."
Ev's 8:20. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE TO-NIGHT (1st time.) DAS 5TH R... (The 5th W...) MAT. SAT. Comedy hit, by Lubliner.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
This Aft., at 1 precisely—Third performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—SIEGFRIED, Mmes. Ternina, Suzanne Adams, and Olitzka. MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Pringle, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Evg., March 23, at 8—CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac and Scotti.
Sat. Aft., March 24, at 1:30—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Nordica and Olitzka; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Evg., March 24, at 8, at Popular Prices—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Emma Eames, Zelie de Lussan, and Clementine de Vere; MM. Dufriche, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari.
Sun. Evg., March 25, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Sembrich and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Plançon, and Arthur Friedheim, pianist, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon. Evg., March 26, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Tues. Aft., March 27, at 12:45 precisely—Fourth performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Ternina, Susan Strong, Olitzka, Pavy, Molka-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Evg., March 28, at 8—CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Emma Eames; MM. Salignac and Plançon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
GRAND GALA CONCERT.
In aid of the American Hospital Ship "Maine" and the American and British Red Cross Societies.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
PROGRAMME.
1—OVERTURE, "Dinorah".....Meyerbeer
ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
2—BARCAROLLE.....Donizetti
Sig. CAMPANARI.
3—VALSE, "Printemps".....Leo Stern
Mme. SUZANNE ADAMS.
4—"Am Stillen Heerd," (Die Meistersinger)...Wagner
M. VAN DYCK.
5—ARIA, ("Sicilian Vespers").....Verdi
Mme. EMMA EAMES.
6—DUET, "La Ci Darem," (Don Giovanni)...Mozart
Mlle. ZELIE DE LUSSAN and Sig. SCOTTI.
7—La Sérénade de Don Juan.....Tschaikowsky
M. EDOUARD DE RESZKE.
8—a) Le Zéphir.....Mendelssohn
b) Jota de los Toreros.....Yradier
Mme. EMMA CALVE and Mme. CLEMENTINE DE VERE.
9—DUET, "Le Crucifix".....Faure
Mme. EMMA EAMES and M. PLANCON.
10—OVERTURE, "Rienzi".....Wagner
11—ARIA, "Lucrezia Borgia".....Donizetti
Herr BERTRAM.
12—"Emer's Farewell to Cuculain," (Old Irish Melody.) Arranged and Orchestrated by C. Villiers Stanford.
Miss MARIE BREMA.
13—SERENADE, ("La Damnation de Faust").....Berlioz
M. PLANCON.
14—ARIA—, "Rienzi".....Wagner
Mme. SCHUMANN-HEINK.
15—a) "The Star-Spangled Banner"...
Francis Scott Key
b) "God Save the Queen"...
Mme. NORDICA, WITH CHORUS.
16—MARCH, "Le Prophete".....Meyerbeer
ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
Conductors—MM. Mancinelli, Bevignani, and Emil Paur.
Accompanists—MM. Muller and Morgenstern.
Regular Opera Prices. Seats now on sale.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
of New York.
1899—FIFTY-EIGHTH SEASON—1900.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, March 23, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, March 24, at 8:15 P. M.
Miss MARIE BREMA.....Mezzo-Soprano
Mr. LEO SCHULZ.....Violoncello
Programme:—Overture, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; Aria from "Orphee," Gluck; concerto for violoncello, Schumann; songs by Schubert, Brahms, Bruneau, Tschaikowsky; SYMPHONY, "OCEAN," first edition, RUBINSTEIN.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's and Ruliman's. Seats 75c. to $2; Boxes $12 and $15. Admission $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Evg., Mar. 25.
First Performance in America of

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, fresh south to west winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,664. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York? Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 43¾c; cash cotton, 9⅞c.

FOREIGN.—Presidents Krüger and Steyn are at odds. The former annexed the Free State and the latter issued a counter proclamation. The Free Staters continue to surrender in large numbers. The Boers on March 16, were advancing in force on Lobatsi. A repulse of Gen. Gatacre's force by Gen. Olivier, near Bethulie, is reported. The Duke of Connaught is in Ireland for the first time in thirty years. Holland has replied to the request of the Boer Presidents for intervention. Scenes of violent disorder in the House of Commons yesterday, owing to an outbreak by some of the Irish Nationalist members, were narrowly averted by Mr. Balfour's tact. The Princess Stephanie, widow of the Austrian Crown Prince Rudolph, was married in the chapel of Miramar Castle to Count Lonyay. The French Government is apparently considerably alarmed over the state of affairs in Morocco, and has dispatched two warships to Tangier. The Paris midlent carnival was a great success. A car which represented the giant John Bull being tied down by pigmy Boers was suppressed at the last moment. The warships of Japan and the United States are to be copied for the new Brazilian Navy.—Pages 3 and 6.

LEGISLATURE.—The Senate yesterday killed the Mortgage Tax bill, sixteen votes being cast for it and thirty-three against. The Merchants' Association delegation at Albany has decided to stand by the Morgan Water bill without further amendment. Gov. Roosevelt has signed the Palisades Commission bill. Two bills aimed at election law violations in this city were advanced in the Senate. The measure to put the State Superintendent of Banking in control of building and loan associations was defeated by the Senate. The Horton law repeal bill was advanced to third reading in the same body.—Page 8.

CONGRESS.—The Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter, was recommitted in the House by a vote of 148 to 96. The Senate failed to approve the conference report on the Puerto Rico Appropriation bill after a long discussion, in which the Democrats charged that an attempt was being made to extend the Dingley tariff law over the island. The Senate is likely to pass the House Puerto Rico tariff bill just as it was received, as it is feared that the measure would not pass the House again if amended.—Page 4.

Page 1.

All the poolrooms and gambling houses in the city, it was learned yesterday, will reopen as soon as the Legislature has adjourned.

Andrew Carnegie and H. C. Frick have adjusted their differences and agreed to combine all their interests in one company with $300,000,000 capital.

In a speech at Boston, Secretary Long defined the issues of the campaign. The Democrats, he said, offer nothing. He discussed the Puerto Rico tariff, the Macrum charges, and the Philippines.

Page 4.

Mexico has accepted the invitation to participate in a Pan-American Congress and will invite the other republics.

Secretary Root made a statement regarding the rights granted to Cape Nome dredgers. Two such concessions have been allowed.

Page 6.

The correspondent of a Hongkong newspaper has sent an uncensored letter from Manila, in which he declares that the guerrilla warfare now being practiced by the insurgents is proving effective. He says that since Jan. 1 the Filipinos have captured as much arms and ammunition as the Americans. A telegram, purporting to come from Agoncillo, to a Paris paper, claims that the insurgents have won a victory.

Page 7.

The publishing house of D. Appleton & Co. made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of creditors.

According to the last change in the Republican programme Senator Higgins will have to remain in the Legislature, while Senator Ellsworth will be given second place on the ticket with Gov. Roosevelt.

Page 8.

State troops recognizing Gov. Beckham arrived at Frankfort, Ky., yesterday, in readiness for the trial of Republicans, which will, it is expected, be begun today.

The lease of the Fitchburg Railroad to the Boston and Maine was approved by the stockholders of the former by a heavy majority vote.

Page 14.

A Columbia University student was found to be suffering from smallpox on Wednesday. Yesterday nearly 400 professors, students, and employes were vaccinated.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday, after a hearing on the Charter Revision bill, at which only newspaper reporters, who disapproved of the measure, were present, sent it back to the Legislature with his veto.

Amusements.—Page 2.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
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Markets.—Page 13.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 4.
Weather Report.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

BOOTH FAMILY BREACH.

Son of Ballington to Give Up His Grandfather's Name.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 22.—Fresh trouble appears to have broken out between Gen. William Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, and Gen. Ballington Booth, his son, the head of the Volunteers of America. Instead of father and son becoming reconciled, the breach has been made wider; and so bitter has the feeling become between them that Ballington Booth has just taken legal steps to have his young son's name changed, so that he shall no longer bear the name "William Booth." The boy is about twelve years old, and a student in the Military Academy here.

A notice appears announcing that, pursuant to an act to authorize persons to change their names, application will be made to the Circuit Court of the County of Essex on April 7 for an order to authorize the boy to assume the name of Charles Brandon Booth.

Gen. Ballington Booth when seen to-night said:

"It is a long and bitter story, and I can give you no details until the case comes up in the Circuit Court. Then we shall have something to say that will interest the public very much."

FAVORS BOURGOGNE'S OWNERS.

Decision Against Relative of One of the Drowned Passengers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 22.—In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals Judges Woods, Bunn, and Allen to-day handed down an opinion dismissing for want of equity the suit of Charles L. Rundell, administrator of Edwin B. Rundell, one of the Bourgogne victims, against the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. This decision affirms the ruling given in the lower court some months ago by Judge Kohlsaat. The other six suits of the same nature will all be dismissed. The plaintiffs in each case asked $55,000 damages against the owners of the vessel.

The libellants sought to recover damages in the United States courts under "The Law of the Flag." The libel was dismissed because it was not shown that Rundell died on the Bourgogne; second, that in cases arising in tort upon the high seas the United States District Court, sitting in Admiralty, cannot enforce the local law of France, even if it applied to the case. But that such cases must be adjudged and governed by the general maritime law as understood and administered by the United States courts.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Drink the purest natural spring water known.—Adv.

CARNEGIE AND FRICK AGAIN COMBINE

Details of Meeting at Which Differences Were Adjusted.

NEW $300,000,000 COMPANY

Comprises Frick Coke, Carnegie Steel and All Allied Concerns.

Official confirmation was given yesterday to the announcement that the Carnegie-Frick litigation is at an end. A compromise has been reached, and, while Andrew Carnegie and Henry C. Frick may not be on as intimate a footing as in the past, nevertheless they have concluded to bury their differences and again be partners in business. The Carnegie Steel Company, the H. C. Frick Company, and all their allied concerns are to be merged into a new corporation, with a capital, it is understood, of at least $300,000,000.

How the agreement was brought about was explained yesterday by James B. Dill, one of Mr. Carnegie's lawyers. Mr. Dill is also the counsel for the National Steel Company, the American Tin Plate Company, and a number of minor corporations organized by the Moore Brothers of Chicago, and his connection with the Carnegie Company is construed as indicating the entire harmony of all these corporations. Others construe Mr. Dill's connection with Mr. Carnegie as showing that the latter has an indirect interest in all the important iron and stee' companies of the country, except the Federal Steel Company and the American Steel and Wire Company.

"It is quite true," said Mr. Dill, "that Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Frick, at a conference in Atlantic City, agreed to settle all their differences. All litigation between them is at an end, and they will work in harmony hereafter. The report that Mr. Frick obtained $10,000,000 or any other sum for his interests in the steel and coke plants is absolutely without foundation."

Mr. Dill, it appears, acted at the conference more in the position of arbitrator than as counsel for either side. He labored for days to bring representatives of the opposing interests together, and succeeded with the meeting at Atlantic City. At this meeting there were present, in addition to Mr. Carnegie and Henry Phipps, Mr. Frick's representative, Francis T. F. Lovejoy, Lawrence C. Phipps, Charles M. Schwab, Andrew M. Moreland, James Gayley, Thomas Morrison, and Daniel M. Clemson.

HOW HARMONY WAS REACHED.

Mr. Dill briefly reviewed the situation and pointed out the great necessity for avoiding costly litigation. Finally, taking two sheets of paper, he handed one to Mr. Carnegie and the other to Henry Phipps, Mr. Frick at the time being near by.

"Now," said Mr. Dill to Mr. Carnegie, "kindly note on that piece of paper what you consider a fair price for your interests in the steel and coke companies.

"You, Mr. Phipps," continued Mr. Dill, "put on your sheet of paper what Mr. Frick considers a fair valuation of his interests. I infer he has informed you on that point."

Mr. Phipps nodded assent.

Then Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Phipps each made some figures, which Mr. Dill declines to make public, and submitted them to the lawyer. Mr. Dill then handed Mr. Phipps's estimate to Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Carnegie's to Mr. Phipps with the remark:

"Do you consider that a fair figure?"

"I do," answered Mr. Carnegie.

"So do I," responded Mr. Phipps.

"That is well," remarked Mr. Dill, "because it disposes of what might have been a serious obstacle to a possible settlement."

"There is a saying in Scotland," added Mr. Carnegie, "that wise men are often benefited by taking the advice of fools."

"In this case," said Mr. Dill, "I was the fool and glad to serve in that capacity because this country cannot afford to have such vast interests as those of Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Frick at odds."

Mr. Frick was near at hand while the conference was in session, and when a satisfactory agreement was reached he was sent for by Mr. Dill. When he arrived he and Mr. Carnegie shook hands and good feeling prevailed all around.

Mr. Dill suggested that a new corporation be formed, to be known as the Carnegie Company, and organized under the laws of New Jersey. This was acquiesced in and the conference came to a close.

The points in the agreement were:

First—That all old differences should be settled and litigation stopped at once.

Second—Those present, acting not only for the firms which were in litigation, but also for all their individual holdings in outside companies, agreed that all these allied interests, of whatever kind and nature, should be combined in one common concern and put under the management of one immense corporation, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey.

The capital stock will, it is understood, be about $300,000,000.

"All the papers ending the litigation have been signed," said Mr. Dill, "and I shall leave for Pittsburg at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and hope to-morrow to complete and have signed the papers which will unite all the interests of the steel and coke companies in which Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Frick are interested.

MR. CARNEGIE'S SHARE.

"Mr. Carnegie owns between 60 and 70 per cent. of all the stock in the allied companies, and will dominate the new corporation. While Mr. Frick owned much of the stock in the coke company, his holdings in the steel company were only about 6 per cent. He will, of course, be a minority stockholder."

Mr. Dill has been engaged as counsel for the new company. The carrying out of the details of the agreement will be under his supervision, and it is merely a matter of detail. The work is well under way, and Mr. Dill hopes before to-night to complete the scheduling of the property and the capitalization of all the subordinate corporations, which include coal and iron mines, steel and iron works, coal and coke concerns, railroads, steamboat and canal lines. It is confidently believed that the articles of incorporation will be filed at Trenton, N. J., before the close of the current week.

Mr. Carnegie could not be seen yesterday.

DETAILS OF THE DEAL.

Statement Issued by the Carnegie and Frick Companies.

PITTSBURG, March 22.—The Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, becomes a stock company, with a capital variously estimated at from $300,000,000 to $350,000,000; the famous "iron-clad agreement" is wiped out, all litigation between the partners in the Carnegie Company is dropped, and H. C. Frick, the former President of the company, virtually secures all he has contended for.

These facts are embodied in an authorized statement issued to-night by the Carnegie Steel Company. The Atlantic City conferences resulted in an agreement being signed by all the parties interested except Mr. Frick and John Walker, the latter the principal plaintiff in the suit against the H. C. Frick Coke Company. The document reached Pittsburg to-day, and was signed by both of them.

To President Schwab is given the credit for effecting this amicable settlement, by which the partners are to receive stock proportionate to their present holdings.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

As soon as the signatures of Mr. Frick and Mr. Walker were affixed to the agreement word was telegraphed to Mr. Carnegie, and this evening he authorized the issue of the following statement on behalf of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and the H. C. Frick Coke Company.

"The partners of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and the stockholders of the H. C. Frick Coke Company have agreed upon a plan of reorganization, vesting the ownership and control of said companies in one company to be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey.

"The effect of the proposed reorganization will be to terminate the equity proceedings instituted against the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and the H. C. Frick Coke Company.

"The articles of association of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, as a limited partnership organization expire by limitation April 1, 1901, but the change contemplated will be effected before that date, as the future form of the organization has been under consideration for some time, and the plan is now about fully matured. The corporate form for the large and growing business has been determined upon in preference to the limited partnership organization for its obvious advantages.

CHANCE FOR EMPLOYES.

"The objection to the corporate organization has been overcome, a way having been found by which deserving employes can be interested and received into the company from time to time upon exactly the same terms as others have been admitted in the past.

"All the various interests, including the H. C. Frick Coke Company, will remain as now, under Pennsylvania charters, the steel company taking a Pennsylvania corporate charter, instead of renewing its articles of limited partnership. As no charter can be obtained under the laws of Pennsylvania, under which all the various departments and interests of the Carnegie companies can be consolidated, it will be necessary to obtain a charter under the laws of New Jersey, which will enable the control of the interests concerned wherever situated, in any State or Territory of the Union.

"Other powers are also obtained which are essential to a concern whose sphere of operations has grown to embrace the mines and markets of the wrold, with railroads and fleets; something never contemplated when Pennsylvania's present restricted laws were adopted. The stocks and bonds of the new corporation, instead of being offered to the public as once determined, are taken by the present owners themselves. The basis of the corporation proposed last year has been agreed to by all the parties and will be adopted, rendering new negotiations unnecessary but this in a matter of no public concern, since no responsibilities to the public whatever are incurred. It concerns the owners alone.

"The new company absorbs the stock of the coke company and thus all of the coke companies' stockholders become stockholders of the new concern, including Mr. Frick, whose interest in the steel company will be thus protected, which is satisfactory to all parties, the controlling partners expressing no desire to gain pecuniarily by their recent action.

MR. SCHWAB EXECUTIVE HEAD.

"Mr. Carnegie has given President Charles H. Schwab his proxy to act as required, and Mr. Schwab will continue as the executive head of the new company.

"The properties to be included in the reorganization of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and allied interests are the following:

"The Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, owning the Edgar Thomson Works, Bessemer, Penn., including Edgar Thomson Blast Furnaces, Edgar Thomson Foundry, Edgar Thomson Steel Works; the Duquesne Works, Duquesne, Penn., including Duquesne Blast Furnaces and Duquesne Steel Works; the Homestead Steel Works, Munhall and Homestead, Penn., including Bessemer steel department, armor-plate department, and thirteen finishing mills; the Carrie Blast Furnaces, Rankin, Penn.; the Lucy Blast Furnaces, Pittsburg, Penn.; the Upper Union Mills, Pittsburg; the Lower Union Mills, Pittsburg, Penn.; the Larimer Coke Works, Larimer, Penn.; the Youghiogheny Coke Works, Douglass, Penn., the Carnegie Natural Gas Company, the Youghiogheny Water Company, the Mount Pleasant Water Company, the Trotter Water Company, the Union Railroad Company, the Slackwater Railroad Company, the Youghiogheny Northern Railway Company, the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad Company; all the coal and coke property of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, in Fayette and Westmoreland Counties, Penn., including 40,000 acres of unmined coal, 20,000 acres of surface lines, 11,000 coke ovens, 2,500 railroad cars, and 3,500 dwellings; the Pittsburg and Conneaut Dock Company, 43.6 per cent. of the capital stock of the Pennsylvania and Lake Erie Dock Company, one-fourth of the capital stock of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Dock Company, the Oliver Iron Mining Company, owning all of the stock of the Metropolitan Iron and Land Company; all of the stock of the Pioneer Iron Company, 80.3 per cent. of the stock of the Lake Superior Iron Company, 98 per cent. of the Security Land and Exploration Company, one-half of the capital stock of the Pewabic Company, the Pittsburg Limestone Company, Limited, the Pittsburg Steamship Company, including all of its vessels, property, &c., eleven steamships and two barges with a carrying capacity of 1,500,000 tons per annum."

Mr. Frick refused to discuss the plans of the reorganization in detail this evening. When asked what would be the value of the stock he would control in the reorganized company, he replied that it was impossible at present to answer that question, as the capitalization of the company had not yet been determined. He would, like all other stockholders, receive stock in the new, proportionate with the percentage he held in the limited partnership concern. When asked about the "iron-clad," Mr. Frick smiled and said nothing of that kind could legally exist under an incorporated stock company, so he was giving the matter no concern.

PRESIDENT SCHWAB JUBILANT.

President C. M. Schwab was jubilant over the happy turn affairs had taken. When questioned as to the capitalization of the reorganized company, Mr. Schwab said that was a matter for future consideration. The first step only had been taken, he said, and there were many details to be arranged before the organization was complete.

"What will be the form of the 'iron-clad' under the new order of things?"

"There will be no iron-clad. There cannot be any such agreement legally made between members of an incorporation such as is proposed."

Secretary A. M. Moreland of the Carnegie Steel Company said no time would be lost in making the change from the old to the new organization, but since the reorganization was one of the greatest in the history of any private corporation, the matter could not be pushed. He said Mr. Frick would receive at least $12,000,000 in stock.

John Walker, principal plaintiff in the suit of the minority stockholders against the H. C. Frick Coke Company, was at the Carnegie building the greater part of the day. He had no comments to make other than to say that he was, as the representative of the minority, glad to see that the contention made in his bill in equity had indirectly been acknowledged.

The stockholders' meeting, at which the terms of the agreement were sanctioned today, was attended by all officials and consulting partners of both companies, with the exception of Mr. Carnegie and those who are abroad and in distant parts of this country.

HOW THE DISPUTE AROSE.

Allegations of Both Sides as Set Forth in Legal Documents.

Indications of a serious controversy between Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Frick were first heard months ago, before the issue was joined through legal papers. Mr. Frick was originally a clerk in the employ of Mr. Carnegie. The latter soon recognized Mr. Frick's great executive ability, and his advance was steady and continuous, so that in a comparatively short time he was Mr. Carnegie's right-hand man, and had accumulated a fortune. Mr. Frick conceived the idea that Mr. Carnegie was trying to freeze him out of the Carnegie concerns, and he resorted to the courts for protection.

In his complaint, Mr. Frick insisted that he had made the enormous profits for the organization; that Mr. Carnegie paid no attention to the business, and that if he did a great financial loss would result; that he was the victim of Mr. Carnegie's malice, and that he considered his stock worth $16,238,000 instead of $6,000,000, by the payment of which latter sum Mr. Carnegie was attempting to force him out of the company.

Mr. Frick declared, too, that the business of the company was so profitable that the net profits last year were about $20,000,000. Despite these enormous profits, Mr. Carnegie had arbitrarily demanded his resignation as Chairman of the Board of Managers.

Mr. Frick further accused Mr. Carnegie of trying to enforce a so-called iron-clad agreement made in 1881, but abandoned and unexecuted, which referred solely to Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, and not to the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. A similar unexecuted agreement was also alleged to have been made in 1892, and Mr. Frick alleged that Mr. Carnegie also wanted this enforced.

ANSWER TO THE COMPLAINT.

In his answer, filed on March 12, Mr. Carnegie asserted that Mr. Frick paid only $191.98 in cash and $120,000 in bonds for shares valued at $4,900,000, on which dividends of $1,000,000 had been paid. He maintained that Mr. Frick had always upheld the "iron-clad" agreement, and had frequently enforced it against others. Mr. Frick, Mr. Carnegie said, was chiefly responsible for the reorganization of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and for the valuation of its property, and, therefore, could not question either. Mr. Frick's imperious temper and frequent outbursts of passion were the causes alleged by Mr. Carnegie which resulted in Mr. Frick being forced out of the company. Mr. Carnegie held that Mr. Frick had, of all men, no right to complain of the "iron-clad agreement," because he had gained valuable holdings through its enforcement.

Under that agreement, when a partner was deemed unsatisfactory by his associates, he was generally informed by Mr. Frick of that alleged fact. The unsatisfactory partner was told that the company would pay for his interests under the terms of the agreement, and if these were not voluntarily accepted that the company would enforce the agreement.

The disagreement between the two men grew out of the relations between the Carnegie Steel Company and the Frick Coal Company. Anticipating a boom in the steel market Mr. Frick began the manufacture of coke on a large scale. Year after year the coke was piled up, the steel boom did not materialize, and Mr. Frick's money was rapidly being absorbed into unmarketable coke. Under the circumstances it is said that Mr. Frick had to apply to Mr. Carnegie for financial help, who in return for a special rate, said to be $1.50 per ton, advanced the necessary money to carry Mr. Frick over the dull times. When the boom in steel finally came, Mr. Frick's mountains of coke began to disappear, and the price of the commodity, owing to the great demand, advanced to $4 a ton. Mr. Frick thereupon sought to force a new agreement with Mr. Carnegie, and trouble broke out.

The amalgamation of the two corporations will prevent similar trouble in the future.

INCORPORATION CERTIFICATE.

Thirty-five Signatories Responsible for Full Extent of Capital.

ORANGE, N. J., March 22.—James B. Dill, who acted as legal adviser, meditator, and referee during the Atlantic City conferences between the Carnegie and Frick interests, left to-night for Pittsburg, taking with him the articles of incorporation of the new company.

It is understood that the certificate when filed will show that the whole capital stock is subscribed for by the parties in interest, and their actual holdings will be stated in detail in the certificate, thus making the parties signing the certificate, including Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Frick, and Mr. Phipps, all personally responsible for all the liabilities of the company to the full extent of the capital. There will be thirty-five men mentioned. The whole capital stock will be subscribed over the signatures of the men, and they are abundantly able to respond to it.

One provision said to have been incorporated in the papers is that the company must do business in the State of New Jersey, but it is permitted to go into other States, though always subject to the local laws. In this respect the criticism will be avoided that the certificate of incorporation obtained in New Jersey is sought to be foisted on other States without their consent.

The directors will be elected annually by a majority of the stockholders, as provided by the State.

The new company, it is affirmed, is not to be a trust in any acceptance of the word. It is to be a straightout business association, differing only from an ordinary corporation organized for the transaction of business in the size of its capitalization. It is not to absorb minor companies, or do business by leasing other concerns. The only consolidation occurs at the beginning, and once the company is formed old companies go out of existence, if they wish, or retain organization if they so choose, but the property of the old companies is to be turned over to the new one, and being without property or plant the old companies will cease to exist. They are to turn over their property free and clear of all liens or liabilities except future ones resulting from contracts or work on hand.

The home office of the new company will, of course, be in this State, and owing to Mr. Dill's connection with its formation, its home will probably be in East Orange, or if the general offices are located within the State and the general accounts be kept here, as is said to be a possibility, it will be in Newark. The company will have branch offices in Pittsburg, Chicago, New York, and such other places as may seem desirable, either in this country or any foreign one.

A PECULIAR CHICAGO BANK.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 22.—In a suit to foreclose on 500 shares of Third National Bank stock, collateral for a twenty-five-thousand-dollar note given by J. Irving Pearce of the Sherman House, the fact, probably unique in the history of banking, was disclosed that the stock of an institution which suspended in 1877 is now worth $150 a share.

The institution's sole liability is the $750,000 capital stock. To offset this, there are real estate holdings estimated to be worth at least $1,400,000.

One of these pieces could have been sold for $1,000,000 in 1893, but Mr. Pearce blocked the sale. Besides this tract, the Third National Bank owns 600 feet on Kimbark Avenue between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Streets, said to be worth $90,000; 650 feet at Blue Island Avenue and Robey Street, valued at $65,000; 45¾ acres between Madison and Harrison Streets, in Oak Park, estimated at $140,000, and fifteen other pieces of property here and in New York.

Loubet to Pardon His Assailant.

PARIS, March 23.—President Loubet has decided to pardon Baron Christiani, who, last June, assaulted him on the Presidential stand at the Auteuil races, and who was sentenced to four years' imprisonment for the offense. This pardon M. Loubet will sign with fifty others next Tuesday, thus taking the first opportunity to show his desire for the pacification of the country.

Travel a Luxury.
The "ROYAL LIMITED," "Finest Day Train in the World," leaves New York, South Ferry and Foot of Liberty St., daily 3 P. M., arrives Washington, 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service. Royal Blue Trains for Washington leave South Ferry 8, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 1:30, 3, 4:55, 5:55 P. M., and 12:10 Nt. Leave Liberty St. 8, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 1:30, 3, 5, 6 P. M., and 12:15 Nt.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Drink the purest natural spring water known.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Drink the purest natural spring water known.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Drink the purest natural spring water known.—Adv.

THE ISSUES DEFINED BY SECRETARY LONG

Says Democrats Offer Nothing, Not Even a Promise.

DEFENDS PUERTO RICO TARIFF

Republican Offer, He Says, Is More Liberal than Free Trade—The Macrum Case—Philippine Problems.

BOSTON, March 22.—Speaking before the Middlesex Club to-night, John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, defined the issues of the Presidential campaign. In the course of his speech he defended the Administration against its critics, and particularly paid his respects to the anti-imperialists. He spoke as follows:

"Four years ago the country was overwhelmingly in favor of an administration on the Republican platform, and after the election was over, was substantially unanimous to that end. To-day the first question that occurs to the judicial mind is, as has already been suggested by others, What has the Democratic Party done since then to entitle it to the government? The answer is, nothing.

"The next question which the judicial mind will ask is, What has the Republican Party done that it should be continued in power? By this test it is right that it should be judged. Take the essential things embodied in the Republican platform of four years ago. That the principles of that platform have been executed goes without saying. The tariff has been wisely adjusted, revenue has been ample, industrial interests were never so prosperous, and labor was never so well rewarded. The question of the currency and the money standard has been settled and settled right, and the whole country breathes with a sense of relief and content. The indebtedness of the Pacific and other railroads—the despair of former Administrations—has been collected and paid into the Treasury. Honesty, efficiency, and thoroughness have been the rule in every department. Is it too much to ask that, even in a campaign, these duties, well done, shall be remembered?

"Great issues not contemplated in the platform have arisen, and here, too, the record is one illustrious for all time. The Spanish war was precipitated upon us, and never was victory achieved in a righteous cause more swiftly and surely and effectively. I touch with but a word upon these essential things because, speaking to the intelligence of the American people, I know that the story is so plain to them that I can add nothing to it.

THE DEMOCRATS' ATTACKS.

"It is no use to shut our eyes to the fact that a fight is on. It is no use to deny that the opposition is strong, and has grown stronger, as it always grows stronger, on the eve of an election. It is no use to deny that there are malcontents and honest doubters. The honest doubter must be honestly met and honestly answered. He is deserving of the highest respect and the most candid argument. But when the final issue is made up, experience teaches us that it will be on the old alignment between the two parties which have for so many years battled for supremacy.

"As I have already said, our ancient antagonists offer nothing, not even a promise. Their resort, therefore, is, and ever since the meeting of Congress when the campaign began has been, to diversion and rumor and prestidigitations that their ingenuity can invent. It is almost amusing to run over the list of rockets which they have fired, and which have exploded only to come down again as sticks. Secretary Gage has carried out the beneficent policy of keeping the money of the country in circulation and thus averting financial panic. A Democratic thundercloud bursts over his head, around which its lightnings play, and he is accused of favoring the National banks. His calm, wise, honest statement clears the air, and the whole outcry is but the past history of a flash in the pan.

"An incompetent Consul at Pretoria, either because he was incompetent or because he was afraid to stick to his post, is called home by Secretary Hay, and never from that day to this has given to the State Department any reason for his conduct. An attempt is made to raise this to an issue, but as it was so quickly done for, we wonder what it was begun for.

"The administration of Gen. Otis has been vituperated with the bitterest, virulence, and lo, now, the American people are assured, not only by the result, but by the testimony of every well-informed and disinterested observer who returns, that it has been one of great ability, under most exacting and trying circumstances.

"The President is censured as if it were his personal fault because our soldiers, some of them, suffer from the temptations of a time of war. But those who assail him forget that he has issued every possible order to meet the situation, and forget, too, that the City of Washington, under Lincoln's very eye, was subjected to similar demoralizing influences and to similar criticism as that now applied to the City of Manila.

"The President is held up as a recreant to freedom because he does not intervene in the South African war. Even while the clamor is loudest it appears that he has, at the request of the Boers, conveyed to England his tender of good offices in aid of peace, which, by the way, is more than any other nation has been willing to do. In this, as in every other exigency, the President has acted with the highest good sense, and will have his reward in the confidence which his country has in it and in him.

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

"It is true that our territorial acquisitions have brought most serious problems. The Philippine Islands are ours by the solemn compact of a treaty. They are ours, too, by the acquiescence of the larger part of the native inhabitants. We are there by right, and we are bound to stay. It is not a theory which confronts us, but a condition. We therefore ask our critics not to spin theories of what might have been done, but to cooperate with us and help us take up our duty and discharge it. Here again, the calm, judicial mind will discriminate between the right-meaning but unduly apprehensive men who really believe in the spectre of imperialism and the shrewd leaders of the Democratic Party, who are using that term simply as a party cry.

"I wish our friends could, for just one hour, let go their unhappy suspension over an abyss of woe and drop back into an optimistic state of mind. Then the simple fact will occur to them that more than half the people of the Philippine Islands are adapting themselves cordially to the new and better order of things; that industrial, mercantile, and property interests are welcoming the prospect of a stable, protecting government; that municipal governments have been established in many places, and that the President is now sending out a commission to carry to completion the work of establishing local and general governments, in which the Filipinos are to have full share. The other fact will occur to them that men like President Schurman are honest, high-minded men, and have come back approving the President's administration, with just as keen a desire for the welfare and the liberties of the Filipinos as the anti-imperialists have.

"Whatever honest differences of opinion may have existed as to the acquisition of the Philippine Islands or of our sovereignty over them, I cannot doubt that in our future dealings with them we shall find ourselves on common ground in the adoption of the most enlightened and generous policy.

"Now, I know that our so-called anti-imperialist friends will not accept a word of this. I beg them to accept conditions as they are. There is no anti-imperialism, simply because there has never been any imperialism. Besides, if they help to bring in Mr. Bryan on the cry of anti-imperialism, it would no more let the Philippines go than it would part with the Collectorship of a custom house. Once in power, they would immediately say that the wicked Republicans had fastened these islands upon the country, and the only thing to do is to make the best of them, and the most out of them.

"What is needed even in their own behalf is not the antagonism of those of our Republican friends who have gone off from us on the Philippine question, but their cooperation. The Administration is floundering in no uncertainty. It is pursuing a straightforward course to order and peace and government. The Republicans will sustain it.

THE PUERTO RICAN TARIFF.

"In dealing with our new island territories, the interesting question has arisen whether the limitations of the Constitution extend by its own force to them, or whether Congress has full power over them. For myself, I have never doubted that Webster, the great expounder of the Constitution, was right in the opinion that islands ceded to us are subject to legislation by Congress.

"What is constitutionally true of the Philippines is true also, of course, of Puerto Rico. The vital point at stake is the Constitutional one. All the rest is a question of what is the wisest and best thing to do in the way of legislation. Of one thing I am sure, that Puerto Rico, in its present state, needs help, and that help has been given at the suggestion of the President by an appropriation of more than $2,000,000 for her relief. But I also think there has been a great deal of exaggeration of the importance of the question of subjecting imports from Puerto Rico to a customs duty. Of the Constitutional right to impose it, I have no doubt. Of its wisdom, Congress must judge.

"There is strength in the argument for this small customs tariff on imports, that it is the easiest way for the internal expenditures of Puerto Rico to be raised. It does not put the Puerto Ricans on an equality with ourselves by giving them free trade, it is only because it gives them something more liberal even than free trade without the relief and returns above stated would be.

"Rome was not built in a day and the Republicans are not to be turned down because in a year they cannot make a paradise, but they can be trusted to deal honestly, fairly, and righteously with Puerto Rico."

BIG STRIKE AT CLEVELAND.

Machinists from Fifty Establishments Quit Their Jobs.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 22.—Fifteen hundred machinists employed in more than fifty establishments are on a strike in this city, their demand being that nine hours shall constitute a day's work. The strikers include both union and non-union men. Should the strike continue for a few days several thousand additional men in other trades, dependent upon the machinists, will become idle. The strikers declare they will remain out until their demand for a nine-hour day with ten hours' pay is granted.

At four establishments the machinists were notified early in the day that their demands had been granted. In these shops the men continued at work. President O'Connell of the International Machinists' Union has issued the following statement:

If the nine-hour day is not granted by the employers of machinists through the country by April 1, there will be a general strike involving 200,000 machinists, and not a wheel will be turned until that concession is made.

The strikes now in operation in Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, and other cities have so far encouraged the machinists of the United States to make a general demand for a nine-hour day, and unless the present strikes are speedily adjusted, it will be very hard to prevent a general movement.

Telegrams are pouring in from all sections of the country asking permission to make the demand. I am, however, trying to avoid the necessity of a general strike, and if the officers of the National Metal Trades Association can be induced to meet our demands in a spirit of fairness without imposing unreasonable conditions to their propositions, a general strike can be averted.

If the employers, however, insist that all present strikes must be declared off for an indefinite period, before they will consider the question of arbitration, an amicable adjustment cannot be looked for.

President O'Connell left here to-day for Erie, Penn., where he expects to confer with President Seldon of the National Metal Trades Association, with a view to bringing about a settlement of the pending strikes.

A meeting of the manufacturers involved was held this afternoon at the Hollenden House. One of the manufacturers who attended, while refusing to divulge the nature of the proceedings, said to-night: "Of course we did not discuss the advisability of granting the demands of the union. That matter has never for a moment been in question. As a matter of course, the demands will not be granted."

A prominent manufacturer says: "The labor unions will find that they are bucking the strongest organization of manufacturers in the United States. All of the large manufacturers in the country are members of the National Metal Trades' Association. Members of this association in other cities will furnish us men to replace the strikers. The National organization will bear the expense of any strike."

There has been no disorder on the part of the strikers, and none is anticipated.

STRIKERS FIRE A SHOP.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 22.—The blacksmith shop of the "Q. & C." Company was burned in Chicago Heights last night. The officers of the company do not hesitate to ascribe the fire to striking machinists, and they believe, had not employes been on watch, the entire plant might have been consumed, at a loss of not less than $150,000. The three buildings owned by the company are opposite the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway Depot. The two larger ones are each over 200 feet long and 60 feet wide. The building burned was an extension of the main building or machine shop, one story in height, 80 feet long and 60 feet wide. It was of brick and corrugated iron.

Secretary F. W. Edmunds says: "We have no doubt that the fire was set by those who have threatened these new men. We were fortunate in extinguishing the flames when we did. Any further loss would have been disastrous, as our machinery is all new and of special model. We mean to get at the bottom of this matter and discover the guilty person, if possible."

The fire was a fierce one while it lasted, but the fire apparatus of the factory was sufficient to subdue it. It occurred about midnight.

BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Suit for heavy damages for breach of promise has been begun by Mrs. Pearl Youngerman against David L. Barsaloux, a well-known young man on the South Side. The amount demanded in the praecipe is $10,000, but Mrs. Youngerman's attorney, D. G. Ramsay, declares a cipher was dropped in this paper by a clerical mistake, and that he will ask for $100,000. A stiff legal fight is expected, for Mr. Ramsay says he has been notified by the defendant's father that he stands ready to spend $100,000 to defeat the suit. The attorney asserts that Barsaloux induced Mr. Youngerman to get a divorce, and wrote a letter promising to marry her whenever she "said so."

Gives $5,000 to Tuskegee Institute.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—A lady in Philadelphia has given $5,000 to Booker T. Washington to add to the endowment fund of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala. The name of the donor has not been announced.

American Exhibitors in Paris.
Complete list and descriptions in next Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Po

Mr. Hess, throwing the affidavit at the glowering policeman, "and that is to get out of the department before you are fired out. I guess that's plain enough. Now get out, and take that affidavit with you."

Commissioner Hess will now render his decision, which will be acted upon by the full board.

President York said yesterday that a full transcript of the testimony taken at the trial of the dive keepers before Magistrate Cornell had reached him, and would be considered at the next meeting of the board. He declined to make any statement in advance of this meeting.

PETTY OFFENDERS FINED.

Slot Machine Keepers Mulcted in $50 Each and Warned to Sin No More.

Nine more of the batch of saloon keepers and bartenders indicted by the Grand Jury for keeping slot machines in their places, and assigned to Judge Cowing's part of the Court of General Sessions pleaded guilty yesterday and were fined $50 each. They were Patrick Smith and Patrick J. Murphy of 1,312 Second Avenue, Joseph Lowery of 1,285 First Avenue, Patrick Maguire of 1,242 Second Avenue, Peter J. Vannie of 1,493 First Avenue, Henry G. Schlewitz of 1,114 First Avenue, Martin Boyle and John Kinney of 1,283 Second Avenue, and Ernest Will of 1,407 Second Avenue.

Judge Cowing told the defendants that he had made their fines light for their first offense.

"If any of you are convicted again on this charge," he said, "you will be punished with a heavier fine."

PEARL DAHONEY SENTENCED.

Colored Woman Convicted of Larceny Sent to Prison for Eight Years.

Pearl Dahoney, the colored woman convicted before Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, of having stolen $150 from Theobold Wandling, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment yesterday. Hugh Coleman, her attorney, made a long appeal for clemency, and when he had finished his daughter, who is also a lawyer, arose and said that she wanted to make a plea for the prisoner. Judge Newburger refused to listen to her.

"Please don't," he said, waving his hands and the young woman sat down.

"No one regrets more than I," said the judge, addressing Mr. Coleman, "that your daughter's name has been published in connection with this case. This defendant has served two terms in prison for the same offense—an offense for which ten women of her color are now in the Tombs. I propose to give notice to those of her kind that New York is not a proper place for them."

SOUSA'S TOUR OF GERMANY.

Wolfsohn Says an Enthusiastic Reception Awaits the Band.

A. Wolfsohn, the manager of many prominent musical artists in this country, who went abroad four weeks ago to arrange the preliminary details in connection with the tour of Sousa's band through Germany this Spring, under his direction, arrived in New York yesterday, a passenger on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiserin Maria Theresa. He spoke enthusiastically of Mr. Sousa's coming tour, and said that a reception awaits the band leader and his organization in the principal cities of Germany such as has never been accorded a musician of his kind.

The band will leave New York on the American liner New York on April 25, going direct to Paris, where it will give concerts for one week. There will be a tour of six weeks in Germany, beginning in Berlin, May 20, and continuing there until May 27, the concerts to be given in the new Royal Opera House. Previous to this engagement the band will be heard in Brussels, Liege, and Ghent. Immediately after the week in Berlin, Hamburg, Hanover, Leipsic, Dresden, Munich, Wurzburg, Frankfort, Wiesbaden and Cologne will be visited. The band will then return to Paris in time to play at the French celebrations of July 4 and 12, after which it will return for a second tour of Germany, appearing in all the fashionable watering places, such as Carlsbad, Marienbad, Baden-Baden, Norderney, Ostende, Scheveningen, and many other resorts.

Mr. Wolfsohn, during his brief stay in Germany, also engaged a number of prominent musical artists for the next concert season in this country, among them Lillian Blauvelt, who went abroad over two years ago and has not appeared here since; Herr Hugo Becker, the 'cellist, and Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist. Miss Maud Powell has also arranged with Mr. Wolfsohn to make a short tour of this country, and Mr. and Mrs. Henschel will return.

Miss Clara Butt, the contralto, who appeared here this season with considerable success, will return at the head of her own concert company, beginning her tour early in January, 1901.

The concert business in England, Mr. Wolfsohn said, has been extremely dull, like the theatrical business, due to the South African war, and of the few concerts given, the receipts were devoted entirely to war benefits.

Another passenger on this steamer was Herr Hofrath Ernst von Schuch, the German conductor, who will make his initial appearance before an American audience on Thursday evening, March 29, when he will conduct an orchestral concert at the Metropolitan Opera House. At this concert Mme. Nordica, Mme. Schumann-Heink, and Herr Van Rooy will be the soloists. Herr Von Schuch comes to this country under the direction of Heinrich Conried.

"AN AMERICAN BEAUTY" ABROAD.

Mr. Lederer's Completed Schedule for His Various Companies.

Arrangements were made yesterday between George W. Lederer, Gustave Kerker, and Hugh Morton, whereby the revised version of their musical comedy "An American Beauty" will be the opening attraction at the Shaftesbury Theatre, in London, under the joint management of George W. Lederer and George B. McLellan, the week beginning Easter Monday.

There was considerable doubt as to whether "The Rounders" or "An American Beauty" should be the leading attraction at Mr. Lederer's London house, and after negotiations which have been in progress for the past week it was decided yesterday to make the latter play the opening attraction, with a cast made up of the following artists, who have all been engaged in this country: James Sullivan, Richard Carle, Edwin Fay, Willard Simms, Charles Kirke, Albert Parr, Nicholas Long, Miss Edna May, Miss Marie George, Miss Truly Shattuck, Miss Helen Lord, and Miss Mabel Gilman. The entire company, principals and chorus, will take its departure from this city a week from next Wednesday on an American line.

Four weeks after the production of "An American Beauty" Mr. Lederer will produce the revised version of "The Whirl of the Town" either at the Lyric or Prince of Wales Theatre, in London, with Dan Daly, Louis Wesley, Cyril Scott, and a competent cast. Having arrived at this conclusion as to these two attractions Mr. Lederer, instead of sending his company now presenting "The Rounders" to London, as originally intended, will have it remain at the Columbia Theatre, in Boston, where the piece is now being played with considerable success. The new production, "The Casino Girl," will continue at the Casino.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CONTRACTS.

Faversham and Miss Millward to Extend Engagements.

Before sailing on Wednesday last for Europe Charles Frohman signed a contract with William Faversham to continue in leading parts with the Empire Company for the next two seasons. Mr. Faversham will after that head a company of his own, under the management of Mr. Frohman. He will appear in this city, and then make a tour of the principal cities of the country in a play that will be especially written for him.

A contract was also made with Miss Jessie Millward, who will remain with the Empire Company next season, making her engagement with this organization three years instead of one, as she intended when she came to this country to play with the company.

BROKER IN ALCOHOLIC WARD.

Thomas A. Wilmerding Taken to Bellevue by His Son.

Thomas A. Wilmerding, sixty years old, of 107 Madison Avenue, one time a broker, was placed in the alcoholic ward at Bellevue Hospital last night. He was taken there in a cab by his son, William Wilmerding, of 145 West Forty-eighth Street.

"My father has been drinking so much that we thought it best to have him treated here for the habit," said young Mr. Wilmerding.

To Play Ball Here.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 22.—The New York Baseball Club has accepted the services of Hickman and Frisbie, the two players who were offered by the Boston management to strengthen the New York Club.

FALLOWS ACCUSES GRUBER

Alleges that He Made a Deal with the Corporation Counsel.

Says Gruber Wanted Anti-Judgment Bill Killed to Gain Appointment for a Friend.

Assemblyman Fallows made a specific charge against Col. Abraham Gruber last night at the anti-Gruber meeting in Richmond Hall, at 241 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. Charles F. Seibel presided at the meeting, and the attendance was large and enthusiastic.

The principal speaker was Assemblyman Fallows, and in the course of his remarks he said:

"I have represented this district in the State Assembly for two years. My work there has brought me into close contact with the leaders of the Republican Party in this county and throughout the State. I have discussed the public and party consequences of proposed legislation with Mr. Quigg, Mr. Odell, Mr. Platt, Speaker Nixon, Gov. Roosevelt, and other representative Republicans.

"No one of these has ever professed to own my vote or has ever attempted to influence my action on other than public grounds. But Mr. Abraham Gruber has carried his pretensions of authority to the point where I am compelled to resent them, and now that his right to do so is avowed from the public platform not only by himself but by Mr. Olcott it becomes my plain duty to submit the question to the enrolled Republicans of the Twenty-first District for their decision.

"I introduced a bill in this Legislature to prevent the Tammany Corporation Counsel of New York from confessing judgment in the matter of claims presented against the city, without the concurrent consent of the city's financial officer, the Controller. That bill, as you are aware, has caused much public discussion.

"Claims which are disputed by the Controller, unjust claims, as he alleges, have been admitted and confessed against the taxpayers of New York in enormous sums, and my bill was intended to stop this abuse. Mr. Gruber came to me, and, in the presence of another gentleman, demanded that that bill should not be passed, and that I should hold it in committee until it died in order that a friend of his might be provided with an office under this Tammany Corporation Counsel. He said he had the arrangements all made, and that their consummation awaited my consent. Of course I declined.

"The matter might have rested there, where, in charity, I would have let it rest, but that the contention is now made that the right to present such demands and to exact such services appertain to Mr. Gruber; that it is he who does the nominating here; he, who does the electing here, and he, consequently, to whom allegiance is owed. If that position is authorized by the voters, we ought to know it. From those I assert that position, I appeal to the Republicans of the Twenty-first District. I acknowledge their authority."

Mr. Fallows also defended Mr. Quigg. Speeches were also made by Mr. Seibel, ex-Judge I. W. Lansing, and Frank C. Langley.

Assemblyman Fallows's charge against Mr. Gruber caused a sensation.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN ON TARIFF.

They Don't Approve the Administration's Puerto Rican Policy.

The Woman's West End Republican Club met yesterday afternoon in the building of the Men's West Side Republican Club, 2,307 Broadway, and some of the women politicians denounced the Puerto Rican tariff and the Administration's attitude, while the other members of the club listened calmly without a word of dispute.

"Why," said Mrs. Solomon, who was scheduled for one of the papers of the day, "why did Mr. McKinley change his mind? Or did he have it changed for him, as some say? In December he believed in free trade, and now he stands for a tax of 15 per cent. It looks as if the Administration was truckling to party politics. It is not a time for politics when people are starving. A policy like this will cause Mr. McKinley to lose heavily in the coming campaign."

"The Puerto Rican tariff will crush one member of a family for the sake of the others. Even a reduced tariff is wrong morally, if not politically," said Mrs. Trafton.

"My views are decidedly in opposition to those of the ladies who have spoken," said Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, the club's President, and she explained her idea of the principles involved, and then she went on to another subject.

REPUBLICAN FACTION FIGHT.

Charles A. Hess Says His Opponents Will Look Like Thirty Cents.

The Hess faction in the Twelfth Congressional District will give a smoker tomorrow night. Charles A. Hess, referring last night to the fight being waged against him by F. Norton Goddard and others, said: "We will make those fellows look like 30 cents next Tuesday. They will hardly carry an election district."

The anti-Hess people express equal confidence in their ability to win.

The Republicans of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, of which John H. Gunner is leader, gave a concert and ball at Terrace Garden, on East Fifty-eighth Street, last night. It was largely attended.

SENATOR PLATT TO BE IN CITY.

To Hold a Conference with Chairman Odell—Gov. Roosevelt May Come.

Senator Platt is expected in town to-night, when he will have a conference with Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee, who will come down from Albany to meet the Senator. Before coming to New York Senator Platt will take Mrs. Platt, whose health has greatly improved, from Washington to Atlantic City.

It is possible that Gov. Roosevelt will visit New York to-morrow, but his coming has not been definitely decided upon.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

Itinerary of the Season of 1900 Made Public at Last Night's Meeting.

The New York Yacht Club's itinerary for the season of 1900, formally adopted at the second general meeting of the club for the year, held at the clubhouse, in Madison Avenue, last night, is anticipated with unusual interest by the members. In addition to the fifty-fourth annual regatta, to be held June 14 in New York Bay, and races for the Glen Cove Cups off Glen Cove on June 19, three days will be occupied in the Newport series. The latter races will be sailed off Newport July 12, 13, and 14. Rendezvous for the fifty-fifth annual cruise will be at Glen Cove on Aug. 6, the cruise occupying about ten days. There will be the customary squadron runs from port to port for club prizes, and, in addition, special races for cups offered by the flag officers. The Astor Cups and the Wind-up Cups will be sailed for off Newport. The season will close Sept. 11 with the races for the Autumn Sweepstakes, sailed off Sandy Hook Lightship.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, the new flag officer of the club, made a felicitous little speech last night on the outlook for the season, and letters received from Sir Thomas Lipton, Secretary of War Root, and Capt. Robley D. Evans in acknowledgment of their election to honorary membership in the club were read. Another letter heard with interest by the members was that from J. Blair Cochrane of Rye, Isle of Wight, announcing his desire to present to the club an inkstand made from the main truck of the Genesta, which his brother-in-law, Sir Richard Sutton, sailed against the Puritan for the America's Cup in 1885.

The following new members were elected to the club last night: Frank Mackie Johnson, A. S. Winchester, E. C. Winchester, Frederic H. Battershall, Robert M. Galloway, Henry A. Rusch, James Henry Smith, Frank L. Perin, Charles A. Hamilton, Harry W. Bates, and Major Thomas C. Prince of the United States Marine Corps.

W. H. Clark's Stable Sold.

All of the horses and carriages, harness and stable accessories in the stable of the late William H. Clark, at 209 West Seventy-sixth Street, were sold at auction yesterday by Van Tassell & Kearney. A bay team of carriage horses sold for $950 to J. B. Bailey; a cross-matched black and gray team went for $650, to W. F. Mohr, and a black roadster mare was bought by Charles Parsons for $575. The total amount realized was about $12,000.

INDICTMENT FOR "SAPHO"

Trial of the Case to Begin To-day Before Justice Fursman.

Miss Olga Nethersole, Ill with Nervous Prostration, Will Not Perform Again for a Week or Two.

Olga Nethersole, Hamilton Revelle, Theodore Moss, and Marcus R. Mayer were indicted yesterday afternoon by the Grand Jury for the production of "Sapho" at Wallack's Theatre, and the case will come before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court this morning.

A crowd of witnesses was gathered around the Grand Jury room yesterday morning when the jury began its investigation, but only a few were called upon to testify. Those who testified were Mr. Moss and Miss Nethersole for the defense, and Mrs. Hensley, President of the Society for the Study of Life, and W. O. Inglis, a newspaper reporter. Among those present who were not called were Louis Nethersole, Inspector Thompson, Hamilton Revelle, and several dramatic critics. The Rev. Phoebe Hanaford was subpoenaed, but did not appear.

The indictment, which was found after an hour's deliberation, is what is known as a "blanket" indictment, embracing all four defendants in the one charge, and is in part as follows:

The said Olga Nethersole, Hamilton Revelle, Theodore Moss, and Marcus R. Mayer, being persons of wicked and depraved mind and disposition, and not regarding the common duties of morality and decency, but contriving and wickedly intending so far as in them lay to corrupt the morals of divers persons and to raise and create in their minds inordinate and lustful desires, on the 20th day of February, in the year 1900, at a certain theatre and place of amusement, unlawfully did commit a public nuisance by then and there exhibiting divers indecent and obscene representations, practices, performances, and evil conversation in that at the time and place last aforesaid, they did, in a certain exhibition commonly called "Sapho," make divers lewd, indecent, obscene, filthy, scandalous, lascivious, and disgusting motions and assume indecent postures and attitudes and utter indecent, obscene, and disgusting words and conversation, offending public decency, the peace of the people of the State of New York, and their dignity.

The strain under which Miss Nethersole has been laboring for the past two weeks in consequence of the trouble over the play culminated yesterday after the decision of the Grand Jury became known in an attack of nervous prostration which called for the prompt attention of her physician, Dr. Holbrook Curtis. As evening approached her condition became complicated by high fever, and Dr. Curtis called Dr. Charles Phelps in consultation.

When it was announced at 6 o'clock that it would be impossible for Miss Nethersole to appear, Louis Nethersole, notified Business Manager Charles Burnham, and a notice was posted outside the theatre informing the public that no performance would be given, and that their money would be refunded.

It was Miss Nethersole's plan to present "Camille" next Monday, and rehearsals have been under way during the week. In view of her condition, however, it has been decided to give the company a vacation for at last ten days, and it probably will be two weeks at the earliest before she will be able to perform again. Mr. Burnham will endeavor to secure an attraction to occupy the boards during this interim, and expects to sign a contract for one to-day.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

Last Concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra—A New Pianist Heard.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave the final concert of its series at Carnegie Hall last night in the presence of an audience large in numbers and generous in applause. The programme consisted of Schumann's D minor symphony, Beethoven's G major concerto for piano and orchestra, Richard Strauss's symphonic poem, "Thus spake Zarathustra," and Weber's overture to "Oberon." The last was the number with which this orchestra under its present conductor, Wilhelm Gericke, introduced itself to the New York public thirteen years ago. Perhaps Mr. Gericke may not have had this fact in mind when he elected to close the current season with this overture, but its presence at the end of the programme awoke many happy memories, memories which grow sweeter as they grow more numerous with the fleeting years.

The solo performer in the Beethoven concerto last night was Ernest Donhanyi, a young pianist who has already made a name for himself on the other side of the Atlantic, and who was acclaimed with delight at his recent American début in Boston. To please both Boston and New York falls to the lot of few pianists, and Mr. Donhanyi may account himself fortunate, or exceptionally gifted, for he achieved an immediate and well-earned success here. It was evidence of his respect for his art as well as of his readiness to subject himself to the most critical examination that he elected to make himself known through the medium of a work which calls for the purest and loftiest style of piano playing and offers no possibility of concealing musical shallowness behind a blinding display of virtuosity.

Mr. Donhanyi played the concerto beautifully. His reading of it was distinguished by a dignified continence of color, a broad and reposeful clarity, a surety of purpose, and an exquisite adaptation of all the details to the general exposition. His enunciation of the themes was manly, straightforward, and musically balanced. His building up of the climaxes of the development was full of power and brilliant in lucidity. His technic was ample, and manifestly there was an abundance of reserve force. His finger work was particularly vigorous, strong, and elastic. Indeed, throughout the first movement the crisp clearness of his musical diction evoked constant admiration. In the second he showed a fine command of tone color and the art of singing upon the piano. The last movement was filled with variety and contrast. But what was most important was the true appreciation of the Beethoven spirit. As an exposition of form and an analysis of content the interpretation recalled the performances of Dr. von Bülow at his best. It was a chaste, elevated, and refreshingly sane interpretation, yet high in conception, and both sincere and direct in presentation. Mr. Donhanyi is a young man, but he is already an artist of high rank.

The orchestra covered itself with glory. The accompaniment of the concerto was most admirable, and the Schumann symphony was played with a splendid élan, a solid and opulent tone, a military precision, and a firmly knit unanimity. The performance of the Strauss composition was a veritably amazing display of orchestral virtuosity. The players handled the formidable task with evident joy in their own powers and performed the most prodigious technical feats with consummate ease and inspiring dash. It was a magnificent performance, but was it worth while? Surely the audience did not think so, for it followed the work with a most gentle pattering of polite condemnation. This work is even less interesting than it was at a first hearing. The impression deepens that the piling of Tonal Pelion upon Ossa, the wresting of instruments from their natures, the struggle to make music tell a detailed story, to dissect self and epitomize philosophy, to rationalize, and to preach must ever be vain. The stupendous orchestral technic may astound, but there is no message for the hearer, only a vast tonal riddle for which there is no solution and which the strange cadence at the end leaves suspended, like the coffin of Mohammed, forever in midair.

"Siegfried" at the Opera.

The second of the dramas of Wagner's Nibelung trilogy was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon. The popularity of "Siegfried" was attested by the size of the audience, the largest present at any of the cycle performances up to the present time. The drama was put through with the celerity which has marked all the previous representations of the uncut versions, and the audience was treated to an exhibition which was generally commendable. There is almost nothing left to be said as to the performances of "Siegfried." Yesterday afternoon Mme. Ternina was the Brünnhilde. At the evening presentation the rôle was in the hands of Mme. Nordica. In other particulars the cast was the same as before.

The only temptation to extended comment was offered by the Mime of Mr. Breuer, who has greatly expanded his impersonation since it was made known here under Mr. Damrosch's management. But perhaps enough was said after the evening performance of "Siegfried" as to the admirable work of the impersonator of the aspiring, but overcunning dwarf. Mr. Breuer won the tribute of hearty applause from yesterday's audience. Mr. Dippel was again a competent Siegfried, and Mr. Van Rooy a vigorous Wanderer. Mr. Friedrichs earned the same dispraise for his Alberich as here tofore. Mme. Ternina's Brünnhilde was admirable. Her voice yesterday was in fine condition, and she sang with great beauty of tone, as well as with loveliness of feeling. Her work is at all times sympathetic, and in the great love scene yesterday she was essentially lovable. He would have been a cold Siegfried, indeed, who would not have been inspired by her. The work of the orchestra was of the same quality as heretofore, and Mr. Paur's conducting showed the same characteristics.

Tiffany & Co.

Paris Exposition

Changes in the shipping arrangements enable Tiffany & Co. to extend until

Saturday, March 24th,

(inclusive)

the opportunity to view the diamond and precious-stone jewelry and other rich gold objects prepared for the

Paris Exposition

Visitors are cordially invited.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

CAPERS AT THE CAKE WALK.

Enthusiastic Observer Falls from Exalted Vantage Ground.

There was an exhibition of the poetry of motion at the cake walk last night at the Grand Central Palace. A crowd of five or six hundred people watched the performance and cheered the capers of the contestants for the cake. As the cake walk progressed, the spectators became excited, and many of them stood up in their chairs to get a better view of the performance.

One enterprising young man, who found himself in a position from which it was impossible to see anything, built himself a pyramid of chairs, and, mounting it, stood several feet above the heads of any of the people around him. When the prize was awarded, however, forgetting the danger of his position, he applauded so vigorously that his tower of chairs toppled over and fell to the ground, burying him at the bottom of the heap. He received no injuries beyond a few bruises, and walked off with his enthusiasm considerably moderated.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—A. P. Pratt, Atlanta; H. H. Holmes, Boston; H. Maitland Kersey, London; Sydney Trench, M. P., London; Potter Palmer, Chicago; Selden E. Marvin, Jr., Albany.

HOLLAND.—H. F. Lippit, Providence; J. W. Kirkland, Johannesburg, South Africa; H. H. Kohlsaat, Chicago; J. R. Wharton, Butte, Mont.; Porter Norton, Vice President of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo.

ENDICOTT.—H. M. Wilson, Washington.

SAVOY.—John Taylor, Kansas City.

CAMBRIDGE.—Lucas Amadeo, Puerto Rican representative to the United States, Washington.

ALBEMARLE.—Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago; H. Chalfant, Pittsburg.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Luigo Noriega, Mexico.

BUCKINGHAM.—Congressman R. C. Shannon, Washington.

GILSEY.—J. F. Crane, Boston; A. C. Power, Omaha.

GRAND.—Col. George M. Hallsted, Scranton; Gen. W. M. Kirby, Auburn; A. F. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN.—N. Gillet Gill, Baltimore.

MANHATTAN.—Hall McAllister, San Francisco; Judge Stevenson Burke, Cleveland; Rufus H. King, Albany.

STURTEVANT.—Ex-Speaker Titus Sheard, Little Falls.

MURRAY HILL.—Ex-Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson; Lansdale Green, Troy; E. Prentiss Bailey, Utica.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. C. Lane, hosiery and underwear; E. McCarthy, prints; 480 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Taylor, J., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; T. R. Robinson, dress goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Saks & Co., Washington, D. C.; M. Clark, hosiery and gloves; Hoffman House.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. A. Devlin, hosiery and underwear; 115 Worth Street.
Millhiser, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; G. Millhiser, piece goods; 258 Church Street; Holland House.
Hodges Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Cuppies, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Marlborough.
Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. J. Gannon, furnishing goods and trimmings; 406 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Lanham & Sons, Rome, Ga.; J. H. Lanham, cloaks, laces, and millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; Miss I. Bruckheimer, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Freer, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. R. McGonigal, silks; Sinclair House.
Tower, E. C., Troy, N. Y.; M. J. Harris, cloaks and suits; Continental Hotel.
Miller & Peck Company, The, Waterbury, Conn.; S. N. Osborn, carpets and upholstery goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Barnard, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. L. C. Kine ladies and infants' wear, 258 Church Street; Gerard Hotel.
Lepper & Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. D. Wilson, notions; D. Lanigan, fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.
Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; J. P. Kennedy, dry goods; F. H. Schmidt, domestics; Hotel Imperial.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. McCarthy, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Goldsmith Brothers & Co., Scranton, Penn.; W. P. Cowperthwait, carpets and upholstery goods; 447 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Staley, W. C., Urbana, Ohio; dry goods and notions; Herald Square Hotel.
Dague Brothers & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. P. Jones, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Fechelmer Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Fechelmer, clothing; Grand Hotel.
Wile, Prickner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; S. Wile, woolens; Hoffman House.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens and blankets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.
Miss M. A. Evans, Pittsburg, Penn., dressmaking; Westminster.
Miss E. J. Milligan, Pittsburg, Penn., dressmaking; Fifth Avenue.
Mrs. I. Pepper, Washington, D. C., dressmaking; Continental.
M. Emerson, Washington, D. C., dressmaking; Continental.
Mrs. M. Kochling, Washington, D. C., dressmaking; Continental.
E. W. Edwards & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; George A. Cuatt, dry goods; Albert.
Mrs. D. L. Brown, Homer, N. Y., millinery; Margaret Louise; Mrs. L. S. Bennett, millinery; Margaret Louise.
V. E. Rice, Cortlandt, N. Y., millinery; Margaret Louise.
McDonald & Lester, Brockport, N. Y.; H. M. McDonald, millinery; Bradford; Teressa McDonald, millinery; Bradford.
Oak Duke Lumber Company, Wellsville, N. Y.; Oak Duke, hardware; Imperial.
Williams & Norton, Camden, N. Y.; C. J. Williams, general; Sinclair.
H. Hamlin & Co., Penn Yan, N. Y.; H. Underwood, dry goods; Herald Square.
H. H. Roberts, Coadersport, Penn., dry goods and shoes; St. Denis.
T. R. Walle, Fort Edward, N. Y.; Mrs. E. Tasker, dry goods and millinery; Continental; S. Walle, dry goods and millinery; Continental; G. West, dry goods and millinery; Continental.
De Riemer & Hunseker, Corning, N. Y.; Mrs. G. Reed, millinery; Mrs. Hunseker, millinery; Continental Hotel.
Atwood, A. H., Lockport, N. Y., millinery; Hotel Albert.
Freidman, Max, Sharon, Penn., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Abramson & Co., Jamestown, N. Y.; G. Abramson, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Lee Sisters, Middlebury, Vt.; Miss Mary Lee, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Wilbert, C. L., Buffalo, N. Y., music; Union Square Hotel.
Winsky, A. L., Sandusky, N. Y., department store; Astor House.
Norton, G. L., New Albany, Penn.; W. Fawcett, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Logan, R. T., Jamestown, N. Y., furnishing goods; Bartholdi Hotel.
Buts & Schnup, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. A. Schnup, structural iron; Earlington Hotel.
Ruttenberg & Co., Olean, N. Y.; B. Ruttenberg, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Wise, Charles, Perry, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

THIRD AVENUE ROAD DEBT

No Decision Yet Reached Upon Plan for Relief.

CONFIDENCE IN NEW OFFICERS

Stockholders' Committee Pleased—Road Not Likely to be Long in Receiver's Hands, Mr. Vreeland Says.

Those identified with the recasting of the Directorate of the Third Avenue Railroad on Wednesday, so that control passed to Metropolitan Street Railway interests, were enthusiastic yesterday in regard to the successful carrying out of the plan by which, in time, Third Avenue will be operated as part of Metropolitan's system. In the financial district there was an entire absence of criticism of the change in the affairs of Third Avenue, and all who had to do with it were congratulated.

So far all plans for the financing of the debts and necessities of the Third Avenue Railroad have been tentative, and it can be stated on authority that no scheme of relief has gone beyond the stage of probability even if it has passed that of possibility. The subject has, however, wide and earnest attention from those most deeply interested in the welfare of the road. It is likely that this phase of the situation may be made clearer before long, as the Standing Master, A. H. Masten, is to give a hearing in regard to the issuing of receiver's certificates next Friday. Some light on the plans of the Metropolitan syndicate may come to-day at the hearing before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, on the question of making Hugh J. Grant permanent receiver of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company.

Thomas F. Ryan, who was instrumental in securing the stock of the Third Avenue Railroad Company which gave the syndicate headed by himself and W. C. Whitney control of the company, would not discuss the situation in any way. He visited in the afternoon Frederic P. Olcott, Chairman of the Creditors' Protective Committee, in the Central Trust Building. Mr. Olcott declined to talk of what passed between him and Mr. Ryan.

Mr. Whitney said that he had no news to give out, and that he considered what was accomplished on Wednesday cause for great satisfaction. As to future plans for the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Mr. Whitney said that he could give no definite information. The general plan of placing the Third Avenue system on a prosperous footing was receiving the attention it merited.

A PLEASANT MEETING.

John D. Crimmins, one of the new Directors of Third Avenue, said that the meeting at which the control of the road was changed was one of the most pleasant he ever attended. Compliments and good feeling abounded, and it was a treat to see the venerable Vice President Henry Hart's enthusiasm, which prompted him to make a neat little speech. The statement that a plan of finance was submitted at this meeting was denied by Mr. Crimmins and several other Directors.

An error which has attained much publicity is the statement that William H. Webb resigned. Mr. Webb died nearly five months ago. W. G. Heyl was elected to succeed him, but declined, and William H. Curtiss filled the vacancy until Wednesday, when he resigned.

The uncertainties of the situation, due to the possibility of the Metropolitan Street Railway interests coming forward at once with enough money to meet all claims against the Third Avenue property and the contingency of the Master and receiver carrying out the plan of Judge Lacombe in the Old Colony Trust Company suit, have resulted in the various committees taking no further action. The syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., organized to negotiate $10,000,000 on receiver's certificates, has for the present ceased to figure in gossip of the Street. "Just doing nothing; abiding events," said Alvin W. Krech, Secretary of the Creditors' Protective Committee. W. L. Bull, Chairman of the Stockholders' Advisory Committee, said that perhaps the committee, in view of the control of Third Avenue obtained by the Metropolitan interests, might not take any action. At present it would watch affairs and not disband.

"I am," continued Mr. Bull, "free to say that up to this time the new owners of the controlling interest in Third Avenue have acted, in my judgment and just as might have been expected, for the best interests of the property. I think that the changes in the Third Avenue board will be most advantageous to the management, and have no criticism to make on anything that has so far been done to put Third Avenue on its feet."

President Herbert H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan was seen yesterday afternoon, after a visit at the office of Frederic P. Olcott, Chairman of the Creditors' Protective Committee, and said there were no new developments in the situation. He again declined to say how much Third Avenue stock had been acquired by the Metropolitan. In response to a question as to whether financiers interested in Metropolitan or the street railway corporation itself had bought the control of Third Avenue, he said:

"The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has bought it and now owns it."

"What is the plan of the new interests with respect to the debt of Third Avenue?" he was asked. "Is it possible that additional Third Avenue stock may be issued?"

"The Third Avenue debt will probably be funded in a mortgage which will be secured by the property of the Third Avenue system," said Mr. Vreeland.

"Do you think that such a mortgage can be floated at a reasonable rate of interest?" was a question.

"I think that it can be floated to a good deal better advantage by us," said Mr. Vreeland, "than by the people who were at the head of the Third Avenue Road last week. As to the debt of the Third Avenue system, the only figures in my command are those of the receiver's report. We are waiting to see the report of the Master in Chancery, which will determine what claims against the company are valid debts."

Mr. Vreeland said it was fair to assume that in view of the change of control of Third Avenue the property would be taken out of the hands of the receiver before very long.

As to the financing of any plan to rehabilitate Third Avenue and put it at parity with Metropolitan as a paying system, many financiers admitted that the Whitney-Ryan syndicate could command any sum necessary for the purpose, while they were not disposed to admit that it could be had on a telephone call, as Mr. Vreeland was reported to have said.

FINANCIAL EXPERT'S VIEWS.

"It is," said an expert, who has been active in deals as large if not larger than the one in question, "unnecessary to figure on what is needed to bring Third Avenue up to a perfect condition of physical and financial excellence. It would be better to figure on a little more than appears to be needed. The talk is of $30,000,000, $45,000,000, and so on up to $60,000,000. Any financial scheme should comprehend the issue of bonds at as low an interest as possible consistent with their sale at at least par, and the refunding of existing funded debt. The Metropolitan interests could get any sum they wanted without disturbing the money situation if the plan were, as it no doubt would be, handled cleverly.

"Mr. Whitney and his associates could on the one hand count on J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., who, rumor has it, have already considered a proposition, even if they have not practically underwritten the scheme. On the other hand they could finance the scheme with the State Trust and Morton Trust Companies and the Central Trust Company, with which they have important business relations. With these friendly companies half a dozen others and several banks and banking corporations equally friendly might be mentioned. Such a bond issue with a Metropolitan guarantee would be a popular one and would be largely oversubscribed. Few investors in the securities would deny that their faith was not a little strengthened by the conviction that Metropolitan is dominant in traction affairs, that the next move on the board is for the acquisition of Manhattan. After that comes Brooklyn Rapid Transit. And then? Why, get the rapid-transit tunnel finished in Manhattan, and the interest that controls the surface roads could not afford to have it operated outside of its control."

The transfer system between the Manhattan Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company was discussed yesterday on a rumor that it might be abandoned because of the new relations between the Third Avenue and Metropolitan. An officer of Manhattan said that if such action was contemplated he would know of it, and that he had not heard of any change in the arrangements.

"There can," he went on to say, "be no foundation for such a story, as yesterday throughout the entire elevated railroad system new placards calling attention to the transfer facilities were put up on all the platforms."

An authority on the affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad Company said that, while the transfer system contract could be abrogated at any time, such action had not been officially hinted at, and it was extremely improbable that this would be done.

Master Masten's hearing in regard to the issue of receiver's certificates will be held at his office, at 67 Wall Street, on Friday morning next. At the hearing, if it is decided that such certificates are necessary, their amount, purpose, terms, provisions, and the most advantageous method of disposing of them will be determined on.

WHAT RECEIVER GRANT SAYS.

Receiver Grant said last evening that the events of the day had not for him been more important than the performance of his routine duties as custodian of the property of the Third Avenue Railroad. He had had no conference with either Master Marten nor with any one identified with Metropolitan interests, and had no reason to believe that his term as receiver, at least up to May 1 next, would be shortened through the new controlling interest in Third Avenue.

"Of course," he added, "if Metropolitan wants Third Avenue at once and has the money that is necessary to satisfy all claims, the road can be taken out of my hands. I shall, of course, go before the Master with my counsel next week unless there is a change in the situation. This naturally would come through proceedings before Judge Lacombe."

The expert accountants engaged by District Attorney Gardiner to examine the books and papers of the Third Avenue Railroad Company were at its offices in the Sixty-fifth Street building yesterday. They declined to say when their investigation would end or if they had found evidence on which criminal prosecution could be based.

Third Avenue stock had a comparatively dull day on the Exchange. Its sales were about 20,000 shares, only 2 per cent. of the million-share market, and its fluctuations were moderate. It opened at 107, a point up from Wednesday's close, and after selling up to

BOER PRESIDENTS ARE NOW AT ODDS

Krueger Annexes Free State and Steyn Issues Counter Notice.

BOERS STILL SURRENDERING

Gen. Roberts Sends Out Small Columns to Register Them.

The Rumor Is Again Current in London that Mafeking Has Been Relieved —Boers Advance to Meet Gen. Plumer.

LONDON, March 23.—A special correspondent of The Times at Bloemfontein, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"Yesterday Mr. Krüger issued a proclamation annexing the Free State to the Transvaal. Mr. Steyn immediately issued a counter proclamation, declaring the Free State intact."

The Daily News has the following from Bloemfontein, dated Wednesday:

"It is rumored that Mr. Krüger and Mr. Steyn will meet at Kroonstad, in the Orange Free State, on April 4, to discuss the future programme. The feeling between the Transvaal and the Free State is very bitter."

A dispatch to The Morning Post from Bloemfontein, dated Wednesday, says:

"A deserter reports that the enemy, after repeated dissensions, has withdrawn from Brandfort northward. He thinks it unlikely that the Boers will make a stand anywhere south of the Vaal. I cannot personally share such optimism."

The Standard, in its principal editorial to-day, indulges the hope that many Boers may yet become British soldiers. It says:

"The Boers are proved to have a remarkable turn for soldiering, and there must be many young Boers who will be reluctant to return to a humdrum pastoral life after the excitements of campaigning. If they are willing to adopt a military career, we can find room for them in safer and more satisfactory enterprises than armed rebellion. We may yet hope to see some future Cronje or Joubert leading British troops on the battlefield, side by side with Generals of Irish, Canadian, and Australian origin.

"Army commissions are to be given to Australia. Similar privileges must be granted to the other colonies, including those of Southern Africa."

GEN. ROBERTS'S REPORT.

Lord Roberts telegraphs from Bloemfontein, under date of March 21, as follows:

"So many burghers have expressed a desire to surrender under the terms of the last proclamation that I have sent small columns in various directions to register their names and take over their arms.

"A cavalry brigade has gone to the eastward to Thabanchu and a detachment from Springfontein has occupied Smithfield, where some Transvaalers and a wagon with arms and ammunition were captured. The Scots Guard are at Edenburg and Reddersburg. Gen. Clements's brigade is marching hither by way of Philippolis and Faeursmith."

A dispatch from Aliwal North, March 22, says:

"Commandant Olivier left Smithfield two hours before the British scouts arrived. He only succeeded in inducing about one hundred and fifty men to accompany him, mostly insurgent colonists. The Free Staters refused to go with him, and are returning to their farms."

A dispatch to The Daily News from Springfontein, dated Wednesday morning, says:

"Gen Gatacre and his staff are still here. He is most strict regarding the private property of the Boers. Some Kafirs who had looted Boer farms have been tried and severely punished, to the great astonishment and gratification of the Boer residents."

Winston Churchill, telegraphing from Ladysmith Thursday, pleads for mercy in dealing with rebels. He says:

"We must not try for our pound of flesh. No real conqueror ever lost by clemency either in this world or in the next. We have by no means a monopoly of right in this quarrel, and our African record does not entail on us to judge harshly."

RUMORS OF MAFEKING'S RELIEF.

Again there is a persistent rumor that Mafeking has been relieved. It is even asserted that the War Office has received a dispatch positively announcing the relief, but that publication of it is withheld because the form of the message admits the possibility of mistake. The War Office, however, declares that there is no confirmation of the rumor and that no further news on the subject is at hand.

No attention is paid in any quarter to the wild Boer rumors of Commandant Olivier's victory over Gen. Gatacre, which are only designed to revive the drooping spirits of the burghers.

It seems certain that Mafeking's only chances lie in relief by the column supposed to be advancing from the south or in the possibility that Col. Baden-Powell is still strong enough to attempt a sortie with a view of capturing the Boer guns at a time when Commandant Snyman has withdrawn his men to oppose Col. Plumer's advance.

Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the general field operations in The Morning Post, says:

"Interest in Mafeking increases in acuteness. Commandant Snyman evidently writes highly colored dispatches, which seems a pity, for his tactics are sound.

"Lord Roberts is not likely to let the Boer Army escape him, and he is pausing so as to insure, when he moves, the mobility and handiness of all his columns. By this time he has taken the measure of all his Generals and troops, and there is not likely to be any such failure of execution as occurred during the march on Bloemfontein. He will be directing the movements of two, if not three, armies, and the result will probably greatly astonish the Boers."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Thursday, says that Sir Charles Warren's division is embarking at Durban for East London, Cape Colony.

It is reported from Lorenzo Marques that Pretoria is prepared to stand a siege of two years, and that the Boer women, frantic at the reverses to the Boer arms are entreating to be allowed to shoot the British officers imprisoned at Pretoria.

It is also announced from the Transvaal capital that the Italian Government has declined to intervene.

BOERS ADVANCE ON LOBATSI.

LOBATSI, March 16.—The Boers under Commandant Snyman are advancing in force from Mafeking toward Lobatsi.

Col. Bodle made a reconnoissance on March 13 and found Pitsani and Pothlgo occupied by the Boers. He returned to Goode Siding and made a demonstration on March 14. He found the Boers in strength at a sharp curve on the railway. They had mounted a gun on the line and were lying in wait for the construction train.

A brisk firing occurred a few miles south of Lobatsi on the morning of the 15th. The Boers' Maxim was freely used. Col. Bodle came in touch with the Boers just in time to prevent the camp being surprised. The Boers attacked the advance party and captured a few boxes of ammunition and nearly secured a Maxim.

Lieut. Tyler was killed and Lieut. Chapman captured. Col. Bodle, coming up, put the Boers to flight with heavy loss.

The Boers yesterday were within a few miles of Lobatsi.

Yesterday afternoon the Boers pressed closely on Col. Plumer's main camp and kept up a hot fire with a Maxim, killing one white man and one native. They placed the Maxim and a twelve-and-a-half-pounder on a hill on the east side of the line, 4,000 yards from the camp.

The British right is protected by Chief Bathoen, who has warned the Boers not to enter his territory.

Col. Plumer's present endeavor is to insure the safety of the railway north of Lobatsi and to watch well the left flank. It is probable that before the Boers retire toward Pretoria they will tackle the Rhodesians in force.

It is reported that the burghers are abandoning the environs of Mafeking, leaving only a sufficient number of artillerists to man the big guns. There are none at Ramathlabama, where they were supposed to have their base. Col. Plumer's scouts were at Ramathlabama yesterday. The usual Mafeking dispatches are overdue, but no anxiety is felt on that score.

Dynamite explosions wrecking the railway are proceeding south of Lobatsi.

PRETORIA, March 16.—A report has been received here that the British force which had an engagement with the Boers in the direction of Lobatsi on Thursday fled precipitately in the direction of Ramutsa Camp. According to this report there were no Boer casualties, but four British soldiers were taken prisoners and fifteen cases of cartridges and a number of horses and guns were captured.

LONDON, March 23.—A dispatch to The Times from Kimberley, dated Thursday, says:

"The date of the departure of the Mafeking column from here has not yet been fixed." The head of the railway has reached Content, about thirty-six miles north of Kimberley.

"The pont at Fourteen Streams is guarded by our troops. Skirmishing continues around Warrenton. The Boers are reported to have four guns, but this is doubtful."

KIMBERLEY, March 22.—There was a smart artillery duel near Warrenton yesterday morning. A battery under Major Blowitt, supported by the Kimberley Light Horse, located the Boers, who employed four guns, two of which used cordite, but ineffectively. The British battery replied with effect and silenced the Boer fire. The Boers sent two shells near the railway station, which was not damaged.

WARRENTON, March 22.—The Boers have vacated Klipdam and Windsorton, which are almost deserted. Their wives and families have fled with them. They sank the ponts, or ferryboats, at Riverton and Windsorton.

The Vaal River can only be crossed by swimming. The country this side of the river is well patrolled by the British.

POMEROY BURNED BY THE BOERS.

LONDON, March 22.—A special dispatch from Durban says the town of Pomeroy, thirty miles east of Ladysmith, has been burned by the Boers.

A British detachment arriving at Pomeroy as the Boers evacuated the place, shelled the Burghers, but the latter succeeded in taking up a strong position in the hills with a force estimated to number 5,000 men.

REPORTED BRITISH REPULSE.

KROONSTADT, March 22.—The Boers, commanded by Gen. Olivier, have engaged the British troops under Gen. Gatacre in the vicinity of Bethulie, repulsing the British with heavy loss and capturing many of them.

Burghers are arriving here in great numbers. Gen. Dewet arrived to-day.

Desultory fighting with Col. Plumer's column has occurred near Gaberones.

BOERS RETIRE TO THE NORTH.

MASERU, March 22:—Several thousands of Boers, with a huge convoy of wagons, have been passing from Smithfield and Wepener toward Lady Brand during the last two days. It is supposed that the Boer forces have retired from Norval's Pont, Bethulie, and Stormberg, on their way north. The Government officers are taking observations at the present moment.

Paramount Chief Lerothodi has arrived here with a large following, and is conferring with the British agent, Sir Godfrey Lagden.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN IRELAND.

BELFAST, March 22.—For the first time in thirty years the Duke of Connaught, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, visited Belfast to-day on a tour of military inspection. He was enthusiastically received.

The Earl of Dufferin and Ava proposed the health of his Royal Highness at luncheon. The Duke, in his response, referred to the "wonderful development of Belfast." Alluding to the forthcoming visit of the Queen, he said that all understood that it was entirely of the Queen's own free will that she was planning to revisit the country, of which she had always cherished the warmest recollections.

He paid a high tribute to the gallantry of the Irish regiments in South Africa, where, he said, Irishmen, side by side with soldiers from the colonies and the United Kingdom, were proving their devotion to their sovereign.

Irish Archbishop Sees the Pope.

ROME, March 22.—Archbishop Walsh, the object of whose visit here was to consult the Vatican regarding the course the Catholic clergy of Ireland should pursue on the occasion of Queen Victoria's visit to Dublin, will return to that city in time to be present on her Majesty's arrival.

HOLLAND'S REPLY TO BOERS.

THE HAGUE, March 22.—After mature deliberation the Government has dispatched a reply to Presidents Steyn and Krüger regretting that it was unable to comply with their request for intervention in the South African war, after the formal declaration of the British Government that intervention would not be accepted.

It was added, however, that the Government of the Netherlands would always be ready to support steps tending to the restoration of peace.

QUEEN VISITS A HOSPITAL.

LONDON, March 22.—The Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian and attended by a large suite, visited Herbert Hospital, at Woolwich, this afternoon, to see the sick and wounded soldiers who are being cared for there. Large crowds awaited the arrival of her Majesty at the station in Woolwich and lined the route to the hospital, where lavish decorations and unbounded enthusiasm were displayed.

The Queen appeared to be in excellent health. She drove in an open landau through the arsenal grounds, where 20,000 persons were drawn up in line and gave her Majesty a magnificent reception. The Queen distributed quantities of Windsor flowers in the wards of the hospital.

On the parade ground of the garrison the school children viewed the procession from military wagons and sang "God Save the Queen." The original flag made by some of the women of Pretoria on the occasion of the town's first annexation was hoisted over the artillery barracks in honor of her Majesty's visit, and the house where Gen. Gordon was born was effectively decorated. The Queen spent an hour in the hospital and spoke to numbers of the patients, wishing them a speedy recovery.

NO CHARGES AGAINST METHUEN.

LONDON, March 22.—Replying in the House of Commons to-day to a series of questions on the subject of Gen. Lord Methuen and his alleged disagreements with the officers of his column, which have caused considerable scandal, the Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, George Wyndham, declared no charge had been brought against Gen. Methuen by Col. Gough or any other officer. Col. Gough, he added, has been informed that an inquiry would be held in his case.

Col. Gough is alleged to have been ordered home by Gen. Methuen after declining to obey a command issued by the latter, and the Colonel demanded a trial by court-martial.

Demand for Dr. Clark's Resignation.

LONDON, March 22.—At a meeting to-day of the constituents of Dr. Gavin Brown Clark, Liberal, Member for Caithness, and formerly Consul General of the South African Republic, his resignation was again demanded. A resolution was adopted drawing the attention of the House of Commons to the grave charges made against Dr. Clark in connection with the letters stolen from Bouchier A. Hawkesley, Solicitor to the British South Africa Company, in regard to the Jameson raid.

Boers Need Military Training.

BERLIN, March 22.—The press points out that the Socialist newspapers have ceased praising the militia system since the tide turned in South Africa. The Hamburger Nachrichten says: "If the Boers had received military training they would have captured Ladysmith and Kimberley, and destroyed the British armies before the arrival of Lord Roberts."

German Colonies Want No Boers.

BERLIN, March 22.—In German colonial circles it is feared that, after Great Britain annexes the Transvaal, the Boers will trek into German Southwest Africa. Several newspapers have referred to this possibility during the last few days, plainly intimating that the Boers are not wanted, inasmuch as undesirable conditions would arise in time through the inability of Germany to grant them the degree of self-government which they desire.

Salisbury-Krueger Correspondence.

LONDON, March 22.—It has been learned that no new peace overtures have been made to Lord Salisbury, nor are any expected at present by Great Britain. The telegraphic correspondence has been confined to the treatment of prisoners.

Sir Alfred Milner's Movements.

CAPE TOWN, March 22.—Sir Alfred Milner, after leaving Norval's Pont, arrived at Colesberg at 7 o'clock this morning. An hour later he left for Stormberg.

To Get Delagoa Award of $2,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., March 22.—By the decision in the Delagoa Railroad contest Mrs. Silver, wife of Prof. John Archer Silver of Hobart College, will receive in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. Mrs Silver's mother was the wife of Gen McMurdo. Her name now is Mrs. Penfield. Mr. Penfield was formerly Minister to Egypt.

RAPID TRANSIT BOARD WILL OPEN STREETS

To Grant Permits Without Reference to City Authorities.

ESTIMATE ON PIPE GALLERIES

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, placed itself on record as showing that it has power to issue to John B. McDonald, the contractor, permits for street openings as the contractor may apply for them. In pursuance of this action, President Orr and Secretary Borroughs were authorized by resolution to issue permits and give directions in relation to them as the work progresses without reference to the city authorities.

While it has been considered all along that the Rapid Transit act gives the board this power, the action a few days ago of Commissioner Keating in appointing a Chief Inspector, with the intention of subsequently appointing Sub-Inspectors, seemed to raise a doubt in the minds of several of the city officials and others. This point was raised in the board by Mr. McDonald and others, who inquired as to the views of the Commissioners as to the necessity for obtaining permits to open streets. Mr. McDonald had previously talked on the subject with his attorney, De Lancey Nicoll, and George W. Wickersham, counsel for the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, and had applied to Chief Engineer Parsons for permission to open the streets. It was then deemed best to bring the matter before the board.

At the meeting yesterday Messrs. Nicoll and Wickersham gave it as their opinion that no permits from the city authorities for these openings are required, a view in which Edward M. Shepard of counsel to the board fully concurred. After a discussion the resolution was passed by the Commissioners, all being present except Mayor Van Wyck, Charles Stewart Smith, and John H. Starin.

The statement was made that the board had not feared a conflict on the question of street openings, it being stated that Mr. Keating had at no time signified any intention to act in opposition to the Commissioners or contractor, his desire being more to work in conjunction with them. When asked if they thought that Mr. Keating's main desire was to furnish a few more places to Tammany followers, seeing his opportunity in the construction of the road, some of the Commissioners spoken to begged to be excused from giving an opinion.

COST OF PIPE GALLERIES.

Chief Engineer Parsons, who had been giving the estimates on pipe galleries in Elm Street his personal attention during the week, made his report. The figures comprised his estimates for the galleries in Elm Street from the lower side of Worth Street to the north side of Astor Place. The estimated cost is $425,000. Mr. Parsons, in his report, dwelt on the necessity of building the galleries at the same time with the tunnel, and this necessity, as already stated, has been made paramount from the fact that since the general plans were approved the Consolidated Gas Company and the Department of Water Supply have placed in the street mains of 20 and 30 inches, respectively. The street is now filled with subway pipes and wires, which must be taken care of by being placed in the gallery receptacles.

The subjoined resolution was drawn up, but was tabled until the next meeting, because of the absence of three of the Commissioners:

Resolved, That the President in the name of the Board give notice to the contractor, John B. McDonald, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 2 of the contract of Feb. 21, 1900, that this Board requires from the contractor the performance of additional work and the furnishing of additional material as follows: The construction along Elm Street, extending from the lower side of Worth Street to the north side of Astor Place, of galleries for the accommodation of the pipes, wires, sewers, and other subsurface structures necessary to be removed or disturbed in the course of the construction of the Rapid Transit Railroad along such part of Elm Street, such galleries to be constructed pursuant to the general plan and the detailed plans and specifications to be furnished by the Chief Engineer of the Board, as hereinafter provided.

Resolved, further, That the Chief Engineer prepare detailed plans and specifications for such galleries, which shall be approved by this Board before such requisition from the contractor, and copies of which shall be transmitted to the contractor therewith.

During the meeting there were present August Belmont, President, and W. G. Oakman, Vice President, of the Subway Company, and Mr. McDonald. Mr. McDonald stated that he expects to begin work Monday, following the ceremonies of breaking ground, which will take place to-morrow, by lowering the sewer in Bleecker Street. The work will probably go slowly for a time, Mr. Belmont is reported to have said, and after the sub-contracts are announced early in April activity will prevail.

"GAMBLERS' COMMISSION" FLAG.

The spectacular part of rapid transit affairs assumed a variegated hue yesterday. New Yorkers and others who came down town in the morning saw City Hall Park gay with flags. They are stretched on wires between the City Hall and Post Office and through the bare branches of the trees immediately in front of the city building, in combinations of blue, black, yellow, white, red, and green, not unlike, in their profusion, a fleet of warships on parade. The flags in the park, the Committee on Ceremonies explained, are those used in the secret code of the United States Navy, and those on top of the City Hall are the flags of the international code. One pattern of flag excited general comment directly from sun-up. It was, in layman's parlance, the "gambler's flag of the five of clubs," this insignia being prominently displayed in blue on a ground of white. As the day wore on passers-by stopped and made comments. Half a dozen of these flags, high up, and low down on the under wires, floated impudently in the breeze. Merely by general association they were dubbed the "Gamblers' Commission's flag," and the name seemed to stick until a lonely wayfarer hove in sight and remarked:

"Say, I wonder if that is Commissioner Nagle's gonfalon. It looks mighty like it!"

The gonfalon waved proudly all day.

During the afternoon white pillars to support the canopy under which the exercises are to take place were put up. They extend in a semicircle from the north front end of the City Hall to the south end. By this morning the pillars will have been covered with festoons of greens, shields, and flags. Directly in front of the steps of the City Hall a space has been marked out where the commemorative tablet will be placed. To-day a few square feet of flagging will be removed, from which to-morrow the first spadeful of earth will be dug.

The decorations are chiefly under direction of Councilman Wise and Alderman Muh.

The published reports that the ex-Mayors of New York had been slighted by the Committee on Ceremonies in not receiving invitations is erroneous. Some of the invitations had been delayed in transit, but were all received yesterday morning. Councilman Wise, in giving an indignant denial to the story, said that all the ex-Mayors of the city had been remembered and their invitations duly mailed. Ex-Mayor Hewitt said he received his early yesterday morning.

Custom Tailoring.

We'll make your Clothes to order and not tax you heavily. Our work is all that could be desired and the prices are very, very low.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Custom Tailoring.

If you prefer your Clothes made to measure, we are ready with fine lines of suitings. Come see them to-day. Attractive prices.

Annex.—**Spring Clothing**—Annex.

We want YOUR patronage. So do others. Simply feeling that way, and expressing the wish, will not win it. All Clothiers are trying for the same end. Our ambition is a very common one. It affects a multitude. However, with us it is active, inspiring, dominant. We realize it by daring to do what others have never done.

How can we make our Clothing business conspicuous, distinctive, special? That's the ever-present thought.

Other stores are equally big, Other stocks are equally large, | Other qualities are equally good, Other styles are equally desirable.

In what particular can we keep this store different, singular, unequalled in its attractions? Our hope hinges on PRICE. That's the distinguishing mark of the Macy offerings—the final criterion—the controlling test of merit.

Our Prices Always Lowest.

When we pay as much as others, we are satisfied with smaller profits. That policy never changes. It means economy for you—success and growth for us. Again, we take quick advantage of opportunities created by unexpected situations in which manufacturers occasionally find themselves, and secure larger quantities at reduced rates. Every deal of this sort is turned to your favor. For example:—

Men's $15.00 Suits at $9.44.

Newest cut sack styles, made of fine all pure worsteds in neat gray checks and stripes. Lined with superior Italian cloth, hand-padded collar—single and double-breasted vests.

Men's $15.00 Suits at $11.74.

Natty sack effects, made of swell Cambridge and Oxford grays—diamonded or twilled—carefully tailored and hand-finished double-breasted vests—full of style and service.

Men's $25.00 Suits at $18.74.

Sack Suits, elegantly made of rich worsteds, in stripes and checks, six-button, high, collarless vests, lined with double-warped Italian cloth—hand-finished throughout.

$25.00 Coats and Vests at $19.38.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests, made of slightly roughish gray Oxford cheviots, lined throughout and faced to buttonholes with pure dye silk, hand-finished.

Men's Underwear.

Underselling competition is not a novelty here. Men's Underwear offers additional proof of that fact. Our business is strong, sound and solid. It would boggle and wabble if we allowed other dealers to match our bargains.

Balbriggan Shirts, French necks, pearl buttons; Drawers to match, finished with pearl buttons, suspender tapes, extension bands in back, and double reinforced gussets, value 40c.; at 29c.

Genuine French Balbriggan Shirts, long or short sleeves, with pearl buttons; Drawers to match, suspender tapes, extension band in back, double gussets and overlocked seams throughout, value 75c.; our price 49c.

Fancy Balbriggan Shirts, pale blue and lavender, hair-line stripes, with pearl buttons; drawers to match, suspender tapes, double "Otis" gussets and overlocked seams, value 75c.; at 46c.

Men's Spring Overcoats.

All-wool Oxford Cheviot, full back, lined with Farmer's satin, value $10.00, at $6.88

Fine Buckskin Covert, new shade of tan, lined throughout with rich silk, value $25.00, at $19.99.

Raglans made of all-wool Oxford worsted, lined and faced with silk, value $30.00, at $22.98.

Youths' $12.50 Suits at $8.74.

Made of all-wool gray and brown striped and checked cheviots and cassimeres and Oxford mixtures, lined with Italian cloth and mohair serge, single and double-breasted vests.

Youths' $17.50 Suits at $11.74.

Made of worsteds, cassimeres, cheviots and flannel—choice checks, stripes and plaids, lined with Italian cloth and mohair serge. They are for youths, but small sized men can wear them.

Men's Half Hose.

Men's Half Hose at Half Prices—almost. That bald statement is enough to provoke large interest. But if you prefer details, here they are. Don't let them slip by. They are worthy to the last degree.

Cotton, all black or with unbleached split feet, value 25c.; at 15c.

Cotton, all black or with unbleached split feet, value 30c.; at 19c.

Cotton, fancy striped, and with extracted polka dots, value 30c.; at 19c.

Mercerized Lisle thread, black, tan, navy and cadet blue, value 30c.; at 19c.

Cotton, with silk embroidered fronts, value 30c.; our price 19c.

Lisle thread and fine cotton, fancy novelty stripes and silk embroidered fronts, value 50c.; at 34c.

Men's Shirts.

Many of the batches of Shirts you periodically see exploited elsewhere are first submitted to us. The Shirts thus hawked are generally too flimsy for our quality standard, and we pass them. Then they become the central attraction in sales of promiscuous stores.

We manufacture nearly all the Shirts we sell. That means better goods and lower prices for you.

Merit counts—especially in a Shirt—that's why you accord ours the popularity they deserve.

Unlaundered, bodies made of Utica muslin, three-ply 1,700 count pure linen "set in" bosoms, reinforced back and front, full felled seams throughout, cut full in body, closed bosoms, open backs, sizes 14 to 18, value 60c.; our price, 38c.

Unlaundered, bodies made of Utica Nonpareil or New York Mills muslin, three-ply 1,900 count pure linen "set in" bosoms, hand-worked buttonholes in neckband, reinforced back and front, felled seams and continuous facings, new and improved collar button protector, closed bosoms, open back and open back and front, sizes 14 to 18, value 75c., at 48c.

Laundered, made in our own factory of Utica Nonpareil muslin, three-ply solid linen bosoms, linen neck and wrist bands, all hand-worked button and eyelet holes, open back and front, at 89c.

Laundered, made in our own factory of best materials, equal to custom made in fit and workmanship; styles open back, closed bosoms and open back and front, at $1.19.

Laundered, percale, large assortment of figured patterns, plain and tinted designs, our own make, two pairs detached cuffs, open back and front, value $1.25; our price 54c.

Laundered, best quality percales, choice selection of new striped designs, made in our own factory, cuffs attached or two pairs detached, sold elsewhere at $1.50; our price 94c.

Laundered, French percales and Scotch madras cloth, in all the new spring effects, detached cuffs, at $1.49.

Custom Shirts.

Our Spring importations of fancy materials for Men's Shirts have arrived. The collection includes Percales, Madras Cloth, Cheviots and Oxfords in all the fashionable patterns and tony tints. More than a thousand styles to select from—and every one is sparklingly fresh. Sounds incredible. True just the same.

Choose the fabric, submit yourself to the tapeline, and we will make your Shirts to measure AND TO FIT.

Prices, $1.99, $2.24, $2.49 up to $3.24.

Other stores may charge double our prices without giving a particle more value than you'll secure here.

Men's Night Shirts.

Does your supply of Night Shirts need replenishing? Look over your stock. Aren't some of the garments torn—verging on the state called "tatters?" Here's your opportunity.

Night Shirts, made of Utica muslin, cut full and long, felled seams, continuous facings, neatly trimmed with imported braids, in various pretty colorings and designs, sizes up to 20, value 60c.; our price, 39c.

Night Shirts, made of Utica Nonpareil muslin, cut extra full and long, hand-worked buttonholes, carefully made and finished, plain or with fancy trimmings, value 75c., at 59c.

Men's Pajamas, made of Madras or cheviot, large assortment of spring patterns, nicely made and finished, all sizes, value $1.25, at 89c.

Women's Ribbed Vests.

Justice to your income imposes an obligation upon you to investigate the following items. They are values that thoroughly vindicate our claim of selling cheapest. Be wise and don't wait.

Cotton, ribbed, low neck, sleeveless, finished around neck and arm holes with silk tapes and edging, at 12c.

Cotton, plain and Richelieu ribbed, low neck, short sleeves, or low neck and sleeveless, trimmed around neck with silk tapes and lace edging, at 15c.

Lisle Thread and Cotton, plain and Richelieu ribbed, fancy lace fronts and shoulders, finished with silk tapes, at 19c.

Silk and Cotton, V-shaped neck, finished at neck with silk tape and lace edging, at 49c.

Men's 25c. Collars at 14c

Twenty-one hundred count pure linen back and front, four-ply, improved barend button holes, thirty-eight distinct shapes to choose from. Who could wish for a better collar?

Men who pay 25c. for expensively-advertised brands err if they think they secure as much value at that price as we sell for 14c.

If you pay 10c. for a Collar you pay too little.
If you pay 25c. for a Collar you pay too much.

Our 14c. Collars, made especially for us in immense quantities, are the right Collars at the right price.

Women's Hosiery.

These Hosiery bargains are not extraordinary here. Would be elsewhere. The Macy routine is considered exceptional and wonderful in other stores. We never—NEVER let the low-price idea fall into obscurity. It's the foremost thought of all our operations—the inevitable motif.

Cotton, fast black, double soles and high spliced heels and toes, value 20c.; our price 12c.

Cotton, all black or with unbleached split feet, double heels and toes, value 30c.; our price 19c.

Cotton, Richelieu and fine ribbed, double soles, heels and toes, value 30c.; our price 19c.

Lisle thread, Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed, spliced heels and toes, value 40c. at 24c.

Fancy Lisle thread and fine cotton, black and cadet blue grounds, with extracted polka dots, spliced heels and toes, 24c.

Lisle thread, plain black, Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed, unbleached split soles, value 45c., at 29c.

Lisle thread, fancy ribbed, white tipped heels and toes, value 45c.; our price, 29c.

Children's Wash Dresses.

White lawn, one-piece effects, round or pointed yoke, sleeves and belt trimmed with embroidery inserting; full skirt, finished with deep hem, sizes 4 to 14 years, at $1.31.

Colored Percales and Ginghams, yoke made of white pique or fancy all over lawn, trimmed with braided or lace edged ruffles, sizes 4 to 14 years, at $1.63.

Imported Colored Madras or Ginghams, guimpe and one piece styles, trimmed with bands of white pique and colored braids, sizes 4 to 14 years, at $2.93.

Children's Woolen Dresses.

Black Cashmere, one piece effects, yoke and epaulettes of black taffeta silk, trimmed with self folds; full skirt, sizes 4 to 14 years, $2.93.

Red, Blue and Brown Serge, sailor-blouse effect, finished with large collar, front trimmed with white braid, sizes 4 to 8 years, $3.74; sizes 10 to 14 years, $4.07.

Brown, Blue and Red Camel's-hair Plaids, one-piece effects, round yoke, pointed collar, trimmed with braid and buttons, full skirt, finished with deep hem, sizes 4 to 14 years, $4.56.

UNION CLUB'S NEW SITE.

A report to the effect that the Union Club might be debarred from erecting its new house at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, because of the proximity of the site to St. Patrick's Cathedral, gained considerable currency yesterday, and gave rise to a rumor that the property which formed a part of the site occupied by the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, would soon be thrown again upon the market.

Col. Franklin Bartlett, the Secretary of the club, last night declared that the rumor was not well founded, and he pointed to Subdivision 2 of Section 24 of the Liquor Tax law, otherwise known as the Raines law, as confirmation of his opinion. In this subdivision the sale of liquor in any building upon the same street as a church or school and within 200 feet of the main entrance of such church or school, is prohibited. This prohibition, however, does not apply to a place, within the limits named, occupied by a corporation which traffics in liquor solely with its own members. The law expressly exempts places occupied by such corporations at the time of the passage of the act, and also places to which such corporations, existing at the time of the passage of the act, may hereafter remove. This latter exemption, Col. Bartlett said, applies to the case of the Union Club, which, he said, would go right ahead with its plans.

State Excise Commissioner Hilliard, when asked his opinion about the matter, said that he would issue a certificate to the Union Club for the new house, providing it were presented with the customary bonds. He did not believe that any part of the law would operate to the club's disadvantage, but said that it was not his custom to inquire into such matters until objection had been properly raised to the granting of a certificate.

Tar and Feathers in Nebraska.

GRETNA, Neb., March 22.—A mob took Louis Figg and his wife, alleged religious fanatics, from their beds last night and treated them to a coat of tar and feathers. The members of the mob, numbering about thirty prominent citizens, made no attempt at disguise. It is alleged that Figg and his wife have caused a number of women to forsake their homes, husbands, and children and take up their residence in the Figg "heaven."

Dr. Tupper Called to a Brooklyn Church.

The Rev. Dr. H. Allen Tupper, who recently gave up the pastorate of a church in Montclair, N. J., to do slumming work in Manhattan, has been called to the Fifteenth Street (Brooklyn) Baptist Church. Advices from Montclair last night were that he will probably accept, and will give his formal answer at prayer meeting to-day.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ANTI-SLOT MACHINE CRUSADE.

Connecticut State Law and Order League Makes Raids in Darien.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., March 22.—Secretary S. P. Thresher of the State Law and Order League and a posse of detectives descended upon Darien this afternoon and confiscated all of the nickel and penny slot machines in the place. Machines were seized at the hotels and the Bailey and Tooker Houses, while the smaller machines in stores were also taken. This is only one of several raids of this nature that have taken place throughout the State.

The Norwalk merchants and saloon keepers got a tip that a raid was to be made, and between 4 and 5 o'clock to-day every slot machine in the Cities of Norwalk and South Norwalk had disappeared. The anticipated raid, however, did not materialize. Agents of the league are said to have been in Norwalk on Monday.

An Enormous Tow of Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, March 22.—The steamboat Joe B. Williams will leave here to-night with a record-breaking tow of coal. In the tow there are 1,050,000 bushels, or more than 2,000 freight cars would carry. The fleet spreads over two acres. The coal is to be taken to New Orleans, and the pilots think it can be delivered there in fourteen days.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., March 22.—Fire this evening destroyed the plant of the Taber Felt Works at Fredonia. Loss, $25,000.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., March 22.—The Lisle thread factory of E. J. Ashwell & Co. was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $15,000; partly insured.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 22.—Fire yesterday in the store of Benjamin Scott at New Milford destroyed the building, the hotel close by, and several other buildings. The loss is over $30,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

2:35 A. M.—65 to 69 Bleecker Street; Wolf Abraham, clothing; damage, $30,000.

3:20 A. M.—1,462 Madison Avenue; Herman Graff; damage, $25.

1:05 P. M.—15 West Sixtieth Street; owner unknown; damage, $15.

2:10 P. M.—542 West Forty-second Street; Travers Brothers; damage, $1,000.

2:30 P. M.—415 East Eighty-first Street; Henry Kane; damage, $25.

2:35 P. M.—191 Waverley Place; owner unknown; damage, $25.

3:05 P. M.—253 West Forty-sixth Street; James Boomer; damage, $400.

3:45 P. M.—90 Murray Street; Japper Mail; damage, $200.

4:45 P. M.—10 Rivington Street; Moses Finkelstein; damage, $10.

6 P. M.—One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and King's Bridge Road; owner unknown; damage, $50.

6:30 P. M.—280 East Third Street; Samuel Laevlang; damage, $10.

8:15 P. M.—32 South Street; Samuel Keller; damage, $25.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

ALL SIZES AND WIDTHS. A FIT GUARANTEED.

The best Imported Leathers are used in Our $3.50 Shoes.

We own and operate 60 stores.

We make and sell more $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

Delivered to any address in the United States for $3.75.

FAST COLOR EYELETS IN ALL OUR SHOES.

As we are the largest makers of men's fine shoes in this country, we lead the fashions. Our modern styles are appreciated by the young men everywhere.

We sell through our own stores direct from factory to wearer at one profit, which, with our large business, enables us to produce a higher grade shoe for $3.50 than can be had elsewhere. Don't pay $5.00 for your shoes any longer. Our $3.50 shoes are just as good.

Factory Brockton, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY STORES—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753-755 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1,349 B'way, cor. 36th; 345 8th Av.; 974 3d Av., 2,202 3d Av., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Av.; 708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1,867 Broadway, cor. Gates Av. JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Av. NEWARK—785 Broad St.

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A perfect tonical stimulant is found in

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

because it is pure, strengthening, and has nutrient qualities.

It is especially recommended for the use of women who require a stimulant.

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12 CORTLANDT ST.

Colored Madras Shirts, 79c. Each.

New Spring Patterns; open front and back (separate cuffs included), worth 1.25.

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SPRING NECKWEAR, 49c.

Ascots and Four-in-Hands and English Squares, in newest colors; value, 75c.

A Triumph of Modern Optical Science.

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Gives increased field of vision—decreased weight. A model comfort and improved appearance make it incomparably the best.

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BURKE! SPRING STYLES READY.

Silk Hats, $6. Derby Hats, $4 & $3.

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Eye Glasses Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eyeglasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO. 140 Fulton St., New York (near Nassau st.) Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

TO PASS THE HOUSE PUERTO RICO BILL

Senate Likely to Accept It Just as It Was Received.

ANOTHER HOUSE VOTE FEARED

Not Certain that the Measure Would Not Be Converted Into a Free Trade Measure There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Puerto Rican dilemma appears to the Republican Senators to be working itself out in a way to give indifferent satisfaction to everybody. The Republicans manifested confidence in their ability to pass a bill when this afternoon Senator Foraker accepted the challenge of Senator Allen and expressed his readiness to vote at once. It is ascertained that the harmony committee has decided that the Republicans cannot do better than to vote to pass the House bill just as it was received, dropping the Foraker government bill, to be proceeded with later. This conclusion is being accepted, not because the free-trade Senators like it, but for the reason that if the House bill is amended it will have to go to another vote of the House, in which event it is not at all certain that it would not be converted into a free-trade bill.

This prospect is the one that is now weighing with the President to induce him to approve the suggestion that not the smallest attempt be made to change the House Tariff bill. The Administration would have been glad to have the bill amended so as to provide that the 15 per cent. share of the Dingley duties should be remitted, when the Puerto Ricans declare that they do not need further revenue from customs to maintain their system. So great is the desire to avoid the danger of a vote in the House that the House bill is now urged by all Senate Republicans except the half dozen who still insist that free trade should be offered to the people.

Senator Foraker still believes that he will be able to get through his bill to provide a government, which he agrees with some of the visiting Puerto Ricans to be the greatest need of the people of the island.

It is not expected that a vote will be taken before the return of Senators Aldrich, Platt, and Teller from Cuba. Other Senators who will be back next week are absent, and whatever agreement is reached will have some reference to the presence in the city of a full Senate.

PUERTO RICO APPROPRIATION.

After Much Talk Senate Fails to Act on Conference Report.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Almost the entire session of the Senate to-day was spent in the discussion of the conference report upon the Puerto Rican Appropriation bill. The Democratic Senators manifested a disposition to criticise the restoration of the House provision covering future collections of revenue, professing to find in this action a desire to continue the Dingley tariff. Speeches were made on these lines by Messrs. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockerell, (Dem., Mo.,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) and Allen, (Pop., Neb.) The Republicans met the taunt with a proposition to take a vote immediately upon the House Puerto Rico Tariff bill, and it looked at one time as if unanimous consent would be secured for a vote on the tariff measure to-morrow. Senator Proctor (Rep., Vt.,) objected, however, on behalf of the Republican free traders, and when he indicated a willingness to agree to a vote next week, Senator Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) put an end to the proceeding by calling for the regular order of business.

Mr. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) who opened the discussion on the Appropriation bill, objected to the changes made in conference. The report would, he said, indicate that mutual concessions had been made on behalf of both the Senate and the House, but he held that an analysis would show that the Senate had yielded practically everything and the House nothing. He objected especially to the Senate concession that the appropriation should cover future collections as well as those accruing up to Jan. 1. He said that beneath what appears a very harmless change he found very radical action, and declared that it was the purpose of the bill to provide for the contingency that the Tariff bill now pending may fail. In that event the revenue arrangement would continue.

Mr. Bacon also dwelt upon the insistence of the House upon the language continuing the collection and return of the revenue "under existing law." Thus, instead of having free trade with Puerto Rico or a reduction to 15 per cent. as promised, he asserted the full rate of the Dingley law would be applied.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) also opposed the conference report. "For the first time in the nineteen years that I have been a member of the Committee on Appropriations," he began, "I have been compelled to decline to sign a conference report on an appropriation bill." Continuing, Mr. Cockrell said that to accept this report would fix the Dingley law as the controlling factor in arranging the tariff for commerce with Puerto Rico. He quoted Governor General Davis, Secretary Root, and President McKinley in support of a free-trade policy with Puerto Rico.

Mr. Allison defended the conference report and criticised the Democratic attitude of delay. Not only the Republican Senators, but the President and others in authority, he said, were fully agreed upon the importance of legislation in the interest of Puerto Rico, and, as an evidence of this feeling, the bill looking to this end had been put in the very forefront of the business of the Senate. Mr. Allison made the prediction that no laws passed either at this session of Congress or the next would be sufficient to maintain the government that would be established in Puerto Rico, as he was sure there would be a deficit under any revenue system that might be devised.

Referring to the amendment made in conference, Mr. Allison said that the change for the enlarged use of money was made because of the insistence of the Democratic Party. He could not see the difference between appropriating money already paid in and that to be, so long as the principle was recognized, and he declared that the conference changes did not change existing law.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.,) said Mr. Allison had been largely instrumental in amending the bill in the Senate so as to make it apply only to past collections of revenue, and he expressed surprise that the Iowa Senator should have consented to the change that was made in conference. However, if he had changed his mind very suddenly, this was no more than the President himself had done, and it was in keeping with the Republican programme to do indirectly what it would not undertake to do directly.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) predicted that the general bills would be allowed to drift until the temper of the people could be ascertained and a way out of the difficulty discovered. Mr. Allen referred to the fact that Mr. Beveridge had given notice of a speech to-day on his amendment for free trade with Puerto Rico, and added that that gentleman had not appeared to address the Senate. This was only one evidence of the wonderful system which controlled the movements of the Republican Party, that party being the best organized of any he had ever known. "The Senator from Iowa," he said, "will never permit these general bills to see the daylight, and under his leadership they are now and forever doomed." Pointing to the Republican side of the Senate, Mr. Allen said: "You dare not bring the House bill fixing a tariff of 15 per cent. before the Senate and put it to a vote. Your purpose is to let that bill sleep, and you only desire to deceive the people."

Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) asked Mr. Allen if he would agree on behalf of the opposition to a vote to-day upon the House bill. His proposition was to withdraw the Senate substitute, which is the Governmental bill for Puerto Rico, and permit a vote upon the House Tariff bill alone before adjournment to-day.

Mr. Allen replied that, so far as he was concerned, he was entirely willing to consent to this proposition. "I join most heartily in the request of the Senator from Ohio," he said.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) remarked, in this connection, that he was favorable to the Governmental bill, and that he did not relish the prospect of having that measure withdrawn. "It will not be withdrawn," said Mr. Foraker. "The only purpose is to separate it from the House bill, allow the vote to be taken on the latter measure, and then go forward and perfect the Governmental bill."

"Shall we have a direct vote on the House bill without amendments except such as are to be offered in the future?" asked Mr. Allen.

Mr. Foraker responded with the assurance that the vote should be upon the House bill without reference to any amendment which had been offered, but said he could not control the action of Senators in the matter of offering future amendments.

Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.,) objected to immediate action. "We want no unreasonable delay," he said, "but we do object to a vote this week. Fix it for, say, a week from to-day."

After further colloquy between Messrs. Proctor and Foraker the latter agreed to Mr. Proctor's proposition. This did not suit Mr. Allen, who said: "I don't like the Senator from Ohio to run away from my proposition. He attempted to run a bluff and his own party called him."

At this point Mr. Pettus called for the regular order. This call for the regular order had the effect of bringing to a close the effort to fix a day for a vote. Mr. Allison attempted to secure an agreement to vote to-day upon the acceptance of the conference report of the Appropriation bill, but Mr. Tillman objected, and the matter went over.

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened Mr. Foraker attmpted to proceed with the consideration of the Puerto Rico Governmental bill. The point of no quorum was raised by Mr. Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.,) and as only forty-three Senators responded to their names the Senate adjourned.

Iowa House Opposes Tariff Bill.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 22.—A resolution was unanimously adopted by the Lower House of the Legislature to-day, declaring "that the people of Iowa are unalterably opposed to the Puerto Rican Tariff bill passed by the Lower House of Congress."

DREDGING AT CAPE NOME.

Secretary Root Makes a Statement—Two Concessions Granted.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Secretary Root made a brief statement to the press at the War Department to-day in regard to the action of the department in granting licenses to prospectors to dredge the water front of Cape Nome, Alaska, in their search for gold. Under the law no one can do any dredging on the water front of Cape Nome within a three-mile limit without the authority of the War Department. That authority, the Secretary said, had been granted in two instances because it was shown that the proposed dredging of sand would not interfere with navigation or the rights of owners of adjacent territory. The particular character of the sand to be dredged did not enter into the consideration of the case.

The Secretary said further that any one was privileged to dig for gold in the open sea, and the only question considered by the War Department was whether such operations conducted within the three-mile limit were an interference with navigation or an infringement on the rights of others. When these conditions were complied with the department was prepared to grant permission to any one to dig in the beach at Cape Nome or elsewhere at any point lying within three miles of low water mark.

Secretary Root later in the day decided that he would withhold detailed information respecting the concessions and applications for inclusion in the reply he will submit to the resolution of inquiry adopted by the Senate. He stated that two concessions to dredge sand had been issued, and that there were twenty applications on file in the department for the same privilege. The names of the parties will be included in the statement to be made to Congress. The Secretary insists that there has been no discrimination in the matter of these concessions and that no exclusive privileges have been granted.

A PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Mexico Will Take Part and Will Invite the Other Republics.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The State Department has been notified by the Government of Mexico that it accepts the President's invitation to hold a second Pan-American Congress, and will in turn invite the republics of North, South, and Central America to send their representatives in such congress to the City of Mexico. It is believed the success of the movement is assured.

The figures now in the possession of the officials here show that, contrary to the common belief, the export trade of the United States with the Latin-American republics has decreased enormously, the loss in money being stated at no less than $100,000,000 within the last decade. Ordinary commercial factors are said to be insufficient to explain this loss, which is therefore attributed to political elements. The loss in imports from South and Central America also was very great. In 1892 the United States imported from these countries coffee to the value of $120,000,000; last year the imports were about $48,000,000. Other products show similar heavy losses.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Willoughby Walke, Second Artillery, will proceed to Fort Mcnroe, Va., and join his battery.

Second Lieut. Daniel Van Voorhis, Third Cavalry, will report to the commanding officer, Fort Myer, Va., for assignment to duty temporarily with a troop of the Third Cavalry on duty at that post.

First Lieut. Charles P. Faulkner, Eighth Infantry, is transferred from Company A to Company I of that regiment.

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barry, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, having reported to the Adjutant General of the Army, is assigned to duty in his office.

Navy.

Assistant Constructor H. G. Gillmore is detached from duty in connection with the Albany and the Paris Exposition and ordered to temporary duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Commander A. Dunlap is detached from command of the Solace, April 25, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. Commander H. Winslow's order of March 20 is modified; he is detached from the Constellation, March 15, and ordered to command of the Solace.

Commander George Cowie's orders of Feb. 21 and Feb. 28 are modified; he will sail for the Asiatic station April 17 instead of March 31.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Essex has sailed from Havana for Hampton Roads.

The Glacier has arrived at Sydney.

The Ranger, now on surveying duty, has arrived at Acapulco.

The Newark has arrived at Hongkong.

The tug Tecumseh has left the Norfolk Navy Yard for Washington with the converted gunboat Oneida in tow.

The Harlan & Hollingsworth Company has notified the Navy Department that the torpedo boat Stringham will be ready for her official trial March 31.

Depot Squadron for Fifth Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—By direction of the War Department one squadron of the Fifth Cavalry in the Department of Puerto Rico will be relieved from duty in that department and proceed to the Department of the Missouri, taking station at Jefferson Barracks. This detachment will serve as a depot squadron for the Fifth Cavalry, and all officers and enlisted men who are unfit for duty with the active squadrons, and enlisted men having less than six months to serve, and who do not intend to re-enlist, will be transferred to it. Enlisted men having a year or more to serve will be transfered to the active squadrons in order to bring them up to their maximum strength before the departure of the depot squadron.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Consul at Chemnitz, Germany—Joseph F. Monaghan of Rhode Island.

Volunteer Army—First Sergeants to be Second Lieutenants—L. W. Caffey, Company B, Fortieth Infantry; William Winston, Jr., Company L, Fourth Infantry.

ELEVATOR FALLS SEVEN STORIES.

Three Men Injured by Accident in a Centre Street Factory.

An elevator in the factory building at 247 Centre Street broke its cable at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and fell seven stories, injuring the three occupants. They were:

PADODA, JOHN, seventeen years old, elevator boy, of 150 Leonard Street; internal injuries.

KATZUNG, BERNARD, fifty years old, of 189 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn, machinist; severe scalp wound and internal injuries.

SCHRODER, ANTON, thirty years old, of 187 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn, machinist; internal injuries and fractured left leg.

Padoda had been hired only the day before to run the elevator. Katzung and Schroder, who worked on the top floor, were going to work. As the elevator left the ground floor a party of ten employes called out for the boy to stop. His failure to do so narrowly averted more serious consequences.

The accident was due, it was thought, to the boy's being unused to the elevator and failing to gauge his distance as he reached the top floor. The elevator shot to the top of the building, and, striking the big drum at the roof, the cable snapped and the lift fell to the ground floor with a crash, a huge coil of the cable striking on top of the elevator. The car was splintered and its occupants thrown in a heap on the floor.

Ambulances from St. Vincent's and Gouverneur Hospitals responded to a call. It is thought Katsung will not recover, and Schroder's condition is serious.

The elevator was inspected two weeks ago and was reported in good condition.

LOUD POSTAL BILL KILLED

Recommitted in the House by Vote of 148 to 96.

Not Likely to Appear Again During This Congress—Mr. Loud Gives Up the Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—After a spirited discussion extending over three days the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter was recommitted by the House today to the Committee on Post Offices. The majority in favor of the motion to recommit was so decisive that it is regarded as unlikely that the measure will appear again during the present Congress. Mr. Loud, after the vote was announced, said that this was the third time and out, so far as he was concerned. The vote on the motion was 148 to 96, with 16 present and not voting. Thirty-six Republicans joined with 112 Democrats to bring about this result.

The failure of the bill will disappoint Postmaster General Smith as previous failures have disappointed several of his successors, all of whom reported from time to time in favor of some measure to check the wastefulness of the second class mail privilege abuses.

To-day's discussion of the bill was opened by Mr. Moon, (Dem., Tenn.,) who opposed it. He made a strong plea for the retention as second-class matter of the literature which he said was so valuable to the people, and was a means of instruction and education.

He added that the education of the people was more important than a small bit of revenue to the Government. In conclusion he said the express companies would have a monopoly of the carrying of the cheap literature if this bill should pass.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) said this was the fourth time the pending measure had been before the House, and every time he had opposed it in the interest of every man who wants cheap literature, every typesetter, and every bookbinder in the City of New York. The City of New York, he said, paid $5,000,000 every year to the Post Office Department for second-class postage, and by the enactment of the pending bill Congress would take work from every man interested in the printing trade.

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) argued in support of the bill, because it would save to the Government an enormous sum of money per annum. With the money which the Government had lost on second-class mail matter during the past ten years Mr. Moody declared it could have constructed the isthmian canal or a fleet of modern battleships. He maintained that the only men who were benefited by the present situation as to second-class mail matter were those who are plundering the Treasury and crippling the operation of the Post Office Department.

Mr. Ridgely (Pop., Kan.,) declared that railroad companies were to-day telegraphing members to support the bill. He deemed this particularly significant of the interest the railroads had in the measure. The fight, he said, would never end until Government ownership of railroads had become an accomplished fact.

Mr. Cowherd, (Dem., Mo.,) in support of the bill, said every official who had investigated the subject had given his approval to the measure. In the course of his remarks Mr. Cowherd held to the view of the House specimens of literature which could and could not at present go through the mails as second-class matter. He held aloft a copy of "The Velvet Hand; or, the Life of Injun Dick," paper bound, which he said was entitled to second-class rates, while a cloth-bound copy of "Rob Roy," which he had purchased for 5 cents, could not be sent as second-class matter. His argument elicited much applause.

Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.,) proposed an amendment which he said was in the interest of the country editor, allowing sample copies up to 100 per cent. of the subscription list and not exceeding 2,000 in place of the committee provision of 50 per cent. of the subscription list and a limit of 500 copies. The amendment of Mr. Clark was agreed to without division.

Mr. Snodgrass (Dem., Tenn.,) offered a substitute for Section 2, doing away with all limitations on sample copies; lost, 93 to 77. On motion of Mr. Ray, (Rep., N. Y.,) an amendment admitting college and school papers and periodicals and the periodicals of student fraternities not to exceed 2,000 copies to the mails at second-class rates, was adopted after Mr. Hall had offered a provision favoring publications from business and commercial colleges.

Mr. Heatwole (Rep., Minn.,) offered an amendment providing that all publications which by the act are admitted as second-class mail matter "having a subscription list exceeding 5,000 copies" shall separate the same by States, cities, towns, and counties; agreed to, 116 to 21.

Mr. Morris (Rep., Minn.,) offered an amendment to Section 4 including in the periodicals admitted by the bill as second-class mail matter publications of "all regularly incorporated institutions of learning, and all strictly professional, literary, historical, or scientific societies, including bulletins issued by State Boards of Health and State experiment and scientific stations; provided that such publications or any particular issue shall not be designated for advertising purposes." The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Moon then moved to recommit the measure to the Post Office Committee without instructions, and the motion prevailed as stated by a vote of 148 to 96, sixteen being present and not voting.

A BRITISH TREATY RATIFIED.

Senate, However, Adopts Several Amendments to the Property Agreement.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Senate to-day, in executive session, ratified the treaty between the United States and Great Britain relative to the estates of citizens of one country who die in the other, which has been under consideration for the past few days.

There was no debate to-day, but several amendments were accepted. Article 4 was amended so as to provide for the extension of the provisions of the agreement to dependencies of the United States "only upon direction of the law-making power of the United States," thus relieving the treaty of the criticism that it conferred too great power upon the President. Article 5 was amended so as to make it apply only to the right of disposing of property. As drafted, the treaty conferred upon subjects of Great Britain in the United States and upon those of the United States in Great Britain, "the right of acquiring, possessing, or disposing of property" as possessed by citizens of either country at home. The words "acquiring" and "possessing" were stricken out.

As amended, the treaty was ratified by an almost unanimous vote.

TO CHANGE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Proposed New Act Contains Six More Objections to Discharge.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Representative Ray of New York, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has introduced a bill to amend the bankruptcy law, and makes a statement as to it in which he says:

"The most important changes are six additional objections to a discharge, as follows:

"1. Obtaining property upon credit upon a materially false statement in writing. 2. Making a preference, though the bill makes it necessary that the creditor relying upon this objection shall prove that the preference was fraudulent. 3. The making of a fraudulent transfer of property. 4. That the bankruptcy was merely contributed to or brought on by gambling. 5. That a discharge shall be refused to any one who has previously been discharged within six years, and 6. That a discharge shall be denied to any one who refuses in the course of the proceeding to answer any questions approved by the court.

"The bill also provides that mercantile corporations may be adjudged voluntarily bankrupts after receiving the consent thereto of a majority of their stockholders; also, that a voluntary receivership of an insolvent corporation under the State laws shall be an act of bankruptcy. It shortens the time from twenty-five days to ten days when default is made, and provides for a short service by publication where the debtor has absconded. The bill makes the wife a competent witness, irrespective of the laws of the State."

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE

Newark Track Elevation Bill Reconsidered and Defeated.

Palisades Commission Bill Sent to the Governor—House Passes Girls' Industrial Home Measure.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—Senator McCarter made an effort in the Senate to-day in behalf of his bill providing for track elevation in Newark. He asked to have reconsidered the vote by which the bill was defeated Tuesday. Mr. McCarter said he would make some amendments to the bill which he thought would make it more acceptable to the opposition. The vote to reconsider was carried.

There was an extended discussion on the bill. Senator Johnson of Camden offered some amendments, which Senator McCarter repudiated, and said that Newark would prefer no bill at all than a bill as the Camden Senator would amend it. Senator Johnson's amendment was defeated. Senator McCarter then offered an amendment which would increase by $40,000 Newark's share of the cost of track elevation. The amendment was adopted and then the bill as amended was defeated.

The Senate passed the House bill providing for a commission to act with a similar commission from New York State for the preservation of the Palisades. The Senate also passed the House bill permitting Jersey City to increase the salary of its school teachers.

Senator Braun introduced a resolution reciting that complaint had been made that rates have been increased on the New York, Susquehanna and Western in violation of the law of 1898 permitting the lease of the road to Erie Railroad, and requesting the Governor to investigate and take such action as might be necessary. The resolution, which is a concurrent one, passed, 16 to 1.

In the House there was considerable debate on the Commission bill codifying the National Guard laws of the State. The bill was opposed by Mr. Marks because it cut down the compensation of privates while on duty from $1.50 to $1 a day. Objection was made to other features of the bill, and the measure was recommitted for amendments.

The House passed the bill introduced by the committee investigating the Industrial School for Girls, changing the name of the school to the Girls' State Home, and providing a new law for the management of the school, which will oust the present Trustees and officers.

The annual and supplemental appropriation bills were introduced in the Senate by Senator Stokes. A compilation of the bills as furnished by the State Controller shows the total of the annual bills to be $2,232,050.32, a decrease of $202,045.91 from last year. The supplemental bill amounts to $338,050.55, which is $217,316.78 less than last year's bill. The extraordinary expenditures foot up $133,500 in the annual bill, and $214,779 in the supplemental bill. The principal items in the extraordinary appropriations are $88,000 for an addition to the State House, $54,879 for improvements to the State Hospital at Morris Plains, $58,000 for new buildings at the village for epileptics, $30,000 for the Rahway Reformatory, and $25,000 for the State Industrial School for Girls, for a new building.

Franklin W. Hopkins, President of the present New Jersey Palisades Commission, in speaking last night of the final passage of the New Jersey Palisades bill and the signing of the New York bill by Gov. Roosevelt, said: "The New Jersey bill, while not conferring as broad powers as the New York measure, is a good working bill, under which a start in the preservation of the Palisades can be made. Application, without doubt, will be made to succeeding Legislatures for such enlargement of the powers of the commission as may be necessary to carry out the plans already formulated. Small parks on top of the cliffs will doubtless be laid out, although the powers of the New Jersey Commission are rather restricted."

DINNER TO EX-MAYOR STRONG.

Members of His Former Official Family Greet Him at Sherry's.

A complimentary dinner was given to ex-Mayor W. L. Strong at Sherry's last night. There were seventy persons in attendance, and with the exception of Major Putnam Bradlee Strong all were members of the former official family of Mayor Strong. Gen. Anson G. McCook was the toastmaster. The speeches were purely informal, and little or nothing was said on political affairs.

The menu card bore an engraved portrait of Col. W. L. Strong and views of a number of public buildings contracted for during his administration.

FIRE IN CLOTHING FACTORY.

$30,000 Damage to Stock in a Bleecker Street Building.

The Condict Building, a thirteen-story structure at 65 and 67 Bleecker Street, was damaged early yesterday morning by a fire which started on the tenth floor, occupied by Wolf & Abraham, clothing manufacturers.

The firemen attacked the flames from the hallways, and the building was so well constructed that they were enabled to prevent the flames from spreading. The greater part of the stock of Wolf & Abraham was destroyed by fire and water, and more than half of the floor was damaged by the flames. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

The building is on the site of the old Bleecker Street Savings Bank, which, five years ago, was so badly damaged by fire that it had to be torn down.

MILLER MUST TESTIFY.

Contempt of Court Alternative for the Franklin Syndicate Head.

William H. Miller of the Franklin Syndicate will be called as a witness in the United States District Court, on April 9, to testify in the bankruptcy proceedings brought against him. If he refuses to testify he will be held in contempt of court. This was decided upon yesterday by Judge Thomas, in Brooklyn. The date for Miller's trial is set down for April 2.

It was also decided yesterday that Miller's creditors should meet in the Criminal Court Chambers, Federal Building, Brooklyn, on April 10, and elect a trustee for the property of Miller and of the Franklin Syndicate. The receiver, John B. Lord, will then turn over all the property to this trustee. The supplementary schedule of the petitioning creditors in bankruptcy contains a list of more than a thousand names, and the amount of money represented is about $100,000.

This brings the sum total of creditors' claims on file up to nearly $1,500,000 and many creditors are still to be accounted for.

RECORD PRICE FOR CITY BONDS.

Premium Reduces Interest to 3.04 Per Cent. on Issue of $4,690,000.

The record price for a large quantity of city bonds was reached yesterday when the Sinking Fund Commissioners awarded to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. an issue of $4,690,000 of 3½ per cent. corporate stock at 110.98. This is by long odds the highest bid ever received, except in one instance, when the City Trust Company, then recently organized, gave 112 for a single million dollars worth of bonds. Yesterday's sale produces a total premium of $514,962, and brings the interest down to about 3.04 per cent.

There were twelve proposals received for the issue, which embraced $1,000,000 of bonds for the new East River Bridge; $750,000 for the new Hall of Records; $490,000 for school sites, and $2,450,000 for repaving streets. All the bonds mature on Nov. 1, 1940, bear 3½ per cent. interest, and are payable in gold.

John H. Thompson offered to take $25,000 of the issue at par; Dunscomb & Jenneson bid 100.64 for the Hall of Records bonds, and for $450,000 of repaving bonds; Arthur S. Leland & Co. bid 100.949 for $500,000 of the issue; Vermilye & Co. and Harvey Fisk & Sons bid 110.53 for all or any part; and the Knickerbocker Trust Company offered 108.48 for $500,000. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. offered 110.98 for all or none, and 110.56 for all or any part. The People's Trust Company bid 108.555 for $1,000,000 worth, and the Hamilton Trust Company offered 107 for the same amount. E. D. Shepard & Co. made two bids, one of 107.07 for $1,000,000, and 108.37 for another million. J. & W. Seligman & Co. offered to take all or none at 109, and O'Connor & Kahler bid 108.25 for $500,000. Farson, Leach & Co.'s bid was divided into four parts, for $1,000,000 they offered 109.35; for another million, 109.255; for a third million, 108.775, and for $1,000,000, 109.50.

In commenting on the sale Controller Coler, who was greatly surprised at the prices offered, said: "The city is to be congratulated on it. This is really high-water mark for corporate stock, as the best price heretofore received was for a single million, and it could not be taken as a criterion. I believe the next sale will see the interest reduced to a 3 per cent. basis."

WHALEN BLAMED FOR DELAY.

Controller's Explanation of Why Brooklyn Water Plant Is Not Acquired.

Ever since the Municipal Assembly passed the bond resolution authorizing the issue of $570,000 of city bonds for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island water supply from which the residents of the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn obtain their water there has been a great deal of complaint because the plant has not passed into the actual control of the city. The property owners affected asserted that the company refused to extend its mains to meet the new demands, and complained generally of the imperfections in the service. President Grout of the Bofough of Brooklyn has accused the Controller of unnecessary delay in paying the award to the company and thus obtaining the plant for the city.

Controller Coler yesterday sent to President Grout a letter in which he said that, while he realized the importance of the matter, he was unable to pay over the money until advised by the Corporation Counsel as to the proper method of making the payment. He said that the amount of interest to be paid seemed excessive, particularly as the original owner of the plant was enjoying its profits, and that legal advice was absolutely necessary.

Corporation Counsel Whalen said early in the day that the Controller could have paid the award at any time, but later he revised this statement, and said that he would send an opinion this morning.

OTTO HUBER DEAD.

The Brooklyn Brewer Succumbs to Heart Disease.

Otto Huber, the Brooklyn brewer, died at the Hotel Margaret, in that borough, yesterday afternoon. He had been seriously ill for about six weeks. The immediate cause of his death was heart disease, but for many years he had been a sufferer from liver and kidney troubles. He had been unconscious since last Saturday.

Mr. Huber was born in Brooklyn in 1866, and when his father, Otto Huber, died, in 1889, he succeeded him in the brewing business. He was one of seven children. Three sisters, three brothers, and his mother survive him, together with his wife and one daughter.

Mr. Huber built and owned the Brooklyn Music Hall. He also owned Avoca Villa, at Bath Beach, and the Manhattan Hotel, on the Boulevard. He was interested in the new music hall to be built on Fulton Street, near Flatbush Avenue, and in Manhattan he owned Hotel Metropole. He was a member of many clubs and associations, among them being the Union League, the Bushwick, the Hanover, the Montauk, the Arion, the Elks, the New York Athletic Club, the Brooklyn Yacht Club, the Amaranth, the Riding and Driving Club, the Saengerbund, and the Philharmonic. He was a Director of the Kings County Trust Company, the First National Bank, and the Williamsburg Trust Company.

When the American Malting Company was formed Mr. Huber became a large stockholder, and some of his friends invested in it on his advice. When the company got into trouble about a year ago his untiring efforts did much to rehabilitate it, and the company was in a fair way of regaining its former strength when illness overtook him. The company had been incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of $30,000,000. At the end of the first three months $219,420 was divided among the preferred stockholders. Mr. Huber's examination of the books, however, showed that out of cash on hand dividends were paid on prospective profits that never came. Mr. Huber was a prominent member of the brewers' pool, but when four years ago the Brewers' Trust was formed he resigned from membership in the pool.

The Bread of to-day is the strength of to-morrow.

USE GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

Richest in gluten. Light Sweet and Nutritious.

Milled only by WASHBURN, CROSBY CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

LA FERNANDINA

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

The Havana tobacco used in making the "La Fernandina" cigars is equal to the best that the Cuban factories are using, and the heavy tax that imported cigars must pay gives us the advantage of giving the smoker of high-grade Havana cigars a much better cigar for a great deal less money.

"La Fernandina" is the best clear Havana Cigar made.

In different sizes at 10-15-20-25c.

Sold at all leading cigar stores and hotels.

We invite your patronage.

MICHAELIS & LINDEMAN 459 Broadway N. Y.

BERNARD STAHL & CO., Makers. DISTRIBUTORS.

THE BEST LAXATIVE.

Hunyadi János

A Pure Natural Aperient Water.

ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS,

and therefore free from all the offensive smell often found in Aperient Waters.

RELIEVES DISORDERED STOMACH, CURES CONSTIPATION.

The ONLY Aperient Water bottled at the Hunyadi Springs,

ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, Sole Prop., Budapest, Hungary.

The Wanamaker Store

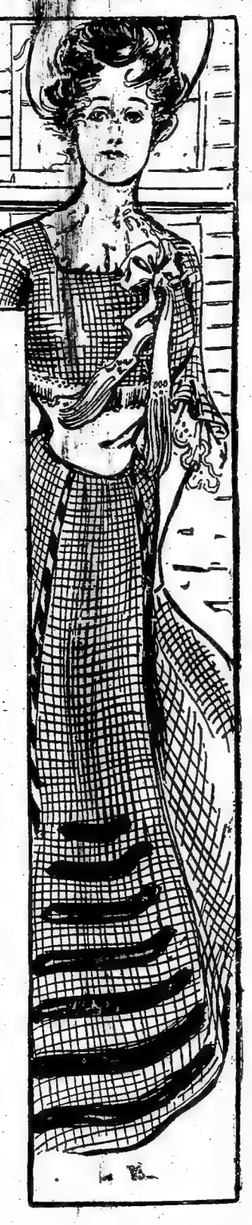

There are splendid Gatherings of Dress for Women here at Broadway, Ninth and Tenth—Most distinguished additions are coming daily. Full-blown spring readiness is announced along every line. Not to know this stock is to have much of Fashion unknown.

THE same sunshine and balmy air of spring which brings out the arbutus buds and crocuses touches with its magic spell the door of Fashion's wardrobe, and winter gowns are locked tight and fast, and the door of the garments of spring bursts open—if the garments are provided behind the door for the bursting.

Most elaborate gowns will wait for Easter; but the more practical lighter-weight garments are needed immediately.

Do you know how splendidly ready this store is to supply all garment needs—particularly of the sort for right-away wear? It is worth knowing—we may fairly say it is rather unsafe not to know what is shown; for very much of the very best cannot be seen outside of this store.

Women's Dresses, Skirts and Wraps

There is an ever-changing procession of style along the cases in the costume store. It is a great fashion magazine in color and relief; but not the same turning over of the leaves of a monthly or even a weekly—it is a daily edition—always bright, new and original—a never-failing source of interest to lovers of fine dress. But, after all, it is a very practical showing just now—garments for all purposes.

Suits for street wear, and modestly pretty or quite elaborate costumes; separate skirts, coats and capes. This hint of prices:

Tailor-made suits, in smartest effects, $10 and upward.
Dinner and Evening Costumes, up to $160.
Stylish Separate Skirts—most interesting variety—$4 to $50.
New Spring Jackets—a splendid collection—$7.50 to $50.
Light and dainty Capes, $8 to $70.
Golf Capes, in spring styles, $6 to $22.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

The New Shirt Waists---Silk and Cotton

We had to double the space for the Shirt Waist Store, and still the counters and shelves are all too few, to hold the elaborate variety now ready to show. There is not anywhere the equal, in variety and beauty, of this collection of waists for spring.

Those of silk combine shirt waist and bodice effects, suitable for wear with tailor-made suits, or for more dressy occasions—all in the newest cording, hemstitching and plaiting effects; some are trimmed with lace or ribbon; some are in effective combinations of light and dark colors. A very extensive variety in black taffetas and Liberty satins.

Shirt Waists, $5 to $12. Bodice Waists, $7.50 to $27. Ribbon and Lace Waists, $7 to $18.50.

Of Washable Waists the styles are legion—as irresistible as a Roman legion of Cæsar's day. They have no match in magnitude or prettiness in any other collection. Of madras, percales, dimities, lawns, Swiss muslins, linens, piques and other fabrics; beautified in many bewitching ways.

White Waists, 85c to $14. Colored Waists, 50c to $7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Reminiscences of the *Rambler*

You can frequently see in some old bank or trust company a retired and superannuated messenger. His manner and dress indicate his sense of self importance. A black frock coat, worn buttoned, and silk hat, are proper pendants to the superior form and patronizing air with which he dominates all the younger employes of the institution. One of these privileged pensioners was heard, not long since, gravely discussing with the President of his bank the degeneracy of the times as shown by the unreliable character of the modern newspaper. The old messenger insisted that the President should join him in a protest, because of similar experiences in bringing up large families of children, against the newspaper lie that "melon's (Mellin's) is good food for infants." The easy familiarity between the two tells the story plainly.

As the privileged old annuitant of an old bank, so is the Rambler—a simple old fellow that is indulged all over Wanamaker's by the younger folks that belong to the era of to-day.

Sometimes he meets an old crony who will look about at the decorations of the day, whatever they may be, will talk of pianos and bicycles, canoes and candies, and with an air of wondering regret will solemnly ask "And what would Mr. Stewart think if he was here?" The Rambler knew Mr. Stewart and admired him. Nevertheless he promptly asks his friend "And what difference would Mr. Stewart's possible thoughts make to this business?"

Not a particle of difference. The world is far bigger than any man, and trade laws are like the laws of nature, irresistible. It's the wise man that hitches his wagon to a law. Mr. Stewart saw the dawn of great retailing. It has passed into the morning, but the zenith is far away. The retail store of the future will be one of the marks of a higher civilization. Being ethically right it will be an element in a golden age.

The *Rambler* thinks that Wanamaker's Picture Gallery contains a glance forward toward a better period. To stand in the presence of Grolleron's "Rescue of the Colors," M'lle Rongier's "Woman in White," Pattein's "A Bird's Nest" and all the other medal and honorable mention pictures that hang with none the less interesting companions about the gallery walls, is a privilege. One of the privileges of a great up-to-date retail store.

But the *Rambler's* reminiscences touch many things. He pauses on the first floor, Ninth Street and Broadway, and inspects a lot of pajamas. The time when pajamas were not is not so very far away. Of course the senile jokes, now in their dotage, about the deaf old man that answered an inquiry as to whether he liked bananas, by stating that he preferred the old fashioned night shirt; and the other one concerning the confusion between Mahatmas and pajamas immediately occur. But enough!

The Chinaman's clothes suggested pajamas for sleep garments, and from China they came to Europe; but the British in India have established pajamas, and we mark now-a-days the passing of the night-shirt. And why not? This lot of madras pajamas, perfect in every detail of construction and finish, at $1.50, are too good for the price. So many people are better pleased to pay more than less. But should you want some good pajamas and be willing to save 50c to one dollar a suit, you would better visit the Ninth street and Broadway corner of Wanamaker's.

But it was art, not pajamas, that the *Rambler* was thinking of. In the ante-pajama period Goupil & Co.'s picture store was on this same corner, although since 1846 the firm has been Knoedler & Co. The Rambler well recalls being taken up to the inner temple, the holy of holies of art, to see some great new work of some one of the great artists who were the vogue in the sixties, Gerome—perhaps, on the very spot now made interesting by pajamas.

But, who cares? Not one in ten thousand about the locality; not one in a thousand about the art—but the pajamas? All men everywhere may be interested in them.

THE RAMBLER.

A Sale of Handkerchiefs

Men's and Women's

12,000 all-linen handkerchiefs on Main Aisle tables this morning to choose from

at 12 1-2c each

though values run up to 75c. Not strictly perfect—a heavy thread here, a knot there, or a pin hole, though you'll hardly find them without our help.

Sateen Petticoats

Numerous qualities, all excellent imitations of silk. Stronger—almost as pretty. The new fancies in cut and trimming. $1.50 to $2.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Shoes

The shoe factory has gone; but some of the shoes made during the exhibit are here still at

$2.50 worth $3.50

Also a lot of black calfskin lace and button boots, with welted soles, at—

$2.65 from $4

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Raglan Overcoats

Made-to-Order

The very handsome Wanamaker model of the Raglan made of fine covert cloth and whipcords in the Oxford mixture; serge lined; made to your measure for

$25

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Veilings, 25c

A counterful of pretty veilings, including many that have been much higher in price. Many different patterns, 18 to 27 inches wide—worth up to $1, at 25c a yard.

Tenth street.

A New Candy

Chocolate Crisps—The latest creation of the candy-man. Almost everybody loves chocolate—that is, pure chocolate, and we use no other. Here is a dainty that will make it still more widely liked:

Finest chocolate is covered with a hard-boiled, crisp, pulled candy. A delightful confection—

20 cents a pound

Basement.

Wildwood Violets

A favorable turn of things brings this lot of Bradley's Wildwood Violet perfume at an unusual price. The exquisite and lasting odor of wild violets. Two sizes of pretty bottles:

2 ounce bottles, 20c.
4 ounce bottles, 40c.

Tenth street.

Easter Box Paper

Paper and envelopes of excellent quality in several shapes, various pretty boxes with appropriate Easter designs in reproductions of fine photographs.

35c and 50c a box

Also another style, in box decorated with violets, at 30c a box.

Tenth street aisle.

THE LIFE OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST

Three Hundred and Sixty-five Compositions from the Four Gospels. With Notes and Explanatory Drawings. By JAMES J. TISSOT.

When Fame makes out her catalogue of notables of the Nineteenth Century she will emblazon high on the roll of honor the name of *J. James Tissot*, who is to-day acknowledged one of the foremost artists of his time.

This gifted and versatile genius was an artist of the world until he attained his fiftieth year, when an inspiration seemed to take hold of him—a desire to portray the real scenes and the real life of Christ. Not only was it a virgin field filled with vast possibilities of art, but a great life-work appealed to his genius.

He left his old life and journeyed to Egypt, Turkey and Palestine. From a worldling he became a devout Christian. The atmosphere of the hills and vales, so coupled with the name of Christ, thrilled and inspired him to the work that will live for centuries—the only illustrations that in nineteen hundred years have attempted to truthfully portray the scenes, faces, habits, passions, virtues and crimes of the time, people and country of Christ.

The text of Holy Scripture supplied the theme, then the artist sought out the scene and fitted each character into that real background, giving it the atmosphere and color impossible to the artist in Rome or Paris or in some isolated monastery.

This great work is the most realistic and truthful illustration of the four Gospels that has ever been made. Produced by the rare combination of means to travel and study, the master skill to execute, and the devotion of the enthusiast that never tired in the vast labor of ten years, averaging the marvelous execution of a master painting each week of those years.

And yet each picture stands out strong and life-like, as though it were individually the product of months of study.

This Magnificent Work of Art---

so broad in its scope, entailing such vast labor at the hand of such skill; so costly in the copying of the colors which are reproduced with marvelous exactness and richness from the original canvases appeals to every one---Christian or non-Christian, just as all art appeals to lovers of art, whatever their faith or country.

It should be possessed by every artist because of the inspiration of the pictures, and because of the real life it depicts---the study of costumes, Oriental poses, and architecture, for which Tissot traveled and studied for ten years to search out, and which he reproduced with the exactness of a master-hand.

It should be possessed by the general reader of literature because it aids the imagination in picturing the people and scenes of books like *Ben-Hur, The Prince of India, Quo Vadis, The Prince of the House of David.*

It should be possessed by every Bible Student, and every Christian, because by no other means can the four Gospels be clearly understood. Here the vague is made clear---the misunderstood passage comes out in a new light---a picture proves stronger than most forceful argument.

The whole work is summed up in the words of the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, who in commenting on the work of Tissot, recently said in a sermon: "He has unveiled the Christ as a genial, radiant figure—the most lovable person in history."

This is the Christ that this great work brings into the home among the children—not the crude graven images and set figures that no one could either admire or love: but truer pictures which show such a Christ as Dr. Hillis declares unto his people.

The work is printed and bound in a manner worthy of its true eminence in art, in four sumptuous quarto volumes; yet it is now available through

The Wanamaker-Tissot Club at One-third its Previous Price

and not only is the price down to this fraction of the cost of the previous edition; but the Club gives the opportunity to obtain the set of four magnificent quarto volumes **on payment of One Dollar**, balance payable $3 monthly. Length of payments determined by the binding selected—cloth, ¾ morocco, and full morocco. To secure a set of this special edition at this very favorable price, fill out the order blank and mail to us with one dollar, at once

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

PARIS EDITION THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

TO HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

Detectives REED, DICKSON, and HALLAHAN of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station last night made a raid on a boys' crap game at 208 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, and took eleven prisoners, all under twenty-one years old, including JOSEPH ROSS, the alleged proprietor. The detectives have been watching the place for several days.—From THE TIMES of yesterday.

These desperadoes will shortly be taken out and killed. And a shuddering community, grateful for this deliverance of its homes and its dear ones from awful peril, will vote medals to the brave REED, the tireless DICKSON, and the indomitable HALLAHAN.

But if the detective genius of REED, DICKSON, and HALLAHAN prevails over the subtle concealments of these depraved shooters of craps, why are one hundred poolrooms permitted to carry on their unlawful trade? Why do all the gamblers adopt in calm security the policy of the open door? Why are the keepers of countless disorderly resorts safe from arrest?

It is not the fault of REED, DICKSON, and HALLAHAN. If they were sent out to get evidence of violation of law in a gambling den and knew that their failure to get it would disgrace them in the eyes of an honest Captain, does anybody suppose they would fail? Why are they not sent out? Why are all the detectives put on "crap games"?

It is because the big games are "protected." You know that, do you not, Mr. Mayor? Do you know who protects them? One of the protectors is a member of your official family, the head of one of the city departments. He is a criminal, a blackmailer, a corrupt and degraded fellow, who disgraces the city and its Mayor so long as he is in office and at large. What a monstrous thing that this scoundrel should hold public office! You are responsible for him, Mr. Mayor. You keep him in office. You keep him out of Sing Sing. The charter* gives you power to try him on charges, and such a trial, if honestly conducted, could have but one result.

How can you stand up and face the people of this city to-morrow at the ceremony of beginning the work on the rapid transit tunnel with that guilty man on your pay roll, perhaps at your very side as you make your speech? The people know all about this matter. You can't fool them. What will they think of you, standing there with a blackmailer and corrupt officer under your protection?

*Chapter IV., Section 95:
"At any time within six months after the commencement of his term of office the Mayor elected for a full term may, whenever in his judgment the public interests shall so require, remove from office any public officer holding office by appointment from the Mayor, except members of the Board of Education and school boards, and except also judicial officers for whose removal other provision is made by the Constitution. After the expiration of said period of six months, any such public officer may be removed by the Mayor for cause upon charges preferred, and after opportunity to be heard, subject, however, before such removal shall take effect, to the approval of the Governor expressed in writing."

THE DEFEAT OF POSTAL REFORM.

The bill of the Post Office Committee for the reform of the postal rates by the abolition of the abuse of the provision for second-class matter was sent back to the committee yesterday in the House by the very large vote of 148 to 96. This renders all legislation for this session of Congress or for the next impossible. We regard the result as unfortunate.

The main object of the bill was to carry out the recommendations of the Postmasters General, of whatever party, for nearly a dozen years, and limit the nominal postage on second-class matter—1 cent a pound—to real periodicals such as, in the opinion of all these successive officers, were alone intended in the law to have the privilege. Owing to obscurities in the law and to hampering interpretation by the courts, the various heads of the Post Office Department have found themselves unable to abolish the abuses that have sprung up. These, in the judgment of the present Postmaster General, now cost the department over $24,000,000 a year.

It is not now worth while to go over the arguments and facts brought out in support of their recommendations by the Postmasters General. Our readers are aware that we have found them conclusive. They have not prevailed in the House. The opposition has been made largely in the name of the publishers of the so-called "libraries," which consist of books issued at regular periods, and the representative of this interest, Mr. FARRELLY of this city, has been untiring and ingenious in his labors. But as the abuse in this direction is by no means the most important, and the capital involved not the largest, so the real motive of the opposition has been supplied from other sources. Taken altogether, the defeat of the bill must be regarded as the triumph of much the same forces as those that perpetuate the pension evils. They are the forces of greed.

ONE MORE FAILURE.

The Stranahan Mortgage Tax bill is dead, and every person capable of understanding the vices of that compend of ignorance and inexperience will rejoice. But the fate of this bad bill affords in one respect occasion for regret—we mean the public disappointment in Gov. ROOSEVELT. The burial of the Stranahan bill under the weight of its own sins against principle is an evidence of the Governor's incapacity to deal successfully with the most important public question that has come before him or is likely to come before him, even though he be his own successor. His first message showed that he was well aware of the defects of the present tax laws, and gave promise that he would attack the problem with courage and confidence. The end of the first legislative session of his term showed him still full of courage, and with unabated confidence, but no demonstrated skill or competence. His remarkable series of deliverances upon the Franchise Tax measure did little to advance the work of remedial legislation, but provoked the liveliest curiosity to learn where he had picked up his principles of economics.

However, he got the Legislature to appoint a Tax Commission of its own talent to revise the laws relating to taxation, and that was felt to be a step forward. The uniform contempt with which Legislatures are accustomed to treat the reports and the bills of commissions of experts who have studied the subject of taxation gave support to the hope that a measure drawn up by its own members might deserve and find a better fate at the hands of the Legislature at Albany The Stranahan bill to tax mortgages and banking shares was the fruit of this commission's labors.

So far as it related to the taxation of mortgages, this bill was based upon a principle notoriously false. Aiming to relieve real estate of its burdens, it added to them, and was so little understood by its authors that their first guess at its revenue-producing power was probably five million dollars out of the way. The bill went down under the overwhelming exposition of its vices by men of real and practical knowledge.

But in arraigning the bill they arraigned the Governor, for it was practically his bill. We do not mean that he was its author, but he was much consulted in its preparation, he assented to it, he accepted its false principle, he was committed to it. He has had two trials and made two failures. Will he profit by this experience of disaster when he takes up the subject of taxation next Winter, if he should be re-elected? He has in all probability but two more chances to distinguish his administration by a measure of sound tax reform.

If he succeeds, it will be because he depends upon his own resources or chooses better advisers. He can get no help out of legislative counsel. There is no man in that body capable of illuminating a mind dark on the economic side. PLATT and ODELL cannot help him. ODELL came out of the Republican weekly council the other day and announced that it had been decided to pass the Stranahan bill. He might as well have told the reporters that it had been decided that henceforth the poems of BLOODGOOD H. CUTTER should rank above those of JOHN MILTON. The Republican bosses know as much about one subject as the other. Among the benighted heathen the Governor will find no safe guide. He must study the subject of taxation for himself, and cogitate results altogether without regard to party and politics, or else he must consult men already wise.

And in the hope that Gov. ROOSEVELT will devote some part of the coming season of Summer rest to this subject we respectfully offer here for his use a first lesson in taxation, a lesson embodying some of the priceless fundamental principles that must be preached and preached continually until the delusion of the general property tax—the delusion, that is, that in order to tax equitably we must tax everything—has been dispelled. The parable of the pig here presented had its origin in California soon after the adoption of the Constitution of 1879, under which statutes were enacted taxing bonds, certificates of indebtedness, promissory notes, and other evidences of credit, and is reproduced in the late DAVID A. WELLS's "Theory and Practice of Taxation," just published by the APPLETONS. The lapse of years may be supposed to have softened the asperity of the local and personal allusions:

CHARLES YOUNG takes a pig in payment for his paper—like for like. Mr. YOUNG has conscientious scruples against eating pork, so he sells his pig to a butcher, taking his note. The butcher, finding the animal more than usually intelligent, thinks it would be wrong to hide the light of his political sagacity under a bushel of salt, and sells it alive to CLITUS BARBOUR, to represent that statesman, who helped to launch the new Constitution. CLITUS gives his note for the pig. Becoming jealous of its rivalry, he sells it to Gov. KEARNEY, (taking his note,) whose parlor it graces for a season, but the Governor sells it to Gen. HOWARD, who gives his note. Gen. HOWARD wants this pig to write letters favoring the new Constitution; but, as it scorns to prostitute its intellect that way, its less scrupulous owner parts with it to the congregation of the Middle Temple, whose pulpit it now fills, they giving their note and a benediction.

The foregoing pig is now represented by five promissory notes and a benediction not taxed. None of these bear interest, nor are they of any benefit to their owners, except as they may enable them at a stated time to get something of the same value as something previously renounced. Now comes the Assessor under the new Constitution, and in obedience to a righteous provision taxing property used for religious purposes, assesses that porker in the bosom of the church. Then he strikes the paper trail extending out through secular space into an editorial office, and, having assessed the grunter where it is, he again assesses it where it was last, and again where it was the time before, and so on through the series, until that not very valuable flitch of bacon, which "has dragged at each remove a lengthening chain" of "solvent credits" has been the innocent cause of six payments into the State Treasury. Beyond Mr. YOUNG the Assessor does not trouble himself to go, for on the ranch of a granger who is so intelligent as to exchange pigs for his papers the pachyderm's trail consists of tracks in the mud, and these the new Constitution neglected to declare to be property.

THE REAL DANGER TO THE CITY.

In our discussion of the evils shown to exist in the city and in our appeals to his Honor the Mayor we have not been chiefly concerned that the gambling places and other vicious resorts should be closed up, but that the corruption by which they are protected in the violation of the law should be stopped and the men in high places who permit it and share in its profits should be driven from their positions and punished.

Certainly the mischief done in and by these resorts is very great, and we have no wish to belittle it. To some extent it may be conceded to be unavoidable, and the most rigid dealing with it may be able only to diminish it in part and to drive it into greater seclusion. But whatever mischief is inseparable from the existence of vice in the city is increased, aggravated, intensified, and spread by the open manner in which it is indulged in New York. Thousands of youth are exposed to temptation who might not seek it were it withdrawn as much as may be. Multitudes of weak wills are betrayed by the opportunities everywhere presented. We have vice and the consequences of vice at their very worst instead of at their least. It is no excuse for the wide-open city to say that all vice cannot be suppressed; that makes the toleration of so much as can be suppressed the more criminal.

But beyond the evil effect of the existence of vicious resorts—and added to it—is the evil, the shame, the danger of the corruption by which protection is secured for these resorts. On the one hand the irreducible minimum of vice is multiplied; on the other the only powers on which the community can rely for defense of its rights, for the preservation of decency, the curbing and control of the criminal class, are perverted and defiled. This is the case in the City of New York to-day. Vice is licensed, not under the law, for revenue to the city and for purposes of regulation, but in violation of law, by bribery, and in order that the official partners in the vile business may profit. The facts have been made public; there has been a spasm of alarm among the guilty; the police and the District Attorney's office have made a little show of activity, enough to prove what could be done by honest men, and that is all. The Mayor listens in stony indifference to the indignant and scornful comments on his course and character. The powerful politicians who in secret move the springs of action in the City Government are confident that they are safe for the present. Their heavy hands hold the Mayor motionless in his great office, silence whatever protest his conscience may make, and paralyze every impulse of manliness and decency that he may feel.

These politicians are not freebooters conducting each his own enterprise as best he may. They are the chief and the lieutenants of the chief of a compact, powerful, skillful, experienced, and strictly disciplined organization. It is in spirit and purpose the organization of the time of TWEED, but with changed and highly developed methods, no less greedy and corrupt, but more crafty and more dangerous. So far as can now be seen, there is no limit to the range of its ambition and its corruption. Up to the present time its chief source of wealth is blackmail of the protected criminal classes, but it has essayed also the blackmail of great corporations with interests dependent on its positive or negative co-operation. In this direction it can go far, and it will go as far as it is permitted to go.

Nothing but the united and earnest resistance of the public will serve to stop it. Of this at present how much sign is there? We are forced to admit with deep regret and with chagrin that there is very little. Not only is the great body of citizens without evident interest, but the business men of intelligence, experience, and ability show little. They may be too busy. They may be desperate. They may be sanguine. They are certainly silent and idle. In our judgment they are inexpressibly foolish, for the task to which they close their minds now must at some time be taken up, and it will constantly become more difficult.

STRIKERS AND EMPLOYERS.

It seems that three concerns in Cleveland have avoided a strike in their establishments by granting the demands which were threatened to be enforced by striking. It does not appear that these firms were members of the association of employers which has been sitting and conferring in Chicago. But, even if they were not, and were bound by no judgment but their own, it is unfortunate for them that they should not have yielded at first whatever they were prepared to yield at last. They have acknowledged, by yielding to the threat of a strike, that they could afford to make the concession demanded of them. Since they had not made it of their own accord, or until they were intimidated by a declaration of war, the plain inference is that they will yield to threats what they will not yield to justice or reason. And the logical consequence is that in order to get anything out of them the effective mode of procedure is not to reason with them, but to bully them.

No workingman is so stupid as not to be able to draw that obvious deduction. That he should be justified in drawing it is a great misfortune, not only for the men who have furnished the justification, but for all employers in the same business, and indeed in other branches of business. One serious difficulty of the industrial situation is that the workers for wages do not believe in the good faith or the fairness of their employers. Every instance which confirms them in this suspicion is a calamity that extends far beyond the parties immediately involved. It tends to prevent the establishment of the system of conference and arbitration which is the only radical cure for "labor troubles," it tends to make the workingmen believe that they can get their share of the prosperity of the business in which they are engaged only by force or threats of force, and that it behooves them to invoke the services of these professional bullies, the "labor politicians," if they would come by their own.

And what a recourse this is! We may see it exemplified in the action of the man O'CONNELL, to whom the conduct of this war has been intrusted by the workmen. Here is the man's declaration, proudly "given out" by himself:

If the nine-hour day is not granted by the employers of machinists throughout the country by April 1, there will be a general strike, involving 200,000 machinists, and not a wheel will be turned until that concession is made.

He added with equal pride that "it looks as though Cleveland might be the stamping ground of one of the biggest strikes begun in the United States." It is true that he professed his willingness to accept arbitration, but that has already been explained to be a willingness subject to the continuance of the strikes already in progress. And this is much like refusing an armistice while negotiations for peace are in progress. The reason given for the refusal is interesting. It is, according to O'CONNELL, because, in the meantime, "the strike spirit among the men would have waned." In other words, reason would have resumed its sway, and the men would have regarded with more seriousness a quarrel with their bread and butter.

What a horrible malefactor does this man appear on his own showing. He can throw out of work, he says, 200,000 men, and bring distress upon 200,000 homes. And instead of being sobered by this awful responsibility, he gloats over the prospect of "showing his power" by ordering "one of the biggest strikes begun in the United States." He is aiming at a "record." How comparatively harmless is a common pickpocket, highwayman, or murderer at retail, compared with a man who exults in the extent of the ruin it is in his power and his will to make. And who are they who intrust their livelihoods to the keeping of such a ferocious blatherskite. "But that is another story."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Down in Charlotte Amalia, the little capital city of the Danish West Indies, there exists a feeling of opposition to the acquisition of the islands by the United States which is as surprising as it is uncomplimentary. Perhaps it is somewhat rash to say that such a feeling exists, for the only assertion of it we have seen in a local paper, the St. Thomae Tidende, and just how representative that journal is of the sentiments of the islanders we do not pretend to know. Anyway, before telling what the Tidende says, it is worth noting that the only things Danish about the paper are its title, date line, and two or three little official notices, most of the latter being also given in English, as is the rest of the matter published. This shows exactly how Danish the so-called Danish Islands are, and it more than hints at the ease with which their white inhabitants could become good American citizens. Nevertheless, the editor of the Tidende runs on at great length about "the anxiety throughout the whole island" that followed the recent revival of the rumor that the home Government was on the point of selling its West Indian possessions, and he declares that this anxiety "developed into a sort of a panic when it was publicly telegraphed that a bill for obtaining the money to close the bargain had been brought into Congress." Then dispatches of explicit denial arrived—from New York, incidentally—and thereupon "calmness was restored." Another passage in the article reads: "Until these reassuring tidings came the public suspense was great, and although it was considered as undoubted that the mother country would not have parted with her old and loyal colonies without at least asking their opinion, if not consent, still the party or parties who pretended to have 'the high-authority-from-home' information had succeeded in impressing people that everything had been secretly arranged and settled." Now, it is true that Denmark has governed her islands well, but for years they have been an expensive luxury to her, and the prosperity of their inhabitants has been steadily decreasing. That there should be some dread of the experimental stage of American rule is reasonable enough, but surely the more intelligent of the islanders must see that the sooner the one possible change in their status comes the better it will be for them. Their only market is the United States, and unless they can enter that market on equal terms with their nearest competitor what will become of them?

—Whatever M. DE REGNIER may accomplish in this and other minor American cities, he will have to go home to France with the disquieting knowledge that Boston, or at any rate the literary critic of The Boston Transcript—a distinction without a difference appreciable by outsiders—heard his Cambridge lectures with "surprise and profound disappointment." The Transcript man doesn't say that the lectures were intrinsically bad; he brings the much severer charge that M. DE REGNIER is a bird who can sing, and who does sing, when his listeners are Europeans, but who did not take the trouble to show his vocal powers to the assembled representatives of Occidental culture. "Let any one," writes the aggrieved critic, "who heard his recent lecture on VERLAINE read his captivating study of the same poet, which appeared about a year ago in the Revue de Paris, and it will be evident that, for some reason —or by some advice—M. DE REGNIER has descended immeasurably." The trouble with the Frenchman's remarks in Cambridge, it seems, was that they lacked "style"—"were what you would expect to find in a biographical dictionary, dates and definitions, more polished, of course, but equally cold, equally inanimate." As aid in estimating the weight of these accusations we will give one more quotation from the article in which they appear: "To say that a page has style means simply that the page, whether prose or verse, is poetry." That definition of "style" may be accepted in Boston, but we doubt if it will pass current anywhere else, and its more or less nearly unanimous rejection by non-Bostonian—or, as one might say, American—Americans may mitigate materially M. DE REGNIER's horror at failing to win The Transcript man's approval.

—That the Anti-Imperialists should be much irritated by Bishop POTTER's change of mind in regard to the Philippines is natural enough, but really they should not have left the expression of that irritation to a young man so rashly impulsive as Mr. ERVING WINSLOW. They might have known that he, ignoring the fact that the Bishop himself had frankly and clearly called attention to the difference between his past and present views, would exultantly discover the difference all over again and claim credit for keen penetration of mind. They might have known that he would expatiate on the brevity of the Bishop's stay in Manila, and so invite derisive inquiries as to how much time Mr. WINSLOW or any other member of his precious league ever spent in the island capital. They might have known, or at least they might have feared, that he would do worse than make himself and them ridiculous and reveal some of the league's dangerous secrets. If they had been more cautious in the selection of a Secretary, or more firm in repressing his volubility, they would not, as now, be worrying about what the consequences will be of one terrible sentence in his letter to the Bishop. That sentence runs: "As for the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, we have positive reasons for knowing that the elements that composed the admirable Congress and Administration with which we should have treated fourteeen months ago still exist, and can easily be gathered together in such a manner as to promise a reasonably rapid evolution toward native self-government, assisted by American alliance and established by the neutralization of the islands." An assertion like that carries decidedly serious implications and responsibilities. How were those "positive reasons" to which Mr. WINSLOW so glibly refers obtained if not by secret correspondence with the armed foes of the Nation? A good many people will ask that question, and though nobody will be able to answer it, the resulting emotions will not increase the popularity of the Anti-Imperialistic League, and they may lead to legal proceedings of an extremely painful sort.

—Despite the objections raised in this column and in several other sources of ultimate wisdom, the deplorable scheme of making a golden girl to send to the Paris Exposition was not abandoned. Instead, the misguided originators of the vulgar and barbaric idea have carried it out, now almost to the bitter end, and in a few weeks the most aesthetic and critical nation in the world will be expressing its opinion of a Nation that expects it to admire and wonder at a statue, not because of its beauty or its grandeur, but because many pounds of an expensive metal were used in its construction. This, without any regard to the artistic merits of the effigy, creates a most humiliating situation. Some of us have not yet forgotten the sense of National disgrace that came over us in 1876 when we saw several millions of our fellow-citizens concentrating no small part of their attention on certain heads carved out of butter. Innumerable were the exclamations of childish delight those heads elicited, and it is a mournful fact that they were the topic of more conversation than anything else at the Philadelphia show. But that was a good while ago, and it had been supposed, or hoped, that since then American art and American taste in art matters had advanced rapidly and far. The manufacturers of this golden girl purpose doing what they can to disprove that supposition, to quench that hope. And, unfortunately, their argument will be addressed to foreigners, not over-friendly to us and not disinclined to accept any evidence they can find of our delayed and imperfect civilization. It may confidently be anticipated that many a Continental critic will ask why the owners of this gold did not give it the form of a calf, instead of a woman. That at least would have demonstrated our familiarity with Biblical history, and so, as in the case of the Boers, have distracted attention from our ignorance of elementary art principles.

—Among the flags now decorating City Hall Park a prominence that we cannot but believe was intentional has been given to one which bears upon a white field a magnified reproduction of the five of clubs. So far as we are aware the five of clubs is the emblem of no nation, not even of the Principality of Monaco. This banner, therefore, must be that of a local organization. Everybody will instantly think of an organization that might well have such a standard, that probably does have such a standard. The Gambling Commission! Let every person in the crowd to assemble to-morrow study this flag carefully. The bolder members of the throng might even ask the Mayor what he thinks of it.

NUGGETS.

Shakespeare Lucky, Too.

Smiles—I'm glad I wasn't Shakespeare.
Giles—Why are you?
Smiles—Because I should be dead now.
Giles—Yes, that's true—and Shakespeare would be forgotten.—Chicago News.

Arranged for a Pose.

"What makes this portrait of Aunt Hannah look so unnatural?"
"All portraits look unnatural."
"No, they don't; oh, I see now; she's got her spectacles on straight."—Chicago Record.

Sweet Sorrows of Parting.

"He no longer loves me!" cried the young wife.
"Why do you say that?"
"He used to kiss me whenever he came into the house; now he only kisses me when he goes out."—Philadelphia North American.

Still Would Save It.

Blobbs—Poor Bjones has dyspepsia so badly that he says his life isn't worth living.
Slobbs—But Mrs. Bjones says he insists upon calling in the doctor whenever he has an ache or a pain, all the same.—Philadelphia Record.

A LIFE.

Theodosia Garrison in Kansas City Independent.

I saw the little maiden moon—
She was so shy, so shy,
She hid herself behind a cloud
Till all the stars went by;
As pure as sea foam was her robe
And white as ivory,
And lily-buds that blow on earth
Raised timid heads to see.

I saw the moon, the full-grown moon,
Leap from the ocean's hold,
And bare her beauty to the sky,
Fierce, glorious and bold;
And crimson was her flaunting robe
And red as sin, maybe,
And poppy-buds that blow on earth
Raised wicked heads to see.

I saw the moon, the dying moon,
Falter across the sky;
White-faced she fell before the morn
That smiled to see her die.
No wave that kissed her feet of old
But mocked her misery;
Only the sere, blown leaves of earth
Might mourn for such as she.

GUERRILLA WARFARE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Insurgents Said to be Successful with New Tactics.

LETTER TO HONGKONG PAPER

Writer Says Insurgents Have Recently Captured as Much Arms and Ammunition as Americans.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The steamer Hongkong Maru brings from Hongkong news of an alleged surprising state of affairs existing in the Philippines. The correspondent of a Hongkong paper sent the following uncensored letter, dated Manila, Feb. 13, to his journal:

"It is a strange state of affairs that exists in the Philippines to-day. Improvement is visible in nearly every quarter. Civil Governments are rapidly being established in every town of importance, and garrisons and patrols are in process of extension wherever Americans hold territory.

"And yet it is an undeniable fact that since Jan. 1 the insurgent forces have captured a number of rifles and quantities of ammunition from the Americans, almost equaling the sum total of American captures from the insurgents. Besides this, the casualty rate for the last two weeks will come very close to being heavier than at any other period of the insurrection, with the exception of the time of the outbreak and the fortnight beginning March 25, 1899.

"The threatened guerrilla warfare seems to be a reality, and parties of fifty or smaller numbers are ambushed and 'jumped' day after day. Supply trains, small escorts, and scouting parties are the special objects of attack, and the country is said to be full of small, roving bands waiting at every convenient cover until the prey is caught.

"In one or two instances, heavy patrols or strong scouting parties have quickly avenged these raids by setting out immediately and hunting down and killing as many of the marauders as possible. These lessons have not been forgotten, and in the immediate districts there have been no repetitions of the trouble.

"The authorities are giving the question considerable attention, and every effort will be made to insure the public safety, for on this depends the future of the country."

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Gen. Otis's latest casualty list, under to-day's date, is as follows:

KILLED—Luzon Island, Third Cavalry, Feb. 22, Allem, Troop C, Louis B. Palmer; March 3, San Francisco, Troop C, John B. King, Corporal; Samuel C. Davis, Sixteenth Infantry, March 2, Iligan, Company E, Eugene S. Anderson; Thirty-third Infantry, March 9, Badoc, Company L, John W. Linn.

WOUNDED—Third Cavalry, March 3, San Francisco, Troop C, Henry Myers, scalp, slight; Sixteenth Infantry, March 1, Calamanuigan, Company C, Robert Borchardt, Sergeant, serious; William Ryan, wounded in thigh, serious; March 2, Linam, Company B, Victor W. Lundblum, Corporal, wounded in head, serious; Steward C. Foultz, leg, slight; Edward McCully, wounded in thigh, slight; John F. Cannon, leg, severe; Enoch M. Fallis, slight; John D. Coates, wounded in thigh, serious; Twenty-ninth Infantry, Feb. 22, Allem, Company H, William Kysh, Corporal, wounded in thigh, serious; Thirty-third Infantry, March 5, Cabugao, Company L, Paul Rains, wounded in arm, slight; March 7, Bangued, Company D, Christopher C. Galloway, Corporal, thorax, sever; March 9, Badoc, Company L, Elza J. Guinn, Corporal, wounded in knee, slight; Thirty-seventh Infantry, March 14, Magdalene, Company A, Earle E. Roberts, Corporal, wounded in arm, slight; Ralph Henry, elbow, severe.

INSURGENTS CLAIM A VICTORY.

PARIS, March 22.—The Intransigeant publishes what purports to be a telegram received by Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's envoy, announcing that the Filipino Gen. Pavia has routed the Americans near Cubat and taken the town.

INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA.

Havana Papers Impressed by the Visit of the Senate Commission.

HAVANA, March 22.—Concerning the investigation being made by the Senate commission, the Discusion says:

"The question asked of Havana newspaper men by the United States Senators with reference to the manner of electing a President is most significant. They would not have asked such a question if they had not thought that a President would have to be elected.

"In this connection, the attitude of the Spanish press representatives, who have declined to express any opinion, is to be commended. They desire to remain quite apart from politics."

The Patria to-day says: "The promises of the three Senators in regard to granting independence are most important, since these Senators are trusted representatives of the Senate."

Continuing, the paper declares it now has confidence in the fulfillment of the promise in the joint resolution of the United States Senate.

In an interview with the visiting Senators, Gen. Maximo Gomez is quoted as saying that the Cubans are in no haste for independence and that it would be far better for them to go slowly and surely.

Speaking on the same subject, President Gelats of the Havana Chamber of Commerce said he thought the Cubans were in a position to govern themselves and the sooner independence was given to them the better they would be pleased.

FOR BRAZIL'S NEW NAVY.

Best Warships of the United States and Japan to be Copied.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 22.—In the course of an interview to-day, in regard to the duties of the recently appointed commission for the study of the best type of warship now in use, Admiral Pinto da Luz said to a correspondent:

"The Brazilian Government has for some time been studying the best methods of securing for Brazil the most efficient marine possible. With the exception of the United States and Japan, we have no means of judging the efficiency of the navies of the great powers. England has given no proof of her modern navy except in the case of the bombardment of Alexandria, which was an almost open city. The two nations that have, however, been proved by fire are Japan and, later, the United States. Both have demonstrated their ability to handle modern warships, the most complicated and delicate machines known.

"We are resolved, so far as possible, to copy the best and swiftest vessels of the two powers, which showed in the battle of the Yalu, and at Cavite and Santiago, their immense superiority over the best Chinese and Spanish men-of-war. We cannot plan great armadas, but we will try to obtain excellent unities of combat, such as the United States battleship Kentucky and the latest Japanese cruisers, which seem to be the best. Orders have already been given for securing through our legations the most authentic data for future use."

FRENCH THREATEN MOROCCO.

Situation So Serious that Two Warships Sail for Tangier.

PARIS, March 22.—It is said that the Government of Morocco has vigorously protested against the recent French occupation of the Oasis of Insalah, which, it is claimed on behalf of Morocco, is an encroachment upon the territory of that country. The two Governments have been in negotiation on the subject, and France has decided to send a special plenipotentiary, M. Revoil, to Tangier, with the object of arranging the matter.

According to the Patrie, the situation has become so grave that the Government resolved on Tuesday that M. Revoil should start immediately on board the cruiser Du Chayla, which will remain at Tangier in order to protect French citizens.

Further serious news, received yesterday, decided the French Government to dispatch to Tangier a second cruiser, the Latouche-Tréville, which was yesterday ordered to sail at once.

IRISH MEMBERS MAKE TROUBLE

Tact of the Government Leader Prevents Scene of Violent Disorder.

LONDON, March 22.—There was considerable excitement in the House of Commons this afternoon resulting from attempts on the part of the Irish members to secure more of the House's time, in which they succeeded, after noisy displays of passion on the part of both the Irish and their opponents. Only the tact of A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, saved the occasion from developing into a scene of violent disorder.

The discussion of the financial relations between Ireland and Great Britain was set down for to-day, and John Redmond, the Irish leader, appealed to the promoters of the London Water bill to postpone its second reading for a couple of days, so that the Irish question might be thoroughly discussed. The promoters agreed, but the Speaker, William Court Gully, pointed out that the orders of the day provided for the discussion of the London bill first, and that he was bound to see the orders obeyed.

Irish interruptions followed to such an extent that the Speaker threatened to treat them as disorderly. The Irish members appealed to the President of the Local Government Board, Henry Chaplin, to postpone the debate. Mr. Chaplin declared he saw no objection at first, but, after the attitude assumed by the Irish members, the position of affairs had been entirely altered. They had endeavored, he declared, by threats to coerce the House, and to yield would be the worst kind of precedent.

Further attempts to speak were howled down by the Irish members and the disturbance grew worse each moment, when Mr. Balfour opportunely entered. Amid loud Irish cheers John Redmond appealed to Mr. Balfour to intervene, and the latter agreed to a postponement, which was adopted after further noisy and disorderly discussion, during which George G. Bartley, Conservative, deprecated the House allowing a "rabble" to dictate to it. Later he was forced to withdraw the obnoxious epithet.

Arthur O'Connor, Irish Nationalist, opened the debate on the over-taxation of Ireland, which, he declared, from the date of the Union to 1890 exceeded the war indemnity paid by France to Germany. He moved that the Government take steps to remedy this state of affairs. Patrick J. Power, Irish Nationalist, seconded the motion.

The motion of Mr. O'Connor was rejected by 220 votes against 102.

PRINCESS STEPHANIE MARRIED.

Widow of Austrian Crown Prince Rudolph Weds Count Lonyay.

VIENNA, March 22.—Crown Princess Stephanie and Count Lonyay were married this morning in the chapel of Miramar Castle, the Court Chaplain officiating.

Bishop Mayer, in an address to the newly wedded couple, dwelt on the fact that the union was one of affection.

Count Choloniewski, Chief Marshal of the Princess's household, and Count Lonyay, a brother of the groom, acted as witnesses. The wedding breakfast was served in the castle.

The couple will spend a few days at Miramar Castle, and will then go to the Riviera.

Crown Princess Stephanie, in marrying Count Lonyay, will give up the brilliancy of life at Court for the society of a poor country gentleman. The marriage is considered a most unwelcome one at both the Courts of Vienna and Brussels, and the Emperor of Austria and King Leopold have tried without avail to avert it.

By her marriage the Crown Princess will receive only one-fourth of the income she has been accustomed to spend, the Emperor having already reduced her yearly income from 800,000 to 200,000 crowns.

Count Elémer Lonyay, the bridegroom, was born in 1863, and is one year older than the bride. He is of medium height, and is not quite as tall as the Crown Princess. He is the son of Edmund de Lonyay, who died a year ago, leaving a widow, Vilma, of the famous house of Pazmandy. The Lonyays belong to an old Hungarian family. Count Lonyay's uncle was Melchior Lonyay, who was the first Finance Minister of the Constitutional era in Hungary, and was afterward Premier. He won several lawsuits for the present Emperor, in recognition of which the title of Count was conferred upon him. Count Lonyay's grandfather, Gabriel Lonyay, was prominent in the Reichstag of Presburg, and was the first to demand the abolition of serfdom.

The home of the Lonyays is the castle of Oleszi, in the Zemplin Comitat, where the widow of Edmund de Lonyay until recently lived. She left the castle, however, on hearing of her son's approaching marriage, to make room for her daughter-in-law.

PARIS MID-LENT CARNIVAL.

Anti-British Trophy Suppressed—The Fete a Great Success.

PARIS, March 22.—Owing to the favorable weather the Mi-Careme Carnival proved very successful. Immense throngs indulged in confetti battles along the principal boulevards from noon until far into the night. The customary procession of emblematical cars, each representing one of the Paris markets, took place during the afternoon, but was only a success d'estime, as the decorations and costumes were for the most part tawdry.

The Queen of the Queens, however, received an enthusiastic greeting, and she acknowledged the plaudits of the crowd very gracefully. In accordance with custom, on passing the Palace of the Elysée, she entered to tender homage to the President of the Republic. She was received by the Director of the Household, who thanked her on behalf of M. Loubet, and presented a silver bracelet to her.

At the last moment the organizers suppressed a car which was to represent a giant John Bull being tied down by pigmy Boers. It was feared that this might provoke unseemly demonstrations.

An innovation was introduced into the carnival in the shape of a torchlight procession organized by students of the Quartier Latin, and composed of masqueraders in costumes typifying various branches of science, letters, and law, together with a few allegorical cars. The cortège, headed by demons and she devils, waving flambeau and burning Bengal lights, proved a great success.

In spite of the enormous crowds only one serious accident was recorded. A horse drawing a carriage took fright on the Place de la Republique, bolted, and dashed among the spectators, injuring eight, two of them seriously.

The officials of the Libre Parole provoked a disturbance late in the evening by throwing from the window of the editorial office, which looks out upon a leading boulevard, a cloud of anti-Semitic leaflets. The crowd, which was very thick at this point, took sides, and several free fights ensued. The police, however, restored order before any serious injury was done.

Big German Cruiser Launched.

BERLIN, March 22.—The German cruiser launched to-day at Kiel received the name Prinz Heinrich, and was christened by Princess Henry of Prussia. She is belt-armored, with plates 100 millimeters thick at the water line. She has an indicated horse power of 15,000 and triple expansion engines, and is capable of 20½ knots an hour. She carries two 24-centimeter guns in two revolving towers, six 15-centimeter guns in casemates, four 15-centimeter guns in revolving towers and numerous smaller guns, together with four torpedo tubes. Her displacement is 8,800 tons.

Germans Like Australian Canned Beef.

BERLIN, March 22.—German imports of canned beef from Australia are rapidly increasing, being now 30 per cent. of such imports, as against practically nothing in 1897. It is claimed here that the Australian output is better than the American, and is supplanting the latter.

Osman Pasha Not Dead.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 22.—There is no truth in the report published in the United States that Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna, is dead. The famous Turkish General has been sick for a week past, but his health is now improving.

AN OLD VETERAN'S AMENDS.

Makes Restitution for Goods Taken Thirty-seven Years Ago.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., March 22.—The Postmaster of Fairfield, a village about seven miles from this place, says that a few days ago he received a letter from a Confederate veteran, saying that he was in the Battle of Gettysburg, and that on the retreat he was one of a party who forcibly took some dry goods stored away in a little village, whose name he thinks is Fairfield. He asked the Postmaster to find the name of the owner of the goods.

The Postmaster located the place from which the goods were taken and notified the veteran. A few days ago he received a check for $15, which the old soldier thought would make amends for his part of the transaction, and at the same time relieve his conscience of a load which it has been carrying for thirty-seven years.

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY ASSIGN

To Hampden Dougherty Receiver of the Big Publishing House.

LIABILITIES PUT AT $1,100,000

Concern's Difficulties Attributed Mainly to Extension of Business on Installment Contract Basis.

The publishing house of D. Appleton & Co. assigned for the benefit of creditors yesterday, and J. Hampden Dougherty was appointed receiver by Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court.

The liabilities of the firm are placed at $1,100,000. The actual assets are not yet known, but it is believed that with careful handling they will not only pay all claims, but also satisfy the stockholders.

The assignment of this house, which has been in business for about seventy-five years, came as a surprise to many, although for several days the creditors of the company were aware of the situation, and on Wednesday night they had perfected a Reorganization Committee, which will assist in straightening out the affairs of the corporation.

"Too much prosperity" is given as the cause of the suspension. For years the Appletons have done a large business in the installment branch of the book trade. This meant paying the original cost of the books, as well as the agents' commissions, long before the price of the books had been obtained from the customers, who had from six to thirty-six months' time to make their payments. As a result, the company had to borrow considerable amounts on its promissory notes, and these are now falling due.

DANIEL PRITCHARD'S PETITION.

The application for a receiver was made on the petition of Daniel Pritchard, one of the stockholders, and manager of the publishing house at 72 Fifth Avenue. Charles E. Leydecker was his attorney. In the petition Mr. Pritchard recites the fact that the present corporation was organized under the laws of the State of New York on Feb. 27, 1897, with a capital of $2,000,000. The corporation was to continue for 100 years. The present officers and Directors are William W. Appleton, President; Daniel Appleton, Vice President; Edward D. Appleton, Second Vice President; Daniel S. Appleton, Secretary-Treasurer, and Charles A. and Robert Appleton, Directors.

Mr. Pritchard recites the fact that a large portion of the business is on installment sales. The sales for the business year of 1899 are shown as follows:

Installment sales	$1,037,116.32
Wholesale sales	729,189.39
Retail and mail	21,410.82
Total sales	$1,828,716.53

The installment contracts vary, as already stated, from six to thirty-six months, the average being from sixteen to eighteen months. The books are delivered at once. The salesmen and canvassers, as a rule, receive 25 per cent. commission. Of this they obtain 20 per cent. when an order is approved and verified and the general responsibility of the purchaser established. The other 5 per cent. is paid when three or four monthly payments have been made by the purchaser.

"In consequence of the great extent of its installment contract business," says Mr. Pritchard in his petition, "and the extent to which its capital stock is locked up in assets not readily convertible into money, and because of the heavy outlay of money it is required to be obliged to make in order to carry on its business, the said corporation has been obliged to borrow large sums of money upon its promissory notes, some of which are due and others about to mature, for large amounts, and because of the slowness with which collections come from installment contracts and of the difficulty in obtaining ready money to meet said notes, it is and will be unable to meet the same."

Continuing, he says that the application is made in order to prevent any one creditor obtaining an attachment, and thus precipitating a forced sale of the property of the company.

Mr. Pritchard places the indebtedness of the firm at about $1,100,000, of which amount nearly $1,000,000 is on promissory notes falling due in March, April, and May. Of the other indebtedness, $50,000 is due authors on royalties, $15,522.80 for merchandise, $5,000 to agents on commissions, and $3,000 to contributors to various publications of the company. The actual cash on hand does not exceed $11,000, and bills receivable $175,000. Mr. Pritchard says that it would be impossible to realize more than $100,000 net on the stock and cash in the next thirty days on a forced sale. The directors and officers have all resigned. They were satisfied that the business cannot be successfully carried on under present conditions, so had determined to wind up the business and protect the creditors.

Daniel S. Appleton makes an affidavit as to the correctness of the facts set forth by Mr. Pritchard.

J. Hampden Dougherty, a lawyer, was appointed receiver. He gave bonds in $150,000 with the American Surety Company and immediately entered upon his duties.

STATEMENTS TO CREDITORS.

As soon as the receivership was a certainty the members of the firm sent out the following letter:

New York, March 22, 1900.

To the Creditors of D. Appleton & Co.

Gentlemen: For three-fourths of a century the house of D. Appleton & Co. has continued without interruption or default. With growing reputation, merited we trust, the house legitimately has extended its interests until its position in the publishing world is firmly established, and also is, we are emboldened to believe, highly esteemed.

These statements measure the pain with which we announce to you the suspension of personal operation of the business which three generations of our family have uninterruptedly and successfully pursued.

The present situation is owing not to undue business risks nor to trade losses, but mainly to the fact that through the extension of our business on the installment contract basis (which contracts amount to fully $900,000 now outstanding and in due course collectible), our capital has become inadequate to meet our maturities, and we are unable to meet our obligations. You will find, however, a very valuable and money-making property, (if adequate capital be provided,) a business and good-will of great value, and all unmortgaged and unpledged.

The courts have appointed Mr. J. Hampden Dougherty as receiver of the corporation, with power to continue the business until the further order of court.

Above all personal considerations is our anxiety to discharge our indebtedness. To this duty we shall devote ourselves unremittingly, and we feel confident that with your encouragement we shall be able to fulfill not only our duty to you, but our ambition as well.

Respeaking your considerate and helpful cooperation in the readjustment and permanent re-establishment of the business, we are,

Yours respectfully,

D. APPLETON & CO.

At the same time the Reorganization Committee of the creditors, which had met previous to the actual assignment, prepared a statement and sent it to all known creditors of the firm. It is as follows:

At the request of creditors, representing a large amount of indebtedness of D. Appleton & Co., the undersigned have consented to act as a reorganization committee to procure and submit to the creditors a plan of reorganization.

The committee has rapidly made an examination of the affairs of the company, and is fully impressed with the substantial correctness of the statements furnished the committee by the corporation, and with the rectitude of its business methods.

With satisfaction the committee note that the assets, consisting of installment contracts, accounts receivable, merchandise on hand, and a valuable plant of electrotype plates, copyrights, authors' contracts, &c., as well as the valuable good-will of this old-established house are very valuable; but it is manifest that advantageous results depend entirely upon the preservation of the assets in their unity, and upon the uninterrupted continuance of the business.

The appointment by the court of Mr. J. Hampden Dougherty, who is especially competent for the duty, preserves the assets for the benefit of all creditors without priority, preference, or dismemberment.

We shall promptly prepare a plan of reorganization, and submit the same for your consideration.

Pending the preparation of the plan, creditors are invited to file with the Secretary of the committee, at No. 14 Nassau Street, a statement of their respective claims.

JAMES G. CANNON, Chairman.
A. D. JUILLIARD,
EDMUND C. CONVERSE,
FARNER VAN NORDEN,
CHARLES HATHAWAY,
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
S. S. CONOVER, Secretary.

COMPANY'S BALANCE SHEET.

The financial condition of the company as shown by the balance sheet drawn on Feb. 1, 1900, is as follows:

ASSETS.

Cash	$190,387.66	
Bills receivable	19,483.01	
Accounts receivable:		
Merchandise	170,069.58	
Installments	929,648.08	
Manufactured stock (estimated)	386,000.00	$1,695,528.93
Plates and stock in process (estimated)	830,000.00	
Plates of special books (estimated)	380,000.00	
Appleton Manufacturing Company stocks and bonds	388,500.00	
A. J. Johnson Company stock	188,000.00	
A. J. Johnson Company bonds	97,000.00	
Periodicals	25,000.00	1,908,500.00
		$3,604,028.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus	446,598.76
Bills payable	1,140,000.00
Merchandise account payable	17,430.17
	$3,604,028.93

While members of the firm regret the necessity of the present action, they feel that it was the wise course to follow, and that by having a receiver in charge of the business for a few months the assets which cannot be realized upon in a short time can be safely protected and developed to amply cover all indebtedness. The business will go on without interruption with the receiver in charge.

The firm of D. Appleton & Co. was founded by Daniel Appleton, who came to New York City in 1825. He established a small store on 16 Exchange Place. He was originally in the dry goods trade, but in a few years started into book selling.

William H. Appleton became a clerk in his father's store in 1831, and from that time on the book publishing business was established. The firm moved to Clinton Hall, on Beekman Street, now the site of the Potter Building. William H. Appleton took active charge of the business in 1848, and remained in it in an executive capacity until his death, last October.

The business developed rapidly, and the firm was wonderfully successful with its publications. The New American Encyclopedia was issued in 1857, and was one of the first profitable ventures. "David Harum" was one of its recent successful books. The Annual Cyclopedia and The Popular Science Monthly were founded in 1861.

The business of the firm was conducted at various places until 1894, when it moved into its present quarters on Fifth Avenue. It has a large plant for the printing and binding of books situated in Brooklyn. Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment is the present managing head of the company.

"APPLETONS' CHICAGO BRANCH.

J. Hampden Dougherty and William K. Booth Appointed Receivers.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Following the failure of D. Appleton & Co., publishers, in New York, to-day, ancillary proceedings were begun in the United States Circuit Court, and Judge Jenkins appointed J. Hampden Dougherty of New York and William K. Booth receivers for the Chicago business of the concern.

The order was entered without opposition from the defendant company and the receivers at once filed bonds in the sum of $25,000 each.

The applicant in the case is Daniel Pritchard.

A PRIEST'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Police Say Father Duffy of Port Jervis Committed Suicide.

The Rev. B. J. Duffy, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Port Jervis, was found dead yesterday morning at the Ashland House, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, with the gas from a small heating stove turned on. It was reported by the police that the man had registered Wednesday night under the name of "P. L. Doty," and that apparently he had committed suicide, the windows of the room being tightly closed, and his coat being spread along the aperture at the bottom of the door to prevent the gas from escaping. The latter part of the police report was denied by Dr. Weston, Coroner Hart's deputy, who said that death was accidental, the cause being asphyxiation by illuminating gas. The body was taken to the home of Father Duffy's brother-in-law, John Furlong, who lives at 15 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

Father Duffy had come to this city to complete the arrangements for the dedication of his new church, which was to have taken place next Sunday. During the day he visited St. Teresa's Church, on Rutgers Street, and later went to the hotel, where he registered under his own name, the writing not being very legible. He was not seen again until yesterday morning, when two chambermaids, who were working in rooms near that occupied by him, noticed the odor of escaping gas. Receiving no response to their repeated raps they burst open the door. The room was so full of gas, however, that it was some time before an investigation could be made. Dr. Henderson, who was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, said that the man had been dead several hours.

Father Tole, assistant pastor of St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church, in One Hundred and Sixth Street, near Lexington Avenue, with which church Father Duffy was connected prior to going to Port Jervis last July, said that he had been informed by Mr. Brockway, the proprietor of the Ashland House, that it was untrue that Father Duffy had registered under an assumed name. "I also found," said Father Tole, "that Father Duffy was not lying on a bed, as reported, but was found on the floor at the gas stove, near which were two burnt matches. This would go to show that Father Duffy, who was a sufferer from heart trouble, had been taken away while in the act of lighting the stove. The coat, which was said to have been on the floor near the door to prevent the escape of gas, I also found, was not there, but on a book."

Dr. J. J. Morrissey of 50 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street said that Father Duffy had been under treatment by him for the last two years. "Two months ago," Dr. Morrissey said, "Father Duffy came down from Port Jervis to consult me. At that time he was suffering from grip, complicated with an attack of bronchitis. The condition of his heart was such that I advised an immediate sojourn in Atlantic City or Lakewood. He refused to take a vacation because he was superintending the building of a church, a duty he said he considered far more important than the care of his health. An attack of heart disease undoubtedly followed some effort he had made."

Father Duffy was born in this city twenty-seven years ago. He was a graduate of Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmitsburg, Md. From there he went to Rome to complete his education. For some time he was the assistant pastor of St. Cecilia's Church, this city, and from thence he went to Port Jervis, where he founded a new parish and built a church which was to have been dedicated by Bishop Farley next Sunday. He leaves two sisters.

Exodus of Finns to America Begun.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The Red Star liner Switzerland, which arrived here from Antwerp, brought nearly 200 Finns, who are said to be the first of many thousands fleeing from the cruelty of the Russian Government. The party will settle in Minnesota, Colorado, and Montana. They claim that the Czar, instead of appointing Finns to govern the country, put in Russians, who have dealt harshly with all, especially the very poor. It is said there is to be a general exodus to the United States, and certain districts where the land is owned by the royal family are being depopulated. Cossacks were stationed on the frontier to prevent the Finns departing, but they crossed the border at unsuspected points.

Bounty for Dead Kansas Robbers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 22.—R. J. Macfarland, Chief of the Kansas City (Kan.) Police Department, has offered a bounty for the bodies of all highway robbers killed in the city while in the act of committing robbery or directly thereafter. The price that the Chief promises to give for the body of each highwayman—the money to be paid out of his salary—is $25. The reward is open to members of the force as well as citizens. Recently there have been many highway robberies on the Kansas side of the river.

Presidency of Mount Holyoke College.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 22.—The Trustees of Mount Holyoke College announce that at their urgent request Mrs. E. Storrs Mead will continue to discharge the duties of the Presidency of the college to the end of the present calendar year, in order to enable Miss Wooley, the President-elect, to visit Europe and study other colleges for girls before entering on her duties at the Mount Holyoke, Jan. 1.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mi-Careme or Mid-Lent was celebrated yesterday with a spirit of gayety and abandon which were suggestive of the height of the Winter season. There were any number of entertainments, and several novelties added to the list of staple amusements which have, so far, been the usual Lenten programme. The Ghost Dance at the Howard Constable Atelier was a much-talked of affair. A story of it appears in another column. There was also the Maine concert at the Metropolitan Opera House; the meeting of the Knickerbocker Whist Club at the residence of Mrs. James A. Glover, 39 East Thirtieth Street; the weekly assemblage of what is now called the Junior Thursday Evening Club at Mrs. George Schieffelin's; the weekly meet of the Knickerbocker Riding Club; the meeting of the Sewing and Knitting Class at the residence of Miss Leary, No. 3 Fifth Avenue, and a card party at the residence of Mrs. E. J. Berwind.

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As usual Friday is a dull day for social amusements, and even in the Winter season is the quietest day in the week. To-day, however, there is one charitable entertainment which will draw society to Daly's Theatre. Under the management of Mrs. Robert Osborn several playlets will be there produced in aid of the Mothers and Babies' Hospital. The performance promises to be most interesting, and the aftermath, when certain noted actresses will pour tea and others will receive, will be enjoyed by the fashionable world which delights now and then in meeting the favorites of the stage on the same floor.

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The tableaus given in the small ballroom of the Waldorf yesterday afternoon under the auspices of a committee of the Society of Colonial Dames of the State of New York, and the proceeds of which are to be used in the translation and publication of old Dutch records, were successful and well attended. The tableaus were posed by Messrs. J. Wells Champney, Walter Satterlee, and Alfred C. Howland. Miss Angelica Schuyler Crosby posed as Gertrude Schuyler and Miss Angelica Schuyler Church as Angelica Schuyler, Miss Grace Vinton Dobson was Pricilla Mullens, and Miss Heloise Beeckman posed as Cornelia Beeckman. Henry de Peyster posed as François Rombault, Miss Janet de Kay as Helena Van Brugh, Charlotte L. Livingston as Maria Throng, Mrs. Robert Livingston, Miss Julia Chester as Mrs. Jabez Huntington, Montgomery Schuyler as Pierterse Schuyler, and William Webster Ellsworth as Chief Justice Wolcott Ellsworth, Capt. Chadwick, Tunis Bergen, Rush Wendell, Henry Burden, Jr., and Henry de Peyster were the "Orphan Masters' Court of New Amsterdam." The waits between tableaus were filled with singing. Mrs. James Duane Livingston sang "Love is a Bubble," "Drink to me only with thine eyes," "Come, lassies and lads," and "Sally in our alley"; Mrs. Henry Burden, Jr., sang "Where the bee sucks" and a French song, and Miss Eleanor Patterson gave some English songs, including "Barbara Allen." The committee in charge of the entertainment was Mmes. W. Townsend Cox, C. S. Fairchild, C. F. Ostrander, R. F. Bloodgood, Miss Annie Breese Dexter, and Miss Madelaine Satterlee.

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The Bellevue Sewing and Knitting Class met yesterday morning at Miss Leary's. There was an unusually large attendance, some seventy-five being present. Miss Alice Murray and Mr. Heinrich Meyn sang.

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Among the dinners of last evening were those given by Amedee Moran at his residence, 17 West Fifty-sixth Street. Covers were laid for sixteen people. Mrs. Anson W. Hard gave a dinner of ten covers at her residence, 39 Park Avenue; Mrs. William K. Otis of 5 West Fiftieth Street also gave a dinner. Mrs. Laura Riddle Green of 80 Madison Avenue chaperoned the Cinderella Lenten Club to the theatre last evening, and gave them a supper afterward at her residence.

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The funeral of George Work, who died at Davos Platz on Feb. 25, will take place tomorrow morning at Trinity Chapel. His sisters, Mrs. Burke-Roche and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, who were cabled for when Mr. Work was taken seriously ill, and who were with him when he died, returned with the body to this country on the Kaiserin Maria Theresa yesterday. The funeral will be largely attended. Mr. Work was a member of many clubs, and had an extensive acquaintance.

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There will be this evening a meeting of the Friday Evening Badminton Club at the Berkeley Armory. To-morrow there will be the usual meetings of the Badminton Club and the Roller Skating Club. These will end the week, which has been rather gayer than any in Lent thus far.

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There are still a number of people going to and fro, passing through town or arriving from Florida, which just now is becoming uncomfortably warm. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt have returned from an extended Southern tour. They will only pass a few days in town, going to their Hyde Park place for the early Spring. Mrs. Clapp and Miss Edith Clapp have returned from Aiken, and are in New York for the present. They will not go abroad this year, but will go to Newport quite early in the season. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. R. T. Wilson returned from Newport, after a visit to arrange for a cottage. The Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jrs., are among those who will pay a short visit to Paris during the first days of the exposition.

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The engagement has been announced of Miss Stone, the daughter of Mrs. George F. Stone, and Frederic Oakley Spedden, the brother of Mrs. J. Frederic Tams. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

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The polo season is in full blast to-day at Aiken, which in consequence is having quite a carnival week. With the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and Lady Mary Sackville and the Waterbury brothers, Aiken has quite a complement of New York visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Clinch Smith, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, and Mrs. Perry Tiffany are still there. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore are expected shortly from there, and will go abroad for the Summer. The next polo games will be played at Lakewood on the grounds laid out at Georgian Court. These will take place in the first week of April. There will also be games later in the season at Meadow Brook, Far Rockaway, and Bernardsville, N. J.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse will leave shortly for a prolonged Western tour. They will go to California, the Yosemite, and perhaps to the Klondike. They intend to be absent the entire Summer.

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Mr. James H. Hyde will give at his residence, 11 East Fortieth Street this evening a dinner of sixteen covers. Miss White of 600 Fifth Avenue will give a large dinner to-morrow evening.

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Mrs. Potter Palmer has taken a hotel in Paris for six months. She will leave somewhat in advance of her husband and sons, who will remain in Chicago until the end of June.

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Fort Monroe seems now to be, with the Hot Springs, West Va., the popular stopping place for the Northern visitors to the South. Havre de Grace has also its attractions for sportsmen. Among those who are there at present are Mr. James L. Breese with a party of friends. Mr. Breese left yesterday. Mr. Breese will cruise on his steam yacht Sanibel. At Fort Monroe among other New Yorkers are R. Clinton Wilderding and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lounsbery, Mrs. J. J. Tucker, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Tucker.

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Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Bostwick will sail for Europe in April, and will remain until late in the Summer before returning to their country place in Westchester County. Mrs. Mary Kingdon, the mother of Mrs. George Gould, will sail for Europe on the St. Louis on April 11, with the intention, it is stated, of visiting the Count and Countess de Castellane. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern of 903 Fifth Avenue, sail for Europe next Wednesday. Mr. Stern will immediately enter upon his duties as Commissioner at the Paris Exposition, and he and Mrs. Stern have engaged an entire floor at one of the leading hotels near the exposition grounds, and will entertain very handsomely while in Paris.

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According to The San Francisco Argonaut and other San Francisco papers, Charles Raoul Duval, who ostensibly left his country place at Hempstead last week to go to the Klondike, was married on Saturday noon, March 17, to Miss Beatrice Tobin at the residence of the bride's mother, Taylor and California Streets, San Francisco. The affair is described as having been very quiet, with only members of the family present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Prendergast. Miss Celia Tobin and Miss Agnes Tobin were the bridesmaids of their sister. Richard M. Tobin was best man, and the bride was given away by her uncle, Robert J. Tobin. She is the third daughter of Mrs. M. A. Tobin and the late Richard Tobin, for many years a Director of the Germania Bank in San Francisco. The family is very wealthy and well known in San Francisco. Raoul Duval is well known in New York. He is a member of the Racquet, the Meadow Brook Hunt, and the Country Club of Westchester. His father is a Director of the Bank of France and his uncle a member of the Chamber of Deputies. He has a handsome country place at Hempstead, L. I. His brother married Miss Jennie Urquhart, a sister of Mrs. James Brown Potter.

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The hunting season has begun in earnest in California, and the meet of the San Mateo County Hunt at the Ingleside track on Saturday, March 10, was the most brilliant in the history of the organization. Mr. Francis Carolan, master of the hounds, gave an elaborate hunt breakfast to 100 guests, in addition to the members of the hunt. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. George Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Postley of this city, Mrs. Genevieve Goad Martin, Major J. L. Rathbone, and Mr. H. C. Whitney.

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On the Kaiserin Theresa there arrived yesterday Lady Bowyer, Miss Ruth Ely, Mrs. J. Howard Johnston, Mrs. Ralston, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Travers, Mr. Robert B. Wilkinson, Henry Wolfsohn, and Miss Wolfsohn, Mr. F. W. Atterbury, Mrs. Burke-Roche, and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt.

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Among the recent arrivals at Palm Beach are Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sidney Carpenter of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Ladew, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Smith, and Miss Ethel M. Kirkland. W. Gould Brokaw and family have left the Beach on their way to New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany Carpenter will go from Palm Beach to St. Augustine. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Dunyea and Mrs. Franklin W. Smith have returned from Palm Beach and are at St. Augustine. At the Royal Palm, Miami, are L. Vandevoort and Howard Prince of this city.

A MICAREME STUDIO DANCE.

The "One Hundred" Club, an organization of the friends of Messrs. Stevenson and Howard Constable and their sister, Miss Anna Constable, and which was formed two years ago, were entertained last evening with a "Ghost Dance" given by Miss Anna Constable in the large and spacious architects' offices of the Messrs. Constable, 22 East Sixteenth Street.

The guests arrived soon after 9 o'clock, and after leaving the dressing rooms and descending the green stairway, or portrait gallery, and passing through the small outer office, which was darkened, were received by Miss Anna Constable, Mrs. Arthur Terry, Mrs. Leo Everett, Miss Morgan, and Miss Rhett. Charon, personated by a guest, then ferried the other guests across the Styx (two short sticks nailed on a plank leading from the smaller office into the larger room) and announced each as he or she entered. The guests then walked forward to a circle in the centre of the room, where a calcium light was thrown on them, bringing their make-ups out with startling distinctness. After this they took their places about the room or in the gallery, and when all had arrived the pantomime and dances began. The rooms, or offices, were decorated with Japanese lanterns, and over the walls of the large room, where the dancing was done, were "ghost vines." These consisted of clusters of white flowers in lily-shape, cut from soft white tissue paper, and suspended from invisible thread, and the effect was artistic and pleasing.

After the guests had arrived the dancing and pantomimes began. There was a dance by Pierrot, Pierrette, and harlequins; a witches' dance, done by Miss Wilmerding, Miss Shippen, Miss Coudert, and others, and a dance of "Our Scottish Ancestors," by Miss Henop, Miss Barnes, Mr. Gordon Gordon, and others. A Tarentella dance in Italian costume was performed by Miss Angelica Schuyler-Church and Miss Ethel Stebbins, who were the ghosts of the Kirmess of last week. One party of young men with blackened faces went as chimney sweeps. Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood was a bare-footed beggar maid, Miss Constable, as the "Ghost of Wasted Hours," wore a purple velvet cloak, the border of which was formed of tiny bodices, or waists, and crystal beads fastened to her cheeks with court-plaster represented the tears she had shed. Mr. Howard Constable was the Ghost of a Southern Duellist, in high white choker collar, with a brace of pistols. One young woman went as the Ghost of a Buffalo, with tiny buffalos in her hair and a buffalo robe down her back. The Romany Rye—by a young man with a bottle of rum and a young woman with a bottle of rye. One young man represented a cigar, in long brown coat, with a flame-colored top, and towered some seven feet. Mrs. Henry L. Burnett appeared as the "Spirit of Tolerance," and Miss Chapin the "Spirit of Unrest of the Nineteenth Century." Other ghosts were those of the "Father and Mother of Most Ghosts," (Welsh rabbit and plum pudding.) There was the ghostly band of Coxey's army, including Mr. Schroeder, Mr. Benjamin, and a number of others; an "unexpected march of uninvited guests," at which some eighteen or more ghouls, banshees, and other unpleasant spirits forced their way into the charmed circle and became one with their hostile hosts.

Among the many "ghosts" were a ghost of a Cowboy, a ghost of a Harlem Goat, a ghost of a Chance, Sam Weller; a ghost of a Show, Sairey Gamp; a Spanish Grandee, an Old-Fashioned Bouquet—girl in a green paper skirt, with bodice and hair ornaments of flowers; the worthy ghost who made dresses, the ghost of "10 to 1," Flora McFlimsey, "Busted Ghost of a Bronco Buster," Gordon, Gladstone, Peel, Wellington, Kaiser Wilhelm, Garibaldi, Von Moltke, Bismarck, Napoleon, Victor Emanuel, Talleyrand, Grant, Sherman, Horace Greeley, John Kelly, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Palmerston, Disraeli, Webster, Thurlow Weed, Byron, Shelley Keats, Wordsworth, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Whitman, Hallock, &c., and the spirits of Naval Power, Love of Gold, Old-Fashioned Courtesy, Adversity, Klondyke, the "Old-Fashioned Heroine," (in ringlets and tatting,) Russian Slavery, American Slavery, the Three-Volume Novel, (three men whose costumes represented book covers,) the ghost of the Nineteenth Century, who, in a phantom dance, endeavors to raise the veil of the Future—a young woman heavily veiled. From a little book named "Old London Cries" a number of characters were taken—the Fishwoman, Water Cress and Flower Girls, &c., each uttering her own peculiar cry. There were of course in addition a number of impromptu skits and dances, as well as those previously scheduled. An orchestra furnished music during the evening, and about 12 o'clock a substantial buffet supper was served.

Among the guests present, who numbered from 150 to 200, were Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marquand, Senator Depew, Mr. and Mrs. E. Blashfield, Mrs. Lindley Chapin, Mme. De Castro, Mr. Erskine Hewitt, Capt. Bentley Mott, Mr. Sheffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Vos, Mr. Carl Bitter, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Coudert, Miss Godwin, Mr. Loyal Farragut, Mr. and Mrs. Lafarge, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Montant, Mr. Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. Thayer Robb, Gen. and Mrs. Burnett, Miss Rhett, Miss Morgan, Miss Annie Morgan, Mr. William Lejendre, the Misses Shippen, Mr. Sturgis, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Basil La Farge, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie, Kenneth Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, Evert J. Wendell, the Misses Barnes, Angelica Schuyler Church, Ethel Stebbins, Mr. Harper Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kernochan, the Messrs. Grace, the Messrs. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Fales Coward, Mr. E. Romaine Simmons, and Miss Wilmerding.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Lewisohn—Lewisohn.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 22.—Albert Lewisohn of New York was married to Miss Lillie Lewisohn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Lewisohn of the same city, in Touro Synagogue at noon to-day.

The synagogue was exquisitely decorated. Florists had been at work on the interior for two days and had converted it into a veritable floral bower. About the reading desk were placed palms, plants in bloom, vines, smilax, and other decorations, while all the chandeliers were completely covered with smilax and palm leaves. The white and gold pillars of the marriage canopy were decorated with smilax and flowers. In other parts of the building were innumerable potted plants, flowers, and ferns.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Morais, the rabbi of the synagogue, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York. The bridesmaids were three sisters of the bride—the Misses Florence, Alice, and Irene Lewisohn—and a cousin, Miss Alva Aaron. The bridegroom was accompanied by his two brothers, Leonard and John Lewisohn. All the details of the ceremony were arranged by Eugene Schreier, former President of the synagogue.

Mayor Boyle of Newport occupied a prominent seat. On one side of him sat Vice President Louis Hess of the synagogue and Isaac Levy. The ceremony was witnessed by fifty relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom, who traveled from New York in order to be present.

The marriage certificate was signed in a specially fitted room on the balcony floor of the synagogue. The room was decorated with plants and cut flowers and fitted with Moorish and antique furniture.

The bride wore a Worth gown of point and Duchesse lace over white satin, with a veil en train. The latter was worn by the bride's mother at her marriage. The veil was held with a diamond crescent, a gift of the bridegroom. Orange blossoms, sent from the South, were worn on the head. The bride carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids wore blue crêpe de chine and Irish point lace, with picture hats, and carried pink roses.

During the service there was used for the first time a silver wine cup presented to the synagogue by the father of the bride.

Following the ceremony at the synagogue a wedding breakfast was served at the Muenchinger-King cottage, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and where the guests had stopped since their arrival. In the dining rooms, behind tall palms, Howard's full orchestra was stationed.

In the afternoon the newly wedded couple departed on their wedding trip, which will include a tour in Europe.

The gifts to the bride were numerous, handsome, and valuable.

Hitchcock—Howe.

HANOVER, N. H., March 22.—Hiram Hitchcock, proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, a Trustee of Dartmouth College, and a prominent Summer resident of Hanover, was united in marriage to-day to Miss Emily Hitchcock Howe, daughter of Benjamin D. Howe, a well-known citizen. The ceremony was performed by Dr. William J. Tucker, President of Dartmouth College, assisted by Dr. S. P. Leeds of the College Church, at the Summer residence of the bridegroom. About thirty friends were in attendance, including several members of the Dartmouth College Faculty. Mr. Hitchcock and his bride leave for Boston to-night, and later will take up their residence in New York City. Mrs. Hitchcock was the donor of the Howe Library, which was dedicated here about a month ago. Mr. Hitchcock received an honorary degree from Dartmouth in 1872.

Wrightington—Whipple.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 22.—The marriage of Clarence Henry Wrightington of Newport to Miss Mary Carter Whipple, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Whipple, took place this evening at the home of the bride's parents, in Greenough Place. The Rev. Dr. Charles G. Gilouatt, rector of St. George's Church, performed the ceremony.

HIGGINS TO REMAIN SENATOR.

To Get Leadership of the Senate—Ellsworth to Run with Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Republican programme has undergone another change. Senator Frank Wayland Higgins of Olean, Cattaraugus County, who has represented the Fiftieth Senatorial District since 1894 and who was anxious to be the candidate and was slated for the nomination of Lieutenant Governor this Fall, has been informed that he must remain in the upper house as one of its members. The reason for this is not so much because the friends of Senator Ellsworth are desirous of placing him on the State ticket in second place as the desire to keep Speaker S. Fred Nixon in the Assembly.

The story goes that his party does not care to trust J. P. Allds, who has represented Chenango County in the lower house since 1896, with the full leadership of the Assembly. For this reason Mr. Nixon has been notified that he cannot go to the Senate next year, but that he must return to the Assembly and look after his party's interests there. He comes from Chautauqua County, which, with Cattaraugus, Senator Higgins's county, forms the Fiftieth Senatorial District.

By this arrangement Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth will be given the second place on the State ticket and Senator Higgins will succeed him as leader on the floor and President pro tempore of the Senate. Mr. Allds is much wrought up because of the Allds is much wrought up because of the change of affairs, and maintains that he is fully competent to be trusted with the conduct of the lower house.

MANLEY IN FAVOR OF BLISS.

Says He Would Be a Very Strong Candidate for Vice Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The presence in town to-day of Chairman Manley and Henry C. Payne of the sub-Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, and the consequent discussion of National politics, attracted attention to the probable running mate of President McKinley in the coming Presidential contest. Mr. Manley is inclined to favor the thought that Cornelius N. Bliss of New York may receive the Vice Presidential nomination despite the stories so freely circulated to the effect that the New Yorker is not a candidate.

"I do believe that Mr. Bliss is not a candidate in the sense of seeking the office," said Mr. Manley, "but that does not necessarily eliminate him as a possible factor in the situation. He is one of the strongest candidates yet mentioned, and I believe that no one can say at the present time that he will or will not be nominated. In fact, it is so uncertain that I think the toss of a copper might almost decide the question. Without a positive declaration from Mr. Bliss that under no circumstances will he take the second place on the ticket I think it not unlikely that the delegates might give him their support almost as a unit."

Senator Brackett Renominated.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 22.—State Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga was renominated to-day by the Republican Convention of the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District.

New Yorker Convicted of Kidnapping.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., March 22.—P. F. Cannon, a New Yorker, was convicted here to-day of kidnapping Bertha Sommers, a Reading girl, sixteen years of age. Cannon came here from New York about a year ago. He is handsome and dressed stylishly, and he captivated the girl a short time after his arrival here. About a month ago he induced her to go to New York with him. He was located there by detectives and brought back to Reading. The penalty in Pennsylvania for the crime of which he was convicted is fifteen years' imprisonment.

"Danbury Jack" Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., March 22.—"Danbury Jack," an itinerant umbrella mender, famous throughout Connecticut, died in the Norwalk Hospital yesterday. His real name was James K. Hyatt. He was educated and well connected in Danbury. His wife, who had traveled with him many years, died in a barn at Graniteville, Mass., two years ago.

New Battalion Fire Chief.

On the recommendation of Chief Croker, Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday promoted Capt. William Guerin of Engine Company No. 7, City Hall Park, to Chief of Battalion, in place of Chief P. J. Byrne, who died recently. The promotion takes effect on the 1st of April.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Shearjashub Bourne.

The Rev. Shearjashub Bourne died Wednesday at his home, at 207 West Eighty-first Street. He was seventy-seven years old. Mr. Bourne was well known among Congregationalists. He was born in Bristol, R. I. He was graduated from Williston Seminary in 1845, from Yale in 1849, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1853. He was ordained the same year. His first charge was the Congregational Church in Flushing, L. I. He founded the Harlem Congregational Church, now the Pilgrim Church, in 1862, and in 1889 founded the Bedford Park Congregational Church. In 1842 Mr. Bourne, while on a vacation in Rhode Island, took part in the Dorr war in support of Gov.

LEXOW POLICE CASES MAY HAVE NEW TRIAL

Bills at Albany in Interest of Discharged Police Officers.

DYING WOMAN'S CONFESSION

Mrs. Thurow Declares She Swore Falsely Against Capt. Doherty and Policeman Hock.

ALBANY, March 22.—Bills authorizing the Board of Police Commissioners of New York City to re-hear and determine the charges against ex-Police Capt. Michael Doherty and ex-Policeman John Hock of the New York City police force, who were removed from their positions on the evidence given by Augusta Thurow before the Lexow Investigating Committee, and permitting them to be reinstated, were introduced in the Senate to-night by Senator Ford.

The introduction of the bills will reopen one of the celebrated cases connected with the investigation of the New York Police Department in 1894. Capt. Doherty and Officer Hock were removed on the testimony of the Thurow woman that she had given them bribes for protection to her disorderly house. On what she believed to be her death bed she made, on March 17, at 15 St. Mark's Place, New York City, affidavit that what she had sworn to was false and that she had never given a bribe of any character. Her motive for swearing falsely against the accused police officers, Mrs. Thurow says, was revenge, Capt. Doherty having, she declares, frequently raided her place and broken up her business. Parts of the affidavit are as follows:

The statement that on the evening of the 6th of January, 1893, between 8 and 9 o'clock, I was at the Fifth Street Station House accompanied by my husband, in response to a message from Capt. Doherty, and that my husband remained outside the station house while I went into the Captain's office and there gave him $25, and that the conversation and statement were had and made as detailed by me in said testimony, is absolutely false and untrue. I was not at the Fifth Street Station House that afternoon or evening.

The statement made by me that in the month of February, 1893, I also went to the Fifth Street Station House with my husband, he remaining outside while I went in, and that I went to the Captain's office and there gave him $25 is also false and untrue. I was not at the Fifth Street Station House at any such time, nor did I pay said Capt. Doherty $25 or any other sum in his private office in said station house. Nor did I pay him said sum, or any sum whatsoever, at any other time or place.

The statements also made by me upon said trials to the effect that I had given Police Officers Hock and Meehan $25 at various times, as detailed by me in said testimony, or any sum whatsoever, or for Capt. Doherty, is also false and untrue. I never have paid Hock or Meehan either for themselves or for Capt. Doherty or for any one else, any money in any sum whatsoever.

Capt. Doherty, while in the Fourteenth Precinct, at the Fifth Street Station House, raided my house, continually sought to compel me to close up my house and drive me out of business, by arresting the women who were in my house, by driving them off the stoop, and by stationing a policeman in front of my house, and in other ways tried to stop my business and close my house.

In making these statements before the Lexow committee, before the Police Commissioners, and upon the trial of the criminal indictment, I was actuated by a spirit of revenge against Capt. Doherty for having thus annoyed me, and endeavored to break up my business, and close my house.

Out of this spirit of revenge against Capt. Doherty, as the result of his said endeavors to break up my business and close my house I fabricated and concocted the stories and statements which I told and testified to upon said hearings and trials. And out of the said spirit of revenge I went to Dr. Parkhurst's study and made said statements, and told said stories in his presence and in the presence of one Van Rein, who was an agent of the said Dr. Parkhurst's society.

Two physicians who have been in attendance on Mrs. Thurow make affidavits that her condition is critical and that she cannot recover.

Mr. Osborne, who was associated in the prosecution which resulted in the removal of the two police officers, has written Senator Ford: "Having made a personal examination of Mrs. Thurow, I am convinced that justice demands that there should be a rehearing in this case, and personally I should never have felt satisfied with myself if I did not make every endeavor in my power to bring about such a result."

TO ADJOURN APRIL 6.

Senate Finance Committee to Fix on That Date for Legislature's End.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Senate Finance Committee, which went into executive session yesterday afternoon, was still in session at 12:30 o'clock this morning, and will probably not complete its labors before 1 o'clock.

Senator Stranahan, the Chairman, said to-night that the resolution fixing the date of final adjournment for March 31 would be amended and the date fixed for April 6.

MORE TROOPS IN FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 22.—State troops recognizing Democratic Gov. Beckham are in possession of the County Court House and jail to-night, and will do military duty here under orders from Gov. Beckham during the examining trials of Republican Secretary of State Caleb Powers, Capt. John W. Davis, and W. H. Culton, which are set for hearing before Judge Moore. The military is also reinforced by seventy-five Special Deputy Sheriffs, who were sworn in by the civil authorities this afternoon.

The Lexington company of seventy men, under Capt. Longmire, arrived at 6:15 o'clock. The men were drawn up in regular marching order at the station and marched to the Court House. The sidewalks along the way were filled with people, and the troops were cheered by Beckham adherents at various points. The line of march did not pass the State House Square, where Gov. Taylor's soldiers are quartered, and the dual militia did not come face to face. Longmire marched at the head of his company, carrying a revolver, while each of the men carried two guns. It is understood that practically the entire contents of the Lexington armory were brought here.

The indications to-night are that the trial of some one of the defendants will be begun to-morrow. County Attorney Polsgrove said to-night that all of the subpoenas for the Commonwealth witnesses had been served, and unless some of the most important witnesses fail to come the trials will be commenced. The Commonwealth will demand that the defendants be arraigned separately. County Judge Moore to-day issued an order to Sheriff Suter directing him to exclude everybody from the Court House to-morrow except attorneys, witnesses, and members of the press.

There has been no confirmation here of the statement that armed bodies of citizens from the mountain section are coming to Frankfort, and the rumor is not generally credited.

Gov. Beckham issued an address to-night, explaining his action in calling out the troops. He declares that no one is more averse to military rule than he, and he laments the necessity that requires it at the present time.

Mr. Beckham adds that the State troops will place themselves completely under the authority of the Sheriff of the county. They will be under the control of the civil authorities in preserving order and protecting the dignity of the Court. When, declares the Governor, the situation is such that the Judges and other officials need personal protection he deems it his duty to give them such protection.

The address closes with an appeal that no act of violence or lawlessness be committed

George M. Manchester Dead.

George M. Manchester, who lived in this city for many years, died Wednesday at his home in Troy. He was fifty-eight years old. Mr. Manchester, when he resided here, was a partner in the firms of Manchester & Philbrick and Manchester & Hookey, dealers in building materials. He leaves a wife. His only child, a son, was burned to death in the destruction of his home by fire shortly after his removal to Troy.

Water Color Society Officers.

The American Water Color Society held its thirty-fourth annual meeting at its rooms at One Hundred and Ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, on Wednesday, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—J. G. Brown; Secretary—C. Harry Eaton; Treasurer—J. Symington. J. Francis Murphy and W. S. Robinson were elected to the Board of Control for two years.

LECTURE TO WORKINGMEN.

Dr. Swallow Talks on Tyranny of Capital at St. George's.

An audience of several hundred workingmen applauded to the echo an address delivered last night in St. George's Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Square, by the Rev. Dr. S. C. Swallow, who ran as Prohibition and Populist candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1898. The lecture was the third of the series of workingmen's talks instituted by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford. Bitter denunciation of the tyranny of capital, with scathing references to Senator Quay, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, and other men of wealth characterized Dr. Swallow's remarks, the subject of which was announced as "Slave, Serf, and Wage Earner."

Beginning with the theory that "man is naturally a very lazy animal," the speaker declared that the different forms of slavery in all ages had exemplified the great truth that men strive mainly after living from the labors of others. "The business monopoly, championed by the political boss," he said, "is the modern juggernaut. One man, a beef king, puts a levy of $1 on every head of beef that passes his door on its way to the people; the railroads help him, and both make millions. The sugar king adds a quarter of a cent to the pound on sugar that is used in the poor man's coffee, and his profits are fabulous.

"An oil king gives away one, two, or three millions and is known as a public benefactor, a friend of mankind. But he adds a penny to the price of a gallon of oil and makes up for his generosity in a day or a week. The gas magnate decrees that 1,000 feet of gas shall cost an extra 50 cents, and his pockets grow full. One additional dollar a ton on anthracite coal is ordered; the coal king and his associates realize $40,000,000.

"Andrew Carnegie makes steel sell for $5 a ton more than it did before, and in one year he has a profit of $21,000,000 on a capital of $25,000,000.

"It this keeps up, I shall not be surprised to see the very air we breathe sold to us by the cubic foot, with extra charge for what is consumed in the night time.

"Seven great railroad lines determine the prices of this land. They combine with the gigantic industrial and mercantile corporations in buying legislation, oppressing the laborer, and stifling freedom. The smaller tradesman, the clerk, to the big concern, and the man who works with his hands do not make 10 per cent. on their investments or their labor, while the combinations of capitalists are realizing a fabulous 28 6-10 per cent., or something like it, on their invested capital. It is an the result of unfair discrimination in rates of transportation.

"We have a man in Pennsylvania, who is now being hung by his ears, of whom it has been said that he received $100,000 per year from the Pennsylvania Railroad to manage their affairs before the Legislature. I have good reason to believe that this is true. I am pleased that Mr. Frick and Mr. Carnegie are being hung by the ears, also; they have skinned the people, and I hope they will skin each other."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Bitter Talk at the Delaware Valley and Kingston Extension Hearing.

The State Railroad Commissioners, at a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, heard the opposition to the application of the Deleware Valley and Kingston Railway Company for permission to construct a road mainly along the bed of the old Delaware and Hudson Canal, from Lackawaxen to Rondout, in order to give the independent anthracite coal operators an outlet to tidewater. Counsel bitterly contested every point.

Benjamin F. Hanfield, shipping agent of the Ontario and Western Company; Charles W. Buchholtz, chief engineer of the Erie system; Edward Canfield, chief engineer of the Ontario and Western, and G. M. Cumming, First Vice President of the Erie Company, testified that there was no need of the proposed road; that its construction would materially injure existing roads, and that the present corporations were able to handle the entire coal output. Mr. Cumming also denied absolutely the existence of any trust or combination to restrict the output of coal. His company had supplied all the transportation facilities asked by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and would have been glad to carry more than that company offered.

In reply to Frank H. Platt, Chairman Cole ruled that it was within the province of the commission to forbid the building of one road at the expense of an existing railway.

The session closed with a wrangle between opposing counsel, which was stopped by Chairman Cole after R. H. Dunning and Thomas G. Shearman had exchanged personalities, which caused Mr. Dunning to threaten Mr. Shearman.

It is expected the evidence will be closed to-day, when legal arguments will be made and authorities on Pennsylvania railroad law cited bearing upon the construction of that part of the road running from Hawley, Penn., on Pennsylvania territory to Lackawaxen.

FITCHBURG LEASE RATIFIED.

BOSTON, March 22.—The proposed lease of the Fitchburg Railroad to the Boston and Maine was ratified at to-day's meeting of the stockholders of the former road by an overwhelming vote. The result was reached after a four hours' contest, in which every new proposition for delay was defeated by the "protective committee." The vote was as follows: In favor of the lease, 52,265 shares of the common stock and 93,412 shares of preferred stock, a total of 145,677 shares. Opposed, 28,447 shares of preferred stock.

The first vote came on the question of referring the matter of the whole lease to a new committee, and this proposition met defeat. The second test was an amendment providing that a dividend shall be paid to both common and preferred stockholders, the amount to be determined by the amount of surplus in the treasury, not to be less, however, than 2 per cent. This amendment was also defeated.

In the general discussion there were sharp passages of words between Lawyers Dabney and Elder. Mr. Dabney finally insisted upon his motion for a vote on the lease itself, and carried his point. The meeting then adjourned.

NO STRIKE ON JERSEY CENTRAL.

The Grievance Committee of the Central Railroad of New Jersey employes had a conference yesterday with General Superintendent J. H. Oldhausen, which resulted, after several hours, in a satisfactory understanding. Mr. Oldhausen said afterward: "There will be no strike or any further difficulty. There has been a misunderstanding on the part of the men regarding the Brown rules under which a record is kept of the employes' conduct. I have fully explained the situation. The men have agreed that they have no grievance."

Illinois Central at St. Louis.

The Illinois Central Railroad will discontinue the use of the Big Four tracks from Pana to East St. Louis, by which it has run its trains into St. Louis, after June 1. All Chicago-St. Louis trains will run over the tracks of the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern from Springfield to St. Louis, which line it acquired at the foreclosure sale a week ago.

MAINE RED CROSS CONCERT.

As a result of the concert tendered by some of the singers of the Maurice Grau Opera Company last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of the American hospital ship Maine and the American and British Red Cross Societies about $12,000 was added to the fund.

The house was decorated with the American and British National emblems, and the Red Cross flag, interspersed with evergreens and American Beauty roses. The stage was set with the forest scene from "Falstaff."

The house was crowded almost to its capacity. Meyerbeer's overture "Dinorah" was given by the orchestra and chorus under the direction of Sig. Mancinelli, Sig. Campanari sang Donizetti's Barcarolle, Mlle. Calve and Mme. Clementine De Vere were heard in Mendelssohn's "Le Zéphir" and "Jota De Los Tereros," Mme. Nordica, assisted by chorus, gave Rossini's "Infiammatus," from the "Stabat Mater"; Mme. Emma Eames sang Verdi's aria "Sicilian Vespers," and Mlle. Zelie De Lussan and Sig. Scotti sang the duet La Ci Dareum from "Don Giovanni." Edouard De Reszke sang Tschaikowsky's "La Serenade de Don Juan," Mme. Suzanne Adams was heard in her husband's composition, "Printemps"; Mme. Eames and M. Plançon sang the duet "Le Crucifix," by Faure, and Miss Marie Brema sang several old Irish melodies. The entire audience then arose, while Mme. Nordica, assisted by the chorus, first sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," followed by "God Save the Queen."

MORTGAGE TAX BILL KILLED BY THE SENATE

Sixteen Senators Voted for It and Thirty-three Against.

CAUSES OF THE BILL'S DEFEAT.

Gov. Roosevelt Declared He Would Veto It If Corporation Mortgages Were Exempted.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Senatte killed the Mortgage Tax bill this afternoon, 33 members voting against it and 16 for it.

The bill was killed because of conflict within the Republican Party over its provisions. Senator Platt had declared that the bill could not be passed unless it contained an exemption clause of mortgages under 4 per cent., thus relieving the New York Central Railroad.

Gov. Roosevelt had told Senator Stranahan and others that he would veto it if it came to him in that shape, and that he did not favor any exemption of corporation mortgages while individual ones were taxed. The bill was therefore killed, Senator Stranahan's attempt to save it by amending it to meet the Governor's wishes being defeated.

The bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, where, after considerable debate and the adoption of several amendments, Senator McCarren's motion to strike out the enacting clause was adopted, 28 Senators voting in the affirmative. The committee rose at 3:30 P. M. and reported the bill adversely. Senator Stranahan moved to disagree with the report and that the measure be advanced to a third reading. The motion was lost, the bill being finally killed. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Boyce, Brackett, Brown, Clahoon, Ellsworth, Grady, Higgins, Humphrey, Johnson, Krum, Malby, Raines, Sherwood, Stranahan, White, and Willis—16.

Nays—Messrs. Ahearn, Ambler, Armstrong, Coffey, Cullen, D. F. Davis, G. A. Davis, Donnelly, Douglas, Elsberg, Featherson, Feeter, Foley, Ford, Goodsell, Graney, Havens, La Roche, Mackey, Marshall, Martin, McCarren, Mitchell, Munzinger, Norton, Parsons, Plunkitt, Ramsperger, Rice, Sullivan, Thornton, Wagner, and Wilcox—33.

When the bill was reached in Committee of the Whole, Senator Stranahan moved to strike out that section of it exempting mortgages bearing less than 4 per cent. interest. Senator Grady said the measure was the most conservative of all that had been suggested for the solution of the tax question. There was extreme danger, he said, that in the near future, if the bill was rejected, much worse legislation might be enacted. Senator McCarren said the bill was unjust, and would impose a burden on the people. There was no objection to the amendment of Senator Stranahan, which was adopted.

Senator Coggeshall moved to amend by exempting all mortgages bearing less than 5 per cent., except corporate mortgages, and also to exempt mortgages held by savings banks and loan associations. Senator Ellsworth said the amendment would practically result in killing the bill. The amendment was adopted, 22 to 18.

Senator Stranahan said the Coggeshall amendment rendered the bill inoperative, so far as its main purpose was concerned, and that the measure might as well be killed. A motion by Senator Stranahan, to provide that on short-time mortgages a tax proportionate only to the life of the mortgage should be imposed, was also adopted.

Senator Stranahan moved that the enacting clause be stricken out, and the motion was carried. The committee then rose and reported the bill adversely.

TO PUNISH ELECTION FRAUDS.

Two Bills Aimed at Violations in This City Advanced.

ALBANY, March 22.—Senator Elsberg's bill to allow the Attorney General to appoint a permanent officer to conduct the prosecution of violations of the election laws in New York City was advanced in the Senate to-day. Senator Elsberg said the bill was advocated by the Attorney General and the Department of Metropolitan Elections and approved by the Governor. Senator Donnelly's motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost, 18 to 19.

When Senator Malby's bill, amending the Penal Code relating to crimes against the elective franchise, came up, Senator Donnelly attacked it and moved to strike out the enacting clause. He objected to the provision which makes it a felony to give a false answer to questions concerning the right to vote during the time intervening between registration day and election day. He said the bill was introduced to harass and annoy the citizens of New York City and with no intention of enforcing it throughout the State.

Senator Malby said no one would be injured by the bill who does not knowingly commit a crime. Stringent provisions were made necessary, he said, by the fact that certain Justices had made the penalty for violating the elective franchise so light that it was really an invitation to further violations. The motion to strike out was lost, 19 to 24, and the bill was advanced for a third reading.

LOAN ASSOCIATION BILL.

Measure Extending Bank Superintendent's Power Defeated.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Senate discussed the bill to put building and loan associations under control of the State Bank Superintendent. In Committee of the Whole the bill was favorably voted upon, but in open Senate it was practically killed.

When the measure was taken up in committee, Senator Armstrong said the bill allowed the Superintendent all the powers of jury, Judge, and executioner. Some future Superintendent, he said, might use his powers to the detriment of the associations. Senator Marshall said the bill would work an injury to loan associations. It established a bad precedent by making a State officer the Legislature itself. Senator Grady's objection was that the bill gives too much power to a head of a department.

Senator Humphrey said the bill was not a grab on the part of the Superintendent of Banks for additional powers. He cited instances of mismanagement among loan associations and said the Franklin Syndicate was not a circumstance to some of the mismanaged local loan associations. He said the Superintendent of Banks merely wanted power to protect the loan associations and that a majority of the local loan associations of the State favored the bill.

Senator Raines favored the bill, which was advanced by a viva voce vote.

When the bill was reported favorably in the open Senate, Senator Armstrong moved to disagree with the report. His motion was carried, 25 to 23. A reconsideration was moved by Senator Grady. Senator Raines moved to lay the motion on the table. It was carried, 25 to 23.

Senator Grady then moved to amend Senator Armstrong's motion by recommitting the bill to the Committee on Banks with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. This was carried, 25 to 24.

WITNESSES AT INQUIRIES.

Fallows Bill Requiring Them to Testify Is Advanced.

ALBANY, March 22.—In the Senate this afternoon Senator Donnelly moved to amend the Fallows bill amending the Code of Civil Procedure relating to compelling the attendance and testimony of a witness so as to provide that on legislative committees the minority as well as the majority members shall have a right to subpoena witnesses.

The amendment, Senator Donnelly said, was suggested by happenings in connection with the Mazet committee inquiry. The Chairman and counsel on that committee subpoenaed witnesses, he said, "but when it was suggested that the senior Senator of the State should be subpoenaed there was a rush to break a quorum that exceeded even the rush to break the quorum here of the Senate last Friday."

Senator McCarren said that if the result was to be the same as that of the Mazet committee, the minority would not want to subpoena any witnesses.

Senator Ford said the bill was not a partisan measure and ought to be advanced. The motion to amend was lost, and the bill was advanced.

TO STAND BY THE MORGAN BILL.

Merchants' Association to Support It Without Amendment.

ALBANY, March 22.—The committee representing the Merchants' Association of New York, which has been in Albany all the week working for the Morgan Water Supply bill for New York City, in the Assembly, and the Ford bill, containing similar provisions, in the Senate, have decided to stand by the bill without any further amendment.

The members of the committee make his announcement after having heard from New York, where two conferences were held yesterday between some of the officers and several of the members of the sub-committee on engineering of the Water Supply Committee of the Merchants' Association.

BRENNAN ELECTIONS BILL.

Senate Advances It and Governor May Send in Special Message.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Brennan bill to establish a separate Department of Elections in the City of New York was advanced to a third reading in the Senate to-day.

The bill, as amended, provides that the Mayor shall appoint a bi-partisan Board of Election Commissioners, two from each party, upon the nomination of the Chairmen of the County Committees, thus dividing the patronage of the department equally between the two parties.

It is understood Gov. Roosevelt will send in an emergency message on the measure to-morrow.

BIG APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Expenditures of $710,288 Favored—Supply Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 22.—The annual Supply bill, which carries with it an appropriation, in round figures, of $1,600,000, passed the Assembly this morning.

The Ways and Means Committee reported favorably appropriation bills aggregating $710,288. This total, however, includes the items of $350,000 for extraordinary repairs and improvements to the canals and $99,000 for improvements to the Eastern New York Reformatory.

BARNET H. DAVIS APPOINTED.

Retiring Head of Game Commission Succeeds Col. Davidson.

ALBANY, March 22.—State Treasurer John P. Jaeckel to-day accepted the resignation of Col. Andrew Davidson as Deputy State Treasurer, and announced the appointment of Barnet H. Davis of Palmyra to the position.

Col. Davidson has gone to the Bath Soldiers' Home as Commandant. Mr. Davis is the retiring President of the Fish, Game, and Forest Commission.

HORTON LAW REPEAL BILL.

Advanced to Third Reading by the Senate Yesterday.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Lewis bill to repeal the Horton boxing law was advanced to a third reading in the Senate to-day without objection. Senator Armstrong moved the bill, and any discussion over it will occur on third reading.

BILLS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, March 22.—The following bills were passed by the Assembly to-day:

Senator ELSBERG—Creating a new Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York.

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $99,900 for improvements to the Eastern New York Reformatory.

Mr. HENRY—Amending the Military Code generally, and establishing a new hospital corps.

Mr. SANDERS—Providing that chattels mortgaged in New York City must be filed in either the county where the mortgager resides at the time of the execution of the mortgage or in the county where the property is situated.

Mr. RYTTENBERG—Providing for additional allowance for Commissioners of Appraisal for the new Hall of Records in New York City in cases where the proceedings are of an extraordinary character.

Mr. KNIPP—To provide for the serial publication of the decisions of certain courts.

Mr. ELLIS—Providing that no locomotive or car shall stop for over five minutes within fifty feet of a public road, highway, or street.

Mr. HATCH—Providing that persons over sixty years of age shall be exempt from jury duty.

Mr. HENRY—To charter the New York State Medical Association.

Mr. HENRY—Providing that the Commissioner of Jurors of New York City shall prepare his jury list from the names taken from the last census, in addition to the names contained in the City Directory.

Mr. Morris—Authorizing New York City to pay employes who served in the war with Spain the salary or per diem compensation to which they would have been entitled if they had remained in the employ of the city.

Mr. BRENNAN—Thirtieth Ward (Brooklyn) Improvement bill.

Mr. SLATER—Providing that no amusement license shall be granted in New York City for a less period than three months.

BILLS FAVORABLY REPORTED.

ALBANY, March 22.—The following bills were favorably reported in the Senate to-day:

Mr. GALE—Conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to determine the alleged claim of James Van Wyck and Ella Van Wyck against the State for damages alleged to have been sustained by being shot near the State Rifle Range at Creedmoor, in 1899, by members of the National Guard.

Mr. BURNETT—Providing for the subdivision of the State Hospital districts in which the Long Island State Hospital and the Manhattan State Hospital are located. The Long Island State Hospital is divided into two, and the Manhattan State Hospital into three parts.

NEW YORK CITY BILLS FAVORED.

ALBANY, March 22.—These New York City bills will be reported favorably, as amended by the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, to-morrow:

Appropriating $11,000 for plumbing and repairs to the Forty-seventh Regiment's Armory, Brooklyn.

Appropriating $5,000 this year for plans and specifications for a new armory for Troop C, Brooklyn.

The Fallows Tenement House Commission bill, appropriating $10,000, instead of $15,000, so as to conform with the Stranahan bill, on order of third reading in the Senate.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, March 22.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day signed these bills:

Mr. DARRISON—Relative to experiments, at the experimental stations, in the application of poison and spraying mixtures to fruit trees while in bloom.

Mr. GALE—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to preferred and deferred causes.

Mr. PHILLIPS—Releasing to Ella F. Reilly the State's interest in real estate on One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, New York City.

Elsberg Appraisers Bill Reported.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Assembly Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment today reported favorably the Elsberg bill, which provides that the State Controller and not the Surrogate in the Counties of New York, Kings, and Erie shall appoint Appraisers, who shall receive an annual salary. Controller Morgan appeared before the committee in favor of the bill. For the last three years, he said, the yearly average of appraisal fees had been $56,344. Under the Elsberg bill, the fees would be $37,500, a saving of nearly $19,000. The bill, he declared, was the result of the work of the Fallows Investigating Committee, which had investigated the New York County Surrogate's office. The Elsberg bill has already passed the Senate. It will permit the State Controller to appoint five Appraisers for New York County at an annual salary of $4,000, two in Kings at $3,000, and one in Erie at $3,000, with expenses allowed.

Oppose Weekes Riverside Park Bill.

ALBANY, March 22.—A delegation from the Grand Army of the Republic of New York City appeared before the Cities Committee of the Assembly to-day and urged an adverse report on the Weekes bill to prohibit the erection of any monuments or statuary in Riverside Park. The speakers said the sole object of the bill was to prevent the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument being erected in the park and that it was an unwise and unpatriotic measure which ought to be smothered in committee.

Governor Favors State Fair Measure.

ALBANY, March 22.—Gov. Roosevelt today promised a delegation representing the agricultural interests of the State that he would lend his influence to secure the passage of the bill to transfer from the State Agricultural Society to the State Department of Agriculture the control of the State Fair. The delegation represented every agricultural society in the State and over 800,000 farmers. The delegation also went before the Finance Committee of the Senate and advocated the favorable report of the bill.

City Magistrates' Bill Advanced.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Brennan bill for the election of City Magistrates in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, instead of appointment by the Mayor, was advanced in the Senate to-day. Senators McCarren and Grady attacked the bill, and Senator Wagner's motion to amend by including the County of New York was lost by a vote of 18 to 25.

Racquette Lake Railroad Defeat.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Senate late this afternoon killed the Racquette Lake Railroad bill by amending it. Senator Feeter secured the adoption of an amendment providing that the rate of fare shall not exceed 2 cents per mile, and it was adopted. It is said that the railroad cannot run at that rate and pay expenses.

Assembly Passes Iona Island Bill.

ALBANY, March 22.—Senator Ellsworth's bill authorizing the State to cede to the United States 116 acres of land on Iona Island, Rockland County, for a naval magazine, was passed by the Assembly today. An attempt by Mr. Demarest of Rockland to amend by providing that the Government pay all taxes levied on the land was lost—40 to 77. The bill now goes to the Governor.

Excise Bill to be Reported.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Excise Committee of the Assembly will to-morrow report favorably the Stranahan bill, which amends the administrative features of the present excise law, thereby carrying out the recommendations of the State Excise Commissioner.

Assembly Against Trading Stamps.

ALBANY, March 22.—The O'Connell bill to prohibit the issuing of trading stamps and making it a misdemeanor to so do passed the Assembly this afternoon—95 to 24—after a protracted debate and a call of the House.

A Woman Suffrage Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Assembly today passed Mr. Kelsey's bill permitting women who are property owners to vote at town and village elections for officers.

Assembly Passes City Prison Bill.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Assembly today passed the bill of Senator Sullivan providing for the erection of a city prison for the Third District in New York City, buildings for court purposes, and a county jail.

State Hospital for Consumptives.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Senate advanced to third reading to-day the bill of Senator Davis for the establishment of a hospital for consumptives.

Palisades Commission Bill Signed.

ALBANY, March 22.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the Davis bill for the appointment of a commission to condemn lands along the Palisades for an inter-State park, thereby preserving the scenery of the Palisades.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

In the Assembly Mr. Hyman of New York moved to discharge the Ways and Means Committee from further consideration of his bill appropriating $15,000 for medals for volunteers who served in the Spanish-American war. The motion was lost, 33 to 66.

Assemblyman Dillon yesterday introduced a bill to provide that any person or corporation who fails to mark the correct weight on any box, keg, package, or crate containing white lead shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Senator Willis's bill to prevent pollution of streams by refuse from manufactories without consent of the State Board of Health was killed in the Senate, a motion to strike out the enacting clause being carried.

Senator G. A. Davis's bill repealing Section 1525 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to new trials in actions to recover real property, was advanced to third reading in the Senate yesterday.

Gov. Roosevelt has signed the bill legalizing the erecting of the dam of the Hudson River Power Transmission Company across the Hudson River, near Mechanicsville.

The Allds bill, requiring the printing of examination question papers of the regents in the rooms of the university, has been reported favorably in the Assembly.

KEPT MONEY DUE THE STATE.

Buffalo Assistant Dairy Commissioner Owes About $3,000.

ALBANY, March 22.—Under the provisions of the agricultural law, one-half the moneys imposed for fines go to the Treasury of the State. Some time ago the Attorney General was led to believe that a large amount of money due to the State in fines had never been paid in. An investigation disclosed the fact that many thousands of dollars due from various localities, particularly the larger cities, had not been collected.

Last week the Attorney General's representative visited Buffalo, and it was discovered that Assistant Dairy Commissioner Asa B Twitchell had collected the fines since the year 1895, with the exception of 1899, due the State, and appropriated the same to his own use. He confessed to having done this. The amount involved is about $3,000. The Commissioner of Agriculture has formulated formal charges against Twitchell, and he will be removed as soon as the notice required by law can be given.

AUGUSTIN DALY SALE.

One-sixth of the Book Collection Brings $27,229.10.

Both the afternoon and evening sessions yesterday of the sale at the American Art Association, Broadway and Twenty-third Street, of the effects of the late Augustin Daly were devoted to the further disposal of Mr. Daly's immense library. In the afternoon Lots 650 to 975 and in the evening Lots 976 to 1,281 were sold. As the total number of lots in the collection of books is 3,787, less than a sixth of the library has at present been disposed of.

The large number of outsiders present at the sales did not prevent by far the larger number of lots going to the dealers. The biggest buyers were again George D. Smith, Dodd, Mead & Co., Charles Scribner's Sons, and J. O. Wright & Co.

Some of the largest prices ever paid at auction for books in this city were given at the sales yesterday. The highest figure of the day was $4,300, which was paid by Dodd, Mead & Co. for Peter Cunningham's "Story of Nell Gwyn and the Sayings of Charles II." (London, 1852.) This book was extra illustrated with great lavishness. Mr. Wright said in his catalogue that it was impossible to give a list of the wealth of material in it. He then proceeded to devote two pages of the catalogue to a bare enumeration of some of the treasures of rare prints in brilliant condition and of early impression with which the work, extended to four volumes, was enriched.

All the books by Mr. Daly, each single one of which was unique in one way or another, fetched high prices. His "Peg Woffington," with rare plates, autographs, and play bills inserted, was bought by George D. Smith for $2,850. J. O. Wright gave $2,100 for another copy of the same work, with other rare extra illustrations. Another specimen of the care and money lavished by Mr. Daly on his books was Dickens's "Account of the Origin of the Pickwick Papers." This was enriched by many autographs and plates, and was knocked down to Mr. Smith for $1,700. Dodd, Mead & Co. bought Forster's "Life of Dickens," with many inserted illustrations, for $1,080, and Dickens's "Letters," with similar enrichments, for $1,120. A collection of Dickens autograph letters, bound in two volumes, was bought by Mr. Benjamin for $1,000. Many other books brought high prices. The total sum realized at the afternoon and evening sales was $27,229.10.

REVIEW OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

Rank and file of the Sixty-ninth Regiment turned out in force last night to take part in a review and reception held at the Madison Square Garden. Major Gen. Charles F. Roe was the reviewing officer, and, with his staff, the reviewing party was composed of William Temple Emmett, Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, Capt. John Davidson, representing the Seventh Regiment; ex-Sheriff T. J. Dunn, Sheriff William T. Grell, Justice James O'Gorman, Justice James Fitzgerald, and Edward Kent.

The regiment assembled at the armory shortly after 7 o'clock and marched to the Garden, where already thousands of its friends were waiting to greet it. Medals for marksmanship won during 1899 were presented shortly before the dancing began by Justice Fitzgerald, who delivered an address to the winners, among whom was Col. Edward Duffy, who had succeeded at pistol practice.

The purpose of the entertainment was to raise a fund to bring back to this city bodies of members of the regiment who died while the command was stationed in the South during the war with Spain. There is every indication that this dutiful purpose can soon be carried out, for while the evening was at its height there were few vacant seats in the great auditorium.

Must Be Mistake, Mr. Phoenix Says.

Lloyd Phoenix, who has been mentioned as a co-respondent in an action for divorce instituted against his wife by W Sumner Blackinton, declared yesterday, through his lawyer, De Lancey Nicoll, that this must be a mistake, and that anyhow it does him a great injustice. In October, 1895, it appears, Mr. Phoenix caused the arrest of Maud Joslin, now Mrs. Blackinton, for sending him a threatening letter, and forcibly entering his house. She was discharged upon promise to cease annoying him. For the past five years, Lawyer Nicoll says, Mr. Phoenix has never seen her, except upon two or three occasions, when she accosted him on the street and endeavored to engage him in conversation.

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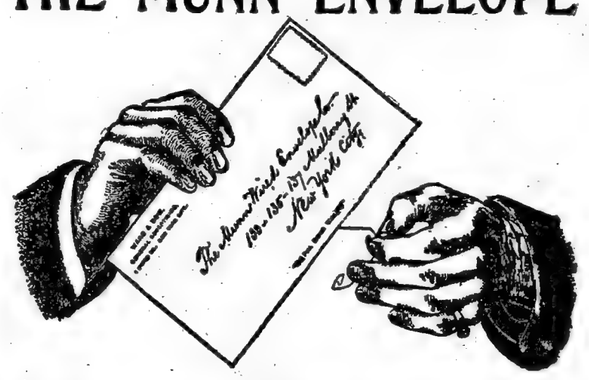

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The Munn Wired Envelope is a free insurance on its contents.

The Munn Wired Envelope is to the ordinary envelope of to-day as this latter is to the rudely sealed piece of paper which was folded around letters fifty years ago.

Aside from the feature of the wire these envelopes will be found of superior quality and excellence of finish, as they can only be made by the highest grade machines and the most skilled operators. Special machinery had to be invented for the manufacture of these envelopes and the superiority of the Munn Envelope is assured by the most modern processes.

**THE MUNN WIRED ENVELOPE C

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Good Work by Columbia Oarsmen on the Harlem.

'VARSITY CREWS HAVE A RACE

Walter Peet Gives Crew Candidates a Chance to Show Their Grit and Sprinting Abilities.

It was dark last evening before the last of the Columbia University crews housed their boats at the Union Boat Club, on the Harlem. Dr. Peet had given them a hard afternoon's work, and several of the crews showed marked improvement in the body swing and blade work. Since the crews were boated last Saturday, Dr. Peet has devoted most of his time to perfecting the body swing, which is of the greatest importance to the stroke the crews are rowing. There is trouble in making the freshman squad reach out, as all have a tendency to shorten up the stroke, barely catching the water with the blades of their oars in spurting. This, however, is a common fault. A new supply of sweeps will be necessary if the men keep on breaking them at the present rate. Not a day goes by but two or more of them are broken either by carelessness or by digging too deep in the water and then trying to follow the stroke.

The first crew boated yesterday was a freshman crew made up in this way: Warren, bow; Brinkerhoff, 2; O'Dell, 3; Coffin, 4; Beekman, 5; Weeks, 6; O'Loughlin, 7; Earle, stroke, and Ash, coxswain. They were followed in the barge New London by a 'Varsity crew composed of Burdick, bow; Stewart, 2; Bradell, 3; Hervy, 4; Holland, 5; Burt, 6; Oddie, 7; Boyesen, stroke, and Evans, coxswain. This latter crew made a very good showing, their swing being long and steady and blade work clean.

About the only brush of importance was between two 'Varsity crews made up in this fashion:

Varsity No. 1.—Huffaker, bow; Lawrence, 2; Smith, 3; Mount, 4; Irvine, 5; Nash, 6; Vulte, 7; Faulkner, stroke, and Bogue, coxswain.

Varsity, No. 2.—Snyder, bow; Willis, 2; Bradley, 3; Weeks, 4; Southack, 5; Core, 6; Jackson, 7; Maclay, stroke, and McClure, coxswain.

On leaving the float Dr. Peet took both crews up the river at a lively clip, the men rowing about a twenty-four stroke. McClure's crew had gained a trifling advantage in the start, which their opponents could not reduce. On the return trip the crews started with Bogue's crew a boat's length behind. After passing under Central Bridge both crews started to hit up the stroke to about twenty-eight. The work of Bogue's crew was the cleanest, and their reach the longer and steadier. This put their boat through the water faster than their opponents were moving, and they began to creep up on them gradually. The party in the launch encouraged the crews to their best efforts, while a crowd of students on the Union Boat Club balcony watched the race cheering the men occasionally. When within a quarter of a mile of the float, Bogue's crew caught McClure's, and there was a lively brush to within a few hundred feet of the float. Then Bogue's crew, which had the inside course, increased its stroke, passed their opponents, and dashed up to the float a length ahead. Dr. Peet expressed himself as being pleased with the work, which showed not only dash and spirit, but good staying powers and a spurt well-timed and carried out.

DOINGS OF COLLEGE ATHLETES.

The 'Varsity baseball squad at Harvard has now been reduced to fifteen men, exclusive of the battery candidates, and the second squad has been reduced to eight men.

Capt. Higginson of the Harvard crew, who has been unable to row since Friday because of a strained side, is expected to resume his place in the senior Newell boat to-morrow or Monday.

It has been decided at Harvard to hold the track and field games before the April recess. The candidates, of which there are an overwhelming number at present, will then be cut down, and training will begin in earnest.

Harvard will send a swimming team of four men and a substitute to compete in an invitation relay swimming match at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, in this city, on April 14. The team will be chosen from eleven candidates now on trial.

A banquet will be given the members of Princeton's football squad at the Trenton House, Trenton, to-night by Frank S. Kazenbach of the class of '89. Twenty men have been invited, including Trainer Walter Christie and Dr. A. D. Wright of the class of '90.

"Jack" Minds, Pennsylvania's '97 football captain, has been engaged to coach the Haverford athletic teams. Minds played four seasons with the Pennsylvania football team, and refereed the 'Varsity crews of '94 and '95. He was one of the first of Pennsy's old players to respond to the call for graduate coaches last Fall.

Yale and Wesleyan will play a practice game of baseball to-morrow if the weather permits. Wesleyan has lost two of last year's nine by graduation—Torrington, pitcher and right fielder, and Raymond, first base. Their loss will be most felt in batting. The rest of the team, with the exception of S. A. Dodds, centrefield, have appeared for practice.

Another change has been made in Pennsylvania's second crew. Kuhnmuench, who has been rowing at bow, has been moved up to No. 6, and Allen has been put back at No. 7. Kuhnmuench learned to handle an oar at the University of Wisconsin. He is beginning to show fine form, and his advance to the 'varsity boat would occasion no surprise.

The schedule of the Pennsylvania lacrosse team includes games with Cornell, Haverford, Lehigh, Swarthmore, Johns Hopkins, the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, the New York Athletic Club, and possibly a match with the crack team from the Toronto Lacrosse Club, which has already arranged to meet Johns Hopkins and Lehigh on its projected trip to the United States.

Dr. Henry S. Williams of Philadelphia has signed a three years' contract as Athletic Director of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Williams is a Yale man, having graduated with the class of '91. He played halfback on the football team, and was one of the best hurdlers that ever wore the blue. For several years he has been a practicing physician at Philadelphia and an Instructor in the University of Pennsylvania Medical School.

The Cornell baseball team, which leaves Sunday for its Southern trip, will be composed of the following twelve men: Pitchers, Capt. Bole, Sanders, Lyon, and Bushong; catchers, Riley and Whitney; first base, Robertson; second base, Brown; shortstop, Stratton; third base, Costello; leftfield, Newton; centrefield, Mueller; rightfield, one of the pitchers. The unexpected return to the university of Frank Stratton has greatly strengthened the team.

Nearly one thousand men are actively engaged in the various branches of athletics at Harvard. On the river fully 350 men row almost daily. The first outdoor work of the track candidates this week brought out 300 men. On the 'Varsity and freshman baseball squads over seventy-five men are still retained. Lacrosse occupies over thirty men, cricket nearly forty, and the remaining athletes on the links and tennis courts will easily bring the total near the thousand mark.

Two sets of fine prizes have been placed in the hands of the Yale Gymnasium Directors by Dr. William Wotkyns Seymour of Troy, N. Y., to further the interest in wrestling and fencing at Yale. The wrestling contests will be held in the gymnasium April 4, the catch-as-catch-can rules governing. Three prizes will be offered, one each in the lightweight, middleweight, and heavyweight classes. Arrangements for the fencing tournament have not yet been completed, but it will take place within a few weeks.

AT WORK FOR GOOD ROADS.

League of American Wheelmen Looking After Riders' Interests.

A statement has been issued by the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen showing what was accomplished at the meeting of the Executive Committee at Albany. A resolution was unanimously adopted urging an appropriation by the Legislature of $1,000,000 for the construction of improved highways under the provisions of the existing State laws and in accordance with the action taken at the Supervisors' Highway Convention, held in Albany in February.

Since the enactment of the Higbie-Armstrong State aid good roads law, in 1898, the State has appropriated only $100,000 to build good roads. During 1898 and 1899 the various counties throughout the State have filed petitions with the State Engineer and Surveyor, for the improvement of highways, aggregating about 625 miles. From many of the counties urgent requests have been made that the roads desired be at once constructed, accompanied by a notice that the counties stand ready to immediately appropriate their share of the cost of as many improved highways as the State sees fit to build.

Chief Consul M. M. Belding, Jr., yesterday announced the appointment of Ralph D. Webster of Elmira as Chairman of the Side Path Commission. About June 15 a joint meeting of the League of American Wheelmen officers and the Side Path Commissioners now acting throughout the State will be held. It will be the first time that active wheelmen and Side Path Commissioners have had a meeting, and it is expected that much good will come of it. The movement now afoot to provide connecting links throughout the State, so that there will be a continuous side path from New York to Buffalo, and eventually to Chicago, will come up for discussion, and will possibly lead to the path being built before the present season is far advanced.

AS TO LOCAL BASEBALL CLUBS.

"I may have some good news for the local baseball enthusiasts in a few days" was all that Manager Ewing could say yesterday when asked if any new players had been secured for the New York Club. He was more cheerful over the outlook, however, and professed to believe that everything would come out right before the season opens. Ewing had a conference with Mr. Freedman early in the day, after which he retired to his hotel and remained indoors all day, suffering from the effects of a cold.

C. H. Ebbets and F. A. Abell of the Brooklyn Club spent the greater part of the day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the Eastern League was holding its Spring meeting. They were looking after the Baltimore franchise, which will probably be taken up by the Eastern League. The Brooklyn Club owners are a bit worried over the defection of Jennings, their first baseman. Jennings is determined to retire from baseball. He is now training the baseball squad at Cornell University, and when his work ends there, on April 15, has announced his intention of accepting a position on a Philadelphia newspaper. Mr. Ebbets said that if the club became hard pressed for a man to play first base, that Tom Daly could be moved around to first base, De Montreville playing second, Dahlen short stop, and Casey third base.

EASTERN BASEBALL LEAGUE.

From what could be learned after the session of the Eastern Baseball League, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, Baltimore and Washington will probably be included in their circuit this season. The club owners were in session for more than four hours, discussing certain propositions made by the National League for territorial rights in Baltimore and Washington. When the National League created an eight-club circuit, Col. John I. Rogers of Philadelphia was given power to act for the league in the disposition of the Baltimore and Washington franchises. It is not known what the demands of the National League for territorial rights in the two cities are, but from what was said by the Eastern League representatives yesterday, very little money will be paid for them. A committee was appointed to consult with Col. Rogers in Philadelphia to this morning. His committee is expected to return in time to continue the meeting this evening. It is not at all unlikely that the Eastern League will comprise ten clubs if the Baltimore and Washington franchises are secured. A proposition was made to drop Springfield and Hartford, but it caused such a protest that the matter was dropped. The cities in which Eastern clubs are located, besides the four named, are Syracuse, Rochester, Providence, Worcester, Toronto, and Montreal.

Princeton Ball Players at Work.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 22.—Capt. Hillebrand gave the baseball players their first practice game to-day in preparation for Saturday's game with Rutgers. A 'Varsity and scrub team were selected to play each other, the former winning by a score of 14 to 10. Hillebrand and Kafer were the 'Varsity battery, and Young, a former Cornell pitcher, and Pierson, 1902, were the battery for the scrub team. The game was full of early season errors, but there were a number of commendable plays. The nine which composed the 'Varsity team to-day is that which will in all probability play in Saturday's game with Rutgers. It was made up in this way: Fitcher, Hillebrand; catcher, Kafer; first base, Green; second base, Steinwender; third base, Hutchings; shortstop, Meier; left field, Paulmier, centrefield, Watkins; rightfield, Burke. Young, Pierson, McClave, Bush, Langdon, Brokaw, Brown, Parsons, Robinson, and Roper played on the scrub team. Another game will be played to-morrow as a final preparation for Saturday's game.

COLLEGE GYMNASTS TO MEET.

Carlisle Indians to Meet White Students in the Special Events.

In the Columbia gymnasium to-night the athletes of the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association will meet for the first time. These colleges, Columbia, University of New York, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, University of Pennsylvania, and Haverford, have entered teams. There will be six regular events—horizontal bar, parallel bar, flying rings, tumbling, side horse, and club swinging—and several special events which will be decided upon by the colleges to take part in them. Points won in these special events will not count toward the championship banner, but toward a silver cup.

Considerable interest centres in the appearance of the Indian team which comes from the Carlisle School. The Indians have entered nine men in the special events, as they are not eligible for the regular contests, not being a college team. The redskins are as follows: A. E. Miller, the half back on the football team; F. L. Campeau, Fred Hare, Isaac Seneca, Captain of the baseball team as well as a showy football player; Charles A. Roberts, a quarter back of the football eleven; Richard Hendricks, George Ferris, José Cornelius, and Hawley Pierce, the left half back on the football team and first baseman on the baseball team. W. G. Thomson, the coach of the Carlisle men, said in his letter to Manager Woodward of the Columbia team: "We have another good man whom we should have entered had he not been injured in making a flying leap over a horse." Considerable anxiety has been aroused among the athletes of the local university by this statement, for if the Indians are in the habit of jumping over horses there can be but small chance for anybody else.

De Young, the Columbia champion on the flying rings, has so far recovered from the strain which he gave his shoulder last week that he has determined to enter in his event. The colleges will be represented by these teams:

Columbia—Fuente, Schuster, Eastmond, De Young, Earle, Pullich, C. Ward, E. Ward, Smallwood and Van Deertin.

University of New York—Herman, Belcher, Blakely, Wilcox, Keene, Walton, Bedwin, Delamater, MacCracken, and Berry.

Cornell—Backer, Berg, Benk, Moyer, and Walker.

Yale—Otis, Benner, Whipple, Hinton, Eliason, Albin, and Whitley.

Harvard—Jones, Starr, Blakely, Burnett, Bryan, and Shearer.

Princeton—Feagle, Mountain, Katzenbach, Savage, Otis, Moore, and Coulter.

University of Pennsylvania—Earnshaw, Taylor, Stevenson, Jacobs, Byerly, Stabb, and Lapp.

Haverford—Jenks, Allen, Rossmassler, Phillips, Cadbury, Dewees, and Broan.

CARTERET GUN CLUB SHOTS.

R. A. Welch Defeats L. T. Duryea 4 Birds in 100.

On the grounds of the Carteret Gun Club, at Garden City, yesterday, a live-bird match of 100 birds each, 30 yards' rise and 30 yards' boundary, was shot off between R. A. Welch and Louis T. Duryea of this city. Mr. Welch won by four birds, with a score of 86 to 82. The weather was unusually fine, the traps worked splendidly, and the birds, an exceptionally fast lot, were aided in their flight by a west-southwest wind, which materially increased their speed. During the match the wind increased to a half gale, which blew directly across the traps, making left quarterers and drivers very difficult propositions for the shooters. Both men were in good form, and, considering the conditions and the fact that the boundary was but 30 yards, the scores were excellent. Of the fourteen birds which Welch failed to kill, eight died out of bounds, while of Duryea's eighteen misses ten fell dead over the boundary wire. Several of these birds were hard hit, but the wind carried them outside. The score:

R. A. Welch, Carteret Gun Club, thirty yards—

	K.	M.
22122 22212 22222 02*22 12211	23	2
22222 22122 22221 22221 21242	23	2
22222 22212 12212 01*02 22222	20	5
11222 1222* 11*22 2012* 2222*	20	5
Total	86	14

L. T. Duryea, Carteret Gun Club, thirty yards—

2*122 11212 22221 11221 *2122	23	2
11*21 11002 21111 22101 0221*	19	6
11121 *1222 1220 02221 22210	20	5
22*22 12220 2222*2 22212 2222*	20	5
Total	82	18

*Out of bounds.

Amateur Gymnastic Championship.

It has been decided to hold the annual gymnastic championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on April 18. The committee has decided on the following events: Parallel and horizontal bars, long horse, side horse, swinging Indian clubs, tumbling, (individual,) and flying rings.

BOWLING MATCH BY WIRE.

New York, Boston, Chicago, and Other Clubs to Play Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Four of five of the leading athletic clubs in the country will compete in a bowling match by telegraph Thursday night. The Chicago Athletic Association team will be the only Western organization in the match.

In the East the Boston Athletic Association and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York will compete, the other teams probably being from the Baltimore and Philadelphia Athletic Clubs.

The games will be played simultaneously, the Chicago men beginning to roll at 7:30 o'clock in order to start at the same time as the Eastern contestants, who will begin at 8:30 o'clock.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Wannemaker of the Lancashire team made a tournament record in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night. He bowled a score of 254 in the first game, the best score made in the tournament thus far. The winners in the series were the Lancashire, German-American, and Norwich Union teams. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lancashire—Duncan, 125; Lord, 129; Haefelein, 174; R. Monroe, 193; Wannemaker, 254. Total, 875.

Norwich Union—Phillips, 144; Gant, 170; Olmstead, 182; Porter, 125; Ohl, 148. Total, 769.

SECOND GAME.

German-American—Schopp, 191; Burnett, 127; Barnett, 126; Ormsbee, 192; Elston, 145. Total, 781.

Niagara—Cook, 151; Esselmont, 131; Williard, 151; Turner, 150; Bailey, 157. Total, 740.

THIRD GAME.

Norwich Union—Phillips, 171; Gant, 176; Olmstead, 180; Porter, 145; Ohl, 180. Total, 852.

Niagara—Cook, 158; Esselmont, 144; Williard, 107; Turner, 119; Bailey, 159. Total, 687.

In the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night the score of 899, made by the American Exchange National Bank team in the game with the Broadway Bank of Brooklyn, is the highest ever made in a game in the Bank Clerks' League. The American Exchange Bank bowlers also won the first game, defeating the Eleventh Ward Bank team. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

American Exchange—A. G. Armstrong, 143; Lee, 152; H. N. Armstrong, 118; Haight, 106; Kennedy, 193. Total, 712.

Eleventh Ward Bank—Mehling, 117; Clauss, 110; Wymass, 132; Nestell, 84; Williamson, 122. Total, 577.

THIRD GAME.

American Exchange—A. G. Armstrong, 165; Lee, 222; H. N. Armstrong, 171; Haight, 167; Kennedy, 174. Total, 899.

Broadway Bank, Brooklyn—Schaller, 141; Johnson, 136; Sandall, 125; Schneider, 142; Watteman, 159. Total, 703.

Gilbert Council had things their own way and won two games last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Tournament. The Brevoort Council won the odd game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Brevoort Council—L. Meht, 141; Dalton, 178; Reynolds, 160; Walker, 174; Whitbeck, 160. Total, 813.

Fern Council—Miller, 129; Thomas, 145; Haff, 151; Trimmer, 135; Ketcham, 159. Total, 719.

SECOND GAME.

Gilbert Council—T. Anderson, Jr., 139; Fuller, 189; Hager, 167; Bierds, 150; Van Tassel, 178. Total, 819.

Fern Council—Miller, 171; Thomas, 164; Haff, 118; Timmer, 138; Ketcham, 173. Total, 767.

THIRD GAME.

Gilbert Council—T. Anderson, Jr., 177; Fuller, 158; Hager, 140; Bierds, 209; Van Tassel, 200. Total, 884.

Brevoort Council—L. Meht, 142; Dalton, 147; Reynolds, 168; Walker, 141; Whitbeck, 155. Total, 753.

The Orient Wheelmen, champions of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, were defeated by the Pin Knight team by nine pins in the Caruthers Brooklyn National Tournament last night. Scores:

839. Second Game—Pin Knight, 832; South Paw, 829. Second Game—Pin Knight, 832; South Paw, 763. Third Game—Pin Knight, 810; Orient Wheelmen, 801.

Tournament Games To-day.

National League—New York A. C., Pontiac Wheelmen, Phoenix.

Columbia League—Gramercy, Corinthian, Oriental.

North Side National—Bronxdale, Dolando, Belvidere.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Ridgewood vs. Burnside, Ridgewood vs. Alert, Ridgewood vs. Long Island.

Carruthers' Brooklyn National—Prosperity, Bushwick, De Long.

THE CABLE CHESS MATCH.

The fifth international cable chess match between the leading chess experts of the United States and Great Britain will be played to-day and to-morrow. The American team will be at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, and the English players at the Café Monico, London. The two halls will be connected by cable, by which the moves in the games will be announced.

Elaborate arrangements for the contest have been made in Brooklyn. Accommodations have been made for a large crowd of spectators, and on large bulletin boards the moves as they are cabled to and from London, will be shown. The teams are made up as follows:

Great Britain—J. H. Blackburne, H. E. Atkins, T. F. Lawrence, E. M. Jackson, D. Y. Mills, Herbert Jacobs, F. J. Lee, G. E. H. Bellingham, H. W. Trenchard, and W. Ward.

United States—H. N. Pillsbury, J. W. Showalter, J. F. Barry, E. Hymes, A. B. Hodges, H. G. Voigt, E. Delmar, F. J. Marshall, S. W. Bampton, and C. J. Newman.

The substitutes for the American side are E. E. Southard, champion of Harvard University, and George F. Walcott of Boston. The hours of play are from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., New York time, (3 to 7 P. M., London time.) and from 3:30 P. M. to 7 P. M., New York time. (7:30 to midnight, London time.)

Delmar has written to the committee that he may not be able to take his place on account of sickness. Should he be unable to play, a selection will be made between the two Boston experts.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

A heat race of three-quarters of a mile opened the programme at the New Orleans track yesterday. Tortugas, ridden by Mitchell, won the first heat in 1:17¼, with Banrica second, and Cerialis third, and Banrica, ridden by L. Rose, won the second heat in 1:17¾, with Tortugas second, and Mouseltoff third. In the run-off Banrica beat Tortugas in 1:20½. Wild Pirate, ridden by Winkfield, won the five-furlong race for two-year-olds, with Blink second, and Anxious third, and The Bondman, with Dominick up, won at a mile and an eighth in 2:02¼. Warrior was second and Zolo third. In the seven-furlong handicap Compensation, ridden by Moody, won in 1:32½. Lady Callahan and Ed Gartland finishing second and third, respectively. At a mile and twenty yards Harry Lucesco, with Mitchell up, won in 1:50¾. Ben Chance taking second money, and Orlandine third. George B. Cox, ridden by Boland, won at a mile and an eighth in 2:01½, with Nailer second, and Koenig third.

Rollick, ridden by H. Shields, won the half-mile race for two-year-olds at the Tanfaran (California) track in 0:48¾, with Bombelmerie second, and Floranthe third. At three-quarters of a mile Peace, ridden by Henry, won in 1:14½, and Afghan and Jennie Reid finished second and third, respectively. The mile handicap went to Constellator, ridden by J. Ranch, in 1:41½, while Daisy F. finished second, and The Fretter third. Henry won also with Catastrophe at a mile and three-eighths in 2:21, with Topmast and Tappan in second and third places, respectively. In the two-mile handicap Weller, ridden by Powell, won in 3:35¼. Forte getting the place, and Tom Calvert third money. Again in the mile race, Henry rode the winner, Flamora, who covered the distance in 1:43. Dr. Nembula was second and Norford third.

Golf in Florida.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 22.—There were over 100 entries for the annual tournament here to-day, but it was impossible for all to play through, so but 41 cards turned in for the full play of 36 holes. The best scores to-day were:

First Sixteen—R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, 159; J. H. Brooks, Scranton, 165; C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, 168; C. J. Travelli, 173; C. B. Cory, Oakley, 174; C. F. Watson, 174; H. A. Colby, 174; L. L. Harlan, Columbia, 176; Marion Wright, Lakewood, 178; A. G. Bennett, Chicago, 178; E. C. Green, Chicago, 178; Clayton G. Dixon, Huntington Valley, 180; F. R. Parks, Columbia, 182; M. G. Macdonald, Florida Country Club, 185; C. W. Harkness, 187, and M. Gridley, 187.

Second Sixteen—A. S. Carpenter, Philadelphia Country Club, 188; H. P. Dixon, Huntington Valley, 190; H. B. Day, 196; Allen Greeley, Florida Country Club, 201; R. C. Titus, New York, 201; T. D. Green, Jefferson Club, Richmond, 202; George Smith, 204; Harry Disston, 205; G. McK. Jones, 206; A. M. Taylor, 208; J. P. Greaves, 209; L. H. Brigham, 209; "Fred" Keeney, Brooklyn, 210; George A. White, 213; F. F. Chamolin, Washington Park Club, 215, and William Thaw, Pittsburg, 216.

POLO AT AIKEN.

Lakewood Players Easily Defeat a South Carolina Team.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 22.—The Lakewood (N. J.) polo team, consisting of George J. Gould, L. Waterbury, R. J. Collier, and H. L. Herbert played for the Aiken Cup against the Camden (S. C.) team, made up of C. C. Brown, K. G. Whistler, R. L. Austell, and A. D. Kennedy, Jr., resulting in a victory for the Lakewood players by a score of 11 to 0, with a quarter of a goal penalty against the Camden team. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., acted as umpire. The finals for the cup will be played on Saturday morning between the Lakewood team and the Aiken team, consisting of Eugene Reynal, J. B. Lippincott, George Smith, and E. Smith.

The feature of the day's game was the brilliant playing of Mr. Waterbury, who made seven of the eleven goals. Mr. Collier scored three goals and Mr. Herbert one. The applause given Mr. Waterbury was spontaneous and hearty. While the Camdens rode well, they knew little of polo and could not hit the ball. The largest crowd of spectators ever on the polo grounds saw the game, among those present being Mrs. George J. Gould and her guest, Lady Sackville. George Gould's eldest son gave the audience a fine exhibition of what he could do as a polo player and proved to be "a chip of the old block."

Williams Moves His Stock Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 22.—C. W. Williams arrived here to-day from Galesburg, Ill., bringing with him his trotting stud, which will be transferred from Galesburg to Ashland Park, near this city. He brought thirty-three head of trotters, including the stallions Allerton, 2:09¼; St. Vincent, 2:13¾, and Mazatlan, 2:26¾. To-morrow he will bring Belaire, 2:21¼, from the fair grounds, and Expedition, 2:15¾, from Woodburn, locating all at Ashland Park.

Athletes on Trial.

The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, held a long session at the Astor House last night. The cases against Cregan of the West Side A. C., Flores, unattached; Andrews of the Pastime A. C., and Semon, unattached, who competed as individuals in a relay race in Newark last year, were settled. This team won the race and was protested by the Union Settlement A. C. on the ground that it was not entitled to the cup offered as each athlete ran independently, representing no club. The committee allowed these four athletes to retain their medals, but ordered the return of the cup, inasmuch as the trophy was presumably for a club race.

H. Arnold of the Union Settlement A. C., who was charged with receiving money as a prize at the Stonecutters' games last August, was suspended and given thirty days in which to prove innocence. Some of the athletes who had their suspensions raised were F. G. Garvey and L. Klein, New West Side A. C., and J. J. Heins, Rockaway A. C.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:58	Sun sets...6:15	Moon rises..12:38

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:21	Gov. Isl'd..12:12	H. Gate....
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....	Gov. Isl'd..12:29	H. Gate....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24.

Adirondack, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwerp.		
Buffalo, Hull		
Campania, Liverpool	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Guantanamo.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Bud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hippomenes, La Plata	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Marquette, London		9:00 A. M.
Mercator, Yucatan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		11:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitts	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Vancouver,) New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 31 and up to April 14, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York April 14, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 23.

Aldworth, Shields, March 7.
Algiers, New Orleans, March 14.
Arkadia, San Juan, March 17.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, March 6.
British King, Antwerp, March 10.
El Dorado, New Orleans, March 17.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, March 12.
Massilia, Gibraltar, March 8.
Oevenum, Lisbon, March 1.
Ontario, Hull, March 10.
Polycarp, Para, March 11.
Queen Olga, London, March 9.
Santiago, Nassau, March 19.
Westhall, Gibraltar, March 7.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24.

Beatrice, Gibraltar, March 9.
Inchulva, Hull, March 10.
La Touraine, Havre, March 17.
New York, Southampton, March 17.
Orizaba, Havana, March 20.
Pocassett, Gibraltar, March 9.
Principessa, Christiania, March 9.
Seminole, Jacksonville, March 21.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, March 10.

SUNDAY, MARCH 25.

Chicago City, Swansea, March 11.
El Cid, New Orleans, March 20.
Ince, Huelva, March 11.
Santiago, Santiago, March 17.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

Lyell, Gibraltar, March 12.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

Alene, Port Limon, March 20.
Aller, Gibraltar, March 19.
Bovic, Liverpool, March 17.
Concho, Galveston, March 21.
Friesland, Antwerp, March 17.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, March 17.
Hekla, Christiansand, March 13.
Hudson, New Orleans, March 21.
Mesaba, London, March 17.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, March 15.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

Albano, Havre, March 15.
Excelsior, New Orleans, March 22.
Hafnia, Copenhagen, March 13.
Sarmatian, Glasgow, March 15.
Virginian, London, March 16.

Arrived.

SS Orcadian, (Br.,) Outram, Glasgow March 8, with mdse. and passengers to the State Line. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:50 A. M. 23d.

SS Agapanthus, (Br.,) Davies, Calcutta, &c., Jan. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Kennett, (Br.,) Torney, Colon March 12, with mdse. to Panama Railroad Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Nicaragua, (Nor.,) Pedersen, Santiago March 7 and Santa Cruz 14th, with cedar and mahogany to the Tweedle Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:10 P. M.

SS California, (Br.,) Mitchell, Genoa, &c., Feb. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 P. M.

SS Evelyn, Parse, Norfolk March 20, with coal to Miller, Bull & Knowlton.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Stege, Shields March 8, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) Hansen, Port au Prince, &c., March 7, with fruit and passengers to United Fruit Co.—vessel to Cameron Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Chesapeake, (Br.,) Whyte, London March 8, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 1:48 P. M.

SS Richmond, Catharine, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Boston, to Ocean Steamship Co. Is bound to Savannah.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Winfred, Langharne, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) from Mediterranean ports. Detained in Quarantine because of smallpox on board. Was released at 3:02 P. M. and proceeded to her dock.

SS Indravelli, (Br.,) Craven, Hiogo, &c., Dec. 25, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Moar, Leith March 8, in ballast to T. Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Italiana, (Br.,) Richards, Huelva Feb. 26 and Gibraltar 28th, with sulphur ore to Davids Sulphur Ore Co.—vessel to Furness Withy Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresa, (Ger.,) Stormer, Bremen March 13 and Southampton and Cherbourg 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:05 A. M.

SS Darmstadt, (Ger.,) Wilhelmi, Bremen March 10, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:55 P. M.

United States transport McClellan, San Juan and Santiago.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 22, 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Philadelphia, for Ponce, &c.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS Admiral Sampson, for Port Antonio.
SS Asama, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Marco Minghetti, (Ital.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Asti, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS San Marcos, for Galveston.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Bellucia, (Br.,) for Buenos Ayres.
SS City of Philadelphia, for Baltimore.
SS Tallashassee, for Savannah.

Notice to Mariners.

DOBOY SOUND ENTRANCE.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that owing to changes in the hydrography at the entrance to Doboy Sound, a number of changes in buoyage, as follows, have become necessary:

Blue Channel into Doboy Sound.—On or about April 15, 1900, the buoys of this channel, as follows, will be discontinued: Outer Buoy, a black and white perpendicularly striped second class can. North Breaker Buoy, No. 2, a red second-class nun.

Main Channel into Doboy Sound.—This channel has shoaled considerably, and a new straight channel having been found, the following changes in buoyage were made on Feb. 26, 1900: Sea Buoy, a black and white perpendicularly striped first-class nun, marked "D" was moved about 1,150 feet to the southward and is now moored in 20 feet of water. Left tangent to Wolf Island, W. ½ S.; Sapelo Lighthouse, N. W. ¾ W. Outer Bar Buoy, a black and white perpendicular striped second-class can, was moved about 1,150 feet northeasterly and is now moored in 14 feet of water. Left tangent to Wolf Island, W. S. W. ⅝ W.; Sapelo Lighthouse, N. W. ⅜ W. Starboard Buoy, No. 2, a red second-class nun, was established, 11 feet of water, on the northeasterly side of the channel. Left tangent to Wolf Island, W. S. W. ⅛ W.; Sapelo Lighthouse, N. W. ⅝ W. Port Buoy No. 1, a black second-class can, was established in 11 feet of water, on the southwesterly side of the chann

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St.
Hudson River Bank, 125th St. & Columbus Ave.
Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson,
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

C. W. MORGAN & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y.
Commission 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,440 Broadway, near 40th St.
Phila.: Drexel Bldg., 5th and Chestnut.
PRIVATE WIRES.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Also our New Book giving full explanation, "How To Speculate Successfully in Wall Street."

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices,
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
Legal Depository for State, City and Court Moneys.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Separate Department with special facilities for Ladies.
Checks Drawn may be cashed at either office.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate, Mortgages, etc.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Ass't. Treas.
WILLIAM B. BANDALL, Trust Officer.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEFFP. WILLIAM BARBOUR.
Vice-President. Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING.
Secretary. Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY,
Treasurer. Trust Officer.

WE DESIRE TO BUY
HOBOKEN FERRY
1st Cons. 5% Bonds,
due 1946.
Sutro Bros. & Co.,
56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members New York & Phila. Stock Exchanges.

Singer Mfg. Company.
STOCK WANTED BY
J. S. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.
OF JOPLIN, MO.

Synopsis of Directors' Report on Properties of the INTERNATIONAL ZINC CO., Ltd.

48-acre tract at Galena, known as the Mayne Mine. In full operation one of the finest mills in the Joplin district, 150 tons capacity; an inexhaustible supply of 7 per cent. ore.
Output on double shift 105 tons per week, at $30.....$5,150
Expense of running, per week..... 1,200
Net profit per week.....$1,950

110-acre tract south of Webb City; Free Coinage Mine. An enormous deposit of ore over the entire tract at the 115-foot level.
Output 90 tons per week, at $30.....$2,700
Expense per week..... 1,200
Net profit per week.....$1,500

The amount of ore on this tract will keep 20 100-ton mills running easily.

24½-acre tract at Carterville; Blue Wing Mine. At 165-foot level appears to be one solid mass of zinc and lead ore.
Output—
72 tons of zinc per week, at $30.....$2,160
36 tons of lead, at $55..... 1,980
Total.....$4,140
Expense per week.....$1,200
Net profit per week..... 2,940
Total net profit per week from the three properties 6,390
Allowing four weeks' shut-down during the year,
Total net profit per annum—48 weeks....$306,720

These are conservative estimates of the actual returns from the International properties, made after careful and thorough personal investigation by two of the company's Directors, **Dr. Ira B. Cushing** of Boston, Mass., and **Hon. Chas. P. Bennett** of Providence, R. I., and are confirmed by George E. Quinby, State Inspector of Mines of the State of Missouri. The report in detail will be sent to any address on application to either of the offices of the company's fiscal agents, **Joshua Brown & Co.**, as given below.

300,000 SHARES
Of this stock are now offered at par,
$1.00 PER SHARE
Fully paid and non-assessable.

The company pays regular monthly dividends of one per cent., and all shareholders of record March 24th will receive the regular monthly dividend payable April 1st.

No investor can afford to ignore the above figures, nor the security guaranteed to his investment by the company's peculiar feature of having all its accounts audited and certified quarterly. A well-known firm of Chartered Accountants of international reputation are auditors of the company, and have been instructed to audit all quarterly accounts of earnings and net profits before the same are issued to shareholders.

Send for prospectus and Directors' report.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, will be received by the Fiscal Agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
89 State St., Boston.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

NEW YORK, March 22d, 1900.
To the Creditors of
D. APPLETON & CO.

Gentlemen—For three-fourths of a century the house of D. Appleton & Co. has continued without interruption or default. With growing reputation, merited, we trust, the house legitimately has extended its interests until its position in the publishing world is firmly established and also is, we are emboldened to believe, highly esteemed.

These statements measure the pain with which we announce to you the suspension of our personal operation of the business, which three generations of our family have uninterruptedly and successfully pursued.

The present situation is owing, not to undue business risks nor to trade losses, but mainly to the fact that through the extension of our business on the installment contract basis, (which contracts amount to fully nine hundred thousand dollars now outstanding and in due course collectible,) our capital has become inadequate to meet our maturities, and we are unable to meet our obligations. You will find, however, a very valuable and money-making property; (if adequate capital be provided;) a business and good-will of great value, and all UNMORTGAGED AND UNPLEDGED.

The Courts have appointed Mr. J. Hampden Dougherty as Receiver of the corporation, with power to continue the business until further order of Court.

Above all personal considerations is our anxiety to discharge our indebtedness. To this duty we shall devote ourselves unremittingly, and we feel confident that with your encouragement we shall be able to fulfill not only our duty to you but our ambition as well.

Bespeaking your considerate and helpful co-operation in the readjustment and permanent re-establishment of the business, we are,

Yours respectfully,
D. APPLETON & CO.

NEW YORK, March 22d, 1900.

At the request of Creditors representing a large amount of indebtedness of D. Appleton & Co., the undersigned have consented to act as a Reorganization Committee to prepare and submit to the Creditors a Plan of Reorganization.

The Committee has rapidly made an examination of the affairs of the Company, and is fully impressed with the substantial correctness of the statements furnished the Committee by the corporation and of the rectitude of its business methods.

With satisfaction the Committee note that the assets, consisting of installment contracts, accounts receivable, merchandise on hand, and a valuable plant of electrotype plates, copyrights, authors' contracts, etc., as well as the valuable good-will of this old-established house, are very valuable; but it is manifest that advantageous results depend entirely upon the preservation of the assets in their unity and upon the uninterrupted continuance of the business.

The appointment by the Court of Mr. J. Hampden Dougherty, who is especially competent for the duty, preserves the assets for the benefit of all Creditors without priority, preference, or dismemberment.

We shall promptly prepare a Plan of Reorganization and submit the same for your consideration.

Pending the preparation of the Plan, Creditors are invited to file with the Secretary of the Committee, at No. 14 Nassau Street, a statement of their respective claims.

JAMES G. CANNON, Chairman;
A. D. JUILLIARD,
EDMUND C. CONVERSE,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
CHARLES HATHAWAY,
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
S. S. CONOVER, Secretary.

To the Creditors of
Harper & Brothers:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that creditors to the amount of $1,650,000 have assented to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and that the said Plan has been declared to be operative and effective.

Creditors who have not hitherto assented to the Plan may deposit their claims with The State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., at any time on or before April 4, 1900, but after that day no claim shall be received except upon such terms as the Committee may impose.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1900.
ALEXANDER E. ORR, Chairman.
WILLIAM A. NASH,
STEPHEN BAKER,
WILLIAM M. LAFFAN,
AUGUSTINE J. SMITH,
Committee.
HIRAM B. BERRY, Secretary.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
New York, March 1, 1900.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 2, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1900. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct 1, 1900, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Alton
PURCHASE MONEY CERTIFICATES,

ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK UNDER SYNDICATE AGREEMENT OF MARCH 2, 1899:

Notice is hereby given that interest to APRIL 15, 1900, at the rate of four per cent. per annum will be paid on and after APRIL 16, 1900, to the holders of the above certificates, upon presentation thereof at the office of the United States Trust Company of New York, No. 45 Wall Street, New York City, for endorsement of such payment.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Syndicate Managers.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE
De Kalb Avenue and North Beach Railroad Company.
To the Stockholders of the De Kalb Avenue and North Beach R. R. Co.:
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the De Kalb Avenue and North Beach Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of April, 1900, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to reduce the capital stock of this Company from Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, consisting of Two Thousand Shares, to Fifty Thousand Dollars, to consist of Five Hundred Shares, of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each.
Dated New York, March 13th, 1900.
JOHN L. HEINS,
ALFRED WAGSTAFF,
JAMES H. HYDE,
THOMAS ENNIS,
THOMAS CLARK, JR.,
GEO. W. BENTON,
DUNCAN B. CANNON,
A Majority of the Directors.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
No. 4 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, Cal., March 3d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday, March 15th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 5th, 1900.
E. C. WRIGHT, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.
New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 8, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 17th, and reopened on April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1900.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th inst., and reopened on the third day of April next at 11 o'clock A. M.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Sloss Iron & Steel Company.
In accordance with the by-laws, notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sloss Iron and Steel Company will be held at the office of the company, in Birmingham, Ala., on Wednesday, April 4th, 1900, at 12:00 o'clock noon for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Books for transfer of stock will be closed from noon, March 24th, 1900, until April 5th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. W. McQUEEN, Secretary.

The Mutual Bank,
COR. 34TH STREET AND 3RD AVENUE.
ELECTION NOTICE.
The annual election for Directors of the Mutual Bank will be held at 1,282 B'way Monday, March 26, 1900.
Polls open from 3 to 4 P. M.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
46-48 Cedar Street, New York.
The Annual Election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of next Election, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, March 27th, 1900.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GEO. W. DEWEY, Secretary.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—New York, March 15, 1900.—An election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, corner Liberty and Nassau Streets, New York City, on TUESDAY, March 27th, 1900, from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES G. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Garfield National Bank,
23D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE,
New York, March 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after March 31st, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, April 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co.,
146 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 20, 1900.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable April 2, 1900, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on March 23, 1900. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. April 2, 1900.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, March 21, 1900.
NINETIETH (90TH) DIVIDEND.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent., payable, free of tax, April 2, 1900, until which date the transfer book will be closed. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, March 20th, 1900.
The coupons due April 1st, 1900, on the Tennessee Division bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, April 16th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, March 29th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on March 29th, and will be reopened on April 17th.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.
New York, March 21, 1900.

Norfolk & Southern Railroad Co.,
New York, March 20, 1900.
Dividend #2.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable April 10, 1900, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, to stockholders of record of March 31, 1900. Transfer books will be closed March 31, 1900, and reopened April 11, 1900. By order of the Board of Directors.
CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, March 23, 1900.
Pursuant to the provisions of a contract between the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company and the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, dated March 14th, 1891, the semi-annual dividend of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the stock of the UTICA & BLACK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due March 31st, 1900, will be paid at this office on and after that date.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Mississippi River Bridge Co.
First Mtge. Sinking Fund 6% Bonds.
COUPONS NO. 45, due APRIL 1, 1900, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity, upon presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, March 26, 1900.
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Asst. Treasurer.

The New York Air Brake Co.,
66 Broadway, New York, March 21, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable at the Company's office in New York on the 16th day of April, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on the 2d day of April. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., April 2d, and open at 10 A. M., April 17th.
JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treas.

The Union Bag & Paper Company.
Chicago, Ill., March 10, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after April 2, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20, 1900. Transfer books will close on March 20, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on April 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
FRANK WASHBURN, Secretary.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
52 Broadway, New York, Mch. 15, 1900.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., and an extra dividend of ½ per cent., were declared payable April 30, to stockholders of record 5 o'clock P. M., March 26. Transfer books close 5 o'clock P. M., March 26, and open May 1.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Sec. and Treas.

Electric Vehicle Company,
100 Broadway, New York, March 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable April 16th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 4th, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on April 4th, and reopen on April 17th.
ARTHUR PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia has been admitted to Connecticut.

George H. Rehm has been appointed Indianapolis sole agent of the Nassau Fire Insurance Company.

The local fire insurance rating board at Utica has ordered a reduction in rates on risks located in the mercantile district of that city.

The St. Lawrence Fire Insurance Company of Quebec, which was organized in 1886, with a paid up capital stock of $100,000, has reinsured its business in the Ottawa Fire Insurance Company.

A. Duncan Reid, Executive Superintendent of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London, has appointed P. W. Ward of Cleveland agent for Northern Ohio, and Charles D. Bennett of Detroit State agent for Michigan, excepting the upper peninsula.

The London correspondent of The Chronicle states that H. M. Bentley, lately with the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company and the Northern Accident Insurance Company, has been appointed district manager of the Western Assurance Company of Toronto for Northern England.

The insurance on the building at 65 to 69 Beecker Street, which was damaged by fire early yesterday morning, was distributed as follows: Aetna, $5,000; Niagara, $2,500; German of Pittsburg, $2,500; Traders' of New York, $2,500; North America, $2,500; Agricultural, $1,500; Globe, $1,500; Insurance Company of the State of New York, $1,500; Hanover, $1,500; Atlanta Home, $1,500; Thuringia-American, $1,250; Stuyvesant, $1,250; Hartford, $1,000; Palatine, $500.

Local fire underwriters are discussing the probable nature of the report of the General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five, which is now engaged in going over the condition of the business in all parts of the country, and there is a general impression that, while President Irvin of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, who appointed the committee, took care to state that the committee was in no wise a creature of the National Board, the underlying purpose of the work of the committee is to enlarge the scope and powers and jurisdiction of the National Board, so as to promote a central organization, whose membership shall include all of the important fire underwriting interests of the United States, and whose functions shall be superior to those of the Western Union, the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union, and the Southeastern Tariff Association. Whether the report of the committee can be so formulated as to accomplish some such result as this is regarded at the present time as problematical, and some underwriters say that little more is to be expected in the report than a general declaration on the more crucial questions now before the companies, such as rates and commissions, the regulation of large cities, and the other subjects being considered by the various sub-committees of the committee.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Brooklyn Cement Sidewalk Company of Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—James Burke and Mary J. Burke, Brooklyn; Mary A. Sproule, Yonkers.

State Iron Works of New York City; capital, $2,500. Directors—James G. Gregg, New York City; R. W. Smith, Orange, N. J.; F. C. Rowley, Brooklyn.

West Point Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Elizabeth D. Farrow, Hugh T. Downing, and Joseph Brewster, New York City.

William Maginnis Company of Saugerties; to manufacture brick; capital, $3,000. Directors—John C. Maginnis, Catherine M. Montgomery, and Martha P. Maginnis, Glasco.

Niagara Construction Company of North Tonawanda; capital, $25,000. Directors—Edward H. Hubman and William C. Hubman, Tonawanda; George C. Fisher, North Tonawanda; Richard Estel, Buffalo.

German Printing and Publishing Company of Troy; capital, $3,500. Directors—Robert A. Patchke, Jacob Birkmayer, Henry W. Vosmerbaumer, P. H. Stoll, F. B. Hubrich, Mathias Mesnig, and Chris. Brickmayer, Troy.

James E. Ward & Co. of New York City; to carry on a general shipping business; capital, $100,000. Directors—Henry P. Booth, John W. Barrett, Alfred G. Smith, William E. Bird, Jr., and William F. Evans, New York City.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., March 22.—The Automobile Company of America, with a capital of $250,000, filed articles of incorporation to-day. The articles were filed by the New Jersey Registration and Trust Company of East Orange as agent. The new company, it is said, is part of the scheme to combine all the Western automobile manufactories. The incorporators named in the articles are George A. Lamb, Edward B. Hawkins, and Alfred G. Brown.

Articles of incorporation of the Elk Mountain Lead Silver Mining Company were recorded. The capital is $200,000, of which $1,000 is paid up. The incorporators are John L. Gartland, Henry Hoosier, and Austin Van Gieson.

The New England Co-operative Company filed articles. The capital stock is $12,000. The incorporators are Nathan Harris, Benjamin F. Pauli, and A. Morarily. The company proposes to carry on a general clothing business in Massachusetts.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 22.—These concerns were chartered at Dover to-day:

Midoaca Copper Mining, Trading and Transportation Company of Chicago, to engage in mining copper, gold, and silver in Mexico; capital, $200,000.

Valley Publishing Company of Springfield, Mass., to print programmes for theatres and theatrical companies; capital, $22,000.

American Turret Lathe Company of Wilmington, Del., to deal in turret lathes; capital, $250,000.

Hamilton Mining Company of New York, to deal in mining rights in McDuffie County, Ga.; capital, $250,000.

Mokelumne Mining Company of Philadelphia, to deal in minerals and mineral rights in California; capital, $1,000,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 22	983,539
To date this year	28,488,179
Corresponding date last year	52,200,338

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 22	$4,102,500
To date this year	$132,317,240
Corresponding date last year	$302,286,710

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 4½@5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car. & Fdy.	½	Long Island	4½
Am. C. & F. pf.	¾	Louis. & Nash.	2⅛
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	½
Ann Arbor	½	Missouri Pacific	½
At., T. & S. F.	1¼	National Tube	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅛	Nat. Tube pf.	½
Canada South.	2	N. Y. Central	½
Ches. & Ohio	2	Norfolk & West	3⅜
Chi. & East. Ill.	4⅞	Norf. & W. pf.	⅛
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	¾	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	Pacific Coast	⅜
Chi., N. W.	1	Pennsylvania	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Peoria & Eastern	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	3⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Del. & Hud.	½	St. L. S. W.	½
Del., L. & W.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Denver & Rio Grande.	1¼	Southern Railway	¾
Den. & R. Grande pf.	1⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Erie 1st pf.	1⅜	Twin City R. T.	1
Erie 2d pf.	1	Union Pacific	⅝
General Electric	1¼	U. S. Leather	1
Hocking Valley	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Hocking Valley pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	1
Illinois Central	½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Int. Paper	1¼	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
Int. Paper pf.	2½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½
Lake Erie & W.	1⅜	Wis. Central pf.	⅜
Lake E. & W. pf.	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	⅝	Int. Silver	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	1¼	Iowa Cent. pf.	¾
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Manhattan	1
Am. Tin Plate	¾	Met. Street Ry.	6½
Anaconda Copper	1	Nat. Steel pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	N. J. Central	½
Brooklyn R. T.	1½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	¾	Pere Marq. pf.	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	St. L., C. & St. L. pf.	2½
Consol. Gas	3½	Pressed S. Car pf.	1½
Cont. Tobacco	1	Reading	½
Evans. & T. H.	1⅜	Rep. Steel	½
Federal Steel	⅞	Rep. Steel pf.	½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	4½	Ga. Pac. 1st	1
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	2	Ore. R. R. & N. 4s	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron 5s	2¼	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	2	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1⅞	Utah Central 4s	1½
Ft. W. & Den. C. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s.	1	F. & P. M., Pt. H.	
C. St. L. & N. 5s.	1¼	Div. 5s	1½
Cleve. & Mah. V. 5s.	1	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1
Det., M. & M. i. g. 3½s	1½	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	2¼
		Tol., St. L. & K. C. 6s, t. r.	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Nearly a million shares were traded in upon the Stock Exchange yesterday, and quotations generally were strong; but there seemed to be no inclination upon the part of owners of stocks to let them go at current quotations. Many conflicting elements show in the market, some calculated to cause depression, some warranting advances—but they who actually act seem to be wholly independent of what this shows.

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In the market of yesterday local traction conflicts figured slightly. In fact, yesterday's total transactions were only half of the previous day's figures in the same group of stocks. This, however, signifies little. It really looks as if the new controllers of the Third Avenue system were able at their own instance to "call in" the stock that they have bought, and consequently force a scarcity of speculative shares for delivery, and thus cause, indeed, a forcible effort upon the part of speculators on the short side to cover. This, though, is quite apart from what relates to the intrinsic value of Third Avenue shares. On the basis of what it can earn, Third Avenue's market quotation is at present entirely too high. On the basis of what its new controllers can give to it, there is no manner of measurement possible. The whole market has improved coincident with the consolidation of the Third Avenue property. The public has been buying. It really looks as if better prices were to be registered.

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But what happens in the present market is not in any sense reflective of the traction situation merely. Threatening elements have been removed. What is good is disclosed. They who buy standard railway securities can find sufficient warrant for their investments. Thus altogether natural is the market showing of advances piled on advances in practically every low-priced railway stock. The Atchisons and the long line of Pacifics are in for advances.

PACIFIC STOCKS STRONG.

The Pacific stocks had another active day of it yesterday. Southern Pacific and Union Pacific being the two most extremely traded in stocks on the list, while the sales of Missouri Pacific totaled 16,000, and of Northern Pacific 35,000.

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Union Pacific was the leader in point of transactions, practically 75,000 shares of the common being dealt in at a net advance of ⅝, while 11,000 shares of the preferred changed hands at a net gain of ⅝. The same pool that has lately been at work in the issues were again in evidence yesterday.

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Northern Pacific was strong in the early trading, but later in the day declined somewhat when attention was called to the bill respecting the company introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Penrose. In the last hour of trading, however, helped by the continued reports of good earnings of the company, the quotation again advanced, closing with a net gain of ⅝.

A statement published during the day showed that earnings for the second week of March were $543,900, an increase of $128,900 as compared with the same week in 1899. From July 1 the earnings have been $22,030,500, a gain as against the same months a year ago of $2,540,700.

Discussing the affairs of the company and the movement of the stock, President Mellen, who is at present in the city, says:

"Our business is very good, and earnings are most encouraging. In the first seven months of the present fiscal year our net earnings are one million dollars greater than for the same period in the preceding year. The opening of the Cape Nome district will help us materially.

"As for the position of the stock I can only say that it is selling at a low figure considering our earnings and dividend prospects, and I am surprised the quotation has not gone higher before this."

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In Southern Pacific the aggregate of transactions was 68,000, and the net gain but ⅛. Around 40½ and 40¾ there seemed to be a large amount of stock awaiting sale.

Missouri Pacific's gain was ⅝, said to be due to the operations of a newly formed pool.

SOFT COAL ROADS BOOM.

The strength of the soft coal roads was yesterday again a feature of the market, with Wheeling and Lake Erie, Norfolk and Western, and Pennsylvania the leaders.

The continued strength of the Wheeling issues, which have scored notable advances this week, was striking, the common advancing ¼, the second preferred 1¼, and the first preferred 1½. In addition to the bull arguments on the stock heard previously—such as probable dividend action, increased earnings, and greater earnings to come because of the higher coal prices and rates to go into effect April 1—there was talk in the room yesterday of a possible deal with the Baltimore and Ohio. In addition to buying for local financial interests, purchases for Western account were reported.

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Norfolk and Western, another of the soft coal roads, so active in the market a few weeks ago, but latterly much quieter, yesterday came into prominence again both because of the large dealings in it and of the strength shown. More than 61,000 shares of the common stock changed hands at a net advance of 3¾ points, while the preferred appreciated ⅞ on sales of 500 shares, both issues marking new high records.

Accompanying the advance the old story of probable Pennsylvania control was heard, and the Street is coming more and more to believe that there is more fact than fiction in the report, though no official verification is at present forthcoming.

President Henry Fink of Norfolk and Western says: "I don't know anything of these reports, which are revived every time our stocks go up. But I do know that our earnings are exceptionally good and that our position is being steadily improved. It may be found that much of the buying is due to our large earnings and good position."

Incidentally, the Street hears that a dividend on the common stock is soon to be declared.

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Pennsylvania's strength—an advance of 1¼ points on sales of 46,000 shares being recorded—was due not alone to the better earnings prospects of the company because of the improved coal situation, but also to the talk of further developments in the Pennsylvania-New York Central combination.

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Hocking Valley common bettered itself 1½ points during the day and the preferred 1 on relatively few transactions. Inside interests were buyers.

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In connection with these adv

count; selling, 75c per 1,000. St. Louis—25c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10@15c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 22.—The movement in American securities on the Stock Exchange to-day was steadily upward from the start on favorable advices from Wall Street. Louisville and Denver and Rio Grande showed the most strength. The closing tone was steady and the demand fair.

Consols for money, 102⅛; consols for the account, 102¼; Canadian, 98⅜; Erie, 13⅞; Erie first preferred, 40½; Illinois Central, 117⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 78¼; St. Paul, 125⅜; New York Central, 130½; Pennsylvania, 71; Reading, 9½; Northern Pacific preferred, 77¾; Atchison, 25½; Louisville, 87½; Anaconda, 9¼; Grand Trunk, 8⅜.

Bar silver steady at 27⅝d per ounce.

Money, 3¼@3¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 11-16@3¾ per cent., and for three months' bills 3¾ per cent.

Spanish fours, 71⅜.

Rand Mines, 37½.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £33,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 30.59; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 6.80.

Boom in Americans.

LONDON, March 22.—There was a boom in American securities after the close of the Stock Exchange to-day. Norfolk and Western led the advance.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 22.—Business opened hesitating on the Bourse to-day, but afterward became more favorable. The closing was firm and inactive. Internationals were duller, Brazilians excepted. Rio Tintos were agitated in anticipation of the dividend declaration. Kafirs were firm. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 42½c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 22c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 72.40.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 55,525,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 25,625,000f, gold in hand increased 4,000,000f, bills discounted decreased 28,175,000f, and silver in hand increased 4,450,000f.

BERLIN, March 22.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day. Home funds were harder. International securities were quiet. Spanish 4s were easier on Paris advices. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were firm. Mine shares were in good demand owing to encouraging reports from the manufacturing districts. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 5¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 5⅝ per cent.

MADRID, March 22.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 80.05. Gold was quoted at 30.50.

Exchange Rates in India.

BOMBAY, March 22.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bombay was to-day reduced from 8 to 7 per cent.

CALCUTTA, March 22.—The Bank of Bengal's rate of discount was reduced to-day from 7 to 6 per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 59½. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Alice sold at .65, 1,000 Croesus at .01, 1,000 Comstock at .03¼, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .14½, 200 Golden Age at .04, 500 Isabella at 1.25, buyer 30; 500 Jackpot at .63, 500 Little Chief at .22, 700 Leadville at .08, 200 Mollie Gibson at .21, 100 Mexican at .30, 300 Ophir at .85, 500 Pharmacist at .15½, 500 Potosi at .25, and 300 Utah at .14.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.55	Quicksilver	1.50
Adams Consol	.15	Quicksilver pf	7.00
Belcher	.28	Savage	.12
Best & Belcher	.35	Sierra Nevada	.50
Breece	1.40	Standard	3.00
Bruns. Consol	.23	Small Hopes	1.05
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Union Consol	.20
Chollar	.20	Utah	.03
Crown Point	.12	Victor	1.00
Chrysolite	.06	Yellow Jacket	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	Argentum Juanita	.17
Com. T. Co. stock	.03½	Alamo	.10½
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Anaconda	.33
Cons. T. Co. scrip	.07	Cripple Creek Cons	.13
Crescent	.13	Creede & Cr. Ck	.13½
Cataipa	.14	Croesus	.01
Deadwood Terra	.60	Golden Fleece	.28
Daly	1.45	Isabella	1.25
Eureka Consol	.14	Mollie Gibson	.20
Father De Smet	.08	Mount Rosa	.06
Gould & Curry	.15	Pharmacist	.13½
Hale & Norcross	.25	Portland	2.40
Homestake	50.00	Specimen	.09
Horn Silver	1.20	Union	.47
Iron Silver	.66	Work	.34
Julia Consol	.01	Damon	.21
Kingston & Pemb	.40	Elkton	1.15
La Crosse	.14	Findlay	.15
Leadville Con	.07	Garfield	.16
Little Chief	.21	Jackpot	.58
Mexican	.25	Pinnacle	.21
Moulton	.30	Tornado	.15
Ontario	8.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.16½
Ophir	.80	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15¾
Occidental	.10	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Plymouth	.12	Grey Forge	.15
Phoenix G. M. Co	.10	Arizona Cop. S. Co.	.10¼
Potosi	.20		

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Müller & Son sold at auction on Wednesday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$2,000 United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company 4 per cent. bonds, 1944, 117⅜.

$2,000 Illinois Central Railroad 3½ per cent. bonds, 1951, 105.

$2,000 New York, Lackawanna & Western Railroad first 6 per cent. bonds, 1921, 137⅜.

$2,000 Lake Erie and Western Railroad first 5 per cent. bonds, 1937, 122⅝.

$2,000 New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad first 4 per cent. bonds, 1937, 108.

$2,000 Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railroad consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, 1938, 129⅝.

$2,000 Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad second 7 per cent. bonds, 1910, 126½.

$1,000 West Shore Railroad first guaranteed 4 per cent. bond, 2361, 113½.

$1,000 Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad 5 per cent. bond, 1951, 125½.

$1,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad second 6 per cent. bond, 1909, 119⅝.

$7,000 State of Tennessee 3 per cent. settlement bonds, 1913, 95¼.

$1,000 Standard Rope and Twine Company first 6 per cent. bond, 1946, 71¾.

$16,000 Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad first construction 6 per cent. bonds, 1934, 137¼.

100 shares National Citizens' Bank, 146.

140 shares Pacific Bank, 177.

12 shares Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad 6 per cent. preferred, 128.

12 shares Boston and Maine Railroad, 193½.

75 shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, 183¾.

10 shares Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railway, 129.

$2,000 Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railway first registered 7 per cent. bonds, 1907, 117¼.

$12,000 New York and Harlem Railroad registered 7 per cent. bonds, 1900, 102⅝.

$10,000 Morris & Essex Railroad 7 per cent. construction mortgage, registered, guaranteed bonds, 1901, 108¾.

$65,000 Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company first mortgage gold bonds, 20.

20 shares Journeay & Burnham co. mon, 2¼.

18 shares Journeay & Burnham common, 4⅞.

10 shares Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, 220.

20 shares National Broadway Bank, 240.

3 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, 226½.

5 shares National Park Bank, 425½.

$1,000 New York Athletic Club 6 per cent. debenture bond, 1903, 103.

2 shares National City Bank, 300½.

25 shares National Bank of Commerce, 285.

5 shares United States Trust Company, 1,625.

9 shares American Grocery Company first preferred, 20 shares American Grocery Company second preferred, 45 shares American Grocery Company common, $10 lot.

100 shares Union Copper Company, $8 per share.

$1,000 Hocking Valley Railway first 4 per cent. extended bond, 1948, 98.

$5,000 United States Flour Milling Company first 6 per cent. bonds, 1939, 28¼.

5 shares United States Flour Milling Company common, $8 lot.

$100 Harlem Club, New York, second 5 per cent. bond, 1909, 30.

10 shares Trust Company of America, 196¾.

$5,000 Atlantic Coast Electric Railroad general mortgage 5s, 1946, 82⅜.

25 shares National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, 94½.

20 shares Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, 200.

100 shares Brooklyn Bank, 103.

15 shares United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 510.

$122,385,400 Old Bonds Offered for New.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The amount of bonds so far presented at the Treasury Department for exchange for the new 2 per cents is $122,385,400, of which $10,520,450 has been received from individuals and institutions other than National banks.

International Silver Company.

The International Silver Company shareholders met yesterday and re-elected the old Directors. The Directors then re-elected President Samuel Dodd and the other officers for the ensuing year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Not since last Spring has the curb market had a day on which stocks were as active and as strong as they were yesterday. In comparison with the totals recently recorded in the outside market, the day was one of exceptional activity, and, what was more satisfactory to those looking for improvement in that market, this increase in business was accompanied by advances in nearly every stock traded in to any amount. The upward movement that became marked on Wednesday, assumed greater strength yesterday and brought about advances in some cases of as much as 5 points. Observers of the market who but a short while ago saw for the curb market nothing but dissolution have completely changed their view and are now willing to join with those who, through the dullness of the past few weeks, have insisted upon taking a more hopeful view.

Yesterday's strength extended to issues which since the market has showed so little life were almost entirely neglected, and there were indications that the market was likely to become much broader than it has been any time since the middle of last year. A fact that attracted considerable attention was that within the past two or three days many reports have reached the Street of important developments in not a few of the companies the stocks of which are prominent in curb trading. In this connection it may be remarked that these companies have been steadily at work during all these weeks that the market has been so dull and that much progress must have been made in the development of their enterprises, and to this progress attention is now drawn by the new life that the market is showing. Of late news, even of importance, affecting outside stocks has been passed by without much notice and with little or no effect on the price of stocks.

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was one of the stocks which, though neglected recently, became prominent yesterday and showed much strength. Early in the day report was had of a sale of 100 shares at 11, and subsequently sales of odd lots were made as high as 12. Demand for stock was larger than at any time since the company absorbed the Electric Axle Company, the Columbian Electric Lighting and Brake Company, and the other concerns that were taken in by the Consolidated Company. The fact was developed that the market was practically bare of stock around the present figures, and brokers with buying orders reported it difficult to find any offerings. At the close the bid for any part of 500 shares, with no stock offered. This strength was attributed to reports to the effect that the company has made valuable contracts insuring it a large and profitable business. On the basis on which the Electric Axle stock was exchanged for the stock of the Consolidated Company its actual cash value is 15, and friends of the stock say that it cannot but prove a profitable investment at present figures.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was the most active and one of the many stocks that made substantial net gains for the day. Probably not less than 5,000 shares changed hands, on which the price advanced to 96⅝, closing practically at the highest, at 96½, but an advance of a full point. A report from London to the effect that the price of copper had made a further advance was partly responsible for the large demand that showed yesterday for Amalgamated Copper. It is freely predicted that the price of copper will still further advance and that a large increase in profits must result to the large copper mining companies.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE and several of its subsidiary companies were made prominent by sharp advances, accompanied by considerable activity. Vehicle common sold to the extent of about 300 shares, from 35 to 36, closing at 35 bid, a net gain of 5 points. The preferred stock, in which no sales were reported, advanced full 10 points, to 70 bid, with no stock offered under par. Confidence in the condition of the company seems to have considerably increased since the recent action of the Directors in declaring a 2 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock. It is felt that in its several subsidiary companies the Electric Vehicle Company has sources of profit that will insure it a large revenue.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION, traded in to the extent of fully 2,000 shares, advanced from 8½ to 11¼, and closed at 10¾ bid, a net gain of 2¼ points. The day's advance brought the stock once more above its actual paid-in value, below which it has been selling for many weeks.

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION shared the advance of the New York company, and sold as high as 2⅜, against the previous day's quotation of 1¾ bid. It closed at 2⅝ bid. Transactions in the stock amounted to probably not more than five or six hundred shares.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION sold up to 6¼ and closed at 6 bid, a net gain of half a point.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL was active and strong. On sales of 700 shares of the preferred stock this issue sold up to 60½, from 59, and closed at 60⅜ bid, a net gain of 1¾ points. Two hundred shares of the common stock sold at 19, and it closed at 19 bid, with no stock offered.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP was in large demand on the reports to the effect that the next statement to be issued by the company will show very large earnings. Not less than 2,000 shares of the common stock were traded in, from 21½ up to 22½, closing at 22⅜ bid, a net gain of 1⅜ points. The preferred stock advanced half a point net on light transactions, to 66½ bid.

RUBBER GOODS common was active to the extent of over 500 shares, which sold between 28 and 28½, while odd lots of the preferred stock sold at 81.

FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE was very strong on the announcement that at a meeting held on Wednesday Louis T. Haggin, a son of J. B. Haggin, and Joseph L. Redding were elected to the Board of Directors. It was stated that in a report made at the instance of Mr. Haggin by I. C. White, State Geologist of West Virginia, the property of the Flemington Company was said to cover a very large amount of coal, of such quality that a market for it was assured. It was estimated that the available supply of coal amounted to at least 20,000,000 tons.

BROOKLYN GAS AND ELECTRIC was traded in to the extent of five or six hundred shares, from 3½ up to 3⅝. It closed at 3⅜ bid. Yesterday was the first day on which this stock was traded in on the curb, as heretofore the market for it has been entirely in Philadelphia, where the majority of the stock is owned.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was active, and shared the general strength of the market, selling up to 9⅞. It closed at 9 bid, a net gain of half a point.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common advanced sharply at the opening to 30, having closed the previous day at 27 bid. Later it was offered down fractionally, and the bid receded to 29, but at the close the stock was held at 29½. At one time 50 was bid for 500 shares of the preferred stock, but of this issue no sales were reported.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1½
Brooklyn Gas and Electric	3⅜	4½
New Amsterdam	28	29½
New Amsterdam pf	49	51
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	97½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	51
American Agricultural Chemical pf	80	81
American Bicycle	13	14¼
American Bicycle pf	40	45
American Bicycle bonds	..	87½
American Chicle	53½	56
American Chicle pf	75	85
American Woolen	21	21½
American Woolen pf	80	87
Cast-Iron Pipe	4	7
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	47½	49
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip	12	..
Distilling Company of America	7⅝	7⅞
Dist'ling Company of America pf	27½	28
Empire Steel	..	20
Empire Steel pf	..	60
Electric Boat	24	25
Electric Boat pf	35	40
Havana Commercial	19	..
Havana Commercial pf	60¾	62
International Power	12	60½
International Pump	22¾	23
International Pump pf	66½	67
National Enameling & Stamp	21	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf	82	83
National Gramophone	47	..
National Salt	48¾	49¼
National Salt pf	77	79
Otis Elevator	23	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	88
Royal Baking Powder pf	93	94
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	80½	81½
Sloss-Sheffield	27	29
Sloss-Sheffield pf	67	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	525	527
United States Flour Milling	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	28	30
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	96½	96¾
American Air Power	40	..
Arizona Lead	12⅝	12⅞
Asphalt Company of America	9	10
British Columbia Copper	9½	10
British Columbia Gold	61	62
California Copper	3	3½
Central Fireworks	14	16
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	110½	111
Chicago & Alton 5s. (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	35	37
Electric Vehicle pf	70	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	⅞	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	25½
General Carriage	9	9½
Illinois Transportation	2⅜	2⅝
†Lady Helen Copper	78	80
†Little Tiger Gold Mining	13	15
*Marion Copper	6	7¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	16	18
Mexican 5s	98	98½
New England Transportation	6	6½
New York Transportation	10¾	10¾
†Pande Basin	8	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
Pittsburg Coal	25	26
Pittsburg Coal pf	83	84
Pochahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis subs, 56 7-12 p. c. repaid	..	89¾
St. Louis Transit	25	28
Storage Power	10	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4½	5
Tennessee Copper	13½	15
Trust Company of America	192	193
United Railways of St. Louis pf	79	83
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	..	90½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	23	25
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60¼	62½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.
†Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	..
Broadway Surface 1st	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	86	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s. (new)	82½	83½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	95	97
Nassau Electric 4s	..	92
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf	..	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	..	26
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118	118½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	..	111
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30½	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103½	106

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	70	71¾
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	30¾
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	40	40
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20¼	21
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	15	51½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	86	86
Denver Gas	105¼	106
Denver Gas 5s	39	39
Essex & Hudson Gas	78	78
Indianapolis Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas bonds	100	104
Mutual Gas of New York	101	103
Madison (Wis.) stock	285	325
New England Gas & Coke	81	83
New England Gas & Coke bonds	19	21
N. Y. & R. Gas 1st	67	68
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	106	109
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	102½	103½
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	55	56
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	107	109
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	38	43
St. Paul Gas stock	96	98
St. Paul Gas bonds	50	54
Standard Gas, New York	86	89
Standard Gas, New York 1st	100	110
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	92	94
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	22	24
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	86	88
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	111
Hoboken Ferry	83½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	32	34
Union Ferry bonds	97	99

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	107	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	..	42
Cramps' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	63	65
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	120	124
Lorillard Company pf	95	97
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	130	140
Standard Coupler	39¼	41
Trenton Potteries	9	10
Trenton Potteries pf	49	51
Union Typewriter	29¾	30¼
Union Typewriter 1st pf	112½	..
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	125
Worthington Pump pf	117	119

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel	107½	110
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	10	20

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 22.—At the Clearing House to-day 4 per cent. was again the quoted rate on all loans between the banks and New York funds sold at 15 cents discount. Call money in many cases is still loaning as high as 5 per cent., but the more common rate is 4½ per cent., while some loans are placed as low as 4 per cent. Time loans are still on a 5 per cent. basis, without any signs of immediate weakening.

The stock market to-day followed the lead of New York, so far as the railroads were concerned, and hundreds of shares were bought. There was no special local feature, unless it was Dominion Coal, which was active and strong. The coppers were quiet, with the exception of Amalgamated, and the telephone stocks had no material change.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	4¾	Old Colony	2⅝	3¼
Allouez	1	1½	Old Dominion	16¼	16⅝
Arcadian	18	18½	Osceola	67	68
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	45¼	45⅝
Ash Bed	22	1	Pioneer	1	1
Atlantic	22	24	Quincy	132	135
Baltic	20	21	Rhode Island	4	4¼
Bos. & Cr.C.	12½	.15	Santa Fé	5½	6
Bos. & Mont.	297	299	Santa Ysabel	1¼	1⅝
Butte & Bos.	63	65	Shoe	32	32¼
Cal. & Hecla	740	745	Tamarack	185	187
Centennial	18⅜	18⅝	Utah Cons.	30	30½
Franklin	14¼	..	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	..	1	White Knob	29⅜	30
Isle Royale	25½	26½	Winona	2½	3
Mohawk	14¼	14½	Wolverine	41	41⅝

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	242	244	Cent. Mass. pf.	60	..
Bos. & Low.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	132	133
Bos. & Me.	194	195	N.Y.&N.E. 6s.	111	..
Bos. & Prov.	300	..	N.Y.&N.E. 7s.	115	..
Bos. Elev.	116	116½	West End	91½	93½
Cent. Mass.	13	14			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	315	316	Mexican Tel.	2¾	2⅞
Ch. Stk. Yd.	..	135	N. Eng. Tel.	132	135
Dominion Coal	43½	43⅝	U. S. Oil	17⅝	18½
Do. Coal pf.	114⅞	115	West. Elec.	..	43
Erie Tel.	103½	104½	West. Elec. pf.	62	..

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The market to-day had a decidedly better tone, and was for the most part active and buoyant. United Gas Improvement went as high as 155⅞, and Asphalt was in good demand at 9¾. The steel stocks were all up a little. Cement reached 8½, and Philadelphia Electric 5.

With the money market a little easier, the local board would become interesting. Philadelphia Electric is said to be in good demand now.

Closing bid and asked

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21⅜	21¾	Phila. Trac.	96¼	96½
Choctaw	31	33	Union Trac.	37⅞	38
Con. Tr. Pitts.	27½	27¾	Un. Gas Imp.	155	155½
El. Co. of Am.	12	12½	Welsbach Lt.	40	42
Lehigh Val.	25⅝	26	W.N.Y. & P.	6½	6⅝
Marsden	8⅝	8½			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 22.—About all that was done to-day on 'Change was in Linseed, and that on a narrow range. There was some demand for Metropolitan Elevated preferred at 79, and for the common at 29¾@29¼. About $28,000 of the bonds brought 95¾.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
1,144	Linseed	13⅝	13½	13½
369	Linseed pf	57½	56⅞	57⅜
200	Radiator	48	47½	48
600	Chicago Union Trac.	21	20½	21
100	Lake St. Elevated	10¾	10¼	10¼
150	Lake St. El. pf., ctfs.	9⅜	9	9⅜
160	Metropolitan El.	29½	29¼	29½
850	Metropolitan El. pf.	79	79	79
30	National Biscuit	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜
190	National Biscuit pf	90	89½	90
35	National Carbon pf	83¼	83¼	83½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Thursday, March 22, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16½	17	1,985	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16⅝	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ½
65⅜	65⅞	2,465	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	65½	66	65½	65⅝	+ ⅜
33⅜	34	700	American Cotton Oil	33⅝	34	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
147	151	60	American Express	148	150	148	150	.....
46¼	46¾	4,595	American Ice Co	47	47	44½	46½	− ⅛
74	76	32	Am. Ice Co. pf	77	77	77	77	.....
13⅝	13⅞	350	American Linseed Co	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
56¾	57⅜	205	Am. Linseed Co. pf	57	57	57	57	+ ⅜
4⅞	5¼	100	American Malting Co.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
24½	24⅞	200	Am. Malting Co. pf	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	− ⅛
40¾	40⅞	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	41	41	40½	40⅝	.....
92	92⅛	755	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	91⅝	92	91⅜	92	+ ⅛
34	34⅛	1,500	Am. Steel Hoop Co	35½	35⅝	34	34	− 1⅛
80	81	300	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	80	80	80	80	− ⅛
55⅞	55⅞	7,895	Am. Steel & Wire	56	56⅞	55½	55⅞	− ⅛
90	91	320	Am. Steel & Wire pf	91	91½	91	91⅛	.....
106⅜	107	51,585	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	107½	108⅜	106⅝	106⅞	.....
111½	112	45	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	109	110½	109	110½	.....
32½	33½	825	American Tin Plate	33	33	32⅜	32⅜	− ⅜
107⅜	107⅞	9,200	American Tobacco	108¼	109	107⅝	107⅞	− ⅛
45½	45⅜	1,100	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	46	47	45½	45½	−1
16½	16	800	Ann Arbor	17	17	17	17	+ ½
44	46	10	Ann Arbor pf	45	45	45	45	.....
25½	25⅝	55,245	At., T. & S. F.	24½	26¼	24⅜	25½	+1¼
69⅞	70	54,280	At., T. & S. F. pf	69¼	70⅝	69¼	70	+ ⅝
72⅞	73	25,762	Baltimore & Ohio	73¼	74⅜	72½	72⅞	− ⅜
78⅜	78½	19,260	Baltimore & Ohio pf	78½	79¼	78¼	78⅝	.....
70	70⅛	26,195	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	71	72½	70	70	−1¼
9⅝	10	2,160	Brunswick City	..	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
51½	52	3,850	Canada Southern	49⅞	51⅞	49⅞	51⅝	+2
30½	30⅝	44,635	Chesapeake & Ohio	28¾	30⅜	28¾	30⅝	+2
127⅝	128	11,075	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	128	128⅝	127⅜	127⅞	− ⅛
99⅝	100	2,400	Chicago & East. Ill.	96½	100¼	96¼	100¼	+4⅞
13⅜	13⅞	1,903	Chicago Great West.	13⅜	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
76½	77	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	76½	76½	76⅜	76½	+ ⅜
38½	39¼	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	39	39	39	39	.....
86⅜	88	320	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	86	87¼	86	87¼	+ ⅜
23	23¼	1,300	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	23⅜	23⅝	23	23	.....
55	56	500	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	55⅞	56	55	55	−1
125⅜	125½	14,967	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	125	125⅝	125	125½	+ ⅝
174	175	35	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	175	175	174	174	.....
163	164	400	Chicago & Northw.	163	163	163	163	+ ½
198	200	100	Chicago & Northw. pf.	199½	199½	199¼	199½	.....
111	111⅜	17,780	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	110⅝	112	110⅝	111¼	+ ⅝
12¼	12½	1,200	Chicago Term. Trans.	12½	13	12½	12¾	.....
36	37	1,250	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36½	37½	36½	36½	+

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Wooster Street Building Sold—Little Business at Private Contract—Auction Room Dealings.

Charles T. Parke has bought from Ole H. Diesen the six-story tenement building 201 Wooster Street, 36.9 by 100, giving in part payment property at New Dorp, S. I.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold to a Mrs. Trowbridge the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 25 West Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Charles Gulden has bought, through John F. Cody, the five-story apartment houses known as the St. Honore, 1,142 and 1,144 Madison Avenue, 44 by 100.

Joseph Oatman has sold for Mrs. G. L. Bannon for $18,000 the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 218 West Forty-sixth Street, 17.10 by 65 by 100.5.

R. H. Jones has sold for Louis Eickwort to R. Reuben the frame dwelling 2,145 Hughes Avenue, near Oaktree Place.

Arthur S. Luria submitted plans to the Building Department yesterday for the seven-story apartment house which he will erect on a plot 100 by 100 on the south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. Architects Neville & Bagge estimate the cost at $225,000.

Babb, Cook & Willard have prepared plans for alterations to the dwelling 35 West Forty-eighth Street, owned by Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. Bay windows will be put in the front of the house and other improvements made, involving an outlay of $8,500.

The chapel adjoining St. Joseph's Church on Sixth Avenue, near Washington Place, will be converted into a business building, with lodge rooms on the upper floors. Architect George H. Streetan figures that the change will cost $7,000.

Louis D. Barchfeld has sold for Mr. Uhlfelder the three-story dwelling at 325 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street for $11,500.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

BY WILLIAM M. RYAN.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 600 feet west of Morne Avenue, runs south 100 by west 75 by south 100 to the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, by west 125 by north 100 by east 100 by north 100 to the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, by east 100, vacant; together with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 900 feet west of Morne Avenue, running through to One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 50 by 200, vacant; foreclosure sale, Michael J. Egan..$43,387

BY McVICKAR & CO.

Railroad Avenue West, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, triangular plot, 125 by 96 by 120, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, Mary Canis..... 9,000

BY WILLIAM KENNELLY.

149 and 151 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and 2,051 and 2,053 Lexington Avenue, being the northeast corner of those streets, 40 feet on the street by 100; store on the avenue, three-story brick front flat on the corner, and a four-story flat on the adjoining lot; foreclosure sale, to W. H. Redfield..... 56,850

BY PETER F. MEYER & CO.

317 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to one of the defendants, Theresa Flanagan..... 10,200

BY PETER F. MEYER & CO.

74 West Ninetieth Street, 18.9 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Francis O. De Lange and others, executors..... 17,000

1,124 Third Avenue, 20 by 65, leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Eliza O. Siebert..... 5,000

Westchester Avenue, northwest side, 221.10 feet northeast of Prospect Avenue, 20.3 by 84.10 by 21.6 by 77.8, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William H. Field..... 6,100

221 East Seventy-ninth Street, 28 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front double apartment house; partition sale, to Marx Taylor..... 20,425

229 East Eighty-fifth Street, 27 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, John A. Stewart and others, trustees..... 18,000

One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, south side, 75 feet east of Park Avenue, 75 by 90, three four-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sarah M. Sturges..... 10,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Stanley H. Revins, referee, 107 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 103 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 22 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,207; subject to another mortgage for $24,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 187.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,828.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Lexington Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-fifth Street, for a five-story and a seven-story brick flat, 67.3 by 89.4; Wauss & Rothschild of 107 East Sixty-fourth Street, owners; Brun & Hauser, architects; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat and bachelor apartment house, 100 by 99.11; A. S. Luria of 141 Broadway, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $225,000.

Timpson Place, 184 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for a two-story stone toolhouse, 50 by 10; Antonio Gallo, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

Washington Avenue, west side, 60 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, to a three-story frame tenement; Julia Demnerlein, owner; A. Arctander, architect.

Ryer Avenue, east side, 410 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; W. S. Gilroy of 44 Franklin Street, owner; A. Arctander, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 30 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Seth Low, premises, owner; G. Atterbury, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 135 and 137 Norfolk Street, to two five-story brick tenements; B. M. Whitlock, owner; Oscar Lowinson, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 136 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Hyman Stern of 170 West Eighty-ninth Street, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $2,500.

Sixth Avenue, west side, 60 feet north of Washington Place, to a two-story brick chapel; St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, owner; C. H. Streeton, architect; cost, $7,000.

Fifty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Eleventh Avenue, to a two-story brick storage house; A. Swift of 32 Tenth Avenue, owner; John Wood, architect; cost, $200.

No. 175 Bowery, to a four-story brick dwelling; Lorilland estate, owner; J. B. Franklin, architect; cost, $300.

Eighth Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, to two five-story brick tenements and stores; Henry O'Neill of 162 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; R. R. Davis of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $700.

Second Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Simon Sterns, owner; Max Muller of 2 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 445 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a one-story frame dwelling; J. P. Wey, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 293 and 295 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick store and lofts; D. E. McLean Shaw of 150 Nassau Street, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; Rose Dadrell of 1,517 Broadway, owner; J. R. Rope, architect; cost, $7,000.

Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Mrs. Sturgis of 6 East Eighty-second Street, owner; Hughes Brothers, architects; cost, $30.

No. 35 West Forty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Andrew Carnegie of 5 West Fifty-first Street, owner; Babb, Cook & Willard, architects; cost, $8,500.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to a one-story frame shop; Ebling Brewing Company, owner; F. Wolfgang, architect; cost, $150.

WANTS DEED DECLARED VOID.

A. W. Jaffray Seeks to Recover Leonard Street Property from J. M. Lathrop.

Arthur W. Jaffray, a grandson of Edward S. Jaffray, has begun an action in the Supreme Court against John M. Lathrop, a lawyer, in which he seeks to have a deed declared void. A few weeks ago Mr. Lathrop began proceedings for a partition of the Jaffray estate.

Arthur W. Jaffray in his complaint alleges that at one time he employed Mr. Lathrop to look after his legal interests. He needed money last Summer and had Mr. Lathrop arrange for a sale of some of his property interests. The property was to be sold for $14,000, and Mr. Jaffray offered his lawyer a fee of $4,000. A blank deed was executed by Mr. Jaffray and his wife. He alleges that later what purported to be a duplicate deed was presented to him for his signature. He did not read its contents, but later discovered that it conveyed his interests in property at 109, 111, 113, and 115 Leonard Street to Mr. Lathrop.

It is this deed that he desires to have set aside. He places his real estate interest in the Jaffray estate at $25,000, and if sustained in his contention it will end the partition proceedings now pending.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 22.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 70 ft n of Manhattan St, runs s e 47x n e — x n w — to avenue x s w — to beginning; George B. Gilbert, as assignee, to Mary H. Sayre, quit claim..... $1

AVENUE A, n e corner of 55th St, 25.5x79.8; William G. Bates, referee, to the German Savings Bank..... 19,000

BEEKMAN ST, n w corner of Gold St, 23.3x56.8x22.2x58.4; Ida F. Fraser to James H. Fraser, 1-3 part..... 1

BRADHURST AV, 25, w s, 40.2x55.1x39.11 x36.9, with strip adjoining on n s; Elizabeth Redman to John Monsees..... 1

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 142d St, 27.9x61.11x27.11x64.11; John H. Rogan, referee, to Edith N. Wharton..... 21,000

BROADWAY, w s, 125.8 ft n of 92d St, 45.4x100; Theresa Reinhardt to George Cantrell..... 140,000

CANAL ST WEST, e s, 170 ft n of 135th St, wildened, 50x107.11 to Canal x50x107.11; John H. Judge, referee, to Buena Vista Realty Company..... 14,000

CANNON ST, 173, w s, 20x100; Sarah Traub and another, executors, to Adolph Weiss and wife..... 15,600

CLIFF ST, 51, n s, 27.1x83.4x20.6x82.11; Ida F. Fraser to James H. Fraser, 1-3 part..... 1

CROTONA AV, e s, 90.7 ft n of Tremont Av, proposed, 25x96.1x25.11x96.1; John F. Clarke to Mary and Rose V. Malone, joint tenants..... 1

CROTONA AV, e s, 90.7 ft n of Tremont Av, proposed 25x96.1x25.11x96.1; Rose V. Malone to John F. Clarke..... 1

GOERCK ST, 141, w s, 25.1x100; Moritz Hassmann to Solomon Schacht..... 1

JAMES SLIP, 10 and 12, s e corner of Water St, 50x—x50.5x45; Ida F. Fraser to James H. Fraser..... 1

LENOX AV, w s, 26 ft n of 135th St, 27x100; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Charles H. Reed..... 31,000

LOT 414, map of Van Nest Park; Charles Pape to Mary Pape..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 15.8 ft s of 78th St, 15.2x74; Marie H. Blything to Beulah P. Rollins..... 1

MAPES AV, old, s e s, 851.1 ft n e of Tremont Av, widened 66.1x150.2; William N. Penney to Sarah and James G. Langan, joint tenants..... 1

PARK AV, 35, 23.11x91.8x23.11x93.4; Sarah L. Collins and others to George McKibbin..... 1

PART OF MORTGAGED LAND, lot 35x100, in n w corner of basin and marked G, lying e of extension of e line of land fronting on Mott Haven Canal Basin, indefinite; John H. Judge, referee, to Buena Vista Realty Company..... 8,250

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 66.3 ft w of Allen St, 22.1x70; Alice Davis to Isma and Marcus Markiewicz..... 11,500

SOUTH ST, 205, 20.2x60.8x irregular; Abraham B. Valentine to Florence V. C. Bishop..... 17,000

TRUST DEED TO SHARES IN THE Henry Elias Brewing Company, &c.; Edward Schweyer and another, executors, &c., to William Elias..... 1

TRUST DEED TO SHARES IN THE Henry Elias Brewing Company, &c.; William Elias to Edward Schweyer and another..... 1

UNION AV, n e corner of 156th St, 86.5x85.8x104.11x75; Samuel J. Benson, referee, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger.... 250

UNION AV, n w s, begins at the n e corner of Snyder tract, village of Morrisania, 125x100; James W. Hyde, referee, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger.... 250

VESEY ST, 12, n s, 25x100; Jacob S. Van Wyck, referee, to Rosina Volhart..... 39,500

WEST FARMS ROAD, n w s, Lots 35 and 36, map of lands of estate of William Crowther, 46x100x25x100; William A. Spencer, executor, to Ella L. Mapes..... 16,000

WHITE ST, 94 and 96, 44.1x82.5x46.5x 83.10; Frederic Moores to Samuel Fessenden..... 1

WHITE ST, 94 and 96, 44.1x82.5x46.5x 83.10; Charles M. Brennan, administrator, &c., to Frederic Moores..... 55,900

WILKINS PLACE, e s, 256.7 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Thomas Riley to Ida Taylor..... 1

77TH AV, e s, 80.5 ft s of 47th St, 20x80; Charles B. Hill, executor, &c., to William J. McClelland..... 36,500

24TH ST, n s, 282.6 ft e of 6th Av, 20.10x 98.9; Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, assignee, to Catherine Walsh..... 25,000

24TH ST, n s, 282.6 ft e of 6th Av, 20.10x 98.9; David Bettman to Catherine Walsh..... 1

25TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 98.9; Hugh Rodgers to Agnes J. Rodgers 1

64TH ST, n s, 270 ft w of Columbus Av, 23x100.5; Esther New to Isaac Reinheimer..... 1

79TH ST, east, 444 and 446 East, 50x102.2; Charles Seligman to John N. Reynolds. 38,250

82D ST, s s, 153.8 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x 102.2; Edward Patterson, referee, to James K. Hill..... 7,000

82D ST, s s, 153 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x102.2; Charles B. Hill, executor, &c., to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 7,000

97TH ST, s s, 460 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Henry T. Folsom..... 10,000

105TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Kate Connor and others, heirs, to Herman Hellberg..... 5,650

111TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; Joseph M. Lichtenauer to Cornelius W. Luyster..... 100

112TH ST, s s, 85.4 ft e of Park Av, 17.2x 100.11; Matilda Gaglay to Katie G. Lee. 1

117TH ST, s s, 190 ft e of Park Av, 20x 100.11; Amelia Biermann to Rosie Smalbach, ½ part..... 100

117TH ST, s s, 195 ft e of Park Av, 20x 100.11; Abraham S. Biermann and another to Rosie Smalbach, quit claim..... 1

117TH ST, s s, 280 ft e of Park Av, 20x 100.11; Theresa Biermann, by William Solifrey, to Rosie Smalbach..... 725

132D ST, n s, 300 ft e of Cypress Av, 25x105; John H. Judge, referee, to J. Humphrey Pratt..... 2,575

134TH ST, 889 East, 16.8x100; William Schwab to William Elvers..... 1

134TH ST, 847 East, 16.8x100; William Schwab to William Elvers..... 1

134TH ST, s s, 865 East, 16.8x100; William Schwab to William Elvers..... 1

144TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, new line, 75x99.11; Catharine A. Lanius to Alexander Heckert, 1-6th part, recorded..... 623

153D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Frank J. Graffe to William E. Callender..... 1

183D ST, n s, 184 ft w of Grand Av, 17x 78; Robert C. Wood to Harry Sternclucss..... 4,000

Recorded Leases.

ADLER, Simon, and another to Henry Thunhorst; Columbus Av, 566, 5 years.. $1,500

ALBERT, Elizabeth F., and another to Paul C. Post; 4th St, 36 and 36½, 5 years..... 1,080

BLOCK, Wesley S., to Rice Sons & Co.; Hubert St, 17, 5 years..... 800

BOMBERGER, Theresa, to Mathias Ossenbruggen; Columbus Av, 788, 5 years..... 720

BOYLE, Cornelia R., to A. C. Lavery; Park Av, 997, s e corner of 84th St, 4 years 8 months.....1,200 to 1,500

BRANDES, Anna M., to John Kochniken; Avenue B, n e corner of 124th St, 25.8x 23.10, 5 years..... 2,000

KING, Susan L., to Jacob Kettner and others; 3d St, n s, 146 ft e of Avenue C, 21x96.2, 21 years..... 450

MALCOLM, James F., to Edward Frankner and another; 3d Av, n e corner of 70th St, 5 years.....900 to 1,080

SCHMIDT, John A., to Mathias Ossenbruggen; Columbus Av, 746, 3 years... 1,320

SILVERSTONE, Louis, individually and as executor, to Hart Curry; Park Row, 188 and 190, 5 years..... 3,000

SOBEL, Sigmund, to Herman Shapierer; Lexington Av, 1,729, 10 years..... 750

STRAUSS, Henry, to Victor I. Altshul; Avenue B, 251, s e corner of 14th St, 5 years..... 900

TEKULSKY, Morris, to Salvatore Amatore; Oak St, 39, 2 years..... 300

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, Thomas, to John Hardy; 70th St, s s, 361.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year.. $20,000

CARROLL, Daniel, to the Union Dime Savings Institution; 8th Av, e s, 49.4 ft n of 53d St, 5 years..... 24,000

COLE, George H., to New York Life Insurance Company; 76th St, n s, 256 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 22,000

DAVID, Charles F., to Emily P. Paulding; 548 West 43d St, 5 years..... 9,500

FARLEY, Joseph A., to Anna M. Aeby; 106th St, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 31,000

FINN, William E., and wife to Sarah J. Burby; 1,994 Madison Av, demand..... 2,500

FINN, William E., and Flora W. to Helen A. Redfield and another, trustees, &c.; 1,994 Madison Av, 5 years..... 15,500

GOLDBERG, Samuel, to Isabella B. Lynes; 12th St, n e s, 256.3 ft n w of 7th Av, leasehold, 3 years..... 2,000

GWYN, Rafael R., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 112 West 27th St, 1 year..... 9,500

HARDY, William L., to Ellen Hardy; Jerome Av, e s, 586.10 ft s of High Bridge Road, 1 month..... 2,000

HEILBERG, Herman, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 105th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 4,500

KLEIN, Samuel, to August Knatz; 330 Riverton St, 1 year..... 5,000

LAVERY, Antoinette C., to George Ehret; 907 Park Av, saloon lease, demand..... 600

LEVISON, Amelia W., to William W. Heroy; Beckman St, n e corner of Cliff St, 2½ by 2 year after death of Julia A. M. Marremer..... 400

LUYSTER, Cornelius W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 111th St, n s, 475 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 16,000

MALCOLM, Thomas D., to C. Edwin Samson; Melrose Av, s e corner of 153d St, 1 year..... 24,000

MALONE, Mary and Rose V., to Equitable Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Crotona Av, e s, 90.7 ft n of Tremont Av, 1 year..... 3,300

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to James B. Hammond, guardian; 100th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 20,000

MARKIEWICZ, Marcus, and wife to the East River Savings Institution; 62 Rivington St, 5 years..... 11,000

MAYER, Isaac, to John A. Aspinwall and another, trustees; 95th St, s s, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 18,000

MAYER, Isaac, to A. Frances M. Clark; 98th St, s s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 18,000

MAYER, Isaac, to Charles F. Ballard; 98th St, s s, 145 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 18,000

McCLELLAND, William J., to Union Dime Savings Institution; Broadway, or 7th Av, e s, 90.5 ft s of 47th St, 1 year.. 35,000

McKELVEY, John, to John Hardy; 11th Av, s e corner of 65th St, 1 year..... 1,500

McKIBBIN, George, to William R. Walker and others, trustees; 35 Park St, 5 years..... 15,000

MOORES, Frederic, to Empire City Savings Bank; 94 and 96 White St, 1 year.. 45,000

MORRISON, Ross, to John F. Anderson, Jr.; 5th St, n s, 213.9 ft w of Avenue C, 5 years..... 25,000

PATERNO, Charles, and others to Jessie C. McBride; 112th St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 22,000

PRATT, J. Humphrey, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 132d St, n s, 300 ft e of Cypress Av, 3 years..... 1,800

REED, Charles H., to Janet Rudd and another, trustees; Lenox Av, w s, 26 ft n of 135th St, 3 years..... 22,000

REINHARDT, Theresa, to Metropolitan Improvement Company; Broadway, n w corner of 95th St, 8 months..... 7,500

REINHEIMER, Isaac, to Ellen L. Finlay; 64th St, s s, 270 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 20,000

SMITH, Sarah C., née Quinn, to Conrad Stein; 11th Av, n e corner of 51st St, renewal, 3 years..... 4,000

STILLWELL, Sarah A., to Mary O'Neill; 92d St, s s, 246.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 3,000

STILLWELL, Sarah A., to Mary Lehany; 92d St, s s, 246.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 1,000

STOLZ, George, to Louis F. Kuntz; Brook Av, e s, 102.10 ft n of 169th St, 3 years..... 4,700

TAYLOR, William J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 347 East 20th St, 3 years..... 3,500

VOLLHART, Rosina, to St. Luke's Hospital; 62 Vesey St, 3 years..... 30,000

WEISS, Adolf and Pepi, to Sarah Traub and another, executors, &c.; 131 Cannon St, installments..... 1,000

YOUNG, William T., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 36th St, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AYERS, Susan F., to Charles E. Rushmore..... $550

BRYAN, Margaret, to Joseph H. Bryan.. Nom.

DAVENPORT, William B., executor, &c., to Charles A. Peabody, Jr..... 29,000

DELAFIELD, Elizabeth R., to George V. N. Baldwin..... 10,000

HARRIS, Louise, and another, guardians, &c., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 8,500

KERWIN, Andrew J., Jr., to Mary J. Murray..... 5,000

KINZLER, Moses, to Martin Storz..... Nom.

LORD, Franklin B., executor, &c., to Frederick H. Gans..... 5,000

RAFTER, Edward, to Carl Fischer..... 11,000

SCHWEYER, Edward, and another, executor, &c., to William J. Ellis..... Nom.

SCHWEYER, Edward, and another, executor, &c., to William J. Ellis..... Nom.

STERNSCHUSS, Harry, to Robert C. Wood; 183d St, n s, 184 ft w of Grand Av, 1 month..... 450

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Horace Everett..... 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CONVENT AV, w s, extends from 141st to 142d St., 199.10x100; Salvatore M. De Pasquale against William Wahle, owner and contractor..... $5,780

28TH ST, 102 East; Frank Tuffer against James M. Burke, owner; Michael Reilly, contractor..... 55

106TH ST, 65 and 67 West; Fritz Storsberg against Carlo Luckes, owner and contractor..... 278

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BLEECKER ST, 100; Jacob Kottck with Lasar Wallenstein, 10 payments..... $13,000

TINTON AV, n e corner of 168th St, 122x 100; Anthony Smyth with George W. Flagg, 7 payments..... 12,000

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 350 and 352; 109 to 115 Leonard St, and 2 and 3 Benson St; Arthur W. Jaffray against John M. Lathrop, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, Cardozo & Nathan.

JEROME AV, e s, 128.7 ft s of Morris St, 102.11x91.3x100x115.6; William E. Brooks and another against Burton H. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

LONGFELLOW ST, e s, Lot 325, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate, 23d Ward; New York Building-Loan Banking Company against Wilhelmina E. Holmgren and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Anderson.

PLEASANT AV, w s, 88.9 ft s of 115th St, 12.8x 74; Eliza A. Finn against Jennie Rosenthal, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Wagner.

ST. ANN'S AV, 606 and 608, two actions; Anna Olsson, individually and as executrix, against George Schaeffler and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, F. B. Wightman.

7TH AV, n w corner of 120th St, 100x120; Thomas F. McLaughlin against William G. Webber, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Kearney.

7TH AV, widened, n w corner of 142d St, 34.6x 75; Albert J. Sauter and another, executors, &c., against Patrick Hogan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. G. Kremer.

47TH ST, 254 West; Eugene C. Ludin against Anna Bottjer and others, (action for sale and to obtain judgment, &c.;) attorneys, Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf.

82D ST, s s, 216 ft w of Central Park West, 21x102.2; T. Brownell Burnham against Leo Goldmark and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse.

101ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 50x 100.11; David E. Oppenheimer and another against Thomas J. Kilpatrick and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. L. & S. F. Jacobi.

134TH ST, 314 West; David G. Baird against Bertrand A. Jochum and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, I. Washburn.

135TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 162.8x 100; Charles Wahlig against Jacob Ginsberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

138TH ST, 752 and 754 East; Thomas J. McGuire against Nancy D. Yates and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Smith.

142D ST, n s, 200 ft w of the Boulevard, 14.6x 99.10; Jules Mayer against George T. Arnoux and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sondheim & Sondheim.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Supreme Court of the United States:

224—J. W. Goodson, appellant, vs. J. S. Raley et al.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Georgia. Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

226—Joseph B. Glenn et al., appellants, vs. the Choctaw Nation.—Appeal from the United States Court in the Indian Territory. Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

Original, Ex Parte—In the matter of Orange Fuller, assignee, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petitions for writ of mandamus submitted by J. L. Rawlins for petitioner.

210—The Great Southern Fire-Proof Hotel Company, petitioner, vs. Benjamin F. Jones et al.—Argument continued by John E. Sateer for the petitioner, by T. P. Linn and L. G. Addison for the respondent, and concluded by D. F. Pugh for the petitioner.

209—Hoke Gundling, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Chicago.—Argued by Lee D. Mathias for the plaintiff in error and by Frederic D. McKenney for the defendant in error.

211—Emilie Saxlehuer, petitioner, vs. Eisner & Mendelson Company; 212—Emilie Saxlehuer, petitioner, vs. Siegel-Cooper Company; 213—Emilie Saxlehuer, petitioner, vs. Rudolph Gies; 214—Emilie Saxlehuer, petitioner, vs. Louis Marquet, and 215—Emilie Saxlehuer, petitioner, vs. Alexander Nielsen.—Argument commenced by Antonio Knauth for the petitioner.

Call for Friday: 211, (and 212, 213, 214, and 215,) 216, 217, 218, (and 219,) 223, 227, 228, 230, 231, and 237.

Calendar for Friday, March 23.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

21—N. Y., C. & H. R. R. vs. Ferryboat Chicago.
73—Wheeler vs. Tugs Thos. Flannery et al.
28—Milliken vs. Scows Boaz and Arizona.
71—May vs. City of N. Y.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
2—Reynolds vs. same.
3—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. New England Loan & Trust Co.
4—Nat. Starch Co. vs. Lemberger.
5—Given Mfg. Co. vs. Dunnell Mfg. Co.
6—Piaget Novelty Co. vs. Hadley Co.
8—Buffington vs. Elec. Gas Co.
9—Miller vs. U. S.
10—Schneider vs. Gray. Cases noticed.
11—U. S. vs. Del. & H. Co.
12—U. S. Gramophone Co. vs. Universal Talking M. Co.
13—Same vs. same.
14—Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. Haberman Mfg. Co.
15—Same vs. Mathi, Ingram & Co.
16—Lorian Steel Co. vs. 42d St., &c., R. R.
18—Groe vs. Westervelt.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 426, 222, 430, 431, 432, 438, 439, 441.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and McLaughlin JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Rheinwald vs. N. Y. Cab Co.
2—Casey vs. Old Dominion SS. Co.
3—Dickinson vs. Earle.
4—Tweddell vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
5—Schroeder vs. Young.
6—Doll vs. Coogan.
7—In re Colonial Park. Non-enumerated motions.
20—National Gramophone Corp. vs. Am. Talking M. Co.
37—Moss vs. Wilson.
19—In re Welsh.
41—Rhoads vs. Met. St. Railway.
42—Burnham vs. Wells.
43—Boesenberg vs. Boesenberg.
44—Seaboard Nat. Bank vs. Weed.
45—Dickinson vs. Earle.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Shirley vs. Healey.
2—O'Neill vs. McClure.
3—Collis vs. Press Pub. Co.
4—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank.
5—Bromberg vs. Bromberg.
6—People, &c., vs. Kohan.
7—Wiereck vs. Hynes.
8—Fix vs. Fix.
9—Suydam vs. Sugarman.
10—Rankin vs. Brown.
11—Franciscus vs. Franciscus.
12—Kauffman vs. Lenox Loan Assn.
13—In re Eutrekin.
14—Kempter vs. Eisele.
15—Du Souchet vs. Sire.
16—Seitz vs. Katz.
17—Maslon vs. Hatoff.
18—In re Royce.
19—Bier vs. Royce.
20—Lally vs. Knox.
21—In re Allen.
22—Jorrin vs. City of New York.
23—Bradley vs. O'Grady.
24—Clarke vs. Pell.
25—In re Dept. of Public Works.
26—Rice vs. King.
27—Healy vs. Healy.
28—Wendt vs. Wendt.
29—In re Auerbach.
30—People, &c., vs. Green.
31—Same vs. Kelly.
32—In re Robbins.
33—Levy vs. Schwarzschild.
34—Claflin vs. North W. Nat. Life Ins. Co.
35—Claflin vs. Bouillon.
36—Borland vs. Welsh.
37—Brenauer vs. Clifford.
38—Gencht vs. Talbaum.
39—In re Valkening.
40—Levine vs. American Woolen Co.
41—Mahoney vs. Achard.
42—Sonn vs. O'Connell.
43—McCormack vs. Met. El. Ry.
44—In re Building & Is. Assn.
45—In re Lather.
46—Ellison vs. Schuylkill Fire Ins. Co.
47—Sprague Nat. Bk. vs. Connolly.
48—Wingert vs. Krakauer.
49—In re Lenox Building Loan Co.
50—In re Keys.
51—People, &c., vs. Hillman.
52—Smith vs. Vail.
53—In re Elm St.
54—Lesson vs. City of New York.
55—Donnelly vs. Lambert.
56—Welch vs. Duane.
57—Healey vs. De Zego.
58—Proctor vs. Woodward.
59—In re Grand Boulevard & Concourse.
60—Quinn vs. Quinn.
61—Stockhofer vs. Stockhofer.
62—Reed vs. Benjamin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motion.

1—Buchler vs. Buchler. Demurrer.
1173—McCabe vs. Preston.

Preferred causes.
4412—Leggett vs. Muller
4830—Goodwin vs. Interstate Casualty Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

4453—Levy vs. Schelsky.
2962—Dayharsh vs. Dayharsh.
4527—Heesman vs. Solomon.
4529—Drachlius vs. Alaska Unterstuezungs, &c.
4536—Williams vs. Daiker.
4538—J. B. Linde Paper Co. vs. White.
4545—Black vs Darrel.
4548—Eng You vs. Lee Fin Sing.
4549—Loeb vs. Grossman
4550—Same vs. same.
4551—Lyman vs. Lancaster.
4553—Hayes vs. Hayes.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4699.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—William J. Reid.
2—Frank Marino.
3—Vincenzo Spinello. Pleadings.
4—Olga Nethersole, Hamilton Revelle, Theodore Moss, and Marcus R. Mayer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Preferred causes.

13198—Columbia Bank vs. Donnelly.
10102—Welcherfening vs. Horowitz.
10688—Bank vs. Markowitz.
10689—Klinger vs. same
11230—Paglincio vs. Le Vecchio.
11547—Goldstein vs.
11726—Kaplin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11556—Friedman vs. same.
11107—Harris vs. New Amsterdam Gas Co.
11451—Petrocelli vs. Erie R. R. Co.
11548—H. S. Claflin Co. vs. Wray
11545—Kaufman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10838—Segal vs. Clausen & Price Brew. Co.
11636—Oesterle vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11378—Warner vs. Page.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and IV., for trial.

5710—Mace vs. Mayor, &c.
7173—Noar vs. Mayor, &c.
648—

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.43¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.09⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼@.08⅜
Sugar granulated	5.15
Iron, No. 1 foundry	.22.50
Iron, Southern No. 2 soft	.20.75
Steel rails	.35.00
Pig iron warrants	Nominal.
Lake copper, ingot	.16.50
Tin	.31.65
Exchange, lead	4.70
Spelter	4.55
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	.12.00
Beef hams	.21.00
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	.12.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07
Lard, prime	6.45
Butter, Western creamery	.25
Brokers' price for lead	4.70
Brokers' price for spelter	4.55

CHICAGO, March 22.—No. 2 Spring wheat, no trading; No. 3 Spring wheat, 61½@65c; No. 2 red, 67¾@68c; No. 2 corn, 38½@38⅝c; No. 2 oats, 24@24½c; No. 2 white, 29¼@29½c; No. 2 rye, 54@55c; No. 2 barley, 38@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.65; Northwest, $1.65; prime timothy seed, $2.35@$2.50; mess pork, per barrel, $11@$11.62½; lard, per 100 lb, $6@$6.15; short ribs, sides, loose, $6.15@6.40; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.40@$6.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, basis high wines, per gal, $1.24½; sugars, cutloaf, $6; granulated, $5.44; clover, contract grade, $8.25.

COTTON.—As if to be in keeping with the seesaw action of prices early in the week, the market turned sharply upward after a poor start. The volume of business was more satisfactory, though far smaller than the average of the past few weeks. Influenced by bearish cables, a clear weather map, and generally favorable crop accounts from the Southwest, the market opened 3@5 points lower on near and 2 points lower to 1 point higher on far months. Later on it was claimed by private advices that planters were rushing field work in the Eastern States, where preparations have been retarded by unfavorable climatic conditions. Local liquidation and scarcity of buyers were supplementary influences in depressing the market in the first half hour. Then came a rapid and decided advance on energetic foreign buying of the far months and a sudden change in the purport of later cables from the Liverpool market. Local shorts took fright, and soon good buying orders were coming in from the South and Wall Street. Before the upward movement had been checked prices had reached a level of 10 points above the opening, and for the balance of the day the market held well up to these figures on room support and promise of a bullish showing of statistics to-morrow. The port movement was smaller than generally expected, but offsetting this feature was a more liberal showing at the interior receiving points than anticipated. Reports that crop preparations were backward and that the acreage was not turning out so large as predicted in January, were the cause given for the scare of shorts in the Liverpool market. On the rise here the investment public sold the present crops for profits and bought the far months lightly. The market closed steady at a net advance of 4@10 points.

Spot cotton in the local market ruled quiet, with prices unchanged, on a basis of 9¾c for middling upland and 10¼c for middling Gulf. No sales were reported. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were telegraphed to the Exchange as follows: New Orleans, quiet at 9⅝c; Mobile, nominal at 9¼c; Savannah, quiet at 9½c; Charleston firm, with 9¼c bid; Wilmington firm at 9¼c; Norfolk, nominal at 9 13-16c; Baltimore, nominal at 9 15-16c; Augusta quiet and steady at 9 11-16c; Memphis steady at 9 7-16c; St. Louis quiet at 9 7-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	9.46	9.48	9.46	9.49@9.51
April	9.37	9.48	9.36	9.49@9.50
May	9.37	9.50	9.35	9.48@9.49
June	9.30	9.45	9.30	9.43@9.45
July	9.27	9.44	9.27	9.42@9.43
August	9.16	9.30	9.15	9.29@ —
September	8.35	8.45	8.33	8.44@8.45
October	8.02	8.11	8.02	8.10@8.11
November	7.92	8.00	7.92	7.98@8.00
December	7.95	7.99	7.94	7.98@7.99
January	7.94	8.09	7.94	7.99@8.00
February	8.00	8.00	7.98	7.99@8.01

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, 17,000 bales; American, 17,000 bales; middling upland, 5 15-32d. Futures opened barely steady, at 1@2-64d decline; at 1:45 P. M., were quiet at net unchanged prices to 1-64d net decline, latter on near months. Closed firm at 1-64@2-64d net decline on near and 7-64@2-64d net advance on far. December-January, 4.22b; January-February, 4.23@4.24; March, 5.24½b; March-April, 5.22b; April-May, 5.18½b; May-June, 5.16b; June-July, 5.13½b; July-August, 5.11b; August-September, 5.02b; September-October, 4.52b; October-November, 4.32b; November-December, 4.27b. Manchester—Yarns quiet, but steady; cloths move slowly.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March				73¾
May	72¾	72¾	72 3-16	72¼
July	72 15-16	72 15-16	72¼	72¼
Corn—				
May	42⅝	42¾	42½	42¼
July				42½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	66	66	65 9-16	65⅝
July	67	67	66½	66⅝
September	67⅛	67⅜	67⅛	67⅛
Corn—				
May	37	37⅛	36¾	37⅛
July	37⅛	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜
September	37⅜	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝
Oats—				
May	24	24	23½	24
July	22 15-16	23	22 13-16	22⅞

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Bull traders had no success whatever with the wheat market, prices selling off throughout most of the session, and closing at low point, or about ½@⅝c under the previous night. As was the case on Wednesday, Northwest houses sold considerable wheat in the local market as well as at Chicago, and this feature proved a heavy burden for the market during the first hour of business, when the decline got its initial start. This was followed up by advices reporting very favorable weather conditions over the Winter wheat belt, with seasonable temperatures everywhere. No cold wave in sight, and clear weather generally noted. Some private dispatches still persisted in taking a gloomy view of the crop outlook, but there were many from various sources of quite an opposite nature, and it was the latter which local operators received with most willingness. Northwest receipts, moreover, reached 708 cars, 252 compared with 426 cars a year ago, and it was expected that Duluth stocks would increase about 1,300,000 bushels, while Minneapolis looked like a decrease of 250,000 bushels. Some Northwest houses figured that country elevator wheat stocks would decrease about 5,000,000 bushels for the month. Early in the day foreign houses followed the seaboard example and the Northwest by selling wheat quite freely, the result being a slight rally in the afternoon, when some of the room operators attempted to cover in response to rumors of a good export business and the sending of a better cash trade at Chicago. The former was verified by transactions of about 60 loads at the various points in export account. Continental markets showed practically no change from the previous night, while English quotations came ½@¾d net lower.

DULUTH, March 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 66½c; May, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 64¾c; May, 65¾c; July, 66⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 62¼c; No. 3 Spring, 59c. Oats, 24@24½c. Corn, 34¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 22.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, March, 64¾c; May, 63¾c; July, 65c. On track, No. 1 hard, 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, 64¾c; No. 2 Northern, 62¾c.

MILWAUKEE, March 22.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 66¾c; No. 2 Northern, 64@65½c. Rye —No. 1, 56½@57c. Barley—Firmer; No. 2, 43@44c; sample, 39@42c.

CORN—No. 2 corn was quoted 43½c elevator and delivered, and 43¾c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats, 28¼c; No. 3, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track mixed, 29@30¼c; track white, 31½@35½c; No. 2 white clips, 32¾c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 64c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 63¼c, free on board, afloat.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43@45c, New York; malting, 49@54c, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.95; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Winter patents, $3.65@3.90; spring clear, $2.85@3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.75; no grade, $1.50@$1.85, to arrive and spot. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.15@$2.30, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90c@$1; coarse, 83@85c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16.50 in sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17.50@$18, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, 16; oilmeal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 22.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $11.75@$12.25; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $12.25@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.25; family, $11@$11; packet, $11@$11.75; extra India mess, $16@$21. BEEF HAMS—$20@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160lb, 7c; pigs, 7¼c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼c; 10 lb, 6¾@6⅞c; 12 lb, 6¾@6⅞c; 16 lb, 6¾c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 10@10¼c; Western greens, 9c; city greens, 9½@10c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5¾c. LARD—$6.45; city lard, $6; refined lard, South America, $6.85; Continent, $6.65; Brazil, kegs, $7.05; compound city, 6@ — .

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—Beef—Extra India mess, 78s 9d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 38s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 36s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 37s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 37s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 35s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 34s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 31s 6d; American refined, in pails, 35s 6d. Butter—Finest and good United States nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 46s; American finest colored, 46s. Tallow—Prime city, 28s; Australian in London, 29s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, May-August, 21s. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7¾d. Linseed oil, 25s.

COFFEE.—Only 7,000 bags changed ownership in the open coffee market, and the swing of prices was limited to 10 points. The market opened steady at unchanged prices, was barely steady at midday with prices 5 to 10 points lower, under light local selling, and closed quiet with prices not unchanged to 5 points lower. The regulation cables from foreign markets showed insignificant variations in Havre and a half-holiday at that point, unchanged prices at Hamburg, and unimportant developments in Brazilian speculative centres. A study of statistical changes revealed no interesting new features in that connection. The investment public still manifested general indifference.

The market for spot Brazilian coffee was very dull, with prices on the basis of 8@8¼c for Rio No. 8, 8¼c for No. 7, 8½c for No. 6, and 8¾@8⅞c for No. 4. In the market for mild coffees dullness prevailed, there being an almost entire absence of buyers. Quotations for good Cucuta were 10@10¼c, although some brokers were asking ¼c above this. Maracaibos were particularly weak. A steamer is due to-morrow with about 14,000 bags Maracaibo and 6,000 or 7,000 bags La Guayra coffee.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.80@6.90
April	...	...	...	6.80@6.85
May	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80@6.85
June	...	...	...	6.80@6.85
July	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.80@6.90
August	...	...	...	6.85@6.90
September	7.00	7.00	6.90	6.90@6.95
October	...	...	...	6.90@7.00
November	...	...	...	6.95@7.00
December	...	...	...	7.10@7.20
January	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.15@7.25
February	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.20@7.30

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average Santos, 8$700; receipts, 5,000 bags; stock, 399,000 bags. Hamburg, unchanged; sales, 7,000 bags. Havre, unchanged; adjourned, half holiday; sales, 4,000 bags. January, 46.25; February, 46.25; March, 44.50; April, 44.50; May, 44.75; June, 45; July, 45.25; August, 45.50; September, 45.75; October, 46; November, 46.25; December, 46.25. Rio, No. 7, Rio, 9$400; exchange, 8 13-32d; receipts, 5,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 9,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nil; stock, 309,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3½c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized, naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 32½@33c; prime Summer yellow, 37½@38c; prompt; off Summer yellow nominal; butter grades, 37@38c; prime white, 39c; prime Winter yellow, 39c; city linseed, American, raw, 59@60c; American, boiled, 61@62c; Calcutta, raw, 71c; Western linseed oil quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 50@52c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $35; lake copper, $16.50; pig iron, warrants, nominal; lead, $4.67½ bid, and $4.72½ asked; spelter, $4.50 bid, and $4.60 asked; the brokers' price for lead was $4.70, and for spelter $4.55.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.70; tar oil, barrels, $2.90. Spirits of turpentine, 56@56½c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.72½; E, $1.75@$1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $2.10; I, $2.25; K, $2.45; M, $2.80; N, $3.20; W G, $3.65; W W, $3.80.

SAVANNAH, March 22.—Spirits of turpentine, 63c; resin, A, B, C, D, $1.50; E, $1.55; F, $1.60; G, $1.65; H, $1.85; I, $2; K, $2.25; M, $2.50; N, $2.80; W G, $3.05; W W, $3.35.

WILMINGTON, March 22.—Spirits of turpentine, 52½@53c; resin, unchanged; crude turpentine, unchanged; tar, $1.20.

CHARLESTON, March 22.—Turpentine, 54c; resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—No trading. CALVES—Common and medium veals, $3.50@$5; city-dressed veals, 7@11c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Medium sheep, $5.25; medium to prime lambs, $7.25@$7.80; culls, $5. HOGS—Nominally higher.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LUCIAN A. CHAPIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Lucian A. Chapin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 14th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 4th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHL. A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 22, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. CORNISH, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 2,317.

To the creditors of George H. Cornish of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said George H. Cornish was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1900, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MAGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 22, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PETER FRANK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peter Frank, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated 12th day of March, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 11th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 22d, 1900.

NO. 2,330.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. GAULT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John H. Gault of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said John H. Gault was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 22d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL L. GELLIS AND MAX GELLIS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,313.

To the creditors of Samuel L. Gellis and Max Gellis of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Samuel L. Gellis and Max Gellis were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 22, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York, Dutchess County.—In the matter of JAMES B. HANCE, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James B. Hance of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said James B. Hance was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 56 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated Poughkeepsie, March 20, 1900.

C. W. H. ARNOLD, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY JACOBSON, bankrupt.—No. 2,049.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Jacobson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 14th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 4th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 22d, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SOLOMON KNOPP, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon Knopp, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated 9th day of March, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 11th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 22d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM LAZER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Lazer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 22d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 11th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 22, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. McCLELLAND, Jr., Bankrupt.—No. 2,319.

To the creditors of William F. McClelland, Jr., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said William F. McClelland, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 22d, 1900.

No. 2,320.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN B. MYERS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Benjamin B. Myers of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Benjamin B. Myers was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 21st, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH M. REINSCHREIBER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,163.

To the creditors of Joseph M. Reinschreiber, County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph M. Reinschreiber was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 22, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH W. WILDE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph W. Wilde, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 16th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the healing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 4th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHL. A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 22, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HOWARD T. WOODS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Howard T. Woods, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 14th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 4th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHL. A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 22, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

APPLETON, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. APPLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Appleton & Co., No. 72 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. WILLIAM W. APPLETON, MARY APPLETON, DANIEL APPLETON, Executors. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Attorney for Executors, No 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1aw6mF

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 25, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1899.—OSCAR F. GUNZ, Executor. ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. s29-1aw6mF

BRIGGS, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE C. BRIGGS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1900. EDWARD J. O'GORMAN, Executor. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh9-1aw6mF

HALSTEAD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HALSTEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, at the office of Lilian Herbert Andrews, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. HANNAH A. WIERT, Executrix. LILIAN HERBERT ANDREWS, Attorney for Executrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1aw6mF

HILTON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of the estate of Henry Hilton, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HORACE RUSSELL, EDWARD D. HARRIS, Executors. RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City. d23-1aw6mF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of November, 1899. WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City. n3-1aw6mF

LOVELL, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to GEORGE W. LOVELL, Susan F. Lovell, George H. Lovell, Marie R. Lovell, and William Lovell, Jr., his heirs, next of kin, executors, administrators, widow, devisees, and all other persons interested in his estate, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM LOVELL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Josephine A. Lovell of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating in both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William Lovell, late of the County of New York, deceased, Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 11th day of April, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Wit- [L. S.] ness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

F. FAIRFAX MCLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

f28-1aw6wF

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 42d Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n3-1aw6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ODELL, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. ODELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herman A. Heydt, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated New York, he 14th day of February, 1900.

GEORGE W. ODELL, RALPH S. TOWNSEND, Executors.

HERMAN A. HEYDT, Atty. for Executors, 11 Pine St., New York City. f16-1aw6mF

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oct6-1aw6mF

SCHROEDER, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA SCHROEDER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, viz., at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August, 1900.—Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1900. EDWARD F. SCHROEDER, Administrator. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. f23-1aw6mF

WHITE, ELEANOR V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. ABNER C. THOMAS, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR V. WHITE, otherwise known as Ellen White and Eleanor White, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Clifford, Stearns & Hobbs, No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1900. RAYMOND S. WHITE, Administrator C. T. A. CLIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Attorneys for Administrator C. T. A., 58 Pine Street, New York City.

ja26-1aw6mF

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 378 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York. THE NEW YORK MAGDALEN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, plaintiff, against HENRY E. HILLIER, one of the heirs at law of Hannah Hillier, deceased; Mary Hillier, his wife, the said name "Mary" being fictitious, her true name being unknown to plaintiff, and used to designate her as the wife of Henry E. Hillier; and all persons or owners unknown, having or claiming an interest in the premises sought to be foreclosed in this action, such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the heirs at law, legal representatives, devisees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of said Hannah Hillier, deceased, and their respective wives and husbands, and judgment creditors, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as stated, are unknown to plaintiff; James R. Hay, Bradley & Currier Company, Robert Kraus, Byron

CHARTER REVISION VETOED

Mayor Returns It After Hearing Attended Only by Reporters.

GOVERNOR WILL APPROVE IT

Hearing To-day on Anti-Ramapo Bill and Measure Restricting Corporation Counsel's Power.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday returned to the Legislature the bill drafted by the Mazet committee and providing for the appointment by the Governor of a commission to revise the Greater New York Charter, with these words indorsed upon it. "Not accepted by the City of New York." The bill will be re-passed over the Mayor's veto, and Gov. Roosevelt has already said that he would approve it.

Eleven o'clock yesterday morning was the hour set for a public hearing on the measure, but at that time no one appeared, either in behalf of or against it. When the Mayor noted the absence of advocates or opponents of the bill, he remarked to the reporters who were present:

"There does not seem to be any one here except the newspaper men who are interested in the charter. Now, what do you think of the charter?"

"The charter is good enough for us," one of the reporters replied.

"All right," said the Mayor. "If you think the charter is all right, I'll send out a veto in five minutes."

The Mayor was as good as his word, and five minutes later he gave out the veto message, which he had already prepared, but to which he added a paragraph reciting that the only persons present at the hearing were the reporters of the local newspapers, and that they had expressed themselves as being in favor of the charter as it stands. The message read in part as follows:

This commission is to be appointed, not by any of the officers of the city which is to be governed by the charter to be prepared, but by the Governor of the State. The City of New York, therefore, which has for years enjoyed the privileges of being a chartered city, and which has a system of organized public government elected by the people, is not permitted to express through those officers, chosen by its votes, its wishes as to what will be an acceptable or proper code of law for the government of the city.

The right to prepare even a draft of the law embodying the ideas of the city which is to be governed by it is denied to the City of New York and its public officers, and is vested by this act in a State officer against whom the citizens of the city recorded their verdict when he ran for his present office by a majority adverse to him of 55,000 votes.

There has been no demand on the part of the City of New York for a revision of its charter. There have been criticisms on the existing charter just as there have been criticisms on those charters of the city which preceded it, and just as there will be criticisms upon every charter which will succeed it.

The present charter has been in force only two years, and it is proposed, after this short interval, to again have it revised. In making this provision the precedents of the past are to be departed from, and the right which has been exercised by the city to prepare such charters through its local officials and those elected especially for the purpose by the people is to be denied it.

What the welfare of the city demands is not constant charter revision, but freedom from legislative interference with the administration of its affairs and the recognition of its constitutional right of self-government.

Every radical revision of the city charter impairs in a greater or less degree the efficiency of the municipal administration by creating new conditions to which the people and the public officers must adapt themselves. The disturbance incident to these changes is felt, not alone by the city officials, but by the people who are governed by them.

This morning at 11 o'clock the Mayor will give hearings on the Anti-Ramapo bill, and the measure restricting the power of the Corporation Counsel to confess judgments. Controller Coler, who drafted the latter measure, said yesterday that he would not urge the Mayor to sign the bill, though he has submitted to him the argument in favor of the measure which he presented to the Legislature. It is generally believed that the Mayor will veto the bill, if for no other reason than that he could not approve it without offending his appointee, Corporation Counsel Whalen, who contends that the bill, if it becomes a law, will deprive him of a time-honored right.

In regard to the Ramapo bill, no one has any idea of what action the Mayor will take, though his disapproval of the measure would surprise no one, as he permitted the Tammany members of the Board of Public Improvements to do their utmost to force the city into the proposed contract with the Ramapo Company last Summer.

DAVIS SCHOOL BILL.

Mayor Will Give Hearing—Controller Objects to One Provision.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday announced that he would give a hearing on Tuesday next at 11 o'clock on the Davis School bill, which is a compromise measure embracing many of the features of the dozen or more school bills with which the Legislature was flooded shortly after the opening of the present session. Inasmuch as the bill provides for substantial increases in the salaries of school teachers, it is expected that a large delegation of teachers will attend and urge the Mayor to sign it. At the same time it is probable that there will be opposition, especially to the feature which gives the Board of Education full control over all moneys appropriated for education purposes.

Controller Coler yesterday expressed himself as opposed to this point of the bill.

"The provision in the new school bill which requires the Controller to turn over to the Board of Education all moneys appropriated for educational purposes upon the request of that board, without examination or audit of the purposes for which such moneys are to be applied, is vicious in principle and almost certain to result in scandalous practices," Controller Coler said yesterday. "There is no reason why the purchases of the Department of Education should not be scrutinized and audited in the same manner as the purchases of supplies of other departments."

THE SALMON P. CHASE SALE.

Chief Justice's Furniture and Art Objects Sold at Auction.

The sale room of the Knickerbocker Auction Rooms, 8 West Twenty-eighth Street, was crowded yesterday afternoon, when the dispersal of the furniture and art objects which belonged to Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase was begun. The sale will continue every afternoon until next Tuesday. On Monday and Tuesday evenings the books and pictures will be sold.

Great interest is being taken in the sale because of the historic interest attaching to the objects and the further sentimental one due to their association with Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, having come from her old home, Edgewood, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Sprague died last July at Edgewood.

An oil painting of Mrs. Sprague when she was Kate Chase was among the lots disposed of yesterday. It was knocked down for $25 to Mrs. Ethel Chase Sprague Donaldson, her daughter. The bedstead in which Mrs. Sprague died was also sold. It brought $5.

An Italian painting of the last century brought $35, a mahogany Colonial sofa $33, an ebony library table $22, a mahogany Colonial dressing table $28, and a carved mahogany writing table $37. Among the large buyers were Henry Villard and Mrs. Henry Siegel.

MISS CLOGG'S COMPANION HELD.

Charged with Defrauding a Fifth Avenue Furniture Company.

Dr. William A. Bisnau, the Baltimore dentist who was the companion of Miss Harriet B. Clogg of Baltimore when she was arrested last Monday, was himself arrested as he was loitering about the Tombs after paying a visit to Miss Clogg yesterday morning. He was taken to the Jefferson market Police Court, where he was arraigned on a charge of larceny.

Thomas Kelly, a representative of the Mutual Furniture Company of 263 Fifth Avenue, who appeared as complainant, says that Bisnau bought $50 worth of furniture from him last December, paying $15 on it and sold it without paying anything more. Magistrate Mott held the prisoner in $500 bail for examination to-day.

POKER DEBT DISHONORED.

Fernando R. Walker Defendant in Suit to Recover $400.

Fernando R. Walker, a retired paper manufacturer of Reade Street, appeared in the City Court Wednesday as defendant in a suit for $400, brought by Acker, Merrall & Condit, who held his note for that amount. Mr. Walker claimed that the paper was not legal, as he had given it in payment of a poker debt.

The note came to Acker, Merrall & Condit through a customer in the regular course of business. It was made payable to the defendant himself, who had indorsed it, hence it could not be told how many hands it had passed through. Mr. Walker refused to pay it, and the company brought suit. Twice their lawyer, Alexander B. Halliday, obtained judgment by default, but each time the defendant's counsel, John E. Cronly, managed to have the case reopened.

In his answer Walker said he had given the note to Isaac Murray for a poker debt. When the case came up Wednesday he said he had given it to Eugene Loew, and his lawyer, Walter K. Griffin, who was acting for Mr. Cronly, asked to amend the defense by substituting Loew's name for that of Murray. This was refused by Judge Conlin, who declined to allow further testimony, and instructed the jury to find a verdict against the defendant.

In support of the request to amend the defense, Walker declared that the error in his answer was due to a mistake of his lawyers. He said he had given the paper to them with a blank for the name, and that they had inserted that of Murray. Judge Cronly said he knew the defendant had not signed a paper to the effect that he had paid a poker debt to "blank."

Walker could not be found yesterday. His lawyer did not know his address, and said that he had moved recently. His paper business was sold out several years ago to his son, who now conducts it.

Mr. Halliday, lawyer for the plaintiffs, says the defendant is seventy-nine years old. He says, also, that Murray and Loew, the two men named by Walker as his poker conquerors, are supposed to be connected with gambling houses in this city. Neither of them could be found to testify in the trial. An appeal from the verdict will be taken.

PRACTICAL JOKE VICTIMS.

They Storm Sub-Treasury for Bonus on Certain Bills.

The doors of the local Sub-Treasury had scarcely opened yesterday morning when half a score of men and two women presented themselves at the cashiers' windows, produced a number of one-dollar certificates, and demanded all sorts of fancy premium rates for them.

Some practical joker had circulated a report that the Government would pay a bonus for all one-dollar certificates bearing the check letter "A" in old English type. The callers at the Sub-Treasury were much chagrined to learn that they had been fooled.

One woman came from the Bronx, where her husband is a florist. A customer had told her husband about it, and she had collected six of the bills, and had expected to realize enough to buy an Easter bonnet.

The officials believed that the joker floated the rumor on the north side, as a majority of the victims come from that section.

LEGAL NOTES.

MISTAKE OF JUDGMENT IN IMMINENT PERIL.—A ruling as to what constitutes an exercise of reasonable care in reference to circumstances of alleged imminent peril was made by the Court of Appeals recently in a suit brought by Norman Getman and others, as administrators, to recover damages from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company for the death of John H. Shoemaker. The intestate, on Aug. 26, 1896, in attempting to cross the single track of the main line of the railroad near its station at South Columbia, Herkimer County, N. Y., was struck by a fast passenger train and killed. The undisputed evidence given on the trial showed that decedent was in good health, entirely familiar with the crossing, was driving a gentle horse, at a walk or slow trot, and saw the train by which he was struck approaching at a speed of from forty to fifty miles an hour, when it was still 200 feet from the crossing, and when the head of his horse was within six feet of the nearest rail. There was nothing in the surroundings to confuse him, and the circumstances indicated that he first intended to jump from the wagon and then changed his mind and whipped up his horse, intending to cross in front of the train. The Court holds, reversing the judgment below in favor of the plaintiff, Judge Landon giving the opinion, that it was not sufficiently established that deceased was in a position of imminent danger, and a charge to the jury stating the legal principles applicable to a mistake of judgment committed by one placed in such a position by the negligence of another, was held to be reversible error, as it permitted a finding that the deceased was free from contributory negligence when the evidence did not. The burden was held to be upon the plaintiffs to show that the intestate acted with reasonable care under the circumstances. Judge Martin gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Judge Vann, holding that no standard had been fixed by law which was applicable to the facts and circumstances of the case by which the questions of ordinary care under the circumstances, and whether decedent was placed in a position of imminent peril, could be determined, and therefore they were for the jury and not for the Court.

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POOL STOCK SPECULATION.—Edward H. Meyers and another, in their suit against Clinton P. Paine and Percy B. McLaran for services as brokers in the purchase and sale of stock, alleged that when the account was closed the gross charge or debit was $26,712, and that the stock when closed out realized $9,925, the amount sued for. The defense interposed stated among other things that the account exhibited by the plaintiffs related to a share taken by the defendants in a pool to speculate in a stock, to which pool a firm known as Davis & Co. were parties; that Davis & Co. withdrew from the pool upon a certain date and notified the plaintiffs of their withdrawal, and that, for that reason, the pool was dissolved, and that it thereupon became the duty of the plaintiffs to notify defendants of such withdrawal. The Court of Appeals, affirming the judgment of the First Appellate Division in favor of the plaintiffs, holds that the answer did not state any matter of defense where there was a failure to allege that the plaintiffs failed to notify the defendants of the withdrawal of Davis & Co., or that any injury resulted to the defendants because of such failure, and where the only relief asked in the answer was a dismissal of the complaint.

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TAXES ILLEGALLY ASSESSED.—A house and lot in the Village of Brockport, which Henry McCue, who died in August, 1880, had devised to his wife, had been annually assessed for fifteeen years thereafter for State and county taxes to the "estate of Henry McCue." Frank McCue, who during this time resided on the property with his mother, and who paid the taxes so assessed without complaint or question, applied in 1897 to the Board of Supervisors of Monroe County to refund the amounts so paid on the ground that the assessments were illegal, and then brought proceedings to compel them to do so. The Court of Appeals, affirming the decision below in favor of the Board of Supervisors, holds that the provision of the county law authorizing the Board of Supervisors to correct any manifest clerical or other error in any assessment, and cause to be refunded to any person the amount collected from him of any tax illegally or improperly assessed or levied, does not apply to taxes voluntarily paid, but to those collected under compulsion of law.

Reading Matter for the Sick.

The Hospital Book and Newspaper Society has issued an appeal for books, bound or unbound, in any language, and papers and magazines of all sorts to carry out its work of furnishing reading matter to prisons, almshouses, schools, and hospitals. The society also appeals for donations of money, which may be sent to Mrs. J. Woodward Haven of 26 East Thirty-ninth Street. Donations of reading matter may be sent to Room 417, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

New Post Office Stations.

The Postmaster General has ordered the establishing of the following sub-stations in this city on April 1: Sub-Station 46, 357 East Houston Street; Sub-Station 133, corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street; Sub-Station 134, corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and Sub-Station 135, 555 Eleventh Avenue. Sub-Station 91 will be removed on April 1 to St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

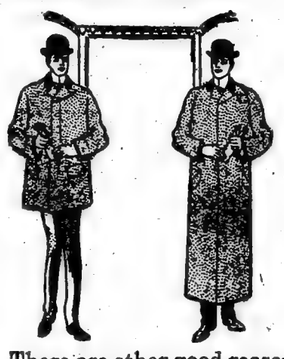

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COLUMBIA BOYS STARTLED

Student Discovered to be Suffering from Smallpox.

Professors and Classes Have to Submit to Vaccination—Little Danger of Contagion, Doctors Say.

Considerable alarm was caused at Columbia University yesterday by the announcement that C. E. Southard of Greeley, Col., a member of the second year class in the School of Law, had been removed from his boarding house to the pesthouse on North Brother Island suffering from smallpox. He had been ill since Monday, and his ailment was believed to be measles until Wednesday afternoon, when the case was reported to the Board of Health, which enforced the usual regulations and at once brought the matter to the attention of Prof. Keener, Dean of the School of Law.

He ordered that all students in that department of the university should be vaccinated upon their appearance yesterday, under pain of remaining away from college for three weeks, when all danger of contagion might be supposed to have passed. The first to be operated upon were the classmates of the patient who were astonished when they assembled in Prof. Burdick's lecture room to be told that instead of a lecture all would be vaccinated. Sleeves were rolled up and the work was commenced then and there by Dr. George L. Morris and Dr. C. H. G. Steinsieck of the Board of Health, who afterward continued their labors in the law library, being kept busy the greater part of the afternoon.

Nearly 400 professors, students, and employes felt the lancet, among them being Dean Keener himself. Several students fainted at the sight of blood, and a few refused to submit to the operation and will pay the penalty of their scruples. Three or four students who had either been to see the sick student or had been in the house where he boarded, in West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, were also excluded from the university and its grounds until they can produce certificates from the Board of Health stating that all danger of contagion has passed.

Prof. Keener gave out a brief statement of the facts of the case yesterday afternoon, in which he declared that the danger of an epidemic was considered to be more than remote by the Board of Health from the fact that the afflicted student had not been on the university grounds since last Friday.

Dr. Blauvelt, Chief Inspector for the Board of Health, said that Southard was very ill. He also said that, in view of the prompt precautionary measures taken, there was little danger of the disease spreading through the university. The anxiety there, however, is rather heightened by the number of cases of contagious diseases recently reported from Yale.

Diphtheria at Lawrenceville.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 22.—Diphtheria has broken out at Griswold House, Lawrenceville Academy, near here. Headmaster Simon J. McPherson last night sent the thirty-two students from there to their homes for three weeks to prevent spread of the disease. A first-year man by the name of Merz of New York City, who has the disease, was sent to a Trenton hospital yesterday.

IN THE INTEREST OF NEGROES.

Free Kindergarten Work to be Extended and Funds Are Needed.

The Free Kindergarten for Colored Children, which for the last five years has been at 235 West Forty-first Street, is to be moved to the largest and poorest negro district in the city, in the neighborhood of West Sixtieth Street. Funds are needed to support the institution, and its managers have arranged for a meeting for that purpose on April 3 in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. Booker T. Washington will preside. Prof. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois of Atlanta University and Maria L. Baldwin, Superintendent of the Agassiz School, Cambridge, will make addresses, and Henry T. Burleigh will sing.

This meeting, it is said, will offer an exceptional opportunity to learn something of the attainment and influence of this race, which is trying to lift its people into better conditions. Among those who have expressed their interest in the occasion, and who are expected to be present, are Robert Collyer, Minot J. Savage, R. Heber Newton, Merle St. Croix Wright, Thomas R. Slicer, W. S. Rainsford, D. H. Greer, Carl Schurz, Seth Low, and William Dean Howells.

Briefs in Miss Dempsey's Case Filed.

Magistrate Brann in the Centre Street Police Court received two briefs yesterday in regard to the case of Queen Lavinia van Westervelt Dempsey, who is awaiting his decision on the charges of larceny made against her by Robert Troup. One of the briefs came from Lawyer Fred B. House, counsel for the Queen, and the other came from James B. Russell, who until Monday last was Troup's counsel. Assistant District Attorney Honey, who is now prosecuting Miss Dempsey, will present another brief in a few days.

The Military Athletic Tournament.

The Military Tournament will open at Madison Square Garden Monday night under the auspices of the Military Athletic League. The programme for each evening includes an athletic exhibition, infantry and cavalry drills, and a complete representation of every branch of military service. There will be matinées Wednesday and Saturday. While the tournament is in progress there will be reviews of the National Guard by Gov. Roosevelt and Gen. Merritt.

Broadway and 11th Street.

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$10, $12 & $14, have genuine excellence.
$15 & $18, are still more attractive.
$20, $22 & $25, include silk lined.
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Canal St. store has last season's $10 & $12 Overcoats, selling now at $8.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
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SERGT. TIMS ON RELIGION.

Ethics of Christian Character, Police Work, and Sunday Shinny.

Sergt. Tims of the West Twentieth Street Station spoke last night at the Metropolitan Temple on "Infidels and the Bible." He began by saying: "I come not before you to-night as a professing Christian, but as a backslider. I am neither a John Bunyan nor a Richard Baxter, and while my virtues are not very great, my vices, I hope, are not very bad. My backsliding was not due to any defect in the Gospel narrative.

"My spiritual career came to an end when I became a policeman. It was not so with my mental nature. I have tried to do a little good and avoid evil when I can.

"To discharge the functions of a police Sergeant for twenty-nine years and yet retain an unvarnished Christian character is a difficult proposition. I have no doubt it has been done, but it is no ordinary achievement. I have been a policeman for thirty-five years, and I had command of the Jefferson Market squad three years, which is the same as twenty years in an ordinary precinct."

Coming to the subject of his talk, the Sergeant said that he had no doubt that Robert G. Ingersoll's goodness and uprightness were due to the godly training of his parents, who made him attend church and Sunday school and read the Bible every day, and would not let him play shinny on the Sabbath with loose companions.

"Suppose," he said, "that Mr. Ingersoll, instead of attending church when a boy, had been permitted to play shinny and shoot craps and visit poolrooms. I don't believe he would later have had a home on Fifth Avenue and another in the country. He would, instead, have lived at the Florence Hotel—5 cents admission and additional charge for extras.

"Ingersoll's substitute for religion was science, and that was the position of Huxley and the other materialistic philosophers. Such men make me, literally as well as figuratively, tired. In the first place, 90 per cent. of the human race can't be reached by science."

Sergt. Tims asked all those who had read Tom Paine's "Rights of Man" to raise their hands, and no hands were visible. "Why," he exclaimed, "I read it when I was eighteen years old. My mother cautioned me against it and looked cockeyed every time she saw the book around, but she read a little of it, and finally the whole book. I never came across a man but myself who had read Paine's 'Rights of Man.'"

The Sergeant then proceeded to show the conclusions which must follow, if materialism is true. "Perjury, then," he declared, "is but a jest and a promise is naught, for how can nothing bind nothing. Rulers and Magistrates, then are but phantoms which popular imbecility has raised up."

City of Rome Resumes Service.

The British Government having released the Anchor Line steamship City of Rome, she will be placed in commission in the New York and Glasgow service at once. Her next sailing from New York will be Saturday, May 5.

Broadway and 11th Street.

RAINY DAY SKIRTS.

200. Made of double faced, plaid back materials, with deep stitched hem, inverted or box pleat back,—bound seams.
Suitable for Golf, Cycling, Rainy-day, or Country wear.
Length 36 to 40 inches.
Colors;—Light or Oxford gray,—brown and blue.
$5.50.
Usual price $7.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Topics of Interest.

In Next Sunday's Issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES

will appear the following special articles:

Neutralization of American Control of the Interoceanic Canal.

By LINDLEY MILLER KEASBEY, Associate Professor of Political Science at Bryn Mawr College.

The Effect of Universal Military Service Upon the German People.

By POULTNEY BIGELOW, author of "The German Struggle for Liberty," "The Borderland of Czar and Kaiser," &c.

The Meaning of the Unrest in China.

By JOHN FOORD, Secretary of the American Asiatic Association.

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Sunday, THREE Cents.
Daily, ONE Cent.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman .....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15.
"The most brilliant performance yet given by the present management."—Tribune.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY.
THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON.

DALY'S THEATRE—SPECIAL.
Matinee Benefit TO-DAY at 2:30 sharp, in behalf of MOTHERS' & BABIES' HOSPITAL.
MRS. KENDAL and Company. CAPE MAIL.
May Robson, Jessie Busley, Alison Skipworth, Grace Elliston, Fred. Gottschalk, Wm. Courtenay, Grant Stewart, Eric Hope, in
PANTOMIME REHEARSAL.
MAURICE FARKOA, SONGS.
MR. WILLIAM GILLETT will give a little talk to Sunday school children.
Mrs. CLEMENT SCOTT and CHARLES DILLINGWATER, WINNING A WIDOW, (staged by David Belasco.)
MARGARET ANGLIN, EDWIN ARDEN, WM. COURTENAY in NANETTE.
"Moth and Flame." (Fantastic dance.) ERIC HOPE, ALISON SKIPWORTH, and SADA YACCO, OTLERO, KAWAKAMA, and scenes from "GEIPHA AND KNIGHT."

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman .....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMPANY.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
BURTON HOLMES LECTURES
TO-DAY (FRIDAY) AT 3 AND 8:15.
PARIS AND KLONDIKE MOTION PICTURES.
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March 29 and 30—The Grand Canon of Arizona.

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Lew Hawkins, Cora Stuart & Co., 3 Westons, Mov. Pict

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JAS. O. BARROWS & CO. in "TACTICS,"
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WHIRL-I-GIG. and the latest Laughing Success SAPOLIO

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MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Evenings, 8:20. BROTHER OFFICERS.
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GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Saturday.
WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
"Biggest kind of a hit."—Herald.
EV'GS, 8 O'C. MATS. WED AND SAT., 1:50.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production. HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

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Last 2 Nights.
To-night, 50th Time. Evg. Souvenirs.
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NEXT MONDAY
DANIEL and CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENT
12 MONTHS LATER.
Sequel to At The White Horse Tavern.
Cast includes: ANNE SUTHERLAND, ELIZABETH TYREE, ADELAIDE KEIM, Mrs. HART JACKSON, FRED BOND, CHAS. H. BRADSHAW, F. SUMMERFIELD, F. M. NORCROSS, D. ELMER, D. J. WOOD, and LEO DETRICHSTEIN.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

ALL NEXT WEEK!
GREAT MILITARY TOURNAMENT
Management Military Athletic League.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
MONDAY NIGHT, Review by GOVERNOR ROOOSEVELT of U. S. Troops, National Guard, Army, Navy, and Marine Detachments, and Naval Militia.
U. S. Cavalry in Rough Riding, Musical Drill, Gymnastic Horsemanship. Infantry in Battle Exercises and Drill. Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., Mounted Platoon Drill. U. S. Artillery in Practice, Driving, and War-Time Exercises.
A NEW PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT.
Evenings at 8, Athletic Contests, followed by Grand Military Pageant. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1.00 and $1.50, and boxes now on sale at Box Office.

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SKATING RINK
WEST 66TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.
INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY MATCH.
Ottawa Hockey Club vs. New York A. C.,
TO-NIGHT, AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Admission, One Dollar.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Evrs. 8:30.
42d St. Bway & 7th av Mat. Sat. 2:30.
2 LAST WEEKS. MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS
with JOSEPHINE HALL.
NO SMOKING OR DRINKING AT MATINEES.
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Nights 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE GREAT RUBY.
As played 200 NIGHTS at DALY'S THEATRE.
Big cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman—100 others.

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WORLD IN WAX. New Groups.
LAST WEEK OF THE
PASSION PLAY
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Band Music. CINEMATOGRAPH.

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MATINEE TO-DAY.
BOWERY BURLESQUERS
"Slumming"—Sensational Novelties

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
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5th Ave STUART ROBSON IN OLIVER GOLDSMITH

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THE NEW TOWN BEAUTY! Premiere
THE CASINO GIRL! Matinee To-morrow!

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THE REGATTA GIRL
AT PROGRESS
To-night at 8:15.
10:30 400 PEOPLE.

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SOUVENIRS TUESDAY, MARCH 27TH.
19TH WEEK. WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. ANNIE RUSSELL In Miss Hobbs. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
Next Week—"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS."
Original Production. Popular Price. Mat. Wed.

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ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

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No Smoking at Matinées.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co.
Scintillating and Symphonic Satire.
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Next Week—BOHEMIAN GIRL. Patience

BIJOU Otjiro Kawakami, Sada Yacco & FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS, "Scarlet Snow" and "Tejio."
Ev's 8:20. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. TO-NIGHT AND SAT. DAS 5TH RAD. (The 5th Wheel.) MAT. SAT. Comedy hit, by Lubliner.

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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900,
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT at 8—CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saligmac and Scotti.
Sat. Aft., March 24, at 1:30—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Nordica and Olitzka; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Evg., March 24, at 8, at Popular Prices—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Emma Eames, Zelie de Lussan, and Clementine de Vere; MM. Dufriche, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari.
Sun. Evg., March 25, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Sembrich and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Plançon, and Arthur Friedheim, pianist, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon. Evg., March 26, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Tues. Aft., March 27, at 12:45 precisely—Fourth performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Ternina, Susan Strong, Olitzka, Pevny, Molka-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Evg., March 28, at 8—CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saligmac and Scotti.
Fri. Ev'g, Mch. 30, at 8 o'clock.
Revival of Mozart's Opera,
IL FLAUTO MAGICO,
(The Magic Flute, Die Zauber Floete,)
with the following phenomenal cast:—
Astriflammante, (Queen of the Night.)..
Mme. Sembrich
Tre Damigelle } Mme. Ternina, Mme. Mantelli, Miss Carrie Bridewell
Papagena, Mlle. Zelie de Lussan
Tre Genl } Mme. Suzanne Adams, Mlle. Rose Olitzka
Pamina, Mme. Emma Eames
Tamino, M. Dippel
Papageno, Sig. Campanari
Monostato, Sig. Pini-Corsi
Oratore dell'Iniziati, Herr Muhlmann
Oratore dell'Iniziati, M. Dufriche
Duo Uomini Armati } M. Meux, Sig. Maestri
Altro Sacerdote, Sig. Vanni
Sarasto, M. Plançon
Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Entirely New Scenery, Costumes and Properties.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Thursday Evening, March 29, at 8:15.
First appearance here of
HERR ERNST VON SCHUCH.
(Conductor of Royal Opera House, Dresden.)
Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck and Van Rooy.
Increased Orchestra of 100.
Conductor, Herr Ernst Von Schuch
Second Concert Tues. Ev'g, April 3d, at 8:15.
Soloists: Mmes. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink, MM. Plançon and Van Rooy.
PRICES: 75c., $1, $1.50, and $2.50. Boxes, $8, $10, $15, and $20.
Sale of Seats begins on Monday, March 26th.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
of New York.
1899—FIFTY-EIGHTH SEASON—1900.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, March 23, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, March 24, at 8:15 P. M.
Miss MARIE BREMA.....Mezzo-Soprano
Mr. LEO SCHULZ.....Violoncello
Programme:—Overture, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; Aria from "Orphee," Gluck; concerto for violoncello, Schumann; songs by Schubert, Brahms, Bruncau, Tschaikowsky; SYMPHONY, "OCEAN," first edition, RUBINSTEIN.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's and Rullman's. Seats 75c. to $2; Boxes $12 and $15. Admission $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

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CHOIR'S, ORCHESTRA, AND ORGAN.
MORAVIAN CHURCH, BETHLEHEM, PA.
At 4 and 8 P. M. One Ticket Admits to Both.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1.50, $2.50.
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MENDELSSOHN HALL.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Third Chamber Music Matinee,
TUESDAY AFT., MARCH 27, AT 2:15.
Tickets, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
LAST 2 NIGHTS. LAST SAT. MAT.
HENRY IRVING and ELLEN TERRY
To-night at 8—The Merchant of Venice.
Sat. Mat.—The Amber Heart & Waterloo.
Sat. Night—Nance Oldfield & The Bells.

NEXT WEEK.
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
Daniel Frohman will present
E. H. SOTHERN
VIRGINIA HARNED
In an elaborate production of
THE SUNKEN BELL.
***SEATS NOW ON SALE.

SCHLEY Music Hall, 34th St. & B'way.
MAT. TO-DAY.
POLITE VAUDEVILLE.
POPULAR PRICES.
EVENINGS, 8:15.
MME. HERRMANN, McAVOY & MAY, CHAS. T. ALDRICH, EMMA CARUS, SANSONE & DE LILA, PATRICE & COMPANY, WILLIAMS & TUCKER, QUAKER CITY Q'TET, GILBERT & GOLDIE, FROBEL & RUGE.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8.
LAST 2 NIGHTS. Last Matinée Saturday.
MADAME BUTTERFLY and NAUGHTY ANTHONY.
March 26th—Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop."

WALLACK'S.
OWING TO THE ILLNESS OF MISS NETHERSOLE THE THEATRE WILL BE CLOSED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—AS YOU LIKE IT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MAY IRWIN in SISTER MARY.
Next W'k—"

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Increasing cloudiness; rain or snow; colder; fresh northerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,665. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1900.—16 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York? Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
SIXTEEN PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF
BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.
Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 44¼c.; cash cotton, 9⅞c.

LEGISLATURE.—The Senate yesterday practically killed the Fallows Anti-Policy bill, sending it back to committee. The Senate passed the Brennan bill for a bipartisan Bureau of Elections in this city by a party vote. The Henry bill for shorter hours for drug clerks was amended by the Senate by striking out the clause for enforcement by the State Factory Inspector. The bill will undoubtedly be passed. Both houses have agreed to adjourn April 6. Many measures were signed or passed.—Page 6.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday, by a party vote, adopted the conference report on the Puerto Rican Relief bill. The House will vote on it to-day. There has been no agreement on Puerto Rican legislation, but it is proposed to separate the government and tariff provisions and pass the House Tariff bill, later amending the Government bill to suit the free-traders. The House passed 142 private pension bills.—Page 7.

FOREIGN.—A Boer report states that Col. Plumer's column, which has fallen back, is being isolated near Gaberones. The only hope for the relief of Mafeking is in Gen. Methuen, who is still skirmishing with the Boers at Warrenton, 167 miles to the south. French's cavalry is said to be fighting east of Bloemfontein. Gen. Joubert, it is said, has taken command of the allied forces at Kroonstadt. The Brazilian Minister to Great Britain and the Netherlands was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Ambassador White in an interview said yesterday that he favored a mixed commission to settle the commercial differences between the United States and Germany.—Pages 3 and 9.

Page 1.

Senator Michael J. Coffey was found guilty of disloyalty to the Kings County Democratic organization and expelled from the counsels of the party last night.

A rumor that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company would increase its capital by $25,000,000 followed heavy short sales, and it was asserted that a raid on the stock had been made.

Page 2.

Mayor Van Wyck's statement that this city is pure relieves the anxiety of the gamblers, who are now ready to open when the Legislature adjourns.

At the hearing on city legislative measures Mayor Van Wyck declared that those who asserted that New York was not a moral city were libelers, and especially attacked Dr. Parkhurst and Dr. Slicer.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne has written to Senator Ford approving bills permitting retrial in the Capt. Doherty case. Dr. Parkhurst expressed incredulity of Mrs. Thurow's alleged "deathbed" confession.

Page 3.

The hearing of Powers, Davis, and Culton, the three men accused of complicity in the murder of Senator Goebel, opened in Frankfort yesterday.

Col. Abraham Gruber denounced as a falsehood Assemblyman Fallows's statement regarding a deal with the Corporation Counsel, and made a counter charge against Mr. Fallows.

Page 7.

Whitelaw Reid, in an address at Berkeley, Cal., discussed "National Problems."

Page 10.

The international cable chess match between the United States and Great Britain opened yesterday, the first day's playing seeming to favor the Americans.

Page 16.

Controller Color, in a letter to the Chamber of Commerce, has outlined a plan for municipal ownership of the entire water front of Manhattan Island.

Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 14.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 7.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 6.
Markets.—Page 14.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

VICTIMS OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Montclair Man Abandons Wife and Child to Work for the Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 23.—Christian Science, it is said, has wrecked a happy home in Montclair, upset the brain of the head of the family, stolen a husband from his wife, and a father from his child, a baby twelve months old, and left the wife and mother, who is in delicate health, helpless.

The forsaken woman is Mrs. Hilda Rawstrum, who lives in a cottage at 7 Sylvan Place. Her husband, Charles Rawstrum, left home, after kissing the baby Elsie good-bye, on Monday morning. Rawstrum is twenty-four years old, and was a steady, industrious workman. He met, wooed, and won Hilda Petersen about three years ago, and the two lived happily for a year until the husband began to read Mrs. Eddy's book. Rawstrum has since been a regular weekly attendant at the Second Church of Christ, Scientists, at Scottish Rite Hall, Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, New York. A few hours after he left home his wife received a letter by carrier, postmarked Montclair, March 19, 1900, and stamped 11 A. M. Rawstrum had written it at home and put it in his pocket before he left. The letter read:

Dear Hilda: Don't believe that the devil possessed me. That's what the Pharisees said of Jesus. "Behold, you will not be like them." If God is willing I am going to prepare myself for His work. If it is His will and our luck we will meet once more on this earth; if not, we will meet in heaven.

Bring up our children with the help of God to be good people. Don't worry; the Lord will provide for your wants. Don't try to search for me; then you are kind. All things are in the hands of God. I believe fully He has called me. Sometimes think of me without hard thoughts. May God teach us both to do His work according to His will. If possible we will meet once more; if not here, in our right home. With the prayer of your always loving CHARLIE.

WORKMAN STUCK TO HIS POST.

Terribly Burned in an Explosion, He Completes a Casting.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, March 23.—Albert Murphy, a young man, employed as iron molder by the Goulds at Seneca Falls, came near being burned to death yesterday afternoon. Murphy, having a quantity of bell metal in his ladle, poured it into a kettle under a scaffold, above which the men washed up at quitting time.

A quantity of water had leaked from above into the kettle which Murphy did not see. As the metal went into the kettle there was an explosion, and the liquid metal was thrown upon him, setting his shirt and hat on fire and burning him terribly from the hips to the crown of his head.

Although suffering untold agonies, Murphy stuck to his post and handled the ladle despite his burns until the entire casting, which was a valuable one, had been distributed in the molds. He then fell over unconscious and was carefully picked up by his fellow-workmen and carried to the office, where medical aid was summoned.

His eyes escaped injury, but his face, arms, and body will be disfigured for life. The burns at first were thought to be fatal, but his recovery is now regarded as certain. He is the hero of the foundry.

"The Domestic Blunders of Women," by "A Mere Man." Great book hit. "Witty, true."—Adv.

APPARENT RAID ON METROPOLITAN

Rumor of Big Increase in Capital Follows Heavy Short Sales.

COMPANY ALLEGES CONSPIRACY

Report Bearing on Third Avenue Acquisition Charged to Brooklyn Rapid Transit Raiders.

The spreading yesterday of an authenticated rumor bearing on the acquisition of the control of Third Avenue by the Metropolitan interests may lead to developments like those that produced the Brooklyn Rapid Transit indictments. The story—to the effect that the Metropolitan Company was to increase its capital stock by $25,000,000 in order to put through the deal by which it acquires the Third Avenue—was denied in toto on behalf of the Metropolitan people, and they took vigorous measures to "get after" the spreaders of the rumor, whom they accused of inventing the story to help them raid Metropolitan stock.

De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for the Metropolitan, is authority for the charge that the story was a piece of stock-jobbing, pure and simple. It was noticed in one of the Wall Street news bureau slips (those issued by James Rascovar) yesterday afternoon that Talbot J. Taylor & Co. had sold 1,000 shares of Metropolitan. Talbot J. Taylor is a son-in-law of James R. Keene and acts as Mr. Keene's broker. Somewhat later there was a break of moderate proportions in the stock. It had opened in the morning at 162, half a point off from Thursday's close. It sold down to 160 in the break, but toward the close it rallied sharply, shorts scrambling to cover, and the final sale was at 164, a net gain of a point and a half for the day.

Less than an hour before the close there appeared on the slips issued by the Dow, Jones & Co. News Bureau a bulletin to the effect that it was rumored that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company had decided to apply to the Stock Exchange to list $25,000,000 of additional stock of the corporation. A short time afterward a second bulletin was sent out by the same bureau, in which it was stated that the rumor of the issue of $25,000,000 more of new stock lacked confirmation of Metropolitan officials. The bulletin added that, nevertheless, considerable credence was expressed that the Third Avenue deal would be accomplished in that way.

When these bulletins met the eyes of prominent Metropolitan financiers their feelings were not those of pleasure. They determined to get to the bottom of the rumor and waste no time in doing so. A prompt denial was made upon Dow, Jones & Co. for an explanation as to the source of the report, the story being denounced as unqualifiedly false. The representative of Dow, Jones & Co. replied that all they knew about it was that they had received it from the Boston News Bureau, their correspondent in Boston.

De Lancey Nicoll promptly sent the following dispatch, on behalf of the Metropolitan Company, to the Boston News Bureau:

New York, March 23, 1900.
Boston News Bureau, Exchange Place, Boston.

I learn that the statement put out by Dow, Jones & Co. this afternoon to the effect that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is about to ask the Stock Exchange to list $25,000,000 additional stock came over the wires from you. As counsel for that company I demand the authority for that statement.

DE LANCEY NICOLL, Counsel.

No answer was received to this dispatch yesterday afternoon. Mr. Nicoll was seen at his office and said:

"The story of the increase of capital stock was invented out of whole cloth for the purposes of raiding the security. Obviously if the Metropolitan Company were to issue $25,000,000 of new stock the security would not be worth the figure it is now commanding in the market. But such a thing was never thought of—it was never even talked of. This 'rumor' was manufactured for the occasion.

"The facts are these: Shortly before 2 o'clock the stock was raided—sold heavily short. It broke somewhat and then, not long after 2 o'clock, this first bulletin made its appearance. That looks significant, I think. We applied to the news bureau for information and were told the news came from Boston. We have not had an answer from Boston yet. Mr. Dow later said to me that he didn't know but that the report came from Philadelphia. No, I didn't telegraph to Philadelphia. I didn't take that idea seriously enough to think it worth while."

"Have you any specific evidence as to who raided the stock?" Mr. Nicoll was asked.

He replied that there had hardly been time enough to go very far with the investigation, and he refused to give any names as those of persons suspected. He said, however, that the Metropolitan stock had been offered down, showing a deliberate attempt to bear it.

"Do you suspect that the spreading of this report was due to the same people that started the stories on Brooklyn Rapid Transit for which indictments were brought?" was asked

"We don't think it was any one else," said Mr. Nicoll, promptly. "This was just such another case—the promulgating of a false report in order to depress a certain stock. Yes, it's the same old game and the same old gang."

"Do you think the persons are the same as those who made the attack on the State Trust Company?"

"I will not say that positively. I think some of those who attacked that company were in the conspiracy to bear Metropolitan stock to-day."

"Are there likely to be some sensational developments of this case?" Mr. Nicoll was asked.

"Well," said he, "the game these people are playing is a dangerous game to play at. I wouldn't like to play at that game."

Some one suggested to Mr. Nicoll that it was reported that the antagonists of Metropolitan might themselves take aggressive steps. "Well," he answered, "I presume we shall be able to take care of ourselves."

Third Avenue stock was dull yesterday, but a trifle erratic. Only about 10,000 shares of it were dealt in out of a market of six hundred and eighty thousand and odd shares. It sold from 105½, its high mark, down to 102, the low price for the day, very sharply, and then slowly rallied, closing at 103½, a net loss of 2¼ points.

FORTY-SECOND STREET LINE.

Hearing on Permanent Receivership Postponed for One Week.

Hugh J. Grant was not made permanent receiver yesterday of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, in the suit brought against it in the United States Circuit Court by the Lorain Steel Company of Ohio. The case came up before Judge Lacombe, and as was anticipated, the proceedings developed matters of interest in regard to the control of the Third Avenue Railroad Company by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Present in court were John M. Bowers and A. H. Larkin for Mr. Grant, Edward Lauterbach for the defendant company, Charles MacVeagh for the complainant, and Francis Lynde Stetson and A. H. Joline. W. H. Van Steenbergh of the committee to look after the interests of the minority stockholders of the Forty-second Street Road was also present.

Mr. Lauterbach, in asking that the hearing of argument on the permanency of the receivership be adjourned, said that new interests had come into the Third Avenue Company through control of it being acquired by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and that it would be policy to enable those interests to look into the affairs of the companies that made up the system before making Mr. Grant's receivership of the Forty-second Street Road permanent. Mr. Lauterbach added that the changes in the parent road might be reflected in changes in the Directorate and officers of the Forty-second Street Road. He moved an adjournment of one week.

Mr. MacVeagh concurred in the motion, and John M. Bowers said he had no objection to offer. Judge Lacombe granted the motion, and the question of the receivership being made permanent will come up March 30, the day when Standing Master Masten will begin hearing argument in regard to receiver's certificates.

Judge Lacombe, when he appointed Mr. Grant temporary receiver of the Forty-second Street Road, was solicitous about the interests of the minority stockholders, and made the suggestion that an individual or a committee be appointed to look after them, and that the Court would allow such appointee or committee to intervene and be made a party to the suit, thus securing notice and hearing on all matters. This suggestion was acted on at the meeting held at the Manhattan Hotel Tuesday night. Judge Lacombe, hearing that the committee was represented in court by Mr Van Steenbergh, the committee was, on the Court's own motion, directed to be made a party to the suit, and Mr. MacVeagh will present an order to this effect to Judge Lacombe.

Committeeman Schafer said that this action would be heard of with satisfaction by the minority stockholders.

After the meeting none who should know of the affairs of the Forty-second Street Road would talk of the changes hinted at. Mr. Lauterbach said that no notice of the meeting at which the changes would be made had been sent out, and he did not know when the meeting would take place and what would be done at it. John Beaver, President of the Forty-second Street Road, said that he knew of no arrangement for a meeting of the company. The regular monthly meeting of the Directors should be held April 2 in the Forty-second Street offices. From a source that should have accurate information on the subject it was learned that the meeting at which Metropolitan interests will be placed in control of the Forty-second Street Company will be a snap affair and that it may be called to-day or on Monday on short notice to the Directors. It is likely to be held in the offices of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson.

Experts from the District Attorney's office yesterday examined the books and papers of the Third Avenue Company.

TO APPRAISE DADY CONTRACT.

Gen. Wood Appoints a Commission—A General Plan of Sewerage.

HAVANA, March 23.—Gov. Gen. Wood today issued an order appointing three appraisers to settle the amount due Michael J. Dady on his contract. One of the appraisers will be chosen by Gen. Wood, another by the municipality of Havana, and the third by Mr. Dady. Their decision will be final.

Another commission, consisting of three engineers, will be appointed to prepare a plan of sewerage for the entire city. This will be as far as the American authorities in Cuba will concern themselves; and Gen. Wood's action settles a question which for a long time has prevented the carrying out of city improvements.

The reports that were prepared by the three engineering experts who were appointed at various times last year by Gen. Ludlow to prepare plans and to submit opinions on the proposed sewerage schemes, will be laid before the new board, which will meet in the early part of April.

TWO BABY TRAVELERS.

Unattended Tiny Girls Journey from Halifax to Salt Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Constance and Bertha Fuller, three and four years old, who are making the journey from Halifax, N. S., to Salt Lake City, unaccompanied, were in Chicago for an hour last night.

Their parents had left them with relatives while seeking their fortune in the West. They have prospered, and, being unable to spare the time, had the children sent to them.

J. A. HERNE WANTS A BABY.

Infant Which Appeared in "Sag Harbor" Discharged for Crying.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Unless James A. Herne is able to secure a satisfactory baby to fill a vacancy in the cast of "Sag Harbor," now playing here, that important character may have to be cut out of the play entirely. For two nights the baby has been supposed to be in the next room, when by right it should have been in the centre of the stage.

Babies of miscellaneous and assorted styles are popularly supposed to be a representative product of Chicago, but the management watched for hours to-day and failed to see a single infant. It was the special desire of the management to engage a baby, a real live baby, six months old, of kindly disposition, warranted not to kick, bite, or squall in company, and special inducements were offered through advertisements for the right sort of little one.

The baby who has been playing the rôle looked the part, but had an unforgivable habit of wailing, warranted to break up any scene, and it had to be discharged.

TROUBLE IN SAMOA.

Native Factions Disagree About Collection of Taxes.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 23.—The warring native factions in Samoa have apparently not forgotten their differences, and it was feared when the last advices brought by the Warrimoo left the island that there would be another outbreak of hostilities.

The Mataafa people are paying their taxes into the Government Treasury at Apia, while the Mataafa followers demand that payment shall be made to their Government at Luelemoega. Those who declined to comply with this demand were driven out of the villages, and took refuge in Apia. To the German authorities the Mataafa people said they simply wished to collect taxes and send them in a lump sum to Apia.

Some of the followers of Mataafa who went to the village of Leone were attacked by the natives and badly wounded. The reason for attack was that the villagers had been given to understand that the Mataafa people proposed to enslave them.

CAR SPEED IN CINCINNATI.

Six Miles an Hour Fast Enough, the Court Decides.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—Citizens of Cincinnati, who were in the blissful enjoyment of rapid transit by mules up to a few years ago, when an enterprising alien corporation ran the first modern electric car into the city from across the river in Kentucky, have not yet fully accustomed themselves to the dizzy whirl of progress. To-day six miles an hour was legally proclaimed to be the maximum allowance of speed for street cars.

Judge Hollister rendered the decision in overruling a motion for a new trial in a damage suit. The ordinance of 1879 still applies, and the conservative residents poke contentedly along at a gait considered plenty fast enough a generation ago.

REV. MR. SHELDON'S PROFITS.

To Get Over $10,000 for Running a "Christian Daily" a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 23.—The Rev. Mr. Sheldon has not yet received his share of the profits from the experiment of running The Capital as a "Christian daily" for a week, and certain residents of Topeka are becoming nervous over the delay.

Mr. Sheldon will receive between $10,000 and $20,000 as his share of the venture, and he intends to expend it in improving and beautifying a negro settlement in this city, which is surrounded by the homes of aristocratic citizens. The latter have tried to buy out the negroes, but have failed, and their hope now is that Mr. Sheldon will make the locality more respectable.

It Rules the Rulers.

Eleven of the sovereigns of Europe have ordered the great Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary sent to them in the last few months. Send to 30 Lafayette Place, N. Y., for free copy of The Literary Digest, giving full description of this dictionary.—Adv.

CARNEGIE COMPANY AN ASSURED FACT

Litigating Interests Brought Together in a New Corporation.

CAPITAL TO BE $160,000,000

Thirty-six Men Subscribe for the Stock Issue.

PITTSBURG, March 23.—The following, it is authoritatively asserted, is an absolutely true account of the status of the Carnegie-Frick controversy at this time:

All the parties in interest in the great Carnegie-Frick controversy were in attendance in the board room of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, from 11 o'clock this morning until nearly 5 o'clock tonight, and as a result it is stated authoritatively that not only have all matters of difference been settled and adjusted, but that the separate and distinct amounts which each party is to receive from the great combined capital have been agreed upon.

The charter of the Carnegie Company has been signed by all the parties in interest, some thirty-six in all, and the three first names in the certificate are Andrew Carnegie, followed by Henry Phipps, Jr., and Henry Clay Frick, thus indicating to the world that the old friends and recent litigants are again united and standing together heading the list of those interested in the combined industries to be represented by the Carnegie Company, with its capital of $160,000,000 and its securities amounting to perhaps as much more.

Pittsburg therefore has the credit of organizing the greatest corporation that the United States, if not the world, has ever known, in that it starts out with $160,000,000 of stock subscribed for, over the signatures of thirty-six men who are able to respond to their subscriptions for this vast sum.

Of this amount, Andrew Carnegie subscribed over $80,000,000; Henry Phipps, about $18,000,000; Henry C. Frick, about $16,000,000; Charles L. Schwab, about $18,000,000, and Francis T. F. Lovejoy, about $8,000,000. The rest are in scattering amounts, although the list is said to contain and certainly represents in the neighborhood of twenty millionaires. It is stated, too, that on not one paper has there ever been signatures representing a greater amount of actual worth in the mercantile world.

The result of the conference was also an agreement on all minor points of detail and the execution of a power of attorney signed by all of the incorporators giving a general power of attorney to James B. Dill, the New York corporation lawyer, who brought about the organization and in whom all parties seem to have so much confidence that he probably is the representative under a power of attorney in an amount exceeding any sum heretofore known to be so represented.

The charter is likely to be filed on Monday of next week, and it is proposed on Tuesday and Wednesday of that week to close all the preliminaries, to hold the Directors' meeting here in Pittsburg, and to elect the officers of the company and arrange every other matter of detail, all of which at present are fixed by agreements in writing, but which are not accessible to the public.

There was a conference this evening at the Duquesne Club between Mr. Dill, representing Mr. Carnegie's interests primarily, and H. C. Frick, Henry Phipps, Jr., F. T. F. Lovejoy, and others. The object of the conference could not be ascertained, but it was supposed to be to arrange some minor matters of detail.

C. M. Schwab, President of the company, left for New York to-night, it is supposed, to confer with Mr. Carnegie and others in that city. It is absolutely safe to state that all of the matters of difference have been adjusted, the suits have been withdrawn, the properties are all arranged for transfer under the power of attorney, as stated above, and the conferences which may be had from now until the close are simply to arrange matters of detail, possibly involving the question of the relative subordinate positions in the large company.

NEW CARNEGIE STEEL PLANT.

Report that It Will Be Located at Newark Unconfirmed.

NEWARK, N. J., March 23.—The report that the new Carnegie Steel Company is to erect a big plant either in Newark or near by cannot be verified. James B. Dill is still in Pittsburg. If a plant is erected here it is expected it will be near the Passaic River so as to obtain the benefit of shipping by water as well as in cheapness in conveying coal here.

There are locations available from which manufactured goods could be shipped over almost every important railroad, either direct or by short hauls over other roads. The Pennsylvania, Erie, Lackawanna, Central of New Jersey, and Lehigh Valley Railroads enter the city comparatively close to each other, and over their tracks run most of the other great roads of the South and West.

TAKEN TO INDIANA TO FEED.

Chicago's Boa Could Not Have Victuals to His Liking in That City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 23.—To escape the jurisdiction of President John G. Shortall of the Humane Society and restrictions on an appetite for live chickens, rabbits, rats, and mice, King George, the twenty-four-foot boa of the Lincoln Park "Zoo," has been sent over the State line.

King George had begun to shed his skin, which betokens the return to appetite after a period of stupor. Keeper McCurren decided to elude President Shortall, who issued the "ultimatum," and secure the big snake a satisfactory meal.

Jefferson M. Levy Rents a House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Representative Jefferson M. Levy has rented the Lowery mansion, corner of Vermont Avenue and K Street, and will take possession of it next week. This is one of the largest and best-known of Washington houses. After the death of Mr. Lowery it was occupied for the Winter and Spring of 1897 by the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mr. Levy has for some time desired to move into a house, in order to have facilities for entertaining his friends, and he thinks that he has secured just the place for which he searched.

"Old Saratoga," Rosskam, Gerstley & Co.'s renowned whisky, is the selection of connoisseurs. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

SENATOR COFFEY EXPELLED

Excluded from the Kings County Democratic Organization.

Legal Fight Expected — Ninth District Leader Predicts a Triumph in the Primaries.

Senator Michael J. Coffey, leader of the Ninth Assembly District, Brooklyn, was last night expelled from the regular Democratic organization of Kings County.

This action was taken by the Executive and General Committees when they met in the Jefferson Building, in Court Square, and received the report of the sub-committee, appointed to inquire into the charges of disloyalty to the organization preferred against Senator Coffey and his associates in the Ninth District.

The Executive Committee held its meeting first and adopted the report submitted by the investigating committee without delay. Senator Coffey was present at this meeting and at the meeting of the General Committee which followed. He said nothing, however, at either meeting.

The report, after reviewing the complaint, set forth the findings of the investigating committee, to the effect that Senator Coffey and his associates were guilty on eleven separate counts.

These, in substance, were that they had failed to support the regularly nominated Democratic county candidates; given aid to the Republicans by entering into a scheme to divert from 2,000 to 2,500 Democratic votes to the Republican candidates; that Coffey, the executive member from the district, had been the "disrespectful and defiant ringleader of the disorganized band," with the avowed purpose of "disrupting the Democratic organization for his personal objects and motives"; that by his conduct Coffey had proved himself a dangerous foe to the integrity of the organization; that his "semblance of contrition and humility" in appearing before the committee and protesting innocence was "obviously a sham," and that he had sought to arrogate to himself the dictation of the policy of the Kings County Democracy.

The investigating committee, therefore, recommended that the Democratic Assembly District Committee in the Ninth District be disbanded, including the members of the County General Committee, with the executive member from the district, and that the formation of a new committee be ordered; that Senator Coffey as the representative of the Ninth District in the General Committee be expelled from the counsels of the party, and that such members of the Ninth Assembly District Committee as had aided and abetted him in his conduct toward the organization be censured.

Luke D. Stapleton arose immediately, and said that Isaac M. Kapper, Mr. Coffey's counsel, was ill and unable to appear, and, as he had desired to be present and review the testimony in the case, an adjournment should be taken.

"Mr. Kapper," he then resumed, "wants to show why this report should not be adopted. He can convince the committee, if it is in a mood to be convinced, that the report should not be adopted. In the heat of excitement you should not drive out of the party a Democrat than whom there is none better in the country."

Warden Patrick Hayes moved to lay the report on the table. Senator McCarren, who was visibly agitated, arose and said that there should be no attempt to reargue the case. The action of the sub-committee, he said, was practically the action of the County Committee. Any reargument would be out of order. He was willing, however, that the accused should have all the time necessary to prove their innocence. If the committee had acted unfairly he was not opposed to there being another hearing.

The motion to lay the report on the table was lost. Chairman Moffet then put the motion for the adoption of the report.

"All those in favor say 'Aye,'" he said.

Not an "aye" was heard in response. It was the same when the "noes" were called for.

"The motion is carried," said the Chairman, after a pause.

"What? Without a vote in favor of it?" asked Warden Hayes, jumping to his feet.

After a brief argument over a motion for a roll call, the meeting adjourned.

It was announced after the meeting that Mr. Coffey's counsel will on Monday apply for a mandamus, directing the Secretaries of the Executive and General Committees to replace Senator Coffey's name on the rolls. A bitter legal fight, in which, it is said, ex-Senator David B. Hill will figure as one of Coffey's counsel, is expected to follow last night's proceedings.

Senator Coffey, after the meeting, said: "They can fire me out of the committee twelve times, and I will come up smiling the thirteenth. I shall show them how strong I am at the primaries on Tuesday."

HISSES FOR QUIGG'S PICTURE.

County Chairman's Unpleasant Experience at Terrace Garden.

The Republicans of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, as stated yesterday, gave a concert and ball at Terrace Garden on Thursday night. In the early hours of yesterday morning Chairman L. E. Quigg was placed in a very uncomfortable position. He occupied Box. No. 6, as the guest of John H. Gunner, the leader of the district. With him were Charles B. Lexow and ex-Senator Page.

A vitascope was being used, and on the screen was thrown a picture of Mr. Quigg, and it was received with groans and hisses. Mr. Quigg seemed to feel his position keenly, and Mr. Gunner, hastily leaving the box, bustled among the audience and begged them to desist in their disapproval, saying that the slight to Mr. Quigg was really an insult to himself, as the former was his guest.

"You're all right, John; give us your picture," shouted somebody. This was done, and uproarious cheering superseded the hissing and the groans.

T. L. WOODRUFF'S BOOM.

Lieutenant Governor Will Try to Win Nebraska Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 23.—The Vice Presidential boom of Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff of New York has reached the Far West, and will make its first public appearance, personally conducted by Mr. Woodruff, at a banquet of the Abraham Lincoln Club on Saturday evening. Mr. Woodruff will respond to the toast "From Lincoln to McKinley."

Nebraska's delegation to the National Convention has practically been decided upon, and an invitation has been extended to each delegate to meet Mr. Woodruff. Nebraska has no favorite son to present for Vice President, and the delegation is expected to fall an easy prey to the persuasive tongue and smile of New York's Lieutenant Governor.

The banquet will be held in the Auditorium, and 3,000 persons are expected to be present. Gov. Shaw of Iowa will also respond to a toast.

FLAGS IN MIDAIR FOR DEWEY.

Chicago Man Would Fly Them from Kites in Admiral's Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 23.—S. J. Coyne of Chicago has submitted to the Dewey Day Decoration Committee a novel proposition for the display during the celebration. He proposes to fill the sky with large flags attached to kites.

He says he can locate the kites at any distance from the ground as desired, and fly as many as the committee orders.

"To Harlem in 15 Minutes."
—World, April 8, 1893.

Sunday's World will contain a coupon entitling the holder to a free ride on the underground rapid transit system on its opening day. More than 250 columns of news, features and pictures besides. No increase in price. All for five cents. Order to-night of your newsdealer, or send five cents by mail.—Adv.

EAST SIDE FACTORY FIRE.

Building Flanked by Tenements Burned and Residents Forced to Flee.

The six-story building at 211 East Forty-fourth Street was badly damaged by a fire which started at 2 o'clock this morning in its basement. The flames spread so rapidly that three alarms were turned in, and the police thought it advisable to arouse the hundred or more families living in the tenements on both sides of the burning building.

The fire was under control at 2:20 A. M., but the building was past saving. The firemen devoted their time to preventing the fire spreading to adjoining buildings and managed to confine it to the one building.

The loss was estimated at $15,000.

Fire in Bijou Theatre.

The fire engines and trucks were called to the Bijou Theatre at 2 o'clock this morning by the automatic alarm. A small fire broke out in the engine room near the dynamo. The blaze was detected by the watchman and extinguished by him before the firemen arrived. The loss is trifling.

SUGAR INTERESTS CONFER.

Negotiations for End of War Broken Off Indefinitely.

There have recently been negotiations looking toward the bringing together of rival interests in the sugar war. James H. Post of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., representing the Mollenhauer and National Sugar Refineries, who tried to effect the merger, said yesterday that the negotiations were discontinued about ten days ago, and that there was no indication that they would be taken up again.

Mr. Post said that he had tried to bring together the independent refineries—those not in the trust—and had declined to give the reasons for the breaking off of negotiations. It is well understood, however, that the plan when fully matured involved the consolidation of all sugar interests and the ending of the sugar war. The Doschers wanted more for their plant than the others concerned were willing to allow, it is said, and the conferences were therefore stopped.

It is not improbable that something definite will be accomplished in the near future as a result of the starting of fresh negotiations among parties in the sugar war.

OFFICES GO A-BEGGING.

No Candidates Appear for a Missouri City Election.

Special to The New York Times.

FERGUSON, Mo., March 23.—The city election for Assessor, Collector, and a Board of Aldermen is to be held here on April 2 and no candidates have appeared for the various offices. It is now too late to make nominations, and the voters are wondering whom they will select as officeholders, and how they will fill out their ballots.

It seems that the talent in the town is seeking offices to which are not attached any great financial reward. According to the Town Clerk, there are no Democrats or Republicans in the town, and the good citizens do not wish to stir up discord among themselves by causing a political fight.

A NEW "KISSING BUG."

Warning by Government Entomologist that It Is Coming This Way.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 23.—Dr. L. O. Howard of Washington, D. C., in an address before the Sigma Chi Society up at Yale last night, gave warning of the approach of an insect which will out-rival the "kissing bug." The scientific name of the bug is Conorhimuso angursuga, and is known in some parts of the West as the "bloodsucking cone nose." The insect inhabits parts of New Mexico, and Dr. Howard states that it is moving northward.

It is described as being of a bright speckled color, quite large, and capable of giving a most ferocious bite. The sting of the insect is poisonous, like that of the "kissing bug." Dr. Howard stated that quite recently he had heard of several of them being found in a package of shirts sent home from a Chinese laundry.

Dr. Howard was formerly editor of Insect Life, and is at present Chief of the Division of Entomology in the United States Department of Agriculture.

WILL CONTEST IN CHICAGO.

The Children of Mrs. Henrietta Snell Are Disantiafied.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The will of the late Henrietta Snell, widow of the murdered banker, Amos J. Snell, is likely to be contested. The instrument disposes of $525,000 worth of property, and proving was postponed so that Albert J. Snell, son of the testatrix, might appear to make proof of heirship. Under the advice of his attorneys, Mr. Snell failed to appear before the court during the day.

The will provides that any heir protesting against the probate of the will shall be debarred from all benefits thereunder. By failing to appear, it is stated, Mr. Snell saved to himself all the advantages of a protest without incurring the penalties provided in the instrument for the action.

It is thought that the question of the interest of Mrs. A. J. Stone in the property of the deceased might be concerned in the affair and have prompted the action to be taken. Mrs. Grace Walker, sister of A. J. Snell, has opposed the probate of the will.

CRAMPS BUY A NEW PLANT.

Acquire the Charles Hillman Ship and Engine Building Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—After lying idle for more than two years, the entire plant of the Charles Hillman Ship and Engine Building Company has been purchased by the William Cramp & Sons' ship and engine building firm. The sale, which was a private one, was made on Thursday morning. Charles H. Cramp, the President of the Cramp Ship Building Company, managed the deal.

The purchase price, it is understood, was $275,000 in cash. The plant is subject to two mortgages held by the William P. Clyde Steamship Company. One of these is a time mortgage for $50,000, and the other is a call mortgage for $15,000.

The Hillman Shipyard is located on Beach Street and extends east on the latter thoroughfare from the Cramp drydock, at the foot of Palmer Street, to the Hughes & Patterson rolling mill, at the foot of East Montgomery Avenue. Together with the dry-dock property, the Cramp firm has now a frontage along Beach Street, exclusive of the main plant east of Gunner's Run, of 600 feet.

It is the intention of the Cramps to merge the Hillman yard and the dry dock into one of the largest and most thoroughly equipped repair shipyards in the United States. The newly acquired plant includes a marine railway, machine, boiler, and blacksmith shops, which are fitted up with tools of the latest pattern, besides pattern and joiner shops and a mold loft. A new pier built about three years ago, on the end of which are huge hoisting shears, extends to the new Port Warden's line.

The machinery of the Hillman plant is in perfect running order, and if necessity demanded the immediate resumption of work in the yard, 1,000 skilled mechanics could be given employment there inside of a week. The Cramps already employ nearly 6,000 men.

Mrs. McKinley Ill with Grip.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Mrs. McKinley has been confined to her room for two or three days past by an attack of grip and has been too indisposed to take her accustomed daily drive with the President. Her condition, however, is not regarded as serious.

Full Description of American Exhibitors at the Paris Exposition in to-morrow's Brooklyn Eagle. Full illustrated.—Adv.

RAPID TRANSIT SUB-CONTRACT LET

Work of Lowering Bleecker Street Sewer to Begin Monday.

JAMES PILKINGTON SELECTED

Has Built Many Sewers for the City—Denial that He Has Received Elm Street Contract.

James Pilkington, the well-known sewer contractor, has been awarded the contract by John B. McDonald, contractor for the underground road, for lowering the sewer in Bleecker Street, from Greene to Elm Street, in connection with the construction of the tunnel. Mr. Pilkington will begin work on Monday morning, and carry it forward with all possible speed. He was selected by Mr. McDonald to begin this important branch of tunnel construction chiefly because of his expert knowledge of sewers and his hustling abilities.

The changing of the sewers where they will interfere with the tunnel is one of the most important branches of the entire construction, and one that will involve in the seventeen odd miles to be changed the expenditure of immense sums of money. While the present contract is inconsiderable in comparison with what is to follow, it is believed that Mr. Pilkington will do a large share of the work.

In admitting last evening that he had been chosen to do this particular work, Mr. Pilkington said that he has already put in to the sub-contractors bids for different sections of the road throughout its entire length, such bids being necessary for the remainder of the removals and changes involved in the detail plans prepared by Chief Engineer Parsons. These plans contemplate in some parts of the projected route the changing of the course of the flow from East River to North River and vice versa. Many engineering difficulties are involved in the rehabilitation of that part of the system affected.

The present sewer in Bleecker Street is about fourteen feet below the street level. It is designed to lower it between Elm and Greene Streets so that the flow will be into the North River. The new depth is to be twenty feet, which will bring it at the Bleecker Street crossing a few feet under the tunn

S. Coler, and "Star-Spangled Banner," band.

After the last shovel of earth has been thrown up and the ceremonies concluded the bronze tablet will be placed in position within a few feet of the spot where in July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was read in presence of Gen. Washington to the American Army. The inscription on the tablet, in raised letters, which are to be filled in with cement to come even with the sidewalk, is as follows:

At This Place, 24th March, 1900,

HON. ROBT. A. VAN WYCK

Made the First Excavation for the Underground Railway.

RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION:
Alexander E. Orr, President; Charles Stewart Smith, John H. Starin, Morris K. Jesup, Woodbury Langdon, George L. Rives, Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor; Bird S. Coler, Controller.

William Barclay Parsons,
Chief Engineer.

CONTRACTORS:
JOHN B. McDONALD,
Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co.,
AUGUST BELMONT,
President.

In anticipation of the crush, for to-day being "tunnel day," and being more or less of a holiday in consequence, a large force of police has been ordered in attendance. The space directly in front of the City Hall will be kept clear for the invited guests, 4,000 invitations having been sent out by the committee.

Crowds hung about the park all day yesterday. The greatest interest seemed to centre in the oblong space marked for the reception of the tablet. Citizens who appeared to have no other object in life stood about several deep for hours, and even filled the steps of the City Hall.

Here was where the ever-ready gamin saw a chance for fun. One of the youngsters crept through the crowd when the police were not looking and wrote in chalk "Rubber-neck." Then the gamins waited. As the curious came up and stretched necks over heads in front to see what it was all about and saw nothing but the chalked words, the gamins set up a yell, "Rubber-neck! Rubber-neck!" and waited for the next victim.

About 3 o'clock a small pile of stones stealthily appeared quite a distance away from where the ground is to be broken. A gamin gravely informed a few innocent-appearing people that that was "de spot where de tablet is goin' t' be planted," and yelled in glee as the crowd increased about the pile. At sundown the time-killing citizens dispersed, in order to get back early this morning.

One of the features during the exercises to-day not down on the programme will be the flying of a large number of kites by E. J. Horsman. He has prepared several dozen of curious-shaped fliers, including keel kites, Eddy kites, and, to make the spectacle more impressive, will arrange to let loose a number of flags from great aerial heights.

At night, John B. McDonald will be entertained at Delmonico's by R. A. C. Smith, well known as promoter of the work on the tunnel, as has been stated, will be begun on Monday by lowering the sewer in Bleecker Street. It is believed that the successful sub-contractors will be ready to start in within a few days after the contracts have been awarded. Mr. McDonald's intention is to have the road completed in three and a half years, if possible, but it is likely that it will be nearer four years, and it may go over this time.

In speaking of the road, a well-knwon real estate man stated yesterday that already property has stiffened in price in the up-town districts along the route and that many people in search of cheaper homes in the suburbs are daily making inquiries about prospective purchases. Speculators and builders are also taking advantage of the prospective increase in population in the outlying districts, and are said to be making preparation thus far in advance for the boom that they feel is sure to come within the next three years.

ENGINEER CARR DINED.

Metropolitan Railway Officials and Contractor McDonald Present.

Officials of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company gave a dinner Thursday night to Albert Carr, an engineer who has obtained some large contracts in connection with the Rapid Transit tunnel. The dinner took place at Shanley's, on Broadway, above Forty-second Street. There were present 210 guests, mainly officers and representatives of the Metropolitan Company and engineers who are interested in the tunnel plan. H. H. Vreeland, President of both the Metropolitan and the Third Avenue roads, presided. Among those present was Contractor John B. McDonald.

The dinner was purely informal, and those present were free in their discussion of transportation problems confronting the city. Mr. Vreeland spoke on the prospects of the rapid transit tunnel.

One of the features of the dinner was the presentation to Mr. Carr of a gold watch, in recognition of his services in connection with his work in arranging the change of motive power of the Metropolitan lines.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN INDIANA.

Sawmill Boiler Blows Up, Killing Three Men and Injuring Others, One Fatally.

MUNCIE, Ind., March 23.—The James Nickum sawmill, six miles southwest of Muncie, was destroyed by an explosion this evening. Three men are dead, one more will die, and three others were injured. The dead are: Thomas Sullivan, a farmer; Clifford Van Buskirk, eighteen, brother of the engineer, and Marion Carey, a farmer. Lon Van Buskirk, the engineer, had his skull crushed in and both arms broken. His death is expected at any moment.

The explosion resulted from the water pump becoming broken when the boiler had on a full head of steam. Young Van Buskirk's head was blown off and his body terribly mutilated.

The accident happened on a five-hundred-acre farm belonging to Prof. Bell, late editor of The Indiana School Journal, of Indianapolis.

COURT RELEASES SOLDIERS.

Omaha Judge Gives Freedom to Shooters of a Deserter.

OMAHA, March 23.—Judge Munger to-day granted the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Fair and Jockens, the two members of the Tenth Infantry at Fort Crook, held for trial in the State Court for the shooting of deserter Morgan. The men had previously been acquitted of blame by a court-martial.

The Judge held that the law of 1890 did not take away from the army the authority to arrest deserters, but gave the civil and military authorities concurrent jurisdiction. He also held that the trial and acquittal by a military court for an offense against the laws of the State was not a bar to prosecution in the State court.

The Judge held, however, that a private was "bound to obey the order of his commanding officer, and such order will be a full protection against prosecution, unless the illegality of such an order is so clearly shown on its face that a man of ordinary sense would know when he heard it that such order was illegal." He held that in thus obeying the order to shoot the deserter, if he refused to halt, the privates were protected, and he consequently ordered their release.

Fair and Jockens were released from formal custody to-day. They have been out on bail since the preliminary hearing in the State Court and have been performing their regular duties at Fort Crook.

FIRE AT FORDHAM HILL.

Three Houses and Stable Burned—Four Horses Lost.

Three houses and a stable at Fordham Hill were nearly destroyed by fire last night. The fire starting in the grocery store of Holland Brothers, at 588 High Bridge Road, spread to the stable and then to the residence of Mrs. Vreeland and the adjoining residence of Mrs. Whitledge.

The fire occasioned great excitement among the residents of the neighborhood. Two alarms were sent in, and it seemed for a time that the fire might assume dangerous proportions. There were four horses in Holland Brothers' stable, which were burned to death.

The Hollands lose about $2,500, Mrs. Vreeland $4,000, and Mrs. Whitledge about $2,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Lawyer Fails to Get $12,500 Fee.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Judge Jenkins, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, to-day, set aside an order for $12,500 attorney's fees in the Theodore F. Curtis bankruptcy case. He said the spirit of the law was to administer the estate of bankrupts at the minimum expense and declared that the fees charged were greater than the amount of salary received by the President of the United States for three months.

GAMBLERS TAKE HEART

Statement by Mayor Taken as Guarantee of Inaction.

READY TO OPEN UP AGAIN

Joseph A. Britton Before the Grand Jury —Indictments Against Property Owners—Two Arrests Made.

The statement of Mayor Van Wyck yesterday that New York was pure and practically free from vice was received with joy by the gamblers all over town. A number of them had no hesitation in saying that this ended the crusade against the gamblers and the tribute takers, so far as the municipal authorities were concerned.

The previous silence of the Mayor and the many publications, calling his attention to the condition of affairs, caused some uneasiness among those who were waiting to see which way the cat would jump. A number of gamblers said yesterday that the Mayor's statement was as good as an order to the Gambling Commission, the District Attorney, and the Police Board that they had nothing to investigate and nothing to fear, and with the closing of the Legislature everything will again be in full blast.

The action of the Legislature yesterday on the Anti-Policy bill also gave the gamblers heart, and they said that this was a practical announcement from the Legislature that gambling would not be interfered with and that the Gambling Commission, in a reorganized form, would arrange its schedules within a week, and the usual system of tribute levying would again be in vogue.

The present Grand Jury is still, however, a thorn in the side of the gamblers and tribute takers, the sting of which is only lessened by the fact that the Grand Jury has but a week more to sit, and that up to the present there has been no indication that it will be continued as a special Grand Jury. It was learned yesterday that if any attempt is made to do this the gamblers have retained lawyers who will fight the legality of the action and will, should the jury continue to sit, fight every indictment that is found by it after March 31.

The April Grand Jury, it was said yesterday, is not likely to have the gambling and tribute taking charges brought before it in any way. District Attorney will not do so on the heels of the Mayor's assertion of yesterday, and it is not expected that Judge Foster of the Court of General Sessions, who has the jury in charge, will take such action.

The Grand Jury yesterday continued its investigations, and had before it Assistant Superintendent Thompson of the Parkhurst society and Serg. Flood, Chief Devery's secretary. Flood brought a lot of books with him and was in the jury room for some time. A number of indictments against property owners for allowing their premises to be used for illicit purposes were drawn by the Grand Jury yesterday, but the names of the indicted persons were withheld in all but two instances.

During the afternoon Detectives Cuff and McNaught of the District Attorney's office arrested Henry Peters, a real estate agent of 123 Liberty Street, on an indictment charging him with renting flats in the houses 126, 128, and 130 West Twenty-seventh Street to disorderly characters. Mr. Peters was brought to the District Attorney's office, where he later gave bail. The other prisoner was Annie Thompson, who said she was a housekeeper and who was indicted for maintaining a disorderly resort in one of the flats at 128 West Twenty-seventh Street.

During all of next week the Grand Jury will continue its investigations concerning the tribute takers, and it will be ready to make a presentment by next Friday, at latest, that will keep the agitation alive.

Joseph A. Britton, who was before the Grand Jury for some time on Thursday, is the chief agent of the Society for the Enforcement of the Criminal Law, which has offices at 108 Fulton Street. On April 7 last THE NEW YORK TIMESS printed a list of poolrooms and gambling houses which had been visited by its reporters, and against which evidence had previously been collected by Mr. Britton's society but never used.

At that time Mr. Britton refused to say for what reason he constantly kept employed fourteen men who visited and played in these poolrooms, thus collecting evidence, which they submitted to him in the shape of daily reports. He refused to tell where the money came from with which these agents played, what the evidence collected was used for, or, in fact, anything concerning the society's methods. It is said that Mr. Britton's reticence was somewhat relaxed during his examination by the Grand Jury.

Dr. Parkhurst was asked yesterday what he had to say in reply to the statements made by the Mayor concerning him and the purity of the city.

"I have too much respect for myself and for the office that he holds to say anything in reply," was Dr. Parkhurst's answer.

VAN WYCK SAYS CITY IS PURE.

Those Who Say Otherwise Denounced as Libelers.

Mayor Van Wyck took occasion during a hearing on the Anti-Ramapo bill yesterday to deliver himself of a declaration against the aspersions of men who, as he said, are "defaming the city's fair name," and at the same time to refer in contemptuous language to Dr. Parkhurst and Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, who, he said, would be able to discover a hundredfold more vice in London and any other big city than exists in New York. The Mayor's remarks were caused by something said by one of the speakers on the bill, and they were, to all appearances, directed at James W. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club, of which Dr. Slicer is an active member.

The Mayor's utterance on the condition of the city came at the close of the hearing, and was elicited by a remark made by Stephen A. Barton, a brother of Miss Clara Barton. Mr. Barton had spoken in defense of the Ramapo water grab. Replying to Mr. Pryor's statement about the vast amount of water consumed by residents of this city as compared with other great municipalities, he said that New York was a clean city, and needed more water. The Mayor, taking the word "clean" as his cue, broke in, saying:

"CLEAN," THE MAYOR'S CUE.

"Most everybody who is in this office here to-day stands up and says that some other city is better than New York. You never hear them say New York is better than any other city. Take old Dr. Parkhurst, for instance, he has been abroad. I wonder if he was ever in Regent Circle, in London, at midnight. If he has been there he knows that there are five hundred bad women there to one here in this city. I do not know whether old Slicer has been there or not, but these men and those who are defaming the city ought to take a little trip up through the State; they might look in at Albany and then drop in for a while at Saratoga and some of the other places. The men who are defaming this city and who are declaring it to be the most unclean in the world, are uttering libels, and they know it. Every city of 5,000 inhabitants has ten times as much gambling and ten times as many women of bad reputation as the City of New York, and ten times as much rum drinking every day in the week, including Sunday, and that includes prohibition towns.

"This is the cleanest and most moral city in the world. Those who say it is not libel it, and they are the men who know best that they are libeling it. It is about time for the people to call a halt on these people who libel the fair fame of this great metropolis, not of this hemisphere, but of the world. Those who are libeling the city know that they are doing so, because some of them have been over in the cities of the Old World, and they know New York is cleaner than any of them. I suppose Parkhurst has been to Regent Circle; he certainly has if he indulged in the same investigation that he did here. The deliberate damage done this city by those who are constantly decrying it is enormous. It injures commerce and it is making capital fearful of turning here for financial negotiations and for loans, and those who are guilty of this defamation of the city's character know that it is a libel, and nobody knows it better than Parkhurst—nobody knows it better than Slicer."

ALWAYS APPOINTS A DEMOCRAT.

During the hearing Frederick W. Hinrichs of Brooklyn spoke in favor of the bill, and urged the Mayor to approve it regardless of political influences.

"My politics has nothing to do with my acts, except as to appointments," the Mayor said, interrupting the speaker. "Whenever there is a vacancy I always appoint a Democrat."

Mr. Hinrichs continued, and said that there never had been a serious emergency in the city's water supply which would necessitate the city's entering into a contract with a private corporation. "One private company," he said, "which has been before the city authorities with a contract, has merited and received much popular disapproval. I can't go anywhere where the Ramapo Company is not condemned. The Merchants' Association has been studying the matter from a business point of view, and its investigations show that it is possible to get 100,000,000 gallons of water a day at $35 per 1,000,000 gallons, when the Ramapo Company wants $70."

William Henry Hale, Ph. D., who had talked at a hearing on the Confession of Judgment bill, then addressed the Mayor in behalf of the bill under consideration, and began with an attack on the Ramapo Company.

"This bill doesn't refer to the Ramapo Company any more than any other company," said the Mayor. "The courts have already decided that the contract could not have been entered into without the concurrence of the Municipal Assembly and the Board of Public Improvements, the unanimous consent of the Board of Estimate, and the approval of the Mayor. Do you think under these circumstances that the contract could have been signed?"

"Maybe not by you," said Mr. Hale, "but by future Mayors."

THE MAYOR'S LITTLE POEM.

"Oh, yes," said the Mayor, "some people want to sing the same song all their lives.

Monkeys will chatter,
Asses will bray,
Wise men will talk
When they've something to say.

Mr. Hale looked shocked and started to back out of the office when the Mayor interrupted him to say: "Of course, I don't mean to apply this to you. I wouldn't be guilty of discourtesy to you, Sir."

"Nor would I reflect on you, your Honor," Mr. Hale responded.

"What I wanted to convey," said the Mayor, "was that this bill hasn't anything to do with the Ramapo water business, except to keep that old song going about the depravity of New York."

Mr. Pryor, who followed, urged the Mayor to sign the bill, and gave a lot of statistics in regard to the city's water supply. Then Mr. Benton, who has advocated the Ramapo contract, said that he appeared on behalf of John H. Washburn, President of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, who is out of the city, and who is opposed to this bill or any other that would keep the Ramapo Company from getting control of the city's water supply.

Besides the Ramapo bill, the Mayor had before him the bill restricting the power of the Corporation Counsel to confess judgments and requiring a unanimous vote of the Board of Estimate before the beginning of any condemnation proceedings for the acquirement of any piece of property to be used for public improvements. Early in the hearing the Mayor indicated that while he was disposed to favor the first provision of the bill, he did not favor the second.

"I should think the Corporation Counsel would be willing to divide the responsibility with any one so far as the confession of judgments is concerned," the Mayor said. "but this provision as to condemnations is the most radical departure from established customs. Why it has a place in this bill I can't see. It would put it in the power of one reckless man to block all kinds of public improvements, no matter how meritorious they might be, and that would be a great calamity. The city has been run by the Board of Estimate for thirty years, and due regard, I will admit, has been given to the city's interests."

Mr. Hale argued in behalf of the entire measure, and bluntly asked the Mayor if he was not in favor of the part referring to confessions of judgment.

HIS HONOR NON-COMMITTAL.

"If I were to answer that," the Mayor said, "you'r be the first man who ever got me to commit myself in advance on any proposition."

Mr. Hale continued his advocacy of the bill until the Mayor shut him off, saying: "I know all about the confession of judgment feature, and all you would say in a month wouldn't change my mind. The most infamous confession of judgment I ever heard of was given in the O'Brien & Clark case by the Reform Corporation Counsel, with the concurrence of the last Mayor of New York."

Alfred R. Conkling, who appeared for the City Club, spoke in favor of the bill. The Mayor interrupted him to ask about the condemnation feature of the measure, and declared that he knew no wrong would be done in the existing circumstances, so long as he was Mayor.

"There may be another Mayor in two years," Mr. Conkling suggested.

"There certainly will be," the Mayor replied. "All the commendation I ask for my administration is to have the party which elected me elect my successor."

The Mayor called upon Mr. Pryor and asked him to explain the bill, and Mr. Pryor observed that with the provision requiring the unanimous consent of the Board of Estimate to condemnation proceedings, public opinion would prevent any extravagance in this direction. This gave the Mayor another cue.

"What is public opinion?" he asked. "The editors who sit and dash off editorials don't make public opinion. Neither do speakers at meetings. I tell you the only way to get public opinion is at the polls. The last time the people of the city expressed their opinion, they elected the Mayor by 87,000 majority. Then in the last Gubernatorial election the candidate running on a platform that demanded the punishment of the canal thieves was defeated."

"There is a difference between getting public opinion in a State and in a city," Mr. Pryor observed.

"Well, that was the verdict," the Mayor answered, "and it stands."

The Mayor will probably veto the Confession of Judgment bill and sign the anti-Ramapo measure.

Engineer Bill Passed Over the Veto.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Assembly today passed, over Mayor Van Wyck's veto, Mr. Bedell's bill to permit marine and locomotive engineers in the City of New York to become eligible for certificate of a stationary engineer.

NEW PARIS CHARITY BUILDING.

Permanent Structure Built by the Countess de Castellane.

PARIS, March 24.—The Galeries de la Charité, intended as a permanent building for holding charity bazaars, is now completed, and will be opened on May 1. Two hundred charitable institutions have already announced that they intend to hold sales this year. The structure was built by Comtesse Boni de Castellane, whose generous act was prompted by the Charity Bazaar fire.

ELMIRA BADLY IN DEBT.

Behind Over $75,000 in Addition to Chamberlain Bundy's Defalcation.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 23.—The report of ex-City Chamberlain Frank E. Bundy, dated Feb. 6, 1900, stated that the city was solvent and had a balance to its credit of $3,500.

Instead, the Common Council Committee of Investigation finds that the city is in debt between $75,000 and $100,000, because of overdrafts.

This is outside of Bundy's shortage and has caused as great a surprise as did the news of his defalcation.

Tennessee Negro Lynched.

RIPLEY, Tenn., March 23.—This morning, in the heart of the town, the body of a negro, Louis Rice, was found dangling from a limb of a tree. The lynching is said to have been the result of a trial in the Circuit Court of Lauderdale County, during the course of which Rice testified in favor of one of his color, who was charged with the murder of a white man named Goodrich.

Charles C. Maffitt of St. Louis Dead.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Charles C. Maffitt, former Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, a horseman of National repute, and one of the wealthiest citizens of St. Louis, died at his residence here today of pneumonia. Mr. Maffitt was about fifty years old. His mother, Mrs. Julia Maffitt, died several years ago, leaving an estate valued at $5,000,000 or $6,000,000. Mr. Maffitt was prominently connected with a number of large corporations.

Kansas City Receivers for Appleton.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 23.—Judge Philips of the Federal Court appointed J. Hampden Dougherty of New York and Major B. F. Jones of Kansas City receivers of the D. Appleton Publishing Company to-day for all territory included in the jurisdiction of his court. Major Jones's bond will be for $5,000.

Tiffany & Co.
Paris Exposition

Changes in the shipping arrangements enable Tiffany & Co. to extend until

Saturday, March 24th,
(inclusive)

the opportunity to view the diamond and precious-stone jewelry and other rich gold objects prepared for the

Paris Exposition

Visitors are cordially invited.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

BIG INCREASE OF SMALLPOX.

Gain of 1,272 Cases in the Country During Last Week.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 23.—A tabulated list of smallpox cases throughout the various States shows an increase for the last week of 1,272. The figures for the week ending March 16, in thirty-six States and Territories, show 3,552 cases, as against 5,224 to-day.

The State showing the largest number of cases is Louisiana, with 2,015 cases. California is the least affected, having only three cases. New York has eleven cases.

COACHMAN'S FATAL BATH.

Believed Water Established Electric Current Which Killed Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 23.—Stanley Bigelow, thirty-five years old, who was employed as coachman for Peter Graffam, Clifton Street, Malden, was found dead in the barn of his employer this morning.

When Mr. Graffam visited the barn he heard water in the bathroom running, and on entering the room found Bigelow's body in the tub. He notified the police and the Medical Examiner was requested to view the body.

Mr. Graffam says he has no doubt that Bigelow was killed by an electric current. An incandescent lamp was suspended over the bathtub. This, with the fixtures, was found on the floor. It is thought that Bigelow had gone to the room to take a bath, that he caught hold of the electric wire while standing in the water, and that a strong current of electricity, with the water as a conductor, passed through his body and caused his death.

MACHIAS SAILOR KILLED.

"Jackies" Tried to Take Possession of a Steamer at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 23.—Michael Mellegin, chief boatswain's mate of the United States gunboat Machias, was shot and killed last night at the Tremont Street ferry landing. His brother Edward, first-class fireman of the cruiser New York, was shot in the lip. M. H. Ward, master of the Gulf and Inter-State Railway Company's steamer Lawrence, is under arrest.

The "jackies" were entertained at an oyster roast. When they returned to the dock the tug which brought them ashore was not there to take them back to their vessel, so they attempted to negotiate with the Lawrence to take them, but the master declined, because of the heavy fog and rough sea. He asserts that about twenty-five of them attempted to take possession of the steamer, and that this resulted in the shooting. The dead man was thirty-five years of age. He leaves a widow in Boston. The police arrested a dozen "jackies."

WOMAN DIES IN CHURCH.

Excessive Joy Over Granddaughter's Conversion Proves Fatal.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 23.—Mrs. Mary Ann Johnson, fifty-six years old, of 32 Orange Road, fell dead from heart disease during the services in the Montclair Union Baptist Church last night. Her attack was produced by excitement over the conversion of her young granddaughter.

Revival meetings are in progress at the church. Last night the girl arose and declared that she was converted. Her grandmother arose and cried "Hallelujah! Praise the Lord!" The last word was cut short by a gasp, and Mrs. Johnson fell. Before a physician could be summoned she was dead.

MR. WOODRUFF'S SISTER IN PERIL.

Narrowly Escapes Injury in Collision Between Cab and Wagon.

Mrs. R. H. Ward of Montclair, N. J., a sister of Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, narrowly escaped serious injury in a runaway down Fifth Avenue yesterday. Together with a friend, Miss De Crouzac, Mrs. Ward rode to the Waldorf-Astoria about 2 o'clock to visit an acquaintance.

At a few minutes before 3 she was returning to the Holland House in a cab with Miss De Crouzac, when the cab was struck by a delivery wagon. The horse pulling the wagon had become frightened by a break in the harness.

The tongue of the delivery wagon was driven through the cab, tearing a hole in the side and narrowly missing the two passengers as they were hurled out of the opposite door to the curb. Policeman Gerty of the West Thirtieth Street Station and two members of the bicycle squad took Mrs. Ward and Miss De Crouzac into Brewster's Stables in East Thirty-third Street. After a few minutes' rest they were sufficiently recovered to leave. Neither was hurt, although both were much frightened.

John Lee, driver of the cab, who lives at 313 West Forty-second Street, was badly bruised by his fall. Adolph Bowsky, who drove the delivery wagon, was unhurt. His horse had its foreleg and jaw broken in the collision and was shot.

SMALLPOX IN TENEMENT.

One Case Causes Panic Among Colored Occupants—Patient Removed.

Smallpox has caused a panic among the colored families living in the five-story tenement 232 West Forty-first Street, and in the surrounding neighborhood. Ernest Day, twenty-seven years old, who lived on the top floor of the house, was yesterday removed to the pesthouse on North Brother Island suffering from the disease.

Dr. M. N. S. Pierre of 318 West Forty-first Street, reported the case to the Board of Health. He said that up to Monday he had treated Day for influenza, but had dismissed himself that day, as he considered him entirely recovered. He was called to him again on Wednesday, and found him in an advanced stage of smallpox. Every inmate of the house was vaccinated yesterday by doctors from the Board of Health, and the premises will be thoroughly fumigated.

Columbia's Smallpox Case.

President Murphy of the Board of Health, when asked yesterday regarding the smallpox scare at Columbia University, said that he had absolutely nothing to say, and that he regretted that any information concerning it had reached the public. He also said there would be an investigation to determine through whom the fact become public information.

MRS. THUROW'S CONFESSION

Bill for Retrial of Capt. Doherty Approved by Mr. Osborne.

DR. PARKHURST SKEPTICAL

Thinks Combination of Situations and Efforts in Behalf of Deposed Officer Looks Queer.

Whatever may be the result of the alleged "deathbed" confession of Mrs. Augusta Thurow, in which she swears that she perjured herself when she gave testimony against ex-Police Captain Doherty and his wardmen, Meehan and Hock, on which they were dismissed from the force six years ago, there will be some persons who will continue to believe that her first statement was a true one, and among these are Dr. Parkhurst and Frank Moss.

Senator Ford, who is Doherty's counsel, will push the bills he has introduced in the Senate empowering the Police Board to retry the cases against the dismissed men, and Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who prepared the cases against them, has written a letter to Senator Ford stating that on general principles his bills ought to become laws.

Mr. Osborne declines to go into the merits of the cases. He holds on general principles that any board that has the power to dismiss a man from his place ought to have the right to reconsider his case upon new evidence being introduced without a special bill in the Legislature. Nevertheless, Mr. Osborne has seen Mrs. Thurow on two important occasions, once when she made the affidavit inculpating the officers and again after she made the affidavit exculpating them

Mr. Osborne's letter is in part as follows:

I am of the opinion that these bills should all become laws, and were it not for the second section of the said bills, I should say that they are so meritorious that it should become the general law that the Police Commissioners of the City of New York, in their discretion, should be empowered to rehear charges, which have resulted in the punishment or dismissal from the force of police officers.

"I have no hesitancy whatever in saying that justice demands that the first section of all three bills proposed should become a law. I do not at this time intend, by this letter, to give any expressions of opinion as to the facts of the case, but I am certain that it should be within the power of the police board to rehear and determine these charges.

Having carefully read the affidavits submitted herewith, and having made a personal examination of Mrs. Augusta Thurow, I am convinced that justice demands that there sould be a rehearing in this case, and personally I should never feel satisfied with myself if I did not make every endeavor in my power to bring about such a result.

Regarding the wording or this latter part of his letter, Mr. Osborne said yesterday that he desired it be distinctly understood that it was not written because he thought Mrs. Thurow's condition was such as to incline him to a belief in her last story.

MR. OSBORNE'S POSITION.

"My letter," he said, "is written as a private citizen, and not in any sense as a member of the District Attorney's staff. It is perfectly evident that Mrs. Thurow has lied. One of her stories is the true one, but I do not know which. There must always be a question as to the value of testimony given by a person who lies in any instance, and the Police Board ought to have the right to retry its own cases when a mistake has been made.

"I took up the case against Capt. Doherty at the solicitation of Frank Wellman, who was at that time an Assistant Corporation Counsel. I visited Mrs. Thurow and got her affidavit. I was impressed with her statements and went ahead to prepare the cases, as the attorney of the Police Board, notwithstanding that Doherty had been acquitted in court of similar charges. Some time ago David Mitchell, formerly of this office, came to me and told me of this confession, and I went to see Mrs. Thurow again. She said she made the retracting affidavit and wished it to stand. On the strength of that I lent my name to help along the bills introduced by Mr. Ford. It ought to be understood that these bills do not reinstate the policemen, but only give the board the right to retry them."

"Would you have indorsed the bills if they ordered a reinstatement?" was asked.

"That is a hard question to answer," said Mr. Osborne, "but I am inclined to believe that I would not."

"Is that because you do not believe Mrs. Thurow to be in extremis?"

"Not exactly. She is ill, but how ill I do not know. I am not a physician. When I saw her she was sitting up in a chair and was certainly strong in her mental faculties."

"You saw Mrs. Thurow twice under widely varying circumstances and got from her two different stories. Which do you believe was the true one; which impressed you the most?"

"I don't care to say as to that," answered Mr. Osborne. "My indorsement of the bills was made on general principles because I did not want any injustice done."

DR. PARKHURST INCREDULOUS.

"Mrs. Thurow made her first affidavit right here in this room," said Dr. Parkhurst last night, "and of all the mass of similar affidavits that were made at the same time none impressed me as did that of Augusta Thurow. She came here and told her story. The first time she did not want it taken down, and she came several times after that, finally agreeing to swear to her statements taken down by a stenographer.

"She was a woman who seemed to understand herself. She spoke good English and made the statement of her own volition and without any expectation that it would work to her credit. Her story ran over two or three years, and was remarkable in its detailedness. I understand also that it was confirmed by evidence, and if that is so that must still be available.

"There are but two circumstances under which it is possible that the woman desires to retract her first statement, and they work out different ways. If she is really ill and in fear of death, it is possible that she is telling the truth now and that she lied to me in the first instance; but that is the only circumstance which would lead me to believe that I was mistaken in her. I do not want to be understood to be in any way belittling her illness. She may be making her confession in fear of death, and if a wrong has been done, no one wants it righted more than I do, but on the whole I do not believe anything of the kind is the case.

"The other circumstance is that she gave testimony against a Police Captain, and that an arrangement has been made in his interest. That would work out quite the other way, and would make her first statement all the stronger. It does seem strange to me that this should come out after six years and at this time. The introduction of a bill and the examination of the woman by the Captain's lawyer look queer. To enlisting of a District Attorney to help the thing along again at the suggestion of the Captain's attorney looks worse. We have had so much to do with the fixing of persons in the interest of the Police Department that it is no wonder that we look askance at all such proceedings.

"I understand that if Mrs. Thurow should die suddenly, say within the next few days, her affidavit could not be used as a basis for reinstating the officers; in fact, that it could not be used. It was probably thoroughly understood that Mrs. Thurow should or would live long enough to enable the bills to pass and to enable her also to get her latest statement before the Police Board. A dying woman would not, of course, be tried for perjury. It is extremely likely that all these matters were thoroughly understood at the outset. I am not impressed with the confession."

Appended to the bill is a statement from Dr. Fuchs of 10 St. Mark's Place that the woman was suffering from paralysis, and one from Dr. Von Grimm of 185 Second Avenue, that she had fatty degeneration of the heart. Both said the woman could not recover. Yesterday Dr. Fuchs said that he had not seen Mrs. Thurow since November last. On the 25th, he said, he was called in consultation with Dr. Von Grimm and found the woman very ill. He called twice after that on succeeding days, but had not seen her since.

Dr. Von Grimm said he visited the woman in November and December, when she was quite ill. Then a period intervened, and he did not see her again until March 9, which was the last time he called. He said he knew nothing of her affidavit, but he recalled that some time ago a lawyer had called on him and had asked him for an affidavit concerning the woman's condition. He said then that she could not recover, but did not say that she was in immediate danger of death.

AT MRS. THUROW'S HOME.

Mrs. Thurow lives in the rear of the third floor of the tenement house at 15 St. Mark's Place. Her husband came to the door when a reporter called there yesterday. Some questions were put to him in English, which he said he did not understand. The questions were then asked in German. This rather disconcerted Thurow, and as he was replying a lusty voice called in German from the rear room:

"Say I'm too sick to see any one."

"You see," said the man, "she's too sick to be seen. See the bottles?" he went on, pointing to a medicine bottle and a lemon that lay on the table. "I can't keep this door open it makes too much draught."

He was requested to step out into the hall. He stepped out gingerly. He was asked in English if he would make corroborating affidavits to those made by his wife, as in her first statement she said that her husband had waited outside for her when she paid the money to Capt. Doherty.

"I don't understand," said the man, raising his hands and shrugging his shoulders. The question was repeated in German. Immediately he bounded through the half-open door and slammed it behind him. "I've got nothing to say," he shouted as he disappeared.

BELIEVES DOHERTY INNOCENT.

Attorney Fox Writes Governor Regarding the ex-Police Captain.

ALBANY, March 23.—Gov. Roosevelt today stated that Ansten G. Fox, who was one of the attorneys connected with the trial of Capt. Doherty of the New York City police force, has written him that he believes that Capt. Doherty, in view of the confession of Mrs. Thurow, who accused Doherty of taking bribes, is innocent and should be reinstated on the force.

DEAN CASE DEFENSE.

Recorder Denies Motion for Dismissal in Kellogg Trial.

The defense had its first chance yesterday in the trial of James B. Kellogg, the alleged manager of the E. S. Dean Investment Company, now going on before Recorder Goff in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. The contention of the prosecution has been that Kellogg was the moving spirit of the Dean Company swindle, and Vernon M. Davis, his counsel, in moving for a dismissal of the case yesterday, maintained that this contention had not been proved. Delos McCurdy, his assistant, followed him with an argument on his motion.

"None of the witnesses," he said, "who testified that Kellogg was the head of the company can say that they lost a cent in it. It was, indeed, a 'safe investment system' when he had charge of it. When E. S. Dean & Co. became the E. S. Dean Company ne left it entirely to Keller's statement that he divided the spoils with himself and Weinman is absolutely without corroboration. There is no evidence that Kellogg signed any of the circulars which the company issued. I therefore move for a dismissal."

"I deny the motion," said Recorder Goff. Mr. Davis then arose and moved for an adjournment of the trial until Monday. His request was granted.

"JUDAS ISCARIOT"—BUTCHERED

Armour's Veteran "Leading" Sheep Pays the Penalty at Last.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 23.—After having led thousands of confiding sheep to their death, "Judas Iscariot," as he is called in the yards of Armour & Co., has paid the penalty of his treachery and been butchered. For eight years "Judas Iscariot" has been the "leading" sheep for the company.

Last week Judas rebelled. He refused to work, and his execution was decided upon. It is said by stockmen that a sudden attachment for a snow-white feminine sheep among the victims is responsible for his rebellion and ultimate death.

FUGITIVE CASHIER ARRESTED.

Officer of American Lithographic Company Found at Chester, Penn.

CHESTER, Penn., March 23.—Howard Smith, who is charged with the embezzlement of a large amount of money from the American Lithographic Company of New York, was arrested this evening in this city by Detective Tobin of the Pinkerton Agency and Chief of Police Berry of this city.

The prisoner was cashier of the company. He had been in the employ of the concern since boyhood, and had the entire confidence of his employers. He worked until 6 o'clock on the evening of March 13, but as he did not return the next morning the suspicions of the officers of the company were excited and an investigation of Smith's accounts led to the discovery that he was an embezzler to a large amount.

Smith came to Chester March 14 and registered at the Colonnade Hotel as H. E. Force, and has remained here since that time. He was traced to Chester by the detective, and was arrested to-day at the home of Capt. F. F. Turner, in the aristocratic portion of the city, where he had gone to procure a room for which he had advertised. Smith admitted his guilt, and said he would go to New York without waiting for a requisition. He is a married man, with a wife living in New York, but has no children. He had $200 on his person, but has lost considerable in speculating on stocks.

Gift to a Rochester Institution.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 23.—In a letter, dated Feb. 20, 1900, L. P. Ross, President of the Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics' Institute, George Eastman, Treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company, makes known his intention to purchase and turn over to that institution property situated on the west side of Plymouth Avenue, valued at $200,000. The gift has been accepted by the institute.

SOOTHING AND HEALING

the delicate membranes inflamed by colds or coughs—

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

does both. It is digestible and palatable.

25 cents, 50 cents, $1.00; the largest size cheapest.

At all druggists'.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

Ehrich Bros.

A Sale of Desirable Books.

Some of these may have a finger mark or a leaf turned, but most of them are bright and clean. The book chief has chosen here and there from a reasonably large stock everything that should be moved quickly. In some cases we've over bought;—admit it frankly, for it's adequate explanation of certain reductions named below,

The Book Store is on the 23d street aisle at the left as you enter from the street. To the right you'll find the stationery, and upon a centre square there's a handsome display of Easter cards and novelties.

These notes of the book sale:

Latest Publications.
To Have and To Hold, Red Pottage, Black Wolf's Breed, Richard Carvel, The De Willoughby Claim, Henry Seton Thompson's Wild Animals I Have Known. Regular, $2.00; $1.25.
Trail of Sand Hill Stag. Regular, $1.50; 95c.
Regular Price, $1.50; Our Price, 87c.

Illustrated Standard Books.
These are all nicely bound and have deckel edges and gilt top. Regular price is $1.00.
Choice at 35c.
Aunt Diana by Rose N. Carey.
Sense and Sensibility by Jane Austin.
Wide Wide World by Werner.
The Lamplighter by Cummins.
Spy, James Fenimore Cooper.
Vanity Fair by Thacke

BOERS TRYING TO ISOLATE PLUMER

Mafeking Relief Column May Be Surrounded Near Gaberones.

METHUEN NOW THE ONLY HOPE

He Is Still Skirmishing at Warrenton, 167 Miles Away.

French's Cavalry May Be Fighting East of Bloemfontein—Gen. Joubert, It Is Said, Is In Command at Kroonstad.

LONDON, March 24.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Lorenzo Marques, dated Friday, says:

"It is reported here from Pretoria that Commandant Eloff is isolating Col. Plumer's forces near Gaberones."

The War Office has issued the following:

"From the General at Cape Town to the Secretary of War:

"'Cape Town, March 23.

"'The following telegram has arrived from Nicholson, Buluwayo, March 16:

"'The following is from Plumer: Lobatsi, (?) March 14.—The Boers advanced from the South in considerable force this morning. They first advanced from Goode's Siding. After a sharp little engagement Lieut. Col. Bodle's advanced post was compelled to retreat. The retirement was excellently carried out to our main position. The casualties included Lieut. Chapman and a Corporal, prisoners, and two missing, probably prisoners. Five troopers were wounded. Chapman's horse fell with him close to the enemy, who immediately surrounded him.

"The exact Boer casualties are unknown, but several were shot at short range.

"In the afternoon the Boers advanced further north and shelled our position from a ridge on our left. Our twelve-and-a-half pounder replied, the artillery duel continuing until sunset.

"Lieut. A. J. Tyler has since died of wounds. One native was killed."

The sentimental interest in the fate of Mafeking has intensified with Col. Plumer's forced retirement to Crocodile Pools, where he was two months ago. Relief from the north now dwindles to improbability.

Lord Methuen is skirmishing with the Boers at Warrenton, 167 miles away. Although seemingly in force sufficient to do pretty much as he likes, he has not advanced these five days. It is hoped that his military advantage has a pleasant surprise in preparation for the Britishers by raising the siege with a strong column of cavalry and artillery detouring to Mafeking, while Commandant Snyman is drawn off to engage Col. Plumer.

A dispatch to The Daily News from Warrenton, dated Thursday, describing Lord Methuen's position there, says:

"A small flanking force, sent through Boshof, secured an important crossing, where the pont, or ferry, had been destroyed; but, foreseeing this, Lord Methuen had another pont built, which is ready to be sent thither when an advance is considered opportune.

"The cavalry and infantry column is en route for this point. Thus the position of the Boers at Fourteen Streams is formidably threatened.

"Lord Methuen's advance has not been hurried to the relief of Mafeking, where the pressure apparently has been relaxed as a result of operations elsewhere, but he is confident of his ability to push aside the opposition on the Vaal River, when the proper time comes."

Gen. French's cavalry and mounted infantry, according to a rumor, are fighting somewhere east of Bloemfontein. This suggests more Boer bad news, as Commandant Olivier's commando, with 2,000 wagons, is reported on the Basutoland frontier, toiling northward toward Kroonstad, via Ladybrand. This enormous wagon train is supposed to be moving twenty-five miles a day. Gen. French's cavalry posts stretch from Bloemfontein eastward to the mountains.

It was reported yesterday that he had arrived at Thabanchu, east of Bloemfontein and about half way between that place and Ladybrand, on the frontier of Basutoland, and had opened heliographic communication with Maseru, the chief town of Basutoland.

Gen. Buller has not yet moved in Natal. The Eighth Division will go direct to Bloemfontain. Lord Roberts's effective disposable force at the front ten days hence will be, it is estimated, 70,000 men, with the easy possibility of moving eastward, forcing the Boers to evacuate the Biggarsberg Range, and joining hands with Gen. Buller before continuing the march to Pretoria.

It is understood that Sir Alfred Milner's mission northward is connected with the enforcement of martial law. He will use his personal influence toward the pacification of disaffected centres.

The Cape Ministry is loyally supporting him. Martial law, in response to requests from loyalists, has been proclaimed in the Gordonia district.

The Delagoa Bay railway arbitration award is editorially considered in the morning papers. The approaching declaration of the findings of the arbitrators is welcomed as coming at an appropriate moment, and as bringing the acquisition of Delagoa Bay appreciably nearer.

GEN. JOUBERT IN COMMAND?

LONDON, March 24.—A Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"A letter from Mr. Poulteney, an interpreter in the Free State courts, has been received by his wife here, in which the writer declares that Gen. Joubert is commanding the combined forces at Krdonstadt, where there are plenty of men, guns, and foodstuffs for a determined resistance."

BOER CAMP, KROONSTADT, March 22.—Affairs are being put in proper shape, and the Free Staters who had to leave are returning in crowds. The President's proclamation has shown the burghers that the Government is standing firm. The commands are mobilizing in great numbers and the men are more determined than ever.

President Steyn has issued a proclamation in which he warns the burghers who lay down their arms and help the English that they are liable to the utmost punishment as traitors.

Prieska Rebellion Suppressed.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 23.—The rebellion in the Prieska district has been suppressed, and Lord Kitchener is returning here.

BOERS TURN IN OBSOLETE ARMS.

LONDON, March 23.—A Springfontein telegram published in the second edition of The Times says:

"The apparent submissive attitude of the Free Staters should be accepted with caution. The large proportion of obsolete, inferior weapons being turned in by them to the British is giving the impression that large stores of modern Mausers are being concealed."

The Outlook's special correspondent at Cape Town says:

"Feeling is running strong against the leniency with which rebels of Cape Colony and Natal are being treated by the British authorities."

STEYN DEPOSED?

SPRINGFONTEIN, March 23.—It is reported here that Mr. Steyn has been deposed from the Presidency, and that the public affairs of the Free State are being administered by a committee at Kroonstad.

TO HOLD AN IRISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, March 23.—At a largely attended meeting of the Irish members of Parliament to-day, John Redmond, Chairman of the party, presiding, it was decided that in the interest of national unity it was advisable to summon a convention of the Irish people, including representatives of the clergy, all public bodies, and the Nationalist organizations, &c.

A committee was appointed to arrange the details of the convention, which will probably meet at Whitsuntide, in Dublin.

$6,000,000 Offer to Portugal.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—M. Ignacio da Costa Duarte, the Portuguese Chargé, said to-day, in regard to a letter received by him from George W. Van Siclen, President of the American Council of South African Republics, offering a loan of $6,000,000 to the Portuguese Government as the sum necessary to pay the Delagoa Bay award, that Mr. Van Siclen's overture was somewhat out of order, as no such award had as yet been proclaimed, and that he should reply to his communication to that effect.

M. Duarte said that the proposal, in any case, should have been sent to the Portuguese Government direct. He will forward it to Lisbon, with forebodings as to its being taken very seriously. Furthermore, he said that his country was not in need of money, as the offer implied; also that some time ago loans of many times over the amount now submitted had been offered his Government by certain European countries and had been rejected.

LONDON, March 23.—It is officially announced that the Delagoa Bay award will be given Monday next, March 26.

Strong Feeling in Dutch Guiana.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 23.—Dispatches from Surinam, Dutch Guiana, received here to-day say the feeling of the Dutch there is strongly antagonistic to the British, and that British subjects in prison have been so brutally treated that they recently revolted and shot one of the keepers. The British residents of Surinam are said to be suffering from the same grievances complained of by the Outlanders of South Africa.

To Prevent Export of Cannon.

VIENNA, March 23.—Deputies Wolf and Lemisch have telegraphed to the Premier, Dr. von Koerber, demanding that he take steps to stop the exportation of forty-five cannon which are said to have left the Skoda factory, Bohemia, on their way to Trieste, it being further alleged that they are intended for the use of the British forces in South Africa.

BIG WESTERN RAILWAY DEAL.

Former Pittsburg and Gulf, Union Pacific, Chicago and Alton, and Illinois Central May Combine.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 23.—The Star says that there are rumors of the consolidation of the Union Pacific, Chicago and Alton, Illinois Central, and the Kansas City Southern Railroads. The latter road is the successor of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf. The probability of effecting such a combination is denied by the men in a position to consummate it, but it is undeniable that the closest of traffic and other relations are to be formed between the transportation lines named.

While the announcement of a probable consolidation of these lines may seem premature, there is abundant reason to believe that such a scheme is under serious consideration by the representatives of the interests included. The Chicago and Alton and the Union Pacific now have the closest traffic relations, and these are to be extended so as to include the Kansas City Southern and the Illinois Central.

These rumors rise from a secret conference, by appointment, here to-day of S. M. Felton, President of the Chicago and Alton; Horace G. Burt, President of the Union Pacific, and E. H. Harriman, President of the Oregon Short Line, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific, and a Director in the Chicago and Alton and Illinois Central Companies.

Mr. Harriman was a member of the New York Organization Committee of the Pittsburg and Gulf, and organized the underwriting syndicate for the $30,000,000 of new bonds for the Kansas City Southern. He and Mr. Felton arrived here to-day after completing an inspection of the Kansas City Southern.

They also looked over the water and rail terminals at Galveston. It is considered significant that the railroad Presidents should inspect a foreign line, which in the past has been their competitor rather than their ally. But these gentlemen are deeply interested in the future of the former Pittsburg and Gulf, in which they have large financial holdings.

Mr. Felton and Mr. Harriman were met at Hornbeck, La., yesterday by S. W. Fordyce, receiver; F. Mertsheimer, master mechanic, and J. A. Edson, general manager of the Pittsburg and Gulf.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S NEW ROUTE.

Will Abandon the Big Four Connection at Pana, Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Additional details have been announced in regard to the plan of the Illinois Central Railroad for operating its freight and passenger trains between Chicago and St. Louis over a new route after June 1.

The trains have been run from this city to Pana, Ill., where connection was made with the Big Four Road. The last Central train will be run under this arrangement May 31. The following day cars will be started over the new route, which will be the Illinois Central from Chicago to Springfield and from the State capital to East St. Louis via the St Louis, Peoria and Northern, which is not the property of the Harriman syndicate.

New Pennsylvania Freight Station?

Engineers yesterday began preliminary surveys on a strip of land on the Greenville water front of Jersey City, extending from Chapel Avenue to the Morris Canal. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchased this strip of land in 1880 and obtained from the Riparian Commissioners the right to fill in in front of it to an extension line 3,000 feet from the present shore line. The statement has been made that the company will shortly begin the construction of a big freight station at this point, with wharves for the accommodation of its foreign trade, and that it will act in conjunction with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

BRYAN DEMOCRATS MEET.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Executive Committee of the Chicago Platform Democrats of the State met here to-night, and after approving the platform adopted by the recent Nebraska Convention, passed resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the rank and file of the Democracy of the State of New York demand that the delegates selected to attend the State and National Conventions be men that are known, above suspicion, as loyal to the platform and ticket of 1896; and that such delegates be instructed to vote for the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform and for the nomination of William J. Bryan of Nebraska as the Empire State's choice for President. And it is further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Secretary to the Chairmen of the different county committees throughout the State, and that the Executive Committee shall look over the list of delegates, when selected, and are then authorized to take such action as the situation may demand.

Resolved, That a State delegation of two delegates from each Congressional district shall be selected to attend the National Convention who will contest the seat of any delegate who did not loyally support the platform and ticket in 1896.

New Assistant Patent Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The President to-day nominated Walter H. Chamberlain of Chicago to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents.

KENTUCKY SUSPECT'S EXAMINATION BEGINS

Caleb Powers Brought to Court for Preliminary Hearing.

STATE'S WITNESSES TESTIFY

Defense Says Evidence Did Not Injure the Accused—Golden to Help the Commonwealth.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 23.—The preliminary examination of Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with abetting the assassination of William Goebel, began to-day before Judge Moore. The Court House was guarded inside and outside by militia and scores of Deputy Sheriffs, armed with Winchester rifles, to prevent possible interference from mountaineers, who were reported on their way to Frankfort, but their presence was unnecessary, as the mountaineers failed to appear, and no disorder occurred.

The witnesses to-day included Warden Eph Lillard, Detective D. E. Armstrong, Sheriff Bosworth of Fayette County, who arrested Secretary Powers and Capt. John Davis and Silas Jones, who is now under bonds charged with complicity in the murder. The testimony tended to show that the shots came from that section of the Executive Building in which Secretary Powers's office is located, although no one swore that the shots were from the Secretary's office.

The strongest evidence, perhaps, was given by Silas Jones, who was in Gov. Taylor's anteroom when the shooting took place. No evidence was adduced tending to show that the defendant was implicated in any conspiracy, but, in one of the frequent wordy disputes between the attorneys for the defense and the Commonwealth, the fact was brought out that F. Wharton Golden, who is said to have made a confession, will be put on the witness stand before the hearing ends.

Prosecuting Attorney Polsgrove said to-night that sufficient evidence had already been heard to warrant holding Powers, but that the case would be much stronger before he was through. On the other hand ex-Gov. Brown, for the defense, expressed himself as well pleased with the situation, regarding the evidence so far as decidedly weak. It is probable that all of the witnesses for the prosecution will be heard by to-morrow afternoon.

An incident occurred during the afternoon that showed the feeling and also how the people are prepared for emergencies. A soldier in the rear courtyard dropped his revolver on the stone flagging and it exploded. In an instant every man in the crowded courtroom was on his feet, fully a third of them with their hands to their rear pockets.

Judge Moore convened his court at 10 o'clock. The Commonwealth witnesses were called, numbering forty. The name of Sergt. Golden was not in this list. At the conclusion of the call of Commonwealth witnesses County Attorney Polsgrove announced that he was ready for the trial in the case.

Ex-Gov. Brown read the warrant against Powers, charging him with being an accessory to the murder of William Goebel, and asked the dismissal of the defendant on the ground that the warrant was fatally defective in not alleging that the crime was committed in Franklin County and did not even show the offense to have been committed in Kentucky. Judge Moore overruled the objection to the form of the warrant.

Judge Denny and W. G. Dunlap of Lexington were added to the counsel for the defense, which announced its readiness to proceed and called August Muninger, a Covington undertaker, as the first witness. He did not answer, and an attachment for him was issued by the court. Witnesses in the room were ordered to retire and were admonished not to talk to anybody.

Eph Lillard, Warden of the Frankfort Penitentiary, was the first witness sworn. He testified that he was with Senator Goebel when the latter was shot. He walked ahead of Senator Goebel, and was just entering the State House when the shot was fired. He turned back from the State House steps and saw what had happened. He looked toward the Executive Building and saw that the second window of the corner room was slightly raised. This was the office of the Secretary of State. He thought the shot had been fired from this room. There were several other shots, but, he said, they did not come from the same place. The first shot was evidently from a rifle, while the others seemed to be from pistols.

On cross-examination, Col. Lillard said he saw nobody in the room from which the shots seemed to have been fired, and he did not see any one in the main door or on the steps of the building at the time of the shooting.

Policeman Wingate Thompson testified that as the crowd was carrying Senator Goebel out of the yard he saw armed men at the entrance to the Executive Building and recognized John Davis and Berry Howard among them.

Detective Armstrong of Louisville said that Secretary Powers refused to tell him who was in the office of the Secretary of State at the time of the shooting and declined to say who was in charge, but said that he (Powers) was out of the city that day.

At noon court adjourned until 1:30 o'clock P. M. When court reconvened Attorney Sims demanded that the Commonwealth furnish the defense the names of witnesses yet to be heard, whether they have been subpoenaed or not. Judge Moore finally ruled that the Commonwealth must produce the list, and County Attorney Polsgrove then gave the names of Charles Finley, "Jim" and Berry Howard, John Bowers, "Sid" Barker, F. Wharton Golden, and Dr. W. R. Johnson as probable witnesses.

Sergt. F. Wharton Golden, who is alleged to be the chief witness for the Commonwealth, is said to be in the city, but his whereabouts are being kept a secret, and it is not known at what juncture he is to be placed on the stand.

Capt. John F. Hawn of Barboursville was then called, and testified to a conversation had with Powers at Barboursville previous to the shooting, in which Powers asked him to turn over his ammunition and company to Lieut. Gibson. Previously Hawn had told Powers he was not in political sympathy with him.

"Secretary Powers said, 'They are robbing us at Frankfort,'" continued Capt. Hawn, "but he did not say why he wanted the military company at Frankfort."

During Capt. Hawn's testimony ex-Gov. Brown made the point that a man cannot be convicted as an aider of crime unless some principal is convicted of the crime. As the actual murderer of Goebel has not yet been named, the point possibly involved the liberty of Secretary Powers. Judge Moore ruled against the defense.

Silas Jones of Whiteley County testified that he was in the room leading to Gov. Taylor's office when the shots were fired. There were many in there whom he did not know. It was his impression that the shots were fired from the Executive Building, and he thought from the corner of the building in which Secretary Powers's office is located. When the shots were fired he walked into the ante-room, where he saw Capt. Davis and Gov. Taylor among others.

"Did you see any one try to open Caleb Powers's doors?" asked Attorney Polsgrove.

"Yes, I saw a man with sandy whiskers trying to open the door. He struck it with a hatchet," replied Jones.

On cross-examination Jones said he saw Powers leave his office during the morning for Louisville. This was previous to the shooting. The witness said the shots sounded as if fired from the same gun, but he could not say positively whether they were fired from the upper or the lower story of the building.

The papers found on the prisoners, including the pardons issued by Gov. Taylor, were placed on record, and the court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

KENTUCKIANS SEE MR. McKINLEY.

Explain Conditions, but Say They Do Not Want Federal Troops.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Col. Andrew Cowan, a merchant of Louisville, Ky.; Samuel J. Roberts, editor of The Lexington Leader, and John Marshall, Republican Lieutenant Governor of the State, all prominent Republicans and friends of Gov. Taylor, called at the White House before the Cabinet meeting to-day, and had a half hour's conversation with the President on the political situation in Kentucky.

On leaving the Executive Mansion they stated that they had called on Mr. McKinley for the sole purpose of explaining to him the exact situation in the State and what had led up to the present condition of affairs. They said that they assured the President that they did not want Federal troops to be sent to the State or any Federal interference whatever. They had not asked for a Congressional investigation, they said, nor would they ask for one, as they did not want it.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—D. Forbes Angus, Montreal; Rowland Starr, Toledo; R. C. Vilas, Chicago; W. F. Hibbard, Indianapolis.

CAMBRIDGE—E. Brandt, Hamburg, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line.

HOLLAND — Walter Wellman, Washington; James Hutchinson, Silver City, Idaho; Jules Cambon, French Minister to the United States; Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts.

NETHERLAND—Antoine de Geofrey, Washington.

SAVOY—Ramon Valdis, Puerto Rico.

MANHATTAN—William N. Crape, New Bedford; W. Cranston Larned, Jr., Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—W. R. Moody, Northfield, Vt.; E. R. Cameron, Ottawa; F. T. Titworth, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. P. Pope, Richmond.

HOFFMAN—Theodore Cramp, Philadelphia.

ALBEMARLE—A. B. Lovejoy, Philadelphia.

ASTOR—The Rev. Fathers Quinn, McArdle, McGlinn, Gallagher, Daly, Cunningham, Prendergast, O'Connor, and Masterson, Philadelphia; Railroad Commissioner Frank M. Baker, Oswego.

GRAND—Adjt. Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Albany; J. Watson Howe, Philadelphia; Col. Thomas J. Lloyd, United States Army.

IMPERIAL—George B. Loving, Fort Worth, Texas.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Lawfer W. R., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. H. Lawfer, dry goods; 376 Broadway.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. M. Wallace, notions and fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; N. Hamburger, white goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Miller Brothers, Galveston, Texas; J. Miller, cotton piece goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, linens and white goods; 346 Canal Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. L. Hull, millinery; 377 Broadway.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; P. Becker, dress goods and silks; 467 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Whiteman, millinery; 45 Mercer Street; Everett House.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; B. Edsall, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Binghamton Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; R. B. Freeman, piece goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Miller, Rhoads & Co., Norfolk, Va.; W. G. Schwartz, furnishing goods, and ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Marlborough.

Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; L. H. Wells, druggists' sundries, 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Ballantine & Co., Port Huron, Mich.; A. Ballantine, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; L. I. Miller, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. B. Milliard, millinery, 377 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Fahy-Shantz Dry Goods Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. D. Hogan, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. Effroymson, hats and clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Lederer Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. D. Lederer, dress goods and linings, 258 Church Street.

Reinhard, S. E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. M. Reinhard, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Pratt, Simmons & Kranznick, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Simmons, millinery, 626 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Long & Riddick, Richmond, Va.; J. R. Riddick, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ferris, W. W., Geneseo, N. Y.; W. W. Ferris, dry goods and millinery; St. George Hotel.

Weiner, A., Kane Penn.; A. Weiner, dry goods, Broadway Central Hotel.

Spencer & Adams, Camden, N. Y.; Horace Adams, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Jaives & Baker, Warren, Penn.; H. W. Baker, dry goods; Stuart Hotel.

Ballatine, A. R., & Co., Port Huron, Mich.; A. R. Ballatine, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

McGeenin, Hugh, Johnsonburg, Penn.; general store; Westminster Hotel.

Jennings, H., & Co., Moraives, N. Y.; C. M. Cutter, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Wilkinson, J. J., & M., Kerhomkson, N. Y.; W. Wilkinson, general merchandise.

McKinley, G. H., Clayton, N. Y.; general merchandise; Hotel Normandie.

Dum, C. J., Schroon Lake, N. Y.; C. Lockmore, druggist, Grand Union Hotel.

Cox, Mrs. D., Oswego, N. Y.; dry goods; Mrs. James Gibson, dry goods; Hotel Bristol.

Olson Brothers, Leroy, N. Y.; G. S. Olsen, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Majestic.

Lathrop, G. H., Livingston Manor, N. Y.; drugs and books; Park Avenue Hotel.

Landon, W. L., & Son, Pittsborough, N. Y.; W. L. Landon, general merchandise; St. George Hotel.

Glover, Thomas S., Warsaw, N. Y.; dry goods; T. H. Lewis, dry goods; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Howe, W. W., Potsdam, N. Y.; dry goods and millinery; Mrs. O. G. Howe, dry goods and millinery; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Houstan, Anna, Potsdam, N. Y.; dry goods and millinery; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Anthony, Charles H., Watertown, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Increasing cloudiness; rain or snow; colder; fresh northerly winds.

The disturbance in the Southwest has developed to the east and north, but not to any considerable extent. It has, however, caused general rains throughout the South. In addition there have been light showers in the Lower Missouri Valley and middle slope.

Temperatures have fallen generally, except in the West Gulf and Atlantic States and in the Ohio Valley.

In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions generally fair weather has prevailed, with higher temperatures in the central portions. During Saturday the rain area will extend northeastward through the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States, and by Saturday night rain or snow is probable in New England, and precipitation will likely continue Saturday on the Middle Atlantic and in New England. Showers are also indicated Saturday from the Ohio Valley eastward and northeastward movement of a marked low pressure area, which is central to-night in Northern Alberta, will cause higher temperatures as far east as the western upper lake region by Sunday, and lower temperatures with rain or snow in the northern slope by the same time. In the interior of the country and the Southwest generally fair weather is indicated Sunday. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast winds will be fresh and mostly northerly. On the South Coast they will be fresh and mostly easterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	34	37	40
6 A. M.	35	37	41
9 A. M.	38	42	48
12 M.	36	47	49
4 P. M.	44	52	51
6 P. M.	40	48	50
9 P. M.	36	45	46
12 P. M.	34	43	42

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows: Printing House Square, 45⅞; Weather Bureau, 43¾; Corresponding date 1899, 37⅝; Corresponding date for last 25 years, 37.

At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30 and the humidity was 73 per cent. At 8 P. M. the barometer registered 29.92, with 56 per cent. humidity. The maximum temperature was 53, at 4:15 P. M., and the minimum 36, at 4 A. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:05 A. M.—916 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

3:55 A. M.—261 Second Avenue; Nathan Goldberg; damage, $200.

6:56 A. M.—253 Bowery; Iver & Green; damage slight.

10:05 A. M.—71 Mangin Street; Isaac Weight; damage slight.

10:22 A. M.—334 East Seventy-third Street; Peter Seveck; damage, $25.

10:45 A. M.—157 Orchard Street; Harry Schultz; damage slight.

12:10 P. M.—137 East Fifty-ninth Street; Henry Wair; damage, $10.

12:50 P. M.—307 East Fourteenth Street; A. Heller; damage, $15.

3:25 P. M.—63 East Eighth Street; Hugh Lyons; damage, $300.

5 P. M.—404 East Twenty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $20.

5:05 P. M.—78 Essex Street; Schauosky & Lazarus; damage slight.

5:15 P. M.—1477 Brook Avenue; George Bostwick; damage, $500.

6:30 P. M.—415 Willis Avenue; Slima, Becker & Co.; damage, $25.

6:45 P. M.—537 Ninth Avenue; T. Brooks; damage, $25.

9:50 P. M.—585 High Bridge Road; Holland and others; damage, $11,000.

10 P. M.—102 Bleecker Street; owner unknown; no damage.

10:30 P. M.—134 West Twentieth Street; C. B. Gray; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW LONDON, March 23.—Fire destroyed the Central Vermont House, in East New London, this morning, together with thirty-seven freight cars belonging to different railroad corporations of the country. The loss is estimated at $50,000. The steamer Mohegan of the Central Vermont Line was badly scorched before she could be moved out into the stream.

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 23.—Fire last night destroyed the office building and warehouse of the Kansas seed house of Barteldes & Co. The building contained $50,000 worth of seeds. The loss is nearly covered by insurance.

R. W. Witherbee Dies of Apoplexy.

R. W. Witherbee of Whitehall, Washington County, N. Y., died at the Park Avenue Hotel Thursday of apoplexy. He was stricken while at the Broadway Theatre on Tuesday night. Mr. Witherbee was a member of one of the best known families in Northern New York. He leaves a wife and one daughter. He died possessed of a considerable fortune. The body will be taken to Whitehall.

COL. GRUBER STRIKES BACK

Declares Assemblyman Fallows Uttered a Falsehood.

A COUNTER ACCUSATION MADE

Mr. Fallows Charged with Taking Illegal Favors from Corporation—Col. Gruber's Explanation.

Col. Abraham Gruber of the Twenty-first Assembly District is in no way disturbed by the charge of Assemblyman Fallows that at the instigation of Corporation Counsel Whalen and for a consideration he sought to have Mr. Fallows kill the Confession of Judgment bill. Mr. Gruber is said to have approached Assemblyman Fallows in the presence and hearing of William Conover.

"Mr. Fallows's statement," said Mr. Gruber yesterday, "is a stupid lie, absolutely without foundation, and made out of whole cloth.

"He says that I made the proposition to him in the presence of William Conover. Now, Conover is clerk to Fallows at Albany, and is the Assemblyman's political factotum. He was a Democrat when he lived in the Ninth District, but became a Republican when he moved into the Twenty-first. He depends on politics for a living, and has fared very well. He had a job with the Mazet committee, but being refused an extra dollar a day that he asked for, he sent me the following:

Albany, May 24, 1899.

Mr Abram Gruber.

Dear Sir: I hereby resign as representative to the Republican organization of the Twenty-first Assembly District from the Second Election District. Reasons: First, petty meanness and ungratefulness of Republican politicians; second, Baxter Street mode of doing business; third, discrimination in favor of a certain class. Yours truly, WM. CONOVER.

"I induced him to withdraw his resignation.

"Now, what does Fallows say? He says I approached him to kill a bill, one of the most important of the session and one that all knew the Governor was interested in passing. Fallows says I went to Whalen and told him I could beat the bill if a friend of mine got a job.

"Whalen is one of the big leaders of Tammany Hall. He knows that Senator Thomas C. Platt controls the Legislature and that Abe Gruber has as much influence in killing or passing a bill there as Oom Paul has in the management of Queen Victoria's household.

"I have met Mr. Whalen possibly three times in the course of my life; certainly not any oftener. I can't say even that we are friendly. But I can well realize that if I went to Whalen with any such proposition as Fallows states that Whalen would remark, 'Since when are you in the gold-brick business?'

"Mr. Whalen knows where to go when he wants a bill passed or killed just as well as Controller Coler does. Mr. Coler, I believe, went to Mr. Platt and Mr. Odell. Why, Whalen would laugh at such a proposition from me, and say: 'Mr. Gruber, I have no mayseed in my hair. You had better have your head examined.'

"The story is a lie on its face, as it is in fact. It's very strange that, having been intimate with Mr. Fallows while he was in the Assembly, that the only thing that he says brought about his desertion from me was a bill involving millions of dollars which I agreed to kill or defeat in return for a political appointment for one of my supporters. Mr. Fallows only realizes my wickedness and my unworthiness at a time when Mr. Quigg, whom Fallows says he consults, wishes to defeat me in the Twenty-first District.

"A week ago Mr. Fallows said I was to get $80,000 for beating the bill; now it has been reduced to a cheap appointment—a two-dollar or three-dollar a day job.

"After the close of Mr. Fallows's first term in the Legislature, and knowing that it was a crime for an Assemblyman to ride on a pass, he took a pass for himself and family to Chicago, with a stopover in Indianapolis, and I saw the pass delivered to him. When the law was violated for his benefit, in the Summer of 1899, even though he might have suspected that Abe Gruber was particeps criminis, he did not allow his outraged virtue to break his pleasant relations with Mr. Gruber, but he rode on the pass and still remained a patriot.

"I don't believe that any man with an ounce of brains will give Mr. Fallows's charge a serious thought."

Asked how the battle would result next Tuesday, Mr. Gruber said:

"Do I think I'll win? Well, I should say that I will. They are moving heaven and earth to beat me, but they can't do it. It is to laugh."

The Gruberites will hold their final meeting Monday night at Richmond Hall, in West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

THE FIGHT AGAINST GRUBER.

Assemblyman Fallows Repeats His Accusation—Other Charges.

The anti-Gruber Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District turned out in force last night at the Austin meeting in Colonial Hall, at Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and First Street. About 800 persons were present.

Thomas I. Crane presided, and he was warmly applauded when he said: "There have been three Abrahams in the world's history. Abraham, the patriarch; Abraham the emancipator, and Abraham the 'squealer.' We want none of the last-named."

Philip Bloch, a clerk in the Harlem Police Court, followed Mr. Crane, and he charged that Gruber had schemed with Edward Lauterbach to defeat the Amsterdam Avenue Anti-grab bill in the interest of street railroad corporations.

Assemblyman Fallows was next introduced, and he prefaced his remarks with the statement: "Gruber seems to think he owns me so much that I cannot have an attack of tonsilitis without his consent."

Then Mr. Fallows repeated the speech he delivered at Richmond Hall Thursday night, in which he made the specific charge that Mr. Gruber had asked him to kill the Confession of Judgment bill. Mr. Fallows closed his remarks, and caused a sensation by saying:

"I am reliably informed that ex-Mayor W. L. Strong has seen a new light and has taken his hands off the fight in this District."

M. Linn Bruce then made a few remarks. J. Leslie Gossin read a poem, and the meeting adjourned.

HESS MAKES BRIBERY CHARGE.

Committee to Hunt Down Irregularities in the Twenty-fifth.

A meeting of the Election District Captains of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District was held last night at the Madison Square Republican Club. Charles A. Hess, the district leader, referring to the factional contest in the Twelfth Congressional District, of which the Twenty-fifth Assembly District is a part, said:

"We find ourselves opposed by a lot of men, many of whom throughout the year travel the district with no visible means of support and with their pockets turned inside out. Yet these same men to-day are well supplied with money which they are using liberally to corrupt the voters at the primaries. I think the District Committee should take some action looking to the punishment of the offenders."

A committee of which Macdougall Hawkes was made Chairman was appointed to consult the proper authorities with a view to bringing about the indictment and conviction of the alleged offenders.

The anti-Hess men laugh at Mr. Hess's statements, and say he has good reason to be scared.

The colored Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District held a smoker at Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second Street. All present wore Bliss and Hess campaign buttons.

SHEEHAN BITTERLY DENOUNCED.

Circular Letter Sent Out by the Horatio Seymour Club.

The Horatio Seymour Tammany Club, which is endeavoring to displace John C. Sheehan from the Democratic leadership of the Ninth Assembly District in the interest of Frank J. Goodwin, has distributed among the enrolled Democrats of the district a circular letter in which Mr. Sheehan is roundly denounced for his efforts to have Democrats imprisoned for alleged fraud at the primaries last September and for what his enemies term "his secret attempt to injure the organization."

In this connection, the letter says, Mr. Sheehan is a leader in name only. He has his seat in the Executive Committee, but gets nothing else. He has been branded a renegade Democrat, particularly since he instigated the appointment of a Republican special District Attorney and a Republican Judge and the calling of an extraordinary Grand Jury for the purpose of imprisoning Democrats. Republican aid can always be secured for such an object. He had sixteen Democratic residents of this district indicted during the Christmas season, when a desire for revenge seldom finds room in the heart of any man. He sought to twist innocent errors of judgment, if any, into intentional violations of the law, in order to punish those who differed with him politically. Mr. Sheehan can never regain the confidence of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Sheehan's supporters will hold a "smoker" at the Pequod Clubhouse in Twenty-fifth Street, near Eighth Avenue, this evening, and the Seymour Club will bring the campaign to a close Monday evening with a mass meeting at its new quarters at 293 Eighth Avenue.

TO DISFRANCHISE NEGROES.

Bill for That Purpose Introduced in the Maryland Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 23.—The long-expected election bill having for its main object the disfranchising of a large proportion of the negro voters in Maryland, was introduced in the House late to-night by the Democrats.

It is ingeniously worded, and while not stipulating an educational qualification it provides for the removal of all party emblems from the ballots, forbids any assistance to the voter in the booth, and in general so arranges the make-up of the ballot as to prevent the voter from voting intelligently unless he can read.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

50,000 Admission Tickets Necessary and 9,000 Badges.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Several important matters appertaining to the Republican Convention received the attention of the sub-committee of the National Executive Committee to-day. Fourteen thousand admission tickets for each day of the convention were apportioned, arrangements for the dissemination of the proceedings were made, and the convention badges, 9,000 in all, were ordered. The committee adjourned to meet about the middle of April.

Sergeant at Arms Wiswell will have the appointment of 500 assistants, 300 doorkeepers, 250 pages, and 1,000 additional employes, besides issuing permits to the press, messengers, and telegraph operators. Messr

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Saturday is Hurry-Day—things wanted quickly, with little waiting. Then they must be RIGHT things—there is no time to bring them back for exchange, if they are wanted for Sunday wear. Wanamaker's is a careful store—most helpful in a hurry.

Preliminary Showing of Capes and Jackets from Abroad

THE FIRST BUDS OF FOREIGN FASHION

THERE has been an eager waiting while the snail-paced ocean greyhound was battling with wind and wave to bring this Paris beauty to show you. True, it is not a vast exhibition—that is a later event. Not a garden of flowers; just a handful—a crisp and refreshing bouquet, if you please, of the first daring blooms of early spring.

These garments are from the famous house of Hubert et Riqueur of Paris. This will suggest the character of the display—and yet prices are very moderate. These hints as foretaste—but each garment is different, all the way through the showing.

Cape of steel gray taffeta entirely covered with rows of black velvet and narrow black fringe; collar and jabot of lace and ribbon. An exquisite wrap, $45.

Cape of Queen's gray glace taffeta overlaid with black net heavily appliqued with spangles in elaborate designs; has ruffle around collar, down the front and around the bottom, of silk and lace. Wonderfully effective. $37.50.

Tan cape of net appliqued with barege and heavily braided with soutache and silk embroidery; lined with white taffeta. $34.

Shoulder cape of black taffeta, yoke overlaid with spangled net, and with wide ruffle of taffeta and lace. $32.

Other capes of various shades of broadcloths, refined, handsome, very elegant—mostly in black and coachman's tan.

Men's and Boys' Clothing

SPRING SUITS AND TOP COATS

Which shall it be? For whom shall it be? A suit or an overcoat for the man or for the boy—we're equally well prepared in all the lines. And if you would know what is new in clothing—that is, the desirable new—become acquainted with the Wanamaker showings. This spring Oxford gray cheviots will be greatly worn. All the shades are here. All the best styles. All made fully up to the highest standard, and all priced with uniform moderateness. Among the recent arrivals are these:

Men's Top Coats—

$8.50—Cheviot, in dark Oxford mixture; serge lined; velvet collar; good looking; serviceable. At $10—Light and dark mixtures, serge lined. At $12—Two shades of gray; these are silk lined—the usual $15 kinds. And at $15, a number of particularly fine garments—in various Oxford mixtures, silk lined and silk faced to button holes—any of which would easily bring $20.

Raglan Overcoats in all the new fabrics, at $15 and up to $30.

Men's Cheviot Suits—

$10—Medium gray cheviot suit; single-breasted sack coat; double-breasted vest; serge lining.

$12—Oxford gray; single-breasted sack coat; double-breasted vest; serge lining. At $15—Dark and medium shades. Made like a high-class to-order suit. Still better grades up to $20.

Various lots of stylish light colored cheviots, at $10, $12 and $15.

And some of Herringbone cheviot, blue and black, elegant suits at $15.

About clothing boys. Nowhere is more attention given to the needs of boys. And we think at no time has better success attended our efforts than this Spring. Not only in collecting the newest, best styles and most worthy clothing for them, but in the values we have been enabled to offer. Here are a few timely sorts:

$3.85—About one hundred double-breasted jacket suits, of all-wool blue cheviot, with extra trousers; 7 to 16 years. A good $5 value. At $4—Sailor suits of blue cheviot, with extra trousers; 3 to 12 years.

$1—Knee trousers of English corduroy; brown, gray and blue; $1.25 would be cheap.

$3.50 and $4—Top coats of all-wool covert cloth; 3 to 16 years. Fair $5 kinds.

$6.50—Top coats in new shades of covert cloth. Worth $8.50. $8—Top coats for boys 8 to 16 years. These of the new Oxford gray cheviots, silk lined.

50c—One hundred dozen boys' blouses—percales, madras and seersucker; 3 to 15 year sizes.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

About Dress Goods---

Homespuns Particularly And Two Bargains

The variations in weave and color blendings were never so numerous. True of the crepe de chines, the bareges, the Venetian and the broadcloths and prunellas, and all along the line, including the now highly-favored homespuns. The knotty, lumpy, hand-loom sorts --- genuine Scotch --- are greatly liked. We have a good assortment of colorings in this quality. And the other smooth weaves, we have in plenty, too, in all the best color mixes. Grays, tans, browns and blues. Some kinds and prices:

Homespuns, Twilled 50, 75, $1, $1.25, and $1.50.
Homespuns, Crash weave, 75c and $1.
Homespuns, Two-toned Twills $1.
Homespuns, Tweed—$1.25.
Homespuns, Stripped Twills $1.
Homespuns, Chevron stripped $1.
Homespun Bannockburn $1,
Homespuns, Knickerbocker mixture $1.25.
Homespuns, Camels-hair basket weave, $1.25.

Bannockburn homespuns in six of the best color mixes of grays and tan, at 75c a yard instead of $1.25.

Other homespuns and crashes in four popular mixes at 75c a yard instead of $1.25.

Girls' Dresses and Wraps

The little girls and young women are better provided for here this season than ever before. What was once an expensive money-losing adjunct to the women's garment business is now the sole livelihood of quite ambitious manufacturers. The result has been magical. Girls' clothing has taken highest position in fashion. The special tailor cannot make smarter costumes, nor can the dressmaker conjure more dainty dresses than we can show, all ready to put on.

This means a wonderful saving of worry to mothers; and it means a saving in cost as well.

If you have not seen our present collection of children's garments, you do not know what remarkable progress has been made along these lines.

These price suggestions—

GIRLS' REEFERS AND JACKETS—
At $6—Reefer of broadcloth, with double collar in combination effect, box back.
At $10.50—Pebble cloth jacket double-breasted; gun metal buttons, lined with black taffeta.
At $12—Jacket of tan whipcord, Eton, double revers are inlaid with taffeta, lined with taffeta.
At $14—Reefer of cheviot, double-breasted, trimmed with narrow band of black taffeta, box back; lined with satin serge.

GIRLS' TAILOR-MADE SUITS—
At $15—Of black cheviot serge; Eton Bolero jacket, full flare skirt, stitched back.
At $17—Of cheviot serge, Eton jacket; collar and revers faced with white satin and finished with black narrow braid; lined with taffeta, full skirt, box plait back.

GIRLS' WHITE DRESSES—
At $2—Of white lawn; waist finished with insertion; ruffle over shoulders. Sizes for 4 to 12 years.
At $22—Of white organdie with detachable guimpe; waist trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion; full plain skirt with deep knife plaited ruffle at bottom; trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion. 6 to 12 years sizes

GIRLS' SAILOR SUITS—
Of English storm serge, trimmed with soutache braid; extra full skirt; sizes for 4 to 6 years, $3.75; 8, 10 and 12 years, $3.85.

GIRLS' WASHABLE DRESSES—
At $1.50—One-piece dress of percale, fancy plaids, with yoke of white figured lawn, ruffle over shoulder with white insertion, full skirt. 4 to 12 years.
At $2.75—A Guimpe dress of check gingham, large sailor collar of plain to match with white braid, full skirt. 4 to 12 yrs.
At $4—Sailor Suits; the blouse waist is of plain chambray; sailor collar trimmed with fancy stripe crash. Skirt is of fancy stripe crash, very full.

GIRLS' SHIRT WAISTS—
Of percale, gingham, madras, silk and linen, 50c to $3.
White waists of lawn and pique, $1.40 to $3.75.
Silk waists, $5.75 to $8.75.

GIRLS' COLORED PETTICOATS—
At 85c—Of gingham with deep ruffle.
At $1.65—Of colored mercerized sateen; umbrella ruffle, trimmed with narrow ruffle.
At $5.50—Of silk; side plaited; ruffle trimmed with narrow pinked ruffle.

Second floor, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Underwear and Hosiery

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Calendar and atmosphere coincide in urging readiness for new-season comfort. Cotton is waiting to displace wool—the best grades and biggest varieties that America and Europe could supply.

The double merit of exceptional quality with comfortable fitting shapes, is always found in underwear or stockings from this store. These hints of sorts and prices:

MEN'S HALF HOSE—
3 pairs for 50c—Of fine gauge, fast black or tan cotton, with double toes and soles and high spliced heels; worth double.
38c a pair—Fancy cotton or lisle thread; some striped, some embroidered, others in open work effects. Some 60 styles to choose from. Worth 50c and 65c a pair.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR—
At 50c each—Fine French balbriggan shirts and drawers; sizes run to 50 inches; shirts have long or short sleeves; drawers long or short inseam; worth 75c each.
At 75c each—Fine balbriggan shirts and drawers in light blue, lavender and light tan color; finished and trimmed with silk; shirts have silk fronts.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY—
3 pairs for 50c—Fast black cotton stockings, with double soles and high spliced heels; worth 25c.
At 25c a pair—Fast black cotton stockings, all black, black with split or unbleached feet; also fine lisle thread in fast black or assorted shades of tan; worth 38c.

WOMEN'S VESTS—
3 for 50c—Ribbed lisle thread, white; a fine firm quality; elastic; nicely trimmed and finished; worth 25c each.
At 25c each—White ribbed lisle thread vests; low necks, plain or lace trimmed; worth 38c each.

Broadway.

Women's Gloves This tells of just two kinds. Prompt and proper appreciation is predicted for both.

One is a new washable suede glove—a most desirable sort for spring and summer outdoor wear. Shown in white and shades of mode and gray. They may be safely washed many times with soap and water, and again be made clean and soft. 75c and $1.

There's a lambskin glove here, too, that's unusually low priced. In white, black, pearl, mode, brown, and shades of tan. 2-clasp. 65c.

Tenth street.

Women's Medium-Weight Waists Of the very popular albatross, of mohair and of flannel. Large variety of these garments for early spring wear, in all the prettiest styles of making, and the most wanted colors.

Of albatross, an excellent quality in black, attractively plaited front, at $3.75. At $6, all the light colors, in a finer quality; and still another grade at $6.50.

Of mohair. Two kinds, black, of course, at $2.25 and $3.75. Both made in exceptionally attractive style.

Of flannel. One sort, at $4.75. It's white French flannel and has five stitched box plaits in front and three in back. Another quality of pretty plaid French Flannel; full front on biss; small plaits in back, at $5.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Nets and Chiffons

A Half to a Third of Regular Prices

This is a quick clean-up of short ends of these dainty stuffs. Troublesome bits for us to bother with—ideal lengths for dress trimmings. The lot includes

Black Nets, figured and plain
Embroidered Chiffons, colored and black

They are in lengths from 2 to 4 yards and prices are a half to two-thirds of their regular values. Marked this way to-day:

Black Nets, plain and figured, 50c to $3 a yard.
White and Black Chiffons, embroidered in colors; 20 in. wide, $1.50 and $2 a yard.
Colored Silk Allovers, $1 to $10 a yard.

Tenth street.

Men's Shirts and Neckwear

There is still another chapter of the Men's Wear Serial---a brief one; but while it lasts it is just as exciting as the news that sold so many thousands of shirts last week.

This is the news for to-day:

Fancy Percale Shirts, worth $1, at 60c.
Laundered White Shirts, worth $1, at 50c.
Laundered White Shirts, worth $1.25, at 60c.

Also a lot of Men's Neckwear---imperials, puffs, four-in-hands and tecks, of dark silks, in stripes and figures. Some of them excellent half-dollar value; others not up to our half-dollar standard: yet all quite remarkable at the price---

25c Each

To-day's Important Shoe News

Half Price or Near It. For Men and Women

More than a thousand pairs of Men's fine Shoes have been picked out of our regular stock in making it ship-shape. They are in popular shapes, fine leathers, and at their full prices are fairly a dollar's worth better than other shoes at prices.

Black Box Calfskin
Patent Leather
Black Kidskin
Tan Grain Calfskin
Tan Willow Calfskin
Russia Calfskin

All laced---mostly stout soles, in excellent styles---

$5 and $6.50 Shoes for $3.50

all regular sizes in the lot.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Then here is more good news---

Men's $3 Shoes at $1.50—
Only about two hundred pairs of these—some are hurt with handling; but there are no hurts that polishing will not cure. Kidskin and wicker calfskin, laced; most all sizes.

Women's $2.50 Oxford at $1.25—
Of tan and black kidskin; some with button strap and cloth tops; others laced, with tips of patent leather.

Outing Shoes at 30c—
Canvas Oxfords, in white, black and brown, with rubber soles sewed on. For men, women and children. There are many uses for these easy noiseless shoes.

Boys' and Girls' Shoes, 1-3 off—
Quite a variety of new lots of children's shoes to pick from at this saving from usual cost.

Fifth Floor.

Children's Washable Dresses

Exceptional care and study have been devoted to this gathering. Evidence is at once apparent in both the remarkable variety and the uniform tastefulness. Whether it be the little knock-about gowns for playtime, or the more elaborate "dress-up" affairs—good taste. And good making, too, strongly and neatly sewed. Withal, moderately priced. Examples, picked out here and there.

At 50c—Mother Hubbard dress for 2 to 4 year sizes; yoke is trimmed with ruffle and braid; very pretty.
85c—Dress of gingham; plain colors or small checks; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery. 1 to 3 years.
Boys' Kilts and Russian blouse suits, $1.50 to $6.50.
$1.75—Of plain gingham; with waist; yoke of white pique with collar, edged with hemstitched lawn ruffle. 2 to 4 years.
$2.25—Guimpe dress of Chambray; deep ruffle over shoulder edged with neat embroidery; belt of embroidery insertion.
Other suits of lawn, dimity, pique and dotted Swiss muslin, up to $13.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Artistic Summer Furniture

Interest in the Furniture Store centres around the fascinating Fancy Reed Furniture, in such striking and original shapes, lightly upholstered in a cool but comfortable way. These pretty pieces will delight those who are planning summer homes and the furnishing of cottages at seashore or mountain.

The completed pieces are our own conception—the representative of the maker of the reed pieces who saw them as transposed hardly recognized his own furniture, with the added prettiness and comfort that the dainty cushions give to them.

There are all sorts of pieces—for instance, a large settee with high back and sides; cushioned seat and head rest; and *head rest at sides above the arm rest*. A clever contrivance that adds much comfort—pretty, too. One large easy chair has desk arm at side, with library shelf—or whatever you want to call it, below the arm, to hold books, papers and other things.

There are clever and pretty arm chairs and rockers of many sorts, finished in red, green and purple—couches, too—the upholsterings being of a dainty but serviceable figured chiffon.

The Western Grass Furniture is another handsome collection—original and varied in shape and effect—closely woven—wonderfully elastic and comfortable. Mostly arm chairs and rockers.

Then there are shown summery looking arm chairs, reception chairs and couches in the green reed.

A show in all too varied for a particular description of pieces, as all are different.

Of those you have known before these hints of pieces and prices, in some old favorites and many new patterns—

Green Rush Furniture—
$7—Green rush Roman Seat.
$8.50—Green rush Arm Chair; square back.
$10.50—Green rush Arm Rocking Chair; high back.
$10—Green rush Arm Rocker; woven back and sides.
$11—Green rush Rocker; very high back.
$12—Green rush Rocker; high back; wide arms.

Reed and Rattan Furniture—
$4.50—Reception Chair; woven seat.
$6—Reception Chair; woven seat; high back.
$9.25—Roll Arm Chair; woven seat.
$7.75—Rocking Chair; fancy back; woven seat.

Fourth floor.

Reed and Rattan Furniture—
$11.25—Large Arm Rocker; high back; woven seat and back.
$19—Settee; high back; roll arms; woven seat; rattan back.

Woven Reed Seats with Maple Frames—
$1—Rocker; double woven reed seats; slat back.
$1.50—Rocker; double woven reed seat and back.
$1.75—Rocker—double woven seat; slat back; wide arms.
$1.50—Arm Chair; double woven reed seat; slat back; broad arms.
$2.35 Rocker; double woven seat and back; broad arms.
$2—Rocker; double woven seat and back; broad arms.
$4—Settee; double woven seat; spindle back.
$5—Rocking Settee; woven seat and back; broad arms.

Everybody's Magazine In the Book Store this morning you will find a towering pile of copies of "Everybody's Magazine" for April, out to-day. It is a pile that was built but to be destroyed,—popular favor shines warmer and warmer on this magazine with every issue, and the highest heap melts rapidly.

Have you made "Everybody's" acquaintance? It is worth making, if you enjoy a magazine that is prepared confessedly for easy and interesting reading. It is light, bright, attractive and clean. Plenty of profitable instruction in it, too, but even that is clothed in pleasant, simple language. Note the articles on "How Our Coast Defence Guns are Made and Used," "How a Ship Finds Her Way at Sea," "How the Carnegie Company Makes $42,000,000 a Year," "Teaching the Dumb to Talk," "The Most Tragic Winter of Modern Times;" and for good stories—the "White Rose Mystery," and half a dozen others.

Ten cents a copy, and a bountiful dime's worth of interest it is. We take subscriptions at $1 a year.

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What do you like? There are in the collection works of fiction—standard and recent popular stories—history, biography, travel, science and poetry. All good books and nearly all in perfect condition. There were over 10,000 volumes a day or two ago, and two lists of titles have been printed. Of some we're entirely out, but many of the best bargains still remain. Some are marked at a fifth of the price at which they were published; others one-fourth—most of the remainder at half prices. Plenty of all of these—

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Mary Osborne. Abbott. Posie.
Mutiny of the Leander. Heldmann.
Ollie and the Boys. Chester.
Prudence Winterburn. Doudney.
Schooner Mary Ann. Abbott.
Search for the Star. Willett.
Tower Tangle. Fell. Two Families.
Walter in Athens. Eddy.

Book Store, Ninth street.

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Some Features of This Remarkable Edition

THE edition is in thirty volumes.

It is edited by Richard Garnett, LL. D. He has written a general introduction, in which he treats of the character of Dickens's genius and the source and substance of this inspiration. This is a powerful but temperate essay. It analyzes Dickens's work and analyzes Dickens himself, and it places him in his proper relation to English literature, to the world, and to other authors who have achieved success in the same and in different spheres of literary activity. Dr. Garnett's fifty years of service in the British Museum (1851-1890), where, as Keeper of Printed Books, he was at the head of the largest library in the English-speaking world, gave him unexampled opportunities for prolonged study and exhaustive comparisons. He brings to the task of editing this edition a most complete equipment for the undertaking.

Dr. Garnett also has written for each one of the separate stories a separate introduction, which discusses the circumstances under which that particular story was written and estimates the place which it should occupy and the weight which should be given it in a critical study of the author's entire accomplishments. In these introductions the evidence which supports the view set forth in the general introduction is carefully traced out, book by book. The difference in conception between "Oliver Twist" and the "Tale of Two Cities," for instance, is critically studied and shown to be due to a radical change in the nature of Dickens's methods and to a change also in the sources from which he drew his material. One peculiarity of Charles Dickens and his writings is that all admirers of the writings are lovers of the man himself as well.

And as it happens that personal details of his life, which would be superfluous, not to say offensive, in the cases of most authors, are of surpassing interest in the case of Dickens.

Extraordinary Illustrations.

This fact has been fully recognized and allowed for in the Autograph Edition in addition to the intimate acquaintance with the literary life of the man which Dr. Garnett's introductions afford. There is to be gotten also another sort of acquaintance through the extraordinary illustrative features of the edition. These include, as will be seen, not only the pictures which were drawn and painted and etched for the purpose of illustrating the stories, but they include, also, much which pertains to the personality of the author himself.

Dickens was particularly fortunate in living in an age when the art of story illustration was just coming into full flower. He was not an easy man to please in the matter of pictures. He would endure none but the first illustrators of all England, and their work often had to be done over twice or thrice before he would accept it.

But the result was to produce for Dickens's works a collection of pictures which, considered as illustrations, are undoubtedly the finest which ever have accompanied the writings of any author.

The Artists.

The illustrations for this Autograph Edition comprise all the original pictures made for the original editions of all the different books. They include the drawings and etchings by Cruikshank, Cattermole, Landseer, Browne (Phiz), Seymour, Leech, Tenniel, Marcus Stone, F. Stone, Maclise, Stanfield, Doyle, Fildes, and Barnard. Thus the illustrations of the famous "De Luxe" edition are included, with the addition of one hundred and three others. All these full-page illustrations are printed upon Japanese fibre paper, the superior surface and texture of this paper serving to bring out the details of the plates with wonderful clearness.

From Original Plates.

Another cause which contributes to the unequaled artistic excellence of this edition is the fact that all of these full-page illustrations, in addition to being printed on the Japanese fibre paper, are struck directly from the original plates. It is the usual custom of publishers, where plates cost so much as these original plates did, to use duplicates made by a mechanical process for the actual printing, and to keep the originals in their vaults intact to serve as patterns, so to speak, for future duplicates. But in the Autograph Edition, as stated above, none but original plates have been used in the actual printing of the photogravures, etchings, and steel engravings. In addition to the full-page plates there are also two hundred and thirteen text illustrations, the original drawings for which all were made under the eye of the author. This makes a greater number of pictures by far than ever has appeared in any previous edition.

Unique Pictures.

Among the full-page pictures a particularly interesting series is the collection of etchings of places and scenes which are remembered chiefly by reason of their association with Dickens's life and stories.

These include the Old Boot Inn, made famous as the resort of the highwaymen in "Barnaby Rudge;" the original of "The Old Curiosity Shop;" the house at the corner of Kingsgate Street, Holborn, which was the residence of Sairey Gamp and the home of Mr. Sweedlepipe and his feathered stock in trade; Dickens's birthplace, on the Commercial Road, Southsea; the house at No. 4 Gower Street, where Dickens lived with his parents, where his mother kept, or attempted to keep, a private school, and from which he

"Distributed at a great many other doors a great many circulars calling attention to the merits of the establishment. Yet nobody ever came to school, nor do I recollect that anybody ever proposed to come, or that the least preparation was made to receive anybody; but I know we got on very poorly with the butcher and baker, and very often we had not too much for dinner, and that at last my father was arrested."

They include also the house at 48 Doughty Street, Mecklenburg Square, to which Dickens removed from Furnival's Inn at the time he was married, and where he wrote the concluding numbers of "Pickwick" and all of "Oliver Twist" and "Nickleby;" the schoolhouse at the corner of Granby Street and Hampstead Road, where Dickens went to school from 1824 to 1827; the courtyard of the Marshalsea Prison; an illustration of the scene when Grip, the raven, after he had died, had been stuffed and mounted, was sold for one hundred and twenty guineas; Jacob's Island, where Sikes met his fate; the dancing room, built out into the Mews at the corner of Newman Street, which was the original of Mr. Turveydrop's terpsichorean academy; Furnival's Inn, where Dickens did his earliest literary work; the old mansion which was the original of "Bleak House," and a photogravure reproduction of the interior of the "Pickwick Room" in the Leather Bottle at Cobham.

Dickens's Portraits and Autographs.

There are included also a series of portraits of Dickens taken at different times in his life, and a series of thirty autograph signatures in fac-simile. Further than this, there appears also a series of photographic reproductions of manuscript pages from his stories.

Sheets of Manuscript.

One fac-simile autograph signature appears in each volume, and these signatures are arranged in the chronological order in which they were written. Comparative study of the signatures shows that from "Pickwick" to "Edwin Drood" there was a profound change in the man who wrote them. Exactly what the nature of that change was is not so readily to be seen, unless by one who has made a long study of the science of chirography. But the case is different when the full sheets of manuscript are studied. Then it becomes plain that the modification was (in part) certainly one of method; that Dickens, as he developed, and as the fire of his originative genius burned less intensely, offset that loss by greater application and greater attention to the lesser details of composition. Take one of the earlier books—"Oliver Twist," for instance. A page of manuscript narrating the first interview between Oliver and Mr. Brownlow, at the latter's home, appears to have been written smoothly and with hardly a correction or revision, excepting such as evidently were made at the moment. And such changes as were made were all in the way of enhancing the directness and simplicity rather than the beauty of the style.

But in the first chapter of Part Two, "Tale of Two Cities," the manuscript wears a very different appearance. Here there are very many changes and interlineations, so that the text is almost unreadable. And the alterations are altogether in the direction of ornamentation and polish. These changes, too, just as evidently were made some time after the sheet, and probably the chapter, were written, and appear to have been undertaken in an attempt to make up for the spontaneity which Dickens himself probably felt was lacking in the action of the story at this point. In the manuscript sheet of "Edwin Drood" the same evidences of studied care appear, and, withal, there is a marked falling off in the firmness of the hand.

There are thirteen of these manuscript sheets, all told, and each one is placed as near as practicable (in most cases opposite) the corresponding type page in the story of which it is a part. Taken in connection with the introductions, they are exceedingly interesting because they show, in a way, how the author, subtly and perhaps almost unconsciously, shifted ground as the years went by, although by far the greater share of his individuality remained constant to the end.

In summing up the illustrative features of this edition it is no exaggeration to say that they far outreach the most ambitious attempts which hitherto have been made fully to illustrate Dickens. All possible sources have been drawn from, and it is believed that no worthy Dickens picture, by whomsoever made, has been omitted.

Details of Manufacture.

Speaking generally, the aim has been in the Autograph Edition to reproduce the famous "De Luxe" Edition, with certain alterations conforming to the latest advances in the art of bookmaking. Some minor changes, also, have been made, following the American idea of proper bookmaking, as distinguished from the British idea in that regard. And there have been added to the "De Luxe" list of illustrations very many new ones for this Autograph Edition.

The alterations in technical detail have been mostly in the line of lightening up the paper, thus reducing somewhat the size of the volumes, and, in general, producing a book which is less clumsy to handle and more convenient for reading than the "De Luxe" books, after they were gotten out, proved to be. After careful consideration the length of the type line also has been shortened, it being considered by modern experts that the "De Luxe" type line was the least bit too long for the eye to jump easily from the end of one line to the beginning of the next line below.

The text matter, however, is set in a fine, large, open-faced type, double leaded, thus giving plenty of space between the lines. And the type page as a whole is one of the finest—if not the very finest—that ever has been produced.

The Paper.

The paper is deckle-edged laid stock, very white in color and soft-surfaced in order to make it take the ink evenly and well.

The size of the page is 6 inches by 9 inches, and the size of the type page is 4 inches by 6¾ inches, thus allowing space for ample margins. The full-page illustrations, as stated elsewhere, are all inserts, and are printed upon Japanese fibre paper, in place of the Chinese paper which was used in the "De Luxe" Edition. This paper is exceedingly firm in texture and is of a lustrous light brown shade, the texture and color both contributing to the production of a clear and effective realization of the details of the plates. This feature, taken together with the using of original plates only, and the printing of each illustration singly (instead of in forms of eight or sixteen, to be afterward cut apart and inserted,) brings the artist and the reader a step closer together than they have been brought in any previous edition, with the single (doubtful) exception of that "De Luxe" Edition which has been so often referred to.

Printing.

The contracts for printing were divided among four large London printing establishments, (among whom were the Clays, who printed the "De Luxe" Edition,) in order that sufficient time might be allowed for the presses to run at reduced speed, and thus insure exact printing registry and even distribution of ink. The folding of the sheets has been done entirely by hand. This secures more accurate folding registry than is possible by the customary method of machine folding, and also gives opportunity for an extra inspection in the process of folding and the rejection of any sheets which may chance to be imperfect.

In the Matter of Binding.

An especial effort has been made to design and produce a binding which shall be beyond criticism on the score of "good taste" and at the same time rich and elegant—an ornament in the finest libraries. The books are bound with Morocco backs and Morocco corners, with gold-veined marbled paper sides and marbled paper linings. The tops are gold and the edges are uncut. The backs are paneled and lettered in gold. Price, $2.70 a volume. Payments, $1 before delivery of set, $1 a month thereafter.

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tells, in his droll way, about the reception of "My First Book, Which I Did n't Write."

A. CONAN DOYLE

recites the plot of his first novel, written at the tender age of six—how the man and the tiger became blended into one, thereby getting the author into unsurmountable difficulties.

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A romance of the Philippines by Hezekiah Butterworth.

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The trials and disappointments of struggling writers.

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By Congressman Freer.

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Topics of Interest.

In To-morrow's (Sunday's) Issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES will appear the following special articles:

Neutralization of American Control of the Interoceanic Canal.

By LINDLEY MILLER KEASBEY, Associate Professor of Political Science at Bryn Mawr College.

The Effect of Universal Military Service Upon the German People.

By POULTNEY BIGELOW, author of "The German Struggle for Liberty," "The Borderland of Czar and Kaiser," &c.

The Meaning of the Unrest in China.

By JOHN FOORD, Secretary of the American Asiatic Association.

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ANTI-POLICY BILL KILLED

Senate, After Changing It, Sends It Back to Committee.

DEBATE ON THE AMENDMENT

"Knowingly" Inserted, Making It Necessary to Prove Criminal Intent—Vote Was 30 to 17.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Fallows Anti-Policy bill was practically killed in the Senate to-day by amendments. This is the bill which it is claimed a fund was raised to defeat.

When the bill was reported by the Codes Committee it was in amended form so as to provide that a person "knowingly" having policy slips in his possession should be subject to punishment under the act, thus making it necessary to prove criminal intent. The Senate in Committee of the Whole voted to strike out the word "knowingly."

To-day, when the bill was reached, Senator Grady moved to amend by inserting the word "knowingly." Senator Ford said the amendment would destroy the effect of the bill and ought not to prevail.

Senator Grady replied he offered the amendment at the personal request of Anthony Comstock, who thought that the word "knowingly" was necessary to a fair enforcement of the measure. Several Senators said they had heard Mr. Comstock express his views that the word in question ought not to be inserted in the bill.

Senator Donnelly thought the word should be in the bill. Senator Malby was also of the same opinion. The omission of the word "knowingly," he said, would make the measure unjust.

Senator Brown opposed the amendment, saying the insertion of the word at the instance of Anthony Comstock was not very potent, coming at such a late day. Senator Humphrey said he would stand by the amendment and would not be bound by any threat of use of money for the defeat of the measure.

The motion to amend was carried by a vote of 30 to 17. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Ahearn, Boyce, Chahoon, Cullen, G. A. Davis, Donnelly, Douglas, Foley, Grady, Graney, Havens, Humphrey, La Roche, Mackey, Malby, Marshall, Martin, McCarren, Mitchell, Munzinger, Norton, Parsons, Plunkitt, Raines, Ramsperger, Rice, Sherwood, Sullivan, Wilcox, and Willis.—30.

Nays—Messrs. Ambler, Brackett, Brown, Coggeshall, D. F. Davis, Ellsworth, Elsberg, Featherson, Feeter, Ford, Goodsell, Higgins, Krum, Stranahan, Thornton, Wagner, and White.—17.

Senator Grady moved to further amend the bill by providing that the court in its discretion may either fine or imprison a person convicted under the act.

Senator Elsberg said he was surprised at the change of heart among the Senators who had voted to amend the bill. He said a motion might have as well have been made to strike out the enacting clause as to move the amendments which, in his opinion, emasculated the bill and rendered it practically worthless. The amendment was lost, 24 to 24.

Senator Brown moved to amend the bill by providing that the possession of policy slips shall be prima facie evidence of criminal intent. This amendment met with the approval of Senator Ford, who said he hoped it would prevail, but it was lost, 24 to 24. The vote was:

Yeas.—Messrs. Ambler, Brackett, Brown, Chahoon, Coggeshall, D. F. Davis, Donnelly, Ellsworth, Elsberg, Featherson, Feeter, Ford, Goodsell, Higgins, Humphrey, Johnson, Krum, Marshall, Parsons, Raines, Sherwood, Stranahan, Thornton, and White—24.

Nays.—Messrs. Ahearn, Boyce, Cullen, Douglas, Foley, Grady, Graney, Havens, La Roche, Mackey, Malby, Martin, McCarren, Mitchell, Munzinger, Norton, Plunkitt, Ramsperger, Rice, Sullivan, Wagner, Wilcox, Willis, and G. A. Davis.—24.

The bill was then recommitted.

ELECTIONS BILL PASSED.

Senate Votes for Bi-Partisan Bureau for This City—Governor's Message.

ALBANY, March 23.—In the Senate to-day under an urgency message from Gov. Roosevelt, Assemblyman Brennan's bill providing for a separate bi-partisan Bureau of Elections in the City of New York, was passed by a party vote of 27 to 20.

The Governor's message was the outcome of an opinion rendered to him that the bill is constitutional.

ADJOURNMENT DAY FIXED.

Both Houses Decide on April 6 for End of the Session.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Assembly resolution fixing the date of final adjournment of the Legislature for March 31 was reported by the Senate Finance Committee to-day, amended so as to fix the date for April 6.

The Senate passed the resolution, and the Assembly immediately concurred, Mr. Allds saying that the Assembly could easily have adjourned on March 31.

DRUG CLERKS' BILL AMENDED.

Clause for Enforcement by Factory Inspector Stricken Out.

ALBANY, March 23.—In the Senate to-day Senator Ford called up the Henry bill for shorter hours for drug clerks in New York City and moved to amend it by striking out the section providing for the enforcement of the act by the State Factory Inspector. The amendment was adopted and the bill will be passed next week.

SYRACUSE PROBING GOES ON.

Legislators Investigate an Alleged $10,000 Bathhouse Deal.

SYRACUSE, March 23.—The Assembly committee to investigate the deficiency in the municipal funds of Syracuse reconvened here this morning. Additional testimony was taken concerning the $1,500,000 of alleged padded assessments.

The committee's counsel produced witnesses to prove that there was a deal in the purchase by the Common Council of property for a public bath last year at a cost of $10,000. William H. Hammerle, from whom the property was bought, stated that $2,000 of the purchase price was paid to him in cash by the City Treasurer. He denied that this currency was divided between three Aldermen and the Democratic paper. It was also intimated that part of the property, not deeded to the city, was held in trust as a part of the deal, with the intention of afterward selling it to the city for a park. This was denied by Hammerle.

CALLS MORGAN BILL "PUNY."

President Grout Says It Is Useless as an Anti-Ramapo Measure.

ALBANY, March 23.—Gov. Roosevelt has received a letter from Edward M. Grout, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, on the Morgan Anti-Ramapo bill. President Grout says, in part:

"If you examine Section 472 of the charter and compare it with Mr. Morgan's bill you will see that New York City has to-day the right to condemn water rights anywhere in the State, with two exceptions—first, except as limited by the Suffolk County act of 1896, but affecting several other counties besides Suffolk, and second, except water rights devoted in whole or in part to the supply of any other municipality. Exception first is not touched by the Morgan amendment. Exception second the Morgan bill changes very slightly and with trifling, if any, benefit to the city, and with the most remote possible application to the Ramapo scheme, for instead of excepting only water rights used for another municipality it would except also those which are necessary for some other municipality. It is really an additional limit upon the city's power instead of an exception.

"Instead of favoring the repeal of the Suffolk County restriction or the Ramapo act of 1895, the heart of this water situation, the Merchants' Association has centred attention upon this puny, ineffective, and unimportant Morgan bill, and has thus clouded the situation.

"The Fallows act is a mere temporary stay. The repeal of the Ramapo act of 1895 is the only effective remedy for New York City. I hope Judge Smith will shortly declare that act unconstitutional."

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 23.—Among the bills passed in the Legislature to-day were the following:

Senate.

Mr. HENRY—To improve the public health of the City of New York by the preservation, planting, and cultivation of trees and vegetation in the streets.

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $43,354 for the New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home at Oxford.

Mr. ADAMS—To adjust and settle certain expenses incurred by Brooklyn and New York in reference to the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank Road.

Senator AMBLER—To provide that hotel and restaurant keepers shall provide seats for waitresses.

Senator PLUNKITT—Extending the corporate existence of the Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New York until 1925.

Senator GRADY—For the appointment of a Supreme Court Jury Clerk for the Appellate Division at a salary of $4,000.

Mr. WEEKES—For an additional Justice for the City Court of New York, to hold office for ten years from Jan. 1, 1901.

Assembly.

Senator GRADY—Turning the new Court House in the First Appellate Department over to the Justices and fixing the salaries of criers and librarians.

Mr. WILSON—For a commission to revise and codify the laws, rules, and practice of the Municipal Court of New York City.

Mr. STEWART—Providing that an assessment for local improvements in New York City shall not be deemed to have been completed or confirmed until it has been entered in the record of titles of assessments at the bureau for that purpose.

Mr. COOLEY—Changing the name of the Westchester Firemen's Association.

Mr. GALE—To produce equality of taxation in Queens for 1899-0.

Mr. DE GRAW—Increasing the tax to be paid to the State by foreign bankers doing business in the State from one-half of 1 per cent. to 5 per cent.

Mr. PRINCE—Providing for the examination of applicants for foremen, inspectors, and Supervisors of public works.

Senator FORD—Fixing the salary of Supreme Court stenographers in the First Department at $3,000.

Mr. PRICE—Fixing the maximum number of Directors of hospital corporations at forty-eight.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, March 23.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the following bills:

Senator G. A. DAVIS—Providing that stockholders owning two-thirds in amount of a corporation's capital stock may vote to extend its existence.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Relative to canvassing the vote by the Nassau County Board of Canvassers.

Senator ELSBERG—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to costs in certain actions.

Mr. MARTIN—Relative to actions against associations of seven or more persons.

Senator PLUNKITT—Authorizing the expenditure by New York City of $350,000 for equipping the buildings occupied by the American Museum of Natural History in Central Park.

Mr. POST—Providing that deer shall not be taken at any other time than between daylight and sunset on Long Island on the first two Wednesdays and the first two Fridays of November.

Mr. SLOANE—Authorizing Yonkers to expend $25,000 in erecting a public pavilion over the Hudson River.

Mr. SLATER—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relating to appeals from the decree of Surrogates.

Mr. WHEELER—Making an additional appropriation of $5,000 for the equestrian statue of Major Gen. Henry W. Slocum, to be erected on the Gettysburg battlefield.

More Friday Session Dissension.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Senate had another fracas over a Friday session to-day, Senator Armstrong insisting upon being excused, although confronted with the fact that he was jeopardizing the bills of the Kings County delegation which are of a political nature. He was finally excused, but during the debate declared that two days had been wasted this week, one on the ethics of poker and another upon the personal characteristics of members. "When I returned to the Senate late Friday night," said he, "I supposed we proposed to do business, but I found much to my disgust that the only business was the personal stubbornness of some of its members. The business we transacted wasn't worth a five-cent piece."

Bill for State Fair Control.

ALBANY, March 23.—Senator Ambler's State Fair bill, putting the State fair at Syracuse under State control, will be reported favorably with amendments to the Senate on Monday night. The original bill provided that the fair should be under the jurisdiction of the State Commissioner of Agriculture. The amended bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of a commission of eleven. A heated controversy is likely to ensue over the bill, and the indications are that the bill will be defeated.

Governor's Hearing on Merger Bill.

ALBANY, March 23.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day gave a secret chamber hearing on the Higgins bill to permit the merging of the State Trust and the Morton Trust Companies. Newspaper men were not allowed to be present. Charles P. Bacon appeared in opposition to the bill and said that if the report of Gen. Andrews was made public it would be the best argument possible against this bill. He argued that the bill should not be signed by the Governor because, first, it is unconstitutional; second, it is against public policy.

Governor's Nominations Confirmed.

ALBANY, March 23.—Among the nominations confirmed by the Senate to-day were these: James McMahon, as Manager of the Long Island State Hospital; F. Park Lewis of Buffalo, Henry S. Ostrander of Knowlesville, Eugene Cary of Niagara Falls, and William F. Huyck of Le Roy, as Trustees of the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia; James F. Tracy of Albany as a member of the Building Commission of the Eastern New York Reformatory.

New York Franchise Valuations.

ALBANY, March 23.—The State Board of Land Commissioners has completed the tentative valuations of all franchises operated by corporations in New York City. Several corporations have been informed of the valuations, and the others will be next week. The figures will not be given out by the board until the hearings, which take place on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week.

Red Cans for Skimmed Milk.

ALBANY, March 23.—Skimmed milk must be placed in cans painted a bright-red color in cities of the first and second class, if a bill introduced by Assemblyman Litchard to-day becomes a law. In case it is sold in bottles, then a red label must be exposed to view with the words thereon, "skimmed milk."

New York Tuberculosis Hospital.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Henry bill to provide a pulmonary tuberculosis hospital in the City of New York at a cost not to exceed $350,000 was to-day reported favorably by the Cities Committee of the Assembly.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

A number of New York police reinstatement bills were reported favorably by the Cities Committee of the Assembly yesterday.

The Rogers bill, appropriating $50,000 to continue the promotion of sugar beet culture, was reported favorably in the Senate.

Assemblyman Waite's bill, for two county detectives in counties adjoining a county containing 1,000,000 inhabitants, at an annual salary of $2,000, has been reported favorably.

PLEADED FOR HIS BUTLER.

A. A. McLeod Pardoned His Dishonesty, but the Recorder Would Not.

Richard Wilson, the colored butler of Archibald A. McLeod of 12 West Fifty-first Street, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment by Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday, although Mr. McLeod himself appeared in the court and asked for clemency for the prisoner.

"I want to give the man another chance," he said to the Recorder. "He has been with me twelve years and he has never stolen anything before."

"Did you pay him good wages?" asked the Recorder.

"Yes," said Mr. McLeod. "I paid him well, and he had everything he wanted."

"In view of these circumstances," said Recorder Goff, turning to the prisoner, "I must disregard your employer's appeal. You are a great deal worse than a footpad. A highway robber steals from sheer necessity, but you violated your employer's trust for no reason at all. I sentence you to twelve months' imprisonment."

Woman's Hotel Incorporated.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.—The Woman's Hotel Company of New York City has been incorporated, with a capital of $400,000, to operate a hotel exclusively for women. The Directors are Charles S. Fairchild, Charles F. Cox, W. Lanman Bull, Henry Lewis Morris, John A. McKim, Lucien C. Warner, I. D. Crawford, and Edward H. Peaslee of New York City; Herbert Blurner and Charles Q. Kellogg of Englewood, N. J., and V. Everit Macey of Scarborough-on-Hudson.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Government Seeks Cut Rates Despite Inter-State Commerce Law.

Railroad men, and especially freight agents in this city, are disposed to criticise the action of the United States Government in accepting and actively soliciting cut rates on all kinds of shipments, in absolute disregard of the purpose and rulings of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. All branches of the Government ask for cut rates, and some of them even maintain an office and pay men for the express purpose of soliciting and arranging reduced rates with the railroads.

In view of the fact that the Inter-State Commerce Commission, another branch of the Government, is constantly endeavoring to prevent discrimination in rates, and is about to have its powers enlarged, it seems paradoxical to the railroad representatives to find two departments of the Government working for different purposes. Government employes who solicit these rates argue in reply that the Government is simply doing what all the merchants do when they have large shipments to make. Freight men, however, state that the Government is in possession of the official classification list of the different railroad associations, and is therefore in a position to know exactly what the rate should be. Nevertheless reduced rates are constantly asked, much to the annoyance of the railroads. Recently 450,000 pounds of gun carriages were shipped from the proving grounds at cut rates by one of the lines. A few days ago this shipment was followed by another award by the War Department at reduced rates.

This was a shipment of 1,000 tons of projectiles from Governors Island to the Rock Island Arsenal, at Rock Island, Ill. The contract was secured by Alexander Hollander & Co. at a cut of nearly 4 cents. It was the intention of Hollander & Co. to take the load by ship to Mobile and thence by the Mobile and Ohio to its destination. However they offered the shipment to all the trunk lines and Western roads at a rate which would have left Hollander & Co. a profit, but probably on account of the publicity the roads have so far declined to take any part of it. Two hundred and fifty tons of these projectiles are now being loaded on board ship for transport. The reason why Hollander & Co. offered the load to the roads was because of the difficulty of handling projectiles on shipboard.

Such large shipments are, of course, not to be picked up every day, and the temptation to freight agents to cut rates in order to secure them is hard to resist.

ERNST THALMANN SUES FOR FEE.

Claims $50,000 in Connection with Change in Pittsburg and Gulf.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 23.—Ernst Thalmann, the New York banker who was Chairman of the New York Reorganization Committee of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, sued the Kansas City Southern and John De Goeigen to-day for $50,000, which he claims is due him for compensation for his services in forming the committee and acting as its Chairman.

He says that John de Goeigen of Holland, a stockholder in the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, who advanced $260,000 to keep the road running, engaged him, after the road went into the hands of receivers, to form a Reorganization Committee to get control of the road. He formed the committee, but Mr. De Goeigen has, he claims, not paid him.

The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf was sold recently and renamed the Kansas City Southern. By the terms of the sale Mr. De Goeigen is to receive certain cash and stocks and bonds of the road. Mr. Thalmann asks the Circuit Court to enjoin this payment to Mr. De Goeigen until he gets his $50,000.

NORTHERN PACIFIC AFFAIRS.

Resolution in Senate Attributed to Dissatisfied Stockholders.

Officials of the Northern Pacific Railway said yesterday that the dissatisfied stockholders who had refused to come into the reorganization agreement were probably responsible for the introduction of the bill to inquire into the reorganization of the Northern Pacific by Senator Penrose in the Senate on Wednesday.

A statement filed with the bill charges that the corporation has violated the laws and its charter by the issuing of second, third, and consolidated mortgage bonds, and that the foreclosure under these bonds was illegal, as they were not made with the assent of Congress, as required under the grant of lands to the road.

The bill includes a resolution that all transfers of land to or by the Northern Pacific Railway be declared illegal, and that the Committee on Pacific Railroads be empowered to send for persons and papers and to inquire into these charges and to report thereon.

New York Central Improvements.

A contract for 35,000 tons of steel rails, sufficient to relay 285 miles of road, has been placed by the New York Central with the Carnegie Steel Company. The contract guarantees these rails for five years, but they are expected to last twice that time. They are to be laid on the main line of the road as soon as they can be manufactured, and it is planned to put them all in this year. The laying of these rails is only part of the improvements which this line expects to complete during the present year. New ties to the number of 535,000 are to be laid. Contracts for 140 new bridges between Buffalo and New York have been awarded, and a number of new passenger and freight stations are to be constructed.

Short Cincinnati-Chicago Route.

The Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie Railroad has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana. By this road it is proposed to secure a short line between Cincinnati and Chicago. It is intended to use the tracks of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton for part of the distance. The company is backed by Boston capitalists and is said to have secured subsidies and valuable concessions from Muncie, Richmond, and several other Indiana towns.

Rumors of Consolidation.

Rumors were current yesterday to the effect that the much-talked-of deal between the Colorado Midland and the Colorado and Southern was about to be consummated. No confirmation of the rumor could be obtained, as President George W. Ristine of the Midland had gone to Chicago. Oscar Bunke, Secretary and Treasurer of the Midland, said he had heard of these rumors, but could offer no confirmation, as he had received no advices.

Pennsylvania's Acquisition.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has acquired the Erie and Western Transportation Company, by the deposit of more than 90 per cent. of the capital stock of the Erie and Western Transportation Company with the Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia, under the agreement by which the Pennsylvania Railroad agreed to buy the Erie and Western.

RAILROAD COMMISSION HEARING.

Testimony in Behalf of Delaware Valley and Kingston Extension.

The State Railroad Commissioners devoted the whole of yesterday to a continuation of the hearing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the application of the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railway Company for permission to build a road from Lackawaxen to Kingston.

Frank H. Platt sought to have placed on the record extracts from the official organ of the Independent Anthracite Coal operators, but an objection made by Mr. Garver was sustained. The statement was, thereupon made and acquiesced in by opposing counsel that no matter what the decision of the Railroad Commission might be on the petition the matter would be carried to the Court of Appeals.

E. B. Crandall, coal freight agent of the Erie system, testified that existing railroads could handle the entire output of the anthracite operators without any difficulty.

Samuel Coykendall deposed that the annual shipments of the cement districts in the Rondout Valley district were about 3,500,000 barrels, of which about a third were taken to tidewater by canal.

W. V. S. Thorne, President of the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railway Company, contradicted the testimony given on Thursday by Chief Engineer Buchholtz of the Erie system, and E. L. Fuller produced contracts with individual coal operators agreeing to furnish the new road annually with 2,300,000 tons of freight.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE

Attack Made in the House on Railroad Lobbyists.

TRENTON, N. J., March 23.—The last day's session of the House was enlivened by a vigorous attack made upon the railroad companies, and especially the railroad lobbyists, by Mr. Benny (Dem.) of Hudson, in connection with the consideration of his bill regulating the number of men to be employed on railroad trains.

The bill, he said, was demanded in the interests of public safety, and had the support of railroad employes. The Pennsylvania Railroad, he said, was practically living up to the provisions of the bill without any compulsion, but the other railroads were not. The Pennsylvania, however, he said, has been assisting in the opposition to the bill. Mr. Benny mentioned the lobbyists by name, and said that it was a scandal to the State that they were permitted to ply their trade on the floor of the House, and even at the members' desks.

Mr. Bradley (Rep., Camden,) opposed the bill as an unnecessary and unwarranted interference with the operation of railroads.

The bill was defeated, receiving two less than the necessary thirty-one votes. Mr. Benny changed to the negative, in order to bring the bill up this afternoon.

In the Senate Senator McDermott introduced a resolution offering sympathy for the Boers, and made a short address. He said the war being waged by England was one of conquest and was designed to crush out the life of two republics. The resolution, on motion of Mr. Pitney, the Republican leader, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations by a vote of 11 to 6. The Republicans voted for the reference and the Democrats against it, Mr. Braun (Dem.) and Messrs. Hand, McCarter, and Reed not voting.

The Senate passed the two House bills permitting Asbury Park to purchase its beach front from James A. Bradley, and to issue bonds for a sewer system.

Gov. Voorhees to-day signed Speaker Jones's Franchise Tax bill.

It was after midnight when the Legislature adjourned sine die, although the official time of the adjournment was 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Governor sat behind closed doors all day poring over bills and adding his signature to those that met with his approval. Among the bills signed by the Governor this afternoon were the House bill, codifying the National Guard laws of the State, and the Senate bill, codifying the school laws.

NEGRO MURDERER CAUGHT.

RICHMOND, Va., March 23.—The negro Cotton, who, with a white man, was concerned in the killing of Justice of the Peace Saunders and Mr. Welton at Skippers, in Greensville County, Thursday, was captured at Stoney Creek, Sussex County, after an all-night chase.

He confessed to the shooting of Saunders and Welton, and to several robberies, among them that of the Gizzards at Emporia, but denied the killing of George W. Black, who was murdered in his store some weeks ago, of which he was also suspected. Cotton escaped from the Portsmouth (Va.) jail some months ago while under sentence of death.

A posse immediately started from Emporia, the county seat of Greensville. In the meantime a large crowd from Greensville had gathered at Emporia, bent on lynching Cotton. County Judge Goodwin wired the Governor a request for troops, and the Governor promptly ordered Company B, Richmond Blues, to report at the Coast Line Station, where a special had been secured, and asked the Sheriff of Greensville to know if he indorsed the Judge's request. When the Sheriff's indorsement came, the troops were dispatched. They arrived at the scene early in the afternoon, and surrounded the jail to which Cotton had been taken, and where the white man who was with him when the killing occurred is also confined.

Cotton gave the names of several parties, who, he said, were engaged in the Black robbery and murder, and posses have been sent after them.

At 11:25 the jail was in charge of the local guards and the military were quartered in the Court House. It was reported, however, that a mob was approaching from Pleasant Hill, and another from along the Atlantic and Danville road. Despite the assurances of the Sheriff, it is feared there will be a lynching before morning.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:56	Sun sets...6:16	Moon rises...	1:31

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:55	Gov. Isl'd...1:16	H. Gate....3:12
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....1:31	Gov. Isl'd...1:48	H. Gate....3:39

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Guantanamo	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hippomenes, La Plata	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mercator, Yucatan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitts	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresa	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 31 and up to April 14, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York April 14, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Feb. 23; Shanghai, Feb. 26; Yokohama, March 6, and Honolulu March 15, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, are due in New York on Tuesday, March 27.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 24.

Aldworth, Shields, March 7.
Algiers, New Orleans, March 14.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, March 6.
Beatrice, Gibraltar, March 9.
British King, Antwerp, March 10.
Inchulva, Hull, March 10.
La Touraine, Havre, March 17.
New York, Southampton, March 17.
Ontario, Hull, March 10.
Pocassett, Gibraltar, March 9.
Principessa, Christiania, March 9.
Queen Olga, London, March 9.
Seminole, Jacksonville, March 21.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, March 10.
Westhall, Gibraltar, March 7.

SUNDAY, MARCH 25.

Chicago City, Swansea, March 11.
El Cid, New Orleans, March 20.
Inca, Huelva, March 11.
Nacoochee, Savannah, March 22.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

Lyell, Gibraltar, March 12.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

Alene, Port Limon, March 20.
Aller, Gibraltar, March 19.
Bovic, Liverpool, March 17.
Concho, Galveston, March 21.
Friesland, Antwerp, March 17.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, March 17.
Hekla, Christiansand, March 13.
Hudson, New Orleans, March 21.
Mesaba, London, March 17.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, March 15.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

Albano, Havre, March 15.
Excelsior, New Orleans, March 22.
Insiania, St. Lucia, March 21.
Nicolai II., Copenhagen, March 13.
Sarmatian, Glasgow, March 15.
Virginian, London, March 16.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

Grangense, Para, March 17.
Jersey City, Bristol, March 15.
Peninsular, St. Michael, March 19.
Russian Prince, Hamburg, March 15.
Saale, Bremen, March 29.

Arrived.

SS Orizaba, Downs, Vera Cruz, Campeachy, Havana, &c., with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:48 A. M. 24th.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Stapledon, Rio de Janeiro, &c., March 4, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 11:00 A. M.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Kopff, Hamburg March 11, Boulogne 12th, and Plymouth 13th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Santiago, Leighton, Cienfuegos, &c., March 14, with mdse. and passengers to James G. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:35 A. M.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Vieira, Lisbon, &c., March 1, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Joubert, Marseilles, &c., Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Europa, (Nor.,) Sundt, Cardenas March 17, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Co.—vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Garnet Wolseley, (Br.,) Stafford, Girgenti, &c., Feb. 14, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltman & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Maracaibo, Hopkins, Maracaibo, &c., March 13, with mdse. and passengers to Bouiton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M.

SS El Dorado, Baker, New Orleans March 17, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sicklen.

SS Bluefields, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

United States transport McClellan, Nye, San Juan March 14 and Santiago 17th, with passengers, soldiers, &c., to the U. S. Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 P. M. 22d.

SS Addington, Br.,) Witten, Gloucester, Mass., March 20, in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young.

SS Orcadian, (Br.,) Outram, Glasgow March 8, with mdse. to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:52 A. M.

SS Polycarp, (Br.,) James, Manaos, &c., March 7, with rubber and two passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 P. M.

SS Daggry, (Nor.,) Staubo, Progreso March 14, with hemp to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:10 P. M.

SS Arkadia, Sargent, Port Spain, &c., March 14, with mdse. and one passenger to Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at tre Bar at 7 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 23, 9:30 P. M., north, light breeze, hazy.

Sailed.

SS Kansas City, for Savanah.
SS Turret Chief, (Br.,) for Havre.
SS Weehawken, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) for London.
SS Liv. (Nor.,) for Singapore.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS City of Everett, for Port Tampa.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston, &c.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.
SS Ithaka, (Ger.,) for Tampico.
SS Katahdin, (from New Bedford,) for Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 23.—SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, from New York for Genoa, arr. at Naples at 9 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 3:30 A. M. March 24.

SS Bristol City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, sld. from Swansea for New York yesterday.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, sld. from Genoa for New York at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Corean, (Br.,) Capt. Stewart, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Fernfield, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Melbourne to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York for Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 2:35 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam at 6 P. M. yesterday.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 6 P. M. yesterday.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Indrani, (Br.,) Capt. Citt, from Baltimore and New York for Singapore, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day

PUERTO RICO'S FATE IS STILL IN DOUBT

Government and Tariff Bills May Be Acted On Separately.

REPUBLICANS AFTER MONEY?

House Member Charges that Large Campaign Contribution Depends on Passage of a Tariff Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—To predict what is to become of the Puerto Rico Tariff bill is quite as difficult a matter to-night as it has been at any time since the House passed its bill and the Senate undertook to dispose of it by compromise. Senator Foraker, always disposed to be sanguine and confident, said late in the afternoon that he was ready, as he was yesterday, to take a vote. He could not say what would be the result. Senator Allison, less sanguine than Senator Foraker, declared that no man could tell what would be the outcome of the effort to pass a Puerto Rico Tariff bill.

The Star, a strong supporter of the Administration, publishes a statement purporting to come from a Republican member of the House, asserting that the Tariff bill was procured by a "dicker," and must be passed.

"You may as well set it down that the deal will be carried out," this man added. "The carrying out of the recommendation of the President for free trade with Puerto Rico would have deprived the party of a very considerable contribution; the adoption of the reverse policy insures a very large contribution.

"The possible unpopularity of the Puerto Rican tariff was balanced against the certainty of money to use in the campaign, and the decision was in favor of the campaign contribution. It was not expected that the storm of protest would be as strong as it is, but it is now too late for a change."

The Republican Caucus Committee of the Senate to-day authorized Senator Foraker in definite terms to propose the separation of the tariff feature from the Puerto Rican governmental bill and to attempt to pass the House Tariff bill without amendment. The programme is to vote down all amendments if possible to do so and pass the bill as it came from the House, without any changes whatever.

The committee went over the situation in detail, considering all the points at issue. There were suggestions as to the necessity of amending the bill so as to suit the demands of the Republican free-trade element, but these were considered as more than offset by the situation in the House and the necessity of maintaining the party tariff principles. The opinion was strongly expressed that any changes whatever in the House bill would endanger its acceptance by that body, and in the end this fact controlled the committee's decision.

There was, however, a disposition manifested to placate the free-traders by making various amendments to the Governmental bill. The tariff advocates have gone so far as to draft amendments to that measure which are intended both to correct administrative defects in the House bill and also to meet many of the objections to the House tariff measure. One of these amendments looks to the enlargement of the free-trade list so as to include most of the articles of export in which the constituents of the free-trade Senators are interested. There is also a proposition looking to the entire removal of the duty on articles from the United States going into Puerto Rico.

The action of the committee was soon made known to the free-traders, and it immediately became evident that they were not satisfied with the situation. A hurried conference was called in Senator Proctor's committee room, which was attended by about ten Senators. These included not only the iron-bound free-traders, but others who have not yet taken a decided position against all Puerto Rico tariff propositions. They did not enter into any detailed discussion of the proposition of the steering committee, but contented themselves with a decision to oppose any proposition looking to the fixing of a time to vote on either the House Tariff bill or the Senate Governmental bill.

They were unanimously of the opinion that delay meant gain for their cause in the public good-will, and in the Senate a canvass of the Republican Senators was made with the result, it was stated, that fifteen could be found who would oppose hasty action. Of these it was stated that ten were unalterably opposed to a Tariff on our commerce with Puerto Rico.

It is the opinion of Senator Spooner that the tariff bill will be separated from the Government bill and passed just as it came from the House. He is willing to take the chance of being beaten, and says that the House bill or nothing will be passed. After the tariff bill is out of the way the Government bill will be amended so as to add to it the free list already adopted by Executive order relating to the foodstuffs imported into Puerto Rico from the United States. He does not have much doubt that this programme will be accepted by the men who have insisted upon free trade.

According to an admission made by Senator Foraker, the Harmony Committee, of which he is Chairman, has about exhausted its usefulness. The Senators who are prepared to join with Senator Foraker on Monday to undertake to put the House bill through are to proceed on the assumption that the Republican opponents of the House bill will support that measure when they have had the chance to vote for all those propositions and have failed to get free trade. This, the close friends of the Administration regard as almost sure, for they do not believe the Republicans who are for free trade will go so far as to help to defeat their own party.

It is not easy to get Republican Senators to express opinions about what the action of the Iowa Legislature signifies. When Senator Allison was asked, he smiled. Senator Foraker at first laughed outright. Then he added: "I do not believe it will hurt us." Nobody has claimed that it is helpful.

Speaker Henderson, who says the members of the House from Iowa are not beholden to the Legislature of their State is less cautious than Senator Allison. But Henderson has approved a bill that the Senate has been implored to pass without amending, for the reason that if it should come back amended and be put to a vote the majority for free trade would be decisive. Allison and his associates do not want to pass a tariff bill, and they do not feel like backing up the House. If they amend the Puerto Rico bill they may bring on further trouble in the party by emphasizing its inconsistency in rejecting the admonition of the President.

Just after the adjournment of the Senate, Senator Mason, who has been busy away from that body, sought Senator Foraker to ask him to put off a vote on the bill for a few days. Mr. Foraker said he intended to ask for a vote on Monday, which Mr. Mason considered too soon. Mr. Foraker afterward said that he was not assuming any responsibility for the sort of bill that would pass, nor did he know whether the bill would be defeated. His sole purpose now was to bring the subject to a vote. If the free traders could amend the bill it would not offend him. But he also admitted that there was force in the House request that the Tariff bill, if passed at all, be passed just as it had come from the House.

RELIEF REPORT ADOPTED.

Senate Acts on Recommendation of the Conferrees—Tillman Opposes the Action.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Senate to-day adopted the conference report on the Puerto Rican Relief bill by a vote of 35 to 15, practically a strict party expression. No Democrat voted for the report, but Mr. Stewart (Sil., Nev.,) voted with the Republicans.

The report was presented in the House to-day by Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.) He asked immediate action, but Mr. McRae, (Ark.,) the Democratic member of the Conference Committee, desired time for debate. It was finally arranged to vote at 1 o'clock P. M. to-morrow, the preceding hour being given to debate.

The time devoted by the Senate to discussion of the report was consumed principally by Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) who made a fierce attack upon the measure as agreed upon in conference, and accused the Republican Senators and the Republican Party of hypocrisy and "dirty work."

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) followed with a statement of the position held by those who not only favored the report, but the passage of a Puerto Rican tariff bill.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) closed the debate with a forceful statement in opposition to Mr. Tillman's speech, in the course of which he took occasion sharply to criticise the South Carolina Senator for dragging the measure into politics. His colloquial tilts with Mr. Tillman were immensely enjoyed by the auditors.

TILLMAN IN OPPOSITION.

Mr. Tillman voted for the appropriation bill as it passed the Senate, and, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, voted to report it favorably. In opening his speech to-day he expressed his regret that the Senate conferrees had yielded to the contention of the House conferrees, particularly in agreeing to enlarge the purpose of the measure by providing "for the aid and relief of the people" of Puerto Rico.

There were two motives behind this bill, he said. The first was the necessity for the immediate relief by the United States of the Puerto Ricans and the other was that the Republicans were uneasy about the result of erecting a tariff wall against Puerto Rico, which, he said, had to be glossed over somewhat for the benefit of the people. He sharply criticised the method adopted by the United States of extending hands full of food to the people of Puerto Rico as a gratuity.

"As long as you continue to feed those people down there," declared Mr. Tillman, "you may feed them. So long as the Freedmen's Bureau was maintained in the South the colored race there amounted to nothing. That's a charactertistic of the race. So long as you give food to those Puerto Ricans they will never do a stroke of work. This Government will set itself up as an eleemosynary institution by the passage of this bill, and I do not believe we should stand on any such ground."

In response to an inquiry from Mr. Spooner, Mr. Tillman said: "I'm in favor of free trade with Puerto Rico. I don't believe in protecting one part of the United States against another."

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) inquired if Mr. Tillman was in favor of free trade with the Philippines, knowing that those islands had the advantage of peon and Malay labor.

Mr. Tillman: "If we are to continue to hold the Philippines, I'm not in favor of free trade with those islands. There is an old legal axiom that a man cannot take advantage of his own wrong. Those who voted to bring into the country those islands with their cheap contract, peon, and Malay labor, were told of the results that would follow the ratification of the treaty, and you could not get the votes necessary to make that treaty law until you had bought some men to vote for it.

"Now, then, if it is proposed to send a horde of carpet-baggers over there, backed by the bayonets of soldiers, so long as I have a voice I shall protest."

FORAKER'S POSITION.

Referring to the recent speech of Mr. Beveridge, (Rep., Ind.,) Mr. Tillman declared the speech had been translated into the Spanish language and distributed among the Filipinos. It had, he said, infused new life and energy into the revolution, because it indicated the hypocrisy and double-dealing which he said the United States had resorted to in the treatment of the Filipinos. The people, he declared, will teach the Republicans in November that trade and the flag and liberty and the Constitution go together.

Looking over at Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Mr. Tillman laughingly alluded to the resolution adopted by the Legislature of Iowa, "warning their representatives in Congress," he said, "of the consequences of their action on the pending bill.

"It never rains but it pours," said he; "the whole political structure is tumbling about their ears."

Further along Mr. Tillman asked:

"Is the President for free trade to-day, or is he following along behind the car driven by the men who want protection against the little Island in the Caribbean Sea?"

After waiting an instant Mr. Tillman said: "Of course, there is a dense silence in the chamber, as a response to my inquiry. The Senator from Ohio, [Foraker,] too, is doubtful as to his position. I'd like to know if he is in favor of free trade with Puerto Rico."

Mr. Foraker replied that his position had been set forth fully in the report on the Puerto Rican Government bill. The committee, he said, in investigating the subject became convinced that the people of Puerto Rico could not stand direct taxation.

"This slight and not burdensome tax," said Mr. Foraker, "was determined upon by the committee as a generous and merciful means of alleviating the suffering of the people of Puerto Rico."

Mr. Tillman replied that he had not read the report written by Mr. Foraker because he had not time to follow the vagaries of a committee which changed its mind every week.

"Has the Senator from Ohio changed his mind?"

Mr. Foraker—The Senator has a right to disbelieve any statement I may make.

Mr. Tillman disavowed any intention of reflecting upon Mr. Foraker's veracity, but replied in connection with an editorial in The Chicago Times-Herald: "The Senator, I think, got out of the free-trade boat as soon as Mr. Kohlsaat [the editor of The Times-Herald] got into it."

Mr. Foraker—I will say to the Senator and in the presence of the Senate that I have been much more comfortable in my position since I learned that Mr. Kohlsaat had declared for free trade.

ADVENT OF PROSPERITY.

Continuing, Mr. Tillman said: "I believe that Mr. McKinley is one of the most lovable men in public life, but the trouble with him is that sometimes he hasn't the backbone to stand up against his party friends. What he ought to have done was to stand by his message, and let you go ahead, and let you fight this question out among yourselves."

Disclaiming any authority to speak for the President, Mr. Perkins of California said that the belief that the Sugar Trust had acquired the greater part of the sugar product of Puerto Rico and his desire to build up the beet sugar industry in the United States had induced the President, he (Perkins) believed, to favor a tariff, if it were true that he did favor it.

Mr. Perkins thought Mr. Tillman ought to join the rest of the American people in rejoicing over the prosperity which had come as a result of President McKinley's beneficent Administration.

Mr. Tillman declared that Mr. McKinley and the Republican policies had nothing to do with the prosperity the country was enjoying. It had begun ten years ago, and it was in consonance with the methods of the Republican Party to claim the credit for it.

Mr. Gallinger, who is a member of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico, said in that committee there had been but one thought, and that was to provide that which would be best for the interests of the islands and its inhabitants.

GALLINGER REPLIES.

"Destitute and suffering as those people are," said Mr. Gallinger, "we ought to pass this bill promptly and not deal in such political diatribes as we have been treated to here."

Mr. Gallinger pointed out that four-fifths of the products exported from Puerto Rico consisted of coffee. On this the United States placed no tariff, while Spain formerly levied a duty upon coffee as well as upon some other Puerto Rican products.

"We are proposing to treat Puerto Rico better than we treat any Territory of the United States. We collect internal revenue taxes in Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arizona, and every dollar of it goes into the United States Treasury. We shall collect internal revenue taxes in Puerto Rico, too, but every dollar so collected will be returned to the Puerto Ricans and be used for their benefit.

"Reference has been made here to certain political exigencies which are said to control the action of the Republican Party. No political exigencies have had the slightest effect upon me. I have acted throughout for the best interests of those people. The Senator from South Carolina factiously refers to the troubles which will overwhelm us next November. That has a familiar sound. The Democrats in my State always carry the Fall election in March, but never in November. So it is with the Senator."

Mr. Gallinger declared that the legislation pending in the interest of the Puerto Ricans was right and just and generous, and he was satisfied that, on sober second thought, the people who were now opposing it would heartily approve of it. He said it was also a familiar cry that the trusts controlled the Republican Administration.

"We heard that when Hawaii was annexed and free entry to our ports was given Hawaiian sugar. Now it is raised again when we propose to place a small duty upon the products of Puerto Rico for the benefit of the Puerto Ricans themselves.

"The trust which is suffering," continued Mr. Gallinger, "the trust which we are oppressing by this legislation, is composed of some gentlemen at the Arlington Hotel, in this city, a trust headed by the British Vice Consul at San Juan. That trust is suffering considerably. Those gentlemen bought up the sugar under the full Dingley rates, and if they can get it into this country free of duty, they will make the full hundred per cent. of the tariff; but if we succeed in putting a tariff duty of 15 per cent. of the Dingley rate on that sugar, the trust's profits will be cut down by that much and the people of Puerto Rico will benefit to that extent."

SPOONER CLOSES DEBATE.

In the course of the debate Mr. Tillman said:

"We had some dares here yesterday, but the bob-tailed flush of my friend from Ohio [Foraker] did not go through."

Mr. Gallinger—Now, I admit the Senator has the advantage of me. He is talking about things I do not know anything about.

Mr. Spooner protested against the making of political speeches on a measure like that now pending. Having referred to the manner in which Mr. Tillman had characterized the work of the Republican Senators he and Mr. Tillman became involved in a controversy over the terms used by the South Carolina Senator, which developed considerable heat. The discussion finally developed some remarks that Mr. Tillman had made a few weeks ago, in which he justified ballot-box stuffing and the employment of the shotgun policy against the negroes of the South.

"We did all these things," declared Mr. Tillman, "and I have no apology to make for it here or anywhere else."

In reply Mr. Spooner said he had never yet been able to find any justification for the murder of negroes in the south or for trampling upon their rights as American citizens.

"In view of these statements of the Senator," Mr. Spooner declared, "I am tired of hearing all this prattle from Senators on the other side of the Chamber about the rights of Puerto Ricans and the Filipinos. It ought to be understood that the Senators on this side of the Chamber are as anxious to do the right and just thing as are those on the other side."

Mr. Spooner then said that the 15 per cent. was not intended as a protective duty. It had nothing to do with trusts. The only proposition, he said, which had in any way favored the trusts was the amendment offered by Mr. Jones of Arkansas to return the duties to those who had paid them.

The report was then adopted.

DISTRESS IN PUERTO RICO.

Demonstrations Against the United States in Many of the Towns.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, March 23.—The situation here is now more serious than it has been at any time before since the terrible hurricane. In many places the poor are starving. The prices of rice, beans, and codfish have increased from 50 to 100 per cent.

Demonstrations against the delay of the United States in settling open questions have recently been held not only at San Juan, but at Mayaguez, Yauco, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Fajardo, Juana Diaz, Guayama, and many other towns. The people are unable to understand the delay, and they condemn all Americans indiscriminately. Even riots are threatened. Trouble is almost inevitable unless the tension is relieved.

Even wealthy landowners cannot command ready cash, and many Americans are penniless, being glad to work for their board.

Minnesota for Free Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Ex-Senator Gilbert M. Pierce, formerly of North Dakota and now of Minneapolis, is in Washington on his way to New York. In answer to a question as to the feeling in Minnesota about the pending Puerto Rican bill, he said:

"If you must know what they are saying out there about putting a tariff on Puerto Rico's trade, I can say without exaggeration that everybody in Minnesota thinks it is wrong, and it does not seem to be the policy of the newspapers to undertake to prove that the people are wrong."

COMBINE AGAINST AMERICA.

Swiss Watchmakers Unite to Offset Active Competition.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Swiss watchmakers are combining to protect themselves from American competition. Prizes are being offered to develop improvements in the Swiss watch which will tend to maintain its reputation and keep its good name intact wherever American competition is being seriously felt. A report on this subject is made to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, State Department, by Consul General Dubois, at St. Gall, and he adds that the American watch case is also having a field day in the "land of watches" to such a degree that the Swiss are making a general movement to prevent or at least modify the importation.

To demonstrate the growth of American trade, the Consul General says that one can now buy American watches in Berne, American ham and bacon in Basle, and that Swiss horses sleep on American straw. American hardware fills the shop windows, American shoes are in popular demand, and everywhere are striking evidences of the increased import of American wares.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. George W. Gatchell, Fifth Artillery, is detailed for temporary duty at Fort Monroe, Va.

Capt. James Ulio, upon his own application, is detailed by the Secretary of War as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. R. A. Rooney is to proceed to Philadelphia for treatment at the Naval Home, when discharged from Mare Island Hospital.

Lieut. Commander J. A. Shearman is to proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment at the Army and Navy Hospital when discharged from Mare Island Hospital.

Ensign J. J. Rady is ordered to duty on the Farragut when detached from the Nero, instead of proceeding home.

Commander S. Schroeder is to proceed to the Island of Guam for duty as Naval Governor and as commanding officer on the Yosemite, via the Solace.

Capt. R. P. Leary is detached from duty as Governor of Guam on reporting of relief, and will wait orders.

Lieut. R. Spear is ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Pay Inspector W. J. Thomson is detached as Paymaster of the fleet on the Asiatic Station and ordered to establish a navy pay office at Hongkong.

Naval Cadet E. J. Sadler is detached from the Iowa and ordered to the Philadelphia.

Naval Cadet J. B. Gilmer is detached from the Iowa and ordered to the Philidelphia.

Changes on the Asiatic Station:

Col. G. F. Elliott, United States Marine Corps, is detached from the Cavite Station and ordered to Mare Island Hospital.

Lieut. H. K. Hines is detached from the New Orleans and ordered to the Wheeling.

Ensign O. S. Knepper is detached from the New Orleans and ordered to the Baltimore.

Lieut. L. D. Miner is detached from the Castine and ordered to the Scindia.

Lieut. T. S. Rodgers is detached from the Wheeling and ordered to the Scindia.

Assistant Surgeon E. Thompson is detached from the Celtic and ordered to the Nashville.

Lieut. Commander W. G. Cutler is detached from the Princeton and ordered to the Baltimore.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. K. Johnson is detached from the Nashville and ordered to the Celtic.

Lieut. J. L. Purcell is detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Don Juan de Austria.

Lieut. G. Tarbox is detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Scindia.

Ensign A. H. McGinty is detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Mindoro.

Assistant Surgeon H. H. Haas is detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Don Juan de Austria.

Lieut. C. F. Snow is detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Princeton.

Ensign W. C. Asserson is detached fro mthe Baltimore and ordered to the Monterey.

Lieut. J. M. Orchard is detached from the Don Juan de Austria and ordered to the Baltimore.

Lieut. Commander T. B. Howard is detached from the Monadnock and ordered to the Scindia.

Assistant Surgeon W. B. Grove is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Scindia.

Lieut. L. H. Everhart is detached from the Monocacy and ordered to the Scindia.

Lieut. J. W. Oman is detached from the Helena and ordered to the Scindia.

Ensign L. R. Sargent is detached from the Mariveles and ordered to the Leyte.

Cadet S. E. Thomas is detached from the Mariveles and ordered to the Leyte.

Lieut. Commander T. F. Burgdorff is detached from Hongkong and ordered to the Oregon.

Assistant Surgeon F. L. Benton is detached from Yokohama Hospital and ordered to Cavite Hospital.

First Lieut. C. S. Hill, United States Marine Corps, is detached from treatment at Yokohama and ordered to Cavite Station.

Lieut. W. H. McGrann is detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Monocacy.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Taylor is ordered to the New Orleans.

Cadet E. C. Kaibfus is detached from the Scindia and ordered to the Petrel.

Lieut. M. M. Taylor is detached from the Scindia and ordered to the Petrel.

Lieut. Commander W. Kilburn is detached from the Scindia and ordered to the Monadnock.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. W. Bonnaffon is ordered home.

Paymaster's Clerk G. B. Ryan is ordered home.

Lieut. F. J. Schell is detached from the Scindia and ordered to the Oregon.

Lieut. W. T. Pedgrave is detached from the Scindia and ordered to the Castine.

Cadet C. Shackford is detached from the Scindia and ordered to the Castine.

Ensign A. W. Pressey is detached from the Scindia and ordered to the Yosemite.

Cadet J. H. Tomb is detached from the Scindia and ordered to the Marietta.

Lieut. J. C. Leonard is detached from the Scindia and ordered to the Helena.

House Passes 142 Pension Bills.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The House gave to-day to private pension bills, passing 142 of these measures. Late in the day Mr. Talbert raised a point of no quorum, and as the attendance was small a quorum was secured only after a call of the House and some delay.

Spencerian Pens

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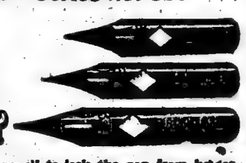

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WHITELAW REID ON NATIONAL PROBLEMS

Says Behind Puerto Rico Are All the West Indies.

The United States, He Adds, Will Not Abandon Its Rightful Possessions Nor Admit Unfit Elements.

BERKELEY, Cal., March 23.—The new gymnasium of the University of California was filled to-day with collegians and friends of the university to witness the charter day exercises. President Benjamin Ide Wheeler made an introductory speech and then introduced Whitelaw Reid of New York, who spoke on "National Problems." In part he said:

"If one is to speak at all of the country's present aspects on this day of your university year, he should do so only as a patriot, not as a partisan. But he cannot avoid treading on ground where the ashes are yet warm. The new territories in the West Indies and in the East are ours to have and to hold by the supreme law of the land and by a title which the whole civilized world recognizes and respects.

"We shall not speedily get rid of them, whoever may desire it. The American people are in no mood to give them back to Spain, or to sell them, or to abandon them. We have all the power we need to acquire and govern them. The American people have made up their minds. They know that they are proceeding to do just what Jefferson did with the vast region we bought from France, without the consent, by the way, either of sovereign or inhabitants. They know that they are following in the exact path of all the constructive statesmen of the republic, from the days of the men who wrote the Declaration of Independence and those who made the Constitution down to the days of the men who came to California, bought Alaska and denied the right of self-government to 'Jeff' Davis. They simply do not believe that a new light has been given to the present apostles of a little America, greater and purer than was given to Washington or to Jefferson or to Lincoln.

"Thus far the path has been dictated by duty, and duty alone has led us where we are."

Mr. Reid paid a tribute to the pioneers of California and quoted some of their glowing predictions as to the future of the State. He referred to the remoteness of California from the Eastern States in the early days and said:

"And yet there are Californians to this day who profess a shrinking alarm on account of the remoteness and inaccessibility of our new possessions. Has the arm of the Californian been shortened that it cannot reach out? Has he forgotten the lesson taught by the history of his own race and of the greatest nations of the world, that oceans no longer separate—they unite? There are no protracted and painful struggles to build a Pacific railroad for your next great step. The right of way is assured, the grade is done, the rails are laid; you have but to buy your rolling stock at the Union Iron Works, draw up your timetable, and begin business. The ocean unites you with the whole boundless, mysterious Orient. There you find a population of over 600,000,000 souls. They offer you the best of all commerce, that with people less advanced exchanging the products of different zones.

"Our total annual trade with China now—with this people whom the friendly ocean is ready to bring to your very doors—is $20,000,000. Even the Spanish trade with the Philippines was $30,000,000. They are morally our stepping stone, but would a wise man kick the stepping stone away?

"The islands will not be thrown away. Well, then, how shall the islands be treated? Are they to be our wards, objects of our duty and our care, or are they to be our full partners? We may as well look that question straight in the face. Because they are helpless and needy and on our hands, must we take them into partnership? Because we are going to help them, are we bound to marry them?

"Partly through mere inadvertence, but partly through crafty design, the wave of general sympathy for the suffering little Island of Puerto Rico which has swept over the country has come very near being perverted into the means for turning away the general policy of a great Nation. To relieve the temporary distress by recognizing the Puerto Ricans as citizens and by an extension of the Dingley tariff to Puerto Rico as a matter of Constitutional rights forecloses the whole question. The very men who denounce a protective tariff as a Chinese wall are the men who demand its application. They say, 'Give Puerto Rico free trade,' but what this proposal means is 'Deprive Puerto Rico of free trade and put her within the barbarous Chinese wall.' Their words sound like offering her the liberty of free trade with all the world, but mean forbidding her trade with anybody but the United States.

"Who believes we can admit this little half-Spanish, hair-negro waif from the mid-Atlantic, a third of the way over to Africa, and then reject nearer and more valuable islands when they come? Behind Puerto Rico is Cuba and behind Cuba are all the other West Indies, and the famous political law of gravitation, which John Quincy Adams prophetically announced three-quarters of a century ago, will be then acting on them with ever-increasing force. And in addition, abreast with Puerto Rico itself, stand the Philippines.

"Surely to an audience of scholars and patriots like this not one word need be added as a summons to a high resolve that will neither shame the Republic by shirking the duties which its own victory entailed, nor despoil the Republic by abandoning its rightful possessions, nor degrade the Republic because admitting an unfit element in this Union, but that you will honor it, enrich it, enable it by doing your utmost to make the administration of these possessions worthy of the Nation that Washington founded and Lincoln preserved."

Mr. Reid's remarks were followed attentively by the students and guests. Frequently there were outbursts of handclapping that culminated in a storm of applause when the speaker finished his address.

TO RETIRE GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

Department Employes Form Association to Secure Legislation.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A National Civil Service Retirement Association has been organized here. Its object is to secure the passage of a bill by Congress providing for the retirement of employes of the Government who are under civil service regulations by paying them an annuity when they have reached a certain age and have been a certain number of years in the service. This is to be done without expense to the Government.

Representatives of all the independent bureaus and all the departments of the Government except the State, Interior, and Post Office were present at the organization meeting. Charles Lyman of the Treasury Department was made President. All persons employed in the civil service and appointed through the Civil Service Commission are eligible to membership.

The Kaiserin Maria Theresa Inspected.

The new North German Lloyd steamship Kaiserin Maria Theresa, which recently arrived in port, was inspected yesterday by a large number of newspaper representatives from various Eastern cities, who were the guests at a breakfast given in their honor on board the liner by Gustav H. Schwab, manager of the New York Agency of the line. The affair was informal and witnessed many toasts to the success of the new vessel and her officers.

The interior arrangements and fittings of the new liner, which are of exceptional convenience and beauty, were inspected by the guests.

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LEGAL NOTES.

LAWYER DISBARRED.—Emanuel Townsend Goldberg, who, six years ago, when he had been admitted to the bar less than a year, was suspended for two years upon charges of the most serious character, was yesterday disbarred by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and his name directed to be stricken from the roll of the attorneys and counselors of the courts of this State. The specific charge of which Goldberg was found to be guilty—though evidence was given as to other charges—was that in the month of October, 1898, while acting as attorney for the plaintiff in two actions, he procured writs of replevin to be issued against Louis Abrams, the defendant in those actions, and that he caused to be taken from Abrams's store thousands of dollars' worth of goods not described in the writ, refusing to allow Abrams to take an inventory of these goods. Upon a subsequent settlement of a suit brought by Abrams for damages, Goldberg paid from his own moneys to a Mr. Joseph, as attorney for Abrams, a counsel fee of $750. The Court says, in an opinion per curiam, that upon all the testimony it was too clear for doubt that Goldberg was guilty, adding: "His act of oppression and gross wrongdoing, amounting to criminality, is proved. His deceit is also proved, and, as the referee well says, the $750 could only have been paid to Joseph for a corrupt purpose." When Goldberg was suspended on the first charge in 1894, the Appellate Division then said it would not, in view of the attorney's extreme youth and inexperience, inflict the extreme penalty of disbarment. "That would wreck this young man's entire life," the Court said. "He will be sufficiently punished and the honor of the profession vindicated by a judgment of suspension for a substantial period. The Court leaves him the opportunity of redemption, and an incentive to work for its realization." The Appellate Division now says, in conclusion: "That the respondent was unworthy of the leniency of the Court is demonstrated. The whole of the record now before us shows that he is incorrigible and defiant in his perversity. He has not only failed to heed the admonition of the Court to redeem himself, but his conduct shows that he is utterly devoid of an understanding or appreciation of the duty and moral responsibility of a member of the profession, and that he is utterly unworthy to belong to it."

FRAUD IN INDUCING DRESSMAKER TO GO WEST.—Susie A. Marshall brought a suit in the Supreme Court claiming damages from Simon Seelig for fraud in inducing her by false representations to agree to take charge of and manage a dressmaking department to be opened in connection with a store at Helena, Ark., in which he was a partner. A dismissal of the action on the trial, before any evidence was given, was yesterday reversed by the First Appellate Division. To induce Miss Marshall to enter into a contract for her services, Mr. Seelig made representations as to the locality in which the business was to be conducted, a statement as to the number of the inhabitants of the city, their pecuniary ability to employ her, the nature of the help that she could secure in that city for the work she had to do in the department, the compensation she would be required to pay to such help, the living accommodations that she could procure for herself, the nature of the climate, and the sanitary condition of the city in which she would be compelled to live. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion of the court, says that, considering the nature of the representations made and the object for which they were made, with the situation of the parties at the time, they were representations of existing facts, which would be pertinent to support the plaintiff's cause of action. "Whether or not the climate of a particular locality is 'very healthy,'" Justice Ingraham said, "and whether the population of a city is from 7,000 to 10,000, of whom a large percentage are wealthy, represents an existing condition which is not solely a question of opinion." The Court therefore holds that the complaint alleged facts which entitled the plaintiff to give evidence which, if believed by the jury, would entitle her to a verdict.

COLLUSION IN DIVORCE.—In Elizabeth J. Goldner's suit for an absolute divorce from Daniel S. Goldner, the decision of Henry W. Sackett, as referee, was in her favor, but a motion to confirm the referee's report was denied by Justice Fitzgerald, at Special Term, the Court expressing the opinion that there was collusion between the parties, and he thereupon dismissed the complaint. The Appellate Division yesterday reversed the judgment, so far as it dismissed the complaint holding, Justice Rumsey giving the opinion, which was concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice O'Brien, that, although the Court at Special Term had power to refuse to confirm the report, and to refuse to permit the parties to take such further proceedings as they deemed advisable, it was not at liberty to order a judgment contrary to that directed by the referee in his report. The Court comes to the conclusion from the testimony that the decision below in reference to collusion was correct. Justice Barrett, in a dissenting opinion, concurred in by Justice Ingraham, says: "The experienced and careful referee who saw and personally examined the witnesses, found, as a fact, that there was no collusion. He could not well have done otherwise, for there is not in the record a particle of evidence to support the contrary conclusion. The plaintiff has been denied her legal right upon mere suspicion." Justice Barrett holds the case should be sent back to the referee for further scrutiny.

PECULIAR STATUS OF MUNICIPAL COURT POWERS.—The curious and anomalous situation which at present exists in the City of New York in regard to the jurisdiction of the Municipal Courts over non-residents and foreign corporations is in a fair way to be finally settled by the Court of Appeals. When the Greater New York charter was enacted, creating the present City of New York, the old District Courts of New York and Justices' Courts of Brooklyn were consolidated into a new court under the name of the Municipal Court. The former courts were known as poor men's courts, where persons having claims for small amounts could obtain a speedy trial at a nominal cost. To the astonishment of the legal profession at large and the public generally it was decided about one year ago that in changing the District Courts to Municipal Courts they had been deprived of all jurisdiction over foreign corporations and non-residents, and as no suit can be brought in any of the other courts of this city where the amount claimed is under $50, it followed that a great injustice was being done to the poorer classes who had such claims against the thousands of persons who, although having their offices and places of business in the City of New York, happen to sleep in New Jersey. Not satisfied with the decision of the Appellate Term, which caused all this havoc, the question was promptly appealed by a plaintiff in one suit to the Appellate Division of the Second Department, sitting in Brooklyn, and by another plaintiff in another action to the Appellate Division of the First Department, sitting in the Borough of Manhattan. These courts are of equal dignity and power and both in the City of New York, and therefore, when the court in Brooklyn held that the Appellate Term was wrong and that the Municipal Courts did have jurisdiction over foreign corporations and non-residents and the Appellate Division sitting in the Borough of Manhattan held just the opposite, great confusion resulted. Citizens of the same city can get one kind of law in one portion of the city and a directly opposite kind of law in another. In the hope of bringing order out of this chaos and of settling the question, once and for all, Messrs. Bostwick, Morrell & Bates, acting as attorneys for Amasa Worthington, in his action against the London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited, which was the first case to be heard by the Appellate Division of the First Department, made a motion before that court last Friday for leave to bring this question before the Court of Appeals, which motion was granted yesterday. Therefore an adjudication as to which of the two courts are right will be decided as soon as the matter can be argued before the Court of Appeals.

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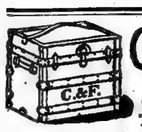

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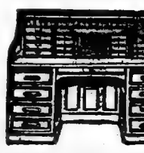

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

FROM THE MAYOR TO THE PEOPLE.

Day after day we have in this column made appeal to his Honor the Mayor to drive from his administration the men appointed by him under whom and by whom police protection has been sold for millions of dollars annually to the violators of the law. We have not asked him to do this in order to put a stop to all gambling and prostitution. We have not sought to delude him or permitted ourselves to be deluded by the notion that this was possible. We have simply pointed out to him the evidence that under the officials of his appointment, corruption on a large scale was organized and executed; that he had the power to prevent and punish such an outrage on the city and such a disgrace to himself; and that he could not refuse to do this without linking himself in the public mind with the shameful crime and the shameless criminals he permitted to remain under the shelter of his unused authority.

Yesterday his Honor made what must be accepted as his response to this appeal. His words will be found in our report of the hearing before him upon the two bills presented to the Legislature by the Controller. We report these words with deep regret and mortification. The impression they give of the Mayor's manners and associations is extremely disagreeable, but it concerns himself mainly. What concerns the city is that its Chief Magistrate has nothing to say of the existence of crime under the paid protection of his own appointees except feebly and foolishly to attempt to ridicule the press, and recklessly to compare the city he betrays to other cities. Let us grant, since he insists on it, that he is better informed than are his critics as to the number of dissolute women in Regent Street, London; or of gamblers in Albany or Saratoga. Over these he has no power and he has no responsibility for the means by which they secure immunity for their vile traffic. They do not bribe his police authorities. They have no pull with the chief of his party or with his lieutenants. The situation in those cities is no disgrace to him. The situation in New York is. He cannot evade or hide that fact. He chooses to ignore it, and the appeal lies to the people.

That appeal will be made. We are confident that it will not be made in vain. The Mayor was frank enough to say yesterday that "there certainly will be" another Mayor in two years. He added: "All the commendation I ask for my administration is to have the party that elected me elect my successor." He is looking forward to the election of next year, and he is making the issues. Thank Heaven, it is the people who will pass upon them.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The campaign in South Africa languishes, as was inevitable. Lord ROBERTS is aware that the hardest part of his task is before him. Whichever route of advance he had chosen, his difficulties of transportation would have increased. Apparently he has definitely chosen the central route through the Orange Free State, abandoning altogether that which skirts the western border of the Transvaal, and leaving upon the eastern, to watch the route through Natal, a force only strong enough to occupy a strong detachment of the Boer army. Sir REDVERS BULLER will do his part if he continues to threaten the passes of the Drakenberg with a force sufficient to carry them if the defense should be seriously weakened. But there is available for the advance through the Orange Free State but one ill-equipped line of railway. Doubtless the British are even now making the utmost use of it to collect supplies at an advanced base, probably Bloemfontein. Nevertheless, the problem of transportation is more serious now than it has been heretofore, and it will increase rather than diminish in seriousness. If the Boers have enough of force and of enterprise left to threaten the British communications, they might profitably abandon all other undertakings in favor of that. If they have not the requirements for such a work it seems that they are already beaten, and would lose nothing and gain much by making peace at the earliest moment, even on the conqueror's terms.

The investment of Mafeking and its danger are incidents of the abandonment of the western line of advance. They do not seem to be of importance in relation to the general campaign. Of course the surrender of the place would for the moment hearten the Boers and correspondingly dishearten the British. But it would be a small matter compared with the fall of either Ladysmith or Kimberley, one of which seemed, not so long ago, very probable and both not very improbable. The relief of Kimberley, at least, was a diversion from the British plan of campaign. The British commander may very well feel that he cannot afford another diversion for the sake of relieving a place some hundreds of miles north of Kimberley, and by so much out of his way. It is not Lord ROBERTS who is responsible for the placing of the garrison of Mafeking where they could be "bottled up," any more than he was responsible for a like disposition of the garrisons of the other two places. The fall of Mafeking would be a disaster to the British. But it would by no means be so much of a disaster as the relief of Mafeking at the cost of a serious delay in the capture of Pretoria.

RAPID TRANSIT.

On the morning of Dec. 7, 1887, THE TIMES made the following announcement: "New York is to have an underground railroad. A four-track railway, running express trains on the inside tracks and local trains on the outside tracks, is to be built from the Post Office through Elm Street and Fourth Avenue to Forty-second Street."

It has always been a matter of pride with THE TIMES to give early and accurate news of public undertakings.

If the carping tongue of envy should suggest that an announcement that precedes the event by twelve years is more likely to have been based upon conjecture than information, we reply that in matters pertaining to rapid transit for the City of New York THE TIMES has for a score of years been a credulous optimist. Nobody with a plan for transporting the people of this city rapidly and in large numbers up and down town was ever turned away from its door without a crust of encouragement, and its office and its columns have always been hospitably open for the discussion of every project that promised to give relief from the mortal slowness and great discomfort of horse-car transit. THE TIMES was ready to believe anything in reason about rapid transit, because it had much confidence in the growth of the city, and has never doubted for a moment that the always-increasing public need would compel relief either from private enterprise or by municipal construction. Nor has it ever had faith in any but an underground solution of the problem.

Accordingly, beginning with MELVILLE C. SMITH, whose Arcade railroad project for a tunnel under Broadway was about the first scheme that secured legislative sanction and the promise of capital, down to the plan that has now become operative, this newspaper has been the friend and advocate of every man or commission with a serious tunnel plan and an advocate of his or its cause. The Court of Appeals put an end to Mr. SMITH'S plan and broke his heart. Probably he could never have carried it through, for in that day the sources and the strength of the hostility to rapid transit were very little understood. Other plans have died various deaths and there have been melancholy days and months when nobody seemed to have a plan, or to take a living interest in rapid transit—except THE TIMES. But the great unsatisfied longing of two million people never died out, not even when the only bidder at the first public offering of the franchise under the act of 1891 was a young gentleman without cash or any company to back him, who put in his bid and asked for immediate delivery. The enemies of rapid transit were immensely tickled over that fiasco, and hope seemed to languish until, on Nov. 6, 1894, the people of Manhattan and Bronx voted, 133,647 to 42,916, that a rapid transit road must be built.

The present Rapid Transit Commissioners have done their work under the authority of the act of 1891 and its amendments. They have had to overcome obstacles of great magnitude, and opposition that was crafty, powerful, and impudent. They were forced to abandon Broadway and follow the line of less resistance up Elm Street—in some respects, not all, a preferable route. They had long and fruitless parleys with the Manhattan Company for the extension of the elevated lines as a makeshift. They prepared their present plans and had an offer from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to build and operate the tunnel road, which was subsequently withdrawn. If the Commissioners had not been men of extraordinary fortitude they would many times have faltered or abandoned their task before the multitude of discouragements that confronted them. But they triumphed over everything, over the debt limit, over the obstructive City Government, which they won over to be their help and ally; over all forms of hindrance and until they came to a point where, with a contract signed and a construction company organized, they can put the silver spade into the hands of Mayor VAN WYCK today and bid him dig. THE TIMES congratulates them, it congratulates the Mayor, and is well content that its own labors for rapid transit have found their reward in this consummation. The city authorities, who, at the beginning of the present Mayor's term were not in sympathy with the Rapid Transit Commission or disposed to forward its plans, have of late very sensibly come to its aid. The spirit of co-operation they have lately exhibited is most commendable, and shows a certain capacity to understand what the people want and will have.

The people of the City of New York are chiefly to be congratulated upon the satisfaction of their need, which comes to them not a moment too soon. Before this tunnel is completed and a railroad running through its bore, we shall have pressed severely upon the utmost facilities that the Metropolitan Company and the elevated roads can provide. But for the energy and great skill of the Metropolitan Company in increasing the carrying power of its many lines the city would now be in a tumult of discontent and discomfort under the old and intolerable conditions. The growth of the population and of traffic will tend always to restore those conditions—that is, the condition of a traffic that outruns the possible accommodation, until the swifter trains and almost unlimited capacity of an underground road postpone a recurrence of our woes until the second or third decade of the new century. By that time we may be able to fly to Harlem comfortably in four minutes.

WHY THE BRITISH PEOPLE ARE UNITED.

It is a source of immense surprise and some admiration to the more intelligent of German observers that the varied and widely scattered groups of the British people are so firmly and promptly united in support of the British cause in South Africa. It is the more remarkable that with the first reverses the action of the colonies became more earnest and unhesitating. Not only does the roster of the British armies in South Africa include regiments from the African colonies and from the relatively near Australian provinces, as well as from Canada, but even the tributary Princes of India have offered to send their troops to fight for the Empress. And while there is a recalcitrant party at home in Ireland, the Irish troops and the Irish Generals are doing much of the stiffest fighting, and the Irish people are proud and happy in their achievements. Certainly no great nation could show a more gratifying spirit of essential unity in difficulties suddenly and unexpectedly thrust upon it.

It must be remembered not only that all the soldiers under the British flag are volunteers, but that the troops from the colonies are fitted out at the expense of the local Governments, and that there is nothing in the relations of those Governments to the Imperial Government that compels any contribution to the military forces of the empire. The Imperial Government could not order out a single colonial regiment or levy a shilling of taxation on any colony, or require the Colonial Government to pay a farthing toward the war, even though it should extend to the coasts of England itself. Germany or the United States is not more absolutely free from any political obligation embodied in law to come to the aid of Great Britain with men or money than are the self-governing colonies of the empire. Strange as it must seem to the disciplined and sternly ruled Germans, it is precisely because of this entire freedom that the ties binding the colonies to the mother country are so strong and so immediately and constantly efficient. They are ties at once of sentiment and reason. British citizens in all parts of the world know that under no other possible government could they have security in their complete rights, and that in the maintenance of the empire, and in that alone, rests the continuance of that security. When they fight for Great Britain, they fight for themselves, with the energy, pride, and fidelity of free men. They feel, and they have the right to feel, that they are fighting to preserve the strongest defense of freedom, order, and justice in human affairs, not only their own, but those of the world.

In the spectacle presented by the British people at this moment there is encouragement and instruction for our own people. We are entering on the task of organizing communities in distant lands. They are not colonies, and they are not and cannot be for a long time composed in any great part of Americans. But they can be made a safe and honorable part of the Nation by the strict adherence to the principle which Great Britain has reached by slow degrees—the principle of administration solely for the good of the governed, and with the purpose of establishing self-government as soon as practicable. This is the principle avowed by the President. Judge TAFT, the head of the Philippine Commission, said at Cincinnati the other day:

> The high and patriotic purpose of the President in the present juncture is to give to the people of the Philippine Islands the best civil government which he can provide, with the largest measure of self-government consistent with stability.
>
> He seeks only the welfare of the Filipino and the betterment of his condition. The incidental benefits to the trade of this country arising, from the new relation, must be made subservient to the interests of those who have become our wards. This is his charge to his new commission.

May he have the strength and the sense to stand by his charge.

PUERTO RICO AND POLITICS.

It is impossible not to recognize the predicament from which the Republicans in Congress are trying, thus far without success, to extricate their party. The first fact in the situation is that anything short of absolute free trade with Puerto Rico would be a distinct breach of the faith of the United States. That is the point which was chiefly labored at the important meeting held on Thursday under the management of the Board of Trade, and it is a well-taken point. It is not necessary to raise at all the question of the power of Congress to deal extra-constitutionally with our new possessions. It is necessary only to recall that Gen. MILES promised the Puerto Ricans all the rights of American citizens, that his promise was not disclaimed at the time or since, and that the binding force of it has been acknowledged by the President in declaring that it was "our plain duty" to give the island free trade with us, and by the Secretary of War in declaring that "justice and good faith" required us to take that course. Congress might indeed answer that nobody but itself was competent to give such pledges. But what sort of effect does any member of Congress think would be created in the minds of the Puerto Ricans and of the world at large by such a notification that the word of the President of the United States must be taken by every inhabitant of one of its possessions at his own peril? Would that be good National policy?

Practically, the difficulty of extrication seems to be insurmountable. Some Senators pretend that the Senate can be counted upon to pass the House bill, but only one has yet proved his confidence by calling for a vote. And, even if the bill passed the Senate, it would have to pass without the least amendment, or it would have to be voted on again in the House. And who can assure himself or anybody else that it would again pass the House? That body is far more quickly responsive to public opinion than the Senate. It has already heard from the country. Many Representatives who voted for the bill before would be glad to put themselves right with their constituents by voting against it now. And every politician in Washington now knows that any tariff against Puerto Rico would be an unpopular measure which would handicap the party before the country. This is politically the most serious consideration of all, for it implies that harmony in Congress upon the House bill would mean defeat in the elections.

It is impossible to deny that the person chiefly responsible for this affliction to his party is the President himself. If he had repeated to the House, or to its individual members, what he said in his message, the House would have passed a bill for free trade with Puerto Rico. The Senate would not have dared to withstand the popular approval of the measure, and the predicament in which the party now finds itself would not have been presented. So much for considering every generic "vote" without considering either its size or the intellectual and moral basis for it, instead of doing "our plain duty." If the President be pitiable he is also blamable. Indeed, he has nobody but himself to blame.

Upon the whole, it seems that the Secretary of the Navy is premature in demanding the congratulations of the country for the Republican Party upon its able and successful handling of the Puerto Rican problem. It seems also that he was ill-advised to go into that subject at all. He might profitably recall a remark of the canny MARTIN VAN BUREN: "According to my experience in politics, whatever is entirely superfluous ought to be avoided."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—For some time past there has been much indignant excitement at Quebec because the owners of a part of the plateau known as the Plains of Abraham are planning to cut up into building lots the land famous as the scene of the battle between WOLFE and MONTCALM. Numerous letters of protest have appeared in the local papers, and the originators of the scheme have been denounced as vandals of a particularly unpatriotic and mercenary sort. Curiously enough, just when certain political reputations and ambitions had been endangered by the sentiments thus aroused, several Canadian archaeologists undertook an investigation of ancient maps and records, and what is still more remarkable, they have discovered that the battle did not take place on the site of the proposed building operations, as everybody had long supposed, but considerably nearer the centre of the city and at a place that was covered with houses years and years ago. The documents discovered by these fortunate savants include two sketches made on the day of the encounter and a map drawn in 1759 by an officer of WOLFE'S army, who was afterward Surveyor General of Canada. This is a map of large dimensions, beautifully executed in colors, and gives every detail of the battle from beginning to end. Another important plan is the work of three engineers, and is in possession of the imperial authorities. According to this new information WOLFE did die where his monument now stands, but his army, even before the battle began, was between this point and the city. To clinch the matter, original deeds are quoted to show that the land in controversy is not the land owned by the ABRAHAM MARTIN after whom the actual battlefield was named, and from the files of The Quebec Gazette there has been adduced evidence that trouble exactly like that of to-day took place in 1790, when the real battlefield was desecrated by the erection of houses now old. So a most admirable and complex defense for the present "improvements" has been prepared, and the would-be preservers of consecrated ground have been repulsed with great loss.

—For reasons more easily understood than commended, the manager of a Chicago press clipping bureau recently combined an effort to extend the sale of his wares with one to convince the editor of The London Times that his New York correspondent is untrustworthy. With this double purpose in view, the manager—his name, by the way, is THEODORE WIESE, which may or may not be significant—wrote to the editor offering to sell him clippings from 1,000 American papers, Republican and Democratic, "reflecting American editorial sentiment on the Boer war," and to this entirely legitimate offer Mr. WIESE added the gratuitous statement that the clippings would prove that Mr. G. W. SMALLEY had no warrant for telling the readers of The Times that the better element of the American public sympathized with England. The impertinence of this communication, as might have been anticipated, caused considerable irritation of Mr. MOBERLY BELL, the editor of The Times, and, without waiting to recover his serenity, he wrote and dispatched the following reply to the Chicago man's letter: "Supposing what you say is true, why should you try to earn dollars by proving your adopted country ignorant and ridiculous?" Now, that may have relieved the stress of Mr. BELL'S emotion, but if he had pondered the matter for even a few minutes, it is quite certain that he would have expressed his natural resentment with better logic and greater dignity. For, of course, it is hardly an axiom that lack of sympathy for England betrays ridiculous ignorance in all cases. Still, it was not a grave offense to answer a WIESE according to his wisdom, and the Briton's hasty note need not be punished by anything severer than a smile.

—Quite the most curious of the many curious remonstrances that have come to us in regard to criticisms and denunciations of "Christian Science" is one that has just reached us from a friend up the State. He has noticed, he says, "the caustic language THE TIMES uses whenever it has occasion to mention Mrs.-Eddyism," and his objections to this causticity impelled him to write as follows: "I am not a 'Scientist,' but some of my family are, and when one of your scathing articles on C. S. treatment of disease appears there is trouble in the camp. This Baker-Eddyism is a phase of religious thought which has taken a strong hold upon many highly intellectual and cultured women, but it seems not to have been accepted by many—if any—bright-minded men. The effect on the women seems to be in all cases harmless; and in many, to my own knowledge, it has apparently been highly beneficial. I am sure that no good will result from contemning or ridiculing the—to her—very profitable writings of Mrs. BAKER-EDDY." If our correspondent is serious in his argument, he draws a remarkably sharp and equally invidious distinction between feminine and masculine minds, and holds that what is a noxious and squalid delusion for the latter may be an elevating and useful "phase of religious thought" for the former. Frankly, we cannot accept any such theory, and our private opinion is that if the identity of its propounder should be made known here it would cause much more "trouble in the camp" than any of our attacks on "Mrs.-Eddyism."

—Innumerable newspaper writers have described and criticised the Sheldon edition of The Topeka Capital, but the most successful of them all, it seems to us, is a fortunate genius who contributes to The Rochester Post-Express the following remarks: "No doubt every journalist of experience, who glanced at the paper, felt that he was meeting an old friend, though he might not be able to hit upon the source of resemblance. The writer was very much puzzled for a time; but after a while the explanation came. Mr. SHELDON'S ideal of a Christian daily, as given to the public, is closely akin to the number of a newspaper issued from an office when a sudden strike has taken place. The editors are worried and cannot write anything of value; the fresh news and the daily advertisements have to be put aside because they cannot be set up; and the columns are filled with 'standing matter,' gentle and harmless miscellany that has been accumulating for weeks, awaiting the order to be 'killed,' and with stuff borrowed from yesterday's issue of an esteemed contemporary. The moment the analogy is suggested every man who has worked on a newspaper the day after a strike will recognize the likeness." They will, indeed! Never was comparison more accurate; never, to be rashly venturesome, was one more striking. All of us have seen papers that were issued in the circumstances mentioned, and many of us have had experiences, held tenaciously in memory, that should have enabled us to make the comparison ourselves, instead of waiting for the Rochesterian to make it for us.

OUR CONSULAR SERVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter printed in this morning's issue of your paper on "American Consular Service," signed O. E. S., is very sensible. The manufacturers and export merchants of our country, with few exceptions, believe that our Consuls are the most incompetent men sent abroad by any commercial nation. The Consular reports are of little value for merchants seeking foreign markets, simply because few of our Consuls are business men. Our large export firms give no heed to the long-winded generalization of the horde of political misfits who have been foisted into the Consular service.

We should send up-to-now business men to represent us in commercial countries. Commercial travelers, a class of men in this country who are the intellectual superiors, sometimes, of members of the Cabinet, have received no recognition from this Administration, yet no body of men have done or are doing more for the prosperity of the country than the Knights of the Gripsack.

There is one American commercial traveler in South Africa who in the past six months has sold three shiploads of our manufactured goods in that country, and has written valuable letters of advice to the United States manufacturers, which will enable them to make special goods for that market and employ 1,000 hands in making furniture, hardware, glass, and brass for prosperous towns in the South African gold country, the war to the contrary notwithstanding.

Another commercial traveler, now in India, read in THE TIMES last Fall that the Japanese entertained friendly feelings for our people. He went to Japan with a sample trunk of silverware. In six weeks he sold $150,000 worth, and then went to India, where he is booking large orders. He writes that the British Consuls are the best-informed Consuls abroad and that they keep on file nearly all the principal daily and trade papers of Great Britain in comfortable rooms, where native merchants resort every steamer day to get the latest news about British manufacturers.

This American traveler reports that our Consuls are, as a general thing, men who have no knowledge of the manufacturing of this country, and do not provide their rooms with our leading daily or trade papers.

If our Consuls were, as a body, selected from the ranks of American commercial travelers, they would be the intellectual and commercially educated superiors of the British Consuls, and would drum up enough trade to quadruple our exports of manufactured goods in fair years.

WILLIAM HOGE,
Secretary Commercial Travelers and Hotelmen's Anti-Trust League.
New York, March 22, 1900.

PALISADE PRESERVATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the article in to-day's TIMES under the heading "To Save the Palisades," and in which J. C. Smock, State Geologist of New Jersey, is quoted as saying that there must be a compromise, in the plan to save the Palisades, I desire to say that if there is a compromise in the plan that has now been arranged by the legislative committee there will be nothing left—in fact there can be nothing left.

The New York and New Jersey Commissions appointed for the purpose of devising a plan whereby the Palisades may be saved adopted the following, i. e., Purchase the face, which extends from the edge of the cliffs, down to the water; build a driveway along the base of the cliffs, from Fort Lee to Piermont, a distance of about thirteen miles, secure the riparian rights for that section, and purchase on top of the cliffs, here and there, small pieces of land, to be used for public parks.

The opposition opposed first the small park scheme on top of the cliffs; the next scheme opposed was the riparian rights transfer, and this was stricken out; the next opposition that appeared was from an owner of some dock property about one and a quarter miles north of Fort Lee, and immediately north of Carpenter Brothers' quarries, who wanted his property exempted. He therefore thought that our southern boundary line for the Palisades Park, which is Fort Lee, was too far south, and that we should change it to his north line.

The commission would not listen to such a proposition, but the legislative committee apparently did, in this way; instead of making the southern boundary extend only to this man's north line they made an amendment, as I understand, which in effect allows the Palisades Commissions to take property no nearer the water than 150 feet, which eliminates any opportunity for building the proposed driveway and thus leaves but the face to be considered, so that one can readily see there can be no compromise on the face without taking away the only feature of the Palisades.

And really, after noticing how readily the legislative committee at Trenton adopted any and all plans of the opposition, it was a wonder that some blasting concern did not protest against the taking of the face, because it would be too valuable for commercial purposes to be preserved. When we asked for the riparian rights we asked for nothing more than the State had granted to the General Government, and this grant is still a law. When the opposition speaks of one or two millions of dollars' loss to the State's schools they seem to talk for talk's sake. In thirty years there has been sold no more than $80,000 of riparian rights, and these rights had been transferred to the Palisades Commission and the time ever came when they would have been too valuable for the purposes of a park, they could have been retransferred to the Riparian Commission.

It is avarice which prevents the carrying out of the original plan of the Palisades Commission, as it will continue to prevent, until men are found who will be strong enough to resist that kind of influence. Avarice was defeated in the matter of Central Park and the Riverside Drive; if it had not been they would not now be in existence, yet see how much they represent in dollars, when looked at in a commercial sense, and again, when compared with the Palisades, they do not compare, because the Palisades are one of the wonders of the world, created by the hand of God, and that they should be devastated by the hand of man seems a sacrilege.

S. WOOD McCLAVE,
Member of the Palisades Commission of 1899.
New York, March 19, 1900.

ST. NICHOLAS PARK IN DANGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For several years past a bill has been introduced at Albany providing for cutting through St. Nicholas Park, at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a street 100 feet wide, from St. Nicholas Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue. This bill has never passed on account of the opposition of the city authorities and the property owners in the vicinity. It has been presented again this year in the Senate (Senate Bill No. 925) and in the Assembly (Assembly Bill No. 1,854.) It provides for the acquisition of the land, the construction of an "open cut" through the park, the re-establishment of the grades of all the intersecting avenues, streets, &c.

There can be no possible excuse for such a bill, as it will promote neither public necessity nor convenience. Not a single owner of lands fronting on the park or on the streets and avenues affected has requested it. On the other hand, it would, besides destroying the possibility of any connected use of this small park and its beauty by an "open cut" at one place of sixty feet in depth, seriously damage all the property west of it.

It is possible that if public attention is called to it by the press these annual attempts to injure all the public and private interests affected may not be continued. I inclose a copy of the bill, and of the report of the Chief Topographical Engineer of the Board of Public Improvements in relation to the project, when an attempt was made last Spring to get the sanction of that board.

WILLIAM E. HAWS.
New York, March 20, 1900.

JULIAN RALPH AND THE BOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inasmuch as in your issue of the 18th inst. you allow considerable space to those of your readers who are opposed to the Boers, I trust you will grant the privilege of using your columns to one who has nothing but the deepest sympathy for the unfortunate inhabitants of the two South African republics.

Your correspondent, Julian Ralph, attempts to show that his point of view is entirely unbiased by admitting that England was guilty of an injustice to the Boers in the Kimberley matter and the Jameson raid. These admissions can surely not convince any thinking man of Mr. Ralph's impartiality, for no attempt has yet been made, even in England, to justify either of these outrages. After these admissions, Mr. Ralph continues to flay the Boers for their many bad habits, uncleanliness, ignorance, corruption, &c.

What in the name of common sense have these Boer characteristics to do with the question? Supposing the Boers were everything that Mr. Ralph claims, what right has England to interfere? Does the fact that our own farmers are not models of cleanliness, or that the Tammany administration of New York City is the most corrupt and rottenest in the world, give England or any other country the right to meddle with our affairs?

Let the hypocritical cant about the rights of the Outlanders cease, now that Chamberlain, Milner, and consorts have admitted that it is a question of "British or Boer supremacy in South Africa." If the condition of the Outlanders had been as unbearable as Mr. Ralph would have your readers believe, why did not the Governments of Germany or of the United States, whose subjects in the Transvaal were almost as numerous as those of England, protest against Krüger's high-handed methods? Does not the fact that thousands of Outlanders are fighting in the Boer armies completely refute Mr. Ralph's assertions?

When the Transvaal Government saw the country overrun with shiftless adventurers, who brought with them neither their wives nor families, thereby indicating that it was not their intention to remain and become citizens, was not Krüger justified in making the terms of franchise more stringent? We did the same thing in the case of the Chinese, only we went a step further and excluded them entirely.

As to your correspondents "Fair Play" and "Veritas," the less said of them the better. All I wish to say of them and their attacks on Mr. Niles is that he is at least had the manhood to sign his name to his straightforward and fearless communication. The men who have dealt him underhand blows under the cover of fanciful names are unworthy of further consideration.

BENEDICT PRIETH.
75 Market Street, Newark, N. J., March 19, 1900.

THE "FIVE OF CLUBS" FLAG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the deep and wide ignorance of everything pertaining to naval matters, it is not at all surprising that so many persons should have been puzzled as to the significance of the flag resembling a five of clubs now conspicuous among the decorations of City Hall Park. That it should have been suspected of being the gonfalon of the Gambling Commission is quite natural in the circumstances. The truth is, however, that it is one of the regular signal flags of the United States Navy. The flag decorations in the park consist of several sets of international code signal flags and several sets of navy numeral flags. The latter are used for certain code communications between the vessels of our fleets. The flag resembling the five of clubs is the navy dispatch flag, flown by a vessel bearing dispatches. If the Gambling Commission had adopted a flag it would certainly have been something bigger than a five spot, say three knaves, or a full hand.

JACK O' THE DUST.
New York, March 23, 1900.

GOV. ROOSEVELT AT SAN JUAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this morning you ask the question, "If not San Juan Hill that the leader of the Rough Riders charged and took, what hill was it?"

Permit me to say that on at least two public occasions, one of which was at Oyster Bay—his first public utterance after returning from the Santiago campaign—the other, later, in Manhattan, Gov. Roosevelt has said that the hill up which his men charged on that memorable occasion was on his right, (San Juan seems to have been on his left,) and because of the fact that on its summit was a huge caldron or vat (probably for the boiling of sugar cane) the "boys" called it "Kettle Hill." I reported the speeches referred to and could, if necessary, quote his exact words.

That the public is in error as to the exact part Gov. Roosevelt took in this assault is, as you intimate, quite certain. It is also clear that for this error the Governor, even by seeming to acquiesce in it, is in nowise responsible.

W.
New York, March 22, 1900.

NEW YORK CITY'S SHAME.

From The New York Examiner.

Two weeks ago THE NEW YORK TIMES, a newspaper that has won an enviable reputation by its courage and success in the cause of municipal reform, startled the city by its declaration that it had in its possession proofs that more than $3,000,000 was being levied and paid annually by gambling establishments in the metropolis for police protection in carrying on their nefarious business. The astonishing feature of the revelation was the proportions to which the iniquity had grown; for it has been universally known that ever since the present municipal administration came into power New York has been a "wide-open" city—vice in its most offensive forms being permitted to flaunt itself with mere official pretense at its restraint. But people were hardly prepared for the knowledge that the levy of official blackmail upon those engaged in the most flagrant forms of lawlessness had been reduced to a system, directed by a bureau—or "commission," as it is called—which numbered among its members two State Senators. It was THE TIMES'S proclamation that it had the proof of this fact that stirred the wrath of the community and kindled smoldering indignation to a flame. If $3,095,000 anually was being extorted from gamblers alone, what must be the extent of the illicit revenues from other and more widely ramified forms of iniquity?

Before the resolute and ominous outburst of denunciation that followed the disclosure the officials most directly concerned began to quail. Of course, the Police Commissioners knew nothing about it. Their innocence—poor dolts—was almost affecting. They did not even know if gambling was going on in New York, where it was going on. Of course, also, the District Attorney's office was wholly in the dark. This was less surprising, for ignorance is the chronic condition of that establishment. The two State Senators and their confrères of the "commission" are, manifestly, the adroitest rascals on record. They were able to wring a revenue almost equaling that which the Prince of Monaco derives from the gaming salons of Monte Carlo out of the gamblers of New York, and to hide their operations completely from the police and the prosecuting officer.

But, unhappily for the pleas of ignorance so volubly interposed, no sooner had the storm broken than, all at once, every gambling house in the city shut up tight. Police ignorance of their whereabouts received a sudden and remarkable enlightenment when it became evident that the "craft was in danger."

The revelation has had the effect of directing public attention to the whole question of the official protection of vice, for it is well known that the darkest infamies, alike with gambling, have been permitted to flourish for a price. The investigation now being made by the Grand Jury will, it is hoped, have exemplary and salutary results.

Meanwhile it should be borne in mind that this attempted degradation of New York to the condition of a swine pit has happened through the agency of Tammany Hall, in alliance, it is true—so far as the police administration is concerned—with the corrupt Republican machine, presided over by Thomas C. Platt. The sequel ought to be the prompt abolition of the bi-partisan Police Commission and an end to such commissions generally. But what needs to be emphasized is that the prevailing foulness and corruption have been the invariable concomitants of Tammany ascendency in the government of the city.

THE TIMES'S PARIS EDITION.

From The Wilkesbarre Record.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has secured the exclusive privilege to publish an American daily newspaper at the Universal Exposition at Paris. On how extensive a scale the paper will issue is not stated, but whatever it may be, THE NEW YORK TIMES has shown splendid enterprise in so bold and expensive an undertaking.

From The Bridgeport Standard.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, whose excellence as a well-conducted newspaper becomes more and more apparent, is to be published daily at the Paris Exposition, the concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the exposition having been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper, including the operation of a battery of typesetting machines, stereotyping, and the most approved modern American appliances, an exhibit which will be entirely novel to Europeans. The Paris Exposition edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will certainly be one of the leading features of that great world's show, besides being a stroke of American enterprise.

NUGGETS.

High Standard Attained.

Sillicus—When would you say that a man has acquired true greatness?

Cynicus—When he deserves his own opinion of himself."—Philadelphia Record.

Irritating Iteration.

"It amuses me to hear Hopperdyke say he is a man of few words."

"Well, he is, but he can talk you to death with the few he does know."—Chicago Tribune.

Exigencies.

One—Why don't you go into politics?

The Other—My business interests won't let me. Why don't you get out of politics?

"My business interests won't let me."—Indianapolis Press.

Judicial Persistency.

"This is the seventh time you've been before me," said the Magistrate.

"Yes," replied the culprit. "It's strange how some men hold on to office."—Philadelphia North American.

THE GENIUS WHO WRITES THE ADS

From The Denver Evening Post.

We boast of our gifted writers whose pens
thrill the reading world,
Whose thoughts from the heights of talent
down to our level hurled,
Who feed us on mental jewels of beauty
and logic rare
As the flowers are fed from the dewdrops
that spring from the cool night air.
As lights of the world we prize them, without them would life be tame,
Yet we never applaud the writer who seeks
not the meed of fame,
Who keeps in quick circulation the gold
and the silver "scads,"
Who greases the wheels of business, the
genius who writes the ads.

His daily displays are gorgeous, his pages
with snap are ripe,
His thoughts are arrayed before us in bold
and attractive type,
His headings are gems of diction that magnet the scanning eye,
His phrases are sharp and meaty, yet soft
as a siren's sigh.
His field is a world of flowers from the
looms of the peopled earth,
From the roar of the busy factories; of subjects he knows no dearth,
He is onto the freaks of fashion, knows all
of the latest fads
In the wonderful world of business, the
genius who writes the ads.

When the paper is brought to the fireside
where the queens of our happiness reign,
The dear ones we love and cherish care
not for the flights of brain
Of fellows who tell of battles, or the scribes
of political schemes,
Or the poets who feed our fancies with
limpid poetic dreams.
They skip the big-headed flashes that come
from the quivering wires,
Scarce glance at the heads of murders, of
accidents, scandals, and fires,
Ignore even the deaths and weddings and
the acts of society cads
Till they've feasted upon the banquet of the
genius who writes the ads.

Here's a pat on the back for the fellow who
sits at a desk in the store,
Who never with pen is scratching at fame's
ever glittering door,
Who tells of breath-taking bargains, of
dazzling, enchanting displays,
Of drift from the wreck of bankruptcy, of
special price-slaughtering days.
His pen is with spiciness sparkling, his
work is artistic and terse,
It touches the hearts of the ladies and
touches the depths of the purse;
He's the idol of daughters and mammas,
but the ogre of stingy old dads,
And he magnets the cash that is floating,
the genius who writes the ads.

THE AUGUSTIN DALY SALE

Set of Volumes, Records of the New York Stage, Fetch $6,125.

Half the Library Now Disposed Of at a Total Sum of $67,832.15—Some of the Prices.

One set of volumes was sold for $6,125 at the dispersal by auction yesterday of the library of the late Augustin Daly. It consisted of the "Records of the New York stage," by Ireland and Hagan, which books had been extended by means of over 8,000 original drawings, autograph letters, playbills, prints, &c., the whole forming in the words of the catalogue of the sale, "a record of the New York stage without a parallel."

J. O. Wright & Co. were the purchasers of these volumes, which were sold in one lot. There was a keen competition for their possession. The lot was started at the price of $50, and George D. Smith and Dodd, Mead & Co. were among those who bid against Mr. Wright.

The sale was continued at the galleries of the American Art Association both in the afternoon and evening. Up to now 1,910 lots have been sold, about half the entire number. Yesterday's sales realized $31,-119.30, bringing the total up to date to $67,-832.15. Many of the chief treasures have yet to be sold, such as the folio and quarto Shakespeares and the great extra illustrated Douai Bible. Nearly all the more expensive lots were, as usual, purchased by dealers, acting generally for well known private bibliophiles.

Among other works which brought good prices were three volumes containing a collection of engraved pictures by William Hogarth. There were 225 plates in all, most of the prints being in several states. This collection was sold to Mr. Bonaventure for $1,275.

J. O. Wright & Co. paid $2,250 for the six volumes of "Johnsonia," the supplement to Boswell's "Life of Johnson." These volumes consisted very largely of extra illustrations and autographs. The latter included several fine autographs of Johnson, and letters of Lord Chesterfield, Charles James Fox, David Garrick, and many other famous contemporaries of the great doctor. Wright & Co. also bought an extra illustrated Boswell's "Life of Johnson," (the 1848 edition,) for $715.

Still another "Grangerised" book was Johnson and Buel's "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." This had been extended to twenty-five volumes, and was sold to Dodd, Mead & Co. for $1,562.50. The same booksellers bought the extra illustrated "Life of Mrs. Jordan," by James Boaden, for $600, while Mr. Wright secured Hawkins's "Life of Edmund Kean," containing over 1,000 inserted prints and documents, for $1,080.

Mr. Daly was not a large buyer of the books issued from the Kelmscot Press, but he had the Chaucer and two others. The first named was sold last evening to Charles Scribner's Sons for $450. Wright & Co. were the buyers of the "Memoirs of the Life of John Kemble," (London, 1825,) with 500 prints inserted, at $1,440.

The set of first editions of Leigh Hunt sold yesterday was said by some of the dealers to have been a great bargain. It consisted of twenty-one volumes, and the lot was sold to Mr. Morris for $42. There were no particularly high prices for the books sold in the afternoon, the highest being $600, given by Mr. Smith for the "Personal Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant," extra illustrated. It is said that Mr. Daly valued these two volumes at $5,000.

To-day's sales will include a large number of other books which the late owner had enriched with prints, photographs, autograph letters, play bills, documents, and water color and pen-and-ink drawings.

DATE SET FOR "SAPHO" TRIAL.

Plea of Not Guilty Entered—Jury Will Be from Special Panel.

Lawyer A. H. Hummel entered a plea of not guilty for his clients, Olga Nethersole, Marcus Mayer, Theodore Moss, and Hamilton Revelle, now under indictment for the production of "Sapho," before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday morning. None of the defendants appeared in court in person, and Mr. Hummel announced that Miss Nethersole was prostrated by the news of her indictment.

"My client," he said, "is a woman of the highest moral refinement. She is confined to her bed, and her physician informs me that she will be ill for at least a week, and I think, therefore, that she will not be able to appear for trial before a week from next Monday. In view of these facts, I ask your Honor that you set the day for trial one week from the coming Tuesday."

"In view of the statement you have just made," said Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly, "that date will suit the District Attorney's office."

Judge Fursman then asked the lawyers if they wished a special panel of jurors for the trial.

"Any jury of twelve men will suit me," said Mr. Hummel, "but I would like a special panel."

"All right," said the Justice, "I set the date of trial for April 3, and will order a special panel of 100 talesmen."

Miss Nethersole's Contracts.

The management of Wallack's Theatre will not engage another attraction for the coming two weeks. If in another week or two Miss Nethersole is well enough to reappear, a revival of "Camille" will be presented. Complications regarding her engagement at Nixon & Zimmerman's Broad Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, which was to begin a week from next Monday night, are relieved by her present condition, which has given Marcus Mayer, Miss Nethersole's manager, an opportunity to cancel his engagement in Philadelphia.

JERSEY CITY BARS "SAPHO."

Engagement Canceled After Warning from Police.

George W. Sammis, manager of the Academy of Music, Jersey City, on Thursday announced that he would produce "Sapho" next Monday night. Some of the house bills announced the play as "Sapho" and others as "The Queen of the Boulevard."

Yesterday, after a consultation with Prosecutor James S. Erwin, Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy informed Mr. Sammis that he would send a stenographer to the theatre on Monday to take down parts of the play, and if it was found to contain anything objectionable it would be suppressed.

Mr. Sammis told the Chief that he did not propose to take any risks and would cancel the engagement. The substitute play and company will be announced to-day.

TO EXCLUDE THE BOOK "SAPHO."

Resolution in House of Representatives to Bar It from the Mails.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In the House to-day Mr. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts introduced a resolution directing the Postmaster General to exclude the book "Sapho" from the mails. A preamble to the resolution says that an indictment has been found against persons in the City of New York connected with the play "Sapho" as being immoral and against public decency, and that a publication bearing the same name, "Sapho," and detailing in lewd and lascivious language the features of the play, is published and sent through the mails of the United States.

The resolution then recites the postal laws against the carrying of lascivious books, &c., in the mail, and directs the Postmaster General to take such precautions as are necessary to prevent the use of the mail for carrying this book.

CITY'S TAXES DECREASED.

Justice Keogh Cuts Yorktown Assessment from $160,000 to $150.

Justice Keogh of the Supreme Court, sitting at White Plains, has rendered a decision reducing the assessment of this city's real estate in Yorktown, in Westchester County, from $160,000 to $150. The property involved is the gate houses and other structures relating to the aqueduct in that town, the city being obliged to pay taxes upon its real estate used as a part of the water supply system the same as other owners of real estate.

Corporation Counsel Whalen is much pleased with this decision, which is of great importance, not only on account of the amount involved in this particular case, but as a precedent which will affect the taxation upon other real estate owned by the city in Westchester and Putnam Counties, amounting to several millions of dollars.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

Seventh Public Rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society—"Carmen" Once Again.

The Philharmonic Society gave its seventh public rehearsal at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. The programme was as follows: Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; aria, "J'ai perdu mon Euridice," from Gluck's "Orfeo," concerto for violoncello and orchestra, Schumann; songs, "Der Atlas," Schubert; "Der Frühling," Brahms; "L'Heureux Vagabond," Bruneau, and "Der Kuckuck," Tschaikowsky, and Rubinstein's "Ocean" symphony. The performer of the 'cello concerto was Mr. Leo Schulz, and the singer of the vocal numbers was Marie Brema. That the Philharmonic Society should have recourse to the factitious attraction of two soloists is, perhaps, a confession of weakness, but at any rate, and whatever its significance, it is to be deplored. This organization should stand for the conservation of the acknowledged masterpieces of orchestral music, and it is not pleasant to see its patrons in the throes of the sort of enthusiasm which affects most seriously the Sunday night audiences at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The spectacle might possibly be endured if the solo performances were of the kind that command the applause of the judicious, but this was certainly not the case yesterday afternoon. In the first place, there is nothing more dispiriting at any time than a 'cello in the act of capering, and that is what the writers of concertos for it usually make it do. Schumann was no exception to the rule, and, great as he was, it would be better for his fame if his acrobatic composition for the 'cello were permitted to repose in silence. Grumblings in the bass, wild leaps in the tenor, and hurried wails in the soprano register of the instrument, and most of them a little off the key, are not conducive to respect for the art of playing on the 'cello. Mr. Schulz can leap and wail, and get off the key, with the best of them, but there does not seem to be any just cause for such doings.

Mme. Brema sang the familiar air from Gluck's opera with exaggerated pathos and with much physical contortion. She seemed to be in great pain, but she should have let the music express it, and not have tried to convey it to the audience by heavings of the shoulders and gurglings of the voice. These things are not pretty, and they are not musical. Neither can there be any praise for the manner in which the lady sang the songs. Her style was artificial and forced in all of them.

It was not a good day for the fathers of the musical world hereabout, either. They played the overture in the roughest and most slipshod sort of style. There was such a lack of precision and unanimity that the delicate tracery of tones made by Mendelssohn was quite lost. The "Ocean" symphony of Rubinstein was performed in its original form, with four movements. It was so heard for the first time in this city in 1871. When the work was given the last time at the Philharmonic concerts one additional movement, that in A minor, was played. The body of tone heard in the work yesterday was imposing, and there was a fine vigor in the last movement. But otherwise the performance was in accord with the general doings of the rehearsal.

Mme. Calvé Faints in "Carmen."

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Bizet's opera "Carmen" was performed, and was brought to a conclusion under some difficulty. Mme. Calvé sang the title rôle, and in the first two acts seemed to be in excellent voice and spirits. Her acting was more than usually vivacious. She was, however, not in the best of condition, as afterward transpired. In the third act the fight between Don José and Escamillo was taking place, and Carmen, as usual, rushed between the combatants to separate them. Just as Mme. Calvé had performed this action she uttered a cry, and fell heavily upon the stage in a faint. The two men ran hastily to pick her up. The chorus came upon the stage, as it should have done, only to find the performance stopped.

The curtain was promptly rung down, and the lights remained up, while the audience waited patiently. Meanwhile Mme. Calvé had been carried off the stage, and Dr. Charles Phelps, who was in the house, had been summoned to attend her. It was found that she was suffering from an ordinary faint, and would be ready to proceed in a few moments. Treasurer Max Hirsch went before the curtain and told the audience that Mme. Calvé had fainted, but would be ready to go on in a few minutes. The curtain was soon rung up, and Mme. Calvé was seen upon the stage. The audience encouraged her with hearty applause, and the act, which had been near its end, was brought to a conclusion.

The only new feature of the performance was the appearance of Signor Scotti as Escamillo, the bull fighter. The popular baritone looked, sang, and acted the part admirably. The audience was large and enthusiastic.

THE BENEFIT PERFORMANCE AT DALY'S.

The benefit performance, called a "matinée tea," given at Daly's Theatre yesterday for the aid of the Mothers and Babies' Hospital, was uncommonly successful. Mrs. Robert Osborn planned it and arranged the programme, which was carried out without a hitch exactly as announced. This is so rare in special performances as to deserve an emphatic word of notice.

The programme was very long, and the entertainment lasted from 2:30 o'clock until 6. Tea tables were placed in the broad foyer.

Sada Yacco and her Japanese associates did the highly emotional climax to "The Geisha and the Knight." Maurice Farkoa sang some of his songs, Eric Hope (the Earl of Yarmouth,) dressed as a moth, or as nearly like one as possible, danced with Alison Skipworth, who is a handsome woman and a graceful dancer. They represented the moth and the flame. Miss Skipworth was the flame, and she was brilliant.

Mrs. Kendal and her company acted in their competent manner in Clement Scott's sad little play "The Cape Mail"; Mrs. Clement Scott acted daintily with Claude Gillingwater, who is doubtless a "coming comedian," in a sketch by Grossmith, called "Winning a Widow." "Nanette," a very serious and realistic little play by Ferdinand Gottschalk, was acted with fine skill by Margaret Anglin, assisted by Edwin Arden and W. L. Courtenay.

Mr. Gillette spoke to the ladies in the audience as if they were Sunday school children and told them to be good or the bears would get them. In the famous old afterpiece of Rosina Vokes, "A Pantomime Rehearsal," Messrs. Gottschalk, Eric Hope, Grant Stewart, and Courtenay, Misses May Robson, Skipworth, Jessie Busley, and Grace Ellis ton merrily played the audience out." The house was well filled.

Lyceum's Next Season.

Charles Richman, who has been appearing with Miss Annie Russell in "Miss Hobbs," playing the part of Wolff Kingsearl, since the season opened at the Lyceum Theatre last September, has arranged to continue under the management of Charles Frohman for next season. He will again be seen at the Lyceum Theatre next September in support of Miss Russell when she produces her new play, entitled "A Royal Family," which was written by R. Marshall, the author of "His Excellency the Governor." Mrs. Gilbert, who has also been a member of Miss Russell's company, will also appear in the new play.

Irving and Terry's Farewell.

The final performances of the Henry Irving company will be given to-day at the Knickerbocker Theatre, and will afford the only opportunity of seeing the double bills used during the company's present tour. At the matinée Miss Terry will appear in "The Amber Heart" and Henry Irving in "Waterloo." At night Miss Terry will play Nance Oldfield and Irving will be seen in "The Bells."

New Melodrama for Mr. Litt.

Jacob Litt has signed a contract with Seymour Hicks and F. G. Latham for the rights of a melodrama upon which they have been at work for considerable time. The piece has not as yet been named, but it is probable that it will be completed within a few weeks, and then a title will be chosen. The production will very likely be elaborately staged early next season by Mr. Litt at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago.

Died in a German Insane Asylum.

BERLIN, March 23.—Dr. Ulrich Jahn, who superintended the scientific part of the German village in the "Midway Plaisance" at the Columbian Exposition in 1893, has just died here in a private insane asylum.

Mr. Porter to Visit the Prairie.

PARIS, March 24.—United States Ambassador Porter will leave Paris to-day for Rouen to visit the auxiliary cruiser Prairie. The Chamber of Commerce at Rouen will give him a complimentary banquet.

PICTURES AT SOCIETY DISPLAY.

The twenty-second annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists, better known in the art world by the shorter and more affectionate title of "The Society," will open to the public in the Fine Arts Galleries in West Fifty-seventh Street this morning, and will remain open week days and evenings and Sunday afternoons inclusive until the evening of Saturday, April 28.

This exhibition, as usual, is the last of the important public art exhibitions of the year in New York, and there remains only that of the Society of American Landscape Painters, to be held next month before the closing of the exhibition season. More interest than ever is felt and expressed in this year's display of the society for the reason that the old Academy of Design, having no present home, combined its Fall and Spring exhibitions into one, and held the same in the fine arts galleries in midwinter. With no Spring academy there remained only the society display for the exhibition of the work of the Winter, and the artists accordingly sent in so large a number of canvases that, despite the efforts of the jury, the exhibition is larger by some seventy-five numbers than ever before, comprising 375 works, including a few miniatures, and, it must be regretfully said, contains so many inferior works as to be poorer in quality than for some years past.

The society display has not since its earlier years ever been a distinctively bad one, and one can always be sure of finding in it not only characteristic examples of many of the stronger, and especially the younger painters, but also, as a rule, clever work by new painters. This year there is some strong work and also two or three canvases by comparatively unknown brushes, which call for recognition. There are, however, too many purely decorative works, too many painty and inferior portraits, and some canvases inferior in merit, and whose acceptance would appear to indicate a regrettable tendency to adopt the old Academy traditions of admitting works on names which formerly had prestige.

One must this year look for the distinctively clever work which was formerly characteristic of the society displays to the smaller exhibition of the society's seceding members, that of the "Ten American Painters," now in progress at the Durand-Ruel Galleries. It cannot be gainsaid that were such painters as Weir, Childe Hassam, Simmons, Metcalf, Benson, Twachtman, Tarbell, Reid, and de Camp represented in the present society display by any or all of the canvases they show in the Durand-Duel Galleries the exhibition would produce a very different impression upon the visitor. For the first time since the secession of these men, the society gives evidence that their argument for their leaving had some foundation. If the organization is not becoming commercialized, as they claimed when they seceded, it is certainly weakening in the quality of its annual displays.

It is always somewhat unfair to discuss the awarding of the annual Webb and Shaw Prizes without recognizing the limitations of these prizes. When it is remembered that the Webb Prize, ($300,) for the best landscape in the exhibition, must be painted by an American artist under forty years of age, and that this consequently rules out such landscapists as Ben Foster, William M. Chase, and others of their standing, and that it cannot be competed for by artists who have already received the prize, among whom are J. F. Murphy, D. W. Tryon, W. A. Coffin, Bruce Crane, George H. Bogert, and W. L. Lathrop, the selection by this year's jury of the uninteresting, dry, and flat "Autumn in Brittany," by W. Elmer Schofield, for this prize in preference to others by men like those mentioned, and others ineligible for one reason or another, cannot be justly condemned. The jury probably had little or no choice.

The limitations of the Shaw Prize of $1,500 for the best composition containing one or more figures, namely, that a good figure work might bring a higher figure at private sale, and which deters many good figure men from competing, does not explain, except on this last supposition, why the jury should have given this prize to Irving R. Wiles's single female figure fancy portrait, "The Yellow Rose," despite its charming color and good drawing, in preference to Seargent Kendall's "End of the Day," a study of a mother and child, which is certainly the best figure work, and, with the exception of Cecilia Beaux's portraits, the best portrait work in the display. It is said the jury's vote on these canvases was for some hours a tie. This canvas marks a notable advance for the artist. The drawing and pose of the figures are natural and true. The young mother in her evening dress of mourning bends down over the little child on her knee, in its simple short frock, which, with a half weary expression is studying an open book. The flesh tones are warm and rich, the textures beautifully painted, and the picture is painted with thorough understanding and intelligence. Especially notable is the modeling of the child's chubby little legs.

The more interesting pictures, as usual, are to be found in the large Vanderbilt Gallery. Among the portraits in this gallery are William H. Hyde's of the twin daughters of Bishop Potter, one now Mrs. Hyde, and of his brother, Mr. J. E. Hindon Hyde. The former has good character and expression, and the figures are well drawn, but the color is hard and unpleasing. The latter is perhaps better as a portrait, but is somewhat stiffly posed, and is also hard in color. Neither work is entirely worthy of Mr. Hyde's brush. William M. J. Rice's "Portrait of a Woman" has good pose and a well carried out color scheme of mauve. Cecelia Beaux's portrait of the Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, which depicts him seated in his study, has her characteristic breadth and strength of handling and Sargent-like dash, but is hardly equal to her Philadelphia success.

The flesh tones are especially good, and the modeling of the hands should be studied by all young portrait painters. R. V. Brandegee's portrait of the late Miss Sarah Porter is a good study of character and is fresh in color, and Paul Moschcowitz's "Portrait of a Man," has a soft and decorative color scheme, but is marred by careless drawing and poor foreshortening of an arm. Frank Fowler's "Portrait of a Boy" is good in expression, but is somewhat painty, and the legs have no modeling at all. William Thorn's "Portrait of Miss C.," while it has a certain decorative quality, is repellent and unrefined in color. Of the landscapes in the Vanderbilt gallery, one of the best is H. Bolton-Jones's "Back of the Sand Dunes," clear-aired, strong and rich in color, one of the best canvases he has yet produced, and which is in such marked contrast to his nearby landscape, the chromo-lithograph "Brook," as to show how uneven a painter he is.

William M. Chase's "Spring" is a delightful plein-air view of his beloved Shinnecock Hills, clear-aired and fresh in color. Ben Foster's "Summer Night" is a fine landscape, beautifully composed, full of mystery and sentiment, the wind sweeping through it, and which, were the artist a younger man, would have won him the Webb prize. William M. Chase's "Rest by the Wayside" has splendid distance and outdoor feeling, and W. H. Howe's "Summer Outing" is rich in color and full of sunlight. Other landscapes in this gallery that must be noted are O. H. Bacher's "Winter," with its pink snow; Henry C. Lee's "Black Ash Swamp," with delicate and delicious color scheme; Louis Loeb's fine large decorative panel, "Temple of the Winds—Sunset," extremely delicate in color and with strongly drawn figures; W. S. Robinson's "Summer in Picardy," A. W. Dow's "Marsh Islands," which, although a little hard, has remarkably fine distance and charming color and sentiment; Walter Clark's "In Early Leaf" and "September," both with delicate and well carried out color schemes; Bruce Crane's "Fisher's Hut," strong in composition and cool and fresh in color; C. W. Eaton's "Spring Sunset," a glow of color; A. T. Coffin's "Rainy Weather," with its delicacy and diaphanous mist; H. D. Murphy's "The Marshes," with splendid sweep of air and sky; Carleton Wiggins's "Late Afternoon, L. I.," full of sunlight and air; John F. Weir's "Sunny Morning," and Samuel Isham's decorative panel, "Spring."

Of the marines and coast scenes there is a characteristic example of Winslow Homer, "High Seas," which, although of course strong, makes one fear that the artist is overworking the Maine Coast; a large marine by Howard R. Butler, "The Sea at Evening," soft and sweet in color, delicious in feeling and sentiment, with fine shadows, the cumuli in the upper sky a little hard; "The Storm," by George H. Bogert, well composed and rich and deep in color, but perhaps a little too sombre, and Charles H. Woodbury's "Heavy Sea," with fine movement, but opaque in color. Mention must also be made before leaving this gallery of G. R. Bearse, Jr.'s, "Study of a Female Head," "Mona Rosa," and his decorative figure group, "Tetet of a Terrier," of George W. Maynard's "The Capture," a marine, with figures of a sea horse and merman, a good motif, but becoming wearisome; of C. C. Curran's "Early Morning in Madison Square," another study of the Dewey Arch, which is being painted ad nauseam; of J. W. Morrice's "La Communiante," a combination of Raffaelli and Manet; of John La Farge's large study of the Japanese divinity of Contemplation, with its refined and delicate color scheme, before described when shown at the Lotos Club; of Louise Cox's "Madonna," stiffly drawn, but good in color; of Henry Prellwitz's "Idyl," decorative and finely drawn, but not pleasing in color, and of Kenyon Cox's figure composition, "Hope and Memory," characteristically strong and good in drawing and poser but unpleasing in color.

PATROL USES HER GUNS

First Shot in War on the Jersey Oyster Pirates.

No One Hurt, but the Poachers Get a Fright, and Excitement Reigns Off Seguine Point.

War has been declared upon New Jersey oyster pirates by the sovereign State of New York, and the hills along Staten Island Sound yesterday afternoon echoed again and again the roar of the six-pounder rifles of the police steamer Patrol, which were aimed at the invaders. The concussion struck terror to the hearts not only of the offenders themselves, but also to the crews of Perth Amboy coal barges and other peaceful merchantmen in the vicinity.

No blood was spilled, for the guns were loaded blank, and the enemy saved his ships from capture through a twenty-five-knot breeze, which bore them to safety across the State line. The demonstration, however, is believed to have been sufficiently impressive to avert all danger of a prolonged conflict, such as has often been waged in Southern waters for the same cause, and often with loss of life.

Oyster planters of Princes Bay have complained to Gov. Roosevelt of the depredations of a colony of pirate oyster diggers from Keyport, who with their big sloops have stolen hundreds of thousands of oysters from New York waters, and in many places have well-nigh ruined the beds. The Governor communicated with the Police Department of this city, which has already received independent complaints, and Capt. Elbert O. Smith, who commands the municipal warship, received his sailing orders for yesterday morning. As the Patrol rushed down the bay even a landsman could see, from the bustle on her decks and the fact that her two naval guns mounted forward and aft were uncovered, that she was bound on no ordinary errand.

Capt. Smith surprised the pirates in the act. He headed his steamer for the biggest sloop of the fleet, the Francis Emma; but the Captain got in his dredges and made his escape, giving an alarm to the other boats. Capt. Smith then tied up at the Tottenville wharf for an hour or so, feeling confident that the operations would be resumed as soon as the Patrol was believed to be out of the way.

He was not mistaken, for, steaming out again, he once more found himself close upon the pirate fleet, his coming progress being shielded from their observation by his keeping close in to Seguin Point. Again the Frances Emma started for New Jersey and he hailed her to heave to. He received a profane answer, and then the fore rifle of the police steamer fired the first shot.

The men on the sloop were seen to fall flat on their faces as she turned on her heel, and one of her officers shouted through a megaphone, "Don't shoot, we'll surrender." The Patrol then fired another shot as she was carried by the sloop by her own momentum, but when she turned back the Frances Emma had reached New Jersey water and was safe. The Patrol then steamed after the other vessels of the fleet through the light haze lying over the water and fired seven more shots before returning to her pier at the Battery.

DUKE OF ORLEANS HURT.

Attacked by a Wild Boar While Hunting Near Seville, Spain.

SEVILLE, Spain, March 23.—The Duke of Orleans, who is traveling in the south of Spain, participated in a wild boar hunt near here yesterday. He had a narrow escape. A boar attacked him, inflicting a wound in his leg, but the Duke killed him before he could do further injury. The Duke's wound is slight.

The atmosphere of Seville does not appear to be salutary to the Duke of Orleans. The dispatch from that city announcing the injury he has sustained in the leg by the attack of a wild boar recalls the fact that the Duke, while out hunting near Seville April 26, 1895, was thrown from his horse and sustained a fracture of the leg. For a time his condition was so serious that the marriage of the Duke of Aosta to his sister, the Princess Helena of Orleans, was postponed indefinitely. It took place, however, June 25, 1895.

A BRAZILIAN DIPLOMAT DEAD.

Minister to London and the Netherlands Expires Suddenly.

LONDON, March 23.—The Brazilian Minister to the Court of St. James's, Chevalier de Sousa Correa, was found dead in bed this morning. He was quite well yesterday.

Chevalier de Sousa Correa entered the Brazilian Navy at an early age and rose to the rank of Lieutenant of Engineers in that service. He secured leave of absence and entered the British Navy, where he participated in several engagements under the British flag. He then became Secretary to the Brazilian Legation at London, held a similar position at Rome, was promoted to be Minister to Spain, and was from there transferred to London, where at the time of his death he was Minister to London and the Netherlands.

Mr. Correa was about sixty-two years of age and unmarried. He was a favorite in London society and a friend of the Prince of Wales, at whose request he was retained at the Court of St. James's.

DIFFERENCES WITH GERMANY.

Ambassador White Favors a Mixed Commission to Settle Matters.

BERLIN, March 23.—The statement having appeared in the German press that President McKinley's recommendation of the appointment of a mixed commission to settle the commercial differences between the United States and Germany has been abandoned. A German Foreign Office official and Ambassador White to-day granted interviews on the subject. The Foreign Office official said:

"As Germany declared at the time, she still favors the plan of a mixed commission. That plan has not been dropped, but it is understood that negotiations on the subject will form part of the general commercial treaty negotiations at Washington regarding which no information for publication can be given."

Mr. White said: "Nothing is going on here about the mixed German-American Commission. I would like to see the United States and Germany be the first countries to make use of The Hague tribunal, which is also adapted to the settling of commercial disagreements. The world does not yet know what an excellent piece of machinery that tribunal is. President McKinley could delegate an American Judge to represent the United States; Germany could do the same, and these could jointly name a third. The negotiations could then begin. Such questions are always most easily settled if left to a few men of impartial, well-balanced minds."

French Nationalists Lose.

PARIS, March 23.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Nationalists assailed the Government, aiming particularly at the Minister of Commerce, M. Millerand, in two interpellations. One treated of the question of the two rival Chambers of French Commerce at Brussels. The other had to do with the granting of a decoration to M. Paquin, a well-known Paris dressmaker, the introducer of the interpellation insinuating that the honor had been paid for. The Government was sustained in both matters.

Say Reichstag Acted Illegally.

BERLIN, March 23.—The question of the legality of last Saturday's secret session of the Reichstag is being discussed by the press, some papers claiming it was an unconstitutional meeting, and, as such, vitiated the previous meetings of the Reichstag with reference to the same subject matter, namely, so-called "Lex-Heinze."

British Consul Stabbed.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 23.—Advices received here to-day from Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, say that a fortnight ago James Lyall, the acting British Consul there, was fatally stabbed there while leaving the Consulate.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week which closes to-day has been the gayest of the Lenten season. This seems a rather paradoxical statement to make in regard to the penitential period, which is popularly supposed to be one of prayer and fasting. Lent, with the passing years, however, has become greatly changed in the character of its observance by New York society, and, while the churches of the Roman Catholic and Episcopalian communions are open for daily services, and a certain number of the faithful eschew dancing and other more frivolous diversions, the season nowadays really brings only a change in the form of entertainments. The closing week was that of Mi-Carême, when more indulgence is sanctioned, even by the faithful, and right merrily did the members of the gay world take advantage of this indulgence.

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The week beginning to-morrow will, however, be the last during which any marked gayety will be sanctioned. The succeeding fortnight will be made up of Passion and Holy Weeks, and during the latter, especially, all entertaining and entertainment will be considered bad form.

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The Knickerbocker Sewing Class will have a meeting this morning, the Saturday Badminton Club will meet at the Berkeley Armory, and the Saturday Evening Roller Skating Club will meet also at the Berkeley Armory. The charitable entertainment of the day, for each day now brings one or more of these events, will be the tea and sale to be held in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria for the benefit of the Baby Fold by the Misses and Masters' School Society. There will be music by the Yale Glee Club and the Neapolitan Singers. Miss Whitney, Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mrs. H. E. Adriance, Miss Munde, and other well-known women are interested in this affair.

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Mrs. W. S. Crosby yesterday afternoon gave the last in her series of Wagner recitals at the residence of Mrs. C. C. Worthington, 20 Fifth Avenue. Yesterday's subject was the "Götterdämmerung." On Saturday evening last Mrs. Crosby gave also at Mrs. Worthington's, an interpretation of "Parsifal." These recitals have been well attended, and it is possible that Mrs. Crosby, who is a Chicagoan, may give further Wagner recitals before returning to her Western home.

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The outgoing liners to-day will take a number of prominent people. Among those booked to sail on the Campania are Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago, John E. Brooks, Sir Charles Eliot of the British Embassy at Washington, Mrs. T. P. Field, H. M. Gillig, Mr. and Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. L. Seton Lindsay, D. de Sola Mendes, W. W. and Charles Miller, Mrs. Hunter Ogilvie and two children of Quebec, James Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. H. Thorn, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Walker, L. B. White, and Thomas Williams.

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The Trave, which sails to-day for Genoa by the way of Gibraltar and Naples, has booked among others Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Billings and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. and Miss Conway of Philadelphia, the Rev. William P. Masterson of Philadelphia, Dr. E. Parmly, Miss Perkins, S. L. Parrish of Southampton, L. I.; Harold Robert Sayre, Mrs. Jacob D. Vermilye, and Miss E. C. Young. On the Patricia, which sails to-day for Hamburg, by the way of Plymouth and Cherbourg, there are booked among others Charles Adams, Mrs. Charles D. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Miller, Mrs. George C. Remy and children, S. S. Spenser, Mrs. Bertha Whitney, and Miss Helen Whitney.

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The New England Society of New York is launching out in a new field. For many years it has served as a means of introducing to the notice of the country men of oratorical ability who had been waiting for the opportunity thus given to exploit their original lines of thought. The giving of an annual dinner, and occasionally something to charity, the society has decided, does not cover all that it might do for the honor of its name. With this idea in view it has determined to bring the society more prominently before the public by an entertainment next Tuesday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria, when the Rev. Samuel Eliot, son of the President of Harvard College, will deliver a lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, on the subject of "The Old Town of Cambridge and Harvard College." This lecture will appeal not only to all the members of the society, but to the graduates of Harvard, as well as the many residents of this city who can claim either New England birth or Puritan ancestry. Tickets will be furnished to members, each admitting a member and one lady of his family. Extra tickets or boxes can be obtained on application to Austin B. Fletcher, Chairman of the Lecture Committee, at 32 Nassau Street.

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Mrs. Joseph P. Knapp of 322 West Seventy-second Street will give to-night at the Waldorf a supper of twenty-two covers. Miss White of 560 Fifth Avenue will also give a dinner this evening.

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The Philadelphia Four-in-Hand Club has decided to hold its annual parade on Saturday, April 28. This date is fully two weeks ahead of the usual time. The customary luncheon will precede the parade, and, as usual, will be served at the Bellevue Hotel. After the luncheon the run out to the Country Club will be made. An attempt was made to return to the old custom of having dinner at the Country Club after the arrival there of the coaches, but this was abandoned when the argument that there was danger of the horses catching cold from being obliged to stand in the stalls after the long and heavy drive was urged. The whips this year will be Messrs. Edward Browning, E. De V. Morrell, Neilson Brown, A. J. Cassatt, Edward B. Smith, Harrison K. Caner, Edward Brooke, J. Willis Marton, W. E. Carter, Barclay H. Warburton, S. Megargee Wright, and William L. Elkins, Jr. The annual coaching parade in Philadelphia is the event of the Spring season in that city, as formerly it was here. The Spring parade in New York has of late years been virtually abandoned, and although there are to be two daily road coaches, as during the past two years, to Ardsley and the Abbey, general interest in the sport is decidedly on the wane.

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Mrs. George Gould has accepted the Chairmanship of the Committee on the English Booth at the coming Easter Cuban Orphan Festival. She will be assisted by Lady Mary Sackville. There is to be a bookstall for rare books at this festival. The plans for the festival are rapidly progressing. The Seventh Regiment Armory, where it is to be held, will be decorated at a cost of $10,000. Tickets for the festival can be had from now on from Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, Mrs. Westervelt, Mrs. Draper, and other officers and members of the committee.

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Mrs. George Gould and Lady Mary Sackville are expected to return from Aiken on Monday. The polo tournament ends there to-day, and in two weeks there will be another held at Georgian Court, Lakewood. The Countess of Minto, who is a great friend of Mrs. Gould and Lady Mary Sackville, is a guest at Mrs. Lloyd Bryce's at her residence, in Washington Square. She will leave town on Tuesday for Washington, where she will spend a week, and on her return will visit Mrs. George Gould at Georgian Court.

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Lady Colebrooke has returned from Canada, where she went on a week's visit to the Countess of Minto. She is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stuart Dodge. She will remain several weeks longer in this country, and in April will sail for England.

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The opera seems to be regaining its popularity, and last night again there was quite a large assemblage, and the majority of the boxes in the parterre and grand tier were occupied. Among those present were Mrs. George Crocker, Miss Rutherford, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. R. T. Wilson, and Lady Colebrooke.

Grand Army Men Injured.

PEABODY, Mass., March 23.—The overturning of a barge containing a delegation of Grand Army veterans to the funeral of Col. C. T. Batcheider this afternoon brought painful flesh wounds to eight of them and broken bones to two others. Past Commander John C. McDonald was badly hurt internally. A defective axle was the cause of the mishap.

CLEVELAND'S STRIKE GROWS.

Machinists of Thirteen Additional Shops Join the Movement.

CLEVELAND, March 23.—At the headquarters of the striking machinists this afternoon it was stated that the machinists in 13 additional shops, with a total of 421 men, had joined the strike movement today, making the exact number of men now out 1,802. This, of course, does not include a large number of men in other trades, who have been made idle as a result of the machinists' strike.

H. F. Devens, Secretary of the National Metal Trades Association, arrived in the city to-day to look after the employers' interests in connection with the strike. He said that apparently the machinists' strike would shortly spread all over the country. His association would, he stated, endeavor to furnish men to take the places of the strikers in Cleveland, as far as possible.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Sherman S. Rogers.

Sherman S. Rogers, a prominent citizen of Buffalo, died at the residence of his son, R. Cameron Rogers, the well-known poet, at Santa Barbara, Cal., yesterday afternoon of cerebral meningitis. Mr. Rogers was born April 6, 1830, in Bath, N. Y., at which place he began the study of law. After admission in 1851, he practiced three years in his native city, removing then to Buffalo, where he continued the practice of his profession.

In public service Mr. Rogers filled many a prominent and responsible trust. In 1872 he was appointed a member of the commission intrusted with the work of revising the Constitution of the State of New York. In 1875 he was elected to the State Senate from the Thirty-first District, receiving the largest majority given up to that time for any Senator in his district. While Senator he was nominated by the Republicans for the office of Lieutenant Governor on the ticket headed by Edwin D. Morgan. This ticket was defeated, Mr. Rogers receiving the highest number of votes of any Republican candidate on the State ticket. In 1881 he was given strong support in the State Legislature for United States Senator. Mr. Rogers was also twice President of the State Bar Association.

Obituary Notes.

BRACKETT H. CLARK, aged fifty-nine years, Secretary of the Eastman Kodak Company, died yesterday at his home in Rochester, N. Y.

CHARLES BEMBURGH, a well-known New York life insurance man, died suddenly at his home yesterday, in Elmira. He was in his sixty-fourth year, and a wife and son survive him. He will be buried at Boston.

Capt. THOMAS WILSON, President of the Central National bank of Cleveland, Ohio, and a widely known vessel owner, is dead, according to a cablegram received yesterday. He left Cleveland several weeks ago for an extended trip abroad.

WILLIAM CORTRIGHT, seventy-five years old, a contractor in Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday, after an illness of three weeks' duration. He was born in Sussex County, N. J., but went West, where he remained for several years.

CABLE CHESS MATCH OPENS

First Day's Playing Seems to Favor Americans.

INTERNATIONAL CONTEST ON

Congratulations Exchanged — Interest Centred in Pillsbury-Blackburne Game —Bampton Loses to Jacobs.

At the close of the first day's playing in the international cable chess match yesterday between the United States and Great Britain the positions of the games seemed to favor the Americans. Two games were finished, Bampton losing for the Americans to Jacobs, and the game between Newman and Ward being drawn. The American team was at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, and the British at the Café Monica, in London, the moves being cabled direct between the two halls.

The match was opened with the usual friendly greetings, the British cabling at the opening:

President Chess Club, Brooklyn:

Once more we meet in friendly rivalry. May the match be as pleasant a one as on former occasions, and may the best team win. The members of our team send their heartiest greetings to their American cousins, and will do their best to bring the cup once more to this side.

(Signed,) NEWNES.

The Brooklyn Chess Club replied:

Chess Club, London:

Cordial salutations. We have put our best foot forward and will try to keep your cup.

BROOKLYN CHESS CLUB.

Judge Lesser of Boston cabled:

British Chess Club, London:

The United States Chess Association greets newly formed British Association, and hopes for mutual support.

J. MONA LESSER, President.

The following answer came:

Chess Club, Brooklyn:

British Association in embryo returns kindly greetings to United States Association, and hopes to join in mutual support.

The pairings and openings in detail were as follows:

Board 1.—Pillsbury, United States, vs. Blackburne, Great Britain—Philidor Defense.

Board 2.—Lee, Great Britain, vs. Showalter, United States—Queen's Pawn.

Board 3.—Barry, United States, vs. Atkins, Great Britain—Sicilian Defense.

Board 4.—Bellingham, Great Britain, vs. Hodges, United States—Queen's Gambit declined.

Board 5.—Hymes, United States, vs. Mills, Great Britain—Sicilian Defense.

Board 6.—Lawrence, Great Britain, vs. Voight, United States—Sicilian Defense.

Board 7.—Marshall, United States, vs. Jackson, Great Britain—Ruy Lopez.

Board 8.—Jacobs, Great Britain, vs. Bampton, United States—King's Gambit declined.

Board 9.—Newman, United States, vs. Ward, Great Britain—Queen's Gambit declined.

Board 10.—Trenchard, Great Britain, vs. Delmar, United States—Queen's Pawn opening.

At the first table the American champion, Pillsbury, again met the champion of England, Blackburne. The opening was a Philidor defense, the American playing white. The game was early out of the books, and after a few moves the queens were exchanged and the position began to look like an advanced middle position and ending. In the middle game Blackburne sacrificed a knight for two pawns, and in the exchanges regained only one of the pawns, though the developed position in a slight degree compensated. At the adjournment Pillsbury was still a pawn ahead and believed he could win.

The game at the second table between Showalter and Lee was a queen's gambit declined. Lee having the move, it was evenly contested in the opening, the Briton getting a good development of pieces, and playing for a blocked position. After advancing his kingside pawns, Lee tried to force the game in that direction, but by clever play Showalter exchanged the centre pawns and was thought to have the better position after twelve moves. Lee castled on the queenside, and Showalter immediately advanced the queenside pawn in an attack that looked promising. At the adjournment it was thought that Showalter would win.

The third board developed a Sicilian defense, Barry playing the white against the British amateur champion, Atkins. The opening was evenly contested, the centre pawns being exchanged early. It was an exceptionally deep game, both men playing very cautiously. At the adjournment there was little choice, the possibilities on both sides being very great.

The Bellingham-Hodges game at the fourth table was a queen's gambit declined. It was evenly contested in the opening, and after an exchange of centre pawns Hodges played for a queenside attack. The game was very interesting in the middle game, being very complicated. At the adjournment the experts thought that it might be drawn.

The fifth board developed a Sicilian, Hymes playing the attack against the Scotch champion, Mills. The opening was on regular lines, and, after the first dozen moves, was even. In the middle game Hymes had doubled pawns on the queen's bishop's file, but he had prevented his opponent from castling, and during the time preceding the second adjournment the attack of the American was continued and ingenious. At the adjournment it was thought that the chances favored the American player.

The game at the sixth table between Lawrence and Voigt was also a Sicilian, the American playing the defense. It was slowly developed, Voigt playing P—KKt. 3 early and B—KKt. 2. In the middle game there was a series of exchanges, which led to a strong attack by black. At the adjournment it was thought that Voigt would win.

At the seventh table Marshall, the New York State champion, played a Ruy Lopez against Jackson. In the middle game there was an exchange of queens and rooks, and at the adjournment the position was even.

The game between Bampton and Jacobs at the eighth table was a king's gambit declined, Bampton replying with the Falkbeer defense. It was not well played in the opening by the American, and he was soon in trouble. It was very prettily played by Jacobs, and some interesting sacrifices made for a kingside attack. After 23 moves Bampton resigned with an impending mate.

The game at the ninth table was a queen's gambit declined. It was well played on both sides and ended in a drawn game by agreement after 21 moves.

The Delmar-Trenchard was a queen's pawn opening. In the middle game Delmar played his pawns up, the position being complicated, and at the adjournment it was in an even position.

BOARD 1—PHILIDOR DEFENSE.

Pillsbury, U. S.	Blackburne, G. Britain.	Pillsbury, U. S.	Blackburne, G. Britain.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	16. Kt—R3	P—KKt4
2. Kt—KB3	P—Q3	17. B—B2	B—Q2
3. P—Q4	B—Kt5	18. PxKt	RxP
4. PxP	Q—K2	19. BxKtP	RxR
5. Q—Q5	P—QB3	20. BxP	R—K
6. QxQP	QxQ	21. P—B3	R—K7
7. PxQ	BxP	22. B—Q3	Kt—K4
8. QKt—Q2	Kt—Q2	23. R—Q2	QR—Q5
9. Kt—B4	B—B2	24. RxR	RxR
10. Kt—K3	KKt—KB3	25. R—Kt	Kt—Kt3
11. KtxB	KtxKt	26. K—B	R—QB7
12. B—QB4	Cas. KR	27. B—K3	Kt—R5
13. Kt—Kt5	QR—K	28. B—B3	Kt—B4
14. P—KB3	KKt—B3	29. K—K	
15. Castles	P—KR3	Adjourned.	

BOARD 2—QUEEN'S PAWN.

Lee, G. Britain.	Showalter, U. S.	Lee, G. Britain.	Showalter, U. S.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	15. B—Q2	P—B3
2. P—KB4	P—KKt3	16. Kt—KB3	P—K4
3. B—Q3	Kt—B3	17. QPxKP	PxP
4. P—KB4	B—Kt5	18. P—B5	P—B5
5. Kt—KB3	P—K3	19. Q—B2	Kt—B4
6. P—B3	B—Q3	20. Castles	Kt—Qsch
7. P—KR3	B—KB4	21. K—R	Kt—B3
8. Q—B2	Kt—K2	22. P—Kt2	P—QKt4
9. P—KKt4	BxB	23. P—K4	PxP
10. QxB	P—B3	24. Kt—Kt5	KR—Kt
11. QKt—Q2	Q—B2	25. KtxKP	P—Kt5
12. Kt—Kt5	Cas. KR	26. PxP	Kt—Q5
13. P—KKt	P—B4	27. Q—R4	BxP
14. Kt—B	Kt—K5	Adjourned.	

BOARD 3—SICILIAN.

Barry, U. S.	Atkins, G. Britain.	Barry, U. S.	Atkins, G. Britain.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P—K4	P—QB4	14. B—B3	B—Kt2
2. P—Q4	PxP	15. R—K	KR—K
3. Kt—KB3	P—K3	16. B—Q2	Q—Kt3
4. KtxP	Kt—KB3	17. Kt—QB3	P—KB4
5. B—Q3	Kt—B3	18. Q—K2	Kt—B3
6. P—K3	P—Q4	19. QR—QKt	P—KR3
7. PxP	KtxP	20. P—QKt3	P—Kt4
8. KtxKt	PxKt	21. Kt—R4	P—Kt4
9. B—Q4	Q—Kt4	22. B—B3	Kt—Q4
10. Castles	B—Q3	23. B—R	P—Kt5
11. B—K2	Q—R3	24. B—KKt2	Kt—Kt3
12. P—KKt3	P—K4	25. Q—Q2	KtxKt
13. B—QB3	Castles	Adjourned.	

BOARD 4—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Bellingham, G. Britain.	Hodges, U. S.	Bellingham, G. Britain.	Hodges, U. S.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	16. B—Kt3	Q—KR4
2. P—QB4	P—K3	17. R—K3	B—Q2
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	18. Kt—K2	K—R
4. B—Kt5	QKt—Q2	19. Kt—B4	Q—R3
5. Kt—B3	B—K2	20. Kt—Q3	B—K2
6. P—K3	P—B3	21. P—QR4	QR—Q
7. B—Q3	Castles	22. P—R5	Kt—R
8. Castles	R—K	23. Kt—B5	BxKt
9. R—K	P—Q4	24. QxB	P—QKt3
10. BxP	Q—R4	25. Q—B3	P—KKt4
11. B—B4	B—Kt5	26. PxP	PxP
12. R—QB	Kt—Q4	27. Kt—K	Q—Kt2
13. Q—B2	P—B3	28. Kt—Q3	Kt—Kt3
14. B—KKt3	Kt—KB	29. P—B4	P—Kt5
15. P—K4	Kt—QKt2	Adjourned.	

BOARD 5—SICILIAN.

Hymes, U. S.	Mills, G. Britain.	Hymes, U. S.	Mills, G. Britain.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P—K4	P—QB4	15. Q—KB4	Q—B2
2. Kt—KB3	P—K3	16. Q—K5	R—KKt
3. P—Q4	PxP	17. B—KKt5	P—Q3
4. KtxP	Kt—KB3	18. Q—R5	Q—Q2
5. B—Q3	Kt—B3	19. R—K2	K—B2
6. KtxKt	KtPxKt	20. KR—K	R—K
7. Kt—B3	B—Kt5	21. Q—Kt4	Kt—Kt2
8. P—K5	Kt—Q4	22. R—K3	K—Kt
9. Q—Kt4	P—Kt3	23. Q—KR4	P—K4
10. Castles	BxKt	24. R—R3	Kt—R4
11. PxB	P—KB4	25. B—K2	Q—KB2
12. PxP	QxP	26. R—Q3	
13. B—KR6	Kt—K2	Adjourned.	
14. QR—K	Kt—B4		

BOARD 6—SICILIAN.

Lawrence, G. Britain.	Voigt, U. S.	Lawrence, G. Britain.	Voigt, U. S.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P—K4	P—QB4	16. Q—B2	Q—B2
2. KKt—B3	Kt—QB3	17. B—Kt6	Q—Kt
3. Kt—B3	P—KKt3	18. QR—Q	B—B3
4. P—Q4	PxP	19. P—KKt4	Kt—Q2
5. KtxP	B—Kt2	20. B—K3	BxKt
6. B—K3	P—Q3	21. PxB	B—Kt4
7. B—K2	Kt—B3	22. KR—K	RxP
8. Castles	Castles	23. R—R	Q—B2
9. P—B4	Q—R4	24. B—Q	B—R5
10. B—B3	B—Q2	25. R—K2	KR—B
11. P—KR3	QR—B	26. R—KB4	R—B5
12. Q—Q2	P—QR3	27. R—B	P—K4
13. P—R3	Q—B2	28. B—K	Kt—B4
14. Kt—Kt3	Kt—QR4	29. PxP	PxP
15. KtxKt	QxKt	30. Q—R2	R—K
Adjourned.			

BOARD 7—RUY LOPEZ.

Marshall, U. S.	Jackson, G. Britain.	Marshall, U. S.	Jackson, G. Britain.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	14. Kt—R4	P—Q4
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	15. Q—K2	QR—Q
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	16. QR—Q	PxP
4. B—R4	Kt—B3	17. PxP	Q—Q6
5. CastlesKR	B—K2	18. QxQ	RxQ
6. P—Q3	P—Q3	19. B—Kt5	KR—Q
7. P—B3	Castles	20. RxR	RxR
8. R—K	R—K	21. K—B	P—KKt3
9. QKt—Q2	B—Q2	22. Kt—B3	Kt—B3
10. Kt—B	P—KR3	23. K—K2	P—Q3
11. P—KR3	B—KB	24. P—KR3	K—Kt2
12. B—Q2	Kt—K2	25. Kt—Q2	Kt—K
13. BxB	QxB	26. Kt—Kt3	
Adjourned.			

BOARD 8—KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Jacobs. G. Britain.	Bampton. U. S.	Jacobs. G. Britain.	Bampton. U. S.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	13. CastlesKR	B—K
2. P—KB4	P—Q4	14. P—QB3	R—B
3. Kt—KB3	QPxKP	15. Q—Kt3	K—R
4. KtxP	B—K3	16. B—K3	Kt—Q4
5. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	17. Q—R3	B—B3
6. Q—K2	P—QB3	18. Kt—Kt6ch	BPxKt
7. KtxKP	KtxKt	19. PxP	BxKtP
8. QxKt	B—K2	20. BxB	P—KR3
9. P—Q4	Kt—Q2	21. BxRP	B—R5
10. B—Q3	Kt—B3	22. RxRch	QxR
11. Q—K3	CastlesKR	23. B—Kt5	Resigned.
12. P—B5	B—Q2		

BOARD 9—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Newman. U. S.	Ward. G. Britain.	Newman. U. S.	Ward. G. Britain.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	13. CastlesKR	Kt—B3
2. P—QB4	P—K3	14. R—B8	P—B4
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	15. PxP	QxP
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	16. R—K	KR—Q1
5. P—K3	QKt—Q2	17. Q—Kt3	Q—K2
6. Kt—KB3	Castles	18. KR—Q1	QR—B1
7. B—Q3	J—QKt3	19. RxRch	RxR
8. PxP	P—Q4	20. B—Q1	RxB
9. Kt—K5	B—Kt2	21. QxR	P—KR3
10. P—B4	Kt—K5	22. Q—Q4	Q—B2
11. BxB	QxB	28. P—KR3	P—QR3
12. BxKt	PxB	Drawn.	

BOARD 10—QUEEN'S PAWN.

Trenchard. G. Britain.	Delmar. U. S.	Trenchard. G. Britain.	Delmar. U. S.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	16. BxKt	OPxBx
2. P—K3	P—K3	17. Q—K2	Kt—Q4
3. P—B3	Kt—Q2	18. Kt—R3	KR—B
4. P—KB4	P—KB4	19. K—R	Q—K
5. Kt—KR3	QKt—B3	20. R—KKt	Kt—KB3
6. Kt—Q2	P—QB4	21. Kt—B2	B—Kt2
7. P—B3	P—B5	22. P—R3	BxKt
8. B—B2	P—QKt4	23. BPxB	Kt—Q4
9. B—Kt3	B—Q2	24. B—Q2	Q—Kt3
10. Castles	Kt—K2	25. QR—KB	Q—R3
11. B—Q2	Castles	26. K—R2	P—Kt4
12. Kt—K5	P—QR4	27. P—KKt3	K—R
13. P—R3	P—QR5	28. Kt—Q	R—B2
14. Kt—B2	Kt—K5	29. P—KKt4	B—B5
15. B—K	R—B3	Adjourned.	

A NEWARK EXPOSITION.

Steps Taken for an Industrial Show in 1902—All Jersey to Co-operate.

NEWARK, N. J., March 23.—The Board of Trade, at a largely attended meeting last night, decided that Newark shall have an industrial exposition in 1902. It will not be a city affair, as the entire State will be asked to take part, and even outsiders are to be invited to co-operate and send exhibits.

At the meeting last night, the representative business men of the city present were heartily in favor of the scheme. As a result, President E. C. Jenkinson was authorized to appoint a committee on scope and finance at once. This committee will call a meeting of all Mayors and representatives of Boards of Trade throughout the State to co-operate.

The success of the industrial exhibition given here in 1872 assures the promoters of the coming exhibition that it will be a great success.

"HONEST" JOHN FRENCH DEAD.

An Active Public Career—How He Won His Sobriquet.

John French, popularly known as "Honest" John French, died yesterday morning at his home, 469 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. French's death was the result of gastric troubles.

Mr. French was for many years prominently identified with the business and church life of Brooklyn, and for a time was active in local politics. He was born in England eighty-five years ago, and came to Brooklyn with his parents when a boy. He became a builder's apprentice and afterward went into business for himself. His business grew rapidly, and he was identified with the largest building operations in the old city during the time of activity. He built the local Academy of Music and the Brooklyn Library building, on Montague Street, as well as many other business buildings and private dwellings. It was out of his connection with the erection of the Municipal Building, opposite the Borough Hall, that his sobriquet of "Honest" John grew. Mr. French was at that time, 1876, President of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen. An appropriation of $200,000 was made for the erection of the Municipal Building, and Mr. French personally superintended its construction, to see that the appropriation was not exceeded. He kept the cost of construction down to about $20 below the amount appropriated.

Mr. French was Commissioner of City Works under Mayors Schroeder and Howell, and his administration of the affairs of the office was highly commended by both Republicans and Democrats. Mr. French was a Republican, and was a strong factor in the politics of the party up to about ten years ago. He had not been active in business for a number of years, devoting much of his time and a great deal of money to church and charitable work. He was a member of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, a Trustee of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church; was at one time President of the Shelter Island Association, and was interested in a number of financial institutions in Manhattan and Brooklyn. There survive him a daughter and three sons, Mrs. William Mayo Little, John Wesley French, Dr. Thomas R. French, and Frank F. French.

The funeral services, it is expected, will be held in the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church on Monday afternoon.

A sensational episode in Mr. French's career occurred on Dec. 8, 1899, when he was swindled, it was said, out of $5,000 by a trio of adroit confidence men. One of the sharpers represented himself as a nephew of an old friend of Mr. French. He took Mr. French to a place on Fulton Street to look at some rare books, and there met his confederates. The three swindlers, after a while, engaged in what they called a "premium game." The young man who brought Mr. French to the place announced that he had lost $5,000, raved about the disgrace to himself and his family, and excited Mr. French's sympathy.

Mr. French, who greatly respected the family of which the swindler pretended to be a member, "advanced" the young man money enough to cover his "losses."

The swindlers disappeared, but one of them was afterward arrested in Connecticut. He was held there, but as Mr. French would not leave Brooklyn to prosecute him, he was later released.

NOISY SHIP PASSENGERS.

Animals and Poultry from Great Britain Arrive.

The British steamship Arcadian, which arrived here yesterday from Glasgow, had about as noisy a lot of passengers as has been brought into this port for some time. The passengers were of English, Scotch, and Irish birth, and all had a good deal to say. The number included four Irish donkeys and two Scotch asses, an Irish setter dog, a family of eight Scotch collies, fourteen blooded chickens, three blue-blooded ducks, and three geese of high degree. The poultry is all from the Colony Poultry Farm, Hadleigh, Essex County, England. The entire shipment was in charge of a patient man named Henry Cullen of Ireland. The animals and poultry are consigned to various purchasers, and all will be used for breeding purposes, except possibly the donkeys, which will probably be used as fiery steeds to convey youthful enthusiasts over the sands of Coney Island at a nickel a dash.

PROPER COLORS FOR SIGNS.

Injunction Granted Against the Use of Certain Combinations.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, has granted an order which has a bearing on the aesthetic value and appearance of signs. He has decided that an orange background with black and white letters is not in harmony with signs which are in black and gold. The action was brought by Watson, Porter, Giles & Co. against Israel Unterberg and A. Bretsch & Brother, who occupy lofts in a building at Franklin and Church Streets, to compel the defendants to remove certain signs.

It appears that the plaintiffs leased the building from John Becker, and in turn sub-leased certain portions to the defendants. The original lease from Becker provided that no signs should be erected without his approval. The same clause was introduced in the sub-lease. It is alleged that A. Bretsch & Brother erected several signs, one of them sixty-five feet in length; that "the said signs are painted on wood and are painted in orange-colored groundwork, the lettering being black shaded with white, and that said signs are different in character and aspect from all the signs in the neighborhood of said premises and are unusual in design and color."

Considerable correspondence passed between all parties concerned, in which it was demanded that the signs be repainted in "respectable black and gold." Mr. Becker took a hand in the matter, and in one letter writes:

"I am receiving letters every day from the merchants in Franklin Street of not a pleasant character."

The letters and numerous photographs of the signs are part of the court record. The defendants had promised to remove the orange-colored signs and substitute sombre black, but this was delayed, and the injunction was asked for.

Justice Lawrence signed the order, and unless signs not so gaudy are erected the defendants will have to do without them until the action is finally determined.

Mr. Becker, the owner of the premises, is preparing an action for damages resulting from the orange-colored signs.

BEQUEST TO THEOSOPHISTS.

Rival Schools Claim the Baroness Malcolms Gift.

The Chancery Court of England will determine which is the true "School for the Revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity" in the United States. In order to do this an advertisement was inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday calling on all parties interested to appear before E. Lionel Clarke, Master in Chancery, and Justice Kekewich on or before April 30 and prove their claims to about $25,000 which was left by the Right Honorable Alice Frederica Baroness Malcolm to the "school."

The controversy which has been started over the bequest is an outgrowth of the troubles in the Theosophical Society following the death of Mme. Blavatsky. Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley succeeded Mme. Blavatsky as the leader and mahatma. Mrs. Tingley organized The School for the Revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity," and it was incorporated under the laws of New York State. This school was designed to study occult science, but much time was devoted to the exchange of personal grievances. Finally there was a split, and Alexander Spencer became the leader of the New York State corporation. Mrs. Tingley organized a society of a similar name and had it chartered under the laws of West Virginia. Her branch established a school at Point Loma, Cal., which is now in a flourishing condition. Mrs. Tingley interested the Baroness Malcolm in her branch of theosophy, and it is asserted that the Baroness intended the money for Mrs. Tingley's society.

The Baroness died about eighteen months ago, and in a codicil to her will gave the bequest of £5,000 to "The Trustees of the School for the Revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity, recently founded or about to be founded in America."

Thomas Hay was appointed executor, and he found that both schools claimed the bequest. In order to settle the matter he applied to the courts and had the order issued. Kellogg & Beckwith, as counsel, are looking after the case in this city.

E. August Neresheimer, the jeweler, who is interested in the society of which Mrs. Tingley is the head said yesterday that there was no question that the Baroness intended that the bequest should go to Mrs. Tingley's society and that the other claimants would have no standing in the English courts.

PASTOR GIVES A CHURCH.

The Rev. William Diehl Turns Deed Over to His Congregation.

The German New Church (Swedenborgian) in Lynch Street, near Broadway, Brooklyn, has been presented to the congregation by the pastor, the Rev. William Diehl, in recognition of his sixty-seventh birthday, which occurred on Thursday. The property is valued at $10,000, and was purchased by the Rev. Mr. Diehl seventeen years ago.

Mr. Diehl then began his struggle to build up his present congregation, which has a membership of about fifty, with a Sunday school of over 300. Mr. Diehl has, during this long period, preached without a salary, and from his private purse has supported the work. The turning over of the deed of the property to the Trustees followed the gifts from the Sunday school and its teachers and the officers of the Church Society as a remembrance of Pastor Diehl's birthday.

Mr. Diehl came from Germany a poor boy, but by industry worked himself up in the manufacturing of hats. When he had secured a comfortable fortune he retired from business and invested in real estate, and twenty-five years ago he became a preacher.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Cologne Reinsurance Company of Germany has been admitted to Indiana.

Robert Bennett has been appointed special agent of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh for Eastern New York.

William T. Murphy has been appointed special agent of the Phoenix Insurance Company of London for Connecticut, Vermont, and Western Massachusetts.

New York fire insurance officials who attended the semi-annual meeting of the Western Union at Philadelphia Tuesday and Wednesday expressed themselves yesterday as pleased with the harmony of feeling shown by the Western managers, and there was a general disposition to commend the working of the graded commission plan, which was put into operation last September despite the disapproval of many Eastern underwriters. The success of the plan seems to have overcome most of the opposition provoked by its discriminatory feature, when first introduced.

E. R. Cameron of Ottawa, Canada, who is officially connected with the Supreme Court of the Dominion, is in this city by previous appointment to consult with leading underwriters and lawyers regarding the insurance laws of New York State and the standard fire insurance policy. It is hoped to draw up a code of insurance laws, which will be uniform throughout Canada, and frame a standard policy for use in the Dominion. These matters were referred to certain law officials of the Dominion, on whose behalf Mr. Cameron is now in New York. He has been making his headquarters with Elijah R. Kennedy of Weed & Kennedy, who was for many years Chairman of the Committee on Laws and Legislation of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, and was the Chairman of the committee which drafted the standard fire insurance policy. Mr. Cameron's party had luncheon at the Downtown Association yesterday with Charles Isham Case, the present Chairman of the Committee on Laws and Legislation of the New York board.

The Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association has decided to appoint a committee with instructions to determine how much of an additional rate shall be imposed upon each risk located within the "conflagration district" of that city. These additional rates are to be imposed by way of a penalty, about May 1, and the present intention is that they shall remain in force until the water supply of Philadelphia has been sufficiently augmented and improved to remove the conflagration hazard. This step, in the opinion of local fire underwriters, is calculated to induce speedy action on the part of the Philadelphia municipal authorities, especially when it is considered that many owners of insurable property situated within the "conflagration district" are now short of their full lines of insurance, as a direct result of the action of many companies in reducing their lines and of several companies in canceling their liability outright. Surplus lines in outside companies have in many instances been obtained at advanced rates.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Next Week's Meetings of Methodists for Prayer and Fasting.

NOT TO BE OBSERVED BY ALL

The Church Said to be Engrossed with Plans for the General Conference and the $20,000,000 Fund.

According to a call of their Board of Bishops the Methodists of the country will meet for a week, beginning to-morrow, in their places of worship and exhort and pray for a deepening of the spiritual life of American Methodism, and an arresting of the losses in membership which a committee of the board declares to have taken place during the last three years. They are to fast, as well as pray.

Of twenty-one cities heard from, however, only thirteen have taken any action through their preachers' meetings. In Manhattan and Brooklyn about twenty of the seventy Methodist churches will observe the week. A number of Methodist ministers yesterday said that many churches have already held, this Winter, protracted meetings, and the work contemplated by the call is declared already to have been done. Others say that the falling off in membership is apparent only because the rolls have been pruned in accordance with instructions issued by the last General Conference. Still others say the time was too short for preparation, and the week interfered with other plans of the pastors, made long ago. Furthermore, the denomination is engrossed with plans for the General Conference, and with those for the raising of $20,000,000 to strengthen Methodism, including $1,100,000 to pay off debts of Manhattan churches and $400,000 to pay off debts of Brooklyn churches.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for April 1, 1900.

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SUBJECT.—The Beatitudes.—Matthew, iv., 25 to v., 12.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Blessed are the pure in heart; for they shall see God.—Matthew, v., 8.

To many persons "the Sermon on the Mount" is an epitome of the whole Bible. To them it stands in the New Testament as "the Ten Commandments" stand in the Old, and they say if the precepts of the sermon are observed condemnation by the commandments need not be feared. And no wonder. For no higher standards for conduct can anywhere be found than are contained in these two divine codes. But who ever reached to either? As St. Paul said of the law of commandments, "it was weak through the flesh," (Romans, viii., 3,) so he might have said of the precepts of the sermon.

Formerly it was considered by many that the address reported by St. Luke (vi., 20-49) was quite a different one from that reported by St. Matthew; spoken at a different place, and at a little later time. Now, however, the general consensus of opinion recognizes both reports as of essentially one and the same sermon. Neither report, however, pretends to give the address in full.

According to St. Luke, some time "in those days," when Jesus was ministering in Galilee, "He went out into a mountain to pray, and continued all night in prayer to God." This mountain was probably the one known as "The Horns of Hattin," about four miles west from the Sea of Galilee, and therefore not far from Capernaum. After this night of prayer, "when it was day, He called unto Him His disciples, and of them He chose twelve," "whom also He named—Apostles." (Luke, vi., 13.)

Having done this, apparently "He came down with them" from one of the Horns of Hattin, "and stood in the plain"—or on the comparatively level ridge between the two "Horns"; there He was attended by "the company of His disciples, and a great multitude of people out of all Judea, and Jerusalem, and from the seacoast of Tyre and Sidon, which came to hear Him, and to be healed of their diseases." (Luke, vi., 17-19.)

A BLESSED PRIVILEGE.

After this ministry to the multitude, He apparently withdrew from them, as He often did on other occasions, and "He went up," as St. Matthew says, to a higher level of the mountain. There He sat down for needed rest, "and when He was set His disciples came unto Him." (Matthew, v., 1.) Probably they came quietly and perhaps singly, and they did not weary Him with questions. Soon, however, "He lifted up His eyes on His disciples," (Luke, vi., 20,) as if just aware of their presence, and then "He opened His mouth and taught them." (Matthew, v., 2.) It was a blessed privilege. Almost the entire instruction was given to them alone and to none others. It cannot, therefore, be intended to apply to any who are not in spirit and in truth His disciples. It reveals to us something of the way in which He must often have talked with them in private.

When this private instruction was finished, Jesus and His disciples, apparently, moved together down the mountain until they came again to the multitude. There the instruction was continued in the audience of all "the people," who "were astonished at His doctrine; for He taught them as One having authority, and not as the scribes." (Matthew, vii., 28, 29.) Where the dividing line should be drawn between this private and public instruction it is very difficult to determine, but from the thirteenth verse of the seventh chapter of St. Matthew to the close of that chapter there is evidently a widening of its application.

The standard set up by this sermon, especially by its beginning and the greater portion, is, therefore, the standard set up by Jesus Christ Himself, for the character and conduct of His accepted disciples, and not, in any sense, a standard by the reaching of which any one can become an accepted disciple. The consideration of it, therefore, finds its very appropriate place just here, immediately after our review of the last three months' studies. It sets before us the great privileges bestowed upon, and the high attainments demanded of, all those who have entered into God's plan of redemption. They are "blessed." They are "the salt of the earth" and "the light of the world." They have a righteousness which "exceeds the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees," and are to fulfill, not merely the letter of the law, but its spirit.

In giving His disciples this instruction, it will be noticed, however, that our Lord does not leave them—nor any one else—in ignorance of the condition of those who have not accepted God's plan. For all through the discourse there runs a very clearly marked line, separating them distinctly from His disciples. All on the one side of that line are "blessed," (Matthew,) and all on the other side have only "woe." (Luke.) On the one side, they walk in "the narrow way which leadeth unto life," and on the other side, in "the broad way that leadeth to destruction." All on the one side are wise builders, building on a rock; all on the other, He says, are "foolish," building on the sand.

Seven characteristics, and one condition, peculiar to accepted disciples, are brought before us in this lesson. They are not, however, spoken of as if some belonged to some disciples, and some to another, but each and every disciple is addressed as possessing them all. They are all "poor in spirit," they all "mourn," they are "meek," they "hunger and thirst after righteousness," they are "merciful," "pure in heart," and "peacemakers." As the seven primary colors when combined produce pure white light, so these seven characteristics combined make "the perfect man" (Psalms, xxxii., 37)—the true disciple.

TRAITS OF CHARACTER.

But to these traits of character our Lord adds a condition which likewise belongs to all, "they are persecuted." But He also says that every one who possesses these characteristics, and shares in this condition, is "blessed." This is a very different judgment from that of man.

Moreover, our Lord does not speak of these traits of character as if they were to be acquired, or a certain development of them was to be attained, in order to be His disciple. In fact they cannot be attained by any human effort any more than a man "by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature," (Matthew, vi., 27.) They are inherent in the fact of being one with Him, just as growth and strength are inherent in the fact of life. They come from being "born again," just as form and feature come from being born at first. Therefore the blessedness of His disciples does not depend upon the amount, or proportion, of these traits which they possess.

Many have supposed just the contrary, and by earnest and prolonged efforts have thought to make themselves more and more worthy of being blessed, or blessed in a higher degree. But God's blessings are never measured by man's worth, or according to man's ideas. So our Lord does not say how much poverty of spirit, or meekness, or hunger is necessary to secure the blessing. He simply says that they are "blessed," whether they have much or little, just as on another occasion He said that great results were not dependent upon a great faith, but "if ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed"—"which indeed is the least of all seeds" (Matthew, xi., 32,)—"ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place, and it shall remove, and nothing shall be impossible unto you." (Matthew, xvii., 20.)

In fact our Lord does not say that His disciples are at all blessed because of their characters. It is because they have the promises of God. There is no blessedness in being "poor," or "meek," or "hungry" in themselves, and He does not say that there is. But as He draws each one close to Himself He says, yours "is the kingdom of Heaven"; yours "shall inherit the earth"; you "shall be filled," and in these facts lie their blessedness. Each trait of character, however feeble, or however fully developed, is buttressed, like the stones in an arch, by a sure promise of God.

So with the "woes" spoken of by St. Luke. It is not "woe unto you that are rich," or "that are full," because you are "rich," or "full," but because you have no promise of anything more, "ye have received your consolation." (Luke vi., 24-26.) Satisfied with the present, that is all that they have. When the rain descends, and the floods come, and the winds blow upon their house, it falls, and the ruin of it is great and irremediable.

"THE POOR IN SPIRIT."

It is important now to inquire very briefly, To whom are these "exceeding great and precious promises" given?

1. Who are "the poor," of whom St. Luke speaks, and "the poor in spirit" of St. Matthew? They are not the financially impoverished. And surely they are not the Uriah Heeps of society, who go through the world always deprecating themselves, and apologizing for their presence—poor spirited. Neither is it that false humility which with pride of satisfaction, publicly confesses its unworthiness. It is rather that spiritual poverty which recognizes that, before God, it is utterly bankrupt, "wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked," (Revelation iii., 17,) that cries with the publican, in deepest repentance and faith, "God be merciful to me a sinner." Such are blessed, "for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven."

2. So "they that mourn" are not those who are cast down by temporal distress or bereavement. There is no evidence that there were any such in the little company to whom our Lord was speaking. But the term applies to the root of all sorrow, sin, and it refers to those who, recognizing their spiritual bankruptcy, mourn over their separation from God. "They

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

England Will Send a Team to Play for the Lawn Tennis Trophy.

MATCH MAY BE AT HOBOKEN

Probable Players on Both the English and American Single and Double Teams.

The last English mail brought welcome news for American lawn tennis players, for it contained an official notification to President Dwight of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association of the favorable result of a special meeting of the Council of the English Lawn Tennis Association, held in London, March 7.

As a result of the recent correspondence between President Dwight and Secretary Mewburn, a resolution was adopted by the British authorities officially recognizing the new Davis International Cup, and deciding to issue a challenge for a match to take place over here this season for the new trophy, providing a representative team can be secured to make the trip. A special committee was also appointed to arrange for the English players and settle all details of the match with the American officials.

The "deed of gift" attached to the new emblem requires that any challenge for it must be officially issued by the governing body of the challenging country, and requires that it must be received by May 1 to guarantee its acceptance. The teams are to be made up of two players in singles and one team in doubles on each side, so the visiting delegation may be made up of two, three, or four experts. The names of the challenging team and of the defenders must be declared two weeks before the date set for the first matches.

If no hitch upsets present plans, the Britishers will come over soon after the English championship meeting at Wimbledon, which ends about July 4. The visitors will have ten days or two weeks to rest, and then meet the American cracks, probably at Hoboken, beginning July 31. The Englishmen are expected to stay over for the American championship tournament at Newport and may also play at Tuxedo after that.

E. H. Miles, Secretary of the Tuxedo Racquet Club, and also the amateur racquet and court tennis champion of England, is making special efforts to get up an international meeting at Tuxedo in September. He will play lawn tennis himself in the American tournaments this Summer, but he is hardly strong enough to be dangerous to the first-class American players.

It is impossible to tell yet who will come over to represent the English Association, but it is known that Dr. Eaves is now in South Africa with the Hospital Corps of the English army, and that Mahony, who was here twice before, is available again. An effort will be made to get the two famous Doherty brothers, for they hold the championship in doubles, while R. F. Doherty holds the single championship also. The younger brother has withdrawn from competition in singles now, because of poor health, but Mahony, E. D. Black, A. W. Gore, or S. H. Smith might be sent as the second man for singles.

All of the crack American players of last season will be available again, and Champion Whitman is practically sure of heading the American team, while Davis and Ward, the double champions, would surely be chosen for this event. For the second string position in singles, the choice will probably be between Larned, Davis, and Wrenn, if he decides to play again this year.

Lawn tennis prospects for the coming season are already of the brightest, and the certainty of an international match this year makes it sure to be the greatest in the recent annals of the sport.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY.

New York A. C. Seven Defeats the Ottawas, from Canada, 3 to 1.

Brilliance, daring, and dashing play were features of the international hockey match between the Ottawa Hockey Club and the New York Athletic Club sevens at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening. After a contest of intense interest, the Mercury Foot team upheld the honor of New York by defeating the Canadians by 3 goals to 1. The game came as an exhilarating breeze blowing away the memories of recent insipid contests at the St. Nicholas Rink.

The New York Athletic Club's seven never played better. Each man was in fine fettle and besides his clever individual play was an integral part in the team work that befuddled the visitors and resulted in New York's victory. The Ottawas had perhaps the faster set of forwards, but the accurate passing and speedy shooting of the athletic club made up for any minor deficiencies. Besides the offensive work of the local forwards, they also played spendidly on the defensive, and time and again deprived the visitors of the puck. The New Yorkers' primary defense proved absolutely impregnable to the Canadians, and O'Donnell, Hunt, and Fenwick again and again stopped swift shoots that appeared almost certain scores.

Of the Ottawas, Bruce Stuart and Henry eluded the opposing forwards many times, in the second half particularly, but each time O'Donnell's clever blocking proved effectual. The Ottawas were, on the whole, much larger men than their antagonists, and as a consequence they had a material advantage in the body checking. The visitors ascribed their defeat to the unaccustomed hardness of the ice, as they usually play on the natural and softer ice.

After ten minutes of play, Fenwick and Belden carried the rubber down the ice, where they passed the disk to Howard, who smashed the gutta percha into the cage. The New Yorks' supporters became widely enthusiastic, and hoarse staccato cheers, resembling those of a college football game, filled the air. On the next face-off, Belden and Howard dashed down the rink, and Howard scored on low, swift shoot past a number of the Canadians.

In the second period, after Stuart, the star player of the Canadians, had been ruled off for tripping Howard, Henry, after a spectacular dash, scored the only goal for the visitors. Shortly after this, Howard made a beautiful drive past Hutton and put his team safely in the lead. The line-up and summary:

New York A. C.	Position.	Ottawa A. C.
O'Donnell	Goal	Hutton
Hunt	Point	Pulford
Fenwick	Cover Point	Du Vel
Hornfeck	Forward	B. Stuart
Howard	Forward	H. Stuart
Belden	Forward	Henry
Cobb	Forward	Roger

Score—New York Athletic Club, 3; Ottawa Hockey Club, 1. Goals scored—By Howard, 3; Henry, 1. Referee—Dr. Harty, Crescent Athletic Club. Goal umpires—Alex. Brown, Ottawa Hockey Club, and W. Callender, St. Nicholas Skating Club.

NEW ATHLETIC CLUBHOUSE.

Gift of Messrs. Seneff and Merritt to the Warlow Athletic Club.

The formal opening of the new clubhouse of the Warlow Athletic Club, at Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street, in the Whitestone section of Queens Borough, was held last evening. The clubhouse, which is two stories in height, and the best of its kind in Queens, cost $20,000 exclusive of the site. It is built of brick, in the Colonial style of architecture, and is the gift of Charles Seneff, a member of the American Sugar Refining Company of this city, a resident of Whitestone. The site, which is 50x125 feet, was donated by Capt. Merritt of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, who is also a resident of Whitestone. The library equipment, exclusive of books, is the gift of Miss Day, a villager. Dr. Parker has donated the gymnasium equipment, and a number of other residents have given valuable presents. One of the restrictions of the gift of Messrs. Seneff and Merritt is that no intoxicating liquors shall be dispensed on the premises. Should this occur the building and grounds will be given up for other public purposes.

MONEY FOR GOOD ROADS.

Amount Asked For by Automobile Club Badly Cut—Another Run to Ardsley.

Members of the Automobile Club of America, who have been actively interested in the effort to secure more good roads in this State, were in anything but a cheerful frame of mind yesterday when the news reached them from Albany that only $150,000 had been appropriated to carry out the provisions of the Higbee-Armstrong bill during the coming year. The committee which went to Albany a few days ago to plead its cause, in which it was joined by representatives from the League of American Wheelmen and other organizations, asked for $1,000,000. The amount allowed is three times as much as New York gave for each of the previous two years, $50,000 being the annual limit. Massachusetts allows $500,000 a year, and New Jersey appropriated $150,000 last year. "We have not given up the fight yet," said Albert R. Shattuck, Chairman of the Good Roads Committee, yesterday "and we hope that some additions may be made."

A large part of the appropriation will be used in improving the roads in Westchester County. Half the expense is borne by the county, so if all the appropriation is used $300,000 may be expended in New York State during the coming year for better roads.

Albert C. Bostwick, Chairman of the Committee on Runs, had his committee together yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, and decided to have another club run next week Saturday to Ardsley. It will be a repetition of the one announced for last Saturday, when, owing to the snow-clad roads, only Bostwick and another member made the run.

Nearly 100 acceptances have already been secured for the dinner to Gen. Nelson A. Miles, to be given by the Automobile Club on April 2 at the Waldorf-Astoria. Col. John Jacob Astor was appointed during the week a member of the National Highway Committee, of which Gen. Miles is Chairman. It will hold its first meeting before the dinner on April 2.

ECHO OF COLUMBIA'S SCANDAL.

Charges Against Neidlinger Preferred by the Amateur Swimming Champion.

At the meeting of the Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, held at the Astor House Thursday night, E. C. Schaeffer of the University of Pennsylvania and New York Athletic Club, the champion amateur swimmer, protested C. R. Neidlinger, a member of the Columbia University relay and water polo teams. The protest was made in this letter:

> From various sources I see that Neidlinger, who swam on the Columbia relay and water polo teams, is a professional. As I suppose some formal protest is necessary, I protest the Columbia teams, on behalf of our relay and polo teams. I am doing this rather against my will, but our men have asked me to do it.
>
> Should this protest be accepted, will you please let me know as soon as possible so as to give all the men a chance to select prizes.

The committee took no action in the matter and notified Schaeffer to come to New York when the case against Neidlinger is brought up. Schaeffer was also requested to furnish further information. The water polo game and relay races in which Neidlinger competed took place at the recent Sportsmen's Show, held at Madison Square Garden.

It is expected that a general row will result from this protest. Schaeffer presumably preferred this charge because of the recent revelations as to the conduct of football affairs at Columbia University last Fall. Neidlinger is one of the men who, it is alleged, had his tuition charges paid by the football manager, W. E. Mitchell, in return for his services as a football player.

A great many persons interested in college sports are wondering how it is that E. C. Schaeffer, who swims as of the "University of Pennsylvania and New York Athletic Club," can be an active student in college and still remain away from his studies for periods of about three weeks at a time to compete in swimming races in Boston and New York. In the water polo game and relay races in which Neidlinger took part, Columbia defeated the Philadelphia team, and it was freely hinted yesterday that no protest would have been made by E. C. Schaeffer, "University of Pennsylvania and New York Athletic Club," if the events had resulted in victories for the Philadelphia collegians.

The Registration Committee will hardly take any action, as in amateur athletics an athlete is allowed to accept "expenses" in the most liberal fashion when competing abroad, and the Amateur Athletic Union will hardly regard the accepting of free tuition as a more serious offense.

Were Never Columbia Students.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We wish to emphatically deny the current rumors that we received any pecuniary or educational benefit from playing football with Columbia last season. Eighty-seven dollars were paid by the football management to the university in order that our names would appear on the rolls, and thus make us eligible to play on the team.

We did not receive tuition for playing football as has been stated, as it is a well-known fact that we did not attend lectures, and never had any intention of so doing. We played as a favor to Columbia, and at a great sacrifice to our business.

R. E. LARENDON, 311 Riverside Drive.
G. H. MILLER, 128 Riverside Drive.
New York, March 23.

SPORTS AT COLUMBIA.

What a Lease of Manhattan Field Will Cost the College.

The Columbia Graduate Advisory and Executive Committees are considering the matter of securing Manhattan Field as an athletic ground. A contract for one year's lease from Dec. 1, 1899, for $15,000 is possible under the condition that $10,000 of this amount be guaranteed by trustworthy parties. It is somewhat uncertain whether this lease will be consummated, as it depends largely on whether the association is able to raise $5,000 from the undergraduates. If the field is secured a good profit is certain to accrue from rentals for outside meets.

As a means of furthering the interests of athletics in preparatory schools, the Columbia University Gymnastic Association has issued invitations to the schools of New York and vicinity to take part in two interscholastic events, to be held in the Columbia gymnasium April 14. The second annual championship contest of Columbia in gymnastics, wrestling, and basket ball will be held at the same time.

The Directors of the Columbia University Tennis Club have decided to hold an interclass tournament during the latter part of April. It was also decided to hold a tournament with Princeton next Fall.

W. L. Glenny has been chosen Captain of the Sophomore Golf Club. Plans have been made for a match with the freshman class team.

The championship half-mile indoor run of Columbia University was held Thursday. The four first men were bunched at the finish, Jean C. Caldwell, a freshman in the college, winning in 2:08. This time is three seconds better than the previous track record made by George C. Atkins last year. He finished second this year, Allan R. Dorman, 1903, running third.

COLUMBIA OARSMEN OUT.

Bogue's Crew Wins Again in aBrush with the Second 'Varsity.

The bright, pleasant weather of yesterday afternoon attracted quite a number of visitors to the Union Boat Clubhouse, on the Harlem River, to witness the work of the Columbia University freshman and 'Varsity squads who are training for positions in the crews. Eight crews were boated in all, and given a spin up and down the river in the barges, followed by Dr. Peet, with his naphtha launch and megaphone. There were several lively brushes between both the freshman and 'Varsity crews, but they were not matched against each other as they were on Thursday.

One of the best crews boated during the day was composed of the following men: Smith, bow; Bradley, 2; Oddie, 3; Mount, 4; Nash, 5; Mackay, 6; Vulte, 7; Faulkner, stroke, and Bogue, coxswain. These men have been rowing together since the crews were boated, and they have made the best progress in their work. Yesterday, on the return trip they picked up the second 'Varsity crew, and for a couple of minutes there was a nip-and-tuck race. But after that the superior work of Bogue's crew began to tell, and they had little or no difficulty in passing their opponents and reaching the float several lengths in the lead.

To-day Dr. Peet expects to match both freshman and 'Varsity crews and let them try their skill over the regular Harlem River mile straightaway course.

DOINGS OF COLLEGE ATHLETES.

Pennsylvania's first practice game of baseball will be played to-day between the first and second nines.

The best scores in the recent practice of the Princeton Gun Club have been made by B. F. Elbert, W. O. Stockly, and V. O. Withee, the latter a freshman.

Capt. Snover of Pennsylvania's 'Varsity crew is again back in the boat, and the men are showing better form than at any previous time this season.

Three class crews at Harvard went to training tables this week. The pioneers are the Weld seniors and juniors and the Newell seniors. The other crews, except the freshmen, will probably go to tables early next week.

Brown University has followed the example of Yale, Harvard, and Pennsylvania, Manager Linden of the football team having announced this week that Spring practice will be taken up. The work will probably not be so severe as that at Cambridge or New Haven. A coach has not yet been decided upon.

Manager Cadwalader of the Pennsylvania cricket team issued the first call for candidates for the freshman and 'Varsity elevens Thursday. Practice will be begun at once on the wooden platform at Franklin Field, which affords space for three nets.

A race has been arranged for May 5 between the Yale "College" crew, composed of 'Varsity substitutes, and the Naval Academy cadets. The race will be rowed over a two-mile straightaway course on the Severn, at Annapolis. Paul Dashiell will referee.

The Harvard Gun Club was defeated by a narrow margin in its third match with the Brockton Gun Club, the final score being 99 to 94. All the men shot at thirty birds at unknown angles. The Harvard team was made up of Malinckrodt, Sanford, Williams, and Blake. On the Brockton team was Le Roy, the professional star who recently took part in the Long Island shoots. Malinckrodt tied Le Roy in their individual scores, each killing twenty-seven out of thirty birds.

Mueller, Cornell's crack centre fielder, who has been picked by Coach Jennings for the Southern trip, has been declared ineligible for the present year by the Athletic Council on account of his having played on the Purdue University nine before entering Cornell last Fall. Beyond the importance of the council's action as indicative of Cornell's attitude toward her new eligibility rules, the matter is of great moment to the team, as it will undoubtedly weaken its chances for success on the coming trip. Unless somebody is discovered to fill the place in the next two days' practice, Warner, guard on the football team, will be taken on the trip to play first base; Robertson will probably be moved to second base, and Brown sent to centre field.

WILL INTEREST GOLFERS.

Games Scheduled for To-day—Shinnecock Appoints a Ladies' Committee.

W. H. Davis and A. W. Black, two Lakewood golfers who were conspicuous in some of the recent Florida tournaments, have returned, and to-day will make their first appearance since Thanksgiving in the Lakewood Saturday handicap. Frank M. Freeman, who was in the city yesterday, said: "The snow all left the grounds early in the week, and the links are now admirable for the game. We will have big fields out every week now, and from the present outlook our club will be well represented in the coming Atlantic City tournament."

Other events to-day will be a contest at Dyker Meadow, the fifth competition at Laurence Harbor for the Raritan Cup, and a members' handicap at the Westchester Golf Club.

The Shinnecock Hills Golf Club believes in making plans early in the season for the big women's amateur championship, to be played there at the end of August. A special committee of ladies has been appointed to act as the Invitation and Reception Committee. Their number will probably be enlarged later in the season. Its members now are Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. James Lawrence Breese, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. George C. Clark, Mrs. Charles L. Brown, Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, and Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff. The Golf Committee is arranging its programme of club fixtures, which will probably contain fewer events than formerly. This will be due to the women's championship, which will practically take two weeks' use of the links from the club members, as the week before the big event is always open to intending competitors, and the regular members will not have so many opportunities to play. On this account it has been considered advisable to curtail club tournaments, and it is said that in this respect the women's club contests will suffer most severely.

Real estate improvements have forced the members of the Knickerbocker Field Club at Flatbush to abandon their first green, and hole No. 2 hereafter will be No. 1. Other changes will also have to be made, and an idea of what would be done for the season was given out yesterday by H. L. Haskins, Chairman of the Greens Committee: "To offset the loss of the ground upon which the first hole was placed, the club has secured the land bounded by Church Avenue, Caton Avenue, East Eleventh Street, and Coney Island Avenue. The numbers of the holes will all be moved up a notch. Hole No. 4, which is now a short hole, will be lengthened, and new holes, as required, will be laid out on the new grounds. We expect to have the links ready for play in about three weeks."

The rumor that the Crescent Athletic Club's golf course at Bay Ridge was in danger of being cut up this season by the introduction of two or three new roads, proves unfounded, and the members will enjoy their links under the same conditions as last year. Part of the course is laid out over unimproved building lots, and it is only a question of time when the game near the Crescent Club's Summer home must be abandoned. James Laing, the club professional, began work yesterday on the nine holes that have been closed during the Winter, and early in April the complete course will be available for use.

The Dyker Meadow Golf Club will devote considerable attention to events for its women members this season. The Ladies' Golf Committee announced its programme yesterday. The first competition will be held on Tuesday, being an eighteen-hole medal play handicap. E. L. Kalbfleisch has given a prize for the second competition, on April 5, and a driving contest for prizes given by Daniel Chauncey will be held April 26. The formal Spring opening of the club will be on May 10, when the event will be a mixed foursome tournament. The Ladies' Committee consists of Mrs. Edward L. Kalbfleisch, Jr., Chairman; Mrs. William Beard, Miss Terry, Miss Suydam, and Miss Grace Chauncey.

GOLF IN FLORIDA.

Narrowing Down the Contestants for the St. Augustine Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 23.—Two eighteen-hole rounds of match play here today brought out the unexpected that seems inevitable in the results of golf the world over. Among those defeated were Carpenter, Hamilton, Colby, and Cory, and, as a rule, beaten by men little known in golf. The reason offered for this outcome is that the four mentioned have been playing for several months on the links at Palm Beach, and found it difficult to catch the tricks of another course to-day, although it was in excellent condition. The results of the day's play follow:

This morning, in the first division, L. L. Harban of Washington beat E. C. Green of Chicago, 5 up and 4 to play; M. Gridley beat Howard A. Colby, 2 up and 1 to play; H. P. Dixon beat R. C. Travelli beat A. S. Carpenter, 7 up and 6 to play; A. G. Bennett of Chicago beat C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, 4 up and 3 to play; F. R. Parks of Washington beat C. B. Cory of Boston, 1 up on 19 holes; R. C. Watson, Jr., beat Marion Wright of Lakewood, 2 up, and Clayton Dixon beat M. G. Macdonald of Jacksonville, 7 up and 5 to play. In the afternoon play Gridley beat Harban, 6 up and 5 to play; Travelli beat Brooks, 1 up; Parks beat Bennett, 4 up and 2 to play, and Watson, Jr., beat Dixon, Jr., 6 up and 5 to play.

In the second division, morning play, F Champlain of Washington Park Club beat Buhlin, 7 up and 6 to play; H. P. Dixon beat R. C. Titus of New York, 3 up and 1 to play; George Smith beat George Jones, 4 up and 3 to play; H. B. Day beat A. M. Taylor, 1 up; G. A. White beat Harry Disston, 1 up on 19 holes; L. H. Brigham beat Allen Gradley, 1 up; Billy Thaw of Pittsburg beat T. D. Green, 2 up and 1 to play; Frederick C. Keeney beat J. P. Greaves, 2 up. In the afternoon Dixon, Sr., beat Champlain, 2 up and 1 to play; Day beat Smith 3 up and 2 to play; Brigham beat White, 2 up, and Thaw beat Keeney, 1 up.

The semi-finals and finals to be played tomorrow will be followed by a reception at the clubhouse.

LADIES ON THE LINKS.

Miss Howe Won Two Cups in the Lakewood Play Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 23.—The first serious break in golf play at Lakewood this season by reason of unfit weather has ended, and women members and friends of the Country Club underscored their return to play by forming a class of fourteen to enter the postponed St. Patrick's Day tournament. Eighteen holes at medal play were the requirements, and the handicap limit was 25 strokes, very attractive prizes being offered holders of the best gross and net scores by Mrs. Thomas L. Watson. Both prizes went to Miss Howe on easy terms, her card showing two very clever rounds, a 59 and a 60. The scores:

Miss Howe—	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Out ..6 6 6 6 7 6 8 8 6—59			
In ...8 8 5 6 7 5 6 7 8—60—119		5	114
Mrs. Holt	142	25	117
Miss Schenck	148	25	123
Mrs. Kineland	137	12	125
Miss Naething	137	10	127
Mrs. Rogers	156	25	131
Mrs. Watrous	149	12	137
Miss Downer	150	12	138
Mrs. Bates	159	20	139
Miss Burham	154	14	140
Mrs. Naething	152	10	142
Miss S. Downer	157	15	142
Miss Adams	159	12	147
Mrs. Thorne	189	25	164

Eastern Baseball League.

It is practically decided that Baltimore and Washington will be included in the Eastern League circuit this season. A committee sent to Philadelphia to confer with Col. John L. Rogers notified President Powers on their return to the Fifth Avenue Hotel that the National League was willing to lease the Baltimore and Washington grounds for one year to the Eastern League without charge. These cities will probably be represented in the league: Washington, Baltimore, Providence, Montreal, Toronto, Hartford, Springfield, Syracuse, Rochester, and Worcester.

BASEBALL FIFTEEN PUZZLE.

To Try and Find the Players for the New York Team This Year.

There was practically no change in the affairs of the New York Baseball Club yesterday, and no announcement of the engagement of new players. Manager Ewing is still confined to his room in the Sturtevant House. Secretary Knowles called on Ewing late in the afternoon. After their talk Ewing was asked whether Hickman and Frisbee, the Boston players, had been accepted by the local club, as was reported to THE TIMES from Boston on Thursday night. He admitted that Hickman was acceptable, but said there has been no contract signed as yet. Frisbee, however, has not yet been heard from. "We can't say that we have got players until they have signed a contract to play here," said Ewing. "It was the same case with Bowerman. The Pittsburg Club was ready to turn him over to us, but he was not a member of the team until we had his signed contract."

Ewing was shown a dispatch saying that Rusie would be traded to the Cincinnati Club in exchange for Selbach and Hawley. After reading it he said: "There is not a word of truth in this report. Rusie will be all right when the proper time comes." The New York Club has not yet received the contract sent to Rusie. This is considered significant, inasmuch as Rusie would have returned his contract unsigned, as he did last season, if the terms offered were not agreeable. There are many good reasons in the air for believing that Rusie will report in New York on Wednesday with his signature attached to a contract.

McGraw's appearance here during the past two days gave rise to a rumor that he had come on from Baltimore to consult with the New York management regarding a position on the local team. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday McGraw said that he wanted to play in New York or in Philadelphia, and that he was determined not to play in St. Louis. Manager Ewing said that he had not consulted with McGraw and knew that Mr. Freedman had not seen him. Ewing, indeed, claims that he has not seen McGraw since the baseball season closed last year. Ewing admitted a few days ago that he would like to have McGraw as a member of the New York team, but he didn't think that the St. Louis Club would relinquish its hold on such a valuable player after paying the big price it did for his release. If the local club was looking for McGraw it would have to carry on negotiations with the St. Louis Club, as it is a violation of the National League laws to dicker with a player for his services when he is the property of another club.

Princeton's Baseball Practice.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 23.—The 'Varsity baseball nine had a five-inning game against the second nine, which resulted in a tie score, 3 to 3. Hillebrand and Scott alternated in the box for the 'Varsity, and Young pitched for the scrub nine. Two changes were made in the 'Varsity team to-day. McClave, the freshman, played at first base in place of Kafer, and Brown played in right field.

EMPIRE CITY RACE TRACK.

Will Soon Be Opened as a Resort for Trainers and Driving Clubs.

It was learned on reliable authority yesterday that the Empire City race track, near Yonkers, which was laid out by the late W. H. Clark, will shortly be opened for trotting and training purposes. There is a project on foot to revive the old Mt. Vernon Driving Club and to reorganize it by securing the co-operation of many prominent whips throughout Westchester County. Arrangements are pending which may result in making the clubhouse at the track the headquarters of the club. This old organization formerly had its headquarters at the Fleetwood track.

If the present plans are accepted by the heirs of Mr. Clark's estate the Empire track will be occupied until Sept. 15 for training purposes, and also for the weekly or semi-monthly matinées of the Road Drivers' Association of Manhattan, ending with the Grand Circuit meeting Sept. 10 to 15. Secretary Toman has been practically assured that between 250 and 350 horses can be secured for training at the track by May 1, and the income derived from the rent of the stalls would be considerable. The Road Drivers' Association is also ready to secure the use of the course as well as the privileges of the clubhouse, and as they are willing to pay well for the privileges there is no doubt but what the project will become a reality.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

Jockey Mitchell had a gala day at New Orleans yesterday, for her had the mounts on five of the six winners. Lord Neville, ridden by Boland, won the mile race in 1:48½, and Volandies and Monk Wayman were second and third, respectively. All the other winners were ridden by Mitchell. Belle of Orleans won at seven furlongs in 1:33¾, with Grayless second, and Ben Chance third, and Philter won at six and a half furlongs in 1:27¾, with Louisville second and Cerillo third. At a mile and an eighth Possum was first, Shinfane second, and Can I See 'Em third, in 2:04. Cathedral won the mile handicap in 1:46½, with Strangest second and Dissolute third, and Isabey won at three-quarters of a mile in 1:20½, with Capt. Lamar second and Red Gidd third.

Canionvan, ridden by Piggott, won the half-mile race for two-year-olds in 0:49, at the Tanfaran, Cal., track, with Oscar Tolle second and Maldonado third. Lodestar, also ridden by Piggott, won at three-quarters of a mile in 1:14, with True Blue second and Lothian third. At a mile and an eighth The Lady, ridden by Bergen, won in 1:56¾. Flora Bird and Prestome finishing second and third respectively. Hard Knot, with Piggott up, won at a mile, in 1:41, with Scotch Plaid second and Arbaces third, and Gauntlet, ridden by H. Shields, won the seven furlong race in 1:28¾. Monda was second and Momentum third. At a mile Red Pirate, ridden by Powell, won in 1:42, Perseus taking the place and Espionage third money.

"Tod" Sloan's New Colt.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 23.—"Tod" Sloan's brood mare Gutta Percha has foaled a chestnut colt by imp. Bassettlaw at the farm of Thomas Shannon, near this city. The mare will be bred to L. C. Appleby's Knight of the Thistle, now in New Jersey.

CORNELL CREWS ON THE WATER.

Courtney Will Supervise Work of the Oarsmen After To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 23.—Cornell crews will take to the water to-morrow for the first time. The three weeks of actual rowing lost by the long hold of the ice on the lake have been made the best of on the machines, and while the men are behind in the art of rowing, they have put themselves in better condition than that in which they ordinarily find themselves at this stage of the season.

Contrary to the usual custom, the freshman candidates were allowed to go home for the Spring vacation, which will end April 3. In view of the opening up of the inlet, however, the more promising of the youngsters will be sent for immediately. They will be put into the eight and four oared barges and in pair oars for preliminary coaching in the Cornell stroke.

The 'Varsity men will go into the shells right away, and begin to steady down for the long Spring work. The 'Varsity boat, as rowing at present, will be rather one-sided owing to the fact that of the five men in the combination who wear the Cornell "C," four row on the port side, including Robbins, the stroke. The only old oarsman on the starboard side is Capt. Daizell. This unevenness will probably not be eradicated permanently until after the second crew race at Philadelphia on Memorial Day, May 30, when two or three members of the 1902 combination, which is being kept intact for the Philadelphia race, will become available for the university boat, and will strengthen the weak side considerably.

The crews have been handicapped for nearly two months by the illness of Coach Courtney. Simultaneously with his order for the crews to appear at the boathouse to-morrow, he announces that he will be able to watch the work in person, although he will probably not take a very active part in the coaching for two or three days. He has had a couple of machines arranged in his residence, on Eddy Street, where some of the 'Varsity candidates have received private instruction during the past week.

Erne Defeats Guns.

Frank Erne of Buffalo successfully defended his title as the lightweight champion in a prizefight at the Broadway Athletic Club last night. His opponent was a negro, "Joe" Gans of Baltimore. The fight was to have gone twenty-five rounds, but it went only as far as the twelfth, for in that round Gans claimed that Erne had fouled him by butting him, a trick that the negro claimed belonged exclusively to his race. His "manager," Al Herford, a white man, jumped into the ring, made this protest, and Referee White stopped the bout then and awarded the fight to Erne. Then all the white brutes who had backed the black one went about howling at the tops of their voices that Gans was "a quitter," and trying to find out how his clever manager had induced them to back the negro. As an old hand at this sort of thing has well said, "There's a new sucker born every minute, and New York gets most of 'em."

COLLEGE GYMNASTS COMPETE.

Columbia Won the Intercollegiate Contest in Clever Style.

Columbia athletes had but little difficulty last night in winning the intercollegiate gymnastic championship, which was contested in the Columbia Gymnasium, on Morningside Heights.

The all-round championship was won by Capt. J. De La Fuente of the Columbia team, with 109.91 points, E. L. Eliason of Yale being second, with 106.56 points.

In the six events, Columbia took three first places, three seconds, and three thirds.

The following colleges were represented by teams: Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Pennsylvania, New York University, Haverford, and Cornell. All of the teams entered scored except University of Pennsylvania and Cornell. The Carlisle Indians failed to put in an appearance, but sent a note stating that two of their men had been injured.

Two events, the club swinging and the side horse, were held in the afternoon. In these Columbia took eight points, Yale five, and Haverford one.

The first event in the evening, the horizontal bar, was easily won by Fuente of Columbia. In the tumbling, Blakeley of Harvard was an easy leader, with Columbia taking second and third places.

Columbia failed to take a place on the parallel bars, although Eastmond and Fuente made a fine exhibition.

Probably the most exciting feature of the evening was the performance on the flying rings. De Young of Columbia, the intercollegiate champion, although he had a badly strained shoulder, determined to go upon the rings. The audience held its breath for fear that he would fail, but his form was perfect, and he went through his event without an error.

In the special events the Princeton boys did some very pretty circus work on the suspended parallels. Harvard's special event was double tumbling. The Harvard men showed considerable training, but their work was a failure from a spectacular point of view. The summaries:

Club Swinging.—Won by G. H. Whipple, Yale, 8.4 points; R. W. Van Deerlin, Columbia, 8 points, second; W. P. Phillips, Haverford, 7.4 points, third.

Side Horse.—Won by E. Ward, Columbia, 26.57 points; E. Belcher, New York University, 25.33 points, second; J. de la Fuente, Columbia, 25.08 points, third.

Horizontal Bars.—Won by J. de la Fuente, Columbia, 24.83 points; E. L. Eliason, Yale, 23.16 points, second; H. T. Hinton, Yale, 21 points, third.

Tumbling.—Won by E. B. Blakeley, Harvard, 23 points; C. W. Ward, Columbia, 21.66 points, second; G. L. Wheeler, Columbia, 17.33 points, third.

Parallel Bars.—Won by E. L. Eliason, Yale, 25.06 points; G. H. Whipple, Yale, 24.00 points, second; F. P. Jones, Harvard, 24.16 points, third.

Flying Rings.—Won by A. B. De Young, Columbia, 25.16 points; V. de la M. Earle, Columbia, 24.5 points, second; W. G. Otis, Princeton, 22.33 points, third.

Special Event—Won by Princeton, on the suspended parallel bars; team composed of Fragles, 1900; Mountain, 1900, and Katzenbach, 1901. Harvard second, in double tumbling; team composed of Jones, 1902; Starr, 1903, and Blakeley, 1902.

The points won by each college are as follows: Columbia, 26; Yale, 17; Harvard, 6; New York University, 3; Princeton, 1; Haverford, 1; Cornell, 0; University of Pennsylvania, 0.

A meeting of the association was held during the afternoon for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The following men were elected: E. L. Eliason, Yale, President; J. P. Jones, Harvard, Vice President; E. Y. Senior, Haverford, Secretary; John Aiken, Princeton, Treasurer; Executive Committee—Katzenbach of Princeton, Belcher of New York University, Eastmond of Columbia, and Starr of Harvard.

CLEVER AMATEUR WRESTLERS.

Some Good Bouts in the New York Athletic Club Championships.

Wrestling was the attraction at the New York Athletic Club last night, where a crowd of clubmen witnessed the preliminary bouts for the club championship, the final bouts of which will be decided tonight. There were but two entries in the heavyweight class—W. D. Hennen and R. L. Scott. This pair will meet on the mat to-night.

The bout between E. C. Hartshorne and F. D. Tansley was particularly interesting. This was the latter's second appearance of the night in the 145-pound class. He resorted to the bar and neck hold, which Roeber used to throw Olsen on Wednesday night, and had both his opponent's shoulders touching the mat in a little more than a minute's time.

H. S. Lyon entered in two classes, the 135 and 145 pound classes. In the former he won his bout and then drew a bye. He came to grief, however, when he tackled F. G. Curtis in the 145-pound class. Lyon made a game defense and Curtis failed to gain a fall. The latter did the best work, however, and so got the decision.

A. J. Grosz's clever work was also a feature. He met two men in the 135-pound class, and gained a fall each time. The results:

135-Pound Class.—H. S. Lyon defeated C. W. Coleman on work. Time—0:10. A. J. Gross defeated T. G. McGirr in 0:12, using a half Nelson and leg hold. A. G. Gross scored a fall over J. W. Ballet in 6:20, with a quarter Nelson hold.

145-Pound Class.—E. C. Hartshorne threw Dr. F. G. Hasbrouck, using a half Nelson and scissors hold, in 0:07. F. G. Curtis threw Halsey Hazelton in 5:10, with a half Nelson and crotch hold. F. G. Curtis defeated H. S. Lyon in 0:10, on work. E. C. Hartshorne won from F. D. Tansley in 1:08, using a bar and neck hold.

158-Pound Class.—F. Olsen defeated G. C. A. Gerster in 0:10, on work. E. S. Rowell, with a half Nelson and crotch hold, threw Dr. W. G. Douglas, in 1:45.

Riverside Yachtsmen Dine.

Fifty members of the Riverside Yacht Club dined at the Arena last night, the occasion being the annual dinner of that organization. No formal toasts had been provided, but after coffee and cigars were served many of the members responded to the call of their names with impromptu speeches, both reminiscent and anticipatory of the coming season's sport. Among those present were Commodore George G. Tyson, Treasurer C. F. Buxton, Secretary John G. Porter, C. T. Pierce, H. W. Tyler, George Lowther, C. A. Hamilton, E. B. Seaman, Robert Rutter, P. H. Jones, L. A. Catwell, W. T. Taylor, S. G. Lindemann, Charles P. Tower, W. H. Guernsey, Thomas W. King, and Frank Bowne Jones.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

The steam yacht Carmen, formerly the Nooya, which sailed from this port in charge of Capt. George Ryder Monday afternoon to join her new owner, C. A. Starbrick, and his party at Havana, left Charleston, S. C., yesterday morning. She is expected at Jacksonville, Fla., to-day.

The new twenty-nine-foot sloop Maris, recently completed at Lawley's for a syndicate of Charleston, S. C., gentlemen, who will race her for the Inter-State Perpetual Challenge Cup, left Boston Wednesday. She met with severe weather while rounding Cap Cod, and was forced to put in at Hyannis, Mass., where she will wait for favorable winds. Capt. Kerby had four fingers frozen while at the wheel during Wednesday night.

Great preparations have been made by the Yachtsmen's Club for its "smoking concert" to be given to-night at the clubrooms in West Forty-third Street. Each member will be allowed to bring two guests to share the club's hospitality and inspect its handsome new apartments.

There was launched at the yard of S. C. Wicks & Co., Patchogue on Wednesday a cruising yacht built for Charles S. King of this city. The dimensions are 45 feet over all, 30 feet low water line, and 13 feet beam. She draws four feet without board. The cabin interior is finished in bird's eye maple with outside trim in mahogany, and has over six feet headroom. She will be a typical cruising yacht, and makes a fine appearance with her fifteen feet overhang. The boat was designed by George H. Miller.

An informal mess dinner will be served at the Yachtsmen's Club, in West Forty-third Street, Wednesday evening. Members will be permitted to bring one guest, and the number of plates already reserved assures a successful affair.

The auxiliary screw brigantine Aloha, owned by D. Willis James and A. Curtiss James of the New York Yacht Club, will leave her berth at the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street to-day with A. Curtis James and a party for a prolonged Mediterranean cruise.

Cross-Country Championship.

The Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union has decided to hold the championship cross-country run at Fle

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STATEMENT FEBRUARY 28, 1900. AT CLOSE OF FIRST YEAR:

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City Bonds	$1,345,000 00
Other Bonds and Securities	300,730 00
Bonds and Mortgages	49,000 00
Bills Purchased	270,411 57
Loans on Collaterals	8,059,202 01
Cash in Vault and Banks	1,383,383 66
Overdrafts	35 23
Furniture and Fixtures	14,106 66
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable	46,114 48
	$11,467,983 61

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	215,267 75
Deposits:	
General $9,029,129 26	
In Trust 187,698 74	
	9,216,828 00
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable	35,887 86
	$11,467,983 61

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of Memphis, Tenn.,
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
In conformity with the provisions of the mortgage dated February 14, 1891, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that Ten bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 49, 87, 90, 100, 104, 110, 215, 305, 322, and 333, have been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of April next, from which date all interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, trustee,
Dated February 23, 1900.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, March 28th, 1900
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$20,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pac. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1917.
$24,000 West Shore R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Regstd. Bds. 2361.
$20,000 Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R. Consld. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1900.
$10,000 Chic. & Northwest Exten. 4 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1926.
$12,000 Chic., Indpls., St. Louis & Chic. R. R. Genl. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1936.
$9,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$10,000 Illinois Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1951.
$15,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1901.
$12,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. (Iowa Div.) Skg. Fd. 4 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$25,000 Oswego & Syracuse R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$4,000 Michigan Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$3,000 Michigan Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$10,000 Bost., Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$7,000 Balt. & Potomac R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$2,000 Illinois Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 3½ p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1951.
$1,000 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1922.
100 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
5 shs. Green Bay & Western R. R. and $90 do. scrip.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
5 shs. Lyford Car Fender Co.
All right, title, and interest of the Estate of P. Lima in 606 shs. Ferro Cardozo Invention Co.
$461.46 Claim against Roderiquez & Co. of Rio de Janeiro.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$85,000 N. Y., Lackawanna & Western R. R. Terminal & Impt. 4 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1923.
$8,000 Washington Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1948.
1,000 shs. Mechanical Rubber Co. Prefd. (Hypd.)
100 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
5 shs. City Trust Co.
25 shs. Central National Bank.
10 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
40 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.
12 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
70 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
200 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co.
$10,000 Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. Ninth National Bank.
$5,000 New Memphis Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$15,000 New York & East River Ferry Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.
$5,000 New York & New Jersey Ferry Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
$5,000 Jamaica & Brooklyn Road Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$500 Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Ins. Corp.
275 shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
20 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. Pfd. (Assmts. Paid.)
5 shs. Leather Manfrs.' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Bank of New York.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
15 shs. Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
30 shs. North American Trust Co.
$3,000 American Woodworking Machine Co. 6 p. c. Bds. (Hypd.)
60 shs. Staten Island Railway.
3,397½ shs. Cinn., Jackson & Mackinaw R. R. (Central Trust Co. Receipt,) Assmt. paid.
$5,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1939.
30 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis R. R.
5 shs. Leather Manufrs.' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
GENERAL MORTGAGE.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY that Two Hundred and Seventy-nine (279) General Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, numbered as follows, viz:

8	9179	10601	12314	13965	16215	18332
12	9232	10602	12350	14071	16275	18424
54	9351	10674	12368	14088	16276	18505
58	9450	10708	12371	14210	16297	18543
71	9488	10715	12418	14267	16416	18613
73	9536	10750	12461	14293	16430	18686
90	9560	10787	12525	14305	16469	18743
7742	9584	10802	12596	14387	16471	18848
7792	9591	10878	12677	14575	16594	18894
7804	9592	10889	12683	14609	16530	18899
7805	9627	10930	12711	14618	16673	18929
7831	9722	10936	12738	14637	16677	18944
7877	9749	10941	12940	14690	16713	18954
7883	9750	10943	12962	14727	16878	18969
7999	9758	10965	12975	14736	16902	18995
8035	9789	11006	13129	14768	16929	19007
8050	9807	11038	13245	15017	16975	19104
8082	9823	11102	13258	15089	17000	19139
8162	9852	11231	13276	15082	17075	19175
8205	9864	11238	13287	15109	17089	19196
8242	9880	11393	13294	15115	17113	19203
8263	9909	11407	13358	15120	17121	19349
8340	9937	11409	13405	15191	17227	19349
8390	9979	11493	13412	15200	17255	19416
8431	10048	11504	13484	15294	17430	19444
8500	10057	11540	13549	15347	17472	19471
8633	10061	11629	13553	15445	17499	19482
8841	10177	11690	13651	15459	17556	19617
8912	10235	11717	13669	15472	17636	19630
8950	10246	11719	13673	15519	17665	19637
8971	10272	11732	13683	15539	17671	19767
8994	10301	11747	13707	15543	17675	19799
9002	10343	11751	13738	15587	17708	19810
9033	10354	11761	13799	15636	17723	19815
9045	10410	11930	13813	15736	17935	19821
9048	10419	12093	13821	15880	17967	19847
9064	10523	12172	13829	15960	18079	19855
9084	10525	12247	13829	16004	18134	19928
9085	10547	12294	13874	16098	18236	19932
9091	10593	12304	13894	16147	18250	

have this day, Friday, March 23d, 1900, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, been designated for redemption at ten per centum premium on the first day of June, 1900, on presentation and surrender thereof, with all unmatured coupons of the same, at the office of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York.
Interest on said bonds will cease on June 1, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.,
By A. M. QUARIER, 2d Vice President.
I hereby certify that the above bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 23d day of March, 1900. FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Union Trust Company of New York,
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23d, 1900.
The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of forty thousand dollars, ($40,000,) due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1900, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of forty thousand dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

44	236	365	578	814
50	262	367	614	844
59	270	370	618	855
92	282	413	631	859
96	293	430	658	895
99	300	471	689	912
133	304	489	720	921
181	315	496	725	932
187	323	529	741	958
223	333	562	747	961
235	344	570	776	964

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1900, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

Singer Mfg. Company.
STOCK WANTED BY
J. S. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Company's FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS.
Coupon No. 4, due April 1st, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, March 26th, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds, and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, March 24th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, April 3d, 1900.
R. V. McNEAL, Treasurer,
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer.
Chicago, March 15th, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid May 1st next to the shareholders of the Company's stock registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books. The Transfer Books will be closed at 3:00 o'clock P. M. on the 30th day of March, and opened at 10:00 o'clock A. M. on the 9th day of April next, to remain open until 3:00 o'clock P. M. on the 1st day of May next, when they shall be again closed for the purpose of the annual election, and to be again opened for transfers in the discretion of the President or Secretary.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, March 21, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on the 16th day of April next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st inst.
For the purpose of the annual election of Directors of this Company, which will be held on the 18th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 12 M. on Saturday, the 7th day of April, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 19th day of April next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, April 16th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, March 29th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on March 29th, and will be reopened on April 17th.
CHARLES F. WARREN, Secretary.
New York, March 21, 1900.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
March 13th, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on April 26th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30th, 1900, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. March 30th, 1900, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 5th, 1900.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Union Bag & Paper Company,
Chicago, Ill., March 10, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after April 2, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20, 1900. Transfer books will close on March 20, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on April 11, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
FRANK WASHBURN, Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,
23D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE,
New York, March 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after March 31st, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, April 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Sts.
Philadelphia, Penn., March 14, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable April 14, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

The Mexican National Railroad Co.,
New York, March 17th, 1900.
Holders of Second Mortgage "A" Bonds of this Company are entitled to a payment of FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from the earnings of 1899, on account of past due Interest, which will be paid on presentation at Dupont Nos. 8 and 6 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 20th, 1900.
WILLIAM BURCKEL, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., March 14, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of April, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 3d proximo.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, March 16th, 1900.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, April 6th, 1900. Transfer books will close on Saturday, March 24th, at noon and reopen on Thursday, March 29th, 1900.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have to-day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 2d, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Mch. 27th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Monday, Apl. 2d, 1900, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on April 2d, 1900.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, March 13, 1900.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after April 2d, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, March 23, 1900.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, March 21, 1900.
NINETIETH (90TH) DIVIDEND.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent., payable, free of tax, April 2, 1900, until which date the transfer book will be closed. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

Richmond, Va., March 24th, 1900.
COUPONS MATURING APRIL 1ST, 1900, ON the bonds of the Tredegar Company will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New York.
ARCHER ANDERSON,
President of the Tredegar Company.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
March 20th, 1900.
To the Stockholders of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company:
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the stockholders of The Rio Grande Western Railway Company will be held at its office, Salt Lake City, Utah, at twelve o'clock M., on Monday, the thirtieth day of April, 1900, and at the subsequent time or times, if any, to which such meeting shall be adjourned, to consider and vote on the question of amending the articles of incorporation of the Company by increasing the common capital stock of the Company by 50,000 shares, making a total authorized common capital stock of 150,000 shares, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before the meeting. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Friday, the thirtieth day of March, 1900, and reopened at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the first day of May, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE A. KRAUSE, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Albany, N. Y., March 24th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, on the third WEDNESDAY (being the 18th day) of April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
46-48 Cedar Street, New York.
The Annual Election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of next Election, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, March 27th, 1900.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GEO. W. DEWEY, Secretary.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—New York, March 15, 1900.—An election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, corner Liberty and Nassau Streets, New York City, on TUESDAY, March 27th, 1900, from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES G. SMITH, Secretary.

MEETING.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of "Hotel Savoy" will be held on Monday evening, April 2d, 1900, at 8 o'clock, at the private office of the Hotel Savoy, at 8th Av. and 59th Street.
LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, Philadelphia, and Paris.
March 23d, 1900.
Mr. CHARLES STEELE, heretofore of Messrs. Seward, Guthrie & Steele, is this day admitted as partner in our firms in New York, Philadelphia, and Paris, resident in New York.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
MORGAN, HARJES & CO., Paris.

CANADIAN FINANCES.

Annual Statement to House of Commons—Surplus May Be $7,500,000.
Special to The New York Times.
OTTAWA, Ontario, March 23.—The Canadian Finance Minister, W. S. Fielding, delivered his financial statement in the House of Commons this afternoon. It showed a growing revenue, large business expansion, and a general prosperity all over the Dominion. Mr. Fielding spoke for about two hours.
Dealing with the figures for the past year ending June 30 last, he showed the revenue to be $46,741,249 and the expenditure $41,903,500, leaving a surplus of $4,837,749. The increase in the revenue over the previous year was $6,186,000. Dealing with the figures for the current year, Mr. Fielding estimated that when the business of the year closed on June 30 next there would be a surplus of $7,500,000.
The important announcement was that the preferential tariff in favor of Britain was to be increased from 25 per cent. to 33 1-3 per cent. A proposal had also been made to Trinidad to give free trade between that island and Canada on all except a very few articles. The only change in the regular tariff is that machinery to be used in the manufacture of beet root sugar will be admitted free of duty.
Mr. Foster, the financial critic of the Opposition, was taken by surprise at the general programme, and asked an adjournment of the debate, which was granted.

INDIAN FAMINE AND COTTON.

Cotton lost ground yesterday on Liverpool weakness and news of depression at Manchester. The market was largely professional, and only about 150,000 bales changed hands. It opened unchanged to 10 points off, and declined rather steadily, closing at a net loss of 1 to 13 points, with final bid quotations as follows: March, 9.40; April, 9.36; May, 9.37; June, 9.33; July, 9.32; August, 9.19; September, 8.41; October, 8.09; November, 7.96; December, 7.95.
The Manchester depression was due to an awakening on the part of Manchester to the bad effect on its Indian trade of the famine in India. Manchester has hitherto refused to believe this to be serious. It has been thought that whatever falling off in the demand for cotton goods there might be, because of the famine, would be offset by the falling off in the Indian cotton crop, due to the drought. Manchester now appears to be taking a different view of the situation, as was shown by cable messages from that city which reached various Cotton Exchange houses yesterday. The following dispatch to Hubbard Brothers & Co. is typical:
"Manchester decidedly worse in tone. Some reselling cloths yarn. Manchester affected unfavorably by poor East India telegrams. Reports famine is worse than expected."
India is England's best cotton goods customer. It is evident that Manchester speculators in cotton cloths and yarns who have bought these commodities heavily have begun to realize that the combination of famine and plague in India will considerably cut off the demand for English cotton manufactures, and are unloading their purchases. This reselling of cotton fabrics naturally produced a depressing effect on the local cotton market yesterday.
Receipts continue low. They were 11,664 bales yesterday, as against 19,108 of a week previous, and 12,087 of a year previous.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Coffee had a dull day yesterday. Only 13,000 bags changed hands. The market was weak, opening 5@10 points off, sales at call being 4,500 bags, and closing 10@15 points off. Havre lost ¾f. Receipts were 15,000 bags.
Wheat closed rather firm on the Produce Exchange, after a day in which the principal cables were lower. Advices from the West say Spring wheat farmers are selling liberally. May closed at 72⅜c bid. Corn was better, aided by good Nebraska buying. May corn closed at 43c. Oats were fairly active and firm.

HUYLER WESTERVELT SOLVENT

Huyler Westervelt, once a well-known baseball pitcher, whose suspension on the Consolidated Exchange was reported Wednesday, is now thoroughly solvent. Mr. Westervelt did not fail and has not for an instant ceased to be a member of the Consolidated Exchange in good standing. In the squeeze of the shorts in Third Avenue and other traction stocks, last Wednesday, Mr. Westervelt was more or less hurt, and he was unable that day to make his Clearing House sheet good. The report of his failure grew out of that fact. The rules of the Exchange allow a member twenty-four hours in which to make up a deficiency in his Clearing House sheet and meet his obligations. Mr. Westervelt was able to meet all of his obligations within the required time, and has resumed active operation. He is popular among his fellow members, and they are well pleased to know that the announcement of his failure was a mistake.

TRUST COMPANY MERGER.

Negotiations for the merger of the International Banking and Trust Company with the North American Trust Company are believed to be approaching a successful consummation. The terms of the consolidation have not been announced, but interests on both sides have been working at the matter for months, and predictions that it will speedily go through are freely heard. The likelihood that the Century Trust Company will be taken into the amalgamation does not seem so strong. Robert A. Chesebrough, one of the Directors of the International Banking and Trust Company, said last night that the whole matter was still in abeyance, and nothing definite had been done.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
No. 4 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, Cal., March 3d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of San Francisco, Cal. on Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday, March 15th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 5th, 1900.
E. C. WRIGHT,
Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.
New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 8, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 17th, and reopened on April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1900.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th inst., and reopened on the third day of April next at 11 o'clock A. M.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Office of the North River Insurance Company,
New York, March 15th, 1900.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors of Election will be held at the office, 44-46 Cedar Street, on MONDAY, the 26th day of March, inst. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Book will be closed from 22d inst. until after the election. By order.
F. H. CRUM, Sec'ty.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 23	688,890
To date this year	29,177,069
Corresponding date last year	52,899,332

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 23	$2,649,000
To date this year	$134,966,240
Corresponding date last year	$306,362,210

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 4½ @5 per cent.; at three months, 4½@5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	1¼	Lake Erie & W.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	⅝	Maryland Coal pf.	6
Am. S. H. pf.	1	Met. Street Railway	1½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	3	M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	1½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	5¾
Buff., Roch. & P.	2	Missouri Pacific	⅝
C., R. & P. pf.	3	N. J. Central	2
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	Norfolk & West	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Peoria & East	½
Col. Coal & Iron	⅝	Pere Marq. pf.	2½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	3	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Consol. Gas	½	St. L. S. W.	1
Del. & Hudson	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¼
Del., Lack. & West.	3	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
General Electric	1	Standard R. & T.	½
Int. Paper	1	Int. Paper pf.	1
Iowa Cent. pf.	⅝ ½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	½	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Manhattan	½
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Mobile & Ohio	½
American Sugar Ref.	1½	Pacific Mail	⅞
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	½	Pressed Steel Car	1⅜
B'klyn R. T.	1⅜	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Canada South	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Chi. & N. West	1	Texas & Pacific L. T.	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Third Avenue	2½
Col. So. 1st pf.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	¾
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	U. S. Flour M.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	1	West. Un. Tel.	½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s.	1	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	2
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1½	Peo. & East. 1st	2
Det., M. & M. 1 g.	3	St. L. & I. M. 4s	1½
3½s	1⅜	St. L. S. W. 2d	1½
Evansv. & T. H. gen.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Col. F. & I. 5s	1	Laclede Gas 5s	1
Gen. El. deb.	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Knickerbocker I. 1st.	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Yesterday's security market was under pressure all day long. The entire professional element of the Stock Exchange engaged in efforts to force depression. In local transit stocks the bears scored some success, Manhattan, Metropolitan, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit all yielding substantially. But in no way appeared any suggestion of sales for aught else than speculative account. And this fact was somewhat reflected toward the close of business in a sharp rally.

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What may be the disclosure of to-day's bank statement was yesterday much guessed at

717 bushels went abroad during the week, and in three weeks 8,439,819, against 10,808,485 last year.

NEW PARTNER FOR MR. MORGAN.

The house of J. P. Morgan & Co., which recently lost a partner by the death of Charles H. Coster, has filled the vacancy by the selection of Charles Steele, hitherto of the law firm of Seward, Guthrie & Steele, which has done a large corporation law business. Mr. Steele yesterday became a partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., as well as in Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, and Morgan, Harjes & Co. of Paris.

Mr. Steele has the reputation of being a corporation lawyer of ability, and his services will doubtless be considerably relied upon in future reorganizations of properties which may be undertaken by J. P. Morgan & Co. He is Secretary and a Director of the Adams Express Company, and a Director of the St. Lawrence Power Company, the Central Railway of Georgia, the Standard Finance and Trust Company, and the Standard Trust Company.

EARNINGS STILL INCREASE.

Earnings of the railroads of the country continue steadily to grow, as is evidenced by the following figures, which The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will present to-day:

2d Week of March.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ala. Gt. Southern	$42,249	$3,918	.....
Ann Arbor	26,972	.....	$8,673
B. & O. Southwest	134,089	13,675	.....
B., Roch. & Pitts.	79,259	5,095	.....
B., C. R. & North	100,041	11,221	.....
Canadian Pacific	525,000	31,000	.....
Central of Georgia	131,904	11,042	.....
Chattanooga Southern	1,752	482	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio	220,787	.....	3,376
Chicago & E. Illinois	106,407	15,130	.....
Chic. Gt. Western	132,220	22,112	.....
Chicago, Indian. & L.	76,375	13,410	.....
C., M. & St. Paul	786,732	65,077	.....
Chicago Term. Trans.	23,790	859	.....
Cin., N. O. & Tex. P.	95,114	24,576	.....
C., C., C. & St. L.	300,570	35,654	.....
Clev., Lorain & W.	38,426	4,158	.....
Denver & Rio Grande	173,000	1,000	.....
Evansv. & Indian.	6,365	293	.....
Evansv. & T. Haute	27,573	1,760	.....
Ft. W. & Denver C.	27,346	.....	4,075
Ft. W. & Rio Grande.	6,793	.....	1,361
Georgia	36,606	.....	843
Grand Trunk—			
D., G. H. & Mill	428,093	8,775	.....
Gulf, Beau. & K. C.	5,125	.....	965
Hocking Valley	92,830	32,883	.....
Inter. & Gt. North	66,480	.....	1,871
Iowa Central	42,974	2,943	.....
Kanawha & Mich.	15,438	7,139	.....
K. C., Ft. S. & Mem.	98,286	11,296	.....
K. C., M. & Birm.	28,094	.....	3,105
L., Evansv. & St. L.	40,020	6,618	.....
L., Hend. & St. L.	13,270	2,702	.....
Louis. & Nashville	535,285	75,760	.....
Mexican Central	337,314	46,139	.....
Mexican National	150,065	21,423	.....
Mo., Kansas & Texas	214,428	2,963	.....
Mo. Pacific, Iron Mt.	521,000	28,000	.....
Central Branch	21,000	4,000	.....
N. Y., O. & Western	78,707	.....	5,719
Norfolk & Western	266,050	49,548	.....
Northern Pacific	543,900	120,973	.....
Ohio River	21,053	4,666	.....
Peoria, D. & Evansv.	18,714	4,054	.....
Pere Marquette	147,082	10,518	.....
P., Bess. & L. Erie	30,571	15,318	.....
Pittsburg & Western	72,267	9,677	.....
Rio Grande Southern	9,386	679	.....
Rio Grande Western	71,600	11,900	.....
St. L. & Gd. Island	26,145	3,687	.....
St. Louis & San Fran.	155,396	22,860	.....
St. L. Southwestern	104,600	.....	8,700
Southern Railway	659,910	108,817	.....
Texas & Pacific	159,134	744	.....
Toledo & Ohio Central	42,286	13,843	.....
Tol., P. & Western	22,209	3,903	.....
T., St. L. & Kan. C.	38,129	2 979	.....
Wabash	313,699	29,466	.....
Wheeling & L. Erie	38,708	7,462	.....
Clev., Can. & S.	16,811	3,742	.....
Wisconsin Central	102,609	9,693	.....
Total, (64 roads)	$8,773,571	$979,035	$38,687
Net increase, (12%)	.....	940,348	.....

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1st Week of March. Previously reported, (63 roads)	1900. $7,872,495	Increase. $700,312	Decrease. $257,742
Colorado & South	90,545	14,556	.....
Col., S. & Hocking	18,858	4,713	.....
Ft. W. & Denver C.	28,575	.....	468
Gulf, Beau. & K. C.	6,211	259	.....
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	10,675	1,003	.....
Santa Fe, P. & P.	18,436	526	.....
Texas Central	6,158	1,065	.....
W. N. Y. & Penn.	59,100	.....	7,700
Total, (71 roads)	$8,111,053	$722,424	$265,910
Net increase, (5.36%)	.....	456,514	.....

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 25 shares of American Exchange Bank stock at 190 and 50 shares at 186½.

Increase of $34,250 in Chicago and Eastern Illinois surplus net earnings for February, making an increase of $253,915 since July 1.

Arrival from Europe of the officials of the Pressed Steel Car Company, who went abroad in the interests of the company.

Decrease of $1,428,498 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $1,125,140 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Shipments of 450,000 ounces of silver and 175,000 Mexican dollars to Europe by to-day's steamer.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 4½@5 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $188,548,133; balances, $8,611,014; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $793,521.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 11-16@3¾ per cent. for short and 3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82@$4.82⅛; demand, $4.85⅝; cables, $4.85⅞@$4.86; commercial bills, $4.81¼@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21⅛ less 1-16 and 5.18¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 93 15-16@94 and 94¼@94 13-16; guilders, 39⅜@39 13-16 and 40.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15@5c. discount. Chicago—15c. discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000. St. Louis—Par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 23.—American securities opened well, with prices for the most part above parity. Afterward they were less active and reacted until near the close, when trading became brisk. The American section was the most active on the Exchange. The close was firm, with a good demand.

Consols for money, 101 13-16; consols for the account, 101 15-16; Canadian, 98⅝; Erie, 13¾; Erie first preferred, 40¾; Illinois Central, 118; Union Pacific preferred, 78; St. Paul, 129½; New York Central, 139⅝; Pennsylvania, 71; Reading, 9⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, 75⅛; Atchison, 26⅜; Louisville, 87; Grand Trunk, 8⅜; Anaconda, 8⅞.

Bar silver steady at 27⅝d per ounce.

Money, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 11-16@3¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £50,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129; Madrid, 30.50; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 6.80.

Spanish 4s closed at 71⅝.

Rand Mines, 37⅝.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 23.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened weak, notably in the case of Kafirs, owing to less favorable reports regarding the position of the British troops in the Orange Free State. Subsequently there was a general improvement, except in the case of Kafirs. Rio Tintos advanced and were maintained in spite of realizations. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 40c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 31½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 72.70.

BERLIN, March 23.—Apart from the animation and buoyancy displayed by industrials, the transactions on the Boerse today were light. Government securities were steady. Americans were firm, in response to advices from London and New York. Exchange on London, 20 marks 40 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 5 per cent.; three months' bills, 5¼ per cent.

MADRID, March 23.—The gold quotation to-day was 30.58.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following the strong and active market of Thursday, yesterday's market for outside securities was quieter and more or less generally showed slight reactions from the closing bids of the previous day. These, however, were of no greater extent than might be expected after such a sharp increase in activity, as well as in strength, as that which appeared on Thursday. In fact, the market, though less active, was generally strong, and in the movements of the day there was nothing to suggest that the advance that had begun was to come to a sudden termination. Feeling generally in regard to the market continued to be favorable, and among traders, and others as well, the most widely adopted opinion was that a fairly good market may be expected for some time to come. Reactions are natural on sharp advances, and those that occurred yesterday may properly be considered as having rather improved the tone of the market than unfavorably affected it. Though transactions were in less amount than on Thursday, the day's total was still a fairly large one, and after a less favorable day than Thursday the market would have been considered a very active one.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was steady, but active. Its fluctuations were over a range of only a quarter of a point, though trading in the stock amounted to about 3,000 shares. Opening sales were made at 90¾, and highest and lowest for the day were an eighth of a point above and below the opening sale. It was believed that insiders were accumulating stock and that an effort was being made to secure the stock without advancing the price. Of late much attention has been directed to copper trade conditions, and these are considered favorable enough to warrant the hope that copper shares are likely to continue prominent features of the market.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE was quiet, and receded somewhat from the previous day's closing bid. It closed at 33 bid, against 35 bid on Thursday. Trading was more active in some of the other electric stocks, several of which showed net advances for the day.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold up to 11 on fairly active trading, and, though it receded later fractionally, closed unchanged for the day, at 10½ bid.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION sold up to 6⅛, and closed at 6¼ bid, an advance of a quarter of a point.

RUBBER GOODS was the most active of the industrial stocks. Between 28 and 28⅛ in the neighborhood of 2,500 shares were traded in, a good part of which seemed to be taken for the account of insiders. It closed unchanged for the day, at 28 bid.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common, the sales in which amounted to 800 shares, closed at 7⅝ bid, which was Thursday's final quotation. Most of the transactions were made at 8, a higher figure than the stock has touched for a number of days. At the close there were bids of 7½ for round lots of the stock. The preferred sold at a slight advance and closed with a net gain of an eighth of a point, at 27⅝ bid.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL was quiet. A sale of 100 shares of the common stock at 20 was reported, which was a full point above the previous day's closing bid. A reaction occurred in the preferred stock, which at the close was offered at 60¼, with 59 bid.

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was in good demand between 12 and 13. Most of the trading was in odd lots, which ranged in amount from about thirty to about ninety shares. Demand for the stock within the last two or three days has very much broadened, and much interest is now being shown in the company's affairs, which are understood to have been placed in a very satisfactory condition.

GENERAL CARRIAGE, on fairly active trading, sold up to 10, but later reacted a point and closed at 9 bid, against 9½ bid on Thursday.

INTERNATIONAL POWER sold at 30 and closed at 30 bid. On the previous day the best bid for this issue was 12, which was partly explained by the fact that there had practically been no trading in the stock for some months.

BROOKLYN GAS AND ELECTRIC was traded in to the extent of about 500 shares at 4 and 4⅛. From Philadelphia sales as high as 4¼ were reported. It closed at 4 bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point.

AMERICAN CHICLE preferred advanced to 56 on the purchase of 100 shares, and closed at 56 bid, a net gain of 2½ points.

FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE sold at 24 and closed at 23 bid.

UNION FERRY 5s were offered down to 96½, but sold at this figure and at 97, and closed at 96 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1½
Brooklyn Gas and Electric	4	4½
New Amsterdam	29	29½
New Amsterdam pf.	49	51
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97¼	97⅜

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	29¾	30
American Agricul. Chem. pf., ex-div.	76¾	77½
American Bicycle	13	14¼
American Bicycle pf.	40	48
American Bicycle bonds	.....	87¼
American Chicle	56	58
American Chicle pf.	78	85
American Wool'en	21	21½
American Woolen pf.	80	81
Cast-Iron Pipe	6¾	7⅜
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	48	49
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	13
Distilling Company of America	7⅝	8
Distilling Company of America pf.	27⅝	28
Empire Steel	..	20
Empire Steel pf.	..	90
Electric Boat	23	24
Electric Boat pf.	35	40
Havana Commercial	19	..
Havana Commercial pf.	59	60½
International Power	30	35
International Pump	22½	23
International Pump pf.	66	67
National Enameling & Stamp	21	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	82	84
National Gramophone	45	50
National Salt	40½	41½
National Salt pf.	77	79
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86	88
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93	94
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28	28¼
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	80½	81½
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	69	71
Standard Oil of New Jersey	526	528
United States Flour Milling pf.	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	28	30
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	90¾	90⅞
American Air Power	10	..
Arizona Land	12⅝	15
Asphalt Company of America	9	10
British Columbia Copper	9½	..
British Columbia Gold	61	62
California Copper	3	3½
Central Fireworks	14	16
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	110½	111
Chicago & Alton 3s. (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	33	36
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1⅛
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	24
General Carriage	9	9¼
Illinois Transportation	2⅝	2⅞
†Lady Helen Copper	58	60
†Little Tiger Gold Mining	13	15
*Marion Copper	6	7¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	16	18
Mexican 5s	98½	99
New England Transportation	6	6½
New York Transportation	10½	11
†Pande Basin	8	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
Pittsburg Coal	25	26
Pittsburg Coal pf.	85	84
Poohahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis subs. 50-12 p. c. repaid	78	81
St. Louis Transit	25	28
Storage Power	10	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4⅝	5
Tennessee Copper	13½	14½
Trust Company of America	194	197
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	79	83
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	..	90½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	23	25
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	80¼	82½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	86	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s. (new)	82½	83½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	95	97
Nassau Electric 4s	..	92
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	..	90
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	80	89
North Jersey Street Railway	..	20
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118	118½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30½	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103½	106

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st. with interest	70	71¾
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	82	88
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	37	39
Denver Gas 5s	..	78
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	235	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	67	69
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	110
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103¾
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	100
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	92	94
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	22	24
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	86	88
Hoboken Ferry con. 6s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	111
Hoboken Ferry	63½	66
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	82	84
Union Ferry bonds	96	97

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	11	16
Barney & Smith pf.	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	107	..
Crampa Shipyard	5	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	..	42
Crampa Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	63	65
General Chemical pf.	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	120	124
Lorillard Company pf.	95	97
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	130	140
Standard Coupler	39½	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	49	51
Union Typewriter	30	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
Worthington Pump pf.	117	118

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel.	107½	110
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	10	20

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅞c. Mexican silver dollars at 47⅝c.

On the Stock Exchange, 500 shares of Iron Silver sold at .65 and 100 Standard at 3.15.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Alamo sold at .17, seller 10; 500 Argentum Juanita at .20, 1,500 Comstock at .03½, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.70, 100 Daly at 1.55, 2,000 Golden Age at .04, 100 Mollie Gibson at .22, 200 Ophir at .85, 500 Pharmacist at .15½, 100 Standard at 3.15, and 500 Sierra Nevada at .60.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Anaconda	.34	Leadville Con.	.07
Alice	.55	Little Chief	.21
Adams Consol.	.03	Mexican	.24
Best & Belcher	.37	Moulton	.30
Bruns. Consol.	.22	Ontario	8.50
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Ophir	.82
Chrysolite	.06	Plymouth	.11
Chollar	.20	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	Potosi	.20
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Quicksilver	1.50
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Quicksilver pf.	7.00
Deadwood Terra	.60	Savage	.12
Com. T. Co. scrip	.07	Sierra Nevada	.55
Eureka Consol.	.04	Standard	3.10
Father De Smet	.08	Small Hopes	1.05
Golden Fleece	.28	Union Consol.	.20
Gould & Curry	.14	Victor	1.00
Hale & Norcross	.24	Yellow Jacket	.16
Homestake	.590	Argentum Juanita	.17½
Horn Silver	1.20	Isabella	1.25
Iron Silver	.66	Mollie Gibson	.20
La Crosse	.14	Portland	2.40

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 23.—In the market today Atchison continued active and General Electric was in demand. A fair business was done in Union Pacific, and the usual amount of activity was contributed by Sugar. Mining stocks were neglected. Cochiti fell off ⅞, to 11; Dominion Coal rose 1, to 45, losing to 44 later; American Zinc was strong, gaining 1½, to 15½; Mayflower was off ⅛, at 2½; Central Massachusetts stocks were strong at 14 and 63 for common and preferred, respectively; Amalgamated, at 95 ex dividend, was a firm feature.

At the Clearing House the rate between banks was 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at 15 and 5 cents' discount.

Call money is now being placed quite generally at 4½ per cent., with loans, however, made both above and below this figure, according to borrower and collateral. Money on time ranges from 4½ to 5 per cent., but there are frequent concessions from the minimum quotation.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4	4½	Old Colony	2¾	3¼
Allouez	1	1½	Old Domin.	15½	16
Arcadian	17	18	Osceola	67	68
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	45¾	46½
Ash Bed	.25	1	Quincy	133	135
Atlantic	21½	23	Rhode Isla'd	4	4½
Baltic	20¼	20½	Santa Fe	5½	6
Bost. & C.	12½	15	Santa Ysabel	1¼	1¾
Bost. & Mon.	297	299	Shoe	31½	*32
Butte & Bos.	63½	65	Tamarack	185	190
Cal. & Hec.	740	745	Utah Cons.	20½	30½
Centennial	18¼	18½	Washington	1	1¼
Franklin	14¾	15½	White Knob		30
Humboldt		1	Winona	2¼	3
Isle Royale	25	26	Wolverine	*38¾	39¾
Mohawk	13⅝	13¾			
Sales	688,890				

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	242	245	Fitchburg pf.	131	132
Bost. & Low.	242	..	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	.111	..
Bost. & Me.	194	195	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	.115	..
Bost. & Prov.	..	300	West End	92½	93
Bost. Elev.	116½	117			
Cent. Mass.	13	13½			
C. Mass. pf.	63	65			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	316	Mex. Tel.	2⅝	3
Chi. Stk. Yds.	134	U. Eng. Tel.	13½	15
Dom. Coal	44	U. S. Oil	17⅝	18½
D. Coal pf.	114⅞	West. Elec.	43	..
Erie Tel.	104	West. El. pf.	61½	..

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 23.—It was a scattering market to-day, with no great interest in anything. Linseed was traded in fairly well on a narrow range. It appeared to have the usual firmness. Metropolitan Elevated common closed at 30, a slight gain; the preferred sold at 79@79½; the bonds brought yesterday's prices. Union Traction closed at 22, a point gain. A little selling broke Chicago Edison a point off 151, where it opened.

	High.	Low.	Close.
1,558 Linseed	13½	13½	13⅝
500 Linseed pf	57⅜	57½	57½
150 Strawboard	30½	30¼	30¼
100 Tin Plate	33	33	33
60 Chicago Edison	151	150	150
400 Chicago Union Traction	22	21	22
250 Metropolitan Elev	30	29¾	30
110 Metropolitan Elev. pf.	79¼	78	79¼
510 National Biscuit	36⅛	35¾	36
62 Nat. Biscuit pf	90	90	90
100 Nat. Carbon	16	16	16
5 Nat. Carbon pf.	83	83	83
200 Nat. Steel	43½	43¼	43¼
50 North Chicago	223½	223½	223½
90 South Side Elev.	99	99	99
200 Shelby Steel Tube	17	17	17
100 Shelby Steel Tube pf.	69	69	69
85 Union Elevated	95	90	95
25 West Chicago	111	111	111

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The market, though not as active as yesterday, had a firm tone, and the buying was good. Most of the list showed fractional advances. Cement reached 8⅝ and looked strong. The steel stocks were strong around yesterday's prices. Asphalt appeared to have considerable strength near 10. This stock has benefited by official denial of the rumor that a call was to be soon made. United Gas Improvement was sold at 155.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¼	21½	Phila. Trac.	96¼	96½
Choctaw	30	31	Union Trac.	37⅜	38
Con. T. Pitt.	37⅝	38	*U. Gas Imp.	121½	122
El. Co. of A.	12	12½	Welsbach L.	41	41½
Lehigh Val.	25⅜	25⅝	W. N. Y. & Penn.	6⅞	7
Marsden	8¼	8½			

*Ex allotments; allotments, 71@72.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupons of the Tredegar Company due on April 1 are to be paid at the National Bank of Commerce.

The Chatham National Bank announces a dividend, details of which will be found in another column.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, March 23, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	117	100	Adams Express	116	116	116	116	.....
16½	17	310	Am. C. & F. Co.	17	17	17	17	.....
65⅝	65¾	339	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	65½	65½	65¼	65¼	— ¼
33⅝	34	300	American Cotton Oil	33⅞	34	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
47½	48	8,182	American Ice Co.	46¾	47¾	46¾	47¾	+1¼
74	76	20	American Ice Co. pf.	74	74	74	74	.....
13½	13⅝	161	American Linseed Co.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
57½	57⅞	441	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ⅛
24½	24⅞	20	Am. Malting Co. pf.	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	.....
40	40¼	1,765	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	40½	40¾	40	40	— ⅛
92½	92¾	450	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	92	92½	92	92¼	+ ¼
34½	34⅝	200	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	34¼	34¾	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅛
81	82	110	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	81	81	81	81	+1
55¼	55½	5,165	American Steel & Wire	55¼	55¾	55¼	55¾	— ⅛
105	105⅞	63,006	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	106½	107¼	104¼	105¾	— ¼
111	112	120	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	111½	111¾	111⅜	111⅜	+3
32⅝	33	100	American Tin Plate	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
107	107½	5,330	American Tobacco	107⅝	107⅞	106½	106½	— ⅛
45¼	45⅜	2,480	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45⅞	45⅞	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
25⅝	25½	28,010	At., T. & S. F.	25¾	26	25⅞	25½	.....
69⅝	69½	21,760	At., T. & S. F. pf.	69¾	70	69	69¼	— ⅛
73¼	73½	15,595	Baltimore & Ohio	72	74⅜	72	73½	+ ⅛
80¼	80¾	50,910	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78	81¼	77½	80¼	+1¼
68½	68⅝	42,195	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68⅜	70	67	68⅝	— ⅛
9½	9¾	765	Brunswick City	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ¼
68	70	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	68	68	68	68	+2
105	118	100	Buff., R. & P. pf.	105	105	105	105	+3
50⅝	51¾	820	Canada Southern	51½	51½	50½	50½	— ⅛
30½	33⅜	22,080	Chesapeake & Ohio	30½	30¾	30½	30¾	— ⅜
127⅝	127⅞	3,950	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	128	128	127½	127¾	.....
99¾	100	1,200	Chicago & East. Ill.	101	101	100	100¼	.....
119	120	50	Chi. & East Ill. pf.	120½	120½	120½	120½	.....
13⅞

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

St. Nicholas Avenue Apartment House Sold—Fair Activity in Small Properties — Auction Dealings.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Felt & Livingston the new seven-story apartment house known as the Constance at the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, having frontages of 144 feet on the avenue and 118 feet on the street. The buyer is James W. Framer, and the price is reported at about $300,000. The property adjoins the Lucile apartment house at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, which was purchased last December from Felt & Livingston by ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton.

Janpole & Werner have sold, through Leitner & Marks, to a builder for improvement the plot, 100.11 by 100, at the southwest corner of One Hundred and First Street and First Avenue, together with four lots adjoining on One Hundred and First Street.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Mrs. Henriette Moses to a client for occupancy the three-story brick dwelling on a plot 45 by 103 at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street.

W. & E. M. Hall have resold the dwelling 5 Mount Morris Park West, taken by them in trade recently for the residence 150 Riverside Drive.

Weil & Mayer have bought for improvement the southwest corner of White and Baxter Streets, old buildings on a plot 45.5 by 75.9 by 55.6 by 75.1.

Louis Lese has sold the old buildings at the southwest corner of Cannon and Broome Streets, 50.4 by 55.10.

E. & D. W. Blumenthal have resold for Charles Seligman to J. N. Reynolds the two six-story tenements 444 and 446 East Seventy-ninth Street.

S. H. Stone has sold to R. L. Frank the plot, 90 by 100, at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street. Mr. Stone bought this property at the recent Topitzz estate sale for $26,200.

Tuoti & Co. have sold for Henry F. Williams and others the three-story dwelling 19 Jones Street. The same firm also reports the leasing of the five-story tenement 74 Oliver Street for five years at an aggregate rental of $12,000, and of the five-story double tenement 307 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, for ten years and one month, at a rental of $14,882.

T. W. Timpson & Co. have sold the property known as the Bostwick homestead, on Franklin Avenue, north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to John Knoepple.

D. & W. Mullins have sold for the estate of Eliza Johnston to Emil Reibstein 100 East Broadway, old building, on a lot 25 by 61.5.

W. P. Morgan has sold for Thomas Cahill to C. R. Gross the three-story dwelling 427 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

The Central Realty Company will build two seven-story apartment houses on the easterly block front on Morningside Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets. Architect Harry B. Mulliken filed the plans with the Building Department yesterday, and has estimated the cost of the structures at $400,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By McVicker & Co.

107 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 22 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale; John H. Scully..... $20,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

159 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 12.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Metropolitan Trust Company, as trustee 10,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Morningside Avenue, east side, extends from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, for two seven-story brick flats 100 by 95.11; Central Realty Company of 320 Broadway, owner; H. B. Mulliken of 280 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $400,000.

Alterations.

Hudson Street, northwest corner of Beach Street, to a six-story brick storage house; Hyman and Henry Sonn of 286 Washington Street, owners; Franklin Baylies, architect; cost, $500.

No. 445 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick factory; Edward Dart, premises, owner and architect; cost, $100.

No. 3,483 to 3,487 Third Avenue, to two four-story frame dwellings; John J. Meagher, premises, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $500.

No. 242 to 248 Fourth Avenue, to four four-story brick dwellings; Henry Iden, owner; Wagner & Jahn, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 28 Bond Street, to a four-story brick store; W. C. Flanagan, owner; A. V. O'Connor of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,481 First Avenue, to a four-story brick and frame tenement; Christian Laux, owner; J. H. Kimball, architect; cost, $1,200.

Water Street, northwest corner of James Slip, to a five-story brick warehouse; Rose estate, owner; G. W. Gregory, architect; cost, $400.

Fulton Street, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; William Bergen of 1,824 Washington Avenue, owner; C. S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $500.

West Farms Road, west side, 250 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Minnie Westervelt, premises, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $1,000.

Lind Avenue, east side, 400 feet south of Union Place, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; M. A. Ferguson, premises, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $2,000.

BUILDING DEPARTMENT REPORT.

Plans Filed Last Year Represent an Outlay of $156,843,321.

The annual report of the Department of Buildings, published yesterday, shows that the estimated cost of new buildings, plans for which were filed during 1899, was $156,843,321. In addition to this plans were filed for alterations involving an outlay of $10,149,107, making a total for new buildings and alterations of $167,618,064, as against $89,227,824 for 1898. Much of this difference must be attributed to the operation of the new Building Code, causing, as it did, a great rush among builders to get plans on record before it went into effect on Dec. 23. Buildings completed in Manhattan and the Bronx last year numbered 4,834, while for Brooklyn the figure is shown 4,627. The amounts involved, however, make a showing less favorable to Brooklyn, with only $23,248,839 in the latter borough as against $129,250,376 in Manhattan and the Bronx. Brooklyn had more buildings in course of construction on Dec. 31 than any of the other boroughs—3,207 as against 2,601 in Manhattan and the Bronx.

PROVIDENCE WATER FRONT.

New Haven Steamboat Company Acquires Lonsdale Wharf for $200,000.

The New Haven Steamboat Company, through its President, Chester W. Chapin, has bought the Lonsdale Wharf property in Providence, extending from India Street to the bay, and containing about nine city lots, with a water front of 400 feet. The property has been occupied by the New Haven Steamboat Company since the opening of its line to Providence, about a year ago. The deal, which involves about $200,000, was negotiated by Alfred Seton, Jr., of this city.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, March 23.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 139th St, 55x100; Hannah Hillier to Cassius C. Ambler $1

ANN ST, s s, or Catharine St, 125x200, West Farms; Mary H. Cowdrey to Henry Schnaufer 3,000

AVENUE A, e s, 17.1 ft n of 58th St, 16.8x87; Theodore W. Reinbreacht to J. Louis Schaefer 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 109th St, 100.11x100; Bird M. Robinson and another, trustees, to Bird M. Robinson, receiver 1

CLIFF ST, 51, 27.1x83.4x20.6x82.11; Mary Fraser to James H. Fraser 1

CLIFF ST, 51, 27.1x83.4x20.6x82.11; Mary L. Fraser to James H. Fraser 1

CROTONA PARK EAST, s s, 116 ft e of Suburban Place, 19x150.9x19x130.1; William I. Seaman to Elizabeth Ehrhardt ... 1

ELIZABETH ST, s s, 102.5 ft w of White Plains Av, 40x120; Anna V. R. Wells to Charles W. Saunders 1

GRAND ST, n s, 25 ft n w of Attorney St, 39x—x39x100; Samuel Parnass to Philip Horowitz, ½ part 1

GROVE AV, n w s, Lot 9, map of Village of East Tremont, 66x150; Theodore H. Silkman, referee, to C. Adelbert Becker .. 1,900

HOUSTON ST, 491, n s, 20x71.11x23.1x74; Benjamin Reinheimer to Bernard Heller 26,500

JACKSON AV, s e corner of 163d St, 72x75; Charles Putzel, referee, to Enoch C. Bell 13,500

JEROME AV, n w s, 206 ft n e of dividing line of land in village of Mount Eden and estate of George S. Goble, 95x140x99x140; Peter Wood to William W. Strouse 100

LAND UNDER WATER LONG ISLAND Sound adjoining Minneford's Island; Elizabeth Lolancey and others to Mary C. Burke 1,000

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 95th St, 19.8x80; Frank R. Houghton to William S. Patten 1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 78th St, 15.8x74; Marian G. Fish to Beulah P. Rollins 1

MANHATTAN AV, 537, 15x80; Frances C. Smith to Edward Smith 12,500

OAKLEY ST, s s, 100 ft e of Keppler Av, 50x100; August G. Schmitt and another to George Hinck 1

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Attorney St, 25x100; Samuel Parnas to Philip Horowitz, ½ part 1

STANTON ST, n e corner of Ludlow St, 25x89; Joseph Bird, as trustee, to Samuel Mandel and others 37,000

SUMMIT AV, e s, 129.3 ft s of 162d St, runs w 7x s 5.3x w 65x s 0.3x e 65x n 0.3x e 8.9; Carrie Alexander to Adolph Alexander 1

1ST AV, 1,881 to 1,887, n w corner of 97th St, 100.11x80; John T. Wall to Julia Mehrbach 1

2D AV, s w corner of 25th St, 21.11x61.11x21.1x62; also 25th St, s s, 62 ft w of 3d Av, 22x42x22.2x42; George A. Kuhn to John Jordan 52,000

8TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 155th St, 25x100; Thomas Gibney to John D. Karst, Jr. 1

2D ST, s s, Lots 485 and 486, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; George Price to C. J. Sperco 100

10TH ST, n s, 166.2 ft e of 6th Av, 21.11x94.10; William J. Cruger to Mary A. Cruger 1

24TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x98.9; John D. Karst, Jr., to Thomas Gibney 87,000

25TH ST, s s, 62 ft w of 3d Av, 22x42x22.2x42; Amelia M. Behrens to George A. Kuhn 10,000

50TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; John Hayes to Elizabeth Noallis. 12,000

54TH ST, 30 East, 20x100.5; Charles G. Baudouine to Helene R. Grennelle-Bosch. 1

54TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Thomas Gibney to John D. Karst, Jr. 1

74TH ST, 50 East, 20.4x102.2; Henry Dale to Frank L. Fromont 1

75TH ST, 168 to 176 East, 90x102.2; George W. Walmuth to Daniel E. Seybel 1

85TH ST, n s, 200.9 ft e of 3d Av, 24.3x102.2; Henry Purnhagen to Louis Bachrach 250

95TH ST, 61 West, 17x100.8; Levi P. Morton to William M. Grinnell, trustee for Alice Morton 1

100TH ST, 105 West, 25x100.8; William M. Grinnell, trustee, &c., to Alice Morton. 1

104TH ST, s s, 83.6 ft e of West End Av, 16.6x80.11; Charles F. Haight and wife to Henry S. Shephard 1

114TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Peter H. and Marion E. Wemple to Frederick B. Wemple, rerecorded 100

114TH ST, n s, 345 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Marietta E. Hewitt and J. Bernard English to Frederick B. Wemple .. 1

115TH ST, n s, 240 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Sebastian Sander to Catherine M. Fish 1

123D ST, 248 West, 14.1x100.11; Mary L. Edwards to Carrie A. Yinelli 1

135TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Jackson Av, 35x50; Hudson P. Rose to James M. Davis. 1

136TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Jackson Av, 35x50; James M. Davis to Hudson P. Rose 1

Recorded Leases.

ADAMS, Albert J., to Owen McCaffrey; 82d St, 200 West; 3 years 2,000

ASH, Adeline R., and another, executors, to William Dwyer; William St, 183, 5 years 3,000

BLODGETT, Mary E., to Bernard Mc-Manus; University Place, 81, n e corner 11th St, 3 years 1,600

BRICSTEIN, Hyman, to Aaron Kaplan; 1st Av, 2,282, 3 years 800

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Clark H. McDonald; 136th St, 311 to 317 West, 99 years $5,600. 7,500

CLACKE, Frederick W., and others, to Patrick McElduff; 10th Av, 153, n w corner of 19th St, 5 years 1,800

HEIM, Carl, to August Naab; 48th St, 309 East, 5 years 600

KELLER, Regina, to Charles Mergenthaler, Willis Av, 176, 5 years 780

PETERSON, Peter, to Patrick M. Mallon; 2d Av, 1,584, n e corner of 82d St, 10 years $1,200. 1,500

REILLY, Elizabeth, to Michael Dilango; 153d St, 458 East, 2 years 348

SCHMINKE, Charles R., to Elias Gottfried; Houston St, 125 East, 4½ years... 720

STEERS, Henry, and John F. Menke, to James Sparrow; 11th Av, 662, 5 years. 900

WETTACH, —, to Abraham Frank; 47th St, 429 and 431 East, 2 years 840

Recorded Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Adolph, to Charles S. Ward; Summit Av, e s, 118.3 ft s of 162d St, 3 years $4,250

BACHRACH, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 55th St, n s, 276 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 8,000

BELL, Enoch C., to Robert H. Coleman; Jackson Av, s e corner of 163d St, 1 year 12,500

BUERMANN, August and Charles, to Robert S. Morrison and others, trustees; 248 East 9th St, 5 years 20,000

CALLENDER, William E., to William G. Wood and another, executors; 153d St, s s, 225 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 13,000

COBURN, Alfred P., to German Savings Bank; 131st St, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 25,000

COHEN, Henrietta, to Marcus Rosen; 151 and 153 Clinton St, 2 years 4,000

COHEN, Hartis and Abraham, to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees; Monroe St, s s, 201.2 ft e of Catharine St, 5 years.. 35,000

DAVIS, James M., to Fannie H. Youngs, trustee; 157th St, n s, 80 ft w of Beaumont Av, 2 years 1,500

DE FABER, Elizabeth, and others to J. Oswald Jimenis; 457 Hudson St, 3 years. 6,000

EHRHARDT, Elizabeth, to Marie L. Worch; Crotona Park East, s s, 116 ft e of Suburban Place, 1 year 4,000

FISCHER, Georgine F., and others, individually, to Celia M. Schell; 113th St, n e corner of 4th Av, 1 year 2,000

GIBNEY, Thomas, to German Savings Bank; 309 West 24th St, 1 year 24,000

GIBNEY, Thomas, to German Savings Bank; 307 West 24th St, 1 year 24,000

HAULENBEEK, Ellen A., to Anna K. Weaver and another, trustees; 76th St, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 25,000

HOROWITZ, Philip, to Samuel Parnas; Rivington St, n e corner of Attorney St, ½ year 6,000

JORDAN, John, to George A. Kuhn; 3d Av, s w corner of 25th St; also, 25th St, s s, 62 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 31,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold to Jonas Weil and another; 35 Monroe St, demand 25,000

KELLY, George E. C., to Emily L. Kelly; 154 East 112th St, 5 years 5,500

KELLY, George E. C., to Margaret E. Amabile; 154 East 112th St, 5 years 9,000

LIVINGSTON, Julius I., to Catharine Van R. Turnbull; 5th St, s s, 185.6 ft e of Avenue C, 5 years 25,000

MALLON, Patrick M., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,584 2d Av, saloon lease, demand 2,970

MANDEL, Samuel, and others, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Ludlow St, n e corner of Stanton St, ½ year 22,000

MANDEL, Samuel, and others to Harris Manhattan and another; Ludlow St, n e corner of Stanton St, 1 year 14,500

McCAFFREY, Owen, to the Karsch Brewing Company; 260 West 52d St, saloon lease, demand 2,200

McMANUS, Bernard, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 81 University Place, demand .. 2,000

MERYASH, Rebecca, to John C. Orr; 96 Monroe St; also, 56 and 58 Oliver St, secures notes 13,225

MICHELSON, Lena, and others to Millie Hellinger; 29 East Broadway and 13 and 13½ Division St, installments 7,000

MICHELSON, Lena and Sarah, to the Sheltering Arms; 26 East Broadway and 13 and 13½ Division St, 5 years..... 58,000

NEALIS, Elizabeth, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 217 East 50th St, 3 years 6,000

O'NEILL, Michael, to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 133 East 113th St, 1 year.. 1,000

ROSENBERG, Morris, to City Mortgage Company; Wendover Av, s s, 25.3 ft e of Washington Av, 1 year..... 26,500

ROSENBERG, Morris, to City Mortgage Company; Wendover Av, s s, 101 ft e of Washington Av, 1 year..... 21,000

ROSENBERG, Morris, to City Mortgage Company; Wendover Av, s e corner of Washington Av, 1 year..... 20,000

SABINE, Richard, to Victor I. Altshul; 253 Avenue B, saloon lease, demand.... 3,000

SCHULLENBERG, Zenaide D., to Adolph J. H. Meyer; Willis Av, e s, 100 ft n of 145th St; also, Willis Av, e s, 25 ft s of 146th St, 1½ months 5,000

SHIEL, Anna M., to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees; 155th St, s s, 2 ½ of Lot 551, map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years 1,300

SPARROW, James, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 662 11th Av, saloon lease, demand 2,600

SROKA, Louis, to Samuel Greenbaum; 8th Av, or Abingdon Square, s e s, 142.7 ft n e of Bleecker St; 8th Av, s e s, 106.7 ft s w of 12th St; 8th Av, or Abingdon Square, s e s, 97.6 ft n e of Bleecker St, demand 7,000

TOMBACK, Samuel D., to Therese Wolff; 118th St, n s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years 20,000

TRAUBE, Ludwig, to William Knopke; Madison Av, w s, 25.10 ft n of 103d St, 5 years 16,500

VARNUM, Robert T., to Julia Hallgarten and another, trustees; 156 East 37th St, 5 years 16,000

WALDRON, Charlotte L., and others to Stephen Butler; Boston Post Road, w s, at n e s of road leading to Fordham, 3 years 500

WALDRON, Charlotte L., and others to Stephen Butler; road leading to Fordham, n e s, 70 ft n w of Boston Post Road, 3 years 1,500

WEBB, Robert C., and Josiah Levy to German Savings Bank; 11 Pitt St, 1 year 22,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CORNING, Edwin, and another, executors, &c., to Carrie M. Meyers $9,500

CHASMAR, John H., to Margaret Oats. 400

CHEDSEY, Josephine, to Louise H. Moore 2,575

FULTON, John, to John H. Chasmar... 400

LAVELLE, William T., to George Stark.. 1,400

MANN, Prestonia, individually and as executrix, to Mary A. Ferris..... 6,075

OTTO, Caroline, to Marie Eichler..... 4,000

RITTER, Margaretha, to Nathaniel Wise. Nom.

SHEAR, Frederick D., to Louise Howard. 500

STACHELBERG, Charles G., and others, trustees, &c., to Serena Wronkow..... 17,000

STEEDMAN, Ernest G., to Augustus T. Gillender, as committee..... 25,481

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company, as guardian, &c., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company 7,500

VAN WYCK, Joanna L., to Almon Gunnison and another, trustees..... 1,300

VAN WYCK, Joanna L., to Almon Gunnison and another, trustees..... 1,700

WELLS, Annie V. R., to Catharine Conant 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 50x100; John J. Sullivan against Etta Blinn, owner; Christian Blinn, contractor..... $150

CLINTON AV, n w corner of Boston Road, 100x28x104x28; Henry Schroeder against Margaretha Strese, owner; Herrman Strese, contractor.....

HENRY ST, 293; Thomas Roberts-Stevenson Company against Rachel Weinstein and another, owners; Abraham J. Dworsky, owner and contractor..... 450

MADISON ST, 270 to 276; Isaac L. Sheppard & Co. against Louis Frank and Joseph Brass, owners and contractors...

MADISON ST, 270 to 276; Robert Cobie against Louis Frank and Joseph Brass, owners and contractors..... 317

MADISON ST, 270, 274 to 278; Fritz & Pershbom against Louis Frank and Joseph Brass, owners and contractors.... 1,033

16TH ST, 333 and 335 East; Meyer Lundin against Morris Jacobson, owner and contractor 272

90TH ST, 57 West; Thomas F. Sinnott against John P. O'Brien, as contractor.. 18

116TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Sigmund Adler against Rosalie Finkle, owner; Alexander I. Finkle, owner and contractor..... 360

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

83D ST, 219 to 221 West; Robert Little, on Elias Kempner, to Zax K. Berlin..... $200

142D ST, s s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 220x59.11; R. Gill & Sons, on Sonn Brothers, to George W. White & Co..... 700

Lis Pendens.

BOONE ST, w s, Lot 354 amended map of Section B, Vyse estate, Twenty-third Ward; Emma Schuman against Carl Nilsson and others, to foreclose mortgage; attorneys, Forster, Hotaling & Klenke.

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 131st St, 74.11x125 x irregular; William L. Condit and others, executors, &c., against William Riedell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. L. Elkus.

67TH AV, 600, leasehold; Richard Webber against James W. Young and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Earley, Heath & Stewart.

11TH AV, n w corner of 40th St, 100x100; John Langley against Michael J. Dempsey, action to enforce lien, &c.; attorney, J. J. Conway.

52D ST, n s, 326 ft e of 11th Av, 26x100.5; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Gottfried J. Hauser and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

61ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 60x100.5; John H. Hudson, trustee, against Lydia M. Cowles, administratrix, &c., two actions, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney; J. Vincent.

69TH ST, n s, 106.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.2x100.5; William E. Finn against Ella S. Conkling, (specific performance;) attorneys, Greenhall & Levy.

88TH ST, s s, 184.5 ft w of Park Av, 51.1x100.8; Charles B. Gumb against Mary Ehrmann, (action to recover amount, &c.;) attorney, C. C. Peters.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	78⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	44¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	28½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	9⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	8 3-16
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	44
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	21.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.75
Steel rails	24.00
Pig iron, warrants	Nominal
Lake copper, ingot	16.65
Tin	30.75
Exchange, lead	4.70
Spelter	4.55
Brokers' price for lead	4.70
Brokers' price for spelter	4.55
Tallow, prime	5 3-16
Pork, mess	12.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	7
Lard, prime	6.55
Butter, Western creamery	25

CHICAGO, March 23.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 62@64½c; No. 2 red, 68c; No. 2 corn, 37¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 37@37½c. No. 2 oats, 24@24½c; No. 2 white, 26½@26¾c; No. 3 white, 26@26½c. No. 2 rye, 54½@55c; No. 2 barley, 38@42c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.65; prime timothy seed, $2.35@2.50; mess pork, per barrel, $11.02½@11.85; lard, per 100 lb, $6.17½@6.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.25@4.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.40@6.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, basis of high wines, $1.24½; sugars, cut loaf, 6c; granulated, $5.44.

COTTON.—The course of prices on the Cotton Exchange continues, taking one day with another, of a see-saw order. The market took a sudden turn for the worse yesterday and broke 4@13 points under active liquidation by local and foreign interests, prompted by an array of bearish influences, the equal of which has seldom been brought to bear on the market in recent times. As a response to disappointing Liverpool cables the market opened 4@8 points lower on near months and unchanged to 4 points lower on far months, steady in tone. Positive weakness of its own cropped out later and prices withered several points further. Feeble rallies only occurred during the balance of the session and sentiment in the pit continued of bearish average. Reports that the South was releasing the balance of spot holdings and was selling the new crop positions short, coupled with more encouraging crop advices than yet received this season, figured as leading factors. But probably the most potent influence of the day was a batch of cablegrams from Liverpool depicting great nervousness on the part of Manchester spinners as a result of reports from India to the effect that famine conditions were causing serious changes for the worse in the Far East cloth market, leading to resales of cloths and yarns held by speculators and dealers, though slow to accept this information, the local trade eventually placed reliance in the Indian news, more particularly as final reports from Liverpool were indicative of great weakness in present crop positions. There was no denying the fact that interior stocks are small, the amount of cotton suitable to spinners' use is meagre, and that the farm work South is backward. But with spinners here and abroad supplied for months to come with raw material and demand for manufactured goods gradually tapering off, the shortage in stocks in the South does not carry the weight it would under ordinary circumstances. At the present time the trade seems to be holding out for a cue from the other side and some new development in the cotton belt situation. To-day's speculation was not active, taken as a whole, and for the most part consisted of a professional interchange of accounts.

Spot cotton closed quiet with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 9¾c for middling uplands and 10¼c for middling Gulf. Total sales of 500 bales were for export. Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, quiet, 9¾c; Mobile, nominal, 9¾c, off ⅛c; Savannah, quiet, 9¼c; Charleston, firm, 9¼c bid; Wilmington, firm, 9¼c; Norfolk, nominal, 9¾c, off 1-16c; Baltimore, nominal, 9 15-16c; Augusta, quiet and steady, 9 11-16c; Memphis, steady, 9 7-16c; St. Louis, quiet, 9 7-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	9.39	9.45	9.39	9.40@9.42
April	9.46	9.46	9.37	9.36@9.39
May	9.44	9.44	9.36	9.37@
June	9.36	9.37	9.36	9.33@9.34
July	9.36	9.37	9.31	9.32@9.33
August	9.23	9.24	9.16	9.19@9.20
September	8.41	8.43	8.40	8.41@8.42
October	8.08	8.11	8.08	8.09@8.10
November	7.98	8.00	7.95	7.96@7.97
December	7.98	7.99	7.94	7.95@7.96
January	7.99	7.99	7.94	7.95@7.96
February	7.99	8.00	7.99	7.96@7.97

LIVERPOOL—March 23.—Spot Cotton—Sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 13,000 bales, all American; mid-upland, 5 15-32d; futures opened quiet and unchanged; at 1:45 P. M. were dull at 3 2-64d net decline; closed easy at 16 4½-64d net decline, chiefly on present crop months. December-January, 4.23½b; January-February, 4.22s; March, 5.20s; March-April, 5.18b; April-May, 5.1s; May-June, 5.12½s; June-July, 5.10b; July-August, 5.08s; August-September, 4.68s; September-October, 4.41b; October-November, 4.31b; November-December, 4.25½b. Manchester—Yarns quiet, but steady; cloths move slowly.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	71⅝	72 1-16	71 12-16	72⅜
July	72	72 1-16	72	72⅜
Corn—				
May	42½	43	42½	43
July	42⅝	43¼	42⅝	43¼
Oats—				
May				28¼
No. 2 white, May	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	65¾	65⅝	65⅛	65⅛
July	66⅜	66 9-16	66⅜	66½
September	66⅝	67	66⅝	67
Corn—				
May	36⅞	37⅛	36 13-16	37⅜
July	37⅛	38¼	37⅛	38⅝
September	37⅝	38⅝	37⅝	38⅞
Oats—				
May	23 15-16	24 1-16	23⅞	24
July	22 13-16	23	22 13-16	22⅞

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Instead of registering a pronounced decline in response to Argentine shipments of 4,104,000 bushels, the wheat market, after easing off ⅝c at the start, gradually became steadier, and, working its way upward throughout the day, closed quite strong at ⅜c net advance. In their efforts to overcome the influence of such enormous shipments from the Argentine, bulls were greatly aided by activity and strength in corn and provisions, together with a large export business in the afternoon at this and other points. Those factors proved among the most important stimulating arguments of the day, although some encouragement was derived from a partial advance of ¼ mark in Berlin, a 6-point advance at Budapest, and the fact that Paris markets came only 5@10 points lower than Wednesday. Local sentiment, in view of these considerations, but chiefly on account of the export developments, was more bullish at the close of 'Change than it has been in several days, although conservatively so, as the trade was not altogether certain about the crop conditions in Winter wheat States. As usual, the bulk of news regarding prospects in the West was conflicting, some reports still maintaining that a good deal of damage had been done, while others took an opposite view of the outlook and reported favorably on the prospects for spring seeding. Temperatures remained normal all through the belt yesterday, with a little rain noted in some sections. The Northwest receipts were smaller than usual, amounting to 480 cars, against 302 cars last year. The Argentine shipments of wheat since Jan. 1 have been 21,728,000 bushels, against 10,604,000 bushels the same time last year. Argentine's visible supply aggregates 7,360,000 bushels in contrast with 8,444,000 bushels a week ago and 3,000,000 bushels last year.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 23.—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, March, 63¾c; May, 65⅝c; July, 64⅞@65c; September, 63¾@63⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 63½c; No. 1 Northern, 64½c; No. 2 Northern, 62⅝c.

DULUTH, March 23.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 66¼c; May, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 64¾c; May, 65¾c; July, 66⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 62½c; No. 3 Spring, 58c. Oats—24@24½c. Corn—35½c.

MILWAUKEE, March 23.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 66@67c; No. 2 Northern, 64@65c. Rye—No. 1, 56½@57c; No. 2, 54½@55c. Barley—No. 2, 43@44c; sample, 38½@42c.

CORN—No. 2 corn, 44½c elevator and delivered, and 44½c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats, 28½c; No. 3 oats, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track, mixed, 2@30c; track, white, 31½@35c; No. 2 white clips, 29c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 62c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 60c cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43@45c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 49@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.95; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.85@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.75; no grade, $17.25@18 per ton, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.55. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.15@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 90c@$1; coarse, 85@85c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $16.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17.50@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $16; oilmeal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 23.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $11.75@$12.25; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $12.25@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$13; packet, $11@$11.75; extra India mess, $18@$21. BEEF HAMS—$20@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Firm. BACONS—6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 7c; pigs, 7¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, unchanged; smoking bellies, 7½c; 10 lb, 7c; 12 lb, 6¾@6¾c; 14 lb, 6⅝@6¾c; pickled shoulders, 6¼c; pickled hams, 10@10½c; Western greens, 9c; city greens, 9½@10c. TALLOW—City, 5½@5¼c; country, 5⅛@5¾c. LARD—$6.55; city lard, $6.05; refined lard, South America, $7; Continent $6.75; Brazil, kegs, $8.10; compound, city, 6@6¼c; Western, 6@6¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard stearine, 7@7½c.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Beef—Extra India mess, 78s 9d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 36s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 37s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 37s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 35s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 34s. Lard—Prime city, 32s; American, refined, 34s. Butter—Nominal. Cheese — American finest, white, 50s 6d; American finest, colored, 63s. Tallow—Prime city, 29s; Australian, in London, 29s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, May-August, 21s 3d. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7¾d. Linseed Oil—23s 3d. Peas—Canadian, 5s 7½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter, 7s 3d. Hops—at London (Pacific Coast), 3 3s@3 16s.

COFFEE.—A sudden decline in European markets was a signal for liquidation on the local exchange as well as a cause for buyers to temporarily withdraw. Speculation did not broaden in the general sense of the term, and from start to finish the "talent" seemed to be in control. Not only were the foreign market cables against the market bull operations, but statistics showed large arrivals in New York, liberal clearances for this country, and larger receipts at Brazilian ports. In the spot department demand was slack, with prices lower under more liberal offers. Fut

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—IN the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons, respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate together with our damage map in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice (March 6th, 1900,) file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of April, 1900, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
JAMES J. MARTIN,
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB BERNSTEIN and MOSES BERNSTEIN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Bernstein and Moses Bernstein, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated March 21, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 4, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 23, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHRISTIAN BUTT and CHARLES SANDERS, doing business under the firm name of BUTT & SANDERS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Christian Butt and Charles Sanders of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Christian Butt and Charles Sanders were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and trans act such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
March 23, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 2,332.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE B. COBB and GEORGE B. COBB, Jr., individually and as partners in the firm of GEORGE B. COBB AND COMPANY, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of George B. Cobb and George B. Cobb, Jr., individually and as partners in the firm of George B. Cobb and Company of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said George B. Cobb and George B. Cobb, Jr., individually and as partners in the firm of George B. Cobb and Company, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
March 23, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS F. BISCHOF, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis F. Bischof, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 12, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 4, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
March 23, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK FRIEDMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frank Friedman of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Frank Friedman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
March 23, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARLEM LAUNDRY COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Harlem Laundry Company of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Harlem Laundry Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
March 23d, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES JESSE HENRY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Moses Jesse Henry of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Moses Jesse Henry was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
March 23d, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN P. KLATTHAAR, Bankrupt.—No. 2,304.

Notice is hereby given that John P. Klatthaar, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 22, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 4, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Dated March 23, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN J. SCHLOSS and HENRY J. SCHLOSS, individually and as copartners in the firm of N. J. SCHLOSS & CO. and the firm of N. J. SCHLOSS & CO., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nathan J. Schloss and Henry J. Schloss, individually and as copartners in the firm of N. J. Schloss & Co. and the firm of N. J. Schloss & Co., of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Nathan J. Schloss, Henry J. Schloss, and the firm of N. J. Schloss & Co. were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
March 23d, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIGMUND KURTZ, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Sigmund Kurtz of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Sigmund Kurtz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
March 23, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PETER OTTO, Bankrupt.—No. 2,201.

Notice is hereby given that Peter Otto, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 22, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 4, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Dated March 23, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC SCHLANGER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Schlanger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 4th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
New York, March 23, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX VERSCHLEISER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Verschleiser, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 13th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankrupt, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 4th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
New York, March 23, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SMITH, PHILIP.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the creditors of PHILIP SMITH, deceased, to wit: Joseph E. Harrison, Fred A. Orr, Benjamin Freeman, and Abraham Freeman, composing firm of Freeman & Freeman; George Cordner and George M. Williamson, composing firm of Cordner & Williamson, De Witt C. Welde, Nicholas A. Colburn, and Martin H. Wilckens, composing firm of Welde, Colburn and Wilckens; George B. Cluett, John W. A. Cluett, Robert Cluett, David W. Coon, and Frank F. Peabody, composing firm of Cluett, Coon & Co., (the names John, David, and Frank being fictitious, the true Christian names of said persons being unknown to petitioner herein;) George P. Esch, Louis Marbe, and William Marbe, composing firm of Marbe Bros.; Standard Gas Light Co., William K. Meyer, David W. Bernard, Wachusett Shirt Co., Knitting Mills Trading Co., George Weller, Robert Reis & Co., Frank W. Taylor, William P. Johnson, Morris Boley, Emery Wolgamot and John Hablizel, composing firm of Wolgamot & Co.; Solomon Herzog and Alexander Herzog, composing firm of S. Herzog & Son; James F. Fellows, Hervy W. Fellows, James C. Archibald and George L. Hastings, composing firm of Fellows & Co.; Joseph Kahn and Jacob Frank, composing firm of Kahn & Frank; Louis Igleheimer, Simon N. Middle and Israel S. Altman, composing firm of Igleheimer, Middle & Co.; Herman H. Niebuhr and John A. Stadtlander, composing firm of Niebuhr & Stadtlander; Frederick A. Prince, Terrence F. Mooney, and George Hamilton, composing firm of F. A. Prince & Co.; Joseph Zimmern and Henry L. Zimmern, composing firm of Zimmern and Levi; Louis Meyers, Edwin L. Meyers, and David F. Meyer, composing firm of Louis Meyers & Son; Casper Bloomberg, William Bloomberg, and Meyer N. Bloomberg, composing firm of C. Bloomberg's Sons; Max Bandler and Abraham V. Victorious, composing firm of Bandler Brothers; Henry C. Curtis, Charles Cleminshaw, and Christopher G. Cleminshaw, composing firm of H. C. Curtis & Co., (the names Henry, Charles, and Christopher being fictitious, the true Christian names of said persons being unknown to petitioner herein;) Philo T. Mills, John Gibb, and William T. Evans, composing firm of Mills & Gibb; Isidore Isaacs, Leopold Loewy, and Samuel Loewy, composing firm of I. Isaacs & Co., send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a distribution of the surplus moneys arising on the sale of certain premises belonging to said deceased in a certain foreclosure action brought in the Supreme Court, New York County, entitled Entz against Smith et al., should not be made, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

AUGUST L. MARTIN, Attorney for Petitioner, 66 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. mh17-1aw5wS

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October 1899. JACOB C. GOEBEL, Executor. HENRY BUTTNER, Executor. LEWIS S GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. o14-1aw6mSa

DEFOREST, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE DEFOREST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward G. Whitaker, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1900.

WILLIAM T. COLBRON,
ISABEL DEFOREST COLBRON,
Executors.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Attorney for Executors, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja20-1aw6mS

LESOURD, FRANCOIS.—Surrogate's Court, New York County.—In the matter of the application of Mary L. Lesourd, executrix of FRANCOIS LESOURD, deceased, for the sale, mortgaging, or leasing of the real property of the said Francois Lesourd for the payment of debts of said deceased.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a final decree entered in the above entitled proceeding, bearing date the 3d day of June, 1898, and an order entered herein on the 25th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, will on the 16th day of April, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by John H. Mapes of H. C. Mapes & Co., Auctioneer, sell at public auction the premises directed by said decree and order to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain other lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvement thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Village of Melrose, Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, (now in the City and County of New York,) and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 150th (formerly Denman) Street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the northwest corner of 150th Street (formerly Denman Street) and Courtland Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with Courtland Avenue one hundred and eighteen (118) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Courtland Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and eighteen (118) feet and five (5) inches to the northerly side or line of 150th Street; thence easterly and along the said northerly side or line of 150th Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1900.

MARY L. LESOURD,
Executrix of Francois Lesourd, deceased.

MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Executrix, Willis Av. and 148th Street, N. Y. City.

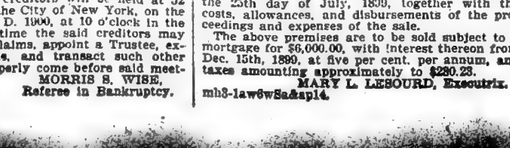

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $4832, with interest thereon from the 25th day of July, 1899, together with the costs, allowances, and disbursements of the proceedings and expenses of the sale.

The above premises are to be sold subject to a mortgage for $6,000.00, with interest thereon from Dec. 15th, 1899, at five per cent. per annum, and taxes amounting approximately to $280.23.

MARY L. LESOURD, Executrix.
mh3-1aw6wSa&ap14.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

OXNARD, PALMYRE MARIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PALMYRE MARIE OXNARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, March 16th, 1900.

HENRY T. OXNARD,
FLORA P. OXNARD,
Executors.

ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, No. 21 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-1aw6mS

SCHENCK, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, No. 45 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of February, 1900.

FLORENCE A. SCHENCK, MABEL SCHENCK, CARLIE M. SCHENCK, Executrices. SULLIVAN & CROMWULL, Attys. for Executrices, 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SCHUMACHER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA SCHUMACHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of February, 1900. WILLIAM ASTHEIMER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executor, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE RECTOR, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Matthew's Church in the City of New York against EDWARD JUDSON, Kate or Katie A. Judson, Warren E. Dennis, Wesley C. Bush, Ensign O. Beale, Edwin B. Stanton, Fanny Bressant, Samuel Woolf, Robert S. Levy, Frieda Hart, Max Hart, Stanley Hod Elevator Company, Abraham H. Cohen, and Ebenezer T. Phillips, composing the firm of Cohen and Phillips; Jacob S. Hamburger, Henry L. Harburger, Gustave Mendelson, Jacob Prokesch, and Saul Hotchper, composing the firm of Prokesch and Hotchner, and Tillie Woolf. Supplemental summons.

To the defendant Tillie Woolf:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 23, 1900.

IRA BLISS STEWART,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office Address and Office, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Tillie Woolf:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of March, 1900, and filed with copies of the complaint and amended complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in New York City, on the 16th day of March, 1900. The originals of said complaints were filed in said Clerk's office as follows: The complaint on January 18, 1900, and the amended complaint on March 1, 1900.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 17, 1900. Yours, etc.,

IRA BLISS STEWART,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-1aw7wSat.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—LOUIS V. SOUTHACK, plaintiff, against CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, individually and as substituted executor and trustee of John W. Southack, deceased; Eugene Southack, George Southack, Sarah J. S. King, Frederick Southack, Florence Southack, Maude Southack Platt, John William Southack, Reginald Cyprian Southack, Bogert Greenford Southack, Gladys Tilden Southack, Julia Woodruff Southack, Sr., Julia Woodruff Southack, Jr., Eugene Southack, as executor and trustee of Ella Louise Southack, deceased; Helen E. McDowell, as committee of the person and estate of Eliza S. L. McDowell, a lunatic; Henry R. Gordon, Charles des Neufville, and William Smith, defendants.—Trial desired to be had in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January, 2nd, 1900.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To George Southack:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2nd day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at his office, in said County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, State of New York.—Dated New York, March 2d, 1900.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

mh3-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, County of New York.—OSCAR HANSEN, plaintiff, against AMALIE WOLTER, Alwine Nicole, Emilie Hansen, Caesar Reisse, Waldemar Reisse, Margaret Ford, Bertha Lendel, Ann Lynch, James Hart, Charles Biancho, Peter Chiaro, Thomas Callahan, John McCabe, George Cordes, Mary Loftus, Thomas Flannagan, James Vincent, Cecilia Alger, John Tierney, Thomas McCabe, Harry Rigney, and the People of the State of New York, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 11, 1900. JOHN R. TRESIDDER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants: Amalie Wolter, Alwine Nicole, Emilie Hansen, Caesar Reisse, and Waldemar Reisse.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Frederick Smyth, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of February, 1900, and on that day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County, City, and State of New York.—Dated February 14th, 1900.

JOHN R. TRESIDDER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, County, City, and State of New York.

f17-1aw7wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, plaintiff, against THOMAS S. GODWIN, Benjemen Sire, William H. Johns, Denis Martin, Simon E. Bernheimer and Josephine Schmid, Paul Kaskel, François Frentz, Julius Schneider, and Ignatz Rosenbaum, defendants. Summons in a proceeding for the foreclosure of a mortgage. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., January 18th, 1900.

OLCOTT & MESSITER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 4 Warren Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Thomas S. Godwin and William H. Johns, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, February 8th, 1900.

OLCOTT & MESSITER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 4 Warren St., New York City.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York.—CHARLES BALLIARD, plaintiff, against ANNA BALLIARD, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action for divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated September 28th, 1899.

C. GOTTSCHALK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Anna Balliard:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of December, A. D. 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1899.

C. GOTTSCHALK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

f17-1aw-10S

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LOUISE E. HAMMOND, surviving plaintiff, against SARAH A. ELSWORTH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in the above-entitled action, and bearing date March 2d, 1900, the undersigned, the referee appointed by said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the County of New York described in said judgment, namely:

PARCEL NO. 1.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street number 192 Franklin Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Franklin Street, sixty feet easterly from the easterly side of Greenwich Street; running thence northerly parallel with Greenwich Street seventy-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Franklin Street twenty feet; thence southerly seventy-five feet to Franklin Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Franklin Street twenty feet to the place of beginning.

PARCEL NO. 2.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street number 190 Franklin Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Franklin Street eighty feet easterly from the easterly side of Greenwich Street, running thence northerly parallel with Greenwich Street seventy-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Franklin Street twenty feet; thence southerly seventy-five feet to Franklin Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Franklin Street twenty feet to the place of beginning.

PARCEL NO. 3.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street numbers 373 and 375 Greenwich Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street twenty-five feet north from the northerly side of Franklin Street, running thence easterly parallel with Franklin Street sixty feet; thence northerly parallel with Greenwich Street fifty feet; thence westerly sixty feet to the easterly side of Greenwich Street, and thence southerly along the same fifty feet to the place of beginning.

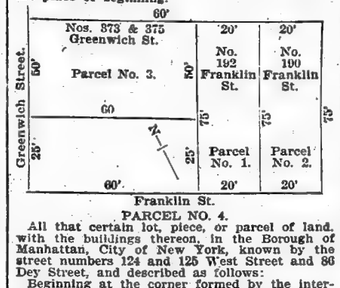

PARCEL NO. 4.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street numbers 124 and 125 West Street and 86 Dey Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of West Street with the northerly side of Dey Street, running thence northerly along West Street forty feet; thence easterly nearly parallel with Dey Street and through a party wall seventy-two feet; thence southerly and partly through a party wall forty-eight feet to the northerly side of Dey Street, and thence along the same sixty-seven feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

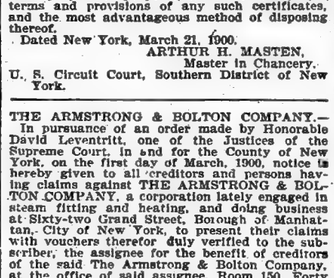

Parcel No. 4 is to be sold subject to a mortgage to secure $49,500 and interest, which mortgage can be paid off at any time.

PARCEL NO. 5.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street number 61 East Eleventh Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 11th Street 275 feet 9 inches westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, running thence northerly at right angles to 11th Street one hundred and three feet three inches; thence westerly parallel with 11th Street twenty-seven feet; thence southerly one hundred and three feet three inches to the northerly side of 11th Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-seven feet to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 19th, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

MAN & MAN, Pl'ff's Attys., 56 Wall St., N. Y. mh21-2aw3w&ap11

LEGAL NOTICES.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY vs. THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of an interlocutory decree filed and entered in this suit on the 20th day of March, 1900, notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock A. M., at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and State of New York, a hearing will be had before me for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not it is necessary for the proper protection and conservation of the property of the Third Avenue Railroad Company that obligations or indebtedness of the receiver should be created, or receiver's certificates issued, and to what amount and for what purpose or purposes, and as to the proper terms and provisions of any such certificates, and the most advantageous method of disposing thereof.

Dated New York, March 21, 1900.

ARTHUR H. MASTEN,
Master in Chancery.

U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of New York.

THE ARMSTRONG & BOLTON COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by Honorable David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in and for the County of New York, on the first day of March, 1900, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against THE ARMSTRONG & BOLTON COMPANY, a corporation lately engaged in steam fitting and heating, and doing business at Sixty-two Grand Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present their claims with vouchers therefor duly verified to the subscriber, the assignee for the benefit of creditors of the said The Armstrong & Bolton Company, at the office of said assignee, Room 150, Forty Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of May, 1900.

Dated New York, March 3d, 1900.

DAVID C. REPLEY, Assignee.

SEYMOUR, SEYMOUR & HARMON, Attorneys for Assignee, 40 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, granted on the 9th day of March, 1900, and filed on said date in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the D. E. ROSE COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 287 Elizabeth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City, County, and State of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the undersigned, the duly appointed assignee of the said D. E. Rose Company, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of the undersigned, at No. 55 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, N. Y., on or before the first day of June, 1900. AMBROSE G. TODD, Assignee.

MANDELBAUM BROS., Attorneys for Assignee, No. 178 Pearl Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh10-1aw6wSa

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KIP, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE KIP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the

PLAN TO BUY WATER FRONT

Controller Coler Outlines Scheme to Chamber of Commerce.

OWNERSHIP BY CITY URGED

Bond Issue of $3,000,000 Suggested and Legislation to Permit Mortgaging of Acquired Property.

Controller Coler has sent to Charles Stewart Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce, an elaborate statement regarding the necessity for providing municipal ownership of the entire water front of Manhattan Island, which is under consideration by the Chamber's Committee on Harbor and Shipping. Some time ago, in an address, the Controller outlined his plan without, however, going into details as to the best method of financing the scheme. In his statement, he not only goes into full particulars as to the need of the city's ownership of all docks, but argues that that would be a paying investment, and that it can be accomplished by obtaining legislation.

In order to accomplish this object the Controller says it is necessary to establish these premises:

"First—Municipal ownership of the city's docks is more advantageous to commerce than either private ownership or a mixed system of private and public ownership.

"Secondly—Municipal ownership of docks, apart from the indirect advantages obtainable by private commercial interests, is also a profitable business undertaking for the city as a municipal corporation—in other words, such municipal ownership not only involves no financial burden upon the taxpayers, but actually tends to lighten such burdens.

"Thirdly—In view of the effect of constitutional restrictions upon the future debt-incurring capacity of the city, such complete municipal ownership cannot be obtained within a reasonable time without radical change in either our constitutional or statutory law."

About one-third, in value, of the entire water front on Manhattan Island is in the hands of private owners, the Controller says, though some of it is in districts where municipal control would not be immediately beneficial. The private docks, he believes, could be bought for $38,000,000.

After showing that the Water Department, the only public utility absolutely controlled by the city, is a paying investment, the Controller says that the Dock Department shows large profits. This proves, he contends, that the extension of city ownership will likewise prove profitable.

The financing of this undertaking, he says, is simple, and he declares that it can be done without a constitutional amendment, as follows:

SPECIAL COMMISSION URGED.

"Suppose the Legislature were to authorize a commission of the highest possible standing and reputation to act for and in behalf of the City of New York for the purpose of acquiring this dock property in such a manner as not to increase materially the city's debt.

"This result could be obtained as follows: The city would issue bonds to the amount of say two or three millions of dollars to provide a working capital, with which this commission could begin operations. It would then acquire dock property by condemnation proceedings to an amount not exceeding the total of this working capital—let us say $3,000,000. Immediately after having acquired and paid for this property the commission could advertise for sale to the bidder offering the most advantageous terms, mortgages on this dock property in either one of the two following ways: The commission could either fix an arbitrary rate of interest on said mortgages, as for example 4 per cent., and offer to sell the same to the bidder offering to loan the largest percentage of the value of the property, or the commission could fix arbitrarily the amount of the mortgage to be sold—say 80 per cent. of the value of the property—and sell it to the bidder offering to buy the same at the lowest rate of interest.

"The term of the mortgage would be such a number of years as would enable the excess of rentals to be received by the city from said property over and above the annual interest charge to amortize the principal of the mortgage at the expiration of such term. These mortgages would be made by this commission acting as Trustee, with recourse only to the property pledged. No bond or other evidence of indebtedness would be given by the city or these Trustees. Such transactions are not uncommon among private individuals.

NO LEGAL INDEBTEDNESS.

"By the terms of such a transaction the city would not legally become indebted at all. The Trustees would hold the property for the joint benefit of the city on the one hand and the mortgagees on the other. The mortgagees would, of course, have the right to foreclose at any time prior to the maturity of the mortgage in the event of the non-payment of the interest, which is scarcely to be considered. At the end of the mortgage period the city would have acquired this property in fee simple without the expenditure of a dollar, except the small proportion of bonds issued in the first place to provide a working capital for the commission referred to.

"In other words, by the mere use of this comparatively simple legislative machinery, the citizens and taxpayers twenty-five or thirty years hence would receive almost without cost revenue-producing property of enormous value. And, in the meantime, the commercial facilities of the port would have been immeasurably improved.

"In order to avoid adverse criticism, I would advocate limiting this course of procedure to such dock property as may be acquired in the future, giving no right to mortgage dock property heretofore acquired. As a business transaction, it seems to me that this plan is wholly advantageous to the city. The mortgaging of such property is entirely different from the mortgaging of property acquired by the city for merely governmental purposes, such as public parks.

"If in this letter I have allowed myself to wander somewhat from the object of the resolutions which have been referred to your committee—that is, the necessity for a proper Constitutional amendment—it is not because I am not heartily in favor of them. As I have said, such an amendment affords the most logical and satisfactory solution of the problem, and I should rejoice if the Chamber of Commerce could accomplish that end. I am also firmly of the belief that the enormous material possibilities of the municipality can never be properly developed and the proper returns secured to its citizens from its latent franchise values, unless such a Constitutional amendment be secured. It is only because I realize the difficulties and delays, incidental to Constitutional modification, that I have ventured to suggest an alternative which may, perhaps, find favor with you as both practical and speedily obtainable."

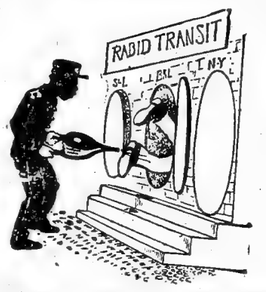

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FIFTH AVENUE RESTRICTION.

A Letter Commending the Efforts of Mr. Guggenheimer.

President Guggenheimer of the Council, who is deeply interested in an ordinance which will relieve Fifth Avenue of its present congestion of traffic by restricting the hours during which trucks and business wagons may be driven over that thoroughfare, yesterday received the following letter:

Randolph Guggenheimer, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I have just seen a load drawn down Fifth Avenue which could not be met with on any other street in the world of the same character. It was two squared logs about eighty feet long at least—almost a half block long. I have been very much interested in your efforts to clear Fifth Avenue of heavy traffic and much regret that your public spirit is not shared by those who unfortunately have the power to make or mar our city.

When such cities as Chicago and Milwaukee take an honest pride in their ornamental streets and by law prevent them from resembling the commercial quarters of the town, it is not too much to ask of our Council that they should give New York similar privileges. I am sure if any one can do anything effectively toward this end you have done it. You have all the people behind you who have a real interest in the permanent welfare and good government of our city. Very truly yours, FANNY CROSBY.

The Sun Matter Not Settled.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your newspaper of Friday, March 23, there appears a news item to the effect that the differences existing between New York Typographical Union No. 6 and The New York Sun have been adjusted. This statement is a great injustice to the members of this organization. It is positively untrue that any settlement has been made. There has been no conference between the officers of this union and the managers of The Sun. I ask you to publish this in your news columns, that the readers of THE TIMES may be correctly informed of the facts as they exist.

JOHN H. DELANEY,
President Typographical Union No. 6.
New York, March 23, 1900.

When it comes to Croup or Whooping Cough, prompt vigorous action is required, and JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

NEW LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

A Commodious East Side Branch Municipal Building.

The Ludlow Street Jail and Essex Market Police Court buildings are to be torn down and a new structure is to be built, with quarters for these two institutions and also the Fourth and Fifth Municipal District Courts. The action is the result of over thirty years' agitation by the east side residents, who have aimed at having a branch municipal building of their own.

The bill authorizing the improvement has passed both houses of the Legislature, and will soon be sent to the Mayor. It was introduced in the Senate in February by Senator Timothy Sullivan and into the Assembly by Assemblyman Cohen of the Eighth Assembly District. The Senate bill was passed last week, and in the Assembly it was passed Wednesday.

Ludlow Street Jail, which was built in the early fifties, is poorly ventilated, and its sanitary condition is bad. The escape of several prisoners renewed and strengthened the agitation for a new building.

Essex Market Police Court, which is on the Essex Street side of the present jail building, has for many years been in a bad condition. A few years ago some changes were made by enlarging the windows so as to allow more air and light, but the alterations afforded little relief.

The Fifth District Municipal Court, now in Clinton Street, is in an old engine house, and is in even a worse condition than the others. It is badly lighted, the ventilation is poor, and in the hot Summer months is almost unendurable. The Fourth Municipal District Court is fairly well lighted, and, being on an upper floor, the ventilation is much better than in the other places.

It was the wish of those who are interested in the improvement to have an east side branch municipal building with quarters, in addition to those to be provided, for branch offices of the Board of Health, the Street Cleaning Department and the Park Department.

In addition to the jail site the ground now occupied by nine tenement houses will be used for the new building.

John Rafferty Dies Suddenly.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., March 23.—John Rafferty, a resident of Darien, fell from a stepladder while lighting a lamp in front of the Tooker House, but apparently was not injured, and was about as usual this afternoon. He complained of being ill, however, and shortly afterward died suddenly. Mr. Rafferty was born in New York City sixty-eight years ago, and was for over thirty years Captain of the Fire Insurance Patrol of New York. About five years ago he was retired and came to Darien, succeeding his brother-in-law in the proprietorship of the Tooker House.

SHOT AT INCENDIARY.

Second Attempt to Burn a Staten Island Dwelling.

An attempt was made Wednesday evening by an incendiary to burn an unoccupied frame dwelling on Seguine Avenue, Pleasant Plains, S. I. Alonzo Polhemus, living opposite, saw a man run from the rear of the building. He called to him to halt, and, getting no answer, pulled his revolver and fired a shot. The fugitive ran toward a woods, near by.

The noise of the pistol shot attracted Policeman Clarius, who also gave chase and fired one shot, but the man disappeared in the woods, and no trace of him was found.

The incendiary had gathered a pile of waste, saturated it with kerosene, and in the centre placed a lighted candle, set for a slow match.

An attempt was made to burn the same house a month ago while it was occupied, and the occupants met the firebug on the road as he was running away. The house is owned by Mrs. Susan Dissosway.

Far sighted people buy Spring Suits from our stores because they know them to be absolutely reliable. *Delicate stripes, herringbones and small plaids* have the call — $10 our lowest price — $30 our highest price.

Spring Top-Coats, Spring Hats, Spring Furnishings — all ready, waiting.

Stores open this evening.

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100 dozen assorted English Squares, Tecks, and 4-in-Hands; something of everything; black, white, combinations of colors, dress effects, all Spring styles and attractive designs. Half a dollar in our regular stock—half a dollar everywhere.

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UNFOLDED—You have a slim, handsome, "regular-looking" Umbrella, whose excellent silk coverings, standard ribs, and first-class construction are arguments of themselves.

FOLDED—They slip into valise or trunk after a momentary manipulation. The process is simplicity itself (booklet tells how) and, folding into a 15-inch compass, there is little encroachment on needed clothing space. Besides that, a rubber case permits immediate packing, even after a thorough drenching with rain.

$2.50 and up gives you this boon, with choice from a forest of natural wood handles. The practical failure of previous attempts at "Automatic Folding" only emphasizes the superiority of these—that solve the problem. All travelers, on business or pleasure, need them.

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

Misses' Skirts.

Separate Skirts. Made of Homespun,—with box pleat back and latest "flare" front. Colors:—blue, tan, grey, brown and black.
$5.00.

Serge,—navy and indigo blue or black.
$7.50.

These Skirts are tailor-made,—finished with fine stitching. Lengths 37 to 40 1-2 inches.

James McCreery & Co.,
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REFRESHING SLEEP.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Quiets the nerves, relieves the tired and confused condition of the brain, and induces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

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SHIRT WAISTS.

Made of plain Zephyr, violet, blue or old rose,—with soft collars and cuffs,—of colored Zephyrs with embroidered dot design, or white corded Dimity.
$1.50.

Plain, colored Dimity, white Pique, India Linen, corded Dimity or Zephyr Waists,
various colors, designs and trimmings. Latest models.
$2.00.

French Flannel Waists,—in all the new shades of violet, sage, lavender, nile, cadet blue, red, pink and cream. Finished with fine tucks, plain sleeves with soft hemstitched cuffs. Close fitting.
$4.75.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

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Glacé Kid,—2 clasp.
Latest shades of tan, castor, mastic, wood brown, grey, pastel cream, pearl, white and black.
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Kid,—pique sewn,—2 clasp.
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Value $1.50.

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Girls' Sailor Suits—
Fine Cheviot Serge—Navy, Red, and Brown—full Skirt and Blouse—braid trim'd shield, and collar—3 to 12 years—worth 4.50..... 2.98

Novelties in fine Sailor Suits, with and without Silk Collars—to 13.98, including handsome styles in two-piece Sailor Dresses for girls up to 15 years.

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Finer Eton Suits, plain colors and mixtures—handsomely tailored and richly lined with silk, to 12.98—8 to 14 years.

Misses' Tailor-made Suits—
Homespun Broadcloths, Pebble Cheviot; Oxfords, Venetians and Oxfords—Black, Navy, Castor, Gray, Tan, Brown—Eton Jackets of various styles—stitched, trim'd, or silk applique, 9.98 and 12.98

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Misses' Box Coats—
Automobile and Golf Red, Royal and Marine Blue and Castor—carved pearl buttons—inlaid velvet collar, entire coat lined with Satin—Medium and Knee lengths—8 to 14 years..... 7.98

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Tan, with Pink or Blue Silk Braid and Pleatings, and other colors with White Silk Braid and Pleatings—full lined—novelties for the little maidens of 2 to 6 years.. 2.98

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fine all wool navy Cheviots, Thibets and fancy Cheviots, Tweeds and Cassimeres, in newest checks, plaids and mixtures—strongly sewed—7 to 16 years..... 2.98

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choice, select styles in extra quality. All wool Mixtures, Checks and Plaids, also Navy Blue Wide Wale Naumskuck Worsted—a magnificent wearing fabric—finely made and finished—7 to 16 years—worth $6 and $7; we sell them at... 3.98

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Extra quality—4 to 16 yrs..3.98.... 4.98

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Navy Blue Serge, Wide Wale Worsteds, Fancy Checks and Tan and Gray Mixtures—with collars and shields in extra novel styles..... 3.98

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EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. MATINEES TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT. CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. To-day and Wednesday. The Pride of Jennico.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way Ev'gs, 8. Mat. To-day. WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. "Biggest kind of a hit."—Herald. EV'GS, 8 O'C. MATS. TO-DAY & WED. 1:30. Charles Frohman's HEARTS ARE TRUMPS. $40,000 Production.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 24th St. Last Matinee. Last Night. Last 2 Times. MAT. SAT. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS NEXT MONDAY DANIEL and CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENT 12 MONTHS LATER Sequel to At The White Horse Tavern. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST. LAST NIGHT. LAST MAT. TO-DAY. HENRY IRVING and ELLEN TERRY. Mat. To-day—The Amber Heart and Waterloo. To-night—Nance Oldfield and The Bells.

NEXT WEEK—SEATS ON SALE. E. H. SOTHERN—VIRGINIA HARNED IN AN ELABORATE PRODUCTION OF THE SUNKEN BELL.

SCHLEY Music Hall, 34th St. & B'way. MAT. TO-DAY. POLITE VAUDEVILLE. EVENINGS, 8:15. MME. HERRMANN, McAVOY & MAY, CHAS. T. ALDRICH, EMMA CARUS, SANSONE & DE LILA. POPULAR PRICES. PATRICE & COMPANY, WILLIAMS & TUCKER, QUAKER CITY QUARTET, GILBERT & GOLDIE, FROBEL & RUGE.

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WEST 66TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.
INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY MATCH.
Ottawa Hockey Club vs. All New York.
TO-NIGHT, AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Admission, One Dollar.

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HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT. Last Matinée To-day at 2. MADAME BUTTERFLY and NAUGHTY ANTHONY. March 26th—Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. SOUVENIRS TUESDAY, MARCH 27TH. 19TH WEEK. WAY DOWN EAST. Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. to-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:10

MANHATTAN LAST TIMES. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

BIJOU Otojiro Kawakami, Sada Yacco & FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS, "Scarlet Snow" and "Teijio." EV'S, 8:20. MATS. TO-DAY & WED.

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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900,
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
This Aft., at 1:30—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE, Mmes. Nordica and Olitzka; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Ed. de Reszke.
TO-NIGHT at 8, at Popular Prices—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Emma Eames, Zelie de Lussan, and Clementine de Vere; MM. Dufriche, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari.
Sun. Evg., March 25, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Sembrich and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Plançon, and Arthur Friedheim, pianist, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon. Evg., March 26, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Tues. Aft., March 27, at 12:45 precisely—Fourth performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen — GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Mmes. Ternina, Susan Strong, Olitzka, Pevny, Molka-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Evg., March 28, at 8—CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac and Scotti.
Fri. Evg., March 30, at 8—Revival of Mozart's opera, IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with a phenomenal cast. Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, De Lussan, Suzanne Adams, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bridewell, Broadfoot, and Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Meux, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli. Entirely new scenery, costumes, and properties.
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Thursday Evening, March 29, at 8:15.
Tuesday Evening, April 3, at 8:15.
First appearances here of
HERR ERNST VON SCHUCH,
(Conductor of Royal Opera House, Dresden.)
Soloists first concert: Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink and M. Van Rooy.
Soloists second concert: Mmes. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink and M. Plancon.
Increased Orchestra of 100.
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PRICES: 75c., $1, $1.50, and $2.50. Boxes, $8, $10, $15, and $20.
Sale of Seats begins on Monday, March 26th.

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1899—FIFTY-EIGHTH SEASON—1900.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
SATURDAY, March 24, at 8:15 P. M.
Miss MARIE BREMA .....Mezzo-Soprano
Mr. LEO SCHULZ.....Violoncello
Programme:—Overture, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; Aria from "Orphee," Gluck; concerto for violoncello, Schumann; songs by Schubert, Brahms, Bruneau, Tschaikowsky; SYMPHONY, "OCEAN," first edition, RUBINSTEIN.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's and Rullman's. Seats 75c. to $2; Boxes $12 and $15. Admission $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL, Wed. Ev., March 28. Prior to their departure for the Paris Exhibition, By approval of the U. S. Interior Department, Exhibition Concert of the U. S. Carlisle Indian Band.
55 Musicians and Zitkala Sa, Indian Girl Violinist, from the U. S. Indian School, Carlisle, Pa.
MR. DENNISON WHEELOCK..Musical Direc'r
NOTE—This concert is a repetition of that given at the White House, March 17th, by request of PRESIDENT McKINLEY.
Seats, $1.00, 75c. and 50c. Now on sale at box office and Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Evg., Mar. 25. First Performance in America of CESAR FRANCK'S GREAT ORATORIO, "Les Beatitudes" by the German Liederkranz. Soloists: Mmes. Seabury C. Ford, Marie Maurer, Clara Weinstein, Messrs. Van Rooy, Hamlin, Sparger, Berger. Dr. PAUL KLENGEL.....Conductor. Prices: 50c., $1, $1.50, $2; Boxes, $12, $15. Now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square West. Direction Victor Thrane.

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At 4 and 8 P. M. One Ticket Admits to Both.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1.50, $2.50.
Address MORAVIAN BOOK STORE.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Third Chamber Music Matinee.
TUESDAY AFT., MARCH 27, AT 2:15.
Tickets, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

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MARCH

1900

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Copyright, 1900.
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1900. SIXTEEN PAGES.

Spring Announcement Number Next Week

One week from to-day THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will be issued as a special number in thirty-two-page form. It will contain carefully classified lists of the Spring publications, after the manner familiar to our readers in past years. At the same time the variety of reading matter will be large and varied, the size of the paper making it possible to present a greater amount than in ordinary numbers, exclusive of the lists, which in themselves will fill several pages.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Mr. Horace E. Scudder, some time editor of The Atlantic Monthly, has been selected by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. to write what will probably be the standard "Life of James Russell Lowell." The work, which will appear in either one or two volumes early in 1901, will be included in the American Men of Letters Series, which is under the general editorship of Charles Dudley Warner. To this series belong "Washington Irving," by the editor, and "George William Curtis," by Edward Cary. Mr. Scudder, too, has already contributed a volume on "Noah Webster." Mr. Scudder's long associations both with Mr. Lowell's publishers and with Mr. Lowell himself, aside from his eminence in American critical literature, make his selection the subject of sincere congratulation. The forthcoming work is not designed to be as intimate a volume as "James Russell Lowell and His Friends," by Edward Everett Hale, but will be the narrative, biographical and critical, of Mr. Lowell's life, written from the point of view of a student of literature, who withal enjoys superior facilities for securing information, and whose impressions are tempered by mature and scholarly judgment.

Many people will recall the Harriman expedition to Alaska of a year ago—a company of scientists, artists, and writers, sent north under the auspices of E. H. Harriman of the Union Pacific Railroad. The report of the members of the expedition will be published in the form of one popular volume, to appear next Autumn, followed by several scientific volumes. It is expected that the entire work will form the permanent and authoritative literature on Alaska for some time to come. The men who accompanied the expedition will each treat of his own specialty. John Burroughs will write on the flora of Alaska, John Muir on the glaciers, C. Hart Marriam, who is the general editor of the work, on birds, &c. In making the illustrations for the work a new process of color photography will be employed with results heretofore unapproached. The publishers, we have been given to understand, are Doubleday, Page & Co. of this city.

The most important book to appear in April from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons will be "The United States Naval Academy," by Park Benjamin. This will be a volume of 500 pages, fully illustrated with photographs, not only of persons and things historic, but also of contemporaneous matters, including the complete plans of the proposed improvements now before Congress. A valuable feature of the book will be a complete list of the graduates and Faculties of the institution.

"Pictures of the Old French Court," by Catherine A Bearne, author of "The Lives and Times of the Early Valois Queens," with copious illustrations, is in press at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s. The volume will treat of the daily life at Court and in society during the reigns of three more Valois Queens, all of them characteristic and important in the history of France. It also gives a short chapter upon the two others, Marie d'Anjou and Charlotte de Savoie, wives of Charles VII. and Louis XI., who were less conspicuous and of whom less is known.

The first book from the pen of an American in South Africa concerning the present war will shortly come from the press of the Frederick A. Stokes Company, and will be entitled "Toward Pretoria." The well-known foreign correspondent, Julian Ralph, is the author. As Mr. Ralph is not only a trained and keen observer, but a literary craftsman of ability, his book should be one of the best of those that will be called forth by the war in South Africa. Mr. Ralph, who has personally witnessed the more important battles thus far, was recently wounded while in the discharge of his duties.

"France Since 1814," by Baron Pierre de Coubetin, will be published immediately by The Macmillan Company. The author presents in the form of distinct periods the story of political and social France from a time just previous to the battle of Waterloo down to the present day. Although his point of view is consistently that of an intellectuel of the Faubourg St. Germain, there is no question of his scholarship or the graphic interest of his style. He has shown that there is much to be said that can be well said on the side contrary to the prevailing generalizations of bourgeoisie writers.

Prof. Charles Waldstein of Cambridge University, England, has been induced to make a book for John Lane on the subject of expansion as understood in America. It will be recalled that last year Prof. Waldstein visited this country and lectured at various universities here. He then followed with intense interest the question of American expansion. He has since been urged to publish the views he formed on that question, in the light of his own peculiar position and the wide range of information he had at his disposal, under the title of "The Expansion of Western Ideals and the World's Peace." This is the Prof. Waldstein who, born in New York City in 1856, has not only become one of the most renowned excavators in Greece, but a celebrated historian in a particular field, as well as a writer on art and letters.

Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, author of "Concerning Isabel Carnaby" and "A Double Thread," has for some time been engaged on another novel for D. Appleton & Co. It will probably be published quite early in April, and will be called "The Farringdons." The scene of the story is laid principally in the "Back Country" of England, where live the Farringdons, "a hardy race, whose time was taken up in the making of iron and the saving of souls." A daughter of this house, who develops an artistic temperament in the midst of her rough and rustic environment, plays the leading part in the story. In her new book Miss Fowler gives emphasis to her exceptional powers of observation and humor, which have characterized her other books, and shows renewed interest in religious and social questions, which have helped to gain for her a high place in contemporary fiction.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

The New Edition of the Bronte Novels with Prefaces by Mrs. Humphry Ward, and Notes By Mr. Shorter.*

Average readers to-day, when asked of their acquaintance with Charlotte Brontë, say that they read "Jane Eyre" a number of years ago, with an apologetic expression for not knowing much or anything about her. Some few will pretend to "Shirley," fewer still to "Villette." "Shirley" sounds familiar, "Villette" strange. Memory and conscience bring each other to task, and further quibble is forbidden. Miss Brontë is, in fact, not eagerly read to-day, nor intimately spoken of. But those in whom this strange, common phenomenon of pretence appears, never really read Charlotte Brontë. The little Spartan woman is read to little purpose if she has not induced the reader to pronounce an honest yes or no with aboriginal bluntness. But perhaps they are rare as herself, whose "communication" is "yea, yea," or "nay, nay." Reader, may it not be long ere you can, with a clear brow, claim an intimate knowledge of her. And if her acquaintance is formed in the garb of the "Haworth" edition of her works, now being published, the gain will be enhanced by the pleasure afforded in the reading. For those are handsome volumes, worthy and fitting their contents, and for which the printer and binder have done all possible. Thus far the three books named are out, and will be followed by the works of Emily and Anne, and Mrs. Gaskell's Life of Charlotte, with notes by Mr. Shorter. It is therefore safe to say that nothing will be left to be desired; and it may be anticipated that this edition will be largely availed of, for the works are imperishable. Mrs. Gaskell's work has an unquestionable biographical charm, and than Mr. Shorter there is no more competent hand. This will be the seventh and last volume of the set—a judicious arrangement—for like or dislike of an author's personality often gives color and a fast dye to our opinion of his writings, and if we are to judge these on their merits, the personality might better be kept in the background. Here the life is to the reader of indispensable value as an interpreter of the works, for the lights from the one to the other continually cross, and shed, the one upon the other, a bright effulgence.

The chief interest in Miss Brontë's works is, indeed, in the rare woman herself. They are tales of the adventures of a strong, intense mind. There are no far journeys in speculation. She believes that if the heart is right, nothing can be wrong; and her work lies at her hand. The discursions are mainly introspective, and her men and women are drawn with the same kind of pen that Shakespeare used. But admiration need not blind us to her imperfections, for her art is not consummate. Her writings are true and masterly works, of faulty construction, which is easily accounted for, though not the less to be regretted.

But there is no need to assume an apologetic tone for any reason. She neither apologizes nor seeks praise. She is absolutely natural and sincere, individual and self-reliant. She is as true to herself as the stars in their courses, and has self-poise almost to perfection. Her methods are perfectly transparent. She is always strong, if sometimes crude; always clear, if sometimes labored; always honest, if sometimes dull, as when she occasionally goes under ground. And even there we should say to her, "Ah, ha! say'st thou so? Art thou there, truepenny?" for she is always true. She gives her best, and, as she herself says, "who does his best, does right." Her treatment of character is equally analytic and constructive; and she so elaborates her men and women that it would be interesting to put together the scattered parts of any one of them and show them complete at one view. She dissects them with anatomical precision, and is as prone to do so as Macaulay is to biographize each man he mentions in his history. She is an original voice, not an echo; and this makes her books of lasting value. Originality is in her the pearl of great price; a prevailing quality; and a predominant element in an estimate of her works. This power enabled her to see things for herself, and not with the spectacles others would furnish her with. She was not a book-woman, for she was too poor to buy books. In her twenty-fifth year she was a nursery governess at $80 a year. Her principal books were nature and her own mind. Her genuineness needed no strained and uncouth phrases; and her language is as well chosen and forcible as her sight is clear. When on her characters passion sits, it is a perfect fit; she looks in her own heart and writes. What may seem in her

*LIFE AND WORKS OF THE SISTERS BRONTE. The "Haworth" Edition, illustrated, with prefaces by Mrs. Humphry Ward, and an introduction and notes to the Life by Clement K. Shorter. New York and London. Harper & Brothers. 1900.

the result of reading and study, is not so, but spontaneous and intuitive. She is a natural force, and inimitable; who would write like her must go to the same school. Her views of outward nature are equally clear as her portraits of men and women, and with ready hand she transfers them untouched to her pages. The result is vivid and perfect pictures of earth, or sea, or sky, which Wordsworth did not describe with a truer hand. Her knowledge of herself is all-sufficient, and her power is the resultance of her own character. She takes hold of life and makes more of it, and in doing so rarely goes beyond the limits of probability, or outsports discretion or steps over the bounds of nature. When she does trespass, the fault floats on the surface. In looking at things called divine, she holds fast by the divine gift of reason. She appeals to no sect and no party. Her motive is the emancipation of her kind from the bonds of selfishness and uncharity and the vitiating practice of sham. There was no girlhood in her life; she was a woman from her childhood. She felt at twenty-one as if "getting past her prime." Whatever of happiness she had she shared with others. She says, "Happiness quite unshared can scarcely be called happiness; it has no taste." Nature had made Charlotte Brontë of her best material, and it was turned to the best account.

It is easy to point to improbabilities in some incidents in those tales. Every reader notes them for himself. In her best-known book, for instance, who has not been provoked to remark on Rochester's revelation of himself to Jane Eyre? But there, it will be admitted, such fault as there is, leans to virtue. This, and others such, result from her natural yearning after reality and from an overreach of thought in its presentation; a fault which the greatest minds have not escaped. It might also be said of Brocklehurst on the lunch question, that his address to Miss Temple is improbable; but as a scathing parody on some religious teachings, its terrible irony serves well. There are also improbable situations, which a finer art would have avoided; but it is not necessary nor of special import to point them out. Faults might be found in the prominent and striking figure of Moore the manufacturer, in "Shirley." There is a halt in his gait at times in his relation to the run of the story, which is an artistic defect. In that chapter of most intense power, "The Valley of the Shadow of Death," the strain upon Caroline in her then weak condition is too great to satisfy our sense of consistency. But these are small things to take notice of in such work as Charlotte Brontë's. Humor is in a subordinate place, and when it comes it is of a strong and dry quality. Such is that chapter in "Shirley," "Noah and Moses." That devil-may-care boy, Martin Yorke, is a fine creation. His masterful wit and humor come upon us as a revelation, and show an unsuspected force.

"Jane Eyre" has been, and will probably continue to be, the most generally read and popular book. "Shirley," as a representation of English life and character, will always be most appreciated there by the general reader. Some of its characters leave an impression that can never be effaced. The rare and radiant Caroline Helstone is a memory that can never pass away—a joy forever. How bright and brave and true is Shirley! The world is richer and more lovely for these women. It is doubtful if Miss Brontë is always quite so happy in her men, but the stalwart old English parson in Mr. Helstone is a thorough success; and the curiously made-up and unique Paul Emanuel is a most interesting study, and though a strange, a convincing portrait. "Villette" was a severe task to set herself, and her success in it was a triumph. The higher class of readers will always doubtless put it in the first place. For concentration of thought and action it almost rivals "Crusoe." There her disregard of custom and conventionalism is sublime. She clings with tenacious grasp to her conviction of what is real and true, and consistent with the freedom of the mind, as a sufficient satisfaction and justification for the life of a woman so steadfast and high and beautiful as Lucy Snowe; for Lucy Snowe is Charlotte Brontë, and her mind is to her a kingdom. The thoughtful reader loses no part of "Villette," for often when the story stops and reflection takes its place, it is best worth reading. Those parts have a value of their own. "Villette" was the consummation of her work. It was published in 1853. The following year she became a wife, and in a few more months she died.

The reader has to reckon with the special claim this edition makes on his attention by the "introductions" of Mrs. Ward. Preface writing is very prevalent, and is not always justified. And here, gracefully and ably as Mrs. Ward has performed her task, it will not hurt the reader to first make himself well acquainted with the author, and have a conference with Mrs. Ward afterwards; to first form a conception for himself, and then compare notes with one so accomplished. This plan has prevailing advantages. To some, indeed, these commentaries will be a strong attraction, and will not disappoint the student of Charlotte Brontë. One whose interest centres in the author herself will look there for a sympathetic appreciation of the steadfast mind with which the brave woman pursued her work amid the havoc wrought in that home by her erring and reckless brother, and under the load of sorrow the loss of her sisters brought, as they dropped, one by one, into the grave. On this and its influence on her writings Mrs. Ward is excellent, and throws upon the subject a soft and tender light, marking the personal feelings under which much of her best work was done, making clear the ground, and tracing the result with a fine discernment. It is rather likely that she makes a little too much of the "Celtic" idea, by which she accounts for much of Miss Brontë's peculiar power. It is somewhat like reading a meaning into a text that it does not naturally contain. It appears that but for the fact that Mr. Brontë was born in Ireland, there was nothing about him to indicate a Celtic origin. His speech, when Mrs. Gaskell knew him, had no trace of an Irish accent, and his face was a long oval, of straight Greek lines. This makes it difficult, too, to conceive it possible that at the age of fourteen Charlotte had "a strong Irish accent." For her mother being from Cornwall, she could never have heard it, and the brogue does not come out of the blood, but in at the ears like other evil communications. However, as Mrs. Ward, with the aid of Ernest Renan, lays down the Celtic lines, Charlotte Brontë runs very close with them. But if a trial were made, her genius might be found to run equally well on other lines than these. Mrs. Ward also gives full value to the influences upon her of her native Yorkshire. But there is nothing easier than to overrate such secondary influences on a mind of marked genius; for "the wind bloweth where it listeth." Miss Brontë says in a letter to George Henry Lewes: "When authors write best, or at least when they write most fluently, an influence seems to waken in them which becomes their master, which will have its own way, putting out of view all behests but its own, dictating certain words, and insisting on their being used, whether vehement or measured in their nature; new-moulding characters, giving unthought-of turns to incidents, rejecting carefully elaborated old ideas, and suddenly creating and adopting new ones. And should we try to counteract this influence? Can we indeed counteract it?" We have no surer view of the secret of her manner than this from her own experience, spoken with the directness and ingenuousness which distinguished her, and we cannot but wonder what she herself might have thought of the Celtic theory; for this influence that she proclaims is not solely a Celtic possession, and "thou canst not tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth." But these "Introductions" are conceived in a fine spirit and are luminous and helpful. They bring Miss Brontë into touch and comparison with writers to whose genius hers is affinitatively related, with such especially as George Sand, and thus they direct us to her place in literature. That it is a high place, the years will still more fully show. The light that shone in Charlotte Brontë was a ray of that true light that will one day lighten every man that cometh into the world:

The light that never was on sea or land,
The consecration and the poet's dream.

A. BLACKWOOD.

New York Baptists.*

Mr. George H. Hansell, who can claim intimate association with the Baptist leaders in this city for more than half a century, has at last responded to the demands of his friends, who for some time had urged him to write down a narrative of the men and movements of the local church. Mr. Hansell's reminiscences have found expression in a neatly bound volume of over 200 pages, well illustrated with half-tone portraits and with an exhaustive index. Mr. Hansell has the great advantage of being a thorough master of his subject. He writes lucidly and with friendly appreciation. In a brief introduction Mr. W. H. P. Faunce indicates the raison d'être of the volume, if one is needed. He says: "The Baptist churches of this city have had some notable leaders, both in the pulpit and in the pew; men of marked and powerful personality, who impressed themselves deeply on their generation. To revere the memory of past leaders is the way to create leaders in the present." From the organization of the First Church in the city in 1762 down to the pastors and congregations of the present day the author deals suggestively with all men of any note, with the conditions of their times, and the story of the various movements of the church and the part that the latter played in certain questions of National or municipal politics. The illustrations include portraits of such men as the Rev. Spencer H. Cone, the Rev. George Benedict, the Rev. Thomas Armitage, and Deacons Charles T. Goodwin and William Colgate.

*REMINISCENCES OF BAPTIST CHURCHES AND BAPTIST LEADERS IN NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY, FROM 1833-1898. By George H. Hansell. With introduction by W. H. P. Faunce, D. D. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.

TOLSTOI

His New Novel, "Resurrection," a Literary Masterpiece.*

And only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame,
And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame,
But each for the joy of the working, and each in his separate star,
Shall draw the Thing as he sees it, for the God of Things as they are.

Already has the great Russian fulfilled this prophecy. As he comes to us again in his age, we perceive that "his eye is not dim, nor his natural force abated." In "Resurrection" he may have sacrificed in some degree the artist to the seer, but still, as in "Anna Karénina," he does not merely interest and charm his readers, he possesses them, he holds them in the hollow of his hand.

So living are his men and women that those we know in the flesh become as shadows. For what companion of daily life so reveals the soul within the shell as do Tolstoi's characters? He knows to the core this poor humanity of ours, and the one thing larger than his knowledge of it is his love. His novels are written of his own countrymen, of a unique race under unique conditions, and yet such is his grasp upon the very essence of our common human nature that, like Shakespeare, he belongs to all peoples. "Earth's poor distinctions fade away" upon his pages, and we realize that God "hath made of one blood all nations of men." This is genius at its high-water mark.

Pre-eminently the story of a soul born again, and by its birth into righteousness awakening and saving another, "Resurrection" does not stop here. With tremendous power it deals with "man's inhumanity to man" in its Protean forms, with his responsibility for his fellows and with the standards and aims of his life. Not a page, however, can be called a digression, for every subject is accessory to the working out of the dominant theme.

Intense, even passionate, as is Tolstoi's sympathy with the oppressed, it is always sane. His peasants are as real as Millet's. They are stolid, unresponsive, receiving an unlooked-for blessing, some with surly suspicion, others with the air of having expected more; life having dealt so hardly with them as to rob them of grateful emotion, and almost of the power of believing in any benefit as possible to them. Yet throughout this portrayal one feels the throb of the author's tenderness. Back of the dull, unlovely child of toil, he looks at the long centuries that have beaten the peasant's frame into deformity, his soul into denseness, and years over him but the more because he is what he is.

In the treatment of Máslova there is the same absence of sentimentality. She is no Trilby. Her degradation is wrought into the texture of her soul. She has become morally dead. Her imprisonment shames her, but toward her unspeakable profession her attitude is rather one of complacence. This point of view Tolstoi explains with his unerring insight in the chapter entitled "Máslova's View of Life." Her resurrection is an equally marvelous revelation. In fiction one often sees the "Facilis descensus Averni," but the writers of romance, even the best, are prone to forget:

"Sed revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras
Hoc opus, hic labor est."

Their sinners are given to sudden conversions, complete transformations. Not so does Tolstoi read the inexorable laws. From the first painful and inarticulate stirrings of Máslova's benumbed conscience to her last act of renunciation, the steps are slow and difficult. At the end one feels that hers must be always a maimed life. Nekhludoff's awakening is of a different nature. Heredity, culture, fineness of fibre assert themselves in his quick, keen remorse, in his prompt readjustment of his life, in his heroic purpose of atonement. The fulfillment of that purpose Tolstoi is too true an artist to permit. We fancy it to have been almost against his will that the stern moralist averted a conclusion which could not but have marred and thwarted one life, if not both; which, however righteous as a retribution, could not but have been repulsive as a dénouement. The story of these two stained souls emphasizes anew certain vibrant words that have lately made in fiction a ringing appeal:

Repentance is too late. Repent before your wrong is done. We say a man saves his soul by it—his soul! We are a base, cowardly lot. Our own souls are saved—yes! And we hug ourselves, and are comforted. But what of the thing we have hurt—for no man ever lost his soul unless he lost it by the wound he gave another—by inflicting on some other an agony? Repentance is too late—except for him who buys hope and peace with it. A lifetime of it cannot undo.

In Tolstoi's descriptions of the Russian courts of law and of the iniquitous prison system, Mr. Kennan's account is more than confirmed. There are glints of humor in the epitome of the speeches in the poisoning case, for which one is grateful in the midst of the sombre picture. The careless and selfish men who hold life and death in their hands, "the law's delay," the blocking of justice, the loathsome prisons, with their officials callous and cruel, the innocent punished without redress, the lives "spilled like water on the ground" as the convicts march to Siberia, the sufferings of those who survive, the hopeless misery of the poor—and above all this, that other world of warmth and color and art and music, that world of soft raiment and luxurious living, with every sight and sound of woe shut out—these are the things real and palpitating upon the pages of "Resurrection."

The author warmly admires Henry George, of whose theories he is an earnest advocate. He pays a well-merited tribute to "Progress and Poverty," the striking ability of which has been more appreciated in other lands than in ours. Count Tolstoi's confession of faith, as found in "My Religion," and his theory of life, as expressed in "What to Do," will be found succinctly restated in "Resurrection." Yet the story is neither impeded nor oppressed by this weight of theories. It carries them all as easily as the ocean bears its burden of freighted ships. The reader, absorbed in the story, in the breathing men and women, in the cosmic life and incident of its pages, will scarcely be conscious that he is absorbing at the same time a religion and a philosophy. But while Tolstoi is a past master of realism, he is infinitely more. He "draws the Thing as he sees it," but never for the Thing's sake alone. He never stands aside from his work with the shrug that says: "There it is. Make what you like of it, good or bad. To interpret it is none of my business." Tolstoi's realism is of another sort. He speaks plainly of what it is reckoned polite to ignore. He may take his readers into the filth of a prison corridor or bare before them the hideous defilement of a soul sunk in sin, but he shows what is revolting because he wishes to revolt. His realism is charged with ethical intention. His motive is the regeneration of men.

Harmful books are those that wrap evil in alluring words, or that, like the corrupters of Nekhludoff's youth, make virtue seem bourgeois and weak; vice, the hallmark of the man of the world. "Resurrection" is no more a book for the immature than is the Bible in its entirety; but to those who have eaten of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, and to whose "animal I" the world, the flesh, and the devil are beginning to appeal, "Resurrection" comes flying a danger signal against the "mania of selfishness" that is the root of all evil, and giving a clarion call to purity.

In the closing chapter, wherein "A New Life Dawns for Nekhludoff," Tolstoi gathers up the teaching of "My Religion" and makes luminous the five "simple, clear, practical laws" of the "Sermon on the Mount," in accord with which Nekhludoff resolves to shape his future. This is not the place to examine Tolstoi's theory of religion nor to determine how far it is practicable in all its details. Certain it is that, as Tolstoi wrote in "What to Do," as Booth and Henry George and Bellamy have, each in his own way, expressed, "The greatest deed which is left us to do is the solution of those awful contradictions in which we are living." "Resurrection" impresses us anew with the conviction we have long held, that in solving these "awful contradictions" Tolstoi comes nearer than any other to the Divine idea.

As we close this book of his old age, we are tempted to declare that, take it all in all, it is the greatest work of its great author. The illustrations are unusually satisfying, having the veritism of studies from life. One fancies that the translation must retain much of the fire and force of the original. Certainly its style, with but few flaws, is admirable.

With its vital characters, its richness of dramatic incident, its marvelous insight, its brilliant style, "Resurrecton" will charm as a literary masterpiece many who will lightly toss aside its gospel as the dream of a fanatic. The reader, however, who approaches it with an open and a reverent soul can scarcely avoid the conclusion that here are the words of a prophet of righteousness to whom it has been given to know much of the mind of Christ, and who, "not disobedient unto the heavenly vision," counts it his mission to interpret that mind to the world. He will esteem this crowning work of his genius no better than a failure unless its revelation of sin, of suffering, of need, of responsibility, presses home to the conscience of every one of his readers the question he has so greatly and so simply answered in his own life: "What Must We Do Then?"

*RESURRECTION. A Novel. By Leo Tolstoi. Translated by Mrs. Louise Maude. With illustrations by Pasternak. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

After His Property.*

Two of the coarsest and greediest of financiers, Guernsey and Creed, want to lay hold of a piece of land, where a railroad terminus is to be built. Sark is the owner of the property. In Mohawk County there are many rascals, Irish and German. These men terrorize the country, by means of an association called the White Riders. They, too, know of the value of the Sark property. These rascals try to drive Sark out of the country. One of the gang, Ember, has a beautiful daughter. Among her other accomplishments the young woman is an entomologist of distinguished merit, and she loves Sark. The conspirators do not know that they have to do with a man who has been a cavalry officer. The White Riders fail, and so do the vulgar capitalists, and the Sark property remains in the hands of its rightful owner. The story is told with considerable dash and spirit.

At a recent meeting of the Fine Arts Federation Frederick Crowninshield was elected President, Herbert Adams Vice President, and Henry Rutgers Marshall Secretary and a Board of Directors composed of these officers was also formed.

Harper's Weekly for April 5 will contain the opening chapters of a new novel by H. B. Marriott Watson, entitled "Chloris of the Island." It is said to be a spirited romance of the last century in England. It will be elaborately illustrated.

*THE CAMBRIC MASK. A romance by Robert W. Chambers. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

MARCH

BEATRICE D'ESTE.

Julia Cartwright's Book About Her, with a Study of the Renaissance.*

Julia Cartwright, in her charming sketch of Beatrice d'Este, Duchess of Milan, has given us a fascinating study of the Renaissance so vividly and picturesquely written that not only is the story as interesting as a novel, but the characters, customs, and happenings of those old days stand out as prominently as would those of a chronicle of the past century. Written as the result of long and patient study of the archives of the North Italian cities, and especially of the State papers of Milan and Venice, of Ferrara and Modena, as well as of Isabella d'Este's own letters, in the Gonzaga archives, at Mantua, the result is the revelation of an entirely new aspect of affairs in Italy in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; public events and people generally being seen in their true relation toward the times. The author says:

> We see now more clearly than ever before what manner of men and women these Estes and Gonzagas, these Sforzas and Visconti, were; we gain fresh insight into their characters and aims, their secret motives and private wishes. We see them in their daily occupations and amusements, at their work and at their play. We follow them from the battlefield and council chamber, from the chase and tournament, to the privacy of domestic life and the intimate scenes of the family circle, and we realize how, in spite of the tragic stories of bloodshed and strife that darkened their lives, in spite, too, of the low standard of morals and of the crimes and vices that we are accustomed to associate with Renaissance Princes, there was a rare measure of beauty and goodness, of culture and refinement, of love of justice and zeal for truth among them. * * * We must take care not to paint the state of morals during the Italian Renaissance blacker than it really was. Virtue goes quietly on her way, while vice is noisy and uproarious. * * * This is especially the case with the women of the Renaissance. They had their faults and their weaknesses, but the great majority among them led pure and irreproachable lives. * * *. Even Lucrezia Borgia, although she may not have been altogether immaculate, was not the foul creature that we once believed. * * * The present work is devoted to the history of Beatrice, Duchess of Milan, who, as the wife of Ludovico Sforza, reigned during six years over the most splendid Court of Italy. The charm of her personality, the important part which she played in political life at a critical moment of Italian history, her love of music and poetry, and the fine taste which she inherited in common with every Princess of the House of Este, all help to make Beatrice singularly attractive, while the interest which she inspires is deepened by the pathos of her sudden and early death. * * * And when Duchess Beatrice died, wrote the poet Vincenzo Calmeta, everything fell into ruin, and that Court which had been a joyous paradise was changed into a black inferno.

Julia Cartwright's (Mrs. Ady) book does not show the great attention given to accuracy in all its details, it having been written almost entirely through patient study of the old archives, a long list of such authorities being added to her preface, but the book is written also in such an interesting, picturesque fashion as is peculiarly adapted to the romantic chronicles of those early days.

The castle of the Este Princes was in the heart of old Ferrara, the centre of so much of the romance of mediaeval chivalry. St. George was the champion of Ferrara and the patron saint of the house of Este; their lineage being so ancient that the Sforzas of Milan, the Medici of Florence, the Riarios or the Della Roveres "were but lowborn upstarts by the side of this illustrious race, which had reigned on the banks of the Po during the last two hundred years. The people of Ferrara loved their rulers well and never showed any desire to change the house of Este for another."

But of all the Este Princes, none was more famous or more popular with his people than was Duke Everle I., the father of Beatrice, who reigned over Ferrara for thirty-four years, during which time the duchy enjoyed an unusual degree of material prosperity and rose to the front rank among the States of North Italy. Indeed, during the troubled days of the next century, the reign of Duke Everle was looked back upon as the golden age of Ferrara. His wife was Leonora of Arragon, daughter of Ferranti, King of Naples, whose charm and goodness soon won her the hearts of all her subjects. On the 8th of May 1474, a daughter (Isabella) was born, who was destined to become the most celebrated woman of the Renaissance; and a year later, in June, 1475, a second "daughter was born this day to Duke Everle, and received the name of Beatrice, being the child of Madonna Leonora, his wife. And there were no rejoicings, because every one wished for a 'boy,' as may be read in a chronicle of the day, published by Muratori. The child who came thus unwelcomed was one day to reign over Milan as the wife of Ludovico Sforza, one of the most powerful of the Italian Princes, and to be herself remembered by posterity as "the sweetest lady in all Italy." Her name Beatrice came to her from two favorite relatives—her mother's sister, Beatrice of Arragon, wife of Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, and from Duke Everle's half-sister Beatrice, who was called the Queen of Feasts, and of whom it was commonly said that to see Madonna Beatrice dance was to find Paradise upon earth.

The year after Beatrice's birth a son was born to the Duke and Duchess, and the people of Ferrara gave themselves up to rejoicings for three days—the shops being closed, the bells rung constantly, and a concert given by a hundred pipers, trumpets, and tambourine players, while a sumptuous banquet followed the baptism of the boy, who received the name of Alphonso, after his grandfather, the great King of Naples.

A few days afterward, during the absence of Duke Everle from Ferrara, there was a sudden rising, planned by his nephew Niccolo, whose first endeavor was to seize the Duchess and her three young children; the attempt being frustrated by the courage and presence of mind of Leonora herself, who, the castle being already surrounded by armed men, became alarmed, sprang out of bed with her infant son in her arms, and followed by her little daughters and a few faithful servants, reached the Castello in safety by an underground passage, just as the conspirators obtained possession of the palace, killing all who offered the slightest resistance. The people of Ferrara, however, remained faithful to their beloved Duke, and on his return the conspiracy was easily put down; the quelling of the rebellion being followed, according to the custom of those bloody days, by the putting to death of Niccolo d'Este, with about two hundred of his followers.

A year later Madonna Leonora and her daughters paid a visit to Naples, to be present at her father's second marriage, spending four months at that Court, and being suddenly recalled by the news that war having broken out in northern Italy, and Duke Everle having been appointed Captain General of the Florentine Army, her presence was absolutely necessary in Ferrara. Leonora took her eldest daughter Isabella with her, but left with their grandfather her youngest son, born during the Naples visit, and the little Beatrice, from whom her grandfather absolutely refused to part, and who spent the next eight years of her life with him.

Beatrice was too young to realize the rare degree of culture which had made Alfonso's and Ferrante's Court the favorite abode of the Greek and Latin scholars of the age; too innocent to be aware of the dark deeds which threw a shadow over these sunny regions, where the strange medley of luxury and vice, of refinement and cruelty, recalled the days of Imperial Rome. But the balmy breath of these southern climes, the soft, luxuriant spell of blue seas and groves of palm and cassia sank deep into the child's being, and something of the fire and passion, the mirth and gayety, of the dwellers in this delicious land passed into her soul, and helped to mold her nature during these years that she spent far from mother and sister at King Ferrante's Court.

During this long visit at Naples Beatrice met many interesting people, scholars, artists, poets, and other celebrities, with whom she was afterward much thrown at her husband's Court. In 1840 Ludovico Sforza, called Il Moro, the youngest son of the great Duke Francesco, formally asked Duke Everle for the hand of his eldest daughter, Isabella, then a child of six, while Ludovico himself, an extremely handsome and able man, and one of the richest Princes in Italy, was in his thirtieth year. Duke Everle saw the importance of an alliance with Milan at the time when Ferrara was threatened by his hereditary enemies, the Pope and Venice, but a marriage had already been arranged between this youthful daughter and the eldest son of the Marquis of Mantua, which could not be broken. Arrangements were finally entered into, however, five years later, when Beatrice returned to Ferrara, by which she assumed the title and estate of Duchess of Bari, and, being then in her tenth year, was publicly recognized as Ludovico's promised wife.

It would be most interesting to touch upon Ludovico Sforza's personal characteristics, and examine how far his ill-fame, "born for the ruin of Italy," was deserved, but it is only possible to add that after repeated postponements, so frequent that doubts were often expressed as to its ever taking place, the marriage finally occurred at Pavia on Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1491.

The book is full of most interesting pictures of the girl bride, the festivities, and everyday life of that time, her early death, and a thousand and one other details, but it is impossible to attempt to touch upon them here. Mrs. Ady sums up the entire book so well in her preface that in no other way can the book's contents be better indicated than by borrowing her own words:

> We see this bride of sixteen Summers flinging herself with passionate delight into every amusement, singing gay songs with her courtiers, dancing and hunting through the livelong day, outstripping all her companions in the chase, and laughing in the face of danger. * * * Scholars and poets, painters and writers, gallant soldiers and accomplished cavaliers, we see them all at Beatrice's feet, striving how best they may gratify her fancies and win her smiles. * * * We read her merry letters to her husband and sister, letters sparkling with wit and gayety and overflowing with simple and natural affection. We see her rejoicing with all a young mother's proud delight over her first-born son, repeating, as mothers will, marvelous tales of his size and growth, and framing tender phrases for his infant lips. And we catch glimpses of her, too, in sadder moods, mourning her mother's loss, or wounded by neglect or unkindness. We note how keenly her proud spirit resents wrong and injustice, and how in her turn she is not always careful of the rights and feelings of her rivals. But, whatever her faults and mistakes may have been, she is always kindly and generous, human and lovable. A year or two passes and we see her royally arrayed in brocade and jewels, standing up in the great council hall of Venice to plead her husband's cause before the Doge and Senate. Later on we find her sharing her lord's counsels in court and camp, receiving King and Emperor at Pavia or Vigerano, fascinating the susceptible heart of Charles VIII. by her charms and amazing Kaiser Maximilian by her wisdom and judgment in affairs of state. And then suddenly the music and dancing, the feasting and traveling cease and the richly colored and animated pageant is brought to an abrupt close. Beatrice dies, without a moment's warning, in the flower of youth and beauty, and the young Duchess is borne to her grave in S. Maria delle Grazie amid the tears and lamentations of all Milan. And with her death the whole Milanese state—that fabric which Ludovico Sforza had built up at such infinite cost and pains—crumbles into ruin. Fortune, which till that hour had smiled so kindly on the Moro and had raised him to giddy heights of prosperity, now turned her back upon him. In three short years he had lost everything—crown, home, and liberty—and was left to drag out a miserable existence in the dungeons of Berry and Touraine.

The book is an attractive volume of about 400 pages, and contains several illustrations, including an extremely beautiful and fascinating portrait of Bianca Sforza, by Da Predis.

*BEATRICE D'ESTE, DUCHESS OF MILAN, 1475-1497. A Study of the Renaissance. By Julia Cartwright, (Miss Henry Ady,) author of "Madonna," "Sacharissa," &c. 1890. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. London: J. M. Dent & Co.

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Appeals to Readers.

Theodore M. Banta, Room 801, New York Life Insurance Building, 348 Broadway, New York City: "In 1841 there was published in New York a paper called The American Republican, devoted to the interests of the Native American Party. Can any reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW inform me where a file of the paper for that year can be found?

Lowell Talbot, Bernardston, Mass.: "The following lines are all I remember of a rhymed version of the old fable appearing in a primer used in the New England schools some fifty years ago. Will you or some one of your many readers, kindly supply the missing lines, or inform me where I may procure a copy of the book?

"'A white old hen with yellow legs,
Who laid her master many eggs,
Which from the nest the boys had taken
To put in cakes or fry in bacon.'"

William A. Wilcox, Scranton, Penn.: "On the title page of some modern book I chanced to see recently a quotation something like this: 'I have destroyed the balance of my soul; the evil power within me has the mastery.' Can any one correct this for me and inform me as to the source?"

Joseph Forrester, 430 West Fifty-second Street, New York City: "Who was the Scotch nobleman whom Lord Byron refers to in 'Childe Harold?' What did he do to cause Byron to say, in the eleventh verse of the second canto, 'Blush, Caledonia, that such thy child could be?'"

A. Reeves, 1,590 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Will you kindly tell me who wrote the following, and to whom or what do the first four words refer:

"'Oh, but for such, Columbia's days were done;
Rank without ripeness, quickened without sun;
Crude at the surface, rotten at the core,
Her fruits would fall before her Spring was o'er.'"

John Skinner, Albany, N. Y.: "My recent inquiry through the medium of your paper relative to Washington Irving's translation of Depon's 'Spanish Main' elicited a number of interesting personal letters, among them one from a grandson of I. Riley, the publisher of the book. I now have another Irving inquiry. Can any one give me information of the following, which in an old Albany catalogue, I find Washington Irving assigned as author: 'Fragment of a Journal of a Sentimental Philosopher During His Residence in the City of New York. 8vo. New York. 1805.' The present copy once belonged to De Witt Clinton, and in his autograph memorandum on the title Irving is given as the author. Foley, in his excellent 'Bibliography,' says of this item, among others, 'Has been attributed to Irving, but without any satisfactory proof that he was directly or remotely connected with its publication.' It may be urged with great propriety that Clinton's annotation assigning Irving as the writer is satisfactory evidence of its true authorship, and that in the future it may be included in Irving bibliography."

James B. Shirley, 1,526 Wallace Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Can one of your readers tell me of a good method of cleaning vellum? I have several volumes soiled by finger marks."

WOMEN AND BOOKS.

Readers from All Parts Continue Their Replies to "Tigiath."

Our aggressive correspondent "Tigiath" continues to meet with protests against his onslaught on women as having no real interest in literature. THE SATURDAY REVIEW has already printed many of the letters inspired by him, but the more recent arrivals have become so numerous that we find it necessary to resort to rather drastic condensation in order to give them a representation. Our correspondence is rapidly growing, and, while we are always glad to hear from our readers, we must ask them to write with brevity and to deal with important topics that have general interest to readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

May Harris of Robinson's Springs, Ala., writes: "I fancy 'Tigiath' is right when he suggests that the brilliant example of feminine intellect he instances furnished the waning glories of her 'thirty-five years' with 'a literary cosmetic.' Poor woman of thirty-five. She wished to make herself attractive, and we are not left in any reasonable doubt as to whom she wished to please with her 'cosmetic.' The ego, if not the heart, of 'Tigiath' should have been touched by her effort to 'quote intelligently from the rarer poets,' with whom he was on terms of unquestioned intimacy. 'Upon one occasion,' he adds, 'she spoke of Plautus in a way that made me look at her twice'! Women haven't any sense of humor—perhaps; but at least they can perceive the humorous lack of it in men. Perhaps 'Tigiath' will tell me who said—

"'To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.'"

Byron wrote in his journal anent Mme. de Staël: "I don't talk, I can't flatter, and I won't listen, except to a pretty or a foolish woman." He adds, however, regretfully: "She ought to have been a man." Had "Tigiath's" unfortunate friend been a man, "Tigiath's" letter would have been lost to the readers of THE REVIEW, for men are sensible and selfish enough to prefer the passive to the active form of the verb amuse.

As to whether women care for literature, I am not considering the question. It is one to be individually answered, and perhaps not disappointingly. If men cared more, it would be better, for it may be they sometimes read too much and are inspired to show on how "many thousand lines" they can show "talent and power." It is hard to learn that "what we know we feel, and what we feel we know" is, if expressed, counted by "Tigiath," a literary cosmetic, but women are too prone to exhibit what they consider their best points for admiration, especially masculine.

"Then the craftsman thinks to grace the rose,
Plucks a mold flower,
For his gold flower.
Uses fine things that efface the rose."

And the rose, most sapient "Tigiath," is, after all, the thing. Had I the mantle of Macaulay, I would scathe "Tigiath," even as Robert Montgomery suffered, and I can fancy the contempt of Carlyle's growl—the sage of Chelsea would have wasted no words. "Tigiath" is an original study of contemporary egotism. He is a text and a sermon in himself.

Charles Wills, Jr., writes from Morristown, N. J.: "Although I think 'Tigiath' has gone a little beyond the truth in saying that no woman cares for literature beyond the 'ceaseless flight of trumpery novels,' I think he is right in saying that women—on the average, I mean—have not an inborn and self-sustaining love for good literature. The highest taste for reading that most of the women I have met possess is for the novels that are not heavy enough to make them do any thinking outside of their regular routine. A woman would far rather read the society page of a daily newspaper than any literature that would inspire her to new thoughts and new feelings. Many women profess to have a love for good literature, but their views on books are almost always to be found in the book reviews."

Elma Stuart writes from Phœnix, Ariz.: "Tigiath's" sweeping condemnation of my sex rather stirs me. His accusation may be true of some—unfortunately is—but surely not of all. I am a very average Englishwoman, and yet I think the keenest pleasure of my whole life has been to buy books. When I have found a good, noble, and beautiful book I could not rest till it was my very own.

The years roll back as I write, and I see myself, forty-three of them ago, young and just married. We had foolishly married against the consent of our parents, and they—God bless them, they are here no more—thought to unmarry us, I suppose, by a process of starvation. Many a time, my husband dining at an eating house, did I eat only dry bread for dinner, all the while treasuring up in secret a sovereign ($5) given me by a cousin, and which I destined to the purchase of "Boswell's Life of Johnson." I had to wait five months ere opportunity favored me, and not till I was at the Cape of Good Hope did I triumphantly carry home my volumes. But when at last I held them in my eager hands, what were exile and poverty and vexation in comparison?

Sir, every book on my shelves is dear to me, for every book means a sacrifice. But for what an end! In my many sorrows they (my books) have been unfailing in kindness and comfort; in foolishness they have given wisdom and guidance; they have been strength to my weakness, have helped me to help others, and in their possession has been deep joy, and, what is more, they have removed far from my home and from my heart that sore sorrow and trial of woman's life—loneliness. It is to me a small matter that I have mostly fed poorly and dressed plainly, since by so doing I have been enabled to gather under my roof the great and noble of the earth, who look down on me from my walls with the faces of friends. Had I—would to God I could have! the hope of life once more, I should, be far as the blessed acquisition of books goes, live it all over again. I thank you most gratefully for the treat your paper is to me.

Ella Town Hamlin, writing from Orlando, Fla., asks: Is it possible that a being of such fossiliferous tendencies and origin as "Tigiath" can hail from enlightened New York? Where has the man been hibernating? His priggish communication with reference to women is so hopelessly nonsensical as hardly to merit a passing thought; but nevertheless he would arouse the ire of almost any self-respecting woman, advanced or otherwise. The man certainly evinces a conceit and vanity absolutely colossal. Hasn't he learned that this is the age of conscientious, earnest striving among our sex for higher education, for a better understanding of politics, for a knowledge of sociology, and all subjects worthy the thought and study of either sex? May I intimate that there are things to know quite as essential as a faithful study of the authors he names, most of whom were friends of our school days and worthy ones, too.

Christine V. W. Clarke of New York says: "The letter by 'Tigiath,' with the discussion which it has aroused seems to me very beneficial for any reader. I think honest criticism, even if it is founded on inaccurate impressions, which assumes that woman should be the peer of man is more acceptable than such chivalrous expressions as assume that she is by nature mentally an inferior being. I believe that in reading this discussion many an earnest woman is asking herself, What is true literature? and, with the thought that the homes make the nation, With what literature should home-making women familiarize themselves? I hope not many of us assume to judge the world by our little environment. I can say that the only two authors I have known personally whose works were widely read were women. When I married and went to one of the Rocky Mountain States, I spent many congenial hours of the first year in a literary course which my husband was pursuing to secure a higher degree from his Alma Mater. The next year I was admitted to membership in a woman's literary club—the Aglaia, which was discussing American literature. This year the Aglaia is pursuing a Chicago University course in literature. In that Western town I found three literary clubs of women and a historical club. If there were any such organizations of men, I never heard of them. Personally, I have never observed such heartfelt appreciation of and enthusiasm for true literature in men as in women, but I should consider it folly to say it does not exist."

Mrs. Charles E. Hotchkiss of Glen Ridge, N. J., writes: I do not agree with you that the novel-reading men are not those who read serious literature. On the contrary, I believe that the men who are constantly using their brains in a serious study of science, history, or philosophy are the very ones who read most, and who certainly best appreciate the novel. Perhaps my opinion may carry more weight when I tell you that a close personal knowledge of the experiences of one who for forty years was librarian of a circulating book club in a university town leads me to this conclusion.

This librarian knew the tastes and demands of nearly every individual member of the club; and, while the women did full justice to the heavier reading matter, the men relaxed themselves with the novels. Yet they were all without exception men of weight in the world of letters.

Charles Augustus Davis sends this from Philadelphia: "I have not yet arrived at that period in life when I can claim an understanding of that charming combination of inconsistency and contrariety—woman. However, my experience in the world is of sufficient value to warrant the statement that woman, from the breadth of her sympathies and the nicety of her mental adjustment, is well qualified not only to enjoy, but to pass judgment on literary matters ranging from a Vedic hymn in the original Sanskrit to the Hibernianism of Mr. Dooley. It would be useless to deny the existence of many shallow women; fortunately, this class is in the minority. Recently it was my privilege to make one of a symposium that included a well-known member of the University of Halle, the presence of a psychologist—of no mean pretensions—gave additional interest to the discussions. During the course of the argument I found it expedient to illustrate my remarks by quoting from Swinburne and Gustave Kahn. Imagine my surprise when my German friend confessed his ignorance of Swinburne, and the psychologist admitted that he was not aware of the existence of Gustave Kahn. I offer this as an evidence that professional men, as a class, read very little beyond the work in which they are engaged. In a gathering of educated and cultured women an experience such as I have related would not have been possible. Were the salons of to-day graced by the presence of Mme. de Staël or Lady Montagu, they would find more than one woman of intellectuality. Woman has advanced. One time I arrived at Tangier with the intention of joining a caravan that was to start for Fez the next day. Our Consul informed me that, as the country was overrun by the Riffs, even with an escort of the Sultan's soldiers the undertaking of such a trip would be highly hazardous. I wisely concluded to abandon the journey. Let me hasten to assure 'Tigiath' that if at that moment I had been offered the alternative of measuring the extent, variety, and understanding of my reading with the accomplishment of that of many women that I have met, or, undertaking the dangerous journey to Fez, I would, without the slightest sign of hesitancy, have accepted the latter as promising less chance for mortification and consequent injury to my Ego."

Marion Couthouy Smith says: "If 'Tigiath' wishes to find a high degree of literary erudition he must not seek it among women or among men in society or in the business world, but only among college professors of either sex. They alone will come up to his standard. A few writers may also be found who can stand his test—notably, among women, Agnes Repplier and the English essayist Alice Meynell. As to the question in general, I wish to call attention to one of the causes of a decline in literary culture. It is simply the merciless demands of modern education. Children are so overwhelmed with school work that they have no time to read, and thus they lose the best part of their education. The foundation of literary taste is laid in childhood; and the boy or girl turned loose in a good miscellaneous library has a better chance of genuine intellectual equipment than the unlucky little slave of the public school system, who toils at figures and diagrams for hours every day, and for recreation has drawing or clay modeling, regardless of individual taste or talent. If you work a child half to death at mathematics every day and cram what little brain space he has left with every fad under the sun, you can't teach him to love good books. When I was a child I browsed upon good standard fiction and poetry. I began with Scott at the age of eleven, and finished with George Eliot at the age of twenty. By this I do not mean that I had done with her; I have read and reread her at intervals ever since. And in poetry—which is naked truth—I found an education. To-day I cannot read an ordinary novel; it bores me beyond measure. But I am not at all a woman of learning in literature, according to 'Tigiath's' standard. I read what interests me, and at present that includes subjects relating to the development of governments and social conditions. Humanity is the one grand theme, whether it be dealt with in political and sociological works or in the higher class of fiction. And living persons are a better study than books. Contemporary history is also of absorbing interest. 'Tigiath' would probably recommend the study of Plautus and the rest of them in preference to the Philippine question, the Puerto Rican tariff, or the South African war. Let him go, then, and confer with the professors."

"E. D. W." writes from Miami, Fla.: "It seems to me 'Tigiath' must be young, and therefore the women he knows also must be young; and may not this be the reason why he has not met more intellectual and cultured women? My theory is—and of course it is on account of my experience—that women read novels and light literature up to twenty-five or thirty. Then they travel, and languages and the literature of foreign lands interest them, and history becomes a necessity and a delight as well as the ancient classics. Then, as they reach fifty, and the heyday of life is over, serious and solemn questions present themselves, and they take up the most profound and most enthralling of all studies—'divine philosophy.' But there are novels and novels, and 'Tigiath' should take 'heart of grace' if the women he knows read Thackeray, Dickens, Sir Walter Scott, Kingsley, George Eliot, Meredith, Hardy, and many to-day novelists whom I have not space to mention, for they will all teach the lesson of life in some form, and is not that, in its harmony, what we are here to learn?

"The editor's remarks to 'Tigiath' in THE REVIEW of the 10th struck me as admirable—'there must be account taken for the natural bent of a woman's taste in her reading'—and again, 'women love poetry.' These two propositions granted, let 'Tigiath' consider anew his friends in this light, and his judgment will surely change. My experience is that women artists are always well read. The woman who has the most logical mind I have ever known was an artist, and at Mr. Thomas Davidson's Summer School of Philosophy she would attend one of his erudite philosophical lectures in the morning, and after class go over it point by point for the benefit of those who needed the explanation. During all my life I cannot remember any friend who did not read somewhat of Dante and Goethe, and many read the originals. All of the women I have known have been decidedly intellectual, and most of them enthusiasti. students, but they are not society women."

"An Indignant Reader" sends a short letter from Newark: "I think 'Tigiath' showed himself to be a man of slow perception if he could be in the society of the lady quoted by him for one week and not understand her better, else she was shrewd and carried her mask well. It would seem that 'Tigiath,' although living in Greater New York, has not met women of high literary attainment. I should like to have heard 'Tigiath' 'talking literature'; he confesses himself to be no mathematician, which has little to do with the subject discussed. Would it not be well for him to find his own level and criticise the other sex less?"

"S. E. F." of Concord, N. H., says: "I have never considered myself singularly favored as a New England woman in my environment, but when it comes to answering 'Tigiath's' question, 'How many women do you know who are capable of sitting down to the serious reading of a serious book?' I can thoughtfully and earnestly say that I know a goodly number, and most of them have the highest standard formed by a genuine 'love of literature, inborn and self-sustaining' and not dependent upon 'the notice or applause of man.' The majority of these women have had for years a 'real acquaintance with the books that the concurring judgment of all the ages has pronounced great,' and are thoroughly well read in the authors whom 'Tigiath' names as not being read by women 'for five minutes of thoughtful consideration'—Milton, Dante, Goethe, Walter Pater, G. Symonds, Carlyle, Lowell, and Arnold. Two of these women have read all of Symonds's works, not in any club, but in their own homes. Dante is read, and in two cases from the original text, and with the added pleasure of reading the best modern books upon the 'Divine Comedy' by Rossetti, Symonds, Norton, Harris, and others. But for the asking of this question by 'Tigiath' it would seem absurd to state the fact that all intelligent and cultured women read Emerson, Carlyle, Milton, and Macaulay, not as a part of their 'make up' or as 'a literary cosmetic,' as suggested by the unfortunate 'Tigiath,' but from actual love of good lit-

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erature; and their conversation, whether with men or women, naturally leads to discussion of the best literature. These women are not great readers of modern fiction, and I heard one of them say recently as she laid down in disgust a new novel highly advertised but worthless, and took up a volume of John Fiske's, 'How good it is to read a strong, sensible, helpful book instead of such trash.'"

Emma Martin Maffitt of Wilmington, N. C., writes: The Evans Reading Circle of this city, of which I am a member, is now in its seventh year, and it is strictly a literary circle. Starting in September of 1893, with three or four ladies, it rapidly increased in numbers, and I have often counted thirty as present, while the average attendance is never less than thirteen. When we gather in that upper chamber, with its fragrant suggestions of an ideal life, in the many potted plants and flowers and soft flicker of sunshine and shade, we toilers are drawn to forget for a time the cares and trials of life, and revel in the many intellectual gifts of the centuries. Deciding to make our reading varied rather than adopt, at that early day, a regular course, we allowed each member the privilege of suggesting the subject for a special reading. In this way it was thought we could reach the taste of the majority, and make our efforts acceptable to all, for unless we could awaken and hold their interest in the subject treated of we could not hope to accomplish our end. It was understood from the first that there would be no frivolous reading, as we desired mental enlargement, by keeping abreast of the best minds of this and past generations, as far as our mental calibre allowed. Through sunshine, stormy wind, rain, and freezing cold we have faithfully gathered each week for seven years, and to-day are as deeply interested as ever. Does this look as if women did not appreciate literature? Many gentlemen, seeing our devotion, have applied to have the hour of reading changed in order that they might join.

Mary Johnston in Her Home.

Mary Johnston, the author of "To Have and To Hold," enjoys this distinction: she declines to be interviewed and quoted by those clever persons who write for the papers. Her ebony-hued maid, with her hair tucked under her white cap, took my card and showed me to a drawing room, and told me that Miss Johnston would be down in a moment. And presently she came down the stairway and through the library beyond into the apartment where I awaited her. Instead, however, of letting her graceful self sink into a deep chair, she said, in her rich, cordial voice, that the library was, perhaps, more comfortable, and she led the way into this apartment, where the coals were glowing warmly in the great chimney corner.

It is never difficult for two women to begin conversation. We chatted of the unusual fall of snow of the late Winter, of other commonplace things, and, finally, I asked her to talk of her literary success. She shook her Madonna-like head and said very softly, very firmly, as Lady Jocelyn might have done in her sweetest moods: "I am glad to speak of my work. I am, of course, gratified at its success, and I appreciate all that is said, but I have made it a rule not to talk for publication."

With Miss Johnston's instantaneous success as an author, she is paying the penalty of being famous. The natural desire on the part of the public to know something of its idol is, however, a phase of popularity that I imagine Miss Johnston would eliminate. The public may discuss her ability as a writer about a once brilliant period, the door of which she has opened suddenly as if an old forgotten spring had been touched, thereby disclosing a secret passage. She cannot expect to stem the tide of public criticism of her romances that have made her one of the women of the hour. But any personal gossip that may find its way into the newspapers does not emanate from her. On the contrary, when it comes to any discussion of herself or her work, she is extremely reticent.

Miss Johnston's reticence in this matter has probably resulted in the notable fact, that although the American and English reviewers have exhausted columns in praise of her books, comparatively little has been written of the personality of the woman, of her charming home in Birmingham, of her ideal life in Sunny Alabama. The world knows of her as a Virginia girl, and the photographs that have been widely copied reveal a wonderfully sweet-faced young woman, the graceful contour of her features recalling some famous miniatures on ivory by the old masters.

She is not very tall and her figure is slender and fragile. She carries herself well, and has that high-bred air that gives her a distinctive charm in any assembly. Her eyes are large and brown, with little flecks of gold. Her light-brown hair is soft and wavy, and she wears it simply. She dresses quietly and fashionably. Her tastes are those of a charming woman, who although unconventional, respects every propriety. She has traveled extensively in th's country and abroad.

Miss Johnston's life is that of any high-bred aristocratic girl of the South. As the oldest daughter of a family of six, she has had, since the death of her mother ten years ago, the cares and responsibilities of her father's household. Her father, Major John W. Johnston, was formerly President of the Georgia Pacific Railroad, now a part of the Southern system. He is a civil engineer by profession, and has been prominent in Birmingham since he arrived from Virginia in 1878. They entertain during the season, and their house in Seventh Avenue is frequently filled with guests from other States. Miss Johnston has a sister, who is a graduate of the Training School for Nurses of the Old Dominion Hospital in Richmond.

Miss Johnston is devotedly fond of Virginia, many illustrious names of that State being those of her ancestors. Her great-great-grandfather, Peter Johnston, came to Virginia from Holland in 1727. He was a man of wealth and influence in the colony, and was the donor of the lands on which stands the College of Hampden-Sidney. His three sons, Peter, Andrew, and Charles, became, respectively, the ancestors of many prominent families, now widely scattered. The eldest, Peter, a hero of Light Horse Harry Lee's Legion, was the father of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, thus making the latter Miss Johnston's third cousin. The second son, Andrew, was her great-grandfather. He married Anna Nash, and through her Miss Johnston is lineally descended from Col. John Nash, an officer in the French and Indian troubles of 1758, and during the Revolution, member for Prince Edward County of the Virginia House of Delegates; and from John Nash of Templeton Manor, Justice of Henrico County in 1738. She is also the great-great-greatniece of Abner Nash, Governor of North Carolina, and member of the Continental Congress; and of Gen. Francis Nash, who fell at Germantown. On the mother's side she is Scotch-Irish, a lineal descendant of one of the thirteen apprentices who closed the gates of Londonderry in the siege of 1689.

In the libraries of these old Virginia homes Miss Johnston wandered at her own sweet will. With this environment, and her naturally retentive mind, it is not surprising that she has come to be regarded as an authority on Colonial history. She seems to have literally absorbed that period of Virginia's history that she uses as a background for her stories. The critics have been unable to detect any fault in her minute descriptions of the early Colonial customs and laws. She has done the work of both the writer and the playwright.

Miss Johnston, like most imaginative women, has at intervals, been given to expressing her moods in verse, but the manuscript of "Prisoners of Hope" was the first that she ever submitted to a publishing company. Their letter of acceptance was the first intimation that her family had that the story was in the hands of publishers.

Miss Johnston typewrites her own stories. She spent last Summer at a fashionable resort in the Alleghanies, and the click of her typewriter was frequently heard far into the Summer's night, as she was at work on the concluding chapters of "To Have and To Hold," then running serially in The Atlantic Monthly.

Miss Johnston's home in Birmingham is, in some respects, typical of homes in the South, without, however, suggesting the Colonial. It sits well back from the street; the balconies and the exterior are decidedly attractive, and the filmy draperies at the long French windows suggest the charming sunlit apartments of a well-regulated home.

The library where Miss Johnston does her work is lined with books. It is a long, attractive apartment, through the windows of which one gets a broad view of the sky. Her desk lay open, and the morning's mail was scattered around. A black and gold clock ticked away on the mantel shelf. Above the library cases were a number of marble busts. It is a room with the atmosphere of books and pictures. A skin lay in front of the tiled hearth. In an apartment beyond, the keys of an open piano shone ivory-white. Outside the snow was feathering the bare branches of the trees on the lawn.

She was a most vivid picture, and yet with her strong accentuated personality, her wondrous strength and sweetness, there was the subtle charm of the Lady Jocelyn Leigh as she sat among a row of milkmaid beauties and seemed a rose among blowsed poppies and peonies.

When I arose to go I spoke of the dramatization of "To Have and To Hold." "There would be such possibilities for the woman who essayed the rôle of Lady Jocelyn," I said. "How strong and sweet she is when she pleads to the Governor for Ralph."

"I am glad you liked her," she said, "I think she is very sweet."

She stooped to gather up her letters. "You know," she said presently, reading me like a book, a frank smile disclosing her bright teeth, "you must really not quote me in the papers."

ANNIE KENDRICK WALKER.

Chicago Tenement House Life.*

"Poor People" is a story of life in a tenement house of Chicago. It is not, however, a story of the slums, of "the submerged tenth." There are tenement houses and tenement houses. One of the inhabitants of this particular hive of humanity composes an opera, another writes a play, while the others, if we take no account of the drunkenness that does not confine itself to the haunts of poverty, are all more or less covered by the comprehensive adjective "respectable." The tale is supposed to be told by the old musician, but chiefly reveals itself, as tales should, through the conversations of its characters. It is thoroughly clean and wholesome, vigorous and stirring, full of the tenderness of family affection and of young love triumphing over all obstacles. The style is succinct and sparkling. It is safe to say that one beginning to read it will not lay it aside until the end is reached. It is distinctly a picture, discussing no problems, settling no difficult questions. There is a glance at the doom of hereditary craving for drink, but, as a barrier between the young lovers, it is rather too lightly tossed aside. So, too, there is but a hint of the problem of the unemployed, of the "dead line" that nowadays comes so early to all workers.

The chief charm of the book lies in its portrayal of family life, and the old people command more interest than the young. In these things it reminds us of a novel too little read, "The Caxtons." Unlike as the books are, both impress the fact that young love is not the supreme thing in life and that the family, rounded and complete, is at least as beautiful as its inchoate prophecy. In "Poor People" the old musician and his wife, their misery in the home of their wealthy son-in-law, their happiness in poverty with their younger daughter, are touchingly painted. The author does not yield to the temptation of making the wealthy elder sister a heartless worldling. Filial affection burns true and warm, stifled as it is by untoward influences. The success of the young playwright is not quite as natural as one wishes such successes were, but we are willing to accept it, and so to secure a happy ending to a book full of earnest sympathy with those who hear always, sometimes in the near distance, sometimes close at hand, the grim cry of the wolf, that only unending toil keeps without their door.

*POOR PEOPLE. By I. K. Friedman. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

In the Easter Chautauquan the feature "The Expansion of the American People," will be continued, showing the acquisitions of territory on this continent that had hardly been looked for by the framers of the Constitution. "Across Touraine," (a reading journey through France,) will be presented by Irenaeus Prime Stevenson. Other articles are "The Inner Life of Abraham Lincoln," by Norman Hapgood, author of "Lincoln, the Man of the People"; "The Evolution of Comic Art," by Gustav Kobbe, (illustrated;) "College Slang," by Prof. E. H. Babbitt, editor of the forthcoming "Dictionary of College Slang." Columbia University, New York, and "The Expansion of an American Family," with maps and hints for studying "Family Migration," by James R. Joy.

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ESSAYS.

George E. Woodberry's Delightful Papers on Byron, Lamb, Browning, Shelley, Darwin, and Matthew Arnold.*

No volume of critical essays published in these times should appeal more strongly to the reader than those contained in this volume by Prof. Woodberry. He may deal with familiar themes, but he is never conventional. He has the art to state even familiar things in a way that has not been employed before. On a paragraph he bestows the care that he would give to a sonnet. THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be disappointed if its readers do not thank it for the space given below to extracts from this delightful book. Prof. Woodberry has been touched by the very soul of literature, and God bless him.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.—In Tennyson, Keats, and Shelley there was Greek influence, but in them the result was modern. In Arnold the antiquity remains; remains in mood, just as in Landor it remains in form. The Greek twilight broods over all his poetry. It is pagan in philosophic spirit; not Attic, but of a later and stoical time, with the very virtues of patience, endurance, suffering, not in their Christian types, but as they now seem to a post-Christian imagination looking back to the imperial past. There is difference, it is true, in Arnold's expression of the mood; he is as little Sophoclean as he is Homeric, as little Lucretian as he is Virgilian. The temperament is not the same, not a survival or a revival of the antique, but original and living. And yet the mood of the verse is felt at once to be a reincarnation of the deathless spirit of Hellas that in other ages also had made beautiful and solemn for a time the shadowed places of the Christian world. If one does not realize this he must miss the secret of the tranquillity, the chill, the grave austerity as well as the philosophical resignation which was essential to the verse. * * *

Hence, as one looks at his more philosophical and lyrical poems—the profounder part of his work—and endeavors to determine their character and sources alike, it is plain to see that, in the old phrase, "the pride of the intellect" lifts its lonely column over the desolation of every page. The man of the academy is here as in the prose after all. He reveals himself in the literary motive, the bookish atmosphere of the verse, in its vocabulary, its elegance of structure, its precise phrase, and its curious allusions, (involving footnotes,) and, in fact, throughout all its form and structure. So self-conscious is it that it becomes frankly prosaic at inconvenient times, and is more often on the level of eloquent and graceful rhetoric than of poetry. It is frequently liquid and melodious, but there is no burst of native song in it anywhere; it is the work of a true poet, nevertheless; for there are many voices for the Muse. It is sincere, it is touched with reality; it is the mirror of a phase of life in our times, and not in our times only, but whenever the intellect seeks expression for its sense of the limitation of its own career, and its sadness in a world which it cannot solve.

A word should be added concerning the personality of Arnold which is revealed in his familiar letters—a collection that has dignified the records of literature with a singularly noble memory of private life. Few who did not know Arnold could have been prepared for the revelation of a nature so true, so amiable, so dutiful. In every relation of private life he is shown to have been a man of exceptional constancy and plainness. The letters are mainly home letters; but a few friendships also yield up their hoard, and thus the circle of private life is made complete. Every one must take delight in the mental association with Arnold in the scenes of his existence thus daily exposed, and in his family affections. A nature warm to its own, kindly to all, cheerful, fond of sport and fun, and always fed from pure fountains, and with it a character so founded upon the rock, so humbly serviceable, so continuing in power and grace, must wake in all the responses of happy appreciation and leave the charm of memory.

He did his duty as naturally as if it required neither resolve nor effort, nor thought of any kind for the morrow, and he never failed, seemingly, in act or word of sympathy, in little or great things; and when to this one adds the clear ether of the intellectual life where he habitually moved in his own life apart, and the humanity of his home, the gift that these letters bring may be appreciated. That gift is the man himself; but set in the atmosphere of home with sonship, and fatherhood, sisters and brothers, with the bereavement of years fully accomplished, and those of babyhood and boyhood—a sweet and wholesome English home, with all the cloud and sunshine of the English world drifting over its roof-tree, and the soil of England beneath its stones, and English duties for the breath of its being. To add such a home to the household rights of English literature is perhaps something from which Arnold would have shrunk, but it endears his memory.

LANDOR.—His principles were of the best, vague, hardly amounting to more than an unapplied enthusiasm for liberty, heroism, and the other great watchwords of social rather than individual life. These illuminate his work, but they do not give it consistency. It is crystalline in structure, beautiful, ordered, perfect in form, when taken part by part, but conglomerate as a whole; it is a handful of jewels, many of which are singly of the most transparent and glowing light, but unrelated one to another—placed in juxtaposition but not set; and in the crystalline mass is imbedded grosser matter and mingled with the jewels are stones of dull color and light weight. * * *

In Landor's eight volumes there are more fine thoughts, more wise apothegms, than in any discursive author's work in English literature, but they do not tell on the mind. They bloom like flowers in their gardens, but they crown no achievement. At the end, no cause is advanced, no goal is won. This incoherence and inefficiency proceed from the absence of any definite scheme of life, any compacted system of thought, any central principles, any strong, pervading, and ordering personality. * * * Its work has the serenity, the remoteness that characterize high art, but it lacks an intimate relation with the general life of men; it sets forth formal beauty, as painting does, but that beauty remains a sensation and does not pass into thought. This absence of any vital relation between his art and life, between his objects and ideas, denotes his failure. There are so many poets whose works contain as perfect beauty, and in addition truth and passion; so many who, instead of mirroring beauty, make it the voice of life—who, instead of responding in melodious thought to the wandering winds of reverie, strike their lyres in the strophe and antistrophe of continuous song—that the world is content to let Landor go by. The guests at the famous late dinner party to which he looked forward will, indeed, be very few, and they will be men of leisure.

CHARLES LAMB.—The form which Lamb chose for himself, the familiar essay as it has been developed in England, was as well fitted to him as his natural voice. He had begun as a poet, but he lacked the condensation, the directness and singleness of intellectual aim, the power of control, which are essential to the poet; he was an observer of the world without, a rambler in all things, and tended inevitably to that dissipation of the eye among the multitude of men and things which ends in prose; even as a humorist he loses himself in his impressions and becomes reportorial. * * * He is himself his best character and best drawn. He was extraordinarily self-conscious, and the pages yield little that he did not mean to be told. One must go to the silent part of his biography to obtain that sobering correction of his whimsies and faitings, that knowledge of his manliness in meeting the necessities of his situation, that sense of honesty, industry, and generosity, which is kept out of his books. The side that most men show to the world he concealed, and he never lost the habit of wearing his heart upon his sleeve. He was never, as a poet, to get beyond sentiment, which, in a romantic age, is but a little way; and in degenerating into prose, as he thought it, he gave no other sign of poetic endowment than this of sentiment, which he could not surrender; but to what a length he carried it without exceeding the bounds of true feeling! Sentiment, like humor, needs a delicate craft; but he, though not so penetrating, was as sure of hand as Burns. * * * And possibly, more than all, (yet excepting the pure charm of poetry,) their sentiment lingering on from days of chivalry and the allegorical in literature, fed a fundamental need of the emotional in nature in such a life as Lamb's perforce was. He became an imitator of antiquated style, a mannerist after his favorites, given to artifice and fantasy as a literary method, and yet he remained himself. The disease of language does not penetrate to the thought.

DARWIN.—The blank page in this charming biography is the page of spiritual life. There is nothing written there. The entire absence of an element which enters commonly in all men's lives in some degree is a circumstance as significant as it is astonishing. Never was a man more alive to what is visible and tangible, or in any way matter of sensation; on the sides of his nature where an appeal could be made, never was a man more responsive; but there were parts in which he was blind and dull. Just as the boy failed to be interested in many things, the man failed, too; and he disregarded what did not interest him with the same ease at sixty as at twenty. What did interest him was the immediate present, and he dealt with it admirably, both in the intellectual and the moral world, but what was remote was as if it were not.

BYRON.—One advantage, too, Byron had with foreign nations that with his own counts as a defect. He had no form, no art, no finish; and the poet who failed in these things can be read in our day only by a kind of sufferance, and with continual friction with what has come to be our mastering literary taste for perfection in the manner. It has been said that he consequently bore translation better than he otherwise would. His quality is power, not charm, the mood and the situation and the thought are the elements which count in his poetry, while the words are at the best eloquent or witty, but not "the living garment of light." * * * What is there left? Some stirring passages of adventure, some eloquent descriptions of nature, some personal lyrics of true poetical feeling, dramas which, it is to be hoped, have finally dammed the "unities," and one great poem of the modern spirit, Don Juan. And what remains of that melodramatic Byron of women's fancies? His character has come out plain, and we are really amazed at it—proud, sensual, selfish, and, it may be added, mean. Ignoble he was in many ways, but for all that the energy of his passions, his vitality, his masterly egotism, and the splendid force of his genius, made his a commanding name, and stamped him upon the succeeding European time. He cannot be neglected by history, but men certainly appear to pass him by.

BROWNING.—Interest centres entirely in his poetry, for his career has been without notable incident, and is told when it is said he has lived the life of a scholar and man of letters in England and Italy amid the social culture of his time. For the world, his career is the succession of books he has put forth, and this is as he would have it; publicity beyond this he did not seek, but refused with violence and acrimony. * * * This is pure optimism; and in accordance with it he preaches his gospel, which is that each soul should grow to its utmost in power and in love, and in the face of difficulties—of mysteries in experience or thought—should repose with entire trust on the doctrine that God has ordered life beneficently, and that we who live should wait with patience, even in the wreck of our own or others' lives, for the disclosure hereafter which shall reconcile to our eyes and hearts the jar with justice and goodness of all that has gone before. This is a system simple enough, and complete enough to live by, if it be truly accepted. It is probable, however, that Browning wins less by these doctrines, which are old and commonplace, than by the vigor with which he dogmatizes upon them; the certainty with which he speaks of such high matters; the fervor and, sometimes, the eloquence with which, touching upon the deepest and most sacred chord of the heart's desire, he strikes out the notes of courage, of hope, and vision, and of the foretasted triumph. The energy of his own faith carries others along with it; the manliness of his own soul infects others with its cheer, and its delight in the struggle for spiritual life on earth; but all this the more because he is learned in the wisdom of the rabbis, is conversant with modern life and knowledge in all its range, is gifted with intellectual genius, and yet displays a faith the more robust because it is not cloistered, the more credible because it is not professional. * * *

It is when the question is raised upon the permanent value of his work that the opportunity for wide divergence arises. That there are dreary wastes in it cannot be gainsaid. Much is now unreadable that was excused in a contemporary book; much never was readable at all, and of the remainder, how much will the next age, in its turn, cast aside? Its serious claim to our attention on ethical, religious, or intellectual grounds may be admitted, without pledging the twentieth century, which will have its own special phases of thought, and thinkers to illustrate them. Browning must live as the other immortals do, by the poetry in him. It is true he has enlarged the field of poetry by annexing the experience that belongs to the artist and the musician, and has made some of his finest and most original poems out of such motives, and his wide knowledge has served him in other ways, though it has stiffened many a page with pedantry and antiquarianism. It is true that there is a grotesque quality in some of his work, but his humor in this kind is really a pretense; no one laughs at it; it arouses only an amazed wonder, like the stone masks of some mediæval church. In all he derived from learning and scholarship there is the alloy of mortality; in all his moralisings and special pleading and superfine reasoning there enters the chance that the world may lose interest in his treatment of the subject; in all, except where he sings from the heart itself or pictures life directly or without comment save of the briefest, there is some opportunity for time to breed decay. The faith he preached was the poetical complement of Carlyle's prose, and proceeded from much the same grounds and by the same steps: believe in God and act like a man—that was the substance of it.

* * * * * * *

It was not his lot to be strong as the thinker, the moralist with the "accomplishment of verse," the scholar interested to rebuild the past of experience, the teacher with an explicit dogma to enforce in an intellectual form with examples from life, the anatomist of human passions, instincts, and impulses in all their gamut, the commentator on his age; he was weak as the artist, and indulged, often unnecessarily and by choice, in the repulsive form—in the awkward, the obscure, the ugly. He belongs with Johnson, with Dryden, with the heirs of the masculine intellect, the men of power not unvisited by grace, but in whom mind is predominant. Upon the work of such poets time hesitates, conscious of their mental greatness, but also of their imperfect art, their heterogeneous matter; at last the good is sifted from that whence worth has departed.

SHELLEY.—One hundred years have passed since he was born, and two generations have been buried since his ashes were laid by the Roman wall. It is reasonable to ask whether he had any share in this prophetic power, brooding on things to come, which is the mystical endowment of poetic genius; whether he anticipated time in those far thoughts forecasting hope, which he declared to be the substance of poetic intuition; whether he be one of those who, in his own phrase, rule our spirits from their urns, with power still vital in the chaotic thought and striving of mankind. * * * Shelley was a moralist, but he used the poet's methods. He declared the great commands and he denounced wrong with anathemas, but he also gave a voice to the lament of the soul, to its aspirations and its ineradicable, if mistaken, faith in the results of time; and the ideas which he uttered with such affluence of expression, such poignancy of sympathy, such a thrill of prophetic triumph, are absorbed in the spirit which poured them forth—in its indignation at injustice, its hopefulness of progress, its complete conviction of the righteousness of its cause. He has this kindling power in men's hearts. They may not believe in the perfectibility of man under the conditions of mortal life, but they do believe in his greater perfection; and Shelley's words strengthen them in effort.

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The cause Shelley served is still in its struggle, but those to whom social justice is a watchword, and the development of the individual everywhere in liberty, intelligence, and virtue is a cherished hope, must be thankful that Shelley lived; that the substance of his work is so vital, and his influence, inspiring as it is beyond that of any of our poets in these days, was, and is, so completely on the side of the century's advance. His words are sung by marching thousands in the streets of London. No poet of our time has touched the cause of progress in the living breath and heart-throb of men so close as that. Yet, remote as the poet's dream always seems, it is rather that lifelong singing of the golden age, in poem after poem, which most restores and inflames those who, whether they be rude or refined, are the choicer spirits of mankind, and bring, with revolutionary violence or ideal imagination, the things to come. They hate the things he hated; like him they love, above all things, justice; they spare the passions of his faith in mankind. Thus, were his own life as dark as Shakespeare's, and had he left unwritten those personal lyrics which some who conceive the poet's art less nobly would exalt above his grander poems, he would stand pre-eminent and almost solitary for his service to the struggling world, for what he did as a quickener of men's hearts by his passions for supreme and simple truths. If these have more hold in society now than when he died, and if his influence has contributed its share, however blended with the large forces of civilization, he has in this sense given law to the world and equaled the height of the loftiest conception of the poet's significance in the spiritual life of man.

*MAKERS OF LITERATURE. Being Essays on Shelley, Landor, Browning, Byron, Arnold, Coleridge, Lowell, Whittier, and Others. By George Edward Woodberry. 12mo, pp. viii.-440. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. Its Causes and Effects. By J. A. Hobson. 8vo. Pp. viii.-334. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

MODERN SPAIN. 1788-1898. By Martin A. S. Hume. 12mo. Pp. xxii.-374. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

JULIA MARLOWE. By John D. Barry. 12mo. Pp. 87. Boston: Richard G. Badger & Co.

SHAKESPER NOT SHAKESPEARE. By William H. Edwards. With portrait and fac-similies. 8vo. Pp. xl.-507. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $2.

CHARLEMAGNE. (Charles the Great.) The Hero of Two Nations. By H. W. Carless Davis. Heroes of the Nations Series. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-338. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

ST. PAUL'S EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS. A Practical Exposition. By Charles Gore. Vol. II. 12mo. Pp. viii.-341. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

EASTER VISIONS. Selections from the Writings of the Rev. Charles A. Savage. By M. F. S. 16mo. Pp. xii.-122. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

AN ELEMENTARY PHYSICS. For Secondary Schools. By Charles Burton Thwing. 12mo. Pp. xii.-371. Boston: Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co.

THE ASCENT THROUGH CHRIST. A Study of the Doctrines of Redemption in the Light of the Theory of Evolution. By E. Griffith-Jones. 8vo. Pp. xxvi.-469. New York: James Pott & Co. $2.50.

PERSONAL RELIGIOUS LIFE IN THE MINISTRY AND IN MINISTERING WOMEN. By F. D. Huntington. 12mo. Pp. v.-212. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 75 cents.

THE MANAGEMENT AND DISEASE OF THE DOG. By John Woodroffe Hill. With illustrations. Fifth edition, to which are added the standard of points for judging dogs and a table of medicines and other doses. 8vo. Pp. viii.-531. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

THE TOLLING OF FELIX AND OTHER POEMS. By Henry Van Dyke. 12mo. Pp. 88. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (Advance sheets.)

THE BENDING OF THE BOUGH. A Comedy in Five Acts. By George Moore. 16mo. Pp. xxvi.-192. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

ROMEO AND JULIET. By William Shakespeare. 24mo. Pp. 192. New York: Cassell & Co. Paper, 10 cents.

FICTION.

VENGEANCE IS MINE. By Andrew Balfour. Illustrations by John Henderson Betts, W. T. Smith, and R. Caton Woodville. 12mo. Pp. viii.-307. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.50.

THE BEWITCHED FIDDLE, and Other Irish Tales. By Seumas MacManus. 16mo. Pp. ix.-240. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 75 cents.

THE GREATEST GIFT. By A. W. Marchmont. 12mo. Pp. 445. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.25.

THE VEIL WITHDRAWN. A Novel by Berton J. Maddux. 12mo. Pp. 286. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.25.

SMITH COLLEGE STORIES. Ten Stories by Josephine Dodge Daskam. 12mo. Pp. 343. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

BOYS AND MEN. A story of life at Yale. By Richard Holbrook. 12mo. Pp. viii.-278. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

ENOCH WILLOUGHBY. A novel. By James A. Wickersham. 12mo. Pp. ix.-356. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE SLAVE. A romance by Robert Hichens. 12mo. Pp. 463. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

AN EVENTFUL NIGHT. A comedy of a Western mining town. By Clara Parker. 16mo. Pp. 152. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. 50 cents.

KELA BAI. An Anglo-Indian idyll. By Charles Johnston. 16mo. Pp. v.-106. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. 50 cents.

DEBTS OF HONOR. By Maurus Jokai. Translated from the Hungarian by Arthur B. Yolland. 12mo. Pp. 417. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. $1.25.

UNDER ORDERS NOT HIS OWN MASTER. By Mrs. G. S. Reaney. 12mo. Pp. 238. Chicago: The Advance Publishing Co. 75 cents.

THE CHRONIC LOAFER. By Nelson Lloyd. 12mo. Pp. 254. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. (Advance sheets.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

WOODWORKING FOR BEGINNERS. A manual for amateurs. By Charles G. Wheeler. With over 700 illustrations. 8vo. Pp. ix.-551. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

RAILWAY CONTROL BY COMMISSIONS. By Frank Hendrick. 12mo. Pp. iii.-161. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

PRACTICAL HOT WATER HEATING, Steam and Gas Fitting Acetylene Gas, How Generated, How Used. Illustrated. By James J. Lawler and George T. Hanchett. Revised edition. 12mo. Pp. 324. New York: 8 Murray St.: Excelsior Publishing House.

TRAINING OF THE YOUNG IN LAWS OF SEX. By the Hon. E. Lyttelton. 12mo. Pp. ix.-117. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

SOME SEA SPECIALTIES. Winter Series. Horace See, 1 Broadway, New York. 1900. Oblong 4to.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY. Second Series. The Journal of the Archaeological Institute. Illustrated bi-monthly, with illustrations. 8vo. Pp. 655. New York: The Macmillan Company. Paper.

PAPERS, ADDRESSES, AND DISCUSSIONS at the Nineteenth Church Congress in the United States. Held at St. Paul, Minn., Oct 10, 11, 12, and 13, 1899. 8vo. Pp. x.-162. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1. (Paper.)

THE ESSENTIALS OF FRENCH GRAMMAR. By C. H. Grandgent. 12mo. Pp. viii.-401. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.

OLD CONVICT DAYS. Edited by Louis Becke. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-338. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.50.

THE PERSONALITY OF TRUTH. By the Right Rev. Thomas Augustus Jaggar. 16mo. Pp. 106. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

THE NEW YORKERS AND OTHER PEOPLE. By Frances Aymar Mathews. 12mo. Pp. 436. New York: Godfrey A. S. Wieners, 662 Sixth Avenue. $1.50.

MARRIAGE ADDRESSES AND MARRIAGE HYMNS. By various authors. Edited by the Rev. O. P. Wardell-Yerburgh. 12mo. Pp. xii.-215. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

STEWARDSHIP. By the Rev. C. A. Cook. 16mo. Pp. 112. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. Paper.

WOULD CHRIST BELONG TO A LABOR UNION? OR, HENRY FIELDING'S DREAM. By Cortland Myers. 12mo. Pp. 216. New York: Street & Smith.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS. Held in the City of Washington, D. C., May 2-7, 1898. Published by order of the National Congress of Mothers. 8vo. Pp. 305. Philadelphia: George F. Lasher. (Paper.)

In McClure's Magazine for April will appear the story of Prof. Huxley's early struggles to earn a livelihood by science. The article will be illustrated with a portrait of Huxley at the age of thirty-one. Robert Barr will have a tale in the same number, while Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") will tell the story of Jesus's ministry at Capernaum and His rejection by Nazareth.

1900

AN OLD WORTHY.

John Selden's Clever Sayings, and Bygone Table Talk.*

Mr. Robert Waters, in his preface to "John Selden and Table Talk," gives a clear account of bygone "table-talk books." Readers of all ages have invariably sought for what was brief and to the point. If the romance attracted a certain class because it supposably revealed "the inner life of fashionable or wealthy people," it was the Ana which was better suited to the thoughtful. Innumerable were the volumes of Ana of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Mr. Waters writes:

The Ana, having served their purpose, have all disappeared, and the novels of fashionable life, when they have served their purpose, will disappear just as certainly. Time, the great tester of literary merit, deals with the productions of the mind as it does with other things; it speedily discards all those that are not of genuine, sterling value, and allows only those of pure gold to remain.

The original Ana, from which all spring, are the Scaligerana, or the sayings of Scaliger; the Perroniana, the Thuana. All Ana are not, however, of the best quality. Truthfulness being a prime necessity, those who have constructed the sayings of the departed have not always been accurate. Too often these Ana have been only gossip and tattle, for, as Mr. Waters writes: "It is easier to invent than to report conversations, and the reader will also understand why Boswell's 'Life of Dr. Johnson,' which contains such admirably reported conversations, is so highly appreciated."

John Selden, who was born in Sussex, England, in 1584, died in 1654. He lived during one of the most remarkable periods of English history. In his time he was called "the great dictator of the English nation." He was jurist, politician, and man of letters. There is no question but that Selden was a member of the Mermaid Tavern Club, founded by Sir Walter Raleigh, "where those 'wit combats' between Shakespeare and Ben Jonson took place, and where wits and poets of the day 'most did congregate.'" Selden's Table Talk was taken down by the Rev. Richard Milward, who had been his amanuensis and intimate friend. The work was published in 1689, some thirty-five years after the death of Selden. There is every reason to suppose that Milward kept closely to the words as spoken by Selden. In his Table Talk, what is astonishing is the modernity of the man of the seventeenth century. His speech has very much the ring of some of the advanced ones of to-day. Mr. Waters, we think, has shown his wisdom in omitting those passages relating to matters which are purely ecclesiastical. To quote but a small part of the clever things due to Selden, the whole of this Supplement would not suffice. Here are a few passages from the Table Talk, taken at random:

Bishops. For a bishop to preach, 'Tis to do other folks' office, as if the steward of the house should execute the porter's or the cook's place. For a bishop to cite an old canon to strengthen his new article, is as if a lawyer should plead an old statute that has been repealed—God knows how long.

Quotations. Quoting of authors is most for matter of fact, and then I cite them as I would produce a witness; sometimes for a free expression; and then I give the author his due, and gain myself praise by reading him. To quote a modern Dutchman, where I may use a classic author, is as if I were to justify my reputation, and neglect all persons of note and quality that know me, and bring the testimonial of the scullion into the kitchen.

Ceremony. Of all people, ladies have no reason to cry down ceremony, for they take themselves slighted without it. And were they not used to ceremony, with compliments and addresses, with bowing and kissing of hands, they were the pitifulest creatures in the world. But yet methinks to kiss their hands after their lips, as some do, is like little boys that, after they eat the apple, fall to the paring, out of a love they have to the apple. * * * Christians. In the High Church of Jerusalem the Christians were but another sect of Jews, that did believe the Messiah was come. To be a Christian was nothing else but to become a Christian, it being their own language; for, among the Jews, when they made a doctor of law 'twas said he was called.

Money. Money makes a man laugh. A blind fiddler playing to a company, and playing scurvily, the company laughed at him; his boy that led him, perceiving this, cried, "Father, let us be gone, for they do nothing but laugh at you." "Hold your peace, boy," said the fiddler; "we shall have their money presently, and then we will laugh at them."

Proverbs. The proverbs of several nations were much studied by Bishop Andrews, and the reason he gave was, because by them he knew the minds of several nations, which is a brave thing; as we count him a wise man that knows the minds and insides of men, which is done by knowing what is habitual to them. Proverbs are habitual to a nation, being transmitted from father to son.

Religion. Religion is like fashion; one man wears his doublet slashed, another laced, another plain; but every man has a doublet. So every man has his religion. We differ about trimming. Alteration of religion is dangerous, because we know not where it will stay. 'Tis like a millstone that lies upon the top of a pair of stairs; 'tis hard to move it, but once it be thrust off the first stair it never stays till it comes to the bottom.

Thanksgiving. At first we gave thanks for every victory as soon as ever 'twas obtained; but since we have had many, now we can stay a good while. We are just like a child; give him a plum, he makes his bow; give him a second plum, he makes another bow; at last, when his belly is full, he forgets what he ought to do; then his nurse or somebody else that stands by him puts him in mind of his duty: Where's your bow?

The Kendals.*

Mr. Pemberton, the editor of the lately published sketch of the Kendals, has long desired to write such an account of his friends, and has been for some time accumulating material for it. The author of numerous other dramatic biographies, including a memoir of E. A. Sothern, and one of T. W. Robertson, as well as sketches of Dickens and the stage, and of John Hare, Mr. Pemberton was asked as early as 1893 for a book on "The Kendals," but it was not until last year that the subjects of the present biography gave their consent to its publication.

Even after the book was well under way, its editor tells us that Mrs. Kendal half regretted the publicity she has never sought, except in the legitimate exercise of her art. She wished that her husband's life might be written, but with her own personality as much in the background as was possible. But even could Mr. Pemberton have successfully accomplished her desire, would it not have been very much like presenting "Hamlet" shorn much more thoroughly of its Ophelia than is the German version, or "The Scrap of Paper" without the presence of the fascinating Susan Hartley?

Written during not only the lifetime of its subjects, but also at the height of their reputation, the sketch (for it can scarcely be called a biography) is necessarily confined to outward happenings, instead of being an intimate story of these two interesting personalities. But as we read the book's pages and look at its illustrations, many of them in character, we go back in fancy to the first American tour of the Kendals and their repeated visits here, in which they, and especially Mrs. Kendal, managed to capture all Americans as much by their charming personality as by the force of their acting.

Mr. Pemberton describes Mr. Kendal's early life. The son of an artist, William Hunter Grimston was born in London in 1843. Possessed of artistic instincts, the boy wished to follow in his father's footsteps, but it was decided that he should study medicine. All the while that he was preparing for his examinations and doing hospital work the boy's sketch book was his constant companion. One evening in 1861 he visited the Royal Soho, now the Royalty Theatre, to make sketches of the performers in a burlesque then on its boards. Meeting the manager, who was also the author of the play, and who recognized the young artist's cleverness, the boy was accorded the freedom of the theatre, both before and behind the curtain. It was not long before this interest in the stage deepened, until he yielded so thoroughly to its fascinations as to wish to become an actor. Mr. Mowbray, the manager, had in his company at this time such coming celebrities as Ellen Terry, Charles Wyndham, and H. J. Montague, and on Saturday, April 6, 1861, the name Kendall, as it was then spelled, first appeared on a playbill, it not being the custom at that time for young men of birth and breeding to use their own names should they adopt a theatrical career.

Mrs. Kendal, on the contrary, was born to the traditions of the stage. When Garrick made his first appearance in London James Robertson was a well-known actor and dramatist, from which day until the present time the family traditions have been constantly developed and lived up to. William Robertson, Mrs. Kendal's father, married Elizabetta Marinus, who was born in Germany, but was well known on the English stage as a charming comedian. Married in 1828, their first child, born in 1829, was the well-known dramatist, Thomas William Robertson, and their youngest child, born twenty years later, Margaret Shafto, is the Mrs. Kendal of to-day. The latter's great aunt, Mrs. Thomas Robertson, had control of what was formerly known as the Lincoln circuit, and so widely known and liked were the Robertson family and so closely were they connected with the best actors of those early days, that when Madge Robertson as she was then billed, made her first London appearance, at the Haymarket, she was called "The Daughter of the Regiment," and one and all placed their knowledge at her disposal.

It is said that the little girl had made her first appearance long before this time; coming out in 1854 in "The Orphan of the Frozen Sea" as Marie, a child. The next year she appeared as Jeannie, a blind child, in "The Seven Poor Travelers," and again a year later as Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in which part she sang so well that it became a question whether she should not be educated for concerts, oratorios, and the lyric stage, but this idea was abandoned.

The next few years were devoted to the young girl's education, music taking a prominent place in her studies. Her school days over, Madge Robertson became a member of Mr. Chute's famous Bristol and Bath Theatre companies, then considered the most perfect of theatrical training schools, from whose boards may be said to have been graduated a host of famous actors and actresses, who have helped materially toward making the stage what it is to-day.

But in the space of a short review it is only possible to indicate briefly a few of the many events described in the pages of the book—the young girl's early successes—for, contrary to her desire, Mrs. Kendal is really the heroine of the sketch; her first meeting with and subsequent marriage to Kendal; their early trials and triumphs; the days of the famous Haymarket company which came to an end in the middle seventies, and the Kendals' determination to tempt fortune for themselves, with what result we all know. But it is far from uninteresting to follow them through their eminently successful career—in London, in the provinces, and in America. Indeed, such is the charm of their personality that we sometimes fail to do complete justice to the excellence of their acting, so that this record of their artist life should prove of much service.

Naturally the book contains many good dramatic stories, and will be found well worth reading, not only by admirers of the Kendals, but also by lovers of dramatic art.

*JOHN SELDEN AND TABLE TALK. By Robert Waters. New York: Eaton & Mains. Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings.

*THE KENDALS. A Biography. By T. Edgar Pemberton, Author of a "Memoir of E. A. Sothern," "The Life and Works of T. W. Robertson," "Charles Dickens and the Stage," "John Hare, Comedian," &c. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1900. $3.

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*CAPTAIN DIEPPE. By Anthony Hope. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. 50 cents.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1900.

MARCH

THE VICISSITUDES OF PUBLISHING.

The announcement of the failure of Harper & Brothers was "a bolt out of the blue" to every American reader. So comes now the announcement of the failure of D. Appleton & Co. Next to the house which failed just before it, this is the oldest, the most famous, and of the most impressive tradition of all the New York publishing houses. Its "list" is perhaps less voluminous than that of its only senior, and it has not kept itself so much in public view by a series of popular periodicals. But its disappearance, even though it be to be followed by a transformation and a reappearance, as has already happened in the other case, leaves a distinct void in the literary activities of the country.

In scientific publishing, the house of Appleton cannot be said to have had an equal or a second. Under the courageous advice and stimulation of the late Prof. Youmans, the Appletons undertook the issue of Herbert Spencer and Darwin when such an issue was distinctly venturesome. The venture was vindicated, and more than vindicated, and it was followed by the works of the specialists in science, like Huxley and Tyndall, as well as by the publishing of the scientific works of such American writers as had proved their right to a public hearing. For years the house was the most distinctly modern, and from the orthodox point of view the most "dangerous" of American publishers. Its ventures have long ago become standard works, and some of them classics in their kind. But that did not prevent them from being ventures in the first promulgation.

Doubtless it was difficult for the Appletons, as it was also for the Harpers, to adjust themselves to the new methods which have come in. When Emerson was in England, he relates that an English acquaintance said to him that so long as America refused copyright, so long England would "have the teaching of her." American publishers were in fact for nearly the first three-quarters of the century purveyors of English books for the American market. That did not hinder many of them, conspicuously it did not hinder the Appletons, from establishing pleasant and profitable relations with their authors. But it did create a machinery which became largely unavailable after copyright was enacted, and tended to prevent the creation of the new machinery needful after its enactment. The change required the establishment of relations with foreign authors. It required also the establishment of relations with the American author, who remained negligible while matter as attractive as he could furnish could be had much cheaper from abroad. The saying of Emerson's Englishman had been fulfilled at the expense of the voiceless American potential author, as well as of the actual British popular author, who was quite sufficiently vocal about his wrongs. Perhaps it is the change in the conditions of publishing thus brought about which has caused the decline of the "old-fashioned" American houses. At any rate the two things have been nearly synchronous. But all reading people will hope that the Appletonian phoenix will soon arise, as the Harperian has already arisen, and that a career as creditable as its past, and more prosperous, may still await the ancient and honorable house.

AN IMPENDING LOSS TO LITERATURE.

What will the boys of future generations do for books of travel and adventure? Where will grown people turn for books that tell of new lands and new races when there are no more dark continents to be traversed, no icy problems to solve in the region of the pole? And how will the genius for exploration and for telling about it of future Nansens

from his buried

The poor squeezed orange of the world?

One New York publisher, astir betimes, has just started for Europe in quest of writers on aspects of life in China and Japan that are still sufficiently untouched to be of interest to a spoiled public. There is much for us to learn about the East as yet, no doubt, and not all of the wild or inhabited parts of the earth have been described with exhaustive minuteness. But the time is visibly approaching when books of travel must be hard for publishers to get written for lack of material. Long before the end of the coming century it will no more be possible to run into "adventure," in the good old boys' story-book sense of the word, anywhere in Europe, Asia, Africa, or the New World, than it would be to find it now in Madison Square. The pirates were all hung off long ago, and no great loss, for STEVENSON has made better pirates than ever actually lived and did business. The lions, the tigers, and the elephants are fast following the buffalo. The highwayman's enlivening trade fell into decay half a century ago. But when neither the jungle nor the moor nor the open sea nor any untrodden spot remains to give up the substance of thrilling chapters, then, indeed, literature will have suffered a loss to call for mourning.

Except in hands of the very highest competence, like Stevenson's or Cooper's, the imagined journey and the fictitious adventure are by no means comparable to the real thing. Fine writing, supplementing rare powers of observation, will for centuries continue to confer the quality of readableness upon books about the old and wornout lands. But in times to come how many a youngster, as he reads over the old tales upon which the boys of to-day and yesterday were brought up, will sigh for a book like that of his own day and generation, a book of travel and adventure that was true—and new.

THE DEFECT OF ITS QUALITY.

In the last number of The Atlantic Prof. George McLean Harper of Princeton has an admirably keen and discriminating article on "The Place of French Literature." It is sympathetic and appreciative, and the "place" assigned is high. Prof. Harper points out that French literature is more read in other lands than is any other, and tells of "seeking Dutch books in Delft and finding chiefly French," and of a Summer resort in the Apennines where he "could neither buy nor borrow an Italian novel because every one was reading Daudet and Zola, Bourget, Loti, and Maupassant." He analyzes acutely the causes of this lively interest in French writing, and attributes it generally to the fact that French literature is "remarkably normal to the average human intelligence." It describes French life with clearness and vivacity; French life is in itself singularly interesting and homogeneous and intelligible, and the language is peculiarly adapted to the description of the life. The traditions of writing are fixed, the standard is definite, the criticism is constant and severe, the interest in the art is very general and intense, and so French writers become a vigorous, alert, active, and disciplined body, devoted to the observation and discussion of subjects of great variety in detail, but of common concern. Their finest output is naturally in the drama, and in drama, comedy, in the broad sense.

The discriminating tone of Prof. Harper's article makes the praise he accords to French literature worth the more, and the great value of that praise can only be understood by reading the entire article. That will be found an easy and profitable task; it is as wise and witty as anything since W. C. Brownell's "French Traits." But with all his hearty praise, Prof. Harper finds the French defective in tragedy, in lyric poetry, and in prose fiction. Of the latter he says: "There can be little doubt that the English novel and also the Russian novel present nobler and more varied, and especially truer, types of men and women, and a vastly wider range of action. The almost exclusive preoccupation of French novelists has been and is the study of sexual relations, preferably immoral. The rest of life does not attract them. The spacious world of masculine strife for power seems to them small in comparison. The miniature world of home, vital and common to

men-minds which one cannot help suspecting them of having rather created than observed. Woman they have abundantly though discouragingly portrayed. But there is scarcely a man in French fiction, let alone a gentleman."

This may seem a little sweeping, and the author may rely too much on the modifying force of the adverb "scarcely." But the amount of truth in the judgment is considerable. What is most curious in French fiction, however, is that it does not and can not really represent the average of French life as it is. Prof. Harper's suggestion is a shrewd one that the demi-monde of the novelist is rather created than observed, and whether this is true or not, there is no doubt that the French home, so rare in French fiction, is a deeply rooted, widely established, vital, and potent reality in French life. The nation would have died in the struggle for existence of the last five centuries had it been as rotten as the literature of France describes it. The defect of the quality of French fiction, at least, is that it is narrow, in bad perspective, unreal, and artificial. What the explanation of that defect is is a broad question, far too broad to be even suggested here. We should be glad to see it treated by a critic so acute and generally impartial as Prof. Harper.

GLORY THAT PASSETH NOT AWAY.

Comment was made last week in THE SATURDAY REVIEW on some of the pictures drawn in The Atlantic of Brook Farm by one of its few surviving members; but a few words of observation are suggested by the article as to the beauty of the whole Brook Farm scheme—a beauty which increases the more we read about it. It may be that the passage of the years is softening its disagreeable features and laying special emphasis upon its pleasures. As we read these accounts, we realize more and more strongly how utterly impossible now it would be to have anything like such an association carried into either entire or even partially successful effect; our day and generation having become too thoroughly sophisticated.

It is surely a beautiful picture to contemplate—this gathering together of so many earnest men and women, and the practical financial support so many of them gave to a scheme far too Utopian to be carried out in any locality and at any time. Even sixty years ago it would have been hardly possible out of New England, where at that time all sorts of impossible schemes were in the air.

The idea was such a noble one—a common life in which just sufficient work should be done to make the community self-supporting, and in which the remaining time—a sufficiently ample proportion—might be devoted to the requirements of the higher life and to pleasant social intercourse. That work and self-culture were not the only aims of the community is conclusively proved by the accounts of innocent merrymaking that was crowded into the life of the association.

That a certain amount of regular outdoor work was conducive to the health of its members we may be quite certain, and work, unless too long continued, always tends to produce happiness, so that we find no reason for pitying the dwellers at Brook Farm. It is a pretty sight to think of young men like Burrill or George William Curtis hanging out or taking down the family wash, (even doing this work, it has been said, under an umbrella,) or wiping the supper dishes, so that the young women, into whose province such work naturally fell, might the sooner be free for amusements or have more time to devote to the evening classes, lectures, and fine music which formed so large a portion of their life.

It has often been pointed out, no doubt truthfully, that only a high type of character, unselfish, unusual, as well as gentle-mannered and lovable, could have made this community the qualified success it was. Inevitably there must have been many hardships to bear. It is quite probable there was a dreadful sameness and utter absence of luxury about the table, both from the lack of farming experience and from the fact that amateur cooks possess more willingness than ability. But the tone of the conversation must have been, if accounts can be trusted, on an unusually high level, and the educational advantages offered by its

of its teachers being exerted not only during classes, but throughout the entire day. That the greatest interest was taken by all the pupils in the evening classes is shown by the fact that we find accounts of young girls hurrying through their appointed tasks that a moral philosophy class, surely not the lightest of subjects, may be reached in good season for the opening of the lecture or discussion. One such evening in that class seems to stand out prominently in the memory of the pupils. The question of free will coming up, Mr. Ripley read aloud the fine chapter by Jonathan Edwards on golden, silver, wooden, and pottery vessels, the reading being followed by an exciting discussion between Mr. Ripley and another member of the community, which was gradually participated in by all.

The teachings of the entire life at Brook Farm—the glorification of work, in which, all meeting on a common level, such work was raised almost to the dignity of a profession, and the unusual opportunities offered there for broad and varied culture in all things intellectual, moral, and practical, the important lessons in humanity and brotherly love taught by the interests and claims of a common life—were, it would be safe to say, never forgotten by those who once fell under the influence of the community. The various privations, cares, pleasures, and sorrows which fell to the share of an individual were either heightened or lessened, as the case might be, by the appreciative sympathy of the other members, and the very fact that one's personal character and his mental qualities counted for so much more than his worldly station led to the abolition of all social barriers and the development of the best in one's character to the freest and fullest extent.

Although the Brook Farm experiment lasted only six years, and ended in complete financial failure, yet it had, and always will retain, a most potent influence upon American life and letters, as well as an individual effect upon those upon whom its life exerted a direct influence.

As we have said, it is almost, if not quite, impossible that such an association should be attempted again; but it is something to look back upon with pride and pleasure, that a life lived largely for the good of others, for the cultivation of the highest in one and all, was once made possible to an extent as important as was Brook Farm. For of that institution it may be said truly that the glory of it was of a kind that passeth not away.

THE NOVEL OF INCIDENT.

Perhaps no one who reads has failed to notice that the novel of incident is the novel of the day. To some old-fashioned readers of literature this is a thing to be regretted. But it will not so strike those who are still more old-fashioned. The truth is that the psychological novel, which so long held the place of honor in the field of fiction, is not the original novel, nor has it in it the elements on which the novel first appealed to the human mind and won for itself a place in the courts of art. The present romance is a harking back to the first type. It is a rejuvenation of the species, and that is why it is so full of vitality and has so strong a hold on the public heart. Let any one look back over the history of English literature and he will find that when the novel first took definite form, it was the tale of incident.

This, of course, cannot be said of the earliest writings in fiction, but of those which we would now recognize as novels, with the possible exception of the works of Richardson, it may be asserted without fear of contradiction. "Tom Jones," for example, is a novel of action in the best sense of the term. And the works of the first school of romancers still are read by those who know that there are buried treasures in the caves of English literature. Scott and Bulwer wrote novels of action, and the early American novelists were of the same school. The styles are different in many instances, but the species is the same. Let any one who doubts the truth of the assertion carefully compare the writings of Scott and Fenimore Cooper.

The psychological novel, in which no one did any important action, but in which the development of souls and the analysis of motives were the chief objects of the authors, had their day; but

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these novels never took such a hold on the public as the novel of action. The truth is that the people in them were neither poetical nor heroic, and the average man or woman desires to meet in a book persons who inspire or encourage. There was a time when it was thought a wonderful achievement on the part of a novelist to occupy six pages in explaining by what secret and subtle motives the heroine was governed when she refused to go to Mrs. Jarvis's ball in the company of the young man from Troy; but that time has gone by. It was a period created almost wholly by the reviewers. The people never took any deep interest in it.

Meanwhile the novelists of incident were failing to interest the public because they did not give sufficient attention to the development of character in their stories. Finally the new school of romancers discovered that it was possible to combine the best elements of the psychological novel with those of the novel of action, and at once the victory was won. The new school of romance is, therefore, a healthy growth, a natural development, made by the fusion of the fittest elements in what preceded it. It is a good school, for it is founded on the natural desire of men to read in stories what people do, as well as what makes them do it. And the desire is also for actions that uplift the soul of the reader, not those which are part of the prosaic, workaday sort.

"BOOKS WE THINK WE HAVE READ."

A striking article recently appeared in The London Spectator entitled "Books We Think We Have Read." This paper, which is an anonymous one, points out how often we are forced to admit real ignorance of books that we know something about, their names and their authors being as familiar to us as our own—those volumes which no gentleman's library should be without, and which for years, perhaps, have been standing on our own shelves, and yet of which we have no real, or, at least, no accurate, knowledge. The book that we really know becomes a part of our very being. We recognize an allusion to it at once, no matter how veiled, or hidden, or how thoroughly the thought may be incorporated in other words. We know the book from many and repeated readings. But whenever we find ourselves entirely losing, or only partially grasping, the meaning of an apt quotation, or some clever allusion to one of its characters, or its author's sayings, or when we are excusing ourselves for such ignorance on the plea of the length of time since we have read the volume, the probability is that the volume belongs to the class we have read about but do not actually know, or, having read once, we have allowed it to pass the rest of its existence as an ornament to our shelves. We have not regarded it as so thoroughly one of our treasures that we have taken it down again and again, and so have learned to know it thoroughly.

Who of us does not pride himself on his knowledge of Shakespeare, or Milton, or Spenser, or others of the world's great writers, but can we honestly say we read them? For it is quite a different thing to read a book than simply to have read it. A thorough knowledge of a book's contents does not necessarily imply ability to bring in an apt quotation or to answer at once questions as to the subjects treated, for that implies a good memory as well as perfect familiarity with the author or the book discussed; but we certainly do not know a book unless we can turn at once, in case of dispute or question of any sort coming up, to the required passage, page, or chapter, and so settle the question at once from the author's own words. The writer of The Spectator paper very cleverly says:

> We are angry if any one doubts our intimacy with Shakespeare. But what proportion of the "educated" knows the sonnets or the less read plays? To have turned half a dozen sonnets into elegiacs, and skimmed a pamphlet on Mr. W. H. and Thorpe, is not to have read the sonnets; the plots and names of Valentine and Proteus, retained from Mary Lamb, are sorry spoils from the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," and boyhood's artistic indifference to artistic canons about a whole, with beginning, middle, and end, may have left us in the practical belief that the two books of the "Paradise Lost," under which we suffered at school, comprised in a philosophic sense the entire work. We have never looked on "Milton's Adam when he awoke child and man at once," but we have been in company with Satan and Beelzebub, and to disclaim having read Milton would be mere "punctilio."

The oftener we read and re-read an old book the more we discover in it. At a first reading of any book it is almost certain to be true that we hurry over it for the plot, the action, the sense of the words, and that it needs repeated readings to make us not only familiar with the book, so that the most delicate allusions to it or to its characters or sentiments may not be lost, but that we may, if it be a story, recognize to its full extent the swing, the action, the perfection of detail going to make up its successful presentation. The more we read certain books the more familiar we grow with their author's style, enjoying this quality as does the epicure his after-dinner cordial, tasting and sipping it delicately and appreciatively, so that in time only an exceedingly strong book can be read at all, if it is deficient in finish and style.

The more, too, we read good books, preferably the older ones, the more we recognize little asides the author seems to have intended for our own individual benefit, which we flatter ourselves would be caviare to the general, thus gratifying our own self-love at the same time that we recognize an author's extreme cleverness.

Mr. W. C. Prime, in his delightful "I Go a Fishing," tells us that "The memory of Sundays gone is the angler's best Sunday company when he is alone in the forest." How well that dictum applies to familiar books only those who are in the best sense of the term readers can fully appreciate. The book one has read and re-read, marked, loved, and read again and again is one that can never be taken down, or opened, or even noticed on our own or our friend's shelves, without a great rush of memory. Visions of other readings will pass before us, and some seemingly simple allusion to such a favorite volume will bring before us a mental picture of the page on which it is to be found and the memory of some particular reading.

If we really know a book and wish to verify a quotation or an allusion, a sixth sense will remind us it is on a left-hand page near the top, or on the right hand near the middle, at the beginning of the book it may be, or half a dozen pages from the end, and so we are able to turn to it at once. And it is only when we are so able to use a book at will that we ought to say we really know it. Better ten books thoroughly mastered than a bowing acquaintance with a great collection.

Long ago we remember a celebrated professor telling his class that no one knows anything unless he can state it clearly and with sufficient fullness to make it understood by others, the hasy uncertain ideas we often possess not being knowledge at all. So, unless we know "Robinson Crusoe," or "Don Quixote," or "The Pilgrim's Progress" as thoroughly as we know "Vanity Fair," or "Cranford," we shall probably find the former is really to be classed among the books we think we have read.

A young woman of our acquaintance has just gone through an experience which bears upon this subject. The Brontë novels have always been among her favorite books, and all sorts of Brontë literature has been read and re-read, from Mrs. Gaskell's life of Charlotte Brontë down to Clement Shorter's "Charlotte Brontë and Her Circle," the novels themselves being frequently read, as well as all books and magazine articles about the family, till it seemed she would have no trouble in passing a reasonably stiff examination on the subject. And yet it is only at the present day, on the appearance of the new Haworth Brontë, that she has really read "Shirley." The other Brontë novels have been read and re-read, but it has always happened that "Shirley" was inaccessible, and yet probably the young woman could have passed an examination on that very book before reading it, so much had she read about it. As page after page was finished and new chapters were begun, the story assumed a curiously fascinating familiarity, very strange in a book which was in reality as new to her as though it came from the press but yesterday.

Let us then honestly ask ourselves when an old book is mentioned whether we really know it or if it may not rightfully belong among the books we think we have read.

American First Editions.

On March 12-14 Bangs & Co. sold the second collection of Christian P. Roos of this city. Mr. Roos's first library, it will be remembered, was sold in April, 1897, by Libbie & Co., in Boston. Like the early collection, the one dispersed last week contained many notable first editions of American authors, in excellent condition, most of which sold well. Among the most desirable items were Hawthorne's "Peter Parley," Longfellow's "Ballads," Lowell's "Year's Life," Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and Whitman's "Franklin Evans." The following is a selection of the important books:

George Bancroft's "Poems," Cambridge, Mass., 1823, boards, uncut, first and suppressed edition, $21. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure.

Bryant's "Embargo," Boston, 1809, second and enlarged edition, paper wrapper, $26. Bought by George D. Smith. (Libbie's, September, 1897, paper, $6.10.)

McDonald Clarke's "Death in Disguise, a Temperance Poem," Boston, 1835, paper, very rare, $16. Bought by William Terry.

Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," London, 1859, cloth, uncut, first edition, $10.50. Bought by "F. R. A."

Emerson's "Nature," Boston, 1836, first edition, $15.50. Bought by George D. Smith. (Roos's first sale, 1897, $10.) Emerson's "Poems," 1847, boards, first edition, $11. Bought by George D. Smith.

Eugene Field's "Model Primer," Brooklyn, 1882, paper, $20. Bought by George D. Smith. (Foote sale, 1895, $21.)

Froissart's "Chronicles," London, 1839, with Humphrey's "Illuminated Illustrations of Froissart," 1844, in the original twenty-four numbers, sold as three volumes, $40.50. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure.

Bret Harte's "Outcroppings, Selections of California Verse," San Francisco, 1866, cloth, Harte's first book, $15. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. (Roos's first copy sold in 1897 for $24. Another sold at Bangs's, January, 1898, for $10.25.) Harte's "Lost Galleon and Other Tales," San Francisco, 1867, cloth, $10. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Hawthorne's "Peter Parley's Universal History," Boston, 1837, first edition, two volumes, original cloth, $60. Bought by George D. Smith. (Foote copy, 1894, half morocco, $35.)

Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales," 1837, first edition, original cloth, $23. Bought by George D. Smith. (Foote sale, morocco, uncut, $22; Bierstadt sale, 1897, cloth, $18; Bangs, January, 1898, cloth, $12.25.)

Hawthorne's "Grandfather's Chair," 1841, first edition, cloth, $30. Bought by George D. Smith. (Foote's, cloth, $25; Libbie's, 1896, cloth, $21; Bierstadt's, cloth, $30; Bangs's, 1898, cloth, $12.50.)

Hawthorne's "Famous Old People," 1841, first edition, cloth, $33. Bought by George D. Smith. (Foote's, cloth, $32; 1896, cloth, but with library stamp on title page, $20; Maxwell's, 1895, cloth, $37.50; Bangs's, 1898, cloth, $7.50.)

Hawthorne's "Liberty Tree," 1841, first edition, cloth, $26. Bought by George D. Smith. (Foote's, cloth, $25; 1896, cloth, $20; 1897, cloth, $15.)

Hawthorne's "Biographical Stories for Children," 1842, first edition, cloth, $26. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. (Foote's, morocco, $11; 1897, sewed, $17.)

Hawthorne's "Celestial City," Philadelphia, 1844, first edition, cloth, $26. Bought by George D. Smith (Foote's, morocco, $23; Roos sale, 1897, cloth, $26.)

Hawthorne's "Celestial Railroad," Lowell, 1847, second edition, and very rare, cloth, $29.50. Bought by Mr. Payson.

Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," 1850, first edition, first issue, cloth, $22, Salem Custom House receipt, signed by Hawthorne, inserted. Bought by George D. Smith.

Holmes's "Poems," 1836, first edition, cloth, name on title page, $12.50. Bought by Mr. Payson.

Longfellow's "Outre Mer," Nos. 1 and 2, Boston, 1833-4, No. 1, unbound; No. 2, in original half cloth, first edition, $30. Bought by George D. Smith.

Longfellow's "Voices of the Night," 1839, first edition, boards, $12. Bought by George D. Smith.

Longfellow's "Ballads," 1842, first edition, boards, $25. Bought by Mr. Payson. (1896, boards, $25.)

Longfellow's "Spanish Student," 1843, first edition, boards, $26. Bought by Mr. Payson. (Roos sale, 1897, boards, $17.)

Lowell's "Year's Life," Boston, 1841, first edition, boards, $23. Bought by George D. Smith. (Foote's, 1894, morocco, $33; 1896, boards, $28; Roos's, 1897, boards, $11; Bierstadt's, 1897, boards, $45.

Lowell's "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," 1845, first edition, paper covers, $27. Bought by George D. Smith. (1897, paper, $15; 1898, presentation copy, $23.25; 1899, morocco, uncut, $23.50.)

Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal," 1848, first edition, boards, $23. Bought by George D. Smith. (1897, boards, $21.50; 1898, boards, $17.)

Lowell's "Biglow Papers," 1848, first series, cloth, $10.50; second series, 1867, cloth, $3.

"Life of Pitt," London, 1783, with 79 extra plates, $28.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Boston, 1852, first edition, two volumes, levant morocco, by Stikeman, $46. Bought by Mr. Field.

Whitman's "Franklin Evans," 1842, first edition, no cover, $40. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," Brooklyn, 1855, first edition, cloth, $41. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure. Another copy, calf, by Riviere, original covers bound in, $41. Bought by George D. Smith.

Dinsmore's "Incidental Poems," Haverhill, 1828, with Whittier's "Poetical Address," first edition, boards, $28. Bought by George D. Smith. (Montgomery's, 1895, $55; Roos sale, 1897, boards, $30.)

Whittier's "Legends of New England," Hartford, 1831, first edition, boards, $46. Bought by George D. Smith. (Foote's, morocco, uncut, $40; Roos sale, 1897, boards, $31; Bierstadt's, 1897, boards, $41.)

Whittier's "Poems Written During the Progress of the Abolition Question," 1837, first edition, cloth, with the two leaves preceding title, $2... Bought by Mr. Field.

Whittier's "Narrative of James Williams," New York, 1838, first edition, cloth, $51. Bought by George D. Smith.

Whittier's "Moll Pitcher," Philadelphia, 1840, second edition, paper, $25. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. (Roos, 1897, paper, $17.)

Whittier's "Stranger in Lowell," 1845, first edition, cloth, $26. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. (Roos, 1897, $26; Manson, 1899, $13.)

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"The Fortune of War" is a story of the Revolution, the main incidents occurring in New York. Katharine is the daughter of a General in the English service stationed at New York. Katharine is won over to the side of the American patriots. She pities the sufferings of an officer in the Continental service, Capt. Haddock, who is a prisoner. Haddock is the son of a Tory, and his old Quaker father is not a pleasant person. Miss Katharine engages in a plot to free Haddock. Various personages of historical fame, such as Hamilton, Schuyler, Colfax, and others, are introduced into the romance. In her endeavor to liberate Haddock the English girl is captured by the Continentals, a very pleasant experience. Finally Katharine marries the man of her choice. The story is a good one, the historical data accurate, and the ways and manners of the period are cleverly presented.

*THE FORTUNE OF WAR. By Elizabeth N. Barrow. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

THE PUBLISHERS' POINT OF VIEW.

"A Truly Great Book."

Among the manuscripts which came to us last fall was one entitled "Flame, Electricity and the Camera," by George Iles. On the top of the package of sheets was a copy of a letter addressed to the author by Prof. John Fiske of Cambridge, who had read the manuscript carefully and wrote as follows:

> "I have read your book with an intense interest growing into red-hot enthusiasm. It is one of the most fascinating books that I have seen in the last ten years. Your points are so well taken, so happily and richly illustrated with examples, and their bearing on the main argument is so skillfully kept in view, that the result is to my mind a truly great book, and I venture to predict for it a great future."

The manuscript was turned over to an authority whose judgment goes far with us. Here is his report:

> "You may count yourself fortunate in having had submitted to you a book of this calibre. You can be sure, also, that no other publisher has ever had an opportunity to publish it—as in this case you never would have seen the manuscript. Publish it as quickly as you can, and in the best style you can; it is worthy of the finest work you can put into it, and it will sell for years and years and do you much credit. The book not only shows great research and puts forth vital twentieth century facts in a novel and impressive way, but the author's style is extraordinarily good. One word more: Follow the author's suggestions as to full illustrations—he knows what he is talking about."

The MSS. of "Flame, Electricity and the Camera" was put in hand at once; the illustrations, which include plates showing the three-color process, photogravure, half-tones, unusual photographic processes, etc., and many other illustrations, have taken long to prepare. The whole work is finished and will be issued April 5th.

Mr. Iles tells what fire, electricity and the camera have accomplished in the work of civilization; he tells clearly and effectively of the latest wonders in science. His book should be in every public library in the land, and on the shelves of all who are interested in popular science, and we shall do our best to put it there. Price $2.00 net.

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MARCH

THE WEEK IN ART.

The events of the week in New York art circles were the press and private views held yesterday afternoon and evening, respectively, in the Fine Arts Galleries, in West Fifty-seventh Street, of the Twenty-second Annual Exhibition of the Society of American Artists. The annual society display, as it is generally known among artists and art lovers, is now perhaps the most important of the year in New York, and, in fact, in America, and as the old Academy held its annual display in the Winter instead of, as usual, at this period, it is the distinctive art event of the Spring. There now remains only the annual exhibition of the American Landscape Painters, to be held late next month, to complete the public exhibitions of the present season. A review of the society's display will be found elsewhere.

***

Echoes of the Fischhoff-Blakeslee sale of old masters and modern foreign pictures—the most important sale of the year in art circles—still resound through the New York galleries and the studios. Now that the sale is over, the names of the real buyers, and not those published the mornings after the two nights' sales, are becoming public property. As this is invariably the case, after every important picture auction, the wonder grows that buyers of important pictures at these auction sales will persist in their ostrichlike course of endeavoring to conceal their identities through the use of fictitious names, employment of agents, &c. The auctioneers and owners of the pictures, who place them on sale are, of course, obliged to respect the requests of prospective buyers to conceal their identities and refuse their names to the press. In doing this they probably choose the lesser of two evils, for were the buyers' names made public after the first of a two or three nights' sale, it would strengthen the sale and bring in more buyers on the succeeding nights. It can without fear of denial be affirmed that had the names of several of the real buyers at the first and Friday night sale of the Fischhof-Blakeslee sale been published on the following Saturday morning, there would have been other large buyers present on the Saturday, or second, night's sale, and much higher prices would have been obtained. The concealment of identities on the first night's sale by request, therefore, injured the second night's sale. Picture auctioneers and owners would seem to be between two stools. It was exclusively announced in THE TIMES, for instance, that the number of important pictures bought at this Fischhof-Blakeslee sale under the name of "R. Curtis," and which included the Isabey, the Cosway portrait, the De Vos, the little group Van Dyck, the Opie—"Portrait of Mr. Templeton"—the Turner, the Lotto, and the Jan Steen, were really purchased by John Wanamaker. The large and important Van Dyck "Wolfgang—Duc de Nieuburg," which brought the highest figure of the sale ($10,000) and was given out as bought by "C. Tyson," was really purchased by Mr. C. T. Yerkes, and hangs at present in his Fifth Avenue house. Mr. Yerkes also bought the Hoppner and the Naitier portraits. Mr. Samuel L. Morrison, who is a real personage, and who, to the surprise of his friends, bought largely at the sale, securing, among other canvases, Dobson's "Portrait of the Earl of Strafford," Sir Peter Lely's "Portrait of the Countess of Rutland," the Greuze, and the Hogarth, was in reality buying for Mr. B. L. Cable and Mr. Edward R. Bacon, the Western railroad magnates. R. C. Johnson of Washington, a noted collector of old masters, bought under an assumed name the Van Ravesteyn—"Portrait of a Dutch Gentleman"—and M. Lolenaer's "Merrymaking." Other buyers at this sale who did not attempt to conceal their identities and who secured valuable pictures were the Hon. Charles S. Sprague of Massachusetts, who, it is said, intends presenting most of the pictures he purchased to the Boston Museum; Charles B. Alexander, Prince Poniatowski, Victor Morawetz, Catholina Lambert, R. Fulton and W. Bayard Cutting, Judge Truax, G. B. Hopkins, and F. G. Macomber.

***

The sale of the collections of art objects, antiques, theatrical properties, and books formed and owned by the late Augustin Daly has attracted throngs of buyers and curiosity seekers to the American Art Galleries, where the sale has been in progress during the afternoons and evenings of the week. The sale has not been distinctively an art event, and has been more distinctively an event of interest in the theatrical and book-loving worlds. The few paintings of any especial note were sold for lower figures, as a whole, than they cost Mr. Daly, and for lower figures, proportionately, than the books and art objects, and especially the theatrical properties, which as a rule brought fancy prices. The Hogarth portrait of "Peg Woffington," from the collection of Lord Lonsdale, for example, which cost Mr. Daly about $2,000, sold for $1,100. The portraits of Junius Brutus Booth and Edwin Forrest, the first by an unknown painter and the second by Naegele, brought $100 each, and an old Byzantine panel—"Adoration of the Magi"—was sold for $200. The Honthorst portrait of "Ben Jonson" sold for $300, and the portrait of "Nell Gwynne" by Wolfsen for $205. Of the examples of American art in the collection, a landscape by William Hart brought $185 and an early example of E. H. Blashfield—"The Roman Image Seller"—only $77.50.

***

There are now on exhibition at the Knoedler Gallery a number of recent portraits by Fedor Encke, together with a series of paintings by George H. Smillie. The portraits and the Smillie landscapes will remain on exhibition until April 12. The portrait work of Mr. Encke is notable for its good drawing, fidelity of expression, rendering of texture, and warm, rich color. He has greatly improved in his work during the past two years, and of the portraits he now shows, two, bust portraits of men, are especially good in expression and in the flesh tones. The most important of the portraits are a full length standing one of John A. McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company and a three-quarter length seated one of W. B. Sheppard, the well-known Wall Street lawyer. Both these portraits are good likenesses and have certain individuality, while the rendering of the textures of the clothes, and in Mr. Sheppard's portrait of the writing table materials, is exceptionally good.

***

George H. Smillie has long since won a reputation as one of the most conscientious of American landscape artists. The landscapes he now shows have for their subjects the Italian and Swiss lakes and Venice. Mr. Smillie's natural sense of color is emphasized in these last works, which also are notable for their truthfulness to locality, their atmosphere, and refinement of treatment. "The Sails on Lake Geneva," evidently painted from a height above Vevey, evidences that the artist has grown away from a certain hardness which characterized his earlier work. This landscape is particularly charming in color and is broadly and strongly handled.

***

Miss Maria Brooks, whose portraits of children and figure works have brought her deserved reputation, is now showing, in her studio in the Sherwood, 58 West Fifty-seventh Street, a number of portraits and other canvases. Among these is the familiar "Ready for a Bowl," reproduced in various magazines, and recently purchased by Mr. John Andrew Hoagland, and a head of a girl, "Japonita," which has just been published in black and white.

***

The collection of pencil sketches and water color drawings by Gustave Doré purchased by Mr. Henry Mosler, the artist, at Doré's studio in Paris, in 1885, will, with an oil painting also by Doré, of Rossini on his deathbed, be sold at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries this evening. The collection, which is of exceptional value and interest, contains a number of the pencil drawings for Doré's illustrations of Shakespeare and the Fables of La Fontaine, a series of London sketches, a number of Biblical subjects done in India ink, and some little landscapes in water color, chiefly of Scottish scenes. All these examples are not only valuable from their own artistic quality, but are especially desirable as souvenirs of the great illustrator.

***

The Evelyn Nordhoff Bindery held last week a special exhibition of books and leather work at its rooms, 114 East Twenty-third Street. With this exhibition were held correlative ones of gilded leather by the Misses Ware of Boston, of etchings by Miss Ellen Day Hale of Roxbury, Mass.; of hand-woven fabrics by Miss Marie Little of Brooklyn, and of native grass baskets by Miss Sarah Francis of Plainfield, Conn. The exhibition attracted much attention from art lovers, and was in every way successful.

***

Curtis & Cameron have just published the interesting little essay written by Mr. Charles H. Caffin on "How to Tell a Good Picture" in pamphlet form, and also announce that they will soon publish their portrait of Janice Meredith. They state that many questions are being asked as to whether the portrait which appears on the cover of the romance is really a historical old miniature or not. It is the creation of the writer, Mr. Ford, and an artist friend, who made the original sketch from Mr. Ford's description of his heroine. Mr. Ford suggested changes in the successive sketches until the final result of the present miniature was obtained. This is now to be reproduced and sold by itself.

***

A number of photogravure plates from photographs taken of the principal pictures of the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones at the "Grange," for so many years the artist's residence, have been prepared by the Berlin Photographic Company and are now being published in volume and portfolio form. The plates of the principal pictures measure 14 by 19 inches and are of the finest quality. These plates cover all the more important works of the great painter, and are issued in two editions, the finest on hand-made paper, 200 copies at $650 per copy, and an ordinary edition, also limited in number, at $325 per copy. Each copy bears upon its title page the signature of Philip Burne-Jones, the artist's son, who will hand all royalties due to him over to the committee of the Burne-Jones memorial fund. Walter Crane has designed a special cover for the work. A sample copy representing the well-known picture of "Cupid and Psyche" in richness of color and tone gives a good idea of the faithfulness of the reproduction.

***

It is probable that few nowadays would be able to tell who James Burbank was, and what kind of work he did. Yet fifty years ago he was regarded as among the greatest water colorists of the period, and when his immense work in that medium, "The Angel Delivering Daniel," was exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, crowds flocked to see it, and the critics declared that the artist had "rediscovered the lost art of water color painting." This same picture is now on exhibition in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building. It could perhaps hardly be expected that it should be without any of the affectation and other objectionable attributes that marked the religious art of the forties, but the most general feeling about it will doubtless be one of surprise that it is as good as it is. The groups of lions are extremely well painted, while, technically, the work is really excellent. Burbank's name appears in few of the books of artists' biographies, and the exhibition of his work at the present time is another example, if one were needed, of how fashions in painters and pictures change.

***

News of the death of William Stott "of Oldham" has been received in this city, and will be regretted by all admirers of the modern school of landscape-genre of which Mr. Stott was one of the leaders. It cannot be said that his work was particularly well known in this country outside of a limited circle of artists, but the influence of the productions of Stott and the handful of British artists who were dominated by the same ideals as he was has undoubtedly been felt on this side of the Atlantic. Stott excelled particularly in the painting of outdoor scenes, though he was also fond of trying experiments with subjects under artificial light. He painted sunlight as few modern artists have succeeded in doing. His work was in some respects like Clausen's, but it possessed more virility, and, possibly, less grace.

***

The Water Color Society held its annual meeting and election on Wednesday evening last, March 21, in the picture gallery of the Salmagundi Club. J. G. Brown was re-elected President, Charles Harry Eaton Secretary, and James Symington Treasurer. Messrs. J. Francis Murphy and W. S. Robinson were elected as a Board of Control. Two new members were elected to the society—Messrs. B. West Clinedinst and E. Irving Couse. Mr. Clinedinst is the prize winner in the society's exhibition just closed, and Mr. Couse has been a general prize winner right and left for the last two years, as well as a winner of the good opinion of his profession. No better selections could have been made. Office in the Water Color Society seems to be something of a sinecure. This is the fourteenth election for Mr. Brown, the twelfth for Mr. Eaton, and the fifteenth for Mr. Symington. There are those who remember when the tall figure of Mr. Thomas B. Wood appeared once a year at the head of the table and proposed with courtly grace the health of the American Water Color Society, but the effort costs gray hairs. Since the sale of the academy the Water Color Society is a homeless waif with no marble stairway for its President to receive guests on with a red rose in his buttonhole, and no reasonably conspicuous place for its Secretary holding the annual cigar box. For the ordinary meetings of the society the gallery of the Salmagundi seems to offer an acceptable substitute for the academy, with the additional advantage of a chef and a corps of waiters conveniently at hand. The annual dinner of the Artists' Fund Society will take place in the gallery of the Salmagundi Club on Saturday, April 21.

***

There is now on view at the Keppel Gallery, in Sixteenth Street, a collection of sixty-one pen drawings of English character and English scenery by C. J. Taylor. Mr. Taylor is an American of the Americans. Until his recent trip abroad Mr. Taylor had been engaged on Puck for a period of twenty years, where he was the dean of the artistic staff during the long reign of the late H. C. Bunner as editor. It was his facile pen that illustrated "Short Sixes," and those clever imitations of de Maupassant, "Made in France with a United States Twist." The quaint humor of Mr. Taylor is indissolubly linked with the humor of Mr. Bunner as his artistic collaborator. These drawings of English subjects are slight without affectation, strong in the two qualities of character and composition, and full of the power that comes with knowledge, modesty, and sincerity. There is no attempt at elaboration. They are impressions of the passing scene—notes of the people and their ways by a keen observer and a clever hand. He seems to have found his way to that Mecca of artistic pilgrimage for American painters in England, Broadway Village, where Abbey and Millet have their Summer homes. Mr. Taylor has never been the fashion like Mr. Gibson, but nevertheless his work contains some merits that Mr. Gibson's lacks. He never slights a drawing because he is C. J. Taylor or dwarfs his proportions because he has reached the bottom of his paper. Mr. Taylor has never been taken up by Richard Harding Davis, which is Mr. Davis's loss, as he possesses some traits of character that, diligently cultivated and assimilated, would make the contact beneficial. These drawings have been reproduced and published by R. H. Russell under the title "England by C. J. Taylor." They are charmingly direct in treatment and simple and firm in line. They appear to be jottings with the pencil of character bits like "Hannah's Holiday, Hamsted Heath," or "Rotten Row" at the other social extreme, made on the spot and penned afterward; or, in the case of such subjects as "Tea in an English Garden," and the various village landscapes, drawn directly with the pen over a little feeling about for the composition with the pencil. Mr. Taylor is a novice with horses and donkeys, but he grasps the character of the Englishman of the soil with the touch of a master. His work is as honest and as free from affectation as the quaint expressions that steal over his face when he is absorbed in his drawing, lost in observation, or listening to an absorbing story.

The Modern Scarecrow.

From Rider Haggard's "Farmer's Year."

The mawkin (scarecrow) nowadays is a poor creature compared with what he used to be, and it is a wonder that any experienced rook consents to be scared by him. Thirty years or so ago he was really a work of art, with a hat, a coat, a stick, and sometimes a painted face, ferocious enough to frighten a little boy in the twilight, let alone a bird. Now a rag or two and a jumble-sale cloth cap are considered sufficient, backed up generally by the argument, which may prove more effective, of a dead rook tied up by the leg to a stick.

Actors and the Germans appear to be hot on the trail of "Her Ladyship's Elephant." Henry Holt & Co., who publish that entertaining book, have received applications for rights of dramatization and of translation in the "Vaterland."

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POETRY.

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To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have found so many good things in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that I have been on the point many times of expressing my thanks pure and simple, but have refrained from so doing knowing that your mails must, or ought to be, burdened with many such. Occasionally, however, I have come upon a viand not altogether to my taste—a spice or sauce of so pungent a flavor that a bad taste has remained in my mouth for days thereafter. Of such was the letter by S. N. Tuckman, under the heading "Neglect of Poets and Poetry," in your SATURDAY REVIEW of March 10, and I would commend the article to all readers of THE TIMES for the truly remarkable depth and insight it contains.

The thing for which we have come to live on earth seems to be in the last analysis not money, not political economy, not Government, war, nor yet a good living, but character—character—character. We cannot say it too often—character. Business, law, politics—these (is there need to say it?) are secondary, subsidiary. Character is the real thing, the only thing, the wise end. Be it understood that it is furthest from my mind to undervalue the true worth and office of these things—of business, law, and politics, and all their kith and kin; they are necessary and essential; they make society possible, and art and science; they enlarge, they develop us. But let us not forget that these are not an end, but a means; not the true God, but images of stone to which we bow down in worship.

Now is poetry this "true God"? It may be that, but I do not claim it. Poetry also, to my mind, is only a means, but it is a very great means, a means which cannot be one-half, one-quarter, nay, which is not by the smallest fraction to be comprehended by one who would relegate it to "the female college graduate, who has nothing to attend to but visiting, shopping, party-going, and novel reading." A "sensible man of affairs" like your correspondent (I take his word for it) "will not indulge in lyrics and epics," for they are beneath him. That is easy to understand, but, believe me, he is to be pitied, not blamed. When a man pores over the newspaper or the cash book too long he becomes afflicted with a defect of the vision called myopia, which is nearsightedness, and it is a peculiar kind of nearsightedness and one not to be corrected by the oculist.

Let me close with the words of Horace Bushnell, which, however, I do not expect your correspondent to understand: "But we shall know that poetry is the real and true state of man; the proper and last ideal of souls, the free beauty they long for, and the rhythmic flow of that universal play in which all life would live."

ALLISON R. LAWSHE.

Trenton, N. J., March 12, 1900.

From One Who Makes Poetry.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you allow one who cares for poetry and tries to make it to protest against the conception thereof set forth in an editorial of your issue for March 17? Poetry, to deserve the name, is infinitely more than an "amusement." It does, to be sure, furnish us with pleasure of a certain noble sort; but it is as a quickener of ideals and hence a molder of character that it rises to its proper use. The great poets of all ages and climes illustrate and adorn this statement. The highest life—the life of the spirit—is nurtured by poetry as no other agency save religion can nurture it. Matthew Arnold, indeed, in a famous essay claims that "the strongest part of our religion to-day is its unconscious poetry." It must be understood that the idea of poetry here (and as the word is used in all criticism which is wise and authoritative) is not that belittling misuse of it which suggests mere pretty rhyming and sugared conceits, but rather that imaginative and musical revelation of life which enlarges our outlook, enriches our natures, lifts our souls to the contemplation of the verities, and makes us to bow, hushed and happy, at the Shrine of the Eternal Beauty. Poetry is educational in the highest, deepest sense, and has always been so regarded by the best educators; it is, as Wordsworth said, "the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge." The Philistines who prate about the "impractical" nature of this highest form of literature have no conception of the true meaning or purpose of living, since the best practical is that which ministers to man's noblest needs—which is exactly what poetry does. RICHARD BURTON.

The University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, March 17, 1900.

Literature as a Great World Force.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I presume the letter of S. N. Tuckman, dated Feb. 21, was intended by him to provoke discussion. To attempt to controvert such sweeping and obviously false statements would be time wasted, but a few remarks on the subject may not be out of place.

How is it that the writer of that letter ever spared the time from his study of the police force, Health Department, &c., to spend in reading THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is quite beyond the writer's understanding. THE SATURDAY REVIEW is essentially a review of books and art—that is, literature and art—and of these two great world forces Mr. Tuckman seems to have no conception whatever. The functions of the various departments of city government may be very delightful and instructive reading to Mr. Tuckman, but they are not generally considered so by others, even, it would seem, by some to whom the word "duty" might include such reading.

Literature is one of the greatest forces in the world to-day, and controls a wider influence than perhaps any other department of learning. Poetry, which apparently bears the brunt of this attack, is one of the most important elements of literature.

This is an age of industry, a practical age—far too practical, in my estimation—but is not this the greater reason why poetry should be read? I do not mean that poetry is impractical—it is not—but poetry represents the beautiful, the ideal—all the good, truth, and beauty of life. The greatest pleasure that we have is the appreciation and enjoyment of the beautiful, and in this poetry is our guide, our text book.

To read poetry after the work of a day is done is like entering a park after a walk through the slums, and, although the distasteful walk may have been necessary, the refreshment at the end of it causes us to forget all the unpleasant things we have seen in the enjoyment of the beauty and purity spread out before us.

Let the writer suggest, then, to Mr. Tuckman that in poetry he will find the best thoughts of the genius of all ages, that will lift him up out of his government, politics, and labor laws and give him man and nature to contemplate. Then he will cease to be a man to whom

> A primrose by a river's brim
> A yellow primrose was to him,
> And it was nothing more.

New York, March 18, 1900. H.

Poets Divinely Ordained Teachers.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

If it is not too late I would like to supplement with a few remarks the very excellent but mild reply made in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of the 17th under "Neglect of Poets and Poetry" to an article of the week before by a Mr. S. N. Tuckman, who considers that "reading poetry is a waste of time," and affirms such books as "The Charter of Greater New York" to be more profitable to the mind than "a host of poets." Indeed, if all men were of this opinion we might believe that the prosaic old "age of sophisters, economists, and calculators had succeeded" in very truth, and that the beautiful was dead. But fortunately there are yet many who prefer one good book of "lyric or epic poetry" to a host of political economies or even "The Charter of Greater New York," many who, rising above dead materialism, can still scale the immortal heights and "let cold reason vibrate into soul."

There is no need for as unworthy a pen as mine to espouse the cause of poetry, which, if it required championship, would not lack for abler defenders, for who that is capable of understanding its grandeur does not in his soul do homage to the "child of passion and thought" and Music's twin sister? We are tempted to substitute poetry for music in Lorenzo's soliloquy and say:

> The man that hath no poetry in himself
> Nor is not moved by concord of sweet sounds
> Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
> The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
> and his affections dark as Erebus.

The case of such a one, indeed, seems hopeless. Like Peter Hovenden, who was utterly incapable of appreciating the beautiful, he may torture and even crush for a time that spirit in others, but never by any chance comprehend it himself, unless perhaps through the careful study of true poetry. By improving every spare moment in studying such works as those of Shakespeare, Milton, Tennyson, and Browning he may in time, if he approach them reverently, learn at least to refrain from speaking slightingly of the divine gift of song. Says Curtis:

> Not until we know why the rose is sweet, the dewdrop pure, or the rainbow beautiful will we know why the poet is the best benefactor of society, but certain it is that he is the divinely ordained teacher, harmonizer, and consoler. Passing by the soldier, the philosopher, and the King, God hath given the poet in every age the first place in the affections of the people. That which theologians cannot do the poets easily accomplish. From David's far-off time to the time of Browning and Tennyson God hath breathed into poems and songs the revelation of His providence and His love.

CONSTANCE.

New York, March 17, 1900.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

"O. P.," Washington, D. C.: "Is Taine's 'English Literature' still an approved handbook of English literature? Is there any work in the same field and of about the same scope that is better? If so, what?"

There is none better; none so good.

"A. B. C.," Woodstown, Ohio: "If an unknown author desires to publish a book, what course would you advise him to pursue? Can he succeed as well by giving the work to a country newspaper editor, or should a city publishing firm be consulted? Does the sale of a book depend entirely upon the merits of the author's production?"

A really good book, even if written by the most obscure of unknown authors, is much more likely to prove a success when handled by a well-known publishing house than by one less prominent.

R. Thompson, 1,112 Hopkins Avenue, Baltimore, Md.: "Where can I get a book on modeling? Mention several, if possible, with prices.

A. M. Holland's "Clay Modeling for Schools," Ginn & Co., Boston, 75 cents; F. F. Frederick's "Plaster Casts and How They Are Made," W. T. Comstock, 23 Warren Street, New York City, $1.50; A. M. Kellogg's "Forty Lessons in Clay Modeling," E. L. Kellogg & Co., 61 East Ninth Street, New York City, 30 cents; J. L. Todd's "Modeling in Clay and Underglaze Faience Decoration," Art Interchange, New York City, 35 cents; A. L. Vago's "Instructions in the Art of Modeling in Clay," R. Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, $1. There are also M. Edwards's "Guide to Modeling in Clay," London, 1879, and G. Hale's "Modeler," London, 1880, of which THE REVIEW can name no American editions or give other information.

"A. S. M.," New York City: "Can you give me a list of stories dealing with ideal social conditions, e. g., 'Utopia,' 'All Sorts and Conditions of Men,' 'Looking Backward'?"

In addition to the three remarkable books mentioned above, we may add Bellamy's "Equality," Howells's "Traveler from Altruria," Bellsmith's "Henry Cadavere," Wilbrant's "Mr. East's Experiences in Mr. Bellamy's World," Marianne Farmingham's "1900: A Forecast and a Story," Tourgee's "Murvale Eastman, Christian Socialist," Donnelly's "Caesar's Column." Of stories dealing with the problems of labor and capital, &c., there is of course a vast number.

X. Y., Swampscott, Mass., writes that "Mice at Play" may still be found in the list of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., whither it was transferred from the list of Messrs. Roberts Brothers. Its subtitle, "A Story for the Whole Family" and the motto "When the cat's away the mice will play," appeared on the title page. The illustrations were Mr. Sol Eytinge's. Any bookseller ought to be able to furnish this information.

"W. D. T.," New York City: "I have a folio edition, in good preservation, of Meare's 'Voyage to the Northwest Coast of America,' published in London in 1790. It is quite profusely illustrated with full-page copper plate engravings, both pictorially and with large folding maps and charts. What is its value?"

It has a value of a few dollars.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

Published This Week:

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By FRANCIS HOVEY STODDARD, *Professor of the English Language and Literature in New York University.*

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"Here is one of the great masters before whom ordinary merit must be dumb, whom to criticise is in vain; to admire alone is permitted."—Westminster Review.

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is an exquisite picture of pastoral life of the present day in Provincial Spain. It has no parallel for delicacy of treatment in current fiction. There is in it something of the daintiness that characterizes Mr. Allen's "Choir Invisible," but it has in addition a delightful touch of humor.

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SALES OF BOOKS Every Afternoon, except Saturday.

MARCH

NOTES AND NEWS.

Books and Their Makers.

Probably the most remarkable letter ever perpetrated by a literary aspirant is one which was received this week at the office of a well-known New York publisher. It is doubtful whether the epistle is a spontaneous utterance on the part of the writer or whether it is the expression of a carefully contrived scheme to take advantage of the supposed literary tendencies of the times. It runs as follows:

Mayesville, Tenn., March 19, 1900.

Gentlemen:—

I wish to put my life Before the puBlic if I can Get Anuf Out of it to give me a start in the world. I led a Crimnel life 21 years Arested 29 times shot at 27 times Realeased on 9 haBis Corpas Warents. Broke 15 Jales Convicted 7 times Broke 1 pen and taken 27 Convicts with me. Waylaid and shot my fathern law twice married seperatal and Divosed and have reformed with nothing if I can get a start in the World Bye putting my life Before the puBlict I will doo so I have Consulted several con pany But I Want the Best I can get so I Will close hoping to hear from you coon.

Youes truley,

Thomas B. Mosher writes to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW from Portland, Me., to say that he can no longer supply single numbers of The Bibelot for 1900, (Vol. VI.,) except on subscription for the entire year. The Bibelot is published in a limited edition, and the type distributed. The demand for the current volume having far exceeded Mr. Mosher's expectations, it is no longer possible to take orders except for the entire year.

William H. Glasson, late Fellow in Administration in Columbia University, is writing a "History of Military Pension Legislation in the United States," which will soon be ready for publication. The work will trace the development of our pension system from Colonial times to the present, dealing at length with the principal pension laws enacted on account of service in the civil war.

After spirited bidding, indulged in by nearly every theatrical manager of note in the country, the dramatic rights of "To Have and to Hold" were secured by Mr. Charles Frohman just before he sailed for Europe. As some discussion has been aroused concerning the title of this historical romance, which is now selling well up to its one hundred and thirty-fifth thousand, it may be well to mention the fact that Miss Mary Johnston took the title of her story from "The Book of Common Prayer" of the Episcopal Church. "To have and to hold" is from the marriage service, and is certainly felicitous. The name of her first novel, "Prisoners of Hope," originated in the death cry of one of her Puritan characters who shouted as he fell the words of Zachariah, "Turn ye, turn ye, to the stronghold, ye prisoners of hope."

The advertisement of the Japanese players, recently in New York, contains these significant words, "Teijio, or the Loyal Wife, by Bakin, the Shakespeare of the Japanese." Doubtless Mr. Ignatius Donnelly can, without much difficulty, make "Bacon" out of this. The strong points of the analogy of the case should not be overlooked by him. The premises for his argument must be apparent to any one.

Mr. Albert Cohn of Berlin, one of the oldest and most learned and respected of German booksellers, has just retired from business in favor of his nephew, Albert Cohn Nachfolger. Mr. Cohn had many dealings with Mr. James Lenox, and the latter's indorsement of Mr. Cohn's rare knowledge and honorable conduct on all occasions has since been confirmed by many of the most widely known of American book collectors.

It is not generally known that Henry W. Stratton, whose little volume of verse, "Sparks and Flames," was recently published by M. F. Mansfield and A. Wessels, is an inventor of marked ability. Although blind, Mr. Stratton accomplished the astonishing result of manufacturing and placing upon the market the set of building blocks which bear his name. These blocks are made to fit together by what for a better name may be called the "tongue and groove" principle. The original model, roughly sawn from white wood, was in the form of an electric car. From the blocks in this car, some thirty-seven different objects can be made. The puzzle of putting together the various articles is both pleasing and instructive, interesting not only a child, but also persons of adult years. Unable to place this building block puzzle with any manufacturer, Mr. Stratton arranged to sell it himself, and finally succeeded in making and disposing of several thousand sets. As soon as the practical use and selling qualities of the blocks were demonstrated, a large toy house purchased the puzzle outright, and now there are perhaps more sets of Stratton's building blocks used each Christmas than those of any other make. Mr. Stratton has also invented other unique toys.

Miss Wormeley, the well-known translator of the works of Balzac, requests us to say that a translation attributed to her now being sold and reviewed under the title of "Little What's His Name," was not written or translated by her, nor does she know anything about it.

Concerning the review of his book "For the Freedom of the Sea," which recently appeared in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, the author, the Rev. C. Townsend Brady, writes to us as follows:

You have divined the purpose of writing the book in criticism about the horrors of war, and I hesitated a long time as to whether it would not be well for me to put on the title page that expression of Gen. Sherman, ("War is hell.") No one has seen this point except yourself, and I thought it would interest you to know how you did really comprehend the author's purpose.

Mr. Brady adds that Charles Scribner's Sons had informed him that they had disposed of an edition of 25,000 copies of "For the Freedom of the Sea," and that they had also sold a large edition of the author's forthcoming book, "The Grip of Honor," which is now running as a serial in The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia, and which will be presented in book form late in April.

Cy Warman, author of "Tales of an Engineer," "The Express Messenger," "Frontier Stories," "The Story of the Railroad," and other books of Western life, writes to qualify the general impression that "he was born and bred to the rail, beginning his career as a trainman." Mr. Warman says:

I began my railroad work not with the trainmen, but far below them, at the bottom of the pit, beneath a reeking boiler with a bunch of colored waste in one hand and a smoking torch in the other. I had always longed to ride and run a locomotive, but it was a far cry from a cornfield to that exalted seat in the cab—at least it seemed so to me—and it was not until I went to Colorado, having previously "gone broke" on the wheat market, that I began to curry the iron horse. I was soon out on the road firing, and in less than two years from my first trip was in full charge of an engine. My success was due to the kindness of and the encouragement given me by the officials, and that encouragement came because I was anxious to succeed. I had already begun to plan how I would handle "my men" when I was master mechanic, and how I would select my master mechanics when I was general manager. But I fell sick with sciatica and the world lost a pretty good car hand and gained a worse story teller.

The Rev. W. H. Fitchett, author of "How England Saved Europe," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, is commonly spoken of as an Australian, although he was born in Lincolnshire, England. When he was only a few years old his father went to Australia, and the son was thus brought up as a thorough-going colonial. He is a man of herculean frame, and of tireless industry. He has been a Wesleyan minister, the head of the Ladies' Methodist College in Melbourne, the editor of The Southern Cross, and The Australian Review of Reviews, and an editorial writer on The Melbourne Daily Argus. His first book, "Deeds That Won the Empire," was made up of a series of historical tales, which he published in The Argus under the nom de plume of "Vidette."

Linn Boyd Porter, who writes under the pseudonym of Albert Ross, is now in Khartoum, whence he writes to his publishers, the G. W. Dillingham Company, that his next novel (his twenty-third) will be ready for publication in July. It is about the daughter of a sugar king, and its title will be "A Sugar Princess." His latest novel, "Stranger Than Fiction," has already run into a third edition. One million six hundred and ten thousand of his novels have been sold. "Thou Shalt Not," his first novel, after a sale of nearly a quarter of a million copies, is still in popular demand.

Mr. Robert Waters, the editor of "John Seldon and His Table Talk," has in preparation another work, the title of which is "Flashes of Wit and Humor, or a Brief Study of the Best Conversational Utterances of the Brightest Minds." The volume will appear in a few weeks from the press of the Edgar S. Werner Publishing Company.

Say what you may, it is sometimes difficult to take in exactly what Browning meant. Even his prose is obscure at times. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff, in his "Notes from a Diary," shows this. Bowen (Justice) talked of an American paper which contained an announcement to this effect: "Mr. Browning has declined to furnish us with a poem in exchange for a thousand dollars. We find ourselves more than ever unable to understand Mr. Browning."

On the anniversary of the death of John Wesley the Rev. Dr. Watson delivered a discourse. The text Dr. Watson presented was from Isaiah. He drew an analogy between the Jews of the time of Isaiah and the English of to-day. Above all, Ian Maclaren lauded the patriotism of the English women "who had given their husbands and their sons without complaint to fight for their Queen and country."

ITEMS OF THE DAY.

Important French Memoirs.

Barras, whose memoirs recently aroused much interest, figures in "The Memoirs of the Baroness de Courtot," which will come next week from the press of Henry Holt & Co. The earlier part of the forthcoming book deals with the stirring times of the French Revolution, the Baroness herself being rescued after having entered the death cart. Quieter passages follow, giving touching incidents of her friendship for Frau von Alvensleben, from whose diary much of the book is taken. Later we get intimate glimpses of Napoleon, who when a mere schoolboy had saved the Baroness's life, and of Josephine and other most interesting personages of the time.

The Man Who Bound Daly's Books.

During the present week there has been considerable discussion among the collectors who have attended the sale of the late Augustin Daly's library as to the identity of the bookbinder whose artistic and discriminating work has so enhanced the appearance and value of the volumes, and particularly has the question been asked, Who bound the Douai Bible? The catalogue of the sale does not answer the question. Mr. Henry Blackwell of this city bound the Douai Bible and arranged the plates in it. He also bound more than 50 per cent. of the other works in the Daly collection. Should there be any doubt about Mr. Blackwell's connection with the Douai Bible, collectors have only to regard the title page of the first volume, which bears the following legend:

EXTRA ILLUSTRATED,
With Over 8,000 Prints, Etchings, Drawings, &c.,
Collected by AUGUSTIN DALY
And Arranged and Placed by
HENRY BLACKWELL and Extended from
One to Forty-two Volumes.
Volume One. Easter, 1892.

Moreover, here is a passage from a letter addressed by Mr. Daly to THE NEW YORK TIMES, which appeared in the issue of May 2, 1892:

The chief credit for the work, both inlaying and binding, on the enlarged Douai Bible of Mr. Augustin Daly, which has just been finished in forty-two volumes, belongs to Mr. Henry Blackwell.

Many of the items appearing in the sales catalogue, which are specimens of Mr. Blackwell's finest work, are not credited to him. In some instances the work is attributed to other hands. Item 983, for example, is Dickens's letter in "eight volumes, folio, half blue levant morocco," bound by Mr. Blackwell and delivered by him to Mr. Daly March 18, 1895. Yet in the catalogue the credit of the work on these volumes is given to another binder. Mr. Blackwell will shortly publish a small volume, to be entitled "The Story of the Daly Bible, with Other Reminiscences," containing the reproduction of many autograph letters from Mr. Daly, which throw considerable light upon the valuable collection of books, the members of which are now being knocked down to the highest bidder.

James Lane Allen in Uniform Edition.

With the publication of James Lane Allen's latest work, "The Reign of Law," The Macmillan Company will issue a uniform edition of the works of this author. The set, which will be adequately illustrated, will include "The Blue Grass Region of Kentucky," "Flute and Violin and Other Kentucky Tales and Romances," "A Kentucky Cardinal," and "Aftermath," being the second part of "A Kentucky Cardinal."

Mr. Mansfield's New Books.

Mr. M. F. Mansfield, formerly of the firm of Mansfield & A. Wessels, has made some announcements from his new place of business, 14 West Twenty-second Street, New York City, where he has established the Bankside Press. Here he will shortly publish "A Narrative of the Mutiny on Board H. M. S. Bounty," reprinted from the log books of Lieut. William Bligh of the Royal Navy, who was in charge of the expedition, illustrated with charts and plans by the same hand. A volume for the collector is a limited de luxe edition of "In Memoriam," the late Laureate's famous classic, printed in old-style type, with a series of 140 rubricated initials from designs especially made for this edition by Blanche McManus. Yet another volume, which will appeal to the lover of high-class printing and bookmaking, is a charming reprint of "The Book of Ecclesiastes," a dainty 16mo, with rubricated initials and printed on hand-made paper.

National Congress of Mothers.

The report of the second and third annual conventions of the National Congress of Mothers has just been published by the headquarters of the Congress in Washington. The report contains all the papers read on each occasion. Other literature in regard to the subject is also ready; it includes "Suggestive Book Lists for Mothers," "How to Organize a Mothers' Union," "Manual for Constitution and By-Laws," &c. "The List of Books for Children" will soon be ready. The Fourth Congress is to be held in Des Moines, Iowa, May 21-25, 1900. The address of the publisher of the Congress's literature is Box 832, Washington, D. C.

Dream Poems.

Ida Wickert Lawrence Has, whose poems have long been known throughout the West and South, has just issued, through the Robert Clark Company, a volume of verse called "Day Dreams." Some of the poems here published are already more or less familiar to readers of periodical and newspaper verse, as, for example, "I'll Keep the Old Horse Shod," "Sleep On, Little Boy," "Payin' th' Mortgage," and "Uncle Josh's Soliloquy." All these poems are of keen human interest, dealing as they do with themes that are typically American. There are other poems in the volume, too, which are just as human—"Monette" and "The First Kiss of Love"—but these deal more with the emotions and are phrased in realism. Miss Lawrence is a very facile poet, and her verses trip lightly from the tongue and are full of music and imagery.

Reading for Orphans of the War.

Mr. A. J. Bloor writes: "Mrs. Sherwood, in one of the splendid drawing rooms (plus sun pavilion) of the Hotel Majestic, has been giving, for the benefit mainly of the stricken widows and orphans of several gallant officers fallen in the Philippine war, a series of her admirable readings, and has been urged to repeat them. I had the pleasure of listening to the last one on 'The Gossip of the Century,' and, though the crowd of 'intellectuals and fashionables' who had pre-empted nearly the whole vast apartment kept me a long way off from the speaker, every word in her musical cadences fell clean-cut on my ear.

"The 'gossip' of the earlier part of the century, collected by such a judicious reader as Mrs. Sherwood, and supplemented by the selections of such a keen, though kindly, observer from episodes occurring during her own lifetime—'all which she saw and part of which she was'—is abundantly piquant for the most blasé quid nunc of the club or boudoir; but it is far more than that. It is what remains of contemporary memorizing after being denuded of partisan bias; and so sifted, compared, and co-ordinated that it may serve the purpose, not of that perfunctory, formulated record which Walpole was justified in half-discrediting, but of that real history which becomes exemplary, and makes, in competent hands, for civilization and the betterment of the race.

"The over-driven, hustling young folk of this fin de siècle deprive themselves of much pleasure, as well as of solid instruction, when, confused in the hubbub raised by the 'sounding brass and tinkling cymbals' in the hands of some of the shifting people of the passing day, they vainly strive to consign to the limbo of 'back numbers' such recitals as those of Mrs. Sherwood, poured out, with steady hand, from the alembic of long experience in many upland fields and among the selected habitations of men and women."

New Providence Public Library.

The new public library of Providence, R. I., was opened with appropriate ceremony on March 15 last. The building stands on Washington Street. Its approach is by two flights of gracefully curved granite steps and broad granite platform, and the grounds are inclosed by heavy granite terrace walls, surmounted by a balustrade of granite with heavy paneled pedestals and turned balusters, all of which is of Westerly granite. The basement story is also of this stone, with a superstructure of light Roman brick and Bedford limestone, in the Italian Renaissance style, surmounted by a copper roof and large skylights. The entire structure is of masonry and of steel, protected by masonry, with partitions of steel and plaster, and architraves and inside finish of plaster, where they are not of marble. The walls of the stack building are lined with white marble, the floors of which are of glass and iron, the shelves are of enameled steel, the window frames are of cast iron, and the doors of steel, so that there is nothing combustible in it except a few tables and stools, and the books.

Monographs Every Day.

Particularly in war time certain monthly magazines become almost monthly newspapers in their eagerness to keep abreast of current events. A contrary experiment is now being made by the Tucker Publishing Company, which publishes a magazine every day in the week except Sunday, or rather a series of monographs on living topics, together with some fiction, taken from the principal English magazines. Each number, complete in itself, forms rather a convenient brochure with an attractively designed cover. The series is called the Balzac Library. Some of the recent monographs are "Capitalism and Imperialism in South Africa," by J. A. Hobson, author of "The War in South Africa"; "Have Plants Nerves?" by August Strindberg; "The Germany of To-day," by Maximilian Harden; "Under the Ban: A Scientist's Heresies Condemned by the Church," being a correspondence between Dr. St. George Mivart and Cardinal Vaughan, and "Grant Allen," by Richard Le Gallienne. Notable reviews of notable books are also reproduced in the Balzac Library. Already we have "Zola vs. Tolstoi," by Hannah Lynch, and a review of "Resurrection," by Gaston Deschamps. There is also a certain amount of fiction—"The Ghost of Doctor Harris," by Nathaniel Hawthorne; "My Prison," by J. H. Rosny, and "An Idyl," by Jakob Hilditch. Life nowadays presents so many phases of intellectual enjoyment or instruction that we presume the Balzac Library will strongly appeal to a certain class. It is to be hoped that its number will be large enough to cause the publication to be continued. Most everybody can find something worthy of preservation in it at some time or other.

Charles Scribner's Sons publish to-day "The Rhymer," by Allan McAulay, in which the poet Burns is the moving character; "The Toiling of Felix, and Other Poems," by Henry van Dyke; "Faith and Sight," by the Rev. William P. Merrill, and "The Forms of Prose Literature," by J. H. Gardiner of Harvard University.

Harper's Magazine for April will contain an article from the pen of Prof. Hyslop of Columbia University, called, "On the Results of Psychical Research," in which will be explained from a scientific point of view many of the remarkable phenomena which have recently provoked the interest of persons who had hitherto regarded Spiritualism as a deception or delusion.

"Let There Be Light," by David Lubin, is a story of a workingmen's club, which G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish April 2. The members search for the cause of poverty and social inequality, and discuss plans for amelioration. The same house will also present in the Hudson Library a new novel by Elizabeth Knight Tompkins, called "The Things That Count." The author is the sister of the Miss Tompkins who edits The Puritan.

"The Lunatic at Large," by J. Storer Clouston, will be published in April by D. Appleton & Co. It is an amusing tale by a new author.

"Mary Paget," by Minna Caroline Smith, a story of the Bermudas of Queen Elizabeth's day, published by The Macmillan Company, has gone into its second edition.

Hunter & Welburn, booksellers of Nashville, Tenn., are publishing a series of illustrated leaflets of brief fiction, the first to appear being "Boy-Tramp-Billy Goat," by Gov. "Bob" Taylor. These leaflets are extracts from "Echoes," by Robert L. Taylor, published in book form by S. B. Williamson & Co. of Nashville, and containing the Governor's poems, stories, and speeches.

W. M. Flinders Petrie, the well-known Egyptologist, will contribute the leading article to Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for April on recent discoveries in the Nile Valley. Prof. Angelo Heilprin also has an article on the famous Cape Nome district in Alaska.

"The Princess Sophia" is a new novel by E. F. Benson, author of "Dodo" and "Mammon & Co.," which Harper & Brothers are shortly to publish.

It is a mistake to suppose that "A Ten Years' War," by Jacob Riis, which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are publishing, is a history of the European conflict of that name which took place in the last century. It concerns the fight that reformers are making against the vice and poverty that dominate the slums of a great city.

Messrs. Methuen, the London publishers, have hit upon an original plan for turning the present war to account. In the new sixpenny story of their Novelist Library, "Prisoners of War," by A. Boyson Weeks, will be found the offer of a prize of £100 to the reader who names the day and the

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month on which the treaty of peace of the South African war will be signed. There is the usual coupon arrangement, however; the result will be published in a future volume of the Novelist Library.

R. H. Russell has purchased from M. Edmond Rostand, author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," the American copyright of his new play, "L'Aiglon," and will publish the English translation in America simultaneous with the appearance of the play in book form in Paris and London.

A rubricated leaflet has just been printed for private distribution by P. F. Madigan, a bookseller of Glens Falls, N. Y., containing the three following poems by Kipling: "The Absent-Minded Beggar," (1899,) "Recessional," (1897,) and "Bobs," (1897.)

Prof. E. S. Joynes has just prepared for D. C. Heath & Co. an annotated edition of Zschokke's "Das Wirthshaus zu Cransac."

"Hiwa," by E. P. Dole, is a romance of mythological Hawaii, dealing with the story of the Goddess of the Island. It will shortly be published by Harper & Brothers.

"Red Pottage" is now selling in its fifty-fifth thousand. Much of the text was omitted in its recent run as a serial in a daily paper.

Gorge C. Shaw of Cincinnati is about to publish "A Self-Verifying Chronological History of Ancient Egypt," from the pen of Orlando P. Schmidt. The author's treatment and scheme are said to be unique. He demonstrates that, at the beginning of the kingdom, or as far back as 4244 B. C., the Egyptians used the most accurate system of chronology ever devised by the ingenuity of man—a self-registering astronomical or Sothiac system.

The Franklin Press of Philadelphia is issuing a revised edition of its "Mercantile Speller," which has been strongly recommended by several schools of language throughout the country.

"The Prince," a play, by Adolphus Alfred Jack, has just been added to the Macmillan Company's series of reading dramas.

Harper & Brothers will shortly bring out a new popular edition, in three volumes, of John Lothrop Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic," printed from the same plates used in the Library Edition.

Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," together with this author's "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy," are included in the last two volumes added by the Macmillan Company to "The Library of English Classics."

"A Soul in Bronze," by Miss Goddard Du Bois, which is being published by H. S. Stone & Co., is a novel in which the author strives to emphasize the nobility of character of the North American Indian.

"Harper's Guide to the Paris Exposition" will come from the press of Harper & Brothers March 29. On the same date will also be published "A Man of His Age," by Hamilton Drummond, and "Men with the Bark On," by Frederic Remington.

"The Valley of the Great Shadow," by Miss Anne Holdsworth, which H. S. Stone & Co. are publishing, has a similar motif to that of "Ships That Pass in the Night." The story is descriptive of invalid life in the German Alps.

A new edition of "The Books Which Have Influenced Me," containing articles by Gladstone, R. L. Stevenson, Sir Walter Besant, and John Ruskin, will come from the press of James Pott & Co. early in April.

"A Friend of Caesar" is the title of a historical novel by William Stearns Davis which the Macmillan Company has in press for immediate publication. The scene of the story is laid in Rome at the beginning of the rise of Julius Caesar.

An application has been made from Madrid to Henry Holt & Co. for rights to publish a Spanish translation of "The Human Body," by the late Prof. H. Newell Martin.

"Under the Eagle's Wing," by Sara Miller, will be published next week by the Jewish Publication Society of America. It is an illustrated story of the time of Maimonides.

"Cromwell's Letters and Speeches," by Thomas Carlyle, will be the fourth volume of the Minerva Library Series which is in press at the New Amsterdam Book Company.

BOSTON ITEMS.

BOSTON, March 22.—The April Atlantic is to have a story by Mr. Henry James, entitled "Maud Evelyn," and in it the curious may detect an elaboration of a fancy stated by Mr. Meagles to Arthur Clennam in "Little Dorrit," a fancy cherished by the parents of a dead girl who think of her from day to day as still with them, still growing in beauty and grace. In the elder author's mind the fancy is a tender sentiment; the younger shows it as it might be in the mind of the Meagles of to-day, necessarily a creature differing in a thousand ways from the simple merchant of seventy years ago, and carrying his morbid dream into practice in such unrelenting fashion as to desolate two lives. The tale is a tragedy, but it will not be strange if the telling of it should bring to light many another curious little drama even now playing among those affected by the doctrines of spiritualism. Probably the correspondents of THE SATURDAY REVIEW could describe many a parallel case. The only other story in the number is "Penny Wise," a plantation tale by Miss Virginia Frazer Boyle.

One of the gift-books of the next holiday season will be a new edition of that translation of the Aeneid which the present Secretary of the Navy made more than twenty years ago, and it will be published by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. It is to have thirteen photogravure pictures, and, like the original edition of Messrs. Lockwood, Brooks & Co., it will be an octavo volume. Its former title was "The Aeneids of Virgil," and its form is blank verse. Its companion volume will be Gautier's "Captain Fracasse," with etchings by M. Mongin, after M. Charles Delort, and it is to be bound in silk. The plates are those of the choicest French edition, and the publishers have the exclusive American right to them.

In the Music Lovers' Series, Mr. Louis C. Elson will have "Shakespeare in Music," and it will contain many portraits and other illustrations. Mr. Rupert Hughes, musical editor of The Criterion, will add "Contemporary American Composers," and the book will be illustrated with portraits and with reproductions of original scores. Considering what kind of temper generally accompanies the musical temperament, one must regard Mr. Hughes as very brave, and the same thing might be said of Mr. Henry C. Lahn, the author of the third new volume, "Famous Pianists of To-day and Yesterday."

The Art Lovers' Series will be increased by "Shakespeare in Art," by Mr. S. Hartmann, and "Heroines of the Bible in Art," by Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement. Mr. Lewis C. Strang will give companion volumes to both of those published in 1899, "Famous Actresses of the Day in America" and "Famous Actors of the Day in America," and a fifth, "Actors and Actresses in Great Britain and the United States," including Garrick's day and extending to our own, will be added.

In the Court Memoir Series there will be twelve new volumes: The "Memoirs of Marie Antoinette," by Mme. Campan; "Memoirs of the Court of St. Cloud," from a series of private letters; "Memoirs of the Courts of Sweden and Denmark," from a similar source, and "Memoirs of the Court of Berlin," by Count Mirabeau, each in two volumes; with one volume of the "Memoirs of Catharine II. of Russia," by one of her courtiers, and Mme. Ducrest's "Memoirs of the Empress Josephine," in three volumes. These books will be ready for publication by the 1st of April, and are sold either separately or in sets of ten or twenty, and always in expensive bindings. It may be, as is asserted by some of the gentlemen who come from kingdoms to instruct freeborn Americans in the feelings proper to their state, that only snobs care to read about royalty, but the price set upon books of this species indicates that publishers know that the snob is a book-buyer. Now the foreign-born instructor is a public library client or a buyer of paper-covered editions.

This is to be a year of college stories and poems, apparently. The series already begun in New York will have companions here, and the first will be "Cap and Gown in Prose," edited by Mr. R. L. Paget, and containing sketches and short stories taken from recent numbers of college periodicals. The stories are very short, the merciful college editor being merciful to his contributor, and not asking too much, but all the leading colleges are represented. Mr. Frederic Lawrence Knowles, the editor of the Cap and Gown Series, will publish a book of verse of his own, "On Life's Stairway," brief poems printed in papers or magazines and attracting no small attention—for poetry. This is not a poetical period in popular literature, and the mass of readers demand Kipling original or imitated, and will have naught else.

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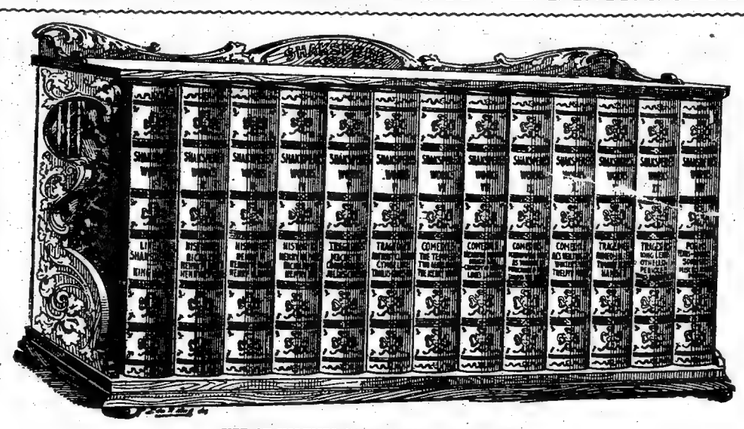

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THE BROWNINGS.

Another Word About Their Love Letters.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

Anne Hollingsworth Wharton.

Author of "Through Colonial Doorways," "Colonial Days and Dames," "A Last Century Maid," &c.

The lives and fortunes of few writers possess so deep an interest for the literary world as those of the two poet lovers whose letters have recently been published. The reason for this interest, aside from the romantic character of the courtship and marriage of Elisabeth Barrett and Robert Browning, is largely due to the fact that they have always stood for what is highest in life as well as in literature, and because with the rare elevation of thought and character that belonged to both, they united the strongest human element and the widest sympathy for all classes and conditions of men.

Several years since a literary woman in writing of the Brownings, said, and I think with truth, that the reading world knew more of the life, habits, and tastes of the author of "Evelina," or of those of Wordsworth and his confrères, than it knew of those two later poets. Since then a flood of light has been let in upon the lives of Robert and Elisabeth Browning by the publication of Mrs. Orr's "Life and Letters of Robert Browning," by that of Principal Sharp's "Life," by "Mrs. Browning's Life and Letters," edited by Frederic G. Kenyon, and within a twelvemonth by the appearance of the very remarkable and voluminous love letters.

With whatever feeling of delicacy we may approach these letters, revelations of the heart of each one intended only for the eyes of the other, they having been given to the world, and the question of whether they should or should not have been made public is no longer of especial pertinence. Nor does the curiously worded argument of Mrs. Browning's only surviving brother avail to do more than provoke a smile. "My father acted as his own merchant for his Jamaica estates, and on that account went daily to the City. He never met Mr. Browning. He was aware of his visits, and he regarded them, like the visits of Miss Mitford and Mr. Kenyon, as affording my sister pleasure. My sister had been an invalid for years. By the directions of Dr. Chambers her room was kept at a certain temperature, and she never left it. Under these circumstances my father lost his daughter."

The two poets having been married without Mr. Moulton Barrett's knowledge, presumably in consequence of his managing his own estates and "going daily to the City" rather than on account of the high temperature of the room, (although Miss Barrett may be excused for desiring to escape from it into the balmy air and sunshine of Italy,) and the letters that passed between the poets having been published, the questions that now concern us have not to do especially with the conduct of Mr. Moulton Barrett or of his grandson, Mr. Barrett Browning. The point at issue is rather this: What do we gain by the publication of the love letters?

In Mr. Browning's letters we have occasional glimpses of the literary society of the day in which he was beginning to be known as a young poet of striking and somewhat eccentric style. His point of view was naturally quite different from that which the poetess gained from her infrequent visits from Miss Mitford or Mr. Kenyon, and from the many letters which she received from literary persons. Yet, despite the disadvantages of her position, so keen was Miss Barrett's insight into character, and so true her deductions, that she often surprised her lover by her estimates of certain persons, as when she likened Mr. Chorley of the Athenæum to a willow tree, blown north or south by every passing breeze, rather than to the many-sided genius that he wished to appear, which led Mr. Browning to exclaim, "How you do know Chorley! That is precisely the man."

Numerous critical and appreciative comments upon the work of contemporaneous writers appear in the letters of both poets. Their attitude toward American literature was unquestionably narrow, in view of their usual largeness of view maintained toward general literature. We can quite understand Miss Barrett when she threw aside "Mrs. or Miss Fuller's 'Women of the Nineteenth Century,'" with an almost petish exclamation, "How I do hate these 'Women of England,' 'Women and Their Mission,' and the rest," but to have Mr. Lowell's poems summed up as "pretty verse books," and his knowledge of English literature slighter than that considered essential to a "lecturer on the English dramatists for a 'young ladies' academy here in England," seems an estimate unworthy of the writer. Mr. Lowell's genius proved, however, that it could stand up against even more slighting criticism than this. It is evident that the point of view of these two poets toward American literature was such as we would maintain toward the average country town lyceum papers and debates.

In the face of the most ardent admiration for the work of her poet, which she said more than once "struck the whole octave," Elizabeth Barrett showed at times a fine critical discernment, and was able to point out blemishes here and there. In writing of "Luria" she said: "When I come to criticise it will be chiefly on what I take to be a little occasional flatness in the versification, which you may remove if you please by knotting up a few lines here and there."

Many readers heartily agree with Miss Barrett when she says of "Sordello," "I think that the principle of association is too subtly in movement throughout it, so that while you are going straight forward you go at the same time round and round, until the progress involved in the motion is lost sight of by the lookers on. Or did I tell you that before?"

The critical spirit is more evident in Miss Barrett's letters than in those of her lover, although she makes her suggestions and criticisms with great humility and always with boundless confidence in the genius of the poet. The scalpel thus applied could not be otherwise than inspiring, its handle being wreathed in bay leaves, and Browning more than once speaks of these criticisms as uplifting and richly encouraging.

If Browning sometimes criticised as in the case of the "Prometheus," when he was requested to "bring his tomahawk and do the criticism, and she will try to have her courage ready for it," he was ever more ready to admire than to find fault. The scalpel soon fell from his hand, the lovelight in his eyes confusing his clearness of vision. He fearlessly announced that when so much was good all must be good, which was quite different from the woman's position, which was rather when so much was good all must be made good, as when she wrote: "Your Domizia disappoints me rather. You might throw a flash of light on her face, might you not? * * * Ah, Domizia, would it hurt her to make her more a woman?"

That which is even more valuable in these letters than the literary criticism and life that they discover is the revelation that they give us of high and noble character, of generosity, unselfishness, and of spiritual endeavor, and this in unison with the most passionate devotion and the strongest human element.

Across the pages there often ripples a playful fancy or humorous conceit. Contrary to all proverbs, the humorous fancies are more frequently to be found in the woman's letters, as when Miss Barrett wrote to her lover, he having just quitted her presence, that her brother has come in to say that he is invited to meet Mr. Browning and that it will be "worth while going to Mr. Talfourd's just to see the author of 'Paracelsus' dance the polka," or, again, when she describes her sister Henrietta and her three lovers. The first lover, she says, early left the lists to watch the two other prétendants, whom he has dubbed Perseverance and Despair. Perseverance wins in the end, of course, and Miss Barrett adds that "everybody is quite happy and contented, even to Despair, who has a new horse and takes lessons in music." That Mr. Browning did not so quickly grasp the humorous side of a situation is evident from more than one passage, as when Miss Barrett quotes a naïveté from his last letter: "However, he [headache] was no sooner gone in a degree than a worse plague came—I sate thinking of you. Very satisfactory mot," she adds, "and very clear." It is almost impossible to quote the humorous passages from these letters without giving the context, as they are generally evolved from the situation and surroundings, as when Mrs. Browning, after her marriage, wrote from Florence, after a Summer of intense heat, when her life was set about with rare love and happiness, that she could "now understand St. Lawrence's ecstasies on a gridiron."

Miss Barrett's mention of Mr. Browning's poetry in "Lady Geraldine's Courtship" evidently had something to do with his desire to meet the poetess, and in one of his letters he wrote, half playfully, "Pomegranates you may cut deep down the middle and see into, but not hearts—so why should I try and speak?" At this time he was not allowed to speak from his heart.

The frequently related tale of Robert Browning being suddenly and quite unexpectedly ushered into the presence of the shy and sensitive invalid by a careless maid seems to be absolutely without foundation. A quite brisk correspondence was carried on by the two poets between the first letter written by "R. B.," Jan. 10, 1845, and May 20, 1845, when they met. This meeting was most decorously and definitely arranged to the hour, and even to the minute, according to Mr. Browning's own record, Tuesday, May 20, 1845, 3:41½ P. M.

It has been the habit of some persons to speak of Robert Browning as possessed of certain bohemian traits, which led him into wandering and unsettled ways of life in his youth. This idea may have grown out of the fact that in his writings he has frankly and fearlessly treated many sides of life, and as a student of human nature and action had endeavored to see life clearly and to see it whole. Although young Browning enjoyed and profited greatly by his Continental travels, especially during a journey to Italy which was made at the age of twenty, he was in early, as well as in later, years an essentially domestic man, a typical Englishman in his love of home and fireside. In his letters we find frequent allusions to a delightful home life, to a delicate and frequently ailing mother, to whom he was devoted, and to a father whose tender affection must have been in strong contrast to Mr. Moulton Barrett's Spartan fatherhood.

Mrs. Orr's biography and other sketches of the early years of this poet represent his life as one of singular purity and moderation. No ill-regulated passions, such as have been excused as important factors in the poetical development of Byron, Shelley, and other poets, among them the great German student of life, literature, and love, beclouded the early years of Elizabeth Barrett's "singer of high poems." That no youthful fancies and callow loves found place in his life it would be absurd to say, but no evidences appear of any great overmastering passion in Browning's youth, although at the age of eight he recorded, in his diary, with a certain Oriental sumptuousness of expression and a decidedly Oriental disregard of truth, "married two wives this morning," and this, after his return from morning service at church. We find little of the personal note with regard to love or marriage in Browning's early letters and poems—no beclouding of the horizon with the ashes of burned-out love letters, rose leaves, and despair. Rather do we find a fresh, breezy impetuosity of expression, as when he wrote to Miss Barrett, after their first meeting, to know whether he had offended her in any respect. "For instance—just what strikes me—they all say how I speak very loud, (a trick caught from having often to talk with a deaf relative of mine.) And did I stay too long?" Is there not an almost boyish frankness about these lines? The great, strong young man, in the presence of the delicate, sensitive, flowerlike poetess, whom he had long revered, felt himself rudely healthful and vigorous. Still more youthful and utterly wanting in tact was the next step, which well nigh put an end to this delightful literary friendship. Then and there, after one interview with Miss Barrett, Robert Browning offered himself to her, and when she wrote at once with a rare mingling of firmness and sweetness of the pain his "wild speaking" had caused her, begging him to "forget at once" what he had said and "let it die out between you and me alone, like a misprint between you and the printer," he showed the astonishingly bad taste of making light of his offer and asking for a return of the letter with its overflow of "intemperate fancies," as she called them. Surely, a mind and heart as great as those of Elizabeth Barrett were needed to overlook so much blundering and crudity as appear in that letter of May 24, 1845, and to keep fast hold of friendship through it all. The first letter, the one of the "intemperate fancies" could have been more readily condoned, as there are few women who will not forgive a man, gentle or simple, for falling in love with them, but to hold a proposal by a long string and draw it back at will is quite another matter. However, this early indiscretion, and the still more discouraging quantity of a devoted but stern parent, who wished none of his children to marry, proved ineffectual to prevent the union of these two rare souls. The elaborate and long-drawn-out criticisms upon "Prometheus," and the readings from Browning's "Duchess," important and scholarly as they were, become only means to an end, as so many balls, concerts, dances, and games of tennis and golf to younger and gayer mortals—opportunities to meet and exchange thoughts and intellectual experiences; all this and much more.

Almost as rapidly as the passion of those two lovers of all time grew the affection of these mature poets, and set about with many obstacles was the course of their true love, as in the case of the two of Verona. They met May 21, 1845; before the 24th Robert Browning had indulged in the expression of "intemperate fancies"; by the 28th of July there had been many letters and visits scattered in between them and evidently more "intemperate fancies," as Miss Barrett says that "something that Mr. Browning has said has been deeply affecting to her feelings"—whatever else remains to be said of him—adding playfully, "but you know that you make great mistakes * * * of fennel for hemlock, of 4 o'clocks for 5 o'clocks," &c., ending her letter with a solemn protest that she will never ruffle his smooth path by so much as one of her "flint stones."

We rejoice to know that those most trying days to Elizabeth Barrett, when the physician counseled a warmer climate and more fresh air, and the father, strangely obdurate, objected to Pisa and the hope of restoration there, were brightened by the joy of Browning's love and sympathy. We may even rejoice over the father's denials, as they in the end proved stepping stones to light and life, for Mr. Browning at once pressed his advantage and extracted from Miss Barrett the promise that if her health should improve during the coming season she would marry him before another Winter. We know how gentler breezes fanned this suit, and the Spring found the invalid much better, better beyond all expectation, and there was the lover waiting to claim her promise and no longer to be denied. The warm Summer, as ever her friend, gave Miss Barrett no reason to withdraw from her contract, and so one September day, accompanied only by her maid and the beloved Flush, she left her home and met Robert Browning at Marylebone Church and was there married to him, as the parish register, so often looked over by curious and interested visitors, reveals to-day. To Paris the happy couple journeyed first, where by some stroke of good fortune Mrs. Jameson met them, and rejoiced Mrs. Browning by "blessing them both and calling them 'children of light' instead of ugly names." To a friend Mrs. Jameson wrote: "I know not how the poet heads and poet hearts will get on through this prosaic world. I think it possible I may go to Italy with them." To Italy Mrs. Jameson journeyed with the newly married pair, delighted, as were all their friends, over this romantic sequel to a most romantic and unsuspected courtship.

Is it strange that Mr. Chorley, he who had been likened to a willow, now became a weeping willow and shed tears of joy over the ideal union of the poet lovers, or that Thomas Carlyle, who, as Mrs. Browning said, "truly loved Robert," should for once have failed to find any shadows in this diamond dewdrop of perfect happiness?

ANNE HOLLINGSWORTH WHARTON.

Growth of the World's Great Cities.

From Appleton's Popular Monthly.

One of the conspicuous results of cheapened transportation and the facility with which the products of field, forest, mine, and factory can be transferred to the consumer has been the rapid increase in population of all our cities. In 1830 over 45 per cent. of the population of New York State (nearly 6,000,000) was concentrated in four cities, while it is estimated that the greater City of New York contains at present not less and probably more than 20 per cent. of the State's population. Nor is this tendency characteristic only of American cities, though the general impression seems to be that it is more conspicuous with us. In fact, many European cities (notably those of Germany) have outstripped ours in growth. In 1870 Berlin had about 150,000 less people than New York; in 1880 it had over 73,000 more. In 1875 Hamburg exceeded Boston in population by but 6,000, while in 1890 the German city was more than 121,000 ahead.

Meanwhile the rural population the world over has increased very slowly, or has positively decreased. The massing together of large numbers of people, without proper regard to sanitary conditions, has always resulted in great mortality, as witness the terrible plagues which have swept over the old cities of Europe, and the disastrous results during the Summer of 1898 of concentrating large numbers of our volunteers in camps not subjected to rigid sanitary regulations.

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
William L. Alden.

LONDON, March 10.—A new magazine made its appearance last week, entitled The Universal. It has rather an amateurish look, but it is not uninteresting. Its chief article is written by Miss Marie Corelli on "Self-Advertisement." This suggests that the magazine wishes to be an authority on the subjects which it discusses, and therefore employs experts as contributors. Certainly no living author—or writer to that effect—understands the art of self-advertisement as thoroughly as it is understood by Miss Corelli. Whenever she has a new book on the eve of publication, paragraphs appear in the daily press concerning her, which paragraphs she finds it necessary to correct on the following day. For example, a preliminary paragraph accuses her of being devoted to stag hunting, whereupon she writes another paragraph expressing her horrors of the needless slaughter of wild animals. Naturally Miss Corelli wonders how these paragraphs get into the newspapers, but, like Mr. Crummies, she is fully aware of their value as advertisements. Then, who can rival Miss Corelli in the art of appealing to the sympathies of the public against the cruel, persecuting critics? Her announcement that she would send no books to critics to be reviewed was a master stroke of policy, and placed her at the head of the entire brotherhood of advertising agents. Just at present one meets everywhere paragraphs describing the great interest that Miss Corelli takes in Stratford-on-Avon, and the noble missionary work she is doing there by encouraging in the children of the poor a taste for Shakespearean criticism. That these paragraphs will soon be followed by the publication of a new Corellian masterpiece of romance no one doubts. Certainly, if Miss Corelli did not have a novel nearly ready for publication, no one would expect to find paragraphs concerning her flooding the daily and weekly press.

***

It is disappointing to find that Miss Corelli's article in The Universal is not autobiographical. She tells us nothing whatever of the best methods of self-advertisement, of which she is the past mistress. She merely attacks other people for their unskillful practice of the noble art. She is especially hard upon Mr. Kipling, whose "Absent-Minded Beggar" she dislikes extremely. She considers that, although it may strike the fancy of music hall patrons, it is not poetry. It is well that Mr. Kipling is not in England just at this moment, so that he is spared at least for some days all knowledge of the blow which has fallen upon him. Perhaps his friends may succeed in keeping the first number of The Universal from him, and he may never know that he has fallen under the disapproval of Miss Corelli. Of course, Miss Corelli has a right to her own opinions—or what she may call opinions—but it does seem rather absurd for her to sit in judgment on Rudyard Kipling. Next to the antics of the person who wrote what he called a "Ken of Kipling," Miss Corelli's criticism of Kipling's poetry is the most amazing display of "cheek" that I can remember. I do not find fault with Miss Corelli for advertising herself and her books. Why should she not endeavor to obtain a sale for them by the same arts by which the clever tradesman obtains a sale for his wares? She is a woman who makes book writing her profession, and she has a right to live by it in an honest way. If she adds several hundreds to the sale of her next novel by permitting the fact to be known that she is fanning the flame of Shakespearean criticism in the bosoms of the peasantry of Stratford, why should she not do it? No one dreams of finding fault with the tradesman who uses clever advertising dodges, provided they are honest ones. Why, then, find fault with Miss Corelli for advertising her books in the way that experience has taught her is the most efficacious? Of course, if the pursuit of literature is something noble and sacred, and not to be profaned by the methods of trade, it would be wrong for an author to make a practice of self-advertising, but who, with the exception of Count Tolstoi, writes books without a thought of the pecuniary profit of so doing? I can see no possible reason why Miss Corelli should not advertise her wares by methods precisely analogous to those of the enterprising seller of cheap shoes. Only we have a right to demand that she should not insist upon a monopoly of the art of self-advertising, and that she should refrain from attacking authors on the ground that they advertise themselves. This is a sort of dog-in-the-manger, Nicaragua Canal policy which cannot commend itself to fair-minded people.

***

The minor poets find the war an inexhaustible subject for rhymes. Mr. William Watson writes verses denouncing his countrymen for not lying down in the dirt at the feet of the Boers, and the Poet Laureate writes other verses which stir the patriotism of the Briton almost as fiercely as his "Jameson's Ride" stirred the patriotism of the music halls. Which is the best adapted to meet the views of Dr. Leyds or any other far-sighted Boer may be doubted. Is it better to be abused by Watson or praised by Austin? This is a question which perhaps should be answered only by judges of poetry. A jury of mere patriots would not be fully competent to deal with it.

***

Mr. George Moore's play, "The Bending of the Bough," has been produced in Dublin, and the general verdict is that it is not a success. I am rather disappointed in this, for I imagined that Mr. Moore would this time fully justify his claims as a dramatist. That he will some of these days write a play that will command universal respect I do not doubt. He made many failures in novel writing before he wrote "Esther Waters." The man is indomitable in his perseverance, and when he determines to win he usually does so in the end.

***

Mr. Albert D. Van Dam, better known as "The Englishman in Paris," has written a novel which ought to commend itself to those who love to read about Courts and the villainy of people with titles. The book is called "A Court Tragedy," and it seems to me to be a very dull attempt at sensationalism. I was reading a week or two ago Mr. Van Dam's book of gossip concerning Napoleon III. and his Court, and was amazed at the absurd inaccuracies therein. For example, Mr. Van Dam relates circumstantially the terms upon which the Carbonari agreed to spare the Emperor's life after the failure of Orsini's attempt. Now, as a matter of fact, the Society of the Carbonari had been stone dead since 1833. It no longer exists, and its former members made no further pretense of observing their vows of secrecy. To suppose that Napoleon in 1858 was in danger from a society that had been dead for nearly thirty years is preposterous. And yet Mr. Van Dam would have us believe that he knew all about the secret relations between Napoleon and the ghost of a dead society. The gossip furnished by Mr. Van Dam is nearly always entertaining, but to mistake it for genuine history would be a mistake.

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The death of Mr. H. D. Traill, the editor of Literature, is a serious loss to letters, and especially to criticism. Mr. Traill was a grave and severe man in his judgments, but they were nearly always right. He was certainly the most conscientious of critics, and no one would have ever dreamed of finding him sitting in judgment on new books in half a dozen different critical chairs and wearing half a dozen disguises. He will be greatly missed by the readers of Literature, though, of course, like every other man, he was not indispensable, and his place will soon be filled.

***

There is a new novel by Mr. W. E. Norris, called "An Octave." It is much like the rest of Mr. Norris's work—mild, innocuous, and conducive to repose on the part of the reader. Mr. Norris is a disappointing person. He always seems to be on the point of doing something worth doing, but unfortunately he never does it. Let us, however, give him credit for writing good English. He always writes like a gentleman, and if he had anything to say he would say it admirably.

***

Mr. F. D. Albini, with whose name I am not familiar, has written a book concerning "Marie Antoinette and the Diamond Necklace." I have not read, and trust that I never shall, read it. That wretched necklace has pursued me for many years. People are always writing book and magazine articles about it, and other people are always alluding to "the affair of the diamond necklace." Why in the world cannot the matter be allowed to rest? Of what earthly importance is it to us to know all the particulars of the purchase of a necklace? The exasperating incident is even more exasperating than the man with the iron mask. People will continue to write about him until the end of time. I have been sick of him since I was twenty years old. If every man who mentions the iron mask or the diamond necklace could be imprisoned for life in a gloomy castle in some distant and nearly inaccessible island, I am sure the world would be better and happier than it is.

W. L. ALDEN.

"Slavery and Four Years of War," by J. Warren Keifer will be published in two volumes early in April by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Major Gen. Keifer's work is not only a consideration of the bearing of slavery on the civil war, but also an account of the author's experiences during the war. Keifer was the only man appointed Major General from civil life in the war of the rebellion.

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EARLY BOOKSELLERS.

Some of Those Who Flourished in Boston from 1642 to 1711.*

In the familiar blue boards and half leather binding adopted by the Boston Club of Odd Volumes for its publication, with its attractive club emblem in gold on its sides, comes this club's latest issue. The author first rapidly reviews the condition of Boston in early Colonial days, both topographically and as regards its people, customs, and public buildings. An early eighteenth century writer says:

> The Exchange is surrounded with booksellers' shops, which have a good trade. There are five printing presses in Boston, which are generally full of work, by which it appears that humanity and the knowledge of letters flourish more here than in all the other English plantations put together; for in the City of New York there is but one bookseller's shop, and in the plantations of Virginia, Maryland, Carolina, Barbados, and the islands, none whatever.

Between 1645 and 1711 there were situated in the vicinity of the Town House in Boston about thirty booksellers. The principal object of the present volume is to print sketches of the lives and publications of these old booksellers, as an attempt toward obtaining some definite idea as to the exact part played by these Boston booksellers of the seventeenth century.

This attempt has been brought down only to the year 1711, for the reason that on the night of Oct. 2 in that year a great fire broke out in Cornhill, near the First Meeting House, which resulted in the destruction of a large portion of the heart of the town; every book shop with but one exception being completely destroyed and the booksellers forced to make a new start. It has therefore been decided that the present volume will consider only those booksellers who flourished previous to 1711.

Before passing to a special mention of some of these men, thirty-four in number, who made Boston famous as a city of booksellers, let us glance for a moment at the first introduction of printing into the English colonies, which was entirely due to the exertions of the Rev. Joseph Glover, a wealthy dissenting minister of England, who was much interested in the settlement of Massachusetts, and, among other things, was particularly desirous that the Colony should have a press to take care of the necessary business of Church and State. Through his personal contribution and through aid from others obtained through his solicitation, Mr. Glover was able, in the Summer of 1638, to secure a good printing apparatus and a practical printer, Stephen Day; and with his wife and children and three men servants to work the press, Mr. Glover embarked on a vessel bound for New England, but unfortunately died on the voyage. Mr. Glover had intended to carry on bookselling also, having brought over a stock of paper and a quantity of books for sale. His widow, shortly after her arrival, married the Rev. Henry Dunster, the first President of Harvard College, who sold the books but retained the paper, which he managed and from which he received all the profits.

The Assemblies both of Church and State being held at Cambridge, Stephen Day, by direction of the magistrates and elders, set up the press in Mr. Dunster's house, the first issue from which is said to have been "The Freeman's Oath," printed on a half sheet of paper, this being the oath every man above twenty years of age and six months a householder, took to become a freeman of the corporation—a legal citizen of the Massachusetts Bay Company. No copy of this oath is known to be in existence, but the original draft therefor, in John Winthrop's handwriting, is in the possession of the Boston Public Library. The second issue of this press was an almanac for the year 1639, of which unfortunately no known copy is in existence, while in 1640 the press's third issue, and so far as known the earliest production of the press in existence, "The Bay Psalm Book," appeared. This book is a poor specimen of typography, but shows good presswork, and was published in a small edition, copies of which are now excessively rare, only ten copies being known, of which six are imperfect. According to Mr. Littlefield, the record price for this extremely rare book is that obtained for the Brinley copy in 1879, $1,200, but it is unquestionable that a good copy would fetch a much higher price now.

The issues of this press increased so rapidly that in 1655 a second press was added, and in 1665 still another; the press of Harvard College being for a time as celebrated as those of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge on the other side of the water. Yet while a large number of books appeared from this press, and in comparatively large editions, yet to-day copies of these publications are very hard to find and bring fabulous prices.

Mr. Littlefield then takes up and describes with considerable detail these early booksellers, the class of books sold, giving many extremely interesting and valuable bibliographical details of these early publications and the manner and extent of business done, as well as touching upon many important facts and events bearing upon the general history of Boston and of the entire country.

Among these old booksellers were Capt. William Peirce, the two Ushers, John Tappin, John Foster, the Phillips, six in number; Joseph Browning, Richard Wilkins, John Dunton, Samuel Sewall, Jr., Nicholas Boone, and of the Phillips family, one in particular, John, to whom importance attaches from the fact that his shop was known as the "Stationer's Arms," from its swinging signboard, dated 1727. Mr. Phillips also used the same design on his shop bills, a copy of which appears as the present volume's frontispiece. Among these old booksellers was William Avery, who is said to have been a man of superior education, and who, in 1679, married for his second wife the widow of John Tappin of Boston, taking charge of the bookshop recently conducted by her son, to which Mr. Avery added an apothecary department, said to have been the first established in New England. This Mr. Avery has an added interest to New Yorkers as being one of the ancestors of Samuel Putnam Avery, the well-known collector and Grolier Club man; a short genealogy of the Avery family being added to the book. Another of these old booksellers, Jacob Wendell, was an ancestor of a late New York merchant of that name, an old portrait of "J. W., Bookseller" still hanging in the Thirty-eighth Street home of the family.

As has been said, the book is of great importance from a bibliographical standpoint, and it is certainly to be regretted that the very limited edition in which the book has been issued—one hundred and fifty copies—will render it practically unobtainable. That these early publications were of much real importance—apart from their value to collectors—Mr. Littlefield points out in his very interesting conclusion:

> It has been said that these early publications consisted chiefly of almanacs and religious tracts. A very brief examination will show that this statement is not well founded. Whatever was the burning question which occupied the public mind, the bookseller was able to supply the literature relating to it by publishing the latest opinions of the prominent critics and wisest commentators. * * * The First Church of Boston in 1640 used the Bay Psalm Book, sold, if not published, by Hezekiah Ushere * * * Relations of troubles with the Indians, written by Increase Mather and William Hubbard, and published in 1676 and 1677 by John Foster, not only sold in large numbers at the time of publication, but have been reprinted many times, and are today the chief sources of information on that subject. * * * The demand for information in regard to the witchcraft delusion which swept over the country in 1692, was supplied by the contemporary publications of Mather, Calef, Lawson, and Hale. Prominent among the writers of poetry were Benjamin Thompson, Anne Broadstreet, Urian Oakes, Cotton Mather, and Michael Wigglesworth, to say nothing of other well-known New England poets, whose books were published in England, but sold here in large numbers. Marmaduke Johnson attempted to supply fiction by printing "The Isle of Pines," a book in the vein of Robinson Crusoe, but having been fined by the General Court for printing it without a license, made no further efforts in that direction. The names of the writers of history are well known, and in theology no country was supplied with more intelligent writers or had better books than New England. In short, the demands of the public for literature were more than equaled by the enterprise of the booksellers.

*EARLY BOSTON BOOKSELLERS. 1642-1711. By George Emery Littlefield. 8vo. Boston: The Club of Odd Volumes.

The Paper Used in Books.

From an Address by Robert Rutter Before the New York Library Association on March 8.

Now a word about paper. I may say here one great object during the past thirty years or more has been to manufacture and sell books at a low price, thus bringing them within the reach of the masses, either through purchase or by the aid of the free library. There is no fault to find with the object, the result, however, has been to bring the inventive genius of men to bear on the question of economy of cost.

It is asked, Why do modern books wear out so soon? The answer in brief is the question of cost that enters into their manufacture. The book and newspaper of the present day are made from materials which differ from those of thirty or more years back, costing 2 to 5 cents per pound, where formerly the price was 6 to 12 cents. Then the linen and cotton chips of the busy housewife and the worn-out underclothing were eagerly bought at a good price. Now they have little or no value for the reason that trees, the wood of the forest, is the foundation fibre, combined with sulphite. From this foundation the most beautiful-appearing book papers of the times are made.

Beauty in a book is an important factor, as it is in woman or man; it is helpful to it and them in the world's race. Every person with an ounce of brain understands that acids in course of time destroy fibre. Notwithstanding the American book papers are most beautiful to the eye, soft and pleasant to the touch, yet it is evident from their composition that they have not the strength and wearing qualities of the cotton or rag fibre.

What is known of "laid featherweight" paper makes the most charming book, and the person who handles a book with the care given to things which afford us pleasure will find in this paper qualities as lasting as can be desired. The ordinary lightly calendared laid paper makes a very desirable and pleasing book. There are also fine qualities of woven papers, used largely for school books, giving for their purpose probably better wear than laid paper would give.

The half-tone method of illustration so largely in vogue at the present time has called for, and our energetic manufacturers have produced, a paper most thoroughly adapted to the object of bringing out in the most superb manner this delicate mode of black-and-white picture printing. If Gutenberg could see some of the half-tone press work produced by the artistic American pressmen he would bow and do them honor. The lights and shares are beautifully and artistically blended by the skill of the mechanic and master workman. The paper adapted to this class of printing is technically known as "coated"—that is, by chemical and mechanical process an exceedingly hard, highly glazed finish is made on it, which enables the skillful pressman to bring out in all its beauty a plate or cut which to the eye has a perfectly smooth, flat surface.

As a rule, coated paper possesses little fibre, is very tender and brittle, often tears from its own weight, is liable to crack and buckle, is easily soiled, and has to be handled with great care. It is a terror to most women engaged in binding, and notwithstanding every effort and device has been brought to bear, few, if any, binders have succeeded in making durable bindings on works printed on this stock. His only consolation is that the masses want pictures, and when the signatures part at the back, as they do quickly, and the leaves fall out and are soiled and worn by rough handling, new copies must be made.

I have dwelt at some length on the question of paper, on the ground that experience has taught me that the wear a book will give depends fully as much on the paper as on the binding.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Partly cloudy; fresh north to east winds.

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LACK OF TRANSPORT HANDICAPS ROBERTS

His Advance May Be Further Delayed to Relieve Mafeking.

CAPE LOYALISTS COMPLAIN

Milner's Martial Law Proclamation Bitterly Resented.

Likelihood of General Election in Near Future May Cause British Government to Consider Peace Negotiations.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 24.—Day after day this week people have eagerly opened their newspapers in the morning expecting to read that Mafeking had been relieved. We have been doomed to disappointment, the latest news being that Col. Plumer has been driven back northward, and that Lord Methuen is unable to penetrate from the south.

Long ago I mentioned the opinion that holding Mafeking was a blunder, and now, when its heroic endurance and resistance have more than atoned for the original fault, that strategic blunder threatens to disarrange the plans of the Commander in Chief in South Africa so far as to compel him to detach considerable forces to overwhelm not only the besiegers but the various bodies of Boers who are protecting them. An additional force is being organized at Kimberley to move forward in support of Lord Methuen, but it has been delayed by lack of transport.

Transport, in short, is the supreme difficulty with which Lord Roberts has now to contend. His brilliant march across the Orange Free State from Kimberley to Bloemfontein used up his cavalry and baggage animals to an extent that compels him to remain quiet until the lost horses, mules, and oxen can be replaced. To have to hand over a considerable part of the fresh transport animals to the relief column moving northward on the line of the Bulawayo Railway with perhaps inadequate support is a serious drawback at the present time, when the one chance of ending the war speedily seemed to lie in a rapid movement northward to the Vaal River before the Boers could rally and again consolidate their defense.

However, Mafeking must be relieved for its heroism. A son of the Prime Minister is there, and a sister-in-law of Lady Randolph Churchill, with not a few other people of distinction or of the society globe trotting order whose presence much increases the anxiety. The only dread is that the inhabitants may be so exhausted and so devoid of supplies as to be compelled to surrender before help can reach them.

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QUIETING THE FREE STATE.

Lord Roberts is not idle while waiting and organizing at Bloemfontein. His informal and unwarrantable deposition of President Steyn has been quietly put on one side, and efforts are now directed to quieting the country by legal methods. As was to be expected, throughout the southern part of the Free State, occupied or controlled by our forces, there has been almost emulation among the burghers in their eagerness to surrender and profess their loyalty. Lord Roberts is therefore said to be contemplating the calling of a special Volksraad, under the aegis of the British Army of occupation, with a view to regularizing the administration of the country and to promote a quiet return to the ways of peace.

But along with this news comes a warning from correspondents in the field that much of the vaunted submission is only Boer "slimness"; that the guns being given up so readily are not those with which the farmers have fought, but old and useless weapons, and that many of the released farmers seem to be moving northward to join the enemy anew.

This is no doubt partly true, and as I have always said, it is not the conquest of the country, the mere beating down of fighting forces, that constitutes our greatest difficulty, but the ordering and quieting of the people after they have been conquered. When the last word has been said in enmity, and the last shot fired, it remains a fact that British and Boer settlers and natives must live side by side in those territories with some kind of community of interests, and the question before us is how to bring about an approach to harmony among conflicting interests and between now antagonistic races. It will be a long and difficult problem to solve.

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AN ILLEGAL PROCLAMATION.

Sir Alfred Milner is understood to be moving about in districts lately occupied by the Free Staters endeavoring to restore some kind of order. The loyal farmers there are complaining bitterly about the martial law proclamation which was issued by Sir Alfred and countersigned by his Prime Minister, Mr. Schreiner. It has destroyed trade, they say. It was also, I may add, a wholly illegal proclamation, that ought never to have been issued in a self-governing community within the British dominions. All it has done has been to intensify the cleavage between the races, and when we hear that men have been arrested wholesale, on evidence tendered by blacks, and held in durance under this illegal proclamation, it may be understood how reluctant Sir Alfred Milner is to call his Parliament together. Yet he must call it, and that before long, or else face the alternative of a complete suspension of the Cape Constitution, and an attempt to levy taxes by force majeure.

Coming back to the war, it has been stated that Lord Wolseley predicts that Pretoria will be occupied by the British troops by May 15. He may possibly be right, and if it were merely a question of overcoming the forces of Boers in the field one might perhaps consider the date rather too far aff. Cecil Rhodes, in that amazing outburst of vulgar spite and wounded vanity communicated to The Daily Mail a week ago by one of its correspondents in South Africa—an outburst that has disgusted all classes of people in this country, and revealed to many of them the true character of this man—roundly declared that the Boers had never placed more than 30,000 fighting men in the field. His inference was that they ought to have been swept away long ago, but for the incredible bungling of the British commanders and Generals and the stupidity of everything British.

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THE BOERS' PRESENT STRENGTH.

This estimate is probably very much under the mark, but it is doubtful whether 40,000 men could now be mustered against us, reckoning all their armies together, by two republics. They may have had 50,000 at first, but they now admit that between four and five thousand have been killed or wounded, and we know that some 5,000, including Cronje's old guard, have been taken prisoners, so that their original fighting strength, apart altogether from loss by disease, must have been reduced by 10,000 men.

Even half of 40,000 men, within fortifications well designed and resolutely held, may, as we know from our own experience in Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking, hold out against an enemy for a prolonged period. But if Gen. French manages to capture the Boer levies now creeping northward from the Orange River, and if Gen. Buller is able to overcome and entrap the army, 16,000 strong, now said to be holding the Biggarsberg passes, Lord Roberts ought not to find his way to Johannesburg barred by any army capable of delaying him for a fortnight.

The mention of Johannesburg brings up another range of questions altogether. Poets and imaginative people in general declare Dame Rumor to be a lying jade, and, as the preacher did with Solomon, I partly agree with them. Nevertheless there is generally some foundation for the tales that rumor blazons abroad with her loud and clangorous tongue. Therefore I mention two stories that have been current for some time, meeting with daily denial and popping up again as soon as contradicted.

***

ANOTHER PEACE RUMOR.

One story is that Lord Salisbury and President Krüger are still negotiating with a view to peace. Mention this report to any jingo—and, by jingo, I do not mean any Conservative, but the hybrid half-wild animal one finds in the street who raves for War, War—and he will look as if ready to slay you on the spot. Yet many reasons can be found calculated to weigh with the Prime Minister in leading him to seek to avoid pushing matters to the utter extremity of a siege of Pretoria and final massacre of the burghers. I shall not run through the list, but mention only one or two considerations, and first comes the probable fate of Johannesburg, and of the Witwatersrand mines should the British armies overcome the burghers in the field and draw near to that town and region preparatory to beginning a siege of Pretoria.

It is unquestionable, so far as I can ascertain, that the Boers will destroy Johannesburg to the utmost of their capacity, and as much of the mining machinery as can be blown in pieces by the dynamite they possess. Not only so, but it is probable that they will do something considerable to destroy the shafts of the deep level mines, on which the permanence of the Rand as a goldfield most depends. Even were President Krüger and his Ministry anxious, as I am assured they are, to prevent this barbaric destruction, I fear that it will be impossible for them to control the fury of the people, and especially of the women, when the hour for making the last stand approaches.

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THE VALUE OF THE MINES.

Now, we cannot afford to run the risk the destruction of the mines and of Johannesburg involves. It is not merely that we stand to lose many millions by such a deed, but that every European country has more or less enormous stakes in both the town and gold fields. It might follow, therefore, that if, as a consequence of the war, some twenty or thirty millions sterling damage were done to the Witwatersrand and its town, the Continental nations would have a new grievance against us, and plausible ground for lodging claims for compensation, beside which your Alabama claims or the claims of the Delagoa Bay Railway Company would be mere bagatelles.

Further, it must not be forgotten that the longer the campaign is drawn out from now onward until October the more terrible will the strain be upon our armies in the field and all that pertains thereto. It is easy enough to turn the positions of the Boers with the forces at our command and to rout them, but the difficulty is to get at them, and people here are impatient. The mobs that cheer in the streets and fill the drinking bars to celebrate victories know nothing whatever about the enormous labors thrown upon our forces; the fatigue the men have to endure, the hunger often and thirst, the burning heat they have to work under by day, and the piercing cold that shrivels them up at night. If victories do not come at once, enthusiasm cools, and the temper that was all for the war turns sour and becomes inclined to condemn the Government.

***

DISSOLUTION PROBABLE SOON.

Here comes in the second important consideration that induces me to believe there is some faint foundation in the peace rumors, and that is the probability of the early dissolution of Parliament. All sorts of dates are given for it, from next month to next November or the beginning of 1901. I shall fix no date, but this is sure—the House of Commons acts precisely as if dissolution were near at hand. It has broken loose from control; it pays no effective attention to its business; members are eager to pose as social reformers, and the Ministry seems perfectly helpless when storms burst, as they have once or twice done lately, without warning. Witness the row in the House last Thursday between the Irish members and the Unionists. The place was a pandemonium for an hour and a half, full of yelling mobs, seemingly only lacking weapons to be ready to slay each other. We often have wild scenes in Parliament, especially when the Irish party contrives to heal its divisions and fight in line, but there is something about these sudden gusts that indicates a sense among the members of coming change.

The present House of Commons might legally last until 1902, but no House of Commons ever does live out its time, and by the fifth session most Governments are completely rubbed bare of the gloss of popularity, members have lost touch with their constituencies, the trend of public opinion cannot be discerned, and a general election is required to reinvigorate the representatives as a body and stimulate them to energies.

***

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

Now, if the dissolution is coming soon it will be a most awkward thing for the Government to fight a general election with the war on its hands. It is all very well to say that the bulk of the people are passionately determined to destroy the independence of the two republics and to reduce the Dutch-Huguenot burghers throughout South Africa to a proper sense of submission and subjection. When, however, it comes to putting this purpose before the voters, and when floods of oratory pro and con are let loose all over the country in every hamlet and town, other views begin to prevail, and such scope will be given for the denunciation of those who aim at the destruction of liberty that the Government party managers may well wish for the early restoration of peace.

Although I think the present Ministry certain to return to power with an effective majority if the election be held soon, it might come back compelled to change its attitude to South Africa and to cease to act in apparent obedience to that vulgar bounder Cecil Rhodes. Mr. Chamberlain, in short, would not be supreme in the next Cabinet.

***

THE WAR MUST GO ON.

For all this, I candidly admit I see no way at the present juncture for peace to be brought about. After the publication of the messages between the two Presidents and Lord Salisbury nothing can really be done. The fight must be fought to a finish. However we may regret it, however we may resent its having taken place, there seems no way else to prepare the ground for a settlement. The Government cannot offer independence now, after having declared that it will be swept away. That would destroy its influence altogether and insure its disastrous defeat at the polls.

Hence the negotiations, if any, are only tentative, and the talk of dissolution expresses little more than fear. So loose has discipline in Parliament become that no man can be sure for a day that some snatch vote may not suddenly upset the Ministerial coach and force the Government to go to the country.

That the Government wants to go immediately I do not believe, any more than that it is seeking to patch up a peace. The latter cannot be done, and therefore the former must not be.

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MORE ALARMIST TALK.

We alone do not suffer from rumor. She is at work manufacturing nightmares and exciting people's blood to fever heat everywhere. There is going to be war with France in the Autumn if you believe some people, and Russia is going to help the French to destroy this worn out old country.

One of the leading illustrated newspapers of Paris, Le Monde Illustré, a paper in the hands of a legitimatist, has been indulging in some imaginative sketches showing how Britain was to be conquered. Among the pictures is one of Fleet Street, with French and Russian troops marching down it as conquerors, which has excited a certain amount of amusement here.

There is nothing in all this, for the French people are no more anxious to fight than we, and the present French Ministry, as I have insisted, is emphatically prudent and on the side of peace.

Such outbursts are merely the outward manifestation of the widespread dissatisfaction and disappointment over the attitude and action of Great Britain in South Africa.

A. J. W.

DEWEY SNUBBED BY ATLANTA.

Cancellation of Visits Last Fall Angered the Southerners.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 24.—The City of Atlanta has deliberately snubbed Admiral Dewey on his Southern trip, now in progress, because of the Admiral's action in canceling, at the eleventh hour, his acceptance of an invitation here last November.

Just before Dewey left Washington for his tour through the South, Senators Bacon and Clay and Representative Livingston of this district, were given to understand that an invitation to the Admiral to visit Atlanta would be immediately accepted. These gentlemen telegraphed Mayor Woodward and other prominent Atlantians to this effect, and from every one received the instantaneous answer that, "We don't want Dewey."

Mayor Woodward stated this morning that the reason for this action was that last November the Admiral had accepted an invitation to visit Atlanta, and the day before the date set wired that he was indisposed and could not come. He declares that the Admiral insulted Brumby, his Flag Lieutenant, both living and dead, in refusing to attend that hero's home-coming demonstration here and absenting himself from the latter's funeral.

JACKSONVILLE HONORS DEWEY.

The Admiral Greeted by Crowds and Tendered a Reception.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 24.—Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Mrs. Dewey and Lieut. Caldwell, arrived in this city this morning at 10 o'clock, coming from Macon in the private car of President Spencer of the Southern Railway. There were thousands of people on the streets, which were decorated with bunting and flags. The Board of Trade, Naval Militia, and military organizations tendered the Admiral a reception at the Windsor Hotel and at the armory. Admiral Dewey and his party left for St. Augustine at 2 o'clock.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 24.—Admiral and Mrs. Dewey reached this city this afternoon, and are guests at the Ponce de Leon.

LAKEWOOD DINNER DANCE.

Last Event of Season at Country Club House—Many Entertained.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 24.—Seldom has Lakewood seen so many visitors, the trains from New York and Philadelphia continuing to bring thousands from far and near. At the clubhouse of the Country Club the members of that organization enjoyed its closing dinner dance of the season to-night. Dinner began at 8 o'clock, and among those who entertained were Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Miller Harris, whose guests included Gov. Voorhees, Col. Olyphant, Webster Stetson and Miss Evelyn Stetson of London, Miss Antoinette Hewitt of Ardsley, N. Y.; Courtney Punderford of New York, and Dwight Carleton Harris.

Mrs. Kingdon, mother of Mrs. George J. Gould, had Miss Pomroy of New York and seven others at her table. Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Beard entertained Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Robbins and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hinman. James S. Converse had six guests, and Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Beard entertained seven. T. W. Burnham had eight guests, Mrs. Robert C. C. Morris four guests, and John B. Morris entertained six guests.

Gin Company Makes a Mortgage.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 24.—The Continental Gin Company to-day filed for record a mortgage and deed of trust to the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston for $750,000. The company has issued that amount of bonds, for which the trust company is trustee, and has pledged as security the seven cotton-gin factories recently absorbed by it. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used to make improvements in the plants which are now under the same management.

Gov. Tanner Still Improving.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 24.—Gov. Tanner of Illinois continues to improve.

NEW CARNEGIE COMPANY

Incorporated at Trenton, N. J., with $160,000,000 Capital.

Stock Divided Into Shares of $1,000 Par Value Each — List of the Subscribers.

TRENTON, N. J., March 24.—The Carnegie Company was incorporated here to-day. The capital is $160,000,000 and the stock, which is divided into shares of $1,000 par value each, is all subscribed.

The principal subscribers and the number of shares of each are as follows:

	Shares.
Andrew Carnegie, New York	86,379
Henry Phipps, Pittsburg	17,226
H. C. Frick, Pittsburg	15,484
Charles M. Schwab, Braddock, Penn.	15,929
Francis J. F. Lovejoy, Pittsburg	7,024
Lawrence C. Phipps, Pittsburg	2,653
William H. Singer, Allegheny	2,829
Thomas Morrison, Braddock	884
D. M. Clemson, Pittsburg	884
James Gaylor, Pittsburg	884
Andrew M. Moreland, Pittsburg	810
John Walker Allegheny	703
The list of those holding less than 500 shares follows:	
Charles Lynch, Greensburg	326
Henry L. Rope, Pittsburg	295
Lewis T. Brown, Pittsburg	295
G. B. Bosorth, Pittsburg	147
David G. Kerr, Pittsburg	247
J. Lindsay, Pittsburg	147
H. E. Tener, Jr., Pittsburg	147
George Degrew, Pittsburg	147
Gibson D. Packer, Pittsburg	147
William P. Dickson, Pittsburg	147
Sylvanus L. Schoonmark, Plainfield, N. J.	95
Asa B. Vant, Munhall, Penn.	74
William W. Blackburn, Pittsburg	442
George E. McCague, Pittsburg	442
James Scott, Pittsburg	442
William E. Cores, Munhall, Penn.	442
Joseph E. Schwab, Duquesne, Penn.	442
Thomas P. Toestenberg, Munhall, Penn.	74
Alva C. Dinkey, Munhall, Penn.	74
Charles McCreary, Duquesne	74
Charles W. Baker, Duquesne	74
Charles W. Riker, New York	147
Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Philadelphia	442

The Carnegie Company under its charter is authorized to promote, construct, provide, acquire, carry out, maintain, manage, and develop on lease or agreement railroads, pipe lines, quays, wharves, docks, hydraulic works, gas works, gas wells, mills, dwellings for employes, and other works. The company has express power to acquire the existing Carnegie Companies. The company is also authorized to deal in merchandise and personal property of every class.

The State receives $32,000 fee for filing the incorporation, and the annual franchise tax will be $11,750.

CARNEGIE COMPANY CHARTER.

Some of Its Important Provisions—The Meeting to Elect Officers.

Pittsburg, Penn., March 24.—The officials of the Carnegie Steel Company were to-day again closeted with the attorneys interested in the private affairs of the company, reviewing the details of the consolidation.

Absolute and perfect harmony, it is said, now prevails. The report that a meeting is to be held early next week to elect officers is denied. The matter has not been considered, as there is too much important work yet to be accomplished. It may be two weeks before the meeting is held, and then it probably will take place in New Jersey.

Some of the salient features of the charter of the new concern, which was prepared by James B. Dill, the New York lawyer, follow:

With a view to permit the present corporations to continue their individual existence, well-drawn powers are given to the company to hold the stock and securities of other corporations, to guarantee, if necessary, the payment of dividends or interest on their stock or bonds.

The Directors are not classified, they serve for one year and no more, the election then goes back to the stockholders each year, and a majority of the stockholders elect the board. There are no preferred stocks, no restrictions or differentiations among the stockholders, and the entire direction of the company is subject to the vote and will of the majority. There is a provision by which books and other records of the company shall be open to the stockholders.

The stock has been placed at $1,000 a share, instead of $100 or less, as has been the rule with other corporations, for the purpose, it is said, of preventing speculation in the stock.

With regard to liens and mortgages, instead of putting the whole power in the hands of the Directors or the Executive Committee, no mortgage or lien may be created upon the property of the company without the consent of a majority of the Directors of the whole board, and if the mortgage or lien affects the plants of the company in their entirety or, if any mortgage is to be given which shall cover the property as a whole, it can only be by the recommendation of a majority of the Board of Directors and also by the vote of the holders of a majority of the stock. After this it is necessary to obtain the written consent of a majority of the stockholders to the document in question.

TO BUY DENMARK'S ISLANDS.

America's Negotiations Will Be Resumed Under New Ministry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Preliminary negotiations for the purchase of the Danish West Indies were entered into some time ago between Denmark and the United States. The prospect is favorable for the furtherance of the bargain, although the change in Ministry in Denmark will delay it a little. There is no truth, however, in reports that the change of Ministry was caused or influenced by opposition in Denmark to the transfer.

The American State Department was informed some time ago that a change of Ministry was probable in Denmark, and has been expecting it. That fact has undoubtedly had its effect in delaying the progress of the negotiations from the preliminary stage. The State Department does not expect that this event in the internal politics of Denmark will have any effect upon the negotiations, except the inevitable delay which is always caused in such arrangements by a change in the Government.

When the new Cabinet has got fairly under way, it is expected that the transfer of the Danish Islands will be taken up and that the present negotiations, which are merely tentative, can be advanced to a more positive stage and pushed through.

RED SLATE TRUST FORMED.

Boston Men Get Control of the Entire Product of the World.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 24.—G. T. Matthews & Co. of this city, by a deal recently consummated in Washington County, N. Y., secure entire control of the red slate product of the world. The Boston firm has purchased the quarries of the National Red Slate Company and the Eberard Slate Company. The slate sells as high as $8 and $12 per square, as it is principally used for trimming roofs.

It is asserted that competition and overproduction of late have been forcing prices down. To check competition, Matthews & Co., backed by Alden Speare & Co. of Boston, determined to get control of the product by purchasing the quarries and plants of their competitors. This they have succeeded in doing.

It is reported that one of the sellers received for his quarry, engines, machinery, and stock a consideration not far from $20,000 and the National Red Slate Company $45,000.

Later in the Spring there is likely to be great hustling in the way of prospecting for red slate deposits. Work in all of the red slate quarries has been suspended with the exception of one. The slatemakers have been temporarily laid off while the top of the vein is being removed and the quarry put in better shape for working.

Many New York Millionaires have their country seats on the banks of the Hudson. You do not need a million of money to purchase a home at Park Hill-on-the-Hudson.—Adv.

NEGROES WERE READY TO MURDER GOEBEL

So Testifies Golden, the Friend of Caleb Powers.

GOV. TAYLOR NOT IMPLICATED

Witness Says Mountaineers Were Expected to Kill Enough Democrats to Make a Republican Majority.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 24.—"John Powers told me they had two niggers here to kill Goebel. They were Hockersmith and Dick Coombs." This statement was made to-day by F. Wharton Golden, a frail, consumptive-looking Kentucky mountaineer, while on the witness stand in the preliminary examination of Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with conspiracy to kill William Goebel.

Golden told a story of the events leading up to the murder that, if substantiated, will, in the minds of those connected with the prosecution, at least, probably go far toward proving the contention of the Commonwealth that the murder was the result of a plan in which several prominent men were involved.

TAYLOR NOT IMPLICATED.

Gov. Taylor, however, was not directly implicated, and the attorneys for the Commonwealth intimated to-day that they do not expect to have his name brought forth prominently in the story of the alleged conspiracy.

Golden was not cross-examined to-day, and adjournment was taken at an early hour this afternoon on account of his physical condition, the witness, having a slight hemorrhage during the morning, becoming so weak under the strain of the examination in the afternoon that he begged to be allowed a respite. He was quite nervous at times.

Whether the defense will seek to impeach Golden's testimony in this preliminary examination is not known, as the attorneys for the defense will not talk on the subject, but unless such an attempt is made the Commonwealth will rest its case, both County Attorney Polsgrove and Attorney Campbell being satisfied that enough evidence has been presented to hold the defendant on the charges.

Golden, who claims to have been a friend to Secretary Powers and his brother, John Powers, for years, gave testimony that was particularly damaging to John Powers, but he also brought in the names of many others, including Charles Finley, W. H. Culton, and Gov. Taylor, in his story of the bringing of the mountaineers to Frankfort previous to the assassination.

Golden's testimony tended to show that a plan was made to bring several hundred "regular mountain feudists" to Frankfort who would, if necessary, as Golden expressed it, "go into the legislative hall and kill off enough Democrats to make it our way." The testimony did not show that the alleged plot to kill Goebel was part of the original plan, nor did it contain the names of those who conceived that idea. But the Commonwealth sought to show by Golden's conversations with various people that not only John and Caleb Powers, but others as well, had full knowledge of the alleged plan of assassination.

TO KILL DEMOCRATS.

Secretary of State Powers was the only one of the defendants brought into court, Capt. Davis and Culton remaining in jail. F. Wharton Golden of Barboursville was sworn as the first witness. He said he had known Secretary Powers for seventeen or eighteen years, and was a good friend of all the defendants. Witness was in Frankfort in January and February and saw Powers nearly every day. He was in Frankfort on Jan. 14, and went to Harlan County Jan. 18, then to Laurel County for two or three days, from there returning to Frankfort.

"Where, then, did you go—to Barboursville?" asked Attorney Campbell.

The witness refused to answer.

"Powers told me to go to Harlan County, and tell Mr. Hirst to send down ten men who were regular mountain feudists."

"What was your understanding of that request?"

"Well, men who would stand up, and, if necessary go into that legislative hall and kill off enough to make it in our favor. I did not see Mr. Hirst. I saw James Howard. I told him we wanted ten men who had good Colt's forty-fives."

"Were the forty-fives to be put in evidence?" asked Attorney Campbell.

"Most assuredly they were," answered Golden.

Golden said he did not know the witnesses who came to Frankfort. He delivered the message to Howard on the Sunday preceding the Goebel shooting.

"When did you next see Caleb Powers?"

"I saw him on Tuesday. I got on the train at Ferris Station, Laurel County. He had a couple of men on the train named Pease and Locket. He told me to take care of them. I next saw Powers in Frankfort. I don't remember what conversation we had then."

ARMY OF MOUNTAIN MEN.

"Who selected the men who came from Harlan County?"

"Hamp Howard selected thirty men besides the ten. Caleb Powers, I think, selected the men from Knox County. There were about seventy or eighty. County Attorney Sparks selected the men from Laurel County."

When witness saw Powers in London the Secretary said he wanted a regular army of mountain men to come. In all about 1,200 or 1,500 men were brought to Frankfort, the witness said. They were fed back of the State House, Capt. Davis and Charles Finley providing the provisions. Continuing Golden said:

"We sent most of them back that night. By 'we' I mean myself, Powers, Capt. Davis, William Culton, and Gov. Taylor. Finley, Taylor, and Powers decided to send them back, all except ten or fifteen from each county. About 175 men of the mountaineers brought to Frankfort remained here to see that we got justice.

"We understood what they were kept here for. We knew that those men were here to go into that legislative hall, and, if necessary, clean out those fellows."

"What follows?"

"The Democrats—enough to make a majority on our side."

The answer created a sensation in the courtroom.

Golden said that he was in the executive building on the day before the shooting. He met Caleb Powers in Gov. Taylor's anteroom. Powers asked him to go to Louisville that day. He told John Powers he was going to Louisville with Caleb Powers.

During a lengthy argument over a technical point, Golden became ill and court was adjourned to 1:30 o'clock.

DICK COOMBS'S PART.

Golden resumed his testimony at the afternoon session. He said John Powers and an unknown man had a talk concernig the closing of Secretary Powers's office during the latter's absence. "I had my back turned," said Golden "but when I turned I saw John Powers give the key to the man. John Powers said to me, 'Goebel is going to be killed this morning.' I said this must not be done. He said: 'Don't get excited; I gave that man the wrong key.' I said: 'We must go see Caleb.'"

"After John talked to Caleb Powers on that Monday morning, what was next done?

"We all went back to the State House. I did not go to Louisville that morning. I can't say why."

"Do you know a man named Dick Coombs?" asked Attorney Campbell.

"I do. He is colored and lives in Beattyville. He came down with the Lee contingent."

"Did you have any talk with Caleb or John Powers about Dick Coombs?"

"No, but they had two negroes there to kill Goebel. John Powers told me so. They were Hockersmith and Dick Coombs. I saw Dick Coombs at the drug store near the station every morning for a week or so previous to the shooting. Coombs, talking to a man named Wallace in my presence, said, with an oath: 'I know him as far as I can see him, and I can kill him as far as I can see him.' He was talking of Goebel. This conversation was in the Adjutant General's office. He also said: 'I know his every movement, and I can hit him with this as far as I can see him.'

"He carried a Colt's 32, that shoots a Winchester cartridge. Coombs was in the Assistant Adjutant General's office on the morning of the shooting with Hockersmith and Jim Wallace. I saw the man who got the key from John Powers this morning. The fellow was a little man. When we (Caleb and John Powers and myself) went back there, he said: 'You have given me the wrong key.' I don't remember what John said to him. The rest of the day I was around town. No reference was made to the key during the day. The key was that of Caleb's office."

"On Tuesday did you meet Caleb and John Powers?" asked Attorney Campbell.

TAYLOR URGES ACTION.

"Yes, I saw them in Caleb's office. I got a letter from Blakeman that morning asking me to come to Louisville. Caleb said he was going with me, but said he might want me to go to the mountains. He was talking to Walter Day and Gov. Taylor. R. J. Howard of Harlan County came up and he talked to Taylor. He insisted on Taylor calling out the militia. Taylor said: 'My God! you people must do something first,' adding, 'I can get the militia quick enough. You fellows must act first.' By that I understood we fellows must raise a riot in the Senate chamber. Goebel was there. As I told you this morning, we would clean out enough of that Legislature there to make it our way."

"What do you mean by that?"

"Oh, kill them."

"After Taylor was through talking," continued the witness, "I urged Powers to get the train with me, as it was due. At La Grange I learned that Senator Goebel had been shot. We continued on to Louisville. I do not know why Mr. Powers went to Louisville. Both John and Caleb Powers were along. We left for Frankfort that afternoon, and went directly to the State House. I did not see Mr. Powers again that day."

Attorney Campbell then took the witness back, and Golden told of a conversation he had with Caleb Powers on a train in Laurel County, previous to the shooting.

"Caleb said," continued Golden, 'Damn them, we've got them.' I understood by that remark that we had the Democrats down here, and we could do as we pleased after we got here."

The witness then took up the events after the shooting. He said he saw a man named Blakeman in Louisville. Blakeman and John Powers had a conversation.

Counsel for the defense strongly objected to this line of examination, and the Commonwealth withdrew it and announced that it was through with the witness.

Golden, who was very weak from his hemorrhage, begged to be allowed a few minutes' rest, and he was accordingly taken out by a Deputy Sheriff.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO INTERFERE.

It Will Take No Part in the Trouble in Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—It was stated authoritatively to-day that the visit to Washington of the committee of Kentucky Republicans has not caused the Administration to change the policy it had settled upon regarding the whole Kentucky controversy. The members of the committee had presented to the War Department the fact that the Beckham faction had armed its so-called militia forces with rifles and equipments belonging to the United States Government.

It is not stated that the War Department was requested to require the delivery of these arms carried by the Beckham men, but the fact was laid before the Administration to be considered in connection with the whole case. No action was taken, however, looking to interference by the National Government in the controversy, even on the basis of a demand for the return of United States arms, and it was stated no action would be taken.

Taylor's Lawyers Appeal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 24.—The Beckham-Taylor suit involving title to the Governorship reached its final stage in the Circuit Court to-day. Judge Field entered judgment in accordance with his recent ruling, overruled a motion for a new trial, and granted counsel for Republicans an appeal to the Court of Appeals. The record in the case is made up and will be submitted early next week. A decision from the Court of Appeals is expected within a week or ten days.

Pay Fees to Democratic Official.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 24.—The Ohio Telephone Company and the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company, having consolidated, the new company to-day recognized the Democratic Secretary of State, C. B. Hill, and filed new articles of incorporation, in which the capital stock is increased $3,000,000. The fee, which amounted to $3,000, accompanied the articles.

Mine Laid at the State Arsenal?

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 24.—There was much excitement in Democratic quarters to-night over a report that the guards in charge of the State Arsenal had laid a mine in front of the State Arsenal connected with the inside by wire, so that it could be touched off in case of an attack The excitement was increased when another report was circulated that one of the officers had purchased 100 feet of fuse from a local hardware merchant, and it was reported that this fuse was to be attached to the mine alleged to be at the arsenal.

A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Ex-Judge Howard Will Run on the Democratic Ticket in Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 24.—It is announced authoritatively this afternoon that ex-Judge Timothy E. Howard will be the Democratic candidate for Governor.

At a secret meeting of the Democratic leaders, held at the Grand Hotel, Indianapolis, yesterday, at which Howard, Taggart, and others were present, the nomination was offered to Howard, who formally accepted it. It was agreed not to announce his candidacy, as it is understood he will not have a clear field, B. F. Shively, also of South Bend, being sure to remain in the race.

It is felt by many in Indiana that Judge Howard is the strongest man the Democrats could nominate.

State Haymakers Elect Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, March 24.—The sixth annual convention of the State Haymakers' Association was held at Matteawan to-day. Delegates from all parts of the State were present. The annual election for State officers resulted as follows: State Chief Haymaker, John J. Slahide, Elmira; S. V. C. H., William B. Barber, Binghamton; S. C. of S., Edward Boyd, New York City; S. K. of B., Thomas J. McNamara, New York City; P. S. C. H., A. C. Van Dorn; National representatives, Thomas Fennell, Elmira; Daniel Devlin, Yonkers; A. P. Corbin, R. D. Tompkins, Edward Boyd, New York City, and William S. Engel, Corning.

No Excess Fare To Cleveland, St. Louis, or Cincinnati. Luxurious trains, fast time, superb service via New York Central, Lake Shore, Big Four. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

WHERE BETTING MEN GO TO GET "CURED"

Woodlands Lake Hotel, Irvington Borough, Transformed.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL WITH A BAR

Dr. Fleming's "Ath-a-letic" Patients Treated with Red Medicine and a Telegraph Wire.

Sporting men in great numbers from this city are flocking daily to the Woodlands Lake Hotel, in Irvington Borough, sixteen miles from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, on the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad. The establishment was a headquarters for green-goods swindlers until the place was raided by the United States authorities about a month ago. A number of its old patrons are now awaiting trial in Ludlow Street Jail.

All is changed now at this rural hostelry. It is said by those in charge that the place is a private hospital for nervous disorders. About the surrounding countryside, however, jealous rustics, none of whom are admitted to the building under any conditions, declare that "ten-to-one shots" are the principal tonics administered, and that the place is in fact nothing but a big poolroom, started by Harlem bookmakers.

They could hardly have chosen a better spot, for the "hospital" stands amid wild surroundings on the shore of Woodlands Lake, a pretty overflow of the Nepperhan River, and on the brink of a high waterfall, with a wagon bridge spanning the chasm. The structure is a big, three-story wooden building of the Colonial style of architecture, flanked with barns and a big greenhouse. There is no railroad station there, but a small, open pavilion by the track, about 100 yards away from the building, has hitherto answered the purpose of one.

All but the fastest trains stop there regularly and pick up plenty of business. They do say that the conductors and trainmen are very much interested in the "hospital," and that a card from one of them will do as much to secure the admission of a desirable patient as a certificate signed by a score of leading physicians.

When a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES went there yesterday afternoon with a party of well-dressed men who arrived by the same train he found himself in a 7 by 10 room densely crowded with men. Across one end ran a bar at which many were drinking red liquid from small glasses, and by the side of the bar was a wooden railing shutting off a door leading into the interior. At the gate in this railing a stalwart elderly man with a drooping mustache blocked the stranger's passage.

"You want to see Mr. Fleming, don't you?" he said.

"Yes; he'll do as well as anybody."

"All right; you wait here and I'll bring him out."

Mr. Fleming proved to be a thick-set middle-aged man with close-cropped mustache and wearing a white Fedora hat very much on one side of his head. He gently but quickly shouldered the visitor out to the veranda and there he scouted the idea that anybody ever came there to make bets on horse races.

"This is a sanitarium for the treatment of general debility and things like that," he said, "and it's run by a private ath-a-letic club. I'm one of 'em who gives the treatment. You're too healthy, you are. You don't need the treatment they get here. You can't get in. I'll cost you $50 a month in advance to belong to the ath-a-letic club."

Dr. Fleming said he understood there were hotels "over the hills," where perhaps bets could be made. On other details pertaining to the "sanitarium" he was mute, even refusing to say what part a double telegraph line running into the second story of the building could play in curing the sufferers.

A big bloodhound escorted the too healthy caller part way back to the track, and on the way several light road wagons came and went from the direction of Ardsley and Tarrytown, bearing men wearing light colored topcoats, and who in no case looked like invalids.

There was the shriek of a locomotive whistle a couple of miles away, followed by a cloud of steam rising above the tree tops. A number of men darted out of the building and ran down the track as the through train from Boston, due in New York at 3:45 and scheduled to run past Woodlands at thirty-five miles an hour came to a standstill at the platform and took them on. One of Dr. Fleming's patients dropped this prescription:

Play Jennie F., $5 all three ways.
Third race, New Orleans.

Sheriff Malloy of Westchester County has had his attention called to this singular institution.

No Poolroom by Woodlawn Cemetery.

THE NEW YORK TIMES on Tuesday morning stated that a poolroom was running at Woodlawn, just outside the cemetery gates. That the information concerning this poolroom was false has been proved by subsequent investigation made by this paper and by Police Capt. Steve O'Brien, in

RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL BEGUN

Ground Officially Broken by the Mayor with a Silver Spade.

FELICITATIONS AND SPEECHES

Ceremonies Witnessed by Immense Unruly Crowd Eager for Souvenirs.

When Mayor Van Wyck, silver spade in hand, lifted the first shovel of dirt from a small excavation in the flagging in front of the City Hall yesterday, the rapid transit tunnel was officially begun. Around New York's Chief Magistrate were grouped the men whose persevering work of years had at last made rapid transit a certainty in New York, city officials who have aided them more or less in their efforts, financiers who came to the rescue when their aid was most needed, citizens whose names are a power in the professional and commercial world, and beyond all these, banked in almost solid phalanx from the sidewalks of Broadway across the park to the tall buildings in Park Row, were thousands of citizens of all degrees of life, who fought and struggled for position to witness one of the most important events in the history of the city.

Higher up, at the windows and on the roofs of the surrounding sky scrapers, were more people, while at the windows of the old City Hall, that has witnessed many stirring events in its time, were groups of men and women all intent upon seeing the high priests of rapid transit give official sanction to a great work well begun, officially, but not actually, for the first real work will begin in Bleecker Street to-morrow morning.

Over the mass of people flags in confusion of color fluttered smartly in the March wind. Above all the sun looked down from a serene sky on a Spring day that could not have been bettered, considering the season, and incidentally put to blush the weather forecaster, who had confidently announced all sorts of bad weather.

Tunnel day, for as such it will be known, was a great day for every one concerned, even to the Celebration Committee and the police, over whom the crowd prevailed and became an unruly mob when it should have been orderly and respectful.

Tunnel day was a greater day to the people, for it marked a beginning of a system of tunnels in future years and for future generations which will have wide extensions not only in Manhattan but eventually will go down under the waters of the East and North Rivers, and whose ramifications will find lodgment in Brooklyn and Jersey City, and possibly even Staten Island before this town is a very great many years older. Tunnel transit, moreover, means that Harlem, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, will be reached in thirteen minutes, says Chief Engineer Parsons, who has worked it out to a mathematical certainty, and points beyond with proportionate celerity. Therefore the people rejoiced, for they have been promised great things.

CROWDS GATHERED EARLY.

The curious of the city gathered early, even by 7 o'clock. By 9 o'clock the people were arriving in cohorts, and after that to past noon their name was legion and they came in endless procession. The first event of interest to the early comers was the removal by workmen of 5 by 7 feet of flagging from the walk in front of the centre door of the City Hall, a few feet in front of the broad steps. Picks broke the pave, and as the pieces flew a rush followed for souvenirs. Mayor Van Wyck came along about this time and put some of the fragments of broken stone and mortar in his pocket for keepsakes, but this was not a circumstance to what the Mayor did a few hours later, when he carefully deposited the first shovelful of dirt in his new silk hat and bore it therein proudly to his office.

The workmen went about their task with pride. They were helping to make history. They carefully hollowed out a hole about three feet deep, and when this was done a stalwart laborer swung his pick and loosened the earth in the excavation. Others took the old earth away and filled the hole up even with the sidewalk with nice, clean, loose, and easily handled official dirt for the high priests to shovel at, so that they might not bend their backs too hard. Then the laborers brought the commemorative tablet to the edge of the official hole, and the police fought back the eager and inquisitive crowd busily and persistently.

Back in the rear of the City Hall, at the only point of ingress, a crowd of elect, by virtue of possessing official invitations, clamored for admission and pushed for it. men, women, and children of all sorts and ages. At 11 o'clock the doors were opened and the crowd poured in, the vanguard being sent sprawling on the floor by the irresistible pressure from behind. They swarmed through the corridors, invaded the Councilmanic and Aldermanic chambers, the Governor's Room the Mayor's outer office, and tried every door not locked or guarded by a big policeman or two. Some of the early comers even wanted to break into the Mayor's office, just to say "How-dy-do," but the Mayor's private policeman with suave gestures waved them off.

In the Mayor's office the Rapid Transit Commissioners and others began to arrive about noon. Commissioner Woodbury Langdon was the first to appear. He was followed by the President of the commission, Alexander E. Orr, and after him came Seth Low, Justice Foster, and then Controller Coler. Others who arrived in quick succession were Commissioners Rives, Jesup, and Starin; William Barclay Parsons, Corporation Counsel Whalen, and many of the Judges of the Supreme Court and other city officials. Then came August Belmont and Contractor McDonald, who were received with cheers. The Celebration Committee, of which Councilman Eugene A. Wise was Chairman and Master of Ceremonies, put in an appearance early. Soon the room was crowded, and outside the corridors became packed with a seething mob that gave the police great trouble.

PLANS BADLY ARRANGED.

A thousand policemen were inside and outside of the building, under command of Deputy Chief Cortright and Capts. Price, Copeland, and Inspector Brooks. The police had a lot of trouble. They wanted to keep the crowd in bounds, but the Celebration Committee's plans of arrangements seemed to have a screw loose somewhere. The roped inclosure around the tablet was missing, and the orders to the policemen were general and conflicting. They had orders to keep the crowd back to the wire fence opposite the broad walk, but the Chairman at 12:45 o'clock, with a wave of his hand from the steps of the City Hall, moved the police lines forward. The crowd followed, as a matter of course, and with a rush that brought them to within a few feet of the space reserved for invited guests.

"Hi! push those people back!" ordered Mr. Wise to the police, ten minutes later, from the step. "Got to put the guests here."

The police pushed, and then followed a spectacle of women, nearly crushed, some almost fainting and calling for help. With one hand the police pushed, while with the other they would reach into the crowd and pull out a small boy or two caught as in a vice. Women, too, were pulled out of the crowd, and one of their number, unable to stand the pressure, fell, fainting, and cut her head.

Promptly at 1:20 Mayor Van Wyck gave the signal to start from his office, and then came another tussle. He led the way, with Councilman Wise, between files of policemen all the way down the corridor. Then came Mr. Orr and the Commissioners, Mr. Parsons, August Belmont, Mr. McDonald, Secretary Burrows, the members of the Celebration Committee, and officials by the score.

The head of the line arrived slowly but safely about the excavation, but the rear had difficulties. Vice President Oakman of the Subway Construction Company and President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad, and Counsel Wickersham, as well as many others, were lost in the shuffle. August Belmont, pushed by a friendly policeman, managed to get to the spot. Mr. McDonald also got in safely, but his wife and daughter, who had come down to see the ceremonies, were surrounded on the stoop of the building, and could not extricate themselves.

Councilman Wise was busy giving signals to the band about this time, and the exercises were on. His committee never missed the tail-end of the procession, which by this time was making rude remarks back in the nooks and crevices of the corridors. After the band had played "The Star-Spangled Banner," Mr. Wise, who had six inches in which to make gestures, stepped forward an inch, and said he would now introduce the Mayor.

"Met the Mayor before," came from behind.

Mr. Wise ignored the interruption and impressively said that, inasmuch as the occasion was a great one, it gave him much pleasure to introduce his Honor to the assembled multitude.

Mr. Van Wyck smiled and began his speech with a jump into the mists of time by saying that no Roman citizen ever entertained a keener pride in the glory of the imperial city than does the New Yorker in the fame of his home city.

"Great Scott!" softly exclaimed a big-bodied Republican Alderman, "is the Mayor going to sail back that far? I'll get out."

"Shut up," growled one of Mr Van Wyck's Democratic friends. "He's all right."

THE MAYOR'S SPEECH.

During this colloquy the Mayor was going on to say that the foundation of the city's structure was too solid to be shaken by the unjust attacks of the misinformed or the misguided stranger. The people can ever be relied upon to resist both, he said. Mr. Van Wyck then spoke in general terms of the celebrations to the triumphs of steam, electricity, and engineering skill in their application to public utility, and added that the present occasion needed no laborious commentary to set forth its importance. It speaks for itself.

The completion of this undertaking," continued Mr. Van Wyck, "will be second only in importance to that of the Erie Canal, celebrated in this city seventy-five years ago, when De Witt Clinton mingled the waters of Lake Erie with those of New York Bay. This canal connected our harbor with the inland seas of this continent and brought into close communion our people with the teaming millions of the imperial West. Through this waterway the wealth and riches of the West were poured for years, without serious competition, into the lap of New York City.

"This made our city the commercial and financial metropolis of the world, with a population of three and a half millions of people, for whose accommodation and comfort this rapid transit underground road is necessary. The contrast exhibited between the two periods is striking and instructive. De Witt Clinton saluted in 1825 a city of one hundred and sixty thousand souls. We speak to a population of three and a half millions. Then the slow stage coach was the only means of passenger transportation, now it is superseded by steam and electricity."

Then the Mayor made a statement as showing his apparent abandonment of his understood predilection for more East River bridges, which brought a flush of pleasure and surprise to the faces of those who have labored for tunnel improvements so long and so persistently.

"The contract for the work begun today," spoke Mr. Van Wyck, impressively, "involves the expenditure by the city of over $36,000,000, the largest single contract ever given out for such work. It necessarily involves further expenditure, for this road must and shall be extended under the East River to Brooklyn's business centre, bringing closer together in every respect the different parts of our city, separated by the bays and rivers of its wonderful harbor."

"Good!" exclaimed several persons in the crowd, and there was general applause. Controller Coler's face wore an expression of "The Mayor's coming our way," as he nodded approvingly. But Mr. Van Wyck went right on, saying as he closed:

"The people of Greater New York are to be congratulated that, with all of her former heavy expenditures, and, at times, somewhat reckless issuance of bonds, she is now, for the first time, able to undertake such an expensive enterprise, which will furnish the first real test of the experiment of municipal ownership of public utilities on such a scale as will be decisive of that principle."

PRESIDENT ORR'S REMARKS.

After the cheers, Chairman Wise introduced Mr. Orr, who spoke in part as follows:

"The removal of the spadeful of earth by our respected Mayor, which, according to the programme, we are soon to witness, will be the inauguration of a system of municipal transit which, if courageously carried out, will continue to stimulate our marvelous development, and knit together all the sections of this great city in fact, as they have been lately united in name.

"If we are to judge of the future of this city by the experiences of the past it would be impossible to forecast, with any degree of accuracy, the magnificent proportions New York will have assumed fifty years hence, when the lease of this tunnel road will have terminated and be again at her disposition, but we have now the satisfaction of knowing that our present action will be recognized as having largely contributed to that growth and prominence and that the wisdom and forethought which had made provision for the possible needs of the future cannot fail of appreciation from those who are to follow us in the line of civic succession.

"It has been asked by some of those who have been skeptical as to the outcome of this tunnel system, 'What does rapid transit really mean?' Rapid transit for New York, briefly stated, is this: A system of economic passenger transportation from all sections of the city that will continuously meet the requirements of our continually increasing needs; and this, we claim, will be assured by an intelligent development of the tunnel system inaugurated here today."

Mr. Orr then rapidly sketched transit facilities of the city's early days, beginning with the omnibus, then the horse car, to the instalment of the elevated road. He followed this with a brief history of the efforts to establish underground transit, culminating in the exercises of yesterday. He went on:

"The benefits of this rapid transit law to both the city and the lessee are obvious. They are just and protective to the former, and at the same time generous and economical to the latter, and very creditable to all who were concerned in their enactment. But to illustrate more fully the advantages to the city, let us contrast for a moment the outcome of this tunnel contract with an estimated outcome of the lately proposed contract to provide New York with an increased water supply. In the latter case, if the proposition had been accepted, and it is likely it would have been had not the watchful and intelligent supervision of the financial office of the city exposed its disadvantages,) New York would have paid during the sixty years of contract duration to a private corporation which at the present time does not appear to own much more than its name an estimated rent of two hundred millions of dollars and have nothing whatever on hand to show as an asset for that enormous expenditure.

"In the former case, at the expiration of a shorter period (fifty years) the city will own this tunnel railroad that will have cost $36,500,000, and which is the key to the rapid transit situation, without the expenditure of a single dollar for construction or interest, it having simply used its credit under carefully guarded guarantees for the time being to the advantage of the lessee, who meanwhile pays the interest as it falls due and provides for the liquidation of the bonds at the expiration of his lease."

Mr. Orr closed with felicitations to all those who have been instrumental in fostering tunnel transit.

When Mr. Orr had finished, the silver spade, with its highly polished handle and elaborate decorations, was brought forward. August Belmont had purchased the instrument for the occasion. Mr. Wise, in a brief speech of presentation, handed it to Mr. Van Wyck. This brought forth more remarks from the Mayor, who, holding the spade to view, said:

"About fifteen years ago I was Secretary of a Rapid Transit Railroad Committee, having for its object an underground railroad, of which Dwight L. Olmstead was Chairman. We held several meetings, but met with great discouragement, and I was among those who felt that the project could not be carried out. I little thought in those days that I would be standing here to-day engaged in this interesting ceremony. To the toiling masses of this city this day is of great import and meaning."

FIRST SHOVELFUL OF EARTH.

The people who could see now became breathless. The Mayor was about to shovel. Firmly grasping the handle, Mr. Van Wyck stood at the edge of the hole. Down went the spade, and then the Chief Magistrate gave it a push with his foot. The shovel slid easily into the official dirt, and up it came, full even to the edges. For an instant the Mayor stood upright, apparently in deep thought. The crowd hung on still in breathless interest. Carefully the shovel was lowered to the flagging. The Mayor removed his new silk tile. He caught up the shovel, and then with great care deposited the small load in his hat, straightening up with a benignant smile.

"Bravo, old man," came from the Councilmanic side. Then, as those surrounding caught on to the Mayor's action a burst of merriment and cheers followed. Mr. Van Wyck took up his hat and stowed it away under his arm, looking pleased.

Chairman Wise then took the shovel and handed it to Mr. Orr. The latter bent forward and deposited a quart of official dirt on the sidewalk, whereupon Mr. Wise again took the shovel and presented it to John H. Starin. When it came Mr. McDonald's turn, he raised a laugh by holding up the shovel and exclaiming, "To the manner born." Mr. McDonald went at the work in a professional way, eliciting great admiration from one of the laborers, who stood within the inclosure.

"Bedad," he whispered to a fellow-laborer, "th' conthractor's th' stuff. I wouldn't give th' Commish'ners foive cents a day fer a digging job. They're too shtiff."

Following Mr. McDonald, Mr. Belmont took a hand, and then two or three of the Councilmen and Aldermen hopped successively into the hole.

"Anybody else want to dig?" called out Chairman Wise, waving the shovel aloft.

The last man to break ground was Bion Burrows, Secretary of the Rapid Transit Commission. Mr. Burrows descended three feet into the hole, and threw up almost the last of the official earth.

SPEECH BY CONTROLLER COLER.

The tablet was then placed over the spot, and Controller Coler, who was the last speaker, stepped forward. He took up Mr. Orr's reference to the Ramapo affair. The city, he said, will own the $36,500,000 tunnel at the end of fifty years without the expenditure of a cent.

"On the other hand," he went on, casting glances at Mr. Whalen, the Mayor and other city officials present, "had the Ramapo contract gone through, that company, with its $200,000,000 contract, would have owned the city absolutely."

Everybody around the "grave" looked at everybody else, while at the same time a smile broke spontaneously upon the faces of the rapid transit contingent. The city officials either received the thrust in stolid silence or gave answer in scornful smile.

Mr. Coler remarked that the ceremonies meant more than the mere incident of breaking ground for a great public improvement.

"We celebrate," he said, "the inauguration of a new and important policy in city government, the policy of municipal ownership and control of great public franchises and utilities. I earnestly hope the memorial tablet to be here placed commemorates not only the commencement of a great and beneficent public enterprise, but marks as surely the end of reckless extravagance in giving valuable privileges to private corporations, instead of making them permanent sources of income to the municipality as this rapid transit road will surely prove.

"This ceremony marks the beginning of the end of a long, hard struggle for rapid transit, but through all the years that we have toiled for this we have been learning something. We have learned the lesson that a great municipality should never relinquish ownership and control of public property that may be developed into a profitable investment."

CROWD WANTED SOUVENIR EARTH.

Most of the crowd at this time were very busy with the police, trying to push up, and the policemen were very busy with the crowd, shoving the other way.

No sooner had the officials started back to Mayor Van Wyck's office than the surrounding crowd swept forward, throwing the policemen about like chaff. The crowd wanted some of that souvenir official dirt, and wanted it badly. Men and women, regardless of the police, dived literally to earth and came up smiling with hands full. After the first onslaught the police, to save the hole and sidewalk and everything else in sight, charged and drove the people back, but not until one young woman had managed to pick up a stray fragment of brick and make off safely.

On the way to his office, the Mayor received a rude shock. A hand suddenly shot out from the waiting crowd inside the building and tried to grab a handful of dirt in his silk tile.

"Here, you have no right to do that!" he exclaimed, angrily.

The man slunk back abashed.

After the exercises were over thousands lingered around the tablet. Finally the police compelled them to form in line.

"Any one who wants to see the grave," announced a facetious policeman, "get in line." Hundreds filed around the tablet in the course of the next two hours, and interest in the spot did not die out until long after dark.

THE SILVER SPADE.

The silver spade used by the Mayor was made by Tiffany, and is of sterling silver. The grip part of the handle is composed of a piece of old oak taken from the flagship Lawrence of Commodore Perry's victorious fleet in Lake Erie in the battle of Sept. 10, 1813. In addition to the inscription the decorations consist of a representation of the coat of arms of the City of New York etched on the front of the blade, and a fac simile of the coat of arms of the State of New York on the reverse side. Vines of oak leaves, symbolizing strength, complete the decorations on the handle and blade. On the blade is this inscription:

> Silver spade used by
> THE HON. ROBERT A. VAN WYCK
> in making the first excavation for the
> UNDERGROUND RAPID TRANSIT ROAD
> at a place in front of the City Hall on
> SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1900, at 2:30 P. M.,
> in connection with the inaugural ceremonies attending the event.

As stated yesterday the first actual work on the tunnel will be begun to-morrow morning by James Pilkington, who will start in to lower 900 feet of sewer between Elm and Greene Streets in Bleecker. A permit for this work was delivered by Secretary Burrows of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday afternoon to Mr. McDonald.

A souvenir of "Tunnel Day," entitled King's Views, a monthly publication, appeared for the first time yesterday afternoon. The issue is devoted exclusively to rapid transit matters. It contains views of past and present plans of underground, surface, and overhead roads, and besides contains much reading matter upon the subject. Its half-tones are well gotten up.

To Settle Bill for Celebration.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment held a meeting yesterday morning and repassed the resolution, adopted a week previously, authorizing the issue of $5,000 in revenue bonds to pay for yesterday's celebration. When the resolution was first adopted, only four members of the board were present, President Guggenheimer being detained at home by illness. At the time it was forgotten that the charter requires the unanimous vote of the board on all appropriations for celebrations, and hence it became necessary to readopt the resolut on by a full vote.

JOHN B. McDONALD DINED.

Party of Forty Entertained at Delmonico's by R. A. C. Smith.

A private dinner was given at Delmonico's last night by R. A. C. Smith to Contractor John B. McDonald, who will begin to-morrow on his contract for building the rapid transit road. Covers were laid for forty.

"It is only a private dinner party," said Mr. Smith before the guests arrived, "and we wish to keep it private. Mr. McDonald and his friends will be entertained, and there will be absolutely nothing of interest to the public. There will be no speeches."

The guests sat down to dinner at 7:30 o'clock, and did not leave until after midnight.

Among those present were John B. McDonald, R. A. C. Smith, De Lancey Nicoll, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Park Commissioner Clausen, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Perry Belmont, August Belmont, and Henry D. Macdona.

CONSULAR REPORT DENIED.

Swiss Government Without a Representative in Pittsburg, Penn.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The State Department authorizes a denial of the report that Fred O. Henzi of Switzerland has been appointed to succeed Arnold Schneider, to represent Switzerland in Pittsburg, Penn. The denial says that no Consular officer of Switzerland has been recognized at Pittsburg, and that Mr. R. Lorradi, the Swiss Consul at Philadelphia, is the sole Consular representative of Switzerland for the State of Pennsylvania.

The Swiss Minister authorizes the statement that neither Mr. Schneider nor Mr. Henzi has ever been appointed by the Swiss Government in any representative capacity.

Mr. Schneider is the Austrian Consul at Pittsburg.

MANLEY LIKES WOODRUFF.

Republican Committeeman Says New Yorker Has a Chance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Joseph P. Manley of the Republican National Committee arrived in Washington to-night and is at the Arlington Hotel.

"I don't know anything about politics," he said. "I haven't been in Washington long enough. But about the general outlook, I can say that I don't believe this Puerto Rico agitation will cut much of a figure. It certainly doesn't in New England. Out our way nobody takes any interest in the subject. The principal trouble is in the West, and there it is due to a misunderstanding of the situation. When they get to understand it, the opposition will die away. As it is now, the Puerto Ricans are under a 100 per cent. tariff. The bill before Congress proposes to cut that down to 15 per cent. What is the objection to that?"

Mr. Manley was asked what he thought of the Vice Presidential situation.

"There are no candidates for Vice President," he said, "except Woodruff. I have known Woodruff for many years and like him. I don't know whether he will be nominated or not, but he has a chance. Do I think him too young? No, I don't. The question of age doesn't enter into the subject at all."

Mr. Manley would not discuss the Democratic situation, saying that it was still too early for that.

PENNSYLVANIA IMPROVEMENTS.

Filling in on Jersey Flats—Terminal Facilities Enlarged.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day awarded a contract for initial improvements looking to the enlargement of the shore front property at Jersey City. A New York City contractor will do the work, which comprises the building of a crib bulkhead 2,000 feet long, 3,000 feet from the shore line, and the dredging of an eighteen-foot channel 200 feet wide from the bulkhead line to the pier headline, a distance of 6,300 feet, and the filling in of the mud flats behind the bulkhead.

The company proposes to build immense piers from the mainland across the flats to deep water in New York Bay. The matter of further improvements is in the hands of the Board of Officers, who have not yet made public their plans.

CAB RUNS INTO NOVA SCOTIANS.

One Knocked Down, Other Carried a Block—Woman Fare Flees.

Joseph Pusbie and Dr. N. J. Coway of Halifax, N. S., who are in the city in the interest of the Nova Scotia Gold, Copper and Coal Mining Company, had an experience with a Waldorf-Astoria cab last night.

They were on their way to the theatre, when a cab containing a member of the Empire Theatre Company bore down upon them at Thirty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue. The driver called to the two men who were crossing the avenue arm in arm. They didn't hear the cabman, however, and the shaft struck Coway in the back of the head. He fell under the cab. Pusbie saw it coming, and grabbed the projecting end of the shaft and rode with his feet swung up under the horse a block and a half, until the animal could be stopped.

The woman fare, finding herself near Thirty-third Street, jumped out and fled to the Waldorf-Astoria. Pusbie and Coway refused to make a complaint against the cabman.

DINNER TO CAPT. WENDEL.

Entertained by Col. Freedman's Staff at the Democratic Club.

Capt. Louis Wendel of the First Battery was the guest of honor at a dinner given at the Democratic Club last night by the honorary members of the battery, Andrew Freedman, who is rated as the Colonel in command of the staff of honorary members, presided.

Col. Freedman's staff is organized as follows: Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, Chief of Staff; President Randolph Guggenheimer, Judge Advocate General; Perry Belmont, Lieutenant Colonel; John F. Carroll, Chief of Court-Martial; Dr. John B. Cosby, Surgeon General; Park Commissioner George C. Clausen, Captain, Paymaster; Charities Commissioner John W. Keller, Lieutenant Colonel; John B. McDonald, contractor for the rapid transit system, Construction Engineer; Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Advocate General; Cord Meyer, Lieutenant Colonel, Inspector; Tax Commissioner Edward C. Sheehy, Commissary General; E. C. Potter, Captain of the Guard; Water Commissioner William Dalton, Major; Eugene L. Bushe, Captain, Quartermaster; Sheriff William F. Grell, Provost Marshal; Senator Thomas F. Grady, Chaplain; Lewis Nixon, Commissioner of the East River Bridge, Construction Engineer; ex-Police Superintendent Thomas Byrnes, Adjutant General; ex-Senator John Fox, Lieutenant Colonel; James J. Frawley, Captain; James J. Coogan, President of the Borough of Manhattan, Post Commander, and Vincent Slattery, Quartermaster.

NO DISORDER IN CLEVELAND.

Machinists' Leaders Say They Are Quietly Gaining Their Point.

CLEVELAND, March 24.—It was announced at the headquarters of the striking machinists to-day that, in all, twelve concerns had granted the demand for a nine-hour day, with ten hours' pay. At these shops the men have resumed work. About two hundred and fifty machinists are employed in the establishments where the demand has been conceded.

The officials of the union assert that more men are constantly being added to the ranks of the strikers from shops where the machinists did not come out when the movement was begun. It is asserted that by Monday between three and four thousand men, including molders and other workmen, will be idle in Cleveland as a result of the strike. No disorder of any kind has been reported. About two hundred stationary engineers have struck, in sympathy with the machinists.

It is probable that about 500 ironworkers' helpers will join the strike within two or three days. They will meet to-morrow to decide the question. They want a nine-hour day. President James O'Connell of the National Machinists' Union is still in Erie, where he went to have a conference with President Seldon of the National Metal Trades Association.

Several more firms signed the machinists' scale late this afternoon.

Granite Workers' Strike Settled.

CONCORD, N. H., March 24.—The granite manufacturers here have arranged satisfactory terms with the tool sharpeners, and the local strike is entirely at an end. The men in some of the shops went back to work this morning; the others will follow, except at the New England Granite Works, where the managers have not yet signed the compromise agreement.

Killed by Trolley Car.

NEWARK, N. J., March 24.—George Haley, a cigar manufacturer, sixty-two years old, of 414 Plane Street, this city, was instantly killed by a trolley car at the corner of Washington and William Streets tonight. Haley was about to board the car, but stumbled and fell in front of it. The car passed over him, nearly cutting him in two.

Killed Under Wheels of His Own Truck.

NEWARK, N. J., March 24.—John Dollar, twenty-four years old, of 1,073 Third Avenue, New York, lost his life while driving a truck on the turnpike this evening. When nearing Kearny he fell from his seat under the wheels. His head was badly crushed and death was instantaneous. The body was taken to Walsh's morgue, in this city.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

LANCASTER, Ohio, March 24.—The boiler of a stationary sawmill near the Boys' Industrial School blew up this afternoon, killing the proprietor, John Neubauer, who was the blacksmith at the State farm. His three sons were badly injured, and a son-in-law had a leg broken.

A Requisition for Miss Clogg.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—Acting Captain Tod Hall of the Baltimore detective force left for New York to-night with a requisition for Miss Harriet Clogg, who is under arrest in New York on the charge of passing bogus checks on Baltimore firms.

THIRD AVENUE AFFAIRS

Crimmins Committee Made Party in Suit Against Minor Line.

Mr. Ryan Says Situation Remains Unchanged—Stock Stands at Friday's Closing Quotation.

What is known as the Crimmins Committee for the minority stockholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company was made yesterday a party to the suit by the Lorain Steel Company against this road's corporation according to the suggestion of Judge Lacombe, and in pursuance of the action taken on Friday. Then the hearing of argument on the question of making Hugh J. Grant permanent receiver of the property of the company was adjourned until Friday next. The committee is composed of John D. Crimmins, Chairman; W. H. Van Steenbergh, and Samuel Schafer. The order filed yesterday makes them a party defendant to the Lorain suit on filing the notice of appearance. The papers were signed by Charles MacVeagh and Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson.

While it is asserted on authority that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Forty-second Street road will be held before March 30, and that it will be recast with Metropolitan Street Railway interests in majority control, no information as to the date of the meeting or when notices for it would be sent out was obtained yesterday. Edward Lauterbach said he had nothing to say on the subject, and John Beaver, President of the road, was without any instructions or information about any meeting outside of the regular April meeting, which should be held next week.

John D. Crimmins, the holder of the largest block of minority stock, said that it was evident that no decision had been arrived at in regard to the meeting at which a change of control would be effected, but that action was likely to be taken in the early part of the week.

Receiver Grant was at the Sixty-fifth Street offices of the Third Avenue Railroad up to 1 P. M., when he went to his Summer home at Oradel, N. J., to see about changes that are to be made to his property before he goes there in the Summer. He had nothing new to say in regard to his administration. The experts of District Attorney Gardiner continued their examination of the books of the company.

Thomas F. Ryan said yesterday that there was nothing new in the situation, and that all stories about the financing of the deal by which the Third Avenue passed into the control of Metropolitan were without basis of fact. No plan of finance in this regard had been seriously discussed.

Third Avenue stock was not an active feature of the stock market yesterday. The dealings were only about 1,400 shares in a half-day market of 480,000 shares. Third Avenue opened at 102½, the low quotation of the day, went to 103½ high, and closed at 103½, the closing quotation of Friday.

THE METROPOLITAN RAID.

Further Investigation Fails to Disclose Source of False Report.

De Lancey Nicoll has not found yet who started the story about a twenty-five-million-dollar increase in the capital stock of the Metropolitan Company. He communicated with Dow, Jones & Co., the news bureau that sent it out, after he had received this telegram from L. W. Barron, proprietor of the Boston News Bureau:

"We sent Dow, Jones & Co. no such item. Are investigating basis for the report."

Dow, Jones & Co. explained that they did not get the rumor from Boston, but from the Boston News Bureau, which has offices here and in Philadelphia as well as in Boston. The New York offices of the Boston News Bureau are, in fact, at 44 Broad Street, the same building in which Dow, Jones & Co. are situated, and the two bureaus frequently interchange news. Mr. Dow further told Mr. Nicoll he had a message from Mr. Barron, and the latter said that the Metropolitan rumor came from New York to Boston and was published there as a New York report. Mr. Nicoll telegraphed again to Mr. Barron, asking him to find the individual who was responsible for the report, and later got him on the telephone and secured a promise that Mr. Barron would investigate the matter.

Mr. Barron also proceeded to send a statement to this city, for distribution to the press, in which he said that the Metropolitan rumor "came to the Boston News Bureau from New York, and was published as a New York report, not as a statement of fact, but as a statement of rumor." He added: "It was not sent from the Boston News Bureau to Dow, Jones & Co., or anybody else in New York." This last statement seems a contradiction of the declaration of Dow, Jones & Co., but is explicable in the light of the assumption that the local representatives of the Boston News Bureau gave the rumor to Dow, Jones & Co.

The latter concern were considerably angered yesterday because of a published intimation that James R. Keene was influential with them. "That has never been the case," said Mr. Dow, "and it is an injury to us to spread such a report." Another member of the firm feelingly condemned Mr. Nicoll for seeming to imply that Dow, James & Co. were privy to the plot to bear Metropolitan stock, and intimated that a libel suit might be forthcoming. Mr. Nicoll later took pains to explain that he had not the slightest idea that Dow, Jones & Co. were anything but innocent victims of a plot in the matter.

Mr. Nicoll was asked whether he did not think the "raid" on Metropolitan rather a small one—only two points or thereabout.

"Why," said he, "the people who spread that report are heavily short of the stock. I have a list of almost all the sales of Metropolitan on the Stock Exchange for several days back, and the names of the brokers. These people are trying to get the stock down, in order to cover, and there will be other attempts to break it."

PHONETIC SPELLING ISSUE.

Chicago University Congregation May Decide for the Reform.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The question of phonetic spelling, which has come up with great frequency at the University of Chicago during the last few months, will have another inning on April 3, when the University Congregation will meet to pass resolutions which, it is said, will disapprove of the action of the University Senate, taken Feb. 3, disapproving of the use of phonetic spelling in the University Press.

By this disapproval of a previous disapproval, so think the friends of phonetic spelling, the oddly outlined orthography will have another chance to show its merits and alleged superiority.

DIRTY ITALIANS LECTURED.

Judge Admonishes Would-Be Citizens to Use Soap and Water.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 24.—Hereafter, when Italians or other foreigners appear before County Judge Smith Lent, at White Plains, to be naturalized, they must have clean hands and faces.

When John Carpeni of Yonkers, one of several applicants was being examined this morning as to his qualifications to become a citizen of the United States, Judge Lent noticed that the man's hands and face were covered with dirt.

"Haven't you any water or soap in Yonkers?" his Honor asked.

"Not much," answered Carpeni.

"You foreigners must wash your hands before you come before me," the Judge continued. "Water costs nothing, and soap is cheap. I would grant your application for citizenship with great pleasure if you were clean."

The Italians in the courtroom said they would keep themselves clean in future.

Westchester County Clerk L. F. Crumb made out 200 naturalization papers during the day, a majority of the applicants having been examined by Supreme Court Justice Keogh. The men naturalized comprised Italians, Germans, Poles, and Scandinavians. They propose to seek work on the new rapid transit tunnel.

Oswego Woman's Body Found in Cistern

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 24.—Mrs. Philo Bundy, aged sixty-seven years, one of Oswego's prominent residents, was found dead in a cistern at her home to-day. It is believed that Mrs. Bundy slipped and fell into the cistern while drawing water.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Shirts, Waists & Blouses,

Exceptionally well made, of the best materials, in such a variety of pretty colors, and such a complete line of sizes, that every parent's taste can be readily suited—every boy comfortably fitted.

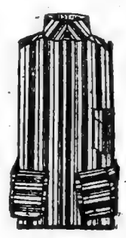

Negligee Shirts of imported Madras cloth, $1.35.
Bosom Shirts, good quality, fancy Madras, detachable cuffs and collars, $1.00.
Blouses of Madras, soft body, collars and cuffs attached, 98c.
Percale Blouses with sailor collars, 50c.
A full line of Cambric, Percale and Linen Waists.

This stock is an excellent example of the rare facilities offered by the Children's Store, for the purchase of children's clothing.

60-62 West 23d Street.

To All Who Use Scotch Whiskeys

We again call attention to the fact that we are importing and offering Scotch Whiskeys that are NOT blended or vatted.

THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH
IS VERY OLD, THE
SOUVENIR OF SCOTLAND
IS OF MEDIUM AGE.

They are clean, well matured and from the best distillery in the Glenlivet district.

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Every One May Now Drink Tea!
Tannin Conquered at Last in
Tea-Ette

Tea-Ette is pure Tea of the best grades treated by a process which modifies the Tannin without destroying the good qualities of the Tea. TEA-ETTE is the result of careful scientific research. It aids Digestion, Beautifies the Complexion, Builds Up and Strengthens the Nervous System. It is rapidly finding its way into the best families, who recognize the evil effects of Tannin on the Lining Membrane of the Stomach. TEA-ETTE is the purest tea in the market. If your grocer has not yet included it in his stock, ask him to get it; or on receipt of 50 cts. we will mail one-half pound package. State kind of tea you drink.

THE ROYAL TEA-ETTE CO., 43 Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MR. WOODRUFF IN NEBRASKA.

Replies to Toast "From Lincoln to McKinley" at Opening of the Republican Campaign.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 24.—The first annual banquet of the Abraham Lincoln Republican Club of Nebraska, was held tonight at the new Lincoln auditorium, bringing together the leaders of the party in Nebraska, as well as many from the neighboring States. The banquet marks the opening of the Republican campaign in Nebraska. John N. Baldwin of Council Bluffs, Iowa, acted as toastmaster.

Mr. Woodruff responded to the toast "From Lincoln to McKinley." After discussing Nebraska as the central State of the Union, and expressing the hope that it would become the keystone of the National Republican arch, he paid a short tribute to the policy of expansion and then turned his attention to the titulary portion of his address. He said in part:

"From Lincoln to McKinley is in itself an inspiration. So marked is the similarity of the character and career of these two great exponents of American ideas and Republican principles, as written by the hand of impartial history, that your consideration of them may be invited without fear of the imputation of extravagant flattery or of comparison disparaging to either. Any one familiar with the history of the life of the one and an observer of the career of the other could hardly fail to make the theme of interest to an assemblage of American citizens.

"In physical proportions and features two men could hardly differ more, but in private character and mental equipment for public life the similarity between them is striking. Of humble birth, they both prepared for and pursued the learned profession of the law. Each bore arms for his country and each served as Representative in Congress. Although thirty-six years separated the beginning of their Administrations, each entered office four years after a financial panic and a period of commercial depression, and at once each secured for the alleviation of the industrial conditions of the time protective tariff legislation.

"At the very beginning of the Administration of each the country was suddenly plunged into war, the issue of which in both cases was carried to a successful conclusion by the master hand of the Chief Executive. Close in the confidence of the people each reflected the changing sentiment of the Nation. Lincoln molded the sentiment of the people on the great question of the abolition of slavery, so vital to the domestic life of the Nation; McKinley molded the sentiment of the people on the subject of protection, so vital to the industrial life of the Nation.

"The crowning glory of Lincoln's Administration was the emancipation of the black slaves of the South and the liberation of their white masters from a wholly unrepublican condition of life; the crowning glory of McKinley's Administration has been the liberation of the people of the Philippines, of Cuba, and Puerto Rico from the tyranny of a dynasty still shrouded in the darkness of the Middle Ages which threatened the neighboring spirit of nineteenth century republicanism, and now this last vestige of the Old World despotism has been obliterated

BOERS REALIZE FAILURE?

Said to Believe They Can Hold Out Four to Six Months.

LITTLE NEWS FROM ROBERTS

Col. Plumer's Position Causing Anxiety, but Relief of Mafeking Is Expected in Cape Colony.

DURBAN, March 24.—It is learned from an authentic source that the Boer leaders are aware that they are beaten, but think they can hold out for four to six months, within which time they firmly believe foreign intervention will force Great Britain to grant favorable terms, including independence.

They expect Germany or the United States to intervene. The mission of Messrs. Wolmarans, Fischer, and Wessels to Europe is to hasten this so far as Germany is concerned.

The Boer plans include stands at Kroonstad, the Vaal River, and other points, culminating in the defense of Pretoria, which has been preparing for a siege. The ranges of the guns have been tested, mines have been laid, and the forces in the field have not allowed themselves to be cut off with their heavy guns, which are needed in the forts at Pretoria.

The majority of the Transvaalers are ignorant of the gravity of the situation, and though tired of remaining so long from their farms, will fight hard, believing that their liberty and property are at stake and confident of ultimate success.

LONDON, March 24.—Lord Roberts telegraphs to the War Office from Bloemfontein, under date of March 23, evening, as follows:

"There is no special news to report. The country south of this place is generally settling down.

"Numbers of arms have been delivered up, and the people are beginning to recognize the advantage of bringing in supplies for sale. The movement of the troops in the western district is being attended with good results."

Lord Roberts's dispatch is generally interpreted to mean that he hopes speedily to announce some intelligence gratifying to the British.

The optimists even deduce from the number of minor items of news received that Lord Roberts has satisfactory news of the advance of the flying column from the southward by a detour toward Mafeking.

In the meanwhile, Col. Plumer's position is arousing anxiety. He has three long trains of supplies for Mafeking, the loss of which would be serious, and further information about Commandant Eloff's movements is awaited with some trepidation, in view of the report from Pretoria that he was isolating Col. Plumer's forces near Gaberones.

Well-informed people in South Africa are more hopeful than the inhabitants of this city. The former are preparing all kinds of celebrations to take place on the announcement of the raising of Mafeking's siege. A sword of honor is in readiness for presentation to Col. Baden-Powell.

A dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, under yesterday's date, seems to dispose of the story that Gen. French was fighting yesterday, but it indicates that a battle is imminent.

From elsewhere come stories of the Boers rallying at various points. Kroonstad is well intrenched, and Gen. Joubert is preparing to make a determined stand, while the Boers in the eastern districts have been ordered to rally at Ficksburg, northward of Ladybrand, in the Orange Free State, doubtless with the view of attempting to intercept the junction of the forces commanded by Lord Roberts and Gen. Buller. Another Boer force at Fauresmith, southwest of Bloemfontein, is in a defiant mood, so the southern part of the Orange Free State is not yet subdued.

Sir Charles Parsons, commanding a column in the Western District, composed of Canadians and others, has arrived at Van Wyksiel, between which and Kenhardt a force of insurgents is reported to be intrenched.

OFFICERS IN A BOER TRAP.

LONDON, March 24.—At a late hour tonight the War Office posted the following dispatch from Gen Roberts:

"Bloemfontein, March 24.—Yesterday Lieut. Col. Crabbe, Capt. Trotter, and Lieut. the Hon. E. Lygon of the Grenadier Guards, and Lieut. Col. Codrington of the Coldstream Guards, rode eight or nine miles beyond their camp on the Modder River without escort, except one trooper.

"They were fired upon by a party of Boers and Lieut. Lygon was killed and Lieut. Col. Crabbe, Lieut. Col. Codrington, and Capt. Trotter were seriously wounded. The trooper also was wounded.

"One of the wounded officers held up a white handkerchief, and the Boers came to their assistance and did all they possibly could, attending to their wounds. The Boers then conveyed the wounded to the nearest farmhouse, where they were taken care of."

THE COLONIAL PRISONERS.

Question as to Disposition to be Made of Them an Awkward One.

LONDON, March 24.—The question of the colonial prisoners, from being the subject of cable messages exchanged between Lord Salisbury and President Krüger, has sprung into general discussion.

In this connection it is understood that President Krüger set the ball rolling by demanding that colonial insurgents and British subjects commandeered by the Boers, should, when captured, be treated as prisoners of war, or else reprisals would be taken on the British prisoners at Pretoria.

Lord Salisbury replied, saying he would deal with the rebels as seemed fit, and would hold President Krüger personally responsible for the treatment of the Pretoria prisoners, whereupon Krüger is reported to have rejoined that he would hold Lord Salisbury personally responsible for the rebels, or something of that nature.

But on all sides the question is being discussed as to what should be done with the insurgents captured by the British. A commission of British Judges to go out to the Cape is talked of, though this is scarcely likely to be decided on. The predominating feeling seems to be for the policy of leniency now being carried out under Lord Roberts's direction, in spite of the fact that both through cable dispatches from South Africa and letters from English readers in the newspapers there has been a bitter outcry against allowing the insurgents to go scot free. But the sober-minded newspapers are convinced of the fact that the main objective is a peaceful, prosperous South Africa under British rule, and that vengeful justice will not tend toward the accomplishment of this.

The question of the treatment of the insurgents seems one upon which both British and South African opinions seem hopelessly divided.

THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

LONDON, March 24.—Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the situation at the seat of war, at midnight says:

"The two points of acute interest are just now Mafeking and the Boer column trekking north from Smithfield and Rouxville along the Basuto border.

"About Mafeking we are in the dark. Col. Plumer has but a handful of men, and is not strong enough to attack Commandant Snyman and raise the siege. Commandant Snyman therefore, has attacked him, and Col. Plumer has prudently retired, expecting, no doubt, to return after Commandant Snyman whenever the latter goes back.

"Lord Roberts never forgets small things while attending to great things. It may be taken as certain that he knows how and when he will have Mafeking relieved, supposing the garrison can hold out, but he does not disclose his plans in advance.

"We are all left to our guesses. My first guess, that the column had gone up by Barkly on or about Feb. 19, seems to have been wrong. My next, that the mounted force would go up from Prieska as soon as the rebels were settled, is not yet ruled out.

"Gen. Methuen has been nearly a week near Fourteen Streams, probably waiting for troops enough.

"The Boer General who is hoping to get past Gen. French up at Kroonstadt may be caught and made to fight, but with a few thousand mounted men he ought to be able by temporary dispersion to elude the British. If he stands to fight he may be detained for some time.

"Lord Roberts has now been more than ten days at Bloemfontein. He seems to wish to settle the country behind him before going on. Probably, too, he has extensive preparations to complete. His next campaign will go into the dry season, when the nights are often very cold and the veldt is dry and bare. He will want his men equipped for this season, and his transport service qualified to be as near independent as possible of grass and water.

"The design no doubt is that Gen. Buller in the next advance will move simultaneously with Lord Roberts. Gen. Buller, perhaps, is not yet quite ready.

"Lord Roberts will shortly have the Eighth Division, and may also form of the troops by now available a new Tenth Division. He will then have in his own hands 70,000 men and Gen. Buller will have 40,000.

"The former force need not necessarily be moving all in one line, for it would be easy to form a third column to cross the Vaal River at Kimberley and turn any Boer defense on that river. In view of these figures and the known power of Lord Roberts as a leader, I attach little importance to the Boer declarations that they will make a big fight. If they stand before they are driven into Pretoria, I expect they will be enveloped. They may defend Pretoria, but that can help them but little. It will be a question of weeks.

"Lord Roberts may be looked for north of the Vaal at the end of April, and before Pretoria, if the Boers fall back to that place, in the first half of May."

FEARS FOR QUEEN'S SAFETY.

Personal Attack on Her in Ireland Said to be Not Unlikely.

LONDON, March 24.—London society speculates, not without misgivings, regarding the Queen's visit to Ireland. The sovereign's great age makes the trip itself one of serious risk, while the possibility of hostile demonstrations or even personal attack create a nervousness that will only be stilled when her Majesty is safely back in England.

The murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix Park has not been forgotten, and while the party led by Mr. John Redmond is not credited with any tendency toward physical force, it is universally felt in Court and society circles that the Queen is taking her life in her hands in making the proposed visit. On this question an interview has been had with Ireland's premier Peer, the Duke of Abercorn, who will be a visitor to Dublin Castle during the royal visit, and will receive her Majesty as first by right of blood in all Ireland. The Duke said:

"I do not think there will be hostile demonstrations. There may be a few black flags and other silent signs of disapproval. Still, there is the rabble of Dublin, which cannot be answered for, and which is entirely unrepresentative of Irish feeling. I sincerely trust that the voice of national chivalry, apart from any political considerations, will not be overshadowed by some rowdy demonstration. Still, I must admit there is no little risk, though if the preponderating Irish opinion from genuine sons of the soil, irrespective of religion and politics, can have its way, her Majesty will meet with the warmest reception that ever greeted the ruler of any country."

BOERS LEAVING KROONSTAD.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 24.—The Boers are reported retiring from Kroonstad after having blown up a bridge.

Advices from Thabanchu, between Bloemfontein and Ladybrand, on the Orange Free State border, dated March 21, say Gen. French's force is resting there and distributing Lord Roberts's proclamation.

Mr. Brand, a son of the former President of the Orange Free State, Sir John Henry Brand, continues his duties as Landdrost. He appears quite willing to co-operate with the new régime. The people generally outwardly express satisfaction at the advent of the British.

The insurgents in the northern part of Cape Colony have been detected in an ingenious swindle. It appears that before the departure of the Boers, they purchased quantities of notes of the Boer force, which they are now presenting to the British authorities, demanding compensation for property alleged to have been requisitioned or damaged. The Loyalists, who are the actual losers of the goods, are infuriated.

A French Suggestion.

PARIS, March 24.—The absence of startling events in the Transvaal war this week has tended to some diminution in the interest among Frenchmen, without changing their sympathies for the Boers. An indication of this is found in letters written to the newspapers suggesting that, in the event of the Boers being completely vanquished, France should offer them an asylum in Madagascar, where concessions of land should be granted to them

This generous proposal, however, did not evoke enthusiasm, and the Matin points out that the Boers number 450,000, and that should they accept such an offer—they being more numerous, the paper says, than Frenchmen in Madagascar—the day would come when they would become an embarrassment. The Boers would only leave the Transvaal because they had lost their independence, and they certainly would not recover it in Madagascar.

Austria Declines to Mediate.

VIENNA, March 24.—It is semi-officially announced that the Government of Austria-Hungary has replied to the South African appeal for mediation in the war that it was only possible to take such a step when both belligerents desired it, and that therefore it was impossible under the present conditions to accede to the request made.

Sir A. Milner at Dordrecht.

CAPE TOWN, March 24.—Sir Alfred Milner, who is on a mission northward, has arrived at Dordrecht.

Kipling Reaches Bloemfontein.

LONDON, March 24.—A special dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated March 24, says Rudyard Kipling has arrived there.

GEN. WOODGATE DEAD.

LONDON, March 24.—Advices received here announce the death in the Mooi Hospital yesterday of Gen. Woodgate, who was wounded in the engagement at Spion Kop on Jan. 24.

Gen. Edward Robert Prevost Woodgate was born on Nov. 1, 1845. He was the second son of the Rev. Henry Arthur Woodgate, rector of a Worcestershire village and Proctor for the Diocese of Worcester. After receiving his preliminary education at Radley, young Woodgate went to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and in 1865 became a subaltern in the Fourth King's Own Regiment.

Three years later the then Lieut. Woodgate saw his first active service. This was in the Abyssinian expedition, and he won a medal, in recognition of distinguished bravery. In the Ashanti war of 1873-4 he also greatly distinguished himself, both for individual acts of bravery and skill in handling his men. At the close of the campaign he received the medal with clasp and was "mentioned" in several dispatches to the War Office.

A short time after the Ashanti War Lieut. Woodgate passed successfully through the Staff College, and in March, 1878, was promoted to a Captaincy. The same year he was sent to South Africa on special service, and he served throughout the Zulu war of 1879 as a staff officer of the famous Flying Column. For his services in this capacity he was brevetted a Major, received the medal with clasp, and was eulogized in several dispatches. After serving in the West Indies he went to India, and in 1885 became a Lieutenant Colonel. Four years later he was Colonel of the Fourth King's Own, and almost immediately afterward was promoted to the command of the regimental district at Lancaster.

Gen. Woodgate's last active service before the present war was in Sierra Leone, whither he was sent when the rebellion broke out two years ago. He took command of the troops in the colony, organized a new regiment, and succeeded in quelling the insurrection at little cost in loss of life and in a short time.

Gen. Woodgate was well known in London society, where he was a great favorite. He resided when in town at the United Service Club, and was also a member of several of the West End social clubs.

THE CANADIAN TROOPS.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 24.—Dr. Borden received a cable dispatch to-day from the Colonial Office offering forty-two commissions to Canadians in the imperial army. The probability is that they will be largely selected from those now serving in South Africa. This would necessitate an additional number of Canadians going to the front to take the places thus left vacant in the colonial forces.

CAPE TOWN, March 24.—The transport Milwaukee, with the Canadian troops aboard, has arrived here.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 24.—The military authorities here have been ordered to cable the clothing measurements of the Leinster Regiment to England immediately, as the khaki uniform is to be made for the men. The Leinsters, who leave here on Tuesday, have been informed that all their heavy baggage must be left at Queenstown, Ireland, when the transport calls there on the way to England. These conditions are taken to indicate that the Leinsters will see service in South Africa or Egypt.

SKIRMISHING NEAR LADYSMITH.

LADYSMITH, March 24.—The scouts frequently engage the Boers beyond Meran, under the Biggarsberg, but no important fighting has taken place.

The Free Staters continue to enter our lines, surrendering under the proclamation issued by Lord Roberts. They declare that the Transvaalers are determined to fight to the bitter end.

The majority of those who have hitherto taken part in the fighting have been Free Staters. The Transvaalers have been held in reserve. The Boers are preparing for another campaign, and will occupy a strongly fortified position in the Transvaal, necessitating heavy fighting before they can be driven out. The Boers are not expected to make a stand at Johannesburg, but to concentrate at Pretoria.

SOCIETY GOING TO THE CAPE.

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LONDON, March 24.—Great Britain has grown weary of her seriousness and of her military experts, with their cold, calculating deductions, while lengthy casualty lists no longer make the daily papers things of sadness and terror.

The war, according to the average opinion, is practically over. To be sure, it may be months before Lord Roberts reaches Pretoria, but his going there is regarded as sure as that the hands move round a clock, and it is claimed he is not going to lose many men in getting there. A dozen defeats could scarcely spoil this supreme self-satisfaction and assurance of ultimate victory that reigns among the average public. It is not altogether shared by the press and officials, but it is what the great majority of the British people feel.

In society the cry now is, "Ho, for the Cape!" and the dressmakers are up to their eyes in work making toilettes suited for the climate of the great war base.

For those who cannot participate in the prevailing rush to Cape Town there is any amount of gossip regarding the probable reception of the Queen in Ireland and what kind of a greeting Cecil Rhodes will get in England after his scathing strictures of Gen. Buller and Col. Kekewich, to say nothing of the curious stories which come from South Africa about women who have been out there. However, the gayety which reigns in London is none the less genuine because many of the gowns at dinner parties are sombre-hued, for the sake of some relative lost on the battlefield.

The period of reverse seems to have vanished from the memory of Great Britain as quickly as any fleeting dream. The hand of the aged Field Marshal has taken the nation from nervous, apprehensive mourning into the opposite extreme, and it is time lost to attempt to stem for the moment the stream of jubilation. In these celebrations the Americans resident in London are not behindhand, one of the most fashionable dinners being given at the Carlton Hotel on March 23 by Reginald Ward of New York, whose party included the Belgian Minister, Baron Whettnall; Ladies Howe, Hindlip, and Dorchester, Lord and Lady De Grey, Miss Ward, Mrs. Morton Frewen, Lord Glenesk, and other distinguished Englishmen and Americans.

The opera season promises to be better than ever. There is an imposing list of patrons, and the subscriptions are larger than in former years. The box owners, as usual, are headed by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the list includes Lady William Beresford, (Duchess of Marlborough;) William Waldorf Astor, W. S. M. Burns, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mesdames Arthur Paget, Adair, Ronalds, and Bradley Martin.

If anything is interesting society more than the constant departure of fashionable women for Cape Town, it is the scandals about those already out there. The latest is about a woman, long prominent in society and the wife of a well-known Baronet. She went out to nurse Gen Buller's wounded, but, becoming the worse for liquor, she was shut up by that commander in the room of the local station master. Discovering his pajamas and a short coat, she donned them, after sacrificing her own raiment. She afterward refused to make a change, and thus scantily clothed she was carried through the lines of Gen. Buller's troops in an ambulance, was shipped to Cape Town, and is now in England.

The treacherous Julux at Cape Town of English society women and wives of the more wealthy soldiers, especially those of the volunteers, has created many heart-burnings among the majority of officers' families, who, through lack of pecuniary resources, are obliged to stay at home. It is pointed out that Kipling will have ample chance to write up another series of satires such as he did upon Indian army society.

For British War Victims.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—A public meeting was held to-night in the Academy of Music under the auspices of the Order of the Sons of St. George and kindred societies in aid of the Princess of Wales fund for the wives and children of British soldiers in active service in South Africa. James Dobson presided. A number of addresses were made and a collection was taken up, netting several thousand dollars.

PROFFERED LOAN TO PORTUGAL.

George W. Van Siclen was asked yesterday about the report from Washington anent his offered loan to Portugal. The report was to the effect that the Portuguese Chargé said he had received a letter from Mr. Van Siclen offering a loan of $6,000,000 to the Portuguese Government to pay the Delagoa Bay award; that Mr. Van Siclen's overture was somewhat out of order, as no such award had yet been proclaimed, and that at any rate the proposal should have been sent to the Portuguese Government, and that loans many times that amount had been offered by certain European countries, and had been rejected.

Mr. Van Siclen says that he never sent any letter to any Chargé, but to the Portuguese Minister, and that the fault that this gentleman finds seems to be the same fault that the Spaniards found with Admiral Dewey, that of being too early. Mr. Van Siclen said that he did send a cable direct to Lisbon, and did not wait for an "official proclamation." He was glad to learn that Portugal has had so many offers of the needed money, and expressed the hope that none of her officials is under the influence of Great Britain, as would seem to be the case from the way some of them talked.

HOSPITAL TROUBLE DENIED.

The stories published yesterday to the effect that there has been a serious outbreak of trouble in the management of St. Luke's Hospital, One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Broadway, and that Dr. George S. Baker, the Superintendent, and several of the most prominent members of the staff had handed in their resignations, were indignantly denied at the hospital yesterday.

It was alleged that the trouble had been caused by Mrs. Lilly Quintard, Directress of the nurses of the institution, who was said to be a Canadian by birth, and favored the Canadian nurses to the detriment of the Americans, and that about ten days ago such a storm was raised that Mrs. Quintard was forced to resign, and that her resignation was immediately accepted by the Board of Directors.

All these statements were positively denied by Dr. Baker. He said that the story that Mrs. Quintard had discriminated in favor of the Canadian nurses was without the slightest foundation.

"In the first place," he said, "she is not a Canadian by birth, as was stated. She was born in England, and when a young child went to live with her parents in Long Island. Later she lived in Canada for a while.

"The facts are that on March 1 we had twenty-two Canadian nurses in the training school against thirty-three who were natives of the United States.

"Mrs. Quintard resigned her position in November, 1899, but her resignation was not finally accepted until March 1, 1900. She left the institution at that time, two of her friends going with her. At the present time she is in Cuba, where she has offered her services to the Government. Her work at Montauk Point was greatly appreciated, and praised by the officers of the army, who, when they heard she had sent in her resignation, wished to secure her services in Cuba.

"Regarding the story of my own resignation I would say that I have not sent in my resignation, but that about a month ago I sent a communication to the Board of Managers of the institution, relating a readjustment of work in the hospital. This has not been acted upon as yet, but probably will be at the next meeting of the Board of Management to be held Monday afternoon."

Dr. Baker refused to state the nature of his communication to the Board of Management.

PHILADELPHIA'S "FIRE BELT."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The agents of all the foreign insurance companies here have been ordered to cancel their risks or to double their rates in the "fire belt" of this city, where over $5,000,000 worth of property has been lost since Jan. 1.

The letter to the agents denounces the Philadelphia Fire Department as incompetent, and says the water supply is inadequate.

SCHOOLBOYS FOR BOERS

Philadelphia Delegation Welcomed by Mayor Van Wyck.

Appeal to His Dutch Ancestry—Resolution to be Sent to President Krueger.

The delegation of eight schoolboys from the high schools of Philadelphia arrived in this city yesterday morning to inaugurate the work in both Manhattan and Brooklyn of securing the co-operation of schoolboys in a movement started by the Philadelphians to secure signatures to a monster address of sympathy to President Krüger and the burghers of the South African Republic.

In the delegation were President Herbert Willis, Vice President Thomas J. Meek, and Committeemen Abbot A. Apple, Charles H. Mott, William Hugh Charlton, Arthur C. Dudley, Hugh L. H. Dick, and Eugene V. Alexander.

A committee of High School boys from New York, comprising Alfred Budell, Louis Kissling, William L. Carey, and Jacob Wells, and a like number of boys from Brooklyn, consisting of Robert P. Schoenljohn, Chester Addison Jayne, Henry Joachim, and E. C. Weeks, Jr., received the Philadelphia delegation when it arrived and escorted it to the office of George W. Van Siclen, Secretary of the National American Boer Council, at 141 Broadway, where a general introduction followed.

They proceeded then in a body to the Mayor's office, and were granted the privilege of passing through the police lines. They were escorted by the Mayor's messenger into his office, where the boys were introduced to Mayor Van Wyck and their mission explained. The city's Chief Magistrate laid aside the matters which were occupying his time in connection with the digging of the rapid transit tunnel, and, patting the boys on the back, told them to be patriotic and stand up for Philadelphia at all times as their native home.

The spokesman of the delegation, Thomas J. Meeks, who is known to his schoolboy companions as the leading High School orator, replied to the Mayor.

"Your reception of the boys," he said, "is very gratifying to us. We are representatives of the Pro-Boer League founded in our city, and have come to New York to interest the schoolboys here, and also to ask you to recognize our endeavors. The fact that you are a Van Wyck, emanating from Dutch ancestry, is guarantee enough that deep down in your heart you are in sympathy with the Boers. We did not expect to see the city so beautifully decorated for us, but accept your reception in the spirit we know it is given."

The Mayor listened attentively to what the boy had to say, and replied that his official position restricted him in the matter. He believed it would be highly improper for him as the head of the City of New York to give official sanction to such a mission as that on which the boys came, as it savored of interference by our government with the affairs of another.

"However," continued the Mayor, "I am very glad to receive you young gentlemen and extend to you an invitation to remain to witness the ceremonies about to take place in front of the City Hall."

The boys then took their departure and returned to Secretary Van Siclen's office, and later paid a visit to the office of W. Bourke Cockran, who happened to be out of town. They were then taken to the Waldorf-Astoria, where a luncheon was indulged in, after which they were shown through the hotel, and then took their departure for Philadelphia.

The schoolboys will hold a monster meeting in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia on April 9, when Mr. Cockran will be the chief speaker, and on the next day the following resolution, signed by the 10,000 or more names, will be intrusted to a messenger:

We, the undersigned students of the public schools of Philadelphia, the city where our own forefathers enlisted in their splendid and successful struggle against English oppression, desire to express to you and to the fighting men of the South African Republic their great admiration for the genius and courage that has checked English invasion of the Transvaal; and the undersigned extend their most earnest wishes that in the end the South African Republic will triumph over England in a war in which the Boer cause is noble, the English cause unjust.

The messenger bearing the resolution will arrive in New York en route for Havre, France, on April 10, when he will be banqueted by the schoolboys of Manhattan and Brooklyn. On the following day he will sail on the American liner St. Louis, with instruction not to allow the petition to be under the English colors while en route for South Africa.

REPUBLICAN SMOKER.

Twenty-seventh District Voters Enjoy Vaudeville and Boxing.

The tenth annual smoker and reception of the enrolled Republicans of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District was held last night under the auspices of the Murray Hill Republican Club at the West Side Lyceum, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street. John Sabine Smith presided. After the vaudeville part of the entertainment was concluded, Lemuel Ely Quigg said that, as it was an occasion for fun, jollity, and amusement, he would make no reference to politics.

Two boxers, "Charlie" Dougherty and Joseph Lowenthal, were then introduced. They sparred three rounds, no damage being done. At the conclusion of the bout, however, the floor was very slippery, and sawdust and water had to be procured in order that the next boxing bout might be carried out. This bout proved to be better, the men fighting well for the three rounds.

POLITICS IN TENNESSEE.

Republicans Fight for Control of the Delegation.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 24.—The contest in this State between the Evans and Brownlow factions of the Republican Party to control the delegation to the National Convention has reached this, the home county of Commissioner Evans, in a peculiar shape. Mr. Evans is an avowed candidate for Delegate-at-Large, and in opposition to him the Brownlow faction has put up Foster V. Brown of this city.

The County Executive Committee, controlled by friends of Commissioner Evans, had called primaries for last night, but the State Executive Committee subsequently ordered popular conventions in all the counties of the State for April 2. The opponents of Commissioner Evans last night selected a delegation to the County Convention, claiming that the original call of the County Committee is binding, but the Evans Republicans did not participate and claim that the action is irregular.

Texas Populist Convention.

WACO, Texas, March 24.—The State Executive Committee of the Populist Party of Texas to-day selected Waco, July 24, as the time and place for holding the State Convention. Nothing regarding National affairs was discussed. C. B. Harris presented his resignation as State Chairman, which was accepted, and W. Cunningham of Waco, was nominated as his successor.

Mississippi for Bryan's Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.— Gov. Longino of Mississippi, in an interview to-night, says that the declaration of principles recently adopted at the Nebraska Convention, which were previously approved by William Jennings Bryan, is in its essentials peculiarly in line with the ideas of Mississippi Democrats and will undoubtedly receive full support at the Mississippi State Convention soon to be held.

Burned to Death Cleaning a Dress.

Mary Tallon, sixty years old, employed by Mrs. Baron of 239 Whiton Street, Jersey City, yesterday undertook to clean a dress with a preparation of turpentine and other ingredients near a kitchen stove. The heat caused the compound to explode, and the burning fluid set fire to Mrs. Tallon's dress. She was so badly burned that the flesh peeled from her arms and face, and she died at the City Hospital an hour later.

Mrs. Platt Goes to Atlantic City.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Mrs. Platt, wife of Senator Platt of New York, left Washington to-day for Atlantic City. Her recent attack of illness caused her friends some uneasiness, and it is believed her health will be improved by a visit to the seashore.

Spring Opening To-morrow!

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdale's 3rd Ave. 59 & 60th Sts.

Spring Opening To-morrow!

The New Spring & Summer Millinery

The Millinery Salon is filled with a notable collection of dainty hats, toques, and bonnets for Spring and Summer wear. A worthier exhibit of the new styles is not extant.

To-morrow we shall offer 500 of the best types of Paris and London styles, correct copies, all exquisite examples, richly trimmed, at 7.50

2ND FLOOR, 59TH ST. SECTION.

Great Sale of the Rich Leather Goods at ½ Price

Beginning to-morrow we offer the remainder of our entire stock of Fine Art Leather Goods, which we consider one of the finest assortments ever brought to America. These goods were purchased in Europe by one of our most experienced buyers and include many exclusive novelties in Card Cases, Pocketbooks, Memorandum Books, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Portmanteaus, Portfolios, Book Covers, Wallets, Picture Frames, &c., embracing the latest designs in leather, such as Arabian, Turkish, Oriental, Empire, Colonial, snake, giraffe, elephant, kangaroo and lizard leathers, some mounted with new art, historical figures and subjects, some with heavy sterling silver mountings and some plain. These goods are very suitable for Easter presents. The entire stock will be displayed in our main leather goods department, and are offered at ½ the marked prices.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Art Goods at a Discount of 25% from Marked Prices.

A Pre-Easter Opportunity.

We offer at a discount of 25 per cent. our entire stock of art wares, gathered from all the art centres of England and the Continent, consisting of carved ivories; Japanese ivories, Sevres vases, plaques, a large assortment of miniatures painted on ivory, heads, busts and historical subjects, Cloisonne enamels, Limoges enamels in vases and miniatures, French Cloisonne, Italian art wares, Vienna enamel vases and miniature furniture for curio cabinets, Dutch silvered toys, ivory curios, Italian, Flemish and Holland art wares, French and Vienna bronzes, Holland delft and terra cotta statuary, fine Swiss carvings, and a large variety of cabinet curios. These goods were marked with but a very small profit; from this we shall allow an extra discount of 25 per cent. from marked prices. This is a rare opportunity to secure art wares for weddings, Easter, birthday and other presentation purposes, or for home decorations, at a great saving.

Main floor, 59th St. Section.

Easter Souvenirs.

Easter Book Marks, with sterling silver Cross, Anchor and Heart, at 21, 25, 29, 49

Sterling Silver Spoons, with Easter designs, 21 and 45

Sterling Silver Novelties, suitable for Easter gifts, at, each, 39 and 65

including the following with sterling silver handles, letter seals, shoe hooks, shoe horns, paper cutters, curling irons, letter moisteners, glove hooks, nail files, desk blotters, stocking darners, cuticle knives.

Porcelain Novelties, such as Pin Trays, Jewel Boxes, Powder Boxes, etc., beautifully decorated and with Easter greetings, from 10 to 98

Main Floor.

Awnings---Awnings.

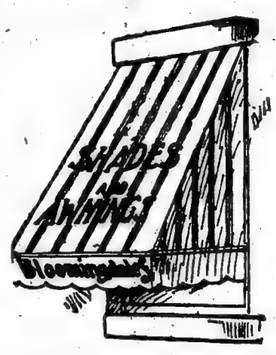

Now is the time to have your awnings made. (Have them hung whenever you like.) Do not wait for the rush, when you can save from 20 to 30 per cent. by placing your order now.

The price of an ordinary sized **Window Awning,** made of good quality awning material, warranted fast color, all hung complete, each, 1.85

Send us a postal card and our man will call with samples.

3rd Floor, 60th St. Section.

Furniture Reupholstered.

If your furniture needs reupholstering, and the frames are good, we will make it equal to new at a comparatively small price. A postal will bring our man with samples and estimate.

3rd Floor, 60th St. Section.

New Easter Booklets.

Via Dolorosa, neatly bound in cloth and gold, printed on extra fine calendered paper, beautifully illustrated by J. F. Overbeck, edited by Rev. E. P. Graham of the Cleveland Apostolate; per volume, 21

Via Crucis, a devotional poem by Mary Winifride Beaufort; printed on fine paper; beautifully illustrated, tied with silk cord and tassel; a special Easter gift, per volume, 35

Easter Cards, Booklets and Novelties, Stationery Dept.

We are showing a complete and beautiful assortment of **Easter Cards and Booklets,** many exclusive designs, ranging from 2 to 2.00

Porcelain Easter Eggs, decorated, each, from, 5 to 69

Main Floor.

MANDAMUS IN COFFEY CASE.

Counsel Confident of Result—Ex-Senator Hill's View of the Law.

There was a deal of discussion in Brooklyn political circles yesterday over the action of the Democratic organization on Friday night in expelling Senator Coffey.

The legal fight over Senator Coffey's expulsion will, it is said, be begun either tomorrow or Tuesday, when his counsel will make the first move to have the names of the Ninth District delegates restored to the rolls of the County Committee. The first procedure will be to give notice of an application for a mandamus. Senator Coffey's counsel say that they are confident that their client will be upheld by the courts.

Isaac M. Kapper, one of his lawyers, said yesterday: "I shall apply for a mandamus to compel the restoration of these names to the roll of the County Committee. That will bring before the court the simple proposition of law upon which we always stood, that there exists no power in the County Committee to expel, a proposition of law upon which every lawyer with whom I have ever spoken on the subject is agreed."

Mr. Kapper said that he did not think ex-Senator David B. Hill would be called into the case, as has been said.

"I met ex-Senator Hill about ten days ago while on my way to Albany," he said, "and we had a talk about this case. He expressed his opinion on the law, and agreed with me fully on the point of lack of power to expel. I should be pleased enough to have his valuable counsel, but the case, to my mind, is too plain for discussion."

The primaries in the Ninth District on Tuesday, it is believed, will be bitterly contested. Senator Coffey is preparing to put forth all his strength, and Willoughby Street is lending his opponents all the aid in its power.

Republican Nominations in Schuyler.

WATKINS, March 24.—The Schuyler County Republican Convention to-day made the following nominations: Member of Assembly—Olin T. Nye; County Judge—S. C. Keeler; Sheriff—J. W. Tucker; County Treasurer—G. C. Wait. The following delegates were elected: State—O. T. Nye, G. M. Post, E. P. Bissel, and C. H. Hager; Congressional—W. M. Lambert, W. J. Tucker, J. F. Thompson, N. S. Denmark, and H. H. Graham; Senatorial—M. L. Jones, L. Shepherd, F. H. Tunison, George Boyd, and Emmett Barnes.

Alabama Populist Convention Called.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 24.—Dr. G. B. Crowe, Chairman of the State Populist Executive Committee, has called a State Convention of that party, to be held in this city May 2. At the meeting of the Executive Committee, held some time ago, it was determined to put out a full State ticket. The efforts of a large faction, which sought to disintegrate the party in the interests of Gov. Johnston, candidate for United States Senator against John T. Morgan, were defeated by the Middle-of-the-Roaders. The convention will take steps for the election of ex-Congressman M. W. Howard to the United States Senate.

T. E. Watson "Out of Politics."

ATLANTA, Ga., March 24.—The expression by Henry Waller of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists to the effect that Thomas E. Watson of Georgia could have the nomination of President on that party's ticket was sent to Mr. Watson at his home in Thompson, Ga., to-day. Mr. Watson's reply was: "I am out of politics."

Success of the Sealing Fleet.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 24.—The first steamers of the sealing fleet arriving from the ice fields report splendid cargoes. The steamer Harlaw reached Port aux Basques this afternoon with 13,000 skins, and reports the steamer Hope with a full load, about 18,000 skins, bound for St. John's. Both of these steamers cruised in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Of the fleet operating off Labrador the following arrived at shelter ports on the northcast coast to-night: The Leopard, 15,000; Greenland, 18,000; Labrador, 22,000; Aurora, 35,000. All are fully loaded, and report the steamers Iceland, Vanguard, Algerine, Terranova, and the Newfoundland as having also probably full cargoes. The remainder of the fleet, except three unreported, are having fair success.

SAY GROSSE IS DEPOSED.

Story Told by Hess Supporters at Big Republican Smoker.

The Republican organization of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, of which Charles A. Hess is the leader, gave a "smoker" at the Bon Ton Music Hall in Twenty-third Street, west of Sixth Avenue, last night. A number of vaudeville performers furnished amusement for the crowd, which numbered nearly a thousand persons.

During the evening Mr. Hess entertained his personal friends in one of the rooms connected with the hall, and among the stories told was one in which it was made to appear that Frederick W. Grosse, who is leading the opposition to Mr. Hess's leadership, had suffered an eclipse at the hands of the members of the organization of the Seventeenth Election District, of which he has for some time been Chairman.

According to this story an anonymously signed notice was distributed among the enrolled Republicans of the election district, calling a meeting of the committee for Friday night in a storeroom in Nineteenth Street, near Broadway. Among those who did not get one of these cards was Grosse, but in some manner he learned of the meeting. He reached the place after Assemblyman Weekes and E. A. Peth had made speeches advocating harmony, and then demanded to know why the meeting had been called without his consent. Ex-Alderman James G. McMurray got up, and told Grosse that he had been deposed. Then Grosse declared that he had been outrageously treated, and said that the rules of the party had been grossly violated. No attention was paid to his remarks, and after a time he left the room in a rage.

Mr. Hess's friends say that this move will destroy a great deal of the force of the opposition, and predict that the Hess ticket at Tuesday's primaries will be elected by a large majority.

At the smoker, buttons were distributed bearing the portraits of Mr. Hess and ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss, with the legend, "For National Delegates, Hess and Bliss." This was taken to mean that Mr. Hess intends to make his candidacy the main feature of the fight in the Congressional district convention, and that Mr. Bliss will be the second man chosen.

GRUBER-AUSTIN FIGHT.

Conover Makes Another Statement as to Confession of Judgment Bill.

Both sides in the Gruber-Austin controversy in the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican organization, were quiescent yesterday. Col. Gruber, the poetical and militant holder of the leadership, declined to talk further than to claim his ability to carry the district at Tuesday's primaries by 1,600 majority, while the supporters of Mr. Austin made similar claims for their candidate.

The Austinites flooded the district with copies of a letter signed by William Conover, in which the latter said in part:

"Assemblyman Fallows's speech last night, in which he declared explicitly that Gruber had asked him to kill the Confession of Judgment bill, in consideration of Whalen's giving Bennet a job, has made a strong impression in my district. I don't know whether Fallows told you, but I was with him in his office when Gruber 'phoned him, asking him to meet him in the Astor House. Fallows asked me to go along with him, and I went, and I was present at the talk between him and Gruber. Gruber said it all right enough. He said he had got the business all fixed; that Whalen wanted that bill killed, and that he had promised the place to Bennet if Fallows would do his part.

AFFAIRS IN PUERTO RICO

Laborers on Government Roads Strike for More Money.

Prevailing Pay Is Thirty Cents Per Day —Starving Women Appeal to Gov. Gen. Davis.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, March 17.—The first strike of any importance to occur in Puerto Rico since the American occupation was started Feb. 27. Five hundred workmen employed on the Ponce-Adjuntas-Utuado Government road quit work. They formed themselves into an orderly band and marched to Adjuntas, carrying flags and banners bearing the inscription: "The workmen on the military road demand 5 cents gold per hour." The prevailing rate had been 3 cents per hour, or 30 cents for a ten-hour day.

A delegation interviewed the contractor, and an amicable settlement was effected. The men were told that no concession would be made, that others were ready to take their places, and that they must work for 3 cents or not work at all. The men thereupon returned to work apparently satisfied.

Another strike was organized March 12, this time at the Arecibo end of the road. Over six hundred employes of the Central Contracting Company of New York went out. These men demanded a uniform rate of 50 cents a day. The shovelers were then receiving 40 cents and the drillers 50 cents. This rate was higher than was being paid to the same labor elsewhere on the island. The contractors refused to consider any proposition for an advance of wages, as there were, at the very lowest estimate, 50,000 laborers without employment on the island. The strikers remained quiet and orderly and made no attempt at demonstrations.

On account of lack of funds to keep up the estates many plantations are idle and are being fast overgrown with wild vegetation. Thousands of workmen are out of employment on this account. Gov. Gen. Davis says that in his estimation 300,000 of the inhabitants of Puerto Rico are dependent on labor.

It was thought that the country was in such a condition as to allow the distribution of relief supplies to be stopped, but immediately after this was attempted the cities and towns began to fill up with beggars, and instances may be recorded where whole families have died from starvation. As a consequence, Gen. Davis has suggested to the authorities at Washington that the supplies be continued.

About 400 natives have immigrated from Ponce to Cuba, but from letters received by their families here they have found conditions in Cuba even worse than in Puerto Rico.

On the morning of March 16 a "Coxey army" composed almost entirely of women arrived in the capital. Over sixty barefooted, ragged, dusty, dirty, haggard, weary, lame, hungry, bundle-laden, half-naked, discouraged, and desperate poor country women, with a few men of all shades and color, trudged their way through the city and halted at the palace at 8 o'clock. They had left the city of Naranjito Thursday at midnight to come on foot to the Governor-General with a petition to save them from starvation and to provide them with work or food. Silvano Torres, one of the men of the party, acted as spokeman and presented their petition of grievances to Gen. Davis.

The petition related that the times were very hard in their town, that there was no work to be had, that rice, beans, and bread had risen so in price that they were beyond their reach, and that there was no fruit to be had, all of which composed their daily subsistence.

The petition also declared that the plantains, yams, batatos, yantias, nalangos, yuca, and frijoles, their principal foods, which they raised around their own huts, were all destroyed, and that starvation stared them in the face.

Gen. Davis asked if the plantations had all been cleaned of the debris of the hurricane, for relief supplies, he said, had been furnished planters to feed laborers to do this work. They replied in concert that it had been completed. The spokesman added that the planters in this respect had favored and only employed those hands who lived upon the plantations. The General then promised to send rations to them to alleviate the distress.

The spokesman, Silvano Torres, then requested of the General that he give them a written statement to that effect, that they might present it to the Alcalde of Naranjito to compel the immediate delivery of some necessities. He replied that he would attend to that.

Later they went to Mayor Egoscuo and asked for him to provide them with means of transportation back to their town, as they feared otherwise many might die on the way. The Mayor answered that he could not comply with their request, as the city was as poor as they were, but there was not a centavo in the treasury, and that for this reason even the police force had not been paid. Then they went their way, dispersing, some leaving afoot to retrace their steps, some begging an easier way, and some receiving the hospitality of residents.

From Naranjito to San Juan by foot is about twenty miles, and a portion of the road beyond Bayamon is very mountainous and bad, almost impassable. The pilgrims came over the French railway from Bayamon. It is expected that similar delegations will shortly arrive from other towns.

The resignation of Victor S. Clark, President of the Insular Board of Education, five days ago was received as a surprise. It had been known for some time that the Board of Education was not working as smoothly as it might. Prof. Clark, for nearly a year, has filled the chair of President of the board. The educational system of the island has vastly improved since he took possession at a less expense than under the Spanish régime. But his position was unique in that he was the only civilian at the head of a department.

It is thought generally that Prof. Clark was asked to resign.

Dr. Saldana, a member of the board, in an interview, March 1, with Gov. Gen. Davis, made complaints against the management of the affairs of the board. Dr. Saldana charged that the President had not complied with the orders of the board; that the board had been kept in ignorance of financial affairs, and that the President had made improper appointments.

The Governor General called Prof. Clark, who denied the charges. A special meeting of the board was called, the charges were investigated, and declared sustained. Prof. Clark sent in his resignation, saying that the work of the President was too hard for him. Dr. Saldana says that his reasons for making his charges were to benefit the educational system, which, he says, is in a disorganized condition. Acting Army Surgeon George G. Groff was appointed March 1 to fill the chair vacated by Prof. Clark, who is retained under the same salary as Assistant Superintendent.

MORTON STATUE ACCEPTED.

Senator Fairbanks Eulogizes the Indiana Statesman in Offering a Resolution in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—During the Senate session Mr. Fairbanks presented a resolution accepting the statue of Oliver P. Morton from the State of Indiana. He spoke in part as follows:

"The Senate of the United States pauses in the consideration of the important routine business of the country to accept a tribute from the State of Indiana—a statue of Oliver Perry Morton. That statue is to stand in yonder venerable Hall of Representatives, now tenanted by the mute images of the chiefest jewels of the Republic.

"Oliver Perry Morton was one of the commanding figures of the United States during the most heroic period of her history. He impressed himself upon his State and Nation by the force of his commanding genius, and the history of neither State nor Nation would be complete without the story of his life and work.

"He realized," said Mr. Fairbanks, "and in advance of most others, the true and tremendous significance of the incipient secession movement. He did not doubt the result of the issue, but he favored energetic and speedy preparation to meet it. When others wavered he was firm and when others doubted he was certain. That task he undertook was herculean. There were many who were not in sympathy with the Union cause. By ceaseless vigilance he anticipated every attack which treason about him planned. When the Governor was without funds to support the armies of the State, through the failure of a hostile and disloyal Legislature to perform its duty, he borrowed money upon his personal responsibility and preserved the faith and credit of the State. The emergency was great, and it required a man of commanding force and ability to meet it."

Mr. Fairbanks then succinctly related the part which Gov. Morton took in the civil war, what he did for his State and her troops in that critical period, and how he won the love of the soldiers and an imperishable reputation at the same time. Next he told how the distinguished statesman, already in the grip of a deadly disease, came to Washington as a Senator from Indiana, and that he might do his duty to his State and to his country, he bid even death defiance. He worked unceasingly that the Nation which had just emerged from the fierce baptism of war might be put on the highway of enduring peace. This herculean work must be done. He had no time to parley with death.

"There are colleagues of Morton in the Senate who remember as though it were but yesterday how the Senator was borne into this Chamber in his chair, and how he delivered his great speeches seated there.

"The State of Indiana commits to the keeping of the United States the statue of Oliver Perry Morton, to be kept and preserved so long as the fabric of our political institutions shall endure. She commits it with affectionate pride, believing that those who shall follow us in the stately procession of the years to come will preserve in it perpetual remembrance of one who gave his best years, yea, life itself, in unselfish, unceasing devotion to the mighty task of preserving the unity and honor of his country."

After Mr. Beveridge had spoken on the life and character of Mr. Morton, the Senate adopted the resolution offered by Mr. Fairbanks.

TO STUDY EASTERN TRADE.

Commission Will Investigate Conditions in China and Japan.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Senate to-day, after some discussion, passed a bill authorizing the President to appoint a commission to study and make full report upon the commercial and industrial conditions of China and Japan, and appropriating $75,000 for the payment of the expenses of the commission.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.,) registered his protest against the measure, his opinion being that too many commissions were being created. Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) opposed the measure and stated the position of the Senate minority on legislation. "The Republican Party is in absolute control, and we on this side of the chamber are powerless to prevent the enactment of any legislation coming from the Republican Party and deemed necessary by it," he said. "I will not antagonize this bill, although I do not agree with it in principle. I want it understood now and understood distinctly that hereafter absolute responsibility must rest upon the Republican Party for the passage of all resolutions and bills."

The bill was so amended that no member of either branch of Congress shall hereafter serve under any appointment made by the Executive Department of the Government while holding office as such member. It was then passed.

Spanish Bronze for Medals.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Senator Mason to-day introduced a bill which provides that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to furnish and deliver to the Schley Home Fund Committee of the Woman's Patriotic League of Washington 500 pounds of historical bronze, the same to be a portion of that captured at Santiago de Cuba on or about the 3d of July, 1898, or elsewhere during the war by the United States from the Kingdom of Spain, the bronze to be used by said committee for the purpose of striking therefrom certain medals to be presented by said committee to the individual members thereof.

Changes in Army Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Army Appropriation bill will be taken up by the House on Monday, and in anticipation of this the House Committee on Military Affairs revised the bill to-day, making some minor changes, the most important being an increase of $300,000 in the refund to States for expenses incurred during the war with Spain.

Grant Memorial in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A bill was passed in the House to-day, appropriating $10,000 to secure plans for a suitable memorial to Ulysses S. Grant, to be erected in Washington.

Mexican Customs Perquisites Stopped.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Mr. McCreery, the Secretary of the Legation at Mexico, reports to the State Department that the Mexican Government has abolished the practice of allowing a portion of the fines collected in Customs Houses to go to the employes. This abolition applies to officers of the first and second rank, and the decree, which goes into effect April 1, states that it is the purpose to relieve the officials of the fear that they may be supposed to be improperly influenced in levying fines.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Consul at Santos, Brazil—John J. Girimondi of California.

Regular Army—First Lieut. H. J. Hunt, Sixth Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. J. B. Allison, Seventh Infantry, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. J. L. De Witt, Twentieth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

New Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

Connecticut—Stanwich, William E. Close.
New York—Millwood, Eben Orser.

OLD WAR VESSELS TO BE SOLD.

Monitor Nantucket and Tug Comanche No Longer Serviceable.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Naval Inspection Board, as a result of its visit to Port Royal, S. C., has recommended to the Navy Department the sale at auction of the single-turreted monitor Nantucket and the tug Comanche, both lying at the Port Royal Naval Station. The board found that it was costing the Government about $2,000 a year to care for these vessels, which are of no use. It was recommended that the Nantucket be towed north for sale. She was appraised at $15,000, and the value of the Comanche was placed at $5,000.

The Nantucket was loaned to the North Carolina Naval Militia before the Spanish war, and during that war was used by the Government to defend the entrance to the barbor at Port Royal. She looked very formidable, and it was only after the war was over that it was discovered that her big turret guns could not have been fired, the vents being plugged.

Petition for Prize Money Filed.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 24.—Capt. Chadwick, who commanded the United States cruiser New York during the war with Spain, has filed a petition in the United States court here in behalf of the officers and men of his ship, making claim for prize money on account of the capture of the steamships Panama, Pedro, and Lorenzo, the bark Carlos F. Rosas, and the sailing vessel Candita, together with their cargoes.

Capt. Walsh's Sentence Commuted.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The President to-day commuted to the forfeiture of three months' pay the sentence of dismissal imposed by a general court-martial convened at Manila, P. I., in the case of Capt. Harry Walsh of the Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry. Capt. Walsh is now in the Philippines, and will be ordered to resume his duties with his regiment at once. He has been under arrest ever since his arrival in the Philippines, in consequence of an escapade at Malta on the journey en route to Manila.

Receiver Asked for Steel Plant.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 24.—Henry J. Williams filed a bill in equity in the County Court to-day against John C. Jamison and the Damascus Steel Company, asking that a receiver be appointed for the company and that an accounting be stated between the partners of the concern. It is said that about $100,000 is involved. It is alleged that the company, which was chartered in West Virginia, has been mismanaged. A preliminary rule was granted.

Arrivals from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday by the steamer New York from Southampton and Cherbourg were George W. Beaver, Hiram Bigelow, Spencer Harrison, Eugene Kelly, T. B. Kelly, C. W. Munro, and Frank D. Watkins.

FREE TRADERS SPEAK ABOUT PUERTO RICO

Condemn the Administration in Addresses at Boston.

Mr. De Armond Says the Question Would Be a Farce if It Were Not a Tragedy.

BOSTON, March 24.—"Free Trade with Puerto Rico" was the subject for discussion at the dinner of the New England Free Trade League, held at the Hotel Vendome this evening, and the policy of President McKinley in dealing with the Puerto Rico and Philippine questions was severely attacked. The speakers were D. A. De Armond of Missouri, President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University, R. M. Morse, and Patrick A. Collins of Boston.

There was a large attendance and those present included President Henry W. Lamb, Judge J. R. Dunbar, F. H. Clement, Henry Sanders, Treasurer of the New England Hardware Dealers' Association; Erving Winslow, D. W. Morse, Treasurer of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and others. In introducing Mr. De Armond, President Lamb declared that all the great business organizations of the country are favoring free trade with Puerto Rico, and that President McKinley formerly favored it. Mr. De Armond said in part:

"It has seemed to me that the general sentiment on tariff laws constructed solely for revenue is unfavorable. What we need more than anything else is liberal trade principles. I do not believe in protection as a doctrine or policy. I do not believe the present prosperity of the country is due to protection. You need free and unrestricted markets. People unobstructed and left free will buy and sell where they can do so to the best advantage. It is not a matter of sentiment, but commercial interests.

"Just so far as people depend on legislation alone to do things for them, just so far will they fall short of what they wish to do. You are in the height and glory of your ability in manufacturing. In the broad field of manufacturing, with a given amount of money and a given amount of time, you can compete with the world. If that be true, the only question is how you can gain a broader field, how obstacles can be removed. All history goes to show that trade is a pursuit of peace and the great triumphs are gained by the best equipped.

"Theoretically and practically, I think free trade is absolutely correct. At least, it seems to me a tariff law such as will bring revenue, and only revenue, is what you ought to labor for. The Puerto Rican question would be a farce if it were not a tragedy."

Mr. De Armond referred to the President's statement some time ago that free trade with Puerto Rico must be established and to his sudden change of policy in sarcastic terms. "The President certainly should have taken the public into his confidence enough to let them know the reason for his change. Let those answer who know what brought about the change in the President's policy. I believe that when the history of Puerto Rico is truthfully given to the country, not one true American can read it without shame. We cannot long wrong the Puerto Ricans without suffering ourselves."

The speech of Robert M. Morse was in substance a reply to the recent speech of Secretary Long before the Middlesex Club in this city. He said, in part:

"The new doctrines which the Administration is seeking to fasten upon the Republican Party involve the claim that under our Constitution the United States may acquire territory, either by purchase or conquest, which it can hold without any reference to its subsequently being made into a State or States; and, secondly, that the allegiance of the inhabitants of that territory may be secured by buying or conquering their country. These doctrines violate the latest and highest authorities on international law, and they are repugnant to the conscience of an intelligent and humane people.

"I do not dispute the right of our country to buy or to conquer foreign territory, but I claim that when title to it has been secured it is subject to our Constitution and must be dealt with on the basis of admission as a sovereign State. No matter from whom or how the title is acquired, the allegiance of the inhabitants comes only from their assent, manifested either by formal vote or by general acquiescence.

"It may be that the popular sentiment of the country at present is with the President, and that it is useless to contend against the doctrines which he and his friends proclaim, but conquest, spoliation, war and denial of the right of a people to be free and independent have not yet been accepted formally by our citizens as the true basis for our National existence, and some of us will continue to struggle against their permanent adoption."

President David Starr Jordan said Puerto Rico and the Philippines are not the only countries oppressed by us, but that we have mistreated Cuba, the American Indians, and others in the same way. He spoke of aristocracy, militarism, slavery, and imperialism as the four great evils of humanity, speaking humorously of the "advantages of imperialism."

Gen. Patrick A. Collins of Boston said we could not afford to break our pledge to Puerto Rico any longer, stating that he would like to see Cuba and Puerto Rico set up for themselves, and that he believed no European power would interfere with either of them as long as our Government attended to its own business and relied on the Monroe doctrine.

VERDICT AGAINST GUY JACK.

Special to The New York Times.

MERIDIAN, Miss., March 24.—One of the most sensational insurance suits the South has ever known, that of Guy Jack, in which he sought to recover $10,000 from the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, on a policy that he carried on the life of Charles T. Stewart, the man who was murdered by poison in Kemper County, was concluded in the Federal Court to-day.

Six hours were occupied by counsel in arguing the case, after which Judge Niles delivered his charge to the jury. The Judge referred with some warmth to the heinousness of the crime committed, and told the jury that it was for it to decide whether it was within the range of probabilities for a business man to suffer a man like Stewart, a poor man, without any property and without any basis of credit, to become indebted to him to the amount of $10,000. It was for the jury to say who was to be benefited in the death of Stewart, and thus place the motive for the murder.

In less than thirty minutes they returned into court with a verdict for the defense. The result of this trial, it is understood, disposes also of Jack's suit against the Mutual Benefit of Newark, N. J., in which company he also carried a policy for $10,000 on the life of Stewart.

WADSWORTH UNOPPOSED.

Special to The New York Times.

WARSAW, N. Y., March 24.—At the first meeting of the new Wyoming County Republican Committee for 1900 here to-day it was decided not to have the County Convention name delegates to the Senatorial Convention at the same time as to the State and Congressional Conventions. This was done for fear of giving the rank and file of the party the impression that the naming of their Senatorial delegation had been taken away from them by snap. Town caucuses were called for April 7. The convention will meet here Tuesday, April 12.

"Jim" Wadsworth, M. C., as he is called here, has clear sailing in his aspiration to be renominated at the Batavia convention on April 1. Senator Humphrey will be the Chairman of the County Committee during the Presidential campaign, and Charles J. Gardner, Secretary and Treasurer.

New Bishop Appointed.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 24.—The Very Rev. Denis O'Donaghue has just been appointed Bishop of Pomeranio, North Africa and Bishop Auxiliary to the Diocese of Indianapolis. He was ordained to the priesthood at St. John's on Sept. 6, 1874, and has been for more than a quarter of a century located in the City of Indianapolis. He was educated in Catholic colleges, having first been a scholar in St. Meinrad's, in this State; afterward at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., and later at the Grand Seminary, in Montreal, Canada. After his ordination he was appointed private secretary and Chancellor to the Bishop, and was at St. John's for ten years. The consecration services of the Auxiliary Bishop will take place about Easter.

The Rev. Mark Boyd Dead.

The Rev. Mark Boyd, who was ninety-five years old last month, and was the oldest clergyman in South Carolina, died yesterday at Johnston, S. C. He was born in Newberry and spent most of his life there as a minister. Three of his sons are Methodist ministers.

J. BAUMANN & BRO.

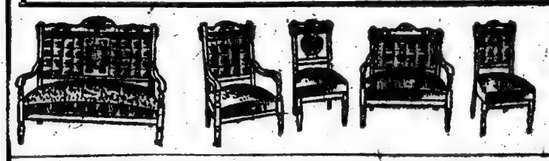

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FOUR-ROOM FLATS COMPLETELY FURNISHED AT $125.00

Sideboard, French bevel mirror, in golden oak, polished, worth 15.00, at..... 8.50

PARLOR. Satin Damask Parlor Suit, five pieces; Pier Mirror, French bevel glass; Parlor Table (brass feet); handsome Lamp, silk lamp shade, pair of handsome Pictures; large Oriental Rug, 7.6x10.6.

KITCHEN. Oak Kitchen Closet, glass doors; Kitchen Range, 3 Kitchen Chairs, set of Tinware, Kitchen Table, 12 yds. Oilcloth.

BEDROOM. White enamelled Dressing Case and Washstand, elegant brass trimmed steel enamelled Bed, woven-wire Bed Spring, soft-top Mattresses, pair Feather Pillows, Comfortable, 1 enamel Chair, 12 yds. Matting, English Toilet Set, 10 pieces.

DINING ROOM. Oak Sideboard, bevel mirror; 6 oak cane-seat Chairs, oak Dining Table, English Tea Set, 56 pieces; handsome Table Cover, 15 yards Matting.

Golden Oak Dressers, with large French bevel mirror, swell front, elegantly finished. 11.50

ONE DOLLAR PER WEEK OPENS AN ACCOUNT.

Cobbler Seat Rocker, in oak or mahogany finish, excellent finish, worth 3.50, at..... 1.98

Extension Table, golden oak, worth 6.00, at 3.50

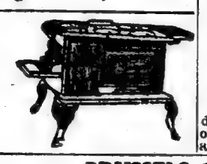

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Chiffoniers, five drawers, in golden oak or mahogany finish.... 3.75

INGRAIN CARPETS, 24c. BRUSSELS CARPETS, 35c.

1479-1481-1483 THIRD AVE., at 84th St.

Open Saturday Until 10 P. M. 84th St. "L" Station.

HORSESHOE BRINGS LUCK

Finding of Scarfpin Leads to Discovery of Marriage Record.

Decided Miss Clancy to Search in Albany for Evidence by Which Her Nephew May Get a Fortune.

A horseshoe proverbially brings good luck to the finder. Miss Alice H. Clancy's finding of a golden horseshoe scarfpin was the ing of a golden horseshoe scarfpin led to her securing evidence, which, it is declared, will give Edward Beesley, her nephew, at least $100,000 of his father's estate.

George Beesley of Paterson, N. J., died about two months ago, leaving an estate valued at $400,000. His wife had died nine years before, and by his will he left the bulk of his property to two daughters. To his son Edward he gave an annuity of $400.

The daughters, it appears, were not satisfied with this will, and expressed the desire that their brother receive an equal share with themselves. The executor of the estate was not inclined to take the same view of the case, as he declared that the birth certificate of Edward showed that he had been born before his father and mother were married.

This caused Miss Clancy, who lives at 29 West Twentieth Street, to take up the case in the interest of her nephew. She knew that her sister had been twice married to Mr. Beesley, but where to find the records of the first marriage was what puzzled her. She and Edward started out on a search, which ended in finding the golden horseshoe and the marriage record.

George Beesley, it is said, met Bridget Hughes Elliott in 1878. Mrs. Elliott was the widow of a wealthy Canadian, who had left her his property, with the proviso that she should not remarry.

Beesley persuaded her to become his wife, and the couple journeyed to Albany, where they were married by the Rev. E. McChesney, now Dean of the College of Fine Arts of Syracuse University. This marriage was kept secret. Four years later, in 1883, the couple were remarried at Paterson. Prior to this second marriage Edward had been born.

When George Beesley died there was considerable talk at Paterson over the son's situation, and Edward and his sisters came to live with their mother's relatives in this city. Miss Clancy was satisfied that the first marriage could be established, and she started out on the hunt for the record. She knew that the wedding had taken place somewhere "up State," and it was while changing cars at Albany that the horseshoe pin was found. This decided Miss Clancy and her nephew to make a search of the records at Albany.

They visited the office of the Registrar of Vital Statistics, and the clerk in charge began to look up the marriage record. He opened the book for 1879, and on the first page found the entry sought for. A certified copy was procured and Miss Clancy and Edward Beesley returned to this city.

When seen last night Miss Clancy was not inclined to go into the details of the case further than to say:

"It is true that the horseshoe pin was the omen of luck which led us to the Albany Register's office. It is a pretty romance all the way through. Mrs. Beesley was a beautiful woman and her husband was a miser.

"There has as yet been no legal action started to give Edward his rights, but that will come in due time. His sisters want him to share in the estate, and as long as we have proved that he has a clean record we believe that he will get his rights with little trouble."

BAILEY OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMERON, Texas, March 24.—Congressman Bailey to-day opened his campaign for United States Senator against Senator Chilton, who is a candidate for re-election. State issues cut no figure in the contest.

In his speech here to-day, Mr. Bailey attacked Senator Chilton's position on the leading issues in strong terms, declaring that Chilton favored a colonial policy as well as other things distasteful to the people of Texas. He said in part:

"First—We differ both as a matter of principle and as a matter of policy in respect to the acquisition of foreign territory.

"Second—We differ as to the size and cost of our navy.

"Third—We differ as to the manner in which the Nicaragua Canal should be constructed.

"Fourth—We differ as to an important phase of the tariff question.

"Fifth—We differ as to an important phase of the financial question."

As to the second issue, he said Senator Chilton was so blinded by militarism that he favored the construction of a big navy. Bailey is opposed to a big navy, because he considers it unnecessary and a burden on the taxpayer, who receives no sort of compensation for his money.

As to the tariff, Senator Chilton, he said, advocated that "pernicious New England doctrine of free raw material," to which Mr. Bailey is so unalterably opposed.

On the financial question, Senator Chilton advocated State banks of issue, while Mr. Bailey contends that all banks of issue are contrary to the Democratic belief.

Hundreds of people attended the meeting and Mr. Bailey was well received.

Saved a Tramp; May Die Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Ohio, March 24.—Adam Buckborough, foreman of a switching crew on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, pulled a drunken tramp off the track to-night just in time to save the man's life, but was caught himself between a switch engine and the platform of a freight office and so badly crushed that eight ribs were broken. His condition is critical. The tramp disappeared.

HALF-CENT MAY BE COINED.

Government May Mint It as a Concession to the Feminine Passion for Bargains.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A new coin, of the denomination of half a cent, is one of the possibilities of the future. If it should be coined it will be a testimonial to the influence of woman on public affairs, for it will come as a concession to feminine wants. Man could make use of a half-cent, but the new coin, if it should be minted, will come into use as a direct result of the growth of the bargain counter.

For some time the Treasury officials have been aware of a growing popular demand for half-cent coins. The big department stores in some sections of the country are the chief advocates of such an addition to the monetary denominations, and now a bill has been prepared and is ready to be introduced into Congress calling such a coin into existence.

The latest and most striking proof which the Treasury Department has received of the existence in some quarters of a demand for five-mill coins is the fact that they have actually been coined by business houses, and are in circulation. Still more surprising to the department is the fact that from the first introduction of such coins by business houses their use has spread rapidly from one part of the country to another. Director of the Mint Roberts is not sure in what city the new half-cent originated, but it seems to have reached its greatest vogue in Chicago. Since it first appeared other cities have taken it up, and the prospect is that department stores all over the country will soon be useing five-mill pieces of their own coinage in addition to Government money. It is said that the demand for Government sanction of the five-mill piece comes largely from the department stores of Philadelphia.

There is nothing illegal in the use of such coins by department stores, as they are now employed. They do not compete with Government money, and the business houses in question would be glad to have the Government relieve them of the necessity of issuing them. It has been settled by the courts that coins made by private individuals which profess to be redeemable in money are illegal, but that business concerns have a right to issue coins to be used in exchange for merchandise. The half-cent coins or checks now issued by department stores are of value as an advertisement to the respective houses, but it is evident that many of them would be willing to forego the advertisement for the sake of having the coin issued by the Government.

The demand for a five-mill coin arises, of course, from the growth of the bargain business and the cutting of prices by department stores. The difference of a cent in the price of goods has now become an important matter, and large sales depend upon it. The bargain appetite has grown so keen that merchants now make bargains attractive by cutting the price in mills. The advantages of such bargains are decreased by the lack of a coin smaller than a cent, so that women are unable to profit by them except by buying a double quantity. The issuing of such a coin would give full play to all the advantages of these bargains to the customer.

Half-cent pieces were once issued by the Government. They went out of use about half a century ago. The one-cent coin then contained twice as much metal as the present coin of that denomination. The checks or coins issued by the department stores are of copper, and this could, of course, be the metal used in the new coin, should the Government decide to issue it.

Connecticut Shipbuilding Revival.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWCH, Conn., March 24.—The shipyards along the Connecticut shore of the Sound, which since the civil war have been idle, excepting occasional repairs on some brig, schooner, or sloop, are having a revival of the activity of ante-bellum days, and negotiations are pending for the construction of several large vessels in these yards, to be used in the coasting Cuban and Puerto Rican trade At Mystic a new shipbuilding company has been organized, and at its new yard a schooner 143 feet long by 36 beam will be built immediately, and at the New Haven yards new schooners have been ordered to be added to the Dewell fleet, and there is a five-masted schooner under way at one of the yards in that city.

B. Altman & Co.

Tea Gown Department.

(Second Floor.)

An Importation from Paris of Negligee and Tea Gowns has been received. Our workrooms also have supplied an exclusive and unusually attractive stock, following the Paris ideas.

Colored Dress Goods Department.

(First Floor.)

Twenty-five Hundred Yards

IMPORTED PRINCESS CREPE,

in Gray, Nile Green, Tan, Rose, Heliotrope, White, Turquoise, Cardinal and Violet shades.

Value $1.00 *To-morrow* 78c. *Yard.*

Oriental Department.

(Third Floor.)

For Monday, March 26th:

200 Silk Embroidered Sofa Cushions, Down filled, 24 inch; heretofore $4.50 and $5.25 each, at $1.90

150 Pieces of Kutaia Pottery (under glaze) Persian and Moorish colorings, Plaques, Jardinieres and Vases; heretofore $2.50 to $15.00 each,

Small Pieces, 95c. Others, $2.00 to 4.90

50 Arabian Guns, used for Wall Decoration; heretofore $8.00 to $15.00 each, at $5.00

100 Pairs of Syrian Curtains, for Summer Furnishings; heretofore $2.25 per pair, at $1.65

250 Caesarian Embroideries, used for Furniture or Table Covering, Sofa Cushions, etc.; heretofore $3.50 to $6.50 each, at 90c. & $2.50

150 Phulkaries, used for draping doors, windows and walls; heretofore $5.75 to $8.00 each, at $4.50

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Charles S. Smith, Ordnance Department, will proceed to New York City on official business pertaining to awards of contracts for powder, thence to Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of the sixteen-inch gun.

Capt. William L. Kneedler and First Lieut. Douglas F. Duval, Assistant Surgeons, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, and upon arrival there will report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, for assignment to temporary duty until the hospital ship Missouri returns to Manila.

Major Gonzales S. Bingham, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, upon being relieved at Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, will proceed to Washington for the purpose of conferring with the Quartermaster General of the Army, and thence to Seattle, Washington.

A board of officers, to consist of Capt. William W. Robinson, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. Harry Taylor, Corps of Engineers, and Capt. John D. C. Hoskins, Third Artillery, will meet at Fort Flagler, Washington, on March 30, for the purpose of reporting upon the advisability and approximate cost of clearing timber and underbrush from a portion of the Marrowstone Point Military Reservation, Washington, in order to afford direct communication between the batteries constituting the armament of Fort Flagler, Washington, and to give a field of view to the position finders. The board will also consider the advisability and report the approximate cost of the construction of a road between the garrison and the batteries at Fort Flagler, Washington, under such further instructions as may be communicated to it by the Adjutant General of the army.

Navy.

Capt. G. E. Ide is detached from command of the Yosemite, on reporting of relief, and will report to the Commander in Chief, Asiatic Station, for duty.

Lieut. John R. Edie is detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

Lieut. Commander B. Tappan is detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to duty in charge of branch Hydrographic Office, Baltimore, March 31.

Pay Inspector D. A. Smith will proceed to Hongkong, sailing from San Francisco April 7, to establish a navy pay office.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:55 A. M.—1,239 Broadway; Bijou Theatre; damage, $50.

1:55 A. M.—213 and 215 East Forty-fourth Street; Theodore Hebbert and others; damage, $50,000.

5:10 A. M.—Spuyten Duyvil Road; Isaac G. Johnson; damage, $10,000.

7:45 A. M.—282 Delancey Street; John Altman; damage, $50.

8:15 A. M.—32 Park Avenue; William H. Osborne; damage slight.

8:45 A. M.—1,086 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

9:25 A. M.—282 Delancey Street; Louis Moskhowitz; damage, $10.

1:10 P. M.—622 Columbus Avenue; Mary Edwards; damage, $55.

1:25 P. M.—110 Ludlow Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

3 P. M.—558 Broadway; Gridiron Restaurant; damage slight.

3 P. M.—398 Bowery; owner unknown; damage slight.

3:20 P. M.—133 Goerck Street; David Krewsky; damage, $50.

3:30 P. M.—859 Ninth Avenue; Andrew Picentine; damage, $10.

3:55 P. M.—302 West Twentieth Street; Louise Wright; damage, $25.

4:10 P. M.—501 East Nineteenth Street; Patrick Burns; damage, $25.

4:15 P. M.—294 West Seventy-sixth Street; W. P. Brisache; damage, $300.

5 P. M.—45 Washington Street; Lizzie Arzay; damage, $5.

5:05 P. M.—32 Greene Street; W. O. Brown; damage, $1,500.

6:45 P. M.—2,135 Second Avenue; Victor Lieberman; damage, $10.

8:30 P. M.—294 West Twenty-fifth Street; Abraham Brown; damage, $25.

8:10 P. M.—611 West Fifty-first Street; George W. Rader & Co.; damage, $15,000.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

Parties for the Paris Exposition will leave New York April 24, May 8, 22, June 5, 19, July 3, 17, 31, Aug. 14, 28, Sept. 11 and 25, by the magnificent steamers of the

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LINE

and April 28, May 12, 26, July 21, Sept. 1, 15, and 29, by the

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

and from Boston April 25, May 23, June 20, July 4, 18, Aug. 1, 15, 29, Sept. 12 and 26, by the

DOMINION LINE

The tickets provide for every traveling and hotel expense for the entire tour, with accommodations in the Trocadero Hotel, facing the Exposition grounds; twenty to fifty admissions to the Exposition, hotel accommodations in London, etc.; also first and second cabin staterooms on all lines, or hotel accommodations only.

Application for hotel and steamship accommodations should be made as soon as possible, as the hotels of Paris during the Exposition will be taxed to their utmost capacity. Passports, foreign money, travelers' cheques, etc. Circulars and full information on request.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB
(EST. 1879)
TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE

NEW YORK: 25 Union Square.
BOSTON: 296 Washington St.
PHILADELPHIA: 1005 Chestnut St.

$100 REWARD

for information to the finding of the whereabouts of Thomas F. Moore of Mobile, Ala. Came here Jan. 30, to Grand Union Hotel; left Feb. 6; said in letters he was sick and being treated by Dr. Geyard of Newark, affiliated with Newark hospitals. Stated he was in a sanitarium, and treated for kidney trouble and rheumatism. All trace of him is lost since he left hotel on Feb. 6. All information is with Dr. K. F. Junor, Tel. 114A Flatbush. Any information will be suitably considered for reward.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Enwers, J. N., Sons & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. L. Courtney, dress goods and silks; Hotel Rossmore.

Gimfel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss M. Ryan, corsets and underwear, 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Michaels & Wand, San Francisco, Cal.; E. Michaels, furnishing goods, laces, ladies and infants' wear, 98 Bleecker Street; Stuart House.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. L. Henggee millinery, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Illig Brothers, Erie, Penn.; D. Illig, Jr., clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gall, A., Indianapolis, Ind., carpets; Holland House.

Lebeck & Corin, Scranton, Penn.; S. E. Lebeck, notions and furnishing goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Houston, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

Butler, William H., Company

THREE FIREMEN DROWNED

Carried with Collapsed Floor Into a Flooded Cellar.

OTHERS RESCUED BY COMRADES

Four Men Injured, One Seriously, at the Burned Factory in East Forty-fourth Street.

Three firemen were drowned in the water used to put out the fire which burned the factory at 213 and 215 East Forty-fourth Street, early yesterday morning. They were caught by a falling floor and thrown into the flooded basement of the building, where it was impossible to rescue them. Four others carried down with them were injured.

The dead are:

BOWEN, PETER F., Engine Company No. 21.
GRADY, JOHN J., foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 5.
SMITH, WILLIAM J., Engine Company No. 21.

Herman Kuch of Engine Company No. 8 was rather badly injured, and had to be removed to Flower Hospital, but left there last evening and went home. Capt. William Clark, James Keeling, and M. F. Carroll of Engine Company No. 21 were more or less bruised.

Chief Croker had been present at the fire, and when all danger appeared to be over he allowed the inmates of the adjoining tenements, who, as told in yesterday's TIMES, had been hurried out into the street, to return to their rooms, and at the same time he left the scene. As a matter of precaution, before leaving he ordered the firemen to "wash" the ruins.

The first floor of the building was occupied by Theodore E. Herbert, a maker of architectural sheet metal ornaments and castings. His engine room was in the basement, and it was there that the fire started. Following Chief Croker's order, Battalion Chief Welch, who was left in charge, sent the men into the room where they met their death.

Headed by Foreman Grady, the firemen dragged a line of hose through the hallway into the rear room on the ground floor. In this room were large quantities of pig lead, used in casting the metal ornaments. Fifteen firemen entered the room at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Within five minutes three of the men were dead, and three others had had as narrow escapes as they had ever experienced in their fire-fighting lives.

A portion of the floor gave way, and precipitated the entire detail into the cellar below. It was filled with ten feet of water, and there was a scramble among the men to escape from drowning.

Some managed to save themselves by grasping the window sills at the rear of the building. Others who were just on the edge of the falling floor held on with tooth and nail until they were rescued by their comrades.

The search for the missing men began at once. The three victims were found piled upon each other. While they were almost buried in pig lead, they had met their death by drowning, and there was hardly a scratch or bruise on their bodies. Lieut. John Howe of Engine Company No. 21 was among those who were active in the work of bringing up the bodies. Capt. Clark of the company, in describing the accident, said:

"I was on the pipe with a number of my men and a few members of the hook and ladder company. We were trying to put out a little blaze in a corner of the rear room. Some of the men were ahead of me. All at once I felt the floor giving way, and I cried:

"'Here we go. Look out for yourselves!'

"Then the crash came and I found myself up to my neck in water with my leg pinned fast by a big press.

"Carroll was near me, and I succeeded in getting his head above the water. Kuch was the first man taken out, and then the rest of us were pulled out of the cellar by the firemen, who had come to our assistance."

The victims of the accident all bore good records in the department.

Smith, who was twenty-five years old, had just been placed on the honor roll for having rescued a woman named Nellie Prout from the third floor of 1,755 Third Avenue on March 1. He was appointed to the department in 1898. He lived with his wife at 154 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Foreman Grady, forty-four years old, lived with his family at Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. He was second on the eligible list for promotion, and stood a good chance of being made Battalion Chief. He had been placed on the honor roll four different times.

Bowen was appointed to the force in May, 1895. He lived with his aunt at 427 Second Avenue, and was to have been married on Easter Sunday.

The actual fire loss on the building in which the men lost their lives will probably reach about $15,000. It is a brick structure erected in 1891 by C. Janusch. The American Hebrew, a publication issued by Philip Cowen, occupied the second floor and part of the third floor. E. Brasda, a manufacturer of wood mantels, was located on the third floor, and Mr. Janusch occupied the rest of the upper portion of the building.

FIREMEN ON ROLL OF MERIT.

Coveted Distinction Won by Six Darling Life Savers.

The following firemen have been placed on the roll of merit:

On recommendation of Deputy Chief Ahearn, Lieut. John F. McAree of Engine Company No. 9, for valor and rescue with personal risk at a fire in a lodging house at 44 to 48 New Bowery, on March 4 last, when he carried Stephen Carney from the fifth floor to the street.

William F. Williams of the same company, for rescuing a man at the abovementioned fire.

William Smith of Company No. 21, (killed at the fire in East Forty-fourth Street yesterday.) for the rescue of Nellie Prout from the third floor of 1,755 Third Avenue on March 1.

Michael E. Kenny of Engine Company No. 30 for rescuing Ellen Rooney from the second floor at a fire at 357 West Broadway.

Henry Shanahan of Engine Company No. 27, who on March 16 carried Mary Condon from the second floor of 194 Franklin Street.

James H. Shevlin of Engine Company No. 30, who on March 18 rescued Estella Girard, her husband, George, and another man from the second floor of 133 Varick Street.

Fire in Iron Foundry.

A fire at 5 o'clock yesterday morning entirely destroyed a one-story brick building on the Spuyten Duyvil Road which formed a part of the foundry and casting works of Isaac G. Johnson & Co. The damage amounted to $10,000. The building was isolated from the rest of the plant. The foundry has large contracts with the Government for casting shells and other ironwork.

Wine Distillery Burned.

A fire early yesterday morning destroyed the large wine distillery of Pickel & Schwab, at Prospect Avenue and Linden Street, just outside the Kings County boundary line, in the village of Glendale, L. I. The building was a frame structure two stories in height, and at the time of the fire was heavily stocked with wine. The firm placed its loss at $10,000, which was partly insured.

DETENTION OF WITNESSES.

Practice Upheld by Justice Lawrence in Case of Alice Dunbar.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, dismissed a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Alice Dunbar for her release from the House of Detention, where she is held as a material witness against Louis Ballou, indicted for perjury, by direction of Recorder Goff.

The writ was obtained in reality by the Social Reform Club, in order to test the legality of the commitments to the House of Detention of witnesses claimed by the Magistrates or the District Attorney to be material. In this case the woman was held as a witness by the Recorder in $500 bail.

Counsel for the Social Reform Club contend that under the Penal Code a witness could only be held in her own recognizance of $100, unless she refused to testify or was an accomplice in the crime charged against the defendant. In this case it was urged she had not refused to testify, and she could not be an accomplice in Ballou's perjury.

The District Attorney argued that the Recorder was justified in holding the woman to give bail, and that the Penal Code provided for his action. Justice Lawrence dismissed the writ.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Hearing on Application for New Road from Coal Regions.

The State Railroad Commission which has been hearing testimony in favor of and in opposition to the application for a permit to construct a new coal road from the Pennsylvania coal regions to tidewater at Kingston, N. Y., adjourned yesterday to meet again on April 10 and 11 at Albany, when the hearing will be concluded with an examination of E. L. Fuller of the Individual Coal Operators' Association in regard to certain contracts hubmitted by him.

Yesterday's session was occupied with taking the testimony of John G. Johnson of Philadelphia and George F. Baer of Reading, who are lawyers and experts on railroad law, and who were called by the opposition to show that the Delaware Valley and Kingston people are barred by Pennsylvania statute from connecting the proposed road with the terminals they own at Scranton.

Both lawyers were subjected to a severe cross-examination, but their testimony, which agreed on almost every point, was not changed. At the conclusion of the cross-examination Frank H. Platt, counsel for the opposition, asked for an adjournment, which was agreed upon. Counsel on both sides will sum up and submit briefs after the closing of the case at Albany.

STILLWELL'S NEW RAILROAD.

Work of Building Texas Branch, It Is Said, Will Begin Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 24.—H. C. Hord of Sweetwater, Texas, general attorney of the Panhandle and Gulf Railroad Company, is here on business in connection with the building of that line. The company recently filed its charter and has just organized by the election of the following officers: President—A. E. Stillwell of Kansas City, Mo.; Vice President—J. R. Daugherty; Treasurer—R. L. McCaulley; Secretary—J. P. Trammell, the three last being of Sweetwater.

This company is the Texas corporation of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway Company, which proposes to build a road from Kansas City to the port of Topolobampo on the Pacific Coast of Mexico, and of which Mr. Stillwell is President. Attorney Hord states that the Panhandle and Gulf Line will run from a point on the northern border of Texas to Eagle Pass on the Rio Grande and thence down the valley of that river to Laredo. At Eagle Pass the road will make connection with the Mexican International and the Southern Pacific, and at Laredo it will connect with the Mexican National and the International and Great Northern Railroads. The through line to Topolobampo, Mexico, will branch off from San Angelo, Texas.

The building of the road from Kansas City to the Mexican border will give a new route 300 miles shorter than the present shortest route between Mexico and Kansas City. The work of constructing the Texas line will begin very soon.

TO CONSOLIDATE CUBAN LINES.

Canadians Plan to Control and Improve the Island's Railway System.

CHICAGO, March 24.—A dispatch to The Record from Chattancoga, Tenn., says: "President T. G. Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and Directors H. S. McDougall, R. B. Angus, and C. R. Hosmer are here on their way home from Cuba, where they have been inspecting the railroads, with a view to obtaining control of all the railroad mileage and consolidating it into one system.

"Sir William Van Horne of Montreal, it is said, has been conferring with Secretary Root about the proposed deal, and President Shaughnessy thinks it will be effected. If the deal is consummated it is proposed to extend railroad lines through rich agricultural and mineral regions of the island, to fit up resorts for tourists, equip roads with new and modern rolling stock, and quicken the schedules.

Heavy Engines Not a Success.

It is reported that the heavy passenger engines which have only recently been introduced on a number of the great trunk lines have not been a success, and that on long, fast runs they have failed to make as good time as some of the older engines. The important problem of motive power, which was supposed to have been solved for the time being by the introduction of these engines, must therefore be faced again. The big engines are said to be easily crippled, hard on track and bridges, and unable to haul many more cars than the ordinary locomotives.

New System of Taxing Railroads.

The taxing of railroads by a fixed mathematical formula is a new method of taxation evolved by State Treasurer Herriott of Iowa. A resolution which he has introduced in the State Executive Council provides that the valuation of railroad property shall be arrived at by 7½ per cent. of the sum of the gross and the net earnings. Such a system would largely increase the tax on some roads, while it would materially reduce that of other roads.

Clover Leaf Creditors Cannot Appeal.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 24.—Federal Judge Day to-day heard the application by creditors of the Clover Leaf Road for leave to appeal from the decree of foreclosure under which the railroad property is to be sold at Toledo next Tuesday. Judge Day held that the Circuit Court is merely carrying out the mandate of the Circuit Court of Appeals, and that his action cannot be appealed from. Bondholders hold first mortgages to the amount of $12,000,000, and probably will bid in the road at $7,000,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24.—Information has reached Cleveland railroad officials that the Clover Leaf Railroad, when it is disposed of by foreclosure sale, will be bought in by the Erie Company.

The Pennsylvania's Buffalo Branch.

BRADFORD, Penn., March 24.—The proposed Buffalo branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad will run through Bradford. It will start at Wilcox, Penn., and follow a route across the ridges by way of Lafayette, McKean County. Near Lafayette it will cross a gorge with a steel viaduct nearly five hundred feet high and more than three thousand feet long. Work will be pushed rapidly during the Spring and Summer.

Large Order for New Cars.

The Wabash Railroad has just placed a contract for 3,500 freight cars with the American Car and Foundry Company. Of this order 3,000 are to be box cars and 500 coal cars. This is one of the largest single orders ever placed with this concern, and will amount to about $3,000,000.

MOBILE DRUGGIST DISAPPEARS.

The Police Department of this city and Newark, N. J., have sent out general alarms for Thomas F. Moore, of Mobile, Ala., who came to New York Feb. 1, and all trace of whom since Feb. 6 has been lost.

Dr. K. F. Junor of 138 East Twenty-ninth Street, Flatbush, a brother-in-law of the missing man, last night told the story of Moore's disappearance. Dr. Junor said:

"My brother-in-law resided in Mobile with his wife and three children. He was well off, and his home life was ideal in all respects. Last Fall he sold out his drug business, but growing tired of being idle, he decided to come to New York and arrange with some wholesale drug firm to represent them as their Southern agent.

"He left Mobile on Jan. 30, and came direct to New York. He went to the Grand Union Hotel, at Park Avenue and Forty-second Street.

"He remained at the Grand Union Hotel till Feb. 6, and wrote to his wife every day. When he left the hotel he failed to state where he was going.

"After he left the hotel his wife received several letters from him, in which he said that he was sick and was being treated by a Dr. Gevard of Newark, who, he stated, was affiliated with Newark hospitals.

"In one letter he speaks of being dissatisfied, and says that he thinks he will go over to the New York Hospital or the Presbyterian Hospital. The last letter received by his wife was dated Feb. 16, and postmarked at the Madison Square substation. Since then nothing has been heard from him.

"So far as we have been able to discover, there is no Dr. Geyard in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. The whole thing is very strange, and we are greatly troubled and perplexed. We are at an utter loss as to what move to make to unravel the mystery of my brother-in-law's disappearance."

It was stated at the Grand Union Hotel that Moore came there on Jan. 31 and left on Feb. 3, and that nothing had been seen or heard of him since then.

MISSIONARIES AT ODDS

Dr. Shearer of Tract Society Appeals to Barge Office.

FATHER HENRY CRITICISED

Roman Catholic Priest Opposes Protestant Efforts Among Irish Immigrants Under His Care.

Leading Roman Catholic and Protestant missionaries working among newly arrived immigrants have become embroiled in a bitter quarrel growing out of differences in their practices, and the Rev. Dr. George L. Shearer, Secretary of the American Tract Society, went to the Barge Office yesterday afternoon and laid the matter before Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor, Commissioner Thomas Fitchie, and Assistant Commissioner Edward F. McSweeney.

The principals are the Rev. Father Michael J. Henry, Director of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary at 7 State Street, and the Rev. George Weckbacher, missionary for the Tract Society, though many others have been drawn into the strife in a greater or lesser degree.

Things have come to such a pass that it was said yesterday that Mr. Weckbacher had charged Father Henry with having pulled his beard some time ago, when they clashed in the discharge of their respective duties. The trouble has been growing ever since Father Henry took charge of the mission, four years ago, and arises from the zeal with which the Protestant distributes tracts issued by the society among the Irish immigrant girls, who are under the priest's special care. Father Henry does his best to undo this work, and whenever he sees a Roman Catholic immigrant with one of these tracts in her hand he promptly confiscates it.

The Federal officials who gave the matter their attention yesterday supported the priest, although he was not represented at the hearing.

"The Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioners are divided with us," said Dr. Shearer afterward. "They said that if Father Henry takes a tract that we have given to an immigrant, they will not interfere, so long as the immigrant does not complain." Asked what further steps he would take, Dr. Shearer said: "When I am going into a fight I never tell my plans.

"The American Tract Society is not denominational, but anti-denominational," he continued. "Mr. Weckbacher invariably asks an immigrant if he will accept a tract before offering it. They sometimes refuse, and the matter is not pressed. The Rev. Father Henry follows him and takes from the Irish immigrants the literature he gives them and destroys it.

"We do not think that the Rev. Father Henry or any other man has a right to do such things, and I am of the opinion that the Government should not allow such things to be done in this port. It is not the right of either Catholic, Protestant, or Hebrew. The Rev. Father Henry has a perfect right to administer to people of his own creed, but should not interfere with other missionaries."

Dr. Shearer showed a tract which had been taken from immigrants by the priest, and which he had presented at the Barge Office hearing. It was entitled "Our New Home and How to Begin Right—a Good Word for Immigrants." It dealt only with the temperance question.

"We say this is subversive of our rights in Government premises. We have been there 50 years, and never had such a state of things before. When I went to the Barge Office to-day Mr. Jackson of the New York Bible Society said: 'It's as much our fight as yours.'"

Father Henry said: "If the Irish understood that these were tracts emanating from a Protestant society, they would naturally refuse them. Our people still have in mind the famine of 1847, when the English went about among them with tracts in one hand and soup in the other. Even starving, they refused the tracts then. How much more would they do so now!

"Advantage is taken of their innocence, and they take the tracts, thinking they are railroad tickets. While some of the tracts may not be denominational, I have seen others that are. One that Mr. Weckbacher gave was, 'Do you belong to the English Church?—If not, why not?'

"He even edges tracts under the plates of the Irish girls when they are eating their meals. As long as there is a Catholic priest on hand to safeguard their interests, I do not see why any Protestant missionary society has any right to do this. I suppose they think they are 'casting their bread upon the waters,' but they wouldn't make one convert from our people in a million years in this way.

"I am suspicious of them, and I have something else to do besides read over their tracts and pass upon them. As I would take poisonous food away from our people, so I take away anything that might poison their faith."

One of Father Henry's assistants said that Mr. Weckbacher is never so active as when a White Star steamer is discharging her passengers, for this line stopping at Queenstown brings the most of the Irish to this port. Agent Patrick McCool of the Irish institution said that when the trouble first arose Mr. Dalton of the Protestant Episcopal Mission suggested that it be left to Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Potter for settlement, but that Father Henry said he didn't want to bother the Archbishop with the matter, and was willing to abide by the decision of Bishop Potter alone.

Commissioner McSweeney said that Mr. Weckbacher had made himself obnoxious to the Hebrew immigrants by forcing his tracts upon them.

FUND FOR GEN. HENRY'S WIDOW

The Movement Meets with a Ready Response—$6,362 Already Received.

Substantial and hearty response has met the suggestion that a fund be raised for the widow of Gen. Guy V. Henry, and, though the movement is new and as yet no systematic work has been undertaken, the committee in charge reports a total of $6,362.25 already received. The list of subscribers is headed by President McKinley with a contribution of $100, and the largest individual contributions are from Mrs. Richard T. Auchmuty and H. M. Hanna of $1,000 each, and $500 each from J. Pierpont Morgan and W. Seward Webb.

Many letters expressing sympathy with the object have been received, one of them from Adjt. Gen. W. C. Liller, who writes from Lancaster, Penn., announcing the formation of Camp General Guy V. Henry, No. 15, Department of Pennsylvania, Spanish-American War Veterans, in which he states: "It affords me great pleasure to learn of the movement to raise a fund for the widow of Gen. Guy V. Henry. I had deprecated the fact that the memory of one who has rendered the country most valuable services seemed to have been almost forgotten." Gen. Liller urges the establishment of camps bearing the same name throughout the country to cherish the memory of Gen. Henry.

Contributions thus far received are as follows:

William McKinley, President of the United States, $100; Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, $100; Cornelius N. Bliss, $100; Elihu Root, Secretary of War, $50; Robert Maxwell, $50; H. K. Porter, $50; Le Grand B. Cannon, $100; Frederic Remington, $100; Jefferson M. Seligman, $25; S. R. Callaway, $100; H. J. Hayden, $100; Roger Wolcott, $25; Seth Low, $100; Victor E. Meert, for employes of the Spool Cotton Company, $27; A. J. Cassatt, $100; W. Seward Webb, $500; Gen. Russell A. Alger, $100; United States Senator M. A. Hanna, $50; Jessie B. Johnson, $25; H. C. Young, $10; Henry C. Lea, $50; Daniel Mather, $50; Gen. George A. Garretson, $25; Anna F. Myers, $10; "A Friend," $50; H. M. Hanna, $1,000; E. H. Van Ingen, $250; W. P. Willis & Co., $100; Edward LeB. Gardner, $25; the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackay-Smith, $50; Frederic Gallatin, $100; Samuel P. Avery, $50; Miss E. Billings, $10; Mrs. W. H. Lehmaier, $5; James Lehmaier, $5; John Tyler, $5; Henry K. McHarg, $100; J. Pierpont Morgan, $500; Mrs. Richard T. Auchmuty, $1,000; William Horace, $5; W. Murray Sayre, Jr., $50; Mrs. James W. Pinchot, $50; William G. Low, $100; Henry Hentz, $100; Mrs. Mary W. Henderson, $5; H. C. Young, $5; Mrs. Katherine S. Crane, $50; Miss Grace Wilkes, $200; and the following by members of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.: Major Theodore K. Gibbs, $100; L. B. Smith, $10; T. J. O. Rhinelander, $25; Very Rev. Dean Hoffman, $100; Capt. William Jay Schieffelin, $25; Capt. F. A. Schermerhorn, $50; Duncan D. Chaplin, $100; Capt. Howland Pell, $5; H. V. L. Meyer, $5; "Friends," $60; Acosta Nichols, $10; T. W. Todd, $5; J. A. Barnard, $5; R. C. Hill, $10; G. P. Peabody, $10; A. W. S. Cochrane, $10; George S. Brewster, $100; J. H. W., $5; William H. Higbee, $25.

Officers of the committee are: Cornelius N. Bliss, Chairman; Major A. W. Conover, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Vice Chairman; A. S. Frissell, Treasurer, and William R. Corwine, Secretary. Information concerning this movement can be obtained from any of the officers of the committee, but checks should be sent to the Treasurer, at 539 Fifth Avenue.

Our position is official—being on top. As tailors we fit you; as merchants we sell at a moderate margin. We make to-day for the people for whom we made twenty years ago. And if you come once, you will come always.

Special value of imported Vicuna Thibets. Prince Albert coat and vest to order, silk lined and faced, $26.00; imported fancy checked striped Trousers, $7.00. Top coat, silk lined, $22.00. Full Dress or Tuxedo, silk lined and faced, $30.00.

Fashion booklet, measuring guide and samples mailed free.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

TWO VIRGINIA LYNCHINGS

Whites Hang Negro and Blacks Dispatch His White Comrade.

Killing of the White Man May Lead to a Race War—Negroes Said to be Armed.

Special to The New York Times.

EMPORIA, Va., March 24.—Two lynchings have taken place in this county to-day. Walter Cotton, a negro, the confessed murderer of Justice of the Peace Saunders and a man named Welton on Thursday was hanged and riddled with bullets by the indignant white citizens of Emporia at 12 o'clock noon. A few minutes later a telegram was received from Greensville, stating that O'Grady, a white man, who was with Cotton at the time of the murder, had been lynched by the colored people of that town.

The score now is even—one negro lynched by the whites and one white man lynched by the negroes. Great excitement has resulted, and as the State troops have been withdrawn to Richmond more serious outbreaks against law and order may be expected.

The action of the negroes of Greensville in lynching a white man has aroused the entire county, and the neighboring towns are aflame. The whites are talking of proceeding to Greensville and dealing with the negroes there according to the rules of the South, and the negroes are said to be armed and prepared for any attack that may come from their white brothers.

State troops were sent here from Richmond by Gov. Tyler on the demand of Judge W. Samuel Goodwin, to whom the whites had made their threats of lynching the negro. Major Hutchins was in command of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues. This morning he wired Gov. Tyler for more troops, but before they were started he wired back, saying they would not be needed, the Sheriff having said he could handle the mob without military aid.

Meanwhile the people of Emporia held a mass meeting in the Judge's office, and passed resolutions protesting against the presence of the troops, although it was acknowledged that the lynching would take place as soon as the troops were gotten rid of. The order for withdrawing the troops was signed by the Judge and Sheriff.

The troops left for Richmond at 11:25 o'clock. In less than an hour the negroe's body was swinging from a tree in the Courthouse yard, riddled with bullets.

RICHMOND, Va., March 24.—Gov. Tyler said to-night concerning the double lynching: "I feel that I have done all I can in the matter. The civil authorities stated that they could handle the mob without military assistance, and when the Sheriff ordered Major Hutchins to depart there was nothing left for him to do but go.

"I am greatly distressed at the result, but I could not keep the soldiers there without declaring martial law, and I did not feel that the prevailing conditions warranted that. The law in reference to such matters will, I presume, be carried out. The men who took part in the lynching will, or should be, arrested and dealt with accordingly."

Week of Prayer and Self-Denial.

The Salvation Army enters to-day upon its annual week of prayer and self-denial. All over the States the ardent followers of the gospel of the drum join hands in an effort to raise funds to prosecute the war against unrighteousness. The idea originated with Gen. William Booth. The Salvationists last year created a fund of over $500,000 by their world-wide effort, this sum being raised mainly through the self-denial of the poor, among whom lies the Army's field of labor. This year Headquarters aims at raising $50,000, half of which amount will be devoted to relieve the sufferings of starving Salvationists in India.

Seaman Mellingen's Slayer Held.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 24.—Capt. H. M. Ward of the steamer Lawrence has had a preliminary trial on a charge of murder in the shooting of Michael Mellingen, a boatswain's mate of the gunboat Machias, now in port with the battleship Texas and the cruiser New York. The court held Ward in $5,000 bail. Ward applied for a writ of habeas corpus, which will be heard at once. Lieut. Grant, Lieut. French, and Dr. Richards of the gunboat Machias have been appointed a board of inquiry to investigate the killing.

Aloha Starts on a Cruise.

The auxiliary yacht Aloha, owned by A. Curtiss James of the New York Yacht Club, sailed yesterday on a cruise to the Mediterranean. She will call at the Azores and Gibraltar, and then go through the Mediterranean to the Isles of Greece. The party on board consists of Mr. and Mrs. James, Miss Maude Parsons, Dr. Vanderpool Adriance, A. P. Abelard, and John H. Miller. Mr. James commands the yacht, and he has as sailing master Capt. Lake, and for first mate, Andrew Berthold.

Columbia-Cornell Debate.

Arrangements have been completed for a debate to be held late in April at Ithaca between Columbia and Cornell. The subject will be: "Resolved, That President Krüger's Ultimatum Was Justifiable." The Columbia team will be C. A. Baker, 1902, law; C. H. Tuttle, 1902, law, and R. C. Hull, 1900, college. The judges will probably be Albert Shaw, Senator Beveridge, and the Hon. T. B. Reed.

Miss Nielsen's Success in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Alice Nielsen, in "The Singing Girl," closed to-night one of the most remarkable engagements ever played in Chicago. For three weeks at every performance, matinée and night, the standing-room sign has been displayed. Considering the unreliability of March weather, the business is nearly, if not quite, beyond precedent. Miss Nielsen tours eastward, to open in Boston Easter Monday.

The Daily Story of The Big Store.

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

Sixth Ave. 18th and 19th Streets.

SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1900.

A Black Silk Sale that will create a big sensation in silk retailing will be held here on Monday. Here are details that ought to interest you sufficiently to call and inspect the goods. But come prepared to buy, for you won't be able to resist such bargains as these:

Our offer consists of 75,000 yards of reliable Black Silks and Satins of standard make at fully 25 per cent less than present prevailing prices. The offer includes some of the scarcest and most desirable Dress Silks of the present season. Plain, Hemstitched, Corded and Figured Taffetas.

Plain, Corded and Figured Satin Duchesse, Plain Peau de Soie, and Satin de Leon, Plain and Fancy Crepes and Satin Liberty, Plain and Figured India and Japanese Silks, &c., &c., together with the following very special values for Monday only:

BLACK HEMSTITCHED TAFFETA—20 inches wide, in a variety of plain and cluster stripes; also black figured taffeta, with colored designs and polka dots of old rose, violet, green, cerise, cardinal, turquoise and white. This is a very select lot of exquisite Dress Silks—as desirable as anything we have ever shown at 80c. yd. Our price Monday will be 59c

27-INCH BLACK CORDED TAFFETA—very bright and handsome—suitable for waists. Actual value, $1.30; for Monday special at 98c

IN PLAIN BLACK TAFFETA the following specials will be offered:

27-inch wide, all silk; value 85c., at	58c
36-inch or 1 yard wide, all silk; value $1.25, at	88c
22-inch pure dye Dress Taffeta; value $1.40, at	1.10
22-inch pure dye Dress Taffeta; value $1.60, at	1.25

IN BLACK PEAU DE SOIE the following specials will be offered:

20-inch, all silk; value 85c., at	59c
21-inch, all silk; value $1.25, at	98c
24-inch, all silk; value $1.50, at	1.25

IN BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE the following specials will be offered:

19-inch, all silk; value 65c., at	45c
24-inch, all silk; value 85c., at	58c
22-inch, all silk; value $1.25, at	98c

To complete this great Black Silk Sale we will make some startling reductions in the prices of C. J. Bonnet & Cie.'s celebrated Lyons Silks, and will devote an entire section of the department to the sale of those world-famous Dress Silks.

Millinery. Our display of fine Millinery to-morrow will again demonstrate most emphatically that we are easily leaders in beautiful and stylish millinery at popular prices. The choicest conceptions of the Parisian Milliners will be on exhibition in bewildering variety and number, together with hundreds of creations of our own skilled milliners, pronounced by many to be equal in richness, style and beauty to the imported models.

In this magnificent display will be shown upward of 1,500 TRIMMED HATS, any one of which would cost you from $10.00 to $12.00 at other stores; your choice to-morrow for 5.00

TRIMMED HATS, that would cost from $15.00 to $25.00 elsewhere, a choice of which may be had for $7.50, $10.00 and 12.00

TRIMMED STRAW WALKING HATS AND TURBANS—a large assortment in plain and fancy straw braids, all colors, worth from $2.00 to $3.50 apiece; on sale to-morrow at from $1.50 to 2.25

Untrimmed Hats. Every desirable shape and kind, and in many instances at half the prices asked elsewhere. Our special offering for to-morrow consists of an assortment comprising all the leading shapes in fancy braid and real rough straw braid hats, in black and colors, the prices of which range from 75c. to $1.00 apiece at other stores; your choice to-morrow for 45c

LADIES' UNTRIMMED STRAW HATS.—All the latest shapes in straw hats—pompadour, flare-face hats turbans, etc.—made by hand on wire frames, worth from 98c. to $2.00; on sale to-morrow at from 65c to $1.25

A $2.50 Umbrella for $1.50

We offer for to-morrow a collection of fine umbrellas, 26 and 28 inch sizes, all close rollers, with coverings of Union Taffeta Silk, cases and tassels, and a splendid variety of handles for men or women, such as full length ivory and horn, with silver caps and swedges, tinted horn, pearl, Dresden, sterling trimmed Princess, ebony and natural woods. There's not a "job lot" or cheap umbrella in the lot. It's YOUR opportunity. Don't miss it.

Carpets and Rugs, Linoleums and Mattings.

What do you need just now in the way of floor coverings? Look through this list of special offerings and if you find it there, you'll be able to get it for less money here to-morrow than elsewhere.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, about 30 patterns, worth from 60c. to 85c. a yard; Monday's price, only 55c

SMYRNA RUGS, reversible, fresh from the loom, in 2 sizes only,
6x9 ft., worth $8.50; here Monday at 5.50
7x10 ft., worth $11.00; here Monday at 8.25

50 FRENCH WILTON RUGS, size 27x24 inches, worth $3.75; here to-morrow at 2.65

12 ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUGS, 9x12 ft., worth $22.50; here to-morrow at, each 15.00

LINOLEUMS—4 yds. wide, in 3 patterns only, worth 85c. per square yard, your choice to-morrow for 65c

STRAW MATTINGS—50 rolls, worth $6.50 per 40-yd. roll; your choice to-morrow for 4.85

STRAW MATTINGS—50 rolls, extra fine weave, inlaid figures; fully worth $12 per roll of 40 yds.; your choice to-morrow for 8.85

INGRAIN CARPETS—10 patterns, worth 40c. per yard, here to-morrow at 25c

Special Values in Cut Glass and Fine China.

For to-morrow we present a large assortment of the finest American Glass, all hand polished, brilliant deep cuttings, in new designs, at prices ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. below regular values. The offerings in China are also very fine and greatly below regular prices.

WATER BOTTLES; value $3.00, special at	1.45
WATER BOTTLES, new cuttings; value $5.00, special,	3.25
WATER BOTTLES, the richest designs made; value $12.50, special,	8.50
5-INCH NAPPIES; value $1.50, special to-morrow at	90c
5-INCH NAPPIES, with handles, new cuttings; value $2.25, special,	1.25
8-INCH BOWL; value $5.00, special,	3.25
8-INCH BOWL; value $8.00, special,	5.00
8-INCH BOWL; value $10.00, special,	6.00
ICE CREAM TRAY; value $16.50, special,	13.50
TEA SET, 56 pieces, finest quality German China, richly decorated, full gold traced; imported to sell at $8.00, special,	4.50
DINNER SET, 100 pieces, including Soup Tureen, finest English porcelain; imported to sell for $10.50, special at	7.50
DINNER SET, 103 pieces, including Soup Tureen, Sugar and Cream Pitcher; regular price $15.00, special at	9.50
DINNER SET, 103 pieces, including Soup Tureen, Sugar and Cream Pitcher, finest quality German China, artistically decorated, full gold traced; regular price $23.00, special at	15.00
DINNER SET, 113 pieces, including Soup Tureen and large 16-in. Platter, finest Haviland China, richly decorated, gold traced, regularly sold at $33.00; special at	24.00
TOILET SET, 12 pieces, including Slop Jar, very handsomely decorated in flowers in their natural colors, gold traced, imported to sell at $5.00; special at	3.75
LAMP WITH 11-INCH GLOBE, handsome design, the low squat shape, richly decorated, regular price $5.00; special at	2.95
JARDINIERES, 7 and 8 inch size, handsome rich tints, regularly sold at 75c.; special at	35c

Stylish Dress Goods At Popular Prices. Several new lines of Dress Goods have been added to our stock during the past week. They were ordered made months ago, which is a sufficient guarantee that the prices quoted are less than those elsewhere prevailing at present.

Colored Dress Goods.

40 PIECES HENRIETTA, all wool; all the pastel shades, worth 75c. a yard; here to-morrow at, per yard, 59c

35 PIECES BANNOCKBURN HOMESPUN AND SNOW FLAKE HOMESPUN, 56 inches wide, all wool, strikingly handsome, worth $1.50 per yard; here to-morrow at 75c

80 PIECES ROYAL COATING SERGE, the ideal dress fabric, in 30 new shades, including helio, tan, cornflower, pearl, etc., etc., 48 inches wide and all wool, worth 79c. a yard; your choice to-morrow for 58c

20 PIECES WOOL CREPE DE CHINE, crinkly weaves in the new pastel tints, worth $1.25 a yard; Monday, per yd. 85c

Black Dress Goods.

COATING SERGE for dresses, 48 inches wide, per yard,	58c
CHEVIOT, 1 1-2 yards wide, per yard,	75c
BROADCLOTH, 52 inches wide, worth $3.00 per yard, here to-morrow at	2.00
CAMEL'S HAIR CHEVIOT, 54 inches wide, per yard,	98c
CHEVIOT, 54 inches wide, to-morrow, per yard,	1.25

120 PIECES BLACK GRENADINE, of a high, lustrous finish, for making over black or colored under-lining; all the newest meshes are included in this great lot—squares, plaids, striped and all-over patterns, 38 inches wide. This is an opportunity you should not miss, as you may not be able again to purchase a 60c. per yard Grenadine at such a low price as 29c

Women's Wrappers, Underskirts and Gowns.

Offerings of new spring goods—pretty, dainty designs, fine materials, all well made and finished, at enticingly low prices.

WOMEN'S HEAVY PRINT WRAPPERS—Light and dark, striped white dimity yoke and trimmings, fancy braid finish, knee flounce on full skirt (3 to a customer only), at 89c

WOMEN'S FINE PERCALE WRAPPERS, in pretty stripes, with fancy yoke and bretelles, finished with braid, Byron collar and flounce skirt; regular $1.75 value; special for Monday at 1.25

WOMEN'S TAFFETA UNDERSKIRTS—200, all made of the best quality of taffeta; full width, drop skirt, dust ruffle and featherbone finish, trimmed with full 9-inch accordion plaited flounce, and finished with bias ruffle; attractive value at $8.75; special for Monday at 6.50

WOMEN'S BLACK SATEEN SKIRTS—Full umbrella flounce, trimmed with 9-in. knife-plaited ruffle, made full and finished with strapped seams, here Monday at 98c

WOMEN'S MUSLIN UNDERSKIRTS—Dust ruffle, knee flounce of lawn, finished with two rows of wide Point de Paris insertion and finished with ruffle and wide edge of same; here to-morrow at 75c

WOMEN'S MUSLIN GOWNS—Two lots, with surplice or high neck, as preferred, embroidered or solid tucked yokes, with embroidery finish, materials and trimming of the best quality; good 98c. value; your choice Monday for 69c

Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Shoes. A Good Bargain Repeated.

We will continue Monday the sale of the lot of shoes recently shipped to a large jobber by the N. D. Dodge & Bliss Co., of Newburyport, Mass., which were refused by him and thrown upon the open market, and immediately purchased by our shoe expert at a very low price for cash. You know the old motto of the Big Store—"As we buy, so we sell." It's your chance if you act promptly. The assortments are still fairly complete, but if you would be sure of getting the right size you must make an early selection. Here are further details, with prices:

LADIES' LACE AND BUTTON SHOES, of tan

GERMANS FEAR REPRISALS

Say Business Will Suffer If Meat Inspection Bill Is Passed.

THE POINT OF DIFFERENCE

United States and Germany Do Not Agree on a Clause In the Treaty of 1828.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 8.—Though many people here are not of the opinion that we shall ever see a tariff war between Germany and the United States, I must admit that to-day things look ugly and that everything seems left to the wisdom and the discretion of both Governments.

The commercial relations of the two nations are governed by the treaty of May, 1828, between the United States and Prussia. The treaties of 1827 between America and Hamburg and Bremen, the Kingdom of Hannover, of 1840, renewed in 1846; Oldenburg and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1847, are but of minor importance. Yet all these treaties remained in force after the formation of the German Empire.

These treaties contain the most-favored-nation clause. Germany has never denied that privilege to the United States. The Imperial Government, on Jan. 30, 1892, officially declared: "The United States enjoy in Germany the position of the most favored nation." On the other hand, however, the United States denied that right to Germany on several occasions. This difference of views was, however, without any great practical importance until, in May, 1898, the United States made a new treaty with France and supplemented the same by the arrangement of July, 1899. This treaty, if ratified, would be of the greatest importance, as its interpretation governs the action of the Governments in Washington and Berlin.

France granted to the United States the benefit of her minimum tariff, particularly for articles in which the Americans take special interest; meat in boxes, pork, lard, hops, apples, and pears. The United States reduced about 130 tariff rates in favor of France. These concessions amount from 5 to 20 per cent. The principal French export articles upon which rates would have any effect here are aniline dyes, cotton stockings, plants, toys, mineral water, musical instruments, gelatine, cement, chlorkali, and cotton embroidery.

These articles are also, to a very large extent, exported from Germany, and it is clear to everybody that the Germans feel annoyed by the advantage to be obtained by the French. Their only consolation is the consideration that the producing and exporting power of France, at least in most of the articles named, does not compare to that of Germany.

The differential treatment the Germans receive from the States is shown by the following table:

AMERICAN IMPORT DUTIES ON

	German Goods.	French Goods.
Aniline dyes	20%	24%
Plants	$1.10	$.80
Toys	55%	28%
Mineral Water	30 to 20%	24 to 16%
Cotton goods	30%	24%
Musical instruments	45%	35%
Cement	8 to 5%	7 to 6%
Embroidery	60%	57%
Chlorkali	24%	24%

Besides this, there is the differential treatment of German sugar imports to the States. The annual exportation of these commodities from Germany is as follows: Aniline dyes, 11,000,000 marks; plants, 400,000 marks; toys, 11,000,000 marks; mineral water, 700,000 marks; cotton goods, 24,000,000 marks; musical instruments, 3,000,000 marks; cement, 7,000,000 marks; embroidery, 8,000,000 marks, and chlorkali, 6,000,000 marks.

We now come to the real point of controversy. The Prussian treaty of 1828 contains the most-favored-nation clause, but Article IX. of that treaty says that concessions made to another nation must be made to Prussia. In case such concessions are obtained in exchange for concessions made by the other nation a similar exchange must take place between the United States and Prussia. The German Government pretends that this article refers only to the points concerning commerce and shipping, and refuses to apply Article IX. to the entire domain of tariff and customs. The American Government takes the opposite view, and will not grant to Germany the facilities given to France unless the latter makes corresponding concessions to America. There can be hardly any doubt that the Washington interpretation seems the more natural one.

During the last few years the German Government has put many difficulties in the way of imports of cattle and fruit from the United States, doing thereby much damage to the American export trade. At one time it seemed as if Germany would waive her objections to the imports of American cattle and fruit. The decrees of 1880 and 1883 prohibiting imports of American hogs, pork, ham, and sausages, for the prevention of trichinosis were withdrawn, and in the so-called Saratoga Convention Germany recognized the American sanitary laws as sufficient.

Peace, however, did not last long. In the Summer of 1894 two cargoes of American cattle were found to be infected with Texas fever, and very soon after this discovery was made in Hamburg the prohibition of the importation of American cattle was renewed. The decree prohibiting the importation of plants, in order to prevent the infection by the dreaded San José scale, might be defended on sanitary grounds, but it undoubtedly contributed much to the increase of the already existing difficulties.

There can be no doubt that if meat inspection such as is proposed by the Government becomes law the United States will proceed to reprisals, which might lead to a tariff war, unless the two Governments see the way for an amicable arrangement. Already the United States has taken measures against the importation from Germany of certain toys said to be painted with a poisonous pigment.

The germ of the present situation is the meat inspection that is proposed by the Parliamentary Commission. The inspection is to take place in every case except when the meat is destined for household purposes and not for public sale.

The inspection of foreign meat is of the greatest importance to America. Lard and bacon are to be excluded from the list of imports at once. Other meat products may be imported until Dec. 31, 1902, provided they are in their original condition and not separated. After this date the importations of fresh outmeat are to be prohibited.

If the Reichstag votes these propositions as they emanate from the Parliamentary Commission, there will be no more importations of foreign meat or cattle. This the Government admits, and its delegates in the commission even went so far as to state that the meat prices might go up eventually to a point that might provoke popular resistance.

Until a few days ago there was yet hope that the Government would oppose the exactions of the Agrarian Party, which is bound to do all it can in order to exclude foreign meat from the German market.

We are told, moreover, that the Emperor has at last given his assent to the Agrarian policy, so as to improve the chances of the navy-increase projects, for which the vote of the Conservative Party is of the greatest importance.

In commercial quarters a very serious view is taken of the case. The Chamber of Commerce in Hamburg and the one in Bremen have held meetings and voted resolutions to the effect that a tariff war with America might ruin the flourishing trade of the Hamburg Line, and no less of the Bremen Lloyd. The important German export interests to America would come to serious grief. Other corporations are about to join them.

In Berlin there is quite a flutter among the dry goods, hosiery, and other trades. The exporters of ladies' cloaks see their trade already ruined, and talk of starting branch establishments in America. While matters look decidedly serious, there are many who refuse to believe that a Government such as the German, which on other occasions has given so many proofs of enlightened judgment and well-poised action, should allow the country to drift into a tariff war that must be ruinous to many trades and interests. EX-CONSUL.

Woman Doctor to Go to Korea.

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LONDON, March 24.—The Hon. Ella Scarlett, M. D., daughter of an American, Lady Abinger, formerly Miss Helen Magruder, daughter of the late Commodore George Allan Magruder of the United States Navy, is going out to Korea as Medical Officer of the Imperial Household. This young woman is now fitting herself for her post by taking a course at the London School of Tropical Medicine. Her brother, Lord Abinger, has just gone to South Africa as a trooper in the Imperial Yeomanry.

SUPREMACY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In the year 1652, now 248 years ago, Holland planted the Dutch colony of Cape Town in South Africa. It was about this same period that occurred the great exodus, as Mr. Fiske calls it, from England to the American Colonies, and it is interesting to contrast the progress of the two peoples, one in America, the other at the Cape of Good Hope.

Two hundred and fifty years ago every civilized nation in Europe regarded slavery of the black race as not only just, but natural. Any man of dark color was a "nigger" and regarded as a special creation for the white man's use and service, like the ox, or any other beast of burden; but meanwhile the European and American white men have not only reversed their mediæval notions, but they are ready to support their opinions by a general condemnation of all slavery and to take arms to defend human freedom in any part of the globe.

The Boers of South Africa have no such sentiments, and from the very first of their occupation they impressed the negroes of South Africa into their service and treated them as slaves. When Holland surrendered Cape Colony to England of her own free will, and, indeed, as if glad to exchange it, as a worthless possession, for a settlement on the Orinoco, the English law became the law of the Boers and Afrikanders. But the English law recognizes all men, black and white, rich and poor, as absolutely equal before its tribunals of justice. It forbade the Dutch Boers to hold the black in slavery or to impress them in involuntary servitude, and this law of democratic freedom was ill-suited to the imperious and haughty temper of these fifteenth century people. This was the first cause of estrangement and grievance between Boers and Britons. Angry and sullen, the Boers, in the prosecution of their semi-nomadic life, started on their first northern trek to escape the force of the English law.

When the Boers arrived in the country of the Zulus and Basutos, free from the restraints of the British law, they resumed their old habits of impressment of natives, and treated them with reckless cruelty; but these tribes were of a different stamp and of a sterner temper than the bushmen and Hottentots of Cape Town, and they swiftly rose in revolt against the Boers, and threatened them with extermination. The danger was great and pressing, and these same Boers who had fled in pride and passion from English laws were forced to appeal to the Cape authorities to save them from destruction. This brought the English Government at the Cape of Good Hope into personal relations and contact with the native Zulus and Basutos, and by and through their wise intervention they saved the Boers from general massacre and destruction. It was now the time to take control of these warlike tribes, and they were each assigned territories in perpetuity, bounded and defined regularly by natural limits of rivers and mountains, as they are to this day. English officers were appointed as Residents to each tribe, not to coerce or force their conduct, but to aid and assist them by friendly and wise advice, and, if possible, to bring them within the circle of Christian civilization. This has been so happily accomplished that many thousands of these fierce and intelligent warriors have embraced Christianity and become sedentary natives, cultivating the soil and rapidly learning the arts and life of peace.

Of all the many and various races of the African Continent, the Kafirs are recognized by universal opinion as superior to all others of the continent in moral and mental attributes. It is the great and dominant African race of the continent. The organization of what has justly been called the military empire of the Zulus was the wonder and admiration of Europeans during the time of Cetewayo's reign. The Zulus, Basutos, Bechuanas, Swagies, Griquas, the Pondos, and several others, are all tribes of the great race of Kafirs. Bishop Colenso and other scholars several years ago took infinite interest in this race. They assured the Bishop that they were not negroes, but they were "black white men," and they had traditions reaching back to remote centuries, when they emigrated from the far north to South Africa. Philologists assert that their language resembles the ancient and classic Greek in its grammar, and that the moods and tenses of its verbs convey shades of meaning and thought not easily comprehended by the English students. The language is musical, sonorous, and scientific in structure and in the conjugation of its verbs. Its suffixes and affixes are truly marvelous in arrangement. Now, it is a singular fact that in Afghanistan there is a Kafir Land, inhabited by a white Kafir race.

Every Kafir tribe bears an unconquerable hate toward the Boers, in consequence of their cruel treatment and the constant impressment of their people in servitude or slavery. The Boers hold sternly to the right and natural justice of slavery of the black race. They are slaveholders from principle as well as from interest, and it cannot be forgotten that a Dutch ship brought from Africa and landed a cargo of slaves in Virginia in the year 1620, the first to bring the hateful curse to our own country. The patient and self-sacrificing forbearance of the English Government in holding these Kafirs in restraint when they are panting to be let loose upon the Boers is an act of magnanimity and self-restraint that should elicit the proud eulogies of the world.

When the King of Belgium organized "the Congo Free State," he was approved by every Government in Europe and enjoyed their consent and sanction. Its purpose was to make of Central Africa a free State and to break the growing power of an approaching Mohammedan-Arab empire. In 1892-3 a dozen Belgian officers and some 400 regular troops organized a great native army of blacks of the Congo country and formed a military expedition to the west coast (or its vicinity) of Lake Tanganyika, where the strongholds of the military power of the Arab slave raiders and caravans were located, and thoroughly fortified. Slowly but steadily the native army under command of the Belgian, Baron Dahne, and his 12 officers and 400 regulars, drove the Arab forces from post to post, as far as the big city of Nyangwe, which was totally destroyed by the war, and finally, in a great battle near the river Lualaba, west of Tanganyka, the Arab forces were defeated and destroyed, and this Mohammedan slave power was forever broken. Mr. Hynes estimates the loss in these battles at about 75,000 men!

These amazing events occurred only eight and nine years ago! This singular war, carried on mostly by the native blacks of Central Africa, drilled by a few Belgian heroes, made of the great Congo country a free State, and this hardly known war was in fact one of the noblest events of our century. There is now no slave route from Central Africa across Lake Tanganyika to Zanzibar, and the slave-raiding armies are no longer seen invading and conquering whole populations into slavery.

The Anglo-Egyptian conquest of the Eastern Soudan accomplished for the Nile country the same work as the Belgians in the Congo, and no slave caravans can now cross over it to the Red Sea. Central Africa and the Soudan are henceforth secure to freedom and to European civilization.

The war now waging in South Africa is for the supremacy there either of the English law of freedom or of a great slave State, under an oligarchy, or a military monarchy, by the slave-holding Boers. There can be no room for doubt that the British Government is fully and thoroughly apprised of this fact; and Boer supremacy in South Africa simply means the establishment there of a great slave State. England is fighting for the freedom of the continent, and every Christian man and nation should be grateful to her for her heroic work.

It surely is passing strange that American municipalities and Legislatures should in their ignorance or idle passion pass resolutions of sympathy for these Boers in this grave conflict, and send telegrams of praise and congratulations to their leaders and armies. Doubtless, many Americans are captured by the high-sounding phrases of "Free State" and "Transvaal Republic." But any man should know, or ought to know, that despotic Rome was a republic, too, under the reigns of a Nero, a Tiberius, and a Domitian. Imperial Rome and her Caesars were republican to the last in forms and Consulships, in names and offices. We may expect any political curiosity from republican France; but Americans, who gave so much only a few years ago to deliver their country from the curse of human slavery, should understand that their sympathies for the slave-holding Boers are tending to plant in Africa a slave power which eventually would hold that continent in the embraces of a vast military slaveocracy.

During the long night of the ages this African continent has been shrouded in mystery and solitude. There is no biography, no history, to tell the awful tales of scenes in that once impenetrable land which surpass the horrors of the hell of Dante. We now know that there are as many distinct black races in Africa as there are white in Europe. The Congo basin is occupied by a race which may be said to subsist upon the flesh and blood of its own kindred, and it prefers human flesh to any other food. It is a condition of human beings far lower, baser, and diabolical than that of the savage beasts in their lairs, for they never eat the flesh and blood of their own kin; and yet the Belgian officers found this race of cannibals tractable and easily organized into armies for fighting their eternal enemies, the Zanzibar and Congo Arabs, slave raiders.

The race of pigmy negroes in Central Africa is found to be a proved fact. In the dense tangle of the immense forests these strange beings lurk in secret, and, with their little bodies, strong arms, and agile limbs, like those of apes, armed with unerring poisoned shafts, they are far more deadly than the adder, and more fatal than the cobra.

Ever since the days of the Egyptian Pharaohs Africa has furnished slaves for Egypt, and monuments 4,000 years old display the negro slaves of Egypt in no way different from their present appearance. Africa has been the cradle of slaves and the great mart of slavery for the countries of the Orient from time immemorial. At last the silence is broken and the solitude laid open to the view of our century, and every Christian man and nation should aspire to the hope that this strange continent and its myriads of races and peoples may at last be redeemed to civilization. No slave empire of warlike Boers, whether under the guise of "republican" or "Free State," should disappoint the rising hopes of the Christian world.

F. A. ROE,
Rear Admiral, Retired.

Washington, March 23, 1900.

GERMANY'S NAVAL INCREASE.

Bill Comes Up Before Special Reichstag Committee This Week—Government Works for Success.

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BERLIN, March 24.—During the coming week the Naval bill comes up before the special Reichstag committee. The arguments pro and con were pretty thoroughly exhausted in the preliminary debates, but the question of how the expenses, which altogether are supposed to amount to amount to 1,700,000,000 marks, are to be met, will occasion lively discussions.

The Government still adheres to the belief that no special taxation is necessary, but that the natural increase of the population, now nearly a million annually, brings sufficient increase in the amount of taxes to meet the required expenditures, always provided that the present state of commercial prosperity throughout the empire continues.

Against this calculation the Centrists especially maintain that it is too uncertain and must reckon with years of depression. This party proposes new taxes, placing the weight of the fleet expenses on commercial circles, particularly on Boerse operators and exporters. Naturally the Liberal parties object to this.

Since other important questions, like the Meat and Heinze bills, have focused public attention for weeks past, the Government is now re-engaged, through the semi-official press, in fanning the agitation in favor of the fleet increase, the official Berliner Correspondenz to-day presenting a most potent argument on the subject, in conclusion expressing the belief that Germany, even after the enormous naval increase, will not have to fight a naval war, "as an acknowledged strong one is not attacked. But to vouchsafe Germany's further maritime growth a powerful navy is absolutely required."

IDLE TOILERS IN GERMANY.

Lack of Fuel and Raw Material Deprives 1,000,000 of Work.

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BERLIN, March 24.—A commercial survey for Germany during the present month appears in to-day's Tageblatt, apparently based on reliable figures. Its gist is as follows:

"Germany, for the first time in history, is unable to employ about a million toilers, not for lack of work, but because of lack of fuel and raw stuffs. The Austrian coal strike is partly responsible for this, and all the industries here are overcrowded with orders, the iron industry being the most affected, the Prussian Government alone having recently placed orders for 600 locomotives and 9,600 cars.

"The whole machine industry is in a similar condition, excepting the bicycle business. Within a year thirty-six bicycle works have ceased to exist.

"The German ship yards are overcrowded with war vessels in course of construction. In thirty-nine yards there are now in process of construction 528 vessels of every kind.

"The German foreign trade of 1899 amounted to ten milliards, of which seven were maritime, meaning an increase to the latter of 1,300,000,000 marks. The same ratio of increase is maintained. German capital invested in shipping amounts to nearly 600,000,000 marks, and is steadily increasing. Even the textile industry is flourishing, and the employes' wages are being raised without strikes."

The Tageblatt concludes: "All this would be jeopardized if Germany legislated anti-commercially."

The Meat bill has been shelved until after Eastertide.

Relics of "Fort Chabrol" Sold.

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PARIS, March 24.—Relics of "Fort Chabrol," where Guérin defied the authorities for so long a time, were sold at auction in the State salesrooms on Wednesday. They consisted of loaded sticks, swords, horse-pistols, revolvers, rifles, and other bric-à-brac as souvenirs, and brought fancy prices from enthusiastic disciples of Guérin. The ropes which served to haul victuals from the adjoining houses brought 70 francs.

$2,900 for a Fox Skin.

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LONDON, March 24.—A record fur sale occurred in London this week, when a Parisian purchased in the open market a black Siberian foxskin, 48 by 8 inches, paying for it the sum of $2,900. When dressed it will cost its wearer about $5,500.

Ten Norwegian Sailors Drowned.

DUNKIRK, France, March 24.—The Norwegian three-masted schooner Triton has been wrecked here, and ten of her crew drowned.

PIANO BUYERS

will find much to interest them this week at the

WEBER WAREROOMS

Cor. Fifth Ave. and Sixteenth Street.

In addition to an unusual display of Grand and Upright WEBER PIANOS in LOUIS XIV., RENAISSANCE, COLONIAL, and other PLAIN and FANCY CASES, the following slightly used and second-hand instruments will be sold at prices that will be appreciated:

1 Hardman Upright
1 Chickering "
3 Wheelock "
2 Steinway Grands
3 Weber Uprights
1 Bradbury Upright
1 Chickering Grand
1 Wheelock Grand
1 Smith & Barnes Upright
3 Weber Grands

Inspection Invited. Correspondence Solicited.

WEBER WAREROOMS,

CORNER 5TH AVE. AND 16TH ST., N. Y.

LEGISLATION IN FRANCE

The Ministry Successfully Resists Nationalist Onslaughts.

Bill to Confiscate 750,000,000f. of Property Faces Defeat—Effort to Abolish Public Executions.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

PARIS, March 24.—The Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry, after enjoying a short breathing space, had to sustain another assault from its Nationalist opponents in the Chamber of Deputies this week, and came through the ordeal without much difficulty. Indeed, the only result the Nationalists achieved is to accentuate the fact that the Government has come to stay through the exposition. Their organs beat the air with violent and ceaseless strictures upon the Government's policy, and with attempts to embroil France in foreign complications, but Parliament seems determined to leave the reins of power in M. Waldeck-Rousseau's hands.

The Opposition, having failed in frontal attacks, tried a flanking movement on Friday and again came to grief. They brought forward two interpellations, which were pistols leveled at the head of M. Millerand, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, and both missed fire. M. Millerand is the Nationalists' bête noire, and is also the most vulnerable point in the Government's armor on account of his Socialistic opinions; and in Friday's interpellations the Opposition sought to show that his action in the questions under discussion was prompted by his own personal interests, and was to the prejudice of the interests of the country.

The success of the interpellations would have involved the resignation of M. Millerand and a Cabinet crisis, which the Opposition hoped would lead to the breaking up of the Ministry—"to divide order, to overthrow Government," as M. Millerand himself described their tactics in defending his action.

The first interpellation, which accused M. Millerand of promising a subvention to one of two rival Chambers of Commerce at Versailles, the President of which is one of M. Millerand's friends, and had violently attacked the French Minister to Belgium, M. Gerard, was withdrawn on M. Delcasse, the Foreign Minister, replying that the Cabinet had unanimously decided not to grant the subvention. This declaration showed that no dissension existed within the Ministry in regard to the matter.

The second interpellation, regarding the decoration of the dressmaker Paquin, to whom, it was insinuated, M. Millerand is under obligations, resulted in the Chamber voting to proceed with the order of the day, which was tantamount to a vote of confidence in M. Millerand by a majority of 45.

A third interpellation, this time aiming at the Minister of the Colonies, M. Decrais, will come before the Chamber on Monday, when MM. Duquesnay and Guilbert, Deputies for Martinique, will raise the question of responsibility for the recent troubles in that island.

These fruitless discussions prevented the Chamber from doing useful work in abolishing public executions, which subject is awaiting the attention of the House in the form of a proposal, which has already been adopted by the Senate. Some opposition is manifested toward it by Deputies who seem to harbor an inexplicable fear that executions will partake of a clandestine character. M. Castillard, the reporter, who introduced the bill early in the week, dwelt upon the fact that the measure would do away with the scenes and midnight orgies which now disgrace public executions in France.

"We shall hear no more," he said, "of the mob accompanying with obscene ditties the last walk of the unhappy criminal to the scaffold. It is time to put an end to these demoralizing spectacles."

A bill which will have stupendous consequences if adopted was introduced in Parliament this week by ex-Premier Brisson. It provides for the secularization of properties unauthorized for religious congregations and their conversion into a pension fund for working people. In the preamble M. Brisson points out that these congregations possessed in 1880 lands and other property worth 750,000,000f. It is considered hardly likely that Parliament will adopt such a measure of wholesale confiscation of private property.

The sensational story published in certain papers that a grave situation had arisen in Morocco as the outcome of the French occupation of the oasis of Insalah is denied in official quarters, where it is declared that Morocco protested, but only in a mild way, in the matter, which is being arranged without any serious friction.

Prison for Martinique Disturbers.

FORT DE FRANCE, March 24.—The persons arrested during the last disturbances here, charged with unlawfully interfering with the right of labor at La Soudon, have been sentenced by the Correctional Tribunal of Fort de France to terms varying from six months to one year in prison. Those arrested at Trois Rivieres were all sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Dog Bites von Hohenlohe's Grandchild.

PARIS, March 24.—The six-year-old grandchild of Prince von Hohenlohe, the German Imperial Chancellor, was bitten by a mad dog at Cannes this week, and has been brought to the Pasteur Institute for treatment. Strong hopes are entertained that a cure will be effected, as no symptoms of hydrophobia have appeared.

Release of Baron Christiani.

PARIS, March 24.—An order for the release of Baron de Christiani, who assaulted President Loubet with a cane at the Auteuil races June 4, last year, and who was sentenced June 13 in the Correctional Court, at the Palace of Justice, to four years' imprisonment and to pay the costs of the trial, was signed to-day, and he will be liberated to-night.

Danish Cabinet Wants to Resign.

COPENHAGEN, March 24.—Members of the Danish Cabinet have intimated to the King their desire to resign owing to the attitude of the Folkething, the lower House of Parliament, regarding the Government's taxation proposals, but the Ministers will remain in office until the end of the Parliamentary session.

Austrian Parliament Prorogued.

VIENNA, March 24.—The Premier, Dr. E. von Koerber, has sent the Presidents of both houses of the Reichsrath a notice proroguing Parliament March 25.

To Buy Ogden Gas Company Bond Issue.

CHICAGO, March 24.—A contract has been signed by a syndicate of capitalists for the purchase of the new issue of $5,000,000 bonds of the Ogden Gas Company. The stockholders will meet April 10 to consider the question of ratification. With the money realized from the bonds, the company will at once extend its plant to the west and south divisions of the city. The plans involve a probable fight with the People's Gas, Light and Coke Company as to territory and gas prices.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

The Movement for a Great Council of the Empire Grows Daily in London.

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LONDON, March 24.—It is a curious travesty upon truth that Imperial Federation and the formation of some great Council of the Empire have been more brought to public notice by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, in his speech at Ottawa, than even by the presence in London of the Federation Delegates from Australia.

Punch's chief cartoon this week is devoted to depicting Sir Wilfrid Laurier in pleasing contrast with Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the English Liberal, who insists that the war is not justified. Yet, those who know the undercurrents thoroughly are well aware that the Canadian Premier's attitude and unwillingness to send out Canadian troops caused the Colonial Office more anxiety than almost any recent occurrence.

However, the Imperial Federation movement grows daily. The Imperial Federation Committee has secured from Lord Salisbury a promise to seriously consider its proposals for an Imperial Council to watch over the interests of the empire as a whole. On all sides articles appear debating the ways and means by which the colonies, who have participated in the defense of the empire, may have a voice in its councils. What difficulties stand in the way of this are apparent from the proceedings of the Australian delegates daily visiting the Colonial Office in the interests of Federation bill.

All sorts of unexpected hitches have come up, and it is feared the federation may have to be submitted ad referendum to the Australian people in consequence of the changes which, after closer inspection by the imperial authorities, appear necessary, though the bill has already been passed by Australia, and the referendum would delay action for almost a year.

It is reported that the Duke of York meditates paying complimentary visits, after the war, to all the great colonies.

TROUBLE IN ITALY'S CHAMBER.

Opposition's Course May Force Resignation of the Ministry.

ROME, March 24.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the resumption of the debate on the motion of Signor Pantano, Radical, first introduced yesterday, providing for the convocation of the Constituent Assembly for the reform of the Constitution, was marked by scenes of disorder. The President, who yesterday refused to put the motion and was sustained by the house, to-day prevented Signor Pantano from making a speech, whereupon the Socialists abused the President, whose action, however, was approved by the majority of the Chamber.

This gave rise to a tremendous tumult, the Socialists and Radicals shouting and cheering for the Constituent Assembly and the Conservatives and Moderates responding with cheers for the King and the monarchy. Eventually the President was compelled to suspend the session, and on its resumption the President designated a Conservative as the next speaker, at which the Leftists violently protested, demanding that Signor Pantano be allowed to be heard. A deafening uproar resulted. The Chamber resembled a bear garden, each side trying to howl the other down. Finally the President pronounced the adjournment of the house.

It is the general impression that, in face of the Opposition's determined policy of obstruction, the only solution of the crisis is the resignation of the Ministry or the dissolution of the Chamber.

A FRENCH MURDERER'S BRAIN.

Expert Says That of Vacher Closely Resembled Gambetta's.

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PARIS, March 24.—Considerable interest, not unmixed with a certain amount of amusement, has been caused by the report of the well-known Dr. Laborde on the brain of the child-murderer, Vacher.

In submitting a plaster cast of the brain before the Academy of Medicine, he finds that the frontal convolutions are well developed, the brain closely resembling that of Gambetta, from which he concludes that Vacher was a neglected genius and might have been a great leader of democracy; while, following the same theory, he thinks Gambetta, in Vacher's surroundings, might have been a criminal.

A majority of his medical audience greeted Dr. Laborde's deductions with ironical laughter, but Laborde is quite serious.

NEW CHARGE FOR GEN. LEE.

Cuban Departments to be Consolidated Under His Command.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Secretary Root said to-day that while he was in Havana arrangements were made for the consolidation of the Department of the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, commanded by Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and the Department of Havana, commanded by Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, into one department, under the command of Gen. Lee, to be known, probably, as the Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio.

The department commanded by Gen. Ludlow was practically confined to the City of Havana, and is within the limits of the Province of Havana, commanded by Gen. Lee. The details of the execution of this plan of merging one department into the other were specially confided by Secretary Root to Major Gen. Wood, Gen. Ludlow, and Gen. Lee. They will agree upon some plan for the government of the City of Havana pending its complete transfer to the Cuban authorities. It is probable that Gen. Lee will act as Military Governor of the city under the direction of Gen. Wood. When Gen. Ludlow is relieved, which will probably be in a few days, he will return to this city and resume the consideration of the important work of organizing the proposed army war college.

Secretary Root also said that there will be a gradual reduction of the military force in Cuba.

The ranking officers of these forces are too numerous in proportion to the number of enlisted men. The surplus will by degrees be dispensed with, and the officers assigned to duty in this country, and at other military stations.

PILOTAGE IN HAVANA HARBOR.

War Department Ruling Draws Protest from Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Commander Courtis of the Essex has informed the Navy Department that the port authorities of Havana have compelled him to take aboard and pay a pilot upon entering the harbor at that port. This is in violation of the naval regulations, which declare that a pilot shall not be taken on a naval vessel except in cases where they cannot be dispensed with in safety.

Havana Harbor is notably easy of entrance, and it is not maintained that a pilot is necessary for a naval ship with accurate charts, but as there is a system of compulsory pilotage in force there the Essex was obliged to yield to the port authorities. The Navy Department, however, is not disposed to accept the action of the army officers at Havana as final, and Acting Secretary Allen has protested to the Secretary of War.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

125th Street, West.

1891 Ninth Anniversary Sale 1900

and the greatest of them all—big enough to do justice to the greatness of this store, the area of which, were it divided into single stores (20x100), would make a continuous establishment of seven city blocks on any avenue.

Big, generous methods belong to a store like this—they are here. Our staff of buyers, each one a thorough merchant in his line, use unusual care in their selections, so that every style here is that you desire, every quality positively dependable, every price matchlessly low.

All our 47 departments join hands during this, the Ninth Anniversary week of our removal to 125th street, and the success of this sale is pre-assured by the general enthusiasm evinced to place before you the biggest array of not-to-be-duplicated values ever shown. We publish a few of the Anniversary Prices to give your visit a special object:

Ladies' Suits, Jackets, Waists:

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS of all wool imported homespuns and Venetian cloths, tight fitting or fly front, semi-fitting coats, with velvet collar and lined with self-colored taffeta, flare or fan plaited skirt, regularly $28.00 . . . 20.00

LADIES' SUITS of Venetian Cloths and Cheviot Serges, fitted or fly front coats, taffeta silk lined, new box plaited skirts, regularly $15.00 . . . 10.00

SILK HANDKERCHIEF WAISTS, beautiful Persian effects of Rumchunda squares, also RIBBON WAISTS of satin ribbon and Valenciennes insertions, regularly $6.75 4.75

LADIES' SPRING JACKETS, of Covert, Cheviot or light weight Kersey cloths, perfectly tailored, linings of best quality taffeta, made on latest models, colors, tan, blue and black, regularly $10.00 . 7.75

LADIES' SPRING JACKETS, of good black Cheviot, fly front semi-fitting, lapped seams, finished with stitching, satin lined throughout, regularly $6.75 . 4.98

Muslin Underwear:

GOWNS, of Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin, trimmed prettily with lace or embroidery, 89c., 1.19, 1.49

CAMBRIC SKIRTS, trimmed with Point de Paris, Valenciennes, Torchon laces or embroidery . . 89c., 1.59, 1.98

CORSET COVERS, of Nainsook and Cambric, short or long, with Point de Paris or Torchon lace insertions and edges; Anniversary Prices . . 59c. and 98c

DRAWERS, of Nainsook and Cambric, with embroidery or lace . 49c. and 89c

Ladies' Petticoats:

PETTICOATS OF FINE TAFFETA SILK, with deep accordion plaited ruffle, all the new Spring shades, also black . . 7.49

PETTICOATS of excellent quality Taffeta Silk with tucked and corded ruffle, in black and all the latest shades . . . 4.79

PETTICOATS of Mercerized sateen, accordion plaited or with two ruffles; colors, heliotrope, violet, royal of black . 1.79

Ribbons:

700 pcs. of IMPORTED FRENCH FANCY TAFFETA RIBBONS; also SATIN STRIPED AND MOIRE TAFFETAS, 3 to 3¾ ins. wide, designs and colorings most suitable for women's neckwear, made to retail at 25c. and 29c per yd. . . 15c

BLACK SATIN LIBERTY RIBBONS, mousseline finish, 5 ins. wide, and excellent quality, very popular for belts and stocks, should be 45c. per yd. 25c

Silver Plated Ware:

Guaranteed Quadruple Plate.

TEA SETS, consisting of Teapot, Sugar Bowl, Creamer and Spoon Holder, engraved design; per set . . . 3.80

FERN DISHES, bright finish, beaded border; 1.89

BREAD TRAYS, CONDENSED MILK HOLDERS, CANDLESTICKS AND CRACKER JARS; each . . . 95c

AND THE FOLLOWING ITEMS OF ROGER'S WARE:

TEA SPOONS	Set of six	49c
TABLE SPOONS	" " "	95c
FORKS	" " "	95c
KNIVES	" " "	95c
COFFEE SPOONS	" " "	95c
SOUP LADLES	each	95c
COLD MEAT FORKS	"	49c
BERRY SPOONS	"	49c
GRAVY LADLES	"	49c

Leather Goods:

BODICE BELTS of double face satin or gros grain silk, with ring attachment . 45c

BEADED BELTS . . . 25c., 49c

GRADUATED BELTS of seal colored morocco, gray suede or white calf. 25c and 49c

CHATELAINE BAGS of seal, alligator, lizard or colored morocco leathers . 49c

PURSES of colored morocco, with inside frame, 25c. quality . . . 10c

DRESS SUIT CASES of russet leather, steel frame, brass catches, linen lined, 22 in., 2.98; 24 inch. 3.35

Notions:

ALL SILK TAFFETA SEAM BINDING, all colors, pc. of 9 yds. . . . 8c

PRUSSIAN BINDING, all colors, pc. of 9 yds., 14c., dozen pieces . . 1.55

FANCY COTTON BONE CASING, assorted colors, pc. of 9 yds. . . . 5c

FANCY COTTON BELTING, 12 yds. . . 25c

SILK SERGE BELTING, 10 yds. . . 39c

DRESS SHIELDS, rubber and light weight, sizes 4 and 5 . . . 8c

SATEEN COVERED DRESS STEELS, assorted sizes and colors, doz. . . . 5c

FANCY WHITE COTTON TRIMMING BRAID, assorted patterns, 12 yds. . . 25c

FANCY SILK GARTER ELASTIC, worth 75c. per yd. 7c

RAZOR STEEL SHEARS, warranted, 7, 8 and 9 ins. 21c

ALL LINEN RENAISSANCE BRAID, Nos. 5, 6 and 8, pc. of 36 yds. . . 19c

STAMPED RENAISSANCE CENTRE PIECES, 18 and 20 ins., 9c.; 22 and 24 ins. . 10c

Furniture:

LADIES' TOILET TABLES, 25 different styles in solid mahogany, birdseye maple or quartered oak, originally priced at $19.00 to $27.00 . . . . . 13.95

BRASS BEDSTEADS, 50 different patterns, some plain with heavy mounts, others fancifully ornamented, reg. $30 to $47 . 23.95

LIBRARY TABLES of solid mahogany or golden quartered oak, newest shapes and patterns; regularly $28 to $37 . . 18.95

LARGE TURKISH COUCHES, soft and comfortable, covered in rich Belgian velvets, regularly $24.50 . . . . 14.95

PARLOR CHAIRS of inlaid mahogany, 30 patterns, usually $12.50 to $19.75 . 8.95

FORTY ODD PARLOR ROCKERS in mahogany or quartered oak, some with leather, others with saddle wood seats, ordinarily $5.50 to $9.00 . . . . 3.95

Trimmed Millinery:

The Spring showing here of the best creations of two hemispheres is a continued success. In all the large assortment there is not a hat that would not stand out in superior elegance in any other assembly. The anomaly of such low prices and exclusive styles makes this, indeed, a remarkable Millinery exhibit.

Silk Department:

COLORED SILKS,
Liberty Satins, Printed Foulards, Fancy Corded Silks, Taffeta Silks, Plaid Taffetas, Gun Metal Corded Taffeta, — Value 85c. to $1.00 per yd. Anniv. Price, **59c.**

BLACK SILKS,
Black Satin Duchesse, Black Peau-de-Soie, Black Taffeta Silks, Black China Silks, Black Surah Silks, Black Armure Silks, — Value 89c. to $1.10 per yd. Anniv. Price, **69c.**

Dress Goods Dep't.

COLORED DRESS GOODS,
Oxford Mixed Suitings, English Check Suitings, Pin Check Mixtures, Scotch Cheviot Suitings, Heather Mixed Suitings, French Tailor Suitings, — Value 50c. to 65c. per yd. Anniv. Price, **39c.**

BLACK DRESS GOODS.
Storm Proof Serges, English Mohairs, Canvas Suitings, Henrietta Cloths, Surah Serges, Nun's Veilings, — Value 75c. to 89c. per yd. Anniv. Price, **59c.**

Linens, Bedspreads, &c.:

PUR

Excellent Opportunities for American Investments in Land in Puerto Rico.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 18.—American opportunities in Puerto Rico favor just now those who can invest large capital and be content to await patiently a return upon it. There is every promise that the return will be ample, but investors must give it time. Conditions of climate and of trade would seem to guarantee safety and profit to any enterprise launched with due regard to environment. Money cannot be made here hastily, but when crops begin to turn over investments the process should be continuous and attended with comparatively little labor or risk.

Chances for investment appear just now most promising in the cultivation of lands accessible to market and to transportation. Sugar will grow here as well as anywhere in the world. It is not certain that last year's hurricane was an unmixed evil to the sugar industry, because in tumbling the earth about it provided new soil for the cane fields, and in destroying the grinding plants it put out of business a mass of machinery which probably would otherwise have been made to do for some years and which was utterly unfit to compete with modern plants, even if it were aided by a discriminating tariff. This year's exports are estimated at $2,700,000.

No better coffee grows than on this island. Until United States markets may be educated to its use, the demand from Europe will doubtless provide a market for all that can be spared for export. The hurricane uprooted coffee groves in nearly all parts of the island. They cannot be restored for several years. While awaiting extensive cultivation, home use, which is very large per capita, will leave little for export. It is calculated that about 18,000,000 pounds may be sent abroad this year. When Spain and Cuba took the bulk of the coffee crop, planters counted on 15 cents per pound for their product. This demand having practically ceased, they will find themselves fortunate to get more than half that price.

Tobacco need hardly be considered this year. There are stocks left over from a year ago, but, taken with this year's selections, the value of exports is not expected to go beyond $300,000. Cuba was a favorite market for Puerto Rican tobacco. It has been cut off by a prohibitive tariff. In the Cayey district the tobacco is of good quality, but there is not enough production there to offset the reputation of the ordinary grades. These grades might be improved by Cuban curing, but since that is no longer possible, the present reliance for sales is on Germany, which market takes seams, stems, and fag ends, and anything else impregnated with the smell of a tobacco field. Spain, heretofore a good customer, is out of the market now for Puerto Rican tobacco. If sugar, coffee, and tobacco should be exported this year in the quantities estimated, the returns on these staples would be about one-third the amounts averaged in former normal years.

OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE LANDS.

This shortage, due mainly to hurricane losses and the uncertainty whether or not Spanish owners will care to rehabilitate and clear of debt properties wrecked by the hurricane, opens the way for Americans to acquire lands that have already been extensively worked and that must become profitable when intelligently managed. They will certainly not be long neglected. Several estates which have been taken in charge by Americans this season promise well at once. On one of them sugar machinery is nearly installed, and grinding is to begin soon. Highly productive sugar land well located is held as high as $500 per acre, from which it scales down to one-tenth of that price.

All observers agree that there is a fine chance here for garden truck and fruit, especially for bananas, pineapples, and limes. Limes grow in great profusion, as many as 2,000 being often found on a tree. They go to waste for lack of means to reach a market. All fruit grows well and in great variety, and the soil is serviceable for vegetables the entire year. Road improvements in progress and projected will open new territory to this form of cultivation. The climate is better adapted to it than is the case in most of the West Indies, for nature provides irrigation here. Artificial means must be employed in many of the islands, but even in the so-called dry season rains are frequent enough here to keep the verdure looking fresh every month. This endowment of nature also insures good grazing in the mountain ranges on lands unsuited for anything else. It accounts for the superiority of Puerto Rican cattle. That line of investment has not been developed extensively. With the growth of cattle raising there would be a chance for tanneries. Sisal grows wild on the island in quantities practically unlimited. It has been neglected.

NEW ROADS BEING BUILT.

Means of land transportation have always been wretched. Spain built a military road from here to Ponce, which was in every way creditable to the skill of the constructing engineers. It should have been, for it cost the Government $80,000,000. Every other road improvement was neglected for this one. The present authorities have begun the construction of roads elsewhere. A new road, fifty-two miles long, will cross the island from Arecibo, on the north coast, to Ponce. Sections have been built covering twenty miles of that distance. Aguadilla, on the northwest coast, is to be connected with San Sebastian, an interior municipality, by a road eighteen miles long. A road is under construction from Toa Alta to Corozal, eight miles long. These municipalities are close to this port and the new road will bring the local market nearer to a productive region. From Manati, on the north coast, a few miles west of San Juan, to Crales, eight miles, and from Manati to Marovis, six miles, new roads are in progress. Naguabo is connected with Humacar, on the east coast, by a passable road. The Government is building an extension of eight miles into the interior, to Juncos. Cayey, the region of prime tobacco, already traversed by the military road, will be brought within easier reach of the south coast than at present by a road touching Guayama and reaching the coast at Arroyo.

Temporary bridges have been doing service at important points of travel since the hurricane. The Government has undertaken to replace them by permanent structures. Since nature is intolerant of cheap construction, the work in progress is as thorough in manner as possible. Bridges are under way over the Luiza and La Plata Rivers at Juana Diaz and Carolina, in the Ponce region, and the bridge over the Jacaguas River will be 400 feet long, with a span of 120 feet. It will be built of steel and concrete. Heretofore the masonry foundations have served only in pleasant weather. The people always expected them to be washed away in heavy storms, and they were not disappointed. It is believed that concrete will withstand any attack of storm or flood, and, since the roadway will be above all recorded high-water marks, that the bridge will stand. The work now in hand will cost $200,000, taken from an emergency fund in the War Department. It is hoped that $800,000 additional may be available for road and bridge work, from customs or other revenues, for the authorities wish to expend for these purposes within the year at least $1,000,000. Several times that sum could be advantageously used in the same way could it be brought within reach. Work now in hand employs 6,000 men, and they will repair and build eighty miles of road, besides making secure the bridges mentioned.

TROLLEY RAILWAYS PLANNED.

Since the industry of the island is and must be almost wholly agricultural, business will grow or be retarded as the means of reaching market are helped or hindered. The railroads are almost useless for that purpose. A French company has a concession for a line around the coast. The company has built four sections in populous districts, widely separated, and with no possible present means of land connection. If the belt were completed, it would be useful for freight business from coast points to harbors, but even such business would be dependent upon roads from the interior to coast points. Since there is a lack of such roads, the military authorities will do everything they can to push road construction, in the hope of establishing a policy by which all land in the island may be employed profitably, every part becoming accessible to market.

Engineers have been considering a plan for utilizing the power of some of the rivers that reach the coast for the installation of electric lines of road over which products may be carried from interior points to harbors for shipment. At Arecibo 1,500 horse power may be developed, the Cameno River may develop 1,200, and the Lui 1,500. The plan seems feasible. Its commercial value would depend upon interior road development. Whenever by any means the productive regions may be brought within easy distance of interior depots for shipment, electric lines would doubtless be assured a paying business in carrying products to market in one direction and in taking back provisions and general supplies in the other. An electric system would be cheaper in all respects than a system of steam railroad lines to the interior, both because of the initial cost of construction and of the cost of maintenance, coal being scarce and dear. Besides, the railroad experience already had would argue strongly against extending steam railroad rights, were there no other obstacle.

Improved means of reaching the coast suggest the provision of facilities for loading ships for market. The harbor at this port is the only one on the island in which ships can dock. Elsewhere they must anchor from a half mile to three miles from shore and load and unload by means of lighters. A dozen harbors might be made navigable for vessels of moderate draught by the removal of bars at their entrance or by widening their entrance and by a little dredging inside.

The finest natural harbor in the island is at Jobos, on the southeast coast. It is large enough and deep enough to accommodate ships of any draught, but it needs an improved entrance.

In addition to the commercial value of Jobos harbor, it has a strategic importance not surpassed in this part of the world. It is perfectly sheltered and screened. A naval fleet stationed there might block any European expedition directed toward Cuba, the isthmus canal, or the Pacific Coast. Its strategic position in Puerto Rico corresponds to that of Malta in the East. As the construction of the Suez Canal magnified the importance of Malta, so the development of American enterprise at the isthmus will demonstrate the value of Jobos. A sufficient harbor there would, in the opinion of engineers, make it next to impossible for a hostile fleet to operate against Cuba or the South Atlantic coast.

SAFETY OF INVESTMENTS.

The road and harbor improvements contemplated will involve a considerable expenditure of money. It seems certain that they will be made, because while views as to the management of Puerto Rico are at variance in many details, they agree absolutely that the island will remain American. The only questions regarding measures for development thus relate to the means and to the time for execution. In view of the certainty that they will be put into effect, opinion is practically unanimous that investments will be safe whenever made.

Land values will naturally increase. Bargains seem as likely this year as ever, because in July the Government order forbidding the foreclosure of mortgages will expire. It is not supposed that it will be continued indefinitely, for the rights of mortgagees are to be considered, and the order was issued to enable owners to tide over the uncertainties caused by a change of Government and the misfortunes due to hurricane ravages. Owners indulged freely in mortgages, many of which are carried at ruinous interest rates. The average interest is not less than 10 per cent. It runs in many instances as high as 24 per cent. Whenever foreclosures occur, lands may doubtless be had at prices within their value.

Gen. Davis, Military Governor of the island, is of the opinion, from information furnished him from all quarters and from his own observation, that the opportunity now exists for the investment of $100,000,000 of American capital in Puerto Rico, with a prospect of from 10 to 12 per cent. annual return, and that from the present season there will be business enough to keep steadily employed at least ten steamers doing a weekly freight service between Puerto Rican coast towns and profitable markets.

F. W. E.

New South Wales Governor to Resign

VICTORIA, B. C., March 24.—Earl Beauchamp is to resign at the end of the current year from the Governorship of New South Wales, according to advices by the steamer Warrimoo to-day. No specific date has been fixed, but the belief is that His Excellency will resign as soon as the Imperial Parliament has passed the Commonwealth bill.

Ambassador White at a Soiree.

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BERLIN, March 24.—The Russian Ambassador here, Count von Osten-Sacken, tonight gave a soirée. Among the 600 persons present were the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, and Mrs. White.

Victoria Will Publish More Diaries.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 24.—Queen Victoria contemplates publishing another series of her diaries, the profits to go to the Mansion House War Fund, which her Majesty's action will doubtless swell to a large extent.

Aid for India's Famine Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Secretary of State is informed by the Viceroy of India, with reference to offers of aid to the sufferers from famine in India which have been communicated to him by charitably disposed persons in this country, that contributions from any American friends of India will be thankfully received and will be devoted to the material relief of suffering.

Exequaturs for New Possessions.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The President to-day issued exequaturs to forty-four Consular officers representing foreign Governments in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

RELIEF FOR PUERTO RICO NOW CERTAIN

The House Passes the Conference Report, 135 to 87.

PRESIDENT SIGNS THE BILL

Several Democrats Vote Yea with the Republicans While Others Oppose the Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Puerto Rico Relief bill is a law, the President having affixed his signature to it at 4:20 o'clock this afternoon. Controller Dawes was the only person present when the President attached his signature.

After a brief and spirited debate the House to-day took the last Congressional step in completing the bill, agreeing to the conference report by a vote of 135 to 87. Bell, (Pop., Col.,) Chanler, (Dem., N. Y.,) Cochran, (Dem., Mo.,) Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) S. W. Davenport, (Dem., Penn.,) Davey, (Dem., La.,) De Vries, (Dem., Cal.,) Meekison, (Dem., Ohio,) Newlands, (Silver, Nev.,) Scudder, (Dem., N. Y.,) Shafroth, (Silver, Col.,) Thayer, (Dem., Mass.,) Wilson, (Silver Rep., Idaho,) and Wilson (Dem., S. C.,) voted with the Republicans for the report.

The bill turns over to the President, for the use of Puerto Rico over $2,000,000 of customs receipts collected on Puerto Rican goods up to Jan. 1 last, and such amounts as may hereafter accrue, until otherwise provided by law. The debate lasted but an hour, but in this time the whole range of Puerto Rico legislation was discussed.

Speaker Henderson at once signed the engrossed bill, and it went to the Senate for the signature of the President pro tempore, preliminary to being presented to the President. The report was taken up with an agreement for a final vote at 1 o'clock.

Mr. McRae, (Dem., Ark.,) a member of the Conference Committee, spoke in opposition to the report and severely criticised the general course of recent legislation toward Puerto Rico. He read the resolutions of the Iowa House of Representatives condemning the Puerto Rican Tariff bill and those of the New York Board of Trade on the same subject.

In every solemn crisis, he said, the American people might be relied upon to make their wishes known in unmistakable terms. Such a crisis was now at hand, and Puerto Rico having asked a fulfillment of promises and an opportunity to relieve her distressed people, was to be given this opportunity in the form of a relief bill. Will the American people submit to this outrage? he asked. If the leaders of the party in power believed the people do not understand this question, they will speedily realize their mistake.

Messrs. Pierce, (Dem., Tenn.,) Wilson, (Dem., S. C.,) Cochran, (Dem., Mo.,) and Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) also opposed the report. Mr. Richardson, the Democratic floor leader, asked leave to print in the Record some editorial press criticisms on the subject. When Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa,) objected, Mr. Richardson declared that this was most ungracious, to which Mr. Dolliver answered that he doubted the propriety of reprinting the newspapers in the Record.

Mr. Williams, (Dem., Ill.,) Mr. Ridgely, (Pop., Kan.,) Mr. Levy, (Dem., N. Y.,) and Mr. Finley (Dem., S. C.,) followed in opposition to the report. Several of the speakers made references to a published report that the Puerto Rico Tariff bill was designed to secure a campaign fund.

Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, spoke briefly in support of the report and of the general course of Puerto Rico legislation. He denied the reports that any campaign fund was involved in the question, and denounced as false the statement that such reports emanated from members on the Republican side of the chamber. He also combated the idea that the trusts would be the beneficiaries of the pending Tariff bill, and declared that the two great trusts in sugar and tobacco would benefit most by getting their sugar and their tobacco in free of duty. So that, he asserted, if there was any campaign "boodle," it was exerted against the proposition of placing a tariff on goods coming from Puerto Rico.

Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) closed the debate in support of the conference report. He declared that the minority, like cuttlefish, were trying to muddy the waters and divert attention from themselves. But the people would recognize the fact that the minority opposed this practical measure of relief to the Puerto Ricans. For half a century the Democratic policy had been one which would have carried the Government to anarchy and destruction. Now that party was posturing and asking power under false pretenses.

There was great applause and laughter as Mr Cannon closed with the declaration that the American people would not be deceived by this posturing, but would "kick you out" and "send you down to everlasting perdition."

A yea and nay vote was taken on the report immediately following Mr. Cannon's speech.

EARLY ACTION ON TARIFF.

Senate Bill Is Recommitted and Mr. Foraker Hopes to Get a Vote Before Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The determination of the Republican managers in the Senate to try the programme agreed upon in the Peace Committee to separate the Government bill from the tariff part of it and then to endeavor to pass the House Tariff bill as it came to the Senate, was avowed to-day by Senator Foraker, as much to the surprise of the Democrats as to the dismay of the "insurgents," for there are still "insurgents," and some of them insist that they will not vote for any bill until they have made an effort at least to secure free trade for Puerto Rico.

A caucus to be held on Monday will give the free-trade Republicans a chance to unbosom themselves, and to show whether they are strong enough in votes to defeat the attempt to put through the House bill unchanged. Senator Foraker's resolution to ask for a vote on Monday will have to be postponed if the caucus is held, but the impatience of everybody to get rid of the muddle of the last fortnight is intense, and it is not believed that the vote on the tariff question will be deferred to later than Thursday.

The caucus is expected to deal only with the House bill, and the particular question which the caucus will have to decide is, whether the House bill shall be accepted as it came from the House or be amended. There are two contending elements on the Republican side of the Senate, one of which is disposed to demand that the Tariff bill shall stand unamended, and the other that it shall be displaced by a free trade measure pure and simple.

The tariff men are, however, manifesting a disposition to make concessions in the interest of harmony, and there would be little doubt of the modification of the bill with the view of placating the free traders if there were any certainty of securing the concurrence of the House in the amendments proposed.

Regardless of the attitude of the House, the caucus will have an opportunity to decide between taking the bill as it stands or amending it, taking the chances in the latter event of rejection by the House.

Much fault continues to be found by members of both Houses with the annoying utterances of the party press. It is maintained by leading Senators and representatives that if the newspapers of the party had been less precipitate it would have been possible to get the tariff bill through without creating a breach in the party and appearing to set Congress and the President at odds. But men like Senator Beveridge insist that they did not guide the newspapers in determining what they considered to be "a plain duty," and that they are not only consistent but in line with the majority of Republicans in the States.

That the action of the Iowa Legislature on the Puerto Rico bill had made a deep impression was assumed this afternoon, when immediately after both Houses had adjourned the Iowa Senators and Representatives, except Speaker Henderson, met in private conference in the room of Senator Allison. After the conference had adjourned the Iowa men declared that it was not of great importance, but it is understood that there is some intention to join in a message to the Iowa Legislature to explain and justify the Republicans of that State in Congress for acting as they have done.

The request of Mr. Foraker that the Puerto Rican Government bill be recommitted precipitated a lively colloquy, but it finally was developed that the bill Mr. Foraker wanted recommitted was the Government measure now on the calendar and not the unfinished business. During the elucidation of his request, however, Mr. Foraker plainly indicated that it was his purpose to separate the bills and press the Puerto Rican Tariff bill to an early vote, his desire being to have the vote taken not later than next Thursday.

"What is the necessity for the bill's recommittal?" inquired Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.)

"There is no necessity, I will say to the Senator," replied Mr. Foraker, "but in view of what happened the other day I think it desirable that this action should be taken. I want the bill recommitted so that the committee may place upon it certain amendments already agreed to by the Senate on another bill. We may deem it necessary to separate the Government and the tariff features of the pending bill."

After some sparring between Mr. Foraker and Mr. Allen, the latter inquired: "Does the Senator apprehend that the Tariff bill is to take the place of the present unfinished business?"

"Yes," responded Mr. Foraker. "That's the idea."

"Then this Government bill is to sleep until the tariff measure shall have been passed?" suggested Mr. Allen.

"Yes, it will sleep," responded the Ohio Senator, "but it will sleep only three or four days. If at an early date we cannot get a vote upon the tariff measure, it is my purpose to report back the Civil Government bill and press its passage."

After some further discussion the request of Mr. Foraker that the bill be recommitted was agreed to by the Senate.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BILL.

Latest Scheme Is to Impose Duty on Goods Sent to the Island.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Another Republican caucus on the Puerto Rican bill will be held Monday. The latest proposition is to separate the measures, amend the tariff portion so as to allow free trade on all products going into Puerto Rico from the United States and retain 15 per cent. on products coming to the United States from Puerto Rico. If there can be found any substantial unanimity among the Republicans when in caucus, or if a sufficient number can be secured to pass the bill in the amended form it will be pressed to a vote.

Gen. Davis to Direct Relief Work.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Secretary Root to-day said that the money appropriated by Congress in the special relief act for Puerto Rico would be spent in accordance with the recommendations of Gov. Gen. Davis. It is realized that he is in a better position than any one here to know the needs of the Puerto Ricans. Before starting back from Havana Secretary Root telegraphed to Gen. Davis full authority to employ labor on public works and do everything he believed to be necessary for the welfare of the island.

NO FRICTION IN CUBA.

Civil Authorities Assure the Senate Commission That Relations with This Country Are Pleasant.

HAVANA, March 24.—The Senate Commission interviewed the Civil Governor, the Chief of the Audencia, and the Director of the Sanitary Department of Matanzas, who declared that the relations between Cuba and the United States are now excellent, though at first there had been friction. The Senators asked if the country was satisfied to accept intervention and an American to advise it in forming a constitution. The Cubans replied that it was. They said that they did not fear the race question, as the black race is progressive and is bound to the whites on account of the sacrifices made together in the revolution.

The Electoral Commission has been dissolved, as its work has been completed. A committee selected by the commission drew up a general plan, which was submitted to the commission and adopted. Its principal features are that Judges shall act as a board of registry for voters, and the minority must be in a ratio to the number of Councilmen in the municipality; for instance, in a municipality of eight members, three must be opposition.

Another plan, drawn up by Señores Rivera and Tamayo, consists of the original plan of Horatio Rubens, with the modification of a Board of Registry elected by the people instead of by the present municipality, as proposed by Mr. Rubens.

Mr. Rubens objects to the election of a Board of Registry by the people, as he thinks it will delay the elections, virtually necessitating two elections, one for the Registry Board and the other in relation to municipalities. He bases his objections to a minority on the fact that there are no political parties in Cuba as yet, and consequently opposition is an uncertain quantity.

STORE CLOSING IN CUBA.

Civil Governor Vivance's Order Suspended by Gen. Wood.

HAVANA, March 24.—The Municipality has complained to Gov. Gen. Wood regarding the order of Civil Gov. Vivanco allowing stores to remain open until midnight, declaring that he had no right to issue an order that would compel a large body of citizens to work eighteen hours a day. Gov. Gen. Wood heard the evidence, that went to show that a great hardship would be done to many, and as a result suspended the order of the Civil Governor pending an investigation.

As the order of Governor General Wood regarding the powers of Mayors and municipalities will probably be issued Monday, the entire affair is likely to rest with the municipal authorities.

Many citizens say that the store-closing order, especially in the Summer, should be made to refer to the hours between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., thus enabling the people to do their shopping at their usual hours.

Gen. Wheeler on Waiting Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—After several conferences to-day between Gen. Wheeler and officers of the Administration it was announced that the War Department had temporarily disposed of his case by placing him on waiting orders. This action retains Gen. Wheeler in the service of the United States until opportunity is had to determine whether he shall be given an active command, made the subject of a special retirement act, or mustered out of the military service.

WOMEN RIVAL CANDIDATES.

Warm Campaign for the City Clerkship of Coffeyville, Kan.

Special to The New York Times.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., March 24.—The most interesting campaign in the history of local politics is in progress in this city. Two prominent young women are candidates for the City Clerkship on opposite tickets, and the battle for victory is being waged by their male admirers with all the energy and valor of knights of old.

Political lines are not sharply drawn, and the canvass is made up on the popularity of the candidates.

Miss Lelia Elliott is the present City Clerk. She is the daughter of Capt. D. S. Elliott, who fell in battle in the Philippines. Her opponent is Miss Rose Bell, a popular school teacher and ardent woman suffragist. She depends upon her personal friends to elect her upon her merits.

NEWS CLIPPINGS IN CAKE.

How Jersey Industrial Schoolgirls Learned of Mungle Inquiry.

TRENTON, N. J., March 24.—The Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls have learned how some of the inmates get their information in regard to what is going on outside the institution.

One of the girl's mother sent her a cake, and it was held up for inspection. When an attempt was made by one of the teachers to cut the cake it was found that the knife did not go through as readily as it should.

The cake was then broken open, and, much to the surprise of the teacher, the inside was found to consist of a choice assortment of newspaper clippings, containing a full and detailed account of the work of the Mungle investigating committee. Matron Eyler immediately confiscated the cake and its indigestible filling and held them for the inspection of the Trustees.

Woman Charged with Murder Discharged.

BATAVIA, N. Y., March 24.—Mrs. Lovina M. Egloff of Corfu, who has been in jail here for seven weeks on the charge of murdering her husband, Henry Egloff, by administering poison, was discharged to-day, there being no evidence to warrant bringing her to trial.

THE AUGUSTIN DALY SALE

Book Treasures with Extra Illustrations Under the Hammer.

SOME OF THE PRICES PAID

Views of Old New York Bring $2,460, and Lamb's Letters Nearly as Much —Day's Total $23,125.

A large number of the extra illustrated books which make the library of the late Augustin Daly such a remarkable one were included in the sales yesterday afternoon and evening at the galleries of the American Art Association, where the dispersal of the collection was continued.

Mr. Wright frankly admits in his catalogue of the library that it has been impossible to give an adequate idea of the treasures which are bound up in these "Grangerised" volumes. Even to have given a list of the prints with which the books are enriched would have necessitated a catalogue ten times as large as the one issued, while the labor of preparing such a catalogue would have occupied not weeks, but many months.

It is therefore probable that some of the buyers, when their purchases are taken home, will be delighted by the discovery of many unexpected treasures.

One of the highest prices yesterday was $2,400, paid by George D. Smith for Ainger's edition of Charles Lamb's letters, inlaid to folio size, and with 400 portraits, autograph letters, views, and manuscripts inserted. The autographs were many of them the originals of letters included in the printed volumes. The price paid by Mr. Smith for the two volumes is said to have been a good deal less than the sum which the autographs, collected in the course of a long period, cost the late owner.

Mr. Smith also bought one of the greatest bibliographical rarities which Mr. Daly possessed. This was the first edition of "Poetry for Children," by Charles and Mary Lamb. The two volumes are in the original boards, and are said to be unique in this state. The price, as was expected, was greater than for any other copy of the same work that has ever come up for sale by auction, Mr. Smith giving $2,220 for the book.

There were two large extra illustrated works dealing with James Sheridan Knowles. One was the "Life," by Richard Brinsley Knowles, one of twenty-five copies privately printed, and with many water-color portraits, prints, and autograph letters inserted. It was knocked down to Mr. Benjamin for $142.

Mr. Smith bought a collection of "ana" dealing with Knowles, with the inevitable multitude of enrichments, for $127.50. "The Hunchback," arranged by Augustin Daly, with twenty original water-color drawings by Grivaz, was sold to Dodd, Mead & Co. for $105.

Mr. Daly had an almost complete set of first editions of Charles Lamb's works. Some other prices besides those already mentioned were for "Prince Dorus," bought by Dodd, Mead & Co., $210; "Beauty and the Beast," bought by the same firm, $180, and "The Last Essays of Elia," $62.50.

A copy of Martha J. Lamb's "History of the City of New York," with 980 portraits, views, and autographs inserted, the whole making seven volumes, was sold to Mr. Eno for $423. Another set of volumes which contained an immense number of treasures in the way of inserted illustrations was Larwood and Hotten's "History of Signboards."

This was in six volumes, and included a large number of original water colors by such artists as Birke Foster. It was sold to Dodd, Mead & Co. for $1,200. It was understood that the buyers were acting for Robert Hoe.

"London Illustrated," as it was termed on the title page, a collection of views, portraits, maps, plans, &c., connected with the history and antiquities of London, each volume being devoted to a special feature connected with the city, was knocked down to J. O. Wright & Co. for $620. It was in thirty-seven imperial folio volumes, and is said to have cost Mr. Daly a great deal more than the price paid yesterday.

The sum of $1,310 was paid for Moore's "Life of Lord Byron," in two volumes, enriched by an enormous number of prints and autographs. Among the latter was Byron's household account book. Mr. Smith was the purchaser. Another set of the same work, also extra illustrated, was knocked down to Mr. Wright for $280.

The highest price of the day's sales was $2,460, paid for a collection of views of New York during the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries. It was in twelve volumes, and was bought by E. H. Bonaventure.

Other high prices at the sale were as follows: The original title deeds to Fellows's house in Pall Mall, five parchment documents with an engraved portrait of Charles II. and the privy seal attached, sold to J. O. Wright & Co. for $1,100. Milton's "Paradise Lost," first edition, first title followed by "seven leaves of argument and errata," bought by G. D. Smith for $410.

Milton's "Paradise Lost," with the author's signature, bought by Charles Scribner's Sons for $210; "Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States," by Brander Matthews and Laurence Hutton, ten volumes, bought by G. D. Smith for $550. Milton's "Poems," English and Latin, first edition, printed in 1645, bought by G. D. Smith for $490. The total for the day's sales was $23,125.

RATE WAR IMPENDING.

Struggle Likely Between Big Roads Over Eastern Summer Business.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The Times-Herald to-morrow will say: "Notice has been given by the Michigan Central and the other Vanderbilt lines that the Albany gateway will be opened and kept open. This means that there is little hope of settling the differences that have arisen between the Vanderbilt lines and the Northern roads over the Summer tourist business to New England and Eastern resorts.

"Following this notice came the announcement to-day by the Grand Trunk and Wabash Roads that they would carry out their threat to publish a rate of $38 from Chicago to Boston and return via the White Mountains or Portland, and also to Portland and return via Boston.

"The lines are thus sharply drawn, and if the Northern roads carry out their intention a demoralization in rates and a bitter struggle involving the large commercial centres of the East will undoubtedly follow. The Michigan Central claims that it is simply insisting upon being placed upon a parity with competitors, and demands that it receive a share of the business upon conditions fair and equitable to all."

Extension for Seaboard Air Line?

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 24.—A surveying corps is in the field between Birmingham and Pell City, thirty-five miles east of here, locating a route for the extension of the East and West Alabama Railroad from Pell City to the outskirts of Birmingham, to connect with the Birmingham Belt Line. It is understood that the work is being done in the interest of the Seaboard Air Line, which expects to gain control of the East and West Road as soon as it is freed from the litigation in which it has been involved for several years.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Lamont Taylor.

William Lamont Taylor, one of the oldest bankers of this city, died suddenly at his home, 110 West Fifty-fifth Street, on Friday afternoon, from heart disease.

Mr. Taylor was born in this city in 1825, and about 1840, with his brothers, Alexander and Peter B. Taylor, established the banking firm of Taylor Brothers, which continued up to a few years ago, when it was dissolved, and William L. Taylor retired from active work. At the time of dissolution the firm was one of the oldest firms in Wall Street. For thirty years Mr. Taylor was a member of the Stock Exchange. He was also a member of the Union League and Colonial Club and was a Republican.

Forty-five years ago he married Martha Kurtz of this city. She was a Quakeress and a descendant of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. She and three sons and two daughters survive him. The three sons comprise the firm of W. A. Taylor & Co., importers, 89 Broadway. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery to-morrow.

Mrs. Margaret De Koven Casey.

Mrs. Margaret De Koven Casey, widow of Dr. William B. Casey, and daughter of the late Capt. Henry Louis De Koven, died yesterday at the Burlington, 10 West Thirtieth Street. She was in her eightieth year, and was born in Middletown, Conn. Her husband was a prominent physician of that city, and one of the founders of the State asylum. Her brother, the Rev. James De Koven, was President of Racine College, in Wisconsin. One of her sisters was married to Julius Wadsworth, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and another sister is the widow of Judge Hugh F. Dickey. Another brother, John De Koven, was President of the Lake Shore. The funeral services will be held in the house of her daughter, Mrs. C. J. Bacon, at 25 West Thirty-eighth Street, Tuesday morning, and the remains will be taken to Middletown for burial.

John Marsh Buckingham.

John Marsh Buckingham, for more than forty years a practicing lawyer in this city, died of gastritis on Friday, at his home, 267 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. He was born in New Milford, Conn., on Oct. 24, 1824, and came to New York in 1858, making a specialty of will cases. His wife, Alice, who died in February, was the daughter of James Horner, an iron and steel merchant of this city. Mr. Buckingham was a member of the New England Society. He leaves a daughter, Mrs. Jasper H. Sheadle of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker, wife of the oldest son of John Wanamaker, died suddenly to-day. Mrs. Wanamaker's maiden name was Fernanda Henry. She owned a splendid home at 114 Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris. For many years she lived abroad, and was prominently identified with the American colony in Paris.

Obituary Notes.

ALLAN BRUCE SHEPARD died yesterday at his home, in Dorchester, Mass. He was sixty-two years old. Since 1881 he had been associated with George W. Armstrong of Boston in the railroad, news, and transfer business. He leaves a wife and two sons.

MARTIN G. PARKER, for many years General Freight Agent of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, died yesterday at his home, at Northampton, Mass. He was well known among railroad men throughout New England. He was seventy years old.

The Rev. JAMES PATRICK RYLE, pastor of the Church of the Assumption, at Westport, Conn., died Friday night. He was forty-six years old. He was born in Ireland and was ordained at Montreal, Canada, eighteen years ago. He was a curate at St. Patrick's Church, New Haven, for ten years.

Dr. HENRY B. CARPENTER, a prominent physician of Rochester, died suddenly yesterday. He was thirty-six years old. He was a graduate of the University of New York, and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city. He was connected for some time with Roosevelt Hospital in this city.

MRS. MARY A. CADMUS, widow of Andrew A. Cadmus, died, in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday, at the age of ninety-one years. Mrs. Cadmus was a daughter of Stephen Deeds, a pioneer of New Jersey. She was born in Plainfield, and had been a member of the Plainfield Presbyterian Church almost all of her life.

The Rev. MARK E. PURCELL, pastor of Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church at Greenfield, Mass., died yesterday. Father Purcell was born in Weymouth in 1850, and had been in charge of churches in Thorndike, Holyoke, Indian Orchard, and Greenfield. He had been pastor of Holy Trinity Church for fifteen years.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN, for more than half a century a resident of Brooklyn, died yesterday, after an illness of two weeks, at his home, 67 Lewis Avenue. He was born in Ireland in 1825, and when he landed in America, in 1843, he went into the service of the late Peter Delmonico. He served in the navy throughout the civil war.

ISRAEL FANNING BROWN, President of the Brown Cotton Gin Company and a pioneer manufacturer of cotton gins, died yesterday at New London, Conn. He was ninety years old. Mr. Brown began the manufacture of cotton gins at Clinton, Ga., and continued the industry at Prattville, Ala.; Girard, Ala.; Macon, Ga., and in this city.

MYLES MCLAUGHLIN, for many years a prominent Republican of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and for twenty-five years in the Government service as a revenue gauger, died yesterday of consumption at his home, 207 Lorimer Street, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was born in Ireland, and came to Brooklyn when he was ten years old.

GEORGE W. F. RANDOLPH, for fifteen years connected with the Quartermaster's Department in the Army and Navy Building in New York City died, at Plainfield, N. J., yesterday. Mr. Randolph was born in Plainfield, and served several terms as a Freeholder of Union County, and was also a Street Commissioner of Plainfield for a number of years. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

Mrs. MARY GOODALE HOLMES, widow of Samuel Holmes, died, in Montclair, N. J., yesterday, of erysipelas, at the age of seventy-one years. Mrs. Holmes was a member of the American Missionary Society and a delegate to the International Congregational Council held in London. Mr. Holmes endowed a professorship of Hebrew at Yale University, and he also gave a number of scholarships to the university. Mrs. Holmes leaves five children.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To clubmen and Bon Vivants generally the daily use of Lithia-Vichy is especially desirable and most gratifying; manufactured from distilled water and chemically pure ingredients by CARL H. SCHULTZ, 430-441 1st Av., New York.

E. & W. DRESS SHIRTS. E. & W.
Linen of special weave.

DIED.

BUCKINGHAM.—Suddenly, at his late residence, 267 West 113th St., on Friday, March 23d, 1900, John Marsh Buckingham, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

CASEY.—At her late residence in New York City on Saturday, March 24, Margaret de Koven, widow of Dr. William B. Casey, and daughter of the late Capt. Henry Louis de Koven of Middletown, Conn.

Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. Graham Bacon, 25 West 38th St., on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 10:30 in the forenoon. Interment at Middletown, Conn.

Chicago and Middletown Conn., papers please copy.

COOK.—At his late residence, Bloomfield, N. J., on March 23, 1900, George W. Cook, son of the late Gen. B. E. Cook of Northampton, Mass.

Funeral services at the Westminster Church, on Sunday, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Barclay St., D., L. & W. R. R., at 1:15 P. M.

Springfield (Mass.) papers please copy.

FORD.—At New Haven, Conn., March 24, 1900, Mary A. Lewis, wife of George H. Ford, and daughter of the late Hon. John Calhoun Lewis of Perryville, Conn.

Funeral service at the Church of the Redeemer, New Haven, Conn.

HARKNESS.—At her late residence, 90 Mercer St., Jersey City, on March 23, 1900, Jane Weild, widow of Rev. James Harkness, M. D., in her 86th year.

Funeral private. Interment at Rural Cemetery, Fishkill, N. Y.

JONES.—On Friday, March 23, 1900, Samuel B. Jones, in his 70th year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 186 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, March 26, at 8 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

LIVINGSTON.—At her residence, 113 East 17th St., this city, March 22, 1900, Emily Augusta, widow of William S. Livingston, and daughter of the late Henry W. Green of Trenton, N. J.

Funeral services at residence on Monday, 26th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

ROGERS.—On March 23, at Santa Barbara, Cal., after a short illness, Sherman S

AMERICAN CHESS VICTORY

United States Wins Six Games in Cable Match.

BARRY MAKES A RECORD

New York Champion Loses on Time Limit—Pillsbury Draws with Blackburne—Courtesies Exchanged.

The American team won another decisive victory yesterday in the fifth cable match for the Newnes Anglo-American Chess Trophy. The final score was six games to four in our favor, but this might have been improved had not an accident occurred at one of the tables. Marshall, the New York State champion, inadvertently allowed his clock to run, and lost his game by exceeding his time limit. His game should have been drawn.

The opening of the second day found eight games in progress, with the outlook not as certain as the experts predicted Friday night, an overnight study developing the fact that Pillsbury's win was only problematical. Voigt and Delmar were thought to be in even positions, and the general tenor was to a drawn match. The games during the seven hours' play were very interesting, and were watched by a large audience, ready to applaud any gain for the American side.

The Boston champion, J. F. Barry, scored his fifth consecutive victory in the series for the Newnes Trophy, defeating the British amateur champion, Atkins, in an excellently played game. Barry clearly demonstrated his superiority, and won amid rounds of applause. Barry is now the only player on either side who has a clear record, as Showalter, who had four wins to his credit, could not do better than draw with Lee, the English professional.

The final scores were:

UNITED STATES.	Won.	GREAT BRITAIN.	Won.
Pillsbury	½	Blackburne	½
Showalter	½	Lee	½
Barry	1	Atkins	0
Hodges	1	Bellingham	0
Hymes	½	Mills	½
Voigt	1	Lawrence	0
Marshall	0	Jackson	1
Bampton	0	Jacobs	1
Newman	½	Ward	½
Delmar	1	Trenchard	0
Total	6	Total	4

Of the four previous contests for the cup the Americans won in 1896 and 1899, and the British were victors in 1897 and 1898.

At the conclusion of the match the following messages were exchanged:

Chess Club, London:
In the unavoidable absence of Judge Marean, I desire to express the hearty good will of us all. We have just given three cheers for you, the British Chess Club, and the British players. We certainly are proud of our victory. CHADWICK.

Newnes replied:

Chess Club, Brooklyn:
Very hearty congratulations on your victory. We have all, players and audience, given three cheers for your team in a manner which would have done you good to hear. NEWNES.

Chadwick, Brooklyn:
Good bye for another year. Sorry you did put the right foot foremost; better luck next century. COPE.

Chess Club, Brooklyn:
Please thank Mr. Shipley for his kind offices. BRITISH CHESS CLUB.

At the opening of the day's play Pillsbury had a pawn to the good in his game with Blackburne, and was confident that he could win. The run of the game was interesting. Blackburne getting his rook and knight down to the seventh row and hampering the American's game very greatly. At one stage it looked as though the British player might force a win, but toward the end of the day Pillsbury evened matters, and a rook and a pawn were left to each. The game was fought till 6 in the evening, when Pillsbury suggested a draw, which Blackburne accepted.

The Showalter-Lee game was very interesting during the second day of play. Showalter had won a rook for a knight and a pawn. Later Lee won another pawn, and the position seemed even for a long time. Showalter during the afternoon was met with a stubborn resistance, and after the adjournment a drawn position was reached.

Barry at the third table had a very good game at the opening yesterday, and while his friends thought he would win he did not express any opinions, but kept at work. In the middle game Barry got his queen into the opponent's side of the board, and by clever play was able to force a discovered check position, which led to a speedy end, Atkins calling it he resigned: "Sorry to lose, but glad not to break your fine record." This makes Barry's fifth consecutive win in the series.

The Hymes-Mills game was in an even position at the commencement of the day's play. The complicated problems presented led the experts to defer opinions regarding the outcome. In the end game Hymes played splendid chess, coming out with three pawns plus after an exchange of rooks. He left bishops of opposite colors, and the bishop of his opponent commanded the pawn square and prevented anything but a draw, which result was reluctantly accepted by the American.

Voight played very fine chess during the second day against Lawrence. At the opening the position seemed even, but Voight played exceptional chess, getting a slashing attack, which finally won a pawn after pawn and led to a mating position. The Philadelphian made very good use of his advantage, and the ending position which led to the win was commented upon by the spectators. When Lawrence resigned, he cabled: "Many congratulations on fine end game play."

Marshall's game at the seventh table was the disappointment of the day. At the opening the American had an even position, and it was thought that the best Jackson could do was a draw. During the day Marshall seemed to tire and lost some time in study, overlooking his clock. At a critical point Marshall overstepped the time limit, failing to complete the proper number of moves within his limit, and the game was scored by default for Jackson.

The games at the eighth and ninth tables were finished yesterday.

Delmar played very fine chess during the second day, making a winning position out of what seemed nothing better than a draw at the opening. Trenchard was clearly outplayed by the American, and after the first adjournment Delmar got his queen and both rooks in close attack upon his opponent's king. At one point Delmar offered a sacrifice of his queen for a mating position, but Trenchard warded it off temporarily and kept the game alive for a dozen more moves. The game finally led to an end position. Delmar having pawns plus, and won as he pleased.

Hodges had an even position at the commencement of the day, and while the experts thought that Bellingham gained slightly during the first session, it was not an easy thing to determine. At one point Hodges thought he could not do better than draw, but toward the close of the day he got a passed pawn on the queen side, and it looked only to be a matter of time. After the Pillsbury-Blackburne game was drawn, a draw was all that the American side needed to win the match, and Hodges offered a draw to Bellingham, though the American had a winning position. Bellingham resigned before the offer reached him, the two messages crossing. On receipt of the message, Bellingham replied: "Appreciate your offer, but consider you have won game." Hodges returned: "Your chivalry appreciated. Hope we shall meet again."

The completed games follow:

BOARD 1—PHILIDOR DEFENSE.

Pillsbury, U. S. White.	Blackburne, G. Britain. Black.	Pillsbury, U. S. White.	Blackburne, G. Britain. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	35. P—QKt3	K—K13
2. Kt—KB3	P—Q3	36. P—B4	P—KB4
3. P—Q4	B—Kt5	37. Kt—K3	R—KK17
4. PxP	Q—Kt4	38. P—KR3	K—Kt4
5. Q—Q5	P—QB3	39. K—R2	Kt—B6ch
6. QxQP	QxQ	40. K—P	Kt—Q7
7. PxQ	BxP	41. Kt—Q	R—B7
8. QKt—Q2	Kt—Q2	42. Kt—R3	R—K17
9. Kt—B4	B—B2	43. K—Kt	P—B5
10. Kt—K3	KKt—KB3	44. K—B	R—B7
11. KtxB	KtxKt	45. Kt—B2	K—R5
12. B—QB4	Cas. KR	46. Kt—Q3	K—Kt6
13. Kt—Kt5	QR—K	47. Kt—K	R—K17
14. P—KB3	KKt—B3	48. R—B	P—B6
15. Castles	P—KR3	49. PxP	KtxP
16. Kt—R3	P—KKt4	50. PxKt	RxRP
17. B—K3	KtxP	51. P—B4	KxBP
18. PxKt	RxP	52. R—B3	P—B4
19. BxKtP	RxR	53. K—B	P—Kt3
20. BxP	R—K	54. K—K	K—KR7
21. P—B3	R—K7	55. K—Q	K—K5
22. QR—Q	Kt—K4	56. R—Kt3	K—Q5
23. R—Q2	QR—K6	57. K—B	P—R4
24. RxR	RxR	58. K—Kt	P—R5
25. R—Kt	Kt—Kt5	59. PxP	K—P
26. K—B	R—QB7	60. R—Kt6	RxP
27. B—K3	Kt—R5	61. RxP	R—QR6
28. R—B2	Kt—B4	62. R—QR6	K—B6
29. K—K	R—Kt8	63. P—R5	P—B5
30. K—B	PxB	64. R—R8	K—Kt6
31. KtxB	Kt—K6	65. K—R2	R—Kt7ch
32. K—Kt	Kt—QB5	66. K—R3	R—Kt8
33. Kt—Q	Kt—Q7	67. K—R4	R—Kt5
34. R—R	K—Kt2	Drawn.	

LONDON, March 24.—Sir George Newnes, speaking of the international contest, said to The Associated Press representative: "The American team by its success today wins its second consecutive series and only needs one more to become possessor of the trophy. It is unnecessary to say that the contest was carried on with the greatest cordiality on both sides and in the highest spirit of sportsmanship. The Americans certainly have played with great dash and spirit, and I trust that the final contest will be carried on in the same spirit."

Blame Government for Yellow Fever.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 24.—At the annual meeting to-day of the Florida State Board of Health the causes of the introduction into the State last Summer of yellow fever at Key West and Miami were discussed. It was alleged that the epidemic was due to the negligence of the United States Marine Hospital Service in the disinfection of baggage at Havana and inspection at Nuevitas. The board therefore decided that in future the certificates of inspection of the Marine Hospital Service will be entirely ignored, and that at every Florida port of entry the State will establish its own system of inspection and quarantine.

BOARD 2—QUEEN'S PAWN.

Lee, G. Britain. White.	Showalter, U. S. Black.	Lee, G. Britain. White.	Showalter, U. S. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	26. PxP	Kt—Q5
2. P—K3	Kt—KB3	27. Q—R4	BxP
3. B—Q3	Kt—B3	28. B—B3	BxB
4. P—KB4	B—Kt5	29. KtxB	Kt—B5
5. Kt—KB3	P—K3	30. BKt3—Q2	P—QR4
6. P—B3	B—Q3	31. P—B3	R—Kt3
7. P—KR3	B—KB4	32. R—R	QR—Kt
8. Q—B2	Kt—K2	33. Kt—K5	Kt—Q6
9. P—KKt4	BxB	34. QxPch	QxQ
10. QxB	P—B3	35. KtxQ	KtxR
11. QKt—Q2	Q—B2	36. KtxKt	RxKtch
12. Kt—K5	Cas. KR	37. PxP	Kt—K6ch
13. R—KKt	P—B4	38. K—B2	KtxR
14. Kt—B	Kt—K5	39. KtxKt	R—Kt2
15. B—Q2	P—B3	40. P—QR4	R—B4
16. Kt—B3	P—K4	41. K—Q3	K—B
17. QPxKP	PxP	42. K—Q4	R—Q4ch
18. P—B5	P—K5	43. K—Q2	R—K2
19. Q—B2	Kt—B4	44. Kt—Kt3	R—Q8
20. Castles	Kt—Q6ch	45. KtxP	R—QR8
21. K—Kt	Kt—B3	46. Kt—B4	RxP
22. R—Kt2	P—QKt4	47. KtxP	K—Q3
23. P—K4	PxP	48. Kt—B5	Drawn.
24. Kt—Kt5	KR—K1		
25. KtxKP	P—Kt5		

BOARD 3—SICILIAN.

Barry, U. S. White.	Atkins, G. Britain. Black.	Barry, U. S. White.	Atkins, G. Britain. Black.
1. P—K4	P—QB4	18. Q—K3	Kt—B3
2. P—Q4	PxP	19. QR—Q	P—KR3
3. Kt—KB3	P—K3	20. K—Kt2	P—Kt5
4. KtxP	Kt—KB3	21. Kt—R4	P—Kt4
5. B—Q3	Kt—B3	22. B—B3	Kt—Q4
6. B—K3	P—Q4	23. R—R	P—Kt5
7. PxP	KtxP	24. B—KKt2	P—KR4
8. KtxKt	PxKt	25. Q—Q2	KtxKt
9. P—Q4	Q—Kt4	26. QxR	Kt—Kt3
10. Castles	B—Q3	27. Q—R5	Q—Kt2
11. B—K2	Q—R3	28. QxR	Kt—Kt3
12. P—KKt3	P—K4	29. KR—Q	QxP
13. B—KKt2	Castles	30. RxR	QxR
14. Kt—Kt3	Q—Kt3	31. R—K2	Q—K2
15. KtxKt	QxKt	32. R—K8ch	Q—K2
16. Q—B2	Q—B2	33. QxBP	Resigns.
17. Kt—QB3	P—KB4		

BOARD 4—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Bellingham, G. Britain. White.	Hodges, U. S. Black.	Bellingham, G. Britain. White.	Hodges, U. S. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	34. RxR	Kt—K2
2. P—QB4	P—K3	35. R—K6	Kt—Q4
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	36. BxKt	PxB
4. B—Kt5	QKt—Q2	37. Q—K	Q—Kt4
5. Kt—B3	B—K2	38. Kt—Q3	QxP
6. P—K3	P—B3	39. Kt—Kt4	R—QB
7. B—Q3	Castles	40. B—K7	K—Kt
8. Castles	R—K	41. Q—Q2	B—K3
9. R—K	PxP	42. Kt—Q3	B—B2
10. BxP	Q—R4	43. Q—K3	K—Kt2
11. B—B4	B—Kt5	44. B—B4	K—Kt
12. R—QB	Kt—Q4	45. B—K3	P—Kt4
13. Q—B2	B—Kt3	46. Kt—B5	Kt—Kt3
14. B—KKt3	Kt—QR4	47. P—Kt3	R—R
15. B—Q3	Q—B2	48. B—K	K—B
16. B—Kt3	Q—KR4	49. Kt—Kt7	Kt—B
17. R—K3	B—Q2	50. R—B7	Q—K6
18. Kt—K2	R—B	51. Q—QB3	K—Kt2
19. Kt—B4	Q—R3	52. Kt—B5	Q—K7
20. Kt—Q3	B—K2	53. Q—Q2	QxQ
21. P—QR4	QR—Q	54. BxQ	R—R8ch
22. P—R5	Kt—R	55. K—B2	Kt—Q3
23. K—B2	BxKt	56. Kt—K6ch	K—Kt
24. QxB	P—QKt3	57. Kt—B4	Kt—K5ch
25. Q—B3	P—KKt4	58. K—K3	R—R6
26. PxP	PxP	59. B—K	RxPch
27. Kt—K	Q—Kt2	60. K—K2	R—Kt7ch
28. Kt—Q3	Kt—Kt3	61. K—K3	Kt—Q3
29. P—B4	R—K2	62. R—B6	Kt—B4ch
30. QR—K	R—K2	63. K—Q3	P—Kt5
31. Kt—B2	P—R4	64. R—Kt6	R—Kt6ch
32. P—B5	PxP	65. K—B2	KtxPch
33. PxP	RxR	Resigns.	

BOARD 5—SICILIAN.

Hymes, U. S. White.	Mills, G. Britain. Black.	Hymes, U. S. White.	Mills, G. Britain. Black.
1. P—K4	P—QB4	25. B—K3	C—KB2
2. Kt—KB3	P—K3	26. P—Q3	Kt—Kt3
3. P—Q4	PxP	27. RxP	Kt—B4
4. KtxP	Kt—KB3	28. B—QB4	KtxQ
5. B—Q3	Kt—B3	29. BxQch	KxB
6. KtxKt	KtPxKt	30. BxKt	B—B4
7. Kt—B3	B—Kt5	31. RxQBP	QR—P
8. P—K5	Kt—Q4	32. R—B6ch	K—Kt
9. Q—Kt4	P—Kt3	33. R—R6	R—QKt2
10. Castles	BxKt	34. B—B6	R—QKt2
11. PxB	P—KB4	35. P—KR3	P—K5
12. PxP e p	Cas. KR	36. B—Q4	P—R4
13. B—KR6	Kt—K2	37. P—Kt4	PxP
14. QR—K	Kt—B4	38. PxP	R—K3
15. Q—KB4	Q—B2	39. RxR	BxR
16. Q—K5	R—KKt	40. RxP	BxRP
17. B—KKt5	P—Q3	41. R—K8ch	K—B2
18. B—KR5	P—Q4	42. P—Q4ch	K—Q4
19. Q—B2	K—Q2	43. P—Q5ch	K—K3
20. KR—K	R—K	44. RxP	R—Q8
21. Q—Kt4	Kt—Kt2	45. P—Kt5	K—K3
22. R—K3	K—Kt	46. P—QB4	Drawn.
23. Q—KR4	P—Kt4		
24. Kt—Kt5	KR—K1		
25. KtxKP	P—Kt5		

BOARD 6—SICILIAN.

Lawrence. G. Britain. White.	Voigt. U. S. Black.	Lawrence. G. Britain. White.	Voigt. U. S. Black.
1. P—K4	P—QB4	22. KR—K	RxP
2. Kt—B3	Kt—QB3	23. R—R	Q—B2
3. Kt—B3	P—KKt3	24. Q—Q	R—R5
4. P—Q4	PxP	25. R—K2	KR—B
5. KtxP	B—Kt2	26. B—Q4	R—B5
6. B—K3	P—Q3	27. R—B	P—K4
7. PxP	KtxP	28. B—R	Kt—B4
8. KtxKt	PxKt	29. PxP	PxP
9. P—B4	Q—Kt4	30. Q—R2	R—K
10. B—B3	B—Q2	31. P—B3	BxB
11. P—KR3	QR—B	32. RxB	RxKP
12. Q—Q2	P—QR3	33. P—B4	P—B3
13. P—R3e	Q—B2	34. Q—B2	RxR
14. Kt—Kt3	K—Q2	35. QxR	Kt—K3
15. KtxKt	QxKt	36. Q—K4	Q—B4ch
16. Q—B2	Q—B2	37. K—B	QxR
17. B—Kt6	Q—Kt	38. QxQKtP	Kt—B5
18. QR—Q	B—B3	39. Q—R	Q—R7
19. P—KKt4	Kt—Q2	40. Q—K4	Q—R6
20. B—K3	BxKt	41. P—B5	QxPch
21. PxB	B—Kt4	42. K—B2	QxP
		Resigns.	

BOARD 7—RUY LOPEZ.

Marshall. U. S. White.	Jackson. G. Britain. Black.	Marshall. U. S. White.	Jackson. G. Britain. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	22. Kt—B3	Kt—B3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	23. K—K2	R—Q2
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	24. P—KR3	K—Kt2
4. B—R4	Kt—B3	25. Kt—Q2	Kt—K
5. CastlesKR	B—K2	26. Kt—Kt3	P—Kt3
6. P—Q3	P—Q3	27. R—Q	RxR
7. R—Q	Castles	28. KtxR	K—Q3
8. Castles	R—K	29. Kt—Q2	B—K3
9. QKt—Q2	B—Q2	30. K—K2	K—K3
10. Kt—B	P—R3	31. P—B3	P—B3
11. Kt—Kt3	B—KB	32. K—Q3	P—KR4
12. Q2	Kt—K2	33. Kt—K2	Kt—Kt2
13. BxB	QxB	34. Kt—QKt3	P—QKt4
14. Kt—R4	P—Q4	35. P—R3	QKt—R4
15. Q—K2	QR—Q	36. KtxKt	KtxKt
16. QR—Q	PxP	37. K—B2	Kt—B5
17. PxP	Q—Q6	38. K—B	P—R4
18. QxQ	RxQ	39. Kt—K7	K—R7
19. B—K3	KR—Q	40. Kt—B	P—QR5
20. RxR	RxR	41. K—Q3	P—B4
21. K—B	P—KKt3	42. Kt—Q2	

White loses on time limit.

BOARD 8—KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Jacobs. G. Britain. White.	Bampton. U. S. Black.	Jacobs. G. Britain. White.	Bampton. U. S. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	13. CastlesKR	B—K
2. P—KB4	P—Q4	14. P—QB3	R—B
3. Kt—KB3	QPxKP	15. Q—Kt3	K—R
4. KtxP	B—K3	16. B—K3	Kt—Q4
5. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	17. B—B3	B—B3
6. Q—K2	P—OB3	18. Kt—Kt6ch	BPxKt
7. KtxKP	KtxKt	19. PxP	BxKtP
8. QxKt	B—K2	20. BxB	P—KR3
9. P—Q4	Kt—Q2	21. BxRP	B—R5
10. B—Q3	Kt—B3	22. RxRch	QxR
11. Q—K3	CastlesKR	23. B—Kt5	Resigned.
12. P—B5	B—Q2		

BOARD 9—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Newman. U. S. White.	Ward. G. Britain. Black.	Newman. U. S. White.	Ward. G. Britain. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	13. CastlesKR	Kt—B3
2. P—QB4	P—K3	14. R—B8	P—B4
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	15. PxP	QxP
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	16. R—K	KR—Q1
5. P—K3	QKt—Q2	17. Q—Kt3	Q—K2
6. Kt—KB3	Castles	18. KR—Q1	QR—B1
7. B—Q3	P—QKt3	19. RxRch	RxR
8. PxP	PxP	20. R—Q1	RxR
9. Kt—K5	B—Kt2	21. OxR	P—KR3
10. P—B4	Kt—K5	22. Q—Q4	Q—B2
11. BxB	QxB	23. P—KR3	Q—QR3
12. BxKt	PxB	Drawn.	

BOARD 10—QUEEN'S PAWN.

Trenchard. G. Britain. White.	Delmar. U. S. Black.	Trenchard. G. Britain. White.	Delmar. U. S. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	31. B—B	Kt—K2
2. P—K3	P—K3	32. P—R4	Kt—Kt3
3. B—Q3	Kt—Q2	33. R—R5	Kt—R5
4. P—QKt4	B—Kt3	34. PxP	Kt—B6ch
5. Kt—KR3	QKt—B3	35. RxKt	PxR
6. Kt—Q2	P—QB4	36. Kt—B2	PxP
7. P—B3	P—Q5	37. Q—B	Q—Kt4
8. B—B2	P—QKt4	38. B—R	R—B5
9. K—Kt3	B—Q3	39. B—Q2	P—K4
10. Castles	Kt—K2	40. B—B	Q—K2
11. B—Q2	Castles	41. B—Q2	R—Kt4
12. Kt—K5	P—QR4	42. Q—B	RKt4—Kt
13. P—R3	P—QR5	43. K—R3	B—B3
14. Kt—B2	Kt—K5	44. Q—QB	Q—Kt4
15. B—Kt	Q—B2	45. Q—KB	R—R4
16. Q—B2	Q—B2	46. K—R2	Q—R5ch
17. Q—K2	Kt—Q4	47. Kt—R3	RxKtP
18. Kt—R3	KR—B	48. B—K	QxP
19. K—R	Q—K	49. RxR	QxR
20. R—KKt	Q—KB3	50. Q—Kt	QxQch
21. Kt—B2	B—Kt2	51. KxQ	R—R4
22. P—R3	BxKt	52. KtxP	R—R8ch
23. BPxB	Kt—Q4	53. K—B2	R—R7ch
24. PxP	Kt—B6ch	54. K—Kt3	RxP
25. QR—KB	Q—R3	55. B—Q3	R—Kt7
26. R—K	R—K	56. B—B4	K—Kt
27. Q—Q	B—Kt2	57. KxP	R—Kt6
28. Kt—B	R—B2	58. P—K6	K—Kt3
29. P—KKt4	P—B5	59. B—R4	P—Kt5
30. Q—K	QR—KB	Resigns.	

COLUMBIA FIELD SPORTS.

Boys Are Now Out of Doors and Actively Preparing for the Baseball and Lacrosse Season.

Extensive plans are making at Columbia for the lacrosse season. The men have been training all Winter under the direction of Coach "Cy" Miller of the Crescent Athletic Club, and have been brought into good form. The team will have several experienced players. Capt Barlow, who plays in the defense, is a star man from Stevens Institute. Covert, an attack man, comes from Hobart. Boyd is from the College of the City of New York. Gieschen, who is probably the best all-around man on the team, is also from the College of the City of New York, and has been asked to play on the Crescent Athletic Club team. Lindsey and Hutton are two attack men, while Morrison plays at centre. A new system of class teams has been formed in the sophomore and the freshmen classes, and a series of games has been arranged. This system, it is expected, will stimulate competition for the 'Varsity team, and will give the men much-needed practice. The candidates for the two teams are as follows:

Sophomores—Cowen, Hincks, Hays, Duden, Rosenblatt, Bradley, Hutton, Kelley, Hoguet, and La Roche.

Freshmen—Baldwin, Biglow, Coggeshall, De Witt, Alexander, O'Dwyer, and Gunther.

Manager Dickenson has arranged a somewhat difficult schedule of games. It is as follows: March 31, Staten Island Athletic Club, at Staten Island; April 7, Crescent Athletic Club, at Brooklyn; April 14, Swarthmore College, at New York; April 21, Staten Island Athletic Club, at Staten Island. Then the team makes a Southern trip, playing the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia on April 27 and Johns Hopkins at Baltimore April 28. May 4 the team will play Hobart, at Geneva, N. Y., and May 5 Cornell, at Ithaca. On May 12 comes a game with Harvard in this city, and on May 19 the season will be closed with a game at Hoboken with their old rivals, Stevens Institute.

Outdoor practice has been resumed by the baseball team. The men are gradually coming into shape and will probably be in good playing form by the time of the first game, which will be played Saturday with Rutgers. During the past week a back stop was set up and the men were trained at infield work and at batting. Capt. Kebler also coached the men in catching and in long throws. The batting, fielding, and base running signals which were taught to the men before they left the cage were put into practice. The squad has been reduced to twenty-five, and probably will be brought to an even smaller number during the week. Very even work is being done by most of the candidates, so that it is hard to pick the team as it will eventually stand. Julian Harrison, "Bobby" Woodward, and Goodman are three good men for short stop. Marcus is probably the best pitcher, although Southard and McLintock are very close to him. The candidates for catcher have narrowed down to Capt. Kebler and Bensel. Melke will probably have everything his own way at first base.

Improvement is noticeable in the work of the freshman squad. Allen, one of the most promising candidates for first base, has been forced by a badly injured hand to lay off, but expects to return to work this week. The men trying for the different positions are as follows: Catchers, McLintock and Glasby; pitchers, Hoyt and Smith; first base, Allen and Glasby; second base, Cooper, Lang, and Robinson; short stop, Elias, H. McLintock, B. Smith, and E. Smith; third base, Kayser and Kenney; field, Cooper, Rusque, Fair, Robinson, and McCollom.

The strong men at Columbia are in training for the intercollegiate strength tests, which will be held at Harvard May 1. Last year Columbia took second place in these tests, although twenty-four colleges contested. Eighteen of the fifty strong men of last year have left college. There are forty-six left in college now who have registered over 900 points and fifteen who have passed the thousand mark. These latter are: Church, 1,069; Colwell, 1,059; Eastmond, 1,213; Jackson, 1,003; Nash, 1,140; Planten, 1,136; Schuster, 1,027; Schwerin, 1,084; Stromeyer, 1,033; Stewart, 1,045; Upton, 1,066; Taube, 1,043; Weekes, 1,087; Wells, 1,197, and Wylie, 1,161.

Golf plans for the season are beginning to take tangible shape. A meeting will be held Thursday, at which the situation will be discussed. Columbia has good players in plenty, but they are greatly hampered by the lack of a convenient course. It was at one time thought that the Westchester course would be available, but the Westchester Club decided that their membership list would be so large this year that it could not let the Columbia players on its links on holidays, Saturdays, or Sundays. Then the Ardsley links were considered, and negotiations had practically been brought to a conclusion, when the Ardsley people put an end to the arrangements by flatly refusing the use of their course to the Columbia men. President Edwards of the Columbia team hopes that some club conveniently situated will offer the use of its course to his men. All of last year's team are playing this year, and there is a considerable amount of new material. Manager Bulkley is arranging a schedule, which will be completed in a few days. It will probably include games with Harvard and Princeton.

There will be a meeting of the Intercollegiate Golf Association held about Easter, at which it will be attempted to have the date of the intercollegiate tournament changed from the Spring to the Fall. Columbia, the University of Pennsylvania, and Harvard are in favor of having the date changed, but Yale and Princeton are opposed to it.

Columbia's fencing team is hard at work training for the intercollegiate tournament, which will be held Friday at the Racquet Club. It is expected that Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, and Annapolis will enter teams in this tournament. The Columbia team will probably consist of S. L. Ware and W. C. De Mille.

Arrangements have been completed for a chess match to be played on Friday between the Columbia, freshmen and Stevens Institute. Keeler, Von Sholly, Harrison, Hackett, and Schroeder will represent Columbia. The freshmen also have a game with Princeton freshmen scheduled for April 4.

PRINCETON'S FIRST BALL GAME.

Defeated Rutgers Easily in Seven Innings by 13 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 24.—The Tigers defeated the Rutgers College baseball nine here to-day by the score of 13 to 3 in a seven-inning game before about 250 spectators. It was the Tigers' first game of the season, and each man tried to show up in good form. The Rutgers team showed considerable ability in handling the bat, but was decidedly weak in fielding allowing the home team to make runs several times on errors. Princeton did commendable work in both fielding and batting. The feature of the game was a three-bagger by Steinwender, with all the bases full. The score follows:

PRINCETON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Watkins, cf.	2	3	2	0	0
Meier, ss.	0	1	1	2	0
Kafer, c.	1	3	6	1	2
Brown, lf.	1	0	1	0	2
McClave, 1b.	2	1	7	1	0
Hillebard, p.	3	1	0	0	0
Burke, rf.	2	0	2	0	0
Hutch's, 3b.	1	1	0	2	0
Steinw'r, 2b.	1	2	1	1	0
Green, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Scott, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Pierson, 1b.	0	0	1	0	0
Total	13	12	21	7	4

RUTGERS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Mann, 2b.	1	1	2	3	1
Kirtp'k, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Hart, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Wirth, c.	0	1	4	4	1
Fisher, ss.	0	1	0	2	0
Papalze, 1b.	1	1	9	0	3
Conover, cf.	1	1	3	1	0
Smith, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Ruleten, p.	0	1	2	4	1
Howell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	7	21	15	6

Princeton	5	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	—13
Rutgers	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Sacrifice hits—Princeton, 2. Three-base hit—Steinwender. Bases on balls—Off Ruleten, 5; off Howell, 2. Bases on errors—Princeton, 4; Rutgers, 2. Struck out—By Hillebrand, 6; by Howell, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Kafer, McClave, Smith, Hart. Passed ball—Kafer. Umpire—Mr. Tiernan of Trenton. Time—1:15.

Heikes Defeats Elliott.

TRENTON, N. J., March 24.—Rolla O. Heikes of Dayton, Ohio, captured the "cast-iron" medal of the American championship at live pigeons at Yardville, Penn., across the Delaware River from this city, this afternoon. His opponent was J. A. R. Elliott of Kansas City, who had held the trophy for some time. The men tied with 91 killed out of 100 birds, and in the deciding event at 25 birds, Heikes won by 1 bird, killing 22.

Crescent Club Shots.

A good field of wing shots were at the traps on the grounds of the Crescent Athletic Club, at Owl's Head, Bay Ridge, yesterday to compete for the March Cup. Dr. H. L. O'Brien, with a score of 24, and a handicap allowance of 5, won, and Edward Banks, the scratch man, was second, with a score of 21 kills. Banks won a twenty-five-bird match, with a score of 24 kills.

Twelfth Precinct Bowlers Won.

In a bowling match between the police bowling clubs of the Twelfth and Fifteenth Precincts for the championship of Manhattan, the team from the Twelfth was successful.

LIVELY GOLF AT LAKEWOOD.

Fairbanks of Denver Does Some Good Playing Over the Golf Club Links from Scratch.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 24.—Long entry lists and close play made the golf club of Lakewood's medal play handicap an interesting event of the morning, and after the prize-winning scores the cards were bunched together all down the line. The best actual play was by Wilbur Fairbanks of the Overland Golf Club, Denver, who is growing quite familiar with the course. His card to-day was an 88 from scratch, but he made it yesterday in the record figures of 88. Handicap totals follow:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
F. G. Brathwaite, Lakewood Golf	96	12	84
Gage B. Tarbell, Dyker Meadow	109	24	85
R. A. Rainey, Cleveland Golf	92	6	86
P. S. P. Randolph, Lakewood	98	12	86
R. M. Colgate, Essex County	99	13	86
W. Fairbanks, Overland, Denver	88	0	88
W. A. Black, Lakewood	96	8	88
J. Moller, Jr., Apawamis	94	6	88
J. C. Ondermenlen, Buffalo, Country	101	12	89
H. B. Billings, Essex County	94	4	90
H. C. Brokaw, Westchester County	104	14	90
J. S. Hotchkiss, New Haven	120

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
LAST WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY MATINEES.
"A success."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
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A Comedy by Leo Trevor, with the
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY.
Last 6 Nights. Last 2 Matinées.
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CHARLES FROHMAN ANNOUNCES
For the closing weeks of the season, the
Empire Theatre Dramatic Festival.
Two Plays and All the Players.
A MAN AND HIS WIFE
—WITH—
Wm. Faversham & Jessie Millward. (Who makes her reappearance in this play.)
AND THE COMPANY.
The Bugle Call,
—WITH—
Margaret Anglin, Edwin Stevens, Jos. Wheelock, Jr., Mrs. Thos. Whiffen, and the Company.
SEAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8. Matinées, 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
23D CROWDED WEEK.
Charles Frohman Presents
William Gillette
In his new four-act drama,
SHERLOCK HOLMES.
Seats one month in advance.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

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A RECORD TRIUMPH.
"BIGGEST KIND OF A HIT."—HERALD.
The Perfection of Realism.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production
—OF—
THE MODERN SPECTACLE,
HEARTS ARE TRUMPS
2nd Crowded Month.
Written by Cecil Raleigh.
Presented as produced by Arthur Collins at the THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, LONDON,
with its
300 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE,
and with
MORE & GREATER NOVELTIES,
both
Scenically and Histrionically,
than ever before offered by
A BIG PLAY.
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CRITERION. Broadway and 44th St. Begins 8:15. Matinées, 2.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
"A Prisoner of Zenda Success."
DANIEL FROHMAN PRESENTS
Jas. K. Hackett
In a New Melodramatic Romance—a Love Story in 4 acts by Anby Sage Richardson and Grace Livingston Furniss.
The Pride of Jennico.
Founded upon the chief incident in the novel of that name.
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

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"CORNELIUS VOSS,"
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Wed.—Testimonial Perf. to Miss Schroth.
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Tickets $1.50 and $1.00.

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Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Chas. Frohman, Mgr.
To-Morrow (Monday) Eve.
Daniel & Charles Frohman present
12 MONTHS LATER
THE SEQUEL TO THE
White Horse Tavern.
Cast Includes:
ANNE SUTHERLAND, ELIZABETH TYREE, ADELAIDE KEIM, MRS. HART JACKSON, FRED BOND, CHAS. H. BRADSHAW, F. SUMMERFIELD, F. M. NORSROS, D. ELMER, D. J. WOOD, and LEO DIETRICHSTEIN.
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THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR,
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KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
EVENINGS at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8,
Engagement Limited to TWO WEEKS,
Daniel Frohman Presents
E. H. SOTHERN
VIRGINIA HARNED
IN
THE SUNKEN BELL
(Die Versunkene Glocke,) by Gerhart Hauptmann. Rendered into English verse by Chas. Henry Metzler. The original incidental music specially composed for this production by Alma Lauchaume.
KNICKERBOCKER "SPECIAL" MONDAY, APRIL 9TH, THE BOSTONIANS
Will Present the New Herbert & Smith Opera, THE VICEROY.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
Ev'g sat 8. Wed. & Sat. Mat. at 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
TO-MORROW EVENING.
18th | 146 TIMES. | Week
KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION, GEN. LEW. WALLACE'S
BEN-HUR
Arranged for the stage by WILLIAM YOUNG.
Music by EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY.
Under Stage Direction of BEN TEAL.
Mail orders, accompanied by N. Y. draft or postal orders payable to Jacob Litt, will receive prompt attention.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. One Block East Grand Cent. Depot. Mat. 2. Ev. 8:15.
SECOND YEAR. SECOND YEAR. SECOND YEAR. SECOND YEAR.
MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY
HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
SQUIRE THIS WEEK.
A PASTORAL DRAMA, BY ROBERT BUCHANAN.
KATE.
EVENING 25—35—50. PRICES. 25—35—50.
SUBSCRIBERS' SEATS RESERVED EACH WEEK WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Sat. Mat. Only.
LAST WEEK.
THE SEASON'S GREATEST SUCCESS,
ANNA HELD
With CHAS. A. BIGELOW and Star Cast, in Smith & De Koven's "PAPA'S WIFE."
MONDAY, APRIL 9—WOMAN AND WINE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins...Prps. & Mgrs.
SOUVENIRS Tuesday Evening.
20th Week of the Great Moral Play,
"WAY DOWN EAST"
PRICES 25, 50, 75, $1.00.
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Evenings, 8:10.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. MAT. SAT.
POPULAR PRICED MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS
Sunday Eve., Apr. 1: SOUSA & HIS BAND.
Apl. 2—Mr. & Mrs. Kendal—The Elder Miss Blossom

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG and the latest Laughing Success SAPOLIO

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY.—
SPECIAL GROUPS and FIGURES
EMMET CORRIGAN, MESSALA BEN-HUR W. S. HART.
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS and ORCHESTRA
This Afternoon and Evening.
ROSE SHOW
MARCH 27, 28, 29.
Direction American Rose Society.

AMERICAN 42nd ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th AVE.
TO-MORROW NIGHT.
BALFE'S BEAUTIFUL BALLADS
in THE
BOHEMIAN GIRL
A Familiarly Famous Favorite!
ADELAIDE NORWOOD, MAUDE LAMBERT, BELLE NORTON, REGINALD ROBERTS, WILLIAM PRUETTE, FRANK MOULAN, LOUIS CASAVANT, and the
REMARKABLE CHORUS OF 60.
Eve's 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 Nothing Higher
8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 8:15. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
Next Week—NANON. Great Comedy Cast.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S
WEST 125TH STREET.
TO-NIGHT. NEXT WEEK.
RE-ENGAGED BY PUBLIC REQUEST.
THE GREAT LAFAYETTE.
TENLEY & SIMONDS, 4 MIGNANY FAMILY, Falk & Lillian, Coulter & Starr, Castellat & Hall, CHAS. DICKSON AND COMPANY, ETC. Wayne & Caldwell, CARL DAMAN Troupe, HENRY FRENCH, TRULY SHATTUCK, Foy & Clark, Asara, MR. & MRS. ROBYNS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Tues. Eve., April 3d.
JULIE GEYER,
PIANIST
ELSA RUEGGER,
'Cellist, (her last appearance in America.)
M. M. DANNREUTHER and LUCKSTONE.
L. M. RUBEN, Mgr., Astor Court.

OPENS TO-MORROW NIGHT.
Great MILITARY TOURNAMENT
Management Military Athletic League.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
GRAND REVIEW by GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT of U. S. Troops, National Guard, Army, Navy, and Marine Detachments, and Naval Militia.
U. S. Cavalry in Rough Riding, Musical Drill, Gymnastic Horsemanship. Infantry in Battle Exercises and Drill. Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., Mounted Platoon Drill. U. S. Artillery in Practice, Driving, and War-Time Exercises.
A NEW PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT.
Evenings at 8, Athletic Contests, followed by Grand Military Pageant. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1.00 and $1.50, and boxes now on sale at Box Office.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. FIRST TIME TO-MORROW NIGHT. DICKENS' OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

BIJOU Otojiro Kawakami, Sada Yacco, & Famous Japanese Players. Mon., Tues., & Wed., "Scarlet Letter" and "Teijio." Thur., 2:20. Eve. 8:30. Fri. & Sat., "Zingora" & "Soga."

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TWO JOINT PIANO-VIOLIN RECITALS
DE PACHMANN,
HENRI MARTEAU,
Tickets $1.50, & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

5th Ave THEATRE, Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street.
EDWIN KNOWLES .....SOLE MANAGER.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2:15.
STUART ROBSON AND HIS ADEQUATE PLAYERS.
IN AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S CHARMING COMEDY,
Direction Daniel V. Arthur.
OLIVER GOLDSMITH
"Robson Has a Success."—Herald.
"A Distinct Success."—Eve. Telegram.
"'Oliver Goldsmith' is as good for the playgoers as it is for the bookworms."—Eve. Sun.
"I advise all students of English Literature to see 'Oliver Goldsmith.'"—Sewell Collins in Ev'g Journal.
"Pure, Lovely, Ingenious, Clever."—Tribune.
THE PLAYERS INCLUDE
Henry E. Dixey, Walter Hale, H. A. Weaver, Beaumont Smith, Ogden Stevens, James Grant, Bert Washburne, Clifford Leigh, Florence Rockwell, Jeffreys Lewis, Ellen Mortimer, Bessie Scott, Joseph P. Winter, Edward P. Dodge, J. A. Forbes, O. E. Hallam,
AND 20 OTHERS.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM 10C. TO ALL.
American and European Attractions. 3 Cirio Halls. 1st Appearance in America. An Absolute Novelty
TOPTUWING, Chinese Specialist, in Chinese Dances, Tricks and Specialties.
Second Week of World's Strongest Woman.
MLLE. YUCCA, Lifts Horse Weighing 1,300 pounds.
EDITH WILBUR, Vermont's Big-Headed Girl. Cranium 4 Times Normal Size.
SLIDE FOR LIFE.
20 Other Big Features, including Carlossa, King of the Ladder; Major Gants, Midget, 18 inches high; Capt. Chittenden, Famous Globe Trotter; Allen's Punch
Theatre. 2 Co's. 20 Stars. Continuous Show. Mlle. Delmore, Gorman and West, Hennan and Clayton, Lord and James, the Madisons, Edison's Projectoscope, Anna Belle, others.
SUNDAY CONCERTS. SPECIAL BILL.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way and 7th Av. VICTORIA Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Saturday at 2:30.
LAST WEEK OF THE GAY MUSICAL COMEDY,
MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS,
with
JOSEPHINE HALL
AND A LARGE COMPANY OF CELEBRATED MERRY MAKERS.
50c ADMISSION TO PROMENADE 50c
MONDAY, APR. 2D, A MUSICAL FARCE.
THE RAYS In A HOT OLD TIME
and their Company of 65 People.
Full of Laughs. Seat Sale March 26.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
New York's Palatial Resort.
To-Morrow and Every Evening at 10:20
MATINEES THURSDAY & SATURDAY.
THE BEWILDERINGLY BEAUTIFUL BALLET SPECTACLE,
PROGRESS
300 PEOPLE.
PRECEDED AT 8:30
THE BY THE MERRY BURLETTA,
REGATTA GIRL.
"Second Edition"—ALL STAR CAST.

SCHILLER MUSIC HALL B'WAY and 34TH St.
TO-NIGHT!
GREAT "POP."
JAS. O. BARROWS & CO.
Mme. Adelaide HERRMANN.
WILLIAMS & TUCKER.
PARREE & CO.
McAVOY & MAY.
LOUISE DRESSER and Picks
GILBERT & GOLDIE.
CHAS. T. ALDRICH.
QUAKER CITY QUARTETTE
HENRY GALLOT.
Com. To-mrrw. Mon. Mat. and all Wk.
GREAT VAUDEVILLE. POPULAR PRICES.
CLIFFORD & HUTH & THORNE & CARLETON.
—AND 10 STAR ACTS.—
ORATORIO SOCIETY
Bach's Mass in B minor
Concert April 5th. Seats 25c. to $1.00.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN, 16 Days
OPENING WED. EVE., APRIL 4,
Every Afternoon and Evening Thereafter
THE TRANSCENDENT TWO UNITED
ADAM FOREPAUGH and SELLS BROS.'
GLORIOUS CIRCUSES,
GRANDEST HIPPODROMES,
GREATEST MENAGERIES,
1000 ENTERTAINERS,
35 WORLD'S FUNNIEST CLOWNS,
ALL THE ILLUSTRIOUS ARTISTS,
ALL THE AMAZING ACTS,
ALL RAREST, WILDEST WONDERS,
NEW YORK'S ONLY ARENIC SHOW.
Superb Wild Beast Spectacular, Illuminated.
PARADE PAGEANT
MONDAY EVE., APRIL 2.
AN EYE FEAST FOR THE MILLION.

THE DEWEY 14th St. Between 3d & 4th Aves.
TO-NIGHT. GREAT BILL.
Schilzonyis' Hungarian Boys Military Band.
CANFIELD & CARLETON, TIM CRONIN, CARRINGTON, HOLLAND GALPIN, EVANS & VIDOCQ, EMMA CARUS, MASON & FRANCIS, ROBBINS & CO., Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow, Mon., Mat., & All Week.
MAJESTIC BURLESQUERS.
TODD-JUDGE FAMILY—EMMONS & CO.

CARNEGIE HALL, Wed. Ev., March 28, Prior to their departure for the Paris Exhibition, By approval of the U. S. Interior Department,
Exhibition Concert of the U. S.
Carlisle Indian Band
55 Musicians and Zitkala Sa, Indian Girl Violinist, from the U. S. Indian School, Carlisle, Pa.
MR. DENNISON WHEELOCK, Musical Direc'r
NOTE—This concert is a repetition of that given at the White House, March 17th, by request of PRESIDENT McKINLEY.
Seats, $1.00, 75c. and 50c. Now on sale at box office and Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

CARNEGIE HALL. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
First Performance in America of
CESAR FRANCK'S GREAT ORATORIO,
"Les Beatitudes"
by the
German Liederkranz
Soloists: Mmes. Seabury C. Ford, Marie Maurer, Clara Weinstein, Messrs. Van Rooy, Hamlin, Sparger, Berger.
Dr. PAUL KLENGEL.....Conductor.
Prices: 50c., $1, $1.50, $2. Boxes, $12, $15.
Box office open all day. Direction Victor Thrane.

GREATEST OF CASINO SUCCESSES!
THE NEW TOWN BEAUTY! 2D AMAZING WEEK!
THE CASINO GIRL!

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
AT
TO-NIGHT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
14TH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
SOLOISTS—MMES. SEMBRICH and MANTELLI; MM. CAMPANARI and PLANCON, and FRIEDHEIM, pianist.
Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.

Mon. Ev'g, March 26, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Nordica and Olitzka; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Tuesday Aft., March 27, at 12:45 precisely, Fourth performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen. GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Ternina, Susan Strong, Olitzka, Pevny, Molka-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Ev'g, March 28, at 8—CARMEN. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; Salignac and Scotti.
Fri. Ev'g, March 30, at 8—Revival of Mozart's Opera, IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with a phenomenal cast. Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, De Lussan, Suzanne Adams, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bridewell, Broadfoot, and Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Meux, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli. Entirely New Scenery, Costumes, and Properties.
Sat. Aft., March 31, at 1:30—By Request—GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Olitzka, Pevny, Molka-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Ev'g, March 31, at 7:45, (Pop. Prices)—Double Bill. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Olitzka; MM. Salignac and Dufriche. Preceded by IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Clementine De Vere and Mantelli; MM. Perotti and Campanari.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Thursday Evening, March 29, at 8:15.
First appearance here of
HERR ERNST VON SCHUCH,
(Conductor Royal Opera House, Dresden.
Soloists:—MMES. NORDICA and SCHUMANN-HEINK and HERR VAN ROOY. Increased Orchestra of 100. Conductor, Herr Von Schuch.
1—Overtures, Der Freischutz.....Weber
Euryanthe.....Weber
Oberon.....Weber
Herr Van Rooy.
2—An die Hoffnung.....Beethoven
3—a) The Swan.....Grieg
b) Serenade.....Strauss
Mme. Nordica.
4—Symphony in D Minor.....Schumann
5—Concerto Grosso in D Minor (string instruments).....Handel
6—Aria der Vitellia (Titus).....Mozart
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
7—Overture, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
SECOND CONCERT—Tues. Ev'g., April 3d. Soloists:—Mmes. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink and M. Plancon.
PRICES: 75c., $1, $1.50, and $2.50; Boxes, $8, $10, $15, and $20. Sale of seats begins on Monday, March 26.

Sixth Symphony Concert For Young People.
With EXPLANATIONS by
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
SATURDAY, MARCH 31 AT 2:30.
CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist.....M. Henri Marteau
Programme: Symphony No. 5 in C minor, BEETHOVEN; Waldweben, WAGNER.
Tickets 50 cts. to $1.25, now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Third Chamber Music Matinee.
Tuesday Aft., March 27, at 2.15.
Programme: GRIEG, Quartet, G minor, Op. 27; BEETHOVEN, Theme and Variations from Quartet, A major, Op. 18; TSCHAIKOWSKY, Sextet for Two Violins, Two Violas and Two Violoncellos, Op. 70.
Tickets, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. 119 W. 40th St.
Mr. GEORGE
GROSSMITH
Four Humorous and Musical Recitals.
SATURDAY Afternoon, MARCH 31, at 3:15.
WEDNESDAY Afternoon, APRIL 4, at 3:15.
SATURDAY Afternoon, APRIL 7, at 3:15.
THURSDAY Evening, APRIL 5, at 8:15.
Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. DOHNANYI.
TWO PIANO RECITALS.
DOHNANYI.
Tues. and Thurs. Afternoons, April 3d and 12th at 3.
Direction.....VERT AND WOLFSOHN.

Song Recital
MENDELSSOHN HALL, Wed. Evening, April 18, at 8:30.
MISS
Marie Brema
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
What Happened to Jones.
Pop. Prices Wed. Mat. 25c & 50c.

HUMOR IN "SAPHO" CASE

Letters to District Attorney on Producing the Play in Court.

A STAGE MANAGER'S OFFER

Woman with Talent for Saying a "No" That Means "Yes"—Inventor with a Spiral Staircase.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, who announced several days ago that he might have to introduce actors and scenery into the courtroom in the prosecution of Olga Nethersole, and those who were indicted with her for the production of "Sapho," has been the recipient lately of a great number of letters containing suggestions in regard to his prosecution of the case.

"Several members of the Lambs Club have spoken to me about it," said Mr. McIntyre, "but most of the advice sent to me comes from actors I have never seen before. Some of the ideas seem to be rather interesting. Here is a letter, for instance, that appears to come from a lady of considerable dramatic education and culture."

The letter, which he showed, is a long epistle in fine writing on scented pink note paper. It began by complimenting the Assistant District Attorney on his originality in introducing actors and scenery into a courtroom, and suggested that the writer might be secured at reasonable rates to take the part of Fanny Le Grand in the trial. It continued:

I have read all the reports of the trial very carefully, and I have noticed that the full significance of Fanny's answer to Jean when he wants to carry her up the spiral stairway has not been brought out. Fanny answers "no," but she means yes. Now, if this answer is given at the trial in an unemotional, theatrical way, the jury will have the impression that she meant what she said, and will, consequently, think that the situation is not so immoral as it is. By birth and education I am peculiarly qualified to say "no" in such a way that my auditors will feel convinced that I mean just the opposite.

Another letter is from a stage manager in Chicago. He offers to prepare the whole theatrical part of the prosecution and place it before the jury, with adequate cast and scenery, for a lump sum. He says:

The scenery will be easily arranged, and I will have all the characters adequately represented. If you will permit me to attend to this part of the prosecution for you, you will be conferring a great favor on the profession of which I have the honor of being a member. You will open a new means of employment to members of a profession that is very much overcrowded at the present time. An expert theatrical witness ought to be just as much of a future before him as a handwriting expert.

A third letter in the possession of the District Attorney's office is from the inventor of a collapsible special staircase in Rahway, N. J. The writer says that his staircase is very light and strong, and will occupy very little space in the courtroom. He concludes:

It can be put up before the jury in less than ten minutes, and will be the very thing for the celebrated spiral staircase scene in "Sapho."

"This letter," said Mr. McIntyre, exhibiting a very dirty envelope, "comes from a piano mover in Newark. He says that he has been carrying heavy loads up stairways all his life, and is just the man for the spiral staircase scene. He guarantees that he will move Miss Nethersole up the highest flight of stairs we have without injuring either her or the balustrades, and says that he will charge only $50 for the job."

A postscript is attached to the letter, to the effect that if it became necessary to use a block and tackle in hoisting Miss Nethersole up the stairs, the charge would be $60, instead of $50.

Mr. McIntyre said that he had not spoken to Justice Fursman in regard to any of the suggestions as yet.

"I don't know what he will think of it," he said, "but of course I will have to abide by his decision. I have not decided on anything definite yet."

"Sapho" Damage Suit Threatened.

PATERSON, N. J., March 24.—Should the New York courts decide that the play of "Sapho" can go on, it is understood here that the management of the Paterson Opera House will sue the City of Paterson for $5,000. The play, it is claimed, was stopped by the Mayor before he had seen its first production, and $1,500 had to be returned to those who had purchased tickets in advance.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

"Tristan und Isolde" in the Afternoon and "Le Nozze di Figaro" in the Evening.

Wagner and Mozart, the two greatest masters of the lyric stage, were represented yesterday at the Metropolitan Opera House. In the afternoon "Tristan und Isolde" was performed, and in the evening "Le Nozze di Figaro" was sung. The matinée audience was large and enthusiastic, and the evening gathering was enthusiastic, but painfully small. In fact, it was one of the smallest of the season. If Mozart, like Wagner, had his Rowbotham, we should be informed that the Mozart bubble had burst; but a Mozart opera which has held the stage a hundred years outlives the memory of a thousand Rowbothams. As for the Wagner bubble, while its Rowbotham is still with us, it is seemingly as sound as ever and as little likely to burst as the one in the familiar picture of the boy blowing bubbles.

The performance of "Tristan und Isolde" enlisted the services of an imposing array of artists. These were Mr. Van Dyck as Tristan, Mr. Van Rooy as Kurvenal, M. de Reszke as King Mark, and Mme. Nordica as Isolde. Comment upon the work of all these artists has already been made, but as it was Mr. Van Dyck's second appearance as the unhappy knight, something additional may be said. He made a better impression yesterday in some parts of the rôle than he did before. His last act is deserving of especial commendation. Most of the music here is sung piano, and this obviates the necessity of the harsh forcing to which Mr. Van Dyck so often submits his voice. The result is that his singing is clearer and purer in intonation, and does less to mar his expression of the dramatic content of the scene. He makes a very pathetic Tristan in the last act, where his splendid powers as an actor come into full play. In the purely lyric work of the second act he still leaves very much to be desired, and probably always will. But there is one thing that Mr. Van Dyck's severest critics cannot deny him, and that is the ability to interest an audience. It is not merely by personal magnetism that he does this, but by consummate theatrical skill, by intellectuality of conception, and by the inspiring earnestness of his work.

Mme. Nordica was in good voice and sang Isolde superbly. There is nothing new to be said about her impersonation. It is one which commands constant admiration, respect, and sympathy. The other members of the cast discharged their duties zealously, but one could wish for a little less angry explosiveness in Mr. Van Rooy's singing.

The only feminine star of magnitude in the evening cast was Mme. Emma Eames, who appeared as the Countess. It was difficult to avoid the inference that she alone could not carry on her fair shoulders the entire burden of so elaborate a work. Indeed, "Le Nozze di Figaro" requires a strong cast, and last night's cast was only of average merit. Mme. Eames is always a lovely and vocally delightful Countess, and last night she delighted the audience throughout the performance. She had her usual success with the letter duet, in which she was associated happily with Mme. Clementine de Vere, the Susanna of the evening. Mme. de Vere sang all her music artistically.

Miss Zelie de Lussan was a pert, plump, and pleasing Cherubino, and won a very hearty encore for her "Voi che sapete." Signor Campanari repeated his buoyant and musical performance of Figaro. He is always excellent in this part, and he was in good voice last night. M. Edouard de Reszke was originally announced to sing the Count Almaviva, but it was afterward decided that he could hardly stand being disrated from King in the afternoon to Count at night. So M. Dufriche was permitted to exhibit his famous feat of singing two rôles at once. M. Dufriche is a gentleman of many parts. He is always ready to rush into the deadly, imminent breach. He rushed into it last night, and that is sufficient for the record. At the end of the second act Treasurer Max Hirsch appeared before the curtain and announced that Mme. Eames had been suddenly seized with hoarseness, and begged the indulgence of the audience. She would continue the performance, but would omit some of her music. The audience probably did not miss the omitted number, "Dove sono."

EDNA MAY'S ADMIRER FAITHLESS.

Harry Cavendish Is Engaged to Marry Another Actress.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 24.—Harry Cavendish, a nephew of the Duke of Devonshire and a well-known explorer, who was formerly so devoted to Edna May, the American actress, has fallen a victim of a fair-haired girl of the stage who is under sixteen years of age. She is Nina Sievening, and took a small part in theatricals.

The girl's parents, though poor, had scruples about sanctioning her engagement to Mr. Cavendish, on account of the rumors circulating about his many affairs of the heart, but they finally consented, and Mr. Cavendish went out to fight his country's battles in South Africa, after settling $50,000 on his fiancée in case of his death and arranging that if he is not killed within a year and is still in South Africa she is to go out to him and marry him there.

CLOSE OF IRVING'S SEASON.

Sir Henry Expresses His Gratitude for New York's Support.

Sir Henry Irving and his company made their farewell appearance last evening in "Nance Oldfield" and "The Bells" before one of the largest audiences that has witnessed any of his performances since he opened in this city.

Shortly after the curtain was rung down Sir Henry was called on for a speech. He said that it was hard for him to act the grateful man, as that was something he could better feel than act. This season the people of New York have supported him and shown him such great consideration, he said, that he has had the pleasure of a second engagement.

He further said: "Now we are going out on a little excursion, taking flying jumps from New England to Nebraska." He thanked the audience on behalf of Miss Ellen Terry.

Rostand's Condition Improving.

PARIS, March 24.—The condition of M. Rostand, the dramatist, who is fighting with congestion of the lungs as a result of the strain put upon him by the supervision of the rehearsals of "L'Aiglon," is now improving, though it was at first very grave.

People's Choral Union Incorporated.

ALBANY, March 24.—The People's Choral Union of New York was incorporated to-day to promote the love and culture of music among workingmen and women by means of sight singing classes and choral singing. The Directors include Frank Damrosch, Arthur A. Barz, Marie Brensinger, and Frederick C. Paulding of New York City.

Missing Man's Body Found.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 24.—The body of Adam Rutz, a war veteran, who has been missing from the Soldiers' Home at Noroton since March 10, was found by two boys this afternoon in a field about two miles from the home. Rutz evidently died from exposure, although, as he disappeared on the day he received his pension money, it was thought he might have been murdered.

Threatened Building Trade Strike.

A strike of several thousand carpenters, painters, paper hangers, and other workmen in the building trades in the Bronx is threatened on April 2 for an advance of wages. The unions of these trades sent a circular to the employers demanding an advance of wages to $3.50 in the Bronx and $3.25 in Mount Vernon for an eight-hour day's work. The men also demand a Saturday half holiday, and they want to be paid on Saturday before noon.

WITCHCRAFT IN BROOKLYN.

Queer Contracts Exposed by Record Book of Fortune Teller.

Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the Butler Street Station, Brooklyn, yesterday obtained possession of a fortune teller's record book, the entries in which indicate that believers in witchcraft are not people of a bygone age in Brooklyn. The book was found in the apartments of Mrs. Mary Jones, a fortune teller at 236 Bergen Street, who was recently arrested on complaint of one of her patrons.

The purposes for which the fortune teller's patrons consulted her, the amounts they paid, and the ridiculous ends they sought are set forth in the book. One woman is credited with entering into a deal to the extent of $50, depositing $6, and agreeing to pay $44 more, so that her husband might come to his death by occult means. Some of the other entries are as follows:

Allie Cruikshanks to get Charlie Jones, $5; Annie Barenkeyren to marry Henry Rodemacher, to pay $5 when married; Catharine Schutz, $5 to humble her husband; Charles Smith, $1 to influence Lottie to go to lunch some day; Belle Levy, 50 cents for luck and a divorce.

"Madame" Jones, as she called herself, was arrested on complaint of Miss Sadie Braman of Manhattan on a charge of disorderly conduct, and is now under $300 bonds to "keep the peace" for one year.

The paraphernalia taken from her house by Capt. O'Reilly included love charms, love powders, charms in black for widows and widowers, horoscopes, miracle cards, and slate writings. Her cash books show that her receipts for the year amounted to $8,638.

BOY LOST AND FOUND.

Robert Purdy Wished to Avoid Whipping If He Tore His Trousers.

William Purdy of 727 Ninth Avenue yesterday asked the police to look for his twelve-year-old son Robert, who disappeared from his home on March 19, and later found the boy at the Newsboys' Lodging House, 201 West Thirty-second Street.

The boy on March 19 was threatened with a whipping if he tore his trousers, which had already been patched at the knee.

Money Belt on Ocean Pier.

In the rush of passengers to board the outgoing steamship Trave at Hoboken yesterday, a leather belt was kicked about the pier for half an hour before any one thought of picking it up. When opened it was found to contain $70 in gold. As it was presumed to belong to a passenger, it was placed in charge of the Trave's officer just as he cast off from the pier.

Steamer New York's Big Mail.

The steamer New York of the American Line that came in yesterday brought over 1,200 bags of mail. Only 200 bags were of her own allotment, but as there was no Cunarder this week the New York brought over the 1,000 bags of mail that the British vessel would have carried. While the postal authorities in New York send letters for England by the first steamer out, the British postal authorities are said to keep letters waiting three days for a British steamer.

Boy Probably Buried Alive.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 24.—While an undertaker was exhuming bodies of the members of the Smitzer family, who lived at Mullica Hill, N. J., about twenty-five years ago, he found in a coffin containing the skeleton of a boy evidences of a struggle after the body had been buried. The bones of the legs were drawn up and the arms were extended across the face. The glass of the casket which had been above the boy's head was broken. The position of the body and the condition of the coffin indicated that the boy had been buried alive.

FLAGS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Lafayette Post, G. A. R., Arranges to Send Five Hundred.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Allan C. Bakewell, Commander of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., of New York

COLLEGE ATHLETES BUSY ON LAND AND WATER

Interest Centres on the Relay Race in Philadelphia.

TEAMS THAT WILL CONTEST

Progress in Rowing and Baseball—Courtney to Take Cornell Men in Hand This Week.

From many points of view the open relay races and athletic carnival to be held on Franklin Field under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania April 28 will be the most important event in the college world this season. It is certainly true that just at present interest is focused more upon this event than either rowing or baseball prospects. Already twenty-seven college teams and fifty school quartets have entered for the various relay races, and if none of the twenty-five schools and colleges which have teams in training, but have not yet formally accepted Pennsylvania's invitation, is heard from, an unparalleled day's racing is assured. In spite of the great number of teams, there is no danger that the spectacle will become tedious on account of its length. The number of teams in each class has been increased to six, the only effect of the larger number of teams being, therefore, closer and more exciting races. The list of entries already includes every large Eastern college except Yale. The New Haven men are to meet the University of California team in dual games May 5, and have not yet decided whether Pennsylvania's invitation will be accepted, on account of the proximity of the two events.

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Pennsylvania will enter three teams in the relay races. The one-mile quartet will include Kraenzlein, Cook, and Deakin of last year's team, Tewkesbury being the only absentee. For his place the new candidates are Leary and Drumheller, both of whom can do a quarter mile close to 50 seconds. Gillinder is the only member of last year's two-mile team in college this season. Trainer Murphy says, nevertheless, that he will have a better two-mile team than that of last year. Drumheller, he thinks, could do a half mile in 1:58, and other promising candidates are Stewart, Clemenson, and Standen. Perhaps the most interesting race of the day will be the four-mile relay in which Pennsylvania will meet Cornell and possibly Yale. Pennsylvania's team will certainly include E. A. Mechling and Alexander Grant, the latter of whom is expected to do a mile in 4:20 this year. Besides these two men, Bowen, Baillie, and Stuart, are thought to be good for about 4:35, which would make the Quaker team average at least 4:30.

The individual events, open to all college athletes, will, from present and prospective entries, undoubtedly be of the highest class. In every open event the present intercollegiate champions have entered, and possibly the best sprinters of the Western Intercollegiate Association will test their mettle with the Eastern men. The 100-yard dash will bring together Duffy of Georgetown, the American champion; Tewkesbury, the intercollegiate champion; Kraenzlein of Pennsylvania, the world's champion hurdler, who aspires to equal fame in sprinting; Jarvis of Princeton, who was beaten by Tewkesbury by only six inches for the intercollegiate championship, and Minnehan of Georgetown, a new but startling sprinter. Besides these, Quinlan of Harvard, who won the Yale-Harvard-Oxford-Cambridge event last year, has been invited, while Slack of Chicago and Corcoran of Notre Dame, champion sprinters of the Western Intercollegiate Association, have written the management in regard to the races. One of them at least is expected to be present. These entries will undoubtedly make the event the most sensational in many years, and if weather conditions are favorable a new record should be made.

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In the field events the meeting of McCracken of Pennsylvania and Sheldon of Yale has already aroused attention. Sheldon holds the American championship in the shot put, while McCracken is the intercollegiate champion. Interesting as their competition in the shot put will certainly be, their rivalry in the discus throw will have novelty added to equal interest. McCracken is a novice in this event, but he has taken to it like a classic Greek, and a few weeks ago in practice threw the discus over 133 feet, eleven feet further than the world's record, which Sheldon holds. McCracken throws the discus as he would a hammer, making one full turn and then throw he turns twice around before letting go of the missle. Sheldon has not yet reached his limit in this event, and the contest will undoubtedly be the best that has occurred in modern times at least. With all due respect to the ancient Greeks, it is scarcely too much to believe that on April 28 the discus will be thrown further than it ever has been before.

In the high and broad jumps Baxter and Kraenzlein of Pennsylvania, champions in these respective events, will compete. The entries for these events have not filled as yet, but Priestein of Syracuse, Carroll and Sewiss of Princeton, and Rice of Harvard have been invited, and a good competition will be made sure of by the management. In the hammer throw the principal interest will centre in the Pennsylvania pair, Hare and McCracken. They are both throwing in excellent form for this period of the season, and they should give us a new college record for this event.

Pennsylvania's effort this year in providing the most elaborate athletic carnival ever held on college grounds, and in inviting the schoolboy athletes to participate, will undoubtedly have a deep-reaching effect upon amateur sport. The carnival will not only provide a spectacle of great momentary interest, but will stimulate effort among the schoolboys which ought to bear fruit in future college events.

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Pennsylvania's carnival has so far absorbed interest in track athletics as to overshadow speculation as to the outcome of the Mott Haven games, which, as usual, will be held the last week of May. So far as can be seen at present, there is no reason to believe that Pennsylvania will not repeat her trick of the last few years in winning first place easily. Princeton is going to make a strong bid for something better than fourth this year, and from the recent outlook at Yale and Harvard has reason to be encouraged over her prospects. At New Haven and Cambridge they have not been speculating so much as to the outcome of the Mott Haven events as upon the chances in their dual meet, which will probably be held May 19. Although only Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Cornell have so far made definite arrangements to send teams to compete in the Olympian games at Paris during the week of July 15-22, this event has done much to stimulate interest among individuals at Yale, Harvard, and many of the smaller colleges. Pennsylvania will go all the other colleges one better this season by sending her Olympian team to compete in the English championships at London before they proceed to Paris. In these English events the wearers of the red and blue have by comparative records every reason to expect success in all events except the long-distance runs.

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The Mott Haven games, for the intercollegiate championships, as has been said before, will probably fall to Pennsylvania. Last year Pennsylvania took nine first places out of the thirteen events, three seconds, one third, and one fourth, a total of 57 points. Harvard scored 28 points, taking second place. Yale came third, with 22 points. Pennsylvania's score, therefore, was greater than the total of Yale and Harvard. Pennsylvania has four champions back this year. Capt. Kraenzlein holds the world's record in the two-hundred-and-twenty-yard hurdle and the broad jump. J. C. McCracken hurled the hammer last year for a new world's record, although his throw was afterward beaten by Flanagan, who is training the weight men at Yale this year. J. K. Baxter won the high jump at the last intercollegiates, with a leap of 6 feet 2 inches, and Alexander Grant is practically sure to outsprint any one in the long distance events. A. C. McLain is expected to replace Tewkesbury in the short distances this year. He was only a foot slower than Tewkesbury in the 100 yards, but in the 220 yards he is not so fast. It is doubtful if he could get better than second place, with Duffy of Georgetown first in the latter event. A. H. Mechling is a middle distance runner of promise, who will try for first place against such men as Bray of Williams, Wright of Brown, and Cregan of Princeton. Capt. Hare of the football team is a close rival of McCracken in the weight contests, and D. F. McMahon is another of Pennsylvania's possibilities. There are many untried men whose capabilities will soon be better known, now that work has been begun outdoors.

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At Princeton, Jarvis, Cregan, and Carroll form a nucleus of really good men about which the team will be built up. Of the other men, Smith, Kratz, and Ralph are th most promising among the sprinters. Smith runs the hundred two yards short of 10 seconds. He will be seen in the Pennsylvania relay races. Kratz, a '99 man, who has returned to the Graduate School, was last year about two yards slower than Smith. Ralph is a freshman from Chicago, and is a candidate for both the sprints and broad jump. He has never been timed, but is showing great development. Capt. Cregan, Perry, Wilds, and Chamberlain are the distance men. Perry is, next to Cregan, the best man. Hutchinson will be needed in baseball, and, although one of the best hurdlers in any of the colleges, will not be in the track events this year. Wheeler and Burnham will represent Princeton in the hurdles. Von Krug is working for the broad jump, and Carroll, Servias, Curtis, and Liebenderfer are training for the high jump. Colman is practically the only pole vaulter in college, and he has not shown up particularly well. Wright is Princeton's only weight man, but he has shown indications of being a comer.

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The outlook at Yale and Harvard appears to be very nearly equal. The latter's losses will be more severely felt, but enough men remain to insure a good team. Yale's most important losses by graduation are T. R. Fisher, Clapp, E. C. Waller, C. B. Spitzer, and C. P. Clyde. These men made 10½ points out of Yale's 22 at last year's Mott Haven games. Harvard loses Fox, Roche, Ellery Clark, Morse, Quinlan, and "Tommy" Burke, representing 19 points in the dual meet and 14 in the intercollegiate. The places of Burke and Quinlan will be especially difficult for Harvard to fill, as they were depended upon almost entirely for the sprints and the quarter and half-mile runs. Harvard's strongest point this year is apparently in the field events, while Yale's conditions in this respect are also somewhat improved. Of the men who have won points for Yale in the intercollegiate games or the dual meets with Harvard the following are still in college: F. A. Blount, 1900, 100-yard dash; C. J. Gleason, 1900, 220-yard dash; D. Boardman, 220-yard and 440-yard runs; C. B. Luce, 1900, 440-yard run; J. P. Adams, 1900, and W. D. Brennan, 1900, halfe-mile run; H. P. Smith, 1900, S. B. Chittenden, 1902, and H. Speer, 1900, mile run; W. M. Fincke, 1901 S., 120-yard hurdles; Capt. Rascom Johnson, 1900, W. M. Adriance, 1900, and J. H. Ford, 1901, pole vault; R. B. Robertson, 1900, and D. R. Francis, 1900, shot put. Harvard has E. J. Green, 3 L., 100 and 220-yard dashes; S. H. Bush, 1901, and C. D. Draper, 1900, half-mile run; D. Grant, 2 M., H. W. Foote, 2 Dr., and H. B. Clark, 1901, mile and two-mile runs; J. W. Hallowell, 1901, L. Warren, 1900, and J. H. Converse, 1902, hurdles; A. N. Rice, 1900, C. M. Roch, 1901, and R. A. Ferguson, 1900, high jump; C. D. Daly, 1901, broad jump; H. J. Brown, 1902, and S. G. Ellis, 1901, shot put and hammer throw; W. A. Boal, 1900, hammer throw.

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Interest in track athletics at Cornell is at a high pitch this year, and over 100 men have been training indoors. Trainer Moakley is nevertheless having trouble, as well as the coaches of the crew. Sickness and accidents have interfered with the work of several of the men. Two of the severest losses were caused by accidents. Bellinger, who was thought to be the strongest mile runner, broke his toe in a game of basket ball. Kinzey, one of the best pole vaulters, has been unable to train since breaking a rib at the recent Cornell boxing meet, when he won the middleweight novice championship. Warren, a freshman, whose work in the dashes had led to great expectations, has been called away from college, and will be unable to return for at least another week. In addition several of the best men have been laid up from time to time by illness, in many cases with measles. This number includes Wales, who a few weeks ago threw the hammer 121 feet on his first trial. He seems to have lost his natural skill since his illness. Warner has neglected work in the same event for baseball. In spite of these many discouragements Cornell has yet time to pick up. Although this interrupted training has made it impossible to get a line on her real capabilities on the track and field, her chances are by no means hopeless as yet.

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The remaining feature of track and field athletic events this season is the plucky Eastern trip planned by the University of California team. The California athletes will leave Berkeley April 29, and will compete in dual meets with Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and possibly Michigan. They will also enter the Western intercollegiate meet at Chicago. The first games of the series will be with Yale at New Haven on May 5. The make-up of the team of twelve men to be taken on the Eastern tour has so far been indeterminate, but this week the track and training quarters will be reserved for the 'Varsity candidates, and the trying-out process will begin. Capt. Drum will undoubtedly represent the college in the 220 and 440 yards. Hoffman is the best pole vaulter on the Pacific Coast, and is sure to come East. Plaw gives indication of bettering his last year's record in the hammer throw, and will also put the shot. Woolsey is reported to be training for every event, but will probably concentrate his attention on the shot put, the low hurdles, the high jump, and half-mile run. Cadogan is another candidate for the 220 yards and quarter mile. Simonds is a hundred-yard man of promise, but is as yet scarcely up to the Eastern standard. Broughton is approaching twenty-three feet in the broad jump. Walsh, the mile walker, may be taken along, as the walk, though dropped in the Eastern colleges, is still in vogue in the Middle West, and may possibly be revived in the dual meets. The California men will have a long series of events reaching from the 1st of April well into June, and will run a great risk in being held on edge over all that time. Some of them will undoubtedly go fine, but every effort will be made to prevent a repetition of the fate of the '95 team, which came home in such condition that not a single member was ever able again to get in winning form.

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Cornell has had also to experience discouragement in rowing this year. To Coach Courtney's illness, which happily is now reported nearly over, has been added that of Taylor and Hartley, who sit at bow and No. 3 in the 'Varsity boat. Their places have been filled for the past week by Rhodes, a junior, and Edmondston, a sophomore, the make-up of the eight during this period being as follows: Robbins, stroke, Dalzell, (Captain) No. 6; Smallwood, 5; Vanderhoef, 4; Edmondston, 3; English, 2; Rhodes, bow. Although Courtney has been voted a vacation and his expenses by the Athletic Council, it is not likely that he will accept it. The "old man" hopes to get out for a look at the crews early this week, when it is expected that the shells will be launched on the inlet, and the work on the water will begin. Contrary to the usual custom at Cornell, when late Winters have kept the crews indoors up to the Easter vacation, the candidates will not be allowed to spend the holidays at home, subject to the call of the management. In view of the disadvantages under which the 'Varsity crew has been working, every effort will be made to redeem the discouraging outlook. Even if Coach Courtney were on hand every moment he would have no easy task in developing a winning eight. As it is, the crews have been for the past six weeks in the hands of amateurs, who, though they are undoubtedly the best men available, cannot hope to keep the men in working order to the same degree as the "old man."

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Columbia's first week on the water has ended satisfactorily. The freshmen and 'Varsity squads number about forty-five men each, and Dr. Peet says that they are composed of the best lot of material presented in several years. An entirely new stroke is being rowed by the crews, who seem to take to it remarkably well, although they have not been given much opportunity to try it yet in the boats. Dr. Peet has been devoting much of his time to the body swing, which is the all-important part of the stroke. It is an unusually long stroke, with a quick start on the recover, and a gradual slowing as the full-reach position is reached. As soon as a new stroke is begun the shoulders are brought well up toward the perpendicular before the leg drive is begun. When this position is reached the legs are jammed down hard and a quick start is made in the recover, as before. During the early part of the week the men seemed to show a tendency to shorten up the stroke, and not make the full body swing, but this is being gradually overcome. The blade work of both squads is good in view of the fact that they have been in the water only six days, and that as yet no attention has been given to it. On the whole, according to Capt. Mackay, the week's work has been very satisfactory to every one interested in the crews. It will be several weeks yet before the process of weeding the men out will be begun. During the coming week Dr. Peet will give his attention to blade work.

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But little development of moment in rowing has been reported during the week at either Harvard or Yale. At New Haven the make-up of the provisional 'Varsity crew remains unchanged. The freshmen candidates have been reduced to three crews, and will row for the present in the order reported earlier in the week. At Cambridge the steady work of the many Newell and Weld crews on the Charles has continued with no change beyond the gradual improvement in form naturally to be expected. The establishment of training tables late in the week for the upper class crews is the only radical progress made. Pennsylvania's crews were well shaken up early in the week, Crowther taking the place in the 'Varsity boat made vacant by the regretted retirement of Howell, who pulled No. 2 in last year's eight, and the fourth crew being dropped. In the second boat Kuhnmuench and Allyn exchanged positions, now rowing respectively at No. 6 and No. 7. The most decided improvement in form during the week was made by the second crew. The two freshmen crews were pretty well demoralized late in the week by the participation of some of their members in the annual freshman-sophomore "bowl fight" Thursday. This halt, however, will be only temporary.

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Cornell's baseball team will leave today for Calhoun, S. C., where the first game of its Southern schedule will be played with Clemsen College to-morrow. The second game will be played with Mercer College, at Macon, Ga., Tuesday. Last year Cornell found a strong team at this institution and won by the close score of 11 to 10. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday a series of three games will be played at Athens with the University of Georgia team, Cornell in the meantime making headquarters at Atlanta. The return trip will begin April 1, when the team will return to Raleigh, N. C., for its game with the University of North Carolina, April 2. On April 3 Trinity College, at Durham, N. C., will meet Cornell. Both these last-named teams will be new competitors, as will also Georgetown University. Before meeting Georgetown, in Washington, April 5 the team will meet the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va. Ithaca will be reached about April 6.

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Capt. Stuart Camp of the Yale baseball nine forced his men through stiff work last week, when outdoor work was begun, and expects to have the squad in good condition before the opening game with New York University. Three games will be played before the team goes South on its Easter trip. The squad remains unchanged from the previous week, and the race for the positions is apparently no nearer decision. One thing, however, has become plain—that is, that Yale will have four of the best pitchers on a college diamond. Robertson and Cook, last year's twirlers, are being hard-pressed by Garvan and Wescott. The Harvard 'Varsity squad was forced to remain indoors last week, and no material improvement in form was noted, although the men were kept busy at work in the cage in the endeavor to eradicate defects. No attempt to pick a team will be made until the men get outside permanently, when their real ability in batting can be estimated. Pennsylvania's squad was out of doors last week, and general improvement after release from the cage was in evidence. As yet no new men have shown up so unexpectedly well as to change the provisional make-up of the first nine, which has been already announced. Princeton had two close practice games between the first and second nines, and yesterday easily defeated Rutgers in a fairly well played game, which is elsewhere reported.

BERKELEY SCHOOL GAMES.

Two Records Broken Yesterday at the Seventy-first Armory—Worcester High School Won the Cup.

Forty-eight feet and eleven inches was, for a schoolboy, a phenomenal distance to put the twelve-pound shot. Yet Coe of the Princeton Preparatory School did it at the tenth annual games of Berkeley School, held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon. This put broke the previous record, held by Rogers of Trinity, by 6 feet and 11 inches. One other interscholastic record was broken by Freel of the Morris High School, who went the 60-yard dash for juniors in two-fifths of a second better than the previous record.

The prize of a silver cup for the school scoring the greatest number of points went to the Worcester (Mass.) High School. The best that Cutler, the best of the New York schools, could do was to score 12 points, while Trinity and Berkeley had 5 points each.

The mile race was the most exciting event of the day. After a nip and tuck contest Dickerson of Worcester went to the front on the final lap, and broke the tape in perfect stride and fine form. The summaries:

60-Yard Dash, Junior.—Heat Winners—First, Tutt, (Stevens;) second, Milbank, (Trinity;) third, Cobby, (Morristown;) fourth, McDonnell, (Columbia, Grammar) fifth, Decker, (Montclair High;) sixth, Jones, (Poly Prep.;) seventh N. Freel, (Morris High.) Semi-Trials—First heat won by McDonnell, Cobby second, Tutt third. Time—0:07 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Freel, Dorman second, Decker third. Time—0:07. Final—Won by Freel, (Morris High.) McDonnell, (Columbia Grammar,) second; Dorman, (Montclair High,) third. Time—0:07.

50 Yards, (Novice,) Heats.—Won by Weidman, (Poly. Prep.,) Hardenburgh, (Collegiate,) Zoelbisch, (Poly. Prep.,) Godwin, (Trinity,) J. Fallon, (Fordham,) Driggs, (Trinity,) and Strauss, (Columbia Grammar.) Semi-Finals—First heat won by Widdecombe, (St. Austin;) second by Earle, (Barnard,) third by Zoelbisch. Final—Won by Earle, (Barnard;) Godwin, (Trinity,) second; Driggs, (Trinity,) third. Time—0:06.

60-Yard Dash.—Heats won by Spraker, (Berkeley;) Buckingham, (Stevens;) Weidman, (Poly. Prep.;) Jordan, Fallon, and Widdecombe, (St. Austin's.) Final won by Buckingham, (Stevens;) Spraker, (Berkeley,) second; Jordan, (Worcester High School,) third. Time—0:06 4-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. S. Spraker, (Berkeley,) with a jump of 5 feet 11 inches; Zoelbisch, (Poly. Prep.,) second, 5 feet 4 inches; Vietor, (Cutler,) and Thomas, (Blake,) tied for third place, with 5 feet 3 inches. On the jump off, Vietor won with a jump of 5 feet 6 inches.

440-Yard Dash.—Heats won by Barlow, (Poly. Prep.,) in 0:59 4-5; Perry, (Worcester High,) in 0:59 1-5, and Manson, (Cutler,) in 0:59 4-5. Final won by Manson; Jordan, (Worcester High,) second; Perry, third. Time—0:57 2-5.

60 Yards, Hurdle—Heats won by Bingham, (Montclair Military;) Roberts, (Poly. Prep.;) Bell, (Cutler;) Selvage, (Newark;) Jackson, (Trinity;) Batton, (Montclair High,) and Godwin. Semi-finals—First heat won by Bell, Selvage second; second heat won by Wrightson, (Newark;) Roberts, (Poly Prep.,) second. Final—Won by Bell, Wrightson second, Roberts third. Time—0:08.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot—Won by Coe, (Princeton Prep.,) with a put of 48 feet 11 inches; J. R. De Witt, (Lawrenceville,) second, with a put of 45 feet 1 inch; Rogers, (Trinity,) third, with a put of 43 feet 1½ inches.

One-Mile Run—Won by R. W. Dickson, (Worcester High;) MacKenzie (Dwight,) second; McCoy, (Newark Academy,) third. Time—5:02 2-5.

Pole Vault—Hall, (Worcester,) and Huston, (Berkeley,) tied for first place, with 9 feet 2 inches; Holmes, (Cutler,) third, with 8 feet 9 inches. On the jump-off Hall won.

880-Yard Run—Won by Moran, (Worcester High;) Smith, (Horace Mann,) second; Warren, (Worcester High,) third. Time—2:11 4-5.

COLUMBIA'S CREWS RACING.

Both 'Varsity and Freshmen Oarsmen Have Lively Brushes While Rowing in the Barges.

There were any number of good brushes on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon between the Columbia University freshmen and 'Varsity crews. Dr. Peet and Capt. Mackay had gone to Poughkeepsie to take a look at the course and secure quarters, so that the boys were left alone, and they had a jolly good time. Very little time was devoted to body or blade work, the sole object of the crews being to put the barge through the water fast enough to beat their opponents.

On arriving at the Union Boat Club's house there was a general scramble to see which crew would be floated first. This, however, is a daily occurrence, and honors are about even, as the 'Varsity men appeared first yesterday and captured the barge New London, which is considered the fastest of the two now used by the crews. There were several men in this boat who were somewhat rusty in their work, but nevertheless they hit up a lively stroke and the freshmen crew had their hands full to get out a merry chase for about a mile, the freshmen gaining upon them but failing to overtake them. On the return trip the crews started almost even, and having tide and wind with them, came down the rive like steamboats under a full read of steam. The race was entirely in favor of the 'Varsity crew until the boathouse was reached, when the freshmen, in order to show their assembled friends what they could do when it was necessary, made a spurt in remarkably good form, and before the 'Varsity men could increase their stroke, the freshmen had passed them.

The next two crews boated, contained the pick of the 'Varsity men. They made an excellent showing on the water, notwithstanding the fact that the strong northwest wind that was blowing kicked up a very choppy sea that made blade work difficult and uncertain. The men occupied the following positions in the boats:

Barge Saratoga—Southack, bow; Lawrence, 2; Smith, 3; Irvine, 4; Mount, 5; Vulte, 6; Nash, 7; Falconer, stroke, and Bogue coxswain.

Barge New London—Holland, bow; Wiley, 2; Henry, 3; Suyden, 4; Jackson, 5; Smith, 6; Oddie, 7; Boyeson, stroke, and De Foy, coxswain.

Both crews went up the river together and did not start to brush until the down trip, when wind and tide favored them. For a quarter of a mile neither crew was able to obtain an advantage over the other, until the New London's crew made a spurt that carried it a length ahead. This urged the Saratoga's crew to better work, and they increased their stroke from twenty-six to twenty-eight. Their opponents followed suit, and they were unable to pass them. It looked very much like a dead heat until the mile mark was passed, when the New London's crew lagged in their work a trifle. This was the opportunity the Saratoga men were looking for, and they hit their stroke up in a manner that made their opponent's boat look as though it had anchored.

The last two crews to be boated were composed of freshmen, occupying the following positions:

Barge New London—Wishman, bow; Pitska, 2; Ludlow, 3; Earle, 4; Bates, 5; Beekman, 6; Cornell, 7; Clark, stroke, and Jackson, coxswain.

Barge Saratoga—Moen, bow; Townsend, 2; Boyesen, 3; Smithers, 4; Iselin, 5; Hull, 6; Loughlin, 7; Weeks, stroke, and Evans, coxswain.

Both crews did fairly good work, considering the choppy water, and had several interesting brushes, honors being about even.

AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

Few New Men Will Make the Ball Nine—Banks Cup Competitions.

Regular outdoor baseball practice at the New York University began yesterday morning at University Heights. Ohio Field is in no condition for the team to practice on, inasmuch as only the southern end has been sodded. This space was used by the infielders yesterday morning, and the unsodded portion afforded a space for the outfielders. Twenty-five men are still on the candidates' list, but next week this number will be reduced, although from fifteen to eighteen men will be kept in training throughout the season. But few of the men trying for the team are new at the game, as most of them played on last year's nine. C. A. Taylor, 1901, will be the sole occupant of the box, as no new men of sufficient ability have shown up to warrant their pitching in the big games. Last year Taylor pitched in all but three of the games played, and Capt. Northrop has confidence in his ability to do the same this year. The team will suffer a severe loss in the absence of Craft, 1900, from behind the bat. Coach Smith has devoted most of his efforts to trying out a new man for this position, and has succeeded fairly well in bringing out Thorne, 1902, who caught on the freshman team last year. In practice Thorne has demonstrated his ability to hold Taylor, and there is little doubt that he will finally be selected for the position. Haynes, 1900, will again cover first base, and Rorke, 1901, will play short stop. Second base has proved to be the most difficult position to be filled, and at present three men are equally well fitted for the position. Who will finally be selected is still a matter of doubt. J. B. Van Vleck, 1900, has been moved from third base to left field, and F. V. Lane, 1903, of last year's Trinity School team has taken his place at third. A. A. Northrop will cover centre field for the fourth consecutive year. Right field is still an unsettled quantity. The team which will line up against Yale next Saturday will be in the main as above noted. Manager Hendee has been compelled to give up the intended trip up the State, as last week the Syracuse management canceled the game for April 16. The game with Cornell on April 14 will be played as scheduled. This will be the first time New York University and Cornell have met since New York University defeated the Cornell boys three years ago by the score of 6 to 5. Manager Hendee has made arrangements to play the home games at Berkeley Oval, as the changes in Ohio Field will not be completed till next year.

The programme for Demonstration Day, March 30, has now been completed, and will be much the same as it was last year. Demonstration Day marks the closing of the indoor athletic season at the New York University, and on that day the annual contests for the Banks' cups are held. There are to be six athletic events and a similar number of gymnastic events. In addition to these the annual bar-bell drill and chest-weight competitions will be held. The athletic events will be handicap, and will consist of 175-yard dash, three-quarter-mile run, quarter-mile run, high jump, shot put, and pole vault. The contestants will be six in number in each event, and they will be handicapped according to their performances in the preliminary contests. The six gymnastic events will be, horizontal bar, parallel bars, side horse, club swinging, tumbling, and flying rings. Cups will be awarded to the first and second men in each event, and also to the first and second men in each of the other three competitions, making a total of thirty cups, all of which have been presented by Commodore David Banks.

DATES FOR THE PARIS GAMES.

Programme and Rules Governing Athletic Contests at Exposition.

Rules and regulations governing the athletic games and contests at the Paris Exposition have been received from Assistant Commissioner General Woodward. The events on the official programme include all the customary trials of physical prowess usually seen at athletic tournaments in this country, and, in addition, a series of automobile contests.

In the field events for athletes the international tournaments are classed as professional and amateur. The professional events are to be held July 1, 3, and 5, and the amateur July 15, 17, 19, and 22. International contests in Rugby football will be held Oct. 14, 21, and 28; lawn tennis, beginning July 6; bowling, Aug 15; baseball exhibition by American teams, Sept. 2; lacrosse, July 29; golf, Oct. 2 to 9. The cycling events will be held Sept. 9 to 16.

HARLEM RIVER OARSMEN.

The Harlem Regatta Association Committee having in charge the details of the National Regatta will hold a meeting at the Winter quarters of the Nassau Boat Club, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, Tuesday evening. A number of important matters pertaining to the details of the regatta will come up for discussion, and reports will be received from the various committees.

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The Atalanta Boat Club will hold its fifty-second annual dinner on April 5. The Committee of Arrangements, of which Walter H. Wagstaff is Chairman, is making elaborate preparations for the event.

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"Scullers' Row," on the Harlem River, will receive its death blow in a few days when the Nassau Boat Club moves its three houses up the river. There will be left only the Bohemian, Metropolitan, Harlem Crescent, and Wyanoke clubs, and it is only a question of a short time when they will be forced to move, owing to the march of improvements.

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The Rosedale Boat Club of Hoboken has announced its intention of joining the Middle States Ragatta Association at its next meeting.

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Capt. Brown of the Atalanta Boat Club has organized a junior eight-oared crew which he intends to boat in a few days.

GIRLS PLAY BASKET BALL.

Teachers' College Students Defeat Those from Barnard, 12 to 5.

In a fast game of basket ball played yesterday at the Teachers' College, on Morningside Heights, the Teachers' College girls defeated a team from Barnard College by a score of 12 to 5.

The Teachers' College girls had intended to invite some of their male friends to view the contest, but when their plan was announced to the young women from Barnard they immediately vetoed it with a chorus of "We shant play if you have those horrid men here, so there, now!" This, of course, stopped all proceedings of the sort, and as a result Mr. J. Jardine, the referee, and the two umpires were the only men allowed on the floor.

The game was a lively one from the start. The Barnard young women had made up their minds to do or die, and the Teachers' College girls were equally determined. Miss Kydd was the principal point winner for the Teachers' College team, while Miss Beagle, who played at centre, did some excellent defensive work, and kept Barnard from scoring at least five times. The girls were remarkably fresh throughout the thirty minutes of play, the only stops being made to allow the young women to arrange their hair, which after any especially hard struggle would come tumbling down about their necks and faces. The teams were:

Teachers' College.	Position.	Barnard.
Miss Kydd	Forward	Miss Earl
Miss Jenkins	Forward	Miss Baldwin
Miss Beagle	Centre	Miss Cudd
Miss Smelts	Guard	Miss Kimbal
Miss Heath	Guard	Miss Alsberg

AFTER BETTER ROADS.

What the Brooklyn Wheelmen Want Done on Bedford, Remsen, and Cropsey Avenues.

An organization similar to the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island is what is needed in this city, if local cyclists ever expect to secure much-needed improvements in the streets and roads. That the Brooklyn body is a live organization was evidenced by the statement made at its last meeting.

For more than a year the Associated Cycling Clubs has been directing its efforts to secure the extension of Bedford Avenue beyond the Eastern Parkway to Flatbush Avenue. This will enable cyclists to enjoy the delightful ride to Bergen Beach, and save a run of several miles over the present route. It also opens up a splendid ride for local cyclists by way of the Twenty-third Street Ferry. This route will bring the rider out of Bedford Avenue near where Foster Avenue begins, leading him to the Coney Island Boulevard at Parkville. At present cyclists must take the long route around the Eastern Parkway, down a steep brick hill, and around Prospect Park to get to the head of the Boulevard. The estimated cost of these improvements is $190,000, and the association will ask that that part of the annual appropriation allowed the Department of Highways be used to make them.

Another improvement that the association is making a strong fight for is the extension of Remsen Avenue, from the head of Utica Avenue to Canarsie. This will open up a direct route from the Eastern Parkway to Canarsie, which has become a favorite resort for cyclists.

Michael Furst, who is known as the "Father of Good Roads" in Brooklyn, made a report on the shameful condition of West Seventeenth Street, from Harway Avenue Bridge to Surf Avenue, Coney Island, and asked that steps be taken to have it corrected. This street was opened and graded last year, but has not yet been paved. At present the road is nothing but a quagmire. Mr. Furst cited the fact that this route is at present the only direct one for the city fire engines to travel between Bath Beach, Bensonhurst, and Coney Island, and said that less than two weeks ago a complaint was made that engines had been stuck in the mud after passing over the bridge from Cropsey Avenue.

The Public Action Committee will also ask for asphalt at the intersection of Bedford and Division Avenues. This point is the favorite starting and finishing place for club and century runs. There is a small square at what is known as the Bedford Fountain, only one side of which is asphalted. Riders coming and going use this one side, with the result that accidents occurred almost every day during the season. The association wants this made impossible.

It was also reported that Jamaica Avenue, which has become one of the popular routes leading to the good roads on Long Island, is in a poor condition in places. This fact will be placed before the Department of Highways.

Bills had been sent to the Legislature asking for the Bedford and Remsen Avenues extensions, but these have met with Mayor Van Wyck's disapprobation. He has vetoed them on the ground that the Board of Public Improvements has the power to make these extensions.

The Mayor's veto, however, will not deter the organization in its efforts to secure these improvements. The Public Action Committee will now go to the Board of Public Improvements. The Mayor, according to the report of S. D. Andrews, is believed to be favorably inclined toward the plans of the wheelmen.

HINTS FOR BICYCLE RIDERS.

Cyclists who purchase wheels now should be careful about the adjustments of the machine before using it. Machines sent out by dealers are often so hastily crated that everything is not properly looked after. The rider, anxious to use his machine, neglects to take time to make the critical examination of all the parts that is so necessary to safety. A machine with a loose or improperly adjusted handlebar may fail to hold at a critical moment, and a fall or a damaged bar may result. A pedal that is not screwed tight may work part way out. The careless or unskillful rider will fail to notice this until it has ruined the threads on the pedal pin or in the crank. Especially look out for the rear axle nut, for if it is not secure the chain will surely pull the wheel out of true and against the frame.

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One of the most annoying things a rider has to contend with is when a nut shakes loose from a bolt for no conceivable reason. Remove the nut and bolt and thoroughly clean them. A little powdered resin sprinkled inside the nut and on the thread or worm of the bolt, or where necessary, a piece of thread bound around the worm and the bolt will remedy the trouble.

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It is about this season of the year that wheelmen begin to take their machines out of "cold storage" so to speak, and discovers what negligence has cost them. If the machine has been left standing in a remote corner it is certain to be in a pretty bad condition. The nickeled and enameled parts will be found covered with rust spots, the bearings dry and rusty, and the tires probably ruined. It is only the careful rider who took the precaution to detach the wheels, half inflated the tires, and then hung them in a place not too damp, smeared the nickeled parts with vaseline, thoroughly cleaned the bearings and bearing cups, and then covered the frame, who will find his machine in first-class condition after it has been put together.

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A machine that has been neglected all Winter should be taken entirely apart, if the rider knows how to do it, and every part closely examined, especial attention being paid to the joints and points of bearing. Kerosene is a good thing for cleaning, as it cuts rust quickly, but great care must be taken not to let any of it get on either the enamel or the tires. In cleaning cups and bearings a great deal of care must be taken. When removing the bearings a cloth should be spread under the wheel so that these little steel balls do not become lost. It is advisable to keep the sets separate, even though they may be of the same size. Bearings have a tendency after being in use a while to wear off their own imperfections and adjust themselves to each other and the path they wear in the cups. Sometimes it makes quite a difference if one set is put in the place of another. Vaseline is used by many as a lubricant for bearings. In the case of tires the only thing to do is to inflate them fully. They may have become defective if they have been left deflated and standing on a floor. It is best to have an expert look after these. Dust may have clogged the plunger of the valve or the cement holding the valve in the valve-stem may have dried and broken. A defect of this kind may give the rider the impression that the tire has become porous. Any trouble with the valve can be easily detected by taking a small wine glass, filling it with water and holding it close to the rim so that the entire valve is submerged. If there is an escape of air it will be readily seen by small air bubbles in the water. The tire, in all cases where a wheel has been left standing all Winter, should be removed and freshly cemented to the rim. The old cement cracks and will not hold. Unless attention is given to this the tire will "creep" the first time the machine is used and the valve-stem will be cut off.

The head or steering gear of the machine is another part that should be carefully examined. The head has a great deal to do with the easy running of a machine, so there must be a perfect adjustment. It is a part that is always moving in the act of balancing the wheel, and therefore has a great deal of wear. In addition to this there is an unequal strain. The bearing cups have to support nearly all the weight of the rider and all strains occasioned by the unevenness of the road. The bearings in the head do not have the full rotary movement as in other parts of the machine. There is only a backward and forward movement, often very slight, but enough to wear considerably. In the adjustment of the head care should be taken that it is neither too tight nor too loose. Any looseness can be detected by taking hold of the handlebar and lifting it up and pressing it down alternately. If there is any looseness it must either proceed from the head or front wheel. A good plan after lubricating the bearings is to turn the front wheel around several times so that the bearings find their proper adjustment. Heads should work freely, but should always be rigid.

TO GET THEIR CYCLE PATHS.

Novel Way in Which Michigan Will Build Them Without State Aid.

A novel plan has been devised by Chief Consul H. S. Earle of the Michigan Division of the League of American Wheelmen to build 500 miles of bicycle side paths. He has named May 1 as "Bicycle Path Day." On that day he expects to have 10,000 wheelmen out building paths throughout the State. The plan is to have all the available wheelmen come out early in the day with shovel and hoe, and start work on the path until the forces from two towns meet, when the work will be done. Over sandy roads the top will simply be scuffed off the turf along the roadside near the fences, leaving the grass roots to make a bed for the path, and keep the sandy soil from being ground into holes. Consul Earle thinks this path will be found so great a convenience to country people passing along the road that they will voluntarily help to take care of it.

Clay roads hardly need a path, but a path-maker invented by Consul Earle will be used to level down the turf and earth. This invention is like a harrow with a roller behind. This, it

CHURCH SOPRANO SUED

Miss Stewart of Dr. Parkhurst's Choir the Defendant.

Mrs. Penfield Says She Advanced Money to Train Her Voice and Charges Ingratitude.

Miss Effie Stewart, the soprano singer in Dr. Parkhurst's choir, is the defendant in a suit brought by Mrs. M. Pearson Penfield of 123 East Eighty-ninth Street for $2,581.63. The plaintiff, Mrs. Penfield, is a rich woman, a relative of President McKinley, and widely known in women's organizations and charities.

In speaking of the suit at her home yesterday afternoon Mrs. Penfield said that she had advanced large sums to Miss Stewart to be used in the training of the latter's voice, and that the amount which she demanded was only a small percentage of the whole debt.

"When I first knew Miss Stewart," added Mrs. Penfield, "she was a poor girl from Cleveland. Her musical instructor, Clement Tedaux, introduced us, and I was so much impressed with her voice that I offered to let her have money with which to have it trained in Paris. The understanding was that if she ever attained such a position as to be able to repay the loans she should do so. Otherwise I was to lose.

"For several weeks she took lessons in Paris. After that I don't know what she did, but it is certain the money was no longer used as I had intended. All this I learned long afterward. For five years I have not seen her, though she has been in America for two years. She asknowledges the debt, and has plainly intimated that she does not intend to pay it, although she now makes a salary of $1,500 at the church, besides something extra at concerts and musicales.

"Before bringing suit I gave her every opportunity to settle the matter. I do not care for the money, but wish to punish her for her ingratitude. My lawyer is David M. Neuberger. As far as I know she has no counsel as yet."

An attempt was made to get Miss Stewart's side of the question at the church yesterday. She refused to talk.

TRUST MERGER BILL SIGNED.

Permits Morton Trust to Absorb the State Trust Company.

ALBANY, March 24.—Gov. Roosevelt today signed the bill of Senator Higgins authorizing the merger of the State and Morton Trust Companies.

The State Trust Company came prominently into public notice early this year, when Abram Kling, a stockholder, addressed a letter to Gov. Roosevelt charging gross mismanagement in the conduct of its affairs, particularly in regard to the manner in which its funds were loaned to persons and corporations intimately associated with its control. President Walter S. Johnston denounced this whole proceeding as a scheme to depress the value of its securities, and accused James R. Keene, Charles P. Bacon, Maurice S. Decker, and Mr. Kling of being co-conspirators in this attempt.

A recent sensational episode was the arrest of Danfel H. Shea of 105 King Street, Brooklyn, on the charge of attempted blackmail in offering to sell a letter bearing on the affairs of the company for $800. The offer was made to the private secretary of Thomas F. Ryan, to whom the famous $2,000,000 loan which Superintendent Kilburn declared illegal was made by the State Trust Company. The secretary bore the same name as the prisoner, and it was supposed that the letter, with others, had fallen into the hands of the wrong man through a postal error. Gov. Roosevelt, after the charges were made, asked the Clearing House Committee of the Clearing House Association to make an examination of the company's affairs, and they reported that on Jan. 12 it was in a satisfactory condition.

The State Trust Company was organized in 1890 by Willis S. Paine, with a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $500,000, but its control was purchased in 1898 by a syndicate organized by R. A. C. Smith. The Morton Trust Company was organized last July, with ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton at its head. Its offices were at 38 Nassau Street, where the present merger was virtually decided upon on Feb. 1. It was then announced that the new corporation would continue under the name of the Morton Trust Company, and would start with a capital of $2,000,000 and a surplus and undivided profits well over $2,500,000.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ON RAMAPO.

Tells President Grout He Favors Both Morgan Bill and Repeal.

ALBANY, March 24.—Gov. Roosevelt today sent the following reply to the letter received from President Edward M. Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn on the Morgan Anti-Ramapo bill:

My Dear Sir: I am very much interested in your letter. I favor the passage both of the Morgan bill and of the repeal of the Ramapo act of 1895. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The statement that the bill of Mr. Ryttenburg to revive certain railroad charters is a new Ramapo scheme is discredited here. Mr. Ryttenburg introduced the bill by request, and when it was considered in committee said that he had no personal interest in it, and did not desire to move it until the committee had the fullest information about it.

The bill is to revive the charter of a cross-town railroad in New York City, and was sent to Mr. Ryttenburg by a constituent. The bill is still in committee.

Naval Magazine Bill a Law.

ALBANY, March 24.—Gov. Roosevelt today signed Senator Ellsworth's bill authorizing the State to cede to the United States Government jurisdiction over Iona Island, Rockland County, for the purpose of the establishment thereon of a naval magazine.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, March 24.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the following bills:

Senator ELLSWORTH—Relative to abandonment of unconstructed routes of street railroads.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Providing that the election of committeemen to fill vacancies in nominations shall take place at the primaries and not at a party convention.

Senator D. F. DAVIS—Amending the law relative to the election of Trustees in Methodist Episcopal churches in Brooklyn and Queens.

Senator ELSBERG—Providing that when the Board of Directors of a membership corporation comprises twenty-one members a majority, instead of two-thirds thereof, may authorize the purchase or mortgage real estate.

Mr. POST—Providing that Mongolian ring-necked pheasants shall not be taken in Suffolk County between Jan. 1 and Oct. 31.

Mr. RYTTENBERG—Prohibiting persons from transacting business in this State under an assumed name unless they shall file with the County Clerk a certificate setting forth the name to be used.

Mr. RODENBECK—Relative to supplementary proceedings against debtors.

Mr. ROGERS—Authorizing the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, to take its battle flag from the Military Museum in the State Capitol.

Mr. SWIFT—Making it a misdemeanor to sell or give a toy pistol in which blank cartridges are used to any person under sixteen years.

Mr. SANDS—Authorizing the delivery of affidavits in foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement.

Senator WHITE—Providing that the enrollment of voters at primaries shall be secret and that the enrollment blanks shall be distributed in envelopes.

Mr. FANCHER—Providing that when an appeal is taken to an Appellate Division and it is found that the Justice who tried the case is a member of the court, an application may be made to have the appeal transferred to another Appellate Division.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniatnre Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	5:35	Sun sets 6:19	Moon rises 2:17

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook 2:02	Gov. Isl'd 2:26	H. Gate 4:22
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook 2:45	Gov. Isl'd 3:07	H. Gate 5:03

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

	Mails Close	Vessels Sail.
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresa	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Massilia, Naples		
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 31 and up to April 14, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York April 14, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Feb. 23; Shanghai, Feb. 26; Yokohama, March 6, and Honolulu March 15, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, are due in New York on Tuesday, March 27.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MARCH 25.

Algiers, New Orleans, March 14.
Beatrice, Gibraltar, March 9.
British King, Antwerp, March 10.
El Cid, New Orleans, March 20.
Inca, Huelva, March 13.
Inchulva, Hull, March 10.
Nacoochee, Savannah, March 22.
Principessa, Christiania, March 9.
Queen Olga, London, March 9.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, March 10.
Westhall, Gibraltar, March 7.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, March 23.
Lyell, Gibraltar, March 12.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

Alene, Port Limon, March 20.
Aller, Gibraltar, March 19.
Boyle, Liverpool, March 17.
Concho, Galveston, March 21.
Friesland, Antwerp, March 17.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, March 17.
Hudson, New Orleans, March 21.
Mesaba, London, March 17.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, March 15.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

Albano, Havre, March 15.
Excelsior, New Orleans, March 22.
Indiante, St. Lucia, March 21.
Nicolai II., Copenhagen, March 13.
Sarmatian, Glasgow, March 15.
Virginian, London, March 16.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

El Rio, New Orleans, March 24.
Grangense, Para, March 17.
Jersey City, Bristol, March 13.
Peninsular, St. Michael, March 19.
Prussian Prince, Hamburg, March 15.
Saale, Bremen, March 29.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

Germanic, Liverpool, March 21.
Hindoo, Hull, March 18.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, March 19.

Arrived.

SS Alsenborn, Gillingham, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:12 A. M. 25th.

SS New York, Roberts, Southampton and Cherbourg March 17, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville March 21, and Charleston 22d, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Therese, (Nor.,) Havnaes, Newcastle March 6, in ballast to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Carey, Bermuda March 21, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 A. M.

SS Aldworth, (Br.,) Henderson, Shields March 7, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Thomsen, Copenhagen, &c., March 7, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Orizaba, Downs, Campeachy, &c., March 10, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:17 A. M.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Jespersen, Dantzic Feb. 27 and Copenhagen March 6, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Owen, Trieste, &c., Feb. 13, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Trunkby, (Br.,) McCarthy, Baltimore March 22, with mdse. in transit to Funch, Edye & Co. Will finish loading for Manila and Vladivostock.

SS Alamo, Hilx, Galveston March 17 and Key West 20th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Mae, Hutchinson, Port Tampa March 18, with phosphate rock to Liebig Manufacturing Co. —vessel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton. Will discharge cargo at Carteret, N. J.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Santelli, Havre March 17, with mdse. and passengers to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Seneca, Decker Tampico March 18, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Huby, Hull Marcr 11, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS (supposed) Chicago City, (Br.,) Lewis, Bristol and Swansea March 11, to James Arkell & Co. Passed Fire Island at 7:45 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 24, 9:30 P. M., north, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) for Dover.
SS Winifred, for Port Tampa.
SS Picqua, (Br.,) for Venice, &c.
SS Craigearn, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, &c.
SS Buffalo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS John J. Hill, for Norfolk.
SS Trave, (Ger.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Campania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Patricia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Columbian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for St. Kitts, &c.
SS British Trader, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Adirondack, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Mercator, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
SS Mohican, (Br.,) for St. John, N. B.
SS Nyanza, (Nor.,) for Norfolk.
SS Nueces, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Curityba, (Ger.,) for Matanzas, &c.
SS Saginaw, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Sud, for New Orleans.
SS Knickerbocker, for New Orleans.
SS Andes, (Br.,) for Cape Haitien, &c.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Origen, (Nor.,) for Inagua, &c.

Spoken.

Bark Hassia, (Ger.,) Schumacher, from Genoa for New York, was spoken March 13 in lat. 24, lon. 30.

Notice to Mariners.

The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District (New York) gives notice that two spar buoys have been placed in Mount Hope Bay, R. I., to mark the channel to Fall River, Mass., on the following magnetic bearings: Second-class red spar, No. 2, in 17 feet of mean low water: Borden's Wharf, S. E. ½ S.; Middle of Spar Island, N. by W. ¾ W.; Borden's Flats Lighthouse, N. E. ⅞ E. Second-class black spar, No. 3½, in 18 feet of water: Middle of Spar Island, N. by W. 9-16 W.; Borden's Flats Lighthouse, N. E. by E. ¼ E.; Borden's Wharf, S. E. ¾ S. The axis of the channel marked by these buoys is on a line between Bristol Ferry and Borden's Flats Lighthouses.

DETROIT RIVER.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on the opening of navigation, 1900, the following changes will be made in aids to navigation in the Detroit River:

Ballard Reef Channel Gas Buoys (Nos. 1, 3, and 5) heretofore marking the westerly side of the channel, above Limekiln Crossing, will be painted red, renumbered, respectively, 2, 4, and 6, and shifted to and established in corresponding positions on the easterly side of the Ballard Reef Crannel. South Gas Buoy will then be about 5,000 feet (15-16 mile) N. 15-16 W. from Limekiln Crossing Light Vessel (North) No. 65, and about 350 feet to the eastward of the Grosse Isle South Channel Range line, with which the line of buoys will be parallel, and the distance between two adjacent buoys will be, as heretofore, about 2,920 feet (9-16 mile.) (L. H. B. Bulletin No. 104, Pars. 53, 54, and 55.) The easterly half of the channel is dredged to 21 feet depth, the westerly half to 18 feet, and the channel is 600 feet wide.

Ballard Reef Light Vessel, No. 63, will not be replaced on her former station, off the easterly end of Ballard Reef, making off from Grosse Isle, westerly side of the channel of the Detroit River, having been permanently discontinued. (L. H. B. Bulletin No. 104, Par. 56.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1899," Page 32, Nos. 131, 132, 133, and 134, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1900," Page 46.

ERIE HARBOR (PRESQU'ILE BAY) ENTRANCE.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on the opening of navigation, 1900, the following changes will be made in aids to navigation at the entrance from Lake Erie into Erie Harbor, (Presqu'ile Bay):

Erie Harbor Outer Gas Buoy, No. 2, will be moored on the prolongation of the inner face of the outer part of the north pier, 1,250 feet ¼ mile) to the eastward of its easterly end, and on the northerly side of the entrance to the channel into the harbor.

Presqu'ile Pierhead Light Station.—The fog bell at this station, on the north pier, will be sounded from a square, white, pyramidal, wooden, open framework structure, with a small house in the middle section, recently erected on the north pier, about 300 feet from its outer end and about 470 feet from the light tower. No change will be made in the characteristic of the bell.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1899," Page 22, Nos. 82 and 83, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1900," Page 32.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 24.—SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) Capt. Simon, from New York, arr. at Havre at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, (from Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 5:17 P. M. today.

SS Rhein, (Ger.,) Capt. Gathemann, from New York for Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Westerniand, (Belg.,) Capt. Mills, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Queen Eleanor, (Br.,) Capt. Ritson, from Hongkong, &c., for New York, passed Perim yesterday.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from Palermo for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Borderer, (Br.,) Capt. Hay, from New York for Lisbon, arr. at Fayal yesterday.

SS Philadelphian, (Br.,) Capt. McCallum, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Herschel, (Br.,) Capt. Frodsen, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Rugby, (Br.,) Capt. Sheppard, from New York via Singapore, arr. at Shanghai to-day.

SS Menominee, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York, arr. here to-day.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Thielemann, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Manhasset, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, sld. from Dundee for New York to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, sld. from Antwerp for New York to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt McKay, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Allx, sld. from Havre for New York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Fournel, (Fr.,) Capt. Dupont, sld. from Pauillac for New York March 22.

SS Koordistan, (Br.,) Capt. Simpson, sld. from Marseilles for New York March 22.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Mueller, from New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Inchmona, (Br.,) Capt. Ashby, from Calcutta for New York, passed Cape Spartel to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS L. P. Holmblad, (Dan.,) Capt. Ericsen, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Florence Pile, (Br.,) Capt. Reed, sld. from Cardiff for New York to-day.

SS Munchen, (Ger.,) Capt. Traue, sld. from Bremen for New York to-day.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANOS

If you want

Quality Durability and Richness

combined in one piano, you can get it in a

STERLING

There's an irresistible air of *elegance* and *refinement* about our new

Upright Grands

that surpasses any other make from an

ARTISTIC STANDPOINT.

The most wonderful feature of our Upright Grands is their *great volume of tone*, which is obtained without sacrifice of quality, for they possess *a pure, sweet liquid tone* of *remarkable brilliancy* throughout the entire scale.

THE ACTION

is a marvel of mechanical skill, so delicate and sensitive that its capacity for execution is unlimited.

Special Offering

of slightly used and second-hand pianos taken in exchange for Sterlings.

2 Slightly Used Uprights	$125
1 Second-hand Upright	90
2 Concert Grand Uprights	175
1 Large Upright, perfect repair, cost $350, for	175
2 Second-hand Organs	25
2 Good Square Pianos	25
8 Large Fine Square	60

The STERLING Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS.
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms
536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
Opposite Montauk Theatre.
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613 Main.
This advertisement appears Sundays only.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Cloak Department.

New Spring Goods—Specials for Monday.

In our Cloak Department will be found a very attractive assortment of Ladies' Suits, Jackets and Capes for Spring wear, in the best materials and latest styles, at popular prices. The special offers for Monday are as follows:

Ladies' Spring Suits, in Cheviots and Homespun, black, gray, blue and brown, with fly front jacket, at **$9.85**; worth $12.50. Other Suits at **$12.50, $15.00** and **$17.50.**

A very desirable lot of Manufacturers' Model Suits, in a variety of styles and materials, made in the best manner, some tight fitting, others half fitting, some with the new collar, all handsomely lined with silk, **$25.00** each; value $40.00 to $50.00.

A complete assortment of Eton Jackets and Golf Capes at popular prices.

Black Goods.

An Especially Fine Assortment

of Black Wool and Silk and Wool Dress Goods is now in stock.

Grenadines, in all Silk Goods, **$1.00** to **$6.75** per yard.

Crepe de Chine and Crepe Meteors, **$1.10** to **$4.85.**

Fine French Voiles, in dots, scrolls, and stripes, **$1.45.**

Colored Dress Goods.

New materials, just received, including Silk Voiles, Wool Crepes, Crepe Eolienne, and dotted Crepes.

SPECIAL—45-inch Colored Henriettas, 58 cts. instead of 75 cts.

Our Easter Special Glove, 85 Cts.

Just received, a special importation of Ladies' Suede Gloves for the Easter season. They are PIQUE SEWN, have handsomely embroidered backs, and are in the most delicate shades of pearl, mode, gray, mastic, and tan. The finish is very fine and the style the most fashionable of the season, such as is not shown elsewhere for less than $1.25. We are selling them at **85** cts. per pair.

Another Lining Bargain.

Five cases of Black Percaline, double beetle finish, 38 inches wide, **12** cts. per yard.

Men's Neglige Shirts, 45 Cts.

A lot of men's fine Madras Neglige Shirts, all sizes, various patterns, attached or detached collars and cuffs, at **45** cts. each; were $1.50 and $2.00.

MEN'S Neckwear, new shapes, Barathea Silk, $1.50 quality, for **$1.00.**

Muslin Underwear.

All of our Muslin Underwear is made of the best material, in the best manner, is always in the latest styles and the prices are low.

Muslin Gowns, yoke of cluster tucks, neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidered ruffle, **$1.10.**

Muslin and Cambric Underskirts, with tucked ruffle, **50** cts.

Corset Covers, French shape, **25** cts.

COUTILLE CORSETS, white and gray, sizes 18 to 25, **58** cts.

Colored Petticoats.

New styles in Spring Petticoats, in Sateen, Mohair, Moreen, and Silk, all well made and reasonable in price.

New shades in Mercerized Sateen and two-toned effects in Mohair.

Finger Purses

in genuine pig skin, Seal and Sea Lion, with inside frame and leather lined, **50** cts., instead of $1.00.

Table Linens.

Leading Values in Our Unequaled Department.

Bleached Table Damask, good, strong quality, 68 inches wide, **75** cts. per yard.

Bleached Satin Damask, 72 inches wide, **$1.00** per yard instead of $1.25.

Very heavy Cream Damask, 64 inches wide, **60** cts. per yard instead of 75 cents.

Good quality Damask Napkins, 20 inches square, **$1.65** per dozen.

Fine quality Irish Damask Napkins, 20 inches square, **$2.00** per dozen.

Satin Damask Irish Linen Napkins, 24 inches square, **$3.00** per dozen.

Extra heavy Damask Napkins, 26 inches square, **$3.50** per dozen.

Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases, 45 inches round, **75** cts. to **$2.50** per pair; 50 inches round, **$1.00** to **$2.75** per pair; 54 inches round, **$1.75** to **$3.50** per pair.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets, 2 yards wide, **$3.50** per pair, instead of $4.50; 2½ yards wide, **$3.75** per pair instead of $5.00.

Hemstitched Linen Bolster Cases, 42 inches round by 60 inches long, **$1.00** each; 42 inches round by 72 inches long, **$1.50** each.

Embroidered Irish Linen Pillow Shams, **$2.25** to **$6.75** per pair.

Main Floor, Annex.

Lace Curtains Reduced.

Real Tambour Lace Curtains, 2, 3 and 4 pair lots, **$3.75** and **$5.00** per pair; were $4.75 and $6.75.

Real Soutache, **$4.75** and **$5.75**; were $5.75 and $7.75.

Bobbinet, with lace edging and inserting, **$2.50**; were $4.00.

Nottingham, new effects, **$1.00, $1.35** and **$1.75.**

Madras, colored cross stripe, **$1.35** and **$1.75** per pair.

LACE BED SETS, real Renaissance, ¾ bed size, **$11.00, $14.00** and **$15.00**; were $17.00, $19.00 and $22.00.

FIGURED COTTON VELOUR, rich colors, suitable for chair coverings, cushions and pillow tops, **55** and **75** cts.; were 80 cts. and $1.25.

FURNITURE SLIP COVERS. Window Shades, Awnings and Reupholstering to order at low prices.

Third floor.

Polka Dot Ribbons.

Black and white dots woven in Silk on a soft lustrous Taffeta, 5 inches wide, **25** cts. per yard; 6 inches wide, **33** cts. —about half of regular prices.

Homeric Writing Paper.

Entirely new style and original with us—in the fashionable dove gray shade, with Grecian figures in bold relief; three sizes; **50** cts. per quire with envelopes.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Women's Tailored Suits

A Third to a Half Off.

It seems strange that this should be true, but it is. These Suits are the very newest designs that the best makers have devised, some of them so new, in fact, that they are exclusive with us.

Yet they are to be sold, not only a third under the regular pricing but a half in numerous cases. Only one of a kind in most instances—that has something to do with the low pricing—but each kind is new and stylish and each will cost at least a third more if you wait until later in the season.

150 Women's Suits of cheviot, broadcloth and Venetian, in black, blue, brown and grays. The majority are silk lined throughout; all are beautifully tailored and no such Suits were ever offered anywhere at such low prices. Sizes 34, 36 and 38, and prices,

$11.50, $21.00 and $32.50

Women's Suits of black or blue Venetian cloth; the jacket cut in Eton effect, with velvet collar and taffeta facing and lining; the skirt with the new, double inverted plait, lined with percaline. Sizes 32 to 42; priced at.....**$14.75**

Women's Suits of black broadcloth; the jacket in open effect, trimmed with applique of silk and braid, notch collar and taffeta lining; the skirt also trimmed with appliqued taffeta and braid, with a box plait in the back and percaline lining. Sizes are 32 to 40 and the pricing.....**$16.50**

Second floor, front.

Shirt Waist Excellence.

Pretty Shirt Waists crowd their part of the store—every fashion-fancy among them; the crisp ones of cotton; the soft flannel beauties and smart waists of silk. All dainty; infinite in variety; bewildering in beauty.

Low priced—that's a charm of the shirt waist that these have in fullest measure. You'll not find such variety, such style and such low-pricing anywhere else. May find one of these three qualities, but not all three together.

The Silk Ones.

Shirt Waists of a good quality striped taffeta with corded front, tucked back and silk collar, in violet, blue, red, navy and light blue, are priced at.....**$3.95**

Shirt Waists of a superior taffeta, made with the front, back and part of the sleeves corded and with a silk collar, are **$5.24**

The Cotton Ones.

Shirt Waists of percale in a variety of patterns; laundered collar and cuffs.....**59c**

350 Madras Waists, made with stock collar and tie and with French back; pretty blue, violet and oxblood stripes; also 600 Waists of white lawn with two rows of fine embroidery insertion between space tucking, laundered collar and dress sleeves. These Waists are well worth $1.48, but for quick selling to-morrow they will be priced at **97c**

300 Waists of fine madras; tucked back and laundered collar; full front, finished with pearl buttons.....**$1.23**

Shirt Waists of fine madras, in surplice effects, with white tucked vests, dress sleeves and stock collar.....**$1.48**

Second floor, centre, left.

Carpets, Furniture, Upholstery.

Instances of the unmatchable abilities of this store in placing before its public enormous collections of the most beautiful, durable furnishings at prices far below the lowest elsewhere. They crowd forward to be mentioned.

The Carpets.

Carpets at less than wholesale cost—it's so in every instance in to-day's story. Yet every yard was made by a representative manufacturer—every yard is from new and perfect stocks, the largest in variety, the most beautiful in coloring, that have ever been shown here. It's a chance that probably won't be repeated this season—a chance worth considering even if you don't need the carpet just now. These we speak of:

Alexander Smith's Sons' all wool Tapestry Carpets, regularly 55c. and 65c. a yard, at **35c**

Ingrains from the Lowell, Hartford, and Fernbrook Mills, regularly 75c. and 85c. a yard, at.....**45c**

Body Brussels, the Lowell and Hartford makes, 20 patterns, regularly $1.10 to $1.50, at **75c., 79c., 85c.,** and **95c.** a yard

Royal Wilton Carpets, the Hartford make, 22 patterns, choice and beautiful and not a pattern in which we have less than 135 yards; regularly sold at $2.25 and $2.50 a yard, at

$1.25 and **$1.65** a yard

Rare Rug Opportunities.

These reversible jute Smyrna Rugs fresh and clean from John Bromley & Sons.

150 30x60 in.	$1.15		
100 36x72 in.	$1.75		
15 6x9 ft.	$5.60		
15 7½x10½ ft.	8.40		
25 9x12 ft.	$11.20		

And these excellent reversible wool Smyrna Rugs at a quarter less than the prevailing prices.

16x30 inch	55c	3x9 ft.	$8.45
21x42 inch	42c	7½x10½ ft.	$13.45
26x50 inch	$1.25	9x12 ft.	$16.85
30x56 inch	$1.55	9x14 ft.	$18.00
36x66 inch	$2.30	9x16 ft.	$21.25
4x6 ft.	$3.85		

Some Carpet Rugs also worth mentioning. All are offered at about the cost of the goods. Sizes range from 6x9 feet to 10½x15 feet. Lastly, 75 36x72 inch Byzantine Rugs.....**$2.75**

175 36x72 inch Moquette Rugs...**$2.95**

Third floor.

The Furniture.

Nothing less than the best in quality; nothing more than the lowest in price. Furniture for wear as well as looks. That's the sort in this Furniture Store—the other kind wouldn't get house room for a minute.

To-morrow begins a great sale of Furniture for the Summer home, for out of doors as well as indoors—or, perhaps, for some empty niche in the city house. It will be a sale at prices unparalleled for what they represent. Some are cited:

Sewing Rocker, reed seat.....**85c**

Rocker, with high back, reed seat and back **$2.25**

Rockers and Chairs for the piazza, high backs and large arms, reed seat and back **$3.00**

500 Oak Dining Room Chairs, with brace arms and cane seats.....**69c**

Dining Table, extending 6 feet, ash, oak finish **$4.75**

Morris Chairs, oak; cretonne cushions of pretty design, filled with goat's hair, **$3.00**

Sideboard of oak, base 4 feet by 20 inches, with 18x30 bevel plate mirror; regularly $20.00; here at.....**$14.50**

Bureau of oak, with 22x28 inches French bevel plate mirror and swell top drawers; regularly $14.00; here for....**$9.95**

Bedroom Suite of oak, 3 pieces; bureau with French plate mirror; full size bed and large washstand with splasher back **$20.00**

Bedroom Suite, 9 pieces; white enamel iron bed, any size; oak bureau; oak washstand; woven wire spring; short hair mattress; two pillows and two oak chairs **$25.00**

Brass Beds. Bow foot.

1¼ inch post; regularly $29.00, at **$21.50**

1½ inch post; regularly $36.00, at **$26.00**

2 inch post; regularly $70.00, at **$49.00**

Six patterns which we intend to discontinue. Beds made to sell for $40.00, $85.00, $90.00, $95.00, and $125.00, at **$30.00, $60.00, $63.00, $70.00,** and **$96.00.**

China Closets.

Closet of oak, 69 inches high, 41 inches wide and 16 inches deep; bent glass ends; regularly $18.00, here at **$12.75**

Closet of oak, with carved front post, top ornaments and claw feet, 76 inches high; regularly $35.00, at **$26.00**

Closet of oak, with mirror back and swell front door; handsomely carved front and claw feet; regularly $54.00, at **$39.00**

Bedding.

Mattress of white hair drawings, with lamb's wool top and bottom; made in A. C. A. or fancy ticking; 40 pounds, full size; regularly $35.00, special for **$25.00**

Mattress of mixed hair, in A. C. A. ticking, full size; regularly $10.00, here at **$7.00**

Feather Pillows, 22x28 inches, A. C. A. ticking, 3 pounds.....**$1.00**

Box Springs for metal bedsteads; best black cast steel springs, well corded, rattan edge; covered in A. C. A. ticking **$8.00**

We make all our hair and fibre mattresses and box springs on the premises. Goods packed and delivered free of charge at any railroad station within 100 miles of New York.

Fourth floor.

The Upholsteries.

Never was this Upholstery Store better fortified with great quantities of the most beautiful draperies and coverings the world over, never were such pretty things so low priced. Only a visitor can learn the full story; but here is to-morrow's synopsis:

Furniture Coverings.

400 yards 50 inch silk repp ground and cotton figure, excellent design, in cream, nile, blue, Havana, and terra cotta; worth $2.50 a yard, at..**$1.79**

50 inch heavy, reversible cotton Tapestry, chintz color figures, for furniture or portiere use.....**60c.** a yard

50 inch cotton Tapestry, Armure effect, in assorted colors, for furniture or drapery use.....**49c**

An assorted line of Oriental stripes for curtains, cushions, etc., especially priced at.....**44c.** a yard

Tapestry Curtains.

Heavy, reversible cloth Tapestry, with throw over fringe, in assorted colors, **$4.48** a pair

Couch Covers.

Heavy, reversible Tapestry Couch Cover, fringed all around; full width and length; a special at.....**$3.48**

Punjab and Meerut Curtains, for couch covers, cozy corner, or den use.....**$1.69**

Lace Curtains.

Colored, ruffled scrim Curtains, for Summer cottages, 45 inches x 3 yards.....**69c.** a pair

Col

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Only two games were bowled in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night. The Palatine Company team completed its schedule and won the championship with a record of fifteen victories and four defeats. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Palatine—Emerson, 124; Rodgers, 121; Irving, 165; Hassall, 225; Meagher, 166. Total, 801.
Hanover—Ryan, 113; Meyn, 127; Thomas, 148; Van Ness, 144; Jarvis, 124. Total, 676.

SECOND GAME.

Palatine—Emerson, 170; Rodgers, 141; Irving, 174; Hassall, 174; Meagher, 162. Total, 821.
Liverpool and London and Globe—Gardner, 141; Bentley, 114; Smith, 132; Lewis, 168; Constant, 166. Total, 721.

Ruddman of the Dodge & Olcott team bowled a score of 244 in the wholesale drug trade tournament, at Reid's alleys, yesterday, which is the individual record for the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company—Klahre, 126; Bode, 170; Malsch, 168; Furgang, 111; Hammann, 143. Total, 718.
Merck & Co.—Darius, 154; Douth, 103; Urbach, 119; Hems, 122; Robertson, 139. Total, 637.

SECOND GAME.

R. W. Robinson & Son—Kimball, 127; Kent, 182; Hopper, 154; Littell, 113; Smith, 193. Total, 719.
Merck & Co.—Darius, 116; Douth, 126; Urbach, 80; Hems, 108; Robertson, 165. Total, 595.

THIRD GAME.

R. W. Robinson & Son—Kimball, 156; Kent, 122; Hopper, 169; Littell, 164; Smith, 175. Total, 786.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company—Klahre, 125; Bode, 116; Malsch, 121; Furgang, 117; Hammann, 120. Total, 599.

FOURTH GAME.

General Chemical Company—Joerger, 123; Bissell, 143; Mason, 158; Gore, 167; Norman, 133. Total, 724.
Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 125; Ely [illegible]; Olin, 143; Ulrich, 152; Ruddiman, 136. Total, 707.

FIFTH GAME.

National Lead Company—Sidford, 209; Saunders, 167; C. E. Meek, 141; R. P. Meek, 139; Kemble, 141. Total, 797.
General Chemical Company—Joerger, 153; Bissell, 134; Mason, 147; Gore, 156; Norman, 146. Total, 736.

SIXTH GAME.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 166; Ely, 148; Olin, 129; Ulrich, 172; Ruddiman, 244. Total, 859.
National Lead Company—Sidford, 161; Saunders, 126; C. E. Meek, 141; R. P. Meek, 140; Kemble, 129. Total, 697.

HOCKEY SEASON AT AN END.

Ottawa Club Plays a Fine Game, Defeating the All-New York Team 5 to 2.

Magnificent team work, intense excitement, and riotous enthusiasm combined to render the final game of the hockey season of 1900 last night at St. Nicholas Rink a contest unequaled in the annals of local hockey. It may be said without exaggeration that there was never a more speedy contest or one so hard fought until the last few minutes as this second international match between the Ottawa Hockey Club and an all-New York seven, which resulted in a well-earned victory for the Canadians by a score of 5 goals to 2.

The visiting team showed much better team work than on the previous evening and bewildered the Gothamites by ingenious passing. They were much heavier than the New York seven, and again and again sent the local men banging into the sides of the rink.

One of the chief things that was conducive to the New York's defeat was the poor defensive work of Heyward, who should have stopped at least four out of the five goals. There was widespread unfavorable comment that O'Donnell was not chosen as goal tender, as his work is of the sterling, reliable kind.

The Metropolitan showed that it was a motley team in its lack of passing. Each man was too willing to take upon himself the burden of scoring, and failed to pass the puck to clubmate when opportunity offered or occasion demanded. The New Yorks did not carry the puck well, and time and again they were deprived of the gutta percha by the opposing forwards. The game was rough, and altercations were frequent.

In the second half the Stuart brothers were ruled off for roughing it, and in that time New York had its only opportunity in the second period for tying the score. They were unable to take advantage of it, however, and the chance was soon gone.

Play during the first half was of the most spectacular and dashing kind, and at the end of the twenty minutes' actual play the players on both sevens were fairly exhausted. The ten minutes' intermission put them on edge again, and in the second period they went at matters with a slap-dash air that boded ill for shins and hockey sticks. The positions and score:

Ottawa Hockey Club.	Position.	New York.
Sutton	Goal	Hayward. (St. N.)
Pulford	Point	Hunt. (N. Y. A. C.)
Darrell	Cover Point	Fenwick.(N.Y.A.C.)
B. Stuart	Forward	B. Phillips.(H.C.,N.Y.)
H. Stuart	Forward	Russell.(H.C.,N.Y.)
Roger	Forward	Howard.(N.Y.A.C.)
Beary	Forward	Hornfeck.(N.Y.A.C.)

Score—Ottawa Hockey Club, 5; All New York Seven, 2. Goals scored—By H. Stuart, 2; Henry, 2; Roger, 1; Hornfeck, 1; Phillips, 1. Referee—Howard Walton, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Goal umpires—Alexander Brown, Ottawa Hockey Club, and Padelford, New York Athletic Club.

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLBOYS.

An Attempt to be Made to Drive Them Out of Sports.

To-morrow afternoon the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association will hold a special meeting to consider finally the amendment to debar students who hold scholarships from taking part in interscholastic athletics. If Dr. Ullman, the rector of Trinity School, carries out his threats, Trinity will withdraw from the association as soon as the mater is broached.

For several years there has been a growing feeling among the better schools in the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association that effective steps should be taken to stamp out the semi-professionalism that has crept into the league. This tendency culminated recently in the steps taken to prevent schools from offering hidden inducements in the way of scholarship to secure athletes of ability. The present movement began in October, when rumors about paid students playing on several of the football elevens were afloat. After the De La Salle-Cutler and Trinity-De La Salle games, protests were lodged against both Trinity and De La Salle for playing students who were not bona fide. In one case it was alleged that the student had entered college, and then returned to the school for football purposes, and in a second case proof was adduced that the student was engaged at business a number of hours each day, and could not therefore be a genuine student. It was further stated that both students had stated that they attended the schools solely for the sake of playing football.

An arbitration committee of three head masters was appointed to consider the charges. In the first case the committee heard the evidence in secret session and refused to divulge the proceedings. In the other case the head master certified that the student was bona fide, and in both instances the students affirmed that it was their intention to remain at the school for the ensuing year. The constitution of the association provides that when such provisions are fulfilled no student can be charged with not being bona fide. The protests were therefore dismissed.

Schoolboys in other institutions regarded these instances as flagrant cases of professionalism, and were considerably provoked that the offenders should go scot-free, owing to a constitutional flaw. At the next monthly meeting of the association there was therefore appointed a committee to revise the constitution, eliminate all technicalities, and adopt stringent measures that should be certain to prevent professionalism. The committee, after debating and arguing for several months, drafted a measure to prevent scholarship holders or those having free or reduced tuition from taking part in interscholastic contests. This was designed to check professionalism by preventing schools from securing athletes by promises of pecuniary aid, and it is the final discussion of this matter that will come up to-morrow.

Golf Championship in October.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 24.—According to President C. B. MacDonald the National open golf championship on the links of the Chicago Club at Wheaton will probably take place during the first week in October. The professionals seem to favor that month.

When the open event is held this year there will be no complaints to offer in regard to the condition of the course, as the Wheaton organization means to spare no expense in putting the links into the best possible shape. James and David Foulis, professionals at the club, have charge of the improvements, and they have already taken steps toward the alteration of several of the holes and the building of new bunkers.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Events of the Week Which May Give New Life to the Market.

ACTIVITY IN OFFICE RENTING

Latest Sales by Brokers—Dull Week at Auction Followed by One with Attractive Offerings.

Theoretically speaking, at least two events of the last week should have a favorable influence upon the real estate market. Already a better feeling is noticeable, and there is good reason to expect that the business of the next month or six weeks will in some measure compensate for the generally lifeless condition of the market since Jan. 1. The Strandhan-Allds Mortgage Tax bill, although it has not been without friends among real estate men, has acted as a very effectual disturber —a sort of scare crow—and its death at Albany last week was the cause for general satisfaction. The acquisition of the Third Avenue Railroad by the Metropolitan cannot fail to improve transit facilities all over the upper west side, and pending the completion of the underground road owners in that section will probably be duly thankful for a good substitute in the shape of a through surface line on upper Broadway, operated by one company.

The week's actual business was along much the same lines as for the last two months. Of the new apartment houses two found buyers—the Constance, at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and the Blenheim, at 2,491 Broadway, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets. The demand for dwellings of the highest class was shown in the purchase by Louis T. Haggin of a forty-five-foot house on the Madison Avenue front of the old Columbia College block, at a figure well over $100,000, and in that of 317 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, for $55,000. In the older Fifth Avenue section, 25 West Fifty-fourth Street changed hands for about $75,000.

In downtown office renting for May occupancy agents report an unusual demand—especially in the financial district. Although nominally rentals are about the same as last year, as a matter of fact they are higher. As one agent put it: "We have not made any general advance in our schedules, but we are adhering to the schedules strictly, and are making few concessions or reductions."

This improvement in office renting is attributed largely to the rapidly increasing number of large corporations, the main offices of which must be in this city, and which find little difficulty in occupying an entire floor in one of the large buildings. The same might also be said of a number of large law firms. This state of affairs is well exemplified in the new International Bank Building at Broadway and Cedar Street, which will be ready for occupancy on May 1. About 65 per cent. of the floor space has already been disposed of, and when the building is filled fully one-half of it will be occupied by tenants having whole floors or half floors. The rate per square foot of floor space in this building is about $2, ranging from $1.80 to $2.40, although the latter figure was obtained only for a very desirable part of one of the lower floors, and cannot fairly be included in the figuring.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for William C. Strange to a builder the plot, 200 by 100, running through from St. Nicholas Place to Edgecombe Avenue, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street.

Homer J. Beaudet has sold the seven-story apartment house, 100 by 100, at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Seventh Street, for $350,000, taking other property in part payment.

A. S. Nichols has sold to Thomas H. Bell the plot, 75 by 200, running through from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 80 feet east of Park Avenue.

Congressman Jefferson M. Levy has sold to B. Frank Hooper, for $65,000, the building at the northwest corner of Centre and Pearl Streets, 61 by 40.

Walter Reid has bought the four-story dwelling 60 West Forty-seventh Street, 21 by 100.5. Mr. Reid recently purchased Nos. 56 and 58, adjoining, as the site for an apartment hotel, and has acquired No. 60 to insure light and air for the new structure.

John P. Kerwan has sold for Mary Ward the three-story flat, with store, 523 Tenth Avenue, 24.8 by 77.6.

Ames & Co. have sold for the estate of James R. Taylor the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 167 West Thirty-fourth Street, 21 by 75.

Jessie T. Corbett, wife of James J. Corbett, the pugilist, has sold the dwelling 117 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street to M. Rosenbaum. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have bought the northeast corner of Cannon and Rivington Streets, 46 Essex Street, and 214 Henry Street, and have sold 75 Eldridge Street.

Otto Pullich has sold for V. E. Macy a plot running through from Prescott Avenue to Nichols Place, near King's Bridge Road.

The same broker has also sold, for Katherine Busch, for $32,000, the five-story flat 58 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 27.6 by 88 by 100.

George J. Stricker has sold for John P. Ryer and others to Andrew Vacrazza, for $8,500, the two-story frame building 3,399 Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets, 22 by 190.

The entire block of thirty-five lots bounded by Clay and Teller Avenues, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Streets, part of the old Fleetwood Park, has been sold to a builder through R. J. Brown's sons.

It is reported that William H. Ebling, Jr., has leased the apartment hotel at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-second Street for a term of fifteen years.

Max Marx has sold to a client of the J. H. Deane Realty Company the two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to Charles D. Biesch two three-story dwellings, 46 and 48 Commerce Street.

The Auction Rooms.

Auction schedules this Spring are a succession of feasts and famines. Last week was one of the famine periods, with nothing but a very ordinary lot of small properties sold under foreclosure decrees. This week may not prove to be a very sumptuous feast, if offerings are made with an idea of selling only at fancy figures, but the list of announcements is one of the best of the season, both in point of length and variety.

On Tuesday the voluntary offerings will include a large plot running through from West Broadway to Wooster Street, just north of Canal Street, the seven-story building 156 to 160 Hester Street, with an "L" at 108 Mott Street, and the dwelling 20 West Seventy-second Street. A valuable fifty-foot frontage at 10 and 12 East Thirtieth Street, in the rear of the Church of the Transfiguration, will be sold at trustee's sale by Auctioneer Golding on Wednesday, together with the building 54 and 56 White Street. Sixteen Twenty-third Ward lots in the neighborhood of the Southern Boulevard, Longwood and Leggett Avenue, are included in a voluntary sale announced by Bryan L. Kenuelly for the same day.

Among the holdings of the late Joseph and Leontine Taussig to be sold by Auctioneer Meyer on Thursday are the flats at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, 162 West Eighty-fifth Street, 312 and 314 East Ninety-first Street, 2,630 Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and lots on Concord Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

There were recorded last week 253 mortgages, for $4,544,686, of which 90, for $1,975,168, were at 5 per cent.; 95, for $906,368, were at more, and 68, for $1,783,150, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 318 mortgages for $5,293,176, of which 105, for $1,328,048, were at 5 per cent.; 143, for $1,895,808, were at more, and 70, for $2,071,320, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.—By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Milton S. Gelterman, referee, One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,885; subject to another mortgage for $9,260.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.: foreclosure sale, William N. Cohen, referee, 196 Lenox Avenue, west side, 43 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 18.5 by 85, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,061.

By McVicker & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 208 East Seventy-first Street, north side, 168.8 feet east of Third Avenue, 18.9 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,592.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Henry M. Gescheidt, referee, 2,493 to 2,499 Second Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, each 25 by 75, four five-story double flats, with stores; 246 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Second Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 26 by 99.11, five-story double flat; also,

99 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling; 101 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 15.11 by 100.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling; also,

107, 109, and 111 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 63.10 feet east of Park Avenue, each 15.11 by 100.11, three three-story brick and stone dwellings; also,

121 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 175.5 feet east of Park Avenue, 15.10 by 100.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling; 127 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 223.2 feet east of Park Avenue, 15.11 by 100.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph Steiner, referee, West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 95, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,750.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, Elton Avenue, east side, 48 feet south of Waverley Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,378.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 160 Pearl Street, east side, 75.11 feet north of Wall Street, 23.10 by 94.5 by 97.6, five-story brick building, with stores and lofts; 162 Pearl Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 23.1 by 97.6 by 20.9 by 97.10, five-story brick building, with stores and lofts.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Max Moses, referee, 120 and 122 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 202.9 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 30 by 100.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $5,344; subject to other mortgages for $21,000.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, public auction sale, 311 to 316 West Broadway, east side, 105 feet north of Canal Street, 95.4 by 100, five four-story brick buildings; 11 to 19 Wooster Street, west side, 155 feet north of Canal Street, at the rear of the foregoing, 103.7 by 100, three-story and attic brick buildings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Myron H. Oppenheim, referee, 149 and 151 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, northeast corner of Lexington Avenue, 40 by 100.11, four-story stone-front flat on 149, five-story stone-front flat on 151. Due on judgment, $45,951.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 148 and 150 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 254.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 40 by 98.9, four-story brick factory buildings. Due on judgment, $3,922; subject to other mortgages for $12,000.

By Marlin F. Hatch, executor's sale, 241 West Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 166 feet west of Broadway, 22 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, Jerome Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 117.4 by 135.6 by 88.2 by 110.5, two-story frame dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $20,050.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 20 West Seventy-second Street, south side, 325 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 158 and 160 West Fourteenth Street, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue, 46.6 by 100, three four-story English basement brick and stone dwellings.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 87 Ninth Avenue, southwest corner of Sixteenth Street, 25 by 100, vacant.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Theodor Aub, referee, 759 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 53.7 feet east of Brook Avenue, 27 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $2,228; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 239 West Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 378.11 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 156, 158, and 160 Hester Street, south side, 68.1 feet east of Mott Street, 66.2 by 100, together with an "L," 33 by 68.5, front at 108 and 108½ Mott Street, seven-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 93 Crosby Street, east side, 164.2 feet south of Prince Street, 26.9 by 68 by 26.10 by 68, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $34,785.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred Sieckler, referee, 546 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Broadway, 18.9 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,187.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 41 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 546 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 15 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,402; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph C. Levi, referee, 2,090 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 111.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 28 by 99.11, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $6,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 2,092 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 83.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 28 by 99.11, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $26,037.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.—By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 554 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 153.11 feet east of Broadway, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat.

By John N. Golding, trustee's sale, 10 East Thirtieth Street, south side, about 175 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 98.1, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; 12 East Thirtieth Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.1, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; 54 and 56 White Street, north side, 250 feet west of Broadway, 46.11 by 110.1, five-story iron-front building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, David Thomson, referee, 228 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 375 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick and brownstone flat.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 110 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 141 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 17 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 116 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 192 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 17 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 128 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 285 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, sixteen lots on the Southern Boulevard, Longwood, Whitlock, Lafayette, and Leggett Avenues.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, King's Bridge Road, northwest corner of Nathalie Avenue, triangular plot 163 by 168 by 99, with two-story frame dwelling.

By McVicker & Co., foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, 401 East Thirty-fourth Street, northeast corner of First Avenue, 25 by 74, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $1,240.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Augustus C. Brown, referee, 190 West Street, and 213 and 215 Duane Street, being the block front on the north side of Duane Street, between West and Caroline Streets, 24.2 on West Street, 83.2 on Duane Street, 44.9 on Caroline Street, by irregular, five-story and three-story brick tenements; 621 Hudson Street, northeast corner of Jane Street, 19 by 55.3 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store; 211 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 421 feet west of Second Avenue, 15 by 22, four-story dwelling.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 111 Canal Street, north side, 50 feet west of Forsyth Street, 25 by 25 by 24.5 by 25, four-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale to secure dower, Wilber McBride, referee, 156 Cherry Street, north side, 102.10 feet west of Market Street, 20.2 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with stores; 153 and 155 Cherry Street, south side, 70.10 feet west of Market Slip, each 20 by 60, five-story brick tenement; 157 Cherry Street, south side, 150.10 feet west of Market Slip, 20 by 60, five-story brick tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 139 West Twenty-first Street, north side, 356 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 19 by 98.9, three-story brick building, with one-story extension.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 229 West End Avenue, west side, 84.5 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 16 by 100, five-story American basement limestone and light brick dwelling; 304 West Seventy-first Street, south side, 82.10 feet west of West End Avenue, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 17.2 by 84.5, five-story American basement limestone and light brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on 229 West End Avenue, $9,189; on 304 West Seventy-first Street, $8,189; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $20,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 224 East Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Third Avenue, 15.4 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling. Subject to a mortgage of $4,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Warley Platzek, referee, 153 to 157 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 270 feet west of Third Avenue, 75 by 100.10, two and three story brick and frame buildings. Due on judgment, $4,981.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry M. Goldfogle, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, running through to Hamilton Place, 50 by 102.11 by 54.3 by 81.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $15,747.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James W. Hyde, referee, 227 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 250 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $9,039.

By Solomon De Waltearss, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, southeast corner of the centre line of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, if continued, 60 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $18,000.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.—By P. F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 190 to 194 Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-ninth Street, each 25 by 80, three five-story brick and brownstone apartment houses; 202 West Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 80 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 27 by 100.5, five-story brick and stone double apartment house; also

162 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 156.8 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18.9 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling; also

312 and 314 East Ninety-first Street, south side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 100.8, two five-story three-family flats; also

2,630 Third Avenue, east side, 28 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 28 by 79.11 by 25 by 67.5, three-story frame tenements, with store; also

Concord Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of Duter, or One Hundred and Forty-seventh, street, four lots, each 25 by 100; also

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 440 feet west of Brook Avenue, 67.10 by 100 by 56.8 by 100, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 248 Bleecker Street, southwest corner of Leroy Street, 25.7 by 55.4, three-story frame dwelling, with three-story brick dwelling at the rear; 8 Leroy Street, south side, 57.8 feet west of Bleecker Street, at the rear of the foregoing, 17 by 76.8, two-story and attic brick dwelling; 22 Leroy Street, south side, 176.7 feet east of Bedford Street, 24.10 by 80, two-story and attic brick dwelling; 30 Cornelia Street, south side, 28.4 feet east of Bleecker Street, 25.8 by 92, five-story brick flat.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Ira L. Bamberger, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 100 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $924; subject to other mortgages for $40,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 762 West End Avenue, east side, 19.11 feet north of Ninety-seventh Street, 18 by 89, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 852 First Avenue, east side, 75.5 feet south of Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, six-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $18,835.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 530 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,856.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 910 and 912 Brook Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 66.5 by 26.6, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $4,679; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 12 Bond Street, northwest corner of Elm Street, as widened, 16.9 by 100.1 by 8.4 by about 95, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $33,550.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William Temple Emmet, referee, 96 First Avenue, east side, 21 feet south of Sixth Street, 27.6 by 72, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $5,778.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Otto Horwitz, referee, 230 Cherry Street, north east corner of Pelham Street, 25.6 by 109.7 by 25.1 by 108.7, six-story brick tenement, with store; 232 Cherry Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 25.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement; 234 Cherry Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 25.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement; 236 Cherry Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 25.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, on each, $28,435.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 55 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 268.4 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,607.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 238 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $8,579.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Dunk, referee, 331 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 24.10 by 92 by 25 by 92, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,356.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Pleasant Avenue, east side, from One Hundred and Twenty-second Street to One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, for a one-story farme shed, 24 by 13; Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company, owner; Edward L. Young, architect; cost, $75.

No. 219 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 28.7 by 64.0; Jacob Blank of 665 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, owner; U. S. Baudesson, architect; cost, $15,000.

Sixty-fourth Street, north side, and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 104 feet east of First Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, 97 by 90.5; City and Suburban Homes Company of 287 Fourth Avenue, owner; James E. Ware & Son, architects; cost, $150,000.

High Bridge Road, south side, 10 feet east of Tiebout Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 30 by 20; Delia McNamara of 108 Park Avenue, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 69 and 71 East Eighth Street, for an eight-story brick store and lofts, 50 by 87.11; John Daniell & Sons of 759 Broadway, owners; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $100,000.

No. 544 to 550 West Twenty-sixth Street, for a two-story frame shed, 20.6 by 108; John M. Cornell of Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $1,800.

Alterations.

Lind Avenue, east side, 400 feet south of Union Place, to a two-story frame stable; M. A. Ferguson, premises, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $300.

No. 151 West Eighteenth Street, to a four and three-story brick factory and storage house; W. E. Roosevelt of 804 Fifth Avenue, owner; M. Eidlitz, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 26 Spruce Street, to a five-story brick warehouse; August Zinsser, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 253 West One Hundredth Street, to a three-and-one-half-story brick clubhouse; Nameoki Club, premises, owner; J. F. Kelly & Co., architects; cost, $3,500.

No. 16 Wooster Street, to a three-story brick shop and lofts; M. H. Beers of 320 Broadway, owner; F. Trainor, architect; cost, $130.

No. 12 East Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Charles Scribner of 12 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; Ernest Flagg, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 1,919 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling and store; John Panburn of 45 Broadway, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 241 and 243 West Broadway, to a six-story brick factory; A. Meyer of 22 Reade Street, owner; L. Korn, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 56 Vesey Street, to a five-story brick store; St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church of 225 West Ninety-ninth Street, owner; J. O. Whitenack, architect; cost, $1,100.

Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to a five-story brick and stone tenement and store; Peter Doelger of 339 West One Hundredth Street, owner; C. Stegmayer, architect; cost, $1,200.

Fulton Street, west side, 120 feet north of Twenty-second Avenue, Wakefield, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; E. J. Kerns, premises, owner; W. T. Mapes, architect; cost, $400.

No. 31 St. Mark's Place, to a four-story and basement brick tenement; G. H. Finck of 127 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owner; J. J. Kennedy, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 617 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; William A. Hervey of 607 West Thirteenth Street, owner; William H. Rahman, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 11 Grand Circle, to a four-story brick hotel; John H. Fisher, owner; W. T. Totten, architect; cost, $250.

First Avenue, northeast corner of Forty-third Street, to a four-story brick abattoir; J. J. Harrington, premises, owner; E. Regan, architect; cost, $900.

No. 156 Orchard Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Louis Winkler of 142 Fulton Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $150.

Addition to Daniell & Sons' Store.

John Daniell & Sons will erect an eight-story addition to their present store covering a plot 50 by 87.11 at 69 and 71 East Eighth Street. The plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Architects Clinton & Russell. The estimated cost of the structure is $100,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, March 24.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 34 to 38, w s, 57x 100; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Bessie Livingston $7,000

LA FONTAINE AV, 2,052 and 2,066, e s, 128x100; Ernest B. Wintersmith to New York Building Loan Banking Company.. 1

LOT 122, map of Givan homestead; James Kearney, referee, to William Z. Larned.. 2,000

WASHINGTON AV, s w s, 50.2 ft s of 166th St, 50x87.6x50x92; John F. Dennerlein to Julia Dennerlein 1

3D AV, w s, 40.5 ft s of 66th St, 20x65; James Kearney, referee, to Eliza O. Siebert 5,000

3D AV, e s, 110.2 ft s of 170th St, 54x100; Adam Eberle to Harry Overington 1

21ST ST, 218 and 220 West, 46.10x105.5x46.10x104.5; Borough Realty Company to William A. Schley 100

65TH ST, 136 West, 20x100.5; Hamilton H. Salmon to Henry L. Sprague 1

66TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 21x100.6; Louisa A. Finck to John Muller 1

70TH ST, n s, 346 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Robert Decley to Kate B. Murray 1

73D ST, 430 East, 25x102.2; Joseph Tauber to Joseph Kallsher 20,000

90TH ST, s s, 137.6 ft e of 9th Av, 18.8x100.8; John H. Rogan, referee, to Francis Ode Luze and others 17,000

110TH ST, n s, 213.4 ft e of 4th Av, 33.4x100.11; Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, assignee, to Margaret C. Swanton 1

110TH ST, n s, 213.4 ft e of 4th Av, 33.4x100.11; David Bettman to Margaret C. Swanton 1

112TH ST, s s, 281.6 ft w of 4th Av, 16x100.11; Emma R. Purdy to Anna Benlnin 8,100

140TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Convent Av, 125x200 to 141st St; James Livingston to Gustavus L. Lawrence 1

145TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Grand Boul

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN

AUCTIONEER.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Wednesday, April 18th,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable property

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF

JOHN S. YOUNG (Deceased)

BY ORDER OF

William R. Willcox, Esquire, Trustee:

4 East 39th Street
Two-story brick stable, with extension. Full lot.

647 Madison Avenue
(near 59th St.)
Four-story brownstone—stores and apartments. Full lot.

168 East 79th Street
Four-story and basement brownstone—single apartments.

1422 Second Avenue
(near 74th St.)
Four-story brownstone store and apartments.

343 to 349 East 50th Street
(Bet. 1st and 2d Avenues.)
Four four-story and basement brownstone—single apartment houses.

574 Lexington Avenue
(Cor. 51st St.)
Five-story stone and brick—single apartments.

33 West 125th Street
Four story, with stores and apartments.

58 East 110th Street
Three-story, high stoop and basement brownstone —private residence.

1084 to 1092 Second Avenue
(Cor. 57th St.)
Five five-story brownstone—apartment houses, with stores.

1052 Second Avenue
(Bet. 55th and 56th Sts.)
Three-story, with store and apartments.

943 & 945 Second Avenue
(Cor. 50th St.)
Two three-story brownstone—store and apartment houses.

828 and 830 Second Avenue
(Bet. 44th and 45th Sts.)
Two four-story brick—apartment houses, with stores.

204 East 39th Street
Three-story high stoop, brownstone—private residence.

222 & 224 East 23d Street
Two four-story English, basement. Private residence.

874 Third Avenue
(Cor. 53d St.)
Four-story—store and apartments.

263 West 30th Street
Five-story brownstone—four family tenement, with store.

455 & 457 West 43d Street
Two five-story brownstone apartment houses—single and double.

158 West 47th Street
Three-story high-stoop and basement brownstone —private residence.

Sixty per cent. of purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage at Four and one-half per cent. Title to the property will be guaranteed, free of cost, to the purchaser by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Maps and other information can be had at the office of the auctioneer.

NO. 9 PINE STREET.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, ESQ., Attorney for Trustee, 290 Broadway.
CHARLES P. LATTING, ESQ., Attorney for Annie P. Bogert, devisee, 34 Pine St.
DAVID WELCH, ESQ., Attorney for Caroline Amelia Brundage, devisee, 35 Nassau St.
PORTE V. RANSOM, ESQ., Attorney for Minnie K. Young, executrix of William H. Young, deceased, 290 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
TUESDAY, March 27,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

20 WEST 72D ST.

4-story basement and cellar high-stoop bay-window front brick and brownstone dwelling with 2-story brick extension and lot. Size 20x about 80x extension 10x14x102.2. Can be seen from 10 to 5.

Messrs. Sullivan & Cromwell, Attys., 45 Wall St.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Esq., Referee.

7th Avenue & 14th St.,
S. E. Corner.

Three 4-story English basement brick and stone dwellings and plot. Plot 46.6x100 feet.

Henry B. Hathaway, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 41 Wall St.

THURSDAY, April 5.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Estate of Abraham Kramer, deceased,
324 West 33d Street.

4-story high-stoop and basement brick dwelling; size 20x50x98.3.

418 West 133d Street,

(belonging to one of the children of Abraham Kramer,) 5-story brownstone flat, 2 families on floor; size of lot 25x99.11; size of building 25x70 and front bay window of 5.1.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 4½ **per cent.**

Charles W. Bennett, Esq., Attorney, 27 Pine St.

Estate of Dr. John Burke, deceased.
13, 15, AND 17 CROSBY STREET.

Four 4-story and basement brick buildings and plot. Plot 75 feet front; contains about 8,000 square feet.

Estate of Walter D. Burke, deceased,
735 FOREST AVENUE,
3-story dwelling, 18.9x45x87.6.

Thomas H. Barowsky, Esq., Attorney, 41 Wall St.

Townsend & Mahan, Esqs., Attorneys, 13 Chambers St.

Maps at Auctioneers, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROLAND,
59th St. and Madison Av.,
Block from Central Park entrance.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF
MODERN HOTEL.

EUROPEAN PLAN, $1; AMERICAN PLAN, $2; WITH HOT AND COLD WATER, STEAM HEAT, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; ELEVATOR SERVICE; CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

Cologne o/R. Hotel, Restaurant.

"Belgischer Hof."

Situated next the Station and the Cathedral. Every modern comfort. Best recommended house. Lodgment at Reichsmark 2.50 and higher.
Proprietor, P. J. THELEN.

EUROPE.

FRAU PAULA SCHOEKE, Dresden, Germany, Reichstrasse No. 7, is prepared to take two American girls in her private house, or would travel with several; she thoroughly understands the requirements of Americans, having traveled in the United States, and can give the highest references from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago families. Teacher Diplomé, German-English-French-Italian.

PARIS.—To let, during Exposition, beautifully furnished apartment, eleven rooms, bath; opposite Montsouris Park; $100 monthly. ALEXANDER, Gorham Mfg. Co., 145 East 25th Street.

TO LET—During Paris Exposition, 2 rooms, with board, in American family at Versailles; references exchanged. For particulars address B. BLANC, Box 134 Times.

SPRING RESORTS.

New Seaside House.

Ocean end Pennsylvania Av., Atlantic City; rebuilt and refurnished throughout. Remains open all the year; enlarged and beautified; hot and cold sea and fresh water baths; rooms en suite or singly; ocean sun parlors; most complete heating, electric lighting, and sanitary systems; golf links. CHARLES EVANS & SON.

BOARDERS WANTED.

37TH ST., 62 WEST.—Rooms in handsomely appointed house, with breakfast; other meals optional; telephone.

BOARD WANTED.

AN ELDERLY COUPLE WANT TWO ROOMS, with bath and board; private family preferred; west side, 69th to 96th St. Address, stating terms, M., Box 351, 1,269 Broadway.

REFINED, EDUCATED YOUNG SOUTHERN gentleman desires permanent home with congenial private family. B., Box 139 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—In a private house in the country two or three permanent boarders for the Summer. **J. B.,** Post Office, Huntington, L. I.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

MONDAY, March 26th, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,

HENRY GESCHEIDT, ESQ., Referee,

The Choice and Valuable Property

2493, 2495, 2497 & 2499 2d Av.

SOUTHWEST CORNER 128TH ST.,

No. 246 East 128th Street,

AND

Nos. 99, 101, 107, 109, 111, 121 and 127

EAST 111TH STREET.

For maps, &c., apply to Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, March 28, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT,

WILBER McBRIDE, ESQ., REFEREE,

4 five-story brick tenements, with store and lots,

Nos. 149, 153, 155 & 156 Cherry St.,

between Catharine and Market Slips.

For maps, &c., apply to Rider & Smith, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 29 Pine St., and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

THURSDAY, March 29, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of the Executors of the Estates of Joseph and Leontine Tausetg, deceased,

Choice and Valuable Property,

190, 192 and 194 Amsterdam Ave.,

Southwest Corner 69th Street,

202 West 69th Street,

162 West 85th Street,

312 and 314 East 91st St.,

2630 3d Avenue.

4 LOTS ON

Concord Avenue, near 147th St.,

AND PLOT OF LAND ON

147th Street, near Willis Avenue.

For book-maps, &c., apply to Havens & Beebe, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, 18 Wall Street, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, March 27, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

4-story brick tenement, with store and lot,

No. 239 West 35th Street.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

THURSDAY, March 29, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of Jacob Varian, deceased.

BY ORDER OF

Jacob C. Varian, William E. Callender and Frederick Wm. Fockel, Executors.

CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY,

NO. 248 BLEECKER STREET,

SOUTHWEST CORNER LEROY ST.,

NOS. 6, 8 AND 22 LEROY ST.,

AND

NO. 30 CORNELIA ST.

For maps, &c., apply to William E. Callender, Esq., 35 Nassau St., and Ennever & Trautmann, Esqs., Attorneys for estate, 132 Nassau St., or at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, March 27, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY,

consisting of 7-story and basement brick, stone, and iron building, with large plot of land,

Nos. 156, 158 & 160 Hester Street,

extending through to and forming an L on Mott Street, and known as

Nos. 108 and 108½ Mott Street.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, March 28, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

3-story brick building, with lot,

No. 139 West 21st Street.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

Supreme Court, Partition Sale,
Harlan F. Stone, Esq., Referee.

3-story and basement brick and brownstone-front dwelling, with lot,

No. 41 East 30th Street.

For maps, etc., apply to WILMER & CANFIELD, Esqs., Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 48 Wall St., or to PEASE & ELLIMAN, Esqs., 532 5th Avenue, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, April 3, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Supreme Court, Partition Sale,
Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee.

3-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot,

No. 144 West 37th Street,

2 and 3 story brick and frame houses, with lot,

No. 140 West 17th Street.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

JOHN N. GOLDING, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, March 28th, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By order of Andrew C. Zabriskie, Esq., Trustee.

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY,

Nos. 10 and 12 East 30th St

4-Story Brownstone Buildings.

ALSO

Nos. 54 and 56 White St,

NEAR BROADWAY,

5-Story Basement, Sub-Basement Stone and Iron Front Building.

Sixty per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage at Four and One-half per cent. for three or five years.

For maps and particulars apply to ISAAC P. HUBBARD, Esq., Attorney for the Trustee, No. 132 Nassau Street, or to the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine Street, and No. 570 Fifth Avenue.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1900,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

The 5 4-story brick houses and lots

NOS. 311 TO 319 WEST BROADWAY,

and

The 5 5-story and attic brick houses and lots

NOS. 11 TO 19 WOOSTER STREET.

between Canal and Grand Sts.

60% may remain on BOND and MTGE. at 4½%. Maps, etc., at Auctioneers' office, 24 PINE ST.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NOW OFFERED FOR SALE.

Nos. 8 and 10 West 76th St.

They are two American Basement Houses, twenty-five feet wide, with extension including the fourth story, and are equal in construction and eneness of finish to any house in the market.

C. W. LUYSTER,

(Telephone 124 Columbus.) 253 Columbus Ave., cor. 72d St.

BEDFORD PARK, ATTRACTIVE OFFER TO Quick Buyer.—A well-built two-family house, Travers St., near Jerome Av. and Concourse; price, $5,500. Terms, $500 or more in cash, balance to suit. SONNEBORN & CO., Bedford Park, or any Real Estate Agent.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, April 4th, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE,

To close the Estate of Jane T. Dillon, deceased,

Nos. 130 & 132 West 86th St.

The desirable and well-built 4-story, basement, and cellar, brown-stone dwellings, with 3-story extensions; decorated; gas fixtures, hardwood finish throughout; immediate possession; size of lot, 20x106.10 each; **TERMS VERY LIBERAL.** Street under supervision of Park Department, and underground station at 86th St., 100 ft. st. Trees and grass.

ELBERON, NEW JERSEY.

Property known as the Dillon Cottage,

situated on the westerly side of Elberon Avenue, bet. Park and Lincoln Aves., 3-story and cellar frame cottage, with extension, containing 12 rooms and bath; fully furnished. Size of plot, 135x345; 5 minutes' walk from Station and Ocean. Messrs. PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, No. 111 Broadway, attorneys for administrator.

Maps and further particulars with attorneys, or at auctioneer's office, 66 Liberty St., New York.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r
Will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

247 & 249 West 135th St.

247 WEST 135TH ST., 5-sty. brick single flat, arranged for 7 rooms and bath on each floor; size of lot, 25x99.11.

249 WEST 135TH ST., 5-sty. brick and brownstone single flat, arranged for 7 rooms and bath on each floor; size of lot, 20x99.11.

For maps apply at Auctioneer's offices, 66 Liberty St. (Tel. 3943 Cort.)

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.

To close the estate of HERMAN MISCHO, deceased, BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO. will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City,

NORTHEAST COR. 114TH ST. AND 3D AVE., NEW YORK,

five-story double Tenement, arranged for four families on a floor; size 26x100.

318 & 320 WASHINGTON ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.,

two five-story double Flats, arranged for two families on a floor, with Store in each; size 25x 75 each.

Maps at Auctioneer's offices, 66 Liberty Street, New York City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auction'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, March 28, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Nos. 110, 116, and 128 W. 136th St.

110 and 116 West 136th St., 3-sty. and base. brick-brownstone dwellings; hardwood trim; tiled bathroom; size of lot, 17x46.11 each.

128 West 136th St., 3-sty. and base. brick-brownstone dwelling; hardwood trim; tiled bathroom, size of lot, 15x99.11.

Maps and further particulars at Auctioneer's office, 66 Liberty. (Tel. 3943 Cort.)

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

48 WEST 87TH ST.

4-story and basement light-stone, box-stoop private residence, with passenger elevator; extension; decorated; gas fixtures; shades; size of lot 22x100.8½.

Maps and further particulars at Auctioneer's office, 66 Liberty St. Teleprone 3943—Cortlandt.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

330 EAST 47TH ST.

4-story front brick tenement, two families on a floor, and 3-story rear brick tenement, two families on a floor. Size of lot, 25x100.5.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's office, 66 Liberty St. (Tel. 3943 Cort.)

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auction'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

21 EAST 114TH ST.,

5-story double improved flat, with 2 families on a floor, 6 rooms and bath to each apartment; all improvements; hot water supplied, etc. Size of lot, 25x100.11.

For maps and further particulars, apply at Auctioneer's offices, 66 Liberty St. (Tel. 3943—Cort.)

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, APRIL 3D, 1900,
by order of the Executors of the Estate of HUGO ROTHSCHILD, DEC'D,

104 W. 73D ST.,

bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Aves.

4-story high-stoop basement and cellar, brick and stone dwelling, with 2-story and basement extension; 13 rooms, 2 bathrooms, laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; hardwood trim, elaborate mantels, large mirrors; size, 19x55 and extension x 102.2.

Open for inspection from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. 70% MAY REMAIN ON BOND & MORTGAGE. CAROLINE ROTHSCHILD, Executrix; RICH'D SIDENBERG and JULIUS J. FRANK, Esqs., Executors.

Maps at auctioneer's office, 149 B'way, N. Y.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1900,
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY,

160-162 PEARL ST.,

between Wall and Pine Sts.,

Two 5-story brick, store, and loft Buildings, size of plot 46.11x97.10.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps and particulars of E. A. TREADWELL, Esq., 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) or at auctioneer's office, 149 B'way, New York.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT'R.
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4,
At 12 o'clock M., at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

No. 14 Christopher St.,

S. W. COR. GAY ST., SUBSTANTIAL FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE AND LOFT BUILDING, SIZE OF LOT, 21X48.9x IRREGULAR.

Whitehead, Dexter, Osborn & Gillespie, Pltf.'s Attys., 71 Broadway.

JOHN E. DUFFY, Referee.

Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 11 Pine St.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—For sale or to let, the country residence of Seelye Benedict, Esq.; house contains 15 rooms, two bathrooms; steam heat; all improvements; complete stable, with coachman's rooms; stabling for seven horses and large carriage room. For particulars apply to CLARENCE B. TUBBS, Montclair, N. J., or 3 Beekman St., N. Y.

ELBERON, N. J.—FOR SALE, 18-ROOM COTtage, furnished; $18,750. Another, Lincoln Av., 2c rooms, lot 320x546, $37,000. Others to let. **WILLIAM LANE, LONG BRANCH.**

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

APARTMENT AND PRIVATE HOUSES FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE. ALSO BUSINESS PROPERTY SOLD AND EXCHANGED.

REAL ESTATE IN AND OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE AND RENT.

ESTATES, BUSINESS BUILDINGS, AND APARTMENT HOUSES MANAGED.

BARGAINS ALWAYS ON HAND IN CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY.

The Checkley Realty Co.,
220 BROADWAY.

GEO. R. READ
offers for sale
a selected number of
Desirably Located Medium and Extra Size Dwellings
Ready for Immediate Occupancy.
Special Lists Furnished on application to

Head Office, 90 Cedar St. (7837) 751 Fifth Avenue, at 58th Street.

FOR SALE.

WEST 57TH STREET

Between 8th and 9th Avenues,

An attractive 4-story dwelling on a fu.. size lot at a low price to a prompt purchaser. (7867)

GEO. R. READ,
751 Fifth Avenue, at 58th Street.
Head Office, 60 Cedar Street.

Desirably Located Dwellings.

Lex. Av., n'r 23d..$20,000 62d St., n'r Park.$18,500
37th St., n'r Lex. 28,000 62d St., n'r Lex.. 21,000
45th St., n'r Park. 28,000 64th St., n'r Lex.. 21,000
50th St., n'r Lex. 14,500 65th St., n'r Park. 21,000
Lex.Av., n'r 56th 20,000 70th St., n'r Park. 23,000
60th St., n'r Mad. 40,000 Mad.Av., n'r 65th. 57,500

Also a large list of the most select west side houses.

Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

IN THE 40'S, NEAR 5TH AV.

A very desirable dwelling, 23 feet wide; dining-room extension, for sale at a low price to a prompt purchaser.

For full details apply to

POPE & JONES,
56 LIBERTY ST.

Fifth Avenue, No. 253, near 28th Street, full size, extra deep, four story, basement and cellar, high stoop, business building for sale or to lease for twenty-one years.

MACLAY & DAVIES, 67 Wall Street.

A BARGAIN.—WEST END AV., 50 FEET south of 70th St.; full lot, 25x100; no restrictions; free and clear; terms easy. JOHN J. CLANCY & CO.

PURCHASER OF CHEAP LOTS, BOUGHT AT a bargain, unable to complete payments, will sell interest, half cost, to avoid foreclosure. "QUICK BUSINESS," 1,242 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

THESE CONVENIENT HOMES

are located in the best part of TREMONT, within two blocks of "L" station. Only

A LITTLE CASH REQUIRED.

Balance easy payments. Every improvement. Price low.

Above property can be seen at any time, including Sundays and evenings, from offices of R. H. JONES, 4221 Third Ave., cor. 177th St.

NEW YORK BUILDING-LOAN BANKING COMPANY,
111 Fifth Ave.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND RENT,
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
In most desirable sections of city.
ALSO WESTCHESTER COUNTY
AND OUT-OF-TOWN PROPERTIES.

CYRUS FIELD JUDSON,
7 Wall St. and 503 Fifth Ave.
Telephone—New York City.

A MODEL HOUSE, MEETING EVERY REquirement for refined people; splendid neighborhood; in the city, with all conveniences, but above all LOW IN PRICE and offered on TERMS WHICH WILL INTEREST YOU, costing to carry less than rent. These are new—8 to 10 rooms, gas, electricity, running water. Only 30 minutes from Manhattan business centre. They are out of the common, and worthy of your consideration. Write for full particulars to I., P. O. Box 2,678, New York City.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

BRONXVILLE ADJOINS MT. VERNON.—Few choice lots near depot very cheap; easy terms; title guaranteed; streets, sidewalks, water, electric lights there and paid for; commutation, 8 cents. OFFENBACH, 97 East 116th St.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ELMHURST, L. I.

12 Minutes from 34th St. Ferry.

COMMUTATION 6½c., INCLUDING FERRY TO NEW YORK. TROLLEYS TO ALL FERRIES AND ACROSS BRIDGE, 5 CENTS.

Beautiful detached surburban homes, with all city conveniences. Streets macadamized and curbed, flagged walks, and careful restrictions on lots.

Sold only to people who will build houses immediately. Houses always in course of construction and built to order. Sold same as paying rent.

PRICES FROM $3,500 TO $15,000.

CORD MEYER & CO.,

Elmhurst, L. I. 62 William St., N. Y.
Telephone 1961 JOHN.
241 "A" NEWTOWN.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WILL BUY AT ONCE FOR CASH WELL LOcated property in Brooklyn, if a bargain; condition immaterial; send location and price to be noticed. J. W. CARY, Executor, N. Y. Post Office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

GEO. R. READ

60 CEDAR STREET,
offers for rent

OFFICES

in the following buildings:

Bank of Commerce Building,
N. W. Cor. Nassau & Cedar Sts.
Desirable suite, southern exposure; also 3 single offices.

Beard Building,
120 & 122 Liberty St., through to 123 & 125 Cedar St.
Desirable offices singly or en suite.

Coffee Exchange Building,
Hanover Sq., through to Beaver St.
Ground floor; also one large suite and a few single offices on upper floors.

Corn Exchange Bank Building,
N. W. Cor. William & Beaver Sts.
A few light single offices. Also one desirable corner suite.

Lancashire Ins. Co. Building,
25 Pine St., adjoining Sub-Treasury.
One small suite on upper floor. Also 2 light single offices.

Sheldon Building,
Cor. Nassau and John Streets.
3 offices, with light on two sides.

Taylor Building,
39 and 41 Cortlandt St.
Offices singly or in small suites; also one exceptionally large suite on upper floor.
3 offices, with light on two sides.
For rates, plans and further particulars apply or address the Agent.
(7906)

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Cor. Exchange Place & William St.

One Large Suite of Offices Suitable for a Corporation.

A Few Smaller Suites and Single Rooms

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69 Wall Street, running through to 89 Beaver Street. Light offices with all modern conveniences. Low rents.

MACLAY & DAVIES, 67 Wall Street.

Corner and other stores and offices in the new twelve-story fire-proof building northeast corner Park Avenue and 125th Street. Now Ready for occupancy. MACLAY & DAVIES, 67 Wall Street, or on premises.

Stores and lofts in the two six-story fire-proof buildings, now in course of erection on the block front, west side Park Avenue, 130th to 131st Street. Freight and passenger elevators, private electric power and light; live steam; steam heat. Ready May 1st.

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Tracy Bank Building, Southeast Corner Pearl and Beekman Streets. Unusually light offices at moderate rents.

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Fifth Avenue, No. 92, near 14th Street. First floor and basement; single room, second floor; and entire third and fourth floors to lease together or separate.

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143 FRONT STREET.
Five-Story Building,
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Telephone 432-18th St.

Fine Store and Basement
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
29-33 EAST 19TH ST.,
10,000 square feet; excellent light.
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 West 23d St. 55 Liberty St.
Telephone, 432—18th.

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202 BROADWAY.
ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR,
LARGE SHOW WINDOW,
and advertising space. Will divide; low rent.
McVICKAR & COMPANY,
24 NASSAU STREET.

3D LOFT, 29 BEEKMAN STREET,
WITH FREIGHT AND PASSENGER ELEVATOR.
RULAND & WHITING,
5 Beekman Street.

6TH AV., 238.—LARGE FLOOR, MODERN IMprovements, elevator, large show window; for importers, milliners, furrier, dress, corset, and shirt makers, photographer, broker's office, &c.

LOFTS AT 78 JOHN ST. TO LET.
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WILL EXCHANGE 10 LOTS ON CONEY ISLand Av., near Avenue C, and house on Broadway, Brooklyn, for flat in Manhattan or Bronx; equity $10,000. M. FOSTER, 1,039 2d Av.

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NEW

2 and 3 Story MODERN Stone Dwellings

Located on Midwood Street, near Flatbush Ave.

Two blocks from Willink entrance to Prospect Park.

30 minutes from New York; trolley connections to ferries and all points of the city.

THESE DWELLINGS ARE MODERN IN EVERY PARTICULAR TO THE SMALLEST DETAIL.

Twenty-five two-story and Six three-story sold during past season.

For further particulars regarding terms, etc., apply to

W. A. A. BROWN, Owner { Brooklyn Office: Cor. Midwood St. and Flatbush Ave. New York Office: 149 Broadway, Rm. 1220

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An illustrated Booklet showing floor plan, etc., mailed on application.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET:

Gentleman's Country Seat, near Greenwich, Conn., consisting of 14 Acres of Land, with magnificent Residence, recently built, of massive rustic stone, large, sumptuously furnished and handsomely decorated, adapted to both Summer and Winter occupancy. Gardener's Cottage, Stable, Carriage House, Greenhouse and Ice House; all constructed of the same material and in harmony with the residence. The buildings are lighted by electricity, and contain modern improvements. Abundant water supply is obtained from the Putnam Lake Reservoir.

For full particulars address
M. R. O'LOUGHLIN,
17 West 13th St., New York.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.

FOR SALE, reasonably, by order of executors, a handsome place, consisting of about 100 acres, large, substantial house, in perfect order; cottages for coachman and gardener, greenhouse, large stable, fowpond and icehouse, and large farm barn. Situated one mile from village; location high and healthful. For other particulars apply to (7859)

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FOR SALE.—A mill property 40 miles from New York, within 500 feet of the main line of a railroad; buildings with 40,000 feet floor surface all in first-class order; 100-horse water-power can be used every day in the year, supplied by a large lake reservoir that never fails; title to water right is perfect; the plant must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to S. S. SHERWOOD, Paterson, N. J.

Catskills—Schoharie Manor.

Near Tannersville, N. Y. Altitude 2,200 feet. Select Cottage Club. Colonial Club House. Cottage sites two to five acres. PAUL GOEPEL, President, 290 Broadway, New York City.

HEALTH—SUMMER AS WELL AS WINTER home; highest ground, between New York and Philadelphia, on Penn. R. R., 45 minutes from city; low fare, cozy, modern cottages; very low in price; terms, $15 to $20 per month. Write for particulars D., P. O. Box 2,673, N. Y.

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517 WEST 152D STREET.—21-foot semi-Detached Dwelling; $900.

552 TO 558 WEST 183D STREET.—New 19-Foot Limestone Dwellings, every convenience, $800.

615 TO 619 WEST 179TH STREET.—New Limestone-Front Dwellings; beautifully Decorated and Trimmed; ready to occupy; $850.

518 WEST 140TH STREET.—New American Basement Dwelling, ready to occupy, $850.

522 WEST 175TH STREET.—New 18-foot two-story Dwelling; every convenience; $800.

552 WEST 173D STREET.—New 4-story American Basement Dwelling, $720.

47 ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, Near 152d Street. —New American Basement, $1,100.

74 ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, Near 155th Street.—Large semi-detached Dwelling; $1,200. Many others.

DAVID STEWART,
AMSTERDAM AV. & 155TH STREET.

84th Street, No. 9 East, near Fifth Avenue, magnificent, extra deep, four-story, basement and cellar, high stoop, private dwelling, covering lot 25x102.2, to lease for a term of years.

MACLAY & DAVIES, 67 Wall Street.

A.—ON 68TH AND 69TH STS, EAST OF 3D AV. —Modern three-story, high-stoop dwellings; exposed plumbing and handsomely decorated, belonging to an estate. Caretakers in 210 E. 68th St. and 228 E. 69th St.; rents, $800 to $1,100.

Firm of LEONARD J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty St. 1,181 Third Av.

NEW PRIVATE HOUSES, $900 to $1,000, AT 450 West 145th St., between Convent and Amsterdam Avs.; also at 158th St. and Boulevard Lafayette, (one block from Amsterdam Av. electric cars;) also one double corner mansion, $1,400. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

A.—116 EAST 19TH ST.—25-foot four-story high-stoop residence, with two-story dining-room extension; rent moderate.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

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27 WEST 35TH ST.—Desirable three-story dwelling, with large three-story extension; extremely reasonable rent.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.; 1,181 3d Av.

67TH ST., 304 EAST.—Restricted block; 3-stories; 10 rooms and bath; exposed plumbing; rent, $800. A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

A.—81 EAST 56TH ST.—Desirable four-story, high-stoop dwelling at reasonable rent. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.; 1,181 3d Av.

95TH ST., 128 WEST.—Attractive Queen Anne house; eleven rooms; exposed plumbing, &c.; rent moderate.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY TO LET.

COTTAGES
AT
Long Beach, L. I.,
to rent for the season.
Address or apply to the agent,
LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
Telephone 4B, Long Beach.

TENAFLY, N. J.—Handsome building plot for sale; $450. WEATHERBY, 271 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY TO LET.

AT MAYWOOD, N. J., 45 MINUTES FROM New York and 5 minutes from station; one house, 10 rooms and attic room; all improvements; and one house, 8 rooms, bath, and attic room; all improvements. PHILIPP THOMA, 21 John St., New York.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES.

Harwich, (Cape Cod,) Mass.; illustrated circular. J., 71 East 87th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

CHEMICALS IN LAUNDRIES

How Linen Is Ruined in Process of Washing.

Bleached by Means of Acids Instead of Sunlight and Fresh Air—. Views of Experts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article which you published Sunday, entitled "Chemicals in the Laundry," pleased me very much. It would please me still more to see some organized effort made to have a bill passed by the Legislature making it a misdemeanor for a laundryman to mutilate garments. I have suffered just as the writer of the article mentioned has, but am unable either to sue the bespoiler of my linen civilly, or to bring sufficient pressure to bear to have a law passed bringing the offense within the jurisdiction of Police Magistrates.

Is not the matter of sufficient general importance to justify THE TIMES in inaugurating a movement looking to an abatement of the nuisance?

FRANCIS B. HAYS.

New York, March 6, 1900.

The preceding letter voices the sentiments of a large proportion of the citizens of New York who depend upon the laundries for clean linen, and find their dignified garments reduced to unseemly fringes and laces in an unaccountably short time, and colored wearing apparel turning pale at its first introduction to what in common parlence is called the washtub.

Investigation would seem to prove that the public so-called washtub is in most instances a ponderous machine, and a laundry could be called more correctly a bleachery. That chemicals are used in all regular laundries no one seems to deny, and that there are big "laundry supply shops" in the city which deal almost entirely in bleaching compounds and chemically prepared soaps, is appalling to the unsophisticated individual who has always associated laundry work with clean soap suds, fresh air, and sunshine. Whether this chemical laundry is a necessary product of civilization, and the crowded condition of city life, the individual can decide for himself. That the laundries are conducted as they are remains, and possibly if properly conducted they are not as bad as would at first appear.

"The cause of the destruction of linen in the laundry," says Thomas J. Keenan, associate editor of The American Druggist, a student of chemistry, "is the improper use of acids. Chemicals, I believe, are used in all laundries, some more than others. Some use them with discretion, but where they have the clothes to turn out in a short time the washing and bleaching is done in a hurry. In the cheaper laundries they are more reckless. The fibre of the clothes is not injured to any extent by a careful acid bath. It is by leaving them in too long that the harm is done, and when the bath is not looked after.

"The chemicals will after a time, of course, have an injurious effect. The only satisfactory methods of bleaching clothes is with sunlight and fresh air, but in a city like New York, where the work must be done hurriedly and the drying done indoors, I don't see what other method can be employed if we want good-looking linen. I don't think any step against the use of chemicals would be feasible; it would react against the poor people. They must have their laundry work finished in a hurry and white at any cost. They can take their clothes to a large laundry and get them back in a day or two looking white and clean, and at a small cost. As a matter of fact, I don't think there is as much damage done to clothes as people think. A man forgets he has had a shirt for a year, and doesn't like it when he finds that it is wearing out.

"It is a practice in some laundries to soak the clothes over night in a solution of chloride of lime, and in the morning wash them out in washing soda, and they come out as white as snow. But it is in that way the clothes are injured.

"There are several methods of using chemicals which are common. One of these is to put the clothes first into a bath of muriatic acid, followed by the alkaline bath of washing soda, in the proportion of one pound of washing soda to four gallons of water. The soda counteracts the effect of the acid. Another method is to soak the clothes in a bath to which has been added a solution of chloride of lime, and follow as in the other instance with the washing soda bath. These chemicals have the effect of Javelle water upon the clothes. The methods are similar to those which are used in bleaching linen in the first place. The natural methods of bleaching in manufacture would be too slow. If the acid bath is just sour enough, sufficiently dilute—the clothes just wet by it and then dipped quickly into the soda bath, which neutralizes the effect—but little harm is done.

"A third process is the use of muriatic acid followed by Javelle water, the same process which is used in removing ink stains and the one that is often used in altering the figures on checks.

"In some places oil of vitriol or sulphuric acid is used in the place of muriatic acid. This will burn a hole through a piece of cloth if it is dropped upon it. In some places the prepared Javelle water is used. The Chinese are familiar with the carbonate of soda, which is used in bleaching their silks. The larger laundries buy their chemicals and peculiar kinds of soap compounds of the big laundry supply companies, which make that a business."

Of the laundries in this city, and there seems to be one at every street corner, there are steam, hand laundries, and so-called hand laundries. In the first the work is all done by machinery; in the second it is all done by hand, and in the third the washing is done by machinery and the ironing by hand. The proprietor of one of the latter says:

"I use chloride of lime for the very soiled clothes, such as coachmen's or any kind of a laborer's, but for nothing else. That is for cleansing and disinfecting as well, and if the lime is properly washed out it will do no harm. It is better for the clothes than rubbing them. There is no need of putting chemicals into clothes which have not been worn long enough to be soiled, as the shirts of a man who wears two a day. I think people expect more of the laundries than they do of washerwomen. If a woman sent in clothes a little yellow it would be excused, but the clothes from the laundry must be snow white. If I didn't send my clothes back with a good color I would lose more customers than I would by using chemicals. Chinamen, I understand, use potash, though I don't know much about them, and I would not like to be quoted as saying anything about acids that are used in steam laundries. Oxalic acids they use in certain preparations, and when the close come out they are ready to dry."

"Laundrymen laugh at me when I say that we do not use chemicals of any kind," said Miss Duffield, in charge of the Park Avenue Laundry, under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society, where women are taught to become skilled laundresses, and all the work is done by hand. "They say there is not a laundry in town where chemicals are not used. I don't know anything about them myself, for we never do use them. I only know that when things come to us that have been in the laundries they fall to pieces with the first wash. They stand some time with the ordinary laundry work, but when they come to be rubbed as clothes are in an ordinary wash they fall to pieces. A laundryman was telling me the other day that the great trouble with chemicals was that they were not rinsed out thoroughly. To get it done was one of the greatest troubles he had with the women in his employ. I think perhaps a little soda used and then the clothes well rinsed would not do the harm of so much rubbing."

TO REDECORATE A CHURCH.

New Memorial Altar and Reredos for All Angels'.

Important changes in the decorations of All Angels' Episcopal Church, at West End Avenue and West Eighty-first Street, of which the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend is rector, will be made at the close of the present season. Among the changes will be the placing of a new altar and reredos in the church as a memorial to the late Rev. Dr. Charles A. Hoffman, former rector of the parish. These gifts will be from the widow, Mrs. Hoffman.

The reredos will be in the form of mosaic, on which will be pictured the ascension of the Lord. Two large mural paintings will be placed on either side of the altar, which will be the gift of the congregation. A new pulpit will be given by Mrs. Sarah E. Cornell, and a large number of stained glass memorial windows will be erected by several members of the parish. A new rectory of Indiana limestone, adjoining the church, with the upper stories of gray brick, is also being built, and will be completed by the Autumn.

Horner's Furniture.

Spring and Summer requirements in Furniture, whether wanted for the town or country house, can nowhere be obtained to such good advantage in the matter of choice and values as at our establishment.

Stock as complete in the plain and inexpensive lines as in the more artistic productions.

BEDROOM FURNITURE in all the light woods and finishes.

Special Department devoted to ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEADS.

Couches, Settees, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Morris Chairs, Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Writing Desks, &c, in unequalled assortments, and at all prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee).

SOME GHOSTLY EXPERIENCES.

An Apparition That Appeared to a Woman at New Orleans.

"It wasn't a ghost, for I saw her as plainly as I ever saw any one in my life," said the little woman, with the soft Southern accent, who is making her home now in New York. "And there is no story to tell about it, for it is all absolutely true. It was when I was not much more than a child living in New Orleans at the time of one of the yellow fever epidemics.

"There had come to New Orleans some time before a young English girl, whom we can call Isabel Brown. She was a beautiful girl, with golden hair, big blue eyes, and a fine complexion. She showed by her general appearance that she was of a good family, and the woman who was with her, a much more common-looking woman, whom she called her mother, we always believed to be her nurse. That we never knew, but we met them, and my mother was interested in Isabel, and she was frequently invited to our house and became somewhat intimate with my older sister.

"At the time of the outbreak of the yellow fever we had not seen her for some time, though we had heard that her mother had gone to a home for boys in the city, and Isabel had gone to assist her. I was always delicate, and at that time I was ill enough to be confined to my room part of the time and receive a good deal of care from my mother. In New Orleans we have what we call galleries, though you would call them balconies here, and there was one on the side of our house opening into the yard, and the door and window of my room opened on to this gallery. I was in my room and in bed, perfectly wide awake, when suddenly some one pulled aside the mosquito bar from the bed—we always have testers to the beds, and the mosquito bar, or net, as you say, over it—and there I saw Isabel Brown.

"I shall never forget how beautiful she looked. She was a beautiful girl anyway, but this time she looked unsually lovely. She was in her white night clothes, her long hair was flying around her, her cheeks were flushed, and she looked like an angel. She called to me three times:

"'Lizzie! Lizzie! Lizzie! I want you,' and then she was gone.

"I was not at all frightened any more than I would have been if she had been really there. I had none of the feeling that one would have in seeing a spirit, and she did not have the appearance of a spirit. But I knew that she was not in our house, and I felt that something must be the matter. My mother came to my room a few minutes later and I said to her:

"'Mother, Isabel Brown is either dead or dying,' and I told her about it. She wouldn't believe it—she didn't have any faith in anything of that kind—she thought I was visionary, but I was certain that something had happened to Miss Brown. A gentleman who came to our house that night told my mother that he believed Isabel's mother had died of the fever and he understood that Isabel had gone to a certain address which he gave, and my mother decided to go there the next morning and inquire. I wanted to go, too, and we went. We never felt any fear of the fever. It seems to follow some families, and they have a death every time it comes, but we had never had it.

"We reached the house, and there was something very quiet about it, as if something might have happened. My mother asked after Isabel, and it was as I f... sure it would be.

"'Isabel died last night,' her friend said, 'and we have just come from burying her.' People are buried very quickly when they die of the fever. 'Have you a daughter named Lizzie?' she continued to my mother. 'She was calling for her last night.'

"'It was just a little before 8, just before she died. She jumped out of bed and rushed out of the room and called "Lizzie! Lizzie! I want you." She looked like an angel in her white nightdress, with her long hair hanging around her, her big blue eyes and flushed cheeks, and she was so anxious to go to Lizzie that in the delirium of the fever it took several of us to get her back to bed. As soon as we did, the last symptoms of the disease set in and she died immediately.'

"'Yes,' said my mother, 'and my daughter saw her just as you have described her, and told me about it.' It was a little before 8 when I had seen her.

"I have always wondered what she could have wanted of me for I was younger and she was more a friend of my sister, and I knew her very little except as I saw her in the house. But one thing I have thought might have been on her mind. I have understood that there were some medals, or something of that kind, which had been awarded to her father, who, it was said, had been a physician in England, and they should have been returned there. I was my mother's business woman. I did her marketing and wrote most of her letters for her. And I have thought that perhaps Isabel, knowing this, had wanted to come to me to ask me to do something about returning those medals or write some letters for her.

"I don't think I am superstitious, though I know that some dreams mean something to me, and that diamonds always bring me trouble, and I dreamed of them twice, and woke screaming with terror before my husband died.

"Something rather strange happened while I was ill after that in my mother-in-law's house, though I was delirious at the time and do not remember it. It was in relation to a telegram which my mother-in-law received, telling her of the death of a young relative who had committed suicide. It was a sad case, and she thought it would be best not to tell anyone of it. She came into my room, where my mother was taking care of me, soon after, and my first words to her were:

"'It was too bad, wasn't it? He was so young.'

"'Why, what do you mean?' she said.

"'The young man who committed suicide,' I answered. 'Didn't you receive a telegram?'

"'Yes,' she said, 'I did, but I didn't tell anyone about it.'

"I was delirious at the time, and I didn't know about it until she told me afterward. All these things have come to me when I have been under some particular stress or illness of some kind. If I have any peculiar powers I don't know anything about it any more than I know what has happened, and there was some meaning to it all."

BEGGAR HAD MONEY.

With Over Fifty Dollars, He Said March Had Been a Poor Month So Far.

Thomas Kingsbury, a homeless beggar, fifty-seven years old, yesterday morning at Myrtle and De Kalb Avenues, Brooklyn, abused everybody who declined to give him alms. A woman complained to Policeman Peters, who arrested the beggar. In the prisoner's possession was found $54.28 in pennies and dimes.

"Where did you get all this money?" asked the Desk Sergeant.

"That's all I've collected so far this month. This last week has been a pretty bad week," coolly replied the beggar.

He was committed to jail for ten days.

Stern Brothers

West Twenty-third Street

On Monday we shall show later importations of choicest selections from leading costumers of the Old World. The assortment comprises:

Wraps, Jackets, Etons, Ulsters

in daintiest designs, bright with the newest fashion-thought and made of Peau de Soie, Taffeta, Satin Merveilleux and Cloth, trimmed with Guipure, Irish Point, Arabe and other laces. As a feature of special interest we shall offer:

Eton Jackets, in Cheviots, Kerseys and Covert Cloths, **$7.50, $8.62** | Tailored Coats, handsomely silk lined at **$9.75, $12.25**

Ladies' High-Class Costumes

We are showing a large assortment of Ladies' High-Class Costumes, in all the newest effects. There are exceptional values, too, like this:

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits, of extra fine Broadcloth, Eton Coat, satin lined, with Panne Velvet Collar and Reveres, Skirt handsomely stitched and lined throughout with Taffeta, Real value $52 at **$39.50**

Girls' and Misses' Wear

Three of the Monday attractions:

Girls' Spring Box Coats, tan Covert Cloth, navy or red Cheviot, satin lined, 4 to 14 years. Value $8.50. **$5.75**

Misses' Fancy Eton Suits, of Homespun and Broadcloth, taffeta trimmed and applique. Value $25.00 **$19.75**

Misses' Tailored Suits, of Broadcloth, Cheviots and Venetians, silk lined. Value $32.50 **$24.75**

Ladies' Underwear Dep'ts

On Monday a variety of highest class, hand-made French Underwear, comprising Gowns, Chemises, Drawers, Corset Covers, Petticoats, at very much reduced prices; also

LADIES' PETTICOATS

Of Black and Colored Taffeta, two ruffles. **$4.89**

Same with deep corded Spanish flounce, knife pleated ruffle **$5.95**

Of colored, black and evening shades Taffeta, accordion and knife pleated ruffle, ruche above and below pleating **$10.62**

LADIES' SILK WAISTS.

Black and colored Taffeta, entire front, back and sleeves, cluster of tucks. **$4.50**

Of ribbon and lace insertions **$4.95**

Silk Departments

More than six thousand yards of seasonable silk economies.

2500 Yds. 27 in. Japanese Foulard Lyons Printed. Value 75c **58c**

2600 Yds. Evening Shade Striped Taffeta, **69c**

1500 Yds. Black Taffeta and Satin Duchesse, **67c**

Colored Dress Goods

All the desirable shades of the season, including the Grays and Beiges that everybody is wanting, are now here in the new lots:

Poplins, Armures, Crepe Laine, Veilings, Mistral Etamines, Silk striped Poplins, Silk and Wool Crepes, **85c to $1.45**

Black Dress Goods

The very newest fabrics, including the highest class of weaves in these effects:

Embroidered Crepes and Grenadines, Chiffon and Nuns' Veilings, Crepe Soie, Crepe de Paris, Fancy Silk striped Crepes,

and a very special offering of 8,500 yards Black All-Silk Armure Grenadine. Value 95c at **55c**

Upholstery Departments

Always features of exceptional interest. Just now extra attractive lines at every turn.

Imported Tapestries, suitable for wall coverings, draperies or furniture covering. Reduced from $1.25 and $1.75 to **95c**

100 pairs rich Velour Curtains Reduced from $11.75 to **$6.95**

Couch Covers, much under usual price. Judge by one—3¼ yards long, 60 inches wide, fringed all around. Three styles. Reversible. **$3.95**

We make Slip Covers to order at very moderate prices, warranting fit and workmanship. Furniture reupholstered.

Lace Curtain Departments

The novelties are here, the standard sorts are here and surprise values, too—always.

Fluted Muslin Curtains, in new spring styles, **$1.05, 1.35**

Irish Point Curtains, in latest designs, **$2.95, 3.75**

Madras Curtains, in a variety of handsome patterns. Reduced from $10.50 to **$6.75**; Reduced from $6.75 to **$4.95**

MYSTERY OF CHERRY HILL

Haunted Flat Made Uninhabitable for Nineteen Years.

Ghost-Scorning Tenants Assaulted and Their Furniture Thrown About by Invisible Visitors.

Within a stone's throw of the headquarters of the Square-Back Rangers, in Cherry Street, is a three-room front flat, which has come near enough to being haunted, so that no tenant has remained more than a few hours within its walls for the goodly space of nineteen years. Tenants have presumed to move in only to hustle out, after finding their furniture turned upside down and their handsome framed chromos turned to the wall by occult influences.

The bravest "guy" on Cherry Hill five years ago ventured to go into the hallway several hours after twilight. He could see nothing there, but he got a thump in the eye and also managed to get a swollen cheek. He said it was the nastiest scrap he ever ran up against.

An old French woman nineteen years ago became agonized with grief over the loss of her husband, who had sickened and died in this flat. One night she took a blanket and a stout clothes line, and with their help hanged herself on the bedroom door. She was found dead in the morning and her body was taken down by the neighbors. Since that tragedy the flat has been uninhabitable. Cherry Hill lights hesitate to say that it is haunted, because they do not believe that the ghost of the unfortunate French woman ever comes back to the scene of death. But, everybody in the old Fourth Ward knows that there is something the matter with that flat.

There were the Ryans, who were just as respectable a family as ever lived on the hill, and they had no skeletons in their family closet to excite the sinister ill-will of a ghost. They moved into the flat—husband and wife and three children.

About an hour after they had all gone to bed there was one of the greatest rackets that ever took place in a genuinely haunted house. The family woke up to see their furniture being thrown all over the flat by some invisible agency. The husband was punched in the face and the wife had her left eye blackened and the children came down with the whooping cough. All this happened in about ten minutes' time. Six hours had been used to move into the flat, but it took that family just fifty minutes to get out with all their belongings.

Four or five other families tried their luck, but the hoodoo was too alert and strong. Old Mike Finnegan could not stand it when his stove, which had been securely set up in position, dropped over on its side. Every kind of tenant has tried it except the Italians, and front flats on the hill are not accessible to them.

Nobody has ever seen anything in that flat which could cause a rumpus. Not a ghost has ever been detected. The flat is known on the hill as the "stable alley," and any spirit investigator who really wants to see the place can find it by asking the first longshoreman he meets on the hill for directions to the house where "Jackie" Haggerty lost the last shred of his reputation by letting himself get a black eye from the evil influence in the hallway. "Jackie" used to cut a good deal of ice in the social firmament of Cherry Hill before he queered himself in the haunted flat.

Psychical students can get more real information in five minutes spent in that flat after dark about the spirit business than they get now in a whole series of Winter lectures at a lyceum on the way brain molecules have of wagging on St. Patrick's eve and other great spirit occasions of the year.

There is a man on the hill who has never been out of the Fourth Ward. He was born in the haunted flat before the evil days came upon that habitation, but he has not crossed the threshold of his birthplace for twenty years, and all the profits of the Gambling Commission could not induce him to visit the scenes of his childhood. He says, though, that he does not believe the flat is haunted.

MILITARY TOURNEY WEEK.

Review of Troops by Governor—Features of Programme.

The Military Athletic League will open the military tournament, for which preparations have been going on for some time, to-morrow night, at Madison Square Garden, and Gov. Roosevelt and his staff will review the troops. Secretary of War Root will perform the same function Wednesday night, Gen. Miles on Friday night, and Gen. Merritt on Saturday night. There will be a matinée on Wednesday and Saturday, with a military programme for each. Each evening the programme will begin at 8 o'clock with the athletic events, and the military pageant will begin at about 9.

Besides the review, the programme to-morrow night will be as follows: Athletic contests: 100-yard-run, handicap, trial heats; one-mile run, handicap, trial heats; one-mile bicycle race, handicap, trial heats, and a three-legged race. The military programme will include the Fifteenth United States Infantry in their famous drill, the Third Cavalry, in rough riding and drill; the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., in mounted platoon drill; the detachment of cavalry from West Point, in gymnastic horsemanship and drills, and the Seventh Artillery, which will give an exhibition of expert driving and handling of guns in battle.

The league will entertain its military guests and the officers of the National Guard to-night at the Waldorf-Astoria.

ORANGES GIVEN FOR CHARITY.

Carload to be Sold for Benefit of St. John's Guild.

A carload of California navel oranges, to be sold for the benefit of the sick children of the poor of New York, is on its way from Los Angeles to this city. The oranges have been given by the Southern California Fruit Exchange of Los Angeles, composed of twelve subordinate Exchanges, and will be sold by the Fruit Auction Company, at 10 Jay Street, Thursday, March 29, at 3 o'clock. The car is being handled free of cost from the producer to the consumer. The proceeds of the sale are to be disbursed by St. John's Guild, and it is expected that the sum will be sufficient to pay the expenses of twelve trips of the Floating Hospital, which the guild maintains.

The gift of the California orange growers is a response to a favor they received last year at the hands of New Yorkers. A few growers of California fruit gave a carload of oranges to the "Los Angeles Home for Indigent Children," and sent it to New York for sale at auction. The response went back in the shape of proceeds of over $2,000.

Free Exhibition of Paintings.

The exhibition of paintings, sketches, and designs by Bryson Burroughs and of sculpture by Mrs. Burroughs will be open to the public without charge until March 29, in the members' room of the Art Students' League, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street.

M. Regnier Lectures at Columbia.

M. Henri de Régnier lectured yesterday at Columbia University on "Poésie Contemporaine en France: Deux Novateurs—Paul Verlaine et Stephané Mallarmé." M. de Régnier included in his lecture several readings from the works of Verlaine and Mallarmé.

When it comes to Croup or Whooping Cough, prompt vigorous action is required, and JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

A STOCK EXCHANGE RELIC.

Original Draft of Its Constitution Secured for Archives.

Ex-President F. K. Sturgis of the New York Stock Exchange has secured an interesting addition for the archives of the Exchange. He induced Mrs. Frederic Grand d'Hauteville to give to the Exchange the original draft of the old Constitution of 1817. She is a descendant of the first Philip Kearny, and she found this draft of the 1817 agreement in the old Kearny mansion in Newark, N. J.

Philip Kearny was one of a body of brokers, (members of the Stock Exchange, which was founded in 1792,) who met on Feb. 25, 1817, in the office of Samuel J. Beebe, in this city, and appointed a committee of three to draw up rules to govern certain transactions. This committee reported nineteen rules on March 8, 1817, the original draft of which is the document now restored to the Exchange archives. These rules adopted "a basis of dealing in funded debt, bank shares, insurance shares, foreign and inland bills of exchange, cash and promissory notes and acceptances payable here, and species, and of obtaining money on mortgage."

This agreement bound the brokers until 1820, when it was succeeded by the revised Constitution and by-laws of that year. The Stock Exchange had prepared a number of fac simile copies of the 1817 document.

Washington Park Awards Made.

Seven designs were submitted to the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Yonkers for the construction of Washington Park. At a meeting of the board held yesterday afternoon the following plans were selected and prizes awarded: First prize, plan prepared by Parsons & Pentecost of New York City; second prize, Charles N. Lowrie of New York City; honorable mention, Austin Strong of New York City, nephew of Robert Louis Stevenson.

Ray Jackson Council Reception.

Ray Jackson Council, No. 34, Daughters of Liberty, held its annual entertainment and reception on Thursday evening at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street. Among those present were W. C. Wilson, State Councillor, William H. Copeland, Benjamin Wilson, Dr. H. S. Poinsett, Miss M. Wood, W. A. Williams, Miss May Purdy, State Guide; Prof. William H. Merriam, Commissioner Meeks, John Cobb, John J. Wright, Assistant United States Treasurer Marlor, and many others.

Opening of the Trout Season.

The trout season opens on Long Island on Thursday next and in the rest of the State on April 16. Under the fish, game, and forest law of this State the close season for trout is from Sept. 1 to April 15, both inclusive, in all parts of the State except Long Island. For Long Island the close season is from Aug. 31 to March 28, both inclusive. Section 109 of this law provides, however, that trout taken lawfully may be sold or possessed in the City of New York in the open season established for Long Island, or from March 29 to Aug. 30, both inclusive.

New Free Lecture Centre.

A new lecture centre, in the course of Free Lectures to the People, given under the auspices of the Board of Education, will be opened on Wednesday evening in the assembly hall of the Baron de Hirsch Trade School, 222 East Sixty-fourth Street. The lectures will continue at this centre on successive Wednesday evenings until May 1, and will be on scientific topics. The first lecture, by Wallace W. Ker, on "Electricity in Our Homes," will be illustrated by experiments and stereopticon views.

Nathan Musher to be Extradited.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The State Department to-day issued the necessary papers for the extradition of Nathan Musher, who has been arrested and detained in London, England. Musher is charged with forging notes in New York City and securing $20,000 on them.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

SPECIAL SALE SILK PETTICOATS.

Taffeta Silk, with French Ruffle and Tucks, extra dust ruffle; also an assortment with three small ruffles, value $8.00, at **$6.00 each.**

Changeable Taffeta Silk Petticoats, accordeon plaited flounce, value $10, at **$6.50 each.**

Also a lot of the newest shades in plain and Changeable Silks, graduated accordeon plaited flounce, with extra pink dust ruffle, value $12.00, at **$8.50 each.**

THESE ARE EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS.

EMBROIDERIES—WHITE GOODS.

New Fresh goods at attractive prices; 10,000 yards Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Edgings and Insertions, selected patterns, well made on good material,

5c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 19c., 24c. yard.
Matched Patterns in great variety.

500 pieces Woven Tuckings, plain and fancy, lace effects, embroidery and lace combinations **35c. to $1.98 yard.**

40-inch Lawn **9c. yard.**

45-inch Lawn **15c. yard.**

English "Nainsook" (12-yard piece) **$1.40**

Broadway. 8 & 9 Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Linens, Housekeeping Goods.

In consequence of the advance in price of all goods of this description, our customers will do well to look over their stocks of Linens and Housekeeping Goods and replenish where necessary.

Broadway & 19th Street.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN FLEET.

Contracts for Twenty-two Steamships Let—Total Cost About $11,000,000.

The Hamburg-American Line, which increased its capital stock a few months ago, is now engaged in the construction of twenty-two new steamships. Some of these new ships are already on the stocks, and for others the contracts have only just been let. The total cost of these vessels will be about $11,000,000, and they will add 150,000 tons to the tonnage of the company, which at the end of last year was 418,812 tons, represented by 76 vessels, of which 23 are twin-screw passenger steamers.

The new steamers are also to have twin-screws. Some of the boats are to run between Hamburg and Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The largest of these steamers will be the Deutschland and the Kiautschou of 10,200 tons, which are to enter the express and the mail service. Then there is the Prinzessin Victoria Luise of 4,000 tons, which is to leave Hamburg on a trip around the world next Fall. Other ships of the new fleet that have been named are the Stiria, Sambia, and the Segovia.

E. Brandt, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hamburg-American Line, yesterday confirmed this announcement, that the addition of these new vessels would give the Hamburg-American Line the largest fleet of any of the big ocean lines, and that with the Deutschland and the Kiautschou the company expected to break some more records, and add them to those already held by the company's steamers.

CUBAN ORPHANS' FAIR.

Proposed Opening Features—Ltter from President McKinley.

It is the intention of the management of the great fair that is to be held in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment during the two weeks beginning Easter Monday to make the opening night a gala one. Special attractions will be offered, and the scene in the armory on the night of April 16 will be a beautiful one. Specially engraved tickets, costing $5, have been prepared. The fair will be open to the general public on Tuesday, and the season tickets will then be honored.

Invitations to attend the festival have been sent to President McKinley, Admiral Dewey, Gen. Miles, and many other army and navy officer. The President sent the following reply to the invitation:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, March 14, 1900.

Dear Madam: I write to thank you for the kind invitation extended to me to be present at the Children's National Easter Festival of the Cuban Orphan Society, to be held in New York City. The date set, however, is so far advanced that I cannot determine definitely at present whether I shall be able to attend, although I fear that public engagements will prevent me from doing so.

What has been stated of the character of the work of your society has interested me, and it would appear to be eminently praiseworthy and likely to enlist sympathy and support.

Assuring you of my good wishes for the success of your undertaking, believe me, very sincerely yours, WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Prof. Sloane on French Revolution.

Prof. William Milligan Sloane of Columbia University will deliver eight public lectures in the Adams Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, beginning Tuesday afternoon, March 27. "Church and State During the French Revolution" is the subject for the course, which is known as "The Morse Foundation." The lectures will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, the opening subject being "Reform and Resolution." On the following day the topic is to be "The 'Infamy' of Voltaire."

Discuss New Mints for the West.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, Treasurer Roberts, and other Treasury officials were before the House Committee on Coinage to-day regarding the several bills proposing the establishment of mints at various points in the West, five in all. Mr. Vanderlip said that at most one additional mint would suffice for all Government needs.

Offer of 50 Per Cent. to Depositors.

EXETER, N. H., March 24.—Charles H. Knight of Exeter, assignee of the Epping Savings Bank, announces that he will pay a dividend to depositors March 31. The assignee offers to pay 50 per cent. to all depositors who will take it in such of the bank's securities as they may select, at their face value, with decimal interest.

Library Given to Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 24.—President Patton of Princeton University announced to-day that the entire library, including 4,500 volumes, of the late Dr. Samuel Miller, who occupied the Chair of Ecclesiastical History in the seminary from 1818 to 1850, had been presented to the university and seminary libraries.

Colgate University's New Colors.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, N. Y., March 24.—The Colgate University Committee on Colors has made its report, recommending that orange be dropped from the college colors and that maroon be adopted. The shade selected will be known as "Colgate maroon."

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A SWEET BRIAR ROOM.

A flower so charming in its simplicity, the eglantine of the poets. This is our veritable rose bower for a maiden.

The motif is cool, fresh, and dainty; of plain old walls, ceilings slightly decorated; one of our green-toned Summer rugs, bureau, bed, toilet table, and chairs, remarkably simple in line, of rich, creamy-toned enamel or bird's-eye maple, a fitting background for the dainty designs of leaves and roses which we decorate to order.

Other designs suggest different schemes; those with violets for a lavender room, or with Sheraton festoons for a modernized Eighteenth Century room.

Only factory prices on these, too, as you

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NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

HEARS OF FATHER'S DEATH.

Dancer Becomes Hysterical When Told of Cohen's Suicide.

While Martha Franklin, one of the chorus girls at Weber & Fields's, was dancing and singing on Friday night, a man came to the stage door of the theatre and asked to see her. He was told that he could not do so until after the performance. Then he was admitted, and gave to Miss Franklin a newspaper clipping that told of the suicide of Louis Cohen, who killed himself at 832 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, because he thought his young wife would be happier without him.

On reading the clipping the chorus girl cried, "My father!" and then went into hysterics. It developed that she was the daughter of Cohen by his first wife, but that she had been estranged from him since his second marriage.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Western Insurance Company of Pittsburg has been admitted to Connecticut.

Lawrence Haynes has been appointed Florida general agent of the Caledonian Insurance Company.

Field & Cowles of Boston have been appointed surety managers of the Aetna Indemnity Company for New England.

Frank Campbell has been appointed general agent of the Washington Life Insurance Company for the State of New Hampshire.

The Manufacturers' Mutual Casualty Company of Boston has been chartered by the Massachusetts Legislature, and has been organized by the election of the following officers: President—Benjamin F. Peach; Vice Presidents—William B. Plunkett and Patrick A. Collins; Secretary—Charles B. Tapley; Treasurer—Ellery J. Garfield.

The annual meeting of the Southeastern Tariff Association, (fire underwriters,) which will be held in Washington on April 11, is exciting some discussion among local insurance officials. The Monthly Journal of Insurance Economics, in its March issue, says: "At this time the whole question of commissions, both as regards companies and agents, will come up for discussion. It is stated that there are some thirty outside companies in the territory of the Southeastern Tariff Association, and that these companies, together with some in the association, which are not adhering to the commission rule, have made the situation a complicated one. Many suggestions for the solution of the question have been advanced, and it is even proposed that the association follow the example of the Western Union in adopting graded commissions and separation. Those who advocate this measure seem to think that it has been reasonably successful in the West, and should be tried in the South. The proposition, however, is strongly opposed by Northern underwriters."

Marine underwriters have not yet reached any agreement as to rates on vessels on the great lakes. A meeting of marine underwriters, called at Buffalo last week, was not held, because of the opposition of Chicago agents to any movement to fix rates on hull insurance so early in the season. The impression in Western marine circles is that the business will be conducted in much the same way this season as last, and not much change in rates is anticipated. While last season was a favorable one to the Western offices, the set-back, due to the excessive losses of 1898, has not been overcome. In grain, however, the business will be written by substantially the same companies as last year, and at the same rates. In general insurance a great deal will depend upon the way underwriters at Lloyds, London, look on lake risks this season. With a large part of the boats tied up in ore contracts yielding a net profit of from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. on vessel property, brokers say that the showing which they can make to underwriters in London this Spring is much more favorable than a year ago, and lower rates may result.

Sunday
March 25-1900

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 15-28

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Puerto Rican Tariff Bill Subject of Many Conjectures.

WANTS A NEW WHITE HOUSE

Mrs. Henderson Thinks the Present Mansion Inadequate—Injustice to Naval Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Indications of the extent to which political considerations influence the course of the Republican Party have been so frequent of late as to need no special pointing out to the reader of a daily newspaper. It is not unusual, of course, for an Administration to consider the political effect of its actions, and to conform those actions as closely as may be to the popular mood, with some pretension to right principles.

Just now the most vexatious question to the Administration party is the disposition of the Puerto Rican legislation that has been pending for weeks and that has stirred up the country as it has seldom been aroused about any single bill. From every part of the country, and notably from the State of Iowa, which has chosen a very troublesome method of expressing the desire of the people that free trade shall be offered to Puerto Rico in its commerce with the United States, have come dispatches and letters of advice that almost uniformly fly in the face of the tariff proposition pending before the Senate.

The resistance to free trade in Congress, which is organized, evidently is persisted in in the expectation that organized instruction to the States may yet bring that obedient acquiescence in the policy of the Ways and Means Committee that has evoked so much criticism. While there is undoubtedly a desire to do for the Puerto Ricans the best that they have asked, the trouble with the Republicans, in compiying with the demand for free trade is that party success in November may be imperilled by advertising a back-down. The welfare of Puerto Rico is well enough, it is suggested, but the continuance of the party in power is quite as important. Some of the most prominent Republicans have admitted, in private conversation, that the experiment of assuming that the country is wrong in demanding free trade for Puerto Rico is a rash one, and that it must be converted by the systematic application of party discipline.

One Republican Senator who is in favor of free trade, but may be constrained to vote for the Ways and Means bill, said within the past week that if the Democrats were rid of their Chicago platform and of the inherited burden of Bryan, the risk in defying popular sentiment would be too great to be ventured. The defeat on Thursday of the Loud bill to abolish some postal abuses is attributed to the political fear of the country editor, whose interests were not menaced by the bill, and by a powerful clique having influence with the National Republican Committee.

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The Republican idea is that once the Puerto Rican legislation is out of the way, no matter how, the chances of President McKinley will be safe and the opportunity afforded for averting the imminent danger of a loss of the House of Representatives. Something has been said about the prospect of a resumption by the Democrats of control of the House. More recently much concern has been expressed about the security of the Republicans in the Senate. They now have fourteen majority in that body. In March, 1901, new Senators will be seated in the places of seventeen Republicans whose terms will then expire. Should the Democrats carry the States of Kansas, Montana, Illinois, West Virginia, Idaho, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, the gain of eight seats would be made. That menaces the Republicans sufficiently, but they may hope that they will keep Illinois and gain South Dakota, and hold on by a bare majority.

The drift in the Congressional elections may tell against the Republicans, who are admittedly fearful of losing the House. They now have seventeen majority. The Democrats already have their eyes upon close districts in California, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, and West Virginia. Fifteen of these are considered likely to be recovered by the Democrats, unless some helpful circumstance or the popularity of the Presidential candidate shall pull through the Republican who is trying to get a seat in the House. A gain of ten by the Democrats will give them the House. To be sure, the Republicans may make gains in New York, but it is not to be relied upon to hold the Republican majority in that body.

If the fears of the Indiana Republicans are justified by the vote in November, the Republicans will lose several districts now represented by men who have voted to impose a tariff upon Puerto Rico. It is prodigious feeling against the tariff bill in that State, which has more than once expressed its free trade opinions in unmistakable majorities for reduced taxation, that is keeping the Senators from that State in an attitude of repressed opposition to the Administration and its policy of taxation for Puerto Rico. The figures of 1898 are not a safe guide in estimating the chances for the election of a Republican majority in the Fifty-seventh Congress.

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Unless one comes in contact with the officers of the navy who were placed on the retired list before the personnel law of 1898 took effect, on June 30, 1899, he cannot begin to understand the profound feeling of indignation and humiliation with which the officers retired prior to that date regard the Naval Register and the effect upon them of a little phrase in the personnel law. The language referred to, which was inserted in conference, not having been considered in either branch of Congress while the bill was under debate, declares that nothing in the law shall operate to increase or diminish the pay of any officer then on the retired list. That looks innocent enough, but the new law also provided that officers on the active list and retired after June 30, 1899, should be paid at the rate at which officers of the same relative rank in the army are paid. The effect of that provision was double. It increased the pay of the active officers as well as those to be retired after June 30, 1899, and the prohibition against the officers already retired kept down their pay at the same time that it allowed younger officers to outrank them, by reason of the provisions of the new law.

So it happens that several Rear Admirals on the retired list, all of whom fought with Farragut in the civil war, are outranked by men who were then serving as midshipmen, who have since retired, and who gain not only higher rank but higher pay than the men who taught them how to fight and who were on the retired list when the opportunity arrived for gaining new honors. At the head of this honor list of Farragut's Rear Admirals is Rear Admiral Roe, followed by such heroes as Jouett, Kimberly, Benham, and Erben, while on the Register there are others as well and honorably known who saw service out of Farragut's famous squadron. There are more than fifty officers in the highest rank who are suffering the double humiliation of lower pay and reduced rank by reason of the blundering or malicious amendment of the personnel law while it was in secret conference. It is deplorable that the officers of the navy on the active and retired list who have benefited by this course do not lift their voices to demand that justice be done the officers retired before June 30, 1899.

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Mrs. Mary Foote Henderson, wife of ex-Senator J. B. Henderson, who not long ago proposed the building of an elaborate new White House on the brow of Columbia Heights, just at the edge of the old city, appeals to the public and to the Congress to hold a broader view of the needs of the capital than is commonly entertained. The development of population and taste already shows, in the estimation of Mrs. Henderson, that we have been shortsighted. The first Capitol was absurdly small, was increased in size, and was already inadequate when completed twenty-five years ago. Already the people have found that the beautiful Library Building, which is appreciated by the entire Nation, is not too large or too beautiful. She protests against the notion of opening a boulevard through the Smithsonian Reservation, to make a short cut to a memorial bridge, preferring to save all parks and a scheme that would line Pennsylvania Avenue with public buildings worthy in size and adequate in architecture to the needs of the Government and the taste of the people.

She renews her suggestion that a new Executive Mansion be erected at the head of Sixteenth Street, answering the saying that what is good enough for one President is sufficient for all by saying that "because a man cherishes his infantile shoes he need not attempt to patch them to suit the conditions of all his future years." But no attention is given to Mrs. Henderson's suggestion by Congress. This is partly attributable to affection for the old White House, which has sheltered all the Presidents from Adams down, and somewhat to the political tenderness of parties. President Van Buren was "roasted" unmercifully by his opponents as the most extravagant inmate the White House had sheltered up to his time; yet his expenditures would now look extremely small and moderate as compared with the amounts annually provided for the care of the White House.

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Expensive habits are catching here in Washington. The difference between the House and the Senate in the matter of expenses can be illustrated in many ways, and Senator Carter recently gave his fellow-Senators quite a shock by objecting to a resolution that proposed to give to each Senator not Chairman of a committee a messenger for his private service. Each Senator has a clerk, at the rate of at least $1,200 a year. The messenger was to be in addition, so that each Senator would have two personal servants at the cost of the "dear people." A day or two ago the Senate passed a bill permitting certain courts to fix stenographers' fees. That woke up some persons who have had experience with the stenographers of the House and the Senate.

If a speech that is notable is made in the House, any newspaper reporter who is anxious to have it in full or in part can get it from the House stenographers by simply asking for it in time. Very often this ready service is recognized by gratuities, but fees are not demanded. In the Senate it is different. When anybody in the Senate speaks in a way to require special notice, and not to demand the special attention of the press reporters who supply the whole country, the newspaper man who obtains a copy of the desired speech or debate must pay fees to suit the demands of the stenographers of the Senate, who are very handsomely paid and who do not begin to have the task of the House reporters.

A few days ago a little matter of 1,100 words was served out by the Senate reporters for the exorbitant charge of $3. That was more than three times the market rate. The trouble about the matter is that the Senate, which fixes the charges of the Senate restaurant, and sees that they are reasonable, has not vexed itself to cut down the perquisites of its stenographers, who receive $25,000 a year for reporting the speeches of the body. The question that may be presented to the honorable body is whether, if it thinks it worth while to fix the stenographers' fees in the United States courts, it may not find time to check the little extortions that are practiced in the rooms of their own reporters.

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Representative McClellan's Army bill is now being discussed with animation by everybody interested in army legislation. The army men who admit that it carries many suggestions worthy of consideration, and that if adopted some of them would relieve the stagnation that is a cause of complaint, discover what are to them defects that may help to its defeat. But that is also true of the bill submitted by Secretary Root. Mr. McClellan's recommendations for the consolidation of the departments of the Inspector General, the Record and Pension Office, and the Adjutant General's office, under the Adjutant General, provoke the liveliest interest and the opposition of the officers who would be affected by the change when made. Gen. Greely will, of course, oppose the abolition of the Signal Corps, and the Judge Advocate General sees little to approve in the recommendation that the rank of the head of that office be diminished.

To those who regard the army as well enough as it is, the appearance of the McClellan bill is hailed with glee. To these men it is simply another proposition added to others to provoke confusion and doubt in Congress as to the expediency of undertaking to improve the army organization.

This notion will meet with encouragement from those members of the House who were described a few days ago by Representative McPherson of Iowa. He was making an argument for the Second-Class Postage bill, and said that it seemed to him that the opposition came from that class of members that fancied it was at work when it was smoking in the cloakroom, and only ran into the House at times to find fault with propositions not studied and not understood. It takes but an hour of inquiry to satisfy any inquirer that not one man in ten in Congress has the faintest conception of the needs of the army. Nine out of ten of the members feel fully qualified to undertake the task of criticising army management. Reform of army organization can be accomplished only by persistent, forceful, intelligent advocacy. War helps along the cause, but not in an altogether satisfactory manner.

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Even in Washington a President is still a curiosity on the street. President McKinley has seen fit, in consequence of the illness of Mrs. McKinley with the grip, to take a short walk in place of the drive that he and Mrs. McKinley usually take at about 4 o'clock each afternoon. The result of the experiment of walking freely on the public street, like any private person, has been closely reported. On Thursday, it seems, the President walked for half an hour without molestation. He ventured on Pennsylvania Avenue, just in front of the White House, and in going a block passed sixteen persons. Three of the number knew the President and lifted their hats as he passed. Thirteen did not speak, but two of that number turned around after they had passed and looked back.

President Arthur adopted a plan of exercise that enabled him to escape recognition. He walked after dark, and it was not very often that he was called upon to raise his hat. Gen. Grant followed a practice different from either of those mentioned. He walked down Pennsylvania Avenue, just like a Senator, a member of the House, or a Justice of the Supreme Court, and having done so a few times his appearance seldom provoked remark.

E. G. D.

Le Boutillier Brothers

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Specially attractive collection of the newest Laces in dainty and handsome patterns, and in various widths, and

Black Robes, Taffeta Applique,	*$28.50*	*35.00*	*45.00*	*each.*
Cream Robes	*18.75*	*22.50*	*27.50*	*"*
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Russian Arabe Allover Nets	*$1.89*	*2.25*	*4.50*	*7.50 yard.*
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The "REGATTA" new Summer Bow, with hemstitched Lawn, six in a box, for - - - *98c. box. Value $1.50.*

The "ELLEN TERRY" Bat's Wing Bow, all the new shades - - - - - - - - - - *98c. each. Value $2.25.*

West Twenty-third Street.

CHICAGO AWAITS DEWEY

Is Going to Give Him a Ride Down the Drainage Canal.

ON A COUNTERFEIT OLYMPIA

Trip Is Intended for a Naval Parade in Honor of the Admiral—The City's Health.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The committee having in charge the entertainment of Admiral Dewey during his visit here in May is preparing a novel and wonderful programme for the hero of Manila. The people of Chicago would be glad to show any honor to the man who has cast such glory upon the American Navy, but if the projected programme is carried out, not only the city, but the Admiral, will be made ridiculous. Ambitious to rival the receptions accorded to Dewey by New York and Philadelphia, the Chicago committee has undertaken to make the entertainment take on a naval aspect.

In the place of the magnificent display of warships seen at the Eastern cities, the Admiral is to be the central figure upon a mock representation of the Olympia constructed of painted canvas over a superstructure formed by a canalboat. This remarkable vessel is to be the chief feature of a trip down the drainage canal. The whole town is laughing at the idea, which was at first thought to be the creature of the fancy of some newspaper writer, but which is conceived in all earnestness by the members of the committee.

The spectacle of the hero of Manila Bay sailing down the twenty-eight miles of canal on a craft of this sort seems humiliating to every one except those who evolved the brilliant idea. It will certainly require all the reputed imperturbability of the old sea dog to carry him through such a trying ordeal.

There will be other features to the entertainment of the Nation's hero while he is here, but the committee is relying on the canalboat episode as the piece de résistance of the programme. It further proposes to astonish Dewey by a display of three revenue cutters, each fully as long as a Staten Island ferryboat. These will parade for his benefit along the lake front.

The arrangements for the social entertainment of the visitor are more sensible. A ball will be given in his honor. This will be under the management of Thobart C. Chatfield-Taylor. He will be assisted by ninety men, headed by Mayor Harrison, and one hundred and ten women, led by Mrs. Arthur Caton. About $10,000 will be spent upon the affair, and it will probably be a success. On "Dewey Day" there will be a concert of patriotic music, at which 30,000 school children will sing. Besides these attentions, Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will be entertained by a number of clubs, societies, and private persons. No doubt all will be well, except the canalboat trip, which sticks in Chicago's craw.

The Grand Army people, however, are not particularly pleased with the idea of Dewey Day. The National Encampment occurs here later in the year, and the local Army Committee expects hard enough work in raising the funds to meet the expenses for that event. They reckon that the money now being solicited for the entertainment of Dewey as so much taken away from what they would otherwise have, and they see additional difficulty ahead when they come to solicit funds. Mayor Harrison is blamed by them for the Dewey reception being put ahead of their encampment, for he declared when they started out to get the encampment that it was to be a political gathering, with President McKinley as the chief figure, and that he would have nothing to do with it unless other persons of equal prominence were given the same honor.

The Grand Army of the Republic committee thought he meant that Bryan should be given the same place in their honors as McKinley, and they would not promise even to invite the Nebraska man. Then Harrison withdrew in a huff, and plunged into the work of getting up the Dewey affair for May 1, to anticipate the encampment. Bad blood has existed ever since, and the veterans will doubtless strike a snag when they come to ask for subscriptions to defray their very heavy expenses.

The Health Department is congratulating itself upon the fact that while in all the surrounding country, and especially in the country districts of the State, there has been a great deal of smallpox of more or less virulent type, Chicago has been almost free from the disease. During the past week two new cases developed in the heart of the city, but Commissioner Reynolds asserts that they have been isolated and that no contagion has spread from them. There are but four cases in the city, and they are of a mild type.

In the last eighteen months there have been twenty-five cases of smallpox in the city and but one death. Dr. Reynolds attributes the success of the department in keeping down the disease to the rigorous vaccination enforcement. There is no city in the country which is more exposed to diseases brought in by immigrants than Chicago. The number of foreign-born citizens is very large, and the proportion appears to be constantly on the increase. It takes the utmost vigilance on the part of the health officials to keep these new-comers vaccinated, and it must be said that the system is pursued with relentless vigor.

In addition to this large proportion of foreigners from cities where municipal cleanliness is not the rule, the department has to cope with the sewage problem and the fact that the garbage of this immense population is improperly disposed of. It is certainly a fact that this city has been singularly free from the scourge, while there has hardly been another county in the State which has not had a severe visitation of the disease in some form.

Mayor Harrison is going over the ordinance which compels the lowering of the river tunnels within a year. He and the City Engineer are examining it carefully before signing it. It provides that the three tunnels shall be lowered to give 23 feet in the river, that the work shall be accomplished within a year, and that the expense shall be borne wholly by the Union Traction Company. The estimated cost will be about $5,000,000. This will fall heavily on the new corporation which succeeded Mr. Yerkes in control of the street railways, and a meeting of the Directors has been called for next week to consider the matter. As the company expects to ask soon for a renewal of its franchise, it may conclude to accept the ordinance, although it will make some difference with the dividends.

There is no doubt that, with the new conditions of the river occasioned by the increased current, the lowering of the tunnels is inevitable.

The Drainage Trustees have in mind a project to purchase by condemnation a strip of land 80 feet wide along the south branch of the river from the main channel to the entrance of the canal. This they would dredge away, making the stream that much wider. It is considered necessary in order to provide a wide enough channel there for navigation. The south branch is very narrow, and with the rapid current caused by the drainage canal many accidents are certain to occur unless this action is taken. It is supposed, too, that the Trustees are to do this in order to provide for the future when seagoing boats may pass through the streams.

R. B. P.

AN OLD LANDMARK TO GO.

Van Siclen Homestead, on Coney Island Creek, to Come Down.

The Van Siclen homestead, on Coney Island Creek, which is said to be more than 100 years old, is to be torn down and in its place a modern building erected. The house was built by Court Van Siclen, who came from Poughkeepsie in a rowboat with his wife. He settled near where the homestead stands and bought thirty acres of land for $3,000. The only deeds for land on Coney Island in those early times were held by the Van Siclens and the Voorheeses.

The Van Siclen house was long famous for its clambakes. Then the only way of reaching Coney Island was by the steamboats running to Norton's Point, now Sea Gate, and by the old Smith Street horse-car line. Then came the first steam railroad line to the island, built by former Mayor Godfrey G. Gunther, and after that the Culver Railroad, which secured the right to run through the Van Siclen farm. The owner and the railroad people fought the matter a long time, but Van Siclen was finally beaten.

GOOD WORK AMONG SAILORS.

Report of Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen.

The Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New York, of which Bishop Potter is President, has issued its fifty-fifth annual report. In it are included separate reports of the society's five stations about the city's water front.

The Board of Managers, after enumerating legislative enactments made for the betterment of seamen, refers especially to the work of legal aid societies and the efforts making for the extending to other ports of similar organizations. Over $7,000 of arrears of wages have been recovered for seamen during a year, and many prosecutions for assaults and other ill-treatment of sailors have been successfully pressed. To protect seamen at sea from violence growing out of their ignorance and inefficiency, schools of practical seamanship and navigation have been formed and enthusiastically patronized.

The station reports show the great extent to which the reading rooms and chapels have been patronized.

HOUSE FOR MISS ALICE MORTON.

The ex-Governor's Plan of Giving a Home to Each Daughter.

Following out a plan formed several years ago, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton has presented the house at 61 West Ninety-fifth Street to his daughter Alice upon her becoming of age. The house is one of a row of five seventeen-foot dwellings, three of which have already been given by Mr. Morton to his elder daughters, Edith, Lena, and Helen, and the last of which will probably become the property of his youngest daughter, Mary, when she has attained her majority.

The house 61 West Ninety-fifth Street was transferred by Mr. Morton to William M. Grinnell, and by the latter to Alice Morton.

SITTIG CHRISTMAS SOCIETY.

Takes Time and Yuletide by Forelock —To Extend Its Work.

The Sittig Brooklyn Christmas Tree Society, instead of waiting until a few weeks preceding Christmas, when the holiday rush interferes with its securing funds, proposes to begin soliciting contributions at once for its Christmas celebration. In this way it is expected that more time and attention will be given to the dressing of the several thousand dolls which are given away every Christmas and to arrange other parts of the celebration. Cash contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, Francis H. Wilson, at the Brooklyn Post Office.

The society will also start an endless chain shortly to secure small contributions under the supervision of Mrs. Frank Sittig, the President, and Capt. H. D. Dumont. If the contributions justify the plan, the society will have next Christmas additional trees in different sections of Brooklyn.

Out of Work, Committed Suicide.

Martin Bottyer, who once had a prosperous brass finishing shop in Williamsburg, yesterday committed suicide in an open lot at North Thirteenth Street and Bedford Avenue by swallowing carbolic acid. He was fifty-seven years old, and lived with his wife and daughter at 310 Eckford Street. Business reverses and inability to secure work, because, he believed, he was too old, is the cause to which his act is attributed.

Gardiner Hearing Postponed.

The hearing of the charges against District Attorney Gardiner, which was to be resumed before Commissioner Ansley Wilcox yesterday morning, was postponed until 2 o'clock to-morrow. Commissioner Wilcox telegraphed from Buffalo to Samuel Untermeyer, Mr. Gardiner's representative, notifying him of the adjournment on account of the absence of Justice McMahon.

Dr. McIlvaine Goes to Pittsburg.

The Rev. Dr. James H. McIlvaine of this city has accepted a call to Calvary Episcopal Church at Pittsburg to take charge of that parish during a temporary vacancy in the rectorate. Dr. McIlvaine has lately been engaged in city mission work. He was formerly co-pastor with the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

The New Cunard Liner Ivernia.

BOSTON, March 24.—The Cunard Steamship Company received a cablegram today stating that the new steamship Ivernia, which is to take the place of the Umbria, now being used by the British Government as a transport, will sail for New York April 14. The first trip of the Ivernia from New York will be made April 28.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

TIMELY SALES

ALL OVER THE CLOAK FLOOR.

REASONS FOR REDUCTIONS—A pause in the season's great selling, due, in part, to our recent Opening Display of exclusive costly Importations, in part to uncertainty of weather conditions.

EFFECT OF REDUCTIONS—The unusual spectacle of the latest swellest garments offered at prices generally associated with last of season sales.

THESE PRICES ARE ONLY TRANSIENT.

SPRING SUITS.

TAILOR-MADE SUIT, in black and colors, fine all-wool materials, new style Coats and Skirts; some silk lined throughout, others on percaline **22.50**

SPRING SKIRTS.

DRESS SKIRTS, of Broadcloth, Cheviot and Camel's Hair, double box pleat and flare effects, at . . . **12.50**

DRESS SKIRTS, of Black Cheviot, strapped seams and appliqued, for **9.75**

DRESS SKIRTS, of Black Cheviot Serge and Gray and Brown Mixture . . **5.00**

SPRING COATS.

TAILOR-MADE JACKETS, in Black Cheviot and Venetian Covert, Eton, double-breasted and fly front, silk lined, choice for . . . **8.75**

TAILOR-MADE JACKETS, in Cheviots and Oxfords, fly front and double-breasted effects, silk lined; also Black Broadcloth Etons, choice at . . . **10.00**

BLACK CHEVIOT SERGE JACKETS, finely tailored, lined with colored taffeta, Eton style with flare collar and silk-faced revers: stitched elaborately and silk lined, choice . . **12.00**

NOVELTIES IN JACKETS (Imported and domestic), in a great variety of new, chic designs, **19.75 TO 75.00**

EVENT IN SPRING CAPES.

Capes of broadcloth trimmed with satin bands, lace and ribbon ruching at collar, lined with fine quality satin. . **18.75**

Capes of camel's hair cheviot strapped with taffeta bands, full ruching at collar and taffeta silk lined. . . **12.00**

Capes of broadcloth or Scotch cheviot, finely tailored, with or without hood, taffeta silk lined; also of broadcloth appliqued with silk, with full ruching on collar. . . . **10.00**

Capes of broadcloth appliqued with taffeta silk or finely braided, full ruching on collar, satin rhadame lined. . . **8.50**

Capes of broadcloth, extra long inverted plaited back, ruching at collar, rhadame lined. **6.75**

Golf Capes of all-wool Scotch Rugs and Shawls, extra long end full; tailored plain or with flounce; also in stitched yoke effects. . . . **8.50**

Ladies' Imported Capes, in Cloth, Peau de Soie, Silk and Russian Net, appliqued, braided or richly trimmed with lace, in prices from. . . . . **29.75 to 75.00**

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Recent and additional importations of high-class Paris novelties for Spring wear comprise Crepe de Panne, Crepe de Chine, Figured Eolienne, Tissues Melanges, Voile Natte, Crepe de Japon and Siamaises. Shown in latest tints of violet, willow green, light and medium gray, tans, castors, navy; also black.

56-inch all wool Homespuns, gray, tan, brown and blue, best 75c. cloths **50c**

50-inch all wool Black Cheviot Suitings, positively first (and probably last) appearance, at . . **50c**

5,000 YARDS IMPORTED DIMITIES, this season's best styles and printings; easily worth and constantly sold at 25c.—special . . **17c**

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

When is Money Saving Preferable?

At Beginning of Season

OR

At the End when wants have been supplied?

During past week we have bought to exceptional advantage many thousand yards Dress Goods of this season's most desirable kinds. . . . . Notwithstanding present demands and quickness with which the goods would sell at full price, we will, as usual, share our Bargains with Customers, thus giving an

Unusual Early Season Opportunity to Buy

SPRING DRESS GOODS

Much Below Value.

Scotch Snowflake Suitings
All Wool—42 inch—in mixed colorings of Brown, Gray, Tan, Green, Blue, Cadet, Garnet and Reseda—Twelve varieties—value 49 cents—Here. 29

Covert Cloths
for Spring Coats and Dresses—Tan, Gray, Brown, Green and ten other colorings; good value at .59 .39

All Wool Spring Checks
for Tailor Suitings—Two size checks—40 inches wide—full line of colors; should be 69 cents. 49

All Wool Henriettas—44 inch
Black and Street shades. 59
Pastel tints—extra lustre; worth 1.00. .69

All Wool French Poplins
splendid quality—Beautiful Shades; value 1.25. 98

Full lines of COLORS AND PASTEL TINTS in the following desirable Fabrics At Prices that cannot be bettered:

Broadcloths . . . . . .69 to 1.69
The 1.69 quality is elsewhere sold at 2.25
All Wool Crepes. 11.9
Albatross . . . . . .49 to .69
Cashmeres . . . . . .29 to .85

All Wool Homespuns
Very desirable for Tailor-made Dresses and Skirts—in latest Spring tintings of Gray, Oxford, Slate, Blue, Cornflower, Havana and Tan—Full Fifty cent Value. 37

A Great Tableful of
Navy Blue and Black Storm Serges, Cheviots and Mohairs—44 inches wide—good all year round goods and rapidly advancing in value. 49

Plaid Back Golf Cloths
quiet, tasteful designs and colors, copied from expensive fabrics—Twelve patterns—make serviceable rainy day and Tourist Skirts and stylish Capes and Travelling Dresses .19

An absurd price, but don't judge the goods by that!

Spring Weight Plaid and Plaid Back Cloths
Strictly all wool—50 to 56 inch. . . . . .69 to 1.69

Fine Black Crepons
and Silk Figured Novelties—made in Bradford, England, by one of the best manufacturers—43 and 44 inch; also extra quality Black Whipcords—and fine silk finish Mohairs—worth 1.25 and 1.50. 98

Ladies' Spring Hats, Turbans and Bonnets

It is difficult to determine where the value comes in when you are asked thirty to fifty dollars for a Trimmed Bonnet or Hat, and in fact the value is not there—you are paying for a name, for the long, dull season of exclusive milliners and other expenses that only high profits can cover.

The principles of our business prohibit sentiment in regard to merchandise—we would rather sell one hundred hats quickly at moderate profit, than ten slowly at large gain—consequently we offer

Exquisite Trimmed Hats
At 4.98 6.98 8.98 and up to 19.98
That equal those elsewhere shown At double and more.

People of taste who rely upon their own judgment and consider economy a duty are among our most appreciative customers.

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

You can wait for the elaborate gown, but the medium weight, trim and stylish Tailor-made Costume is a Springtime necessity. . . . . You can buy at any price here from Eight dollars to Fifty dollars and obtain splendid value.

Tailor-made Suits with Reefer, Eton or fitted Jacket—Oxford cloth, Rough Cheviot and fine Covert—Tan, dark, and light gray, Castor, Oxford and Black—satin, taffeta, applique or braid trim—coats lined with taffeta silk. **21.98**

Tailor-made Suits of Black Camel's-hair, Pebble Cheviot and Broadcloth Eton or fitted Jacket—taffeta lined—stitched satin or velvet collar and revers **17.98**

Tailor-made Suits with Eton or Reefer Jacket—Homespun and Cheviot—colors and black—coats lined with taffeta. **9.98**

Dress Silks and Black Silk Grenadines

At Prices attractively low.

Polka Dot Indias	24-inch	49 cents
Polka Dot Satin Foulards	24 inch	69 cents
Polka Dot Satins	21 inch	98 cents
Fancy Fig'd Indias	24 inch	59 cents
Fancy Fig'd Foulards	24 inch	69 cents
Fancy Fig'd Taffetas	20 inch	79 cents
Fancy Plaid Taffetas	21 inch	69 cents
Fancy Plaid Taffetas	20 inch	49 cents
Col'd H. S. Stripes	21 inch	98 cents

White Silks for Confirmation Dresses—for Children's Cloaks and Ladies' Fancy Waists—all desirable kinds. . . . . .39 to 1.25

Black Taffeta Silks—French and American—12 qualities—19 to 36 inch. . . . . .39 to 1.25

Black Silks—lace or Hemstitch Stripes—21 to 27 inch. . . . . .59 to 1.25

Black Satins—all silk—20 to 27 inch. . . . . .59 to 2.00

Grenadines—45 inches wide
Plain mesh . . . . . .98 to 1.50
Lace mesh . . . . . .68 to 1.98
Satin Stripe . . . . . .98 to 1.98
Fig'd Stripe . . . . . .68 to 1.98

Linings Are Important

portions of the gown. . . . . Where can you buy to such advantage as here?

Glosse Linings for Tailor-made Gowns—soft, silky finish—all the leading shades. 19

Satin Italian—fast Black—excellent quality—54 inch—regularly 75 59

Fast Black Moire
Fast Black Moire Percalines. 8¾

Mercerized Skirting Moreens—all leading colors. 39

Fancy Taffeta Skirtings—36 inches wide—value .12½. 8¾

In Linings we have all the pretty tints to match pastel and other shades in New Spring Dress Goods—assortments the largest in New York—there is no shade that we cannot match in Linings.

And Here Are Other Offerings

At Prices worthy Consideration.

Splendid Values, NOW—When goods are wanted.

Fine Scotch Ginghams
32 inch—Satin stripes and Fancy Corded and Basket weaves—worth 24 to 37 cents. 12½

Royal Piques
White, Navy, Red and other Colors—contrasting dots or figures—real value 15 cents. 9¾

Egyptian Net Curtains
Ivory tints—Marie Antoinette effects—borders in rich applique designs equal $15.00 curtains in appearance. . . 2.75

Light Weight Draperies
Curtain Swisses, Striped Organdy, Figured Madras and Emb'd Tambour Muslins——value 15 to 25 cents. 12½

Tapestry Couch Covers
reversible—Reds, Blues, Greens, and Terra Cotta—fringed all around—3 yards long—regular value 2.00. . . . . 1.29

Silk Damasks and Brocatels
handsome effects—Louis XIV. and medallion designs——value 3.49. . . . . 2.49

Little Children's Reefers
Bedford Cord, French Flannel, Cashmere and Basket Cloth—coat or pleated back—braid or emb'y trim. 1.98

Finer qualities to 6.98 Including fine Wool materials and corded and plain silk—applique, lace, emb'y or braid trim.

Babies' Short Coats
All Wool Bedford Cord, China Silk and Pique—trim'd with fine emb'y, lace, ribbon or braid. 4.98

Finer qualities to 19.98 Including high-class Novelties in Silk and Wool—exquisitely trimmed.

Misses' Tailor-made Suits
Homespun Broadcloths, Pebble Cheviot; Oxfords, Venetians and Oxfords—Black, Navy, Castor, Gray, Tan, Brown—Eton Jackets of various styles—stitched trim'd or silk applique, 9.98 and 12.98.

Boys' Double Breast Suits
choice, select styles in extra quality all Wool Mixtures, Checks and Plaids; also Navy Blue Wide Wale Naumskuck Worsted—a magnificent wearing fabric—finely made and finished—7 to 16 years—worth $6 and $7; we sell them at. . . 3.98

At the Play and With the Players

When "The Profligate" was running at the Garrick Theatre in London and the mouths of the gossipers were filled with praise of it, the voice of one sane student of the drama, Walter Herries Pollock, was heard by a few protesting that the play was so poor that he could not believe Pinero wrote it. The author of "Dandy Dick" and "The Schoolmistress," of the veracious and ingenious "Money Spinner," did not, indeed, appear at his best in this decidedly unpleasant play. There could have been no doubt, though, that Pinero invented Lord Dangars, if Mr. Pollock had stopped to think, and is indeed, of the same family as the and is, indeed, or the same family as the Duke of St. Olpherts and various other delightfully Pinerovian personages, but the skill of construction that was shortly to show itself in perfect form in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," and, especially, in the second act of "The Benefit of the Doubt," was but feebly exerted in the making of this serious drama.

The "aside" and soliloquy, avoided in all of Pinero's later dramas of social life, are fairly rampant in this, while the fable of the piece was somewhat trite and valueless long before Pinero thought of using it. These persistently, tediously "moral" plays, too, are often much less wholesome than the unmoral drama, which term, I take it, comprehends all drama that is essentially and purely artistic. Yet, having declared this much in objection to "The Profligate," which Miss Nethersole has lately put forward at Wallack's, one is forced to admit that the play possesses points of merit not often found in contemporary English drama. Its scène à faire, for instance, is led up to cleverly and is highly effective even with one who has a keen sense of humor. Theatricalism has power over us all, and it is an exhibition of rank theatricalism when Leslie's eyes are opened and she stands horrified in the presence of her abashed husband, exclaiming, "Deny it! Deny it!"

But whenever I see a performance of "The Profligate," its morality puts me in a bad humor. Its case is so plainly exceptional, its puffed and reckless libertines so preposterously puffed and extravagantly reckless, besides being such vulgar rascals, and its innocent maid ("Oh, Beware of an Innocent Maid") so painfully, blindly, morbidly innocent. Especially when Miss Olga Nethersole depicted her innocence in a white lace redingote and a reprehensibly Parisian hat, was the innocence of Miss Leslie Brudenell painful, blind, and morbid.

As for that hectoring Scot, blighted in love but vigorously alive to the wrong-doing of his fellow-men, what a pity it is that Mr. Hugh Murray could not have met in time, somewhere out of the realms of the acted drama, that precious "widow of Gordon of Ours," who some time since was wandering about in the abiding place of sin, in the piece called "When We Were Twenty-One," and entered into a mutually protective partnership with her! They would have been so well mated.

When Mr. Augustus Thomas started on a journey to the eighteenth century he had doubtless been freshly reading his Boswell and looking over "The Life and Works of Oliver Goldsmith," but he had surely been reading about and thinking of a lot of other things at the same time, making fresh observations of social life in his own hour and environment, studying phases of American rural or industrial life and taking graphic notes of the doings of his contemporaries.

Like Mr. Pinero, Mr. Thomas is essentially and admirably a dramatist of his own time. The storied past is not his best field. He lacks the temper of the historian, and he is only, in the broadest and most elusive sense of the word, a poet. Still, it is a pleasure to know that many worthy chroniclers of things theatrical have discovered so much merit in his "Oliver Goldsmith." There was a time when such a shallow, if rather pretty, stage piece would have been wrathfully frowned down.

Only the first act of "Oliver Goldsmith" is wholly diverting, and that is fantastic and full of the spirit of travesty and quite deficient as a "study of manners." The second act, with its clumsy accumulation of sentimental matter that counts for next to nothing, its slow burlesque of a stage rehearsal, right in the face of the swift, telling scenes on the stage of a theatre in "Hearts Are Trumps"; the admixture of futile sentiment with bits of old plays in the third act, and the incoherent dénouement (for why does the villain return to the garret with blood in his eye, and why, having returned, does he go away again so quietly and meekly?) are not satisfying.

That, in the circumstances, the play should be accounted successful is no cause for complaint, though it is somewhat amazing. I am sure that the genuine pecuniary success of the play would gratify everybody who cares for the stage. It is so much better than "Mam'selle 'Awkins"! Yet I doubt exceedingly if very much more virtuosity has been expended on its making or upon its performance than upon the nondescript burletta.

Mr. Thomas, to be sure, could not for the life of him write the inanities Mr. Richard Carle can write without blushing. But it is as easy for him to write the passages of mildly witty, rather graceful dialogue in "Oliver Goldsmith" as it is for his eminent contemporary to dig out and set up in line the ghosts of old jokes. "Oliver Goldsmith" is designed as aesthetic diversion for cultivated people, and serves its purpose, in spite of any newspaper praise or blame, no better than the show at the Victoria serves as amusement for the multitude.

Still, there are reasons for being grateful for "Oliver Goldsmith." One is that it gives another chance to Henry Dixey. This fine comedian has had many chances and has enjoyed a career unusually full of diversity, if not of adversity. From being the very best Malvolio this generation has ever known, (Henry Irving not excepted,) he became the monkey Irish policeman of "Her Atonement." He has acted well in travesty, farce, and comedy, and he has done nothing at all very badly in "The Man with a Hundred Heads."

But in "Oliver Goldsmith" he is at his best again. In giving life and form to the droll and pleasing idea of David Garrick contained in this little play, he shows how well suited he would be to portray the Racketts and Flutters of old comedy, while his versatility is well illustrated in the incidental sketches of low comedy character, the coachman and the bailiff. How light is Dixey's touch, how gracefully he treads the stage!

I am far from finding fault with any individual performance in this play, from Mr. Robson's careful and creditable Goldsmith down, excepting that of the villain, but Dixey's is the best.

Like so many of the other recent new plays, "An Interrupted Honeymoon" is disappointing. Especially is it so to anybody who expects a play produced by Daniel Frohman's actors at Daly's to be far out of the ordinary. There is a great deal of real fun in its second act, however, and the first act is sufficiently smart and smooth to mildly interest one. Long before the climax of the second act the expert observer sees that the thing is essentially shallow and flimsy and that its drift will lead to nothing.

All the more irritating, therefore, are the three or four pretentiously "serious" scenes in the last act, which is the least commendable division of the play, and culminates clumsily and unintelligibly.

The actors at this theatre are popular because of their association with so much agreeable entertainment in the minds of playgoers, and the piece is short. It is, as usual, beautifully staged, and if no one in the cast wins new honors in the performance, some of them doubtless act with more spirit now than they did on the first night, and there were only one or two then who were quite off the key. People in search of polite diversion might do much worse than try "An Interrupted Honeymoon," of which, however, it would puzzle the most gifted reviewer of plays to write anything more than a mere "notice," even if he lapsed into quotations from Aristotle and the poets in the attempt.

The notable charity matinée given at Daly's last Friday under the direction of Mrs. Robert Osborn brought forward only one new item of genuinely dramatic importance. Mrs. Kendal's vigorous and thorough acting in Clement Scott's one-act drama, "The Cape Mail," was not new and had not changed in any particular. Its symbolism was as lucid and unmistakable as ever. Jessie Busley's performance of the late Rosina Vokes's famous rôle of Miss Lily in "A Pantomime Rehearsal," the young lady who had only acted Juliet and was not sure of herself as a fairy, was an agreeable incident, and she had clever associates in that familiar skit, but neither that nor the young Earl of Yarmouth's brief dance with Miss Skipworth, of the company at Daly's, demands more than a passing notice in a review of the purely dramatic incidents of the week.

Ferdinand Gottschalk's one-act drama called "Nanette," however, though merely a rather long-drawn-out sketch, possesses considerable dramatic value. Its place was near the end of a very long programme, and there is clearly too much deliberation in its conduct, for it involves only one episode, the imprisonment in her attic lodging of the young wife of a French soldier by a half-crazy Communist, and her escape from his clutches by the merest chance, and no actual development of character. But there is power in it of the sort that commends a new play to M. Antoine in Paris, and it was well acted, especially by Margaret Anglin, whose delicacy of expression and sensibility were once more charmingly illustrated in a character which only an artist of rare discernment could make interesting in the performance. Edwin Arden as the brutalized Anarchist and W. L. Courtenay as the young husband kept her good company.

Sado Yacco, the extraordinary actress from Japan, was also in this bill. Much of her work is confined to the childish, rudimentary symbolism that distinguishes all Mongolian drama, but in the great moments she is Europeanized, and even Duse could not produce a more thrilling effect than she reaches in a brief moment or two of the Geisha's fit of frenzy in that one of her plays in which the discarded Geisha tracks her recreant lover and her rival to the temple.

To return to "Oliver Goldsmith," which is, after all, a good thing to return to, one of Mr. Thomas's original lines, spoken by Garrick, hits the mark particularly well. Garrick is superintending a rehearsal of comedy in a rival manager's theatre, too, and one of the actors does not lend emphasis enough to his part.

"Remember," says Davy, "you must hand it right to them! They're rather slow out there!" indicating the audience.

The remark has a modern and contemporaneous quality which distinguishes all that Mr. Thomas writes and which I should be very sorry to see his writing lose. It applies particularly to the present-day theatre and its audiences.

One of the drawbacks to the artistic development of our spoken drama is the impossibility of getting Anglo-Saxon audiences to give sufficient attention to the stage unless the matter is deliberately "handed to them." Yet aesthetic spirit is largely in evidence right here in New York, and the very highest and latest development of true dramatic art is found to hold the attention of vast crowds of men and women, old and young, and to receive intelligent appreciation. No one who has lately attended one of the splendid performances of "Die Walküre," which, with the possible exception of the same great dramatist's "Tristan und Isolde," is the finest and greatest example of poetic drama the nineteenth century has produced, can doubt that there is a public for the higher forms of drama. The larger part of the public the spoken drama of this hour depends on for sustenance, however, is still in its artistic infancy. The music in the Wagner drama is as essential to its dramatic quality as rhetoric is to the Greek and Elizabethan drama, and I hope to be forgiven for trespassing in Mr. Henderson's field long enough to insist anew that these great works of the German master are drama first of all and the first in importance of all modern dramas.

Whoever would advance the cause of the spoken drama, either in its now rare poetical form, or the realistic prose drama, dealing directly with modern life and character, must solve the problem of how to so compete with the lyric or music drama as to gain the support and sympathy of the kind of people whose aesthetic taste has been developed and advanced by that influence. That is possible, but it will be a hard task, the practical beginning of which is scarcely yet in sight. The efforts to foist upon public notice a morbid and dull variety of literary drama here and abroad has served no good purpose.

That a few of the plays of Ibsen will have larger audiences here a few years from now than they have yet drawn is altogether likely, while such a production as Mr. Sothern's of Mr. Meltzer's translation of "Die Versunkene Glocke," which we shall be privileged to see this week, ought to have the warmest support of all who are fond of lamenting the neglect of the higher forms of drama. "The Sunken Bell" will be a very interesting experiment.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS

Sothern in "The Sunken Bell," a New Little Nell, and a Comedy from the German.

This week's most important new play will be the English version of Gerhardt Hauptmann's lovely symbolical drama, "Die Versunkene Glocke." "The Sunken Bell" is written in fluent verse by C. H. Meltzer. Much of the dialogue has been omitted in the acting version, of course, for an American audience would not endure the long passages of talk German audiences like. But the original form of the play, in five acts, has been preserved, and nothing essential to its story will be omitted.

"Die Versunkene Glocke" is familiar to frequenters of the local German theatre, for it was conspicuous in the repertory of Agnes Sorma in both of her engagements here. It is expected that Mr. Sothern's production of the play will surpass in pictorial beauty any previous production of this most artistic actor-manager. The opportunity for good scene painting is excellent in the mountain glade of the first and last acts, with the lake in which the lost bell lies for a background, and in the eerie scene of the third act, the deserted glassworks in the Silesian Mountains, used by the emancipated bell founder as his workshop while he pursues his futile dream of temple building under the influence of his elfin, Rautendelein. The light effects are also elaborate. Incidental music has been composed to accompany much of the text in the form of melodrame and for the entr'actes by Aimé Lachaume.

In "The Sunken Bell" Mr. Sothern will appear as Heinrich, a young Silesian bell-founder, who has just finished a sweet-toned bell which he regards as his master work, and is superintending the carrying of it to its place in the little belfry of a forest chapel. Now, the woodsprites hate the sound of bells wrought by clumsy human hands, and do not like the building of needless chapels near their haunts. So the Waldschrat, naughty rascal, frightens the horse, the cart is overturned, and the bell sinks in the deep waters of the lake.

Maddened by his loss, the founder plunges in after it, but is saved from drowning, and thereafter wanders up the mountain and is awakened from a swoon by the hand of the elfin Rautendelein, beautiful and sought in marriage by the Old Frog in the Well, the elemental spirit, a near relation, perhaps, of the all-mother, Erda, who has lived in his slimy depths, the wise old philosopher, a thousand-odd years, and knows everything.

The sound of Rautendelein's lovely voice inspires the bellfounder. Henceforth his one desire is to reproduce its tone in a bell, the like of which human hands have never wrought. His neighbors find him and take him home, but the elfin follows, and it is not the nursing of his patient wife, Magda, that brings him back to health and strength, but the magic of the little witch. And with her he leaves his family and goes to the mountains, where goblins help him in his work, and his love for the beautiful elfin grows stronger each day. The hectoring of the good preacher, who finds his abiding place, does not move him from his purpose, but the vision of his two children carrying an urn filled with their deserted mother's tears and the sound of the bell from the bottom of the lake, where it is struck by the dead wife's hand, destroy his delusion. In the last scene he dies in the arms of Rautendelein, who has become, at last, the consort and slave of the old elemental spirit.

Of course, there are counterparts in literature, classical and romantic, of this tale told by Hauptmann in his modern way, with his characteristic touch of pessimism. But the play is not the less beautiful for that reason. Heinrich may be taken to represent the type of genius without sufficient faith or strength of purpose.

The cast will include Virginia Harned as Rautendelein, Rowland Buckstone as the Nickelmann, and Norman Parr as the merry Woodsprite. The old witch will be impersonated by Charles Flockton. As in all of Hauptmann's plays, the folk-lore and nursery legends of Silesia are woven in the story.

At the Herald Square Theatre to-morrow night Mary Sanders will appear in the dual rôle of Little Nell and the Marchioness in a new dramatization of Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," by Harry P. Mawson. The piece has already been acted in Boston and elsewhere. The idea of it, and of Miss Sanders's dual undertaking, was derived, of course, from Lotta's performance of the same characters in the sixties and seventies in a piece manufactured to her order by John Brougham. The new piece, it is promised, will be handsomely and tastefully mounted with scenery made from sketches of the English neighborhoods represented, and quaint old costumes, furniture, and properties. The play, also, will have a musical accompaniment.

The scene of Act I. is the curiosity shop of Grandfather Trent, that of Act II., Brass's office, and that of Act III., the rustic inn. There are three scenes in the last act. Miss Sanders will be supported by Max Figman as Dick Swiveller, P. A. Anderson as Quilp, John Jack as Grandfather Trent, Herbert Sparling as Sampson Brass, Anne Calverly as Sally Brass, William Seymour as Kit Nubbles, Mary Mackenzie as Mrs. Quilp, and Lilly Eldridge as Mrs. Jiniwin and Mrs. Jarley. Miss Sanders's manager is Robert Johnston, hitherto associated with musical enterprises.

"Twelve Months Later," the English version of "Als Ich Wiederkam," and the sequel to "At the White Horse Tavern," which was acted at Wallack's last season, will be produced at the Madison Square Theatre to-morrow night. The story is slight and introduces all the principals in the former play as well as a gay young officer and a girl artist to whom both he and our old acquaintance, the lamp manufacturer, are in love. The view of the tavern in the Salzkammergut is revealed again.

The cast will include Fred Bond, Anne Sutherland, Elizabeth Tyree, C. H. Bradshaw, Adelaide Keim, Richard Bennett, Fred Summerfield, and Leo Ditrichstein.

ALISON SKIPWORTH TALKS

Alison Skipworth, who has made so much of a number of small parts in America and received more good words in her notices often than she has had in her parts in the plays, is an Englishwoman. People who follow the stage carefully and remember her appearance with an English company know that, and others may discern it. But probably to most people it would be a surprise to hear, off the stage, her distinctly articulated words, the tone and accent that always mark the nationality of a well-bred Englishwoman. Miss Skipworth may call herself an American now, for she has come here to stay forever and a day, she says.

But whether she is an Englishwoman or an American, she is distinctly Miss Skipworth, and no one else. That is evident in every word she utters. It is that same distinctiveness which characterizes her work on the stage and gives a meaning to every word she says, and which made the two words of her part in "The Manoeuvres of Jane," while entirely conventional in themselves, convey the idea of a maid who could be relied upon under all circumstances.

Miss Skipworth first came to America in "The Artist's Model," singing in light opera, two years ago. She went back again, came to America to play Mrs. Ware in "The Princess and the Butterfly," returned to England for another season, and came back to become a member of Daniel Frohman's stock company, and just now is playing Agatha Vincent at Daly's in "The Interrupted Honeymoon." She went on the stage in George Edwardes's "Gaiety Girl" company one March in London, and the following Christmas was playing on Broadway, New York, which she considers a triumph. Now she is here to stay.

"So you wouldn't think I was an Englishwoman?" said Miss Skipworth, talking to a TIMES reporter the other evening. "Why, before I came over here they used to take me in England for an American. And I always liked America, liked the idea of the place, and I was delighted to get a chance to come here. Now I am going to remain here forever. I won't go unless I am driven out. I shall be harder to get rid of than a moth in flannel. America is a big place and I am not so very large, and there will be room for me.

"No, I didn't go on the stage because I wanted to. I went on because I was poor and had to. George Edwardes got me on the stage. I met him at an evening company, he heard me sing, and seemed to think that I could do great things. But I fought against it for years. I didn't want to go. No, I didn't think it was fascinating. I don't see anything in the work on the stage now. The scenery is interesting, and the way the play is put on the stage is wonderful; the fires they make of red fire and shavings; all that I think is marvelous; but we go on and say other people's words and sing their music and wear the dresses they have made. There is nothing in that.

"But I had to do something, and finally I wrote Mr. Edwardes that I would go on the stage. But in the meantime I got some money from relatives and I wrote him that I wouldn't go. Then I used up the money and wrote to him again that I would go.

"He says he carpeted the Strand to get me on the stage and played 'God Save the Queen.'

HER FIRST EXPERIENCES.

"The first six months I was ready to go off any time. Now I love it all, every branch of it, and wouldn't leave it for the world, and I have played almost everything, light opera, pantomime boy, pantomime girl, Cinderella, and comedy with Mr. Frohman.

"Perhaps I am wrong to say that I didn't want to go on the stage; perhaps that wouldn't be just true. I never thought I could do anything. I don't now. I always say directly that a part is given me that I can't do it. Then I do it, but I never dare to read the notices, and I don't see them until some one shows them to me. And I have had good notices. The American press has done a great deal for me. I had a letter from my mother last week, and she wrote:

"'What do all these notices mean, tell me, dear, are you really good looking?'

"Now they say that I have a doll's face in this part and I am delighted. I consider that the greatest compliment I ever had, because, I think, I naturally have a tragedy face.

"I went on the stage at Daly's Theatre, in London, and was paid a large salary for learning the business. Mr. Edwardes had me learn to dance and fence at his own expense, because he thought I was going to be a great person. My managers have seemed to have a good opinion of me. Yes, there was where I got such training as I had. I don't think any one has any training now. The only way to get training is to be ready to do 'any old thing' that comes along, to sing any one's music, play their parts, and wear their dresses. I was the accepted understudy there of Marie Tempest and Lottie Venne, the principal acting and singing parts.

"I like the work I am doing now the best of any I have done, and I like the quiet parts better than the noisy work. The part of Mrs. Dasney made me nervous. I liked the part of Mrs. Ware in 'The Princess and the Butterfly' better than anything I have ever done. That was the only part I ever thought I could play. That seemed to suit me. There were only two lines in the part, but you could make it seem a great deal more.

"I don't know what I am going to do in the future, except to do as Mr. Daniel Frohman tells me to. I always say when I have a part given to me that I can't do it. I went to him with tears in my eyes to say that I couldn't do the part of Mrs. Dasney in 'The Ambassador.' Then he assures me that I can, and I go on and do them. He seems to know more about me than I do myself, so I shall do as he says. When once in a while I do say that I think that I might do certain parts, people howl with laughter at the very idea. So I haven't any ambitions except to do well anything that I have to do. I never want to make a failure.

"The George Edwardes company? Yes, that was different from a company of this kind. I suppose musical comedy companies always are. There are so many people in them, and a great many women put on because they have pretty faces, and they must be a bit more lively, mustn't they? But the women were all dears; I loved them all."

PROFESSIONAL JEALOUSY, SURELY.

There is a funny little story that Miss Skipworth tells about one of the stage beauties of that company and her classification of Miss Skipworth and her masses of auburn locks. What is called a "footlight place" is more highly esteemed in England than here, perhaps. Miss Skipworth after her début on the stage was put, by order of the managers, into a most desirable footlight position, which would show her and the beautiful ball gown she wore to the best advantage. The beauty who considered that place her own was enraged. She did not know the usurper of her rights except by sight, but she knew what she looked like. She was furious.

"If Mr. Edwardes thinks I am going to give up my place to a woman with a head like a dirty Roman coin, he is mistaken," said the beauty in a white rage.

That remark became historic, and Miss Skipworth treasures it as a great compliment.

"She came to like me very well afterward," Miss Skipworth went on, "and used to send me in three whiskies and sodas every night out of friendliness, though I couldn't take them. They always seemed to be having dinners and eating behind the scenes there.

"It is much harder work to do musical comedy than this work, I think. It is making bricks without straw. You have to act as well as sing, and you have to make your part. One would be a fool who could not act a part clearly outlined in an ordinary play.

"'Make up'? No, I don't know anything about 'make up,' except the ordinary grease paint. Though it is easy for me to make up for different characters and arrange the hair, and all that, for I posed so long for my husband, F. M. Skipworth, the artist. I was 'on the line' in the Royal Academy for eleven years, in pictures he painted of me. He painted the first one when I was fifteen. They were most of them Greek, though they were different, and one year there were two, one a girl in short skirts smoking cigarettes, and the other Greek. Then he liked my hair, and used to put it on every one else he painted, so that I learned to arrange it in different ways. Mrs. Alma Tadema taught me to make the Greek coiffure and arrange the draperies. Her hair is the color of mine. It is something of a preparation for the stage, 'posing' for, I think, a good model must be a good actress.

"Yes, I paint some myself, though I am not a professional. I had one picture exhibited in Piccadilly and sold, and I was very proud of it. I know all the young artists in England. J. J. Shannon, who is an A. R. A., and who may be President some day, was my husband's best man when we were married. He is an American. And I know Whistler."

The gown which Miss Skipworth wears in this play is of her own design. It is very pretty and exceedingly becoming as she is seen in it off the stage. Probably it is on, too, but people who see the play judge that for themselves. "No, 18" Miss Skipworth answers to such compliments. That is the number of the rouge that is chiefly used in the "make-up." The gown is a plain little one of blue cloth, with velvet sleeves, a narrow band of fur around the lower edge and the neck, which is cut a little low, with a thin white material set in and drawn up to the throat.

"I suppose it might be called a modernized Marguerite," she said. "I don't know why we shouldn't go to pictures for our gowns. There is no reason for their being sloppy because they are artistic.

"I am going up in the hills here to paint in the Summer," said Miss Skipworth, giving a concluding eulogy to America. "I am never going back to England again except on a visit. I like America better in a blizzard than London when the sun shines. I have been blocked up on the cars here, too. I wasn't here in the big blizzard, and I am sorry for that. I like the people here, I like the atmosphere, I like everything about it. London is all poverty and fog. I like everything here but the lower classes, and they are worse than ours—the conductors, and the people in the shops, and the servants. I say they are paid here to be rude to you. And I don't understand it, for the upper-class Americans have such good manners."

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

The new Casino show, for it is that rather than a play, is generally accounted the most beautiful, pictorially considered, that Mr. Lederer has yet produced. Musically it has merit, and there is sufficient fun in the dialogue and "business" to keep the spectators from yawning. Virginia Earle's reappearance on the New York stage is most welcome. She gained greatly in artistic refinement and facility through her experience in the troupe of Augustin Daly and the practice she obtained under his wise direction in comedy and poetical drama as well as in musical farce. "The Casino Girl," however, will be a live topic for many weeks to come, and there will be lots of things to say about it. Incidentally it is pleasant to know that the quarrel between Mr. Lederer and Messrs. Kerker and Morton has been settled, and that the capable librettist and composer will lend their talents to the concoction of fresh Casino plays in the future.

Mary Mannering, as originally announced in an interview with her printed on this page of THE TIMES, will be enrolled among the stars next Autumn and Winter. It is reported that her first rôle will be the typical Puritan maid, Priscilla, in a dramatization of the Myles Standish romance. This character was doubtless suggested by Miss Mannering's association with the rôle of the Pilgrim maid in "The Mayflower." Yet it is doubtful if her best gifts and the largest measure of her acquired skill will be brought out in such a rôle. Thus far, in her American engagement, Miss Mannering has triumphed indisputably in three rôles—the heroine in Grundy's cynical comedy, "The Late Mr. Castello"; Rose Trelawny, in Pinero's charming play, and Miss Nangle, in "The Manoeuvres of Jane." She has acted acceptably, of course, in many other rôles, and even in her present thankless part at Daly's her personal charm is potent.

It is a pity that one of the scenes in "Oliver Goldsmith" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre should permit Stuart Robson to favor the audience with a reminiscence of his own lamentable portrayal of Tony Lumpkin. It is a matter of record that Mr. Robson has had artistic failures in his career, but he came a dreadful cropper when he attempted to act the hard-riding, hard-drinking, roystering young Squire in "She Stoops to Conquer" a few years ago. In the mock rehearsal of that comedy in the feeble second act of the new piece, he, as the author, tries his hand at acting Tony a few minutes. That is all there is objectionable in Mr. Robson's portrayal of Oliver Goldsmith, which is admirable pictorially and exceedingly diverting in the lighter scenes. The weakest part of Mr. Thomas's play is its second act, wherein it differs from the other new comedy of last week. Nearly all the good stuff in "An Interrupted Honeymoon" at Daly's is in its second act.

When Otis Skinner produces his new play founded on Stevenson's "Prince Otto" in Chicago April 22, important parts will be taken by Nanette Comstock and Mabel Amber. Mrs. Skinner (Maud Durbin) is designing all the costumes and superintending their manufacture.

Maude Adams will act in Boston this week, Viola Allen in Minneapolis, Mrs. Langtry in Cincinnati, and Ada Rehan in towns of West Virginia, Georgia, and Alabama. Willie Collier will present "Mr. Smooth" in San Francisco, while W. H. Crane will give "A Rich Man's Son" in Cleveland and John Drew will offer "The Tyranny of Tears" in Chicago. Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon will be in Newark, N. J., while Richard Mansfield will fill brief engagements in Little Rock, Memphis, Nashville, and Lexington.

Mildred Holland, who, after a number of tentative experiments as an actress, settled down to a congenial rôle in "Two Little Vagrants" on the road, and won recognition, has just produced a play called "Aria," which turns out to be an adaptation by Theodore Kramer of Schiller's "Kabale und Liebe." Aria, in fact, is our old friend, Luisa Mueller, renowned in the repertory of every distinguished German actress, a familiar friend to all young students of German language and literature, and transformed by Verdi into the heroine of an opera bearing her name as its title. What a pity to adapt "Love and Intrigue."

"Master and Pupil," a comedy taken from the German by Sydney Rosenfeld, was produced at the Park Theatre in Boston last week with Clara Lipman and Louis Mann in the principal rôles. Robert Vollmar is a German musician devoted to his art, and very poor, who has a fatherly affection for one of his pupils, a girl of sixteen, who has great talent as a violinist. The girl's love is won by an adventurer whom the old musician unmasks. Louis Mann acted Vollmar, Clara Lipman the pupil, and Minnie Dupree, also, had an effective rôle.

The Murray Hill Theatre's first venture into the domain of poetical drama last week seemed to give great satisfaction to the frequenters of that house. Shakespeare's "As You Like It" was acted very creditably. Bijou Fernandez is scarcely to be numbered with the illustrious Rosalinds, but her portrayal of that lovely character is not without some sort of merit, while Ralph Stuart as Orlando, T. L. Coleman as Jaques, Walter Allen as Touchstone, and William Redmund as the banished Duke were all liked, and the Celia of Georgia Welles was a really delightful impersonation. It was in this very rôle of Celia that Viola Allen made one of her earliest successes.

Franz Kierschner, one of the best-liked actors in Herr Conried's German troupe at the Irving Place Theatre, has been on the stage half a century, lacking a few days. He will, in fact, celebrate his semi-centennial as an actor in a special performance given in his honor by his manager a week from Tuesday night. Kierschner is a comedian famed in old men and "character" parts. He is excellent as Müller in "Kabale und Liebe," and has made a great hit as a meek old professor in "Im Weissen Roess'l" and its sequel. For his benefit Freytag's famous comedy, "Die Journalisten" will be given, with Kierschner as Col. Berg and Conried as Schmock, the agile newspaper writer. Herr Kierschner made his first appearance in 1850, and that year obtained an engagement at the Hofburg Theatre in Vienna.

Laurence Irving's newest play, "Bonnie Dundee," produced without much chance of pecuniary success, as it seems, by Robert Taber at the London Adelphi Theatre, seems to have all the faults and all the merits of its author's former plays. Mr. Irving has an original mind and a vigorous pen, as well as a poetic imagination. But he lacks some sort of mental discipline, and his constructive faculty is not strong. There are some fine scenes in his Claverhouse piece, but he leaves his audience in doubt as to the virtue and heroism of his chief personage, wastes much time on a dull incidental portrayal of the defeated King, James II., and handles his "sentimental interest" clumsily. Objection is made to his play, also, for some anachronisms in the text such as introducing a copy of Mr. Congreve's plays in 1688, when Congreve was a lad of sixteen, five years before his first play was acted. Nevertheless, Mr. Laurence Irving is a most interesting young man, both as actor and as dramatist. He has originality and virile force, and both qualities are sure to tell in time.

The portrayal of the learned Samuel Johnson in Thomas's "Oliver Goldsmith," by Henry A. Weaver, has been highly praised. Mr. Weaver easily looks like the portraits of the esteemed friend of Thackeray's Miss Pinkerton, the Great Lexicographer, and he carries his slight rôle with the certainty of a practiced comedian. Mr. Weaver has been an esteemed actor on the New York stage many years. One recalls him as Ham Peggotty in "Little Em'ly," as the father of Denise in the English version of the younger Dumas's play, as innumerable old gentlemen of English comedy and "heavy men" of tragedy. With a rather inflexible manner, he is distinguished for his admirable diction, his zeal, and correct taste.

Miss Ethel Hornick wore a pretty bracelet in "The Interrupted Honeymoon," people who are observing may have noticed, last Wednesday evening. It was charming, with the beautiful green evening gown she wears as Lady Pamela Benyon. Miss Hornick wore it for the first time, for it was a gift from Mrs. Charles Walcot, whose understudy she has been at different times. The bracelet is a single string of diamonds, with a cluster clasp, in which is set an emerald. The stones are fine doublets, but it is not so much the beauty of the bracelet which gives it value, but the associations. It has had an interesting career. It first belonged to Mrs. Charles Kean, who was Ellen Tree; then to Mrs. Brougham, who was Miss Williams, and then to the elder Mrs. Walcot, who was Miss Powell—all well-known English actresses. From the elder Mrs. Walcot it came to the present Mrs. Charles Walcot, who has now given it to Miss Hornick.

THE LATE CHARLES GARTHORNE.

A Tribute to His Memory by Herman Merivale.

The sudden death in London of Charles W. Garthorne has already been announced in this journal. He was a younger brother of W. H. Kendal, his family name being Grimston, and he visited this country some years ago to act Captain Lucy in "Booties's Baby." He had been engaged to take that part in a revival of John Strange Winter's comedy in London when he fell ill and died. The following poetical tribute to his memory is sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES by Herman Merivale, the veteran dramatist:

C. W. Garthorne.

DIED FEB. 22, 1900, AT 52.

One of the best, he ends
Amongst the many little known,
But in the memory of his friends
To live among the best alone.

True gentleman and candid soul,
Through toil and hardship fain to fight,
With gallant life in strong control,
Watchful of Honor as of Right.

War's famous champions sink to rest,
Lulled by the Litany of Praise;
But they, who knew his story best,
For him as fair a headstone raise.

Frank, simple, brave, for gain or loss,
Fearless he lays his burden down;
Who best can bear the harder cross
Shall one day wear the better crown.

HERMAN MERIVALE.

Feb. 27, 1900.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—"Mam'selle 'Awkins" enters upon her last week to-morrow night.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"Squire Kate," by Robert Buchanan, a Lyceum Theatre success, will be revived by the Donnelly Stock Company.

CASINO.—"The Casino Girl," during its first week, has drawn enormous houses, and has certainly proved one of the biggest successes every achieved by Mr. Lederer.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—"The Regatta Girl," with its many changes, has proved quite popular; also the ballet "Progress," which has been somewhat improved.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Ben Hur" continues to draw capacity audiences, and to-morrow night it enters on the eighteenth week with its one hundred and thirty-ninth performance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—George H. Broadhurst's farce "What Happened to Jones" will have its first performance at Manager Pitou's theatre to-morrow evening.

GARRICK THEATRE.—To-morrow evening William Gillette will begin the twenty-third week of his engagement in "Sherlock Holmes." He is to remain at the Garrick all through that theatre's season.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—This is the second week of "The Great Ruby," and the big Drury Lane melodrama has made one of the most positive successes ever known at Manager Rosenquest's playhouse.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The berry pickers and the village choir in "Way Down East" are busy rehearsing new songs, which will be introduced into the play. Caro Gordon Leigh, who was loaned to the "Aunt Hannah" company, will resume her place in the cast on Monday.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—There is a large advance sale for Anna Held's farewell week in "Papa's Wife." The new specialty, "I'm Certainly Living a Ragtime Life," is a hit. There will be special features for Saturday, the farewell night. In preparation a new English melodrama, "Woman and Wine."

GARDEN THEATRE.—"Hearts Are Trumps" is crowding the theatre at every performance. This big melodrama has caught the popular fancy, and as it offers several novelties in the way of new massive scenes and of new plays upon the emotions, there is every reason why it should attract and please the theatregoing public.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Charles Frohman's London comedians enter upon their second month to-morrow night. The comedians are to remain at the Lyceum until the close of that theatre's season, presenting "My Daughter-in-Law" all through their stay and then returning to London for a resumption of its run over there.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Sign of the Cross," Wilson Barrett's drama which portrays life in Rome during the reign of Nero, will be seen at this house for the present week. Charles Dalton, W. E. Bonney, Lillie Thurlow, Gertrude Boswell, Florence Leclercq, and the rest of William Greet's company will present the piece.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—The last week of "Brother Officers" will begin to-morrow night, after which, on April 2, an interesting change of bill will occur when two plays, "A Man and His Wife" and a new one-act play entitled "The Bugle Call," will be presented nightly, with William Faversham, Miss Jessie Millward, and Miss Margaret Anglin in the leading rôles.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"Susie Hah Sue," a new coon ditty by A. G. Sloane, will be introduced in "Broadway to Tokio" to-morrow night by Fay Templeton, Joe Ott, Otis Harlan, Ignacio Martinetti, Josie Sadler, Alice Judson, and Mayme Kelso, with orchestral accompaniment of sixteen invisible automatic banjos. The one hundredth performance on Tuesday, April 10, is to be souvenired.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Fred Irwin's Majestic Burlesquers will hold the boards with their two burlesques, "Down the Line" and "The Kneipp Cure; or, The Kissing Bug." The vaudeville part of the programme includes the Todd-Judge family of acrobats, Harvey and Irwin, Koob and Dill, Miss Marie Beaugarde, the Merrilles, James F. Leonard and C. C. Whalen, and Emmonds, Emerson and Edmonds.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—McIntyre and Heath, the veteran exemplars of negro minstrelsy, will be the stars of this week. The balance of the programme is excellent and includes Sager Midgley and Gertie Carlisle, in the rural juvenile skit, "After School"; Smith and Cook, eccentric acrobatic comedy; Fields and Ward; Julen Keller, equilibrist; Morrell and Evans, operatic sketch; the kalatechnoscope, and others.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL.—For this week a programme made up of all stars will be presented. It includes Clifford and Huth, Johnson and Dean, Thorn and Carleton, Stimson and Murtha, the Livingston Family, Louise Dresser and her pickaninnies, John E. Camp-Maxwell and Dudley, and several other favorites in the vaudeville line. To-night's concert includes James O. Barrows, Henry and Gillette, and a number of others.

BIJOU THEATRE.—The engagement of the Japanese players has been extended two weeks longer. "Scarlet Snow" and "Teijo, the Loyal Wife," is to be continued, by request, until Wednesday night inclusive, and "The Statue Maker" and "Soga," a story of two brothers, will be the bill for the rest of the week. The one hundredth performance of the company in America takes place on Monday night, April 2, and will be handsomely souvenired.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—The illness of Ada Merito changes Manager Conried's plans this week. Instead of "Bluthochzeit," a new play by von Schoenthan, "Cornelius Voss" will be given Wednesday night with Carl Wagner, Emmy Scroth, and Martha Schiffel in the principal parts. "Das Fuenfte Rad" will be acted to-morrow and Tuesday.

EDEN MUSEE.—Two new wax figures were placed on exhibition yesterday. They were modeled from the play, "Ben Hur," now being presented in this city. One represents Emmet Corrigan in the title rôle of the play, and the other W. S. Hart as Messalla. New moving pictures of the war in South Africa will be exhibited

Some Happenings in Good Society.

Now that mid-Lent is over and the Rubicon passed, society will devote itself to card parties, sewing classes, teas, and charitable entertainments for the next three weeks. It is supposed to be Spring. A celebrated American poet who welcomed March in a burst of verse, with vivid description of its cold blasts and clouds and changing skies, says that it wears the gentle name of Spring. As yet, even in an open Winter, there are no signs of the coming of the vernal season, except that one hears whispered plans about Newport, coaching and polo, and the usual brief, hurried trips across the ocean to greet the fashionable season in London and consult the Parisian dressmakers. There is no longer any Easter season in New York. In Easter week there will be a few weddings and the belated meetings of several of the dancing classes. These and the several interesting charitable performances, and notably the Cuban Orphan Festival, will complete the list. The Newport set, almost to a woman and a man—to turn an old phrase—will have gone to Europe, and beyond a few suburban events there will be no diversion in the world of fashion until the Newport season sets in, and that may not be before the latter part of July.

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And yet a greater number of people than was expected are promising an early homecoming. It has been stated that Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will not remain abroad longer than May, and that Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will come home with them. William K. Vanderbilt himself will be one of the early arrivals, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lawrence will not tarry on the other side much after May or the first days of June. It is doubtful if Mrs. George Gould goes abroad this Spring. Her mother, Mrs. Kingdon, will sail in April, to be the guest of the Castellanes. Mr. and Mrs. Gould are much interested in polo, and the team of which Mr. Gould is a member has engagements to play at various points in the country until July. During the greater part of this time Georgian Court will be open, and the series of jolly house parties from Saturday to Monday will be continued.

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There is an air of preparation at Hempstead and Westbury, and before many weeks the little colony in that section of Long Island will be enjoying its Spring gayeties. The polo tournament at Aiken is the winding up of the season there, and it will only be a short time now when Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, and the others of that set will have again established themselves at their beautiful homes in the Meadow Brook region. As has already been stated, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould and Lady Mary Sackville are at Aiken, as are also Mr. and Mrs. "Fred" Beach, who have temporarily closed their home at Roslyn, L. I.

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The Florida season is over, but a few people yet linger there and at Fort Monroe and the Virginia Hot Springs, waiting for the absolute presence of the velvet foot of Spring before returning to New York. The return of quite a number of these parties, many members of which will, however, go abroad later, gave a wintry season aspect to Fifth Avenue this week which defied the display of early vernal blossoms in the florists' windows. Easter fabrics in the shops, and the offering of daffodils and wild mountain violets and strawberries by the street vendors. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Miss Lila Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. George Lord, Dr. and Mrs. Markoe, Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. Seward Webb, the Misses Twombly, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Pomeroy, Miss Lawrence, Miss Field, and other familiar faces were seen on the avenue and in the shops making Easter purchases. The opera showed a larger assemblage and the parterre had fewer gaping vacancies, the effect of which was depressing. The presence of Mrs. John Hammond and Miss Lila Sloane—both of whom have emerged from their mourning—in one of the Vanderbilt boxes; of Lady Colebrook, just back from a visit to Canada; of Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. R. T. Wilson, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was an indication that society is home from its Spring villigiature.

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Besides the ghost party at the offices of Howard Constable, given by Miss Anna Constable, on Thursday evening, there have been any number of small affairs which have interested the different coteries of New York society. The ghost walk was not, in some features, what it was expected to be by those who were not among the initiated and members of the "One Hundred" Club. Miss Constable had intended that it should be simply a review of the nineteenth century, and that there should pass in burlesque procession the great people who have lived during the cycle, allegories of arts and inventions, and progress, and the spirit of the times, a retrospect of the different costumes and callings, many of which have passed away, and a general reminder of the great work of 100 years of civilization. This seemed to be so ambitious and didactic that the invitations were sent out changing the plan to a burlesque, and every one entered into the spirit of the entertainment. It was an excellent chance for many people to take out of chest and cupboard the costumes worn at the Vanderbilt and Bradley-Martin balls, and those who had appeared at those affairs as characters of modern times were happy. There were very few anachronisms committed, and the slips were, after all, only those of a dozen years or more. But powdered hair and patches, great crinolines and knee breeches, are so becoming and are more effective than the stiff costumes of the Empire period, the burlesque creations of the twenties and thirties, and the hideous fashions of the Trelawny period, that these little inaccuracies could be forgiven. Perhaps the only adverse criticism which may be made—and it is not in the most gallant spirit to make it—is that as a general rule the "stunts," as the accomplishments of various fashionable people are vulgarly called, are limited, and there is something a bit tiresome in seeing and hearing the old variety acts, no matter how graceful the actresses and actors may be.

One of the best-acted characters at the ghost party was the Italian organ grinder with a monkey, who was so perfectly made up and filled his part so well that he was avoided by most of the other guests, who thought him the genuine article. As all took pains to keep up from start to finish the concealment of their identities, no one was the wiser when they went than when they came as to his personality. He took part in one of the best impromptu performances of the evening, playing for Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, who, in the Italian costume in which she, with Miss Ethel Stebbins, danced the tarantella at the kirmess, repeated the dance to the music of the organ and a tambourine which she carried. Two striking characters were American Indians in full war paint and dress, and a headless ghost, whose real head was hidden by an artificial neck, and who carried his supposed head under one arm. One truly ghostly dance was executed by the spirit band of banshees and ghouls, who broke in upon the more cheerful ghosts. These spectres had long artificial arms and necks, and danced under greenish lights, the headless ghost among them. Philip Birkhead, Robert G. Cook, and Charles Riker were among the banshees. Mr. Vail Stebbins and Mrs. de Castro made hits in the travesty of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and Mrs. de Castro, (Miss Godwin,) in white stockings and short skirts, as little Eva, convulsed the company when called upon to "recite a piece." She bashfully attempted to screen herself behind a chair, and scraping one foot timidly against the other began "Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are." One of the peculiar features of the affair was that no chairs were provided for the guests, other than benches in the gallery, and as that was not found a good vantage point from which to see the pantomimes and dances, most of the guests sat on the floor in the main room. Miss Pierson and a certain young man went as Adam and Eve, with overdresses of leaves. One young woman was the Anglo-American Treaty, with an English flag draped in front and an American flag over her shoulder.

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The wedding of Mr. Isadore Braggiotti and the Baroness Reibnitz, a daughter of Mr. Sebastian Schlesinger, formerly of Boston, and which was announced last week in Paris, will be celebrated in the latter city on April 10. The couple will sail a fortnight later for America, and will probably spend the Summer near Boston with a few weeks at Newport. Mr. Braggiotti now has quite a fortune, and is one of the most popular of Boston bachelors. He has a beautiful apartment in Paris, where he has entertained extensively during the past Winter. This coming wedding is of great interest, not only in Boston, but in New York society, where both Mr. Braggiotti and his fiancée are well known.

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While the Metropolitan Opera House was crowded on Thursday night on the occasion of the Maine concert, and there was a goodly social array in the boxes, the strong undercurrent of feeling that the affair was a mistake, and now that the Maine is returning from South Africa, the wants of our own soldiers in the Philippines and of the Cuban orphans should be attended to rather than those of "Tommy Atkins," with a sympathetic and rich nation behind him, kept away many prominent people. The affair was widely discussed in the clubs and drawing rooms, and the fact that the clever parody on "The Absent-Minded Beggar," "An Absent-Minded Nation," recently published, was applauded to the echo by a fashionable gathering, only a few blocks from the Opera House during the concert, was a straw which showed which way the wind blew. It is estimated that some $25,000 has been sent from New York alone for "Tommy Atkins" within the past three months, and the opinion is generally felt and expressed in the words of the parody that it is about time "to stop this bloomin' nonsense and have a chat on our soldiers in the bloody Philippines."

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The only absolute novelty for this coming week is the Rose Show, which takes place on Tuesday at the Eden Musée. Some effort has been made to make it a fashionable event, and there is no doubt that as a first effort it will have excellent patronage. It will take some time, however, to make it what it is in London, an affair of almost the importance of the Horse Show here and second there only to Furnishing day at the Royal Academy Exhibition. There are many well-known names among the patronesses, and Mrs. Astor from abroad has given her consent that hers should head the list. It will be a pretty sight, and coming, as it does, in a week which is almost socially a desert, it should attract many.

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Just about a dozen events—and among these may be included several "stock" arrangements—will complete the calendar for the next seven days. On Monday there is the meeting of the Bowling Club, the meeting of the Woman's Guild Sewing Class at Mrs. W. E. Coffin's, 258 West Seventy-second Street; the musicale to aid the Class for Crippled Children, at the Astoria, and the weekly meeting at Mrs. Westervelt's Helping Hand Sewing Society. On Tuesday there is the Tuesday Evening Bowling Club, the opening of the Rose Show, and the weekly meeting of the Pro-Cathedral Sewing Class, this time at the residence of Mrs. George Lewis, 411 Fifth Avenue. On Wednesday the Mothers and Babies' Sewing Class meets at the residence of Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr. Miss Lalla Morton has another talk on French romantic history, the Knickerbocker Bowling Club meets, as does also Mrs. John Erving's sewing class, and so on down the list of the Lenten arrangements.

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Of small affairs, irrespective of dinners, there have been many. Last Monday Mrs. Samuel Valentine gave a musicale, and on Tuesday Mrs. Francke H. Bosworth a luncheon of twenty-five covers at the Metropolitan Club. Mrs. E. J. Berwind had a card party on Thursday. The Countess of Minto and Mrs. Drummond have been entertained at dinner and at the play. The Countess is the guest of Mrs. Lloyd Bryce. To-morrow the Causeries du Lundi will meet, and a short time ago Mrs. Bolton Hall gave a very large and enjoyable musicale. Dinners are announced for this week at Mrs. Bayard Cutting's, at Mrs. Samuel Auchmuty Tucker's, and at Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gelatin's. Mr. and Mrs. William Perry Lane have cards out for a dinner for Thursday, April 5, on which date also the Thursday Evening Club will meet at the residence of Mrs. Bradish Johnson.

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The funeral of George Work yesterday was the occasion for the gathering of a representative assemblage of New Yorkers. Although Mr. Work himself went out very little in society, his sisters, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt and Mrs. Burke Roche, have been among the most admired of the fashionable women in the very fashionable set. Mr. Work belonged to a number of clubs, including the Union, and there were large delegations from all of these. Mrs. Burke Roche may pass part of the Summer at her Newport cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt will be abroad a part of the Summer.

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The tableaus at the Waldorf on Thursday last, posed by Messrs. J. Wells Champney, Walter Satterlee, and A. C. Howland, were extremely effective. In most cases the descendants of the Colonial Dames and the men of that date impersonated their ancestors, and in many cases the gowns and garbs worn by them were donned by their descendants of to-day. The following list gives the characters whose portraits were given in the "ancestral portrait gallery":

Frühlingsrausehen, by Sinding, Miss Alma Shew, (Mercy Whitehead;) Polly Riché, Miss Louise Elizabeth Jones; Mrs. James William de Peyster, Mrs. Bayard Clarkson; Mary Kip, Miss Alice Adenaw; Cornelia Beekman, (Mrs. William Walton,) Miss Heloise Beekman; English songs, Miss Eleanore Patterson; Robert Livingston, Robert Talmage, Jr.

Orphan Masters' Court of New Amsterdam, Capt. Chadwick, Mr. Tunis Bergen, Mr. Henry Burden, Jr., Mr. Rush Wendell, and Mr. Henry de Peyster. Trustees of the Orphanage of New Amsterdam, Miss Emily Chauncey, Miss Bessie Oakley, Miss Violet Miller, Miss Margaret Winslow; Nancy Van Kirk, Miss Alice Van Benschotten Foos; Mrs. Jabez Huntington, Miss Julia Chester Wells; Polly Griffin, (Mrs. Stephen Ward,) Miss Alice Ward Howland; Abigail Chauncey, Miss Mabel Storm; Maria Thoug, (Mrs. Robert Livingston,) Miss Charlotte L. Livingston; song, "Where the Bee Sucks," Mrs. Henry Burden, Jr.; Helena Van Brugh, Miss Janet E. Craven de Kay; Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, Mr. William Webster Ellsworth; Mrs. Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth, Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock; François Rombault, Mr. Henry de Puyster; Gertrude Schuyler, (Mrs. Van Cortlandt.) Miss Angelica Schuyler Crosby; Philip Pieter Schuyler, Mr. Montgomery Schuyler; Angelica Schuyler, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church; Priscilla Mullens, Miss Grace Vinton Dobson. Mrs. Henry Burden, Jr., sang "Cherry Ripe," "Polly Willis," and several old French songs; Mrs. James Duane Livingston gave "Believe me, if all those endearing young charms," "Love is a bubble," "Come, Lassies and Lads," "Sally in Our Alley," and also a French song, and Miss Eleanora Patterson rendered "Barbara Allen" and other old English ballads. The proceeds of the tableaus are to be used for the translation and publication of old Dutch records, and among those of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York who projected and carried out this affair were Mesdames C. S. Fairchild, W. T. Cox, C. F. Ostrander, Miss Madelaine Satterlee, Miss Annie Breese Dexter, and Miss M. I. Forsyth.

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The concert for the benefit of the class of crippled children of the Avenue B school of the Children's Aid Society, which has been arranged by Miss Julia Delafield and Miss Mabel E. Jones, will take place to-morrow afternoon in the Astoria. Miss Marie Brema, the soprano; Mr. Emilio de Gogorza, the baritone, and David Mannes, the violinist, will take part, and there will, in addition, be a string orchestra of twenty-five pieces under the leadership of Mr. Victor Harris. Tickets may be procured at the residences of Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, 475 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Maturin Livingston, 4 East Sixty-seventh Street, and Mrs. Edward R. Jones, 4 East Thirty-fourth Street. Among the patronesses of this concert are Mesdames Cadwalader Jones, H. E. Howland, William E. Duer, Austen G. Fox, Frederic Gallatin, Philip J. Sands, George R. Schieffelin, Alfred D. Pell, H. F. Osborn, Douglas Robinson, William Rhinelander, J. Hampden Robb, J. W. Minturn, Francis B. Kimpleut, Isaac L. Kip, L. L. Delafield, G. S. Bowdoin, Frederic J. de Peyster, Gordon Norrie, Charles De Rham, Ogden Mills, Paul Dana, H. V. C. Emmet, J. Hooker Hamersley, E. H. Harriman, Henry I. Barbey, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, and Miss Vail.

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The next meeting of the Bellevue Sewing and Knitting Class will be held, as was that of last week, at the residence of Miss Leary, 3 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday morning next. Miss Alice Murray, Miss Wright, and Mr. Heinrich Meyn were the artists who entertained the class last Thursday.

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Other sewing class meetings for the coming week will be those of the Helping Hand, at Mrs. Westervelt's on Monday afternoon; of the Women's Guild on Tuesday morning, at Mrs. W. E. Coffin's, 258 West Seventy-second Street; of the Virginia Day Nursery, at Mrs. Oliver Jennings's, 7 East Seventy-second Street; of the Mothers and Babies' Hospital on Wednesday morning, at the residence of Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr.; Miss Lalla Morton has another talk on French romantic history, the Knickerbocker Bowling Club meets, as does also Mrs. John Erving's sewing class, and so on down the list of the Lenten arrangements.

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Several well-known women have formed what is called the Afternoon Tea Club, which meets weekly on Thursday during Lent, and which is for social purposes alone. Each of the members is permitted to invite a limited number of friends, and as many men as women are included. There is no special entertaining, it being purely a tea. Among the members of the club are Mrs. Victor Newcomb, Mrs. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Miss Ruth Lawrence, and Miss Louise Ward McAllister.

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Mrs. George R. Schieffelin of 8 East Forty-fifth Street will give a dinner of sixteen covers at her residence on Wednesday next, March 28.

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Mrs. Erving Winslow is to read Stephen Phillips's new poetic drama, "Paola and Francesca," at the Astoria, on Friday, March 30, at noon. Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. R. H. Derby, and Miss Furniss are among the patronesses.

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Miss Harriette Cady gave the first of her two recitals at the residence of Mrs. J. J. Mason on Wednesday last. Among other selections, she gave some seventeenth century music—Scourlatti's Sonata, (A major,) Rameau's "Musette," "La Poule," and Gavotte and variations. She also rendered Liszt's Rhapsodie No. 12, Chopin's Etude, (E minor,) and a polonaise, also a waltz by Henseit, and "Love's Message," Schubert-Liszt. Miss Cady's second recital will take place on Saturday, March 31, at the same place.

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Miss Emily Burbank will give to-morrow, (Monday,) at 4:15 o'clock, in Leslie Hall, West Eighty-third Street, the second of her "National Music Lectures," with pianoforte recitals by Miss Maude Rihl.

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The Sunday afternoons in the Chapter Room of the Carnegie Music Hall, arranged by Mr. Lewis Coleman Hall, are among the pleasantest affairs of the Lenten season. Last Sunday Mr. George Riddle read Victor Hugo's "Lucrezia Borgia" to an orchestral accompaniment. This afternoon some new compositions of Mr. Ethelbert Nevin's will be given. Next Sunday Mlle. Marie de Rohan will sing and another composition of Mr. Nevin's will be given. Tickets may be had from Mr. Lewis Coleman Hall, at 2 North Washington Square.

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On Tuesday, March 27, at the Astoria, there will be a musicale, at which Mrs. William Blake Upperman is to recite, assisted by Miss Julia Allen, soprano; Signor Sertori, bass; Miss Estelle Norton and Miss Genevieve Bisbee, pianistes; Miss Margaret Crawford, contralto, and Miss Florence Blauvelt, soprano. Mrs. Upperman will give some selections from Shakespeare, Owen Meredith, and Bell's "Mary Stuart."

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The Newport cottagers will be glad to learn that the City Council at its recent meeting voted to put before the voters at the election on April 4 next the question of issuing bonds to the amount of $40,000 for the purpose of placing Coggeshall Avenue in a safe and first-class condition. This thoroughfare is greatly used during the season by the cottagers, instead of Bellevue Avenue, when they wish to return home quickly.

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The cottagers who are citizens of Newport, and who are in New York and other places, are to return here in time to cast their votes in favor of the bond issue for the improvement of the place, and for the election, which occurs on April 4. Mechanics have begun to improve and alter Marietta villa, the former Summer home of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, which is to be made into an apartment house for bachelors during the Summer season. The Consolidated Railroad intends to erect new railroad and steamboat stations at its terminus here, after many years of waiting. The reading room is to be thoroughly renovated early next month.

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Mrs. E. R. Wharton is at work on several plays which will see a New York production in the near future. Mr. and Mrs. Wharton sail for Europe early next month and expect to return early during July.

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Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will return from Europe in May and then escort his mother, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt to Europe, after which he will return to Newport and take possession of Rocky Hall for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, upon their return from Mexico, will sail for Europe, to remain until early in July, when they will go to their cottage on Ochre Point, Newport, for the season. The indications are that the Philadelphia colony at Newport next Summer will be larger than ever before. Mrs. Edward Morrell, who entertained very little last season owing to her impaired health, will be one of the prominent entertainers there during the season at her villa on Ochre Point.

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Newport again hears that Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are to take a cottage there during the season and are to have as their guests the Count and Countess Castellane. Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Taylor, with their family, have bidden good-bye to Newport and have taken up their new abode on board the receiving ship Vermont at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Captain and Mrs. Taylor as well will be greatly missed by the members of the hill colony.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., were at Newport last week selecting a cottage for the coming season. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., accompanied by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will return from Europe early in June and go direct to Newport. Mrs. Oelrichs will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt during the season, as her new cottage will not be completed in time for occupancy this coming Summer.

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Abroad there is a general lull in gayeties. Monte Carlo seems to be the place where society has congregated. The Cairo season has been an absolute failure, and there have not been many well-known Americans there this season. Mr. and Mrs. Vatable, Mrs. Leiter, the Misses Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bronson and Miss Bronson, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnure are among those best known in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore were in Cairo for a few weeks earlier in the season, and Mr. Winthrop Rutherfurd was also registered there.

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At Monte Carlo have been the Anthony Drexels, Mrs. George Ingraham, Mr. Howard Case, Miss Elizabeth Smith Clift, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, and, until lately, the Vanderbilts. William K. Vanderbilt is justifying the definition of the word "cruise." From the various cable messages telling of the movements of Valiant, it would seem as if that yacht had flying power. Every day finds her at a new port, and there have been several stories of narrow escapes from shipwreck, one notably in the harbor of Palermo. This story has been the leading sensation in Nice and other papers, but has been contradicted. Mrs. Robert Goelet and party have arrived at Cannes and are preparing to take a cruise in Nahma. Eugene Higgins is somewhere in the Mediterranean with Varuna, and William Waldorf Astor is in the neighborhood of the Bosphorus.

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It would seem as if the Americans, especially the New Yorkers, cling to their idea of caste and sets even when abroad. From the letters and accounts received of the gayeties on the Riviera and at such other places as Pau and Biarritz, the same names are met. At Cannes, Mme. de Charette, Mrs. Douglas Grant, Mrs. Padleford, M. von Hoffman, Mme. de Mores, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, and Miss Wright seem to be most frequently in evidence. Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. de Navarro, Mrs. and Miss May, and Mr. James Gordon Bennett are in the vicinity of Beaulieu. Up in the Engadine there are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Adrian Iselin and the Misses Iselin, Capt. Whitehouse, United States Army, about whom The Alpine Horn, a local newspaper, says weekly that "he is the most popular man in the Engadine, kisses all the children and pats all the dogs on the head, and is the brother of Fitzhugh Whitehouse of Newport," and at Pau the Fellowes Morgans, the Borcels, the Lawrences, the Posts, Henri Ridgway, and the Munroes. From one end of the year to the other Mme. de Trobriand, Mme. de Cotblogon, and Miss Fannie Reed entertain in Paris an interesting if somewhat semi-Bohemian assemblage, well known to every American visitor to the gay capital. The Porters give occasional dinners and diplomatic soirees. Gen. and Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Griswold Grey, Mrs. "Plus" Moore, the Ridgways again, Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe, the Castellanes, the Decazes, Mme. de Saures-Daulan, and a number of other Americans keep in a very exclusive Franco-American set, and are seen at all the different watering places in season. Just now, however, Paris is very dull.

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There is a general scare in Europe about smallpox. "The pilgrims from Marseilles," says a correspondent, "brought it to Rome and every one is being vaccinated." This scare seems to have come to this side of the water and several of the suburban places, notably Morristown, have suffered much from these rumors.

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In Rome at present are the Stanley Mortimers, who are receiving much attention. A great many people during Lent have gone to Sicily, which is now a fashionable place of pilgrimage. Following the Maine benefit, Mrs. Worthington gave a large ball at the Hotel Royal. Col. and Mrs. Willie Jay and Miss Jay, Mrs. Clarkson and Miss Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Iddings, the Princess Branccachio, Miss MacTavish, Mrs. Horwitz, Mrs. Story, Mrs. Marion Crawford, Miss Rodman, Miss Parsons, Miss Wainwright, Mr. Lee Cooper, Miss Kemp, and Miss Aspinwall were among the Americans and Roman-Americans in the Eternal City. Mr. and Mrs. Agnew Paton, Miss Sara Agnew, and David Paton, who were at St. Moritz this Winter, have arrived in Rome. Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery left Rome and went to Nice, and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs were in Paris for a few weeks. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin had arrived at Cannes, and are to remain there until the opening of the Paris Exposition, when they will take possession of an apartment in that city.

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London is very quiet. The season will not begin until after the return of the Queen from Ireland. The two drawing rooms held were not famous for presentations. Miss Drayton, Miss Whitehouse, and Miss Paget were the three girls known in New York who made their bow. Lady Randolph Churchill is expected back this week. A few small dinners and card parties or cards after dinner and an occasional entertainment of lantern slides by William Gillette seem to be the only dissipations at present in the great metropolis.

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Mr. Harry Havemeyer and Miss Lily Oelrichs spent last Sunday at Tuxedo at the club as guests of Miss C. Whiting. J. Frederic Gallatin has purchased the James M. Varnum cottage, at Tuxedo, and will occupy it the coming season. James L. Breese has sold the Breezes to Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., of New York, who will thoroughly repair it and occupy it early in the Spring, and Charles Alexander has purchased that portion of property adjoining his garden, formerly belonging to Mr. Breese's place, of Mr. Hoffman.

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George Hull has closed his Tuxedo cottage for the season and taken rooms at the club, while his family is traveling abroad. T. Suffern Taylor closed his Tuxedo cottage last week, and has rented the Oliver Harriman, Jr., residence, 150 Madison Avenue, New York, while Mr. and Mrs. Harriman are yachting in the Mediterranean with W. K. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Edward King of Newport has purchased the large Chanler cottage at Tuxedo, now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, and will remain at Tuxedo during next season. A new parish house will be constructed by the Rev. Mr. Merrill, near St. Mary's Church, Tuxedo, which will be fitted out with a library, baths, &c. The plans are now being considered by many New York architects.

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Among the débutantes of the season in London will be Miss Breese, the daughter by the first marriage of Mrs. Harry Higgins. She will be presented at one of the late Spring drawing rooms. Mrs. Astor has been stopping at Claridge's Hotel, in London, previous to going to Paris.

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Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., and the Misses Iselin have left St. Moritz, and for the next month will be at the Hotel Victoria, Menaggio, before settling at Cannes. Miss Iselin won the second prize in the sled races on the Cresta, at St. Moritz, last week. Miss Whitin was third. The first prize was a handsome cup given by Mrs. Astor, and a set of silver hair brushes, presented by the Hon. F. A. Curzon. Miss Lorna Robertson won these, and the presentation was made by Mrs. Astor in the hall of the Kulm on the Thursday evening following the race. There was a ball on the evening before the race, with a cotillion. The season at St. Moritz ends in a few weeks.

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Mr. Frederick Sturgess and his sister, Mrs. James Sullivan, have left Palm Beach and have gone to Hot Springs, en route to New York. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Phelps Stokes, and Mrs. L. Johnson were at the Royal Palm, Miami, last week. Mr. P. A. B. Widener and party reached Brunswick, Ga., on Thursday, and, leaving the yacht Josephine, went on to Philadelphia. Mr. H. K. Bloodgood is of the party.

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A large number of the friends of Mrs. William R. Bergholz of Lathers' Hill, New Rochelle, assembled Friday morning in her home to listen to an address by Mrs. Sarah Louise Downes on "Telepathy and Intuition." Mrs. Downes, who recently lectured with success before Sorosis and the Fortnightly Shakespeare Club, in this city, is an enthusiastic student of various mystical sciences, and, as she is also a pleasing and effective speaker, she interested to a high degree her feminine audience. Among the hundred or more ladies present were Mrs. Morris Kingsley, Mrs. Richard Lathers, Jr., Mrs. Rufus F. Zogbaum, Mrs. John Habberton, Mrs. Judge Van Zelm, Mrs. Richard V. Risley, Mrs. Charles F. Canedy, Mrs. Trueman Heminway, Sr., Mrs. E. A. Dithmar, Mrs. George Mallon, Mrs. Nathan Fonda, Mrs. Lawrence D. Van Buren, Mrs. H. T. Vulte, Mrs. S. C. Hunsdon, Mrs. J. D. Foot, Mrs. Annie Underhill, Mrs. W. P. Haines, Mrs. Charles Pryor, Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Duryea, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Mabie, Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. Ketchum, Mrs. Foster, and Mrs. Elliott.

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Mrs. James Hude Beeckman will give a card party on Tuesday at her residence, 25 East Forty-seventh Street. Some exceedingly handsome prizes were won at the card party given last week by Mrs. Frederic Benedict. There were several silver vases and fern dishes, with growing ferns, an ivory-handled parasol, with a boar's head carved on its top, and various other valuable articles. The first prize, a silver fern dish, went to Mrs. George De Forest, and Mrs. Henry Trevor won the second, another handsome fern dish. There were three tables, each seating seven women, and among the players were Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mrs. Dwight Collier, Mrs. Addison Cammack, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. Barton French, Mrs. Sloane, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. James Hude Beeckman, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Miss Ruth Lawrence, and Miss Louise Ward McAllister.

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The wedding of Miss Katherine Clark, daughter of Senator Clark of Montana, and Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris, will take place about June 15, in St. Thomas's Church, at Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. It will be a large and elaborate affair. Miss Clark has not yet decided upon her attendants.

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On Tuesday Dr. Clinton H. Catherwood and Miss Maude Fiske are to be married, at 4:30 o'clock, in the apartment of the bride's mother, in the Strathmore, Broadway and Fifty-second Street. Dr. Thomas Lubec will officiate. It will be a quiet wedding, and only relatives and personal friends have been invited to the ceremony and the reception which follows. Miss Fiske will have no bridesmaids, but her sister, Mrs. James McGregor, will be her matron of honor. Dr. Catherwood's best man is to be Dr. Ralph Gallinger of Washington, and his ushers will be Dr. George Wren, Dr. William Williams, Dr. Andrew Tod, and Dr. Louis Borgmayer. The bride and bridegroom sail for Europe on Wednesday, and will remain abroad several months.

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There will be a number of dances in April. The first will be that of Mrs. Sedgwick's class of the younger set at the Metropolitan Club Annex on Monday evening, April 16. The Century Cotillion—the old Wednesday Cotillion under a new name—will meet at Delmonico's on Wednesday, April 18. The Knickerbocker class will have their Spring dance, also at Delmonico's, on Friday, April 20. Mrs. Philip Sands's class will meet there on Saturday night, April 24, and Mrs. O'Conor's class will have its final dance on Friday evening, April 27. The last de Coverly dance will take place on April 17 at Sherry's.

Mrs. George B. de Forest gave last evening at her residence, 14 East Fiftieth Street, a dinner of eighteen covers. The table was handsomely decorated with small red roses and acacia. Mrs. E. F. Sahler of 312 Fifth Avenue will give a theatre party on the evening of Friday, March 29, and will afterward give a supper at her residence.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's Cottage.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 24.—De Blois & Eldridge announce the rental for Edward R. Wharton of his cottage, Land's End, on Ledge Road, to Cornelius Vanderbilt, for the coming season. Rumor has it that Mr. Vanderbilt may purchase the estate, which is one of the finest here, its lawn fronting the waters of the Atlantic. Mr. and Mrs. Wharton will sail shortly to pass the season abroad.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The engagement reception of Miss Florence L. Ottenheimer and Mr. William E. Jacobs, announced a week ago, will take place to-day at 211 East Sixty-first Street, from 3 to 6.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Clarence S. McKune to Miss Jeanne V. Obry, second daughter of Mme. M. Obry of Scarsdale, N. Y., and 17 West Sixtieth Street, Manhattan.

Mr. and Mrs. George Daniel Lennon of Washington Heights have announced the engagement of their only daughter, May Elizabeth, to Mr. Walter Uhler Lawson. The wedding is to take place soon after Easter.

Miss Otie Chew, the young English violinist, will give a violin recital on Tuesday evening, March 27, at the residence of Mrs. Edward N. Gibbs, 277 Madison Avenue, in which she will be assisted by Mr. William Shakespeare of London, Messrs. Orton Bradley and Max Liebling, pianists, and Leo Schulz, 'cellist.

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Mildred James, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph James of 164 East Seventy-fourth Street, and Julien Frenck of Mexico City, Mexico. The ceremony will take place at Sherry's, on Monday evening next, at 5 o'clock. The bridal couple will spend their honeymoon in Paris, the natal place of the bridegroom. Upon their return they will live in Mexico.

One of the weddings set for Easter week is that of Miss Violet Wilkinson and Mr. William H. Palmer, Jr. The ceremony will take place in St. Michael's Church on April 18. The bride is the youngest daughter of Col. J. B. Wilkinson, Jr., formerly United States General Appraiser, who resides at 2 West Hundred and Third Street. The bridesmaids are to be the Misses Florence Ketchum, Mattie Dodman, Lillie Cohen, Bertha Palmer, and Edythe Martyn. Those who will act as ushers are Messrs. Marcy Wilkinson, Bruce Ford, W. Westerfield, David Taylor, and Harold Martin.

Mrs. George Howes of 260 West Fifty-seventh Street gave a large reception in honor of the Hon. John Barrett, former United States Minister to Siam, yesterday afternoon. Among those who assisted in receiving were the Misses Howes, Mrs. Edward Morse Cutler, Mrs. Charles Barrett, Mrs. George Lewis Cutler, Miss Anna McClelland, Miss Louise Nugent, and Miss Grace Fenton. The receiving party were entertained at dinner afterward, and included Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert D. Houston, Mr. Edward Morse Cutler, Mr. Frank Lafayette Nugent, Mr. George Pratt Winser, Mr. H. Calkins, Jr., Mr. Oscar A. Nicklaus, Mr. David W. Pye, and Mr. Oscar Houston.

Mr. A. Henry Savage Landor announces a lecture, "In the Forbidden Land," to be given at the Berkeley Lyceum on Wednesday evening, March 28, at 8:30 o'clock. The lecture will be given for the benefit of the building fund of the Virginia Day Nursery, under the patronage of Mrs. James W. Alexander, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Jr., Mrs. Frederic H. Betts, Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Henry Marquand, Mrs. William Manice, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mrs. D. Hunter McAlpin, Jr., Mrs. George B. Post, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, and other ladies well known in New York society. Tickets are for sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

A birthday party was given by Mrs. Henry Kropf, at her residence, 319 East Seventeenth Street, that was enjoyed by more than 100 guests. The spacious parlors were beautifully decorated with palms, La France roses, and Spring tulips and daffodils, intermingled with cool, green ferns and smilax vines. Dancing began at 11. Mr. Walter Hyde gave some selections on the violin. Mrs. Kropf, the hostess, was attired in white lace, trimmed with shirring, pink velvet, and diamonds. Among the guests were Miss Minnie Moulton in blue chiffon over blue silk, Mrs. Robison in black spangled net, trimmed with poppies; Mrs. L. McKinley, in white lace over white satin, diamonds; Mrs. Williams, in black and white silk, trimmed with black lace; Miss Emma Moulton, in white lace and white velvet; Mrs. H. A. King, in black chiffon and jet, diamonds; Miss Bertie Pruyne, in white lace over blue satin; Mrs. Kramer, in pink mull trimmed with black lace. Among the gentlemen were Mr. Robert Pierce, Mr. F. Baldwin, Mr. T. Owens, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Loomis, Dr. H. A. King, Mr. Simon, and many others.

The testimonial concert to be given by the friends and pupils of Miss Elizabeth Sloman next Wedn

Themes and Topics
In the Musical World

The week which has just come to a close was one of no little activity in music. At the Metropolitan Opera House there were seven performances, of which two were devoted to a continuation of the Nibelung series. There was also a concert in aid of the hospital ship Maine. The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave its last concerts in this city for the current season, and the Philharmonic gave its seventh rehearsal and concert. There was also a charity concert in Mendelssohn Hall, but of this the less said the better. It was made the vehicle for the appearance of one of those strange pianists who occasionally cross the ocean in the belief that this country is in the same state of musical ignorance as it was fifty years ago. Such performers are further deluded for a short time by the fact that persons can be found to applaud them. But they always fade away into the darkness of utter oblivion on the day after the concert. The entertainment which has called forth these remarks was noteworthy only in that it brought to attention the very worst performance of Beethoven's "Emperor" concerto heard in public within the memory of the present writer. It is certain that there are persons who like this sort of piano playing, but although they hug the flattering delusion that they are "the public," they are original in thought and few in number.

The most interesting matter in the world of music in the past week emanated, strangely enough, from the Metropolitan Opera House. This was the announcement that Mr. Grau had formed a coalition with Mr. Savage, of the Castle Square Opera Company, for the production of opera in English at the Metropolitan. If this plan is wisely carried out it will have important and far-reaching results, which perhaps the two gentlemen interested in it do not at present foresee. One of these results will be the end of opera as it is at present conducted in the Metropolitan Opera House. And this will be one of the very best things for art that ever happened in this community.

In all other lands but this and England opera is given in the language of the people. And that is the reason why in all other lands than these opera occupies such a far higher artistic plane than it does in them. Why? Because the employment of the words understanded of the people puts the opera on the basis whence it makes the direct appeal to the intelligence of the audience. It then becomes a drama expressed in music, not a mere show of unintelligible action used as an accompaniment to the display of voices. When an audience understands the text, that audience is bound to perceive the dramatic construction of the entertainment. The thing which the composer and the poet have made then appeals at once to the hearer. There is no need of published "argument" in the programme; there is no need of a libretto to tell the auditor what it is all about; there is no need of lecture recitals to show the music lover the relation between the words and the music. If a tenor sings, for example, "Hail dwelling pure and holy" to a jig tune, the auditor is impressed with the absurdity of the thing at once. But if he sings "Salut demeure chaste et pure," unless the auditor understands French, the incongruity does not make the same effect upon him. He must learn the meaning of the text from his libretto, and the interposition of this medium of communication between him and the singer destroys the dramatic influence.

The readers of this department of THE NEW YORK TIMES have not now to be told for the first time that the text is the only correct standard by which to judge of the dramatic truth of the music of an opera. That doctrine has been preached in these columns for a tolerable number of years. It is very easy to fool people about operatic music when they have only a vague and general idea of the story which the music is intended to illustrate. But when they understand every word of the speech, then every absurdity of improperly conceived music comes out fully. It makes no difference whether one is inclined to take opera seriously or not; when he understands what is going on before him, he will resent an insult to his intelligence. The mere offering of a pretty tune without any consideration of its fitness for the expression of the mood of the text will not do. As long, however, as opera is given in a foreign tongue, the unfitness of the music for the presentation of the dramatic thought which is behind it does not so deeply impress itself upon the hearer, and incongruities are tolerated which would be laughed at if all were comprehended.

Furthermore, the knowledge of the dramatic intent of the various operas will create a demand that the drama be presented in a careful manner, with due attention to the meaning of the play. Foolish and stupid stage management will not be tolerated. Gradually there will grow up a healthy interest in the opera as a true form of poetic drama, and with that interest will surely come a desire to hear new works and a relegation of the singer to the secondary position which he ought to occupy.

The employment of the English text will in the course of time, then, change the present attitude of the operatic public to that better one which holds that the play is the thing. When that time comes, the present condition of affairs can no longer survive. The successful operatic manager will be not he who can get together the most remarkable collection of singers to sing "Faust" and "Carmen" and "Les Huguenots" over and over again, but he who can produce the most interesting operatic novelties. And when the public mind is in that mood, good-by to the star opera company and the whole prevailing system of pretentious emptiness. Then, too, will come the long-deferred opportunity of the native composer, for the demand of the operatic novelties in the language of the people will give him an opening for the production of his work.

Out of all this will eventually come the establishment of a permanent opera here. The present opera is exotic. The singers are mostly foreigners, and the company is only brought together temporarily. But a permanent opera would be one in which the growth was from within. We should develop our own chorus and ballet, and the singers would for the most part be the outcome of a system of development extending throughout the whole institution. Instead of "barnstorming," as the actors call it, this company would be able to command the patronage of our public for seven or eight months each year. It would be independent of the capricious support of fashion, and would rest firmly on the interest of the musical public. The opera might, and in these circumstances undoubtedly would, cease to be the idle amusement of the society world, and would become a regular part of the pleasure of the great general public. Thus in the course of time we should develop a state of affairs operatic which would place us on ground similar to that occupied by cities like Munich and Dresden. But we shall never reach that ground while the opera is the mere fad of the society people and those who hope to be of their set, and while most of the other patrons of the entertainment neither understand nor care what is going on upon the stage as long as they can see and hear the world-famous singers who constitute the company. Opera will always have to be sung well in this town. For that we have to thank the educational influence which has proceeded from the Metropolitan since Mr. Grau and his late partners superseded the former régime. But the employment of the vernacular will make the test of good performance very different from that of the present time, and will slowly but surely bring about a revolution in things operatic.

This mild piece of prophecy is, of course, based on the assumption that the new plan is to be carried out with wisdom and liberality. If these elements are wanting, the prophecy will not be fulfilled, but, on the contrary, the plan will fail and the two estimable gentlemen who have formed it will find themselves facing a serious deficit. Let us hope that they will do their work with judgment and make a mint of money, for their success will be to our edification and to the general welfare of operatic art in this community.

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One of the oldest friends of this department of THE NEW YORK TIMES has written to ask for some information as to the meaning of one of the scenes in the Nibelung trilogy. This correspondent says: "Will you please explain the scene between Siegfried and Mime in the forest, which takes place after the slaying of the dragon, and in which Mime deliberately declares his intention to Siegfried of destroying him. Why does he do this in such an apparently frank manner, and repeat it again and again?"

The explanation of this scene is to be found in the acquisition by Siegfried of the power to understand the language of birds. The difficulty in understanding the scene arises from the awkwardness of the dramatic makeshifts which Wagner was compelled to use in order to convey his meaning to the audience. When Siegfried first hears the voice of the forest bird, that voice is represented to the audience by the sound of a wood wind instrument in the orchestra. One hears simply a musical phrase, and when Siegfried says he wishes he knew what the bird was saying to him, the same desire is aroused in the mind of the auditor. Siegfried endeavors to make a flute out of a reed and thus to communicate with the bird. His flute proves to be a failure and he throws it away in disguest. Then he takes up his horn and winds a blast on it. This fanfare arouses the slumbering Fafner, who crawls out of his lair and enters into mortal combat with the impetuous young hero. Siegfried kills the dragon with his sword, Nothung, and when he draws the sword out of the unfortunate "Wurm," he gets some of the blood on his finger. After the manner of a forest-bred youth, he removes the blood by putting his finger into his mouth. Now he did not know it, but the drinking of a dragon's blood conferred upon the drinker the power of understanding the language of birds. Consequently the next time the forest bird addresses Siegfried, much to that youth's astonishment, he understands what it says.

So far it was all very simple for Wagner. But now came a difficulty. To be truthful he should have gone on using his clarinet and his flute to imitate the voice of the bird, and should have let Siegfried nod his head in assent to show that he understood. But that would have left the audience in the dark. It was necessary, for the sake of making the progress of events comprehensible, to convey the meaning of the bird's talk to the auditors. So Wagner had recourse to the clumsy expedient of turning a clarinet into a soprano singer and equipping the bird with German words. It was the only way of bridging a dramatic chasm. We must complacently accept the transformation and agree that we are listening to the bird with the ears and understanding of Siegfried. So far so good. The bird sends Siegfried into the cave to get the treasures of the Nibelung hoard. When he comes out, the bird says:

Hei! Siegfried gehört
Nun der Helm und Ring!
O traut' er Mime
Dem Treulosen nicht!
Hörte Siegfried nur scharf
Auf des schelmen Heuchlergered';
Wie sein Herz es meint,
Kann er Mime versteh'n;
So nützt' ihn des Blutes Genuss.

This means: "Hei! Siegfried now holds the helm and ring! O let him not trust Mime, the untruthful one! Let Siegfried only listen sharply to the hypocritical babble; as his heart means it will he Mime understand; so profit him the partaking of the blood."

Now, again, Wagner was confronted by a difficulty. To be truthful he should have made Mime talk in persuasive manner to Siegfried and let the hero understand it all silently. But this again would have left the audience in the dark. And that is one of the things that a dramatist must never do. No matter how great the apparent misunderstanding among the persons of a drama, the audience must know the whole secret. To put two persons on the stage with a secret understanding which was unknown to the audience would have been to create a confusion which no subsequent plan could have cleared up. There was nothing for Wagner to do but to repeat the expedient which he adopted in dealing with the problem of the bird's talk, namely, to let the audience hear all that Siegfried hears. Mime is supposed to be talking in a fawning and flattering manner to Siegfried, while they boy is made acquainted with the secret thoughts of his heart. In order to make also the audience acquainted with them, it was necessary that he should utter them. Mime is supposed not to know that he is saying the things that he really means.

Das sag' ich doch nicht!
Du verstehst mich falsch!

"That said I not so: you understand me falsely!" he exclaims after Siegfried in one of his replies, shows that he knows the dwarf's thoughts. Then Mime offers Siegfried the drink, declaring that he made it to refresh him after the toil of slaying the dragon; but before he is through with the speech he says that by means of this very drink he himself will obtain control of the helm and the ring. The method of making the thought of the dwarf known to the audience is, even more awkward than that of translating the language of the bird, but it is a plan of the same sort. The whole scene in the forest calls for sympathy on the part of the auditor and for the exercise of the imagination. Those who take things literally in the theatre will not find much comfort in this scene, but to those who are willing to follow the poet-composer into the fairy realm in which the whole story is laid there should be no serious difficulty in getting at the purpose of the confessedly awkward expedients employed in this particular episode.

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The conclusion on Thursday night of the fourteenth season in New York of the Boston Symphony Orchestra suggests that this is a fitting time to express the gratitude of this community for the beauty which this organization has brought to its doors. Fourteen years of good orchestral music is something for which any people should be thankful. There were several seasons during which the fate of the Boston Symphony concerts in this town hung in the balance. It will not be understood as an attempt at self-laudation if I say that during that period the press, true to its obligations to uphold what is good, kept ever before its readers the fact that here was an orchestra not to be surpassed by any other in the world. Conductor worship prevented the general public from taking immediate advantage of what was offered. It was deemed traitorous by many to support the concerts of an orchestra not directed by Thomas or Seidl.

But constant dropping of water will wear away a stone, and the steadfast proclamation of the truth in regard to the Boston Symphony Orchestra finally wore its way into the minds of the public. The concerts are now profitable, and we are in no danger of losing, as we were at one time, the visits of this splendid body of instrumentalists. It was the present conductor who first came with this band to us. Meanwhile we have heard the men play under Nikisch and Paur. And at length Mr. Gericke returned to us. With all these changes of conductorship the band has remained a body of glorious virtuosity. It has been improved from time to time by the acquisition of new material. Mr. Henry L. Higginson, who is the "angel" of the organization—an "angel" indeed—has spared no expense in securing the best players to be obtained anywhere in the wide, wide world, so that to-day the orchestra is a collection of experts drilled into a military discipline, which makes its work marvelous in precision and fluency.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra is now a National institution, and it is a great pity that it is not to be sent to Paris as a musical exhibit. Meanwhile let us all try to realize that we owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Higginson for his unswerving devotion to the support of his musical pet. And let us also remember that we owe to the accomplished gentlemen of the orchestra our heartfelt thanks for the conscientious and artistic manner in which they have discharged their duties at all the entertainments given in this city. Long may they continue to come to New York and set the standard here, as they do everywhere else, for all that is most beautiful and desirable in orchestral performance.

W. J. HENDERSON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.
Liederkranz concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
MONDAY—Ernest Sharpe's song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3:15 P. M.
"Lohengrin," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
"The Bohemian Girl," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.
TUESDAY—"Goetterdaemmerung," Metropolitan Opera House, 12:45 P. M.
Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 2:30 P. M.
WEDNESDAY—Marteau-Pachmann recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.
"Carmen," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
Carlisle Indian Band, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
THURSDAY—Schuch orchestral concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.
FRIDAY—Marteau-Pachmann recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.
"Il Flauto Magico," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
SATURDAY—"Goetterdaemmerung," Metropolitan Opera House, 1:30 P. M.
Young People's Symphony Concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
"Il Trovatore" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," Metropolitan Opera House, 7:45 P. M.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

The programme for the week at the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows: Monday, "Lohengrin," Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink and Messrs. van Dyck and de Reszke; Tuesday, end of the Nibelung series, "Götterdämmerung"; Wednesday, "Carmen," with Mme. Calvé in her famous rôle and Signor Scotti as Escamillo; Thursday, concert for the purpose of introducing to this public Mr. von Schuch, conductor of the opera at Dresden; Friday, first performance of "Il Flauto Magico," Mmes. Sembrich, Eames, Ternina, Mantelli, de Lussan, Adams, and Olitzka, and Messrs. Dippel, Campanari, and Plançon; Saturday afternoon, "Götterdämmerung," and Saturday night, "Il Trovatore" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mmes. de Vere, Mantelli, and Calvé, and Messrs. Perotti, Campanari, and Salignac.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

The regular weekly concert will be given at the Metropolitan to-night. The programme:

Overture, "Der Freischuetz" ..... Weber
Concerto in A major ..... Liszt
Arthur Friedheim.
Aria, "Samson et Dalila" ..... Saint-Saens
Mme. Mantelli.
Barcarolle from "Gianni da Calais" ... Donizetti
Signor Campanari.
"Ernani, Involami," (Ernani) ..... Verdi
Mme. Sembrich.
Grand aria, "Don Carlos" ..... Verdi
M. Plançon.
"Meditation" ..... Massenet
Violin solo, Nahan Franko.
Scherzo, (Pizzicato ostinato) ..... Tschaikowsky
Valse, "Parla" ..... Arditi
Mme. Sembrich.
"Boire a l'Ombre" ..... Gounod
"Alleluia d'Amour" ..... Faure
M. Plançon.
Aria, "Mefistofele" ..... Bolto
Mme. Mantelli.
Polonaise in A flat major ..... Chopin
Arthur Friedheim.
"Non Piu Andrai," (Le Nozze di Figaro) .. Mozart
Signor Campanari.
Prelude, Act III. of "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner

Caesar Franck's "Les Beatitudes," which is to be given for the first time in America March 25 (to-night) at Carnegie Hall by the New York German Liederkranz, is considered abroad wherever it has been given as one of the masterpieces among the oratorios. Dr. Paul Klengel will conduct, and Anton Van Rooy, who sang the principal part in the Liepzig production, has been engaged to sing it here. The work is to some extent peculiarly symbolical of the life of its composer. Caesar August Franck was born in Liege, Belgium, Dec. 10, 1822, of a family richly blessed with musical talent. Caesar, at eleven years, won the first prize for piano playing at the Conservatory of Liege. He went to Paris in 1837, and lived there until his death. He was organist at the historical St. Chlotilde Church, in Paris, and was fifty years old when he was called to the Professorship of Organ Playing at the Conservatory. In the meantime he had supported himself and family chiefly as a teacher of piano and harmony. His great and important works received no consideration. His grandest work, "The Beatitudes," was commenced in 1870, in Paris. He worked on it during the Siege of Paris, but dropped it for a while, and composed the oratorio "The Redemption." The work was not completed until 1879, and published in 1880. It was never produced during the lifetime of Caesar Franck. He died on the 8th of November, 1890, and it was not until after his death that the musical world discovered what a great artist Caesar Franck really had been. He has increased the literature for piano and organ, of song and chamber music, written great works for the orchestra and chorus, and each production of his new compositions became a great triumph.

MR. SHARPE'S SONG RECITAL.

Mr. Ernest Sharpe will give a song recital at Mendelssohn Hall at 3:15 P. M. to-morrow. The programme:

1. Aria, "Honor and Arms," (from "Samson" ..... G. F. Handel
2. Italian Melodies of the Seventeenth Century.
"Star Vicino al Bell' Idol" ..
Salvator Rosa, (1680)
"Vado Ben Spesso" ..... Salvator Rosa, (1650)
"O Cessate di Piagarmi" ..
A. Scarlatti, (1659-1725)
"Vittoria, Vittoria!" ..
G. G. Carissimi, (1604?-74)
3. Old English Melodies.
"Love Will Find Out the Way" ..
Seventeenth Century
"A Soldier Should Be Jolly" 1610
"The Golden Vanity" .. Old English Sea Song
and
"Drinking Song" ..... Hermann Loehr
(Composed for and dedicated to Mr. Sharpe.)
4. German Lieder.
"Ich Schleich Umher," (Op. 32, No. 3) ..
J. Brahms
"Wiegenlied," (Op. 98) ..... Schubert
"Die Fei," (Op. 41, No. 1) ..... Wilhelm Berger
"Verlust," (Op. 7, No. 2) ..... Henning von Koss
"Der Koenig von Babylon," (Op. 31) ..
Henning von Koss
(Composed for and dedicated to Mr. Sharpe.)
5. American Songs.
"Break, Break, Break!" ..... T. P. Ryder
"Once I Loved a Maiden Fair," (Op. 47, No. 4) ..... Horatio W. Parker
"Ah! 'Tis a Dream" ..... C. B. Hawley

MARTEAU-PACHMANN RECITALS.

Henri Marteau, violinist, and Vladimir de Pachmann, pianist, will give joint recitals at Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday and Friday at 3 P. M. The programme of the first has been received, and is as follows:

Sonata, E flat minor ..... W. A. Mozart
MM. de Pachmann and Marteau.
Prelude and fugue, G minor
(For violin alone.)
Prelude and fugue, G minor.
(For violin alone.) } ..... Bach
Aria
Fantasie-Stueck, Op. 27, No. 2 ..... Sjogrén
Scherzo Tarantelle ..... Wieniawski
M. Marteau.
Twe preludes
Two études
Mazourka. } ..... Chopin
Waltz.
M. de Pachmann.
Sonata, Op. 47, A major ..... L. Van Beethoven
Messrs. Pachmann and Marteau.

The sixth and last symphony concert for young people, under the direction of and with explanations by Mr. Frank Damrosch, will be given on Saturday afternoon next in Carnegie Hall. The soloist will be M. Henri Marteau. Mr. Damrosch will end his series of concerts with the Fifth Symphony by Beethoven. Eighteen orchestral works will have been given this season, each programme having contained one example of the sonata form, song form, and a dance form. The full programme is as follows:

Symphony No. 5 in C minor ..... Beethoven
(a) Romance ..... Svendsen
(b) Dondo capriccioso ..... Saint-Saens
M. Henri Marteau.
Waldweben, from "Siegfried" ..... Wagner

The Kneisel Quartet.

The third and last of the chamber music matinées of the Kneisel Quartet will be given at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock. The programme will be as follows:

Quartet, G minor, Opus 27 ..... Grieg
Theme and Variations from Quartet in A major, Opus 18 ..... Beethoven
Sextet for Strings, Opus 70 ("Souvenir de Florence") ..... Tschaikowsky

Tschaikowsky's "Souvenir de Florence" will be repeated by request. At the last evening concert, on March 6, it created a profound impression on the general public and on the critics as well, and its repetition will doubtless meet with approval. This is one of two compositions (the other being the orchestral "Capriccio Italien") in which Tschaikowsky has recorded his fondness for Italy, where he spent several years after he resigned his professorship in the St. Petersburg Conservatory in 1878.

The first two movements are characteristically suave Italian melody and ingratiating harmony, a note which the thoroughgoing Russian does not seem long able to keep up, for in the last two he returns to the strongly marked rhythmic and melodic forms that are characteristic of the folk music of his native land and that he makes such frequent use of in his better known works. To judge from the results at the last concert, in which the quartet was assisted by Messrs. Max Zach, Viola, and H. Heberlein, violoncello, as it will be again, an extremely brilliant and sonorous performance ought to be expected.

The influence of another folk music will also be heard on Tuesday afternoon in the string quartet of Eduard Grieg—his only published composition in this form. He, whom Dr. Hanslick has aptly called a "Mendelssohn in sealskins," has tried to do for the folk music of Norwak what Tschaikowsky, Dvorak, Chopin, and Liszt have done for that of their own native lands—to incorporate its spirit in his compositions, using sometimes real popular songs and dances and sometimes melodies fashioned in their mold, as the material of his work. The Mendelssohnian influence that the Viennese critic has found in Grieg's music is not so evident in this quartet, in which the rugged rhythms and uncompromising harmonies, bordering almost on roughness, of the Scandinavian folk tunes, have been exploited; only in the tender romance does the composer seem to seek euphony.

The quartet from which the theme and variations are taken is the fifth of the set of six, that Beethoven published in Vienna in 1801 as his Op. 18, dedicated to Prince Lobkowitz. There are five variations with a coda, in which the luxuriant fancy of the master is at work in ever changing and delightful fashion. They are variations after the older manner of Haydn and Mozart and form a striking contrast with Beethoven's later more serious and more organic style of treating variations, a style that has perhaps its highest exemplification in the C sharp minor quartet that Mr. Kneisel played at his last two concerts in New York.

THE CARLISLE INDIAN BAND.

The Carlisle Indian Band will give a concert at Carnegie Hall Wednesday night, March 28. They are making an official tour by approval of the Interior Department before being sent to the Paris Exposition as an example of the educational system of the Government Indian schools. The first concerts of the tour were given in Washington, one in connection with the meeting of the International Longfellow Memorial Society, and one at the White House by request of President McKinley. At the memorial meeting Senator Chauncey M. Depew made a motion declaring that the great audience present, including the President of the United States and several members of his Cabinet, express their delight and satisfaction at the fine musical programme rendered by this band, and it was enthusiastically adopted. The Carlisle Band consists of fifty-five Indian youths, who were selected from the various Indian schools, and have been under constant rehearsal for over a year for the Paris trip. Some of them have shown marked musical talent. The conductor is, too, an Indian, a full-blooded Oneida, and he has had full charge of the band's work through its entire preparation. He is Mr. Dennison Wheelock, the most talented of the lot, and his compositions for band and orchestra are said to be meritorious. The school glee club is also to be heard with the band, and a young Indian girl, Zitkala Sa, who has developed into a violinist of ability, will be heard in several solos.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

The American Women's Orchestra, Mme. Jeanne Franko, conductor, announces a concert which will take place Tuesday, March 27, at Carnegie Lyceum.

An excellent list of artists is announced for the grand concert at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday night next, the 27th inst., in aid of the Building Fund for that most worthy organization the Woman's Help and Hope Society. Mme. Suzanne Adams, by special permission of Maurice Grau; Chevalier Dante Del Papa, Signor Achille Alberti, Master Arthur Gordon, the boy soprano; Signor C. De Macchi, and the Kaltenborn String Orchestra, Franz Kaltenborn, conductor, will appear. Tickets can be obtained at the box office, Carnegie Hall, and at Tyson's.

Miss Julie Geyer, the young American pianist, who four years ago appeared in a number of concerts in England, will give a concert in Mendelssohn Hall Tuesday evening, April 3. She will have the assistance of Miss Elsa Ruegger, the celebrated 'cellist, as well as Gustav Dannreuther and Leopold Luckstone. This will be Miss Ruegger's last appearance previous to her departure for Europe the following morning. The management has adopted a popular scale of prices for this concert.

The National Saengerfest.

The committee in charge of the musical arrangements of the nineteenth National singing festival and the fiftieth anniversary of the Northeastern Saengerbund, which will be celebrated simultaneously in this city during the first days of July next, today transmitted to the judges 275 compositions, one of which will be rendered by the societies competing for the prize given by the German Emperor for the occasion. The name of the victorious composer will be made public on April 7; his work, however, is to be kept under lock and key by the judges until shortly before the festival, when the song will be sent to all societies desirous to compete. It is a remarkable fact, and speaks volumes for the interest which the coming event has aroused in musical circles all over the world, that fully 80 per cent. of the compositions have been submitted by European musicians. Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Russia, and even Scandinavia have contributed their share of men eager to have their compositions sung before the American and German-American audiences, which will fill the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, where the concerts are to take place. The fact that the German Emperor's special prize will be awarded to the society victorious in the battle of voices, to be fought to the strains of the song that will be adjudged the best of the 275 and will be awarded a prize of $125, naturally lent additional inducements to the competing composers. Great secrecy is being maintained by the managers of the festival about everything regarding the composition; not even the judges are known. They were appointed by Mr. Augustus H. Tiemann of Brooklyn and Dr. L. Weyland of New York City, the Chairmen of the local and National Music Committees. The names of the judges will be made public simultaneously with the announcement of the victorious composer.

Mr. Arthur Claassen, under whose baton the concerts will be held, will soon start upon his tour through the Northeast, where he will conduct preparatory rehearsals in all the cities whose organizations have been booked for the National event. He will make the circuit in the following order: April 1, Baltimore; 2, Washington; 7, Wilkesbarre; 8, Philadelphia; 15, Newark; 22, New York; May 6, Hudson County; 13, Long Island City; 19, Wilkesbarre; 20, Philadelphia; 27, Baltimore; 28, Washington; June 3, Newark, and June 10, New York.

The Oratorio Society.

The Oratorio Society, under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch, will give at its concert on April 5 Bach's B minor mass, nearly in its entirety. This will be a notable event in the annals of New York musical history, for this mass is generally regarded by musical authorities as the master's greatest work—as the greatest monument, in fact, of genius and learning applied to choral music that has ever been created. It has never been given in this country in anything like its entirety. To master it is a task of the greatest difficulty for any chorus, and the Oratorio Society has been zealously studying it all this Winter. For this reason its friends expect a performance worthy of the great composition.

It is a somewhat curious fact that the greatest musical setting of the Catholic liturgy should have been made by the composer who most prominently represents the Protestantism of Germany. The mass is none the less filled with the spirit of worship and high devotion, and the music of the various sections gives eloquent exposition of their religious significance. It is too often thought that music of such extraordinary learning and contrapuntal skill as that of Bach's great mass cannot interest the general music-loving public. Nothing could be further from the truth. Bach was so great a musician that skill and learning were to him only servants of musical expression. Those who hear the mass will marvel at the wonderful emotional power of the music and the variety of its expressiveness; at the mighty sweep and grandeur of its choruses. They will hear the moving pathos of the "Kyrie," the deep tragedy of the "Crucifixus," the elemental power of the "Et Resurrexit," the exquisite melody and tonal coloring of the "Domine Deus," the stirring jubilation of the "Gloria," and the "Sanctus," of which one commentator has said that in it Bach seems to revel in the joy of euphony as nowhere else. It is as if the powers of heaven and the angelic choir had joined with humanity in hymning God's praise."

The Oratorio Society is particularly anxious that its performance of the mass on April 5 should receive the widest possible attention from music lovers. It has therefore reduced the prices for that concert for all parts of the hall. The solo parts will be sung by Miss Sara Anderson, soprano; Miss Gertrude May Stein, contralto; Mr. Nicholas Douty, tenor, and Mr. Joseph Baernstein, bass. Mr. Damrosch has obtained two obol d'amore, obsolete instruments that Bach employed in his orchestra, and has put two oboists at work learning how to play them in order that Bach's orchestral effects may be as nearly as possible reproduced.

DEATH OF JOHN PYCHOWSKI.

A Musician Who Had a Most Interesting Career.

John Nepomucene Pychowski died last Sunday at his home in Hoboken at the age of eighty-one. The Hoboken Observer gave the following account of the career of this uncommon musician:

"He was born at Nowry Hrady, (Grazen,) Bohemia, April 8, 1818; his father was a Pole, and his mother a Bohemian lady. He early developed musical talent of so marked a character that his mother divined that his proper vocation was the study of music. His father would have made a lawyer of him, but the mother's instinct luckily prevailed. After exhausting the resources of the home teachers at the age of twelve years, he was sent up to the musical conservatory in Prague, Bohemia, into which he was admitted after passing a brilliant examination. The following year the mother journeyed to Prague to be present at the closing exercises of the school year, during which he was to receive sundry honors. Unhappily, she took cold on the way, and died after a few days' illness. The father found his home desolate, and sent for his only child to return to it. The boy did his best to pursue his course of study, but, of course, under great disadvantages. In course of time the father married again, and the son felt at liberty to leave home and seek further instruction. He went first to Linz, Austria, where he found nothing very satisfactory, and later went to Vienna, where he found pupils and a living, but not the tuition he was in search of.

"One day, coming across a musical work composed by Wenzel J. Tomaschek, he recognized the fact that the profoundly learned musician was the teacher he was seeking. He threw up his Viennese advantages and went to Prague, where Mr. Tomaschek was then established. It was a little while before he could make satisfactory pecuniary arrangements, but finally he presented himself as a pupil to the grand old classic master, was honorably received, and was his favorite pupil during four years, Schuhhof and Dreyschock being fellow-students during a portion of that period. At the end of that time, Tomaschek gave him the following diploma. It speaks for itself:

"'I, the undersigned, testify that Mr. John Pychowski of Grazen has received from me the fullest instruction in the artistic management of the pianoforte, as well as in the science of harmony based upon the laws of nature, and in every species of simple and compound counterpoint, of all varieties of canon and fugue, as also in instrumentation and the rapid reading of figured bases. Through his enthusiastic devotion to his art and its scientific departments, not only has he become a distinguished virtuoso, but through the extraordinary skill and taste shown in his already completed vocal and instrumental fugues and canons, has sufficiently proved his vocation as a composer, so truly, indeed, that I can present him to the musical world as a talented and universally artistically cultivated artist, endowed with a universal and complete knowledge of his art.

"'I can the more heartily recommend him as his moral nature is in the purest unison with his artistic development. That this testimonial may possess the more force, I have written it with my own hand, subscribed it, and affixed to it my customary seal.

"'Prague, February 18, 1845.

"'(Signed,)

"'WENZEL JOHANN TOMASCHEK.

"'Honorary member of the Netherlands Union for the Extension of Music; corresponding member of St. Anna's Music Union in Vienna; honorary member of the German National Union for the Cultivation of the Art and Science of Music, and also of the musical union in Vienna, Inspruck, Pesth, Ofen, and Lemberg.'

"Returning to Vienna, Mr. Pychowski was there through the troubles of 1848. He left there for the United States in 1850, came to New York and devoted himself chiefly to teaching. In 1855 he married Miss L. D. Cook of this State, and since then had lived in Hoboken. Playing at public concerts was always a painful task to his sensitive spirit, but those who have listened to his rendering of Bach, Scarlatti, Haydn, Mozart, Tomaschek, Beethoven, Chopin, Schumann, and the more recent composers, all agree that he was a past master in touch, phrasing, and combined energy and delicacy of conception of the meaning of the work before him."

The Hoadley Musical Society.

The Hoadley Musical Society of Brooklyn gave the second of its concerts, at Crosby Hall, Brooklyn, last week. This society is composed of amateurs, and is now some twelve years old. The name of the society is in honor of the late Eli Smith Hoadley, an American musician of high repute. Mr. Hoadley was a graduate of Amherst and was closely associated with Lowell Mason.

The individual musical amateur has, of course, his place. Without him instructors would scarcely find the means of existence. But somehow or other the professor rarely encourages the orchestra composed of his scholars. Possibly, and with good reason, he questions the general ability of his musical followings. No one questions that a vast amount of drill is necessary before amateurs can arrive at anything like proficiency when orchestral performances are attempted. Nevertheless, when there is intelligence shown, most on the part of the conductor, and exceeding patience, and, above all, when amateurs have made up their minds that their leader knows a great deal more than they do, it becomes possible that musical material somewhat rough and uncertain at the beginning can become in time not only polished but efficient.

The Hoadley Musical Society has been fortunate in having for conductor Mr. Theodore John. It is due to his constant care that this society has become capable of interpreting orchestral music in a most creditable manner. This was the programme of the society:

STRING ORCHESTRA.

Symphony No. 12 ..... Haydn
Overture, Raymond ..... Thomas
Au Bord de la Mer ..... Dunkler
'Cello solo by Mr. Muldener.
Waltz, Flirtation ..... Steck
Violin solo, Ballad and Polonaise ..... Vieuxtemps
Mr. Leipniker.
Waltz, Fruhlingsstimmen ..... Strauss
Cornet solo, Pensez a Moi ..... Millars
Mr. Wood.
March, Turnier ..... E. Bach

The innumerable difficulties which all amateur musical societies have to go through with, have been perfectly understood by the President of the society, Mr. P. L. Hoadley, the son of the New England musician. It is due to Mr. P. E. Hoadley's energy and good judgment that to-day the Hoadley takes a leading place among the amateur orchestras of New York and Brooklyn.

Some time in the future it might be worth while to have a contest, a prize to be given to the best home amateur orchestra. During the Chicago Fair such a contest was proposed. If singing societies compete, why might not amateur orchestras enter the musical lists? In a strictly business sense such a contest would be advantageous to all instrument makers, to the sellers of music, and to instructors generally.

A Remarkable Repertoire.

The repertoire of Mme. Lillian Nordica is perhaps the most remarkable possessed by any singer now before the public. THE NEW YORK TIMES takes some pleasure in publishing it just to show what the extent of the application and the power of memory can be in a singer who has made a lifelong study of one of the most arduous callings. The single letters indicate the languages in which the works are sung by Mme. Nordica:

OPERAS.

"Aida," I.; "L'Africaine," I.; "Ballo in Maschera," I.; "Beatrice di Tenda," I.; "Carmen," I.; "Contessa d'Amalfi," I.; "Cavalleria Rusticana," I.; "Don Giovanni," (Donna Anna and Donna Elvira,) I.; "Don Pasquale," I.; "L'Etoile du Nord," I.; "Faust," F. and I.; "Flauto Magico," I.; "Forza del Destino," I.; "Flying Dutchman," I.; "Götterdammerung," G.; "Giaconda," I.; "Huguenots," F. and I.; "Hamlet," I.; "I Due Forscari," I.; "Il Guarany," I.; "Jean di Nivelle," I.; "Linda di Chamounix," I.; "La Juive," I.; "Lucia," I.; "Lohengrin," F., G., and I.; "Mignon," (Filina and Mignon,) F. and I.; "Norma," I.; "Nabuco," I.; "Nozze di Figaro," (Susanna and Cheruoino,) I.; "Otello," (Verdi,) I.; "Otello," (Rossini,) I.; "Puritani," I.; "Parsifal," G.; "Prophet," I.; "Queen of Sheba," I.; "Rigoletto," I.; "Roberto il Diavolo," (Princess and Alice,) I.; "Romeo et Juliette," F.; "Ruy Blas," I.; "Siegfried," G.; "Sonnambula," I.; "Tannhäuser," (Venus,) I. and G.; "Trovatore," I.; "Traviata," I.; "Tristan und Isolde," G.; "Veiled Prophet," I.; "William Tell," I., and "Walküre," G.—Operas, 47.

ORATORIOS, CANTATAS, &c.

Handel's "Messiah," "Sampson," and "Judas Maccabeus"; Haydn's "Creation" and "Seasons"; Mendelssohn's "Elijah," "St. Paul," "Lorelei," "Hymn of Praise," and "Hear Our Prayer"; Gounod's "Redemption," "Mors et Vita," "Messe Solenelle," and "Gallia"; Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and "Moses in Egypt"; Dvorak's "Spectre's Bride," "Stabat Mater," and "Requiem"; McCunn's "Bride of Dunkerron," J. Barnett's "Fair Rosamond," Costa's "Eli," Sullivan's "Golden Legend" and "Martyr of Antioch," Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," Spohr's "Faust," Bridge's "Fall of Nineveh," Parry's "Blest Pair of Sirens," Gade's "Crusaders," Brahms's "Requiem," J. F. Barnett's "Ancient Mariner," Buck's "Light of Asia," Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri," McKenzie's "Rose of Sharon," Cowen's "Ruth," Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, Verdi's "Requiem," Goring-Thomas's "The Swan and the Skylark," Mancinelli's "Isaiah," Gluck's "Iphigenie," J. C. D. Parker's "Redemption Hymn," Chadwick's "Lily Nymph," Barnby's "Rebekah," Randegger's "Fridolin," cantatas, &c., 44.

Except where otherwise specified it is to be understood that Mme. Nordica sings the leading soprano role in the works named.

The Cincinnati Festival.

Cincinnati's fourteenth biennial May music festival will be held two weeks earlier than usual this year, beginning on Tuesday, May 8, and continuing until Saturday, the 12th, inclusive. The greatest interest seems to have been manifested in the forthcoming event, and, in an endeavor to insure its success, the management has addressed the following circular to former subscribers for season tickets: "In calling your attention to the advance sale of season tickets to the fourteenth biennial May music festival the board desires to impress upon your mind the fact that it will begin on May 8, two weeks earlier than the last festival. The reason for this early date is in order to obtain such soloists as have never been secured before in this country, outside of the opera. In Mme. Marcella Sembrich, M

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

People who like patterns to match, would do well to examine the borders to the wall papers on their rooms and find in how many rooms the pattern comes together, where the ends meet, as it should. A woman who was having a room papered the other day was not pleased at the places where the garlands in the border came in a certain part of the room. She thought they could have been better arranged and made that remark to the paperhanger. He explained. The border was cut such a length and the start was made in a corner of the room which was the least conspicuous, because when the other end came around to it there was only one chance in a thousand that it would match, and consequently it must be out of sight. The woman agreed that the paperhanger probably knew his work better than she did, and that he was right in doing as he had done. "But," said the man with the air of one who was about to convey pleasurable news, "if you will look in the corner where the border in this room is pieced you will see that it matches. Now I have been in this business for twenty-seven years, and in all that time I have never but once before put on a border where the two ends came together like this." Perhaps it is nothing to be proud of, but to have something in one's room that an experienced man has only seen once before in twenty-seven years is a satisfaction, if it is only a matched figure.

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To be introduced into society by a family domestic is rather an unusual experience, but it happened not very long ago to a New York man. One of the old families living in the outskirts of the city had for one of their upper servants an exceptionally bright and refined colored maid. She was a pretty girl, with a beautiful voice, and a history of the girl herself would be interesting, but that is aside from this story. Being of such attractive appearance and with so good a voice she was often asked to entertain the guests of the family upon special occasions, and sang for them. She was exceedingly dignified, sometimes rather too much so the family thought, when they had arranged for her to sing to a banjo accompaniment and she refused to sing to anything but the piano as the most appropriate for the hymn she volunteered in place of the lighter music, which would have been preferred.

All this is an introduction to show how Bertha became better known to the guests of the family than she would otherwise. Among these guests was often a young man relative who knew Bertha as the others did. The girl left the family after a time, intending then to have her voice cultivated, and they heard from her that she had not been satisfied at the school to which she had gone, and had left. In the meantime the young man referred to had made a trip abroad. While in Paris he was looking up friends and went to an address where he expected to find them, but what was his amazement upon ringing the bell to have it answered by Bertha, the one-time maid of the old New York family. In the course of her travels she had found a position with a family who had taken her to Paris, where she was performing her regular duties of up-stairs girl. Any one who has been abroad knows the entire delight of meeting a familiar face. Bertha was wild with joy to meet the young relative of her former employers. She insisted upon introducing him to her present mistress. There was the bond of union that there is between fellow-countrymen away from home; the family was a most delightful one, and introduced the young man to friends, charming people, and through Bertha his stay in Paris was made most agreeable.

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Along the greater length of the tunnel which leads from Second to First Avenues on Forty-second Street, on the Second Avenue side, there is an iron railing placed in a stone coping. It is a delightful place for "doing stunts." At the edge of the avenue, where the railing begins, it is level with the street, but by walking along the coping, holding on to the railing as the street descends, there is a deep and dangerous chasm below. Of course the small boys of the neighborhood walk out as far as they can on this coping and of course nothing ever happens to them, because small boys can take hazardous risks with impunity. The other day there were two of the tiniest little boys starting out on this "stunt." They were wee, roly-poly little fellows, not more than four or five years old, and they were well out along the railing, while at the beginning of it was a little girl, a baby, not much more than two years old, walking along on the stone, grasping the railing, just as they were doing. It was dangerous. A man came along and told the boys to take the baby away and a woman stopped to speak to them.

"You are big boys, and you won't fall," she said, appealing to their manliness, "but the little girl is only a baby and you must take her away."

"She won't fall," said one of the boys; "she's fallen down stairs."

He considered that this made her an immune, probably, but any way he took the advice given him. He went back to the baby, gave her a light touch on the shoulder: "Come on," he said, and the baby came, and for a few minutes at least was out of danger.

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If there are people who are not blessed with a large amount of this world's goods who envy the people who have money to engage the finest prima donnas of the age to entertain their guests, they need not. The guests who have enormous sums spent for their entertainment are the most difficult in the world to entertain. They have seen everything and have heard everything and nothing but an absolute novelty will hold them.

"I don't believe it is possible," said one New York society woman to a woman with whom she was making arrangements for an entertainment for her guests, "for you to give us anything that will keep them in their seats through the whole performance. Nothing pleases or interests them. They will hardly sit through the first song of one of the prima donnas, and if they leave their seats after it they do not come back again."

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One never knows what surprises there may be in store when one lives in an old house. In a house up in this State, which is at least a hundred years old, in making alterations recently they found between the partitions lasts for shoes, which had fallen there from the attic above. They were the old, old style, with sharp-pointed toes, one a woman's and the other two children's. They must have been aristocrats, the people who wore the shoes made on those lasts in the days when the shoemakers went around from house to house to do their customers' shoemaking. They were long and slender. The woman's and one of the children's lasts were very sharp pointed, but in the second child's there was evidence of a change in the style, for, though they were pointed, it was not that sharp point, but more of a round tip to the toe. They did not know but they would find hidden treasures, jewels in secret receptacles and concealed wills, but nothing so interesting appeared.

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A house that an erstwhile New York family is occupying in Connecticut is a dream of magnificence, and they bought it for a song. It is a house built, it is said, by some member of the Tweed ring. It is finished throughout in beautiful, hard woods, and the parlors are finished in mahogany, the metal work all solid silver, including hinges and the visible parts of the locks. The house was bought, it is said, for the money it cost to fit up the beautiful parlors, where a small fortune was spent.

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In talking about Mrs. Emmons Blaine and the servant question the other day, Miss Grace Dodge dwelt upon her belief that the mistress needed to be educated, and then, if she gave a proper consideration to her employes—something more than a humanitarian feeling, a real sisterliness—there would be no servant trouble. "I have been connected with several training schools for servants," she said, "but I have never had half the interest in them that I have in a training school for mistresses. I have known girls who have been well trained to have their instruction brought to nothing by being placed with incompetent mistresses. The mistresses have no idea of the work that is to be done, and they ask impossible things of the servants. Servants are also often improperly housed. I know of one family where all the servants sleep in the rooms between the family dining room in the basement and the kitchen. They have neither light nor air, and I don't know how they ever have a chance to bathe. I believe in making things pleasant for them, giving them pictures and books and magazines, and those when they are new and not a month old, giving them to understand that they may take them if they will only replace them when they have finished reading."

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"We are deteriorating greatly in our cooking," Mrs. Henry M. Sanders said, in connection with the same subject, "and it is very detrimental to our appetites and our digestions. We are paying much larger wages, $35 and $40, where we once paid $16 and $18, and it is difficult to get a good plain cook. And a servant that you get for $35 or $40 cannot get a large dinner. Some one must come in specially for that. There are cooks who make a business of this, many of them Swedes. One I know is an excellent cook. Everything she makes is perfectly delicious. But you couldn't hire her. She wouldn't take a position. She knows she can make more at preparing special dinners at $10 a dinner. The cooks now must have kitchen maids or they are not satisfied, and there is no such thing among the high-priced cooks as one who cooks and does the laundry work, as the old-fashioned cooks, who received smaller wages, did. But we don't care so much about what we eat. We have so many outside things to attend to. And if the cook is tired or doesn't feel like it, the things she sends to the table are not as good as they might be. There is some excuse for it, perhaps. When things are not good, the cook should be told. Not disagreeably, but pleasantly, and when they are good she should be praised. She doesn't take the interest in cooking well unless she knows she is appreciated. I came from Ohio, and I know there is a great change in the cooking there. It used to be very good. Perhaps for one thing the old families are gone, and there is new population coming in, but there is a distinct change. I knew one family there who lived modestly, but the cooking was delicious. The mistress of the house looked after every detail of it herself to see that it was perfect. A piece of toast was delicious. We used to go driving in the afternoon and look forward to our little teas when we came back, and they were something to anticipate. There is a decided change for the worse in our cooking, and I believe it is a bad thing.

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There were two women in one of the Madison Avenue surface cars the other day who were from the wild and wooly West, but they gave the impression to the people around them that they thought that in their native wilds there was nothing half so fierce or half so wooly as a New York street car. The car was crowded when the women entered, and the conductor greeted them in the accustomed manner with: "Step forward, please; step forward," and as the car was already full and there was no place to step, he gently prodded them in against the passengers already standing, as conductors in our human cattle cars are obliged to do.

"Well, I am not used to being pushed around in this way," said one of the women in a tone more of sorrow than of anger. "I came from Colorado, and it is good enough for me; I don't believe I care for New York."

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At one of the business colleges in the city an enterprising woman provides luncheons for the students. She has good-sized square pasteboard boxes, and in each is a sandwich, a piece of pie, some kind of fruit, an apple, usually, and some simple kind of a cookie or cake. These she sells as they stand for 10 cents each. It is convenient and cheap, and the students like it.

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In the office of a big building in New York, where a woman's organization has its headquarters, a peculiar odor has been permeating the place, and every visitor to the rooms asks, after a moment's stay, if some one has met with an injury. The odor is that of iodoform, that penetrating odor which no one ever forgets after having been once introduced to it, and which is unpleasant aside from its own properties because of its association with hospitals. The strange part of it is that in this office iodoform has never been used to any one's knowledge or anywhere in the vicinity. One of the visitors to the rooms had a "cap" story to tell the other day, for she had been troubled with the same pervading odor in her house, and finally traced it to the coal. But how it came to be there no ont could tell.

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The incubator babies are great trials to the nurses who have them in charge. They are often healthy little creatures, and except that they are small, look to the outsider everything that a properly constructed baby should be, but they are not to be depended upon. They will be perfectly well one minute and the next they have stepped off into eternity so quietly that no one has known it, and apparently for no reason at all. Why they don't die from very disgust at life, immediately, the novice in baby tending wonders, after once seeing them fed. They are fed directly into the stomach by means of rubber tubes, which are slipped down their unprotesting little throats. They do not even have the pleasure of tasting the insipid diet given them, to say nothing of the discomfort of swallowing a quarter of a yard or so of tubing.

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It is always pleasant to talk of the little vanities of the members of the sensible sex. It was a man who gave them away the other day. "There is nothing that will wear an undercoat as much as an overcoat," he said. "You will often see men in evening dress wearing handsome new dress coats and walking along with their coats on their arms. It is because they dislike to take off the fresh finish of the cloth, which an overcoat will always do. It is hardly perceptible, but there is a difference. This dislike some men have to wearing overcoats for this reason is an excuse for the bluff a good many other men throw by carrying overcoats they could not wear on their arms. I saw one of these men the other day, and I know the coat he carried was not his and that he could not have worn it. It looks poverty-stricken to go without an overcoat, but it is all right to take it on your arm. If a young man is reckless with his money and has not a good-looking coat, he borrows of his father or his brother their Spring coats while they are wearing Winter ones, and when they drop the Winter coats he takes that, and they put on the lighter one. I have seen a man take up a friend's coat, remark that it was a handsome one with a fine lining, and take it off for an evening's wear on his arm."

FEMININE FRILLS.

Khaki letter paper is the latest, and being linen, it might be made out of the very material made into uniforms, from its appearance. This may not mean that it is altogether beautiful, but it means something, and a great many people will find it indispensable.

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Khaki linen gowns have a real value, for the peculiar snuff-brown shade will not show the effects of wear, and that is a good thing in a woman's gown as well as in soldiers' clothes. One of these gowns is very pretty. The skirt is made quite plainly, three plaits on each side stitched to below the knee, and a plait set underneath in the back. White lace of a heavy kind suitable to the material is the trimming of the gown, and a band of this is around the skirt and edges the bolero and bands the sleeves. There is a waist of some sheer white material worn with the gown and the bolero and sleeves are of the khaki. The bolero is short, cut up a little in the centre of the back, fastening at one side of the front. On either side of the opening of the bolero are two close rows of tiny little brass buttons which seem to give an appropriate military note. It is a pretty suit.

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Black velvet run into gowns in narrow ribbons is pretty and much used, as always. One pretty frock in which it appears is also of coarse linen, a rose or soft red shade, also trimmed with white lace and worn like the other gown with a sheer white bodice, the bolero and sleeves of the linen. The white lace is appliqued on in a number of big splashes around the skirt, and the bolero edged and flare to the sleeves finished with it. The bolero may not be a genuine one, but there is no other word that will express the making of the bodice. It is a short bolero showing the white waist at the neck and some distance below the waist, except in the very front. There the two sides of the bolero meet a bibilke piece of the red, which tapers down to the waist. At the top on either side at these openings there are little rosettes of the baby velvet ribbon. The belt is a narrow band of the linen with a row of the ribbon velvet on either edge, and more of it is run into the heavy white lace in the flare of the sleeve and the thin stock of the white bodice.

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A figured lavender muslin gown has the bodice made in a very pretty way. The back is composed from the shoulderblades down to the waist of three-eighth-inch horizontal tucks. These do not go entirely across the bodice and graduate with the bodice down to the waist line, the upper tuck being the longest and the lower the shortest. The fullness left at the ends of the tucks is gathered into the under arm seams of the bodice. The effect is very pretty. There is fluffiness, and at the same time in the centre of the back the muslin lies flat. The material is fulled into the under arm seams for the front of the bodice also, but that is not tucked, the fullness being desirable over the bust. A half sailor collar turns away at the neck of this gown, showing a white chemisette. This collar in the back falls to the first of the tucks. It is edged with folds of plain lavender muslin which also form a trimming of the skirt. Four or five of these folds are put on close to the edge of the skirt and more of them a little higher simulate a pointed overdress.

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A pretty way in which black velvet is put around the waist of one white gown is worth repeating. There are three rows of half-inch wide velvet. At the front of the waist they are close together, giving the effect of one piece of inch-and-a-half-wide velvet. But from there they gradually separate until in the middle of the back they are their own width apart and are fastened each with a tiny black bow. It gives a pretty little corselet effect and is exceedingly simple.

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Now that handkerchiefs are so much used for waists a handkerchief in any form seems to go. A pretty effect is made with one in a simple wash gown. The gown has a wide turn-away collar, meeting in points over the bust, and there is knotted as a finish a simple little embroidered linen handkerchief, and it is very pretty.

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Some effective new waists that are just in are of a heavy coarse linen, though in delicate shades, and are trimmed with heavy embroidered linen in colors. It is evidently Russian peasant work, it is very similar at any rate, is stylish, and will be durable. The embroidery is in the form of insertions that are put in lengthwise in the bodice, around the sleeves, and to outline yokes.

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No woman need think that she cannot have a handkerchief waist simply because some handkerchiefs cost $5 apiece and entire waists $20. There are others, and pretty waists, too, that sell in some of the best department stores for $5.75.

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The small girl is to be as brilliant as a humming bird this season. She is wearing all kinds of bright sashes in flowered and bright colored ribbons, and red is one of the colors most often seen in her hats just now. Red seems to be popular anyway, and cherries and currants vie with red poppies. A flower hat entirely of poppies, and a big flat one at that, is a brilliant affair, and a black velvet bow accentuates its brilliance.

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The hats vary from those with rather stiff rims and high crowns to low flats, and these latter frequently have, after the hat is trimmed, a covering of tulle put over, enveloping them like a veil. Shaded layers of chiffon, one overlaying the other, cover the rims of Spring and Summer hats as they have those of the Winter. The crowns are of the chiffon. Green or white grapes are the one form of decoration all milliners of all degrees seem to agree upon this year. They are to be seen everywhere, a bad prospect for the staying qualities usually.

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There are many of the chiffon and other thin material roses, and the woman who makes her bonnets at home will find them a boon, for they are pretty and effective. They come at 50 cents, and sometimes less, and from that up to $2 or $3, and are almost as big as cabbages.

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All sorts of openwork stockings are to be seen in all patterns and colors. Many of the stockings are figured or embroidered just over the instep where the work will show with low shoes. There are stripes that run lengthwise and others that run the other way, and there are polka dots, of course, and some figures, but mostly confined to the instep. One pretty style of stocking has stripes separated by lace stitches, and on alternate stripes is the effect of feather stitching one in one color and one in another.

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Pretty underwear which will delight people inclined to plumpness, who can afford to wear it, is the silk jersey trimmed with silk lace. It comes in sets, the three undergarments, but the pieces can be bought separately. They are several dollars each. The underwaists, which gather in at the waist and do not basque below, are from $2.50 up. The chemise is one of the prettiest of the garments when embroidered with the French bowknots.

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Little boys have two chief styles for their clothes—the little sailor suits with blouse and straight trousers and the straight Russian blouse with belt and knickerbockers. The Russian blouses have a particular attraction for most mothers. They come in linen for Summer, also in silk, and are most attractive in velveteen. The linen and the silk are made alike with a broad sailorlike collar tied with a bow in front. The silk blouses come in pale colors, as yellow and pink, and have white collars, and the knickerbockers worn with them are of cotton. The velveteen blouses are cut much the same, but open diagonally down the front and have a little straight standing band for a collar. The sleeves in the silk and wash blouses are prettily made. They are full, and at the wrist the fullness is gathered in in box plaits, and which form a regular cuff.

HOW CUBAN ORPHANS LIVE

A Visit to the Beneficencia, Havana's Public Asylum.

BABIES' TURNTABLE ENTRANCE

Contrivance by Which Children Were Taken Into the Home in Reconcentrado Days.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 19.—Eighteen hundred homeless orphans out of a total population of 1,500,000 is a large proportion, and yet that exactly represents the state of affairs in Cuba to-day, or, at least, it did until a short time ago, when the United States Government took the matter in hand and gathered these desolate little people into stations, where they are cared for kindly. Those in the Province of Havana are in an asylum in the City of Havana which was opened a short time ago. It is commonly spoken of as Gen. Ludlow's asylum, and he takes a great interest in it. In every respect it will be run according to the very best methods adopted in similar institutions in the United States. The head nurse is skilled and experienced, having received her training in New York City, and having been brought here for the express purpose of taking charge of these children. Under her are trained nurses who understand thoroughly the work they are undertaking. So far there are 500 children within the walls, and they are probably receiving better care and attention than they have ever known before.

In the suburbs surrounding the city are several orphanages, in which the children have pleasant homes. These are supported by private subscription. One of them was founded by a wealthy and charitable society leader, who devotes much of her time and thought to it. Every day she goes there for a short while and teaches the children English songs, for she is as familiar with English as with Spanish. She told me not long since that she hopes to start a kindergarten in a short time. There are somewhat less than 100 children there at present. The Gen. Lee asylum is under the care of a public school teacher, who devotes all of her spare time to its welfare, living in the same building and personally supervising its management. Her devotion to the children seems almost a sacrifice.

THE ANCIENT BENEFICENCIA.

The public Cuban asylum is the Beneficencia, situated a stone's throw from the Gulf and looking out across its broad expanse toward the United States, with the massive and picturesque Morro in view on the Cuban coast. It is a very old institution. More than a hundred years have passed since it took the first orphans within its walls, and Havana has seen many changes in that time. The city has grown from the limits of the wall which then surrounded it, toward the bay and back along the shore toward the west, until it now embraces many square miles of area. The asylum possessed much territory in those old days, much of which it has kept, and as the city has grown the value of this territory has increased, until now it is exceedingly valuable and the Beneficencia is a rich institution. But the progress of the asylum's methods of dealing with its charges has not been proportionate to its increase in wealth, and all of the enlightened ideas that make the modern orphanages in the United States pleasant and comfortable homes do not obtain here.

The yard in front is a barren strip of ground extending along the 200 or more feet of wall, having not a blade of grass, not a flower, but a totally unattractive stretch of clay, which in wet weather is far from agreeable to walk through; there is no walk leading to the door, so one has to guess which of the several doors is used as the one of entrance. The day I was there only one door stood open, so I selected it, and fortunately found that it was the right one. On entering I found a large vestibule, with stairs leading to an upper one of the same size, in which were the offices of the various officers of the institution, including that of the physician in charge, who is a Cuban with a New York education. He has been in charge since the American occupation, and in that time has made a number of changes for the better. I am told that when he took possession he discovered that baths were almost unknown. He told the sister in charge that these must be given to the children, and she protested, "Never; it would kill them." But he insisted, and even went out to see in person that his orders were carried out. Now the children have baths every other day, for there is not enough water to supply all every day.

The division for the boys is separated from that of the girls by a high wall, and I imagine that a boy is never seen on the girls' side, and vice versa. The artificial restraint between the sexes begins with infancy in this foreign land.

On the ground floor are the schoolrooms and workshops. In one large classroom I saw three classes in progress at the same time, each reciting to a different teacher. Each class was making a great deal of noise. The teachers were sweet-faced nuns, and the children had clean hands and faces. They were very polite, and all of them rose the moment we stepped into the room.

BEAUTIFUL EMBROIDERY.

Visiting a second room of girls from twelve to seventeen, we saw some beautiful embroidery work. The work is entirely in white and is exquisitely executed. Apparently that is the one accomplishment that the girls are taught well. Some pieces were being done in drawn work, though all of these were in simple patterns. Some of the shops send linen there to be marked. Some one is always near the entrance with some embroidery, and in a natural manner comes up to the visitor and asks her if she does not think the work pretty. There is no importuning to leave an order, but one may draw her own inference.

In one dormitory are the girls from six to twelve in age, and this presents a neat and attractive appearance. Each bed—the beds are single iron cots—is neatly made up and the covers are pretty chintz. Near the first dormitory is another of about the same size, where the older girls sleep. This was equally clean and pleasant.

I asked the sister how long they kept the girls in the institution.

"Until they are twenty-three years old," was the reply. "Then they have finished their training here."

In reply to my question as to how they made a living afterward, she said:

"As nurses, as waiting maids, or housegirls. They can scrub very well. Some of them go out to do sewing or embroidery. There are some who are not strong and they remain here in the asylum to do what work they can."

The parlor of the institution was a very comfortable room. The chief attraction was a grand piano. The sister told me that some of the girls can play, and they all sing in the chapel choir. The boys have a band, known as the "Orphan Band," which does very well, indeed, and is often heard in the parks. The boys are taught various trades under competent teachers. All of the shoes worn in the establishment are made in the workshop.

Many of these children have been in the asylum since infancy and made their entrance by way of the turn table, which is pointed out as a curiosity to strangers. In a side wall is an iron door, not unlike a door to a coal cellar which Americans see in large cities. On opening this door a large turn table is disclosed, with spaces sufficiently large to hold a child. If a woman wishes to place her child in the asylum and yet be unseen, she brings the little one there at night, places it in one of the spaces, and turns the table. A great jingline of bells awakens the two sisters who sleep in the dark, damp room just within, and they take the little stranger into the house which is henceforth to be its home. Few children enter that way now, the sister told me, but during the reconcentrado times many did. Mothers gave up their little ones rather than have them starve.

In the babies' ward there were sixteen babies, all under a year old. The youngest was two months old, a pretty little American child, whose mother had taken it there because she could not support it herself. There were many more than sixteen cradles, probably forty or fifty. In front of each cradle was a little chair, and each baby had a nurse of its own, all of whom seemed kindly women, some black, some white. One baby was so ill that it seemed to me it could not live long. None of them was a healthy, robust-looking child. The little things wore no dresses, nor skirts. All of the cribs had drapery over them to keep away the mosquitoes, but it was heavy material. Evidently the authorities do not approve of sunshine for children, for all of the shutters were closed.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

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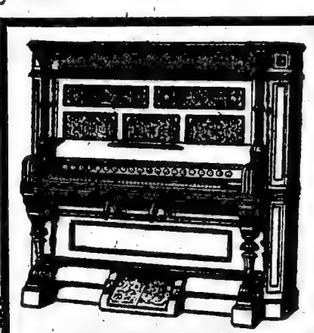

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IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE PROPOSED INCOME TAX FOR FRANCE.—The details of the new Income Tax bill, which the Waldeck-Rousseau Government will shortly lay before the French Chamber are being published in Paris. The plan of the measure, which, it is expected, will raise 310,000,000f., replaces direct taxes, which are either to be abandoned in whole or in part to the departments and communes. According to the phrasing of the bill, the tax would be levied on all incomes, whether from real or personal property, trade, commerce, the practice of the liberal professions, pensions, retiring allowances; would, in brief, be levied on any and every income arising from whatever source, but with certain exceptions.

Foreigners who have resided in France for less than one year, and the source of whose income is outside of France, will not be liable, but they will be held to pay the tax for the income they derive in France, even if they reside abroad. The amount of the tax will be 4 per cent. and will fall due on Jan. 1 every year. The exceptions to taxation are graduated in two respects, being fixed in the case of those with small incomes on various bases according to the population, the same income having a different relative value in places of different populations. The scale of total exemption is as follows: For an income of 1,000f. in a commune of 2,000 inhabitants or less, of 1,200f. in communes of 2,000 to 5,000, of 1,500f. in communes of 5,000 to 30,000, of 2,000f. in towns of over 30,000 inhabitants, while in Paris incomes of 2,500f. will be totally exempted.

A partial reduction will be made on a further amount of income, and only after this will the full tax of 4 per cent. be levied. So that, in the case, for example, of an income at Paris of 15,000f., the taxpayer will be fully exempted in respect to 2,500f., be assessed on the next 2,500f. at the reduced rate, and pay the 4 per cent. on the balance of 10.000f.

It is expected that the bill will undergo few changes before it becomes a law. At present its text goes at length into the methods to be adopted to fix the income. The taxpayer may make a voluntary return or one may be made for him by the appointed officials. He will have the right of appeal.

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DANES AND THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.—It may be recalled that when the war in South Africa began the papers of Copenhagen, in common with those of The Hague, Antwerp, Christiania, and Stockholm, sided with the Boers. Recently, however, the papers in the first-named city have for the most part changed front and are now strongly Anglophile. It seems that among the Uitlanders in the Transvaal there was a large number of well-educated Danes—engineers, clerks, private teachers, and merchants, who, when the war began, gradually closed up their affairs and returned to Denmark. As soon as they arrived at home they wrote letters of remonstrance to the Copenhagen journals. It is believed that it is due to these letters that the change has been wrought.

"No Uitlander," wrote a returned Dane, who is an engineer, "who has lived in the Transvaal long enough to understand the real condition of things will ever dream of siding with the Boers. When we acknowledge their love of freedom we have said all that is praiseworthy of them." The writer then proceeds to enlighten his readers concerning the monopolies of the Oom Paul clique and the unreliable character of the Boers in regard to commercial dealings, their repugnance of culture, their narrow-mindedness, and the monstrous corruption indulged in by Boer officials.

Another Dane writes: "It is said that England wished to rob the Boers of their independence. Certainly not! I believe that the Boers, after the conclusion of the war, which will end in favor of England, will be granted home rule, but they will be obliged to acknowledge us as citizens. England alone is capable of colonizing and civilizing heathen lands. There is no country can hold a candle to her. But they can all envy her this magic power and try to trip her up—they can all do that!"

The passages above cited give a fair idea of the sentiment of many communications and interviews that are daily appearing in the press of Copenhagen and the Danish provinces. The last writer quoted closes his letter as follows: "Perhaps you will now see that no one that knows the actual state of matters can sympathize with the Boers. I laugh when I hear of people in Denmark sentimentally moved with accounts of Boer piety and singing of psalms, &c. One must search long and far after such systematic or unconscious hypocrisy. The day will surely come when Europe will thank England for her work in South Africa."

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ITALY'S RESPONSIBILITY AS AN ANGLOPHILE POWER.—Signor Achille Fazzari, a Deputy of Rome, who recently offered the British Government a fully equipped company of Calabrian sharpshooters for service in South Africa, has written a letter to Il Messaggero in which he makes a remarkable prognostication concerning the military activity of Great Britain. The letter has been widely copied and variously commented on throughout Italy. He says in part:

"I have been a great admirer of England ever since 1860. Not only now but from the very first have I considered the war in South Africa as the beginning of the execution of a mighty political conception, destined before long to expand in Europe. Only then can we judge of England's sympathy and friendship for Italy. It has not been understood here that the war against the Boers gives no preoccupation to England, and that the first news unfavorable to her arms served magnificently the aims of Mr. Chamberlain.

"At the end of May Great Britain will have 300,000 men concentrated in South Africa, with the assistance, ever ready, of her splendid fleet, and will have accomplished the double object of showing the entire world her power and of having ascertained who are her friends and who her enemies. In fact, she has demonstrated that neither Ireland, at critical moments, has thought of rebellion, nor have any of her colonies, and that all in this great nation is harmony. I will even say more—I believe that the 300,000 men before spoken of are not destined to fight the Boers, but, in the words of the proverb, 'Other hills, other shores will feel their weight.' And for this eventuality Italy should prepare."

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THE MASSACRE OF THE SAKALANES IN MADAGASCAR.—The current number of La Revue des Revues of Paris contains an article by M. Paul Vigne d'Octon, presenting for the first time an authentic account of the massacre of the Sakalanes of Ambike in Madagascar. It is said that on account of this article the military authorities have ordered action to be taken against the officers implicated.

It seems that Touère, King of the Sakalanes, had received with every honor a party of Frenchmen, including the commander and several sailors of the gunboat Surprise, when the approach of a "commandant who held a high staff appointment" was announced. While the Sakalanes were preparing to treat him and his soldiers with the most lavish hospitality, the Frenchmen left them to meet the troops, and were horrified to learn that they were to be attacked. Remonstrance was useless. In the middle of the night the column advanced, guns were posted in commanding positions, and at daybreak Ambike was entered. The Captain of the Surprise and his party of Frenchmen are said to have remonstrated vehemently with the commandant, but in vain.

Writes M. d'Octon, who was one of the party: "When the troops moved upon the town the inhabitants were sleeping quietly and in perfect trust. The Senegalese, accompanied by their French officers, rushed into the houses and massacre began. Taken by surprise, and without any means of resistance, the whole population was bayoneted." Some of them tried to flee, and some, bleedingly profusely, were caught and struck afresh. King Touère and all his people fell. The Tirailleurs were ordered to kill only the men, but they were not restrained. Intoxicated with the odor of blood, they did not spare a woman or a child. The servants and the bearers of M. Samat, confused among the inhabitants, shared their fate. When the sun was in its strength the town was nothing but a horrible charnel house, in which the French, tired with having slain so much, were wandering."

When the roll was called not a French soldier or sailor was missing. "And," pursues the writer, "red mud covered the earth. At the end of the afternoon, owing to the heat, a little mist rose up—it was the blood of the 5,000 victims." A few of the Sakalanes who had only been wounded survived. A Frenchman, considering the execution sufficient, asked permission of the commandant to succor them but he did not obtain it, and they died during the night." This commandant who commanded the column, and who gave orders for the massacre, was promptly promoted. He is described as chief of Gen. Gallieni's staff.

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WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

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Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

The flounder season is almost upon us, and the fisherman will soon be listening to the joyous flop, flop, of the flat fish in the bilge water of his hired and leaky skiff While scarcely to be classified as a game fish, the flounder has many qualities which endear him to the multitude who must take their piscatorial pleasures on Sundays in near-by waters. He is interesting, he is voracious, he is numerous, and also economical. He is interesting, to a contemplative mind, because he starts out in life, like many of the rest of us, with the laudable intention of maintaining an upright attitude, but is later on, compelled by force of circumstances, to modify his ways, and falls over upon one side, and never manages to regain his former position. He does not adopt the prone position all at once, but commences with a gently leaning attitude, suggestive of inebriety, which continues to increase until he is flat on one side. As he commences to depart from the perpendicular his under eye assumes a skyward twist, which increases, until by the time that he is lying flat it has worked its way around to the other side of his head, alongside of his other optic. His mouth has, meanwhile, been unsuccessfully endeavoring to perform the same feat, but gets only half way, which probably accounts for its discontented expression. He is voracious, taking almost any variety of bait, clam, worm, soft crab, or killie, and if he breaks your snell, you stand a good chance of catching him a short time after with the old hook still attached to him. He is numerous, for he abounds in all our local waters, and if he wasn't, the imbeciles who retain the babies of two inches length would otherwise have long ago made him an extinct species. He is economical, for he has a smaller quantity of "innards" to a given area of exposed surface than anything else that swims. You don't require a very elaborate outfit for flounder fishing, simply a drop line, sinker, and two hooks. The cheapest quality of fishing line is serviceable for this purpose, and the weight of the sinker depends upon the strength of the tide. One made egg-shaped, with a hole through the centre for the line, is the most convenient when affixed, and the meanest to change, especially if the hole becomes contracted through pounding upon rocks. The error most commonly made in flounder fishing is the use of hooks that are too large for the purpose.

The flounder has a small mouth, and sprout hooks of about No. 4 size will generally be found sufficient. It is best to have these snelled on gut or line for convenience when changing, should they become broken either by rocks or by toadfish which usually infest flounder fishing grounds. When one of these pleasing creatures is hooked, it is usually economy of time and language to cut the snood, thus releasing the capture, and bend on a new hook. If you are obliged to economize on this part of your outfit, however, the only way of making the extraction successfully is to insert the thumb and forefinger of the left hand in the toadfish's gills, being wary of the spines, and probe for the hook with an extractor or piece of wood. Never put your fingers in the creature's mouth, as he has jaws combining the spring of a rat trap and the hardness of an oyster shell.

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Pelham Bay and its vicinity are popular resorts for the flounder fishermen. This may be reached by the Suburban Rapid Transit trains from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, leaving the train at Bartow and walking a quarter of a mile to Pelham Bridge. The green island just outside the bridge is a good fishing ground, as are the rocky islets along the southern shore at the head of the bay. Another good place is the rocky ledge near the eastern shore of the bay, just across from City Island. This ledge, known as the Cubans, is covered at high water, and will require a boatman to locate on one's first trip. For those who do not care to row the mile and a half to the Cubans, Goose Island, inside the railroad trestle, or the trestle itself, affords a fairly good place to fish. The trestle is best reached by alighting from the train at Van Nest, and, should the fishing prove poor along it, boats may be hired from the tender of the drawbridge. Boats may also be had at Johnny Elliott's Hotel, situated on the right-hand side of the road from Bartow, just before it crosses the bridge, and cost from 50 cents on weekdays to $1 a day on Sundays. The fishing at Pelham Bridge has not been as good since the sewage of Mt. Vernon has been emptied into East Chester Creek as before, and every season it appears to grow poorer, for which reason many prefer the waters surrounding City Island. This resort is reached by a fifteen minutes' car ride from Bartow station. The car passes Flynn's Hotel, which is about the best place to secure boats and bait, unless the fisherman prefers to join the crowd on the bridge and throw his line from there.

The fishing from the bridge is much better than one would suppose. In fact, many boats tie to it and fish under its arches and around its spiles. Beyond the bridge along the shores of City Island and High Island—the two are separated by a little creek, ankle-deep at lower water—the fishing is very fair, but is better around the line of huge rocks that protrude from the water between the ends of High and Twin Islands. On one of these rocks stands a cabin inhabited by a lone fisherman, who lets boats and sells bait, and will accommodate parties over night, provided their ambition to commence fishing early is greater than their fastidiousness in regard to quarters. The roads to Pelham Bridge and City Island are good for wheelmen, and it is a good plan for cyclists to ride up on afternoons or evenings, put up at Elliott's or Flynn's and commence operations against the flounders early on the next morning, leaving in time to enjoy a leisurely trip homeward.

The flounders in the waters named above are apt to run rather small, but if one wishes a chance at the big fellows—fluke—running from two pounds upward, and has not sufficient confidence in the stability of one's digestive apparatus to venture a trip to the fishing banks, the Red Bank branch of the Shrewsbury is a good place to fish. Take the Central Railroad of New Jersey if you are in a hurry, or the Patten Line of steamboats if you have lots of time and want to enjoy the sail. You may get stuck on the bar at the river's mouth, you certainly will if your patronize that of the boat. Whichever route you select, get off at the Highlands of the Navesink and go to Miller's for a boat. Miller is a small German with a black beard, who lives on a houseboat lying next the steamboat wharf and in sight of the railroad station. His name, painted in large black letters on his craft, will identify him. Miller will let you have an easy-rowing skiff for 50 cents a day, and a lot of bait for 10 cents more. He will then proceed to tell you all that he knows and considerable that he only suspects about the fishing grounds. Listen to him attentively, and then row through the bridge till you reach the point where the Red Bank branch joins the South Shrewsbury. Between the point on the south side of the Red Bank branch and the white buildings to the west, the old Neptune Clubhouse, lies a long stretch of sandy bottom, the home of the fluke. A rather heavy sinker is needed, and a stiff rod is advised if you propose drifting for him. This drifting is, as its name implies, simply letting the boat drift with the tide over the ground named. Keep about 100 feet of line out, and, when you have traversed the length of the sand bottom, row back and begin again. By this method you increase your chances of getting a good catch, as you seek the fish and don't wait for him to swim to you. Until you become accustomed to the peculiar sensation accompanying a strike, you will be continually reeling in each time your hooks or sinker strike an inequality of the bottom or a stone. Killies of moderate size are the best bait. Look out for the Red Bank boat Albertina, and don't let her rollers catch you in shallow water, or you will have an extremely moist time of it. Row for the deepest water you can reach when she comes along. The Shrewsbury tides are extremely strong and swift, and after you have rowed against them a few times and are tired, it is a good plan, if the tide be running out, to drift back to the bridge, anchor, and fish against the trestle. You will catch more flounders there, but they will be smaller. There are several hotels near the station, or Miller, who has three or four bunks in his ark, can accommodate you with beds—not particularly soft—and board, in event of your caring to remain over night.

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The cheap small-bore rifle, imported from Belgium, commonly known as a "Flobert," is probably responsible for discouraging more incipient rifle shots than any other one thing connected with shooting. Their low price, running from $1.75 to $4, has been the means of placing them within the reach of many boys and men who could not afford to pay the price at which well-made, accurate, American-manufactured weapons have been sold, and many fathers who know little or nothing about firearms have been attracted by the low cost when purchasing a rifle for their sport-loving sons. For whatever reason they were bought, they were a pretty poor investment, unless discouragement of shooting propensities was the result desired. They were as a general rule about the most inaccurate shooting iron ever unloaded upon a confiding public. The possessor generally had to learn just how far away from the mark to aim in order to make a telling shot, and each arm had gentle variations of its own in this regard. Many inexperienced owners of these abominations, to whom a gun was a gun, never doubted the accuracy of their arm, but placing the blame upon themselves, became convinced that they were never intended to become riflemen, and gave up shooting in disgust.

Knowing this state of affairs, I was pleasantly surprised to discover in a gun store the other day a little .22-calibre rifle of American make, whose accuracy was all that could be asked and whose price was but $3.50. It was a tiny bolt-action gun, with a breech mechanism of extreme simplicity, and whose safety in a boy's hands was insured by the fact that the bolt action which threw the cartridge clear of the chamber did not cock the arm. This part of the manipulation required the withdrawal of the head of the horizontal firing pin, whose large, knurled head, projected from the rear of the breech, prevented a careless user from putting his weapon at full cock when loading and being subsequently and unpleasantly reminded of the fact by an accident more or less serious. The rifle, with an eighteen-inch barrel, weighed 2½ pounds, and its cheapness and light weight were due in a great measure to the absence of a butt plate. By turning one milled screwhead the barrel and stock could be instantly separated or put together, and I fancy that many canoeists, bicyclists, and tourists, who wish for lightness and do not care to risk a high-priced rifle to the chances of collision or capsize, will like the little rifle. For many indoor ranges, the B. B. and C. B. B. caps are sufficiently powerful ammunition, and their noiselessness recommends them, but the fulminate, with which they are charged ruins the rifling after much use. With this cheap arm, enough could be saved in using a few thousand rounds of the above-named cheap cartridges to allow one to replace the worn-out barrel with a new one as often as needed.

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There is a Gotham wheelman who is the proud possessor of an acetyline bicycle lamp. The light which it sheds over his path is all that could be desired while it burns, but he has discovered by sad experience that the duration of the flame was not to be relied upon. The mechanism of these gas lamps is necessarily such that, while the water may be turned off from the carbide, the tube connecting the carbide receptacle with the burner tip and thereby with the outside atmosphere, must always remain open. This means that a lantern filled with, say, four hours' charging of fuel, will gradually absorb atmospheric moisture, and that it is simply a matter of time when the four hours' supply of carbide becomes reduced to a useless white powder, which will give no light-giving gas at all. The question in question rides very little after dark, but wanted to be always prepared should he be caught by night while on a spin. Carrying his lamp always charged entailed renewing the carbide every few days, even though the lamp had not been lighted. The air-tight cans in which the carbide was purchased were too heavy and bulky to be thought of for use as carrying cases, and he was about to return in disgust to kerosene, when an idea struck him. He had been taking a prepared food which came in little cylindrical tin cans 2¼ by 1½ inches in size, and sealed with a round air-tight cap. One of these tins fitted easily in his triangular tool bag, and a test proved that it would hold five hours of fuel. He decorated it prettily with enamel to match his wheel, and is now happy, while his dealer is wondering why he no longer buys carbide in the quantities he once did.

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"I used to wonder," said a canoeist of my acquaintance, "why livery boats and those intended for renting to fishermen were such heavy, clumsy affairs, and often made unkind and sometimes profane remarks concerning them. I understand now, and beg most humbly to retract all my strong language concerning the apparently useless weight." A close observation of visitors to the Garden, during the late Sportsmen's Show opened my eyes and enlarged my understanding in regard to the things which the public in general tries to do with boats owned by other people. One fond parent proceeded to use a little forty-pound canoe as a cradle for his infant, and was cheerily watching the brat pound his heels against the sides and yank on the sails until it was removed by a heartless attendant. Two women, weighing 150 pounds each, attempted to sit on the deck of another boat, and were hurt exceedingly when requested to rise. A youth who was standing in an open canoe failed to see what harm he was doing, and a man old enough to know better placed one extension-soled hoof on the highly polished mahogany deck while he proceeded to lean against the mast. The average man seems to be blissfully ignorant of the fact that the canoeist, who laboriously removes all the old varnish from his craft and puts on new coats with a rubbing down between each, would never think of stepping aboard shod with anything but rubber-soled shoes, and the difference between a boat resting on the water with that element as a cushion along the length and breadth of her bottom, and the same craft ashore and supported by the narrow strip of hard earth two-thirds the length of her keel and a few inches' width, does not appear to appeal to people who want to sit all over her."

"If I ever build a boat for the general public to use," continued the irate canoeist, "I'm going to get her out of 1½-inch plank, and strengthen her with nickel steel braces."

E. T. KEYSER.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

Another of the old-time cutters is to join the Ileen, Surf, and Clara on the scrap heap. The once noted racer Oriva will be broken up for the lead, bolts, copper, and fittings she contains. The Oriva was built for the late C. Smith Lee, who, with William A. W. Stewart and many others, was lost with the unfortunate yawl Cythera in March, 1888. She was designed by John Harvey and built by Piepgras at Pottery Beach, Greenpoint, in 1881. In her older days the Oriva carried off many prizes, and while she was owned by Mr. Lee was always kept in the best possible shape. Two years after the loss of the Cythera the executors of the C. Smith Lee estate sold the Oriva to George Lorillard Ronalds. In 1893 she became the property of Herman Clark, and in the following year was purchased by Chester C. Monroe, who kept her up to the present time.

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The departure from Boston Wednesday of the twenty-nine-foot centreboard sloop Maris, designed by Clinton H. Crane and built by Lawley for a syndicate composed of members of the Charleston (S. C.) Yacht Club, recalls the similar voyage South over the inside course of the sloop Dragoon, the former champion of Long Island Sound. The Dragoon, which was built by Webber at New Rochelle in 1895, is a five-ton racing freak, 45 feet long on deck, of the 34-foot class, Larchmont rules. She was bought early last season by Julian Schley of the Savannah Yacht Club to win the Inter-State Perpetual Challenge Cup, the most coveted racing trophy in Southern waters, and one for whose possession the keenest rivalry has always existed between the Charleston and Savannah Clubs. The Dragoon left New Rochelle on April 11 in charge of Charles G. Davis and a crew of four. After reaching Beaufort, N. C., over the inside course, the Maris, as previously outlined in THE NEW YORK TIMES, made a successful run over the remaining 250 miles of open sea, although the last stage of the voyage was entered upon with some misgivings by the crew of the racer. She sailed like a deep-sea craft, in spite of the fact that she was so planked that one could tell when the sun shone by the rosy color of her sides. The Dragoon reached Savannah in thirteen days, her arrival being made a gala day in the city. Tugs and cotton mills along the river banks whistled a salute as she came in sight, and wharves and every balcony and window overlooking the river were packed with people to greet the aspirant for the coveted cup. The Dragoon won the cup for Savannah, but the builders and owners of the Maris confidently hope to have Crane's new design bring it back to Charleston this season.

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When yachtsmen around the lower end of Lake Michigan begin their cruises this season they will find at Kenosha, Wis., a handsome and well-equipped little clubhouse, which has been built by Commodore F. W. Morgan of the Chicago Yacht Club for the entertainment of his fellow-members of the club and other cruising amateurs. The building is situated upon the Commodore's property at Kenosha, just back of his private dock, and convenient to the harbor. It is an attractive structure in the Colonial style, 24 by 65 feet, with two stories and an attic. In the Winter it will be used as a laying-up station.

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San Francisco yachtsmen gathered in full force at Tiburon last week to assist in the ceremony of raising the drawbridge and hauling the yachts from their Winter quarters in the lagoon. From now until April 14, their opening day, yachtsmen of the San Francisco Yacht Club will be busy in overhauling and repairing their craft. Two weeks later the season will begin for the California and Corinthian Yacht Clubs. After the formal opening of their clubhouse at Sausalito and Tiburon, yachts of both organizations will parade along the San Francisco water front. On May 12 the squadrons of the three clubs will rendezvous at Vallejo, and the three fleets will race home on the following day.

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Although this season has shown no activity in the building of the larger steel steam yachts, a dullness, explained by many builders and brokers as due to the prevalent high prices of iron and steel, the number of transfers by sale or charter of old yachts of this class is not far behind that of previous seasons. For the small sailing craft an extraordinary demand has been displayed. Second-hand boats of this type have been gobbled up as fast as placed on the market. One broker received within three days eighty answers to a notice advertising the sale of an old twenty-one-footer which he placed in a local newspaper last Sunday. The demand from South and Central America for light-draught launches has already been commented upon. This, however, had proceeded from a commercial rather than a sporting clientele. Of the new sailing craft building this season, the most noteworthy are the seventy-footers now being completed at Herreshoff's, for which the Executive Committee of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound will recommend the establishment of a new class at the general meeting of the association, to be held Thursday.

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A new challenge to all fliers of the twenty-one-foot class will be launched in about three weeks by a syndicate of the Manchester Yacht Club, headed by A. Henry Higginson. She will be called the Lookout, and will be similar in construction to the swift little Hoodlum, which last year had a trick of showing her heels to anything in her class in Massachusetts waters. The Lookout's length over all is twice her length on the water line, while the beam is extreme and the draught very shallow. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 42 feet; on the water line, 21 feet; beam, 13 feet; on the water line, 11 feet; bow, 9 feet; stern, 10 feet; bowsprit, 5 feet. The Lookout will carry 1,325 square feet of sail, the mainsail being made of seven-ounce duck, and the big jib and two smaller jibs of heavy union silk. The mast will rise 42 feet above deck. For tuning up, she will have a solid mast, but this will be replaced later by a hollow one. The centreboard is made of wood. She will carry no ballast of any kind at present, but later may be weighted with lead. Mr. Higginson, under whose direction the Lookout was designed, believes that he has built a boat that will make a strong bid for championship honors. She will be sailed by Reginald Boardman, who sailed the Hoodlum, and who has a record of winning twenty-five of the twenty-seven races he has entered. The other members of her crew will be A. H. Higginson, G. W. Bouvé, and R. F. Tucker.

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Great preparations are being made by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for a lively season, and the opening day, May 30, is expected to bring together the largest number of yachts and yachtsmen ever seen at Oyster Bay. Among the many improvements now being made at the Oyster Bay clubhouse and grounds is the addition of well-equipped stables, where members driving to the grounds may find accommodations for their horses. These new members were elected at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees: Paul D. Cravath, Frederick Potts Moore, Dr. Joseph Collins, D. Fairfax Bush, Louis Bourry, Reginald K. Pierce, George H. Moore, Frederick G. Corning, Morton F. Plant, Henry S. Redmond, Gilbert M. Plympton, W. Prescott Smith, T. Bache Bleecker, and Austin Fox Riggs. The election of Morton F. Plant adds to the club's fleet his steel schooner Ingomar, built by Lawley in 1896.

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Allison V. Armour's steel auxiliary screw schooner Utowana has been thoroughly overhauled at Robinson's yard, Erie Basin, and is now having her interior furnishings brightened up in anticipation of receiving sailing orders within two weeks.

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None of the many yachts that lie in Manning's yard at South Brooklyn is being prepared for early commission, although the crews of Commodore Morgan's Corsair and Col. Oliver H. Payne's Aphrodite are busied each day with painting and other minor repairs. Tebo's yard shows scarcely more activity, fishing craft and other small merchant vessels now almost monopolizing the preparations for early service. Perry Belmont's Satanella, chartered by the Earl of Warwick for a cruise in Florida and West Indian waters, and the British built yacht Erl King, recently purchased by A. Edward Tower of the New York Yacht Club, are the only ones expected to leave the yard in the near future. Capt. Frederick L. Siemon of the Satanella hopes to sail April 2 to Punta Gorda, Fla., where he will met the Earl and his party. The Erl King will probably be taken to Poughkeepsie the latter part of this week.

A Prosperous Yacht Club.

The Manhassett Bay Yacht Club has changed the location of its headquarters from Douglaston to Port Washington, L. I. The yearly circular of its President indicates an extraordinary improvement in the fortunes of this youthful but well-known organization. From a membership of 42 one year ago the club roster has increased until it numbers 120 members, with a fleet of sixty-four boats. It has now a fully furnished clubhouse with six sleeping rooms, dining room, a fully equipped kitchen, large reception room, café, bar &c., together with a glass-inclosed dockhouse, 50 by 25 feet, 200 feet from shore, landing stage, and all complete. The House and Entertainment Committees have arranged a programme that will insure a large attendance of members during the entire season, which opens June 2.

THE BIG SHOOTING MATCH.

Some of the "Crack" Shots Entered for the Great American Handicap.

More than 200 entries have been received for the Grand American Handicap, the annual trap shooting event in this country, which brings out the best shots from Maine to California. The event this year will be decided at Inter-State Park, Queens, Long Island, a park especially prepared for this event. The big handicap will probably take up three of the five days of the tournament, which begins April 2.

Last year there were 278 entries, the largest number ever entered in one event. This year, however, there will probably not be more than 250 entries.

There is much speculation as to the handicap allotments. The limit, it is expected, will not be more than 32 yards, and possibly not more than 31 yards. Last year 33 yards was the limit, but this is thought to be too much of a handicap for the cracks. No matter what the handicap mark is fixed at, Fred Gilbert, Capt. "Jack" Brewer, and J. A. R. Elliott will receive the limit. Should Elliott win his matches with R. O. Heikes, Fred Gilbert, and W. R. Crosby, he will probably be the only shot placed on the handicap limit mark.

Some of the entries received are J. A. R. Elliott, Kansas City; Fred Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Iowa; W. R. Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill.; J. S. Fanning and C. C. Nauman, Jr., California; R. O. Heikes, Yardville, N. J.; L. T. Duryea, G. S. McAlpin, J. P. Stuart, and W. Ferguson, Jr., of the Carteret Gun Club, and the following winners of previous Grand American Handicaps: R. A. Welch, 1893; T. W. Morfey, 1894; J. T. Messner, 1895; O. R. Dickey, 1896; T. A. Marshall, 1897 and 1899, and E. D. Fulford, 1898. Four entries have been received from the Riverton Gun Club of Philadelphia.

The Handicap Committee will meet at the Astor House on Wednesday, and will remain in session until all handicaps have been allotted. This committee consists of Jacob Pentz, Bernard Waters, W. R. Hobart of New York; W. R. Parke, Philadelphia; Col. J. T. Anthony, Charlotte, N. C.; C. W. Budd, Des Moines, Iowa, and Elmer E. Shaner, Pittsburg.

ACTIVE DAYS FOR GOLFERS

Tournaments at Aiken and Atlantic City Close at Hand.

WILL VARDON MEET DEFEAT?

He Is Matched to Play Harriman and Douglas—New Clubs Keep Coming to the Front.

Indications of a lively golf season, and that it will begin with a boom in April, are becoming more apparent every day. The coming week will witness two features of interest—the annual open tournament of the Palmetto Golf Club at Aiken, S. C., and the return northward of several of our well-known local players, who have been adding to their reputations on Florida links during the Winter. It is barely possible that some of these may stop off at Aiken, and their presence would surely add interest to the contest, for among the Southern sojourners who have kept in practice are C. M. Hamilton, the champion of the Baltusrol Golf Club; Howard A. Colby of Essex County, Orange; R. C. Watson, Jr., one of the young cracks of the Westbrook Club, near Islip, and C. B. Cory, who this season will be seen as a member of the Forest Hill Club, near Newark.

It is perhaps well for some of our stay-at-homes that the Lakewood links have been available, and recently the Garden City links have been in good condition, and on these courses our National champion, Herbert M. Harriman; Findlay S. Douglas, a former champion; James A. Tyng, Jasper Lynch, and others have kept in trim for the opening Spring games. There should therefore be no lack of good records at once, and when the metropolitan championship comes off toward the end of May the cracks will be ready to make a stiff fight for the coveted honors.

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The Palmetto Club tournament will open to-morrow and continue through Friday. The event to-morrow will be the qualifying round at eighteen holes for the Southern Cross and the Aiken Cups, the first sixteen qualifying for the chief trophy and the second sixteen for the latter cup. The final rounds at match play for these cups will be played on Thursday. The Palmetto Handicap Cup will be the event on Wednesday, and the closing contest on Friday will be a handicap foursome tournament. Dr. Valentine Mott is Secretary of the club, and one of its most redoubtable golfers is Herbert Leeds, the popular yachtsman, who will make a strong effort to win the Southern Cross Cup for the third time.

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In local circles the open tournament of the Atlantic City Country Club is attracting the bulk of attention at present. It will open Tuesday, April 3, and continue throughout the week. The first event will be a match that has been talked about so much since its announcement, between Harry Vardon and the best ball of Herbert Harriman and Findlay Douglas. The Atlantic City Club deserves credit for securing these two champion amateurs to meet the open champion of Great Britain. It will be the first time that Vardon has met two amateurs worthy of his steel, and many a critic would not be at all surprised to see the amateur contingent turn down the celebrated foreigner. The advantage surely lies with the amateurs, for they have two chances to Vardon's one. It will be a grand match, and in all probability a better one will not be seen with Vardon in the field during his visit here.

On Wednesday, April 4, the amateurs will begin their series of events with a four-some match and an approaching and putting contest thrown in for the afternoon's sport. The thirty-six-hole qualifying round for the three cups will go on all day Thursday. If the field warrants it, a fourth, and even a fifth, cup will be offered. The players will qualify by sixteens, and the succeeding rounds will be at match play, the finals coming Saturday, when a general handicap will also be held. Entries should be sent, up to April 4, to Walter E. Edge, Secretary of the club, at Atlantic City, N. J. The Atlantic City Club gave its initial open tournament last Fall, and it was so successful that golfers are glad to go back there again.

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The Atlantic City tournament may justly be called the opening of the season in the metropolitan district. That honor formerly rested with Lakewood, but the latter event, beginning April 19, is not likely to suffer through the rising prestige of its more southern rival. Vardon will not be present at Lakewood. On Saturday, April 21, he will be seen in Philadelphia, probably on the Country Club links, and his opponent will be Bernard Nichols, who is the only man thus far who has beaten Vardon. The English golfer will visit Old Point Comfort this week.

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The Philadelphia Golf Association has adopted a more progressive policy for the coming season and, as a result, probably of two or three months' discussion, has announced two open tournaments. The first will be played June 7, 8, and 9 at the Merion Cricket Club, and the second on Oct. 18, 19, and 20 at the Philadelphia Cricket Club. The inter-club series of team matches will begin then for the first time, six clubs being in the contest this year—Merion Cricket, Philadelphia Cricket, Philadelphia Country, Huntingdon Valley, Aronimink, and St. David's. A new trophy will be played for this year, the Patterson Cup, given by several friends in memory of the late popular cricket player, Joseph Henry Patterson. The Philadelphia Cricket Club has arranged nearly twenty matches for the season, the opening event to be an Easter Monday members' handicap, on April 16. Among the team matches is one with Yale on May 19.

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The Wee Burn Golf Club of Noroton, Conn., is making many improvements to its course, and when the Connecticut State championship is played there the course will offer an excellent test of golf. The Connecticut Golf Association has fixed the dates of June 6, 7, 8, and 9 for the championship meeting.

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Coming immediately after the organization of the Innis Arden Golf Club, for which J. Kennedy Tod has given the use of his land at South Beach, Conn., is the announcement of a new club in Jamaica, to be known as the Jamaica Golf Club, the links to be laid out on the old Ely farm, midway between Jamaica and Flushing. Nine holes are now being laid out, and the old farmhouse will be remodeled for club purposes. The officers, as recently elected, are: President—Frederic L. Mills; Secretary—Clifford M. Tappan; Treasurer—George E. Cogswell. The Oakland and Flushing Golf Clubs are in the immediate vicinity, but the fact shows that the field of new clubs is not yet entirely filled.

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While most of our neighboring clubs are arranging their events for the season, the first to complete its programme is the pioneer St. Andrew's Golf Club. John Reid, Jr., a former Yale golf champion, and who was graduated last June, is Captain of the team, and team matches are to be more of a feature this year than was the case last season. The open tournament is not going to be abandoned again, for it is fixed for the first week in October. The opening St. Andrew's event will be played on April 14, being the first of a series of eight monthly handicaps for members. The winners and runners-up in these events will play off on Thanksgiving Day for the Vice President's Cup, given by R. H. Robertson.

The St. Andrew's Golf Committee consists of John Reid, Jr., Henry Holbrook, and William R. Innis. The Memorial Henry Holbrook Cup will be played for on May 30, and one of the biggest club events will be the Fourth of July Handicap.

Horses That Win Money.

Goodwin Brothers, publishers of the official Turf Guide, will publish in about two weeks a neat little volume entitled "The Winning Stallions of the United States and Canada." It will show the amounts won by the progeny of all of the American and Canadian stallions, were $5,000 or over was earned. A grand total of $3,310,573 for 1899, shows a falling off of about $133,000 from the total for the previous year. In 1897 and 1898 Hanover was at the top of the list, his get having to their credit over $100,000 each year. Last year Hanover fell into second place, and imported Albert, with $97,061 to his credit, took his place. Hanover's get earned $10,000 less than this sum. Kingston is in third place with $68,000 to his credit, and then follow Fonso, Sir Dixon, Rayon d'Or, Candlemas, Sir Modred, Iroquois, Juvenal, Himyar, Order, Wagner, Midlothian, Bothen, Meddler, and His Highness, in the order named, the last one with $30,000 to his credit.

RACE HORSES GETTING READY.

Work with the Thoroughbreds Being Pushed at Local Tracks—Gossip About the Jockeys.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—After an enforced rest of almost a week on account of the unfavorable weather conditions, the horses now quartered at the Bennings track were given an opportunity to extend themselves last Tuesday, and from now until the meeting opens on April 2 they will be given steady work. Among the fast workers at the track "Jimmy" McLaughlin's lot have attracted quite some attention. McLaughlin has worked hard to bring his string into racing form, and has them about on edge now, so that they are almost fit to face the starter. In the lot are Counsellor Wernberg, Lady Lindsey, Charentus, First Whip, Diminutive, Cupidity, Post Haste, and ten two-year-olds. The youngsters require the attention of more than one man, and "Dick" Clawson, the jockey, who is growing so heavy that he may not be able to ride except in the heavyweight handicaps this year, is assisting McLaughlin in handling them.

"Father Bill" Daly, whose specialty for the past few years has been to have his horses in their best form early in the Spring, in order to secure some of the money at Bennings, is again on the ground with a few horses, and they are as fit as Daly horses usually are. "The Sage of Hartford" has not brought all of his string to Bennings, but has left some of them at Gravesend. His New Orleans lot will be here Wednesday.

The arrival of the black mare Imp, which is scheduled for not later than Tuesday, is awaited eagerly by the railbirds, who are already at Bennings storing up knowledge of good things. The black mare has left Chillicothe, Ohio, and has been at Louisville preparing for the trip here. Her owners decided to race her here, not so much for the purses she may win, as for the condition it might bring to her. She did not develop much speed until well into the Summer last year, presumably because she was pampered early in the year. Her weight in the Bennings Handicap is 132 pounds, and if she can pick up that much weight so early in the Spring and win, even from an inferior field, she will probably be as sensational in her performances this season as she was last year.

Bennings is not the only place where the trainers are busy, for since the snow from the recent storm has been cleared away, the horses quartered at all of the local tracks have been put out on the tracks again, and the scene at any of the local tracks these mornings is a busy one. Even when the snow was still several inches deep, Matt Allen, who has in hand the horses owned by the late William H. Clark, had his charges working over the Morris Park track. They have not yet been sent against the watch, but by the middle of April they will be given their fast work, in order to have them in racing shape when they are put up for sale.

Ten of the cross-country performers in the string of Robert C. Hooper of Boston, who races under the name of "Mr. Chamblet," are at Morris Park in charge of S. Veitch. They include Mars Chan, Semper Ego, Diversion, Catapult, and Armament, and during the Winter they have been at Readville, near Boston. Diversion looks the best of the lot, and on the new training grounds for the steeplechasers, has made some of the cross-country performers look like selling platers.

Trainer Tom Healy, who will take a string of a dozen to Aqueduct, has had his charges out in the sloppy going getting them in condition. He has a couple of good-looking youngsters in his string, among them one by Loyalist-Blue Dress, and another, Beau Ormonde, by Ormonde-Miss Brummel. Kinnikinic, Carbuncle, Sparrow Wing, Dear Heart, and Randy are also in Healy's string.

A. J. Joyner's lot has been out also. Ethelbert, Gonfalon, and David Garrick were never looking beter, and they will probably place some of the big stakes to Perry Belmont's credit this year.

"Jim" Boden has had Firearm, the handicap candidate; Okeltee, Donna, Henrietta, a racy looking filly by Henry of Navarre, and Tomath out for work on pleasant days, and George E. Smith's Prestidigitator and his handicap candidate, Lothario, have also been given light work on the covered track.

G. B. Morris's string is the most forward lot at Gravesend. The opportunities for working over the track have not been many, but many of the horses there have been breezed on the Coney Island Boulevard. Mr. Morris has Pupil and Modrine with a string of two-year-olds. Golden Age, Better or Worse, Jenice, and Woodford Lass, the latter by Salvator-Miss Woodford, are among the best of the youngsters in his string. Woodford Lass bears the stamp of her great dam, and since she has been put into light training she has developed into a grand-looking filly.

Fred Burlew has Newton Bennington's string at Gravesend, getting them into shape for the Aqueduct meeting. Eugene Leigh is another at Gravesend who is preparing for the Aqueduct meeting. He has a number of good-looking two-year-olds, and some of last year's two-year-olds have developed into good-looking three-year-olds.

Frank McCabe has a string in training for P. J. Dwyer. He confines their work to the infield. His Royal Highness, whose breeder, John Daly, predicts that he will be one of the best three-year-olds out this year, is in excellent shape, and Half Time and Marblehead are in good condition and should be bread-winners this year for Mr. Dwyer. The stable will not make its début until the Morris Park meeting opens. W. M. Barrick, Fred Mossom J. L. Holland, E. L. Graves, J. H. Carr, Henry Harris, and J. W. Colt are among the other owners who have horses in training at the track.

Ex-Assemblyman David Gideon has not, as was reported some time ago, engaged Jockey "Dick" Clawson for the season for him during the coming season, and there is little chance that any other owner has signed the boy. Clawson, who was quite successful for two or three seasons in the East, has been living well since he began to make big money, and his mode of living has given him a lot of weight. He has trained severely all Winter to keep down to the proper weight, but nature rebels, and a day's rest sometimes brings him up to 125 pounds. The nice fortune which his success in the saddle brought him has been squandered, it is said, and now that he is outgrowing his usefulness as a jockey he may have a hard time to earn a living at some other branch of the racing game. He rode last year in the colors of William C. Whitney.

Mitchell, the lightweight jockey, who has been riding at New Orleans during the Winter, won the one-hundred-dollar prize offered by the Crescent City Jockey Club for the jockey who rode the greatest number of winners from Jan. 1 to the close of the club's meeting. He might also have won another prize, if one had been offered, for the jockey who lost oftenest on favorites during the same time. In most of these affairs Mitchell has come off without getting into trouble. There is very little possibility of a prize being offered by any of the racing associations in the East for the highest number of wins, but The Jockey Club will probably offer prizes in the shape of rigid investigations that may lead to suspensions for too frequent accidents to favorites.

"Andy" Hamilton, than whom there was no better jockey in the East five or six years ago, has been riding at New Orleans with some measure of success all Winter. For the past few seasons the colored rider has been in poor form in the East. He developed a trait that always ruins a jockey—that of fear—and last season he failed to ride a winner. No one cared to give him a mount, and he became one of the most dissipated hangers-on around the racetrack. He went to New Orleans during the Winter and regained some of his old form, and his old employer, "Billy" Lakeland, brought him North again a few days ago. Hamilton, who has lost his fear of riding in a crowded field, is helping Lakeland to prepare a string of horses at Brighton Beach, and he will ride the horses when they are ready to race.

BETTING ON THE HANDICAPS.

Ohio Money Makes Imp a Hot Favorite for the Spring Races.

If the black mare Imp wins any of the Spring handicaps, the few reliable bookmakers who have laid prices against her in future books will have to pay out considerable money. She was made favorite when the future books were opened, the price against her averaging about 12 to 1. Since then she has been played steadily until her price is now 5 to 1, and in the Brooklyn 7 to 1. In a measure, the steady support of the inhabitants of the town of Chillicothe, Ohio, is responsible for the gradual drop in Imp's price, for almost every man in the town has sent a commission to the Eastern agents to bet on the mare. The heaviest play on her is in the Brooklyn Handicap, for which event she is now quoted at 7 to 1. An up-town firm that acts as agent for a big future book predicts that by April the book will be full on her.

A number of other horses are being backed, and the prices against them have fallen correspondingly, but still a few others have received no support, and the prices in their cases have advanced. Ethelbert continues second choice at 8 to 1, but Jean Beraud, who was quoted at 15 to 1 last week, has been backed down to 12 to 1 on the strength of the reports of his good condition while in training at Churchill Downs, Ky. Kinley Mack has dropped 5 points until his price is now 15 to 1, and Manuel has come down from 25 to 1 to 20 to 1. Sidney Lucas, who beat a number of older horses at a mile and a quarter at New Orleans recently, has been backed heavily on the strength of that race, and even though he is only a three-year-old, his price has fallen from 50 to 1 to 20 to 1. Advance Guard's price has dropped from 40 to 1 to 20 to 1, and the others, with the exception of Box, Rush, and Admiration, remain the same. The three mentioned have all advanced 5 points, Box from 20 to 1 to 25 to 1, and the other two from 15 to 1 to 20 to 1 each.

RIDERS IN THE PARKS.

Indoor Season About Over and Bridle Path Riders Are Numerous.

Equestrians in New York look forward to a delightful season outdoors from now on, if fine weather prevails, and arrangements are being made at most of the riding academies to wind up the indoor equestrian season. At the Central Park Academy, Seventh Avenue, near Fifty-ninth Street, the Rough Riding Class closed its indoor season a few days ago, and some time this week the music rides at the academy will wind up.

Everywhere riders are preparing for the outdoor season. Some have purchased new mounts, and other have ordered new ones from the South and from Canada, while among the harnessmakers orders for new saddles were never more numerous than at present. Many of the equestrians have already abandoned the tanbark rings for the bridle path, for the weather since the beginning of March has been fairly open, and the bridle paths in the Park have been in excellent condition.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Whittaker, who ride handsome chestnuts, are among the cavalcade that rides from the Central Park Riding Academy daily, and Dr. Henry Tuck is another. Ex-Governor of South Carolina H. S. Thompson rides a magnificent, long-tailed chestnut named Dick. W. S. and R. E. Tod run up from Wall Street every fine afternoon to take a trip along the bridle paths. W. S. Tod rides a thoroughbred chestnut, named Perry, and his brother rides the

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

THE SUBSIDY BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Alexander R. Smith, in his communication of the 19th inst. to your columns, is singularly unhappy in attempting to defend a minor objection to the Ship Subsidy bill, while ignoring the cardinal objections as pointed out in your editorial of the 13th inst.

Special pleading always reflects on the cause it would assist. Mr. Smith criticises the use of the term "shipbuilders" instead of "shipowners," whereas the use of the latter term gives added force to the comments made. He meets Mr. Root's strong argument by mere disclaimer, and admits that favor shown to any one line, one route, or one type of ship would be objectionable, while he ignores the equal or greater objection to favor shown to any one class, particularly a very limited class of shipowners or contractors, and he contends that the provisions of the bill are open to all Americans alike, which is clearly not so.

No substantial increase of American-built ships can be expected for many years to come, owing to the limited capacity of our shipyards; hence it is provided that foreign-built tonnage under certain conditions may be given American register to enjoy one-half subsidy, ostensibly for the purpose of promptly supplying an American merchant marine. The bill, however, limits this accession to a ridiculously inadequate quantity and makes of this feature a grant to a few favored individuals or corporations who happened to be owners of or contractors for foreign tonnage on Jan. 1, 1900. It has been pointed out that the proposed beneficiaries are those who are now profitably employing foreign tonnage in American trade, and who contracted for more ships because of such profitable employment—requiring no encouragement—and that the subsidy would be but an added bonus to them.

If this provision of the bill has any legitimate purpose, it is to create or encourage something that does not now exist; yet it declares that nothing non-existing on Jan. 1, 1900, shall derive any benefit, thus blocking its own way.

The favored few who were owners of or contractors for foreign tonnage on Jan. 1, 1900, will scarcely pretend that they were such for patriotic purposes. As a matter of fact, the best evidence that their tonnage was profitably employed is that they were then making additions to it. Why, then, should a community be taxed to make their business so much more profitable?

If it be admitted that a subsidy bill is the best means to attain an American merchant marine, let it be framed so as to effect its purpose and encourage all alike to avail of its provisions, and bring about a prompt addition thereto somewhat adequate to the requirements. In your estimate of an immediate adequate addition to our fleet of merchant steamers you are much too conservative. To serve any practical purpose we should have 2,000,000 tons at once, but the proposed Subsidy bill practically limits a prompt accession to 200,000 tons, or, at the very most, 300,000 tons, being the extent of foreign tonnage owned or contracted for (as to at least 51 per cent.) by Americans on Jan. 1, 1900.

The conditions under which foreign tonnage may acquire American register being that an equivalent amount of American tonnage be built, let the limit of time for compliance be a feasible one, and then be made mandatory—not subject to extension in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, as the bill provides.

A bill framed on the lines indicated would not be subject to the charge, so obnoxious to all Americans, of class legislation, and it would accomplish the double purpose of an immediate substantial addition to our merchant marine and be an incentive to the development of local shipbuilding.

The only possible justification for a vote of public money is the general public good, whereas the subsidy to be earned under the proposed measure would accrue to and be appropriated by the owners of an insignificant amount of tonnage. The foreign commerce of the United States would still depend on foreign-owned tonnage, which would control freight rates and afford no saving to shippers, and consequently none to the American manufacturer or producer.

The report upon the proposed measure from the Committee of Commerce of the Senate claims that the bill will primarily benefit our exports, more particularly our exports of agricultural products, but how this is to be accomplished in sight of the facts already stated requires very much further explanation. G. L. DUVAL.

New York, March 23, 1900.

FOREIGN ALLIANCES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article by Richard Olney in The March Atlantic has received attention from THE TIMES and also from other New York papers, the nature of the comments, however, referring almost entirely to his attitude on the acquisition of the Philippines. As another portion of his article struck me as being somewhat inconsistent, perhaps THE TIMES will permit me space briefly to allude to it.

On the subject of alliances Mr. Olney says: "Yet there may be 'alliances' which are not 'entangling,'" and instances the French alliance which assisted American independence; and also: "Temporary and limited are better than general and permanent alliances, because friends and partners should be chosen in view of actually existing exigencies rather than in reliance upon doubtful forecasts of the uncertain future." And, again: "With them [the Philippines] not merely is our need of friendship imperative, but it is a need which only one of the great powers can satisfy," viz., Great Britain. But later: "It follows that we find ourselves actually caught in an entangling alliance, forced there * * * by the stress of the inexorable facts of the situation."

Recognizing our need and advocating as does Mr. Olney that we should make the best of the situation, it would seem to be a debatable point whether an "alliance" with Great Britain should be considered "entangling" or not.

THE TIMES, I believe, has largely influenced me in holding that, from the identity of our interests in the Far East, our policy should be one of thorough co-operation with England, and while a formal alliance may not be expedient, yet we should not hesitate to choose her as our "friend and partner" because of the "actually existing exigencies." R. C. KNOX.

Brooklyn, March 18, 1900.

ASHAMED OF AMERICAN CONSULS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in to-day's issue of THE TIMES, signed "O. E. S.," on the subject of our Consular Service starts a discussion which I hope your paper will not allow to drop until some mitigation, at least, of the evil is brought about. The majority of the men representing the United States at almost all the smaller posts as Consuls, and many times as Ministers, are a disgrace to their country. I have also heard exasperated foreigners call them an insult to the countries they were accredited to. Many times these men are kindly and well-meaning; sometimes quite shrewd in a business way, but totally unfit to represent officially a great country. I know whereof I speak, having encountered many of them in my wanderings in many lands, and during more or less protracted residences in foreign towns. I have received little kindnesses from men I have felt very sorry for; they were so out of touch with their surroundings and the officials of the other countries with whom they were obliged to come in contact; they were so entirely without the proper equipment for their position. I have had the pleasure (?) of meeting a man sent as Minister to a large South American city who was without education, who spoke his own language vilely, and no other at all; a man whose grammatical blunders were the amusement of the clubs, who had not the slightest knowledge of the most ordinary social requirements, and a personal appearance not pleasing from his constant chewing of tobacco, which dribbled from his mouth, spotting his linen and clothing. His feats in expectorating were the subject of bets in the club. He and his worthy, but also ill-educated wife, were undoubtedly "good, amiable souls," but quite out of place, and the laughing stock of the Diplomatic Corps, as well as the native and foreign element. One's feelings are not those of unmixed delight when told by a witty Germanwoman, speaking perfect English, that the wife of the American Minister invited her to "set right down and make herself to home." The Consulate of an adjacent town was presided over by a seldom sober "horror of a man," who insisted upon being called "Judge ——." I went to the American Consulate, while residing in a large city in Chile, for some information I much needed, during the temporary absence of my husband, but was given no answer to my simple questions that were of the least use by the leering Irishman who represented my country as Consul, while he stood talking to me with his hat on his head, his hands thrust in his trousers' pockets, and a huge cigar in his mouth, which he never removed, but puffed the smoke in my face. I had been warned not to go there, but I had not then had much experience, and insisted that an American woman would be treated politely in an office over which the Stars and Stripes flew. I never looked at those particular Stars and Stripes afterward without a feeling of inward rage, nor was I allowed to forget that interview while in the town, as, unfortunately, two friends witnessed that never-to-be-forgotten scene. I had to seek the English Consulate, where I was speedily, and with great courtesy, given the information I required. These are a few of the mildest stories I could relate of very shameful facts as regards our Consular Service. Can't THE TIMES start a crusade to save Americans from such mortifications? I have been asked times without number by natives of South American countries, as well as by the German, French, and English residents, if there were no educated men, accustomed to the usages of well-bred people, that the United States could send out to represent them, and, if there were any such, why send the types they did. I have encountered a few Americans occupying Consular positions who were a credit to their country and a delight to the people among whom they were living, but they were so few and such awful distances apart!

New York, March 22, 1900. L.

THE ARMY CANTEEN AGAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The two letters in your issue of the 11th, in regard to the army canteen, seem to call for a few words more from me in reply.

Neither I, nor any one connected with the army, is ignorant of the law to which Mr. O'Neill refers: "That no officer or private soldier shall be detailed to sell intoxicating drinks, as a bartender or otherwise, in any post exchange or canteen, &c."; nor is he ignorant, as apparently Mr. O'Neill is, that on April 12, 1899, at the request of the Secretary of War for a decision as to the meaning of this law, the Attorney General gave the following ruling: "That this section does not prohibit the continuance of the sale of intoxicating drinks through the canteen section of the post exchange * * * except that, of course, no officer or soldier can be put on duty in the canteen section to do the selling, either directly or indirectly."

In G. O. No. 69, in which this ruling was communicated to the Army, however, attention was particularly called to the paragraph of the exchange regulation "That the sale or use of ardent spirits in any branch of the exchange is strictly prohibited."

In reply to the question as to what influenced Congress to pass the above-mentioned law, besides the influence of the W. C. T. U., I quote the words of the Superintendent of the Military Academy:

"In considering the antagonism the post exchange creates outside the army, it should be noted, as exemplified in the village of Highland Falls, adjoining this military reservation, that the most active opponents of the exchange—the people who originate and circulate petitions to do away with it—are the liquor sellers whose trade will grow if the exchange is abolished. This fact, I believe, will also be found to be the case, if the inquiry be made, with all similar petitions having their origin in the vicinity of military posts."

The Superintendent of the Yellowstone Park states in his report on this subect that "No class of people would hail the canteen's abolishment with more pleasure than those engaged in the traffic of liquor in the vicinity of military reservations. In the efforts to this end the singular spectacle is presented of those who are interested in the cause of temperance and those engaged in the sale of whisky working for a common cause, though with entirely different motives."

That our lawmakers were influenced by the opinion of the army is not true. Of Gen. Miles's opinion of the canteen I can find no record here, and shall doubt his disapproval until it is proved to me. The opinion of many whom Mr. O'Neill mentions I do not think worth considering, as they have had either no experience at all in an army post (and I have spoken only of the canteen at posts, not in the field,) or none since the establishment of the canteen, and this is a matter where daily observation outweighs all theories. Hence officers serving with troops are the best judges, and the Secretary of War, in his recent report, states:

"Expressions have been received from twenty-four of the twenty-five regiments of infantry, substantially all of the ten regiments of cavalry, and of the seven regiments of artillery. It will be perceived that the overwhelming testimony of the army is to the effect that the present regulation has promoted the temperance, discipline, morals, and health of the enlisted men, and that in the interest of morality and effective service it should be retained."

In the face of this fact one must smile at J. H.'s statement that "The amount of drunkenness, debauchery, and devilry caused by the canteen beggars description."

As to the assertion of Mr. O'Neill that the exchange absorbs the men's money without any corresponding benefit, it is only necessary to state that during the year ended June 30, 1899, from the receipts of the exchange there was devoted to the funds of the regimental bands, $5,563.00; to post gardens, $1,089.74; to libraries, $1,-121.55; to gymnasiums, $1,527.07; to athletic sports, $1,302.18; set aside as a reserve fund, $104,008.03, and returned to the different organizations, as dividends, $275,580.74.

If these gentlemen need any more information on the subject, of which they appear so profoundly ignorant, I refer them to the report of the Secretary of War for 1899.

It is unnecessary to make prohibitionists of our soldiers, but it is necessary to make them self-respecting; able to govern their own passions, and to this end every effort is made to make their posts, which are their homes, attractive to them: and, as most men will drink something, by giving them pure beer there, under the restraining influences of discipline, save them from the vile whisky and temptations, which are never wanting on the outskirts of a military reservation, and which soon deprive the men of all self-respect and control.

I do not share Mr. O'Neill's fear that our men, by drinking a moderate amount of beer, will be found incapable when called upon to face dangers and privations. I remember too vividly details of the Santiago campaign, which he may have forgotten, when, in spite of the fact that the canteen had existed for a number of years, our men displayed such individuality, such cool nerve, and undaunted courage in an unknown, almost impassable, country and deadly climate, that all the world stood astounded.

What our army did then it is ready to do again whenever it is needed. L. R. A.

Fort Meade, S. D., March 17, 1900.

BOARDING HOUSES IN PARIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"All the News That's Fit to Print" persuaded me in my choice of a daily paper, and, except for an occasional "break," as herein noted, I find THE TIMES an up-to-date, clean newspaper. Your issue of to-day contains a letter signed "F." and dignified by the heading "Foreign Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES," which, to any one acquainted with life in France, must subject you to just criticism, for the ideas therein conveyed would persuade a reader not acquainted with Parisian life that the word "pension" stood for all that was to be shunned. The letter is really too ridiculous to be taken seriously, and it is a generous thought which persuades me to think it is used as padding, for I should hesitate to believe that any American editor could be imposed upon and print such an effusion as worthy of consideration.

If a visitor from France should seek a boarding place on the Bowery, or some such locality, at $3.50 per week, and then write the leading paper of Paris a description of it as representative of boarding-house life in New York, the reader who knew no different would think New York a good place to avoid. No good boarding house can be had in Paris for less than 9f. to 12f. per day. The French table manners and menus are matters all Americans envy who have sought the same level of surroundings they would seek at home.

Ladies do not ride the bicycle in Paris. The fact that your correspondent remained in a place where the sheets on her bed remained unchanged for one month, and then publishes the fact, makes any further criticism of her letter or her intelligence superfluous. B. S. D.

New York, March 18, 1900.

PARIS BOARDING HOUSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me, as a foreigner, to address you these few lines, which, I hope, will be published in your next issue. I have been in this country only a few weeks, traveling all over the States, and THE TIMES is the only paper I found worth reading, as to the special foreign news.

I do not know who wrote the Paris letter in to-day's issue, but I found it ridiculous; first, it does not mean anything; second, the whole is childish. I tried the cheapest boarding-houses and the largest hotels in this country, and the article entitled "Pension at Six Francs" is laughable.

Did you ever try in this city a boarding-house, even for $15 a week? What eating do you get? Butter, milk, water, bad bread, not to talk of the meats and water-boiled vegetables. I hope for the majority of Americans going to Paris that they can afford to spend 6 francs a day, and will not go in the "pensions" mentioned in this paper. You get your money's worth wherever you go. Your hotels here cannot be compared with ours; that is, they are 100 per cent. above ours. The life is different, that is all.

As to the unattended women going to the Bois, such things happen daily in New York City. I saw myself a man arrested in a Lexington Avenue car for annoying a young lady, and he deserved it. If a man talks in Paris to a lady, she can have him arrested also; and furthermore, any citizen will assist her, which you could not find here, as every one only minds his own business.

ALBERT BLANC.

New York, March 18, 1900.

THE DOMESTIC SERVANT PROBLEM

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with a great deal of interest the symposium in to-day's TIMES on the application of the eight-hour rule to the question of domestic service. A great many people will certainly indorse the views of Miss Dodge and others as to the practicability of such a proposition as this in the present state of social development.

It is doubtless true that very many mistresses are themselves sadly deficient in the science of domestic economy, but when all is said upon this side of the controversy the fact still remains that the vast body of people in moderate circumstances is groaning under the tyranny of domestic help.

There are thousands of sensible, industrious, and fair-minded women who are driven to the brink of distraction by the unreasonable demands of domestics, and I very much doubt if the lot of the average maid is one whit worse than that of wives and daughters in homes that can afford one or even two servants.

Not only do I contend that this class of help is well paid, but that it is, if anything, overpaid when food and lodging are added to the money compensation. It is my belief that as a rule they are well fed, but notwithstanding all this we encounter indifference, insubordination, and general incompetence. The position of the domestic servant is vastly superior to what it has been at any other period of the world's history, and this is indeed as it should be, but there is such a thing as going too fast even in a reformatory work. In the short space of twenty-five years the average domestic servant has very much deteriorated in the attributes of fidelity, courtesy, and efficiency.

I am very far from being a pessimist, but at the same time it seems to me that only the blindest optimism would advocate under existing conditions the rule of eight hours as a day's work in domestic service. Conditions are bad enough as they are, but to seriously put such notions as piano-playing, lawn tennis, and an eight-hour work day into the heads of the servant class is an injustice to them and a cruel aggravation of the present difficulties of all employers.

It is certain that there is a very widespread desire not only among the rich but among the intelligent and well-to-do to contribute something to the advancement of the race; none can claim a monopoly of that world-wide sympathy which makes for the uplifting of our less fortunate sisters and brothers. But the work must be reciprocal in order to achieve any lasting results. There are comparatively few masters and mistresses who can set apart the necessary time for physical or mental relaxation. The pressure of labor bears heavily upon us all, and I believe that most people require of their servants in the home no more than their fair proportion of the inevitable burden of daily life. In personal experience with a family of two it is sad to note our many failures in the uplifting process. The effort to attach the servant in a friendly way has signally miscarried. Reproof is generally resented, forbearance misunderstood and abused. A want of loyalty is too evident in the gossip which is heartlessly retailed from kitchen to kitchen.

Such are the difficulties lying deep in human nature which are more to be reckoned with than any other defects in our domestic economics. The whole problem is indeed complicated, and only a wise and conscientious effort beginning at the very root of character in both employe and employer will solve it. J. C. E.

Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., March 18, 1900.

FROM THE GIRL'S POINT OF VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to "Perplexity's" letter of March 11, I would like to say that she is entirely wrong in her assertions. I have worked out for a number of years, and I have found that all is not gold that glitters. Fine feathers make fine birds; but take off the feathers and the change is tremendous.

I have been engaged to work for "families of two" before now by some of the fine birds, (oh, such smooth talkers!) I jumped at the chance, but it was only a short time till I saw the feathers off my fine bird, and if the girl who worked for "Perplexity" had been in my place she would have done more than ask for more wages. My time was occupied from 6 A. M. until 11 P. M. on an average three days a week. I found that from a family of two it grew to dinner parties of ten or twelve several times a week, and I to do all the cooking, baking, sweeping, cleaning, washing and ironing, answer the door bell, and, to crown all, I was obliged to put on a cap and apron and wait on the table. I was allowed to go out only when my fine bird went to herself. She actually thought she owned me body and soul. Last, but not least, my bed would have been a disgrace to a prison or almshouse. The room was an old trunk room, without a window, light coming down through a skylight of ground glass. The wages were on a par with the room—$16 a month.

When I left it took all I had saved to pay doctors' bills to get strong enough to get another place. BRIDGET McNISH.

New York, March 17, 1900.

THE PHILIPPINES AND MEDICINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Medical schools in the United States will have to establish new chairs regardless of the conclusion reached by our legislators concerning the imperialistic or non-imperialistic issues involved in the accession of recent Spanish possessions. Our new doctors will have to learn in detail, rather than superficially, as heretofore, the treatment of diseases peculiar to the people and to the climate of these foreign shores.

Cuba's wants medically are practically those of some of the Southern States of the Union. Hawaii and Puerto Rico have also much medically in common with some of the territory of the States bordering on the Gulf, but the Philippines open to us a variety of conditions which will require augmented medical and climatic knowledge at the hands of physicians and sanitarians. To the American doctor, as a rule, beri beri is a disease known only through reading. The sporadic visitations of cholera, (and then over but a limited area of the United States,) make it doubtful if one in each hundred of our physicians has ever seen a case. Both of these diseases are common in the Philippines, but fortunately their ravages are confined to the natives, and we need hardly fear that the new island possessions will prove "a white man's grave."

Change of diet has indeed put many of our soldier boys on the sick list, but a careful regard for hygienic laws thus early ascertained by actual experience has already put into the hands of the knowing ones a method of rendering themselves immune from the local maladies of all these new island acquisitions. The medical schools must, however, keep pace with the geographic advancement and enlargement of what might, without political significance, be termed the new empire, and we look for an early readjustment of the chairs of the practice of medicine in the advanced medical schools which will provide for lecturers on diseases peculiar to these various climes. PHYSICIAN.

New York, March 19, 1900.

WHY ROBERT FULTON?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through the efforts of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, a monument will soon be erected in Trinity churchyard to commemorate the work of Robert Fulton, in establishing navigation by steam power. * * * Interest in his work has recently been awakened by renewed discussion whether the credit of inventing a method of steam navigation should be given to Fulton, John Fitch, or James Rumsey of Maryland.—The Evening Sun.

Why is Robert Fulton credited with being the inventor of the steamboat to this day?

The foregoing question is suggested by the perusal of the clipping quoted above and of the following letters that are accompanied by diagrams which I find printed in Volume XI. of the Journal of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, in 1833; Pages 68 and 412:

SYMINGTON'S STEAMBOAT.

Sir: The drawing sent herewith represents the Charlotte Dundas steamboat and her machinery constructed by my father, the late William Symington, civil engineer.

She was formed for the purpose of towing vessels on the Forth and Clyde Canal, and afforded, in 1803, satisfactory proofs of her capability by dragging two laden vessels, of seventy tons burthen each, nineteen and a half miles in six hours, against so strong a head wind that no vessel could proceed that day in the same track.

The late Robert Fulton, the American engineer, was one of the Charlotte Dundas, took sketches of her machinery, and received ready and explicit answers to the questions he thought proper to put. Several years afterward this first boat appeared in America.

Prior to the Charlotte Dundas two exemplifications were afforded by my father to the practicability of the adaptation of the power of steam to the purposes of navigation: the first in 1788, on Dalswinton Lake; the second in 1789, on the Forth and Clyde Canal.

Two circumstances may be worthy of notice—First, the Charlotte Dundas, to prevent accidents, was steered at the stern; second, the idea of making steam subservient to navigation originated from witnessing the performance of a model for a steam carriage, which, in 1784, he had invented, and, in 1786, submitted to the inspection of eminent scientific and learned gentlemen in Edinburgh.

Should these facts be deemed interesting, their insertion in your widely circulated magazine will oblige your most obedient servant.

W. SYMINGTON.

Bromley, Middlesex, Sept. 4, 1832.

FIRST BRITISH EXPERIMENT IN STEAM NAVIGATION.

Sir: The accompanying sketch (see Journal of Franklin Institute, Page 412) represents a lateral section of the original steamboat, invented by my father, the late William Symington, and the efficiency of which was twice proved, though on different scales of magnitude, by him, viz.: once in 1788, on Dalswinton Lake, Dumfriesshire—and another time, in 1789, on the Forth and Clyde Canal. * * *

The exemplification of 1789 was propelled by the power of steam at the rate of six miles an hour; thus satisfactorily proving that the performance of the Charlotte Dundas in 1802, as a tug, was not the first public trial of steam for a useful purpose in navigation, as asserted in a report of the Forth and Clyde Canal Committee, contained in your magazine of July 9, 1831.

Sensible of the readiness with which you have inserted my former communications, and perfectly prepared to substantiate every particular which I have advanced, I am, &c.,

WILLIAM SYMINGTON.

Bromley, Nov. 17, 1832.

The steamboat is no more the invention of one man than is the invention of the telegraph or telephone, and therefore there is no reason for glorifying Fulton at the expense of his predecessors. According to such data as I have before me, the credit for building the first steamboat is due, if to any one, to Denis Papin, a Protestant refugee, who, to escape persecution for his religious beliefs, left France in 1685, where he was born in Blois in 1647, to settle in Germany. Papin built a model steamboat, which was successfully tried on the Fulda River in 1707. This boat was destroyed by a number of riotous watermen, who saw in it a dangerous competitor.

The next person who gave his attention to steam navigation was Jonathan Hulls of London, to whom a patent was granted in 1736. He was followed by one of the Bernouillis, probably Daniel, who applied artificial fins to his creation, and who was succeeded in 1757 by Genevois, the adapter of the duck's foot as a propeller.

The River Seine was first navigated by a steamboat built by James Perier, a French mechanic, whose vessel steamed up the Seine in 1775, and not by Robert Fulton, whose experiment took place there in 1803. The second experiment in steam navigation on a French river took place on the Saone in 1783, when, with a vessel 140 feet long, the Marquis of Jouffroy ascended the Saone several miles.

The first American to launch a boat propelled by steam was James Rumsey of Sheppardstown, Va., whose principle was the same as is found nowadays in toy steamboats—the expulsion of steam through a horizontal trunk that opened in the stern. This boat was tried publicly on the Potomac in the presence of George Washington, in September, 1784; a private test took place in 1782.

Another American, John Fitch of Philadelphia, navigated the Delaware four years later (1788) with a steamboat worked by twelve vertical paddles, six on each side.

The next recorded steamboat building refer to Patrick Miller of Dalswinton, Scotland, who built a pleasure boat fitted with paddle wheels, (1787,) to which William Symington applied a steam engine in 1788.

Eight years later (1796) John Fitch came to New York and launched a steamboat eighteen feet long on Collect Pond, New York City—said pond is believed to have been located near the old Tombs Prison.

The foregoing records are generally considered as experiments, and, to quote "Harper's Book of Facts," the first practical steamboat "was the tug Charlotte Dundas, built by William Symington, and tested on the Forth and Clyde Canal, Scotland, in March, 1802." The result of the test is stated in the first letter written by William Symington's son, which I quote above—the vessel traveled nineteen and a half miles in six hours, towing two loaded vessels, each of 70 tons burden.

Fulton's Clermont, 160 tons burden, made her first trip in August, 1807, and ran from New York to Albany, a distance of 154 miles, in thirty-two hours. It is true that Fulton's boat traveled the greater distance in faster time, but it had nothing in tow, and, owing to its size, was able to carry all the fuel necessary for the trip, yet this scarcely entitled Fulton to the credit of being the inventor of the steamboat, any more than it would entitle the builder of the Savannah to the same credit, because his vessel traveled 3,000 miles in twenty-six days when it crossed the Atlantic, in May, 1819.

Is it not about time that the credit for the invention of the steamboat be given to one and all who participated in its evolution, not by a monument to a single man, as is suggested by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, but by a monument to all the men concerned in its development?

FRANK H. VIZETELLY.

New York, March 21, 1900.

THE CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The situation as to the Ramapo contract and the water supply of New York City is still a serious one, and is not generally understood. The passage of the Fallows bill is a great gain, in that it gives us a breathing spell. It does not, however, prevent the city from entering into a contract with the Ramapo people like the one so nearly consummated; it simply requires additional signatures and throws additional safeguards around a contract, and will be little discouragement to the Ramapo people, who can argue that the Legislature does not disapprove of buying water of a private company, or insist upon municipal ownership of the water supply, but has simply prescribed in what manner the contract shall be made; not that one shall not be made.

The Morgan bill, now hanging by the eyelids, on the other hand, goes further and is intended to restore to New York City the right to take a water supply when needed by the right of eminent domain, which it once possessed, wherever it can find such water. But the Legislature hesitates to pass this bill because of opposition from some of the counties where apprehensions have been skillfully worked up by Ramapo people, although the Committee on Cities intimated to those of us who visited Albany yesterday that they might pass this bill if it should designate certain counties, or groups of counties, as the ones to be drawn from.

I believe that Chairman Stranahan and the majority of the members of the Legislature are honestly in favor of restoring to New York its rights of eminent domain, taken from it by the charter, and that they realize the outrageous impropriety of withholding from it the power of taking water which has ben granted to and is now possessed exclusively by the Ramapo people. If some such bill as the Morgan bill does not pass at this session of the Legislature, we are likely to have a contract complying with the Fallows bill, for the same tactics heretofore so skillfully employed by the Ramapo Company will be repeated. Whenever the reservoirs are again drawn down for any purpose, photographs will again be taken of the bottoms—although probably the photographs exhibited by the Ramapo people for the last three or four years are not yet worn out. We shall again see the magazine known as Fire and Water crediting Chief Engineer Birdsall with the ridiculous statement (which, so far as I know, he has never disclaimed) that the recent cold spell, necessitating open water taps to prevent freezing pipes and resulting in a wastage of twenty-five millions of gallons per week, enforces the necessity of an increased supply, to provide for such inevitable waste. (Note. Twenty-five million gallons per week would be a hundred millions per month, and if zero weather lasted three months would mean a wastage of only three hundred million gallons—no more than one day's average consumption of water, according to Mr. Birdsall's own estimates. A very serious matter, is it not!) We shall again hear vapid talk about the necessity of more water for extinguishing fires and of the great danger of conflagration, overlooking the fact, not generally known, that the tabulated reports of the New York Fire Department show less water used in an entire year for extinguishing fires than one-sixth of a day's supply. (Note. Last year ninety-seven million gallons of water were used, of which fifty millions were harbor water, thrown by the fireboats, leaving forty-seven millions as the entire draught from the waterworks. The three previous years showed less than thirty million gallons drawn for fires.) And when the use of harbor water is advocated, with a pipe system for utilizing our fireboats in the middle of the city (for we need a fireboat pipe system whenever the streets are blocked with snow, preventing the passage of our steam fire engines,) for fire-extinguishing purposes, we shall hear more vapid nonsense, even from underwriters, interested in the Ramapo Company, as to the injury done to merchandise by salt water, overlooking the fact that last year, as in previous years, half of the water thrown was harbor water, and no complaint was heard as to damage to goods, for the simple reason, so tersely expressed by the late Chief of the Fire Department, Mr. Bonner, that salt water injures merchandise less than fire.

The same skillful tactics—for the Ramapo Company is one of the most persistent strategists of the century—will be employed to frighten people into the necessity of making a contract; and it will probably be made.

What we need is to proceed at once to head off the Ramapo Company by securing for the city the same rights which the Ramapo people now exclusively possess. Then we will hear little talk of a water famine, and we can proceed leisurely and intelligently to increase our supply for all coming time.

The Merchants' Association, headed by President William F. King, has done wonders toward convincing the Legislature of the need of passing the Fallows bill, and of the importance of the Morgan bill; but let every citizen of New York, and, for that matter, outside of New York, for the entire people of New York State are interested in the great city, write to his member of the Assembly and of the Senate urging the passage of the Morgan bill. Let every citizen of New York, whether he owns property or rents (for rents will be higher if the Ramapo contract is consummated), send $5 to the Merchants' Association toward the necessary expense of paying its engineers for determining the proper source of an additional water supply. The New York daily press has splendidly sustained the Merchants' Association in its work; without its support and vigorous editorials little could have been accomplished. But few days remain to the present Legislature, and the matter ought not to go over for another session. Gov. Roosevelt is in favor of proper legislation, and may be counted upon.

President William F. King's address is 410 Broadway. The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Affairs of Cities is N. N. Stranahan, Jr. The Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Affairs of Cities is Otto Kelsey. FRANCIS C. MOORE.

New York, March 21, 1900.

AN APPEAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have seen in your columns several letters from city physicians in regard to the crying need of State sanitaria for consumptives. Living, as we do, in a noted health resort, the need is still more strongly brought before us, and the hospitals cannot be established too soon. Leaving aside the necessity from the sanitary point of view, and the danger that tuberculous patients may bring to others in spreading the disease, from the point of view of humanity the present condition of the poor consumptive is most pitiful. With justified or unjustified hopes he seeks the help that our climate may give him, and often without more money than enough for a railroad ticket, comes to Saranac Lake, trusting that he may find work, or else get into the Adirondack Sanitarium, of which he may have heard vaguely.

He probably does not realize how slow the cure, if cure be possible, must necessarily be, and that a year is the shortest time in which results will show. It is almost impossible for a sick man or woman to find any sort of "light work" here, and the price of board throughout the Adirondacks is unusually high. The cheaper boarding houses are thronged with half-sick or desperately ill people. The Cottage Sanitarium, endowed and supported by private charity, has helped many, but it is always crowded to its utmost capacity, and patients are only admitted when their disease is in its earlier stages, or the promises of recovery are most favorable. The sicker applicants are thus refused admission, and must be turned away to shift for themselves or depend upon private charity, getting along as best they may in some forlorn boarding house, while the disease works on in its slow course until the end comes, or enough money is scraped together to take the dying man back to the city, again a menace to the public health.

If the State can be persuaded to establish these much-needed sanitaria not only those who come up here would be benefited, but the hundreds who remain in the city, too ill or too prudent to start off without some definite refuge offered for them. Here they could be taught to live hygienically, and if not cured entirely, might be partially relieved, or at least find a place to die in. To some that would be a blessing, for, cast out by frightened relatives, who fear contagion, many are left to die among strangers, and, I believe, most of the city hospitals refuse even the dying admission.

Money could not be expended in a more benevolent way, and if the State dreads the burden of support, a small charge could be made at some of the establishments, which would thus be made semi-self-supporting, and where those who have some means, and who would prefer not to depend entirely upon charity, would be glad to go. As for those who cannot pay, surely the State owes support to the tubercular patient as well as to the insane, the epileptic, or the man with a broken leg. M. V. N. D.

Saranac Lake, N. Y., March 19, 1900.

ARMY POST SERVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the McClellan Army bill, as published in THE TIMES last Sunday, there appears a very bad error. If it is not typographic, the bill contradicts itself, and as Congressman McClellan is probably the best informed member in Washington on army matters, the latter seems hardly possible. Section 17 provides for the stationing of the troops and says (according to your copy) "that no company, troop, or battery shall be stationed in any one State for a period longer than one year out of five." The paragraph then goes on to explain that the effect of the section will be to "popularize the regiments in their own districts" and give the people a personal interest in the service; "the men would feel more contented if serving with their own friends and have a greater incentive to good work, knowing that the people among whom they were born and brought up are constantly watching the regiment."

It is a positive fact that the regiments of the regular army stationed for a long period at one post have gained a state of efficiency and pride and have brought to themselves a popularity throughout their districts that has followed every one of them for years after their career took them to other fields. In the late Spanish war the enthusiasm for many of the regiments, especially those from posts adjacent to large cities like Cincinnati, Buffalo, Detroit, Denver, Columbus, and San Francisco, was remarkable, and the regiments went into the war with a heartfelt, affectionate backing never before known in the history of our regular service. The reason of this was that the regiments had become representative of the young manhood of their localities, nearly 75 per cent. of the men or more being from the neighborhood of the posts, and this also brought about a condition of good behavior and dignified manly conduct among the men almost unknown previously in the army. The officers likewise became known despite the constant changes caused by promotions and were virtually considered among the prominent citizens of these cities and by long acquaintance were enabled to represent the Government at all popular functions in a most gratifying manner.

It would be well for Congressman McClellan to provide in his bill that all regiments (or depot battalions) be stationed at a single post not less than seven years or more than ten. This would give all commands a sufficient variety of climatic and other conditions of service in peace time and still preserve the spirit of "localization" now proved to be of such absolute necessity to the regular service.

READER.

New York, March 22, 1900.

THE SALOON IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those whose indifference to our foreign missions is due to either misinformation or lack of information about them, may be glad to know what so disinterested a witness as the author of "The Cruise of the Cachelot" has to say of missionary work in what many would regard as the most unpromising of missionary fields, the islands of the Pacific:

"When all has been said that can be said against the missionaries, the solid bastion of fact remains that in consequence of their labors the whole vile character of the populations of the Pacific has been changed, and where wickedness runs riot to-day, it is due largely to the hindrances placed in the way of the noble efforts of the missionaries by the unmitigated scoundrels who vilify them. The task of spreading Christianity would not after all be so difficult were it not for the efforts of those apostles of the devil to keep the islands as they would like them to be—places where lust runs riot day and night, murder may be done with impunity, slavery flourishes, and all evil may be indulged in free from law, order, or restraint. It speaks volumes for the inherent might of the Gospel that, in spite of the object lessons continually provided for the natives by white men of the negation of all good, it has stricken its robts so deeply into the soil of the Pacific Islands."

Bishop Potter comes back and brings encouraging report of the Filipinos. Our churches are preparing to establish and extend missions among them. Yet no one thing will tend so disastrously to bring this good work to nought as what the Government at Washington is doing by countenancing and so encouraging that which is not only the "negation of all good" but the one positive and most prolific source of almost all that is evil—the saloon.

ADDISON BALLARD.

University Heights, New York, March 21, 1900.

MR. HJORVARD'S CONCERT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish, as one of the audience at the Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening, to corroborate what is said in the letter which you publish in to-day's issue, and, as a lover of music, to express my opinion, (which was evidently that of the greater part of the audience, if we may judge by the applause which Mr. Hjorvard received,) that the concertgiver is an artist of high grade, and of great promise.

I also wish to thank you, as one of the public, for publishing the letter I allude to, for you thereby prove your desire to be fair to foreign artists coming to our shores, which, I am sure, is the wish of every New Yorker.

ANOTHER ONE OF THE AUDIENCE.

New York, March 22, 1900.

Another of the Audience.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to reply to "One of the Audience" in the Hjorvard concert. I would say some people evidently are easily pleased.

As to the audience, what there was of it, was what is termed "paper patrons." It would be interesting to know how many paid for their seats. For the sake of the charity, I regret there were not more people present. Applause does not always mean fine work, well done, for in this case it was time lost to listen to such a painful attempt at piano playing.

I want simply to indorse the criticism of Mr. Henderson as being strictly just.

ANOTHER ONE OF THE AUDIENCE WHO KNOWS WHEN HE IS NOT PLEASED AND WHEN HE DOES NOT HEAR GOOD MUSIC.

New York, March 22, 1900.

Criticism of Mr. Hjorvard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a constant reader of your esteemed paper, I was interested in the personal letter which appeared this morning, treating the subject of Mr. Hjorvard's concert and signed "One of the Audience."

I read the criticism of the concert yesterday, and I consider it a little too polite to the pianist, because every one who understands good piano playing will say that Mr. Hjorvard butchered Beethoven's grand and beautiful concerto through and through. He has technique, but he has no rhythm, no touch, and no musical conception of the work whatever. He plays like a job-player. I am sorry for the "One of the audience," who says that he knows what good music is. Maybe he does, but he failed this time.

I have read many a time the criticism of THE TIMES on musical subjects, and find that whoever the critic is, he underst

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PARIS EDITION
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THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

THE WORK BEGUN.

We can find no warrant for the view expressed by the Mayor and the Controller yesterday that the building of the underground railway marks the beginning of the policy of municipal ownership of public utilities in this city. Nor would there be any occasion for the manifestation of a particularly deep and fervent joy even if we had ushered in the epoch of municipal ownership.

Municipal ownership as the Hon. SAMUEL JONES and Prof. BEMIS understand it means not only ownership but operation. The City of New York will not operate or control the rapid transit railway. It will have very little if anything to say about the property or its management for fifty years, and we think it is a very fortunate thing for the people and the city that this is so. A thirty-five-million-dollar railroad operated by succeeding administrations, now Tammany, now Citizens, as through the rolling years the turns of the people's votes should express the fits of their dissatisfaction with each and with both, would be little likely to enhance the glory of this municipality as a business corporation or to promote in the highest degree the comfort and convenience of the passengers using the road. Mr. MCDONALD is to build and operate the road. He must get his money back, an incentive to the display of business ability and good judgment that would be quite wanting to an administration "in" for four years with the City Treasury to draw on for deficits. For our initiation of the policy of municipal ownership and operation we must go back thirty years to the beginning of the Brooklyn Bridge, which has cost more money, has been the subject matter of more and stupider blunders and changes of plan, yields a smaller return, and is the daily scene of more tumultuous rioting and greater peril to life and limb than is the case with any other like undertaking on the habitable globe.

It is to be assumed that Mr. MCDONALD will sublet the operating part of his contract to some corporation capable of carrying on the immense business of the tunnel road in a businesslike manner. When the term of the lease has expired, then, indeed, the city will come into actual possession of the property. It may be that in that remote day municipalities will have demonstrated their capacity to do business as well and providently as private corporations. If not, then the wisest thing for our grandsons of 1950 will be to relet the tunnel for another fifty years. Meanwhile, let those who, with Mr. ORR, are inclined to bemoan the spendthrift policy of the past in giving away so many valuable public franchises take courage from that far-reaching observation of a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States—"the power to tax is the power to destroy."

A franchise has not passed out of the power and control of the public so long as the taxing power is in the hands of the Legislature. Even though a franchise be perpetual, it may be taxed until the owner comes on his knees and begs to have it taken away from him. The doctrines accepted by the Legislature at the session of 1899 ought to cheer up those among us who have wept at the reckless squandering of our franchise estate.

In the present state of the law and public opinion we are in no danger of giving away anything without a fair return. The franchise aspect of the great work that was begun yesterday is but one of the minor things. The great thing, the greatest of all, is summed up in the simple name of the enterprise—rapid transit. The facilities which this road will give to a few hundred thousand persons to travel quickly from one part of the city to the other is its chief element of value. Next to that, incidental to it, in fact, comes the vast prospective increase in real estate valuations in the northern part of the city. The cost of the road to the city is nothing, for its income will pay off the bonds and interest. But it will add to the assessment rolls many times the actual outlay for its construction. It will enable more persons to do business in New York. It gives room for expansion, and that room the city must have if it is not to go backward.

THE REMEDY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dear Sir: I call your attention to the inclosed clipping from THE TIMES of this date. You charge the citizens of this city with being "silent and idle," and say that in your judgment "they are inexpressibly foolish" in regard to your exposure of the "Gambling Commission," its methods, and its effect upon the public mind. I do not think that the indifference for the public welfare and purity exists in this community which you allege, but I do think that the feelings of our people are very much outraged at the existence of the corruption in high places that you have pointed out.

How can individual citizens express their condemnation of such abuses but at the polls?

It can hardly be expected that legal proceedings be instituted by private parties to remove from office unworthy incumbents at their own cost.

Some years ago an effort was made by a private party to have a Police Magistrate removed from office whose reputation was simply filthy. His charges, I think, were mainly based upon newspaper allegations, which were doubtless well founded.

The result was a failure to substantiate the allegations, and the Justice retained his position. Do you not think that before you make such a sweeping charge of indifference and carelessness and lack of patriotism you ought to point out some method whereby the evils complained of may be corrected and guilty persons and officials punished? What are we to do to purify the city government? It is useless for us to excite ourselves, and rail against the existing order of things, unless we take some active steps to bring about a change. Have not the State authorities power to investigate these matters, and, if crime is being encouraged by the authorities of this city, to bring the offenders to trial and to punishment?

Have we no Bar Association? Have we no leagues for purity? Have we no societies for the suppression of crime? Have we no associations that are formed for the express purpose of protecting the morals of the community, and for the support of many of which we all pay taxes?

Why, then, do you reflect upon the individual citizen? Point out a remedy, and you will find plenty to support your effort, both in personal exertion and in financial assistance.

If it is necessary to form a new organization to fight corruption in high places, that organization could be, and would be, formed in a day. There is no use of barking at the moon—there is no use of striking at the air—there is no use of bewailing degeneracy unless we do something to accomplish the object sought besides "barking," "striking at the air," and "bewailing." Point out the remedy, and the men and means will not be wanting.

Yours very truly, M.

We trust that our correspondent is correct in his opinion that "if it is necessary to form a new organization to fight corruption in high places, that organization could be, and would be, formed in a day."

Unquestionably such an organization is necessary. That those already in existence are inadequate to the task is evident from the fact that their efforts have neither prevented the systematized sale of protection to crime nor seriously alarmed the men who are engaged in that traffic. What the reason for this may be it is not now essential to inquire. It may well be that the actual organizations dissipate energy that were it more concentrated would be more effectual. It may be that the methods of some of them are unsuited to their work. It is clear that they afford no real sufficient instrumentality for the spirit that our correspondent believes to exist among the people of New York. For this purpose a central and representative organization is needed, and such a one would beyond all doubt be able both to bring the guilty to justice within a reasonable time and to inform public opinion in a way to secure action at the polls. The ultimate and complete remedy is, of course, in the change of the government that has been shown to be so grossly unfit. The immediate step toward that remedy is through a sufficiently strong organization. That will be formed if the public feeling requires it. If it does not, we must await the slow operation of the actual facts on the public conscience.

MR. WHITELAW REID ON PUERTO RICO.

Readers who have followed the course of events since the Spanish war and have learned to regard Mr. WHITELAW REID as one of the best informed and most authoritative of the exponents of the policy of the Administration, must have turned to his address at the University of California, reported in yesterday's papers, with an interest which we are bound to say was not repaid. Contrariwise, it was converted into disappointment. What Mr. REID had to say upon the general policy of expansion was well said. But if he had staid in New York he would hardly have discoursed in the same tone about the case of Puerto Rico.

It is quite true that The Tribune was the first journal to "sound the tocsin of alarm" in respect to the proposition to take down the tariff fence between us and the Puerto Ricans. The frightened protectionists hastened to The Tribune office, as they have been in the habit of doing for half a century, whenever their monopolies were endangered, and induced that journal to describe the President as an "inconsiderate Republican," if we rightly remember the phrase, for pointing out "our plain duty" with respect to Puerto Rico.

It is perhaps not remarkable that the editor of The Tribune should not be able to rid himself all at once of the "creed outworn," which he has so long been inculcating upon his readers. But it is none the less remarkable that he should be able, in the same address, to hold forth the glittering prizes that are to be won in the trade of the Pacific, and by the freer exchange of products, and solemnly to warn his countrymen against subjecting poor American labor to the unfettered competition of the inhabitants of Puerto Rico.

Who believes we can admit this little half-Spanish, half-negro waif from the mid-Atlantic, a third of the way over to Africa, and then reject nearer and more valuable islands when they come? Behind Puerto Rico is Cuba, and behind Cuba are all the other West Indies, and the famous political law of gravitation, which JOHN QUINCY ADAMS prophetically announced three-quarters of a century ago, will be then acting on them with ever-increasing force.

In the first place, the concession of free trade with Puerto Rico does not necessarily involve anything beyond itself. It has repeatedly been pointed out that it was perfectly practicable to reserve the question of Constitutional right in the very bill by which we performed "our plain duty" to the island. In the next place, it does not seem to us that the acquisition of all the West Indies by the United States is precisely, as Mr. REID seems to assume, a prospect at which humanity automatically shudders. On the contrary, it is perfectly plain that by a slight differential duty in favor of the products which formerly made the islands rich we could make them rich again. Since they are not prosperous under the rule of their present owners, and since they are geographically the appanages of North America, the condition of dependencies of the United States seems to be their normal condition. And, indeed, the choice seems to be between their annexation, not at all necessarily in the capacity of Territories or of possible States, and their relapse to the condition of Haiti. It does not seem to be sagacious for an American politician to put himself prematurely on record against the acquisition of as many of the sugar-growing West Indies as may be moved to come to us of their own accord.

At any rate, if Mr. REID had staid at home, or if he had limited his wanderings to the Middle West, we do not think he would have expressed himself so positively against the grant of free trade with Puerto Rico. In that case he would have been made aware that nothing is more popular than such a grant, and nothing so unpopular as the denial of it. That is now well understood in Washington, better, naturally, in the House than in the Senate, but well enough in the Senate to make the passage even of the House bill very doubtful. Already, our Washington correspondent informs us, it is a question with the practical politicians of the party whether the campaign fund they will acquire by refusing free trade to the island will offset the popular disgust at such a refusal. We all know how such cynical calculations end when the question is one that appeals to the public conscience. The Republicans who avow themselves in favor of free trade with Puerto Rico are not only in a better position as patriots and moralists than those who oppose it. They are also vindicating themselves as shrewder politicians. The time is not far distant when it will be creditable to the political sagacity of a Republican politician to have been early to recognize that expansion and protection do not go together, and that the first step toward a successful competition for the trade of the world is to throw aside all impediments, and Dingleyism among the first as one of the most impeding.

WOMEN AS CENSUS ENUMERATORS.

We published the other day an earnest argument from Mrs. DEVEREUX BLAKE in favor of the appointment of women to act as census enumerators. It was unanswerable, but it was misdirected in a manner quite remarkable considering the views of the author on the subject of the suffrage for women.

There is not the slightest doubt that in certain wide districts competent women would do the work of getting the information to be gathered for the census not merely as well as it would be done by men of equal ability, but much better. Most of this information is got from the women of the household in the absence of the men, and it would be given more readily to women than to men, and the former would have more tact, and more intelligence in getting it accurately than men would have. Of this there is no question, for it has been demonstrated in actual practice

But efficiency and accuracy are not deemed by the majority in Congress the most important things to seek in the gathering of information for the census. What the majority sought and took great pains to secure is patronage in their respective districts. Enumerators are selected on the recommendation of Congressmen, and without that, as has been announced, appointment is impracticable. It is small business for the legislators of the Nation, but it is not so small as to preclude their careful attention to it. If Mrs. DEVEREUX BLAKE can convince the Congressmen that there "is something in it for them," she can probably obtain the appointment of women, capable or incapable, honest and intelligent or the reverse. Otherwise we fear her perfectly legitimate interest in the matter will be entirely futile.

VIRTUE AND COMMON SENSE.

Nothing is commoner among old women of either sex than to declare of any work or practice which they do not approve that "there ought to be a law against it." Sometimes they get their way, mostly to the public injury. They seldom lack representation in the State Legislatures. Every session of every one of these bodies witnesses the introduction of a number of bills through which the introducers seek "to pander to the better element." But Congress is reasonably free from this particular form of provincialism. Mr. FITZGERALD of Massachusetts is an exceptional statesman, and the resolution which he has just introduced into the House of Representatives has much more the air of a project of law submitted at Albany or Trenton or Harrisburg than of one brought before Congress. The resolution relates to the novel of "Sapho," and calls upon the Postmaster General to exclude it from the mails. The work has already attracted much more attention than its literary merits or its moral demerits can possibly deserve by reason of the indictment of a play founded upon it and produced here in New York. But Mr. FITZGERALD is not satisfied, and insists upon advertising it still more extensively.

MACAULAY says: "We know no spectacle so ridiculous as the British public in one of its periodical fits of morality." It is the same spectacle which the American public furnishes in the same circumstances. A great many more people have gone to see the play in question because the propriety of exhibiting it had been questioned than would have gone otherwise. The public discussion of the morality of the play has reacted on the sale of the novel, and it has been hawked about the streets of New York years after everybody who had been induced to read it on its literary merits or the reputation of its author had ceased to think about it at all. Does not Mr. FITZGERALD see that the one certain result of his ridiculous resolution is to excite throughout the country the interest which has been shown in one city, an interest which he considers "contra bonos mores"? Can he not trust the Postmaster General to exclude improper books from the mails without the direction of Congress? If he really cannot, and if he merely desired to prevent the circulation of a book upon the ground that a play founded upon it had been indicted, would not common sense have suggested to him to communicate privately with the Post Office Department? Instead of this, he has proceeded in a way to give the widest possible advertisement to a book which he professes to believe should never have been allowed to be advertised, or even published, at all.

DECORATION OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

Few visitors to Washington can be so hardened to impressions of the beautiful, so far as architecture is concerned, as to gaze upon the Capitol without some degree of emotion. At a distance the grandeur of the masses, their disposition and proportions, strike the attention; the traveler is often heard to exclaim that the public buildings of no country in Europe show an example so dignified, so impressive, and so beautiful.

It is only when one approaches the Capitol that a certain disillusionment takes place. The statuary near and about the building has not been placed with a high sense of fitness and proportion; it does not form an architectural combination with the building itself; it does not seem, so to speak, the flowers of statuary upon the stem of architecture.

On entering the building the shock to one's sense of beauty and of fitness is stronger, for here we find a barbarous planlessness at work, an excruciating bad taste used in the wall paintings, and a total absence of understanding how to adapt sculpture to the architecture of the interior. The effect is that of a museum or a warehouse for statues.

Observing these facts, the traveler might reasonably conclude that the building itself with its grand outlines and majestic ensemble was an inheritance from an epoch of true art lovers handed down to a degenerate race of men. He might argue that it is like a fine basilica of the Roman Empire decorated within and without by the inartistic men of the lower empire. And in a certain way, perhaps, he would be right.

Whatever we may say of the artistic level of that period when the National Capitol was designed, we shall have to acknowledge that certain minds were pre-eminent, and that by some stroke of luck certain commissions like that for designing the National Capitol were given to them.

Fortunately Congress is not without members who are capable of feeling the discord between the architecture and the decoration of the Capitol. Through their efforts bills have been introduced both in the Senate and House to correct the mistake. What are the prospects for these bills? Are they to be sent on their way to the President rejoicing, or smothered in committee?

The moment for a proper decoration of the Capitol has arrived, if one may judge from the successful co-operation of architects, sculptors, and mural painters in the Library of Congress, the Public Library in Boston, and the Appellate Court in New York. After a good many years of groping and discussion on the part of architects, sculptors, and painters a fair degree of harmony has been reached. These artists have realized as never before the necessity of putting results before individual pride. They understand now that in the production of a great building it is necessary to sacrifice some of the individuality which they are free to use in work that is entirely by their own hand. Undoubtedly the most striking example of this sort stands before the public gaze on Madison Square, for it was only through the sacrifice of individual preferences, theories, and methods of work that the degree of harmony observable in the Naval Arch was obtained.

It would not be easy to overrate the effect upon the country at large of a thorough and well-pondered decoration of the National Capitol; that building toward which the eyes of most Americans are turned and to which the patriot makes his pilgrimage as soon as he is able. Short as our history is, compared with that of many nations of the Old World, there are subjects and to spare which call for realization in statuary, mosaic, wall painting, and the minor arts. Should the Capitol be decorated within and without on a scale commensurate with the size and wealth of our country, using the talents of our best artists, the influence of the National art would radiate to the Capitol of every State and effect favorably not only the State Legislatures, but the municipalities of our larger cities. Each State would have to equal the standard set at the Capitol, not with respect to the cost of the architecture and its decorations, but with regard to the artistic level to which their buildings and statuary and painting must attain. It is reasonable to believe that the bills introduced into the Senate and the House will do more to encourage National art than all our municipal art societies and local art clubs combined, provided Congress will pass them promptly and the President's hand be not forced, when he appoints the Commissioners, by the desperate wiles of the office seekers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—This is terrible news from South Africa—news calculated to send really violent shudders up and down the spines of such of us as have laboriously convinced ourselves that President KRUEGER is a saintly individual to whom the consent-of-the-governed ideal is dearer than his life or even than his chin whiskers, and who would no more impose a repugnant allegiance upon his fellow-men than he would smoke cigarettes. But this confidence in Oom PAUL, as we all have loved affectionately to call him, may have been misplaced. Certainly it was if, as reported, he has issued a proclamation annexing the Orange Free State to the Transvaal, and that, too, without even going through the wicked but convincing formality of conquering it. The Free Staters, according to the dispatches, are much offended at this summary proceeding, and their President has issued a counter-proclamation repudiating the annexation with indignant vehemence. Well he may. The Free Staters must have heard much of late about the enormity of imperialistic acts on the part of a republic, and though they must have their doubts as to whether the Transvaal is or ever was a republic at all, those doubts would increase rather than diminish their reluctance to have their identity destroyed by a nation of Boers considerably more Boerish than themselves. Of course, however, the action rumored would be as ineffectual as arbitrary and tyrannical. Himself doomed to speedy and permanent retirement to private life, insular or other, any attempts Oom PAUL makes to change the map of South Africa will receive scant attention from the British Generals and Ministers to whom inevitable destiny has intrusted the making of the necessary alterations.

—There are in the United States 150 recognized medical schools, with 5,735 instructors and 24,119 students. The figures are impressive, and might be taken as proving that medical education in this country is receiving a large amount of attention, and that all of us have reason for proud self-congratulations thereat. According to The Medical Record, however, these figures tell much more about the quantity than the quality of our supply of doctors, and that really the situation is one to cause dissatisfaction, if not alarm. The defect in the present system, it says, is the lack of anything like uniformity in the standards for admission and graduation of the several schools, and the consequent uncertainty as to the skill and knowledge implied by the possession of a degree. "Until effective means have been introduced to bring about some sort of uniformity in the standards, medical education," we are told, "will stand on no solid foundation." Yet it is believed that a uniform standard for admission to practice throughout the United States is impracticable at present, owing to varying conditions as to density of population, educational advantages, and general development, and as the only available plan it is suggested that, instead of a different standard for almost every political division, two or three should be settled upon and enforced. In concluding its remarks on this most important subject The Medical Record is fortunately able to say: "In New York the advanced requirements for license have been accompanied by extraordinary growth in the property of medical schools, especially in Greater New York. Indeed, without wishing to exalt unduly the accomplishments of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, the fact must be recorded that, owing to the foresight of this body, professional education in New York State now stands on a higher plane than in any other State in the Union, and emphasizes the need of similar councils of education in the other political divisions."

—Experiments now in progress at the Indian Head Proving Station will, it is hoped by the officers making them, result in the development of a useful substitute for, or auxiliary of, the searchlight on warships. The device under test consists of a thin-walled projectile containing calcium carbide, and so arranged that on falling into water acetylene gas escapes through four or five tubes, ignites, and produces brilliant white flames sufficiently large to light up the ocean over a considerable area. The advantage of such an illumination over the searchlight in cases when it is desirable to see and not to be seen is obvious. It is believed that a range of five miles can be obtained with these shells, and that they will be especially useful to ships entering hostile harbors at night. As soon as the trials at Indian Head are concluded, several of the projectiles will be placed on men-of-war, and their merits ascertained in the conditions of actual service. The idea is certainly an ingenious one, and there is no apparent reason why it should not work well.

—Legislative debates on insurance bills are not usually very enlivening, but in the Massachusetts House last week such a debate developed features novel enough to be at least amusing. The measure under discussion was a peculiar one. It provided that no corporation should be allowed to go out of the State for insurance until after it had filed with the Commissioner of Corporations a certificate that it was unable to obtain sufficient protection from Massachusetts companies. Among the bill's most vehement opponents had been Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON, and this gave its introducer, a member from Cambridge, an opportunity to make many entirely irrelevant remarks about Mr. ATKINSON'S eminence in the Anti-Imperialist League—an eminence, which according to the speaker, rendered him "a man of almost National disrepute." Nobody objected to this unkindly characterization, and perhaps the queer bill would have had a chance for its life, at least until a court got at it, if another member had not risen in his place and proposed an amendment, reading: "Provided, also, that no male citizen of Massachusetts shall be allowed to go out of the State for a wife until he files with the Secretary of the Commonwealth an affidavit that he is unable to procure a wife in this Commonwealth." That, for some reason which we dare not even pretend we could tell if we chose, struck the assembled lawmakers as wildly absurd, and as soon as their loud but apparently nervous laughter had subsided, they instantly proceeded to reject both amendment and bill by overwhelming votes.

—Day after day passes, and still the authorities at Washington vouchsafe never a word as to why they have removed Capt. RICHARD P. LEARY from the Governorship of Guam and conferred the place upon Commander SEATON SCHROEDER. As the delay in explaining this action lengthens, we are more and more disturbed by the thought that the President and his advisers may have misunderstood the comments that have been made here and elsewhere in the American press on the way in which Capt. LEARY has governed his little domain. It is true that we have noted most often and most appreciatively the humorous features of the Captain's rule, but never once has it been the intention of any of us even to hint that his facile combination of gayety with statesmanship was not all right from every point of view. On the contrary, we think it has been the general impression that the Captain's methods were admirable as well as amusing; that he might be having a lot of innocent fun with the islanders, just as he did with the Germans in Samoa, but that the islanders, unlike the Germans, were having fun, too, and were making satisfactory progress, moral and economic. That the Captain's first thought has not been for the dignity of his office is probably true, but why should a Governor of Guam take himself and it with unbending seriousness? To relax occasionally was certainly the part of truest wisdom. As for the new Governor, he is in all probability a most estimable young man. Judging from his picture, he would be a very convenient young man to have near the bridge of a man-of-war or in charge of a turret while a battle was going on, but we are grievously afraid that as a successor to Capt. RICHARD P. LEARY in the "palace" at Agana he is going to cause discontent. His name somehow awakens disquietude and his face is too soberly firm. Ah, well! If Capt. LEARY isn't in Guam he will be somewhere else, and the sum total of National gayety will remain the same. That is a consoling thought.

HAMILTON GRANGE MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A bill was introduced several weeks ago in the Senate (Senate bill No. 704) for the purchase by the State of New York of certain lots of ground, which included the thirteen trees planted by Alexander Hamilton, and for the transfer to that property of the house which he built at the end of the last century, which is still in good order and preservation, and the maintenance of the grounds and house as a memorial and patriotic museum in honor of the memory of Alexander Hamilton. The estimated cost of this enterprise, including its maintenance for one or two years, (possibly longer,) is $50,000, and the bill called for an appropriation of that amount.

The bill was prepared and presented by Alexander Hamilton Post of the Grand Army, the principal organization of that kind in upper New York, as a patriotic measure within the scope of its duties. It was referred to the Senate Finance Committee, and a delegation from the post appeared before that committee on the 15th inst. and presented the facts, with the cordial approval of the Governor and of the Controller. No decision was rendered by the committee at that time, but it has since been intimated that there are so many unusual claims being made on the State this year and the amount of the tax rate is so important, that it is not wise at this time to make any appropriations not absolutely necessary.

It is a matter of common understanding that the appropriations for various purposes by the State this year will amount to in the neighborhood of $24,000,000, of which the percentage called for by the "Hamilton Grange Bill" will be .0002, an extremely infinitesimal addition to the tax rate.

The committee from the post having the matter in charge believes that this is not a matter of mere local interest, but appeals to all citizens who have an interest in the history of their country, and who honor the memory of those who founded the Nation, of whom Hamilton was one of the three most famous, and himself the greatest statesman of the State of New York. For the ninety-six years since his death no public monument has been erected to his memory, and no action taken by the great State which he served so well, to commemorate his public services. The matter is peculiarly urgent at this time, in view of the understood fact that the property, including the thirteen trees, has been sold to a builder who has planned for immediate improvements during the coming Summer. If that be done, the last chance to preserve Hamilton's homestead for the purpose indicated will be lost.

The post solicits a general expression of public opinion upon this point, and that citizens who are interested will communicate their views directly to the Finance Committee of the Senate at once, so that the bill may become a law before the final adjournment of the Legislature.

WILLIAM C. REDDY,
Chairman Post Memorial Committee.
New York, March 24, 1900.

PUERTO RICAN TARIFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Commend me to the Republican Party as the slick article in the game of politics. Under the guise of playing fair with the Puerto Ricans, the Republican Party—I beg pardon, Mr. Hanna—whips Congress in line to pass a tariff bill ostensibly in favor of starving Puerto Rico, and levying 15 per cent. of our blessed Dingley tariff on their products, when exported to the United States, but lets our products enter into Puerto Rico free of any tariff charges, because the Puerto Ricans cannot afford to pay such a tariff tax.

Oh, sly Mr. Hanna, hoodwinking even our good and noble President, than whom there ought to be no higher authority when it comes to "tariffs!" For as long as I can remember, every Republican authority on tariff matters—Blaine, McKinley, Dingley, even Reed—preached time and again in Congress and on the stump as a tenet of their party and creed:

"The foreigner pays the tax."

Now, if this be true, is it not a great scheme to first "tax" the starving Puerto Ricans on their exports to our country and then return to them these same tariff taxes as charity—an instance of our fair dealing, as well as redeeming our promises made to this starving little island?

Now, who are being bunkoed, the Puerto Ricans or we, ourselves? R. R.
New York, March 24, 1900.

THE WICKEDNESS OF TRUSTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pulpit and the press teem daily with arguments against the trusts and their abuses, yet under the very nose of these guardians of public morals and the liberties of the people the Metropolitan Railroad Company, through the lying of its management, sneaks into one of the meanest, most dangerous, and gigantic monopolies the world has ever known. The Tammany criminal trust God knows is bad enough, but this one takes in every man, woman, and child, forcing them to submit to its autocratic indifference to public comfort, besides the insolence of the first-class loafers employed by the company as motormen and conductors.

This gives Messrs. Rockefeller, Whitney, and Brady et al. the control of all the transportation, light, heat, and power of the second largest city of the universe. Besides, the company is now trying to make a corner on air, but, thanks to the wisdom of the Almighty, who, in his beneficence expanded the heavens beyond the control of this avaricious and sneaking gang, we will be able to breathe without their permission for some time to come.

But oh, what a delightful place New York will be to live in, with all of our little pleasures under the control of the soulless, greedy corporation, and where vices of all descriptions flaunt their deceased carcases on every corner.

No wonder that those who have money spend most of their time in Europe, and that Croker lives in Ireland.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.
New York, March 22, 1900.

Ramapo Ramifications.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A distinguished Republican politician remarked recently anent the Ramapo scandal: "The Republican Party cannot afford to go to blazes for the sake of Si Dutcher." Bravo! Light seems to be entering into the head political. While the speaker was about it, it is to be regretted that he did not mention the names of the other men, Republicans and Democrats, who are quite content to have any and every party "go to blazes," so long as they can hold on to their Ramapo stock and make a fortune out of shares which came to them chiefly as bribes. Gen. Tracy seems to have unloaded in time; he says he sold the shares given him for services as President of this water and wind company for $43,000; pretty good pay for services which certainly, as a whole, did not take two weeks of his time. Dick Croker is evidently not the only man who is in politics for what there is in it.

The Republican Party will have to explain a great deal if the Legislature adjourns without scotching the Ramapo snake, or at least giving New York City equal rights with a private company which tried to make a corner of the first necessity of life—water. The people are watching and doing their own thinking.

New York, March 23, 1900. T. A. F.

Presidential Possibilities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The political situation is somewhat remarkable at the present time. It is assumed that the Republicans will nominate Mr. McKinley, and that the Democrats will nominate Mr. Bryan, while it is generally conceded that both candidates are extremely unpopular with the mass of independent voters who will determine the result.

As against Bryan, the Republicans can win with almost any respectable candidate except McKinley, and as against McKinley, the Democrats can win with almost any respectable candidate except Bryan. I assume that the candidate in either case is not connected with any corrupt political machine. G.

New York, March 22, 1900.

The Times's Paris Edition.

From The Boston Herald.

The Herald's statement that THE NEW YORK TIMES proposes to take full advantage of its exclusive privilege to publish an American newspaper on the grounds of the Paris Exposition should not be taken to mean that THE TIMES proposes to appropriate to itself all the advantages of this concession. On the contrary, it will offer to newspapers of this country the opportunity to exhibit the merits and quality of their own publications, and to set forth the commercial importance and attractions of their localities. This is as generous as it is far-reaching, and denotes a disposition on the part of THE TIMES to enable its American contemporaries to share with it in the benefits of its enterprise in availing itself of this privilege.

NUGGETS.

Magic of a Name.

"What's that ugly, yellowish-brown thing you have on, Dorothy?"

"Ugly? This is my new khaki coat."

"It is? Oh, how lovely!"—Chicago Record.

Climax of Bitterness.

"The rival governors of Kentucky met in Louisville the other day."

"Still bitter eh?"

"Bitterer. Actually drank alone."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Poet's Great Production.

Visitor—What is Barkem, the great poet, working so hard at?

Editor—He is writing the explanation of how he happened to write the poem he will write to-morrow.—Baltimore American.

The Modern Stage.

Modern Actor—I can't play in that piece. The rôle does not fit me.

Old-Time Manager—I thought you were an actor.

Modern Actor—No, only a star.—New York Weekly.

No Use for Him.

"No," said the practical politician, "we don't want him figuring in the campaign."

"But he is exceedingly well informed."

"I doubt it. He has put in all his time studying the tariff and finance and the United States Constitution. He doesn't know anything about politics."—Washington Star.

THE BALLAD OF JOHN PAUL JONES

For Capt. Paul Jones ever loved close fighting.—Benjamin Franklin.

He hath masted the flag of the crimson bars
To dance in a gladdened sky.
He hath claimed a salute for the Thirteen Stars
And the cannon of France reply.

He hath harried the barks of the Narrow Seas
He hath trodden the Scottish ling,
He hath flaunted his Rebel blazonries
In the face of the British King.

From the Frith of Forth through the startled North
The panic rumor runs,
And the coast guards south unto Humber Mouth
Know the blare of the Yankee guns.

He hath cruised that coast for a week, I wis,
And mickle the woe and loss—
When he was aware of the Serapis
That floated St. George's Cross.

And her sailors laughed: "Ho! merchant craft,
What cargo have ye got?"
"Have back your jape! We carry grape
And round and double shot."

Then the thundering broadsides flashed and roared
And the musketry sped its rain;
But the second round that the Richard poured
Her great guns burst amain.

There was slaughter and wreck to her quarterdeck,
And the foemen knew her plight;
"Have you struck?" they sang; his answer rang:
"I have not begun to fight."

He veered around till his counter ground
On the bows of the British craft.
He grappled her fast to his mizzenmast—
He grappled her fore and aft.

Their yards were locked as the norns of stags
That war on the trampled steep.
These strove in night as the dragons fight
In the darks of the churning deep.

And gun kissed gun with the kiss of hate
And the ban of the blazing lip;
And the gunners leant till the rammers went
Through the ports of the hostile ship.

And shot rent through and splinters flew;
It was fire and flood and wrack,
Red flame a-shine on hissing brine
And red blood curdling black.

But ever the Richard's topmen swept
The decks of the shrinking foe;
They won their way with the musket play
While the Briton raged below.

The topmen clung to the dizzy shrouds
And spars that bent and swayed;
Through the open keeps to the powder heaps
They hurled the loud grenade.

A roar went up from the Serapis,
A roar and a cry of bale;
The smoke cloud rolled from her shattered hold
And she leaped like a wounded whale.

A shout went up from the Richard's crew
As they swarmed o'er the side to strike;
And the moonlight played on the cutlass blade
And the flame on the boarding pike.

A sullen hail from her quarterdeck—
A cheer from the Yankee tars;
St. George's Cross hath bowed, perforce,
To the steel of the Thirteen Stars.

* * * * * * *

He hath taken his prize to the Texel roads
Where none should work him wrong,
But the British wrath is about his path
And the British arm is strong.

And the Land of the Fen is scant of men;
Though her people speak him fair
He must bend his mast ere a week be past,
For he may not harbor there.

"We know not your stripes and your dancing stars,
So choose yet, stout John Paul:
Will ye leave your prize where moored she lies,
Or away 'neath the flag of Gaul?"

"'Tis an evil chance that I leave to France
What we bought with the blood so red,
But away we'll slip in a weaker ship
With the free stars tossed o'erhead."

It was black as the maw of a witch's cat
And the wind was a shrieking gale.
'Twas a murk, murk night and the waves threshed white
'Neath the strokes of the Norther's flail.

"Oh, it's reef your sail to the sweeping gale
And the threat of the wintry skies,
For we're up and away from the churlish bay
'Neath the bonniest flag that flies!"

There are twoscore ships of the Channel fleet
All alert for the Rover dread;
And the King hath told a wealth in gold
As the price of the Pirate's head.

But the fleet may rest from a bootless quest
And the King tell his guineas o'er;
He is running free on the open sea
And home to the Western shore.

* * * * * * *

Though he struck for the right and in open fight,
And he kept his honor clear,
They affront his fame with their lying blame
And the taunt of "the Buccaneer."

So we'll drink: "Paul Jones!"—and the world may hark!—
While the clashing beakers peal,
For he took his prize in a sinking bark
By the sweep of the moonlit steel.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

Neutralization of American Control of the Interoceanic Canal.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By LINDLEY MILLER KEASBEY,

Associate Professor of Political Science at Bryn Mawr College.

THERE are two ways of looking upon the canal question—from the point of view of Elropean tradition, or from the standpoint of American geography. The logic of geography is maintained in the Monroe doctrine; the traditional argument is set forth in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Hence the confusion.

THE LOGIC OF GEOGRAPHY.

From the geographic standpoint the neutralization of the Nicaragua Canal means nothing more nor less than the neutralization of our Southern frontier. True, the present coast lines of the United States are disconnected, and even after the canal is built there may still be a break, where Mexican and Central American sovereignty intervenes, between the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the country. But to those who have noted the normal expansion of United States territory, on the one hand, and followed the revolutionary record of the Spanish-American States on the other, the original proposition should be sufficiently plain.

Were the lines of the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of the United States continued toward the south across twenty degrees of latitude they would all three meet where the isthmus is to be cut by a canal. Between this point of intersection and the present Southern frontier of the United States lies a fertile strip of subtropical territory, which is destined to be developed by American capital, and which is now governed by an irresponsible group of republics. Under President Diaz's firm hand Mexico, to be sure, has been peaceful and prosperous enough, but who looks forward to a continuance of such conditions under his successor? As for the rest of the Central American States they are a mere parody upon republican institutions, and no one any longer has the slightest confidence in their ability to maintain order in their lilliputian territories.

The modern capitalist, and he is certainly justified in this, insists upon the security of his investment. He is willing enough to run economic risks, but he cannot afford to take political chances. Law and order must be preserved at all costs in countries where he has invested his funds. Now, as every one knows, United States capital is flowing very rapidly into Mexico and Central America. Mining enterprises are of long standing, the fruit industry is increasing year by year, coffee and rubber plantations are being developed, and the Mexican railways constitute practically a branch of the Southern Pacific system. In the event of political disturbances in this region to whom, then, are American capitalists to appeal if not to their own Government, which has practically proclaimed a political protectorate over the continent? No European nation would be allowed to interfere, and if the Central American Governments are unable to guarantee security themselves, the United States will simply have to assume the responsibility

It may never come to this; but the contingency is certainly not so remote as to allow us with impunity to limit our freedom of action in these parts by promising never to exercise rights of sovereignty on the isthmus. Suppose for an instant—and the supposition is by no means absurd—that to preserve our vested interests in these countries it becomes necessary for us in the future to extend our political system over Central America, in what a sorry predicament should we find ourselves were we at the present juncture to agree not to fortify the canal, which would then constitute our southern frontier! As well might Jefferson, before the purchase of Louisiana, have promised not to defend the Mississippi, or Frémont, before the formal acquisition of California, have guaranteed not to guard the Golden Gate. It may never prove strategically necessary to fortify the canal itself, but to promise Europe not to employ military means for the defense of the isthmus because, to some, naval facilities seem to be sufficient for the present purpose, is simply to stultify ourselves in advance, and to put us at a disadvantage in our own territory.

What our statesmen appear for the moment to have lost sight of is that, geographically considered, the isthmus canal is a distinctly American matter, and not in the first instance an international affair. The broad Pacific, which belongs to no one, separates the Philippines from our home territory, but we do not have to ask Europe's leave to establish a free port at Manila. Are we then to be excluded from the control of the canal route merely because the narrow strip of territory that intervenes between it and our southern borders is, as yet, only under our political protection?

THE TRADITIONAL ARGUMENT.

The traditional argument is usually presented in the form of precedents, derived exclusively from European experience. The precedent most often pointed to in this connection is the so-called neutralization of the Suez Canal. I say "so-called," because, strictly speaking, the Suez Canal is not neutralized at all. To be sure, by the convention of Constantinople certain European powers have agreed among themselves to regard the canal as neutral, nevertheless, in this self-same instrument, the Khédive of Egypt, who is nominally an officer of the Imperial Ottoman Government, but in reality an agent of the British Empire, is expressly given the right to employ force to maintain public order in Egypt and to defend the isthmus from attack. If Egypt, then, or in other words, England, may under certain specified contingencies suspend the operation of the treaty for the purpose of defending the isthmus by her own forces, how can the Suez Canal be said to be "neutralized"? Neutralized it may be among the Continental powers, but over against England it is certainly not neutralized, and no amount of international interpretation can make it so.

But suppose, for the sake of argument, we admit the neutralization of the Suez Canal, what possible analogy is there between it and the Nicaragua Canal? The two waterways are only alike in this: they are both interoceanic; they join the Atlantic and Pacific seas. One divides the Eastern Hemisphere, however, the other the Western; and between the two there is a world of difference. The Isthmus of Suez joins Asia and Africa and is entirely separate from Europe; the Isthmus of Darien connects the two Americas and is to all intents and purposes coterminous with the territory of the United States. If a European analogy is insisted upon, it would be much more proper, therefore, from this point of view, to compare the Nicaragua with the North Sea Canal. Suppose, for instance, the North Sea Canal had been constructed prior to the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question, does any one imagine the King of Prussia would have been short-sighted enough to have agreed with any other European monarch not to exercise exclusive control along the route? In doing so he would have forever prevented the natural extension of German sovereignty over the peninsula of Jutland.

But besides these general geographic differences between the two isthmuses, there are also unlikenesses in detail which should be taken into account in drawing any analogy. The Isthmus of Darien is washed on both sides by the open seas; the Nicaragua Canal is consequently directly interoceanic. The Isthmus of Suez, on the other hand, is washed on both sides by inclosed seas; the Suez Canal is therefore only indirectly interoceanic. The neutralization of the Nicaragua Canal would accordingly be effective, because there are no strategic outlets on either side which when fortified might serve to neutralize the neutralization of the waterway. Any neutralization of the Suez Canal, on the other hand, must be merely nominal, because the power that controls the entrance to the Mediterranean and the outlet of the Red Sea can effectually neutralize the neutralization of the canal itself. Leaving out of account, therefore, England's occupation of Egypt, and only bearing in mind her present position at Gibraltar and Perim, we should still be chary of accepting the Suez analogy without reducing it to its proper terms.

In order to follow the traditional argument, let us disregard these geographic objections, however, and take the Suez analogy to apply to our case, to what political conclusions are we led? The competing nations of Europe have agreed among themselves to neutralize the Suez Canal without, however, more than formally interfering with the ascendency of the paramount power, England, along the route. On the tacit assumption that the Eastern Hemisphere belongs by right of heritage to the Europeans, the remaining Asian and African Governments only figure incidentally in the agreement, and America, being confined exclusively to the Western Hemisphere, is not considered in the contract at all. According to the analogy, therefore, the harmonious republics of America might likewise agree among themselves to neutralize the Nicaragua Canal, without, however, relieving the United States of her accepted responsibility of defending the Western World, with its waterway, from foreign encroachment. Those European countries whose territories are confined to the Eastern Hemisphere could under the analogy claim no part in the contract at all. There are still some colonial remainders in the New World, however, and the question arises as to their voice in the matter. England, for example, by reason of her reserved rights in America might, perhaps insist upon representation. But following the explicit declarations of the Monroe doctrine, America belongs by right of heritage to the Americans. The independent American republics stand, accordingly, in somewhat the same relation toward the European colonial remainders in the Western Hemisphere that the European powers maintain toward the independent Asian and African Governments in the Eastern Hemisphere. Logically, therefore, the analogy makes no European power a party to the proposed convention for the neutralization of the Nicaragua Canal. It will be better, I fancy, on this account for both sides of the controversy to abandon the Suez analogy as inapplicable and devote their arguments in the future to the historical interpretation.

THE HISTORICAL INTERPRETATION.

The march of Western progress has ever been accompanied by a corresponding movement of commerce and colonization toward the East. Therewith the centre of civilization has also shifted by successive stages toward the West; from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean, thence overland to the countries of Western Europe, and finally in our day across the Atlantic to America. The problem of interoceanic communication first appeared when trade routes began to radiate eastward and westward around the world from the Atlantic ports of Europe. Maritime progress in either direction was then for the first time blocked by isthmus barriers. There was this marked difference, however, between Europe's eastern and western trade: on the east the lands of promise extended far beyond the isthmus barrier, while on the west an undeveloped continent lay open to economic exploitation directly from the Atlantic. To Europe, therefore, there was but one canal problem; the only interoceanic connection that concerned her commerce was that across the Isthmus of Suez. Once this was effected, European merchants had easy access to every quarter of the earth. They have thus been able to import their silks and spices and luxury articles from Asia, and draw their cotton, grain, and metals from America, without further maritime hindrance.

From the days of Columbus down to present times the New World has consequently served as a source of supply for the Old. So long as their country remained the chief raw material producing region of the earth, Americans were well enough satisfied with this commercial arrangement, which afforded them a steady European market for their commodities. Even in these early days, however, the United States Government was farsighted enough to recognize that such simple trade relations could not be enduring, as Europe was beginning to extend her commercial influence over other continents, which were inevitably destined to compete with America as sources of raw material supply Two measures were consequently essential to success. The United States had first to pre-empt that portion of the earth which came naturally within her sphere of influence, the American Continent; and in the second place encourage the manufacture of finished goods within her own borders. Hence the declaration of the Monroe doctrine, and hence the American policy of protection.

Things have since turned out as our fathers foresaw. The United States has ceased to be pre-eminently agricultural, she is rapidly becoming the chief manufacturing country of the world. Her exports proceed in both directions, to Europe on the east and Asia on the west; from America trade routes now radiate around the globe. Owing, however, to the location of the agricultural and manufacturing industries of the United States, the country is still to a considerable extent cut off from its natural markets on either side by the lack of proper maritime connections. On account of the isthmus barrier, the products of the Pacific Slope cannot reach Europe, nor can the commodities of the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi Valley reach Asia by a short sea route. Another canal problem has accordingly appeared; not this time primarily to Europe, however, but almost exclusively to the United States.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

How, then, have we prepared ourselves politically for this obvious commercial contingency? But indifferently, we must admit. Our course was well laid by Monroe and the early republican Administrations, but upon the approach of the civil storm we failed to follow the chart and took to dead reckoning, looking to present security rather than to our future position in the world. Dealing first with New Granada, in 1846, we rightly insisted upon exclusive control of the Panama route, and regarded the European powers as but incidental parties to the contract. But in attempting to pursue the same policy in Nicaragua, we found ourselves opposed by the British, and a dead-look ensued. It was at this juncture that our statesmen made the logical mistake of adopting the traditional, instead of the geographical, point of departure—an error, however, which it is fortunately not even now too late to repair.

Because of England's reserved rights in America, it had always been necessary for the United States to make a practical exception in her favor under the Monroe doctrine. The admission had thus far been tacit. But England now demanded positive privileges where she had heretofore been content with negative reservations. The question that then arose was whether the isthmus canal could be considered a purely American matter, and, if so, what claim England, a European power, could have under the Monroe doctrine to a share in its control? The Clayton-Bulwer treaty attempted to avoid the difficulty by ignoring the major premise of the proposition. In so doing we disregarded the geographic situation of the isthmus, and consented to consider the canal an international affair, in whose privileges and responsibilities European nations should share equally with the United States. By this unfortunate convention we classified our country, consequently, with the competing powers of Europe, and placed the American Continent in precisely the same category as Asia and Africa. Such was the outcome of the traditional point of departure! Call it, if you like, the conclusion of international law, only bear in mind it runs exactly counter to our geographic destiny and traverses the principles of the Monroe doctrine.

ABROGATION OR MODIFICATION.

It is useless to obscure the situation with words. In this matter of the neutralization of the American canal we stand to-day between two policies which are mutually contradictory; one is maintained in the Monroe doctrine, the other is set forth in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. In order to put ourselves straight one or the other must be abandoned. Which, then, shall it be? The question is answered in the asking.

It is no light matter, I admit, for a nation to repudiate its treaty obligations, but under certain circumstances such a course is absolutely necessary, and, with proper amend, the procedure may also be made honorable. It is, indeed, as absurd to hold a country to an obsolete convention that restricts its natural development as it is to bind the youth who has fallen in love to a compact made with his companions to live out his life in a bachelor club—a forfeit is in each case all that can reasonably be required. Agreements may be absolute, but conditions are relative; conventions are static, while history is dynamic. The very fact of growth compels nations as well as individuals at certain times to be inconsistent with the past in order to become consistent with the present. The Review of Reviews cites the example of the Japanese, who have recently been obliged to repudiate their older treaties with Europe in order to establish more modern relations with the Western world. There are many other examples of changed circumstances altering the basis of international agreements; to bring the matter down to still more modern times, on what other grounds could England attack the integrity of the Transvaal conventions of 1881 and 1884? To the United States, also, under the new order of things, it is absolutely essential, in view of National preservation and in behalf of posterity, that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty should be abrogated, or at least allowed to become obsolete.

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

No mere modification of the instrument will suffice, because it is the underlying principle and not the superficial arrangement of the convention that is at fault. Herein lies the error of the Hay-Pauncefote agreement. It admits the obsolete nature of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and at the same time recognizes its continued validity on all essential points. Under the new arrangement the United States is allowed to own the canal, subject to an international right of eminent domain. The proposed amendment endeavors to rectify this error by explicitly reserving to the United States the ultimate control of the route, but even here the admission is still made, by the very existence of the treaty itself, that our actions in the matter are subject to European approval. Thus the logical fault of the new treaty is the same as that of the old: it proceeds from the traditional instead of from the geographical point of departure, and makes England, representing Europe, a party to an exclusively American affair.

THE WAY OUT.

Perhaps the best way out of the difficulty is to begin at the other end, and first settle the local status of the canal question. Taking Central American conditions into account, it will not do to rely upon a local franchise. If the United States is to own the canal she should possess herself beforehand of the strip of territory through which the waterway passes. Having bought outright from Central America the land on either side of the canal, we could occupy the region, even as England has occupied Egypt, permitting Nicaragua and Costa Rica to exercise nominal sovereignty over the territory, very much as the Khédive rules over the Isthmus of Suez under English oversight. Having constructed a canal across our own territory, we might very properly open it to the commerce of the world, and on our own initiative make just such promises to all nations of the earth as are set forth as treaty clauses in the Hay-Pauncefote convention. Objectively considered, the result would be the same, the canal would in either event be neutralized. There would be a difference, however, on the subjective side; for the author of the guarantee would in this case be the United States alone, and not, as is at present proposed, a concert of Europe with the United States for the first time included.

To reach this result a diplomatic course must likewise be laid. If we wish to establish an independent position on the isthmus we cannot consistently consider the Hay-Pauncefote convention, as it embodies the international argument. The treaty should be allowed to drop, therefore; even as the Frelinghuysen-Zavala treaty was withdrawn from consideration some years ago. Admitting the formal validity of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, we should then politely inform Great Britain that we consider the instrument obsolete, and, if necessary, offer a reasonable amend for its abrogation. Having frankly announced our intentions, we might perfectly well proceed with our chosen canal policy, and await international results. In all probability no more antagonism would be aroused by our actions than was occasioned by England's occupation of Egypt. As a matter of fact, when one is honestly convinced of the ultimate justice of one's cause, a frank statement of one's intentions, followed by vigorous action, rarely leads to controversy. It is the vacillating, threatening attitude that stirs up strife.

At all events, let us not attempt to prop up the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty with substitutes and amendments making for American control. The two principles do not fit; the structure consequently cannot hold together. Either we must regard the canal as an American waterway constituting our Southern frontier, or else we must consider it strictly as an interoceanic connection traversing foreign territory in which Europe and the United States are equally concerned. The former is the geographic, or Monroe doctrine, view; the latter is the traditional, or international, idea. As Americans we must answer now or forever after hold our peace; and, having decided, act courageously upon our convictions.

LINDLEY M. KEASBEY.

The Effect of Universal Military Service Upon the German People.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By POULTNEY BIGELOW,

Author of "The German Struggle for Liberty," "The Borderland of Czar and Kaiser," &c.

THE witty widow of the late Prof. Helmholz remarked to me in Berlin at a time when her husband was one of the three most notable scientific men of the world, that the most empty-headed Lieutenant of the Guards was more protection to her in the imperial capital than the arm of her illustrious husband. Prof. Helmholz was present, and the comparison seemed so comical that we all joined in laughter at the lady's little joke. It had been a festal day at the capital, because of the arrival of some King or other on a visit to the German Emperor, and the streets had been closed to traffic with a drastic thoroughness extremely discouraging to every-day commerce. Soldiers and policemen lined the important thoroughfares, and their attitude toward the population in general might have created the impression that the German people were created by the Almighty for the particular purpose of illustrating to the world the extent to which soldierism could prevail without bankrupting the State. At such a time as this no citizen in plain clothes had any chance whatever. He might be running for a doctor or trying to catch an important train. The fact of his being in plain clothes was of itself evidence that he was a mere ordinary man, and therefore not to be trusted at such a time. Had Prof. Helmholz, or Prof. Virchow, or any of the most eminent thinkers of the Fatherland attempted to escort a lady about the streets of their capital, they would have been treated as well as, and no better than, a hod carrier. Now, for my part, as a plain American citizen, I have no objection to being treated like a hod carrier, provided no one is treated better; but I do not like to see a great national figure like Helmholz placed by the law on a social level inferior to that of men whose mental capacity may or may not be equal to the task of blacking his boots; for in Germany to-day the same policemen who would hustle a Helmholz would show every deference to an officer in uniform, who by the mere fact of being in the army could with impunity transgress the barriers set for civilians and claim front places for himself and his friends. There was much bitter truth in the joke of Mrs. von Helmholz.

Now, what effect must this have upon German society? We can easily answer the question for ourselves. People of moderate means cut down their expenses in order that they may send at least one of their sons into the army or marry one of their daughters to an officer. I have known instances of young ladies becoming nominally governesses, but virtually nursery maids, in order that a brother might have pocket money for his regimental mess. Nor is this done grudgingly; on the contrary, the whole family cheerfully unites in this sacrifice because of the reflected lustre produced by claiming kinship with a Herr Offizier. In America we respect our army and the officers who command it because they are brave men who do their duty with intelligence and are a necessary part of the great machinery we call our country. We also honor the courage of an engine driver, of a mine manager, of a ship's Captain; we honor every man according to the manner in which he performs difficult or dangerous duties. The German, however, attributes to officers a higher standard of personal honor than he does to men in other walks of life. The word honor is everlastingly produced in Germany wherever men in uniform congregate, and it has become a part of the social creed that civilians cannot understand the exquisite flavor of this military thing. It makes no difference that the officer may have a father in trade and a brother in equally ignoble pursuits. The moment the son of a tradesman puts on the military coat he becomes a high priest in this legion of honor and can look down upon his father and brother as uninitiated and therefore vulgar civilians.

No wonder, then, that the German Army attracts to itself much of the talent which in other countries would go to enriching literature, science, and art.

With us we know no higher title than to say that such and such is a public-spirited and successful merchant. This sums up what we may justly regard as the most wholesome virtue in a modern republic. The citizen who takes an interest in the public questions of the day; who enjoys the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and who successfully manages a great industrial enterprise, must possess qualities of head and heart precious to any right-thinking community. But in Germany to be a kaufmann or tradesman is to be of inferior social caste, and it follows, as a matter of course, that young men of ambition are averse to embarking upon a career offering money, perhaps, but rarely social distinction. We have among us splendid specimens of New York merchants born and educated in Germany, but who have made fortunes under the protection of our laws. Here they are sought out for places of trust and political eminence. It would seem natural that many of them should desire to spend their declining years in the Fatherland, surrounded by the associations of their youth. But the strange fact is that very few Germans do return to their own country, because they resent being treated as the inferiors of any class of men.

Even the German universities have become tinged with the prevailing disease, and the students now cultivate the swagger of army officers; imitate them in gait, speech, and dress. Of recent years the German Emperor has sought to encourage boating at German universities, and has offered handsome prizes for university matches. But these efforts have been so far almost in vain, because of the prevailing militarism among the students. They feel that the only exercise for a gentleman, that is to say, for an officer, is the fighting of duels. For this reason German students carefully preserve the scars upon their cheeks by means of chemical preparations, and in this way they carry about in society the evidence of their gentility, namely, that they have fought duels. To the average American there is something very disgusting in faces carved up so as to leave purple welts in painful relief. But evidently other feelings prevail among these college boys, since they, in their turn, despise English and American students for indulging in such menial sports as rowing. I remember the remark of a Chinese merchant whom I met in Shanghai; we were speaking of some boat racing that was about to come off between English and American crews. My Chinese friend observed: "I do not understand why you row yourself when you can hire coolies to row for you." This Chinaman would have found an echo among the corps students of Heidelberg and Bonn. To-day the rowing in Germany is mainly in the hands of a social class which officers of the army assume to be inferior. There has been an enormous increase in boating all over Germany since the days when I was a boy, but for this work no thanks are due either to the students in the universities or the officers in the army.

I hope I have not created the impression that I condemn the German officer in general. On the contrary, there are among them the most unselfish, the most highly educated, the most honorable and courageous men one could possibly desire to meet, and I have had the good fortune of knowing many of them. And how could it be otherwise, considering the high standard of morality and education among Germans? Imagine for a moment that in England or America all the musicians, the men of science, the literary men, the inventors—all became officers, or tried to. Our army could then with justice claim to be the brains of the Nation.

So far I have spoken only of the officers' influence, and indeed it is an overwhelming one, for in times of peace there are more active officers in Germany than in the whole of the United States Army, rank and file; to say nothing of three times this number entitled to wear the officer's uniform when occasion may arise.

We must remember in connection with the German Army that one part of it is the embodiment of aristocratic privilege, while the other, the half a million in the ranks, are a military democracy. Every German must serve for two years, so that each German voter passes the days of his military service almost as profitably as if he sought education at a great national school. The two years which a soldier spends in the German Army are by no means wasted even from our point of view. Let us suppose that a farmer's son is ordered to report to the nearest town for military service. He is eighteen years old, slouchy in his talk and walk, ignorant of the world, excepting in so far as his little village school has taught him; unused to discipline, cleanliness, or punctuality. That lad is at once trained in gymnastics, so that at the end of a few months his limbs become like those of an athlete. He learns accuracy, attention, cleanliness, and above all how to handle his rifle and keep his body healthy. During these years of military apprenticeship he is thrown with a new set of companions, representing different parts of the country and different trades or tastes. He thus acquires nearly all the benefits which we associate with sending boys to college. When he leaves the army he is able at once to command wages 30 per cent. higher than men who have not served, which shows that in Germany, at least, a limited amount of soldiering is recognized as good education. We associate with the English and American enlisted soldier very few virtues and a large number of vices, for the reason that our men find time hanging heavily on their hands and have little to do except to devise means of making idleness tolerable. But the two years which the German private spends in the ranks are occupied so completely that he has no time to waste and is daily learning something new, and often valuable. Of course, many officers are by nature bullies, and can make the life of their men intolerable to the point of suicide; but, taking all things into consideration, I doubt if a popular vote would abolish the present system of recruiting in Germany. Germans feel that they are in constant danger of attack, and the sacrifices represented by the enormous army budgets are therefore cheerfully borne. There is much outcry against militarism in general and specific acts of injustice, but the army itself is popular. Of course, many try to evade service by emigrating, and so do a great many of us grumble at our taxes; but we do not, for that reason, deny the necessity of taxation in general.

At the beginning of this century the German, or rather the Prussian, soldier, was regarded as little better than a tramp in uniform. He was flogged for slight offenses, and the efforts to keep him in the ranks may be not unjustly compared to those of jailers in charge of criminals. The battle of Jena in 1806 shattered the military prestige of Prussia so that her army had to be completely reorganized on a democratic basis.

For seven lean years after the battle of Jena, that is to say, from 1806 to 1813, Prussia was in fact, if not in name, a conquered province of France, and her army was used by Napoleon as a fraction of that huge military combination which attacked Russia in 1812. The forces that regenerated Germany in 1813 were those which military men and Princes had up to that time united in despising, if not dreading, namely, the people in arms. Monarchs in that day believed that if their people took up offensive weapons, it could be only for the purpose of revolution, and the German officers who advocated universal military service were denounced as democrats and revolutionary conspirators. Even such patriots as Gneisenau were persecuted for alleged democratic tendencies, and Yahn, the famous father of the German gymnastic societies, who was one of the first to volunteer against Napoleon, was sent to jail in later years on the charge of being an inflammatory demagogue.

Times have changed in Germany since then, for what was formerly called the people and the mob is now respectfully alluded to as the nation in arms, and the men who shoulder the musket are also intrusted with a vote.

We can see on the surface that in speaking of militarism in Germany we are dealing with two great forces that roughly reflect the political divisions of the voting classes. The officers represent aristocratic pretensions, if not privileges, and are forbidden to associate with people whom the Government may choose to regard as politically unsafe. Nor are they allowed to marry without the permission of their superiors, who must first determine upon the social and pecuniary qualifications of the young lady. Jews are excluded on the ground that they cannot be trusted with military secrets that have a market value. Our officers marry whom they please and whenever they please, and a West Point Lieutenant would regard it as a strange impertinence should his Colonel attempt to discourage his matrimonial ambitions, or seek to influence them in another direction.

Nor should we hastily condemn the German system, for it has stood its test fairly well. The corps of German officers is to-day a magnificent monument to German self-denial, organization, education, and high personal honor. The wars of 1866 and 1870 are fresh in our memories and form a historic legacy to the German people superior to anything in the annals of Napoleon I. The discredit which to-day attaches to the militarism of Germany is caused mainly by youngsters who did not fight the French at Metz and Sedan, but who show in their demeanor an arrogant swagger highly offensive to people out of uniform whose courage has been tested, though not in the livery of war.

Within the last ten years I have noticed an increasing number of conflicts between unarmed citizens and officers in uniform. The civilians may possibly have been as much to blame as the officers, but what was striking to me in connection with the popular estimate of the matter was that the a priori sympathy of the plain people was not on the side of their sovereign's uniform. During the last eight years I have spent a portion of every Summer visiting in my canoe the places of interest associated with the history of the German war of liberation. This brought me into contact with a wide range of popular sentiment and forced me to conclusions as strange to the average citizen of Berlin as was the large vote cast for Bryan in 1896 a surprise to the average merchant of the Atlantic seaboard.

It seems only yesterday that a German officer and a respectable German mechanic sat at adjoining tables in a German garrison town. The officer was with one or two comrades, and took offense at the mechanic for accidentally brushing against him while passing. He was so far from seeking a quarrel with the Lieutenant that he expressed regrets and dismissed the matter from his mind. But the young officer commenced to make loud and offensive remarks about the alleged rudeness, and as matters were tending toward a disturbance the civilian rose and left the room. It was a considerate act toward his fellows at table, and particularly toward the proprietor. The officer, however, followed the unarmed man, caught him where there was no escape, and killed him with his sword.

Had I committed so cowardly a murder I should have been hanged, and the people's verdict would have been, "Served him right." In Germany, however, there was no universal cry of indignation in that portion of the press representing the feelings of officers and so-called aristocrats. The murderer was sentenced for a short term, and this verdict was approved upon the ground that an officer was actuated by notions of honor superior to those current among people in plain dress.

An army is a necessary thing, if not a good thing, for however enlightened and law-abiding a people may be in normal times, there are occasions when political passions give rise to violent acts which become contagious and sometimes prove dangerous to the Government. Even our history teaches us that strikes may result in riot serious enough to menace the intercourse between States whose aggregate area is more than all Europe. We need in America a National military police that shall correspond to the municipal guardians in our cities. Our highways should have more protection than at present, and farmhouses and small communities should no longer be at the mercy of tramps who wear the appearance of beggars in order that they may more readily act as highway robbers. Prevention is better than cure, and now is the time to double our effective army by the creation of a National mounted police, who shall do for the whole country what is done for the parts of our great cities, and what the regular army now does for the great Yellowstone Park and other National reserves. We are fortunately so situated that no foreign army can strike us at short notice, but, on the other hand, we have vast National treasures stored up in the cities on the seaboard which could be readily smashed to pieces by the fleets of a European combination. The time may come when one section of the country may be so incensed at another because of mutual trade conflict or commercial jealousy that the National Government might find itself in the same helpless state that it was when South Carolina fired upon Fort Sumter. We do not need a military aristocracy, nor is there any danger that one will grow up in our midst. Nor do we need to force every citizen to serve two years in barracks. But we are rich enough to maintain such an army as will be able to concentrate at least one full army corps of 30,000 men at any one threatened point, and without disturbing the garrisons necessary for the protection of out inter-State commerce and the Indian reservations. There is much in Germany that we can copy if we seriously undertake measures for our country's security. We have already an excellent Military Academy at West Point, but we have no machinery by which the privates shall represent the whole body of the people. Let us have an army of 100,000 men in which no recruits should be accepted except by such a manner of selection as would make it a distinction to be a soldier of the United States. Henceforth the army should represent the different States according to the ratio of population, and no soldier should serve more than one year, during which he should be well paid and cared for. In consideration of this year's service he might receive a pension by virtue of which the Government could call him out for field exercises that should last a few weeks annually. In this way there would be passing through the ranks an able-bodied set of soldiers ready at a moment's notice to join the colors and march to any threatened point. This army would not be sectional or hostile to Constitutional Government, for it would represent every State of our Union. It took Germany terrible years of degradation before she learned the importance of making her army national and democratic. We are a democracy in name, but our army as recruited has nearly all the aristocratic taint which ultimately ruined the Prussia which Frederick the Great had reared.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

The Meaning of the Unrest in China.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By JOHN FOORD,

Secretary of the American Asiatic Associa tion.

DURING the last three months the news columns of Anglo-Chinese newspapers have been full of such items as the following, sent by correspondents in Northwestern Shantung and the neighboring Province of Chihli:

"On the 28th [of December] a Protestant chapel in the village of Hochiat'un, in the Hsiachin District, was attacked by a band of Boxers who had long threatened it but had been hitherto turned aside. They came one or two hundred strong, mounted and on foot, rode their horses through all the numerous alleys of the village, shouting: 'Kill the foreigners, slaughter the followers of the foreign devils.' They then divided into parties, one of which went to the chapel and schoolhouse belonging to the native Christians, which they completely wrecked, together with a building adjacent belonging to the mission, and fitted up as a temporary residence, with cooking utensils, bedding, furniture, &c. Every door, window, and gate of these buildings was removed, and either burned or sold for a trifle at auction, the purchasers returning at their leisure to dig out the window and door frames and to carry off the bricks, &c. The home of the native helper, including all the dwellings in a large yard, occupied by five families of about thirty persons, was similarly looted."

About the same time the same correspondent announced that in the field which he occupied the number of families pillaged was somewhat less than forty, while in that of the Presbyterians at Chinanfu it was between sixty and seventy, and in that of the London Mission, to the west, about ninety, with constant additions. Five chapels had been looted in that territory and in the other three. The London Mission had between 100 and 200 refugees on its premises, a large number of whom were women, with a sprinkling of children.

Meanwhile the new Governor, Gen. Yuan, had got to work, and it was regretfully noted that the result had been almost unmixed disappointment. An outbreak had taken place in the Wuch-Iao District, a region hitherto free from raids, and a Roman Catholic chapel had been burned and two of the members killed and cut into bits. Some reprisals were exacted for this outrage, but hardly any arrests were attempted of the leaders of the Boxers, while the military activity in Chihli only resulted in driving hundreds of bandits over the Shantung line, where they were reported as making ready for the great rebellion, which all accounts agree is to take place in the Spring. The brutal murder of the English missionary Mr. Brooks excited a good deal of attention about this time, and the situation toward the end of January was thus summed up by The North China Daily News:

"Hundreds of Christian families have been robbed of their all and turned out of house and home, and subjected to outrages of all kinds, with no protection from the authorities, though the missionaries have been sending repeated appeals for assistance and warning of impending grave calamity to their nearest Consuls, to the capital, Chinanfu, and to Peking. For some time the lives and property of the foreigners were spared, but they had to see their converts and adherents insulted and robbed and outraged without redress, to take them as refugees into their compound, and to feed and shelter them as best they could with their by no means too redundant resources. The cruelest thing has been that with all the beautiful decrees ordering the proper treatment of Christians emitted from time to time by the Empress Dowager, no practical steps were taken to protect them, nor did we hear of any protests on the part of the foreign Minister against this criminal neglect."

Some weeks later the fact was noted that no progress had been made in putting down the Boxer rising in any part of the wide region which it had pre-empted. For this, one of the chief reasons was said to be the inextinguishable conviction on the part of the mass of the people that whatever proclamations or edicts may say or seem to say, the Empress Dowager intends that her favorite General, Tung Fu-hsiang, shall carry out his plan proposed a year ago last September of driving all foreigners into the Yellow Sea. Toward this end the Boxer contingent was thought to be a serviceable ally, and it was pointed out that unless imperative orders were issued for the arrest of all the prominent leaders of the Boxer faction there was imminent danger that the opening of the Spring would witness such a rising as foreigners had never seen before. It was added: "The whole country from the Yellow River to the Great Wall and beyond will be a blaze of insurrection, which will not only annihilate every foreign interest of every sort in the interior, but will drive every foreigner out of Peking and Tientsin under conditions which it is not difficult to foresee. There has been more or less danger of such an uprising for a long time. Unless strong and united efforts are now put forth, it is as certain to take place as any future event can well be."

The tone of later news and more recent comments is not much less alarming than it was a month ago, and there can hardly be a question that there is a feeling of apprehension of coming danger among foreign residents in China to an extent quite unknown in this generation. The origin of this feeling is not satisfactorily accounted for by merely referring to the anti-foreign proclivities of the Empress Dowager and of her Manchu favorites. That masterful lady is by no means supreme in China, as the failure of her recent attempt to depose the Emperor sufficiently shows. Government in the Flowery Kingdom is a good deal more of a democratic institution than those at a distance from it realize. An example of that fact is furnished by the following telegram sent by King Lien-Shan, the manager of the imperial Chinese Telegraph, and 1,231 other signatories, on receipt of the news of the deposition of the Emperor:

"Telegram to the Princes and Ministers of the Tsungli Yamen: When we received the edict of the 24th inst., in which the Emperor proposed to abdicate on account of illness, we were amazed, and the mandarins, gentry, and merchants from all the provinces residing in Shanghai became full of anxiety and discussed the matter everywhere in the streets. We, therefore, wire to you to beg of you to be loyal and faithful, and on behalf of the nation to implore the Emperor not to think of abdicating, though he should be unwell, so that the Empress Dowager, at her advanced age, may not have the extra burden of ruling a distracted empire, and so that the spirit of our ancestors may be at rest and the people live in peace."

It was the receipt of remonstrances like these that caused the Empress Dowager to pause in her deliberately prepared scheme of deposition and to substitute for it merely the official selection of a successor to the Emperor. However practicable it might be, therefore, to repress anti-Christian disorder in the North by a greater display of earnestness and energy, the fact is not to be lost sight of that the origin of this disorder must be sought for among the people, and that, however tolerant of its excesses the authorities at Peking may be, they cannot fairly be accused of being its authors. It would require a somewhat extended study of the past history of similar risings in China to make plain the significance of the present one, but, as an expert observer recently pointed out, this is the first persecution of Christians which has been carried on for a considerable length of time, and it is one of the few in which the marauders have carried themselves, for the most part, consistently as patriots—men animated by the purpose to drive out foreigners and crush the rising Christianity, so that it may be impossible for it ever to continue in opposition to the three religions of the Empire. But the Chinaman is naturally a tolerant human being; why, then, should he persecute the converts to Christianity? The idea that he regards them as traitors to religion and country is an explanation that does not explain. The fact seems to be that the Chinese convert acquires by conversion a certain superiority over his fellow-countrymen which a good many of them are disposed to resent. To find the reason for this it is necessary to refer to the peculiarities of the judicial system of China. As has frequently been pointed out, one of the first impressions that the foreigner receives, as missionary or merchant, in dealing with the people of the interior is that of all people the Chinese are the most litigious. It is also, unfortunately, true that justice in China has its price, and that the result of a lawsuit may be determined either by the aid of money or of powerful friends. In rendering judgment in a court of justice, a Chinese official is undoubtedly swayed by the rank of the plaintiff or defendant who comes before him. He will think twice, as has been truly said, before giving judgment against a man who has relatives higher in rank than himself. His place having been purchased for the emoluments it brings him, and his tenure of it being dependent on the good-will of his superiors, he will naturally take heed not to antagonize those who can deprive him of his means of making a living. Among the obscure millions with whom a Chinese district magistrate has to deal there are probably few who have protectors powerful enough to be feared. But of late years there has emerged into the place of superior to the district magistrate—the missionary. His converts regard themselves as his protégés; they are not slow to claim his protection when they come in contact with public officers, judicial or otherwise, and thus a new order has been gradually growing up in China which a large section of the people regard as subversive of their individual rights.

It is said by a dispassionate observer on the spot, from whom we have already quoted, that in some of the Protestant missionary stations almost the first inquiry made of every convert is whether he has a lawsuit at the yamen, and if he has the man is quietly advised to agree with his adversary as the only sure means of being received as a candidate for church membership. It is also alleged as being part of the popular belief that large numbers of the converts to the Roman Catholic faith have entered the Church in order to obtain aid in lawsuits. It should be noted that missionaries of the Catholic faith have recently acquired this advantage over their Protestant co-workers of being accorded by imperial decree the privileges of officials, so far as their relations with the mandarins are concerned. That is to say, a Roman Catholic priest can demand an audience from a mandarin in virtue of his rank, and not merely on the score of his religious profession. It is said that when calling upon Protestant missionaries the announcement of the arrival of a Roman Catholic by his attendants is in some such phrase as "The great man has come; be quick and announce his arrival." The murder of the two Jesuit priests in Shantung which furnished the occasion for the intervention of Germany and the seizure of Kiaochou Bay, is now known to have been the result of this supposed preference before the law enjoyed by the Christian converts. It was not these priests who were the intended victims, but the old priest at whose house they staid for the night, and who had en

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
No. 4 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, Cal., March 3d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday, March 15th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 5th, 1900.

E. C. WRIGHT,
Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.

New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 8, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 17th, and reopened on April 2d.

WILLIAM F. DIXON, Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
46-48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Annual Election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of next Election, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, March 27th, 1900.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GEO. W. DEWEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The New York Air Brake Co.,
66 Broadway, New York, March 21, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable at the Company's office in New York, on the 16th day of April, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on the 24 day of April. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., April 2d, and open at 10 A. M., April 17th.

JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treas.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after April 2d, until which date transfer books will be closed

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, March 23d, 1900.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, Philadelphia, and Paris.
March 23d, 1900.

Mr. CHARLES STEELE, heretofore of Messrs. Seward, Guthrie & Steele, is this day admitted as partner in our firms in New York, Philadelphia, and Paris, resident in New York.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
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MORGAN, HARJES & CO., Paris.

FRESH TRADE NEWS.

The American Flint Glass Workers' Union decided, at its last annual convention, to erect several plants for the manufacture of flint glass bottles, and the committee into whose hands the matter was left will have one factory in operation this year, and two others a little later. The factory will be built from funds in the treasury of the organization, and the enterprise will be for the union and not for the co-operative benefit of the members. The first factory will be erected in the Indiana gas belt, near Eaton. What effect this new enterprise will have upon the market for prescription ware is a matter of considerable doubt and interest.

When the English Government placed heavy restrictions on the exportations of carbolic acid and its derivatives, it was supposed that the fear of exhausting the supply when greatly needed for war purposes was the chief incentive toward such a move. It now appears that the only motive was to prevent its enemies from obtaining it, and now that there is little danger of that the restrictions are removed and the prices has dropped. Many wholesale druggists who had anticipated this made large profits in securing carbolic acid in quantities beforehand. The extent to which wholesale druggists speculate in certain lines of drugs is generally unknown to the outside world. There are certain drugs which war, famine, disease, and failure of crops affect in a remarkable way, and fortunes are made in cornering the market at the right time. The most uncertain of these speculative drugs are carbolic acid, salicylic acid, cocaine, camphor, opium, quinine, saffron, senega root, and some of the essential oils. The fluctuations in these drugs have been remarkable this year, and there have been large sums made in handling them at the right moment.

People will pay higher prices for their furs next Winter. The wholesale dealers have made their purchases for next season, and the annual sale of the furs of the Hudson Bay Company made in London this week shows a decided advance on wholesale prices of a year ago. The skins of certain animals that are becoming scarcer doubled in price, and others advanced from 5 to 100 per cent. The skins of wolves made the greatest advance, selling 150 per cent. higher, and that of the lynx 140 per cent. advance. The skin of the red fox was 80 per cent. higher, that of the white fox 55 per cent., silver fox 100 per cent., otter 30 to 50 per cent., musk ox 50 per cent., marten 20 per cent., skunk 20 per cent., and mink 15 per cent. The grizzly bear skins actually declined 15 per cent., which seems to show that this animal is not being killed off at the same rate as some of the less fierce ones.

Preparations for the next Presidential election are already in progress among wholesale dealers in flags and bunting. Nearly every dry goods merchant who has been in New York this Spring has bought large quantities of flags, and from the sales so far made the display of flags at the coming election will eclipse anything heretofore seen in this country. There has been a big demand for cheap Boer flags, and it is presumed that these will figure in the political parades and public meetings, to work up sentiment for candidates. Hundreds of thousands of these have been shipped West and South. The manufacturers, remembering how they got caught short on Dewey Day and Fourth of July, have manufactured immense quantities of flags and bunting—enough, in fact, to drape the whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific in red, white, and blue.

The successful application of ozone for bleaching yarns has been made recently in Silesia, and an electrical plant for the work has been established. Bleaching by ozone is a natural system, and one that has been sought for some time, but not sufficient ozone could be obtained to make the experiment successful. If the new plant proves all that is claimed for it the adoption of the same process of bleaching wool and silk and cotton will follow in this country. Ozone bleaching is considered far superior to sulphur bleaching, as the white produced would be permanent and not come back again when the material was washed. The sulphur bleaching also tends to injure the fabric, while the ozone has no such effect on cotton, silk, or wool. The new process consists of forcing air by electricity through a series of driers to free it from moisture, and then through the ozoniser chamber.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street revives. In the list of stock market net changes for the week nine out of ten are advances. Practically the whole list has developed strength; in some parts of the market there is buoyancy beyond anything approached since the exceptional situation of last Summer. This betterment has not come without encountering opposition; some obstacles are, indeed, still intruding. It is not an improvement brought about by professional speculators, for most Stock Exchange traders of that sort have been and continue on the bear side.

Factors contributing to ruling cheerfulness are varied. Business conditions finally get recognition, and they are so pronounced upon the good side that they become effective the moment they get fair attention. For months Wall Street has been slumbering, refusing utterly to heed the benefiting elements which sane observers have known all along must sooner or later, of course, be dominating; but now there seems to be readiness to comprehend and recognize their consequence. Improvement which the stock market presents is no matter of mere sentimentality. It is reflective of facts.

In the commercial field, in industrial affairs—in practically every business relationship—good times evidence has been abundant, stays abundant, grows continually more forceful. All staple commodities are yielding newly satisfactory returns to producers; and in the situation are indications that the future assures yet further improvement. Cotton has risen to a point where Southern producing conditions are revolutionized, while the woolgrower and the producer of most other crops count handsome gains already netted, with still more favorable prospects ahead. In grain there is some lagging, professional speculators being largely committed to the view that neither wheat nor any of the other cereals is entitled to an advance. Yet in addition to favorable present elements in the situation it is not improbable that before the year is much further advanced there will be disclosures of changing attitude upon the part of interests of financial consequence that have to do with the markets for grain. Good prices for wheat can put the West into good humor; and an upward movement, even though it has to be started through expensive manipulation, may mean much politically. It can in fact be stated that plans have already been submitted to Wall Street financiers looking to the making of "dollar wheat." A politician of National reputation is sponsor for the movement suggested.

Other than agricultural staples are likely to show increased profitableness during the rest of the year. The iron market seems to have lost some bad aspects. The Carnegie settlement means favorable things for most of the other iron and steel properties. In the copper trade progress has become more favorable, and Standard Oil interests in the big copper properties having market quotations here and at Boston are once more outspokenly confident. Those far-reaching plans which were in view when the Amalgamated Company was organized by Mr. Rockefeller and his confrères are now likely to be given execution.

In the coal trade, both anthracite and bituminous, developments are revolutionary. It was no longer a burden to carry coal lands, and those railway corporations which hitherto have been embarrassed by coal acreage find themselves profitably situated. Not merely has the American market for coal improved, but the whole world seems suddenly to find it necessary to draw upon the United States for supplies. Wherein this counts with especial influence is in the provision of larger revenues to coal-carrying railways. Rates are already advanced substantially, while other and bigger advances go into effect in the early future. Increased coal traffic tariffs alone will provide the Pennsylvania Railroad with net earnings which will warrant the doubling of that great corporation's present dividend. This, at least, is what is calculated in Wall Street by those financial interests trading largely in Pennsylvania shares. On a similar basis encouraging estimates help all the coal properties, anthracite and bituminous alike. Norfolk and Western's phenomenal advance reflects this. Developments in the Readings may be close at hand, developments signifying more than mere coal trade improvement.

Railway rates are well maintained at a higher range than has prevailed in recent years. Not much noise has been made over the movement toward larger traffic prices, but in a variety of ways rates have been lifted substantially. Especially is this true as to local transportation business, long-haul tonnage being as yet relatively unchanged—except in the particular that rate cutting has largely disappeared. Some competitive difficulties are here and there announced, but there is no longer such disturbance of rates as formerly was regarded as normal or at least not surprising.

More progress than generally suspected is made in the plans that propose unification of Eastern railway interests. Relations between the New York Central and Pennsylvania have passed the point where harmony is merely represented—for the relationship finally has become that of actual co-operation, if not tangible partnership. A long list of lesser related properties are absorbed more or less directly and openly—or soon will be. Through accomplishments of this character some of these subordinate systems will profit tremendously. The Three C's system will be one of these—a fact reflected somewhat in new activity in Three C's shares upon the Stock Exchange. Chesapeake and Ohio will also be helped, as much, it may be, as friends of Norfolk and Western expect for that property.

The Pacific stocks have new favor under the leadership of Union Pacific, Northern Pacific following closely. Both Union Pacific and Northern Pacific common stocks are to benefit by increased dividends—so official forecasts pledge.

Money market conditions lose most of the severe aspects which professional Wall Street has been hippodroming. Yesterday's Clearing House bank statement was distinctly encouraging. Conservative bankers estimate that within the next month—thanks to the new financial currency law and its influence—we shall have at least a fifty-million-dollar increase in current funds.

In anticipation of such a situation the very biggest of Wall Street's interests grow optimistic of security market conditions; and Stock Exchange activity and buoyancy are merely a natural reflection.

SATURDAY.

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 24	469,800
To date this year	29,646,747
Corresponding date last year	53,433,431

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 24	$2,051,000
To date this year	$137,082,740
Corresponding date last year	$309,158,710

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4 per cent.; at three months, 4@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

A. C. & F. pf.	½	Int. Paper	¾
Am. Linseed	½	Iowa Central	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	¾	Lake Erie & W.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	¾	Lake Shore	.5
Am. Steel & Wires	1½	Louis & Nash.	⅞
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Tin Plate	⅞	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	1¾	Missouri Pacific	1
Anaconda Copper	1½	Nat. Steel	½
Ann Arbor pf.	1¾	N. Y. Central	1¼
At., Top. & S. F.	1½	N. Y., O. & W.	½
At. T. & S. F. pf.	1	North Amer.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	3⅜	Northern Pacific	⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1¼	North. Pacific pf.	1
B., R. & P.	1	Pacific Mail	1½
Canada South.	1	Pennsylvania	1¾
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Peoples Gas, Chi.	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Pere Marquette	1¾
Chi. & East. Ill.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	¾	Rep. Steel	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	St. L. S. W.	½
Chi. & N. W.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	Southern Pacific	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Southern Railway	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Texas & Pac.	½
Consol. Gas	¼	Union Pacific	1½
Cont. Tobacco	2½	Union Pac. fic pf.	1½
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅝	U. S. Express	½
Den. & Rio Grande	2⅝	Wabash	¾
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	2⅝	Wabash pf.	¾
Erie 1st pf.	¾	West. Union Tel.	½
General Electric	1¼	Wis. Central	½
Great North. pf.	1	Wis. Central pf.	1
Illinois Central	1		

Stocks Declined.

B'klyn R. T.	⅝	Met. Street Railway	.2
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
Erie 2d pf.	¾	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1½
Int. Paper pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	1⅛

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & Ohio, R. & A. 1st con. 4s	1⅛	St. L. S. W. 2d	1⅛
Erie 1st con. 7s	1½	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, f. r.	8½
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1½	Wilkes. & East. 1st	1
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	1½		

There were no declines.

COAL AS AN ARBITER OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE.

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

For two or three months past there have been reports of contracts in this country for furnishing Europe with coal, and preparations are said to have been made at certain Middle Atlantic ports for shipping that material abroad on a considerable scale. Orders have been actually filled for sending coal to Mediterranean ports at a lower price than that at which it can be obtained from England. There are men concerned in the business who believe that coal will become a permanent article of export from this country, but others see in the present movement the result of a temporary condition, and regard it as a sign that the coal supply is to become a powerful factor in shaping the industrial and trade development of the two continents, not by sending our coal to Europe, but by drawing to America the industries most dependent upon it. It is too crude and bulky a material and the cost of transportation is too great for it to become an important article of export, when it can be used to so much better advantage in making other articles of export.

The fact that the coal supply of Europe is growing "short" has been realized during the last two years of industrial activity as never before. The mines are deep, and the cost of production is enhanced year by year, while it is difficult to increase the facilities in response to a growing demand. This is not a universal condition, but it is sufficiently general to cramp the supply and cause an increase of price with every extension of the demand from the great manufacturing industries to which coal is a prime necessity, especially those which depend upon the reduction of iron ores and the making of steel. During the past six months the situation in Great Britain has been aggravated by the existence of the war in South Africa, which has drawn upon the working force of the realm and consumed great quantities of coal in the transport service of the Government, while diverting transport facilities from the service of commerce.

The situation which has interfered so seriously with the steady supply of coal from European mines and raised the price until the dearth is spoken of as a "coal famine" has made it profitable to ship coal from our shores across the Atlantic in response to a sharp demand, which cannot for the time being be met in any other way, but this condition can hardly be permanent. We have what may for this generation at least be regarded as an inexhaustible supply of coal, near the surface and easily and cheaply wrought; but we have a like advantage over other countries in the possession of vast deposits of iron ore and the other materials used in the production of steel. We have cheap transportation for the assembling of materials and the distribution of products, and we have acquired an enormous capital, which is skillfully used in economizing all the processes of manufacture in which coal is a leading factor.

The natural result will be that instead of sending our coal in bulk to Europe, there to be used in iron and steel works and great manufacturing establishments, or to supply fuel that the home product may be reserved more fully for those uses, we shall employ it in conjunction with our other resources for supplying the markets of Europe with the finished products to which its consumption contributes. Within the last few years we have outstripped Great Britain in the production of iron and steel, and already we are beginning to supply markets in Europe and the East which were formerly dependent upon her. We shall be able to meet the demands of the future to an indefinite extent; and if our supplies of coal and of iron ore, of coke and limestone, and our economies in the use of vast capital, skilled labor, and a highly developed transportation system, enable us to undersell European producers, why should we not use our coal at home and send forth to the markets of the world the products of its use?

If through the possession of cheap and abundant coal and inexhaustible deposits of ore we become the leading purveyor of steel for the world's markets, we shall also become the chief makers of machinery and all mechanical appliances, and that will give us an advantage in every line of manufacture that enters largely into the world's traffic. Why may not American coal become the "kink" which shall sway the course of industry and trade for the generation to come?

A. K. F.

New York, March 24 1900.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was even more favorable than the Street generally had expected. Notwithstanding the increased activity of the stock market during the week loans showed a decrease of $12,560,700; while surplus reserves, instead of falling off as in some quarters had been direfully predicted, showed a gain of $8,180,000, the decrease in loans largely contributing to this result. This decrease is primarily due to the fact that the banks in the interior are now repaying to the local banks the loans obtained for the purchases of bonds for the purposes of exchange for the new 2 per cents. under the currency law. Inasmuch as bankers assert that this repayment has but begun, the opinion of the Street now is—taking into consideration the payment of premiums yet to be made—that next week's statement will show an even greater improvement.

The other items in yesterday's statement were generally what was expected. Deposits, moving with loans, decreased $13,966,300, while specie decreased $1,030,700 and legal tenders increased $670,000.

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The market responded to the statement in an encouraging manner, almost all the quotations—and they had been strong all the morning—going higher. Good buying for investment and by strong financial interests was in evidence. Large buying orders, especially of the railroad stocks, were reported from the West.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$739,331,000	$779,481,800	$600,168,400
Deposits	800,116,400	902,250,700	688,850,500
Circulation	19,260,700	13,820,800	13,861,400
Specie	146,245,800	190,262,500	136,289,600
Leg'l tenders	59,600,600	53,857,600	68,974,500
Total res've	$205,846,400	$244,120,100	$205,264,100
Res. required	200,029,100	225,562,675	171,412,625
Surplus res've	$5,817,300	$18,557,425	$33,851,475

RAILWAY PROSPERITY.

Railroad Presidents and officials generally look this year to see a very considerable increase in railroad mileage. Each week come reports, particularly from the South and West, of extensions and additions building or planned, and if testimony of authorities counts for aught the activity in this direction is but begun. Construction on an extensive scale is assured, and with this construction will naturally and necessarily come a much greater demand for new railroad equipments, lending additional impetus to the boom in the iron and steel industries. Herewith are presented views of representative railroad officials on the subject:

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Northern Pacific's Activity.

President C. K. Mellen of the Northern Pacific—It seems to me that the present year will see a considerable amount of railroad building, though how much it is, of course, difficult to forecast. We ourselves have already built about 100 miles, and we expect to build 200 or 300 miles more. Of course, the weather conditions are such that we cannot do anything at present. These extensions of ours will be made because they are absolutely necessary, settlers having poured into the territory served by our system, and hastened its development. In the last two years at least 100,000 settlers have gone into our section, and as they have developed the country, so have we tried to keep up with them. They need farming machinery, facilities for lumber and grain transport, &c., and their needs are our opportunities.

As to whether there will be any new parallel lines, I think not, certainly not in our section of the country, where each particular road has its particular sphere, goes its work, and minds its business. That growth is a healthy growth. The paralleling of systems is as likely as not to be healthy.

Concerning the railroad outlook, I will say that while we may have enough roads for the immediate present, it will not be for long. The development of the Western country is so rapid that ten or fifteen years from now we may have double or treble the present mileage, and still not have too much.

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Prosperity Stimulates Building.

President Henry Fink of Norfolk and Western—There is no question that we will see very large additional mileage built this year. Indeed, every week the papers tell of new extensions building or planned. I account for this because of the prosperous condition of the country, for prosperity always stimulates railroad building. When the country is depressed you can get few people to invest in railroads; when times are good and money easy they are much more willing to invest.

One thing, however, there is to be said, and that is that, in my opinion, there are in some parts of the country already too many railroads for the business, though, of course, there are places where they are actually needed.

Certainly new parallel roads are not wanted anywhere now, and should be discouraged. Where a man makes two blades of grass grow where before only one grew he is a public benefactor, but where he makes two railroads where before there was only one—and that one was sufficient and served its territory reasonably and well—there is no public service in that. Rather it is waste of money and a final injury to the country. Branches and extensions, however, are different things. They should be built where needed, and are always in order as feeders to the main lines.

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Greater Than Since the Panic.

H. H. Porter, President of Chicago and Eastern Illinois: "I think that the number of miles of road that will be constructed this year will, in the aggregate, be greater than in any single year since the panic of 1893. This increase will be a natural one, following upon the prosperity of the country—for whenever a country is prosperous railroads are prosperous, and therefore spend more money on themselves, so to speak.

"I do not, however, expect to see any new large undertakings, for the great railroad territories are now occupied. The principal building will be extensions and branches on the part of present roads, so that they may the better serve the territories in which they now are, and which are constantly developing in one way or another. The growth of the railroads, in other words, will be natural and systematic.

"Of course, while this signifies both general and railroad prosperity, it argues well for the future. This new building will create a great demand for heavy rails, locomotives, &c., which will be put on the main lines, the present lighter equipment being removed from the main lines to be used on the branches. Hence the iron and steel industries ought to continue to boom—and help all other business by reason thereof."

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The Folly of Parallel Lines.

General Manager J. E. Childs of New York, Ontario and Western: "I think there will be a very considerable amount of railroad building this year, because the railroads are in a better position than they have been for some years, and, having made money, they will build branches and extensions which they may heretofore have contemplated, but were unable to construct because of lack of finances.

"Another reason for railroad extensions is that it is coming more and more to be a railroad policy to cater to local trade and to build up the territory through and near which the railway runs. Hence loops, spurs, &c.

"I don't think you need expect to see any new parallel lines built. The folly of those lines was pretty effectively demonstrated in 1893, when we had what may be termed an overproduction of railroads, which brought on hard times and resulted in many receiverships. Then, too, since then restrictive laws have been passed to prevent the paralleling of railroads.

"Whatever building there will be this year will, in my opinion, be warranted by business conditions, will be a legitimate growth, and will be due to the development of the country's manufacturing, mining, and general industries."

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Many Spurs and Extensions.

William Salomon, Chairman of the Board of Baltimore and Ohio—I do not think any parallel lines of consequence will be built, but I think you will see many spurs and extensions as feeders to the great systems. These in the aggregate will amount to a great deal. Railroad conditions are very prosperous, while in addition the country is growing; and these extensions, therefore, will come logically and naturally.

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Benefits Will Be Far Reaching.

An official of the Southern Pacific—Undoubtedly there will be much new mileage built this year, but it will not be so much big new systems as it will be extensions of present lines and the construction of connecting links. We ourselves are working along these lines, and doing some building. Of course, how much this building may aggregate it is hard to say—the future must take care of itself. But the country is prosperous, and the railroads are prosperous, and the outlook is certainly very bright. Naturally the more railroad building there is the more engines and equipment will be needed, so you can see the benefits of prosperity are far reaching.

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Says There Are Roads Enough.

Samuel Sloan, Chairman of the Board of Lackawanna—Naturally there should be a good deal of railroad building this year. Prosperity encourages building, and the country at present is in a very prosperous condition. My own opinion is that we have roads enough, but that those roads ought to get more money. Rates from New York westward are fairly good, but they are not good coming East.

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Will Be Principally in the West.

President W. H. Truesdale of Lackawanna—Really I don't feel that I know enough of the situation to speak on the subject. There is no new building of consequence in the East; if there are or are to be any new lines or branches they will be in the West. However, it strikes me that at present the country is pretty well occupied.

AMERICAN GOODS ABROAD.

President Charles T. Schoen of the Pressed Steel Car Company, who has just returned from a trip abroad, comes home more than ever impressed, not alone with the wonderful opportunities for American enterprise and ingenuity in the markets of the world, but also with the high regard in which this country, its products, and its securities are held by England and Continental Europe.

"People abroad," said Mr. Schoen, "are coming more and more to realize the immensity of this country and its great and substantial possibilities.

"From my observations, it is perfectly clear to me that American enterprise and ingenuity, together with the great volume of products turned out by the large American manufacturers, do and will enable Americans successfully to meet home competition in almost every line. Then, too, many American products are undeniably superior to anything turned out abroad.

"The iron and steel markets abroad are almost, if not quite, as active as in America, but steel and iron goods can be manufactured cheaper in this country than anywhere else in the world.

"As for our own product, I can only say that, after a careful investigation of costs in England, France, Belgium, and Germany, I am thoroughly satisfied that our cars can be manufactured in Pittsburg and laid down in any country in the world cheaper than they can be there manufactured.

"The results of our labors have surpassed our expectations, even though European interest in pressed steel cars was aroused long before we decided to look over the field and take such steps toward organization as seemed advisable. We have entered into negotiations with capitalists in England, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia, who are convinced that our cars would find ready demand in those countries. The cars which we have shipped to England have been well received.

"In reference to the order given the Pressed Steel Car Company by the Government of France for the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railroad, I may say that M. Marechal is very favorably regarded as a railroad engineer abroad, and the fact that the French Government placed the order after his American investigations in its behalf, is regarded as a good indorsement.

"Our London office, which has been established, is already taxed with the demands made upon it, and bids fair to be very productive."

NEW ENGLAND ACTIVITY.

Charles Bard, President of the First National Bank of Norwich, Conn., and largely identified with Connecticut industries, is an optimist in respect to business conditions. He says:

"Times in Connecticut have not been as good in years. In cotton, in woolen, in our metallic industries, in fact, in all lines, there is wonderful prosperity—better than for years; and unless something extraordinary happens the indications are that these good times will continue for some years. Of course, in some lines the tendency of the times is to stimulate prices perhaps a little higher than they can consistently hold, and in some few industries I look for modified prices. But in general prevailing prices, firm as they are, will in all probability be maintained, while on special industries they may go higher.

"As for money, there is no difficulty in obtaining it at home at around 5 and 6 per cent.—indeed, that has been the prevailing rate all Winter. Of course, rates go up and down; and it is as natural that they should as that there should be an ebb and a flow of the tide."

STRONG RAILROAD ISSUES.

Some of the railroad issues showed exceptional strength yesterday, notably the roads included, or understood eventually to be included, in the New York Central-Pennsylvania group. Pennsylvania sold within 2 points of its highest record, scoring a gain of 1⅝; Norfolk and Western sold at 37¾; Three C's common stock advanced 1 point, to 63¼, and the preferred 1 point, to 109½; Baltimore and Ohio gained 3⅜ for the common and 1¼ for the preferred; Chesapeake and Ohio advanced ⅝; Lake Shore rose 8 full points; while New York Central appreciated 1¼.

Other good advances were: St. Paul, 1⅝; Northwest, 1½; Union Pacific common, 1½; preferred, 1⅛; Missouri Pacific, 1; Illinois Central, 1; Denver and Rio Grande common, 2⅜; preferred, 2⅝; Northern Pacific common, ⅝; preferred, 1.

METROPOLITAN'S COUP.

Henry Clews, in his weekly financial review, has this to say of the Metropolitan-Third Avenue coup of Messrs. Whitney and Ryan:

"The financial atmosphere has been greatly cleared by this week's developments in Third Avenue. Now that the road has been absorbed by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and the stock has again risen to par, there is less fear of disastrous consequences in the Street, except to the indiscreet bear operators who ventured too boldly on the short side. For the latter there has been very little sympathy, although the losses have been unusually severe among some of the professional traders. This coup is likely to have a further beneficial effect in that it removes points of friction between certain large capitalists and leaves them free to operate in other quarters. For weeks past the market has been inactive and unpromising, largely because of inharmonious relations between some of the larger interests; and the removal of these differences is inevitably a favorable factor, the effect of which is seen in the sharp rise in other than the traction issues."

BRITISH BONDS ALLOTTED.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced yesterday that only a little over $3,000,000 of the British war bonds would come to this country. Americans subscribed for more than $50,000,000 of them, subscriptions in most cases being over $50,000. The British Government announced the following schedule of allotment:

Applications.	Allotments.
For £400 and under	allotment in full.
For £500 to £900	£400 to each applicant.
For £1,000 to £4,900	£500 each.
For £5,000 to £9,900	£600 each.
For £10,000 and over	6 per centum.

The smallest denomination of the bonds is £100. It will be noticed that the Government has aimed to make the loan a popular one, the percentages of allotments being in inverse proportion to the amounts subscribed for.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Perhaps 60,000 bales were traded in on the Cotton Exchange yesterday. It was the dullest day in many weeks. The market was better aided by an advance of 3½ to 5 points in Liverpool. Cotton opened 3 to 8 points up here, and closed at a net advance of 1 to 5 points. Receipts were light. Final bid quotations were: March, 9.44; April, 9.41; May, 9.41; June, 9.36; July, 9.34; August, 9.22; September, 8.42; October, 8.12; November, 7.98; December, 7.98; January, 7.99; February, 8.01.

Coffee was exceptionally active in the two hours of trading. Havre futures were half a franc off, excepting May, December, January, and February, which were a quarter off. Receipts at Rio and Santos were 15,000 bags. Coffee opened unchanged to 15 points off, sales at call being 6,000 bags, and closed unchanged to 15 points off. The total sales were 20,500 bags.

Corn and wheat were both firmer on the Produce Exchange. May corn closed at 43¼c. Oats were also strong and showed a continuation of the recently started speculative movement.

STOCK EXCHANGE NOTES.

The Stock Exchange membership of Henry G. Tunstall, who was recently forced to assign, has been posted for transfer to Frederick W. Brown. The Consolidated Gas Company has applied to have listed the $15,317,200 of new stock, the issue of which was recently authorized to take up the debentures with which the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company was bought. This will make $54,505,200 worth of Consolidated Gas stock in all listed on the Exchange.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Only a few stocks showed material variation from the previous day's quotation yesterday, and in a majority of issues trading was rather lighter than on the two or three preceding days. Total transactions were, however, considerably in excess of the amounts that have of late been traded in on Saturdays, and the strong tone that the market showed in the middle of the week was continued, so that the day may well be classed with the several others immediately preceding it, and which were so prominent by reason of activity as well as of strength. Belief was general that the present upward movement was not to prove a spasmodic one, but would result in lasting benefit to the market. It seemed the general opinion that conditions warrant improvement in prices, and that outsiders have entered the market to a sufficient extent at least to continue to give the market more life than it has shown for many weeks.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, on transactions that amounted to much less than those of either Thursday or Friday, advanced more sharply than on either of those days. It opened at 96⅜, and sold as high as 97¼, closing at the highest for the day at 97¼ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE, in which only a few transactions were made, sold as high as 40, an advance of 7 points over the best bid at the close on Friday. It ended the day at 38 bid, a net gain of 5 points. Bids on the preferred stock were advanced to 86, without calling out stock, though this bid was 16 points higher than the best bid made on the previous day. Among the subsidiary companies were two on three which showed net gains for the day, and the demand for most of these issues was fairly large.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold up to 11½ and closed at 11 bid, a net gain of half a point.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common sold from 29⅝ up to 30 on purchases of about 500 shares. It closed at 29¼ bid, a net advance of a quarter of a point. As far as reported, only 100 shares of the preferred stock changed hands. This sale was made at 50, and 50 was bid for the stock at the close, with none offered under 52. A transaction in the bonds at 97½ was reported. They closed at 97 bid. Since the price of the common stock advanced to 30, profit taking has made the supply of stock larger than it was a short time ago, but nevertheless the demand seems to be well up to the supply.

INTERNATIONAL POWER sold at 31 and at 32, and closed at 30 bid, showing no net change for the day.

STORAGE POWER was traded in around 13, and closed at 12¾ bid, an advance of over 2 points over recent quotations. This was the first sale made in the stock for a number of days.

RUBBER GOODS sold at 28⅜. It closed unchanged at 28 bid for the common stock and 80½ bid for the preferred.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD preferred, which sold ex dividend, yesterday, was strong. It recovered most of the dividend, and closed at 68½ bid.

CALIFORNIA COPPER sold at 3¼, and made a net gain of an eighth of a point, closing at 3⅜ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Gas Companies.		
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1½
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	4¼	4¾
New Amsterdam	29¼	30
New Amsterdam pf	50	52
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	97½
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	29¾	30
American Agricul. Chem. pf., ex-div.	76¾	77¾
American Bicycle	13	14¼
American Bicycle pf	40	43
American Bicycle bonds	..	87½
American Chicle	56	58
American Chicle pf	78	85
American Woolen	21	21½
American Woolen pf	80	81
Cast-Iron Pipe	6⅞	7⅜
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	48	49
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip	11½	13
Distilling Company of America	7⅞	8
Distilling Company of America pf	27½	28
Empire Steel	..	20
Empire Steel pf	..	60
Electric Boat	23	24
Electric Boat pf	35	40
Havana Commercial	19	20
Havana Commercial pf	50	60½
International Power	30	35
International Pump	21½	22½
International Pump pf	66	67
National Enameling & Stamp	21	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf	82	84
National Graphophone	50	51
National Salt	48½	49½
National Salt pf	77	79
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	93	98
Royal Baking Powder pf	93	94
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	80½	81½
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex-div.	48½	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey	526	528
United States Flour Milling pf	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	28	30
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	97¾	98
American Air Power	42	50
Arizona Lead	12⅝	12⅞
Asphalt Company of America	9⅞	10½
British Columbia Copper	9½	10
California Copper	3⅛	3½
Central Fireworks	14	16
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	110¼	111
Chicago & Alton 2s. (new)	93	98
Electric Vehicle	38	40
Electric Vehicle pf	86	..
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	24
General Carriage	9	9½
Illinois Transportation	2¾	2⅞
†Little Tiger Gold Mining	13	15
*Markeen Copper	6	7¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	18	19
Mexican 5s	98½	99
New England Transportation	6¼	6½
New York Transportation	11	11¼
†Pande Basin	8	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
Pittsburg Coal	25	26
Pittsburg Coal pf	83	84
Pochahontas Fuel	22	25
St. Louis subs, 56 7-12 p. c. repaid	76½	78½
St. Louis Transit	25	28
Storage Power	10	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A	4¾	5
Tennessee Copper	13½	14½
Trust Company of America	194	196
United Railways of St. Louis pf	79	83
Union Railways of St. Louis 4s	89	89¾
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	23	25
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60½	62½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Street Railways.		
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106¼	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	80	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, new	81	82½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	93
Nassau Electric 4s	85	89
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf	95	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	..	20
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118	118½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30½	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103½	106
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	71	73
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y.	86	86
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	..	38
Denver Gas 5s	..	78
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	104	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	15	18
New England Gas & Coke bonds	108¾	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	92	94
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	22	24
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	86	88
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	111
Hoboken Ferry	63½	65
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106	110
Union Ferry	32	34
Union Ferry bonds	96	97
Industrials.		
American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	107	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	..	42
Cramps' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	63	65
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	120	124
Lorillard Company pf	95	97
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	130	140
Standard Coupler	39½	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	40	51
Union Typewriter	30	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	117	119
Miscellaneous.		
American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel	107½	110
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	6½	10

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.08	.07
Alpha Con	.06	.06
Andes	.12	.13
Belcher	.32	.32
Best & Belcher	.35	.39
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	.90	.85
Challenge Con	.24	.26
Chollar	.23	.23
Confidence	.75	.82
Con. Cal. & Va	1.55	1.65
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.15	.17
Gould & Curry	.23	.24
Hale & Norcross	.28	.23
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.10	.10
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.05	.05
Mexican	.25	.27
Occidental Con	.15	.15
Ophir	15⅞	.84
Overman	.21	.21
Potosi	.21	.22
Savage	.16	.17
Sag Belcher	.05	.04
Sierra Nevada	.57	.57
Standard	2.50	2.50
Syndicate	.06	.07
St. Louis	.12	.12
Union Con	.20	.23
Utah Con	.10	.10
Yellow Jacket	.16	.18
Silver bars	59⅞	59¾
Mexican dollars	48⅛@49¼	48⅛@49¼
Drafts, sight	17½	17½
Telegraph	.20	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	32	32½	32½	32¾
Alamo	15	15½	15½	16
Argentum	19¼	19½	18½	19
Anaconda	35	39	35	39
Anchoria	94	100	94	100
Bankers'	17⅛	17⅞	18	18
Battle Mountain	32½	32½	32	33
Blue Bell	13½	14	13	14
C. C. Cons	14⅞	15	14⅝	15
C. C. & M	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12
Columbine Victor	18	18½	18¾	19¼
Dante	16¼	16½	16¼	16½
Damon	23½	23½	23½	23½
Elkton	116¾	117	116	116¾
El Paso	40¼	40½	40	40½
Findlay	16⅞	16¾	16¼	16⅝
Golden Fleece	33	39	33	35
Gibson	22½	25	23	25
Gold King	99	101	99	101
Gold Knob	17⅜	18¼	17⅜	18¼
Gold Coin	350	..	350	..
Garfield	16½	17	16⅞	17
Gold Sovereign	12⅞	13	12½	12¾
Gould	37	38	36	36¾
Hart	18½	19	18½	19
Ingham	20¾	21	21¼	21½
Isabella	125½	126	126⅝	127
Independence	74	75	74	75
Jackpot	58	58	59½	60
Keystone	19¾	19½	19¼	19¼
Lexington	20	20½	18¾	19
Mount Rosa	73	79	72½	85
Matoa	26	30	25¼	27
Mary Cashen	31	32	31	32
Moon Anchor	73½	74	73½	74¼
National	9⅞	10	7⅞	10¼
Nugget	16½	16¾	15½	17
Ophir	54	55	50	55
Orphan	22	22¼	21	22½
Pharmacist	13½	13⅝	13½	13¾
Pinnacle	21	21½	21	21½
Portland	244	246	242½	247
Raven	75½	76	75¾	76
Rawlings	32	35	32	35
Specimen	9⅝	10	9⅞	10
Tornado	43¾	49½	49	50
Temonj	25	35	25	30
Union	49¼	50	49¾	50
Vindicator	154	155	150	155
Work	34¾	35	34¼	35
Zenobia	15¾	16	15½	16

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended March 24, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1900.	1899.	P. C.
New York	$855,981,152	$1,028,034,105	—16.7
Boston	80,005,480	110,576,753	—18.6
Philadelphia	70,675,230	74,602,200	—5.3
Baltimore	17,235,570	22,002,358	—21.7
Chicago	102,019,279	98,209,996	+3.9
St. Louis	25,429,134	25,722,014	—1.1
New Orleans	8,313,913	7,516,619	+10.6
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,169,660,758	$1,366,724,045	—14.4
Other cities, 5 days	175,841,013	162,627,623	+ 8.1
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,345,501,776	$1,529,351,668	—12.0
All cities, 1 day	269,340,794	310,572,713	—13.3
Total, all cities, for week	$1,614,843,570	$1,839,924,481	—12.2

Complete returns for the week ended March 17 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1899, a decrease of 11.6 per cent., with the same week in 1898 a gain of 20 per cent., and with 1897 a gain of 12.5 per cent. Outside of New York the decrease, as compared with 1899, was 3 per cent., and the gain as compared with 1898 and 1897, respectively 22.1 and 51 per cent.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $11,206,367. The imports of specie were $138,820 and the exports $1,308,719.

BICYCLES IN THE KLONDIKE.

Yukon River is a Winter Path from Dawson to Circle City.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, March 24.—The mighty Yukon River has been converted into a Winter bicycle path. The most wonderful trip of the arctic cycling season was made in February by Morris Levy between Dawson and Circle City. The distance between the two points is 365 miles. Levy made it in three days and four hours, or at a gait of better than 100 miles a day.

Among those starting over the Dawson-Nome trail last month were two women, both riding bicycles. The trail is pronounced excellent for wheeling, the Yukon ice being smooth for long stretches.

Arrivals from Dawson report that as many as 600 people have started on the long journey of 1,100 miles over the ice with dog teams for Nome. Among them are a number of women, chiefly variety actresses. The daily departures from Dawson to Nome run from ten to twenty men.

Railroad Over the Atlin Portage.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., March 24.—Capt. John Irving and associates of Victoria will construct a three-mile railroad over the portage from Atlin Lake to Lake Arm. The road will cost $30,000 cash, and its promoter purposes to have it in operation by the middle of June. He believes it will be the means of solving the Atlin transportation problem in such a way as to enable the quartz product of that district to be shipped to Puget Sound smelters for treatment. The ore will be transported over the railroad and on the lake steamers to Bennett, thence across by the White Pass Railway to Lynn Canal, and there loaded on the ocean steamers.

$30,000,000 Gold Output in 1900.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—In response to an inquiry made by Representatives Cushman and Tongue as to the probable gold product of Alaska and the Klondike during the present year United States Treasurer Roberts to-day said that it probably would reach $30,000,000, a material increase over last year.

New Counterfeit $5 Treasury Note.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service has in hand a new counterfeit five-dollar Treasury note of the series of 1891, check letter D, face plate No. 20, Tillman Register, Morgan Treasurer. The note is a very poorly executed lithographic production, printed on stiff, heavy paper, with no attempt to imitate the silk fiber, with the exception of a few purple ink lines on the back of the note.

Bond Exchange Aggregates $143,870,400.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The exchange of bonds for the 2 per cent. issue authorized by the new currency law up to date aggregates $143,870,400. Of this sum $130,579,750 was offered by National banks and $13,290,650 by individuals.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, March 24, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¼	16⅜	450	Am. Car & Found. Co.	17	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
66	66⅛	800	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	65⅝	66	65⅝	66	+ ⅛
33⅜	34	240	American Cotton Oil	34	34	34	34	
47⅜	47⅝	1,113	American Ice Co	47⅞	47⅞	47	47⅝	— ⅜
13⅜	13⅞	200	American Linseed Co	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
40	40½	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	40½	40¾	40	40¼	+ ¼
92½	93	400	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	92½	93	92¼	93	+ ¾
35	35¼	1,020	Am. Steel Hoop Co	34⅝	35¾	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅝
56⅜	56¾	2,375	American Steel & Wire	55¾	56½	55¾	56½	+1⅛
90½	91¼	10	Am. Steel & Wire pf	91	91	91	91	
106⅞	107	23,630	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	105	106⅞	104⅜	106⅞	+1⅝
32⅜	33⅜	200	American Tin Plate	33	33½	33	33½	+ ⅛
108	108¼	3,670	American Tobacco	107½	108¼	107½	108¼	+1½
46¼	47	780	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	46	47	46	47	+1½
46	47	200	Ann Arbor pf	46	46	46	46	+1½
26⅞	27	39,522	At., T. & S. F.	25⅜	27¼	25⅜	27	+1½
70½	70⅝	18,110	At., T. & S. F. pf	69¾	70¾	69¾	70½	+1
76⅝	76⅞	18,003	Baltimore & Ohio	74½	76⅞	74½	76⅞	+3⅛
81⅝	81¾	16,805	Baltimore & Ohio pf	80½	81¾	80½	81½	+1¼
67⅛	67⅞	15,355	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	68½	69	67½	67⅝	— ⅛
9¾	10	410	Brunswick City	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	
69	70	200	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	68	69	68	69	+1
105	118	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	105	105	105	105	
51¼	51½	600	Canada Southern	51¼	51¾	51¼	51½	+1
30⅞	31	9,835	Chesapeake & Ohio	30⅜	31	30⅜	30⅞	+ ⅝
128¼	128½	5,170	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	128	128¾	127½	128⅝	+ ⅝
103	109	700	Chi. & Eastern Ill	100¼	101	100¼	101	+ ¾
13⅞	14	780	Chicago Great West	13⅜	14	13⅜	14	+ ⅛
76⅝	76¾	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	76⅜	76⅞	76½	76⅝	+ ⅛
39¼	39¼	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	39	39	39	39	— ⅛
23¼	23½	110	Chi., Ind. & Louis	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
54	55	111	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	55¼	55¾	55¼	55¾	+ ⅛
123⅜	123½	7,375	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	122⅝	123¾	122⅝	123½	+1⅜
171¾	172¼	130	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	172	172	172	172	
163	164	100	Chicago & Northw	163½	163½	163½	163½	+1½
198	200	100	Chicago & Northw. pf	198	198	198	198	—1½
112⅜	112⅝	5,690	Chi., R. I. & Pac	111¼	112⅝	111¼	112¼	+ ⅛
63¼	63¼	1,150	C., C., C. & St. L	62	63¼	62	63¼	+1
108½	109¼	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	+1
49½	49¼	2,410	Colorado Fuel & Iron	48½	49¼	47¾	49	+1
7⅜	7¼	1,460	Colorado Southern	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅜
18	18¼	100	Columbus & H. C. & I.	18	18	18	18	— ¼
170	..	22	Commercial Cable	168	168	168	168	
182¼	184½	700	Consolidated Gas	182¾	184	182½	182½	+ ⅞
33⅞	34⅛	8,070	Continental Tobac. Co.	32	34½	31¾	34	+2¼
85	85¾	2,435	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	85	85¾	85	85¼	+ ⅞
182	183	100	Del., Lack. & West	182¾	182¾	182¾	182¾	+ ½
23⅝	23⅞	18,505	Denver & Rio Grande	22¼	24	22½	23¾	+2¼
75⅝	75¾	4,439	Denver & R. G. pf	73¾	75½	73¾	75½	+2⅝
15⅞	16	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
39¾	40¼	500	Erie 1st pf	39½	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ⅜
..	..	200	Erie 2d pf	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
51¼	52	200	Evans. & T. H.	51½	51½	51½	51½	
50⅝	51	4,270	Federal Steel	50⅞	51½	50⅞	51	+ ⅞
73	75¼	230	Federal Steel pf	73⅛	75⅜	73⅛	75⅛	
130	131	2,500	General Electric	129¾	131	129¾	131	+1½
52	52⅜	100	Glucose Sugar Ref	52½	52¾	52½	52½	+ ⅛
161¼	161¾	236	Great Northern pf	161¼	161¾	161¼	161¾	+1
35	35½	150	Hocking Valley	35	35	35	35	
64¼	64⅞	465	Hocking Valley pf	64⅞	65	64⅞	64⅞	
115	115¼	1,600	Illinois Central	114½	115	114½	115	+1
21¾	22	1,700	International Paper	21	22	21	22	+ ⅜
66	66¼	300	International Paper pf	66	66¼	66	66	— ½
15	15½	330	Iowa Central	15	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
13¼	14	100	Kanawha & Michigan	13½	13½	13½	13½	
18	20	150	K.C., P. & G., full asp.	18	18	18	18	+ ¼
23	23½	100	Lake Erie & Western	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
205	210	100	Lake Shore	210	210	210	210	+ 5
85¼	85⅜	5,307	Louisville & Nashville	84¾	85⅜	84¾	85⅜	+ ⅞
94½	95¼	4,010	Manhattan Elevated	95	95⅜	94½	95	
162	162¼	8,120	Met. Street Railway	164½	164½	161½	162	—2
13¾	14	100	Mexican Central	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
4¾	4¾	400	Mexican National ctfs.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
64⅞	65	210	Minn. & St. Louis	64⅞	65	64⅞	65	— ⅜
19½	21	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
34½	34⅝	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ½
12,910			Missouri Pacific	48¼	49	48¼	48¾	+1
47¼	47½	550	Mobile & Ohio	47¼	47½	47	47½	+ ⅛
89½	90	50	Natl. Biscuit Co. pf	90	90	90	90	
24¼	24⅜	300	National Lead Co	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	
104½	104⅝	25	National Lead Co. pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	
52	52¼	850	National Tube	52	52¼	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅛
91½	91⅝	120	National Tube pf	91½	91⅝	91½	91½	— ¼
43½	44	955	National Steel Co	43½	43¾	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅛
96	96	10	National Steel Co. pf	96	96	96	96	
117½	117¾	300	New Jersey Central	117½	117½	117½	117½	
133	135	310	New York Air Brake	133	134	133	134	—3½
135⅞	137	9,650	New York Central	137	137	135⅜	137	+1½
24⅜	24⅝	3,662	N. Y., Ont. & West	24⅜	24⅝	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅛
37⅝	37¾	7,162	Norfolk & Western	37⅜	37¾	37⅜	37¾	+ ⅛
77⅞	78	336	Norfolk & W. pf.	77½	77¾	77½	77¾	
15⅞	15⅞	3,550	North American	15½	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
56¼	56½	16,700	Northern Pacific	56¼	57½	56¼	57	+ ¾
75½	76	3,135	Northern Pacific pf	75½	76⅝	75½	76¼	+1
52½	52⅝	189	Pacific Coast	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ¼
63¾	64	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	—1¼
37	37¼	860	Pacific Mail	37	37¼	37	37¼	+1⅛
138¼	140	48,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	139	139¼	138¼	140	+1⅝
99½	100⅛	5,425	People's Gas, Chicago	99	100⅛	99	100	+ ½
2¼	2½	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
7⅞	7¾	150	Peoria & Eastern	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
21	22	300	Père Marquette	21	22	21	22	+1⅛
84	84	20	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	84	84	84	84	
52⅜	52⅝	100	Pressed Steel Car	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅛
85¼	85¼	15	Pressed Steel Car pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	
18½	18⅝	600	Reading	18½	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	
59⅛	59⅜	3,345	Reading 1st pf	59⅛	59⅜	59⅛	59⅜	+ ½
30¼	30½	200	Reading 2d pf	30¼	30½	30	30	
22	22⅜	22	Republic Iron & Steel	22	22⅜	22	22⅜	
66¼	66⅞	50	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	66¼	66⅞	66¼	66½	
10¼	10⅞	100	St. L. & San Fran	10¼	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅛
71¼	71⅝	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	71¼	71⅝	71¼	71⅝	
36⅜	36¾	4 0	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅜
13	13¼	1,300	St. Louis Southw	13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
31⅞	33	5,160	St. Louis Southw. pf	31⅞	33	31⅞	32⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	40⅜	17,450	Southern Pacific	39⅞	40⅜	39⅞	40⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	15,115	Southern Railway	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
59⅞	60	4,810	Southern Railway pf	59⅞	60	59⅞	59⅞	+ ⅛
94⅜	94½	500	Tenn. Coal & Iron	94⅜	94½	94⅜	94½	+ ⅛
17½	18⅛	5,940	Texas Pacific

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Gen. McCoskry Butt, First Brigade, in an order to his command relative to the work expected during the present year, gives the figures of inspection of the Ninth, Twelfth, and Twenty-second Regiments for 1898, 1897, and 1899, and then follows with the number of qualifications of marksmen at Creedmoor, which are as follows:

	1896.	1897.	1899.
Ninth Regiment	536	481	353
Twelfth Regiment	562	508	315
Twenty-second Regiment	586	561	433
Total qualifications	1,684	1,548	1,101
Per cent	87.57	80.54	76.61

Gen. Butt then goes on to say:

"The attention of commanding officers of organizations is particularly called to the number of men who qualified in 1896, and the large falling-off both in numbers and percentage for the year 1899, when the conditions for qualifying were again as easy as in 1896. An enlisted man who does not know how to use his rifle is worthless to the First Brigade and not wanted. A soldier should shoot straight and hit. The brigade commander expects sufficient interest will be displayed by the members of this brigade to minimize the effects of last year's bad shooting record. Devotion to duty and to the best interests of the First Brigade is shown by enlisted men who give their time to obtaining the high grade of "Expert." As a mark of appreciation, the brigade commander personally offers $5 to each enlisted man making his "Expert" for the first time this year."

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The offer made by Gen. Butt is generally highly appreciated by the enlisted men, who feel complimented at the interest of the brigade commander in their behalf.

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Gen. George Moore Smith, Fifth Brigade, will review the Seventh Regiment at its armory on or about Tuesday evening, April 17. Gen. Smith, three days after the above date, will celebrate his thirty-ninth anniversary of continuous service as a member of the guard, which began as a private in Company B of the Seventh, April 20, 1861, and continued until Aug. 9, 1865, when he was elected Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

During the General's thirty-four years of service with the Seventh he was in the service of the United States during the war of the rebellion, and has served in the grades of First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, and Brigadier General. He was elected to the latter office March 4, 1898, defeating ex-Col. Francis V. Greene of the Seventy-first Regiment for the place. There is no more highly esteemed officer in the guard than Gen. Smith, who this year, in addition to his duties as brigade commander, has the office of President of the National Guard Association to look after.

***

Company K, Seventh Regiment, has elected Second Lieut. T. Barron a First Lieutenant, in place of Scott, recently appointed a Battalion Adjutant. Lieut. Barron has been in the Seventh a number of years, and is very highly esteemed. The Spring games of the Regimental Athletic Association, to be held in the armory next Saturday, promise to be very interesting. A large number of entries have been received. The regimental band will furnish music during the games. The series of battalion drills in the regiment held during the past week have been very interesting and attracted a large number of spectators. Companies B and G on Monday were reviewed by ex-Col. Bremmer, who commanded the regiment in 1841. Companies F and E were reviewed Tuesday by Major Rand, formerly Captain of F and Major of the Two Hundred and First New York Volunteers. Gen. Pearson, United States Volunteers, reviewed Companies K and C on Wednesday. Col. Powell, United States Army, retired, reviewed Companies I and B Thursday, and on Friday Col. Austen of the Thirteenth Regiment reviewed Companies H and A.

***

Col. Jarvis of the Eighth Regiment has appointed Signal Sergt. H. E. Ficken of Squadron A Battalion Quartermaster of the regiment. Mr. Ficken is well known in military and athletic circles. Interesting drills have been the source of much comment among the officers of late. On each drill night, the two companies drilling are consolidated and go through a regimental guard mount, company officers being detailed to fill various positions and likewise non-commissioned officers. Extended order drilling fills up the rest of the night's programme of work. All this is preparatory to the work at State camp.

The regimental stag, which came off last night, was for the benefit of the enlisted men, and was the first stag of such proportions given in this city since a similar affair in the Twenty-second Regiment nearly half a dozen years ago. The invitations numbered 1,200, and each soldier got two tickets. Each guest received a present of half a dozen cigars, the gift of Gen. McAlpin, as he entered the door.

There was a large stage built in the armory and a long vaudeville programme was given, interspersed with sparring bouts and trick cycle riding, and moving pictures showing the regiment in camp in the South during the Spanish war. Among the guests of the evening were Gen. George Moore Smith, Gen. George D. Scott, Lieut. Col. O'Donohue, Lieut. Col. Kline, and Capt. Stevenson of the Fourteenth, Major Denike of the First Regiment Col. Schilling, and others. After the entertainment the officers received the guests in the Board of Officers' room.

The following long-service State and regimental medals have been awarded: Fifteen Years—Privates William Laragh, Company F. Ten Years—Col. J. Jarvis, Capt. F. O. Sauvan, Company D; Capt. Oscar Ehman, Company H, and Quartermaster Sergt. Ehman of Company H.

Col. Jarvis, Capt. Sauvan, and the two Ehmans met the other night and recalled the fact that they all joined Company D on the same night ten years ago.

Though the regimental Chaplain, Father Dooley, has been promoted to a larger parish at Newburg, he has gratified the regiment by announcing that he will still hold his office and come down from Newburg on headquarters nights.

The following companies will represent the regiment at the military athletic tournament at Madison Square Garden this week: A, Capt. Melville; C, Capt. Hallock; K, Capt. Staubach; I, Capt Smith.

***

The Twelfth Regiment will attend Divine service at St. Patrick's Cathedral early in April. Father Bader, the Chaplain, will preach the sermon, and there will be special music for the occasion. Company E will have to hold a second election for First Lieutenant, as the election held a short time since was not conducted in conformity to the new regulations, which require the majority of the votes cast to elect a candidate. Color Sergt. Bajart has taken his discharge after nineteen years of service; he will be succeeded by First Sergt. George Murphy, who has already passed the Board of Examination. Sergt. Fennell will be appointed Regimental Commissary Sergeant, to succeed Sergt. Thomas F. Dolan, the well-known rifleman, who had served in the Twelfth some twenty-five years. In the armory shooting for the rifle association trophy Company E has proved the winner, with 480 points. Company B was second.

***

A review of the Ninth Regiment will be held next Wednesday night at the armory before Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, the brigade commander. Aside from the review Gen. Butt will make an inspection of the regiment, which is somewhat of an innovation at such a ceremony. The General, however, desires to look over the regiment in a more practical manner than he can do by merely passing around the lines during the review. A presentation of marksmen's badges will be made during the ceremonies, which will be followed by dancing.

***

No time has been lost in affording facilities to the Thirteenth Regiment for its instruction in artillery drill. Major Gen. Roe has issued a general order which gives fully the various details to be followed out, and two ten-inch dummy guns have arrived at the armory and will be mounted on the drill floor. Recruiting in the regiment has been quite active of late, and the official returns of March 17 show the strength of the command to be 667 officers and men. Battery F is intended that be organized into an engineer company. The several batteries of the regiment will perform rifle practice at the armory range as follows: Battery B, March 26; G, March 28; E, March 30; K, April 4; I, April 6; L, April 10; D, March 27; C, March 29; M, April 2; F, April 3; H, April 5; A, April 9, and Field Staff and Non-Commissioned Staff, April 16. Ex-Lieut. George Michel has been elected First Lieutenant in Battery E.

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In the Fourteenth Regiment, Capt. Frank H. Swest of Company H has resigned, much to the regret of Col. Clayton and other officers. He has served some twenty years in the United States and State service. First Lieut. J. Bergen of Company I has been nominated for Captain in place of Barlow, who has requested to be retired. First Sergt. Frank Rodebank has been nominated for Second Lieutenant. Quartermaster Sergt. Robert Bednall of Company I has been appointed Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant.

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The champion marksmen in each company of the Twenty-second Regiment, for which special medals have been awarded for Creedmoor shooting are the following: Private G. A. Snyder, Company A; Private M. Chizzola, B; Corp. F. H. Stubbe, C; Private A. A. Durrie, D; Private C. M. Hopkins, E; Private P. E. Miller, F; Private D. Stewart, E; Private F. D. Wendall, H; Private F. G. Roberts, I, and Corp. C. Merritt, K.

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Armory practice in the Seventy-first Regiment for sharpshooters and experts will be held on March 31, April 7, 14, and 21. It has been incorrectly stated that Capt. Linson represented only officers who were not in the volunteer service of the United States during the Spanish war. The fact is that of the twenty-five officers voting all served in the United States Volunteers but one. There are staff officers of the regiment who are not ex-volunteers, who, while they may have done some quiet electioneering, have no vote.

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In the resignation of Capt. W. L. Hazen of Company B the Seventy-first loses a well-known officer. He commanded Company B at the battle of San Juan, when it was the first company in the battalion led by Major Frank Keck to the support of the regulars on the hill, and was on the firing line with the other companies. Capt. Hazen joined the Seventy-first from the Seventh in October, 1888, being elected a Second Lieutenant. When Capt. C. H. Smith was elected Major, in 1894, Capt. Hazen succeeded him, B at that time being one of the leading companies in the State. In point of numbers at the present time it is third, but is counted of the best of material, and recently won the Homer Trophy for superior shooting. Capt. Hazen says his business demanded so much of his time that it was necessary for him to leave the military. His friends deny the assertions made by those opposing him for the Lieutenant Colonelcy that he resigned because he was losing support. The election of Lieutenant Colonel is indefinitely postponed.

***

Major Case, commanding the Twenty-third Regiment, has appointed a committee, of which Capt. F. A. Wells is Chairman, to report upon a candidate for Colonel. Great interest is taken in the review to be held at the armory next Saturday before Major Gen. Miles, and a large turnout is certain. Dancing will follow.

***

Interest in the contemplated trip of the Forty-seventh Regiment to Baltimore on April 20 increases as the time approaches. The whole trip, lasting two days, it is estimated, will cost about $3,000, or $6 per man. In order to reduce the expense for the members of the regiment as much as possible, it is proposed to have a regimental entertainment, the proceeds to go toward meeting the cost of the trip. Nothing has yet been decided upon, however, except the committee that will have the affair in charge, which is as follows: Major H. H. Quick, Capt. H. C. Lyon, Company A; Capt. Frank Maier, Company K; Capt. H. C. Eastman, Company I, and Capt. Henry B. Baldwin, Company E. Besides the regimental entertainment individual company affairs will be held for the same object. Company B will hold a reception and dance at the armory on April 16. Company F will give a dance on March 28, including a literary and musical programme.

***

The second session of the court-martial to try Capt. A. J. Griffin, late of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, will convene at Fifth Brigade headquarters next Thursday night and, like the first session, will be an open one. Those present to hear the proceedings found comfortable upholstered chairs awaiting them, and the first to avail themselves of their luxury were Col. Denis McCarthy, late of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth; Capt. Patrick Farrely of the Sixty-ninth, and ex-Capt. Barron of the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, all occupying the first row. Capt. Griffin was on hand early, but his counsel was a little late. All the members of the court were present, except Col. Austen. There was some talk at first of postponing the session because of the Colonel's absence, but the President of the court, Col. Dyer, Twelfth Regiment, decided to go on without him, and declared that Col. Austen, instead of sending an excuse over a telephone, should have sent a written communication.

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The second annual revolver contest between the Second Division of the First Naval Battalion and Battery A, Light Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, will take place during the second week of April and will be shot under the same rules and regulations as last year, the New York men last shooting on the New Hampshire and the Boston men at their armory. The smoker given by the Third Division on board the New Hampshire last Wednesday evening was a great success, both as an evening entertainment and as a means of recruiting, as no less than fifteen applications for admission were received. Recruiting in the battalion has been going on very rapidly of late, the Second Division is pretty nearly up to its full strength, and the other divisions are following it very closely. Details will take part in the reviews at the Madison Square Garden during the Military Tournament on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. On Tuesday and Thursday evenings the battalion will enter a detail of artillery who will give an exhibition drill of light field artillery in action. The men who will compose this detail are those who fought on the United States ship Yankee in her engagements with the enemy off the coast of Cuba during the late war.

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The contest for the Josephthal Trophy, which commenced last Saturday afternoon on the rifle range of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, resulted in the following score: First Division, 425; Third Division, 430, the latter division leading by 5 points. Seaman L. Coburger of the First Division made the highest individual score.

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The Second Signal Corps, Capt. Baldwin, visited the First Signal Corps of Manhattan, upon the invitation of Capt. Erlandson, last Friday, at the armory, and held a joint flag drill, which is to be executed by both organizations as one body at the Military Tournament at Madison Square Garden during the coming week, which should prove a very attractive event. The drill was a very creditable one, being executed with great snap and precision. There will also be a competition of pole climbing between the two organizations for a cup valued at $50. The friendly feeling that exists between these organizations is noticeable throughout the Guard and is an example of the comradeship that is rapidly increasing in the National Guard of to-day.

For Colored Children's School.

A meeting will be held on Tuesday evening at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, at which Booker T. Washington will preside, to raise funds for the Free Kindergarten for Colored Children. This institution has been for the last five years at 235 West Forty-first Street, but is now preparing to move to the largest and poorest colored district in the city, in the vicinity of West Sixtieth Street, where it is more needed. Prof. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois of Atlanta University and Maria L. Baldwin, Superintendent of the Agassiz School, Cambridge, will address the meeting and Henry T. Burleigh will sing. The price of reserved seats will be $1.

New York University Summer Course.

The New York University announces its Summer course, from July 9 to Aug. 17, for teachers and others unable to attend the regular year. The course will be given mainly by the professors of the university in the new buildings of the college and School of Applied Science, on University Heights, and will include classic and modern languages, philosophy, history, economics, sociology, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology.

Cleveland Women Prepare to Vote.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24.—More than 4,500 women registered in Cleveland yesterday in order to be eligible to vote for a director of schools at the Spring election. The indications are that fully as many more will register to-day. Heretofore the number of women voters has been confined to a few hundred. The unusual heavy registration by the women is the result of agitation in favor of keeping the public schools out of politics.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY.

Scope and Extent of Its Work for Seamen and Others in a Year.

At a meeting of the Legal Aid Society, held Thursday at the office of Arthur von Briesen, 220 Broadway, Carl L. Schurz, who is the attorney of the society, reported that during the month of February 941 applications for relief were made to the society. Of these 470 were made at the main office, 115 at the east side branch, 305 at the seamen's branch, and 51 at the women's branch.

There were 214 Americans, 190 Germans, and 138 Russians in the number, half of whom were trying to obtain wages claimed to be due. The society collected for clients $836; and also obtained 337 demand notes, involving $8,528.64.

A suggestion that more convenient quarters for seamen be selected near the Battery was adopted by the board.

SHOW OF RARE CARNATIONS.

One Valued at $30,000 Will Be on Exhibition at Press Club.

All the new carnations, including the thirty-thousand-dollar carnation from Boston and the one named after Gov. Roosevelt, are promised for the carnation show, to be held in the parlors of the New York Press Club, 34 West Twenty-sixth Street, Tuesday, March 27. The exhibition is to be given by the New York Gardeners' Society, which has obtained the use of the clubrooms through the courtesy of Col. A. B. De Frece and John A. Hennessy. The rooms will be open to the public free of charge from 4 P. M. to 10 P. M.

Among the greenhouses to be represented in the show are those of William Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, J. M. Constable, Hicks Arnold, Mrs. J. G. Heagland, Cornelius N. Bliss, E. D. Adams, Gen. Terrell, E. W. Bliss, Mrs. Charles Pratt, Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Col. John Jacob Astor, Levi P. Morton, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. J. B. Trevor, Whitelaw Reid, Charles Lanier, D. Willis James, F. O. Matthiessen, and T. L. Parks.

Money Orders for "Divine Healer" Held.

BOSTON, March 24.—Francis Truth, who advertised himself as "The Divine Healer" and who is under bonds for alleged illegal use of the mails, had a conference to-day with Assistant United States District Attorney Casey regarding his mail, which is now withheld at the Post Office under a fraud order. Mr. Casey decided to hold the money orders. The receipt of letters for Truth has begun to fall off, but almost 10,000 letters have accumulated since his arrest.

Accidental Poisoning Causes Death.

NORWICH, Conn., March 24.—Mrs. N. Byron Vars, aged twenty-four years, wife of a well-known citizen of Kittenmaug, died last night from the effects of poison taken by mistake. The woman, while ill, swallowed part of the contents of a bottle taken from a medicine chest. An hour later symptoms of poisoning developed, and death resulted in a few hours.

British Punish "Headhunters."

VICTORIA, B. C., March 24.—Australian advices by the Warrimoo contain news of a successful punitive expedition against the "Headhunters" of Western Island, under British Consul Woodford's direction. Twelve prisoners were taken, including several cannibal chiefs.

Nebraska Bank Burglars Get $4,000.

HARDY, Neb., March 24.—The State Bank of this place was visited by burglars about 3 o'clock this morning. They blew open the safe with dynamite and got $4,000. No trace of the robbers has been secured yet.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.44½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.09⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08 5-16
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	.44
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	22.50
Iron, Southern No. 2 soft	20.75
Steel rails	34.00
Pig iron warrants	Nominal
Lake copper, ingot	16.65
Tin	30.75
Exchange lead	4.70
Spelter	4.55
Pork, mess	12.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07
Lard, prime	6.55
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, March 24.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 61⅝@64¾c; No. 2 red, 68½c; No. 2 corn, 37¼c; No. 2 oats, 24@25¼c; No. 2 white, 26⅝@27c; No. 3 white, 26@27c; No. 2 rye, 54½c; No. 2 barley, 38@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.65; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.65; prime timothy seed, $2.40@$2.45; mess pork, per barrel, $11.10@$11.75; lard, per 100 lb, $6.05@$6.20; short ribs, sides (loose), $6.25@$6.55; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.50@$6.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, basis of high wines, $1.24½; sugars, cutloaf, 6c; granulated, 5.44c.

COTTON.—The market for futures was affected for a time around the opening by bullish English cables, leading to a scramble of scalping shorts for cover, but later the bullish enthusiasm was supplanted by a feeling of nervousness. This was a signal for leading bears to bring energetic pressure to work upon the Summer options. The selling steadily grew as the session progressed, and at one time pretty much all the early rise had disappeared. The market opened steady in tone, with prices 3 to 10 points higher, the first bids proving to be about the best level of the day. The close was barely steady, with the net rise cut down to a matter of 1@5 points. Inquiry as to the cause of Liverpool's sudden change of front brought out the knowledge that shorts abroad had become thoroughly frightened by The Chronicle's review of the week's events on plantations throughout the South, and by the strong statistical report from this side last night. The cables from India which caused so much trouble to bulls in Liverpool and here yesterday, were said to have lost weight in the English market, which closed exceedingly firm at about top notch for the session. But while the local crowd thoroughly respected The Chronicle's findings in connection with crop preparations, it was very well posted as concerns the statistical situation, and was fully awake to the importance of Liverpool's rise, and it feared the absence of vigorous speculation for outside account and the burdensome long interest in the present crop positions existant. That the close predictions that Liverpool would be adversely influenced by the failure of our market to make the response expected to the firmness abroad to-day, led to a spurt of general selling, which carried prices to the lowest point of the session. The crop reports were hardly so favorable as a glance at the weather map would serve to intimate. It was said by private dispatches of reliable origin that cotton was doing splendidly in Southern Texas, where warm rains had fallen, and that generous showers in the central belt were forcing germination, with cotton out of the ground in favored localities. Field work was admitted to be backward in many parts of the central and eastern belt. Spot cotton closed dull and unchanged, middling quoted at 5⅞c. There were no sales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.44@9.46
April	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.41@9.42
May	9.45	9.47	9.42	9.41@9.42
June	9.33	9.33	9.33	9.36@9.37
July	9.41	9.41	9.34	9.34@9.35
August	9.25	9.26	9.22	9.22@9.23
September	8.46	8.47	8.42	8.42@8.43
October	8.14	8.15	8.12	8.12@8.13
November	7.98	8.00	7.98	7.98@7.99
December	7.99	8.00	7.98	7.98@7.99
January	7.99	8.01	7.99	7.99@8.00
February	8.01	8.02	8.01	8.00@8.02

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 12,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales; middling upland, 5 16-32d; futures opened barely steady and unchanged; closed steady at 3½@5-64d net advance. December-January, 4.27s; January-February, 4.25½s; March, 5.25s; March-April, 5.22½s; April-May, 5.19½s; May-June, 5.16½s; June-July, 5.14s; July-August, 5.11½s; August-September, 5.03v; September-October, 4.65½s; October-November, 4.34½s; November-December, 4.29s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	72 1-16	72 1-16	72 1-16	72½
July	72¾	72¾	72½	72½
Corn—				
May	43½	43½	43½	43¼
July	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	65½	66	65¾	65¾
July	66¾	67	66½	66½
September	67 7-16	67 7-16	67½	67½
Corn—				
May	38⅝	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝
July	38⅝	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛
September	38½	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝
Oats—				
May	24½	24 3-16	24 1-16	24¼
July	23 1-16	23 1-16	23	23

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market on Saturday, by opening somewhat higher than the previous night, afforded local operators an opportunity to take profits which they were not slow to avail themselves of. As a result the advance was short-lived, and most of the session prices ruled unsettled around Friday's close, with speculative trade diminishing toward midday until it became entirely local and featureless, although the opening had been marked by active buying for St. Louis account. Taken altogether, the Saturday market was a narrow one, but quite in keeping with the idea that Monday's statistics and crop news might prove bearish, and therefore unfavorable to holders. World's shipments were scheduled for 9,000,000, while a large increase was expected in the amount on passage. Western crop and weather news, according to Saturday's dispatches, was not particularly detrimental to the wheat outlook, and this fact had some weight also with those who decided to close up their accounts at the end of the week. English markets were ⅛@¼d net higher, Paris quotations closed 10 to 20 points up, Berlin ¼ mark higher, and Budapest 7 points lower. Australian shipments for the week amounted to 120,000 bushels, against 27,000 bushels the week before. Export prospects were not so favorable on Saturday because of a drop in bids from both the United Kingdom and the Continent. Sales at seaboard points reached 15 loads.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 24.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, March, 64½c; May, 63¾c; July, 64⅞@65c; September, 65¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 65½c; No. 1 Northern, 64¼c; No. 2 Northern, 62¾c.

DULUTH, March 24.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 66¾c; May, 67¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 64⅞c; July, 66¾c; No. 2 Northern, 62¾c; No. 3 Spring, 59½c. Oats, 24@24½c. Corn, 35½c.

MILWAUKEE, March 24.—Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 66½c; No. 2 Northern, 64½@65c. Rye, No. 1, 56@56½c. Barley, No. 2, 44@45c; sample, 38@42c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 44½c, elevator and delivered, and 44½c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 25¾c; No. 3 oats, 25¼c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31¼c; track mixed, 29@30c; track white, 31½@35c; No. 2 white, clips, 29c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 62c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 58c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43@45c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 49@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.95; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.85@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@2.75; no grade, $17.50@$18 per ton, spot and to arrive.

RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.55. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.15@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 90c@$1; coarse, 83@85c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $16.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17.50@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $16; oil meal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 24.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK — Mess, $11.75@$12.25; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $13.75@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.25; family, $11@$13; packet, $11@$11.75; extra India mess, $18@$21. BEEF HAMS—$20@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 7c; pigs, 7¼c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½c; 10 lb, 7c; 12 lb, 6¾@6¾c; 14 lb, 6¼@6¼c; pickled shoulders, 6¼c; pickled hams, 10@10½c; Western, 9½c. Green country greens, 9¼@10c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5¾c. LARD—$6.55; city lard, $6.05; refined lard, South America, $7; Continent, $6.75; Brazil, kegs, $8.10; compound, city, 6@6½c; Western, 6@6¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard stearine, 7@7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Beef—Extra India mess, 78s 9d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 39s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 36s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 38s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 37s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 38s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 37s 6d. Shoulder—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 34s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 32s 3d; American refined, in pails, 34s 3d. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese—American finest, white, 59s 6d; American finest, colored, 63s. Tallow—Prime city, 29s; Australian, in London, 29s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, May-August, 21s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 40s 6d. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed Oil—25s 3d. Peas—Canadian, 5s 7½d. Flour—St. Louis, fancy Winter, 24s 3d. Hops, at London, (Pacific Coast) —£3 5s@£3 15s.

COFFEE.—It was a liquidating market in coffee. With weak cables as an incentive, longs unloaded large lots of new crop holdings soon after the opening this morning and continued to sell throughout the balance of the session. After a steady start at unchanged prices to a decline of 10 points, the market weakened decidedly under discouraging cables from Havre and Hamburg, as well as from Rio and Santos. Rumors that there were sellers of spot coffee but few if any buyers in the street market at considerably lower prices, added to the heaviness of futures and accelerated the liquidation of old holdings. At the close the market was barely steady, with prices 5@10 points net lower. Total sales were 20,500 bags. There was nothing in receipts to warrant any change in ideas, the Brazilian ports reporting the ordinary arrivals of 15,000 bags. Domestic statistics also lacked new features. The selling on the Exchange included business for foreign account and disposal of cuttes held by investors. In the Street market for spot coffee the feeling was mixed, with prices lower. Rio No. 8 was quoted 7¾@7¾c; No. 7 Rio, 8@8¼c; No. 6 Rio, 8¼c, and No. 4 Rio 8⅜@8½c. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.50@6.53
April	....	....	....	6.50@6.53
May	6.60	6.60	6.55	6.55@6.60
June	....	....	....	6.55@6.60
July	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.60@6.65
August	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.65@6.65
September	6.75	6.75	6.70	6.65@6.70
October	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.70@6.75
November	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.70@6.75
December	6.95	6.95	6.90	6.90@6.95
January	....	....	....	6.85@7.00
February	....	....	....	7.00@7.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos — Good average Santos, 8$700; receipts, 397,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M., net ¼ ofennig lower; sales, 3,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opener irregular, ¼@½f lower; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., steady, partly ¼f higher; at 4:30 P. M., prices declined ½f; sales, 17,000 bags. January, 45.25; February, 45.25; March, 43.25; April, 43.00; May, 43.50; June, 43.75; July, 44.00; August, 44.25; September, 44.50; October, 44.75; November, 45.00; December, 45.25. Rio—Coffee market weak; No. 7 Rio, 8$325; exchange, 8-16d; receipts, 7,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 14,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nil; stock, 300,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3¾c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 33c; prime Summer yellow, 38c, prompt; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 37@38c; prime white, 39c; prime Winter yellow, 38c; city (loose), 34c. Cocoanut Oil—Cochin, 5¾c; Ceylon, 4¾c. Corn Oil—Crude, $3.25; refined, $4.25. Cod Oil—Domestic, 30c; Newfoundland, 32c. Lard Oil—No. 1, 50c; No. 2, 45c. Linseed Oil—Raw, 41c; boiled, 44c. Olive Oil—Commercial grades, $1@$1.10; Genoa, $1.10@$1.15; Spanish, $1.15@$1.20. Cod Liver Oil—Crude, 70c@$1; pale, $1.25@$1.30. Sperm Oil—Crude, 70c; natural, 80c@$1; bleached winter, $1.10@$1.15. Whale Oil—Crude, 50c; refined, 55c. Wool Oil—Crude, 30c; refined, 35c. Tallow Oil—Acidless, 4½c; acid, 4c. Neatsfoot Oil—Pure, 50c; No. 1, 45c; No. 2, 40c. Degras—Yellow, 2½c; dark, 2c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, receipts, 1,000 bbls; sales, 1,000 bbls; exports, 1,000 bbls; nominal, $2.50@$2.60. Spirits of Turpentine, 50½@51c; sales, 1,000 bbls; exports, 1,000 bbls; 51c. Rosin, receipts, 1,000 bbls; exports, 1,000 bbls; sales, 1,000 bbls; nominal, $1.70@$1.80. Crude Turpentine, receipts, 1,000 bbls; exports, 1,000 bbls; sales, 1,000 bbls; nominal, $2.50@$2.60. Tar, receipts, 1,000 bbls; exports, 1,000 bbls; sales, 1,000 bbls; nominal, $2.50@$2.60

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Her Years.

Years come and go, each bringing in his train,
Spring fair with promise, Summer glad with bloom,
Fruit-bearing Autumn, and the Winter's gloom;
But years and seasons march for Her in vain,
Since still she strings her rosary of pain,
Catching from far some subtle, lost perfume,
Some scent of roses dying on a tomb,
Unfreshened by Spring's dew or Summer's rain.

Why change the seasons when She cannot change?
For pomp of morn, high noon, or setting sun
What cares she? They are powerless to estrange
Her soul from Grief, who, till her day is done,
Companions her wherever she may range,
And makes her New Years old, ere yet begun.

—From "At the Wind's Will; Lyrics and Sonnets," by LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

Wellington in India.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The splendor of Wellington's services in European warfare has to a considerable extent obscured the importance of what he achieved in India, in the field and in Council; yet this gave proof of his best qualities, and was characteristic in the highest degree. He became the most prominent and distinguished soldier in our army in India at a grave crisis, when our empire was endangered in no doubtful sense; his conduct mainly contributed to the success of our arms. His first essays in the field were not fortunate; he made a night attack in the campaign against Tippoo without reconnoitring, which naturally failed; he was rather under a cloud at the siege of Seringapatam. But his administrative powers and his faculty of command were seen in his direction of the Nizam's army; and he was rightly appointed to the head of affairs at Mysore after the conquest of that kingdom and the death of Tippoo, though his brother conferred the appointment upon him. His military genius, however, was most conspicuous, and exhibited itself with peculiar clearness in his great and decisive victory of Assaye.

Mr. Chamberlain and the Reporter.

From Good Words.

Mr. Chamberlain says that he has a kindly feeling toward the interviewer, and that there is still a warm place in his heart for the American reporter who said it was a pity he was not better dressed, and added: "My editor told me to give it you hot, but I think you have the making of a good fellow in you, and I am not going to spoil you in your early years."

Armored Trains.

From Cassier's Magazine.

The armored train was never intended to be used except in conjunction with cavalry, and it was due to lack of support of mounted troops that several of the disasters to the hastily constructed trains in South Africa occurred. In co-operation with a strong force of cavalry the armored train is a formidable weapon, but without the help of mounted troops a small quantity of dynamite might be used to destroy the roadbed in the rear and wreck the train. In spite of the lack of all cavalry support, however, this type of movable fortress performed notable achievements in South Africa, and in the sorties from Ladysmith and Kimberley it was the chief implement that forced the Boers back. With machine guns and field pieces the moving train becomes a valuable offensive apparatus, being able to move up close to the enemy's lines or retreat to a point beyond the range of small arms. The rapidity with which the train can change its base of action renders it a difficult object for the batteries of an enemy to hit, and almost the only way to defeat its operation is to wreck or derail it; then it becomes a helpless target for long-range guns.

The question of armored motor cars which could travel over an ordinary road or level stretch of country has also received some attention in the South African conflict. Several cars were extemporized hurriedly for this purpose, but they proved of little use in a rough country, and as commanders do not always choose a level space for their battles, the armored motor car is still a war machine of doubtful efficiency. In the mountainous regions of South Africa it is hopelessly inadequate for effective service, and, with the exception of a few isolated instances, they were never seriously taken up.

How to Educate a Horse.

From Good Words.

You can, with patience, teach your horse politeness—to bow to an audience, to say "No" with more or less decision, to kiss you, or even laugh. The animal may be taught to bow by tapping him on the back with a whip. He bends his head in trying to avoid the annoyance. The trainer ceases the tapping, caresses him, then resumes it till he repeats the bow. He is again caressed and presented with a carrot, or something of which he is particularly fond. At last it comes about that he "bows" upon any movement of the whip toward his back. To teach a horse to say "No" a pin is fastened to the butt of the whip. A slight scratch is given to the horse's withers, about where the collar would be. At this he shakes his head, and soon learns to shake it whenever he sees the butt of the whip coming near his withers. The trainer teaches the animal "to kiss" by feeding him with apples from his mouth, gradually lessening the size of the apples till the horse does the trick without any. Or he puts salt, of which horses are very fond, on his cheek, and the animal naturally licks it off. He is taught to laugh by gently tossing the butt of the whip in at the side of his mouth, then raising his mouth open with it. Caresses and carrots follow, till at last the slightest motion of the butt toward his mouth makes him open it. He does not really laugh; he grins.

Letter Twisting.

From Chambers's Journal.

There are many Latin anagrams of unusual merit and interest. With wonderful skill and patience, and almost incredible success, the long sentence, "Ave Maria, gratia plena, Dominus tecum" ("Hail, Mary! full of grace; the Lord is with thee") has been transformed into "Virgo serena, pia, munda, et immaculata." ("Virgin serene, pious, pure, and spotless") and also into "Regia nata, evadens luctum amari pomi." ("Royal offspring, escaping the sorrow of the bitter apple.") "D. Martinus Lutherus," thus dealt with, becomes "ut turris das lumen." ("as a tower thou givest light.") "Elisabetha Regina Angliae" becomes "Anglis agna, Hiberiae lea." ("to the English a lamb, to Spain a lioness.") while "Carolus Rex" shines out as "cras ero lux." ("to-morrow I shall be a light.") and is said to have been written by King Charles II. on the eve of his restoration upon a window at King's Newton Hall, Derbyshire.

A sad presage of her fate was found in the sentence "Maria Stevarda Scotorum Regina," which forms the anagram "Trusa vi regnis, morte amara cado." ("Thrust by violence from my realm, I fall by bitter death.") The curious juggle with letters which allies the title "Supremus Pontifex Romanus" with the phrase "O, non sum super petram fixus." ("O, I am not founded on a rock.") a sentiment quite out of harmony with the claims of its exalted subject, can by a slight interchange of letters be altered into the very motto which would have been appropriate and acceptable to Pope Pio Nono. "Sum Nono super petram fixus." ("I am Nono, founded on a rock.")

Our Mohammedan Wards.

From The Forum.

If a policy of war in the Philippines is to be followed, war must be made in a way that the Moros can understand. Gen. Weyler's experience in this line proves this. He prepared a great campaign against the Moro tribes in Mindanao. The force which he took with him was so large that peace was clearly in the interest of the Mohammedans. Hence Gen. Weyler could find no one to fight; and even he was too tender-hearted to devastate peaceful villages. But his army was decimated by disease, and he withdrew it. Then the Mohammedan interest lay in the direction of war, and the raiding and pillaging went on almost as before. The model of a policy of war is offered by the Moros themselves, or by the Russians who had to deal with the Mohammedan tribes of Central Asia. It is to look at your enemy as untamable, to seize any trifling opportunity for the end in view, to have an overwhelming force, and then to strike without conscience; literally killing every living thing when the battle occurs, and destroying everything that cannot be carried away after the victory is won. The expense of such a policy will be great, the bloodshed terrible; but a few successful encounters conducted on this principle will secure abject submission and peace for a generation.

If war of this class seems too dreadful for Christians to plan in cold blood, the policy of peace, too, should be made intelligible to the Moros. Peace can be had by following in the main the English model of policy toward the Moslem tribes. The theory is clearly to show that peace is the interest of the Mohammedans, but to do this in milder ways than above suggested. The officers in contact with the Moros should study the Mohammedan law of conduct toward aliens; so that they may know the meaning of, and the remedy for, difficulties which arise. Following the precept of the holy law itself they should see to it that modern arms and ammunition are not sold to the Moros. The Sultan should be warned that raids by any tribe will be punished by pitiless reprisals upon the district of their origin, but without detriment to friendly relations with himself, and without harm to Mohammedans of other districts. The threat should be made good by irresistible punitive expeditions swiftly following the offense.

A Study of the American Civil War.

From The Contemporary Review.

In hardly any instance throughout the campaign, except where Sir Archibald Hunter, Col. Baden-Powell, Col. Kekewich, Gen. French, or Col. Plicher has been concerned, have the Boers been surprised by us. They have almost always known precisely what we were going to do, and have met our attacks in full preparation for them exactly as they took place. That means that their system of intelligence, their reticence in regard to what they intended, their capacity for obtaining information of our actions and of concealing their own, have been such as have been habitual with the wise commanders of war in the past, and such as have enabled those commanders throughout all history to take advantage of the foolish commanders opposed to them. Notably was this the case, as has been pointed out by others, in a war in which, as it has been alleged, the present leader of the Boers, Gen. Joubert, himself played a part. I have not been able to follow his biography sufficiently closely to verify with certainty the assertion, but I believe that it is true that Joubert served throughout the American civil war in the army of which Gen. Lee and Stonewall Jackson were the great leaders.

It is at least certain that at almost every point, as I have heard it expressed, "line upon line," the tactics of the Boers have, with just such adaptations as the conditions of their country and their own particular faculties as soldiers have made necessary, followed the principles that would have been adopted by any soldier who had fought under Jackson and profited by that experience. One writer in the press went so far as to say—I am not quite sure if he was right or wrong, but at all events the suggestion is worth considering—that the fact that Lord Roberts had appointed as one of the chief officers on his staff the particular soldier, Col. Henderson, who has devoted himself to the study of the American civil war in general and to the life of Stonewall Jackson in particular, indicated an opinion on Lord Roberts's part that the particular study of the American civil war was the one that was most immediately applicable to the present Transvaal war.

The Poppies.

They rode into battle at break of the day,
With sashes and sabres and gonfalons gay,
The clashing of harness, the flashing of steel,
The beat of the drum and the trumpet's loud peal,
Not a heart nor an eye but was merry and bright,
And the poppies were white,
All crumpled and silken and snowy they grew
In a tangle of grasses, starred over with dew.
But the wheels of the cannon above them were rolled,
The hoofs of the horses struck deep in the mold,
And trampled and tattered at fall of the night
Were the poppies of white.
They lay in the meadow distilling their sleep
Till the soldiers were wrapped in a slumber so deep
That the call of the bugle would never unclose
To visions of glory their lids of repose.
The mist drew a veil o'er the brows of the dead
And the poppies were red.
Both scabbards and sabres have crumbled to dust,
And roses have bloomed from the bayonet's rust,
But unbleached by the sun, and uncleansed by the rain,
The crimson of blood must forever remain
On the blossoms that over the battlefield spread,
For the poppies are red.
—MINNA IRVING in The Smart Set.

Early Experiments in Air Flight.

From Appletons' Popular Monthly.

Credible accounts exist of an English Benedictine monk, Oliver of Malmesbury, in the eleventh century, having tried to fly by precipitating himself from the height of a tower, with the assistance of wings attached to his arms and his feet. It is said that, after having gone along a little way, he fell and broke his legs. He attributed his accident to failure to provide his apparatus with a tail, which would have helped preserve his equilibrium and made the descent a gentler one.

In the sixteenth century, Leonardo da Vinci first demonstrated that a bird, which is heavier than the air, sustains itself, advances in the air, "by rendering the fluid denser where it passes than where it does not pass." In order to fly, it has to fix its point of support on the air; its wing in the descending stroke exerts a pressure from above down, the reaction of which from below up forces the centre of gravity of its body to ascend at each instant to the height at which the bird wishes to maintain it. Some sketches that have come down to us prove that Leonardo occupied himself, like Oliver of Malmesbury, with giving man power to fly by the aid of wings suitably fixed to his body. We owe to Leonardo also the invention of the parachute, which he described in the following terms: "If a man had a pavilion, each side of which was fifteen braces wide and twelve braces high, he might cast himself from any height whatever, without fear of danger." It may be said, too, of Leonardo da Vinci, that he was the first to suggest the idea of the screw propeller.

A Four-Footed Policeman.

From Chambers's Journal.

Joe belonged to a firm in Leith; but he resolved to be a policeman. He was sent back several times to his owners, but returned so persistently to the force that finally he was allowed to join them. He had no ambition to rise in his profession. The Sergeants treated him well, but he took little notice of them. He ordained to go on duty with constables only, and his particular beat was the east end of Princes Street, with an occasional inspection of Rose Street. He walked at a measured, dignified pace, or ensconced himself at the base of an island lamp-post opposite the Register House, watching and observant. Like Spot at Waverley, bustle and noise pleased him. His tail was run over by a lorry once, and when any of his blue-coated friends inquired about it he rose to show them the injured joint. People in civilian dress he did not encourage to speak to him. Tramway Inspectors or postmen he permitted to commend him, but the constables alone were allowed to pat him. He never shirked his self-imposed work, for it was not only when the sun shone he acted as official watchdog.

In foul or fair weather Joe was on duty superintending the regulation of traffic or parading his beat. He fared sumptuously, for the neighboring hotels kept their scraps for him. He was given a collar and a coat, and for six years he was in the force; but, walking along Princes Street in August, 1897, he fell dead at the heels of his biped comrade-guardian of the peace. He is buried near to the scene of his constant though unpaid labor in St. Andrew Square Gardens. Joe, having placed himself under the eye of the law, could afford to wink at the tax collector.

The English "Night Cats."

From Pearson's.

For this work (scouting) no type of men are better suited than the British Yeomanry, or the British rough-riding colonists—Australians, New Zealanders, Canadians, Natal men, Cape men, and others who have volunteered from all parts of the world, and who have been formed into irregular cavalry, such as the Imperial Yeomanry, the South African Light Horse, Baden-Powell's Horse, Major Rimington's Imperial Corps of Guides—there are twenty-odd different irregular forces fighting under the British flag.

These magnificent rough riders are all well mounted, good shots, and keen of sight. They ride light, and, as they scour the country before their heavy army, not a beast or a human being, not a suspicious rock, or a dangerous mountain pass, escapes their attention. Many of the South African colonial scouts know the country like the palms of their hands; their instinct tells them where to look for the enemy, and how to take him unawares. These men will go out for weeks at a time on scouting expeditions, and will think nothing of doing sixty or eighty miles in the twenty-four hours. They can sleep, as can all good scouts, at any moment, awaking at any time desired; but they will not be caught napping.

Major Rimington's corps of guides may be taken as typical of what a body of scouts should be for work in such a country as South Africa. Major Rimington calls his men his "Catch-'em-alive-o's," while they have come to be known generally as "The Night Cats," because of their night marches and the catlike stealth of their movements. Every man in Rimington's guides is obliged to speak Boer or Kafir, and many know both dialects.

One of the qualifications is that every man shall be thoroughly acquainted with some part of the country. The men are armed with carbines and pistols, officers and men wearing the same dust-colored uniform, almost indistinguishable even at short distances. A picturesque, jaunty touch is given to the otherwise sober uniform by the little strip of fur that is bound round the slouch hats.

Trafalgar Square in Spring.

(AFTER SPENSER.)

I.

In the wide square the sound of waters leaping
Conjures a dream of some far upland spring,
And through the trees that all the space environ,
A whisper of some woodland god is creeping;
Poor banished Nature keeping
A little foothold here, hath wooed the air
To enchant the circling roofs with magic sleights,
To make of them a gay pavilion fair,
Bedizened with all lovely opal lights,
Transfigured to men's sights.
And far beyond the stately tower that lifts
Its steadfast stories where the cloud-rack shifts,
The Surrey uplands heave their plumy crown;
And the faint fragrance of their hawthorn drifts
E'en through the smoke-veil brown,
And pass breathes on the town,
For token unto men, lest they forget
To worship Mother Earth, whose milk is in them yet.

II.

This a man sees, when he comes forth from viewing
The glow serene of some great Raphael,
Or on whose soul hath Turner cast his spell,
The great Unrealized his soul pursuing
With its calm silent wooing.
Art would not plunge us in that lower mood
Which waits us in the traffic of the street,
She would enforce with some sweet natural good
All she has taught us in her own retreat,
And keep us at her feet.
Also would England show him that high place
Which is the brain of his most puissant race,
And, near at hand, the altar of her faith,
The tomb of those to whom she doeth grace,
For that in life they kept their land from scathe;
And all these things she layeth
Before the eyes of men, so that they cease not yet
To worship God on high, who did their souls beget.
—M. M. PENSTONE in The Spectator.

Milton and Paradise Regained.

From "The History of Thomas Ellwood."

"After some common discourses had passed between us, he (Milton) called for a manuscript of his, which, being brought, he delivered to me, bidding me take it home with me and read it at my leisure, and when I had so done, return it to him with my judgment. When I came home, and had set myself to read it, I found it was that excellent poem which he entitled 'Paradise Lost.' After I had, with the best attention, read it through, I made him another visit, and returned to him his book, * * * He asked me how I liked it and what I thought of it, which I modestly but freely told him, and after some further discourse about it, I pleasantly said to him, 'Thou hast said much here of Paradise Lost, but what hast thou to say of Paradise Found?' He made no answer, but sat some time in a muse, then broke off that discourse, and fell upon another subject. So when 'Paradise Regained' was written Milton said in a pleasant tone: 'That is owing to you, for you put it into my head by the question you put to me at Chalfont, which before I had not thought of.'"

Napoleon's Privacy.

From Dr. O'Meara's Unpublished Diary in The Century.

Took a drive with N. in his carriage. Told him what Sir Thomas Reade told me, viz., that the Russian Commissioner did not take any part in the letter written officially to the Governor to see him. That it was only the French and Austrian Commissioners who had applied; that the Russian would be very proud of being introduced to him, not in an official capacity, in fact in any manner which would not constrain him. He appeared surprised at this, and said that he had been told that the Austrian and Russian had applied, and not the Frenchman. He made me repeat it to him again. He said that they, the two who had applied, had taken their measures very badly. If they wanted to be presented to him. That all the powers of Europe could not force him to receive them. "It is true," said he, "they can break open the door or level the house down, and then find me where, where? * * * If they are not satisfied with the Governor's report that I am here, cannot he cause them to come up when I am walking in the garden? They can see me from the other side of the ditch walking, if they do not credit this jailer of a Governor, this chief of spies." He then remarked what coglioneria (nonsense) it was to send such a set out without any official authority, unrecognized even by the Governor, and again said that no powers should force him to see them against his will; that two millions of men in arms should not make him do it. I told him that the Russian was a man of talent, and very much esteemed by those who knew him.

Japanese Patriotism.

From The National Review.

To die for his country is the highest ambition of the Japanese soldier or seaman. For the Japanese the dead come back and tarry for a hundred years with the living. "There are no Japanese dead who do not return," says a typical Japanese. "There are none who do not know the way. From China and from Chosen, and out of the bitter sea, all our dead have come back—all! They are with us now. In every dusk they gather to hear the bugles that called them home. And they will hear them also in that day when the armies of the Son of Heaven shall be summoned against Russia." The influence of such a belief, so fervently, so passionately held, upon the national life is difficult to exaggerate. It stimulates to self-sacrifice; and the fact that all the departed great ones are held by every Japanese to be at his side nerves the soldier to the utmost heroism, the statesman to sink self and seek the nation's interests. This is precisely the feeling which, as Capt. Hoenig has pointed out in his "Untersuchungen iiber die Taktik der Zukunft," is needed in the modern soldier. It is the ignorant campaign waged by the missionaries against this beautiful and not unChristian belief in the actual presence of the dead on earth that has so hampered their work. For Japan rightly feels that the belief is one essential to her national life and to her military efficiency.

Mislaying a Railroad Ticket—Holland.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

While standing on the platform at Middelburgh in that early morning I found I had lost or mislaid, as it proved, my ticket, value 6d. After the usual ineffectual search, turning out pockets, &c., it seemed shorter to tender the amount, tout bonnement, and go one's way. But by this time the officials had gathered, and were whispering ominously. The "headsman," or head man, put back the coin loftily, and said in his jargon: "Have to pay plenty more." What did he mean? But it seems that to lose a ticket on a Dutch line is high crime—a presumption that you are fraudulently trying to travel without paying your fare, and it is punishable by fine. On this occasion it was fixed at 5s. A large sum. There was no help for it, so paid it was. Later in the day it was of course found. I returned to "get back the money." I found it hard to get into the station, but here was a door with "Head of the Station" inscribed. We rang, the door was opened; here was a fine stair and all the signs of a private dwelling. Presently came down a gentlemanly old gentleman in uniform, the real head, who received us good-naturedly, took the ticket, and led the way to the platform, where we met our other friend, whom he directed to refund, and so the incident closed.

Two Ways of Looking at Marriage.

From The Saturday Review.

Marriages prompted wholly, or principally, by prudence, ambition, or convenience, are, among ourselves as elsewhere, no doubt common enough; but their true character is never publicly acknowledged. They are practically condoned; they are not theoretically approved of; and the general feeling of all classes of the community demands that they should, in order to make them decent, be draped with some fiction of attachment, though attachment may be quite wanting. That such is the case is proved by the whole body of our imaginative literature and by almost every play that is put on the English stage. Novelists and dramatists alike assume in their readers or their audiences a belief that love is essential as an antecedent condition to any marriage that is not a tragedy or a sacrilege; and a large proportion of our most successful novels and plays, in the absence of this belief, would become very nearly meaningless.

This national view of the matter becomes more sharply marked, when it is contrasted with the view of it which prevails generally in France, where affection as an antecedent to marriage is generally disregarded, and where marriages are generally arranged not by the principals, but by their relations. To the average Englishman this practice is shocking; and he is accustomed to emphasize his condemnation of it by pointing to the frequency in France of liaisons after marriage, which he looks on as its horrible, though strictly natural, consequence. And in this view of the matter there is certainly much truth—a truth abundantly illustrated by French novels and the French drama. While the English dramatist and novelist treat love as the foundation of marriage, the French dramatist and novelist treat love as a defiance of it.

The Cargo of an American Ship.

From Chambers's Journal.

Here on the London dock is part of the cargo of the leviathan ship Massachusetts—hides, machinery, turnery, maize meal, leather, broomsticks and hatchet hafts, boats fitting one inside the other to economize space, and a thousand and one notions which we are pleased to receive from Uncle Sam in exchange for British goods. "What is that huge pile of casks and wooden pails?" you ask. Well, the casks contain glucose, which is a sticky, sweet, viscid substance from which many of our British luxuries are made. You eat or drink it daily without knowing it. Jellies, soups, jams, confectionery, sweets, and a legion of edibles have a foundation of glucose. Truly, we eat and drink many things that we never meet in their raw state. Does the delicate lady who cools her brow with perfume ever reflect that that sweet-smelling evanescent compound is frequently made from the most revolting and putrid substances? Probably not, or she would turn hot rather than cold. "And what is in those thousands of wooden pails?" simply lard—pork lard from the great pig-sticking establishments of Chicago. It is excellent lard, and what could be a more economical way of packing than placing it in new wooden pails? Package and contents are both extremely useful, and the man who thought of such a simple mode of packing is to be congratulated.

Horses in Auckland.

From Blackwood's.

Horses are so cheap in Auckland that pedestrianism bids fair to become extinct. The postman does his rounds on horseback; the butcher, a huge basket slung over his arm, canters up with ordered provender. Schoolboys, two frequently sharing a mount, ride to school, where a paddock is reserved for their ponies. Even the lamplighter performs his duties perched on an ambling nag, while droves of livestock passing along the roads are always under the care of a mounted escort. When an outdoor man is sent on an errand that would entail walking a quarter of a mile, he invariably spends ten minutes in catching a horse that he may ride. But more ludicrous than all else was it to see a sweep, his attention to the kitchen chimney completed, canter off on his nag, with the bag of soot perched on the saddle before him.

As an instance of the topsy-turvy state of things antipodean, it may be mentioned that it is considered smarter to drive in a hired carriage than in your own trap.

Pentelikon Marble.

From Chambers's Journal.

The famous marble quarries of the Pentelikon, near Athens, remained undisturbed and silent until this century, when, after the crowning of the first King of Greece, the erection of a royal palace again called attention to the national wealth in the finest of stone. The road to the foot of the Pentell hills was reopened, the bridges were repaired, and a large quantity of the famous old marble was employed in the construction of a new Athens.

It was wisely decided that the old Greek quarries should remain untouched, so that we have clear evidence of the mode of working these in classic times. This Pentelikon marble forms a great part of the ranges, and, fortunately, the upper portion. The lower part up to 650 feet is limestone in transition; but from once up to 1,100 feet it is pure marble, the estimate being that there still remain 2,000,000,000 tons of pure white marble and 600,000,000 tons of white marble with blue veins. A railway has now been constructed to the foot of the range, to meet the inclined plane that carries the blocks down from the quarries, so this fine stone, from which the Parthenon at Athens was built 2,400 years ago, can be delivered at a cheap rate throughout Europe. Seeing that the so-called Elgin Marbles, obtained by Lord Elgin from the Parthenon, were made from this marble, it may readily be credited when asserted by an authority that the Pantelikon marble is harder, has a finer grain, and is in every respect superior to the Carrara marble. Its purity and beauty must be seen to be appreciated.

The Toast of the Army.

Where lie the bamboo cities
Mid Orient swamp and cane;
Where palm and sapodilla
Wave green o'er Spanish Main;
We toast our colors streaming—
The banner of the free—
And, eyes and glasses brimming,
We drink, oh land, to thee.

The white, crisp Northern Winter,
The broad still plains of snow,
The fair and sunny Southland
Where scented breezes blow;
The bustling mart and market
Whose buildings skyward stand,
The wastes of pear and cactus
Along the Rio Grande.

Oh, far deserted quarters!
Oh, path and lane and street!
The scenes that now as exiles
We fain would hold most sweet.
Tho' fettered are our bodies,
Our hearts may truants be;
And so to-night, a legion,
We drink, dear land, to thee.

Across the miles of waters
We bear the flag we love—
One country and one emblem,
One cause all else above.
Forgive us if we falter
(Thy sons who widely roam)
An instant while, in silence,
The soldier thinks of home.
—EDWIN L. SABIN in Leslie's Weekly.

Was Queen Elizabeth Avaricious?

From The Spectator.

The great Queen nearly wrecked England by her parsimony, and is, therefore, condemned by historian after historian for her "avarice." She probably had no avarice in her composition. She may have, probably had, inherited a trace of the rigid spirit of her grandfather, Henry VII., that able attorney on a throne, but she did not hoard money for herself, but for the State. The revenue in her time was small in proportion to the demands on it, she was convinced that it was her first duty to keep the Treasury solvent, and, like any other sparing housewife, her notion of the method was to resist every demand, to cut down every supply, and to seek unpaid help from any individual whom she could suppose to be bound to render it. So she levied every penny to which she was entitled; she cut down indents even for powder, as a housewife cuts down demands for gravy beef; and she required of her nobles and her courtiers expenditure from their own purses, which it had previously been their duty to make, but which it was their duty no longer. She acted, in fact, as Treasury officials sometimes act now, from an inapplicable sense of duty; and not once or twice, but several times, she nearly paralyzed her administration.

Frederick the Great did precisely the same thing from the same motive, and both King and Queen in time of peace saved their people from great suffering and misfortunes. They were successful, and were, therefore, forgiven, as Treasury officials are now, and will be always, until the unlucky day when the Armada approaches, and there is not powder enough to supply the resisting fleet. It is vain to say the officials are perverse, or mean, or avaricious; they are simply doing their proper work without the imagination to see that, new conditions having arisen, they should do it in a different way.

Lord Roberts as High Commissioner.

From The Spectator.

Lord Roberts's admirable handling of both the Colonials and the Dutch naturally suggests that when the war is over it is he to whom should be intrusted the task of restoring to all those benefits of freedom and self-government which have hitherto been regarded in one large section of the land not as the right of all white men, but as the monopoly of one race. Sir Alfred Milner has already been nearly five years at the Cape, and his health has, we regret to see reported, suffered from the terrible strain of recent events. Naturally he will see the war out, but when it is over he will no doubt come home. In that case no better man could be found for High Commissioner than Lord Roberts—our only doubt being whether he will not be wanted to help make that New Model Army which is destined to rise from the ruins of our present military system. He would be respected by the Boers for his military qualities, and he would respect them as brave and strong men.

It is a great mistake to suppose that a soldier is necessarily a bad man to employ in the work of pacification and the rebuilding of civil society. If he is the right kind of soldier no one can be better. It was Hoche, not a civilian, who pacified La Vendée and restored it to the Republic, not, as the Convention madly desired, as a desert, but as a province full of good citizens. The means Hoche used were those which Lord Roberts could use equally well—a clear head and a kind heart, and the desire under all circumstances not to further a personal ambition, to pay off old scores, or to humble this or that enemy or rival, but merely to do his best in the public interest.

The Four Big Brooms.

"O mother, why does the big wind blow
And rattle the window-pane?
If I close my eyes to sleep just so,
It wakes me up again;
If I hide my head beneath the spread,
You speak so soft and low
That I cannot hear what you have said,
Oh, why does the big wind blow?"

"Let us play, my darling, a merry play.
The winds are four big brooms
That sweep the world on a windy day
As Mary sweeps our rooms.
The south wind is the parlor brush
That sweeps in a quiet way,
But the north wind comes with roar and rush
On the world-wide sweeping day.

"Like Mary sweeping the halls and stairs
Is the work of the good west broom,
And the sweetest odors, the softest airs,
Float over the world's wide room.
But to-night the broom from the east is here,
And with it comes the rain,
Like John when he brushes the porch, my dear,
And hoses the window-pane."

The little boy laughed and cuddled close
In his warm and downy bed.
"I hear the broom and I hear the hose,
And I like them both," he said.
And so, though the rain may pelt away,
And the big wind loudly roar,
He remembers the wide world's sweeping day,
And thinks of the big brooms four.
—MARY BAILING STREET in the Youth's Companion.

Ruskin and Plevna.

From "Notes from a Diary." Grant-Duff.

George Trevelyan mentioned that once, when walking with a lady, he had met Ruskin; and in the hope that the latter might say something characteristic, he addressed the great man, asking if he had heard the news. "What news?" was the reply. "Plevna has fallen." "Plevna? I never heard of it. I know nothing later than the fourteenth century."

The Ring-hals.

From "The Birds of South Africa." A. C. Stark.

The ring-hal does not disdain an insect diet. Beetles, grasshoppers, locusts, and termites are all readily devoured, as well as ticks and bots picked from the hides of cattle. I have sometimes amused myself by watching the bold yet cautious and gentle manner in which one of these ravens will approach a reclining ox, and, after a preliminary course of soothing caresses, accompanied by a soft "cawing" note, insert his head into the ear and dexterously extract the ticks. These birds always seem to have a good understanding with the older and more experienced oxen, who will, at a hint from one of them, lie down and place themselves in the most favorable position for the extraction of their parasites.

The Telephone Bell.

From "Cape Town to Ladysmith." An Unfinished Record of the South African War. G. W. Steevens.

"That gunner," said the Captain, waving his stick at Surprise Hill, "is a German. Nobody but a German atheist would have fired on us at breakfast, lunch, and dinner the same Sunday. It got too hot when he put one ten yards from the cook. Anybody else we could have spared; then we had to go."

We come to what looks like a sandbag redoubt, but in the eyes of heaven is a conning tower. * * *

"Left-hand Gun Hill fired, sir," said a bluejacket, with his eyes glued to binoculars. "At the balloon"—and presently we heard the weary pinions of the shell, and saw the little puff of white below.

"Ring up Mr. Halsey," said the Captain.

Then I was aware of a sort of tarpaulin cupboard under the breastwork, of creeping trails of wire on the ground, and of a couple of sappers.

The Corporal turned down his page of Harmsworth's Magazine, laid it on the parapet, and dived under the tarpaulin.

Ting-a-ling-a-ling! buzzed the telephone bell.

The gaunt, up-towering mountains, the long, smooth, deadly guns—and the telephone bell!

Dearth of Towels.

From Harper's Bazar.

One drawback to lodging house life in England, if one makes long stays, is the curious scarcity of towels and napkins, which, moreover, are seldom renewed. This is no doubt partly owing to the prevailing English custom of "putting out" the family wash. At a private house where we were visiting our hosts were much astonished to hear that at home in America our washing was done in the house, and our hostess said that she felt very triumphant because she had prevailed upon her cook to wash the dish-towels. Even at the small and well-kept boarding house where we staid in London the bed linen was only changed once a fortnight. Of course, in regard to housekeeping, the conditions in town were different from those in the country, and we heard as much complaint about unprofitable servants as we ever heard in our own benighted land.

Famine Prices at Ladysmith.

From The London Daily News.

The following prices were realized in Ladysmith at an auction on the 21st of February: Fourteen pounds of oatmeal, £2 19s. 6d.; a tin of condensed milk, 10s.; a pound of fat beef, 11s.; a pound tin of coffee, 17s.; a two-pound tin of tongue, £1 6s.; a sucking pig, £1 17s.; eggs, £1 8s. per dozen; a fowl, 18s.; four small cucumbers, 15s.; green mealies, 3s. 8d. each; a small quantity of grapes, £1 5s.; a plate of tomatoes, 18s.; one marrow, £1 8s.; a plate of potatoes, 19s.; two small bunches of carrots, 9s.; a glass of jelly, 18s.; a pound bottle of jam, £1 11s.; a pound tin of marmalade, 1 guinea; a dozen matches, 13s. 6d.; a packet of cigarettes, £1 8s.; fifty cigars, £9 5s.; a quarter-pound cake of tobacco, £2 5s.; half a pound of tobacco, £3 5s.

The Soldier and Obedience.

Sir Henry Brackenbury, R. A., in the Journal of the Military Service Institution.

Once, when I was Military Attaché in Paris, I was holding a conversation with Gambetta, and he said to me, "In these days there are only two things which a soldier need know; he must know how to march, and he must know how to shoot." I said, "I beg your pardon, Excellency, there is a third thing, which you have forgotten." "What is that?" said he. And I replied, "He must know how to obey." It is not enough to know how to march, it is not enough to know how to shoot; there must in addition be fire discipline, and that fire discipline comes of the soldier's knowing how to obey—to obey not merely with blind obedience, but with an obedience which comes from faith, faith in the officers, faith in their justice, faith in their knowledge, faith in their skill, and faith in their being the soldier's true friend. In that I must say I do not think the British Army has any reason to fear that it is behind any other army in the world.

How Cronje Was Defeated.

From The Saturday Review.

"Dum-dum strikes," said M. Paul of the Paris Café. "It enters an arm or a leg. It travels; it goes everywhere, and then it comes out and strikes another Boëre and explores him also, and then it treats a third Boëre in the same manner, and a fourth, and a fifth, and a sixth—" "Asses," cries Mlle. Mimi, "it has killed more than enough." "When," concludes Paul, "it is exhausted, it shrieks and gives up smoke which suffocates everybody, and which, sinister detail! is green!" Still, Paul admits that the Boëres also use the "dum-dum," a kind of their own. It is not so successful, because it cannot kill as much. After it has "explored" three Englishmen, it is spent. Why? Because it is covered by khaki, a mysterious stuff. "You," declares Paul, pointing to Mlle. Mimi, "you might wear khaki and no one would know that yours was not an ordinary dress. The Quarter would say, 'Mimi is wearing fawn.' The Quarter would never know that you had, in reality, a suit of armor on, as strong as steel, as sound as the costumes of the ancient Moors, Mohammedans, and Crusaders." And as Mlle. Mimi is still skeptical, Paul explains that khaki is a preparation of india rubber almost impossible to penetrate, and that it blunts bullets and swords, and that the Boëres do not know this because it looks like an ordinary and innocent suit of yellow. What wonder, then, that Cronje should be a prisoner! What wonder that thousands of his men should be also helpless to attack! Khaki and the "dum-dum" have been too much for them; khaki and the "dum-dum" have saved Kimberley and Ladysmith; khaki and the "dum-dum" will destroy South Africa and very soon put an end to the war.

A Cold Night in Canada.

From Blackwood.

The sky at night is a deep dark blue, and the stars are like dropping balls of fire, so close they seem to be almost within reach. The northern lights look as if a titanic paint brush had been dipped in phosphorescent flame and drawn in great bold strokes across the heavens. As you pass the electric lamps you see very fine particles of snow caught up by the wind, and glittering high in the air like diamonds. But it is a cold night, and you are not sorry to get into your room. First of all, you take a blanket or so from the bed, for there are people in Canada who sleep all the year round with only a sheet over them, to such a pitch of perfection have they brought the heating of their rooms.

After you have tucked yourself in the stillness of the night is broken occasionally by a report like a cannon. Have you ever been inside a bathing machine when a mischievous boy threw a stone at it? And, if so, do you remember how you jumped? When the walls of a wooden house crack in the bitter cold the effect is similar, only magnified. But you know what it means here, so you only draw the clothes closer round you, thankful that you are snug and warm. And so good night.

Divorce a State Question.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton in The North American Review.

"Questions involved in marriage and divorce should be, in the churches, matters of doctrinal teaching and discipline only; and, after having discussed for centuries the question as to what the Bible teaches concerning divorce, without arriving at any settled conclusion, they should agree somewhat among themselves before they attempt to dictate State legislation on the subject. It simplifies this question to eliminate the pretensions of the Church and the Bible as to its regulation. As the Bible sanctions divorce and polygamy, in the practice of the chosen people, and is full of contradictions, and the canon law has been pliable in the hands of ecclesiastics, enforced or set aside at the behests of Kings and nobles, it would simplify the discussion to confine it wholly to the civil law, regarding divorce as a State question."

The Brehon Laws of Ireland.

From Donahue's.

When did the Brehon laws assume their present shape? Do they come as they now exist from pagan times, or have they undergone changes in Christian times? As they exist at present they come from pagan times, but modified in Christian times to suit the altered condition of the people. In the reign of King Cormac, toward the middle of the third century, the Brehon laws first assumed a definite shape. Up to that time they had been more or less fragmentary. He established a college for their careful study. They remained without change until well-nigh 200 years afterward, namely, up to the arrival of St. Patrick. When he had converted the whole island to Christianity, when the Kings, the chieftains, and the whole nation had become Christians, it is but natural that the laws should be purged of the unwholesome leaven of pagan superstition. To effect this a great council was summoned to assemble at Tara in the year 438 A. D. This council consisted of three Kings, three Bishops, and three Brehons. For nine years they worked unceasingly in expunging from the laws everything that savored of pagan superstition. They wiped out anything that was opposed to Christianity, and at length there issued forth as the result of their labors the famous Seanchus Mor, which has been annotated and published more than thirty years ago, the body of laws that served as the basis of civil rule in the country for 1,300 years.

How to Dress Fish.

From Dr. Thomas Muffett, 1655.

Prepare it after this sort. Set a good quantity of white strong vinegar, and stale ale, with a cursey of salt, a little mints, origanum, parsly, and rosemary; and when your liquor boileth fast upon the fire, stop the mouth of your fish with a

OMNIBUS SYSTEM OF PARIS

Pits and Trapfalls That Await the Unsophisticated.

ODD TRANSFER ARRANGEMENTS

Only Safety for the Uninitiated Is to Carry His Ticket in Plain View —Second-Class Fares.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 15.—From confident assurance to trembling uncertainty must the novice descend who attempts to travel about Paris in an omnibus. When I think of the hordes of innocents who will pour into this city during the Spring and Summer of 1900 to whom "administration" is an empty name and red tape a metaphor I tremble.

The cab fare is alluringly moderate—one franc seventy-five, which includes twenty-five centimes pourboire for the cabman for a course anywhere within the city limits, or two francs twenty-five an hour. This means for as many people as you can pile into a rickety, one-horse cab intended for two, but when you are three or four for a course an unwritten law calls for two francs. When you pass the barrière, be it only a block, you must pay double. Under these conditions there are hundreds of strangers who find it quite possible to leave the omnibus problems unsolved, but surely there are thousands coming to whom their solution will prove an unpleasant necessity.

An American who has long since ceased to count his visits to Paris said to me: "How do you take an omnibus? I wanted to hail one the other day, but realized I didn't know how." Here, at least, is a man who has a glimmering of the difficulties before him. Perhaps you have a guidebook; they can be procured all along the Rue de Rivoli, printed in English, and cheap at one franc twenty-five. There you find that the Gare St. Lazare, one of the large railway stations, is an excellent point at which to capture an omnibus. But how to get to the Gare St. Lazare, and why not take one at the corner? As like as not none pass your corner, and if they did, you have only to stand there with uplifted finger to find out that they won't stop for you. No Parisian will acknowledge this, but try it and see. Your finger will develop rheumatism before the impossible happens.

Having acquired the "Bobbie" habit in London, my first step after an ignominious defeat of this kind was to ask a Sergent de Ville. "Oh, yes," said he, true to his country and the unwritten law to lie to the stranger, "they all stop anywhere, anywhere!" Perhaps "Monsieur" will be kind enough to tell me what omnibus to take for such a place? After a moment of deep thought, an expression of joy crosses Monsieur's face. "Take a cab!" said he, and hurried away to tell a friend of this inspiration. After seeing blue buses, green buses, white buses pass, it dawned upon me that standing on a corner was decidedly not the way to hail an omnibus, and I prepared to walk to my destination.

HOW IT IS DONE.

An old Scotch saying runs: "A gaein' fit's aye gettin'," and so it proved; a block or two away was a crowd standing around a small house of one room, officials walked hither and thither, wrapped in capes and infinite superiority. It looked like an accident, but just then a bus stopped, some passengers descended and the crowd got in. Each person held a ticket received in the little house, and when the number of this ticket was called by the numéro man the holder gave up the ticket and mounted the bus. Think of that system at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, or Thirty-fourth and Lexington Avenue, at 5:30 P. M.! When you have not secured a ticket you take your chance of a seat after the elect have entered. No one is allowed to stand—they couldn't if they wanted to, so shaky the vehicle and so confined. Upstairs, "en haut," or "la haut," as the conductors always say, a "place" costs 3 cents, 15 centimes; "la bas," downstairs, 6 cents, 30 centimes. Oh, the confusion before you learn this; the certainty that you are being cheated, if you travel in a party, some finding seats inside and some out, and you pay different fares each time, queer odd-numbered fares that will not divide equally any way you try! Ask the conductor? Of course you do, but think you he would part with so precious a bit of information as that? Never! He will shrug his shoulders and pass on to the next.

The omnibus stations are to be found all along the omnibus routes, three or four blocks apart, sometimes in a small office in a building, sometimes in the little detached house. I think if you ask a policeman he is bound to tell you where the nearest station is, but, of course, I am not certain. Therefore, knowing where you want to go, and what bus to take, you seek the nearest station, pick up a "numéro" at the "guichet," the man sitting behind it is obliged to tell you from which pile of tickets to choose, and you have only to go outside and await the bus and your number to be called. Buses up and down town stop at the same place. If the bus is full before your turn comes, the conductor will shout "—plet!" meaning complete, and you will wait for the next. Let not the ever-swelling crowd dismay you, your number comes first—and this is where the beauty of the system comes in; enjoy it to the full; you learn that in surmounting its many difficulties. This is the alphabet; now for the words of one syllable.

PECULIAR TRANSFER SYSTEM.

The keynote to them is "correspondence." A correspondence is a transfer ticket given when you pay your fare, and at no other time, for any bus or tramcar crossing your line. You must pay 6 cents for the right of getting a correspondence, whether on top or inside. No correspondence is ever given on a correspondence. So far, so good. But when do you give up your correspondence? When the administration of the special line you are traveling on or the sportive fancy of the numero man wills it. Only be sure of one thing, if you offer it when it is not wanted, or retain it when you should have offered it, you will be held up to public scorn by the numero man or the conductor in the vilest, most fluent French you have ever failed to understand. Some lines require the correspondence delivered with the numero on entering the bus, some demand it after you have entered, some when the fares are collected. It is a good plan to hold the ticket in your hand, conspicuously; personally, I suggest waving it under the nose of numero man and conductor alike, though even this plan failed one day, when the numero man was busy cleaning his nails. I caught it after, however, for his absorption.

Now, I fear we are launched on two-syllabled words, and they spell tramcar. The difference between an omnibus and a tramcar is that the former is drawn by horses, is frankly a bus, and may or may not run on tracks; the latter is a car or cars, always on tracks and propelled by steam. A correspondence from a bus is good on a tram—yes, with modifications; it is good on some trams, and has to be changed at the eternal guichet before the arrival of the tram for others, which again depends on the administration or the horde of officials swarming about the station. You can beg on your bended knees the man leisurely reading his paper behind the guichet to change your ticket should your tram stand at the door. It is nothing that it has five minutes to wait there; no one will prevent your watching it and boiling over with rage at your helplessness; the guichet man will even snicker at you behind his paper, for all officials of France are the natural enemies of the public, but you can't get your ticket changed. The next tram comes in fifteen minutes, however, and it may be one for which your ticket need not be changed. Think of the men, women and children, who daily imperil their lives Boarding cars in motion to save a minute in our land of rush! If you should think of it when you are here, it will seem like a tale of the Arabian Nights; you forget the meaning of the word hurry in France.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS FARES.

These are some of your elementary difficulties; there are many other peculiarities. If your tram has no upstairs you will become accustomed to the cars partitioned in the middle—first class one end, second class the other; one costing 6 cents, the other 3—but if you live without the city wall your troubles have only begun. First, you pay another fare as soon as you pass the city gate. The fare varies with the distance you are to travel, but retains the same ratio between first and second class. On Sundays, outside the wall, you pay double in both classes; if you ask a native why, he will say because twice as many people travel on Sunday; but if you should not be wholly satisfied with this reason or wish to know why the rule is not followed within the wall, you may ask the "administration." When a native believes himself removed from the eye and the ear of the stranger he curses loud and long the administration; you may, too, if you want to; I fancy it is the only satisfaction obtainable from that quarter; it does the administration no possible harm, and may do you endless good.

All Winter I have enjoyed "the inestimable advantages of the pure air of Neuilly—not to mention its moderate rent—and have had many occasions to test its facilities for transportation to and from the heart of Paris. They are unique. A tram passing our house will carry you to the Madeleine, the church that all sightseers know and all strangers visit. In Paris it is wonderful to find anything short of a cab to land you anywhere near your destination; from Neuilly it is incredible. You take this tram at alternate corners; there are no tram stations, and no sign where it stops; in the course of time you will find out, that's all. Numberless, you mount, pay your fare, mentioning your destination. If it is Paris you receive a pink ticket. At Porte Maillot, one of the city gates, the conductor counts you, so does the numero man who appears, the first sign of your nearness to civilization. Then you follow the barrière, still outside, for a few minutes to another gate, where another numero man collects your pink ticket and you continue on your way rejoicing. One day curiosity led me to decipher the pink ticket. What do you suppose it was? The guarantee of the company entitling you to a free ride from one gate to the other! If you lose this ticket you must pay another fare. As your fare from Neuilly to the Madeleine, half an hour's ride, has cost you 10 cents first class, 5 cents second, the present of a free ride of three minutes in between strikes you as truly French, especially if it happens to be Sunday and you pay 14 cents first or 9 cents second for the same ride.

Perhaps it may begin to dawn on the gulleless stranger that traveling by 'bus in Paris and its suburbs is somewhat an expensive luxury; so it is, but taking cabs several times a day is more so, and what are you to do? However, the coming exposition is developing such marvelous activity in the construction of new lines, to say nothing of the underground railway that is to encircle the city, that all this may be changed before the arrival of the avalanche. For the sake of those already here, as for those who are coming, I hope so.

B. D. F.

GUAM OFFICIAL ORDERS.

Gov. Leary Censures American Sailors Who Attacked Natives.

Copies of some of the official orders issued by Gov. Richard P. Leary of the Island of Guam up to Feb. 3 of this year have reached the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and form an interesting index of the paternal manner in which the little colony is governed and the exhaustive powers which belong to Capt. Leary.

General Orders, 1, 2, and 8 deal entirely with the selling of liquor. The first provides that intoxicants cannot be sold to any person who was not a resident of the island prior to Aug. 7, 1899. The second order states that the importation of intoxicants is prohibited except under special license issued by the Government, and the third makes it an offense to sell liquor except under a license. The last-named order concludes as follows: "Drunkenness, the chief source of all crime and trouble in this island, must and shall cease."

Order No. 9 provides that dogs must be licensed, and Order No. 10 declares that the Spanish system of taxation on real estate is abolished, and specifies in what manner a land tax shall be collected, and what its amount shall be under various circumstances.

Order No. 11 is as follows:

It is to be regretted that the licentious and lawless conduct of some of the men belonging to this station has made it necessary to issue this order, which is intended to be a reminder that in assuming control of this island the Government is pledged to fulfill its guarantee of absolute protection of all the rights and privileges of the residents of Guam, in their homes and in their lawful pursuits of life.

Attention is hereby called to the fact that the natives of Guam are not "damned dagoes," nor "niggers," but they are law-abiding, respectful human beings who have been taken under the protection of the United States Government, and who are as much entitled to courtesy, respect, and protection of life and liberty in their homes and in their occupations as are the best citizens of New York, Washington, or any other home city.

The several disgraceful cases of assault committed by persons attached to this station, interfering with the functions of local officials, ruthlessly destroying private property, viciously violating the sanctity of native homes, &c., were worthy only of dastardly cowards and blackguards who were implicated in these acts, and it is deeply regretted that the Government has thus far been unable to sufficiently establish the identity of the culprits and their abettors in order that they might be brought to justice.

For the preservation of the well-earned reputation of the American Navy as champions in succoring the needy, aiding the distressed, and protecting the honor and virtue of women, it is earnestly hoped that the honorable, self-respecting portions of this command will unite their efforts in using all lawful means within their power to discourage and suppress every known tendency on the part of others to commit lawless acts that would cast dishonor and shame on the service in which we have shared the honors and trials of wars, and to which we have dedicated our official lives.

Order No. 13 provides that "every adult resident of this island must learn to write his or her own name before the first day of July, 1900, unless prevented from doing so by physical disability. The signature must be plain and legible, suitable for use when required in legal documents or commercial transactions, and must be without ornamentation, scroll, or other rubrical decoration."

It is added that any citizen can procure from the Government a suitable sample of his or her written name for use as a copy, and the order concludes with the advice that every resident should take all available opportunities to learn to speak and write the English language.

WHEELER'S VISIT TO GUAM.

Made Light of Difficulties of Transportation and Water Supply.

A letter written by an attaché of the transport on which Gen. Wheeler made his trip from Manila to San Francisco makes some interesting references to the General's visit at Guam, where he stopped a few days en route.

"I tell you," says the writer, "Gen. Wheeler did open Gov. Leary's eyes on more than one occasion. Gen. Wheeler, on his arrival at Guam, at once proposed making a trip to a town at some distance. When Gen. Wheeler was informed that such a journey was accompanied with much risk of a personal character, and, besides, that locomotion was difficult, the only methods being by means of a boat, and bullocks, and water buffalo, it was supposed that these ways of transportation would damp the General's ardor. Then he was informed that there was not a drop of water to be had on the route. 'Is that all?' said Gen. Joe, with a smile. 'I have managed to get along before this with just such transportation as you describe. Oh! water. None of that fit to drink for three days, you say? Well, I suppose I will have to carry water with me.' That astonished the Governor very much.

"Well, the General did carry water with him. Off we started, and the General completed his inspection of the island in four days, and I fancy Congress will listen to what the General will tell when he gets home and has the floor. There never was such an enterprising and active officer as is Gen. Wheeler. Past the prime of life he may be as to years, but he is as active as a man of twenty. Fancy a commanding officer always up and at work before the dawn."

A PROSPEROUS ORGANIZATION.

Mechanics and Tradesmen's Society's Annual Report.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York has issued its one hundred and fourteenth annual report, setting forth the transaction by which the society came into possession of its new quarters, 16-24 West Forty-fourth Street, and describing its library and reading room, bindery department, executive offices and assembly rooms, lecture and class rooms, and laboratory. Andrew Carnegie's gift of $25,000 enabled the carrying out of extensive improvements.

In order to utilize the school facilities to the fullest extent in the time each day available for school work, the society seeks now an endowment of $150,000. The library has contributed large numbers of surplus books to other small libraries, among others that at the Cob Dock, at the navy yard, for the use of sailors and marines, and 1,271 volumes to the institutions under the Charities Department. The library contains now 109,955 volumes.

The revenues and Mr. Carnegie's gift combined amount to $78,336.63, and the expenditures to $70,492.45.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Three $1.00 Shirts for $2.00. 118 dozen of unequalled Unlaundered White Shirts, better than the usual $1.00 quality, hand made button holes and stud holes and hand finished throughout, bosom of 1900 pure Irish linen, bodies of Williamsville muslin—the best shirting muslin made, 75c. or three for $2.00.

Practical Articles for the Toilet. Section B. AT 19c.—Manicure and Stationery Pieces, Sterling Silver Medallions, Button Hooks, Shoe Horns, Nail Files, Cuticle Knives, Curling Tongs, Paper Cutters, Erasers and Envelope Openers.

Cold Cream Jars, glass with ebonoid covers and sterling silver medallions, at 15c. and 19c. each.

Puff Boxes, glass with ebonoid covers and sterling silver medallions, 25c. each.

Ebonized Military Brushes, extra stiff bristles, at 49c. each.

Ebonized Hair Brushes, extra fine quality bristles, medium size, at 49c.

Genuine Ebony Hand Mirrors, heavy plate glass, at $1.25; with sterling silver medallion, $1.49, regular worth $1.98 and $2.25.

Embroideries 1-3 and Less. They are nainsook edgings and insertions, very pretty patterns and of excellent quality, at 3c. to 49c. per yard.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

The Opulence of Fashion.

The world is always opulent, and to gather this opulence and bring it within your easy reach is one of this store's masteries. There's no theory about it, no romantic legend, but a reliable assurance. No promises without the bestowing of something absolute.

A sympathetic touch with that which is the very best magnetizes every branch of this business, else how the universal confidence in the sterling stamp "Loeser."

And so is it of utmost importance that the fashions of the day should be absolutely correct. It's not boastful to say we lead in them, and that others without the knowledge and facilities wait to follow our introductions. At present the whole store overflows with suggestions for Eastertide, for Spring, for Summer. The treasure is yours for the visit. As the homage to beauty is exalting, so is the homage to tasteful fashion in dress helpful and refining.

One of the most difficult tasks in our news gathering is to select some items without prejudice to the others, for every article in the store is of utmost importance. Hints only then must needs follow—all the benefits in their fullness come to the alert shopper who is ready to profit by the untold better half.

Charms of New Millinery.

It's comparatively an easy matter to choose a becoming hat here. The natural taste of our experts has made that a simple matter, and our assortment so large, beautiful and distinctive that every one may find just the hat that's needed.

Then we've all the best liked shapes in the easily trimmed hats, the flowers, the feathers, the straw, trimmings, jets, etc.

The simply trimmed hats for shopping, wheeling, golfing—of numberless kinds.

AT $2.98—Fancy straws, trimmed with large chiffon pompon.

AT $3.98—Another of a very jaunty shape, trimmed with bow of straw, tissue, velvet and two wings.

1,500 yards colored Crepe de Chine, 24 inches wide, all silk, 89c. instead of $1.25.

1,200 yards plain colored Taffetas, including white and black, at 58c. instead of 79c.

3,000 yards printed Habutai and imported Foulard Silks, 24, 27 and 36 inches wide, 59c. instead of $1.00.

500 yards black Taffeta, 24 inches wide, 79c. instead of $1.00.

5,000 yards fancy Taffeta Silks at 69c. and 79c. instead of $1.00 and $1.25.

A Price Flurry in Shoes.

$2.49 for 3 Styles of our $3.50 Kinds.

A dollar saved is the same as a dollar made, but you'll find it more than that if you've never had any experience with our Shoes. For isn't the very best kind of shoe comfort and satisfaction even worth more than money saving?

In this offer there are three styles of shoes, all made on our very newest and best shaped lasts, with all those Loeser characteristics which mark the individuality of our Shoes. They are kid button Shoes, kid tips, medium full round toes, broad extension soles, and the same, only with patent leather tips; also kid lace Shoes, kid tips, full round toes, broad extension soles, all at $2.49, instead of $3.50 a pair.

AT $2.95 INSTEAD OF $4.50—These are dull kid top patent leather Shoes, foxed—button, full round toes, broad extension soles and thoroughly up to date.

Ribbons at Less than One-third.

Section C, extreme rear.

A regular stir among the Ribbons. You will find this one of the very best ribbon offers ever made.

AT 3c. YARD, REGULAR 10c.—Irish Warp Print Taffeta, satin edge.

AT 5c. YARD, REGULAR 8c. TO 23c.—1⅛ to 3-inch Taffeta, soft finish, high lustre, good assortment of colors, in lengths of from 1 to 6 yards.

AT 5c. YARD, REGULAR 13c. TO 25c.—1 to 2-inch Satin and Gros-Grain, best quality.

AT 5c. YARD, REGULAR 10c. TO 30c.—1 to 3-inch Colored Gros-Grain, plain and fancy edges.

AT 9c. YARD, REGULAR 25c. TO 32c.—3 and 3½-inch Satin and Gros-Grain. Assorted colors.

AT 15c. YARD, REGULAR 48c.—4¾-inch Crepe de Lyon, taffeta back, a new soft weave suitable for all kinds of bows, neckwear, belts, etc.; 17 good colors, including black.

AT 19c. YARD, REGULAR 58c.—4¾-inch Black and White Plaids, colored satin stripes.

AT 19c. YARD, REGULAR 78c.—5½-inch Colored Taffeta, fancy white border.

AT 19c. YARD, REGULAR 48c.—5-inch Antique Moire, black only.

AT 25c. YARD, REGULAR 48c.—5½-inch Fancy French Plaid, bright harmonizing colors, hemstitch border.

AT 38c. YARD, REGULAR 62c.—5½-inch Taffeta, white ground, colored borders.

AT 39c. YARD, REGULAR 58c. TO $1.10.—4 to 6-inch warp Printed Taffeta, with colored satin stripes, rich colorings.

Practical Tailoring for Men.

We can save you money on your made-to-order clothes; we can give you a choice of the best and most exclusive cloths made; we can give you the best styles of the season, and we can guarantee a satisfactory fit. We can sell you cheaper than the regular tailor because we can buy very much cheaper, and give you the benefits of the specialist without charging the specialist's price. Some instances:

AT $19.50—A Business Suit. Your choice of fifteen different styles; cheviots and cassimeres, new plaids, checks and stripes and nobby mixtures.

AT $21.00—A Spring Top Coat. Your choice of Covert Cloths in the newest spring shades, or Oxford and Cambridge mixed Cheviots and Tweeds; lined throughout with silk of pure dye. If you prefer your coat without the silk lining the price is $5 less—$16.00.

AT $25.50—A better suit of fine Worsteds and Cassimeres or Scotch effects.

Show Days Among Dress Goods.

Second Floor, Take Revolving Stairway.

Everyone who has an eye for beauty will thoroughly enjoy the new spring and summer fabrics which vie with each other in our Dress Goods store. Then the shopping comforts as we now have them arranged on this second floor meet with the approval of all. Here are some small price hints of large value.

Cotton Dress Goods at 12½c.

32-inch Plain and Corded Zephyrs, 12½c.

30-inch fine quality Connaught Dimities, 12½c.

30-inch Silk and Linen Imported Batistes, 12½c.

36-inch Madapolam Corded Cambrics, 12½c.

30-inch Fashoda Pique Welts, 12½c.

32-inch Pure Linen Ecru Batistes, 12½c.

30-inch Fine quality Printed Lawns, 12½c.

Colored Dress Goods.

AT 49c.—38-inch all wool Cheviot Mixtures in a full line of the new greys, Oxford, cadet, brown and tan.

AT 69c., REGULAR 89c.—56-inch all wool Natte Homespuns, an excellent fabric for serviceable skirts.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.25—56-inch Reversible Suitings, greys, browns and tans, with novelty plaid backs.

AT $1.39—56-inch Twill Face Golf Cloth, a medium weight, durable fabric for serviceable Skirts and Suits.

Socks and Stockings for Men, Women and Children.

The prices are less than those of the maker and the qualities speak best for themselves. One of the best lots we've ever offered.

AT 9c. INSTEAD OF 12½c.—Children's Black Ribbed Cotton Stockings, spliced heels and toes, with double knees, sizes 6 to 9½.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Men's extra quality Black Cotton Socks, spliced heels and toes, with double soles; also Fancy Striped and Children's Heavy Ribbed Black Cotton Stockings, sizes 6 to 9.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 45c.—Women's extra fine Colored Lisle Thread and Cotton Stockings, tan, fancy and stainless black, in plain and ribbed; also Children's Fine Ribbed Black Lisle Thread Stockings.

AT 3 FOR $1.00 INSTEAD OF 50c.—Women's Colored Lisle Thread Stockings, striped, two-tone, polka dots and ingrain stainless black, plain and ribbed.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Laces and Liberty Silk 1-2 and Less. Liberty Silk pleated in all the prettiest wearable colors at 29c. instead of 49c. Also plain Chiffon Mousseline de Soie and Liberty Silk in tasteful colors at 29c. instead of 49c.

Valenciennes Laces 3c. to 15c. per yard, just half the regular prices.

China and Bric-a-Brac at 1-2 and 1-3 Prices. The alert shopper will find an endless lot of matchless opportunities here in Bric-a-Brac, Table China and Fancy articles.

Bargains enough to make the China Store a beehive of activity to-morrow. Here's a partial list only:

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $2.00—Victoria Vases, 10 inches high, decorations of Shakespearean subjects, ground colors in pink, blue and green, at the base and top overlaid with gold tracing and handles of gold.

AT $1.50 INSTEAD OF $3.50—Vienna shape Vases with cover and side handles, 12 inches high. Decorated in Dresden style and richly trimmed with gold.

AT 39c. INSTEAD OF $1.00—Three hundred Loving Cups, decorated in all-over floral designs and trimmed with gold. A small lot of very richly decorated Loving Cups at 98c. instead of $2.50.

AT 50c. INSTEAD OF $1.50—A lot of 150 Bohemian Glass Flower Vases, 15 inches high, a shapely vase designed for long-stem flowers. They are in dark green, decorated in rich gold sanded effect.

AT 98c. INSTEAD of $2.00—A lot of richly decorated China Plaques, 10 inches in diameter, with a wide border of cobalt blue overlaid with rich gold sprays. The centres are in figure paintings.

Fern pots 98c., worth $1.50
" $1.50, " 2.50
" 2.50, " 4.00

Watering pots for ferns, 19c. instead of 50c.

Hair receivers, 19c. instead of 50c.

Mush and milk and oatmeal sets, 25c. instead of 75c.
" 39c. " $1.00

Condensed cream jars, 39c. instead of 75c.
" 50c. " $1.00
" $1.00 " 2.00

Sugar baskets, 25c. instead of 50c.

Spoon holders, 19c. " 35c.
" " 25c. " 50c.

Milk pitchers, 19c. " 35c.

Tea cups and saucers,

Sheeting, Muslins, Lawns, Longcloth. Wamsutta Twilled Sheeting. Extra heavy. Wears and washes like linen. Section B.

2¼ yds. wide, 25c. instead of 35c.
2½ yds. wide, 27c. instead of 37½c.
2¾ yds. wide, 29c. instead of 42c.

Bleached Muslin, yard wide, 6c. instead of 8c.

White Cambric Muslin, yard wide, 7c. instead of 9c.

Heavy Twilled Bleached Muslin, yard wide, 8½c. instead of 10½c.

Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 6½c. instead of 8c.

White Lawn, 40 inches wide, very fine and sheer, 11½c., regular 16c. quality.

White India Lawn, 40 inches wide, 14½c instead of 20c.

English Cambric, soft finished, extra fine quality, yard wide, 16c. yard instead of 20c.

Extra fine quality Longcloth, French finish, $1.69 a piece, regular $1.98 quality. 12 yards in a piece.

Demonstrations of Interest to the Photographers. One of the most artistic papers ever made for the photographer is the Bradley Platinum, a black and white printing out paper, which in a very simple way gives the carbon effect. A practical demonstration of this paper in our sportsmen's store, basement, to-morrow between 9:30 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.

Refrigerators at $8.98. One of the best offers we have ever made. A lot of 50 "Star" Refrigerators, different sizes; all the latest improvements. This price is about half that which you will be paying later in the season.

49c. for Boys' $1.40 Derby Hats. Not sent C. O. D. A small lot of these boys' black Derby Hats, suitable for boys 8 to 15 years. Not all sizes and slightly soiled from handling, otherwise perfect.

Tailor-Made Suits, Skirts and Jackets.

Space forbids our doing much more than giving you some hints of these fashionably made and economically priced garments, specially gathered for to-morrow:

AT $10.75 INSTEAD OF $15.00—Suits of English Cheviot and Homespun, with the Eton jacket, in black, taffeta lined, with narrow revers, double-breasted effect; the colors are black, navy and grey, with the new box plait skirt lined with percaline.

AT $14.25 INSTEAD OF $17.75—Suits of black Cheviot, Eton Jacket, a new and effective dip front; taffeta lined skirt with the new plait in back, lined with percaline, finished with velvet.

AT $6.25 INSTEAD OF $8.95—Skirt in dark, light grey and Oxford Cheviot Cloth, triple rows of stitching down front, finished with bands of taffeta silk, box plait in back, bound with velvet.

AT $10.50 INSTEAD OF $14.75—Stylish skirt of black Venetian Cloth, circular flounce, finished with bands of stitched taffeta, percaline lined, with the new plait in back, finished with velvet.

AT $8.95 INSTEAD OF $11.75—Separate jacket in black and castor Broadcloth, lined throughout with satin, double-breasted effect, stitched seams, with the new French back.

The Newest in Shirt Waists.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Pretty Misses' Waists, 10, 12, 14 years sizes, in the newest spring percales, figures and stripes, pearl buttons, deep detachable collar.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.45.—Fancy Percale Waists, in Domly colorings, some plain, others with insertings.

AT $2.98, REGULAR $3.98.—Fancy striped China Silk Waists, in pretty colorings, some full front, others with lace yoke back and front.

AT $3.98, REGULAR $5.00 AND $5.50.—An assorted lot of Taffeta Silk Waists, in black, plain colors and stripes, corded effects, dress waist sleeves.

AT $4.98 INSTEAD OF $6.75.—250 assorted Silk Waists, in black or blue, cerise, maise, pink and lavender, assorted styles, some tucked back and front, others corded.

AT $5.98 INSTEAD OF $8.50.—A choice lot of Taffeta Silk Waists, best quality, in different styles, some plain, others pretty shaded effects; made with tailor stitching and lace inserting and fine tucks.

Umbrellas at $1.69. Less than Cost of Handles.

One thousand Umbrellas for women, 26-inch, covered with fine quality Union Taffeta, silk cases, best steel rods and paragon frames. A beautiful assortment of handles; all the newest things in gun metal, pearl, ivory, Dresden and natural woods, both plain and sterling silver trimmed. Princess and regular lengths, all at $1.69 each.

New-Fangled Dress Trimmings.

Our assortment is being replenished every day with the Easter necessities—the new Spangled and Renaissance Passementeries. Have you seen Claire de Lune, the very latest dress trimming? Just the thing for the new shades of Dress Fabrics.

AT 5c. A YARD INSTEAD OF 10c. AND 15c.—Black Silk Gimps, five patterns, all new, fresh goods.

AT 10c. A YARD INSTEAD OF 25c. A YARD—Black Silk Hand-made Gimps, very desirable, ten patterns.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 45c.—Black Jet Ornaments, embroidered on Chiffon.

AT $1.19 A YARD INSTEAD OF $3.50 A YARD—Very fine Spangle Passementeries, all this season's importation, five designs.

Indispensable Upholstery News.

A little forethought now may save many delays in the future. Now is the most satisfactory time to have furniture re-covered—the kinds for the parlor, the library, the dining room. The time to leave your orders for slip covers, awnings, window shades. Later in the season every effort to keep up with orders is taxed to the utmost. Then all our new goods are to hand and you get the benefit of first choice. These items should draw you to the upholstery store to-morrow:

35 odd Portieres for single doors at greatly reduced prices—$3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 each.

125 odd pairs Lace Curtains for single windows—Nottinghams, Irish Point, Ruffled Net and Muslin, Renaissance and Brussels, at a discount of 33⅓ per cent. from marked prices.

10 styles Nottingham Lace Curtains, new French designs, $1.45 pair, regular $1.75 and $2.00 pair. 12 styles, $1.98 pair, regular $2.25 and $2.50 pair.

20 new patterns Ruffled Swiss Curtains, 3 yards long, full width; dotted, striped and detached figure centers; 98c. pair, regular value $1.25 pair.

800 yards best English single and double-faced Cretonnes at half price—25c. yard, was 50c. yard.

Carpet Consistency.

Two carpets may cost exactly the same price and yet one of them be worth to you double the price of the other. Because one has that indefinable harmony of color and design which makes it an unpretentious adornment to any room, while the other shocks you with its presence and unfitness. We have made a perfect study of floor-covering harmony, and besides having facilities to sell you lower than any one else, our knowledge and control of the truly stylish and tasteful carpets make our floor coverings worth much more than the kinds ordinarily sold.

150 rolls of the famous Bigelow Axminsters that are now regularly $1.65 yard we offer at $1.10 and $1.17 yard.

175 rolls of extra quality Smith Axminster Carpets, the regular $1.35 and $1.50 quality, at 89c. yard.

175 rolls of the regular $1.10 and $1.25 quality of Smith Axminsters at 79c. yard.

New Mattings.

250 rolls fancy China Mattings, seamless, regular $8.00 quality, at $4.97 roll.

250 rolls fancy Japanese Mattings that regularly sell at $9.75 roll at $5.95 and $6.95 roll.

300 rolls of extra heavy reversible China Mattings that regularly sell for $9.75 roll at $5.97 roll.

All rolls contain 40 yards.

Baby Coaches up to $17.00 for $8.98.

If you want a thoroughly reliable and stylish Carriage here is your chance; all our Coaches are brand new, made of best imported reed and upholstered in the most up-to-date materials. All have rubber tire wheels and many of them have lace covers; your choice at $8.98.

Boys' Clothing Very Cheap.

AT $3.98, REGULAR $4.98—Spring Top Coats, the new box style, for boys of 3 to 15 years.

AT 69c. INSTEAD OF 95c.—Boys' King Waists, laundered, in sizes for boys of 6 to 14 years.

AT $2.98, REGULAR $3.98 TO $4.98—Spring Suits for boys of 8 to 16 years. Coats are double-breasted and trousers reinforced seats and knees and taped seams.

Gas Range Cooking by Mrs. Lemcke. And we offer tomorrow Gas Ranges up to $24.50, all at $15.00 each. Our ranges are Peerless. During the last few weeks we have equipped the best Brooklyn homes with these ranges. They are scientifically constructed and fully warranted. Mrs. Lemcke, an expert on gas range cooking, will cook almost daily at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and she will gladly give you any information desired about these ranges and their use.

A Display of Bathroom Fittings. Catalogue on application. We have the latest and most artistic Bathroom Fittings shown anywhere. All are made of brass and heavily nickel plated. Our prices are the lowest. We mention a few quotations.

Regular 75c. Towel Rack, 38c.
Regular 85c. Towel Rack, 43c.
Regular 25c. Wardrobe Hook, 13c.

The Easter Linings. AT 9c. YD., REGULAR 12½c.—Cyrano, fast black for dress linings, 36 inches wide.

AT 11c. YD., REGULAR 15c.—Imported Black Linen Canvas for dress facing, spring weight.

AT 25c. YD.—Spun Glass, in all the new Spring shades, in bright colors, for use under sheer fabrics. 36 inches wide.

NATIONAL RELIGIOUS JUBILEE.

Plan of Cincinnati Man Indorsed by Prominent Clergymen.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Albert Fraser of this city, prominent in church and reformatory work, is engaged in mailing to the newspapers an address to the people of the United States advocating a National religious jubilee, preceded by a year of prayer and preparation, and a National religious revival.

The address is signed by the Rev. John Henry Barrows, President of Oberlin College; Bishop William C. Doane of Albany, the Rev. George C. Lorimer of Boston, the Rev. Washington Gladden of Columbus, the Rev. Charles F. Thwing of Cleveland, the Rev. Theodore Cuyler of New York, Bishop Boyd Vincent of Cincinnati, Bishop C. C. McCabe of Fort Worth, the Rev. William R. Nicholson of Philadelphia, Bishop Edward G. Andrews of New York, and many other prominent clergymen.

Syracuse's Municipal Investigation.

SYRACUSE, March 24.—The Assembly investigating committee continued its examination to-day into the municipal deficiency. It developed that a clergyman, the Rev. Ira M. Van Allen, was employed by the city as a Sewer Inspector, and was also in the employ of the contractor. The committee is desirous of subpoenaing Jacob Sehl, ex-Overseer of the Poor, but he cannot be reached. Witnesses gave testimony concerning the looseness of the Poor Department. Expert Accountant Myers testified that the amount of the deficiency, exclusive of the uncollectible local assessments, is about $400,000.

Ex-Gov. Stone of Mississippi Ill.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., March 24.—Ex-Gov. John M. Stone is seriously ill at the home of his niece. He arrived here Sunday, and has since been confined to bed. He is delirious much of the time, and grave fears are felt for his recovery.

Death from Assault Six Months Ago.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Frederick J. Filbert, former cashier in Patton's Bank, at Palatine, and who was attacked with a hammer by Dr. W. L. Lewis in the bank Sept. 20 last, died at his home last night as a result of his injuries. Dr. Lewis, who was believed to be insane, was shot down after the assault, and died the next day in the county jail hospital. Filbert, who was sixty-two years old, was well known in Grand Army of the Republic and Methodist Church circles.

New York Maryland Society.

ALBANY, March 24.—The Maryland Society of New York, organized to promote an appreciation of the history, traditions, and pleasant memories of the State of Maryland, was incorporated to-day. The principal office is in New York. The Directors are William Woodward Baldwin, J. Hanway, J. Lynch Pendergast, and Albert Ritchie of New York City.

Fatal Cave-In in a Tunnel.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 24.—One man was killed and five injured to-day by a cave-in at Whitehall Tunnel, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ten miles south of this city. The men were at work when the timbers gave way and buried them under the débris. All were taken out alive but Antonio De Bono, who died a few minutes later. Three others are unconscious and may die.

Texas Bank Robbers Name Accomplices.

EL PASO, Texas, March 24.—Wilber and Wilson, the two men who were arrested at San Antonio and charged with robbing the Las Cruces Bank, have confessed their crime to the officers, and implicated William Cravens and R. Roads, two well-known citizens of that city. They say that Cravens and Roads, who have been arrested, furnished the horses for their escape.

Gift of $75,000 to a Boston Hospital.

BOSTON, March 24.—The Massachusetts General Hospital has received a gift of $75,000, conditional upon the same amount in addition being raised, to be used for a new out-patient building. The gift has been formally accepted. The name of the donor is not made public.

Invitation for Industrial Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Industrial Commission was to-day invited to attend the meeting of the Southern Industrial Convention to be held in Chattanooga May 15 to 19. The invitation will go before the full board for action at its meeting on April 3.

Fortune for a Nevada Artist.

RENO, Nev., March 24.—J. B. Schweitzer, a young artist of this place, has fallen heir to about $500,000 bequeathed to him by his uncle, John Bryan Griffith, who recently died in India.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain or snow; variable winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,666. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1900.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—A force of British cavalry, according to the reports of Boer prisoners, had penetrated beyond Christiana, in the Transvaal, possibly on the road to Mafeking. Reports from Mafeking, dated March 14, state that the place was being heavily shelled then. The feeding of the natives was a serious problem. Gen. Clements has occupied Philippolis, in the Orange Free State. The Boers have reoccupied Griquatown, west of Kimberley. The British losses now aggregate 16,418. The Duke of Norfolk sailed for South Africa, where he will take a minor command. The announcement of the Delagoa award has been postponed.—Page 2.

Page 1.

A woman in Charlestown, Mass., was chloroformed in her flat and robbed by a burglar, who cut off her hair.

Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts yesterday made a statement regarding the position of the Democratic minority of the House on the Shipping Subsidy bill.

Many Democrats in Albany are discussing Senator William F. Mackey of Buffalo as the Democratic nominee for Governor. Controller Coler's name is heard in the same connection.

James Pilkington, who will to-day begin the lowering of the Bleecker Street sewer to make room for the rapid transit tunnel, made a large contract for supplies, apparently in anticipation of other rapid transit contracts.

The Goodwin faction, which is fighting John C. Sheehan in the Ninth District, has issued a circular saying that Tammany will control work on the rapid transit tunnel, but that their district will get no patronage whil Sheehan remains leader. Contractor McDonald says there will be no politics in construction work.

Page 2.

William Brookfield asserts that Quigg is the issue in the Gruber-Austin fight, and Mr. Quigg characterizes the statement as malicious.

Page 3.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union a threat was made to start an anti-vice crusade if the police continued to interfere with strikers' pickets.

Page 5.

At the seventh biennial convention of the Jewish Theological Seminary Association a plea was made for additional support to meet growing demands on the institution.

According to figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the number of unemployed in the last quarter of 1899 has increased. Immigration also shows a large increase, mostly from Southern Italy.

Page 7.

The Pet Dog Club has been suspended from the American Kennel Club, for failure to promptly pay prizes, and many of the members have formed a new association. S. C. Hodge, who was expelled, makes a statement as to the method of Walter Stanton in using proxies and controlling meetings.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

THE TRADE CHECK EVIL.

Washington Authorities Receive Appeals for Relief from Suffering Workmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Secret Service Bureau is being bombarded daily with an ever-increasing fire of letters begging for official action to abate the trade-check evil, which is growing rapidly. The bureau is alarmed at the state of things revealed by these letters, but is powerless to remedy it.

The trade-check system, which originated in the lumber and mining camps of the Northwest, is spreading southward and eastward, and has now got as far as Indiana, which is becoming honeycombed with trade-check communities. The victims of it are unable to find any way out except to appeal to the Treasury Department, and the morning mail is full of such appeals every day.

One case which is a fair sample of them all was revealed in a letter received by the Secret Service Bureau yesterday. The writer was a woman. Her husband was sick, and she had no provisions in the house. For some reason she could not get them at the company's stores, and she could not buy trade checks are redeemable, not in money, except trade checks, which would not pass anywhere except at the company stores. He had all his savings enough to support them in comfort, but in trade checks, and she could not buy a pound of flour.

These corporations issue trade checks to their employes instead of money. The trade checks ar redeemable, not in money, but in goods, at the office of the company. The result of the system is that at the end of a man's employment he has no savings, nothing to show for his work but trade checks, and is penniless. If he refuses to take them and demands money he is discharged. He can sue, of course, but it is needless to say that that remedy is not often invoked.

The Secret Service people say that the trade-check system, originally confined to lumber and mining camps, is spreading to all sorts of industries. In agricultural regions in the Northwest the country stores have adopted trade checks in dealing with the farmers of the surrounding country. It works well enough while the farmers confine themselves to exchanging checks for goods at the stores, but the checks look like money, and it is impossible to make the more ignorant farmers understand that they are not money. The result is that trade checks are exchanged with other money, and pass from hand to hand, and poor and ignorant people are continually finding themselves heavy losers.

Business men are also complaining to the Secret Service Bureau, declaring that in regions where the trade check has come into vogue it is impossible for any man to continue doing business in competition with the company stores.

Since the opening of Congress the Western delegations have been flooded with petitions for relief from this system. Minnesota is a hotbed of it, and Senator Nelson of that State has introduced a bill making it criminal to issue such checks. A similar bill has been introduced in the House.

Japanese Volcanoes in Eruption.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, March 25.—Late advices are to the effect that Amayama and Kirishima, Japanese volcanoes, have been in eruption since February, and their ashes are scattered for thirty miles. Crops have been destroyed. A hunting party was caught on Kirishima during eruption and three were killed.

Mark Twain Coming Home Soon.

HARTFORD, March 25.—Letters received from Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) say that he and his family will return soon to Hartford and take up their permanent home here.

Tried to Burn His Wife to Death?

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul Flemry, an aged couple, quarreled last night and when the officers arrived Mrs. Flemry's clothing was in flames and her husband was standing over her with a lighted candle. The woman is burned horribly, and is not expected to live. Flemry was arrested.

For Cape Nome and the Klondike
The quickest time and best service is via the New York Central. Consult our ticket agents.—Adv.

BLAME FOR MARK HANNA

Prevented Amendment of the Shipping Subsidy Bill.

SO CHARGES A DEMOCRAT

Congressman Fitzgerald Says the Senator and Ship Owners' Trust Dictated to Republicans.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, the ranking Democratic member of the House Merchant Marine Committee, made the following statement to-day regarding the position of the Democratic minority on the Shipping Subsidy bill:

"I think that when the report submitted by the Democratic minority on the Shipping Subsidy bill is presented, it will be found that the members of that minority are in favor of proper legislation to build up the merchant marine of the country. The members of the Democratic minority realize, as well as their Republican brethren, the chaotic condition of the American merchant marine at the present time, and they are just as anxious to remedy the condition of affairs.

"The present bill formed by the Republican majority, while it is vastly superior to the original measure presented in the House and Senate, is yet far from satisfactory. The present shape of the measure and the many good features that have been added to the bill since its first introduction can be charged up to the insistence of the Democratic members that various portions should be amended.

"Two practical amendments, however, which have been asked for by the Democratic members, and to the support of which at least three of the Republican members volunteered—enough to make a majority in the whole committee—were defeated through the insistence of the Ship Owners' Trust and the dictation of Senator Hanna, who told the Republican members that under no consideration could either of the amendments be attached to the bill.

"The first was a provision to extend the time during which Americans could purchase foreign vessels, for another year. This policy is outlined and favored in the report of Secretary Gage. In advocating this amendment before the committee, I stated that I saw no reason why the privilege of buying foreign ships, which involved at the same time the building of an equal amount of tonnage in American shipyards, should be restricted to the few persons and corporations who, being on the inside and knowing that this bill probably would become a law, have purchased foreign vessels, and thereby secured a monopoly of this right.

"It is a wise provision to allow the purchase of foreign vessels because of the added work that would accrue to American shipyards, it seems to me that it would prove still more advantageous to allow more foreign vessels to be purchased for a year at least on account of the tremendous increase that it would call for in building American ships in American shipyards.

"The second provision, allowing Americans to purchase foreign ships wherever they pleased, to place them under the American flag and operate them without any subsidy, was likewise defeated. It is a well-known fact that a vast amount of British and Norwegian capital is invested every year in the purchase of all kinds of vessels which operate between the different ports in the world, picking up cargoes where they can, and it is admitted on every side that this method of doing business furnishes vast opportunities of profit-making to the parties interested.

"The British shipping to-day, the increase of which has been so favorably commented on by the promoters of this bill, is largely between foreign ports, and why Americans, when it does not interfere with the payment of subsidies, as would be the case if this amendment was added to the bill, should be deprived of the opportunity of investing capital in these ships, as well as increasing the opportunities of flying the American flag, employ seamen, and build up the American merchant marine, is more than I can understand.

"There are various other features in the bill that are obnoxious which will be pointed out when the Democratic minority members make their report."

BURGLAR USES CHLOROFORM.

Attacks a Woman in a Flat, Robs Her, and Cuts Off Her Hair.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 25.—The police are puzzled, though they have been investigating for two days, to get a clue to the man who entered Caleb H. Burnham's house, in Charlestown chloroformed his wife, cut off her hair, and then ransacked the house.

Mrs. Burnham was working at the sink in the kitchen, when she heard a noise near the door and saw a large, well-dressed man. The man sprang upon her with great violence. He clutched her throat and pressed a cloth saturated with chloroform to her face. She sank to the floor unconscious. Then the man calmly went over the house, taking such things as struck his fancy. Mrs. Burnham had a splendid head of hair. The robber admired it to the extent that he cut the tresses from the unconscious woman's head before he took his leave.

The robber went out the back door and came around to the front. He stepped to the door and pulled the bell handle, notifying the family living up stairs. He also pulled the bell connected with the Burnham tenement. The woman up stairs came down. No one was at the door. Hearing groans, she dashed into the kitchen and found Mrs. Burnham just recovering from the effect of the drug.

WESTERN STUDENTS FIGHT.

Rivals for Honors Come Together in the College Auditorium.

COLUMBIA, Mo., March 25.—Students of the State University engaged in a pitched battle in the auditorium of the institution last night. There was intense rivalry between the classes over the preliminary contest to select representatives of Missouri University to appear in the debate with Nebraska University, which takes place here in May.

While awaiting the decision of the judges, when the debate was over, members of the academic classes and the law students came together in front of the rostrum and fought. The lights were turned out and the struggle went on in the dark, doors being broken down and furniture smashed. Six of the students had their clothing torn into ribbons, but none was badly hurt.

DEFRAUDED A BANK.

James Baxter and Ferdinand Lemieux Found Guilty at Montreal.

MONTREAL, March 25.—James Baxter, banker, and Ferdinand Lemieux, accountant of the defunct Banque Ville Marie, accused of conspiring to defraud the bank, were found guilty in the Court of Queen's Bench to-day. The jury added a strong recommendation to mercy on account of Baxter's age. He is about seventy.

Baxter presented checks at the bank in which he had no funds. They were marked good by Lemieux, the accountant, and cashed by Herbert, the paying teller, who held the checks as cash, deceiving the President of the bank by loading packages of ten-dollar bills with one-dollar bills in the middle.

The total amount raised was about $30,000, Lemieux and Herbert receiving one-third as commission. Herbert turned Queen's evidence.

Baxter did a big note-shaving business. He came here from Chicago in the seventies. A few years ago he was arrested in New York on a charge of smuggling diamonds, but escaped from a United States Treasury officer at Plattsburg.

A DISAPPEARANCE EXPLAINED?

Deserted Rochdale Husband Thinks His Wife Lived and Died as the Wife of Another.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 25. — Several months ago a young Englishman named Ward Morton secured employment in the Rochdale Woolen Mill. He claimed to be of good family, and explained that he left England on account of a row in which he became involved while a student at Cambridge. A few weeks ago Morton left Rochdale, and some days later a young married woman in the village disappeared also. Recently John Taguer, a fellow employe of Morton's while he was at Rochdale, received the following letter postmarked "Ely, England":

Wellington Street, Littleport, Cambridge.

Dear Sir: Since the arrival of your letter I am grieved to tell you I have received the sad news of my dear boy's death and also his wife's. They both met with an accident and, both died within a week. Can you give me any clue who she is and where her parents are living? I feel I should like to write them. If you can do this I shall feel greatly obliged to you. Poor dear children! It is a sad story, indeed. Excuse my opening your letter, but I wanted to get your address, and I hoped to get some information about the dear girl, and as I am dear Edward's mother I hope you do not mind. With kind regards to you, believe me, yours sincerely,

S. B. MORTON.

Superintendent Henry P. Titus of the Rochdale Mill, who took a sincere liking for Morton, gives it as his opinion that the young married woman who disappeared about the time that Morton did is not the person referred to by Morton's mother, while the woman's husband thinks that she is. A letter has been sent to England asking for further particulars.

FILIPINO EDITOR IN PRISON.

Gen. Otis Inflicts Punishment for Sedition—Insurgents Again Become Aggressive.

MANILA, March 26.—La Patria and El Liberal, Spanish organs of the Extreme Filipino Party, have recently been publishing articles inimical to the Military Government. Gen. Otis has suppressed the former journal for sedition and imprisoned the editor, at the same time issuing a warning to the members of the Extreme Party that they should observe greater moderation.

Señor Paterno, at one time President of the so-called Filipino Cabinet, having received permission from the authorities to come to Manila, is expected to present himself this week at San Fernando, Province of Union.

The insurgents in Gen. Young's district are becoming aggressive. The American battalion garrisoning the town of Namacapahan was attacked on four consecutive nights recently. Reinforcements are now arriving there. Gen. Young purposes to pursue the insurgents aggressively before the rainy season sets in.

Soldier's Burial at Geneva.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., March 25.—The funeral services over the remains of Private Edward B. Webster, Jr., who was killed in the Philippines last July, were held to-day in the State Armory. Members of Major Wilson's staff and the Thirty-fourth Separate Company and bugle corps acted as an escort to the cemetery. Webster was of a prominent family and had many friends.

THOMAS B. CROSSBY'S WILL.

Wife from Whom He Was Separated Will Get Estate Instead of Legatees.

NEWARK, N. J., March 25.—The heirs of Thomas B. Crossby, who died in Scotland four years ago, will not get the big estate they had hoped to, and which was bequeathed to them by Crossby's will. The estate, by a decision of Vice Chancellor Emory, goes to Mrs. R. P. Crossby, the wife.

Mrs. Crossby, a daughter of the late John D. Peddie, was married to Crossby several years ago. Their domestic life was not happy, and she left him. In the meantime, however, she had given to her husband a trust deed for about $70,000 worth of securities, which had been placed in possession of William H. Curtes, President of the Essex County National Bank.

When the separation took place Miss C. V. Peddie, Mrs. Crossby's sister, applied to the court for an accounting of her estate, valued at nearly a quarter of a million dollars, Crossby being her guardian. He filed an accounting, but about $20,000 was unaccounted for. He was ordered to make another accounting, but instead went to Scotland, where he died.

By his will the securities were to go to his other heirs, as was the rest of his wife's estate at her death. President Curtes had died in the meantime, and the trust deed was found among his effects. His daughters refused to surrender it, and applied to the Chancellor for the appointment of a new trustee, or for an order as to what disposition should be made of the deed.

Mrs. Crossby also went into court to have the deed set aside. She maintained that she signed it under duress, as her husband had threatened to kill himself if she refused. She also maintained that she did not know that she was signing away her rights. The Vice Chancellor took the same view.

Mrs. Crossby had had the papers in a divorce suit drawn up, and they were about to be filed when news of Crossby's death reached this country.

KENTUCKY HEARING GOES ON.

Golden Will Be Cross-Examined To-day —No Mines at the Arsenal.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 25.—The examining trial of the Republican Secretary of State, Caleb Powers, will be resumed tomorrow morning. Sergeant F. Wharton Golden, who, it is alleged, turned State's evidence, will continue on the witness stand for cross-examination, his direct testimony having been completed Saturday. When his examination is completed, Mrs. Golden, his wife, will be examined as a witness, also for the prosecution, and it is reported that she will corroborate her husband's testimony on many important points.

The physicians who made the autopsy on the body of William Goebel will also probably be introduced as witnesses.

The Republican Adjutant General, Collier, to-day denied that mines were being laid around the Arsenal and Capitol grounds, and in an explanatory letter to the Democrats' Assistant Adjutant General, Murray, Collier said that some indiscreet men at the Arsenal had dug trenches and made a pretense of laying mines to create a sensation, but the work was entirely without the sanction or knowledge of Gen. Collier and the men engaged have been sharply reprimanded.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL BURNED.

Fire Destroys Clinton Liberal Institute at Fort Plain.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., March 25.—The most disastrous fire that has occured in this section of the Mohawk Valley in years this afternoon destroyed Clinton Liberal Institute, a college preparatory school and military academy. The fire, which began about 4 o'clock, broke out in the building while it was being fumigated and disinfected, which is usually done about this time of the year. The building was comparatively empty, as all of the students and most of the Faculty left yesterday for their homes to spend the regular Easter vacation.

Clinton Liberal Institute was owned by the Universalists of the State of New York and was conducted under their supervision. The Principal is Dr. William Cary Joslin, and the detailed United States military commandant Col. Edward H. Barber. The loss is estimated at between $90,000 and $100,000. Insurance about $90,000.

WOMEN HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Exciting Chase After Frightened Horse on Eastern Parkway.

The broad plaza at the main entrance to Prospect Park, Brooklyn, was thronged with horsemen and cyclists at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when a big bay horse drawing a buggy, in which were seated two women, came dashing down the Eastern Parkway hill, straight for the crowded square.

"A runaway!" some one shouted.

At the cry there began a wild stampede of bicycles and carriages, until the plaza was a scene of confusion.

Out from the swirling cloud of dust in the wake of the runaway there appeared the long, lean head of another horse, the steed of a mounted policeman in pursuit. The woman who held the reins over the runaway was white to the lips, but she still kept her nerve. With desperate coolness she sought to guide the bolting horse, but the animal had the bit in its teeth, and was heading as it willed.

Into the square swept the runaway, the mounted bluecoat lying far over on his steed's neck and urging it with spur and word to closer pursuit.

A lane opened through the maze of carriages in the plaza, and through it dashed the runaway and its pursuer. Into Prospect Park West they swung, scattering horsemen, bicyclists, pedestrians, and women with baby carriages in all directions.

Slowly the pursuing horse drew up on the runaway, was neck and neck with it at Union Street, but too late.

A forward wheel of the buggy struck a lamppost, and the vehicle went over with a crash. The two women were thrown to the pavement, and when picked up were found to have sustained contusions of the head and body and scalp wounds, and to be suffering from shock.

They were taken to the Seney Hospital in an ambulance. The women were Mrs. Sadie Weyant, thirty-seven years old, and Miss Estelle McGill, twenty-four years old, both of whom reside at 137 Keap Street, Brooklyn. They had started out for a drive in Prospect Park, when the horse became frightened on Eastern Parkway and got beyond their control.

Runaway in Central Park.

Sergt. George Liebers of the mounted squad in Central Park was riding along the East Drive at Eighty-second Street last evening when a horse dragging two front wheels of a light wagon came tearing along the drive. Liebers turned, and after a chase of some distance, caught the runaway. The animal was later claimed by Morris Aronson of 220 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, who said that he and his wife had been thrown from the wagon when the horse ran away, and dashed the vehicle against a tree. Neither was hurt.

HUSBAND 15, WIFE 13.

Young People in Massachusetts Marry with Parents' Consent.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTONDALE, Mass., March 25.—Delia Murphy, a thirteen-year-old girl of this town, has become the wife of Earl Willis, who is only fifteen years old. They were married with the consent of their families. The bride is the adopted child of George Sweet and wife.

About two years ago Earl Willis, son of Martin Willis, became acquainted with Delia, and about a month ago he decided that he wanted to marry her. She was a schoolgirl. He was a boy working in a Brockton shoe shop. The Rev. W. L. Chaffin of the Unity Church performed the ceremony with the full consent of the parents of the bride and bridegroom. Both he and those most deeply interested see nothing extraordinary in the matter.

PAGES IN THE SENATE.

More Admired by Women Visitors than the Senators Themselves.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—There are no brighter boys in Washington than the Senate pages. They are a handsome lot, too, and there is always a feminine flutter of admiration in the galleries when one of the pretty little fellows makes a sudden sprint from the President's desk to some grave and stern-faced Senator, who has just intimated that he wants a page by clapping his hands. "Isn't he sweet?" is a common expression in the galleries, and it never refers to a Senator. Even an Adonis like Wolcott never gets half as much admiration from the galleries as do the nimble little pages.

The pages never have any reverence for the great men whom they serve. They scrutinize and pass on the demerits of the Nation's Solons with the same relentless accuracy displayed by an office boy in a law office. Nevertheless, being continually on the alert to protect Senators from intrusion, they feel that the great men of the country are in some ways under their protection, and have quite a paternal regard for the legislators. Each of them takes his turn in guarding the doors and preventing people who may have eluded the vigilance of the Capitol police from getting into the Senate Chamber.

One of these youngsters, a dark-eyed, olive-skinned lad, is turning the Senators to account. "I'm working them for their autographs," he explained to an interested visitor. "You see, some day they'll be dead, and then their autographs will be worth something. That is, if they're famous. And I only get the autographs of Senators that are likely to be famous. And some of 'em, you know, are famous already, and their autographs are valuable right now."

"How big a collection have you?"

"Well, I've got pretty near two-thirds of them. It's slow work. You can't interrupt 'em when they're busy, you know, and some of 'em seem to be busy most all the time, the famous ones especially. I've got two collections now—stamps and Senators. They're both valuable. I don't know which is most valuable. But I wish I could get somebody that isn't a Senator—somebody that's really great, you know: somebody like Hobart. I meant to get Hobart, but he never came back here, and I never got him. I'd trade half the Senators' for Hobart's autograph, because he was Vice President, you know, and so he was really great."

Colombian Revolution Continues.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 25.—Mail advices received from Colombia to-day report that the revolutionists have been pressing the Government forces, and that a large number of political prisoners, taken last week from Panama, have been banished to San Andres.

Prairie Salutes the Tricolor.

ROUEN, France, March 25.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie sailed for the United States this morning. An immense crowd gathered along the quays to bid the vessel farewell, and hearty cheers were given. Commander Morris Mackenzie hoisted the tricolor and saluted it with twenty-one guns, in accordance with orders cabled from Washington yesterday.

Vermont Bank's Assets Impaired.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 25.—The doors of the Merchants' National Bank of this city will be closed to-morrow pending an examination of its books by a committee of its Directors. Certain assets have been impaired, and the cashier, Charles W. Mussey, will be asked to-morrow to explain certain discrepancies in accounts. Experts are at work on the books to-night.

Charles H. Preston Dead.

DETROIT, March 25.—Charles H. Preston of Detroit, who March 14 attempted suicide in Vicksburg, Miss., where he was Manager of the Diamond Match Company's plant, died here to-day one hour after his arrival from the South. Mr. Preston came here to be treated by a specialist in the hope of saving the sight of one of his eyes, through which the bullet went.

Saratoga, a famous name; "OLD SARATOGA," a famous whiskey, made by Rosskam, Gerstley & Co. Baker, Morrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

W. F. MACKEY FOR GOVERNOR

State Senator from Buffalo May Be Democratic Candidate.

CONTROLLER COLER HIS RIVAL

Much Depends on Action of the National Convention at Kansas City in Regard to Silver.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 25.—"William F. Mackey for Governor" is the slogan of many Democrats, particularly from the western part of the State. They have been doing considerable missionary work among Democrats in the Legislature and profess to be pleased with the outlook. Senator Mackey has friends from other than his own section, and his candidacy meets with the favor of some of the New York City members. At a private dinner given a few evenings ago and which was attended by many of the Senators and Assemblymen, every reference to Senator Mackey in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination was received with applause. His friends seem to be very much in earnest and say that they will work hard to secure the honor for the Buffalo Senator.

Another name heard here in connection with the nomination is that of Controller Bird S. Coler of New York City. The Controller has many warm admirers among the Representatives from the rural districts, and they have been doing a great deal of talking during the past few days. Those who are booming Mr. Coler say that he would prove to be the strongest man who could be named to oppose Gov. Roosevelt. Even the Tammany men who do not like the Controller's opposition to the plans of Corporation Counsel Whalen admit that he is very strong with the up-State people. A man who has long been connected with the Democratic organization in speaking of the situation to-night said:

"The question of the Democratic nomination depends to a great extent on what is done at the Kansas City convention. If the silver question, which this year is not a practical issue because of the political complexion of the United States Senate, is subordinated, candidates of the Gubernatorial nomination in this State will be thicker than flies around a molasses barrel. On the other hand, if the National platform is as radical as the one of four years ago, the Democratic Party will have to get out a search warrant for a candidate. In the event of such a calamity again befalling the party, it seems to me that some man, such as Elliot Danforth, will be named. If we can force the silver question to the rear we stand an excellent chance of carrying the State."

Talk of opening a permanent State headquarters either in New York or this city, for the Democratic organization, has been revived. Assemblyman Daniel D. Frisbie of Schoharie County, himself a newspaper proprietor, is an ardent advocate of this plan, and has been talking earnestly with his party leaders. Mr. Frisbie says that much of the success of the Republican Party can be attributed to the fact that headquarters are kept open all the year, and the country press supplied with literature each week. Instead of during a few weeks immediately preceding an election.

"The Republican newspapers are furnished with material all the time, and the plan bears excellent fruit on election day. The expense is trivial compared with the results."

Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn says that the Democratic State Committee will meet some time next month to issue a call for the holding of a State Convention to select delegates to the National gathering. Many persons favor holding this convention in New York City, but Albany and Syracuse are both making a fight for the privilege of entertaining the delegates.

JONES ON BRYAN'S PLATFORM.

Arkansas Senator Says the Anti-Trust and Municipal Ownership Planks Are Good.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Democratic leaders are displeased with the criticisms of the anti-trust plank in Col. Bryan's platform, adopted at Lincoln the other day. They say that the complaint that it is indefinite is absurd. Senator Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the National Committee, in speaking of the assertion that the plank proposed no remedy for the so-called trust evil, said:

"That complaint is nonsense. The people who make it seem to think that it is the duty of conventions to frame bills. A platform is not supposed to contain statutes or to draft legislation, and if it ever does so it goes beyond its function. A platform approves or condemns policies. The anti-trust plank in this platform puts the party which adopted it on record as opposed to trusts, and in favor of action against them. That is sufficient. The legislation to carry out its demands is a matter not for the platform makers, but for Congress."

Mr. Jones was asked whether he thought the Nebraska plank commending municipal ownership could properly be inserted in a National platform in view of the fact that it is a matter affecting only local communities.

"A National platform," said the Senator, "can express approval of or sympathy with anything. As to that plank I think Democrats generally look with approval on the attempts made to bring the United States up to the European standard in this respect. While I was in Europe last Summer I found that our backwardness in adopting municipal ownership was a matter for amusement and wonder. They consider us behind the times. Municipal ownership works well there, and ought to work equally well here. It would be quite within the proper functions of a National platform to express sympathy with such a movement, and thereby encourage it."

TEXAS TIRES OF BRYANISM.

Business Men Anxious for Some Other Democratic Candidate.

George B. Loving, a well-known editor and capitalist, of Fort Worth, Texas, is at the Hotel Imperial. He is a Democrat. Talking of the coming Presidential campaign, he said:

"I do not think there is any room for doubt that the business men and bankers of our State, regardless of political affiliations, are opposed to William Jennings Bryan for President. But Bryan has the politicians, the Populists, and the cross-roaders who wear but one suspender.

"No matter what opposition there may be to Mr. Bryan, I do not believe there is a possibility of crystallizing preferences on any other man in time to prevent Bryan from getting the vote of Texas in the Democratic National Convention.

"Of course, the Democratic nominee, no matter who he may be, will get the Electoral vote of Texas. But if Bryan is named, as I expect he will be, Mr. McKinley will get a surprisingly large vote. The men who supported Palmer and Buckner and the men who did not vote in 1896 will support him almost to a man, while many who voted for Bryan in 1896 will vote for McKinley this year.

"There has been such a marvelous increase of business in the South and such general prosperity that the people are more than pleased with existing conditions, and the latter, with many people, are ascribed to the policy of the McKinley Administration."

H. C. Frick Leases a Summer Home.

WESTERLY, R. I., March 25.—Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg, Andrew Carnegie's partner, has leased for the Summer a new cottage built near the Ocean House, at Watch Hill.

RABBI WISE CRITICALLY ILL.

The Venerable Cincinnati Divine Succumbs to the Weaknesses of Old Age.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 25.—Rabbi I. M. Wise of the Plum Street Temple is lying dangerously ill at his home, on Mound Street, of complications due to old age. The venerable rabbi, who has reached the age of eighty-one, has been somewhat indisposed for some time. A sudden collapse Saturday evening caused the members of his family to summon to his side the best medical aid. Drs. Ranschff, Forchheimer, and Hillkowitz were called.

The doctors after a consultation at first surmised that the patient had been stricken with apoplexy. After a further examination the doctors concluded that, while all the symptoms of apoplexy presented themselves, the patient's sudden collapse was due more to his old age, and that there was no immediate danger so far as the stroke is concerned.

All three of the doctors were in attendance at Dr. Wise's side all day to-day, as his condition is regarded as critical. Late to-night it was reported that the patient was resting well.

CARAVANS OF FARMERS.

Kansans' Novel Method of Visiting Democratic Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 25.—Farmers in Western Kansas are arranging a novel visit to the Democratic National Convention in July. They will form large delegations from counties, fit up old-fashioned covered wagons, and move in caravans across the State to Kansas City. They will be able to get away from the farm the first week in July, and can take an outing in this way that will be without a parallel even in Kansas politics. They intend to spend the week in camp in the suburbs.

It is said that at least 000 wagons will come from the country near Wichita, and as many more are expected from other portions of the State.

BABY WHEELED 1,400 MILES.

Pennsylvania Couple Follow Railroad Tracks to Omaha.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, March 25.—Phil'p Miller and his wife have arrived here, having made the entire distance of 1,400 miles on foot from Stroudsburg, Penn., pushing a baby carriage containing their infant child before them.

Miller had become discouraged by continued ill-luck in the Pennsylvania coal district, and having scarcely any funds, he and his wife packed their few personal effects in two grips and determined to walk across the continent. They set out from Stroudsburg, along the Delaware, Lackawanna and Pennsylvania tracks and followed the line of railroads all the way, the woman wheeling the carriage over the ties, while the man trudged on behind with the grips.

They inquired their way from station to station, obtained their food by working for people along their path, and slept in section houses. Father, mother, and babe are in excellent health.

RABBI HIRSCH AT HARVARD.

Talks of Religion and Spiritual Life to the Students.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 25.—Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago is the first rabbi who has ever preached to the Harvard students. He addressed the students to-night in Appleton Chapel, where the devotional exercises of the university are held, on "The Need of Man for Religion and Spiritual Life." Dr. Hirsch said in part:

"The ancient Hebrews were deeply stirred by the phenomena of nature which they saw about them. The constant struggle for existence made them feel keenly the blessings sent by nature, and they were not slow to grasp the close analogy between the physical and the spiritual. They realized fully that just as real hunger is essential to a right appreciation of God's bounty so longing for spiritual truth must exist, if we wish to attain the highest things of this world.

"The analogy, though a true one, has been lost sight of in modern times. The present century has been remarkable for research and active movements in every branch of science and art. At present, however, the trend of thought is turning, and prospects were never brighter for a restoration of religion to its true place. Our aim is to harmonize our lives with God's as far as this is possible.

"Viewing this subject in its ethical aspect, we are in a position to see the errors of men in the past. We can see the weak points in both systems, and should try to avoid them."

LYCEUM CORNERSTONE LAID.

Roman Catholic Clubhouse for Young Men at Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 25.—Over 3,000 persons witnessed the laying of the cornerstone of the new lyceum building, the property of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady, to-day.

The stone was laid by Bishop McFaul of Trenton, who delivered the sermon for the occasion. The Knights of Columbus were represented at the ceremonies.

The new structure, which will cost $40,000, will be used for a school and lyceum. It will serve also as a clubhouse for the young men of the parish, and young men of the Roman Catholic faith who visit here in the Summer season will be welcomed to the privilege of the building.

It has been Father Cantwell's ambition for a number of years to erect a building of this kind for young men, and a number of wealthy New Yorkers will aid him in his work.

DIVIDEND FOR EMPLOYES.

Part of Annual Return from Cotton Mill Given to Them.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 25.—The York Cotton Mills of Yorkville, this State, yesterday announced that they would on next pay day chip 3 per cent. from the annual dividend and add it to the wages of the operatives. The wages of some of the employes had recently been increased 33 per cent. These were not included in the increase announced yesterday.

President Ashe says: "We cannot but foresee that there must be an end to the present boom some day, and when we get back to the comparatively flat depression of a few years ago, if we ever do, just as we voluntarily increase wages now we will be compelled to reduce them then."

D'Annunzio Becomes a Socialist.

ROME, March 25.—Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio, the novelist and poet, who was elected a Deputy about a year ago, has left the Moderates and joined the ranks of the Socialists.

During the most heated part of the debate at the last sitting of the Chamber, he left his seat and stood near the Socialists, watching the struggle in the attitude of reflection. At the close of the sitting he attended a gathering of the Socialist group, where he was received with cheers.

THE SHEEHAN FIGHT AND RAPID TRANSIT

Goodwin Faction Says Work Will Be Controlled by Tammany.

NO PATRONAGE FOR LEADER

Contractor McDonald Asserts There Will Be No Politics in the Construction of Tunnel.

The liveliest interest was created in political circles last night by a circular issued by the anti-Sheehan Democrats in the Ninth Assembly District. It virtually asserts that Tammany Hall will rur the building of the rapid transit tunnel. One paragraph says:

The present situation is a serious one for the district, and we should ask ourselves if a change of leadership is not now imperative. We are reliably informed that Mr. Sheehan will receive no recognition from Tammany Hall. Ground will be broken on Saturday next for the great Rapid Transit Tunnel. Ten thousand men will be employed during the course of that work. It will be conducted by John B. McDonald, a Tammany Hall contractor, under the supervision of a Tammany Hall city administration.

There are thirty-five district leaders in this borough, and each will likely get 300 appointments for his district. Three hundred laborers at $2 per day, the legal rate, would mean the addition of $600 more a day to the money circulation of each district. The question that agitates us is, Will this district get its share of this patronage while Mr. Sheehan remains leader? We believe not. We fear it will go to other districts. This is the true state of affairs, and one of the reasons why we have interfered in this district squabble.

The circular was prepared by the Business Men's Independent Association of the Ninth Assembly District of 200 Ninth Avenue, and while printed on March 23, was not circulated until yesterday.

INSPIRED BY LEADERS?

It is intended, of course, to injure John C. Sheehan, whose leadership is contested by Councilman Frank J. Goodwin. The idea that Tammany leaders approved it was accentuated by the fact that an active agent in its distribution was Thomas F. Smith, Clerk of the City Court, and the private secretary of Richard Croker, when the latter is in the city.

None of the Tammany leaders could be found at the Democratic Club or elsewhere, but some of the lesser lights declared that Tammany leaders would not father the circulation of the document. The circular is signed by forty-three residents of the district, engaged in different lines of business.

It also says:

From our knowledge of all the facts relative to the trouble between Mr. Sheehan and Tammany Hall we are convinced that our business interests will particularly suffer while he remains the district leader. We declare this without malice or prejudice, and with regret. That he is disliked and opposed by the Tammany Hall organization is an undeniable fact. That he has no influence with it is certainly true. The leaders of that organization charge him with having tried to break it up, and also with a number of other offenses. We know nothing as to the truth or falsity of these charges. But we do know that the Democratic organization of this county and the city administration dislike Mr. Sheehan and refuse to do anything for him, and that is the phase of the situation which especially concerns us.

Time was when this district received many places from Tammany Hall, and a great many of our residents were employed. This was when the district leader and the organization were on friendly terms. The benefits of this recognition of the district by the organization were not alone felt by the place holders and their families, but also by landlords, storekeepers, and other business men whom they patronized. Of course, the more people at work in a neighborhood the more money in circulation there. And that is just what we want.

Since Mr. Sheehan's break with Tammany Hall few places, if any, have been given to this district. On the contrary, some have been taken from it. Many positions which would have come here if we had another Democratic leader have gone elsewhere. Only recently four places, amounting to $5,000 yearly salary, which should have come here, were given to other districts because Mr. Sheehan hadn't influence to get them from the appointing power.

Then why should we continue to sacrifice our own interests any longer for Mr. Sheehan? He has had his day and has grown wealthy

BRITISH CAVALRY MOVE ON MAFEKING

A Detachment Reported Eighty-eight Miles from Kimberley.

BITTER FEELING AMONG BOERS

Free Staters Said to be Willing to Fight the Transvaalers.

Rumors of Coolness Between Roberts and Kitchener Because of Latter's Blunder at the Battle of Paardeberg.

LONDON, March 26.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Kimberley, dated Sunday, March 25, says:

"Prisoners brought in here report that a force of British cavalry has entered the Transvaal and penetrated to a point eighteen miles north of Christiana, a town of 2,000 inhabitants on the Vaal River, seventy miles northeast of Kimberley on the road to Mafeking. The British forces at Fourteen Streams are being strengthened. A movement northward is expected soon."

A private telegram from a Lieutenant at Kimberley, dated March 21, announces that he was on the point of starting for Mafeking, presumably with the relief column.

The Daily Mail publishes the following from Mafeking, dated March 14:

"We are still being heavily shelled. There have been several casualties. Skirmishing continues in the trenches. The native food question is becoming a difficulty. The Boers have broken the arrangement to respect the Sabbath by not firing and have seized the opportunity to extend their trenches."

NATIVES STARVING TO DEATH.

Lady Sarah Wilson, in a dispatch from Mafeking dated March 14, says:

"We have received news of the relief of Ladysmith, but it serves to increase our disappointment, as there is no prospect of our relief. The town remains closely invested. The Boers are reported to be very numerous and strongly intrenched between us and Col. Plumer's force. Some of the natives are dying of starvation owing to their prejudice against horseflesh."

A dispatch to The Times from Mafeking, dated March 14, says:

"Col. Baden-Powell has appointed a Board of Officers to inquire into the native question."

The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"A telegram from Nicholson at Bulawayo states that Baden-Powell reports: 'All well to March 13. During past few days enemy's cordon much relaxed.'"

LATE ALLIES NOW BITTER FOES.

A Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated March 23, says:

"The late allies are now bitter foes. So strong is the popular feeling here that, were it desirable, a large body of Free Staters would take the field and fight immediately against the Transvaalers."

Gen. Sir Forestier-Walker and Prince Alexander of Teck have left Cape Town for Bloemfontein. It is reported from Ladysmith that Van Reenen's Pass bristles with guns.

The "unfortunate occurrence," as Lord Roberts calls it, which resulted in the killing of Lieut. Lygon and the wounding and capture of Lieut. Col. Crabbe, Lieut. Col. Codrington, and Capt. Trotter, is a testimony to their bravery, but not to their discretion. They met a party of five Boers, whom they tried to capture. The Boers took refuge on a kopje, where three of their comrades were hidden, and within five minutes every member of the British party was hit.

GEN. KITCHENER'S BLUNDER.

Mail accounts of the capture of Gen. Cronje, just received, bring out interesting points as to the rapidity with which Lord Roberts changed his plans when he found that Gen. Cronje had escaped from Magersfontein, where it was originally intended to attack or close in upon him.

Lord Kitchener was sent forward to intercept him, and, at the battle of Paardeberg, Lord Kitchener seems to have shown that he is better as an organizer than as a fighter, for it was at his order that the British infantry repeated the blunders of other Generals, attacking intrenched Boers, who allowed the Britishers to get within 1,000 yards before opening fire. As the British had absolutely no cover they lost heavily and uselessly, and were compelled to fall back momentarily with some amount of confusion and to withdraw their transport to a safe distance.

This fact makes a significant commentary upon the rumors that have been in circulation of some coolness between Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts, which is said to have accounted for the former being sent to Prieska to suppress the rebellion.

Winston Churchill, in a dispatch to The Morning Post, says:

"It is imperative to continue shipping troops to South Africa. The stream should never cease until the Boers surrender unconditionally. At the end of the war Great Britain will possess the finest army in her history. This, however, must not lure the nation from the fertile fields of trade and commerce into the stony wastes of militarism."

BRITISH LOSSES NOW 16,418.

LONDON, March 25.—The total British losses, exclusive of the invalids sent home, are 16,418 in killed, wounded, and missing.

BOERS REOCCUPY GRIQUATOWN.

BARKLY WEST, March 24.—Griquatown was reoccupied Thursday by 400 Boers. A column left Kimberley yesterday to drive them out.

It is reported that all the loyalists there, including the women, have been imprisoned.

Griquatown is a settlement in Griqualand West, with a population of 1,500. It is situated about ninety-five miles west of Kimberley.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK SAILS.

LONDON, March 25.—The Duke of Norfolk will sail for South Africa next Saturday as an officer of the Sussex Yeomanry, which he has been instrumental in raising.

The Duke informed a correspondent that he will not command the regiment. He is Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment, but has heretofore been unsuccessful in his efforts to go to the front.

DELAGOA AWARD POSTPONED.

BERNE, Switzerland, March 25.—The Delagoa Bay arbitration judgment, which had been announced for to-morrow, has been postponed for a few days. This is not because the amount of the indemnity has not been fixed, but because of difficulties which arose at the moment of signing the award with respect to the distribution of the indemnity among the different groups of claimants.

The amount of the indemnity has been settled, and the question of division is one of secondary importance, which will speedily be settled. It is thought almost certain that the court of arbitration will finally leave the division to the parties themselves.

OLIVIER NORTH OF LADYBRAND.

LONDON, March 26.—The Times has the following from Rouxville, dated Saturday:

"Commandant Olivier, with a strong force and fifteen guns, is moving north of Ladybrand.

"A large Boer convoy from Basutoland has been seen proceeding toward Clocolan, twenty miles northeast of Ladybrand. Gen. French may intercept it."

CLEMENTS IN PHILIPPOLIS.

PHILIPPOLIS, March 23.—Gen. Clements entered Philippolis at noon to-day. He assembled the burghers, addressed them, and read Lord Roberts's proclamation in Dutch and English.

The future of the Free State, he declared, would have to be decided by her Majesty's advisers, but the burghers might be certain that the late Government at Bloemfontein would never be restored.

He advised all the inhabitants to accept the inevitable and to obey all the orders of the military and other authorities duly appointed, intimating that the Landdrost and Sheriffs had been reappointed under the Queen.

The burghers began taking the oath of allegiance and surrendering their arms.

Several so-called "Colesberg rebels" have been arrested here.

The Lang Kloof Commando abandoned Philippolis on March 17, trekking northward toward Fauresmith.

Philippolis is a town of 2,000 inhabitants in the Orange Free State, near the southwestern frontier. It is twenty-five miles northeast of Colesberg, and ninety miles west by north from Aliwal North. The railroad from Colesberg to Bloemfontein passes about fifteen miles to the east.

KIPLING'S IDEA OF STEEVENS.

LONDON, March 26.—A Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Saturday, says that Rudyard Kipling, who is hard at work assisting to edit the newspaper Friend, conducted by the war correspondents, has contributed to it the following four lines on the death at Ladysmith of G. W. Steevens, the famous representative of The Daily Mail:

"Through war and pestilence, red siege and fire,
Silent and self-contained he drew his breath.
Brave not for show of courage; his desire
Truth, as he saw it, even to the death."

Pro-Boer Meeting Broken Up.

BRADFORD, England, March 25.—An open-air meeting convened here to-day by Boer sympathizers proved a fiasco from their point of view, and was turned into a huge patriotic demonstration. The pro-Boer speakers were unable to obtain a hearing. Dead cats and other missiles were thrown at them, and they were violently hustled on quitting the platform. Despite the presence of 120 policemen, there was much disorder.

Reunion of Irishmen.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist Party in the House of Commons; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Mr. Timothy Healy addressed an important Irish demonstration here to-day. Congratulating Irishmen upon reunion, Mr. Redmond said they had met under happy auspices for the first time in a decade, and he declared that he stood upon the same platform as Messrs. O'Connor and Healy. Mr. Healy expressed the opinion that the Queen was going to Ireland not on the advice of her Ministers, but in spite of them, and he said he was in favor of giving her a kindly welcome.

MONTAGU WHITE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—An enthusiastic mass meeting of Boer sympathizers held here to-day was addressed by Montagu White, representing the Transvaal, his country, and Philip Louter Wessels, a native of the Orange Free State.

Mr. White said in part: "The Dutch simply wanted to be let alone, to live by themselves, and remain a free and independent nation, the same as America. The war is far from being ended. Events will follow shortly which will startle the world.

"Gen. Cronje's defeat was nothing for the English to be proud of. The Boer General was outnumbered ten to one, and had it not been for the terrible situation he was placed in by the infolerable stench of dead horses and mules, which was fast breeding disease, Cronje's gallant band would have been in the trenches to-day."

Among other things Mr. Wessels said: "I want to emphatically deny that there is anything like a religious persecuton of the Catholics, Jews, or any other denomination in the Transvaal or Free State. The Roman Catholic Church is one of the most prosperous religious denominations in South Africa. Mr. Bauman a Jew, is our chief Surveyor of the Orange Free State, and another Jew is Master of Transportation of the Federal army. A fine Jewish synagogue was recently erected in Bloemfontein and President Steyn presided at the exercises held when the movement to build it was started. Mr. Carroll, who was manager of my store for years, is an Irish Catholic, and now holds a high position in a Government service.

"In Bloemfontein we have a home, which is run by Catholic sisters; a school, and other Catholic institutions, which receive State aid. Under the shadow of Krüger's church in Pretoria, is a great convent of Catholic nuns, who have a college which is aided by the State."

QUEEN'S VISIT DENOUNCED.

Resolutions Adopted by United Irish-American Societies.

The United Irish-American Societies met last night at the Fernando Assembly Rooms, 55 Third Avenue, and passed resolutions relative to the proposed visit of Queen Victoria to Ireland. The resolutions follow:

Whereas, The English Government, which rules Ireland against the wishes of her people and in defiance of their protests, has undertaken to offer to a long suffering people in lieu of the substance of liberty and justice the bauble of a royal visit and the tardy recognition of a small national emblem.

Whereas, The projected visit to Ireland of Queen Victoria, after forty-seven years of studied neglect and undisguised hostility to Ireland's legitimate demands, and the order to Irish soldiers of the British Army to wear on St. Patrick's Day the shamrock, which they were heretofore punished for displaying, are heralded to the world as a benefient change in English policy fraught with blessings to the Irish people, and this false presentation of the facts is supported by the slavish and traitorous action of some deserters from the national ranks in the Dublin corporation.

Whereas, With her usual statecraft, cunning, and treachery she is endeavoring through the proposed visit of Queen Victoria to bribe and cajole certain classes in Ireland into the presentation of loyal addresses to the Queen and other professions of loyalty in order to deceive her enemies and the world at large regarding the true conditions that prevail in Ireland; therefore be it

Resolved, That while commending the wise decision of the Irish people to refrain from acts of personal discourtesy or disrespect to an aged woman who is used as a screen to cover political deceit and trickery of the basest kind, we cordially approve their determination to rebuke by a calm and dignified protest the impudent attempt of a hybrid combination of loyalists, deserters, and tuft-hunters in Dublin to welcome in the name of the Irish people the official representative of English misrule who is herself a strenuous opponent of all of Ireland's most cherished aspirations.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the United Irish Societies of New York, hereby notify the Governments and peoples of the civilized world that the Irish race throughout the world regards as the true test of British intentions toward Ireland the rejection of Parliament within the past week of the Irish demand for redress of a century old financial grievance, pronounced by a British Parliamentary commission to be unjust and oppressive; that in the face of such action royal visits and parading of national emblems are a mockery; that a few renegade Town Councilors and a recreant Mayor no more represent Irish opinion than do the unfortunate wretches driven by English-made poverty into the British Army; that many times their number of trained Irish soldiers, the flower of a martial race, would now be fighting for the Boers if they could reach the field, and are ready to fight England anywhere if the proper opportunity presents itself, and that the Irish race will remain actively hostile to England until their country secures the right to make her own laws untrammeled by any outside interference whatever.

Among those present at the meeting were Timothy Reardon, John J. Daly, Patrick Egan, Stephen McFarland, J. O'Donavan Rossa, John Jay Joyce, Michael Jennings, David J. Naughton, Michael Moran, John Devoy, Michael H. Carew, M. E. Kennedy, C. Breen, P. J. McNulty, Dr. T. C. O'Donoghue, and Dr. J. Brady.

John J. Daly called attention to the fact that the present Lord Mayor of Dublin is not Daniel Tallon, who visited this country. He was recently succeeded by Lord Mayor Pyle. Continuing, Mr. Daly said:

"It's plain what England is after. Her longed-for alliance with this country can never be realized as long as the Irish at home and in this country are hostile. McKinley's or any other Administration would not dare to form such an alliance against the wish of the great Irish electorate in this country."

PARIS ELECTRIC CASCADE

The Exposition's Gorgeous and Unique Attraction.

BERNHARDT IN "L'AIGLON"

Rejane in "La Robe Rouge"—M. Claretie May Retire as a Result of the Theatre Francais Fire.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 16.—Paris is separated only by a few days from her exhibition, and I think I may predict without any possibility of being contradicted by the event that this gigantic show will not be ready when it opens. The official part of it will be accessible to the public, but there are countless side shows, some of which are still in the commencement stage. It is now possible to judge what will really be on this occasion the great attraction, such as the Eiffel Tower was eleven years ago. It will be without any doubt the great cascade of electrically illuminated water which will roll from the centre of the block of buildings facing the Eiffel Tower along numerous basins, leaping from one to the other until it subsides in a lake in the middle of the Champ de Mars. This great construction is called the Château d'Eau, and when lit up with countless electric glow lamps of continually variegating colors will certainly present a most gorgeous and unique spectacle.

A very pretty part of the exhibition will be the foreign pavilions which line the left bank of the Seine. Their charmingly contrasted architecture of all countries and effects of color have caused many people to express their regret that something permanent of a similar kind cannot be retained to beautify a quay which is in its normal aspect harmfully gray and devoid of decoration. Paris would certainly gain thereby, and its attraction for the foreigner be materially increased. The fact is that Paris as a pleasure resort is rapidly falling behind the times, and sadly requires something of a more permanent nature than an exposition to enable her to keep up her ancient reputation as the gay city.

While the great festivity of peace is being prepared, across the Channel from either side there are premonitory growlings of war. A section of the French undoubtedly would like to see this terrible catastrophe happen at an early date, but this section is composed of the monarchist plotters and of the younger ranks of the army. Naturally, the former can make a great fuss in the press and in some measure influence even the provincial voter, but the army has no political influence, and its rôle is necessarily limited to yearning for war and preparing for it in the best manner possible. There is a large proportion of sensible, busy people in this country who, though they have no love for England and do not trouble to protest against insults thrown at her by the Anglophobist press, have a horror of war, and should the country ever drift through its own fault on the brink of such a contingency they are amply strong enough to step in and cry "Halt!" At present the misunderstanding between the nations is a little comic, if it were not for the tragic import such situations are apt to convey. In England the cry is that the French want to attack the English, and here we are told that it is the English who want to attack the French. The recent British successes in Africa have brought about a considerable modification in the French tone. The caricatures, the sallies, the undoubted wit of this lively nation have been thrown away and show a tendency to redound upon the heads of their authors, for the sum total of it all is that M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, declines to intervene in favor of the Boers, or to hamper England in any way, and in the meanwhile France has terribly offended her best customer. Neither in Paris nor on the Riviera are there any English to speak of, and the English will certainly refrain from coming to the exhibition, though that will not prevent the show from being a great success.

The Parisians are so light-hearted and fickle that the burning down of the Comédie Française and the death in the flames of that promising young actress, Mlle. Henriot, was not even a nine days' wonder. A little curiosity remains as to whether the other French theatres are at all fire-proof and the general belief is that they are mere death-traps. It would be wrong, perhaps, to make invidious comparisons, but I fear that if ever the Grand Opéra were to catch fire with an audience assembled in it, there would be a catastrophe unequaled in the history of burned-down theatres. Not that all the necessary precautions may not have been taken, but the place is so vast, it is so easy to lose one's self in its numerous and generally ill-lighted corridors, that if once a panic were to break out, escape would be difficult, if not impossible. On dress rehearsal nights the house is generally packed, not a corridor is lighted, and the only entrance and exit is a narrow staircase of five flights which gives access to the auditorium across the stage. After the dress rehearsal of Verdi's "Hamlet" the manager, who had asked Verdi to drink a glass of champagne, vainly hunted about for the door of his own office, opening and shutting innumerable doors before he came to the right one.

One result of the Comédie Française fire will probably be greeted in most literary and artistic circles with satisfaction. As soon as the exhibition is over, and when a new theatre has arisen upon the ashes of the old one, M. Claretie, the manager, who is old and has long been past his prime, will receive a gentle but firm hint to resign. His term of managership has been fairly successful, but he has never been able to keep order among the members of his troupe, so that constant quarrels arose, and the best of them have gradually dropped out.

The greatest theatrical event of the year so far is the production of Edmond Rostand's "L'Aiglon," with Sarah Bernhardt in the title rôle. Madame Sarah has many admirers in the French and the foreign press, and indeed outside of it, and her talent and industry are great, but I doubt whether the new piece will have any extensive success, either here or abroad, and abroad less than here. M. Rostand startled France out of her dreams when he produced "Cyrano de Bergerac," with its brilliant return to the old Alexandre Dumas tradition of chivalrous episode and rousing style and solid humor. People were tired of Alexandre Dumas as such, but they were willing to eat their cold mutton with a new sauce. The Rostand sauce went round the world, and was everywhere pronounced to be first-rate. But it does not suit every kind of dish. Bad as M. Sardou often is, one feels that he would have made something better out of the Duc de Reichstadt, Napoleon's only son, who died when almost a lad, than M. Rostand has done. This hectic, thin-waisted youth, who trod the boards of the Théâtre National last night, with long fair locks, an Austrian Colonel's white uniform, and Sarah Bernhardt's face, is really too aggravatingly silly for words. As a Pretender, he does not, it is true, in les culottes de Sarah, behave as the Duc d'Orleans would have done, but his conversations with his old soldier servant Flambeau are like those between some hysterical young lady who has just left school and her old nurse. Rostand's verse makes a fine art of mere silliness, carries it almost to the point of the sublime. He also attempts to impress his audience by dreary length of dialogue and excessively spun-out scenes. Bonapartist feeling accounted for much of the applause of last night, but this will not prove sufficient to run the piece with for any length of time. Madame Sarah is still a great artist; but time is telling on her, as it must inevitably, in spite of her amazing vigor of dissimulation.

Réjane, on the other hand, though she was always too plain to look supremely youthful, has reached a comfortable middle stage, which is apparently fixed for many years to come, and suits her talent and her audience perfectly. Her latest creation in "La Robe Rouge" is a triumph. She plays the rôle of a wife driven to desperation by a Judge who insists upon accusing her and her husband of a crime they have not committed. Only those who understand the peculiarities of the French law can appreciate the situations which this plot gives rise to, which are both comic and tragic—comic on account of the egregious stupidity of the Judge, but tragic in their final result. For when the innocent husband is released at last without a stain upon his character he is utterly ruined, and Mme. Réjane, the wife, murders the Judge.

R. S.

Suicide of Thirteen-Year-Old Girl.

NEWARK, N. J., March 25.—Millie Axt, thirteen years old of Vine Street, this city, took a dose of acid to-night on the corner of Fifteenth Avenue and Bedford Street. She was hurried to the German Hospital, where she died shortly after arriving. No cause is known for her act.

ALLEGED BLOW AT MR. BLACK.

Ex-Governor's Friends Accuse Machine Republicans of Treachery.

Friends of ex-Gov. F. S. Black are charging members of the Republican State organization with treachery. In other words, they say that Senator Platt had the Greater Troy bill amended for the purpose of giving Mr. Black a slap in the face.

The ex-Governor is the Republican leader in Rensselaer County. He won his spurs by his frequent victories over ex-Senator Murphy and rounded out his triumphs by electing an anti-Murphy Mayor last November. Having routed Murphy all along the line Mr. Black conceived the idea of making Troy a Republican municipality. To bring this about he prepared a bill creating a Greater Troy, by the annexation of the strongly Republican towns of Lansingburg, Brunswick, and North Greenbush. The aggregate average Republican majority in these three towns exceeds 2,500, which, under normal conditions, would more than offset the Democratic preponderance in the present Troy. This would mean Republican rule for the proposed greater city.

The people of Lansingburg, North Greenbush, and Brunswick are not particularly in favor of annexation, and Mr. Murphy's friends know it. After the Greater Troy bill had passed the Assembly the opponents of the measure quietly went to work in the Senate and obtained the addition of a section to the bill providing for a referendum. Mr. Black's friends assert that this amendment was brought about by collusion between prominent Democrats and members of the Republican State machine. Mr. Murphy's associates believe that a referendum will beat Mr. Black's pet scheme, as many country Republicans are very much opposed to annexation with Troy, and will vote against it if the opportunity is given.

SPEAKS OF REV. MR. SHELDON.

Dr. Lorimer Says Ministers' Business Is to Run a Church.

BOSTON, March 25.—The Rev. Dr. Lorimer of Tremont Temple, in his morning sermon to-day, took the subject, "The Modern Imitation of Christ; or, What Would Jesus Do?" suggested by the recent experience of the Rev. Mr. Sheldon in the newspaper field. He said that he did not profess to know how Jesus would edit a newspaper, but, said he, continuing:

"I do not believe He would have devoted three columns of news to the famine in India and given only a half column to the dozens of plagues that are to-day eating away the happiness from homes in America. Now, this imitation of Christ can be made most helpful.

"When I consider the shortcomings of the Church, I say we are in no position to tell the people how to run a newspaper or politics. It is our business first to show the world how to run a Church."

SERMON ON SHELDON'S PAPER.

The Rev. Mr. Harlan Says It Has Been an Advertisement for Christ.

The Rev. M. E. Harlan preached last evening in the First Church of Christ, (Disciples,) Brooklyn, of which he is now pastor, on the subject, "In His Steps; How Jesus Would Run a Great Daily." Incidental to this subject Mr. Harlan answered the self-put question, "Can an Editor Be Saved?" He said in answer to this questions:

"I believe that an editor can be saved; so can a man who is a lawyer be a Christian. A man's profession is sacred. He ought not to have a profession which is not sacred. Even the business of the clerk is sacred. His figures are telling for righteousness, and in that measure he is accomplishing what Jesus would do."

Mr. Harlan said that the condition of Mr. Sheldon's trip to Europe this Summer is that no one shall be charged a cent to get in to hear his lectures.

"When Mr. Sheldon comes East," said he, "preparatory to going to Europe, I hope to have him here, that you may meet him face to face. I knew Mr. Sheldon in Topeka, and I can say that he is most profoundly respected in his home.

"One of the results of the issuing of the Topeka Capital under his editorship is that it has been a stupendous advertisement for Jesus Christ. This is a great year for Christianity, and I believe that Mr. Sheldon's experiment will lead to the establishment of a great National religious daily."

MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

Man Finds Wife with a Neighbor and Is Shot Through the Head.

Edward Leasure, thirty-two years old, of 131 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, was lodged in the Fourth Avenue (Brooklyn) Police Station last night on the charge of shooting George Crotty through the head with a revolver, inflicting a fatal wound. Crotty, who was thirty-eight years old, and lived in the same house with Leasure, died three hours after the shooting.

Leasure, it is said, was walking with Mrs. Crotty near the house where they live at 10 o'clock last evening, when they were met by Crotty. The men quarreled, and Crotty is said to have struck Leasure in the face, and then to have attacked his wife. Leasure defended the woman, who escaped from her husband and ran through the street, leaving the men fighting. There was no witness, so far as known, to what followed, until Crotty was found unconscious on the sidewalk. The wounded man was taken to the Norwegian Hospital.

Crotty was an electrician. The police learned that he had been waiting for Leasure. The latter was not arrested for some time after the shooting, because when Crotty was found it was at first thought he had attempted to commit suicide, and the case was so reported to Police Headquarters.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, March 25.—The market last week was strong in price, but dull; the sales were much below the current output. Eastern trade was practically killed, save for isolated, urgently needed parcels. In the general trade there was a prompt shipment of miscellaneous lots of bleaching, finishing, and printing cloths. Suggestions of short time appear in certain branches of heavy cloths, which are not largely engaged, as everybody sees great danger in accumulating a stock of goods at the ruling prices.

Continental advices show very firm markets, without change, and with the tendency of prices still hardening.

Murder Follows Virginia Lynching.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 25.—Emporia, the scene of the double lynching yesterday, is quiet to-day. News was received here this afternoon of another murder in Greeneville County. Ben Owens, a widely known citizen of Greenesville, and another man, whose name was not learned, became involved in a dispute over the ownership of a cart, during which Owens was shot and killed. The murderer fled into North Carolina, where, it is reported, he has been arrested.

Testimonial to Chaplain Daly.

Chaplain W. J. B. Daly of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was presented with a set of resolutions from the societies of the parishioners of St. Patrick's Cathedral last night at the rectory. The resolutions, which were engrossed and framed, testify to the Chaplain's patriotism and sense of duty in going to the Spanish war with his regiment. Among the signatures were the names of John D. Crimmins, John S. Sullivan, Gen. George Moore Smith, and Henry McAleenan.

Free Trade and Solidarity.

LONDON, March 26.—The Times, dealing editorially this morning with the Canadian budget, says: "The point of interest which transcends all others is the patriotic spirit of imperial solidarity in which Mr. Fielding's speech was conceived, delivered, and acclaimed." Proceeding to discuss fiscal relations, the editorial points out the difficulty Great Britain would have whenever imposing a tariff duty for the benefit of her colonies, and expresses a hope that the solution of the problem of an imperial zollverein will eventually be found in a "common acceptance of free trade rather than a reversion to protection."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION

Agrarians Say America Will Suffer Most in a Tariff War.

MAKE A DETERMINED STAND

Leaders of Other Parties Declare the Bundesrath Will Reject the Pending Measure.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 13.—The topsy-turvy character of German politics is again being demonstrated by the action on the Meat Inspection bill. On Saturday this measure passed the Reichstag on the second reading in a form which, if it became law, would encircle Germany with a Chinese wall, destroy her foreign trade, and raise meat to starvation prices throughout the empire.

It is not impossible that a dissolution of the Reichstag will result from the majority's attitude toward this bill. The parties which oppose the Government proposals and are desirous of shutting out foreign meats in toto from the German markets, are the same parties that the Government relies on to secure a majority for the Naval bill. Unless a compromise is reached on the Meat Inspection bill, or unless the measure is shelved, the Agrarians will sulk and refuse to support the Naval bill. The dead-lock which would then arise could only be overcome by a dissolution or by a change of Ministry. There can be little doubt that the Emperor would prefer the former alternative.

The history of the Meat Inspection bill is long and intricate. Ever since Germany and France were forced to reopen their frontiers to American pork, there has been a growing demand in these countries for all kinds of American meat products. The German public readily recognized alike their excellence and their cheapness, and where both the palate and the pocket are concerned the average German naturally consults his own interests and not those of the Agrarian politicians.

AMERICAN MEAT USED.

As a result the importation of American meat products into Germany has increased between 1893 and 1898 from 17,089,160 pounds to 103,871,240 pounds. In other words, Germany imported in 1898 more than six times as much of our pork, corned beef, &c., as she did in 1893. These figures are taken from an official German report sent to the Reichstag by Count von Posadowsky.

The Agrarians have been much disconcerted by the increasing importation of American meats, which, in a large measure, neutralizes the effect of the prohibition of foreign cattle they had succeeded in obtaining under the pretext of "sanitary measures." They were, therefore, desirous that a Meat Inspection bill should be passed which would permit an Agrarian Minister to hamper the importation of American and other foreign meats.

But apart from foreign meat, Germany naturally consumes a large amount of the home product, much of which is eaten raw. It has been officially confessed that during the period when American pork was excluded, trichinosis and other maladies caused by the consumption of diseased meat prevailed to a greater extent than either before the exclusion of American pork or since its readmission. There could be only one logical deduction, viz.: that native German meat is even more deleterious to human health than the much-abused American pork. It is only fair to German scientists and enlightened German politicians to say that the deduction was drawn, and that a demand was made for the inspection of native meat.

FRAMING A BILL.

Three years ago the leading medical authorities were insisting on the necessity of a vigorous inspection of all meat intended for human food, and their demands were being echoed by the liberal, progressive members of the Reichstag, including the Socialists. The Agrarians admitted the necessity of meat inspection, but added: "Let there be equal treatment for home and foreign products." Their aspiration was to obtain a law which would submit native meat to merely nominal inspection, and would at the same time enable them to limit, if not prohibit, the importation of foreign meat.

To meet these demands a bill was prepared. It was drawn up in the Prussian Ministry for Agriculture. It was not made public, but was submitted confidentially to the various Chambers of Commerce, and of Agriculture for consideration. Doubtless the American Embassy saw a copy of it, for it immediately became known in German Governmental circles that the passage of such a measure would injure American commerce, and that in retaliation every bottle of German wine exported to the United States would be opened and its contents scientifically investigated. Similar vigor was also to be expected toward German toys, which might possibly be colored with poisonous substances. It was also to be feared that German shipping would encounter difficulties in the United States.

From the German Chambers of Commerce the Government received unanimous opinions to the effect that the bill would practically prohibit the importation of American meats, and that such a prohibition would be the death blow to Germany's export business with America. The bill was therefore never submitted to the Legislature, and the Imperial Office for Interior Affairs was charged with the preparation of a new bill.

A long interval ensued, during which Ambassador White brought his diplomacy to bear on Count von Bülow, and on the Emperor in person, while Prof. Stiles of the Department of Agriculture, scientifically proved to his confrères of the Imperial Health Office that the American meat products exported to Germany by reliable firms are absolutely innocuous. The result was a tacit diplomatic understanding that the Meat Inspection bill should not interfere with the importation of American canned goods, salt pork, hams, sides of bacon, and lard. Certain reserves were made regarding sausages, but it was believed that sausage casings could be admitted.

MEASURE UP FOR ACTION.

Finally, a bill was definitely framed, approved by the Bundesrath, and sent to the Reichstag on Feb. 17, 1899. Stated briefly, this measure ordained that all cattle, swine, sheep, goats, and horses slaughtered for human food throughout the empire should be submitted to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection by competent Inspectors. Dog flesh, a staple article of human food in Saxony and other parts of the empire, was not mentioned. With regard to imported meats, the Bundesrath was given very large powers, which rendered feasible the execution of the tacit diplomatic understanding referred to.

The bill was cursorily discussed by the Reichstag, and after the first reading, referred to a special committee, which held one or two sittings and then adjourned. A few weeks ago the committee again met after ten or eleven months of inaction and hurriedly modified the Government bill so as to exclude immediately all foreign meat products, with the exception of hams, bacon, sausage casings, canned meats, and sausages. From Jan. 1, 1904, the importation of all foreign meat products is prohibited, with the exception only of bacon and lard. Thus Armour's and other canned goods could enter Germany until the end of December, 1903, but thereafter would be absolutely barred.

It is in this form that the Reichstag has passed the bill. Only the Freisinnige and Socialist Parties, with a few National Liberals, voted for the Government proposals. Their spokesmen pointed out that the exclusion of foreign meats is purely and simply an Agrarian scheme to secure enhanced prices for home-grown cattle and swine. The workman whose meat diet has already been reduced by the exclusion of foreign cattle, will be unable to pay the enhanced prices, and will be forced to diminish even further his meat purchases.

WORKMEN WILL SUFFER.

Moreover, by inviting retaliation from America and other countries, the Agrarians inflict a mortal wound on Germany's foreign trade and commerce, without which she would never have attained, and can no longer hold the proud position she now occupies among the nations. Thus, by the exclusion of foreign meat, the purchasing power of the workman's wages will be diminished and the foreign markets, which pay his wages, will be closed to his handiwork. The Agrarians contend that Germany can produce all the meat she requires and that in a tariff war America has more to lose than Germany.

Swashbucklers like Count Klinkowstroem say that the only objection to the bill was a fear of America and that Germany had no need to make concessions to that country. It was shameful to subject German agriculture to disloyal competition merely out of "fear of America." Vielhaben, the most rabid anti-Semite of the Assembly, declared that the opposition to the prohibition came from the Jews. Count Kanitz argued that the balance of trade between America and Germany being enormously in favor of America, that country would not venture to take retaliatory measures on account of the prohibition of her meats.

Baron von Wangenheim, President of the Agrarian League, warned the Government and the representatives of industrial districts in the Reichstag that non-compliance with the Agrarians' demand would lead to war to the knife. That unconscious humorist Baron von Langen improved the occasion to enlarge on the advantages of horseflesh diet. Horseflesh, he said, was the favorite food of the ancient Germans, and is the most palatable meat procurable, being even better than antelope flesh.

OPPOSITION IS STRONG.

Members of the Centre, like Herr Weissenhagen, Conservatives like Herr Schrempf, and Herr von Frege, a Vice President of the Reichstag, insisted that an inspection for trichinae in home-grown pork was superfluous. The native trichinae are harmless, the American trichinae alone being dangerous.

Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, who requested the Reichstag to adopt the Government provisions, performed what Germans call an "egg dance." In alternate phrases he flattered the Agrarians and advocated the maintenance of good relations with America. He insinuated that if the Agrarians will only be patient for a year or two they shall obtain all they demand. The Count is a candidate for the Chancellorship of the empire, and his bid for the support of the Agrarians caused what the official stenographer terms "stormy laughter."

After the passage of the bill, Prince von Hohenlohe was disposed to resign the Chancellorship of the empire. Under a parliamentary régime his resignation would have been a matter of course. It was only after a lengthy conference with the Bundesrath members that he decided to wait. The Bundesrath gave him the assurance that the Agrarian demands will not be ratified by a majority of the Council of the empire. Meantime, all the industrial elements of the nation are petitioning the Reichstag to reconsider its vote. Petitions and protests are reaching the Legislature from every Chamber of Commerce, from the Mayors and Municipal Councils of manufacturing towns, from shipping companies, from wine-growers' associations, from toy-makers' syndicates, from workingmen's clubs—in fact, from everywhere and from everybody likely to be injured either by a meat famine or by a tariff war with America.

The conflict is between agriculture and industry, between feudalism and democracy, between the country squires and the factory owners and workmen. Those well acquainted with modern Germany can entertain no doubt as to the upshot of the struggle. The Agrarians, it is confidently asserted, will be beaten.

J. P.

BRAZILIAN ELECTION FRAUDS.

Not Less Than 150 Seats, It Is Expected, Will Be Contested.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 4.—The preliminary sessions of the new Congress will begin in April; but already enough is known to demonstrate the fact that never before in the history of Brazil were such fraud and corruption practiced as in the recent elections. It is expected that no fewer than 150 seats will be contested.

In Para, the Republicans (Prudentists) lost only one or two seats. Serzedello Correa, Conocentrado, and perhaps one other, are elected. In Pernambuco double sets of Deputies were returned, and both sides claim the victory. In Bahia also double sets were returned; but Luiz Vianna claims the victory.

The concentrados have carried the States of Parana, Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul, Matto Grosso, Rio de Janeiro, Ceara, Maranhan, Minas, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba, and Piauhy.

The Prudentists have Bahia, Pernambuco, San Paulo, Espirito Santo, Para, Goyaz, and Amazonas. But both parties claim all the States except Minas, San Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, and Rio de Janeiro.

This city, out of ten Deputies, has five certainly elected—Heredia de Sa and Sampaio Ferraz, in the First District; Ireneu Machado and Oscar Godoy in the Second District, and Senhor Freire in the Third.

The Concentrados, or Florianists, seem to have secured a majority of five in the Senate.

THE BRAZIL-BOLIVIA TROUBLE.

Revolutionists Proclaim the Independence of Acre.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 4.—The chiefs of the revolutionary government at Acre have requested the withdrawal of all the Brazilian forces, naval and military, affirming that free Brazilians will never become Bolivian. The request or protest ends thus: "Independence or death. Long live the free State of Acre." It is signed by twelve chiefs.

There is serious danger of complications between the State Government of Amazonas and the General Government at Rio de Janeiro owing to the fact that the people of the Amazon Valley, as well as the State Government, are in favor of aiding the Brazilians of Acre, estimated at 23,000, against the Bolivian Government and the insignificant Bolivian population of Acre, estimated at fewer than 2,000.

The people of the State of Para are bitterly opposed to the intervention of the Central Government in favor of the Bolivian authorities in Acre, and the Deputies of Para and Amazonas, headed by Dr. Innocencio Serzedello, a former Cabinet Minister, will firmly oppose all interference by the Brazilian military forces.

Letters received from persons who have recently returned from the Acre territory say that it has an area of 6,000 square leagues, and that the Brazilians have hundreds of valuable establishments, while there are only two important Bolivian establishments throughout the entire district.

Letters received from the City of Acre, formerly Puerto Alonso, say that the Independent State of Acre has sent diplomatic notes to the Governments of Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy, Great Britain, France, Spain, Switzerland, and Portugal requesting them to recognize the independence of the new State.

BRAZIL'S BIG CELEBRATION.

Arrangements to Commemorate the Landing of Cabral.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 4.—The Minister of Marine, Admiral Pinto da Luz, has given orders to the entire fleet to be ready to participate in the commemoration from May 3 to May 6 inclusive of the discovery of

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION

Police Threatened with an Anti-Vice Crusade.

STRIKERS' PICKETS MOLESTED

Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho Denounced—Unclean Bakeshops Reported to Board of Health.

At the meeting yesterday of the Central Federated Union, Joseph Barondess threatened to start an anti-vice crusade if the police did not discontinue interfering with strikers' pickets stationed in front of stores and factories. Delegate Weinstock of the Upholsterers' Union had reported on a strike of upholsterers in a Canal Street factory, and complained that the police were intimidating the strikers' pickets. Thereupon Barondess said he knew the police of the Elizabeth Street police station, and how they protected immorality and vice. He said:

"I want to serve notice to these police that labor can star a crusade against them as well as Dr. Parkhurst if they do not let the pickets alone. We can also start a reform movement against them which will be political, and it will not be a partisan affair. The Lord knows that we have enough to do to attend to our own business, but if the police force us to act we know what crimes they foster, and will expose them as they have never been exposed before. I know that this Central Federated Union will not tolerate the persecutions of the pickets by the police."

Several of the delegates applauded Barondess's remarks, but they did not think that the time had come for the body to take up that branch of reform. The Secretary, however, was directed to write to the Chief of Police and ask him to stop the interference with the pickets.

Delegate Foley of the Caisson Workers undertook to censure the city government for extravagance in appropriating $5,000 for celebrating the beginning of the work on the rapid transit system. He said: "I want to know what right the city authorities had to appropriate the money. It made the appropriation for a jollification for officials over the digging of a shovelful of earth, but the people had no share in the fun. The newspapers are howling for shorter hours for us, and what good is it? I move that the Mayor and authorities be censured for spending the $5,000."

The motion was seconded, and then tabled.

Delegate Ryan of the Photo-Engravers submitted resolutions denouncing Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho for not withdrawing the militia at Wardner and Wallace, that had been sent to suppress the riotous strikers. The resolutions stated that Gov. Steunenberg was a member of Typographical Union No. 271 of Boise City. Typographical Union No. 193 of Spokane had asked Union No. 271 to expel the Governor, but that union, after an investigation, had refused to do so, stating that he had done his duty. The meeting passed Mr. Ryan's resolutions, and also a resolution asking the International Typographical Union to revoke the charter of the Boise City Typographical Union.

Delegate Edward Hanna of the Bluestone Cutters, offered a resolution asking for the appointment of a committee to draft a bill providing for a 3-cent fare for a continuous ride over any part of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's system. The matter was referred to the Law and Legislative Committee.

Delegate George H. Warner of the International Machinists' Association said that his union would soon make a nine-hour demand in this city. The New York and New Jersey Employers' Association was organized to head off the nine-hour movement here, but he believed that the effect of that organization would only be to hasten the making of the demand by the men.

The committee that had been appointed to investigate the fight between the Sheet Metal Workers' Union and the metal lathers in the Roebling Construction Company's Works, reported that the sheet metal workers were entitled to the work. The report caused dissatisfaction among several delegates whose unions are allied with the metal lathers, and a delegation from the Building Trades Council, with which the metal lathers are affiliated, asked for the privilege of the floor, which, however, was refused. The chair declared all discussion on the subject closed, and the Building Trades Council committee said that no fair play could be expected from the Central Federated Union.

John M. O'Hanlon, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the State Workingmen's Assembly, said that forty labor bills had been killed during the present session of the Legislature, and that there was little chance for the labor bills until the workingmen had a majority in both houses.

The Central Federated Union received a letter from the United States Licensed Masters' and Pilots' Association stating that that organization had fixed upon $100 a month and board as the union rate of wages for pilots. The letter said that pilots' present wages averaged $35 and board, with the exception of a few men who received $60 and $70 a month. A few pilots who were employed in the Charities and Correction Departments received $60 a month. The meeting indorsed the movement of the pilots.

Delegate Hoffman of the bakers said that certain bakeshops in the city were in a filthy condition and a menace to health. Men and animals slept in these bakeshops, and he asked the body to petition the Board of Health to investigate these places. The request was granted.

The delegate of the Retail Clerks' Union said that the clerks had started an early closing movement. They worked eighteen to twenty hours a day, and he asked that all union men should insist on clerks having union cards in all stores at which they traded. The delegates promised to present the matter to their respective unions.

PRINT CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Principles Stated Before the Social Progress League.

Delegates from the Print Cutters' Association called yesterday on the Social Progress League in Emrich's Hall, in East Forty-first Street. One of the cutters said he wanted information as to the aims and objects of the league.

Secretary Thumme of the league told him that the league was organized to benefit all working people with the assistance of the churches and reform societies, and when it should have a membership of fifty unions it would take up legislative matters.

"Our organization is a trade-union, pure and simple," said the print cutters' delegate. "It is an absolutely selfish body, and we don't want any one to get a slice of our loaf. We are in favor of protection because we want to keep the work to ourselves. In short, we are for ourselves and no one else."

The print cutters then said they would report to their union and went out.

Granite Cutters Pass Censure.

The New York branch of the Granite Cutters' Union held a meeting yesterday and criticised the action of some of the New England local unions for accepting less than $3 a day, which it had been agreed should be the minimum rate of wages. The matter, the members said, would have to be decided by the National Executive Committee of the Granite Cutters' Unions.

Wages Not Raised.

President Callaway of the New York Central Railroad said yesterday that a report telegraphed from Buffalo that there was to be an increase of 10 per cent., and in some cases more, in the wages of the 1,000 men employed in the company's East Buffalo car shops is untrue.

Wanamaker Store Closed To-day.

The Wanamaker store will be closed to-day owing to the death on Saturday of Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker, wife of the oldest son of John Wanamaker.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CONTOOCOOK, N. H., March 25.—Nearly $30,000 worth of property was burned to-day in a fire that started in the grocery store of W. C. Tasker, in Jones's Block. The Jones Block, Danforth Block, Kimball Block, and a storage barn were all destroyed, and Davis's Block and the highway bridge were badly damaged.

STONINGTON, Conn., March 25.—Fire to-day in the Potter Block, owned by James Pendleton, caused over $9,000 damage, covered by insurance. J. H. Frank, dry goods dealer, lost $5,000. Woodward & Frasier, jewelers, and L. E. Hammond, baker, also had losses.

KNOXVILLE, Iowa, March 25.—Culver & Co.'s department store burned to-day. The loss is $35,000; insurance, $26,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by arossed electric wires.

BENEFIT FOR MISS POTTER.

$600 Realized from Parlor Entertainment for Dying Elocutionist.

Charity was the magnet that drew together about sixty persons at the home of Mrs. Nellie Moffat, at 160 West Forty-fifth Street, last night, to attend what probably was the highest priced parlor entertainment ever given in this city. The affair was given for Miss Jennie O'Neil Potter, and was held under the auspices of Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell. The tickets were $10 each, and about $600 was realized. Miss Potter, who is in a dying condition in St. Luke's Hospital, is an elocutionist who came from the West several years ago and won recognition by her recitation of "How Salvator Won."

Among those who helped to entertain were Miss Blanche Leland Jackman, Louis Nethersole, Taylor Holmes of the Olga Nethersole company, who impersonated Sir Henry Irving and Joseph Jefferson; Miss Truax, and Adele Farrington. Commissioner Scannell recited "The Defense of Brutus" and Mark Anthony's oration, and his brother, George Scannell, and Julius Steger sang several selections.

Among those present were Corporation Counsel Whalen, Commissioner Lewis Nixon, Judge Theodore F. Hascall, W. L. Marks, John Haloran, Abraham Bernard, Alfred Henry Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Holly, Mrs. Thomas Duane, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Patten, Samuel Martin, Dr. Philip Roth, Mrs. Joseph Shea, F. J. Byrnes, and Matthew Malahan.

MILITARY ATHLETIC DINNER.

Secretary Root to Review League Tournament in Madison Square Garden.

The Military Athletic League gave a dinner last night at the Waldorf-Astoria to the officers who will participate in the Military Tournament which begins this evening in Madison Square Garden. Col. Charles H. Luscomb, President of the league, was in the chair. There were no set toasts and no speeches. During the dinner a silver loving cup was presented to Col. Luscomb by his associates in the directorate of the Athletic League.

Those at the dinner included Col. Luscomb, Lieut. Col. Seiter, Commander Fry, Lieut. Col. Treadwell, Major Wilson, Capt. Dixon, Major Cornish, Major Kingsbury, Capt. Hardie, Lieut. Erskine, Lieut. Cooper, Lieut. Conklin, Capt. Maccomb, Capt. Sands, Col. Powell, Lieut. Williams, Capt. McKelvey, Gen. Hoffman, Col. Didabock, Capt. Stanbeck, Major Japha, Col. De Russey, Major Turpin, Capt. Sherry, Capt. Flanagan, Capt. Jacobus, Capt. Wendel, Capt. De Bevoise, Lieut. McLeer, Lieut. Beach, Capt. Smith, Commissioner Brennan, Col. O'Donohue, Capt. Baldwin, Capt. McAlexander, and Lieut. Du Bois.

All of the troops which will take part in the reviews and sports of the tournament have reached the city with the exception of the cavalrymen from West Point. They are due by special train at 11 o'clock to-day.

For the first time since the organization of the Military Athletic League the President's Cabinet will be represented at the tournament. Col. Luscomb has received a dispatch from Secretary of War Elihu Root promising to attend the Wednesday evening exercises. In his dispatch Mr. Root says:

"The Secretary's party to review the Military Tournament Wednesday evening will consist of Inspector General Breckinridge, Surgeon General Sternberg, and Commissary General Weston."

ALLEGED INSULT TO ABLEGATE.

Major Kirkman Said to Have Been Court-Martialed in Manila.

In a letter written by an army officer in Manila to his parents, in Brooklyn, he says that Major Kirkman, United States Volunteers, Captain of regulars, has been court-martialed for an alleged insult to Archbishop Chapelle, Papal Ablegate to the Philippines during a voyag, from San Francisco to Manila. The letter says:

En route to Manila Archbishop Chapelle was insulted by Major Kirkman, who was in command of the transport. The Major hung his blanket to be aired so that it covered the window of the Archbishop's stateroom. Archbishop Chapelle sent his clerical assistant to the Major to complain that he was unable to air his stateroom. Major Kirkman replied that he did not care whether the stateroom was aired or not. The Archbishop endured the insult throughout the trip. When the transport arrived in Manila Bay, Gen. Otis sent his staff officer out to meet it in a launch. The officer went on board and invited the Archbishop to proceed by launch to the city. This precedence astounded Kirkman, who had not been aware that the duties of the Archbishop were official.

When Archbishop Chapelle was leaving the transport he was asked by several officers if he would report the insult. He replied: "Yes; not that it will benefit me, but that it will prevent like insults to those coming after me."

Major Kirkman is now being court-martialed for the insult. The charge is "conduct unbecoming an officer." If convicted he will be dismissed from the army.

TAXATION IN CUBA.

Gen. Wood Feels that Owners of Sugar Properties Should Pay.

HAVANA, March 25.—Governor General Wood has recently had interviews with persons of influence who have strenuously urged the taxation of valuable properties, rather than each bag of sugar as it is manufactured.

Those who hold this view contend that under the present system impediments are thrown in the way of production. They point out that many valuable estates have been lying idle and unproductive for years, some even having complete sugar plants. The owners, who are rich men, are living in Paris, Madrid, and other European cities quite untaxed for their property in Cuba.

Gen. Wood feels that if these properties are taxed their owners will be forced either to sell them or to make them productive.

HIGHER WAGES FOR MINERS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—In accordance with their notice, posted shortly after Jan. 1, 1900, promising an advance to their employes, to take effect April 1, 1900, the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company to-day notified all its miners of a general advance of 20 per cent. The miners are now placed upon a basis of 60 cents per gross ton, and all day labor increased accordingly. This advance will make the wages paid the highest paid during the past thirty years, and in some instances the highest that have ever existed by nearly 7 per cent.

The Berwind-White Company has made its advances voluntarily, starting with the upward tendencies of the market in January, 1899. Since that time and including this advance it has advanced the general mining rate 33 1-3 per cent., and the machine mining rate 50 per cent. The company has over 10,000 employes.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain or snow; variable winds.

The barometer is low throughout the United States. The principal depression overlies British Columbia, and there are lesser secondary ones in Eastern Iowa and Northeastern Florida.

Rain or snow has been general throughout the central valleys and middle and northern slopes and in the South as far north as Central Virginia. Clearing weather has, however, followed in the Gulf States and west of the Mississippi River.

In the West and portions of the West Gulf States temperatures have risen 2 to 16 degrees and they have fallen 12 to 22 degrees from Eastern Kentucky and West Virginia southward into Northern Georgia.

In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions conditions have not changed, except in the northern portions, where rain has been quite general on account of a marked disturbance which appeared off the coast Saturday night and is central to-night in British Columbia.

Rain or snow is indicated Monday in Michigan, the lower lake region, and Middle Atlantic States, and rain on the South Atlantic Coast and in Florida. Showers are also indicated in Montana and Wyoming. On Tuesday generally fair weather will prevail, except rain or snow in New England and the extreme Northwest.

It will be warmer Monday in the Upper Mississippi Valley and Northwestern States, and during Tuesday the warmer weather will probably reach the Middle and South Atlantic States.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast winds will be variable, though mostly easterly over the latter. On the South Atlantic Coast they will be fresh north to east.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

—Weather Bureau—	1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	31	26	29
6 A. M.	33	24	27
9 A. M.	34	28	32
12 M.	34	35	39
3 P. M.	33	41	45
6 P. M.	32	32	42
9 P. M.	30	30	38
12 P. M.	32	32	38

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	36½
Weather Bureau	33
Corresponding date 1899	34
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	39

The maximum temperature was 43 at 4:35 P. M. and the minimum 24 at 5:30 A. M. at 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.15, the humidity being 55 per cent., and at 3 P. M. the barometer registered 29.94, humidity 60 per cent.

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We know the A to Z of good tailoring; how to choose the choicest materials; how to fit, and how to price. Since $16.00 is the cheapest suit you can afford to buy, $16.00 is the cheapest we sell. Top coats, $18.00. And if we fail anywhere, your money back.

Fashion booklet, measuring guide and samples mailed free.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

'AD A 'ORROR OF LIQUOR

But Sailorman Green Fell Prey to the Aguardiente of the Rock.

The Teetotal Captain of the Adrian Used Rum Restorative, and Then Turned On the Hose.

The British steamer Adrian, recently arrived from Mediterranean ports with a cargo of fruits and wines, is short one member of her crew on account of an alleged anti-drink crusade inaugurated by the Captain during the last voyage.

"I never remember a skipper as 'ad such a 'orror of rum," remarked James Brinley of Liverpool, one of the Adrian's crew, yesterday, in relating the log of the voyage to a South Street bartender. "Wy, 'e couldn't bear to look at a man wot 'ad even the smell of a social glass about 'im, and 'e used to lecture the crew freely about as 'ow strong drink was the curse of the world in general and seafarin' men in particular. When any of the men went ashore and came back, as they generally did, under a 'eavy burden of sociability, it looked as if the skipper would throw a fit, 'e was that mad.

It seemed, too, as if some'ow the old man could never ship a real total habstainer until we got into Palermo, on our last trip. Then 'e got a man after 'is own 'art. The new man was signed on with the rate of stoker. A pimply lookin' bloke 'e was, too, named Green, but when the skipper asked 'im if 'e was a drinkin' man 'e threw up 'is 'ands in 'orror and said the mention of the 'orrid stuff made 'im sick. Being pressed by the skipper, who knew that the other men was in 'earing, Green went on to say as 'ow the rum demon 'ad drove 'im from a 'appy 'ome in England and made a houtcast of 'im, but now 'e was done with it forever. The skipper was delighted and signed 'im quick.

"It wasn't long afore Green was the skipper's right-'and man in the temperance business. Finally, when Green got to circulatin' among the others with pledges, haskin' to 'ave them signed, we all grew 'ot about it, but we let 'im alone.

"When we touched at Gibraltar for coal, on the way to New York, matters got worse. The 'scorpions,' as the natives of Gibraltar is called, brought along with the coal lighters a bloomin' big supply of pulqua, aguardiente, and other fiery Spanish drinks, which which was sold to the crew. Within a few hours all 'ands was ready to fight their grandmothers; all except Green. The skipper was in a 'orrible rage, and Green, the stoker, was likewise 'orrified at the conduct of the men. The skipper finally got Green out on the coal lighters to spy on the scorpions and keep them from getting any more of the stuff on board. But for the two days we was there the men were in a 'llarious state and didn't get settled down for two days after we got to sea.

"It was the tenth day out, and as we were in warm latitudes it was very 'ot down in the bunker, where Green was shovelling coal all alone. In lifting a shovelful of coal 'e came across a quart bottle full of aguardiente, which was lost in the exciting times in Gibraltar. Green, being very dry and 'ot, fell from grace and emptied it. Well, 'e was found later, stretched out comfortable in the bunker, and 'oisted out on deck in a ash bucket.

"The skipper was just comin' for'ard when 'e sees Green bein' dumped out on deck, and 'e rushed up and hexamined 'im.

"'Pore man,' says 'e; 'hovercome by 'eat is wot 'e is. Bear a 'and 'ere, men, and carry 'im over under the break of the poop in the shade,' and with this 'e dashes down into the cabin.

"We 'ad just got Green deposited in the shade and 'ad kicked 'im a few times quietly, when the skipper comes back with a bottle of fine old Jamaica rum.

"'Hopen 'is shirt, there, and fan 'im,' said the old man briskly; and with that 'e poured out a big glars of rum, neat, and poured it down Green's throat. The stoker seemed to revive a little, and, probably dreamin' of some one 'arving kicked 'im, struck out wildly and 'it the skipper in the stomach.

"'E's ravin' a bit,' said the skipper, lookin' around severe at the men, who was almost a-bustin' for the want of a laugh; 'but with this and the fresh air 'e'll pull through,' and with this 'e forced a little more good liquor through Green's teeth.

"'This is all this miserable stuff is good for,' said the skipper, as the men began to sniff at the beautiful smell of the rum.

"Just then the first officer comes up and after 'arving a look at Green, who was swearin' very 'ard and intimatin' a desire to fight, said:

"'Capting,' said 'e, 'wot is the brand of your liquor there?'

"'Rum, Sir,' replied the skipper; 'Jamaica rum.'

"'I smell a very strong smell of aguardiente,' said the first officer suspiciously; 'mebbe the man is drunk.'

"With that the skipper got 'ot all hover, and finally said the mate 'urt 'is feelin's by talking that way of a pore stoker who was hovercome by the 'eat. The talk went on till the mate got very angry 'imself and went away muttering.

"Well, the skipper worked on Green with rum for two hours, until finally the stoker relapsed into a 'eavy slumber, and the Captain was about to leave 'im when the mate comes aft with the empty aguardiente bottle, which 'e had found in the bunker where Green had been.

"'This bottle smells like Green's breath, Capting,' said the mate, who was a drinkin' man 'imself; 'but o' course your liquor is better. I can see it's doin' 'im good already. He is sleepin' more peaceful like now, and probably dreamin' of 'is 'appy 'ome in Hingland, where 'e got plenty of it.'

"The skipper took the bottle from the mate and smelled it. Then he looked 'ard at Green's peaceful form. "'Ere, men,' 'e said, 'take this man for'ard and turn the 'ose on 'im; hit'll do 'im good.'

"After that it was made so 'ot for Mr. Green that as soon as we got into port 'ere 'e cut an' run."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:55 A. M.—115 Walker Street; Peterson & Co.; damage, $2,500.

2:30 A. M.—71 Montgomery Street; L. Tekesky; damage, $300.

2:30 A. M.—17 East Twenty-second Street; Craftsman's Club; damage, $500.

9:05 A. M.—298 Delancey Street; H. Eisenberg; damage slight.

10 A. M.—148 Suffolk Street; N. Hetchenthal; damage slight.

11:30 A. M.—540 Ninth Avenue; William Neihemer; damage slight.

12:45 P. M.—Avenue A and Second Street; Commonwealth Roofing Company; damage, $50.

2:45 P. M.—133 Orchard Street; I. Chesenberg; damage, $5.

P. M.—Demilt Avenue and Dell Place; T. F. Meyer; damage, $800.

4:30 P. M.—56 Norfolk Street; Joseph Jacobs; damage $250.

8:45 P. M.—88 Chrystie Street; David Satinover; damage slight.

8:20 P. M.—63 West End Avenue; owner unknown; damage $5.

9:00 P. M.—221 Wooster Street; J. Liebman; damage $2,000.

NOTICE.
We prepay freight charges to all points within a radius of one hundred miles on paid purchases of $5.00 or over. That's worth remembering.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

NOTICE.
Apply at Superintendent's Desk for transfer card. This system enables you to buy from all departments without making a payment until the final purchase.

The New Wash Goods.

Summer outing plans are being discussed. The exodus will start before many days have passed. Wise maids and dames know that the summer trip won't be a complete success unless the wardrobe is right. We make it easy for women to dress elegantly and daintily without extravagance.

Five cases Ginghams, plaids, stripes, checks and solid colors, guaranteed fast, present value 12c.; our price 9c.

Best American Percales, nearly two hundred designs and color plays, 36 in. wide, sold elsewhere at 12½c.; our price 11c.

Madras figures, stripes and checks, suitable for women's waists and men's shirts, 32 in. wide, 25c. value; our price 16c.

Foulard Sateen, shimmery sateens beautified with swell foulard silk designs, 32 in. wide, 35c. value; our price 29c.

Madras Soyeux, a superb Mercerized cotton fabric, direct from Bradford and controlled in New York by us, 27 in., 34c.

Silk-warped Novelty Ginghams, 35 styles and colorings—looks as well and wears better than all silk; 30 in., 59c.

12½c. Duck Suiting at 8c.

With fair weather and your customary impetuosity all these Ducks will be sold in one day. However, we never subject you to time limits. If any of the goods are here Tuesday you will be welcome to them at 8c. No quackery about this sale of Ducks. The patterns include figures, polka dots and stripes—also plain colors—white, black, cardinal, navy and yale—8c. instead of 12½c.

The Macy Spring Millinery.

At the battle of the Nile many French ships escaped because Nelson had no frigates to pursue them. In his dispatches he wrote: "Should I die at this moment 'want of frigates' would be found written on my heart."
That's the way we feel in regard to our lack of adjectives with which to describe the Trimmed Hats. Vassalage of language is denied us, but the ideal Hats are here, just the same. Come see them—and multiply the buying possibilities of your dollars by knowing the matchless Macy prices.

Untrimmed Hats are Ready.

The fields of Tuscany, Lombardy, Piedmont, Liguria, Abruzzo and Molise were scythed for the straws from which these Hats are woven and planted. Beauty and dash in their utter shapelessness. Crowns crushed; brims piquantly upturned—styles for all types.
Easy to trim—adorn the frame artlessly and the effect will be artistic. Thrust in a pompon of chiffon, bedeck with flowers, spray with foliage, bedight with bloomful grapes or shimmering cherries—and there you are!

Fashionable $2.25 Hats at $1.24.

Two kinds: The first is a Dress Hat in the most popular walking shape, fancy chip straw crown and silk straw net brim draped in the high-rolling effect—black and colors. The other is a smart Toque, made of silk straw net, draped over silk wire frame—black only. Real value $2.25; at $1.24.

Artificial Flowers.

Easter promises a blaze of flowers and sunshine. Queen Titania and her odorous court will have no edge on us. It is June in our Flower department. Fixtures are bright with tufts and blossoms above, and radiant with parterres below—a multitude of prelusive rosies and posies foreshadowing Spring.

Women's Shirt Waists.

The stock we show and the prices we ask are more effective than arguments in type. We are striving industriously to hold your preference. The rich diversity and decisive economy of our Waists appeal to all women. Have a style in mind that yout want. Fix a price—limit the price consistent with your income. Oftener than not we'll save you a third of what you intended to pay.
That's why our Waist business is going on so well.

Striped Corded Gingham, French yoke back, laundered collar and cuffs, 49c.

"Anderson's" Fine Gingham, dainty patterns, value, $2.25, at $1.24.

Sheer White Lawn, front trimmed with bias tucks and insertings, at $1.12.

Sheer White Lawn, front formed of solid insertings, tucked back, $1.39.

Black Mohair Brilliantine, 49c. and 69c.

Look at them. Woven tight and close. Summery fabrics, but not diaphanous. Black never glowed with richer lustre. That's because the dye is perfect. Nothing better for travelling dresses. Their harsh, crisp, silky surfaces defy dust and they are too resilient to wrinkle, crease or crush; 45 in. wide, 49c. and 69c.

All-Wool Black Broadcloth, $1.24.

Feel of a fold—soft as moose skin, firm as chamois. Every thread pure wool and dyed in vats that give tone to black. We bought this line many months ago—long before the recent unprecedented advance. You are allowed to save money by our forehandedness. For instance: These 50-in. Cloths are only $1.24.

$1.65 Black English Crepons, $1.24.

There's no new way to describe these Crepons. All expressive words are hopelessly stereotyped. You must have grown weary of reading about puffs and crinkles and blisters and a score of synonyms. That's why we dismiss these Crepons with the brief notice that there are eight elegant effects—choice mohair-and-wool, 42 in. wide, $1.24.

70c. Henrietta Cloth at 49c.

Henrietta finds favor everywhere. Good reasons for its popularity. No use reciting THEM. But you'll be deeply interested in the following:—These particular Henriettas were made to our order, and are confined to Macy's—fine stuffs—highly finished—forty-three shades—40 in. wide—current value 70c.; our price 49c.

$1.25 Spring Suitings at 69c.

Here's a Dress Goods opportunity of the boldest importance to women who desire seasonable and handsome weaves at a very low price. The offering includes Scotch Tweeds, Homespuns, Granites and Cheviots—best Spring shades—45 to 56 in. wide—retailed regularly from 80c. to $1.25; our price 69c.

$2.00 French Broadcloth at $1.49.

French Broadcloth is as staple as the staplest thing you can think of in the whole world of Dress Goods. They are creating no furore—are simply an established vogue—always in demand; always admirable. The kind we offer to-day has a glossy satin finish—all colors—52 in. wide, value $2.00; at $1.49.

China and Japanese Mattings. ANNEX.

If the volume of our Matting business this season is commensurate with the magnitude of the preparations we have made, what a record will be established! Anent the Mattings offered at Macy's: Quantities are monumental, and "bewildering" describes the varieties. Our own importations—carefully and understandingly selected. Our purchases included none but Mattings made of grass grown in the last crop.
All are fresh—full of life and pleasant fragrance—pliable and tractable—not brittle—clean, cool and strong. The patterns are diversified and interesting—something for every taste—simple effects; grotesque effects. The following prices are for rolls of forty yards. A small advance asked when we cut a roll and sell by the yard.

China—$3.74, $5.74, $6.49, $7.98, $8.24, $8.98, $10.98, $13.98.

Jap—$6.49, $6.98, $7.98, $8.48, $8.74, $9.24, $10.24, $11.98.

Our Jap Mattings range up to $21.63. The designs are exclusive novelties in Jacquard and richly inlaid work. Here are two special values:

Japanese Mattings, fancy designs in green, brown, red and blue, worth $9.75, and other Japanese Mattings in Chinese effects, worth $8.00; choice at $6.49.

THE GRUBER-AUSTIN FIGHT

William Brookfield Says that Quigg Is the Issue.

MR. QUIGG CHARGES MALICE

Both Col. Gruber and Mr. Austin Confident of Victory at the Primaries.

The Republican factional fight in the Twenty-first Assembly District will practically close to-day.

Both sides profess the utmost confidence, but the Austin men demand odds of 2 to 1 when betting is mentioned. The Gruber people have $5,000 to wager on their success, and William B. Selden, Secretary of the Austin Association, says he is willing to bet $1,000 against $2,000 that the Austin ticket will be selected.

Col. Gruber says he will have at least 121 of the delegates, and a large majority on the total vote.

Both Col. Gruber and George C. Austin called a meeting of their district Captains on Saturday night to meet at the Broadway Lyceum, at One Hundredth Street and Broadway. The Austin people took the precaution to engage the hall in advance, and when the Gruberites arrived they were denied admittance by Henry Dorsch, who had been chosen Sergeant at Arms.

Dorsch was then turned down Col. Gruber, and the latter dubbed Mr. Dorsch the "St. Peter of the Arbor Nits," whereupon Dorsch retorted: "And St. Peter bars you at the gate."

Then the Gruber followers went to Diedrich's Hall, at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Broadway, where they will receive the returns to-morrow night.

Referring to the fight William Brookfield said yesterday: "I am not active in politics, but I am an ardent Republican and profoundly interested in the success of that party. It seems to me that if there ever was a time when good citizens should line themselves up on one side or the other it is now, and that is why I have no hesitation in stating my position with reference to the fight in the Twenty-first Assembly District. All Republicans in the State are interested in that contest. Whatever may be thought of either of the two men who aspire to leadership there is not an important factor.

"The issue is beyond that. It is not a fight between Gruber and Austin. It is a fight between Republicanism on the one hand and Quiggery on the other. The situation in the minds of Republicans through the city and State is whether Quigg and his methods shall be approved or rejected. If Mr. Austin is successful it will be heralded throughout the city, at least, as Quigg's victory. No denial by Austin, or proclamation on the part of Quigg will remove this belief. Quigg, at least, realizes this fact, and is using all the power at his command in Austin's behalf and against Gruber.

"If Mr. Gruber succeeds it will be a distinct repudiation of Quigg and his methods, and that repudiation is desired by more than 95 per cent. of the loyal Republicans of this State. These facts cannot be evaded by the Republicans of the Twenty-first District. If I were a resident there I should work and vote for Gruber. He is fighting methods that are mercenary, arbitrary, and revengeful.

"Unless these methods are met and beaten the Republican organization and the Republican Party will soon be in so deplorable a position that it will be hard to recover from it. A vote for Austin is a vote for Quigg, and a vote for Gruber is a vote against him; and that's why I am for Gruber."

These remarks induced Chairman Lemuel E. Quigg to say:

"The first thing that will strike the unprejudiced observer seeing Col. Strong and Mr. Brookfield casting themselves into the Twenty-first District fight as advocates of Gruber, is that, blinded by malice and bitterness, they are bent upon getting the Republican Party into the condition in which they had it three years ago. Then they had power and patronage. To-day they introduce their rancor with the confession that they are 'out of politics.'

"The second thought that will strike the unprejudiced observer, when he sees these men coddling Gruber, is that their malice and bitterness are so extreme as to make them willing to accept any instrument they can lay hold of, no matter how offensive to the touch. As they both say, 'He's against Quigg, and that's enough.' When men confess to be controlled by such a spirit as that, they admit their unfitness to give advice. They admit that passion and prejudice have usurped the place of reason and judgment."

George C. Austin remarked: "I think the Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District are quite as competent, if not more so, as Mr. Brookfield, to judge of the issue in the contest. No matter what non-residents may think, the resident voters know that it is a contest between Republicanism and Gubernism.

"If Mr. Brookfield is right, why is he not waging a contest in his own district? He is silent there, but injects himself into our contest. The Republicans of the district know that they can get rid of Gruber at the March primaries, because that is purely a district affair.

"Now that, in addition to having received an indorsement from Tammany Hall at one of his public meetings, he has received the indorsement of two prominent non-resident Republicans, I presume Mr. Gruber feels more confident than ever as to the result. He is not claiming the delegates now, but states that the popular vote will govern. Presidents have been elected who did not receive the popular vote. My judgment, after a careful review of the situation, is that I will have 95 and Mr. Gruber 61 of the delegates in the convention."

Col. Gruber said he thought he would add nothing to what he had already said. He was satisfied, however, that he would be successful at the primaries.

THREATENS JOHN A. WEEKES.

Assemblyman to be Arrested if He Tries to Vote, Mr. Gross Says.

Assemblyman John A. Weekes, Jr., of the Twenty-fifth District is threatened with arrest. Frederick W. Gross declared at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday that if Mr. Weekes attempted to vote to-morrow at the primaries in the Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District he would certainly cause his arrest.

Mr. Gross declares that Mr. Weekes lives at 46 West Forty-seventh Street, in a building owned by the estate of which Mrs. Weekes is one of the heirs. The Directory gives the place of residence of Mr. Weekes as 47 East Twentieth Street.

Mr. Gross ridicules the report that he has been deposed from the Chairmanship of his district, and in support of his statement submits the provisions of the by-laws and constitution governing the organization. According to these, charges must be served on an alleged offender and forty-eight hours be given to him in which to answer them. The opponents of Mr. Gross admit that no charges were served, but say the designation by Charles A. Hess of Edward E. Peth to succeed Gross will stand.

The Hess men allege that Gross was deposed some time ago. Mr. Gross has in his possession two notices mailed to him as Captain of the district during the current month, one as late as the 22d, both of which are signed by Charles A. Hess, the district leader, and Thomas F. Murphy, the Secretary.

Gross declares that Mr. Hess will be badly beaten at the primaries to-morrow.

SOCIALISTS MAY UNITE.

Movement to Amalgamate Labor Party with Social Democrats.

A movement was started yesterday in the Labor Lyceum, in East Fourth Street, to unite the Socialist-Labor Party and the Social Democrats. The Socialists were represented by John Harriman of Los Angeles, Cal.; J. D. Benham of San Francisco, J. Mallon of Philadelphia, C. E. Fenner and F. A. Sleveman of Boston, M. E. White of New Haven, and N. J. Stone and M. Hilquit of New York. The Social Democrats' delegates were Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, Mayor John C. Chase of Haverhill, Mass.; William Butcher of Brooklyn, Margaret Hale of Boston, G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis, and Frederick Heat of Chicago.

The delegates discussed a proposed platform for amalgamation, and various committees were appointed. The delegates will be in session for several days, and Thursday evening a mass meeting will be held in Cooper Union.

Several of the delegates visited the Central Federated Union in the afternoon to ask for the co-operation of that body in the movement. Benjamin Hanford, the Chairman of the delegation, said that the Socialists and Social Democrats would hold a grand eight-hour demonstration on May Day, and asked the Central Federated Union to appoint a committee to attend a meeting in the Labor Lyceum Saturday evening to make arrangements for the demonstration. The Central Federated Union complied with the request.

DR. TALMAGE IN BROOKLYN.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage of Washington preached yesterday in the Central Presbyterian Church, Marcy and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn. This was Dr. Talmage's second appearance in a Brooklyn pulpit since he took up his home in Washington, after the burning of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Clinton Avenue.

Many of the members of Dr. Talmage's old congregation now attend the Central Presbyterian Church, and he received a warm welcome. The large church was crowded to the doors, and many persons were unable to gain admission. One young woman who was in the rear part of the church fainted in the crush, and another woman was taken ill in the vestibule. They were taken home by friends.

The Rev. Dr. John F. Carson, pastor of the church, in introducing Dr. Talmage, suggested that the "Chautauqua greeting" should be given to him. The congregation arose and saluted Dr. Talmage with a general waving of handkerchiefs.

Dr. Talmage spoke of the battles of the future between the forces of evil and of good. He did not know, he said, whether these coming battles would be fought with printers' type or steel, or with the pen or carbine.

Universal Suffrage Movement Fails.

HAVANA, March 25.—The meeting called to-day of those favoring universal suffrage resulted in failure. The only persons present were about fifty negroes and several small boys.

LA FERNANDINA
CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

The duty on imported cigars is considerably higher than the duty on imported tobacco. We import the best Havana tobacco from which La Fernandina is made. Imported are of no better quality or flavor, but cost more on account of duty imposed.
La Fernandina is the best clear Havana cigar sold.
At all leading cigar stores and hotels.
According to size, 10-15-20-25c.

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AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—F. M. Murphy, Arizona; Major H. P. Kingsbury, Third United States Cavalry; Joy Morton, Chicago.

PLAZA—H. Bretnober, San Francisco.

NETHERLAND—G. de Geofrey, Paris; Rockwood Hoar, Worcester; ex-Congressman Samuel R. Thayer, Minneapolis.

MANHATTAN—D. M. Boyd, St. Louis.

HOLLAND—The Rev. T. Rose Price, England; H. V. Dodd, Toronto; John Swen, Pittsburg.

GILSEY—George Neil, Waterford

Wanamakers

The store will be closed all of to-day because of the funeral of a member of the family.

John Wanamaker,

Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

MR. STEWART ON THE CANAL.

Assemblyman Talks for Appropriation at Trade Dinner.

Members of the Steamship and Shipping Trades Association of the Port of New York held their annual dinner Saturday evening at Delmonico's. President Elliot T. Barrows of the Produce Exchange presided and acted as toastmaster. About 100 were present, including W. B. Pollock of the New York Central, Charles P. Lamprey of the Erie, H. B. Moore of the Lehigh Valley Railway lines, Oscar R. Cauchois and Benjamin F. Kobbe of the French and American Steamship lines, Lewis H. Spence, W. F. Callaghan, and James Barber.

Although the function was intended to be a social one, the subject of canal improvements was touched upon by nearly all the speakers. Some favored enlarging the present scope of canal improvements to the extent of making it a National question, and others favored confining it strictly to a State issue.

Assemblyman Perez M. Stewart spoke strongly in favor of the Produce Exchange as a medium through which to work to secure the appropriation of $200,000 for the survey of the canal, in order to determine whether the proposed appropriation of $9,000,000, recommended by Gov. Roosevelt, would be sufficient to make all needed improvements in the canal. Other speakers of the evening were W. B. Pollock, Ely Bernays, A. C. Fetteroff, Oscar R. Cauchois, Donald McNeil, F. C. Garratt of London, and Charles F. Giller of Philadelphia. President Barrows of the Produce Exchange also spoke in favor of confining canal matters to a State issue.

SOUGHT DEATH IN SYNAGOGUE.

Despondent Butcher Found Unconscious from Inhaling Gas.

Joseph Glass, a butcher at 2,326 Second Avenue, yesterday morning went to the synagogue of the Hebrew Congregation Ateris Zwie, 347 and 349 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, lay down in the Vice President's chair to the right of the altar, and inhaling gas through a rubber tube waited for death.

His choice of the place to die is accounted for by the fact that he was until two months ago sexton of the synagogue, and familiar with its means of ingress and exit. He was found unconscious at 6 o'clock by the present sexton, Philip Aaronson, who sent him to the Harlem Hospital.

A letter found near where Glass lay was written in Hebrew, and addressed to his wife. He asked her to forgive him, and to care for their three small children and his aged father, who lived with him. Failure of his meat business was the reason for ending his life. He said there was no use for a small business man to try to succeed any more. He had worked hard, he said, but his wholesaler had declined further credit and it was all over.

At the hospital it was said that Glass would recover.

SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN IN PORT.

Survivors of Two Disasters and Thirty La Gloria Colonists Arrive.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer Olinda from Cuban ports and Fortune Island were thirty stranded colonists from La Gloria and twenty-five shipwrecked seamen. Twenty of the latter are from the Norwegian steamer Framnes, which was swept ashore by currents on Hogsly Reef, in the Bahamas, on the night of March 2.

The crew landed on the reef, with provisions, and the chief officer and four seamen put off in a boat to go to Inagua for assistance. They were picked up by the steamer Admiral Schley and landed at Fortune Island. The shipwrecked men were forwarded to this port by the Norwegian Consul, Capt. Thorbjornsen, staid at Fortune Island to look after the owners' interests.

The other five shipwrecked passengers are from the American schooner Hattie Godfrey, which was lost on Romanos Reef while on the voyage from Baracoa for Havana.

NORTH RIVER SHAD DUE.

Numbers of Shad Flies Appear on Staten Island Dunes.

Shad flies have appeared along the Staten Island shore, and in the vicinity of the Palisades, giving promise that the North River shad will, according to usual custom, arrive in time to relieve the monotony of the closing days of the penitential season.

The insects crawl up through the sand, flutter their long wings for a time, and then fly away, all ready to fall on the water and be eaten by the fish, which are now presumably on their way in from the sea. Yesterday the flies emerged in such numbers that in places the dunes seemed fairly alive with them, and preparations for the coming catch will be redoubled within the next few days. Fishermen say within the fortnight following the first appearance of the flies some one is sure to claim the reward of a five-dollar gold piece given every year by Eugene G. Blackford for the first shad taken from these waters, the fish itself, as a matter of courtesy, generally being sent to the Mayor of New York.

HONORS FOR DEAD SOLDIER.

Staten Islander, Killed in Philippines, to Receive Military Funeral.

A committee representing the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association of the Borough of Richmond and the Columbia Hook and Ladder Company of Stapleton yesterday completed the arrangements for the funeral of Thomas B. Wall, a private of Company E, Twenty-seventh United States Volunteers, who died in the Philippines on Nov. 9 from a wound received on the firing line. He was a member of Company C, Twenty-second New York Volunteers, during the Spanish-American war, and was also a member of Columbia Hook and Ladder Company.

Wall's body arrived Saturday night from San Francisco, consigned to Col. John T. Oates of Stapleton, of the Veterans' Association, and will remain in a vault until Friday, April 6, when it will be removed to the old Village Hall at Stapleton and lie in state until Sunday. The funeral service will then be held. It is expected that between 800 and 1,000 men will be in line, including artillerymen from Fort Wadsworth and National Guardsmen.

Retires at Eighty-five.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 25.—Capt. James Seguine, who for almost seventy years has been a familiar figure here to passengers crossing the Staten Island Sound, has resigned his position as bridgeman for the Staten Island Railroad, owing to old age. "Capt. Jim" had been in the employ of the company for over twenty-five and he was eighty-five years old. When a boy he used to ferry passengers across the sound, and also patrons of the prize ring to Cheesequakes, which in the early fifties was a favorite battle ground. He is still in good health.

Rev. Dr. Crowe's Father Dies Suddenly.

There was no service last night at the Church of the Eternal Hope, Universalist, in West Eighty-first Street. After delivering the morning sermon, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe, received a telegram from New Lebanon, Ind., informing him that his father, who was eighty-six years old, had died suddenly. Dr. Crowe started for New Lebanon last night.

PREFER AMERICAN GOODS

Imported Articles Growing in Favor in England and Her Colonies.

Consul Boyle, at Liverpool, Shows Why Trade in British-Made Goods Is Falling Off.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—In his forthcoming report James Boyle, United States Consul at Liverpool, calls attention to the fact that American manufactures, particularly in specialties, are being accepted by English purchasers in preference to those of home production. English critics, writing to Liverpool newspapers, he says, have attributed this to the American goods being cheap, and they often add the word "nasty." The Consul is able to refute these charges by a letter from a prominent business man to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. The writer studied trade conditions during seven years spent in Africa, Australia, and Canada. A portion of this letter is incorporated in Consul Boyle's report, and reads in part as follows:

"I have found that American and German manufacturers are gradually ousting us from all these markets. This truth, irrefutable from statistics, is scarcely appreciated at a time of world-wide prosperity, but it will make itself unpleasantly obvious when the inevitable reaction sets in. I find that throughout the countries I have named there is a universal complaint:

"'You English will not make your goods to suit our markets. You send your samples and tell us to take them or leave them—you don't care which. If we ask you to alter things, you either refuse to do it or else you demand prohibitive prices. Germans and Americans, on the other hand, care for and ascertain our requirements, and then supply our needs at reasonable prices. Furthermore, we are in closer touch with the actual producers of American and German goods. English goods go through too many hands.'

"In every case I have made much careful inquiry and comparison, and I find that the German and American goods actually fetch better prices than English goods supplied for similar purposes. The reason is that the former are generally either better or more tastefully finished, and are often more appropriate for the purposes for which they are made. I find that even near home similar conditions obtain."

Consul Boyle states that American manufacturers can now find plenty of other champions in England, who base their support on the ground of actual superiority both in workmanship and adaptability.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Senators Will Discuss the Alaskan Code Bill—Appropriations Will Occupy House's Time.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Senate will give the greater share of its time again this week to the Puerto Rican question. Puerto Rico, however, according to present indications will step aside temporarily at the beginning of the week in order to afford Senator Carter an opportunity to secure consideration for his Alaskan Code bill. The present condition of affairs in Alaska and the prospect of a still greater influx of people into that Territory make the Alaskan legislation very important, and the condition of Puerto Rican legislative affairs is such as to make it convenient to give Alaska the much-desired opportunity.

The Alaskan bill probably will not arouse any general debate, but the measure is a mass of detail and it necessarily will call for more or less explanation from its framers, the members of the Committee on Territories.

According to agreement the nomination of Mr. Bynum to be Appraiser at New York should be taken up in the executive session to-morrow, but the Republican caucus may cause postponement of consideration of the nomination for a day or two. The Democratic leaders will oppose confirmation.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections will hear the arguments of counsel in the case of Senator Clark, beginning on Wednesday. The report on the case is not expected for several weeks.

The Army Appropriation bill will be taken up to-morrow, and doubtless will serve as a text for a wide latitude of discussion on military affairs in general and the cost of the war establishment under the new condition of affairs. In anticipation of this, an understanding has been reached that three days will be given to the debate. The bill itself carries no legislation on the organization of the army, but is strictly a supply measure for the army on its present basis.

The latter part of the week will be devoted to the Naval, the Agricultural, or the Fortifications Appropriation bills, although no exact order has yet been fixed for taking them up. The Naval bill and report are ready, and Acting Chairman Foss is rather desirous of having the naval discussion follow that on the army. The Agricultural bill can be reported on short notice, and the Fortifications bill is already on the calendar.

CAUCUS ON PUERTO RICO.

Republicans Will Endeavor to Effect a Compromise.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Republican caucus will take the Puerto Rican question in hand again to-morrow, and until it acts the Senators having charge of the measure will not desire to press it. Republican Senators who support the House Puerto Rican Tariff bill hope to get the measure out of the caucus after only one sitting, but the free traders are not so anxious on that score, and the latter element may delay matters there, as they are disposed to do in the Senate, with the hope of receiving still further encouragement from the country at large.

Some of the members of the free-trade Republican element declare their purpose to vote against the bill if reported without amendment. They threaten to offer many amendments and to make speeches in opposition, and otherwise to do all in their power to prevent the passage of the bill as it stands, but the caucus may find a means of preventing this open rupture. At any rate, strong effort will be made in that direction.

The Democratic Senators will support a free-trade amendment when presented, but they prefer to have the bill voted upon unamended.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

MONTEREY, Cal., March 25.—The Iowa, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Kautz, arrived here today en route north from San Diego. She will remain here one week.

ALGIERS, March 25.—The United States auxiliary cruiser and training ship Dixie left to-day for Naples.

SENATOR FORD MAY BE CAPTAIN.

Friends to Support Him for Vacancy in the Ninth Regiment.

Senator John Ford may become a Captain in the Ninth Regiment, through the resignations of Capts. Emile B. Pickhardt and Thomas W. Timpson. The Senator is now a Lieutenant in Company C of Col. Morris's command. He entered the regiment about a year ago as a private, and was elected a Lieutenant during the Christmas holidays. The resignation of Capt. Pickhardt of Company E, which was announced yesterday, presents to the Senator's friends the opportunity to advance his claims to a Captaincy. It is said that Col. Morris favors the Senator's promotion.

Lieut. Hill, who has practically commanded Company C for some time, will, it is said, waive his claims to promotion if Senator Ford announces his candidacy for the vacancy.

Senator Clark's Grandchild Ill.

Katherine Clark Culver, the little four-year-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Culver of 175 West Fifty-eighth Street, and the only granddaughter of Senator William A. Clark of Montana, is seriously ill with scarlet fever. She is a great favorite with Senator Clark, who is much concerned over her illness. The Senator is at present in the city. The sick child is in New Marlborough, Mass. Her mother is with her, and both are isolated from all visitors. At last reports Mrs. Culver's daughter was progressing favorably.

Burned to Death on Schooner.

John Amdel, forty-four years old, was burned to death yesterday morning in a fire on board the fishing schooner Lottie S. Morton, lying at the foot of Clinton Street, Brooklyn. Amdel lived on the schooner, and was asleep in his bunk when the fire broke out, and was suffocated as well as burned. The schooner, which is owned by Max Ames of 873 Greenwich Street, Manhattan, was damaged to the extent of $500.

RAILWAY STATIONS PILLAGED.

Safe Wrecked and Feathers Stuck in Station Master's Cap.

The railroad station of the New Haven Road in old Westchester village was pillaged Saturday night. Station Master N. J. Cooney closed the station at 8:15 o'clock in the evening, and opened it at 6:15 o'clock yesterday morning. He found a window broken open, and the door of the inner office forced in by the use of a jimmy. The safe had been blown open, and the ticket box broken into. The tutti-frutti machine was a wreck, and its contents of cash and gum were gone. The cash and tickets taken amount to about $160. The burglars decorated the station master's uniform cap with feathers.

The robbery was reported to the police of the Westchester Station. The stable of the mounted police of that precinct adjoins the station, and two policemen, who were in the stable, failed to hear the robbers.

The next station of the New Haven Road, at Baychester, was also visited. A window and the cash box were forced open, and $25 in cash and tickets worth $15 abstracted. Station Master E. R. Whitehead lost $50 worth of clothes, a camera, and materials worth $45, and a dressing suit case. The station at Bartow, next beyond Baychester, was robbed last Friday night of $25 in cash.

E. T. GOLDBERG'S DISBARMENT.

Statement Regarding Alleged Payment Deemed Untrue by the Referee.

The reference in Saturday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES to the disbarment of Emanuel Townsend Goldberg, was misleading, in that it seemed to imply that Mr. Goldberg had paid Mr. Joseph $750 to settle certain suits against Abrams, and that this settlement was for corrupt purposes.

Mr. Goldberg, in the proceeding before ex-Judge Charles F. Brown, the referee, tried to justify his actions by asserting that he had paid this money to Mr. Joseph to discontinue the suits, and that, therefore, there was no ground for complaint. The referee said in his report that if Goldberg's statement was true, there was no reason for the payment except for a corrupt purpose, and he added: "I feel constrained to say that I do not believe Goldberg's story as to the payment of this fee, and in my opinion, the charge made against Joseph in that respect is untrue."

THE WOMAN IN BUSINESS.

Address to Present Day Problems Class at Broadway Tabernacle.

Mrs. Florence M. Stowell, one of the "guides" in the Wanamaker store, spoke yesterday on "The Woman in Business" at the Broadway Tabernacle, before a class for the discussion of present-day problems. After describing the way a working girl spends a day in a department store, the fines imposed for lateness, and the arrangements for eating meals, Mrs. Stowell said in part:

"What can we do to help the saleswomen and salesmen? First of all, we should know at least some one of those who wait on us. Get acquainted with them, and make it a point to speak to them every time you visit the store. Some of our girls show great inattention in their work. They are bright, sensible girls. An occasional word with them might teach them to do better. Many of the girls, too, are ashamed of their work. There is nothing more honorable than the kind of work these girls are doing, and you can dispel these notions from their minds if you take pains to treat them as your friends."

ARREST IN GREEN GOODS CASE.

Massachusetts Man, the Victim, Leads Way and Police Get Outfit.

A man who gave his name as Charles Morton and Buffalo as his place of residence was held in $1,000 bail for a hearing to-day by Magistrate Lemon in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday. He was charged by Louis Pabst, a farmer, from near Haverhill, Mass., of victimizing him in the "green goods" game. Pabst said that about a month ago he received "green goods" circulars of the usual kind, offering $5,000 worth of counterfeit money for $500. He replied to the communication, and came to New York by appointment a week ago, meeting Morton, he says, and another man at the Park Avenue Hotel.

As the result of a conference he was taken, he says, to 236 Eckford Street, Greenpoint, where he received a package which he thought contained $5,000 in banknotes. He paid over his $500 and returned to Haverhill without opening the package. Then he discovered he had been hunkoed, and he returned to New York, reaching here on Thursday. He went around town looking for the "green goods" men, and on Saturday afternoon, while at the Park Avenue Hotel, he met two men whom he had met before. He told them how he had been duped and where it occurred. Just then Morton passed, and Pabst pointed him out as the person who had engineered the bunko game.

One of Pabst's friends stepped up to the man, representing himself as a policeman, and told him that he was under arrest. Accompanied by Pabst, they crossed the Twenty-third Street Ferry to Greenpoint, where Morton was turned over to Detectives Beisien and Buckley of the Greenpoint Avenue Station.

Pabst then led the way to the Eckford Street house, where the police found a complete "green goods" outfit, all of which was seized and taken to the police station. The "green goods" men moved into the house ten days ago.

Children Find Dynamite in a Dump.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 25.—Two children, while playing on the dump in Brookline this afternoon, found a strange substance which pleased them so much that they carried several pieces of it with them as they went toward home. A policeman who met them noticed their burden and asked what it was and where they got it. It was but a moment's work for him to discover that the children were carrying dynamite. A squad of police was quickly sent to the dump, and it was found that there was enough of the explosive scattered about the place to blow up the entire town.

The Melancholy Booth.

Arrayed in tatters that would have shamed a Coxey Corporal, he was the third drunk out of the pen in the Adams Street Court in Brooklyn yesterday morning. "Name?" asked Magistrate Bristow. "Edwin Booth," attitudinizing. "Occupation?" "Still in the melancholy line, your Worship." "Two dollars, or two days, Edwin."

Alleged Embezzler Smith Remanded.

Howard O. Smith of 718 St. Nicholas Avenue, arrested Friday in Chester, Penn., on the charge of embezzling $4,500 of the funds of the American Lithograph Company, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning and remanded again to Police Headquarters until this morning.

Wide Prevalence of a Delusion.

From The Oswego Palladium.

The report which has been current throughout the State for two or three weeks, that the Government would redeem certain one-dollar bills of the issue of 1899, with the figures "21" in the centre piece on the back, has stirred up in everybody the hope of sudden wealth. Many inquiries are made concerning them, and banking people are kept busy. Letters to Washington asking for definite information have so far called out no response either confirming or denying the rumor. It does not seem probable that the Government would offer a premium for them if the die is still, as has been alleged, in the hands of the counterfeiters, and so far as known the Government has never offered any premium on bills of its own issue. Bank officials laugh at the story, and pronounce the whole thing absurd and improbable. It will have the effect, however, of making some people hustle for a dollar as they never hustled before.

Broke Up the Show.

"That glee club went to pieces right in the middle of the concert."

"Fire broke out?"

"No; somebody threw a golf ball on the stage, and every last one of them whacked at it and broke his mandolin."—Detroit Free Press.

Control of the Situation.

"Exorbitant prices never scare me."

"Why not?"

"When prices get too high I quit needing things."—Chicago Record.

FIRST SUNDAY IN SPRING

Bright Weather Tempts Big Crowds Into the Open Air.

WHEELMEN AND OARSMEN OUT

City and Country Folk Gaze at Tunnel Tablet and Beg Police for Souvenir Earth.

New Yorkers yesterday, as a rule, spent the day out of doors. It being the first warm Spring Sunday, all of the parks were well crowded with bicyclists, pedestrians, and those who rode in carriages. Central Park, although its new clothes have not arrived yet, took on something of a Spring-like aspect as a forerunner of what will come in a few weeks. Down town, City Hall Park broke a record.

In the memory of the oldest policeman on duty never has the Park seen such a Sunday crowd. Beginning early the people streamed in from all directions, and kept coming and going all day. The objective point was, of course, the tunnel tablet. It was estimated that in the aggregate many times more people visited the park for the sole purpose of seeing the tablet and decorations than were gathered thereabout Saturday before, after, and during the ceremonies.

The gathering was a motley one, and its curiosity never seemed to die out. They ranged from the fashionably dressed men and women to the rag, tag, and bobtail of the city, and even the visitor from upcountry.

Ebenezer Squibbs of Squidgtown, N. J., rubbed shoulders with denizens of the Hebrew quarter, the Russian quarter, the Syrian quarter, and dozens of other quarters, and seemed to like the experience. Mr. Squibbs said he had read of the tunnel, "b'gosh," and made up his mind to come in and see it, farmwork being slack. Several of his kind made things interesting for the policemen on duty and incidentally drove them to drink by virtue of multiplicity of questions.

The tablet was guarded by two park benches, three pieces of scantling, and several policemen, to make sure that it would not be carried off. Relic hunters came in shoals—that is, would-be relic hunters. Many of these brought paper bags in which to gather up a few stray handfuls of the official earth they had heard about.

"You want some of that earth, too?" growled a policeman to a man with spectacles. "You're the nine hundred and ninety thousandth guy what's asked me in the last five hours. Earth, is it? They ain't no earth here. It's all a fake. G'way."

"Say, mister, can I have some dirt?" timidly asked an old gentleman, who whispered that he came from Paterson.

"Why, sure," answered the guardian of the peace. "Go see that White Wing over in the Row. He'll give you a shovel chock full."

"And mighty glad to get rid of it," he chuckled as the man moved away, disgustedly.

"Hey, you," he suddenly shouted to a fat woman whom he discovered trying to crawl under the improvised fence. "Well, I—Say, what's the matter wit' youse?"

"I only wanted to stand on the statue," whined the woman in an injured tone as she ungracefully backed away.

Now it was Ebenezer Squibbs's turn to make a question mark of the policeman.

"Say, Mister," he began briskly, "is this here where the station's goin' t' be?"

"Naw. It's going to be in the City Hall next to the Mayor's private office. He'll have to keep tab on fares to see that the city ain't cheated."

"Well, well. You foolin'?"

"Come, youse, move on," came an order from behind and the surrounding crowd was swept on, Mr. Squibb included, and the next batch came on duty.

"Say, Sir, is this the place where they are going to begin to dig?" asked a severe looking young woman of one of the guards.

"No'm. It's over there in Park Row."

"Could you kindly tell me where I could get some of the dirt they threw up?"

"You'll have to ask me something easy," replied the policeman. "Mayor Van Wyck got a hatful. He might spare some. His office hours are from 9 to 1."

"Can you kindly tell me what that flag with the five clubs on means?" asked another visitor.

"Well, some do be saying that its Mr. Nagle's coat of arms and some says its a dispatch boat flag. I dunno."

In honor of the occasion, and with a kindly eye for the public, Chairman Wise and his committee ordered the lower floor of the City Hall opened yesterday, so that the crowd might see the flags in the corridor, if the entertainment outside did not prove entertaining enough. Everybody took advantage of the Chairman's thoughtfulness. But most of them went away disappointed. All they could do was to walk through the door, double the semi-circular staircase, and come out again. The crowd expected free inspection of the Governor's room and the Mayor's office.

"Huh, that's a cheat," remarked one old lady of rural appearance. "Well, I been in the New York City Hall, any way. That's something." At nightfall the policemen left their post weary and worn.

"Well, it beats the band," remarked Officer Brannigan, mopping his brow.

EXCITING SPEEDWAY BRUSHES.

Many Fast Horses Cheered by Crowds of Spectators.

For the first time in many weeks the Speedway was in condition yesterday for fast driving. Road drivers and their fast steppers gathered from all parts of the city, while the sidewalks along both sides of the stretch were crowded with spectators, who were well repaid for their journey, as there were a number of exciting brushes between favorites.

One of the first to arrive on the famous drive yesterday morning was Superintendent John Quinn, who cast a critical eye over the roadbed and, seeing that all was in prime condition, took a spin up the road as far as the clubhouse at a lively clip behind his bay mare.

Much amusement was afforded the crowd by an old fellow who had an ancient-looking animal with a Roman nose hooked to a dilapidated cab that rattled like a load of steel rails. The old fellow seemed to have an idea that there was some speed in his nag, and he tried a brush with about everything that was going in the same direction. One horse after another would drop him, but the old fellow would ply his whip and shout words of encouragement to his horse. The horse was either deaf or had but one gait, for it never changed, to the disgust of his excitable driver, who failed to beat even a mite of a Shetland pony hooked to a dog cart.

A couple of the best brushes of the day were between two of Col. J. F. Cockerill's horses. The Colonel drove Honor Bright, 2:28¼, and one of his men was behind Doctor K. They went up the stretch together, nose and nose, and for a while it looked like Doctor K.'s race. Nearing the end of the stretch, however, Col. Cockerill spoke a few words of encouragement to Honor Bright, and the horse responded immediately, making a spurt that carried it ahead of its opponent in a manner that earned well-deserved applause. When the horses were pulled up Honor Bright had, at least, three lengths to the good.

Doctor K., however, proved very game, and on the way back they were started off with Dr. K. a trifle in the lead. The pace set was a slashing one, and for a quarter of a mile it was a question whether Honor Bright would be able to overtake Doctor K. Nearing the half-mile post, Doctor K. broke for an instant, but quickly recovered his gait. He was not quick enough, however, for Honor Bright was on even terms with him in a stride and by him at the three-quarter mark.

The next animal that fell a victim to Honor Bright's speed was the fast mare, Alice Barnes, driven by her owner, Fred Noble. Both horses turned to a good start and ran a fast nip and tuck race to the half-mile post, where they were applauded lustily by the crowd. Honor Bright was the favorite, and, as if encouraged by the shouts, jumped into the lead before the three-quarter post was reached. Alice Barnes made a desperate effort to recover the lost ground, but she was unequal to the task, and lost the event by several wagon lengths.

Christopher Hackett, driving King Tom, had a pretty race with A. Newberger, driving Smilax. King Tom seemed to be in prime condition, and Smilax hung on to him well for three-quarters of a mile, but was finally beaten.

David B., one of the best-known and fastest horses that frequent the drive, seemed somewhat out of condition and his owner, J. J. Cornish, gave him very little work, although what brushes he did enter he usually won.

During the afternoon the roadbed was better than during the morning, and there were twice as many rigs out, although not so much brushing, owing to the crowds. There was one runaway that caused considerable excitement, but no damage, as the team, which was hocked to a light wagon, was brought to a standstill before it had gone more than an eighth of a mile.

Among the many out were A. J. Norton, driving a team of cobs hooked to a bicycle-wheeled road wagon; "Jack" Currey, driving Richard Croker's horse, Chanty; J. P. Baiter behind his gray gelding Clayton, 2:15½; A. Kelrker, driving Aleka Boy; Melville C. Boynton, driving Brunhilde, 2:15¼; A. C. Maynard, with Brandywine, 2:20¼; Charles Weiland, with his bay gelding Russel T., 2:22; John McGuire, driving Lucky Boy; George A. Coleman, behind a handsome mare; A. M. Rose, behind his fast pacing team Sir Eld, 2:14¾, and Island Belle. George Huber, behind a lively pair of blacks, and Charles Newcombe, driving his team of trotters composed of Daisy Bell and Estelle W.

CREWS APPEAR ON THE HARLEM.

Many Oarsmen Take Initial Spin of The Season.

From early till late yesterday the Harlem River was dotted with racing and pleasure craft of every description. Many oarsmen donned their rowing clothes for the first time this season and took their initial spin. All, however, were very cautious not to take an unexpected swim, as the water was not as warm as it might have been.

About the first crews out were the junior and senior eights of the First Bohemian Boat Club, who are training for the Harlem River and National regattas. On the return trip the seniors gave the juniors about ten lengths' start and then went away, pulling about a twenty-six or twenty-eight stroke.

The blade work of the juniors was somewhat splashy, but they held their lead for about a quarter of a mile. Then the seniors, who were just beginning to get in the swing, swooped down upon them and passed by like a shot from a gun. Van Vleit, who is coaching the crews, says that the seniors are in excellent condition and that the juniors are improving rapidly.

"Jack" Nagle took an eight-oared shell crew up the river. The men pulled well together for a scrub crew, and had a short race with a barge from the Wyanoke Boat Club.

Max Hirsch, of the Harlems was also out in a single shell and had a go with Fred Plaisted, the professional oarsman, who led him a merry chase. The Union Boat Club had several crews in the river, as did the Lone Star and Dauntless Clubs.

CYCLISTS OUT IN FORCE.

Thousands of Wheels On Asphalted Avenues and in the Parks.

It was an ideal day for cycling yesterday, and thousands of cyclists took advantage of the propitious weather to enjoy their first ride of the season. The turnout in this city was surprisingly large, and every asphalted thoroughfare was fairly well crowded all day.

The roads in the suburbs were in good shape, and many wheelmen rode to City Island, Bronx, and Van Cortlandt Parks.

Central Park attracted many cyclists, but the greater part of those out did their riding over the asphalt pavement.

The Brooklyn army of "first day" riders swarmed Bedford Avenue, the Eastern Parkway, and the Coney Island Cycle Path. Coney Island was the objective point of the crowd that rode the Cycle Path.

Many new wheels were seen on the roads, showing that many devotees of cycling have already prepared for the season. The coaster brake was very much in evidence, but only a paltry few chainless models were to be seen. Many new ideas in handlebars were also noticeable, mostly of the adjustable type. These showed that there is a return to the use of the straight or upturned bars, and very few fiends were seen riding in a position that made them appear like an interrogation mark.

The bells used seemed to be as large and as loud as ever, and, as was predicted by dealers, the new wheels seen did not show a tendency toward the continuation of the use of the large sprocket. From what could be seen, the average wheel this year will be geared at about 80.

Taken all in all, the large turnout bears out the prediction made during the Winter, that the bicycle sport will be more popular than ever this season.

CONEY ISLAND GAYLY OPENS UP

More Than 25,000 Visitors Patronize Its Varied Attractions.

The venerable and adamantine Raines law sandwich came forth from its hibernal lair at Coney Island yesterday, and was again to be found cheek by jowl with its frothcapped compeer, the "largest schooner on the beach." Veterans of many seasons' campaigns were there among the sandwiches found at their posts of duty in the resorts on the Bowery. Not a few, however, were of but one season's experience, as was betrayed by the fact that they did not rattle in the plates.

But the appearance of the old familiar sandwich was not the only indication that Coney Island had started in in real earnest on another season of activity. The wheezy barrel organ, the hot frankfurter man, and the "take yez in er group" man were largely in evidence, while the blond "soubrette" was omnipresent; the rag-time pianist was to be seen on all sides getting half-Nelson and strangle holds on decrepit-looking pianos, and the perennial Irish and "Dutch" comedians were as the sands of the beach in number.

Whether it was Coney's opening day or not nobody seemed to know positively, or to care either, for that matter. The belief appeared to obtain, however, that it was at least "one of em." Coney Island, it seems, "opens" whenever there is any loose change in sight, and these openings are regulated only by the condition of the weather. As the weather conditions yesterday were favorable, Coney Island promptly proceeded to "open" for the season.

It was a big day for this time of the year at the island, the crowd of visitors numbering, it was estimated, from 25,000 to 30,000. Nearly all the resorts on the Bowery and the many "walks" leading from it were open for business, and for a time they were busy. Many of the merry-go-rounds and other amusement enterprises were in full swing, and the concert and dance halls presented a lively appearance.

While the recent orders as to concert resorts and places where beer is sold to the accompaniment of music were enforced in some directions, the island generally was as wet and melodious as it has been in days agone. The Bowery, however, has lost much of its peculiar character as to its appearance. Many of the old wooden buildings have disappeared, and in their places have been reared some quite pretentious structures. It is still, however, in most respects the same old Coney Island.

The crowd yesterday was a day crowd only. It was pleasant enough at the island during the afternoon, but a cold wind blew in from the sea after sundown and drove most of the crowd homeward in short order.

SUNDAY MUSIC AT NORTH BEACH.

Hotel Keepers Plan to Have Weekly Marriages to Outwit Police.

Capt. Darcy of the Astoria-North Beach precinct notified the hotel keepers at North Beach a week ago that he was going to see that the law was strictly observed this year at that resort and that Sundays there would be perfectly observed. He also gave them to understand that he did not intend to give them any further verbal warning and that his next hint would be in the nature of arrests.

The hotel keepers were worried, and they have now evolved a plan which they say they will carry out and make money and bid defiance to the police. An opinion by Corporation Counsel Whalen is the basis.

The plan is to provide entertainment for a wedding and have the ceremony performed at the hotel. Then the newly wedded couple can entertain their friends, every one who comes along being invited to join in and enjoy himself, because the bridegroom's heart is overflowing with gladness and he is supposed to be willing to entertain all comers. So long as the newly wedded couple choose to keep up the entertainment and reception it is claimed that the police may not interfere. As the bridal pair will direct that their friends be entertained until 1 o'clock or 2 o'clock on Monday morning, the hotel man can have music. By following the Raines law in all else, there will be plain sailing.

The Ray of Hope.

She—I have nothing to live for, now.

He—Oh, yes, you have.

She—What, pray?

He—To see if things won't improve—Yonkers Statesman.

To the Bureau's Credit.

From The Baltimore News.

The fact that the Weather Bureau discovered that there was a snowstorm after it had arrived is some credit to its powers of general observation.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdale's 3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts

The Fine Dress Trimmings.

In addition to showing all the Novelties of the Season to-day we offer

2,000 Yards Taffeta Silk Allover

(25 rows of cording) in the following colors: Reseda, pink, turquoise, black, white and cream, tan, crushed rose, heliotrope, lilac, Nile, navy blue. Goods of equal quality sell elsewhere at $1.25 to $1.50 per yard; our price to-day, per yard, 98

Taffeta Silk Allover, 42 cords, cluster effect, quality of silk and colors same as above, formerly sold at $1.98 per yard, at, per yard, 1.25

Tucked Taffeta Allover, with lace insertion, in white only, value $2.25, for, per yard, 1.59

Ribbon Allover, with lace insertion, in black or white, value $2.25 per yard, at, per yard, 1.69

All the above are very desirable for entire waists, as well as guimpes and sleeves.

Black Silk Fringes,

1 knot,	2 knots,
33 yard.	43 yard.
3 knots,	4 knots,
55 yard.	65 yard.

Taffeta Allover in cut-out effects, in large designs (white only), at, per yard, 3.98

Chiffon Allover, applique effects, black or white, new designs, value $3.75 yer yard, at, per yard, 2.98

Allovers, in cut-out effects, of taffeta or satin, on net, in black and white, at, per yard, $3.95 and 4.98

Taffeta Allovers, embroidered with gold or silver, in new, effective designs, at, per yard, 3.98

Taffeta Silk Applique Trimming, in floral and other new designs, at, per yard, 43c., 59c. and 79

250 pieces of Black imported Spangled Trimming, with fine bead edge, special, per yard, 12c. and 15

(Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

W. & J. Sloane

Smith's Wilton Velvet, Savonnerie, Axminster, and Moquette Carpets.

Their rich designs, attractive colorings, and splendid wearing qualities make them especially desirable.

Spring Patterns Now Being Shown.

Broadway & 19th Street.

MEDALLION FROM THE POPE.

Signal Honor Conferred by Him Upon an American Writer.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Miss Eliza Allen Starr, Chicago's famous writer on Christian art and kindred subjects, has been signally honored by Pope Leo. In recognition of her latest published work, "The Three Archangels and Guardian Angels in Art," his Holiness has sent to her with his blessing a beautiful medallion. It is a costly cameo, on whose face is the figure of the Virgin Mother. Above her head is the crown of twelve stars, and she is standing upon a serpent, with the crescent moon behind—a reproduction of the Roman Catholic picture called "The Immaculate Conception." The transparent stone is surrounded by gold, and the medallion as received is inclosed in a handsome case.

The honor is especially great, inasmuch as women have rarely been the recipients of such highly valued tokens of appreciation. It was transmitted by the Pope to the author's home at St. Joseph's Cottage, 299 Huron Street, through the Rev. Mother Cabrini, who is now in Rome. She is an Italian woman, founder of the Order of Missionary Sisters.

Although the volume which called forth this honor was preceded by many books, all of which were presented to the Pope, it was left to the last to win for her what she says was an unlooked-for distinction, though one she devoutly prizes. The book is splendidly illustrated, bound handsomely, and it is typographically perfect. Like its predecessors, it has been read to the Pope in English.

The medallion will stand by the side of two others in a large collection possessed by Miss Starr. One of these is the Lactera medal, presented to her by the University of Notre Dame in 1895. Members of the laity alone eligible to this honor, and the Chicago authoress is the only woman who has received it. More than this, but two men had preceded her at the time of its presentation. The first was received by John Gilmary Shea, the historian; the second by Patrick Keeler, the architect, and the third by Eliza Allen Starr. Then came Gen. John Newton and William J. Onahan. The other medal is a token of personal friendship from the Arch Abbot of Monte Cassino, whom she visited for three days while on one of her trips abroad.

Works which have come from her pen during the years she has been writing have attracted attention the world over. Among them are "Three Keys to the Camera Della Segnatura of the Vatican," which was presented to his Holiness by the late Count Cassell; "Isabella of Castile," "Patron Saints," "Pilgrims and Shrines," illustrated by original drawings and etchings; "Songs of a Lifetime," "Christmas Tide," "Christian Art in Our Own Age," "What We See," "Seven Dolors of the Blessed Virgin."

Miss Starr is now preparing a series of articles which will appear in an extra edition of The New World on "Art in the Chicago Churches." The material for this she has been collecting by personal visitation of the churches and cathedral, and she declares that Chicago does not appreciate her own. It is likely that her next published work will be another volume of poems, as were her "Songs of a Lifetime."

While these works have been coming from her study room she has won distinction on the lecture platform. Since 1877 the leading cities of the country have heard her lecture on art and literature, and have seen magnificent illustrations of the theme of her discourse. "Sometimes I hear about the comment," she said, "that I am at home only with the subject of mediaeval art, but the truth is that I have taken up all periods and all artists, from the catacombs to the beginning of the present decade." Every Winter in the auditorium of the Cottage she delivers a course of lectures on art and literature.

Soldiers Thank a Newsboy.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Free Press.

William Richardson Post, No. 214, G. A. R., of Millington, Department of Michigan, passed the following resolution March

LABOR AND IMMIGRATION

Number of Unemployed in Last Quarter of 1899 Increases.

WORKMEN MUST HAVE A "PULL"

Immigration Shows Large Increase, Mostly Southern Italians, 72 Per Cent. of Them Men.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25.—The quarterly bulletin of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics says:

"The review of the reports of labor organizations in New York State for the quarter that ended on Dec. 31 discloses a larger number of unemployed than in the previous quarters of 1899, but smaller than at the corresponding period in 1897 and 1898. The percentage of union members unemployed at the end of December was 22.6 in 1897, 27.2 in 1898, and 19.6 in 1899. Earnings were also generally larger in this period in 1899 than in the previous years.

"This bureau was not able to find employment for many males on the quasi public works in the city. The reason for this is to be found in the fact that most of such work was conducted by a contracting firm acting under instructions from the leaders of the dominant party in the city. The newspaper press and the court proceedings demonstrate just how one of these contracting companies almost wiped out of existence one of the best-paying enterprises in New York City. In order to obtain work on this special contract a man had to see his district leader, and in proportion to his usefulness to the said leader he was billeted on the pay roll of this particular company of contractors, the corporation paying the bill regularly. It was all that could be desired for the contractors and the men employed by them, while this condition of things lasted, but its existence was somewhat abbreviated by an order from the court taking the work out of the hands of the corporation and the company interested and placing a receiver in charge.

Superintendent McMackin says that the past year has been the most successful year the free employment bureau in New York City has had since its establishment. On this subject he says:

"The demand for girls as general houseworkers is far in excess of the supply. The reason for this is found mainly in the fact that many employers are doing away with the subdivision of labor. Many are now living in apartments and having the domestic labor performed by one servant. I have been informed that many of the private employment agencies do not look with favor upon women who act as general houseworkers.

"All signs indicate that there will be extraordinary activity in the building industry of Greater New York during the current year." In Buffalo and Rochester the figures show a falling off. Syracuse probably will embark on more extensive operations. Although the number of permits issued fell off, the estimated cost of the buildings increased considerably."

Superintendent McMackin has this to say of immigration at the Port of New York:

"Usually the Winter season is not very propitious for immigration, but the figures for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1899, show an increase of no less than 17,914 arrivals at that station over the preceding quarter and 23,012 more than in the last three months of 1898. In the latter quarter the arrivals numbered 51,880, in the same three months of 1899 74,892, and for the quarter ended in September, 1899, 56,978.

"Comparing the returns for the closing quarter of 1899 with those of the corresponding period of 1898, it is seen that the largest proportionate gain of those races recording at least 2,000 arrivals was made by the Slovaks, whose increase was 3,418, or 121.7 per cent. The Polish race was second, with an increase of 94.2 per cent., or 3,105 in number, the Croatians and Slovenians being third, showing a gain of 1,845, or 85.4 per cent. The increases among other races were: Hebrew, 3,903—63.2 per cent.; Scandinavian, 1,286—40.8 per cent.; Northern Italian, 1,046—33.8 per cent.; Southern Italian, 3,038—20.1 per cent.; Magyar, 2,017—20.1 per cent.; German, 358—10 per cent.; Irish, 90—1.6 per cent.

"In point of numbers, the Southern Italians still retain the lead in immigration, the arrivals of that race being nearly one-fourth of the total. There were 18,149, or 24.2 per cent., of that class who landed during the quarter which ended last December. Next in the numerical order come the Hebrews, with 10,076, or 13.5 per cent.; then follow the Poles, with 6,491, or 8.5 per cent.; Slovaks, 6,226, or 8.3 per cent.; Germans, 5,118, or 6.2 per cent.; Scandinavians, 4,436, or 5.9 per cent.; Northern Italians, 4,140, or 5.5 per cent.; Irish, 3,746, or 5 per cent.

"The proportion of male and female immigrants did not deviate much from that of the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Of the principal races noted in the arrivals, the greatest disparity in the proportion of sexes was among the Northern Italians, 72.7 per cent. of them being males and 27.3 per cent. females. The Hebrew race showed the smallest proportional dissimilarity—56 per cent. males and 44 per cent. females. In the Irish and Scandinavian immigration the females continue to predominate, the proportions being, respectively, females, 62.8 per cent.; males, 37.2 per cent.; females, 55.6 per cent.; males, 44.4 per cent."

LEGISLATURE'S PROGRAMME.

State Fair Bill in the Senate To-night—The Horton Law Repeal Bill.

ALBANY, March 25.—But two weeks more of the legislative session of 1899-1900 remain, and the situation is one of the most remarkable of a remarkable session. Not in many years has a session closed with so little legislation of a political character attempted as during this Winter. Although the calendars of both houses are still crowded with bills awaiting passage, but three or four measures are among them either of a partisan character or of great public interest. A great majority of them are local measures desired only by localities affected and which will occasion little dispute in either house.

One of the most remarkable incidents of this session is the failure of any remedial tax legislation, notwithstanding the appointment of a special commission to investigate the subject. Another measure for which a special commission was appointed to prepare legislation was the unification of the public school system. There seems little prospect of definite action on this within the remaining two weeks. A measure that is now probably of greatest interest to all the citizens of the State will come up for consideration in the Senate to-morrow night. This is the bill to place the State Fair under the control of the State Commissioner of Agriculture. The bill has passed the Assembly. It is now proposed to amend it so as to place the fair under a State commission to be composed of eleven members, appointed by the Governor with the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Lieutenant Governor acting ex officio. Opponents of this proposition assert that the adoption of such an amendment will kill the bill, as the Assembly will never concur. In case of its failure to hold an exposition this Fall the 100 acres of land held by the society will revert to the citizens of Syracuse, together with all of the buildings thereon, at a cost of nearly $200,000. A desperate fight will, therefore, be made to secure some legislation for State control at this session.

Another bill which will occasion a fight in the Senate is the Horton Law Repeal bill. The bill is now upon the calendar, and may be reached at any time. Committee work in both houses is now nearly at an end. A few unimportant hearings may be had before Senate committees during the week, but every available moment of their time will be devoted to the consideration of bills in executive session. The Committee on Rules will assume control on Wednesday, and no one can predict what will be done after that. Each night it will make up the calendar of bills for the next day, and only such measures as are selected by it can be considered. Long sessions in both houses will doubtless be the rule throughout the week, and an effort made to clear up the calendar so far as possible. More than half the bills introduced still remain in committee, and will probably die there.

HEARING ON WATER BILL.

Merchants' Association Delegation Will See Governor To-day.

A delegation from the Merchants' Association will leave the city to-morrow morning on the Empire State Express for Albany for the purpose of having a conference with Gov. Roosevelt concerning the Morgan bill in the Assembly, and the Ford bill in the Senate, which were introduced by the Merchants' Association for the purpose of restoring to New York the rights to obtain water by municipal ownership, which rights were limited in the new charter. This trip was arranged after telegraphic correspondence with Gov. Roosevelt.

The delegation will include Thomas C. Clarke, Rudolph Hering, E. P. North, D. McN. Stauffer, E. E. Olcott, James H. Fuertes, John M. Perry, M. E. Bannin, Assemblyman J. H. Morgan, William F. King, S. Cristy Mead, Frederick B. De Bersard, N. Flanter, and William R. Corwine.

William Dalton, Commissioner of Water Supply, has been invited to accompany the delegation. The Merchants' Association makes public some correspondence between the association and the Commissioner. Mr. Dalton wrote on Saturday that he had read a statement emanating from the association that the city could get from a certain water shed an additional water supply of 500,000,000 gallons at a cost not greater than is now paid for the water from the Croton Watershed. He asked for a copy of the engineer's report, containing the information.

Replying, the Secretary wrote that the data compiled by the association's engineering committee upon the report of skilled engineers warranted such a declaration. At the present time the information is complete, but the Secretary assured Commissioner Dalton that he would forward him a statement supported by evidence as soon as it could be prepared. Maps, plans, and partial data will be laid before the Governor.

STORIES OF SIEGES.

Records Which Kimberley Has Beaten, and Some Which Have Surpassed Kimberley's.

From The London Mail.

Although by no means the most terrible, the last siege of Gibraltar, when the rock was held by a British garrison, under Gen. Elliot, against the combined efforts of the Spaniards and French from July 5, 1779, to Nov. 26, 1781, holds the record as the longest important siege of modern times. The fact that every now and again the garrison were able to add to their provisions by successful sorties kept them from succumbing to hunger, but scurvy claimed nearly one thousand victims.

For weeks together over six thousand shells were thrown into the town daily. A curious point about this siege is that the Governor of Gibraltar, after having done everything he could think of to strengthen the fortifications, issued a proclamation calling on any of the garrison who had any schemes to propose to call on him with them, as he did not wish the rock to fall when by listening but a few minutes to a private individual it might be saved.

In holding the fortress of Plevna during the Russo-Turkish war, from Sept. 7, 1877, to Dec. 10, against the pick of the Russian Army, the Turkish garrison, under Osman Pasha, accomplished the impossible, according to both military and medical experts. For not only did they defy the besieging force, when it numbered nearly fifty to one against them, but they lived for twelve weeks practically without food. Yet on Dec. 10, after having eaten their last grain of rye, they sallied out and pluckily tried to cut their way through the Russians.

The siege of Paris during the Franco-German war lasted under six months, yet there was more suffering endured in that time than there was during the whole period of the siege of Gibraltar. No less than 40,000 of the inhabitants died of disease and hunger.

Khartoum, which withstood the Mahdi and his hosts for eleven months, from Feb. 18, 1884, to Jan. 25, 1885, is unique in that it was a one-man siege. Gen. Gordon, save for a few Greek non-combatant merchants, was the only white man in the town.

When Napoleon left Spain in 1809, leaving his brother Joseph in possession of Madrid, he seemed justified in thinking Spain was his. Yet but a few weeks after Joseph Bonaparte found that the town of Saragossa still defied the French. The French army invested it, and on Jan. 22 successfully stormed the walls. Then the real fighting began. Every street was barricaded, every house a fortress, and the French had to fight the Spaniards, who were but peasants led by peasants, from street to street, from house to house. For twenty days this went on, the little garrison surrendering on Feb. 20, after 30,000 of the inhabitants had perished.

Sebastopol was besieged by the French and English armies for eleven months, commencing Oct. 17, 1854, to Sept. 9, 1855, but the hardships were endured by the besiegers, not the besieged, who had houses to live in and plenty of food.

Three of the worst sieges of modern times were of very short duration when compared with Kimberley's gallant stand of four months. During the Indian mutiny Cawnpore surrendered to Nana Sahib on June 26, 1857, after a stand of only three weeks. But the surrender was not made by the British but the native garrison, and so the latter were let go free by Nana Sahib, while but three or four Europeans managed to escape the butchers of Nana Sahib, although that Prince had given his word of honor that the whole garrison should be allowed to depart.

Lucknow during the same year held out for eighty-six days from July 1 to Sept. 25, when it was relieved by Gen. Havelock, while the French garrison of Badajoz, during the Peninsula war, withstood the British under Wellington from March 16 to April 6, 1812.

A GETTYSBURG INCIDENT.

A Soldier Stunned by the Explosion of a Shell.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"I see by the war cablegrams," said a resident of Pittsburg, at one of the hotels, "that some of the dead Boers found in the trenches where lyddite shells had burst were without visible wounds. Apparently they had been killed by shock. That recalls to me forcibly a very remarkable case, for which I can vouch personally. During the first day's fighting at Gettysburg a young man named Joe Cady, Second Lieutenant in the Twentieth Pennsylvania, was supposed to have been killed by a shell which exploded within a few yards of his head. Later in the day some passing comrades saw that he was breathing and carried him to the rear, where the surgeons made an examination, and, greatly to their surprise, could find no wound. The man was in a profound stupor, but to all appearances was physically unhurt. He was sent to the general hospital at Washington, and from thence to his home, still in the same condition. Cady was the son of a farmer who lived near Harrisburg, and my own people knew the family quite well. I was a boy not more than five or six years old when the Lieutenant reached the old farm, but I remember distinctly what a sensation the case created.

"For several weeks Cady lay exactly like one dead, and then, very gradually, he began to emerge from unconsciousness into a horrible, automatic sort of life, next door to complete idiocy. He could sit up, and even walk a few steps, but his mind was a blank, and the only sounds he uttered were guttural noises, like an animal. That shocking condition remained unaltered for nearly three years; then, suddenly, without warning, he had a seizure like catalepsy, from which he awoke in a few hours in complete possession of his reason. He was terribly bewildered, of course, and had no idea where he was, but after the shock of waking passed off he was as sane as ever. During the years his faculties were in suspense he sat most of the time with his eyes closed, and the consequence was that they were very sensitive to light. He had to wear blue glasses for some time, but that seemed to be the only bad effect he suffered. Lieut. Cady became an active business man, and died in 1889 or 1890. An autopsy might have given some clue to his long trance, but I believe none was held."

VICTIMIZED BY VICTIM OF GOUT.

Hospital Patient Paid Bills with Worthless Checks and Got Change.

James R. Lathrop, Superintendent of Roosevelt Hospital, in the West Side Court, yesterday charged Samuel N. Jenkinson, sixty-two years old, no home, with passing a worthless check. Jenkinson, once a Surgeon in the British Army, entered the hospital ten weeks ago to be treated for chronic gout.

When he left the hospital a few days ago he tendered in payment for the treatment he had received a check for $97 on the Garfield National Bank, drawn by himself and payable to Mr. Lathrop. The check was returned marked "N. G."

Detective Kammer found Jenkinson, and Magistrate Zeller held him in $2,000 bail for examination to-day.

It has been learned that Jenkinson also defrauded a newsboy who supplies papers to patients in the hospital. He owed the boy $7, and paid him with a check, receiving $4 change. The check was worthless.

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WORK OF JEWISH SEMINARY

Biennial Convention of Association Considers Its Needs.

Plea for Greater Support of the Theological Institution—The Call of Dr. Schechter.

The seventh biennial convention of the Jewish Theological Seminary Association was held in this city yesterday. The seminary is situated at 736 Lexington Avenue, but the convention was held at the Baron de Hirsch School, 222 East Sixty-fourth Street. Ex-Assemblyman Joseph Blumenthal, the President of the association, called the meeting to order, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Henry S. Morais of Newport. Mr. Morais is the son of the late Rev. Dr. Sabato Morais, the founder of the seminary.

A report from the Committee on Credentials, presented by Percival S. Menken, showed an attendance of about fifty delegates, a majority of them from other States. Philadelphia and Baltimore were especially well represented. Officers of the convention were chosen on the report of a special committee, presented by Max Cohen. They were: President, Dr. Aaron Friedenwald of Baltimore; Vice Presidents, Charles J. Cohen, Philadelphia; Leo N. Levi, Galveston, Texas, and Uriah Herrmann, New York; Secretaries, Percival S. Menken, New York, and Ephraim Lederer, Philadelphia.

Mr. Blumenthal made an earnest plea for increased interest in the work, so that the institution should have at least $10,000 a year to spend. At present the income is not quite half that sum, yet the demand for the services of the graduates of the seminary had been far in excess of the supply, not merely from all sections of this country, but from other English-speaking lands as well.

Mr. Blumenthal congratulated the delegates on the opportunity which had been presented to secure Dr. S. Schechter to fill the Morais professorship and to become the President of the Faculty. Dr. Schechter is connected with Cambridge University and other learned institutions in England, and he ranks very high among Hebrew scholars. Before negotiations can be successfully terminated, however, he said, it will be essential that it shall appear that the Jewish community in America is prepared to support the seminary in a proper manner.

Mr. Blumenthal praised the work of the students in the seminary among the young people of the lower east side. Without their work many young immigrants, cut off from all their early associations, would cease to take an interest in religion altogether.

Moses Ottinger, saying he had to leave early, said he wished to subscribe $250 toward paying off the deficit. Dr. Frank Blumenthal followed with a subscription of $100.

At the afternoon session, the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, Chairman of the Advisory Board of Ministers, said that a new and more commodious building was an imperative necessity. At present there are thirty-two students in the seminary, of whom eleven are supported by the school and reside in the building.

The Rev. Stephen S. Wise reported on behalf of a special committee appointed to consider the President's report, and discussion followed as to the election of Trustees. There are twenty-one Trustees, seven of whom are elected at each biennial convention. Quite a number expressed the opinion that a larger number of representative men should be on the board. It was decided to appoint a committee to consider the selection of Trustees, and to elect them at a later date.

The meeting closed after a number of informal addresses, in which the general sentiment was expressed that a most vigorous effort should be made to secure 1,000 Jews who will give $10 a year each to insure the teaching of orthodox Judaism at the seminary in this city. Mrs. Kohut, the widow of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Kohut, was one of the speakers.

FIFTIETH YEAR CELEBRATION.

Anniversary Services at the Church of the Transfiguration.

Special services were held all day yesterday in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the first service in the Church of the Transfiguration, the "Little Church Around the Corner." A memorial offering to the late Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton was taken up to create a fund to perpetuate as a free pew the old rector's seat, the front seat in the transept. The sum needed was $2,500.

Among the congregation at the 11 o'clock communion service were Miss Amy Ballow and Mrs. Barton, who attended the first service in the church. Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, another of the original congregation, was represented by her daughter.

The sermon was preached by Canon Christopher S. Leffingwell of Bar Harbor at the late morning service, and the Rev. J. Nevett Steele of Trinity Church spoke at the evening services.

OLD CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

Forsyth Street Methodist Celebrates Its Hundred and Eleventh Year.

The one hundred and eleventh anniversary of the old Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Dr. F. J. Schackleton is pastor, was celebrated yesterday by special services. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Pullman.

Old Forsyth Street Church, which is situated near Division Street, was built and dedicated in 1789, on land confiscated during Revolutionary days from the Tories. It was the first American Methodist Church built in New York, the John Street edifice having been established under British auspices during the reign of George III.

Major Thomas Morrell, one of Gen. George Washington's staff officers, was the founder and first pastor of the Forsyth Street Church, which was dedicated by Bishop Asbury, the first American Methodist Bishop, whose chair is still preserved in the church.

EPISCOPAL CLERGY UNDERPAID.

Bishop Walker Says Many Get Only $700 a Year.

Bishop W. D. Walker of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Western New York has addressed a pastoral letter to the Wardens and Vestrymen of the parishes in his diocese in behalf of an underpaid clergy. The Bishop in his letter praises the ardor, loyalty, and devoutness of the clergy in that diocese, and says that the salary of the clergyman in many a place of labor in the diocese is wholly inadequate.

"Many," he writes "are inadequately provided for in this and other dioceses in material concerns. I read the other day that the average salary of the clergy of this Church of ours in these United States is only $700 a year. I think it will be recognized that I am not pleading for a charity. I am simply aiming to present a matter which has common sense and simple justice as its argument."

Mission Work for Dr. Correll.

The Rev. Dr. Irvin H. Correll has accepted a call from the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society to a position upon the staff of that organization. He was formerly a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and long served the foreign missionary society of that denomination as missionary to the Japanese, and recently changed his religious faith for that of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He has been accepted as a candidate for holy orders in that communion.

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"30 Minutes in Havana."

GERMAN-AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The Mess Into Which German Farmers Are Getting German Merchants by Inviting Retaliation.

From The London Times.

BERLIN, March 12.—The Agrarians continue to bring great pressure to bear upon the Government in order to secure the acceptance of their proposals for prohibiting the import of foreign meat. They denounce all representations regarding the danger of American reprisals as the counsels of cowardice and as a betrayal of German national interests. Their attitude was best expressed by the spokesman of the Extreme Right, Count Klinkowström, when he said in the Reichstag last Thursday: "All this quailing before America is disgraceful. If the Reichstag and the Federal Council unite in passing a measure, foreign countries must simply submit to it." The Agricultural Council, the official exponent of the views of the agricultural classes, has addressed a telegram to the Emperor, in which it unanimously declares that the Meat Inspection bill, as amended in a prohibitionist sense of the committee of the Reichstag, "is in accordance with the true interest of the whole German Nation, and especially of the working classes." The working classes will probably be surprised to hear that it is their interest to be dependent for their meat supply upon the German Agrarians, who only desire the prohibition of imported meat in order to send up the price of the home-grown article.

On the other hand, the protests from Chambers of Commerce and industrial centres throughout the empire continue. It is pointed out that the value of German trade with America amounted in 1898 to 1,212,000,000 marks, or no less than 12½ per cent. of the whole of German foreign commerce. There is, no doubt, a great preponderance of imports from the United States over exports from Germany to America. Yet these exports amounted in value in 1898 to 334,562,000 marks, notwithstanding the Dingley tariff, and exceeded the whole exports of Germany to Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Canada, and Mexico added together. Another important consideration is that while America, in the event of a tariff war, could easily obtain elsewhere the supply of toys, porcelain, cement, leather goods, millinery, and various products of the textile and chemical industries which form her chief imports from Germany, the German Empire cannot dispense with the petroleum, copper, maize, and cotton which she receives from America.

In provoking a tariff war with America, Germany would, so to speak, be burning the candle at both ends. She would close one of the greatest markets for her exported manufactures, and she would at the same time, if she resorted to serious reprisals, strike at the roots of important branches of German industry by cutting off their supply of raw material.

Another aspect of the question to which the Agrarians seem strangely blind is the damage which America would be sure to inflict upon their own cause by a prohibitory tariff against German sugar. In 1899, notwithstanding the Dingley tariff and the acquisition of Cuba, almost one-third of the whole sugar export of Germany went to the United States. As for the German shipping interest, its alarm is perfectly intelligible, seeing that, according to Section 22 of the Dingley tariff, a differential duty of 10 per cent. could be imposed upon all goods from Germany which are not carried in American bottoms. There is little point in the suggestions of a compromise sketched by the Government organs of the press. The extreme and sensational proposals adopted by the Reichstag on the second reading of the Meat Inspection bill have converted that measure from a harmless and even beneficial piece of domestic legislation in the interest of the public health into a challenge to the meat-exporting countries. America, having all the cards in her hand, will hardly hesitate to play them, and will be less inclined than ever to consider a compromise of any kind.

Foreign observers will be astonished to find that the Agrarian movement has developed to such an extent in Germany that the Agrarians, in the meat question at least, command a large majority in the Reichstag. The National Liberal Party, with few exceptions, has long ago capitulated to the Agrarian agitation, its Parliamentary representatives being in most cases dependent upon Conservative and Agrarian support for their election. The Clericals had always an Agrarian wing, but it has been recently strengthened by the growth of the Agrarian Farmers' League. It is astonishing, however, that the Clericals, who represent industrial constituencies in Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia, and Silesia, are not afraid of the wrath of their constituents when they support measures calculated to raise the price of the workingman's dinner beyond what he can afford to pay.

MINISTERS AND MILITARY.

The Former Apt to Get Things Awry When Speaking of the Latter.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

On a recent Sunday, in a city pupit, a minister, speaking of Christian leadership, likened it to that maintained in military organizations. Said he: "What would you think of a Colonel of a regiment who had left his command at parade rest and retired to find the regiment in disorder and the men fighting among themselves, if he should place those men under arrest? He would rather issue his commands, which would be repeated by the Captains down the line: 'Companies, fall in. Attention. Carry arms. Forward, march!'" For the layman this sounded very well, and "went." But military men present said the young man was not up in military tactics. They pointed out, in the first place, that the Colonel would not have left his men at parade rest and that "carry arms" had not been in the manual for several years. They also said that such an order as "Fall in" was a Captain's or Sergeant's order and never could have been given by the Colonel of a regiment. But, then, military men are so exacting.

Another pastor, the [illegible] related all military [illegible] there just the same [illegible] was pointing out that [illegible] pray, "for no one kn[illegible] ened the watchfulness [illegible] practice to that of [illegible] "pacing his lonely be[illegible] ing to the flap o[illegible] The picture was very [illegible] but a military [illegible] effect of the be[illegible] tary precision he [illegible] listen to, as the [illegible] at sunset.

Mexican Mormon Colonies Grow.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, March 25.—The several Mormon colonies in this State have been increased in population by the arrival of over 5,000 Mormon immigrants from Utah during the last two months. The colonies were established under concessions granted by the Mexican Government.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:53	Sun sets...6:18	Moon rises...2:58	

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....3:11	Gov Isl'd...3:39	H. Gate....5:35	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....3:52	Gov. Isl'd...4:22	H. Gate....6:18	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

Belvernon, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresa	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Massilia, Naples	.....	.....
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 31 and up to April 14, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York April 14, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Feb. 23; Shanghai, Feb. 26; Yokohama, March 6, and Honolulu March 15, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, are due in New York on Tuesday, March 27.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 26.

[illegible], New Orleans, March 14.
[illegible]quin, Jacksonville, March 23.
[illegible], Gibraltar, March 9.
[illegible]lva, March 11.
[illegible]braltar, March 12.
[illegible]ssa, Christiania, March 9.
[illegible] Olga, London, March 9.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

[illegible], Port, Limon, March 20.
[illegible], Gibraltar, March 19.
[illegible]o, Liverpool, March 17.
Concho, Galveston, March 21.
Friesland, Antwerp, March 17.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, March 17.
Hudson, New Orleans, March 21.
Mesaba, London, March 17.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, March 15.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

Albano, Havre, March 15.
Comanche, Jacksonville, March 25.
Excelsior, New Orleans, March 22.
Hollandia, St. Lucia, March 21.
Nicolai II., Copenhagen, March 13.
Sarmatian, Glasgow, March 15.
Virginian, London, March 16.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

El Rio, New Orleans, March 24.
Grangense, Para, March 17.
Jersey City, Bristol, March 15.
Peninsular, St. Michael, March 19.
Russian Prince, Hamburg, March 15.
Saale, Bremen, March 29.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

Germanic, Liverpool, March 21.
Hindoo, Hull, March 18.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, March 19.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31.

Lucania, Liverpool, March 24.
Phoebus, Algiers, March 17.
Polarstjernen, Leith, March 17.
St. Paul, Southampton, March 24.

Arrived.

SS Tartar Prince, Br.,) McFarlane, Leghorn, &c., March 2, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Seager & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Westall, (Br.,) Morgan, Licata, &c., Feb. 12, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Lewis, Bristol March 9 and Swansea 11th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. 24th.

SS Inchulva, (Br.,) Davis, Hull March 10, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Olinda, (Ger.,) Hansen, Gibara, &c., March 9, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS El Cid, Kulck, New Orleans March 20, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah March 22, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Wartburg, (Ger.,) Paysen, Matanzas March 9 and Cienfuegos 18th, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS British King, (Br.,) Paterson, Antwerp March 10, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 P. M.

SS James Turpie, (Br.,) Wishart, Philadelphia March 24, in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS A. R. Thorpe, (Nor.,) Hansen, Macoris March 10, with sugar to Hugh Kelly. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Bjorgvin, (Nor.,) Laading, Manchester March 5 via Delaware Breakwater 25th, in ballast to Beneham & Boyesen. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Janssen, Hamburg March 11, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 25, 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Europa, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Hippomenes, (Br.,) for Buenos Ayres.
SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Marquette, (Br.,) for London.
SS Astoria, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Chesapeake, (Br.,) for Dublin.
SS Catania, (Ger.,) for Norfolk.
SS Nicaragua, (Nor.,) for Santiago, &c.
SS King Bleddyn, (Br.,) for Norfolk.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 25.—SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Hadaway, from New York for Hull, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from Antwerp for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York, arr. at Cuxhaven to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New York, arr. at Cuxhaven to-day.

SS European, (Br.,) Capt. Bertie, old. hence for New York, [illegible]

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1900.

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

THE GAMBLERS WIN AT ALBANY.

Policy is a pretty low form of gambling. It is carried on in a mean and subterranean way, and appeals chiefly to the aleatory instincts of the ignorant and superstitious. Its victims are negroes, stable boys, and the least intelligent classes of clerks, messengers, and office boys—persons who stand in peculiar need of the protection of the law against the consequences of their own folly and weakness. As this form of gambling is prevalent in New York a bill was introduced at Albany this Winter to break it up.

The gambling fraternity was instantly on the alert. It is evident that a powerful influence was exerted at Albany, for when the bill was reported from the Codes Committee of the Senate it was found to have been amended by the insertion of the word "knowingly" in the clause providing for the punishment of persons having policy slips in their possession. This was fatal to the bill as a preventive measure, and the Senate in Committee of the Whole struck out the amendment.

But the policy gamblers knew their men. On Thursday the bill was again amended by inserting the word "knowingly." It was done on the motion of Senator GRADY, who said he acted upon the suggestion of Mr. COMSTOCK. The bill is now entirely acceptable to the policy men.

It ought to interest the people of this city to read the names of the Senators who were willing to destroy the bill and continue the existing privileges of the policy slip gamblers. Here is the list of the supporters of the amendment:

Yeas—Messrs. Ahearn, Boyce, Chahoon, Cullen, G. A. Davis, Donnelly, Douglas, Foley, Grady, Graney, Havens, Humphrey, La Roche, Mackey, Malby, Marshall, Martin, McCarren, Mitchell, Munzinger, Norton, Parsons, Plunkitt, Raines, Ramsperger, Rice, Sherwood, Sullivan, Wilcox, and Willis—30.

There are no doubt some Senators in this list who voted innocently, through ignorance, for the amendment that takes all the efficacy out of the bill. But it is equally beyond question that most of them knew what they were voting for, and why they so voted. The names of two Senatorial members of the Gambling Commission are in that list. There are other names there of men who would never knowingly vote for a bill to suppress gambling in New York, or lose an opportunity to vote for one that the gamblers favored.

The gamblers are a good deal stronger at Albany than the people are in the present languid state of public opinion. The gamblers are also more influential in the City Hall and in Police Headquarters than the voice of the people will be until the people learn to speak a little louder.

THE SUBSIDY BEGGARS.

Mr. ALEXANDER R. SMITH, in a note to THE TIMES last week, very courteously corrected an error into which we had fallen in speaking of the ship subsidies as sought by builders, whereas the subsidies go to the owners of ships. The error, however, was more apparent than real. It is true that under the terms of the bill reported by the Senate Committee of Commerce, the $9,000,000 a year is to go to the owners of ships. But as the chief plea on which this expenditure of the money of the taxpayer is justified is that the builders of American ships cannot supply the demand at as low rates as those of the builders of foreign ships, it is plain that the intention is that the subsidies shall be used to meet the extra cost of American ships. The builders get the money in the end, if the facts are as stated.

We hold this to be an entirely wrong and pernicious way of spending the money of the taxpayer. It is argued that the benefit will accrue to the producers of the goods to be carried on these subsidized ships at lower freights. This is a remote prospect. Certainly the freights will not be any lower than they would be if Americans were allowed freely to buy ships wherever they could buy them cheapest. And if it were true that freights would be lower, why not appropriate the money directly to the producers and shippers? Then they would get the whole of it. We shall be told that this cannot be done under the Constitution. Of course it cannot. But it is not honest to whip the devil around a stump by making indirect payments which, if made directly, would be unconstitutional. The whole thing comes perilously near to being what in private business would be called swindling.

In a letter that we published yesterday Mr. G. L. DUVAL, a gentleman thoroughly informed in the matter, took up another phase of the subsidy beggars' case. It is said in behalf of their bill that it is necessary to make immediate provision for a large increase in American shipping, and that this is done by giving half subsidies to foreign-built ships owned or contracted for on the 1st of January last by Americans having at least 51 per cent. of the property to be subsidized. Mr. DUVAL points out that this will be a ridiculous fraction of the supply of shipping required. The total amount thus subsidized will not in his opinion be more than 200,000 or 300,000 tons, whereas we should have from seven to ten times as much. Moreover, there is no possible justification in picking out a particular set of Americans, actually engaged profitably in the shipping business at a time named, and pouring into their pockets the taxpayers' money to enable them to make larger profits. This is sheer, open plundering of the people. There has never been anything like it in the history of American legislation, certainly not in Federal legislation.

Mr. DUVAL suggests that the best way to use subsidies to create an American mercantile marine would be to grant them to ships bought by Americans on condition that within a reasonable time, definitely fixed and made mandatory, they shall build or cause to be built an equivalent amount of shipping in American yards. Obviously this would be a far less objectionable plan than the greedy, partial, and dishonest one embodied in the Senate bill. It would secure a considerable and immediate addition to the supply of American-owned vessels and it would also secure a like increase in the amount of shipping built in the United States. And it would be measurably free from the taint of favoritism that is in the present bill. In our judgment, however, it would still be quite without warrant in the Constitution and in fair and honest public policy. It would be expending the money of the taxpayers for the benefit of a portion of them and not for that of the whole. All the advantage that could possibly be gained from such a system could be had without the spending of a dollar of the public money by admitting to American register any vessel belonging to Americans, without reference to where it was built.

STRENGTH OF THE PARTIES IN NEW YORK.

If Democrats who had the confidence of the people were nominated for President and for Governor this Fall, the State of New York would most likely be carried by a united Democratic Party. The thirty-six Electoral votes of this State might decide the Presidential election. Probably they would decide it.

Against Democratic candidates of the character we have mentioned Mr. MCKINLEY'S great plurality of 268,469 in 1896 would be without significance. Everything went one way that year, for reasons that are well known. But the Democrats elected their candidate for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals in 1897 by a plurality of 60,889. Mr. ROOSEVELT carried the State by 17,786 in 1898. The fresh laurels of the Santiago campaign helped him measurably, but the deciding factor in that election was the loss of Democratic votes that were driven away by the insolent procedures of Tammany in regard to judiciary nominations. The people intended to elect a Democratic Governor in 1898.

It would require evidence not now apparent to the eye of observation to sustain the proposition that the Republican Party has strengthened itself in this State during the last two years. The record of the Legislature was not good a year ago, and this Winter it is distinctly bad. The care with which the interests of the Ramapo schemers are defended shows how difficult it has been to get legislation in the public interest. The stubborn resistance to the Horton law repeal and to bills that bear upon gambling have fully exposed the relations of sympathy that subsist between the lawmakers and the vicious classes. A Republican Senator openly charged in debate the other day that the Republican Chairman of the Cities Committee was in league with GRADY of Tammany against measures demanded by the public interest.

Gov. ROOSEVELT has not shown much power of control over the Legislature, and he has paid altogether too much attention to PLATT and ODELL to suit the taste of his independent supporters. He has not been able to get a good tax law passed, but has tried to pass a bad one. He has secured a valuable report and wise recommendations on the canals, but his party is convinced that it would not do to submit a canal question to the people this Fall. The memory of the scandals of BLACK'S administration are still too fresh in the public mind.

The conditions of a Democratic year are in view. It now seems probable that the party will be united. But of course it all depends on the candidates for Governor and President. Union and the dissatisfaction of the people with the Republicans in power would count for nothing if the men at the head of the National and State tickets are not Democrats who are worthy of trust.

THE REPUBLICAN REVOLT.

A desperate attempt is being made by Senator FORAKER to get some action on the Puerto Rico tariff. He has practically offered to drop his bill for the civil government of the island, to which he is closely attached, and take a vote on the tariff bill as it came from the House, without amendment, if he can have any assurance that he will in this way pass the bill and quiet the agitation that is making such trouble in the party. He professes to think that the caucus tonight will help him do this.

He may be right. The Senate may prefer to come to a decision that will suit nobody, and trust to the soothing and diverting influence of time to make every one accept it. But it is a dangerous experiment. We do not remember in the recent history of our politics anything like the feeling that has been aroused in the Republican Party by this matter. Fully one-half of the party press condemns the action of the House. Party men with every means of information agree that in several of the most loyal Republican States the party is so strongly moved that the election of a large number of Congressmen is imperiled, and declare that if the Congressional elections were to be held at once, the Republican majority in the House could not be saved.

Now, a feeling so strong as this in direct opposition to the action of all the recognized party leaders is not lightly aroused. It is not an accident or even an incident. It shows that the question involved seems very important to the mass of the party and that it is of a nature to awaken both the reason and the conscience. It is of no use to talk to men in the mood shown by the resisting Republicans about the need of the bill as it passed the House in order to save the Constitutional authority of Congress over the island. They answer that that could be specifically reserved, if necessary. What they see in the bill, and what stirs them as nothing else has done in a long time, is a distinct act of bad faith. The bill casts aside as worthless the promises made to the people of the island by our representatives there; it repudiates the pledge involved in the statement of the President as to our "plain duty." It seems to the common sense and common honesty of its opponents a shabby, cowardly, sneaking piece of business. It is not wise to ignore such a sentiment. It may not die as easily as Mr. FORAKER appears to hope that it will.

And he would do well to note one thing. There is no longer any charm in the idea of "protection" that can affect this sentiment. The time was, and not very long ago, when the mass of the Republican Party would take almost anything from their leaders if it were offered in the name of this semi-sacred notion. They are still ready to put up with a good deal that is foolish and mean in its behalf. But they will not permit themselves to be misled in this matter. They see that they are asked to go back on the plainest promises, and they are indignant that it is so. They see that the best interests of the people of Puerto Rico and those of the people of the rest of the United States demand that there shall be free trade throughout the entire range of our territory. They do not blink the truth. They do not try to hide it in dim phrases. It is "free trade," nothing less or else, that they want for all. It is the first time in the history of the party that such a demand has been made by Republicans. Mr. FORAKER and Mr. MCKINLEY may be sure that it will not be the last.

THE CENSUS IN NEW YORK.

The great obstacle to the successful census taking in New York is the absence from the city of tens of thousands of persons and families during the first two weeks in June, when the Federal enumeration is made. The Summer exodus begins fully a month earlier than it did twenty years ago, and the number of the absentees is far too great to be negligible. This year the tide of Summer travel will set in early and will be much swelled by the Paris Exposition. A fair census for New York cannot be taken unless these facts are taken into account.

Director MERRIAM has taken them into account. His preparations for the Twelfth Census are already well advanced, and among his other arrangements is a method of anticipating the flight of New York families to the country and to Europe. The owners or occupants of all houses in the residence part of the city, that is, above Fourteenth Street, will before April 1 receive from Supervisor CHARLES A. WILBUR a postal card, upon the back of which is printed a blank to be filled out with the name of the occupant and the street and number. Also the question is to be answered whether the house or apartment is likely to be closed during the first two weeks in June, and where the family or some representative of it can be reached by mail after June 1. The number of persons in the family, including servants, is to be indicated.

The Director and the Supervisor desire that these cards should be properly filled out and promptly mailed. They require no postage. This degree of co-operation of the enumerated with the efforts of the enumerators is necessary to a complete and accurate census. Every person, man, woman, and child, wants to be counted. It is not much that is asked of the people of New York. Their pride in the greatness and growth of their city should prompt them to comply with the request of the census authorities.

SHERMAN S. ROGERS.

The Hon. SHERMAN S. ROGERS, whose death took place on Friday, at Santa Barbara, Cal., was a citizen whose loss will be deeply felt not only in Buffalo, in this State, where he had long resided, but throughout the country.

Although a man of singular modesty, his influence was widely felt and always for good. His ability as a lawyer was recognized, and he was in the front rank of the bar in the western part of the State. In his profession his clear and impartial judgment, his learning, and his intellectual integrity won him the confidence of all who were brought into intercourse with him.

In political life, in which he took always an active interest, he was a model of sincerity, earnestness, and conscientiousness. His convictions were strong, and his party loyalty within the limits of reason was vigorous and wholesome, but he was at once disinterested and in the true sense independent. He saw the need of party organization and heartily co-operated in it, but he saw also its bounds, and he believed that there was no better service he could render to his party than to oppose it when it was misguided or perverted from its legitimate ends.

For many years he had been an active and untiring worker in the organization devoted to the promotion of civil service reform, and his work had been of the highest value. A pure, upright, able, and devoted citizen, a man fitted to inspire confidence and affection, his memory will be tenderly cherished by all whose privilege it was to know him.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If half of the stories that are coming almost daily from Cape Nome are true, and there seems to be good reason for believing that the element of veracity amounts at least to half, the Klondike region will in the immediate future receive little attention from the sort of gold hunters who travel in excited crowds and create cities in deserts over night. Besides being apparently a much richer field, Cape Nome is comparatively easy of access, and, though it supplies fewer of the necessities of life than the Upper Yukon country, this is more than balanced by all-water communication. Food and fuel can be carried without any especial difficulty to the new land of gold, and the miners will arrive at the scene of their labors without going through the trying experience of an overland journey. The desolateness of the arctic beach will therefore be endurable enough in the short working season, and it will not be necessary, as at Dawson City, to remain there through the Winter for the sake of being on the ground in the Spring. At Cape Nome, too, there are no international controversies or discriminations to make trouble, no duties to pay—or evade—and only the inevitable distractions from the alluring work of fortune hunting. It is more than just as well that the value of the new placers should have been revealed at this time. It makes the immediate settlement of some knotty questions a matter of much less importance than it was a while ago, and that is a decided gain, for it makes easier the preservation of peace and good temper all around.

—Our recent expression of rather shamefaced regret for the loss of italics as a means of emphasizing words or phrases seems to have been read with sympathetic interest by a good many people. At any rate, since the paragraph appeared we have received a surprisingly large number of letters on the subject, and, what is still more surprising, instead of reproving even a qualified commendation of the obsolescent device, all of our correspondents content themselves with suggesting ways by which they think the same effects that were attained by means of italics can be secured. Most of these suggestions take the form of arbitrary signs to be placed before and after the word or words to be emphasized—a star, an arrow-head, a combination of colon and dash, and the like. None of these strikes us as either attractive or effectual. One writer says that Dutch printers sometimes indicate the stress of voice by an accent that applies to a whole word. That idea has elements of merit, but it would make trouble for the type-setting machines. Perhaps an escape from the difficulty would be found in adopting the German method of putting spaces between the letters of emphasized words. It would take some time to get used to that system, but there would be no need of new characters, and that is an important consideration.

—One of our correspondents seems to have thought that, in calling attention to the fact that it was another than San Juan Hill that Gov. ROOSEVELT charged and took, we were somehow trying to detract from the Governor's military glory. Nothing could have been further from our intention or our achievement. It is a matter of no consequence whatever whether Gov. ROOSEVELT and his men captured the particular part of the ridge behind Santiago locally known as San Juan Hill, or whether they captured another part of that ridge a few hundred rods away. The fire was as hot in the one place as in the other, and the success won as useful and glorious. The point of our paragraph was derived from a report made by the Governor himself, and there has never been, on his part, the trace of a desire to magnify unduly his share in the victory or to give an inaccurate idea of its details. The question we raised was a tiny technicality of nomenclature, interesting only because it showed how easily names can be extended to cover more ground than the inventors of them intended. For Americans and for American history, San Juan is a whole range of low hills. The mistake does no harm, and it wasn't Gov. ROOSEVELT's fault.

—An emphatic and somewhat irascible denial is made in the April number of The Millinery Trade Review in regard to the report recently sent out from Milford, Del., to the effect that the New York millinery merchants have contracted for 20,000 dead birds with which to ornament Easter bonnets. "No birds," it declares, "are wanted for Eastern millinery trimming. There is no demand for birds; they are unsalable, and, consequently, of no value to the trade. The dispatch is a canard of the worst type. The name of the party given as having made the contract is unknown in the trade. The Millinery Merchants' Protective Association believes the dispatch is the work of some malicious individuals who desire to advance the cause of the Audubons, to influence legislation in their favor and against the millinery merchants and milliners, and who are using the press to aid them in their base and nefarious purposes." Hoity, toity! Also, dreadful! The Millinery Trade Review presumably speaks with absolute knowledge when it discusses the construction of Easter bonnets, and its assertion that birds will not enter into the composition of those articles this season is certainly the strongest sort of an argument against the accuracy of the dispatch which excited its rage. It is quite another matter, however, when it talks about using the press to further "base and nefarious" ends. That may have been done, now and then, but it is neither a common nor an easy achievement. The persons to whom The Review refers as "Audubons" are, so far as we know, as honest as they are well-intentioned, and we are not prepared even to suspect that they are employing unfair devices in their war against those who war upon birds. There are extremists among them, to be sure, and extremists are always prone to make mistakes, but an indictment for malice will not hold. The position of the millinery merchants on the bird question is thoroughly well understood by the public, and we are all aware that they will not inspire an extermination slaughter of the innocents—so long as there is no profit in the sale of the victims.

GENERAL NOTES.

An attempt to evade the payment of 1 cent toll on the Berks and Dauphin Turnpike has just cost a rich Pennsylvania cattle dealer $10 by the law's mandate.

* * *

Chief Justice Thomas H. Woods of the Supreme Court of Mississippi recently tendered his resignation to Gov. Longino and will resume the practice of law in Meridian in partnership with ex-Judge Fewell of that city.

* * *

Gov. Lounsbury has appointed Friday, April 13, (Good Friday,) as a day of fasting and prayer in Connecticut, and says he does so "in accordance with a custom instituted by a generation which feared God and kept His Commandments."

* * *

A. D. Storms applied for a marriage license in Hartford a few days ago. The Connecticut law requires that the Christian name in such cases be given in full. He said that he had no Christian name, and that the letters "A. D." did not represent anything but just themselves.

* * *

A Wisconsin correspondent of The Paper Trade Journal says that an engineer of the Wisconsin Valley Advancement Association estimates that in Marathon County, Wis., there are twenty-three water powers of a capacity of 71,500 horse power, and that most of them are as yet undeveloped.

* * *

The New Orleans Times-Democrat and The Picayune have both protested against the nomination of T. C. Anderson for the Legislature of Louisiana by the Democrats of a district in that city, and the Democratic State Executive Committee has disavowed any responsibility for it, and "leaves the credit or discredit thereof, as may be determined hereafter by Democratic opinion, to be borne or enjoyed by the Democratic authorities of that representative district."

* * *

Dr. Charles F. Mason, a Volunteer Army Surgeon, writes from the Philippines to The Medical Record that there is danger of the communication of variola and smallpox in this country to friends of soldiers through souvenirs sent to them. He says that these diseases are almost universal there among all classes, and that the people have their own looms in their homes, and manufacture many varieties of fine "josi" and "pina" cloth, which are much sought after by American soldiers and by them sent through the mails to their friends.

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Opponents of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty so often make the assertion that the neutralization of the canal under a European guarantee is in violation of the Monroe doctrine that it may be well for us to examine the question carefully and with impartiality. If, as they assert, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, in this feature, does conflict with the Monroe doctrine, that fact alone would be sufficient, in my judgment, to make the immediate rejection of the treaty by the United States indispensable. But if, on the other hand, it can be shown that the treaty does not conflict with the Monroe doctrine, their objection, in this respect, falls to the ground.

Let us first, then, consider the Monroe doctrine itself. It is necessary that we have clearly in mind just what it means. It consists of two clauses—one directed against colonization, the other directed against intervention.

The first says: "The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers, and that we should regard any extension of their system of government to this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety."

The second says, in regard to intervention with the independent States of America, that "we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." The first of these clauses—that directed against colonization—evidently does not apply to the question in hand. There can arise no colonization under the terms of this treaty. Hence the second only remains.

Let us now consider what neutralization means to see if it interferes with this intervention clause. Neutralization means, fundamentally, hands off! The powers, guaranteeing the neutrality of the canal, mutually bind themselves to refrain from all acts which would interrupt or tend to interrupt free and unimpeded communication through the canal, and from ever obtaining or trying to obtain exclusive dominion over the canal. That is all—neither more nor less. Their action is negative, not positive. There can arise no case in which the United States would be outvoted by the other powers, for the other powers possess no vote. The United States alone builds, owns, operates, polices, and regulates the canal—the other powers simply join with the United States in guaranteeing its neutrality.

Such neutralization may be better understood by comparison with the neutralized State of Switzerland. That is an absolutely free and independent State, with full and complete sovereign rights in all domestic and foreign affairs, but simply its neutrality has been guaranteed by the powers of Europe; that is, they have mutually bound themselves to respect and maintain its territorial integrity. And it may be said in passing that this case of neutralization has been eminently successful.

Defined in this way, then, it will be seen that neutralization does not conflict with the intervention clause of the Monroe doctrine. It does not oppress the sovereign States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, nor "control in any other manner their destiny." To be sure, the canal across Nicaragua and Costa Rica is expected to immensely improve the commercial and industrial condition of those countries, and thus in a general way the canal, with its accompanying neutralization, may be said to effect their destinies, though, of course, it would affect them in no way otherwise than as a canal exclusively American, but control, such as is contemned by the intervention clause of the Monroe doctrine is wholly wanting. Not only, therefore, does neutralization not conflict with the Monroe doctrine, but so far as the canal goes it expressly affirms it. The powers mutually bind themselves to refrain from all interference with the canal, and thus sustain our own Monroe doctrine. Dr. Wharton, in his famous "Digest of International Law," speaks thus on this very question: "Such an international agreement, entered into by all the great powers, would not be in conflict with the Monroe doctrine. For an agreement that no powers whatever should be permitted to invade the neutrality of an isthmus route, but that it should be absolutely neutralized so as to protect it from all foreign assailants, by whom its freedom should be imperiled, is an application, not a contravention, of the Monroe doctrine. Such an agreement is not an approval of, but an exclusion of, foreign interposition."

Thus we may take it as certain that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty sustains the Monroe doctrine so far as the canal goes. And it is important to remember that the Monroe doctrine has otherwise been recently admitted in the most general way by all the powers of Europe.

At the Peace Conference at The Hague last year our representatives caused to be incorporated the following declaration, which was subscribed to by all the powers: Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign State; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions."

Accordingly, as the Monroe doctrine has been thus admitted in the most general way, and as the neutralization of the canal contemplated by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty expressly reaffirms it, we may safely conclude that the historic policy of the United States, inaugurated by President Monroe, is in no danger of being brought in question by the powers of Europe.

GEORGE GARR HENRY.
New Haven, Conn., March 22, 1900.

WHAT IS A TRUST?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The dispatch from Orange in your issue of the 23d relating to the consolidation of the Carnegie-Frick interests to be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey asserts:

The new company, it is affirmed, is not to be a trust in any acceptance of the word. It is to be a straightout business association. * * * The only consolidation occurs at the beginning, and once the company is formed the old companies go out of existence if they wish, or retain organization if they so choose, but the property of the old companies is to be turned over to the new one, and being without property or plant the old companies will cease to exist.

Without discussing whether this is a correct statement of the exact arrangement made with the consolidated interests in question, it is most assuredly, as stated, an industrial trust. If it "is not a trust in any acceptance of the word," neither is the Standard Oil Company, the American Sugar Refining Company, nor the American Tobacco Company.

The word "trust" is painfully indefinite and it is regrettable that it is so. It is a current topic, a political issue, and will possibly be the subject of Constitutional enactment, and yet the term is uncertain, loosely used, and hopelessly confused. It would seem in the interest of intelligible discussion that the word "trust" should be used solely as a designation for "large industrial associations or combinations operating or controlling two or more plants."

It should not be used to designate combinations of railroads, telegraph companies, or steamship lines. It should not be used to designate combinations of street railways, lighting companies, or others connected with municipal utilities. It should not be used to designate monopolies based solely on patent rights. It should be confined solely to the one use of designating the class of industrial combinations. These in their effects on competition, in their powers, and in the regulation that should be applied to them are a peculiar species.

Neither should it be imagined that the corporate form has any connection with their phenomena or powers. Industrial trusts do, it is true, generally avail themselves of the corporate form in which to do their business, but they do it, as other businesses do, merely because it is here and is the most convenient and effectual method of shaping and handling an extensive business. A trust could be a joint-stock association or a copartnership or a corporation, and it would be as much a trust in one form as in the other. It would be entirely possible for a single individual to own and control a trust in his own right and name. The distinctive feature of the industrial trust is the combination of plants to prevent their competing and to secure the greatest economy of operation. The form in which this is done is immaterial, if the social and economic results are the same.

Hence those sapient leaders of the blind who are declaiming so virulently against corporations and particularly against the corporation laws of New Jersey are mistaking the form for the substance, and if they could succeed would cripple and harm the many business interests that use the corporate form, infinitely more than the trusts, who could easily, with the aid of their expert counsel, devise other effectual forms of combination. The trusts use the corporate form as they use the railroad, the telegraph, and every other convenience of business life. It would be as sensible to fight these to destruction as to war against the corporate form. There was a man once who burned his barn to get himself of rats, but the performance was not regarded as economically sound. Also the rats left the barn in due time and took up their abode in his dwelling house. There are men of equal wisdom out after trusts to-day.

THOMAS CONYNGTON.
New York, March 23, 1900.

PUERTO RICO LESSON FOR DANISH ISLANDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With due respect to the universal knowledge of the contributor who wrote in this morning's TIMES the article headed "Down in Charlotte Amalia, the little capital of the Danish West Indies," I must differ with him in his estimate of "the local paper, the St. Thoma Tidende," and its editor, who, having lived his whole lifetime in the Island of St. Thomas, and having edited the Tidende for many years, has better knowledge of the islanders than any outlander can possibly have.

He knows the sentiments of the people in regard to their feeling of opposition to the acquisition of the Danish islands by the United States, and he knows what the writer of these lines knows also—viz., that not 1 per cent. of the inhabitants of St. Thomas are to-day in favor of their island becoming an American colony. The people do not shut their eyes to the object lessons exhibiting in the neighboring Island of Puerto Rico, but, on the contrary, are profiting by them, having continually before them the deceptive promises of Gen. Miles and the failure of the McKinley Administration to carry out a single one of those pledges.

Mr. Gaines of Tennessee said in the House of Representatives only a few days ago:

Mr. Chairman—The history of the Puerto Rican question presents a spectacle of partisan gymnastics and somersaulting never before exhibited in this Chamber and down the avenue, and without precedent in all the annals of legislation. It will be profitable to make a verbal map of it; to point out the successive steps, backsteps, and sidesteps taken at its various stages, so that the country may catch at a glance all its absurdities and doubling backs. It presents a solution of the old riddle, and it now appears that—

The slimy snake that made the track
Was both sliding in and sliding back.

And Senator Chilton of Texas, in the Senate of the United States:

The organization of American government in Puerto Rico, the attempt to provide a taxing system for that island, is made the pivot around which turns one of the gravest questions brought into American politics in forty years, and it is to that to which I arose to devote my special attention. It is proposed by the tax bill brought over from the House to levy customs duties upon articles landed in Puerto Rico from our ports and upon articles brought from Puerto Rico to our home ports.

This proposition marks a step in American history which every patriot should seek to turn back. The friends of the measure cover it with gloss in order to conceal its full significance. They make the tariffs very small. They dedicate the revenues derived from these tariffs to the local needs of Puerto Rico. They declare that it shall be temporary only. Notwithstanding these expedients, it is just as much the assertion of a wrong and dangerous principle as the tax on tea which fired the resistance of our forefathers and culminated in the creation of this Republic.

Only a few Jack Bunsbys, who are "always on the lookout for something in the extremest distance, in a rapt and imperturbable manner," wish to see the free port of St. Thomas, with its 2½ to 3 per cent. duty turned into an American colony with its high Dingley tariff. B——s.
New York, March 23, 1900.

MORALITY AND RELIGION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The theory of utilitarianism in morality, held by "Egoist," is not new or original. But he has claims to an originality of dubious worth when he speaks of the incapability of deducing the highest moral teachings from religious standards. The veriest tyro must see in the lives of noble men and women in the past and present the exemplification of the highest moral teachings, and their inspiration was and is drawn from religious standards. What avails his "a priori" argument in the face of this patent fact? Even if his argument had the merit of plausibility, which it has not, the reasons by which he supports it would condemn it.

He says that the hope of reward or the fear of future punishment "are too distant, indistinct, and doubtful to influence men's acts." They are none of these. Surely not too distant to the man who realises the uncertainty of human life; none too indistinct to the earnest student of the Scriptures nor too doubtful to the believer in God's unerring word. That these motives have no rational connection with the acts performed is equally false. To the believer, God is his first beginning and last end. The perfect good and perfect truth. Surely a defection from either must offend Him. What could be more reasonable? Even from the standpoint of utility there must be more than a rational sanction in conduct. The truth of this is seen in the writings of pagans and avowed materialists.

Polybius says: "But among all the institutions that demonstrate the superior excellence of the Roman Government the most considerable is perhaps the opinion which the people are taught to hold concerning the gods. * * * As people are fickle and inconstant, filled with irregular desires, prone to violence, there is no way to restrain them than by the dread of things unseen. * * * The ancients, therefore, acted not absurdly nor without good reason, when they inculcated the notions concerning the gods and belief of infernal punishments." (Polybius—Gen. Hist., vi., Ex. 3.)

Voltaire said: "Si Dieu n'existait, pas il faudrait l'inventer." (Epitre cxi., Tome II., p. 649.)

Mr. Lecky said that the school of philosophers which culminated in utilitarianism in England was on the whole "profoundly immoral." (Hist. Europ. Morals, Vol. I., pp. 2-3.)

"Egoist" holds that the appeal must be to reason, not the emotions. Has he proved that the religious standard does not appeal to reason? Besides, society rests on conscience, not on science. Our life is controlled and directed vastly more by what we feel than by what we know, and the power to feel and to will is educable as well as the intellect.

Balzac says: "Religious education is the great principle of the life of society—the only means of diminishing the total of evil and augmenting the total of good in human life. Thought, the foundation of all good and of all evil, cannot be disciplined, controlled, and directed except by religion."

The "Egoist," while awaiting the unwritten books might profitably read some of the written ones. Let him read the fifth and eighth chapters of Kidd's "Social Evolution." The one on the function of religious beliefs in the evolution of society, the other styled "Human Evolution Not Primarily Intellectual."

T. GIBBONS SMYTH.
Baltimore, March 21, 1900.

MR. ROOSEVELT AT SAN JUAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Speaking before the Boston University Club last Winter, Capt. Musgrave gave the following description of the position at San Juan and Col. Roosevelt's part there: "Thrown up like a natural rampart before Santiago lay a long, irregular ridge, over which the main road crossed from Siboney. This road was defended by two improvised blockhouses, Fortinas San Juan and Marianje, one on either side.

"With the information furnished by Garcia, San Juan was marked on the rough chart, and thus the battle of San Juan passed into history. The position was carried by a direct, text-book, frontal attack, though by Shafter's dilatory tactics the artillery preparation and the simultaneous advance on the flank, openly invited by the open valley on the left, were precluded, and heavy loss resulted.

"The Rough Riders and cavalry brigade held the right of the line, and the Marianje half of the position was carried by them. Hawkins and Wikoff's brigades held the centre, assaulting San Juan, and Pearson's brigade, the left. But the entire force formed a continuous if irregular line of attack. It was practically one position, and all deserve equal credit in the assault."

H. W. FOSTER.
Cambridge, Mass., March 24, 1900.

The Times's Paris Edition.

From The Baltimore News.

THE NEW YORK TIMES announces that it has obtained "concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the exposition" at Paris, and that the paper will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production, besides being on sale at the Paris newspaper kiosks and generally distributed throughout Europe. The ability and good taste which have long characterized THE TIMES make it a matter of gratification to Americans that our country's journalism will have so creditable a representative at the World's Fair. If the Paris edition is to be conducted in the same spirit and with the same ability that have been shown by THE TIMES in its regular issues for a considerable period, its enterprise will be sure to be rewarded by a further spread of its already growing reputation among Americans in all parts of the country.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

This stroke of enterprise on the part of THE TIMES is certainly a great one, and in it we heartily rejoice, for we regard THE TIMES as one of our very best and most representative papers, a credit to American civilization and progress.

From The Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Leader.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has displayed its enterprise in having secured from the French Commissioners the privilege of establishing a plant and printing its paper on the Paris Exposition grounds during the fair.

NUGGETS.

How Art Is Snubbed.

First Artist—Did Mobley make you any offer for your last picture?

Second Artist—Yes; he said he'd give me a new canvas for the one I had spoiled.—Chicago Record.

Their Occupation Gone.

"The age of superstition is rapidly passing," said the professor.

"Yes," replied the doctor, "spooks no longer have even a ghost of a chance."—Philadelphia North American.

Sure Escape.

Other Forms of Literature were inclined to commisserate with the Joke because it was commonly worked to death.

"Oh, I don't mind!" protested the Joke. "You see, I thus escape the disgrace of dying rich! Yes!"—Detroit Journal.

Mission of the Home Library.

"Why have the Spindlings built such an expensive library in their house? Neither of them is of a literary turn."

"I know it, but with the fine buildings one can get reasonably now one can decorate a room so artistically with books, don't you know?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Cried Too Soon.

"I suppose you can trust me a week for these goods?" said Mr. Dimling to the grocer.

"Didn't I hear you shouting, 'Down with the trusts' the other day?" Mr. Peck asked.

"Yes."

"Well?"—Detroit Free Press.

HOW FLOWS THE BROOK.

Will N. Denton in Birmingham (Ala.) News.

From the tiniest of fountains,
Up among the misty mountains,
To a rivulet it swells;
Winding down among the mosses
Till a pebbly shoal it crosses
'Twixt the woody slopes and dells
Where it ripples as the meter
Of a measured song and sweeter
Than a chime of silver bells.

Over sunken boulders swirling,
By the ferny places purling
Where the lazy turtles dream;
Like a serpent in the grasses
Thro' the reedy marsh it passes
To a stiller, broader stream,
Where the great mill-wheel is turning
To a spray the waters churning,
Flashing with a rainbow gleam.

Then by cornfields softly gliding,
In the alder copses hiding
Its slender silver thread;
Thro' the meadows slowly creeping
From the tangled grasses peeping
At the blue sky overhead;
Then a lake that lies a-dreaming,
With its bosom white and gleaming,
Where the snowy lilies spread.

Thence it onward flows forever
To the broad and shining river,
With a joyful song of glee;
Thro' the tufts of wiry rushes
And the drooping willow bushes,
Flowing softly, flowing free—
If we're waking or we're sleeping,
If we're smiling or we're weeping,
Fares it to the gray old sea.

IMPRESSIONS OF SAN JUAN

Showers and Breezes, Brightness and Cleanliness.

A JOURNEY ACROSS THE ISLAND

Distress and Death from Starvation Outside of the Cities—Nakedness in Some Sections.

Staff Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.
SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 19.—Many Americans who could run away from cold weather at home this year have found refuge in Puerto Rico. It is a pleasant place to visit, for the land is green and luxuriant and the temperature most comfortable. A breeze almost always stirs even if the sun may feel hot, and at night it is never sultry. A visitor needs simply to get into Summer clothing on arrival and to decide to take what comes without grumbling. Having settled into this frame of mind one may find here ample compensation for the lack of comforts provided for travelers at home.

Puerto Rico makes a pleasing impression from the moment that the ship sights the green hills that guard its coast line. Their soft outline and tinted foliage suggest retreats where the lungs may feed on the tonic of upland and sea, and only the murmuring of the trees and the song of birds are heard. The picture loses no charm with closer approach, for then the town appears, looking as if nature had thrust into the sea a finger on which she might best display man's jewel gift to her. A mistress so trim and attractive in her general appearance deserves good care for her adornments, and man has done his part by keeping the town well burnished.

San Juan's early settlers had to protect themselves against freebooters, and to that end they built a wall against the sea and their homes behind the wall. Since then the town has outgrown its original area, but except where torn down to make room for growth the wall still stands, a monument to the skill and infinite labor of the immigrants. The sea waves break always over reefs near the entrance to the harbor. But there is deep water near shore, and a clear field of shallows on the further side of the reefs. In order to protect the deep channel Morro Castle was built at the sea end of the point of land on which the town stands. At the same time, to make the channel more secure against invasion, the Spaniards built a fort on the reefs, so that unwelcome visitors might find themselves between two flies if they became too persistent. The fort on the reefs is as it always was, a picturesque mass of yellow-brown stone rising from the water where the harbor begins. This fort served also as a guard against the passage of small boats through the open shallows.

LOCATION OF SAN JUAN.

The configuration of the town resembles somewhat that of Upper Riverside Park, supposing the slope toward the Boulevard to be water. Morro's position corresponds to that of the bluff at Claremont, with the Hudson as the harbor and a free sweep of sea on the Boulevard side. It was thought necessary to station a guard against sea attack in addition to Morro, and the fort of San Cristobal was built on the bluff at a point corresponding, perhaps, to One Hundred and Tenth Street. This commands the Boulevard water view, it furnishes a measure of protection to the inner harbor, or Hudson, and it stands as a sentinel against attack from the mainland. It was built from the water's edge to the top of the bluff, in a series of terraced embrasures. The sea front is quite steep from Morro to San Cristobal, and the latter, while cavernous after the Spanish fashion, does not reach down to the water. An underground passage 4,500 feet long is said to connect the two forts. No exploration of it has been attempted since the Americans took charge. On account of the configuration of San Cristobal, the signal station is established there, and the inhabitants, learning to read the simpler signals, can tell when an inward-bound ship is sighted, and her nationality, an hour or longer before she enters the harbor.

Back of the tongue of land in which the town stands spreads the mainland, flat at the coast, but soon rolling off into hazy hills, on whose peaks at times the clouds rest. The town itself is a mass of harmonious coloring from the gray outer wall that sea and storm have splashed with neutral shades to the bright hues of red-tiled roofs above. The neatness of well preserved age prevails. Nothing looks new but everything well kept, from Casa Blanca, built nearly 400 years ago by Juan, the son of Ponce de Leon, to the Carcel, whose yellow walls are patrolled by sentries to prevent the convicts within from escaping. Casa Blanca is easily the most showy building seen from the harbor. Its sides gleam with fresh white paint, its green blinds look as new as the velvet lawns in front of it, and its generous area suggests a modern villa, whose owner has had no occasion to count cost in providing for his comfort. Ponce de Leon himself must have known the site, and it is not unlikely that he may have suggested it. Certainly no well-ordered Spaniard of those times could long hesitate between this dominant spot and the flatlands across the harbor, where the original settlement of San Juan was cast. At any rate, Juan built the castle which, with the Governor's palace and Morro Castle, were the first pretentious structures on the land which the town occupies. The Morro here is one of the few West Indian Spanish forts that besiegers never subdued.

A PLACE OF MANY SHOWERS.

All roads lead uphill from the water's edge. This condition affords natural drainage. The general appearance of cleanliness and salubrity is heightened by the frequent sprinkling which the clouds furnish. San Juan might easily defend the record for showers against all comers. The merit of Winter rainfall here is that it cools and cleanses and is in no way bothersome. One may step from under the sunniest sky into a shop to price something. On returning to the street a few minutes later the never-failing breeze and sun are drying the streets and walks. It has rained without your knowing it. This may happen a half dozen times a day. Even a brisk, noticeable shower is apt to be as brief as the gentlest. Since nature does so much to keep the town attractive, man has lent a hand by providing good pavements for streets and walks and by looking after the appearance of the houses, which are spick-and-span at all times. Freedom from sickness to a degree extraordinary in this latitude results. An intestinal disease known as anemia is the most common among natives, especially in the rural districts, where the water supply is not closely watched, but yellow fever, smallpox, and other tropical pests are almost unknown here.

Some of the ships from the United States stop here only long enough for a day's visit ashore, and then proceed around the island. The time on land enables visitors to see the forts, to inspect Casa Blanca, which has been divided into four sets of quarters for officers and their families, and to make a fairly good survey of the town. The palace receives much admiring attention. Each floor is thrown into a long suite of spacious rooms, with lofty, frescoed walls and ceilings, marble floors, and windows big enough to let in all the light when light light is needed, and as much breeze as may be required. The attendants keep the rooms well supplied with immense bunches of richly hued flowers, set in coral vases or in centre table jardinieres with picturesque effect.

DISTRESS IN THE ISLAND.

Those who choose to continue the trip around the island find much to interest them and not a little to excite their pity. The other ports lack the outward charm of San Juan, and in some of them the deplorable poverty of the people is in evidence. At Aguadilla, at the northwest point of the island, where agriculture is the sole industry, people have flocked in from the country in search of work, only to die miserably when none was to be had. Even in spite of generous Government relief the deaths are said to have averaged in the last Winter fifteen per day in a population of 9,000. Residents of the poorest section of the town are the chief sufferers. So common is the street sight of boys and girls nearly full grown absolutely without clothing that this section may be said to be in a state of nakedness. Government aid alone keeps life in their impoverished bodies. The hurricane deprived them of their livelihood, and recovery is painfully slow. Mayaguez, one of the richest towns on the island, makes a better appearance because it could fall back on boatbuilding and repairing, which engage much of its labor, and the land has furnished support for the remainder. This town has the distinction of maintaining the only horse-car line on the island. The people proudly exhibit it as evidence of advanced civilization, quite unconscious of its ramshackle, third-class quality.

Ponce, the end of the water route, boasts of more than 40,000 population, surpassing San Juan in this respect by several thousand and covering much more territory. It has no harbor except for light boats, and its streets, although greatly improved in the last year, are still wretched. The town aspires to become Americanized, and, as it is the supply station for quite an important sugar and tobacco region, it seems likely when prosperity comes, to receive its share. Ponce lies on low land, and it gets all the sun going, but at night, at this time of year, at least, one blanket and often two are needed for comfort.

The route for those to follow who wish to get a really comprehensive view of Puerto Rico is overland from this point back to San Juan by the military road. It is a splendid bed of macadam for the entire distance. About three hours out from Ponce are Coamo Springs, where crowds resorted in other years for the hot baths that are said to cure all ills. With American occupation a Philadelphia company bought the property. One of the first rules adopted by the new owner was to prohibit gambling on the property. Thereupon and since rheumatism and the other ills that the springs cured seem to have vanished from the island. The place is at present little more than a road house, where passengers over the military road remain on their first night out. The Philadelphia company, which had other enterprises as well as this, has gone into the hands of a receiver.

THE PONCE-SAN JUAN TRIP.

There is no regular conveyance over the military road, but coaches may be hired at 30 pesos for the trip if made in one day of fourteen hours, and 35 pesos if parts of two days are taken, a peso in Puerto Rico being worth 60 cents in American money. A coach will carry three passengers; if three make the trip together, $6 or $7 each will pay for the riding part of it. The pleasanter way is the one involving parts of two days, for the morning start from Coano is in a mountainous region, where the air is cool and the scenery varied and beautiful. The road winds through verdure ever fresh. From Coamo to Cayey it traverses the best tobacco region in the island, where the cultivated fields are skirted by forests of mahogany, cedar, and other native growths. Inns are frequent along the way, and as home-made rum, the popular drink, is purchasable at two drinks for 3 American cents, travelers may become quite hospitable without growing poor.

The road is kept up carefully by the authorities. Gangs of men are seen at work on it every little while over the entire journey, clearing the gutters dug beside it, removing casual obstructions, and otherwise brushing it up as if it were a boulevard of fashion. Throughout the trip, indeed, travelers are overhauled or met every few minutes, for the road is not only the favorite, but it is the only one across the island and the only good one of considerable length in Puerto Rico.

There is a relay at Cayey for luncheon, and then the journey among the hills is resumed. The way is a winding one always, the turns at times being so sharp and frequent that passengers cannot see the road ahead more than twenty yards, and until they are actually upon the turn they can only guess the direction it will take. Settlements have sprung up along the highway, none large and none specially interesting, after the novelty of hut walls and straw roofs has worn off. They serve to vary the journey over the haystack hills, and at 8 o'clock in the evening, twenty-nine hours from the start, with five relays on the way, the lights of San Juan come into the view of a load of passengers hungry enough to eat anything set before them, and ready thereafter to fall asleep without ceremony.

F. W. E.

THE METROPOLITAN CONCERT.

Mme. Sembrich and Plancon Applauded by Big Audience.

The fact that Mme. Sembrich and M. Plançon were to sing at last night's Metropolitan concert drew an audience that filled every part of the house. The two were enthusiastically received, and responded liberally in the way of encores. Only Plançon's gesture toward his throat saved that artist many numbers not set down in the programme.

Mme. Sembrich's first number was Verdi's "Ernani, Invalami." Arditi's waltz song "Parla" was encored repeatedly. M. Plançon sang the grand aria "Don Carlos" of Verdi, Gounod's "Boire à l'Ombre," and Faure's "Alleluia d' Amour." Signor Campanari was heard in the barcarolle from Donizetti's "Uriana da Calais," and "Non puin Andrai" from "Le Nozze di Figaro." Arthur Friedheim, the pianist, had two selections from Liszt, the concerto in A major, and Rhapsodie No. 10, and Taussig's "Man Lebt nur ein Mal." Miss Carrie Bridewell replaced Mme. Mantelli, indisposed. Her selections were Saint-Saen's "Samson et Dalila," Franz's "Im Herbst," and a slumber song by Mattl. Emil Paur, conducted.

Miss Nethersole's Condition.

No definite statement could be obtained last night concerning a report that Miss Olga Nethersole, the actress, who is under indictment by the Grand Jury on the charge of producing an immoral play, is suffering from brain fever in her apartment at the Hoffman House. Notes of inquiry brought the reply from Miss Clayton, the secretary, that Miss Nethersole was resting quietly, and that no physician had seen her during the evening.

WHAT IS GRIP?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is the season fraught with grip. Most of your friends and acquaintances have had this disease, or are now grappling with it. What is grip? If each of your readers were asked to define the disease from his personal experience with it, a grip dictionary of ambitious proportions could be constructed. The fact is that the term grip is a convenient vehicle for attesting the inability of the doctor to specifically diagnosticate his patient's diverse and still confluent symptoms. Malaria is another term frequently employed by the physician to designate a to him veiled "casus belli." "Heart failure" is a term prolific in possibilities as indicative of a not thoroughly understood cause of death.

Grip is doubtless a germ disease. There are times and seasons and climatic influences in which this "bug" flourishes. The human system has for its armor health in normal conditions. A weak spot in that as in any other armor yields first to attack. Given the germ rampant and a weakened physical condition and the microscopic intruder will find fertile lodgment where least resistance is offered, so that five people subjected to his attack will fare as follows: First—The man in perfect health—the armor of health is impregnable and the germ is harmless. Second—The man who last year had pleurisy which left him weak at the point of former disease—the germ causes a development of the old trouble or a pneumonia and the possible sequel is tuberculosis. Third—The man who has a naturally weak throat—quinsy (tonsilitis) will probably be his grip proffer. Fourth—The man whose stomach and bowels are below par standard because of habits or previous disease—grip will present its compliments to him in the form of a congestion of the bowels. Fifth—The man ordinarily subject to catarrh—the grip bug revels in the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat, and will doubtless contribute to the early development of an exaggerated form of some disease of these parts, complicated with a possible ear or nose trouble.

Most all of the victims of grip recover promptly after intelligent treatment. With one class, however, the disease is well-nigh universally fatal, and that is with the aged. The power of resistance is practically nil, and death comes to them usually in complications affecting the lungs, and principally pneumonia. The neglected case of grip in the very young, however, gives rise to serious and ofttimes fatal complications, so it behooves all thus attacked not to treat the intruder idly.

MEDICUS.

New York, March 24, 1900.

Suburban Appellations.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"What do you call your Summer home, Mrs. Fitz Jackson?"

"Peach Orchards."

"I don't see any orchard in this photograph."

"No; there was one peach tree behind our cottage, but it died."

And Heat More Unendurable.

From The Chicago News.

The Philosopher—It's a shame that he treated you so, but you should heap coals of fire on his head.

The Miser—Not now: I'll wait till next Summer when coal will be cheaper.

PET DOG CLUB TROUBLES

Suspended from American Kennel Club for Failure to Pay Prizes.

NEW ORGANIZATION FORMED

S. C. Hodge Tells How Husband of President Used Proxies and Controlled Meetings.

The American Pet Dog Club has been suspended by the American Kennel Club, and at the same time a new organization has been incorporated, known as the National Ladies' Kennel Association.

The quarrel, which has disturbed the leading admirers of fancy breeds of dogs, may be far-reaching in its scope, and in the end involve not only the Kennel Club of America, but also the International Kennel Association. The first public intimation of trouble came when on Friday last a number of well-known society women applied for a charter for the National Ladies' Kennel Association. The same women had been active in the American Pet Dog Club, which had been suspended by the American Kennel Club for not paying all the prizes due from its meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House, Nov. 29 and 30 and Dec. 1.

While the charter members of the new organization are nearly all members of the American Pet Dog Club, the President of the latter club, Mrs. Walter Stanton, and some others have been left out of the new organization. Secretary A. P. Vredenburgh of the American Kennel Club sent out notices of suspension last week to Mrs. Walter Stanton, President; Mrs. Charles F. Spaulding, Mrs. George W. Carr, and Mrs. William W. Green, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Horace Stokes, Treasurer, and Mrs. Robert K. Pritchard, Secretary of the American Pet Dog Club.

The incorporators of the new association are Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. Jules J. Vatable, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Miss Hilda Carolyn Seccomb, and Mrs. C. Hartley Williamson of New York City, Mrs. Lorillard Kernochan and Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden of Hempstead, L. I.; Miss Mary K. Bird of Westbury, L. I., and Mrs. James M. Rhodes of Philadelphia. The new organization will apply for membership in the American Kennel Club, and will practically desert the old Pet Dog Club and allow it to shift for itself.

ONE ACCOUNT OF THE TROUBLE.

The causes which led up to this situation among canine admirers is told in the words of Schuyler C. Hodge, who was active in the exhibitions of the American Pet Dog Club. Seen at his home, 44 West Eighty-fourth Street, yesterday, Mr. Hodge said:

"Personally I have no desire to make public the troubles in the Pet Dog Club, but as the facts are bound to come out, I would prefer that they should be given correctly. At present I stand expelled from the club through the action of Walter Stanton, a broker, who obtained proxies of members at a meeting held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 20. There were only six members of the club present at this meeting, and Mr. Stanton held the majority of votes. My expulsion was brought about because I insisted that the prizes due be paid.

"When the club held the exhibition in the Metropolitan Opera House I acted as the Superintendent. All the entry money and some special cash prizes were received by me, and, as directed by the club, I turned them over to Walter Stanton, and I hold his receipts for the same. I learned that he was depositing the money to his own brokerage firm's credit, and protested that this was not in accordance with our rules. After the show, when I found that the prizes, amounting to about $3,000, had not been paid, I told Secretary Vredenburgh of the American Kennel Club that I thought there was lots of trouble ahead, and I called Mr. Stanton's attention to the fact that the prizes should be paid at once. He said that there was no hurry, as he had sixty days' time under the rules.

"Some of the special cups and trophies were deposited with a jeweler. I told Secretary Vredenburgh of this, and he ordered me to notify the jeweler not to surrender them unless on his order. When Mr. Stanton heard of this he threatened to bring suit against both the jeweler and the Secretary of the American Kennel Club. Affairs continued in this complicated condition until the meeting of the American Kennel Club on Feb. 19, when many exhibitors protested that they had not received their winnings at the exhibition of the American Pet Dog Club. Accordingly a notice was served on the officers of that club that they would be suspended by the governing body if they did not turn over the prizes within thirty days.

"The very next day Mr. Stanton called a special meeting of the Pet Dog Club. Few of the members knew of this meeting. James Symington presided. There were only six persons present, including myself and a friend. Mr. Stanton held twelve proxies. He controlled the meeting, and voted that the cash in the treasury be turned over to a lawyer named Wood, to be used to help pay the prizes. Mr. Wood was not a member of the club. The next move made by Mr. Stanton was to have me expelled. Through his proxies he had the motion passed. I have appealed from his action to the American Kennel Club, and the hearing will take place at the April meeting.

"The Ladies' Kennel Association will apply for membership in the American Kennel Club, and it will be a success. I am now drawing up a constitution for the new organization. Personally I am out of dog affairs, save as an owner and an exhibitor."

Secretary Vredenburgh of the American Kennel Club, of which August Belmont is President, said yesterday in regard to the suspension of the Pet Dog Club:

"They have been paying little by little, but as the answer showed that the order of the American Kennel Club had not been complied with, it was mandatory on me to send out notices of suspension."

MEMBERS NOT INCLUDED.

The suspension of the officers of the club does not include the members, who are thus eligible to come into the American Kennel Club under the new organization just chartered. The American Pet Dog Association was organized in 1887, and held one rather disastrous exhibition at the Lenox Lyceum about six years ago. In 1898 it held another, at Sherry's, which was very successful from a social standpoint. Mr. Hodge had charge of this exhibition, as well as of the one of last November at which the present trouble developed.

Mr. Hodge asserts that the women who were connected with the club are blameless for the present trouble, and that while some of them will have to suffer temporarily by being suspended, in the end they will be taken into the new club and recognized by the American Kennel Club.

The new organization is formed on the plans of the International Kennel Association of England, and will have branches, with a Vice President in charge, in all of the States. There will be three classes of members—founders, who pay $100 initiation fee, but no dues; active members, at $10 initiation fee and $10 a year dues, and associate members, who pay $5 a year dues.

The idea of the organization is to encourage the breeding of dogs to the highest standard and "to stimulate the owning, breeding, and exhibition of dogs by ladies, and to bring dog owners of the better class into closer union, thereby raising the tone of dog owning and dog showing to the same high and honorable level."

CITIZEN TRAIN'S BIRTHDAY.

Enters His Seventy-second Year—Nominated for President.

Citizen George Francis Train was seventy-one years old yesterday. Last night he was the guest of Moses King, at 1,200 Madison Avenue. Mr. King knew Citizen Train during his boyhood. The latter took advantage of the occasion to announce himself as the first Presidential candidate for the Fall campaign. According to a letter he received from Stephen Maybell of San Francisco, he was nominated for President March 14 by the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood.

The first plank of Citizen Train's platform is the repudiation of the National debt. The platform also proclaims him the champion of the labor classes, and demands a social revolution.

"I have the Irish with me," said Citizen Train. "They are going to decide the next election. Shall I go on the stump? Just wait and see. People have forgotten me. They think I'm a back number. I was the original rapid transit Train. They had a celebration down in City Hall Park the other day. Beginning of their underground road. They're going to take three years to build it. Some of them don't know I built a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific in six years. But I'm going to let them hear from me this Fall. Just wait and look out for me."

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

A RUSSO-TURKISH RUPTURE FEARED.—The rumors cabled to this country a fortnight ago concerning the demands made by Russia upon the Porte for valuable concessions in the Levant have been confirmed in official circles in Constantinople, and much speculation is indulged in by the European press in regard to them. It seems that Russia has actually demanded a coaling station either in Lemnos, Imbros, or Mitylene, while the steps taken by the Turkish Ambassador in St. Petersburg to reduce the Russian demands in regard to the projected railway in Asia Minor are now admitted to have been made in vain. Foreign diplomatists in Constantinople consider that the situation has become most serious, particularly as, after repeated appeals made by the Porte to Berlin, the German Government continues to remain passive and disinterested.

The declaration of Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Russia was in nowise prepared to modify her demands is regarded in European diplomatic circles in the light of an ultimatum. On receiving this notification the Sultan is said to have called at once a council of Ministers, who at once pronounced against the claim of the Russian Government as inadmissible, without express reservations being made safeguarding the interests and dignity of the Turkish Empire, as had been maintained in the case of the Bagdad railway concessions to Germany. The Sultan then asked for a report from the Military Committee sitting at the Yildiz Kiosk upon the strategical aspect of the question. The matter was then, according to the latest mail advices from abroad, referred to a council of Ministers, which, according to the impression in Constantinople, has the aspect of a council of war.

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AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION DELEGATES IN LONDON.—All the delegates from Australia representing the interests of the five British colonies which are parties to the Australian Commonwealth bill are now in London. They have already had one interview with Mr. Chamberlain, and will shortly fulfill their chief function by having a conference with the Law Officers of the Crown. It is now known that the Colonial Office has consented to modify its demands concerning certain tariff amendments, while it is expected to insist upon the observance of others not now incorporated in the bill. But these, it is said, the delegates are confident that they will be able to explain away.

The articles of the Constitution embodied in the bill cannot be modified in the slightest particular without creating the necessity for referring the bill once more to a plebiscite in the Australian colonies, but there are certain introductory covering clauses in which modification is possible, and it is partly with regard to these and partly for the purpose of laying before the law officers of the Crown the true interpretation of the articles of the Constitution to which her Majesty will be asked to assent, that the conference between the imperial authorities and colonial delegates will take place.

It is believed in some quarters that Irish members will be united in opposing the bill throughout, unless their support may be won over by the Government consenting to the passage of certain liberal legislation for Ireland. This condition, however, it is understood, the Government has no intention of offering, although the conduct of the Irish troops in South Africa and the Queen's visit to Ireland are regarded as favorable signs by the Irish members.

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THE FOREIGN PRESS COPYRIGHT BILL IN INDIA.—The attempted legislation in India for a foreign press copyright law, which has been under discussion for the last quarter of a century, and which seemed recently on the point of being settled by the passage of a Government measure, has again been retarded by the refusal of the Government at the eleventh hour to take action in the matter. It is now believed in Calcutta that it is the intention of the Curzon administration to await the result of the working of a similar measure in England before committing itself.

The bill which has just been indefinitely shelved had its inception in the Government's desire to protect a large number of newspapers from the theft of their foreign telegraphic correspondence by those who had not paid for it, but who, in respect of local publications, enabled not merely to "pirate" dispatches, but even, when at a distance from the place of issue, to anticipate the original purveyor of news. Moreover, it was hoped on the part of the Government that the measure would lend a desirable stimulus to the expansion of the foreign news service provided in India.

On withdrawing the bill at a recent Legislative Council in Calcutta, the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, said that since the intention of the Government had become known the local governments of India had entered strong protests against the bill, and that so many and widely differing changes had been suggested that it led him to doubt whether in the present condition of affairs there was sufficient authority and approval behind the bill to justify the Government passing it.

The Viceroy then declared that the main ground which had hitherto prevented the Government from undertaking legislation of this description had been the desire to have the benefit of English experience and guidance in the matter. He was unable to say, however, how long it would be before the required rules of action would be forthcoming. "But at least," he added, "we do know that since this bill was introduced here the committee of the House of Lords which was examining into the subject has reported and recommended legislation upon definite lines."

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DELAGOA BAY AS A "NEUTRAL" PORT.—British agents in Lorenzo Marques have made certain revelations to their Government which, it is expected, will be followed by active and solemn representations by the British Minister in Lisbon. Not only has it been revealed that an average of 200 or 300 European trained military men pass every fortnight from Lorenzo Marques over the railway that leads to Pretoria, but British agents have shown that there exists in the port of Delagoa Bay an effective local Boer organization, which has at its command an almost limitless supply of funds, and whose chief object is to facilitate the transportation of men and munitions from Lorenzo Marques to the Transvaal frontier. It is reported in official circles in London that British representatives in Portuguese East Africa are powerless to contend against the local Boer organization and that extraordinary measures must be taken to prevent the constantly increasing stream of reinforcements which is flowing into the South African Republic.

So far the only steps that the Portuguese Government has taken to maintain the neutrality of Delagoa Bay is to revive an old law which makes it obligatory on any one leaving the colony to procure a passport; but this, as is pointed out by British agents, has had no other effect than to increase the local Consular fees of the various nations that are represented at Lorenzo Marques. It is also shown that if the Consular offices happen to be closed by reason of a holiday, as the case had just arrived bringing recruits for the Transvaal, the law regarding passports is waived and the soldiers are allowed to proceed on their way without the required documents. In this way Col. Gourko, son of a Russian Field Marshal, accompanied by over 100 French, German, and Austrian artillerists, recently went through to the frontier.

British agents now affirm that so notorious is the violation of neutrality rights that the Boer press is now boasting that they have the best engineering and artillery talent in the world. The Volksstem admitted without hesitation that the Campania, which a short time ago called at Cape Town and Durban, en route to Lorenzo Marques, carried forty-three French artillerists who had made a special study of the working of the Creuzot guns, and that the entire force of republican artillery is now completely manned by Continental mercenaries specially trained in the handling of the most modern weapons in the hands of the Boers.

Moreover, it is asserted that German and French engineers have for the last three months been planning an elaborate system of fortifications covering all the entrances to the Transvaal from the south and west, which British spies who have penetrated into the territory surrounding Pretoria declare to be absolutely invulnerable, and able to withstand a long period of siege unless the supplies from Delagoa Bay be at once stopped.

In the light of all this it is confidently hoped in official circles in London that the British Government is preparing to take extraordinary measures, which will compel Portugal to guarantee the absolute neutrality of Delagoa Bay, even to the extent of requesting that a British commission take up its residence in Lorenzo Marques, with power to enforce the neutrality obligations.

WOMEN IN THEIR CLUBS.

Frederick E. Partington is to deliver the lecture for the benefit of the library fund of Vassar College on Monday, April 2, in the rooms of the Camera Club, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street. The subject is "Romantic France and the Pyrenees," and there will be illustrated slides taken from original photographs. There is a long list of prominent New York women, most of them members of the alumnæ association of the college, who are patronesses. The members are also endeavoring to call the attention of their friends to the fact that small gifts of $10 and more will buy books, photographs, and illustrations, which would be a great help to the various departments of the library. One of the patronesses of the lecture, Miss Elizabeth Harper, is the donor of an alcove of books. The tickets can be purchased from members of the committee, Mrs. William Reynolds Brown, 103 East Thirty-ninth Street; Mrs. J. Wells Champney, 96 Fifth Avenue; Miss Harriet Jenckes, 525 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Mary L. Hawkins, Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth Street.

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The Church Periodical Club, a woman's organization which has workers all over the country and its headquarters in the Church Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, is asking for books, good novels, and up-to-date magazines for soldiers in the Philippines. The wife of the Rev. Henry Swift, one of the army Chaplains now with the soldiers in the field, has just reached California from Manila, and writes that the soldiers are in very great need of reading matter. If packages can be sent to her by mail, directed to Mrs. Henry Swift, in care of Dr. Crane, Agnews, Cal., she will have them forwarded by transport immediately. It is good live reading matter that is wanted.

The club sent out 8,452 Christmas cards last year, and wants as many more for Easter. A corps of volunteer workers make over the cards, putting inscriptions on old ones, with pictures and sprays of flowers. They also make over calendars for the Indians on the reservations, who take special delight in them. All sorts of simple children's books are wanted for the wilds of North Carolina, where the children are little more than savages.

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A new National legislative association is being organized by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, President of the New York County Suffrage Association and Mrs. Victoria C. Whitney, in connection with the National Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt, the new President of the association, does not favor legislative work, and neither did her predecessor, Miss Susan B. Anthony. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Mrs. Russell Sage are two influential women who favor Mrs. Blake's legislative work.

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That sober and industrious body, the West End Woman's Republican Club, is to give a second progressive euchre party on April 27. The returns will be used by the club for active political work in the Presidential campaign in the Fall.

The President of the club, Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, told the women members at the last meeting that they were entitled to raise a rebellion if the State Legislature refuses to grant $100,000 for a State Industrial School for Girls, which would be in the direct interests of morality, and then grants Cornell College $200,000 for a veterinary department. If the women would only stand together, Mrs. Robinson said, they could get anything they asked. Some of the members suggested that votes were needed. Mrs. Robinson denied that. The club is composed of ardent politicians, but does not stand for woman suffrage.

***

The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of this city, at its recent annual meeting elected the following officers: Regent—Miss Vanderpoel; First Vice Regent—Miss Emily M. de Peyster; Second Vice Regent—Miss Margaret S. Remsen; Recording Secretary—Mrs. J. Cunningham Hazen; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. James Williamson Henning; Treasurer—Miss Bazena Treat Downes; Registrar—Mrs. Mary Wright Wootton, and Historian—Mrs. Charles Russell Treat.

The chapter at the meeting unanimously passed resolutions indorsing Mrs. Daniel Manning, President of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, presiding officer of the Ninth Continental Congress held in February in Washington. "Her professional and personal characteristics," the resolution says, "richly entitle [illegible] port, commendation, and hearty loyalty of every Daughter of the American Revolution."

These resolutions have a particular interest, as they are a direct refutation of the charges made against the Congress and the presiding officer by the New York City Chapter of the society in one of its open meetings. The Martha Washington Chapter seceded from the New York City Chapter, a disagreement occurring over the election of Regent, when the followers of Mrs. Donald McLean elected her to the chief office of the New York City Chapter and the dissenting faction forming the new chapter, electing its candidate, Miss Vanderpoel, to office.

***

During the year just closed the Martha Washington Chapter has placed a memorial tablet on a pier of the Brooklyn Bridge to mark the first Presidential residence of George Washington, 1 Cherry Street. It has subscribed $100 to the Red Cross Cuban Relief Fund, besides making donations to various other patriotic undertakings. The officers and members, Mrs. Samuel Milford Blatchford and Mrs. Charles D. Sabin, have given $500 to the Continental Hall Fund, in Washington, in memory of their sister, Mrs. Ruby Tilden Paine, making the total sum from this chapter $1,100, the largest contribution from any chapter of the same size in the National organization.

***

The New York Household Economic Association celebrated its third birthday with a party last Monday. The feature of the day was the association birthday cake with a prize in it. The prize was one of the club's new badges. These take the form of a beehive, meaning co-operation, and in color true blue, to show the good faith put into the work.

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The nurses of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital are to have a pleasant little entertainment and sale at their clubhouse, 143 East Thirty-fifth Street, on Friday and Saturday afternoons and evenings of this week. There will be music, palm reading, and character sketches, and nurses in pretty caps and gowns will sell gifts for Easter. The admittance fee is only 10 cents.

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The Professional Woman's League now serves tea every afternoon at 4 o'clock, with an increase of sociability among its members.

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The recently elected officers of the International Sunshiné Society are: President-General—Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden; First Vice President—Mrs. Theodore F. Seward; Second Vice President—Mrs. Charles H. Denison; Secretary—Mrs. Hans S. Beattie; Treasurer—Mrs. Edward E. Poor; Directors—Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp, Mrs. Sara Williams Vanderbeek, Mrs. Bertha Roberts, Miss Emily Watson, and Mrs. Esther Herrman. The annual reception of the society will be held, as last year, at the Hotel Savoy, in May.

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Some 150 business women in all professions, from the milliner to the stenographer, accepted the invitation of the League for Political Education to listen to an account of the league's neighborhood and civic work last Friday evening. They came from the Twenty-seventh Assembly District and its vicinity, and listened with interest to the addresses made. A number of them left their names to become members of a class in civics to begin on Tuesday evening, April 3, four lessons to be given every other week.

Victoria's Example to Her Diplomats.

From The London Shipping.

I would have every Britain draw his inspiration from and fashion his demeanor upon the Queen. Throughout these trying months she has shown even more than her lifelong thoughtfulness, sympathy, devotion, and tact. The homely Christmas box to the soldiers; the picnic at Windsor to the wives and children of the absent ones; the telegrams in perfect taste to the army; the visit to the wounded; the timely word, and the order that Irish soldiers may no longer be put in the guardhouse, or otherwise punished, "for the wearing of the green." It is even now difficult to believe that such petty tyranny ever existed. To crown all, her Majesty will give tokens of her appreciation of the devotion and heroism of her Irish soldiers by paying a visit to the Sister Isle. These methods put into our diplomacy, and we would soon emerge from the world's black book.

DIVISIONS IN WASHINGTON

Political "Sides" of Congress Obtain in Choosing Homes.

Republicans Prefer the Fashionable Up-Town Side while Democrats Cling to the Old City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—"The Republican side" and "the Democratic side" are expressions familiar to readers of the proceedings of Congress. The Democratic side in both Houses is the right-hand side as the Speaker or President faces the house, and the Republican side is the left side. The divisions are not absolute, particularly in the Senate, where many Republicans sit on the Democratic side, and vice versa. The Democratic side, at present, includes the minority parties.

But it is not so well known, and is a curious illustration of the tendency of human beings toward going in cliques, that the division to some extent prevails in the city at large. There is a Republican side of Washington and a Democratic side. Of course, the division is not nearly so exact as in the House and Senate, for men in choosing homes will naturally select the part of the city that offers the best location; but nevertheless it is a curious fact that the Republican members of Congress seem to prefer one end of the city, while the Congressmen at the other end are chiefly Democrats.

The "Republican side" of Washington is the "up-town" side, the side that stretches up west of the Capitol to the department buildings. There are only two Republican Senators living east of the Capitol—Nelson of Minnesota and Pritchard of North Carolina; and only one of those residing west of the Capitol lives anywhere near it. He is McBride of Oregon.

The northwest, the part affected by Republicans, is the fashionable section. The good neighborhoods near the Capitol are more homely and democratic. Most Senators prefer to live in the northwest, but of those who still cling to the old-fashioned part of the city all are Democrats or Populists but the two above mentioned.

These Democrats are all of the old-fashioned, rock-ribbed order, such as Morgan and Pettus of Alabama, Berry of Arkansas, and Chilton of Texas. A few of their stamp, such as Cockrell and Vest, have gone to the extreme Northwest, but they are so far Northwest as to be out of the popular Republican section, which is in the centre of the fashionable region. Morgan lives on Four and a Half Street, close to Pennsylvania Avenue, in the middle of a block which hangs on the side of a hill. Tillman lives away over to the east, about as far from the section in the centre of which Hanna lives as he can get. Jones of Arkansas, between a desire to live in "the Democratic side" and a desire to have a pleasant home in a good part of the city, has compromised, and lives neither in the far Northwest nor in the Capitol section, but midway between them.

The Republicans, however, stick to their section. They are nearly all close together, and many of them live at the same hotel. At the Arlington, for instance, live Aldrich, Spooner, Platt of Connecticut, and Platt of New York. Hanna lived there until he moved into a home just across the way from the White House.

There are two Republican hotels and Democratic hotels. There is nothing to prevent a stalwart Democrat from the South or West from registering at the Arlington when he comes to Washington, but as a matter of fact he usually registers at the Metropolitan or the National. Col. Bryan always stops at the Metropolitan when he comes to town, and a large percentage of those who live there are Democratic members of Congress. Senator Berry of Arkansas can be seen almost any evening sitting in the parlor with his crutches by his side, talking to Democratic Representatives and their wives. The hotels keep newspapers of all kinds, but somehow it is easier to find a Republican newspaper than a Democratic one at the Arlington newsstand, while the first papers that greet the eye on the National and Metropolitan stands are such papers as The Atlanta Constitution and The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Republican tendency to flock to the Northwest cannot be set down to any fondness for plutocracy, for many of the Congressmen in that section live out of the fashionable part of it, and many live in boarding houses. It is difficult to account for it on any theory except that which creates a division in the Congress itself, and makes Congressmen lament when they find themselves forced to occupy a seat away from their kind, and on "that side"—an expression by which a Congressman always means the side chiefly occupied by the party he does not belong to.

The Republican section is close to the White House. If President McKinley should choose to start out some evening and make a round of visits to all the Senators of his party, he would not need to take a carriage; he could make the trip in a walk, if he chose to, and would not have to walk very long between visits. He would pass the houses of some Democrats on his journey, but not many; for most of the Democratic Senators living in the Northwest live on the outer rim of that section, near the boundary, and almost as far away from the Republicans of the Northwest as the latter are from their Democratic colleagues down near the Capitol.

BUSINESS NOT

BASEBALL DATES FOR 1900

The Season at the Polo Grounds to Open April 19.

NEW YORK TO PLAY BROOKLYN

Schedule Provides 140 Games for Each Club—Rusie to Play in New York.

The National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs yesterday announced its schedule of games for the coming season. Experts declare that it is one of the best schedules ever compiled, every club securing dates that can only be agreeable to them. The season will open April 19, five days later than last season, and will close Oct. 13. Last year the season closed Oct. 15. The schedule provides for 140 games by each club, 70 at home and 70 abroad, the series between clubs consisting of 20 games. It is a three-trip schedule, each club making three trips to the various cities during the season.

A noticeable change in this year's schedule is that the Eastern clubs are to play in the West July 4. The Eastern clubs, however, will play at home on Memorial Day and Labor Day.

The New York Club has an excellent schedule. The team will open the season at the Polo Grounds with Brooklyn April 19. On Memorial Day the Pittsburg team will be the attraction in two games at the Polo Grounds, and for Labor Day the local enthusiasts will have the Cincinnati team as an attraction. The local club also fared well in the way of Sunday games in the West. The opening game at Washington Park, Brooklyn, will be played April 21 with the New Yorks opposing Brooklyn. Pittsburg is not scheduled to play Sunday games as was expected. Sunday games will be played in Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis. The schedule follows:

NEW YORK AT HOME.

With Brooklyn—April 19, 20; May 4; June 23, 26; July 13, 16; Sept. 20, 22; Oct. 13. With Boston—April 24, 25, 26, 27; June 20, 21, 22; Oct. 5, 6, 8. With Philadelphia—May 1, 2; Aug. 22, 23, 24, 25; Sept. 27, 28, 29; Oct. 1. With Pittsburg—May 30, (A. M. and P. M.,) 31; June 1; July 23, 24, 25; Sept. 15, 16, 18. With Chicago—June 12, 13, 14; July 30, 31; Aug. 1, 2; Sept. 11, 12, 13. With Cincinnati—June 2, 4, 5, 6; July 26, 27, 28; Sept. 3, (A. M. and P. M.,) 4. With St. Louis—June 7, 8, 9, 11; July 19, 20, 21; Sept. 6, 7, 8.

BROOKLYN AT HOME.

With New York—April 21, 23; May 3, 5; June 25, 27; July 14, 17; Sept. 21; Oct. 11. With Boston—April 28, 30; May 1, 2; July 18; Aug. 2; Sept. 27, 28, 29; Oct. 1. With Philadelphia—May 7, 8, 9; Aug. 28, 29, 30; Sept. 1, 24, 25, 26. With Pittsburg—June 7, 8, 9, 11; July 20, 21, 22; Aug. 1; Sept. 6, 7, 8. With Chicago—June 2, 4, 5, 6; July 23, 24, 25; Sept. 3, (A. M. and P. M.,) 4. With Cincinnati—June 12, 13, 14; July 19, 20, 21; Sept. 11, 12, 13, 14. With St. Louis—May 29, (A. M. and P. M.,) 31; June 1; July 26, 27, 28; Sept. 15, 17, 18.

BOSTON AT HOME.

With New York—May 7, 8, 9; Aug. 28, 29, 30; Sept. 1; Sept. 24, 25, 26, 27; June 19. With Brooklyn—June 15, 16, 18, 19; Aug. 22, 23, 25; Oct. 2, 3, 4. With Philadelphia—April 19; May 3, 4, 5; June 21, 22, 26; Sept. 20, 21, 22. With Pittsburg—June 12, 13, 14; July 26, 27, 28; Sept. 3, (A. M. and P. M.,) 5. With Chicago—June 7, 8, 9, 11; July 19, 20, 21; Sept. 15, 17, 18. With Cincinnati—May 30, (A. M. and P. M.,) 31; June 1; July 30, 31; Aug. 1; Sept. 6, 7, 8. With St. Louis—June 2, 4, 5, 6; July 22, 24, 25; Sept. 11, 12, 13.

PHILADELPHIA AT HOME.

With New York—April 28, 30; June 15, 16, 18, 19; Aug. 21; Oct. 2, 3, 4. With Brooklyn—April 24, 25, 26, 27; June 20, 21, 22; Oct. 5, 6, 8. With Boston—April 20, 21, 23; July 14, 16, 17; Oct. 10, 11, 12, 13. With Pittsburg—June 2, 4, 5, 6; July 19, 20, 21; Sept. 12, 13. With Chicago—May 30, (A. M. and P. M.,) 31; June 1; July 26, 27, 28; Sept. 6, 7, 8. With Cincinnati—June 7, 8, 9, 11; July 23, 24, 25; Sept. 15, 17, 18. With St. Louis—June 12, 13, 14; July 30, 31; Aug. 1, 2; Sept. 3, (A. M. and P. M.,) 4.

PITTSBURG AT HOME.

With New York—May 25, 26, 28; July 5, 6, 7; Aug. 13, 14, 15, 20. With Brooklyn—May 21, 22, 23, 24; July 10, 11, 12; Aug. 16, 17, 18. With Boston—May 11, 12, 14, 15; July 2, 4, (A. M. and P. M.;) Aug. 8, 9, 11. With Philadelphia—May 16, 17, 18, 19; June 28, 29, 30; Aug. 4, 6, 7. With Chicago—May 7, 8, 9, 10; June 25, 26, 27; Oct. 10, 12, 13. With Cincinnati—April 28, 30; May 1; Aug. 22, 23, 24, 25; Sept. 26, 28, 29. With St. Louis—May 2, 3, 5; Aug. 20, 21; Sept. 1, 20, 22; Oct. 6.

CHICAGO AT HOME.

With New York—May 12, 13, 14, 15; July 8, 9, 10; Aug. 16, 18, 19. With Brooklyn—May 25, 26, 27, 28; June 29, 30; July 1; Aug. 4, 5, 6. With Boston—May 16, 17, 18, 19; July 5, 6, 7; Aug. 13, 14, 15. With Philadelphia—May 21, 22, 23; July 2, 3, 4; Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11. With Pittsburg—May 3, 30; June 25, 26, 27; July 14, 15, 16; Aug. 12. With Cincinnati—May 2, 3, 4, 5; Aug. 30, 31; Sept. 1; Oct. 6, 7, 9. With St. Louis—April 28, 29, 30; May 1; Aug. 27, 28, 29; Sept. 28, 29, 30.

CINCINNATI AT HOME.

With New York—May 21, 22, 23; July 2, 3, 4, (A. M. and P. M.;) Aug. 9, 11, 12. With Brooklyn—May 16, 17, 19, 20; July 5, 7, 8; Aug. 13, 14, 15. With Boston—May 24, 25, 26, 28; June 28, 29, 30; Aug. 4, 6, 7. With Philadelphia—May 11, 12, 14, 15; July 10, 11, 12; Aug. 16, 17, 18. With Pittsburg—April 23, 24, 25, 26; May 13, 27; July 1; Aug. 5, 26; Sept. 30. With Chicago—April 19, 20, 21, 22; June 21, 22, 23, 24; Sept. 22, 23. With St. Louis—June 15, 17, 18, 19; July 14, 15, 16; Oct. 2, 3, 4.

ST. LOUIS AT HOME.

With New York—May 16, 17, 19, 20; June 20, 30; July 1; Aug. 4, 5, 6. With Brooklyn—May 12, 13, 14, 15; July 2, 3, 4, (A. M. and P. M.;) Aug. 9, 11, 12. With Boston—May 21, 22, 23; July 9, 10, 11, 12; Aug. 16, 17, 18. With Philadelphia—May 24, 25, 26, 28; July 5, 6, 7; Aug. 13, 14, 15. With Pittsburg—April 19, 20, 21, 22; June 23, 24; July 8; Sept. 25, 24; Oct. 7. With Cincinnati—April 23, 24, 25, 26; Aug. 25, 26; Sept. 25, 26, 27. With Chicago—May 6, 7, 8, 9; June 25, 26, 27; Aug. 10; Oct. 13, 14.

RUSIE TO PLAY IN NEW YORK.

To Pitch in Opening Game at the Polo Grounds, Ewing Says.

Amos Rusie has settled his differences with the New York Baseball Club, and will report for duty with the other players Wednesday or Thursday. Manager Ewing, when he first came to New York, announced that Rusie would play here, and yesterday he received a telegram from the crack pitcher saying that he would report with his signed contract.

This is good news for the baseball enthusiasts of this city, as Rusie has been one of the most popular players who ever wore a New York uniform. From all accounts from the West Rusie's pitching arm is in good condition.

Rusie did not pitch last season owing to a difference of opinion regarding salary. When a contract was sent to him last season he was asked to pitch at a greatly reduced salary, and he refused to sign it is believed that the club has agreed to his demand for $2,400. He was idle an entire season once before because of a difference regarding salary, and on his return to the game pitched as well as ever.

Manager Ewing announced yesterday that he would put Rusie in to pitch against Brooklyn in the opening game at the Polo Grounds. He also said that some new players would be obtained in a few days, intimating that O'Brien and Selbach were two of them.

YALE'S BASEBALL PLANS.

'Varsity Team Candidates Will Play Six Games on the Easter Trip.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 25.—The Yale baseball nine's Easter trip schedule of games was announced this evening upon the return of Manager Adams from the South. Capt. Camp and Coach Nichols will take a squad of twenty-five players, including three batteries, and will try the men out in the six games with a view to picking the 'Varsity team earlier than usual.

The games scheduled are: April 11, against Fordham, in New York; April 12, against Georgetown, at Washington; April 13, against the University of Maryland, at Baltimore; April 14, against the Boston National League team at Norfolk, Va.; April 16, against the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, Va., and April 17, against Georgetown, at Washington.

Entries for Road Drivers' Parade.

It has been decided that the winners of the Speedway championship cups shall lead the parade of road drivers, to be held in this city on the first Saturday in May. President H. H. Kane will be in the lead, with Vice President John F. Cockerill. Following them will be McMillian, 2:17¼, the champion trotter, driven by Dr. Moore; Jack, 2:12¼, the champion pacer, driven by H. D. Gill, and Mr. Cockerill's team, Swift and Honor Bright. More than forty road drivers from other cities have applied for positions. At the last meeting of the Executive Committee the following horsemen were appointed a special committee to have charge of the parade: John F. Cockerill, Chairman; George Coleman, M. L. Reid, Charles Lloyd, Alex. Newberger, Dr. H. H. Kane, and Al Reeves, Secretary.

THE KENTUCKY FUTURITY.

Breeders Nominate 1,487 Mares for the Eleventh Renewal of the Trotting Stakes.

LEXINGTON, March 25.—The eleventh renewal of the twenty-thousand-dollar Kentucky Futurity, for foals of 1900, has just closed with the largest entry list in its history, a total of 1,487 nominated mares.

Although the high standing of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association has some bearing on the result, there is said to be but one explanation for this record-breaking entry, and that is the long expected has come at last, and the trotting breeders of America are on the eve of an era of prosperity after almost a decade of depression. The entries are from all sections, embracing thirty-five States and Territories. Kentucky is naturally the heaviest nominator, but the other States are liberally represented. Following is the list of entries by States:

Kentucky, 566; New York, 168; Massachusetts, 97; Illinois, 87; California, 86; Pennsylvania, 69; Ohio, 61; Wisconsin, 38; Montana, 37; Texas, 30; Indiana, 29; Michigan, 27; Tennessee, 24; Kansas, 18; West Virginia, 18; Iowa, 17; New Jersey, 14; Colorado, 11; Georgia, 11; New Hampshire, 10; Nebraska, 8; Alabama, 8; Delaware, 7; Louisiana, 7; Missouri, 6; Maine, 6; Minnesota, 3; Connecticut, 3; Mississippi, 3; Virginia, 3; Rhode Island, 1; Indian Territory, 1; North Dakota, 1; Maryland, 1; Utah, 1. There are nine entries from Canada.

That breeders now realize the value of stake engagements to themselves and the buyers of their colts is shown by the fact that thirty-five have each named ten or more mares. There are 333 sires represented. Of these 228, or more than 60 per cent., have records of 2:30 or better, and 30 are in the 2:10 list.

Of the 1,487 mares named, 624, or over 40 per cent., either possess or have produced standard speed, a remarkable percentage, the size of the entry considered. Three hundred and eight of the matrons have produced winners, and 98 of these have each foaled from two to six performers. Scarcely any celebrated mare in the breeding ranks is absent from the list, and the result of the mating of famous horses, like Star Pointer, 1:59¼, with Lena N., 2:05¼, and of Directum, 2:05¼, with Pixley, 2:08¼, and of Arion, 2:07¾, with Nancy Hanks, 2:04, will be watched with interest.

Stakes at Sheepshead Bay.

The following stakes are announced to close April 17 for the June meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club at Sheepshead Bay:

The Vernal, $1,250 added, for fillies two years old; five furlongs.

The Grass Selling Stakes, $1,250 added, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on turf.

The Bay Hurdle Race, $800 added, handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; two miles over eight hurdles on turf.

The Independence Steeplechase, $1,200 added, handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; full steeplechase course.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

The following tables show the standing of the clubs in the various bowling tournaments:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	H.S.		W.	L.	H.S.
Metropolitan	17	1	968	Morningside	9	9	926
Corinthian	14	4	945	Riverdale	9	9	920
Kings Co.	11	5	922	Washington	9	9	918
Knickerbocker A. C.	11	7	920	Pontiac Wh. S.	8	10	937
Fidelia	13	7	1017	Golden Rod	7	11	929
Empire	10	6	923	Oriental	8	12	967
America	11	7	925	Imperial	5	13	938
Roseville				Lotus	4	12	922
A. A.	12	8	912	New York A. C.	3	13	888
Berkeley	10	8	904	Phoenix	3	15	874
Doolittle	11	9	937	Harlem R. C.	1	13	818

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM.

	W.	L.	H.S.		W.	L.	H.S.
Philadelphos	23	3	949	W. Irving	13	13	817
Fraternity	21	5	885	Welcome	12	12	838
Gilbert	20	6	958	Burnside	12	13	868
Fort Greene	19	6	911	Atlantic	12	14	896
Bedford	20	6	910	Brevoort	10	16	879
J. F. Price	19	7	967	De Forest	9	17	866
East N. Y.	18	8	937	Comm'n'lth	9	17	902
Bushwick	18	8	915	Alert	9	18	868
De W. Clin'n	17	9	873	Brooklyn	8	18	876
Lefferts	15	9	901	Nassau	7	19	870
Le Long	16	10	890	Iolanthe	5	21	778
Long Island	15	12	937	Gramercy	4	22	768
Fern	14	12	882	Oxford	3	23	818
Fulton	13	13	880	Ridgewood	1	26	715

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	H.S.		W.	L.	H.S.
Republic	17	3	879	Seaboard	8	x	
Mech. & Trad.	17	3	854	Mt. Morris	7	7	806
Imp. & Trad.	13	3	847	Hanover	7	11	783
Manhat. Co.	12	4	834	Lad., Th. & Co.	6	10	799
Sub-Treasury	13	5	879	Hamilton	6	12	762
National Park	13	5	818	Morgan & Co.	4	10	774
Chemical	9	8	837	Mercantile	4	12	768
Plaza	9	7	738	Chase No. 2	2	16	739
Chase No. 1	7	6	804	Kountze Bros.	2	16	727
American Ex.	9	8	839	11th Ward	2	16	694
Broadway	9	9	832				

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

Colgate & Co.	21	7	915	Seabury & J.	13	15	834
Dodge & Olcott	18	10	863				
H. Davis & Co.	15	10	854	Mesek & Co.	10	16	769
Robbins & Son	15	10	854	H. & H. C. Co.	4	20	774
Gen. Chem. Co.	15	15	894				

FIRE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Delaware	15	4	833	Caledonian	7	8	778
German	14	5	888	Hanover	7	9	772
Norwich Un.	12	6	892	Home	8	11	742
				L. & L. & G.	7	11	789
Greenwich	12	6	788	Royal	7	11	750
Lancashire	11	8	876	Northern	6	12	830
Ætna & Mon.	10	6	754	Queen	5	12	770
American	11	7	842	Hanover	5	13	715
Underwriters	10	7	812	Alliance	3	13	715
Phenix	9	8	786	Union	0	15	748

Tournament Games To-day.

North Side National—Borough, Prospects, Corinthian.

Columbia League—Century Wheelmen, Village, Enterprise.

National League—New York Athletic Club, Riverdale, Morningside.

United Bowling Clubs, Section No. 2—Gotham, Ohara, Oertel.

Carruthers' National—East New York, De Long, Spartan.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Lefferts vs. De Forest; Lefferts vs. Gramercy; Lefferts vs. Iolanthe.

Pigeon Shooting at Aiken, S. C.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 25.—In the pigeon shoot yesterday Yale Dolan of Philadelphia won the Aiken Cup, valued at $200. He also got the entrance money, $260, by making a straight score of 15 birds at 30 yards in the first event, a miss-and-out handicap, the money was divided between C. W. Dolan, (30½ yards,) Y. Dolan, (34 yards,) W. W. Holley, (29 yards,) and R. Brooks, (23 yards,) each killing 15 birds and so making a clean score.

The second event was for the Consolation Cup, valued at $50, entrance $10. There were 8 entries. The money was divided between E. L. Smith and George Hoyt; Smith won the cup in a shoot-off.

In the third event (10 birds, all to stand at 32 yards, 13 entries,) the money was divided between E. L. Smith and W. W. Holley, each with 11 birds.

Lakewood Wins at Polo.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 25.—The polo game played here yesterday between the Lakewood (N. J.) and Aiken (S. C.) teams was won by Lakewood. The playing was excellent, but Aiken was outmatched and lost by a score of 7 to 14 for Lakewood. As on Friday Waterbury led the Lakewood team, winning seven goals. Collier won six goals and Gould one. Camden and Aiken play to-morrow afternoon.

The Wooden Box in the Treasury.

Washington Telegram to Chicago Record.

At last the mystery of a wooden box in the Treasury Department has been solved. For more than a year a heavy box has lain on top of the safe in th eoffice of the Chief of the Mint Division. No one knew whence it came, to whom it belonged, or what it contained. It was not accompanied by any letter or memorandum which indicated its source or its contents, and it has lain around awaiting a claimant or some word which would indicate what it held. The officials finally tired of seeing it, and in the general cleaning up process of the room broke open the box. It was found to contain 1,000 pennies, and from an address given in the box it appeared to have come from a man in Baltimore, who had more than a year ago intrusted it to an express company. He wished the pennies redeemed, and expected to receive in their place paper certificates. The box, its shipper supposed, had been lost in transit. It should have been delivered to another division, and it was traced to the express agent in Washington, a young man who forfeited the $10 which was the value of the package. The whole matter was straightened out, and the express agent received the money which he had been called upon to pay to the Baltimore shipper.

First Impression.

"How did Krüger's peace overture strike you?"

"It reads as if he had merely rewritten his war ultimatum to England hind-side before."—Chicago Record.

THE MUNN ENVELOPE

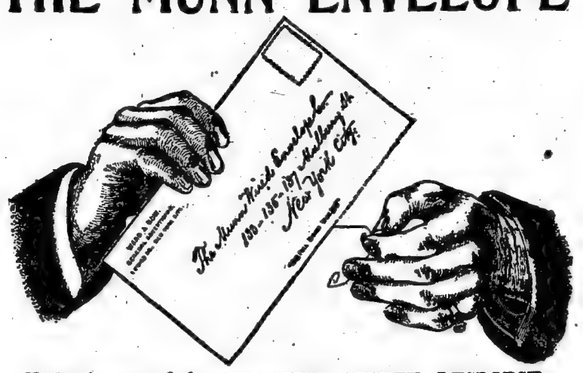

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REMINGTON

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
State of New York, Albany, October 28, 1897.
"This office had occasion to use the Remington Typewriter for writing over 40,000 library cards in indexing Revolutionary Manuscripts, and it gave perfect satisfaction."
Wm. J. Morgan, Deputy Comptroller.

The Remington machine equipped with special card cylinder is endorsed by leading dealers in library supplies, and is in growing and successful use by many of the largest business concerns.
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, #327 Broadway, New York.

MARSHALL WINS AT CHESS.

Defeats Delmar in Fifth Game—Counter Centre Gambit Used.

The Tournament Committee of the Manhattan Chess Club ordered Delmar and Marshall to play the fifth game of their contest at the clubroom yesterday, although the latter had already won the contest. When Delmar arrived at the club he received quite an ovation on having won his game in the cable match. An interesting game, which Marshall opened, was won by this player after thirty-five moves. The score follows:

FIFTH GAME.—COUNTER CENTRE GAMBIT.

Marshall. White.	Delmar. Black.	Marshall. White.	Delmar. Black.
P—K4	P—Q4	B—R6	R—R
PxP	Kt—KB3	B—Kt7	R—KB
B—Kt5ch	P—B3	BxP	R—Q
PxP	PxP	BxKt	KtxB
B—B4	P—K4	B—B7	K—R2
Kt—KB3	B—QB4	BxR	RxB
Castles	P—K5	Kt—B6	R—QB
P—Q4	PxKt	KtxP	RxP
PxB	QxQ	RxKt	RxP
PxQ	P—Q6	R—Kt7	P—R5
R—Kch	K—B	R—Kt3	B—B4
B—B4	B—B4	Kt—Kt5	B—K3
B—Q6ch	K—Kt	R—Kt4	BxP
K—K7	B—Kt3	Kt—Q4	R—B2
Kt—Q2	Kt—Q2	P—Kt3	P—R6
Kt—B3	P—KR3	R—R4	R—Q2
Kt—Q4	R—QB	R(K)—R	Resigns
QR—K	P—KR4		

Marshall, 4. Delmar, 1.

On Saturday night the annual dinner of the club was held at the St. Denis Hotel. There were nearly 100 members and friends present, including members of the cable team, the officials of the match; the British uppire, W. P. Shipley, President Marean of the Brooklyn Chess Club, and President J. Mona Lesser of the Chess Association of the United States.

DOINGS OF COLLEGE ATHLETES.

Pennsylvania will play three baseball games with the University of Chicago nine at Chicago on June 18, 20, and 22.

Hamilton College has withdrawn from the New York State Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The remaining members are Hobart, Union, and Colgate.

The Yale 'Varsity and college eights will probably be made up at the close of the Easter recess, and will then be "polished off" for their respective races with Harvard and the Naval Cadets.

Cunha of Hawaii, the Yale football player, is being developed into a crack catcher, and in spite of his bulk may push Sullivan out of his position on the nine. His throwing to second has been a pleasant surprise for Capt. Camp.

Manager Blythe of the Harvard football team has addressed letters to the managers of scholastic teams asking for the names, addresses, approximate weight, and other information concerning football players that will be graduated from their schools this year.

"Phil" King, who is coaching the University of Wisconsin baseball nine this Spring, has been disappointed at the number of candidates trying for positions. Only thirty-two men have responded, and of these but twenty attend practice regularly. He has issued an appeal to the students calling attention to the baseball status at Michigan, where a hundred or more men are trying for the team.

Wesleyan has been assigned a date of honor in the Yale football schedule for next Fall. The Wesleyan eleven will meet the Elis late in the season, Oct. 20, with only Columbia, West Point, the Carlisle Indians, Harvard, and Princeton to come later. Last year Wesleyan met Pennsylvania on the corresponding Saturday in late October, and held the Quakers down to 16 points, while they scored 6 points

Brown's football team will have the longest football schedule in the history of the college this Fall. It will consist of fifteen games, nearly all of which will be played in Providence. Princeton and Wesleyan will meet Brown on her home grounds, but the Pennsylvania and Dartmouth games will be played at Philadelphia and Hanover. Manager Linden is also trying to secure a game with Georgetown at Washington, and will invite Virginia to play his team at Providence.

Princeton's team in the Olympian games at Paris this Summer will be composed of ten men, to be picked after the Mott Haven meet. Passage has already been engaged on the St. Louis, and training quarters have been secured at Vincennes. Three weeks will be spent in training before the games come off. Robert Garrett, Captain of the '97 track team, is the only alumnus that will compete. He is entered in the shot put, discus throw, and board and triple jumps.

Long Island Harriers on Trail.

A big field of trail followers left the clubhouse of the Star Athletic Club, Fourteenth Street and Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday. The event was a dual run, in which the junior team of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Association participated. The course was about four and a half miles long. The event was hotly contested from start to finish. The following was the order of the finish: C. Worden, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Association; F. Hussey, Star Athletic Club; L. Reicheter, A. E. Ziegler, L. Spotts, J. Hampton, J. Reid, J. Abell, J. J. Rafferty, Jr., Lee, W. Carigg, D. Maney, T. St. McCurdey, C. Cohen, W. Losee, and J. O. Day, and the time was thirty minutes.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROLAND,
50th St. and Madison Av.,
Block from Central Park entrance.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF
MODERN HOTEL.
EUROPEAN PLAN, $1; AMERICAN PLAN, $2; WITH HOT AND COLD WATER, STEAM HEAT, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; ELEVATOR SERVICE; CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD
Lakewood, New Jersey.
M. C. WENTWORTH of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.
JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

INSTRUCTION.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY
Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough Academic and Commercial Course; open all year; terms moderate Address Bro. AUGUST, Westchester, N.Y.

SPECIAL OFFER—Until Sept. 1 students will be received at our new DOWN-TOWN SCHOOL at a reduced rate. Apply Walworth Stenographic Institute, 29-33 West 42d St. Up-town school: Walworth Business and Stenographic Institute, 108-110 East 125th St.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A GENTLEMAN WHO IS ABOUT TO SAIL for Europe desires to dispose of his horses; also two sets of fine harness and two carriages. He would also like to secure a position for his coachman. Address H., 85 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—Paying guests received for long or short periods in a small family in this ancient and interesting city; terms from 2 to 3½ guineas per week. 1 Paradise Row, Chester, England.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Young woman for general housework; small apartment. Call, Tuesday, Haipin, 7 East 87th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

YOUNG MEN WANTED.—To join a National Guard Regiment; must be 21 years of age, able-bodied, and of good moral character—Gymnasium! Rifle Range! Indoor Baseball! and many other attractions. Everything, including uniforms and equipments, furnished entirely free of cost. For particulars address "Shoulder Straps," Box 102 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Caretakers.

YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN WANTS A PRIvate house to care for Summer; good references. Address Mrs. I. Black, 184 East 76th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; best city reference. Call or address present employer's, 18 East 71st St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHEN MAID.—A lady leaving the city wishes to place a Swedish girl as first kitchen maid. 17 West 38th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant in private family; good references. 215 West 18th St., Ross.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—First-class Swiss Protestant, single; written and personal city references. Herman Bucher, 1,158 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; 36; competent, willing and obliging; best references. Valet, 209 East 40th St., care of O'Keefe.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in first-class private family; best city reference. Call at 1,686 Broadway, 53d St.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; can be seen at present employer's Monday. 130 West 74th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By English coachman; aged twenty-eight; height 5 feet 7 inches; three years' good driving references; city or country. G. B., care Knickerbocker stables, West 54th St.

Miscellaneous.

REAL ESTATE.—By young man willing and ambitious; understands renting, collecting, and looking after repairs; best of reference and security. A. B., Box 138 Times, Down Town.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

GOING TO PARIS?

EXPOSITION NOTES NO. 4.

One of the most important questions for the traveller to solve is that of hotel accommodation; the great pressure has enhanced prices, the pensions have doubled their rates, and all hotel proprietors have arranged a scale of "Exposition prices."

For the accommodation of our patrons, we have furnished special hotels that will accommodate a thousand a day, this in addition to the many contracts we have with existing hotels there. These facilities enable us to take care of thousands of people per day, the tariff ranging from $2.12 to $5.00 per day, at good hotels; accommodations being only for those who travel under our arrangements.

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Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

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An illustrated folder, containing a map of the Exposition Grounds, gives full particulars.

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MESABA ..... March 31
MANITOU ..... April 7
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ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE, ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
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Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA LINE.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
H. K. MARU...Mch. 31 | DORIC.....April 17
CHINA.....April 7 | NIP MARU.....April 25
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 340 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Wash. Bldg., and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic..Mar. 28, Noon | Teutonic..April 25, Noon
Germanic..April 4, Noon | Germanic..May 2, Noon
Oceanic..Apr. 18, 7:30 AM | Oceanic...May 16, 7 AM
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.
Lucania....Apl. 7, Noon | Invernia...Apl. 28, 4 PM
Etruria...Apl. 14, 3 PM | Lucania...May 5, 10 AM
Campania..Apl. 21, 10 AM | Etruria...May 12, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE. U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow via Londonderry.
From pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Ethiopia, Apl. 7, noon | City of Rome, May 5, noon
Anchoria, Apl. 21, noon | Ethiopia, May 12, Noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d Cabin, $30 to $35. Steerage, $23.50 to $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

PANAMA RAILROAD S. S. LINE
For COLON, connecting with lines to Port Limon, Savanilla, Carthagena, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PACIFIC PORTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA.
RATES, NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO, CABIN, $106.....STEERAGE, $40
Steamers sail from pier foot of West 27th St., N.Y.
FINANCE, Mch. 28, 1 PM | ATHOS...April 4, 1 PM
Information at company's office, 29 Broadway.
R. L. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

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THE OPERA PIANO,
New and elegant designs, also several slightly used
WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.
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SQUARE PIANOS, 19, FROM $27 TO $45; GOOD makes, $3 and $4 monthly. WISSNER, Fulton and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and William J. Quinlan, Jr., as trustees under the last will and testament of Sidney Mason, deceased, plaintiffs, against JULIA JUDGE, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Andrew D. Judge, deceased; John L. Goldsmith; Edmond Kelly, individually; Edmond Kelly, as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Edmond Kelly, as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Horace Robert Kelly, individually and as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres; Kathleen Kelly, a daughter of said Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, who in religion is known as Sister Joseph of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul; Shaun Kelly, Kathleen Kelly, the last two persons being the children of the above-named Edmond Kelly; Robert Kelly, Kathleen Gertrude Kelly, Edmond Kelly, Heloise Kelly, Yvonne Kelly, Raymond Kelly, the six last-named persons being the children of the above-named Horace Robert Kelly; Evelina de la F. Kelly, wife of said Horace Robert Kelly; Jean d'Humieres, John R. Platt, Isaac S. Platt, and William P. Chambers, as trustees under the will of Samuel R. Platt, deceased, and the following-named tenants: John Bensil, John Braddy, John Preehl, John Hilgendorf, John Gottlieb, John Coulture, John Schuur, and John Thomas, the name "John" being fictitious, said tenants' true Christian names being unknown to plaintiffs; Edwin A. Schroeder and Frank M. Arguimbau, as surviving partners of the firm of Schroeder & Bon, and Sandford L. Norcott, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, March 5th, 1900

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Chemical National Bank
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National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
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Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
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The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
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Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
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Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000
Acts as Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer Agent, etc.
Being the largest lender on mortgage in the State, it has unequalled facilities for investing funds held in trust in FIRST MORTGAGES on New York City real estate. The market offers no investment of equal security paying so high a rate of interest. A large number always ready for immediate sale.
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Charles R. Henderson,	William J. Easton,
Frederick Potter,	John D. Hicks,
Charles Richardson,	Charles Matlack,
Ellis D. Williams,	Clarence H. Kelsey,
Frank Bailey.	

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
New York, March 1, 1900.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 2, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1900. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct 1, 1900, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.
The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

A CHOICE INVESTMENT!

There is now offered for Public Investment 25,000 Shares of Stock, being the balance of 100,000 Shares of Stock recently offered for sale by

THE TRIPLER LIQUID AIR CO.

(THE PARENT COMPANY)

AT 50 PER CENT. OF PAR VALUE, viz., $5.00 PER SHARE.

THE TRIPLER LIQUID AIR COMPANY absolutely controls all the Tripler processes for the production and utilization of Liquid Air. It is the only company in the world which is to-day producing Liquid Air in such a quantity and with such economy as to make its commercial use possible. The priority and value of these rights give them

A MONOPOLY OF THE COMMERCIAL FIELD.

Neither Charles E. Tripler nor his successes with Liquid Air need any introduction to the world to-day. His name is as familiar as those of Watts, Franklin, or Edison, and the fame and value of his discovery is equally as great. **HE IS TO LIQUID AIR TO-DAY WHAT EDISON IS TO ELECTRICITY.** His processes are producing Liquid Air in such quantities and at such a cost as to make it a practical business element, capable of being used and traded in as a commercial product, not a theory. His work has long since passed the stage of experiment, and has become a concrete business proposition. Liquid Air is made and sold and shipped all over the country every day.

FUTURE OUTLOOK FOR SHAREHOLDERS.

No other invention ever devised has before it such tremendous possibilities for general use and vast returns, and the shareholders who are fortunate enough to procure stock to-day in the Tripler Liquid Air Company (Parent Company) will undoubtedly see at least as great an increase in the cash market value of their holdings as has ever come to the stockholders of any of the great dividend-payers of to-day.

The original Bell Telephone shareholders see their stock increased to-day in value over 1,400 per cent. of its original par, let alone the fact that many of them bought it for less than par, as investors now have the opportunity of doing in this stock. The Standard Oil Company stock, par value $100 per share, which sells to-day for $540, originally sold far below par. The Westinghouse Air Brake has given to the shareholders interest over 1,000 per cent. on their original investment. The electric business stands to-day worth 500 per cent. above its cost to those who purchased stock in it when it was first put before the public. Yet none of these industries begins to represent such an almost limitless field of employment as that which lies before Liquid Air to-day.

This Company is the ONLY ONE that has passed the experimental stage and is doing business.

This is the ONLY COMPANY which offers an ACCOMPLISHED FACT for the consideration of investors.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF in that the new discovery is regarded by many with incredulity. It was so at first with steam. Many were the prophets of evil who foretold all sorts of dire calamities which would follow the use of steam, if it could be used at all (which was doubtful.) Stephenson's locomotive, it was said, would be unable to run up hill—the wheels would slip back. Fulton's steamboat was greeted with equal prophecies of failure. Next came electricity and the public has scarcely yet recovered from the surprise which was occasioned by its discovery as a source of light and power when Liquid Air, the greatest giant of them all, comes upon the scene.

LIQUID AIR IS THE IDEAL POWER FOR TRANSPORTATION, and is, in fact, as suggested by George J. Varney, in the July Lippincott's Magazine, "the coming power for this purpose." Mr. Varney's exact words are: "The new product, Liquid Air, however, seems to possess superior merits as a motive power for vehicles; in fact, it is the motor that has most the appearance of being the 'dark horse' in this field."

IT IS BUT A QUESTION OF TIME WHEN ALL ENGINES, stationary or locomotive, will utilize Liquid Air in place of any other motive power now known, and in cheapness no other ever discovered can compare with it. The enormous number of vessels using coal as fuel; of locomotives, of engines, producing the power for factories and mills, and the many minor employments of steam, make the millions of dollars possible saving to the world by the development and application of this new power as simply incalculable.

By the Tripler methods—by production in large quantities—its cost is but three and one-half cents per gallon, which enables its use not only as a motive power, but also as a refrigerant, at an enormous saving of expense, and is now in general use in hospitals for surgical operations. It will be used for maintaining a comfortable temperature even in the hottest countries, and in due season be available for household purposes through local sub-companies.

IN ITS USE AS A REFRIGERANT it will find immediate favor with all packing houses, breweries, cold storage houses, now sometimes seriously annoyed by their contents contracting an unpleasant taint from the ammonia at present used in refrigeration. One of the leading packers of Chicago stated recently to an officer of this Company that the so-called "embalmed" beef of the late war was occasioned by escaping fumes of ammonia penetrating the beef while it was in cold storage.

In fact, the whole refrigerating industry will be radically changed and very greatly improved by the use of Tripler's Liquid Air, which produces only a dry, cold atmosphere that is absolutely pure, and is in itself practically death to all germs of disease in the ordinary air, making an actual saving of 50 per cent. in cost alone, without taking into consideration the far superior results attained.

AUTOMOBILE POWER.—Liquid Air can supply the power for the automobile at a fractional cost of that required for any other motive force. Prof. G. A. Boebrick, a noted Russian engineer, a graduate of the School of Technology at St. Petersburg, states that from the investigation and experiments made it is perfectly practical to apply Liquid Air as a motive power to automobiles, one of which is now in course of construction. The space occupied by the storage battery in an electric vehicle comprises ten cubic feet, which, when filled with Liquid Air, will drive the vehicle for 1,000 miles at from one-third to one-half a cent per mile.

SO MANIFOLD ARE THE POSSIBLE USES for this new force that space is not sufficient here to enumerate them; but among the principal commercial purposes to which it has already been adapted are its uses as a power and as a refrigerant. A book will be sent upon application, giving further particulars.

PROTECTED BY PATENTS.—The Tripler Liquid Air Company is not only secured perfectly on its inventions, appliances, and processes for the United States, but it also controls all the foreign patents, including England, France, Germany, Austria, Canada, and Mexico, and has applied for patents in Australia, New Zealand, Japan, South Africa, and all countries granting patents. Its patents are the only ones that have ever been granted. It will erect plants in London, Paris, Berlin, and Brussels. A plant is being constructed for the Paris Exposition, where a most desirable position has been granted this Company as the **only producer in commercial quantities** of Liquid Air in the world.

THIS PRODUCT IS NOT A MYSTERY. It is a simple, undeniable fact, which can be demonstrated at the factory, located at 121 West 89th Street, New York, where the company is manufacturing Liquid Air, furnishing it daily to purchasers and operating engines and a dynamo with Liquid Air as the **Sole Motive Power.** This factory, however, is entirely inadequate for the present requirements of the business, and is to be replaced by a far larger establishment, which will be installed upon the realization of receipts from the sale of the present issue of stock. It is the germ of what will become one of the greatest business enterprises ever conducted in the history of the world.

THERE IS NO THEORIZING ABOUT IT. No visionary imagining, no lack of evidence that what the Tripler Liquid Air Company claims to do, it **does do,** and will do. The light of publicity has been upon Professor Tripler's discovery for over a year, and he has demonstrated that his ideas are practical and can be made immensely profitable. They are of such a character as cannot help but be interesting to the investing public, offering, as we firmly believe they do, THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY EVER KNOWN IN FINANCIAL HISTORY FOR THE ACCUMULATION OF MARVELOUS RETURNS ON A COMPARATIVELY TRIFLING INVESTMENT.

CAPITAL STOCK.—The capital stock of this, the parent company, is 1,000,000 shares, par value $10 each, Full Paid and Non-Assessable. THERE IS NO PREFERRED STOCK OR BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

Officers.	Directors.
CHARLES E. TRIPLER.....President	Charles E. Tripler...40 West 77th St., N. Y.
J. B. M. GROSVENOR.....Vice-President	J. B. M. Grosvenor.....66 Beaver St., N. Y.
HENRY A. KIRKHAM.....Treasurer	John M. Hoen.....11 Broadway, N. Y.
JEROME B. LANDFIELD, JR....Secretary	William A. Vincent..Rookery Bldg., Chicago
	John P. Jones..U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.
	Frank J. Cannon.....Utah

Transfer Agents—International Banking & Trust Co., 149 Broadway N. Y.
General Counsel—Goodrich, Vincent & Bradley, 11 B'way, N. Y., and the Rookery, Chicago.

THESE PLAIN STATEMENTS OF FACTS are deemed amply sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous as to the limitless field open to this new force, and the tremendous profits certain to accrue to those who purchase stock in this parent company and enable its employment to be put into practical use and thereby reap the reward of the courage of their convictions.

The Directors **recently authorized an issue of 100,000 shares of its capital stock at $5.00 per share,** (par value $10.00, full-paid and non-assessable.) This gave to investors the **greatest opportunity** ever known to the world, and of the 100,000 shares offered 25,000 only remain.

The **entire proceeds** of this sale are to be devoted to the construction of a new and much more extensive factory for Greater New York (the present one being entirely inadequate to the immediate demands of the business) and for such other purposes as the Board of Directors may believe will be to the greatest practical benefit for the rapid completion of the Parent Company's plans, such as the formation of sub-companies and the construction of, or selling royalties for the construction of, automobiles, engines, motors, etc.

☞ **The Stockholders in this, the PARENT Company, WILL SHARE IN ALL THE profits of the Company from WHATEVER SOURCE, including ALL ITS ROYALTIES from the sub-companies, both foreign and domestic, on the same principle as Telephone and other similar original controlling companies.**

It is our belief that the profits arising from the business of this Company will fully equal, if not far exceed, those of any of the telephone and electrical companies in existence; and it is our further belief that only those who make early application for this stock will secure a share in these profits.

We would advise prompt application for the reason that a large portion of this issue has already been subscribed, and when the remaining 25,000 shares are sold no more shares will be sold at the present price.

Any information that intending applicants may desire they can obtain at the offices of the Company or any of its agents.

Checks or drafts for full amount subscribed must accompany application, made to the order of

The TRIPLER LIQUID AIR COMPANY, 11 Broadway, New York.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,104,445.20

DIRECTORS:

JOHN F. DRYDEN	President Prudential Insurance Co.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER	President Equitable Life Assurance Society
JAMES H. HYDE	Vice-President Equitable Life Assurance Society
LESLIE D. WARD	Vice-President Prudential Insurance Co.
THOMAS N. McCARTER	Counsel of the Company
EDGAR B. WARD	2d Vice-President Prudential Insurance Co.
WILLIAM SCHEERER	Cashier State Banking Co.
SCHUYLER B. JACKSON	Lawyer
CHARLES A. PEICK	Lawyer
JEROME TAYLOR	2d Vice-President
J. HERBERT BALLANTINE	P. Ballantine & Sons
WILLIAM N. COLER, JR.	W. N. Coler & Co.
THOMAS N. McCARTER, JR.	Solicitor of the Company
WILLIAM H. STAAKE	Lawyer
FORREST F. DRYDEN	Secretary Prudential Insurance Co.
HENRY S. REDMOND	Redmond, Kerr & Co.
UZAL H. McCARTER	President

OFFICERS:

UZAL H. McCARTER	President
JOHN F. DRYDEN	Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR	2d Vice-President and Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER	Secretary and Treasurer
CHARLES G. TITSWORTH	Title Officer

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital	$1,000,000
Surplus and profits	$1,425,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hardin,	C. P. Huntington,
Edward D. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas,	Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons,	Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry,	Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
	George Coppell.

WE DESIRE TO BUY
ESSEX COUNTY 4s, due 1926.
HUDSON COUNTY 5s due 1901.
MORRIS & ESSEX R. R. 1st 7s, due 1914.
Sutro Bros. & Co.,
56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of New York & Phila. Stock Exchanges.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The General Electric Automobile Company

Recognizing that it is to the interest of the stockholders of the General Electric Automobile Company that the affairs of said corporation be readjusted by either the consolidation of this company with other automobile companies or by providing adequate working capital to handle the business offering, holders of a large amount of the stock of the said company have requested the undersigned to act as a committee to accomplish such purpose under an agreement dated March 14th, 1900, and filed with the Investment Company of Philadelphia, Depository.

The undersigned have consented to act as such committee and request that the stockholders deposit their stock under said agreement with the Investment Company, No. 310 Chestnut Street, on or before April 10th, 1900. Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited stock, and any stockholder will have the privilege of withdrawing his stock from the said Investment Company if the plan to be submitted by the committee does not meet with the approval of the stockholder.

G. M. DODGE, New York City,
GEO. TRACY ROGERS, New York City,
J. S. ARNDT, Philadelphia,
J. M. BUTLER, Philadelphia,
THOS. EARLE WHITE, Philadelphia,
Committee.
Messrs. Read & Pettit, Counsel, Philadelphia.

The Cleveland Trust Company,
CLEVELAND, OHIO,
Buys and sells
CLEVELAND ELECTRIC RAILWAY 5s,
DETROIT ELECTRIC RAILWAY 5s,
and other
Choice Corporation Securities.
Circulars Upon Application.

ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER FOR OLD established bond and share house wanted with capital substitute to retiring member. Factors only to PRINCIPALS, Box 185 Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, Philadelphia, and Paris.
March 23d, 1900.

Mr. CHARLES STEELE, heretofore of Messrs. Seward, Guthrie & Steele, is this day admitted as partner in our firms in New York, Philadelphia, and Paris, resident in New York.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
MORGAN, HARJES & CO., Paris.

To the Creditors of
Harper & Brothers:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that creditors to the amount of $1,650,000 have assented to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and that the said Plan has been declared to be operative and effective.

Creditors who have not hitherto assented to the Plan may deposit their claims with The State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., at any time on or before April 4, 1900, but after that day no claim shall be received except upon such terms as the Committee may impose.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1900.
ALEXANDER E. ORR, Chairman.
WILLIAM A. NASH,
STEPHEN BAKER,
WILLIAM M. LAFFAN,
AUGUSTINE J. SMITH,
Committee.
HIRAM B. BERRY, Secretary.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

The Trust Co. of America,
141 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL	$2,000,000
SURPLUS	1,000,000

Fiscal Agent of the United States for Cuba.
BRANCHES:

LONDON,	95 Gresham Street.
HAVANA,	27 Cuba Street.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,	10 Marina Street.
CIENFUEGOS,	55 San Fernando Street.
MATANZAS,	29 O'Reilly Street.

Correspondents in all parts of the world.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
Acts as **Trustee** of **Mortgages;** also as **Registrar** and **Transfer Agent.** Acts as **Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Receiver**—and executes all kinds of trusts.
Our Cuban and Foreign Departments buy and sell drafts, and cable payments on **Cuba and all the principal cities of the world;** open commercial and travellers' credits, and will give all information required by intending travellers to the **Paris Exposition.**
Orders for purchase and sale of bonds, stocks, and shares on the London Stock Exchange, promptly executed by our London office.

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE.....President
HEMAN DOWD.....Vice-President
STANLEY L. CONKLIN.....Secretary
FRANCIS C. PREST.....Assistant Secretary
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON.....Trust Officer
LOUIS J. GRUMBACH...Manager Exch'ge Dept

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Federal Steel Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Federal Steel Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented at said meeting will be held at the office of said company, No. 60 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on MONDAY, the second day of April, 1900, at 11 A. M.
For the purposes of this meeting the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 10th day of March, 1900, and will be opened at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the 20th day of March.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

Second Avenue Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, April 2d, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
OREN ROOT, Jr., Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March 26, 1900.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on Monday, April 9, 1900. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from April 2 until April 9, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
46-48 Cedar Street, New York.
The Annual Election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of next Election, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, March 27th, 1900.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GEO. W. DEWEY, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting Notice.
OFFICE OF THE
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall Street,
New York, January 23, 1900.
The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before such meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, in Parsons, Kansas, on the 5th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock M.
Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 2d and until the morning of April 7th next.
By order of the Directors, such meeting is also called to act upon, authorize and ratify the purchase by this Company of the railroad and franchises of the Kansas City, Eldorado & Southern Railway Company, extending from Walker, Missouri, a station on the main line of this Company, to Eldorado Springs, Missouri, a distance of fourteen miles, and to authorize the taking of the steps necessary to carry the same into effect.
S. HALLINE, Secretary.
H. C. ROUSE, President.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
No. 4 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, Cal., March 8d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday, March 15th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 5th, 1900.
E. C. WRIGHT, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.
New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Office of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York.
No. 42 Cedar Street, New York City.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held at the office of the Company, No. 42 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 10th day of April, 1900, at 1:00 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York City, March 26th, 1900.
GEORGE S. A. YOUNG, President.
WALTER S. ALLEY, Secretary.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 8, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 17th, and reopened on April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1900.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th inst., and reopened on the third day of April next at 11 o'clock A. M.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Knickerbocker Real Estate Company will be held at the office of the Company, 131 East Twenty-third Street, in the City of New York, on the second day of April, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
New York, March 19th, 1900.
JOHN D. SCHOONMAKER, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Willson Aluminum Company for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 99 Cedar Street, Room 1,108, in the City of New York, on the 31st day of March, 1900, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Transfer books will open on the 2d day of April, 1900.
GEO. F. SEWARD, Secretary.
March 10, 1900.

Office of the North River Insurance Company,
New York, March 15th, 1900.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors of Election will be held at the office, 44-48 Cedar Street, on MONDAY, the 26th day of March, inst. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Book will be closed from 22d inst. until after the election. By order.
F. H. CRUM, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Company's
FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS.
Coupon No. 4, due April 1st, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, March 26th, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds, and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, March 24th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, April 3d, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer,
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, March 21, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 16th day of April next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st inst.
For the purpose of the annual election of Directors of this Company, which will be held on the 18th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 12 M. on Saturday, the 7th day of April, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 19th day of April next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, April 16th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, March 29th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on March 29th, and will be reopened on April 17th.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.
New York, March 21, 1900.

Garfield National Bank,
23D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE,
New York, March 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after March 31st, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, April 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Mexican National Railroad Co.,
New York, March 17th, 1900.
Holders of Second Mortgage "A" Bonds of this Company are entitled to a payment of FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from the earnings of 1899, on account of past due interest, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 5 and 6 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 20th, 1900.
WILLIAM BURCKEL, Secretary.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
52 Broadway, New York, Mch. 15, 1900.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., and an extra dividend of ½ per cent, were declared payable April 30, to stockholders of record 5 o'clock P. M., March 26. Transfer books close 5 o'clock P. M., March 26, and open May 1.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Sec. and Treas.

Electric Vehicle Company,
100 Broadway, New York, March 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable April 16th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 4th, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on April 4th, and reopen on April 17th.
ARTHUR PHILLIPS, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., March 14, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of April, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 2d proximo.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.
COUPONS NO. 9, DUE APRIL 1, 1900, from The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS will be paid on and after April 2, 1900, upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City.
H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, March 7, 1900.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after April 2d, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, March 23d, 1900.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Professional Wall Street became enthusiastic toward the close of last week's business upon the Stock Exchange. Dullness had suddenly been superseded by activity, and weakness was put aside by actual buoyancy. If this week the encouraging pace of last week keeps up, Wall Street will believe that the stock market good times of last Summer are ready for duplication.

It seems clear that most signs point to strength in the present market. Apart altogether from the general good business conditions and the growing ease in money, there are other elements of soundness and strength. For instance, Europe is again a buyer of our stocks, while at home the present activity of the bond market and of those securities commonly called investment issues indicate that strong financial interests, as well as the outside public, are now in the market. European investors were early in getting into the present market, realizing with their financial shrewdness what apparently the home market at first did not, the significance and the benefits of the passage of the new Currency bill placing this country on a thoroughgoing gold basis.

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Further developments in the New York Central-Pennsylvania railway deal are likely to become public this week. Plans for the future of the Three C.'s property may be the earliest disclosed.

THE "SPECIAL FRANCHISE" TAX AS AN ELEMENT OF UNCERTAINTY.

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

The uncertainty of the special franchise tax is a good deal talked about on "the Street," and bear operators try to make use of it for their purposes. It doubtless has had some effect in checking dealings in the stocks of the corporations subject to it, but it is the opinion of the regular commission brokers that it has no perceptible effect upon the actual market prices. Nobody can form an estimate of how much of a tax it is going to be, and few have a clear idea of what it really is. As a consequence it is not taken into account very much yet.

The act of last year imposing this tax amends the tax law so as to include in the definition of "real estate" all telegraph lines and their appurtenances, all surface, underground, and elevated railroads, "including the value of all franchises, rights or permission to construct, maintain, or operate the same," and all mains, pipes, conduits, wires, &c., "in, upon, above, or under any public or private road, street, or ground," for conducting steam, heat, water, oil, electricity, or any substance or product capable of being conveyed or protected by such appliances, "including the value of all franchises, rights, authority, or permission for constructing, maintaining, or operating" the same. The franchise, right, or permission so specified "shall," the law says, "for the purpose of taxation, be known as a special franchise," and a special franchise "shall be deemed to include the value of the tangible property of a person, copartnership, association or corporation, situated in, upon, under, or above any street, highway, public place or public waters in connection with the special franchise."

This makes tolerably clear what it is that is made subject to taxation as real estate under the name of "special franchise," and it affects mainly the local traction, gas, and electrical companies. While the valuation of all other real estate is fixed by the local assessors, that of all "special franchises" is to be determined by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, and whatever valuations they may put upon them must be accepted by the local authorities. No rule is laid down by the law for determining this valuation, and the State Board can act upon any principle that it chooses to adopt, or it may fix the valuation arbitrarily, subject to review by a court to which any disputed case may be taken by writ of certiorari. Persons and corporations subject to the tax are required to report to the State Board a "full description" of their special franchises and a statement of "any condition, obligation, or burden" imposed upon them, and to furnish any information that may be asked for, and they are entitled to notice of the assessment and to a hearing at Albany upon any complaint that they may have to make concerning it.

Upon the valuation of the special franchise, as defined, the regular rate of taxation is to be levied as upon other "real estate

harmony. Independently of whether or not there are any present negotiations looking to the taking over of Manhattan under lease or otherwise, by Metropolitan, Mr. Sage declares that neither Mr. Gould nor himself has any enmity with Mr. Whitney, but, rather, that relations are altogether pleasant, and, therefore, that there is no reason why there should not be a full, complete, and satisfactory understanding all round.

Last week a good deal of the trading efforts in Manhattan seemed to be toward manipulation to depress the quotation, and the Street saw in this an effort on the part of some interests to accumulate the stock at the lower figures. Of course, since the extraordinary Metropolitan-Third Avenue coup Wall Street is prepared now to receive suggestions of almost any kind in relation to probable or possible developments in New York surface and elevated railways. Nevertheless, this manipulation and some Manhattan absorption—secrecy surrounding it—by a number of prominent banking houses last week have not been lost sight of in wide-awake quarters of the Street, and hence the many interesting prophecies that are heard.

VIEWS THAT ENCOURAGE.

In marked contrast with the old pessimistic views which so often were expressed by railroad managers, Wall Street last week noted with pleasure and significance the words of President C. K. Mellen of Northern Pacific that the earnings of that road were so eminently satisfactory that in the first seven months of the present fiscal year the net increase was a million dollars greater than in the same period last year; that, therefore, dividend prospects were considerably bettered, and that the quotation for the stock as an investment logically was entitled to rise.

Nor is this hopeful view taken by President Mellen an isolated case. On the contrary, railway Presidents and officials who come to the city show by their acts and in their conversations that the change for the better noted by Mr. Mellen in repsect to Northern Pacific has been noted by them also in respect to their own particular systems. That this is so, recent interviews and the reports of largely increased earnings, from time to time published in these columns, amply bear out. From all sections and by practically all railroads are reported better business, larger earnings, and brighter prospects. It is a tale, not of calamity, but of prosperity; a story, not of despair, but of hope; an assurance for the future, not doubtful but certain and secure.

And hence it is that Wall Street investors and speculators alike are now giving so much attention to the railroad stocks. The views of the railway magnates encourage.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

G. Y. Young of San Francisco, Cal., sees only good times in sight for California for a long time to come. He says:

"The opening up of the Philippine Islands will help the Pacific Coast immensely, building up our shipping interests and largely stimulating our export and import trade. Of course, we have already felt the benefit of the movement of troops, munitions of war, &c., but these gains are only temporary, while what is to follow will be permanent.

"In time, too, I should not be surprised to see the extreme West go in more for manufacturing than it at present does. The South is developing along those lines, and I don't see why we shouldn't. But whether we do or not, we certainly are having a wonderful run of prosperity at present, with almost everybody busy and making money."

MORE EQUIPMENT.

Among the orders for new equipment placed last week by different railroads were the following:

St. Louis and San Francisco, 500 box cars; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 100 steel gondola cars; St. Louis Southwestern, 8 passenger cars; International and Great Northern, 400 box cars; Lackawanna, 100 steel hopper bottom coal cars; Colorado Southern, 15 passenger cars; Wabash, 3,000 box cars and 500 gondola cars; Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, 400 box cars, in addition to the 200 ordered a week ago; Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn, 9 passenger cars; Rio Grande Western, 9 passenger cars; Chicago and Alton, 5 switching locomotives; Mexican International, 5 engines; St. Paul, 32 ten-wheel freight engines.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, March 25.—The quarterly settlement is making unusual demands upon the German money market. The high rates for a prolongation of money were a striking feature last week. A partial cause was the fact that the banks were accumulating for the payment of the yearly dividends. The end of the week saw a slight improvement in the situation.

Warnings to speculative industry to go slow have multiplied of late. Herr Koch, President of the Reichsbank, announced in the Reichstag that the high rates for money would continue, owing to the heavy trade demands.

The Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung has printed a semi-official warning to manufacturers, declaring that there has been an unnatural bull movement in coal and iron shares and in the prices for the commodities. It advises producers against utilizing the present situation to the utmost, on the ground that such a course would lead to the restriction of exports and an ultimate crash. It counsels moderation in every department of business.

Meanwhile the coal famine continues very acute. The factories have lost millions of marks, and many are now operating on short time or without profit.

Numerous Chambers of Commerce have discussed the situation. The Solingen Chamber declares that a continuance of the famine will mean the complete shutting down of many factories and the discharge of thousands of workingmen. The Barmen Chamber has addressed a communication to the coal syndicate, threatening to ask the Government to prohibit coal exports. The syndicate has replied that it has reduced the exports to a minimum, but cannot dispense with them altogether, inasmuch as the German market is unable to absorb the entire output, now amounting to 7,000,000 tons annually.

The February trade statistics show a large increase in coal exports and a decrease in imports, in consequence of the Bohemian strike; but the latter is now broken down, and this will tend to improve the situation.

The capital for the German Atlantic cable was heavily oversubscribed, and the books were prematurely closed.

A meeting just held at Stuttgart inaugurated a combination of all German cotton weavers, chiefly for the purpose of fighting the yarn duty.

The dyers in the Elberfeld district are striking for higher wages, and their numbers are increasing daily.

A combination of sugar factories is still talked of. Only 4 per cent. of the manufacturers are now lacking to complete the syndicate.

The Berlin fruit dealers have submitted a memorial to the Government against a fresh fruit duty, which they contend would ruin the trade. The memorial points out that Berlin receives 80 per cent. of its supply from abroad.

The West German, French, Belgian, and Dutch hollow-glass manufacturers have advanced export prices, including pressed goods, 10 per cent.

The Belgian State Railways have ordered twelve locomotives of a Philadelphia firm for September delivery.

A combination of all the German zinc-rolling mills has been formed here, and under the arrangement all goods are to be sold through a common agency.

ADVANCE IN ELECTRIC STOCKS.

Last week most of the electric stocks traded in on the curb showed substantial improvement. The stock of the Electric Vehicle Company had been very much depressed by the uncertainty that was felt in regard to the policy that the Directors of the company were likely to pursue in the matter of dividends, and this in turn unfavorably affected the stocks of the subsidiary companies. When it was announced on Wednesday that a dividend of 2 per cent. had been declared on Electric Vehicle preferred the market for this issue, as well as for the common stock, immediately began to show signs of more strength. The common stock, which had sold as low as 30, got back to 40, and ended the week at 38 bid. Prior to the declaration of the dividend, the best bid for the preferred stock had been 90, while by Saturday as much as 86 was bid for the issue. Proportionately as large advances were recorded in the stocks of the subsidiary companies of the Electric Vehicle Company, especially in New York Transportation. This stock closed on Saturday at 11 bid, an advance of 3½ points over the closing bid of the previous week. New England Transportation advanced from 5½ to 6½, and the stock of the Illinois Company from 1¾ to 2¾.

The proposal to decrease the capital stock of the Illinois Transportation Company, which was suggested some time ago, has taken definite shape, and a circular has been issued to the stockholders calling their attention to the plan, which is to be presented for ratification at a special meeting to be held April 5. It is proposed to make the shares of the par value of $10, which, after the payment of the next call of 35, whenever it may be made by the Directors, will be full paid and non assessable. This will reduce the capital stock of the company from $5,000,000 to $2,250,000, and will give the stockholders a full-paid stock in place of an assessable one and without decreasing the number of shares held by any stockholder. In the circular just issued it is stated that the company, after meeting all expenses up to date, has in bank something over $410,000.

Recently the electric stocks have been among those which have been most depressed, and the new life which they are showing is taken as an indication of the better conditions which are now prevailing in the market.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Details of a dividend declared by the Continental Trust Company and of coupons to be paid by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company will be found in another column.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Milton S. Guiterman, referee, One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,835; subject to another mortgage for $9,250.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, William N. Cohen, referee, 195 Lenox Avenue, west side, 43 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16.5 by 85, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,061.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 209 East Seventy-first Street, north side, 166.3 feet east of Third Avenue, 18.9 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,592.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Henry M. Gescheidt, referee, 2,493 to 2,499 Second Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, each 25 by 75, four five-story double flats, with stores; 246 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Second Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 26 by 99.11, five-story double flat; also,

99 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling; 101 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 15.11 by 100.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling; also,

107, 109, and 111 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 63.10 feet east of Park Avenue, each 15.11 by 100.11, three three-story brick and stone dwellings; also,

121 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 175.5 feet east of Park Avenue, 15.10 by 100.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling; 127 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 222.2 feet east of Park Avenue, 15.11 by 100.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph Steiner, referee, West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 95, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,756.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	$2	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 3
Belt R. R. & Stock Yards Ind. pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Mch. 31	Holders of record Mch. 10	
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Feb. 28	Mch. 6
Canadian Pacific	3	Apr. 2	Mch. 9	Apr. 5
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Apr. 2	Feb. 27	Apr. 5
Chartiers	3½	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 20
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf. (quarter).	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 14	Mch. 19
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul common	2½	Apr. 20	Mch. 23	Apr. 13
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	3½	Apr. 20	Mch. 23	Apr. 13
Chicago & N'western pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 6	Mch. 24	Mch. 29
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	May 1	Mch. 30	Apr. 9
Cin., Ham. & Day. pf. A & B (quarter)	1	Apr. 3	Mch. 20	Apr. 4
Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter).	1¼	Apr. 20	Mch. 30	Apr. 5
Dayton & Michigan	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 20	Apr. 4
Dayton & Mich. pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 3	Mch. 20	Apr. 4
Evans. & Terre Haute com.	1½	May 1	Apr. 10	May 2
Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	2½	Apr. 16	Holders of record	Sept. 29
Georgia R. R. & Banking (quarter).	2⅝	Apr. 16	Mch. 31	Apr. 16
Manhattan (quarter)	1	Apr. 2	Mch. 16	Mch. 26
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 16	Apr. 7	Apr. 19
New York & Harlem common	2	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 17
New York & Harlem pf.	2	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 17
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	Mch. 31	Mch. 16	Apr. 1
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Apr. 10	Mch. 31	Apr. 11
North. of New Hamp. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 5
Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter)	1½	May 1	Holders of record	Mch. 30
Southern pf.	1½	Apr. 6	Mch. 23	Mch. 30
Sunbury & Lewiston	4	Apr. 2	.....	.....
Union Pacific com. (semi-annual)	1½	Apr. 2	Feb. 28	Mch. 26
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 2	Feb. 28	Mch. 26
Utica & Black River	3½	Apr. 30	.....	.....
Vermont & Massachusetts	3	Apr. 7	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Capital Traction (quarter)	1	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 2
Chicago City Ry. (quarter)	3	Mch. 31	Mch. 15	Mch. 21
Chi. Union Trac. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 20	Mch. 31	Apr. 21
Cincinnati St. Ry. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 2	Mch. 17	.....
Cin., Newport & Covington pf.	⅞	May 1	Apr. 24	May 2
City Ry., Dayton, com., (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 20	Apr. 3
City Ry., Dayton, pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 20	Apr. 3
Consol. Traction (Pittsburg) pf.	3	May 9	Holders of record	Mch. 31
Dayton & Western Trac. pf.	1¼	Apr. 2	.....	.....
Fairhaven & Westv., New Haven. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 2	Mch. 20	Apr. 2
Glens Falls, Sandy Hill & Ft. Ed.	2½	Apr. 1	Mch. 20	Apr. 2
Meriden & Compounce (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Met. St. Ry., N. Y. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 16	Mch. 29	Apr. 17
Philadelphia Traction	4	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 10
Pitts. & Birmingham Trac.	1½	Apr. 10	Apr. 5	Apr. 10
South Side R. R., Chicago, (quarter)	¾	Mch. 30	Mch. 20	Mch. 31
Twin City R. T. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 27	Apr. 2
Union Elevated (Chicago)	2	Mch. 26	Mch. 10	Mch. 27
West End St. Ry. (Boston) common.	3½	Apr. 2	Mch. 19	Apr. 3

BANKS.

Fifth Avenue (quarter)	20	Apr. 2	Mch. 22	Apr. 2
Fifth Avenue (extra)	5	Apr. 2	Mch. 22	Apr. 2
First National, Brooklyn, (quarter).	4	Apr. 5	Holders of record	Mch. 26
Garfield National (quarter)	10	Mch. 31	Mch. 21	Apr. 2
Nat. Shoe & Leather (quarter)	1	Apr. 2	Mch. 21	Apr. 2

TRUST COMPANIES.

Brooklyn (quarter)	4	Apr. 2	Mch. 24	Apr. 3
Continental (quarter)	1½	Apr. 10	Apr. 2	Apr. 1
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2½	Apr. 2	Mch. 23	Apr. 2
Manufacturers', Brooklyn, (quarter).	2	Apr. 2	Mch. 24	Apr. 2
Title Guar. & Trust (quarter)	2½	Apr. 2	Mch. 23	Apr. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amalgamated Copper (quarter)	1½	Apr. 30	Mch. 26	May 1
Amalgamated Copper (extra)	½	Apr. 30	Mch. 26	May 1
Am. Agricultural Chemical pf.	3	Apr. 2	Mch. 23	Apr. 2
Am. Bank Note (quarter)	50c	Mch. 30	Mch. 17	Apr. 2
Am. Beet Sugar pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 13
American Bell Telephone (quarter)	3	Apr. 16	Apr. 1	Apr. 15
Am. Caramel pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Am. Ice pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 14	Apr. 2	Apr. 16
American Screw (quarter)	1½	Mch. 31	Holders of record	Mch. 21
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 10	Mch. 26	Apr. 11
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	1¾	Apr. 10	Mch. 26	Apr. 11
Am. Steel & Wire common (quarter).	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 10	Apr. 3
Am. Steel & Wire pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 19	Apr. 3
Am. Sugar Ref. common	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 9	Apr. 3
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 9	Apr. 3
American Surety Co. (quarter)	2	Mch. 31	Mch. 19	Apr. 2
Am. Tin Plate pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 30	.....	.....
Anaconda Copper Mining	$1.25	Apr. 30	Apr. 16	.....
Anaconda Copper Mining (extra)	75c	Apr. 30	Apr. 16	.....
Bliss, E. W., com. (quarter)	2½	Apr. 2	Mch. 28	Apr. 1
Bliss, E. W., pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 2	Mch. 28	Apr. 1
Boston Belting Co. (quarter)	$2	Apr. 2	Mch. 17	Apr. 2
Boston El. Light (quarter)	$2	Apr. 14	Mch. 30	Apr. 15
Buffalo Hump Mining	1	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 22
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$20	Mch. 30	Holders of record	Mch. 5
Cambria Iron	2	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 15
Castle Braid (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 21	Apr. 2
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mch. 6
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards (quarter)	2	Apr. 2	Mch. 10	Apr. 3
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 10	Apr. 3
Chicago Telephone (quarter)	3	Apr. 5	.....	.....
Cincinnati Gas (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	8	Apr. 2	Mch. 12	Apr. 8
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 14	Mch. 20	Apr. 3
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 3
Electric Vehicle pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 16	Apr. 4	Apr. 17
Federal Steel pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 20	Mch. 30	Apr. 12
Finance Co., Penn., 1st pf. (quarter).	$1.50	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 20
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 22	Apr. 2
General Electric (quarter)	1½	Apr. 14	Holders of record	Mch. 31
Hall Signal common	1	Apr. 2	Mch. 20	Apr. 3
Hall Signal pf.	6	Apr. 2	Mch. 20	Apr. 3
Haw. Com. & Sugar (month)	50c	Mch. 26	Mch. 20	Mch. 26
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	Mch. 26	Mch. 20	Mch. 27
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Mch. 26	Mch. 20	Mch. 27
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 2
International Silver pf.	1¾	Apr. 1	Mch. 1	Mch. 23
International Zinc Co. (monthly)	1	Apr. 1	Mch. 24	Apr. 2
Maryland Brewing pf.	3	Mch. 26	Mch. 1	Mch. 12
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Mch. 31	Mch. 17	Apr. 2
Mergenthaler Linotype (extra)	2½	Mch. 31	Mch. 17	Apr. 2
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	Apr. 16	Apr. 9	Apr. 16
Nat. Enamel & Stamp. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Mch. 31	Mch. 20	Apr. 2
National Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 31	Mch. 16	Apr. 1
National Tube pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 3
New Central Coal	2	Apr. 2	Mch. 27	Apr. 3
New Haven Iron & Steel	15c	Apr. 16	Holders of record	Apr. 6
N. Y. Air Brake (quarter)	2	Apr. 30	Apr. 2	Apr. 17
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 14	Mch. 24	Apr. 16
Pennsylvania Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 16	Holders of record	Mch. 31
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 2	Mch. 27	Apr. 2
Pittsburg Plate Glass common	1½	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 20
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 14	Mch. 31	Apr. 15
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 2
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 15
Safety Car Heating & L. (quarter)	2	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 2
Shelby Iron	6	Apr. 16	Apr. 10	Apr. 17
Sloss-Shef. Steel & Iron pf. (quarter).	1¾	Apr. 4	Mch. 24	Apr. 5
Susq. Iron & Steel (quarter)	3	Apr. 16	.....	.....
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 17	Apr. 3
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. common	2	May 1	Apr. 20	May 1
*T. C., I. & R. R. non-assenting pf.	54	May 1	Apr. 20	May 1
Trenton Potteries pf.	2	Mch. 31	Apr. 11	Apr. 12
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 20	Apr. 3
Union Ferry (quarter)	½	Apr. 2	Mch. 20	Apr. 2
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	3½	Apr. 2	Mch. 22	Apr. 2
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	4	Apr. 2	Mch. 22	Apr. 2
Union Typewriter 2d pf. (extra)	4	Apr. 2	Mch. 22	Apr. 2
United Fruit (quarter)	2½	Apr. 14	Holders of record	Mch. 31
United Gas Imp't (quarter)	2	Apr. 14	Holders of record	Mch. 31
U. S. Shoe Machine com. (quarter).	2	Apr. 14	Mch. 24	Apr. 2
U. S. Shoe Machine pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 14	Mch. 24	Apr. 2
United States Leather pf. (quarter).	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 2
United States Oil (quarter)	50c	Apr. 2	Mch. 17	Apr. 2
United States Projectile (quarter)	2	Apr. 2	Mch. 28	Apr. 3
Western Union Tel. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 16	Mch. 20	Apr. 2
Westinghouse A. B. (quarter)	2½	Apr. 10	Mch. 31	Apr. 11
West. Air Brake (extra)	5	Apr. 10	Mch. 31	Apr. 11
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 24	Apr. 3
Westmoreland Coal	3	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 21

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Am. Beet Sugar Co.	Mch. 15	Apr. 4	Apr. 3	Annual
Am. Bell Telephone	Mch. 22	Mch. 27	Apr. 10	Annual
Oravaipa Mining Co.	.....	.....	Apr. 2	Annual
Boston & Montana Mining	.....	.....	Apr. 26	Annual
Brooklyn Bridge Freezing & Cold Storage Co.	.....	.....	Mch. 29	Annual
Butte & Boston Consol. Mining	Mch. 13	Apr. 4	Apr. 3	Annual
Canadian Pacific	.....	.....	Apr. 4	Annual
Car Trust Investment Co.	.....	.....	Apr. 4	Annual
Chicago & Alton	Mch. 20	Apr. 3	Apr. 2	Annual
Continental Tobacco	Mch. 15	Apr. 12	Apr. 11	Annual
De Kalb Ave. & North Beach	.....	.....	Apr. 6	Special
Federal Steel	Mch. 10	Mch. 20	Apr. 2	Annual
German-American Insurance	.....	.....	Mch. 27	Annual
H. Nicholsburg Mfg. Co.	.....	.....	Apr. 2	Annual
Joliet & Chicago	Mch. 15	Apr. 3	Apr. 2	Annual
Knickerbocker Ice	Mch. 17	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.	Mch. 17	Apr. 3	Apr. 2	Annual
Long Island Railroad	Mch. 21	Apr. 11	Apr. 10	Annual
Mexican Central	.....	.....	May 2	Annual
Mo., Kansas & Texas	Mch. 2	Apr. 7	Apr. 5	Annual
Mutual Bank	.....	.....	Mch. 26	Annual
National Salt Co.	Mch. 8	Mch. 29	Mch. 28	Annual
New York Central	Apr. 7	Apr. 19	Apr. 18	Annual
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	Apr. 14	May 3	May 2	Annual
N. Y. & Rockaway Beach	Mch. 17	Mch. 28	Mch. 27	Annual
Niagara Fire Ins.	.....	.....	Mch. 27	Annual
North River Insurance Co.	Mch. 22	Apr. 3	Mch. 26	Annual
Panama Railroad	Mch. 31	Apr. 3	Apr. 2	Annual
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	Mch. 31	Apr. 11	Apr. 10	Annual
Rio Grande Western	Mch. 30	May 1	Apr. 30	Special
Sloss Iron & Steel Co.	Mch. 24	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Southern Pacific Co.	Mch. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Steinway & Sons	.....	.....	Apr. 2	Annual
Union Bag & Paper	.....	.....	Apr. 10	Annual
Western National Bank	.....	.....	Apr. 24	Special

*Payment in full of arrears of dividends.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Levitan vs. Jacobson.
2—Shirley vs. Healey.
3—Shepard vs. Met. El. R. R. Co.
4—Mathey vs. Bruck.
5—Stewart vs. Feltner.
6—Franciscus vs. Franciscus.
7—Logowitz vs. Arendt.
8—City of New York vs. Glass.
9—Fix vs. Fix.
10—Taylor vs. Primus Co.
11—Dawson vs. Manning.
12—In re Bettman.
13—Hart vs. McLeod.
14—In re Blackwell.
15—Van Beuren vs. Le Boutillier.
16—In re Davis.
17—Wirth vs. Wirth.
18—Drake vs. Drake.
19—Hatch vs. Daily Telegraph Co.
20—Reimer vs. Miller.
21—Bush vs. Coler.
22—In re Keough.
23—In re Canal St. Bk.
24—In re Clinton Av.
25—In re Palerma Mica Co.
26—Ohrle vs. Ohrle.
27—Mitchell vs. Kearney
28—Lum vs. same.
29—Brophy vs. same.
30—Healy vs. same.
31—Rounds vs. Rounds.
32—Johannes vs. Johannes.
33—City Real Estate Co. vs. Gaylor.
34—Neal vs. Sheriff.
35—People, &c., vs. Mut. Ben. Life Assn.
36—Israel vs. Israel.
37—Same vs. same.
38—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
39—In re 175th St.
40—In re Stolz.
41—In re Persch.
42—White vs. Belden.
43—Yuengling vs. Pilkington.
44—Clark vs. City of New York.
45—Parsons vs. Van Wyck.
46—Peale vs. McMurtry.
47—Quinn vs. Quinn.
48—In re Kortright.
49—Conger vs. Conger.
50—Raynolds vs. Orvis.
51—Sliverman vs. Silverman.
52—Bromberg vs. Bromberg.
53—Dershem vs. Dershem.
54—Columbia Bank vs. Equit. Life Assur. Socy.
55—Fortenbacher vs. Con. Biscuit Co.
56—Lally vs. Knox.
57—Brenauer vs. Clifford
58—People, &c., vs. Giallorenso.
59—Same vs. Farber.
60—Healey vs. De Zegot
61—Kauffman vs. Lenox Loan Assn.
62—Benyere vs. Ward.
63—Blumenthal vs. Schweinburg.
64—Chalmers vs. Feltner
65—Brookman vs. Merchants' Sav. Bank.
66—Alexander vs. McIntyre.
67—Reed vs. Benjamin.
68—Sullivan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
69—Matter of Fyke.
70—Cuozzo vs. Priore.
71—Mack vs. Miller.
72—Dennis vs. Leinster Paper Co.
73—Jorrin vs. City of New York.
74—Wallach vs. Barnett.
75—Lowenfeld vs. Sommer.
76—Rochford vs. C. H. O'Neill Co.
77—Matter of Toronto General Trusts Corp.
78—Goodrich vs. Coldin.
79—Hegelein vs. E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.
80—Van Dyke vs. Porter
81—Stuart vs. Stuart.
82—Miller vs. Miller.
83—Feeney vs. Quigley.
84—Barbieri vs. City of New York.
85—Weil vs. Weil.
86—Rohe vs. Purves.
87—Matter of Schullenberg.
88—Ryan vs. Scanlan.
89—Moriarty vs. Cullen.
90—Goodsell vs. Goodsell
91—Clement vs. Harley.
92—Lyman vs. Gottlieb.
93—Clement vs. Corey.
94—Querino vs. Munoz.
95—Toplitz vs. Toplitz.
96—Hicks vs. Hicks.
97—In re Taylor.
98—Union Dime Sav. Inst. vs. Brown.
99—Croxson vs. Phillips
100—Turner vs. same.
101—Story vs. same.
102—Dutcher vs. same.
103—Lewis vs. Lewis.
104—Grady vs. Simpson.
105—Kaufield vs. Wallach.
106—N. Y. City vs. George F. Sargent Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Temsfeld vs. Temsfeld.
2—Eggers vs. Kohler.
3—McGuire vs. Bloomingdale.
4—Zimmerman vs. Zimmerman, Demurrers.
1235—Murray vs. Williamson.
1262—Gauer vs. Ebraam
1272—McTiernan vs. Vilax.
1274—Same vs. same. Preferred causes.
4656—Embury vs. Norris
4805—Black vs. Levy.
4686—Potter vs. Feltner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

2962—Dayharsh vs. Dayharsh.
4527—Heesman vs. Solomon.
4545—Black vs. Darrel.
4576—Lyman vs. Devlin.
4578—Bach vs. McLaughlin.
4594—Altardi vs. Altardi
4608—Innuse vs. Innuse.
4611—May vs. Stern.
4617—Doyle vs. Doyle.
4618—Berkowitz vs. Berkowitz.
4620—Kidder vs. Kidder.
4622—Hart vs. Searles.
4624—Simmons vs. Simmons.
4627—Maloof vs. Hamm.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4699.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—William J. Reid.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

11796—Coughlin vs. Lantry.
12805—Gray vs. Fleming.
12314—Helvetia Silk M. vs. Schaffer.
13286—Eisenberg vs. Erste-Zalozico Krankeny, &c., Verein.
11871—Fentress vs. Mayor, &c.
10505—Murphy vs. Hawley.
10064—Bresth vs. Saphirstein.
8508—Medole vs. Penn. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part II. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and IV., for trial.

7175—Noar vs. Mayor, &c.
648—Horan vs. Mayor, &c.
2059—Ward vs. same.
2060—Ward vs. same.
7174—Murray vs. Chapman.
5304—Casey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5417—De Witt vs. same.
3548—Rooney vs. J. Henkell Co.
7233—Lowenstein vs. Bumstead.
2566—Croxton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7206—Gorsch vs. Gorsch.
7268—Altmayer vs. Hofheimer.
7283—Contes vs. Keenan
6585—Aborn vs. Waite.
5325—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5354—Comesky vs. same
2636—Girardin vs. same.
5404—Harlow vs. same.
7341—John Kress Brew. Co. vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
5300—O'Neil vs. McMullin.
5425—Reilly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3488—McCluskey

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM H. MACY, Jr., V. Everitt Macy, and George H. Macy, as executors under the last will and testament of Caroline L. Macy, deceased, plaintiffs, against JULIA JUDGE, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Andrew T. Judge, deceased; John S. Goldsmith, Edmond Kelly, individually; Edmond Kelly, as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Edmond Kelly, as trustee of the estate of R. Edmond Kelly; Horace Robert Kelly, individually and as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, a daughter of said Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, who in religion is known as Sister Joseph, of the order of St. Vincent de Paul; Shaun Kelly, Kathleen Kelly, the last two persons being the children of the above-named Edmond Kelly; Robert Kelly, Kathleen Gertrude Kelly, Edmond Kelly, Heloise Kelly, Yvonne Kelly, Raymond Kelly, the last six named persons being the children of the above-named Horace Robert Kelly; Evelina de la F. Kelly, wife of said Horace Robert Kelly; Jean d'Humieres, John R. Platt, Isaac S. Platt, and William P. Chambers, as trustees under the last will of Samuel R. Platt, deceased, and the following-named defendants: John Thomas, John Auster, John Gray, John Gates, John Selfarth, John Lahndt, John Maloney, John Perocheach, the name "John" being fictitious, the true Christian names of said tenant defendants being unknown to plaintiffs; Edward Schroeder, and Frank M. Arguimbau, as surviving partners of the firm of Schroeder & Bon, and Sandford L. Norcott, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 24th, 1900.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: Edmond Kelly, individually; Edmond Kelly, as executor of and trustee under the will of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Edmond Kelly, as trustee of the estate of R. Kelly; Kathleen Kelly, Shaun Kelly, children of said Edmond Kelly; Jean d'Humieres, Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres Robert d'Humieres Kathleen Kelly, or Sister Joseph of the order of St. Vincent de Paul, House of St. Joseph, the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, March 23d, 1900. W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
U. S. A. mh20-1aw6wM&my7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LEO SCHLESINGER, plaintiff, against MORRIS J. NEWWITTER, Gustav Friend, and Garson J. Newwitter, individually and as executors under the last will and testament of Julius Newwitter, deceased; Ida E. Newwitter, wife of Morris J. Newwitter; Carrie Friend, Edith Friend, Clarence G. Friend, Flora E. Newwitter, wife of Garson J. Newwitter; Charlotta S. Newwitter, Benjamin Newwitter, Joseph Newwitter, Carrie Newwitter, his wife; Carrie Blau, Celia Seligman, Matilda Mansell, Thomas Bowen, Lucy E. Blake, Francis A. Williams, William H. Gedney, Harry R. Elliott, Albert L. Bonyon, Myer S. Isaacs, Isaac S. Isaacs, Theodore Fitch, Harry Wolfe, Henry H. Sherman, Mechanics and Traders' Bank; Elton J. Franklin, Clarence W. Fisher, Rufus L. Griffith, Walter A. Griffith, Henry Fletcher, John Fletcher, Everett S. Horton, Mark E. Rowe, Herbert A. Clark, Thomas S. Carpenter, Albert A. Bushee, Charles A. Bushee, Charles F. Thompson, Oren C. Devereux, Harry Clap, Theron I. Smith, Louis W. Wise, Thomas Lambert, William A. Schofield, Sigmund Lederer, Benedict Lederer, Mary A. Weir, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1899.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the above-named defendant Benjamin Newwitter:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 3d day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, March 3d, 1900.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the defendants John (Christian name unknown, therefore sued as John) Levigne, and the widow, devisees, heirs at law, and next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, deceased, who are unknown to plaintiffs, and all the persons and owners of the plaintiffs unknown having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, such unknown persons being herein described as heirs at law, devisees, legatees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, and their respective wives and husbands, if any, and Leander S. Sire, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the second amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 15, 1900.

MORRIS, SENTELL & MAIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the defendants John (Christian name unknown, therefore sued as John) Levigne, and the widow, devisees, heirs at law, and next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, deceased, who are unknown to plaintiffs, and all the persons and owners to the plaintiffs unknown, having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, such unknown persons being herein described as heirs at law, devisees, legatees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, and their respective wives and husbands, if any.

The foregoing second amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of March 1900, and filed with the complaint and amended and supplemental complaint and second amended and supplemental complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of March, 1900. Said complaints were filed in said Clerk's office as follows: The complaint on January 17, 1898, the amended and supplemental complaint on November 23, 1899, and the second amended and supplemental complaint on March 15th, 1900.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 17th, 1900.

MORRIS, SENTELL & MAIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh19-1aw6wM&ap30

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, as committee of the person and estate of Marie Marshall, plaintiff, against SADIE ALTMAN, Albert Altman, and William Butler Duncan, defendants.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1899.

HENRY F. MILLER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants Sadie Altman and Albert Altman: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Abraham R. Lawrence, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HENRY F. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

HAINES BROTHERS.—The People of the State of New York.—To all persons interested in the estate of HAINES BROTHERS, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, assigned to John A. Jarvis, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, State of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of the proceedings of John A. Jarvis, as assignee of the above-named Haines Brothers, a corporation, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause is shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New York, in the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, one of the Justices of the said court, this 26th day of February, nineteen hundred.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
[Seal: O. K. Taylor.] JAS. W. HYDE,
Attorney for Assignee.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. C.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDOR BRUCKS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,281.

To the creditors of Isidor Brucks of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Isidor Brucks was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 24, 1900.

NO. 1,806.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—R. GARDNER CHASE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that R. Gardner Chase, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 24th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 11th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 24, 1900.

NO. 2,153.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM J. WRIGHT, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William J. Wright, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 23, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 11th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 24, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES UNANGST, plaintiff, against GEORGE REIGEL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of the Bronx,) and which taken together are known and designated by the Number Five Hundred and Seventy-three (573) on a map entitled "Map of the Village of Melrose, South, situated in the Manor of Morrisania," bounded by Harlem River and Mott Haven, on the south; Melrose on the north; Third Avenue or Old Boston on the east, and the Harlem Railroad on the west, said lot 573 being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, (formerly Springfield Street,) distant westerly three hundred and fifty feet from the northwesterly corner of said street and Courtlandt Avenue; thence running westerly along One Hundred and Fifty-fourth (late Springfield) Street, fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred feet to the centre of the block; thence easterly along said centre line, fifty feet; and thence southerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue one hundred feet to One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, formerly Springfield Street, at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22, 1900.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
DANIEL S. DECKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

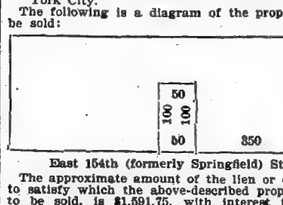

East 154th (formerly Springfield) St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,591.75, with interest thereon from the 20th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $160.35, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $200 and interest. Sold subject to a first mortgage of $5,500 and interest thereon at 6% from Sept. 1st, 1899.—Dated New York, March 22, 1900.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN COTTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the first day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed to be sold by said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the City of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant twenty-five feet easterly from the point of intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street with the easterly line of Lexington Avenue, running thence northerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Ninth Street and One Hundred and Tenth Street, thence easterly along the said middle line of the block twenty-five feet, thence southerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 22, 1900.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
HOWLAND & MURRAY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 153 East 109th Street:

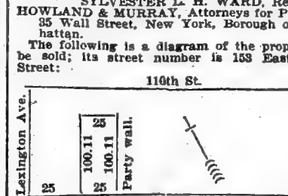

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,914.93, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $325.73, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $249.00 and interest.

Dated New York, March 22, 1900.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM C. WOOD, plaintiff, against CARL ROEDELSPERGER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 11th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 24, 1900.

NO. 2,123.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM J. WRIGHT, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William J. Wright, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 23, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 11th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 24, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES UNANGST, plaintiff, against GEORGE REIGEL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of the Bronx,) and which taken together are known and designated by the Number Five Hundred and Seventy-three (573) on a map entitled "Map of the Village of Melrose, South, situated in the Manor of Morrisania," bounded by Harlem River and Mott Haven, on the south; Melrose on the north; Third Avenue or Old Boston on the east, and the Harlem Railroad on the west, said lot 573 being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, (formerly Springfield Street,) distant westerly three hundred and fifty feet from the northwesterly corner of said street and Courtlandt Avenue; thence running westerly along One Hundred and Fifty-fourth (late Springfield) Street, fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred feet to the centre of the block; thence easterly along said centre line, fifty feet; and thence southerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue one hundred feet to One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, formerly Springfield Street, at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22, 1900.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
DANIEL S. DECKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

East 154th (formerly Springfield) St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,591.75, with interest thereon from the 20th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $160.35, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $200 and interest. Sold subject to a first mortgage of $5,500 and interest thereon at 6% from Sept. 1st, 1899.—Dated New York, March 22, 1900.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
mh26-2aw3wM&Th&ap16.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN COTTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the first day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed to be sold by said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the City of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant twenty-five feet easterly from the point of intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street with the easterly line of Lexington Avenue, running thence northerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Ninth Street and One Hundred and Tenth Street, thence easterly along the said middle line of the block twenty-five feet, thence southerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 22, 1900.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
HOWLAND & MURRAY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 153 East 109th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,914.93, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $325.73, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $249.00 and interest.

Dated New York, March 22, 1900.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
mh26-2aw3wM&Fsap1&4.17

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM C. WOOD, plaintiff, against CARL ROEDELSPERGER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street and the westerly side of Third Avenue; and running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred feet five inches, thence westerly parallel with Forty-ninth Street, one hundred feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred feet five inches, to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning."—Dated, New York, March 19th, 1900.

HENRY M. WHITEHEAD, Referee.
MERRITT E. HAVILAND, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 149 East 49th Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan:

49th Street.

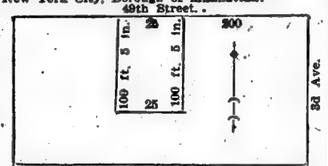

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,246.87, with interest thereon from the 10th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $368.87, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $497.34 and interest.—Dated New York, 19th day of March, 1900.

HENRY M. WHITEHEAD, Referee.
mh19-2aw3wM&Th&ap9

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—FANNIE FALK, plaintiff, against ELLA J. BRECKENRIDGE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Louis J. Phillips, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lenox Avenue, distant forty-three (43) feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street; running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street and partly through a certain party wall eighty-five (85) feet; thence southerly parallel with Lenox Avenue eighteen (18) feet and five (5) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street and partly through another certain party wall eighty-five (85) feet to Lenox Avenue; thence westerly along the westerly side of Lenox Avenue eighteen (18) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as Number 195 Lenox Avenue.—Dated February 26th, 1900.

WM. N. COHEN, Referee.
WALLACH & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

120th Street.

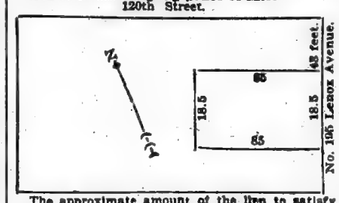

The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above-mentioned premises are to be sold is $20,724.99, with interest thereon from the 21st day of February, 1900, and $336.02 costs and extra allowance, with interest thereon from the 23d day of February, 1900. The approximate amount of the taxes which are to be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $520.88, with interest thereon from August 8th; 1899.—Dated New York, February 26th, 1900.

WM. N. COHEN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, March 26th, 1900, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, March 21, 1900.

WM. N. COHEN, Referee.
WALLACH & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES MAYNC, plaintiff, against SOPHIA BRADY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, distant one hundred and thirty-seven feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-second Street nineteen feet, thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street nineteen feet to the point of beginning, known as No. 109 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Dated New York, March 26, 1900.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.
BENEDICT S. WISE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

123rd St.

122nd St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is five thousand one hundred and thirty-seven and 50-100 dollars, with interest thereon from 22nd day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $244.17 with interest from March 22nd, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $322.45 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $12,500 with interest at 4% per annum, from the 16th day of November, 1899.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.
mh26-2aw3wM&Th&ap17

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said City, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Houston, Division, Jefferson, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons, respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, which is to be acquired for the purposes mentioned in this proceeding, and to all others to whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate together with our damage map in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, (March 26, 1900,) file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 24th day of April, 1900, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, March 8th, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
JAMES J. MARTIN,
EMANUEL BLUMENTHAL,
Commissioners.
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALFRED P. HANAN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH A. MOULDS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on March 6th, 1900, and bearing date the 31st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots of land in New York City, which on a certain map entitled "Map of 339 lots at Riverdale and Mosholu, Twenty-fourth Ward, property of F. P. and H. A. Forster, surveyed by Geo. H. Holrich, dated New York, November, 1893, which said map is annexed to the deed from Frederick P. Forster, as executor of the last will and testament of George K. Forster, deceased, to Mathilda Pierce, dated March 6, 1895, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, December 20, 1893, and indexed against Block 3,423 in Section 18 on the Land Map of the City of New York, and a copy of which was also filed in said Register's Office on the 20th day of December, 1893, are known and designated by the lot Numbers five, (5,) six, (6,) seven, (7,) eight, (8,) nine, (9,) ten, (10,) nineteen, (19,) twenty, (20,) one hundred and twenty-nine, (129,) one hundred and thirty, (130,) one hundred and thirty-one, (131,) one hundred and thirty-two, (132,) one hundred and thirty-three, (133,) one hundred and thirty-four, (134,) and, also, the parts of the lots on said map known and designated by the lot Numbers eleven (11) and twelve, (12,) which parts of said lots are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Cuthbert Avenue, distant two hundred and twenty-eight and forty-eight one-hundredths feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway with the southerly side of Cuthbert Avenue, as shown on said map, which point is at the northwesterly corner of Lot 10 on said map; and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Cuthbert Avenue, forty-six and fifty-eight one-hundredths feet; thence southerly, and at right angles with Cuthbert Avenue at that point, one hundred feet; thence easterly, on a line parallel with Cuthbert Avenue to the westerly line of Lot Number 10 on said map; and thence northerly, along the line of Lot Number 10 to the southerly side of Cuthbert Avenue, the point or place of beginning, together with the appurtenances.—Dated New York, March 9th, 1900.

JOSEPH J. CORN,
Referee.
IRA LEO BAMBERGER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
309 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Hill Street.
(Tyndall Avenue.)

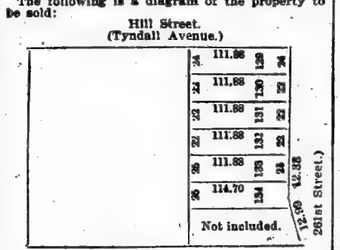

Odell Street.
(Spencer Avenue.)

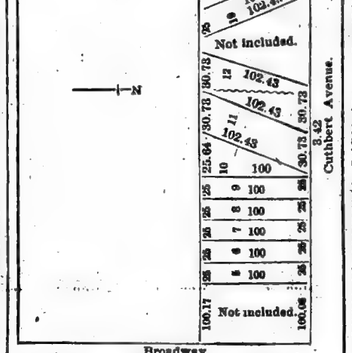

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,603.20, with interest thereon from the 28th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $287.89, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $265.03 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $4,500, with interest from October 1st, 1898.

Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1900.

JOSEPH J. CORN,
mh12-2aw3wM&Th&ap2 Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SAMUEL GREENBAUM, plaintiff, against SAMUEL JOHNPOLE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the

Broadway & 11th Street.

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.
Basement.

Art Squares,—new Persian patterns,—extra heavy.
2½x3 yards, . . . $5.65
3 x 3 yards, . . . $6.75
3x3½ yards, . . . $7.85
3 x 4 yards, . . . $8.85

Chinese Matting, various patterns.
$6.75 per roll, 40 yards.

Japanese Matting, extra fine quality,—numerous patterns.
$8.75 per roll, 40 yards.

100 pieces, Japanese Matting,—very heavy quality, new floral designs.
$10.75 per roll, 40 yards.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

WASH FABRICS.
On Monday, March 26.
15,000 yards.
Sheer Dimities, — novelty designs and stripes.
Printed Embroidered Swiss, Barred Organdie, Ginghams and Zephyrs.
All the latest Spring colors,
12½ cents per yard.

10,000 yards.
White Fabrics, — fancy Piqués, — novelty striped Lawns, tucked and striped crepes. 36 inches wide,
12½ cents per yard;
Value 25 cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SALE OF WILTON RUGS.

All latest selected Patterns.
18 x 38 inches, . . $ 1.50
26 x 63 inches, . . 3.50
36 x 72 inches, . . 5.50
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in., 18.00
8 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., 30.00
9 x 12 feet, ... 35.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

$25 will new Spring-overcoat you, Mr. Man, about as well as you could wish to be overcoated.

$3 to $5 more gives you a shade better cloth, better lining—why else should they be $28, $30 and $35.

But if you really want to economize—a little closer please, we want to whisper to you large and small men: 300 overcoats as good as any of them, made last Spring their only fault; coverts and black worsted; silk and serge lined; sizes 32, 33 and 34—$8; sizes 40 and above—$10. Were $16 to $22.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

2 FOR 25 CTS. Red Line BB&Co. 54 HWY. N.Y.
"NEW FRONT" SOLD EVERYWHERE
LATEST STYLE SHOWES THE TIE.
EASY TO BUTTON

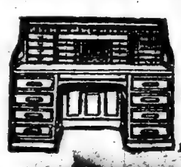

DESKS.
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW.
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Millinery Department.

Complete Spring Importations of Millinery Novelties Now on Exhibition.

Bonnets, Round Hats, Toques and Turbans; a representation from all the leading Paris modistes, embracing a larger collection of models than we have ever before shown.

Large assortment of FINE FRENCH HATS in untrimmed Dress Shapes. Novelties not to be found later.

FRENCH FLOWERS, representing true copies of every style of natural flower, and including the new colorings. Also Montures, Wreaths, Sprays, Piquets, Foliage, New Wings, Aigrettes, Pompons.

FINE MILLINERY ORNAMENTS, STRAW BRAIDS AND NETS, CHIFFONS, CREPES, MALINES, MOUSSELINE BRILLIANT.

A novel collection of everything required in the making and trimming of this season's Hats.

SPECIAL VALUES FOR MONDAY.

125 VERY DESIRABLE TRIMMED TURBANS, in black and the new colorings, trimmed with chiffon, pompons and wings, value 4.00, at 2.95

400 LADIES' UNTRIMMED DRESS SHAPES, samples of one of our largest "hand-made hat" manufacturers. All made from Silk Braid sewed by hand on wire frames; Black and White predominate, with a few bright shades—not one hat worth less than 2.50, and the majority from 3.00 to 4.00 each; for this sale, each . . 1.50

500 pieces of 4¼ inch finest quality DOUBLE FACE SATIN RIBBON, all desirable shades—regular price 55c. yard . . . 27c

19th Street. Sixth Avenue. 20th Street.

支那 Vantine's 日本
ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

FOR THE SUMMER HOME
Japanese Hand-Woven Rugs
In Cotton and in Jute. Blue and White, Green and White, Pink and White, and Oriental patterns and Colors.

FOR BEDROOMS, VERANDAS,
All sizes from 1.6 x 3 to 12 x 15 in the Jute:
55c to $22.50

FOR BATHROOMS, COTTAGE INTERIORS.
Nearly all sizes in the Cotton:
$1.25 to 45.00

Hundreds of other appropriate fitments for the country home may be seen at Vantine's. Special schemes designed and carried out by our artist decorator, when desired.

Monday and Tuesday
We will offer in our
Ladies' Suit Dep't,
Tailor-Made Suits,
in blue and black cheviots, gray, tan, and oxford homespuns, silk lined throughout, in Eton and fly-front effects,
$25.00,
value $34.50.
These suits are exceptional value.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Special Sale.
Lace Dep't.
Black Chantilly.... 38c. yard
Novelty Laces.... 45c. "
Valenciennes..... 10c. "
Novelty Nets for Waists, $1.85 yard.
Ladies' Neckwear.
White Taffeta Stocks, with hemstitched bow, 55c. each.
Hemstitched Corded Novelties, all colors, 75c. each.
Chiffon Stocks, with bow, all colors, $1.25 each.
Mechlin Lace Barbs.... $1.25
Ladies' Handkerchiefs
Sheer Linen, Embroidered Initials, Lace Edges, 12½c. each.
Colored Initials, Hand Embroidered, Lace Edge Initials, 25 cts. each.
Fancy Tucked.... 45c. each.
Scalloped Edges, colored embroidery, 55c. each.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
To Her Majesty—the Easter Bride.
our gardens of Spring beauty give the most complete furnishing and decorating hints.
Color fascinating—in the carpets—most exquisite "early blossom" tints caught and caged (to stay captive) on soft woolly surfaces. In the furniture—enamelled and natural woods—paintings and inlays artfully blended.
Grace bewildering—in our special line of desks; dainty oak ones at $5.50. Bird's-eye maple, $9.00, Birch, $9.50—all with artistic and convenient interiors and arrangements. Besides are magnificently carved or inlaid mahogany ones; small ones in Empire style, others in maple and birch painted a la Sheraton—and between the extremes are all sorts of happy mediums, including L'Art Nouveau.
For beauty and economy combined,
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

A WALTHAM WATCH CHEAP.
A man on the inside will give confidential wholesale prices. Box 184, Waltham, Mass.

By having the best cutters—and the best variety of new spring fabrics that foreign and domestic looms can weave, we produce faultless custom tailoring. At short notice—at moderate prices.
Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

Good Digestion
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Taken regularly after meals, removes the sense of distress, oppression and "all gone" feeling of the stomach.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

Hunyadi János
Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

Eye Glasses Free
THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eyeglasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, absolutely free. It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at same price. KENNEY'S OPTICAL CO., 156 Fulton St., New York (near Broadway). Open 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

FINE MILLINERY. | FINE MILLINERY. | FINE MILLINERY. | FINE MILLINERY.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

For years this house has been noted for the production of its millinery—for its exclusiveness in style and trimming, and for its moderate prices—a reputation attained only through hard work and good judgment and a reputation which we maintain to-day, for in no other store will you find so wide a range of style from which to choose, from the modest little walking hat to the finest Paris novelty for carriage or reception wear, and all at reasonable prices, too. This week we will add to our already large collection a number of

MAGNIFICENT IMPORTED HATS

just received. They are the handiwork of the most noted of Paris designers, and show many effects that are entirely new and not to be seen elsewhere.

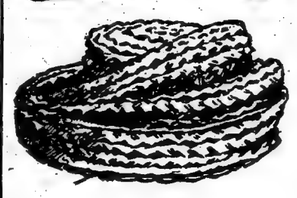

Untrimmed Hats.

The Largest Stock and the Best Variety in the City of New York.

No other store in town carries so large an assortment of Straw Goods as you will find here. Every new shape, braid and color manufactured for this season's wear will be found in stock, as well as many exclusive novelties designed specially to our order. It's the biggest and best Hat stock we have ever gathered, and you'll find the prices just as attractive as the Hats. Come in to-day and see them!

Elegant Novelties in Fine French Flowers,
Feathers, Aigrettes and Millinery Trimmings of every description at lowest prices.

Children's Trimmed Hats for School and Dress Wear.
An exceptionally fine line of them, including a host of beautiful and exclusive novelties, at lowest prices.

H. O'NEILL & CO., Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

CARPETS

BEST BODY BRUSSELS,
Of the Oldest and Most Celebrated Makes, from **95c.** the yard

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!
SPECIAL SALE (THIS WEEK.)
Chenilles and Smyrnas
All wool, in carpet sizes.
6x9 ft. at $8. each.
7-6x10-6 ft. at $12.50 each.
9x12 ft. at $17.00 each.
We call special attention to our
"New Hartford" Rug
equal in effect and wear to an Oriental; stock sizes up to 9x15 ft., and made to order into any size, also in Hall Runners.
Inspection is invited to
OUR SANITARY AMERICAN Floor Mattings,
Especially adapted for hotels and summer residences; artistic and very durable.
The finest importation of
China and Japanese Straw Mattings
Ever exhibited,
from $5.00 per roll of 40 yards.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

Reciprocal
Reciprocal confidence and good faith work wonders.

Buyer, seller and consumer are more than satisfied with
Hunter Baltimore Rye
It never disappoints.
It is
Always Uniform
" Pure
" Old
" Mellow
This has won for it phenomenal success.
A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS
DESKS
ARE THE BEST FOR OFFICES.
275 Canal St. and 1 Park Pl.
All kinds of Office Furniture and Fixtures on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. Caron & Herbert
15, 25, 50c. Francesca Redding & Co
WILLIAMSON & STONE, PHYLLIS ALLEN, JANE WHITBECK, MOV. PICTURES, ETC.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. McIntyre & Heath
15, 25, 50c. Midgley & Carlisle,
Fields & Ward, Smith & Cook, Riley & Hughes, 30 ot'rs

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
STUART ROBSON IN OLIVER GOLDSMITH

MANHATTAN LAST WEEK. Liv. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"The best of all melodramas."—N. Y. World.
THE GREAT RUBY.
As played 200 NIGHTS at DALY'S THEATRE.
Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman—100 oth.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co.
"Marvellous Melody for Music-Lovers."
3rd yr. 25c to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. Next w'k, Nanon, BOHEMIAN GIRL

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. The Sign of the Cross. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
POPULAR PRICED MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

The New York BROADWAY to TOKIO Broadway 44-45 Sts. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. No Smoking at Matinées.

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinée Every Day, Etc. This Week—SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. LAST 6 NIGHTS. LAST WED. & SAT. MATS. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS
NEXT MONDAY. Seats Ready Thursday, Empire Theatre Dramatic Festival,
TWO PLAYS AND ALL THE PLAYERS.
A MAN AND HIS WIFE, With Wm. Faversham & Jessie Millward and the Company.
THE BUGLE CALL, With Margaret Anglin, Edwin Stevens, Jos. Wheelock, Jr., Mrs. Whiffen and the Company.

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT. CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Evgs, 8:15. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. The Pride of Jennico.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Saturday.
WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
"Biggest kind of a hit."—Herald.
EV'GS, 8 O'C. MATS. WED. & SAT., 1:50.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

OPENS TO-NIGHT.
Great MILITARY TOURNAMENT
Management Military Athletic League.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
GRAND REVIEW by GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT of U. S. Troops, National Guard, Army, Navy, and Marine Detachments, and Naval Militia.
U. S. Cavalry in Rough Riding, Musical Drill, Gymnastic Horsemanship. Infantry in Battle Exercises and Drill. Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., Mounted Platoon Drill. U. S. Artillery in Practice, Driving, and War-Time Exercises.
A NEW PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT.
Evenings at 8, Athletic Contests, followed by Grand Military Pageant. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1.00 and $1.50, and boxes now on sale at Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Wed. & Fri. Aft., March 28 & 30, at 3.
Two Joint PIANO-VIOLIN RECITALS DE PACHMANN, HENRI MARTEAU
Tickets $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

GREATEST OF CASINO SUCCESSES!
THE NEW TOWN BEAUTY! THE TOPMOST GAYETY!
THE CASINO GIRL!

EDEN MUSEE World in Wax. New Groups.
CINEMATOGRAPH.
Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra.
ROSE SHOW
Commences To-morrow.

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance.
CAMILLE D'ARVILLE.
"LITTLE FRED."
THE GIRL with the AUBURN HAIR.
Sidmans, Burnes & Sisson, Newman, Josephine Gassmar and her Pickaninnies

SCHLEY Music Hall, 34th St., B'way.
MAT. TO-DAY.
GREAT VAUDEVILLE.
Clifford & Huth, Thorne & Carleton and Others.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
First time in New York, Charles Dickens's
TO-NIGHT
OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Third Chamber Music Matinee.
TUESDAY AFT., MARCH 27, AT 2:15.
Tickets, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS To-morrow Evening.
175th Performance. WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats., Wed. & Sat. Eve, 8:10

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG and the latest Laughing Success SAPOLIO

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St.
E. H. Sothern, Virginia Harned. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 —in the— SUNKEN BELL.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. What Happened to Jones.
Evs. Prices Mat. 25c & 50c.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT at 8—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Nordica and Olitzka; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Tuesday Aft., March 27, at 12:45 precisely. Fourth performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen. GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Ternina, Susan Strong, Olitzka, Pevny, Molka-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Evg., March 28, at 8—CARMEN. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; Salignac and Scotti.
Thurs. Evg., March 29, at 8:15
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
First appearance of HERR ERNST VON SCHUCH Conductor of Royal Opera House, Dresden.
Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink and Herr Von Rooy. Prices, 75c., $1, $1.50, and $2.50. Boxes, $8, $10, $15, and $20.
Fri. Ev'g, March 30, at 8—Revival of Mozart's Opera, IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with a phenomenal cast. Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, De Lussan, Suzanne Adams, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bridewell, Broadfoot, and Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Meux, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli. Entirely New Scenery, Costumes, and Properties.
Sat. Aft., March 31, at 1:30—By Request—GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Olitzka, Pevny, Molka-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Ev'g, March 31, at 7:45, (Pop. Prices)—Double Bill. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Olitzka; MM. Salignac and Dufriche. Preceded by IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Clementine De Vere and Mantelli; MM. Perotti and Campanari.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St. n'r B'way
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
Daniel & Charles Frohman Present.
12 MONTHS LATER
THE SEQUEL TO THE
WHITE HORSE TAVERN
Cast Includes:
ANNE SUTHERLAND, ELIZABETH TYREE, ADELAIDE KEIM, Mrs. HART JACKSON, FRED BOND, CHAS. H. BRADSHAW, F. SUMMERFIELD, F. M. NORCROSS, D. ELMER, D. J. WOOD, and LEO DEITRICHSTEIN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. ..... At 8:20
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15.
"The most brilliant performance yet given by the present management."—Tribune.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY.
THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. ..... At 8:30
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMPANY.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
THURSDAY, at 11 FRIDAY, at 8.
at 8:15. at 8:15.
GRAND CANON OF ARIZONA.
April 5 and 6, Moki Land, (Barbaric Arizona.)
RESERVED SEATS, 75c. and $1.00.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30.
42d St., B'way & 7th av Mat. Sat. 2:30.
LAST WEEK. MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS
with JOSEPHINE HALL.
MONDAY, APRIL 2D, A MUSICAL FARCE.
THE RAYS IN A HOT OLD TIME.

KOSTER & BIAL'S TO-NIGHT AT 10:15.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. The Big Ballet Spectacle Preceded at 8:30 by The PROGRESS Regatta Girl.

THE DEWEY, MATINEE TO-DAY.
MAJESTIC BURLESQUERS
East 14th St. Todd Judge Family, "Kneipp Cure."

BIJOU Evs. 8:20; Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
OTOJIRO KAWAKAMI, SADA YACCO and FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS.
Mon., Tues. & Wed., "Scarlet Snow" and "Taijio."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
To-day and Tuesday, "DAS & RAD."
Wed., Benefit Miss Schroth, "Cornelius Voss."

Huber's 14th St. Museum. Chinese Comedian, Strong Woman, Big-Handed Girl, & Co's.

MARCH

1900

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended March 24..	4,146,628
Same week last year.....	4,124,926
To date this year.....	29,646,747
Corresponding date last year..	53,433,431
Bonds for the week.....	$16,920,760
Same week last year.....	$20,275,900
To date this year.....	$137,082,740
Corresponding date last year.	$309,158,710

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3@6; at three months, 4@4½; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & F. pf...	1	Met. Street Ry.....	1
Am. Ice pf.....	1¼	Minn. & St. Louis...	3
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1⅛	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Am. Sugar Ref....	4½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	2½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	1	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.....	5½
Am. Tobacco.....	2¼	Mo., Kan. & T. pf..	1⅞
Ann Arbor pf.....	1⅓	Missouri Pacific	3⅝
At., Top. & S. F...	3⅜	Mobile & Ohio	3½
A., T. & S. F. pf...	2⅝	N. J. Central	2½
Baltimore & Ohio..	13⅛	N. Y. Air Brake....	9
Balt. & Ohio pf....	5½	N. Y. Central.....	2⅜
Brooklyn Union Gas.	5½	N. Y., Ont. & West.	1⅜
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	8	Norfolk & Western..	5½
Buff., R. & P. pf...	4⅜	Nort. & West. pf....	1⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio.	2⅜	Northern Pacific....	3⅞
Chi., Bur. & Qy....	1⅜	North. Pac. pf.....	1⅝
Chi. & East. Ill....	5	Pacific Coast	2½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	1⅝	Pennsylvania	5
Chi., Ind. & L.....	2⅛	People's Gas, Chi....	2½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf..	1⅝	Peoria & Eastern...	1⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. P..	2½	Pitts., Cin., C. & St. Louis	3
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Pullman Co.	1⅜
Chi. & Northwest...	2	Reading 1st pf.....	2½
Chi., R. I. & Pac..	3⅝	Reading 2d pf.....	1½
Chi. Term. Trans...	1⅛	St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	2⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf...	3	St. L. & S'w'n	1½
C., C., C. & St. L..	3⅝	St. L. S'w'n pf.....	3⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron....	4	Southern Pacific	2⅝
Col. Midland pf....	1½	Southern Ry.	1½
Col. South. 1st pf..	1½	Southern Ry. pf.....	3½
Col. South. 2d pf...	1	Texas Pacific	1⅝
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	3	Third Avenue	3⅝
Consolidated Gas ...	4⅝	Tol., St. L. & K. C..	7
Continental Tobacco.	4⅛	Union Bag & Paper..	1⅜
Delaware & Hudson.	2½	Union Pacific	5⅝
Del., Lack. & West.	5½	Union Pacific pf....	1⅜
Denver & Rio Gr....	4½	U. S. Leather	1⅞
Denver & Rio G. pf.	3⅞	U. S. Leather pf....	2⅝
Erie 1st pf.....	2⅝	U. S. Rubber	1½
Federal Steel pf....	1⅝	U. S Rubber pf.....	2
General Electric	5	Wabash	1¼
Great Northern pf...	4½	Wabash pf.....	2½
Hocking Valley	2⅜	Western Union	1½
Hocking Valley pf...	2⅜	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	1
Illinois Central	1½	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	3½
International Paper.	3⅞	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	4½
Int. Paper pf.....	4½	Wisconsin Central ..	1⅞
Iowa Central pf....	2	Wis. Cent. pf.....	2
Laclede Gas	1½		
Lake Erie & West...	3⅜		
Louisville & Nash...	3⅜		
Manhattan Beach ...	2½		
Manhattan El.....	1⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	3	National Steel	2½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1⅝	Penn. Coal & Iron...	1¼
Evans. & T. H.....	2½		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & O. S'w'n Div. 3½s	1	Col. Mid. 1st 4s.....	6
Brook. Union Gas 5s..	1	Erie gen. lien	1½
Buff., R. & P. gen...	1½	Evans. & T. H. gen..	2
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s. reg.	1	Fort W. & R. G. 1st..	1
Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st con. 4s	1⅝	Georgia Pacific 1st...	1
Chi., Bur. & Q. conv. 5s	4½	Green Bay deb. B....	1
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st 6s..	2	Hous., E. & W. Tex. 1st	2
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s..	1	Ill. Cent., West. Line 4s	2
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s.	2½	K. C., Pitts. & G. 1st, t. r.....	2½
Col. Fuel & Iron 5s..	1½	Long Island con. 5s..	1½
Col. Mid. 2-4s	8	Louis., Ev. & St. L. gen. 4s	1
Det., M. & M. 1. g. 3½s	1½	Mex. Cent. 2d inc...	1½
		Mo., K. & T. Ext. 5s.	3

Missouri Pacific Con.	1	St. L. S'w'n 1st.....	1⅝
Nash., C. & St. L. Con. 5s	1	St. L. S'w'n 2d.....	3
N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s, reg.	1	San A. & A. P. 4s...	1½
Norf. & West. Con. 4s	1⅜	Southern Ry. 5s.....	1
Ore. R. & N. 4s....	1½	South. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
Peoria & East. 1st...	2	Third Avenue 5s....	7
Peoria & East. inc...	1½	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 6s, t. r.....	2½
Rich. & Dan. 6s....	1⅞	Utah Central 4s.....	1½
St. L. & I. M. 5s....	1	Wabash deb. B.....	1⅞
St. L. & I. M. 4s....	2	West Shore 4s, reg...	1⅜
		Wilkes. & East. 1st.	1

Bonds Declined.

Chi., St. L. & N. 5s.	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	2½
Chi., M. & St. P., M. & M. Div. 5s	1½	Rio Gr. West. 4s.....	1
Clev. & Mah. Val. 5s.	1	St. L. & S. F. Con. 4s	1
Detroit City Gas 5s..	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s...	1
Laclede Gas 5s	1	Wab. 1st, Det. & Chi.	1
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s.....	1		

OUR LONDON CABLE.

FLURRY IN AMERICAN RAILS

The Activity Was for the Most Part Artificially Induced — No Money Cheapness Probable, Except Temporarily—Industrial Progress Versus War Expenditures — Delagoa Bay Award May Be Disputed.

Cable Correspondence.

Copyright, 1900, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 25.—Our greatest market excitement last week was an unexpected outbreak of activity in your railroad stocks. It began on Wednesday, reached fever heat on Thursday afternoon, and showed symptoms of abatement late on Friday.

The truth is that the market had been approaching despair through having nothing to do. These five months that the war has hung over us have been like our Spring sky in an east wind, and it had become necessary to do something or succumb from ennui. In these circumstances the market often makes a sudden bold bid for popular interest in an unlooked-for direction, and generally succeeds by the very audacity of the stroke. So the starved-out dealers in the Kafir circus migrated to the American section, and after shouting all day there buzzed out into the street after 4 o'clock and shouted long after everybody else had gone home.

This is nice and promising, but Wall Street must not embrace the idea that we are all doing as the market has done. Let the game be kept up, and the probability is that we shall, but all my inquiries among brokers have hitherto failed to discover any appreciable outside buying. If the public be doing anything at all, it sells, and seeing this on Friday, our arbitragists hastened to take the profits.

None the less is the disposition strong among the people at large to be up and doing, and if Wall Street continues to lead, we shall in time be sure to follow. "Staid investors" seeking a sure profit, who always buy at the top, will attain the conviction that such or such a stock is a first-class investment when wise men are letting their holdings go.

Our money market stands where it did. The "khakis" have all been allotted, in a most unusually fair and impartial manner, and upward of £6,000,000 of bottled-up credit has been released to the market. But money is no cheaper, nor can it be while the market still owes the bank another £6,000,000. When, earlier in the week than was looked for, the Bank distributed allotments to the sensational applicants, and thus released the bulk of imprisoned credit, discount houses began pushing bill rates down until paper on Eastern banks to arrive in April was bought at 3½ per cent. and current remitted bills at 3⅜ per cent. They soon repented, and the rate was yesterday pretty hard at 3¾ per cent.

I am wholly unable to see where cheapness is to come from. In mid-April, perhaps, free Treasury disbursements may cause floating credit rates to dip, but neither far nor for long. The 4 per cent. bank rate has barely sufficed to protect the Bank of England's stock of gold, which is to-day just where it was six weeks ago. Your exchange is dipping, and were we to become free buyers of your railroad securities might any day fall to a point allowing gold to be withdrawn from the Bank for New York, and we are sure of further demands for metal in various other quarters. All the time the supply from the Transvaal, the main strength of our market for years past, is cut off, and every market on the Continent is jealously sitting on its stock, and ready to take measures for its protection the moment it is threatened.

Everything in surrounding circumstances thus leads to the inference that ease is impossible, and if we are to protect ourselves from sharp twinges of stringency in the Autumn, the Bank ought to be accumulating bullion instead of losing it during the next three months.

Abroad all markets are in statu quo, with perhaps slight indications of diminished tension in Berlin. The demand there, however, for capital by industrial undertakings is as keen as ever, and seriously impedes the Government, which desires to float the new loan. It would be curious were industrial progress to become so masterful as to block the way of warlike Governments in their immense programmes of preparation for war.

A rather attractive subject this to meditate upon, but this is a place for facts, and we have plenty of Governments in need of money besides the German. The weakest of our Australasian settlements, Western Australia, was so hard up that it had to rush a loan of £1,000,000 out last week before the "khakis" got out of the way, and the loan was badly received. Victoria also is seeking money, and Canada will be here soon. India boldly says it wants nothing, or merely a beggarly £500,000, besides some millions of rupees for public works not classed as Government debt. But all these amounts foot up to handsome totals at the year's end, and the struggle between Governments and private enterprises grows more and more acute.

I was sorry to note the failure of the old and eminent publishing house of Appleton, and if it is any consolation I may point out that our similar houses in England are in much the same plight. The character of the book trade has completely changed in recent years, with the consequence that many of our eminent publishers have been obliged to seek the shelter of limited liability and help by mortgages.

General business throughout the country is not so good as earlier in the year, dear coal doing the mischief, and new orders for iron, steel, and textiles being likewise not so abundant.

It is said that the Delagoa Bay award of damages against Portugal may be disputed.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, March 26.

Amalgamated Copper Company — Books close.
American Bank Note Company—Dividend payable.
American Smelting and Refining Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
First National Bank of Brooklyn—Dividend payable to holders of record of date.
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company—Dividend payable.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Maryland Brewing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Mutual Bank—Annual meeting.
North River Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Union Elevated Railroad of Chicago—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, March 27.

American Bell Telephone Company—Annual meeting.
German-American Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
New Central Coal Company—Books close.
New York and Rockaway Beach Railroad—Annual meeting.
Niagara Fire Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
P. Lorillard Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Wednesday, March 28.

Bliss (E. W.) Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
National Salt Company—Annual meeting.
United States Projectile Company—Books close.

Thursday, March 29.

Brooklyn Bridge Freezing and Cold Storage Company—Annual meeting.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Books close.

Friday, March 30.

Boston Electric Light Company—Books close.
Calumet and Hecla Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Books close.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Federal Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Rio Grande Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred to holders of record this date—Books close for special meeting.
South Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago—Dividend payable.
Utica and Black River Railroad—Dividend payable.

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 24, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., March 24. Bid.	Closing Sat., March 24. Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended March 24, 4,146,628.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended March 24. First.	Week Ended March 24. High.	Week Ended March 24. Low.	Week Ended March 24. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 24,1900
116 March 14.	114 January 6.	115	118	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA	116	116	116	116	116	200
18 February 7.	12½ January 15.	16½	16¾	..	American Car & Foundry Co.	20,000,000	.....	..	..	16¾	17⅛	16½	16¾	...	3,967
66 February 6.	59 January 29.	66	66¼	+ 1	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	20,000,000	Feb. 11, 1900.	1¾	Q	67½	66	64½	66	...	5,589
35⅝ February 7.	32¾ March 6.	33¾	34	+ ⅝	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	33¾	34	33⅜	34	39½	1,580
150 March 16.	145 January 18.	147	150	— 3	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	147	147	147	147	141	180
48⅜ March 19.	33⅜ January 15.	47⅝	47⅝	— ¾	American Ice Co.	22,030,100	Feb. 15, 1900.	1	Q	48⅜	48⅜	44½	47⅜	...	16,738
78½ February 3.	72½ January 15.	74	76	+ 1½	American Ice Co. pf.	12,440,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	76	76	76	76	...	227
16¼ February 6.	11 March 7.	13⅜	13⅝	+ ¼	American Linseed Co.	16,750,000	.....	..	..	13¾	13¾	13¼	13⅜	...	1,040
60 February 6.	52¾ January 11.	57¼	57½	+ ½	American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	57⅝	57⅞	56½	57½	...	3,063
7¾ January 2.	3¾ March 2.	5	5¼	+ ⅛	American Malting Co.	14,500,000	.....	..	..	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	28	890
31½ January 2.	22 March 1.	24¼	25	+ ⅛	American Malting Co. pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	24¾	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	82½	537
43⅞ February 6.	35½ January 2.	40	40½	+ ¾	American Smelting & Refining Co.	27,000,000	.....	..	..	40	41	40	40¼	...	6,385
93 March 24.	86 January 2.	92½	93	+ 1⅛	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	27,000,000	Jan. 9, 1900.	1¾	Q	92	93	91¼	93	...	4,960
4 February 15.	3 February 13.	2¾	3½	..	American Spirits Manufacturing Co.	27,983,300	.....	..	..	2	2	2	2	14	25
50½ February 6.	32 March 6.	35	35¼	— ⅛	American Steel Hoop Co.	19,000,000	.....	..	..	36	36	34	35¼	...	8,630
86 February 6.	79 March 1.	81	82	+ ⅜	American Steel Hoop Co. pf.	14,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	81	82	80	81	...	1,630
59⅜ February 15.	45¼ January 15.	54⅜	56⅛	+ ⅛	American Steel & Wire	50,000,000	.....	..	..	55½	56⅝	54	56½	64⅝	43,141
95 February 1.	89 January 15.	90¼	91¼	— 1⅜	American Steel & Wire pf.	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	90¼	92	90¼	90½	103½	895
137½ January 4.	96¼ March 3.	106⅞	107	+ 4½	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	..	102¾	108¾	102½	106⅞	161	303,161
115 January 10.	107 March 2.	111	112	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	108½	111½	108½	111½	116	310
95 February 1.	91 March 15.	90	94	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	14,000,000	March 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	91	91	91	91	100	136
30⅝ February 7.	27¾ January 29.	32¾	33¾	..	American Tin Plate	25,000,000	.....	..	..	33⅝	34	32⅝	33½	42	3,295
84 February 16.	80½ January 12.	82⅝	83	..	American Tin Plate pf.	18,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	82	82	82	82	95¼	176
111¼ February 14.	94¼ January 12.	108	108¼	+ 2¼	American Tobacco	54,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	105¾	109¼	105	108¼	207	72,150
140 February 15.	136 February 10.	140	..	..	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	2	Q	135½	137	135½	137	147	85
49½ March 13.	38 January 8.	46¼	47	— ¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1½	SA	47	47½	45½	47	43⅜	7,745
17 March 22.	16½ March 8.	16½	17	..	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	..	17	17	17	17	...	300
47 February 10.	41 January 3.	46	47	+ 1⅜	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.....	..	..	46	46	46	46	37¼	210
27½ March 24.	18⅝ January 8.	26¾	27	+ 3⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	102,000,000	.....	..	..	23½	27⅜	23¼	27	22½	159,484
70¾ March 24.	58¼ January 11.	70½	70¾	+ 2⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	114,199,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	68⅜	70¾	68¼	70½	63¼	164,510
76⅞ March 24.	55¼ January 8.	76⅝	76¾	+13⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio**	42,500,000	.....	..	..	64	76¾	63¾	76⅞	56⅜	154,838
81¾ March 24.	72⅝ January 9.	81⅝	81⅝	+ 5½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	50,227,000	.....	..	..	76¼	81⅜	76¼	81½	77¼	120,683
77 January 31.	63½ March 19.	67¾	67⅞	+ ⅞	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	45,000,000	.....	..	..	66¾	73½	65¼	67⅜	117¾	308,166
151 February 2.	140 January 2.	148½	149½	+ 5½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	145	149⅝	145	149¼	156¼	2,218
16⅝ January 25.	8¾ March 19.	9¾	10	+ ¾	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....	..	..	9	9¾	8¾	9⅜	10¾	4,195
69 March 24.	52 February 27.	69	70	+ 8	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	..	64	69	64	69	30¼	1,015
105 March 23.	95¾ February 21.	105	118	+ 4¾	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	3	SA	103	105	102	105	...	900
51⅞ March 22.	47⅛ February 27.	51¼	51½	..	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	SA	48½	51⅞	48¼	51½	53	6,540
99¾ February 13.	90¾ January 4.	95	95¾	..	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 2 '99.	2	SA	95½	95½	95½	95½	85½	100
31½ January 2.	28 March 8.	30¾	31	+ 2¾	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,538,400	Oct. 25 '99.	1	..	28¼	31	28¼	30⅝	27⅝	80,785
128⅝ March 22.	119⅛ January 10.	128¼	128½	+ 1½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	98,301,000	Mch. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	127⅝	128¾	126⅜	128⅝	144⅜	43,720
101 March 23.	88 January 31.	108	109	+ 5	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,900	Jan. 2, 1900.	2	SA	96½	101	95⅝	101	73	4,910
124 February 5.	120 January 17.	..	..	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	5,830,700	Jan. 2, 1900.	1½	..	122	122	120⅞	120½	...	85
14½ February 6.	11⅝ January 11.	13¾	14	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western	21,288,480	.....	..	..	13⅜	14	13¼	14	16¼	8,018
77⅜ January 31.	73 January 11.	76½	76⅝	+ 1⅜	Chicago Great Western pf A	11,871,800	Jan. 31, 1900.	2½	SA	76½	77	76¼	76¾	69⅝	598
41½ January 31.	35⅝ January 6.	39¼	39¾	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western pf B	7,489,100	.....	..	..	37⅝	39⅝	37⅝	39	42⅝	905
87 February 1.	85 January 12.	86¾	87⅛	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western deb.	16,750,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	86	87⅛	86	87⅛	81	1,[illegible]

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 24, 1900.—Continued.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat. March 24. Bid.	Closing Sat. March 24. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capt'l Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended March 24. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 24, 1900
23¾ March 21.	14 January 15.	23¼	23⅝	+ 2⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	..	21	23⅝	21	23⅝	...	6,466
35 February 27.	45¼ January 24.	34	35	+ 1½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Mar. 20, '00.	1	..	34	36	34	35⅝	...	1,761
135¾ March 24.	115¾ January 10.	123⅝	126¼	+ 7¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,351,000	Oct. 21, '99.	3½	SA	123⅝	125⅞	121⅞	123¼	126	54,427
174½ March 21.	169½ January 18.	171⅝	173½	+ 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	36,208,400	Oct. 21, '99.	3½	SA	173⅝	174½	171	172	171	1,124
194½ January 3.	158 January 11.	163	164	+ 2	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	Jan. 5, 1900.	3	SA	161	163½	161	163¼	149	983
199½ February 6.	138 January 4.	196	200	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,284,200	Jan. 5, 1900.	1¾	Q	196	198	196	198	183	800
112⅝ March 24.	104½ January 9.	112¼	112⅝	+ 3⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	109¼	112⅝	109	112¼	119⅝	59,341
122¼ January 31.	114¾ March 19.	111¼	115	..	Chicago, St. P., & Minn. & Omaha	21,606,300	Feb. 20, 1900.	5	A	114¼	114¼	114½	114½	96½	200
18 March 22.	9 January 10.	12	13	+ 1⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	..	11	13	11	11⅛	24⅜	3,582
39 February 7.	23 January 16.	36	37	+ 3	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf	17,000,000	.....	..	..	33	37½	33	35⅞	35⅜	4,835
65 January 5.	58¾ February 26.	63¼	63¾	+ 3⅝	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	March 1, 1900.	1½	..	59⅞	63⅞	59⅝	63¾	39½	29,755
109½ January 5.	104 March 6.	106½	106½	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¼	Q	106	106½	106	106¼	97¼	1,000
32½ February 20.	14¼ January 10.	18	20	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	..	15¼	18⅞	18	18	12⅜	200
60 February 19.	46 January 2.	56	59½	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct., '99.	5¼	..	55⅜	55½	55¼	55¼	...	50
2 March 23.	1⅝ February 26.	1½	2	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	.....	..	..	2	2	2	2	...	300
40½ March 22.	40¼ January 8.	49¼	49¾	+ 4	Colorado Fuel & Iron	15,000,000	.....	..	..	45⅝	49¼	44¾	49	36¼	24,410
131½ January 17.	121 January 27.	122	126	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	6	..	125	125	125	125	96¾	320
11⅞ March 20.	9 January 4.	11½	12	+ ⅝	Colorado Midland	3,429,200	.....	..	..	11¼	11⅞	11¼	11¾	11¼	1,610
29⅞ March 21.	21 January 5.	29	29½	+ 1⅞	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,800	.....	..	..	28½	29⅞	28½	29¾	...	3,125
7⅝ March 22.	5¼ January 29.	7⅜	7½	+ ⅜	Colorado Southern	30,695,000	.....	..	..	6¾	7⅜	6¾	7¼	7⅜	36,462
46⅛ March 22.	30 January 8.	45¼	46	+ 1⅞	Colorado Southern 1st pf	8,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	..	44	46⅞	44	46¼	50⅜	6,045
20¼ March 21.	14½ January 6.	19	19¼	+ 1	Colorado Southern 2d pf	8,500,000	.....	..	..	18½	20⅛	18¼	19	24½	5,765
18½ January 31.	15 January 8.	18	18¼	+ 3	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	..	15	18½	15	18	12⅜	2,420
*183 January 17.	168 February 14.	170	...	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	$2⅜	Q	168	168	168	168	...	22
199 January 3.	174½ March 8.	182½	184½	+ 4½	Consolidated Gas	39,075,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1	Q	178½	187	177	182½	205¼	10,534
38 January 3.	23¾ March 9.	33½	34½	+ 4½	Continental Tobacco Co	48,845,000	.....	..	..	29½	34½	29¼	34	59	33,780
89½ January 3.	82¾ March 7.	85⅜	85½	+ ½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf	48,845,700	.....	..	..	83¼	85⅜	83¼	85½	89½	3,690
119 January 3.	113 January 3.	116¼	117	+ 2¼	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	115½	117	115½	117	117	1,433
186 February 20.	173¼ January 30.	182	183	+ 5½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	176	188¾	176	183¾	173¾	2,900
24 March 24.	16⅝ January 10.	22¾	23⅜	+ 4⅞	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	..	19⅜	24	19⅜	23⅝	23	25,927
75½ March 24.	66½ January 10.	75⅝	75¾	+ 3⅛	Denver & Rio Grande pf	23,650,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	71½	75¼	71¼	75¼	75¼	13,159
16¼ February 7.	13½ January 15.	15⅞	16	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	..	15	15⅞	15	15⅞	18½	1,200
17⅜ March 5.	12¾ February 3.	16	16¼	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	10,000,000	.....	..	..	16	16¼	16	16	19	790
13½ March 22.	11⅜ January 9.	13⅜	13½	+ ½	**Erie**	112,347,400	.....	..	..	13	13½	13	13⅜	14¾	1,780
40½ March 22.	31½ January 9.	39⅜	40¼	+ 2¼	Erie 1st pf	43,232,000	.....	..	..	38½	40¾	38	39⅜	39¼	11,806
20⅝ February 9.	15⅜ January 10.	...	...	+ ¼	Erie 2d pf	16,000,000	.....	..	..	19¼	20⅞	19¼	19⅜	21	1,770
54⅞ March 15.	40⅛ January 5.	51¼	52	− 2½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Oct. 19, '99.	2	..	53⅛	53⅞	51½	51⅞	37	4,543
57¾ February 6.	47¾ January 11.	50⅞	51	+ ½	**Federal Steel**	46,484,300	Mar. 20, 1900.	2¼	..	50⅝	52⅜	49⅝	51	54⅝	43,073
77⅛ February 6.	70⅝ January 10.	75	75¼	+ 1⅝	Federal Steel pf	53,281,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	3	..	74	76¼	73⅝	75¼	86⅝	5,541
131½ March 23.	120 January 10.	130	131	+ 5	**General Electric Co**	18,276,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	127	131½	125⅝	131	118¾	10,799
58½ February 5.	47 January 2.	52	52½	+ ¼	Glucose Sugar Refining Co	24,027,300	March 1, 1900.	1½	Q	52½	52⅝	51¼	52¼	71⅝	1,750
101⅜ February 1.	98 January 2.	98	99	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf	13,633,300	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	98	99½	98	99¼	108¾	60
174½ January 3.	156 February 26.	161¼	161¾	+ 4½	Great Northern pf	98,409,700	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	157⅞	162½	157⅞	161⅞	190½	8,312
115½ January 11.	110 March 9.	111⅛	113	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,529,100	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	111¼	111¼	111¼	111⅛	103½	550
35½ March 22.	30½ January 10.	35	35½	+ 2⅛	Hocking Valley	10,304,100	.....	..	..	32⅝	35½	32⅞	35	...	4,545
64⅞ March 23.	58 January 8.	64½	64⅞	+ 2⅝	Hocking Valley pf	12,654,400	Jan. 10, 1900.	1½	..	63	64⅞	63	64½	...	6,506
115 March 24.	110¾ January 9.	115	115¼	+ 1⅜	**Illinois Central**	60,000,000	March 1, 1900.	2½	SA	113½	115	113½	115	116	3,882
*103 March 15.	*96 January 26.	102	...	..	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	2	SA	103	103	103	103	...	10
25½ March 3.	14½ March 6.	21⅜	22	+ 3½	International Paper Co	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	Q	18	22	18	22	22¼	4,360
70½ February 6.	58 March 6.	66	68½	+ 4½	International Paper Co. pf	22,539,700	Jan. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	61½	66½	61½	66	82¼	3,795
10⅝ January 25.	¢⅛ March 22.	6½	8	..	International Silver	10,000,000	.....	..	..	8	8	6¼	6¼	29⅞	320
15⅞ March 19.	11⅞ January 12.	15	15¼	+ ¼	Iowa Central	8,488,800	.....	..	..	15⅞	15⅞	14⅝	15¼	11⅛	3,782
53½ February 7.	47½ March 5.	51½	51⅝	+ 2	Iowa Central pf	5,671,600	March 1, 1900.	1½	SA	51	51⅝	51	51½	47	1,110
13⅞ February 8.	10 January 10.	13¼	14	..	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	..	13½	13½	13½	13½	15	300
18 March 22.	17 March 20.	18	20	..	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, full as't pd.	21,061,100	.....	..	..	17	18	17	18	...	970
80 January 5.	73 February 7.	71	76	+ 1½	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	2	SA	76	76½	75	76¼	54⅝	695
27 January 2.	20¼ March 16.	23	23½	+ 3⅜	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	..	21½	23½	21½	23½	18½	1,000
87 January 2.	83¼ February 2.	86	87⅜	+ ¼	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	..	85⅞	88¼	85	86¼	66¾	910
210 March 24.	210 March 24.	205	210	..	Lake Shore	40,466,500	Jan. 20, 1900.	3½	SA	210	210	210	210	...	100
55 Jaouy 30.	47½ January 4.	48	55	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	50	54½	50	54½	80	210
85½ March 22.	77⅛ January 9.	85½	85⅞	+ 3⅝	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Feb. 10, 1900.	2	SA	82	85½	81⅜	85⅞	66	44,940
81 March 23.	75 February 16.	75	85	..	**Maryland Coal** pf	1,876,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	$3	SA	81	81	81	81	...	100
14⅞ March 21.	6½ January 30.	14	15	+ 2½	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000	.....	..	..	13	14⅞	13	14½	6½	400
101 February 14.	90⅜ January 16.	94½	95½	+ 1⅞	Manhattan Elevated	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1	Q	93½	98¼	91¾	95	109⅞	99,505
182 February 13.	155 March 19.	162	162¼	+ 1	Metropolitan Street Railway	45,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	161	171½	155	162	256½	138,291
29⅜ March 20.	24½ January 29.	29½	30	+ ½	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,000,000	.....	..	..	29¾	29¾	29	29¼	...	600
82½ February 14.	76 February 27.	79¼	79¾	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1900.	2½	..	78½	79¼	78	79¼	...	635
14⅜ March 19.	10½ January 8.	13¾	14	− ⅛	Mexican Central	36,000,000	.....	..	..	14⅜	14⅝	14	14⅛	6¼	7,240
5 March 17.	3¾ January 4.	4⅞	4¾	− ⅛	Mexican National ctfs	33,350,000	.....	..	..	4⅞	5	4¾	4¾	2	3,550
65¾ March 21.	58 January 12.	65	65½	+ 3	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	..	62½	65¾	62½	65	53	6,100
96½ March 21.	90¾ January 12.	95½	96½	+ 2½	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	93	96½	93	96	86	2,250
20½ March 24.	15 January 2.	19	21	+ 2½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	..	18	20½	18	19¾	19¼	500
59 March 23.	51 February 23.	54½	60	+ 5¾	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. M. pf	7,000,000	.....	..	..	59	59	59	59	...	200
11¼ March 23.	10 January 5.	10½	11¼	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	54,950,000	.....	..	..	10¼	11¼	10½	11¼	14	700
34⅞ February 6.	31¼ January 11.	34½	34¾	+ 1⅞	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	13,900,000	.....	..	..	32½	34⅞	32¾	34¾	38⅞	14,081
46⅞ March 24.	38¾ January 11.	46¾	46¾	+ 3⅝	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	45½	48⅞	45	48⅜	46⅝	99,765
48 March 22.	39 January 12.	47¼	47⅜	+ 3½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	44¾	48	44¾	47⅞	40¾	4,100
40¼ February 7.	35 January 9.	35½	36¼	+ ½	**National Biscuit Co**	29,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1	Q	33⅝	36	35½	35	51⅜	783
96 February 17.	90¼ January 2.	...	99¾	..	National Biscuit Co. pf	23,000,000	Feb. 28, 1900.	1¾	Q	90¼	90¾	89½	90¾	103	280
28½ February 5.	23 February 27.	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅜	National Lead Co	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	..	23¾	24⅜	23¾	24⅜	34⅞	2,577
106½ February 20.	103½ March 6.	103½	104½	− ½	National Lead Co. pf	14,904,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	103½	103½	103½	103½	113	125
53½ February 6.	40 January 26.	43½	44	− 2¼	National Steel Co	32,000,000	.....	..	..	46	47¼	41¾	43⅜	...	25,090
97 February 6.	92 January 9.	93¼	93¾	+ ⅜	National Steel Co. pf	26,000,000	Dec. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	96	97	93¾	96½	...	2,700
52¾ March 15.	51 March 21.	51½	52	+ ⅛	National Tube Co	40,000,000	.....	..	..	52½	52½	51	51⅝	...	4,962
92 March 19.	91½ March 16.	91¼	92¼	− ⅛	National Tube Co. pf	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	92	92	91¼	91½	...	3,565
119¾ January 2.	115 January 6.	117¼	117½	+ 2½	New Jersey Central	27,055,800	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	116	117½	115½	117½	119	1,960
138 January 2.	120 February 27.	127	135	+ 9	New York Air Brake	6,250,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	128½	137½	128½	134	193	2,660
138 January 2.	136¾ February 26.	137	137¼	+ 2⅜	New York Central	115,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	134½	137	134½	137	137½	32,945
13¾ February 7.	12 March 14.	12½	13	+ ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	..	12¼	12⅛	12¼	12½	14½	250
36 February 7.	32 January 2.	32	33	+ ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	..	..	33	33	33	33	34	220
25½ February 7.	20⅞ January 10.	24¾	24⅞	+ 1⅞	New York, Ontario & Western	58,112,900	.....	..	..	23	24⅞	23	24⅞	28¼	26,278
38 March 21.	22⅝ January 10.	37⅜	37½	+ 5½	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	..	32½	38	32½	37½	17½	149,353
77¾ March 22.	67 January 8.	77⅜	77¾	+ 1⅜	Norfolk & Western pf	23,000,000	Feb. 23, 1900.	2	SA	76⅛	77⅞	76⅛	77⅛	96	4,357
15⅝ March 24.	13⅜ January 23.	15⅜	15⅝	+ ½	North American	39,776,300	.....	..	..	15½	15⅝	15	15⅜	9¼	7,005
57½ March 24.	50¾ January 11.	56⅜	57	+ 3¾	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 5, 1900.	$2	SA	53¼	57¼	53	57	52	127,440
76⅝ March 24.	72½ January 8.	76¼	76⅜	+ 1⅝	Northern Pacific pf	75,000,000	March 5, 1900.	1	Q	74½	76⅝	74¼	76¼	73¼	14,141
9 February 2.	7⅜ January 4.	8¾	9	+ ⅛	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	30c	Q	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	9	265
53 January 2.	40½ March 1.	51½	53	+ 2½	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,800	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	..	51	52½	51	52½	44	1,655
66¾ January 2.	63¾ March 24.	62	64½	..	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,914,400	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	Q	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	...	100
47½ January 2.	35⅞ February 19.	37	37⅞	+ ½	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	SA	37	37⅞	35½	37¼	48⅞	5,080
133⅞ March 21.	127¼ January 23.	...	...	..	Pennsylvania Railroad Sub. Receipts	...	.....	..	..	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	...	260
140 March 24.	128½ January 12.	139¾	140	+ 5	Pennsylvania Railroad	144,908,600	Nov. 29, '99.	2½	SA	135	140	134½	140	123	171,112
109⅜ February 6.	92 March 9.	99⅞	100½	+ 2¼	People's Gas, Chicago	28,668,800	Feb. 26, 1900.	1½	Q	98	101½	97½	100	122⅞	55,110
3⅛ January 2.	1⅞ February 27.	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	..	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼	2	670
7½ March 27.	5½ January 17.	7	7½	+ 1⅜	Peoria & Eastern	16,000,000	.....	..	..	6½	7½	6¾	7⅜	5	1,087
22 March 24.	20 January 29.	21	25	..	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	.....	..	..	21½	22	21	22	...	300
57 March 23.	54½ March 22.	57	60	..	Pere Marquette pf	10,162,200	.....	..	..	54½	57	54½	57	...	400
94 January 8.	81 March 8.	85	87½	+ 8	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	22,649,200	Feb. 14, 1900.	2	SA	88½	88½	86	86	82	460
13 January 15.	11 February 28.	...	53	..	Pittsburg & Western pf. 25c. paid	...	.....	..	..	13	13	13	13	8	200
58¾ January 17.	48 March 6.	52½	53	..	Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	Feb. 9, 1900.	1½	Q	53¼	54½	53¾	53¾	...	1,180
89½ January 17.	84 March 22.	84½	85	− ¾	Pressed Steel Car pf	12,500,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	85	85½	84	84½	...	1,205
189⅞ January 19.	183 March 2.	183	185	+ 1¾	Pullman Co	74,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	Q	183	185½	183	185	160	1,044
10 January 4.	8¼ March 16.	8¼	9	..	**Quicksilver** preferred	4,291,300	May 15, '99.	½	..	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	...	300
19¼ February 21.	17 March 12.	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅝	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	..	17⅛	18¾	17	18¼	24⅝	4,718
60 February 24.	49 January 9.	59¼	59⅝	+ 2½	Reading 1st pf	28,000,000	March 8, 1900.	1½	..	57	59½	56½	59¼	67½	24,475
31 March 23.	26 January 9.	30¼	30½	+ 1½	Reading 2d pf	42,000,000	.....	..	..	28¼	31	28¼	30	37	6,708
27½ February 6.	19¾ January 15.	22	22¼	− ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel	27,352,000	.....	..	..	20½	22⅜	21½	22¾	...	4,512
70½ February 6.	64¾ January 18.	65¾	66¼	− ½	Republic Iron & Steel pf	20,852,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	66	66	65½	65¾	...	1,213
93 March 22.	80 January 16.	91	92½	+ ½	Rio Grande Western pf	6,800,000	Feb. 1 1900.	1½	Q	91¾	93	91½	92	77⅞	800
*134 January 30.	*130 February 3.	130½	...	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	130½	130½	130½	130¼	131½	25
6½ January 4.	6 January 15.	...	...	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,990,000	.....	..	..	6	6	6	6	5¼	600
40⅞ January 2.	43 March 6.	...	...	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	5,491,600	Jan. 31, 1900.	2	..	43	43	43	43	47	100
16½ February 5.	15 February 20.	...	...	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	3,500,000	.....	..	..	15	15	15	15	10⅜	1,000
11 January 31.	9 January 15.	10⅞	11	+ ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco	25,443,880	.....	..	..	10½	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	11¼	1,530
70½ March 22.	68 January 25.	70	71	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	5,000,000	Jan. 6, 1900.	2	SA	69⅞	70½	69⅞	70	70½	1,046
37 February 5.	32½ January 5.	36⅜	36½	+ 2⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	14,335,700	March 3, 1900.	1	SA	34	37	34	36⅞	40⅜	3,775
13¼ March 24.	9½ January 9.	13	13⅜	+ 2	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	..	11¼	13¼	11¼	13¼	9⅞	5,800
33 March 24.	23½ January 10.	32⅜	32½	+ 3⅝	St. Louis Southwestern pf	20,000,000	.....	..	..	29¼	33	29	32⅜	31¼	37,665
101 March 13.	100 March 1.	...	...	..	St. Paul & Duluth pf	3,885,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	3	SA	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	105	25
40⅜ March 22.	35½ January 8.	40½	40⅝	+ 2⅜	Southern Pacific	193,892,100	.....	..	..	38¼	40⅜	38	40⅝	36	181,105
14⅜ March 24.	11 January 8.	14½	14⅝	+ 1½	Southern Railway	119,000,000	.....	..	..	13½	14⅜	13¼	14⅜	13	88,285
60⅝ March 22.	51¼ January 8.	59⅝	60	+ 3¼	Southern Railway pf	60,000,000	Oct. 4, '99.	1	..	58⅜	60⅝	58¾	59⅞	51⅝	42,261
10¼ January 4.	4½ March 6.	7	7⅝	+ ½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	..	7	7½	7	7½	11⅞	900
104 February 2.	79¾ January 11.	94	94½	− 1¼	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	..	96	96¾	93¾	94½	53⅜	18,965
18½ March 24.	14⅜ January 10.	18½	18¾	+ 1¾	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	..	16¾	18½	16⅝	18½	23¾	25,695
15⅝ February 16.	11¼ January 17.	...	...	..	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	8,840,000	.....	..	..	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13	100
135⅞ January 3.	45¼ March 2.	102½	103½	+35¼	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1½	..	69½	112	66½	103¼	236	192,032
68½ January 24.	64 March 1.	65	65½	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	1½	..	64½	65½	64½	65½	69½	600
139 January 31.	136 January 2.	139	...	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	2,692,200	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	..	139	139	139	139	140¾	25
25 February 7.	20½ January 29.	21	22	+ 1¾	**Union Bag & Paper Co**	16,000,000	.....	..	..	20¾	22	20¾	22	35¾	750
77¾ February 2.	72⅜ March 22.	72¼	73	+ ⅝	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	11,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	73⅜	73⅜	72⅞	72⅞	85	570
55 March 22.	44¾ January 10.	55¾	55⅞	+ 5⅜	Union Pacific	95,220,700	.....	..	..	49⅞	56⅜	49¾	55⅞	47⅜	268,690
77½ February 7.	73½ January 8.	76⅜	76½	+ 1⅜	Union Pacific pf	98,290,700	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	74⅞	76⅜	74⅜	76½	81½	35,243
13½ February 23.	4 March 23.	...	10	..	United States Flour Milling	5,000,000	.....	..	..	4	4	4	4	...	100
47½ January 16.	46 February 21.	47	50	+ ½	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	SA	47½	47½	47½	47½	54	227
19 January 3.	10⅜ March 2.	14¼	14¾	+ 1⅜	United States Leather	61,999,900	.....	..	..	12½	14¾	12¾	14¾	7	35,333
77 January 3.	70 February 28.	73¾	74	+ 2⅜	United States Leather pf	60,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	71⅜	74½	71⅛	73⅞	73¾	4,165
44 January 2.	25½ March 14.	30½	31½	+ 1½	United States Rubber	23,666,900	Jan. 31, 1900.	1	Q	29¼	32¼	29⅞	30½	52	2,435
104¾ January 3.	90 February 27.	94	96	+ 2	United States Rubber pf	23,525,500	Jan. 31, 1900.	2	Q	93	95	93	95	117¾	610
7⅜ January 2.	6½ March 13.	7⅜	7¾	+ 1¼	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	..	7	7¾	7	7⅜	8½	3,500
22⅝ March 24.	19⅜ January 10.	22⅛	22¼	+ 2½	Wabash pf	24,000,000	.....	..	..	20½	22⅝	20	22¼	23⅜	18,420
88½ January 5.	80½ February 27.	84	84⅜	+ ¾	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	84	84½	83	84	93⅜	5,197
11½ February 7.	9¾ January 11.	11⅛	11⅜	+ 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....	..	..	10¼	11½	10¾	11¼	...	12,380
57⅛ March 23.	52 January 2.	57	57⅜	+ 2¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	2,500,000	.....	..

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 24, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales W'k Ended March 24..$16,929,760

	Week Ending March 24.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	102½	102⅝	102½	102½	75½
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	115	115	115	115	1
American Cotton Oil 8s	103	103⅛	103	103⅛	14
American Tobacco scrip	101	101	101	101	3
Ann Arbor 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	101½	102	101⅝	102	555½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	83½	84¼	83½	84	1,008
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	101	101	101	101	5
Austin & Northwest 5s	98¼	98½	98	98¼	48
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95¼	95⅞	95	95⅞	267½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	101⅜	102	101¼	102	545
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89	90	88½	90	310½
Balt. & Ohio., Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	87	87	87	87	2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	93	93½	93	93¼	17
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117½	118	117½	118	5
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	72	72	71	72	26
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg general 5s	111	111	111	111	4
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	7½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107	107½	107	107½	81
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	90½	91¼	90½	91¼	108
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	36	36	36	36	3
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10¼	39
Central of New Jersey general 5s	123½	124	123½	124	52
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	120⅜	121	120⅝	121	42
Central Pacific 3½s	82⅞	83¼	82⅝	83⅜	731
Central Pacific 1st 4s	98⅛	90½	98⅛	90¼	64
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	119¼	119½	119	119½	10
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	97⅛	97¼	97	97⅛	72
Chos. & Ohio, R. & A. 1st con. 4s	103½	105½	103½	105⅛	20
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	111¼	111½	111¼	111½	15
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	104¼	104½	104⅜	104½	11
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	112	112	112	112	33
Chi., Bur. & Quincy convertible 5s	127½	127½	127½	127½	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy., Nebraska ext. 4s	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	15
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	9
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	14
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	114	114¾	114	114¾	14
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	4
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	107½	108	107½	108	9
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	115	115	115	115	2
Chi., M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 1st 5s	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	1
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. Div. 6s	121	121	121	121	8
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	114½	114½	114½	114⅝	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. 6s	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	10
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	111	111	111	111	5
Chicago & Northwestern 3½s	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	5
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific 6s, coupon	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	4
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific 6s, reg	131	131	131	131	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	106⅝	107¼	106⅝	107	100
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	125	125	125	125	6
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	136	136	135½	136	12
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	95	97	95	97	179
Chicago & West Indiana general 6s	119	119	119	119	3
Cin., Sandusky & Cleveland 1st 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	5
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s	105	105	105	105	2
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	96	96½	96	96¼	41
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley 5s	129	129	129	129	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	92	95	92	94½	77
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	74	80	74	80	156
Colorado Midland 2-4s	71	79	71	79	1,008
Colorado & Southern 4s	82¾	84	82¾	83¾	138
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	30½
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4½s	107	107	107	107	7
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	98¼	99	98½	99	69½
Detroit City Gas 5s	95	95	95	95	8
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	37½	39	32½	37¾	787
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	118	118	118	118	20
East. Tennessee reorganization lien 4-5s	109	109	109	109	5
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	102¼	102¼	102½	102½	2
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	5
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	108½	109	108½	109	12
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	25
Erie 1st consol 7s	137	138¼	137	138¼	12
Erie 1st consol. 4s	90	90¼	90	90⅛	17
Erie 1st general lien 4s	72	73¼	72	73¼	46
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½	14
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st 6s	125½	125½	125¼	125¼	2
Flint & P. M., Pt. Huron 5s	105	106	105	106	20
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	70	71	70	71	6
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	60	60	60	60	2
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	100¾	101	100¾	101	30
Gal., Houston & Henderson 1st 5s	104¾	104¾	104	104	16
General Electric deb. 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	123	123	123	123	2
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	7	7¾	6⅞	7⅞	325
Hocking Valley 4½s	100	100¼	99¾	100¼	105
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	86¾	86¾	86¼	86⅝	39
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	4
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	105	105½	105	105½	25
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104	104	104	104	9
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	112¾	113	112¾	113	20
Illinois Central St. Louis Division 3½s	102	102	102	102	10
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	6
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	90	90½	89¾	90¼	70
International Paper 6s	107	107	107	107	20
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	90	90	90	90	14
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. rects.	69¾	72½	69¾	72½	225
Kentucky Central 4s	97	97⅛	97	97⅛	8
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Knickerbocker Ice 1st 5s	95	95	93	93	5
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	121	121	121	121	3
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	109	109	108	108	15½
Lake Shore 2d 7s	114	114	114	114	1
Lake Shore 3½s	110½	110½	110½	110½	5
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	102½	102½	102½	102⅞	5
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s	100	100	100	100	5
Long Island consol. 5s	122	122	122	122	1
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis consol. 5s, tr. r.	67⅞	67⅞	67½	67⅞	6
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis gen. 4s	6¾	7	6¾	7	15
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99½	9
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 6s	113	113½	113	113½	6
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	5
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	129	129	129	129	4
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	103¼	103¼	103	103	13
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	118½	119⅝	118¼	118½	21
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	96	96	96	96¼	32
Mexican Central consol. 4s	80½	80½	80¼	80½	15
Mexican Central 1st income	28½	29¼	28	28½	802
Mexican Central 2d income	15	13¼	14⅝	14⅝	1,033
Mexican International consol. 4s	86⅝	87	86¾	87	45
Mexican National 2d income, B	18	18	18	18	1
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	119½	120	119½	120	2
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	1
Mil., L. S. & W. ext. & Imp. 5s	124	124	124	124	1
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	97½	98	97½	98	17
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st	105	105	105	105	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	91¾	92	91¼	92	54
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	66	66¼	65	66¼	228½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	90⅜	91	90	90	21
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	90½	93½	90	93½	131
Missouri Pacific 1st 5s	96½	96½	95½	95½	2
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	115	115	115	115	2
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	91	91	90½	91	55
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	117½	118½	117¼	118½	141
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	85½	85½	85	85½	94
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	127½	127½	127½	127½	16
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	106¼	107⅛	106¼	107	5
New York Central general 3½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	30
New York Central extended 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884-1904	105¾	106⅜	105¾	105¾	2
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	98	98	97⅜	97¼	20
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	10
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	95¾	96	95¾	96	25
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	7
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P., pur. money 4s	93	93¾	93	93½	51
N. Y. Gas, Elec. Light, Heat & Power 5s	100	100½	100	100¼	7
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs. 4s	188	188	188	188	2
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	106⅞	104	103¾	104	10
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	5
New York, Sus. & Western 1st ref. 5s	110	110	110	110	3
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	96	96	96	97¾	276
Norfolk & Western, New River 6s	133	133	133	133	5
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	66½	67¼	66¼	67¼	227
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105½	105¾	104½	105¾	125½
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102¾	104½	102¾	104	88
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	113	113¾	113	113¾	12
Oregon Short Line 6s	127¾	128	127¾	128	15
Ottumwa, Cedar Falls & St. Paul 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	108	108¾	108	108	11
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	29	30¼	29	30¼	144
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	90	92	90	92	16
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	115½	115¼	115¼	115¼	12
Reading general 4s	85½	86	85⅜	86	667
Richmond & Danville 6s	121½	122½	121½	122¼	40
Rio Grande Western 4s	100	100¼	99	99	129
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	112	113⅛	112	113	200
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	80	82	79½	82	408
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	82½	82½	82½	82½	3
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	88⅞	90½	88⅞	90½	223
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	60¼	62⅞	59¾	62⅞	667
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba consol. 6s	140½	141	140½	141	41
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	103½	103½	103	103	3
St. P., M. & M. consol. 6s, reduced to 4½s	115⅜	115½	115⅜	115½	25
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	131½	131½	131½	131½	3
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	76⅝	77½	76½	77¼	78
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	104½	105¼	104¼	105½	13
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	83	83¾	83	83⅝	168½
Southern Pacific of Cal. 5s, stamped	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¾	40
Southern Railway 5s	110⅜	111	110	111	98
Standard Rope & Twine income	15	15	14	15	100
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	70	72	70	72	5
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	108	108	108	108	1
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	37
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	114½	115	114½	115	9
Third Avenue 6s	120	125	120	125	37
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	99¾	100	99	99¾	19
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	112½	113½	112	113½	27
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	83½	85½	83½	85½	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. r.	118¾	122	118¾	122	94
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106	106⅛	105⅞	106	177
United States Leather debenture 6s	116	116	116	116	4
Utah Central 4s	86½	86½	86½	86½	5
Virginia Midland general 5s	110	110	110	110	12
Virginia Mid. gen. 5s, stamped, gtd	110¹	110¼	110¼	110¼	4
Wabash 1st 5s	117	117	116½	116⅝	41
Wabash 2d 5s	99⅞	100	99⅜	100	32
Wabash debenture, Series B	36¾	39	36½	38⅝	737
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago ext. 5s	108	108	108	108	14
West Shore 4s	114	114	113½	114	71
West Shore 4s, registered	112⅝	113¼	112⅝	113½	28
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	73½	73½	73½	73⅝	52
West. New York & Pennsylvania income	27⅝	28	27½	28	23
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	105¼	105½	105½	105½	4
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	90⅞	91	90⅞	90⅝	71
Total sales					$16,207,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 24, 1900.

	Week Ending March 24.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States new 2s, when issued	104	105	104	105	40
United States 2s, registered	115	115	115	115	10
United States 5s, coupon	114¾	115¼	114¾	115¼	263½
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	117	117	114¾	117	65
United States 4s, 1907, registered	115	116¼	115	116	103½
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	135½	135½	134	134	30
United States 4s, 1925, registered	134½	134½	134½	134½	10
United States 3s, coupon	111	111	110	110½	25
United States 3s, small	109½	109½	109½	109½	*760
United States 3s, registered	110	110	110	110	*5
Total sales					$548,260

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 24, 1900.

	Week Ending March 24.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Tennessee settlement 3s	95	95	95	95	1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	90	90	89	89¾	113½
Total sales					$114,500
Grand total					$16,929,760

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered					102	Dec. 2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 8	116	Mar. 24
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	117	Mar. 24
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137½	Mar. 6	133¾	Jan. 19	134½	Mar. 20
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137½	Mar. 5	133¾	Jan. 2	134	Mar. 22
United States 5s, 1904, registered	110½	Mar. 12	112⅜	Jan. 19	115	Mar. 22
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116⅜	Mar. 7	113¼	Jan. 15	115½	Mar. 23
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112¾	Mar. 9	109¼	Feb. 1	110¼	Mar. 23
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111½	Mar. 13	109	Feb. 7	109½	Mar. 20
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	109¼	Jan. 2	111¼	Mar. 17
United States new 2s, when issued	105	Mar. 24	104	Mar. 21	105	Mar. 24

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	110¼	Mar. 8	108½	Jan. 8	110½	Mar. 8
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s	106¾	Mar. 6	106¾	Mar. 6	106¾	Mar. 6
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s					97	July 12
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	95¼	Mar. 8	94	Jan. 17	95	Mar. 23
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6¾	Mar. 7	10	Mar. 15
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	90	Mar. 14	85	Jan. 5	89¾	Mar. 23

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
March 24	$1,070,865,980	$47,934,706
March 17	1,048,032,741	54,830,142
March 10	983,290,761	50,508,191
March 3	1,020,735,849	55,318,914
*Feb. 24	878,185,580	46,339,547
*Feb. 17	925,315,975	45,246,144
Feb. 10	1,106,682,068	49,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,063,652	59,007,580
Jan. 27	972,111,837	49,416,999
Jan. 20	1,005,176,062	50,908,385
Jan. 13	1,097,626,402	58,654,803
*Jan. 6	1,146,106,220	62,735,597
*Dec. 30	930,962,075	46,338,980
Dec. 23	1,428,305,943	58,302,736
Dec. 16	1,349,644,928	51,807,122
Dec. 9	1,114,066,433	45,117,036
*Dec. 2	1,030,138,966	46,007,791
Nov. 25	1,056,762,288	53,682,106
Nov. 18	1,263,834,833	55,800,583
*Nov. 11	1,081,754,797	37,124,966
Nov. 4	1,284,286,145	54,674,678
Oct. 28	1,069,029,146	54,675,286
Oct. 21	1,202,533,092	56,925,993
Oct. 14	1,195,902,485	53,281,186
Oct. 7	1,450,852,637	60,504,750
†Sept. 30	749,234,101	33,814,303
Sept. 23	1,350,038,293	58,334,915
Sept. 16	1,098,748,288	43,451,021
†Sept. 9	386,526,474	43,742,433
Sept. 2	933,836,272	52,235,990
Aug. 26	972,685,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	963,510,703	40,330,721
Aug. 12	963,780,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,029,869,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,063	57,845,039
July 22	980,471,913	55,332,502
July 15	1,198,806,402	63,065,319
*July 8	1,026,944,963	64,469,370
July 1	1,165,888,116	66,853,403
June 24	945,738,533	52,452,896
June 17	1,137,462,949	60,904,470
June 10	1,039,203,504	56,814,127
†June 3	954,342,883	56,274,997
May 27	1,231,015,611	69,939,959
May 20	1,245,222,959	69,891,513
May 13	1,294,833,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,439,472,963	72,652,491
April 29	1,201,119,389	67,732,655
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,762,589
April 15	1,424,346,235	82,324,464
April 8	1,533,060,941	77,873,036
April 1	1,793,882,167	80,915,684
March 25	1,247,937,065	74,448,286

*Five days. †Four days.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, March 25.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 228,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 4,825,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 4,026,000 pesetas.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 3@6 per cent., closing on Saturday at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4¾@5 per per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £332,268 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 38.32, became 45.01 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 4,000,000f gold and lost 4,450,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82@$4.82½ for sixty days, $4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅞@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ less 1-16 for long and 5.18¾ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 98 15-16@94 and 94½ guilders at 39⅝@39 13-16 and 40.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—15@25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c off per $1,000; selling, 75c per $1,000. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-40c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 25.—On the Stock Exchange last week Denver and Rio Grande common rose 1¼ points, Denver and Rio Grande preferred ½, Baltimore and Ohio common 1, Baltimore and Ohio preferred 1⅝, and most others fractionally. On the other hand, Norfolk and Western fell ¼ point, Reading firsts ½, and Union Pacific preferred ⅝.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Mar. 24, 1900.

		Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s. 1928	M N*	102¾ Feb 8		102¾ Feb 8		102¾ Feb 8	.. ..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1936	Q J	94½ Mar 12		90 Jan 3		94½ Mar 20	93½ 94¼
At., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O*	102 Mar 23		98¼ Jan 4		102 Mar 23	101½ 102
Do registered	A O*	90 Feb 14		90 Feb 14		90 Feb 14	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov	84¼ Mar 22		73¼ Jan 19		84 Mar 24	83¾ 84
Do do registered	Nov					79¾ De 11, 99	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g.5s, 1946	J D*	105¾ Mar 7		105¼ Mar 3		105¾ Mar 7	105 107
Atl. Av. of Brook. imp. g. 5s, 1934	*J J	.. ..		.. ..		110 Ja 29, 98	.. ..
Baltimore & Ohio—							
Do pr.or lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	96 Mar 24		92¼ Jan 16		96 Mar 24	93¾ 96
Do g. 4s, 1948	A O	102 Mar 21		97¼ Jan 2		102 Mar 24	101¾ 102
Do 3 W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	90 Jan 23		87 Jan 2		90 Mar 24	89½ 90
Do P.J.c.& M Div.1st g.3½s,1925	M N	89¾ Feb 15		87 Mar 19		87 Mar 19	87¾ 89¾
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1900	*A O	.. ..		.. ..		105¼ Oct., 95	.. ..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*F A	.. ..		.. ..		104¼ July, 92	.. ..
Cen. Ohio recr. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	.. ..		.. ..		111 Jne 5, 99	.. ..
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945	A O*	106½ Feb 10		103½ Jan 18		106¾ Mar 19	106½ ..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	J J*	.. ..		.. ..		116 No 27, 99	.. 116
B.,Q.Co.& S.con.gtd.g.5s,Jul.1941	MN	104 Mar 14		101 Jan 29		104 Mar 14	.. 104
Brook. Union El 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	*F A	97 Jan 25		92 Mar 8		93¾ Mar 22	93 94
Brunswick & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	.. ..		.. ..		74 Sept., 96	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	111¼ Feb 26		109 Jan 18		111 Mar 19	112 ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*F A	.. ..		.. ..		129 Sep 1, 99	124 ..
Dc con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D*	124¾ Feb 21		121¾ Feb 21		124¾ Feb 21	122½ ..
Cleart & Man. 1st gtd. g.5s, 1913	*J J	.. ..		.. ..		103 Ap 14, 97	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O*	.. ..		.. ..		100 No 18,99	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*J D	100 Mar 2		100½ Jan 18		108 Mar 22	107 109
Do con. 1st 5s, 1934	..	117½ Mar.15		115 Jan 19		117½ Mar 15	114½ ..
Do do registered	*A O	.. ..		.. ..		110½ Feb 4,99	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*J D	.. ..		.. ..		140 Fe 14, 97	.. ..
C. R., I. F. & N.W.1st g.5s,1921	A O*	.. ..		.. ..		105 Jan 6, 99	115 ..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*J J	107½ Mar 22		105½ Jan 3		107½ Mar 22	107 108
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*M S	100½ Jan 24		100¼ Mar 8		107 Mar 14	107 108
Do do registered	*M S	.. ..		.. ..		100 Ja 30, 97	.. ..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g 4s, 1948	J D	88¾ Jan 31		87¾ Jan 5		88¾ Jan 31	.. ..
Cen.R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937	*M N	91 Jan 15		91 Jan 15		91 Jan 15	.. ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	120 Jan 15		120 Jan 15		120 Jan 15	118 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*	91¾ Mar 24		88½ Feb 23		91¾ Mar 24	90¾ 91
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N*	.. ..		.. ..		97½ Oct 23,99	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945.	Oct 1	36 Mar 15		32¼ Feb 24		36 Mar 23	35 37
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945.	Oct 1	10½ Mar 1		9 Jan 3		10½ Mar 22	9 11
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945.	Oct 1	5¾ Jan 12		4½ Jan 5		5¾ Mar 1	5 6
Do M. & N Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*J J	.. ..		.. ..		95 De 27, 99	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947	*J J	.. ..		.. ..		102 Jne 29,99	.. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J J	.. ..		.. ..		99 July 6,98	.. ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N*	110 Feb 15		110 Feb 15		110 Feb 15	110 ..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908	*M N	.. ..		.. ..		112½ Mr 20,99	.. ..
Do gen. 5s, 1987	J J*	125 Jan 29		117½ Jan 3		124 Mar 23	.. 125
Do do registered	Q J	122 Mar 7		110 Jan 10		121 Mar 24	.. ..
Leh. & Wil.C.con.aa.7s,July,1900	Q M	101 Jan 22		93 Jan 11		100 Mar 22	.. ..
Do 6s, 1912	M N*	103 Feb 2		100¾ Jan 9		103 Feb 9	.. ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J*	114 Jan 18		113 Jan 19		114 Feb 2	114½ ..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	116 Feb 28		115¼ Jan 26		116 Feb 28	117½ ..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	110½ Mar 3		118 Jan 13		110½ Mar 3	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	119¾ Feb 19		115 Jan 5		119½ Mar 24	.. 119½
Do do registered	*M N	.. ..		.. ..		117 Dec 2, 99	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*M S	98¼ Feb 15		95½ Jan 2		97½ Mar 24	97 97¼
Do do registered	*M S	.. ..		.. ..		97½ Au 30,99	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*J J	105½ Mar 24		101 Jan 8		105¼ Mar 24	103 105
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*J J	99 Jan 9		96 Jan 9		99 Jan 9	.. 99
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J*	.. ..		.. ..		95½ My 27,98	.. ..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941	*M S	.. ..		.. ..		101½ Ap 29,99	.. ..
Eliz., Lex & B. S. 5s, 1902	*M S	103 Feb 14		100¼ Mar 5		100¾ Mar 23	.. 101
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	*M N	.. ..		.. ..		109 Jne 12,99	.. ..
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st 7s, 1900	F A*	.. ..		.. ..		103¾ Oct 2, 99	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1900	M N*	.. ..		.. ..		106⅞ Fe 24, 99	.. ..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f. 1912	A O*	.. ..		.. ..		105½ Oct., 95	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J*	112¾ Mar 3		110¼ Jan 5		112 Mar 24	111⅞ ..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901	A O*	101½ Jan 15		101½ Jan 15		101½ Jan 15	102½ ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*M N	111½ Mar 14		108¾ Jan 10		111½ Mar 21	.. ..
Do conv. 5s, 1903	M S*	127½ Mar 22		12 ½ Jan 18		127½ Mar 22	.. 130
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O*	116½ Mar 21		116½ Mar 21		116½ Mar 21	116 ..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O*	106½ Mar 8		103 Jan 5		106½ Mar 8	106 ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*F A	102 Jan 2		100¾ Feb 2		100⅞ Mar 23	100½ ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S	102 Jan 31		102 Jan 31		102 Jan 31	.. 102½
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*F A	.. ..		.. ..		105 Au 9, 99	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J*	104½ Mar 7		100¾ Jan 5		104½ Mar 23	104 104¾
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*M N	111⅞ Mar 19		108¾ Jan 2		111⅞ Mar 19	.. ..
Do do registered	*M N	.. ..		.. ..		111⅞ Jne 2, 99	.. ..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	*M S	119 Mar 5		119 Mar 5		119 Mar 5	119 ..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D*	116 Mar 21		113¾ Jan 26		116 Mar 21	114 ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O*	133 Jan 23		136 Jan 10		137 Feb 19	135 ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N*	114¾ Mar 22		112 Jan 2		114¾ Mar 22	.. ..
Do do registered	M N*	.. ..		.. ..		103½ No 18,98	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*J J	107 Feb 24		107 Feb 24		107 Feb 24	105 ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	114 Mar 15		113 Jan 24		114 Mar 15	113¾ ..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	103 Feb 26		100 Jan 31		103 Feb 26	100 ..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	115 Mar 20		111½ Jan 12		115 Mar 20	.. 115
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
C.,M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902	J J*	167 Jan 10		167 Jan 10		167 Jan 10	169¾ ..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s 1903	*J J	167¼ Jan 29		166¼ Jan 12		167¼ Feb 1	169¾ ..
Do con. 7s, 1905	*J J	169 Mar 14		166¼ Jan 25		169 Mar 16	169¾ ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J*	167¼ Feb 16		166 Jan 17		167¼ Feb 16	169½ ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J*	.. ..		.. ..		120½ De 22, 99	117¾ ..
Do 1st La. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J*	117⅝ Feb 14		117⅝ Feb 14		117⅝ Feb 14	117¾ ..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	*J J	120 Mar 1		117⅜ Jan 6		119⅞ Mar 20	119¾ ..
Do 1st H & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*J J	127¾ Jan 29		127¾ Jan 29		127¾ Jan 29	129 ..
Do do 5s, 1910	*J J	110¾ Jan 20		110¾ Jan 20		110¾ Jan 20	110⅝ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*J J	119 Jan 26		115¾ Jan 5		119 Jan 26	118 121
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*J J	121 Mar 22		118 Jan 2		121 Mar 23	120½ ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J*	121¼ Jan 30		121 Jan 29		121¼ Jan 30	120½ ..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	J J*	111¾ Feb 16		111¾ Feb 16		111¾ Feb 16	111⅞ ..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	117⅝ Jan 23		117⅝ Jan 23		117⅝ Jan 23	116⅝ ..
Do Wis., Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	120¾ Mar 16		117 Jan 3		119⅝ Mar 21	.. 121½
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J*	114¼ Feb 14		112⅜ Jan 16		114¼ Mar 19	114¼ ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*J J	.. ..		.. ..		137½ Jul 18,99	.. ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*J J	111¾ Feb 16		110¾ Jan 2		111¾ Feb 16	114⅜ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	111⅜ Mar 20		100 Jan 10		111⅜ Mar 20	111⅞ ..
Do do registered	Q J	.. ..		.. ..		105½ Fe 19, 98	.. ..
Mil. & N 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*J D	119 Jan 9		116 Jan 12		118 Jan 12	116 ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*J D	122 Feb 8		122 Feb 8		122 Feb 8	122 ..
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915	Q F	144 Mar 14		140¾ Feb 5		142 Mar 21	141 ..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D*	111 Mar 20		109 Jan 9		111 Mar 20	110½ ..
Do do registered	J D*	111 Mar 17		108¾ Jan 6		111 Mar 17	110¼ ..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929	O*	.. ..		.. ..		120 Sep 7, 99	117 ..
Do do registered	A O*	117 Mar 7		116 Feb 23		117 Mar 7	.. ..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929	A O*	110 Feb 10		100 Jan 6		110 Feb 10	109¾ ..
Do do registered	A O*	.. ..		.. ..		105¾ Mr 28,99	.. ..
Do sink. fd. deb. 6s, 1933	*M N	121¼ Feb 2		118¾ Jan 12		121 Mar 1	121 ..
Do do registered	*M N	.. ..		.. ..		119¼ De 27, 98	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N*	106¼ Feb 23		107 Jan 3		109¼ Feb 23	109 ..
Do do registered	M N*	.. ..		.. ..		105 De 26, 99	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O15	117 Feb 5		116¼ Feb 7		116⅝ Feb 7	117½ ..
Do do registered	A O15	.. ..		.. ..		117⅞ Fe 7, 98	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A15	110 Feb 14		108¼ Jan 23		110 Feb 14	109 ..
Do do registered	F A15	107 Mar 7		107 Mar 7		107 Mar 7	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N*	110⅞ Mar 21		106¼ Jan 9		110⅞ Mar 21	.. ..
Do do registered	Q F	.. ..		.. ..		103 No 19,98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s,1901	J J*	103¼ Feb 28		103¼ Feb 28		103¼ Feb 26	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907	M N*	120 Jan 4		120 Jan 4		120 Jan 4	.. ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	*J J	.. ..		.. ..		117½ Fe 6, 99	.. ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909	*M S	110 Mar 20		110 Mar 20		110 Mar 20	.. ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*M S	.. ..		.. ..		114¼ Au 28, 99	109 ..
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900	A O*	.. ..		.. ..		103 No 19,99	.. ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	*M N	139½ Feb 10		138 Feb 8		138¾ Mar 20	138¾ 140
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*F A	.. ..		.. ..		105½ Fe 24, 97	.. ..
Do ext. & imp. s. fd. 5s, 1929	*F A	125 Jan 25		122¾ Feb 8		124 Mar 21	123¼ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J*	.. ..		.. ..		140 De 13, 98	.. ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M S	.. ..		.. ..		140½ De 5, 99	130 ..
Do Incomes, 1911	*M N	.. ..		.. ..		112 No 13, 99	.. ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J*	133¼ Mar 21		130 Jan 26		133¼ Mar 21	.. ..
Do registered	J J*	131 Jan 29		127 Jan 8		131 Mar 19	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*J J	107¼ Mar 23		103¼ Jan 9		107 Mar 24	106¾ 107⅛
Do do registered	*J J	105⅞ Feb 1		105¼ Feb 1		105¾ Feb 1	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*J J	.. ..		.. ..		96 Sep 21,99	.. ..
Do 1st 2½g, 1905	*J J	.. ..		.. ..		83 De 7, 99	87 90
Do extension 4s, 1905	*J J	.. ..		.. ..		98½ My 18,99	.. ..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	114 Feb 19		112 Mar 21		112 Mar 21	.. ..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	.. ..		.. ..		100 Ap 15, 97	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*J D	136 Mar 9		131 Jan 8		136 Mar 24	135½ ..
C., St. L. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M N	135 Feb 19		132 Jan 3		135 Mar 19	.. ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*J J	132½ Mar 21		127 Jan 10		132½ Mar 21	132 ..
North Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*J J	.. ..		.. ..		140 Mr 23, 99	.. 140
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	97 Mar 22		92½ Jan 28		97 Mar 22	.. ..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s,1919	M N*	.. ..		.. ..		100 Oct 4, 99	100½ ..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	120 Feb 6		118 Jan 29		119 Mar 22	118 ..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921,coup.off.	J D*	.. ..		.. ..		100 Oct 28,99	.. ..
Choc. Okla. & G. gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1919	J J	103 Jan 17		103 Jan 17		103 Jan 17	.. ..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	A O*	.. ..		.. ..		120 Au 10,99	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J	.. ..		.. ..		103½ Mr 13,97	.. ..
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M N	113⅛ Jan 5		113½ Jan 5		113½ Jan 5	112½ ..
City & Sub. R. Balt. 1st g. 5s,1922	J D	.. ..		.. ..		105¾ April, 95	.. ..
C., L. & St. L. gen. 4s, 1935	*J J	96¾ Jan 22		94 Jan 2		96½ Mar 23	96¼ 96½
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*J J	.. ..		.. ..		97 Jne 20,99	.. ..
Dc St. L. Div 1st cl.g.4s,1990	M N*	103 Feb 14		101½ Jan 8		102½ Feb 23	102 104
Do do registered	M N*	.. ..		.. ..		99 May 4,99	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940	M S*	.. ..		.. ..		87 Oct., 95	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g 4s,1940	J J*	.. ..		.. ..		83 No 22,95	.. ..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J*	95½ Feb 14		93 Jan 18		95½ Feb 14	93 ..
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g.4s,Aug.,1936	Q F	105 Mar 24		105 Mar 24		105 Mar 24	.. ..
Cin. con 6s, 1920	*M N	.. ..		.. ..		100 Nov., 94	103 ..
C., Sin. & Clev. cn. 1st g.5s,1928	*J J	115¾ Mar 21		115¾ Mar 21		115¾ Mar 21	.. ..
Ind. Dec. & W. 1st pf. 5s, 1900	J J	.. ..		.. ..		103¼ De 13, 99	.. ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*A O	92 Mar 23		84½ Jan 4		92 Mar 23	91 92
Do Income 4s, April, 1990	..	30¾ Mar 23		25 Jan 8		30¼ Mar 24	30 30½
C., R. I. & P. con. 6s, 1934	*J D	.. ..		.. ..		138½ Jul 6, 99	.. ..
Do gen. con. g. 5s, 1934	*J J	132 Mar 17		130 Jan 15		132 Mar 17	.. ..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 5s, 1901	M S*	.. ..		.. ..		105¾ No 24,99	.. ..
C. & K. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I. 1961	*A O	.. ..		.. ..		108½ Fe 10, 99	.. ..
C., I. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1953	A O*	108 Feb 24		106 Jan 29		108 Feb 24	110 ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*J J	130 Feb 16		128 Jan 5		129 Mar 22	.. ..
Co. Mid. Ry 1st g. 5s-15s, 1947	J J*	79 Mar 24		63 Jan 4		79 Mar 24	78½ 79
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J*	90 Mar 23		71½ Jan 2		90 Mar 24	79½ 80
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	*F A	86 Jan 29		82 Jan 4		82¾ Mar 24	83½ 84
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*A O	.. ..		.. ..		102 Dec., 98	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	.. ..		.. ..		123¼ Jne 15,99	128 ..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	122 Feb. 6		122 Feb 8		122 Feb 8	122½ ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*M N	142 Jan 26		136 Jan.		141 Feb 20	.. ..
Do 7s, 1871-1901	A O*	107¼ Feb 13		107¼ Jan 25		107½ Mar 12	107½ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*J D	130 Jan. 5		130 Jan. 5		130 Jan 11	130½ ..
Do do registered	J D	.. ..		.. ..		140 Oct 26,98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*J J	136 Jan 12		136 Jan 12		136 Jan 12	136 ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A*	.. ..		.. ..		122 Sep 15,99	.. ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*M N	106 Mar. 7		105 Mar. 7		105 Mar 7	105 ..
Warren 7s 7s, 1900	A O*	.. ..		.. ..		108 Au 1, 98	103 ..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	148 Feb 13		148 Feb 13		148 Feb 13	145 ..
Do registered	*M S*	.. ..		.. ..		148 May 4,97	.. ..
Alb & Sus. 1st con. gtd.7s,1906	*A O	.. ..		.. ..		120½ Ap 21, 99	121 ..
Do registered	*A O	.. ..		.. ..		122 Jne 6, 99	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*A O	115 Jan 12		115 Jan 12		115 Mar 20	115¾ ..
Do do registered	*A O	.. ..		.. ..		113 De 12, 98	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M N	106 Mar. 7		105 Mar. 7		105 Mar 7	105 ..
Do registered	*M N	.. ..		.. ..		141 May 6,98	140 ..
Den. Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	A O	.. ..		.. ..		92 Ja 24, 99	.. ..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900	M N*	102¾ Jan 19		102½ Jan 6		103¾ Mar 24	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*J J	90½ Feb 3		90 Jan 4		94 Mar 24	96¾ 99
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*J J	107 Mar 21		107 Mar 21		107 Mar 21	.. ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*J D	104½ Feb 7		103½ Jan 10		104½ Mar 24	104¼ 104½
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N*	109 Feb 20		109 Feb 20		109 Feb 21	.. ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*J D	79 Mar 12		79¾ Jan 8		79 Mar 12	80 ..
Det.,Mack. & Mar. 1d.gt.3½s	Ser.A 1911	39 Mar 19		19 Jan 8		37¾ Mar 24	37 38
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O*	109¾ Mar 12		107 Feb 27		109¾ Mar 13	109¼ ..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1923	*J J	.. ..		.. ..		92¼ Fe 11, 98	.. ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	114 Mar 3		110 Feb 16		112½ Mar 9	112¼ ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	111¾ Mar 22		107½ Jan 9		111¾ Mar 22	111 ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*M N	118 Jan 24		117 Jan 15		117¾ Feb 14	117 121
Do 2d ext. g. 6s, 1919	M S*	110½ Jan 4		110½ Jan 4		110½ Jan 4	110¼ ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M S	115¼ Feb 14		113⅝ Jan 5		115¼ Feb 14	115 ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O*	.. ..		.. ..		116½ No 15, 99	122¼ ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*J D	.. ..		.. ..		109½ Ap 14, 99	106½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S*	142 Jan 22		137 Mar 22		138¾ Mar 24	138½ ..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S*	.. ..		.. ..		143 De 30, 98	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	139¼ Feb 15		139 Jan 5		139¼ Feb 15	139 ..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*J D	.. ..		.. ..		140 Fe 6, 99	135 ..
Jefferson 1st g'd. g. 6s, Jan.,1909	A O	.. ..		.. ..		106 De 2, 99	107 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*M N	117 Mar 14		114 Feb 1		116½ Mar 22	114½ ..
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D.& L.1st c.6s,1913	J J*	.. ..		.. ..		102 Aug., 96	118 ..
N. Y. & Gwood L.gtd.g.5s,1946	*M N	.. ..		.. ..		100 Oct 27,98	105½ 110
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds.,1996	*J J	90⅞ Jan 25		88 Jan 10		90 Mar 21	90 90½
Do registered	..	.. ..		.. ..		93¼ My 25,99	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J J	73¼ Mar 24		67 Jan 3		73¼ Mar 24	73 73¼
N.Y.,Sus. & W. 1st ref. g.5s,1937	*J J	110 Mar 9		107½ Jan 8		110 Mar 23	110 111
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*F A	98 Feb 28		98 Feb 28		98 Feb 28	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A*	97½ Feb 9		92 Jan 3		94¼ Mar 22	.. ..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*M N	111 Mar 2		108¾ Jan 3		111 Mar 2	109½ ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	*J D	105½ Mar 24		104 Jan 4		105½ Mar 24	.. ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g.6s,1910	*A O	120 Mar 14		116½ Jan 25		120 Mar 23	115½ 122
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*F A	.. ..		.. ..		95 No 10, 97	.. 98
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J*	125½ Mar 23		124½ Feb 7		125½ Mar 23	125¼ ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*A O	109½ Mar 23		103 Jan 2		109½ Mar 24	109 110
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923	*A O	.. ..		.. ..		110 May, 93	.. ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*A O	.. ..		.. ..		110 Sept., 91	100 ..
Ev & Ind 1st con.gtd.g 6s,1926	*J J	104 Feb 16		100 Feb 16		103½ Feb 16	.. ..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	123¼ Mar 17		120 Jan 17		123¼ Mar 17	123 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	105 Mar 15		102 Jan 12		105 Mar 15	103½ ..
Do 1st Huron D. 1st g. 5s,1939	*A O	108 Jan 24		105 Jan 18		106 Mar 22	105½ 106
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*J J*	.. ..		.. ..		101 Mr 20,99	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	.. ..		.. ..		80¼ May, 96	.. ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s,1941	J J	.. ..		.. ..		105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s,1921	J D*	74¾ Jan 22		70 Mar 19		71 Mar 24	70 ..
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J*	60 Feb 7		55 Jan 4		60 Mar 19	.. ..
Gal.,H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	*A O	104¾ Mar 22		102 Jan 8		104 Mar 24	.. ..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g.5s,1945	A O*	.. ..		.. ..		106 De 12, 98

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990..*J D	92¼	Feb 9	88½	Jan 8	92 Mar 24	91¼	92½
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990.....F A	69½	Jan 31	65	Feb 19	66½ Mar 24	65¾	66¼
Do 1st ext g. 5s, 1944.....M N*	95¾	Jan 4	90	Mar 8	93½ Mar 24	..	..
M..K. & T of T.1st gtd.g.5s,1942.M S*	93	Jan 26	89	Mar 7	90 Mar 22	..	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.....F A*	77	Jan 3	76	Feb 23	76 Feb 23	..	..
Dallas& Waco 1st gtd.g.5s,1940..M N*	..	..	..	..	94 De 8, 99	..	..
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s,1906.*M N	..	..	..	..	100¾ No 22,99	..	..
Sher..Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943.*J D	95¼	Mar 6	92½	Jan 27	95½ Mar 7	..	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942..*A O	106	Mar 21	102¾	Jan 3	105 Mar 22	..	..
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920.....M N*	118½	Mar 21	114¾	Jan 13	118½ Mar 24	118¼	119
Do 3d 7s, 1906.....M N*	115	Feb 7	114½	Feb 17	115 Mar 21	114	..
Do tr. c. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917...M S	99	Feb 23	94	Jan 2	95½ Mar 20	..	..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920.....F A*	94	Jan 3	90	Mar 5	91 Mar 24	90	..
Pa.. R. of M. 1st ext.g.4s,1938..F A*	105¾	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105¾ Jan 6	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938.....J J*	113	Mar 5	112¾	Mar 12	113 Mar 13	113	..
St. L. & I. M.gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931 .*A O	113¼	Mar 23	109½	Jan 8	113 Mar 24	112¾	113
Do do gtd. g. 5s, 1931.....*A O	110¾	Feb 7	110	Jan 23	110¾ Feb 7	..	..
Do do unified & ref g. 4s, 1929.J J*	82	Feb 5	77½	Jan 8	82 Mar 24	..	..
Mobile & Birm. prior Inc. 5s, 1945..J J*	110¼	Feb 20	110½	Feb 20	110¼ Feb 20	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.....J D*	127½	Feb. 19	124	Jan 8	127½ Mar 22	..	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....Q J	123	Mar 3	123	Mar 5	123 Mar 5	120	..
Do gen. g 4s, 1938.....M S*	87	Feb 10	83	Jan 3	85 Mar 24	..	85½
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	108¾	Mar 23	107	Jan 9	108¾ Mar 23	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J	..	..	..	..	84 Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s,1913..J J*	120	Jan 30	126	Jan 8	128 Mar 16	126	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	..	..	..	..	101 Sep 12,99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	107½	Mar 21	104¾	Jan 6	107 Mar 22	..	..
Do T. & P. Feb. 8s, 1917.....*J J	..	..	..	..	111 De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Ala.*J J	..	..	..	..	108 Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br., 1923...*J J	..	..	..	..	113 De 1, 99	..	..
N. O & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O	..	..	..	..	108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	110½	Mar 6	109	Jan 4	110½ Mar 17	110	..
Do registered.....*J J	110¼	Mar 8	110	Feb 9	110½ Mar 8	110	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	108	Feb 21	105¾	Mar 21	105¾ Mar 21	105¾	..
Do do registered.....M S*	107¾	Feb	105¾	Mar 9	105¾ Mar 9	105¾	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904.....M S*	..	..	..	..	108½ Fe 21, 98	105¾	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	..	..	..	..	103¼ Jne 26,99	102¾	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	..	..	..	104¾ Fe 25, 98	102¾	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905..*M N	103½	Mar 14	101	Jan 11	103¼ Mar 19	103¼	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	..	..	..	102¾ Au 1, 99	103¼	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	109¾	Mar 19	109	Jan 2	109¾ Mar 19	109½	110
Do do registered.....J J*	..	..	..	..	112½ Ap 14, 99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998..*F A	97¾	Jan 20	95½	Mar 6	96 Mar 22	95½	96½
Do do registered.....*F A	..	..	..	..	96 De 12, 99	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g.3½s,1998..*F A	99	Jan 27	97	Jan 2	97¾ Mar 23	97¼	98
Do do registered.....*F A	97½	Mar 19	95¼	Jan 24	97½ Mar 20	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	114½	Feb 9	110	Jan 2	114 Mar 24	114	..
Do registered.....*J J	113¾	Mar 2	110	Jan 4	113¼ Mar 23	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	110	Feb 27	108	Jan 4	109½ Mar 16	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	..	..	..	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bi C.1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.1940.J J	..	..	..	..	95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....J J	..	..	..	..	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900.....*M N	102¾	Mar 5	101¼	Jan 5	102¾ Mar 13	102¼	..
Do registered.....*M N	102¾	Mar 7	101¾	Jan 29	102½ Mar 14	102½	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102 Feb 3	104½	..
R.,W. & Ogd.1st ext.5s,July,1922..A O	120½	Feb 13	127¾	Mar 23	127¾ Mar 23	..	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	..	..	..	100 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	..	..	..	..	113 Ap 13, 99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	..	..	..	..	107 Au 13,98	..	..
Mo. & Mal 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	107	Jan 18	106¾	Feb 8	107 Feb 16	105½	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927...A O*	..	..	..	..	123 Jul 14,99	..	125
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1900...F A*	121	Jan 13	120	Feb 26	120 Feb 26	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	101¼	Feb 1	100¾	Jan 4	101¼ Feb 1	102	..
Do do registered, 1900.....Q J*	102¾	Mar 21	100¾	Jan 2	102¾ Mar 21	100	..
Do con 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	114	Mar 15	112¾	Jan 19	114 Mar 22	113¾	..
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	113¾	Feb 10	112¾	Jan 10	113¾ Feb 10	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	110½	Jan 24	109¾	Jan 6	110½ Mar 20	110	111
Do do registered.....*J D	110½	Mar 17	110*	Mar 16	110½ Mar 17	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S, 1901..*A O	..	..	..	..	108¼ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934...J J*	..	..	..	..	122¾ No 3, 99	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902..*M N	109¾	Mar 12	108¼	Jan 5	109¾ Mar 14	109	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	103½	Feb 8	103¼	Feb 8	103½ Feb 8	103	..
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	..	..	..	..	122 Fe 25, 98	118	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	..	..	..	..	129 No 20, 99	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	..	..	..	..	127 De 2, 99	..	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937...A O*	108¼	Mar 6	104¼	Jan 3	108¼ Mar 24	..	..
Do registered.....A O*	103¼	Jan 3	103¼	Jan 3	103¼ Jan 3	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903..*J D	..	..	..	..	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	188	Jan 27	185¾	Jan 5	188 Mar 19	185	..
Do registered.....A O*	..	..	..	..	187 Nc 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....M S	185	Feb 27	185	Feb 27	185 Feb 27	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	..	..	..	..	128 De 27, 99	126	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	..	..	..	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114 Jan 5	114¾	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	..	..	..	..	113 Jul 29, 99	109¾	..
N.Y.,O. & W. ref.1st g.4s,June,1992..M S	107½	Feb 10	102	Jan 10	104 Mar 24	..	..
Do do reg., $5,000 only.....M S	..	..	..	..	101½ No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pa. Ry. gen. 1.g.1st g.6s,1921.*J J	..	..	..	..	110½ Ap 12, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*J J	..	..	..	..	112 Jul 20,99	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923...*F A	131½	Mar 22	131½	Mar 22	131½ Mar 22	..	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	..	..	..	..	132 Jul 28,99	..	..
N. P. Ry p.ln.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	105¼	Mar 15	102¾	Jan 2	105½ Mar 24	105	105¼
Do registered.....Q J	105¾	Mar 15	103	Jan 3	105½ Mar 15	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.....Q F	67¾	Jan 31	65	Jan 10	67¾ Mar 24	66¾	67
Do do registered.....Q F	..	..	..	..	66 Sep 21,99	..	..
Wash. Cen 1st g 4s, Mch.,1948..Q M	..	..	..	..	95 My 11,99	82	86
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	120	Mar 12	118	Jan 5	120 Mar 12	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	111¼	Mar 16	110	Jan 15	111¼ Mar 16	111	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931..*M N	129	Jan 2	129	Jan 2	129 Jan 2	132	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932...*A O	133	Mar 23	133	Mar 23	133 Mar 23	..	..
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	..	..	..	..	117½ Au 30,98	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	..	..	..	..	101 Fe 25, 97	107	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989..M N*	100¼	Mar 13	95	Feb 14	100¼ Mar 13	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con.g.4s,1996..A O*	98	Mar 24	90¼	Jan 3	97¾ Mar 24	..	..
Ohio Riv.R.R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	..	..	..	..	103 Oct 24,99	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	95	Feb 1	93	Feb 1	95 Feb 24	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1991....J J*	77	Mar 12	69	Jan 5	77 Mar 12	..	77
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J D	108¼	Feb 16	104¼	Jan 6	108 Mar 23	107½	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910...M N*	105	Jan 16	105	Jan 16	105 Feb 14	104	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921...J J*	114½	Mar 8	111¾	Jan 10	114½ Mar 5	..	..
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	111¼	Jan 19	111¾	Jan 19	111¼ Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937.M S*	..	..	..	..	102 No 11,98	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	..	..	..	..	108 My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944..*M S	..	..	..	..	115½ Fe 24, 98	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935..	112¾	Mar 7	109	Jan 12	112¾ Mar 7	..	..
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf. 1st 6s, 1920..*J J	100	Jan 18	100	Jan 18	100 Jan 23	..	..
Do 1st Div.Tr.Co.cfs.1st 6s,1920..M S*	99½	Feb 3	93	Feb 5	99 Feb 5	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.....M N*	..	..	..	..	17 My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. pd....	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22 Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921..Q F	130¾	Mar 10	130¾	Mar 10	130¾ Mar 10	128	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....*M N	..	..	..	..	96 De 9, 99	97	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	..	..	..	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	..	..	..	..	107½ Oct 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	..	..	..	121 No 26,98	..	..
P.,C.C. & St. L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A.1940..A O*	116	Feb 13	114	Jan 9	116 Feb 13	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	116	Feb 13	113¾	Jan 12	115¾ Feb 27	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	..	..	..	..	113 No 23, 98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945....M N*	..	..	..	..	107 De 5, 99	..	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	..	..	..	..	105¾ Ap 13, 99	..	..
Do registered, 1900.....F A*	..	..	..	..	104¼ Ap 23, 97	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	137	Feb 15	135	Jan 12	137 Feb 15	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	136	Mar 1	136	Mar 1	136 Mar 1	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	134	Feb 15	134	Feb 15	134 Feb 15	..	..
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O*	..	..	..	..	110¼ Oct 4, 99	120	..
C. & P. con. skg. fd. 7s, 1900...M N*	103¾	Mar 6	102	Jan 12	103¾ Mar 6	104	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A.1942..*J J	117¾	Feb 2	117¾	Feb 2	117¾ Feb 2	118	..
Q. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941..J J*	108	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	108 Jan 15	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942...*M S	..	..	..	..	102 No 10,97	..	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928.A O	..	..	..	..	114 Mar., 98	..	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. l. 6s, 1932..J J*	..	..	..	..	117 Mar., 99	141	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	..	..	..	..	90 Jne 24,99	90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	115¼	Mar 19	113¾	Jan 16	115¼ Mar 19	..	..
Do 1st con g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	..	..	..	..	96 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	100¼	Feb 28	99¾	Jan 18	100¼ Feb 28	100	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....J J*	100¼	Jan 26	99¾	Jan 11	100¼ Mar 14	100	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	86	Feb 7	83	Jan 9	86 Mar 24	85¾	86
Do registered.....*J J	..	..	..	..	84¾ De 6, 99	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939...J J*	100¾	Mar 22	94¼	Jan 4	99 Mar 24	..	99½
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. 1.g.4s,1917..A O	86½	Mar 22	85	Feb 20	86¼ Mar 22	..	..
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939..J D*	..	..	..	..	105 No 10, 99	..	..
Rio Gde. South 1st g. 3-4s, 1940...J J*	71	Mar 9	71	Mar 9	71 Mar 9	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947..*J J	84¾	Jan 18	82	Jan 3	84 Mar 14	..	86
St L & S. F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906.M N*	..	..	..	..	110 No 15, 99	113	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	113¼	Feb 15	111¾	Jan 30	112¾ Mar 13	113	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	113	Feb 8	111¾	Jan 31	113 Feb 8	113	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919.F A*	..	..	..	..	113¼ July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	123	Feb 7	123	Feb 7	123 Feb 13	122½	123¼
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	109¾	Feb 17	106	Jan 4	109¾ Mar 14	109¾	109¾
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	..	..	..	..	100¾ Oct 3, 99	102	..
St. S. & V. R. R. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	..	..	..	..	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996...J J*	84	Feb 6	70	Jan 8	82½ Mar 19	..	84
Do Southw. Div. g 5s, 1947....A O*	..	..	..	..	89¾ De 18, 99	100	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929...*A O	95	Feb 19	95	Feb 19	95 Feb 19	..	97½
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd.cts.,1989.M N*	91	Jan 25	86¼	Jan 9	90¼ Mar 24	90¼	90¾
Do 2d g. 4s, inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.J J*	62¾	Mar 24	53¾	Jan 10	62¾ Mar 24	62¼	63
St. P. City Ry Co. cn.g.5s,1937...*J J	112	Feb 7	111	Mar 2	111¾ Mar 9	111¾	113
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	..	..	..	..	120 Fe 5, 99	117¾	..
Do 2d 5s 1917.....A O*	..	..	..	..	110¼ De 5, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	98¼	Feb	98	Jan 13	98¼ Feb 1	..	..
St. P., Min & Man. 2d 6s, 1909.....A O*	121	Mar 12	119¾	Feb 7	120¾ Mar 15	120¼	120¾
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	121¾	Feb 16	119¾	Jan 6	121¾ Mar 16	120	122½
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	141½	Feb 10	137	Jan 3	141 Mar 21	141	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	..	..	..	137¾ Fe 23, 99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	115¾	Feb 10	112½	Jan 2	115¾ Mar 19	..	116¼
Do do do registered.....J J*	..	..	..	..	106¾ My 23,97	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....*J D	104¼	Jan 24	102½	Jan 2	105 Mar 21	103	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	..	..	..	104 Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	..	..	..	122¾ Ja 18, 98	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937....J J*	134¾	Feb 28	129½	Jan 10	134¾ Feb 28	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	..	..	..	118 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	..	..	..	..	118 De 7, 99	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908.*A O	..	..	..	..	108 De 4, 99	109¾	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938...*J D	..	..	..	..	120 Ap 11, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*J D	..	..	..	..	118 Ap 24, 98	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S*	..	..	..	..	103¾ No 20, 99	..	105
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	..	..	..	..	112¾ Oct 2, 99	111½	..
Sa.. Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.*A O	126½	Jan 13	125½	Jan 3	126¾ Jan 13	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*A O	..	..	..	..	112 Mr 17,99	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J*	..	..	..	..	104¾ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug.,1949..J D	84½	Feb 16	80	Jan 9	83¾ Mar 24	83½	84
Do do registered.....J D	..	..	..	..	85 No 9, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949..F A*	100¾	Jan 27	97½	Jan 11	100¾ Mar 24	99	99½
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug.,1929.J D	84¾	Feb 6	81	Jan 9	83¾ Mar 23	83	83¼
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910...F A*	..	..	..	..	108 Oct 17,99	107	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*J D	106½	Feb 28	106½	Feb 28	106½ Feb 28	..	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931..*M N	102¾	Jan 31	100¼	Mar 14	101 Mar 23	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N.7s,1903.J J	..	..	..	..	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937.....J J*	110½	Jan 9	110	Jan 29	110½ Mar 22	110	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912...A O*	113	Feb 21	113	Feb 21	113 Feb 21	110	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921..*A O	88¾	Mar 24	83¾	Jan 9	88¾ Mar 24	..	87
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*	120½	Feb 28	120½	Feb 28	120½ Feb 28	121	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	..	..	..	..	134 No 22, 99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J*	..	..	..	..	99 De 27, 99	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd.g.4s,1943..*J J	80	Feb 6	75	Jan 9	77¼ Mar 24	76	77
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	..	..	..	..	116 De 14, 98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912..M S*	..	..	..	..	106½ No 17, 97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	104¼	Feb	101	Jan 2	103½ Mar 23	..	..
S.F.of Ari.gtd.1st g.6s,Mch.1900-10..J J	110¾	Jan	110	Jan 2	110 Feb 15	114	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A.1905.*A O	..	..	..	..	107 No 1, 98	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937....M N*	105¼	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	105½ Jan 19	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	105¾	Mar 22	104½	Jan 10	108½ Mar 24	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941 J*	98¼	Feb 28	95	Jan 4	98¼ Mar 24	98	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911..*J J	..	..	..	..	113¾ No 21, 98	..	..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924.M N*	..	..	..	..	103¾ De 27, 99	..	..
Nou.. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.*J J	..	..	..	..	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....O	..	..	..	..	106 Au 25, 99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994.....J J*	110¾	Mar 22	106	Jan 8	111 Mar 23	111	111¼
To registered.....J J	..	..	..	..	98 Oct 31,98	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996..J J	..	..	..	..	108¼ Au 14, 99	108	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	100	Mar 23	108½	Jan 10	109 Mar 23	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	..	..	..	..	112¼ Au 17, 97	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	115 Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	102¼	Mar 21	101½	Feb 9	102¼ Mar 21	..	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930.....J J*	115½	Jan 16	114¾	Feb 19	114¾ Feb 19	114	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	118½	Feb 17	114	Jan 2	118 Mar 23	117½	118¼
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	123	Mar 22	119¼	Jan 16	123 Mar 22	121	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	121	Jan 18	118	Jan 3	121 Mar 23	..	122¼
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915...*J J	122¼	Mar 21	119¼	Jan 11	122¼ Mar 21	121½	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	101 Jan 11	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	..	..	..	..	105 De 12, 99	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*M N	110	Jan 15	109	Jan 8	110 Mar 22	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936.....*M N	110¼	Mar 21	108	Jan 4	110½ Mar 21	..	110¼
Do serial, Series D.....A O*	..	..	..	..	102 Oct 14,98	..	..
Do serial, Series E.....*A O	..	..	..	..	109 Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd.4s,1924.*F A	..	..	..	..	99 Fe 23, 99	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914..J J*	114½	Jan 10	114¼	Jan 10	114½ Jan 10	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919..*M N	105½	Mar 22	102	Jan 15	105½ Mar 22	..	..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950.....J J	101	Mar 19	99¾	Jan 10	101 Mar 19	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939.A O*	..	..	..	..	113 Oct 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944.....F A*	..	..	..	..	111¾ No 3, 99	..	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930..A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111 Jan 19	111	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s,1905.*M S	..	..	..	..	107 No 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000.....*J D	115	Mar 23	111	Jan 3	115 Mar 23	..	115¼
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000....Mar	60	Mar 13	53	Mar 8	60 Mar 13	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	125	Jan 15	117¾	Feb 28	125 Mar 21	121	125
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935...J J*	113½	Mar 23	106	Jan 3	113½ Mar 23	..	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1911.....F A*	100	Mar 16	92½	Feb 26	99¾ Mar 24	..	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935..A O*	112	Mar 10	105	Jan 29	112 Mar 10	..	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990.*A O	93	Mar 12	84½	Jan 2	90 Mar 22	89	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	84	Feb	79	Jan 3	83½ Mar 20	..	..

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

Saturday, March 31.

American Screw Company—Dividend payable.
American Surety Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Albany Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chicago City Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chicago Union Traction Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Consolidated Traction Company (Pittsburg)—Dividend payable on preferred to holders of record this date.
Garfield National Bank—Dividend payable.
General Electric Company—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Company—Books close.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Dividend payable.
National Enamel and Stamping Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Books close.
Panama Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Pennsylvania Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred to holders of record this date.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Procter & Gamble Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Trenton Potteries Company—Books close.
United Fruit Company—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
United Gas Improvement Company—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Books close.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Advances.

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Amal. Copper	3⅜	Flem. C. & C.	4
Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	2⅜	Internat. Pump	2
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	2	Internat. Pump pf.	1
Am. Air Power	12	Markeen Copper	1
Buffalo Gas 5s	4	Nat. Gramophone	5
Electric Boat	6½	New Amst. Gas	2¼
Electric Boat pf.	5	New. Ams. Gas pf.	1
Electric Vehicle	8	New York Trans.	3½
Elec. Vehicle pf.	26	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	1⅝

Declines.

New Eng. Gas & C. 3 | Standard Oil 10

Conditions in the market for outside securities underwent important changes during the past week—changes very much for the better. This appears not only in the large number of advances recorded as a result of the week's transactions, but also in the very heavy increase in the amount of trading in the outside market. Nearly every department supplied one or more issues that showed particular strength, and in some groups nearly every stock advanced substantially. By the activity and strength of the Stock Exchange market impetus was given to curb trading, and the movement, once started, soon took proportions much beyond any that have appeared in recent market movements. Not since last December had the market been as active as it was last week, and the strength which it displayed was more characteristic of the market of last Spring than of any period since that time.

The advances recorded all through the list seem not the result of manipulation, but of actual increase in the demand for stocks due to the more hopeful view that is now being taken of the market's future and to the confidence that is felt in the market's showing the result of actual business conditions which are universally recognized as most favorable. The revival in activity and strength called attention to the condition of many companies, and nearly every item of news that came to hand was of a favorable character. It is admitted that during the past weeks of extreme dullness much progress has been made in the development of business, and it is believed that this will necessarily have its effect on market values. No longer ago than the week before last it was the fashion to predict that the curb market had practically reached the end of its existence, and pessimists seemed to believe that activity in stocks would not return for a long time to come. At the close of the week the prevailing opinion was almost entirely reversed. What had actually been accomplished in the market was sufficient to show the mistake made by those who took the most gloomy view, and it was also sufficient to give some justification to the views of those most hopeful.

The movement was not limited to any particular section of the market, but was evidence in the industrials, in the copper stocks, and in the electric stocks. In fact all of the issues of the last group of substantial advances were recorded, and these were among the most active, as for several weeks preceding they had been among the dullest stocks. Electric Vehicle was the market for which was much stirred by the declaration of the 2 per cent dividend on the preferred stock, and showed the largest advances for the week. Nearly all its subsidiary companies were also prominent by reason of the large advances recorded. Before dividend action was taken by the Directors on Tuesday there was practically no demand for Electric Vehicle, and the best bid for the preferred stock was something under 30. On Saturday this issue sold up to 40, and closed at 38 bid, while the preferred stock advanced 26 points for the week, to 66 bid. New York Transportation sold up to 11½, and closed at 11 bid, and proportionally as large advances were recorded in the other transportation stocks.

Amalgamated Copper, always the most active of the copper stocks, was active and strong. It advanced steadily, and sold highest just before the close on Saturday, ending the week at the top price. It made a net gain of 3⅝ points, closing at 97¾ bid. Reports from London of a further advance in the price of copper and supposed buying for the account of insiders were chiefly responsible for this considerable advance. Copper trade conditions are believed to be so favorable that large profits to the more important copper mining companies are assured. Large dividends are looked for on many stocks of this class, and much confidence is felt that substantial advances are likely to result. Naturally Amalgamated Copper is expected to share largely the benefits of favorable conditions in the copper trade.

Among the stocks to which attention was called during the past week, after a period of much dullness, was Consolidated Electric Railway Lighting and Equipment. There was considerable inquiry for the stock of this company on the last two or three days of the week, and the price of the stock was considerably advanced over recent quotations. The company is reported to have made a number of valuable contracts that assure it handsome profits, and the belief is that the position of the company is most favorable.

One of the most notable advances of the week was that in New Amsterdam Gas common, which sold up to 30. For some time past it has appeared that an effort was being made by persons who had been heavy buyers of the stock to keep the price down to make possible further accumulation at satisfactory prices. It was found, however, that the purchases made during the past few weeks had practically cleared the market of stock, and specialists reported that it was difficult to obtain offerings anywhere near the quoted prices. Hence not much surprise was expressed when the stock suddenly advanced to 30 on light transactions. It was in demand around this figure during the latter part of the week, and closed at 29¼ bid, a net gain of 2¼ points. The preferred stock sold at 50 and closed at 50 bid, a net gain of 1 point, while the bonds ended the week unchanged at 97 bid. It is commonly reported that arrangements for the formal settlement of the gas war have been made between the parties at interest, and it is thought in some quarters that some such announcement will be made not long after the adjournment of the Legislature. Meanwhile, in anticipation of some such move, traders and others have been buyers of the New Amsterdam issues.

Havana Commercial was prominent among the industrials by reason of a good demand for both the common and preferred stock. The latter sold up to 60½, and the common changed hands as high as 20. Both issues, however, reacted at the close and showed no net change for the week. International Pump was also active and retained the larger part of its advance. The common stock sold up to 22½ and closed at 21½ bid, a net gain of 2 points, and the preferred stock sold as high as 67⅝, and closed at 66 bid, a net gain of 1 point. Rubber Goods was active on two or three days, selling between 28 and 28½. In the preferred stock transactions were very light.

Standard Oil was depressed early in the week, and declined nearly 20 points, but recovered half of this on the last two days, and closed at 526 bid, a net decline of 10 points.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	440	..
American Exchange	182	190
Astor	500	..
Bowery	285	300
Broadway	242	250
Butchers & Drovers'	85	95
Central	175	185
Chase	525	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3900	4100
Citizens'	145	152
City, new stock	297	299
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	275	..
Continental	135	..
Corn Exchange	350	..
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth National	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2400	..
First National	3250	..
Fourteenth Street	145	160
Fourth	170	..
Gallatin	400	..
Gansevoort	..	70
German Exchange	230	260
Garfield	1600	..
German-American	120	..
Germania	240	..
Greenwich	125	..
Hamilton	145	155
Hanover	668	720
Hide & Leather	115	..
Importers & Traders'	510	525
Irving	172½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	230	..
Liberty	210	..
Lincoln	775	825
Manhattan	255	275
Market & Fulton	215	230
Mechanics'	190	195
Mechanics & Traders'	90	110
Mercantile	190	195
Merchants'	170	..
Merchants' Exchange	130	..
Metropolis	415	440
Mount Morris	..	300
Mutual	140	..
National Union	600	625
Nassau	160	..
New Amsterdam	630	..
New York	252	280
New York County	1500	..
New York Nat. Exchange	116	52
Ninth	..	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	210
Oriental	..	200
Pacific	170	..
Park	400	425
People's	225	..
Phenix	..	104
Plaza	475	..
Produce Exchange	120	130
Republic	200	215
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	275	..
Second	550	..
Seventh	170	..
Shoe & Leather	105	108
State	275	350
State of New York	128	..
Twelfth Ward	115	130
Union Square	210	..
Western National	300	375
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	210	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	195	205
Bankers'	..	195
Brooklyn	400	425
Central	2100	2200
Central Realty Bond & Trust	275	..
Continental	375	..
City	315	..
Colonial	..	400
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1390	1425
Fifth Avenue	425	475
Franklin	300	325
Guaranty	610	..
Hamilton	270	..
International B. & T.	120	135
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	390	..
Manhattan	360	..
Manufacturers'	310	..
Mercantile	800	..
Metropolitan	400	450
Morton	400	..
Nassau	188	200
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1400	1450
N. Y. Security & Trust	750	..
North American	145	152
People's Trust	338	..
Produce Exchange	..	120
Real Estate	300	..
State	400	..
Title Guaranty & T.	370	380
Trust Company of America	192	194
Trust Company of New York	..	105
Union	1375	1425
U. S. Mortgage Trust	490	..
United States	1575	..
Washington Trust	295	..
Williamsburg	180	200

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	22	24
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	86	88
Hoboken Ferry 1st	109	110¾
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	63½	65
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	92	93
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	80	90
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	104½	107
Union Ferry	32	34
Union Ferry bonds	96	97

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	118
Commonwealth	90	102
Continental	530	545
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	85	90
German-American	510	515
Germania	285	305
Globe & Rutgers	50	70
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	100	106
Hanover	160	165
Home	200	212
Kings County	145	..
Nassau	155	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	160	170
North River	140	147
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	105	115
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	180
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	115	125
Westchester	320	..
Williamsburg City	425	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	113	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	109
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	33	36
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	100	100½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	100	102
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	112½	115
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	114	116
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	109	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	215
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	186
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	100	102
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	86	..
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	100	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	113	115
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	92	94
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	108	110
42d St. & Grand St.	395	410
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	85	92
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	81	82½
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	109	112
Nassau Electric 4s	85	89
New Orleans Traction com.	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	96	98
Ninth Avenue	198	202
North Jersey Street Ry.	32	33
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	18	20
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	19¾	20½
Rochester Railway con. 5s	103½	103
Second Avenue stock	199	201
Second Avenue consol. 5s	117¾	118¼
Second Ave 1st m. 5s	107	108
Sixth Avenue stock	205	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	111	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	13
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	400	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	114	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	112	115
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113¾	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	111	114
Worcester Traction common	31½	32½
Worcester Traction pf.	104½	106

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	97⅝	98
Am. Agricultural Chem.	29⅜	30
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf. x d.	76⅞	77½
American Air Power	42	50
American Bank Note	47	50½
American Bicycle	13	14¾
American Bicycle pf.	40	45
American Bicycle bonds	..	87½
American Press Association	70	80
American Type Founders	50	54
American Woolen	21	21½
American Woolen pf.	50	51
Arizona Lead	12⅝	12⅞
Asphalt of America	9⅞	10
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	90	105
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107	..
British Columbia Copper	9½	10
Central & South American Tel.	107½	110
Central Fireworks	14	16
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	345	360
Chicago & Alton subscrips.	110½	111
Chicago & Alton 3s (new)	93	96
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	70	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	..	42
Crampe' Ship & Engine Bldg.	76	80
Distilling Company of America.	7⅝	8
Distilling Co. of America pf.	27⅛	28
Electric Boat	23	24
Electric Boat pf.	35	40
Electric Vehicle	38	40
Electric Vehicle pf.	86	..
Electro-Pneumatic	1	1⅛
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	24
General Chemical	60	85
General Chemical pf.	98	100
Havana Commercial	19	20
Havana Commercial pf.	59	60½
Illinois Transportation	2⅜	2¾
International Pump	21½	22½
International Pump pf.	66	67
Lorillard pf.	95	97
Markeen Copper	6	7¼
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	210
National Gramophone	50	51
National Salt	48½	49½
National Salt pf.	77	79
New England Transportation	6¼	6½
New York Transportation	11	11¼
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	166	175
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86	88
Pitts, Bess. & L. E.	21	22
Procter & Gamble	380	400
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Royal Bak. Powder pf. ex div.	93	94
Rubber Goods	28	28½
Rubber Goods pf. ex div.	80½	81½
Singer Manufacturing	625	725
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf. ex div.	68½	70
Standard Coupler	39½	41
Standard Coupler pf.	115	..
Standard Oil	526	528
Storage Power	10	15
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Swift & Co.	101	103
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	107	109
Tennessee Copper	13½	14⅛
Texas Pacific Coal	70	..
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	107	..
Union Typewriter	30	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112⅛
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	122
United Shoe Machinery	30	32
United Shoe Machinery pf.	23	23¼
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	⅜
Virginia Coal, Iron & C.	23	25
Virginia C., I. & C. 5s, 1940	60½	62½
Westinghouse Air Brake	390	410
Worthington Pump pf.	117	119

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1⅝	1⅞
Buffalo City	6	6¼
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	71	73
Central Union 5s, 1927	103	104½
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	104	106
Denver Gas	..	38
Denver Gas bonds	..	78
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	59	62
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	100	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	103	105
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	59	62
Lafayette Gas bonds	60	65
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	59	62
Madison (Wis.)	77	80
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	280	300
New Amsterdam	29¼	30
New Amsterdam pf.	50	52
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	97	97½
N. E. Gas & Coke	15	18
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	68⅝	..
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. con 5s, 1945	103	106
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	59	62
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s, 1937	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	50	54
Standard (New York)	100	117
Standard pf.	138	145
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	..	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	85	90
Western (Milwaukee)	92	94
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	104	106

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, March 24, total transactions included 4,146,628 shares of stock, $16,267,000 bonds, including $548,260 Government and $114,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS.

	Mch. 25, '99.	Mch. 24, 1900.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	4,124,928	4,146,628	21,700
Mining	1,000	700	*300
Banks	1,355	190	*1,255

BONDS.

	Mch. 25, '99.	Mch. 24, 1900.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$10,763,500	$16,267,000	$5,496,500
State	111,000	114,500	3,500
Government	401,100	548,260	146,860

*Decrease.

MARCH

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
March 22, 1900	£33,500,830	.....
March 23, 1899	32,477,500	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
March 22, 1900	77,599,341	£45,774,072
March 23, 1899	72,901,683	47,944,027
BANK OF GERMANY.		
March 22, 1900	29,061,000	14,456,000
March 23, 1899	30,441,000	15,682,000
RUSSIA.		
March 22, 1900	83,691,000	6,314,000
March 23, 1899	97,597,000	4,544,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
March 22, 1900	37,547,000	8,580,000
March 23, 1899	29,928,000	10,434,000
SPAIN.		
March 22, 1900	13,664,000	15,211,000
March 23, 1899	11,508,000	11,260,000
ITALY.		
March 22, 1900	15,412,000	1,602,000
March 23, 1899	15,226,000	2,350,000
NETHERLANDS.		
March 22, 1900	4,972,000	6,084,000
March 23, 1899	4,312,000	6,879,000
BELGIUM.		
March 22, 1900	2,945,000	1,472,000
March 23, 1899	3,193,000	1,597,000
Total for week	£299,392,171	£99,523,972
Total preceding week	301,188,159	100,214,366
Corresponding date last year	207,684,198	100,690,027

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ended March 23, 1900	$11,206,367
Week ended March 24, 1899	11,328,396
From Jan. 1, 1900	135,884,438
From Jan. 1, 1899	123,025,587
Exports of General Merchandise.	
Week ended March 20, 1900	$15,102,734
Week ended March 21, 1899	8,959,419
From Jan. 1, 1900	134,022,062
From Jan. 1, 1899	105,308,420
Imports of Gold.	
Week ended March 23, 1900	$31,084
Week ended March 24, 1899	385,531
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,001,068
From Jan. 1, 1899	4,477,718
Exports of Gold.	
Week ended March 23, 1900	$358,996
Week ended March 24, 1899	161,725
From Jan. 1, 1900	7,348,573
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,463,498
Net Exports of Gold.	
Week ended March 23, 1900	$327,912
From Jan. 1, 1900	6,347,505
Net Imports of Gold.	
Week ended March 24, 1899	223,806
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,014,220
Imports of Silver.	
Week ended March 23, 1900	$107,733
Week ended March 24, 1899	37,306
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,020,312
From Jan. 1, 1899	718,800
Exports of Silver.	
Week ended March 23, 1900	$749,723
Week ended March 24, 1899	972,799
From Jan. 1, 1900	11,955,964
From Jan. 1, 1899	12,143,808
Net Exports of Silver.	
Week ended March 23, 1900	$641,987
Week ended March 24, 1899	$35,493
From Jan. 1, 1900	10,929,652
From Jan. 1, 1899	11,425,008
Total Imports of Specie.	
Week ended March 23, 1900	$138,820
Week ended March 24, 1899	422,837
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,027,380
From Jan. 1, 1899	5,196,518
Total Exports of Specie.	
Week ended March 23, 1900	$1,308,719
Week ended March 24, 1899	1,134,524
From Jan. 1, 1900	19,304,837
From Jan. 1, 1899	14,607,306
Total Net Exports of Specie.	
Week ended March 23, 1900	$1,169,899
Week ended March 24, 1899	711,687
From Jan. 1, 1900	17,277,457
From Jan. 1, 1899	9,410,788

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing March 24. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*210	Oct. 13, 1899
140	160	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	142	Dec. 22, 1899
93½	95½	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	Dec. 1, 1899 3	94¼	Jan. 22	90	Jan. 8	*94	Mar. 17, 1900
25	31	American District Tel.	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1899 1½	33½	Jan. 22	24⅞	Jan. 4	*27¼	Mar. 7, 1900
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf.	3,984,900	.....	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Oct. 10, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line.	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek.**	5,665,000	Jan., 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	.....	..	.....	..	.....	21	Feb. 15, 1899
125	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern.	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	*126½	Feb. 28	*119	Jan. 10	*126½	Feb. 28, 1900
107	..	**Capital Traction.**	12,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 ..	93	Feb. 28	91¾	Feb. 28	*95½	Mar. 12, 1900
..	..	Central Coal & Coke.	1,500,000	.....	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton.	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1900 1⅝	..	.....	..	.....	171	Apr. 5, 1899
..	40	Chicago Consol. Traction.	15,000,000	.....	39⅝	Jan. 15	37½	Jan. 2	39	Feb. 5, 1900
160	175	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,646,300	Feb. 20, 1900 3½	175	Mar. 3	172	Feb. 8	175	Mar. 3, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	162½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
136	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*188⅝	Oct. 25, 1899
..	3½	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	.....	..	.....	..	.....	2½	Dec. 2, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	.....	..	.....	..	.....	30	June 9, 1899
95	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	..	.....	..	.....	110	June 20, 1899
..	5½	Detroit City Gas.	2,944,300	Nov. 15, 1899 2½	94¾	Feb. 27	94	Feb. 26	94¾	Feb. 27, 1900
..	..	Dul., South Short & Atlantic.	12,000,000	....	6½	Mar. 5	4¾	Jan. 12	6	Mar. 12, 1900
375	400	**Eighth Avenue.**	1,000,000	Jan., 1900 3¾	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20, 1900
..	..	Erie Telegraph & Telephone.	10,000,000	Jan. 8, 1900 1½	122⅝	Feb. 23	101	Jan. 3	121½	Feb. 24, 1900
92	94	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1899 2½	94	Mar. 1	90	Jan. 24	94	Mar. 1, 1900
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Denver City.**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	15	Jan. 29	15	Jan. 29	*12½	Mar. 12, 1900
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande.	3,108,100	....	..	.....	..	.....	21½	Oct. 21, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Jan., 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western.	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1900 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*101	June 6, 1899
104	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,520,600	Feb. 1, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem.	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	*390	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar.	10,000,000	Mar. 26, 1900 50c	..	.....	..	.....	*105	May 20, 1899
70	75	Homestake Mining.	21,000,000	Mar. 26, 1900 50c	*70	Jan. 22	65	Feb. 6	85	Feb. 6, 1900
3½	4	**Keokuk & Des Moines.**	2,000,000	.....	..	.....	..	.....	3⅞	Dec. 22, 1899
16	17	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899 ½	16	Feb. 2	15	Feb. 2	15	Jan. 29, 1900
..	..	Keokuk & Western.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke.	2,500,000	.....	..	.....	..	.....	7½	Nov. 9, 1899
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.).	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	40	Feb. 13	30	Jan. 2	*39	Mar. 6, 1900
..	70	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.).	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3	66	Feb. 6	66	Feb. 6	*67	Feb. 24, 1900
..	99	**Laclede Gas** pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1899 2½	100	Jan. 4	96	Jan. 11	98	Mar. 12, 1900
..	..	**Mergenthaler Linotype.**	10,000,000	Dec. 20, 1899 5	..	.....	..	.....	*152	May 31, 1899
108	..	Michigan Central.	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1900 2	*112	Feb. 3	*104	Jan. 18	*108	Mar. 3, 1900
188½	180½	Morris & Essex.	15,000,000	Jan., 1900 3½	188	Mar. 15	186	Mar. 15	188	Mar. 15, 1900
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*62	Dec. 15, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil.	1,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	3½	June 9, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs.	.....	....	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10, 1900
36	40	New Central Coal.	1,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 2	..	.....	..	.....	36	Oct. 27, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
72½	79	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900 5	85	Jan. 31	79	Feb. 13	*70	Mar. 7, 1900
134	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western.	10,000,000	Jan., 1900 1¼	134	Feb. 26	130	Feb. 2	*132½	Mar. 14, 1900
210	214	N. Y. N. H. & Hart.	53,308,600	Dec. 20, 1899 2	214	Jan. 10	213	Jan. 2	*214	Mar. 5, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern.	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis.**	$21,900	.....	..	.....	..	.....	*7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation.	17,384,300	July 2, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2,245,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1900 1¼	87½	Jan. 4	84¾	Mar. 9	85	Mar. 16, 1900
..	..	Panama.	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898 2	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110	June 26, 1899
390	..	Pennsylvania Coal.	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	*375	June 17, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company.	7,500,000	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	*117	May 16, 1899
67	70	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	24,387,100	.....	80½	Jan. 2	65	Jan. 30	70	Mar. 12, 1900
186	..	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago.	19,714,200	Jan. 1, 1900 1¾	188	Feb. 16	186	Mar. 10	186	Mar. 10, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
1⅝	3	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	2	Feb. 14	2	Feb. 14	2	Mar. 2, 1900
195	200	**Rens. & Saratoga.**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	*200¼	Dec. 11, 1899
..	..	**St. Paul & Duluth.**	4,660,200	July 5, 1887 3	56	Jan. 3	50½	Jan. 11	51	Feb. 27, 1900
60¼	61¼	Silver Bullion Certs.	.....	....	60¾	Mar. 16	59½	Jan. 16	60¾	Mar. 16, 1900
200	..	Sixth Avenue.	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan., 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf.	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 1	*160	Feb. 2	*155	Jan. 5	*160	Mar. 7, 1900
..	..	Texas Central.	2,649,400	....	..	.....	..	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
20	25	Tol. & Ohio Central.	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	..	.....	..	.....	24	Nov. 20, 1899
40	45	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	3,700,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	45	Dec. 2, 1899
8	..	Tol., Peoria & Western.	4,076,900	....	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 29, 1900
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf.	5,805,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	5	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry.**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 ½	..	.....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal.	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1900 2½	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17, 1900
..	5	U. S. Flour Milling.	3,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	*12	Nov. 21, 1899
160	..	Utica & Black River.	2,223,000	Mar. 1, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad.**	1,800,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
122	128	Wells-Fargo Express.	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900 ..	123½	Jan. 24	123	Feb. 21	*125	Feb. 27, 1900
..	..	West Chicago Street.	13,189,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	9,813,008	....	..	.....	..	.....	*68	Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas.	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Harlem, Morris and Essex, Philadelphia Company, Pitsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. New Central Coal is $20 par, American Coal $25 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 24th day of March, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged:

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$212,331,779	Gold certificates outstanding	$212,331,779
Silver dollars	400,348,504	Silver certificates outstanding	400,348,504
Silver dollars of 1890	9,826,005	Treasury notes outstanding	86,083,000
Silver bullion of 1890	76,256,995		
United States notes	16,290,000	Currency certificates outstand'g.	16,290,000
Total	$724,053,283	Total	$724,053,283

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$57,321,348.76	
Gold certificates	41,816,165.00	
Standard silver dollars	1,442,070.00	
Silver certificates	7,221,682.00	
Silver bullion	108,980.04	
United States notes	8,858,508.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	976,018.00	
Currency certificates, 1872	1,475,000.00	
National bank notes	3,610,965.32	
Fractional silver coin	5,280,006.82	
Fractional currency	1,185.64	
Minor coin	511,750.83	
		$128,624,282.41
IN NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITARIES.		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$105,013,750.02	
To credit of disbursing officers	5,774,884.94	
		110,788,634.96
Bonds and interest paid		3,381,352.96
Total		$242,794,270.33
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,902,455.52	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,047,698.87	
Disbursing officers' balances	53,994,997.15	
Post Office Department account	7,063,154.57	
Miscellaneous items	2,996,708.94	
		82,004,929.05
		$160,789,341.28

Receipts, Expenditures, and Redemptions.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$930,195.64	$17,570,695.20	$173,362,606.24
Internal revenue	656,914.27	19,021,504.58	214,850,113.74
Miscellaneous	30,097.60	1,961,281.59	28,702,684.31
Total receipts	$1,617,198.54	$38,553,471.37	$416,915,406.29
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	220,096.00	6,000,600.00	77,097,705.92
War	268,090.00	7,785,088.80	106,413,947.40
Navy	15,000.00	3,410,000.00	40,694,119.42
Indians	85,000.00	730,000.00	7,967,859.61
Pensions	300,000.00	9,335,000.00	105,194,273.08
Interest	100,000.00	350,000.00	31,235,876.45
Total expenditures	$970,000.00	$27,580,000.00	$368,253,611.89
Excess of receipts over expenditures	697,186.54	10,788,571.37	48,551,884.40
Receipts last year—			
Customs	505,428.88	16,296,196.53	147,172,847.75
Internal revenue	885,832.62	17,765,385.05	196,393,838.32
Receipts from all sources last year	1,420,184.16	47,157,093.45	372,571,281.25
Expenditures last year	1,552,000.00	37,037,000.00	461,560,732.30
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	3,205,445.00	13,546,147.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	61,895.50	1,186,572.00	11,781,317.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$346,470,014.00	$103,126,393.00	$449,607,277.00
This fiscal year	11,016,298.00	3,639,996.00	14,656,294.00
This month, to March 14, 1900	545,777.00	56,759.00	602,536.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$182,969.00	$23,800.00	$206,769.00
This fiscal year	182,969.00	23,800.00	206,769.00
This month	182,969.00	23,800.00	206,769.00
This day	30,005.00	7,100.00	37,105.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	182,969.00	23,800.00	206,769.00
This fiscal year	182,969.00	23,800.00	206,769.00
This month	182,969.00	23,800.00	206,769.00
This day	30,005.00	7,100.00	37,105.00

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the reserve of $3,130,875. The banks now hold a surplus of $5,817,300 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in the loans of $12,560,700, a decrease in specie of 1,030,700, an increase in legal tenders of $670,000, a decrease in deposits of $13,968,300, and an increase in circulation of $391,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks, and the corresponding date last year:

	Mch. 24, 1900.	Mch. 17, 1900.	Mch. 25, '99.
Loans	$739,331,000	$751,891,700	$779,481,800
Specie	146,245,800	147,276,500	199,262,500
Legal tenders	59,900,000	59,230,000	58,557,600
Net deposits	800,116,400	814,082,700	902,350,700
Circulation	19,260,700	18,969,400	13,859,800

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Mch. 24, 1900.	Mch. 17, 1900.	Mch. 25, '99.
Specie	$146,245,800	$147,276,500	$199,262,500
Legal tenders	59,900,000	59,230,000	58,557,600
Total reserve	$206,145,800	$206,506,500	$257,820,100
Reserve req'd against dep.	200,029,100	203,520,675	225,562,675
Surplus of reserve above legal req'ments	$5,817,300	$2,985,825	$18,557,425

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,875	$22,904,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	26,263,075	25,968,775
Jan. 20	24,126,675	34,693,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,222,025	33,909,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,575	34,273,825	28,965,450
Feb. 24	19,675,550	30,334,400	22,959,525
March 3	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,522,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,305,000	22,121,425
March 17	2,985,825	18,980,600	20,060,050
March 24	5,817,300	18,557,425	23,951,675

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$5,817,300	$14,166,600
1899	18,557,425	26,277,775
1898	23,951,675	9,248,275
1897	45,808,275	14,227,125
1896	13,147,425	2,625,450

MARCH

1900

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,

ST. PAUL BUILDING,

222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $1,800,000

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

OFFICERS:

JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD,
CORD MEYER, Vice-Presidents
JAMES W. TAPPIN,
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kuhne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Cartier,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,

W. Seward Webb.

The Trust Co. of New York

60 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL, . . $1,000.000
SURPLUS, . . $1,000,000

Takes full charge of real and personal estates. Acts as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Assignee, Receiver, Fiscal and Transfer Agent, etc. Interest allowed on deposits.

WILLIS S. PAINE, President.
WARNER VAN NORDEN, 1st Vice-President.
OSCAR F. RICHARDSON, 2d Vice-President.
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

George W. Quintard,	Warner Van Norden,
William A. Brewer, jr.,	Willis S. Paine,
Jonathan B. Currey,	Charles M. Swain,
James Talcott,	Smith M. Weed,
Charles E. Sprague,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
Clarence Whitman,	John E. Searles,
Thomas P. Fowler,	Edward V. Loew,
W. Rockhill Potts,	Henry C. Brewster,
Gen. James Jourdan,	Ernst Thalmann,
Richard L. Edwards,	Felix Campbell,
Daniel A. Heald,	Isaac E. Gates,

Colgate Hoyt.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.

OF NEW YORK,

No. 30 Nassau Street.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits,

$900,000.

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY. Allows Interest on deposits. Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

TRUSTEES:

HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice President.

James M. Varnum,	Douglas Robinson,
Charles C. Burke,	John Downey,
Horace S. Ely,	Charles S. Brown,
Lispenard Stewart,	George G. De Witt,
Ebenezer S. Mason,	Henry K. Pomroy,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Percy Chubb,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Lansdale Boardman,
James I. Raymond,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
Joel F. Freeman,	Frank S. Witherbee.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

GUARANTEED STOCK.

7%

Baltimore and Cumberland Valley R. R. Ex. Co.

Par Value $50.

We own and offer, subject to sale, a limited amount of above stock to net 5% per annum.

The B. & C. V. R. R. Extension is a steam road running from Waynesboro through Chambersburg to Shippensburg, in the State of Pennsylvania. Bonded debt, $230,000, per mile, $7,860. Capital stock, $270,000; per mile $9,230. Dividends of 7% per annum have been regularly paid for 18 years.

Net earnings for year 1899, after paying interest on bonds, $120,748, equal to 443/4% on capital stock.

Full particulars on application.

C. H. WHITE & CO.,

BANKERS,

71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

National City Bank Stock

Bought and Sold.

ACKERMANN & COLES,

20 Broad Street, N. Y.

TEL. 4345 CORT'DT.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

ALFRED BURROWS & CO.,

BANKERS and BROKERS,

Empire Building, 71 Broadway.

BONDS STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.

36 WALL STREET.

OFFICERS:

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice President.
GEORGE L. RHEELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER E. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT FEBRUARY 28, 1900, AT CLOSE OF FIRST YEAR:

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City Bonds	$1,365,000 00
Other Bonds and Securities	300,720 00
Bonds and Mortgages	49,000 00
Bills Purchased	270,411 87
Loans on Collaterals	8,059,302 01
Cash in Vault and Banks	1,383,383 46
Overdrafts	25 22
Furniture and Fixtures	14,100 00
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable	46,114 48
	$11,467,923 61

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	215,367 75
Deposits:	
General $9,039,129 26	
In Trust 187,698 74	
	9,216,823 00
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable	35,387 86
	$11,467,923 61

Began Business March 1, 1899.

The Mercantile Trust Co.,

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $6,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, }
HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
ALVIN W. KRECH, }
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
J. D. OSTRANDER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald,	Chauncey M. Depew,
John Jacob Astor,	Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley,	George J. Gould,
John T. Terry,	A. J. Cassatt,
Eugene Delano,	Thomas T. Eckert,
J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,	James McCreery,
Henry G. Marquand,	Rudolph Ellis,
C. C. Cuyler,	James H. Hyde,
George L. Rives,	Charles H. Godfrey,
John E. Searles,	John W. Hunter,
Edward D. Adams,	James Stokes,
J. Hampden Robb,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
James W. Alexander,	Henry C. Deming,
William H. Slocum,	L. C. Weir,
George Coppell,	Henry B. Ely,
John J. McCook,	James J. Hill,
Oliver Ames,	Alvin W. Krech.

Henry C. Frick.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,

100 BROADWAY.

Capital $1,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits..$1,250,000

WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, }
HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary.

The Corn Exchange Bank,

William and Beaver Sts., New York.

WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Broadway Branch,	Astor Place Bank.
Broadway & Spring St.	Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank,	Queens County Bank,
72d St. & Columbus Ave.	Borough of Queens.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

H. C. FRIEDMAN & CO.,

Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange of N.Y. / New York Produce Exchange.

BANKERS & BROKERS,

10 Wall Street, New York.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE, 2057 CORTLANDT.

BRANCH OFFICES:

St. Nicholas Hotel, 4 Washington Place, : 346 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DAILY MARKET LETTERS giving accurate records of transactions in STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, and COTTON mailed upon application.

Correspondence solicited.

HAVEN & STOUT

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

WILLIAM T. FLOYD, FREDERIC P. MOORE,

FLOYD & MOORE,

STOCKS
BONDS
INVESTMENTS

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
71 BROADWAY.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,

Dealers in

Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Parke Davis & Co.
St. Paul Gas Light Co.
Rochester Gas & Electric Co.
Rochester Railway.
Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & Light Co.
Syracuse Rap. Trans. Railway.

SAMUEL H. BARROWS, 38 Broad St., Dealer in

Municipal, Railroad, Traction, and Gas Securities. Telephone, 2825 Broad.

Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.
31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS,

27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK,

Transact a general banking business; act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Members of New York Stock Exchange.

BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances Subject to draft at sight.

HURLBUTT, HATCH & CO.,

BANKERS.

Members New York Stock Exchange. 71 Broadway, N.Y. City.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or on margin.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Telephone No. 1280 Cortlandt.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital	$1,500,000
Surplus and Profits	1,700,000
Deposits	26,000,000

BODY, McLELLAN & CO.,

BANKERS.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Cable Address, "Goskite." 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

Issued BY Blair & Co., 33 Wall St., N. Y.

Travelers' Letters of Credit.

Available in all parts of the World

ESTABLISHED 1863.

W. T. Hatch & Sons

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain or snow, followed by clearing; winds becoming fresh westerly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,667. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash, wheat, No. 2 red, 78¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 45c; cash cotton, 9⅞c.

LEGISLATURE.—As the result of a conference between Gov. Roosevelt and the Merchants' Association representatives, Assemblyman Morgan last night introduced a new Water Supply bill, limiting the city's right of eminent domain for water purposes to three localities—the Adirondacks, the Catskills, and the Counties of Orange and Rockland. Gov. Roosevelt believes the Adirondacks will be selected. The nominations for an entire new Board of Trustees for the Bath Soldiers and Sailors' Home were sent to the Senate. Mr. Fallows will move to non-concur in the Senate's insertion of the word "knowingly" in his Anti-Policy bill, and will ask for a conference committee on the measure.—Page 8.

CONGRESS.—The Republican Senatorial caucus on the Puerto Rican bill decided not to divide it, but to proceed to get a vote at an early day. Mr. Foraker was instructed to press the matter, and it is understood that he will offer an amendment to the tariff feature. Neither the free trade nor tariff men in the caucus were disposed to make any concessions. Senator Hanna brands as a malicious lie the report that the Tariff bill was the result of a deal by which the Republican Campaign Committee was to receive a large contribution. During the discussion of the Alaskan Code bill in the Senate Mr. Hansbrough offered an amendment providing that no aliens be allowed to locate and hold mining claims in Alaska. The House discussed the Army Appropriation bill.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—A strong expedition is about to leave orphas left Kimberley bound ostensibly for Grequatown, 106 miles away. Experts are somewhat confused by this intelligence, wondering if it be intended to go to succor Mafeking. Gen. French has returned to Bloemfontein without having headed off Olivier. The War Office is looking for dispatches telling of an advance by Roberts's infantry. Large numbers of Dutch, French, and Belgians have gone through Lorenzo Marques to enlist with the Boers. Field Marshal Sir Donald Martin Stewart died yesterday in Algiers. Sir Robert Peel has definitely decided to go on the stage. The Earl of Harrowby is dead. The clockmakers of the Black Forest will incorporate and make American clocks.—Pages 3 and 6.

Page 1.

Dr. Isaac M. Wise, rabbi of Plum Street Temple, Cincinnati, and President of the Hebrew Union College, died last evening at his home in that city.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of St. Luke's Hospital, the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker was retired as Superintendent of the institution and was made pastor emeritus, with a pension of $2,000 a year.

Page 2.

The poolroom keepers have been informed that they can reopen when the term of the Grand Jury expires. Five dive keepers were indicted yesterday.

Page 3.

John D. Crimmins and Commissioner Keating were yesterday summoned to testify before the Grand Jury in the Third Avenue Railroad case.

Page 5.

Mrs. Mary Kleiner committed suicide yesterday in the house of Anton Schwartz, her son-in-law.

Page 8.

Justice George C. Barrett, at his own request, has been transferred from the Appellate Division to the ordinary Supreme Court bench in the County Court House.

Page 14.

Sub-Contractor James Pilkington opened seventy-five feet of roadway for the depression of the Bleecker Street sewer, as the first step toward the building of the rapid transit tunnel.

Typewriting experts constituted a legal novelty in the Dean case yesterday. They declared that a paragraph had not been added to the alleged "blood-money" receipt, as claimed by Miss Goebel.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 12.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

BOARD RETIRES DR. BAKER.

St. Luke's Hospital Superintendent Made Pastor Emeritus.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of St. Luke's Hospital, at Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, Superintendent for nearly a quarter of a century, was retired by a unanimous vote.

That this action had any bearing on persistent stories of friction in the conduct of the hospital was denied last night by Hoffman Miller, Secretary of the board, who repeated that there had been no such trouble so far as the board was aware. Mr. Miller said that Dr. Baker had not resigned, but had been appointed pastor emeritus of the hospital, at a pension of $2,000 a year. He will continue as Superintendent until May 1.

"Dr. Baker submitted to the board," said Mr. Miller, "that he was getting on in years, and had not been well, and that the duties of the new hospital were far more onerous than they were when the institution was located in Fifth Avenue. For these reasons he had come to the conclusion that he had better retire, and the board acquiesced. The board felt that he had given the best years of his life to the hospital's work and they were very glad to recognize his value to the institution and the fact that he had always worked for its welfare."

Mr. Miller said there had been no other resignations before the board except that of Mrs. Lally Quintard, who was the Directress of Nurses until she left, a month ago, and he understands that she is now in Cuba. Some of the nurses went with her, he said.

"There is nothing at all in the story that Canadian nurses have been favored at the hospital," he said. "It probably emanated from some dissatisfied nurse. There was never the slightest friction between Dr. Baker and Mrs. Quintard."

Mr. Miller said that this was the first time in the history of the hospital that it had had a pastor emeritus, but such an occasion had never arisen before, as Dr. Muhlenberg, who preceded Dr. Baker, had died on duty after his years of service.

Dr. Baker refused to discuss his retirement further than to say that he had been connected with the hospital for twenty-three years, for twenty-two of which he had been its Superintendent, and he found his duties becoming more and more arduous as the years went by. He added that the hospital was never in so prosperous a condition as at present and that a change could be made better now than at another time.

The board enlarged the staff yesterday by creating the position of an intern, who is to take charge of pathological cases.

It has not yet been determined who will be Dr. Baker's successor.

CHINESE TO BE ASSASSINATED.

Empress Dowager Sends Warships to Act with Land Force.

LONDON, March 27.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Empress Dowager has ordered the Chinese cruisers Hai Tien and Hai Shou to proceed to the Straits Settlement, there to act in conjunction with the men detailed to capture or assassinate Kang Yu Wei and the other reformers. She believes their twenty-four-knot speed will enable them to outstrip any British men-of-war."

For the North Pacific Coast

By any route—start by the New York Central. Quick time, luxurious service. Consult our ticket agents.—Adv.

PRIMARIES WILL BE HELD TO-DAY

Interest Centres in Hot Fights in Three Districts.

SHEEHAN EXPECTS TO WIN

Gruber Convinced He Will Defeat Austin—Goddard Hopes to Get Hess's Place as Leader.

Primaries will be held by all political parties throughout the city to-day. The polls will be open from 2 P. M. to 9 P. M. Each primary district is composed of two election districts, and as each party has its own place there will be little confusion. The Republicans will use a pink ballot, the Democrats a blue.

Two sets of delegates are to be voted for by Republicans. Delegates will be selected from the election districts for the Assembly District Conventions, which will send delegates to the State Convention, which in turn will send four delegates at large and four alternates to the Philadelphia Convention. Delegates will also be chosen to the Congress Conventions, each of which will elect two delegates and two alternates to Philadelphia.

The Democrats, on the other hand, elect only one ticket, and it is the same in each election district of an Assembly district. The Assembly districts choose the delegates to the State Convention, which will name the four delegates-at-large to the convention at Kansas City. The Democrats do not hold Congress District Conventions for the election of National delegates, but at the State Convention the delegates from each Assembly district of a Congress district meet and agree on two delegates and two alternates from each district to the National Convention. These are sent to the presiding officer and submitted to the State Convention for approval.

ONLY THOSE ENROLLED CAN VOTE.

Only enrolled Republicans and Democrats can vote at the primaries.

It is expected that more interest will be manifested in the primaries than in many years, and a heavy vote is expected. Especially will this be the case with the Republicans in the Twelfth Congress District and the Twenty-first Assembly District, and with the Democrats in the Ninth Assembly District, where bitter fights against organization leaders are in progress.

In the Twenty-first Assembly District the Quigg machine is seeking to replace Abraham Gruber as leader by ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin. Assemblyman Fallows is with the antis, while Assemblyman Weekes is with the regulars.

The antis in the Twelfth Congressional District have a twofold purpose. They want to depose Charles A. Hess as leader in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District and also to prevent his being sent to the Philadelphia convention as a delegate. Capt. F. Norton Goddard hopes to be chosen in place of Mr. Hess. The other delegate from the district has been agreed upon. He is Cornellus N. Bliss, who, many think, will be nominated for Vice President.

In the Ninth Assembly District the fight between John C. Sheehan and Frank J. Goodwin for the Tammany Hall leadership will be resumed. The leadership is not directly concerned, but it is generally agreed that the defeat of Mr. Sheehan's ticket for the Assembly District Convention will be tantamount to his defeat for the leadership at next Fall's primaries, when the District General Committee will be reorganized. On the other hand Mr. Goodwin has declared that he will keep up the fight whether he wins to-day or not.

The Tammany Hall Executive Committee is not openly taking any part in the controversy, but Mr. Sheehan has charged that influence "higher up" is being used against him, and Mr. Goodwin's supporters have asserted that the Executive Committee is antagonistic to the present leader and desires his defeat to-day and next Fall. Both side have made an energetic canvas, and each claims to be able to have a majority of the 4,700 Democrats upon the rolls.

CHAIRMAN QUIGG'S OPINION.

Referring to the primaries, Chairman L. E. Quigg said yesterday:

"There are no contests except in the Twelfth Congress District and the Twenty-first Assembly District. The contest in the former is not to be regarded as an organization fight. The regular organization ticket will win in each Assembly District in that Congress District. The County Committee is taking no part in that affair more than that I have expressed my disapproval of one district leader arraigning another. The County Committee has no interest involved.

"In regard to the fight in the Twenty-first Assembly District, Mr. Austin, at his meeting on Saturday night, had reports from each of the Captains in the forty-two election districts, and he says that a conservative estimate will give him 95 delegates to the district convention to 61 for Mr. Gruber.

"It will be a close fight. If Mr. Gruber wins, however, he loses. That is always the case in any fight against the organization. If Mr. Gruber loses it will save him time and money in the future. He will be much better off if he does lose, because his defeat is bound to come."

Asked about William Brookfield's remarks published yesterday, Mr. Quigg said: "What's the use talking about that? Mr. Brookfield is a ghost."

WHAT GRUBER AND AUSTIN SAY.

Abraham Gruber is confident of success in the Twenty-first District.

"I shall certainly win by a large majority," he said yesterday, "but any old majority, no matter how small, would be an emphatic victory for the Republican voters and a severe condemnation of Quiggery. As an individual, without office and without patronage, I am fighting the entire machinery of the organization. Quigg, in his great anxiety to beat me, has placed a number of letter carriers in jeopardy of their liberty because he has them canvassing and offering money for votes. I can produce affidavits to substantiate this charge. I shall certainly have 121 of the 156 delegates. Some of my friends have offered to back their opinion with money, but, while the Austin men assert they are going to win, they want odds of 2 to 1 before they will put up any cash on the result. I know of very little betting except in small amounts."

Ex-Assemblyman Austin, Mr. Gruber's opponent, said:

"I have no reason to change my prediction that I will have at least 95 of the 156 delegates. That is a very conservative estimate based on excellent information. We have made a thorough canvass and have every reason to feel satisfied with the outlook."

HESS AND GODDARD MEN.

There was a large meeting of workers at the anti-Hess headquarters in the Sturtevant House last night. Henry Birrell, a McKinley Presidential Elector in 1896, who is conducting the fight against Charles A. Hess said:

"I want to make no extravagant claims, but I candidly believe that at the Twelfth Congressional District Convention, at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, on Third Avenue, near Sixteenth Street, on April 5, Capt. F. Norton Goddard will have at least 60 of the 109 delegates and will defeat Charles A. Hess as district delegate to the Philadelphia Convention. So far as the Twenty-fifth Assembly District is concerned, I am satisfied, while the fight will be a close one there, that we will send anti-Hess delegates to the State Convention. Capt. Goddard will carry his district, and I expect William Henkel, who is aiding Hess, will win in the Eighteenth."

The quarters of the Madison Square Republican Club, 16 West Twenty-fourth Street, were crowded with Hess workers and adherents all day yesterday and last night. Among them were Thomas F. Murphy, ex-Warden of Bellevue Hospital, who is Secretary of the club, and George R. Manchester, Secretary of the Republican County Committee. Each expressed the utmost confidence in the success of Mr. Hess in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District and the Twelfth Congressional District.

Leader Charles A. Hess was equally confident, and he said:

"I think our victory will be so substantial that even the most conservative of our opponents will be greatly surprised. Our enemies have resorted to some practices which do not appeal to fair-minded men, while they have lied when the truth would often have done as well. I have no doubt of the result. We'll win sure."

SHEEHAN FEARS UNFAIRNESS.

Mr. Sheehan was in conference with his Election District Captains at the Pequod Club last night, arranging for the fight at the polls. He said he had information that led him to believe that unfair methods would prevail at the primaries and that the police were going to interfere in Mr. Goodwin's behalf. This charge was made at last Fall's primaries, and Mr. Sheehan then asserted that Chief Devery, who is a warm friend of Mr. Goodwin's, had helped the latter in many ways. After a long consultation, Bernard Courtney, the Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the district and President of the Pequod Club, sent the following letter to President York of the Police Board:

I respectfully call your attention to the fact that information has come to my knowledge affording ground to reasonably apprehend that at the primary election to be held in the Ninth Assembly District to-morrow a concerted effort will be made by a large number of men by "repeating" and other methods to violate the Primary Election Law. I request that you take action to prevent the consummation of the attempt of such violation.

Mr. Sheehan denied that the circular which was printed in yesterday's newspapers had been signed by the men whose names were attached, and said that the whole matter was arranged by Thomas F. Smith, Mr. Goodwin's lieutenant and Richard Croker's secretary.

"The real business men of the district," Mr. Sheehan said, "are with me, and they will put an end to the aspirations of Smith at the primaries. I will win by a much larger majority than I did last time."

At last Fall's primaries, after a fight that was much more vigorously contested than the present, Mr. Sheehan was victorious by about 200 votes.

ANTI-SHEEHAN MEETING.

Goodwin Asserts the Leader Promised Supporters Work on Tunnel.

The supporters of Councilman Frank J. Goodwin, who will to-day make his second attempt to wrest the Tammany leadership in the Ninth Assembly District from John C. Sheehan, gathered at the headquarters of the Horatio Seymour Club, 293 Eighth Avenue, last night, and listened with evident satisfaction to a number of speeches in which Mr. Sheehan was denounced as a traitor to the organization, derided as a leader who can obtain no favors and give none, and accused of having tricked men into violations of the primary laws, and then of exerting himself to have them indicted. Nearly 400 men crowded into the hall, which will not accommodate much more than half that number, and the abuse that was heaped upon Mr. Sheehan was received with hearty applause.

Councilman Goodwin, who presided, made a brief speech in which he defended the action of the business men of the district, who had issued an address to the voters, which received considerable attention in yesterday's newspapers. These men, he said, knew that so long as the leadership of the district remained in Mr. Sheehan the residents could expect no favors from the administration. They had the right, he contended, to make public the effects of this discrimination, for it affected them as well as the men who needed employment. So far as the distribution of patronage on the rapid transit system was concerned, Mr. Goodwin said he had no knowledge of the manner in which the signers of the address had obtained their information.

"I have never promised to get any man a place under Mr. McDonald," said Mr. Goodwin. "Hundreds of men have come to me asking me to help them get jobs, and the most I have promised is that I will aid them in every way, and I will keep my word. I know that our friends of the Pequod Club have kept open for six weeks a book in which to register applicants for jobs on the Rapid Transit Tunnel and Mr. Sheehan has promised places to many of them. He cant keep those promises, and you know it.

"Now I can turn a corner when I'm told by the organization to do so, but this is a fight to the finish, and no man and no organization can call it off. As long as John C. Sheehan is leader here, if I have the people of the district back of me, I'll fight him. Sheehan has got to go. He has proved himself false to the organization and has deceived the people of the district, and so long as he tries to build up his own following at the expense of the people who first selected him as their leader he will have a fight on his hands."

James J. Russell, who followed Mr. Goodwin, went after Mr. Sheehan with a vengeance, and aroused great enthusiasm by recalling the fact that Mr. Sheehan furnished evidence to Superintendent of Elections McCullagh that resulted in the arrest and indictment of sixteen Democratic Inspectors of Elections, whom he had deceived as to their duties under the primary law, with which they were unfamiliar.

"This man Sheehan," Mr. Russell said, "has got in the habit of lying to such an extent that he tells lies now when the truth would serve his purpose better. You don't need any better evidence of this than you will find in a circular he has distributed through the district, in which he asserts that the Tammany Hall organization of the county will have a ticket in the field, and then calls on you to support the ticket named by the district organization. You all know the county organization will have no ticket in the field, and it is an insult to your intelligence to ask you to swallow such a statement.

"Sheehan has done a heap of talking about the necessity for supporting the leader and loyalty to the organization. Where was his loyalty when last Fall he sent $100 to the rebels in the Twenty-ninth District and told them to come for more if they needed it? His contribution was returned because the trouble was settled, so his betrayal of Tammany Hall availed him nothing.

"Then, after the primaries last Fall, at which he narrowly escaped defeat, Sheehan joined that great reformer, John McCullagh, and got a lot of Democrats arrested because they did what he told them to do, and then obeyed the law after it was explained to them. If they had continued to do his bidding, he would not have molested them. Now he is drifting into the ranks of the other reformers. Pretty soon we will hear of him in an alliance with Dr. Parkhurst and Dr. Slicer.

"If we win to-morrow, it will be the last of Sheehan. If we lose, we'll begin on Wednesday for the fight next Fall, and if we win then we will use the Pequod Club for an annex to the Horatio Seymour Club and start a harmonious organization, in which there won't be any place for traitors."

Mr. Russell, in closing, said that Mr. Sheehan could get nothing in the way of patronage, and declared that whatever places could be secured for residents of the district would be obtained only through the Horatio Seymour Club. As a proof of this, he said, two supporters of Mr. Goodwin, William E. Smith of 350 Eighth Avenue and J. J. McVaig of 455 West Twenty-eighth Street, had been appointed to places in the Finance and Street Cleaning Departments, respectively.

GRUBER MEN'S FINAL RALLY.

Leader Predicts that He Will Score a Majority of 1,000 Votes.

The Gruber men closed their campaign in the Twenty-first Assembly District with a large and enthusiastic gathering in Richmond Hall, on West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

The meeting was called to order by James J. Flanagan, and after remarks by Alderman Matthews, John W. Terry, and Thomas H. McCarrick, Mr. Gruber took the floor and was wildly cheered. He said in part:

"Notwithstanding the selfish use of money, the terrorizing of officeholders, the use of the mail carriers as canvassing agents, and such cheap lies as that I am opposed to President McKinley and Gov.

Continued on Page 2.

LARGE VALUATIONS OF NEW YORK FRANCHISES

Estimated City Will Receive $700,000 in Taxation Returns.

HEARING TO-DAY AT ALBANY

Twenty-two Corporations Will Object to Their Valuations—Standard Oil to be Assessed on $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners will to-morrow hear objections from the following twenty-two New York City corporations, whose special franchises have been valued for purposes of taxation under the Ford Franchise Tax law:

Atlantic Dock, City Island Railroad Company, Pelham Park Railroad Company, Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, Hudson Tunnel Railway Company, Long Island Railroad Company, New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company, Ocean Electric Railway Company, New York and North Shore Railway Company, New York and Queens County Railroad Company, Palmer Docks, Standard Oil Company of New York, National Transit Company, Staten Island Electric Railroad Company, Tubular Dispatch Company, Van Brunt Street and Erie Basin Railroad Company, Henry R. Worthington, Long Island Electric Railway Company, Andrew Onderdonk, Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, and Empire City Subway Company (Limited).

It cannot be learned to-night what the sums assessed against these corporations amount to. Efforts to secure these valuations from the Tax Commissioners proved unavailing, and will not be given out until they are in the hands of the companies assessed. Enough is known to-night, however, to demonstrate that they will be large enough to eat up from ¾ to 1 per cent. of the yearly dividends at present paid by their companies.

Among the smallest assessments made, Standard Oil, which practically has but an infinitesimal portion of taxable property of the franchise order in New York City, is assessed on $100,000. This means merely an assessment on the terminal points of the company and practically demonstrates that the assessment on companies owning franchises wholly in New York City will be extremely large.

Figuring at the rate of tax imposed on the Standard Oil franchises in New York City the valuations on Metropolitan, Third Avenue, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Manhattan, and Consolidated Gas franchises will be close on to $35,000,000, bringing to New York City about $700,000 in taxation returns.

Further hearings will be given by the Tax Commissioners on Wednesday and Thursday.

FRANCHISE TAX HEARINGS.

Corporations' Objections to be Presented to Committee in Albany.

The first hearings of New York City corporations in objection to the taxation of their franchises under the Ford Franchise Tax law will be held before the State Tax Commission in Albany to-day. J. Edgar Leaycraft of the State Tax Commission started for Albany yesterday to take part in the sessions. According to President Feitner of the local Tax Commission the completed rolls will reach his office about April 16, when they will be placed upon the books of the department and then run the usual course through the Municipal Assembly until they are collected. The tax levied under the assessment will become payable in October.

Mr. Feitner yesterday was asked to explain for the benefit of the people, who are still in the dark concerning the working of this law, what the real effect of it would be and whether or not it would add much to the tax receipts of the city. "I am as much in the dark as anybody," said Mr. Feitner, in reply; "I don't even know how the State Tax Commission will construe the law, and much less do I know how the courts will construe it. Supposing its constitutionality will be sustained, it may yet be construed in a number of different ways and it would take a prophet to tell which one will be adopted. I will suggest one possible construction.

"Supposing the franchise is considered realty, as the law declares it to be, we may have to deduct it, together with the other taxed real estate and the debts of the corporation, from its capital stock in fixing the tax assessment on its personal property. Therefore what would be gained in the tax on real estate would practically be lost again in the personal tax. If, however, although classed as realty, the franchise will not have to be taken into account in reaching the assessment on personal property, it would, of course, be a substantial gain in the city's tax receipts. I believe, however, that the law will increase the tax receipts, but this increase may be only very slight. But all this is guesswork, and it is impossible to forecast the results of the law until it has been tested."

"PUBLIC SCANDAL," SAYS DAVIS

Protests Against Legislature's Creation of Expense for This City.

ALBANY, March 26.—Senator D. F. Davis to-night called the attention of the Senate to the rapidity with which the Legislature was piling up the expenses upon New York City. Such legislation, he said, had reached a point where it had become a public scandal.

This occurred during the discussion of Senator Mitchell's bill to authorize the courts to grant additional compensation to Commissioners for the laying out of public parks and buildings in excess of the $10 per day allowed by the charter.

Senator Davis's protest was, however, without avail, as the bill was passed—32 to 7.

Valuable Lead Ore Found.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., March 26.—A strike of considerable value was made at the Jasper Mine, just inside the southern city limits, last week, when an immense body of crystallized lead ore was encountered. Assays just completed show an average of 13 per cent. lead or a value exceeding $42 per 2,000 pounds. The ore body is said to be practically inexhaustible. The mine is owned by Alexander Barret and others of this city. The discovery of such rich ore inside the city limits has created great surprise among mining men.

New York Machinists May Strike.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 26.—President James O'Connell of the Machinists' International Union said to-day that he should go to New York in a few days to look over the ground. He added that conditions there point strongly to a strike within the near future.

Bishop Potter to Preach at Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 26.—Bishop Potter, Bishop of New York, has accepted the invitation of the Class Day Committee of the class of 1900 of Harvard University to preach the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, June 17.

Most Superb Day Train in the World.

The "ROYAL LIMITED" leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty St. 3 P. M. daily, arriving Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service. Royal Blue Trains for Washington leave South Ferry 8, 10, 11.30 A. M., 1, 1.30, 3, 4.55, 5.55 P. M., and 12.10 Night. Leave Liberty St. 8, 10, 11.30 A. M., 1, 1.30, 3, 5, 6 P. M. and 12.15 Night.—Adv.

CANAL BILL NOT TO PASS

One of Many Measures to Die Because Mortgage Tax Failed.

Brooklyn Naval Reserves Armory, Adirondack Hospital, &c., Will Meet a Like Fate.

ALBANY, March 26.—The failure of the Mortgage Tax bill has caused consternation in the Finance Committees of both Houses of the Legislature, and to prevent an increased tax rate many contemplated enterprises will have to be abandoned and new institutions sacrificed.

Conspicuous among these is the $200,000 appropriation for the survey of the canals and the different routes proposed for the enlarged barge canal. No appropriation except for the actual maintenance of the canals may now be expected.

The new hospital for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis in the Adirondacks will also have to be deferred, and the appropriations for the erection of an armory for the Naval Reserves in Brooklyn, for a new armory in Buffalo, for numerous canal bridges, and other like enterprises will suffer a similar fate.

It is probable that the forest appropriation of $500,000 will be reduced at least one-third, and other contemplated appropriations will be reduced to the minimum.

The necessity for this retrenchment is apparent when it is considered that the aggregate amount of appropriations pending in either House is over $15,000,000, which, added to the annual Appropriation bill for the fixed expenses of government and the annual Supply bill, amounting to $23,000,000, would necessitate a tax rate quite startling in its proportions, and exceeding any for the past fifteen years.

The Mortgage Tax bill was depended upon to yield a large revenue, in fact, so large that the State tax would be reduced to the lowest percentage in many years. In anticipation of this the Treasury watchdogs had been extremely liberal in their distribution of public funds, and more large appropriations had been recommended for passage than in many years. If all were to be permitted to pass, the tax rate would be far in excess of that of last year.

BEHEADED BY FILIPINOS.

Fate of Michael Porgozelski, a United States Volunteer.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—In the list of casualties received to-day from Gen. Otis the death of Michael Porgozelski is announced.

He was beheaded March 11 on Leyte Island by Filipinos while he was a prisoner of war.

He was attached to the Forty-third Regiment, United States Volunteers.

DISORDER IN MANILA THEATRE.

The Natives Shout "Vive Filipinas" and "Vive Aguinaldo."

MANILA, March 26.—During the production of an incendiary play, entitled "For Love of Country," presented in the Tagalog language, at the Tagalog Theatre, the natives, under the influence of repeated references to independence, became disorderly.

Finally quite carried away at the sight of the rebel flag on the stage, they cried, "Vive Filipinas," and "Vive Aguinaldo."

The police, who were summoned, restored order and arrested the manager of the theatre and the author of the play. The latter is the proprietor of a Tagalog newspaper, which recently was warned to moderate its radical utterances. The American authorities had forbidden the production of the play.

CHLOROFORMED BY A STRANGER.

Stroudsburg Girl Says She Was Then Thrown Into a Creek by a Man She Thinks Was Her Father.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., March 26.—A short time after the people had gone to their homes from church last evening Miss Pearl Reese, aged sixteen, of East Stroudsburg, was chloroformed by a stranger near the lower bridge which divides the main street of this town and East Stroudsburg. Miss Reese was put into a carriage and driven through the main street of the town to Pocono Bridge, where she was thrown into the creek.

Miss Reese is slightly lame. She resides with her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, in East Stroudsburg. She was crossing the iron bridge on her way to this town to meet her uncle when, as she declares, a short, heavy-set man drove past her, slowed up, and as she neared the carriage jumped out, held a cloth saturated with what she thinks was chloroform over her mouth and nose. She soon lost her senses.

At 9 o'clock the girl, hatless and dripping wet, knocked at the residence of George Nevil, a few yards from the Pocono Bridge. She told her story and was put to bed. Later her relatives were summoned. Her hat was found almost under the bridge. There were footmarks there also.

At the Nevil home Miss Reese said that the man might be her father, who went away some ten years ago. He has frequently asked his daughter to live with him, it is said, but she refused.

STORY OF THEFTS DENIED.

Mr. Putnam Says Only One Book Is Missing from the Congress Library.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A distressing story was published a few days ago, to the effect that book thieves were enjoying a great many liberties at the Congressional Library, and had taken advantage of them to steal from day to day valuable books of reference. Librarian Putnam said today of this report:

"One book has apparently been stolen from the library. It was issued to a reader on Thursday evening. It was not a book of extreme rarity, but it has brought as high as $55 at sale. It was not kept on the shelves to which any reader has access. It was in a locked room. But it was sent for and issued to the applicant in the main reading room, the only one open to readers in the evening. A special record was made of it, and other special precautions taken, but they were unsuccessful. We have a record of the reader, and shall, of course, follow up the matter, and trust to recover the volume. I know of no justification for the statement that there has been a series of thefts from the library since it moved into the new building. This one is the first that has been reported to me since I took office."

The man who used the book gave a fictitious name and address. The police are looking for man and book.

DIED AFTER FILING SUIT.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 26.—Mrs. Sarah Pangborn, who recently filed a suit in the Pennsylvania courts to gain control of the property of the late W. S. Allen of Williamsport, Penn., on the ground that he was Stephen Pangborn, who deserted her thirty years ago and assumed the name of Allen, died in poverty at her home, on Lake Street, to-day.

Mrs. Pangborn's husband left her after a quarrel one year after they were married. On the death of Allen Mrs. Pangborn obtained evidence which led her to believe that the man was her husband. Allen, who was wealthy, left a wife and two children in Williamsport. Mrs. Pangborn's daughter, Mrs. William Hall, will continue to prosecute the claim for the property left by Allen.

CASHIER STOLE $145,000

Merchants' National Bank of Rutland, Vt., on the Verge of Ruin.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 26.—With its doors closed fast, and its cashier, Charles W. Mussey, in jail, after having confessed a shortage of $145,000, the Merchants' National Bank of this city, formerly one of the strongest institutions in the State, stands to-night on the verge of ruin, unless its stockholders come to its assistance and help to pay off the $351,000 due its innocent depositors.

Mussey confessed his guilt in the early hours of the morning to the entire Board of Directors, having come back from Albany at the solicitation of a local detective, who traced him there when he failed to appear before his employers late Saturday afternoon. Mussey remained in close detention in the bank all day, practically under arrest in a civil suit brought by the bank for $50,000, but to-night the United States authorities, after an examination into the bank's affairs, formally arrested him on a charge of embezzlement, and lodged him in the county jail. It is understood that the United States Circuit Court has placed his bail at $100,000.

Coincident with Mussey's confession came the closing of the musical store of H. A. McClure, Jr., the business of which, according to Mussey's confession, has been supported by the bank's funds. The peculations began nearly six years ago with small amounts and gradually increased.

Even the National Bank Examiner, D. D. Muir, was deceived until a few months ago, the deficit being made to appear good through forged notes. Mussey told the Directors that he loaned McClure $2,000 six years ago and that the amount was returned. Since then, however, other loans were made until the total rolled up to half as much again as the entire capital stock of the bank.

Last week one of the Directors heard from an outside source of Mussey's loans to McClure. Called before the board and asked for the bank's assets on Saturday, Mussey put on a bold face, and at once offered to go across the street to the safe deposit. The Directors waited an hour, and then sent for a detective. The cashier went to his house, where he took a few hundred dollars, and then left the city. The detectives caught up with him yesterday in Albany.

The Directors in the meantime had learned of the shortage, but they were astounded when Mussey declared the total was $145,000. President J. A. Mead, who is a well-known business man, besides being the head of the State Trust Company, which is not affected, was extremely reticent to-day as to the condition of the bank, but said the stockholders might be assessed.

Mussey will be arraigned to-morrow before the United States Commissioner. His property, which is attached by the civil suit, is not extensive.

Late this afternoon Examiner D. D. Muir was appointed temporary receiver of the bank.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Following is the synopsis of the report of the condition of the Merchants' National Bank of Rutland, Vt., made to the Controller of the Currency under the call of Feb. 13, 1900:

Liabilities—Capital, $100,000; surplus and profits, $3,383; due to depositors, banks and bankers, $351,549; circulation, $21,870.

Resources—Loans and discounts, $361,863; other assets, including cash, $115,436.

Assignees Asked for Keene (N.H.) Banks

KEENE, N. H., March 26.—The Bank Commissioners have petitioned for assignees for the Keene Guaranty Savings Bank and the Keene Five Cents Savings Bank. Neither bank has received deposits of late owing to a belief that they had sustained losses through Western investments. The Keene Five Cents Savings Bank owes $1,449,058 and the Keene Guaranty Savings Bank owes $718,873. The assignee of the Cheshire Provident Institution for Savings will pay a dividend of 20 per cent. to depositors in a few days.

HIGH MORTALITY IN CHICAGO.

A Record-Breaking List of 640, Largely Due to Grip Complications.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Last week was one of great mortality. The total deaths, 640, is the greatest number ever recorded in the history of the city.

Influenza, or the grip, the progress of which disease has been noted by the Health Department with increasing concern for several weeks, is chiefly responsible for this death rate. Although only four deaths are recorded from influenza alone, it is reported as a fatal complication in the majority of the 159 deaths from pneumonia, the 72 deaths from consumption, the 54 deaths from heart diseases, and the 150 deaths of persons more than sixty years of age.

CHICAGO'S NEW ELEVATED ROAD

City Engineer Says Trains May Be Operated in Six Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A report on the progress of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad was made to Commissioner of Public Works McGann to-day by City Engineer Ericson. The letter says the structure will be so near completion at the end of six weeks that trains may be operated. The stations, however, will not be finished, as the material has not been received. With the exception of the one at Division Street, the temporary stations will be used until midsummer.

The report says that satisfactory progress has been made the last month, and there is no doubt the road will comply with the ordinance requiring its completion, with the exception of the stations, by May 31.

NO FUSION IN INDIANA.

Democrats Would Not Agree to the Demands of the Populists.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 26.—The Democrats and Populists have failed to reach an understanding in reference to fusion, and as a result the Populists have called a State nominating convention for May 1, and will put a full ticket in the field.

At a recent conference of the leaders of the two parties the Populists asked for representation on the State Democratic ticket and pledged themselves not to nominate a ticket in two places were given them. The Democrats declined to consider the proposition on the ground that none of the Democratic candidates would be willing to step aside for Populists, and it was doubtful if the convention would make such concessions. The Populist leaders then notified the Democrats that they not only would nominate a State ticket, but would also put up candidates for Congress in the several districts.

The conference adjourned with the understanding that there was no possibility of fusion, and the Populists immediately issued the call for the State convention.

J. B. Dill's Fee Not $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 26.—The report that James B. Dill, attorney for Andrew Carnegie in the settlement of the Frick suits, is to get $1,000,000 for his services, is incorrect. Mr. Dill when seen refused to discuss the remuneration he is to receive, but his partner, Mr. Parker, spoke for him and said there is no truth in the report and Mr. Dill will not receive a million for his fees, this being entirely too large an amount for the work done.

Frick's Position in the New Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 26.—Mr. Frick was seen this evening and asked if he is to be a Director in the Carnegie Steel Company. He simply answered: "No." This is the first authentic information on the subject, as all other guesses have placed him back in control of the corporation.

DR. ISAAC M. WISE DEAD

Rabbi of Plum Street Temple, Cincinnati, Passes Away, Aged 81.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS

Members of His Family, Faculty of the Hebrew Union College, and Others Were at His Bedside.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 26.—Dr. Isaac M. Wise, rabbi of Plum Street Temple, and President of the Hebrew Union College, died this evening at 5:55 o'clock, at his town residence, 615 Mound Street. He had been unconscious since early Sunday morning, and the end was peaceful. A stroke of paralysis and the infirmities of his extreme age caused the fatal illness. Surrounding the venerable sufferer at the time of death were, in addition to nearly all the members of the family, the entire Faculty of the Hebrew Union College, the Rev. Dr. Louis Grossman, the assistant rabbi of Plum Street Temple, and the Rev. Dr. David Philipson of the Mound Street Temple.

Dr.

than once he was ordered from the pulpit by the officials of the synagogue. These violent outbreaks of opposition followed Dr. Wise's innovations in the liturgy, among which was the excision of the conventional prayers for the restoration of the throne of David, the coming of the personal Messiah, and the return of the Israelites to Palestine. But notwithstanding the fierce protests against his course the young rabbi kept steadily on. He introduced a choir composed of men and women, and founded a school in which, for the purpose of Americanizing the Jews, English was taught as well as Hebrew and German.

In 1850 Dr. Wise made a trip to Charleston, S. C., owing to ill-health which had followed his unremitting work—sometimes for eighteen hours a day. At Charleston he took part in a public debate between an orthodox and reform rabbi. On being asked by the former whether he believed in the coming of a Messiah and the resurrection of the body, Dr. Wise unhesitatingly answered: "No: the Talmud is no authority for me in the matter of doctrine." A report of this debate was published, and Dr. Wise was denounced as a heretic. On his return to Albany a scene occurred which led to his retirement from the pulpit of Beth-El Synagogue. It was on Rosh Hoshonah (New Year) that the President of the congregation assaulted the rabbi in the pulpit, and a scene of violent disorder followed. The next day Dr. Wise's followers seceded, and a reform congregation, called Anshe Emeth, was organized. Within a year a new temple, with an organ and family pews, was built.

INFLUENTIAL AMERICANS AID HIM.

While he was struggling to form his new congregation Dr. Wise was assisted by his appointment to a position in the New York State Library at Albany. This appointment he received through the influence of William Henry Seward, Thurlow Weed, and other influential men, who greatly admired the young Jewish reformer. They also contributed in other ways to help him until the Anshe Emeth Congregation had become large enough to pay their rabbi a sufficient salary. Dr. Wise also began to write for publication, and contributed a number of articles to a Jewish newspaper.

In 1853 Dr. Wise received a call from Bene Yeshurun Congregation, at Cincinnati. He said that he would accept it only on condition of being elected unanimously for life, and at a salary that would make him independent. These conditions were promptly accepted by the congregation. But early in 1854 Dr. Wise's first important literary work, the "History of the Israelitish Nation," appeared, and was denounced alike by orthodox Jews and Christians. In it was set forth, for the first time in English, a rational account of Judaism—its history, origin, and aims. When the storm of criticism broke over the head of the author he offered to release the Cincinnati congregation from its contract. The offer was, however, not accepted, and Dr. Wise was urged to go to Cincinnati as soon as possible. He arrived there on April 26, 1854, and had retained his position as rabbi of the Bene Yeshurun Congregation ever since.

Dr. Wise made of Cincinnati the centre of the Jewish reform movement in this continent. As soon as he took up his ministry there he began to realize the ideas conceived in Bohemia a dozen years before. His first important work was the foundation of a periodical, which should communicate those ideas far and wide, and in July, 1854, the first number of The Israelite, (the title of which was afterward changed to The American Israelite,) was issued. The motto of this weekly paper was, and is, "Let there be Light," and this was the motto which Dr. Wise, as he told his followers, took for his own life.

In 1855 the publication of another periodical was begun. This was Die Deborah, in German, with the motto, "Forward, My Soul, with Strength." Both these publications soon attained large circulation, and the seeds of the reform movement were sown by them throughout the North American Continent.

But Dr. Wise did not rest with expressing his opinions in print. He visited all the chief cities of the United States, from San Francisco to New York, advocating his views. His own congregation at Cincinnati encouraged him in every way to extend his influence. He had three principal objects—the union of Jewish congregations to care for the common interests of American Israel, the founding of a college where young Americans could be prepared for the Jewish pulpit, and the establishment of a Synod. As early as 1848 Dr. Wise had issued a call for a meeting of delegates from various congregations, but nothing came of the movement. But in 1873 he saw his hopes realized, for in that year, in response to a call issued by his congregation, a convention of delegates from many reform congregations met at Cincinnati and organized the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and established the Hebrew Union College from which the first class was graduated in 1883. At the present time over sixty rabbis have been graduated from this institution. The East, which was the seat of bitterest opposition to Dr. Wise and his plans, is the field of usefulness of many of them.

ESTABLISHES A SYNOD.

After vain efforts in 1856, 1869, 1871, and 1885 to establish a Synod, Dr. Wise finally succeeded, in 1889, in organizing the Central Conference of American Rabbis, which meets annually. This body has succeeded in publishing uniform prayer books, in use in most of the reform congregations.

Dr. Wise, in addition to his work as President of the Hebrew Union College, President of the conference, editor of The American Israelite and Die Deborah, and rabbi of Bene Yeshurun Congregation, which has 300 members, was a busy author. In 1860 he published his "Essence of Judaism," which in 1862 appeared with the title "Judaism; Its Doctrine and Duties." In 1868 appeared his Prayer Book and Book of Hymns. Then followed the "Origin of Christianity," "Judaism and Christianity; Their Agreements and Disagreements," "The Martyrdom of Jesus of Nazareth," "The Combats of God," "The History of the Hebrews' Second Commonwealth," "A Defense of Judaism Versus Proselytizing Christianity," and "Pronaos to Holy Writ."

On Dr. Wise's seventieth birthday a National celebration of the event was made, and a large house in Cincinnati was presented to him. Last year his eightieth birthday was the occasion of a great gathering at Cincinnati of Jews from all parts of the country, and a bronze bust of Dr. Wise was ordered. Officially the assemblage was a session of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, but in reality it was an occasion for congratulating the "American Moses" on his fourscore years of splendid activity. He then seemed as vigorous as half a century previously, and worked harder than many a man of half his years. He attributed his magnificent health to his love for outdoor life. Thirty years ago he bought a farm, on which he afterward passed the Summer months.

Dr. Wise was ever ready to champion the cause of oppressed Jews. He visited President Buchanan to protest against the treatment of his co-religionists by Switzerland. He called on President Lincoln to object to the tone of Gen. Grant's Order No. 2. He was also at the head of a delegation which asked President Hayes to protect the rights of American Jews in Russia.

In politics Dr. Wise, beginning with Whig proclivities, developed into an ardent State Rights Democrat. A strong anti-slavery man and a Union war Democrat, he was yet one of those who raised their voices for the preservation of the Constitutional rights. The only offices he ever held outside of religious affairs were as a member of the Cincinnati Board of Education and a member of the Board of Directors of the University of Cincinnati.

In 1876 Dr. Wise, who several years before had lost his first wife, married Miss Selma Bondi, daughter of the late Dr. Jonah Bondi of this city. He leaves eleven children and twelve grandchildren.

SORROW IN THIS CITY.

Prominent Rabbis Express Keenest Regret Over Dr. Wise's Death.

The news of the death of Dr. Wise was received by prominent Rabbis in this city last evening with expressions of the keenest regret. Two Rabbis here are graduates of the Hebrew Union College—the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, 521 Fifth Avenue, and the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, Rabbi of Rodoph Sholom Synagogue, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street. Dr. Silverman said:

"The death of Dr. Wise is a calamity to American Judaism. He was the foremost rabbi in America, and the undoubted leader of the reform movement in this country. He was a reformer in Europe, and it was because he was accused of preaching sedition in Bohemia that he came here.

"Dr. Wise made the position he occupied a great one entirely by his own labors and earnestness and force of character. The congregation at Cincinnati was an insignificant one when he went there. Now that city is the centre of the reform movement. Dr. Wise's individuality did it all. He believed in making Judaism not a religion of the Ghetto, but a religion of the times. He cannot be replaced.

"Nobody knows better than myself what a wonderfully powerful and at the same time sympathetic personality Dr. Wise possessed. His pupils at the college never looked on him as upon an austere professor, but rather as a father. His interest in them did not decrease in the slightest degree after they had been graduated.

"He kept up a correspondence with them, and each one used to sign himself 'Your Loving Pupil.' Forty of them traveled to Cincinnati last year to be present at the celebration of his eightieth birthday, many of them going from distant parts of the United States.

"The Alumni Association of the college has prepared a biography of Dr. Wise, together with a new edition of his works. We had hoped to have the books published before now, but they have been delayed. The work is in the hands of a committee of the alumni.

"Dr. Wise was active till last Saturday. He did the work of three ordinary men in spite of his great age."

Dr. Grossman said that in his opinion Dr. Wise came as near as any human being could to being a saint. He had all the love of a father for "his boys," as he called the students at the college. "He was goodness personified to them," said Dr. Grossman, "and all that he did was done with the most exquisite tact.

"I remember that one day an old Irishman came to the college and asked Dr. Wise if he had a worn-out coat to spare. Dr. Wise sent me up stairs for the overcoat that he generally wore, gave it to the Irishman, and then sent me out to get another for himself.

"It was not men that he ever fought; it was causes. He was uncompromising in his attitudes, but divine in his charity. With it all, he was not a rabid reformer. For instance, he fought Sunday services; he didn't want to wipe out what was distinctively Jewish. He was imbued with American ideas, but he still remained a Jew.

"No man can say that Dr. Wise ever took the slightest personal advantage of any one. His entire career was straight as an arrow. It has been said, and certain people have blamed him for it, that he used to influence the students at the college so that they adopted his opinions and did not think for themselves.

"Nothing could be further from the truth. I cannot remember a single instance of his attempting to influence us unduly. He told us what his opinions were and what his attitude was with regard to any important question. Then he left us to do our own thinking for ourselves."

The Rev. Dr. Kaufmann Kohler, rabbi of Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, said: "Dr. Wise was certainly made for America. He had all the energy and push that young communities require for the building up of institutions and the shaping of public opinion. While he was not, perhaps, a scholar in the highest sense of the word, his peculiar gifts made him one of the greatest powers, if not the greatest power, in American Judaism.

"He worked for the union of congregations and the union of progressive rabbis, and especially he built for himself an enduring monument in the Hebrew Union College. He was a man who championed a cause with all the zeal and enthusiasm that makes for success. He naturally created enemies by his aggressiveness, but that very aggressiveness was the cause of his triumphs. He was a power in the pulpit.

"Thoroughly original he never followed set patterns in his addresses, but his chief force was in his publications. He was a born journalist and wielded a sharp, strong pen, which he used with sledge-hammer force, always with the view to carrying out his ideas."

The Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, Rabbi Emeritus of Temple Emanu-El, said that the subject of Dr. Wise's career and influence was of such great importance that he could not do justice to it in an interview. "I fully recognize," said Dr. Gottheil, "the great importance of the leadership of Dr. Wise, and his immense service to the cause of progressive Judaism. I shall take an early occasion to write something upon the subject."

RABBI LEUCHT'S TRIBUTE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 26.—Rabbi Leucht of this city, when informed of Rabbi Wise's death, said: "Dr. Wise's demise has cast a widespread gloom. He played a rôle beyond comparison in American Judaism. He was easily a leader among his co-religionists. Fifty-four years ago he came to America, and from that day he stood in the front rank of those battling for reform and enlightenment. His whole life was devoted to an ideal, for which he struggled and strived, even to the end. I asked him at Cincinnati if his work was not becoming onerous with the advance of years. His simple and modest answer was: 'I shall die in harness,' and he did.

"American Israel thanks him for having the English language introduced among German-speaking congregations, for in his great forethought he percieved that the perpetuity of Judaism here depended upon English-speaking rabbis.

"He was a humanitarian in the widest sense. He was one of the most versatile authors we can boast of."

PROSPECTS FOR IRON TRADE.

Southern Producer Says Prices and Demand Will Be Good.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 26.—The prospects of the iron market for the Spring season were never better. James Bowron, Vice President of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company, states that his company has not three days' supply of iron on hand, that the consumers who have held off the market for some time to break it down, have very little stock on hand, and must reenter to get their Spring supply.

The market has withstood an unparalleled attack on the part of buyers, and it is Mr. Bowron's opinion that it goes to the Spring with the very best prospects, both as to demand and prices.

The export business, says Mr. Bowron, has reopened, and several sales to foreign iron centres have been made, both by his company and other large producers. The English and American markets have gotten on a parallel again, and resumption of activity in the foreign trade is expected as the result.

The demand will also tend to strengthen the market this Spring, says Mr. Bowron.

CANADIAN SOCIETY MEETING.

Earl of Minto and Sir Roderick Cameron Elected to Membership.

The Canadian Society of New York held its fourth annual meeting and election last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, and Sir Roderick Cameron of this city, were elected to life membership.

Dr. Wolfred Nelson read a letter from J. F. Masters, Secretary of the Canadian Club of Boston, announcing the success of that organization and its recent entertainment of several distinguished persons. The following officers were elected:

Thomas H. Bartindale, President; Stewart Browne, First Vice President; M. R. O'Loughlin, Second Vice President; W. Johnston-Quinn, Third Vice President; A. F. McDougall, Fourth Vice President; William S. Champ, Treasurer; Henry C. Hunter, Secretary; Dr. James Albert Meek, James Douglas, Samuel Adams, Dr. F. I. Second, Sharon Graham, A. D. F. McIntosh, and F. James Gibson, members of Executive Committee.

A Pastor Called from Scotland.

A call has been extended to the Rev. J. H. Hoeck, pastor of the Swedenborgian Church in Paisley, Scotland, to become pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem, (Swedenborgian,) Brooklyn. Mr. Hoeck preached recently in the Brooklyn Church, and it is believed that he will accept the call.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Lefferts Council completed its schedule in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament last night by winning from De Forest, Gramercy, and Iolanthe Councils. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lefferts Council—Taylor, 179; Dodez, 159; Brand, 139; C. Smith, 168; Sellers, 205. Total, 781.

De Forest Council—Arps, 120; Heasley, 122; Kruse, 149; H. Maass, 192. Total, 583.

SECOND GAME.

Lefferts Council—Taylor, 156; Dodez, 190; Brand, 155; C. Smith, 168; Sellers, 117. Total, 781.

Gramercy Council—Schmidt, 107; Harper, 188; Christman, 131; Lawson, 147; Andrews, 176. Total, 699.

THIRD GAME.

Lefferts Council—Taylor, 182; Dodez, 170; Brand, 164; C. Smith, 144; Sellers, 171. Total, 831.

Iolanthe Council—Schmidt, 130; Ryan, 115; Kay, 164; H. Maass, 157, Arps, 121. Total, 687.

The crack East New York team lost two games in the Carruthers Brooklyn National tournament last night. The scores:

First Game—De Long Council, 773; East New York, 764. Second Game—Spartan, 867; East New York, 749. Third Game—De Long Council, 800; Spartan, 733.

Tournament Games To-day.

Bank Clerks' League—Chase National No. 1, J. P. Morgan & Co., and Kountze Brothers.

Fire Insurance League—Lancashire, Germania, Atlantic Mutual, Niagara, and Underwriters.

North Side National—Chippewa, Swiss-American, and Dolando.

National League—Washington, Harlem, and Lotus.

Columbia League—Columbia, Empire, and Riverdale.

Carruthers' National—Pontiac B. C., Pontiac Wheelmen, and South Paw.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—De Long, Fern, Fort Greene, De Witt Clinton, and Oxford and Price.

POOLROOMS READY TO OPEN AGAIN

Told They Can Start Business When Grand Jury's Term Ends.

FIVE DIVEKEEPERS INDICTED

Two Arraigned and the Others to Appear Before the Recorder To-day—Other Indictments to be Filed.

Two general orders were issued to the poolroom keepers of this city on Saturday. They followed the expression of Mayor Van Wyck that the city was pure and clean, and the action of the Legislature in practically killing the Anti-Policy bill. The order that came out first was that the poolrooms could open again, and all of the Mahoney syndicate places got ready for business.

The activity of the Grand Jury, however, and the assurance that this would be the last week of its term, brought out another order later to the effect that it would be better to wait until the Grand Jury had finished, and so the Mahoney rooms were closed yesterday, and the handbook method of betting was still in vogue.

It is evident that the police knew of the order to remain closed, for they manifested little concern over the matter yesterday.

"So the rooms are open, eh?" said Chief Devery, when asked what move he would take against them. "Well, bring me the evidence and I'll investigate it. I don't believe you've got it. That's plain enough, ain't it?"

"Do you know that an order had been issued to open, which, for Grand Jury reasons, was not followed?" he was asked.

"Oh, I know a whole lot," was the Chief's rejoinder.

"Are you going to ask me questions?" was President York's salutation. "If you are, you might as well save yourself the trouble. I have nothing to say about poolrooms or anything else."

Commissioner Abell, the only other member of the board who was at Headquarters, said that he had no knowledge of any concerted opening move, and that he, for one, would investigate any complaints that were brought to him. He said that there were many difficulties in the way of the police in the shape of private clubs, and the evident intention of the Magistrates to nullify any action taken by the police, but that he would, nevertheless, do all in his power to break up the system of tribute taking and gambling as soon as either could be proved to exist.

"Do you believe that these gamblers pay any one for protection in conducting their business?" was asked.

"I really do not," said Mr. Abell, seriously.

"Would you know it if they did?"

"No; I can't say that I would," was the reply. "I suppose there is more or less gambling going on. There always will be. But the department copes with it in every possible way."

The Grand Jury yesterday made another move in the fight against wide-open vice by finding indictments against the very dive keepers in the Tenderloin who were discharged last week in Jefferson Market Police Court by Magistrate Cornell, after the policemen who made the arrests swore that they had found nothing objectionable in the resorts, either as regards actions or persons.

The indictments charge the following persons with maintaining nuisances:

Edward Corey of the Haymarket, on Sixth Avenue; Charles Ackron of the Tivoli, in Thirty-fifth Street; Dobe Harley of the Pekin and Doré, in the same street; Joseph Oussani of the Cairo, in Twenty-ninth Street, and Detrius Rakapoulos of the Bohemia, in Twenty-ninth Street. Rakapoulos and Corey were arraigned late yesterday afternoon before Recorder Goff and held in $1,000 bail each for trial. Corey was bailed out by "Al" Adams, the policy king, and Rakapoulos by Henry Walz of 305 Seventh Avenue. The others will be arraigned to-day.

The testimony on which the dive keepers were arraigned was furnished principally to the Grand Jury by agents of the Parkhurst society, who had been solicited in the places. Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly promised to furnish the evidence before Magistrate Cornell, but did not do so. Later he said that it had been given to another tribunal, which would act on the matter, and which was understood to be the Grand Jury.

A number of other indictments were also found yesterday, supposedly against gamblers. They were not filed, owing to the fact that the defendants had not been arrested. The Grand Jury is still investigating the system of tribute-taking, and the results of their investigations are expected to be made known during the week in the shape of a presentment to the Court.

Inspector Brooks was the only person of prominence examined by the jury yesterday. Ex-Chief of Police McCullagh was in the Criminal Court Building, and had another consultation with the Recorder. It is said that he is anxious to go before the Grand Jury, and that he will be called during this week.

In spite of the arrest of two of their number and the indictment of others, the divekeepers of the Tenderloin were busy last night catering to those of their patrons who ventured out. All of the places, with the single exception of the Haymarket, were open, and their patronage was light, however. One or two women and five or six men were the average attendance at each dive. The Haymarket had expected to open. At 9 o'clock, its orchestra, waiters, and other employes were in the street in front of the place, but after Edward Corey, its proprietor, had visited the West Thirtieth Street Station the word was passed, "nothing doing."

JUDGE DENOUNCES POLICE.

Judge Foster, in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions, after a conviction secured in one out of twelve excise cases which were tried before him yesterday, severely criticised the testimony of the policemen who had appeared on the stand against the other saloon keepers.

Out of the ten policemen who appeared as witnesses, only one was able to say whether the liquor they had tasted in the saloons was beer, weissbeer, root beer, or ginger ale, and consequently was the only one able to give any evidence upon which a conviction could be founded. The policeman who admitted that he knew the taste of beer was George Bissert of the Fifteenth Precinct, and he secured the conviction of Thomas S. Mackey, a bartender for J. L. Cavanagh of 2,105 Second Avenue. When the jury brought in the verdict of conviction Judge Foster said he was glad to know that at least one policeman knew what beer tasted like.

"There have been a great many very strange lapses of memory among the policemen who appeared here to-day as witnesses," he said. "The fact that these defendants have been held for trial by a police court Magistrate is evidence that some testimony had been given to the effect that liquor had been sold in their places in violation of the excise law. When a policeman arrests a man on evidence which he knows is insufficient I think the prisoner has good grounds for a civil suit against him."

Assembly Passes Anti-Gambling Bill.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Assembly tonight passed Mr. Burnett's bill prohibiting gambling at State and county fairs.

DOCK BOARD PRESIDENCY.

J. Sergeant Cram, who was elected President of the Department of Docks and Ferries when the present administration came into power, and who held over during the second year, will hold over for still another year. The report of the annual meeting, which was held on Feb. 23, is interpreted to indicate that Commissioner Peter F. Meyer, Richard Croker's real estate partner, is ambitious to become President, and that he has prevented the election of any one to succeed Mr. Cram. Because of the failure to elect, Mr. Cram holds over.

A part of the minutes of the meeting printed yesterday in The City Record is as follows:

The Treasurer (Charles F. Murphy) moved that J. Sergeant Cram be re-elected President of the Board for the year 1900, but the motion was not seconded.

The President then moved that Charles F. Murphy be re-elected Treasurer, which was seconded by Commissioner Murphy.

Commissioner Meyer nominated J. Sergeant Cram for the office of Treasurer, but the nomination was not seconded.

The motion to re-elect Commissioner Murphy as Treasurer was adopted by the affirmative votes of Commissioners Cram and Murphy, Commissioner Meyer voting in the negative.

At the annual meeting a year ago the procedure was similar.

THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

That the military feeling and spirit is not dead was made clear last night at the opening of the fourth annual military and athletic tournament at Madison Square Garden. The attendance that greeted the soldier boys was at least one-half larger than on the opening night of any previous tournament, and the spectators liberally applauded the athletic contests and military manoeuvres.

The principal feature of the evening was the review of the troops by Gov. Roosevelt and his military staff. The Governor, accompanied by Gen. George Moore Smith, Military Secretary Col. H. H. Treadwell, Lieut. Commander Frye of the Naval Militia, Major Wilson, Second Regiment, Elmira; Capt. Adrian Mather, Tenth Separate Company of Albany, and Douglas Robinson, brother-in-law of the Governor, arrived at the Garden during the progress of the athletic contests. The party was cheered by the soldiers and spectators as they took their seats in the reviewing box.

The athletic sports, consisting of bicycle and three-legged races, filled in the time until 9 o'clock, when the grand review took place. The soldiers and sailors, headed by the Thirteenth Regiment Band, marched into the tanbark-covered arena amid the applause of the spectators. First came the detachment from the Fifteenth Regular Infantry, clad in their khaki trousers and blue shirts. Then in rapid succession came other regulars and State troops, until the arena looked like a forest in the Autumn, so variegated were the bright colors among the sombre browns and grays.

In line for the review were detachments of the Fifteenth Regular Infantry, the Seventh Artillery, the Third Cavalry, troopers detailed at West Point, sailors from the United States battleship Indiana, with their mascot, a goat; detachments from the Twelfth, Fourteenth, Twenty-second, Forty-seventh, and Seventy-first Regiments, National Guard; the First and Second Batteries, N. G. N. Y.; the Signal Corps, and the First and Second Naval Battalions. Col. Charles H. Luscomb was in command of the troops. All received applause from the spectators, but the Indiana's got, as it butted its way in and out among the sailors, called forth a storm of cheers.

As soon as the review was over the actual exhibition of military skill and training began with a skirmish drill by a detachment of the Fifteenth United States regular infantry from Governors Island. The commands were given by the bugler and the men executed all the movements of the skirmish drill with a precision that excited the admiration of all military men present.

Exhibitions of skill were given by Troop G, Third United States Cavalry; Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., (Wilsons;) a detachment of cavalry from West Point, and Light Battery M, Seventh United States Artillery.

The athletic sports which took up the earlier part of the evening, resulted as follows:

BICYCLE RACES.

Semi-Finals, 100-Yard Run, Winner to Compete in Final—First Heat—Won by W. S. Edwards, Twenty-second Regiment, ¼ yard. Time—0:11. Second Heat—Won by W. Gowdy, Twenty-third Regiment, 5½ yards. Time—0:11 1-5. Third Heat—Won by W. H. Rowan, Thirteenth Artillery, 6 yards. Time—0:11 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by W. D. McCormick, Thirteenth Artillery, 5½ yards. Time—0:12.

One-Mile Run Handicap.—Won by F. Felthousan, Thirty-sixth Separate Company, 80 yards; second, W. F. Rollins, Twenty-third Regiment, 90 yards; third, J. J. Farrell, Forty-seventh Regiment, 100 yards. Time—4:37 3-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap; Trial Heats; First and Second Man in Fastest Heat to Ride in Final.—First heat—Won by G. W. Crook, Thirteenth Regiment, 35 yards; second, E. Stammer, Twenty-third Regiment, 100 yards. Time—3:08 2-5. Second heat—Won by H. F. Menton, Twenty-third Regiment, 90 yards. Time—3:15 1-5. Third heat—Won by G. Schofield, Twenty-third Regiment, scratch. Time—3:11. Fourth heat—Won by E. C. Barnum, Twenty-third Regiment, 45 yards. Time—3:14. Fifth heat—Won by W. H. Connors, Twenty-second Regiment, 10 yards. Time—3:21.

Three-Legged Race, Scratch; Trial Heats; First, Second, and Third to Compete in Final; Run-off in One Heat.—First heat—Won by A. W. Weston, Twenty-second Regiment, and P. A. Sayles, Twenty-second Regiment; second, E. Collyer, Twenty-second Regiment, and D. M. Daley, Twenty-second Regiment; third, W. H. Rowan, Thirteenth Regiment, and H. L. Hillman, Thirteenth Regiment.

Various athletic contests and drills will fill in the programme at the tournament to-night. The Naval Militia will show how a landing party goes ashore from a naval vessel, and the Signal Corps will build military telegraph lines about the Garden. The regulars will again show their skill in rough riding and military work generally.

GOLF CLUB FIXTURES.

Dyker Meadow Women to Play To-day—Richmond County Club's Programme.

The first competition for women is scheduled for to-day at the Dyker Meadow Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. There will be an eighteen-hole handicap, medal play, the play being the first of the series for the year.

The Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island has issued its programme of fixtures for the season beginning April 7. Additional team matches will increase the competitions during the year. The programme of regular club events is:

April 27—Men's first meeting, handicap, 18 holes, classes A and B.

May 5—Monthly handicap, 18 holes. 23—Ladies' handicap, 18 holes, medal play. 30—Morning, men's handicap, 18 holes, medal play, classes A and B. Afternoon, mixed foursomes, 18 holes, medal play.

June 2—Monthly handicap, 18 holes. 13—Ladies' handicap, 18 holes, medal play. 27—Ladies' handicap, 18 holes, medal play.

July 4—Morning, men's handicap, 18 holes, medal play, classes A and B. Afternoon, mixed foursomes, 18 holes, medal play. 7—Monthly handicap, 18 holes, medal play.

August 14—Monthly handicap, 18 holes, medal play.

Sept. 1—Monthly handicap, 18 holes, medal play. 3—Morning, men's handicap, 18 holes, medal play, classes A and B. Afternoon, mixed foursomes, 18 holes, medal play. 19—Ladies' handicap, 18 holes, medal play. 29—Annual competition for George Hunter gold medal, representing club championship, 18 holes, medal play.

Oct. 3—Ladies' handicap, 18 holes, medal play. 6—Monthly handicap, 18 holes, medal play. 12—Ladies' handicap, 18 holes, medal play. 31—Ladies' finals, 18 holes, medal play.

Nov. 3—Handicap competition, 18 holes, medal play. 7—Men's handicap, 18 holes, medal play, classes A and B. 30—Men's handicap, 18 holes, medal play, classes A and B.

Albert E. Paterson has arranged team matches with the Westchester Golf Club for May 19 and June 16, the first to be held at Richmond County. Benjamin T. Peet has been re-engaged as golf professional for the coming year. The only change in the links is a lengthening of the twelfth hole from 240 yards to 390 yards. The annual meeting will be held at the clubhouse Monday night. The regular ticket for officers is: President—G. A. E. Irving; Vice President—Edmund S. Twining; Treasurer—Otis L. Williams; Secretary—Stacy C. Richmond. Directors—George Cromwell, Walter C. Kerr, James Park, Nathaniel B. Day, W. Hamilton Bush, Eckstein Norton, Albert E. Paterson, and John D. Hage.

Raleigh C. Gildersleeve, as Chairman of the Golf Committee of the Richmond Hill Golf Club, Long Island, is arranging a number of team matches with neighboring clubs, and the season will open on the Richmond Hill links early in April.

The new year book of the Baltusrol Golf Club at Short Hills, N. J., has just been issued. It is neatly bound in the club colors, green and red, and the list of nearly 500 members attests to the success of the club. A map of the links is inserted, the 18 holes, with the recent improvements, being now 6,003 yards in circuit.

Cotton Piled Up at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—The railroads are being seriously inconvenienced on account of the dearth of ships to handle merchandise, principally cotton, sent here for shipment to foreign ports. The yards and warehouses are crowded with the staple, and during the last few days of rain the railroad people have been hard pushed to provide the requisite protection. The reason assigned for the absence of "bottoms" is the call the British Government has made for steamships of all sorts and conditions.

Alabama Steel Plant Leased.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 26.—The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company has leased the steel plant of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company at Ensley and assumed exclusive management and control of the property. The lease is for a long term of years. The plant has a capacity of 1,000 tons of basic steel per day. Three-fourths of the plant is now in operation, and the remainder will be in operation in the near future.

Alaska Modus Vivendi Satisfactory.

LONDON, March 26.—The British Government has taken no steps toward bringing up the Alaska matter. It is unlikely that any of the conferences will be resumed until after the Presidential election in the United States, the modus vivendi being regarded as the most satisfactory form of temporary settlement.

PRIMARIES WILL BE HELD TO-DAY

Continued from Page 1.

Roosevelt, my friends will be successful by not less than a thousand majority, if there are 4,000 votes polled, and I expect to see at least that many Republicans deposit their ballots.

"The time has gone by in the affairs of the Republican Party in the County of New York when Quiggery is the spirit of the party. Quiggery stands for defeat, the unholy and the unlawful use of political power for personal gain, and the management of the Republican Party in the interests of Tammany Hall. I charge this without fear and in the full conviction that I can prove everything I say.

"Every independent Republican in the district sympathizes with me in this fight, and every organization Republican is with me, because for seven years I have been the leader of the party and have led them to victory every time, except in 1897, when Thomas C. Platt insisted that his son's partner be the candidate for Mayor. I do not wish to lead for a single moment unless I can do so by the consent of the enrolled Republicans.

"Mr. Fallows having been promised by Mr. Quigg the nomination for Senator, and after having been neutral for two months and a half, has jumped into the fight when he has no interest whatever at stake in it. Clearly he has been promised something. What he says of me in connection with the Confession of Judgments bill he knows to be untrue, he knows to have been manufactured out of whole cloth, just as he knew the statement that Mayor Strong had seen a new light and had changed his position in regard to the fight to be untrue. I have nothing for Mr. Fallows except sorrow.

"Quigg has often threatened to drive out of politics every Republican who will not be obedient to his machine. He cannot drive me out of politics, nor out of the organization, nor out of the party, and as I was a militant Republican years before Quigg came into the organization, I expect to be fighting the battles of the Republican Party in this town against Tammany Hall long after his control of the local organization shall have banished into the Ewigkeit."

STRONG REPLIES TO FALLOWS.

Ex-Mayor William L. Strong yesterday accused Assemblyman E. H. Fallows of uttering falsehoods.

"Mr. Fallows in a speech the other night," said Col. Strong to a TIMES reporter, "said he had been reliably informed that I had seen a new light and had changed my mind with reference to the Austin-Gruber contest. The statement was absolutely false, without any foundation at all, and he knew it. I take great pleasure in denying it. I still indorse every word I said in THE TIMES last week. It was true then when I said it, and it is true now.

"I regard Mr. Quigg as having committed the greatest political crime in 1897 that has been committed in this century. So far from experiencing any change of heart with relation to Mr. Gruber, I am all the more impressed with the necessity of getting rid of Quigg."

Asked whether his feelings would influence his service on the Republican County Committee, the ex-Mayor replied:

"I was selected as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the county organization, but I shall not serve, because I am not in sympathy with Mr. Quigg. I have repeatedly tendered my resignation, but it has not been accepted. Just so soon as my term as a committeeman expires I shall refuse to serve again while Mr. Quigg remains in control.

"The clubs of Republican merchants had more to do with the election of President McKinley in 1896 than anything done by the Republican organization in this county. When the nominations are made at Philadelphia the merchants' organizations will again be formed, and I shall be pleased to render whatever service I can as a plain, private citizen."

PRIMARIES IN BROOKLYN.

The primaries in Brooklyn to-day promise to be of an interesting character, especially in the Ninth Assembly District, of which Senator Coffey has long been the Democratic leader. Senator Coffey has been preparing to show all his strength in the district in the contest, and his opponents, led by William O'Donnell, and supported and encouraged by Willoughby Street, have been working hard to make as brave a show as possible against the Senator. The anti-Coffey men in the district, however, do not appear to be very hopeful of success. They have encountered a spirit of loyalty to Coffey in the district which has been an obstacle to the increase of their strength. The general opinion expressed yesterday was that the primaries, which are for the election of delegates to the Assembly District Convention, which will select delegates to the State Convention, will go Senator Coffey's way.

Both the Coffeyites and anti-Coffeyites were sending out circulars yesterday appealing for support for their respective candidates.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Luke D. Stapleton, who is associated with Isaac M. Kapper as counsel for Senator Coffey, said last night that notice would be served to-day upon the Kings County Democratic General Committee of mandamus proceedings by Senator Coffey to compel the restoration of his name to the roll of membership of the committee. This move will be the beginning of the looked-for legal fight over the expulsion of the South Brooklyn leader from the Democratic county organization. The papers in the matter, Mr. Stapleton said, were drawn up yesterday afternoon.

Four interesting contests are expected to take place at the Republican primaries. Ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling will put up a fight against William J. Beatty in the Second Assembly District; the opponents of George H. Roberts will try to defeat him in the Fourth District, Alfred T. Hobley and Magistrate William Kramer will fight it out in the Fifth District, and Naval Officer Robert A. Sharkey and Assistant Postmaster William J. Taylor will clash in the Sixteenth District.

PLATT NOT TO RETIRE.

When Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee returned from Newburg last night his attention was called to a statement in an afternoon paper that Senator Platt was a sick man and about to retire from politics:

"Not a word of truth in the story," he said. "Mr. Platt is far from being a sick man. True, he has been worried a good deal by the serious illness of his wife, but she is better now. I know nothing of any intention on his part of an early retirement from politics.

"Gov. Roosevelt is in the city, but I have no appointment with him. I do not expect to see him during his brief stay in New York."

When seen at the Military Tournament at Madison Square Garden last night, Gov. Roosevelt said: "I have no appointments with any officeholders or politicians here. I shall return to Albany on a special train at 11 o'clock. I have seen no one on political affairs, and do not expect to."

Croker to Colored Democrats.

The United Colored Democracy will have its first annual dinner on the night of April 5, at its clubhouse, 152 West Fifty-third Street.

Richard Croker, replying to an invitation sent to him abroad, expresses regret at his inability to be present, and sends his best wishes. Senator Thomas F. Grady is expected to speak for him. Edward E. Lee, Anthony McCarthy, and Ralph E. Langston will be among the other speakers.

BRYAN TO STAY IN NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 26.—The publication of a report to the effect that William Jennings Bryan contemplates leaving Nebraska and taking up his residence in Texas has caused considerable comment here. Charles W. Bryan, brother of the Presidential candidate, denies the report and in an interview to-day said:

"It is true that my brother's children and his wife are now in Texas, but they will return to Nebraska the latter part of April. Mr. Bryan will accompany them, and will rest a few weeks before making a tour of the country. Mr. Bryan has no intention of leaving Nebraska to take up his residence in any other State."

Bryan Speaks in California.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 26.—Col. W. J. Bryan arrived this afternoon from Salt Lake, and was welcomed heartily by a large delegation of members of the Democratic organization. At the station he was escorted to a carriage and driven to his hotel, where a reception was held. To-night he spoke to a large audience at the Old Pavilion. He then left for the North to visit cities in Oregon and Washington.

Ehrich Bros.

An Exceptional Offer.

"Ladies' Custom Tailor Department."

Until Saturday night we will make to you measure a handsome Man-Tailored Suit in the very latest cut and style. Eton Jackets and fly-front, lined with high-grade taffeta silk (all colors), Skirt made with *"flare"* box or inverted plaited back, lined with the finest grade of percaline.

The cloths displayed for your selection are of the finest

Spring Fabrics, 35 Styles in all.

French and English Venetians, French and German Covert Cloths, English and Scotch Homespuns, and Bannockburn Tweeds, in colors of pure dyed black, navy, marine and French blues, pearl, steel, medium, dark and Oxford grays, tans, goldens, Havana tabac and medium browns.

STRONG EXPEDITION LEAVES KIMBERLEY

Bound Ostensibly for Griquatown, 106 Miles Away.

GOES TO RELIEVE MAFEKING?

French Returns Without Having Headed Off Olivier.

War Office Looks for an Early Advance by Roberts—Numbers of French, Dutch, and Belgians Come to Aid Boers.

LONDON, March 27.—Military observers here, and even those in close affiliation with the War Office, are considerably confused as to what is being done for the succor of Mafeking. Some 5,000 or 6,000 men are engaged with Lord Methuen at Warrenton and Fourteen Streams; and now another column is about leaving Kimberley, if it has not already started, for Griquatown, 106 miles westward. Its ostensible purpose is to drive out the Boers. The force is described as "a strong one," and the expedition as "likely to attract much attention."

Gen. French is reported from Bloemfontein Sunday as returning from Thaba Nchu, without apparently having headed off Commandant Olivier, with his fifteen guns and miles of baggage.

Boer horsemen are in contact with the British outposts from Biggarsberg to Warrenton.

Gen. Buller's patrols had a sharp skirmish Sunday at Waschbank.

Lord Roberts's infantry have now been quiet for fourteen days, and news of an advance is hourly expected at the War Office.

Messrs. Wolmarans, Fischer, and Wessels, the peace envoys from the Federal forces, are due in Naples in a few days. After visiting two or three European capitals, they will go to New York, by way of Antwerp. It is understood at The Hague that they are invested with extensive powers, and are prepared to agree to anything looking to intervention.

The Times prints a statement from Cape Town to the effect that the Boers, after deducting heavy losses, are probably unable now to put more than 30,000 men on the fighting line, but a Lorenzo Marques dispatch says the Transvaal authorities are evidently recruiting actively, as large numbers of French, Dutch, and Belgian volunteers are constantly passing through that place to join the Boer forces.

Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post to-day, warns the public against blinding themselves to the magnitude of the task which has yet to be performed in South Africa. He then refers to the fact that an immense distance has to be traversed, and points out that only the smaller portion of the Free State has yet been touched by the British advance.

"It is quite possible," he says, "that the Boers may be able to prolong the campaign for several months, and the British advance, though it must have a crushing effect, can only be by the persistent exertions of those be carried on only by the persistent exertions of those in the field and those at home.

"Another task which does not appear to grow easier on nearer acquaintance, is the settlement of the districts disturbed by rebellion. The pacification of these must be difficult, owing to their vast extent. Little can be done until Sir Alfred Milner is authorized to announce the Government's decision as to how rebels should be treated, and how loyal colonists are to be compensated for losses.

"There should be, of course, no policy of revenge; nor will the Government forget that its first duty to itself is to vindicate its authority. The sooner these decisions are announced, the sooner will the troubles diminish."

Winston Churchill, in a dispatch this morning from Cape Town, again urges a generous and forgiving policy toward the rebels, instead of yielding to the demands of the loyalists for severe treatment. He says:

"The Dutch traitor is less black than the renegade British-born burgher; but both are the results of our own mistakes and of crimes in Africa in former years. Unless actually caught fighting, rebels should be treated with the utmost leniency and generosity."

The continued lack of aggressive movement on the part of the British is best explained in a dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated Sunday, March 25:

"The conditions existing in the occupied territory render imperative the somewhat prolonged halt at Bloemfontein. It is necessary that the effect of the proclamation should have time to make itself felt. It is declared that danger of annoyance to the line of communication may be apprehended unless the territory behind the advancing forces is rendered absolutely secure. The accuracy of this view is proved by the fact of the enemy's breaking up into isolated groups, such as that which attacked the Guards' officers Friday.

"The adjustment of financial and municipal matters in the Free State is now chiefly occupying the attention of the Governor and his legal and financial advisers. The military régime is being conducted with great smoothness, but recent investigations show that caution must be exercised in dealing with persons apparently loyal."

This summary from headquarters is probably an accurate explanation of the frequent appearance and disappearance of Boers and insurgents, upon which the reports are so conflicting and which so puzzle the British military critics.

STEYN WANTED TO SURRENDER.

LONDON, March 27.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Morning Post, telegraphing Saturday, says:

"I learn that Mr. Steyn fled against his own judgment, and on the persuasion of Mr. Fischer that duty to his country required that he should remain uncaptured as long as resistance was possible."

Fire in Cape Town.

LONDON, March 26.—The Government buildings at Cape Town narrowly escaped destruction by fire last night. The State papers, after being much damaged, were removed.

Boers Reoccupy Papkuel.

BARKLY WEST, March 26.—A commando of 400 Boers has reoccupied Papkuel, forcing the rebels in the Herbert district to rejoin the Federal flag. Extensive looting is reported in that direction.

ADMIRES BRITISH SOLDIERS.

PARIS, March 27.—Count Adalbert Sternberg, an Austrian officer who fought under Gen. Cronje and who was among the prisoners taken at Paardeberg, was interviewed on his arrival here yesterday from London regarding his South African experiences. He said the European officers in the Boer ranks had as a rule done but little. When asked if Continental troops would have fought better than the British he replied:

"In the first place, there is no Continental power which could have armed and sent so many troops such a great distance from home. I am able to say one thing—even our Austrian troops would not have done better.

"I learned to admire the British Army, without closing my eyes to the errors committed; but I am convinced that our Continental commanders are better. The British officer is too thoughtless of the life of his men."

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

LONDON, March 26.—During the course of a reply to a question on the subject in the House of Commons to-day, the Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, George Wyndham, announced that it was proposed to give a total of 276 commissions in the army to the colonies and 50 to Lord Roberts for distribution to the forces in the field.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

JOUBERT FULL OF HOPE.

PRETORIA, (Friday,) March 23.—Gen. Joubert has returned from Kroonstad. He is full of hope, and may return to Natal shortly.

THE DELAGOA BAY AWARD.

LONDON, March 26.—It is learned that Portugal is quite prepared to meet the Delagoa Bay award without borrowing money. Current reports that Great Britain intended lending the Portuguese Government money in exchange for privileges at Delagoa and Beira are declared to be absolutely incorrect. The British Government has received no intimation in regard to the award to-day, and has no idea of its terms or when they will be announced, though it hopes to receive this information during the present week.

The same condition of affairs in regard to the award prevails at the American Embassy, where the securities of the claimants are deposited. On all sides it is said that the long delay in reaching a decision has had the most serious effect upon the principle of arbitration.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—This Government has not yet been notified of the postponement of award in the Delagoa Bay arbitration, which was to have been announced to-day.

The report from Berne to the effect that the arbitrators probably will refrain from a distribution of the award among the claimants has created a disagreeable impression here, carrying, as it does, the inference that the result will be an indefinite delay in the settlement of the case. By adopting such course, the arbitrators will, it is said, place the responsibility for the delay upon the claimants, while at the same time insuring a postponement of the final adjudication of this celebrated case to a date when it can have no possible effect upon the political situation in South Africa.

During the day the State Department received information from an unofficial but reliable source to the effect that the award would be made about the middle of April. It is said at the department that it will not be possible for the arbitrators, if they follow out the terms of the arbitration agreement, to avoid a division of the amount of the award among the claimants as has been intimated in the Berne dispatches, and it is believed that there is a misunderstanding on that point.

BERNE, Switzerland, March 26.—In semi-official circles it is asserted, with reference to the Delagoa Bay arbitration, that there is no foundation for the statement that the question of increasing the sum granted for conceded territory is under consideration. On the contrary, the total amount of the indemnity to be paid by Portugal was fixed some time ago, and the Court of Arbitration, as cabled yesterday, is now concerned solely with the division of the award among the interested parties.

QUEEN'S IRISH TRIP.

The New York City Council of the Irish National Federation of America, held a special meeting Sunday evening at 47 West Forty-second Street and adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The coming visit of England's Queen to Ireland, after forty years of cold neglect and open hostility, heralded only by small concession and faint praise to the unfortunate soldiers who are fighting her battles against liberty in South Africa, while such measures of justice to Ireland as Gladstone's Home Rule bill and the redressal of the financial grievance by which Ireland, according to expert English finding, is robbed of thirteen and a half million dollars annually, is left to the tender mercies of such hostiles to Ireland as Salisbury, Chamberlain, and the Balfours, can only be regarded by Irishmen as a drumbeating, recruiting expedition, to fill, despite national sentiment, the depletion in the fighting ranks caused by Boer bullets, and to show the world that Ireland is not disloyal enough to welcome a foreign invasion in case of continental complications; therefore be it

Resolved, That the New York City Council of the Irish National Federation of America, as part of an organization that has sent $125,000 to Ireland to fight her battles, while placing every confidence in the sound patriotism and good judgment of the great mass of the people of Ireland, knowing that they can be relied upon to give Queen Victoria the cold shoulder in memory of their wrongs, deprecate, deplore, and condemn the action of so-called Nationalists in the capital of Ireland and elsewhere in deciding to present addresses of welcome, &c., as mean, impolitic, and traitorous to Ireland. A harp and crown Nationalism as represented by such prostration is odious to Irishmen in America, and never will enlist an iota of sympathy or secure a single dollar.

LONDON, March 27.—John Parnell, brother of the famous Irish statesman, is City Marshal of Dublin, and in this capacity it would devolve upon him to present the keys of the city to the Queen on her forthcoming visit. As he might feel some embarrassment in executing this duty, it has been arranged that he shall carry the keys on a cushion to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who will take them for presentation to her Majesty.

SHOPLIFTERS AGAIN IN JAIL.

Man and Two Women Held in Connecticut After Many Thefts.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., March 26.—The gang of shoplifters which raided several Norwalk stores and escaped State Prison by forfeiting bonds of $300 in the City Court is again in the toils. The members have operated extensively all over Connecticut. The plan worked was that the man would go into a store upon the pretense of making a purchase, while the women would steal whatever they could lay their hands on. These goods were then shipped to New York. The trio were apprehended in Bridgeport, where they stole $45 worth of clothing from Isador Reich's clothing store. They gave their names as Mr. and Mrs. George Hinman and Annie Levi.

The Levi woman, who has been arrested several times, is known as the companion of Mary Butler, alias Mary Wilson, another notorious shoplifter.

ALLEGED POISONER TESTIFIES.

Special to The New York Times.

HASTINGS, Neb., March 26.—The sensation of the day in the trial of Viola Horlocher, charged with sending poisoned candy to Mrs. Morey, was the appearance on the witness stand this afternoon of the accused woman, who, between tears and sobs, told her story. She related in answer to questions how her employer, Charles F. Morey, made love to her, how he spent many hours together with her in the law office after the others had gone, how on one occasion, when Mrs. Morey was away, she, at Morey's solicitation, went to his room, and how she spent some weeks at the Blue River, where Morey visited her three times.

She also identified a locket containing Morey's picture. The witness persisted, however, that during all this time there were no immoral relations existing. As she left the stand Miss Horlocher sank fainting into a seat. Mrs. Hayes, sister of the defendant, was on the stand during the afternoon, her testimony being introduced to support the insanity plea. Several physicians and experts on insanity testified along the same line.

MACHINISTS RETURN TO WORK.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Over a hundred striking machinists formerly employed by the Siemens & Halske Company to-day returned to work for that corporation, their demands for a nine-hour working day and a minimum scale of wages having been granted. The firm, however, refused to recognize the business agent, otherwise the walking delegate, and negotiations were conducted through a shop committee, which will hereafter negotiate with the management in place of the business agent. All difficulties that may hereafter arise will be referred to arbitration for settlement.

The settlement of the strike is looked upon in the nature of a compromise. The return to work of the striking machinists at other shops under similar conditions is expected.

Efforts of several other machinery manufacturers to open their shops to-day met with failure, as no men appeared for work in response to advertisements.

THE AUGUSTIN DALY SALE

A First Folio Shakespeare Sells for $5,400.

The Price the Highest Ever Recorded—Moderate Figures for Other Rarities.

A very "tall" copy of the first folio Shakespeare (London, 1623,) was sold last evening at the dispersal of the library of the late Augustin Daly for $5,400. The purchaser was James E. Ellsworth. This is the highest price on record. The Ives copy was sold in 1891 for $4,200. It was not nearly as tall as Mr. Daly's copy, but was in absolutely perfect condition. The Daniels copy was sold in 1864 for £716 2s., and the Perkins copy in 1889 for £415. A copy offered at the Hayes sale in this city in 1898 brought only $510, but there were several leaves in fac-simile, while others had been mended.

Mr. Daly's first folio measures 12⅞ by 8⅛ inches. The verses opposite the title are inlaid, and the last leaf partly remargined. Otherwise the text is sound throughout, and the Droeshout portrait is one of the most brilliant impressions known.

The other Shakespeare folios which belonged to Mr. Daly brought good prices compared with the usual figures. The second folio was also bought by Mr. Ellsworth, for $650, and he bought the third and fourth for $1,400 and $410, respectively. The second edition of "Loues Labours Lost," (1631,) went to G. Dwight for $205. Mr. Daly's big collection of other Shakespeareana, including many manuscripts, was also sold yesterday, the majority of the books, except the extra-illustrated volumes, going at excellent figures.

Sanderson's "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence," extended to three volumes by the insertion of over 600 portraits, views, and autographs, was obtained by Mr. Ellsworth for $4,650. The autographs include letters from every one of the signers, and four of them are represented by two specimens each.

J. O. Wright & Co. bought Moore's "Memoirs of the Life of Richard Brinsley Sheridan," (London, 1825,) with 400 prints, autographs, and drawings inserted, for $1,800. Another work on which Mr. Daly had lavished a very large number of treasures for extra-illustrating purposes was Spence's "Anecdotes, Observations, and Characters of Books and Men." It had been extended from one to four volumes, and was sold to Dodd, Mead & Co. for $3,800.

The first edition of Spenser's "Faerie Queene" was knocked down to Charles Scribner's Sons for $290, and the first complete edition of the same work to George D. Smith for $225. An original manuscript written by Southey and Lamb, containing much matter that appeared in "The Annual Anthology," went to Mr. Smith for $285. The same dealer bought Smith & Fiske's "The Presidents of America," enriched with autograph letters of all the Presidents, for $850. Wright & Co. took the original manuscript of Sheridan's "The School for Scandal," with the note in which the author submitted the play to the Lord Chamberlain, for $1,750.

A collection of drawings by George Cruikshank and others, many of them accompanied by the engravings for which they were the originals, was sold to Mr. Smith for $87.50. This was regarded as one of the cheapest prices of the sale. Another lot which went at a sacrifice was a collection of passes to theatres. They were signed by a succession of great actors and actresses, beginning with Mrs. Siddons and ending with Irving, and were knocked down to Mr. Smith for $80.

The very rare first edition of Perrault's "Les Hommes Illustrés," with all four scarce portraits, was sold to Mr. Wright for $90.

The afternoon and evening sales realized a total of $39,125.50. This evening's session will be the last of the sale of books. The Douai Bible, the chief treasure of the library, will be the last lot to be offered.

GOLDEN CROSS EXAMINED.

Informant Says Powers, the Prisoner, Called Killing of Goebel a "Dirty Shame and Outrage."

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 26.—The prosecution closed its case in the hearing of Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with complication in the murder of William Goebel. Sergt. Golden was on the stand for cross-examination. When he had concluded his testimony, the defense asked for and received an adjournment until to-morrow.

During the examination there was a lively scramble for doors and windows by the people in the courtroom, brought about by the fear of a fight between Col. Denny for the defense and Attorney Campbell for the prosecution. The latter misconstrued a remark made by Col. Denny, but after a wordy war the atmosphere was cleared by mutual apologies.

Nothing was done until 1 o'clock, Sergt. Golden being unable, on account of his health, to appear before that time. When court convened at that hour Golden was placed on the stand for cross-examination. Ex-Gov. Brown interrogated the witness. Golden said he learned about two weeks ago that he would be arrested if he did not tell what he knew about the assassination, and that if he did tell the attorneys for the Commonwealth would try to save him from prosecution.

Thomas Cromwell, who swore out the warrant against Powers, was the first person he talked to about the assassination. Cromwell had been to the mountains and heard that he was connected in some way with the murder and sent for him. Golden told Powers of his conversation with Cromwell, and told him (Powers) that he wanted to get away from the State House. He got a leave of absence from Republican Assistant Adjutant General Dixon and left.

Golden said he told Judge Fleming of Winchester that he intended to tell all he knew about the affair. While he was in Winchester he said he was stopped by two men, Dr. Foster and William Steele, who grabbed him by the arms and cursed him for exposing the Republican Party. Golden replied that he had not exposed the party.

Mr. Brown then asked him if he had not told the two men that he knew nothing about the affair. Golden said he might have told that, as he would have said anything they wanted him to. Mr. Brown then asked if he made a habit of saying anything a person desired, to which the witness responded: "Not when I am on equal terms with them."

Golden was then excused for a few minutes, owing to illness. On resuming the stand, he said he could not remember that he ever heard Powers say that he intended to harm any one. Dick Coombs, the alleged assassin, was brought to Frankfort, he said, by William Culton, one of the defendants.

The witness said that when he heard, on his way to Louisville with Powers, that William Goebel had been shot, he told Powers what had happened, and Powers said that it was a dirty shame and outrage. When asked about the man who was given the key the morning Goebel was killed, Golden said he did not know his name, but could recognize him anywhere.

At 3 o'clock the defense announced they were through with the cross-examination and the Commonwealth commenced the examination in rebuttal.

Attorneys Campbell and Denny got into an argument and the lie was almost passed. Great excitement prevailed, and people rushed for the doors and windows, while Judge Moore rapped for order. Quiet was finally restored. Golden finished his testimony and the prosecution rested. The defense asked for time to consult with the defendants, and court adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THIRD AVENUE ROAD CASE

The Grand Jury Ready to Begin Its Investigation.

John D. Crimmins and Commissioner Keating Subpoenaed—Directorate of Forty-second Street Line.

New interest in the affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad Company was created yesterday by information that the Grand Jury would to-day begin an exhaustive inquiry into the wrecking of the property. It had been planned to examine to-day John D. Crimmins, who was identified with the Metropolitan's construction company, the Metropolitan Traction Company, and who is one of the new Metropolitan Directors of Third Avenue, and a subpoena was taken to his house by an official server. He found that Mr. Crimmins was confined to his bed with a cold, and that he could not possibly appear to-day.

It is likely that Commissioner James P. Keating of the Department of Highways will be before the Grand Jury to-morrow. Messrs. Crimmins and Keating went to the Grand Jury room last week, and they were excused because it was not possible to begin the inquiry into Third Avenue affairs.

From a source having full knowledge of the situation it was learned that the experts now at work on the books of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, at its main offices, at Sixty-fifth Street, have so far made no report to District Attorney Gardiner. It was also asserted that current report, which is that the Grand Jury investigation of the road's vicissitudes will be perfunctory and result in naught, was simply guess work.

"The inquiry," said the authority spoken of, "will be wide and searching and earnest. It will probe the wrecking of the property and the various phases of its decadence to the quick, and results in the shape of indictments should follow the inquiry. It is arranged that Mr. Crimmins should be the first witness and Commissioner Keating the second. The list of those who will be called upon to testify includes Henry Hart, Edward Lauterbach, Daniel F. McMahon, Receiver Grant, Secretary Amory, and Treasurer Beaver. There will be no 'playing to the gallery' in the Grand Jury's investigation, and responsibility for the condition of the property will be placed where it belongs. Any criminality that may have existed will be ferreted out."

At Mr. Crimmins's home, 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, his condition was not regarded as serious by his physician, Dr. Christian A. Herter, but he will be compelled to remain indoors for a day or two. His ailment declared itself last week and was aggravated by Mr. Crimmins exposing himself at the funeral at Newark of Bernard M. Shanley on Friday and at the rapid transit ceremonies at the City Hall on Saturday.

Nothing had been settled yesterday in regard to a meeting to be held before next Friday to recast the Directorate of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company. March 30 argument will be held before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court on the making of Hugh J. Grant's receivership of the road permanent. It was said on good authority that the reorganization may be effected at the monthly meeting of the Forty-second Street company next week.

Alfred Skitt, Vice President of the Manhattan Railway Company, repeated the statement made last week that the control of Third Avenue by Metropolitan would not affect the transfer agreement between Third Avenue and Manhattan. He did not know of any inter-transfer arrangement for the three systems.

Receiver Grant was quoted as saying that a general transfer arrangement to include Metropolitan would soon be agreed on. This he promptly denied when his attention was called to it. He added that nothing in regard to such an arrangement had come to his notice and that, so far as Third Avenue was concerned, the situation had not changed since Saturday.

"I am," he added, "taking care of the property, and know nothing about the issuing of receiver's certificates and cannot tell when the work of equipping the system will be resumed."

Third Avenue stock was but a small factor in the million-share stock market yesterday. The dealings in it were 4,503 shares. The opening price was 102½, high 103¾, low 101, and closing 103, a net decline on Saturday's closing of half a point.

ESCAPING BURGLAR DROPS DEAD

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Caught in the act of burglary, from the proceeds of which he expected to get money enough to keep up an unusually prolonged period of dissipation, John E. Tarbell, son of a widely known business man of Joliet, dropped dead Sunday night while trying to escape, thus ending a career from which all the protestations of his parents had been unable to turn him.

With a companion, he tried to break into a grocery at Lemont. The proprietor heard them. He seized his shot gun, slipped out, ran to the residence of the town Marshal and secured his assistance. The men went back to the store. The grocer planned to cause them to fall into the hands of the Marshal by driving them through a passage way.

He stood in the rear of the building and fired his shotgun in the air. The burglars ran through the passageway and managed to escape the Marshal. When about two hundred feet away Tarbell dropped. The other man escaped. A post mortem examination was held and it was found Tarbell had died of heart disease. The gun's report had probably proved too great a shock for a naturally weak heart to withstand and caused death.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., March 26.—The residence of L. D. Eldredge, Treasurer of Middlebury College, was burned this morning, the inmates leaving the building in their night clothes. Miss Ella Beatty, a servant, jumped from a second-story window and was badly hurt. Mr. Eldredge, in trying to save some things, was burned about the head and face. The loss amounts to $20,000, with partial insurance.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 26.—The large planing mill at Columbia, known as Bachmann & Forey's, and owned by the First National Bank of Columbia, was destroyed by fire to-day. All the machinery, valued at $75,000, was destroyed. There is no insurance.

BOSTON, March 26.—The printing establishment of Carl Hentzemann, 234 Congress Street, was burned out this evening. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 26.—Fire to-day destroyed the plant of the Pierson Flour Milling Company, valued at $150,000; insurance, $80,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

3:00 P. M.—215 West Sixty-sixth Street; William Sterling; damage, $100.

4:30 P. M.—335 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; E. Badger; damage, $5.

7:00 P. M.—211 West Forty-fifth Street; Mrs. E. Fox; damage, $250.

7:35 P. M.—528 West Twenty-sixth Street; Simon Hess; damage slight.

8:20 P. M.—710 Broadway; J. H. Schattman; damage, $10,000.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain or snow, followed by clearing; winds becoming fresh westerly.

The pressure continues low throughout the United States, except on the Pacific Coast. The principal depression, which was central Sunday night in British Columbia, has moved to Colorado, and another of fair proportions is central near the Texas coast. Still another is central in Ontario, having moved there from Eastern Iowa since Sunday night.

It will be colder Tuesday in the West and colder Wednesday in the Middle Mississippi Valley and the Southwest.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast winds will shift to fresh westerly, and on the south coast they will be variable, becoming fresh south to east.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	35	33	37
6 A. M.	34	35	37
9 A. M.	36	38	45
12 M.	38	40	44
4 P. M.	40	38	42
6 P. M.	39	37	39
9 P. M.	34	35	39
12 P. M.	29	34	39

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square, 40¼
Weather Bureau, 36½
Corresponding date 1899, 32½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years, 39

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.85 degrees; humidity, 54 per cent. The barometer at 8 P. M. registered 29.68 degrees; humidity, 91 per cent. The maximum temperature was 41 at 10:25 A. M. and the minimum was 33 at 3 A. M.

FRENCH DEPUTIES IN A ROW.

Come to Blows While Discussing Troubles in Martinique.

PARIS, March 27.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday MM. Duquesnay and Guibert, Deputies for Martinique, introduced an interpellation on the subject of the troubles in that island. This gave rise to exciting scenes. Both Deputies condemned at great length the action of the Governor of the colony and of the home Government, which, they said, was entirely responsible.

M. Gerville-Reache, Deputy for Guadeloupe, who followed M. Duquesnay, simply examined the strikes which had taken place, and the tragic events which followed, relating incidents as described by the evidence of the Mayors of Communes where they occurred. His mention of Lieut. Cahn, who commanded the troops that fired on the strikers, elicited cries from the Socialists, who shouted, "He is a ruffian!" and "Shoot him!" The speaker concluded by charging MM. Duquesnay and Guibert with being the cause of the strike, because—as he contended—they had been elected on the strength of promising an increase of wages, which the masters were unwilling to grant.

The interpellators energetically protested that they never made any such promise. Four orders of the day were proposed, the Government accepting that of M. Gerville-Reache, which expressed confidence in the intention of the Government to fix the responsibility.

At this point, M. Maurice Lasserre, Deputy for Tarn-et-Garonne, Nationalist, objected to the words "confidence in the intention of the Government."

"Many of us," he said, "consider, with M. Gerville-Reache, that order and justice should be re-established in Martinique, but we refuse confidence."

This declaration was applauded from various benches. Just as M. Lasserre was resuming his seat, M. Simyan, Deputy for Saone-et-Loire, threw himself upon him and dealt him a blow. Several Deputies rushed forward to separate them, only doing so with difficulty. A scene ensued, the Nationalists applauding M. Lasserre.

The first part of the order of the day, expressing confidence, was adopted by 285 votes against 239, and the second part was adopted unanimously.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Caleb Chase, Boston; S. S. Titus, Grand Forks, N. D.; ex-Mayor George E. Green, Binghamton; Col. George Curtis Treadway, the Governor's Military Secretary, Albany; Gen. R. Gallerdo, Mexico.

HOLLAND—Arthur Amory, Boston; Isaac M. Scott, Wheeling, West Va.; Harry Rubens, Chicago.

GRAND UNION—Congressman John H. Ketcham, Dover Plains, N. Y.

IMPERIAL—Charles Watson, Seattle.

MANHATTAN—W. J. Smith, Yokohama; Lady Bromley, London.

MURRAY HILL—Ex-Mayor J. H. Manning, Albany.

NETHERLAND—Col. J. H. Horton, Buffalo.

BUCKINGHAM—Lawrence Minot, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Moses Hallock, Denver; Tennent Ronalds, England.

HOFFMAN—George W. Dilworth, Pittsburg; J. Appleton, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Williams-Echoles Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; E. Henderson, dry goods; J. B. Williams, notions and furnishing goods, 56 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.
Blumenauer & Co., Frederick, Md.; Mrs. S. Boteler, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss Johnson, millinery; Hotel Normandie.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Morgan, white goods, laces, and upholstery goods, 258 Church Street.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. K. Taylor, embroideries, 450 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Richardson-Roberts-Byrne Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. C. Byrne, domestics and dress goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Doerflinger, W., La Crosse, Wis.; J. C. Toeller, housefurnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. J. Montgomery, cloaks and suits, 43 Leonard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, dry goods, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan, Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. J. Jehan, gloves; 2 Walker Street.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Murdison, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Kuehne, millinery; W. J. Reid, house furnishing goods; W. Hengerer, dry goods; Miss Scheuerman, millinery; 377 Broadway.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, notions; B. F. Miller, house furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Greer & Hunt, Cairo, Ill.; J. O. Hunt, notions; Astor House.
Gilbride & Co., Lowell, Mass.; P. Gilbride, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. C. Alcott, mourning goods; C. W. Seymour, gloves; J. H. Nolan, dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel; C. W. Frear, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Adler; 467 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Wieland, C. H., & Co., Reading, Penn.; C. H. Wieland, dry goods; W. H. Miller, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Schuderer, M., Utica, N. Y.; dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschicis, silks; 426 Broadway; Hotel Albert; H. E. Mockbee, shoes; F. E. Mack, domestics; St. Denis Hotel.
Comesky, R. C., Troy, N. Y.; J. T. Foxall, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; St. Denis Hotel.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. D. Robertson, ladies' and infants' wear; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; 55 White Street.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; D. C. Eby, dry goods; 37 White Street; Westminster Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. C. Wentworth; 8 Greene Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Einstein, E. V., & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; Miss Kolbenschlag, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Cumberland Dry Goods and Notion Company, Cumberland, Md.; J. J. Gardner, notions; Hotel Vendome.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. X. Jordan, toilet articles; C. A. Laubham, carpets, 8 Greene Street.
Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. M. Hart, millinery, 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, housefurnishing goods, 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Landauer, cloaks, suits, linens, white goods, and carpets; A. Landauer, domestics; Holland House.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Walker, domestics, 258 Church Street; Holland House.
Schwartz-Newman Company, New Orleans, La.; P. Theriot, laces, notions, and toys, 43 Leonard Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons and handkerchiefs; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, millinery, cloaks, ladies' and infants' wear; Herald Square Hotel.
Salomon, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Beylawski, cloaks, laces, and notions; Herald Square Hotel.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. F. Cosgrove, house furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, carpets; E. W. Parson, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.
Strause Brothers, Richmond, Va.; I. I. Strause, notions and furnishing goods; E. Waters, hats and caps; 300 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. E. Lincoln, upholstery goods; J. Crocker, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Goldenberg, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Long, J., Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; T. H. A. Ford, silks and dress goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; J. M. Sloane, upholstery goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.
Church, A. M., Company, The, Troy, N. Y.; A. M. Church, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.
Stark, B., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; I. Stark, wrappers; Grand Hotel.
Cleland, J., & Co., Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Rauh, furnishing goods; W. Schwister, dry goods; 636 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. G. Siddall, neckwear; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.
Rice, Stix, Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. S. Rauh, hosiery; 51 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; C. E. Bell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Health and Pleasure are bottled together with SARATOGA ARONDACK WATER

Drink it for health, and you derive pleasure; drink for pleasure, and you acquire health. At clubs, cafés, hotels, and restaurants

The Arondack Spring, 1368 Broadway.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Macy's Millinery.

It is mid-Summer in the Millinery Department. The stock is a-flush with beauty and delicacy. Hats were never prettier, never richer, and prices were never so attractive. There are effects contrived by the clever and brilliant Paris conjurers, and others, wrought by our own deft, imaginative and poetic people. A Paris Hat carries prestige with it—and price, too. Usually a big price. But we've used these models for ideas and inspiration, and now you may have them for less than cost of importation. The copies we've made will charm you—so will our original productions. Come before the final Easter rush.

Women's Muslin Underwear.

All of these goods are just from factories—factories in New York and the environment of New York. Their freshness is evident. Examine critically. You'll find no soiled creases, no dinginess; there's a crispness and fineness about the trimmings that all women with dainty tastes will admire. The shapes, sizes and workmanship are excellent in every respect. Nothing has been slighted or skimped that would enhance their grace and goodness. The one overshadowing, vital, unchallenged fact we wish you to fully comprehend is that our prices are invariably less than elsewhere.

Selling these goods at old prices in the very teeth of unexampled advances is one of the culminating achievements of the season. That's exactly what we are doing.

Night Gowns.

Muslin, trimmed with cluster tucks and cambric ruffle, 29c.

Muslin, trimmed with cluster tucks, two rows of inserting and ruffle, at 39c.

Muslin, trimmed with cluster tucks, four rows of inserting and ruffle, 49c.

Muslin, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with tucks, fine inserting and embroidery ruffle, 59c.

Muslin, square yoke, trimmed with tucks and two rows of inserting across the front, one row of inserting on each side and embroidery ruffle, 79c.

Drawers.

Muslin, trimmed with hemstitched cambric ruffle, 24c.

Muslin, trimmed with tucked c

Show Days for Fine Linens

Linens are the blue-blood aristocracy of the textile world. Their heredity is prehistoric—their history was antiquity in Cæsar's day. "Purple and fine linen" were the sacred vestments of Moses' time—royal raiment of kings and emperors. Many of the linens woven in the sunrise days of history still hold enwrapped the bodies in Egyptian sarcophagi—they have endured for many thousand years.

Who first used linens for table coverings we do not know. Orientalists tell us that in the olden days the tables of luxury were spread with carpets, Pure white linens for table coverings were evidently a later evolution of the flaxen fabric.

Flax is the fibre of strength and beauty—the fabric of whitest purity when in its finished stage, and which so loves to be released of soil that it grows brighter with each laundering. It has the tenacity that wears longer than any other fibre, through constant wear and washing. It is to-day, as it was in prehistoric days, one of the greatest factors in the world of textiles.

There is poetry in linens—and art; some are so fine and so exquisitely figured, in delicate and most elaborate designs, that one feels a sensation of delight in looking at them; but linens are greatest because of their utility. They enter into the economy of every home, and so, vast supplies are needed.

We enter into the supplying of this tremendous demand in the most serious way. Our buyer has been traveling through the linen marts of Ireland, Great Britain and the Continent for many years. He spends several months out of every twelve in seeking out best makers and in buying to best advantage. He sees what goes into the fabrics. *There is never a cotton thread in any linen cloth sold in the Wanamaker Stores.*

The purchases made for these two Wanamaker Stores, in New York and Philadelphia, are so vast that the best goods and lowest prices always come here. Perhaps never before has this store's mastery of the linen markets been so evident as this season. Sharp and stubborn price-advances met our buyer at every turn. Not only has the general prosperity of the world during the last few years increased the demand for linens as fast as people could afford them, but the flax crop fell off badly last year. One spinner told our buyer of a Russian fair which he attended, where flax is brought for sale, and which usually lasts for three days. This year they closed up in three hours—because there was no more flax to sell, and while he previously bought 130 carloads, he only got 9. The same conditions prevailed in Belgium, Ireland and other flax-producing countries.

The linen advance is not a temporary fluctuation, but prices must continue to go up, and stay up until the supply catches up to the ever increasing demand. One Scotch firm lately cabled that they could not see when the advance would let up—even predicted another advance equal to the previous one.

Yet, with demand increasing and prices going up, and up, we are able to announce for our purchases of this season

Very Many Lines at the Old Low Prices---Very Little Advance on Any

And this means not only to-day, or this week; but until our entire purchases are sold. Our vast dealings for these many years brought concessions everywhere, and gave us every advantage of stocks of materials held at old prices.

These advantages, which mean very great economies, go directly and completely to those who share these linens.

Have we said too much? It isn't half what we had planned to say—not a tithe of what these crisp, pure, beautiful linens inspire. We want you to know what a splendid Linen Store is here, and why prices are uniformly lowest.

As to variety, we show forty patterns of table linen at $1 a yard. We have to-day thirty-five varieties of pure-linen towels at 25c each. All other assortments in the same satisfying proportions.

There is also a fine showing of Handkerchiefs to-day—pure linen—we sell none other except silk.

New Seasonable Silks

MUCH BELOW THEIR WORTH

First shown to-day—all silks for spring wearing, yet at prices that average a third below their value. Good fortune that is ours and yours. You'll take them as gladly as we did. We think there will be enough for mail orders that come promptly. These are the silks—

At 65c, worth $1—Rich all-silk black Louisines. *Wear Guaranteed.*

At 90c, worth $1.25—Handsome all-silk black satin Merveilleux. *Wear Guaranteed.*

At $1, worth $1.50—Faille Besire—A fine corded silk of unusual mellowness, yet firmly woven, in shades of gray, beige, tan, cardinal, olive, navy, old rose, purple, new red, new green, royal myrtle; all summer weight. *Wear Guaranteed.*

At $1, worth $1.50—Duchesse Mousseline—A satin with a very smooth face, and soft as kidskin to the touch. The colors are 11 of the newest. *Wear Guaranteed.*

At $1.10, worth $1.50—Duchesse Mousseline, soft and light in weight; colors are good for brides or bridesmaids. *Wear Guaranteed.*

At $1.25, worth $2—Satin Crepe Chinois, neither a satin nor a crepe, yet the twill gives a crepe effect that enriches the whole. Colors for night and day wear—14 new shades. *Wear Guaranteed.*

At $1, worth $1.50—Snowy white silks in rich qualities, covered with vines and leaves of white satin in tiny sizes—for Easter wear. *Wear Guaranteed.*

Rotunda.

Superior Muslin Underwear

This is not a semi-annual sale. Merely an announcement of the assembly here of the new spring styles in all high-standard muslin underwear for women. True, prices are moderate—they are invariably low in this underwear store—but that's not the chief recommendation of these goods. Not how cheap, but how good has been the thought in the gathering of this stock. You are judge of our success.

The styles, though not radically changed, still show many new ideas in cut and trimming—a little daintier, perhaps. A few styles out of a great many are only just hinted at here:

Petticoats—

50c Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle with hem and 4 plaits.

65c—Muslin; deep ruffle of lawn, edged with neat embroidery.

75c—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle, with clusters of small plaits; also trimmed with a deep torchon lace.

$1—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of cambric, with fine embroidery edge.

$1.25—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn, with fine embroidery and cluster of fine plaits above.

$1.50—Twill cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn and fine ruffle of embroidery.

Chemises—

35c—Muslin; round neck, trimmed with row of insertion and small cambric ruffle.

50c—Muslin; square neck, with neat embroidery and plaits.

75c—Muslin; round neck, trimmed with row of embroidery insertion and torchon edge.

85c—Nainsook; round neck and armholes trimmed with torchon lace and run with ribbon.

$1—Cambric; round neck, trimmed with torchon lace and beading, run with ribbon.

$1.50—Nainsook; round neck, trimmed with 2 rows of Valenciennes lace insertion and neat lace edged with ribbon.

Also some in skirt lengths up to $3.75.

Gowns—

85c—Muslin; empire neck; shield of rows of lace and embroidery insertion, large collar edged with lace.

$1—Of cambric; empire neck; shield of fine embroidery; large revers of fine plaits edged with embroidery.

$1.25—Of muslin; square neck; shield and yoke of fine plaits, hemstitched and embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.

$1.50—Muslin; square neck; yoke of fine embroidery; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.

$1.75—Cambric; yoke of rows of torchon insertion; ruffle around yoke; also lace trimmed; ribbon around neck.

Others up to $7.50.

Drawers—

25c—Muslin or cambric; deep hem and small plaits.

40c—Muslin; deep ruffle of embroidery and fine plaits above.

50c—Cambric or muslin; deep ruffle, hemstitched; 3 hemstitched plaits above.

75c—Cambric; row of torchon insertion and fine plaits; deep ruffle also lace trimmed.

85c—Muslin; deep ruffle of embroidery and 3 small hemstitched plaits above.

$1—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle, with row of Cluny lace, insertion and neat edge.

Others up to $5.

Some especially attractive 4-piece sets, put up neatly in boxes, are priced thus:

Trimmed with torchon lace, $6.50. Trimmed with pretty embroidery, $7.50. Trimmed with fine Point de Paris lace, $10.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

To-day we show in Broadway windows an exact duplicate of the only

Exhibit of American Neckwear

to be made at the

Paris Exposition

They represent the highest American silk making and the work of America's foremost Neckwear makers. This showing will interest those who may not have the opportunity of seeing the exhibit at the Exposition. They will be sold if you wish; but cannot be delivered for about two weeks.

Stylishly Tailored Suits for Women

A THIRD UNDER PRICE AND LESS

These are very handsome, yet very practical suits—all fresh and new; sold at June prices just when the season is starting.

Made of Venetian cloth, serge, camel's hair and other cloths, in very latest styles; mostly with double-breasted Eton jackets; some made with drop skirts; some lined throughout with taffeta. To-day at

$18, Worth $28 to $35

Last Week of the March China Sale

Side by side goes China with Linens—either without the other would be an incongruity in household economy. Fine linens are the making of pretty china, and yet fine linens are bought only for the proper setting of the china.

More of the special-purchase China and Bric-a-brac comes forward today; but the end of the china is close on the trail of the close of the calendar. Many of the bargains have been told of before—we are only glad that they are still here. We wish we had enough to tell of them a month later. Old news of china is *good* news; and will not last long to be told. To profit by old prices, buying must be done quickly.

This particular news to-day—

Dinner Sets—

At $20, worth $35—100-piece Haviland set; decorated in clusters of flowers; all handles gilt; set includes soup tureen and 3 large platters.

At $22.50, worth $40—113-piece Haviland set; fine decorations in flowers and gold.

At $25, worth $40—113-piece Haviland set; 5 decorations to choose from.

At $27.50, worth $50—113-piece Haviland set; a rich decoration.

At $30, worth $50—113-piece Haviland set; 2 decorations.

At $6.50, from $8—100-piece American porcelain sets; underglaze border decorations.

Basement.

Fancy China—

Many entirely new lots of bread-and-butter plates, tea plates, and cups and saucers are brought out on the main floor counters to-day, to be picked from

at 25 cents

They are in several handsome decorations of bands, flowers and gold—not a piece worth less than 50c.

Tenth street aisle.

Bric-a-Brac—

New Teplitz pieces in figures, busts and vases at most remarkably low prices for wares of their character. They add an air of refinement to every corner they grace.

Figures, 50c to $12.
Vases, $1 to $8.50.
Busts, $5 to $30.

Very wide variety of subjects to choose from.

Tenth street aisle.

About Buying a Bureau

It should be good, however little you wish to pay. It should be reasonably priced, however elegant you wish it to be. We have 73 kinds of bureaus here—all honest goods, all moderately marked. In that collection are some at $6.50—goodness and neatness combined with inexpensiveness. Then prices range upward to $165, for every new, thoroughly good kind that we were able to discover. A brief word of a few medium-priced sorts:

$6.50—Of ash; 32 in. long, 66 in. high; 3 long drawers; mirror 16x20 in.

$10.50—Of ash; 44 in. long, 68 in. high; 2 large and 2 small drawers; beveled mirror 24x30 in.

$12—Of golden oak; shaped front; 44 in. long; 2 large and 2 small drawers; beveled mirror 24x30 in.

$18—Of mahogany; 44 in. long; serpentine front; 2 large and 2 small drawers; fancy shaped beveled plate mirror 24x30 in.

$25—Of bird's-eye maple; 44 in. long; serpentine front; 2 large and 2 small drawers; fancy shaped beveled plate mirror.

$28—Of curly birch; 44 in. long; serpentine front; 2 large and 2 small drawers; oval beveled plate mirror.

Fourth Floor.

Bamboo Porch Screens

Why not be a bit ahead of time this season? It's not too early to think of them—to order them now. The prices below are for best quality of screens, including pulleys and ropes. Measure the space that you wish to have covered. Here's the cost:

4 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, at 80c
5 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, at $1
6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, at $1.20
7 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, at $1.40
8 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, at $1.60
9 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, at $1.80
10 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, at $2
12 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, at $2.40
8 ft. wide, 10 ft. high, at $2
10 ft. wide, 10 ft. high, at $2.50
10 ft. wide, 12 ft. high, at $3

Japanese Store, Basement.

Little Priced House Furnishings

SALE OF KITCHEN UTENSILS

There's many a good bargain to be picked up in the house furnishing store these days. Many an article priced at half its value, and many another that is offered at a third at least below regular. Here's just a list of *some* of the good values—

Step ladders, 5 ft. high, with bucket rest, 45c.
Clothes-horses, 5 ft., 50c.
Stove Mitten and Dauber, 8c.
Japanned Foot Tubs, 15c.
Brooms, 18c.
Galvanized Ash Cans, $1.25.
Eureka Suit Hangers, 15c.; 2 for 25c.
Meat Boards, 15c. Cake Mixers, 8c.
Egg Poachers, 10c.
Cotton Clothes Lines, 100 ft., 10c.

Plenty of the first grade granite iron ware still here. A very superior ware of which we were fortunate in procuring a large lot to sell at half prices. In the collection will be found all these, and more—

Coffee and Tea Pots, 21c, 28c, 31c to 39c.
Coffee Boilers, 35c. Coffee Biggons, 30c.
Egg Pans, 10c. Pie Plates, 5c to 13c.
Cake Moulds, 15c, 18c, 25c and 30c.
Pudding Pans, 8c, 10c, 15c, 16c and 18c.
Bread Raisers, 70c, 83c, 90c and $1.08.
Measures, ½ gallon, 28c.
Funnels, 4 pints, 16c.
Milk Kettles, 4 quarts, 25c.
Wine Coolers, 38c. Ladles, 4c to 8c.

A Sale of Portieres

Little lots of pairs and single curtains that may remain here no longer—in the way. Hence this scant courtesy in our parting company with these:

Cotton damask portieres, 4 colors, $4 a pair; were $7.75.

Mercerized cotton and damask portieres, at $7.50 a pair; values up to $10.50.

Other damask and mercerized sorts at $10 a pair, instead of $12 and $14.50.

Single portieres, numerous attractive patterns, 8 qualities at $3 to $9.40 each, instead of $4.50 to $18.75.

Third floor.

Travelers' Requisites in Leather

You'll find it hard to think of any needed article in leather that we have not thought of—and procured. Good assortments of all of them, too. Recently received a lot of folios and writing tablets in the newest styles, and in all the usual leathers—seal, morocco, tortoise, alligator and other leathers. They are $2.25 to $6.25. And photograph cases holding 2 to 5 pictures, at $1.50 to $2.75.

Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

SPENCERIAN

ARE THE BEST

Sold by STATIONERS Everywhere

Samples for trial of the leading numbers for correspondents and accountants, will be sent on receipt of return postage.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO., 349 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

"HYOMEI"

KILLS THE GERMS.

Ten Minutes Four Times a Day will cure Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma.

Ten Minutes Every Hour will cure Consumption and Pneumonia.

Ten Minutes at Bedtime will cure a Cold or Croup.

Five Minutes at any Time will cure a Cough.

Your Money Refunded if it Fails.

Hyomei is the only Germicide which can be inhaled. It can be used while at work, in the church, at the theatre, or in street cars. Contains no poisonous compounds or dangerous chemicals.

Sold by all druggists or sent by mail.
Complete Outfit $1.00. Trial Outfit, 25c.
Send for free days' treatment free.
THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

You Are

If it isn't right, we make it right.

Looking for Just

such a place as ours.

We have only high-class apparel that is usually spoken of as being "smart" at prices that are reasonable. We use no "catchpenny" devices to secure your patronage, nor have we any flaring announcements to make to lure you in our direction. JUST HONEST GOODS AT HONEST PRICES.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, SHIRTS, NECKWEAR, HATS, and in fact everything that man wears.

SPECIAL — Exclusive designs in colored shirtings—READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

COBIN & CO.,
CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
Broadway and Duane Street.

Reciprocal

Reciprocal confidence and good faith work wonders.

Buyer, seller and consumer are more than satisfied with

Hunter Baltimore Rye

It never disappoints.

It is
Always Uniform
" Pure
" Old
" Mellow

This has won for it phenomenal success.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S William St., New York, N. Y.

Water Filters.

THE BEST KINDS
FOR SALE BY

LEWIS & CONGER
130 AND 132 WEST 42D ST.

Wheatena.

The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

CARPET CLEANSING.

326 7th Av., Near 28th St.
Estb. 1863. Tel. 1132 38th St.
Send for Circular.

T. M. STEWART.

AMERICAN GOLD FOR AMERICAN MINERS

Senator Hansbrough Wants Rights in Alaska Restricted.

HE ASKS FOR LEGISLATION

During Alaskan Code Bill Debate He Says Laplanders Now Hold Best Claims in Cape Nome.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Alaskan Civil Code bill was under consideration during a greater part of the session of the Senate to-day. An amendment was agreed to, fixing a license upon almost every kind of trade and commerce in the district of Alaska, the licenses ranging from $10 to $500 per annum.

Among the amounts assessed are the following, each sum being the annual collection: Abstract offices, $50; banks, $250; brokers, $100; breweries, $250; bottling works, $200; drug stores, $50; electric light plants, $300; gas plants, $300; jewelers, $25; itinerant physicians, $50. All transportation and manufacturing companies and almost every line of business are required to pay a license.

The amendment was discussed by Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) and Mr. Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.) During the discussion it was developed that since a license system of regulating the liquor traffic had been adopted by Congress for Alaska there was only about one-fourth the number of saloons in existence that existed when Alaska was under a prohibition law. In addition to this fact it was stated that the smuggling of liquor into the district practically had ceased.

Mr. Hansbrough (Rep., N. D.,) proposed the following amendment as a substitute for Section 73 of the bill:

Aliens shall not be permitted to locate, hold, or convey mining claims in said District of Alaska, nor shall any title to a mining claim acquired by location or purchase through an alien be legal. In any civil action, suit, or proceeding to recover the possession of a mining claim, or for the appointment of a receiver, or for an injunction to restrain the working and operation of a mining claim, it shall be the duty of the court to inquire into and determine the question of the citizenship of the locator.

In explanation of his amendment Mr. Hansbrough said that in the Cape Nome district many mining claims had been located by a party of Laplanders who had been sent north by the United States Government in charge of a herd of reindeer. The expedition had been sent to relieve some whalers who were supposed to be suffering for food near Point Barrow. Having the advantage of the reindeer, the Laplanders made fast time and reached the Cape Nome district in advance of the American miners. They promptly located the best of the claims, and to this day hold them to the disadvantage of American miners.

Mr. Stewart (Silver, Nev.,) opposed the amendment. Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) in charge of the bill, supported the amendment. He referred to the distinctions made against the American miner in the Klondike. It was proposed now, he said, to permit Canadians, Laplanders, Chinese, and Japanese to locate mining claims in American territory as American citizens might do. "They call this free mining," he said, "but it is mining entirely too free to suit the average American citizen who finds himself denied like privileges everywhere else."

Mr. Carter said the amendment was in the interest of the American miners, who were entitled to locate claims on American soil. He ridiculed the idea that a party of Laplanders, piloted to this country by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, with whom Congress, "in a fit of temporary aberration of mind," had made an arrangement to relieve some starving whalers, should be allowed to pre-empt the best mining claims in Alaska, even before they had indicated their desire to become American citizens. "The amendment is in harmony with our mining laws," said he, "and ought to be adopted."

As a substitute, Mr. Morgan offered the following, which he thought would meet any objections likely to be urged against the pending amendment:

The rights and privileges of mining for gold in Alaska shall be extended to the subjects of Great Britain and Russia on the terms and conditions that are granted by said Governments, respectively, to the citizens of the United States, in the provinces or departments of said Government that border on the Arctic Ocean or Bering Sea.

The amendments were pending when the Senate adjourned.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Measure Discussed in the House Carries $111,600,364 — Philippine Question in the Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The House to-day began the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. The debate was without exciting incident. Mr. Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, in charge of the measure, made a general statement regarding its contents. The bill carries $111,600,364. The estimates were $127,712,133. The last appropriation bill carried about $80,000,000, and there was a deficiency of about $47,000,000.

Mr. Hull said he did not think there would be any considerable deficiency in any of the items in the present bill.

Mr. Hull was followed by Mr. Jett, (Dem., Ill.,) a member of the committee, who expressed the opinion that the appropriations it carried were not sufficient and that there inevitably must be a deficit. He criticised the system of promoting officers for immediate retirement, especially the higher officers, who were rushed, he said, through the final grades and retired at the highest rank possible. Under the law there could be but three Major Generals and six Brigadier Generals. He read a list of three Major Generals and twenty-seven Brigadier Generals who had been promoted and retired almost immediately during the last three years. In some cases an officer was promoted to the grade of Brigadier General one day and retired the next.

Mr. Parker (Rep., N. J.,) called attention to the fact that nearly every one of these officers had served in the civil war, and asked if men who had served their country for forty years were not entitled to retirement as Brigadiers.

Mr. Jett replied that those officers had cast their fortunes with the army. For a generation of profound peace they had had the emoluments of their positions, and he believed that it was bad policy to promote simply for the purpose of retiring them at a higher rank than that they had attained when the time came for them to retire on account of age.

Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.,) discussed the necessity for the reorganization of the army. He believed, he said, in the maintenance of a standing army in time of peace large enough, and no larger, to be expanded in time of war to make a first line of defense strong enough to hold off a foreign enemy until the volunteers can be organized to constitute the second line.

Mr. Clayton, (Dem., N. Y.,) who was a Colonel in the volunteer cavalry during the Spanish war, submitted some remarks in favor of modernizing and properly arming Fort Hamilton, at the entrance of New York Harbor.

Mr. Ridgely (Pop., Kan.,) denounced the tendency toward militarism, charging that it was a menace to the peace and welfare of the people. He charged that the demand for a large standing army came from the officers who would be benefited and from organized capital, which desired a large army to protect their property in time of discontent.

"What is there in this bill that increases the army?" asked Mr. Hull.

"Within three years," replied Mr. Ridgely, "the standing army has been increased threefold and its cost to the people fourfold."

Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.,) introduced the Philippine question into the debate, criticising the policy of the Administration in using the army to put down the insurrection there, and announcing that if he could have his way not one dollar should be voted to subjugate the Filipinos. The soldiers serving in the Philippines he acquitted of all the blame. They were doing their duty and deserved well of their country. The fault lay with those who had inaugurated this unholy war. Mr. Cox predicted that not in the memory of men now living would the army ever get back to its old peace footing of 25,000. When he came to Congress the appropriations for the army were $20,000,000. Last year they were $120,000,000.

Mr. Driggs (Dem., N. Y.,) favored a reorganization of the army that would increase the artillery and cavalry branches of the service and decrease the infantry arm.

Mr. Meyer (Dem., La.,) opposed the retention of the Philippine Islands. But if they were to be retained, he argued that American products should be protected against free competition from products of the islands. His remarks had not been completed when the House adjourned.

NEW YORK'S CENSUS.

Mr. Wilbur Reports on the New Card Plan of Obtaining Names.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Census Bureau is watching anxiously for the result of its new experiment in New York City, where it is sending out cards to people in the residence section, asking whether they are going to be in town in June, and, if not, where they will be. The first report on the subject was received to-day from Supervisor Charles A. Wilbur.

Some idea of the extent to which the New York City census has suffered in the past from the lack of this system can be gained from the fact that of 285 replies received by Mr. Wilbur, 115 informed him that the writers would be out of town during June. This is a large percentage, and New York's population must have appeared much smaller than it really was, if the percentage was the same in past years, as it undoubtedly was.

The districts from which the replies were received are not specified by Mr. Wilbur, except that they are all above Fourteenth Street and on the west side. The indications are that this new scheme of Census Director Merriam will result in the first accurate census of New York City that has ever been taken, if the residents of the up-town districts co-operate with the Census Bureau by answering its inquiries.

The preparations for the census in general have been pushed rapidly ahead, and Mr. Merriam asserts that the bureau is two months ahead of any preceding Census Bureau in this respect. He is now busy in arranging for a test for enumerators. Heretofore little has been done to ascertain the fitness of enumerators for their positions. Mr. Merriam proposes to ascertain this by sending to supervisors test papers, containing blanks, which the candidate for enumerator must fill out exactly as he would if he were appointed and making his enumeration. Candidates who fail to pass the test satisfactorily will not be appointed.

Mr. Merriam proposes to furnish the enumerators with badges, in consequence of the difficulties enumerators have sometimes met with in some communities through the suspicion of the people that they were not really in the service of the Government. The shipping department is sending out portfolios for enumerators at the rate of 100 boxes a day. They are being prepared in the Census Bureau, instead of being left to the supervisors, as in the past.

TWO MEN PASS 140 BILLS.

The Speaker and Mr. Sulloway Enact Pension Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Two men—Speaker Henderson and Representative Sulloway of New Hampshire—to-day passed 140 private pension bills in the House.

The bills had been considered in Committee of the Whole and reported with favorable recommendation. Each bill required three formulas, the stating of which necessitated the use of about eighty words. Within the space of time which the task required, the Speaker, therefore, used about 11,200 words.

The only other member of the House who took any part in the proceedings was Mr. Sulloway, who sat in his seat and voted "Yea" on the three questions put upon each bill. He was the only one who voted, and at regular intervals the deep-toned "Yea" of the broad-chested New Hampshire man punctuated the droning recital of the Speaker.

It required 420 "Yeas" to pass the batch of bills, and Mr. Sulloway uttered them all.

Proposed College for Public Service.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A bill for the establishment of a "Diplomatic, Consular, and Civil Service College of the United States" at or near Washington, D. C., was introduced in the House to-day. The purpose of the college as set forth is to educate young men and women not over twenty-one years of age for the civil service, and men not over twenty-five for the Diplomatic and Consular Service. Appointments to the college are to be made like appointments to West Point and Annapolis.

Bill to Increase Justices' Salaries.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Senator Hoar to-day reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill fixing the annual salaries of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at $15,500, and Associate Justices at $15,000, Circuit Judges at $9,000, and District Judges at $7,000. The bill also provides that after the passage of the act no payment shall be made to any of the Judges for expenses.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Henry Catley is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Grove City College, Grove City, Penn.

Capt. William P. Butler and First Lieut. Orval P. Townshend, Puerto Rican Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, recently appointed, with rank from March 1, will proceed to Governors Island, New York, and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. Benjamin H. Pope, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 1, is assigned to the Eighth Infantry and will proceed to Governors Island and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for further orders. Lieut. Pope will be assigned to a company of the Eighth Infantry serving in Cuba.

Second Lieut. Frank B. Davis, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 1, is assigned to the Fifth Infantry and will proceed to Governors Island and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for further orders. Lieut. Davis will be assigned to a company of the Fifth Infantry serving in Cuba.

Capt. Francis Lithgow Payson, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, (Major, Paymaster, United States Army,) is honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the United States, to take effect March 22.

First Lieut. Charles B. Drake, First Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Yates, North Dakota, and join his troop.

Second Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 1, is assigned to the Tenth Infantry and will report to the commanding officer, Fort Crook, Neb., for assignment to temporary duty at that post, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Governors Island and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for further orders. Lister will be assigned by his regimental commander to a company of the Tenth Infantry serving in Cuba.

First Lieut. John P. Wade, recently promoted from Second Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the Sixth Cavalry, Troop A, to date from March 1, vice Harman, resigned.

Navy.

Capt. Asa Walker will report immediately to the President of the War College for duty.

Lieut. F. R. Brainard is detached as Inspector of Equipment at Wilmington, Del., and ordered to duty in charge of the Stringham at the Norfolk Yard, while fitting out.

Lieut. Claude Bailey is detached from the Wilmington when the Hartford arrives at Montevideo and ordered to the Hartford.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Monongahela has left San Juan, Puerto Rico, for Charleston.

The Dolpin has arrived at Havana.

The Detroit is at Port Limon.

The cruiser Prairie has arrived at Plymouth, England, from Rouen, France. She carries a full complement of officers and men for the new cruiser Albany, recently completed by English shipbuilders.

RAIMENT TENTATIVELY SEIZED.

Dressmaker Overlooks Important Items in Customs Declaration.

The steamship New York, which arrived here Saturday, brought with her Mrs. C. Donovan, a Manhattan dressmaker, and a couple of trunks filled with costumes, all destined for Mrs. Donovan's home, 280 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Donovan reached her destination, but her trunks did not. They are detained at the Appraiser's Stores, having been, to use the language of customs officials, "tentatively seized." Had they been actualy seized, they would be right where they are now.

The gowns are valued at several thousand dollars. Mrs. Donovan omitted to declare them. She was found, the customs officials say, guarding the trunks on the steamship pier and explained the omission by saying that there was so much in the trunks that she knew they would have to go to the Appraiser's Stores anyway, so she didn't think it worth while to declare them.

It is likely that Mrs. Donovan will suffer no further inconvenience than the payment of the duties on the gowns. The customs people, however, say they think this tentative seizure important. American dressmakers do such a large importing business that, the Inspectors say, it not infrequently happens that important items are overlooked in the declarations, and it devolves upon the Inspectors, therefore, to be extra alert to counteract this form of forgetfulness. Their zeal in this direction saves a material figure to the Government's revenues.

NO PUERTO RICAN ACTION

Senators Fail to Solve the Problem Confronting Them.

WILL TRY TO GET A VOTE

Bill Will Not Be Divided, but Mr. Foraker Will Ask for Amendment of Tariff Feature.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Republican members of the Senate spent two and a half hours in caucus to-day in an effort to reach an agreement upon the Puerto Rican legislation now pending in the Senate. The caucus was apparently, however, without material result, the only thing accomplished being a decision to proceed with the general bill as it now stands, without separating the tariff feature, and to discharge the harmony committee from further efforts.

During the sitting there were twenty or more speeches made. All of them were of a more amiable tone than the speeches in caucuses of a fortnight ago. But, while good feeling was generally manifested, and all Senators who spoke expressed themselves as desirous of reaching an amicable understanding, there was but little or no disposition manifested to yield a point which would produce that result.

The free traders on the one hand and the iron-bound tariff men on the other were quite as obdurate as they had been at the previous meeting. This condition of affairs was made so manifest that Senator Allison, (Iowa,) acting as Chairman of the caucus, declared at the close of the meeting that there was no necessity for putting a motion to continue on past lines, as it was very evident that no other course was practicable.

Senator Foraker (Ohio) was instructed by the caucus to press the Puerto Rican bill as it now stands, the Governmental bill incorporated with the tariff measure, to as speedy a vote as possible. The understanding at the time this instruction was given was that Senator Foraker would offer an amendment to the tariff feature of the bill, adding the free list named by the President in an executive order to the exports going from the United States to Puerto Rico duty free, but that the 15 per cent. of the Dingley law carried in the House bill upon goods coming from Puerto Rico to the United States would be retained.

SENATE TO ACT INDEPENDENTLY.

The vote by which this instruction was given was taken viva voce, no record being made, but it was evident that a substantial majority approved the proposition. Quite a number of Senators had left the caucus before this vote was taken, but the position of each Senator was understood.

There are a number of Senators who will oppose the bill, even with the amendment recommended. They are, it is said, Senators Davis, (Minn.,) Beveridge, (Ind.,) Hoar, (Mass.,) Wellington, (Md.,) Mason, (Ill.,) Simon, (Oregon,) Proctor, (Vt.,) and Nelson, (Minn.) It is also said that Senators Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) who heretofore has acted with the Republicans, and McCumber, (N. D.,) will not vote for the House bill unamended, but it is believed they will vote for the amended proposition.

Two Senators named in the list of eight first given are claimed by the friends of the tariff measure as almost sure to vote for the amended bill, leaving six Republicans, who will vote finally against the measure. It is claimed that two or three votes will be secured for the tariff measure from the ranks of the opposition parties in the Senate, and that in this way a majority will be secured.

While there has been much discussion among Senators as to what the House will do when the amended bill is sent over there, and many conferences between the Senators and members of the Ways and Means Committee, the only result has been a decision that the Senate must act as seems best under the circumstances, and the bill, if it passes, must take its chances in the House.

Some members of the Ways and Means Committee advised this course to-day, at the same time urging speedy action, and this view found expression in the caucus, the statement being made that delay was more dangerous than anything else and that the country and Puerto Rico ought to know soon what to expect. Apparently there was no disposition among the free-trade Senators present at the caucus to delay a vote upon the bill, though no agreement was reached for an immediate vote.

FREE TRADERS OBDURATE.

Among the Senators who addressed the caucus were Messrs. Foraker, (Ohio,) Allison, (Iowa,) Cullom, (Ill.,) Chandler, (N. H.,) Gallinger, (N. H.,) Quarles, (Wis.,) Davis, (Minn.,) Wellington (Md.,) and Lodge, (Mass.) The proceedings were opened with a statement by Senator Foraker detailing the proceedings of the harmony committee. He told at length of the efforts of the committee to secure concessions from representatives of all factions and of the committee's conferences with members of the House Ways and Means Committee and also recited the various amendments which had been suggested with a view to securing harmony. He said that with reference to each and all of these amendments objections were met from one source or another.

The free trade element was apparently irreconcilably opposed to the House tariff measure, while leading Republicans of the House had assured the committee that any amendment of the House bill would endanger the measure at that end of the Capitol. In view of this condition of affairs in the House Mr. Foraker expressed the opinion that it would be wise to pass the House bill without modification, and he appealed to all elements to unite for this purpose with a determination to pass the Civil Government bill as a separate measure and with such amendments as would concede much that the free traders sought to secure.

Among the amendments looking to this end, which he recited as possible of enactment, was one for the continuation of the President's free list, which would practically secure the admission of all necessaries, such as breadstuffs and clothing, into Puerto Rico free of duty. This arrangement would meet the demands of the poorer classes. He also suggested the possibility of an amendment leaving the Puerto Rican authorities, to be constituted by the Civil Government bill, to say when any duty which might be imposed should be removed. These and other amendments would, however, he said, necessarily go on the Civil Government bill because of the probable unwillingness of the House to accept modifications of its tariff measure.

MR. DAVIS EXPLAINS.

Senator Gallinger offered a resolution directing the separation of the House Tariff bill from the Senate Governmental bill and supported the resolution with a speech. This move was met by a counter resolution offered by Senator Wellington providing for the passage of the Civil Government bill with a free-trade provision instead of the tariff provision of the House.

The discussion proceeded on the basis of these two motions. No new points of importance were brought out. The free traders expressed themselves as very desirous of securing party harmony, but intimated very plainly that to do so it would be necessary to come to their terms, because, as they said, of their conviction that the imposition of any duty meant material losses to the Republican Party in next Fall's election.

Senator Davis read and explained at some length the amendment introduced by himself in the Senate to-day, providing for the raising of the necessary revenue by a purely internal revenue system. He quoted figures from Gov. Gen. Davis in support of his position that the internal revenue system would be sufficient to meet the demands for revenue for the conduct of the government of the island. He said there was a feeling throughout the country for free trade with Puerto Rico, and said this feeling was not a mere ephemeral sentiment, but was based upon a proper demand for right and justice.

Senator Davis's substitute came in for criticism as being an incomplete and vague proposition; it was pointed out that it does not provide for disposing of the customs duties collected from foreign countries dealing with Puerto Rico, and in other respects is a hastily drawn measure.

Senator Cullom spoke in a conciliatory manner, indicating a personal leaning toward the free-trade sentiment, but giving it as his opinion that an agreement should be reached upon some basis which would present a solid front. Senator Quarles made an impassioned appeal for enactment of a tariff law, saying that only by this course could the best traditions of the Republican Party be maintained.

Both resolutions were ultimately withdrawn, Senator Wellington's because of the impossibility of passing it and Senator Gallinger's because it was not considered wise to press it to a vote, in view of the determined opposition of the free-trade element.

UNCERTAINTY CONTINUES.

On Senator Chandler's motion, the harmony committee was discharged from further service. He referred to the fact that some of the leaders who are generally appointed on compromise committees had not served upon this committee and called attention to the fact that the caucus had found it impossible to agree upon any of the suggestions made by the committee, and to the further fact that it had failed to accomplish the end for which it was appointed, namely, that of reconciling the various elements of the party. He then moved the discharge of the committee, and the motion prevailed without opposition.

It was not until near the close of the meeting that Senator Lodge offered a resolution expressing the sense of the caucus to be that there should be no present effort to separate the Governmental and tariff features of the bill, and that the discussion should continue on the old lines for the present. Senator Allison remarked that this was so evidently the sense of the conference that there was hardly a necessity for taking a vote, and the caucus adjourned.

Again it looks, as it did even before the House passed its Tariff bill, as if the whole Puerto Rican business may be turned over to the President, with Dingley duties to be imposed upon all imports from Puerto Rico into the United States, and the military or executive duties upon goods entering Puerto Rico from this country. The "insurgents" have not yet consented to fix a day upon which a vote will be taken, or even upon accepting the plan outlined this afternoon and not agreed upon by them.

RELIEF FOR PUERTO RICANS.

About 25,000 Men Will at Once Profit by the $2,000,000 Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—There will be no delay in the execution of the act of Congress appropriating $2,000,000 for the relief of the residents of Puerto Rico. The War Department had anticipated the passage of the act and had made arrangements to carry its provisions into effect at once.

A plan of action was agreed upon by Gen. Davis, Governor General of Puerto Rico, and Secretary Root, while the latter was recently in Havana. It involves the employment of native labor on public works in Puerto Rico, and the distribution of rations to the sick and destitute who are unable to work. Gen. Davis has full discretion in the matter, and the sum of $1,000,000 was placed at his disposal. It is estimated that immediate employment will be given to 25,000 men.

MALICIOUS LIE, SAYS HANNA.

Denies that the Puerto Rican Bill Is a Republican Committee "Deal."

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Soon after the Senate convened to-day Mr. Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) who is Chairman of the Republican National Committee, rose to a question of personal privilege. He directed the attention of the Senate to an article published in a Washington newspaper to the effect that a member of the House of Representatives had said to a representative of the paper that the Puerto Rican Tariff bill had been agreed upon as a part of a "deal" by which the Republican Campaign Committee was to receive a large campaign contribution.

Mr. Hanna said the interview was one supposed to have been given to a reporter for the newspaper in question.

"I don't believe," said Mr. Hanna, "that any Republican member of the House ever made the statement attributed to him."

He said the statement carried on its face evidence that it was false. "I hope," he added, "that measures will be taken to investigate this statement. I brand it as a malicious lie."

THE CASE OF RAMON BAEZ.

His Attorney to Test the Puerto Rican Provisional Court's Powers.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Attorney Frederic D. Kenney to-day filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari in the United States Supreme Court in a case which is expected to decide the Constitutionality of the provisional court established by the military authorities of Puerto Rico. The case is that of Ramon Baez, of that island, who is serving a term at hard labor on the charge of voting illegally at the municipal election held at Guayama on Oct. 31 last.

Baez's case is one of thirty-two, but he is the only person actually undergoing punishment for the offense charged, sentence in the other cases having been stayed by agreement pending the appeal in the Baez case.

In this petition Mr. Kenney takes the position that the provisional court was without jurisdiction to try and convict the prisoner, saying: "He was held to answer for an infamous crime and was convicted thereof, and is now restrained of his liberty without due process of law, and confined at hard labor without a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury previously returned against him—this not being a case arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia in actual service either in time of war or public danger. The ordinary civil courts of the territory wherein he was a resident were open and exercising their ordinary jurisdictions, and therein he should have been tried, if at all. He was tried and convicted of an offense unknown to the law of the land wherein he was resident."

Mr. Kenney's brief holding that the procedure is in contravention to the Constitution of the United States, says: "The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land—of that 'land' which comprehends territories as well as States—territories outlying and newly acquired, as well as those of older acquisition and more near of approach."

The Court took the application under advisement.

REVENUE FOR PUERTO RICO.

Davis's Bill Gives Free Trade, but Imposes Internal Taxes.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Senator Davis (Rep., Minn.,) has introduced a substitute for the Puerto Rican bill, which provides for free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico and extends the internal revenue laws, with amendments, over the island. The act is declared provisional and shall not continue longer than March 1, 1902. The bill in full is as follows:

Section 1. That Puerto Rico is hereby made an internal revenue district; that the laws of the United States providing for internal revenue taxation and collection, not locally inapplicable, are hereby extended to and shall remain in force in Puerto Rico, excepting as herein otherwise provided, for the term stated in this act. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Collector of Internal Revenue for said district, who shall receive an annual salary of $4,000, and whose office shall be at San Juan.

Sec. 2. That, excepting as herein otherwise provided, 15 per cent. of all the internal revenue taxes imposed by the laws of the United States shall be collected in said district. No stamp taxes imposed by said laws upon written or printed documents shall be collected in said district. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to make all needful regulations to carry this act into effect, and to prescribe the compensation of all officers and agents necessary for that purpose.

Sec. 3. The amount of all taxes so collected, less the necessary expenses of collection, is hereby appropriated and placed at the disposal of the President, to be expended under his direction, for the Government of Puerto Rico now existing and hereafter to be established, and for public education, public works, and other governmental and public purposes therein.

Sec. 4. Upon tobacco not grown in Puerto Rico, and upon all manufactures thereof, and upon rum or other distilled spirits produced from substances not grown in Puerto Rico, the full taxes provided by the internal revenue laws of the United States shall be collected. Upon tobacco grown in Puerto Rico and the manufactures thereof, and upon rum and other spirits distilled or made from sugar cane or other agricultural products grown in Puerto Rico, or from the product of such sugar cane or other agricultural product, the said tax of 15 per cent. shall be imposed the same as upon other subjects of internal taxation.

Sec. 5. That the President, whenever he shall be satisfied that a local self-government has been established in Puerto Rico adequate to raise and collect taxes by its own legislation, shall have the power from time to time by proclamation to decrease the said percentum of taxation, or to wholly abolish the same.

Sec. 6. That no duties upon imports or exports shall after the passage of this act be levied or collected on any articles imported from the United States into Puerto Rico or from Puerto Rico into the United States.

Sec. 7. This act shall be taken and held to be provisional in its purposes and intended to meet a pressing present need for revenue for the island of Puerto Rico, and shall not continue in force after the first day of March, 1902.

MRS. MARY KLEINER A SUICIDE.

Inhaled Gas in the House of Anton Schwartz, Her Son-in-Law.

Mrs. Mary Kleiner, who lived with her son-in-law, Anton Schwartz, at 58 West Seventieth Street, was found dead in her bed there yesterday morning, having committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas. Mr. Schwartz said she was prone to worry and he believed that her mind had become unbalanced through brooding over family troubles. This led to insomnia, for which she had been under medical treatment.

She had been despondent on Sunday, Mr. Schwartz said, but her spirits seemed to revive toward evening, and she chatted with callers until about 8:30 o'clock, when she retired. Hannah Winch, the servant who attended Mrs. Kleiner, heard her moving in her room on the top floor of the house early yesterday morning, but when she took her breakfast up to her at 8 o'clock she found her dead. The rubber tube which supplied the gas heater in the room had been detached from the stove and inserted in her mouth. Dr. Charles F. Kremer was summoned, and notified Policeman Francis J. E. Phelan of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who reported the case.

Mrs. Kleiner was born in Germany sixty-eight years ago, and was the widow of Meinrad Kleiner, a brewer of Cincinnati, who died in 1874, leaving her with two daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Josephine Schmid of 807 Fifth Avenue, who inherited a large interest in the Lion Brewery, at Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, from her husband, August Schmid, of the firm of Schmid & Bernheimer. Mr. Schwartz is the Superintendent of this brewery. Mrs. Kleiner owned property in this city.

UNITED SOCIALIST PARTIES.

Name of New Organization and Location of Headquarters Discussed.

The committees of the Socialist Labor Party and of the Social Democrats that were appointed at the recent conventions of those parties for the purpose of effecting a union between them, met again in conference yesterday at the Labor Lyceum, on East Fourth Street. Most of the business done during the day was discussing what the name of the new united party and where the headquarters of the National Executive Committee should be.

The Social Democrats suggested their own name to be that of the new party, while the committee of the Socialist Labor Party thought that the name of the "United Socialist Party" would be more comprehensive. It was agreed to submit the two names to a referendum vote of both parties. A long fight followed over the selection of a city for a headquarters of the National Executive Committee. Boston, Chicago, Springfield, Mass., and New York were mentioned. Chairman Job Harriman, Socialist candidate for President of the United States, was in favor of Springfield, and Delegate Margaret Haile of Roxbury, Mass., argued in favor of a more central city, such as Chicago. The choice finally narrowed down to New York and Springfield, and then there was a motion to refer those names to a referendum vote of the two parties.

If the two Socialist factions unite, Debs, it is said, will be the candidate of the united party for President, and Job Harriman candidate for Vice President.

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The American Stoker Company.

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The regular quarterly dividend No. 8 of Two Per Cent. upon the Preferred Stock to stockholders of record March 31st, will be paid April 2d. Checks will be mailed.

CHARLES J. PEABODY,
Treasurer.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,348.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORGAN TILLINGHAST, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Morgan Tillinghast of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Morgan Tillinghast was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 26, 1900.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

TAMMANY AND THE WORKINGMEN.

There were three reports in our columns yesterday which every honest workingman would do well to read together for the light they throw on the way in which the Tammany City Government affects the men of his class.

One was an account of the meeting of the Central Federated Union, at which Mr. JOSEPH BARONDESS made threats against the police if they did not "let the pickets alone." The complaint was that the police "intimidated" pickets stationed by strikers over a factory in Canal Street. Mr. BARONDESS said:

> I want to serve notice to these police that labor can start a crusade against them as well as Dr. PARKHURST if they do not let the pickets alone. We can also start a reform movement against them which will be political, and it will not be a partisan affair. The Lord knows that we have enough to do to attend to our own business, but if the police force us to act we know what crimes they foster, and will expose them as they have never been exposed before.

A second report was from the State Bureau of Labor Statistics at Albany. One of the functions of this office is to do what it can toward getting employment for men out of work, who usually number from 20 per cent. to 27 per cent. of the members of the trade unions in the city. The bureau says:

> This bureau was not able to find employment for many males on the quasi-public works in the city. The reason for this is to be found in the fact that most of such work was conducted by a contracting firm acting under instructions from the leaders of the dominant party in the city. The newspaper press and the court proceedings demonstrate just how one of these contracting companies almost wiped out of existence one of the best-paying enterprises in New York City. In order to obtain work on this special contract a man had to see his district leader, and in proportion to his usefulness to the said leader he was billeted on the pay roll of this particular company of contractors, the corporation paying the bill regularly.

The third report relates to the opposition to JOHN C. SHEEHAN as a Tammany leader in the Ninth Assembly District. A circular has been issued by "the Business Men's Independent Association" stating the grounds of this opposition. With the merits of the quarrel we have no concern, nor do we undertake to say whether the association is or is not "independent." That it means "business" is plain. The following extract shows the methods of Tammany, and they are evidently precisely as described in the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics above quoted:

> The present situation is a serious one for the district, and we should ask ourselves if a change of leadership is not now imperative. We are reliably informed that Mr. SHEEHAN will receive no recognition from Tammany Hall. Ground will be broken on Saturday next for the great rapid transit tunnel. Ten thousand men will be employed during the course of that work. It will be conducted by JOHN B. MCDONALD, a Tammany Hall contractor, under the supervision of a Tammany Hall city administration.
>
> There are thirty-five district leaders in this borough, and each will likely get 300 appointments for his district. Three hundred laborers at $2 per day, the legal rate, would mean the addition of $600 more a day to the money circulation of each district. The question that agitates us is, Will this district get its share of this patronage while Mr. SHEEHAN remains leader? We believe not. We fear it will go to other districts. This is the true state of affairs and one of the reasons why we have interfered in this district squabble.

Tammany pretends to be the especial friend of the workingmen. So far as employment on the public works that it can directly or indirectly control, it is clear, from these documents, that such friendship as it has for the workingmen is not given, but sold. It is clear also that its favors do not go either to the most deserving or to those in greatest need, but to those who can and will be most useful in politics. Neither in character nor in efficiency is this class representative of the honest workingmen of the city. The latter have little time for politics of any sort and no disposition for the dirty sort that Tammany requires. It was not from their ranks were drawn the idlers and beats engaged on the Third Avenue Railroad works, and the millions sucked from the treasury of that road never found their way, save in slight degree, into the pockets of decent and industrious laboring men. It is the right of the workingmen of the city to have employment on the public works of the city fairly and freely in accordance with their fitness for such employment and on the sound principle of "first come first served." They ought not to have to beg or bribe politicians in order to get that right. But under Tammany that is the only way open to them.

Mr. BARONDESS's statements reveal a lower depth of wickedness in Tammany and a viler outrage on decent workingmen. "We know," he says of the Tammany police, "what crimes they foster." Our readers know them, too. They are crimes that menace the purity of the home, the virtue of daughters, the honesty of sons. They are crimes that add to the hardships of poverty terrible and needless difficulty for the workingman in preserving a decent home and rearing his family in moral cleanliness. These are the crimes that the police "foster" for pay, and the pay goes straight to the coffers of Tammany. It may be said that the privilege of setting pickets in case of a strike is a pretty cheap price for the workingmen to take for refraining from exposing the police in their complicity with such crimes. But that is for Mr. BARONDESS and his friends to decide for themselves. What it is worth while to note now is his prediction, which is true, that when the workingmen take up the task of exposing and abolishing corruption in the City Government, Tammany cannot stand or hope to stand against them.

MR. HAY AND THE HAGUE TREATY.

The opposition to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is hard to satisfy. The defeat of the treaty or the virtual destruction of its foundation principle by amendment is not enough. The authors of the convention must be delivered up for sacrifice before the enemies of ratification will sheathe their swords.

Some of the elements of our population that are too full of the hates inspired by the strifes of foreign politics to feel much of the self-respect of an American citizen have sought to be revenged by heaping insults on the British Ambassador. It is one of our misfortunes, incident to the keeping of an open door for the oppressed and the unfortunate of every nation, that the representatives of even the most friendly powers who take up their residence among us for the transaction of business connected with international intercourse are exposed to affronts and exhibitions of indecency from any coarse-fibred and ill-bred person who has a seat in Congress or a State Legislature, or even the rum of the columns of a newspaper. We suppose the British Ambassador and other representatives of foreign Governments who may chance to become the objects of these attacks understand very well that they indicate no personal ill-will—only a sense of the exigencies of domestic politics arising in a mind that treats the laws of courtesy with a deep inborn contempt. Many of our politicians fear to be considered polite. It is a sign of effeteness, and a statesman who begins to be suspected of being effete is doomed.

The attacks upon Secretary HAY for his part in the betrayal of his country by negotiating a treaty that removes a possible cause of difference with England began some time ago in the suggestion that the President would find it expedient to get a new Secretary of State before the opening of the campaign. This was at once seen to be a veiled threat that the Irish vote could not be counted on if Mr. HAY and the treaty were not disavowed. The desire to get Mr. HAY out of the Cabinet now crops out in the discovery that he has done irreparable damage to the Monroe Doctrine by offering to mediate in the war between Great Britain and the Boers. It is pointed out that the American delegates to The Hague Conference succeeded in getting a declaration adopted as a part of the peace treaty by which the United States was absolved from the duty of meddling in the political affairs of other nations, and by which also the "traditional attitude" of this Government toward purely American questions was recognized. This has been construed as a European recognition of the Monroe Doctrine, and it is charged that when Secretary HAY attempted to stop the Boer war he threw away this priceless fruit of years of hope and prayer and entreaty.

Until the peace treaty has been ratified, it can hardly be held that it recognizes anything or binds anybody. But the chief defect of this criticism of Secretary HAY is its inadequacy to his offense. He did not offer mediation. The official correspondence shows that our Government asked Mr. WHITE, in London, to notify Lord SALISBURY that the Boer Presidents had requested our intervention. There is a vast difference. Mediation is as polite as an afternoon call. Intervention always implies force, or the threat of force. The dispatch went further even than that. It said that the President asked the Secretary of State to express the hope of this Government that peace might be brought about.

Here is ground for criticism, but not on account of damage to the Monroe Doctrine. The use of the word intervention was a blunder of the first class, and the expression of any hopes about a business in which we had no concern was an international impertinence. As Secretary HAY was ill at the time this astonishing dispatch was written, we must assume that he had no part in its preparation. The matter at once ceased to possess any practical interest, except for the instruction of persons who prepare dispatches in the State Department, for the reply of the British Government was perfectly courteous, showing that no notice had been taken of the singular form of our communication. At any rate, Mr. HAY need not let his conscience trouble him about the Monroe Doctrine. GROVER CLEVELAND and RICHARD OLNEY established that doctrine upon a modern foundation too solid to be shaken by a mere dispatch.

PUERTO RICO IN THE SENATE.

The actual introduction into the Senate by a Republican leader of a bill providing for free trade with Puerto Rico makes the daily reports of the approaching agreement upon the House bill look rather absurd.

Senator DAVIS's action is the more significant because he is not only a very leading member of the Senate, but he is also and emphatically "a good Republican." He would not impair the harmony of the party upon any ground which did not seem to him necessary to be taken. Perhaps no Senator of experience would be flattered by having it imputed to him that he had taken issue against the majority of his party simply because he personally loved righteousness and hated iniquity. Considering the emphasis and explicitness of the assurances we have given to the Puerto Ricans, and the public appeal of the official leader of the Republican Party to Congress to make those asurances good, that would not be an inadequate motive for action, even upon the part of a Senator. But a Senator who viewed the question simply as one of National good faith might think that he had done his duty and cleared his skirts in protesting, and, if necessary, voting, against the party measure. When he brings in an alternative measure, he clearly shows his belief that the measure he thus opposes is not only unrighteous but impolitic. He is offering the party a "plank" upon which it can stand with more confidence than upon the plank for which his is a substitute.

Doubtless the feeling of which Senator DAVIS's bill is an expression is much more aggressive, if not more prevalent, in his part of the country than elsewhere. The unanimous vote of the Legislature of Iowa is conclusive upon that point. And this is greatly to the credit of the Republicans of the Northwest. No part of the American people likes cruelty or meanness or perfidy. But so many rascalities have been perpetrated in the name of Protection that the public conscience may well seem to have been hardened against another more or less in those regions in which it has been debauched heretofore. And yet, when at least one New England Senator refuses to be dragooned into performing a scurvy action in the name of Protection, it is plain that the revolt in the Republican Party is by no means confined to the Northwest. At any rate, the introduction of a substitute for the House bill in the Senate shows the opinion of its introducer that it will be better for the party to go into the elections upon a platform of free trade for Puerto Rico than to make a pretense of "harmony" in Congress only to arouse an unmistakable sound of discord in the country at large.

It is true that the introduction of the substitute threatens delay, and that, if we would do justice to Puerto Rico, "time is of the essence." But it is also proper to remember that delay can be much better borne now than it could have been before the passage of the relief bill. And Senator DAVIS may very well say that a delay of a few weeks will not be too much if he can induce his party to accept as a party measure a proposition which, in that capacity, would command the assent of almost all the Republicans, as well as of all the Democrats, in both houses, would let the President out of his painful predicament, and would take the Puerto Rican question out of politics.

PUNISHING THE BISHOP.

In the opinion of the true friends of AGUINALDO a man who takes pains to inform himself about the foundation beliefs of anti-imperialism and forthwith changes his mind disgraces himself and becomes a moral outcast. The indispensable qualification of an anti-imperialist is his ability to defy time and change. He must shut all his windows against the light of knowledge, and be ever on his guard against the insidious assaults of information, which might come in a tract, in the letter of a returned traveler, or in a report of a General. Hence, any man who fails to denounce the American soldiers in the Philippines and makes no mention of the saint-like meekness and deathless enthusiasm for liberty of AGUINALDO is instantly blacklisted as a person to be shunned.

This misfortune has overtaken Bishop POTTER. His recent observations concerning our work and our duty in the Philippines have set the anti-imperialist caldron to boiling furiously and much scum of abuse rises to the top. The Bishop's assertion that the standard of conduct among our soldiers out there was very high gave deeper offense than anything else he has said since his return from Manila. The Atkinsonians have insisted that our troops are wallowing in innocent blood and debauchery. They become very unhappy when evidence to the contrary is adduced. The statement that the Filipinos are incapable of maintaining a stable government of their own they denounce as a coarse slander, apparently on the ground that the Bishop does not submit affidavits that he personally examined every native of the islands before making up his mind. The results of his careful observation and inquiries on the spot will never convince American Aguinaldists, who, to be sure, have never visited the Philippines, but who have been told by ATKINSON and WINSLOW that the Filipinos are simply the wisest and most peaceable people on earth.

There is evidently a good deal of anxiety as to the effect of Bishop POTTER's profligate behavior in abandoning the anti-imperialists. One sad being who writes to The Evening Post says, "Episcopalians have indeed received a shock," but not having wholly abandoned hope, he continues: "It will be well, and cause for thankfulness, if many persons do not become infidels owing to the unchristian conduct of professors of religion and of ministers of the Gospel."

On the whole it would appear that no event since the triumph of our land and sea forces in the war with Spain has so deeply disgusted the anti-imperialists as the Bishop's avowal that he has succumbed to the light of knowledge and reason and become a supporter of the policy of maintaining order in the Philippines.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKING.

That is not a very comprehensible dispatch from Chicago which sets forth that the Chicago Typographical Union has rescinded its previous action at the behest of the Chicago Federation of Labor. The previous action had been the calling off of a boycott against two newspapers, upon the express ground that the typographical union had no quarrel with them. That seems to be an unimpeachable ground for the calling off of a boycott. But it was not good enough for the Chicago Federation of Labor, which expressed its resentment of such a shameful peace by expelling the typographical union. What private griefs the Federation may have had against the newspapers in question does not appear. Doubtless they had some. But the declaration that because a mechanic has no quarrel with his employer is no reason why he should not be compelled to boycott him, when some "affiliated" person has, is instructive. Apparently the Federation directed the union, since it had no quarrel, to get one at the earliest moment, and the union has complied.

This is the sympathetic strike reduced to its simplest and most absurd expression. If a workingman is going to fight, not only his own battles and those of his own trade, but those of all other trades, and even of no trade, but of unskilled labor, which happens to be or to have been in possession of "jobs" which any other unskilled labor could perform equally well, such a workingman will have his hands full, probably fuller than his stomach. It is impossible to see how any workingman can prosper on these principles, except the oral laborers, the walking delegates and the labor politicians. And these cannot prosper permanently for the reason that the application of their principles will disband any association that may attempt the application. POWDERLY's axiom that "an injury to one is the concern of all" broke up the Knights of Labor as soon as POWDERLY got it in full working order. True, POWDERLY himself has a Federal job. He showed the astuteness of the unjust steward in the Scriptures who arranged his injustices in such wise that, when he was got out of his stewardship, "something equally as good" was found for him elsewhere. But all the labor leaders cannot hope for POWDERLY's luck, which some of them have been heard publicly to resent.

Meanwhile, there are some women down in a suburb of Trenton who have been doing a good work by showing that, unlike their husbands, they do not go in fear of the walking delegate. Some of them, who had been weavers before marriage, resolved that there was no sense in the strike their husbands had joined at the orders of the walking delegates against a local mill, and that they did not mean to starve because their husbands had been bullied into a foolish strike. Whereupon they are earning wages in the mill, while their lords are inveighing in the barrooms against the tyranny of capital. It strikes us that they are cutting a more respectable figure not only than their husbands, but than the printers of Chicago, who, having declared that they have no quarrel with any newspaper, proceed to pick a quarrel at the orders of the Federation of Labor.

NUGGETS.

His Luck.

Snarley—How did Jingso get run over?
Yow—He was stooping to pick up a horseshoe.—Syracuse Herald.

Art.

"It takes an artist to cut hair nowadays."
"Yes; and it takes an artist to go without getting his hair cut."—Detroit Free Press.

Sadly Afflicted.

First Boy—My Pop's sick.
Second Boy—What's the matter with 'im?
First Boy—The doctor says he's got two buckles on his lungs.—Philadelphia Record.

Consolation Offering.

"Can't you get me a new hat for Easter, Harry?"
"Things look dubious, Marie; but I tell you what, I'll buy you a don't-worry button."—Indianapolis Journal.

His Idea.

The difference between "ill" and "sick" was illustrated the other day by a Somerville man: "When I found that I was ill," he said, "I sent for the doctor. When I got the doctor's bill it made me sick."—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

A Correction.

The poem "A Life," by Theodosia Garrison, published on Friday in THE NEW YORK TIMES, should have been credited to The Smart Set instead of to The Kansas City Independent, which published it as original.

ONLY HUMAN.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

Humanity's a foolish thing
In spite of constant preaching,
It's always blindly blundering
From texts of wisdom's teaching;
And yet, though thus it fails to keep
Wise precepts to the letter,
You'll find, with laggard time's slow creep,
Humanity grows better!

It seems much like a healthy child
In each new generation,
Its heart is venturesome and wild,
A constant aggravation;
But don't despair—a patient will
Its progress is befriending,
And, though it slips and stumbles still,
Humanity's ascending!

CONSPIRACY IN BRAZIL.

Arrested Men Admit They Plotted Against the Government for Money —Police Encouraged Them.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 3.—Dr. Campos Salles, the President of the Republic, Feb. 23, went with the Ministers of Marine, War, and the Interior, the Chief of Staff, and other high officials to visit the new iron-clad Marshal Deodoro, which had arrived from Europe two days before. They breakfasted on board and afterward left for the Presidential palace.

It became known afterward that on the day previous Admiral Guimaries, a well-known monarchist, had informed the Ministers of Marine, War, and the Interior of a conspiracy to seize the President and other members of the Republican Government. It developed later that Col. Pinto Pacca of the regular army had been arrested and incarcerated in the Fortress of San Joao; that the Colonel commanding the Fortress of Santa Cruz was a close prisoner; that Major Pimentel of the Police Brigade was under custody; that Major Jeronymo Franca, Capt. Miranda, Naval Capts. Francisco dos Reis and Cesar Costa Mendes and several other minor naval officers were held in the city, and that a great number of Sergeants and other non-commissioned officers had been arrested while in the act of plotting.

It did not take long to make the further discovery that the same individuals that had caused the strike of the conductors and drivers in January were the engineers of the present plot. They were, it appears, to proclaim a junta, or government, to be composed of Viscount de Ouro Preto, Counselor Candido de Oliveira, and Counselor Basson, but it is said that these really able men were not consulted by the conspirators, and so far is this held to be true that the Government has not arrested any of these three persons, who are well-known monarchists and who have been considered men of considerable sense.

Some curious incidents occurred in the ccurse of the "conspiracy." Jeronymo Franca, always supposed to be a great republican, when arrested and interrogated frankly acknowledged that he had been accepted as a member of the band of conspirators and had enlisted a very large number of his friends, their object being to get a share of the money that the Treasurer of the projected junta was spending with a lavish hand, and that they had all informed the police authorities of what was going on and had been told to get all the money possible out of the wealthy parties who were "floating the enterprise."

At one meeting arranged among the Sergeants and non-commissioned officers, who generally organize such "revolutions" to serve some would-be great man, those present actually quarreled and fought over the question whether they should proclaim a monarchy or continue the republic, and some of them denounced the others.

The number of Sergeants arrested is not known, but of the Police Brigade alone ten men were taken in the act of conspiring and others who were supposed to have been implicated were subsequently made prisoners. Major Francisco Candido Pimentel, Major Ildefonso Barios, and Capt. José Antonio de Aranjo Miranda of the Police Brigade organized a banquet given to the Sergeants of that body Feb. 15, and then enlisted the majority of them to take an active part against the Government. Their first move, planned for Feb. 24, was to capture the Chief of the brigade, Col. Fonseca Hermes, and all the officers opposed to the triumvirate already mentioned, after which the Ministers, especially the Minister of Justice, Senhor Epitacio Pessao, were to be taken.

Many persons affirm that the army battalions were divided, part being ready to follow Col. Pinto Pacca and others remaining faithful to the Government. The Minister of War, Marshal Mallet; the Minister of Marine, Admiral Luz; the Minister of Justice, Dr. Pessao; the Adjutant General of the army, the Chief of Staff of the navy, the Chief of Police, Dr. Eneas Galvao, and Commander of the police, Col. Fonseca Hermes, have been in almost continuous council since Feb. 23.

DEFEND AMERICAN MEAT.

German Dealers Refute Arguments of the Agrarians.

BERLIN, March 26.—The Meat Inspection bill agitation has been resumed. The German National Society of Dealers in American Meats publishes a statement vigorously refuting the Agrarian arguments. It says:

"The first attacks were directed against American canned meats, which, owing to the high temperature of boiling, were proved harmless. The next attacks were upon American pork and sausages, which, it was claimed, were trichinous; but a prize of a thousand marks offered for proof of a single American case of trichinous pork is still unclaimed. It has also been officially demonstrated that since 1883 not a single case of trichinous American pork has appeared in Germany."

Herr Biehahen, the anti-Semite, and other agrarian leaders, are arranging a series of mass meetings in support of the bill in its present extreme form. The meetings will be held in all the leading cities, beginning next Thursday at Hamburg.

WARSHIP ORDERED TO TAKU.

It Is Said Powers Are Arranging for Concerted Action in China.

SHANGHAI, March 26.—The British second-class cruiser Hermione has been ordered to proceed immediately to Taku. The country around Tien-tsin is greatly disturbed, and, according to reports in circulation here, the powers are making arrangements for concerted action.

It is further reported that a British missionary has been killed.

BERLIN, March 26.—Bishop Anzer of Shan-Tung arrived here yesterday from Rome, where he had reported fully to the Pope regarding the Chinese missions and their prospects. To-day he was received by Count von Buelow and Prince Hohenlohe, to whom he described the present situation in Shan-Tung and at Peking. He predicts a great future for Tsing-Tou and the whole of Kiao-Chou.

A PEER TO BE AN ACTOR.

Sir Robert Peel, Bankrupt, Decides to Go on the Stage.

LONDON, March 26.—Sir Robert Peel has definitely decided to go on the stage. He will join the "Bootles's Baby" company as Bootles and play in London and the provinces.

Sir Robert Peel is a grandson of the famous Prime Minister of England, who died in 1850. The young man succeeded to the title, as fourth Baronet, May 9, 1895, on the death of his father, who was a former Lord of the Admiralty and Chief Secretary for Ireland. Sir Robert was born in 1867, and has made himself conspicuous on two continents. He has twice visited the United States. On the first occasion a confidence man bunkoed him out of a large sum of money, and on the second visit he renewed an acquaintance formed with Miss Kittie Sanford of Bridgeport, Conn., granddaughter of Henry Sanford, President of the Adams Express Company. It was said they had arranged to be married, but when Mr. Sanford heard of it he put a stop to it. The young man eventually married the daughter of Baroness Graffinried, to whom a son was born in April, 1898.

Sir Robert was reported to have an income of over $115,000 a year, but it was understood that during his father's life he lost much money at Monte Carlo. In the Bankruptcy Court, London, June 10, 1898, a statement of Sir Robert Peel, for whose estate a receiver was appointed, was presented, showing that the liabilities amounted to $1,583,050, and that the assets were nil. Judgment was given July 15, 1899, in the long-pending application of Sir Robert to sell his family heirlooms for the support of himself and family. The court directed the sale of plate valued at $100,000, but refused to denude Brayton Manor of historical heirlooms valued at $500,000.

Sir Robert is the author of "A Bit of a Fool."

BRITISH FIELD MARSHAL DEAD.

Sir Donald Martin Stewart Passes Away in Algiers.

ALGIERS, March 26.—Field Marshal Sir Donald Martin Stewart died this morning, in his seventy-seventh year.

The late Sir Donald entered the Bengal Staff Corps in 1840. He was made a Major in 1858 and a General in 1881. He served at Peshawur in 1854, in Allyghur in 1857, and was Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at the siege of Delhi, Assistant Adjutant General at Lucknow, and served in Rohilcund. In 1867-8 he commanded the Bengal troops in Abyssinia, and was Chief Commissioner of Andaman and Nicobar Islands from 1869 to 1874. He was with the Kandahar division in the Afghan war, 1878-80; was at the battle of Ahmed Khel in 1880, and commanded troops at Kabul and in Northern Afghanistan till their final withdrawal, in 1889. He was a member of the Viceroy's Council in 1880, Commander in Chief in India, 1881-5, and member of the Indian Council, 1885-95. He was made Field Marshal in 1894.

EARL OF HARROWBY DIES.

LONDON, March 26.—The Earl of Harrowby, Dudley Francis Stuart Ryder, former President of the Board of Trade, is dead. He was born Jan. 16, 1831.

The Earl of Harrowby, D. L., D. C. L., was Member of Parliament for Lichfield, 1856-9, and for Liverpool, 1868-82. He was a member of the London School Board, 1871-2; Vice President of the Council on Education, 1874-8; President of the Board of Trade, 1878-80; Lord Privy Seal, 1885-6, and Chairman of the County Council of Staffordshire since 1889.

Victims of Grip in Germany.

BERLIN, March 26.—Baron von Mittnacht, the Würtemberg Premier, is seriously ill with the influenza at Stuttgart. Dr. William Arcuse, the well-known physiologist of this city, and Herr Schlickmann, a leading jurist at Halle, have both died of this disease.

Plague Inoculation in Sydney.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 26.—The number of bubonic plague cases officially reported has reached thirty-six. There have been thirteen deaths from the disease. Eight thousand persons have been inoculated.

Admiral Duperre Dead.

PARIS, March 26.—Admiral Baron Victor Amédée Duperre, who was Chief of the Cabinet of the Minister of Marine during the siege of Paris, is dead. He was born in 1825.

Death Claims Cardinal Mazzella.

ROME, March 26.—Cardinal Camillo Mazzella, Bishop of Palestrina and Prefect of the Congregation of Sacred Rites, is dead. He was born in Italy in 1833 and was created a Cardinal in 1886.

NAVAL OFFICERS EXONERATED.

Court of Inquiry Finds They Were Not to Blame for the Loss of the Charleston.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—In accordance with the naval regulations Admiral Watson convened a court of inquiry at Manila to fix the responsibility for the loss of the cruiser Charleston. The report of that court was made public to-day at the Navy Department, and is a complete vindication of the officers and men of the Charleston from all the aspersions that have been passed upon them, including one to the effect that they were intoxicated when the ship struck. The findings and opinion of the court are as follows:

"The evidence adduced shows most conclusively that every precaution required by United States regulations upon a ship's approaching land was taken by Capt. George W. Pigman to insure the safety of the vessel under his command against accident. Proper look-outs were stationed, leadsmen with leads were in both chains and were kept in constant use; the Sir William Thompson lead was used and ready, and the patent log carefully standardized.

"That a vigilant lookout was kept by the officer of the deck is shown by the fact of his discerning the 'chow' or broken water ahead, which was immediately reported to the Captain, and the course of the ship changed at once to go clear. The Captain and navigator were constantly upon the bridge. The chart supplied by the Bureau of Navigation showed clear water where the vessel struck, and the sailing directions also gave no information of any dangers to navigation in this immediate locality.

"The court is of opinion that, in accordance with the evidence adduced, the Captain and officers of the United States ship Charleston are exonerated from all blame or responsibility, and that no further action should be taken in the matter of the wreck of that vessel."

CASUALTIES IN PHILIPPINES.

Senator Allen's Resolution for Information Provokes Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A resolution offered last Saturday by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) was taken up. It called upon the Secretary of War for the number of soldiers who have been killed or have died in the Philippines since Aug. 1, 1898; the number who have died of disease; the number who have been wounded; the number who have committed suicide, and all other similar information in possession of the War Department.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) suggested that the resolution ought to go to the Committee on Military Affairs. He intimated that the resolution would have the effect of discouraging enlistments in the United States Army.

Mr. Allen replied sharply to Mr. Gallinger. He declared that to send the resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs was to "destroy and smother it." Mr. Allen declared that owing to the climatic and other conditions in the Philippines an American army could not remain there for two years. He was credibly informed, he said, that the whole American army would have to be withdrawn within a few months. He said that illness and suicide among the troops were on the increase. He believed that the American people were entitled to the facts. He was prepared, he said, to go so far as to advise men not to enlist in the army for duty in the Philippines.

Mr. Gallinger said his wish to have the resolution referred was not due to any effort to have it smothered, but that it should be examined by a proper committee. He was satisfied that while the percentage of illness was not high in the Philippines, the evident intention of the resolution was to obtain any information that might easily be garbled for political purposes. Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, was inclined to think the inquiry ought to be made, the statistics from the Philippines being placed side by side with similar statistics on the wars of other nations. He believed Mr. Allen would be disappointed in the result of his inquiry. In order that the resolution might be amended, it was on his motion referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CUBAN FACTIONS IN A RIOT.

Color Line Makes Trouble at a Public Meeting.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 26.—A meeting convened by the various political factions last evening with a view of effecting an agreement on candidates for the approaching elections broke up in a riot. At a caucus held a week ago a closely drawn color line was developed, but the political aspirants had worked hard to harmonize the warring sections, and they had called last night's meeting in the expectation of being able to nominate a satisfactory ticket. There was an immense crowd in attendance, and the proceedings at the outset were intensely patriotic.

The speakers repeatedly called attention to the reports of distress in Puerto Rico and exaggerated the conditions there under American administration. When the time came for nominating candidates, it became apparent that the colored element was largely predominant and would absolutely control the meeting. The whites then became personal, and a fight was started, which the police had difficulty in suppressing. Ultimately the meeting broke up in disorder.

To-day many white Cubans announce their intention of organizing an annexation party. They say they would prefer the Cuban flag, but they are not willing to submit to negro control.

MORTGAGES IN CUBA.

More Than 15,000 on File—Church Annuities Worth $4,540,000.

HAVANA, March 26.—The mortgages of the island are divided into seven classes. Those being for less than $1,501 are 7,318; 4,425 are for between $1,501 and $5,000; 1,605 range in amount from $5,001 to $10,000; between $10,001 and $20,001 there are 942; between $20,001 and $50,000, 720; between $50,001 and $100,000, 242, and in the class ranging from $100,001 upward, are 210.

The mortgages, or annuities, payable to the Church, are valued at $4,540,000. In addition to the heavy debts to religious corporations, The Bishop of Havana, Mgr. Sbarretti, has appointed a committee to investigate the whole matter, and to classify the annuities left to the Church or religious societies in order to see which are under the direct control of the Bishopric or the society, and also which, through any cause, may have been allowed to lapse into other hands. With respect to the latter, if it be found that they belong to the Church, proceedings will be instituted for recovery.

HALL OF FAME MUSEUM

To Use Foundation Structure for Portraits and Memorabilia.

President Eliot of Harvard Named as the First of the 100 Judges—Cost of the Colonnade.

The granite structure, which will serve as the foundation of the colonnade of the Hall of Fame, at New York University, is to be known as the Museum of the Hall of Fame and is to be used exclusively for the preservation and exhibition of portraits and other memorabilia of the one hundred great Americans whose names are to be inscribed in the colonnade.

This arrangement was determined upon yesterday at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York University Council. William A. Wheelock presided at the meeting, which was the first in fifteen years attended by every one of the eleven members of the committee. The cost of the Hall of Fame, which was first placed at $100,000, will exceed $200,000, exclusive of all expenditures for busts, and will be borne entirely by the donor.

Chancellor MacCracken, when asked, after the meeting, whether there would be any official confirmation of the published report that the donor of the Hall of Fame is Miss Helen Gould, said:

"The hall is intended as a memorial to the great Americans, whose names will be inscribed in the colonnade, and the gift is supposed to be anonymous. No name, other than those inscribed, will be connected with the hall with the consent of the university. The mention of any person as the donor is a wholly gratuitous piece of enterprise on the part of public prints."

The first of the six rooms adjoining the long corridor beneath the colonnade is to be named the Washington Gallery, and will be set apart, as soon as ten or more portraits of the persons inscribed shall be accepted for permanent reervation by the university. The outer western walls of the Hall of Languages and the Hall of Philosophy, which look into the Hall of Fame, will be treated as a part of the latter and will receive no inscription except such as relate to the great names selected. Statues and busts of the Americans chosen will be assigned to places in the Museum or in the hall itself, as the givers may decide with the approval of the university.

The other rooms in the structure will be named after the Washington Gallery has been set apart, and they will be designated for similar use as soon as their space shall, in the judgment of the university, be needed for the purposes of the Museum of the Hall of Fame. In the meantimes they may be devoted to ordinary college uses.

Chancellor MacCracken announced that President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University had been asked to act as the first of the 100 judges, because he is the President of the oldest American university, and is regarded as a dean in university matters, and that he had accepted the place. The other judges will be agreed upon next Monday by by the University Senate. They will have entire power in the work of selecting the great Americans.

The university has been unable to accept two collections of mementos offered for the museum, because no names have been chosen. One collection related to the poet, Edgar Allan Poe, and the other to a statesman of the early part of the century. After the judges have completed their duties, the various patriotic societies of the country will be invited to interest themselves in getting collections of memorabilia for the museum.

Chancellor MacCracken expressed himself pleased with the attention given by the newspapers of the country to the projected Hall of Fame, and commented upon the modesty of a Minneapolis paper, which admitted that Minnesota had no candidate to present for a place among the first fifty names.

(David Banks, Chairman of the Library Committee, announced at the meeting that the entire law library of the late Judge Charles P. Daly had been given to the university. The collection, which does not include the ordinary working library of the Judge, comprises about 1,000 volumes, and embraces many exceedingly rare works. It has already been delivered to the University Law School in Washington Square.

Lieut. Murdock, who was wounded at the battle of El Caney and recently resigned his commission, was placed on the faculty of the School of Applied Science, and was appointed teacher of mechanical engineering. He was graduated from Yale in 1891.

Prof. H. H. Rusby was approved as the representative of New York University on the Board of Directors of the Bronx Botanical Garden.

MISS GOULD'S ARMY CHAPLAINS.

Nine or Ten Said to be Maintained in the Philippines by Her.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A visitor at the White House to-day, referring to the lack of Chaplains with the volunteer regiments in the Philippines and elsewhere, made the assertion that Miss Helen M. Gould of New York is maintaining nine or ten Chaplains in the army at her own expense.

These men are not officially recognized as Chaplains, but as ministers and Young Men's Christian Association workers they voluntarily and unofficially do practically the same work. Miss Gould, it is stated, pays each of these men $90 a month and their expenses. The latter amount to more than the salaries, in the Philippines. It is thought that Miss Gould's monthly payment is something like $2,000. She has been maintaining these Christian workers since last Fall, when the regiments first began to go to the Philippines and attention was called to the failure of Congress to provide for Chaplains.

When the above dispatch was shown to Miss Helen M. Gould at her home last evening, she said that the work referred to had been done, not by her, but by the Young Men's Christian Association, and that she had only helped a little in it. W. B. Millar, Army Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, she said, had the matter directly in charge. Mr. Millar was not at the association headquarters last night, and it was said there that he was probably at his home, in Montclair.

NEW POST FOR SATOLLI.

It Is Said the Cardinal Will Succeed Mgr. Ledochowski.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—A morning paper says that private advices have been received by a prominent Roman Catholic clergyman here from a high authority in Rome stating that Cardinal Satolli, formerly Delegate to this country, will shortly succeed the famous Cardinal Ledochowski as Prefect of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith.

Cardinal Ledochowski has been mentioned as a possible successor of Pope Leo XIII. The Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith is a branch of the Church's government, dealing with ecclesiastical questions in all missionary countries.

Cardinal Satolli is widely known in this country, having resided in Washington for several years, and it is surmised that his selection is due to his knowledge of the Church's needs and conditions here.

STEAMSHIP VIDAR ASHORE.

Norwegian Vessel in Trouble Near Cape Henry, Va.—Crew Safe.

CAPE HENRY, Va., March 26.—The Norwegian steamship Vidar of Frederickshald, Capt. Sorensen, which left New York March 24 for Norfolk, in ballast, went ashore this morning at Damneck Mills, ten miles south of here. The life-saving crew has established connection with the vessel, and the crew of eighteen men are safe and remain on board.

The Vidar owes her stranding to the thick weather. She is lying easy and has suffered little damage. The wrecking steamer Rescue is standing by ready to render assistance as soon as the sea becomes sufficiently smooth.

Schley's Ship Saves a Steamer.

LONDON, March 26.—The French steamer Bretagne, from Marseilles, Feb. 27, for Buenos Ayres, has been towed into Bahia by the cruiser Chicago, Admiral Schley's flagship. The Bretagne has a broken shaft.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Sothern and Miss Harned in "The Sunken Bell."

Meltzer's Version of Hauptmann's Play at the Knickerbocker Theatre—"Little Nell and the Marchioness"—Theatrical Gossip.

Mr. Sothern's production of Mr. Meltzer's translation of "Die Versunkene Glocke" at the Knickerbocker Theatre last evening must be commended cordially, but with some reservation. The play, at its best, is rather apart from the crude sympathies and rudimentary taste of Thomas, Richard, and Henry, and especially of their wives, while the translation and performance in English do not exhibit this poetical masterwork of the Silesian dramatist quite at its best. Pictorially, however, the production is uncommonly beautiful, a great deal of the poetic beauty of the original is happily preserved, and a very excellent and rare quality of histrionism is occasionally manifested in the performance.

The fault that mars the most carefully prepared performances of romantic drama nowadays however, is still more noticeable in this performance of a drama in verse of a strange form. The elocution of some of the actors trained only to the colloquial dialogue of prose comedy and drama of contemporary life is cruelly inadequate. Yet, this much said nothing remains but praise for the performance of "The Sunken Bell."

The three scenes by Unitt are little masterworks of stage painting worthy to serve as setting for a masterwork of poetry. The costumes are in keeping and the beautiful effects produced by the electric and calcium lights are worthy of Sir Henry's own Mr. Loveday.

Mr. Meltzer's verse is found to be frequently admirably speakable and melodious, and such part of it as falls to Miss Harned to utter is delivered with delightful effect in her adequate, soothing, somewhat veiled voice. That her speech would always satisfy the ear of a master of elocution is not likely, but it serves well, nevertheless, and her denotement of the grace, the buoyant spirits, the witchery, the growing passion, the sorrow of the elfin heroine, is all coherent and satisfying.

Rautendelein is wholly human in some of her scenes, especially in the struggle with Heinrich at the end of the fourth act, and it would be unfair to condemn the actress for not preserving in those episodes the illusion of a supernatural enchantress. The supernatural quality of Rautendelein is delicately yet vividly suggested by Miss Harned, not so effectively, perhaps, in the fairy scenes of the first act as in the scene of Heinrich's reawakening in the second act, which is performed with rare comprehension, subtlety, and dramatic power by both Mr. Sothern and Miss Harned. Here, and in the plastic grace and expressive pantomime of the enchantress in the scene of the parson's denunciation in the third act, Miss Harned's performance is fit to compare with Frau Sorma's, but in the seemingly less difficult scenes of the fourth act and in the merry whirl of the first, it is of a less certain and commendable quality.

Mr. Sothern's acting is even better than that of his vis-a-vis in the matters of sustained force and clarity, and gives gratifying evidence of his artistic sincerity and the growth of his powers of expression. Heinrich, like all human failures, is not a wholly likable hero, especially in this material and practical age. He has yearnings and the power to gratify them, he dares much, but his courage fails, and his conscience overpowers him. Bloody Macbeth, who, having ventured and overcome his scruples, went forward and died with harness on his back, was, comparatively, a nobler fellow. But Heinrich, in a larger sense than Macbeth, is a symbolical character, and Mr. Sothern makes his symbolical value tell, and gives intelligent utterance to all the dramatic side of him. How much of Shakespeare, by the way, from "The Dream" and "Macbeth" to "The Tempest," and of Richard Wagner, too, Hauptmann's play suggests!

It seems a fault that the action should drag in the penultimate climax which would be stronger in the performance if quickened a little. It aroused the intelligent portion of last night's audience and the curtain was raised many times after it, but the half climax that brings down the curtain on the third act had been more skillfully played.

As the slimy, wheezy Old Frog in the Well, the Nickelmann, with his Aristophanean croak, Rowland Buckstone was pictorially all that could be desired, and he delivered remarkably well, at least, the tear speech and the threat in Heinrich's dream. Norman Page was overweighted in the difficult part of the romping, roving, mischievous wood sprite, and his diction was often at fault. The actor who could play this part well, however, could play Caliban, and who, on our stage, can touch Caliban? The waldschrat was only once well played at the local German theatre by Herr Eggeling.

Heinrich ..... E. H. Sothern
Magda ..... Rebecca Warren
First Boy ..... Clara Cubitt
Second Boy ..... Edith Taliaferro
The Vicar ..... Arthur R. Lawrence
The Schoolmaster ..... Roydon Erlynne
The Barber ..... Owen Fawcett
Old Wittikin ..... C. P. Flockton
Rautendelein ..... Virginia Harned
The Nickelmann ..... Rowland Buckstone
The Wood Sprite ..... Norman Parr
First Elf ..... Edna Philips
Second Elf ..... Edna Crawford
Third Elf ..... Gerry Ames
Fourth Elf ..... May Johnson
A Neighbor ..... Adele Block

"TWELVE MONTHS LATER."

A New Comedy from the German at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

The new comedy in three acts called "Twelve Months Later," which is an English version of "Als Ich Wiederkam," by Herren Blumenthal and Kadelburg, and is a sequel to "At the White Horse Tavern," was cheerfully received at the Madison Square Theatre last evening. Six of the principal personages concerned in the mild intrigue of the former play reappear in this, and their doings are nearly as enjoyable now as they were when we first met them.

The spirit of such a comedy as "At the White Horse Tavern" lends itself well enough to revival in the form of a sequel, because the story is of an everyday variety and the personages are natural and scarcely exaggerated types. If the authors cared to, and could find audiences sufficiently sympathetic with the scheme, they might go to work now on a sequel to "Als Ich Wiederkam," and follow that with still another play in which the Berlin manufacturer and his friends of the town and the Salzkammergut might figure as personages, with an occasional new acquaintance introduced for the sake of that variety which is the spice of lifelike plays.

The first act of "Twelve Months Later" recalls "My Wife's Father," in which Mr. Crane used to act so well. Old Giesecke interferes so much in the domestic arrangements of his daughter and son-in-law that young Siedler and his wife are planning to get rid of his society for a few weeks. He has expressed his intention of accompanying them on a vacation trip. They decide to elude him by returning to the White Horse Tavern.

Struck suddenly by his own selfishness, he decides to give them a rest and to pay a return visit to his old friends of the inn in the Austrian Tyrol. So they all meet in the familiar old scene, the door yard of Josepha's inn, which is now Leopold's, for the fair locandiera has wedded her former head waiter. At the inn is a smart young girl artist to whom Giesecke pays court while at the same time she is the heroine of a little romance of which a young officer is the hero.

To get his father-in-law settled for life Siedler undertakes to further his suit, but mistakes the lady and pays addresses, in Giesecke's behalf, to her maiden aunt. These cross purposes lead to amusing complications.

The piece is prettily set and well acted, Miss Tyree of Daly's having a congenial rôle as the artist, and Leo Ditrichstein, Charles Bradshaw, Frederic Bond, and Anne Sutherland appearing to excellent advantage.

William Giesecke ..... Charles H. Bradshaw
Frederick Siedler ..... Richard Bennett
Ottilie ..... Adelaide Keim
Prof. Hinzelmann ..... Fred. Summerfield
Leopold ..... Frederic Bond
Josepha ..... Anne Sutherland
Lieut. Geza Von Zeck ..... Leo Ditrichstein
Gabrielle Palm ..... Elizabeth Tyree
Fanny Palm ..... Mrs. Hart Jackson
Dr. Bernbach ..... Douglas J. Wood
Emma ..... Estabrook Galloway
Arndt ..... F. M. Norcross
Kerndl ..... David Elmer
Piccolo ..... Robert Smiley
Therese ..... Alma Ayres

ANOTHER DICKENS PLAY.

"Little Nell and the Marchioness" at the Herald Square Theatre.

Perhaps it was Mary Sanders who persuaded Robert E. Johnston that she was a star, perhaps it was the other way about, but in any case two persons made a woeful error. Mary Sanders played, or essayed to play, Little Nell and the Marchioness in H. P. Mawson's version of Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop" last night at the Herald Square Theatre, and she did it all very badly.

There is a whole lot of talent wasted in Miss Sanders's production, but it is not wasted in the line of dramatic talent. William Seymour, a sterling old actor and a better stage manager, must have searched long and ardently to stage a number of pictures such as Miss Sanders's production comprises, and it is a pity to see so much effort wasted, for a worse conglomeration of actors has seldom been seen on Broadway.

If there were any old-timers in the house they might have closed their eyes and imagined themselves back in the halcyon days or they might have kept them open and believed that the Edwin Forrest Home family was celebrating that tragedian and philanthropist's birthday with a performance of old comedy. There was John Jack as Grandfather Trent, John Jack, Falstaffian as ever, with no voice. There was the historic "P. Aug." Anderson as Quilp. There was Lillie Eldridge.

Max Figman was the best actor in the cast. Mr. Figman proved that if he is given a show he will yet do something. His Swiveller stood out in last night's performance, and was quite the best piece of acting in it. His scenes with the Marchioness and his fight with Quilp earned him a hearty round of applause from that part of the audience who had come only to applaud what Miss Sanders did, but were quite carried away.

The audience was determined to have a speech, so after the third act a gentleman in a dress suit who it was at first thought was Mr. Johnston, "the man who turned them loose," but who proved to be Mr. Mawson, came before the curtain and said that Miss Sanders was quite overcome with the warmth of her reception, which far exceeded anything that she had expected. Mr. Mawson said he had nothing to say for himself, and every one seemed satisfied with that at least.

Mr. Gillette's idea of raising and lowering the curtains in darkness and certain of the "Sherlock Holmes" light effects were used to good advantage.

Richard Swiveller ..... Max Figman
Grandfather Trent ..... John Jack
Fred Trent ..... Harold Hartsell
Mr. Garland ..... William Seymour
Daniel Quilp ..... P. August Anderson
Sampson Brass ..... Herbert Spalding
Kit Nubbles ..... Aubrey Beattie
Sally Brass ..... Anne Caverly
Mrs. Quilp ..... Mary Mackenzie
Mrs Jiniwin ..... Lillie Eldridge
Mrs. George ..... Molly Revel
Mrs. Jarley ..... Lillie Eldridge
Little Nell ..... Mary Sanders
The Marchioness ..... Mary Sanders

MR. SHARPE'S SONG RECITAL.

A New Bass Singer Heard at Mendelssohn Hall.

Mr. Ernest Sharpe, a basso, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. This song recital was originally announced some time ago, but Mr. Sharpe was indisposed and his entertainment had to be postponed. Public interest did not seem to have been excited by the misfortunes of the singer, for a smaller audience has not been seen in Mendelssohn Hall at any other entertainment of the season. Mr. Sharpe's programme was one of those comprehensive affairs which song singers think it absolutely necessary to offer in these days in order to show that they have a command of a great variety of styles. It embraced songs by Handel, Salvator Rosa, A. Scarlatti, Carissimi, Hermann Loehr, Brahms, Schubert, Berger, Henlig von Koss, T. P. Ryder, Horatio Parker, C. B. Hawley, as well as some old English songs.

It would be superfluous to enter upon a detailed description of the singing of Mr. Ernest Sharpe. It is not of the kind which is likely to make a serious impression on the public of this little village, though we are told that it deeply affected the venerated relict of the late Richard Wagner, at her home in Beireuth. Much singing has had weight in Beireuth without corresponding substance here. Mr. Sharpe is a basso with a voice of fairly good body, but a voice production of the most vicious sort. His style is most easily described for the non-professional reader as throaty. This quality is especially manifest in his lower tones, which were badly forced yesterday. There is little beauty of phrasing or declamation in his singing, and he seems to be quite devoid of temperament. But there is really no reason why he should be taken seriously. He is not likely to occur again.

"Lohengrin" at the Opera.

Another disappointment met those who went to the Metropolitan Opera House last night. Mme. Nordica was scheduled to sing Elsa in "Lohengrin," and there was naturally a desire to hear her, for Elsa is the part she was chosen to sing at Baireuth and the one in which she made a success in other parts of Germany. But the audience found at the outer doors the fatal posters announcing that Mme. Nordica was indisposed and her place would be taken by Miss Susan Strong. A considerable number accepted a return of their money and departed in peace. On Saturday afternoon at the conclusion of "Tristan und Isolde" there were ten recalls, and as the audience was leaving the house the doors were all thrown open and a draught was created. Mme. Nordica, who had just finished the "liebestod," caught a cold, which on Sunday developed into neuralgia, and yesterday she was unable to leave the house.

The performance was further marred by the hoarseness of Mr. Van Dyck, who was the Lohengrin. An apology for him was published in the programme. In the circumstances therefore the performance calls for little comment. Its principal merits were to be found in the Telramund of Mr. Bertram and the King of Mr. de Reszke. These two impersonations presented their customary excellences. Mr. Mühlmann was a tolerable Herald. To complete the record, it should be stated that Miss Olitzka was the Ortrud. The chorus sang with more than its usual variety of false intonation. The orchestra discharged its duties in its habitual manner, and Mr. Paur conducted.

"Bohemian Girl" at the American.

In spite of the inclemency of the weather, a good-sized audience witnessed the return of "The Bohemian Girl" at the American Theatre last evening. The periodical reproduction of this opera by the members of the Castle Square Opera Company is attended with almost as much enthusiasm as is manifested at the repeated presentations of "Martha," "Patience," and others that contain simple melodies that always appeal to the patrons of this house.

The chorus work was excellently done, and the principals also were much more satisfactory in the later scenes than in the earlier ones. Reginald Roberts sang the rôle of Thaddeus in his usual pleasing manner. Arline was well acted and sung by Adelaide Norwood, who in the second act was recalled three times to sing "I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls." Louis Casavant's Devilshoof was sung and acted for the most part in a serviceable manner that was well received. Maude Lambert, who will alternate with Belle Norton as the Gypsie Queen, gave a spirited portrayal of the rôle.

"Squire Kate" at Murray Hill.

"Squire Kate," a pastoral drama in four acts, by Robert Buchanan, which was presented at the Murray Hill Theatre yesterday, apparently was far more appreciated by the patrons of this house than the performance offered last week, judging from the size of audiences which witnessed the play in the afternoon and evening, both performances playing to the capacity of the theatre. The stock company without an exception did exceedingly well.

"The Regatta Girl."

"The Regatta Girl" entered upon its last week at Koster & Bial's Music Hall last evening. Miss Blanche Sherwood, who replaced Miss Claire at a moment's notice on Saturday, will retain the rôle of the Duchesse des Effets-Verts. The piece will go on tour next week, and "the ballet "Progress," will have as its other attraction the Williams and Walker's ragtime farce, called "The Policy Players."

Theatres and Music Halls.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—George H. Broadhurst's company in his farce, "What Happened to Jones," appeared before a large and enthusiastic audience last evening.

EDEN MUSEE.—New moving pictures from South Africa will be shown every afternoon and evening during the week. The display of wax groups and figures is more complete than ever before.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL.—Another excellent bill is offered by the management for this week. It comprises Clifford and Huth in their sketch, Johnson and Dean, Thorn and Carleton, Stimson and Martha, the Livingston family, Maxwell and Dudley, Louise Dresser and her pickaninnies, and several others.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—William Greet's London Company reappeared in this city last night in Wilson Barrett's religious drama, "The Sign of the Cross." Charles Dalton filled his former rôle of Marcus Superbus and Miss Lillie Thurlow was seen in the part of Mercia. The play was as usual sumptuously staged.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Irwin's Majestic Burlesquers began their week at this house last evening with the very amusing travesties called "Down the Line" and "The Kneipp Cure, or the Kissing Bug." Preceding the burlesques a vaudeville programme, with the Merrilles, the Mitchell sisters, Harvey and Irwin, serio comics; Kalb and Dill, was given.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Negro minstrelsy, with all its amusing features, was never better demonstrated than by McIntyre and Heath, who are the head-liners this week. Also in the bill were Sager Midgley and Gertie Carlisle, in the skit "After School"; Fields and Ward, Smith and Cook, comedy acrobats; Jules Keller, Morrell and Evans, and many others.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Toputuring and Yucca are the two leading features for this week. The former is a clever Chinese comedian, and the latter is the strong woman, who displays her wonderful strength. A dozen additional curiosities are also to be seen, among them being Edith Wilbur, the big-headed girl; Carlossa, Major Gantz, Capt. Chittenden, and Allen's Punch and Judy show.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Miss Anna Held in "Papa's Wife" played for the capacity of the theatre. The advance sale of seats for the few remaining performances this week is the largest since holiday times. The theatre will be closed next week for rehearsals of Brady and Ziegfeld's production of "Woman and Wine," the melodrama which will inaugurate the theatre's Spring season, April 9.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Francesca Redding last night produced a new comedietta, entitled "Her Friend from Texas," which proved a thoroughly enjoyable vaudeville sketch. Caron and Herbert, the clownish acrobats; W. H. Clemart, a ventriloquist; Rae and Brosche, Jane Whitbeck, Josephine Harvey, Phyllis Aller Campbell and Caulfield, and Williamson and Stone made up the remaining part of the long and amusing programme.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The bill offered this week is excellent and the many vaudeville artists included in it won frequent applause from a large audience. Each individual specialty is entertaining. Lafayette, Mr. and Mrs. Robyns in a one-act comedy, "The Counsel for Defense"; Charles Wayne and Anna Caffrey, "Off to Boston on Business"; Foy and Clark, the Daman troupe, and Henri French filled the programme.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—This week's bill at this vaudeville house is a combination of good acts. Last evening Camille Darville rendered an entirely new repertoire of song, which proved immensely popular; The Girl with the Auburn Hair returned with her same specialty, and Little Fred's trained animals did some clever tricks. The balance of the programme included Mrs. Arthur Sidman, Barnes and sister, Josephine Gassman and her pickaninnies, and many others.

Still Another "Quo Vadis."

Another version of "Quo Vadis," making six in all now being presented to the theatregoing public of this country, will be produced at the Herald Square Theatre for an indefinite period, beginning Easter Monday. The adaptation is made by Jeannette Gilder, and the production will be made under the direction of Eugene W. Presbrey.

Unknown Parts of Italy.

W. H. Goodyear's sixth and last lecture on "Italian Cities, Their Art, Architecture, and Archaeology," will be given at the Berkeley Lyceum, 19-21 West Forty-fourth Street, on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. The subject will be "Unknown Parts of Italy."

Miss Nethersole's Condition.

At the Hoffman House last night it was said that there was no change in the condition of Miss Olga Nethersole, and that she was resting comfortably.

Famous Pictures Reproduced.

This afternoon, commencing at 3:30 o'clock, H. Halsey-Stirling will offer an art exhibit, entitled "A Morning at the National Gallery, London, England," at the Bijou Theatre, and repeat the presentation Thursday and Friday afternoons. Fifty-two famous paintings of the British gallery will be shown on canvas, enlarged from miniatures painted in oil on glass.

Kneisel Quartet in Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 26.—The Kneisel Quartet gave the last of its series of recitals in Princeton to-night. University Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The programme, essentially romantic, included works of the German, Russian, and Scandinavian schools. The opening number was the quartet in G minor, Opus 27, by Grieg. Next on the programme came Schubert's "Death and the Maiden."

Mr. Schroeder played two violoncello solos, and the recital closed with Tschaikowski's sextet for two violins, two violas, and two violoncellos. In this sextet the quartet was assisted by Max Zach and H. Hebeerlein of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Concert by Princeton Students.

The Princeton University Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs will give a concert Friday evening at Mendelssohn Hall, 113 West Fortieth Street. The concert will be under the auspices of the Princeton Club of New York.

ALBANY MEN UNDER ARREST.

Two Armour & Co. Employes Charged with Grand Larceny.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Edward B. Noble, cashier, and Dennis McGraw, salesman, for the local depot of Armour & Co., were arrested to-day for grand larceny. The arrest was caused by the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore, which is on bonds for $5,000 for Noble and $2,500 for McGraw.

The peculations, the complainant charges, have been going on for three years, and were discovered by George Ingils, one of Armour's auditors, through a check which went to protest. The proceedings were carried on through using names of fictitious firms and crediting customers with wrong amounts, altering them subsequently.

Noble said he got into the trouble by trying to protect McGraw.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day there will be several sewing class meetings, among them the fifth meeting of the Pro-Cathedral Class at Mrs. George Lewis's and that of the Womens' Guild at the residence of Mrs. W. C. Coffin, 258 West Seventy-second Street. The American Rose Society will open its first exhibition at the Eden Musée; at the Carnegie Lyceum there will be a concert by the American Womens' Orchestra under the direction of Miss Jeanne Francko; the wedding of Dr. Catherwood and Miss Fiske will take place at 4 P. M. at the Strathmore; Miss Dora Duty Jones will lecture on "The Sybils" at Mrs. Henry E. Howland's, 14 West Ninth Street; Mrs. William Blake Upperman will give classic readings at the Waldorf at 3:30, where there will also be music, and in the evening there will be the regular weekly meeting of the Tuesday Evening Bowling Club at the Tennis Building.

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Peter Cooper Hewitt is booked to sail for Southampton to-morrow on the New York. Mr. Hewitt sails to join Mrs. Hewitt, who, contrary to published statements, did not return with her sister, Mrs. Burke-Roche, who accompanied the body of their brother, George Work, from Europe last week. Mrs. Hewitt is feeling the strain of her two recent sad trips to Europe, and remained abroad in order to rest. Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt will return to this country in late June or early July.

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The wedding of Edward C. Delafield and Miss Margaretta Stockton Beasley, daughter of the late Mercer Beasley of Trenton, N. J., and a niece of Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne of this city, will be celebrated in St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, Monday, April 30, at noon. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's, will perform the ceremony. Miss Kittie Beasley, a sister of the bride, will be the maid of honor, and among the bridesmaids will be Miss Catherine Dodge, Miss Catherine Dix, Miss Mary Nicol, and the Misses Harriet and Maizie Delafield, sisters of the bridegroom. Joseph Delafield will be his brother's best man, and Alexander Hadden, Robert Southard, Percy Pyne, and John R. Delafield will be among the ushers.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a luncheon to-morrow at the Astoria for Mrs. George J. Gould and Lady Mary Sackville. Mr. and Mrs. Gould and Lady Mary returned on Sunday from Aiken where they had been to witness the polo games, in which Mr. Gould participated. They will go to Lakewood on Thursday or Friday to remain over Sunday, and will probably return to New York on Monday next.

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The concert yesterday in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria for the benefit of a class of crippled children was a decided success. The affair netted some $700 after paying expenses. Miss Julia L. Delafield and Miss Mabel Irving Jones, its projectors, are to be congratulated on having realized enough from the concert to provide for the wants of this class for the next year. Among the patronesses of this concert, many of whom were present, were Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. L. L. Delafield, Mrs. Edward R. Jones, Mrs. H. E. Howland, Mrs. Henry L. Barbey, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mrs. John Wesley Brown, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mrs. William A. Duer, Miss Haldane, Miss Anna Key Nevins, and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. Curtis James sailed on Saturday on their steam yacht Aloha bound for the Azores and the Mediterranean. They took with them as guests Dr. Vanderpoel Adriance, John H. Miller, A. P. Alvord, and Miss Maude Parsons.

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The Kaiserin Maria Theresa, which sails to-day for Bremen via Cherbourg and Southampton, has booked among others Mr. and Mrs. B. Edmund David, Mrs. M. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Robinson and Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob E. Ward, and the Prince and Princess Lwoff. On the New York, sailing to-morrow for Southampton, there are booked among others Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Esler, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Myron Francis Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Stillson B. Hutchins of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ledyard, Walter W. Watrous, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, and Robert W. Phifer.

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Yesterday morning there was another meeting of the "Causeries du Lundi," held this time at Mrs. Edward Mitchell's, 31 East Fiftieth Street. The paper read and discussed was "The Recent Revival of the Olympian Games." Among the members of this club are Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. Henry Howells, Miss Delafield, Mrs. Lockwood De Forest, Miss Seward, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. B. S. Church, Mrs. Arthur Peabody, Mrs. Henry E. Howland, and Mrs. Charles S. Stebbins. In the afternoon Miss Emily M. Burbank gave the second of two lectures on National music at Leslie Hall, assisted by Miss Maude Rihl, pianiste; the Helping Hand Sewing Class had a meeting at Mrs. Westervelt's, and the concert gotten up by Miss Julia Delafield and Miss Mabel Jones for the benefit of crippled children was heard at the Astoria. In the evening among the dinners was one given to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, by Theobald Chartran, the artist. The Monday Evening Bowling Club had its regular evening at the Tennis Building, in West Forty-first Street.

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Dr. Clinton H. Catherwood and Miss Maude Fiske, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Fiske, will be married this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the residence of the bride's mother, the Strathmore, Broadway and Fifty-second Street. The wedding is to be a small one, and only relatives and intimate friends have been asked to the wedding or the following reception.

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The engagement was announced yesterday of William H. Dixon, son of William P. Dixon, and whose mother was Miss Evalina Babcock, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, and an elder sister of Mrs. Fordyce D. Barker, Mrs. Harry Murray, and the Misses Babcock, and Miss Williams. Mr. Dixon's sister, Miss Evelina Dixon, married Mr. Eben Stevens. The engagement is also announced of Theodore Price of the brokerage firm of Price & McCormick and Miss Dyer.

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Among recent arrivals from this city at the Virginia Hot Springs are Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Morgan, John F. Baker, Robert G. Irwin, Mrs. M. D. Van Doran, Miss Ripley, Mrs. Talbot J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, Miss Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sands, J. Lawrence McKeever, Horace Russell, Mrs. E. H. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Smith, Alexander Bryant, and Miss Ludlow. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Dr. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Mr. and Mrs. H. McKay Twombly, and Miss Webb and Miss Lawrence recently stopped there for a few days on their way back from the South. Mrs. Alexander Brown and daughters of Baltimore have also recently been at the Hot Springs.

***

There are a few New Yorkers yet in Florida, but the many parties which were touring the South have nearly all returned. N. C. Reynal, J. V. R. Townsend, and Mrs. Rutter were registered recently at Jacksonville, en route to New York. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould and Lady Mary Sackville arrived from Aiken on Saturday. They will be at Lakewood this week. Abner McKinley and party are still at Tampa.

***

Miss Clementina Furniss will give a card party on March 29. The farewell meeting for the season of the Knickerbocker Whist Club takes place on Thursday at the residence of Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd. The prizes for the occasion will be the handsomest of the season.

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Mrs. George L. Kingsland will sail for Europe April 4, Miss Louise Scott on April 10, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting on April 25, and Mr. and Mrs. James Martin and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould on May 2.

***

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is still in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson and Miss Bronson are expected there from a trip on the Nile. The Riviera season will end in April, and already there are many departures. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Choate are still at Cannes, and Mrs. Henry White is at Grasse. Harold Vanderbilt has sailed for New York.

***

Paris is very dull. The Count and Countess Boni de Castellane gave a dinner recently at their new home to Forain, the caricaturist. There have been several small entertainments in honor of Mr. Bragiotti and the Baroness de Reibnitz, whose engagement has recently been announced. The majority of the Americans residing in Paris are on the Riviera. Mrs. Robert Goelet and Mrs. Richard Irvin have left Paris for Cannes.

***

Among the débutantes in London this Spring will be the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hwfa Williams and niece of the Duchess of Wellington. She is said to be very handsome. Her mother has recently inherited a fortune from Lady Meux. She and her daughter are at present in the Riviera, but will return for the Spring season in London after the visit of the Queen to Ireland.

***

M. and Mme. Hottinguer have returned to Paris from the honeymoon. Mrs. Hottinguer was Miss Monroe. She and her husband contemplate a visit to Newport this Summer and a stay in New York until after the Horse Show. Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe have been in the South of France.

***

Mrs. Mackay is still at Monte Carlo. The Marquise de Wentworth has been visiting her there. Mme. de Wentworth is an American woman, who has made quite a success as a painter of sacred pictures.

MRS. JULIA KEEFE ON TRIAL.

Defendant's Counsel in Indecent Letter Case Taunts Anthony Comstock.

The trial of Mrs. Julia Keefe, the young wife of Dr. C. Keefe of Kingston and Rondout, N. Y., who is accused of having on Dec. 11 last sent an indecent letter and picture through the mails to Mrs. Lillie F. Parrish, a widow, residing at 165 Highland Avenue, Rondout, was begun yesterday before Judge Thomas and a jury in the Criminal Part of the United States Circuit Court.

In questioning talesmen Assistant District Attorney Baldwin asked if they were members of or in sympathy with the National Liberal League.

W. D. Brunnier, counsel for Mrs. Keefe, asked: "Are any of you gentlemen members of Mr. Comstock's Society for the Promulgation of Crime?"

Mr. Baldwin objected, and Mr. Comstock explained: "Society for the Suppression of Vice."

Miss Edith Parrish, a daughter of the Rondout widow, testified that the letter and picture inclosed were delivered at her home on Dec. 11, a few days after her father's death, by a postman.

Anthony Comstock testified that Mrs. Keefe had admitted sending the matter complained of through the mails, but had said she felt justified.

On cross-examination Mr. Comstock was asked if he had been christened Anthony. He said he had been.

"And Anthony is the record in your family Bible?"

"It is."

"Now, is it not true that you have changed your name from Ananias to Anthony?"

"It is not true."

Mr. Brunnier asked Mr. Comstock:

"What did you mean by telling Mrs. Keefe that it would cost her $3,000 to get out of this scrape?"

"I never said anything of the kind."

The defense opened its case by calling Mrs. Keefe. She said that she and her husband had lived happily together from their marriage, in 1894, until two years ago, when they moved to the house opposite the Parrish store. She had written the letter, but had not inclosed the picture, and she had placed the letter under the door of the Parrish house on Dec. 9.

"You did not mail it?"

"I did not, and if it was delivered by the postman on the afternoon of Monday, Dec. 11, 1899, it must have been posted after I put it under Mrs. Parrish's door."

"Did you tell Mr. Comstock, as he says, that you mailed the letter?"

"I did not. I simply admitted that I had written the letter."

Expert Kinsley, called in rebuttal, said that, in his opinion, the obscene part at the foot of the letter was in the same hand as the body of the missive, which Mrs. Keefe acknowledged was her writing. The case will be summed up to-day.

STATE LABOR REPORT.

Increase in Earnings, Trades Unions, and Union Membership.

John McMackin, Commissioner of State Labor Statistics, has completed his report of the condition of labor in this State as it was at the end of 1899. While there were more unemployed at that time than there were in the previous quarters of the year, the number was smaller than during the corresponding period in 1897 and 1898. The earnings, however, of those who had work during the last quarter of 1899 were more than they had been in the corresponding periods of the two previous years, and there was also an increase in both the numbers of trades unions and in their memberships. At the end of December last there were 224,383 trade union members in the State, which was an increase of 49,360 during the year. In Greater New York there were 152,860 union members in December, as against 125,136 on the corresponding date of 1898.

Regarding labor laws, the report says that New York is well to the front, and probably in advance of other States in regard to the eight-hour work day and the prevailing rate of wages for public employes or employes of contractors on public works.

The New York State Free Employment Bureau at 30 West Twenty-ninth Street did an increased amount of business during the last year. In the last quarter of 1899 the number of applicants for work was 1,420 and for help 714. Situations were procured for 598 persons, an increase of 22 per cent.

The number of immigrants to the United States during the last quarter of 1899 through the port of New York was 74,892, an increase of 23,012 over the corresponding quarter of 1898.

The report compares labor conditions in several European countries. The state of employment in Germany is improved. In Great Britain the co-operative movement for buying and selling necessaries of life has made rapid advance; 1,700 societies had in 1898 1,500,000 members, $100,000,000 of capital, sales amounting to $350,000,000, and employed directly 75,000 persons.

In France there were 2,324 trades unions, with an aggregate membership of 437,793. The City of Basel, in Switzerland, is trying the experiment of compulsory insurance against lack of employment in certain trades. The municipality bears the expense of establishing and maintaining the insurance office and makes a small appropriation besides, while both employers and employes make weekly contributions.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Marshall Stone.

Ex-Gov. John Marshall Stone of Mississippi died yesterday at Holly Springs, Miss., after a short illness, of erysipelas. He was born in Gibson County, Tenn., April 30, 1830, and attended neighborhood schools for a time, but obtained most of his education by the light of pine-knot fires after laboring on a farm all day. In 1855 he went to Mississippi. During the civil war he served first as Captain and then as Colonel of the Second Mississippi Volunteers. During Gen. Lee's retreat from Gettysburg Col. Stone, wounded and on crutches, was left at the Potomac River with many disabled soldiers and non-combatants with the supply trains of Lee's army. They were about to ford the river when two brigades of Federal cavalry were descried in the distance, dashing toward them. Col. Stone hobbled out on crutches, gave the command to arm, and with this crowd of teamsters, nurses, and other non-combatants succeeded in repulsing the cavalry, holding them in check until Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who heard the fight ten miles off, marched to the rescue, and captured the Federal brigades. After the war Col. Stone was station agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Iuka and served as Mayor of Iuka. He was then elected Treasurer of Tishemingo County, Miss., but was removed by military authority. In 1869 he was elected as a Democrat to the State Senate, and was continuously re-elected until 1876, when he was chosen Presilent pro tem. of the Senate. Upon the impeachment of Gov. Ames, Col. Stone served as Governor for the unexpired term of two years, and in 1878 was elected to the full term of four years. In 1884 he was appointed Railroad Commissioner by Gov. Lowry, serving two years. He was again chosen Governor of the State in 1890. At the time of his death he was President of the Starkville Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM G. WILLIAMS, Superintendent of Public Schools of Watertown, N. Y., died yesterday in that city. He was seventy-one years old.

Mrs. CORDELIA EAMES HUNT died at 30 Orange Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. She was the widow of Chief Engineer George P. Hunt, United States Navy.

Mrs. HESTER CARPENTER PIERCE died at her home, at Pleasantville, N. Y., yesterday. She was the widow of Moses Pierce and was eighty-four years old.

Mrs. JULIETTE EARL, wife of ex-Chief Justice Earl of the State Court of Appeals, died at Clifton Springs Sunday. She was seventy-one years old. The interment will be at Herkimer.

Mrs. EMMA C. WILCOX died Sunday at her home, at 1,206 Fifth Avenue, near One Hundred and First Street. She was sixty-three years old. The funeral will take place to-morrow from her home.

Mrs. MARGARET SKIDDY FISCHER, widow of Charles P. Fischer, died yesterday at her home, 316 Fifth Avenue. She was the daughter of the late Francis Skiddy. The funeral will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth Street, Thursday morning.

CHARLES H. BUTLER, Jr., a newspaper man twenty-one years old, died at the home of his father, Charles H. Butler, 31 St. Paul's Avenue, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, Sunday night, after a brief illness from pneumonia. He was born in Baltimore, but had lived on Staten Island for the past twelve years.

ROGER ELLIOTT FOSTER of Concord, N. H., the youngest son of the late Judge William L. Foster of New Hampshire, died yesterday. For many years he had successfully managed the large country estate of his uncle, the late Commodore Perkins. He represented the town of Webster in the New Hampshire Legislature of 1897, and Gov. Rollins appointed him on his staff last year.

Dr. WILLIAM WELSH VIBBERT, son of the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, vicar of Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Stret, died yesterday from heart disease, at his home, at 11 East Twenty-fourth Street. He was twenty-seven years old. Dr.

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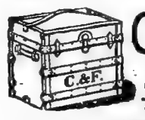

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NEW MORGAN WATER BILL

Proposed Now to Limit City's Rights to Three Localities.

ADIRONDACKS MAY BE CHOSEN

Measure the Result of a Conference Between the Governor and Merchants' Association.

ALBANY, March 26.—As the result of a conference to-day between Gov. Roosevelt and the representatives of the Merchants' Association of New York City, it was decided to amend the Morgan Water Supply bill so as to give New York City the right to go into three localities of the State for a water supply, and to-night in the Assembly Mr. Morgan introduced the new measure.

The three localities specified in this new Water Supply bill are as follows: The Adirondack group, containing the Counties of Essex, Hamilton, Warren, Fulton, and Saratoga, the Catskill group, composed of Albany, Schoharie, Greene, Delaware, and Ulster, and the Wallkill group, made up of Orange and Rockland Counties. Lake George, Lake Champlain, and the Mohawk River and its tributaries are exempted. The provisions of Mr. Morgan's new bill are substantially as follows:

The Commissioner of Water Supply, with the approval of the Board of Public Improvements, shall have power within the Counties of Essex, Hamilton, Warren, Fulton, and Saratoga, or within Albany, Schoharie, Greene, Delaware, and Ulster Counties, or within Orange and Rockland Counties, to select all sources of water supply needed for New York City, except Lake George, Lake Champlain, or any of their tributaries, the Mohawk or its tributaries.

Any sources selected by him shall be deemed necessary for the public use of the city and, thereupon, with the approval of the Board of Public Improvements and of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, together with the authority of the Municipal Assembly, it shall be lawful for the city to acquire by condemnation any real estate necessary to acquire the exclusive property rights in such sources of water supply and to wholly extinguish the water rights of any other persons or corporation, with the right to lay and maintain conduits, aqueducts and water pipes with the connections and fixtures on the lands of others in the counties aforesaid, and if necessary to acquire by condemnation lands for such purposes in other counties in conducting the waters to the City of New York.

In order to protect cities and villages at present taking water from these counties, it is provided that the city shall not have power to acquire or to extinguish the property rights of any persons or corporation to any water rights which are in actual use at the time of the initiation of proceedings for condemnation for the supply of the water works of the people of any other city or village, or which in the opinion of the court may reasonably become necessary for such supply, or to take or use the water from any of the canals of the State, any canal reservoirs, or waters used exclusively as feeders for canals, or from any of the streams acquired by the State for supplying the canals.

Nothing contained in the bill shall be deemed in any manner to limit or affect the rights, property rights, power, or jurisdiction now possessed by the City of New York in relation to the possession, maintenance, operation, or completion of its present water system.

The engineers representing the Merchants' Association claim that any one of the three groups of counties specified in the new measure will furnish an adequate water supply for New York City's needs. They have not, however, investigated far enough to decide which group will be most advantageous to the city.

Gov. Roosevelt says he believes the Adirondack group will be the one finally selected. The Governor, in discussing the whole matter of water supply legislation this afternoon, said: "The need is so great that I feel action should be taken."

The Governor expressed his regret at the lack of interest which the New York City authorities had taken in the matter, but said that notwithstanding this it was the duty of the Legislature to act, without regard to this attitude. He displayed the map which has been prepared by the Merchants' Association's engineers showing over 300 private rights exclusive of the Ramapo Company's right. This, said the Governor, shows the need of having the bill passed now.

THE ANTI-POLICY BILL.

Mr. Fallows Still Hopes for Its Passage with "Knowingly" Left Out.

ALBANY, March 26.—Assemblyman Fallows stated to-night that when his Anti-Policy bill as amended by the Senate was returned to the Assembly he will move to non-concur and ask that a conference committee be appointed to consider the measure in conjunction with a similar committee of the Senate.

The amended bill, he said, was worse than no bill, and he certainly could not agree to have it passed. The insertion of the word "knowingly," he declared, killed the effect of the measure and destroyed its utility as an instrument to put an end to policy playing. He desires the bill passed in its original form, which made the possession of policy slips presumptive evidence of guilt of policy playing on the part of the possessor.

Mr. Fallows is willing to make a compromise, but will not agree to the amendment which compels the authorities to prove that the person in whose possession the policy slips are found that they were in his possession "knowingly."

NEW BATH HOME TRUSTEES.

Gov. Roosevelt Sends In His Selections for Members of the Board.

ALBANY, March 26.—Gov. Roosevelt has nominated the following as Trustees of the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath:

Benjamin Flagler of Niagara Falls, vice George R. Sutherland; Benton McConnell of Hornellsville, vice Frank Campbell; Clinton D. MacDougall of Auburn, vice Hotchkiss S. Finch; Thomas W. Ford of Rochester, vice Joseph P. Cleary; Charles A. Orr of Buffalo, vice John Palmer; Thomas R. Proctor of Utica, vice J. Monroe Shoemaker; George W. Dunn of Binghamton, vice Daniel E. Sickles, and Joseph W. Kay of Brooklyn, vice Horatio C. King.

The only one of the old board the Governor contemplated renominating was Gen. John Palmer of Albany, who declined a reappointment, however, because of the pressure of other business.

The nominations were referred to the Finance Committee.

STATUTORY REVISION BILL.

Measure to Abolish the Board Introduced by Senator Elsberg.

ALBANY, March 26.—Senator Elsberg to-night introduced a bill to provide for the abolishment of the Statutory Revision Commission and continuing one of the Commissioners as private counsel to the Governor at an annual salary of $5,000.

He sought to have the bill immediately advanced to the order of final passage, but this was prevented by an objection by Senator Higgins.

JUDGMENT FOR NASSAU COUNTY.

Apportions Personal Property Formerly Belonging to Queens.

ALBANY, March 26.—Justice Chester to-day granted an interlocutory judgment in the action of the County of Nassau against the City of New York and the County of Queens, which grew out of the apportionment of property and taxes made necessary when the Greater New York charter went into effect and the new County of Nassau was created. The action was brought to recover judgment for the apportionment of personal property formerly of Queens County.

Corporation Counsel Whalen of New York City admitted all the allegations except two, and with counsel for Queens, consented to the entry of the judgment. The judgment apportions all the personal property referred to except arrears of taxes and assessments between the parties on the basis of an apportionment made by the Supervisors of Nassau and Queens County. The property includes steam rollers, sprinkling carts, furniture of the poor-house on Barnum's Island, and $850.50 in cash.

BILLS INTRODUCED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 26.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-night:

Mr. STEWART—To provide for the notification of persons whose names are added to the list of those assessed for personal taxes and those already on the list whose assessments are increased. Notice must be sent by registered letter at least sixty days before the confirmation of such assessments, and no one shall be liable to pay personal taxes unless served with such notice.

Mr. LITCHARD—To make it unlawful for any person or persons to induce others to sell adulterated milk or renovated butter.

Mr. WAITE—To compel the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company to have attendants on duty continuously day and night at all its stations.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 26.—Among the bills passed in the Legislature to-night were the following:

Senate.

Senator FORD—Fixing the dates when the State Board of Tax Commissioners shall file the assessments of the special franchises on the various cities of the State.

Senator LA ROCHE—Appropriating $5,000 for dredging Mill Creek and the Narrows to Long Creek, Town of Freeport, Nassau County.

Senator BROWN—Authorizing Supervisors to raise by taxation a sum not exceeding $1,000 in any year to aid in carrying out the provisions of the forest, fish, and game laws.

Senator MITCHELL—Confirming a grant of lands under the Harlem River to John Blessing.

Senator COGGESHALL—Providing that Tax Collectors shall be entitled to receive from the county 2 per cent. as fees for all taxes assessed as non-resident returned unpaid.

Senator FEATHERSON—Authorizing the extension of the funded indebtedness of New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond.

Assembly.

Mr. FALLOWS—Appropriating $80,000 for the Quarantine Commission for reclaiming land and erecting a building for cabin passengers at Hoffman Island, N. Y.

Mr. GRAHAM—Granting the consent of the State to the acquisition by the United States of certain lands for the use of the Government in Putnam County.

Mr. GREEN—Providing that the Directors of any corporation on voluntary dissolution may, with the written consent of the holders of two-thirds in amount of the capital stock, sell the remaining assets to any other corporation, and take in payment the stock or bonds of such corporation and distribute them among the stockholders in lieu of money.

Mr. ALLDS—Providing that the printing of examination question papers of the Regents shall be done in the rooms of the University.

Mr. DAVIS—Providing that Trustees of Protestant Episcopal churches shall not make application to the courts for leave to sell or mortgage real property without the consent of the Bishop and Standing Committee of the diocese.

Mr. APGAR—Making it mandatory for all persons operating or using any motor carriage or vehicle upon the public highways of the State to take out a license.

Senator FORD—Providing that in the counties containing cities of the first-class the proprietor of a newspaper is entitled for publishing legal notices $1 for the first insertion and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Mr. KNIPP—Consolidating the several acts relative to the Elmira Reformatory by providing for a resident Superintendent and Chaplain.

Mr. COOLEY—Providing that when a corporation is formed for transportation purposes at least 10 per cent. of its capital stock must be paid in cash.

Mr. METCALFE—Providing that the Commissioner of Jurors for each county, in New York City, must select before Dec. 1 of each year the names of 200 persons qualified to act as jurors for each district of the Municipal Court.

Senator McCARREN—Providing for the appointment of clerks to the Justices of the Appellate Division, Second Department, and fixing the salaries.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, March 26.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the following new laws:

Senator BRACKETT—To establish record of the release of rents reserved by leases fee by persons interested in lands held under lease in perpetuity.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Incorporating the Youngs Memorial Cemetery of Long Island, of which Mr. William J. Youngs, secretary to the Governor, is named as an incorporator.

Mr. HILL—Appropriating $100,000 for the erection of the New York State Building at the Pan-American Exposition.

Light Bill Endangers Adirondacks?

ALBANY, March 26.—Gov. Roosevelt has been informed by the Forest Preserve Board that the bill of Assemblyman Sullivan of Utica giving electric light companies the same power to condemn land possessed by water companies, which is now before him, will permit hundreds of acres of land in the Adirondacks to be taken. He will probably insist that Assemblyman Sullivan shall amend it so that it will not affect Adirondack timber lands.

Doherty Bills to be Amended.

ALBANY, March 26.—Senator Ford proposes to amend his bills for the relief of Capt. Doherty of New York City, his Wardman and Roundsman, alleged to be guiltless by the confession of Mrs. Thurow, by providing that if the policemen are adjudged guiltless they shall be granted the pay they lost during suspension.

Memorial Services for ex-Gov. Flower.

ALBANY, March 26.—Memorial services, in honor of ex-Gov. Flower, will be held in the Assembly Chamber on Tuesday evening, April 3. Senator Brown to-night offered a concurrent resolution for a joint meeting of the Senate and Assembly at that time, and it was unanimously carried.

Railroad Loan Measure Advanced.

ALBANY, March 26.—To-night in the Assembly Mr. Trainor moved to strike out the enacting clause of Mr. Hill's bill permitting railroad corporations to borrow money for other purposes than for completing and finishing or operating its road. The motion was lost, 32 to 57, and the bill advanced.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Abrogation of the Pro-Rating Agreement to be Discused To-day.

Representatives of Eastern and Western roads will meet to-day to discuss the abrogation of the pro-rating agreement. The Western men will make a great effort to bring about the reinstatement of that agreement, and they believe that the trunk lines cannot close their eyes to the injustice caused, they say, to Chicago roads by the abrogation of this agreement, now that actual practice has proved, as they claim, a favoring of the St. Louis gateway.

As an instance they cite the rates between Kansas City and New York via St. Louis and Chicago respectively, the rate being 5 cents higher via Chicago than by way of St. Louis. Representatives of the Eastern lines have held a number of preliminary meetings in anticipation of to-day's conference. It is believed that some of the trunk lines are in favor of restoring the pro-rating practice, which seems to have operated somewhat in favor of differential lines.

There will also be a meeting to-day of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee, at which rates out of New York are to be taken up, and the report of the sub-committee, which met yesterday, on the propositions of the Canadian Pacific in regard to commissions and Pacific Coast rates is to be considered.

The Canadian Pacific holds that it would be useless to abolish paying commissions to ticket agents and then put them back in another shape as salaries. Western passenger agents seem to have agreed with this view, for they have adopted a resolution that all commission agreements with Thomas Cook & Sons, Gaze & Sons, and other excursion agents shall be abolished as soon as the contracts expire. The Canadian Pacific will become a party to this agreement if all its competitors accept the conditions.

RAILROAD BUILDING IN TEXAS.

Representatives of Texas roads say that there is quite a boom in railroad building in that State. Nearly 400 miles of road are said to be under construction, and about 750 miles more are planned. The most extensive project is that of the Union Central Railway, which is to run from Houston to Paris, Texas, with branches to Waco and other towns. The total length of its lines will be 570 miles. The St. Louis and San Francisco is building a new line to the Red River, and the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf has just completed 110 miles of track through Oklahoma Territory into Texas. The Southern Pacific is extending a branch of the so-called "Macaroni" line which will open a rich section of country. The Texas and New Orleans is constructing a line between Athens and Dallas, a distance of seventy-five miles, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas has added twenty miles to its lines.

This boom is said to be directly due to the great revival of business all over the South, and if it continues there will be more miles of road built in Texas in the next two years than there have been in the last decade.

The Erie and the Clover Leaf.

The report coming from the West that a party of Erie Railway officials and representatives of J. Pierpont Morgan had gone over the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Road, generally known as the Clover Leaf, caused a widely accepted rumor yesterday that the Erie Road would purchase the Clover Leaf at the foreclosure sale. This rumor was denied yesterday by a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. An officer of the Continental Trust Company is quoted as saying that if any road should outbid the Reorganization Committee, it would have to pay as a price the full value of the bonds, accrued interest, and the expenses of the receivers and the Reorganization Committee. The amount of the outstanding bonds is $7,724,000. If the Erie should get control of the Clover Leaf it would give the former a direct line into St. Louis and Kansas City.

DEFT THIEVES GET $3,100

Unusually Bold Robbery in an Up-Town Restaurant.

Men Rifle a Safe in Broad Daylight, While Forty Persons Are at Breakfast in the Room.

Five flashily dressed men made a raid yesterday morning on the cash safe of Thomas Healy's restaurant, at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, and, in spite of broad daylight and the presence of more than forty guests, who were breakfasting at the time, their skillful manipulations resulted in the disappearance of $3,100 in checks and bank notes. Later in the day Mr. Healy received an anonymous letter inclosing all the checks, to the amount of $273.

Employes in the restaurant and the regular patrons, who are for the most part business men living in the neighboring apartment houses, are still wondering at the remarkable circumstances of the theft. From the waiters' reports, it seems that the robbers performed their work according to a perfectly arranged plan and that they were well acquainted with the workings of the establishment, including three dining rooms, the kitchen, and the café.

Two of the men entered the main dining room about 8 o'clock, having driven up to the curb in a cab. They sat down near the cashier's desk and ordered omelettes. Hardly had they seated themselves when two others arrived and took a table in the same part of the room, asking a waiter for steaks. A few seconds later the fifth man, whom later events proved to be the "talking" member of the gang, came in. He took his seat near the others.

The breakfast proceeded, and patrons came in or went out as usual. All of the five men behaved themselves like the rest, showing no sign of mutual recognition and seeming to be perfectly at ease. They were well dressed according to the "sporty" standard, exhibiting a profusion of brilliants in their shirt fronts and on their cravats. But it happened that all of them, on finishing their breakfasts, ordered some special dishes at the same time. Each group gave its order to a separate waiter, and suddenly that end of the room was cleared of attendants, leaving only the cashier, a few guests, and the operators around the neighborhood of the safe.

When the floor had been cleared in this way, the fifth man, a fellow of heavy build and puffy red face, walked up to the cashier and offered to pay his bill. He laid a fifty-dollar greenback on the desk. Not having enough change at hand, the cashier went to the safe and secured the desired amount, leaving the door half closed. Then the fat man began to talk about a private dinner he intended to give in one of Healy's small rooms, asking about terms and keeping up a running fire of questions. This lasted for a few minutes. In the meantime each of the other four men paid his bill and withdrew, the "talking" member finishing his remarks and following the last one out of the door.

One by one the waiters returned with the special dishes. They found the tables deserted. The cashier was notified, and all hands abused the delinquent guests. About five minutes later the cashier had occasion to go to the safe again, and the loss was discovered. Mr. Healy was notified at once, but no trace of the five men could be found.

The safe stood a few feet from the cashier's desk. It is supposed that one of the men rifled it while his confederate talked. The money was all in a small drawer and represented the receipts of three days, together with amounts paid in for standing bills. The small drawer was taken along with its contents. Investigations showed that the suspected men had been in the restaurant frequently for several weeks, and their familiarity with the place was shown by the fact that the "extras" they ordered carried the waiters to different parts of the kitchen or café. Mr. Healy thinks he will be able to catch them, as many of his employes know their faces.

PROBLEM OF THE CITY BOY.

Discussed at the Annual Meeting of the Universalist Club.

"The Problem of the City Boy" was the after dinner theme of discussion at the one hundred and twentieth annual meeting of the New York Universalist Club held last evening at the Hotel St. Denis.

George Hamilton Dean, President of the Boys' Free Reading Rooms, was the first speaker, and his subject was "The Boys' Club." The average boy, he said, except when asleep or at school, is on the street and gets his education there as well as in the class room. Street life's tendency is to make the strong boy a bully. That the gang exists there can be no doubt. Its leader exercises a wonderful lordship as exemplified in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Street gangs. The reason the boy goes on the street is because there is no room for him at home to play. The group idea is gradually coming to the fore in dealing with city boys, and the belief is growing that it is the personal touch in the clubs which is going to save the boy by its homelike influence.

The speaker did not believe in descending to the street boy's level in amusing him, and high-class songs, he said, are much better than such songs as "I Want You, My Honey," and "All Coons Look Alike to Me." The greatest pleasure the boys' glee clubs have is in giving pleasure to others. The military drill also teaches the boys self-restraint and respect for superiors.

"In one club elections are held and the blanket ballot is used with the same signs and instructions as in a regular State election. Posters are put up, but sometimes they are so personal that they have to be taken down. Then they have reporters, some of whose articles are marvels. The boys, in fact, know as much about voting as adults. There are also contests with prizes of enough value to make them worth striving for, and there is a record kept of kind and noble deeds."

Robert N. Bruce of the Children's Aid Society spoke next on "The Homeless Boy," and gave statistics about the good work performed by that society. Don C. Seitz gave a humorous description of the newsboys' strike.

The following officers were elected: President—E. H. Cole; Vice President—H. A. Tuttle; Treasurer—W. H. Vogel; Secretary—S. M. Child; Directors—L. W. Seavey, J. A. Rich, and C. L. Haskell.

Western Lines Quarrel Over Rates.

Western lines out of Chicago are again in dispute, this time over the rates which are to be made to Italian laborers, who are being taken West out of Chicago in large numbers. An attempt to "pool" the business has failed, and the squabble is extending to party rates which are to be granted to a large number of Michigan and Wisconsin farmers by one of the roads. Other violations are reported of the agreement recently made by the Presidents at their New York meeting. Unless these disputes are settled it is predicted that they will result in a general repudiation of that agreement within the next month.

Chicago Small Shippers Unsatisfied.

The "small shippers" of the Chicago Board of Trade are not satisfied with the grain rate situation, and they have appealed to outside Exchanges for aid, which is said to have been promised to them. They will now give their attention to the Cullom amendments to the inter-State commerce law, and exert every effort to bring about its passage. The Chicago Board of Trade has adopted a rule by which a member cannot be punished for uncommercial conduct in violating the inter-State law until the Commerce Commission has found him guilty. As the commission has no power to punish violators of the law under the court decisions, this rule is declared by the dissatisfied shippers to be farcical.

A Freight Train 6,000 Feet Long.

What was probably the longest train on record was hauled recently over the Cleveland and Pittsburg. When the caboose was attached in the freight yards the engine was at a station one and a third miles away. The brakeman at the rear end ran forward one-third of mile to a telegraph station, and there telegraphed the engineer at the next telegraph station, a mile away, to go ahead, as the train was ready.

New United States Guide.

A new United States Guide, covering all the towns and cities of more than 1,000 inhabitants, has been issued. It is called the Wayne Kratzer Guide. The population of each town is given, together with the express rates, distances to New York, Philadelphia, and Boston; distance to nearest town, and the principal newspapers, lawyers, mercantile houses, hotels, banks, and industries. Statistics of 5,000 towns are contained in the guide, besides which two of the principal millinery, clothing, and hardware houses in 1,000 other cities are given.

NEW APPELLATE JUSTICE

Mr. Barrett to be Transferred at His Own Request.

Will Take His Seat in Supreme Court Down Town May 1—His Successor Not Yet Named.

Justice George C. Barrett of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, has asked Gov. Roosevelt to relieve him from his work on the Appellate Division bench, and will return to active duty in the regular Supreme Court work at the County Court House.

For some time it has been rumored among lawyers and Justices that all was not in perfect harmony at the Appellate Division building, in Madison Square, and that some of the Justices did not take kindly to some of the rulings of Presiding Justice Van Brunt.

While none of the Justices would talk on the matter yesterday, and even declared that they knew nothing of the request for transfer, it was understood that Justice Barrett's action caused no surprise. The Justice himself authorized the following statement:

"Justice Barrett is not to resign. He found the duties of the Appellate Division onerous, and his health is such that he will give up that work. He has been in it since the creation of the new department, four years ago last January, and he was re-elected last Fall as a successor to himself. He will give this up and go down town on May 1 as a Justice of the Supreme Court."

Justice Barrett is sixty-two years old, and will retire on account of the age limit in eight years. He has been a Judge in the Court of Common Pleas and on the Supreme Court bench for thirty-six years.

The position on the Appellate Division bench is filled from among the Justices of the Supreme Court. The Governor designates the Justices for the positions. Some speculation has already arisen as to who he will name in place of Justice Barrett. Under the provisions of the law, the Justice named must have been elected to the Supreme Court bench from New York County. Justices who served in the Common Pleas and on the Superior Court bench at the time of the consolidation of the courts in 1895 are not eligible to the vacancy. This leaves Justices Andrews, Scott, Leventritt, MacLean, and O'Gorman as the men from whom Gov. Roosevelt must make his selection.

THE CUBAN ORPHAN FAIR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Upon reading the editorial in a recent issue of your valuable paper about the Cuban Orphan Fair to be given in Easter week, I decided to send you a copy of a letter from Washington. Under the impression that the fair was an unnecessary effort, a friend wrote to the proper authorities and received the reply expected:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Division of Customs and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D. C. March 10, 1900.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 21st ultimo, I am directed by the Acting Secretary of War to advise you that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Cuba, to whom your communication was referred, reports that the island is not in need of private charity. Your intention is invited to the enclosed circular making provision for hospitals and asylums in Cuba. Yours respectfully, CLARENCE R. EDMUNDS,
Lieut. Col. Forty-seventh Infantry, U. S. A.,
Chief of Division.

Circular inclosed:

No. 220.
HEADQUARTERS OF DIVISION OF CUBA.
Havana, Nov. 17, 1899.

The Military Governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

"(5.) In addition to the payment of public instruction and municipal police, the State will aid Hospitals and Asylums to such an extent as shall be determined as necessary."

This letter from Washington confirms the statement in a letter from Havana published in your columns of March 25.

I do not wish to reflect in any way upon those who are taking the lead in this fair, for I do not believe that they understand the situation. While Chaplain Pierce is here struggling to raise a large sum for needed work in the Philippines, it must be a sore trial to him to find so much effort being made for a work of supererogation.

By printing this letter in your columns you will favor a

SUBSCRIBER FOR MANY YEARS.

New York, March 26, 1900.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:52	Sun sets...6:19	Moon rises...3:35

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:15	Gov. Isl'd...4:44	H. Gate...9:40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:51	Gov. Isl'd...5:22	H. Gate...7:18

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Belvernon, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresa	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Massilia, Naples	.....	.....
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mae, Ponce	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Santiago, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 31 and up to April 6, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York April 14, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

(Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

THE MUNN ENVELOPE

The only practical and valuable addition to an envelope since the day when gummed flaps took the place of sealing wax.

The Munn Wired Envelope presents in a simple form the solution of the whole vexed problem of envelope opening, and marks an epoch in the history of time and labor saving inventions.

The Munn Envelopes once used will become indispensable to bankers and merchants doing business through correspondence, as checks and valuable papers inclosed in them will be safe from mutilation by the sharp letter openers usually employed.

The time saved in opening the day's mail is an important item. The wires of half a dozen Munn Envelopes may be pulled while you are inserting a knife blade under the flap of a single ordinary envelope. The wire is also a protection against the tearing of an envelope in the mails, and as such must recommend itself to the banker, the business man and the manufacturer who mail large numbers of important papers.

The Munn Wired Envelope is a free insurance on its contents.

The Munn Wired Envelope is to the ordinary envelope of to-day as this latter is to the rudely sealed piece of paper which was folded around letters fifty years ago.

Aside from the feature of the wire these envelopes will be found of superior quality and excellence of finish, as they can only be made by the highest grade machines and the most skilled operators. Special machinery had to be invented for the manufacture of these envelopes and the superiority of the Munn Envelope is assured by the most modern processes.

THE MUNN WIRED ENVELOPE CO.,

133, 135, 137 Mulberry Street, N. Y.

SPRING STYLES NOW READY.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE.

DERBYS, $3 & $4; SILK HATS, $5 & $6; ALPINES, $3 & $3.50

199, 299, 603, 1197, 1361 Broadway, N. Y. Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Feb. 23; Shanghai, Feb. 26; Yokohama, March 6, and Honolulu March 15, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, are due in New York on Tuesday, March 27.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 27.

Afene, Port Limon, March 20.
Algiers, New Orleans, March 14.
Aller, Gibraltar, March 22.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, March 28.
Beatrice, Gibraltar, March 9.
Bovic, Liverpool, March 17.
Concho, Galveston, March 24.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, March 17.
Friesland, Antwerp, March 17.
Hudson, New Orleans, March 21.
Inca, Huelva, March 11.
Lyell, Gibraltar, March 12.
Messaba, London, March 17.
Principessa, Christiania, March 9.
Queen Olga, London, March 9.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

Aibano, Havre, March 15.
Comanche, Jacksonville, March 26.
Excelsior, New Orleans, March 22.
Indianic, St. Lucia, March 21.
Nicolai II., Copenhagen, March 13.
Sarmatian, Glasgow, March 15.
Virginian, London, March 16.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

El Rio, New Orleans, March 24.
Grangense, Para, March 17.
Jersey City, Bristol, March 15.
Peninsular, St. Michael, March 19.
Russian Prince, Hamburg, March 15.
Saale, Bremen, March 29.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

Germanic, Liverpool, March 21.
Hindoo, Hull, March 18.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, March 19.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31.

Lucania, Liverpool, March 24.
Phoebus, Algiers, March 17.
Polarstjernen, Leith, March 17.
St. Paul, Southampton, March 24.

Arrived.

SS (supposed) Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam March 15, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. South of Fire Island at 5:55 P. M.

SS Rio Grande, Avery, Brunswick March 23, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Buenaventura, Peck, Norfolk.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Jensen, Oporto, &c., March 10, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brown. Arrived at the Bar at 5:55 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 26, 9:30 P. M., southwest; light air, raining and foggy.

Sailed.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Guvandotte, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Alexandre Bixie, (Fr.,) for Havre.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 26.—SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from Genoa for New York, passed Gibraltar at 1 P. M. yesterday.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, from New York via Naples,

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Columbia Boys Try Rowing in a Driving Snowstorm.

SCRUB CREW SHOWS UP WELL.

Freshmen and 'Varsity Men Have a Lively Brush in Their Big Barges.

The unusual spectacle of an eight-oared barge race in a driving snowstorm was witnessed on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon, when the Columbia University freshmen and 'Varsity crews had several lively brushes. It was snowing so hard that the opposite bank of the river could hardly be seen when the first squad reached the Union Boat Clubhouse. Fifteen minutes later a freshman crew, composed of O'Loughlin, bow; O'Dell, 2; Lefferts, 3; Brinckerhoff, 4; Bates, 5; Wickham, 6; Weeks, 7; Orr, stroke, and Evans, coxswain, was spinning up the river at a lively clip. A mixed crew, composed of Wiley, bow; Berrian, 2; Iselin, 3; Austin, 4; Smith, 5; Burt, 6; Oddie, 7; Bradley, stroke, and McClure, coxswain, which followed, failed to overtake them. On the return trip the mixed crew waited for the freshmen, and in their anxiety to start on perfectly even terms lost one or two strokes, which they had recovered, so that honors were about even when the float was reached.

The scrubs' boat was then filled with one of the best 'Varsity crews that has been put in the water this year. It was composed of Mount, bow; Lawrence, 2; Irvine, 3; Falconer, 4; Nash, 5; Capt. Mackay, 6; Vulte, 7; Jackson, stroke, and Bogue, coxswain. They went away with a long easy swing and free from splashing. They were followed up the river by Dr. Pent, in his naphtha launch. Their excellent shade work proclaimed the crew the best combination that had been boated this year. On the trip down the river they made an even better showing than on the way up, and on arriving at the float were warmly congratulated.

The last 'Varsity crew boated was made up as follows: Pickhard, bow; Henry, 2; Snyder, 3; Van Kleek, 4; Mills, 5; Weeks, 6; Huffaken, 7; Stewart, stroke, and McClure, coxswain. Directly they caught the long steady swing which Dr. Peet has been teaching them, they put the boat through the water at a pace fast enough to beat Dr. Peet's launch. It is expected that the college training launch, Columbia, will be ready for use in about ten days.

WANT THANKSGIVING DAY GAME.

Columbia Students Tell the Faculty Why They Think One Necessary.

Thanksgiving football at Columbia will be defended in the formal report of the Undergraduate Committee, composed of H. Starr Giddings, 1900; H. T. Dickinson, 1900, and L. F. Le Prince, 1901, appointed at a mass meeting to express the sentiment of the student body on that subject. As an argument in favor of the continuance of a Thanksgiving Day game, the committee calls attention to the fact that there are but two holidays during the football season, Election Day and Thanksgiving Day, upon which the majority of graduates, and the parents of the students and players, would be at leisure to attend a game.

Emphasis is also laid upon the financial advisability of playing a game upon a general holiday. In this connection the obligation of the students to pay $15,000 a year for the rent of Manhattan Field is cited as a burden not shouldered by the undergraduates of other large universities. In the same connection, attention is called to the necessity of large football receipts to offset the unavoidable deficit in other branches of athletics.

In reply to the objection to a Thanksgiving game upon religious grounds, the committee says: "It appears to be the sentiment of the body, without disrespect to sect, that a football game in the afternoon does not in any way conflict with religious duties."

Harvard's Football Players.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 26.—Capt. Daly of the Harvard football team succeeded in getting fourteen men, including himself, out to-day on Soldiers' Field. Among those who responded to the call were I. W. Kendall, C. Sargent, Lee, Wheeler, and Sugden, and a number of freshmen. The work was about the same as the usual Spring work, the men being tried at falling on the ball, kicking, and breaking through. Regarding the rumor that the Spring work was to be much more rigid and hard, Capt. Daly said: "I have not made any statement that would give rise to the idea that the Spring practice would be different this year. To the contrary, I have said it would be the same as usual, and I have said the same about the Fall work, although it is yet too early to say anything definite about the Fall plans. I was entirely satisfied with the work to-day."

TRINITY SCHOOL WITHDRAWS.

Dr. Ullman Takes His Boys from the Interscholastic Athletic Association.

Dr. Ullman, the rector of Trinity School, carried out his threat yesterday afternoon by having Trinity School resign from the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association at the special meeting in Dwight School.

This meeting was called to reconsider the amendment which prevents scholarship holders from taking part in interscholastic contests, the design being to do away with what seemed to be semi-professionalism among schoolboys. Dr. Ullman had threatened to withdraw Trinity immediately the matter was broached, but he did not give the schoolboys a chance even to discuss the matter. Almost the first business transacted was the presentation by Delegate Rogers of a letter from Dr. Ullman withdrawing Trinity School from the association. On motion of Van Kleek of Columbia Institute the withdrawal was unanimously accepted. Delegates Rogers and Savage, representing Trinity, left the meeting, and Farroily of De La Salle was elected to fill Rogers's place as Secretary.

Hamilton Institute was expelled, and Madison School suspended for non-payment of dues. Horace Mann School and Fordham Academy were refused membership.

Farroily of De La Salle, Buck of Cutler, and Draper of Dwight were appointed a committee to consider the advisability of forming two football leagues, junior and senior, next Fall. Buck of Cutler and Van Kleek of Columbia Institute were appointed to vacant positions on the Baseball and Track Committees respectively.

The much-discussed scholarship amendment was passed without a dissenting vote, but Trinity, by withdrawing early, set its purpose at naught.

Courtney Coaches Cornell Crews.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 26.—The Cornell crews made their first appearance on the water to-day, and Coach Courtney formally took charge of the crews. He sent the second crew out to row for twenty minutes, and gave the freshmen a short spin. The second 'Varsity combination was made up in this way: Stroke, English; 7, Toohil; 6, Powley; 5, Edmonston; 4, Chase; 3, Ayers; 2, Kugler; bow, Brinkerhoff; coxswain, Magoffin. For the next ten days the crews will practice both morning and afternoon, as the university is closed for the Easter vacation. Coach Courtney will assume complete charge of the candidates to-morrow.

Columbia Automobile Club.

Through the efforts of H. R. Worthington, 1903, who has been interested in automobile driving for some time, a Columbia University Automobile Club has been organized, with these charter members: H. R. Worthington, Lewis Iselin, H. W. Shoemaker, W. B. Shoemaker, E. L. Tinker, and M. C. Dodge. A supply station is to be established at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. Club runs up the State and into New Jersey are to be arranged for.

AMATEUR BASEBALL LEAGUE.

League of Six Athletic Clubs Organized to Revive Amateur Sport Here and in New Jersey.

A meeting of the Amateur Baseball League, recently organized at the Crescent Athletic Club, with the New York, Crescent, Montclair, and Knickerbocker Athletic Clubs, and the Morristown and Englewood Field Clubs as members, will be held this afternoon when arrangements for the season, which will begin on Decoration Day, will be perfected.

It is the first time that an amateur league has been in existence since 1894, when the Staten Island Cricket, Staten Island Athletic, Crescent Athletic, Englewood Field, and New Jersey Athletic Clubs formed one of the strongest amateur leagues in the country. This league collapsed because of many controversies over the professional status of players. The clubs were allowed to secure the services of professional "batteries," but when charges were made that other members of the team were also being paid in an indirect way for their services the climax came, the league disbanding. The new league will require that every player shall be an amateur in good standing. Good pitchers and catchers are believed to be available among the present and former college players who are members of the various clubs. Games will be played every Saturday afternoon. The schedule is so arranged that clubs will each meet twice, playing a game at home and one abroad. That schedule, as announced yesterday by Secretary W. Parsons Todd, is as follows:

May 30, Crescent A. C. vs. New York A. C., at Bay Ridge.

June 2, Montclair A. C. vs. Englewood F. C., at Englewood; Crescent A. C. vs. Morristown F. C., at Morristown; 9, Knickerbocker A. C. vs. Englewood F. C., at Bayonne; Montclair A. C. vs. Morristown F. C., at Montclair; 16, New York A. C. vs. Knickerbocker A. C., at Travers Island; Englewood F. C. vs. Morristown F. C., at Englewood; 23, Morristown F. C. vs. New York A. C., at Morristown; Montclair A. C. vs. Crescent A. C., at Montclair; 30, Morristown F. C. vs. Knickerbocker A. C., at Morristown; Crescent A. C. vs. Englewood F. C., at Bay Ridge.

July 4, Englewood F. C. vs. Crescent A. C., at Englewood; Knickerbocker A. C. vs. New York A. C., at Bayonne; 7, Crescent A. C. vs. Knickerbocker A. C., at Bayonne; New York A. C. vs. Montclair A. C., at Travers Island; 14, Montclair A. C. vs. Knickerbocker A. C., at Montclair; Englewood F. C. vs. New York A. C., at Englewood; Crescent A. C. vs. Morristown A. C., at Bay Ridge; 21, Knickerbocker A. C. vs. Crescent A. C., at Bay Ridge; Morristown F. C. vs. Englewood F. C., at Morristown; 28, Englewood F. C. vs. Knickerbocker A. C., at Englewood; Crescent A. C. vs. Montclair A. C., at Bay Ridge.

Alg. 4, Knickerbocker A. C. vs. Morristown F. C., at Bayonne; Montclair A. C. vs. Englewood F. C., at Montclair; New York A. C. vs. Crescent A. C., at Travers Island; 11, New York A. C. vs. Englewood F. C., at Travers Island; 18, Montclair A. C. vs. New York A. C., at Montclair; 25, Morristown F. C. vs. Montclair A. C., at Morristown.

Sept. 1, Knickerbocker A. C. vs. Montclair A. C., at Bayonne; 8, New York A. C. vs. Morristown F. C., at Travers Island.

More Ball Players for New York.

Manager Ewing is slowly rounding out a baseball team for New York this season that puts an aspect, far from discouraging, on the outlook. Yesterday afternoon he received outfielder Frisbie's contract, and also a letter from Hickman, who is now at New Haven showing Yale's baseball men some of the fine points of the game, in which the former Boston player said that he would join the New York team. "Jack" Doyle is already in town and will turn out with the team at the Polo Grounds to-morrow. "Tom" O'Brien will be added to the local forces, providing Dillon proves a success on first base at Pittsburg. Hawley and Selbach of Cincinnati have not yet been heard from, but favorable answers are expected within a few days.

Princeton's Batting Is Weak.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 26.—The Tigers began the week's practice to-day by playing a scrub nine a seven-inning game, winning by a score of 2 to 0. "Charlie" Young and Hillebrand did the twirling for the 'Varsity, and Scott pitched for the scrubs. While the players all showed good form and put lots of ginger in their work, the batting was lamentably weak.

YACHT RACING RULES.

Business of importance will come before the general meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound to be held Thursday evening at the Yachtsmen's Club, 47 West Forty-third Street. In addition to arranging a schedule of races for the approaching season and electing a new Executive Committee, the meeting will consider eight amendments to the present racing rules recommended by the Executive committee. The new rules for raceabouts and knockabouts will also be acted on.

Among the most interesting of the amendments to the racing rules will be one creating an eighty-foot class for sloops, to include the new seventy-footers of the type now building at Herreshoff's for August Belmont, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and others. Another will provide for the establishment of a separate class for yawls of over forty-three feet racing measurement. It will also be proposed to allow a yacht appearing alone in her class to enter into the next larger class, but without time allowance. Still another amendment affecting the classification of racing craft will provide that "the racing measurement of a yacht launched after Nov. 1, 1896, shall be assumed to be the maximum limit of her class."

The other amendments to be proposed will provide for the filing of certificates regarding the crews of winning yachts; for a revival of the rule of 1893 limiting the draught; for permission to yachts of the thirty-foot classes to carry their regular professional crews, and for a separate start for each class.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

C. A. Starbuck's steam yacht Carmen, formerly the Nooya, which sailed from this port in charge of Capt. George Ryder a week ago, is expected at Havana this morning. She will be joined at the Cuban capital by Mr. Starbuck and his party.

The steel auxiliary schooner Black Pearl, recently purchased by Evans R. Dick of Philadelphia, arrived yesterday at Jacksonville, Fla., where she will be boarded by Mr. and Mrs. Dick and the party which they have formed for a West Indian cruise. The Black Pearl left Tebo's yard, in South Brooklyn, March 17.

Mrs. A. S. Van Wickle and party have arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, aboard her steam yacht Marjorie, formerly the Eugenia.

Frederick T. Adam's schooner Sachem is being overhauled and fitted, preparatory to commission, at Port Jefferson.

The Goelet twin screw schooner Nahma is now in the Mediterranean. Mrs. Goelet is expected to join the yacht about April 1.

Reginald Norman of Newport has purchased the sloop Julnar, built by Lawley, on A. Cary Smith's design, in 1895, from Mr. R. Muckle, Jr., of Philadelphia. The Julnar measures 56 feet 8 inches over all, 39 feet 6 inches on the water line, has a 16-foot beam, and draws 4 feet of water.

The schooner yacht Elsemarie, owned by Frederick C. Smith of Greenport, N. Y., will shortly be taken to Lawley's and fitted out for a season's cruising. The Elsemarie was formerly owned by J. Berre King, N. Y. Y. C.

The passage between the main land and Centre Island at Oyster Bay is being surveyed for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and a six-foot channel will be dredged to permit light draught steamers to pass.

Sharp Gymnastic Competition.

George H. Miller, from a field of twelve contestants, won the gymnastic championship last night of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, 316 West Fifty-seventh Street. It was the third championship competition and, with 10 points as the maximum, Miller won his victory by 8.21 points. Oscar F. Martin was second with 8.17, and William B. Podolak and Horace J. Braddell tied for third place with 8.11 points. The events upon which the championship test was made were the German horse, parallel bars, and horizontal bars. Miller will hold the championship silver cup for the coming year. The other contestants were A. H. Dressler, Edson Adams, George F. Miller, Alexander G. Russell, C. C. de Gruchy, Christy Nolan, G. H. Dalziel, and C. S. Goodyear.

Proposed Revolver Match.

At a meeting of the United States Revolver Association last evening in Capt. James C. Conlin's gallery, 513 Sixth Avenue, the conditions sent by the French marksmen for an international shoot were discussed. A few changes were made, the most important being the selection by the Americans of fifty yards for the distance, using the standard American target. 8-inch bull's-eye, for half the number of shots. These suggestions will be cabled to the French Revolver Committee, with the statement that if agreed to a challenge will be accepted.

Brooklyn's Skating Rink Sold.

Arrangements have been concluded for the purchase for $40,000 of the Brooklyn Ice Skating Rink by a syndicate headed by Latham A. Fish, Andrew Peters, and Carroll J. Post, Jr. Under the new management Brooklyn will doubtless have a long skating season and a high-class series of hockey games next year, as the motive for the purchase is said to be the dissatisfaction of patrons with the closing of the rink three weeks before that of the St. Nicholas Rink in this borough.

GOLFING IN FLORIDA.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 26.—Robert C. Watson, Jr., won another qualification cup here to-day in the "All Florida" championship, his card showing 82 for eighteen holes. He was closely followed by Howard Colby, who went around in a good 83. Twenty-four of the fifty entries qualified for the first and second divisions.

First Division—R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, 82; Howard Colby, Shinnecock, 83; C. B. Cory, Oakley, Boston, 89; N. C. Reynal, 89; Irving Brokaw, Westchester, 89; Clayton Dixon, Huntington Valley, 90; A. S. Carpenter, Philadelphia Country Club, 92; E. C. Green, Chicago, 94; H. P. Dixon, Huntington Valley, 97; T. D. Green, Richmond, 99; W. A. Beckley, 100; Paul Waterman, Englewood G. C., 101; R. L. Titus, New York, 104; George Brown, 104; C. W. Harkness, 106; Brackett, 106.

Second Division—E. Gale, 107; L. R. Marshall, Westchester, 109; L. H. Littlefield, 109; E. A. Sumner, Detroit, 110; F. C. Hamplin, Chicago, 110; H. L. Willoughby, 112; Fred Keeny, Brooklyn, 113; Hill, 116.

Match Play—First Division—Watson beat Beckley, 7 up and 6 to play; Carpenter beat T. D. Green 7 up and 6 to play; Dixon, Jr., won by default; Cory beat E. C. Green, 7 up and 5 to play; Reynal beat Brown 2 up; Waterman beat Brokaw 5 up and 4 to play; Brackett beat Titus 1 up; Colby beat Harkness 3 up and 7 to play. Second Division—Champlin beat Keeny 3 up and 2 to play; Marshall beat Gale 9 up and 7 to play; Willoughby beat Sumner by default; Littlefield beat Hill 4 up and 2 to play.

Golf at Aiken.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 26.—Playing for the Southern Cross Cup began to-day. Those who qualified this morning were H. R. Johnstone, H. C. Leeds, R. Brooks, Charles Bohlen, P. Grant, Bud Appleton, A. L. Reid, G. P. Browning, C. M. Hinkle, A. S. Cumins, H. C. McVickar, A. T. Kemp, and A. S. Tooker. In the match play Grant beat Bohlen 3 up. Johnstone beat Brooks 2 up. Kemp, Appleton, and Tooker defaulted. Finals, at 36 holes, will be played on Wednesday. Match play for the Aiken Cup will be played to-morrow by those who failed to qualify for the Southern Cross Cup.

ATHLETES DINE WELL.

The large dining room of the New York Athletic Club presented a most animated scene last evening on the occasion of the second annual dinner in celebration of the occupancy of the new clubhouse. Twelve tables, in addition to the President's, were prepared with a lavish display of flowers and smilax for the guests, who numbered 300. Overhead, and covering the walls of the immense room, were festooned flags and banners. Mr. Van Wormer welcomed the guests, and among those who spoke were August Belmont, William L. Strong, George R. Bidwell, Simeon Ford, George T. Wilson, A. G. Mills, James Whitely, and Albert E. Colfax.

Among those at the tables were Commodore Frederick T. Adams, Bartow S. Weeks, H. P. Frothingham, Charles L. Burnham, Charles E. Goodhue, Walter S. Wilson, Frederick Villmar, R. H. Goff, Jr., James Wills, W. B. Aitken, A. H. Wray, Louis H. Orr, C. P. Geddes, A. J. Morgan, John D. Reynolds, J. C. Wilson, Jr., C. H. Sherrill, B. C. Williams, H. E. Buermeyer, C. J. Kintner, C. Warren Fisher, B. F. O'Connor, C. T. Wills, G. H. Millard, A. T. Carroll, T. C. Van Santvoord, G. H. B. Mitchell, Walter J. Peck, W. A. Taylor, Charles E. Knoblauch, George D. Phillips, Hunter Wykes, W. H. McCormack, Arthur J. Moore, T. Hamilton Burch, C. E. Deppeler, J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., Elliott Burris, W. L. Breudenfel, R. C. Kammerer, M. Hart, C. H. Enos, Jr., A. W. Sprague, James H. Haslin, J. H. Nesbitt, A. H. Timpson, William Mertens, J. W. Carter, and B. H. Adams.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 26.—Six furlongs—Dutch Comedian, 107, (Dean,) 1; Martin Duke, 92, 2; Her Favor, 101, 3. Time, 1:16¼. One-Half Mile, two-year-olds—Farmer Bennett, 108, (Burns,) 1; Joe Frey, 108, 2; Delmarch, 108, 3. Time, 0:50½. Six Furlongs—Laureate, 105, (Crowhurst,) 1; Hood's Brigade, 94, 2; Ivanhoe, 105, 3. Time, 1:17. Turf Congress Stakes, one mile—The Conqueror, 122, (Boland,) 1; Capron, 110, 2; Shillingburn, 97, 3. Time, 1:48½. One Mile—Banished 108, (Boland,) 1; Robert Bonner, 102, 2; Schnitz, 110, 3. Time, 1:46¾. Time, 0:49. Golden Gate Handicap, mile and an eighth—Advance Guard, 108, (Piggott,) 1; Andrissa, 110, 2; Zoroaster, 121, 3. Time, 1:53½. Futurity Course—Frank Bell, 106, (Henry,) 1; Miss Rowena, 103, 2; Ben Ledi, 106, 3. Time—1:11. One Mile—Pompino, 103, (Henry,) 1; Ping, 103, 2; Pompino, 107, 3. Time, 1:41½.

American Jockeys in England.

LONDON, March 26.—John Reiff, the American jockey, won the first race of the season, the Trial Plate, at the Lincoln meeting to-day, with W. T. Robinson's Portiers from a field of seven. Lester Reiff and "Skeets" Martin each finished third in two races. Sloane did not ride. All the jockeys have mounts for the Lincolnshire Handicap, to be run to-morrow. A startling machine was used in the races to-day for the first time in England. M. F. Dwyer of Brooklyn is reported to have won £2,500 over Reiff's victory.

Curious Result of Pool Games.

Identical scores were made in the three matches played in the New York Athletic Club and Knickerbocker Athletic Club pool tournaments last night. The former club's tournament was opened last night. C. P. Russell defeating J. H. Booth by a score of 100 to 47. In the second match V. B. Hubbell defeated A. P. Campbell by the same margin. At the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, E. W. Scott pocketed 100 balls to W. D. Bullard's 47.

Hand Tennis Tournament.

Dr. W. A. Bartlett and C. D. Findlay defeated E. A. Haubold and J. H. Arkell, Jr., 25-24, 15-25, and 25-20, in the hand tennis tournament of the N. Y. A. C. yesterday. The winners will play D. Tenny, Jr., and Dr. Ely in the final game for the championship to-morrow.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FREDERICK J. SCHUMACHER.—Schedules of Frederick J. Schumacher, liquor dealer at 234 Fourth Avenue, show liabilities, $5,241, nominal assets, $3,350, and actual assets, $3,350.

LITTIS O. REEVE.—Judgment for $17,183 was entered yesterday against Littis O. Reeve in favor of the Irving National Bank, as indorser on a note of the Mapes-Reeve Construction Company of 150 Nassau Street and on Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, dated Oct. 31 last, payable in ninety days. Mr. Reeve was President of the company.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FERDINAND W. LOCHMAN.—Ferdinand W. Lochman, an insurance agent of 257 East Eighty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,656 and no assets.

CLARENCE H. ROSE.—Clarence H. Rose of 183 Lenox Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,920 and no available assets. He has life insurance policies aggregating $38,000, but they are payable to his wife.

STOECKER & COHEN.—Schedules of Stoecker & Cohen, produce commission merchants at Fulton and Washington Streets, were filed yesterday by Henry P. Stoecker, showing liabilities of $2,589 and assets of $629 in notes and accounts.

LAFENZ W. GOOSS, a grocer's clerk of 31 Burnside Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,744 and no asssts, except some uncollectable accounts. He formerly kept a grocery store at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street.

LIPSOHN & FRIEDE.—Schedules of Lipsohn & Friede, jobbers in woolens of 254 Canal Street, filed by Samuel Lipsohn, show liabilities of $14,879, and assets, consisting of accounts, $4,153; cash in bank, $500, and merchandise in the hands of the Sheriff, value unknown.

AUGUST BERKELMANN.—August Berkelmann, a grocer's clerk, of 332 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,161 and assets of $10 in cash. The largest creditor is the Budweiser Brewing Company, $3,971.

GEORGE W. MOSELEY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against George W. Moseley, manufacturer of knit goods at Philmont, N. Y., by the following creditors, all of Philmont: David J. Ames, $176; Michael Carney, $418; James H. Ritchie, $92. They allege that on March 10 Moseley transferred $500 to A. B. Scott to give him a preference; shipped away a part of his stock to himself at obscure places, and suffered creditors to take possession of property to obtain a preference.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMO, Giovanni—A. E. Stiger, costs..	$41
ARONSON, George—Consolidated Gas Company	16
ARNOUX, George T.—Fannie B. Nattress	2,009
BARTH, John C.—Rafferty & Co.	961
BARNARD, Arthur W.—James F. Gaskell	118
BURNS, Clarence L.—B. F. Hewitt	287
BATES-WHITMAN COMPANY—I. W. Harlem	188
BURNS, Clarence L.—Oscar D. Thoes and others	182
BONNOIL, Maurice H.—J. Snead	102
BLANCKE, Charles F.—F. Glassup	42
BAUER, Robert R.—C. R. Gareznaski	880
CERRITO, Gitano—J. L. Sperosi	556
CORWIN, Gertrude A.—T. M. Curtiss	99
CASEY, Thomas A.—F. H. Walker	351
CROSBY, Edward N., and Eugene S. Willard—Thomas W. Keogh, costs	124
CRAIG, William—F. Klingman and another	269
CLARK, Frederick E., and Florence E.—J. G. Turnbull and another	105
CRANDALL, Harlan—L. C. Raegener, receiver, &c.	506
CORNING, Anna—R. J. Mahoney	302
DIPPEL, Charles H.—Elias Hartman and another	195
FLEMING, Wilfred H.—The Marine Manufacturing and Supply Company	212
GRIGGS, James M., and John Kehoe—J. E. Olason	125
GOODHUE, Frederick—Louis C. Raegener, as receiver	506
HORNE, William—Van Court Company	66
HAIGHT, Edward C.—Consolidated Gas Company	32
HEIMERDINGER, Edward C.—Consolidated Gas Company	47
HOWES, Alfred W.—Molleson Brothers Company	240
HARRIMAN, Charles A.—Frank H. Walker	316
HODGE, Schuyler C.—P. Engels	412
HERZOG, Daniel—H. Friedman	71
HEACOCK, Reuben—H. E. Wells	106
KRAKOWER, Tobias—Edward L. Freeman and another	73
KELLER, Mary I.—F. H. Walker	312
LE PAGE, Nelson S.—H. J. Warner	3,047
LYKE, John H.—E. A. Peirce & Co.	157
MOORE, John A., Clara C., and Julia A. Peter A. Hendrick	1,782
MARKOWITZ, Herman—Louis Klinger, by guardian	280
MAYER, Betsy—A. Buhring	216
MORRIS, Henry F.—James Smith	41
MCCUE, Mary—James J. McCluskey	118
MCCONNELL, James—R. Sneedeman	198
MCGOVERN, James S.—Elias O. Siebert	1,190
MCKEE, Walter H.—L. Frenkel and another	227
MCCORMICK, Clara—Jennie Russell	33
NAMMOCK, William H.—Gormully & Jeffrey Manufacturing Company	91
NOBLE, Clarence M.—George Leask and another	793
NUGENT, William W.—S. C. Whitbeck	152
PINKEINELLY, Charles—New Amsterdam Gas Company	231
PRESDEE, Homer W.—Frank W. Moller	199
POILLON, Frederick M.—John J. H. Poillon, costs	94
PUMP, Frederick—P. Hansen and another	210
PARKE, Katie E. and Charles H.—New York Building Loan Banking Company	715
PHYFE, Harry E.—Fordham Road	458
PFEIFFER, David S.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	69
RITTWEILER, Joseph—A. L. Schwartz	93
RADEMACHER, Herman—George C. Tilyou, costs	91
REEVE, Littis O.—Irving National Bank	17,183
ROSS, Edith—David Harris	41
RONNE, Axel W.—H. B. Claflin & Co.	303
ROSENBLUM, John, and John Abelman—S. Weiss	164
STARKE, Fritz—O. G. Stumpp and others	106
SHAPIRO, Dave—Consolidated Gas Company, costs	12
SIMMONS, Edward—C. A. Burt, Jr., costs	96
STARRS, Clarence—William John J. Dorgan and another	841
SEEGER & GUERNSEY COMPANY—The Whitehead & Hoag Company	353
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Haggerty	981
THE T. G. CASS COMPANY—New York Mutual Gas Light Company	195
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—T. J. Sullivan	5,649
THE DREADNAUGHT FIRE COMPANY of New York—C. A. Pettit	552
THE MAYOR, &c.—William Honan	1,500
ULLMAN, William A.—John C. Siegling	350
WILLISON, Margaret—The Jewelers and Tradesmen's Company of New York, costs	301
WATSON, George D.—Isaac Stern, and others	880
WARD, Patrick—B. Franke & Son	170
WEBB, Robert—Brooke & Denton	64
WATERS, John—H. F. Miller	89
WILSON, William J.—J. F. Longley and others	201
WILKINS, Edward B.—Emma E. Wilkins	61
YOST, Mary R.—William Schroff	318
YOUNG, Irving W.—I. Stern and others	78
The City of New York—Henrietta A. Mittnacht and another, $658.38; William J. Harrington, $824.62; Ross B. Wellman, $615.95; Catherine H. Mittnacht, $432.84; Mary J. Moran, $247.24.	

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Supreme Court of the United States:

142—The Jamestown and Northern Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Theodore J. Jones.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of North Dakota. Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

81—The Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Texas, and 82—The Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Texas.—In error to the Court of Civil Appeals of the Third Supreme Judicial District of the State of Texas. Judgments reversed, with costs, and causes remanded with instructions to remand the cases to the District Court, with directions to reverse its judgment, and for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Peckham. Justice Brown concurred in the result.

35—The United States, appellant, vs. Clarence P. Elder et al.—Appeal from the Court of private land claims. Decree reversed and cause remanded, with directions to reject the claim and dismiss the petition. Opinon by Justice White. Dissenting: Justice Shiras and Justice McKenna. Justice Brewer and Justice Brown concurred in the result.

108—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

4—Original—In the matter of Jonas Grossmayer, petitioner.—Petition for a writ of mandamus denied. Opinion by Justice Gray.

107—E. F. Plack, appellant, vs. Walter P. Jackson.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with direction to set aside the decree and for such further proceedings as may be consistent with law and the opinon of this court. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

142—J. C. Potts, appellant, vs. Thomas N. Hollen.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for such further proceedings as may be consistent with law and the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

166—William Carmichael et al., plaintiffs in error and appellants, vs. Francis X. Eberle.—In error and appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

48—Charles H. Cotting et al., appellants, vs. A. A. Godard, as Attorney General of the State of Kansas et al.—Restored to the docket for reargument at the next term.

557—The Streator Cathedral Glass Company et al., petitioners, vs. the Wire Glass Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

559—The American Sugar Refining Company, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

Original; ex parte.—In the matter of Orange Fuller, assignee, &c., petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus granted and rule awarded, returnable on April 16.

158—Henry L. Mitchell, Governor, &c., et al., appellants, vs. Charles M. Furman, as administrator et al.—Restored to the docket for reargument at the next term.

552—Oliver S. Kelly et al., petitioners, vs. The Springfield Railway Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted by Julian C. Dowell and Frederick P. Fish for the petitioners, and by Duerv W. Cooper and Thomas B. Kerr for the respondents.

578—La Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, petitioner, vs. Charles H. Middleton, as administrator, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, submitted by Edward K. Jones for the petitioner, and by George Whitefield Betts, Jr., and J. Parker Kirlin for the respondent, with leave to respondent to file brief within one week.

568—James W. Oakford, petitioner, vs. Frances Hackley.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted by J. Hubley Ashton in behalf of Maxwell Evarts for the petitioner, and by H. W. Palmer and R. C. Dale for the respondent.

569—The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. Frank H. Pierce.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by Thomas Harvey Clark in behalf of W. I. Grubb and Walter Percy for the petitioner.

567—The Geiser Manufacturing Company, petitioner, vs. Frick Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted by Frederic D. McKenney in behalf of John G. Johnson for the petitioner and by Francis Rawle and Frederick P. Fish for the respondent.

Original; ex parte.—In the matter of Ramon Baez, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari submitted by Frederic D. McKenney for the petitioner with leave to the Solicitor General to file brief in opposition within one week, and to the petitioner to file reply brief within three days thereafter.

241—Fred Hewett, plaintiff in error, vs. Emil Schultz et al.—Passed to be heard with Nos. 283, 284, and 285 as one case on motion of A. B. Browne.

Adjourned until Monday, April 9.

Call for Monday, April 9: 546, 216, 217, 218, (and 219,) 222, 223, 227, 228, 237, and 238.

Calendar for Tuesday, March 27.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motions in bankruptcy.

In re Michael Bach.	In re Louis Lewensohn.
In re Abraham Meyers.	In re A. & H. Rosinsky.
In re Nicholas Simpson.	In re Charles A. Gerken.
In re Pat. M. Finlay.	In re Aaron M. Sloss.
In re Selig Bardin.	In re Julia Mays.
In re Theo. Demmerle.	
In re P. & H. Feigenbaum.	

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 372, 373, 374, 321, 316, 396, 413, 429.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Pomeroy vs. Sipple.	32—Kelly vs. N. Y. & College Point Ferry Co.
2—Heinrich vs. Martin	
3—Melville vs. Dunn.	
4—Cowen vs. King.	33—Cohen vs. Witteman.
5—Fabriken vs. Rogers.	34—Drake vs. Irving Sav. Inst.
6—Lancaster vs. Hill.	
7—Spero vs. Spero.	35—Smith vs. Smith.
8—Patterson vs. McGovern.	36—Dusochet vs. Sire.
9—Abeg vs. Hering.	37—Freeman vs. Alexander.
10—Rubricions vs. Walach.	38—Ulman vs. Rockwell.
11—In re Alexander.	39—Ductos vs. Benner.
12—Wellencamp vs. Wellencamp, jr.	40—Simpson vs. Jersey City Con. Co.
13—Cone vs. Whitman.	41—Supplee Co. vs. Driggs.
14—Merk vs. Hirsh.	42—Wolffe vs. Con. Gas Co.
15—In re John Stephenson Co.	43

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $3,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $1,800,000. UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Asa Potter. S. E. Kirkham.

Potter & Kirkham
BANKERS & BROKERS.
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members Cons. Stock Exchange of N. Y.
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AND BONDS FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.
Special Attention Given to Investment Securities.
TELEPHONE 1175 CORTLANDT.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Orders Executed for Bonds and Stocks for cash or on margin.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices,
1,390 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York,
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23d, 1900.

The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000.) due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1900, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

44	236	365	578	814
50	262	367	614	844
59	270	370	618	855
92	282	413	631	859
96	298	430	658	895
99	300	471	689	912
133	304	489	720	921
181	315	496	725	932
187	323	529	741	958
223	338	562	747	961
235	344	570	776	964

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1900, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY.
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR, ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING, HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK, C. C. DODD,
CHAS. F. CUTLER, S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN, WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD, EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER, GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN, FRANK JAY GOULD.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 16 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 28th, 1900
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real-Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$20,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pac. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1917.
$24,000 West Shore R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Reg. Bds. 2361.
$20,000 Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R. Cons. 1st 7 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1900.
$10,000 Chic. & Nor'west Exten. 4 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1926.
$12,000 Cin., Indpls., St. Louis & Chic. R. R. Genl. 1st 4 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1936.
$9,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$10,000 Illinois Central R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1951.
$15,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1901.
$12,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. (Iowa Div.) Skg. Fd. 4 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$25,000 Oswego & Syracuse R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$4,000 Michigan Central R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$3,000 Michigan Central R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$10,000 Bur., Cedar Rapids & North. R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$7,000 Balt. & Potomac R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$2,000 Illinois Central R. R. 1st 3½ p. c. Reg. Bds., 1951.
$1,000 Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1922.
100 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
5 shs. Green Bay & Western R. R. and $90 do. scrip.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
18 shs. Manhattan Company.
55 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
52 shs. Greenwich Insurance Co.
15 shs. Oswego & Syracuse R. R. Guar.
3 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
40 shs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Bank of America.
100 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Clinton Hall Association.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
5 shs. Lyford Car Fender Co.
All right, title, and interest of estate P. Lima in 606 shs. Ferro Cardozo Invention Co.
$401.46 Claim against Rodericuez & Co. of Rio de Janeiro.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$85,000 N. Y., Lack. & West R. R. Term. & Impt. 4 p. c., Guar. Bds., 1923.
1,000 shs. Mechanical Rubber Co. prefd. (Hypd.).
100 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
5 shs. City Trust Co.
25 shs. Central National Bank.
10 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
40 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.
12 shs. Importers and Traders' Natl. Bank.
70 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
200 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co.
$10,000 Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. Ninth National Bank.
$5,000 New Memphis Gas Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds.
$15,000 N. Y. & East River Ferry Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$5,000 N. Y. & New Jersey Ferry Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
$5,000 Jamaica & Brklyn. Road Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$500 Associated Manuf. Mutual Fire Ins. Corp.
275 shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
20 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. pfd.
5 shs. Leather Manfrs.' Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Bank of New York.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
15 shs. Globe and Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
30 shs. North American Trust Co.
$3,000 American Woodworking Machine Co. 6 p. c. Bds. (Hypd.).
60 shs. Staten Island Railway.
3,397½ shs. Cinn., Jack. & Mack. R. R. (Trust Co. Rec.) Assmt. paid.
$5,000 U. S. Flour Milling Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1939.
30 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis R. R.
15 shs. Leather Manufrs.' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
$5,000 Chic. & Northwestern Extn. 4 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1926.
$11,000 Col. & Hock., Coal and Iron Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds.
27 shs. N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone Co.
13 shs. Nassau Trust Co.
6 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
10 shs. American Chisel Co., pfd.
6 shs. American Chisel Co., common.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co. of N. Y.
5 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. P. Lorillard Tobacco Co. 8 p. c. pfd.
10 shs. Jouraey & Burnham pfd.
100 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. pfd.
5 shs. Central Fireworks Co. common.
87,000 Atlantic Coast Elec. R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
100 shs. Metropolitan Natl. Bank (in liq.)
$1,400 St. Louis & San Fran. Ry. 2d Series "A" 6 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$19 St. Louis & San Fran. Ry. 1st pfd. Stock Scrip.
5 shs Erie R. R. Co. 2d pfd.
28 shs. Louis., New Albany & Chic. R'y pfd.
86 shs. Louis., New Albany & Chic. R'y common.
60 shs. Union Pacific Rway Co.
3,000 shs. Averill Coal and Oil Co.
$3,812.30 Akron Branch Cleve. & Pitts. R. R. Co. Bds.
$29,000 Averill Coal and Oil Co. 7 p. c. Bds., 1876.
$55,000 Averill Coal and Oil Co. 2d 7 p. c. Bds.
$5,940 Atlantic & Pac. R. R. Crf. of Dep. of H. F. Vail, for coupons 1st Mtge. Land Grant Bds.
$3,500 Promissory Note Clayville Mills Co., dated Septr. 2d, 1850.
$700 Promissory Notes, Wm. John Coey, dated 1859.
$800 Promissory Note, R. M. Field, Jr., dated Jany. 30, 1883.
$1,500 Promissory Notes, D. H. Goodwillie, dated Nov. 1, 1883.
$260 General Mutual Ins. Co. Ctfs.
$7,087.50 Indiana Canal Co. Stock Receipt.
$2,100 Illinois & St. Louis Bridge Co. Coupons.
275 shs. Illinois & St. Louis Bridge Co.
$32,000 Raymond Coal Co. 3d 7 p. c. Bds., 1883.
$25,000 Virginia Land Receipts.
5,000 shs. Accessory Transit Co. of Nicaragua.
400 shs. Burning Springs Oil & Trans. Co.
50 shs. Challenge Gold and Silver Mining Co.
50 shs. Detroit & Bay City R. R.
28 shs. Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y.
40 shs. North American Fire Ins. Co.
22 shs. Natl. Fire Ins. Co.
400 shs. North American Petroleum Co.
200 shs. Parker Vein Coal Co.
5,000 shs. Gunnell Gold Co.
150 shs. International Rway Impt. Co.
200 shs. Mariposa Land and Mining Co. pfd.
2,000 shs. Manhattan Petroleum Co.
216 shs. New Jersey Contracting Co.
1 share N. Y. Academy of Music.
50 shs. N. Y. State Loan and Trust Co.
3,250 shs. Riddlesburg Coal and Iron Co.
50-1500 Certf. for Interest in N. Y. & Idaho Associates.
60,000 shs. Rathbone Oil Tract Co.
10 shs. Spuyten Duyvil Rolling Mill Co.
500 shs. Susquehanna & Wyoming Valley R. R. Co.
72 shs. Urbana Wine Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
TUESDAY, MAR. 27, 1900, AT 12:30 P. M.,
At the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
9 First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of the Centralia & Chester R. R. Co., $1,000 each, July 1, 1897, coupons attached.
21 First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of the Stuttgart & Arkansas River R. R. Co., $1,000 each, July 1, 1897, coupons attached.
Letters Patent of the United States No. 429,860, dated June 10th, 1890, and two-thirds interest in Letters Patent of the United States No. 409,419, dated August 20th, 1889, both for improvements in machines for grinding and polishing stone.
50 shares Il Progresso Italo Americano Newspaper Co., $100 each, (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Certificates of the City Trust Company of New York,
Issued on deposit of
PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Under Bondholders' Protective Agreement
DATED AUGUST 25TH, 1899.
Holders of the above-named certificates are hereby notified that a proposition for the sale of the above-named bonds, or, in case a plan of reorganization is offered, giving the certificate holders the right to participate therein, at their option, has been approved of by the undersigned, and such approval, with a copy of the agreement, lodged with the said City Trust Company of New York and with Messrs. A. Keyser & Company of London, England.
Simon Borg & Company.
New York, March 26th, 1900.

Referring to the foregoing, until further notice the City Trust Company will continue to receive deposits of said bonds. Certificates of said Trust Company issued therefor will have assent and approval of such agreement stamped thereon.
Simon Borg & Company.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Alton
PURCHASE MONEY CERTIFICATES,
ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK UNDER SYNDICATE AGREEMENT OF MARCH 2, 1899:

Notice is hereby given that interest to APRIL 15, 1900, at the rate of four per cent. per annum will be paid on and after APRIL 16, 1900, to the holders of the above certificates, upon presentation thereof at the office of the United States Trust Company of New York, No. 45 Wall Street, New York City, for endorsement of such payment.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Syndicate Managers.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
NOTICE.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 10, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, Penna., on TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1900, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1899, the election of three Directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that date, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
At said meeting there will be submitted for approval an agreement, dated May 1, 1899, between the Little Miami Railroad Co., the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. and the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., covering a modification of the lease of the Little Miami Railroad to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Co., dated February 23, 1870.
The transfer books will be closed Saturday, March 31, and reopened on Wednesday, April 11, 1900.
S. B. LIGGETT,
Secretary.

Annual Meeting.
Brooklyn Dock and Terminal Company
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Brooklyn Dock and Terminal Company will be held at the office of the company, 436 Liberty Street, New York, on the 10th day of April, 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour. Transfer books will be closed from March 31 to April 11, 1900.
J. B. VAN WOERT, Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., March 27, 1900.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
No. 4 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, Cal., March 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, in the City of San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. Thursday, March 15th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 5th, 1900.
E. C. WRIGHT,
Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining Company.
NOTICE
is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the BUTTE AND BOSTON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY will be held at Room 1,336, 30 Broad Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, April 3, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The business to be transacted at this meeting will be the election of three Directors for the term of three years, and any other business that may legally come before it. The transfer books will be closed from March 14, 1900, to April 3, 1900, both days inclusive.
W. J. LADD, Secretary.
Boston, March 8, 1900.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment, for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.
New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1900.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th inst., and reopened on the third day of April next at 11 o'clock A. M.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 8, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 17th, and reopened on April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Sloss Iron & Steel Company.
In accordance with the by-laws, notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sloss Iron and Steel Company will be held at the office of the company, in Birmingham, Ala., on Wednesday, May 4th, 1900, at 12:00 o'clock noon for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Books for transfer of stock will be closed from noon, March 24th, 1900, until April 5th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. W. McQUEEN, Secretary.

MAURICE GRAU OPERA COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Office of the Company in the Metropolitan Opera House, Broadway and 39th St., in the City of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1900, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The transfer books will close on the 31st day of March and will open on the 11th day of April, 1900.
ERNEST GOERLITZ, Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March 23, 1900.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 125 Bowery, on Monday, April 9, 1900. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from April 2 until April 9, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.
Nos. 80-82 William St., New York, March 27, 1900. The annual election for Directors of this company will be held at this office on Tuesday, April 10, 1900. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon, until 1 P. M. LYMAN CANDEE,
Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
46-48 Cedar Street, New York.
The Annual Election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of next Election, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, March 27th, 1900.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GEO. W. DEWEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Garfield National Bank,
23D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE,
New York, March 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after March 31st, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, April 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after April 2d, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, March 23d, 1900.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co.,
146 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 20, 1900.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable April 2, 1900, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on March 23, 1900. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. April 3, 1900.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, March 21, 1900.
NINETIETH (90TH) DIVIDEND.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent., payable, free of tax, April 2, 1900, until which date the transfer book will be closed. JOHN L. COLE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, March 9, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable April 6, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 23, 1900.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, March 23, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, March 30, 1900.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St., New York, March 9, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, March 23, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, March 30, 1900.
On April 6, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company,
Office of the Treasurer.
Chicago, March 15th, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid May 1st next to the shareholders of this Company's stock registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books. The Transfer Books will be closed at 3:00 o'clock P. M. on the 30th day of March, and opened at 10:00 o'clock A. M. on the 9th day of April next, to remain open until 3:00 o'clock P. M. on the 1st day of May next, when they shall be again closed for the purpose of the annual election, and to be again opened for transfers in the discretion of the President or Secretary.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

Offices Southern Pacific Company,
23 BROAD STREET, (MILLS BUILDING.)
Coupons due April 1, 1900, from the following bonds will be paid after that date at this office:
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st Mtge.
Southern Pacific Branch R'y Co. 1st Mtge.
Northern R'y 1st Mtge. 5's.
Morgan's La. and Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 7's.
New York, Texas and Mexican R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.

Coupons due April 1, 1900, from the following bonds will be paid after that date by the Central Trust Company:
Houston, Texas Central Cons. Mtge.
Houston, Texas Central General Mtge.
Houston, Texas Central Debentures.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, April 16th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, March 29th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on March 29th, and will be reopened on April 17th.
CHARLES F. WARREN, Secretary.
New York, March 21, 1900.

Havana Commercial Company.
32 Broadway, New York, March 26, 1900.
Preferred Stock Dividend.
The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 16th, to stockholders of record.
The transfer books will close Saturday, March 31, and reopen Tuesday, April 17th.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

American Chicle Company.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock and a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Common Stock of this Company have been declared, payable on the 2d of April, to all stockholders of record at 12 M. on the 29th inst.
The transfer books will close at 12 M. March 29th, and reopen at 10 A. M. April 2d, 1900.
HENRY ROWLEY, Sec. and Treas.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
146 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 29, 1900.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable April 2, 1900, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on March 23, 1900. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. April 2, 1900.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

The Gramercy Sugar Company,
New Orleans, La., March 26, 1900.
Coupons due April 1, 1900, on the First Mortgage 6% Bonds of this Company will be paid at the National Park Bank, 214 Broadway, New York.
M. R. SPELMAN, President.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, March 20th, 1900.
The coupons due April 1st, 1900, on the Tennessee Division bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

Four Hundred Are Being Organized Under the New Law.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A statement prepared by the Controller of the Currency shows the number and location of National banks in process of organization under the provisions of the Financial bill to be about 400, and with the exception of 10 or 12 each will have a capital of $25,000.
The amount of bonds received at the Treasury Department for exchange for the new 2 per cents is $154,144,950, of which $14,667,100 were from individuals and institutions other than National banks.

Fidelity Trust Company Election.

NEWARK, N. J., March 26.—The Fidelity Trust Company has elected six new Directors. They are James W. Alexander and James H. Hyde, respectively President and Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; J. Herbert Ballentine, William N. Coler, Jr., Senator Thomas N. McCarter, Jr., and Edgar B. Ward, counsel of the Prudential Life Insurance Company. Senator McCarter takes the place of Randall Morgan of the United Gas Improvement Company, who resigned. One of the other takes the place of the late B. M. Shanley. The holdover Directors of the board are John F. Dryden, Leslie D. Ward, Thomas N. McCarter, Sr., William Sheerer, Schuyler B. Jackson, Charles A. Feich, Jerome Taylor, William H. Steeke, Forrest F. Dryden, Henry S. Redmond, and Uzal H. McCarter.

Receiver for a Partnership.

Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court has granted a motion for the appointment of a receiver for the assets of the firm of Kyritz & Valentine, painters, of 714 Greenwich Street, in proceedings brought by John Valentine against Charles Kyritz, for a dissolution of the partnership and an accounting. The partnership was formed Feb. 5, 1895, and Mr. Kyritz had been in the same line for twenty-five years. Mr. Valentine stated that the assets consist of the stock in trade, value not given; $1,700 due from customers, and $2,577 collected by Mr. Kyritz. The latter denied that he had collected such an amount. The Judge will appoint a receiver who is mutually agreed upon by the partners.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Utica Healer Company of Utica; capital $100,000. Directors—W. H. Helmke, E. A. Pinkney, and G. W. Jones, Utica.

Spring Valley Gas and Electric Company of Spring Valley; capital $40,000. Directors—George M. Dunlop and John D. Dunlop, Spring Valley; H. Hunt, New York.

Miller Packing Company of New York City; capital, $1,250. Directors—J. E. Miller, F. W. Miller, and E. D. Miller, Brooklyn.

North Heights Land Company of Buffalo; capital $57,000. Directors—J. J. Brown, M. M. Drake, and H. G. Tout, Buffalo.

Womanhood Publishing Company of New York City; capital $500. Directors—Mrs. Olman Hensley, Eloise Church, and Mrs. L. D. Hulbert, New York City.

National Thermometer Company of New York City; capital $5,000. Directors—Edward W. Olfstein, Alfred Sanders, and Ralston Fleming, New York City.

Century Brewing Company of New York City; capital $10,000. Directors—Philip Wood, Brooklyn; C. A. Donohue and J. A. Yeager, New York City.

Ebenezer Village Creamery of Ebenezer; capital $6,800. Directors—F. Wendling, Samuel Unger, and M. Ansteth, Ebenezer.

Leland & Hall Company of New York City; to manufacture statuary; capital $50,000. Directors—Harriet S. Leland, C. W. Hall, and Charles J. Davis, New York City.

Troy Hotel Corporation of Troy; capital $20,000. Directors—E. Maud Bond, Troy; Richard J. Dormer, and J. Alonzo Nutter, New York City.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., March 26.—The Hanscom & Hough Storage Battery Company, capital $3,500,000, was incorporated here to-day, to manufacture electric motors and batteries. The incorporators are Edwin F. Murdock, John E. Fryer, Benjamin J. Downer, all of Jersey City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 26.—These corporations were chartered at Dover to-day:

Guise Brick and Stone Company of Williamsport, Penn., to make and sell bricks; capital, $100,000.

R. Valentine & Co. of New York, to deal in produce and provisions.

Physicians and Students' Publishing Company of Philadelphia, to print and sell books; capital, $200,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 26	1,017,827
To date this year	30,064,574
Corresponding date last year	54,675,714

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 26	$5,091,500
To date this year	$142,174,240
Corresponding date last year	$314,123,710

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @4½ per cent.; at three months, 4@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf.	⅝	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1⅝	M., St. P., & S. S. M. pf.	1
Ann Arbor	1	Mo., K. & T.	1
At., T. & S. F.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	4	National Tube	1¾
Brooklyn R. T.	½	Nat. Tube pf.	¾
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
B. R. & P. pf.	1	N. Y. Central	⅝
Canada South	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	⅝
Canadian Pacific	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Chi., R. & Q.	1½	Northern Pacific	1½
Chi. & East. Ill.	5	Northern Pacific pf.	⅝
Chi. Gt. West	⅝	Northern Pac. pf.	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅝	Pacific Coast	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	Peoria & East.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Pere Marquette	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	Pere Marquette pf.	⅝
Cleve., L. & W.	½	Quicksilver pf.	1
Col. Coal & I. D.	⅞	Reading	⅝
Col. C. & I. D. pf.	½	Read. 1st pf.	⅝
Col. Midland	½	Read. 2d pf.	1¼
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Consol. Gas	½	Rio Grande W. pf.	½
Des. M. & Ft. D.	3½	Rome, W. & Og.	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	⅝	St. J. & G. I.	½
Erie	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
Evans. & T. H.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Federal Steel	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Glucose Sugar	1¼	Southern Pacific	½
Hocking Valley	2¾	Southern Railway	⅝
Hock. Valley pf.	1½	Southern Railway pf.	1
Int. Paper	¾	Texas Pac. L. T.	1¼
Int. Paper pf.	1½	Union Pacific	1
Kanawha & Mich.	3	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Kansas C. P. & G.	2	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Keok. & Des. M. pf.	2	W. & L. E. 2d pf.

for Sunday and yesterday were 28,717 bales, as against 41,123 bales of a week previous and 39,218 bales of a year previous.

The coffee market was both dull and narrow. Aided by Havre's firmness, coffee closed unchanged to five points up, after having opened five points up to five points off. Sales amounted to 17,250 bags, of which 7,000 changed hands at call.

The wheat market was strong all day on the Produce Exchange, easing off slightly at the close. European advices showed strength. The export business was small. Corn was forced up a cent, reacting half a cent on realization. The bulls were in the saddle most of the day. Oats were steady and dull. Closing prices were, May wheat, 72¼; May corn, 43⅝, and May oats, 29½ cents.

Consolidated Exchange's New Rules.

The Consolidated Exchange has adopted new commission rules for dealing in grain. Heretofore many of the brokers have charged outsiders 1-32 cent a bushel on all transactions. Hereafter the minimum charge will be 1-16 cent for outsiders and 1-32 where one broker executes an order for another.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3½@4½ per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4⅝@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $97,373,820; balances, $5,971,722; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $967,378.

Money on call in London, 3½@3¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 13-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82¼@$4.82⅝; demand, $4.85@$4.85⅝; cables, $4.86¼@$4.86⅝; commercial bills, $4.81¼@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: France, 5.21⅞ and 5.18@5.19⅜ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 and 94⅜@94 13-16; guilders, 39 13-16 and 40@40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par@10c discount. Chicago—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000. St. Louis—Par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 26.—American securities opened strong, with prices showing marked advances all around on the strength displayed in Wall Street Saturday. Business in Americans showed signs of expanding, and outsiders displayed more interest in the market, closing tone was firm.

Consols for money, 101⅞; consols for the account, 101 15-16; Canadian, 98⅝; Eric, 14⅜; Erie first preferred, 41⅞; Illinois Central, 119½; Union Pacific preferred, 78½; St. Paul, 120⅝; New York Central, 142½; Pennsylvania, 72; Reading, 9⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 73½; Atchison, 28; Louisville, 87½; Grand Trunk, 8¼; Anaconda, 6¾. Bar silver steady at 27 9-16d per ounce.

Money, 3½@3¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3 13-16 per cent.

Spanish 4s, 71⅝.

Rand Mines, 37⅝.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £104,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 30.75; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 6.80.

After-Market Sales of Americans.

LONDON, March 26.—On the Street to-day, after the close of the regular market, American securities were buoyant and showed advances ranging from one-quarter to three-quarters. The feature of these transactions was Baltimore and Ohio, which was quoted at 84⅝, an advance of 7⅛ above Saturday's closing price.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 26.—Prices opened steady on the Bourse to-day, but soon weakened on apprehensions of dearer settlement money, and remained quiet until toward the close, when offers predominated and prices closed weak. Rentes were dull on rumors of a possible Ministerial crisis. Spanish fours declined on realizations. Rio Tintos opened higher, but were not sustained, and closed heavy. De Beers were in demand on London account. Kafirs were inactive. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 25c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 72.52½.

BERLIN, March 26.—American securities were the chief feature of the transactions on the Boerse to-day, and there was animated purchasing. Internationals were firm. Spanish fours were easier owing to realizations in view of the forthcoming settlement. Industrials were quiet and prices were maintained. Canadian Pacifics improved on the receipt of favorable returns. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 4½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 9,580,000 marks; Treasury notes decreased 380,000 marks; other securities increased 36,900,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 22,440,000 marks.

MADRID, March 26.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 79.80. Gold was quoted at 30.35.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in March showed increases:

Canadian Pacific	$80,000
Chicago Great Western	8,920
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville	6,284
Cinn., New Orleans & Tex. Pac.	16,089
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	6,028
Evansville & Indianapolis	130
Evansville & Terre Haute	3,061
International & Great Northern	4,549
Kanawha & Michigan	1,277
Louisville & Nashville	46,515
Mexican Central	40,534
Mexican National	19,670
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,096
Mo., Kansas & Texas	11,514
Missouri Pacific	38,000
—Central Branch	4,000
Norfolk & Western	17,864
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3,290
Rio Grande Southern	517
St. Louis & San Francisco	9,197
Toledo & Ohio Central	9,001
Toledo, Peoria & Western	3,301
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	4,148
Wabash	16,395
Total increase 24 roads	$351,380
Increase previously reported	111,188
Total increase 31 roads	$462,568

The following showed decreases:

Denver & Rio Grande	$9,400
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	1,525
Texas & Pacific	8,001
Total decrease 3 roads	$18,926
Decrease previously reported	1,099
Total decrease 4 roads	$20,025
Net increase	$442,543

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—The general tone of the market was much stronger. Metropolitan Elevated developed some strength. The common opened at 30¼ and sold freely till the close at 30½, dropping only to 30⅜; the preferred opened at 79¾ and closed at 80½; the bonds brought 95⅝. Biscuit advanced from 36 to 36¼ and closed at 36½. Union Traction opened at 21⅞, declined ⅛, and closed at 23. Southern Indiana Railway 5 per cent. bonds appeared on to-day's list and brought 106½.

	High.	Low.	Close.
960 Linseed	14⅜	13¾	13¾
1,186 Linseed pf	58	57½	57½
200 Tin Plate	33¼	32⅜	32⅝
760 Chicago Union Traction	23	21⅝	23
79 Chi. Union Trac. pf	75¼	74	75¼
177 Diamond Match	124	123¾	123⅝
340 Lake Street El. certfs.	9½	9⅜	9⅜
490 Metropolitan Elev	30½	30⅛	30½
962 Metropolitan Elev. pf	80½	79¾	80¼
825 National Biscuit	36¼	36	36⅛
4 National Biscuit pf	90	90	90
950 National Carbon	16	15⅞	15⅞
10 National Carbon pf	83	83	83
300 National Steel	43¾	43¾	43¾
5 South Side Elevated	98½	98½	98½
100 Union Elevated	92	92	92
30 West Chicago	111	111	111

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Compared with the closing days of last week, yesterday's market for outside securities was quiet, but prices remained firm, and most of the day's net changes were on the side of advances. Nothing like liquidation appeared, and more desire to buy stocks was shown than disposition to sell them. Feeling generally in regard to the outside market is that better prices in a large number of issues may be looked for. In this respect the view taken is precisely the opposite of that which prevailed but a short while ago. At present prices are easily advanced, and the market is not flooded with selling orders when any stock shows slight improvement. The stocks that were actively traded in yesterday were principally the issues most prominent during the latter part of last week. Amalgamated Copper and New Amsterdam Gas were among those the trading in which attracted particular attention. Consolidated Equipment was also an active issue, and in some of Electric stocks the day's trading brought about considerable advances.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of about 1,500 shares. For some time past this issue has shown continued strength, and buying of the stock has appeared to be largely for the account of persons closely connected with the company. Yesterday the first sale was made at an advance of a full point over Saturday's closing bid. It was traded in ex-dividend of 2 per cent., the initial sale being at 96¾. Later in the day it sold as high as 97¼, and it closed at 96⅝ bid, a net gain of seven-eighths of a point. For some time past friends of the stock have been expressing much confidence that it will soon work its way back to par, where it was so long held by supporting orders. Conditions affecting the stock are said to be favorable, and insiders being supposed large buyers of the stock, it is thought that there is some ground for the assertion that considerable improvement in price is likely to show in the near future.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was active and strong. The common stock, trading in which amounted to something over 1,500 shares, sold up to 31½ and closed at 30¾ bid, a net gain of 1 point. The preferred also advanced sharply on fewer transactions, but reacted sharply, and closed at 50¼ bid, against 50 bid at the close on Saturday. Nothing new as to the position of the company was made known during the day, and the sharp advance in the stock was attributed to the fact that practically all the loose stock had been absorbed by purchases made during the past few weeks and that buying orders could not be executed except at a considerable advance over previous figures.

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was in good demand and was traded in to the extent of about 2,000 shares, all of which changed hands between 12 and 13. It closed at 12 bid, a net gain of half a point. It is believed that important negotiations are under way for the extension of the company's business, and it may be that the company's undertakings may be made even broader than planned at the time of the recent consolidation.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE was strong and enjoyed one of the sharpest advances recorded yesterday. As far as reported only odd lots of the stock changed hands, but at the close 43 was bid for full lots, an advance of 5 points. The preferred stock was very quiet. The rise in Electric Vehicle was accompanied by substantial advances in the stocks of several of its subsidiary companies.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold up to 11½, but reacted slightly and closed at 11 bid.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION closed at 6½ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point. It sold early in the day to the extent of 100 shares at 7, but the supply of stock at this figure was too large for the advance to be maintained.

AMERICAN CHICLE was quiet. During the day it was announced that a dividend of 2 per cent. had been declared on the common stock, while the preferred stock had received the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. The company has now paid dividends for nine months, during which time there has been distributed on the preferred stock 4½ per cent., and on the common, 6 per cent. 1½ per cent. having been paid the first quarter, 2½ per cent. the second quarter, and this third dividend of 2 per cent. It is stated that the company's earnings have been at the rate of $800,000 a year, and that the full year's dividend on the preferred stock, amounting to $180,000, being 6 per cent. on $3,000,000, was laid aside at the end of the first quarter. It is supposed that the common stock will be maintained on an 8 per cent. basis.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS.—A circular has been issued by Brown Brothers & Co. to the members of the St. Louis Street Railways Syndicate stating that it has not been possible to complete the operations for which the syndicate was formed within the time originally set, and it is proposed to extend the time to April 1 of next year. Payments to the extent of 56 58-100 have been made to the syndicate members, as the result of the sale of part of the securities issued according to the plan issued last July. There still remains in the control of the syndicate about $10,654,000 of the first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the United Railways Company, about $9,255,000 of the company's preferred stock, and about $14,010,000 of the stock of the St. Louis Transit Company. The bonds will on April 12 be distributed among the holders of syndicate certificates as recorded March 28, and the continuance of the syndicate agreement will be for the purpose of liquidating the holdings of stock. It seems probable that a better result will be reached in this way than by the complete liquidation of the syndicate at the present time, and it is said in well-informed circles that the plan of extension is sure to meet with the approval of the members of the syndicate. Actual control of the securities was not obtained until about Oct. 1 last, since which time there has been little opportunity of disposing of new issues on account of the fear that high money rates would prevail, and on account of the panic of last December.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1½
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	4	4½
New Amsterdam	30¼	31
New Amsterdam pf	50¼	51
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	97½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	29⅜	30
American Agricul. Chem. pf., ex div.	76¾	77½
American Bicycle	..	13
American Bicycle pf	..	43
American Bicycle bonds	..	80
American Chicle	56	58
American Chicle pf	78	85
American Woolen	21	21⅝
American Woolen pf	79½	80½
Cast-Iron Pipe	..	6⅞
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	48	49
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	12	12½
Distilling Company of America	7⅝	8
Distilling Company of America pf	27½	28
Empire Steel	..	20
Empire Steel pf	..	60
Electric Boat	20	22
Electric Boat pf	35	40
Havana Commercial	19	20
Havana Commercial pf	59	60¼
International Power	30	35
International Pump	20½	21⅜
International Pump pf	66	67
National Enameling & Stamping	31	34
National Enameling & Stamp pf	82	84
National Gramophone	50	51
National Salt	48½	49½
National Salt pf	77	79
Otis Elevator	23	24½
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	85	86½
Royal Baking Powder pf	93	94
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28	28¼
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	80½	81½
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	68½	69½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	529	530
United States Flour Milling pf	7	10
United States Flour Milling bonds	28	30
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper ex div.	96⅝	97
American Air Power	41	46
Arizona Commercial	12⅝	13
Asphalt Company of America	10	11
British Columbia Copper	9½	10
California Copper	3½	3¾
Central Fireworks	14	16
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	109¾	110¾
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	98
Electric Vehicle	43	45
Electric Vehicle pf	86	..
Electro-Pneumat'c, assessment paid	1	1⅛
Flemington Coal & Coke	23½	25
General Carriage	9	9½
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2¾
†Little Tiger Gold Mining	13	15
*Markeen Copper	6	7¾
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	16	18
Mexican 5s	98½	99
New England Transportation	6½	6⅞
New York Transportation	11	11½
†Pande Basin	8	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	21½
Pittsburg Coal	25	26
Pittsburg Coal pf	83	84
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis subs, 56 58-100 p. c. repaid	..	78¾
St. Louis Transit	25	28

	Bid.	Asked.
Storage Power	12	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4¾	5
Tennessee Copper	14	..
Trust Company of America	198	200
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	79	83
Union Railways of St. Louis 4s	89	89¾
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	20	22
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60	81

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	80	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, new)	81	82½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	95	98
Nassau Electric 4s	85	89
New Orleans Traction	23½	24
New Orleans Traction pf	..	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	90
North Jersey Street Railway	24	26
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118	118½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	20
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30½	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103½	106

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	71	73
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	82	86
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105½	106
Denver Gas	..	38
Denver Gas 5s	..	78
Essex & Hudson Gas	40	20
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	325	3½
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	15	49½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	89⅝	18
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	20½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	7½
North Hudson—L., H. & P. Co.	55	45¾
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	46
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	84½
St. Paul Gas bonds	96	85
Standard Gas, New York	100	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	18½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	83½	6
Western Gas	92	94
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	22	24
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	..	86¼
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	111
Hoboken Ferry	63½	65
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	103	105
Union Ferry	35	37
Union Ferry bonds	96	97

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	107	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	..	42
Cramp' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	63	65
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	120	124
Lorillard Company pf	95	97
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	180	140
Standard Coupler	39½	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	51	55
Union Typewriter	30	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	117	119

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel	107½	110
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	6½	10

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 26.—Boston had a good market to-day. Buying was maintained well in Atchison, Union Pacific, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the mining shares improved both in extent of dealings and in prices. To its gain of 8 of Saturday Montana added 8½ to-day, reaching 315½ and holding within a point of the highest. Butte rose 5, to 70, later 69; Centennial, 1¼, to 20½, with ¾ reaction; Bingham, 1, to 11¾; Baltic, ½, to 20¾; Arcadian, 1¾ to 19; Franklin, ¾, to 15½; Mayflower, ¼, to 3; Montana Coal and Coke, 1½, to 8½; Dominion Coal, 1¾, to 46; Osceola, 3, to 70, later 68½; Parrot, 1¼, to 47¾; Tamarack, 3, to 190; Utah, 1, to 31; Amalgamated, 2, to 97, receding ½; Old Dominion, ⅞, to 17; Centennial-Eureka, ½, to 26, receding to 25½; Isle Royale, 2¾, to 28, later 27½.

In the general list United Fruit rose ⅝, to 136, and Père Marquette preferred 5, to 92, common gaining 2¾, to 24¾, with 26½ bid later. Central Massachusetts preferred was up ¾, at 94. Gas and Coke 5s hardened ½, to 70, and stock ¼, to 17¾.

At the Clearing House money between the banks loaned at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at par and 12½ cents' discount for cash. Mercantile paper, for four to six months, is now rather on a 4½ than a 5 per cent. level. The year rate is 4 per cent. with some few shadings.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4	4½	Old Colony	3⅝	3⅞
Allouez	1¼	1⅝	Old Dominion	17	17½
Arcadian	18½	19	Osceola	68	68½
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	47⅜	48
Ash Bed	25	1	Pioneer	75	1
Atlantic	21	23	Quincy	135	140
Baltic	20½	21	Rh. Island	4	4½
Bos. & C. C.	12½	15	Santa Fé	0	6½
Bos. & Mont.	310	314	Santa Ysabel	1⅛	1⅜
Butte & Bos.	68½	70	Shoe	29½	31
Cal. & Hecla	738	742	Tamarack	188	192
Centennial	19¼	19½	Utah Con.	30½	30⅝
Franklin	15	15½	Washington	1	1½
Humboldt	..	1	White Knob	..	31
Isle Royale	27½	28	Winona	..	3
Mohawk	14¼	15	Wolverine	39¼	39¾

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	242½	244	Con. Mass. pf	64½	65
Bos. & Low.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	131	..
Bos. & Me.	194	195	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	111	111½
Bos. & Prov.	298½	..	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	115¼	..
Bos. Elev.	116½	117	West End	91¾	92
Bos. Gas 5s	..	80			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	315	317	New Eng. Tel.	..	135
Ch. Stk. Yds.	134	137	U. S. Oil	18¾	19
Dom. Coal	44⅝	47	West'gh. El.	44½	46
Dom. Coal pf.	114½	115	Westinghouse Electric pf.	61	..
Erie Tel.	104½	105			
Mex. Tel.	2¾	3			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
110	Am. Car & F.	16⅝	17	16⅝	17
40	Am. Malting	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
1,380	Am. Steel & W.	56⅞	57	56½	56⅞
28,000	Am. Sugar Ref.	107½	108	106	106⅝
850	Am. Tobacco	108⅞	109⅜	107	107½
5,650	A., T. & S. F.	27½	28⅜	27⅛	28⅛
4,150	A., T. & S. F. pf.	71½	71½	71	71⅜
1,170	Balt. & Ohio	78¼	82¼	78½	81
510	Balt. & Ohio pf.	82⅝	82⅝	82	82
13,060	Brook. R. T.	68	69½	67⅝	68½
1,010	Chic. & Ohio	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31⅝
7,860	Chi., B. & Q.	128⅜	130½	128¾	130
300	Chi. Gt. West.	14	15¼	14	15⅛
3,120	Chi., M. & St. P.	124	124½	123¾	124⅝
1,530	C., R. I. & P.	112¾	114	112⅝	114
80	Chi. Fuel & I.	49½	49½	48¾	49½
1,080	Col. Tobacco	34½	34¾	32⅝	33½
2,480	Federal Steel	52⅝	52⅞	51⅞	52
20	Fed. Steel pf.	75½	75¾	75¾	75¾
610	Louis. & Nash.	85⅝	86½	85½	86¼
1,130	Manhattan	94⅞	95¾	94½	95
100	Mo., K. & T. pf.	35	36¼	35	35⅝
4,130	Mo. Pacific	49⅛	50¼	49⅛	49⅝
50	Nat. Steel	44½	44½	44¼	44¼
60	N. Y. Central	138⅝	138½	138	138
70	N. Y., O. & W.	25⅜	25½	25	25⅛
730	Norf. & West.	37⅜	37⅝	36¾	37
210	North Am.	15⅜	16	15¾	15⅞
2,630	North. Pacific	67½	68¼	67⅛	67⅜
70	Nor. Pac. pf.	76⅞	77½	76⅝	77½
170	Pacific Mail	37½	37½	36¾	37
6,480	People's Gas	100¼	101⅝	98¾	98⅝
2,190	Pennsylvania	140½	140¾	140¼	140¼
480	Reading	18½	19	18½	18⅝
4,490	Reading 1st pf.	59½	60½	59⅜	60¼
220	Reading 2d pf.	30⅝	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛
50	Rep. Steel	22¾	22¾	22½	22½
10,550	Southern Pac.	41⅜	42⅜	40⅞	42¼
2,190	Southern Ry.	15¼	15¼	15	15⅛
430	South. Ry. pf.	60¾	61	60½	61
10	Stand. R. & T.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
460	Tenn. C. & I.	95⅜	95¾	94¾	94¾
10	Texas & Pac.	18	18	18	18
610	Third Avenue	102¾	103½	100	103
10,060	Union Pac.	55⅝	57⅝	55⅝	57¼
140	Union Pac. pf.	77	77½	77	77
2,850	U. S. Leather	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅜
10	U. S. Leather pf.	73¼	74¼	73¼	74¼
180	Wabash pf.	22¾	22⅞	22¼	22⅝
30	West. Union	84	84½	84	84½

121,680

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$10,000	Mo. Pac. con	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼
10,000	Wis. Cent. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝

$20,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, March 26, 1900.

—Closing:— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16⅜	17¼	1,387	Am. Car. & Fdy. Co.	17	17¼	16⅜	16⅜	.....
63½	66¾	2,252	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	66¼	66	66	66⅝	+ ⅝
34	34½	610	American Cotton Oil	34	34½	34	34	.....
47	47½	910	American Ice Co.	47⅝	47⅞	46⅝	47¼	— ⅛
75	76	125	American Ice Co. pf.	76	76	76	76	.....
13⅝	14	660	Am. Linseed Co.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	.....
57½	58	810	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	58	58	57¼	57¼	.....
23	24	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	24½	24½	24	24	— ⅝
42	42½	5,354	Am. Sm. & Ref. Co.	40½	42⅛	40½	42	+1⅝
90¼	91¼	305	A. S. & R. Co. pf. & d.	91	91	91	91	.....
..	..	200	Am. Sm. & R. Co. pf.	92⅞	93	92¼	93	.....
35¼	35⅝	300	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	.....
80	81	1,400	Am. St. Hoop Co. pf.	81	81⅞	80	80	—1
56¼	56⅝	5,700	Am. Steel & Wire.	56⅞	57	56¼	56½	.....
89½	91¼	30	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	91	91½	91	91½	.....
106¼	106½	26,815	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	107½	107⅞	106	106¼	— ⅝
111	112	100	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	111	111	111	111	— ⅞
90	94	300	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91	91	91	91	.....
32⅜	33	300	American Tin Plate	33	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
80	83	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.	82	82	82	82	.....
107¼	108	11,590	American Tobacco	108⅝	108⅞	107	107	—1¼
46¼	47	1,125	Anac. Cop. Min. Co.	47⅞	47⅞	47	47	.....
18	19	150	Ann Arbor	18	18	18	18	+1
46	47	612	Ann Arbor pf.	46½	48¼	46	46	.....
27⅛	28	69,575	Atch., Top. & S. F.	27¼	28⅜	27	28	+1
71⅞	71¾	24,931	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	71¼	71½	70⅜	71¼	+ ⅜
80⅜	81	61,670	Baltimore & Ohio	78½	82⅝	78	80⅞	+4
81⅜	82	29,380	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	82	83	81⅝	81⅞	+1
68	68⅜	17,125	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	68	69¼	68	68¼	+ ⅞
149	149½	200	Brooklyn Un. Gas	149	149	149	149	+ ⅜
10	10	900	Brunswick City	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
69½	70	310	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	70	70	69½	69½	+ ⅛
106	108	200	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	106	106	106	106	+1
51¾	52	2,325	Canada Southern	52	52⅝	51¾	52¼	+ ⅜
96½	96¾	100	Canadian Pacific	96½	96½	96½	96½	+1

27 9-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59½c. Mexicon silver dollars at 47⅝c.

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Standard sold at 3.30.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Adams sold at .20, 500 Alamo at .17, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consol at .15, 300 Isabella at 1.25, 200 Iron Silver at .70, 300 Mexican at .29, 200 Mollie Gibson at .21, 500 Pharmacist at .14, 100 Quicksilver preferred at $8, 1,000 Utah at .11@.12, and 100 Work at .35.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.50	Sierra Nevada	.50
Best & Belcher	.30	Standard	3.15
Breece	1.25	Small Hopes	1.05
Brunswick Consol	.32	Union Consol	.18
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Utah	.08
Chollar	.20	Victor	1.00
Crown Point	.12	Yellow Jacket	.14
Chrysolite	.06	Argentum Juanita	.18
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.45	Alamo	.16
Com. Tr. Co. stock	.03	Anaconda	.33
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Crip. Ck. Cons.	.14
Crescent	.12	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.13
Catalpa	.14	Croesus	.01
Deadwood Terra	.60	Golden Fleece	.30
Daly	1.45	Isabella	1.20
Eureka Consol	.14	Mollie Gibson	.70
Father De Smet	.08	Mount Rosa	.20
Gould & Curry	.20	Pharmacist	.125
Hale & Norcross	.25	Portland	2.30
Homestake	50.00	Specimen	.68
Horn Silver	1.15	Union	.43
Iron Silver	.65	Work	.34
Kingston & Pemb.	.40	Damon	.20
La Crosse	.14	Elkton	1.10
Leadville Con.	.07	Findlay	.15
Little Chief	.20	Garfield	.16
Mexican	.21	Jackpot	.58
Moulton	.25	Pammeale	.20
Ontario	8.50	Tornado	.48
Ophir	.80	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	16½
Occidental	.12	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	15¼
Plymouth	.10	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	14½
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09	Grey Forge	14½
Quicksilver	1.50	Ariz. Cop. S. Co.	10½
Quicksilver pf	7.00		

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.08	.08
Alpha Con.	.04	.05
Andes	.11	.12
Belcher	.32	.32
Best & Belcher	.36	.34
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	.90	.90
Challenge Con.	.25	.24
Chollar	.21	.22
Confidence	.80	.75
Con. Val. & Va.	1.35	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.20	.15
Gould & Curry	.22	.23
Hale & Norcross	.25	.28
Julia	.02	.03
Justice	.10	.11
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	.25	.25
Occidental Con.	.15	.15
Ophir	.80	.82
Overman	.20	.21
Potosi	.21	.21
Savage	.16	.16
Sag Belcher	.04	.05
Sierra Nevada	.53	.53
Standard	2.60	2.30
Syndicate	.07	.06
St. Louis	.12	.12
Union Con.	.19	.20
Utah Con.	.10	.10
Yellow Jacket	.16	.16
Silver bars	.59¾	.59¾
Mexican dollars	48½@49½	48½@49½
Drafts, sight	.17¼	.17¼
Telegraph	.20	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	32	32¾	32	32¾
Alamo	15	16	15	16½
Argentum	19	20	19¼	19¾
Anaconda	35	36½	35	39
Anchoria	94	98	94	100
Bankers	17⅝	17⅞	17¼	17⅝
Battle Mountain	31⅜	32	32⅛	32¼
Blue Bell	12½	13¼	13½	14
C. C. Cons.	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	15
C. C. & R.	12¼	12⅜	12⅜	12½
Columbine Victor	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
Dante	16⅜	16½	16¼	16½
Damon	23¾	23⅞	23¼	23½
Elkton	116½	117	116⅜	117
El Paso	41	43	40½	40½
Findlay	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	16½
Golden Fleece	35	40	35	35
Gibson	22	25	22½	25
Gold King	99	101	99	101
Gold Knob	17⅜	17⅝	17¾	18¼
Gold Coin	350		350	
Garfield	16⅛	16⅜	17⅛	16½
Gold Sovereign	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12½
Gould	41½	41⅝	37	38
Hart	18	18⅜	18½	19
Ingham	20⅝	20¾	20¾	21
Isabella	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12½
Independence	72¾	74	74	75
Jackpot	58	60	58	59
Keystone	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19½
Lexington	20	20⅛	20	20½
Mount Rosa	73½	80	73	79
Mazeppa	26	26¼	26	30
Mary Cashen	31	32	31	32
Moon Anchor	73½	74¼	73½	74
National	9⅞	10	9⅝	10
Nugget	20¾	20⅞	16½	16⅝
Ophir	53	55	54	55
Orphan	22	22½	22¾	22¾
Pharmacist	13	13½	13½	13⅝
Pinnacle	20½	21	21	21⅜
Portland	244	247	244	246
Raven	73	74	73½	74
Rawlins	35¼	36	32	35
Specimen	9⅜	10	9⅝	10
Tornado	49½	49⅝	48½	49½
Temonj	25	30	25	35
Union	49⅝	49¾	49¼	50
Vindicator	156	158	154	155
Work	34⅜	35	34⅝	35
Zenobia	15¾	16	15¾	16

North Jersey Street Railway.

The North Jersey Street Railway Company and the Consolidated Traction Company held their annual meetings in Jersey City yesterday. There were no changes in the North Jersey, all the old Directors and President E. F. C. Young and all the old officers being re-elected. The Consolidated Traction Company, whose lines are leased to the North Jersey Company, re-elected all its old Directors and officers, except that E. F. C. Young was chosen to succeed the late Bernard N. Shanley, both as a Director and as President of the company. Both companies adopted appropriate resolutions regarding Mr. Shanley's death.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Executive Committee of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association has ruled that the consequential damage clause applies to all artificially cooled risks.

Chicago advices state that the Nassau Fire Insurance Company and the German Insurance Company of Wheeling, West Va., have been admitted to Illinois, and it is further stated that the Nassau will transact reinsurance business in that State, and that the German of Wheeling will enter the agency field.

The special committee of the Indiana State Board of Fire Underwriters, which has been investigating the difficulties in the local board at Rochester in that State, arising out of the failure of several agents to report through Inspectors, has decided to make a radical report, and it is believed that drastic measures will be adopted by the board.

Trouble has broken out in the fire insurance rating compact at Fort Collins, Col., as a consequence of the enforcement of the separation clause of the graded commission rule of the Western Union. The union companies made a discrimination against the agency firm of Edwards, Budrow & Kissock, which has preferred charges against the Northern Assurance Company, the Lion, the Imperial, and the Royal Exchange, asserting that these companies are responsible for the effort to enforce the separation of union and non-union companies in the several local agencies. It is reported now that the firm's business is being attacked by the Northern agent.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the North River Fire Insurance Company yesterday the following Board of Directors was elected to serve during the ensuing year: William Darrow, Hampton A. Coursen, William P. Douglas, John Cruikius, Theophilus A. Brouwer, William R. Bowne, John Mason Knox, William W. Seymour, William E. Hutchins, David M. Morrison, William M. V. Hoffman, Frederick H. Crum, James Galway, James Turner, Augustus S. Hutchins, Amos C. Sherwood, Henry G. Wolcott, Allen S. Apgar, Edward H. Van Winkle, Adam Walker, Jonathan B. Currey, Inglis Stuart, John P. Hilliard, Robert D. Andrews, Grove P. Mitchell, Banyer Ludlow, Horace P. Whitney, George A. Bell, Charles H. Bailey, and Lysander W. Lawrence.

Hartford Life Doubles Its Capital.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 26.—The Hartford Life Insurance Company, at a special meeting of the stockholders to-day, unanimously voted to increase the capital stock from $250,000 to $500,000. Stockholders of record have the option of taking this new stock within ten days, the entire amount to be paid in cash. In anticipation of the increase, the Directors last week declared a dividend equivalent to the total increase of stock.

Germans to Make American Clocks.

BERLIN, March 26.—The clockmakers of the Black Forest have taken the preliminary steps to turn the entire industry there into a large company, with capital supplied by Berlin financiers, and to devote especial attention to the manufacture of American clocks. The Würtemberg clock industry has been already capitalized at 15,500,000 marks.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Eighty-second Street Lots, Near Fifth Avenue, Sold—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Joseph Farley, the builder, has bought from Oppenheimer & Metzger two lots on the north side of Eighty-second Street, 160 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for improvement with high-class dwellings.

D. Hoexter has sold for Stern Brothers the property 114 and 116 East Seventy-first Street, 50 by 100; also for the Borough Realty Company a plot, 46 by 105, on Twenty-first Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

Dr. John S. White yesterday transferred the title to the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, part of the old Columbia College site, to the Berkeley School. The consideration was nominal, but the revenue stamps showed that the equity of White's interest in the property amounted to $75,000 above all incumbrances, which the school assumes to pay. The property has a frontage of 79 feet 8 inches on the avenue and 125 feet on the street, being irregular in the rear. The old Columbia College site, which contained the piece of property transferred to Berkeley School, was purchased by Dr. White one year ago for $1,000,000. Five lots for residences have been sold and the balance has been transferred to the school.

Louis D. Barchfeld has sold for a client, for $20,000, the four-story double flat 522 East Eighty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

It is reported that Louis Lese has sold the plot of five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 100 feet east of Park Avenue.

John L. E. Meyer has bought, through David Stewart, the three-story dwelling 563 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 25 by 100.

Henry M. Baker has sold the four-story dwelling 28 West Eleventh Street, 24.9 by 60 by 94.10.

Peter Axelrad has sold for John Livingston to S. D. Wohlfeil, for $21,500, the five-story flat 315 East Eighty-first Street, 25 by 88 by 100.

Hamilton M. Weed filed plans with the Building Department yesterday for the twelve-story apartment house which he will erect on the northeast corner of Broadway and Seventy-first Street, at a cost of $750,000. James & Leo are the architects.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By George R. Read.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Patrick Reddy $12,650

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

195 Lenox Avenue, 18.5 by 85, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to George Meyer and Louis Schidler 21,000

By McVickar & Co.

209 East Seventy-first Street, 18.9 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, William H. Slocum and others, executors 10,600

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

2,499 Second Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 25 by 75, five-story double flat, with store; partition sale, to Charles C. Bryant 18,250

127 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 15.11 by 100.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling; partition sale, to Charles C. Bryant 8,000

West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 95, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Catharine Lamour. 4,800

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, Elton Avenue, east side, 48 feet south of Waverley Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,378.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 160 Pearl Street, east side, 75.11 feet north of Wall Street, 23.10 by 93.3 by 20.5 by 97.6, five-story brick building, with stores and lofts; 162 Pearl Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 23.1 by 97.6 by 20.9 by 97.10, five-story brick building, with stores and lofts.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Max Moses, referee, 120 and 122 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 203.9 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 30 by 100.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $5,344; subject to other mortgages for $21,000.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, public auction sale, 311 to 319 West Broadway, east side, 105 feet north of Canal Street, 95.4 by 100, five four-story brick buildings; 11 to 19 Wooster Street, west side, 155 feet north of Canal Street, at the rear of the foregoing, 108.7 by 100, three-story and attic brick buildings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Myron H. Oppenheim, referee, 149 and 151 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, northeast corner of Lexington Avenue, 40 by 100.11, four-story stone-front flat on 149, five-story stone-front flat on 151. Due on judgment, $45,951.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 148 and 150 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 254.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story brick factory buildings. Due on judgment, $3,922; subject to other mortgages for $12,000.

By Marlin F. Hatch, executor's sale, 241 West Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 166 feet west of Broadway, 22 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, Jerome Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 17.4 by 135.6 by 88.2 by 110.5, two-story frame dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $20,050.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 20 West Seventy-second Street, south side, 125 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 158 and 160 West Fourteenth Street, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue, 40 by 100, three four-story English basement brick and stone dwellings.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 87 Ninth Avenue, southwest corner of Sixteenth Street, 25 by 100, vacant.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Theodore Sutro, referee, 759 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, north side, 53.7 feet east of Brook Avenue, 27 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $2,298; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 239 West Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 378.11 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 156, 158, and 160 Hester Street, south side, 68.1 feet east of Mott Street, 66.2 by 100, together with an "L," 33.2 by 36.5, fronting at 158 and 108½ Mott Street, seven-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 93 Crosby Street, east side, 164.2 feet south of Prince Street, 25.9 by 68 by 26.10 by 68, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $34,765.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred Steckler, referee, 540 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Broadway, 18.9 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,187.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 41 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 546 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 15 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,462; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph C. Levi, referee, 2,090 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 111.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 28 by 99.11, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $26,056.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 2,092 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 83.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 28 by 99.11, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $26,037.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Broadway, northeast corner of Seventy-first Street, for a twelve-story brick flat, 109.9 by 101.5 by 141; Hamilton M. Weed of 2,538 Broadway, owner; Janes & Leo, architects; cost, $750,000.

Fillmore Street, west side, 155 feet north of Columbus Avenue, Van Nest, for a one-and-a-half-story frame shed and barn, 25 by 16; Mrs. Anna Galm, owner; Thomas Scott, builder; cost, $500.

Morris Park Avenue, south side, 50 feet east of Lincoln Street, Van Nest, for a one-story frame shed, 12.10 by 15; E. J. Cahill, premises, owner and architect; cost, $50.

St. Raymond Avenue, southeast corner of Lafayette Street, for a three-story brick tenement and store; Frank Lonk of 329 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,000.

Brown Avenue, west side, 450 feet north of Sagamore Street, for a two-story frame dwelling; Gordon & Gillingham, owners, W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

No. 48 Maiden Lane, to a five-story brick office building; Adelaide Meyers of 127 East Sixty-fourth Street, owner; Farnsworth & Miller, architects; cost, $125.

Eightieth Street, northwest corner of Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; R. C. Baker of 1,192 Lexington Avenue, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 151 Fifth Avenue, to a seven-story brick office building; Bonfils Improvement Company of 59 Cedar Street, owner; cost, $50.

No. 28 West Thirty-first Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Ella T. Rudkin of 10 East Sixteenth Street, owner; B. H. Simonson, architect; cost, $500.

Grand Street, northeast corner of Crosby Street, to a six-story brick office building; Astor estate, owner; cost, $500.

Boulevard, southeast corner of One Hundred and Tenth Street, to a two-story brick music hall and roof garden; Josephine Schmid of 807 Fifth Avenue, owner; J. F. Kelly, architect; cost, $7,500.

HENRY HART PROPERTY INVOLVED

Partition Suit Brought by Heir of Joint Owner of Real Estate.

Jonathan Thompson, through his guardian, Samuel T. Cushing, has applied to the Supreme Court for the partition of a large block of property in which Henry Hart, Vice President of the Third Avenue Railroad, is interested. Part of the property in question is bounded by One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Thirty-first Streets, Fourth Avenue, and the Harlem River, and another piece is on Third Avenue.

Mr. Hart held a two-thirds interest in this property, and William Remsen owned the balance. Remsen died on March 3, 1895, leaving his interest to Robert George Remsen, Charles R. Remsen, Jane, wife of Joseph T. Thompson; Elizabeth Remsen, and Sarah, wife of William Manice.

It is an heir of Mrs. Thompson who makes the application for the partition and sale of the property.

It appears from the papers in the case that on Oct. 30, 1893, Mr. Hart mortgaged his interest in the property for $75,000, and a short time prior to the death of Mr. Remsen the two owners joined in another mortgage to the Equitable Life Assurance Society for $225,000.

Undine Club Sells Property.

The Leonard Moody Real Estate Company of Brooklyn yesterday completed contracts for the sale of the Undine Club property, twenty acres, with large clubhouse, on Jamaica Bay, north of Hammel's Station, Rockaway Beach, to Charles N. Wheelwright. The consideration could not be learned.

Recorded Real Estate Tranfers.

Monday, March 26.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 146th St, 99.10x100; David Mart to Niels Hansen. $1

AVENUE A, n e corner of 55th St, 25.5x 79.8; the German Savings Bank to Herman Lenz 20,000

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, centre line, now closed; Broadway, e s, and 103d St, n s, and n by point 50.11 n from 103d St; Stuyvesant Le Roy, administrator, to Jennie M. Tompkins, all title, &c. 1,000

BROADWAY, 652, s e s. 29x130; Leontine Kantrowitz to Allen D. M. Defandorf and another 1

BROADWAY, 652, s e s, 29x130; Albert Sichel to Winifred I. Sichel and another 1

BROADWAY, 652, s e s, 29x130; Samuel Cleland to Winifred I. Sichel and another 1

BROADWAY, 652, s e s, 29x130; Edward Jacobs to Winifred I. Sichel and another 145,000

BUCKHOUT ST, n s, 152.1 ft w of Morris Av, 50x100; Carrie E. Scallen to John W. Scallen 1

CENTRAL AV, w s, 125 ft n of Evelyn Place, 50x100; Ada E. Maslen and another to John Buchanan 4,800

DAWSON ST, n s, 147.7 ft n e of Westchester Av, 100x100x irregular; J. Mason Kirby and Janetta R. Kirby, (correction deed,) quit claim 1

DIVISION ST, n w corner of Allen St, 24.7x77x81.10x80; Division St, n s, 24.7 ft w of Allen St, 49.2x110.6x43.9x88.2; all title and int of parties; James W. Beekman to Gerard Beekman 22,750

HUGHES AV, w s, 113 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 16.8x95; Louis Eickwort to John H. Powers and wife 3,625

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 49.4 ft s of 28th St, 12.4x60; Emith E. Lane to Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr. 1

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner 92d St, 78.8 x30x irregular; Charles Donohue, referee, to Peter Wagner 54,000

MADISON AV, n e corner of 49th St, 79.8 x125x irregular; John S. White to Berkeley School 1

MAIDEN LANE, 60, and 21 Liberty St; Alexander R. T. Nichols to Susan W. Nichols 1

MAIN ST, e s, at n w corner of land of Orrin Fordham at City Island, 75x79.8; Jane Vickery and another to Robert W. Vickery and others 1

PEARL ST, n w corner of Centre St, 40.6x 58.4x31.2x61.2; Jefferson M. Levy to Colwell Lead Company 1

BROADWAY, s w corner of 143d St, 99.10 x125; Elizabeth M. Cauldwell to Denis J. Dwyer and another 100

PLOT at n s of land of Orrin Fordham and 110 East Main St, runs n 79.8x e 124.8; Jane Vickery to Robert J. Vickery 1

PLOT at n s of land of Orrin Fordham and 75 East Main St, runs n 79.8x e 35, City Island; Jane Vickery to Robert W. Vickery and others 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, s w corner of Lot 84, map of Woodstock, runs s w 100x e 100 to Foxe's Lane x n 108x w 62; Henry W. Thramann to Louisa Thramann 1

RIVINGTON ST, 264, n w corner of Columbia St, 49.8x22.6; David Geizler and another to Dora Kalchheim and another. 10,000

WEST END AV, 167, w s, 19.6x115; Ormond G. Smith to George C. Smith 1

WEST END AV, n w corner of 96th St, 25.2x100; John Ryan to Bartholomew Dunn 1,000

WILLIS AV, 286, e s, 50 ft n of 139th St, 25x100; Gustav S. Boehm and another to Rosina Dietzel 100

1ST AV, 693, w s, 24.8x75; Alma L. Emmons to William B. McCotter 1

3D AV, s w s, part of Lot 7, map of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Upper Morrisania, 25.1x295; Charles A. O'Connor to Jennie C. Ryan, re-recorded 100

3D AV, n e corner of 179th St, 12x240; Jennie Ryan to the City Real Estate Company 1

5TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 120th St, 50.5x 100; Clarence J. Hartley to William S. Gordon, rerecorded 1

6TH AV, n e corner of 112th St, 25.5x 75; Cornelius M. Schoonmaker, by attorney, to Robert R. Hamilton 6,500

7TH AV, 1,854 and 1,856, w s, 50x100; John H. Leith and others, individually and as trustee, to Presbyterian Mann 125,000

7TH AV, s w corner of 130th St, 24.11x75; Richard H. Clark, Jr., to Mary A. Clarke 45,000

14TH AV, n s, e ¼ of Lot 552, map of Wakefield, 25x¼; Lukasz Owsian to Andrew Owsian 1

24TH ST, n s, 304 ft w of 3d Av, 22x98.7; Mabel B. Appleby to Jane M. Whitson.. 1

24TH ST, 347 West, 20x98.9; John Gunari to Mary Gunari, ½ part 3,500

24TH ST, 347 West, 20x98.9; Andrew Gunari to Mary Gunari, ½ part 1

38TH ST, s s, 168.6 ft e of 10th Av, 27x 98.9; Mary Reif to Gottfried and Christof Rcustle 15,000

40TH ST, 233 East, 12.7x98.9; Ellen L. Kenny to William Lane, all title 1,667

40TH ST, 233 East, 12.7x98.9; Margaret I. Kenny and another, by guardian, to William Lane, all title 3,333

41ST ST, 7 East, 22x88.9; Anna A. Curtis to E. Farquhar Curtis 1

50TH ST, s s, 150.7 ft n e of 3d Av, 31.3x 79.3x31.4x78.1; Gerard Beekman to James W. Beekman 18,000

65TH ST, s s, 184.8 ft e of Park Av, 20x 100.5; Gilbert C. Brown to E. F. Hatfield 38,500

69TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of West End Av, 6.8x101.8x22.3x100.5; Hubert Van Wagenen to Walter E. Thompson 100

73D ST, 104 West, 17x102.2; Richard A. Clarke, Jr., to Mary A. Clarke 28,000

73D ST, s s, 82 ft w of Columbus Av, 20 x102.2; Joseph F. Calvert to A. J. Robinson 1

74TH ST, s s, 263 ft e of 1st Av, 50x102.2; William C. Schermerhorn, executor, to Leon Sobel and another 12,500

74TH ST, s s, 188 ft e of 1st Av, 50x 102.2; Frederick A. Schermerhorn, trustee, to Leon Sobel and another 12,500

74TH ST, s s, 238 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Frederick A. Schermerhorn to Leon Sobel and another 100

74TH ST, s s, 113 ft e of 1st Av, 75x 102.2; William C. Schermerhorn and wife to Leon Sobel and another 100

78TH ST, 322 East, 17.6x102.2; Michael Lilly to Ann Griffin 1

88TH ST, n s, 86 ft e of 1st Av, 20x 125.10; John H. Brodsky, referee, to John Livingston 19,600

103D ST, n s, 37.1 ft e of Broadway, 36.5x ½ block x w 36.11 to Broadway x s 50.3 x e 18.6 x s 57 to beginning; Stuyvesant Le Roy, administrator, to Jennie M. Tompkins 2,000

104TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x50.11; also, Lenox Av, n w corner of 122d St, 25.2x80, and 1st Av, n w corner of 123d St, 50.11x80, with property in Kings County; Charles Stone, trustee, to Nathan B. Stone, executor, &c. 1

106TH ST, 62 West, 20.3x100.11; Edward B. Le Fetra, referee, to Morris Rath 2,000

111TH ST, n s, 304 ft w of 5th Av, 54x 100.11; Charles Donohue, referee, to Herman Baehr and others 35,250

112TH ST, n s, 282 ft e of 5th Av, 19x 100.11; Thomas F. Donnelly to Charles J. Kroehle and others, executors, &c. 17,100

131ST ST, 242 West, 16.10x irregular; Augustus McCollom, Sr., to Martha A. McCollom 1

137TH ST, 230 West, 18x99.11; William Picken to Fannie Bick 100

149TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Ellen J. Murphy to Julia S. Murphy, ½ part 1

166TH ST, n s, 112 ft w of 3d Av, new line, 27.9x121.10x25x121.10; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Ernest Sass and another 3,300

165TH ST, s s, 466.4 ft e of 10th Av; also s w corner of Edgecombe Road, runs s 92.5x s e 563.8 to Harlem River x n 224.3x n w 604.3 to road x s 121.7 to beginning, except part taken for Aqueduct; Eliza Scoville to Seth M. Milliken, 7-9 part 11,668

165TH ST, s s, 466.4 ft e of 10th Av; also s w corner of Edgecombe Road, runs s 92.5x s e 563.8 to Harlem River x n 224.3x n w 604.3 to road x s 121.7 to beginning, except part taken for Aqueduct; Charles Sutton to Seth M. Milliken, 2-9 part 3,333

Recorded Leases.

AHRENS, Herman F., to Herman D. Schmid; 37th St, 264 West, 2 years $925

ANDREWS, William A., to Thomas Murphy; Jackson St, 47, 3 years 600

BRIGANDO, Michele, to Thomas J. Healy; 24 Av, 1,998, 5 years 720

DAVIS, Alice, to the East River Mill and Lumber Company; 93d St, n s, 319 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.8, 10 years 1,000

DENTON, Henry M., to H. Koch; 128th St, 104 West, 3 years 2,400

EPSTEIN, Simon, to Nathan Kasman; Eldridge St, 15, 4½ years 3,200

FOLEY, Charles V. T., and others, executors, to George B. Marx; 13th St, 410 and 412 East, 20 years ....

GRUPE, William, to William Grupe, Jr.; Willis Av, 165, n w corner of 135th St, 6 1-12 years 1,200-1,500

HANSEN, Louisa W., to John Bellmer; Amsterdam Av, 491, 3 years 1,200

LOTTMAN, Herman, to Bernard Gasfunkel; Willett St, 64, store, 1 year 396

LOTTMAN, Herman, to David Buchsbaum; Willett St, 64, basement, 3 years 72

OESTING, William C., to Henry Weidenberger; 3d Av, 3,625, 3 1-6 years 660-720

O'NEILL, Mary, to Harris Pomecrantz; Broome St, 264, 4 years 480

OPITZ, Henry C., to Edward C. Titus; 11th St, 117 West, 5 years 1,600

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SOCIETY for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York to Ernest F. Schramm; Greenwich St, s w corner of Franklin St, 25x100, 8 years 1 month 11 days 2,250

ROSENBAUM, Carl, to Charles E. Smith, as Postmaster General, United States; Greene St, 136 and 138, 10 years 6,500

ROSENTHAL, Harris, to Vincenzo Carnevale; Mulberry St, 248, 2 years 2,580

STICH, John, to Bernard Reich; 14th St, 144 East, 10 years 5,000

TINKLER, Henry C., to Samuel Hirschfeld; 3d Av, 1,435, n e corner of 81st St, 5 years 2,000

TURLEY, Annie E., to Vincent Rozak; Washington St, 7, 4 10-12 years 1,100

ZIMMERMANN, Moses, to Pinnacchio Nicolina and another; 45th St, 311 East, 5 years 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

BAEHR, Herman, and Marcus Loew, to Edward Oppenheimer and another; 111th St, n s, 304 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years $32,000

BEYERACH, Christina, or Christina Schmutzler, to Harlem Savings Bank; Daly Av, s corner of 131st St, 1 year 8,000

BUDDE, Frederick A., to Bowery Savings Bank; St. Ann's Av, s w corner of 134th St, 5 years 15,000

BURHANS, Amos, and wife to Samuel Burhaus, Jr.; 208 Franklin St, 5 years. 1,500

CASEY, William C., to James C. Fargo; Washington St, n w corner of Le Roy St, 75x311.4 to West St, 3 years 10,000

COHN, Jennie, to the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel; 62d St, s s, 80 ft e of 4th Av, 5 years 10,000

CRAWFORD, James C., to George C. Boorum, trustee; 118th St, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 18,000

CRAWFORD, James C., to Elizabeth I. Smith; 118th St, n s, 245 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 18,000

CRAWFORD, James C., to Elizabeth I. Smith; 118th St, n s, 265 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 18,000

CRAWFORD, James C., to Ellen H. Cotheal; 118th St, n s, 285 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 18,000

CRAWFORD, James C., to Ellen H. Cotheal; 118th St, n s, 305 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 18,000

CRAWFORD, James C., to Elizabeth Hendrickson; 118th St, n s, 325 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 18,000

CRAWFORD, James C., to Mary A. A. Woodcock; 118th St, n s, 345 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 18,000

CRAWFORD, James C., to Mary A. A. Woodcock; 118th St, n s, 365 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 18,000

CRAWFORD, James C., to Mary A. A. Woodcock; 118th St, n s, 385 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 18,000

CRAWFORD, James C., to Morris S. Thompson; 118th St, n s, 405 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 18,000

DEFANDORF, Allen D. M., and another to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 652 Broadway, 5 years 100,000

DEFANDORF, Allen D. M., and another to Isabella Wilson; 652 Broadway, 5 years 22,000

DIETZEL, Rosina and Valentine, to Gustave S. and Max S. Boehm; 286 Willis Av, 9 months 5,000

DWYER, Denis J., and William Haigh to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Broadway, s w corner of 143d St, 8 years 28,000

FARQUHAR, Curtis B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 7 East 41st St, 3 years 25,000

FISH, Catharine M. and John, to Kate C. Henderson and others, trustees, &c.; 11 West 118th St, 3 years 22,000

FISH, Catharine M. and John, to Harris D. Colt and another; 18 West 118th St, 3 years 22,000

FISH, Catharine M. and John, to Harris D. Colt and another; 15 West 118th St, 3 years 22,000

FRAME, James A., to Union Dime Savings Institution; Broadway, w s, 50.5 ft s of 75th St, 1 year 150,000

GRUPE, William, Jr., to George Ehret; 165

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1900. —Present: Hon. Frederick Smyth, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the CONGO COAL MINING COMPANY to change its corporate name to "Congo Coal and Mining Company."

Upon reading and filing the petition of the Congo Coal Mining Company, a domestic corporation, duly verified by Charles J. Dodd, its Secretary, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name "Congo Coal and Mining Company," and upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto, certifying that the name which said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation, or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, except the name of your petitioner; and upon proof by affidavit showing that the presentation of said petition has been duly published for six successive weeks in The Albany Evening Journal, the newspaper at Albany in which notices by State officers are authorized to be published, and in The Evening Post and the New York Press, newspapers published in the County of New York, in which county such corporation has its principal business office; and the said corporation having no other business office in the State of New York; and the Court being satisfied by said petition and by the affidavits and certificate presented therewith that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition as required by law has been made; and after hearing ——, Esq., of counsel for the petitioner in support of said application, and no one appearing in opposition thereto.

Now on motion of Seward, Guthrie & Steele, attorneys for said petitioner, it is

Ordered, That the said petition be, and the same hereby is, granted, and that the petitioner herein, the Congo Coal Mining Company, be and it is hereby authorized to change its name to another corporate name, to wit, the name "Congo Coal and Mining Company," after the first day of May, 1900; and it is further

Ordered, That this order be entered, and the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and further that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the N. Y. Law Journal and The N. Y. Times, two newspapers published in the County of New York, the county in which the petitioner has its principal place of business, beginning within ten days after the entry hereof; and upon compliance with the foregoing and on and after the date above specified "Congo Coal Mining Company" shall be known by the name which it is hereby authorized to assume and by no other name.

Enter: F. S.,
mh6-1aw4wTu Justice Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the general assignment of JOHN W. TALMAGE and DANIEL TALMAGE, individually and as copartners composing the firm of DAN TALMAGE'S SONS, to JOSEPH GILLET, for the benefit of creditors.

Pursuant to an Order of the Supreme Court, the undersigned assignee of John W. Talmage and Daniel Talmage, individually and as copartners composing the firm of Dan Talmage's Sons, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of April, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, by R. V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, to the highest cash bidders, the following assets of the said assignors, to wit: A paid-up Policy of Insurance, No. 146,890 of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States for $5,000, payable May 19, 1900, issued to John W. Talmage and Daniel Talmage, their executors, administrators or assigns, or the survivor of them; 2 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Premium Reserve Company, par value $100 each; 2 Shares of the Capital Stock of Thomas H. Tomlinson Company, par value $100 each; also receipt of said company for $25 paid on account of capital stock; 20 shares of the Capital Stock of the Southern National Bank of New York, par value $100 each, ninety per cent. thereof having been paid; 7 Shares of the Capital Stock of the United States Casualty Company, par value $100 each; Bond and Mortgage for $2,800 made by Thomas B. McLeod upon property situate in Easthampton, Suffolk County, New York, dated August 1st, 1892, due August 1st, 1902, bearing five per cent. interest; Bond and Mortgage for $2,000 made by Isabel M. B. Vail, upon property situate in Easthampton, Suffolk County, New York, dated November, 1892, due November, 1902 bearing five per cent. interest; and the following uncollectable accounts, judgments, and bills receivable, to wit: George B. Howe, $312.50; Esther M. Howland, $3,184.00; J. W. Fowler $300.00; Hugh J. Edwards, $382.73; Ivon T. Mead, $400.00; Cohn & Milsheiser, $651.21; F. A. Brost, $444.81; F. B. Smith, $680.06; S. Pitkiel, $553.70; J. Amos, $46.27; Robert Walton, Jr., $57.75; J. Gratton McMahon, $1,611.92; T. P. Ratigan & Co., $91.00; W. H. Chappell, $671.03; Coleman Greenwood, $84.15; North German Lloyd SS. Co., $8.10; Martha Washington Flour Co., $89.00; Anchor Line SS. Co., $40.00; Baker & Co., 50 cents; H. J. George & Co. $53.00; C. J. Edwards, $12.10; J. B. Moore, $160.71; Edward Y. Breck, $——. A detailed Schedule of the assets to be sold can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, 71 and 73 Liberty Street, New York City, or at the office of the assignee, or that of his attorney.—Dated New York, March 12, 1900.

JOSEPH GILLET, Assignee, 7 Nassau Street, New York City.
THERON G. STRONG, Attorney for Assignee, 45 William Street, New York City.
mh20-1aw3wTu

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE CHANcery Division of the High Court of Justice in England, dated the 16th day of December, 1899, made in the matter of the estate of the Right Honourable ALLICE MARIE DESIREE, BARONESS MALCOLM, deceased, between The School for the Revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity and others, plaintiffs, against Thomas Hay and others, defendants, (1899 M. No. 61.)—Whereby an enquiry was directed to be and was directed to be made as to what is the institution meant by "The Trustees of the School for the Revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity, recently founded or about to be founded in America," and to whom the residuary estate of the above-named Baroness Malcolm, deceased, ought to be paid. The institutions and persons claiming to be entitled to the residuary estate bequeathed by the codicil to the will of the said Baroness Malcolm to the Trustees of "The School for the Revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity, recently founded or about to be founded in America, are by their solicitors, on or before the 30th April, 1900, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Honourable Mr. Justice Kekewich, one of the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, England, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

Thursday, the 10th May, 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1900.
[L. S.] E. LIONEL CLARKE, Master.
CUNLIFFES & DAVENPORT, 48 Chancery Lane, London, England, Plaintiff's Solicitors; KELLOGG & BECKWITH, 52 Broadway, New York.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of FRANK B. VAN DERVEER and ROBERT E. LALOR, as copartners lately doing business under the name of the JAMES HARRIS PAINT, OIL AND VARNISH COMPANY, and ROBERT E. LALOR AND COMPANY, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Huntington Page, the assignee of above-named Frank B. Van Derveer and Robert E. Lalor, as copartners lately doing business under the name of the James Harris Paint, Oil, and Varnish Company, and Robert E. Lalor and Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New York to be hereto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Judge of the said court, this 19th day of February 1900. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
CHARLES A. RUNK, Attorney for Assignee.
F20-law6wTu&ap3

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of JOHN PALMER, assigned to Max Hilborn, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and County of New York, New York, on the 16th day of May, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Max Hilborn, assignee of and for the above-named John Palmer, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, the Presiding Justice of the said court, this 17th day of March, 1900.

[Seal.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Attorneys for assignee, 302 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
mh20-1aw6wTu&my1

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY vs. THE AVE. AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of an interlocutory decree filed and entered in this suit on the 20th day of March, 1900, notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of March, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and State of New York, a hearing will be had before me for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not it is necessary for the proper protection and conservation of the property of the defendant Third Avenue Railroad Company that obligations or indebtedness of the receiver should be created, or receiver's certificates issued, and to what amount and for what purpose or purposes, and as to the proper terms and provisions of any such certificates, and the most advantageous method of disposing thereof.

Dated New York, March 21, 1900.
ARTHUR H. MASTEN, Master in Chancery,
U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL NOTICES.

MARK KOSHOFSKI & CO.—We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we, MARK KOSHOFSKI, residing at No. 2,940 Third Ave., New York City, Bronx Borough, and MINNIE WEIGAND, residing at No. 2,640 Third Ave., New York City Bronx Borough, have entered into copartnership under the firm name of M. KOSHOFSKI & CO., in the dealing of boots and shoes and such other merchandise as may be deemed necessary from time to time.

That the said copartnership begins on the first day of May, 1900, and expires on the first day of May, 1905.

That the amount of capital contributed by the said firm is as follows:

MARK KOSHOFSKI, the sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars; the said MINNIE WEIGAND, the sum of two thousand five hundred (2,500) dollars.

MARK KOSHOFSKI,
MINNIE WEIGAND.
Dated New York City, March 10th, 1900.
mh13-2aw4wTu&Th

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SMITH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1899.
SHERMAN HOYT, Executor. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 43 Wall Street.
n21-1aw6mTu

YOUNG, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1899. MINNIE K. YOUNG, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City.
n14-1aw6m27tTu

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—JOHN E. PLATT, Isaac S. Platt, and William P. Chambers, as trustees under the will of Samuel R. Platt, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA A. FINCK, Edmond Kelly, individually and also as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Horace Robert Kelly, individually and also as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, a daughter of said Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and who in religion is known as Sister Joseph of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul; Shaun Kelly and Kathleen Kelly, the last two named persons being the children of the above-named Edmond Kelly; Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, a daughter of said Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and who in religion is known as Sister Joseph of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul; Shaun Kelly and Kathleen Kelly, the last two named persons being the children of the above-named Edmond Kelly; Eugene d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres, Jean d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, a daughter of said Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and who in religion is known as Sister Joseph of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul; Shaun Kelly and Kathleen Kelly, the last two named persons being the children of the above-named Edmond Kelly:

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of March, 1900, and filed on the same day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the duly verified amended complaint in this action having been filed in said Clerk's office on the 8th day of March, 1900.

Dated New York, March 12th, 1900.
WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City, New York.
mh13-1aw7wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES J. PHELAN, as Trustee, under the last will and testament of Walter Stevenson, deceased, plaintiff, against SAMUEL E. DUFFEY and Mary J. Duffey, his wife, Josephine A. Miller, Elbridge G. De Wall, Edward N. Dwyer and Ellen Dwyer, his wife, the said name Ellen being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiff; Daniel R. Kendall, John Claflin, and Edward E. Eames, individually and as Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Real Estate Association of New York, and the said Daniel R. Kendall, as executor and Trustee under the last will and testament of Isaac C. Kendall, deceased; Alexander Inglis and Catherine Inglis, his wife; Kate Bloxham, James A. Phelan and Marie Phelan, his wife; Charles E. Berrian, James G. Patton, Ada L. Hand, Mary A. Soule, defendants.—Summons. —Action Number One.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 28, 1899.

ABEL CROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants:

Samuel E. Duffey, Ellen Dwyer, wife of Edward D. Dwyer, (the said name Ellen being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiff,) and Mary A. Soule:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, February 26, 1900.

ABEL CROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f27-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CAROLINE S. REID, plaintiff, against ELLEN EDEN, Charles H. Phelps, the Fourth National Bank of Dayton, Ohio, Wm. V. B. Westervelt, and Carl F. Braun, composing the firm of Westervelt & Company, and Edward J. H. Tamsen, late Sheriff of the City and County of New York; Daniel MacM. Niven, Malcolm M. Niven, Thomas Graham, Abraham Abraham, Isidor Straus, Nathan Straus, and Simon F. Rothschild, composing the firm of Abraham & Straus, and Henry Hollander, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 16th, 1900.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office address, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
To the defendants Malcolm M. Niven, Charles H. Phelps, and the Fourth National Bank of Dayton:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1900.—Dated March 10th, 1900.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
mh13-1aw6wTu&ap24

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SAMUEL ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against JOHN KRESS, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons—With notice.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 6th, 1899. HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office Address and Office, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NOTICE.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of five hundred and one (501) dollars, with interest from March 14th, 1898, and with costs of this action. HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the defendant, John Kress:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 9th day of March, 1900, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the ninth day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 10, 1900.

HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh13-1aw6w&ap24

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—JEAN E. MACKAY, plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. MACKAY.—Summons.—Action to annul a marriage.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 23, 1900.

THOMAS G. EVANS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 156 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To William A. Mackay, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of March, 1900.

Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.

THOMAS G. EVANS, Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 156 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh6-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CORNELIA W. SLADE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN, Frank J. P. Smith, Clark Quarrier, and "Mary" Quarrier, wife of Clark Quarrier, the name "Mary" being fictitious, real name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, Edward A. Katz, John Rapp, Anne Rapp, Jane Ann Conneally, and Ida L. Raynor, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

Dated New York, N. Y., October 24th, 1899.
SETH B. ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office No. 203 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Borough of Manhattan.

To the defendant, Frank J. P. Smith: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of February, 1900, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 10th day of February, 1900.

Dated New York, N. Y., February 19th, 1900.
SETH B. ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address No. 203 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
f20-1aw6wTu&ap3.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, Heloise Kelly, Yvonne Kelly, and Raymond Kelly, the last six named persons being the children of the above-named Horace Robert Kelly; Evelina de la F. Kelly, wife of said Horace Robert Kelly; and Jean d'Humieres, John Trapp, John Ohlssen, Frederick Krekeller, Frederick French, William Hyland, Edwin A. Schroeder and Frank M. Arguimbau, as surviving partners of the firm of Schroeder and Bon, and Sandford L. Norcott, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended complaint.

Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants Edmond Kelly, individually and also as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres, Jean d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, a daughter of said Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and who in religion is known as Sister Joseph of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul; Shaun Kelly and Kathleen Kelly, the last two named persons being the children of the above-named Edmond Kelly:

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the duly verified amended complaint in this action having been filed in said Clerk's office on the 8th day of March, 1900.

Dated New York, March 12th, 1900.
WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City, New York.
mh13-1aw7wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES J. PHELAN, as Trustee, under the last will and testament of Walter Stevenson, deceased, plaintiff, against SAMUEL E. DUFFEY and Mary J. Duffey, his wife, Josephine A. Miller, Elbridge G. De Wall, Edward N. Dwyer and Ellen Dwyer, his wife, the said name Ellen being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiff; Daniel R. Kendall, John Claflin, and Edward E. Eames, individually and as Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Real Estate Association of New York, and the said Daniel R. Kendall, as executor and Trustee under the last will and testament of Isaac C. Kendall, deceased; Alexander Inglis and Catherine Inglis, his wife; Kate Bloxham, James A. Phelan and Marie Phelan, his wife; Charles E. Berrian, James G. Patton, Ada L. Hand, Mary A. Soule, defendants.—Summons. —Action Number One.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 28, 1899.

ABEL CROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants:

Samuel E. Duffey, Ellen Dwyer, wife of Edward D. Dwyer, (the said name Ellen being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiff,) and Mary A. Soule:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, February 26, 1900.

ABEL CROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f27-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CAROLINE S. REID, plaintiff, against ELLEN EDEN, Charles H. Phelps, the Fourth National Bank of Dayton, Ohio, Wm. V. B. Westervelt, and Carl F. Braun, composing the firm of Westervelt & Company, and Edward J. H. Tamsen, late Sheriff of the City and County of New York; Daniel MacM. Niven, Malcolm M. Niven, Thomas Graham, Abraham Abraham, Isidor Straus, Nathan Straus, and Simon F. Rothschild, composing the firm of Abraham & Straus, and Henry Hollander, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 16th, 1900.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office address, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
To the defendants Malcolm M. Niven, Charles H. Phelps, and the Fourth National Bank of Dayton:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1900.—Dated March 10th, 1900.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
mh13-1aw6wTu&ap24

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SAMUEL ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against JOHN KRESS, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons—With notice.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 6th, 1899. HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office Address and Office, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NOTICE.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of five hundred and one (501) dollars, with interest from March 14th, 1898, and with costs of this action. HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the defendant, John Kress:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 9th day of March, 1900, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the ninth day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 10, 1900.

HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh13-1aw6w&ap24

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, Heloise Kelly, Yvonne Kelly, and Raymond Kelly, the last six named persons being the children of the above-named Horace Robert Kelly; Evelina de la F. Kelly, wife of said Horace Robert Kelly; and Jean d'Humieres, John Trapp, John Ohlssen, Frederick Krekeller, Frederick French, William Hyland, Edwin A. Schroeder and Frank M. Arguimbau, as surviving partners of the firm of Schroeder and Bon, and Sandford L. Norcott, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended complaint.

Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants Edmond Kelly, individually and also as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres, Jean d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, a daughter of said Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and who in religion is known as Sister Joseph of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul; Shaun Kelly and Kathleen Kelly, the last two named persons being the children of the above-named Edmond Kelly:

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the duly verified amended complaint in this action having been filed in said Clerk's office on the 8th day of March, 1900.

Dated New York, March 12th, 1900.
WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City, New York.
mh13-1aw7wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES J. PHELAN, as Trustee, under the last will and testament of Walter Stevenson, deceased, plaintiff, against SAMUEL E. DUFFEY and Mary J. Duffey, his wife, Josephine A. Miller, Elbridge G. De Wall, Edward N. Dwyer and Ellen Dwyer, his wife, the said name Ellen being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiff; Daniel R. Kendall, John Claflin, and Edward E. Eames, individually and as Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Real Estate Association of New York, and the said Daniel R. Kendall, as executor and Trustee under the last will and testament of Isaac C. Kendall, deceased; Alexander Inglis and Catherine Inglis, his wife; Kate Bloxham, James A. Phelan and Marie Phelan, his wife; Charles E. Berrian, James G. Patton, Ada L. Hand, Mary A. Soule, defendants.—Summons. —Action Number One.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 28, 1899.

ABEL CROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants:

Samuel E. Duffey, Ellen Dwyer, wife of Edward D. Dwyer, (the said name Ellen being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiff,) and Mary A. Soule:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, February 26, 1900.

ABEL CROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f27-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CAROLINE S. REID, plaintiff, against ELLEN EDEN, Charles H. Phelps, the Fourth National Bank of Dayton, Ohio, Wm. V. B. Westervelt, and Carl F. Braun, composing the firm of Westervelt & Company, and Edward J. H. Tamsen, late Sheriff of the City and County of New York; Daniel MacM. Niven, Malcolm M. Niven, Thomas Graham, Abraham Abraham, Isidor Straus, Nathan Straus, and Simon F. Rothschild, composing the firm of Abraham & Straus, and Henry Hollander, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 16th, 1900.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office address, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
To the defendants Malcolm M. Niven, Charles H. Phelps, and the Fourth National Bank of Dayton:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1900.—Dated March 10th, 1900.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
mh13-1aw6wTu&ap24

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SAMUEL ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against JOHN KRESS, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons—With notice.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 6th, 1899. HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office Address and Office, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NOTICE.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of five hundred and one (501) dollars, with interest from March 14th, 1898, and with costs of this action. HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the defendant, John Kress:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 9th day of March, 1900, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the ninth day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 10, 1900.

HOLLS, W

ACTUAL WORK ON THE BIG TUNNEL BEGUN

First Excavation Made for the Bleecker Street Sewer.

MR. McDONALD WAS PRESENT

Hundreds of Laborers Seek Employment, but Few Are Hired—The Brooklyn Extension.

The first actual work on the rapid transit tunnel began shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning in Bleecker Street, a few feet east of Greene Street. The work at hand is the lowering of the Bleecker Street sewer from Elm Street to Greene Street a distance of 900 feet, from fourteen feet, its present level, to twenty-one feet, so that it will pass under the tracks of the underground road. It may be argued that actual construction will not begin until the first sectional contract is begun, but as the lowering of the sewer is such an essential part of the work, Contractor McDonald, Chief Engineer Parsons, and all those connected with the great work were pleased to consider yesterday that tunnel construction had at last actually begun. And therefore they were all in high spirits.

James Pilkington, the sewer contractor who will make the change, appeared on the ground shortly after 7 o'clock. Already a crowd of laborers, picks and shovels in hand and with high hopes of employment, were on the ground waiting to go to work. In less than an hour more laborers appeared, and it was only a short time until the street was well filled for two blocks. The word had gone out that tunnel work was to begin, and that was enough to those who needed work. Added to these, teamsters expecting to see a repetition of the ceremonials of Saturday, took occasion to drive around that way. They drew up to the curbs, stopped over the place where the first paving stone was to be taken up, and awaited results. Soon the crowd became a mass. Contractor Pilkington began by taking measurements. Soon he was surrounded by a clamoring mob beseeching him for work. Some of the men looked as if they needed a meal. But they were told to wait. Mr. Pilkington soon selected a dozen men who had worked under him in preceding jobs and then ran for cover. That is, he sought aid of the police to clear a space in front of 104 Bleecker Street, where he had elected to begin. This point is about thirty feet east of Greene Street. The police had hard work. Italians, Swedes, negroes, and Irish, with a sprinkling of other nationalities, with their implements of trade and willing arms, kept up their importunities. Some of those who gained Mr. Pilkington's ear were told to come back again. As not more than fifty or seventy-five men will be employed on this little section, there was much disappointment. Men had even come from near-by cities to try their luck.

No fireworks marked the beginning. It was business from the start. Neither Contractor McDonald nor Contractor Pilkington likes "flubdub." Mr. McDonald arrived early, but contented himself with looking on. The first blow into the pavement was struck by Chief Engineer Parsons. He appeared about 8 o'clock. Mr. Parsons took a brand-new, plain, ordinary pick, innocent of silver ornament or inscriptions. It was a working pick. At twenty minutes after 8, when the street was packed, Mr. Parsons appeared in the roadway. He said he was reared in that neighborhood, and that therefore the pleasure of striking the first blow had a peculiar charm to him.

CHIEF ENGINEER BEGINS THE WORK.

In the presence of several thousand onlookers the Chief Engineer raised his pick. Down it came between the Belgian blocks. Again and again Mr. Parsons wielded the pick. He made an impression not only on the roadway surface, but upon the crowd of interested laborers. When Mr. Parsons stopped two negro laborers, smiling patronizingly, stepped forward and began real business. The first paving stone came up with a rush and then a volley of cheers broke forth. The stone was secured by Engineer Stephenson Towle, who took it to his office.

After the first stone came up the laborers employed stepped in and began tearing up the street. Others unloaded some timber and busied themselves with various tasks. By afternoon fully seventy-five feet of stone had been torn up from the south side of the street curb to the middle of the car tracks. The work of excavation had begun.

Mr. Pilkington expects to finish the work in about thirty days. Contractor McDonald believes it may take longer, but said there is no doubt that Mr. Pilkington will go ahead as quickly as it is possible to do it. Although while not necessary, under the powers of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, the sewer contractor obtained a permit from Commissioner Keating to open the street. A permit was also delivered by the board to Mr. McDonald on Saturday.

Under his contract Mr. Pilkington can open only 200 feet of street at a time. His plan contemplates practically a new sewer. He will sink a well just east of Elm Street and work on a slope connection from Greene Street to the well, the level being lowered from 14 to 21 feet.

So far as can be learned the subcontractors will be announced some day next week. Mr. McDonald said yesterday as on Saturday that the subcontracts would not be considered until April 1. Soon after that date, however, sectional work on the tunnel will begin. Either the lower portion of Elm Street, or Forty-second Street, between Park Avenue and Broadway, will be taken up first, or perhaps both within a short time. So many essential details are involved in preparation that the engineers, in order to make haste afterward, have determined to take additional time in the beginning. This idea was voiced yesterday by Charles Sooysmith, consulting engineer for Mr. McDonald.

"One thing that the public should remember," said Mr. Sooysmith, "is that we cannot go ahead without thorough preparation. It takes time. We propose to be fully prepared first, and when that is done construction will proceed with a rush. It will be, so far as I can tell now, at least three weeks before construction is actually under way. Subcontractors' bids will be taken up next week. None will be considered before April 1."

MANY MEN SEEK WORK.

The labor problem has for some time been a serious question with those connected with the tunnel. Already there are hundreds of letter applications on file for places as assistant engineers, inspectors, bookkeepers, and additional employes. In addition to these, applications amounting literally up into the thousands have been made in person to Mr. McDonald, Engineer Parsons, members of the board, Mayor Van Wyck, and the city officials. The applicants come not only from the city, but outside places, and the range is the entire country. Many of those wanting places where skill and education are concerned show an amazing ignorance of conditions of employment, never considering the qualification of civil service examinations. Those not in the exempt class are invariably referred to the Civil Service Commission, and the applications of the others are placed on file. According to a recent recommendation of the board to the Civil Service Commission the following positions must be filled by competitive examination: Senior assistant engineers, assistant engineers, transit men, levelers, rodmen, axemen, inspectors of steel, inspector of steel erection, cement testers, inspector of masonry, chief draughtsman, accountants, stenographers, and messengers.

These employes will be small in number in comparison to the army of laborers that will be employed, and a contingency is almost sure to result, if it has not already, that will bring more or less suffering and privation to many. The word has gone out that New York is to build a thirty-six-million-five-hundred-thousand-dollar tunnel and that thousands of laborers will be employed. It is estimated that there are now in the city, from outside points, several thousand men attracted by the prospect of work. These men arrive expecting to find employment at once, never considering that it will be months before a full force can possibly be employed. As they come ill-prepared or not at all prepared to remain idle, much suffering must necessarily result. Sub-contractors can hire their own men when they are ready, but that time may be far distant. A sample of the clamor for employment was seen yesterday, when, as early as 7 o'clock, several hundred men gathered in front of the City Hall, convinced in their own minds that construction was to begin then and there. The disappointment to these men was keen. When it was discovered that work was going on in Bleecker Street, the majority posted to that locality and besieged Contractor Pilkington.

Laborers, when employed, will be paid, according to the State law, $2 a day for eight hours' work.

THE BROOKLYN TUNNEL.

Controller Coler said yesterday that in his opinion the proposed tunnel to Brooklyn will be under construction in about six months.

"That is my firm belief," said Mr. Coler. "The chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission will soon begin surveys, and his report is awaited. It rests largely with the people to determine the location of the Brooklyn end of the tunnel, and I believe that public sentiment should be sounded without delay, so that a fair and wide expression of opinion can be had.

"The Mayor's clear-cut announcement Saturday of his approval of the extension was very gratifying to me, although not unexpected, for I rather surmised he would reach such a conclusion. The thing to do now is to get the people debating on the terminal point. The sooner opinion is aroused so much the sooner a decision can be reached, and in order to have the work begin promptly it must first be determined where the tunnel is to end.

"The question of expense is not going to stop the city. The money will be found when necessary, and I see no reason why there should be any delay. Omitting the Staten Island and Bay Ridge extensions, the cost, I think, will be about $6,000,000."

With the board's wide powers in transit extension matters, comprising as it does the entire city, the annoying delays that attended upon the Manhattan tunnel will be avoided. The cost of the Battery and Brooklyn extension, even if it should go somewhat beyond $6,000,000, will still come within the $50,000,000 the board has the power to expend. Public opinion in Brooklyn favors the proposed Atlantic Avenue route, under the plans contemplated by the Long Island Railroad before it withdrew its application from the Council a few weeks ago. The route to South Brooklyn from the Battery, striking the Long Island shore near Hamilton or Atlantic Avenue, is nearly as direct, and those who follow rapid transit matters express the belief that that route, with lines from South Brooklyn to Bay Ridge, and out Atlantic Avenue to Flatbush Avenue Station, tapping the populous territory east, are probabilities of the near future. It is regarded as almost certain that the Long Island Railroad will bid for this extension.

The decorations in City Hall Park were taken down yesterday morning. Interest in the commemorative tablet abated but little. All day curious crowds stood gazing at the grave-like slab, and only constant orders to "move on" kept the pathway clear.

For Better Cross-River Transit.

The Citizens' Committee of Fifty, called together by the Manufacturers' Association of New York to work for the betterment of rapid transit conditions in Brooklyn and between that borough and Manhattan, as well as for city improvement generally, met last evening in the rooms of the association, at 198 Montague Street, Brooklyn, and effected a permanent organization. William T. McCarroll was elected Chairman; Richard Pickering, Vice Chairman; William T. Hoile, Secretary, and A. G. Belden, Treasurer.

RAPID TRANSIT BILL PASSED.

Measure Extending Commission's Powers Goes Through Assembly.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Assembly tonight passed the Kelsey Rapid Transit bill, extending the powers of the Rapid Transit Commission of New York City to lay routes for proposed roads, including the carrying of the same under and over waterways and rivers, and giving it the same jurisdiction in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Richmond, Queens, and Bronx that it originally possessed in New York City.

LEGAL NOTES.

MORTGAGE UPON A STEAMBOAT.—Alfred B. Stoney, who owned the steamboat Henry E. Bishop, mortgaged it to Joseph Cornell to secure the payment of $16,000. He then transferred the vessel to the New York Bay Transportation Company, a New Jersey corporation, the stock of which he owned except a few shares held by his son, Alfred B. Stoney, Jr. By the terms of the mortgage Mr. Stoney was to insure the steamboat to an amount not less than the sum loaned, and if he did not seasonably do so the mortgagees were authorized to secure such insurance at his expense, loss, if any, to be made payable to them. Mr. Stoney failed to make insurance, but a policy was issued to the corporation by the Atlanta Home Insurance Company. On Aug. 26, 1898, the steamboat was totally destroyed by fire, and then the transportation company assigned all claims for loss under the policy to Edward S. Savage. The mortgagees had insured their interest in the boat, and this was paid, but was insufficient in amount to entirely satisfy the mortgage. In a suit by Samuel J. Cornell and others, as executors, against Savage, impleaded with others, to have the balance due on the mortgage made by Stoney declared a first lien upon the amount due on the policy, the First Appellate Division has reversed an interlocutory judgment of the Special Term, overruling demurrer to the complaint, which embodied these facts. The Court holds unanimously, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, that the complaint does not state a cause of action; that it was the property of the corporation in the steamboat and not the interest of the mortgagees that was insured, and neither in law nor in equity were the stockholders, as to third parties, the owners of the property of the corporation; nor were the creditors of the stockholders entitled to have the property of the corporation applied to the payment of the stockholders' indebtedness, or to subject it to the obligations of the stockholders. The allegation that because Stoney owned all the corporation's stock he owned an interest in the boat greater than the amount of indebtedness still due from him to the plaintiffs, was held to be a conclusion of law not admitted by the demurrer.

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UNRECORDED MORTGAGE CLAIMED TO BE FRAUDULENT.—Gerard B. Werner and others, infants, in their suit, by guardian, to have a resulting trust declared as to certain leasehold property, set forth in their complaint against the Franklin National Bank of the City of New York and others that two years ago Charles Lewis & Brothers mortgaged to the bank, for an antecedent debt, leasehold property which Charles Lewis, one of the guardians of plaintiffs, had purchased in his own name, the consideration having been part of the estate of the infant plaintiffs. It was charged that the bank had actual or constructive knowledge of the trust upon which the leasehold was received and held by Lewis, and that the bank executed an instrument agreeing not to record the mortgage, this being for the purpose of precluding knowledge by the plaintiffs or their guardian of the misappropriation and conversion of their property. Judgment rendered at Special Term in favor of the defendants has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. It was urged on the appeal, on behalf of the infant plaintiffs, that, assuming that the bank was the holder of the mortgage for value, it was not a bona-fide purchaser, because it appeared affirmatively that an agreement not to record such mortgage was made, with the intent to defraud creditors of Charles Lewis & Brothers, and to enable him to obtain or retain a fictitious credit. The court holds, by Justice Ingraham, that there was no evidence to show that the bank had any knowledge that these premises were not the property of Charles Lewis or had reason to believe that Lewis or the firm was insolvent, so that no intent to defraud creditors could be inferred from a request to refrain from recording the mortgage.

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PROCEDURE ON RESIGNATION OF TRUSTEE.—William Bayard Cutting, in August, 1898, secured an order at Special Term of the Supreme Court, granting his petition for leave to resign as trustee of a trust estate. That order was reversed in March, 1899, with leave to renew the application. George B. Morris, who in June following had been appointed guardian ad litem of Eleanor Marguerite Hamilton, the principal beneficiary of the trust, opposed a second application made by Mr. Cutting in November, but the Court accepted his resignation and appointed a referee to settle the accounts. The Appellate Division has now directed a reversal of that order. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion, holds it was not proper practice to accept the resignation of the trustee without requiring him to make proof of the facts alleged in his petition, these facts being denied. "The cases, if they exist, are very rare," Justice Rumsey said, "where the Court should undertake to accept the resignation of a trustee without requiring proof of the facts and circumstances surrounding the transaction, so that it may be assured not only that sufficient grounds exist for accepting the resignation, but that it may be able to determine what terms are just before granting the discharge."

In Spring, a young man's fancy lightly turns towards thought of overcoats—Spring by the calendar is a week old.

How does $28 strike you?

It gives a cloth not too heavy or too light, but just right.

It gives a color that seems to be the "agony of the hour," a color that is neat, a color that goes with everything, a color that doesn't show soil—gray.

It gives a coat silk-lined, which means much to the man who likes good things.

But if $28 is too much, the same cloth for $20, serge lined.

Other coats at other prices.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

Ribbon.

Fancy striped and corded Taffetas, — scarlet, cerise, mauve, nile, turquoise, navy and forget-me-not blue. Delicate shades. Heavy white cord.

Corded Louisine Silk Ribbon, latest spring colors. 4 inches wide,

25 cents per yard.

4½ inch plain Taffetas, a variety of light and medium shades and white.

19 cents per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

NOVELTY IN DEAN TRIAL

Typewriting Experts on Alleged "Blood Money" Receipt.

Say Paragraph Was Not Added, as Miss Goebel Claimed—"President" Bernard Testifies.

The first three witnesses called in the defense of James B. Kellogg, on trial for grand larceny, which began yesterday before Recorder Goff in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, were typewriting experts. This trial is the first one in which experts in typewriting have been placed upon the stand to testify, and their statements and explanations yesterday were listened to with a great deal of attention.

Their testimony was expected to prove that the typewritten paper purporting to be a receipt for $500 "blood money," and signed with the name of Miss Emilie Goebel, had been written all at the same time, on the same machine, and by the same person. Miss Goebel, under cross-examination, swore that only the last paragraph on the paper had been written when she signed it, and that the other paragraphs had been inserted afterward.

The first expert called was Charles H. Miller. He said that he had been an operator on a typewriter all his life, and had spent considerable time in examining documents written on different machines by different people, and noting their peculiarities. He examined the paper in question through a microscope, and said that, in his opinion, all three paragraphs had been written on the same machine, by the same person, and at the same time. Under cross-examination he gave his reasons for his belief.

"All three paragraphs," he said, "show that they have been written by the same person by certain peculiarities. The man who wrote them was evidently an inexperienced operator, for the punctuation marks have been printed so deeply that the points have cut through the paper. The space between all the lines on the paper is uniform, and that shows that the whole thing was written at the same time. If the two first paragraphs had been inserted after the third was written the spacing and margins would not have been perfect."

Miss Anna D. Mallon was the next expert placed on the stand. She corroborated Mr. Miller's testimony, and added some details of her own.

"This document was written on a damp day," she said. "I can tell that by the peculiar appearance of the letters. In damp weather the ink spreads on the ribbon and gives the writing a darker appearance. If part of this letter had been written at another time it would have been either darker or lighter than the rest."

Miss Mallon remained under cross-examination for some time. She was followed by Robert W. Hawthorne, a manufacturer of typewriters, whose evidence was practically the same as hers.

The next witness was Myron L. Bernard, President of the E. S. Dean Company, who is under a joint indictment with Kellogg on charges of grand larceny and conspiracy. He said that Samuel Keller had been the moving spirit in the company, and denied his statement to the effect that Kellogg had written all the circulars issued by the company.

"I wrote them myself," he said, "and it was my regular occupation. Kellogg sometimes read them over. Kellogg wasn't an officer in the corporation, didn't own any of the stock, and although he came to the office once in a while, never took any active part in the work."

Bernard then told of a conversation he had with Keller in regard to the dividends, which were paid every two weeks.

"Keller told me that the company couldn't hold out much longer," he said, "and that he would have to get protection. He said that a crash was coming very soon and advised me to skip to Europe. He said he would keep the proceeds of the last week for himself, but would lay aside $20,000 for me. I never saw a cent of the $20,000. Keller apologized for not giving it to me by saying that he had to pay $10,000 to Alfred Goslin and $10,000 to another man. He told me that he and Weinman were running the company."

Under cross-examination Keller admitted that he knew he was testifying that he had committed grand larceny. He declared that he had no motive for testifying, however, beyond a desire to tell the truth.

DIVORCED, BUT STILL IN LOVE.

Pathetic Little Scene in County Court House Corridor.

A pathetic little love scene between the principals in a divorce which had just been granted by Justice Giegerich astonished those who witnessed it in the corridor of the County Court House yesterday.

After the Justice had ordered the decree prepared, the wife and husband met outside of the courtroom. They looked at each other for a moment, and then the wife, a pretty young woman, rushed up to her husband, threw her arms around him, kissed him, and said:

"It's all your fault, Peter. If you had done as I wanted you to do, all this trouble would never have come about. Take good care of mother and let liquor alone."

The young husband, with tears in his eyes, replied:

"I will, Lou. I am sorry for this."

The case which brought about this little scene was an action instituted by Mrs. Louise Dressler Simmons against her husband, Peter Simmons, a Government employe. The couple were married in 1897 and lived happily for two years. A year ago Fred Dressler, a brother of Mrs. Simmons, met her husband going into a concert hall with another woman. This caused a separation and the divorce proceedings.

The lawyers in the case, as well as those who saw the little scene outside of the courtroom, are inclined to believe that it may result in a reunion of the couple.

RELUCTANT TO QUIT HUSBAND.

Plaintiff in Separation Suit Will Stay If He Will Support Her.

Nicholas J. Doyle, formerly a bookmaker on the racetracks, was sued by his wife, Nellie Vassar Doyle, in the Supreme Court yesterday for a separation on the ground of non-support. At present Doyle is employed by his father at the Elberon Hotel at a salary of $20 a month. He testified that he had failed completely on the racetracks.

During the testimony Mrs. Doyle expressed her willingness to go back and live with her husband if he would support her. She said: "I was willing to live with him up to this morning, and would not be here now if he had not forced this on me."

Justice Andrews reserved his decision in the case.

Mrs. Kennard Secures Divorce.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Kennard obtained a decree of divorce yesterday by Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court from her husband, Edward P. Kennard. Mrs. Kennard was the daughter of William Schaus, who left her property which gives her an income of $25,000 a year. She married Kennard at Brookline, Mass., in 1882.

Husband Dead; Wife Ill.

G. E. Bayha, a druggist, whose place of business is at 359 Second Avenue, was found dead at his home, 248 East Twenty-first Street, yesterday by one of his clerks, who had gone to call him. Dr. J. Henry Wurtzman and Dr. McCabe were summoned and said that the man had died from natural causes. Bayha leaves a widow, who is ill, with pleurisy.

Summer Curtains.

Tues., March 27th, we shall offer in our Lace Curtain department the following:

Tambour Muslin Curtains,

500 pairs of fine grade, imported tambour embroidered curtains at

$2.50, $3, $3.50 pair, regularly $3.50 to $5.50 pair.

Tinted Curtains,

Snow-flake, Cross-stripe, Madras, Crete, and Printed Java Curtains; prices from

$1.75 to $15.00 pair.

Ruffled Muslin and Bobbinet Curtains,

135 different designs, comprising several novel effects,

$1.00 to $9.50 pair.

Ruffled Muslins and Nets,

with lace insertions and edges,

15c. & 25c. yard,

value 25c. & 35c.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Sale of All Silk Umbrellas.

Ladies',

26-inch; handles of ivory, pearl and natural wood, with silver deposit and trimmings,

$2.95,

value $3.75 to $5.00.

Men's,

28-inch, with fine natural furze and boxwood handles,

$2.95,

value $3.75 & $4.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

REVOCATION OF A WILL.

Decision that Unwitnessed Clause Was Invalid Is Reversed.

A decision rendered by Surrogate Varnum in the Charles C. Backus will case was reversed Friday by a unanimous vote in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The case is said to be the only one of the kind that can be found on the records, and involves a point of law as to whether a will may be revoked by a clause of revocation at the end of the will, unless it has separate signatures of the witnesses and other formalities.

The will in dispute is that of Charles C. Backus, one of the founders of the American Express Company and for many years publisher of The New York Observer. He died Feb. 13, 1899, leaving an estate valued at about $500,000. He had two children, a son, who is a lawyer in this city, and a daughter, Mrs. C. C. Nearing, the wife of a dentist in Syracuse. As he first made out his will, in 1882, the estate was left in equal shares to the two children. In 1897 he executed a deed by which he created a trust of the daughter's share, to be held by her during life. After her death, unless she had children, the trust was to go to the son. This was said to be done in order to prevent the sum from coming into possession of the daughter's husband, who is interested in gold mining.

Attached to this deed was a revocation of the previous clauses. His daughter held that the revocation was illegal, as the law required the same formalities to be observed in the revocation as in drawing up the will itself. She accordingly submitted the will for probate, Nov. 20, 1899, in the Surrogate's office. In spite of a protest on the part of Henry C. Backus, one of the heirs, Surrogate Varnum held that the law was in favor of the daughter, and so decided. The case was then appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

In the meantime the daughter has refused to draw any of the interest on her share, pending a settlement of the estate.

To Learn New York Firemen's Methods.

Assistant Chief Louis Behrens of the Charleston (S. C.) Fire Department yesterday became a member of the Fire Department of this city and will do duty as an ordinary fireman for two months in order to thoroughly familiarize himself with the details of fire fighting and life saving in this city. Upon his return to Charleston he will impart to the 400 firemen under him the lessons he has learned here. He was assigned by Chief Croker to Hook and Ladder Company No. 13.

Ladies' Department
(at Broadway and 13th Street Store.)

To-day.

Special Sale of Ladies' Suits,

made from best quality of black pebble cheviots, lined throughout, with black taffeta,

at $25.00.

These suits are exceptional values.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Registered Trade Mark.

Dr. Deimel's Linen-Mesh Undergarments.

As spring approaches and the natural change from heavy to lighter weight underwear is considered, we desire to call your attention to these remarkable undergarments.

When first introduced to our patrons, some three years ago, it was after a thorough personal trial.

Since that time thousands have worn them, and practically without exception their verdict has been one of unqualified approval.

Call and examine the garments or send for Booklet and samples of the fabric.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

35 varieties.
Sizes 1 to 9. Widths AAA to E.
$3.50 per pair.

Every quality essential in a desirable Shoe is found in the Sorosis.

As the shape of the feet do not all conform to the same models, but may be classified as belonging to one of many varieties of form,—so the Sorosis Shoe provides differences of shape to suit these variations.

Sold in New York exclusively by

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway & 11th St.

O'Neill's.

Exceptional Value in Spring Tailor-Made Suits for Women.

We offer to-day a special lot of manufacturers' samples of strictly Men-Tailored Suits, all new and made of the choicest novelty cloths, and by one of the best makers. They embrace the newest ideas and are lined throughout with taffeta of excellent quality. The regular price would be 25.00, but we're going to sell them while they last at

16.98

A Noteworthy Item in Spring Jackets.

Open-front Eton Jackets, strictly men tailored and lined with black taffeta, two strappings of black taffeta around coat, perfect in fit, finish and workmanship, 9.98

The Shirt Waist Sections

are filled with the latest and best productions of the foremost makers, thousands of beautiful patterns to choose from, including many that are entirely exclusive. The prices range as follows:

SILK WAISTS, 4.98 Upward.

COTTON WAISTS, 39c Upward.

Choice Novelties in Imported Wraps and Costumes at Exceptionally Moderate Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

WEBER PIANOS

Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15.
"The most brilliant performance yet given by the present management."—Tribune.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY.
THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMPANY.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
THURSDAY, at 11 & 8:15, FRI., at 3 & 8:15,
GRAND CANON OF ARIZONA.
April 5 and 6, Moki Land, (Barbaric Arizona.)
RESERVED SEATS, 75c. and $1.00.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. Caron & Herbert
15, 25, 50c. Francesca Redding & Co
Williamson & Stone, Phyllis Allen, Jane Whitbeck, W. H. Clemart, Moving Pictures, & others.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. McIntyre & Heath
15, 25, 50c. Midgley & Carlisle,
Fields & Ward, Smith & Cook, Riley & Hughes, 30 ot'rs

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30.
42d St., Bway & 7th av Mat. Sat. 2:30.
LAST WEEK. MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS
with JOSEPHINE HALL.
MONDAY, APRIL 2D, A MUSICAL FARCE,
THE RAYS IN A HOT OLD TIME.

EDEN MUSEE World in Wax. New Groups. Extra Attractions To-day.
ROSE SHOW
The Neapolitan Troubadors and Orchestra Aft. & Eve.

KOSTER & BIAL'S To-night at 10:20. Grand Ballet. Next Monday "Progress."
THE REGATTA GIRL. PROGRESS
To-night at 8:15. Last 7 Times. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
Williams & Walker precede

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS TO-NIGHT.
20TH WEEK, WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"The best of all melodramas."—N. Y. World.
THE GREAT RUBY.
As played 200 NIGHTS at DALY'S THEATRE, Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman—100 oth.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY.
MAJESTIC BURLESQUERS
Todd Judge Family, "Kneipp Cure."

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
STUART ROBSON IN OLIVER GOLDSMITH

SCHLEY Music Hall, 34th St., B'way.
MAT. TO-DAY.
GREAT VAUDEVILLE.
Clifford & Huth, Thorne & Carleton and Others.

KNICKERBOCKER, E. H. Sothern, Virginia Harned. B'way & 38th St.
Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2
—in the—
SUNKEN BELL.

MANHATTAN LAST 6 TIMES. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG and the latest Laughing Success SAPOLIO

HERALD SQ. THEA. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
First time in New York, Charles Dickens's
OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

BIJOU Eve., 8:20; Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
OTOJIRO KAWAKAMI, SADA YACCO and FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS.
Tues. & Wed., "Scarlet Snow" and "Teijio."

PENFIELD-STEWART CASE.

Supplementary Proceedings Against Church Soprano Postponed.

Supplementary proceedings in the suit instituted by Mrs. M. Pearson Penfield against Miss Effie Stewart, soprano in Dr. Parkhurst's choir, for $2,581.63 have been postponed until Wednesday morning.

Paul Sheldon, the defendant's lawyer, said yesterday that Miss Stewart admitted having received loans amounting to $1,450 from Mrs. Penfield's former husband, Frank H. Penfield, who is now prominently identified with the Standard Oil Company. Notes for the money were given by Miss Stewart and were, in course of time, transferred to Mr. Penfield's son, in whose name the plaintiff has begun this suit. The son, Frank H. Penfield, Jr., is twenty-two years old. His interests are represented by David M. Neuberger.

Detective Sergeant Donnelly Dead.

Detective Sergeant Edward J. Donnelly died Sunday in the insane asylum on Ward's Island from paresis. Donnelly had been on the force for sixteen years. Six months ago he became ill and three weeks ago he became uncontrollable. He lived at 401 East Tenth Street. He was forty-four years old and leaves a wife and a child.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
This Aft. at 12:45 precisely. Fourth performance of second cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen. GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Ternina, Susan Strong, Olitzka, Pevny, Molka-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Evg., March 28, at 8—CARMEN. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; Salignac and Scotti.
Thurs. Evg., March 29, at 8:15
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
First appearance of HERR ERNST VON SCHUCH Conductor of Royal Opera House, Dresden.
Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink and Herr Van Rooy. Prices, 75c., $1, $1.50, and $2.50. Boxes, $8, $10, $15, and $20.
Fri. Ev'g, March 30, at 8—Revival of Mozart's Opera, IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with a phenomenal cast. Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, De Lussan, Suzanne Adams, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bridewell, Broadfoot, and Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Meux, Maestri, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli. Entirely New Scenery, Costumes, and Properties.
Sat. Aft., March 31, at 1:30—By Request—GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Olitzka, Pevny, Molka-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Ev'g, March 31, at 7:45, (Pop. Prices)—Double Bill. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Olitzka; MM. Salignac and Dufriche. Preceded by IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Clementine De Vere and Mantelli; MM. Perotti and Campanari.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Third Chamber Music Matinee.
This (Tuesday) Aft., at 2:15.
Programme: GRIEG, Quartet, G minor, Op. 27; Beethoven, Theme and Variations from Quartet, A major, Op. 18; TSCHAIKOWSKY, Sextet for Two Violins, Two Violas, and Two Violoncellos, Op. 70.
Tickets, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. 119 W. 40th St.
Mr. GEORGE GROSSMITH
Four Humorous and Musical Recitals.
SATURDAY Afternoon, MARCH 31, at 3:15.
WEDNESDAY Afternoon, APRIL 4, at 3:15.
SATURDAY Afternoon, APRIL 7, at 3:15.
THURSDAY Evening, APRIL 5, at 8:15.
Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Wed. & Fri. Aft., March 28 & 30, at 3.
Two Joint PIANO-VIOLIN RECITALS
DE PACHMANN, HENRI MARTEAU
Tickets $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL, Wed. Evg., Mch. 28, at 8:15.
Exhibition Concert of the U. S.
Carlisle Indian Band
55 Musicians and Zitkala Sa, Indian Girl Violinist.
Reserved seats, $1.00, 75 and 50 cents, on sale at the box office and Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

ALL THIS WEEK.
GRAND MILITARY TOURNAMENT
Management Military Athletic League,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT.
Naval Militia, U. S. Signal Corps, West Point Cavalry, Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., in Gatling Gun Drill, Third U. S. Cavalry, Seventh U. S. Artillery.
Splendid horsemanship; daring rough riding; how the guns are worked in war. A grand display of military manœuvres.
Evenings at 8. Matinées, Wed. and Sat., 2 P. M. Athletic Events followed by military exhibition. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1 and $1.50.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
LAST 5 NIGHTS. MATS. WED. & SAT.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS
Next Monday—Empire Theatre Dramatic Festival. "A Man and His Wife" and "The Bugle Call."

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15.
JAMES K. HACKETT. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.
The Pride of Jennico.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Saturday.
WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 24th St. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.
DANIEL & CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENT
12 MONTHS LATER SEQUEL TO THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
"Biggest kind of a hit."—Herald.
EV'GS, 8 O'C. MATS. WED. & SAT., 1:30.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance.
CAMILLE D'ARVILLE, "LITTLE FRED."
THE GIRL with the AUBURN HAIR.
Sidmans, Burnes & Sisson, Newman, Josephine Gassmann & her Pickaninnies

GREATEST OF CASINO SUCCESSES!
THE NEW TOWN BEAUTY! 2D AMAZING WEEK.
THE CASINO GIRL!

BERKELEY LYCEUM 19-21 W. 44th St.
Wednesday, 11 A. M. Mr. Goodyear's Illustrated Lecture. Title: "Unknown Parts of Italy."

The New York Broadway BROADWAY to TOKIO 44-45 Sts. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. No Smoking at Matinées.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. Tunes to Tempt Tuesday Theatregoers. 3rd yr. 25c to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. Next w'k, Nanon. BOHEMIAN GIRL.

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. The Sign of the Cross 8: Sat. Mat. POPULAR PRICED MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day. This Week—SQUIRE KATE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. What Happened to Jones. Pop. Prices W

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh north to east winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,668. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York? Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 44¾; cash cotton, 9⅞.

LEGISLATURE.—Many bills were passed by the Legislature yesterday, the Senate passing among others the Annual Appropriation bill, carrying $16,441,751, the Brennan City Magistrates and Jury Commissioner bills, and the Atlantic Avenue Improvement bill. Father Hendricks of Rochester has been decided upon by the Republican leaders as Father Malone's successor on the State Board of Regents. Chairman Odell and the Merchants' Association delegation will confer on the Morgan bill to-day. Senator Ellsworth announced yesterday that he will call up the Horton Law Repeal bill out of its regular order.—Page 8.

CONGRESS.—The Puerto Rican bill in amended form was yesterday reintroduced in the Senate. The tariff Senators are determined to force it to a vote, declaring that this should have been done long ago. It is said that, even if the measure passes the Senate, it may meet defeat in the House. During the debate on the Army Appropriation bill in the House yesterday Mr. Marsh (Ill.) called Mr. Lentz (Ohio) to account for statements made during the course of a speech. He said Mr. Lentz's assertions were false. Mr. Pierce (Tenn.) declared in the House that he did not believe Senator Hanna's assertion that the Puerto Rican tariff bill was not the result of a deal for campaign funds. Senator Jones in the Senate characterized Secretary Root's action in granting mining rights at Cape Nome as an outrage.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—It is believed now that Commandant Olivier, with his 5,000 men and twenty-five miles of wagons, will escape. Experts state that if he succeeds, he will have accomplished the greatest feat of the war, as he must have passed within fifty miles of Roberts's main force. The Boers are reported to be preparing to leave the Biggarsberg, and 20,000 of them are said to be holding nine passes in the Drakensberg range. A party of 400 Free Staters seized a farm between Kimberley and Paardeberg and are believed to be making a raid against the railway line near Jacobsdal. London papers comment on the part taken by the United States in the "open-door" negotiations. The Budget Committee of the Reichstag yesterday began the consideration of the German Naval bill. A dispatch from Paris states that the deal for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by America has been practically completed. Both vessels of the Liberian Navy have been lost. A Russian squadron is in Korea. "Boxers" and imperial troops have had a fierce fight in China.—Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

The City Hall was besieged by a mob of teachers of both sexes yesterday, who hissed and hooted the School Commissioners and other opponents of the Davis bill at the hearing on the measure given by the Mayor.

Page 2.

Suit for $10,000 damages against Police Capt. Chapman was brought in the Supreme Court yesterday by Harold G. Murray, who was arrested in a raid on the Newmarket on March 5, 1897.

The Rev. Dr. Hillis has offered to withdraw from the Chicago Presbytery owing to indignant criticism made by members of the Presbytery of his sermon last Sunday, in which he denounced an article in the Confession of Faith.

Page 3.

The finding of a deep sash in the head of William Henderson, who died in Florida March 15, and whose death was ascribed to heart disease, has aroused suspicion, and an investigation is to be made.

Page 6.

Officers and Directors of the new Carnegie Company were elected at Pittsburg yesterday.

Page 7.

The Grand Jury heard testimony in the Third Avenue Railroad case yesterday.

The official correspondence in regard to the "open door" in China, with copies of the replies made by the powers to the invitation of the United States, was sent to Congress by Secretary Hay.

Page 8.

Mrs. Catherine Malone yesterday began the first of a series of suits for damages against companies said to be in the Wire Trust, for alleged forcible removal of her property.

Briefs in the Clark bribery case in the Senate were submitted by both sides. The memorialists assert that a clear case against the Montana Senator has been made out.

Page 14.

The police of Yonkers are looking for the vandals who have torn to pieces three houses, two frame and one brick, and taken away the woodwork, presumably to stock woodpiles.

Amusements—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

CREAMER DECLARED INSANE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—A Marshal's jury, consisting of twelve of the most prominent citizens of the District, this afternoon decided that Joseph G. Creamer of New York is of unsound mind. It was the second time of late the question as to Mr. Creamer's mental status has been examined into judicially, the matter having been before Justice Cole on the 17th inst. on a petition in lunacy filed by Attorney General Griggs.

The principal witness to-day was the Attorney General, who testified that he had known Mr. Creamer for many years; that he knew him in New Jersey, and that he had always considered him a gentleman of culture and of great literary attainments, as well as a lawyer of ability. Attorney General Griggs said that during the last two years he had noticed a change in Mr. Creamer's mental condition, explaining that he understood he had been indulging in excesses. He had recently visited the Department of Justice very often, and had abruptly broken into the Attorney General's office and caused much annoyance. "I think Mr. Creamer is insane and not in a fit condition to manage his own affairs, or to properly take care of himself. He is in a condition of very high mental excitement," declared the Attorney General.

Mr. Creamer conducted his own case. He cross-examined all of the witnesses, and in doing so displayed legal ability and brilliancy. He referred to the Attorney General as "John," and accused him of sending him to the asylum. Dr. A. B. Richardson, the Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane; Dr. Frank Hagner, and Dr. Thomas A. Claytor all agreed that Mr. Creamer is insane and not in a condition to look after his affairs properly, and that he is suffering with paresis. The physicians were subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Mr. Creamer. He inquired as to the experience they had had in the line of their profession, and asked each, "Do you think that during this short time you have become qualified to testify in a case as an insanity expert?"

Mr. Creamer further interrogated the physicians as to what works on insanity they had read, and named several well known authors and wanted to know if they had read "Oomah," on the same subject. The physicians replied they had. At this juncture Mr. Creamer laughed loudly, saying there was no such work as "Oomah" on insanity, or on anything else, that he merely propounded the question to test the recollection of the physicians. He stated to the jury, amid laughter, that the term "Oomah" was a figment of his fancy, and nothing more. In dismissing the physicians he created amusement in the courtroom by saying, "The kindergarten class is excused from further cross-examination."

Railroad Bars "Sapho."

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 27.—The Vandalia line has issued orders prohibiting the Union News Company from selling "Sapho" on its trains or in the stations along its route.

TRACTION FRANCHISES' HEAVY ASSESSMENTS

Estimated Valuations of Five New York Companies, $74,990,000.

FIRST FRANCHISE TAX HEARING

Valuation of $200,000 a Mile Probable Minimum in Manhattan and Brooklyn—City's Revenue.

ALBANY, March 27.—One of the significant facts brought out at to-day's session of the State Tax Commission was that the highest assessed valuation on a surface railroad is $200,000 per mile, on the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, while the lowest is $18,000 per mile, on the Long Island Electric Railway Company.

Taking into consideration the fact that the franchises in the Borough of Manhattan are of much greater value than those heard to-day, which are mainly in the smaller and less thickly populated boroughs, it is safe to assume that $200,000 per mile is the lowest valuation that will be placed upon any franchise which permits the use of the streets in either Manhattan or Brooklyn.

The valuation of street privileges in the Borough of Manhattan is indicated by the valuation given to the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, entirely beneath the surface, which is placed at $5,000,000.

Taking the assessment of $200,000 per mile upon the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad as the minimum basis of assessment upon a traction line operated by mechanical power, this would be the table of lowest valuations upon the more important of the New York City traction lines.

Metropolitan	$11,624,000
Manhattan	7,238,000
Third Avenue	8,538,000
Forty-second Street	2,590,000
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	45,000,000

These figures are on the basis of 58.12 miles of road credited to the Metropolitan, 39.10 miles to Manhattan, 42.69 miles to Third Avenue, 12.45 miles to Forty-second Street, and 225 miles to Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

FIGURES MAY BE INCREASED.

When to the value of the street surface franchise, based on the same figures, is added the value of the costly structures of the elevated systems, the figures for Manhattan Elevated and Brooklyn Rapid Transit undoubtedly will be greatly increased. To the Manhattan will also be added, probably, a percentage of value intended to take into consideration its immense earnings.

The assessed valuation on the Coney Island and Brooklyn Road of $2,300,000, it is shown, is just about the value of the cost of the road and equipment.

The highest assessed valuation announced to-day on horse car lines was in the case of the City Island Railroad Company, which was at the rate of $5,000 a mile. At this rate the Metropolitan, in addition to the valuation given, would have to pay taxes upon $235,500.

Interests representing an aggregate assessed valuation of $17,205,816 on local franchises in New York City, as levied by the State Tax Commission, were given a hearing by that body to-day to protest against the assessments.

These were the minor corporations, but the valuations fixed give some indication of the basis of assessment and the amounts probably assessed against the larger corporations, such as the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the Metropolitan, and Third Avenue lines, the Manhattan line, the Consolidated Gas Company, and the other large corporations possessing public franchises.

CITY'S ESTIMATED REVENUE.

This seventeen and a quarter million dollars' assessment represents only twenty-four of the smaller corporations, while the number of franchises assessed reaches over two hundred. Taking this as a basis of assessment, the aggregate of valuations fixed must necessarily be enormous, and the prospective revenue under the New York City tax rate of 2·40 mills amounting, it is believed, to over $3,000,000, will go far toward paying the expenses of city government. The corporations heard to-day, with the valuations placed upon their franchises, were as follows:

City Island Railroad Company	$10,000
Pelham Park Railroad Company	7,000
Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Co.	2,300,000
Brooklyn City & Newtown Railroad Co.	705,000
Hudson Tunnel Railway Company	10,000
Long Island Railroad Company	400,000
New York Mail & Newspaper Transportation Company	75,000
Ocean Electric Railway Company	10,000
New York & North Shore Railway Co.	125,000
New York & Queens County Railroad Company	1,215,000
Palmer Docks Company	8,000
Standard Oil Company	133,000
National Transit Company	133,000
Staten Island Electric Railroad Co.	605,900
Tubular Dispatch Company	248,700
Van Brunt Street & Erie Basin Railroad Company	74,000
Long Island Electric Railway Company	275,000
Consolidated Telegraph & Electrical Subway Company	5,000,000
Empire City Subway Company, (Limd.)	3,970,846
Staten Island Midland Railroad Co.	388,070
Electric Illuminating & Power Company of Long Island City	49,800
Long Island City Illuminating Co.	6,000
North River Electric Light & Power Company	310,000
Brush Illuminating Company	850,000
United Electric Light Company of New York City	339,000

OBJECTIONS TO VALUATIONS.

The first corporation to present objections to-day to the valuation was the Empire City Subway Company, which was represented by ex-Justice William N. Cohen. The property of the company was assessed last year at $1,125,000, Justice Cohen said, and the valuation of $3,970,846 he declared to be "grossly excessive, because the subway company has a most onerous contract with the local authorities, under which it must invest moneys (over $5,000,000) on the demand of the local authorities or else forfeit its contract and $500,000 under its bond. "The company," said Justice Cohen, "has never earned 10 per cent., the maximum allowed under the contract, and it can never earn more, because the overplus must be paid to the city. The contract can be terminated at any moment by the city on reimbursement of the money actually invested. From the hazardous nature of the enterprise, it should be allowed a fair return on the investment. The company does not occupy any space above the surface, and its underground location must be changed at the direction of the local authorities and whenever the sewerage or water system is changed. The subway company has no franchise, but an express contract with the city, ratified by the Legislature, and it would be contrary to equity and fair dealing to impose an additional burden in the way of a heavy tax after the terms of the contract had been fully agreed upon and by which the company supplies the city, free of charge, ducts of the rental value of more than $65,000 per annum."

MR. BEARDSLEY'S ARGUMENT.

Samuel A. Beardsley represented the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company. The valuation placed on this company's property of $5,000,000, he argued, would be a practical confiscation because it would reduce the earnings one-half. The company has a contract with the city which may be terminated at any time. This condition certainly detracted from the valuation of the franchise. The tax rate in New York City during the next tax year has been estimated at 3 per cent., said Mr. Beardsley, which meant that the company would have to pay $150,000 under the franchise tax act. This would render the operations of the company unprofitable.

The Standard Oil Company was represented by Lewis E. Carr. He held that the valuation of $133,000 was excessive, and presented proof that a large amount of the property of the company was on private property and not subject to the tax.

Ezra A. Tuttle, counsel for the Tubular Dispatch Company and for the New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company, submitted affidavits and briefs and argued that as each of these companies paid to the city a large percentage of its gross receipts, the assessments laid by the State Board of Tax Commissioners should be wholly canceled.

W. M. Terry, representing the Van Brunt Street and Erie Basin Railroad of Brooklyn, said his company was not earning any dividend and could not afford to pay increased taxation. It is a very short road, and is compelled to carry passengers at a three-cent rate of fare because of brisk competition with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Harcourt Bull, representing the Staten Island and Midland Railroad Company, contended that his company will be unable to pay taxes on its valuation of $388,070. The company pays no dividends and has been unable to pay the interest on its bonded indebtedness.

The Long Island Electric Railroad Company, the New York and Queens County Railroad Company, and the New York and North Shore Railroad Company were represented by J. R. Beetem, as were the Electric Illuminating and Power Company of Long Island and the Long Island City Illuminating Company. The last-named company, the attorney contended, has not transacted business since 1895. He was given until Saturday to file briefs.

The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company and the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company were represented by William Dykman. The valuation placed on the franchise of the former company was $2,300,000. This, Mr. Dykman contended, should be reduced to $705,000. The road runs to a large extent over private rights of way, and this had not been taken into consideration, it was held. Mr. Dykman was allowed until Saturday to file affidavits.

THE AFTERNOON HEARING.

At the afternoon session Samuel A. Beardsley objected to the valuation of $310,000 placed on the franchise of the North River Electric Light and Power Company. He questioned the board's jurisdiction to assess the company on the ground that the franchise tax law is unconstitutional. This point he did not argue because it is the uniform rule of the board to overrule all constitutional questions, holding that they must be brought before the courts. The company on Feb. 1 last was absorbed by the New York Gas, Electric Light, Heat and Power Company. This consolidation is a complete merger, and not a mere lease as in the case of the Brooklyn railroad lines. This, in the opinion of Mr. Beardsley, has depreciated the value of the franchise. The franchise should be considered in conjunction with the franchise of the New York Gas, Electric Light, Heat and Power Company. The capital stock of the company is $400,000 and its bonded indebtedness is $104,000. Its income is about $191,000 per year, of which $150,000 is from the city and $41,000 from private consumers. The contracts may be terminated within a year's notice, and it was contended there is therefore the possibility of a greater depreciation in the value of the franchise. The company, moreover, operates in a thinly populated district, which, it was declared, should be considered.

Mr. Beardsley, appearing also for the Brush Illuminating Company and the United Electric Light Company of New York, said neither corporation enjoys any particularly special franchise, for they are compelled to pay $1,000 per mile to the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company for the use of its conduits. This rental amounts to $156,254 per year. He said that the franchise, so far as the wires of the companies were concerned, is held by the Conduit Company. The only rights the companies possess are to erect poles and string a few short wires. The increase in the valuation of the Brush Illuminating Company's property to $850,000 is about fourfold, while the valuation of the United Electric Light Company has been increased from $217,000 to $339,000.

This concluded the hearings for to-day, but affidavits were received asking for a reduction from the Pelham Park Railroad Company, Palmer's Dock Company, City Island Railroad Company, and Hudson Tunnel Railroad Company.

An application of J. F. Keany of New York City for a postponement of the hearing for the Long Island Railroad Company, the Ocean Electric Railway Company, and the Kings County Gas and Electric Company until Thursday was granted by the board.

TO BE HEARD TO-DAY.

The following corporations will be heard at the two sessions to-morrow: Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, Automatic Fire Alarm and Extinguisher Company, (Limited,) Bay Ridge Improvement Company, Blythebourne Water Company, West Brooklyn Water Company, Flatbush Gas Company, Jamaica Gas Company, Newtown Gas Company, Richmond Hill and Queens County Gas Company, Woodhaven Gaslight Company, Bronx Gas and Electric Company, Central Union Gas Company, Citizens' Water Supply Company of Newtown, College Point Gas Company, East Chester Electric Company, Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, Jamaica Water Supply Company, Kings County Gas and Illuminating Company, Brooklyn Borough Gas Company, Mercantile Electric Company, Flushing Gas and Electric Light Company, New York and Queens Light and Power Company, Newtown Light and Power Company, New York Steam Company, New York Telephone Company, and New York and New Jersey Telephone Company.

INCREASE OF $300,000,000.

Franchise Tax May Add That Amount to State's Taxable Property.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—There is a rumor in circulation to-night that the State tax rate will be fixed at 2.56 for next year. This cannot be absolutely confirmed, as it is impossible to say positively what the rate will be until after the passage of the annual supply bill.

The rate this year is 2.47, and at the same rate for next year it is estimated that the taxable property in the State will be increased fully $300,000,000, which will mean an addition to the revenues of the State of at least $700,000. This increase is expected to be the result of the operation of the franchise tax law.

It is thought that the taxable real estate property in New York City will be increased $250,000,000, which, at the tax rate in operation in that city, will add considerably to the city's revenue.

ILLINOIS COAL TO ADVANCE.

Increase in Miners' Wages and an Eight-Hour Day the Reasons.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 27.—Prices of fuel from any of the mines in Illinois will be advanced to the consumers 25 per cent. beginning April 2. This sharp advance is ascribed to two causes—the big increase in miners' wages which goes into effect April 1 and the decrease in the output consequent upon the inauguration of an eight-hour working day.

The new wage schedule was determined upon at the National meeting of the United Workers held last Fall and ratified by the Springfield Convention, held recently. This schedule provides for a 20 per cent. advance for top and bottom labor, 21.2 per cent for dead labor, 9 cents per ton for pick mining, and 7 cents per ton for machine mining.

Ten Years to Settle 13-Cent Claim.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 27.—A claim of 13 cents against the Goodrich Transportation Company by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company was settled to-day. The claim was more than ten years old, and the postage used in its adjustment amounted to over $2. It arose in connection with business from Chicago to Milwaukee during the Grand Army encampment in 1889 on a half-rate ticket sold by the Missouri Pacific. The Chicago and Northwestern acted during the campaign for all of the Milwaukee routes, and it seems paid the Goodrich Company 13 cents too much.

The finest whiskey on the market to-day is "OLD SARATOGA," made by Rosskam, Gerstley & Co. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

MOB OF TEACHERS BESIEGES CITY HALL

Diorderly Scenes at Mayor's Hearing on the Davis Bill.

MEASURE'S OPPONENTS HOOTED

Jeers and Hisses for School Commissioners—Principal Apologizes for Behavior of Her Colleagues.

Nearly 2,000 teachers in the public schools crowded into the City Hall yesterday in an effort to attend the hearing given by Mayor Van Wyck on the Davis School bill, which provides for substantial increases in salaries, takes the auditing and disbursing of all school funds out of the hands of the Finance Department, and adds over $3,000,000 to the annual tax levy of the city.

So eager were the teachers to get into the Mayor's office to tell him how much they wanted him to sign the bill that what was expected to be a dignified and orderly assemblage resembled the raid made on the same room when tickets to municipal celebrations are being distributed to the populace.

Four o'clock was the hour set for the hearing, and by that time the office was filled to overflowing. Men and women able to gain entrance stood packed like sardines in a box, while retreat was cut off by the crowd which pushed and shoved at the door opening from the anteroom. A number of women climbed on to the steam-heating radiators and several more gained places of vantage by clambering on to the window sills.

Meanwhile the throng in the outer offices grew apace, and by 4:30 o'clock the corridor leading to the Mayor's office was as densely crowded as was the room in which the hearing took place. The later arrivals were full of indignation at their inability to get into the Mayor's presence, and they were free in their criticism of the arrangements made to receive them.

Those who did obtain admittance were so disorderly that the Mayor felt it necessary to threaten to have every one ejected from the room. Every person who opposed the bill, with the exception of Controller Coler, was jeered, hooted, and hissed, until one woman Principal, who spoke against the bill, despite the fact that it would add largely to her income, publicly apologized for the actions of her colleagues. The Mayor repeated his threats several times, but no heed was paid to him, and his remarks were received with hoots of derision.

Dr. William Ettinger, President of the New York City School Teachers' Association, told the Mayor that the measure did not provide for increases in salaries beyond those made by local boards, and declared that the vast majority of teachers derived no benefit from the Ahearn act of last year. A storm of applause rewarded this remark, and then the Mayor asked the assemblage to keep order. Dr. Ettinger went on to read an editorial from a newspaper in favor of the bill, but the Mayor halted him, saying: "Never mind that. The editors don't foot the bills. It is the taxpayers we do that."

Dr. Ettinger started to give figures to prove that the increases under the bill were not so large as had been reported, when the Mayor interrupted him again.

"Where do you get your figures?" he asked. "Lawyers tell me that a female Principal who gets $2,500 a year will, after fifteen years of service, receive $3,750 more, and that male Principals who have served get $8,000—more than an officer of the President's Cabinet."

"That's not so," chorused the teachers.

"There is a maximum beyond which salaries cannot go," said Dr. Ettinger.

"I can't find that provision in the bill," the Mayor retorted. "It only provides for minimums."

Principal Wormsley of Brooklyn talked in favor of the bill, and said that the minimum salary paid, $600, was too small.

"It's better than most graduates of colleges get on beginning their careers," said the Mayor. "I mean physicians and lawyers. I'm sorry it is necessary for you to be here again. Last year, when you came, Mrs. J. J. Hill, one of your Principals, told me that if I signed the Ahearn bill you would never appear before me again. Yet here you are, and Mrs. Hill with you."

"I'm here," said Mrs. Hill, out of the crowd, "but I'm not in favor of this bill."

This remark drew a storm of hisses, and the Mayor angrily threatened to have the room cleared unless manifestations of approval or disapproval were eliminated.

Controller Coler told the Mayor that his objection to the bill was aimed only at the feature that deprived his department of control over the audit and disbursement of the funds. The bill, he said, would put millions of money into the hands of unbonded officers, who could not give their attention to the matter and would have to leave it to subordinates.

President Little of the Board of Education said the bill was absurd, and that under it teachers would get salaries entirely incommensurate with their services.

"No! No!" cried some of the teachers, while others hissed loudly.

Mr. Little blushed furiously, and then the Mayor exclaimed: "I'm greatly surprised at such an exhibition as this."

The Mayor's surprise did not affect the crowd, however, and several School Commissioners who opposed the bill were hissed and hooted as fast as they expressed their sentiments.

"You don't help your cause by these disorderly scenes," commented the Mayor after an outburst. Everybody laughed, and then the Mayor threatened again to have the room cleared.

Dr. John Harrigan, one of the School Commissioners, denounced the bill in unmeasured terms, and after every pause the hissing broke out anew. The speaker kept on, however, and finished by saying that while he believed the teachers should be treated generously, he did not believe that generous treatment should become a raid on the taxpayers.

Mrs. Hill told the Mayor that the Davis bill was a vicious measure, and that it went about clearing up a bad situation in the wrong way. "I'm a Principal myself," Mrs. Hill said, "and if this bill should become law I'd be in a fair way to die rich. But it's a bad law, and I am opposed to it."

A volley of hisses and hoots rewarded this statement, and then Mrs. Hill said with much dignity: "I will not detain you longer, Mr. Mayor. I do not desire to have you witness a scene of which I, as a teacher, am deeply ashamed."

A number of others talked on both sides, and then the Mayor, who appeared to be deeply displeased with the conduct of the teachers, announced that he had heard enough, and that he would give the matter his consideration. The Ahearn act, he said, had added $1,373,942 to the teachers' salaries, and the Davis bill would increase them $3,194,000 more.

The Mayor, it is believed, will disapprove the bill.

FARMERS MOVE WESTWARD.

Special Trains Carry Hundreds Through Chicago to the Dakotas.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Journeying from rented farms in Illinois and the States east of here to lands in the wheat belt of the Dakotas, 1,500 Americans, farmers, farmers' wives, and farmers' sons and daughters passed through Chicago to-day. They came in on special trains from Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, and went northwestward over the Wisconsin Central in the same trains. From that road they will be transferred to the Great Northern at St. Paul, and over that many will go to the Devil's Lake, Turtle Mountain, and Mouse River districts of North Dakota.

Fifty tourists' sleeping cars were required for their conveyance, and eighty carloads of household furniture accompanied them. This is the largest "moving party" ever engineered by the Great Northern Railway, and is said to be the greatest conducted by any road in the country.

THE CUBAN ORPHAN FAIR

Mrs. Willard Will Not Discuss War Department Letter.

Says She Has Letters from Gen. Wood, Dated Later Than His Order, Showing Charity Is Needed.

The letter which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday in regard to the actual needs of Cuban orphans has caused some consternation among those who are arranging for the fair and "Children's National Easter Festival" which is to be given at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory from April 16 to 21, inclusive. The letter, signed "A Subscriber for Many Years," gives an extract from an order issued by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Cuba, inclosed in a communication from the War Department, in which it is shown that the Cubans need no private charitable assistance.

The Children's National Easter Festival is probably one of the largest charitable undertakings ever started in this city. It has been advertised for months as being carried on in connection with the Cuban Orphan Society. Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard is in charge of the affair. She lives at 128 Mercer Street, Jersey City, and is the head of a diet kitchen at 15 West Forty-second Street, this city. All committees consult her in relation to the coming fair, and she is generally recognized as the executive head of the enterprise. When she was seen last night she said:

"I saw the letter in THE TIMES, but I am not in a position to answer it. I have turned it over to our press agent, and at the proper time he will make public his answer. The fair will go on, and it will be a success."

"Will the entire proceeds be sent to Cuba?" asked the reporter.

"I have nothing to say," replied Mrs. Willard.

"Will Gen. Wood's official report have any effect on the situation?"

"I have personal letters from Gen. Wood and others, of a later date than his order, which show that the funds are needed in Cuba," replied Mrs. Willard, "but I cannot make them public until our press agent permits me to do so. I have turned them over to him, and at the proper time he will furnish them to the press."

"Will any of the funds raised be sent to the Philippines?"

"I have nothing to say as to that."

"Do you know that Chaplain Pierce is here trying to raise funds for the school work in the Philippines?"

"I know nothing more than what I saw in THE TIMES. I never met Mr. Pierce. If you want any more particulars see our press agent. He has warned me not to talk to reporters, as he will give out all the news necessary. Go and see Mr. John P. Faure if you want any more particulars of our work."

Mr. Faure lives at 238 West Eleventh Street, but when the reporter called at his house he found that Mr. Faure was in Florida and would not return for several weeks. Doubt was expressed whether he would get home before the fair was held.

George Julian Zolnay, the sculptor, is one of the members of the Fair Committee. In answer to inquiries he said:

"I met Mrs. Willard about two weeks ago. I was introduced to her by Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the President of the Confederacy. I met Mrs. Willard at Mrs. Davis's apartments at the Gerard. I then became a member of the Art Committee. There was a meeting last Friday night at the National Arts Club. Mrs. Willard and Lloyd Garrison made addresses and urged us to work for the success of the fair. At this meeting the order of Gen. Wood as to the relief of Cuban orphans came up for discussion, but it was decided that relief should be sent to the Cubans, irrespective of this notice and order."

Miss Julia Delafield is Chairman of the "Klondike Committee" of the fair. She said last night:

"I have read the letter in THE TIMES, and I believe there must be some mistake. I met Mrs. Willard a few weeks ago, and I know she is enthusiastic in the work of the fair. I have a recent letter from the wife of Capt. Frémont, who is in command of Matanzas Province. Mrs. Frémont writes me, under the date of March 5, that money is needed for the orphans of that province; that up to that time not a sou had been given them. Mrs. Willard has a diet kitchen in Forty-second Street."

Among those who are on the "Central Committee" with Mrs. Willard, Mr. Faure, the Secretary, and William T. Wardwell, the Treasurer, are out of the city and will not return for some time.

Mrs. Willard explained that the fair was separate and distinct from the "Cuban Orphan Society." She said that this society was in sympathy with the fair, and that Gen. Francis V. Greene, its President, had indorsed the movement.

Gen. Greene could not be seen last night.

The prospectus issued by Mrs. Willard is headed "Cuban Orphan Society," then follows: "Children's National Easter Festival. The boys and girls of the United States to the children of Cuba."

Ten committees are arranged for, beginning with "Arrangements"—three or more. Duty: To arrange place and time of festival, space, and decorations. Engaging of assistants, carpenters, &c., and ending: "Refreshments—Three or more. Duty: To provide whatever refreshments may be deemed necessary by the Committee of Arrangements."

Mrs. Willard declined to say who conceived the idea of the fair, or who gave the necessary authority. She declared that her lips were sealed by the press agent, who would at the proper time give out all necessary information.

FATHER HENDRICKS WINS.

Rochester Priest to Succeed Father Malone on Board of Regents.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—At a conference of the Republican State leaders held to-night it was agreed to name the Rev. Thomas A. Hendricks of Rochester as Regent, to succeed the late Father Sylvester Malone. There will be a joint caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature to-morrow night in the Assembly Chamber, at which time the decision of the leaders will be formally ratified.

Father Hendricks was supported for the place by George W. Aldridge, and the friends of the latter are jubilant over the success which has attended Mr. Aldridge's efforts. There were three candidates for the vacancy, which had been conceded to a representative of the Roman Catholic clergy. They were Father Hendricks, the Right Rev. T. M. A. Burke of this city, and the Rev. Richard L. Burtsell of Rondout. Each had substantial backing, and early this evening it looked as if Bishop Burke would be the successful candidate, he having been brought forward as a compromise candidate.

A little later it was rumored that he was out of the race, because the Republicans believed that his political sympathies were with the Democrats. This was denied, but shortly afterward it was reported that Father Hendricks had been selected.

The success of Father Hendricks is regarded here as a decided victory for the faction in the Roman Catholic Church headed by Archbishop Corrigan. Father Burtsell was supported by the followers of the policy of Archbishop Ireland. Bishop Burke was said to have been acceptable to both wings of the Church.

What position the Democrats will take in the matter has not yet been determined. Senator McCarren of Brooklyn said to-night that had Bishop Burke been selected the Democrats would have indorsed him, but the Senator does not know how the minority will take Father Hendricks. It is not regarded as likely, however, that the successful candidate will meet with any opposition. If he should it would make no difference, for the Republicans have the votes

RUSSIA PREPARES FOR WAR?

250,000 Troops Mobilized for Active Service, Squadron in Readiness, and Garrisons Strengthened.

LONDON, March 28.—The Standard gives prominence to the following special dispatch from Odessa:

"There can no longer be any doubt as to the object of the warlike preparations now being completed in South Russia. Nearly 250,000 troops have already been mobilized for active service. The Black Sea squadron, with transports, is held in instant readiness.

"The tension in the relations between St. Petersburg and the Sublime Porte becomes every day more acute. The position is looked upon with the gravest apprehension.

"If the Ottoman Government, supported by Germany, should prove stubbornly intractable with regard to Russia's concessionary demands in Asia Minor, serious complications must inevitably ensue. The Russian garrisons in the Caucasus and along the Armenian frontier have been increased four-fold and equipped for active service."

DEFEAT FOR GOV. ROOSEVELT?

Democratic Chairman Campbell Says He Is Unpopular and Has Lost Many Followers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—Chairman Frank Campbell of the Democratic State Committee is here to-night, and has had talks with prominent members of his party from all parts of the State. They all seem greatly encouraged over the prospects of carrying the State next Fall, and are prepared for a long, hard fight against their common foe. In discussing the situation Mr. Campbell said:

"During all the years in which I have been actively engaged in politics in this State, never have the prospects of success been so bright as at this time. It seems to me that the Republicans are losing friends each day, and in my best judgment the renomination of Theodore Roosevelt by the Republicans will mean that the Democrats will again return to power. Every place I go I find the impression exists that he is the most unpopular Governor there has been in this State for many years. He is unpopular with the machine Republicans, and has lost the confidence of the independent voters who were his enthusiastic followers two years ago.

"I can only ascribe one reason for this change in sentiment regarding Roosevelt, and that is that he has been playing both ends against the middle and the people are commencing to realize this. The Republican members of the Legislature are against Roosevelt, but they are afraid to say so because he has a veto power and they have bills in which they are interested.

"Take the personal unpopularity of Roosevelt and the record of the present Legislature, and it will prove too heavy for the Republicans to carry next Fall.

"Regarding candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor, you will find them plentiful when the time comes. We will name a strong ticket and will sweep the State. The State Committee will meet the latter part of next month or early in May to call the early convention. Several cities want this convention, but nothing has been positively decided. Personally I am friendly to Albany and would not be surprised to see the convention come here."

Most of the Democratic leaders are of the opinion that the action of the Kansas City Convention will determine the result in this State. If the platform adopted there is conservative, they regard Roosevelt's defeat as certain.

RAPID TRANSIT BILL PASSED.

Senate Approves Act Extending Jurisdiction of the Commission.

ALBANY, March 27.—Senator Stranahan's bill amending the Rapid Transit act so as to allow the extension of Rapid Transit Commissioners' jurisdiction to all of the boroughs of Greater New York and to allow bondsmen to put up securities instead of a continuing bond, was passed by the Senate to-day.

NAVAL INCREASE IN PERIL.

Authorities Fear Price of Armor Will Defeat the Appropriation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The naval authorities are watching with considerable interest and some fear for the action of Congress on the appropriation for naval increase. Some of the department officials express the opinion that the bill may be lost. The last appropriation squeezed through by a narrow margin at the close of the session, and this is by no means uncommon.

Naval officers interested in the fate of the appropriation are strongly inclined to believe that this year's appropriation for new battleships will be left until near the adjournment, and some of them are not hopeful that it will be passed at all.

No one doubts that on the mere question of whether the United States shall have enough battleships or not the appropriation would go through with a rush. But the old question about the price of armor still retains its power to cause trouble, and while there is no opposition to the bill, there is so much haggling about the cost of armor that it may result in no appropriation at all.

"If it goes through," said a naval officer to-day, "it will be on the day of the adjournment in all probability, and with only a few votes to spare. But there are so many different views in Congress about what we ought to do in the matter of buying armor that they are likely to end by not authorizing the purchase of any and thereby defeat the bill."

The old idea of having the Government establish an armor plant of its own is revived, and some members of Congress favor it if the companies which now supply the Government refuse to come down to their idea of the right price. The trouble is that there is not as yet any agreement as to what the right price is.

There is some talk to the effect that the companies might be willing to reduce the cost without any such menace, but this is always coupled with the mention of conditions which are not likely to secure powerful enough support in Congress to insure their adoption.

ANTI-TRUST LAW PROSECUTION.

President of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company Arrested in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 27.—The State of Texas is arranging to vigorously prosecute a criminal charge against H. C. Pierce of St. Louis, President of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, the Southern branch of the Standard Oil Company, who yesterday surrendered to the Sheriff of McLennan County, Texas, to answer to an indictment charging him with violation of the anti-trust law. He was released on a bond of $8,000 and arrived here this morning, accompanied by his attorneys, and consulted with Attorney General Smith in reference to the case.

The statute provides that the penalty for violating the anti-trust law shall be a fine of not less than $50, nor more than $5,000, or imprisonment for a period of not less than one year nor more than ten years, or both fine and imprisonment.

Level, Straight, and Comfortable.
The roads of the New York Central Lines over which run hourly trains between the East and West. See time table in this paper. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS HOTLY CONTESTED

Victory for Tammany; Set-Back for Republican Machine.

showed he had more than ninety of the delegates.

"You can bet you will," shouted many in unison, and a voice added:

"And you won't sit in the gallery, either."

"Boys, I guess we will disperse," exclaimed Mr. Gruber, when nearly all the districts had been heard from. Then, securing silence, Mr. Gruber said:

"I thank you from the bottom of my heart. This is your victory more than mine. While our opponents had plenty of money, two letter carriers at work in every polling place, local, State, and Federal officials, and the entire machinery of the organization against us, we have won. This fight has resulted in a distinct anti-Quigg victory. It demonstrates that the people have it in their power at any time, when they will take the trouble to exercise the right to vote at the primaries, to take control of the affairs of the city, the State, and the Nation. No one man can hold absolute sway, and the bosses will do well to take warning and not seek to crush a man who manifests any independence."

ENTHUSIASM OVERFLOWS.

Before Mr. Gruber could say more the crowd surged forward, overturning the table and breaking it. Then they seized Mr. Gruber, and, placing him on the shoulders of some of his stalwart supporters, carried him in triumph to the street and would have so carried him through the district except for his vigorous protests.

They gathered all the brooms they could find and formed in line. Then, headed by a drum corps, which was preceded by a tall negro in very fantastic attire, they marched down the Boulevard shouting and cheering, injecting at every opportunity praise for Gruber and opprobrium for Quigg. Especially was the latter the case when the paraders reached the Austin headquarters and when they passed the homes of Mr. Austin and Mr. Fallows.

There was little enthusiasm at the Austin headquarters, even when figures indicating a close fight arrived. Only the Election District Captains who succeeded hurried to Mr. Austin, but other figures were secured, and it was soon apparent to the most sanguine Austinite that Gruber had won.

Mr. Austin conceded his defeat, but declined to make any statement when requested by representatives of the press. Later on, however, he said:

"The Republican organization of the Twenty-first Assembly District, through its committee called for the purpose of opposing the leadership of Mr. Gruber, will continue the fight against him until there is nothing left of Gruberism in the district. The committee consists of 225 enrolled Republicans. They will meet at the Boulevard Lyceum at One Hundredth Street on Friday night and formulate a plan of campaign to defeat Gruber at the September primaries."

Chairman Quigg expressed surprise.

"The result is most remarkable," he said, "as the vote is so completely scattered through all the election districts. Over 3,600 votes were cast, and our opponent wins by only 283. As the organization has been back of Mr. Gruber for seven years and this conflict is only one of four weeks' duration, and Mr. Austin had a new organization to build up and polled 1,600 votes, I think his work is magnificent."

Asked concerning a remark by ex-Judge Olcott that the fight was ended, Mr. Quigg said:

"Does he mean that he has given up the fight? Mr. Gruber began this fight. He was supreme, and no one made trouble for him until he opposed the State organization."

The Gruber men were particularly pleased at carrying the districts in which William Conover, Assemblyman Fallows's clerk; Philip Bloch, and George W. Klune reside. These men were referred to as "floppers."

While the anti-Gruber men insist that the fight will be continued in September, some very shrewd politicians assert that the Republican National Committee will step in and prevent it, fearing injury to the National ticket if the war is not suspended at least until 1901.

IN THE DOUBTFUL TWELFTH.

Both Hess and Goddard Sure They Will Go to Philadelphia.

The Republican fight in the Twelfth Congressional District was hotly contested, and both sides claim to have elected a majority of the delegates to the Congress Convention which will elect two delegates and two alternates to the National Convention at Philadelphia. Charles A. Hess, who wants to go to Philadelphia, asserts he has secured 59 of the 109 delegates, while Capt. F. Norton Goddard, who also would like to be a delegate, maintains he has 57.

Mr. Hess carried the Twenty-fifth Assembly District by 226 and will name the delegates to the State Convention. Capt. Goddard won out in the Twentieth, while William Henkel had no trouble in securing success in the Eighteenth. Frederick Gross was defeated in the Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District by Assemblyman John A. Weekes, Jr., by a majority of three. Mr. Weekes did not vote.

The Hess people charged last night that their opponents used a large amount of money bribing voters. This statement was denied by the anti-Hess contingent.

During the afternoon William Fitzsimmons, who gave his residence as 21 Lexington Avenue, voted in the First Election District of the Twentieth Assembly District. His vote was challenged on the ground that he did not live there. "Lightning Jim" Stewart declared that Fitzsimmons did live at the address given, and his ballot was accepted. Thereupon he was arrested on complaint of a Goddard challenger and locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Police Station.

About 200 Goddard supporters in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District paraded on Broadway and other parts of the district, making a stop in front of the Madison Square Republican Club, 16 West Twenty-fourth Street, the headquarters of Mr. Hess, where they cheered heartily for Capt. Goddard.

SHEEHAN CRIES FRAUD.

"We Have Rendered a Just and Stinging Rebuke," Says Goodwin.

The fight in the Tammany organization of the Ninth Assembly District resulted in the defeat of John C. Sheehan, the district leader, by Councilman Frank J. Goodwin, who represents, it has been asserted, the wishes of Richard Croker and the Executive Committee. Goodwin carried fourteen of the twenty-five election districts, Sheehan ten, and one, the Fourth, resulted in a tie. According to the figures given out at the Goodwin headquarters, the Horatio Seymour Club, Goodwin's majority was 116, and these figures, it was admitted by Mr. Sheehan, were about correct.

Mr. Sheehan, however, contended that his opponents had polled about 500 or 600 fraudulent votes, and he declared that a contesting delegation would be sent to the State Convention, and that in all probability an attempt would be made to have a number of Goodwinites and election officers indicted for violating the election laws.

On the face of the returns Goodwin will have control of the Assembly District Convention, which will select three delegates to the State Convention, and will, in consequence, have a say in naming the delegates to the National Convention unless the State Convention should unseat his delegates to that body.

Returns were promptly transmitted from each of the polling places to the rival headquarters. Mr. Sheehan received his returns in his office in the Pequod Club in Twenty-fifth Street, near Eighth Avenue, while Thomas F. Smith and James J. Russell handled the figures which came to the Horatio Seymour Club.

Although the vote was light, as compared with the enrollment, 4,633, the figures indicated that Goodwin had made large gains, and in several districts had clearly overthrown his opponent. This showing caused a great deal of enthusiasm among the Goodwinites, and as the figures from each district were read aloud there were hearty cheers for the Captains.

The climax of cheering was reached when Peter Flunkett, the Captain of the Sixteenth Election District, rushed in and breathlessly announced that he had won out by a vote of 82 to 70. Flunkett shook hands with everybody within reaching distance, and was finally hoisted on a table, where he remained while his friends gave him three cheers over and over again.

GOODWIN MAKES A SPEECH.

While the crowd was yelling its approval of Flunkitt's work, Mr. Goodwin entered the hall and forced his way to the desk, where the figures were being computed. Then the din became awful, and the triumphant Goodwin had to climb on the table and wait till his adherents had voiced their applause. After waving his hand till he quieted the demonstrative crowd, Mr. Goodwin said:

"We have rendered a just and stinging rebuke to a dirty coward. We will show this fellow that he can't come down to this district from Buffalo and run it to suit himself regardless of the wishes of the people, who were born and brought up here."

Then Thomas F. Smith made a speech, while a party of men rushed out and got a band which was stationed a short distance away, and which, it was said, had been provisionally engaged by the Pequod Club to play for it in case the result was Sheehan's favor. When the band came it played in front of the clubroom, which was speedily deserted by the excited and noisy Goodwinites.

Over at the Pequod Club there was a corresponding amount of gloom. Throughout the evening the clubhouse was crowded, but the returns received were not of a nature to awaken much enthusiasm, and as district after district reported gains for the Goodwin faction Mr. Sheehan's supporters walked quietly out upon the sidewalk and gathered in little knots to talk over the downfall of their leader. Long after the result was known at the Seymour Club John J. McGoldrick, at one time Clerk of the City Court and Secretary of Tammany Hall, said that several districts were missing, but he admitted that Goodwin had won. Mr. Sheehan, however, had better information, and he readily conceded his own defeat by the figures given by the Goodwin men. These figures were:

Elect. Dist.	Goodwin.	Sheehan.
1	76	47
2	51	41
3	19	30
4	59	59
5	48	61
6	41	45
7	72	68
8	38	49
9	63	23
10	25	73
11	62	100
12	79	64
13	73	118
14	74	76
15	71	82
16	82	70
17	62	76
18	65	43
19	67	38
20	102	85
21	62	56
22	81	67
23	75	100
24	77	48
25	144	27
Total	1,666	1,550

"NOT THE END," SAYS SHEEHAN.

Mr. Sheehan took the news of his defeat calmly and said that the result was by no means the end of the matter.

"My opponents, from all I can learn," he said, "polled 500 or 600 illegal votes, by repeating and other fraudulent practices. We will hold the convention here at the Pequod Club and we will send a contesting delegation to the State Convention. I am told by my district Captains that in all parts of the Assembly district, especially in the northern end, there was a great deal of fraud.

"The police did not do their duty, and in one district, the Twenty-second, the officer told one of my men who wanted to have a repeater arrested, that he hadn't been sent there to make arrests. Capt. Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was remiss in this respect, but I am glad to say that Capt. Walsh of the West Twentieth Street Station did his best to preserve order and prevent fraud."

When asked if he would take steps to have violators of the law punished Mr. Sheehan said: "Yes. If necessary I will urge Gov. Roosevelt to order the calling of a special Grand Jury to take up these cases."

There was considerable trouble in many districts, due largely to the fact that a number of the election officers failed to appear. As soon as this was discovered, however, word was sent to the Bureau of Elections, which furnished men to take the places of the absentees.

AN ASSEMBLYMAN ARRESTED.

Of the arrests made, the first was that of Assemblyman N. Taylor Phillips, one of Sheehan's supporters, whom Thomas J. Goodwin, a brother of Sheehan's rival, charged with voting from 324 West Twenty-second Street, when he did not reside there. Mr. Phillips was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court, where Mr. Goodwin was unable to swear to his complaint and Magistrate Mott discharged him. Mr. Phillips said last night that he will prosecute Mr. Goodwin civilly and criminally for malicious arrest.

Robert Burt, a colored man, was arrested at the instance of one of the Sheehan watchers, who asserted that he did not live at 251 West Twenty-seventh Street, which he had given as his residence. Burt said he was registered at the address given last Fall, and that though he does not live there now, it is still his legal residence for voting purposes. He was held by Magistrate Brann in $1,000 bail, which was furnished by one of Mr. Goodwin's friends.

Want Bliss for Vice President.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republicans last night declared for Cornelius N. Bliss for Vice President. This action was decided upon at a meeting of the Henkel Association, 283 Third Avenue, after the primaries. The Eighteenth is a portion of the Twelfth Congress District, and Mr. Bliss will be one of its representatives at the Philadelphia Convention.

COFFEY'S VICTORY HARD WON.

Opposition Makes a Strong Fight—Assault on Coffey Reported.

Senator Michael J. Coffey was victorious yesterday against Willoughby Street in the Democratic primaries in the Ninth Assembly District, Brooklyn. His victory, however, was not such as to make complete the satisfaction of his followers. The forces opposed to the Senator put up a surprisingly strong fight, and the contest was an exceedingly close one for the district. The Coffeyites polled a vote of 1,432 in the Assembly district.

The vote of the anti-Coffeyites was 1,177. The total vote cast indicates that the interest taken in the primaries by the Democratic voters in the district generally was not so great as had been expected, as the party enrollment in the district is something like 4,000. The Coffey faction carried the Twelfth Ward, and also the three election districts of the Eighth Ward, forming part of the Assembly district. The vote in the Eighth Ward districts showed a majority of eighteen for Coffey. The First and Second Election Districts of the Tenth Ward are also in the Ninth Assembly District. The vote in the First District in this ward was a tie, while in the Second District the vote was 103 to 48 against Coffey.

Senator Coffey's home election district, the Seventh of the Twelfth Ward, gave him a majority of about fifty. Assemblyman Cain, one of Coffey's lieutenants, and William O'Donnell, the leader of the anti-Coffey forces in the Ninth Assembly District, both live in the Fourth District of the Twelfth Ward. O'Donnell beat Cain in this district by six majority. Alderman Hennessey, another of Coffey's lieutenants, carries his election district by 44 majority.

It was asserted by Senator Coffey's friends last night that the closeness of the vote in the Assembly district was due to the fact that the county organization leaders had made extravagant promises of patronage, which had influenced several hundred voters to support the machine ticket.

It was reported last night that Senator Coffey had met with rough treatment while working in the interests of his candidates in the Thirteenth District of the Twelfth Ward. The anti-Coffey forces were particularly strong in this district. It was said that trouble occurred in the polling place on Columbia Street, near Erie Basin, and that Senator Coffey's hat was knocked from his head, and that he was violently pushed out of the place.

AT REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

The four districts in which there were contests at the Republican primaries were carried by the regular organization forces, as near as could be determined last night.

Ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling was defeated in the Second Assembly District by William J. Beatty.

In the Sixteenth Assembly District Naval Officer Robert Sharkey again defeated the opposition, led by Assistant Postmaster W. J. Taylor.

In the Fifth Assembly District Alfred T. Hosley defeated Magistrate William Kramer.

George H. Roberts was victorious in the Fourth Assembly District.

THE ELI SHAW CONFESSION.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 27.—Sensational testimony was adduced to-day at the trial of William H. Hay and Howard K. Sloan, formerly reporters for a Philadelphia newspaper, on the charge of conspiring to injure the reputation of Eugene J. Darnell of this city. The defendants caused to be published a confession alleged to have been made to them by Eli Shaw of Camden, in which he admitted killing his mother and grandmother. Shaw had been tried twice and acquitted of the charge. The alleged confession implicated Darnell as an accessory after the fact. He was arrested on a warrant sworn to by Sloan, but proved an alibi and was released. Shaw repudiated the story and Darnell caused the arrest of the reporters on the charge of conspiracy.

Eva Wood, Shaw's former fiancée, testified that on the day of the publication Shaw told her that every word of the story was true.

During the recess taken by the court, Eva Wood attempted to slap the face of ex-Judge Howard Carrow, Darnell's counsel, because, in addressing the jury, the lawyer had made remarks reflecting upon her character.

After recess Shaw was called to the stand and denied emphatically the testimony of his former fiancée, as well as that of the detective and policeman. The case is now in the hands of the jury.

GAMBLING AND THE POLICE

The Grand Jury Takes Up Its Investigation Again.

Ex-Chief McCullagh Examined—Divekeeper Oussani Arraigned—Police Board Meeting.

The Grand Jury, after investigating the matter of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, yesterday held an extra afternoon session, during which it had before it as a witness for over an hour Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, and through him the questions of gambling and bribe-taking were investigated.

While the ex-Chief of Police refused to talk, it is understood that he was questioned at length on the system in vogue in the department relative to the making out of reports by precinct commanders, the rules calling on them to send daily to the Chief of Police a list of all suspected places within their precincts.

The Grand Jury has given much attention to this matter all during the month, especially since the recent disclosures showing the great number of poolrooms and gambling houses which existed without the evident knowledge of the police. Chief Devery and his secretary, Sergt. Flood, have already been questioned on these matters, as well as Capt. Thomas of the Tenderloin, and Inspector Thompson. It is said that none of the Tenderloin resorts ever figured in the returns to Headquarters as even being suspected of harboring dissolute characters.

Josile Oussani, the proprietor of the Cairo, in West Twenty-ninth Street, was arrested by Detective Cuff yesterday and arraigned before Recorder Goff. He gave bonds in $1,000 to answer the indictment found against him by the Grand Jury for maintaining a nuisance. Dobe Harley, the proprietor of the Pelo and Doré, is said to be out of the city, and Ackron of the Tivoli is ill, and was not arrested.

There was a long meeting of the Police Board yesterday, after which the Commissioners said that nothing except routine business had been transacted. Mr. York was asked if the board had taken any action on the testimony given by Policeman Barry and others in the Jefferson Market Police Court several weeks ago against the dive keepers, a transcript of which testimony had been ordered by the board, and which has been in their possession for four days without any action having been taken.

Mr. York looked as if he did not quite understand the matter referred to, and when it was finally called clearly to his mind he answered that the board had not reached the matter yet. Asked to explain the delay, and the peculiarity of the position of the policemen in that the places they said were all right had been closed, and the proprietors indicted by the Grand Jury, Mr. York said he had nothing to say.

POLICE CAPTAIN CHAPMAN SUED.

A reminder of the first raid on the Haymarket, then called "The Newmarket," was given in the Supreme Court yesterday, when Police Capt. George S. Chapman was sued for $10,000 by Harold G. Murray for alleged wrongful arrest and imprisonment.

Murray was in the place when it was raided, on the night of March 5, 1897. About 150 persons were taken to different station houses and locked up for the night. The next day Murray and a number of others were released in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Edward Corey, who was indicted a few days ago, was the proprietor of the place at that time.

Capt. Chapman, in his answer, admits that he arrested Murray, but claims he had a warrant to raid the place, and that it was a resort of known disorderly character.

John Seamon, a detective, swore that men known to him to be thieves frequented the Newmarket, and in general he gave the place a bad reputation.

Capt. Chapman will testify to-day in his own behalf.

CHARGES AGAINST A JOCKEY CLUB.

District Attorney John B. Merrill of Queens County announced yesterday that a complaint had been filed against the Queens County Jockey Club. He would not give the name of the complainant, but he said that charges were made that the club proposed to open the Aqueduct race track and would harbor gamblers and other violators of the law.

The complaint is probably an echo of the old fight of Peter De Lacy and other New York poolroom proprietors against The Jockey Club tracks, which opened some years ago, when President Dwyer of the Brooklyn Jockey Club opposed the furnishing of information to the poolrooms.

POLICEMAN HELD FOR ASSAULT.

Magistrate Refuses to Allow Charges to be Withdrawn.

"There have been so many court scandals caused by such acts as this policeman committed that I must refuse to have the charge against him withdrawn," spoke Magistrate Brenner yesterday, in the Ewen Street Court, Williamsburg, when Policeman Joseph Kane was arraigned before him on two charges of felonious assault.

On the afternoon of March 10, Kane, while drunk, went into Louis Mertz's saloon, at Broadway and Myrtle Avenue, flourished a revolver and club, and then assailed the saloon keeper and Frederick Houssman, a bank clerk. Another policeman arrested Kane for being drunk, and in court on the following day Mertz and Houssman made the charge of felonious assault.

When the policeman was arraigned yesterday the complainants asked leave to withdraw the charges on the ground that Kane will be punished by the Police Board, before whom he will be tried next Tuesday.

Kane's attorney waived examination on the part of his client, and the latter was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, bail being fixed at $300 in each case. On the charge of intoxication sentence was suspended.

TWO THEATRES CHANGE HANDS

Herald Square Obtained by Lee Shubert—American Theatre Leased.

Negotiations have been in progress for some time by Charles E. Evans of the Herald Square Theatre for the lease of his house, and last night, after a conference with Lee Shubert of Syracuse, the transfer of the theatre was practically made. The final papers for the lease will be signed to-day.

Mr. Shubert has interested with him in the lease of this house his brother, Samuel S. Shubert, who has been joint manager with him of the Shubert treatrical enterprises, comprising the Baker Opera House of Rochester, a theatre and a stock company in Syracuse, a theatre in Utica, and an interest in "The Belle of New York" and in the farce, "A Stranger in New York."

While the lease is in the name of Lee Shubert, the management of the house will be in the direct charge of his brother, who is identified very closely with George W. Lederer, from whom he purchased a third interest in "The Belle of New York," when that company returned from London two months ago. The Herald Square Theatre under the new management will be devoted to musical comedies. The lease, which the Shubert Brothers will acquire to-day, is for the remainder of Mr. Evans's lease, which he secured from Hyde & Behman for three more years. Mr. Evans, in disposing of his interest in the house, will retain the proprietorship of the café in the same building.

The disposition of this lease by Mr. Evans terminates his career in this city as a theatrical manager, and his present plans are to take up his career again on the stage, which ended several years ago, when his partner, William Hoey, died.

He will make his appearance on Sept. 17 in Brooklyn in the title rôle of "Naughty Anthony," which was played by Frank Worthing during its engagement at the Herald Square Theatre.

The lease of the American Theatre, which has also been in the market since Henry W. Savage, the present lessee, formed a copartnership with Maurice Grau, was also disposed of yesterday by D. B. Ogden, who represents the Zabrowski estate. The name of the new lessee is withheld from the public for the present, but it was rumored that the Haslinn Brothers of Philadelphia have obtained it and that it is their intention to turn it into a popular price house. Mr. Ogden refused an offer of $25,000 a year, made by Augustus Pitou of the Grand Opera House.

Ex-Senator Coyle Acquitted.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 27.—The trial of ex-Senator John J. Coyle of Philadelphia for bribery closed to-day. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, the costs to be divided between prosecutor and defendant.

DR. HILLIS MAY QUIT THE PRESBYTERY

Sends Letter to Dr. Gray of Chicago Offering to Withdraw.

HIS TEACHINGS OBJECTED TO

Denunciation of Article in Confession of Faith Causes Indignation—His Congregation Supports Him.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has offered to withdraw from the Chicago Presbytery on account of the criticisms made by members of the Presbytery of his sermon last Sunday. Late last evening Dr. Hillis sent a letter to the Rev. Dr. Gray, editor of The Interior, and a member of the Chicago Presbytery, saying that if serious exception was taken to the views expressed in the sermon he would resign in the interest of peace and harmony.

Four leading members of the Presbytery, who are also connected with the McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago, from which institution Dr. Hillis was graduated, have virtually charged him with heresy in dealing with the subject of future punishment. He refuses to withdraw a word of what he said in the sermon. As pastor of Plymouth Church Dr. Hillis is not amenable to any body except the congregation, which is disposed to sustain him.

Dr. Hillis's sermon was in part a denunciation of the article in the Presbyterian Confession of Faith which declares that "by the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestined unto everlasting death." In the course of his sermon Dr. Hillis said:

"The day the scholastics wrote that chapter in the Confession of Faith they got the devil confused with God. I would rather shake my fist in the face of the Eternal and fling every vile epithet toward His stainless throne, where eternal Mercy sits with the world's atoning Saviour, than lift my hand with that creed toward God's throne and affirm that I taught or believed it."

In another part of his sermon Dr. Hillis said:

"The Confession of Faith says that certain men and angels are foreordained to everlasting death, being 'particularly and unchangeably designed, and their number is so certain and definite that it cannot be either increased or diminished,' and every young man who enters the Presbyterian Church has to solemnly swear to believe and teach this frightful view. Every attempt to revise and expel that statement from the Creed has been successfully combatted by a majority that wishes to retain the doctrine. It would seem as if a man would prefer to be burned at the stake rather than hold or assert or charge such infinite cruelty upon the all merciful and all loving God."

SEMINARY PROFESSORS SHOCKED.

A full report of the sermon was published in one of the Chicago papers. The Rev. Dr. D. C. Marquis of the McCormick Theological Seminary expressed his views of Dr. Hillis's sermon in unmistakable terms. When Dr. Hillis was a student at the seminary he was under Dr. Marquis. The latter said:

"How any man can hold the ecclesiastical position which Dr. Hillis holds and put forth the utterances which are recorded in the published report of his sermon, and still pretend to be an honest man, is a problem in ethics I cannot solve."

The Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, head of the seminary, said emphatically: "Dr. Hillis must leave the Presbyterian Church now." The Rev. Dr. A. C. Zenos, Professor of Biblical Theology, and the Rev. Dr. Willis C. Craig, Professor of Systematic Theology, expressed themselves in similar terms, charging Dr. Hillis with "inconstancy and insincerity, if not dishonesty."

Dr. Hillis yesterday said that he had read the Chicago dispatches, and was surprised and grieved at what they stated. "Nobody," he declared, "could desire more than I to prevent any friction, and, therefore, I have determined to withdraw from the Presbytery if it is desired.

"Dr. Johnson, of the seminary," Dr. Hillis went on to say, "is an old and dear friend of mine. As a student of the ministry, I joined the Presbytery of Chicago at twenty years of age. There I received my academic training; there I pursued my professional studies; in those pastorates I had the pleasure of seeing two new and large churches constructed, and I came to love my associates with a great affection.

"Naturally, I have been somewhat unwilling to sever all relations with my past life, and as no objection was made on the part of Plymouth Church, I retained my membership in the Presbytery of Chicago. My liberal views, however, have been well known in that city. Some years ago, when the matter of a revision of the Confession of Faith was up, I worked in season and out of season, with voice and pen, and personal influence, to bring about the excision from the creed of the very passages in the Confession of Faith to which I referred in the sermon on 'The Automatic Judgment Seat in Man.' As a delegate to the General Assembly, 1894, I spoke and voted for the retention of Prof. Henry Smith, who was expelled from the church at that assembly for his liberal views.

"Because of my plea for toleration, liberty, and charity, I was called to succeed Dr. Noyes, who defended Prof. Swing when Dr. Patton tried the latter for heresy. Four years later, when Prof. Swing died, I succeeded him as pastor of the Central Independent Church, in Central Music Hall. When I entered that pulpit I went to Dr. Gray and told him that I wished to leave my withdrawal from the Presbytery in his hands; that I feared there might be some little dissension over the Presbytery action in permitting me to assume the pastorate of Prof. Swing's church; that I did not wish to be an occasion of disturbance or dissension, and that I desired him, in the event of my membership being the cause of annoyance to any member, to present my withdrawal from the Presbytery whenever he thought it wise.

NOT ALLOWED TO LECTURE.

"It is only fair to Dr. Johnson and his associates in the Theological Seminary to say that for years they have objected to my theological position. Four years ago the students of the McCormick Seminary asked me to give my lecture on 'John Ruskin and His Message to the Twentieth Century,' but the Faculty vetoed their request, after I had accepted the students' invitation, fearing my liberalism would fall like a heavy frost on the tender theological plants. The next year another committee of students brought a second invitation, and again the request was vetoed. The third October two students waited upon me with a like invitation, and I declined, lest there be new embarrassment. The attitude of my old friends in the Theological Faculty is, therefore, not new.

"Dr. Johnson is a grand old Puritan, a great teacher, unyielding as granite in his convictions. I not only admire and revere, but I love him. And now that he has taken this position against me, I recognize with great sorrow and pain that he will never recede nor withdraw. But his harsh criticism of an old pupil and friend and his statement that he finds nothing but evil in the influence of my present views and teachings shall not blind me to the great good in him. I had hoped that the time had come when differences in regard to the doctrine of retribution were tolerated in the Presbytery of Chicago.

"The difference between Dr. Johnson's position and mine is this: We were both reared in the church of our fathers; the creed is like the old homestead. He reveres the venerable building, and through reverence is unwilling to alter a shingle on the roof or log in the foundation. I love it so much that I want to repair the old homestead in order to save it; to take off the old shingles where the roof leaks, take out the timbers that are threatened with decay; that the structure may be handed on intact to our descendants.

"Shall I be driven from the family homestead because I believe in repairing it? Is not that which I received from my fathers mine own? Oft it seems so. But contrariwise, no teacher of Jesus Christ should be a source of irritation and annoyance, and if the Presbytery of Chicago find my present membership among them a matter of embarrassment, I shall, of course, put aside my personal affections, and my old ties, and go out from them. It is the penalty that every man who believes in toleration and charity must pay."

CONGREGATION BACKS HIM.

Plymouth Church, being a Congregational church, the pastor is not answerable to any outside body for the opinions he may hold or the doctrines he may preach. That the members of the congregation are fully in accord with the views of their pastor, became evident when some of them were seen yesterday.

Thomas G. Shearman, a leading member of the church, said that Dr. Hillis was saying in the pulpit of the church what he had been expected to say. Of course, he was not orthodox, according to the standard of the McCormick Seminary—according to the Jonathan Edwards school of theology. One reason for calling Dr. Hillis to the church was that he was known to be a disciple of Henry Ward Beecher, and the church was with him in all that he had said and done.

"No one in Plymouth Church," said Mr. Shearman, "believes in the Westminster Confession of Faith as it is interpreted by the McCormick Theological Seminary. We believe that God is a father, and will save all His children.

"The Chicago people have no power over the people of Plymouth Church. All they or others can say is, 'We don't like you, and we won't shake hands with you.' It is not an unusual thing for a Presbyterian minister to become pastor of a Congregational church, or vice versa. Dr. Abbott, you may remember, was pastor of a Presbyterian church. But I expected that Dr. Hillis would have asked for his dismissal from the Chicago Presbytery before this. We do not want him to remain a Presbyterian. We want him to be a Congregationalist.

"I doubt, however, whether the Chicago Presbytery would take any action, even if Dr. Hillis did not resign. What is known as the 'old school' in Presbyterianism consists, I am told, principally of pastors who have no churches, or else are just mission pastors. These men are really 250 years old, and they cause all the trouble. They ought to declare that they believe in witchcraft—it is in the Westminster Confession—but they don't dare to go just as far as that, though they would like to."

Stephen V. White, the Treasurer of Plymouth Church, declared that Dr. Hillis was preaching no new doctrine; it was the same doctrine that had been preached in the church for the last thirty years.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

Rough and Fancy Riding and Field Work Follow Sports.

A big crowd in Madison Square Garden last evening watched the games and exhibition drills of the second night of the tournament of the Military Athletic League, Col. Charles H. Luscomb commanding. Great enthusiasm was aroused by the rough and Cossack riding and hurdle jumping by the West Point cavalry detachment under Capt. George H. Sands.

The first of the athletic and bicycle events was the final heat in the 100-yard run, handicap, which was won by W. S. Edwards, Twenty-second Regiment, ½ yard; second, W. Gowdy, Twenty-third Regiment, 5½ yards; third, W. H. Rowan, Thirteenth Artillery, 6 yards. Time—0:11 1-5.

The sack race, which was run off in one heat, was won by F. A. Onderdonk, Twenty-second Regiment; second, P. J. Coriey, Twenty-second Regiment; third, M. J. Wheeler, Twenty-second Regiment. Time—0:09.

Trial heats were run in the one-mile bicycle race for the military championship, the 880-yard run for novices and the 440-yard handicap run.

The games were followed by a landing party and gun drill by the First Division of the Naval Militia, Lieut. Blount commanding. The sailor boys were received with rounds of applause and cheering. They used four rapid-fire one-pounders.

The First and Second Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., under Capt. Erlandsen, gave an exhibition of wig-wagging. The First Corps won a competition in telegraph pole climbing, and the Second Corps won the mile mounted courier relay race in 2:26 1-5. H. W. Daly, Chief Packer of the United States Army, illustrated the method of distributing ammunition on the firing line. A Gatling gun drill by the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., a fancy saddle drill with sabres by the Third United States Cavalry, and a mounted platoon drill, driving exhibition, and other evolutions by Light Battery M, Seventh United States Artillery, were also given.

Surprise was created by the withdrawal of the Third Battery, N. G. N. Y., from the exhibition.

The tournament to-night will be reviewed by Secretary of War Root, Inspector Gen. Breckinridge, Quartermaster Gen. Ludington, Quartermaster Gen. Bates, Surgeon General Sternberg, and Commissary Gen. Weston.

MR. BRADBURY TO BE PRESIDENT.

Erie and Western Manager to be Head of Kansas City Southern.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 27.—George L. Bradbury, General Manager of the Lake Erie and Western, with an office in Chicago, will be elected permanent President of the Kansas City Southern Road, formerly the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, if present plans are carried out. Silas W. Pettit of Philadelphia has been chosen temporary President of the system. He is to occupy the position until May 5.

Mr. Bradbury was born in Boston in 1844. His first railroad work was as agent and conductor of the Housatonic Road in 1867. Since then he has occupied the following positions: General Western Agent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs; General Freight Agent of the Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur; General Manager of the Peoria, Decatur and Western; Vice President of the Michigan and Ohio, receiver of the same road, Vice President of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, (Clover Leaf,) and Vice President and General Manager of the Lake Erie and Western.

Wisconsin Electric Road Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 27.—The sale of the properties of the Citizens' Traction Company, which has been pending for some time, was formally made to-day. Emerson, McMillan & Co. are the purchasers. The sale includes the local electric car line and the inter-urban line between here and Neenah, thirty miles in all, and a park south of the city. The company was capitalized at $225,000. The purchase price is not made public.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS' BENEFIT.

Concert at the Metropolitan for Fighters in the Philippines.

A number of prominent men and women are organizing a monster benefit concert, under the management of T. Sanford Beatty, to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House during Easter week for the benefit of American soldiers in the Philippines and the widows and orphans of those who have died fighting there. The plans have not been fully formulated, but they will be on a large scale.

The same artists who sang for "Tommy Atkins" will be invited to sing for the American soldiers, and, judging from the support which the plans have received in advance, it is expected that the sum raised for the Maine fund will be more than doubled at the coming concert.

Grosvenor Renominated for Congress.

ATHENS, Ohio, March 27.—The Republican Congressional Convention to-day nominated C. H. Grosvenor for Congress for the sixth time.

W. & J. Sloane

are prepared to enter orders for early autumn delivery for

WHOLE CARPETS

specially woven in one piece to fit any required floor space, and to suit any period of decoration. Designs prepared and estimates promptly submitted.

Broadway & 19th Street.

DALY BOOK SALE CLOSES

A Total of $166,025 Realized on the 3,787 Lots Offered.

DOUAI BIBLE BRINGS $5,565

Amount Realized Believed to be Less Than Mr. Daly Paid for the Collection.

The sale of the library which belonged to the late Augustin Daly was brought to a close last evening at the galleries of the American Art Association, Broadway and Twenty-third Street. The sales yesterday afternoon and evening realized $35,942.50.

The ten previous sessions of the sale, which began March 20, realized $130,082.65, so that the total amount obtained from the 3,787 lots was $166,025.15. To this has to be added the sum from the sale of pictures and art objects, which, allowing for some resales, was $23,366.75, so that less than $200,000 has as yet been realized from Mr. Daly's collections. His collection of separate autographs, play bills, and theatrical photographs has yet to be sold.

Although in a few cases sensational prices were obtained for books, the sale of the library as a whole is regarded as being a disappointing one. This fact may be better realized when it is recalled that Mr. Daly's bill for bookbinding, for a limited period, from one binder, amounted to over $20,000.

There is probably no record of the large sums he spent on the materials with which so many of his books were "grangerized," but the treasures in the way of autograph letters, proof engravings, original water color and black and white drawings and scarce pamphlets and prints are said to have cost him far more in almost every case than the prices at which the bound volumes were knocked down at the sale.

The extra illustrated work which was regarded as the chief treasure of Mr. Daly's collection, the famous Douai Bible, was sold last evening to George D. Smith, the dealer, for $5,565. It consists of forty-two volumes, with over 8,000 prints and drawings inserted.

The compiler of the catalogue of the sale, J. O. Wright, did not attempt to give even a partial list of the treasures included in these books. All the rarest early engravings of sacred subjects are there, with original drawings by Raphael, Dürer, Reynolds, and many other great masters.

It was said to be a matter of not the slightest doubt, last evening, after the Bible—which cost Mr. Daly nearly $20,000—had been knocked down, that the purchaser could, if he desired, realize a handsome profit by splitting it up and selling the prints and drawing separately. Book lovers, of course, earnestly hope that this will not be done.

It is possible that the work was bought for the Catholic Club, though the purchaser would not make any statement. It is known that Archbishop Corrigan and some well-known Catholics were desirous of securing the Bible for the club. Mr. Smith's chief competitor in the bidding was F. W. Morris, another dealer.

The highest price of yesterday's sales was realized in the afternoon, when $8,100 was paid by J. O. Wright for a collection of autographs of Thackeray and his friends and relatives. The bulk of the collection was the correspondence between Thackeray and the Brookfields, which was published in an incomplete and mutilated form in 1887. This was one of the few lots on which a profit was made over the sum paid by Mr. Daly, who gave about $8,000 for the collection.

In the afternoon also the rest of Mr. Daly's collection of works by and concerning Thackeray were sold. The first editions, the most extensive series ever offered at auction in America, brought fairly good prices. "Flore et Zephyr" was knocked down to Dodd, Mead & Co. for $850, and another copy of the same book to Mr. Smith for $420.

Mr. Smith also bought "An Interesting Event," (London, 1849,) one of the rarest Thackeray books known to collectors, for $215, and the first edition of "The Roundabout Papers," with original proof sheets and corrections by the author, for $130.

A copy of the Thackeray "Reminiscences," by the author's daughter, Anne Thackeray Ritchie, was sold to George Richmond, representing W. R. Benjamin, for $2,525. It was enriched with sixteen original drawings by Thackeray and forty-five

COMMANDANT OLIVIER LIKELY TO ESCAPE

5,000 Men and 25 Miles of Wagons Pass Near British Army.

BOERS LEAVING BIGGARSBERG

20,000 of Them Said to Be Holding Drakensberg Passes.

TO RAID THE RAILWAY

Free Staters Seize a Farm Between Kimberley and Paardeberg and May Be Moving on the Line at Jacobsdal.

LONDON, March 28.—Commandant Olivier appears to have gotten his 5,000 men and 25 miles of wagons into rugged country, where he can make an easy rear-guard defense. Charles Williams, the military expert, says:

"If this column gets through substantially Commandant Olivier will have carried out the great feat of the war, seeing that he ran every chance of being ground between the upper millstone of Lord Roberts's army and the nether millstone of the broken Basuto frontier. He will have done it within fifty miles or so of Lord Roberts's main strength. Certainly it looked for a week as though Lord Roberts held Olivier in the hollow of his hand."

If Olivier gets through to Kroonstad with even 3,000 men, it will be an important addition to the Boer gathering there. His escape is attributed in part to the wornout condition of the British cavalry horses. Lord Roberts's transport appears to have been badly dislocated by the loss at Riet River, before Cronje's surrender, of the wagon train; and, in addition to this, the army with which he purposes to advance toward Pretoria is nearly double that of the earlier rapid movements.

Ten thousand transport, cavalry, and gun animals are due to arrive at Cape ports during this and next week.

CONCENTRATION AT KROONSTAD.

Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post, says:

"The latest telegrams give grounds for a hopeful view as to Mafeking, and suggest the likelihood that Commandant Olivier's force will make good its retreat. The opinion telegraphed from Maseru is that the Boers at Ladyrand were covering the retirement of their convoy toward Seneka, six miles north. If the convoy has escaped, the Commandoes can scarcely be prevented from retreating. Small parties it is next to impossible to stop.

"Natal telegrams point to a reduction in the Boer forces in that quarter and to a concentration at Kroonstad, but the positions and trenches of the Boers will help them little, now that the British are organized with a view to mobility, and now that large bodies of mounted troops are at the disposal of Lord Roberts."

The correspondent of The Daily News at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"The Transvaal War Office announces that the southern commandoes from Colesberg and Stormberg will join the main body within forty-eight hours. Some apprehension exists that Commandant Olivier and Commandant Grobelaar may be cut off."

BOERS GUARD MOUNTAIN PASSES.

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Ladysmith, dated Monday, says:

"There are about 20,000 Boers guarding the nine passes over the Drakensberg Range. They are led by Commandant De Beer of Harrismith, and consist of Free Staters.

"It is reported that the Boers have moved their big guns from Biggarsberg, as it is not intended to make a stand there."

Another dispatch from Ladysmith says:

"It is said that the Boers are massing in their entrenched positions at the Biggarsberg and it is added that their transport trains are packed at Newcastle in readiness to facilitate their retreat in case necessity requires such a step."

FARM NEAR KIMBERLEY SEIZED.

A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Kimberley, dated Monday, says:

"Four hundred Free Staters have taken possession of the road between Kimberley and Paardeberg. They have seized a farm near Pandamsfontein, where a number of army horses had been sent to rest and graze. It is rumored that their object is to raid the railway by way of Jacobsdal."

According to a dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, a small British force commanded by Col. Pilcher entered Ladybrand Monday morning, after driving in the Boer outposts. A considerable body of Boers then attacked the British, who retired after capturing the Landdrost. The British had three men wounded and the Boers had eight men wounded.

It is understood that the Boers are trying to check the British while their convoy of wagons pushes on to Seneka.

The Daily Mail publishes the following from Fauresmith, dated Tuesday, March 27: "Gen. Clements's column occupied Jagersfontein and Fauresmith this morning amid great rejoicing and enthusiasm, and without opposition. The British troops were warmly cheered, and Union Jacks are now flying everywhere."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing March 27, says:

"It is improbable that the advance from Bloemfontein will be made for another month. Gen. Clements is moving to Bloemfontein in four columns. When Lord Roberts begins the march northward Gen. Gatacre will be left in charge of Bloemfontein.

"The Colonial Government has ordered the Cape Volunteers to withdraw south of the Orange River for fear of accentuating racial feeling."

Advices from Cape Town say: "Rains are general throughout South Africa, and rivers which have been dry for years are being flooded. Many camps are transformed into swamps. This will still more militate against a British advance."

A dispatch from Carnarvon says that a British column has been unable to advance from Vanwyksviel owing to the floods which have been without precedent for decades. The roads are quite impassable. It is also reported that the rebels are still gathered at Rofburg, waiting for the British troops to go further north, so that they may raid Carnarvon.

It is given out at Cape Town that Lord Roberts's advance may be delayed for months. Although such statements should be received with reserve, it seems positive that he intends to go to Cape Town to meet Lady Roberts, who is due to arrive there in ten days.

The War Office has issued another table of British losses, showing an aggregate of 16,652, which does not include 4,004 who have been invalided home.

SKIRMISH AT BRANDFORT.

LONDON, March 27.—Lord Roberts wires to the War Office as follows:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, March 26.—Capt. Sloane-Stanley of the Sixteenth Lancers was slightly wounded in an affair of outposts north of the Modder River March 25."

A dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated Monday, March 26, and published in the second edition of The Times, amplifies Lord Roberts's dispatch as follows:

"A cavalry reconnoissance was made yesterday toward Brandfort. The Sixteenth Lancers, by skirmishing, drew the Boers from their position into the open, when the Ninth Lancers attempted to outflank the enemy while they were engaged from the front by a dismounted section of the Sixteenth Lancers. Our casualties are reported to be few."

PEACE MEN PASS RESOLUTIONS.

LONDON, March 27.—The twenty-second annual meeting of the National Liberal Federation opened at Nottingham to-day. 1,200 delegates being in attendance. Dr. Spence Watson, the Chairman, remarked that there never was a time when the party so much needed the leadership of the late Mr. Gladstone. There were, he added, great differences in the party regarding the war, but he was still confident of its future and advised urging upon the Government the necessity of allowing the two republics of South Africa the greatest possible independence compatible with the present troubles.

Prof. Massie presented a resolution declaring the Government policy in regard to South Africa was wanting in knowledge, foresight, and justice, and calling for a settlement of the war wherein due regard can be paid to the wishes of all sections of the population, suggesting a settlement on the lines of the Government of Canada and forbidding the Boers to again arm themselves.

Troops Amuse Themselves.

LONDON, March 28.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Mafeking, dated Friday, March 16, describes the humorous side of the siege. It appears that the colonials set up bottles, inviting the Boers to shoot at them, and then chaff the enemy when the shots go wide. Another trick of the colonials is by persistent concertina playing to lure the Boers, excited by curiosity, to raise their heads from the trenches, when they are promptly sniped.

Colonies Against Boer Independence.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 27.—The Australain Premiers have joined in a cablegram to Mr. Chamberlain declaring that it is undesirable to conclude peace in South Africa except on terms guaranteeing the absolute supremacy of British rule.

No Dissolution of Parliament Now.

LONDON, March 27.—The Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Sir Matthew White Ridley, replying to a delegation, to-day intimated that a dissolution of Parliament was improbable during the present year. He said that if the Government faced another session, which was probable, it hoped to remedy some defects in the mining laws.

Boers Arrest Commandant Prinsloo.

LONDON, March 28.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Bloemfontein, dated Monday, says: "The Transvaalers have arrested Commandant Prinsloo, who had their pass, (permit?) but had settled upon a farm twenty miles north of Bloemfontein, wishing to enjoy peace under British rule."

Dutch Loyalty Is Doubted.

LONDON, March 28.—The Morning Post has the following, dated March 26, from Burghersdorp: "Dutch lip loyalty is now very strong, and the Dutch are tumbling over one another in efforts to give information to the British authorities. Real loyalty, however, will be a plant of slow growth in these districts. I have traveled with Sir Alfred Milner, and I believe his policy toward the rebels favors tempering justice with mercy."

Russia's Delayed Reply to Krueger.

Berlin, March 27.—The Lokal Anzeiger has a dispatch from St. Petersburg asserting that the Czarina is responsible for the delay in the Russian answer to the Krüger-Steyn intervention appeal. She has been striving to prevent a pro-Boer reply, such as Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, has prepared.

Receptions to Sir George White.

CAPE TOWN, March 27.—Sir George White was accorded an immense reception here to-day. Replying to an address, he paid a tribute to the late Gen. Sir William Penn Symons, who, he said, first taught the Boers that the British soldiers could drive them from their strongest positions.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 27.—Arrangements are being made here to receive Gen. White, who will sail from Cape Town to-morrow. He has cabled an expression of his willingness to accept an address.

The Bond for Boer Independence.

LONDON, March 27.—A meeting of the Bond was held at Paarl March 23 and was attended by several members of the Cape Assembly. It passed resolutions regretting that the Cape Government was not consulted before the war, and declaring that any settlement which did not respect the independence of the republics would be detrimental to the highest interests of the British Empire. Mr. Hargrove, the chief speaker, prophesied another war within six years unless independence was granted, and Assemblyman Marais characterized the war as a continuation of the Jameson raid.

To Employ Natives on Railways.

LONDON, March 27.—A dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, dated March 26, says: "The Basutoland Government is busy collecting natives to be employed at Bloemfontein in repairing and laying railroads. The natives report that the Free Staters on the borders of Basutoland have refused to go to Kroonstad and are staying on their farms, as it is now the plowing season and they are inclined to keep their land and submit rather than give it up and fight."

VIOLATION OF MACRUM'S MAIL.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—It is said at the State Department regarding the story that Great Britain has apologized to this Government for the action of the censor in opening letters addressed to the United States Consul at Pretoria that the United States Government has made no demand upon the British Government for an apology, as Mr. Macrum, who was Consul at Pretoria, made no official complaints on that subject.

However, the British Government itself voluntarily took notice of Mr. Macrum's complaint, and, finding that, as an incident to the transfer of a large quantity of mail from Durban to Cape Town, there had been an indiscriminate opening of letters, which probably had affected the Consular mail with others, Lord Pauncefote, speaking for his Government, disavowed the action of the censor, and declared that it was unauthorized in respect to Mr. Macrum's mail.

This assurance was given long ago, and some of the members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs were made acquainted with it at the time.

LONDON, March 27.—The report that Lord Salisbury has apologized for the opening of American Consular mail in South Africa is untrue. Nothing whatever has passed between the two Governments on this matter, and the British Premier has taken no action to investigate the allegations of Charles E. Macrum, ex-Consul of the United States at Pretoria, nor has he been requested to do so.

SULZER PLEADS FOR BOERS.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—During the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill in the House to-day Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) arose to take part in the debate. He consumed his time in denunciation of the attitude of the Administration toward the war in South Africa. He called attention to the fact that all the resolutions expressing sympathy with the Boers introduced by himself and others still slept in the committee room. "For that reason," said he, "I desire at this time to express and to place on record my abhorrence and condemnation of the unjust, the inhuman, the predatory, the cruel, and barbarous war the Empire of Great Britain is relentlessly waging in South Africa to destroy and exterminate two brave little republics, sisters of our own—and as free and independent.

"The Administration will do nothing for the Boers, and seems to be secretly in sympathy with Great Britain and rendering her all the aid it can. Every liberty-loving citizen of the Republic should denounce and condemn these pro-English tendencies of the White House. This Republic should stand by republics—not against them."

"JOHNNY" GREEN DEAD.

"Johnny" Green, a well-known sporting man, died Sunday at his home, 2,022 Lexington Avenue. Green was only forty-nine years old at the time of his death, yet he had long been classed as one of the "old-time" sports.

Green was known as "the Chesterfield of the Bowery." He was a stanch Tammany man, and was long a power in east side politics. Among the personal and business intimates of Green were Jere Dunn and "Fatty" Walsh, father of Blanche Walsh, the actress. Green was for years a faro dealer at Daly's, and had a wide acquaintance among gamblers and sporting men.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 27.—Fire broke out in the carriage factory of Fenton & Son in Hampden Street about 6 o'clock this morning, doing about $10,000 damage. The blaze was confined to a two-story brick building, the second floor of which was occupied as a trimming room.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 27.—Fire broke out shortly after 1 o'clock this morning in the plant of the Kansas City Car and Foundry Company, located on the Kansas side of the river near Argentine, an caused a loss of fully $150,000. The plant is valued at $500,000. The Armours are largely interested in the concern and build and repair their refrigerator cars there.

FUNERAL OF DR. I. M. WISE

Arrangements Nearly Completed for the Ceremony Thursday.

Great Concourse to be Present—Hundreds of Telegrams of Condolence Received by the Family.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 27.—The body of Rabbi Isaac M. Wise still lies at the Mound Street residence. The funeral arrangements have been nearly completed by the Board of Trustees of Plum Street Temple.

The body will lie in state at the temple from 8:30 to 9:30 on Thursday morning. Prior to its removal from the residence there will be private family services. The public exercises will begin at 10 o'clock with a hymn by the choir under the direction of Prof. Nembach, a prayer by Dr. David Phillipson, pastor of the Mound Street Temple, followed by another hymn. An address, "Kaddisch," by Dr. Louis Grossman, assistant to Dr. Wise, in the Plum Street Temple, will come next, and a hymn will close the exercises at the temple. The interment will be at the Jewish Cemetery, on East Walnut Hills, where the Rev. Charles S. Levi of Peoria, Ill., who was for eight years Dr. Wise's assistant in the Plum Street Temple, will deliver a brief prayer in the mortuary chapel.

The Temple seats only 1,500 persons, and those in charge of the arrangements are perplexed by the problem of accommodating the enormous throng which will be present. Of the 350 members of the congregation all but thirty or forty have families, and these alone would suffice to fill the temple, while members of other congregations are contemplating attending in a body. It has already been decided that there will be no room for the children of the Sabbath schools.

The indications point to a great concourse of people at the cemetery, which is convenient to several lines of street cars. Rabbi Wise was a man of prodigious activity, and he was as widely known among Christians as he was among Jews. His long career in this city made him a familiar figure to the citizens of Cincinnati, which will tend to give a semi-public character to the funeral.

The active pall bearers will be six in number and will be chosen from the twelve members of the senior class of the Hebrew Union College, of which Dr. Wise was President. This class was under his direct supervision, and it was at the close of a lecture to them that the fatal stroke came last Saturday. Two honorary pall bearers will be chosen to represent each of the following bodies in which Dr. Wise was interested: Board of Governors of Hebrew Union College, Faculty of Hebrew Union College, Executive Board of Union of American Hebrew Congregations, congregation of B'nai Israel, Board of Trustees Plum Street Temple, Board of Trustees University of Cincinnati, Hanselman Lodge, F. & A. M.; Scottish Rite Consistory, F. & A. M.; Northwestern Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Mt. Carmel Lodge, Independent Order B'nai B'rith; Queen City Lodge, Free Sons of Israel; Lodge K. S. B.; German Pioneers' Society, and four charter members of the Congregation of B'nai Yeshurun, over which Dr. Wise presided for forty-six years.

Hundreds of telegrams of condolence have been arriving at the stricken home since early this morning, from which the following are culled:

Dallas, Texas.—We mourn with you in the loss Judaism has sustained.
ALEX SANGER,
President Congregation Emanuel.

New York.—Accept the expressions of my sincerest sympathy. WILLIAM SPARGER.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Please accept our most heartfelt sympathy for loss of our beloved Rabbi and your husband.
SIR MONTEFIORE ASSOCIATION.

New Orleans.—The South mourns with you the loss of Israel's valiant champion.
EDGAR M. CAHN.

New York.—Temple Emanu-El of New York mourns with you in this great and irreparable loss you and Israel have sustained.
JAMES SELIGMAN.

Muncie, Ind.—Our little congregation joins the masses in tendering to you their heartfelt sympathy, which words cannot express. Our ideal is built upon the foundation of the departed, which will stand as one of the monuments of his greatness. L. HERRMANN,
President West Hebrew Congregation.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—By direction of the Mizpah Congregation of Chattanooga, I am instructed to convey to you and your family its sympathy and condolence upon the death of Rabbi Wise. In his loss Judaism has lost its greatest teacher, America one of its leading citizens, and the world one of its noblest minds. His race is run, but he has reached the goal crowned with all the honors God and man could bestow.
H. C. ADLER, President.

San Francisco, Cal.—Just heard awful news. God support you in terrible loss.
JACOB VOORISAGER.

Troy, N. Y.—I condole with you all in your sad bereavement. Rev. M. NOOT.

Atlanta, Ga.—Your dear husband's life work is his best eulogy. Hearty and sincere regards.
S. WOLF.

Nashville, Tenn.—Accept our sincere condolence at your and Israel's loss.
Rabbi and Mrs. I. LEWINTHAL.

Natchez, Miss.—Extend our heartfelt sympathy in your great sorrow and bereavement.
ADOLPH JACOBS,
President Congregation B'nai Israel.

Peoria, Ill.—Accept our heartfelt sympathy in your bereavement.
MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL WOOLNER, SR.

New York—We condole with you and your family in your and America's great loss. Dr. Wise will live among the immortals.
DR. KOHLER AND FAMILY.

St. Louis—Heartfelt sympathy tendered you all. Your city, Judaism, and humanity has suffered an irreparable loss. MARCUS BERNHEIMER.

Chicago—The Reform Advocate lays a wreath of love and respect upon the bier of the departed sage. CHARLES E. BLOCH.

In addition to these telegrams have come from congregations of Jewish temples in the following cities: St. Joseph, Mo.; Madison, Ind.; Lancaster, Penn.; Montgomery, Ala.; Richmond, Va.; Boston, Mass.; Atlanta, Ga.; Seattle, Washington; Galveston, Texas; Detroit, Mich.; Peoria, Ill.; Dayton, Ohio; Newark, N. J.; Albany, N. Y.; Birmingham, Ala.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Pittsburg, Penn.; Troy, N. Y.; Shreveport, La.; Chicago, Ill.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Selma, Ala.; Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Keokuk, Iowa; St. Louis, Mo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Bloomington, Ill., and Port Gibson, Miss.

POWERS HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 27.—The fourth day of the examining trial of the Republican Secretary of State, Caleb Powers, began with the courtroom cleared of all persons excepting attorneys, newspaper representatives, and officers of the court. When Judge Moore called for order at 10 o'clock the attorneys for the defense held a consultation, and called County Attorney Polsgrove.

Immediately after the consultation ex-Gov. Brown, for the defense, announced that no testimony would be introduced for the defense, and they would waive further examination. The pardon issued to Powers by Gov. Taylor was tendered by ex-Gov. Brown, as a bar to the prosecution, and he asked that the defendant be discharged. Col. Campbell said the Commonwealth denied Gov. Taylor's right to issue a pardon at the time the pardon was granted. Ex-Gov. Brown moved that the prisoner be discharged upon the evidence. The motion was overruled. Bail was asked for. Judge Moore said:

"It is not my belief that Powers fired the shot which killed Gov. Goebel, but from the evidence it is my opinion that he was connected with the conspiracy to kill him. I shall therefore order the prisoner held over without bail to the Franklin County Grand Jury that the case may be further investigated."

At the afternoon session Mr. Polsgrove announced that the Commonwealth was ready to proceed with the trial of either W. H. Culton or Capt. Davis. A consultation of all the attorneys was held, after which Capt. Davis was brought into the courtroom, Culton having come in early, with his private guard. Attorney Ramsey, Culton's leading counsel, announced that his client would waive his examining trial, and, by agreement with the attorneys, Culton will remain at home with his sick wife, under private guard.

In the case of Capt. Davis, Attorney Dunlap for the defense stated that the defendant would waive examination, and that an agreement had been entered into that bail should be fixed for Davis at $5,000. The Court then entered an order admitting Davis to bail.

After court adjourned Culton went to the Capitol Hotel and there conferred with the attorneys for the prosecution. It was reported at the time that Culton had made some kind of a confession, but later to-night it developed that the information gained was not at all sweeping in character, as it was at first reported. Culton's friends who are in his confidence state that his statement was not in the nature of a confession, but they admit that he gave the prosecution such information as he had, and which had heretofore not come out.

That the typewriter is becoming as necessary in the Home as in the Business office is self-evident. The Blickensderfer is the only practical and convenient typewriter for Home use.

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MR. HENDERSON'S DEATH

Brooklyn Politician's Family Wants an Investigation.

Undertaker Finds Wounds and Depression of the Skull—Explanation from Florida.

The discovery of certain circumstances connected with the death in Florida, March 15, of William Henderson, a well-known Republican politician of Brooklyn, has aroused the suspicion of his family to such an extent that steps have been taken to make a rigid inquiry into the manner in which he came to his end.

Mr. Henderson was a member of Hugh McLaughlin's party at ex-Fire Chief Thomas F. Nevins's Riverview Hotel, at Merrit's Island, Indian River, Fla. The death certificate stated that he had died of heart disease.

Mr. Nevins accompanied the body as far as Jersey City, where it arrived March 17, and at the station turned it over to Under Sheriff James Dunn and some other friends of the dead man who were waiting with Andrew J. Curran, an undertaker of 7 Third Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Nevins did not make a detailed explanation of the case, saying he had to hurry to catch his train back to Florida. The coffin was taken to Mr. Henderson's home, at 303 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, and there the undertaker decided to re-embalm the body.

Orange flowers had been laid about the head, and when the undertaker removed them he was surprised to find blood beneath them. Lifting the body to a table he discovered a gash three and a half inches long, extending diagonally across the back of the head, near the top, the skull being deeply depressed. There was also a fissure on the left temple and cheek. Without alarming the family over the matter, Mr. Curran confided what he had seen to Sheriff Dunn and Charles Johnson, whom he knew as intimate friends of Mr. Henderson.

They decided to go on with the funeral, which was held in Greenwood a week ago yesterday, but instead of burying the body it was deposited in a vault, where Coroner's Physician Emil F. Hartung held an autopsy, being assisted by two other physicians. Dr. Hartung said that death was undoubtedly caused by a violent blow, because there was a large mass of clotted blood on the brain. He said that if the wound had been caused by a fall it must have been a forward fall. He said he believed it hardly probable that such an injury could have been inflicted by a fall.

An exchange of telegrams between Sheriff Dunn and Mr. Nevins followed, but Mr. Nevins's last reply was that he did not know of the cut in Mr. Henderson's head until he returned to Florida.

Mrs. Henderson received a long letter Monday from Mrs. Nevins, written by her son, Frank Nevins, at her dictation. It stated that Mr. Henderson had spent the day before his death in his room on the second floor of the hotel, complaining of illness. He thought he had caught cold while on a fishing excursion the day before.

Mrs. Nevins had asked him to have a physician, but he refused, saying that he would treat himself with home remedies. Mrs. Nevins stated that he had been heard moving about in his room during the night, and at 4 o'clock the next morning he had been heard to pass downstairs toward the bathroom. An hour later he was found lying face downward in the hall, near the bathroom door, clad in his bathrobe and slippers.

Frank Nevins and Dr. James Roache, who is a son-in-law of Mr. McLaughlin, had worked over him for an hour, but could not revive him.

The family has placed the case in the hands of ex-Judge William D. Veede for investigation. Mrs. Henderson said yesterday that her husband's jewelry had all come back with the body. One of her sons said that Mr. Henderson had been with friends at the hotel, and that he had gone there for several Winters. It was a small house, he said, and could not accommodate more than thirty guests.

Mr. Henderson was sixty-two years old. He owned considerable property, and was engaged for many years in the manufacture of mineral waters. He had some reputation among his friends as a card player. Mr. Henderson had been in Florida for about two months, having left New York with the party.

Samuel A. Stern Dead.

Samuel A. Stern, one of the charter members of Temple Emanu-El, died at his home, 23 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, Monday afternoon, at the age of eighty-nine years. Mr. Stern was born in Germany, but came to New York when thirty-four years old, and always after resided in this city. He was for a number of years in the dry goods business on Broadway, and was also in former years engaged in a general merchandise business in New Mexico. He had always been prominent in Jewish charitable work. He leaves two sons and four daughters, one of his sons being Samuel E. A. Stern, the attorney. The funeral at his late residence Thursday will be conducted by Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El. The burial will be in Cypress Hill Cemetery.

Some Topics of the Moment.

In NEXT SUNDAY'S issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES will appear the following special articles:

Public Ownership and the Public Conscience.
By R. FULTON CUTTING, President of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and Chairman of the Citizens' Union;

Will This Country Become A Large Exporter of Bituminous Coal?
By FREDERICK E. SAWARD, editor of The Coal Trade Journal;

Why Do Men Gamble?
By HENRY RUTGERS MARSHALL, author of "Pain-Pleasure and Æsthetics," "Instinct and Reason," etc.; and

The Legal Aid Society.
By ROSALIE LOEW, of the New York Bar.

These are in addition to the usual features, which have made the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES the most readable of all the Sunday papers, and

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STOLE TO FURNISH FLATS.

Employes Rob Department Store to Do Business on Own Account.

An extension of the business of the Siegel-Cooper Company on terms a trifle more magnanimous than those usually allowed got some twenty employes of the department store into trouble yesterday. Twenty drivers employed by the firm were discharged. Two were held in $1,000 bonds in Jefferson Market Police Court for examination, and a stock clerk was locked up in the Tenderloin Police Station.

The first intimation the store people had of anything wrong in the delivery department came from William Trible of 210 West Tenth Street, who informed them that Driver James T. Murphy of Twenty-first Street and Second Avenue, had offered to completely fit up a flat for him for any sum he was willing to pay. A decoy flat was hired on Fifteenth Street, near Eighth Avenue. Into this Murphy first brought carpets for the five rooms, then chairs and sideboard, and a cook stove. Curtains, sheets, and towels were also liberally supplied. Each day some new article was added. Up to Monday night the driver had received but $5 for his services. Then he demanded $30.

He was followed to Trible's house by Detective Barry of the Tenderloin Precinct and Special Officer George C. Bernard. When $30 in marked bills had been handed to him by Trible, he was arrested. The police say he had furnished a number of flats in Jersey City also on the same plan.

Detective Barry yesterday arrested Driver Louis Porr of 348 West Sixteenth Street, who had handsomely stocked a flat at that address for himself. His selection was quite comprehensive, including a fishing pole and bait.

The twenty other drivers discharged were believed to be implicated in the same sort of thing.

The private detective bureau of the company is now endeavoring to locate the inside clerks through whose connivance such quantities of stuff was permitted to leave the store without being accounted for.

Max H. Regen, nineteen years old, of 721 East Fifth Street, a stock clerk in the store, was arrested yesterday, charged with forgeries amounting to $100. Regen had obtained expense slips in the form of orders to the cashier. To these he had signed the names of heads of various departments. Some forty or fifty checks ready signed, with the amount blank, were found on his person. He confessed, and said he had lost the money he had got in a poolroom.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Eldridge R. Johnson, Philadelphia; A. Humphreys Owen, British Embassy, Washington; H. Montagu Allen, Montreal; Willard Saulsbury, Wilmington, Del.; A. L. Ariosa, Guatemalan Minister, Washington; P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; Bryce Allan, Boston; H. G. Young, Albany; William A. Vincent, Chicago.

HOLLAND—L. C. Phipps, Pittsburg; W. Caryl Ely, Buffalo; D. R. Hanna, Cleveland; Oliver Ames, Boston; T. H. McCormick, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE—Franklin H. Ellis, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Judge E. P. Coyne, Geneseo; Judge J. H. Woods, Indianapolis.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge M. Hallett, Colorado; J. Manchester Haines, Maine; Marquis de Pinar del Rio, Havana.

HOFFMAN—F. P. Cator, Baltimore.

ALBEMARLE—Grant Walker, Boston; Arthur Lord, Boston.

BUCKINGHAM—T. F. Hamilton, ex-District Attorney of Saratoga County.

MANHATTAN—Homer Loring, Boston.

EMPIRE—A. Nelson Lewis, Philadelphia.

MURRAY HILL—Prof. B. W. Bacon, New Haven; H. G. Young, Boston.

PLAZA—Count R. O. d'Ivory, Montreal.

NETHERLAND—Eugene L. Ashley, Glens Falls; W. E. Russell, Wyoming.

GILSEY—A. W. Quigg, Providence.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; P. Walker, hosiery; 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Milner, W. L. & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. B. Clinton, house furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; Miss D. G. Ryder, trimmings; S. Thompson, furnishing goods; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Keller, F. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. W. Keller, notions; Hotel Albert.
Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; J. J. Cowan, cloaks and underwear; Herald Square Hotel.
Gross, Strauss & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, cloaks and suits; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.
Fein Brothers & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; S. Fein, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; G. Anderson, dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Adler, L., Savannah, Ga.; domestics, linens, and white goods, 43 Leonard Street.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. P. Bonties, dress goods and silks, 258 Church Street.
Lambright & Williams, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. L. Williams, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; A. David, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; Miss A. Connelly, millinery; Miss M. Connelly, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Normandie.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett and W. Davies, house furnishing goods; J. M. Buszell, dress goods and linings; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Netherland.
Robinson, J. M., Norton Co., Louisville, Ky.; P. E. Henchey, cloaks and suits; 258 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.
Beifeld, J. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Beifeld, cloaks and suits; Hotel Savoy.
Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Norwell, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.
Root & McBride Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Bond, dress goods and prints; M. L. Wilkinson, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel. H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; Hotel Albert.
Horne, Normerutt & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. A. Horne, dress goods and silks; Miss Frasch, ladies' and infants' wear; Mme. Velma, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Mass.; G. C. Taylor, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. C. McGowan, shoes; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Macauley, millinery; Stuart House.
Burnham-Hanna-Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. McClelland, carpets and upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Rossmore Hotel.
White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, millinery; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Hellbrun, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.
McKelvey, G. M., Company, The, Youngstown, Ohio; E. E. Moore, dress goods, silks, and linens, 333 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; C. N. Tucker, black goods; A. R. Wade, dry goods, 487 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; E. A. Annable, carpets; H. C. Annable, wall paper, 2 Walker Street; Westminster Hotel.
Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; H. W. Prytherich, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Johnson, prints; 258 Church Street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:30 A. M.—1,186 Broadway; William F. Bougs; damage slight.
4:35 A. M.—6 Jackson Street; Edward J. Sandy; damage, $25.
9:10 A. M.—295 Sixth Street; Theodore Kommer; damage, $25.
9:40 A. M.—142 East Thirteenth Street; Pray estate; damage, $50.
11:20 A. M.—109 Essex Street; Samuel Seitz; damage slight.
1:10 P. M.—695 Greenwich Street; H. Kattenhorn; damage, $15.
3:10 P. M.—143 East Thirteenth Street; Nicholls Schiro; damage, $10.
4:20 P. M.—96 New Bowery; T. A. Garvey; damage slight.
6:50 P. M.—283 Grand Street; Steinhard & Strassberger; damage slight.
6:50 P. M.—543 East Eighty-sixth Street; Henry Hardy; damage, $75.
8:20 P. M.—10 East Twenty-second Street; Horthal & Co.; damage, $50.
9 P. M.—Pier 48 North River; New York Central Railroad; damage, $500.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th 6th Ave.

Good Groceries.

Cheese and Crackers.

Millar's Royal Canadian Cheese—packed in white porcelain jars—22c., 39c., and 77c. With every jar we give free a half-pound box of Old-fashioned Brownsville Water Crackers.

French Olive Oil
Superior Virgin Quality—twenty per cent. less than cost of importation

Pint Bottle . . .	24c.	Two-Gal. Can .	$2.89
Quart Bottle . .	44c.	Three-Gal. Can .	$5.74
Gallon Can . . .	$1.99	Five-Gal. Can .	$9.24

$1.00 Lily White Chop Tea at 59c.
Formosa Oolong, Young Hyson, English Breakfast, Japan and Mixed Young Hyson and Oolong—sold elsewhere at $1.00 per pound; our price during this sale, 59c.

Mayflower Chop—Oolong and mixed, green and black, equal to the kind sold elsewhere at 50c. per pound; our price, 32c. Sold in two-pound packages only.

Miscellaneous Items.
Selected at Random Throughout the Grocery Store.

—Rolled Oats, "Lily White" brand, finest quality, strictly clean, fine flavor, 2-lb. package, at 6c.
—Prepared Flour and Buckwheat, extra fancy quality, 3-lb. package, 12c.
—Sifted Early June Peas, extra quality, regular price for this grade, per case of two dozen, $3.14; can, 14c.; special price for this sale, case, $2.69; can, 12c.
—Sugar Peas, equal to fresh, case of two dozen, $2.69; can, 12c.
—Early June Peas, choicest packed, case of two dozen, $2.49; can, 11c.
—French Peas, extra small, very sweet and rich, packed in 1899; can, 22c.
—Extra Standard Jersey Tomatoes, famous "D. & L." brand, red-ripe, solid cold packed, large cans, case of two dozen, $1.79; can, 8c.
—Tomatoes, large cans, solid cold packed, can 7c.
—Fancy Maine Corn and White Wax Beans, case of two dozen, $1.79; can, 8c.
—Fresh Garden Spinach, three-pound cans, equal in quantity to a peck of fresh, per can, 15c.
—Marrow Squash, best grown, packed in New Jersey, case of two dozen, $2.13; can, 10c.
—Fresh Sugar Beets, small, sweet and tender, can, 12c.
—Bartlett Pears, from New York State, whole fruit, heavy syrup, delicious flavor, value 40c. quart jar; our price, 24c.
—Brandied Peaches,

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

Ahead of the Buds and Birds Outdoors comes springtime Beauty to Wanamaker's. The migration of Winter garments hurries along from thousands of homes, and this store is ready, in the best and broadest way, to supply the garments and goods of the new season.

Dainty Summer Gowns

Dresses for Dinner and Evening Wear

The brightest and most summery section of the Women's Garment Store gains its beauty from the profusion of these airy evening dresses now on show.

It is a great departure in the line of ready-made dresses. There is an easy grace and tasteful thought of little details of prettiness that will surprise women who hold the old idea of ready-made dresses. Every element of the dressmaker's careful touch is seen. Most delicate nets and dainty organdies are be-ruffled and be-ribboned in bewitching ways. Thin Summer silks are gracefully conjured. One handsome Foulard is made in delightful combination with a plaited yoke of white silk, and with overskirting and knife-plaiting of white.

One exquisite dress is made of Point d'Esprit net; waist is made with long sleeves and guimpe which can be taken out, leaving low neck and short sleeves for evening wear. It is elaborately trimmed with white ribbon—skirt is trimmed all over with ribbons in effective design. A charming costume.

But the story is too long to tell, for more than a hundred styles are here—each with its own exclusive prettiness.

The dresses of silk, laces and net range from $60 to $150.

Of other materials from $12 to $56.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Linen Display Continues

The Sumptuous and Practical Side by Side

The making of linens is still best done in the old primary ways. Son and daughter learn the work from father and mother—the element of Yankee hurry would be ruinous to the bringing out of the best qualities of the wonderful flaxen fibre. Time must treat the fibre before it is spun; and water and sunshine must have time if the bleaching is not to be detrimental to the life and crisp fresh beauty of the flaxen cloth. But American enterprise has suggested betterment in designs. Our linen chief has collaborated with those masters of the loom, and given new beauty to linens, with the continued goodness of weave and lustre of finish.

More elaborate patterns—striking, original, effective—have displaced many of the conventional figures that had served so long.

For sturdy wear we suggest two particular lines of Scotch damasks, both bleached. One is 67 inches wide, at 50c a yard. The other is 68 inches wide, at 75c a yard,

For added beauty and more width, with serviceableness, too, these:

Irish Damask, 72 inches wide, at $1 a yard. Scotch double damask, 70 inches wide, at $1.10 a yard. And Irish damask, 71 inches wide, as $1.25 a yard.

For more striking designs on a damask woven from the beautiful Courtrai flax, we suggest your looking over the exquisite line of Flemish Table linens, two yards wide, at $1.50 a yard.

But there are scores of other sorts, and many that you may like better. Fourth avenue side.

There is proportionate variety of Napkins—Scotch, Irish, German, Flemish—all sizes. Particularly desirable sorts from $2.25 to $5 a dozen. Others for more and many for less.

Shown on Main Aisle to-day.

A New Dress Fabric

Mercerized Cotton Foulards—the nearest approach that cottons have ever made to the finish and effect of silk. The eye alone cannot say that these mercerized foulards are not silk.

They have the exact lustre of silk; they are printed in silk-like patterns, and even the texture is similar to the touch; and in draping, it falls in the soft, graceful folds of silk.

The goods are woven with a fine, almost thread-like twill on the back, which is lost on the face, and it resembles closely the Panne Satins so largely used at this time. The designs are in exquisite printings of white on grounds of royal and navy blue, cerise, heliotrope and black. Also shown in self-colorings of cream, gray, cadet blue, navy blue, royal blue, light blue, pink and black. Price—

45 cents a yard

Broadcloths

These handsome habit cloths, with the satiny-finished face still stand at the fore-front in popularity for tailor-made suits. They are always elegant and refined in appearance; yet most serviceable as well. The finer grades of Broadcloths come from abroad, and are made of the finest of wools which assures a permanency of finish that lasts as long as the cloth itself.

Our orders for this season's cloths were placed long ago and preceded a rise which overtook stores less prompt, and we can sell two of the best grades of Broadcloth at a comfortable saving from the cost of same quality elsewhere to-day.

$2.50 quality at $2 a yard—

In these new colorings:

5 Grays	3 Electric Blues	Palma Violes
4 Tans	2 Royal Blues	2 Plums
4 Browns	2 Navy Blues	Black
2 Resedas	2 Cardinals	

$3.50 quality at $2.75 a yard—

In these colorings:

2 Grays	2 Cadet Blues	3 Tans	2 Royal Blues	2 Browns
2 Resedas	Navy Blue	Heliotrope	Black	Cardinal

Women's Knit Underwear

SEASONABLE SORTS

A noted hygienist once said that the wise would change from Winter to Summer underwear one day, and change back on the morrow. Exaggerated, of course, but obviously intended as a caution to be extremely careful in the discarding of the heavier wear. The question has been greatly simplified. There's a nice grading in weights and warmth of the underclothing of the present. Not difficult now, nor expensive, to adapt one's dress to the variations of the climate.

All the grades are here. Many qualities here but a day or two that are made especially for wear just now and up until Summer begins in earnest. A few prices are given, which, as is usual in this store, are lower than the market.

Women's Union Suits—

$1.50—Of white ribbed merino; low neck and knee length; or high neck, long or short sleeves and knee or ankle length; silk trimmed and finished.

$2.50—"Ypsilanti" ribbed merino suits; white or natural color; long or short sleeves; ankle length.

$4—Swiss ribbed white silk-and-lisle suits; high neck; short sleeves.

$4.50—All-silk Swiss ribbed suits; low neck; no sleeves; ankle length.

Broadway.

Women's Vests—

75c—White ribbed merino; high neck; long or short sleeves; silk trimmed, stitched and finished. Also low neck and no sleeves.

85c—Genuine Swiss ribbed merino; high neck; short sleeves. Same, long sleeves, $1.

$1.25—A fine quality of Swiss ribbed merino; high neck; long sleeves; shoulders stayed. Also white silk-and-wool; low neck; short or no sleeves.

$1.50—Swiss ribbed silk-and-wool; high neck; short sleeves. Same with long sleeves, shoulders stayed, at $2 each.

New Golf Capes

There is a brilliant gathering of the clans to-day—full-blooded Highlanders, too. The tartans that strewed the field or swept the plain in the good old days of Wallace and Bruce, are here to-day, giving their rich colorings to the handsome Golf Capes that have just been landed from abroad.

The dark Hunting plaids are here combined with lighter colorings of the dress plaids, giving a brilliant effect by the sharp color contrasts, though always in harmony.

American makers have tried to conjure plaids, and they have produced some very pretty effects; but they lack the historic character and strength of these old plaids of the Highlanders.

Are you interested in a handsome wrap for seashore, mountain or ocean trip? You'll enjoy a view of these before they are carried away.

The Capes are in various lengths. Prices, $18 to $28.

Women's Jackets and Capes

BEST SPRING STYLES

Arrivals from foreign makers and from the leading manufacturersat home have been almost daily. All that is tasteful and desirable among the season's many styles have been gathered into this vast assortment. Many of the imported garments are in styles that are ours exclusively. Many are without duplicates. Every coat and cape in this store to-day embodies good style, honest workmanship and moderate price. Of the latter just a hint:

JACKETS—

$10.50—Of black cheviot serge; double-breasted Eton; velvet collar; stitched taffeta revers; lined with taffeta.

$12—Of tan covert; double-breasted reefer; stitched velvet collar and satin revers; lined with satin.

At $15—Of Broadcloth; blazer jacket; round corners; velvet collar lined with white satin.

$18—Of unfinished worsted; imported jacket; fly-front; edges finished with cord; lined with black taffeta.

$18.75—Of black and tan broadcloth; double-breasted Eton jacket; full or turn-down collar and revers faced with white satin and ecru lace; lined with white satin. Others up to $50.

CAPES—

$14—Of black taffeta, overlaid with net and silk braid; imported cape; ruffle of black lace; collar of lace and taffeta and satin ribbon.

$15—Of black taffeta; imported cape; overlaid with silk braid; two rows of accordion plaited taffeta; collar of shirred taffeta and gros grain ribbon. Others up to $70.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Spring Suits to Order

At $25 we are making—we'll make a great many—sack-coat suits. Perfect fitting, finely finished suits for which exclusive tailors generally would ask considerably more. At this price you may choose from an excellent assortment of fancy cheviots, neat worsteds and the latest striped flannels. And you may depend that the suit will give satisfaction in every particular. It won't leave this clothing store unless it's mutually satisfactory, and we're pretty critical ourselves.

Shoes for Men and Women

Good Styles a Third Under Price

The shoe news to-day is of lines from our own carefully selected stock. Shoes that we were proud to show at their full prices, because they were not matched anywhere at those prices. But stock-righting time brings these opportunities which are as unusual as they are emphatic:

Men's Shoes at $3.50, from $5 and $6.50—

Mostly black, some tan, in Russian calfskin, enamel, patent leather and box calfskin. Nearly complete in sizes.

Women's Shoes at $2.65, from $4—

Button and lace, box calf with calf tips, welted soles and trim heels. They were fairly worth a dollar more at original prices.

Shoe Store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

The New Golfing Corset

And a Sale of Other Sorts

An ideal corset for golfing and bicycling. It is made in medium waist, with triple strips; soft, pliable front steels; white and drab only. One dollar each—an excellent value.

And here's a lot, comprising Lillian Co sets (fine imported) C. P. and L. R. brands at reduced prices—$1 to $3. They were $1.50 to $6. Some are soiled a bit—not seriously. Of coutil, sateen, jean and satin. In pink, blue, white and black.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The New White Appliqued Robes

A radical change from the white lawn robes of former days—much more elegant. And they'll be far more fashionable this season than ever before. So the wise prophets predict. These new robes are mainly of point d'esprit net upon which is applied fine white lawn in most attractive designs. The complete robes comprise a skirt all formed excepting the back gore, which may be finished tightly or box-plaited; and a blouse formed but not joined.

Prices are $10 to $20. Exceptionally good values at the lower figure.

Broadway.

Colored Petticoats Of various cotton stuffs that have been mercerized—made to look like silk. Their resemblance to the finer fabric is surprisingly close. There's a fresh line of these petticoats here in the new spring styles and in all the latest shades—red, cerise, bluet and violet. Some are $1.50—they have deep umbrella ruffle, corded, and are velveteen bound. 25c more for some of batiste—these with two additional small ruffles and rows of cording. Others of sateen at $2, and still another and handsomer quality at $2.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

House Dresses Neatly finished, perfect fitting gowns for maids and waitresses. All are in pretty, tasteful patterns. Percales and ginghams mostly, though some attractive styles are shown in black mohair. Priced as follows:

$1—Of percale; black and white stripes; yoke front and back; full front, plaited back; collar, yoke and sleeves braid trimmed.

$1.50—Of percale; fancy light stripes; yoke front and back; full front and plaited back and caps over sleeves; collar and cuffs trimmed with embroidery.

$1.75—Of percale; fancy stripes; yoke back with plaits; full front on bias, with fine plaits and embroidery across bust.

$2.25—Of gingham; neat stripes; yoke back and front; plaited back, full front; yoke and collar trimmed with braid and cording.

$4.50—Of black mohair; yoke back and front, with box plaits; full skirt.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Sale of Enameled Bedsteads

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD KINDS

We might have had any part of a thousand. Looked them over, saw that they were most excellent goods, were satisfied with the little price the maker named—and the thousand bedsteads are here to-day. There are six styles, four sizes in each—3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. *All best* enameled bedsteads—each coat having been thoroughly baked on. Add a quarter at least to these prices to know the value: $4.75, $6.50, $7.75, $9.50 (two styles) and $10

Fourth Floor.

Rugs and Art Squares

American rug makers have caught beauty thought from the Oriental workers. Patterns have been reproduced, and even the marvelous color harmonies are copied with delightful results.

We have collected a splendid variety for the spring season. Inexpensive beautifiers of cool summer floors.

Smyrna Rugs—

Wonderfully Oriental in effect, and as serviceable as they are pretty. Sizes from 18x36 in., up to 12x18 feet. Prices, 70c to $72.

Then there is delightful variety among the **Axminster, Wilton and Brussels Rugs**; in all sizes, up to 9x12 feet.

Art Squares—

The English Grades — Kashgar, Istakahr, and Aranian—heavy, and very artistic. They range from rug 7½ x 9½ feet, at $13.75, up to rug 12½ x 15 feet, at $36.50.

American Art Squares from rug 7½ x 9 feet, at $5.75, up to rug 12 x 15 feet, at $15.

Fibre Rugs—

Particularly adapted for summer furnishing. The colors are cool and fresh-looking. Pretty effects in blue, pink, red, green and tan, in sizes ranging from 18 x 30 inches at 75c, to 9 x 12 feet at $13.

The Fibre Carpets are also shown by the yard, in very dainty patterns; also in plain colors which make very effective rooms. Prices, 40c, 50c and 60c a yard.

Fur Rugs and Robes Reduced

Here is a very forcible illustration of the profit of buying Fur Rugs four or five months ahead of the season; and these fine rugs are not bought for one season, or for two; but for a dozen years of artistic beautifying.

We would rather sell them than store them. The list tells the saving offered. All are fine specimens, in perfect condition, and moth proof. Prices a third to half off.

Bengal Tiger, 9 ft. 5 in. from tip to tip, was $250; now $150.

Bengal Tiger, 7 ft. from tip to tip, was $150; now $100.

Grizzly Bear, silver tipped, and a grand fellow; long, thick fur; 7 ft. from tip to tip; was $200; now $100.

Blue Timber Wolf, an unusually remarkable fur for this animal, 6 ft. 2 in. from tip to to tip; was $75; now $40.

Two Black Wolves, 5 ft. 6 in., were $50 each; now $25.

Snow Leopards, beautiful markings, 6 ft. 9 in., were $75; now $40.

Snow Leopard, was $30; now $15.

Foxes and Lynxes, nice little fellows, were $10; now $5.

Fur Carriage Robes—

Black Martens, 4½x5½ ft., were $25; now $12.50.

Black Siberian Dog, 4½x5½ ft., was $20; now $10.

Llama, handsome and oddly marked skin, 5x6 ft., was $50; now $25.

Wolf, 5x6 ft., was $50; now $25.

Lynx, 5x6 ft., was $50; now $25.

Third floor.

Many Ribbon Remnants

ABSURDLY LOW PRICED

Odds and ends have been collected all through the numerous lines. A surprisingly large quantity is the result. All clean, perfect goods, suitable for trimming, for neckwear, for the almost endless sorts of fancy work. They are mostly in 1 to 3 yard lengths, and in every wanted width. Some fine French ribbons in the lot, and not a few elegant velvet kinds.

Choose of $2 qualities at 50c or 75c—of 50c kinds at 15c—and at dozens of other prices, all a half or a quarter of their value.

Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

OUR NEW
CUSTOM TAILORING DEP'T
Now Ready for Business.

These important facts are worthy of your consideration. We boast of these advantages:

All our Cloths and materials are new—Our cutters and tailors have had years of experience with the best city trade—We are equipped to make high-class clothes only—We have special facilities to give you better cloths—better tailoring—better fit than you ever had for the same money

$20
for
A Suit or Overcoat to Your Order
from an Unlimited Assortment of the Choicest Fabrics.

FRANK L. TAYLOR
CLOTHING CO.,
Broadway, cor. Chambers St.,
Stewart Building.

KEENE'S---WATCHES.

Last month I took a number of fine watches in trade and have put them in perfect order and regulated them for carrying. I now offer them for sale for less than one-half their actual value. Gent's hunting case, 14k. gold, "warranted double stock" Waltham watch, with a gent's gold filled vest chain and seal charm; the entire outfit cost $65.00. I will now sell it for $25 cash. Lady's hand engraved hunting case Waltham watch, 14k. gold stiffened, extra fine timekeeper, with a lady's long neck chain (has a jeweled slide.) The chain alone cost $5.00. I will sell this watch and chain with a plush watch casket complete for $15 cash. The original cost was $45.00. Bear in mind I will allow full value for these watches any time within one year if unsatisfactory. I give a written guarantee for "20 years" with both watches. Several other good watch trades this week.

KEENE'S---DIAMONDS.

Never before have I had an opportunity to offer such diamond bargains as I do now. I can sell you diamonds mounted in any style for less than importers pay for them. I take them in exchange and often get them for less than one-half their actual value. $45.00 lady's diamond ring for $15 cash. "beautiful color," set in solid 14k. gold Tiffany setting. An extra large diamond gent's heavy Belcher ring, solid 14k. gold setting, that cost $150.00, I offer for $60 cash. Also a $35.00 diamond knot scarf pin for $15 cash. A pair of lady's ear studs that cost $115.00 for $50 cash, and hundreds of other diamond bargains equally as good.

KEENE'S, 140 FULTON ST., (near Nassau St.) New York.
Hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. (Saturdays included.)

EXPOSITION
OF
Easter Flower Vases,
SHAPED AS
Storks, Owls, Penguins, Frogs, Hedgehogs, Cats, etc.
UNIQUE and INEXPENSIVE.
Le Boutillier & Co.,
18 East 17th St., Near BROADWAY.

L. SHAW
LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD
Perfect Fitting and Natural Looking

WIGS
for Ladies and Gentlemen.
BANGS and WAVY SWITCHES
in every conceivable style.
Rouges, Hair Dyes, Hair Tonics.
54 W. 14th St., Next to Macy's, N.Y.

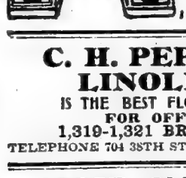
DESKS.
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW.
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

C. H. PEPPER'S
LINOLEUM
IS THE BEST FLOOR CLOTH
FOR OFFICES.
1,319-1,321 BROADWAY,
TELEPHONE 704 38TH ST. HERALD SQUARE.

CARPET CLEANSING.
326 7th Av., Near 28th St.
Estb. 1868. Tel. 1182 38th St.
Send for Circular.
T. M. STEWART.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

STERLING PIANO CO.
CLEARANCE SALE
of
USED PIANOS,
INCLUDING SUCH WELL-KNOWN MAKES AS STEINWAY, CHICKERING, KNABE, FRANICH & BACH, HALLETT & DAVIS, AND MANY OTHER KINDS.
Good Uprights for . $100
Good Uprights for . 125
Good Uprights for . 150
And Up to . . 250
TERMS, $5 PER MO. AND UP.
GRAND PIANOS,
IN PERFECT REPAIR, $200 AND $250.
SQUARE PIANOS, $25, $40, $60.
TERMS, $3, $4, AND $5 PER MO.
Sterling Piano Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,
536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn,
Opposite Montauk Theatre.

PUERTO RICO BILL MAY BE DEFEATED

Tariff Senators Will Try to Force New Measure to a Vote.

NOT CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

Declare that the Vote Should Have Been Taken Before This.

A Puerto Rican Reiterates that the Islanders Want Rather a Stable Form of Government than Any Tariff Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The distress in Puerto Rico, whatever it may be, is as nothing compared with the distress of the Republicans in both houses of Congress about the impression that is to be created in the country by the course of the dominant party in undertaking to deal with Puerto Rican legislation. The caucus of yesterday, resulting in the reunion of the tariff bill and the Government bill which it had been determined to separate, has been followed to-day by apprehension in the Senate and manifest alarm in the House, in which body a state of feeling exists that leads the managers to doubt whether an agreement short of one for free trade can be secured by recourse to another vote.

Both free trade and tariff Senators are disgusted with the experiment of trying to reach a conclusion by the aid of a "peace," "harmony," or "steering" committee. That committee has not harmonized, it has not brought peace, and it has not demonstrated any capacity for steering. Senator Chandler expressed that opinion in the caucus and obtained the discharge of the committee, which Senator Foraker on Saturday said had exhausted its usefulness in undertaking to obtain a canvass of the Republicans of the Senate, with the result of discovering that it was not possible to find a majority for any comprehensive proposition.

ANXIOUS FOR A VOTE.

A few of the tariff Senators who believe that too much license has been given to the free traders declare that the whole programme has been wrong from the moment the House bill reached the Senate. They declare that if the Puerto Rican question is to be settled the only way is to press the bill and the proposed amendments to a vote.

"We should have done this before," said a tariff Senator, "and then we should have found out just what we must yet find out if anything is to be done. All this conferring with Senators foot-loose, to vote as they please, without reference to party unity, is absurd. Let us have an old-fashioned caucus or let us go into the Senate and sit up all night until the body is ready to vote. Then let the bill be sent to the House as the majority shall complete it. If there is a majority for free trade, let it be free trade. If the majority is for a 15 per cent. rate of duty, let us adopt it."

Senator Frye is out of patience with the conference plan. He left yesterday before the conference was over. He would have a caucus or do nothing. Senator Foraker is of the same mind. Senators are comparing the conferences to the daily inflation of a balloon that is punctured every morning, to be mended and inflated again the next day, only to be again punctured. The tariff men, some of whom would be for free trade if they were to carry out the expressed wishes of their States, admit that if a vote could be taken and the situation called for free trade votes to decide whether there should be legislation or not none of the free traders would dare to stand out to defeat legislation or to so vote as to give the opposition a victory.

TROUBLE IN THE HOUSE.

Among the members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House the situation is regarded as perilous and embarrassing. Mr. Dolliver, facing the expression of the lower house of the Iowa Legislature, says, however, that he has little apprehension about the attitude of the people of his party in the State of Iowa, when the reasons for the action of the House have been laid before them. For five weeks, he says, while the bill was before the House, he heard not one word from the people of the State or of his district. Since the bill was passed by the House he says he has received not more than ten letters concerning it, and none of them denounced him for the part he had in making a Tariff bill.

The trouble with the House, which the members of the Ways and Means Committee do not admit for publication, is that it is affected by the sentiment coming from the country that has embarrassed the Senate in getting an agreement upon the proposed bill.

The combined Tariff and Government bill, if it should be passed by the Senate, will be subject to be discussed in the House, either in Committee of the Whole or the House. It will also be subject to be voted on. With the vote comes the menace. Many of the Republicans who voted for the tariff of 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates have been soundly rated by their constituents. Some of them are convinced that they are in danger of losing their renomination because they voted for a tariff. To be called upon again to vote for a tariff will strain their allegiance to the Ways and Means Committee and will appeal to their sense of self-preservation to lead them to vote even to defeat the bill rather than appear to be in favor of a Puerto Rico tariff.

A small number of Republicans voting in opposition to the Senate bill will defeat it. Six Republicans voted against it when the Tariff bill passed the House, three times that number may vote against the combined bill from the Senate, if it can be forced through the Senate, and that will kill it beyond question.

WHAT PUERTO RICO NEEDS.

Senator Foraker saw some weeks ago something like a settled determination in the Senate to reach precisely this conclusion of the Puerto Rico discussion. Ex-Insular Commissioner Watson, who helped to frame a proposed code of laws for Puerto Rico, advised the House and the Senate to abandon all attempts at legislation and leave everything concerning the Puerto Ricans to the President.

This did not suit Senator Foraker, who believes that the Congress can do something to give stability and encouragement to Puerto Rico at this time, and it did suit Senator Elkins and a few others who demanded that the whole matter be left to the President.

Those Senators who are opposed to having the military tariff continued on imports into Puerto Rico from the United States and Dingley rates on all imports into the United States from Puerto Rico have persisted in asking for a plain free-trade bill and nothing more, if it was decided that the Senate is unequal to providing a suitable temporary form of government.

Puerto Ricans here say that the Government bill is what is needed quite as much as a decision on the tariff. Owners of large quantities of sugar and tobacco, which were to get in at low rates or free, will be disappointed if the Dingley rates are to be continued against Puerto Rico imports. But Mr. Corso, a citizen of the United States interested in Puerto Rico as a purchaser of lands and a raiser of crops of sugar and tobacco, says that what is wanted most is stability, a good law system, the promise that titles and investments will be safe, and it does not make much difference about the tariff.

The prospect for a vote on the Puerto Rico bill in the Senate is so doubtful that no man can make a prediction as to when it will come to a vote. It may be possible to vote to-morrow, but it is also possible that a vote may be postponed for two months.

THE AMENDED BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Senator Foraker introduced the amendments to the Puerto Rico Governmental bill, which were read to the Republican Senatorial caucus yesterday, and some of which were agreed to by it. The amendments were incorporated in a new print of the bill, and the bill as thus amended introduced as a new measure.

The first important change is made in Section 3, in which the inhabitants are described as "citizens of Puerto Rico, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States," whereas in the old bill they were designated as "citizens of the United States." The following provision is substituted for Section 8 in regard to articles imported into Puerto Rico from ports outside the United States:

That on and after the passage of this act the same tariffs, customs, and duties shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles imported into Puerto Rico from ports other than those of the United States which are required by law to be collected upon articles imported into the United States from foreign countries; provided, that on all coffee in the bean or ground imported into Puerto Rico there shall be levied and collected a duty of 5 cents per pound, any law or part of law to the contrary notwithstanding; and provided, further, that all Spanish scientific, literary, and artistic works not subversive of public order in Puerto Rico shall be admitted free of duty into Puerto Rico for a period of ten years, reckoning from the 11th day of April, 1898, as provided in said treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, and provided, further, that all books and pamphlets printed in the English language shall be admitted into Puerto Rico free of duty when imported from the United States.

The new provision in regard to commerce between the United States and Puerto Rico is as follows:

That on and after the passage of this act all merchandise coming into the United States from Puerto Rico and coming into Puerto Rico from the United States shall be entered at the several ports of entry upon payment of 15 per centum of the duties which are required to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles of merchandise imported from foreign countries, and in addition thereto upon articles of merchandise of Puerto Rican manufacture coming into the United States and withdrawn for consumption or sale upon payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States upon the like articles of merchandise of domestic manufacture, such tax to be paid by internal revenue stamp or stamps, to be purchased and provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and to be procured from the Collector of Internal Revenue at or most convenient to the port of entry of said merchandise in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, and on all articles of merchandise of United States manufacture coming into Puerto Rico in addition to the duty above provided upon payment of a tax equal in rate and amount to the internal revenue tax imposed in Puerto Rico upon the like articles of Puerto Rican manufacture;

Provided, that on and after the date when this act shall take effect all merchandise articles, except coffee not dutiable under the tariff laws of the United States and all merchandise and articles entered into Puerto Rico free of duty under orders heretofore made by the Secretary of War shall be admitted into the several ports thereof when imported from the United States, free of duty, all laws or parts of laws to the contrary notwithstanding, and whenever the legislative assembly of Puerto Rico shall have enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the Government of Puerto Rico by this act established and shall by resolution duly passed so notify the President, he shall make proclamation thereof, and thereupon all tariff duties on merchandise and articles going into Puerto Rico from the United States or coming into the United States from Puerto Rico shall cease, and from and after such date all such merchandise and articles shall be entered at the several ports of entry free of duty, and in no event shall any duties be collected after the 1st day of March, 1902.

There is also a substitute for Section 10, concerning the disposal of the Puerto Rican revenues. It provides that the duties and taxes collected in Puerto Rico less the cost of collecting, and the gross amount of all collections of duties and taxes in the United States upon articles of merchandise coming from Puerto Rico shall not be covered into the general fund of the Treasury, but shall be held as a separate fund and placed at the disposal of the President, to be used for the government and benefit of Puerto Rico.

The Secretary of the Treasury is also to designate the several ports and sub-ports of entry in Puerto Rico and make such rules and regulations and appoint such agents as may be necessary to collect the duties and taxes. He is also to fix the compensation and provide for the payment of all such officers as he may find it necessary to employ.

The internal revenue laws are exempted from the provision that the laws of the United States shall have full force and effect in Puerto Rico.

Instead of a delegate in Congress from Puerto Rico, the new bill provides for a "resident Commissioner to the United States," who shall be entitled to official recognition as such by all departments upon presentation to the Department of State of a certificate of election of the Governor of Puerto Rico, and who shall be entitled to a salary, payable monthly by the United States, at the rate of $5,000 per annum."

The only other change in the administrative feature of the bill is one requiring the approval of the President of the United States in the matter of Puerto Rico telegraph and telephone franchises.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Little progress was made by the Senate to-day with the Puerto Rico bill. It was under discussion for nearly three hours, but the greater part of the time was consumed in the consideration of a free coinage amendment offered by Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.) The amendment is still pending.

As soon as the bill was taken up for consideration Mr. Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) in charge of the measure, announced that he concluded not to ask a separation of the tariff and civil government bills, but had decided to proceed with the unfinished business as it was now before the Senate. He then yielded the floor to Mr. Stewart, (Sil., Nev.,) who maintained that we had nothing to fear either from the people of the islands or from the possession of the islands. The treaty of Paris, he said, expressly placed the question of the citizenship of the inhabitants of the islands in Congress.

"The attempt," said he, "to alarm the laborers of this country lest there be an influx of low-priced or contract labor is the purest demagogy." Mr. Stewart believed the islands would eventually give employment to many thousands of Americans, as well as to their own inhabitants. In his opinion the spirit of criticism and denunciation would soon pass away, as had been the case of similar waves of criticism regarding the acquisition of other territory. As had been true in the past, the people, he said, would in time wonder why any opposition had been made to the acquisition of Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

In conclusion Mr. Stewart advocated the enactment of the Spooner bill, which confers authority upon the President to govern the Philippines until Congress shall provide otherwise, urging that Puerto Rico be included in the measure.

The amendment of the bill was resumed at the conclusion of Mr. Stewart's speech. The pending amendment was one relating to the granting of franchises in Puerto Rico. The paragraph as to franchises was so amended as to read as follows:

Provided, however, that all grants of franchises, rights, and privileges or concessions of a public or quasi-public nature shall be made by the Executive Council, with the approval of the Governor, and all franchises ganted in Puerto Rico shall be reported to Congress, which hereby reserves the power to annul or modify the same.

Mr. Morgan offered an amendment to Section 7 of the bill, providing for the free coinage of silver in the United States. Mr. Morgan having said he found no provision in the bill for the establishment of National banks on the island, Mr. Foraker interrupted to say, "There is a provision of this bill which extends all of the laws of the United States to Puerto Rico which are not locally inapplicable."

"Does the Senator think National banks may be established there?" inquired Mr. Morgan.

"Within the limitations named in the bill, I should say yes," responded Mr. Foraker.

"Then," retorted Mr. Morgan, "Puerto Rico is not a foreign country. There is no question about the logic of that proposition."

At the conclusion of an extended speech by Mr. Morgan, dealing with the general question of the free coinage of silver, Mr. Foraker explained that the provision in the bill relating to coinage was simply one for the exchange of the Puerto Rican silver coin into American silver coin. The general question of the free coinage of silver did not enter into the matter.

Mr. Morgan declared that the pending bill proposed to take from the Puerto Ricans the peso, which was practically a dollar and pay them 60 cents for it.

On this statement Mr. Foraker took issue. The Puerto Rican peso, he said, was now worth about 48 cents in our money in Puerto Rico, and the bill proposed to pay 60 cents in money of the United States for it, provided the Puerto Ricans desired to make the change.

Mr. Clay (Dem., Ga.,)—Is it not a fact that the Puerto Rican peso contains an ounce of silver and that when recoined into American money it will be worth 100 cents?

"Well," responded Mr. Foraker, "I don't know what will be done with it, but I do know that we are proposing to pay the Puerto Ricans 60 cents for what we could get at a less price anywhere else. And, I may add that the Puerto Ricans are much pleased at the prospect."

A yea and nay vote was taken on the amendment, but as no quorum was present the Senate adjourned.

DOES NOT BELIEVE HANNA.

Congressman Says Charge that Puerto Rico Tariff Bill Is the Result of a Deal Is True.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In the House to-day Mr. Pierce (Dem., Tenn.,) who stirred up something of a hornet's nest last Saturday by bringing to the attention of the House an interview in a local paper with an alleged Republican Representative, charging that the Puerto Rican tariff was the result of a bargain for campaign funds, read that newspaper's affirmation yesterday of the accuracy of the interview. He also read Senator Hanna's denunciation of the story that the Puerto Rican Tariff bill was framed for the purpose of raising a Republican campaign fund, and challenged an investigation of the charge.

Mr. Steele (Rep., Ind.,) engaged Mr. Pierce, and there were sharp exchanges.

Mr. Steele said he would not believe the anonymous Republican Congressman who is alleged to have told the story on oath.

Mr. Pierce said he did not believe any man employed on the newspaper would deliberately misrepresent the facts, and, from surrounding circumstances, he (Pierce) was inclined to think the story was true.

Mr. Steele wanted to know how the Puerto Rican Tariff bill could be used to raise a campaign fund.

Mr. Pierce replied that he could not give the exact steps, but that vast sums of money had been raised by the Republican Party in 1896 from various quarters could not be denied. The contributors, in one instance, had even jogged the memory of the Secretary of the Treasury, and he had not dared to resent the insult.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) said that, if an investigation were ordered, in all human probability, when the editor of the newspaper was asked to furnish the name of the Republican credited with the statement, he would refuse to give it. If he did, Mr. Hepburn asked Mr. Pierce if he and his colleagues would be willing to punish him for refusing.

"I will cross that bridge when I come to it," replied Mr. Pierce, amid Republican jeers. "But," he added, "I believe the paper told the truth."

Mr. Hull (Rep., Iowa,) said that, as a member of the Republican Campaign Committee, he was interested in the allegations. He said that no man worthy of belief would make such charges and withhold his name from the public. He did not believe the man would ever dare to avow himself and be branded as a falsifier. He also expressed his doubt as to the propriety of newspapers printing such anonymous statements.

He called attention to the character of some of the literature still being circulated in the Philippines. This literature described alleged public meetings being held in different parts of the country in the interest of the insurgent cause. At one of them, held in New York, the Democratic Party was represented as having indorsed Aguinaldo's cause, and the insurgents were appealed to to hold on until after the Presidential election, when their allies in this country would see that the Stars and Stripes were removed from the islands.

TARIFF NOT OBNOXIOUS.

Congressman's Brother Writes Islanders Do Not Object to It.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Representative Steele (Rep., Ind.) to-day sent to the Clerk's desk a letter dated San Juan, March 17, 1900, from W. K. Landis, a brother of Representative Landis of Indiana, expressing surprise at the tempest raised in the United States by the Puerto Rican Tariff bill.

The letter said the 15 per cent. tariff was not obnoxious to the people of Puerto Rico, that the only clamorous ones were those who had bought up the sugar and tobacco on the island.

A DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

War Department Creates One Divided into Four Departments.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary Root to-day took a step long contemplated in the administration of the Philippines by directing the creation of an entirely new military division to be known as the "Division of the Pacific," embracing all of the Philippine archipelago.

The division in turn is to be divided into four military departments, as follows: The Department of Northern Luzon, commanded by Gen. MacArthur; the Department of Southern Luzon, commanded by Gen. Bates; the Department of the Viscayas, commanded by Gen. Hughes, and the Department of Mindanao and Jolo, commanded by Gen. Kobbe.

Major Gen. Otis will retain the supreme command over these departments as Division Commander, occupying toward them a position corresponding closely to that of Gen. Miles toward the military departments in the United States. It is said at the War Department that the purpose of the new order of things is to free Gen. Otis of the many minor details incident to the administration of the island, leaving him at liberty to devote more time to larger questions of policy and civil administration.

ARMY BOARD OF INQUIRY.

To Investigate Condition of Hospital Ships Relief and Missouri.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Secretary of War has named a board of inquiry to investigate all the facts relating to the fitting up and equipment of the hospital ships Missouri and Relief, including their condition at the time of purchase by the United States, and particularly to report upon the present condition of those ships, their seaworthiness, their adaptability for hospital purposes, and the sums necessary to put them in condition to meet the requirements of the hospital service, the reasons why they are not now seaworthy or in condition for hospital service, if such be the case, and if such reasons are found in the character of the work done upon them since their purchase by the Government, to fix the responsibility therefor.

The board will consist of the following named officers: Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General; Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon, and Major John M. Carson, Jr., Quartermaster United States Volunteers. The board will meet at Washington on March 29, and after organization will proceed to New York City and San Francisco and such other points as it may deem necessary.

The Army Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The House to-day resumed consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. The general debate was completed, and reading of the bill for amendment under the five-minute rule was begun.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Volunteers, having reported at the War Department in compliance with his orders, will await further orders for the convenience of the Government.

Major Francis L. Payson, Paymaster, is assigned to temporary duty in Washington, to date from March 23.

Navy.

Capt. B. P. Lamberton is detached from the Naval Retiring Board, Washington Yard, March 28, and ordered to duty as member of the Naval Examining Board, same date.

Capt. F. A. Cook is relieved from duty as member of the Naval Examining Board, Washington Yard, from March 28, and will continue duties as member of the Naval Retiring Board.

Lieut. J. H. Sypher is ordered to duty at the navy yard at Portsmouth April 2 as aide to the commandant.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. H. Merriam is detached from the Bennington on reporting of relief and will proceed to San Francisco and report to the department.

Assistant Paymaster H. R. Insley is ordered to the Asiatic Station for duty on the Bennington, via Solace.

The President has nominated the following to be Second Lieutenants of Marines: William Garland Fay of New York, Robert Y. Rhea of Kentucky, Frank J. Schwable of Ohio, Eli T. Fryer of New Jersey, Thomas Holcomb, Jr., of Delaware, John P. V. Gridley of Pennsylvania. The last named is the son of the late Capt. Gridley, who commanded the Olympia at the battle of Manila Bay.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Kearsarge arrived yesterday at Fort Monroe.

The Marcellus arrived at Port Royal yesterday.

The Philadelphia arrived at Corinto yesterday.

The Montgomery arrived at Bahia yesterday.

The New York, Texas, and Machias to-day sailed from Galveston for Pensacola. The squadron is bound for Bermuda and then for Hampton Roads, where the cruise will end, April 20.

The Vixen has sailed from San Juan for Crab Island.

MR. ROOT CONDEMNED BY SENATOR JONES

Granting of Cape Nome Mining Privileges Denounced.

The Arkansan Says the Secretary Sought to Deprive Honest Miners of Their Rights.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Senate to-day devoted part of its session to the Alaskan Civil Code bill. When the bill was taken up the pending question was the amendment of Mr. Hansbrough as to the mining claims held by Laplanders in the Cape Nome district. This was laid aside temporarily and Mr. Carter, in charge of the measure, offered the following amendment:

"That, subject only to such general limitations as may be necessary to exempt navigation from artificial obstructions, all land and shoal water below mean high tide on the shores, bays, and inlets of Bering Sea, within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be subject to exploration for gold and other precious metals by citizens of the United States or persons who have legally declared their intentions to become such under such reasonable rules and regulations as the miners in organized mining districts may have heretofore made or may hereafter make governing the temporary possession thereof for exploration and mining purposes until otherwise provided by law, and all permits heretofore granted authorizing any person or persons, corporation, or company to excavate or mine under any of said waters are hereby revoked and declared null and void."

As casting light on the amendment, Mr. Carter adverted to an interview he had had with the Secretary of War in which he had asked the Secretary why he had not issued a general proclamation authorizing all persons to dredge for gold in the waters referred to. The Secretary replied that permits had been granted only to such persons whose applications had been recommended by the Chief of Engineers.

Mr. Carter said while it was known that excavations in the Alaskan waters would be made for gold, it was precisely such a permit as would be granted to a person to excavate sand on the shores of New Jersey. The permit granted by the Secretary of War was simply a protection of the miner against a law of the United States without which he would not be able legally to mine.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) complained that the permits granted franchises that were exclusive.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) pointed out that the situation on the Alaskan coast was unique. Gold had never before been found in such places. When miners discovered gold below mean tide in Bering Sea they were confronted by a United States statute which prevented them from working the claims. The Secretary of War, Mr. Wolcott said, has issued permits to all responsible persons applying for them.

In answer to an inquiry by Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.), Mr. Carter said the licenses granted by the Secretary of War were such as could be granted to any citizen of the United States.

In a sharp attack upon the action of the Secretary of War, Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) said it was evident to him that the permits had been granted in order to put such a construction upon the law as no court of justice would give it.

"It is," he said "an indefensible outrage. It is simply a means adopted by the Secretary of War to deprive honest miners of their rights and to give exclusive privileges to a few people he may deem responsible. I think this was a deliberate scheme of a few persons to monopolize that rich Cape Nome sand."

Mr. Wolcott proposed to amend the amendment so that the Secretary of the Interior should provide the rules and regulations for mining under the sea, so far as possible, in accordance with existing law and with the customs of miners. It also declared void any grants made by the Secretary of War to submarine areas at Cape Nome.

Mr. Carter objected to Mr. Wolcott's amendment, contending that the original amendment was preferable. He thought the miners could be depended upon to make rules and regulations for themselves.

The matter was pending when the bill was laid aside for the day.

CALLS LENTZ A FALSIFIER.

Mr. Marsh (Ill.) Arraigns the Ohioan in the House—Says the Democrat's Speech Is a Disgrace.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Representative Marsh (Rep., Ill.,) in the House to-day made a sharp attack on Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio,) in reply to some remarks of Mr. Lentz in which he had discussed the "evils of militarism."

The expenditures for the army had grown, Mr. Lentz said, until they now absorbed one-fifth of the gross expenditures of the Government. James Russell Lowell, he said, was once asked by Guisot, the famous French historian, how long the American Republic would endure. Lowell had replied: "So long as the ideas of the fathers continue dominant."

Mr. Lentz submitted that the ideas of the fathers were no longer dominant. A large standing army was no part of the scheme of the fathers. The machinery of the Government cost the people now $10 per capita, against 50 cents in the days of Thomas Jefferson. The Monroe Doctrine, under which seventeen republics had been built up south of us, was no longer to be held sacred.

Turning his attention to the Philippine question, he produced an array of alleged facts to show that the soldiers in the Philippines had no heart in the war against the insurgents and desired to return home. He challenged the President's statement that the volunteers had willingly remained after their terms of enlistment had expired. He read a letter from Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, in reply to a request for the discharge of a soldier, denying the request and saying the department was flooded with such applications.

He also read a letter from one of the medical officers serving in the Philippines calling attention to the frequency with which soldiers were being incapacitated by self-inflicted wounds, and suggesting the advisability of boards such as investigate cases of desertion. He also mentioned the reports concerning the alarming frequency of insanity among the soldiers.

Mr. Marsh, in his reply to Mr. Lentz, spoke with great heat. The speech, he said, was characteristic of the gentleman from Ohio. In the absence of facts a brilliant imagination had been drawn upon. One complaint had followed another, he said, until the gentleman from Ohio had earned the sobriquet, "The Great Scolder."

"I desire," he continued, with flushed face and emphatic gesture, "to characterize his speech from beginning to end as a disgrace to the American Congress and a violation of all the decencies of this House. He has misrepresented his country, misquoted history, and misstated the position of this side of the House. He has exhausted his whole vocabulary in unjust and false accusation against his country. And I make these statements," said he, looking at Mr. Lentz, "upon my responsibility as a member here and as a gentleman outside of this House.

"One of the beautiful things about the Constitution," he went on, sarcastically, "is that no man can be punished under the law for words spoken in debate here, so the gentleman goes scot free, notwithstanding the false charges he has made."

Mr. Lentz interposed at this point to challenge Mr. Marsh to show the falsity of the official documents from which he had quoted.

Mr Marsh replied that he had gone as far as he could in his characterization of Mr. Lentz's remarks. If he had any language at his command more emphatic he would have used it. Continuing, he denounced the course of the Democratic Party, which he said in time of peace was "hell for war," and in time of war was "hell for peace." He maintained that our title to the Philippines was as complete as was our title to Florida. If the President should withdraw the army from the Philippines and allow the islands to pass out of our possession, he said he would be subject to impeachment proceedings.

ABRIDGES CITY'S RIGHTS.

President Grout Denounces Morgan Bill in Letter to Governor.

Borough President Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn, in a letter to Gov. Roosevelt yesterday on the Morgan Water bill, took the position that the amendments to that measure rendered it worse than useless.

It is maintained by Mr. Grout that under the charter the city has authority to go into any county for water, and that the proposed amendments are, in fact, a restriction of the rights of the city. The Morgan bill, he says further, either in its original form or with the amendments, has no effect on the Ramapo Company or the Suffolk County restriction.

Prize Paper on Army Ration in Tropics.

Dr. Louis L. Seaman, late Major-Surgeon First United Volunteer Engineers, presented to the Military Service Institution some time ago $100 in gold (or a medal of that value, as the successful competitor might elect) for the best thesis on the subject of "The Ideal Ration for an Army in the Tropics." The papers were submitted to a board of award consisting of Col. John F. Weston, Acting Commissary General, United States Army; Lieut. Col. Charles Smart, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, and Lieut. Col. William E. Doughty, Seventh United States Infantry, who yesterday unanimously awarded the prize to Capt. E. L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.

Capt. Robley D. Evans's Arm Disabled.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, with his right arm in a sling, was a passenger on the steamship Havana, which arrived from Havana yesterday. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter. Capt. Evans went to Havana March 3 on a pleasure trip. A rheumatic affection of long standing attacked him there and settled in his arm. He took an afternoon train for Washington.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The St. Petersburg Insurance Company of Russia has been admitted to Michigan.

William F. Ingraham has been appointed special agent of the Phoenix Assurance Company of London for Eastern New England.

Perez F. Huff of Hamlin & Co. has been appointed manager for the Wall Street District Branch agency of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Woodbury Langdon, Henry C. Ward, and William N. Kremer were re-elected Directors of the German Alliance Insurance Company for terms of three years at the annual meeting of the stockholders yesterday. Ralph L. Cutter and Ewald Fleitmann were also elected to membership in the board.

The stockholders of the German American Insurance Company at their annual meeting yesterday elected the following Directors to serve three years: Austin P. Baldwin, Louis F. Dommerich, Charles A. Hoyt, Woodbury Langdon, George W. Smith, Adolph A. Strohn, Henry C. Ward, and Louis Windmuller.

The insurance on the stock of J. H. Schaltman, at 710 Broadway, which was considerably damaged by fire Monday night, was distributed as follows: Hanover, $7,500; Globe and Rutgers, $5,000; Home, $5,000; Hamilton, $2,500; American of Philadelphia, $2,500; Western of Pittsburg, $2,500; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Atlanta Home, $1,500.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company yesterday the following Board of Directors was elected to serve during the ensuing year: James R. Taylor, Thomas G. Ritch, J. Herbert Johnston, Robert W. De Forest, Edwin A. Stevens, Otto T. Bannard, William E. Bond, Henry W. De Forest, J. Warren Greene, Harold Herrick, Henry E. Coe, George C. Howe, John Notman, John L. Riker, and William B. Boulton.

T. D. Belfield has been formally appointed resident manager in this city of the Imperial Insurance Company of London to succeed J. J. Courtney. Mr. Belfield was formerly joint resident manager of the company with Mr. Courtney, and more recently has been associated with the Southern department of the Imperial. His appointment for New York takes effect April 2. Mr. Courtney, who was in the city yesterday, goes to Baltimore this week to assume the Presidency of the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of Maryland.

The advance sheets of the report of the South Dakota Insurance Department for 1899 show that forty-nine fire insurance companies operated in that State last year. Their total premium receipts were $444,125.80 and their total losses paid during the year amounted to $226,604.17. The total insurance written aggregated $27,922,704.93. The increases over the business of 1898 were as follows: Premium receipts, $37,658.19; losses paid, $33,645.15, and insurance written, $5,386,692.61. The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn wrote risks aggregating $2,853,088; the St. Paul Fire and Marine, $2,621,033; the Hartford, $2,128,619, and the German of Freeport, $1,944,097.

All Cars Transfer to
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE 59 & 60TH STS

Boys' Kilt Suits.

Boys' Percale Kilt Dresses, box pleated waist, with belt, deep sailor collar and side pleated skirt; collar, belt and cuffs trimmed with fancy flat braid; 2, 3, 4 years . . 98

Boys' Two Piece Wash Kilts, full pleated skirts, white duck vestee jackets, with deep sailor collar, trimmed with braid and buttons; 2, 3 years 1.39

Boys' Kilt Suits, of washable crash, full pleated skirts, white pique vestee, with embroidered anchor, jacket with sailor collar and cuffs of plain material of contrasting colors, trimmed with braid; 2, 3 years . . 1.98

Boys' One Piece Kilts, of white pique, box pleated waist and skirt with embroidered belt shield with embroidery, deep sailor collar with insertion; 2, 3 years . . 2.98

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Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, pure linen, grass bleached, in all desirable width of hems at, each, 50c. to 5

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, hemstitched and initialed, pure linen; by the half dozen only, at $1.90 to . 75

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3,000 yards of **Figured Satin Liberty,** beautiful designs and colors; very pretty for costumes or waists; during this sale, per yard . . 29

50c. **Wash Silks at 39c. Yd.**—An endless variety of styles and colors of **Corded and Plain Wash Silks;** guaranteed fast colors; they would be cheap at 50c. yard; to go during this sale, per yard . . . 39

2,500 yards **Black Taffeta Silk,** rich, lustrous, splendid finish; 18 inches wide; during this week's sale our special price, per yard . . 47

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This great sale of Kid Gloves has surpassed all former records. The glove department has been crowded the entire week and thousands of pairs have been sold, one of the surest tests of value.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, sublime quality, 2-clasp, choice of colors, white, gray, tan, modes, black, complete assortment of colors and sizes to select from, your choice, per pair . . . 59

Remember that all gloves on sale are strictly new shades, and every pair warranted absolutely perfect.

Not more than two pairs sold to any one customer.

Main floor, 59th St. Section.

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Several thousand yards 3 to 5 inch plain and fancy **Taffetas** and **Satin Liberty,** with fancy edges, in a beautiful collection of shades, suitable for neckwear and millinery purposes; values up to 75c. yard, at 39c., 28c., 21c. and 18

Sale of Laces and Embroideries

Another large purchase of several hundred pieces medium and wide machine made **Torchon Laces,** values up to 15c. yard, at 5

Manufacturers' sample strips of **Hamburg Embroideries,** at half value, 15c., 10c. and 5

Main floor, 59

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

THE PUERTO RICAN QUESTION.

The strength of the protectionist opposition to the declaration of free trade with Puerto Rico is the threat that if the House bill now before the Senate does not go through the islanders will be remitted to the full Dingley rates. And the free traders in the Senate are being besought to consider whether half a loaf is not better than no bread.

If no legislation at all is had, the island will continue to be governed as now, provisionally and by Executive orders. That will enable the islanders to get their supplies without duties, but it will not give them access to our markets any more than if they were still the subjects of Spain. This will be an unfortunate and shameful result, but the responsibility for it will not be upon the shoulders of those who have insisted that we should do "our plain duty" by Puerto Rico. It will rest upon those who have prevented the doing of that duty. And if legislation fails to do anything at all for the relief of the Puerto Ricans, beyond the charity bill already passed, it will be the Republican Party, which has control of Congress, which the people will hold accountable for that breach of "duty," that departure from what "justice and good faith" require.

That cannot be a pleasant prospect for any Republican. Least of all can it be a pleasant prospect for those Republicans who are insisting that the party shall ruin itself rather than threaten the invasion of the sacred ring of protected industries. The Republican majority in the House of Representatives is neither large nor secure. It is so narrow that it came within a very few votes of being upset upon this very question. And it is precarious, in the judgment of those who are most concerned that their judgment should be accurate, that is to say, of the Republican members whose seats are threatened. Several of them voted with the Democrats to take off the tariff with Puerto Rico. And it is admitted that it will not do to resubmit the question to the House, for the reason that there are enough members who have since heard from their constituents that free trade with the island is popular and any tariff unpopular to make a majority in the House for free trade.

What, then, do the rabid protectionists who are urging the Senate to stand by at least 15 per cent. of the sacred tariff expect to gain? Suppose they carry their point and prevent any legislation on the subject at all. Such a conclusion would almost certainly result in the election of a Democratic House. Such a House would take away the tariff with Puerto Rico, not only as a matter of duty and humanity, but as a matter of constitutional right, and thus entail all the consequences as to other actual or possible possessions that the protectionists dread. And if a Democratic House sent to a Republican Senate, in obedience to a popular mandate as well as in pursuance of the President's recommendation, a bill for free trade with Puerto Rico, would the Senate be able to reject such a measure? If the beneficiaries of the tariff have the power to prevent any legislation at all upon the subject, it seems that they could do nothing more foolish than to make use of that power. On the other hand, the most sensible thing they can do, from their own point of view, seems to be to acquiesce in the repeal of the tariff as to this island, with the express reservation of the question whether Congress is bound by the Constitution as well as by "plain duty" to repeal it. That would give the Republicans a chance to retain control of the next House, and to foil the endeavor of the Democrats to extend the repeal in cases which do not so nearly touch the popular heart and conscience.

FEEDING THE FAT.

It is reported from Washington that there will be no amendment to the ship-subsidy bill now pending in the Senate unless it be for the purpose of making it still more advantageous to the small number of favored persons who are bound to get all or nearly all the benefit from the measure as it stands.

The chief change that had been proposed in the bill was intended to cleanse it of the worst provisions for sheer favoritism by granting the half subsidies given to foreign-built ships to all such ships bought within a year, on condition that within, say, five years, an equivalent tonnage of American shipping should be built in our own yards. Under the present bill as shaped by Senator HANNA and his pets, these subsidies are confined to those ships owned or contracted for on the 1st of last January. This is without exception the worst proposition for specific class legislation that we ever have known. It is voting the public money into the pockets of a definite number of men, who are perfectly well known to the authors of the bill and who are among the originators and supporters of it. It would not be more pernicious, and it would be only a shade more shameless, if the bill had been framed so as to require the Secretary of the Treasury to pay precise amounts of money to these men, named in the bill. Of course it is perfectly well known that these men are already making money out of the foreign-built ships that they own and expect to make more out of the ships they have contracted to buy. If there were no profit in the transaction they would not have bought or contracted to buy.

Let it be borne in mind that the bill in these cases does not pay subsidies to induce men to engage in business that will be for the public advantage and which they would not engage in without this inducement. It pays money to men already engaged in profitable business without the slightest precaution or attempt at precaution that the public shall benefit thereby directly or remotely. The pretense that there is any sufficient compensation for the subsidies in the provision for the building of American vessels is shallow. Practically these vessels can be built out of the subsidies. The whole business is one of giving by the Treasury without return for the public.

Mr. FITZGERALD of Massachusetts has announced that when the bill gets before the House, the Democrats will be prepared to submit amendments to it which, with the debate that will follow, will reveal the true nature of the scheme in such a way that the country will know what is really proposed, and public opinion may be aroused sufficiently to defeat it. Certainly the opposition have a great opportunity. Here is a clear instance of the influence of organized and greedy capitalists on the policy of the party in power. There never was one more open and impudent. Its adequate exposure and defeat would be a greater victory for the opposition than any they have had a chance to win since the Republican Party returned to power.

AFRAID OF THEIR RECORD.

As the day of adjournment draws near, the Legislature makes a confession of incompetence and profligacy as shameless as was ever extorted from a body of public servants. The Mortgage Tax bill, from which millions were expected, having failed to pass, the Finance Committees in both houses are cutting down the appropriations savagely to avert the political calamity of a large increase in the tax rate; and among the appropriations to be struck out is that of $200,000 for the survey of the route of the canal enlargement recommended by the Greene commission. The forest appropriation will also be reduced one-third, it is expected.

The plain interpretation of all this is that expecting to pass the bill to tax mortgages, which would have produced possibly $15,000,000 by indirect taxation, the Legislature prepared to spend money with a lavish hand. There would be a big tax fund—why not roll up big appropriations? The people would not feel it, the voters would not find it out, for according to the theory of the authors of the tax bill the money would all come out of the money lenders. But when the Mortgage Tax bill was defeated, the Republican leaders perceived with alarm that they would have to fall back on an increase in the tax rate on assessed realty and personalty to provide money to pay the big bills they had prepared to incur. When the tax rate on general property is increased, the people feel it and the voters find it out very quick. A high tax rate in a Presidential and Governorship year would be "bad politics." Therefore, the Republican leaders fall to with the axe of economy, which they are plying with vigor and with no discrimination in favor of meritorious expenditures.

No policy could be more vicious and wasteful of the property of the State than the postponement for a year of the canal survey. It will be at best a long time before the canals, plundered, bedevilled, and well-nigh destroyed under Republican maladministration, can again be put in condition to hold the place they once had in the transportation system of the country. But the Republican doctrine is that it would be better that the canals should cave in and be abandoned than that any of the costly commissions created in the last half dozen years should be abolished. Better, too, that the appropriation for the care and preservation of the State's forests should be sternly cut down than that any item in the Supply bill that can be counted on to do good for the party should be touched.

It is a trite thing to say that a private business run in that way would go to wreck and ruin in short order. In every private business there is some sense of responsibility. In the public business intrusted to the Legislature at Albany there is very little if any of that. It is extremely rare for profligate legislators, either as a body or as individuals, to be made to feel the weight of the resentment of the voters; and the city and country districts continue to send year after year the same dull and vicious old hacks of politics, even the hacks who are more than suspected of corruption in addition to incompetence.

For a Legislature to admit that it would not do to spend as much money if it is to be got by direct taxation as it had intended to spend when it supposed that the money would be raised by a tax on mortgages, is equivalent to a confession that the lawmakers were quite willing to do in darkness what they dare not do in the sight of their constituents. In some Commonwealths, when the legislative department shows itself destitute of capacity and principle, the Executive has been known to address an allocution to the legislators pointing out the public needs and their duty. It might not be good politics for Gov. ROOSEVELT to admonish the Legislature upon its recreancy at the present moment, but it would be first-rate morals and sound public policy.

MR. ALDRICH'S PLAN.

The Hon. WILLIAM F. ALDRICH of Alabama has introduced in the House a bill embodying a plan which, if it could be passed, would go a good way toward changing the haphazard and ineffectual nature of a large part of our civil service. He proposes that a commission of seven shall be appointed by the President, of which the Secretary of State shall be the Chairman, and of which three members shall be Senators or ex-Senators and three members shall be Representatives or ex-Representatives, to prepare a plan for an academy to train aspirants for the general civil service and with particular reference to the Consular and Diplomatic branches. The general scheme is like that of the Military and Naval Academies. No express mention is made of the claims to appointment to be recognized in the graduates of such an academy, but it is to be inferred that the service would be recruited, especially in its lower branches, from their number.

This plan must not be dismissed as the whim of an eccentric and unpractical Southern member of the House. Mr. ALDRICH is a Southern member, but he is a native of New York, a man in the prime of life, who has built up considerable interests in Alabama, founded a town named after him in the mining and manufacturing region, and has three times been elected to the House on the Republican ticket, with aid from the People's Party. Now there is no part of the country where the evils of the spoils system have been greater or worse than in the South, and no party more hopelessly wedded to that system or more cruel and unprincipled in the use of it than the Republican Party of the South. It is, therefore, a matter of a good deal of significance and of no small importance that a successful Southern Republican should be found advocating a scheme for training applicants for employment in the service in a manner that would necessarily, so far as it is carried out in good faith, do away with the spoils system.

Unquestionably the abandonment of the spoils system is good politics for the Republicans in the South, though it has never been tried. The party has been much more hurt than helped in that section by patronage. Indeed, it is no secret that to a great extent patronage has been used, not to promote the advance or growth of the party, but to secure control of the machinery for the election of delegates to National Conventions. In doing this the appointments have been often so bad that the success of the party has been greatly retarded. In a section where popular prejudice was naturally strong against the party, that prejudice has been fed by the disgraceful character of the officials put in by the party from Washington, these officials being in most cases also the active managers of the party machinery. Had all the minor offices been filled by trained employes without regard to party, and had the Republicans been forced to rely on discussion and legitimate organization to influence elections, they would be far stronger in the South than they are to-day. Mr. ALDRICH'S plan rests on sound principles, and it is extremely encouraging to see these principles recognized by a Republican Representative from his section.

THE OPEN DOOR AND THE CHINESE.

The publication of the correspondence which has resulted in our obtaining the open door in China emphasizes the fact that we might have had it two years earlier, and at much less risk, by simply backing up Great Britain when she was contending for our interests as well as her own. Moreover, we should then very likely have prevented the acquisition of the "spheres" within which we have gained the liberty to trade on equal terms with the owner of the sphere.

At present it is China rather than any European power which threatens the freedom of trade within her borders. The Empress Dowager seems to be an old lady not only of singular malignity but of singular power. She has for a long time been under reasonable suspicion of poisoning subjects, and indeed rulers, of whose politics she disapproved. It seems that she is now bent upon employing so much of the Chinese Navy as can move in the extirpation of reformers. The Tammany at Peking has still to be reckoned with by those who wish to do any business in China. It should not be forgotten that what there is that can be called public opinion in China is as much against the reformers and the foreign devils as any Chinese movement could be. In fact, as was shown in a special article by the Secretary of the Asiatic Association in last Sunday's TIMES, the persecution of foreigners, whether as foreigners or as Christians, and the persecution of Chinese converts to Christianity as well, is an extremely popular movement throughout those parts of inland China which foreigners or missionaries have penetrated. It is not necessary for the Chinese Government to encourage it. It is even doubtful whether that Government has the power if it had the will to repress it, and whether it could withstand the rebellion that a sincere attempt to protect foreigners in their treaty rights would excite.

It seems to follow that the staking out of national claims in the interior of the Flowery Kingdom is rather an idle business. Every Government which manages to get such a claim allowed by the Chinese Government must be prepared to protect those of its citizens who undertake to work its claims. It is fairly certain both that the Chinese Government is unwilling and that it is unable to afford such a protection. The consequence of this situation is that foreigners are safe in China only so long as they remain within range of the gunboats of their own nationalities. If this be true, the partition of China, of which we heard so much last year, does not amount to so much as then appeared. For no European power will find it worth while to maintain a large garrison of its own people in order to enjoy a privilege of trading which it has bound itself to share with all other nations. Whatever the future increase of the trade of Europe and America with China may be, it is likely to enter the country through the old apertures of "the treaty ports."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—England's most vociferously bitter foes in this safely distant country are constantly embarrassed by the fact that the Irishmen who have not found it either necessary or convenient to emigrate show no disinclination to fight Great Britain's battles for her and are now not only numerous in the ranks of the imperial army engaged in conquering the Boers, but are doing considerably more than their share of the leading and planning. In the address just issued by the United Irish-American Societies these soldiers of the Queen, officers and privates alike, are described as "unfortunate wretches driven by English-made poverty into the British Army." One cannot help wondering how the men thus characterized would like that picture if by chance it ever reached their eyes. It hardly harmonizes with the zealous devotion the "wretches" are displaying in the performance of their duties, and certainly it is not complimentary either to their courage or to their intelligence. Another passage in this remarkable address deserves attention. It reads: "Many times their [the wretches mentioned] number of trained Irish soldiers, the flower of a martial race, would now be fighting for the Boers if they could reach the field." This recalls the famous anecdote of the three hundred thousand armed men ready to rise against England at a moment's notice, whose spokesman, when asked why they didn't rise, gave the pathetically adequate answer that the police wouldn't let them. All things considered, we think the United Irish-American Societies will have difficulty in sustaining their contention that the Irishmen serving under Gen. ROBERTS are mere driven slaves, ready to go over to the enemy at the first opportunity. That theory and their behavior in camp, on the march, and in battle do not agree, and the chances are that every Irishman who really wanted to fight for the Boers is doing it. There are not quite so many of them as there are of hyphenated individuals who are eager to get others to fight England for them.

—A dispatch from Rome brings the news that Signor GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO, who has been trying to be a lawmaker since he wearied of trying to be a novelist, has abandoned the Moderates, with whom his political fortune has hitherto been cast, and taken his place among the Socialists. We are told that before changing his seat in the Chamber of Deputies he was observed standing "in the attitude of reflection." Doubtless he did it very well. He is an adept in attitudes. One must at last, however, give D'ANNUNZIO credit for originality. So far as we are informed, GUY DE MAUPASSANT never went over from the Moderates to the Socialists.

—A "conscience fund" story with a somewhat unusual addendum is reported from Cincinnati. One day last week a man entered the City Treasurer's office there, and, after saying a few words about a wrong committed years ago, handed over $125 to one of the clerks with the request that it be credited to the general fund. The man departed without leaving any trace of his identity, and the money took the course he desired. The incident found its way into the Cincinnati papers and the little talk that resulted was supposed to be the end of the matter. But now there comes forward a Mrs. AMELIA VORDENBERG, a reputable milliner living in Madisonville, a nearby town, presenting for consideration the theory, founded solely upon feminine intuition, that this mysterious $125 belongs to her. It seems that in the December of 1889 Mrs. VORDENBERG had a one-hundred-dollar bill, with which she purposed paying her taxes. While on the way to perform this always painful task she lost the one-hundred-dollar bill, and though she advertised her misfortune for some time in the Cincinnati papers, the strayed treasure did not return. Its memory remained, however, and when Mrs. VORDENBERG heard of last week's "conscience fund" transaction she immediately decided that the man who found her money had finally repented of his retention of it and instead of giving it back to her, with interest, as he should have done, had turned it into the City Treasury. Firm in this conviction, she wrote to the City Auditor on the subject, stating the circumstances of her loss and inclosing as convincing exhibits in her case copies of the advertisements in which she had detailed the fate of the one-hundred-dollar bill. For reasons easily enough imagined by people whose confidence in feminine intuition is not quite boundless, the Auditor has sent to the hopeful milliner, not the $125 she undoubtedly wanted, but a sympathetic letter, in which he pointed out to her the enormous difficulty of getting out of the general fund money that has once been placed in it, and his own inability to overcome the obstacles, much as he would like to do so. The episode is a curious one, and it well illustrates the unsatisfactory character of all "conscience fund" contributions. At best they show only a half-hearted and rather cowardly regret for wrongdoing. The really repentant sinner does not endeavor to escape the consequences of his crime. He may hope for mercy, but he does not enforce it.

—An appreciative writer in The Philadelphia Record quotes, as showing the length to which the followers of "Christian Science" carry credulity, the following tale, told to him, he says, in sober earnest by a woman who is an ardent devotee of the Quimby-Eddy cult. "One day last week," she declared, "I was walking on Green Street, near Sixteenth, when I saw a runaway horse galloping toward me. The driver had lost all control over the animal, and as the wagon was swaying from side to side the driver seemed in great danger of being thrown out and severely injured, if not killed. I stepped into the street and prayed for the horse with all my might. It gave one look at me, stopped, and hung its head abashed. But that isn't all. The driver, seeing the horse was submissive, was about to seize the whip, with the intention of lashing the beast, when I directed my prayers toward him. He at once gave up his cruel design, jumped down from his seat, and began patting the horse's head. Then I went on my way rejoicing." A now forgotten humorist once said that the way to stop a runaway horse was to stand directly in front of him, look him sternly in the eye, and in a firm voice utter the words, "Lie down, Sir!" The humorist didn't go so far as to say that his formula would palsy the arm of an angry driver, but he was evidently on the right track, and doubtless he would have made the added claim if he had lived in these days and learned from "Mother" or some of her book agents that the fear of passing the bounds of human belief may be put aside with safety and profit.

—Only a few incidents like the beheading of a captured American soldier, just reported by Gen. OTIS, will be required to justify the putting into effect of the Administration's long-contemplated plan for treating the Filipino rebels, not as belligerents, but as brigands, and for punishing their acts of slaughter, not as war, but as murder. There has been a natural and wise reluctance to adopt this policy, and though for months past it could easily have been defended on many grounds, the delay in resorting to a means so desperate has been highly creditable to the hearts, if not quite so highly creditable to the heads, of the President and his advisers. If, however, the insurgents have given up the last pretense of conducting their campaign on civilized lines, if the Filipino officers now lack either the ability or the inclination to restrain the impulses of their savage followers, and if our men are to find capture and death synonymous, then the time has certainly come to try the effect of a little wholesome severity. As a matter of clear and indubitable fact, the bands of armed men now opposing the American troops are brigands, and nothing else. Their cause is absolutely hopeless, if they ever had a cause, and whatever truth there may be in the theory that the rebels are keeping up their opposition in the expectation of getting better terms after the November election in this country, it is worthy of no serious consideration. To issue a "black order" is a grave step. It is also grave to cut off the heads of prisoners, and the much-vaunted intelligence of the Filipinos should enable them to see that the one will certainly follow the other.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S RECORD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been interested in the discussion in THE NEW YORK TIMES as to the identity of the hill that Col. Roosevelt of the Rough Riders assaulted. THE TIMES has clearly shown from Col. Roosevelt's report to his superior officers that the Rough Riders did not participate in the attack on San Juan, and a correspondent has stated that it was Kettle Hill. This is all very good in the interest of accurate historical record—especially in view of the fact that it was because of Col. Roosevelt's military glory, because of his courage in battle, that Senator Platt selected him to be the Republican nominee for Governor, and the people, ignoring the bad record of the Republican State Administration on canal, civil service, and other matters, elected him.

But a discussion as to what hill Col. Roosevelt captured in battle is trifling compared with a discussion as to what Gov. Roosevelt has accomplished for the welfare of the State. THE TIMES, in referring to the Stranahan Tax bill, which Gov. Roosevelt championed, said:

> But the fate of this bad bill affords in one respect occasion for regret—we mean the public disappointment in Gov. Roosevelt. The burial of the Stranahan bill under the weight of its own sins against principle is an evidence of the Governor's incapacity to deal successfully with the most important public question that has come before him, or is likely to come before him, even though he be his own successor.

This is a severe but merited indictment of the Governor's incompetency. Resolution and persistency in impracticability and incompetency distinguished the Governor's administration as President of the Police Board. His frequent ostentatious breakfasts and conferences with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell have not endeared him to the independent voters of the State. His nomination and election do not seem to me by any means assured.

FRANK G. ROBINSON.
New York, March 26, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Inexpensively Managed.

"Your capital is not large."

"But quite sufficient. You see, our business is peculiar in that it does not necessitate any evasion of the laws."—Detroit Journal.

Superstitions Collide.

"A horseshoe, you see, got wedged in the switch."

"Did it derail your car?"

"Not much. My car was No. 13."—Indianapolis Journal.

Suburban Annoyances.

"I had just seven minutes in which to buy a beefsteak and catch the train."

"How did you come out?"

"Oh, I got the steak all right, and then I lost it racing for the train."—Chicago Record.

A Testimonial.

"I've called," said the patent medicine man, who was after a testimonial, "because I understand our tonic did you good, and—"

"Yes," the victim interrupted; "it did me good and proper. Two more bottles would probably do me completely. What! going? Good day."—Philadelphia Press.

THE SECOND LOVE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

"Some day, when I am gone," she used to say,
"You'll bring another here to take my place
And vow you never loved me, anyway;
And she'll be young and have a pretty face,
And all that I, alas! have helped you save,
Will only be for her enjoyment then;
And you will be her foolish, willing slave,
The unsuspecting jest of other men!"

He heard her doleful plaint and labored on!
She used to kiss their little one and sigh:
"What griefs will come to you when I am gone—
Ah, but for you I would not fear to die!
Poor little one, how can I leave you here,
To be abused when I am gone above—
To hear your father call another 'Dear,'
And see him give another all his love?"

* * * * * *

A little mound is green upon the hill,
And thrice the Winter's snows have drifted there
Above one who is lying cold and still,
Dumb to the petty griefs that people share.
Another has the key that opes his door,
All that he earned another shares to-day;
The child he worshipped misses him no more,
And there is much the gossips have to say.

DRAMATIC ARTS ACADEMY.

Mrs. Kendal Tells the Graduates the Essentials for an Actress.

The graduating exercises of the senior class of the Academy of Dramatic Arts were held yesterday afternoon at the Empire Theatres. Between thirty and forty young men and women were ushered into the field of professional work with Mrs. Kendal, Bronson Howard, and the Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth as sponsors, and the members of the Faculty, the Alumnae Association of the academy, and a theatre full of interested friends as witnesses.

The aspirants for histrionic honors received from Mrs. Kendal a recipe for the making of an actress in her first words:

"I received a letter from a young woman the other day," she said, "asking if I would tell her the qualifications for an actress. 'It is the easiest thing in the world,' I wrote back. 'You must be a marvel of patience, have the figure of a Greek statue, the temper of an angel, (that is very necessary,) the face of a god, and the skin of a rhinoceros.'"

Mrs. Kendal appealed to the young women graduates on the point of morality.

"Remember," she said, "that if one of you young women does wrong, it is not you alone who suffers, but all the other women in your profession. Goethe says, 'If one woman sins, 10,000 suffer.'

Referring to women of the American stage whom she had known, Mrs. Kendal mentioned Kate Bateman, Genevieve Ward, and Mary Anderson. "And they were all good women," she said, with emphasis.

To prove that stage marriages could be happy, Mrs. Kendal read a list of names of actors who had been "happy, though married." "And Mr. Cathcart was married for the second time," she said, in reference to one of her examples, "and I have heard that a second marriage is a triumph of hope over experience."

Bronson Howard pointed out the difference between originality and eccentricity, and Dr. Hepworth told the graduates that there should be no difference between the morals of persons on the stage and other persons.

DANIEL FROHMAN'S PLANS.

His Programme at Daly's—Mr. Sothern's and Mr. Hackett's Tours.

"The Interrupted Honeymoon" will be continued at Daly's Theatre another week. For Holy Week, Daniel Frohman will present the much-demanded revival of "Trelawny of the Wells." This will be presented on Monday, April 9. This play was taken off at the Lyceum at the height of its popularity when the season last year ended. After "Trelawny of the Wells" the final week of the company's stay in New York will be divided between three nights of "Wheels Within Wheels" and three nights of "The Manoeuvres of Jane." With these plays Mr. Frohman's entire force of actors will be brought forward. The company will then play in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and Brooklyn, and after the Summer vacation will open for a month's stay in Chicago, commencing late in August. Good Friday night the theatre will be closed as usual.

After the company's departure Mr. Frohman will introduce, April 23, "The Runaway Girl" at Daly's for a month, with James T. Powers and other members of the original Daly production in the cast.

Inasmuch as Mr. Sothern will play "Hamlet" but two weeks in New York, in the Autumn, Mr. Frohman has placed him for that fortnight at the Garden Theatre, instead of at Daly's, in order that he can present at Daly's Sir Arthur Sullivan's new opera, by arrangement with Charles Frohman, who controls the American rights, called "The Rose of Persia," now a great success in London. The libretto is by Basil Hood. Charles Frohman, on his arrival in England, will negotiate for the company from the Savoy Theatre to appear here. The opera season will be continued until late in November, when Mr. Frohman's stock company will make its second annual appearance at Daly's.

Mr. Daniel Frohman's plans for Mr. Hackett comprise a long run at the Criterion Theatre, and "The Pride of Jennico" will be continued until the end of the present theatrical season. On Sept. 1 Mr. James K. Hackett, assisted by Miss Bertha Galland, will appear at the Criterion Theatre in a dramatization of "Richard Carvel," which is now being made for him by Edward Rose.

WEBER & FIELDS'S TOUR.

To Appear in Principal Cities Between New York and Chicago.

The preliminary details in connection with the tour of Weber & Fields and their entire stock company after the close of the present season have practically been completed. The tour will include all the principal cities between New York and Chicago. Many cities are to have only one performance, in order that the organization may cover all the territory mapped out.

Two seasons ago Weber & Fields took the company to Chicago for a limited engagement. Last season they declined all out-of-town offers and devoted the Summer to rest. This year they have combined all the offers from out-of-town managers. A special train has been engaged to transport the company and scenery. It is proposed to present the three latest successes of the company. "Whirl-I-Gig" and "Sapollo," with May Robson in the title part, will be given in some cities, while "Barbara Fidgety" will be seen in places where Miss Julia Marlowe has presented the original drama.

The music hall will close May 5 with a benefit for Treasurer Alfred Minehan, in which the entire company will take part. At midnight, May 5, the company will board the special train in Jersey City and go to Philadelphia, where it will play a week. The next stop will be at Baltimore for two nights, then to Washington for one night, following with one performance each in Buffalo, Toledo, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati. In Chicago the company will stay one week. It will then go to Syracuse for a night, and will finish the tour in Boston, where five performances will be given.

BLIND JOURNALIST'S BENEFIT.

Jefferson Will Discourse on Drama—Other Features.

Joseph Jefferson will give a discourse on the drama and the gravedigger's scene from "Hamlet" upon the occasion of the testimonial to Marvin R. Clark, the blind journalist, Sunday evening, April 22. Manager Edwin Knowles has generously given the use of the Fifth Avenue Theatre for this entertainment, which will be a notable one. Many distinguished artists, dramatic and musical, have volunteered their services. The story of Mr. Clark's patient struggle for existence is very pathetic. He lost his sight while saving human life, and his health is so infirm that he cannot live many months, but he manages to toil over his typewriter in absolute darkness, doing his best to maintain himself. His necessities, however, are beyond self-relief. Mr. Jefferson has written to him, saying: "I am glad to see such a fine array of names on your committee. It alone should assure you a great testimonial, and I shall feel proud and honored in assisting it with my services."

"A Lively Legacy."

The Hanlon brothers will produce in Albany, April 19, for the first time, a modern comedy called "A Lively Legacy." The play is in three acts and has been written by Edward E. Kidder from motives, situations, and mechanical effects supplied by the Hanlon brothers. The scenes of the piece are laid in Florida. The cast thus far engaged includes Laura Joyce Bell, May Vokes, and Alexander Clark.

New Play of New England Life.

Jacob Litt, recognizing the importance of obtaining plays long in advance of the next season, announces that he has secured another new play, the dramatic rights of F. Hopkinson Smith's story of New England Life called "Caleb West." Michael Morton, a brother of Martha Morton, has been secured to dramatize the story, and the present intention is to present the play early next season, in what city has not been decided upon as yet.

Kellard in "The Heather Field."

John E. Kellard will terminate his engagement with Mme. Modjeska's company at the end of this week, after having appeared with the organization during this entire season. His return to this city is for the purpose of beginning rehearsals with the company that will produce Edward Martyn's Irish play, "The Heather Field," which is to be given at Carnegie Lyceum.

Rose Etynge in "The Bugle Call."

Rose Etynge has been engaged to appear with the Empire Theatre Company in the one-act play, "The Bugle Call," by Louis N. Parker, which will be produced for the first time in this country at the Empire Theatre next Monday evening, when it will precede "A Man and His Wife," which is not new here, having had a single preformance at a matinee some time ago.

END OF THE WAGNER CYCLE.

"Götterdämmerung" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon, thus completing the second cycle of the dramas of "Der Ring des Nibelungen." The audience was the largest that has attended any of the performances of the tetralogy, and it was rewarded for its presence by a most inspiring presentation of the most crushing tragedy of the series, a drama which is in itself the last act of a three-drama tragedy, with prologue. Not in years has the majestic power of this work made itself so potent to impress the auditor, and this was the outcome of the puissant workings of a single personality.

The central figure of yesterday's performance, the vital flame which filled it with the heat of inspiration, was the glorious Brünnhilde of Mme. Ternina. It had been confidently predicted that she would fail in respect of force and tragic passion, and there had been abundant ground for this prediction. But never did any artist of the stage rise to an occasion with a grander triumph, and sustain the high level with more plentiful resource. In voice alone Mme. Ternina eclipsed all her former achievements. She sang with an overwhelming plenitude of warm, mellow tone which enwrapped every hearer, and filled her enunciation of the words with magnetism of a beautiful art. In every scene she was great in voice, action, pose, and gesture. She stamped herself yesterday as one of the most imposing tragic artists of our day, and her impersonation of Brünnhilde in "Götterdämmerung" will never fade from the memories of those who witnessed it.

The other members of the cast were the same as heretofore. Mr. Dippel was urged to greater efforts than before by his Brünnhilde, and his Siegfried was the best he has yet given us. This fact aided materially in making the performance impressive. The Hagen of Edouard de Reszke and the Gunther of Mr. Mühlmann also seemed to gain yesterday. The Gutrune of Miss Strong seems to be inflexible. The orchestra did its work well, and Mr. Paur conducted with enthusiasm.

Not "Another Disappointment" to Him.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For one, I fail to understand the true inwardness of THE TIMES this morning, in speaking of "another disappointment" at the Opera House last evening. Of course, it was a disappointment to see that Mme. Nordica was unable to sing, but the disappointment was more than atoned for by the admirable work of Miss Strong and Miss Olitzka, who did well, and, judging by the applause and comments, it was a very satisfactory performance in the parts of Elsa and Ortrud, and therefore I beg to differ with THE TIMES, that the performance was marred by the singing and acting of Miss Strong, as the notice implies, for, after mentioning that Miss Strong sang instead of Mme. Nordica, it reads: "The performance was further marred by the hoarseness of Mr. Van Dyck."

With such notices as the one in this morning's TIMES, fair-minded readers must be very indignant, and impressed that THE TIMES is biased. W. P.

New York, March 27, 1900.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Last Afternoon Concert of the Eighth Season at Mendelssohn Hall.

The Kneisel Quartet of Boston, always welcomed with gladness; always sped with regret, gave the final afternoon concert of its eighth season in this city in Mendelssohn Hall yesterday. The audience was of the size and character which one is accustomed to see at the entertainments of this admired organization. The audiences which attend these concerts represent the flower of the musical culture of New York. The assembly would have been larger yesterday had not the attraction of the last cycle performance at the opera drawn away some of those who would otherwise surely have sat under the delectable administrations of Mr. Kneisel and his companions. But, nevertheless, it was a fine audience, and by its presence paid a well deserved tribute to four musicians who contribute to the history of music in New York some of its richest chapters.

The programme of yesterday's concert consisted of Grieg's quartet in G minor, Opus 27, the theme and variations from Beethoven's quartet in A major, Opus 18, and Tschaikowsky's sextet for two violins, two violas, and two violoncellos, Opus 70. This formed a list of not too great a length and not too taxing upon the faculties of the hearers. The variety of character presented by the three works further increased the piquancy of the entertainment. In the performance of the Tschaikowsky sextet the Kneisel men had the assistance of two other members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Messrs. Max Zach, viola, and H. Heberlein, violoncello. The lovely manner in which these two additions affixed themselves to the original root was a further illustration, if one had been needed, of that delightful spirit of camaraderie and that thorough musical devotion which characterize the happy family of players from Boston.

As for the performance, to criticise it in detail would be to repeat expressions of praise which have grown threadbare from long service in the glorification of these performers. The Grieg quartet was played with fine color, and the Beethoven variations with lovely polish and lofty style. The high mark of vigor and intensity was, of course, reached in the work which made the greatest demands for these qualities, the Tschaikowsky quartet. This was, indeed, presented in a masterly manner. The composer gave every instrument something to say, and each spoke with noble eloquence. The ensemble was almost flawless, and at the close the audience realized that it had heard an exceptionally fine performance. The next evening concert of the organization will take place on April 10.

CARNEGIE COMPANY OFFICERS.

Charles M. Schwab at the Head of the New Corporation.

PITTSBURG, March 27.—The stockholders of the Carnegie Company to-day elected the following Board of Directors: Charles M. Schwab, Henry Phipps, George Lauder, William H. Singer, Andrew M. Moreland, Thomas Morrison, James Gayley, Thomas Lynch, Lawrence C. Phipps, Daniel M. Clemson, and James B. Dill. The board organized and elected the following officers: President—Charles M. Schwab; First Vice President—Lawrence C. Phipps; Secretary—Andrew M. Moreland; Treasurer—William W. Blackburn; General Counsel—Knox & Reed and James B. Dill.

At a meeting to-day of the stockholders of the Carnegie Steel Company the following Board of Directors was elected: C. M. Schwab, William H. Singer, George Lauder, Alexander R. Peacock, L. C. Phipps, James Gayley, Thomas Morrison, D. M. Clemson, and A. M. Moreland. The board organized by the election of the following officers: President—Charles M. Schwab; First Vice President—Alexander R. Peacock; Second Vice President—L. C. Phipps; Secretary—Andrew M. Moreland.

The company designated as "The Carnegie Steel Company" is a Pennsylvania corporation. The officers are those who were the officers of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, without exception. The officers of the H. C. Frick Coke Company and other constituent corporations of the Carnegie Company remain as heretofore.

The Carnegie Company will assume formal control of the Carnegie Steel Company and its constituents April 1.

Library of Congress Book Found.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, has received word that the valuable law book recently taken from the library has been found in Philadelphia.

J. E. Addicks Goes Into Gold Mining.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 27.—J. Edward Addicks will be the head of the Henrietta Gold Mining Company, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000, which was chartered at Dover to-day. The company will engage in mining. It is said State Senator J. F. Allee or his present trip to Arizona bought the Henrietta mine near Phoenix for $500,000.

An American Club at Oxford.

An American Club has been founded at Oxford University for the benefit of American students in England. The club was organized by H. A. Overstreet of the University of California, S. S. Seward, Jr., of Columbia University, and R. S. Huidekoper of Harvard, who are students at Oxford.

THE "OPEN DOOR" LETTERS

Official Correspondence with the Powers Sent to Congress.

AGREEMENT OF THE NATIONS

Pledge of Each to Make No Discrimination Against the Others in Chinese Trade and Navigation.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary Hay to-day submitted to Congress the correspondence had with the Governments of other nations respecting the maintenance of an "open door" in China. The correspondence extended from Sept. 6 to March 20, the last date marking the successful completion of the undertaking. The nations addressed on this subject by the United States were Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, and Japan. On Sept. 6 the State Department sent to the United States Ambassadors at London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg copies of a "formal declaration" setting out the desires of this Government in the matter of the "open door." Italy and Japan were similarly addressed about a month later. While the "formal declarations" sent to the Ambassadors were similar in each case, yet each of the officers adopted a different phraseology in addressing the Governments to which they are accredited, the dominant note being best set forth perhaps in the form of conveyance chosen by Ambassador Choate in his note to the British Government, which was as follows:

My Lord: I am instructed by the Secretary of State to present to your Lordship a matter which the President regards as of great and equal importance to Great Britain and the United States in the maintenance of trade and commerce in the East, in which the interest of the two nations differs, not in character, but in degree only, and to ask for action on the part of her Majesty's Government which the President conceives to be in exact accord with its uniformly declared policy and traditions and which will greatly promote the welfare of commerce.

He understands it to be the settled policy and purpose of Great Britain not to use any privileges which may be granted to it in China as a means of excluding any commercial rivals, and that freedom of trade for it in that empire means freedom of trade for all the world alike. Her Majesty's Government, while conceding by formal agreements with Germany, Russia and Russia the possession of "spheres of influence or interest" in China, in which they are to enjoy special rights and privileges, particularly in respect to railroads and mining enterprises, has at the same time sought to maintain what is commonly called the "open door" policy to secure to the commerce and navigation of all nations equality of treatment within such "spheres." The maintenance of this policy is alike urgently demanded by the commercial communities of our two nations, and is justly held by them to be the only one which will improve existing conditions, enable them to maintain their positions in the markets of China, and extend their future operations.

While the Government of the United States will in no way commit itself to any recognition of the exclusive rights of any power within or control over any portion of the Chinese Empire under such agreements as have been recently made, it cannot conceal its apprehensions that the danger of complications arising between the treaty powers which may imperil the rights insured to the United States by its treaties with China.

It is the sincere desire of my Government that the interests of its citizens may not be prejudiced through exclusive treatment of any of the controlling powers within their respective "spheres of interest" in China, and it hopes to retain there an open market for all the world's commerce, remove dangerous sources of international irritation, and contribute hereby to united action of the powers at Pekin to promote administrative reforms so greatly needed for strengthening the imperial Government and maintaining the integrity of China, in which it believes the whole Western world is alike concerned. It believes that such a result may be greatly aided and advanced by declarations by the various powers claiming "spheres of interest" in China as to their intentions in regard to the treatment of foreign trade and commerce therein, and that the present is a very favorable moment for Her Majesty's Government of the desire of the United States to have it make on its own part and to lend its powerful support in the effort to obtain from each of the various powers claiming "spheres of interest" in China a declaration substantially to the following effect:

(1) That it will in no wise interfere with any treaty port or any vested interest within any so-called "sphere of interest" or leased territory it may have in China.

(2) That the Chinese treaty tariff of the time being shall apply to all merchandise landed or shipped to all such ports as are within such "spheres of interest," (unless they be "free ports,") no matter to what nationality they may belong, and that duties so leviable shall be collected by the Chinese Government.

(3) That it will levy no higher harbor dues on vessels of another nationality frequenting any port in such "sphere" than shall be levied on vessels of its own nationality, and no higher railroad charges over lines built, controlled, or operated within its "sphere" on merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of other nationalities transported through such "sphere" than shall be levied on similar merchandise belonging to its own nationality transported over equal distances.

The President has strong reason to believe that the Governments of both Russia and Germany will co-operate in an understanding as is here proposed. The recent decree of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia declaring the port of Talien-Wan open to the merchant ships of all nations during the whole term of the lease under which it is to be held by Russia removes all uncertainty as to that power's liberal and conciliatory policy of that power and justifies the expectation that his Majesty would accede to the similar request of the United States now being presented to him and make the desired declaration.

Th recent action of Germany in declaring the port of Kiao-Chau a "free port" and the aid which its Government has given China in establishing there a Chinese custom house, coupled with oral assurances given the United States by Germany that the interests of the United States and its citizens within its "sphere" would in no wise be affected by its occupation of this portion of the Province of Shantung, encourage the belief that little opposition is to be anticipated to the President's request for a similar declaration from that power.

It is needless also to add that Japan, the power next most largely interested in the trade of China, must be in entire sympathy with the views here expressed, and that its interests will be largely served by the proposed arrangement, and the declarations of its statesmen within the last year are so entirely in line with it that the co-operation of that power is confidently relied upon.

It is therefore with the greatest pleasure that I present this matter to your Lordship's attention and urge its prompt consideration by her Majesty's Government, believing that the action is in entire harmony with its consistent theory and purpose, and that it will greatly extend the benefit and advantage of all commercial nations alike. The prompt and sympathetic co-operation of her Majesty's Government with the United States in this important matter will be very potent in promoting its adoption by all the powers concerned.

GREAT BRITAIN'S REPLY.

Just a week after this communication was made Lord Salisbury acknowledged its receipt in a note promising to consult his colleagues on the proposition, and meantime assuring Mr. Choate "that the policy consistently advocated by this country is one of securing equal opportunity for the subjects and citizens of all nations in regard to commercial enterprise in China, and from this policy her Majesty's Government has no intention or desire to depart."

A month later came the formal answer of the British Government, under date of Nov. 30, 1899, in the following note addressed to Mr. Choate:

I have much pleasure in informing your Excellency that her Majesty's Government will be prepared to make a declaration in the sense desired by your Government in regard to the leased territory of Wei-Hai-Wei and all territory in China which may hereafter be acquired by Great Britain, by lease or otherwise, and all "spheres of interest" now held or that may hereafter be held by her in China, provided that similar declaration is made by other powers concerned.

A note of acknowledgment was the remaining letter in the British series, Mr. Choate expressing the gratification of the Secretary of State at the cordial acceptance by the British Government of the proposals of the United States.

THE GERMAN CORRESPONDENCE.

In the case of Germany, while forwarding the same "declaration" as was submitted to the British Government, the phraseology was somewhat varied. In this case Mr. Hay referred to assurances given by the Berlin Government through the United States Ambassador when Germany leased Kiao-Chau and adjacent territory in Shantung that American treaty privileges conferred by China would not be infringed or impaired. Still, as the exact nature and extent of certain railway and mining privileges in that country made the subject of a treaty between Germany and Great Britain had not been clearly defined, the declaration was presented for approval by Germany "because it is possible that serious conflicts of interest may at any time arise, not only between British and German subjects within said area, but because the interests of our citizens may also be jeopardized thereby." The German Government was also reminded that the Emperor of Russia had made a declaration of his purpose to open Talien-Wan, and the co-operation of Great Britain and Japan was confidently expected.

Under date of Dec. 4 Chargé Jackson at Berlin cabled the first German response as follows:

I have just had a conversation with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who stated that the politics of Germany in the extreme Orient are de facto the politics of the "open door," and Germany proposes to maintain this principle in the future. Germany does not wish the question to become the subject of controversy between the different powers engaged in China. She thinks it would be advantageous for the United States Government to confer with other European Governments having interests in China. If the other Cabinets adhere to the proposal of the United States Government, Germany will raise no objection, and Germany is willing to have the Government of the United States inform these other Cabinets that no difficulty will come from her if the other Cabinets agree.

It was Feb. 19 before the formal answer of the German Government came, based upon a promise that satisfactory written replies had been received by the Government of the United States from all the other powers addressed. Complying with the wish to give its answer in writing, Count von Buelow wrote as follows:

I have the honor to inform your Excellency, repeating the statements already made verbally, as follows: As recognized by the Government of the United States of America, according to your Excellency's note referred to above, the commercial Government has, from the beginning, not only asserted, but also practically carried out to the fullest extent in its Chinese possessions, absolute equality of treatment of all nations with regard to trade, navigation, and commerce. The imperial Government entertains no thought of departing in the future from this principle, which at once excludes any prejudicial or disadvantageous commercial treatment of the citizens of the United States of America, so long as it is not forced to do so on account of considerations of reciprocity, by a divergence from this by other Governments. If, therefore, the other powers interested in the industrial development of the Chinese Empire are willing to recognize the same principles, this can only be desired by the imperial Government. Which in this case, upon being requested, will gladly be ready to participate with the United States of America and the other powers in an agreement made upon these lines, by which the same rights are reciprocally secured.

INVITATION TO RUSSIA.

The invitation to Russia to subscribe to the agreement was prefaced by a recital of the Russian assurance that American interests in that part of China would not be affected by the lease of Port Arthur, Talien-Wan, and adjacent territory, and a statement that, however gratifying such an assurance might be, the business world of the United States much desired further, clearer, and more formal definitions.

The Russian answer, reciting the promises to Dalney (Talien-Wan) which it had redeemed by opening that port, pledges itself in the following language:

As to the ports now opened or hereafter to be opened to foreign commerce by the Chinese Government, and which lie beyond the territory leased to Russia, the settlement of the question of customs duties belongs to China herself, and the imperial Government has no intention whatever of claiming any privileges for its own subjects to the exclusion of foreigners. It is to be understood, however, that this assurance of the imperial Government is given upon condition that a similar declaration shall be made by other powers having interests in China.

With the conviction that this reply is such as to satisfy the inquiry made in the aforementioned note, the imperial Government is happy to have complied with the wishes of the American Government, especially as it attaches the highest value to anything that may strengthen and consolidate the traditional relations of friendship existing between the two countries.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN REPLIES.

The French note was exceedingly brief. It was received Dec. 16 last from M. Delcassé, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, by Ambassador Porter, and is as follows:

The declarations which I made in the Chamber on the 24th of November last, and which I have had occasion to recall to you since then, show clearly the sentiments of the Government of the Republic. It desires throughout the whole of China, and, with the quite natural reservation that all the powers interested give an assurance of their willingness to act likewise, is ready to apply in the territories which are leased to it equal treatment to the citizens and subjects of all nations, especially in the matter of custom duties and navigation duties, as well as transportation tariffs on railways.

Italy was addressed on the subject Nov. 17, "in view of the important and growing commercial interests of Italy and Eastern Asia." Jan. 7 of the present year, after the Italian Government had been duly informed that all the other powers had given a favorable reply, Count Venosta pledged Italy in this language:

I take pleasure in saying that the Government of the King adheres willingly to the proposals set forth in said note of Dec. 9.

A PLEDGE FROM JAPAN.

The correspondence of Japan was made up of two notes, the invitation and the answer. The pledge, as put by Minister of Foreign Affairs Siuzo, is as follows:

I have the happy duty of assuring your Excellency that the imperial Government will have no hesitation to give their assent to so just and fair a proposal of the United States, provided that all the other powers concerned shall accept the same.

The last act in the negotiations—that which clinched the agreement—was the dispatch to the United States diplomatic representatives at the capitals of the several countries concerned, of identical instructions, couched in the following terms:

MR. HAY'S FINAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Washington, March 20, 1900.

Sir: The ——— Government having accepted the declaration suggested by the United States concerning foreign trade in China, the terms of which I transmitted to you in my instruction No. ——, of ——, and like action having been taken by all the various powers having leased territory or so-called "spheres of interest" in the Chinese Empire, as shown by the notes I hereby transmit to you, you will please inform the Government to which you are accredited that the condition originally attached to its acceptance—that all other powers concerned should likewise accept the proposals of the United States—having been complied with, this Government will therefore consider the assent given to it by —— as final and finate.

You will also transmit to the Minister for Foreign Affairs copies of the present inclosures, and by the same occasion convey to him the expression of the sincere gratification which the President feels at the successful termination of these negotiations, in which he sees proof of the friendly spirit which animates the various powers interested in the untrammeled development of commerce and industry in the Chinese Empire, and a source of vast benefit to the whole commercial world. JOHN HAY.

COMMENTS FROM LONDON.

British Press Speaks of the Success of America's Efforts.

LONDON, March 27.—The Daily Mail, in an editorial dealing with the cabled extracts from the correspondence between the United States Government and European powers upon the question of the "open door" policy in China, says:

"America has forever renounced the policy of the hermit. She pledges herself to take a leading part in the greatest task of the coming century—the reform of the Chinese Empire.

"The attitude of the United States has a cryptic but yet weighty warning for the merchants of Europe, who have hitherto thought it desirable to bolster their trade by all manner of restrictions of competition. America, in her foreign trade, disregards competition, and some day she will learn the same lesson for her home trade. It is a triumph for President McKinley."

The Standard says: "The policy of the United States was one of passive watchfulness while Lord Salisbury was fighting for the 'open door' in Shantung and Manchuria. The Americans came upon the scene only after British diplomacy had won its victories.

"The adhesion of France and Russia is very interesting. The real value of such assurances, which in no wise alter existing conditions, will only be seen when the disruption of China comes to pass."

The Daily Chronicle says: "From England it was only to be expected that the answer would be favorable, but that Russia should have replied that she is happy to comply with the wishes of the United States bears eloquent testimony to the position which the latter power has assumed in the councils of the world."

With American aid, The Daily Chronicle thinks, England can regenerate China. The editorial goes on to compliment Secretary Hay for appreciating the enormous advantages of the trade of the Far East, averring that with the Nicaraguan Canal Atlantic manufacturers, in point of distance, will have the same advantage over Liverpool shippers that the Liverpool shippers now have over them.

The Daily News, which also claims for Great Britain the credit of inaugurating the "open door" policy, nevertheless congratulates Secretary Hay and the United States upon the adhesion of Russia, remarking, however, that "It will in all cases be well to suspend judgment until the full text of all the assurances is obtainable."

The Times says: "The Government and people of the United States are to be congratulated upon the successful achievement of a considerable service to the world. The credit of having formulated the 'open-door' policy belongs to England, but the honor of winning for it the formal acceptance of the powers has fallen to our American kinsmen.

"Nowhere outside of the United States will this signal success of American diplomacy be welcomed so gladly as it is welcomed here. Secretary Hay has contributed, in no small degree, to weaken the grounds of serious international complications pregnant with danger to the world's peace.

"It is perhaps doubtful whether the united action which Washington anticipates as a means of procuring reforms in China is within the range of practical politics, but we must hope for the best."

ROSES AND CARNATIONS

Both Floral Shows Attract Large Numbers of Society Folks.

MANY RARE SPECIMENS

Bower of 50,000 Blooms at Eden Musee —Gardens Represented There and at Press Club.

The American Rose Society opened its first exhibition last night in the Eden Musée, and the large Winter garden there was transformed into a bower of bloom and beauty that rivaled the famous rose gardens of the ancients. There was every variety of rose there—50,000 blooms that had had the watchful care of trained gardeners bestowed upon them until they dawned in all their queenly beauty to delight the eye and intoxicate the senses.

There were great vases of American Beauties, the queen of roses, exhaling their fragrant perfume, masses of pure white bride roses, hundreds of blushing bridesmaids, and a superb collection of Golden Gates, President McKinley's favorite rose, of the faintest blush variety, with the petals darkening toward the end. None of the blooms were for sale.

The novelty of the exhibition was the long-looked-for pink American Beauty, of which so much has been said, and which has never been shown before. Its history is an interesting one, and shows how fortunes come accidentally to the rose grower as they do to some other toilers. Four years ago, in a house devoted to the propagation of American Beauties, at Edgely, Penn., by the Floral Exchange Company of Philadelphia, a freak made its appearance. To rose growers it was called a "sport," and its growth was carefully watched.

Soon a small pink bud made its appearance, the only blonde in that housefull of lovely brunettes. Modestly it unfolded, and then its growth for four years under special conditions was as carefully looked after as the most delicate child. It grew and thrived, and last night the queenly blonde received homage from her courtiers. The American Rose Society awarded it a certificate, which means that she is lovely as well as a débutante. She will not stoop to trade until next Spring, when in the busy marts she will vie for favor with her brunette sisters. All this is the result of an accident that even the growers do not attempt to explain. It was their rare luck, they say, that is all.

Among the other novelties at the show was an old Japanese rose plant imported by Siebrecht & Sons. This plant, in full bloom, is 320 years old, and is from the gardens of the Mikado in Tokio. This variety of Rosa Indica is the mother of all the tea variety of roses. The Siebrechts also showed a model rose garden made up of real rose plants, with walks and lawns laid out in miniature. There was also a tree built of hundreds of long stem Liberties and a Liberty Cap made up of 1,000 of these deep red blooms.

Some of the most prominent exhibitors are Whitelaw Reid, C. F. Dietrich, S. Thorne, Cornelius N. Bliss, J. C. Browne, John D. Crimmins, Morris K. Jesup, A. G. Spalding, W. L. Stow, Levi P. Morton, Gen. Turrell, F. O. Matthiessen, William Rockefeller, W. Hoyt, and E. D. Adams.

There was also a notable exhibition of carnations last night at the Press Club, on West Twenty-sixth Street, by the New York Gardeners' Association, an organization made up of active membership of gardeners in the employ of florist establishments. A number of new varieties of seedlings were exhibited, principal among them being "666," an as yet unnamed variety, grown by Dailledouze Brothers of Flatbush. This flower is of a rich, creamy color, with pink flushings, and, aside from its beauty and fragrance, has the distinction of being the largest pink ever grown, the blooms measuring full four inches across. Another novelty was the Gov. Roosevelt, of a deep crimson color; the Mrs. Bird S. Coler, of brilliant scarlet, and the Ethel Crocker, a salmon pink hybrid, with roselike petals and of such perfect conformation that the flowers looked artificial.

George M. Hay, gardener for John T. Williams of Stamford, Conn., carried off the honors, taking prizes for a magnificent display of the famous Mrs. Bradt carnations, pure white with pink edgings and splashings. Mr. Hay also received the prize for the best collection of different varieties. The silver cup given by the society went to William Duchkam, gardener for D. Willis James, at Mr. James's Place, in Madison, N. J.

Both exhibitions were great successes and were visited by large numbers of society folk last night. The Rose Show will continue at the Eden Musee to-night and to-morrow night. At the close of the carnation show last night the blooms were given to the ladies who were lucky enough to be in at the finish.

DANISH WEST INDIES SOLD?

Paris Dispatch Says Deal with America Is Practically Completed.

LONDON, March 27.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris says the sale of the Danish Antilles to the United States has, practically, been completed.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The State Department has not been advised that the Danish Government intends to introduce a bill at present in the Danish Parliament providing for the sale to the United States of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix. The opinion prevails here that if any such measure is introduced at this stage it will be through the independent action of some persons not directly connected with the Government of Denmark. The reason for this belief is found in the fact that the negotiations which have been in progress between the two Governments in rather indefinite fashion for some time past have not yet reached a stage where legislative action would seem to be necessary.

It is said that our Government knows of no interest superior to its own in connection with the transfer of title to these Danish West Indian Islands, and even if some other Government has, through previous negotiations, secured what it regarded as an option on the islands, the same would be of no avail as against the pre-eminent rights of the United States should our Government incline to the purchase of the islands and the Danish Government be willing to sell at all.

LIBERIA'S NAVY SINKS.

African Republic's Two Gunboats Go to the Bottom.

LONDON, March 27.—Mail news received here from Monrovia, the capital of the African Republic of Liberia, announces the extinction of the Liberian Navy, consisting of two gunboats. It is added that the Rocktown was sunk in the harbor of Monrovia March 10, while the Gorronomah was capsized in the St. Paul River, where she was going to be overhauled.

The gunboats cost about $140,000, and will be a serious loss to the Government of Liberia, which probably will be unable to replace them.

The Rocktown was a steel gunboat, so called, rigged as a fore-and-aft schooner, and having one smokestack. She was 100 feet long, 20 feet beam, was said to be able to steam 12 knots, and mounted one six-pounder quick-firing gun and three machine guns.

The Gorronomah was a steel gunboat 98 feet 6 inches long, with a displacement of 150 tons and an estimated speed of 12 knots. Her armament consisted of one six-pounder quick-firing gun, one three-pounder quick-firer, and two brass saluting guns. She was built at Belfast in 1892, and the Rocktown was launched at Rotterdam in 1894.

BATTLE IN CHINA.

"Boxers" and Troops Have Severe Fight—Each Side Loses Heavily.

PEKING, March 27.—The "Boxer" movement in the north is assuming alarming proportions. News has been received here that an indecisive but severe fight has taken place between the "Boxers" and imperial troops at Yen-Chiu, Province of Chili. Each force numbered about fifteen hundred men, and there were heavy casualties on both sides.

SHANGHAI, March 27.—A private dispatch received here confirms the report that a British missionary has been killed at Kaiping.

British Cruiser Sails for China.

DURBAN, March 26.—The British cruiser Terrible has sailed for China.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Lenten days as they succeed each other bring numberless little incidents and minor entertainments of all kinds, so that the lovers of gayety find themselves pleasantly occupied. Several of the sewing classes, notably the Pro-Cathedral, which met at Mrs. George Lewis's, and the Women's Guild, which met at Mrs. W. C. Coffin's, held their weekly meetings yesterday. The Rose Show opened at the Eden Musée; Mrs. James Hude Beekman gave a card party, and the Tuesday Evening Bowling Club held its weekly meeting at the Berkeley Armory. There was a wedding, although a very quiet one, that of Dr. Catherwood and Miss Fiske, and the literary part of the day's programme was made up of a reading at the Waldorf by Mrs. Upperman and a talk by Miss Dora D. Jones at Mrs. Henry Howland's on "The Sibyls." There were several dinners given last evening, notably one by J. Pierpont Morgan, another by Mrs. George B. De Forest, and still another by Miss Alice Atherton Blight.

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The principal sewing class meetings of to-day will be those of Virginia Day Nursery Class, at the residence of Mrs. Oliver Jennings, 7 East Seventy-second Street; of the Knickerbocker Class; of the Mothers and Babies' Hospital Class, at the residence of Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., 52 West Fifty-second Street, where Francis Fischer Powers will sing, and of the George Junior Republic Class. The literary feature of the day will be a lecture by Dr. Carl Lumholtz at Sherry's in the afternoon on "The Symbolism of the Huichol Indians." Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a small luncheon at the Waldorf in honor of Mrs. George J. Gould and her guest, Lady Mary Sackville. The Knickerbocker Bowling Club will meet at the Tennis Building for its weekly contest for prizes. The principal dinner of the evening will be given by Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, at her residence, 8 East Forty-fifth Street, and will be one of sixteen covers. "Carmen" will be sung at the opera, which means a large and brilliant house, and there will be a concert at the Astoria tendered to Miss Elizabeth Sloman.

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J. Pierpont Morgan will be the most notable passenger on the outgoing Atlantic liners to-day. He is booked to sail on the Teutonic. Among other passengers booked on the same steamer are Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Barbey, Sir Henry Bromley, Lady Bromley, Miss Bromley, Dr. Clinton H. Catherwood and Mrs. Catherwood, (Miss Fiske,) who were married in this city yesterday; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Constable and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Curtin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Duncan, Jr., Moreton Frewen, A. M. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Parker, Dr. Samuel Pierson and Mrs. Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morgan Wing, and M. E. Wormser. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic B. Esler, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Walter W. Watson, Mrs. Spencer Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener of Philadelphia, and Robert W. Phifer are the best-known people booked on the New York, sailing for Southampton to-day.

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Mrs. George Crocker of 1 East Sixty-fourth Street will give the last of her series of opera dinners Friday evening. Mrs. Crocker has been giving these dinners weekly during the season, and covers are laid for from fourteen to eighteen guests. Mr. and Mrs. Crocker and the Misses Rutherford will sail for Europe the latter part of April.

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Frederick O. Spedden, a brother of Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, and Miss Stone, daughter of Mrs. George F. Stone of 38 East Thirty-ninth Street, this city, whose engagement was recently announced, will be married in this city about the 1st of June. Miss Stone's mother was Miss Georgiana Colgate, and she is the elder of Mrs. Stone's two daughters. Mr. Spedden is widely known in the younger set, and for some time made his home with his sister, Mrs. Tams.

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There was much driving yesterday on the avenue, and among those out were Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. John Henr- Hammond, and Miss De Forest.

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The Brick Church, on the occasion of the wedding of Miss Susan De Forest Day and Dr. Parker, Wednesday next, will in its interior decorations present an unusual appearance. An aisle of palms is to extend from the entrance to the pulpit end of the church, and a space in front of the pulpit to accommodate 150 guests is to be screened off from the remainder of the church by tall palms. The effect is to be that of an English rural chapel. At the end of this aisle of green, at the entrance to the inclosed space, is to be a gateway and arch of white lillies, and from the centre of the arch will depend a mammoth bow with floating loops and ends of white ribbon. Back of the pulpit there is to be a solid bank of palms, and massed against these palms will be Easter lillies. The pulpit is also to be covered with lillies. The palms forming the aisle and the inclosing wall are to be so closely placed that no one outside of them can seen through the wall they will form.

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Philadelphia is to have an unusually early and gay suburban season unless all indications are at fault. Mr. and Mrs. George W Childs Drexel will go to their country place at Wooton immediately upon their return from Aiken, and in Easter week Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hare, and Mr. and Mrs. Clement Phillips will leave their town houses for their country places at Bryn Mawr, Haverford, and Ardmore. There will be a dance at the Merion Cricket Club on the Saturday following Easter, and Mr. and Mrs. Griscom have already issued invitations for a dance at Dolobran, their country place, April 19, on which occasion a special train will be run for the guests to and from Haverford.

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Miss Luella Phillips and Miss Elisabeth Lea will give illustrative readings to follow a study of "To Have and To Hold" in the small ballroom of the Waldorf next Tuesday afternoon. The occasion will be the first appearance of Miss Lea, who is a young Southern girl of good family, and a pupil of a New York dramatic school.

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An entertainment for the benefit of the Boys' Free Reading Rooms, 112 and 114 University Place, is to take place at Carnegie Lyceum Saturday evening. Besides Miss Beatrice Herford, who will give her original monologues, the programme is to include songs by Hobart Smock and selections by the Brooklyn Mandolin Orchestra. Among those interested in the Boys' Reading Rooms are Mrs. William S. Pyle, John D. Rockefeller, James Talcott, Mrs. James B. Colgate, Mrs. Warner M. Van Norden, Mrs. Willis A. Barnes, Talbot B. Hyde, and Minturn Post Collins.

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The golf tournament at Aiken has succeeded polo, and the Winter residents of the Southern town are lingering there some time longer. Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget, who have been in Tennessee this Winter, will shortly open their house at Roslyn, L. I., for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will also pass some time on Long Island. There are still a few persons lingering in Florida. Mrs. Pierpont Edwards and Miss Edwards are at Palm Beach. Mr. and Mrs. George Clark and party are touring through the State. Gen. Miles and party are at Palm Beach, and the Deweys, of course, are the stars at St. Augustine. Among those who have registered recently at St. Augustine are Mr. and Mrs. Manice and Miss Manice, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lovell, and Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Cushman. At Palm Beach are Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Hoyt, Mrs. Van Santvoord, Mrs. K. R. Gilman, and Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Marcy.

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Mrs. David Stewart, who has been in Rome for several months with her sister, Mme. Pangiris, whose charming apartments in the old Palazzo Massino are the scene of many entertainments, has now gone to Florence, where she is stopping at the Hotel Helvetia. From there she will go to join her son-in-law and daughter, Count and Countess da Contubria, in Nice. The Countess Andreizzi (Miss Alice Horwitz) entertains very charmingly in Rome. She gave a luncheon the other day, when Roman society was well represented.

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One by one the American coterie, which has been so conspicuous in getting up all sorts of entertainments in London for English charities, are leaving the metropolis for a vacation. Mrs. Ronalds is to go to the South of France. Mrs. Arthur Paget and her daughter are to visit the Italian Riviera, and Mrs. Blow has gone to Cannes. Clive Wilson, who was here some years ago, and who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson, has started for the Cape.

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In an English description of the second Drawing Room, held at Buckingham Palace this season, the following is of interest: "Miss Hungerford, an American débutante, wore a dress of white satin. The skirt was all in small tucks and the bodice finished with Chantilly lace insertion, embroidered in silver. The train of satin brocade was trimmed with lillies of the valley and blush roses. Mrs. Bradley Martin's court train was in rich black mousseline velours lined with white satin. It was gracefully attached to the centre of the bodice and caught there with flower sprays in sapphires and diamonds, which were its sole ornaments. It was worn over a particularly pretty gown to correspond. Mrs. Harry Higgins's mauve satin dress was in a delicate soft shade. There was a Medici collar of guipure lace attached to the low bodice with a long chatelaine of shaded mauve popples, dewdropped with diamonds. Miss Eloise Breese was presented by her mother, Mrs. Higgins. Miss May Cavendish Bentinck, who was presented by Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, wore white.

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The Misses Hewitt will give their annual fancy dress party soon after Easter. It is understood that the affair this year will be on an unusually elaborate scale and of a decidedly novel and amusing character. It will be recalled that the annual Hewitt fancy dress entertainment has been a feature of the season.

J. G. Van Alen to Leave Africa.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, March 27.—Private advices received here from James G. Van Alen, who accompanied his ambulance corps for the use of the English army to Cape Town, state that he intends to return to England and there join his two daughters and son and then visit the Paris Exposition. He will arrive at Wakehurst, which has been enlarged and improved during the Winter, the latter part of May. During the season his second daughter, Miss Sarah Van Alen, will be formally introduced at a ball which is to be given in her honor.

Seth Low's Cottage Rented.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, March 27.—Seth Low has rented his villa on Ridge Road, known as Sunset Ridge, to George F. Fabyan of Boston for the coming season.

The hotel in Jamestown known as the Thorndike was rented to-day to Montgomery S. Gibson for the season.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Catherwood—Fiske.

Dr. Clinton H. Catherwood and Miss Maud Fiske were married yesterday afternoon in the apartment of the bride's mother, Mrs. Joseph Fiske, in the Strathmore, at Fifty-second Street and Broadway. The Rev. Thomas Lubec, rector of Zion and St. Timothy's, performed the ceremony. The young couple stood in an arbor of Easter lillies and palms while the service was performed. The bride's gown was of white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and wore a tulle veil. There were neither maid of honor nor bridesmaids, but Mrs. James McGregor, the bride's sister, was matron of honor. Her gown was of pink chiffon and cream lace, and her flowers were pink roses. Dr. Ralph Gallinger of Washington was best man, and the ushers were Drs. William Williams, Andrew Tod, Louis Borgmayer, and George Wren. Mrs. Joseph Fiske, the bride's mother, was gowned in black Renaissance lace over lavender silk, and the bride's grandmother, Mrs. John F. Gould, wore black velvet, trimmed in black lace. The wedding was a small and quiet one, only relatives and personal friends being invited to either the ceremony or the reception which followed. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs Ernest La Montagne, Dr. Morton Grinnell and Mrs. Grinnell, Mr. and Mrs. George Mayer, James Bullock, of Philadelphia, W. Tufts, Mrs. Edwin Tufts, Gen. McCoskry Butt and Mrs. Butt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Craig Havemeyer, Dr. Ward and Mrs. Ward, Dr. Grandson and Mrs. Grandson, Ernest Ayrault, Henry Hawkesworth, Howard Rankin, Mrs. Thomas Lubec, Mr. and Mrs. William Mersereau, and the Rev. John Smith.

GERMANY'S NAVAL INCREASE.

Is Required to Maintain a Pacific Policy, Says von Buelow.

BERLIN, March 27.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day commenced the debate of the Naval bill. Count von Buelow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a confidential statement showing that additions to the fleet were imperatively necessary to assure the maintenance of a pacific policy.

Admiral Tirpitz, Secretary of the Navy, made a similar statement, and confidentially explained Germany's naval position.

The rest of the session was devoted to an exchange of views between the members and the Government representatives regarding foreign politics and comparisons of the fleets of the great powers. The committee resolved to maintain secrecy during these deliberations, because of the nature of the details which Count von Buelow, Admiral Tirpitz, and Baron von Thielmann furnished. It is known, however, that Count von Buelow communicated the reasons why the general political situation had become changed since 1898, necessitating naval increase.

It is also known that Admiral Tirpitz, in setting forth the relative strength of the navies of the powers, grouped these as the Dreibund, Zweibund, and Anglo-American fleets.

Among the questions which the majority of the Budget Committee waits for the Government to answer is whether the Government will pledge a sufficient raising of protective duties on agricultural products in the projected commercial treaties.

To further the chances of the Naval bill, Count von Buelow, Admiral Tirpitz, and Dr. Nieberding will entertain all the more influential members of the Reichstag at dinner on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

DUKE OF ORLEANS'S INJURY.

Aurore Thinks It Due to an Englishman's Hobnailed Boot.

PARIS, March 27.—Some of the Paris newspapers, notably the Journal and Aurore, ridiculed the report that the Duke of Orleans was recently injured in a wild boar hunt near Seville, Spain.

The Aurore, which says the "boar incident" is imagination, pure and simple, remarks:

"Some Englishman, doubtless, was passing, and he caressed somewhat roughly with a hobnailed boot the person of his Majesty."

RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN KOREA.

Japan Fears It Means a Demand for a Land Concession.

YOKOHAMA, March 27.—A Russian squadron has arrived at Chemulpo. It is believed this presages a demand for a concession of land at Masanpho, a small harbor twenty miles south of Chemulpo, and is arousing uneasy comments in Japan.

Reichstag Members Want Pay.

BERLIN, March 27.—The Reichstag today, during the course of a debate on the estimates, adopted by a large majority a motion requesting the Bundesrath to amend the Constitution so as to provide payment for members of the Reichstag who attend the sessions of that body and also asking the Bundesrath to provide traveling expenses for Reichstag members.

To Inaugurate Paris Fair April 14.

PARIS, March 27.—At a Cabinet Council to-day, at which M. Loubet presided, it was decided to officially inaugurate the Paris Exposition Saturday, April 14.

THIRD AVENUE ROAD CASE.

D. F. McMahon and I. A. Hopper Examined by Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury yesterday devoted part of its sessions to the consideration of the affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. The inquisition, it was believed, would establish a basis for inquiry by the April Grand Jury rather than bring about important results before the term of the present jury expires.

Much mystery surrounded the session of the Grand Jury yesterday. Secrecy in regard to the admission of witnesses was observed to the extent of locking the doors of the approaches to the jury room and the escorting of witnesses out of the building. Loungers in the corridors on the floor on which the Grand Jury meets were made to "circulate" so as to give little opportunity for eavesdropping, and the officials were chary of information which under ordinary circumstances is given freely.

It was stated that the time devoted to Third Avenue affairs was small. Practically only two witnesses testified in regard to them in the jury chamber, Daniel F. McMahon of Naughton & Co. and Isaac A. Hopper, the contractor. J. Henry Haggerty, who deals in oils and railroad supplies, and is a brother-in-law of John D. Crimmins, was subpoenaed through a misunderstanding, and he was excused as soon as he made it clear that no testimony of his could be of service. It was erroneously believed that he was associated in business with John D. Crimmins and had sold contractors' supplies to the road. Also before the jurors were experts who have examined the books and accounts of the Third Avenue Railroad at the Sixty-fifth Street offices. Assistant District Attorney Henry W. Unger represented Col. Gardiner in the Third Avenue inquiry.

Ex-Police Justice McMahon was first called in the Third Avenue matter. When he left the Criminal Court Building he declined to talk of his testimony. As a member of Naughton & Co., who had the contract for changing the motive power of the Third Avenue, he was of course questioned about getting the contract which Isaac A. Hopper belived he had secured, and the employment of laborers who appeared to have sinecures. He was also questioned as to the profitable terms of the contract, 15 per cent. on labor and 10 per cent. on material, and the claims filed against the company.

A story current that last week John D. Crimmins testified on Third Avenue affairs before the Grand Jury was denied by Mr. Crimmins.

Metropolitan, Third Avenue, and Manhattan interests declared that two Wall Street rumors which placed Manhattan under the control of Metropolitan and had a plan of general intercorporate transfer agreed to were without basis.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

G. E. Morrow.

Prof. G. E. Morrow, who for many years was at the head of the Department of Agriculture at the University of Illinois, died yesterday at Paxton, Ill. Prof. Morrow was born in

This is what our grandfathers put up with—some grandsons fare as poorly. We give you style—and comfort to. If you find any fault, money back. Dress suits of to-day, silk lined and faced throughout, to order, $30.00. Three-buttoned cutaway frock, made of black Vicuna Thibet cloth, with a fancy striped or checked trousering, $20.00. Top coat, $18.00.

Fashion booklet, measuring guide and samples mailed free.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer,
43 Liberty St.

Turkish and Persian Carpets,

Hall Strips, Rugs, Embroideries, and Carved Teak Furniture,

To be sold at absolute public sale, by order of Oscar Benjamin, Attorney, 27 Pine St.,

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY,
ALSO THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
AT 2 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.

SILO ART GALLERY, 43 Liberty St.

WEDDING SILVER.

The Mauser Mfg. Co.

15th St., bet B'way & 5th Ave.,
NEW YORK.

Spring Scarfs,
19c to 98c.

A manufacturer's stock. New patterns. High grade Silk. Imperials and Four-In-Hands and English Squares.

Gloves

Gray Mocha, 98c.; worth 1.50.
Tan Dogskin, 98c.; " 1.50.
Fancy Socks — 25c., 49c., 75c.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

INSTRUCTION.

PRATT INSTITUTE,

Ryerson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DAY CLASSES IN
Millinery, Dressmaking, Sewing, Art Needlework, Mending and Knitting.

Spring term opens Monday, April 2. Applications should be made at once. Write for particulars.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY

Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough Academic and Commercial Course; open all year; terms moderate. Address Bro. AUGUST, Westchester, N. Y.

SPECIAL OFFER—Until Sept. 1 students will be received at our new DOWN-TOWN SCHOOL at a reduced rate. Apply Walworth Stenographic Institute, 29-33 West 42d St. Up-town school: Walworth Business and Stenographic Institute, 108-110 East 125th St.

HOW TO GET STRONG.

Handball, boxing, fencing, baths, &c. Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.; entrance, $5; monthly dues, $2.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROLAND,
59th St. and Madison Av.,
Block from Central Park entrance.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF
MODERN HOTEL.
EUROPEAN PLAN, $1; AMERICAN PLAN, $2; WITH HOT AND COLD WATER, STEAM HEAT, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; ELEVATOR SERVICE; CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD
Lakewood, New Jersey.

M. C. WENTWORTH of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.
JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE OPERA PIANO,
New and elegant designs, also several slightly used
WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.
Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

SQUARE PIANOS, 19, FROM $27 TO $45; GOOD makes, $3 and $4 monthly. WISSNER, Fulton and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

EUROPE.

LADY LIVING IN PARIS, SPEAKING French and English, will act as guide and companion to ladies visiting the exposition; rooms secured; terms reasonable. Address MADAME DE CHEVEIGNE, 33 Rue de Tocqueville, Paris.

ENGLAND.—Paying guests received for long or short periods in a small family in this ancient and interesting city; terms from 2 to 3½ guineas per week. 1 Paradise Row, Chester, England.

PARIS.—To let, during Exposition, beautifully furnished apartment, eleven rooms, bath; opposite Montsouris Park; $100 monthly. ALEXANDER, 145 East 35th St.

DRY GOODS.

DUCHESS AND ALBERT KID GLOVES, MOST perfect fitting gloves; Libert delicious perfumery. Lavalliere corsets, the newest creations in Parisian jewelry at prices exceedingly reasonable. JAMMES, 4 W. 37th St., near 5th Av.

ARGUMENTS IN CLARK CASE

Both Sides Submit Briefs in Senate Bribery Investigation.

COMMITTEE TO MEET TUESDAY

Memorialists Assert that a Clear Case Against the Montana Senator Is Made Out.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The argument in the case of Senator Clark of Montana which was to have been made by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-morrow has been postponed until Tuesday of next week on account of the enforced absence of some of the members of the committee.

The briefs on both sides of the case have been distributed among members of the committee. The brief of the memorialists covers 142 pages, and is signed by ex-Senator Edmunds, Arthur A. Birney, and ex-Congressman Hartman. After reviewing the testimony in detail, counsel presented the following established facts in the case from the evidence adduced:

First—That at least fifteen members of the Legislature were paid by Mr. Clark and his agents for their votes.

Second—That at least nine others were offered money for their votes, and that the total amount of offers proved aggregate $175,000.

Third—That $100,000 was offered by Dr. Treacy, a friend and agent of Mr. Clark, to bribe the Attorney General to dismiss the proceedings in the Wellcome case.

Fourth—That the same agent of Mr. Clark offered Justice Hunt of the Supreme Court $100,000 to dismiss the Wellcome case.

Fifth—That Mr. Clark and his friends engaged in wholesale bribery and attempted bribery of members of the Legislature to secure the election of Mr. Clark.

Much is made of the testimony alleging efforts to bribe Justice Hunt and Attorney General Nolan in the Wellcome disbarment case. Counsel say in part:

It is evident that Mr. Clark and his friends fully realized the importance of the decision of that court in its bearing upon Mr. Clark's contest, otherwise they would not have taken a special train to bring his agents to Helena to negotiate and arrange for the purchase of that court. The fact that Mr. Clark's agent, Jesse B. Roote, the law partner of John B. Wellcome, paid Z. T. Cason $1,500 to leave the State of Montana and not testify before this committee is another circumstance bearing out the charge of the unlawful expenditure and corrupt use of money by Mr. Clark and his agents to carry out their purposes. The offer of $100,000 to bribe the Attorney General to move the dismissal of the proceedings is but another chapter of the long story of bribery and attempted bribery that marks the entire history of Mr. Clark's campaign for the Senatorship from the time in August, 1898, when he agreed with Gov. Hauser and others to put up $35,000 for the primaries and from $40,000 to $60,000 more for the general election, and as much afterward as was necessary, up to and including the $1,500 payment to Cason.

Of the ninety-five members of the Legislature (including Mr. Whiteside) twenty-six were sworn before this committee. Of these, the memorialists say, nine have taken oaths that they were offered money to vote for Senator Clark—viz.: Senators Whiteside, Clark, Meyers, and McKay, and Representatives Stiff, Sullivan, Cooney, Normoyle, and Murray. Two—Messrs. Day and Fine—they claim have admitted the receipt of money, $5,000 each, after voting for Mr. Clark, but tried to excuse it. Either by direct testimony or otherwise, they claim that the acceptance of bribes is fixed upon fifteen others. They say:

From the proof adduced it is reasonably determinable that, in addition to the $828,000 actually paid to members of the Legislature by Mr. Clark and his agents, offers were made to other members, aggregating about $175,000.

On the general question of fact the following deductions are made:

First—That general corruption was practiced by Mr. Clark's agents.

Second—That such corrupt practices were known to and authorized by him.

Third—That he not only authorized such practices by his agents, but personally engaged in them and made efforts to secure votes by bribery.

Fourth—That through corruption by means of bribery of members of the Legislature his election was secured.

Fifth—That while the laws of his State prohibit the use of more than $1,000 by a candidate for the Senate to secure his election, Mr. Clark employed for this purpose, by his own confession, at least $139,000; and that the committee appointed by him to expend this money violated the laws of the State by failing to make a report thereof as required by the statutes.

The following five propositions of law are submitted as properly controlling in this cause:

First—That proof of general and extensive corrupt practices in connection with the election and operating upon the members of the Legislature is sufficient to warrant and require a judgment of the Senate that the election was void.

Second—That if, as the undisputed evidence proves, Mr. Clark appointed a committee or a body of agents, by whatever name they may be called, to whom he confided the general charge of the operations looking to his election as Senator, and supplied them with money to carry on his cause, and they entered upon such agency and in the course of it were guilty of corrupt practices to secure votes for him, Mr. Clark is just as much affected thereby as if he had himself done the same thing, although he may not have known that such conduct was to be or was praticed and did not intend that it should be.

Third—That if, as the undisputed evidence proves, Mr. Clark was present at the capital during substantially the whole time of the struggle and in constant communication with his agents, he was bound to know what means of accomplishing his election were being resorted to, and must be charged with knowledge of their acts.

Fourth—That if it appears to the satisfaction of the committee that voters were corruptly influenced and procured to vote for Mr. Clark, without whose votes he could not have received a majority, then the election was void without regard to the question of whether such votes were obtained by himself, his agents, or by strangers.

Fifth—If Mr. Clark employed the means and used the money which the statutes of Montana command he shall not employ and use, to procure his election, the election is absolutely void, as much so as if direct bribery had been practiced.

In summing up the case the memorialists say:

It is proved beyond a question that he paid to the committee of three $136,000; to sundry persons $2,800; to Representative Day $5,000; to Representative Fine, $5,000; to William McDermott $5,000; to John B. Wellcome $5,000; to Senator D. G. Warner $7,500; to Representative McLaughlin $16,000; to Senator Whiteside $5,000; to Senator Meyers $10,000; to Senator Clark of Madison $10,000; total, $207,300. And direct and circumstantial testimony establishes the further payment of $105,500, as follows: To Representative H. H. Garr, $5,000; to Representative Tierney, $15,000; to Representative Bywater, $15,000; to Representative Jacqueth, $10,000; to Representative Woods, $8,000; to Representative Shevlin, $9,500; to Representative Parker, $2,000; to Representative Beasley, $6,000; to Representative Eversole, $5,000; to Senator Hobson, $25,000, and to Senator Gieger, $5,000.

BRIEF OF THE DEFENSE.

The brief of the defense, signed by Charles J. Faulkner and Roger Foster, covers 232 pages, and is divided into a discussion of the facts and the law in the case from Senator Clark's standpoint. The document begins with the following assertion:

An examination of the testimony will confirm the most skeptical in the belief, that those who seek to brand a majority of the representatives of a sovereign State as "dishonest" and as "bribe-takers," are influenced by no lofty purpose of remedying an evil, nor is it entered upon from a desire to maintain the integrity of the membership of the Senate of the United States. The facts shown in this record fully justify the assertion that those who originated this prosecution were controlled only by sentiments of the bitterest personal and political hostility.

After some other preliminary remarks the brief definitely and specifically names Marcus Daly as the chief instigator of the contest, the statement on this point being as follows:

Marcus Daly having defeated Senator Clark in 1888 for Congress, and for the Senate in 1893, through treachery in his party organization, was unwilling to restrain his personal hostility and to permit the voice of the people, through their legally constituted representatives, to determine the election of their Senator, and, according to his testimony, as early as the 10th of February, 1899, he organized a committee of his personal friends and agents to work up and prepare a case against the seating of Senator Clark by this body. The testimony will bear out the assertion, that every member of this prosecuting committee was either one of the conspirators in the attempt to defeat Mr. Clark's election, or an employe of Mr. Daly, or an adherent of his faction in the State.

Reviewing the charges made in the memorial in opposition to Mr. Clark, it is said:

Out of thirty-seven names given of members who were bribed, there is an absolute failure to introduce any proof, of any character, by Whiteside or any one else, that they know of any act by which men were bribed, or have heard any friends of Senator Clark in any conversation claim that they were bribed.

The statement is made that only about $90,000 was spent in the State campaigns of 1898, and it is urged that "this amount, in a State of the size of Montana, where the contest is bitter and active, even in an Eastern State would be regarded by those who manage political affairs to be a very moderate expenditure." With reference to the testimony of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Montana, it is said that it is "only material to the case from the light it throws on the character and reputation of the members of the court, so as to prove the wisdom of Mr. Wellcome's determination not to testify before them in the proceedings for his disbarment." It is also claimed that this testimony can in no way affect the right of Senator Clark to his seat, and also that it is not within the scope of the resolution of inquiry.

In their brief on the law applicable to the case, counsel discuss at length the effect of bribery and lay down the following propositions:

Proof of an offer of a bribe which was not accepted is no evidence of bribery. Stronger evidence is required to prove an offer of a bribe than in a case where a bribe was accepted.

Payments to voters after election, unless clearly proved to have been made in pursuance of a previous agreed promise, are no evidence of bribery.

The burden of proof is upon the memorialists. A Senator cannot be unseated because he obtained his election under suspicious circumstances, or because he has failed to satisfactorily explain a charge against him which has not been proved. Hearsay evidence has always been disregarded by this committee and by similar tribunals in election cases.

The admission of a party that he has received a bribe is not evidence against the party who is claimed to have given it.

Bribery by his agent which has not changed the result does not affect a candidate, unless proved to have been expressly authorized by him.

No presumption can be made against the defendant because of the absence of legislators against whom charges of bribery have been made.

The evidence of spies and informers is never credited unless strongly corroborated.

If Mr. Wellcome had paid the money to Whiteside and Clark of Madison at their request, he would not have been guilty of bribery.

Circumstantial evidence, such as an unexplained increase of a legislator's wealth, is insufficient to prove that he was bribed by Senator Clark.

APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

Sum of $16,441,751.55 Set Aside for Support of the State.

ALBANY, March 27.—The Senate to-day passed the Annual Appropriation bill of $16,441,751.55 for the support of the State Government by a party vote of 27 to 18, the Democrats objecting to the bill because of the appropriation of $197,800 for the Department of Elections in New York City. Minority party objection to the appropriation bill is almost without precedent. The items of the bill are as follows:

Executive Department	$51,900
Court of Appeals	198,100
Supreme Court	651,900
Miscellaneous Court Reporter	8,000
Attorney General	63,200
Court of Claims	30,700
Secretary of State	35,400
State Controller, (canal fund)	134,415
State Treasurer	25,850
State Department of Public Instruction and Public Schools	4,122,900
State Engineer and Surveyor, (canal fund)	53,300
Railroad Commission	167,750
Banking Department	88,196
Insurance Department	201,086
State Tax Commission	78,900
Quarantine Commission	7,500
State Land Board	5,000
Miscellaneous offices	25,300
State Architect	52,592
Transportation, session laws	15,000
Public Buildings Department	229,400
Regents	528,010
Annual legislative expenses	505,000
State printing	200,000
Session laws	25,000
General laws	90,000
Agricultural Department	280,160
State Prison Departments	646,920
Matteawan Hospital	70,800
Indian Affairs	8,526
National Guard	477,000
Civil Service Commission	34,900
Labor Bureau	34,494
State Fish, Game, and Forest Commission	128,350
County Treasurers' Fees	65,000
Soldiers and Sailors' Home	190,000
Elmira Reformatory	215,000
State Board of Health	37,000
Deaf and Dumb	274,400
Asylums and hospitals	864,800
State Prison Commission	13,000
State Board of Charities	81,140
Cornell University interest	94,428
State Historian	6,350
State Lunacy Commission	3,356,600
State Factory Inspector	115,311
Board of Mediation and Arbitration	15,000
State Niagara Reservation	25,000
State Excise Department	604,920
State Inspector of Steam Vessels	9,000
Miscellaneous	10,000
State Superintendent of Metropolitan Election District	197,800
State Superintendent of Public Works	976,884

The total appropriation of $16,441,751.55 carried by the bill does not include a reappropriation of $535,252.15.

MORGAN WATER BILL.

Mr. Odell and Its New York City Supporters to Confer on it To-day.

ALBANY, March 27.—Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee to-night promised the members of the delegation from the Merchants' Association that he would confer with them to-morrow morning regarding the Morgan Anti-Ramapo bill. It has been announced that this bill is dead, and that the Merchants' Association had informed Senator Platt and Mr. Odell that they would hold the Republican leaders personally responsible for the defeat of the measure. These reports are denied absolutely to-night by everybody interested, and the fate of the Morgan measure will not be decided until to-morrow.

Secretary Corwine of the Merchants' Association said to-night that he was hopeful of inducing Mr. Odell to take a stand in favor of the passage of the bill. Mr. Corwine has shown Mr. Odell some of the plans prepared by the Merchants' Association, which will be carried out if the Morgan bill becomes a law, and he says that Senator Platt's official representative appeared greatly interested in them.

Senator Stranahan, one of the most influential Republicans in the Upper House, and who is in high favor with the machine, is reported to favor the passage of the Morgan bill.

MAGISTRATES' MEASURE PASSED.

Brennan Jury Commissioner Bill Also Goes Through Senate.

ALBANY, March 27.—In the Senate to-day Senator Marshall called up for passage out of its order the Brennan bill for the election of City Magistrates in Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens, instead of appointment by the Mayor. This precipitated a squabble, but the Lieutenant Governor sustained Senator Marshall's right to call up the bill. Senator Grady said that if the proposition were to have the Magistrates elected in all the five boroughs, he should support the measure, but the selection of these particular boroughs was purely a political strike. The bill was passed by a party vote of 27 to 20.

A similar motion was made by Senator D. F. Davis in the case of Mr. Brennan's bill abolishing the office of Commissioner of Jurors and Special Commissioner of Jurors in Kings, and providing for the appointment of a trial and special Jury Commissioner in their stead. The bill was passed by a party vote of 27 to 22.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

Passed by the Senate Yesterday by a Vote of 27 to 17.

ALBANY, March 27.—The Senate has passed, 27 to 17, the bill of Senator Ford extending and regulating the liability of employers to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by employes.

The Democrats who voted in the affirmative were Senators Ahearn, Boyce, Cullen, Donnelly, Featherson, Foley, Grady, Graney, Havens, Mackey, Martin, McCarren, Mitchell, Norton, Plunkitt, Ramsperger, Rice, and Sullivan. The Republicans in the affirmative were Senators Armstrong, Brown, Coggeshall, Elsberg, Ford, Malby, Parsons, Sherwood, and Willis.

ATLANTIC AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

Bill to Allow Depression of Tracks Passed by the Senate.

ALBANY, March 27.—The Senate to-day passed Senator Wagner's bill providing for the improvement of Atlantic Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, by the depression of the tracks of the Long Island Railroad without regard to the completion of the tunnel to New York City.

HORTON LAW REPEAL BILL.

Senator Ellsworth Will Call It Up Out of Its Regular Order.

ALBANY, March 27.—Senator Ellsworth to-day gave notice that he would call up, out of its regular order, at some future time, the Lewis bill for the repeal of the Horton boxing law now on order of third reading.

Bill for Normal School Students.

ALBANY, March 27.— Mr. Ryttenberg has introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Examiners of the Department of Education of the City of New York during 1900 and 1901 to license as teachers graduates of the Normal School of New York City who have completed a three course in academic work and a course of study for the professional training of teachers of at least thirty-eight weeks in the Normal College. Mr. Ryttenberg presented a petition signed by 611 students of the Normal College in favor of the bill and protesting against the recent ruling of State Superintendent Skinner compelling them to remain an additional year in college before becoming eligible for teachers' licenses.

Democrats for Original Fair Bill.

ALBANY, March 27.—The Democratic Senators, after a conference to-day, decided to support the bill for State control of the State Fair in its original form, as proposed by Senator Ambler, providing for placing the control of the fair under the charge of the State Commissioner of Agriculture, with an advisory board to be appointed by the Governor. The Senate Finance Committee proposed to amend by providing a commission of eleven members to have charge of the annual exhibit.

Bills Advanced to Third Reading.

ALBANY, March 27.—Among the bills advanced to third reading in the Assembly to-day was Mr. Davis's, appropriating $2,500 for the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers of the Ninth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, and the Doughty bills making the offices of Sheriff and County Clerk of Queens County salaried ones.

Pier Line Bill Passed Over the Veto.

ALBANY, March 27.—The bill of Mr. Wilson establishing a pierhead line in Brooklyn between Fort Hamilton and the Brooklyn Bridge, was passed by the Assembly to-day over the Mayor's veto by a strict party vote.

Liquor Tax Bill Advanced.

ALBANY, March 27.—Assemblyman Harburger to-day offered as an amendment to the Stranahan Liquor Tax Amendment bill his bill repealing the Raines law. This was lost, 35 to 52, and the Stranahan bill was advanced.

Henry Electrician Bill Laid Aside.

ALBANY, March 27.—The Henry bill to secure the registration of electricians, to which so much opposition has been manifested, was laid aside this afternoon in the House on order of third reading, on motion of the introducer.

To Keep Automobiles Off Speedway.

ALBANY, March 27.—The Grady-Fitzgerald bill to prohibit all heavy wagons and automobiles on the Speedway in New York City passed the Assembly to-day.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 27.—Among the bills passed in the Legislature to-day were the following:

Senate.

Senator NORTON—To authorize the laying out of a public park in Oyster Bay, Nassau County, and providing for the appointment of Henry Noyes, James K. O. Sherwood, and Joseph D. Sayre as Commissioners to select the lands at Garvey's Point for public park purposes.

Senator D. F. DAVIS—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to appropriate $10,000 for the purchase of suitable land and building to be used as the headquarters of the Williamsburg Volunteer Firemen's Association.

Mr. SAGE—Appropriating $56,900 for the uses of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents at Randall's Island.

Mr. MORGAN—Appropriating $25,000 to aid in the erection of a monument to the martyrs who perished in the prison ships in New York Harbor.

Senator MARTIN—Releasing the real estate of the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer.

Senator MACKEY—To permit the Mather Power Bridge Company of Buffalo to erect a power bridge for developing the power of Niagara River in the City of Buffalo.

Mr. DOUGHTY—To provide for the removal and disposal of dead animals and refuse matter in the City of New York within twenty-four hours.

Mr. LEWIS—Requiring the posting of the list of property exempted from taxation in all cities.

Senator McCARREN—Providing that the Justices of the Municipal Court of New York City may be empowered to exercise in the boroughs in which they were elected the same jurisdiction as is now possessed by City Magistrates in the matter of taking bail.

Mr. McEWAN—Providing that the Executive Board of the American Baptist Home Mission Society may without application to the court sell or mortgage real property.

Senator G. A. DAVIS—To provide that the Trustees of any school district may purchase school furniture manufactured exclusive of that manufactured in State prisons. (Vote: 29 to 11.)

Senator ELSBERG—To provide that the State Civil Service Commission, and not the Mayors, shall have power to fill vacancies existing in local civil service boards. (Vote: 26 to 19.)

Senator ELSBERG—To provide that any person who shall neglect to obey a subpoena attested in the name of the State Superintendent of Elections, or who shall refuse to testify under oath before him, is guilty of a misdemeanor; and any person making a false statement under oath before the Superintendent or his Chief Deputy is guilty of perjury. (Vote: 27 to 21.)

Senator BLACKETT—Providing for the reincorporation under the laws of the State of foreign moneyed corporations.

Assemblyman SLATER—To amend the Greater New York charter in relation to undertakings on appeal in abandonment proceedings.

Mr. HENRY—Releasing the real estate of the Cooper Union from an assessment for paving Third Avenue.

Mr. DOUGHTY—To equalize the apportionment of arrears of taxes between Nassau and Queens.

Mr. KELSEY—Extending the powers of the Quarantine Commissioners and Health Officer of the Port of New York.

Senator GOODSELL—Granting the consent of the State to the acquisition by the United States of Constitution Island, opposite West Point, in Putnam County.

Senator WILLIS—Appropriating $10,000 for the establishment of a State Biological Department to provide for the increased production of fish, game, and song and insectiverous birds.

Senator ELLSWORTH—Amending the poor law in relation to the relief of soldiers, sailors, and their families so as to provide that the approval of the Commander and Quartermaster of the Grand Army of the Republic post of the city or town shall not be necessary for the relief of such poor who have been residents of the State for one year.

Assembly.

Senator GRADY—To exempt New York University of New York City from assessment and water rates.

Senator MARTIN—To release the real estate of the St. Joseph's Asylum in New York City from assessments; also the House of the Good Shepherd.

Senator MARSHALL—Providing that the Justices of the Municipal Court in New York City shall appoint Marshals at the expiration of the term of office of those now in office.

Mr. WAITE—Providing for the appointment of two county detectives in counties containing 500,000 inhabitants at a salary of $2,000.

Mr. HILL—Appropriating $350,000 for extraordinary repairs to the State canals.

Mr. HILL—Permitting testimony of witnesses to be read in court on the second trial of a case.

Mr. SLATER—Providing that no foreign stock corporation other than a moneyed corporation whose title or name shall contain the words bank, banking, insurance, assurance, indemnity, guarantee, guaranty, savings, trust, investment, loan, syndicate, or benefit shall hereafter be organized to transact business in this State.

Mr. JOHNSON—Providing for the appointment of Commissioners to determine the best method of meeting the need for an improved system of State prison buildings.

Mr. MARSON—Providing that tax collectors shall receive 2 per cent. as fees for all taxes assessed as non-resident returned to the county treasury as unpaid.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Assembly yesterday killed the bill making it a misdemeanor to defraud livery stable keepers, or to give false information—37 to 38.

Senator Elsberg's Surrogate Appraisers bill for New York, Kings, and Erie Counties, has been made a special order for Thursday morning in the Assembly on both second and third readings, taking precedence over the Committee on Rules report.

Assemblyman Roche has introduced a bill authorizing the Police Commissioners to rehear and redetermine the charges against former Capt. William Strauss, who was dismissed from the force about four years ago upon the charge of falsifying the police blotter.

CUBANS AND CUBAN BONDS.

Senate Commission Assured that Some of the Latter Will Be Paid.

HAVANA, March 27.—According to a story published here of a conference between the Senate Cuban Committee and Gen. Monteagudo and Col. Villuondas, Senator Platt asked whether the Cubans would be disposed to pay the bonds issued during the revolution. They replied that they were ready to pay those issued during the last rebellion, but not those issued in 1868. They express the opinion that the bonds issued would not reach a high total, adding that the Cuban Government would certainly pay the Cuban army.

In reply to Senator Platt's inquiry as to whether the Cubans would pay the French bonds, they said they would not, as those bonds represented a Spanish loan.

Senator Platt—What would the Cubans do if France were to send a fleet and demand payment?

Gen. Monteagudo—Either they would stand up for themselves and fight or the United States Government would interfere, as it did in order to prevent Great Britain doing what she liked with Venezuela.

The Dolphin will leave for the United States to-morrow carrying the members of the Senate Cuban Committee. The Senators all say that they will not talk for publication until after they have presented their report.

Senators Butler and Pettigrew have arrived here. They say they are merely paying a visit of personal curiosity. Congressman Hawley of Texas has also arrived and will remain a few days looking after his personal interests.

FIGHTING THE WIRE TRUST

Mrs. Malone Begins a Series of Suits for Damages.

Demands $50,000 from the Metal Stamping Company for Alleged Forcible Removal of Property.

Mrs. Catherine Malone, who formerly carried on a business of making steel wire for umbrellas and corsets at 255 Centre Street, this borough, has, through L. J. Morrison, her lawyer, begun a suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, which she says is directed against the Wire Trust. She alleges that last Fall John F. Galvin and the Metal Stamping Company forcibly, aided by the police, entered her premises, removed the machinery, and distributed it among other companies of the trust, wherefore she demands $50,000 damages from John F. Galvin and the Metal Stamping Company, and papers are being prepared for suits against other concerns alleged to be in the trust.

According to the papers filed in the case, Mrs. Malone, in May, 1898, entered into an agreement with Mr. Galvin by which she placed $6,000 worth of machinery which she owned in the building on Centre Street. Galvin and the Metal Stamping Company were to furnish certain capital, and her son Bernard was to conduct the business. The profits were to be equally divided. Incidentally, certain papers were drawn up which Mrs. Malone alleges she believed to be a chattel mortgage to protect Mr. Galvin for the money advanced. Later the defendant in the present action claimed that the paper was really a bill of sale.

On the morning of Sept. 14, 1899, Bernard Malone went to the factory as usual, and found Mr. Galvin on hand with thirty or forty men busily engaged in dismantling the premises. Malone says he remonstrated and was attacked by one of the laborers. He tried to protect himself, and he alleges that a policeman in citizen's clothes to whom he appealed told him that he (the policeman) was there to protect Mr. Galvin. He said he had been sent there by his Captain. He called in a uniformed policeman, who hustled Malone out of the place. Gustave Schuman and August Spiett, two men employed by Malone, make affidavits that when they tried to carry out some of the books of the firm, Galvin and a policeman forcibly took them away from them.

For a time after this the premises were in a state of siege. Malone and his engineer managed to get into the engine room, and there held the fort for several days. Finally they were beaten, and the machinery was all carted away. It is alleged that it was distributed among several firms connected with the Wire Trust, including the Trenton Iron Company, R. H. Wolff & Co., and the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. All of these companies are to be sued for damages.

A motion was to have been argued to-day before Justice Jenks in Brooklyn, in which the plaintiff demands that Mr. Galvin submit to an examination before trial and at the same time produce the books which were removed from the building at the time of the trouble. The argument was postponed by agreement of counsel until next week.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Another Cut In West-Bound Freight Rates by Certain Trunk Lines.

Although freight agents claim that west-bound rates are well maintained, and although Commissioner Goddard of the Trunk Line Association recently declared that rate cutting was fast becoming a thing of the past, constant attempts are being made by some trunk lines to gain advantages by arrangements with connecting lines, resulting in the offering of lower rates through a reduction of the connecting lines' share without any cut in the trunk lines' proportion.

The latest disturbance of this kind in the west-bound rate situation is the shipping of large orders by merchants of St. Louis and points west by way of the Lake Erie and Western and the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis. Reduced rates are being quoted by certain trunk lines on shipments to such points which originate in trunk line territory, and as a result other trunk lines are said to be contemplating similar arrangements.

LACKAWANNA ROAD CHANGES.

The Freight Department Completely Reorganized.

Announcement is made by the Lackawanna Railroad that the Freight Department of that road has been completely reorganized, and the change is to take effect on April 1. This reorganization is in line with the policy of this railroad looking toward improvements and new methods in all its departments, and follows up some of the changes made by P. J. Flynn, the general freight agent, soon after he took charge.

While the present plans contemplate the retaining of a majority of the old employes, there is considerable new blood introduced among the freight agencies. Among the latter is C. I. Jewett, who has been appointed foreign freight agent, reporting to the general freight agent. The principal changes lie in a redistribution of the territory among the different agents in order to keep more thoroughly in touch with the demands of the freight situation.

CLOVER LEAF RAILROAD SOLD.

After Brisk Bidding Bondholders' Committee Gets It for $12,200,000.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 27.—The Clover Leaf Railroad was sold here to-day for $12,200,000 to Messrs. Hartshorn and Peyton, representing the bondholders' Reorganization Committee.

Samuel Unterman of New York bid $12,100,000. He represented William C. Taylor, who, it is said, is at the head of a syndicate of New York bankers. S. H. Kneeland, former President of the road, is said to have been in this syndicate. There was a splitted contest between the two bidders.

The sale to the bondholders is taken to mean that the road will remain an independent line, and that Samuel Hunt, the present receiver, will remain in charge. Thus ends bitter litigation of seven years' duration.

Rate for Transporting Soldiers.

Daniel S. Lamont, Vice President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, professed entire ignorance yesterday of the ruling made recently by Controller of the Currency Dawes, according to which all roads holding land grants will be paid by the Government for transportation of soldiers on the party rate basis, instead of upon the basis of regular first-class fares. If this ruling is permitted to stand, the land grant roads, of which the Northern Pacific is one of the most important, will sustain heavy loss. The Western Passenger Association is said to have taken steps to fight the ruling in the courts.

Will Cease Stamping Bills of Lading.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad has adopted the same policy as the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads in regard to the stamping of bills of lading with internal revenue stamps. Hereafter all bills of lading issued on duly stamped wharf receipts will be issued without being stamped. This action means a saving to the shippers of many hundreds of dollars. The Union Pacific is still using the old system, pending the decision of its legal department.

Charity Organization Society.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 to pay the board in the country of two boys suffering from consumption. They have been under advantageous conditions for several months, and it is hoped that at least one of them will be cured. If help is not given both will probably die. Money sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be publicly acknowledged.

Caution Against Alleged Swindler.

The Charity Organization Society cautions the public against a plausible, well-mannered young man who couples an appeal for aid in obtaining transportation to Melbourne, Australia, with the statement that he has buried his mother and sister. He says he needs only a few dollars to complete the amount required—$137.

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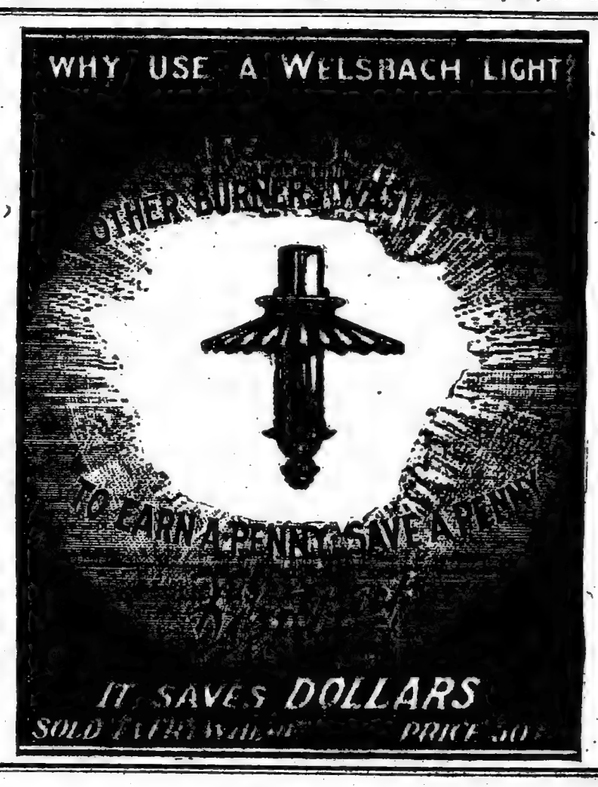

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PREPARING FOR THE TUNNEL.

Contract for Changes in Canal Street Sewer to be Let Next Week.

The next contract to be let by John B. McDonald in connection with the rapid transit tunnel will be that of changing the Canal Street sewer. Mr. McDonald will let this contract some time next week, as the reconstruction will probably take the greater part of a year. The present flow is to the North River. The new sewer will drain into the East River a large section of territory east of Elm Street, from near Bond Street on the north to some distance south of Bleecker Street. No estimate of the cost is at present available from the engineer's figures, but the expense will be considerably above the contract price of $15 per lineal foot to be charged for the Bleecker Street sewer.

The new Canal Street sewer will be six and a half feet in diameter. The old sewer is irregular, but averages for a large part of its distance about 7 by 9 feet, and is about the largest drain in the city. The sewer will be cut at Elm Street. It will extend east across Mulberry Park and Oliver Street and to the river. Difficulties are expected in Canal Street from quicksand, as it is known that an area of it exists in some parts of the thoroughfare.

Fair progress was made yesterday in the reconstruction of the Bleecker Street sewer. About twenty men were at work, but during the next two or three days the number will be increased to between fifty and seventy-five. Contractor Pilkington was again overrun yesterday with applications for work from several hundred more than he will be able to employ.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners is to meet to-morrow afternoon. If a quorum is present the resolution introduced at the last meeting making provision for the building of pipe galleries in Elm Street by notification to the contractor, and calling for detail plans from the chief engineer, will be passed. Preparations will then be made to construct the galleries simultaneously with the tunnel.

FATAL QUARRY ACCIDENT.

Premature Blast Kills One Man and Two Others May Die.

DOVER, N. J., March 27.—The accidental discharge of a blast in Allen & Russell's quarry in the mountains near Waterloo this afternoon caused the death of one man and the possibly fatal injury of two others. The men were:

LORD, GEORGE, foreman of the quarry; abdomen torn open, head cut and crushed by flying rock; taken to his home in Stanhope, where he died.

MOONEY, FREDERICK, laborer; face torn and cut, both ey

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Long Island Trout Fishing Season Will Begin To-morrow.

FREE FISHING SPOTS ARE FEW

Clubmen Will Leave Town To-night to Begin Their Sport Early on Thursday Morning.

To-morrow will be a bad day for the Long Island trout, for the game law then withdraws its protection from them, and they are fair spoil for the angler. There will be a large assemblage of early season fishermen down at the Long Island fishing clubhouses to-night, who will start out early to-morrow morning with a pious intention of seeing how close they can come to the club limits of sixteen fish in the creels. Most of the available and all of the best fishing waters of Long Island are controlled by various clubs, the principal one being the Southside, situated at Oakdale, about forty-seven miles out on the Long Island Railroad. The club's property consists of a stream and pond, in both of which the fishing is very good, owing to the fact that the club owns its own trout hatchery, from which the waters are stocked. It holds rigorously to the regulation that no one angler can take more than sixteen fish in one day. The Long Island Country Club, situated at Eastport, and the Rasapeauge, at Smithtown, situated on the Port Jefferson branch of the Long Island Railroad, forty-seven miles out, also control good fishing.

For the benefit of those who do not belong to any of these clubs, it may be stated that some trout fishing may be had in the reservoir of the Brooklyn Water Works and the streams feeding it. A fishing permit for these waters may be had by applying to the Brooklyn Water Board, but this is not generally known. Massepeakua Pond and its feeders are also unposted waters.

Down along New Bridge and Cedar Creeks, near Merrick, fair fishing may be had a little bit later in the season. The odd thing about these creeks is that the best fishing may be had down in the brackish water, where the streams flow through the mud flats, and where one, unacquainted with the tendency of the trout to run down toward the sea, would rather expect to be rewarded by a bite from a flounder than a rise from a trout. These creeks used to be famous for large trout, and the best time in the old days was when the peach trees were in blossom.

There is also some free fishing near Smithtown, in the Smithtown River. There is a hotel in this village, where anglers may put up over night, and the proprietor of which can give information as to the best spots on the stream.

The best flies for fishing along the waters mentioned are the Vonpatten, Silver, Stork, Montreal, Claret Gnat, Black Gnat, Coachman, Wickham's Fancy, Parmachene Bell, and the Lowery, which last fly is a particularly good one for fishing early in the season. While on the soft mild days that occasionally come early in April the angler will find the trout to rise with a fair amount of readiness to the fly, the angle worm, while not as artistic, will be found more reliable, especially on cool, dark days when the fish are not coming to the surface.

As a general thing on Long Island free fishing is not very remunerative sport, as its proximity to this city makes the unprotected streams and ponds altogether too popular to allow of the trout becoming very numerous or growing very large. The club properties, on the contrary, furnish some of the best fishing in the country, but of course the reasons for this are that the best natural waters have been selected for these purposes and are continually stocked at a heavy expense, for not only are the fish hatched in the private hatcheries of the clubs and artificially reared, but they are also constantly fed, as the streams and ponds which they inhabit would scarcely furnish enough natural food to keep them in good condition, if indeed it furnished them a bare living. It may be stated that a conservative estimate of the value of the trout in the waters of the fishing clubs would place them at $1.50 a pound for each fish caught.

The man who is barred from the enjoyment of these fishing preserves may console himself with the thought that the early club fishermen who go down to-night to open the season will probably not get very heavy creels, the principal attraction being the club dinners and the reunion of kindred spirits. For the disciples of Izaak each considers the most taking fly and the general swapping of confidences over the presumable weight of that big one which got away last season.

It is to be hoped that no one will make the mistake of believing that because the season opens on the 29th in Long Island he can go take trout from the streams of other parts of the State on that day, as the fish laws do not withdraw their protection in the remainder of the State until the 16th of April or in Jersey until April 1.

Fishermen who carry worms with them in addition to a fly book will find it a good idea to keep the worms in moss over night after they have been dug. The effect of the moss will be to render worms that are soft, slimy, and generally unpleasant to handle firm, hard, and clean and presenting an attractive appearance that it will take an old and wary trout to resist.

WOMEN PLAY GOLF.

Miss Madeline Chauncey Wins the First Contest at Dyker Meadow.

Only six women of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club turned in scores yesterday for their first handicap competition of the season. Several other fair contestants played over the links, but, owing to their lack of practice, they did not care to make their figures public. The course was in very good condition for thus early in the season. Miss Madeline Chauncey not only won the match with a net score of 117 strokes, but her gross record was also the best of the day. The results were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Miss Madeline Chauncey	120	3	117
Miss J. Hinman	139	12	127
Miss Grace Chauncey	141	0	141
Mrs. P. M. Lloyd	156	12	144
Miss C. Abbott	162	16	146
Miss Harriet Lee	164	14	150

Golf Practice for Dunn.

Willie Dunn, who has been getting in practice on the Laurence Harbor links for his match with Harry Vardon, will continue his golf exercise by making a round or two over the Scarsdale course to-morrow and on Saturday will go to Garden City, where he will play matches with William Freeland of Laurence Harbor, and John Reid, Jr., the former Yale champion. The Vardon-Dunn match, on April 10, will be the first important event held by the Scarsdale Club. It will be thirty-six holes, match play, for a purse. A special train will be run to the links, and John Reid will act as referee. The Scarsdale greens are being rolled and put in tip-top shape before the match. Dunn has been asked to play Vardon on the links of the Hampden Roads Golf and Country Club, at Old Point Comfort, on Saturday, March 31, where a cup is also offered by the Old Dominion Steamship Company, for a handicap tournament. Dunn said yesterday that his engagements would prevent him from accepting the invitation.

Golf in Florida.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 27.—In a downpour of rain to-day Robert Watson, who was expected to win the Southern championship, was defeated by A. Sidney Carpenter of Philadelphia by 2 up and 1 to play. C. B. Cory of Boston defeated Clayton Dixon 4 up and 2 to play. Waterman defeated N. C. Reynal by default, and Howard Colby defeated Brackett by default. In the semi-finals this afternoon Cory defeated Carpenter 2 up and Colby defeated Waterman 4 up and 3 to play. This will bring Colby and Cory in the finals to-morrow morning.

There were only eight in the contest for the consolation cup. Fred Champlain of Chicago defeated L. R. Marshall of Westchester 6 up and 5 to play, and Littlefield defeated Willoughby 3 up and 2 to play in the semi-finals. In the final round Champlain won the cup by defeating Littlefield 3 up and 2 to play.

Good Trap Shooting.

Forty trap shots were out at the monthly tournament of the Hell Gate Gun Club at Dexter Park yesterday. Eugene A. Doelnck and James A. Balden scored 10 straight birds in the principal competition, and Frank Wehler, Bernard F. Amend, Pierce Brennan, and Dr. J. H. Williams divided second money with 9 kills each.

AMATEUR BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Rules Under Which the Games Will Be Conducted This Season.

Representatives of the New York, Knickerbocker, Crescent, and Montclair Athletic Clubs and the Morristown and Englewood Field Clubs, which comprise the Amateur Baseball League, held a meeting at 141 Broadway yesterday afternoon and adopted a constitution, by-laws, and playing rules. The constitution provides for strictly amateur players only, and such as play in Sunday games will be not be eligible to play. Each club must file a list of eighteen men which it intends to play before May 15. An additional list of five men can be filed on July 4 to provide for clubs whose players may stop playing after the season begins. No one player will be allowed to play with more than one club during the season.

The Crescent Athletic Club has planned an active season for its team. In addition to the league games, the team will open the season at Bay Ridge May 5 in a game with Rutgers College. Other games arranged for the Bay Ridge grounds are: May 12, Lehigh University; May 19, Trinity College; May 26, Yale; June 1, Georgetown University; June 9, College of City of New York; June 16, Manhattan College.

Cornell's Ball Players Defeated.

CALHOUN, S. C., March 27.—The Clemson College baseball team defeated the Cornell University team here to-day by a score of 9 to 7.

INTERCITY BOWLING MATCH.

Teams from Seven Athletic Clubs to Compete in the Tournament.

At the New York and Knickerbocker Athletic Clubs the best bowlers have been chosen to compete in the interclub telegraph bowling match to-morrow night, in which seven athletic clubs will take part. They are, besides the two local clubs and the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, the Athletic Club of Philadelphia, Boston Athletic Association, Providence Athletic Association, Chicago Athletic Association, and the Roseville Athletic Association of Newark. The match is for teams of five men, three games being bowled by each. The New York Athletic Club, Roseville Athletic Association, and Chicago Athletic Association have each entered two teams. The games will be started at the same time, Chicago teams beginning at 7:30 P. M., which is 8:30 Eastern time, when the Eastern clubs will start play. In this way it is expected that the series will be finished at 11:30 o'clock. The club scoring the greatest aggregate number of pins in three games will be declared the winner. The scores of all games will be telegraphed to the New York Athletic Club, from which place the winning club will be announced. The New York Athletic Club's first team will probably consist of Booth, Armstrong, Klingelhoffer, Toussaint, and Brown.

NATIONAL ROWING REGATTA.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Harlem River Regatta Association last night, it was reported that it would cost $3,000 to send four crews, senior single, double, four-oared, and eight-oared, to Paris for the international races. Charles Catlin of Chicago, James Fox of Boston, Emil Zapponi of Washington, C. W. Preisendanz of Philadelphia, and Fred Fortmeyer of this city, were appointed a committee to arouse interest in this project, and raise the necessary funds. The Executive Committee reported that it has collected the necessary $1,500 to purchase eleven banners and forty medals for winners in the eleven events to be decided at the regatta.

CORNELL CREWS OUT.

Courtney Pleased with the Freshmen, but Dissatisfied with Older Crews.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 27.—All of Cornell's 'Varsity crew candidates were at the boathouse to-day, and Courtney ordered a race between the first and second 'Varsity boats. The crews were made up as follows:

First crew—Stroke, Robbins; No. 7, Dalzell; 6, Beardslee; 5, Smallwood; 4, Francis; 3, Edmonston; 2, Vanderhoef; bow, Rhodes.

Second crew—Stroke, English; No. 7, Toohill; 6, Bowley; 5, Petty; 4, Chase; 3, Beyer; 2, Kugler; bow, Brinkerhoef.

The crews rowed for a quarter of a mile, and the first crew won by half a length. Courtney was dissatisfied with the work of the crews and made several changes. The freshman candidates tried their hand at rowing in the four-oared barges and pair-oared gig. Courtney was pleased with the work of the freshmen and says that unless the 'Varsity candidates show a great improvement he will fill the boat with freshmen.

BUSY COLUMBIA OARSMEN.

Crews Do Some Good Work in Their Practice on the Harlem.

Columbia's oarsmen put in a good afternoon's practice in their barges yesterday. About twenty-five men were on hand at the Union Boat Club's house, and Dr. Peet, the coach, kept two boats going steadily.

In the freshman crew, which went out on the river first, were O'Loughlin, bow; O'Dell, No. 2; Lefferts, 3; Brickerhoff, 4; Bates, 5; Beekman, 6; Weeks, 7; Orr, stroke, and Evans, coxswain. They rowed over the course twice. A mixed crew followed, made up of Wiley, bow; Berrian, No. 2; Iselin, 3; Austin, 4; Smith, 5; Burt, 6; Oddie, 7; Bradley, stroke, and McClure, coxswain. These two crews, which had already sprinted against each other on Monday, raced again for a short distance. The freshmen won, but Dr. Peet said that several men in the mixed crew showed fine form and stood a good chance of making the 'Varsity boat.

Next to be boated was the scrub crew of the 'Varsity, which the coach said was the best eight tried this season. In this were Mount, bow; Lawrence, No. 2; Irvine, 3; Falconer, 4; Nash, 5; Capt. Mackay, 6; Vulte, 7; Jackson, stroke, and Bogue, coxswain. They rowed with a long, easy swing, and their oars swept through the water with hardly a splash. After they had worked for half an hour, 'Varsity crew No. 2, with Stewart as stroke and McClure as coxswain, rowed industriously over the course, and then up and down for a few short spurts.

Dr. Peet said the day's work was most encouraging, and that the improvement of the different men was remarkable for this stage of the season. The unusual enthusiasm that has been shown this year is attributable largely to the ambition of Columbia athletes to have their college win the privilege of rowing at the Paris Exposition in the National regatta, as well as the more immediate prospect of meeting Harvard and Yale in the Harlem River Regatta Association races during June.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

An informal mess dinner will be served at the Yachtsmen's Club, in West Forty-third Street, to-night. Members will be allowed to bring one guest.

Word comes from Providence that the feature of the season in Narragansett Bay will be a great increase in the number of motor launches. Many of the new sailing yachts now building are being equipped with auxiliary motors, while others are being fitted with them.

In her tuning-up practice the new twenty-foot challenger of the Quincy Cup, built for a syndicate of Manchester Yacht Club members headed by A. Henry Higginson, will have the advantage of races with the swift Heiress, which will be sailed by Kenneth Horton and an experienced crew.

A. Homer Skinner of Fall River will replace his swift racing and cruising sloop Ramaliah, sold late last season to Rear Commodore Robert H. I. Goddard, Jr., of the Rhode Island Yacht Club, by the auxiliary schooner now building at Fall River by the Reads under his own supervision. Mr. Skinner was responsible for some of the features of the Ramaliah that made her a model of combined comfort and speed.

Irving Baldwin's new auxiliary yawl was launched yesterday from the yards of S. C. Wicks & Co., at Patchogue, L. I. The new yawl, which was designed by George H. Miller, measures 34 feet over all, 22 feet 6 inches on the water line, and 10 feet beam. Her draught is only 3 feet. She has a roomy cabin, with 5 feet 6 inches of head room, finished in the interior with oak and externally with cherry. With her overhang of 11 feet 6 inches the new boat is a fine-appearing craft. She will be used this Summer for cruising along the coast of Maine.

Plans of the Riverside Yacht Club for the building of a number of small centreboard racing boats 21 feet over all and 15 feet on the water line have been abandoned for the present, owing to the greater cost of building than had at first been anticipated. These boats were to have been sailed in a class by themselves, and were to have been called "sailabouts," as a distinction from the knockabouts, to which they would have borne a general resemblance in rig. The Riverside Club's neighbor and relative, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, however, has plans for a similar class of similar craft, which will undoubtedly be put into effect this season. The new Indian Harbor racers will be known as "skimabouts," and are expected to show a pace that will justify their suggestive name.

West End Wheelmen's Runs.

Sunday runs for April have been arranged by the West End Wheelmen as follows: April 1, to Westchester; 8, to Yonkers; 15, to Dunwoodie; 22, to Flushing, via College Point; 29, City Island. Starts will be at 2 P. M.

NEW YORK'S BALL PLAYERS.

Selbach Has Been Secured and Will Practice at Polo Grounds To-day.

This is the day that Manager Ewing has ordered the members of the New York baseball team to report and begin practice on the Polo Grounds, and the local enthusiasts who have followed the fortunes of the team through the disastrous season last year can come to the Polo Grounds in a few days and watch one of the best teams in the League at work.

Another player was added to the team yesterday. "Al" Selbach, the Cincinnati Club's left fielder last year, came on yesterday with a signed contract to play here. Manager Ewing had not heard from Pitcher Hawley last night, but from Cincinnati comes the report that the negotiations for his services are about completed, and he will probably be at practice here in a few days.

The local team as it will be made up is a pretty strong combination. The infield with Doyle at first base, Gleason on second base, Davis at shortstop, and Mercer on third base, is about as strong in both fielding and batting as any in the League. In the outfield will be Selbach in left field, Van Haltren in centre, and Frisbie or Hickman in right. There seems to be no chance of securing O'Brien for left field if a dispatch from Pittsburg is an indication. In it Manager Clarke states he will not consent to O'Brien leaving Pittsburg, as he is too valuable a player. The New York outfield, however, is strong without O'Brien. Selbach is a valuable player. Cincinnati paid $5,000 to the Washington Club for his release, and had to sell him as he refused to play in Cincinnati. Van Haltren is expected to report with his contract signed to-day. Frisbie is a fine fielder, and the Boston Club would not have consented to his release if it had not secured Freeman, the hard-hitting outfielder. Frisbie's batting average last year was close to the 350 mark. Hickman, as well as being an outfielder, is also a good pitcher. He was notable for his heavy batting while playing in Boston. Both Selbach and Van Haltren made averages of over 300 in batting last year.

In the catching department, New York is stronger than it has been since 1895, for Warner, Bowerman, and Grady make a strong combination. Grady and Bowerman both batted over the 300 mark last year, so, not including the pitching staff, there are eight men who made an average of over 300 in batting.

There is no doubt that the pitching department, when in proper form, is as strong as any other club can boast, including, as it does, Rusie, Seymour, Doheny, and Carricks, with Gettig to help out in case of an emergency. The extra men on the team are Wilson, catcher; Conroy, first baseman, and Foster, Fleming, and Woodruff, outfielders. A majority of the men are expected to report for practice to-day. Ewing will himself coach the pitchers, and no better coach lives.

BROTHER TO JEAN BERAUD.

Foaled at John Daly's Holmdel Farm on Wednesday.

Veterinarians and stud grooms have been busy at the Holmdel Stock Farm at Holmdel, N. J., during the past month, for new candidates for future turf honors have been arriving in rapid succession, until now there are eleven new sucklings on the farm. Most of them are by His Highness, and all are out of choice mares which John Daly has collected. The latest arrival at the farm is the one that receives most attention, for it is by His Highness-Carrie C., and therefore a full brother to William C. Whitney's great four-year-old Jean Beraud. It was foaled Wednesday, and, although only a week old, it has grown to be a lively, frisky little animal. It commands more attention than the heirs to some wealthy families do, and its birth was the signal for telegraph dispatches to be flashed all over the country. The fact that the foal proved to be a colt was deemed cause for great rejoicing by Mr. Daly. Unlike its great brother, the colt will be eligible to run in the Futurity in its two-year-old year. Jean Beraud might easily have won the event in his year, but his dam had not been nominated, and he was not eligible.

There were originally twelve youngsters born on the farm, but one of them, a filly out of Nellie Bly, died a few days ago. Nine colts out of a brood of eleven foals is a high percentage, and every one on the Holmdel Farm is in a happy frame of mind. Three new stables have been built on the farm to replace those burned last Fall.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 27.—Six furlongs—Polly Bixby, 84, (Tally,) 1; Ben Boy, 107, 2; Sir Eldon, 97, 3. Time, 1:16¾. One-Half Mile, two-year-olds—Tennis Girl, 110, (Vittatoe,) 1; Myra Morella, 110, 2; Mattie Bain, 110, 3. Time, 0:50¾. Seven Furlongs—Gatewood, 105, (Crowhurst,) 1; Robert Bonner, 100, 2; Schnell Laufer, 99, 3. Time, 1:30. Six furlongs, handicap—Dutch Comedian, 103, (Aker,) 1; Free Hand, 99, 2; Owensboro, 104, 3. Time, 1:16. Six furlongs—Insurrection, 109, (Vittatoe,) 1; Martin Duke, 102, 2; Ella Penzance, 3. Time, 1:17¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Five furlongs—Bagdad, 119, (Bashinger,) 1; Garbo, 122, 2; Tom Sharkey, 119, 3. Time, 1:03. Six furlongs—Torsida, 108, (Pigott,) 1; Chappie, 120, 2; Los Prietos, 120, 3. Time, 1:16¼. One-Half Mile, two-year-olds—Laura Marie, 103, (Ross,) 1; Intrepido, 103, 2; Lucidia, 108, 3. Time—0:49¼. One mile—Glen Ann, 109, (Bozeman,) 1; Lena, 109, 2; Sorrow, 103, 3. Time, 1:42¼. One mile and a sixteenth—Go-to-Bed, 109, (Powell,) 1; Malay, 104, 2; Rosinante, 106, 3. Time, 1:47. Seven furlongs—Momentum, 111, 1; Merry Boy, 108, 2; Goodhope, 103, 3. Time, 1:27½.

Grand American Handicap.

When the entries closed on Saturday for the Grand American Handicap, the premier trap-shooting event of this country, 208 of the leading trap shooters had been heard from. It is expected that between now and the time the first round is shot, on April 4, at least 25 post entries will have been made. The Handicap Committee begin the task of alloting handicaps at the Astor House to-day, and they will be published Sunday.

Lincolnshire Handicap.

LONDON, March 27.—H. Barnato's five-year-old horse Sir Geoffrey to-day won the Lincolnshire Handicap, the first of the big racing events decided this year in England. Strike-a-Light was second and Forcett third. Tod Sloan, "Skeets" Martin, Lester and John Reiff, and Rigby, the American jockeys, all had mounts in the race, but were unplaced. The mount was the first in this country for Rigby, who has ridden at New Orleans and San Francisco during the past two years. Berzak, Stamina, and Archduke II., all American horses, ran in the Lincolnshire, but were unplaced. In the Lincoln Plate Lester Reiff finished third on Richard Croker's Manhattan Boy.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; fresh north to east winds.

The storm in the West has made but slight progress during the past twenty-four hours, and is central to-night in the Texas Panhandle; in combination with a high area central to-night in Assiniboia it has caused general snow and rain, mostly snow, over the territory between them, and also some rain in Iowa.

The disturbance over Florida has caused a continuation of the rains there, and their extension along the South Atlantic coast. In addition there were rains Monday night in the lower portion of the West Gulf States, in the Middle Atlantic States, and snow in the lower Lake region and New England.

Temperatures have fallen 6 to 32 degrees in the Northwest and extreme West, and have risen 2 to 14 degrees from Texas northeastward into Ohio.

In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions rain has continued over the northern portions, and has extended to the middle plateau.

Rain or snow is indicated generally Wednesday from the Ohio Valley and upper lake region westward, and rain from Tennessee westward to New Mexico and the South Atlantic States. On Thursday the precipitation area will extend into the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and Southern New England, and rain or snow will likely continue westward to the Mississippi River.

It will be much colder Wednesday in the middle slope and Lower Mississippi Valley and the extreme Southwest, and colder Thursday in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys.

On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be mostly fresh northerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	27	33	38
6 A. M.	26	34	38
9 A. M.	29	39	45
12 M.	39	42	47
4 P. M.	40	45	51
6 P. M.	41	44	48
9 P. M.	37	45	44
12 P. M.	34	42	42

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows: Printing House Square, 44½; Weather Bureau, 40½; Corresponding date 1899, 34½; Corresponding date for last 25 years, 40.

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.78 degrees, humidity 67 per cent. The barometer at 8 P. M. registered 29.86 degrees, humidity 58 per cent. The minimum temperature was 32 at 1 A. M., and the maximum was 47 at 3:05 P. M.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

In the first game in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night the Germanias defeated the Lancashire team by 2 pins. The Lancashires won the second game easily from the Atlantic Mutuals. Niagara won the third game from the Underwriters. In this game Cook of the Underwriters bowled 235, the second best score of the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Germanias—Palmedo, 151; Ruy Khaver, 139; Michel, 165; Hahnel, 141; Barber, 181. Total, 727.

Lancashire—Munroe, 145; Duncan, 133; Helfelein, 133; Wannemacher, 170. Total, 725.

SECOND GAME.

Lancashire—Munroe, 177; Duncan, 137; Helfelein, 144; Lord, 130; Wannemacher, 167. Total, 755.

Atlantic Mutual—Peck, 136; Jones, 133; Covert, 133; Heartt, 135; Furgang, 147. Total, 684.

THIRD GAME.

Niagara—Cook, 235; Esselmont, 170; Willard, 153; Turner, 115; Bailey, 123. Total, 796.

Underwriters—Stone, 148; Enderly, 149; Whittaker, 131; Rasmussen, 155; Block, 164. Total, 747.

A series was bowled in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night, the first team of Chase National Bank winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chase National No. 1—Haynes, 142; Martin, 179; Freed, 142; Mitchell, 175; Booth, 188. Total, 826.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—Pond, 141; Hamilton, 129; McNichol, 130; Nichols, 145; Horn, 150. Total, 695.

SECOND GAME.

Kountze Brothers—Farrington, 169; Loomis, 121; McCabe, 169; Andrus, 111; Schmidt, 172. Total, 742.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—Hamilton, 107; McNichols, 107; Nichols, 122; Horn, 123. Total, 459.

THIRD GAME.

Chase National No. 1—Haynes, 182; Martin, 168; Freed, 127; Mitchell, 115; Booth, 178. Total, 770.

Kountze Brothers—Farrington, 152; Loomis, 174; McCabe, 163; Andrus, 102; Schmidt, 189. Total, 760.

De Long, Fort Greene, and Justin F. Price Councils were all winners in the Royal Arcanum tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

De Long Council—Blake, 161; Healy, 133; Herx, 148; Schuman, 167; Haff, 160. Total, 769.

Fern Council—Miller, 141; Thomas, 118; Hann, 136; Trimmer, 188; Ketcham, 167. Total, 750.

SECOND GAME.

Fort Greene Council—Ruff, 125; Snow, 186; Wallace, 169; Diehl, 169; Spencer, 162. Total, 761.

De Witt Clinton Council—Quinn, 132; Parker, 179; Page, 135; McElroy, 113; Butler, 161. Total, 720.

THIRD GAME.

Justin F. Price Council—Shea, 190; Wooley, 134; Gehlhaus, 177; Foreman, 153; Potter, 179. Total, 833.

Oxford Council—Phillipson, 170; Thompson, 149; Carman, 122; Otis, 144; Anderson, 138. Total, 723.

The South Paw team proved too much for the Pontiac Wheelmen and the Pontiac Bowling Club, and won two games last night in the Carruthers Brooklyn National tournament. Scores:

First Game—Pontiac Wheelmen, 709; Pontiac Bowling Club, 659. Second Game—South Paw, 805; Pontiac Bowling Club, 761. Third Game—South Paw, 831; Pontiac Wheelmen, 776.

Tournament Games To-day.

National League—New York Athletic Club, Imperial, Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Columbian League—Dolando, Empire City, Knickerbocker.

United Bowling Clubs, Section No. 2—Gotham, Accident, Owl.

North Side National—Pontiac Wheelmen, North New York, Central.

Archdeacon Union—Three games at Starr's Tournament Hall.

Carruthers' National—Reinecke, Pin Knight, Spartan.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Tournament—Nassau vs. Fraternity, Burnside vs. Brooklyn; Burnside vs. Fulton.

The Pool Tournaments.

Dr. W. G. Douglas and G. W. Vredenburgh were the winners in the pool tournament at the New York Athletic Club last night. Dr. Douglas in the first game defeated J. W. Becker by a score of 100 to 73, and in the second game Vredenburg defeated C. S. Pinkney by a score of 100 to 60.

At the Knickerbocker Athletic Club E. W. Scott won from C. C. Bailey in the pool tournament by a score of 100 to 98.

Fitzsimmons Wins in One Round.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—What was scheduled to be a six-round sparring match between "Bob" Fitzsimmons and Jim Daly at the First Regiment Armory tonight, came to an end in the first round. Fitzsimmons floored Daly three times and the referee stopped the fight. The attendance was small.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:50	Sun sets...6:20	Moon rises...4:09

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:14	Gov. Isl'd...5:42	H. Gate....7:38
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:45	Gov. Isl'd...6:15	H. Gate....8:11

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Massilia, Naples		
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Santiago, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

Caribbee, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe,) and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 31 and up to April 14, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York April 14, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 28.

Albano, Havre, March 15.
Algiers, New Orleans, March 14.
Comanche, Jacksonville, March 23.
Excelsior, New Orleans, March 22.
Inca, Huelva, March 11.
Indiania, St. Lucia, March 21.
Lyell, Gibraltar, March 12.
Nicolai II., Copenhagen, March 13.
Queen Olga, London, March 9.
Sarmatian, Glasgow, March 15.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 26.
Virginian, London, March 16.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

City of Birmingham, Savannah, March 26.
El Rio, New Orleans, March 24.
Grangense, Para, March 17.
Jersey City, Bristol, March 15.
Kurdistan, St. Lucia, March 22.
Matanzas, Havana, March 26.
Russian Prince, Hamburg, March 15.
Saale, Bremen, March 29.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

Germanic, Liverpool, March 21.
Hindoo, Hull, March 18.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 27.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, March 19.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31.

Lucania, Liverpool, March 24.
Phoebus, Algiers, March 17.
Polarstjernen, Leith, March 17.
St. Paul, Southampton, March 24.

SUNDAY, APRIL 1.

Auguste Victoria, Gibraltar, March 26.
El Monte, New Orleans, March 27.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, March 17.
La Bretagne, Havre, March 24.
Manitou, London, March 22.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, March 17.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, March 22.

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

Afridi, Gibraltar, March 19.
Assyria, Hamburg, March 21.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, March 22.

Arrived.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Petermann, Genoa, &c., March 15, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.
Southeast of Fire Island at 5:36 P. M.
SS Oneida, Staples, Georgetown, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
SS Hudson, Halsey, New Orleans, with mdse. to H. B. Alley.
SS Principessa Christiana, (Aust.,) Scopinich, Fiume Feb. 27 and Algiers March 6, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Eichel, Bremen March 17, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:38 P. M.
SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam March 15 and Boulogne 16th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool March 17 and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:12 P. M.
SS Havana, Stevens, Havana March 24, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.
SS Princess Anne, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.
SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp March 17, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 A. M.
SS Alene, (Br.,) Long, Savanilla, &c., March 13, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:24 A. M.
SS Hesperides, (Br.,) Marsh, Liverpool March 14, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M. 26th.
SS Bestrice, (Br.,) Edison, Calcutta, &c., Jan. 27, with mdse. and one passenger to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.
SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville March 23 and Charleston 24th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Bettencourt, Lisbon, &c., March 12, with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsink & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.
SS Penrith Castle, (Br.,) Lewis, Santos March 3, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Tuna, (Nor.,) Morgensen, Guantanamo March 20, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.,
SS La Grande Duchesse, Hanlon, Savannah March 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.
SS Adler, (Br.,) Sutherland, Inagua, Port au Prince, &c., via Newport News, March 25, to the Cameron Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 9:36 P. M.
SS Mésaba, (Br.,) Segrave, London March 17, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M.
SS Adler, (Br.,) Bignall, Chester, Penn., March 26, in balast to Cameron Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 P. M.
SS Concho, Risk, Galveston and Key West, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co.
WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 27, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, hazy.

Sailed.

SS Therese Heymann, (Br.,) for Havre.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Evelyn, for Norfolk.
SS Winifred, (Br.,) for Hamburg, &c.
SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Tauric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Kaiserin Maria Theresa, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Cherbourg and Southampton.
SS Oevenum, (Port.,) for Oporto.
SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) for Inagua, &c.
SS Kennett, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Grenada, (Br.,) for Trinidad, &c.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Arkadia, for San Juan, &c.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Aisenborn, for Baltimore.

Notice to Mariners.

GREAT SALT POND BREAKWATER (OUTER END) BEACON LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the light at this station on the outer end of Great Salt Pond Breakwater, northwesterly side of Block Island, southerly side of the cut entrance to Great Salt Pond, has been re-established as heretofore. Due notice of the re-establishment of the fog signal will be given.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 30 of 1900.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 52, No 211, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 38.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 27.—SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam March 25.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New York for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Lizard at 11:45 P. M. to

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Ast P. Potter. S. E. Kirkham.
Potter & Kirkham
BANKERS & BROKERS.
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members Cons. Stock Exchange of N. Y.
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AND BONDS FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.
Special Attention Given to Investment Securities.
TELEPHONE 1175 CORTLANDT.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch. Astor Place Bank.
Broadway & Spring St. Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank. Queens County Bank.
72d St. & Columbus Ave. Borough of Queens.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson,
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and reinvited. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886,
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

C. W. MORGAN & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y.
Commission 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,440 Broadway, near 40th St.
Phila.: Drexel Bldg., 5th and Chestnut.
PRIVATE WIRES.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Also our New Book giving full explanation, "How To Speculate Successfully in Wall Street."

ALFRED BURROWS & CO.,
BANKERS and BROKERS,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway.
BONDS STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.

AN APPOINTMENT.
Perez F. Huff,
(of Hamlin & Co.,)
AS MANAGER FOR
The Wall Street District Branch Agency OF
The Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.,
WITH OFFICES AT
45 William and 41 Pine Streets.
SEND AGE AND ADDRESS FOR INVESTMENT PROPOSITION WITH LIFE INSURANCE AS AN ADDED VALUE.

WANTED—By a middle-aged gentleman a position in a trust company, corporation, or banking institution; he has been during the past 25 years in the banking and stock-brokerage business, and filled every position connected therewith; can leave the city; references the highest; salary reasonable. Address Banking and Broking, Box 125, Time Office.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 28th, 1900
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real-Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$20,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pac. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1917.
$24,000 West Shore R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Reg. Bds. 2361.
$20,000 Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R. Cons. 1st 7 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1900.
$10,000 Chic. & Nor'west Exten. 4 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1926.
$12,000 Cin., Indpls., St. Louis & Chic. R. R. Genl. 1st 4 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1936.
$9,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$10,000 Illinois Central R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1951.
$15,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1901.
$12,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. (Iowa Div.) Skg. Fd. 4 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$25,000 Oswego & Syracuse R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$4,000 Michigan Central R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$3,000 Michigan Central R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$10,000 Bur., Cedar Rapids & North. R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$7,000 Balt. & Potomac R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$2,000 Illinois Central R. R. 1st 3½ p. c. Reg. Bds., 1951.
$1,000 Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1922.
100 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
5 shs. Green Bay & Western R. R. and $90 do. scrip.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
18 shs. Manhattan Company.
53 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
52 shs. Greenwich Insurance Co.
15 shs. Oswego & Syracuse R. R. Guar.
3 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
40 shs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Bank of America.
100 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Clinton Hall Association.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
5 shs. Lyford Car Fender Co.
All right, title, and interest of estate P. Lima in 606 shs. Ferro Cardozo invention Co.
$461.46 Claim against Roderiguez & Co. of Rio de Janeiro.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$85,000 N. Y., Lack. & West R. R. Term. & Impt. 4 p. c., Gtd. Bds., 1923.
1,000 shs. Mechanical Rubber Co. pref. (Hypd.).
$5,000 Cin., Indpls., St. Louis & Chic. R. R. Genl. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Coupon Bds., 1936.
100 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
5 shs. City Trust Co.
25 shs. Central National Bank.
10 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
12 shs. Importers and Traders' Natl. Bank.
70 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
200 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co.
$10,000 Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. Ninth National Bank.
$5,000 New Memphis Gas Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds.
$15,000 N. Y. & East River Ferry Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$5,000 N. Y. & New Jersey Ferry Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
$5,000 Jamaica & Brklyn. Road Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$500 Associated Manuf. Mutual Fire Ins. Corp.
275 shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
20 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. pfd.
5 shs. Leather Manfrs.' Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Bank of New York.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
15 shs. Globe and Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. North American Trust Co.
60 shs. Staten Island Railway.
3,397½ shs. Cin., Jack. & Mack R. R. (Trust Co. Rec.) Assmt. paid.
$5,000 U. S. Flour Milling Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1939.
30 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis R. R.
5 shs. Leather Manufrs.' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
$5,000 Chic. & Northwestern Extn. 4 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1926.
$11,000 Col. & Hock. Coal and Iron Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds.
27 shs. N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone Co.
13 shs. Nassau Trust Co.
6 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co. of N. Y.
5 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. P. Lorillard Tobacco Co. 8 p. c. pfd.
10 shs. Journeay & Burnham pfd.
100 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. pfd.
5 shs. Central Fireworks Co. common.
$7,000 Atlantic Coast Elec. R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
6 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000
LEVI P. MORTON.....President
EDWARD J. BERWIND. Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary
DIRECTORS.
James W. Alexander, John Jacob Astor, George F. Baker, Edward J. Berwind, Frederic Cromwell, Henry M. Flagler, G. G. Haven, Jos. C. Hendrix, Abram S. Hewitt, James N. Jarvie, Aug. D. Juilliard, Joseph Larocque, D. O. Mills, Levi P. Morton, Richard A. McCurdy, W. G. Oakman, John Sloane, William C. Whitney, A. Wolff.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit.
Buy and Sell Bills of Exchange.
Collections on all Foreign Countries

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

The Cleveland Trust Company,
CLEVELAND, OHIO,
Owns and offers
CLEVELAND ELECTRIC RAILWAY 5s,
DETROIT ELECTRIC RAILWAY 5s,
and other
Choice Corporation Securities.
Circulars Upon Application.

The Trust Co. of America,
143 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

CAN GIVE WARRANTEE DEED ZINC MINing land, Marion County, Arkansas; just returned from there with maps and specimens. Address, for appointment, R. C. W., 460 Sturtevant House.

A PARTNER WITH $10,000 CASH CAPITAL to invest in a Wall Street speculative business; references exchanged. SPECULATION, Box 164 Times.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad Company.

To holders of Bonds of this Company, on its Manitowoc Division, secured by Mortgage, dated July 1st, 1895, and Supplemental Mortgage, dated December 5th, 1895:

Please take notice that this Company intends to redeem on the next interest date, to wit, April 1st, 1900, all Bonds issued under its First Mortgage, dated July 1st, 1895, and Supplemental Mortgage, dated December 5th, 1895, to John A. Stewart, Edwin H. Abbot, and Rowland G. Hazard, as Trustees, by payment to the holder thereof, in gold coined money of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, of one hundred and ten (110) per centum of the face value thereof, together with all interest then accrued and unpaid. The Bonds may be presented for payment and redemption to Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City, on April 1st, 1900. This notice is given in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said Mortgages; and the principal of the said Bonds becomes due on said April 1st, 1900, and all coupons maturing thereafter become void.

Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad Company
By JOHN CROSBY BROWN, President.
New York, October 1st, 1899.

To Creditors and Stockholders
OF THE
Third Ave. R. R. Co.

With a view to the reorganization of the finances of the Company, the undersigned Committee invites the **HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY'S NOTES AND OTHER UNFUNDED OBLIGATIONS, AND STOCKHOLDERS,** to deposit their evidences of indebtedness and certificates of Stock with **The Mercantile Trust Company,** New York City, or the **Old Colony Trust Company,** Boston, Mass., and receive in exchange therefor negotiable certificates under an Agreement dated March 1, 1900, copies of which may be obtained at the above-named depositaries. The Agreement provides that depositors may withdraw their claims and securities if the Plan of Reorganization when submitted does not meet with their approval.
New York, March 8, 1900.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.,
Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
DRAWN BONDS.
Interest ceased on February 1st, 1900, upon the following "SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879" drawn for the Sinking Fund on January 31st, 1900, at 105 and accrued interest, and holders are requested to surrender the same to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, at No. 20 William Street, New York, and receive payment; the drawn bonds carry four months' interest, making 106⅔ for the Five Per Cents. and 107 for the Six Per Cents., viz.:
5 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Nos. 1259, 1405, 1410, 1526, 2380, 2467, 2525, 3456, 3733, 3938, 3977, 4383, 5753, 5863, 5944.
6 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Nos. 364, 927, 1982, 2767, 2792, 3017, 3558, 3709, 3873, 3874.
Registered Bonds having $1,000 drawn from each Bond.
5 Per Cent. $5,000 Bond No. 0006.
5 Per Cent. $10,000 Bond No. 0208.
6 Per Cent. $10,000 Bond No. 0771.
CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.
New York, March 27th, 1900.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7% BONDS.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the Consolidated Mortgage of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, dated the 1st of August, 1867, is prepared to purchase bonds issued under that mortgage.
Proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 2d day of April, 1900, and should be addressed as follows:
"The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 16-22 William Street."
"Proposals for sale of bonds of The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Co."
The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Dated New York, March 27th, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
No. 4 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, Cal., March 3d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday, March 15th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 5th, 1900.
E. C. WRIGHT,
Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.
New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Office of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York.
No. 42 Cedar Street, New York City.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held at the office of the Company, No. 42 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 10th day of April, 1900, at 1:00 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York City, March 26th, 1900.
GEORGE S. A. YOUNG, President.
WALTER S. ALLEY, Secretary.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1900.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th inst., and reopened on the third day of April next at 11 o'clock A. M.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 8, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M. at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 17th, and reopened on April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

American Linseed Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at 12 o'clock noon the second Tuesday in April, at the office of the Company, Hudson Co. Bank Building, No. 248 Washington St., Jersey City, New Jersey, for the election of twelve (12) Directors for the ensuing year to succeed those whose terms expire, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting.
Stockholders of record February 24th will be entitled to vote.
G. E. HIGHLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the Stockholders of The Car Trust Investment Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 27 Pine Street, New York, on Wednesday, April 4th, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing eight (8) Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting.—Dated New York, March 20, 1900.
THOS. CARMICHAEL, President.
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The H. Nicholsburg Mfg. Co. for the election of three Directors and such other business as may properly come before it will be held at the office of the company, 62 Dey Street, in the City of New York, on MONDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock noon.
EDWIN FERRIS, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March 26, 1900.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on Monday, April 9, 1900. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from April 2 until April 9, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Company's FIRST MORTGAGE 4½ BONDS.
Coupon No. 4, due April 1st, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, March 26th 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds, and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, March 24th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, April 3d, 1900.
J. N. McNEAL, Treasurer.
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE
American Smelting and Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, March 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Co. have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of the company for the quarter ended January 31st, 1900, and also a dividend of SEVEN-EIGHTEENTHS OF ONE PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of the company for the period from April 11th to April 30th, 1899, both inclusive, payable April 10th, 1900, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. March 26th, 1900.
The transfer books for the transfer of preferred stock will be closed at three o'clock March 26th, and will be open April 11th, 1900.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, March 21, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 16th day of April next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st inst.
For the purpose of the annual election of Directors of this Company, which will be held on the 18th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 12 M. on Saturday, the 7th day of April, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 19th day of April next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, April 16th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, March 29th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on March 29th, and will be reopened on April 17th.
CHARLES F. WARREN, Secretary.
New York, March 21, 1900.

CHARTERED 1852.
Metropolitan Savings Bank,
1 and 3 Third Ave.
(Opposite Cooper Institute, New York City.)
DEPOSITS made now and until April 3 draw interest from April 1. **Semi-annual Dividends** paid regularly since organization. **Surplus** for the security of depositors exceeding **Half Million Dollars.**
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

Havana Commercial Company,
32 Broadway, New York, March 26, 1900.
Preferred Stock Dividend.
The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 16th, to stockholders of record.
The transfer books will close Saturday, March 31, and reopen Tuesday, April 17th.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co.
A dividend of 1¼ Per Cent. has been declared upon the common stock of this Company, payable May 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of the books, April 10th, 1900.
The transfer books for the common stock will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New York, at 3 o'clock P. M. Tuesday, April 10th, and reopened May 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. GILBERT S. WEIGHT, Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,
23D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE,
New York, March 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after March 31st, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, April 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Sts.
Philadelphia, Penn., March 14, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable April 14, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

The Mexican National Railroad Co.,
New York, March 17th, 1900.
Holders of Second Mortgage "A" Bonds of this Company are entitled to a payment of FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from the earnings of 1899, on account of past due interest, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 5 and 6 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 20th, 1900.
WILLIAM BURCKEL, Secretary.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after April 2d, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, March 23d, 1900.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, New York, March 1, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on the 2d day of April next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1900.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, March 21, 1900.
NINETIETH (QUARTERLY) DIVIDEND.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent., payable, free of tax, April 2, 1900, until which date the transfer book will be closed. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., March 14, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of April, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 3d proximo.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

New York Office, 27 William St.
Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the registered bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana will be closed on March 24th at noon and reopened April 2d. Interest checks will be mailed on March 31st.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Ass't Treas.

No. 11 Broadway, New York, March 20, 1900.
THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY CO. will pay a quarterly dividend of one dollar and twenty-five cents per share May 1st to PREFERRED Stockholders of record March 30th. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer.

American Air Power.
A Wall Street Bureau gave it as "authoritatively stated" yesterday that Herbert H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, would resign the Presidency of the American Air Power Company, in which the Metropolitan people have a large interest, and which is likely to be the parent company when the projected consolidation of the principal air motor corporations takes place. Henry D. Cooke, President of the Compressed Air Motor Company of Chicago was mentioned as likely to be Mr. Vreeland's successor.

Banks Increase Circulation.
Most of the National banks of this city have considerably increased or contemplate increasing their circulation under the new currency law. The Mercantile, the Hanover, First, American Exchange, Chase, Gallatin, Seaboard, and Liberty National banks have taken out circulation virtually to the amount of their respective capitalizations, it is said.

The New York and Rockaway Beach.
The Directors of the New York and Rockaway Beach Railway Company were yesterday re-elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders, to serve for another year, with the exception of Sidell Tilghman, who was succeeded by George Pratt.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 27	892,347
To date this year	31,556,921
Corresponding date last year	55,759,176

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 27	$4,048,500
To date this year	$147,122,740
Corresponding date last year	$318,365,210

Money rates: Collateral loans, on call, 3@4½ per cent.; at three months, 4@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Iowa Central	1⅝
Am. Ice	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅝	K. C., P. & G. full pd.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Keok. & Des M. pf.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Manhattan	⅞
Am. S. & W. pf.	¾	Met. Street Ry.	3
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¾	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	3
Am. Tin Plate	1½	M. W. S. El., C., pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	1½	Minn. & St. L.	4½
Anaconda Copper	½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Ann Arbor pf.	¾	Nat. Steel	1⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅜	N. J. Central	1
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	3⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
B'klyn Union Gas.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Buff., Roch. & P.	½	2d pf.	3
Canadian Pacific	1	N. Y., O. & West	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	2	People's Gas, Chi.	¾
Chi., I. & L. pf.	½	Pere Marquette	¾
Clev., L. & W.	3	Pere Marquette pf.	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Pressed Steel Car	⅞
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Reading	⅞
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	4¾
Consol. Gas	1½	Reading 2d pf.	2
Del. & Hudson	1½	Southern Pacific	½
Del., L. & W.	¾	Stand. R. & T.	½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Third Avenue	2
Federal Steel	2	Union Bag & Paper	½
Glucose Sugar pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	1⅛
I. B. & Malin.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Illinois Central	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1¼

Stocks Declined.

Chi. Term. T. pf.	1	Nat. Steel pf.	1¼
Den. & Rio Grande	¾	National Tube	½
Dne. & R. G. pf.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Nord. & West.	⅝
Glucose Sugar	½	Pacific Coast	½
Int. Paper	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Louis. & Nash.	1½	Rio Grande West	5
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1	Rio Grande W. pf.	½
Missouri Pacific	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Nat. Biscuit pf.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
National Lead	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. F. & I 5s.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, A.	1
Det. City Gas 5s.	2	Rio G. South. 1st	3
F. & P. M., Pt. H. 6s	1¼	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, L. E.	1
Read. gen. 4s.	2½		

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s. 1 | Ft. W. & R. G. 1st 3

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Wall Street sentiment seems each day to grow more cheerfully confident. Tests had to be withstood yesterday. Professional speculators who lately bought at lower prices were at the beginning of yesterday's business ready to sell their holdings "at the market"; and stocks in large volume were forced for sale throughout the whole market. Some effect was produced, naturally enough; but the reaction which the pressure caused was slight and lasted but briefly. In the list of net changes for the day is proof of Wall Street's improved situation—the list of net changes showing largely upon the side of advances.

Some of the day's gains were more than ordinarily notable. Various groups of stocks straightened up and displayed vigor such as they have not recently known. Issues which lately have been conspicuous in leadership of the market's improvement were, moreover, able to maintain their good records. The market's quality was in many ways certified.

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The industrial list had yesterday better market aspects than at any time since recent improvement began, for the entire group of trust issues has been lagging. The betterment shown yesterday was influenced to some extent doubtless by the appearance of new strength in Sugar Trust shares, a strength which the professional element in Wall Street persists in considering especially significant just at this juncture. Old stories of trade war settlement get fresh attention.

What was really more encouraging in yesterday's industrial market development was disclosed in the general improvement which the iron and steel shares presented. Federal Steel became the leader of that group on semi-official announcement that quarterly dividends may be expected upon that company's shares and at a rate making the current market price look ridiculously low. On a basis of 1¼ per cent. quarterly, Federal Steel common will yield to investors at the present price about 12 per cent., while if the quarterly rate is made 2 per cent., the yield on the investment is 16 per cent.

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The improvement showing the metal stocks is accompanied by similar new encouragement in the coal group, both anthracite and bituminous shares scoring handsome gains. This reflects investment buying probably to a larger extent than shows in any other part of the market, aside from what is the record in the old and standard railway shares. Exceptional strength in the Reading issues is due apparently to extraordinary buying orders received here from London.

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European purchases of American stocks keep up. Yesterday's transactions of this sort may be fairly estimated at at least 60,000 shares.

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Money market conditions grow more favorable. Funds to the extent of many millions were offered in Wall Street yesterday for the rest of this year on a basis of 4 per cent., with ordinary Stock Exchange collateral. The tight money bugaboo seems demolished completely.

QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS.

All of the iron and steel stocks made gains in yesterday's market, under the leadership of the Federal Steel issues. Trading in them reached larger figures than recently recorded, and some of the gains in market value were substantial. Steel and Wire, Steel Hoop, Tin Plate, Colorado Fuel, and National Steel all rose a point or more apiece, while Federal Steel's gain was two full points.

In all the iron and steel stocks an extraordinary short interest exists, based somewhat on the theory that dividend prospects had become less encouraging than formerly was calculated. And the better feeling disclosed in the general advances scored yesterday is attributable to the discovery that certain important dividend promises will be kept. In the case of Federal Steel it is, indeed, semi-officially indicated that the common stock can now establish the policy of regular quarterly dividend payments. A meeting of Federal Steel Directors will be held within the next fortnight, at which action is counted upon—probably in the declaration of a 1½ per cent. quarterly dividend. The rate may, however, be 2 per cent. for the quarter, putting the annual distribution on an 8 instead of a 6 per cent. basis. Inside information is, however, to the effect that this detail of an exact rate is not yet fully determined.

COAL STOCKS ARE RISING.

With out a few exceptions, the co

1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 3-16 and 94⅞; guilders, 39 13-16@39⅞ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@12½c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight—17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000. St. Louis—Par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 27.—The market for American securities opened firm and advanced all around on a broadening speculative demand. Later prices fell off slightly and the market closed easy.

Consols for money, 101 11-16; consols for the account, 101 13-16; Canadian, 100⅞; Erie, 14⅜; Erie first preferred, 42⅜; Illinois Central, 119; Union Pacific preferred, 79½; St. Paul, 130½; New York Central, 142⅛; Pennsylvania, 72; Reading, 10; Northern Pacific preferred, 70; Atchison, 28½; Louisville, 88½; Grand Trunk, 8½; Anaconda, 8¾.

Bar silver steady at 27⅝d per ounce.

Money, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 3⅞@3 15-16 per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 71⅝.

Rand mines, 37⅜.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £30,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 30.85; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 6.87½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 27.—Business opened heavy on the Bourse to-day, but soon improved, continual purchases lifting up prices. Spanish 4s were the leading feature. Portuguese shares were in great favor, but toward the close became easier. Transactions were small. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 30c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 19½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 73.22½.

BERLIN, March 27.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day. Home funds were in good demand and internationals were quiet. Spanish 4s hardened considerably in response to Paris advices. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were in good demand and bank shares were maintained. Mines were slightly easier. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 4½ per cent.; three months' bills, 5 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 27.—The Boston market was broad, and made some good gains, with copper stocks showing more animation than in three months at least. In the afternoon there were some recessions from the best prices, but the net result of the day's trading was highly favorable to believers in a good market this Spring. Atchison, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Union Pacific, Sugar, and Federal Steel were conspicuous for activity, while half a dozen of the mining stocks displayed a good degree of animation.

Montana was up 3 more, at 317, later 315; Butte rose 3, to 72, later 70½; Cochiti gained ⅝, to 11⅝; Bingham, ¾, to 12½, later 12; Atlantic, 2, to 24; Areadian, ⅜, to 19⅜; Baltic, ⅝, to 21; Centennial, ½, to 20, later 19⅜; Dominion Coal, 1⅜, to 47, later 46¼; Osceola, 1, to 70½; Parrot, ½, to 48, later 47½; United States Oil, 1¼, to 19⅜; Utah, 1, to 32; Amalgamated, ⅜, to 97¼; Centennial Eureka, ½, to 26; Old Dominion, ⅜, to 17⅜.

In the general market Père Marquette rose 2⅛ more, to 28⅞—odd lots selling at 29¼—later receding to 27; preferred rose ⅜, to 63⅜, subsequently falling back to 63. Fitchburg preferred lost 1½, to 130½. Bell Telephone strengthened 2, to 317. Boston and Albany were up 1½, to 244. The market closed firm and with promise of continued buoyancy.

At the Clearing House money between the banks loaned at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at 10 and 12½ cents discount for cash. The placing of the State loan of $1,000,000 for eight months at the comparatively high figure of 3.10 per cent. reflects both the excellence of the State's credit and the anticipation on the part of the purchasing house of a better market than the present for disposition of the loan among private investors.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4	4¼	Old Colony	3	3½
Allouez	1¾	1⅞	Old Dominion	17	18
Arcadian	19¾	20	Osceola	70	71
Arnold	5⅞	6	Parrot	47⅜	48
Ash Bed	.25	1	Pioneer		1
Atlantic	24½	Quincy	135	140	
Baltic	21	21½	Rhode Island		4½
B. & Cr. C.	.12	.15	Santa Fé	6	6½
Bos. & Mont.	316	318	Santa Ysabel	1¼	1½
Butte & Bos.	70½	71	Shoe	30	31
Cal. & Hecla.	745	750	Tamarack	185	190
Centennial	19¾	20	Utah	31½	32
Franklin	15	16	Washington	1	1½
Humboldt		1	White Knob	30	31
Isle Royale	27		Winona		3
Mohawk	14¾	15	Wolverine	39¾	40

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	242	244	C. Mass. pf.	63	65
Bost. & Low.	242		Fitchburg pf.	130½	131
Bost. & Me.	194	195	N. Y. & N.		
Bos. & Prov.	298½		E. 6s	111	
Bost. Elev.	119	120	N. Y. & E.		
Bos. Gas 5s		80	E. 7s	115	
Cent. Mass.	14⅝	15	West End	92	92½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	315	317	Mex. Tele.	2⅝	2¾
Chi. Stk. Y.	134	135	N. Eng. Tel.	132	135
Dom. Coal	46	46⅜	U. S. Oil	14⅜	14⅞
D. Coal pf.	114		W'house El.		46
Erie Tel.	104½	105½	Whse. El. pf.	61	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Interest to-day was centred in Metropolitan Elevated stocks, which were decidedly firmer. The common opened at 30½, and sold steadily up to 33 at the close; the preferred, which opened at 60¼, reached 81, and closed at 80½; the bonds brought 95¾. Union Traction preferred advanced a point, from 74, and closed there. Lake Street Elevated certificates opened at 9, dropped to 7⅛, and closed at 8. Preferred Biscuit dropped from 90 at the start to 89, and closed at 89.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
500	Linseed	14	13¾	13¾
450	Linseed pf	58	57¾	57⅞
45	American Strawboard	31	30½	31
500	Chicago U. Traction	22½	22	22¼
115	Chicago U. Traction pf.	75	74	75
50	C. & C. Canal & Dock	69	69	69
112	Diamond Match	124½	123	123
360	Lake St. Elev. ctfs	9	7⅛	8
79	Lake St. Elev. Ry	9½	9¼	9¼
1,868	Met. Elevated	33	30½	33
595	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	81	80¼	80½
1,175	National Biscuit	36⅜	36	36⅝
229	National Biscuit pf.	90	89	89½
10	National Steel	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
60	North Chicago	222	222	222
72	International Pkg. Co.	10½	10½	10½
10	Inter. Pkg. Co. common	5	5	5
120	South Side Elevated	99	98	99
35	Street's W. S. C. Line	20½	20½	20½
141	West Chicago	111½	111	111

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Karnice Company of New York City; capital, $1,500. Directors—Paul F. J. Durand and J. H. Vinon, New York.

Chautauqua Lake Ice Company of Jamestown; capital, $15,000. Directors—F. E. Sessions and H. M. Gage, Jamestown.

Bierbaum & Merrick Metal Company of Buffalo; capital, $40,000. Directors—M. B. Patch and C. H. Bierbaum, Buffalo.

Seneca Gold Mining and Reduction Company of Buffalo; capital, $4,800. Directors—E. C. Lindemann, Dover; G. E. Degolia, Salamanca.

P. B. Traynor & Co. of New York, to deal in dry goods; capital, $30,000. Directors—Bernard Traynor and Abraham Altmeyer, New York City.

James Morris Company of Brooklyn, to deal in clothing and dry goods; capital, $750. Directors—James M. Morris and Yetta Morris, Brooklyn.

Dreessen Incorporated Company of New York, to manufacture cloth; capital, $3,000. Directors—Marie W. Dreessen and E. L. McBurney of New York.

W. P. Tostevin Construction Company of New York, to construct fireproof floors, &c.; capital, $6,000. Directors—William P. Tostevin, Darien, Conn.; J. R. Hoff, Brooklyn.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., March 27.—The United States Security Investment Corporation, capital, $1,000,000, was incorporated here to-day, to deal in bonds, stocks, and mortgages. The incorporators are Thomas L. Bowes, Willard T. Fales, and Walter S. Nichols of Jersey City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 27.—The following were incorporated at Dover yesterday:

The American Multiplex Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of Boston, to manufacture and construct all kinds of electric appliances for the transmission of messages; capital, $1,000,000.

The Merchants' Coal Company of Baltimore, to mine and sell coal; capital, $300,000.

The Reading Cold Storage and Ice Company of Reading, Penn.; capital, $750,000.

The S. McDonald Company of Boston, to manufacture candy, pastry, and cake; capital, $50,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was on a relatively small scale, but in the matter of prices the market held well up to the record of the close of last week, and in not a few cases further advances were recorded on the day's transactions. Confidence has been restored to a sufficient degree to make better prices possible, and there are indications that once more the public is taking an interest in the market. More vitality is shown than has recently appeared, and although the market has not yet become very active, it shows a so much healthier tone that hope for considerable further improvement in the near future seems reasonable. It is believed that plans are under consideration by the managements of several important companies the stocks of which are traded in on the curb, and their accomplishment will probably lead to much higher prices in these issues and may result in much betterment in the curb market generally. Amalgamated Copper continues active and strong, and its course is being watched with much interest. Several of the industrials were active yesterday and scored substantial advances.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of about 2,500 shares, which sold between 96⅝ and 97⅛. It closed at 96¾ bid, a net gain of an eighth of a point. The stock was bought in round lots yesterday, and the demand was good all day. Thus far little is known as to the actual holdings of copper shares of the Amalgamated Copper Company, and in some quarters it is said that when fuller information in regard to the company reaches the public it cannot but result in much improvement in the stock. It is said that the company's position is an excellent one, and assures it the opportunity to profit by every favorable development in the copper trade. Higher prices for the stock are confidently predicted in quarters supposed to be familiar with the policy of Standard Oil capitalists, and these expressions of opinion have been accompanied by large purchases of the stock.

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was quiet yesterday. Announcement was made during the day of the choice of John N. Abbott, formerly the General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, as General Manager of the Consolidated Equipment Company. Much interest was evinced in the choice of Mr. Abbott for this position, and the general opinion was that the company's choice was a most wise one. Mr. Abbott's reputation among railroad men, among whom he is so widely known, is expected to make it possible for him to rapidly extend the company's business, in the establishment of which much progress has been made. For several days past quiet purchases of the stock of the Consolidated Company have been going on, and a good deal of the stock has changed hands. Specialists report, however, that there has been inquiry for large blocks of the stock which it has been impossible to supply. It is understood that negotiations of much importance to the company are going on that will probably result in contracts that will show large profits and awaiting the improvement in the price of the stock that is expected to show on the completion of these negotiations little disposition is shown to let the stock go.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common was traded in to the extent of 500 shares, which changed hands at 8. About an equal amount of the preferred stock sold at 28. Both issues closed unchanged for the day. New intimations were had to the effect that the report now being prepared by the stockholders' committee will make a very favorable showing, but thus far it has not been learned when the report will be ready.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was again a prominent feature of the market. Supply of the stock was small and the prices of both issues advanced sharply on light transactions. The common stock sold as high as 32, and closed at 31½ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. Sales of the preferred stock were made as high as 52, and this issue closed at 15⅜ bid, a net gain of half a point. It is difficult to secure the stock, as the purchasers of the last few weeks have absorbed most of the loose stock, and also because of the belief that important developments in the local gas situation are likely to be announced in a short time.

BROOKLYN GAS AND ELECTRIC sold at 4¼, and closed unchanged at 4 bid.

LADY HELEN COPPER was quoted at 78, which was bid for 1,000 shares. They were offered at 80.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE common was traded in to the extent of about 400 shares. It sold between 47 and 48¼. Very little stock was offered, and the price advanced easily. It closed at 46 bid, a net gain of 3 points, with no stock offered within several points of that figure.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was active and strong. It sold up to 10 and closed at the highest for the day, at 10 bid, a net gain of 1 point.

RUBBER GOODS common sold at 28¼, and closed at 28⅜ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	4	4½
New Amsterdam Gas	31½	32
New Amsterdam pf	50¼	51½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	97½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	31
American Agricul. Chem. pf., ex div.	76½	77½
American Bicycle	10	13
American Bicycle pf.	40	42
American Bicycle bonds		86
American Chicle	56	58
American Chicle pf.	78	85
American Woolen	21	21⅜
American Woolen pf.	79½	80½
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	48	49
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	12½
Distilling Company of America	7⅜	8
Distilling Company of America pf.	27½	
Empire Steel		20
Empire Steel pf.		60
Electric Boat	20	22
Electric Boat pf.	35	40
Havana Commercial	19	20
Havana Commercial pf.	59	60½
International Power	30	35
International Pump	20½	21⅜
International Pump pf.	66	67
National Enameling & Stamp	21	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	82	84
National Gramophone	50	51
National Salt	48½	49½
National Salt pf.	78	79
Otis Elevator	24	25
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93	94
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28¼	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	80½	81½
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	68½	69½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	525	530
United States Flour Milling pf.		7
United States Flour Milling bonds	28	30
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar		⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	96⅜	96⅞
American Air Power	41	46
Arizona Lead	14	14½
Asphalt Company of America	10	11
British Columbia Copper	9½	10
California Copper	3	3½
Central Fireworks	14	16
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub.	109¾	110¾
Chicago & Alton 2s. (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	46	50
Electric Vehicle pf.	86	
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid.	1	1½
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	25
General Carriage	10	10½
Illinois Transportation		2½
Lady Helen Copper	78	80
†Little Tiger Gold Mining	16	20
*Markeen Copper	6	7½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	16	18
Mexican 5s	98½	99
New England Transportation	6½	7
New York Transportation	11¼	11½
†Pande Basin	8	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¾	24
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie pf.	21	21½
Pittsburg Coal	25	26
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83	84
Procaffeinated Oil	22	25
St. Louis subs, 56 58-100 p. c. repaid.		78½
St. Louis Transit	25	28
Storage Power	12	14
Superior & Boston Copper		3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.		4¾
Tennessee Copper	14	15
Tennessee Copper pf.	14	
Trust Company of America	198	200
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	79	82
Union Railways of St. Louis 4s	89	89¾
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	20	22
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60	61

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	
Columbus Railway pf.	86	
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, new	81	82½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	93
Nassau Electric 4s	90	92
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.		96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	88
North Jersey Street Railway	24½	28
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118	118½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30½	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103½	106

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	71	73
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark		55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.		103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	82	88
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105½	106
Denver Gas		88
Denver Gas 5s		78
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	15	18
New England Gas & Coke bonds	69¾	
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph, Mo.) stock	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock		15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	92	94
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	22	24
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	86½	87
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	111
Hoboken Ferry	63½	65
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	96	97

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	107	
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	42	45
Cramps' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	63	65
General Chemical pf.	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	120	124
Lorillard Company pf.	95	97
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	130	140
Standard Coupler	39¼	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	60
Typewriter	30	31
Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Typewriter 2d pf.	118	122
Worthington Pump pf.	115	117

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel.	107½	110
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	6½	10

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
20	Am. Cotton Oil.	34¼	34½	34½	34½
6,830	Am. Steel & W.	56	58½	56⅞	57⅜
41,680	Am. Sugar Ref.	106⅞	109½	106⅜	107⅜
1,190	Am. Tobacco	107⅝	108⅜	107½	107⅜
3,880	A., T. & S. F.	28½	28½	27½	27⅝
2,680	A., T. & S.F. pf.	71½	71⅝	70⅝	70⅝
1,180	Balt. & Ohio.	80½	80⅜	79½	80⅜
500	Balt. & Ohio pf.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
21,400	Brook R. T.	68⅞	71⅜	68⅜	71¼
1,470	Ches. & Ohio.	31⅜	31⅜	31	31⅜
4,600	Chi., B. & Q.	130⅜	130⅜	125⅜	126⅛
30	Chi. Gt. West.	15	15	15	15
3,180	C., M. & St. P.	124½	124⅝	123⅜	124½
1,010	C., R. I. & P.	114	114⅜	113½	113⅝
10	Col., Fuel & I.	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
520	Con. Tobacco	33½	34¾	33¼	34⅜
6,030	Federal Steel	52⅜	54¼	52¼	53⅝
10	Fed. Steel pf.	76¼	76¼	76¼	76½
870	Louis. & Nash.	86⅜	86⅜	85½	85⅝
2,820	Manhattan	95⅝	96⅜	95¼	96¼
50	Mo., K. & T. pf.	36	36	35½	35½
1,850	Mo. Pacific	39⅜	40	39	40⅛
350	N. Y. Central	138⅜	138⅝	137⅞	138
590	N. Y., O. & W.	25½	25⅞	25½	25⅞
50	Nat. Steel	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
1,360	Northern Pac.	58½	58½	57⅝	58
380	Norf. & West.	30½	36⅜	36	36⅜
50	Nor. Pac. pf.	77	77	77	77
40	North American	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
10	Pacific Mail	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
100	Pennsylvania	139	139	139	139
3,710	People's Gas	98⅜	99½	98⅜	99¼
1,220	Reading	19⅜	20	19⅜	20
25,150	Read. 1st pf.	63¾	64⅞	61¾	64⅞
300	Read. 2d pf.	32½	33	32½	32⅞
20	Republic Steel	23	23	23	23
20	Stand. R. & T.	8	8	8	8
10,300	Southern Pacific	42⅞	43	42½	42½
1,670	Southern Ry.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½
640	South. Ry. pf.	61	61½	61	61¼
1,070	Tenn. C. & I.	95½	96¾	94¾	94⅞
20	Texas Pacific	18	18	18	18
160	Third Avenue	104	105	104	104½
8,300	Union Pacific	67¼	67¾	66⅜	66⅝
120	Union Pac. pf.	77¼	77¼	76⅞	77
1,140	U. S. Leather	14⅜	14½	14	14⅛
90	Wabash pf.	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22½
10	Western Union.	84	84	84	84
158,490					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$10,000	Mo. Pac. Con.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼
3,000	K.C., P. & G. 1st. t. f.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
9,000	S. L. & I. M. 4s	82	82	82	82
7,000	Wis. Cent. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
$34,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week March	$39,153	$35,816	$30,519
From July 1	1,570,960	1,313,119	1,306,765
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,540	1,524	1,524
3d week March	133,245	116,479	100,785
From July 1	4,683,236	4,472,647	4,384,310
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	648
3d week March	121,100	103,600	89,600
From July 1	3,899,993	3,422,238	3,181,075
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	546	346	346
3d week March	82,798	51,398	
From July 1	3,082,864	2,039,527	
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	481
3d week March	70,316	81,649	65,540
From July 1	3,631,532	3,011,476	2,922,368
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	343	343	365
3d week March	79,454	62,590	58,408
From July 1	2,471,115	2,302,453	2,158,058
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,258	1,258	1,223
3d week March	108,300	114,200	88,200
From July 1	4,499,157	4,458,063	4,095,088
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,416	6,285	5,255
3d week March	617,328	542,322	422,801
From July 1	22,980,526	20,221,395	16,469,592
ALLEGHENY VALLEY for February—			
Gross earnings	243,789	186,621	185,499
Operating ex.	160,200	151,136	118,998
Net earnings	53,589	55,485	66,501
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	508,297	410,785	398,258
Operating ex.	383,156	264,224	246,711
Net earnings	125,141	146,561	151,547
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for February—			
Mileage	7,301	6,999	
Gross earnings	3,517,989	2,959,739	3,356,389
Operating ex.	2,172,985	2,025,705	2,310,667
Net earnings	1,345,004	934,034	745,722
Prop. op. ex. to gross	61¾	67¾	75½
Charges	155,393	145,419	148,059
Net inc.	1,189,611	788,615	597,663
Gross, 8 months	30,724,853	27,275,694	26,342,597
Net, 8 months	12,154,482	8,180,078	7,467,545
Net inc., 8 mo	10,921,327	7,046,790	6,332,358
ERIE for February—			
Gross earnings	2,582,085	2,214,028	2,247,190
Op. expenses	2,194,786	1,928,555	1,850,507
Net earnings	387,799	286,073	396,683
From July 1 to Feb. 28:			
Gross earnings	25,865,110	22,010,574	22,851,855
Op. expenses	19,198,779	16,338,843	16,968,589
Net earnings	6,755,331	5,671,731	5,883,266
N. Y., S. & W. (including Wilkes. & East.) for February—			
Gross	188,467	163,094	157,129
Op. expenses	117,845	104,401	90,982
Net	70,622	59,293	66,147
Gross, 8 months	1,832,852	1,621,433	1,612,227
Net, 8 months	856,067	784,609	717,755
NORTHERN PACIFIC for February—			
Gross	1,855,719	1,512,919	1,517,336
Op. expenses	941,883	812,566	717,468
Net	913,836	700,354	799,868
Prop. exp. to gr.	49½	54½	47¼
Charges	278,205	180,130	
Net income	635,631	520,224	
Other income	25,542	6,307	
Total income	661,172	526,620	
Prop. lines	27,572	20,224	
Total	688,744	546,845	
Gross, 8 months	20,308,776	17,872,229	16,333,047
Net, 8 months	11,213,407	10,005,703	9,000,538
Total net, 8 mos.	9,712,400	8,788,880	
P., CIN., CHI. & ST. L. for year ended Dec. 31—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Total gross	21,196,817	18,942,651	2,254,166
Oper. op. & tax.	15,236,693	13,648,951	1,587,613
Net	5,960,547	5,293,995	666,552
Prop. exp. to gr.	71⅞	71⅞	
Other income	115,684	55,934	59,750
Total income	6,076,231	5,349,929	726,302
Charges	3,623,495	3,573,338	50,067
Net income	2,452,766	1,776,631	676,235

Miscellaneous Earnings.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
BELL TELEPHONE CO. for year ended Dec. 31—			
Gross	5,760,106	5,448,701	5,130,844
Op. expenses	1,687,155	1,054,734	961,170
Net	4,072,951	4,393,966	4,169,674
Dividends	3,882,945	3,882,945	3,882,944
Balance	190,006	511,021	286,730
Dep.		316,469	47,216
Surplus	190,006	194,552	439,514

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details of a dividend declared by the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company will be found in another column.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, March 27, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16⅞	17¼	1,942	Am. Car & Found. Co.	17	17¾	17	17¾	+ ⅝
66¾	67	792	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	66⅞	66⅞	66⅛	66⅞	+ ⅛
35	35½	2,460	American Cotton Oil	34⅞	35½	34⅝	35½	+ 1½
147½	151	12	American Express	148	148	148	148	
47⅛	48	1,500	American Ice Co.	47⅜	47⅞	46¾	47⅜	+ ⅛
75	76	— 50	Am. Ice Co. pf.	76½	76⅞	76½	76½	
13¾	14	610	American Linseed Co.	13¾	14	13¾	13⅞	+ 1⅛
4½	5	200	American Malting Co.	5	5

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Dwelling in East Sixty-third Street Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Rooms.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for Mrs. Elizabeth Stanton, to Charles P. Buchanan, the new American basement dwelling, with extension, 22 East Sixty-third Street, 18.9 by 100.

Collins & Collins have sold for the estate of Lewis Radford, to Eveline H. Brainerd, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 30 West Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

Albert E. Gibbs & Co. have sold for the Metropolitan Improvement Company, to an investor, the seven-story apartment house 410 West End Avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Streets, 46 by 96 by 110.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for a Mrs. Heyman the three-story dwelling 143 West Seventy-seventh Street, 19 by 55 by 100.

Philip Jeselson has sold for I. Alexander, to a client, the four-story dwelling 132 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-first Street, 31 by 95. Mr. Alexander takes in exchange the frame house occupied by the Morris Club, on a plot 50 by 100, at 696 and 698 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, the two-story brick dwelling 679 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 100, and several properties in Mount Vernon.

Arthur V. Connor has sold to Thomas A. Costello for improvement the flat, 52 by 108, on the north side of Travers Street, 108 feet west of Valentine Avenue.

William P. Rooney has sold for Mrs. R. Rowe to David H. Henderson the five-story single flat 430 West Forty-eighth Street, 19 by 100.

A trade has been effected by Frank R. Sharrott by which J. H. Wightman gives the three-story and sixteen-foot dwelling 214 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street in payment for the residence of John Rousseau, in Mount Vernon.

Helen C. Julliard, who recently purchased the new building 632 and 634 Broadway from Henry Corn, has mortgaged it to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company for $350,000, due in three years, at 4 per cent. interest.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has made a building loan of $175,000 to Edward W. Candee on the property on the north side of Twenty-seventh Street, 195 feet east of Madison Avenue, on which Mr. Candee will erect an eight and nine story apartment house.

Frederick M. Smith reports the following sales of Brooklyn property: For Dr. James Watt, to E. M. Baxter, for $4,500, the two-story frame dwelling 284 Nostrand Avenue, 20 by 100; also, for Caroline L. Hendrie, to Ellen Pomares, for $7,500, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 395 Clermont Avenue, 20 by 100; also, for John A. Bliss, to James Watt, the three-and-a-half-story dwelling 922 St. Mark's Avenue, southeast corner of Kingston Avenue, 20 by 105. In exchange for the St. Mark's Avenue house Mr. Bliss takes twenty lots on Forty-fifth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, on which he will erect a row of small high-class dwellings as soon as he has completed those which he is now building on Sixth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

Elton Avenue, east side, 45 feet south of Waverley Street, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Rose Gilman..... $5,000

By William M. Ryan.

129 and 122 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 20 by 100.11, two four-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Basile Sahb..... 24,250

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

149 and 151 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, northeast corner of Lexington Avenue, 40 by 100.11, four-story stone-front flat on 149, five-story stone-front flat on 151; to William H. Redfield..... 48,000

148 and 150 West Twenty-seventh Street, 21.2 by 98.9, four-story brick factory buildings; foreclosure sale, to Irving P. Lovejoy..... 18,240

By Marlin E. Hatch.

241 West Seventy-fifth Street, 22 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling; executor's sale to John E. Walker..... 21,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

20 West Seventy-second Street, 20 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension; public auction sale, to S. Rawitser..... 48,500

158 and 160 West Fourteenth Street, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue, 46.8 by 100, three four-story English basement brick and stone dwellings; partition sale, to August Schacht..... 65,000

57 Ninth Avenue, southwest corner of Sixteenth Street, 25 by 100, vacant; public auction sale, to Jackson & Stern..... 20,000

759 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 27 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Margaret Morgan..... 16,700

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

229 West Thirty-fifth Street, 21 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store; executor's sale, to Mandelbaum & Lewine..... 11,000

93 Crosby Street, 25.9 by 68 by 26.10 by 85, six-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees..... 30,000

546 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 18.9 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frederick H. von Stade, executor... 20,000

41 West Fiftieth Street, 15 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edward H. Landon.. 14,800

2,000 Amsterdam Avenue, 28 by 99.11, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Elizabeth Bache and others..... 25,000

2,002 Amsterdam Avenue, 28 by 99.11, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Emma Pretzfeld..... 25,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 554 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 153.11 feet east of Broadway, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat.

By John N. Golding, trustee's sale, 10 East Thirtieth Street, south side; about 175 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 98.1, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; 12 East Thirtieth Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.1, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; 54 and 56 White Street, north side, 250 feet west of Broadway, 46.11 by 110.1, five-story iron-front building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, David Thomson, referee, 229 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 375 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick and brownstone flat.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 110 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 141 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 17 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 116 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 192 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 17 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 128 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 285 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, sixteen lots on the Southern Boulevard, Longwood, Whitlock, Lafayette, and Leggett Avenues.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, King's Bridge Road, northwest corner of Nathalie Avenue, triangular plot 163 by 168 by 90, with two-story frame dwelling.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, 401 East Thirty-fourth Street, northeast corner of First Avenue, 25 by 74, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $1,246.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Augustus C. Brown, referee, 190 West Street, and 213 and 215 Duane Street, being the block front on the north side of Duane Street, between West and Caroline Streets, 24.2 on West Street, 83.2 on Duane Street, 44.9 on Caroline Street, by irregular, five-story and three-story brick tenements: 621 Hudson Street, northeast corner of Jane Street, 19 by 55.3 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store; 211 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 421 feet west of Second Avenue, 19 by 92, four-story brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 111 Canal Street, north side, 50 feet west of Forsyth Street, 25 by 25 by 24.5 by 25, four-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale to secure dower, Wilbur McBride, referee, 156 Cherry Street, north side, 100.10 feet west of Market Street, 20.2 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with stores; 153 and 155 Cherry Street, south side, 70.10 feet west of Market Slip, each 20 by 80, five-story brick tenement; 149 Cherry Street, south side, 130.10 feet west of Market Slip, 20 by 60, five-story brick tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 139 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 356 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 19 by 98.9, three-story brick building, with one-story extension.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 229 West End Avenue, west side, 84.5 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 16 by 100, five-story American basement limestone and light brick dwelling; 304 West Seventy-first Street, south side, 82.10 feet west of West End Avenue, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 17.2 by 84.5, five-story American basement limestone and light brick dwelling. Due on judgment on 229 West End Avenue, $9,189; on 304 West Seventy-first Street, $9,180; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $20,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 224 East Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Third Avenue, 13.4 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling. Subject to a mortgage of $4,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Warley Platzek, referee, 153 to 157 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 270 feet west of Third Avenue, 75 by 100.10, two and three story brick and frame buildings. Due on judgment, $4,981.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry M. Goldfogle, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, running through to Hamilton Place, 50 by 102.11 by 54.3 by 81.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $15,747.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James W. Hyde, referee, 227 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 250 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $9,039.

By Solomon De Walteros, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, southeast corner of the centre line of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, if continued, 60 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $18,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

West End Avenue, northwest corner of Ninety-second Street, for five four-story and basement brick dwellings, 37 by 34.10, 38 by 38, and 25 by 66; Riverside Building Company, owner; Clarence True, architect; cost, $101,000.

Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Fortieth Street, for an eight-story brick and stone studio building, 50.7 by 100; Eliza M. Anderson, Greenwich, Conn., owner; C. A. Rich, architect; cost, $300,000.

Thirteenth Avenue, north side, 180 feet east of Fourth Street, Bronx, for a two-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 56; Rosa Feld of 1,105 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $4,500.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 74 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a five-story brick flat, by 88.6; Jared Lockwood of 304 West Ninety-first Street, owner; R. S. Townsend of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

Fifty-first Street, north side, 190.5 feet west of Tenth Avenue, for a five-story brick laundry, 44.6 by 90; Benjamin Schneider of 70 West One Hundred and First Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 309 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; George Hahn of 302 Broadway, owner; Martin Allan, architect; cost, $900.

No. 74 East Eighty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; David Lydig of 49 East Twenty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $7,500.

Nos. 409 and 411 West Fourteenth Street, to a four-story brick factory; J. S. Herrmann of 227 West Thirteenth Street, owner; Robert Maynicke, architect; cost, $2,000.

Poplar Street, north side, 200 feet west of Main Street, to a two and one-half story frame dwelling and office; John F. Shee, owner; W. J. Arnow, architect; cost, $100.

No. 25 East Broadway, to a five-story brick shop, A. Zubrinsky of 27 East Broadway, owner; A. Sigel, architect; cost, $1,900.

No. 2,122 Arthur Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; T. and M. Roberts, premises, owners; E. Schoonmaker, architect; cost, $150.

No. 1,840 Fulton Avenue, to a two and one-half story frame dwelling; Michael Murray of 104 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $200.

Studio Building on Hotel Royal Site.

The new apartment and studio building which Mrs. Elizabeth M. Anderson of Greenwich, Conn., will build on the former site of the Hotel Royal, at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street, will be eight stories in height, and will be known as the "Bryant Park Studios." Plans for it were filed with the Building Department yesterday by Architect C. A. Rich. The new structure will have an exterior of Holland brick, Indiana limestone, and terra cotta, with bluestone trimmings. Its cost, according to present estimates, will be $300,000.

Recorded Real Estate Tranfers.

Tuesday, March 27.

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 102d St, 100x100.11; Edward Kienzle to Eliza J. Smith $1

BROOME ST, 497, 20.10x64.3x20.10x64.5; Mary Lyons to Morris Franklin, ½ part 1

CROTONA AV, n s, 107.6 ft s of Woodruff Av, 74x100; Wilbur McBride, referee, to James A. and E. T. Woolf..... 15,840

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 142.4 ft s of 137th St, 17.6x90; Orrin D. Person and others to Katie D. Storer

GERARD AV, s corner of 158th St, 100x180 to Walton Av x100x181.6; Frances D. Oakshott to Norman Freeman, quit claim 1

GERARD AV s corner of 158th St, 100x180 to Walton Av x100x181.6; Georgiana D. Auer and another to Norman Freeman, quit claim..... 1

HOME ST, n s, 100.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 2.10x102.7x10.4x102.7; Catharine Uffelmann to John C. Witte..... 1

HOME ST, n s, 100.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard; 2.10x102.7x10.4x102.7; John C. Witte to Christian D. Uffelmann and wife..... 1

INTERIOR PLOT, 225 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,309.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs e 100x n 25x w 100x s 25, with right of way; E. B. Levy to Conrad Jung and wife..... 100

JACKSON ST, 13, n w corner of Madison St, 28.3x88.2x29x88; Diederich Strunck to John Steingester..... 1

LENOX AV, n e corner of 112th St, 36.5x100; Charles Ast and another to William Wetterer..... 100

LEONARD ST, 35, 25x125; Pauline Tappen and another to Helen C. Juillard, recorded..... 100,000

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 59th St, 20.5x75; Joseph J. Corwin to Simon Adler and another..... 1

LOT ST AV, s s, 108.4 ft e of Elm St, 51.4x30; Ellen Davidson to Richard R. Mayne..... 100

LOT 104, map of partition sale, Lott G. Hunt estate, near Van Nest station; George F. Walsh and others to Kate Walsh..... 1

LOT 131, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Josephine B. Rezzano..... 100

MADISON ST, 276, 31.2x100; Joseph Brass to Louis Frank, ½ part..... 1

MADISON ST, 276 to 274, 62.5x100; Louis Frank to Joseph Brass, ½ part..... 1

MARKET ST, w s, 50.1 ft s of Henry St, 50.6x113.4x50.4x113.3; Jacob Berlin to Thomas Adelson..... 1

RIVERVIEW TERRACE, w s, 173 ft s of Powell Place, 25x115.1x117; Tallulah A. West and another to Frederick W. Wright..... 1,900

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Cannon St, 50x80; Julia D. Haviland to Louis Gordon..... 1

SAXE AV, e s, 125 ft n of McGraw Av, 25x100; Everett L. Barnard to Edward F. Boyle..... 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of Freeman St, 25x110; Mary Solinger to Hamilton Nixon..... 1,450

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 63.10 ft s of 133d St, 37.6x67.6x irregular; Florence Levy to Rosina Feuchtwanger..... 1

TRINITY AV, n w corner of 165th St, 100x73.5; James T. Barry to Sarah Mc. Laughlin..... 1

WALTON AV, e s, 48 ft s of 184th St, 23 x100; Jane Atkinson to John R. Atkinson..... 1

WALTON AV, e s, 25 ft s of 184th St, 23 x100; Jane Atkinson to Henrietta J. Freeman..... 1

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 174th St, new line, 48.6x97.5 to w s of old Brook St x49.7 to street x110.6; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to Laurie L. Levey.... 8,300

WHITE PLAIN ROAD, n w s, lot 80 of map of Washingtonville, 36.2x154.6x33.9 x141.6; Mary Wagner to Frank Wagner. 3D AV, 481, 18.6x85; John W. Smyth to Charles Loos..... 900

3D AV, 481 and 483, 37x85; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to John W. Smyth..... 15,000

7TH AV, s e corner of 134th St, 24.11x75; Simon E. Bernheimer and another to Charles Ast and another..... 28,000

26TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Stephen Merritt to the Stephen Merritt Burial Company..... 1

42D ST, n s, 83 ft e of 6th Av, 21x100.5, leasehold; 42d St, n s, 62 ft e of 6th Av, 21x100.5, leasehold; Louis Adler, referee, to Noel B. Sanborn, trustee..... 18,000

52D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 15x100.5; John F. Clancy to Margaret F. Clancy..... 20,000

52D ST, n s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100.5; Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and others, executors, &c., trustees, to Harley T. Proctor..... 1

66TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; John Larkin to Continental Real Estate Holding and Building Company..... 110,000

76TH ST, n s, 398 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x102.2; Ernest M. Levy to Rosina Feuchtwanger..... 1

85TH ST, n s, 208 ft w of 2d Av, 27x102.2; David McClure, referee, to John A. Stewart and others, trustees..... 1

124TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Boulevard, 100x100.11; Franklin Bien, referee, to George F. Benton..... 18,000

136TH ST, n s, 185 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Walter D. Haws to William E. Haws, Jr..... 1,000

168TH ST, 974 East, 22x100; Thomas Farley to Edward R. Watson..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BUTTENWIESER, Joseph L., to Abraham Weiss; 128 2d Av, 5 years..... $900

COFFIN, Cora A., to Michael D. Levy; 708 East 135th St, 4 years..... $600

ELY, Arthur H., to Max Mattes; 212 to 218 Wooster St 4 9-12 years..... 660

GOLDEN, Bernard, and another to Nicholas Taranto; 49 Oak St, 3 years..... 3,600

LESSTER, William C., to Joseph Sykora; 72d St, 541 East, 3¼ years..... $600 $720

LIEB, Magdalena, to Jacob Brand; 342 West 37th St, 5 years..... 1,750

LIVINGSTON, Julius L., to Moritz Klein; 704 and 706 East 5th St, 3 years..... 480

MEINDEL, George, executor, to Robert Worm; 89 East 3d St, 2 years..... 672

NEW YORK AFRICAN SOCIETY FOR Mutual Relief to Catherine Uthur; 42 Baxter St, 1 year..... 1,800

RAPP, Maurice, to H. Herrmann & Sons; 1,451 1st Av, 3 years..... 1,260

REARDON, Mary A., to Henry Linsmann; 1,298 Brook Av, 3 years..... $480

PAYNE, William H., to L. A. Hassell; 2,418 2d Av, s e corner of 124th St, 3 years..... 480

SCHLAEPPI, Ulrich, to August Domschat; 74 2d Av, 5 years..... 2,100

SILLSON, William E. S., executor, to Simon Bowers; 305 Bowery, 5 years.. 1,700

WEEKS, George W., trustee, to Honing Hanemaeyer and another; 137 Cedar St, 5 1-12 years..... $780 1,000

WHITE, Stella, and others to Henry Phillips; 157 Bowery, 5 years..... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMEC, Barbara, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 1st Av, w s, 27.2 ft n of 73d St, 3 years..... $10,000

ANZOLONE, Petro, to Angelo R. Granito; Beach Av, w s, 142.7 ft s of 186th St, demand..... 2,750

BOYLE, Edward F., to Everett L. Barnard; Saxe Av, e s, 125 ft n of McGraw Av, 2½ years..... 500

BOTTY, Katy, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 322 East 85th St, 3 years 6,000

BRASS, Joseph, to Isaac M. Berinstein; 270 to 274 Madison St, 1½ years..... 10,000

BRASS, Joseph, to Harry Fischel; 270 to 274 Madison St, 1 year..... 18,000

BRODERICK, Kate, to Thomas H. Furdy; Union Av, s corner of 4th St, 1 year..... 100

BROSE, Andrew, to John J. Schmidt; 81st St, s s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 2 years... 2,000

BROSE, Andrew, to John J. Schmidt; 81st St, s s, 148 ft e of Avenue A, 2 years... 2,000

BROSE, Andrew, to John J. Schmidt; 81st St, s s, 123 ft e of Avenue A, 2 years... 2,000

CANDEE, Edward W., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 27th St, n s, 150 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 175,000

COHEN, Louis, and Isaac Polstein, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 318 East 5th St, 5 years..... 35,000

COHEN, Louis, and Isaac Polstein, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 320 East 5th St, 5 years..... 35,000

COHEN, Louis, and Isaac Polstein, to Samuel H. Stone; 318 and 320 5th St, due as per bond..... 5,000

CORWIN, Joseph J., to Albert I. Sire; Lexington Av, s w corner of 59th St, ½ year..... 12,000

CUSACK, Michael F., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 73d St, n s, 515 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 35,000

EMRICH, William, to Michael Nuhn; 1st Av, s w corner of 1st St, demand..... 2,583

FRANK, Louis, and Joseph Brass to the Greenwood Cemetery; 270 and 272 Madison St, 5 years..... 40,000

FRANK, Louis, and Joseph Brass to Andrew G. Agnew and others, executors, &c.; 274 Madison St, 5 years..... 40,000

FRANK, Louis, and Joseph Brass to Benjamin D. Silliman; 276 Madison St, 5 years..... 40,000

FRANK, Louis, to Isaac M. Berinstein; 276 Madison St, installments..... 9,000

FRANKLIN, Morris, to Augustus F. Holly; 407 Broome St; 2 years..... 1,000

GORDON, Louis, and others to Emilie J. Murray; Rivington St, n e corner of Cannon St, 1 year..... 10,000

GRIEME, Henry, to John J. Reilly; Amsterdam Av, 54, saloon lease, demand..... 1,000

JUILLIARD, Helen C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 632 and 634 Broadway and 164 and 166 Crosby St, 3 years..350,000

JUNG, Conrad and Dora, to Ephraim B. Levy; interior plot, begins 225 ft n of Morris Park Av and 309.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs e 100x n 25, 3 years..... 2,100

KANE, Bridget C., to Jane Madden; 1,388 3d Av, 3 years..... 12,000

KENNEDY, Mary, to Henrietta A. Colt, committee, &c.; 125th St, 313 East, 3 years..... 8,500

LIVINGSTON, George B., to Frederick G. Potter; 124th St, n s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 1 year..... 23,033

MASLEN, Richard R., to Ellen Davidson; Locust Av, s s, 108.4 ft e of Elm St, 3 years..... 3,500

McLAUGHLIN, Sarah, to James T. Barry; Trinity Av, n w corner of 165th St, 1 year..... 8,000

NEUS, John and Henry, to Excelsior Savings Bank; 489 East Houston St, 5 years 12,000

OELSCHLAEGER, Oswald, to Bowery Savings Bank; 42 East 23d St, 5 years.. 40,000

PEYSER, Nathan, to Yetta Gluck; 99 Stanton St, 2 years..... 2,500

PHELAN, Laura C. and William, to the American Savings Bank; Park Av, e s, 66.8 ft n of 186th St, 3 years..... 5,300

PHELAN, Laura C. and William, to Hannah Reiter; Park Av, e s, 50 ft n of 186th St, demand..... 838

PHELAN, Laura C. and William, to Hannah Reiter; Park Av, e s, 66.8 ft n of 186th St, demand..... 750

PHELAN, Laura C. and William, to Hannah Reiter; Park Av, e s, 83.4 ft n of 186th St, demand..... 775

PLINUS, Morris, to Louisa S. Wright; 137 and 139 East 57th St, 1 year..... 10,500

PROCTER, Harley T., to United States Mortgage and Trust Company; 13 to 15 East 52d St, 3 years..... 63,000

QUINLAN, Joseph, to Maurice Quinlan; Lot 75, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1¼ years..... 600

RAMSEY, William D., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 703 to 711 Washington St; also 145 and 147 Perry St, 1 year..... 40,000

REMLEIN, Louise, to Gabriel Davidson; 150 East 65th St, 1 year..... 1,000

REZZANO, Josephine B., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 131, map of Van Nest Park, 1¼ years..... 400

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and Jacob Feinberg to Abraham Stern; 458 and 460 Grand St, 1 year..... 24,000

SCOTT, William H., to Robert W. Hall, executor, &c.; 28 and 48 West 91st St; also 91st St, 35 West, 9 months..... 20,500

SMYTH, John W., to Frederic D. Weekes, trustee; 481 2d Av, 5 years..... 10,000

STEIN, Matilda, to August Barth; 3d Av, n w corner of 166th St; also, all title to Barrow St, n e corner of Bleecker St, and to Barrow St, n s, 25 ft e of Bleecker St, 1 year..... 3,000

STEHLI, Henry, to Charles Scholle; 230 East 21st St, 5 years..... 18,000

STURKEN, George F., and wife to German Savings Bank; Madison Av, n w corner of 118th St, 1 year..... 25,000

UFFELMANN, Christian D., to Albert and Anna M. Luhrs; Home St, n s, 100.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard; also Home St, n s, 97.10 ft w of Hoe St, 5 years..... 100

WAGNER, Frank, to Joseph Gonzales; White Plains Road, n w s, Lot 30, map of Washingtonville, 5 years..... 3,000

WALSH, Catherine, to Jane McMenomy, trustee; 41 West 24th St, 2 months..... 4,050

WETTERER, William, to Wilhelmina Kingsland; Lenox Av, n e corner of 112th St, 5 years..... 45,000

WILLERS, Emilie A. M. M., to Georgia F. Sage; 2,218 8th Av, demand..... 300

WILLIAMS, Frank W., and wife to Herman Roesing; Forest Av, e s, 75 ft n of 166th St, 2 years..... 5,000

WOOLF, James A. and Eugene T., to Smith Williamson; Franklin, or Crotona, Av, 1,833, 3¼ years..... 4,500

WOOLF, James A. and Eugene T., to Sarah A. Williamson; Franklin, or Crotona, Av, 1,835, 3¼ years..... 4,500

WOOLF, James A. and Eugene T., to Albert and Louisa Adam; Franklin, or Crotona Av, 1,837, 3¼ years..... 4,500

WOOLF, James A. and Eugene T., to Rafel Diezde La Cortina; Franklin, or Crotona Av, 1,839, 3¼ years..... 4,500

WRIGHT, Frederick W., to Tallulah A. West; Riverview Terrace, w s, 173 ft s of Powell Place; also Riverview Terrace, w s, 148 ft s of Powell Place, installments..... 1,845

WRIGHT, Frederick W., to Edward P. Lyon; Riverview Terrace, w s, 173 ft s of Powell Place; also Riverview Terrace, w s, 148 ft s of Powell Place, 3 years..... 1,500

ZASULY, Louis, and wife to Elias Senft; 55 Lewis St, 4 months..... 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Susan C. Herriman and another, trustees, &c..... $15,054

BACHMANN, Apolonia, administratrix, to Anna Becker..... 1,500

FARRELL, Thomas F., administrator, to Harold M. Sill and another..... 10,146

FINN, Samuel, to Harris Mandelbaum.

GOODMAN, Henry D., and Jonas Fishel to Louisa S. Wright..... 11,000

HEILNER, Emanuel, and another to the Central Realty and Trust Company..... 100

MAPES, Henry C., to Sophie V. Minasian

MONSON, Alonzo C., trustee, to Frederic N. Goddard..... 21,000

MONSON, Alonzo C., trustee, to Frederic N. Goddard..... 21,000

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to August Limbert, trustee... 28,082

POWELL, Louise M., to Joel S. and William T. Mason..... Nom.

DUY, George G., to the Union Surety and Guaranty Company..... Nom

RUSSELL, Julia M., to George C. Day.. Nom

THOMAS, Rowland W., to Charlotte Hastorf..... 850

THOMAS, Rowland W., and Isaac L. Dunn to Charlotte Hastorf..... 1,500

WEEKES, Arthur D., and another, executors, &c., to Isabel F. De Santos

SUAREZ..... 20,072

WRIGHT, Louisa S., to Benjamin Sire.. Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 99.10 ft n of 146th St, 75x100; Congress Varnish Works against John Holl and George Mayer, owners; Goldfuss & Hall, contractors..... $77

23D ST, 414 East; Jacob M. Leonhardt against Arthur and Samuel Block, owners; Frederick Miller, contractor..... 140

70TH ST, 240 West; A. Knubel & Sons against David and Cecelia Belasco, owners and contractors..... 2,680

80TH ST, s s, 64 ft w of Columbus Av, 60.1x102.2; Roger Organ against Ada E. and Mary A. Bingham, owners and contractors..... 675

97TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; John Lamborghini against Sarah Harris, owner and contractor..... 328

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1897.

GRAND ST, 458 and 460; Abraham Stern with Joseph Rosenberg and Jacob Feinberg, 11 payments..... $24,000

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 92d St, 78.8x30x irregular; Edward and Henry Hirsh with Peter Wagner, 4 payments. 20,000

27TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of Madison Av, 75x113.6; Metropolitan Loan and Insurance Company with Edward W. Candee, 5 payments..... 175,000

Lis Pendens.

BEACH AV, n e corner of Kelly, or 152d St, 25x100; American Mortgage Company against Isaac Goldberg, individually and as trustee, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage amended; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

CHURCH ST, 290; Anna Schindele and another against Emma Gutman, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien; attorney, J. D. Straub.

HUDSON ST, 257; William Shipman against Lida J. Hooper and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x90; Edward A. Freeman and another against George Blumenthal, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. Lobenthal.

WEST BROADWAY, 347; John A. Brown, Jr., and others, trustees, &c., against Daniel J. Colton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Adams & Comstock.

9TH ST, s s, part of Lot 184, map of Unionport, 33.4x108; T. Emory Clocke, executor, &c., against Jennie Vetere and others; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. D. W. Clocke.

13TH ST, 607 East; Jacob N. Prudowsky against Zax K. Berlin and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, R. Nathan.

98TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x75.2; Anna C. Stephens against Sarah E. Hinman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Carpenter.

117TH ST, n e s, 306.6 ft s e of 1st Av, 37.6x106.10; Louis Lese against Davis Karp and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Levy.

117TH ST, 404 East; John D. Heins against Jane McCardle, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Ruston.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, March 28.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. In bankruptcy.

1660—In re Robinson & Campbell. Discharges.
2167—Morris Abraham.
2144—Fred D. Evans.
1976—Ellin & Levin.
2068—Abram K. Cole.
2180—Rachel Munzer.
2147—Fred A. Bach.
1406—Bert A. Lesser.
2034—Isidor Olstein.
2152—Joseph Schwartz.
1943—Abraham Moos.
2161—Hy. Nathan.
2180—Anthony W. Dimock.
2146—Louis A. Davis.
1944—Cochrane & Colquhoun.
2001—Herman Blumenfeld.
976—Hattie M. Young.
1968—Thomas D. Buzzell
2089—Virginia Phillips.
1697—John W. White.
2111—Joseph Grassmuck.
1375—Louis Klein.
1901—Gilbert Isaacs.
2178—Peter Meenan.
2139—Lewis Freedman.
1292—Charles Wiertz.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Commercial Bank, appellant, vs. Sherwood: Union Bank vs. Sherwood; Amsterdam Knitting Company vs. Dean, appellant; Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Classon, appellant; Carleton vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co., appellant; Heimburg, appellant, vs. Manhattan Railway Company; Howard vs. American Manufacturing Company, appellant; Thousand Island Park Association vs. Gridley, appellant; White vs. Rankin-Christian, appellants; National Hudson River Bank vs. Moffett, appellant; Thayer vs. Hodge, appellant; Cousins, appellant, vs. Swords; Buffalo Dock Company vs. Londenburg, Strome vs. London Assurance Corporation, appellant; Krakaur vs. Chapman, Jr.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Cram vs. Cranford, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and 10 per cent. added under Subdivision V. of Section 3,251 of the Code.

Sloan, appellant, vs. Baird.—Judgment affirmed, without costs to either party.

Logan, appellant, vs. Davidson; Odell vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; Laible vs. same, appellant.—Orders affirmed, and judgments absolute ordered for the respondents on the stipulations, with costs.

People vs. Meyer, appellant.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

People vs. Page, appellant.—Judgment of conviction reversed, new trial granted.

People, appellant, vs. Mershon.—Appeal dismissed.

Hicks vs. British-American Assurance Company, appellant; Lighthouse vs. Third National Bank of Buffalo, appellant; Ward, appellant, vs. Dos Passos; Meigs vs. Roberts, Controller, appellant; Londoun vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, appellant; Steiner vs. Fourth Presbyterian Church.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide event.

To-day's calendar: 396, 413, 429, 430, 367, 340, 287, 424.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Shirley vs. Healey.
2—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. McFarland.
3—Petrie vs. Urquhart.
4—Merritt vs. Monroe.
5—Rubenstein vs. Strauss.
6—Toth vs. Tomkins Cove Stone Co.
7—Neville vs. Brown.
8—Hatch vs. Press Pub. Co.
9—In re Kirtland, Andrews & Co.
10—Skinner vs. Innes.
11—Freeman vs. Rapp.
12—Haffey vs. Lynch.
13—Shields vs. Craig.
14—Tilde Water Pipe Co. vs. Sewards.
15—Youngs vs. McDonald.
16—In re U. S. Law Blank & Stationery Co.
17—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Johnston.
18—Circus vs. Ind. Order Ahawas Israel.
19—Harris vs. Osnowitz.
20—Hatch vs. Morning Journal Association.
21—Field vs. Barnett.
22—Field vs. Heinrichs.
23—Leidmann vs. Hewitt
24—Sydeham vs. Sugarman.
25—Mathey vs. Bruck.
26—Jorrin vs. City of N. Y.
27—Mack vs. Miller.
28—Lally vs. Civil Service Commission.
29—Norton vs. Fuller.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.44¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.09⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.25
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig iron warrants	Nom.
Lake Copper ingot	16.75
Tin	31.00
Exchange, lead	4.70
Spelter	4.55
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.25
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	12.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07
Lard, prime	6.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25
Brokers' price for lead	4.70
Brokers' price for spelter	4.55

CHICAGO, March 27.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 63 @64½c; No. 2 red, 67¾@68¾c; No. 2 corn, 37¼@37⅞c; No. 2 oats, 24½@24½c; No. 2 white, 26½@27½c; No. 3 white, 26¼@26½c; No. 2 rye, 54½@55c; No. 2 barley, 36@43c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.62; prime timothy seed, $2.40@$2.50; mess pork, per bbl, $11.40@$12.05; lard, per 100 lb, $6.15@6.30; short-rib sides, (loose,) $6.40@$6.65; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6½@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.60@6.70; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugar, cutloaf, $5; granulated, $5.44; clover, contract grade, $7.50@8.

COTTON.—There were indications of broadening speculation in cotton, particularly during the last hour or so of the session. The market opened quiet, but firm at unchanged prices to an advance of 3 points, with shorts the best buyers. Except for Wall Street and Liverpool buying early in the session, the demand from this class of traders was the feature of the business. General speculation, however, improved a little. Following the opening call the market continued to rally; but the improvement was very slow until in the afternoon, when the Summer months became comparatively active and led the way to higher prices for the general list. At best, the advance was a matter of 7@15 points. Speculation was not at all aggressive, many traders being intimidated by fears of manipulation, invited by the statistical situation, with the receipts light and recent reports of considerable cotton remaining unsold in remote interior facilities accepted with grains of allowance. Some advices from the South, however, maintained that spot sellers were quite anxious, following reports from Europe, New England, and Southern spinners to the effect that the mills were generally well supplied. There was considerable buying at times for Liverpool and Wall Street account, the latter partly owing to backward preparations for planting on account of unpropitious weather. Private cables indicated that spinners and speculators were holding a good deal of cotton and buying only from hand to mouth, and that there was decidedly less enthusiasm at Manchester. The local interest was without a leader. The market closed steady at a net advance of 6@15 points. Spot cotton in the local market ruled steady, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 9¾c for middling upland and 10c for middling Gulf. Sales were 300 bales. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, quiet, at 9⅝c; Mobile, nominal, at 9¾c; Savannah, quiet, at 9⅛c; Charleston, quiet, at 9½c; Wilmington, firm, at 9¼c; Norfolk, nominal, at 9¾c; Baltimore, nominal, at 10 15-16c; Augusta, quiet, at 9⅝c; Memphis, steady, at 9 7-16c; St. Louis, quiet, at 9 7-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	9.39	9.42	9.39	9.44@9.46
April	9.35	9.40	9.35	9.43@9.45
May	9.37	9.45	9.37	9.44@9.45
June	9.31	9.37	9.30	9.36@9.38
July	9.27	9.35	9.27	9.35@9.36
August	9.18	9.27	9.16	9.25@9.26
September	8.39	8.48	8.39	8.42@8.48
October	8.10	8.24	8.10	8.22@8.24
November	7.98	8.09	7.98	8.06@8.10
December	7.98	8.09	7.98	8.08@8.09
January	7.99	8.10	7.99	8.09@8.10
February	8.02	8.13	8.02	8.12@8.14

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 25,000 bales; American, 23,000 bales; middling upland, 5 15-32d. Futures opened steady and unchanged; closed steady, net unchanged to 2 points higher. December-January, 4 26½d; January-February, 4 25½d; March, 5.23d; March-April, 5.21d; April-May, 5.18d; May-June, 5.15d; June-July, 5.12½d; July-August, 5.10d; August-September, 5.01d; September-October, 4.44½d; October-November, 4.33½d; November-December, 4.28½d. Manchester—Yarns dull; cloths quiet but steady.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	72¼	72⅝	72⅛	72½
July	72 5-16	7 11-16	72 5-16	72½
September	..	..	..	72½
Corn—				
May	43½	43⅝	43¼	43⅜
July	43⅝	43⅝	43½	43⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	65 7-16	66	65 7-16	65⅝
July	66 9-16	67	66½	66⅝
September	67	67½	67	67⅝
Corn—				
May	38¾	38⅝	37 15-16	38
July	38 11-16	38⅝	38 5-16	38½
September	39¼	39¼	38 15-16	39
Oats—				
May	24½	24½	24¼	24¼
July	23¼	23⅜	23 3-16	23¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Within a range of about half a cent, the wheat market was necessarily a narrow one. Its main tendency, however, in spite of an unsettled and somewhat bearish start was in an upward direction, and last prices of the day showed ¼c net advance, being about ½c under the best point of the day. Traders who complained early in the session about export developments were much encouraged in the afternoon by evidences of an increased demand for European account, which broadened out as the day progressed, until at the close upward of 50 loads were being reported, including some worked late the previous night. This news was all the more satisfactory to speculators, because of the fact that large shipments are now headed toward Europe, and the Argentine, according to recent dispatches, is in a position to send liberal shipments every week for some time to come. The Liverpool market for a time was rather steady, but finally eased off, and closed ½@¾d lower on account of a pressure of La Plata cargoes. London closed unchanged to ½d higher, but Continental news was, on the whole, quite bearish, led by Paris markets, which closed 20@25 points lower on wheat and flour. There was no change in Berlin or Antwerp, but Budapest was 2 points below the previous night. The trade in local speculative circles consisted principally of orders for room account, the local element getting short in the first hour, and replicating their sales during the afternoon when export transactions provoked a firmer feeling in the local pit. A private cable reported that the amount of wheat now in Odessa is 3,952,000 bushels, against 5,600,000 bushels a year ago and 1,200,000 bushels two years ago. It further stated that India and Africa had been free buyers of wheat in Australia. The home weather and crop situation had little influence either way. In all parts of the Winter wheat belt there were mild temperatures, and an absence of crop damage stories. According to the bull idea, however, it was just the kind of weather to bring out any damage that may have been done by the freezing and thawing weather of the past Winter. Northwest receipts amounted to 483 cars, against 716 cars last week, and 514 cars a year ago.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 27.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, March, 67¾c; May, 63¾@63¾c; July, 65½@65¾c; September, 64¼c. On track: No. 1 hard, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, 64¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c.

DULUTH, March 27.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 66½c; May, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 65c; May 66c; July, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 62½c; No. 3 Spring, 59¼c. Oats—24@23½c. Corn—35¾c.

MILWAUKEE, March 27.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 66@67½c; No. 2 Northern, 64½@65¾c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 56¾@57c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 44@45c; sample, 38½@42½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 44¼c, elevator, delivered and free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 28¼c; No. 3 oats, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track mixed, 28@30c; track white, 31½@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62½c, and No. 2 Western, 62c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43½@45½c, and malting, 50@53c, both cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.95; winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.85@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.75; low grade, $17.50@$18 per ton, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.55. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 90@93c; coarse, 86@88c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $16.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17.50@18.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $16; oilmeal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 27.—Flour—First patents, $3.85; second patents, $3.45; first clears, $2.70; second clears, $2.05. Bran—In bulk, $11.25@$11.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK — Mess, $12@$12.50; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $12.75@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11.50@$13; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $18@$20. BEEF HAMS—$20@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 7c; pigs, 7¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies steady; smoking bellies, 7¼c; 10 lb, 7c; 12 lb, 6¾@6¾c; 14 lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 6¼c; pickled hams, 10¼@10¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5¾c. LARD—$6.80; city lard, $6.10; refined lard, South America, $7; Continent, $6.75; Brazil, kegs, $8.10; compound, city, 6@6¼c; Western, 6@6¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¼c; city lard stearine, 7@7½c.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, Spring, 6s 3d. Corn—American mixed, new, 3s 11¼d; American mixed, old, 4s. Peas—Canadian, 5s 7½d. Linseed oil, 25s 6d. Beef—Extra India mess, 73s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Bacon—Long clear, 34 to 38 lb, 32s; long clear, 35 to 40 lb, 32s; short clear backs, 30 to 38 lb, 30s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 32s 3d; American refined, in pails, 34s. Butter, nominal. Cheese—American, finest white, 59s 6d; American finest colored, 59s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 23s; Australian, 29s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, spot, 25s 6d; futures, May-August, 21s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 40s 6d. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7¾d.

COFFEE.—The demand for Brazil coffee futures was not particularly active; yet the general temper of the market was firmer, with prices running along upon a fairly even keel after opening unchanged to 5 points higher. Some of the business later in the session showed a gain of 10 points. Shorts were the best buyers. The better ruling of prices was largely due to a slight advance in prices at Havre and to small receipts at Rio and Santos, with warehouse deliveries in this country helping a little by reaching 19,674 bags, representing a very fair distribution of spot supplies. Higher, firm offers from Brazil helped support the market. The bullish factors, however, were to some extent offset by a decline of 100 reis at Santos, with the market there weak at the decline. The official closing of the market was given as firm at a decline of 5 points to an advance of 5 points. The total business reached 15,750 bags and extended to nine months. Spot Brazil coffee in the open market was steady at about unchanged prices. We quote: No. 3, 7¾c; No. 4, 7½c; No. 5, 8¼, and No. 4, 8¾c. There were sellers at these figures. Stock of coffee in the United States other than Brazilian, 841,289 bags, against 308,829 bags last year. Former amount includes 283,746 bags in New York. Cleared Santos steamship Maskelyne with 38,000 bags, and steamship Capri with 6,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	..	..	..	6.50@6.60
April	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55@6.60
May	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60@6.65
June	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.55@6.60
July	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65@6.70
August	..	..	..	6.65@6.70
September	6.75	6.80	6.75	6.75@6.80
October	6.80	6.80	6.85	6.80@6.85
November	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.80@6.90
December	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.00@7.05
January	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05@7.10
February	..	..	..	7.10@7.20

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Good average Santos, 9$500; receipts, 5,000 bags, (two days;) stock, 395,000 bags. Hamburg—Unchanged; sales, 1,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged; sales, 16,000 bags; January, 45.25; February, 45.25; March, 43.50; April, 43.25; May, 43.75; June, 44; July, 44.25; August, 44.50; September, 44.75; October, 45.00; November, 45.25; December, 45.25. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 9$500; exchange, 8 3-16d; receipts, 10,000 bags, (two days;) cleared for the United States, 5,000 bags; cleared for Europe nil; stock, 301,000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 33c; prime Summer, yellow, 36¼c; prime Summer, off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 37@38c; prime white, 38c; prime Winter yellow, 39@40c. Linseed—American, raw, 59@60c; American, boiled, 61@62c; Calcutta, raw, 61c; Western linseed oil quoted at 2c under city brands; lard oil, 50@53c.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3¾c.

METAL.—Lake copper, $16.75; tin, $31; lead, $4.67½ bid and $4.72½ asked; spelter was dull and unchanged at $4.50 bid and $4.60 asked; pig-iron warrants quiet; brokers' price for lead was $4.70 and for spelter $4.55.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.60, tar oil, barrels, $3.90; spirits turpentine, 55½@56c; rosin, common to good strained, $1.70; E, $1.75@$1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $2.10; I, $2.25; K, $2.45; M, $2.80; N, $3.15; W G, $3.60; W W, $3.75.

SAVANNAH, March 27.—Spirits of turpentine, 53c; receipts, 410 barrels; sales, 212 barrels; exports, 356 barrels. Resin—Unchanged; pales quiet; other grades firm; receipts, 2,217 barrels; sales, 1,994 barrels; exports, 6,962 barrels.

WILMINGTON, March 27.—Spirits of turpentine, 51½@52c; receipts, 7 barrels. Resin—Unchanged; receipts, 107 barrels. Tar—$3.20; receipts, 583 barrels. Crude Turpentine—Unchanged; receipts, none.

CHARLESTON, March 27.—Turpentine, 51½c. Resin—Unchanged; sales none.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES — No trading. CALVES—Receipts, 574 head; 800 head on sale; market very dull; 300 head unsold; veals, $3@$5.75; city-dressed veals weak at 6@10c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Common to good sheep, $4.50@$5.75; common to fair lambs, $7@$7.80; clipped lambs, $6. HOGS—Market easier at $5.30@$5.50.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —(In Bankruptcy.)—In the matter of MAX HAMBURGER, bankrupt.—No. 2,335.

To the creditors of Max Hamburger, individually and as a member of the firm of Max Hamburger & Co., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Max Hamburger was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 27th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN KEHOE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John Kehoe, County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said John Kehoe was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 26th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY J. RIESER and MARCUS KOHNER, individually, and as members of the firm of Rieser and Company, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,248.

To the creditors of Henry J. Rieser and Marcus Kohner:

Notice is hereby given that Henry J. Rieser and Marcus Kohner, composing the firm of Rieser and Company, have filed a petition dated March 14th, 1900, for a confirmation of a composition of all their debts in bankruptcy of 25% in cash as accepted in writing by a majority in number and amount of all creditors whose claims have been allowed, and that the consideration to be paid to creditors and the money necessary to pay debts which have priority and the costs of this proceeding, have been deposited, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition, before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 11th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy

Dated March 27th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MOSES SCHEYER, THEODORE POTS, and EDWARD STERN, composing the firm of Scheyer, Pots & Company, Bankrupts. —In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Moses Scheyer, Theodore Pots, and Edward Stern composing the firm of Scheyer, Pots & Company, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Moses Scheyer, Theodore Pots, and Edward Stern, composing the firm of Scheyer, Pots & Company were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 28th, 1900.

THE SPORTSMAN'S MAGAZINE COMPANY.—The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of THE SPORTSMAN'S MAGAZINE COMPANY send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required peremptorily to be and appear in the Supreme Court, at Special Term, Part I., thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 28th day of May, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Arthur M. Sanders, assignee of the above-named Sportsman's Magazine Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon Abraham R. Lawrence, Justice of the said court, this 24th day of March, 1900.

[Seal.]

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

LINCOLN B. PALMER, Att'y for Assignee, 200 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ALFRED A. VAN HOVENBERG, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 2,345.

To the creditors of Alfred A. Van Hovenberg, county of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Alfred A. Van Hovenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 26th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COWMAN, EDWARD D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. COWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of February, 1900. GEORGE G. CARTER, MATTHEW V. B. SCHRYVER, Executors, BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for the Executors, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. f7-1aw6mW

DOWDALL, THOMAS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary A. Davin, Rose De Cador, Kate Brennan, Anna McCarthy, and Kate Carolin, the heirs and next of kin of THOMAS DOWDALL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry E. J. DAVIN of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas Dowdall, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 4th day of May, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 9th day of March, 1900.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

mh14-1aw6wW

FRIES, JOHN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHARLES FRIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jno. Alex. Beall, their attorney, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of May, 1900.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. LOUISA FRIES, LOUIS A. RODENSTEIN, Executors. JNO. ALEX. BEALL, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. o25-1aw6mW

GIGLIO, SILVESTRO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRO GIGLIO, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1900. PROVIDENCE GIGLIO, Executrix. ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Executrix, 98 Nassau Street, New York City. 124-1aw6mW

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz.: the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator. DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Att'ys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. s27-1aw6mW

MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bridget Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of November, 1899. JOHN MORRIS, Administrator. E. M. Wight, Attorney for Administrator, 61 Park Row, New York City. n15-1aw6mW

WALTER, GERTRUDE C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CORNELIA B. BARCLAY, Mary C. Biddle, Gertrude I. Babcock, Walter L. Cochran, Edith W. Walter, Gertrude Walter, Ross S. Walter, Bessie Bowditch Walter, William P. Walter, a first cousin of deceased, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Lucy Walter, daughter of William P. Walter, who was a first cousin of deceased, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained by petitioner; or, if said William P. Walter or Lucy Walter be dead, then to the widow of William P. Walter, if any, and to the husband of Lucy Walter, if any, and to their heirs and next of kin, if any, whose names, ages, residence, or whereabouts cannot by diligent inquiry be ascertained by petitioner, the heirs and next of kin of GERTRUDE C. WALTER, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, WALTER S. KEMEYS of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Gertrude C. Walter, late of the County of New York, deceased, and

Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 11th day of April, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the City of New York, the 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Petitioner, 291 Broadway, New York City, New York. f21-1aw8mW

WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Marbury & Fox, No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1899. JOHANNA M. WILLIAMS, Administratrix; JAMES S. BEARNS, Administrator. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administrators, No. 3 Broad Street, New York. o25-1aw6mW

WILLITS, GEORGE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE S. WILLITS, late of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of January, 1900. MAUDE H. WILLITS, Executrix. CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mW&jy11

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—THEODORE H. PRICE, William C. McCormick, Ralph G. M. Stuart Wortley, and Walter W. Price, as members of and composing the copartnership of Price, McCormick & Co., plaintiffs, against CHARLES E. TRICE, (whose first name is unknown to the plaintiffs, the name "Charles" being fictitious,) and John Doe, as members of and composing the copartnership of C. E. Trice & Co., and C. E. Trice & Co., defendants. —Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 7th, 1900.

HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Post Office address and office, No. 111 Broadway, New York.

To the defendants, Charles E. Trice (whose first name is unknown to the plaintiffs, the name "Charles" being fictitious) and John Doe, as members of and composing the copartnership of C. E. Trice & Co., and C. E. Trice & Co.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Dated March 6th, 1900.

HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh7-1aw6wW&ap18

SUPREME COURT, VENUE, COUNTY OF New York.—VIOLA B. MARINE, plaintiff, against JAMES MILLS, defendant.—Summons:

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby commanded to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Feb. 9, 1900.

JACOB FROMME, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To the defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

JACOB FROMME, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f23-1aw6wW&ap11

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEpartment.—ALEXANDER INGLIS and Catherine Inglis, his wife, plaintiffs, against EDWARD D. DWYER and "Jane" Dwyer, his wife, the name "Jane" being fictitious, her true Christian name being unknown to plaintiffs; James J. Phelan, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Walter Stevenson, deceased, and "Mary" Phelan, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her true Christian name being unknown to plaintiffs; Samuel E. Duffey and Mary J. Duffey, his wife; Kate Bloxham, Mary A. Soule, Charles A. Berrian, James G. Patton, Ada L. Hand, defendants. —Plaintiffs desire trial in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 4th, 1900.

MATTHEW P. RYAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 90 West Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, Samuel E. Duffey, Jane Dwyer, wife of Edward Dwyer, (the said name Jane being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiffs,) and Mary A. Soule:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, which complaint was originally filed in said office on the 15th day of December, 1899.—Dated February 19, 1900.

MARSH & WEVER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
f21-1aw6wW&ap4

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY A. CHISOLM, plaintiff, against JOSEPH E. WEED and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and in the block designated by the number seventy-five (75) on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Pearl Street, distant ninety-eight (98) feet eleven (11) inches westerly from the northwest corner of Pearl Street and Fulton Street, which point is at or opposite the centre of a party wall; running thence northerly and nearly parallel with Fulton Street, and through said party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet eight and three-quarters (8¾) inches to land sold by William and Elisabeth Smart to George Meyer; thence westerly and nearly parallel with Pearl Street twenty-five (25) feet nine and one-quarter (9¼) inches; thence southerly along the westerly side of the wall erected on the westerly side of the premises hereby mortgaged one hundred and three (103) feet nine and one-half (9½) inches to the northerly side of Pearl Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of Pearl Street twenty-four (24) feet three (3) inches to the point of beginning. Said premises being known as number Two hundred and fifty-five (255) Pearl Street.—Dated New York, 19th of March

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Spring Dress Goods

Are We Busy? . . . . . Come and See.

Why should we not be busy with

VALUES SUCH AS THESE?

All-wool Homespuns—
Spring colorings—worth .50..... .37

Satin Figures and Granite Cloths—
each in a dozen colorings..... .29

All-wool Cashmeres—
20 shades and Black..... .29

Snowflake Suitings—all wool—
42 inch—twelve colorings; value .50..... .29

Covert Cloths—
14 colorings—worth .59..... .39

All wool Spring Checks—
40 inch—stylish colorings..... .49

Fine Silk finish Brilliantines—
Jet and Blue Black—worth .85..... .69

Imported Crepons and Silk figured novelties, also Whipcords..... .98

Black Silk finish Mohairs—Summer weight—sheds dust, looks like silk—wears longer than any other dress fabric..... .98

All-wool French Poplins,
beautiful shades; value 1.25..... .98

All-wool Henriettas,
Black and Street shades; value .85.. .59

All-wool Henriettas,
Pastel tints and full line of colors—rich lustre—dollar quality..... .69

French Broadcloths,
50-inch—leading shades, worth 2.25.. 1.69

All-wool Crêpes—best colors—
An ideal Summer wool fabric..... 1.19

Navy Blue and Black
Storm Serges and Mohairs—44 inch.. .49

Plaid Back Golf Suitings,
quiet, tasteful designs and colors, copies of expensive goods..... .19

Imported Camel's Hair Plaids,
for Capes and Skirts; value 1.25..... .69

Plaid Back Cloakings,
Spring colorings; worth 2.00..... 1.69

Attractive Exhibit of Trimmed Millinery

Attractive in price, as well as quality and style....Our goods and prices will be a revelation to those who always connect High Cost with High Quality.

Fine Hats, Turbans and Bonnets

At 4.98....5.98....6.98

Others, at all prices to.....19.98

Equal to any sold at double by exclusive milliners and those who seek large profits.

Ladies' Spring Gloves

2-Clasp Suede Kid Gloves—
Newest shades of Grey, Tan, and Black—Fine One-Strand Emb'd Back..... .98

Ladies' Real Kid Gloves—
5-hook new Foster Lacing and 2-clasp—Paris Point emb'd—all shades—also Black and White.....1.29

2-clasp and 5-hook Foster Lacing—
new street shades—
also Black and White—should be .98.. .79

Novelties in Children's Reefers

Novelties in Children's Reefers—plain and elaborate styles, with lace, braid, ribbon applique or stitching.....98 to 15.98

Ladies' Spring Capes

Special Early Season Values.

New Black Cloth Capes—extra length—fancy braid trim..... 3.98

Medium length Capes—fine Black Twilled Cloth—full shirred satin ribbon yoke—deep lace shoulder ruffles—box pleated collar—satine lined..... 6.98

Fine Broadcloth Capes—Black Taffeta silk lined—inlaid Taffeta braided applique—
also handsome Tan Cloth Capes—all over satin applique and braid..... 9.98

Heavy Gros Grain Silk Capes—
extra length—styles suitable for elderly ladies.....10.98

Broadcloth—silk stitched—
lined with fancy silk taffeta—hood to match.....15.98

Steamer Capes

Double face Shawl Cloths—rich colorings—with and without hoods.... 8.98

Golf and Steamer Capes
in great variety..... 4.98 to 33.98

Novelties in Belt Buckles

Medallion, serpent and grotesque designs in French Grey, Rose Gilt, Gun Metal and Oxidized—Paris Novelties.

Handsome designs in Venetian and Homeric effects..... 1.39

Cut Steel Belt Buckles..... .98

French Grey, Gilt and Steel..... .49

Special lot; worth 29 and 35..... 19

Jewelry Dep't.

New "Prong" Buckles.

100 dozen, Rhino Stone Buckles, suitable for drapery or belt fastening. Set with aquamarines, sapphires, amethysts and turquoises,

$1.00 each;
Value $2.50 to $3.75

Imported Hat Pins,—turquoise, opal, amethyst, coral and gun metal finish set with rhinestones,

25 cents each;
Value $1.00

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Who called us nothing but men's clothiers?

Who are these tiny kilts for? White, trimmed with baby pink and baby blue.

Who are these dear little Russian blouse suits for? Just enough trouser showing to distinguish boy from girl—but not enough to drive the mother to the looking-glass.

Who are these doll-like button shoes for? Red kid, black kid and patent leather.

For two-year-olders.

Two-year old boys' heads, hands, feet and bodies are cared for here.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

Hosiery.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Stockings,—lace boot patterns,—cerise, lavender, plum, cardinal, blue, brown and black.

"All over" lace designs,—black.

Fine Lisle Thread, plain weave, with cotton feet,—royal blue, purple and black. Silk plated, white Stockings.

40 cents per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Nervous Exhaustion.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Acts as a tonic and nerve food, imparting vigor and strength to the entire system. Induces refreshing sleep.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ARTISTIC HALLS.

Our up-to-date halls have an air of hospitality, as in olden days it is now used to greet the golfers and huntsmen, and is once more the social gathering place. Our new designs show how artistically, yet inexpensively, one can furnish even large country house halls.

Rugs, hangings, pillows—decorative, fanciful, comfortable. Carved Flemish and Gothic settles, corner seats, and tables, a Dutch one at $7.00; also of enameled reed, upholstered and pillowed; hall chests from $9.00; quaint, solid seats, commodious within for golf and tennis belongings, goloshes, etc.

For inexpensive artisticness this Summer you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORIES 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Eye Glasses Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eyeglasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 146 Fulton St., New York (near Nassau st.). Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MISSING: THREE HOUSES

Yonkers Police Expect to Find Them in Wood Piles.

CONSTERNATION OF OWNERS

Two Frame Buildings and One of Brick Demolished—The Robbers Have Their Eyes on a Fourth.

John P. Copcutt, a real estate owner, of Yonkers, is looking for the person or persons who, he says, have stolen one of his houses. Two other houses belonging to Patrick Whalen are also missing. When last seen they stood on Garden Street, Yonkers, which runs along under a hill not a quarter of a mile from Police Headquarters. The street is commonly known as the Glen, and is lined with cheap houses.

The world at large first learned of the singular robbery through a complaint made to City Judge Kellogg Monday by Mr. Copcutt, through his counsel, Ralph E. Prime. The police were then notified and a detail has since set out to run down the missing buildings and the thieves. Through their efforts four young men, who are suspected of having something to do with the vandalism, will be examined at Police Headquarters this morning.

Mr. Prime asserted Monday that Mr. Copcutt's house, which was of brick, two stories in height, and unoccupied, has been regularly attacked by vandals in broad daylight for several weeks past. First they broke the windows, then made away with the doors and shutters, and two weeks ago tore off the roof and carried away the remaining contents of the building, leaving nothing but the four walls, which have since been torn down.

In regard to Mr. Whalen's houses, Mr. Prime said that one of them had been let to a tenant who had subsequently sub-let it on account of his being obliged to move to Newburg. When he returned to Yonkers to collect the rent the tenant had moved to parts unknown, and nothing was left of the building except the foundation.

The residents of Garden Street were in a fever of excitement yesterday over the case. Some of them declare that if the police make a search of the neighborhood, a surprising quantity of firewood will be found in somebody's woodshed. The dismantled buildings presented a curious sight. The cellars are open to the sky, and are half filled with bricks and refuse. Every vestige of woodwork has been removed. The police, whom Mr. Prime accuses of neglect of duty, say that the neighbors told them that Mr. Copcutt had given his permission to allow the woodwork to be removed, as it would have to be replaced anyway. They say they noticed the boys tearing down the buildings, but as no complaint was made they thought the boys were acting under authority.

This was denied by Mr. Copcutt. "I had no idea anything of the sort was going on," he said yesterday. "I visited the place the other day for the first time in months, and was horrified to see the buildings demolished. Now if we can get hold of these rascals we will send them to State's prison."

When the neighbors were questioned concerning the vandalism they assumed a knowing look, but declared they didn't know who the guilty ones were. Mrs. Conway, who lives next door to one of the demolished buildings, and who, according to Mr. Prime, was warned to leave by persons who wanted the house for firewood, said yesterday:

"I ain't afraid of nobody, but as I told Mr. Copcutt, it's very disagreeable with stones thrown at your house all the time. Nobody has threatened me, but I'm going just the same."

The house she lives in is a wooden one, and the prediction was made that it wouldn't stand a month without a tenant.

The street was patrolled by a policeman all day yesterday and no stones were thrown nor was there any other outbreak.

LONDON "REUBS" WERE WARY.

Myron L. Bernard Could Not Do "Business" in the British Capital.

Myron L. Bernard, a witness in the case of James B. Kellogg, now on trial for grand larceny in connection with his alleged management of the E. S. Dean Company, spent another day on the witness stand yesterday under cross-examination by Special District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott before Recorder Goff, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. He was questioned in regard to the testimony he had given at the hearing before Referee Morgan at the time of the failure of the E. S. Dean Company. Mr. Olcott pointed out many discrepancies between the testimony given by the witness then and his testimony at the present trial.

Bernard admitted that he was practically dependent on Samuel Keller during his stay in Europe with Charles Weinman after the failure of the E. S. Dean Company. He acknowledged that he had written a number of letters addressed to Keller, and dated from London, asking for remittances. They were read aloud by Mr. Olcott, and introduced as evidence. One of the letters dated from London brought a roar of laughter from the people in the courtroom. It said:

Myself and Charles Weinman need money very badly. The climate in this town is miserable, and the Reubs here show a remarkable disinclination to be separated from their coin. Please send a remittance. We await letters from you as we would await dividends.

Questioned in regard to the allusion in the letter to the fact that the "Reubs" in London were unwilling to part with their money, Bernard said that he had been unable to make any money in business there.

"I looked around me a great deal," he said, "but I found the English a very conservative people."

When asked what he meant by "conservative," the witness said the Londoners were unwilling to engage in any business which was not of a perfectly legitimate character.

AGED RECLUSE DEAD.

Mrs. Sheldon Was Claimant of Bayonne Property Long in Litigation.

Mrs. Caroline Sheldon, seventy-five years old, who lived alone at 222 Seventh Street, Jersey City, was found dead on the floor of her bedroom yesterday morning. Heart disease was the cause of death. Mrs. Sheldon, who had been a recluse for several years, was one of the heirs of the Cadmus estate at Bayonne.

She claimed to be the owner of a city block in Bayonne, which she said had been conveyed without her consent. The courts decided that she was not the owner of the property, and she appealed to the Chancery Court. The case has lasted seven years and is still pending. The value of the property is about $20,000.

Mrs. Keefe Acquitted.

The trial of Mrs. Julia Keefe of Rondout, wife of Dr. Christopher F. Keefe, charged with sending an indecent letter and picture through the mails to Mrs. Lillie F. Parrish, a Rondout widow, came to an end yesterday with a verdict of acquittal.

In his summary of the case Mr. Brunnier, counsel for Mrs. Keefe, referred to Anthony Comstock, who had been instrumental in securing prosecution, as an "angel of mercy, who may do many good acts, but also does many wicked ones, and in the effort to send Mrs. Keefe to prison on flimsy evidence was not showing much charity or mercy to a frail and wronged wife."

New England Socialism.

Robert A. Woods of the South End House, Boston, and Leonard D. Abbott, a Socialist from Haverhill, Mass., discussed "Municipal Socialism in New England" before the Social Reform Club at 45 University Place last night. Mr. Woods talked of improvements lately made by the Boston municipal government in the way of establishing public libraries, baths, and gymnasiums, while Mr. Abbott gave a short history of the Socialist Party in Haverhill, started by Eugene Debs two years ago, and which had already succeeded in electing a Mayor and six members of the City Council.

Miss Clogg Taken to Baltimore.

Miss Harriette R. Clogg, who was arrested here on her return from Europe a week ago, was yesterday turned over on requisition papers to Detective Hall of Baltimore, where she is wanted on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses.

SOLDIERS GUARD $1,303,000.

Money Taken from the Sub-Treasury to the Transport Sumner.

Idlers in the vicinity of the Sub-Treasury yesterday morning witnessed the unusual sight of a guard of soldiers, fully armed and equipped, waiting to keep watch and ward over $1,303,000 in gold, silver, nickels, and Government notes or gold or silver certificates, and it weighed between four and five tons. It will all be paid to soldiers now serving in the Philippines.

The guard was a commissioned officer's guard of fifteen or eighteen men, under Lieut. Moore, and its members waited at the Sub-Treasury till the receptacles containing the currency were piled in trucks at the Pine Street entrance, and then jumped into the trucks and saw that none of the coin was stolen on the way to the Government transport Sumner, which was lying at her Brooklyn dock. The entire detail, including half a dozen men from the Quartermaster's Department, who did the actual heavy work on the job, was in charge of Major George E. Pickett, Paymaster of Volunteers, a son of the Confederate soldier who headed the charge at Gettysburg which bears his name. Major Pickett will go with the money to Manila and deliver it to Lieut. Col. Albert S. Tower, Deputy Paymaster General, who will disburse the funds. Major Pickett will then go on duty there.

This is the way the money was distributed: $100,000 in silver and $3,000 in nickels, packed in ammunition boxes, each of which held $3,000 and weighed 180 pounds when "loaded" with its new burden; $800,000 in gold, in fifteen specially prepared boxes, each containing eight bags of $5,000 apiece, and each box weighing 160 pounds; $300,000 in Government paper, (twenty-five packages weighing three pounds each,) inclosed in an iron safe, the full safe weighing about 275 pounds. The notes comprised $100,000 in twenties, $300,000 in tens, and $200,000 in fives. The men from the Quartermaster's Department had to sort and pack all this money.

Secretary Root and an official party including Inspector Gen. Breckinridge, Quartermaster Gen. Ludington, Surgeon Gen. Sternberg, Paymaster Gen. Bates, and others are coming on from Washington to-day to visit the transport Sumner before she sails, which will probably be this afternoon.

MRS. GRAFTON INCOMPETENT.

Aged, Wealthy Widow Found Unable to Manage Her Estate.

Commissioners Robert Sturgis, Austin Flint, and Thomas J. Miller, with a Sheriff's jury, yesterday found Mrs. Elizabeth R. Grafton of 370 Fifth Avenue mentally incompetent. The application for the commission was made by Mrs. Amelia Stuyvesant, the niece of Mrs. Grafton, who possesses property in her own right valued at $900,000.

Testimony was given by Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald and Dr. Daniel M. Stimpson, Mrs. Grafton's family physician, that the old lady was hopelessly insane and incompetent to manage herself or her affairs, and was incurable. Her mental condition was the result of old age, and she was unfit to be moved and recognized no one.

Conrad H. Bachem, who managed the affairs of Joseph Grafton, the husband of Mrs. Grafton, who died a few months ago, testified that her real estate was worth $352,800, and her personal property $548,110, making a total of $900,410.

LOCAL OPTION IN PELHAM.

The Town Votes in Favor of Licensing Saloons.

The town of Pelham, in Westchester County, voting under the local option law yesterday, decided in favor of the saloon by a vote of 117 to 95.

The subject has agitated the town for several years, and yesterday's election was the third in which it has been voted upon since 1896, the town having voted twice for liquor and once against it. The law allows a vote on the question only once in two years.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTRACT WITH PIANO SALESMAN.—Richard Kochmann sued Hattie Baumiester, a manufacturer of pianos, for damages for breach of contract to employ him as a traveling salesman during 1897. She was to pay him $5 for every piano he sold, and $7 a day for every day "actually employed" by him under her direction and for her interests without the City of New York and vicinity. The question in dispute was for what part of the year was he entitled to travel outside the City of New York and vicinity. By a clause of the contract the plaintiff agreed to travel continuously or otherwise, at defendant's option, "for a period which shall not be more than eight months, if to the party of the first part this shall be deemed necessary during the period of this agreement." The defendant claimed that the option given her in this clause was absolute, and that under it she could insist upon plaintiff's traveling for eight months, while he could not insist upon traveling for any part of the eight months. A dismissal of the plaintiff's complaint at Trial Term has been reversed by the Appellate Division of the First Department, which held (Justice Barrett) that the plaintiff's contention was correct that she might outline his services outside the city as she saw fit, so long as she permitted him to travel for at least eight months during the prescribed term. As it was alleged that the defendant refused to allow plaintiff to travel for more than three months out of the twelve, the Court held that a non-suit was erroneous. Justice Rumsey gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by the Presiding Justice, holding that the defendant was bound to employ plaintiff for the whole year 1897 in the business of selling pianos, and the only discretion left her was to say what portion of that time, not over eight months, she deemed it for her interest to have him travel outside the City of New York.

***

THREATS OF CONTRACTOR TO ABANDON WORK.—Timothy Sullivan had a contract with the Sewer Commissioners of the City of Amsterdam, which provided that the city might complete the contract in case the contractor "shall fail in due performance in any part of his undertaking, or shall become bankrupt or insolvent." Sullivan, being dissatisfied with the engineer's estimate made of his work done, told the Commissioners that he would not go on with the work unless the estimate was allowed at his figure, and that he was unable to pay his men unless he received the amount claimed by him. After Sullivan had gone, the Commissioners passed a resolution directing the engineer to take possession of the work, which he did the next morning, although Sullivan, who was not informed of the action of the Commissioners, was there present, prepared to proceed with the work. The work was completed at a loss to the city, as the Commissioners claimed, of $1,300 over and above the contract price. This loss they sought to recover from Sullivan and his sureties. A decision of the Third Appellate Division in favor of the defendant, has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals upon the opinion of Justice Merwin. The Court holds that a mere threat to abandon the work, not followed by an actual abandonment, did not justify the expulsion of the contractor therefrom, nor a forfeiture of his rights therein, as no injury or change of situation was shown to have occurred by reason of such threat.

***

CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed judgment dismissing the complaint in a suit brought by Owen O'Donnell against the International Navigation Company for injuries he sustained while working on the company's pier. On the main floor of the pier there was a well, about ten inches deep, into which an elevator, used to lower goods from the second floor to be loaded upon the company's ships, fitted, when it was down, so that the elevator and the floor of the pier were on the same level. O'Donnell, on the morning he was hurt, had occasion to go to a box near this elevator well to get a short roller that was needed. There was none in the box, but he saw one lying at the bottom of the elevator well. Seeing the elevator standing at the second floor, O'Donnell, without giving warning of his intention, stepped into the elevator well and stooped to pick up the roller. While he was doing so the elevator came down, injuring him. The Court held, Justice Rumsey giving the opinion, that as the plaintiff knew that the elevator was in use at the time, and was likely to be let down at any instant, and also that it was not intended any one should go into the well, his act in putting himself in such a place of danger, where no one had any reason to believe him to be, without taking precaution to protect himself, was contributory negligence.

When it comes to Croup or Whooping Cough prompt vigorous action is required, and JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Broadway and 11th Street.

LADIES' SUITS.

Tailor-made,—of Venetian Cloth.
Double breasted Eton or Fly-front Coats.
Box pleated back Skirts.
Colors:—Castor, tan, brown, blue and black.
Lined throughout with Silk.

$19.50;
Value $25.00.

These Suits are characterized by fine materials, excellence of workmanship, and smart finish. They were specially prepared for this sale.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th Street.

Broadway and 11th St.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.

Sale,—on Wednesday, March 28th.

Entire stock of Silk Cravats,—heavy English Blanket Squares.

Novelty designs, stripes and figures,—all the fashionable colors.

Hand-embroidered Batwing Ties,—exclusive designs.

55 CENTS EACH;
Former prices $1.50 to $3.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

MEN'S HALF-HOSE.

Spring stock of Imported Half-Hose,—including novelty embroideries, figures and stripes.

New colors and designs.
35, 50 and 75 cents.

200 dozen. Fine quality Imported Cotton Half-hose, fast black,—double heels and soles.

Six pairs for $1.00.
Formerly 25 cents pair.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway & 11th St.

SALE OF WILTON RUGS.

All latest selected Patterns	
18 x 38 inches, . .	**$ 1.50**
26 x 63 inches, . .	**3.50**
36 x 72 inches, . .	**5.50**
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.,	**18.00**
8 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.,	**30.00**
9 x 12 ft, ...	**35.00**

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

THE EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL.

Over $600,000 Needed to Finish Choir—A Bishop's Residence.

The Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine held their regular monthly meeting yesterday at the see house, in Lafayette Place. Bishop Potter presided. A committee appointed, consisting of Bishop Potter, Col. John Jacob Astor, George S. Bowdoin, and C. F. Hoffman, Jr., will issue a statement that the sum required to finish the choir will be between $600,000 and $700,000. Of this amount $100,000 has already been promised to be given when the remainder is subscribed. George Macculloch Miller, the Secretary, declined to say who had guaranteed the hundred thousand, but said that it was "one gentleman."

A special committee was also appointed to confer with the trustees of the "Episcopal Fund" of the diocese with reference to proceeding with the construction of a residence for the Bishop within the cathedral grounds. A portion of this fund is applicable to the purpose. The committee is composed of Dr. Huntington, Mr. Bowdoin, and C. F. Hoffman, Jr.

SALE OF SKIRTS.
Both Stores.

1,000 Silk Skirts,—made from Standard quality Clifton Mills Silk.

Light, medium and dark shades.

Finished with Vandyke, flounce edged, pleated ruffle,

$7.75;
Value $10.50.

Finished with corded or pinked, flounced, pleated ruffle.

Colors and black,
$8.75;
Value $12.00.

Finished with wide, ruche edged, pleated ruffle,
$9.25;
Value $14.00.

Finished with double, flounced, pleated ruffles,
$10.25;
Value $16.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third St.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15.
"The most brilliant performance yet given by the present management."—Tribune.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY.
THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMPANY.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
LAST 4 NIGHTS. MATS. TO-DAY & SAT.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
BROTHER OFFICERS
Next Monday—Empire Theatre Dramatic Festival. "A Man and His Wife" and "The Bugle Call." Faversham, Millward, Anglin, and entire company

Charles Frohman's **CRITERION THEATRE** B'way & 44th St.
JAMES K. HACKETT. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. To-day and Saturday.
The Pride of Jennico.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Saturday.
WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, **SHERLOCK HOLMES**

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 24th St. Mats. To-day and Saturday.
DANIEL & CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENT
12 MONTHS LATER SEQUEL TO THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
"Biggest kind of a hit."—Herald.
EV'GS. & O'C. MATS. TO-DAY & SAT. 1:50.
Charles Frohman's **HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.**
$40,000 Production.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. DOHNANY.
TWO PIANO RECITALS. Tuesday and Monday Afternoons, April 3d and 9th, at 3.
DOHNANYI.
Res. seats, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Direction.....VERT AND WOLFSOHN

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance.
CAMILLE D'ARVILLE, "LITTLE FRED."
THE GIRL with the AUBURN HAIR.
Sidmans, Burnes & Sisson. Newman. Josephine Gassman & her Pickaninnies.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. & 7th Av.
BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
TO-MORROW at 11 & 8:15. FRI. at 3 & 8:15.
GRAND CANON OF ARIZONA.
April 5 and 6, Moki Land, (Barbario Arizona.)
RESERVED SEATS, 75c. and $1.00.

"THE YELLOWSTONE PARK."
Last Lenten Lecture by
DWIGHT L. ELMENDORF.
SHERRY'S 3:30 P. M. & 8:30 P. M.
To-morrow, Thurs., March 29th.

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"The best of all melodramas."—N. Y. World.
THE GREAT RUBY.
As played 200 NIGHTS at DALY'S THEATRE.
Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman—100 oth.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, **BEN-HUR**

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
STUART ROBSON IN OLIVER GOLDSMITH

GREATEST OF CASINO SUCCESSES!
THE NEW TOWN BEAUTY! 2D AMAZING WEEK.
THE CASINO GIRL!

THE DEWEY, MATINEE TO-DAY.
East 14th St. MAJESTIC BURLESQUERS
Todd Judge Family, "Kneipp Cure."

SCHLEY Music Hall, 34th St., B'way.
MAT. TO-DAY.
GREAT VAUDEVILLE.
Clifford & Huth, Thorne & Carleton and Others.

BERKELEY LYCEUM, Wednesday Ev'g, Mch. 28th, 8:30. 19-21 West 44th St.
A. Henry Savage Landor's
Lecture on Tibet: "In the Forbidden Land."
Tickets at Schuberth's and at the Lyceum.

The New York Broadway to Tokio Broadway 44-45 Sts. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2. No Smoking at Matinees.

MANHATTAN ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.
LAST 5 TIMES. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat.

American 42d St. & 9th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co.
Balfe's Best Known & Best Loved.
3rd yr. 25c. to $1. Mat. & TO-DAY. Next w'k, Nance. BOHEMIAN GIRL.

O'Neill's.

SPRING Dress Goods

Three Important Values in
BROADCLOTHS.
1.00, 1.39 and 1.85

These goods are 50 to 52 inches wide and embrace all the new shades, including the popular Pastel colors.

Mixed Venetian Suitings.

A large collection of these popular fabrics at very attractive prices. Three specially good values at

1.00, 1.25 and 1.50

These goods are 50 to 56 inches wide; all the Grays from the lightest to dark Oxford; Tans, Castors, Blues and Brown Mixtures.

The New Spring
GOLF CLOTHS.

Self-lined, in Meltons, Cheviots and Rough Mixtures; new and beautiful combinations.

95c. to 2.45.

Also excellent values in Wool Crepe de Chines, Henriettas, Venetians, Nun's Veilings and other soft, clinging fabrics.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of CR. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, at 8—CARMEN. Calvé and Clementine De Vere; Salignac and Scotti.
Fri. Ev'g, March 30, at 8—Revival of Mozart's Opera, IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with a phenomenal cast. Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, De Lussan, Suzanne Adams, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bridewell, Broadfoot, and Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Meux, Maestri, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli. Entirely New Scenery, Costumes, and Properties.
Sat. Aft., March 31, at 1:30—By Request—GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Olitzka, Pevny, Molka-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Ev'g, March 31, at 7:45, (Pop. Prices)—Double Bill. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Olitzka; MM. Salignac and Dufriche. Preceded by IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Clementine De Vere and Mantelli; MM. Perotti and Campanari.
Sun Ev'g, April 1, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists:—Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy and Plancon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Herr Ernst Von Schuch.
Mon. Ev'g, April 2, at 8—FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Van Dyck, Scotti, and Ed. de Reszke.
Tues. Ev'g, April 3, at 8:15.
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
Second appearance of Herr ERNST VON SCHUCH Conductor of Royal Opera House, Dresden.
Soloists: Mmes. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink and M. Plancon. Prices, 75c., $1, $1.50, and $2.50. Boxes, $8, $10, $15, and $20.
Wed. Ev'g, April 4, at 8—IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with a phenomenal cast. Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, De Lussan, Suzanne Adams, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bridewell, Broadfoot, and Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Meux, Maestri, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli. Entirely new Scenery, Costumes, and Properties.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
To-morrow evening at 8:15,
First appearance here of
HERR ERNST VON SCHUCH
(Conductor Royal Opera House, Dresden.)
Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink and Herr Von Rooy. Increased Orchestra of 75.
Conductor.....Herr Von Schuch.

1.—Overtures..	Der Freischutz, (1820) / Euryanthe, (1823) / Oberon, (1828)	..Weber
2.—An die Hoffnung		Beethoven
	Herr Van Rooy.	
3.—(a) The Swan		Grieg
(b) The Serenade		Strauss
	Mme. Nordica.	
4.—Symphony in D Minor		Schumann
5.—Concerto Grosso in D Minor, (string Instruments)		Handel
6.—Aria des Vitellia, "Itus)		Mozart
	Mme. Schumann-Heink.	
7.—Overture, "Tannhauser"		Wagner

Prices: 75c., $1, $1.50, and $2.50. Boxes, $8, $10, $15, and $20.

ONLY THIS WEEK.
GRAND MILITARY TOURNAMENT
Management Military Athletic League.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
REVIEW BY SECRETARY OF WAR ELIHU ROOT of U. S. Troops, National Guard, Navy and Marine Detachments, Naval Militia, 15th U. S. Infantry, 3rd U. S. Cavalry, West Point Cavalry, detachment 7th U. S. Artillery in daring horsemanship, battle scenes, and military manoeuvres. Grand Military Pageant.
MATINEE TO-DAY 2 P. M.
Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1.00, $1.50.

Sixth Symphony Concert for Young People.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
SATURDAY, MARCH 31, AT 2:30.
CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist.....**M. Henri Marteau**
Tickets, 50 cts. to $1.25, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 W. 40th St.
Mr. GEORGE
GROSSMITH
Four Humorous and Musical Recitals.
SATURDAY Afternoon, MARCH 31, at 3:15.
WEDNESDAY Afternoon, APRIL 4, at 3:15.
SATURDAY Afternoon, APRIL 7, at 3:15.
THURSDAY Evening, APRIL 5, at 8:15.
Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Caron & Herbert, Francesca Redding & Co, Williamson & Stone, Phyllis Allen, Jane Whitbeck, W. H. Clemart, Moving Pictures, & others.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. McIntyre & Heath, Midgley & Carlisle, Fields & Ward, Smith & Cook, Riley & Hughes, 30 others.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, Saturday Ev'g, Mch. 31st. Benefit of BOYS' FREE READING ROOMS.
BEATRICE HERFORD
HOBART SMOCK and BROOKLYN MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA.
Tickets at Carnegie Lyceum, $1.50.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St.
E. H. Sothern Evs. 8. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2.
Virginia Harned. —in the— SUNKEN BELL.

BIJOU Eve., 8:20; Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:20.
OTOJIRO KAWAKAMI, SADA YACCO and FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS.
To-night, "Scarlet Snow" and "Taijio."

Herald Sq. Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15
Second Herald Square Theatre Dickens Success.
OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG and the latest Laughing Success SAPOLIO

BERKELEY LYCEUM 19-21 W. 44th St.
Wednesday, 11 A.M. Mr. Goodyear's Illustrated Lecture. Title: "Unknown Parts of Italy."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
20TH WEEK. **WAY DOWN EAST.**
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:10.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S, 125th St. 7th Ave.
THE GREAT LAFAYETTE & 10 OTHER STARS

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—SQUIRE KATE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT. To-night. Benefit to Miss E. Schroth. CORNELIUS VOSS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MATINEE TO-DAY, 25 & 50c. **What Happened to Jones.**

Huber's 14th St. Museum. Chinese Comedian, Seven Japanese Women, Big-Headed Girl, 5 Cents.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh west to north winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,669. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 80¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45⅝c; cotton, milling, 9⅞c.

LEGISLATURE.—The Senate yesterday passed the Horton Law Repeal bill, 26 to 22, and the measure now goes to the Governor. The Charter Revision bill was repassed over Mayor Van Wyck's veto by the Assembly 83 to 57, a strict party vote. The Senate passed over the Mayor's veto the Elsberg bill to place the inspection of gas meters in charge of the State authorities. A final effort to keep the word "knowingly" out of the Anti-Policy bill failed, and no further effort for the bill is likely to be made at this session. Father Hendricks of Rochester has been nominated as the successor of Father Malone on the Board of Regents.—Pages 8 and 9.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday agreed to vote on the Puerto Rico bill next Tuesday afternoon. The tariff men say they can hold the vote of the "insurgents" by arguing party unity and party salvation. During the session the Senate considered the nomination of W. D. Bynum as General Appraiser at New York, but failed to act in confirmation. Senator Davis made a speech, urging the adoption of his Puerto Rico amendment, providing for free trade and internal revenue taxation. Mr. Morgan's free-silver amendment was defeated. In the House Mr. Driggs (N. Y.) spoke criticising the War Department for extravagance in fitting up the Sumner. During the consideration of the Idaho labor troubles in committee Mr. Lentz (Ohio) and Mr. Cheney, a lawyer, became involved in a heated argument. The latter said the Congressman had made a statement which was untrue. Mr. Lentz threatened to throw him out of the window.—Pages 1 and 5.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Roberts has begun his advance on Pretoria by sending out the first detachment of 10,000 men, ten miles to the north. It is believed that progress will be slow, and no important engagement is expected for two weeks. Heavy firing at Mafeking was reported yesterday. Gen. Olivier, with his army of 6,000 men and his train of twenty-five miles of wagons, is reported safe north of Ladybrand. Gen. Joubert died from peritonitis at Pretoria. Before the Budget Committee yesterday Count von Buelow explained the necessity for increase in the Germany Navy. The foreign embassies in Turkey, with the exception of that of the United States, have united in a protest against the increase of the import duties. Count de Benedetti, who was Minister to Prussia from France when the war of 1870-71 broke out, is dead.—Pages 3 and 6.

Page 1.

Ex-Mayor Strong attacked the City Government in an address before the Vigilance League.

It is reported that the Carnegie Company will shortly list its stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

Speaker Henderson has sent a letter to an Iowan explaining why the Puerto Rican Tariff bill was framed and why he voted for it.

Nebraska Democrats think that if the Democratic Convention sends an invitation and provides a special train, W. J. Bryan will come to the convention.

It is estimated the amount of revenue that will be realized by this city from the operation of the Ford franchise tax will be $7,425,600, and that the law will add $650,000,000 to the valuation of real estate in the State.

Page 2.

Secretary Elihu Root and many heads of departments were present last night at the military and athletic tournament.

A lively discussion was caused in the Central Board of Education yesterday by the introduction of resolutions condemning the course of City Superintendent Maxwell in refusing a Principal's license.

Page 5.

Ex-Consul Macrum yesterday appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

It is stated on authority that unless a change in the situation should arise, the Grand Jury will examine no more witnesses in connection with Third Avenue Railroad affairs.

Page 6.

Admiral Watson has left Manila for Yokohama, where he will surrender command to Admiral Remey.

Page 7.

A sharp contest is under way between the Goddard and Hess adherents for control of the Twelfth Congress Convention. Each claims the victory.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

WANT BRYAN IN KANSAS CITY.

Nebraska Democrats Think if Invitation Is Sent and Special Train Provided He Will Come.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 28.—Great pressure will be brought to bear by Nebraska Democrats upon Mr. Bryan to induce him to attend the National Convention. It is thought, however, that it will do no good, for to-day he made the positive statement that he would not go. But the delegates believe that if the convention invites him he will come. Kansas City is but 183 miles from Lincoln, and a special train colud take him there in five hours.

Mr. Bryan believes that it would be bad taste to present himself in the attitude of a seeker of the nomination. The invitation and special train plan will be carried out. The delegates believe this will appeal to him as it obviates objection on the score of impropriety and affords a good opportunity to open the campaign auspiciously. The Nebraska delegation returned from Kansas City to-day, having secured quarters.

THE MANHATTAN'S NEW LINE.

To Break Ground Monday for the Bedford Park Extension.

The Manhattan Railway Company will on Monday break ground for important new extensions costing in the neighborhood of $1,000,000, and on which the third-rail electric system is to be used for the first time. A mile and a half of new structure is to be built, beginning at the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street terminus of the east side elevated road, to which the Third and Second Avenue trains run, and extending northward to the Fordham Station. This is what is known as the Bedford Park extension, though the Bedford Park station is a short distance further north than Fordham. The structure will continue along Third Avenue.

Work will start Monday on the foundations for the pillars, and it is hoped that the structure may be completed in about a year. Besides the new "L" road, the company will build large yards for its new electric cars on Lafontaine Avenue, which parallels Third Avenue on the east, and extends from East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth to East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. The yards will be 800 by 400 feet in size, it is said, and their cost is estimated at another million.

As was announced some time ago, the entire elevated system is soon to be equipped with electricity. New and longer ties than the ordinary kind will be used to support the third rail, which lies outside of the rails for the car wheels.

Bids will probably be opened to-day for the contract for the concrete work in the new Manhattan power house at the East River and Seventy-fourth Street, and a large number of contractors may compete. The work, it is estimated, will cost about $100,000.

BIG GAINS IN REVENUE FROM FRANCHISE TAX

It Is Estimated Increase in New York City Will Be $7,425,600.

FORTY CORPORATIONS HEARD

Ford Law, It Is Calculated, Will Add $650,000,000 to Taxable Property of the State.

ALBANY, March 28.—In two days the State Tax Commissioners have heard the complaints of forty New York City corporations against the valuations made by the board of their franchises under the provisions of the Ford franchise tax law. Judging from the valuations so far made public an estimate of the total increase in taxable property in the State and in New York City and of the State and greater city tax rate has been prepared and is contained in the following table:

Number of New York City taxable franchises made public	40
Value of such franchises	$25,884,593
Number of franchises in excess of $1,000,000	7
Largest franchise valuation to date	$5,000,000
Smallest franchise valuation to date	1,000
Number of franchises yet to be taxed	167
ESTIMATED.	
Increased State valuation of real estate	$650,000,000
Full value of real estate in State	5,463,779,260
Gain to the State at proposed tax rate	1,672,125
Increase of taxable real estate, New York City	312,000,000
Gain to New York at proposed tax rate	7,425,600
State tax rate	.0025725
City tax rate	.0238

These are the figures of increased value expected by the enforcement of the franchise tax law if the values fixed so far by the board are continued with the same comparative results as to larger concerns.

The largest of the forty corporations whose objections have already been heard was the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, valued at $5,000,000, while the smallest was the Bay Ridge Improvement Company, assessed on $1,000 worth of taxable property. Only seven corporations were valued at more than $1,000,000, and those seven aggregated $19,478,037. Yet the total amount, even with these minor corporations, added to New York City's taxable real estate, is $25,884,593.

Seventeen of the companies were valued at less than $100,000, so that it will be seen that the amount to be added by the larger corporations will be of great magnitude. Not an elevated road, large street surface road, large gas company, or telegraph company has yet been added to the list.

CORPORATIONS HEARD YESTERDAY.

The following are the companies heard to-day and the amount of valuation placed upon them:

Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat and Power Company	$47,000
Automatic Fire Alarm and Extinguisher Company, (Limited)	7,000
Bay Ridge Improvement Company	1,000
Blythebourne Water Company	25,000
West Brooklyn Water Company	10,000
Bronx Gas and Electric Company	122,000
Citizens' Water Supply Company of Newtown	347,160
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn	2,617,000
Kings County Electric Light and Power Company	250,000
Flushing Gas and Electric Light Company	75,000
New York and Queens Light and Power Company	75,000
Newtown Light and Power Company	8,500
New York Steam Company	732,500
New York Telephone Company	3,228,652
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company	1,146,535

At this morning's hearing, ex-Justice W. N. Cohen, who appeared for the New York Telephone Company, said that for the last tax year the assessment of the company's property in the Bronx, Manhattan, and Richmond was $585,000. The same property, exclusive of franchise, the State board had valued at $3,228,652, an increase of $2,663,652, which must represent therefore the value of the franchise alone.

"The franchise in the Bronx and Manhattan is the right to ereet poles and string wires," ex-Justice Cohen said. "This is not a right which the State can give, but belongs to the adjacent property owners. If the State gives any right it is a qualified right, and is of comparatively little value. In Manhattan all the operations are underground in the conduits of the subway company, for which the telephone company pays an annual rental of $375,000. Since this board assesses the subway company for the whole conduit, the board cannot rightfully assess the telephone company for the wires within the conduit.

DOUBLE TAXATION.

"This would be double taxation for occupation of the same street space. There is not a dollar of watered stock issued by this company. A return of 6 per cent. for the capital invested and skill in management is only a fair return which should not be lessened by excessive assessments.

"In reconsidering the valuation the board should give due credit to the property and operations of the company in the States of Connecticut and New Jersey, which should not be taxed in those States as well as in New York."

Ex-Justice Cohen also represented the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company. More than one-half of the company's entire mileage is in New Jersey, said the speaker. The capital is to a considerable extent in Brooklyn, which is in its nature precarious property. It was held that the free service for governmental needs should be given weight in revaluing the property.

The Automatic Fire Alarm and Extinguisher Company was represented by Elijah S. Cowles, who contended that the company is using the conduits of other companies and in no way using directly the public streets.

The Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat and Power Company was represented by Prof. Charles A. Collin, who said that the company has practically passed out of existence, and that what assets remain are practically worthless.

James W. Hawes represented the New York Steam Company, and said the company has been operating at a loss since its formation. The enterprise which the company undertook has proved unprofitable and the company now owes the estate of the man who formed it over $2,000,000. The company gave to the City of New York 3 cents per foot for the territory which its pipes now occupy. It has been kept alive by the pride of the man who formed it and who has since died. The franchise, however, is practically worthless.

ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn and the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company were represented by Prof. Charles A. Collin and Frank Harvey Field. Prof. Collin argued that the Kings County Company has been leased by the Edison Company and therefore its franchise should be separately assessed.

Commissioner Stearns announced that the board has decided to hold that the franchise of a lessor company is separately taxable, and that an absolute sale of such franchise is the only condition which shall transfer the responsibility of the franchise tax to the lessee company which operates the franchise.

Prof. Collin said the total of the entire special franchise for both the Edison and Kings County Companies should be reduced to $1,725,000. The Edison company has discontinued the use of the cables of the Kings County Company with the exception of about two miles. From a business point of view Prof. Collin said it would be better to assess the property of both companies as of one corporation.

The New York and Queens Light and Power Company, the Newtown Light and Power Company, and the Flushing Gas and Electric Light Company were represented by C. E. Mathewson. These companies have been merged into a single corporation known as the New York and Queens County Gas and Electric Light Company. He argued that the franchises of his companies were not taxable to the extent provided in the valuations placed on the franchises of the companies, which are: Flushing Gas and Electric Light Company, $75,000; New York and Queens Light and Power Company, $75,000, and the Newtown Light and Power Company, $8,500.

The Bronx Gas and Electric Company was represented by Charles E. Kilmer, who said the company operates in a thinly populated part of the city and has been unable to conduct a profitable business. It should not be valued at all, or at least only at a very low figure.

Prof. Collin represented the Citizens' Water Supply Company of Newtown at the afternoon session. He contended the board must have made a mistake in locating the property of the company, and believed that much of the same, which is situated in Westchester County, has been valued as being in the Bronx. This completed the hearings for to-day.

AFFIDAVITS SUBMITTED.

Three corporations submitted affidavits containing objections—the Bay Ridge Improvement Company, Blythebourne Water Company, and West Brooklyn Company.

There were a number of corporations on the calendar to-day, which probably will be heard to-morrow. They are: Flatbush Gas Company, Jamaica Gas Light Company, Newtown Gas Company, Richmond Hill and Queens County Gas Light Company, Wood Haven Gas Light Company, Central Union Gas Company, College Point Gas Company, East Chester Electric Company, Jamaica Electric Light Company, Jamaica Water Supply Company, Kings County Gas and Illuminating, Brooklyn Borough Gas Company, and Mercantile Gas and Illuminating Company.

The regular calendar of corporations to be heard to-morrow is as follows: American District Telegraph Company, Commercial Cable Company, Flatbush District Messenger Company, Holmes Electric Protective Company, Mason Carriage Call Service, Manhattan Fire Alarm Company, Nevins & Reilly, New York Cab Company, (Ltd.,) New York Electric Lines Company, New York Quotation Company, New York and Long Island Telegraph Company, Western Union Telegraph Company, American Telegraph and Cable Company, Eastern District Messenger Company, Brooklyn District Telegraph Company, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, New York Steam Power Company, Pelham Electric Light and Power Company, Pintsch Compressing Company, Queens Borough Electric Light and Power Company, Queens County Water Company, Richmond County Gas Light Company, South Shore Water Company, Staten Island Water Supply Company, Suburban Electric Light Company, Town of Hempstead Gas and Electric Light Company, Woodside Water Supply Company, Wyckoff Heights Water Company, Woodhaven Water Supply Company, Yonkers Gas Light Company, Bowery Bay Electric Light and Power Company.

GAMBLING FOR NOME CITY.

The Considines to Establish a Monte Carlo in Alaska—Vessel to Sail Next Week.

A specially chartered steamer with forty actors and actresses and a large quantity of gambling paraphernalia will leave Seattle, Washington, for Nome City, Alaska, to-day. The ship has been chartered by a syndicate formed by John Considine, the sporting man, known in this city as the partner of "Jim" Corbett, and James Considine, his brother, who is well known in theatrical circles in Seattle and Spokane Falls.

The syndicate was formed at the suggestion of James Considine, who has spent some time in the vicinity of the Cape Nome gold fields, and who recognized there a good field for a theatrical company, as well as for a first-class gambling house.

The theatrical company will contain twenty-five women, principally vaudeville performers, and fifteen men—song and dance artists, tumblers, jugglers, and comedians.

Six complete gambling layouts with all the appliances for red and black, faro, roulette, sweat, Klondike, and several other games of chance, will complete the steamer's load.

James Considine says that Cape Nome will prove a particularly fruitful field for a first-class gambling establishment.

"There are a great many gambling houses there," he said, "but none of them are on the level and the miners are consequently fleeced of their money without getting any chance to win anything."

"When a good-sized house starts up there to conduct its business in a perfectly fair way, it will be crowded from morning till night. The chance for a good theatrical company there is also excellent, as the miners are always on the lookout for anything that will amuse them."

Acting on these ideas the syndicate has entered upon the construction of a large building at Nome City, which will be completed and opened April 12.

The building is practically finished now, and only needs a little of its interior fitting up to be ready for opening. It is to be known as the Nome City Monte Carlo. It will contain an enormous casino for the accommodation of the gamblers, and a theatre with a large stage and auditorium.

The theatrical season in Alaska lasts from the beginning of April until September, when the theatre will close. The actresses and actors who have been engaged to perform there are under contract until that time. The smallest salary paid to any member of the theatrical company will be $250 a week. This sum does not seem so magnificent, however, in a country where one must pay 75 cents for coffee and cakes and $2.50 for a beefsteak.

The Considine brothers say that they are confident that they have discovered a new sort of a gold mine in Cape Nome and that their venture will prove a big financial success.

STATEMENT FROM DR. HILLIS.

Says He Has Withdrawn from Presbytery and His Action Is Final.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday explained the purport of the letter which he wrote to Dr. Gray of Chicago. Dr. Hillis said:

"My letter to the Chicago Presbytery through Dr. Gray was a positive resignation from that body. I do not think that I was in the wrong, but I do not wish to disturb the work of any denomination. I believe my resignation will be accepted, but in any event I shall not recede from my position in the matter."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The annual meeting of the Chicago Presbytery next Monday probably will take up Dr. Hillis's resignation.

Dr. Gray, to whom Dr. Hillis's letter of resignation was sent, as a result of the controversy, has made the important announcement that Dr. Herrick Johnson, the acknowledged leader of Calvinism in the Presbyterian Church and head of the McCormick Theological Seminary, is a greater heretic than Hillis.

Said Dr. Gray to-day: "I see that Dr. Herrick Johnson thinks Dr. Hillis ought to resign. By the same token he ought to resign himself, for he has been a more aggressive liberal than Hillis. He defended Dr. Briggs and was his special champion in the trial at Washington. He has been understood to be opposed to the trial of Dr. McGiffert. On the McGiffert case Dr. Hillis was more conservative than Dr. Johnson was. Hillis was outspoken in the opinion that McGiffert ought to resign."

Reciprocity with Italy.

ROME, March 29.—The Commercial Treaties Committee of the Italian Chamber of Deputies has discussed and approved in principle the reciprocity arrangement under the third section of the Dingley act, recently signed in Washington by Baron Fava, Italian Ambassador to the United States, and Mr. Kasson, Special Plenipotentiary for the United States. The committee has expressed a desire to hear, after to-morrow, the views of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, and Agriculture.

Italian Students Arrested.

ROME, March 29.—Demonstrations by students for and against the attitude of the Socialist Deputies in proposing the convocation of the Constituent Assembly are reported at Parma, Padua, Turin, Genoa, Messina, and Palermo. At Parma seven were arrested.

EX-MAYOR STRONG ATTACKS CITY RULERS

"Pepper Box" His Title for Mayor Van Wyck.

REPUBLICANS NOT GUILTLESS

Declares They Are Ready for the "Rake-off" in the Reign of Protected Vice.

"Our little pepper box in the Mayor's office" was the title given to Mayor Van Wyck by his predecessor in office, ex-Mayor William L. Strong, at a meeting of the Vigilance League last night. The meeting was held in Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. Vice and its protection by city officials was the subject under discussion.

Dr. Matthew Beattie, President of the league, announced that the meeting was the first of a series which would be held in different sections of the city from now on until the next Mayoralty campaign. Ex-Mayor Strong presided at the meeting, and it was in his opening speech that he referred to Mayor Van Wyck. Among other things he said:

"The present administration occupies the position of a minority honor. It did not get into office by the will of the majority of the people. I have been a voter since 1856, and I will say that I have never known of a political crime equal to the one of 1897, which put into office the present city officials.

"The corruption existing in this city is not confined to the Democrats alone. The Republicans and others are only waiting for the chance to get some of the 'rake-off.' Men are striving for city positions with the idea that there is something more than the salary to be obtained.

"When I was Mayor a man came to me and wanted a twelve-hundred-dollar-a-year position. I expressed my surprise that he was willing to take such a small place. His answer was: 'Well, Mr. Mayor, when I once get my hands in the crib I can pull out more.'

"This is the situation existing to-day. The Mayor does not have much power in the city now, and we must not blame him too much. He may have a little moral suasion over his Commissioners, but that is all.

"We must be easy on our little pepper box we have got down there in the Mayor's office. Be charitable toward him."

The ex-Mayor then referred to the necessity of united action on the part of the people in an effort to shake off what he terms "a most unhealthy and bad government."

A letter of regret from the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Church, was then read. After saying that a previous engagement kept him away from the meeting, he said, in part, in the letter:

"Politics in this city to-day surely needs the religion of honesty, morality, and purity.

"Probably there never was in heathendom, in any age or land, a political cabal so thoroughly corrupt as that which controls this city."

Frank Moss, ex-Police Commissioner and counsel to the Mazet committee, made the principal speech of the evening. He said in part:

"If the Police Commissioners and other officials do not obey the Mayor, there is a power that all will obey, and we know that power. Why are the poolrooms and gambling houses allowed to remain open?

"Do you know that if the police would close up all of these places of infamy, there would be such a procession of 'squealers' to the Grand Jury that they would send nearly all of the officials to Sing Sing?

"The poolrooms are run with the consent and complicity of the city officials. I know one Captain of police who, when I was a Commissioner, had an honorable record. Now there are four poolrooms near his station house. He cannot close them. The district leader is the boss, and says that the rooms shall run, and they do.

"It is easy to get evidence against these places. I have here a racing chart. These are issued every day from a printing office at 148 East Forty-second Street which does nothing but print the slips for the poolrooms of the city.

"Under the present police system, the Captain is not Captain, and is not in control of his own precinct. The real commander of the Tenderloin, as in other precincts, is the ward man. Poor old Capt. Thomas may be indicted, but it is not he who is running the precinct. It is Devery's friend, the wardman, who is handling affairs. For twenty years Sexton, Devery, and the Mayor himself have been the bosom friends of Mahoney, the poolroom king.

"Men are afraid to come out with all they know of the evils of the present administration. Only a few days ago one of the best-known builders and contractors in the city came to me and said: 'Mr. Moss, if I should take the witness stand and tell all I know about the Building Department it would create a revolution in this city.'

"I asked him why he did not tell what he knew. His answer was, 'I am afraid it would ruin me, and it would also probably mean my death.'"

Resolutions were adopted, in which the Mayor, the Police Commissioners, and Chief Devery were condemned for permitting "the outrageous conditions of vice and crime." Controller Coler was praised for his stand as to city affairs.

A copy of the resolutions was ordered to be sent to Gov. Roosevelt.

CAPT. PRICE A WITNESS.

Grand Jury Still Gathering Evidence Against Tribute Takers.

The Grand Jury yesterday continued its investigations concerning gambling and tribute taking in this city to enable it to hand up the presentment that it is said it will give to Recorder Goff to-morrow, the last day of the present term.

The principal witness examined by the Grand Jury yesterday was Capt. Price, who was formerly in command of the Tenderloin, and it was said that his examination had to do principally with the method in vogue of making out reports to be returned daily to the Chief of Police. It is said that the Grand Jury is anxious to find out how it is that the resorts in the Tenderloin have not figured on the Captain's returns when the Grand Jury itself found it an easy matter to get evidence enough against the dives on which to indict their proprietors. Several policemen were also summoned as witnesses by the Grand Jury.

When the Grand Jury reported to the Recorder late yesterday afternoon it handed in a number of indictments in petty cases against persons in the Tombs and one against the keeper of a disorderly house in the Tenderloin. A warrant was not issued on the indictment and the name of the person indicted will not be made known until the arrest is made.

"The New York Prize Ring."

The Executive Committee of the Demorest Women's Christian Temperance Union met at the home of Mrs. E. D. Martin, 151 West Ninety-sixth Street, yesterday, and adopted resolutions calling for the repeal of the Horton law. The preamble contains these words: "We are amazed to see that the Horton Law Repeal bill in the Senate is controlled by the New York prize ring, composed of gamblers, thugs, ruffians, and swindlers."

Doctor Fell and Broke His Neck.

DOVER, N. H., March 28.—Dr. Paul A. Stackpole, the oldest medical practitioner in New Hampshire, was found dead today at the foot of a flight of stairs, down which he had fallen and broken his neck. Dr. Stackpole occupied an apartment alone. He was eighty-six years of age, and had been practicing medicine since 1842.

RECORDER ACCUSES GARDINER'S COUNSEL

Tells Him He Is Uttering an Untruth in the Court.

A BIG ROW AT THE HEARING

Mr. Untermyer Charges That Recorder Goff Had Used His Influence Against District Attorney.

An extra session was held last evening in the hearing on the charges preferred against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner by members of the City Club. In this session trouble which had been brewing during a rather stormy afternoon session came to a head, and a general row ensued between Recorder Goff, who was on the witness stand; Samuel Untermyer, his cross-examiner; Commissioner Wilcox, and Horace E. Deming, who represented the City Club.

Recorder Goff, who had been showing some impatience under his long continued cross-examination, at last deliberately accused Mr. Untermyer of telling an untruth. Mr. Untermyer, white with anger, turned to the Recorder and said that he was telling an untruth himself, while Mr. Wilcox pounded on his desk and Mr. Deming tried in vain to make himself heard above the general uproar with an objection. The Commissioner finally told Mr. Untermyer that he would be forced to adjourn the court until another attorney could be secured to defend the accused if he could not conduct his cross-examination in a proper way.

The witnesses examined yesterday were Judges McMahon, Cowing, and Newberger of the Court of General Sessions, and Recorder Goff. Their testimony related to the trouble which had arisen between the Judges of the Court of General Sessions and the District Attorney's office after the establishment of the daily court calendar in March, 1898.

JUDGE COWING'S TESTIMONY.

Judge Rufus B. Cowing, who was the first witness called, said in regard to the rules adopted by the Judges calling for a regular presentation of cases, that very often the Deputy Assistant District Attorneys delayed the proceedings of the court while they examined witnesses. Other Judges, he said, found the same cause of complaint, and a rule was adopted that all cases should be prepared out of court. A copy of these resolutions, together with another resolution to the effect that an Assistant District Attorney should be in charge of each case in court, was sent by the Clerk to the District Attorney.

One reason for these resolutions, witness said, was that the motions and applications for dismissals of indictments might appear on the daily calendar and be open to the public. Judge Cowing said that as a rule he had relied on the statements of the District Attorney in an application for the dismissal of an indictment and had very rarely made a personal investigation of the facts in such a case.

"Col. Gardiner's objection was not to furnishing calendars to the courts," he said, "but to permitting the Judges to call the cases for trial. We never claimed that authority."

Recorder Goff, who followed Judge Cowing on the stand, was asked if he knew of any cases in which the District Attorney came into court unprepared, and replied that he knew of at least thirty such cases. He also said that he knew of cases which had been incompetently tried by the District Attorney's office.

"The reasons for the Judges' demand for a daily calendar," he said, "was the almost unanimous complaint of the bar. Many letters were received from witnesses whose time had been wasted and who declined to attend court again. Many miscarriages of justice resulted."

"Did you ever consult with Fulton McMahon in regard to an investigation into the District Attorney's office?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"I consulted with him," said the Recorder, "but not on that subject. I never saw a copy of the charges."

"Did you ever have a difference with the District Attorney?"

"No, not what I would call a difference."

This reply brought a titter from Col. Gardiner, who was seated in a corner of the room.

"Have you ever called in reporters to give them interviews about Col. Gardiner?"

"I have not."

"Have you ever talked to reporters?"

"I have."

"Do you consider that dignified or judicial on your part?"

"Don't answer that question," interrupted Commissioner Wilcox.

"I prefer to answer it," said the Recorder.

"I think it proper as showing the animus of this attack."

RECORDER'S SHARP RETORT.

"You are uttering an untruth," said the Recorder.

"We wish to show that an official in a judicial position is playing politics from the bench," said Mr. Untermyer.

"You are uttering an untruth," repeated the Recorder in a louder voice.

"You're stating what's not true yourself," shouted Mr. Untermyer, white with rage, and pointing his forefinger at the witness.

Meanwhile Commissioner Wilcox was calling for order, and Mr. Deming was shouting objections to everything that was said.

"If you can't examine this witness respectfully," cried the Commissioner, making himself heard above the uproar, "we will adjourn until we can get another attorney."

Recorder Goff finally answered the question by saying that he always granted interviews to newspaper men when it was consistent with his duty. He then told of a dispute with Col. Gardiner in regard to the removal of homicide cases from General Sessions to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

"The District Attorney told me that the Judges of the Appellate Division had told him to transfer the cases, and I told him I didn't believe him—that it wasn't true."

"Didn't he resent that?"

"No," said the Recorder.

Mr. Untermyer then handed a paper to the Recorder, and asked him whether it was a true account of a conference held between Col. Gardiner and the Judges of General Sessions.

"No," he said, emphatically, "it comes from Col. Gardiner, and it is an untruth."

"Why is it that when you differ from my client you speak in such an offensive way?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"I didn't mean to be offensive in any way," said the witness.

Judge McMahon was the next witness. He corroborated Judge Cowing's testimony in many particulars, and gave an account of the proceedings in his court following the establishment of the court calendar.

Judge Newburger, who was the last witness called, spent some time in reading the minutes of the proceedings in his court on five days when it had been necessary to adjourn early because a sufficient number of cases had not been prepared by the District Attorney's office. He was still on the stand when the hearing was adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

District Court Judges Appointed.

TRENTON, N. J., March 28.—Gov. Voorhees to-day appointed William W. Watson as Judge of the District Court of Passaic at a salary of $2,000 a year. Robert H. Ingersoll was appointed to a like place at Atlantic City. The Legislature has cured the defects of the law under which these men formerly held these places.

George West in a Dying Condition.

George West, the politician, is in a dying condition at his home at Ballston. He relapsed into semi-unconsciousness yesterday, it was said, and was kept alive by the administration of stimulants.

TO LIST CARNEGIE STOCK.

No Shares, However, Likely to be Offered to the Public.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 28.—The Carnegie Company will soon make provisions for listing its stock on the New York Stock Exchange. This was learned from a leading member of the company, who refused to allow himself to be quoted. Just why it will be listed when it is morally certain that there will be no shares offered to the public he refused to state.

It is surmised that Andrew Carnegie is doing this to make provision for the future increase of the stock, and obtain for it the highest market value. It is known that none of Andrew Carnegie's partners possesses any ready cash. If Mr. Carnegie should attempt to dispose of any of his holdings to them he could not secure sufficient cash, and the competition for such securities would not advance the stock to its proper value.

By listing he can get the moneyed interests of the world to bid on his stock, if he elects to sell. The charge that he desires to coerce his partners will also be removed.

MR. CARNEGIE AND MR. FRICK.

Both to be at Atlantic City To-day, but Not Likely to Meet.

PITTSBURG, March 28.—President C. M. Schwab of the Carnegie Company, accompanied by Attorney J. B. Dill, left here at 7:10 P. M. for Atlantic City, where they will meet Mr. Carnegie. Later they will go to New York. On the next train, at 8:30, H. C. Frick and family were passengers, bound for Atlantic City, where they expect to remain a month or more.

While the hope is general that the steel kings will meet on this occasion and patch up whatever remaining personal differences they may have, it appears to the close observer that the reconciliation so much talked of is only in a business way. On this subject The Post to-morrow will publish a story emanating from one high in the counsels of the company, in which he is made to say that "the personal animosities between Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Frick are just as strong as ever. They have not met nor talked together since the recent litigation began. They will not meet on friendly terms at Atlantic City, and it is doubtful if they will ever be reconciled."

The gentleman further said that President Schwab was responsible for the compromise settlement, and that it was Mr. Schwab who suggested and planned the greater Carnegie Company, after which counsel was called in to draft the charter. Concerning the forced trip of A. R. Peacock across the continent, an official of the Carnegie Company to-day said it was necessary for Mr. Peacock to be here on Saturday next to sign some important company documents, and, at President Schwab's request, the hasty journey was undertaken.

INSANITY EXPERT INSANE.

Dr. R. S. Dewey, Well-Known Western Medical Man, Goes Crazy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Dr. Richard S. Dewey, who is well known in Chicago, and who was formerly head of the Kankakee Insane Asylum and recently in charge of a sanitarium at Wauwatosa, Wis., is insane and under restraint. The report as to Dr. Dewey's condition caused surprise among his friends in local and political circles.

Dr. Dewey originated the cottage system, under which insane patients were divided into different classes. After leaving Kankakee he established a private sanitarium in Wisconsin. He had had wide experience and wonderful success in the treatment of insane persons.

CONTESTED SEATS AT ALBANY.

The Report Favors Assemblymen Smith and A. Z. Hyman.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—A report is expected in the Assembly to-morrow from the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the matter of the two contested seats. It is announced that the committee has decided against Thomas J. McManus, (Ind. Dem.,) who protests against the seating of James E. Smith, (Dem.,) from the Fifteenth New York City District, and also against ex-Assemblyman Sabin, (Rep.,) who contested the election of A. Z. Hyman, (Dem.,) from the Third Onondaga District.

Mr. McManus charged that his opponent had been elected through fraud and irregularity. The committee held several sessions in New York City, and over 800 ballots were examined, but there was not enough to change the result.

In the Onondaga case the Republicans contended that Mr. Hyman was not eligible, on the ground that he had accepted an appointment as an Inspector of Election within 100 days prior to the last election, that his acceptance made him a city official, and that, as such, he could not legally become a member of Assembly.

The report has been drawn by Samuel T. Carter, Jr., of New York City, counsel to the committee, who is a member of the law firm of Carter & Fallows. Mr. Fallows is the Chairman of the committee. That he should have appointed a member of his own firm to act as counsel has caused a good deal of comment, as it is pointed out that the counsel fees will amount to considerable.

THIRTY SAILORS DROWN.

Go Down with a Coasting Steamer in Australian Waters.

MELBOURNE, March 29.—The coasting steamer Glenelge foundered Sunday morning during a gale off the Gippsland coast. Out of a ship's company of thirty-three only three were saved.

JAPAN WATCHING RUSSIA.

May Come to Conflict with Her Over Matters in Korea.

LONDON, March 29.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Kobe, dated March 28, says:

"Renewed trouble between Russia and Japan in Korea is imminent. The movements of the Russian fleet indicate the probability of the seizure of a Korean port. The War Office officials at Tokio are holding conferences, and there has been considerable military and naval activity in Japan this month."

YOKOHAMA, March 28.—The Mikado will review forty Japanese warships off Kobe toward the end of April.

$100,000 Fire in New Brunswick, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 28.—The Consolidated Fruit Jar Factory was badly damaged by fire and water this evening. The fire started on the fourth floor of the building, and the most of the damage was done by water, which flooded the factory. The loss is estimated at $100,000. Three hundred employes are thrown out of work. Two months ago a similar fire damaged the building, and owing to a dispute over the insurance the factory was idle until recently.

New Armor Plate Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., March 28.—The Carpenter Steel Company will erect an immense armor plate plant in this city. Ground for the foundation of the new factory, which will adjoin the company's steel projectile factory, will be broken this week.

New Evening Train to the Southwest Leaves Grand Central Station at 9:20 every day by the New York Central-Big Four Route. Perfect service. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

ACTION ON PUERTO RICO BILL TUESDAY

Tariff Men Think They Can Hold the "Insurgent" Vote.

Party Unity and Party Salvation to be the Argument Used with Free Trade Senators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Senate to-day agreed to take a vote next Tuesday afternoon on the Puerto Rican Tariff and Government bill. The assumption of the leading Republicans of the Senate is that the bill as now pending in the Senate will be passed. This assumption carries the belief that the "insurgent" forces have been brought to understand that they must bear a large share of responsibility, in case they defeat the Tariff bill, for the demoralization and possible defeat of the party in the country in November.

The regulars, those Senators who will vote for the tariff whether they have been for free trade or not, insist that they will be able to hold the votes of their erring brothers when once they have discovered that the free-trade amendments offered must be beaten.

Senator Davis did not give the impression, by his speech to-day, that he was cowed by the tariff majority. Yet the friends of the pending bill confidently depend upon having his vote to send the bill back to the House.

The managers in the House are trying to invent a programme for the bill, when it comes over, that will keep it out of the way of discussions. With that opportunity would naturally come the chance for amendment, and the opportunity to amend the bill would be taken advantage of by those free traders on the Republican side who agree with the free-trade members of the Senate.

A caucus, to bind the Republicans together to accept a rule from the Committee on Rules, is already talked of. A few members can start a caucus, and the whippers-in will do their best to reduce the number of men determined to convert the tariff measure into free trade for the Puerto Ricans. Party unity, party salvation in the Fall, will be the arguments used, according to a very distinguished Republican, not a member of

of Puerto Rico and to keep our country so that it will be unfettered and fitted for the wise treatment needed for all of these new possessions."

DAVIS ASKS FOR FREE TRADE.

Senator Argues that His Internal Revenue Tax Amendment Solves the Puerto Rico Problem.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.) who is one of the leaders of the movement against the proposition to impose a tariff upon Puerto Rican products, made a speech in the Senate to-day in which he argued that whatever money was needed for Puerto Rico should be raised by an internal revenue tax. His speech was in support of the amendment to the pending bill which he introduced yesterday. Earlier in the day he had offered as a modification of his amendment of yesterday another amendment providing for a duty on tobacco and rum when brought into the United States from Puerto Rico.

"I am so desirous of an early vote upon this bill," said Mr. Davis, "that I have thought it better to address the Senate this afternoon much more briefly than I otherwise would have done. This will cause me to omit some discussion of Constitutional questions and many other matters auxiliary and collateral to the main subject."

After the elaborate argument of Mr. Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) Mr. Davis said he did not think it was necessary for him to enter upon a Constitutional discussion of the subject. While he deemed the question very important, he regarded it as entirely nonpartisan and felt that it ought so to be considered. His remarks, he said, would be directed to the House bill, which had become a part of the Senate measure.

He said that it could not be denied that from the time the measure was reported to the House until to-day there had been a rising tide of protest against it, and that protest had culminated in righteous indignation. It had come from every part of the country and from people in every walk of life, and was based upon the principle that Puerto Rico, under all circumstances, should have free trade with the United States. Upon the question presented, he said, there was infinite variety of opinion.

OFFERS A SOLUTION.

After explaining briefly an amendment he had offered early in the day, Mr. Davis maintained that a tariff could not be levied as between Puerto Rico and the United States, although it was perfectly competent for Congress to provide for the collection of internal revenue taxes on the island.

"Why do some insist that there is no other way of solving the question presented, when a way is presented that is indubitably Constitutional?" inquired Mr. Davis. "Why insist upon a tariff upon the products of the island by a bill which is so ephemeral as to expire in a year and a day? Why, indeed, insist upon the provisions of this measure when it would be far better to let existing conditions continue?"

Mr. Davis contended that the amendment that he had proposed would go far to appease the storm of protest and indignation which had arisen and would satisfy the people of this country and the Puerto Ricans themselves.

"If I interpret the signs of the times in this country," he said, "there is intense opposition to this bill among our people. This will be allayed by the adoption of the proposition in my amendment. And as to the Puerto Ricans, they would be quite satisfied by the levying and collecting of internal revenue taxes on rum and tobacco."

The whole project of levying a tariff on Puerto Rican products, he said, was self-generative of objections—objections which spring from every possible source. All sorts of arguments had been urged in support of the tariff. First it was charity, but that had been swept away by the passage of the two-million-dollar appropriation bill. Then it was that "beyond Puerto Rico lie the Philippines"

PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

"As to that," said he, "I believe that sufficient unto the day is the evil and the good thereof. The Philippines will present their problem in time. I would not work an injustice against the people of Puerto Rico to meet an uncertain question as to something else."

The next argument advanced to support the tariff, he said, was the protection the 15 per cent. would afford to our products and labor. He ridiculed such a proposition, as no protectionist could contend that 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates would afford adequate protection for anything. Adverting again to the Philippines as a factor in the Puerto Rican problem, Mr. Davis said:

"When we come to deal with the Philippine question we will take care of that. Puerto Rico is little more than 700 miles from our coast; the Philippines are 9,000. The Island of Puerto Rico is naturally a part of the North American jurisdiction; the Philippines are a part of the domain of Asia. Against the product and people of the Philippines when the time comes the rights of American labor will be protected by any party that may be in power."

Mr. Davis said it was inconsistent to extend our laws relating to the coastwise trade to the island and not extend our tariff laws. As to the feeling in the country upon the question, he said:

"I think I would be as firm as anybody under a sudden, transitory public manifestation of feeling, but when that sentiment speaks to us week after week in constantly swelling volume, we must take heed of it. This question is well understood by the people. Supporters of this bill cannot lay the flattering unction to their souls that the editors of the great newspapers do not understand quite as well as we do. The people understand it, too, and understand it well.

TO TAX RUM.

"They understand well, too, that upon distilled spirits and tobacco there is not an imposition of a mill of taxation by this bill. The subjects of taxation upon which we place heavy burdens go scot free on the Island of Puerto Rico. And what do they propose as an exchange for that kind of taxation? Why, the imposition of a tariff. It is so easy to place a tax upon these articles that I shall be surprised if the proposition to do so does not meet the approval of Congress and the people. What are the people going to say if this bill passes? They will say: 'Free rum and a tax on the flour the people eat.'"

Mr. Davis said that no man could tell how much the tariff would yield, and as no man could say that the export tax was Constitutional, it seemed to him that there ought to be no hesitation as to the course to be pursued. In conclusion he said:

"What I say I say with the unalterable conviction that I am right—right politically and right economically. In my judgment the only course for us is to abandon this pernicious mockery of a tariff between Puerto Rico and the United States and return to the pathway of plain duty."

SENATOR NELSON'S AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Senator Nelson (Rep., Minn.) to-day offered an amendment as a substitute for Section 9 of the Puerto Rican bill, as follows:

Sec. 9.—That on and after the passage of this act all articles imported into the United States from Puerto Rico, and all articles imported into Puerto Rico from the United States, shall be exempt from duty; provided, however, that articles of Puerto Rican manufacture coming into the United States shall, before being withdrawn for consumption or sale, be subject to the payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States upon the like articles of domestic manufacture, such tax to be paid by internal revenue stamps or stamps to be purchased and provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and to be procured from the Collector of Internal Revenue at or most convenient to the port of entry of said articles in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall provide.

Indiana Men Must Get in Line.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 28.—The Republican State Committee met here to-day. Puerto Rico was the leading plaint. Chairman Hernley, who comes almost direct from Washington, laid down the Republican law to all recalcitrants. They must come to time, and get in line with the Administration. It is said he is the bearer of a personal message from the National Chairman that the disaffection of Indiana must be quieted, and that members of the State Committee are to do it. An effort will be made to get Gen. Harrison to preside over the State Convention.

Puerto Rico Post Office Robbed.

PONCE, Island of Puerto Rico, March 28. The Ponce Post Office was burglarized last night. The corner door, which is within fifty yards of the jail, was forced by the use of a jimmy and the money in the place was taken. But the Post Office supplies were not disturbed, though vandalism was committed. The loss is unknown. There has been an epidemic of burglaries and thieving recently. The municipal police are listless and indifferent, while residences are robbed nightly.

Free Silver Amendment Defeated.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Senator Morgan's free silver amendment to the Puerto Rican bill was to-day defeated by a vote of 15 to 33.

BULLET WENT THROUGH HIM.

Guard's Shot Killed One Convict, Mortally Wounded Another.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., March 28.—Three men who were serving out their sentences on the county roads about nine miles from here made a break for liberty yesterday afternoon.

The guard fired, and two of the convicts being in line the bullet passed entirely through one of them, killing him instantly, and wounding the other mortally. The third, a white man named Eppes, escaped.

GIFT TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

New Clinic Building to be Erected at Cost of $250,000.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, that a new clinic building will be erected adjoining St. Bartholomew's Parish House. It will be built and endowed by a woman member of the church, and will involve an expenditure of about $250,000. The name of the donor was not learned. It was said that in accordance with her wish, her name would not be made public.

The present clinic maintained by the parish occupies a building that was originally a tenement house. It adjoins the parish house to the east, and is maintained by the Vanderbilt Endowment. Through this fact it was thought that a member of the Vanderbilt family was making the gift.

The present clinic building will be torn down to make way for the new structure, which will occupy a site 50 by 100 feet. The property has already been bought, and work is expected to commence this Spring. Its height has not yet been determined upon, but it will exceed four stories. Dr. Adams, who is the head physician of the present clinic, will continue in office after the new clinic is built.

MAN BLOCKS A TRAIN.

He Becomes Wedged Between the Engine and the Platform.

Traffic on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad was blocked for a short time just before 11 o'clock last night by a man who in some mysterious manner became wedged between the engine and the platform of the Franklin Square Station. The engineer of an up-town train had started his engine when he heard an agonizing scream. He promptly shut off the steam and applied the brake. The engineer and fireman discovered the man, and pulled him upon the platform, where he made a desperate effort to break away from the station employes, who at first thought the man had attempted suicide.

The engineer said that the man was not on the track when the train pulled up, and the station agent and the gateman declared he had not passed through the station. They said he must have climbed up one of the pillars. He was taken first to the Oak Street Police Station, where, through a Finnish policeman who acted as interpreter, it was learned that the man was Matthew Jacobsen, a Finlander of Rockland Springs, Mich., visiting in the city. How he got on the platform he could not tell, except that he had come on the elevated train from a friend's house in Harlem, and was going back the same way when the train hit him. He was taken to Hudson Street Hospital suffering from internal injuries.

CULTON AN INFORMER.

Kentucky Democrats Say Suspect Has Made a Confession.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 28.—There were no developments in the assassination case to-day, though the air was filled with rumors of more arrests and other new phases. It was reported that a prominent man who was supposed to be at Winchester would be arrested, but dispatches from Winchester say that the suspected man is not there, and that no arrest has been made at that point.

It is claimed that the statement made by W. H. Culton to the attorneys for the prosecution involved this suspected man, he having been named by Sergt. Golden in his testimony last Saturday as one of the promoters of the movement which resulted in bringing the mountaineers here.

The visit of Culton to the attorneys for the Commonwealth yesterday has caused a great deal of talking on both sides, and while the Democrats claim that he made a confession, the Republicans say that he told nothing whatever about the tragedy, as he knew nothing to tell beyond the importation of mountaineers to Frankfort. Twice to-day, morning and afternoon, Culton made short visits to the hotel to see the attorneys, but nothing new in the case has been announced.

H. D. Youtsey, who was arrested yesterday, will be arraigned to-morrow. His attorneys will ask for an immediate examining trial.

REPUBLICANS TO GET MAIL.

Postmaster General Issues Order Regarding Kentucky Officials.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Postmaster General on Feb. 28 sent the following telegram to Postmaster Holmes at Frankfort:

"Replying to your telegram, mail addressed to official persons by name is to be delivered to persons named. Mail addressed to State officers, without designation by name, is to be delivered to the actual incumbents of the offices. The mere fact that the Contest Board has given certificates to contestants will not justify delivery of mail of latter class to them until they are lawfully inducted into office. This reply is based upon your statement that contestees still hold the offices."

Prominent Mill Man Dead.

BOSTON, March 28.—Dexter H. Richards, seventy-three years old, formerly Treasurer of the Bates Cotton Mills of Lewiston, Me., and well known in mill circles, died at his Brookline home to-day. He entered a large dry goods jobbing house in Boston when he was twenty-one and a few years later became a member of the firm of Edwards, Nichols & Richards. He was President of the Manchester Mills of Manchester, N. H., and the Edwards Mills of Augusta, Me.

Nominations in Newark.

NEWARK, March 28.—The Republican City Convention this evening, at the Krueger Auditorium, nominated Richard C. Jenkinson, President of the Board of Trade, for Mayor, over ex-Alderman Frank W. Parker. The nominees for the Board of Works are Joseph S. Vinson and Winton C. Garrison.

Mayor Sevmour carried the Democratic primaries to-night and will be renominated.

Church Consolidation Discussed.

The Manhattan Congregational Church, at a meeting held last night at Leslie's Hall, Eighty-third Street and the Boulevard, expressed itself as desirous of consolidating with the Bloomingdale Dutch Reformed Church, Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard. The Reformed Church has not yet passed upon the matter, but will consider it at an early date.

Jersey City Local Candidates.

The Republican Convention for Jersey City last night nominated George Vanderbeek and Edward Fry for Street and Water Commissioners. No other city candidates are to be chosen at the charter election, which will be held in April.

Publisher of Drovers' Journal Dead.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Harvey L. Goodall, for thirty years the publisher and proprietor of The Drovers' Journal, died to-night of heart failure. He had been an invalid for some time. Mr. Goodall was born at Lunenberg, Vt., in 1836.

Rehearing in the Fair Will Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The Supreme Court to-day granted a rehearing on its recent decision declaring invalid the trust clause of the will of ex-United States Senator James G. Fair.

Senate Passes Greater Troy Bill.

ALBANY, March 28.—In the Senate a motion by Senator Brackett to amend the Greater Troy bill by striking out the section providing for a referendum was carried, 26 to 24. On final passage the bill passed, 26 to 24.

MAXWELL'S RULING BITTERLY ATTACKED

Refusal to Issue Principal's License Before Central Board.

DEFIANCE OF SCHOOL BOARD

Commissioner A. Stern Demands that Its Rights Be Upheld Against All Interference.

At the meeting of the Central Board of Education last evening Commissioner Abraham Stern started a lively discussion by offering the following resolution in regard to City Superintendent Maxwell's refusal to issue a Principal's license to Joseph D. Reardon for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, although issuing it to him for the boroughs of Queens and Richmond:

"That the Board of Education disapproves and condemns the action of the City Superintendent in assuming to overrule and reverse the construction that the School Board of the Borough of Manhattan and the Bronx has placed upon Sub-division A of Section 34 of the By-Laws of that board; that, subject to the revisory power of the courts, where the judicial authority is invoked, the School Board of a borough is necessarily the highest authority as to the meaning of its own by-laws, and that a School Board is not bound to accept the interpretation of a City Superintendent when in conflict with its own construction of the by-laws that it has made; and that, in the judgment of the Board of Education, it is not conducive to the due and orderly conduct of the school system for the City Superintendent to set at defiance the deliberate determination by the School Board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx of the meaning of the provisions of its by-laws hereinbefore mentioned.

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Corporation Counsel that he may be informed of the views of this board."

ATTACKS DR. MAXWELL'S COURSE.

"Mr. Reardon," said Commissioner Stern, "took the two years' course prescribed by the laws of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx. He took this course while he was teaching. After several sessions, the School Board's Committee on By-Laws and Legislation reported to the board that the two years' course might be taken concurrently with teaching, and that Mr. Reardon was entitled to a Principal's license. Mr. Reardon notified the City Superintendent of the committee's report and the board's action, but the City Superintendent refused to issue the license for Manhattan and the Bronx, and stated to ex-Commissioner Van Hoesen that the By-Laws and Legislation Committee and the School Board, in his opinion, were mistaken in their views of the question.

"Now, the School Board's by-laws must be construed by itself until the question is brought up for review by the courts. It is the only body that has the right to pass on the construction of its own laws. I have been informed by ex-Judge Van Hoesen that the City Superintendent promised him he would abide by the action of the School Board in this matter, but in spite of that the City Superintendent still refuses to grant the license."

"Mr. Stern's resolution," said Dr. Maxwell, "is a very great surprise to me. Under the circumstances, I shall not attempt an extended reply. I had a long consultation with Mr. Stern last evening, and he said nothing about this to me. As to the issuing of licenses and the making of eligible lists, I have only one vote in five in the Board of Examiners. Even if I differed from my colleagues on this question, I would have no power whatever to change the decision of the Board of Examiners.

"But on this question the board was unanimous. The City Superintendent is elected by the Board of Education, not by a School Board. The members of the Board of Examiners are appointed by the Board of Education, not by a School Board. If orders are to be given to us they must come from the Board of Education only. On this question the Board of Education has given full decision whatever. I wish that Judge Van Hoesen were here to-night to hear what I say. Neither before nor after the School Board adopted this report did he ever speak to me on this subject."

"I ask the City Superintendent through the President," said Commissioner O'Brien, "if he means to say that he has a right to refuse to recognize the construction of a by-law by this board's Committee on By-Laws and Legislation?"

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPLY.

"During my two years of office," said Dr. Maxwell, "I have had no reason to differ from the committee's decisions."

"I maintain," said Commissioner Stern, "that the City Superintendent's action is detrimental to the good of the schools when he declares he sees no obedience to the by-laws of the School Board. If he is right, of what use is the School Board? Under such a condition, I say, abolish the board. What's the use of its adopting by-laws if they are to be set at naught at the mere whim of the City Superintendent in his construction of them, and if he is able to say, 'I am the judge and the jury and I am to determine how these by-laws are to be construed. You members of the School Board have no remedy, no appeal; you can't help yourselves'? If we can be overruled by the City Superintendent, let us know it."

Commissioner Greene, one of the new members from Brooklyn, moved to refer the matter to the Central Board's Committee on By-Laws and Legislation. Commissioner O'Keefe seconded the motion.

"I have only this to add," said Commissioner Stern. "I have here a letter from Judge Van Hoesen, in which he says there cannot be any doubt of the legality of the School Board's attitude, and he adds, 'Dr. Maxwell thought so, for he told me explicitly that he would abide by the board's construction.'"

"I deny explicitly and absolutely," said Dr. Maxwell, "the statement just read."

Commissioner Robertson asked Dr. Maxwell if he would abide by a similar construction made by the Central Board.

"I cannot answer that question," said Dr. Maxwell. "It is a question for the Board of Examiners and not for one of its members to answer."

"Have the Board of Examiners the right to put the decision of the Central Board aside?" said Commissioner O'Brien. "It seems to me Mr. Maxwell ought to be able to answer that question."

After further heated debate the question was referred to the Central Board's Committee on By-Laws and Legislation.

DAVIS SCHOOL BILL.

President Little then brought up the Davis School bill and read statistics hurriedly prepared by Borough Superintendent Jasper showing that according to the construction placed by many on the measure there were twelve teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx who were entitled to minimum salaries for past services, averaging over $12,000.

Commissioner Stern offered a resolution protesting against the bill and notifying the Mayor and Governor of the board's opposition to it. This was carried after another lively debate by an almost unanimous vote, Commissioner White of Queens being the only one to vote against it. He said he was in favor of any bill that did long deferred justice to the ill-treated school teachers of his borough. A special committee of three was appointed to ask the Governor to veto the bill.

Associate Superintendents Alfred T. Schauffler and John H. Haaren were appointed to represent the board at the Paris Exposition. City Superintendent Maxwell was granted leave of absence from July 15 to Sept. 10 to attend the same exposition. He will be allowed his expenses.

NEW NORMAL COLLEGE COURSE.

The Term of Instruction to be Seven Years Hereafter.

The Trustees of the Normal College held a special meeting last evening to consider the Elsberg bill, drafted by President Hunter, and intended to protect the rights of the graduates of the college from a construction of the law which it was believed was entertained by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner.

Trustee O'Brien said that there had been a misunderstanding of the whole matter, and that it was now cleared up satisfactorily. President Little said that a letter had been written to Senator Elsberg, asking him to withdraw the bill, and that City Superintendent Maxwell had been asked also to write to Senator Elsberg to the same effect, but had refused, saying that he was unwilling to oppose the bill, which he believed was in the interest of the teachers.

It was decided, in order to meet all objections that had been raised, that hereafter there shall be in the Normal College a seven years' course of instruction—namely, three years high school and four years collegiate; that the collegiate year shall consist of thirty-eight weeks; that for those students who intend to teach, the pedagogic course shall comprise at least 250 hours—namely, thirty hours in logic, forty hours in history of education, sixty hours in psychology, and 120 hours in the philosophy and principles of education, and that two-thirds of the pedagogic course shall be included in the last year; that the college shall meet the requirements of the elementary examination as follows: Algebra and arithmetic, one paper; American history, civics, and geography, one paper; physiology and physics, one paper, and grammar, English composition, and orthography, one paper, and that the Faculty of the college state definitely the scope of the work in each subject.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

ROOSEVELT AT SAN JUAN HILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in the issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 22d that a little controversy has arisen as to whether Col. Roosevelt did or did not participate in the charge on San Juan Hill. Permit me as an officer of the Rough Riders, and as an eyewitness to all of Col. Roosevelt's movements on the day of the charge at San Juan, to state most positively that Col. Roosevelt not only inaugurated and led the charge on "Kettle Hill," but he also, after gaining this hill, rallied and led his men to the charge and capture of San Juan Hill.

You will be familiar with the movements of the Fifth Army Corps up to the moment preceding the final advance. The Rough Riders were in position almost in rear of the Ninth United States Regular Cavalry under Col. Hamilton, who were placed on the near bank of the San Juan River, facing the Spanish lines. At this point the whole corps was exposed to a terrific fire from the enemy, but was under orders not to return the fire. Col. Roosevelt, angered at the unnecessary loss of life, pointed to a low line of hills directly to our front and called, "Men, we are going to carry those hills by assault." The regiment was quickly put in motion, and, with Col. Roosevelt leading, passed through the line of regulars, who afterward joined in the charge and dashed for the first hill, which was quickly gained.

This first hill we afterward called "Kettle Hill," because of the huge caldrons or kettles at the summit. Now, the San Juan Hill lay direct to our front, distant some 400 yards, and here Col. Roosevelt rallied his Rough Riders and the colored troopers of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and charged and captured the block house on San Juan Hill. There is absolutely no doubt in my mind that to Col. Roosevelt is due all the credit that results from the success of the movement. I am certain that there was not there at the time another officer who would have taken upon himself the responsibility of ordering a charge. It is certainly beyond doubt that no other officer did order a charge until inspired to do so by Col. Roosevelt.

During the past Summer I have been in Santiago, and I went over the battlefield. The second line of hills up which the American troops charged are now called the San Juan Hills, the single slope giving its name to all. The Cubans and Spanish alike down there will show the tourist the block house and the hill which Roosevelt's Rough Riders captured, and will point out their trenches and redoubts built well forward of the other lines. FRANK P. HAYES,
Second Lieutenant late First United States Volunteer Cavalry, Rough Riders.
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 27, 1900.

IRISHMEN IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the report published in your issue of the 18th of the proceedings at the annual banquet of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the President of that society, Judge O'Gorman, is reported as saying in part: "The first Admiral of the American Navy was Commodore Jack Barry, an Irishman. A majority of the Generals in the patriot army were Irishmen, men like Knox, Sullivan, Greene, Moylan, Montgomery, and Mad Anthony Wayne, the very whisper of whose name was wont to throw the English troops into a panic."

It would be difficult to get more misstatements into the same space than are contained in the words quoted. "Commodore Jack Barry" was not the first Admiral in the American Navy. There was no such grade in the American Navy until Commodore Barry had been dead nearly sixty years—he died in 1803. The grade of Admiral was first introduced in the United States Navy during the civil war, 1861-5. Commodore Barry was born in Ireland, but the probabilities are that he was not of Irish blood. At eleven years of age he made America his home and led a seafaring life. He had made many voyages in merchant ships prior to the War of the Revolution. At the beginning of that war he offered his services to Congress and was placed in command of an armed vessel. He served through the war with great distinction and captured several armed vessels. He was not a Commodore during that war. The first Commodore of the American Navy was Esek Hopkins, the second was Abraham Whipple. Both of them were natives of Providence, R. I., or its vicinity.

At the close of the War of Independence Congress sold the vessels that composed its navy and honorably discharged its officers. The present navy of the United States was established in 1794, and Capt. Barry was named as the senior officer and received the title of Commodore, which position he held until his death, in 1803. Gen. Knox was born in Boston July 25, 1750. His father came from St. Eustatius, one of the British West Indian islands, and was of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock. Gen. Sullivan was born in Berwick, Me., then a part of Massachusetts, Feb. 17, 1740, and for several years before the Revolution had practiced law with great success. Gen. Greene was born in Rhode Island in 1742, the son of a leading Quaker preacher, of pure English stock. Gen. Montgomery was born in Ireland in 1736, but was not an Irishman. When eighteen years old he received a commission in the British army, and held a commission in that army for eighteen years, or until 1772. He then sold out his commission and emigrated to New York. In 1773 he married a daughter of Judge Robert R. Livingston and settled at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County. He was a member of the Provincial Congress of 1775, and the same year was chosen to be one of the eight Brigadier Generals of the newly organized army of the Colonies. He accepted the office and lost his life in the attack on Quebec. Gen. Anthony Wayne was born in Waynesborough, Penn., Jan. 1, 1745, and was of pure English blood. His grandfather, who also was named Anthony Wayne, was a native of Yorkshire, England, and removed in early life to Wicklow, Ireland. He commanded a squadron of dragoons in King William's army at the battle of the Boyne, and also held some civil offices. He emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1722. His son Isaac, the father of Gen. Wayne, was frequently a member of the Provincial Legislature, and also a military officer in several expeditions against the Indians. The name of a Gen. Moylan does not appear in the list of Generals of the War of the Revolution. AN AMERICAN.
Brooklyn, March 26, 1900.

AID NEEDED BY MISSIONARY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to interest some of your readers in behalf of a missionary to our Oklahoma Indians whom I met last Fall at the Lake Mohonk Conference. The simple account he gave there of his work profoundly touched all who heard it by the evidence it afforded of rare devotion and unconscious heroism.

Many were reminded of the self-sacrifice, often criticised as romantic and impossible, of Victor Hugo's ideal Bishop, when this perfectly unpretentious good man told in a matter-of-fact way how he and his wife had done the little they could for their sick Indians by turning their cottage parsonage into a hospital and housing themselves in a couple of small rooms in the roof of their chapel.

The American (Congregational) Missionary Association gives the heartiest testimony to the faithfulness and value of the service done by this man, who is one of their missionaries. I have lately heard that he is in great need of a typewriter. Within two months he and his wife, with no help, answered 412 letters—not, as he writes, short notes, but "long letters of explanation." He feels that by means of a typewriter and manifolding, which could be done by some of his Indian pupils, his time and strength could be greatly economized for the many other incessant and exigent demands of his work.

Will not some of the comfortable and kindly readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES join in lifting in this practical way an appreciable part of a crushing load?
JAMES M. BRUCE.
Yonkers, March 27, 1900.

"Why Do Men Gamble?" By Henry Rutgers Marshall, author of "Pain-Pleasure and Aesthetics," "Instinct and Reason," in THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday, April 1. Sunday edition three cents, week days one cent.—Adv.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT

Secretary Root and Many Heads of Departments Present.

Special Programme in Their Honor—Children from Charitable Homes at Matinee Performance.

A special programme was provided last night at the military and athletic tournament at Madison Square Garden in honor of the presence of Elihu Root, Secretary of War, who had come from Washington to attend the exhibition. It was said that it was the first time that a Cabinet officer with his heads of department had been present on such an occasion. Mr. Root was greeted with applause when he entered the arena shortly before 9 o'clock. With him were Inspector General Breckinridge, Quartermaster General Ludington, Paymaster General Bates, Surgeon General Sternberg, Commissary General Weston, Gen. Wesley Merritt, Gen. Michael V. Sheridan, Col. Woodhull, Col. M. Moore, Col. G. W. Powell, Brig. Gen. Clous, Judge Advocate in Cuba, Gen. McCoskry Butt, Gen. George Moore Smith, Lieut. Col. T. J. O'Donohue, Col. M. S. Jarvis, Majors Jones and Davis, and Rear Admiral Erben. Col. Charles J. Leiter and Lieut. Commander A. B. Fyre escorted Secretary Root to the Garden from the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Secretary Root reviewed the troops, which were made up of detachments from the Fifteenth United States Infantry, Seventh United States Artillery, Third United States Cavalry, two companies of the New York Signal Corps, the Second New York Battery, and the Twelfth, Fourteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Seventy-first Regiments, N. G. N. Y., the Thirteenth Artillery, and detachments from the First New Jersey, and from the naval militia. The Thirteenth artillerymen appeared for the first time in their new dark blue uniforms, the old gray having been abandoned with the formation of this regiment into twelve batteries of heavy artillery.

The troops formed in five battalions, commanded respectively by Major George A. Cornish, Major David Wilson, Lieut. Cols. C. J. Selter and N. B. Thurston, and Commander W. B. Franklin. Col. Charles H. Luscomb, President of the Military Athletic League, was in command of the whole. The review was followed by a musical calisthenic drill executed by the Fifteenth United States Infantry. This was followed by a sham battle with an invisible enemy, special feature in honor of Secretary Root. A platoon drill by the Seventh Artillery finished the performance.

Secretary Root staid until the end, and took the midnight train for Washington.

The matinée performance yesterday was attended by over 1,000 children from the following charitable institutions: Children's Fold, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Messiah Home, Five Points House of Industry, Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Asylum, Department of Public Charities, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Institute for Deaf-Mutes, and the Sheltering Arms.

Of the athletic events the 100-yard run, military championship, the 880-yard run, handicap; the 220-yard hurdle handicap, and the obstacle race were not completed. The summaries follow:

100-Yard-Run, Military Championship.—First Semi-Final—Won by W. Gowdy, Twenty-third Regiment; second, W. S. Edwards, Twenty-second Regiment. Time—0:12. Second Semi-Final—Won by G. M. Relmer, Twenty-third Regiment; second, A. C. Porter, Twenty-third Regiment. Time—0:12.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Final—Won by W. H. Rowan, Thirteenth Regiment, 20 yards; second, R. Thomson, Thirteenth Regiment, 22 yards; third, H. B. Lawton, Jr., Twenty-third Regiment, 24 yards. Time—0:54.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Final—Won by G. W. Crook, Thirteenth Regiment; second, G. Schofield, Twenty-third Regiment; third, E. C. Barnum, Twenty-third Regiment. Time—3:17 1-5.

DURLAND'S HORSE SHOW.

A Fine Exhibition in All the Classes—Last Night's Prize Winners.

Lovers of the show horse in the saddle, hunter, and harness classes were out in force at Durland's Riding Academy last night to attend the ninth annual horse show. Among those who occupied boxes were Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Ladew, Miss May Deering, Mr. and Mrs. William Beadleston, Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Eckert, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Doremus, Miss Henriques, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Little, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Good, H. K. Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clausen, Mr. and Mrs. John Gerken, Ira Kip, Jr., Frank J. Gould, Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll, Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. John McCall, and William Doerr.

The showing in the saddle classes was largest and best, especially in the class for ladies' saddle horses. Ten were exhibited, and four of them were ridden by men, but in the final competition those ridden by the men were barred, and Miss May Deering's Canadian mare was awarded first prize. The show will continue every night throughout the week. The awards:

Class 1.—For saddle horses, over 15.2 hands, 3 years old or over, and up to carrying 200 pounds.—First prize won by Mrs. John Gerken's Vinco; same owner's Rose Mary, second; D. Clarence Durland's Lexington, third.

Class 21.—For the best team (four-in-hand) 15.1 hands and under—First prize won by Ira A. Kip, Jr.'s, and W. H. Barnard's; W. I. Beadleston's team, second.

Class 6.—For ladies' saddle horses not exceeding 15.2 hands—First prize won by Miss May Deering's Canadian Belle; Bird S. Coler's Rosa Dare, second; Mrs. John Gerken's Lady Waubun, third.

CLASS 10.—For the best harness horse over 15.1 hands—First prize won by Mrs. Arthur M. Hunter's Arden, C. H. Halcomb's Redmont second, Mrs. E. R. Ladew's In It third.

CLASS 2.—For saddle horses over 15.2 hands, three years old or over, up to carrying 180 pounds. First prize won by Mrs. Stanton Elliott's Flashlight, E. H. Harriman's The Rook second, C. L. Railey's Kalpa Tarou third.

CLASS 25.—For the best and best-appointed ladies' pair, turnout—First prize won by Ira A. Kip, Jr.'s Kitchener and Kopelia, driven by Belle Beach; Mrs. W. E. Kotman's Flash and Fashion, second, driven by the owner; the Misses Whitcomb's and Deering's Canadian Belle and His Nibs, third, driven by Miss Whitcomo.

CLASS 12.—For green hunters, up to carrying 165 pounds, to hounds—First prize won by Miss May Muurling's Morea, A. J. Outerbridge, Jr.'s, First Choice second, F. A. Clark's Red Oak third.

TO OPEN THE SPEEDWAY.

Plans Arranged for the Road Drivers' Association's Parade in May.

Road drivers will turn out in force in the Speedway parade of the Road Drivers' Association on May 5, for not only will the local drivers be in line, but horsemen from as far west as Chicago will join. W. C. Billings, the Chicago road driver, has sent his horses to New York to try them out against the Speedway champions, and he will join in the parade with several of his stable.

The programme as arranged yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Road Drivers' Association, calls for a meeting of all who will participate at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue, at 2 P. M. on May 5. The President, Dr. H. H. Kane, will lead off with Daniel, 2:07; Vice President John F. Cockerill will follow with Schauffler, 2:16, and then the order will be as follows:

Dr. J. F. Moore, with McMillan, 2:17; Dr. H. D. Gill, with Jack, 2:12, and J. F. Cockerill's team, Rival, 2:17, and Honor Bright, 2:28.

Drivers agree almost without exception that Nathan Straus's chestnut gelding, Cobwebs, 2:12¼, is "the king of the Speedway," but no provision has been made for him in the line. If Mr. Straus drives him he will have to take his place with the line that will follow those named above. The route will be up Seventh Avenue to the bridge, and across to the entrance to the Speedway; then up the Speedway to Dyckman Street, where the parade will be dismissed.

Wants a Bridge Cycle Path.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff has signed the petition being circulated by the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen to present to the Legislature urging the passage of a bill that will provide a path across the New York and Brooklyn Bridge for cyclists.

The Haughty Ones.

When yoh see a man actin' mighty haughty an' overbearin'," said Uncle Eben, "yoh kin take comfort. He's ginerly tryin' to make up foh de 'mount o' bowin' an' scrapin' he haster do hisse'f, somewhah."—Washington Star.

MOËT AND CHANDON "WHITE SEAL" CHAMPAGNE

Absolute Facts that cannot be disputed.

FIRST. The house of **MOËT and CHANDON** was founded in 1743.

SECOND. The house of **MOËT and CHANDON** owns more vineyards than all of the following houses combined: Clicquot, Piper Heidsieck, Monopole, Ruinart, G. H. Mumm, Pommery, Roederer.

THIRD. The sales of **MOËT and CHANDON** throughout the world greatly exceed those of any other brand.

FOURTH. The wine shipped to the United States at the present time by the house of **MOËT and CHANDON** is of the celebrated vintage of 1893, of which they hold a sufficient reserve to insure its continuance for a considerable period.

FIFTH. **MOËT and CHANDON** Champagne has been served exclusively for a great many years at most of the prominent society functions.

SIXTH. After repeated sampling and careful comparison with all the other Champagnes by the ablest experts, **MOËT and CHANDON** has been pronounced, without question, far superior in quality to any of the other brands.

SPRING STYLES NOW READY.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE.

DERBYS, $3 & $4; SILK HATS, $5 & $6; ALPINES, $3 & $3.50
199, 299, 608, 1197, 1361 Broadway, N. Y. Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The New York and Knickerbocker Athletic Clubs met in the National League Tournament at Starr's Hall last night, the former winning by twenty-five pins. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York. A. C.—Carter, 148; Brown, 152; Armstrong, 178; Bell, 160; Lyons, 103. Total, 831.
Imperial—Lee, 135; Linz, 189; Rothermel, 190. Total, 414.

SECOND GAME.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Davies, 148; Hedley, 150; Parker, 124; Young, 135; Starr, 183. Total, 749.
Imperial—Lee, 188; Linz, 155; Rothermel, 193. Total, 536.

THIRD GAME.

New York A. C.—Carter, 161; Brown, 128; Armstrong, 144; Bell, 205; Lyons, 181. Total, 818.
Knickerbocker A. C.—Davies, 180; Hedley, 146; Parker, 144; Young, 149; Starr, 168. Total, 793.

A match between teams representing Frederick Vietor & Achelis and Lee, Tweedy & Co., for the championship of the dry goods trade, was bowled at Reid's alleys last night, the former winning two straight games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Frederick Vietor & Achelis—Schmied, 188; Rohrs, 166; Galuffer, 172; Remsen, 174; Buek, 161. Total, 876

THE ADVANCE ON PRETORIA BEGINS

Roberts Sends Out First Detachment of 10,000 Men.

BOERS PREPARE DEFENSE

Krueger Likely to Take Over the Chief Command.

RALLY AT KROONSTAD

Large Numbers of Boers Moving South from Pretoria, Which Is Being Intrenched—Burghers Said to be Short of Ammunition.

LONDON, March 29.—Lord Roberts has sent 10,000 troops to Glen, ten miles north of Bloemfontein, on the railway. This is a preliminary to the general advance.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Morning Post, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The First Coldstreams and the Third Grenadiers are already at Glen. The Gordons and the cavalry brigade moved Sunday. The Fourteenth Brigade followed today.

"The three-span bridge at Glen was dynamited three hours before the Guards reached it. The necessary repairing will delay further advance for a time. Gen. Gatacre's forces are now arriving."

Immense quantities of stores have now been accumulated at Bloemfontein, and Lord Roberts's infantry is seemingly about to move. Boer observation parties are hovering near Bloemfontein, but Lord Roberts has 135 miles to cover before reaching the great position which the Boers are preparing at Kroonstad.

MOVEMENT WILL BE SLOW.

Moving ten miles a day is probably the best he can do with field transport. Therefore he can hardly engage the Boers in force for two weeks. The reconstructions of the railway behind him may even delay an invasion of the Transvaal until May.

Meanwhile all the important towns in the Free State within Lord Roberts's reach are being garrisoned. Thaba Nchu, Philippolis, Fauresmith, and Jagerfsontein are thus held.

Sir Alfred Milner is touring in the disturbed newly acquired territory, investigating conditions and arranging the administration. He is understood to be getting materials for a report to Mr. Chamberlain concerning a plan of civil government.

BOER MEASURES OF DEFENSE.

A private dispatch has been received at Brussels from Pretoria which says that President Krüger will now take chief command of the Transvaal forces.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques, dated Wednesday, says:

"The French Col. Villebois de Mareuil has been appointed to the command of the Foreign Legion, which is operating in the Free State. Gen. Prinsloo (recently arrested) is charged by the Boers with high treason."

The Daily Telegraph prints a dispatch from its Bloemfontein correspondent saying:

"The latest news is that the Boers have 40,000 men still under arms, of whom 10,000 are in and around the Natal border. Although tents and stores are reaching here, a block on the railway is delaying arrivals from the south considerably. It is asserted that 20,000 Boers are massed at Kroonstad."

BOERS MOVING SOUTHWARD.

Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the military situation in The Morning Post, says:

"The Boers seem to be taking advantage of the pause in the British advance to redistribute their forces and to prepare for a new campaign. Boer and other reports speak of a concentration at Kroonstad or some point on the line north of Bloemfontein. Trains are taking troops from Pretoria southward.

"Judging from Natal reports the Boer forces there have been reduced to a rear guard. The effect of Olivier's trek, which seems successful, in spite of the favorable hopes raised by telegrams from Maseru, is to clear the southern part of the Free State of organized Boer forces.

"The arrival of Gen. Gatacre's troops, to be followed in a few days by those of Gen. Clements, will give Lord Roberts another strong division. It may be noted that during March 30,000 fresh troops have landed at the Cape."

BOERS SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques says:

"Hundreds of the younger Boers, including officers, are being arrested for desertion. A large number of men over sixty years of age are being commandeered, although not legally liable for service. According to trustworthy information from Pretoria, the total stock of Mauser ammunition, 5,000,000 rounds, was issued to the Free State burghers. The Boers are now issuing Lee-Metford cartridges, of which they have only 500,000, and Martini-Henry cartridges, of which they originally possessed 4,000,000. The Creusot ammunition is almost exhausted

"The smokeless powder which was manufactured is proving deficient in quality, and the experiment of recharging the Mauser cartridges has proved a failure, owing to the inability of the Boers to make caps.

READY TO BLOW UP MINES.

"Pretoria is being intrenched. A laager for women and children is being constructed some miles out of town. News from responsible parties confirms the report that the Boers intend to blow up the works and shafts of the principal mines on the Rand and on Crown Reef, together with the Robinson and other neighboring estate mines, huge charges of exceptionally powerful blasting gelatine having already been placed in position with this object.

"This is said to be done at the instigation of Mr. Reitz, with the concurrence of Mr. Krüger, but against the wishes of many influential burghers. There are grounds for suspecting that the real motive of the threat is to induce foreign investors to bring pressure on their Governments to intervene."

BRITISH TO MOVE THROUGH BEIRA.

The Foreign Office according to The Daily Chronicle, is arranging with Portugal for some thousands of British troops to be landed at Beira and sent by the Rhodesia Railway from Massi-Kesse to Umtali. A permanent arrangement is understood to exist for the use of this route to transfer the Rhodesia police. The possibility of foreign protest is suggested by The Daily Chronicle.

Among the items cabled from Pretoria is a statement that prominent residents there object to a defense of Pretoria and desire that President Krüger should retire to Lydenburg. It is alleged that the principal buildings at Johannesburg have been undermined by order of Krüger.

STEYN URGES RESISTANCE.

The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing Monday, says:

"Mr. Steyn has issued a circular letter dealing with the proclamation of Lord Roberts and declaring it to be obvious that 'the enemy's policy is, as it always has been in South Africa, to divide and dominate his opponent.' The circular goes on to say that before the war the British 'attempted to seduce the Free State by treacherous means from its solemn convention with the Transvaal in order to facilitate the swallowing up of the republics.'

"He repudiates the charge that the burghers have been misled by their leaders and then says:

"'The enemy now by fair promises seeks to divide us by offering a reward for disloyalty and cowardice. Could a grosser insult be offered than to dissuade us from a sacred duty? Let us not be misled by this cunning ruse. The man who would seduce another to disloyalty cannot himself be faithful.

"He would only leave the disloyal burghers alone until he had his foot on the neck of the Afrikander Nation. That he is already disloyal to his promises is clear from the shameful destruction of property at Jacobsdal, and the arrest of the Bloemfontein burghers who trusted in his promises. Although the capital is in the enemy's hands, the battle is not lost. On the contrary there a greater reason for fighting more fircely. The power of the country is not dependent upon any town."

There is unmistakable internal evidence that this letter is the work of State Secretary Reitz. Now that Mr. Fischer is gone, it is apparent that Mr. Steyn is dominated by Pretoria.

HEAVY FIRING AT MAFEKING.

LONDON, March 29.—A Pretoria dispatch to The Daily Mail, dated March 28, says:

"An official dispatch reports a heavy bombardment of Mafeking in progress on Monday, March 26, which was meeting with a 'spirited response.'

A private telegram received from Mafeking reports that all was well there March 20.

Advices from Mafeking, dated March 16, reiterate that all was well there then, and that the cordon was not so tightly drawn, the Boers allowing natives to pass through their lines, which they had previously forbidden. The native refugees are reported to be too stupid and lazy to work or take cover from the shells. They gather in crowds around the soup kitchens and have to be driven away when the warning bell rings.

The bombardment, just previous to the dispatch being sent, had been unusually vigorous, and it was added that it was probable that before long the rations would be still further reduced.

BRITISH CAPTURE £500,000.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 28.—The military authorities have discovered in a Free State Government chest realizable securities worth £500,000, ($2,500,000.)

BOERS ATTACK AT WARRENTON.

WARRENTON, March 28.—The Boers opened fire with artillery and rifles on the British camp to-day. The first shell burst while the Fusiliers were at breakfast.

A hail of bullets poured into the village. Many cattle were killed.

A hotel that is used as a hospital, and over which the Red Cross flag was flying, was fired upon.

The attacking Boer force was large, but, notwithstanding the enemy's heavy expenditure of big gun and Mauser ammunition, only one Briton was wounded.

OLIVIER'S CONVOY NOW SAFE.

LONDON, March 29.—Gen. French, who has arrived at Bloemfontein from Thaba Nchu, says that Commandant Olivier has 6,000 men and is north of Ladybrand.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated Tuesday, March 27, says:

"It is a matter for regret that, owing to the state of the roads and of our horses, Commandant Grovelarr's commando of 6,000 men, from Colesberg and the southern districts, got away north by traveling day and night close to the Basutoland border before our force could hope to get near them."

PRETORIA, March 26.—According to a dispatch from Kroonstadt, Commandant Olivier has joined Gens. Grobler and Lemmer, who are safe. Gen. Delarey is still sick at Pretoria, but he will proceed to the front Sunday. Trains are frequently leaving with burghers for the fighting line on this side of Bloemfontein.

The Standard and Diggers' News says it learns that Gens. Olivier, Grobler, and Lemmer have arrived at a point sufficiently far north to relieve all apprehensions of the possibility of their being cut off. It is expected they will arrive at Winburg in a few days and affect a junction with Gen. De Wet, when the Federals, it is declared, will formidably oppose Lord Roberts.

BOERS DESTROY COAL MINES.

PRETORIA, March 26.—United States Consul Hay and his secretary have gone to Kroonstadt to make necessary arrangements for United States representation in the Free State.

A dispatch received here from the Boer headquarters in Natal announces that the destruction of coal mines, likely to be useful to the British, continues.

The Dundee Colliery has been blown up, the machinery has been destroyed, and the mine has been rendered useless for three months.

Bank Reserves Commandeered.

PRETORIA, March 26.—The Government has commandeered a portion of the gold reserve of all the banks. Bar gold has been given as security to the amount of about £300,000, ($1,500,000.)

Reports received from the various banks of the republics show that the cash holdings amount to £2,233,057, ($11,165,285.)

PEACE ENVOYS' PROGRAMME.

BERLIN, March 28.—Special dispatches have been published here announcing that the Boer peace envoys, Messrs. Wolmarans, Fischer, and Wessels, are coming to Berlin, and will then go to St. Petersburg. At the Foreign Office this evening it was said that no information had been received regarding the intention of the Boer Commissioners, and that, in fact, the Foreign Office had not been officially notified even of their coming.

From another source it was ascertained that the delegation will arrive early next month at Naples, on the mail steamer Kaiser, and will then go direct to New York, by way of Berlin and Brussels, not visiting Russia at all.

Michael Davitt Sees Krueger.

LONDON, March 29.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Pretoria, dated Wednesday, says: "Michael Davitt had an interview with President Krüger to-day."

No Independence for Boers.

LONDON, March 28.—The Earl of Selborne, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was the principal guest this evening at the annual dinner of the Conservative League, said that, as a result of the war, the first principle was that the Boer republics should not be independent, and that loyalists should not suffer more than disloyalists. In this decision, he continued, there should be no idea of vengeance or emotional sentiment. Indeed, the rebellious districts would be treated in a fashion that would command the support and sympathy of a majority of the Queen's subjects.

Wolseley Praises Militia.

LONDON, March 28.—Presiding at the annual meeting of the Militia Rifle Association this afternoon, the Commander in Chief of the Forces, Lord Wolseley, said the country was to be congratulated on the manner in which the war was proceeding. Great Britain, he pointed out, had in the field the largest army ever sent across the seas in the history of the world, composed of the finest men he had ever seen in any army.

This satisfactory situation, he added, was primarily due to the wonderful army system inaugurated by Lord Cardwell, but for which it would have been impossible for Great Britain to carry on the South African war, as had it not been for the militia and reserves Great Britain would have been in a very bad way.

Continuing, Lord Wolseley said nearly 900 officers and thirty battalions of militia had been landed in South Africa since the war; that 27,000 militia had passed into the regulars since 1887-88, and that the embodiment of the militia into the regulars this year was successfully carried out.

The Commander in Chief further said that the officer in charge of the embarkation testified to the high standing of all who went out, all of which, he concluded, proved the immense value of militia to regular troops.

Boer Report on Ladybrand Fight.

KROONSTAD, March 27.—Commandant Crowther, who commands the Transvaal fighting line in the south, reports that he has retaken Ladybrand after the British had been there an hour. He adds that Landdrost Vangorkum and Field Cornet Smith fell into the hands of the British, of whom three were wounded and one was made a prisoner. The Boer loss, he declares, was nil. The British fled in the direction of Maseru. In a skirmish near Brandfort four Lancers were killed and six were wounded.

Milner at Bloemfontein.

LONDON, March 28.—The British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, arrived at Bloemfontein last night and was met by Lord Roberts and his staff. According to a dispatch from the Orange Free State capital, published in the second edition of The Times, the High Commissioner's visit is of a private nature. It is thought this can scarcely be anything but an official subterfuge, the question of the pacification of the Free State and the treatment of the insurgents, doubtless, being discussed between Lord Roberts and Sir Alfred Milner.

Few Boers in the Drakensberg.

LONDON, March 29.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg, dated March 28, says: "British scouts have thoroughly reconnoitred the passes of the Drakensberg Range. The number of Boers holding them does not exceed 2,000, who are working half-heartedly in constructing intrenchments."

Gen. Sir George White Sails.

CAPE TOWN, March 28.—Gen. Sir George White sailed for England to-day.

Great Britain Thanks Germany.

LONDON, March 29.—Great Britain, according to the Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail, has thanked Germany for the latter's warning of the Boer plans for attacking Walfisch Bay, on the West African coast.

WEBSTER DAVIS RETURNS.

Denies Any Government Mission in South Africa.

Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, returned yesterday from his trip to Pretoria and other points in South Africa. Mr. Davis left here Dec. 6 and sailed from Naples for the United States March 17, on the steamship Aller of the North German Lloyd Line. The Aller warped into her pier in Hoboken shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning, having arrived at Quarantine Tuesday night. The Assistant Secretary went at once to Washington to report.

"Had you any mission from the Government to perform?" Mr. Davis was asked at the pier.

"None whatever," he replied. "My trip was made purely for personal reasons. I felt I needed a rest and thought I would go to South Africa to visit my cousin, Consul General Stowe, at Cape Town."

"It has been reported that Mr. Stowe arranged for your journey to Pretoria, initiating that you went on a mission for the United States Government."

"Not so," was the reply. "I was much surprised upon arriving at Lorenzo Marques to learn that President Krüger's car was at my disposal. I accepted the courtesy, inasmuch as I was traveling merely as a citizen. While in the Boer lines I saw Presidents Krüger and Steyn, Gen. Cronje and other Boer officers. Naturally I wanted to see some fighting, and I did. I witnessed the battle of Spion Kop, the battle of the Little Tugela, fighting around Ladysmith, and skirmishing around Colenso. I reached Pretoria about Jan. 14. After my visit there and to other Boer territory I went over to the English lines and saw Lord Roberts and Gen. Kitchener."

"Did you talk with President Krüger concerning the attitude of this Government in respect to peace suggestions?"

"I can not answer that question," replied Mr. Davis, drawing away. "It would be improper. I was treated courteously all the way through on both sides."

Mr. Davis left Delagoa Bay Feb. 14, returning by way of the East Coast. He took occasion to deny a report that while in Europe he had expressed sympathy for the Boers. "I have never given an interview," he said, "on the Boer-British war, and if any such have appeared I repudiate them."

PRO-BOER SYMPATHIZERS MEET.

Proposition to Amalgamate All Transvaal Committees Taken Up.

Judge George M. Van Hoesen, at the Morton House last night, presided over a meeting of the New York Committee to Aid the South African Republics. The German societies of the city were well represented. The proposition to amalgamate all the Transvaal committees in the United States was considered. Letters from Transvaal committees in various cities approving the idea were read.

A committee was appointed to receive the delegates from the South African republics upon their arrival in this city. John V. L. Pruyn, American Chairman of the Netherlands Red Cross, said his committee had raised $35,180, which had been forwarded to The Hague.

Michigan Town Named Cronje.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., March 28.—The little town of North Holland, composed almost entirely of Hollanders, has had its name changed, not officially, but practically. Hereafter it will be known as Cronje in honor of the Boer General. The people had a mass meeting and requested the railroad to have the name changed on its time table, and the company has acquiesced. Yesterday the brakeman for the first time called the village by its new name.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; fresh west to north winds.

The storm in the West is rapidly decreasing in energy and exists only as a narrow trough of moderate depression, extending from Eastern Texas into Eastern Missouri; elsewhere high pressure prevails, except on the North Atlantic Coast. There has been rain on the South Atlantic Coast, followed by clear weather and snow or rain from the Lower Ohio Valley northwestward, and also in the extreme West. Temperatures have fallen decidedly in the Lower Missouri Valley and middle slope; elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains they have fallen slightly, except in the South, where they have risen 2 to 10 degrees. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions fair weather has prevailed, with higher temperatures as a rule.

There will be rain or snow Thursday from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward through the lake regions and Ohio Valley, extending on Friday into Western New England. There will also be showers in the West Gulf States Thursday and on Friday in the East Gulf States. In the Middle and South Atlantic States and west of the Mississippi River generally fair weather will prevail. It will be colder Thursday in the northern portion of the West Gulf States, the Middle Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys, and colder Friday in the Eastern States. The high area of the Northwest will dominate the weather conditions for the next two or three days, and temperatures somewhat below the seasonal average may therefore be expected generally. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh and mostly north to east.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	35	37	38
6 A. M.	35	33	37
9 A. M.	42	33	39
12 M.	37	36	44
3 P. M.	41	40	45
6 P. M.	39	40	45
9 P. M.	41	38	40
12 P. M.	40	36	38

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	40%
Weather Bureau	36%
Corresponding date 1899	38%
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	40

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.92, humidity 50 per cent. The barometer at 8 P. M. registered 29.95, humidity 55 per cent. The minimum temperature was 32 at 8 A. M. and the maximum was 42 at 5:05 P. M.

"The Legal Aid Society," by Rosalie Loew of the New York Bar, in THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday, April 1. Sunday edition three cents, week days one cent.—Adv.

JOUBERT DIES AT PRETORIA

Transvaal Commander in Chief Succumbs to Disease.

BOERS' GREATEST GENERAL

He Organized Army of the South African Republic and Inflicted Many Defeats on the British.

PRETORIA, March 28.—Gen. Joubert died last night at 11:30 o'clock. The town is plunged into mourning for the true patriot, gallant General, and upright and honorable gentleman.

LONDON, March 29.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"Gen. Joubert died of peritonitis. The funeral will take place to-morrow. (Thursday.)

"The Government is pleading with the widow to allow a temporary interment here, with a State funeral. Joubert always expressed a desire to be buried in a mausoleum built on his farm.

"His successor in the chief command will probably be Gen. Louis Botha, now commanding in Natal."

GEN. JOUBERT'S CAREER.

Pietrus Jacobus Joubert was born in Cape Colony sixty-eight years ago. He was descended from the French Huguenots, his family being one of the oldest in South Africa. His family emigrated to the Orange Free State when he was seven years old, and from his earliest childhood he was taught, along with his Bible, to detest the British. He also learned, like other Boers, to shoot straight, but in other respects his education was not extensive. He once remarked that he never saw a newspaper until he was nineteen years old. He was brought up on a farm, a good many miles away from the nearest homestead, and with the exception of learning the three R's he was utterly uncultivated until he reached man's estate. He was, however, ambitious while still a very young man, and having obtained a few books, succeeded in acquiring a working knowledge of history and the outside world.

When about twenty years old he decided to move away from the homestead on which he had been brought up on account of the acquisition of what is now Natal by the British. He moved to the Transvaal, to the "woonplaats," which he has owned ever since, and soon after he became a burgher of the South African Republic. It was said of him that he was the most daring and skillful commander of small bodies of troops to be found in the Transvaal, and whenever there was any fighting to be done Joubert took part in it.

"Slim Peter's" rise to prominence in the affairs of the Transvaal was a rapid one. He became acquainted with Paul Krüger while he was leading one of the expeditions against the Kafirs, and the two became close friends. Thereafter, for a time his fortunes were linked with those of Oom Paul. He was Vice President during the Presidency of Burgers, and during the latter's absence in Europe acted as Chief Executive. Before that time he had been State Attorney. An event that had great influence on Joubert's career was his first visit to England, when he accompanied Krüger. The immense preparations which preceded the present war were, it is probable, partly owing to the fact that the Boer Commander in Chief did not underrate by a fraction the power of his enemies.

It was Joubert who organized the army of the South African Republic, dividing the country into seventeen military departments, and each of these departments into smaller divisions, with Commandants, Field Cornets, and Lieutenants of various ranks in charge. According to the General's plans, every man became a trained soldier without leaving his farm, and had his equipment ready at home. To such a point of perfection was the system carried that when the present war was declared, Joubert, it is asserted, had only to send seventeen dispatches, and, within forty-eight hours, the Boer Nation was under arms. It was also due to Gen. Joubert that the South African Republics amassed the immense stores of war munitions and provisions which have stood them in such good stead during the conflict now in progress.

The first occasion on which Joubert had an opportunity to show his ability in handling large bodies of men was in 1879. He was one of the triumvirate—the others being Krüger and Pretorius—which planned to overthrow British rule in the Transvaal. Joubert was the hot-headed member of the party. He was for declaring war at once, and it took all the persuasive powers of Oom Paul to induce him to wait. When, however, the opportunity to make an effective attack arose Joubert was chosen as the leader of the Boers, resulting in the defeats of the British at Majuba Hill and elsewhere. It was after this war that Joubert, being asked what the British flag looked like, is said to have replied that he only saw it three times, but that he could vouch for it that it was pure white on each occasion. It was Joubert, too, who was the chief counselor for extreme measures after the Jameson raid. After the raiders were captured and locked up in Pretoria Jail Joubert appealed, in the strongest terms for their immediate execution. Not even the suggestion of another Boer leader that the ears of the British prisoners be cut off was a sufficiently radical measure for him. But in the end Krüger's counsel prevailed, and the raiders were allowed to go after the payment of heavy fines.

In spite of these characteristics, Joubert, on some occasions, showed considerable regard for the usages of civilization. When the Boers raided British territory, Bechuanaland, in 1884, Joubert was probably the only prominent Boer who refused to support the movement and his opposition resulted in the withdrawal of the Boers from the territory seized, as he threatened to resign unless he had his way, saying: "I positively refuse to hold office under a Government that deliberately breaks its covenants, and we have made covenants with England."

Joubert, in spite of his French descent, was a typical Boer in appearance. He was about 5 feet 10 inches in height and of solid build. His face was tanned by the South African sun to a mahogany color, and he had an immense bushy beard. He had enormous strength to the last, and possessed a power of endurance that was even more remarkable. His hands were abnormally large.

The wife of Gen. Joubert, who was a Miss Fraser, has been devoted to him throughout the campaign, frequently sharing his dangers in the field.

P. L. Wessels Talks of Joubert.

Philip Lauter Wessels, Commissioner of the Orange Free State to America, and a brother of C. H. Wessels, Chairman of the Free State Volksraad, and Special Commissioner to Europe, was disinclined, when seen yesterday at his office at 141 Broadway, to believe the report of Gen. Joubert's death. "My sources of information," he added, "are more authentic than those of the British Government, which is giving currency to this report to serve its own purposes, just as it twice before spread similar reports of Joubert's death.

"I knew Joubert personally," added Mr. Wessels, "and loved and admired him. Those reports of his cruelty to the natives are all nonsense. He was a most determined man, but he was also a most humane man. Of course, he found it necessary to deal firmly with the natives, as all white men in South Africa have to do, but neither he nor any of the Boers treated them half as cruelly as does Cecil Rhodes.

"It is not true, either, that Joubert demanded the execution of the Jameson raiders without trial. He had nothing to say about that matter. He believed in treating conspirators and rebels severely, but he had a kind and sympathetic heart. When Gen. Colley was shot at Majuba Hill, Gen. Joubert, on hearing the news, at once went to him. Gen. Colley gave Joubert his sword, and his last words were, 'You are a brave man; God bless you.'"

Gen. Joubert came to the United States in November, 1890, after his journey to Europe. He was accompanied by his wife, son, and grandson, and was the guest while in this city of George W. Van Siclen. His visit to America did not occasion any great interest.

COMMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 29.—All the morning papers print singularly kind editorials concerning Gen. Joubert. They praise his military skill, uphold his chivalrous conduct, and regret that so strong and moderate a mind should be absent from the final settlement of the dispute.

Although some of the younger commanders thought the old soldier wanting in dash and enterprise, his raid into the country south of the Tugela is considered the best piece of Boer leadership during the whole war. It is now known that he crossed the Tugela with only 3,000 riflemen and six guns, but so bold and rapid were his movements that the British commanders thought 10,000 Boers were marching on Pietermaritzburg. For a few days, although in the presence of greatly superior forces, he isolated Gen. Hildyard's brigade at Estcourt and at the same time threatened Gen. Barton's camp at Mooi River. Then, as British reinforcements were pushed up, Joubert recrossed the Tugela without losing a prisoner, a wagon, or a gun.

Gen. White's estimate of him, pronounced on Tuesday, before he died, as a gentleman and a brave and honorable opponent, strikes the tone of all British comment.

EULOGIES IN PARIS.

PARIS, March 29.—The Paris press is unanimous in eulogizing Gen. Joubert, whose death is considered a serious loss to the Federals.

All the papers agree in stating that a change in the chief command is bound to have grave consequences for the Boer operations. Many think, however, that President Krüger is fully equal to the task, and that, considering his military reputation, the resistance of the Boers is likely to become more stubborn than ever.

CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted an order requiring Thomas A. Vernon of 256 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, a dealer in paper at 24 Reade Street, Manhattan, to appear before him to-morrow and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court for alleged misconduct while a juror in a damage suit.

The suit was that of Mr. and Mrs. Newell P. Andrus against the Long Island Railroad Company to recover $60,000 for injuries received in the wrecking of a tally-ho by a train at Valley Stream on Memorial Day, 1897.

It is alleged by the counsel for Mr. and Mrs. Andrus that Mr. Vernon stated in his examination before the testimony in the case was taken that he had neither a friend nor an acquaintance who was interested in the defendant company, and that he was accordingly accepted as a juror. It is further said by counsel that Mr. Vernon had been, in fact, an intimate friend of Charles M. Pratt, Vice President of the Long Island Railroad Company, is also a friend of F. B. and H. L. Pratt, stockholders in the same company.

Affidavits of ten of the jurors on the trial were handed up. These deponents swear that, after consultation, all of the jurors, except Mr. Vernon, were in favor of a verdict for the defendants; that Mr. Vernon actively championed the cause of the defendant and succeeded in winning over four of the jurors, so that the jury stood seven for the plaintiff and five for the defendant on the final vote.

It is deposed by Mr. and Mrs. Andrus in affidavits that Mr. Vernon and the Pratts have been intimate since childhood.

The Pratt family are neighbors of Mr. Vernon, on Clinton Avenue.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Surgeon-General G. N. Sternberg, United States Navy; Constructor J. F. Hanscom, United States Navy.

ASTOR—The Rev. George J. Kelly, Wilmington, Del.

CAMBRIDGE—S. Hopkins Smith, Jr., Portland, Me.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. M. C. Ludington, United States Army; Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, United States Army; Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts; Judge L. D. Wetmore, Warren, Penn.; President D. C. Gilman, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

GRAND—Gen. A. E. Bates, United States Army; Acting Commissary General J. F. Weston, United States Army.

HOLLAND—John H. Coyne, Deputy Attorney General, Albany; Charles M. Tays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal; Commander Herbert Winslow, United States Navy; Don Alexander, Cincinnati.

IMPERIAL—F. B. Lincoln, Division Superintendent, Erie Railway, Elmira; T. S. Davant, General Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, Roanoke, Va.

MANHATTAN—J. B. Amory, Boston; Dr. W. P. Wesselhoeft, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—W. H. Pickett, St. Hyacinthe, Ont.; T. E. Addis, New Haven; David Trubee, Bridgeport; H. F. Roberts, Watertown, N. Y.; C. R. Knowles, Albany; Willard W. Searles, Troy; T. A. Shaw, Chicago; Major J. W. Hinkley, Poughkeepsie.

NETHERLAND—William A. Russell, Boston; Herbert P. Bissell, Buffao.

PLAZA—Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—R. Hall McCormick, Chicago; W. S. Ballou, Providence; George T. Oliver, Pittsburg; Judge C. A. Mayer, Judge M. Arnold, Judge Samuel G. Thompson, Justice H. M. Green, and Senator J. H. Cochran, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; P. Doherty, leather goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. Bartholomay, upholstery goods; Holland House.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. Mitchell, notions and furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; G. W. Kimball, dress goods and silks; 52 Franklin Street.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; F. A. Gordon, dress goods; 480 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss B. Rubenstein, millinery; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Bushnell, A., & Co., Watertown, N. Y.; A. Bushnell, notions and cloaks; Murray Hill Hotel.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. R. Calhoun, notions and fancy goods. 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, fancy goods; W. P. Sackett, jewelry, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Schwerdtman Toy Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. R. Schwerdtman, notions and toys; Broadway Central Hotel.

Baetzer, H., & Co., Winchester, Va.; H. Baetzer, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; T. W. Rich, carpets and rugs, Murray Hill Hotel; H. J. Houghton, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Meyer, J., & Sons, Richmond, Va.; J. Parker, domestics, 51 Lispenard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Richmond, laces and embroideries; Mrs. Merchant, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Schmitz & Shroeder, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Schmitz, Jr., furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Richardson-Robertson-Byrne Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Deach, notions; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Minch & Eisenberry, Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Minch, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Tootle, Weakeley, millinery, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. Weakeley, millinery; 719 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. R. Costello, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Rosamore.

Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass; E. P. Hunt, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Stuart House.

Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. F. Macauley, millinery; 621 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bittner, Hunsicker & Co., Allentown, Penn.; F. Bittner, cloaks; J. F. Hunsicker, hosiery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Filene & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, hats; Hotel Vendome.

David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; E. David, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; C. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, boys' clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. S. Parco, notions and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Gross, Strauss & Co., Worcester, Mass.; J. F. Campbell, cloaks and suits; 31 East Tenth Street; Belvedere House.

Currier & Underhill, Petersburg, Va.; E. Currier, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Allen, G. W., Worcester, Mass.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Koenig, L., Lewiston, Penn.; carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Goodson Brothers, Glens Falls, N. Y.; I. A. Goodson, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Wallace Brothers & Co., Scranton, Penn.; H. C. Wallace, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Moncur, G. A., Chicago, Ill.; clothing; Grand Hotel.

THE MARVEX GLOVE.
(Registered.)

IMPORTATIONS IN THE NEW COLORS FOR SPRING ARE NOW ON SALE . . . .

The Marvex is made exclusively for

B. Altman & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th Sts. 6th Ave.

Women's Suits.

Tan and black Venetian Cloth and mottled gray Homespun Cheviots—double-breasted Eton jackets, velvet collar, lined with taffeta; single-plaited back skirt lined with percaline, $17.99.

Mode, gray and black Ladies' Cloth—double-breasted Eton jackets, faced with satin and finished with loops of braid; gored, single-plaited back skirt—entire Suit lined with taffeta silk, $26.67.

Women's Skirts.

Cheviot Serge, finished with double plait, front appliqued with taffeta silk, lined with percaline, black only, $4.56.

Cheviot, very fine quality, double-plaited back, front and back handsomely appliqued, lined with percaline, black only, $6.49.

Black and blue Cheviot and light gray Homespun, new-style gore effect with double inverted plaits, lined with percaline, $5.86.

Rich Taffeta Silk, new flare flounce style, effectively trimmed with ribbon, lined with percaline, $13.99.

Bargains in Rugs.

John Bromley & Son's Reversible Rangpur Smyrna Rugs—Oriental and modern designs and colorings. Investigation will show that our prices range much lower than elsewhere.

$1.16 for the $1.50 kind, 30x60 in.
$1.69 for the $2.25 kind, 36x72 in.
$4.98 for the $7.50 kind, 6x9 ft.
$7.98 for the $10.00 kind, 7½x10½ ft.
$10.98 for the $14.00 kind, 9x12 ft.

Japanese Matting—Annex.

A special importation of Japanese Matting for early buyers. Five good patterns in choice colorings—newest and most artistic effects. Made of the freshest grass. Rolls of forty yards.

$6.49 for the $9.75 quality.
$7.98 for the $12.00 quality.
$10.98 for the $15.00 quality.

China Matting—hundreds of rolls—$5.74 up to $13.99.

Oil Cloth and Linoleums—Annex.

A Spring clearance sale of Oil Cloth remnants—15c., 21c. and 26c. per square yard—worth double—1, 1½ and 2 yds. wide.

Oil Cloth, 1, 1½, 2 and 2½ yards wide, reduced from 33c. to 24c. per square yard.

Linoleums, 31c. instead of 49c. per square yard; two yards wide, 47c. instead of 63c. per square yard.

Furniture—in Annex.

Explore our Furniture floors. You'll discover much of artistic, practical and economic interest. The elegancies and pricings are irresistible arguments for you to buy now. Pass our doors and you pass a privilege to save money. Indicative items—a mere iota of the infinite variety:—

Folding Camp Chairs, heavy maple frame, carpet seat, value 50c.; our price, 34c.

Folding Camp Chairs, heavy maple frame, carpet seat, value 70c.; our price, 44c.

Folding Camp Chairs, with back, carpet seat, value $1.25; our price, 89c.

Folding Camp Chairs, large size, oak frame, high back and arms, carpet seat, value $1.75; our price, $1.56.

Dining Tables, solid oak, heavy post legs, may be extended six feet, value $6.00; our price, $4.99.

Chiffoniers, solid oak, five deep drawers, French bevel plate mirror, size 12x20 in.; at $8.99.

Dressers, full size, solid oak, carved front, bevel French plate mirror, size 22x28 in.; at $10.67.

Sideboards, solid oak, four feet wide, canopy top, swell top

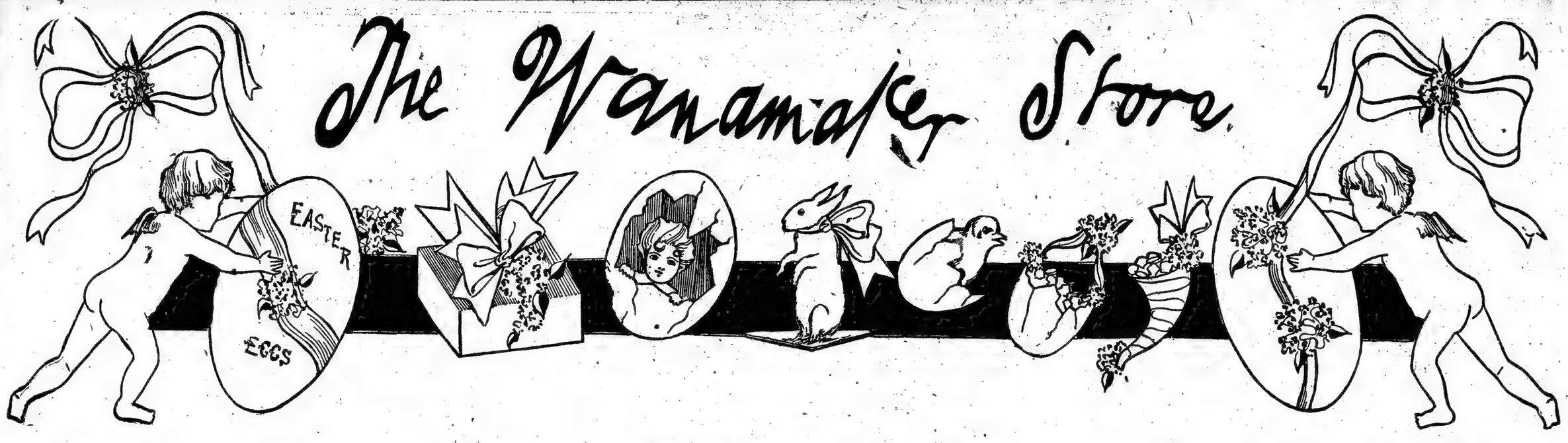

Easter Sweets and Timely Dress for Dainties

Two weeks ago we announced the advent of these candy repositories from abroad. New York came and admired and wondered. The display shown in the Candy Store is not the mere result of our buyer's personal trip abroad the last time—it is the culmination of five years' labor among the foreign makers to get them to raise the standard of these receptacles for Easter candies. He has shown them where to make improvements in what they did make, and has broadened their view of the possibilities of Easter candy toys and table favors. There are no rivals in these goods. No other store in America believes you want so many of these Easter pretty things.

We know you are in earnest in your wish for these things and so we bring more and more each time we go.

There are Candy-holding Toys for the little tots—rabbits, ducks, chicks, sheep, elephants, pigeons and donkeys—all ready to carry the Easter eggs or other goodies for Easter surprises. The cutest, cleverest, quaintest pieces are also shown, with nests and caves and wagons and carts.

How the little eyes will dance and sparkle, and how the merry laugh will show the delight when they find them where the mysterious old rabbit has hidden them.

For friend or sweetheart there are exquisite fancy boxes, and big eggs to fill with bonbons—or flowers if you wish. Some of the eggs are plenty big enough to hold an Easter bouquet and still hide a box of delicious sweets.

Next are the Table Favors—for bonbons or ice cream, and there are surprises here—for you and your expected guests. And what is more gratifying than a delightful surprise for those whom you entertain?

Then the *Wanamaker Candies*—we can't say enough about them. What is it makes them better than other candies? Their purity stands first—their wholesomeness. Do you know that we make our own candies?—had to, to get them pure. Candies used to be harmful—many are yet. We make only wholesome candies. An instance: We do not use one very popular flavor, because even made from the pure fruit it contains a harmful acid. And, by the way, we make all our own flavors, out of selected fruits; we make our own vanilla to have it best and purest. We use no artificial extracts whatever—no ethereal extracts—and yet they are common in candy making. We use only the finest sugar, and our factory is a paragon of cleanliness—wish you could go through it and see that clean pure candy can be made and is made—at Wanamaker's.

We make six hundred varieties of candies, and have on our counters to-day about two hundred and fifty varieties. The Wanamaker factory has brought out more new candies than have originated from any other source. Not a week passes that we do not exploit a new creation of our own—not at a fancy price; but at a popular price, as a rule.

Here is novelty for Easter Gift Boxes, purest and most delicious candies, and a variety in both not to be found outside this store. Candy Holders, 5c to $6. Wanamaker's Candies, 20c to 60c a pound.

Candy Easter Eggs, 15c to 30c a pound.

Basement.

Fine Black Dress Goods

Grenadines, Crepe de Chines and Voiles

These sheer and dainty black dress stuffs have always been prominent--this season they are pre-eminent for the making of fine dresses for spring and summer wear. The soft, clinging texture lends itself most effectively to the draperies now in vogue, and they are particularly refined and elegant in black.

Weaves decidedly open in design are most favored; some have chenille figures and stripes, or Faille stripes with chenille edges, loops of chenille or satin stripes; others have drawn work resembling hemstitching. Gauze grounds with crepon stripes and plaids, being especially favored, as well as many of the weaves that are looked upon as staple in their character, such as plain satin stripes, brocaded and swivel embroidered Grenadines, besides the legion of weaves in the plain goods.

These hints are suggestive of the variety:

Black All-silk Grenadines—

Plain silk Grenadine at 50c to $2.
Plain sewing silk Grenadine at $1.25 to $2.
Silk-striped gauze Grenadine at 75c to $1.50.
Silk plaid gauze Grenadine, $1.25, $1.50.
Silk chenille striped gauze Grenadine, $1.75 and $2.
Silk loop chenille striped gauze Grenadine, $1.25 to $2.25.
Silk chenille plaid gauze Grenadine, $2.50 and $3.
Satin-striped brocaded Grenadine, $1.75, $2.
All-silk swivel embroidered figured Grenadine, $2.50 to $4.

Silk-and-wool Grenadines—

Iron frame Grenadine, $1.50 to $2.75.
Mexican mesh Grenadine, $2 and $2.25.
Crepon striped gauze Grenadine, $2.25 to $3.25.
Drawn plaid Grenadine, $2.75 to $4.
Crepon figured stripe Grenadine, $3.
Fancy plaid Grenadine, $2.
Figured Faille striped Grenadines, $2.50.
Escurial figured Grenadine, $5 and $6.50.

Crepe de Chine and Voiles—

Silk-and-wool plain Crepe de Chine, $1.75 to $2.75.
All-silk plain Crepe de Chine, $2.50 to $6.
Silk-and-wool striped Crepe de Chine, $2.50 to $2.75.
Silk-and-wool figured Crepe de Chine, $2.75 to $3.50.
Silk-and-wool embroidered Crepe de Chine, $4.
All-wool plain Voiles, 50c to $1.75.
Silk-and-wool plain Voiles, $1 to $1.50.
Mohair figured Voiles, $3.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue

Pretty Washable Shirt Waists

This vast assembly includes stylish garments of every fabric known in the making of waists—foreign and domestic. And the best patterns that earnest search could discover are represented. All the very latest ideas in the cut and trimming are gathered here—including many that will be found at Wanamaker's alone—liked them so well that we contrived to have them made for us exclusively. Here follow some little suggestions as to style and price:

75c—Striped percale; full front on bias; plaited back; detachable collar.
85c—Fancy striped percale; full front; French back; laundered collar and cuffs.
$1—Fancy striped percales; full front with stripes on bias; fine plaited back; laundered collar and cuffs.
$1.25—Fine dimity; white ground and neat dots; full front; plaited back; laundered collar and flare cuffs.
$1.50—Polka-dot percale; entire front of fine plaits; back also plaited; detachable collar.
$1.75—Neatly striped madras; entire body, front and back of fine box plaits.
$2.25—Fine striped dimity; full front of fine plaits; back also of fine plaits.
$2.50—Of striped silk-and-linen; full front; back plaited; detachable collar and flare cuffs.
$2.75—Neat striped dimity; full front with fine plaits at neck and 2 rows of insertions across bias back.
$3—Solid colored chambray; full front with fine plaits and rows of insertion; fine plaited back; flare cuffs.
$3.25—Of solid colored chambray, with silk dots; full front; French back; neat turnovers of fine embroidery.
Others up to $7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue

Belt Buckles Brought from Paris

Several hundred exquisite pieces—no two alike—have just been brought out into American daylight. They're beautiful—wholly new styles of beauty conjured by those remarkably clever and skillful jewelers of France. Now if your belt buckle must be unlike the general run—dissimilar from any you'll find anywhere—here's choosing among all different kinds. A style here and there:

$1.50—Oval shape with prong; enameled; rhinestone setting.
$2.50—Oxidized and dull gilt in combination.
$3—Dull gilt, with heads in relief and tiny jewels.
$3.50—Cameos with various settings.
$4—French rhinestones, some mixed with colored stones.
$5—Dull gilt, groundwork with flowers in colors.
$6—Sphinx head of blue, matrix effect, set in dull gilt.

Broadway.

Some Elegant New Silks

An international congress of Foulards is assembled in the Rotunda. Brightest and best of their kind gathered from wherever excellence in their making is known. France, England and our own country do the designing and printing. The weavings are Chinese, Japanese and Indian. The new colorings are exquisite, the prettiest we have ever shown. New patterns never so numerous and certainly never more attractive. Let us mention just one:

This is a Liberty Foulard with pattern in imitation of lace applique; only printed, but so artistically that the eye is deceived at only a short distance. Printings are white on grounds of old rose, turquoise, light blue, navy blue, gray, beige, tan, brown, lilac, bluet, purple and automobile red. Price, 85c a yard.

Other qualities at 55c, 60c, 65c, 75c, $1, $1.10 and up to $5.

"Cleosam" Silks---All Black

The name indicates the chief characteristics of this splendid fabric. "Cleo-sam" from Cleopatra, denoting highest order of beauty; Samson—possessing extraordinary strength. Experts have devoted years of study, manufacturers have expended vast sums of money, in their efforts to produce this remarkable silk. See these and judge whether the result does not justify it all. Durable—we guarantee them for six months steady wear,—will make good any reasonable claim made within that time. But we think Cleosam will last for years with just ordinary care. The various styles, qualities and prices:

Black Cleosam Peau de Soies, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.
Black Cleosam Taffetas, $1.10, $1.25 and $1.35.
Black Cleosam Surahs, $1, $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50.
Black Cleosam Satin Duchesse, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.
Black Cleosam Armures, $1.10, $1.25 and $1.50.
Black Cleosam Gros Grain, $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

Dainty Dresses for Baby

There's a wonderfully bright Baby-wear store ready to welcome mothers and the little tots. Do you know what charming little garments are here, how pretty, how well made, how very practical they are?

Many mothers think they must make all of baby's clothes, to have them dainty enough; but have you seen how tastefully these are made—all ready for baby to wear? There's a wonderful saving of time and worry—and the most cunning clothes that taste and care can conjure.

These suggestions—

CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES — Of lawn and pique; sizes for 2 to 4 years.
At $1.65—Lawn dresses with waist and yoke of box plaits; yoke finished with deep lawn ruffle, with lace edge and insertion; full skirt.
At $2.25—Lawn dresses with waist made with square yoke, finished with insertion of embroidery; deep embroidery ruffle over shoulders.
At $3.25—Lawn dresses made with waist, square yoke of fine embroidery insertion, plaits and feather stitching; deep embroidered ruffle over shoulder; full skirt; deep hem and beading.
At $2.65—Lawn dresses made with waist, yoke of lace insertion and lawn bands; finished with deep ruffle, edged with lace and lace insertion; skirt trimmed with lawn ruffle, edged with lace and lace insertion.
At $3.25—Pique guimpe dresses with large square collar, trimmed with embroidered ruffle, and band of embroidered insertion.
Pique dresses made in the long waisted effect, with kilt skirt trimmed with colors, $8.50 and $11.50.
Dresses of lawn, net and French nainsook, handsomely trimmed, up to $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Wanamaker-Wellington Typewriters

Easy to Care for—Never Out of Repair

Simplicity is strength, in mechanics. It also means greatest speed with least power, and assures longest wear.

The chiefest merits of Wanamaker-Wellington Typewriters are won by the strong, simple directness of the mechanism. Highest speed with least effort on the one hand; and on the other, a machine of few and simple parts, easy to care for, and with nothing to get out of order to delay work when in a hurry.

The entire written sheet is always before the operator's eye. Errors are few and corrections easy. Price,

Sixty Dollars

Basement.

Window Shades Owners of little homes, of large apartment houses, of grand hotels and of massive office buildings—all may know with profit of this shade-making business of ours. We're particularly well equipped this season. Shades of Scotch Holland and opaque cloth, in all the colorings, and only of good, dependable qualities. We'll send a man to you with specimens, who will measure your windows and submit estimate of cost, if you request it. Postal card will do.

Third floor.

Down Pillows and Mantel Draperies Bargains in both. A lot of pillows with coverings of Java prints, Japanese crepe cretonne and fancy ticking are $1.35 each. They were exceptionally low at $1.50 to $2.

Good values, too, at $2.25—they are covered with cotton tapestry, embroidered denim and Bagdad stripes. There's also a choice collection of other elegantly covered pillows, at $2.75 to $26—moderate prices, all of them.

Silk mantel draperies, Japanese embroidered, at $1 to $1.50—values up to $2.50.

Third floor.

White Lawn Sacques The lawns are in extremely pretty new designs this season. The cut of the garments is new, and so is the trimming generally. All new throughout—all attractive in every respect. Including the prices. There's a large assortment of qualities, of which a few are briefly mentioned here:

75c—Full front with clusters of fine plaits; fitted back; collar, sleeves and bottom trimmed with ruffle.
85c—Full front, fitted back; collar, edges and sleeves trimmed with colored ruffle.
$1—Front and back of fine plaits; collar, sleeves and bottom trimmed with ruffle.
$1.25—Fine white lawn; plaited back; full front; large collar, trimmed with lawn ruffle; kimono sleeves.
Other handsome styles at $1.75, $2, $2.50, and so on up to $18.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Decorative Linens

Another feature of the Linen stock comes forward for prominence to-day—The Fancy Linens. The table cloths, lunch sets, covers, scarfs and doilies that have been embroidered, edged with lace-work, or drawn in pretty patterns. The Linen Store makes a proud show of these fine things—there are delightful possibilities of tasteful table furnishings, and for adding prettiness to a score of places round the house.

A view, as freely yours as ours, will show you these on dress parade to-day—

A satin damask Table Cloth in combination with Renaissance lace in elaborate design; 2 yards square. The cloth, $65.

Fancy linen set made of French granite cloth, embroidered in colors in design that will run around the table between the plates and platters; also embroidered around edge of cloth; size 2½ x 3½ yards. A dozen embroidered napkins to match, size 28 x 34 inches. $100 for the set.

Another set from same maker, with less elaborate embroidery, 2½ x 4 yards. $75 for the set.

Fine linen cloth with drawn work, embroidered in white silk; very elaborate; 76 in. square; $1.35 each.
Russian Embroidered Lunch Set, with 3 rows of drawn work and 3 rows of embroidery in color around the cloth, which is 2½ x 4 yards; 9 inch band of embroidery marking edge of table all round; one dozen napkins, embroidered, to match, 28 x 34 in.; $100 for the set.
Old German grass-bleached linen cloths, hand-embroidered in Hungarian style in blue and red; 66 in. square; $9.50 to $18 each.
A bewildering variety of Table Cloths, Scarfs, small and large Center Pieces, both square and round, with smaller pieces to match, in Renaissance, Arabian, Slavian, Point Venise and Cluny lace effects; some with flowers in colors, appliqued in very natural effects.
Hand-drawn Doilies from Mexico, 9 x 7 in., $3 a doz.
24-in. Table Squares, in assorted patterns, $2.50 each.
Round Renaissance Center Pieces, 19 in. in diameter, $1 each. In Battenberg lace, 17 in. in diameter, $1.25 each.
Hand-drawn Finger Bowl Doilies from Japan; hemstitched; 6 in. sq.; 80c. a doz.; 7c each.
Renaissance lace and linen round cloths, 108 in. in diameter, $75 each; 90 in. round, $67 each.
Hemstitched linen sheets, hand embroidered, $5 to $50 each.
Hemstitched and embroidered pillow cases, 87½c to $2.50 each.
Hemstitched and embroidered pillow shams, $2 to $17 a pair.

Fourth avenue.

Men's Ready-to-Wear Raglans

$15 INSTEAD OF $22.50

The popular top-coats this spring are those in the stylish Raglan shape. We have had made up into this style two lines of light colored cheviots—excellent goods in desirable shades. The coats are cut medium long and have very loose backs—correct in all details. Ordinarily these garments would sell—and moderately—at $22.50. Choice of either kind at $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bath Robes from Abroad

The new Terry Cloth Robes are here from France. You know how delightful the cool absorbent Terry cloth is for summer wear, and you likely know that the best Terry cloth and the best-fitting, best-looking robes come from France.

The air of being "just right" is all over them. The texture of the cloth, the handsome colorings, the effective designs are entirely apart from those that find origin elsewhere.

But prices are high, you say. Yes; as a rule; but these skipped over the rule—they didn't skip anything else.

Our Men's Wear chief accomplished something last time he was abroad, and we have these

French Terry Bath Robes at $3

Robes that have brought $5 until now, and are no doubt being sold for that now elsewhere.

Then there is wide variety of more elaborate patterns—a collection that the man who is particular about these things will appreciate looking over. $6.50, up to one style with silk border and cord at $13.50.

Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

ALL SIZES AND WIDTHS. A FIT GUARANTEED.

The best Imported Leathers are used in Our $3.50 Shoes.

We own and operate 60 stores.

We make and sell more $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

Delivered to any address in the United States for $3.75.

FAST COLOR EYELETS IN ALL OUR SHOES.

As we are the largest makers of men's fine shoes in this country, we lead the fashions. Our modern styles are appreciated by the young men everywhere.

We sell through our own stores direct from factory to wearer at one profit, which, with our large business, enables us to produce a higher grade shoe for $3.50 than can be had elsewhere. Don't pay $5.00 for your shoes any longer. Our $3.50 shoes are just as good.

Factory Brockton, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY STORES—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753-755 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1,349 B'way, cor. 36th; 845 8th Av; 974 3d Av., 2,202 3d Av., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 6th Av.; 708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1,367 Broadway, cor. Gates Av. JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Av. NEWARK—785 Broad St.

There Is Nothing So Convincing as comparison. We desire you to make such between

Old Crow Rye

and all others. A *straight* Hand Made Sour Mash Whiskey must be a sure winner.

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.

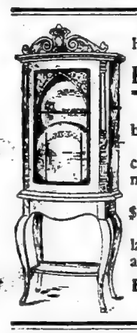

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Prices range from $7.00 to $300.

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The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

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CLEARANCE SALE of

USED PIANOS,

INCLUDING SUCH WELL-KNOWN MAKES AS STEINWAY, CHICKERING, KNABE, KRANICH & BACH, HALLETT & DAVIS, AND MANY OTHER KINDS.

Good Uprights for . . $100
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And Up to . . . 250

TERMS, $5 PER MO. AND UP.

GRAND PIANOS,

IN PERFECT REPAIR, $200 AND $250. SQUARE PIANOS, $25, $40, $60. TERMS, $3, $4, AND $5 PER MO.

Sterling Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,

536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn,

Opposite Montauk Theatre.

MACRUM TELLS HIS STORY

Reiterates the Charge that British Censor Opened Letters.

AMPLE APOLOGY WAS MADE

Secretary Hay in Letter to House Committee Chairman Quotes the Official Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Charles E. Macrum of East Liverpool, Ohio, the American ex-Consul at Pretoria, appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee today and told of the alleged indignities he suffered at the hands of the British during his incumbency. When he gave out his statement here some weeks ago declaring that his official mail had been opened by British officials, Representative Wheeler (Dem., Ky.) introduced a resolution for an investigation. It was subsequently arranged that the Foreign Affairs Committee should take the matter up of its own motion, without any direction from the House, and Mr. Macrum was summoned to Washington to testify.

There were many visitors in the committee room when Chairman Hitt (Rep., Ill.) called the committee to order. Mr. Macrum was asked by Chairman Hitt to make such statement as he saw fit regarding the opening of his mail by the British censor.

Mr. Macrum explained that when he asked for a leave of absence he desired to come home for private business reasons, and also because he desired to place before the United States Government certain facts which he deemed it essential should be known here. He understood, he said, that the British had possession of our cable cipher.

MACRUM NOT CERTAIN.

He was not certain of this, but he had since had information which convinced him that his suspicions were correct. He also desired information as to his course when the settlement came at the end of the war. Further, he had a petition from some American residents in the Transvaal asking that the United States maintain absolute neutrality, which he wanted to present to the State Department. The petition he read to the committee. It was signed by Gordon, the Consular Agent at Johannesburg.

Asked as to when he was first satisfied that his mail was being tampered with, he said that war was declared Oct. 12. He did not receive any mail between that date and the second week in November. Ordinarily he had a box of mail every week.

"Did other people receive mail during that period?" asked Mr. Williams of Mississippi.

"Not that I know of," replied Mr. Macrum.

Pressed for specific information as to how he got the intimation that the British were opening and delaying his mail, he replied that the first actual evidence he had was the receipt of two opened letters. He produced the envelopes which he said contained those letters. One was from a private citizen, addressed to the United States Consul at Pretoria, and the other was to him by name from Consul Stowe at Cape Town. Mr. William Alden Smith of Michigan interrogated the witness sharply on the reasons for stating his belief that the British authorities had possession of the State Department's cipher. Mr. Macrum said he could not affirm that fact from actual knowledge, but there were certain facts which convinced him that such was the case. He explained that on Nov. 6 he had cabled the State Department in cipher asking for a leave of absence. That message had gone through Durban. The next day, Nov. 7, he said, he had been informed a newspaper at Durban printed the fact that he had asked for leave of absence.

SAID NOTHING IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. Macrum said he had never seen the publication. He had only been inform l that the fact that he had asked leave of absence had been printed. He affirmed that no one knew of this fact save himself. At this point Mr. Howard, (Georgia,) interposed to question the utility of the examination of Mr. Macrum.

"It looks to me," said he, "like an effort to concoct a sensation out of nothing."

But the committee decided to proceed.

"Did you report to the State Department that your mail had been opened?" asked Mr. Berry of Kentucky.

"I did not."

"Did you mention it upon your arrival in Washington?"

"I did not."

"Why?"

"I would prefer not to answer that question."

This reply raised a general laugh in the room.

Mr. Macrum proceeded to describe an alleged meeting between President Steyn of the Orange Free State and Consul Stowe of Cape Town, at which he was present, in which he said Steyn was very anxious that Stowe should do something to settle the difficulty which was brewing. He said that President Steyn suggested an appeal to the President of the United States and that Mr. Stowe had replied that he would be glad if some such thing could be done. "And I have reason to believe that the question was submitted to the President of the United States," added Mr. Macrum, "and that he returned an unfavorable reply."

"What makes you say that?" inquired Mr. Hitt.

"I was told so by Col. Stowe."

"Was that statement in writing?"

"It was."

"Have you the letter?"

"No. It is in the files of the Pretoria Consulate."

After further questioning, Mr. Macrum said he might have a copy of the letter; he could not say positively. Subsequently he said he thought he could produce it in a short time.

MR. HAY'S LETTER.

After hearing Mr. Macrum, the committee went into executive session. Chairman Hitt presented a letter from Secretary Hay giving in detail the department's views of the subject, and this was subsequently made public. The committee took no action as to making a report, and it was stated by members that there was nothing to be done beyond taking the testimony. Secretary Hay's letter giving the official view of the case is as follows:

Washington, March 24, 1900.

The Hon. R. R. Hitt, Chairman Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives:

Sir: In response to your inquiries of this morning, I have the honor to report that up to this date Mr. Macrum, late Consul of the United States at Pretoria, has made no representations to this department in regard to the opening of his mail by the British authorities.

Although without any information except the allegations of Mr. Macrum, to which a reference was made in a resolution of the House of Representatives, making certain inquiries of this department, I mentioned the matter to the British Ambassador, who made inquiry in regard to it of the British Government, and was informed in return that the British Government was not aware of any such incident having taken place, but if anything of the sort had occurred it was contrary to the instructions of that Government.

I received no further information in regard to the matter until the 21st of this month, when this Government was informed by a dispatch from J. G. Stowe, Consul General of the United States at Cape Town, that "Two letters from this Consulate, one to Pretoria, and one to Lorenzo Marques, were opened by the consul at Durban. Upon notice of this I called upon the High Commissioner, who wired Durban, and a very satisfactory apology was returned."

This is all the information possessed by this department in regard to the incident.

MEDIATION EFFORTS.

In reference to certain allegations as to our Consuls in South Africa having been approached with suggestions of mediation, I have the honor to reply that in a dispatch of Oct. 3, received at this department Nov. 6, and the only one on our file relating to this matter, Mr. Stowe reported as follows: "Under the date of Sept. 26 I received from the United States Consular Agent at Bloemfontein, O. F. S., a letter which reads in substance as follows: 'I saw President Steyn this afternoon by his request, and he would like to have you first out at once, if your (my) Government will consent for you to act as arbitrator, and if you can also find out if the High Commissioner would also consent. The President appears to think whatever is done should be done at once, and wishes to know if you can give him this information.'

"'I replied by wire as follows: 'Will reply by wire to your letter of the 26th this afternoon.'

"'After giving the above request careful consideration, I called upon the High Commissioner same date, and in the course of conversation said: 'When I dined with you the other day you stated your Government would never consent to arbitration by outside powers or representatives, and your published dispatches so state. Are you of the same opinion?' And he replied: 'What I might like to do I cannot do now, as my hands are tied.'

"Then I told him in substance what I had been asked by the President of the Orange Free State, and the High Commissioner said: 'Please state the following as your reply,' which he dictated, and which appears in the following copy of my telegraphic dispatch to the United States Consular Agent at Bloemfontein, in the words underlined, to which I added the first five words not underlined: 'Cannot ask Government myself. Seen party requested, though personaly favorable to further negotiations, thinks he cannot move on the line proposed.'

"'Believing it a courtesy due to United States Consul Macrum at Pretoria, I sent the following dispatch, same date: 'Was asked by the Free State to ask our Government would consent for me to arbitrate and to see the High Commissioner, and replied: (Here follows the above dispatch.)

"'I also deem it right to post Consul Macrum as above not only for the reason that the Orange Free State is in his jurisdiction, but for the further reason that he had said in a communication to me of the same date: 'Nothing can be done here for peace unless matters settled your end. Over 1,000 men sent to border last night; if anything done, must be quickly done; the High Commissioner should do something for peace.'

"'It was a question in my mind if I ought to take any action at all on the request of the Orange Free State President, but the High Commissioner afterward said to me that I had acted right and that he was grateful at my action."

ANXIOUS TO COME HOME.

As you also inquired what there was on file in regard to the department of Mr. Macrum from his post at Pretoria, I have the honor to inform you that on Nov. 7 Mr. Macrum telegraphed requesting leave, "permission to visit America. Absolutely imperative, private, and official business. Amerigen Fighting; Attlebury, American, takes charge. Cable quickly.'"

To this I replied: 'Your presence Pretoria utmost importance to public interests."

He then, on Nov. 11, cabled: "No reply. Department will approve leave on explanation. Imperative. Cable immediately."

The next day he cabled again: "Cable received. Everything quiet. Attlebury capable, experienced. My presence home absolutely necessary."

On the 18th he cabled once more: "Three cables requesting leave unanswered. Substitute sufficient here but not at home. Please cable acquiescence quick. Ship sailing soon." In reply to this, on Nov. 20 I answered: "Your presence Pretoria important to public interests."

On Dec. 1 Mr. Macrum once more cabled me: "No reply. Department will approve leave on explanation. Imperative. Cable immediately." And again same date: "Can't leave without permission. Will forfeit post if Department don't approve on explanation. Please reply."

Upon this, inferring from these dispatches that Mr. Macrum was in a state of mind which would make his services in Pretoria useless, I answered on Dec. 2: "You may come home. Put Attlebury temporarily in charge. Department will send a man from here."

Soon after this I received several newspaper articles and letters from responsible persons asserting that Attlebury, whom Macrum wished to place temporarily in charge of the Consulate, was a person of disreputable character and a fugitive from justice. I therefore directed Mr. Hollis, Consul at Lorenzo Marques, to proceed to once to Pretoria and take temporary charge of the Consulate until the arrival of A. S. Hay, who had been appointed Consul.

CONGRESSMEN IN A ROW.

Lents Insults Chairman Hull and Threatens to Throw a Lawyer Out of the Window.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—During the investigation by the House Committee of the Idaho labor and mining riots to-day a sensational episode occurred. Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio,) made a statement reflecting on the morality of some of the State deputies.

Mr. Cheney, the attorney appearing in behalf of the State of Idaho, interposed a protest and said: "I hurl back at you that statement. The deputies are reputable men."

Mr. Lentz indignantly resented the interference of private counsel and, addressing the attorney, said: "You ought to be kicked out of the window, and you would be if you had not the majority of this committee behind you."

When Mr. Lentz attempted to read from previous testimony concerning the improper conduct of deputies, Chairman Hull (Rep., Iowa,) overruled this course. This further nettled Mr. Lentz and, addressing Mr. Hull, he exclaimed: "I want to say in your teeth that if you are a party to protecting this attorney in a lie you are a party to it."

Amid much confusion Chairman Hull declared that Mr. Lentz had insulted the committee and its members as far as he could and it would have to be stopped.

Representative Hay (Dem., Va.,) rose to say that the attorney had better not give the lie to him, and Representative Cox (Dem., Tenn.,) added, "If any man insult me I'll hit him."

Mr. Lentz asked the Chairman why he did not call the attorney to order.

"He was out of order, entirely out of order," ruled Mr. Hull, emphatically.

Mr. Cox said that when the attorney accused a member of the committee of falsehood he forfeited his right to appear. "If he says that to me," added Mr. Cox, "either he or I go out of the window."

Representative Jett (Dem., Ill.,) said that as a means of protecting the committee he would move that the attorney be expelled from the committee room. Many members were on their feet trying to secure recognition when Mr. Jett made his motion.

Before taking action the committee gave Mr. Cheney an opportunity to be heard. He explained that he did not intend to say that Mr. Lentz had told a falsehood, but simply to deny the statement that the Idaho deputies lived in the manner charged by Mr. Lentz. He apologized for any misapprehension.

Mr. Cox remarked that a man must either "fight or apologize" in such case and the apology settled it. Mr. Jett withdrew his motion for expulsion and the outbreak was brought to a close.

While the members were separating after adjournment, Chairman Hull said to Mr. Lentz that the latter's personal attacks on him had gone as far as they could, and if they were renewed "the room will not be big enough to hold us both."

Mr. Lentz replied that he would take care of himself. The intense feeling aroused was manifest long after the proceedings closed.

OPPOSITION TO BYNUM.

Senate Fails to Confirm the Indiana Man's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Senate to-day failed to confirm the nomination of W. D. Bynum, as General Appraiser of the Port at New York, because of the absence of a quorum. The nomination was debated at some length and was attacked by Senators Jones of Arkansas, Berry, and Money, while Senators Fairbanks and Spooner spoke in Mr. Bynum's behalf. The opponents of confirmation based their opposition upon the ground that Mr. Bynum is not a Democrat, although nominated as such. They called attention to the law requiring that four of the nine Appraisers should be of a party different from the other five and contended that Mr. Bynum's appointment would be contrary to law.

It was replied that Mr. Bynum had been a Democrat throughout his career and that even during the campaign of 1896 he had been a supporter of Palmer and Buckner, gold Democrats. It was stated that Mr. Bynum had resigned his position at the head of the gold Democratic Party in 1898.

Replying, the opponents asserted that Mr. Bynum had taken the lead of the gold movement in the Democratic Party for the purpose of defeating Mr. Bryan, and they quoted affidavits from persons who professed to have heard him say that this was his reason. When a vote was called for, the Democrats refrained from voting, and thus broke the quorum and forced an adjournment.

OBJECT TO EXTRAVAGANCE.

Democrats Say the Sumner Cost Too Much to Fit Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Representative Driggs this afternoon stirred up some excitement in the House during the discussion of the Army Appropriation bill, by a speech on a pro forma amendment. Taking a paragraph touching transportation as his text, he read part of a newspaper article describing the transport Sumner, as an illustration of the gross extravagance of the War Department in fitting up vessels for the conveyance of soldiers, officers, and men.

The Sumner was described as having been repaired for transport work at a cost of $780,000, and in making this expenditure mirrors of plate glass, mahogany furniture, porcelain bath tubs in large number, silverware for table use valued at $8,000, and various other alleged luxuries were provided.

Mr. Driggs denounced this as great extravagance by a department that had at the beginning of the war found any vessel, however ill-prepared, good enough to bring the troops back from Santiago, and pleaded with Congress to prevent such enormous expenditures in order that they might be saved to the people.

Representative Steele of Indiana was anxious to have Mr. Driggs assume the responsibility for the statements of fact put forth by the newspaper quoted. He interrupted Mr. Driggs when he was alluding to the large number of porcelain bathtubs provided on the ship, and led the Democrats to assume that he was vexed at the unexpected assault upon the Quartermaster's Department.

Representative Hull, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, and having the bill in charge, replied hotly to Mr. Driggs, and insisted that the transports could not be fitted up too well to suit him, and protested that they ought not to be lacking in any comfort in carrying troops out to distant countries or bringing them back. Admitting that the service was deficient when the war broke out, he asserted that now it is the envy of the civilized world, the best transport service ever organized.

Representative Cannon, in making a pointed defense of the Quartermaster General, declared that no more efficient, honest, and industrious man ever lived. He suggested to Mr. Driggs, who had admitted he personally did not know of the reported extravagance, that he could have found out by visiting the Quartermaster General's Office and the office of the Auditor for the War Department. Those officers could not pay for work done upon a transport unless it was approved by proper authority.

Mr. Driggs, during the speech made by him, admitted that he intended to offer a resolution calling for information as to whether the expenditures on the Sumner were necessary, and had been properly authorized. Mr. Steele endeavored to ascertain whether the alleged cost of fitting out the Sumner did not include the original price of the vessel. Mr. Driggs was not able to give other information than that quoted from the newspaper article introduced by him.

Deal for Danish Islands Not Closed.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The State Department adds its denial to that of the Danish Foreign Office regarding the Paris story that the United States has completed the acquisition of the Danish West Indian Islands. There are indications that the negotiations which have so long occupied the attention of the two Governments at intervals may be attended by success at a reasonably early date, but it is certainly premature to announce their conclusion at this moment.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The House Committee on Pensions has recommended an increase to $40 a month in the pension of the widow of Col. Egbert, killed in the Philippines; $40 to the widow of Col. Haskell, who died from wounds received in Cuba; $35 to the widow of Col. J. J. Van Horn, who died during the Spanish war; $30 to the widow of Capt. C. W. Rowell, killed in Cuba; $35 to the widow of Commander Horace Elmer of the navy, and $30 to the widow of Commodore O. C. Badger of the navy.

Representative Levy of New York yesterday introduced a bill to transfer troop ships and transports to the Navy Department, the service to be conducted by a Bureau of Transports of the Navy Department, the vessels to be manned and officered from the navy, and the bureau to be under the direction of a naval officer not below the rank of Commander.

The amendment offered by Mr. Carter to the Alaskan Civil Code bill relating to the mining for gold under the waters of Cape Nome was agreed to yesterday by the Senate, but further than this no progress was made with the measure.

The House yesterday devoted practically the whole day to consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. Several minor amendments were adopted, and about half the bill was considered.

THE NAVAL POLICY BOARD.

Personnel Completed by Appointment of Five More Members.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Secretary Long to-day completed the personnel of the Navy Policy Board by appointing as members Capt. Robley D. Evans, at present attached to the Lighthouse Board; Capt. Henry C. Taylor, commanding the Vermont; Capt. Charles E. Clark, commanding the League Island Navy Yard; Capt. French E. Chadwick, now on waiting orders, and Col. George C. Reid, at Marine Headquarters here.

The other members of the Board are Admiral Dewey, President; Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield of the Navigation Bureau; Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, Chief Intelligence Officer; Capt. Charles H. Stockton, President of the War College, and Capt. Asa Walker, Assistant Chief of the War College, and the Assistant Chief Intelligence Officer.

Promotions from Day's Retirement.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The retirement of Rear Admiral Day will result in the promotion of Capt. Silas Terry, a member of the Naval Retiring Board, to be Rear Admiral; Commander James H. Dayton, in charge of the San Juan naval station, to be Captain; Lieut. Commander W. H. Turner, to be Commander, and Lieut. Albert Gleaves, now at the Washington Navy Yard, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Collectors of Customs—Stuart F. McClearn, Marblehead, Mass.; I. J. McCottrie, Georgetown, S. C.

Postmasters—Merrrill Hosmer, Potsdam, N. Y.; C. W. Russell, New Brunswick, N. J.

Volunteer Army—Second Lieut. S. S. McIntyre, Thirty-seventh Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

Navy—To be Captain, Commander H. W. Lyon; to be Lieutenant Commanders, Lieut. J. M. Orchard, Lieut. J. N. Jordan, Lieut. Augustus F. Fechteler; to be Assistant Paymaster, Christian J. Peoples of California.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The board of officers appointed to meet at Governors Island, by orders of Oct. 4, 1899, for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion, is dissolved.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Governors Island, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail—Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, Fifth Artillery; Major John P. Story, Seventh Artillery; Major George A. Cornish, Fifteenth Infantry; Capt. John L. Phillips, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Euclid B. Frick, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Charles F. Crain, Fifteenth Infantry, Recorder.

The following named officers will report to Lieut. Col. McCrea, President of the board, at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Second Lieut. Samuel C. Vestal, Seventh Artillery; Second Lieut. Phillip R. Ward, Seventh Artillery; Second Lieut. John E. Stephens, Seventh Artillery; Second Lieut. George A. Nugent, Fourth Artillery.

Navy.

Commander W. P. Day is detached from the command of the Vixen and ordered home to wait orders, on reporting of relief.

Lieut. Commander C. K. Curtis is detached from the navy yard at Norfolk April 3, and will report for duty in command of the Vixen.

Rear Admiral B. F. Day's orders of March 19 are modified; he is detached from the Naval Retiring Board without waiting for relief to report.

Assistant Surgeon John T. Kennedy is ordered to additional duty at the marine recruiting rendezvous, San Francisco.

DR. STORR'S SUCCESSOR.

Church of the Pilgrims May Choose New Pastor Next Week.

A meeting of the congregation and Society of the Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, will be held next Wednesday evening, to consider the report of the Pulpit Supply Committee, regarding a successor to the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs.

It is believed that the committee will recommend the Rev. Dr. Harry Pinneo Dewey of the South Congregational Church of Concord, N. H., for the vacant pastorate. The Rev. Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter of the Reformed Church at Flushing, L. I., it is said, is also being considered.

Dr. Dewey is thirty-eight years old and is a native of Illinois, though of a New England family. He is a graduate of Andover Theological Seminary and became pastor of his present church in 1887. Dr. Potter is twenty-six years old. He studied at Union, Yale, and the Chicago Theological Seminary, going from the last mentioned institution direct to the pulpit of the Flushing church.

City Wins Two Damage Suits.

Verdicts in favor of the city were returned yesterday in the suits of Elizabeth Ward for $10,000 damages for injuries sustained by falling on a defective sidewalk, and of her husband, Stephen P. Ward, for $10,000 damages for loss of his wife's society, as a result of the accident.

"Public Ownership and the Public Conscience," an article by R. Fulton Cutting, President of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and Chairman of the Citizens' Union, in THE NEW YORK TIMES, next Sunday, April 1. Sunday edition three cents, week days one cent.—Adv.

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THIRD AVENUE AFFAIRS

Grand Jury's Investigation May End with the Month.

TO IMPROVE ROAD'S CONDITION

Receiver Grant's Consultation with Judge Lacombe—Important Meetings—H. H. Vreeland's Plans.

The Grand Jury yesterday examined no witnesses in regard to the affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. It was stated on authority last night that unless the situation changed the inquisition into Third Avenue matters by the March Grand Jury ended on Tuesday with the examination of Daniel F. McMahon and Isaac A. Hopper.

An official of District Attorney Gardiner's staff said yesterday that the continuation of the March Grand Jury was possible, but not probable, and that the chance of its taking up the wrecking of the surface road again was very remote.

John D. Crimmins, who was able to transact some of the most urgent of his business affairs at his home yesterday, said that it was doubtful if his physician would permit him to go out of doors until next week. He had not received any further notice to appear before the Grand Jury.

Two important meetings having a bearing on the receivership of Hugh J. Grant will be held to-morrow. At the offices of Masten & Nichols, at 67 Wall Street, Standing Master Arthur H. Masten will hear argument on the question of issuance of receiver's certificates, and the most advantageous way of negotiating them under the decree of Judge Lacombe.

At the United States Circuit Court is to be heard argument on the making of Mr. Grant's receivership of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway permanent. This is the suit brought by the Lorain Steel Company of Ohio, in which the Minority Stockholders', or Crimmins, Committee of the Forty-second Street Road is made a party defendant. In this proceeding it is expected that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's interests in Third Avenue will be made evident in some way.

Receiver Grant called yesterday on Judge Lacombe with Adrian H. Larkin of counsel and D. Louis Duncan, the Third Avenue Road's electrical engineer, and discussed the condition of the main line and the Forty-second Street branch. Certain constructions and betterments are needed on both, the crying necessities being the putting of Forty-second Street into a condition of safety and better operation and the betterment of the car equipment of the main line. It was believed that one of the plans of relief suggested was the use of gross receipts coming into the receiver's possession.

One of the objects of Receiver Grant's visit to Judge Lacombe was made public in an order issued by the Judge authorizing the receiver to pay the Marshal for the collection of arrears of personal taxes—$4,855.28—with interest from March 20 at 7 per cent. per annum. This amount is due by the Third Avenue Company for 1899.

Authority for H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan system and the Third Avenue Road, said yesterday that he resigned as President of the American Air Power Company to give full attention to the surface lines of the city. It was also stated that Mr. Vreeland was devoting much of his attention to Third Avenue affairs. To the question, "Is Mr. Vreeland perfecting a scheme for a transfer system?" the answer was, "It's too soon to talk of this, but Mr. Vreeland has no doubt given the subject attention."

The announcement made yesterday that Metropolitan would in a few days complete the extension of the Centre Street tracks along Park Row to Broadway was accepted as evidence that Metropolitan's east and west side lines would be connected and linked with the Third Avenue system and that obstacles to a transfer from Third Avenue to Metropolitan at Broadway and Park Row would soon be removed.

THE ADLER IN COLLISION.

Several Starboard Bow Plates Stove In by Big Float.

The steamship Adler of the Cameron Line, while warping into her pier, No. 28, East River, yesterday morning, was badly stove in by a Harlem Railroad freight-car float which was bound up stream in tow. Five of the steamer's starboard bow plates were shattered by the float. There was considerable excitement on the German vessel. No one was hurt.

Capt. Bignall of the Adler, who was on the bridge of his vessel when the collision occurred, said that the responsibility for the accident lay with the people on board the float.

The Adler arrived light from Chester, Penn., and is scheduled to sail for Haitien ports on April 3. Capt. Bignall said that the damage, which was above water, would be repaired in time for the vessel to sail as scheduled.

This is the third accident that has happened to the Adler within the last three months. First, she went ashore on the Island of Haiti and narrowly escaped being wrecked. Later, she was caught in a heavy Hatteras storm and injured.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Trunk Line Association Restores the Pro-Rating Agreement.

After a two days' session and many preliminary meetings, the representatives of railroads of the Trunk Line Association, in conference with representatives of Chicago lines, yesterday reached an agreement in regard to the pro-rating question by which this vexatious matter is placed practically in the same status in which it was before the abrogation of the pro-rating agreement by the trunk lines some six weeks ago. That such a conclusion was reached is a great triumph for the Western roads, which have been vigorously opposing the position of the Eastern lines, by which the latter demanded and exacted their full share in all business to points west of St. Louis and Chicago. The Chicago lines have claimed that this rule operated in favor of St. Louis as against Chicago, and the claim has practically been recognized as just by the concession made at the meeting yesterday by the trunk lines. In speaking of the results of this meeting Commissioner Goddard of the Trunk Line Association said yesterday:

"The flow of traffic will be in the same channels as before the abrogation of the pro-rating agreement. The relations between the different interested roads have been re-established, and hereafter will be the same as they were before this dispute arose. I cannot give the details of the arrangements which have been decided upon, but they are satisfactory to all concerned, and the matter may be looked upon as definitely settled."

The same opinion was expressed by the members of the committee, which represented all the Western roads at this conference. The members of this committee were Vice President J. M. Johnson of the Rock Island, General Freight Agent Marion Hughitt, Jr., of the Northwestern; Traffic Manager W. B. Biddle of the Santa Fé, F. A. Wann of the Alton, W. E. Keepers of the Illinois Central, Traffic Manager S. B. Knight of the Wabash, and Thomas Miller of the Burlington.

G. A. R. Encampment Rates.

The Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association has made a rate of one fare for the round trip to the Grand Army Encampment at Chicago in August. These tickets will be sold Aug. 25, 26, and 27, good to return until Aug. 31, or, if deposited, until Sept. 30. The rate is practically equal to that of 1 cent a mile made by the lines of the Central Traffic Association. Lines west of Chicago have made a rate of 1½ cents a mile. Regulations in regard to the fares for committees, bands &c., have been made more strict than formerly, when the Central lines carried these passengers free. This year committees and bands in uniform will be carried for one-half the rate of one fare by the trunk lines.

Chesapeake and Ohio Changes.

With the reorganization of the Chesapeake and Ohio's freight department, which is to take effect April 1, a new title will be introduced in this department. General Agents and Soliciting Agents will thereafter be known as Commercial Agents. A number of the smaller offices have been moved back to Richmond and two new offices have been created, that of Division Freight Agent for the Eastern Division, at Richmond, to which W. A. Sullivan has been appointed, and that of Division Freight Agent for the Western Division, at Huntington, which is to be held by W. F. Hite. A. G. Trouw, the Assistant Freight Traffic Manager, will remain in New York.

The Northern Pacific's New Train.

The Northern Pacific Railway will establish a double daily passenger train service between Duluth, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland. This new train, which will be put on April 29, will be known as the North Coast Limited. There will be a seventy-foot day coach, a tourist sleeper, a dining car, a Pullman sleeping car, and an observation car, containing a buffet, barber's shop and bathroom, two card and smoking rooms, a women's parlor, and a library and writing room. This train will run through without a change of cars, and will materially reduce the time between St. Paul and Portland.

Retaliation for Rate Cutting.

A majority of the Eastern lines have informed Commissioner Donald of the Central Passenger Association that they will demand their full proportions on all tickets sold by connecting lines from St. Paul to New York. This will be a disappointment to Chicago-St. Paul lines, which have been selling reduced tickets, as it will reduce their share by $2.50. It is confidently believed that this action of the Eastern lines will have a salutary effect on rate cutting by Western lines, which are expected to stop reduced rates when they find that they have to bear the whole "shrinkage."

Chesapeake and Ohio Election.

The board of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company reorganized yesterday by the election of the following Directors: S. W. Prevost, Samuel Rea, N. P. Shortridge, Chauncey M. Depew, H. J. Hayden, H. McK. Twombly, G. W. Stevens, Decatur Axtel, and H. T. Wickham. The first six represent the Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt interests in the company.

To Succeed Charles H. Coster.

Charles Steele, the new member of J. P. Morgan & Co., was yesterday elected a Director of the Reading Company, to succeed the late Charles H. Coster. Robert Bacon of the same firm will probably succeed Mr. Coster as a Director in the Erie and several of the larger railroads.

AEOLIAN RECITAL.

TO-DAY (THURSDAY), March 29, at 3 P. M.

Admission Complimentary to All.

Soloists:

Mr. PAUL LISTEMANN,

Violinist.

Mr. FRANZ LISTEMANN,

Violoncellist.

To-day's recital is the second of a series of four special recitals to be given on Thursdays. The feature of these recitals will be ensemble playing.

Successful ensemble playing is indisputable evidence of the perfect control which the player may exercise over expression, and we can offer no greater test in substantiation of our claims.

Some very interesting points will be brought out.

In the first place, the piano part, which is enormously difficult when played by hand, acquires when transferred to the Pianola, a solidity and sureness of technic which adds much to the support of the strings.

The strings do not have to conform to the Pianola.

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Yet the Pianola is so simple that any one can play it.

PROGRAM.

WALLACE.....Maritana Overture
Æolian Orchestrelle.
GRIEG.....Carnival, Op. 19
HANDEL.....Largo
Violin, Violoncello, Piano, and Organ.
BUCK.....At Evening
Æolian Pipe Organ.
TSCHAIKOWSKY.....Valse des Fleurs
Æolian Orchestrelle.
SCHUBERT.....Trio in B flat, Op. 99
For Pianoforte, Violin, and Violoncello.
Andante un poco mosso.
Allegro moderato.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West Twenty-Third St.

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Louis XIV., XV., and XVI. Chairs, Sofas, and Cabinets, Chippendale, Sheraton, Colonial, Empire, and Marqueterie Furniture, High Post Bedsteads, Bureaux, Card Tables, Work Tables, Hall Seats, Chests of Drawers, Dining Tables and Chairs, China and Corner Cabinets, Sideboards, Carved Black Oak Dining Tables, Chairs, Side Tables, China Closets, a Grand English Chiming Hall Clock, a Valuable Old Mahogany Cedar-lined Trousseau Chest, Spanish Leather Screens, Sheffield Plated Ware and Waiters, Convex and Florentine Mirrors, Andirons and Fenders, Old English China, Historical Plates, &c., &c.

Clog Dancer Dead.

George R. Sands, better known as "Dick" Sands, for many years the champion clog dancer of the world, died yesterday at his home, 304 East Twenty-sixth Street. He was born in England fifty-nine years ago, and coming to America when seventeen years old, became associated with Barnum's circus, with which he remained many years. With Tim Hayes, another comedian, he later headed a road company, which was a failure. His death, which occurred suddenly, was ascribed to heart disease.

Mrs. Roosevelt Returns From Cuba.

Among the passengers who arrived from Cuba last night on the transport McPherson was Mrs

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

WHAT ARE THE PUERTO RICANS?

If Senator FORAKER had had thrust upon him the duty of devising some appropriate legislation for the Puerto Ricans he would be a fit object of commiseration. Inasmuch as he has assumed that thankless office, he is entitled to no sympathy for the situation in which he finds himself. He had trouble enough on his hands, one would imagine, in arranging the tariff question, without mixing it up with the general question of the government of the island. The combination immensely complicates his problem. For instance, the first of the amendments he yesterday introduced reads as follows:

> The inhabitants of Puerto Rico are to be deemed and held to be citizens of Puerto Rico and as such are entitled to the protection of the United States.

The original bill declared the inhabitants of the island to be "citizens of the United States." That is at least a comprehensible designation. But what is it to be a "citizen" of Puerto Rico? What is Puerto Rico, politically speaking? Has it the power to confer citizenship, as that word is understood by the courts? Citizenship of a State of the Union we all understand, and that it is compatible with citizenship of the United States. But Puerto Rico is not a State in this sense, or the Puerto Ricans would be citizens of the United States, which, having once affirmed, Senator FORAKER now denies, or at least calls in question. Evidently Puerto Rico is not "an international sovereign State." Such a State could have citizens, but such a State only in the full sense of citizenship. But the citizens of Puerto Rico are "as such" entitled to the protection of the United States. Therefore they are not citizens of Puerto Rico, which is not a State that can confer citizenship. Therefore they are not citizens of the United States. They are not aliens, for they are under the protection of the United States, and therefore do not belong to a foreign State. What is the status of a Puerto Rican under Senator FORAKER'S amendment? As was once inquired, on a famous occasion by J. MADISON WELLS of Louisiana, "Is he a vassal or a peer?"

It would be interesting to see what a court, accustomed to use language with precision, and in which the word "citizen" carries a definite meaning, would make of Senator FORAKER'S attempted demnition of the status of a Puerto Rican if it ever came before one. Of that, however, the chance is very remote.

PERMANENT NEED, TEMPORARY RELIEF.

It is many years since men secured from the Government the privilege of taxing their fellow-men under the pretense of a "protective" tariff. At first the argument advanced always is that some particular occupation is an infant industry and that it only needs the bottle while its childish condition lasts. After that, so runs the oft-told tale, the industry will be able to maintain itself.

The universal experience, as far as this country is concerned, is that the industry never reaches that stage of solidity, not even when its products are made at so low a cost as not only to prohibit foreign importations but to become the subject of export. When this condition arises the tariff advocates merely shift their ground, profess a great interest in the welfare of the workingmen, and insist that the high duties must be maintained in order to provide the latter with adequate wages.

The ship owners who are now insisting that their present profits—already adequate to enable them to declare good dividends—should be increased by bounties, have shifted their ground from the one to the other theory before the Government has entered into partnership with them, but they have in so doing involved themselves in a dilemma.

They no longer pretend that there is any appreciable difference between the cost of a steamship constructed here or abroad. They cannot very well do so when it is known that the materials of construction may be produced here at even a lower cost than in foreign countries. Their contention now is that the wages of the men to be employed on American vessels will be higher than those paid to similar persons on foreign boats, and that, therefore, the cost of maintenance will be so much greater as to make it impossible to run those under the American flag unless bounties are paid. Yet how do they propose to meet the difficulty?

The Hanna-Payne Shipping bill, which is regarded as the best attainable measure for guarding the interests of the wage earners, is by its terms only intended to be in operation for a limited number of years. It does not provide that bounties shall be paid indefinitely. Its advocates have expressly stipulated that no more bounties will be needed after the expiration of this limited period. Now, how will these ship owners run their vessels after that? It is not pretended that wages will come down. All experience is to the contrary. If there is any tendency that is constant and unmistakable it is that toward an increase in the earnings of wage workers.

This being the case, it would be interesting to learn what disposition is to be made of the employés on American vessels after the bounty period is over. Are the vessels to be abandoned after that date and the men to be set adrift? Or do the subsidy hunters wish to convey the impression that, when the time comes for the bounties to cease, the American workman will consent to a reduction of his wages, so that his last state shall be worse than his first?

Our own belief is that the league of ship owners are guilty of intentional misrepresentation in professing to be satisfied with bounties for a term of years. Let the camel's head once get in Uncle Sam's tent and there will be no way found in the future for preventing his taking possession of the whole structure. Once the bounty system is begun it will never be ended. The ingenuity which has helped out the tariff beggars in the past will be found equal to the new occasion.

PRIZEFIGHTING PROHIBITED.

That was an important victory for decency which was gained yesterday in the State Senate by the repeal of the permission to hold brutal prizefights in public that the Horton law has been construed to give. Whatever the motive with which the law was passed, if fairly and honestly interpreted it would not have been stretched to cover the brutalities which have been committed in its name. Sparring exhibitions are not against public policy or good morals, and that is all that the Horton law professed to authorize or protect. It was the Horton law as construed by DEVERY that has hade the demand for its abolition include all the decent elements of our citizenship, and has arrayed in favor of it all the elements of indecency. Without doubt, DEVERY would welcome the chance to "pull" some perfectly unobjectionable exhibition of the kind the law purported to sanction, by way of expressing his disgust with the stoppage of the horrible ruffianism which he adjudged to be permitted by it. That is what he did when he annoyed respectable hotels, under pretense that they were covered by the same law which he had taken pains not to enforce when it was a question of enforcing it against openly vicious resorts.

It is not the miserable DEVERY who is to blame in either case so much as those who put him where he is, and who encourage him in administering his office in the interest of vice and crime. But it is pitiable that a question of elementary decency should be made a "party question" in the Legislature of New York, and that all the members of one of the great parties should have committed themselves and their party to the wrong side of it. That is the shameful thing that was done by the Democrats in the State Senate yesterday. It is one of the actions which encourage the Republicans to believe that they may govern as badly as they please or know how, with perfect impunity. Experience justifies them in expecting that when they have got themselves into a scrape, the Democrats will get them out of it. This the Democrats do by some such performance as that of yesterday, which fills all decent people with disgust and convinces them that, however the Republicans may misbehave, nothing is to be gained by putting the Democrats in their places.

THE TRUSTS GET A HELPING HAND.

If you have an income of $10,000,000 a year you do not have to pay the Government a cent in taxes upon it. But if you have no millions to depend upon, and you get a life insurance policy for $5,000 to protect your family in case of your death, you have to pay $1 for revenue stamps. And then you have to pay 2 cents more for the stamp on the check with which you settle your premium.

You do all this for the alleged purpose of meeting the cost of a war that was over a year and a half ago, and that has already been fully paid for. You also pay a tax for the same purpose every time you send a package by express, or a telegram, or buy a bottle of patent medicine, or a cake of toilet soap, or a packet of court plaster, or a bottle of tooth powder, or a box of chewing gum. You pay every time you give a mortgage or sign a lease.

When these taxes were proposed it was said that they were only temporary, and would be dispensed with as soon as the war was over. They serve no purpose now but to tempt subsidy grabbers to raid the Treasury.

Abolish the stamp taxes!—The Journal.

That would make a first-rate campaign cry. It is chiefly among the ignorant and unthinking that campaign cries have their efficacy and virtue. The cry "Abolish the stamp taxes!" is such a fine, captivating appeal of misinformation to ignorance that it ought to go like wildfire.

The internal revenue taxes imposed for the cost of the Spanish war produce a very large income for the Government, they are easily collected, and they are not burdensome. These taxes are not paid by the poor, who send few express packages and telegrams, and do not often execute documents requiring stamps. Only in a very few cases has the price of proprietary articles been advanced to cover the cost of the stamp. And it was the plain intention of the law that the cost of stamps for telegrams and express receipts should be paid by the companies, not by the sender. It is the rich and the well-to-do who pay the stamp taxes. They fall upon the poor only in a slight measure, in obedience to the principle of the diffusion of cost among all consumers, a principle that is one of the cornerstones of a just system of taxation.

Nevertheless, the campaign cry "Abolish the stamp taxes!" would be caught up by some of the most powerful throats in this country. The trusts and monopolies that thrive by tariff protection and hold a Government license to practice extortion on the people would make the welkin ring all the time with their loud demand that all stamp taxes be abolished. The internal revenue taxes are making the customs taxes unnecessary. Last year the internal revenue was $273,000,000 and the customs revenue only $206,000,000. These figures have startled the legions of Protection. The Illinois Manufacturers' Association has started an agitation for the repeal of the War Revenue act on grounds similar to those stated by our neighbor The Journal. The internal revenue collections will this year considerably exceed the figures of last year. This source of revenue is so productive that a policy of sweeping tariff reduction becomes possible. Mere lowering of the rates would produce more revenue, but as the liquor, tobacco, and stamp taxes already produce a surplus there is no need of more revenue, and no argument about the support of the Government now stands in the way of the transfer of great numbers of taxed articles to the free list.

It is a moment of extreme peril for the trusts and protected infant industries, and they see it. The policy of "Down with the stamp taxes" would suit them marvelously. In the days of those eminent Pennsylvania protectionists, the Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL and the Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, the cry went up that the internal revenue taxes imposed for the cost of the civil war were draining the life blood of the people. The protectionists in Congress instantly saw the point. The stamp taxes were abolished and the advocates of high and higher protection had the field to themselves.

If we could get these troublesome stamp taxes out of the way the insolent and dangerous demand of American manufacturers for the removal of duties on their imports of raw material and reciprocity treaties for the promotion of our foreign trade could be met by the protectionists with a solid front and the old argument about the needs of the Treasury. These are highly anxious days for the old-fashioned protectionists. The tariff wall is in great danger of getting pushed over from the inside. If the Populists will help them to prop it up for yet a little while longer by joining in a cry for the abolition of the stamp taxes they will be deeply grateful.

MR. COMSTOCK AND THE POLICY MEN.

In a letter to THE TIMES, Mr. ANTHONY COMSTOCK admits that he advised the amendment of the Anti-Policy bill by the insertion of the word "knowingly" in the clause relating to the possession of the tools of that gambling trade, and he defends the change as salutary, proper, and not destructive of the purpose of the bill. We cannot deny that Mr. COMSTOCK makes out a plausible case. But the authors of the bill denounce the amendment as fatal, and, strange to say, the policy gamblers and their representatives in the Senate are enthusiastic supporters of the Comstock amendment. With that change, which Mr. COMSTOCK insists is a good one, they are quite willing the bill should be enacted.

As prepared by Mr. THERON G. STRONG at the instance of Capt. F. NORTON GODDARD, the bill declared that a person engaged in policy gambling should be punishable as a common gambler by imprisonment for not more than two years. It provided that one "who shall have in his possession" the writings, slips, or records used in the game of policy should be so punishable; also the owner, agent, superintendent, or caretaker of any room or building where policy slips are sold. The Comstock amendments consisted in the insertion of the word "knowingly" after "who shall" in the first case, and the words "with his knowledge" in the clause relating to the owners or agents of buildings. These changes would make it necessary to prove that the possessor of policy writings or the owner or agent of edifices in which that business was carried on had guilty knowledge of actual or intended violation of law. It is notoriously difficult to prove before a jury that a given man knows a given thing.

But listen to the expository statement and defense of Mr. COMSTOCK:

> The bill, as reported by the unanimous vote of the Senate Committee on Codes, was my substitute bill, which, after a full hearing, that committee reported favorably after adding the words "knowingly," relating to the possession of matters used in carrying on the policy business, and "with his knowledge," as relating to the owner of such premises.
>
> The first "knowingly" was stricken out by the Senate in Committee of the Whole. I know nothing about a further amendment except what I have read in the papers, to the effect that the word "knowingly" has again been added to the bill. When asked my opinion as an expert after more than twenty-eight years' experience, I stated that in my judgment the addition of this word does not destroy the proper administration of this law, nor render it in any manner less effective.
>
> It is absurd to say that this present bill, if it should become law, would be considered ineffectual in reaching the evils of policy. It is eminently a stringent remedy, and one easily enforced. The word "knowingly" has since 1873 been in the laws against obscene and lewd books and pictures, and has never been found difficult to enforce. So, in the Penal Code the law says "have in possession for the purpose of sale," &c.
>
> A search warrant issues under the Code of Criminal Procedure, against "property in possession with intent to use the same as a means to commit a public offense."
>
> These statutes are not impaired, nor is their efficacy affected by the guilty knowledge and intent required to be shown. So the cry that the word "knowingly" kills this bill is misleading and is not based upon any sound reasoning. This amended bill, if it becomes law, will be a severe blow to policy, as you will see by reading the same.

Mr. COMSTOCK ought to know about such things. But we have a profound conviction that the gamblers not only ought to know, but do know. Nobody knows better than they whether a bill aimed at them is going to hit or miss. Beyond all question they feel sure that with the Comstock amendments this anti-policy bill will miss. Would Senator GRADY have moved to reinsert the word "knowingly" after it had been once stricken out and have become a supporter of the bill thus amended if he had conscientiously believed that it was striking a fatal blow at interests from which the Tammany political organization derives large annual revenues and thousands of votes? Would Senator T. D. SULLIVAN and Senator GEORGE W. PLUNKITT have permitted their names to appear in the newspaper lists as voting for this amendment if they had not been advised that the change was approved by the members of their peculiarly wide-awake constituency?

With all due respect for Mr. ANTHONY COMSTOCK—and we have not the slightest doubt that he sincerely believes that his amendments have improved the bill—we feel sure that the opinions of Mr. "AL" ADAMS upon the probable efficacy of the Anti-Policy bill as amended would have greater weight in this community and at Albany than his own.

THE ARMY RATION.

Undoubtedly officers of the United States Army know more than they knew two years ago about campaigning on a considerable scale in general, and campaigning in the tropics in particular. Doubtless most of the blundering of the Santiago campaign would have been avoided if we had had in time of peace something analogous to the manoeuvres of the Continental armies. It is not the fault of the officers that we did not have. The fault was that of which Gen. SCOTT complained when he said that "a republic was never ready for war." Specifically, it was the niggardliness which had become chronic with Congress where the army is concerned. It was also the lack of a Secretary of War who was really in earnest, as Mr. ROOT has shown himself to be in earnest, for the improvement of the army, who was more intent upon that than upon establishing for himself a reputation for economy at the cost of the efficiency of the army.

It is unlikely, however, that anything short of actual experience in the tropics would have led us to see the necessity of modifying the army ration. That was designed, quite properly, for the temperate zone. What modifications it needs to fit it for the consumption of North American soldiers serving in the tropics could not have been accurately ascertained without actual experiment. We knew that the Japanese, who are not a tropical people, have done effective campaigning and fighting on dried fish and rice, and that Spaniards and Cubans alike had thriven upon a ration of which these were the chief components in time of war, as the Cubans had made it "the chief of their diet" in time of peace. But these facts did not fully supply the data for a change in our own army ration.

The Military Service Institution, with its usual turn for practical military problems, took the matter up, and offered a prize for the best essay upon "The Ideal Ration for an Army in the Tropics." The prize has just been awarded to Assistant Surgeon MUNSON. As the judges included the Acting Commissary General, a deputy Surgeon General, and a line officer of experience, the award may be held to be conclusive upon the practical as well as the theoretical aspects of the question, and to furnish a sound basis for legislation.

This is not the first public service, by many, which the Military Service Institution has rendered. The recent publication of the three essays upon the National Guard and its relation to the regular army which the institution had invited, illustrated its freedom from professional pettiness. Only one of the judges in that case was a regular officer, and the essays placed first and second were the work of officers of the National Guard.

The Nicaragua Canal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the very pretty talk of Prof. Keasbey about the interoceanic canal, and understand that the reasons prompting the amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty are not geographical, but egotistical. It is not likely that England or any other European power will seriously object to the American Government forging another weak link or two in its armor. If the canal is not neutralized it will be the more vulnerable. JAMES MACPHERSON.

Trenton, N. J., March 25, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Never Neglects a Social Duty.

"Don't you observe any social duties whatever?"

"Certainly; I decline all my invitations."—Chicago Record.

None to Spare.

His Father—Jimmy, I want to give Cousin Elizabeth one of the pups.

Jimmy—Naw, Pa, don' le's give them pups away; we've only got six.—Chicago Record.

Slow Methods.

He—If there could be any slower amusement than playing chess by mail, I should like to know what it could be.

Him—They might use a messenger boy instead of the mails.—Indianapolis Press.

Withdrawn.

"Where is your 'big gun'?" asked the powdered matron who had come late to the military ball.

"He went away a little while ago in a disappearing carriage," explained the master of ceremonies.—Chicago Tribune.

After Joys.

"I don't think Mrs. Betterdays ever enjoyed her money so much as she does now."

"Why, she lost her money some years ago."

"True, but then, you see, it has supplied her with an unfailing topic of conversation ever since."—Kansas City Independent.

THE STORM.

Emily A. Warden in Philadelphia Ledger.

Cold blows the gale from out the North;
Wild moan the forest, vale, and moor.
Fierce spirits wander boldly forth,
Grim monsters scream at every door.
Against the tempest's hurling might
God keep the helpless poor to-night.

Cold creep the waves along the shore,
Wild shout the breakers in their glee;
Fierce swells the voice of ocean roar,
Grim stalk the shades along the lea.
Against the storm's tempestuous might
God guard the sea-tossed ships to-night.

Cold mists are turned to rattling hail;
Wild voices call in every gust;
Fierce forms resist the shouting gale;
Grim faces toward the sea are thrust.
Oh, God, against the ocean's might
Protect the staggering ships to-night.

Ah, cold the sea's embrace, and chill
The winds that wildly howl and fling,
As wrecks are tossed and forms now still
To spar and mainstay sadly cling.
Ah, yes, for aye, from tempest might
Thine own are safely housed to-night.

THE CITY AS AN EMPLOYER

Mr. Coler Says It Has No Business-like System of Pay.

Street Sweepers Get as Much as Many Teachers—The Controller Blames Legislative Interference.

Controller Coler last night lectured before the Academy of Political Science at Columbia University on "The City of New York." Mr. Coler was introduced by President Low, who said: "I take great pleasure in introducing to you the Controller of New York, than whom probably no one is more fitted to speak of this city." Mr. Coler spoke at length on rapid transit issues. He said that the most important issue of the day was the physical consolidation of the boroughs by systems of rapid transit.

In speaking of the Ramapo deal, Mr. Coler said that at the end of fifty years the city would own the rapid transit system, under the contract; at the end of forty years the Ramapo Company would own the city, under the contract proposed.

"If we applied the business methods of a private corporation to the employment of men for public service we would secure the best professional talent and skill for important technical work, regardless of cost, and for unskilled service we would hire labor in the open market at the market rate. We are prevented by legislation, over which the city authorities have no control, from applying the first principles of business to the affairs of the municipality.

Concerning business methods in city government, Mr. Coler said:

"Next to the Federal Government the City of New York is the largest employer of labor, skilled and unskilled, in the Western world. The average number of persons employed by the city is 40,000, of whom almost 10,000 are classed as laborers, and the average rate of payment for service is higher than that of any other city, State, or National Government on earth. Of this army of employes less than 1,000 are men of expert knowledge. Probably 1,000 others are classed as artisans or skilled laborers, 10,000 are school teachers, leaving 18,000 persons engaged in work, not classed as common labor, for which no special education or intelligence is required. For the 10,000 laborers and 18,000 other unskilled employes of the city the average of salaries is $750 a year.

"Under the laws enacted for the regulation of local affairs we pay the man who sweeps the streets, an unskilled laborer, $600 a year. For our public school teachers we demand a higher order of intelligence and morality, and a special training requiring from six to ten years of hard study, yet we pay them in the early years of their service no more than we pay the unlettered man who sweeps the streets. Such a system could not exist in the conduct of any great private corporation.

"The first step toward a strict application of business methods in the conduct of municipal affairs would be to vest in the local authorities full power to fix the pay of all employes.

WRONGS OF FILIPINOS.

This Government, Bishop Potter Declares, Must Amend Religious Conditions.

A partial report of the condition of affairs as found in the Philippines by Bishop Potter and addressed to the Joint Commission on the Increased Responsibilities of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was made public yesterday. The report is dated Dec. 21 last, and was written at Singapore.

The religious condition of the Philippines is stated to be bad, and all the religious orders except the Jesuits, it is alleged, have robbed the natives and outrageously taxed the administration of the sacraments and the ordinances of religion. As a result of this, it is said, thousands of people are living practically in a state of concubinage. The report goes on to say:

"As your representatives are preparing these words they have read the summary, which has only just reached them, of the report of the American Commissioners to the Philippines, and they are thankful that at least it recognizes the relation of these great wrongs to the situation, which, when the arms of the United States came to the Philippines, they found there.

"If we are to retain these islands, and the undersigned are constrained to own, however they may differ from any of their associates as to the wisdom of originally entering upon them, that no other course seems for the present open to the United States, these wrongs and the righting of them lie at the foundation of the whole Philippine problem. It will be a colossal blunder if any delicacy as to the policy, which may affect or offend a particular vote, important to any political party, is allowed to obscure the facts or to paralyze our action. We must do justly in the Philippines or God will have no use for us, and our presence there will inevitably redound to our National dishonor."

The report says further that successful work is being done in the islands by the Episcopal Church's representatives under the leadership of Chaplain C. C. Pierce of the United States Army. Chaplain Pierce, it says, has been ordered to take a brief furlough for his health, and will shortly visit the United States to seek the aid of churchmen in securing means for the erection of a suitable church edifice in Manila. It bespeaks for him a cordial welcome and encouragement.

WATSON HOMEWARD BOUND.

Admiral Leaves Manila for Yokohama to Meet His Successor.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Brooklyn sailed yesterday from Manila for Yokohama, where she will be joined by the Baltimore and the Newark. The Oregon is already at Yokohama, and the four vessels will await the arrival of Admiral Remey from the United States about April 21, to take command of the station.

It is said at the Navy Department that the gathering of the four warships at Yokohama has no international significance. The Baltimore carries Admiral Watson to Yokohama, and after he turns his command over to Admiral Remey, he will come home by way of Suez on the Baltimore.

Admiral Remey will hoist his flag on the Brooklyn and return to Manila. The Newark has been selected as the flagship of Admiral Kempff, who will have charge of the second division of the fleet, with headquarters in Chinese waters.

Transport Sumner to Sail To-day.

The army transport Sumner will sail this afternoon from the Government pier in Brooklyn for Manila, by way of the Suez Canal. She will carry about 900 recruits for the regiments in the Philippines. Secretary of War Elihu Root, Gen. Wesley Merritt, and other army officials inspected the Sumner yesterday.

REPORT ON LA GLORIA COLONY.

Major Hatfield Describes Present Status of the Cuban Venture.

HAVANA, March 28.—Governor General Wood has received the report of Major Hatfield of the Eighth Cavalry, stationed at Puerto Principe, who was detailed to investigate the colony of La Gloria. It says the roads leading there are poor and go four and a half miles inland through a swamp, which is practically impassable in the rainy season. The ground is thickly wooded, but will be fertile when cleared. There are 175 people there at present, including women and children. Rations are plentiful, but very expensive. There have been no fresh meats there since the camp was established. All the colonists are living in tents, and the sanitary arrangements are bad.

The company, it is added, does not possess deeds to the property, not having kept up the payments, and consequently the colonists are suspicious. The company, it is further asserted, has failed completely to carry out its promises.

The company, it is also stated, possesses ten ponies, two mules, three wagons, and one small launch, running irregularly to Nuevitas.

Another report will shortly be made regarding those who were formerly colonists, but who are now at Puerto Principe and Nuevitas.

E. G. Rideout, General Manager of the Cuban Land and Steamship Company, this afternoon said, with reference to Major Hatfield's report, that "the company possess deeds to 7,000 acres of land"; that it "holds contracts for a little over 40,000 acres more," and that the company "is this week sending money to pay off indebtedness on another tract of 11,000 acres."

Mr. Rideout also said his company is now "obligated to deed land to the extent of 2,604 acres, which subscribers have paid for in full."

"As soon as official maps from surveyors are received from Cuba, the company," Mr. Rideout added, "will begin to issue deeds." These maps, he explained, are expected within the next two weeks. The attorneys of the concern and the officials at Puerto Principe have agreed to file these maps, and have decided upon the form of deed which may be issued, a copy of which the company has at its New York office.

Mr. Rideout added that the road from Port La Gloria to the town site, four miles, is being elevated two feet, and before the next rainy season, he declared, would be covered with gravel for the purpose of making a hard and permanent road. Mr. Rideout also asserted there was no swamp between Port La Gloria and the town site.

ARGUES FOR NAVAL BILL.

Count von Buelow Tells Why Germany Needs More Ships.

BERLIN, March 28.—The Budget Committee to-day resumed consideration of the Naval bill. Secrecy was maintained as to the details of the deliberations, but it became known that Herren Bebel and Richter opposed the measure. Herr Bebel maintained that the new naval plan was evidently aimed at England, although England and Germany had determining mutual interests. German naval increase would effect a closer joining of English colonies with England, and would spur on English jingoism. He said that if England in reality felt threatened in her economic preponderance, she would introduce a protective tariff.

Count Stolberg admitted the possibility of a naval war, saying that since Germany's colonies were secured, the chances of collision with England were augmented. The argument of mutual interests could not be regarded as diminishing those chances, since wars often began despite the existence of mutual interests. In England especially the masses ruled, and the masses were quicker than Cabinets to plunge into war.

After hearing speakers pro and con, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Buelow, addressed the committee. He reiterated that the measure was exclusively of a defensive character toward all the powers, adding that aggressiveness was foreign to German policy, which aimed to maintain peace and preserve the dignity of the empire.

Circumstances, he added, had greatly changed since Prince Bismarck had considered that a small fleet was sufficient, as German trade and transoceanic interests had developed, the areas of political friction had widened, and, although Prince Bismarck, in 1885, regarded a fleet of about the strength of the American Navy sufficient for Germany, the extensive changes in the situation which existed then and which prevail now were shown by the fact that the United States had abandoned its former paths and made itself stronger at sea.

The British policy, he continued, had likewise changed since the days of John Bright. It then followed the principle of non-intervention, but now an imperialist current was overrunning England. One of Germany's principal solicitudes was the maintenance of good relations with all the powers, which, however, was only possible on the basis of the fullest reciprocity and mutual consideration of official relations everywhere. But the days of "Cabinet policy" were past, and popular passion was coming more and more to the fore as an influential factor. For that reason an increase in Germany's material resources was indispensable for assuring peace.

The Reichstag to-day adopted the Budget bill and adjourned, for the Easter holidays, until April 24.

PRAISE FOR SECRETARY HAY.

European Papers Continue to Comment on "Open Door" Negotiations.

LONDON, March 28.—The afternoon newspapers here unanimously applaud Secretary Hay's diplomatic achievement in establishing the doctrine of the "open door" in China, and say his success is much more considerable than hitherto realized. The St. James's Gazette remarks:

"The United States has conferred a benefit on the whole civilized world by securing an agreement on a subject of such vast importance to the prospects of peace as well as commerce."

The Globe thinks there is substantial reason for according the final leadership in "this immensely important movement inaugurated by Lord Salisbury to the United States, owing to Europe's jealousy of Great Britain, while, on the contrary, all the great powers will now vie with one another in their professions of friendship for America," and adds:

"Secretary Hay's dexterous skill in completing his task has left nothing to be desired."

The Westminster Gazette expresses the hope that a similar open-door policy will prevail in the American colonies, including the Philippine Islands.

PARIS, March 28.—The Journal des Débats, commenting on the publication of the "open-door" correspondence, says:

"The United States has incontestably just achieved a great success and has, moreover, rendered true service to other interested nations, among whom France has the greatest reason to congratulate herself on what has been done. We were the first to sign the declaration when asked by Secretary Hay, and this is not the only mark of confidence which reigns between the two countries. Everything indicates that the old cordiality still obtains in our mutual relations, and what has just occurred at Rouen shows no opportunity for a demonstration of friendship will be allowed to pass."

MAKE A PROTEST TO TURKEY.

Foreign Representatives Object to an Increase in Duties.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 28.—The foreign Embassies here have sent a collective note to the Government declaring in positive terms that they will consent to no increase in the import duties without a previous understanding being reached between the powers and the Porte. The embassies also propose to protest against the stamp duties, already put in force, without such an agreement being made.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—It is said at the State Department that the United States Minister at Constantinople is not acting in concert with the representatives of other foreign powers at that capital in seeking to prevent the increase of the Turkish customs duties.

Although the United States would naturally profit by any concerted action which would tend to prevent such a handicap on trade, as is proposed through the increase of customs duties, the subject is one which our Government regards as properly within the sole purview of the European powers with which we have no occasion to concern ourselves. The same statement applies to the proposed combined protest against the Turkish stamp duties.

Interpellation on German Meat Bill.

BERLIN, March 28.—The Conservatives in the Prussian Diet have introduced an interpellation calling upon Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, to explain how he can reconcile his present attitude with his promise that foreign meats will be equally inspected with home meats. While this is construed by some as an insidious attack upon the Chancellor, others believe that it masks an Agrarian retreat on the question of meat inspection.

German Antarctic Expedition.

BERLIN, March 28.—The preparations for the German scientific Antarctic expedition are nearly completed. Prof. Drygalski will be accompanied by Prof. Ernst Vanhoeffen, zoologist; Prof. Hans Gazert, bacteriologist, and Prof. Emil Philipps. The starting point will be Kerguelen, the "Island of Desolation," in the Indian Ocean.

Cost of Famine Relief in India.

CALCUTTA, March 28.—The Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, addressing the Council on the budget to-day, said that nearly 5,000,000 persons were in receipt of regular relief, and that the cost for the ensuing year was estimated at 525 lacs of rupees. The loss on revenue for one year had been 121 lacs of rupees. The Government, he said, hoped during the forthcoming year to spend 100 lacs of rupees in irrigation, but he could see no chance of cutting down the military estimate.

ATTACK NEW WATER BILL

Officials Say Amended Morgan Measure Restricts City Rights.

POOR COMPROMISE, SAYS COLER

Board of Public Improvements, in Response to Merchants' Association's Request, Records Its Disapproval.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday went on record as opposing the amended Morgan bill, which permits the city to go into the Adirondack and Catskill watersheds and the watershed embraced in Rockland and Orange Counties to add to its water supply. This action was in response to a request made by the Merchants' Association that the board do something to "relieve the city authorities of the onus of failure to restore to New York what is justly hers," which the association considers is the object of the bill. The consensus of opinion of the members of the board was that the Morgan bill in its present form does not confer any power upon the city which it does not already possess, and that it even restricted these powers.

As originally introduced, the Morgan bill gave the city the right to select all sources of water supply in whatever part of the State they might be located. The passage of this bill was doubtful, and it was reintroduced in an amended form, so that the city could "have power within the Counties of Essex, Hamilton, Warren, Fulton, and Saratoga, or within Albany, Schoharie, Greene, Delaware, and Ulster Counties, or within Orange and Rockland Counties, to select sources of water supply needed for New York City." The Merchants' Association indorsed the bill, and in its letter to the Board of Public Improvements it said that the measure met with opposition at Albany because the city authorities had made no application for an increased water supply and manifested no interest in the matter. In closing its letter, the association said:

"In view of the fact that the Morgan bill is simply a measure to restore to New York natural rights taken away from it by the Charter Commission, will not your board take some action in regard to the matter approving the work of the association, and thus relieve the city authorities of the onus of failure to restore to New York what is justly hers?"

This communication was laid before the Board of Public Improvements yesterday by Bridge Commissioner Shea, who presided. Mr. Shea said that he could not see how the Morgan bill restored any rights to the city which were not already vested in it. "We can go into any county in the State now," said Mr. Shea, "except Suffolk, and we are prohibited from taking water out of Suffolk County by a general law which was passed in the interest of the people of that county in 1896, and an act repealing this law of 1896 is pending in the Legislature now. The best way we can add to the water supply is to have this repealing act passed. If this were done, the water going to waste in Suffolk County would more than supply the Borough of Brooklyn for forty years.

"It seems strange that the Merchants' Association, which is composed of representative men who are deeply interested in the welfare of the city, should not be able to make an impression on the leaders of the party in power at Albany so as to bring about such legislation as ought to be had for the interests of the city. This board has from the beginning of the present administration had under almost continuous discussion and consideration the proposition to increase and perfect the water supply system of the city, and no let up has been had thereon until the resolution that was adopted by this board, at the request of the Merchants' Association, granting to it an opportunity to investigate the question.

"The matter now, under the influence of the Ramapo Company, may be traced without difficulty to persons not connected with the present administration and not in sympathy with it. It therefore appears that the claim that the city authorities have taken no interest in the matter and have made no application, and that the party leaders at Albany are opposing the Morgan bill because the city authorities have taken no interest in the matter, is too lame and impotent to call for comment."

President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn moved that the communication of the Merchants' Association be laid on the table. "I am beginning to look with suspicion at the Merchants' Association," Mr. Grout exclaimed. "The Morgan bill is a sham, and the Merchants' Association, by indorsing it, would limit us to twelve counties in the State for a water supply. I don't believe it is sincere, but if it is, it has certainly shown a minimum of intelligence in this case."

Controller Coler disputed the imputation of insincerity cast upon the Merchants' Association by President Grout, but said that he could see no reason for approving the Morgan bill "The best lawyers in New York tell me that the charter gives us the right to go into any county in the State for a water supply, except Suffolk," the Controller said. "This, too, is the opinion of Justice Gildersleeve, who, in deciding the Ramapo injunction case, remarked that the city had ample power to get water wherever it can find it.

"This bill restricts rather than increases this ability. It is a compromise measure. There can be no compromise until the city has as much power as the Ramapo Water Company or any other company has got. There is only one way to kill the Ramapo job, and that is by repealing its charter. I favored the original Morgan bill, which confirmed the city in its rights, but this restricts those rights; so I don't believe we should advocate its passage."

There was no opposition to the motion to lay the matter on the table. Then, having disposed of the Morgan bill, the board, on motion of President Grout, adopted a resolution directing the Commissioner of Water Supply to take steps to get an additional supply from Suffolk County, despite the prohibitory law. In this way it is hoped to get the constitutionality of the law before the courts. It has frequently been asserted that the prohibition is illegal, but it has never yet been tested.

COUNT DE BENEDETTI DEAD.

Represented France in Prussia When War of 1870 Began.

PARIS, March 28.—Count Vincent de Benedetti, the French Ambassador to Prussia at the time of the outbreak of the war between Prussia and France, in 1870, is dead. He was born in Corsica in 1817.

Count Vincent de Benedetti, the French diplomat, was of Italian extraction, and was born at Bastia, in Corsica. He was educated for the Consular and Diplomatic Service. He obtained great notoriety in connection with the remarkable draft of a secret treaty between France and Prussia, which was published in The London Times July 25, 1870, at the very beginning of the war between those two powers. The document said that the Emperor Napoleon III. would allow and recognize the Prussian acquisitions consequent upon the war against Austria; that the King of Prussia would promise to assist France in acquiring Luxembourg; that the Emperor would not oppose a federal reunion of North and South Germany; that if the Emperor should occupy or conquer Belgium, the King should afford armed assistance to France against any other power that might declare war against her in such case, and that the two powers should conclude an offensive and defensive alliance.

The publication of this document caused great consternation and excitement throughout Europe. Its authenticity was not denied, but France declared that although M. Benedetti had written the document, he had done so at the dictation of Count Bismarck; whereas the latter statesman declared that through one channel or another France had incessantly demanded some compensation for not interfering with Prussia in her projects. Both statesmen agreed in saying that their respective sovereigns declined to sanction the treaty.

After the fall of the French Empire he disappeared from public notice, retiring to Ajaccio, Corsica. In October, 1871, however, he published a pamphlet in which he threw upon Count Bismarck the whole responsibility of the draft treaty, but the German Chancellor utterly crushed his opponent by a weighty reply. In 1872 M. Benedetti was elected a member of the Conseil Général of Corsica, and since then he had been an advocate at the bar of Ajaccio. An English translation of his "Studies in Diplomacy" appeared in 1895.

Russian Squadron at Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—The Russian squadron, which recently called at Chemulpo, Korea, has arrived at Port Arthur

CALL QUIGG A MEDDLER

Faction War Results from Work in Westchester's Borders.

THREATENS TEN EYCK'S SEAT

County Chairman's Demands Will Probably Cost the Organization a State Committee Member.

There is declared to be a strong probability that Aqueduct Commissioner William H. Ten Eyck, formerly Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, will lose his seat as a member of the Republican State Committee. If he does, his trouble will come, it is further declared, through Chairman L. E. Quigg's meddling in Westchester County politics.

Mr. Quigg last year went to Westchester County, which forms a part of the Sixteenth Congressional District, and, as asserted, promised the County Committee there, of which Congressman Ward is Chairman, that if Mr. Ten Eyck were retained as State Committeeman the district patronage would go to Mr. Ward's committee. The offer was accepted, but the Ward people assert that Ten Eyck not only took the State Committee place, but gobbled all the patronage with the assistance of Quigg. This includes the appointment of census enumerators, yet to be made.

The Quigg-Ten Eyck forces in Westchester County acknowledge ex-Senator J. Irving Burns as their leader.

A few weeks ago, it is declared, Quigg made a proposition to the Westchester people that Burns and Ward should each name one of the delegates to Philadelphia, provided Ten Eyck was continued on the State Committee. Both factions consented to this, and then Quigg made an additional demand, as positively asserted, that Theodore H. Silkman should retire as a candidate for Surrogate of Westchester. Mr. Silkman is a popular member of the Ward faction, and being a candidate for re-election, his friends resented Quigg's attempted dictation in Westchester County politics.

But, on the eve of a Presidential election, the Ward people desired to avoid a factional fight, so they sent Henry R. Barrett of White Plains, a nephew of the late Judge William H. Robertson, to Quigg with the idea of inducing him to modify his demands. But Quigg was obdurate. Referring to his interview with Quigg, Mr. Barrett said yesterday:

"I had a talk with Quigg, at Mr. Ward's request, to see whether some arrangement could be made to avoid further factional fights between Westchester County Republicans. I told Quigg we greatly desired to avert trouble, but he answered in substance that there could be no settlement so long as Judge Silkman continued a candidate for Surrogate. I told Quigg I did not see how Silkman's renomination would affect the choosing of delegates to the National Convention, and said that I did not see why the Spring primaries might not be held without a contest, even if it became necessary to have a fight in the Fall. To this suggestion Quigg said that it was impossible while Judge Silkman remained in the field, and he would consider no propositions for harmony until Silkman withdrew.

"Quigg's stand caused a revolt, and it was made very manifest at the primaries on Tuesday. Yonkers has forty-one of the seventy delegates to the First Assembly District Convention of Westchester, and of these the Ward or anti-Quigg people secured thirty-two. Only four more are needed to give Ward control, and these he is certain to secure.

"The indications are that in the Congress Convention Ward will have twenty-two delegates to thirteen for Ten Eyck. This will mean that Ten Eyck will lose his seat on the State Committee and that Ward will name the delegates to Philadelphia. Judge Silkman, too, will be renominated for Surrogate."

ANTI-BRYAN SENTIMENT.

Ex-Gov. Campbell Says Crystallization Might Make It Effective.

Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio, who has just returned to this city from Washington, says he found much anti-Bryan sentiment among Democrats at the National capital.

"While none questions Bryan's ability or popularity," he said to a TIMES reporter at the Hoffman House yesterday, "sentiment is almost unanimous that the conditions are such as to preclude the success of Mr. Bryan in the Presidential contest.

"But," he continued, "unless there is some crystallization of the opposition to Mr. Bryan, it is not possible to beat him in the convention. Unless opposition is organized, the nomination will go to Mr. Bryan by default.

"There was a great deal of talk in favor respectively, of Augustus Van Wyck and William C. Whitney of New York, Richard Olney of Massachusetts, and Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland. Van Wyck had more supporters than any of the others. Still, if any one of these men cannot go to the convention with the unanimous backing of his State, it would be folly to present his name.

"I do believe that if New York would agree on Van Wyck that New Jersey and some of the New England States would heartily support the New York man, and that this support would afford the South and West an opportunity they would like to improve.

"But there is no organized effort, and in my opinion the convention will decide it is too late to swap horses while crossing the stream, and will renominate Mr. Bryan. Of course Mr. Bryan's nomination will evoke an attack, but it will not do to disregard the fact that Mr. Bryan is very popular with a great many people.

"The Republicans have made many blunders, and if the Democrats make no serious mistakes there should be an excellent opportunity for the election of the Democratic nominee. Naturally, the Republicans will have an enormous campaign fund from the representatives of the money power.

"If Mr. Bryan is nominated I shall support him not only at the polls, but on the stump."

SHEEHAN TO MAKE CONTEST.

Says He Will Present Evidence of Fraud to the Grand Jury.

The defeat of John C. Sheehan by Councilman Frank J. Goodwin, in the Ninth Assembly District primary election Tuesday, gave rise to a great deal of comment in Democratic circles yesterday, and though there were few expressions of surprise at the result, the size of Mr. Goodwin's majority was regarded as larger than even the best informed had expected.

Those who had followed the course of events in the district, and who remembered that last Fall, when the total vote at the primaries was only 2,600, Mr. Sheehan winning by a majority of 189, were surprised to find that on Tuesday, with a total vote of 3,200, Mr. Goodwin had been victorious by 116, a net gain of 305. None of Mr. Croker's deputies would discuss the result any further than to remark that it indicated that the voters of the district wanted a change in the leadership.

Mr. Sheehan busied himself at his headquarters in the Pequod Club in securing affidavits from his district Captains in reference to the charges of fraud. These affidavits were withheld by Sheehan, and all he would say was that he had determined to gather evidence of fraud and present it to the Grand Jury. A number of new instances of illegal voting had come to light, he said, and altogether he felt that he had an extremely good case. He repeated his threat to send a contesting delegation to the State Convention.

At the headquarters of Mr. Goodwin Mr. Sheehan was accused of "crying over spilt milk," and his charges of fraud were denied with much vehemence. It was pointed out that the greatest gains in Mr. Goodwin's behalf were made in the very districts in which Mr. Sheehan had felt most secure, and that the best evidence of the desire for a change was manifested in Mr. Sheehan's own district, which on Tuesday gave him a majority of 4, as against a majority of 16 at last September's primaries.

One of Mr. Sheehan's lieutenants declared yesterday that the anti-Bryan vote was cast in favor of Goodwin, while the out-and-out silver men generally supported Mr. Sheehan's ticket. This man said that these facts would be laid before the National Committee, if necessary, in order to force the opposition to abandon its fight on the leader at the Fall primaries. If the National Committee should refuse to interfere, he said, the consequence would be a marked falling off in the Democratic vote.

The Goodwin men, on the other hand, asserted that they wished to let the matter rest as it is. They felt that Tuesday's victory indicated another next Fall, and their only demand was that Senator Louis Munzinger and Assemblyman N. Taylor Phillips should be retired to private life. Both these men are among Mr. Sheehan's most active lieutenants.

TAMMANY DELEGATION PLANS.

Rooms Engaged in Kansas City—Four in Room Must Pay $5 Each.

James W. Boyle, the Tammany leader of the Seventh Assembly District, returned a few days ago from Kansas City, where he had been sent to make arrangements for the entertainment of the Tammany delegation to the National Convention. Rooms were contracted for in several hotels for the accommodation of 300 members of the local organization, who will be expected to pay at the rate of $5 a day in cases where four persons occupy one room and $7.50 a day where two men are quartered in one room. A rate of $42.50 for the round trip has been secured for local Democrats who wish to attend the convention.

Four years ago over 1,000 Tammany Hall men accompanied the delegates to the Chicago convention. The high prices charged for every commodity and service wrought havoc on the purses of the visitors, and so disgusted them that many of them took an oath never to attend a National convention in a Western city. This, with the reports of inadequate accommodations, has caused a falling off in the number of those who usually attend the convention, and it was said at the Democratic Club last night that many of the rooms contracted for would not be occupied.

EULOGY OF THE REV. DR. WISE.

Resolutions by Jewish Ministers on Death of Venerable Divine.

A special meeting of the New York Board of Jewish Ministers was held on Tuesday to take action regarding the death of the Rev. Dr. Isaac Mayer Wise of Cincinnati, who died on Monday evening. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the deep regret of the members of the board at the loss of Dr. Wise, and to take such further steps as might seem desirable in order to do honor to his memory.

The committee consists of the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthelf, rabbi emeritus of Temple Emanu-El, 521 Fifth Avenue; the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El; the Rev. Dr. Kaufmann Kohler, rabbi of Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street; the Rev. Dr. David Davidson, rabbi of Ahawath Chesed Synagogue, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, and the Rev. Dr. L. Nelson, rabbi of Temple Israel, Bedford and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn. The following resolutions were reported by the committee:

"In the death of the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise we lament the loss of one of the great leaders and teachers of Israel, whose long life was wholly devoted to the advancement and elevation of Judaism.

"Endowed with a great faculty of organization, executive ability, and an indomitable energy and fearlessness, he succeeded in concentrating and vitalizing the progressive forces of American Israel, and creating institutions which have proved the wisdom of his farsighted judgment and will redound to the lasting benefit of Judaism.

"As originator of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the founder and head of the Hebrew Union College, and as prime mover and President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, he merits a permanent and prominent place in Jewish history.

"As untiring champion of the Jewish cause and interests in all directions through the agencies of his various public addresses and publications, especially the weekly papers, The American Israelite and Die Deborah, which he edited for nearly a half century, he greatly contributed toward establishing the influential position which Israelites throughout the United States occupy today.

"In his pulpit and ministerial activity for over fifty years, to the very end of his days, he evinced remarkable power, by which he won and retained the love and reverence of his congregation.

"As man and citizen he took an active interest in the affairs of his city and country and gained the esteem of all classes.

"In submitting to God's inscrutable ways and rendering thanks to Him for raising up in our midst such faithful witnesses and workers for the cause of right and truth, it is resolved that a public memorial service for the adequate expression of these sentiments be held at Temple Emanu-El Sunday morning, April 22, 1900."

RABBI I. M. WISE'S FUNERAL.

All Jewish Business Houses in Cincinnati Will Close To-day.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—The funeral of Rabbi Isaac M. Wise to-morrow will probably be the largest and most imposing ever seen in Cincinnati. From 10 to 12 o'clock all Jewish business houses will be closed. Up to to-night the family have received 600 telegrams of condolence from Jewish rabbis and members of congregations, and many more have been received from various societies and organizations. A hundred visitors are here to attend the funeral, and a greater number is expected to-morrow morning.

ARBUCKLES CUT SUGAR PRICE.

Reduction of Five Cents a Hundred Pounds—American Stock Drops.

The Arbuckles made what appeared to be an aggressive move in the sugar war yesterday. In spite of the fact that the raw sugar market is advancing, they cut the price of their refined product from $5 a hundred pounds to $4.95—a cut of one-twentieth of a cent a pound. Such a cut on a rising raw sugar market is unusual. It was not met by the American Sugar Refining Company or any one else, and President Henry O. Havemeyer of the American Company made public a statement after the cut was announced, in which he said it would not be met under present conditions, and talked rather depressingly of the prospects of dividends this year. This precipitated a break of about 4 points in American Sugar Refining Company stock on the Exchange.

On Saturday, March 17, raw centrifugal sugar was quoted at 4⅝ cents, muscovado at 3⅞ cents, and molasses at 3 11-16 cents a pound. Centrifugal sugar has since advanced to 4 7-16 cents, muscovado to 3 15-16 cents, and molasses to 3¾ cents a pound. For the Arbuckles to cut the price under these circumstances was considered surprising. Their price Tuesday was $5 a hundred pounds, and 1 per cent. off for cash. The Sugar Trust price was $5.15, and 1 per cent. off for cash, but it "comes to the same thing," because the latter price is cut 15 cents when the grocer makes his purchases. The fact that the Arbuckles have come down to $4.95 is not taken everywhere, however, to mean an act of great hostility. One of those connected with the management of an independent refinery said yesterday: "My own view is that the Arbuckles simply have some sugar to move, and when they have moved it, will put the price up again. They had a big lot of sugar on hand that was going slowly at $5, and they cut the figure to $4.95 to make it sell quicker, I dare say."

It has been said that the Arbuckles have lately been quietly selling at $4.95, anyway. This their sugar manager emphatically denies. The Doschers did not meet the cut yesterday, and sold some sugar at the high price.

Mr. Havemeyer's statement took a rather gloomy view of the situation. He said the Arbuckle cut was unparalleled in the history of the trade, adding: "This further diminishes the margin between the raw and refined, in which to us there was no profit. Such a course can only be explained by the most abject necessities—which is not to be thought of—or the determination to make the business disastrous to all engaged in it. We will not meet the prices while the raw market remains as it is."

Mr. Havemeyer was asked if the American Sugar Refining Company's last dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the common was officially declared to be a quarterly dividend, and answered emphatically in the negative. He added: "The condition of the business since Jan. 1, to say nothing of this morning's development, has not been such as to warrant any further dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., and if existing conditions continue the rate will be much further reduced, if my recommendations prevail."

The stock broke from about 108 on this declaration some 3 points. It closed at 105¼, a net loss of 3¾ points for the day, after having sold as high as 110¼.

GODDARD---HESS CONTEST

Hess Faction Not So Sure of Majority of Delegates.

Fight for Control in Congress Convention Centres in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District.

The adherents of Charles A. Hess and Capt. F. Norton Goddard each claim to have elected a majority of the delegates to the Twelfth Congress Convention. Each of the men named wants to go as a delegate from the district to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia. While the Hess men held a jollification meeting and parade last night in honor of their alleged victory, some of the Hess faction did not seem quite so positive of the success of their leader as they did on Tuesday night.

There are 109 delegates to the convention, which will meet at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, at Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street, on April 5. Each candidate claims a majority of the delegates chosen, and each admits that delegates are sometimes purchasable. The Hess people claimed 59 delegates on Tuesday; yesterday they maintained that they certainly had 58. The Goddard faction declared on Tuesday that they had 57 of the 109 delegates, and they stuck to these figures yesterday. Hess concedes a certain 50 votes to Goddard, and the latter makes a similar concession to Hess.

The dispute seems to centre about the nine votes from the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, although two votes are disputed in each of two other districts. In the Twenty-seventh, John Sabine Smith won two in the Fourteenth Election District. They are considered as pretty certain for Hess. The four votes in the Fifteenth and Twenty-fifth Election Districts are controlled by James W. Perry and Assemblyman Gherardi Davis, friends of Capt. Goddard. In the Sixteenth Election District there are three votes; John Sabine Smith and Gherardi Davis each named one, and the two chose a third. These were elected, and two of the three are said to be certainly for Goddard.

Assuming that the general concession made by Hess and Goddard is correct, Goddard will have 56 and Hess 53 votes in the convention. The result is so close, however, that the exact figures will not be known until a vote is taken in the convention. Each side professes the utmost confidence that its man has been defeated.

These are the claims:

Ass. Dist.	Hess.	God'ard	Ass. Dist.	Hess.	God'ard
No. 18	26	0	No. 25	10	16
No. 20	2	32	No. 27	5	7
No. 22	6	2		—	—
Total				58	57

The Goddard people admit that they have one weak brother in the Twentieth District, but declare that they will see to it that he does not collapse on convention day.

It has been the contention of the anti-Hess people that neither Hess nor Assemblyman John A. Weekes, Jr., is a resident of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. The fact that neither of them voted on Tuesday is construed by the anti-Hess faction as an admission of the truth of their charge. They say that Mr. Hess's home is at the Hotel Majestic, and that Mr. Weekes lives at 46 West Twenty-seventh Street. Both Mr. Hess and Mr. Weekes were threatened with arrest if they voted.

An amusing feature of the contest leaked out last night, one materially affecting the chances of Mr. Hess as a delegate to the National Convention.

Some days ago Mr. Hess learned that a desperate effort would be made to defeat him in the Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, where he and Henry Pollack had been named for delegates. Mr. Hess felt that he must be a delegate to the convention at all hazards, so he went to the Seventh Election District and had his name placed on the ticket there. Mr. Hess was elected in both districts.

Now he is a delegate from two districts, but can only vote from one or the other. So he loses one vote. Neither can he, under the rules governing the convention, make any substitution until after a temporary organization has been effected.

Mr. Hess last night admitted this to be the fact, but still professed confidence in his success.

Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa was a Goddard delegate in the Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, where he is very popular. On the Hess ticket in the same district appears the name "Dr. D. B. St. John." There is no such person there, and the Goddard people assert that the fictitious name was placed there for the purpose of misleading Goddard's supporters.

Capt. Goddard yesterday retained Lawyer John R. Hammond to look after his interests in the many questions that will surely arise.

It is predicted that the Twelfth Congress Convention will be one of the hottest seen in New York in many a day.

GRUBER ON HIS VICTORY.

How He Explains Quigg's Remark After the Battle.

Col. Abraham Gruber was in excellent spirits yesterday as a result of his victory in the Twenty-first Assembly District. When he heard that Chairman L. E. Quigg had expressed the opinion that ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin had made a magnificent showing, Col. Gruber said:

"Quigg is a peculiar combination. If some of his friends were knocked down by the discharge of a Gatling gun, he would say, 'Just see how that hurt the gun.'

"If you should take Quigg into a political fight and run over him as though you were a locomotive, cut off his legs and arms and mash his head into a jelly, he would rise up and, in triumphant tones, call attention to the damage he had inflicted on the machine which had run him down.

"Our victory in the Twenty-first was distinctively a condemnation of Quigg and his methods rather than a success for anybody. Quigg used money, patronage, and power, but was badly beaten."

It is understood that at the Assembly District Convention on Monday night Col. Gruber will make a speech, which, it is said, will command widespread attention.

Ex-Mayor Strong and ex-State Chairman Brookfield yesterday sent their congratulations to Col. Gruber.

Bars Quigg as a Delegate.

As a result of the Gruber victory on Tuesday, Chairman L. E. Quigg has been served with notice that he cannot go as a delegate to Philadelphia from the Fourteenth Congress District. Mr. Gruber will control 101 votes there. He does not expect to be chosen, and is in no sense a candidate, but he won't let Quigg go. John S. Wise will be one of the delegates, and possibly Moses McKee will be the other. Mr. Quigg expects to be chosen a National Delegate from the Seventh Congress District.

Brookfield Has a Reply for Quigg.

"So Quigg says I am a ghost," remarked William Brookfield, ex-Chairman of the Republican State Committee to a TIMES reporter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. "As a matter of fact," he continued, "I never fed better than during these prosperous times. I may be a ghost, but Quigg will find I am of the Banquo order, one of the kind that will not down for him or anybody else."

THE AUGUSTIN DALY SALE.

Dispersal of the Last Portion of the Collections Begun.

The dispersal of the last portion of the collections of the late Augustin Daly was begun yesterday afternoon at the galleries of the American Art Association. It consists of the autographs—exclusive of those which were bound into books—the documents, prints, playbills, and photographs. This portion of the property of the famous manager is divided into 1,477 lots, many of which include more than one piece. The sale will be finished this evening.

The portion of the collection sold yesterday realized a total of $1,424. The highest price of the day was $65, given by George D. Smith for a series of autograph letters by Charles Dickens, including a letter with references to the first two numbers of "The Pickwick Papers," and three letters from the author to Miss Hogarth, written shortly before his marriage to her.

An autograph letter by David Garrick was sold to Mr. Smith for $45; a number of letters by Mrs. Inchbald to J. O. Wright & Co. for $50, a letter by Edmund Kean to Mr. Smith for $30, and an album of autographs, verses, &c., which belonged to Adelaide Neilson to the same dealer for $30.

A letter by the Prince of Wales did not arouse much enthusiasm, and was knocked down for $8.50. While $45 was given for a letter by John Howard Payne, dated at the United States Consulate at Tunis September, 1843.

In the report in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday an error was made in the price at which the collection of autograph letters of Thackeray was sold to Wright & Co., it was stated to be $8,100. It should have been $16,200—$8,100 for each of the two volumes.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Bellevue Sewing and Knitting Class will meet to-day at Miss Leary's, 3 Fifth Avenue; Miss Jane Meade Welch will give another of her lectures on "America Under the Constitution" at her studio in Carnegie Hall, her subject being "John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson"; Prof. Boisse will give the last but one of his lectures on the Huguenots at the residence of Miss Adelaide Hamilton, 17 West Twentieth Street, at 11 A. M., his topic being "Révocation de l'Edit de Nantes. Ses Conséquences en Europe et en Amérique." In the evening the Knickerbocker Riding Club will meet at Durland's and the Knickerbocker Whist Club will hold its last meeting at Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd's. To-night, at the residence of Alexander C. Morgan, 134 West Seventy-third Street, Edward Brigham, the basso, will give a song recital.

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The wedding of George Barclay Rives, son of George Rives, and Miss Betty Hare, daughter of Montgomery Hare, will be celebrated in Grace Church on Tuesday, April 24. John P. Story of Boston and Miss Jane Albert will be married in St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, April 18.

***

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a small luncheon yesterday at the Astoria. Among her guests were Mrs. George J. Gould, Lady Mary Sackville, and Miss Greta Pomeroy. Mrs. Fish wore a biscuit-colored cloth gown and a draped toque of pale blue velvet, with pink roses in the back; Lady Mary Sackville was in black, her close-fitting coat having a collar and revers of ermine, and she wore a large black hat; Miss Pomeroy was also in black silk and cloth, with trimmings of white lace and violet velvet. Her black toque had a large rosette of black, the edges outlined in silvery white cord; Mrs. Gould was gowned in heliotrope, the bodice lightened with large steel buttons. She wore a large picture hat.

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La Touraine, sailing to-day for Havre, has booked, among others, Col. Thomas B. Addis, Capt. William A. Andrews, Mme. Theobald Chartran, wife of the artist; Clarence Gray Dinsmore, Mrs. John Foster of Washington, R. F. Forbes, Stewart A. Hartshorne, James H. Hyde, P. B. Jennings, William King, Jr., Count de la Bresse, Miss Annie G. Morgan, Miss Marie Picard, Dr. J. H. Spaulding and Mrs. Spaulding, Mrs. H. Wilberforce and Mrs. John M. Tracy and Miss Marguerite Tracy. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic B. Esler, who were booked to sail yesterday on the New York, have deferred their departure until April 5, when they will sail on the Augusta Victoria. The Aller, which arrived yesterday from Genoa, Naples, and Gibraltar, brought among others, Mrs. George N. Hammond, the Marchesse San Vito of Rome, and Mr. Charles Barker Tibbits and son.

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Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wainwright will give an evening reception with music at their residence, 22 West Forty-sixth Street, this evening. A troupe of colored minstrels will play the banjo. One hundred guests are expected.

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The engagement is announced of Dr. Lewis Anderson of this city and Miss Laura Chapman, daughter of William Porter Chapman of Elmira, N. Y.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give to-night at her residence, 25 East Seventy-eighth Street, a large dinner. Among her guests are to be Lady Mary Sackville, Miss Pomeroy, and Mrs. George Gould. Another of to-night's dinners will be one of eighteen covers at Mrs. George B. de Forest's, 14 East Fiftieth Street.

***

Mrs. James Hude Beekman gave a card party yesterday afternoon at her residence. There were twenty-one present, seven at a table, and some handsome prizes were given, among them silk parasols with cloisonné handles, Dresden inkstands, and pretty jewel cases. Among those present were Mrs. Henry C. Trevor, Mrs. Dwight Collier, Mrs. Addison Cammack, Mrs. Sydney Smith, Miss Lawrence, and Miss McAllister.

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The Ladies' Hahnemann Hospital Association will give on April 4 an afternoon euchre party at the Lorraine, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. The Entertainment Committee consists of Mrs. William Frances Honon, Mrs. Samuel Duncan Miller, Mrs. Arthur L. Root, Mrs. Samuel Shipley Blood, Mrs. Samuel J. Drake, and Mrs. Clinton L. Bagg.

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The afternoon Tea Club will meet to-morrow afternoon at the residence of Mrs. James Hude Beekman, 25 East Forty-seventh Street. The members of this club are Mrs. John H. Mason, Mrs. Victor Newcomb, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, and Mrs. James Hude Beekman. Each member is privileged to invite a certain number of guests, and there are usually as many men as women present. The object of the club is purely social, and there are no musical or literary features at these teas.

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The Knickerbocker Bowling Club is perhaps the most representative of all the Lenten organizations. Each Wednesday brings a crowd to the Tennis Building to bowl. Among those who were at the meeting yesterday were Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. Courtlandt Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, the Misses Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. John Purdy, Mrs. Lester del Garcia, Miss Howland, Miss Julia Pierson, Miss Daisy Pierson, Miss Edith Jay, Miss de Peyster, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, and Miss Livingston. The Rose Show came in also for quite a share of fashionable patronage. Fifth Avenue was crowded during the morning and early afternoon with carriages, and many familiar faces were seen, many of them bronzed from recent Southern trips.

***

Wakehurst, the Van Alen place at Newport, will be occupied this Summer by the owner and his two daughters. As announced yesterday, Mr. Van Alen is coming home from South Africa and has instructed his agents that his house be made ready for him. The younger Miss Van Alen will make her début in society.

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Besides the wedding of Charles Raoul Duval and Miss Beatrice Tobin, a description of which has already been given in this column, there has been little of interest happening at the Golden Gate. Later letters speak of the great beauty of the bride in her white satin gown and veil and her wonderful golden-brown hair. The ceremony took place in the private chapel of the residence of the bride's mother. Among the wedding guests were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. George Parsons, Francis Carolan, Miss Mary Crocker, Donald de V. Graham, Count du Paic, Baron Alexander von Schrader, and Major S. L. Rathbone. Mr. and Mrs. Raoul Duval will reside for the next four months at San Mateo.

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The Prince and Princess André Poniatowski have returned to San Francisco from New York. Mr. and Mrs. Collis P. Huntington and Miss Campbell will arrive at San Francisco on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and D. O. Mills are at Millbrae, near San Francisco, and will remain about four weeks. Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Fithian and George Loughborough, who started on a yachting tour of the South Pacific six months ago, have arrived at Honolulu on their way home. They will arrive in a fortnight. A fourth member of the party left the yacht and returned to San Francisco a few months ago.

Some Newport Spring Weddings.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 28.—Miss Stockton, daughter of Capt. C. H. Stockton, President of the Naval War College, is to wed Lieut. Frederick A. Traut of the training ship Monongahela here in May, and the wedding will most likely occur at the college.

Miss Kane, daughter of Mrs. Walter L. Kane, is to be married in April.

Miss Frances K. Farge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John K. Farge, will be married in June.

"Will This Country Become a Large Exporter of Bituminous Coal?" A special article by Frederick E. Saward, editor of The Coal Trade Journal, in THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday, April 1. Sunday edition three cents, week days one cent.—Adv.

AMERICAN THEATRE LEASE.

Henry Greenwall Will Place Stock Company in House Next Season.

The names of many prominent theatrical managers have been mentioned in connection with the securing of the lease of the American Theatre, which will be vacated by the Castle Square Opera Company next season, through an arrangement made recently between Maurice Grau and Henry W. Savage, whereby the English opera is to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House.

It can now be definitely stated that Henry Greenwall, the theatrical manager, who controls many of the prominent theatres in large cities of the South, with headquarters at New Orleans, secured the theatre from the Zabrowski estate yesterday, at a rental which is said to be in the neighborhood of $25,000 a year.

At a conference to-day between Mr. Savage and Mr. Greenwall's representative it will be arranged so that the new management may take control of the house early next season. Mr. Savage's lease not terminating until Christmas.

Mr. Greenwall will place a stock company in the theatre with William Farnum as the leading man, he having played these rôles under Mr. Greenwall's management for some little time and proving quite a favorite on the Southern circuit, particularly in New Orleans, where he has appeared frequently in the Grand Opera House.

When he makes his appearance in New York a competent company will support him. After he has been seen in this city for one year, it is Mr. Greenwall's intention to star Mr. Farnum in plays which he will have specially written for him.

HERALD SQUARE MANAGEMENT.

Lease Transferred to Lee Shubert—Prospective Attractions.

The papers were signed at noon yesterday, and the lease of the Herald Square Theatre transferred to Lee Shubert, the theatrical manager of Syracuse. The announcement made yesterday that the new lessees of the theatre would be Shubert and Lederer is absolutely incorrect, and Mr. Shubert, in securing the theatre, proposes to have his brother, Sam S. Shubert, assume the entire management of the theatre when he takes control, which is optional with Charles E. Evans between May 1 and Sept. 1.

George W. Lederer will be identified with the theatre only in the way of supplying a good many of the attractions, notwithstanding that combination plays will also be offered.

The present attraction, Mary Sanders in Little Nell and the Marchioness, will continue for its entire engagement, and will be followed by Eugene W. Presbrey's production of "Quo Vadis," which is scheduled to open on Easter Monday. If this attraction should prove successful, it will be retained for the remainder of the season.

The arrangements which exist between Kirke La Shelle and Mr. Evans for the opening dates next season for Augustus Thomas's play, "Arizona," will undoubtedly be retained. It is also intended by Mr. Shubert to commission Mr. Lederer while he is abroad this Summer to secure English productions which, in his opinion, would answer for the Herald Square Theatre. This arrangement, however, will not interfere with the plan of making the greater number of the productions of a musical kind. "The Messenger Boy," George Edwardes's successful musical comedy, which was presented in London this season, and for which Mr. Lederer has purchased the American rights, will probably figure among the first of London successes which will be presented.

Many members of the "American Beauty" company, who sail for London next Wednesday, will return to this country next season as members of "The Messenger Boy" company. It is also likely that an arrangement will be made to bring over for this house another of the London musical comedy successes "San Toy."

RECITAL OF TWO ARTISTS.

Vladimir de Pachmann and Henri Marteau Heard at Mendelssohn Hall.

Vladimir de Pachmann, the eminent Russian pianist, and Henri Marteau, the distinguished French violinist, gave a joint recital at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon. That there would be a large audience was a foregone conclusion, for both of these artists have numerous admirers, and the combination of two such potent personalities was something more than the ordinary concert-goer could by any possibility resist. The hall, therefore, was filled, and the enthusiasm was of a nature to show that those present believed that they were in the presence of an unusual demonstration of the beauty of musical art. The two performers were heard together in two sonatas, that of Mozart in E-flat major, and the inevitable "Kreuzer" sonata of Beethoven. M. Marteau's solo numbers were Bach's prelude and fugue in G minor for violin alone, the same master's familiar aria, Sjoegren's "Fantasie-Stueck," Opus, 27, No. 2, and Wieniawski's "Scherzo Tarantelle." M. de Pachmann's solos were two preludes, two etudes, a mazourka, and a waltz by Chopin. It will be seen from this enumeration that there was nothing in the programme to excite morbid curiosity as to what either might do.

M. Marteau is an artist of such warmth of style that perhaps the greatest interest of the afternoon was in noting the contrast between his manner of playing and that of the pianist. The one was all fire and sincerity and the other all finish and search after effect. M. Marteau's performance of the Sjoegren number was altogether lovely in tone and feeling. It was one of those pieces of violin playing which animate an audience and make it glad that it is there. In the Wieniawski selection he displayed the most brilliant and dazzling technic, and quite carried away his hearers by the splendid dash and spirit of his performance. M. Marteau is a violinist to whom a sincere lover of music can always listen with respect and pleasure. His attainments are so solid and his natural gifts so valuable that he is unfailingly admirable.

It is too late in the history of the world to say anything new in these columns in regard to the piano playing of M. de Pachmann. It may be sufficient to record at this time that his work yesterday afternoon was marked by all the wonderful mastery of finger technic and the ravishing beauty of tone which always are to be found in his performances. It is a pity that he deems it advisable to indulge in antics at the piano and to take liberties with compositions so well known to every schoolgirl as the D flat waltz of Chopin. But peculiarities of this kind have been commented on here and elsewhere ever since M. de Pachmann first revealed himself to Americans, and he has not yet seen fit to change his methods. Probably as long as the public continues to applaud his pretty playing, in spite of his whimsies, he will be the same Pachmann. And even at that he will always be worth hearing.

"Carmen" at the Opera.

"Carmen" once a week seems now to be the order of the day at the Metropolitan Opera House. It would be idle to find fault with Mr. Grau for pursuing a policy which makes his business profitable. A theatrical manager or an operatic impresario is much like any other person who has goods to sell; he endeavors to offer what his patrons wish. There is no room for doubt that the patrons of the Metropolitan Opera House desire to hear "Carmen" with Mme. Calvé in the title rôle, and the more indifferently she approaches the performance, the more she takes her auditors into her confidence, gets outside of the part, and throws her personality forward, the better they like it. This being the case, there is no ground for wonder that in the circumstances Mr. Grau offers "Carmen" frequently and Mme. Calvé does not take it too seriously. The programme last night called for indulgence for her on the ground that she was suffering from a slight attack of lumbago. This affliction cannot be said to have marred her voice or her conception of the part. As presented last night, it would have baffled even the Sherlock Holmeses of Boston to discover anything subtle in it.

The performance last night, aside from Mme. Calvé's sportive treatment of her part and her appearance in a new gown in the second act, did not differ in any essential respect from those which preceded it. M. Salignac repeated his familiar impersonation of Don José, and Mr. Scotti was once again a handsome, dashing, and vocally admirable Escamillo, Mme. Clementine de Vere was the Micaela, and was heartily applauded for her romanza. Signor Mancinelli conducted.

Burton Holmes Lectures.

This morning at 11 o'clock and this evening again at 8:15, Burton Holmes will continue his lectures at Carnegie Lyceum, with "The Grand Cañon of Arizona" as his subject. A large number of motion pictures have been added to his collection, giving panoramic views of this country, showing the descent of caravans on the perilous trail.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Allan Trumbull Baer.

Allan Trumbull Baer, formerly managing editor of The Evening Telegram, died yesterday morning in Paris of a complication of diseases, following an attack of influenza. He was born at South Bend, Ind., on May 11, 1864, became an expert telegraph operator and, it is said, was the first to bring into use on the circuit the typewriter. While at Norwich, Conn., from 1885 to 1889, he received press dispatches over the New England circuit, and after his work as operator was done wrote articles for various newspapers. In 1887 he married Miss Annie Yerrington, the daughter of a Norwich merchant. In 1889 he became a reporter on The New York Sun, and, after leaving it filled an executive position on the Associated Press. In 1893 he joined the staff of The New York Herald and was its assistant day city editor and night city editor. In 1897 he became managing editor of The Evening Telegram. Ill health compelled him to give up that position. He went abroad in January, 1899, and for a time worked for the Paris edition of The Herald. He had been seriously ill three weeks. He is survived by his wife and his seven-year-old son, Sterling.

Clinton Van Rensselaer Ludington.

Clinton Van Rensselaer Ludington, one of the oldest and most widely known lawyers and Republican politicians of Sullivan County, died at his home in Monticello, N. Y., yesterday from heart failure and the effects of injuries sustained by a fall four weeks ago. He was born in Woodbourne, Sullivan County, in 1821, and went to Monticello fifty years ago. He was Director of the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York Railroad from the time of its inception thirty years ago until 1892. One daughter survives him.

Obituary Notes.

Miss G. CELIA DOUGHTY, daughter of the late Gen. George S. Doughty, died yesterday at her home, 219 East Thirty-second Street.

JOHN A. BARNES, United States Consul at Cologne; died there Tuesday night. He was born in Ohio, and was appointed from Illinois in October, 1897.

CHARLES DURAND, a well-known manufacturer and formerly Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives, died at his home, at Ansonia, Conn., yesterday. He was eighty years old.

MICHAEL DOYLE, who was Mayor of Newburg from 1890 to 1892, died there yesterday of paralysis. He was seventy-eight years of age. He was a member of the Park Board, had long been prominent in local public affairs, and was many years engaged in business there, retiring in 1882.

Mrs. GEORGE B. TURRELL, daughter of Henry Migem, who came here from France in 1825, died yesterday at her home, in South Orange, N. J., where she had lived for thirty-five years. Mrs. Turrell was sixty-nine years old. She leaves a son, William H. Turrell, and a daughter, Mrs. Harvey I. Underhill.

JOHN S. OGDEN,

Ceylon and India Tea

BLACK or GREEN.

LIPTON'S

CEYLON

TEAS

ARE THE BEST.

For Sale by all Grocers.

"HYOMEI"

KILLS THE GERMS.

Ten Minutes Four Times a Day will cure Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma.
Ten Minutes Every Hour will cure Consumption and Pneumonia.
Ten Minutes at Bedtime will cure a Cold or Croup.
Five Minutes at any Time will cure a Cough.

Your Money Refunded if it Fails.

Hyomei is the only Germicide which can be inhaled. It can be used while at work, in the church, at the theatre, or in street cars. Contains no poisonous compounds or dangerous chemicals.

Sold by all druggists or sent by mail.
Complete Outfit $1.00. Trial Outfit, 25c.
Send for five days' treatment free.
THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

"Cluett" "PENASCO" 25c. each.

ARROW BRAND "COLBERT" 2 for 25c.

Style of Collar the same but of different qualities.

Our fashion booklet, "Correct Attire for Men," sent to those who ask.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.
5 Union Square, West
New York City.

HORTON LAW REPEAL IS PASSED BY THE SENATE

Anti-Fight Bill Now Goes to Gov. Roosevelt for Signing.

THE VOTE STOOD 26 TO 22

Senator Willis the Only Republican to Vote No—Not a Democrat for the Bill.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Senate to-day, by a vote of 26 to 22, passed the Lewis bill to repeal the Horton law permitting prize-prizefights. The bill now goes to the Governor. It was a strict party vote, except that Senator Willis voted with the Democrats against the bill. Senator Havens (Dem.) did not vote, and Senator Coffey (Dem.) was absent.

When Senator Ellsworth moved that the rules be suspended, and that the Lewis bill be taken up, Senator Grady (Dem.) moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Codes, with instructions to amend by limiting the number of rounds to twelve, providing for a padded ring, and that 5 per cent. of the gross receipts be paid to county agricultural societies. The motion was lost, as was also a motion by Senator Wagner (Dem.) for an amendment that the act take effect Feb. 1, 1901. The vote on final passage was then taken.

In speaking for his proposed amendment Senator Grady said: "I don't believe that we measure the intelligence of the Legislature or reflect the intelligence of the people of the State when, having our attention called to the existing abuses in connection with the sport, we confess ourselves as incapable of any other legislation. It is apparent we have reached that state of appetite when the ordinary transaction of public affairs must be spiced with sensationalism.

"The amendments were drawn up at the suggestion of the sporting editors of the leading metropolitan journals for the purpose of preventing the abolition of the manly and I believe the salutary sport. I think the more you have of sparring contests, the less you will have of the knife and the pistol."

Senator Wagner stated he would vote for the measure providing it be amended to take effect Feb. 1, 1900. His motion to amend was lost.

On the vote, Senator Coggeshall first asked to be excused from voting, but withdrew his request, and voted aye. "I do not believe the bill should be made a party measure," said he. "I think it is a bill outside of party politics. I voted in favor of the bill being reported from the Codes Committee. When it was first suggested that the bill be made a party measure and that a caucus be held, I refused to enter. Going there and finding it imperative to vote for the bill, and being unable to have the bill amended, I left the caucus. I did not declare I would vote against the bill. An amendment extending the time when the act shall take effect has been offered, and I believe it would have been better for the Republican Party if this amendment had been accepted.

"I don't believe we should have been caucused on this measure. We have had too much of caucusing. I think it is unwise in this instance. I shall probably be controlled and guided by the action of the majority of my colleagues. I withdraw my request to be excused from voting, and vote aye."

POLICE COMMISSIONERS' VIEWS.

President York of the Police Board, speaking about the passing by the Senate at Albany of the Horton Law Repeal bill, said: "I think the Legislature is to be congratulated, and the people of the State of New York as well, but more particularly the people of the City of New York are to be congratulated."

Commissioner Abell said he was in favor of the repeal, and he said the stopping of boxing shows was a good thing.

Commissioner Hess said: "I am very, very glad of it. I have not been in favor of the boxing business the way it has been conducted in New York, and I am glad that the Horton law has been repealed."

Chief Devery declined to discuss the subject.

FATHER HENDRICKS CHOSEN.

Named By Republicans to Succeed Father Malone as Regent.

ALBANY, March 28.—At the joint Republican caucus to-night the Rev. Thomas A. Hendricks of Rochester was chosen Regent to succeed the late Father Sylvester Malone of Brooklyn. Father Hendricks received 73 votes and his opponent, the Right Rev. T. M. A. Burke, Bishop of Albany, 14.

Senator Armstrong in presenting the name of Father Hendricks spoke of him as a broad-minded, generous-hearted philanthropist, who had done a great and noble work in Rochester for the past twenty-six years. Senator White withdrew the name of the Rev. John F. Mullane of Onondaga.

May Be Passed To-day.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Rules Committee of the Assembly reported out a big calendar of bills for the Assembly to-morrow, the most important of which were:

Mr. AMBLER—Compelling employers to furnish seats for female waitresses in hotels and restaurants.

Mr. BARNES—Compelling hotel proprietors to have an employe to act as night watchman, who shall be on duty each night from 11 o'clock postmeridian to 6 o'clock ante-meridian to guard against fires and look after the safety of the guests.

Senator WAGNER—Compelling the Long Island Railroad to begin at once the depression of the Atlantic Avenue tracks in Brooklyn.

Mr. WHEELER—Increasing the number of forest protectors.

Mr. BRENNAN—Adding Borough Presidents to the New York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Mr. PLATT—Taking the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath out of the jurisdiction of the State Board of Charities.

BILLS FAVORABLY REPORTED.

ALBANY, March 28.—The following bills were favorably reported to the Senate to-day:

Mr. HENRY—Prescribing the powers of the Board of Pharmacy of New York City, and fixing a license fee of $10 for pharmacists.

Mr. COOLEY—Amending the Greater New York charter relating to the distribution of moneys collected on account of taxation of fire insurance companies.

Mr. MORRIS—Authorizing the City of New York to raise $10,000 to pay soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States who were in the employ of the city at the time of their enlistment for the war with Spain, the salary or per diem compensation to which they would have been entitled had they remained in the employ of the city. The committee amended the bill so as to make it permissive instead of mandatory.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Providing that no street surface, elevated, or steam railroad shall be constructed upon any of the streets in the Fifth Ward of Queens on which there is not a railroad without the consent of a majority of the property owners on the street. The committee recommended that the bill be referred to the Railroads Committee.

Senator PLUNKITT—Authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New York City to purchase a valid charter, with authority to construct a bridge over the East River at Blackwell's Island, connecting Manhattan and Queens.

Mr. REMSEN—For the removal of the Kings County Penitentiary to Barren Island.

Mr. HAWKINS—For the repeal of the act providing for the abatement and prevention of nuisances in and about Newtown Creek, Brooklyn, and in Long Island City.

Mr. METCALFE—Relative to the granting of licenses for performances in Richmond and Queens by the Police Department.

Senator McCARREN—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to provide funds not to exceed $50,000 for the support of night schools in Brooklyn.

Mr. WAITE—Providing for asphalting the streets in New York City contiguous to the public schools, hospitals, and churches.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Assembly passed the following bills to-day:

Assembly.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Placing Nassau County under the general act relative to the collection of taxes.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Permitting veterinary surgeons not registered because of error to receive a certificate from the Regents to practice.

Mr. SANDERS—Providing for the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner of Deeds by the County Clerk of New York City.

Mr. SLOANE—Authorizing Mount Vernon to erect a crematory for the disposal of garbage.

Mr. FALLOWS—To release the real estate of the Methodist Episcopal Church Home in New York City.

Mr. HARBURGER—To release the real estate of the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer from assessment.

Mr. HOLSTEN—Transferring the Eighth Ward from the Second Judicial District to the Fifth District in Brooklyn.

Mr. HATCH—Bringing private bankers under the supervision of the State Banking Department.

Brennan Bill for Firemen Passed.

ALBANY, March 28.—In the Assembly to-day all opposition was withdrawn to Mr. Brennan's bill to confirm the appointments of forty-one firemen in Brooklyn and Long Island City, and it was passed. Mr. Davis of New York alone voted in the negative, saying that he believed in living up to the civil service rules. Mr. Brennan amended his bill so as to include the names of ten Democratic firemen in Long Island City.

Queens County Salary Bills Passed.

ALBANY, March 28.—The two Doughty bills, making the offices of Sheriff and County Clerk in Queens County salaried ones, passed the Assembly this morning by a strict party vote.

Opposition to Hill Railroad Bill.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Hill bill to permit a railroad corporation to incur indebtedness other than for operating its road, such as improving its roadbeds and purchasing rolling stock, on the order of third reading, was made a special order in the Assembly for to-morrow morning, after a call of the House had been ordered. There is considerable opposition to this bill.

Signed By Gov. Roosevelt.

ALBANY, March 28.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day signed these bills:

Senator D. F. DAVIS—For the turning over of the Homeopathic Hospital in Brooklyn to the City of New York and compelling the city to maintain it as a public hospital.

Mr. POST—Extending to June 1 next the time for the collection of taxes in Babylon, Suffolk County.

STILL ROWING IN BARGES.

Mixed Crews of Columbia Oarsmen Tried on the Harlem River.

Although sunshine and smooth water abounded on the Harlem yesterday afternoon, the candidates for the Columbia crews were still working in their barges, Coach Peet having decided that they had not yet reached the point of proficiency requisite for rowing in shells. A score or more of students, including Capt. Mackay and Manager Oakley, watched the practice, which showed the usual steady improvement of both the freshman and the 'Varsity scrubs.

From a little after 3 o'clock until nearly sunset the men were hustled into the boats as fast as they arrived, the crews being chosen at random and without regard to any set plan, except that the freshmen were kept together as much as possible. During the rest of the time spent in practice on the Harlem the chief object of the coach will be to accustom the men to their oars, paying no particular attention to the selection of permanent crews. As the weather grows warmer fixed squads will be determined on from observations of the preliminary work of individual candidates, and as soon as practice begins on the Hudson the different crews will enter upon a course of training in team work.

The smoothness of the water yesterday afternoon was due to the tide, which counteracted a stiff wind that blew up and down the valley. In the face of this it was hard for the oarsmen to make any great speed, yet there were two interesting races, each of which showed that the training thus far has given the men good powers of endurance. A 'Varsity trial crew raced over half the course against a scrub eight composed of four regular men and four freshmen, winning by a length and a half. Vulte and Berrian were the strokes.

In the most exciting race the opposing crews were chosen from the 'Varsity men and the freshmen respectively. After covering a quarter of a mile the 'Varsity was barely a length in the lead. The crews were made up as follows:

'Varsity—Jackson, stroke; Nash, 7; Boyeson, 6; Hoffacker, 5; Smith, 4; Stewart, 3; Van Kleek, 2; A. A. Weekes, bow; De Fourcy, coxswain.

Freshmen—Earle, stroke; O'Loughlin, 7; Smithers, 6; H. Weekes, 5; Allen, 4; Iselin, 3; Lefferts, 2; Beekman, bow; Dodge, coxswain.

Coxswain Bogue, who has been looked upon as a crack steersman, is not working with the crews now, owing to illness and to the stress of his academic duties.

WITHDRAWS HIS PROTEST.

Schaeffer Drops His Case Against Neidlinger of Columbia.

E. C. Schaeffer of the University of Pennsylvania and the New York Athletic Club has withdrawn his protest against C. R. Neidlinger, who was a member of Columbia's victorious water polo and swimming relay teams at the recent Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden. The protest was made last Thursday night at a meeting of the Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, held at the Astor House. The grounds of the protest were presumably the revelations regarding Neidlinger's amateur standing in connection with Columbia's football team. At the time action was deferred by the Registration Committee, and Schaeffer was requested to formulate his charges in more detail.

Charles Holroyd, swimming instructor at Columbia, yesterday received a telegram from Schaeffer containing the bare statement: "Have withdrawn protest against Neidlinger." No explanation is offered. The withdrawal of Pennsylvania's protest is probably due to the fact that the swimming contests at the Sportsmen's Show were held under the sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union, according to the rulings of which Neidlinger is eligible to participate in any amateur contest. Intercollegiate Association standards are technically inapplicable to the protested contests, as swimming is not recognized as an intercollegiate sport. The Pennsylvania authorities, in whose behalf Schaeffer is presumed to have acted, would, therefore, have found great difficulty in maintaining their protest before the Amateur Athletic Union, whatever justification their protest against Neidlinger as an amateur college athlete may have had.

SPORTS AT COLUMBIA.

Money enough has been raised to practically assure to Columbia College the lease of Manhattan Field as an athletic ground. Undergraduates have alone pledged about $6,000 of the $10,000 guarantee required, and a lease will soon be signed. Dean Hutton said that the Faculty will withdraw opposition to a football game on Thanksgiving Day, and with such a game assured the risk in leasing the field is reduced to a minimum. The Carlisle Indians will probably play Columbia on that day.

Keator, coach of the baseball nine, will take fifteen men with him to play the Rutgers team on Saturday. The freshman team will be made up in this fashion: H. McLintock, catcher; Hoyt and Smith, pitchers; Glasby, first base; Lang, second base; Kayser, third base; F. McLintock, short stop; Bacon, left field; Cooper, centre field; McCollom, right field. These additional games have been added to the freshman schedule: April 12, Columbia Grammar School; April 24, De La Salle; May 9, Princeton freshmen; May 17, Yale freshmen; May 26, Morristown School; May 30, University of Pennsylvania freshmen. Games are also to be arranged with New York University and Stevens Institute. A game has been arranged for May 5 between the junior class team and the Class of 1901 of the University of Pennsylvania.

Intercollegiate fencers will meet at the Racquet Club on Saturday night for their annual tournament. Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, and Annapolis Cadets have entered teams. Columbia's representatives will be S. L. Ware, G. A. Lawrence, and W. C. De Millie. In the contest with Cornell Ware won two out of three bouts, but lost the third to Wieland. M. Gousny, the Columbia fencing master, has been giving the men considerable vigorous work since their defeat by Cornell, and has succeeded in bringing them into fine form. N. L. Knipe, G. L. Viles, and W. A. Wieland will represent Cornell.

At a meeting of the Columbia University Automobile Club yesterday H. W. Shoemaker was elected President, H. R. Worthington Vice President, and Lewis Iselin Secretary and Treasurer. Prof. F. R. Hutton, Dean of the School of Mines; H. A. Parr, 1902; H. A. Kellock, 1900, and R. C. Goige, 1903, were elected members of the club.

Columbia has entered a team for the two-mile relay race at the meet at the University of Pennsylvania on April 28, in which Princeton and Yale will compete.

The date of the dual cycle contest with Yale has been postponed until May 19 to give the New Haven men time to complete their new track.

Hand Tennis Tournament.

Dr. W. A. Bartlett and C. D. Findley defeated Dr. D. Tenney, Jr., and Dr. Ely for the indoor hand tennis championship at doubles at the New York Athletic Club yesterday afternoon. Four games were required to decide the match. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bartlett and Findley	0	0	2	7	0	5	0	9	0	2—23
Tenney and Ely	1	0	4	5	4	0	1	0	1	—16

SECOND GAME.

Tenney and Ely—																						
	2	3	1	0	2	1	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	—25				
Bartlett and Findley—																						
	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	8	1	0	0	—17						

THIRD GAME.

Bartlett and Findley	1	2	1	2	5	6	4	1	3	—23
Tenney and Ely	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	5	

FOURTH GAME.

Bartlett and Findley—												
	0	0	3	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	5	4—25
Tenney and Ely—												
	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	5	0	1	2	0—19

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

New York Baseball Players at the Polo Grounds.

PLAYERS ARE IN GOOD SHAPE

Fat Being Steamed Off Some of Them in the Hot Boxes in the Clubhouse.

Eleven members of the rejuvenated New York baseball team reported to Manager Ewing at the Polo Grounds yesterday to begin practice for the opening of the season on April 19. The players that appeared in the morning were Davis, Seymour, Doheny, Bowerman, Mercer, Selbach, Warner, Doyle, and Carrick. All but Carrick donned uniforms and worked at tossing and batting the ball. The grounds had been put in good condition, and there was not a soggy spot, even in the outfield.

The players remained at work until 12 o'clock and again took up practice early in the afternoon, when the sun was high. Grady turned up before the afternoon practice, and managed to get in about a half hour of exercise. After the practice ended for the day, those of the men who are a bit overweight took a seat in the steam boxes erected in the clubhouse, and were "boiled down a bit," as Manager Ewing termed it. After this soaking the men went up stairs, and, lying down on a long table, were thoroughly rubbed down by Gus Guerrero, the old six-day pedestrian, who has been secured to rub the soreness out of the players' muscles.

Quite a crowd of enthusiasts came out to see the men work. Bowerman, Selbach, and Mercer, three of the new men, showed up well. In fact, all of the men showed by the easy way in which they tossed the ball about that yesterday was not the first time they have practiced this year. Bowerman and Mercer lined the ball across the diamond as though their arms were in readiness to play a regular championship game. Seymour was almost too anxious to "speed" the ball, and had to be told to "go easy." Davis looked in good condition. Gettig is very much overweight, but Manager Ewing expects that between the vapor baths and a run around the grounds several times a day he will soon round into shape.

Gleason will report to-day, and on Saturday Rusie, Frisbie, and Hickman are expected.

The Brooklyn Baseball Club yesterday sold First Baseman La Chance, Catcher Cresham, and Pitcher McKenna to the Cleveland Club.

PRINCETON'S BALL NINE.

Shows Up Poorly in Batting In a Game With C. C. N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, March 28.—That the weakness of the Princeton team is batting was made painfully manifest to friends of the team in the game played here to-day with the College of the City of New York nine, which has never made pretensions to being in the same class with the larger college nines. The New York pitcher held the Tigers down to six hits in spite of their recent coaching with the bat, and but for the very loose fielding of the New York players—who outbatted the Tigers—the number of safe hits would have been much less. Scott, who pitched for Princeton the first five innings, prevented the C. C. N. Y. boys from scoring and retired seven of them on three strikes. The New Yorkers found Young, formerly of Cornell, an easier proposition, with practically only a scrub nine to support him. Hamilton also pitched a good game for the visitors, striking out four Princeton men, and had he been even decently supported in the field the game might easily have been turned into a defeat. Princeton sadly needs some one who can teach its players how to hit the ball. The score:

PRINCETON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Watkins, cf.	2	0	1	0	0
Roper, cf.	1	0	0	0	1
Meier, ss.	2	2	1	0	0
Langdon, ss.	1	0	1	2	0
Kier, c.	1	0	7	0	0
Green, c.	2	0	2	0	0
Robinson, lf.	3	0	2	0	0
Pierson, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0
Hutch'n, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0
Hutch's, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Burke, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Steinw'r, 2b.	1	0	0	4	0
Rush, 2b.	1	0	1	1	0
Scott, p.	1	0	2	1	0
Young, p.	2	1	0	1	1
Total	19	6	27	8	5

C. C. N. Y.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Goldberg, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Kene, c.	0	0	7	1	1
Cordcn, 2b.	2	1	3	1	3
Lange'n, 1b.	1	1	7	0	2
Hamilt'n, p.	1	1	0	1	2
Sullivan, lf.	0	1	4	0	2
Suling, ss.	1	1	0	5	2
Roberts, 3b.	0	1	3	1	1
Smith, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Total	6	7	24	9	13

Princeton	3	4	0	3	0	0	6	3	0	—19
C. C. N. Y.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1—6

Two-base hits—Young, Sullivan. Three-base hit—Pierson. Left on bases—Princeton, 7; C. C. N. Y., 6. Struck out—Watkins, Robinson, Pierson, Roper, Suling, Roberts, 3; Goldberg, Kene, Hamilton, Smith. First base on errors—Princeton, 11; C. C. N. Y., 3. First base on balls—Princeton, 11; C. C. N. Y., 1. Wild pitches—Hamilton, 4. Passed ball—Green. Umpire—G. H. Duffield of Princeton. Time of game—2 hours and 10 minutes.

Cornell Wins a Game.

MACON, Ga., March 28.—Cornell University baseball team defeated the Mercer University team to-day by a score of 6 to 1.

Golf at St. Augustine.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 28.—C. B. Cory of the Oakley Club, Boston, won easily in the finals of the Winter championship here to-day by defeating Howard Colby over 36 holes, 6 up and 4 to play. Cory had the lead from the start.

George McK. Brown of New York put up a handsome loving cup to be contested for by those left out of the championship. The preliminary round and semi-finals were played to-day. In the former H. P. Dixon of Philadelphia defeated Fred Keeney 5 up and 3 to play, W. A. Beckler defeated R. L. Titus 7 up and 5 to play, Irving Brokaw of the Westchester Club defeated C. W. Harkness by default, and George McK. Brown defeated T. D. Green of Richmond 4 up and 3 to play. In the afternoon Dixon defeated Beckler 4 up and 3 to play, and Irving Brokaw defeated George McK. Brown by 1 up on 19 holes. Brokaw will meet Dixon in the finals to-morrow morning.

All the players will meet this evening at a red-coat dinner at the Ponce de Leon, where they will be toasted by C. B. Cory from the cup just captured by him. This will be followed by a garden party in the Alcazar Court.

Metropolitan Golf Championship.

The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association has fixed on the four days beginning Wednesday, May 23, for the Metropolitan championship at the Nassau Country Club links at Glen Cove, L. I.

Pool Tournament.

At the New York Athletic Club last night C. P. Doelger defeated E. C. Talcott, 96 to 73, and J. W. Becker defeated R. E. L. Mordecai, 100 to 91.

The finals for the pool championship at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club began last night, Richard Auerbach defeating L. Casper, 125 to 124.

Off to England to Shoot.

Walter W. Watrous of the Carteret Gun Club sailed for Europe yesterday to compete in the various shooting tournaments at Hurlingham and Paris. Robert A. Welch, D. I. Bradley, and W. S. Eddy, other members of the team, will sail April 25.

"Skeets" Martin Won Two Races.

LONDON, March 28.—"Skeets" Martin won two races at the Lincoln meeting to-day, the Brocklesby Stakes, with the Melton-Britta filly, in a field of eighteen horses, and the Doddington Plate, with Sea Fog, in a field of eight starters.

A Foal for Lady Reel.

LONDON, March 28.—Lady Reel, the dam of Hamburg, has foaled a colt by St. Simon, the famous English sire. The mare is the property of Marcus Daly of Montana, and was sent here eighteen months ago after Mr. Daly bought her for $15,000.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 28.—One-half mile; two-year-olds—Monos, 103, (Crowhurst,) 1; Philmos, (Paxton,) 100, 2; Harry Pulliam, 103, 3. Time—0:50. Five furlongs—Acushla, 106, (Vittatoe,) 1; Gath, 108, 2; Race Bud, 102, 3. Time—1:02¾. Six furlongs—Damocles, 112, (Matthews,) 1; George H. Ketcham, 102, 2; Commonwealth's Attorney, 103, 3. Time—1:16¼. One-mile, handicap—Capron, 106, (Crowhurst,) 1; Dramburg, 103, 2; Shillingburn, 101, 3. Time—1:44¾. Mile and one-sixteenth—Phallas, 93, (Line,) 1; School Girl, 96, 2; Henry Laubt, 107, 3. Time—1:52.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—One-half mile—Eonie, 115, (Piggott,) 1; Impromptu, 113, 2; Girly Ducat, 110, 3. Time—0:49¼. Three-quarter mile—Proclamation, 109, (Logue,) 1; Fine Shot, 112, 2; Coming Event, 107, 3. Time—1:16. One mile—Rey Hooker, 110, (Piggott,) 1; Doctor Marks, 119, 2; Donator, 111, 3. Time—1:43¾. One and one-half miles—Topmast, 104, (Mifflet,) 1; Potente, 111, 2; Lothian, 88, 3. Time—2:34. Seven-eighth mile—Doctor Nembula, 107, (Ames,) 1; Flamora, 96, 2; Flower of Gold, 91, 3. Time—1:27. One mile—Captive, 107, (Ross,) 1; Atlas, 90, 2; Snips, 102, 3. Time—1:41½.

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ESTABLISHED 1850

WEIGHTS FOR CARTER HANDICAP.

Handicapper Vosburgh has announced these weights for the Carter Handicap, which will be run on April 16, the opening day of the Queens County Jocky Club's Spring meeting:

Horse.	Pounds.	Horse.	Pounds.
Firearm	126	Doctor Richberg	105
Box	125	Grey Jacques	104
May Hempstead	121	Silver Carter	103
Kink Barleycorn	118	Elda Conig	100
Warrenton	118	Motley	103
Kinnikinic	117	Somerset	103
The Kentuckian	114	Danforth	102
Uriel	113	Lady Lindsey	102
Gaze	112	Ten Candles	102
Counsellor Wernberg	112	Sky Scraper	102
Modrine	111	Laudeman	102
Waring	111	Kitchener	101
Charentus	111	Hagerdon	100
Kriss Kringle	111	Gold Or	100
Doublet	110	Judge Wilcox	100
Mispah	110	All Gold	100
Maximo Gomez	109	Fourney	100
Jack Point	109	Owas Queen	100
Continental	109	Holland	99
Brisk	109	The Amazon	98
Kentucky Colonel	109	Pink Domino	98
Wolhurst	108	Ceylon	98
Boney Boy	108	Armor	98
Waitnot	108	Kamara	97
Vulcain	108	Dangerous Maid	97
Lambent	107	Lucona	96
Prince of Verona	106	Sweet Caporal	95
Sidney Lucas	106	Doctor Vaughan	93
Dan Rice	106	Give and Take	92
Greyfeld	106		

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

Bradford B. McGregor's screw schooner Reposo is being overhauled at Morris Heights. Among other improvements, her old square Herreshoff boilers will be replaced by new ones.

Major J. Fred Ackerman's schooner yacht Vesta is being overhauled and refitted at Hawkins's yard, Fort Jefferson. Her improvements will include changes in the cabin plan and a new suit of sails made by Sawyer.

S. C. Wicks & Co. of Patchogue, L. I., are building for the Rev. Joseph Pullman of Stamford, Conn., a yawl-rigged auxiliary cruising yacht. The design is identical with the yacht launched at their yards Tuesday for Irving Baldwin of this city. Two other boats on the same design, but somewhat smaller, are also being built at Patchogue for Leonard H. Dyer of Washington, D. C., and H. N. Vedder of Buffalo. The latter two will measure 32 feet over all. All four yachts are from the boards of G. H. Miller.

The twenty-nine-foot racing sloop Maris, recently launched at Lawley's for Charleston (S. C.) yachtsmen, is expected to reach here this morning, after a stormy trip from Boston by way of Cape Cod and the Sound. Capt. Kirby, who is taking the little racer South, will probably stop over only long enough to report to her designer, Clinton H. Crane of Tams, Lemoine & Crane. He will then sail through the Narrows to Perth Amboy, and, entering the Raritan River, proceed southward over the inside course, as previously outlined in these columns.

The screw schooner Forget Me Not, owned by William H. and George P. Butler of this city, is being elaborately overhauled and refitted at Hansen's yard, South Brooklyn, in preparation for her first commission in three years. The work is being done under the general direction of Capt. H. C. Daniels. She will be ready for service about May 15. The Forget Me Not, formerly the Emu, was built by S. Fine, at Greenpoint, in 1880. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 86 feet; on the water line, 77 feet 6 inches; beam, 15 feet; depth, 6 feet; draught, 5 feet 9 inches.

The third regular meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for this year will be held Tuesday evening at Sherry's. Supper will be served after the meeting.

A number of well-known yachtsmen attended the informal mess dinner served at the Yachtsmen's Club last night. Among those present were Commodore David Banks of the Atlantic Yacht Club, Commodore H. L. Hoyt of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, E. M. McLellan, Charles P. Flower, C. C. T. Pierce, Frank Bowne Jones, Ward Dickson, Newbury Lawton, and George V. Wilson of Philadelphia.

Perry Belmont's auxiliary yacht Satanella, which has been chartered to the Earl of Warwick for a Floridian cruise, will sail for Punta Gorda, Fla., to-morrow in charge of Capt. Frederick L. Siemon. The yacht has been refitted with new sails, and has been overhauled at Tebo's Basin with great care. She will probably leave the basin for a short trip down the bay to adjust her compasses to-day, returning to take on the remainder of her stores before her departure. The Earl, with two members of his party, is expected to sail from Liverpool early next week, and will join the Satanella in Florida.

The steel screw steamer Oneonta, formerly owned by F. C. Dinsmay, Jr., lately purchased by William J. Parslow for persons not yet named, is undergoing alterations at the yards of the Gas Engine and Power Company, at Morris Heights. Her length is being increased by fore and aft additions from 139 to 160 feet. The deckhouse will be enlarged, and the positions of her masts altered. New engines and boilers will also be provided. It will probably take until May 30 to complete the projected repairs. The Oneonta was built from Gardner & Cox's designs at the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works at Chester, Penn., in 1895.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, steel fin keel cutter Carmita has been sold, through Messrs. Gardner & Cox, to a Philadelphia yachtsman, whose name is for the present withheld. The Carmita is now laid up in Crowley's yard at Newport. She will be overhauled there, and as soon as possible taken to the Delaware. As the cutter will be entered in the Philadelphia Corinthian Yacht Club's events this season it is not likely that she will appear again in these waters for some time. The Carmita was built by Lawley from Waterhouse & Chesebrough's designs in 1893. She was intended to race the two cutters Gloriana and Wasp, which were designed by "Nat" Herreshoff, and built at Bristol in 1891 and 1892. The Carmita's dimensions are: Length over all, 70 feet; on the water line, 45 feet 10 inches; beam, 12 feet 6 inches; depth, 6 feet 7 inches; draught, 11 feet 2 inches.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	5:48	Sun sets	6:21
Moon rises	4:43		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	6:09	Gov. Isl'd	6:35
H. Gate	8:31		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	6:35	Gov. Isl'd	7:05
H. Gate	9:01		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mae, Ponce	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Santiago, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

Caribbee, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31.

Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Cienfuegos, Guantanamo	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	5:30 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hekla, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ontario, Hull	.....	.....
Polycarp, Para	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	.....	.....
Tartar Prince, Azores	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fi

CHARTER BILL REPASSED

Assembly Ignores Mayor's Revision Measure Veto, 83 to 57.

Bill's Friends Would Have Been Insulted at Mayor's Hearing, Says Mr. Fallows.

ALBANY, March 28.—Under a close call of the House, the Assembly to-day repassed the New York City Charter Commission bill over Mayor Van Wyck's veto, by a strict party vote of 83 to 57.

When the bill, with the veto, was handed down, Mr. Trainor (Dem., N. Y.,) appealed to the majority to sustain the Mayor. He said: "At the public hearing given in New York City by the Mayor not a friend of this bill appeared to champion it. No, not even an illustrious reformer of any kind could be found to speak for the bill. We all know that this bill is one of the Governor's pet schemes, who wants to be the Mayor of every city besides acting as the Chief Executive. On behalf of the citizens of the Greater New York I protest against the passage of this bill over the Mayor's veto, and I defy any Republican to name one man who has come forward in the open in New York City to champion this bill."

After Mr. Prince (Dem., N. Y.,) had denounced the Republicans and the Governor for their support of the bill, Mr. Green (Dem., N. Y.,) urged the members to sustain the veto. "If the charter needs amending," said he, "the citizens of New York are fully capable of doing the work. Why vest the appointive power with the Governor when it rightfully belongs with the Mayor, who is the proper person to tinker with it? The measure is an insult to the intelligence of the citizens of New York City."

Mr. Davis (Rep., N. Y.,) declared some 700 bills had been introduced this session affecting the charter of New York City. It was high time that the charter was revised, he said.

Mr. Fallows, in closing the debate, alleged that if any friends of the measure had appeared at the public hearing in New York City they would have been insulted by the Mayor, who had prejudged the bill. The bill was then passed.

Meter Inspection Bill Also Repassed.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Senate, by a vote of 27 to 21, has repassed Senator Elsberg's bill depriving the Commissioner of Public Buildings of the right to inspect gas meters in New York City and investing the power in the State Inspector of Gas Meters. The bill was vetoed by Mayor Van Wyck. Senator Grady said the bill was a mean, petty violation of all correct legislation to pick up a few crumbs for a Republican officeholder.

THE ANTI-POLICY BILL.

Final Fight Over "Knowingly" in Senate Ends in Measure's Practical Abandonment.

ALBANY, March 28.—Friends of the Anti-Policy bill this afternoon admitted its defeat and charged its failure to friends of the policy men. The charge brought a spirited attack from Senator Malby, who threatened that if the charge were repeated he would reply upon the floor of the Senate in language not entirely parliamentary. This followed an attempt by Senators Elsberg and Brown to have the word "knowingly," as it applies to the possession of policy slips by an individual, stricken from the bill and to have the possession of policy slips made presumptive proof of intent to violate the law.

Both efforts failed, and then an amendment by Senator Grady to make it discretionary with the court whether a fine or imprisonment should be imposed for violation of the act was adopted, 26 to 22. This meant the reprinting of the bill and its repassage by the Assembly, which during the few remaining days of the session was impossible, and practically killed the bill.

Assemblyman Fallows stood behind the chair of Senator Elsberg when this result was announced, and after a consultation Senator Elsberg said that it being apparent that the friends of policy playing did not propose to permit any legislation for its suppression, he moved to effectually kill the bill by recommitting it to committee, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause.

Senator Malby denounced the imputation. He had voted against the amendments proposed by Senators Elsberg and Brown and for the Grady amendment, he said, to perfect the bill and make it conform to all other laws of this State, of all other States, and of all nations.

"Because we seek to throw a safeguard around a person accused of policy," declared Senator Malby, "the suggestion is made that we are followers of policy shops, the promoters of crime in the minds of some. I repudiate the suggestion, and challenge proof, either by public or private investigation." The motion to recommit was lost.

The adoption of Senator Grady's amendment leaves the bill still upon the calendar, and it is doubtful if it will again be called up.

Senator Elsberg, in moving to strike out the "knowingly," stated that Judge Strong had approved of the original bill, and said that Anthony Comstock had approved also of having the word "knowingly" stricken out.

Senator Grady said the bill could never have been reported favorably without the word "knowingly." So far as Anthony Comstock was concerned, Senator Grady read a letter from Mr. Comstock, in which he urged that the word "knowingly" be inserted.

Senator Malby favored a reasonable bill against policy shops, but he would not vote for the Fallows bill if amended. The amendment would make the bill vicious. "The bill before us," said he, "prescribes a penalty greater than that provided for by the Penal Code for assault in the second degree." The amendment was lost, 17 to 28. The vote was as follows:

Yeas. — Messrs. Featherson and Wagner, (Dems.,) and Brackett, Brown, D. F. Davis, Ellsworth, Elsberg, Feeter, Ford, Goodsell, Higgins, Johnson, Krum, Parsons, Sherwood, Stranahan, and Thornton, (Reps.)—17.

Nays.—Messrs. Ahearn, Boyce, Cullen, Donnelly, Douglas, Foley, Graney, Grady, Havens, La Roche, Mackey, Martin, McCarren, Mitchell, Munzinger, Norton, Plunkitt, Ramsperger, Rice, and Sullivan, (Dems.,) and Armstrong, Coggeshall, Davis, Humphrey, Malby, Raines, Wilcox, and Willis, (Reps.)—28.

Senator Brown's motion to amend, making the possessing of policy slips presumptive proof, was lost, 24 to 25. The vote stood:

Yeas.—Messrs. Brackett, Brown, Chahoon, D. F. Davis, G. A. Davis, Ellsworth, Elsberg, Feeter, Ford, Goodsell, Higgins, Humphrey, Johnson, Krum, Marshall, Parsons, Sherwood, Stranahan, Thornton, and Wagner, (Reps.,) and Donnelly, Douglas, and Featherson, (Dems.)—24.

Nays.—Messrs. Ahearn, Boyce, Cullen, Foley, Grady, Graney, Havens, La Roche, Mackey, Martin, McCarren, Mitchell, Munzinger, Norton, Plunkitt, Ramsperger, Rice, Sullivan, and Wagner, (Dems.,) and Armstrong, Coggeshall, Malby, Raines, Wilcox, and Willis, (Reps.)—25.

The vote on Senator Grady's motion to leave the punishment to the discretion of the court, was as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Coggeshall, Malby, Raines, Wilcox, and Willis, (Reps.,) and Ahearn, Boyce, Cullen, Donnelly, Douglas, Foley, Grady, Graney, Havens, La Roche, Mackey, Martin, McCarren, Mitchell, Munzinger, Norton, Plunkitt, Ramsperger, Rice, Sullivan, and Wagner, (Dems.,)—26.

Nays.—Messrs. Brackett, Brown, Chahoon, D. F. Davis, G. A. Davis, Ellsworth, Elsberg, Feeter, Ford, Goodsell, Higgins, Humphrey, Johnson, Krum, Marshall, Sherwood, Stranahan, Thornton, and White, (Reps.,) and Featherson, (Dem.)—20.

JUSTICE BARRETT'S SUCCESSOR.

Governor Will Not Make An Appointment for Several Days.

ALBANY, March 28.—Gov. Roosevelt has received the resignation of Justice Barrett from service in the Appellate Division.

He will not appoint a successor for several days.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The State Board of Charities bills aimed at the Gerry society are a special order for to-day in the Assembly.

The amended State Fair bill, providing for a special commission to assume control of the exhibition, passed the Assembly practically unopposed.

The Senate has passed the bill authorizing the Board of Estimate to allow the Controller to pay Joseph U. Garvey for services rendered in the Department of Public Charities.

The Mackey bill giving the school teachers of Buffalo the right to make continuous contracts was reported adversely by the Senate Cities Committee yesterday. Senator Mackey's motion to disagree was lost, 22 to 25.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONSTRUCTION OF A TRUST DEED.—Mrs. Elizabeth W. Cole, by a trust deed executed thirty-five years ago, gave $10,000 to Charles F. Southmayd in trust for the support and maintenance of her grandchild, Elizabeth Arran Morgan, the principal upon her death to be divided among her issue then living, "the children of any deceased child taking the portion their parent would have taken if living." Mrs. Morgan died in October, 1897, leaving four children and six grandchildren. In a suit brought in the Supreme Court by Mr. Southmayd, as trustee, to obtain a judicial construction of the provisions of the trust deed, it was contended on behalf of J. P. Morgan, Jr., guardian ad litem of certain grandchildren, that the fund should be divided equally among such children and grandchildren, on the ground that they were Mrs. Morgan's living "issue" at the time of her death; while Mrs. Morgan's children insisted that the fund should be divided between them and the executors of Mrs. Belmont, one of the children, who has died since Mrs. Morgan, on the ground that they were the only "issue" intended in the deed. Justice Andrews, before whom the case was tried, at Special Term, decided yesterday in favor of the latter view, saying that the word "issue," if standing alone, would doubtless include the grandchildren as well as the children. But when construed in connection with the words "the children of any deceased child taking the portion their parent would have taken if living," its meaning was limited and restricted to children. "The words 'deceased child,'" Justice Andrews said, "mean any child of Mrs. Morgan who might be dead at the time of her death, and in being so, the word 'child' must refer to the word 'issue,' and limit the meaning to the children of Mrs. Morgan." The Court holds that the grantor intended that the trust fund should be distributed per stirpes; first, to the children of Mrs. Morgan living at her death; second, if any of the children should have died before Mrs. Morgan's death, then the portion which the child or children so dying would have taken if living should go to the children of such child or children.

***

EMPLOYER SHOULD FURNISH EMPLOYE SAFE PLACE TO WORK.—In a suit by John Cunningham for damages from the Sicilian Asphalt Company for injuries he received from its alleged negligence, it appeared that in one part of its factory in this city for the manufacture of asphalt, the company had at the time a series of bins, fifteen or sixteen feet in height, used as receptacles for the crude material. This material was brought up in cars on a railway over the top of the bin, and dumped into it. To accomplish this workmen had to stand upon a platform consisting of two loose planks placed upon the side of the railroad track, and about six inches from it. On Jan. 19, 1897, when plaintiff, a common laborer, had been but nine days in the company's employ, he was ordered by the foreman to go on the platform and help another employe to dump material from the cars. After spending four hours dumping into one bin, they moved about seven feet to begin dumping into another. When they had removed the material from the third car one of the planks gave way, and precipitated Cunningham into the bin, injuring him quite severely. Judgment given on the trial in favor of the company, dismissing the complaint, has been reversed by the First Appelate Division, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, holding that the case was plainly for the jury. "The defendant was bound to furnish the plaintiff with a reasonably safe place to work in," the Court said, "and it could not exempt itself from liability for non-performance by delegating performance to another. (101 N. Y. 547.) It was a breach of that duty to permit the platform upon which the plaintiff was here required to work to wear out and become rotten. It by no means followed, because the plank was found to be rotten after the accident, that that condition would have been apparent upon a passing glance at it prior to the accident."

***

SAALFIELD'S COMPLAINT MUST BE MORE DEFINITE.—Richard A. Saalfield, in a suit against William Bayard Cutting, alleged, among other things, in the eighth clause of his complaint, that pursuant to his agreement with the defendant he procured a purchaser for the latter's property, and that the defendant sold the property and thereby prevented the plaintiff completing, "to his damage in the sum of $50,000." When required last November to make his complaint more definite Saalfield said he procured, not a purchaser, but parties of means who were ready and willing to purchase on the defendant's terms. The defendant then moved that plaintiff's original and amended complaints be stricken out. The refusal of the Special Term to grant that order has been reversed by the Appellate Division. Justice Barrett, giving the opinion, said that plaintiff had persistently refused compliance with the orders requiring him to state whether he claimed agreed compensation for performance or damages by reason of his not having been permitted to perform. The Court holds that the clauses objected to should be stricken out unless the plaintiff serves an amended complaint in compliance with the Court's order.

To Vote on Teachers' Salaries.

The Jersey City Aldermen have ordered the question of increasing the salaries of school teachers submitted to a vote of the people at the charter election to be held April 9, in accordance with the act passed by the Legislature last week.

White Caps for Police Officials.

The Police Commissioners, at their meeting Tuesday, adopted the white duck cap, instead of the blue cap, for police officials for the Summer. The cap is for all officers from Chief to Captain.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.45⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	$22.25
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig-iron warrants	Nom.
Lake copper ingot	16.75
Tin	31.50
Exchange, lead	4.70
Spelter	4.55
Brokers' price for lead	4.70
Brokers' price for spelter	4.55
Flour, Minnesota patents	3.85
Cotton, middling	.00⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	08⅛
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.05⅛
Pork, mess	12.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07⅛
Lard, prime	6.77½
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, March 28.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 62½@63½c; No. 2 red, 68½@69½c; No. 2 corn, 37⅝@37⅞c; No. 2 yellow corn, 37½c; No. 2 oats, 24½@24½c; No. 2 white, 26½@27½c; No. 3 white, 26½@26¾c; No. 2 rye, 53¼c; No. 2 barley, 39@43c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.05; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $11.85@12.50; lard, per 100 lb., $6.45@6.57½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $6.55@6.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.85@6.90; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf, $6; granulated, $5.44; clover, contract grade, $7.70 @$7.75.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton was slack. The bullish factors upon which the buying has been based remain in force with the additional feature of contradictory accounts respecting the new crop. There have been numerous claims of late planting in many by early germination, the market developed no buying power. And, notwithstanding an advance of 1-32d in spots and 3½@5-65d in futures at Liverpool, liquidation became the feature here, with the desire to sell increased by partial recession at Liverpool, where the net advance was reduced to 1/64@1-64d. Our market opened steady, with prices 3 points higher to 2 points lower. That it was not greater was a surprise to the longs who had looked for leading strength at Liverpool. Selling to liquidate long accounts became more general, and prices gradually worked off to a level of 9@13 points below the opening figures. Some "notices" for the delivery of cotton on April contracts were issued, adding to the local weakness. Outside speculation was on a very low ebb, and the decline would have been greater but for the fact that the bear contingent is to a great extent intimidated by fears of manipulation. There was some buying by traders representing New Orleans and export accounts this morning, but that gave way later to selling by the same class. Some of the selling was traced to Wall Street accounts. A few of the larger local bears displayed a little more confidence in the afternoon, but as a whole it was a hesitating market with the volume of the business below the average. The market was finally quiet and steady at net unchanged prices to a decline of 10 points. Spot cotton in the local market ruled quiet, with prices unchanged on the basis of 9¼c for middling uplands, and 10¼c for middling Gulf. Sales were 1,000 bales. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, quiet and steady, 9¼c; Mobile, nominal, 9¼c; Savannah, steady, 9¼c; Charleston, nominal, 8⅝ quotations; Wilmington firm, 9¼c; Norfolk, nominal, 9¼c; Baltimore, nominal, 9 15-16c; Augusta, steady, 9⅝c; Memphis, steady, 9 7-16c; St. Louis, quiet, 9 7-16c. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	9.39	9.40	9.37	9.34@9.36
April	9.42	9.42	9.35	9.34@9.36
May	9.43	9.46	9.35	9.36@9.37
June	9.39	9.40	9.28	9.29@9.30
July	9.38	9.38	9.26	9.27@9.28
August	9.28	9.28	9.15	9.17@9.18
September	8.47	8.48	8.44	8.47@8.48
October	8.22	8.26	8.18	8.19@8.20
November	8.07	8.07	8.03	8.06@8.07
December	8.06	8.07	8.03	8.06@8.07
January	8.07	8.10	8.05	8.07@8.08
February	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.08@8.10

LIVERPOOL, March 28.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 17,000 bales; American, 15,000 bales; middling upland, 5½d; futures opened steady at 2@3-64d advance; at 1:45 P. M., were steady at 3½@ 5-64d net advance; closed quiet at ½@2½-64d net advance. December-January, 4.29d; January-February, 4.27d; March, 5.23½d; March-April, 5.22½d; April-May, 5.19@5.20; May-June, 5.17d; June-July, 5.14½d; July-August, 5.12d; August-September, 5.06d; September-October, 4.47d; October-November, 4.36d; November-December, 4.31d. Manchester—Yarns dull; cloths move slowly.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	72⅝	73⅝	72 9-16	73½
July	72 13-16	73¾	72 13-16	73⅝
September	72 13-16	73¾	72 13-16	73⅝
Corn—				
May	43½	43⅝	43¾	43⅝
July	43⅞	43⅞	43⅝	43⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	65 13-16	67	65 13-16	66⅞
July	67	68	66 15-16	67⅞
September	67⅞	68 7-16	67⅞	68⅜
Corn—				
May	38	38 7-16	38	38⅜
July	38 7-16	38⅞	38 7-16	38¾
September	39	39¼	39	39⅛
Oats—				
May	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝
July	23⅝	23 11-16	23⅝	23⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—The wheat market was a much stronger affair than anybody had expected. It was also quite active at times with shorts very good buyers and a scarcity of wheat for sale throughout the entire session, but particularly in the afternoon. Last prices were 1@1⅝c net higher and about top for the day. Of the influences exerting a bullish effect on the market the two most important were war news and crop damage reports from France. Broomhall cabled that the crop would be 64,000,000 bushels short of last year, and some of the private advices claimed that figures were even worse than this, because of the fact that there had been no growing weather this year and it was impossible, therefore, to determine accurately just how much damage had been done. In line with this news the French markets closed 10@25 points higher, and English quotations, after opening rather easy, rallied sharply and closed ¼@½d higher on futures. Other markets abroad, however, were not affected by bullish news, and in the case of Budapest closed 2 points lower, while Berlin and Antwerp were unchanged. Another very important factor in the day's advance on this side was the extraordinary advance in provisions. This had a good deal to do with checking bear operations in the afternoon and encouraging bull traders to support the market vigorously, not only here but at St. Louis, Chicago, and other Western points as well. Export demand was shut off by the advance, and only about 25 loads were reported at all points. Western crop news pointed to favorable conditions at present over the wheat belt, but predicted rain and snow for Thursday. Cash property advanced again, Nov. 1 closing 6¾c premium over May, and March wheat, following suit, advanced more rapidly than other positions. Northwest receipts amounted to 487 cars against 554 cars last week and 453 cars last year, to-day's advices suggesting that receipts would continue on their present basis during April.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 28.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, March, 65¾c; May, 64¾@64⅞c; July, 66¼@66⅝c; September, 65¼c. On track: No. 1 hard, 66⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c. Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH, March 28.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67⅝c; May, 65⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66¼c; May, 67¼c; July, 69¼c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c; No. 3 Spring, 60¾c. Oats—23½@24c. Corn, 36c.

MILWAUKEE, March 28.—No. 1 Northern, 68½@67½c; No. 2 Northern, 65@66c. Rye—Higher; No. 1, 47@47½c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 44@ 45c; sample, 38@43c.

CORN—No. 2 corn quoted 44⅜c elevator and delivered, and 45¼c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed again for No. 3 oats, 25½c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track mixed, 29@30c; track white, 31¼@35c; No. 2 white clips 32½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western 62½c and No. 2 Western 62c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43½@45½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; sales, 140,000 bushels.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@ $3.95; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Winter patents, $3.65@3.90; Spring clears, $2.85@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.75; rye brands, $2.70@$2.75 per ton, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.15@$2.30, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90c@$1; coarse, 84 @88c. Feed—Quoted: Spring bran, spot, $16.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17.50@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $15.75; oilmeal, $26.75; linseed oil cake, $25.50; corn oil cake, $17.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $12.50@$13; family, $13.50@$14; short clear, $12.75@$14. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12@$13.50; pocket, $11.50@$12.50; extra India mess, $18.50@ $22.50. BEEF HAMS—$20@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180-lb, 6¾c; 160-lb, 7¼c; pigs, 7¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¾@ 8c; 10-lb, 7½c; 12-lb, 7¾c; 14-lb, 6¾c; pickled shoulders, 6½c; pickled hams, 10@10¼c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5¾c. LARD—6.77½c; city lard, 6.77½c; refined lard, South America, 7.25c; Continent, 7c; Brazil, kegs, $8.35; compound, city, 6@6¼c; Western, 6@6¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard, stearine, 7½c.

LIVERPOOL, March 28.—Beef—Extra India mess, 78s 9d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Firm; prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 48s. Bacon—Firm; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 40s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 38s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 30 lb, 38s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 38s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 37s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 38s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 34s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 32s 3d; American refined, in pails, 34s 6d. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese—American finest, white, 59s 6d; American finest, colored, 63s. Tallow—Prime city, 29s; Australian, in London, 29s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, May-August, easy, 21s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, steady, 40s 3d. Resin—Common, steady, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed Oil—25s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 5s 7½d. Flour —St. Louis fancy Winter steady, 7s 3d. Hops at London, (Pacific Coast,) steady, £3 5s@£3 15s.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a refined Canadian young lady as companion; would like to travel. E. L. H., 761 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class cook in private family, excellent bread, pastry, soups, desserts, ice cream, cake; personal reference. 425 West 56th St., two flights.

COOK, &c.—Good plain cook and daundress in small private family; country; references. Please call 240 East 37th St., city.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced German; used to traveling; first-class city references. L. M., Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to place a maid and seamstress, who is willing and competent, to take entire care of a child. Call at 422 Madison Av., Thursday, March 29, between 9 and 2 o'clock.

MAID.—By competent Swedish person, used to traveling; speaks French fluently; best of references. C. B., care of Mrs. Agardt, 235 East 27th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness, careful driver, city or country; will be found willing and obliging; best personal written references. P. K., 357 West 45th St.

COACHMAN.—Thirty; thoroughly understands his duties, and careful city driver; willing to go to country; personal city reference. George, 311 Amsterdam Av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—By experienced and competent coachman; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Martin, care of H. R. McMurray, 9 West 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman who has sold out his horses wishes to procure situation for his coachman, who has lived with him twelve years; will highly recommend him. Robert, 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; 11 years' city reference from late employer; disengaged on account of family residing in Europe. J., 162 West 20th St.

COACHMAN.—German, middle aged, who thoroughly understands his business; good city reference. Henry, 101 West Broadway, near Chambers St., cigar store.

Gardeners.

GARDENER. — Married; first-class in all branches; reference. J. H., 114 Chambers St.

Miscellaneous.

A COMPETENT GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO engage his services by HOUSEWORKS, BUILDER, OR GENERAL CONTRACTOR; has good reference and long experience in all office and outdoor work in the building line; is also good draughtsman. H. E. CH., 709 East 134th St.

BY AMBITIOUS ITALIAN: 25; thoroughly acquainted with the English language, with contractor or at anything; very confidential; best references. L. M., Box 198, Times Office.

STABLE FOREMAN, &c.—By respectable single, sober man as stable foreman or any responsible position; city gentlemen will certify to my character. Advertiser, 288 Alexander Av.

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Spring term opens Monday, April 2. Applications should be made at once. Write for particulars.

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SPECIAL OFFER—Until Sept. 1 students will be received at our new DOWN-TOWN SCHOOL at a reduced rate. Apply Walworth Stenographic Institute, 29-33 West 42d St. Up-town school: Walworth Business and Stenographic Institute, 108-110 East 125th St.

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YUSEA MANTLE, 50C. COMPLETE; GAS lamp, including burner, mantle; bulb, 25c. 74 Park Place.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent girl, German or colored; general housework; small family adults; must be good cook, laundress; best wages; personal references required. Call, mornings, at 268 West 94th St.

WANTED—A neat, intelligent girl as nurse for growing children. Apply, with references, between 9 and 11 o'clock Thursday, at 247 West 42nd Av., near 72d St.

WANTED—A competent cook, willing to assist with laundry work; city references required. Apply Thursday afternoon, 61 East 78th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man, about 22 years of age, to learn bond business; applicant must have best of references as to character and intelligence. Call, Friday or Saturday, at 20 Broad St., Room 407.

WANTED—Useful help to assist lady in small flat; no cooking; sleep home; references; wages, $10. Geary, 224 Lexington Av.

WANTED—First-class specialty salesmen; must furnish good references. 142 Chambers St., New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, and Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons, respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is required in this proceeding, and to all others to whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate together with our damage map in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That the parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, (March 6th, 1900,) file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 20th day of April, 1900, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
JAMES J. MARTIN,
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

Monterey Mineral Railway & Terminal Company.

Public notice is hereby given of the following resolution and procedure, and of the discontinuance of the business of the company thereby ordered.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Monterey Mineral Railway & Terminal Company, held at the office of the company in the City of New York on the 27th day of January, 1900, the following resolution was adopted, a majority of all the outstanding capital stock of the company being represented and voted in favor thereof, to wit:

RESOLVED, That the Directors of this company be, and they hereby are, authorized and directed to take such steps as may be required by law to discontinue the business of and dissolve this corporation, and to divide the property and assets that may remain, after paying all debts and liabilities of the corporation, and the expenses of winding up its affairs, among the stockholders of record as of this date.

Dated March 7th, 1900.

CHARLES J. COURSE, Jr., President.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
Counsel, 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,250,000
BANKING, TRUST, MORTGAGE, AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENTS.
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to check.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
OFFICERS.
GEORGE W. YOUNG.....President
LUTHER KOUNTZE.....Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON.....2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL.....3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS.....Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.....Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD.....Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER.....Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS.....Man'g For'n Dep't
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,

Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton,	Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke,	Richard A. McCurdy,
C. C. Cuyler,	Theodore Morford,
Charles D. Dickey,	Robert Olyphant,
William P. Dixon,	Charles M. Pratt,
Robert A. Granniss,	James Timpson,
G. G. Haven, Jr.,	Eben B. Thomas,
Charles R. Henderson,	George W. Young.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Pres't. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York,
80 BROADWAY.

New York, March 23d, 1900.

The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY**, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the **LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY**, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY**, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of **FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000.)** due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY**, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1900, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of **FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS**, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

44	236	365	578	814
50	262	367	614	844
59	270	370	618	855
92	282	413	631	859
96	298	430	658	895
99	300	471	689	912
133	304	489	720	921
181	315	496	725	932
187	323	529	741	958
223	338	562	747	961
235	344	570	776	964

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1900, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

The City National Bank OF BUFFALO.
Buffalo, N. Y., February 13, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,746,142.02
Due from Banks	280,433.51
Cash Reserve and U. S. Bonds	579,095.03
Bank and Office Building	184,500.00
Other Real Estate	35,205.99
	$2,805,376.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000.00
Surplus and Profits	184,846.29
Circulation	45,000.00
Deposits	2,275,530.26
	$2,805,376.55

OFFICERS.
WILLIAM C. CORNWELL, President. P. H. GRIFFIN, Vice President.
Hon. JAMES A. ROBERTS, 2d Vice President. JOHN R. BOAG, Cashier. JAMES G. BERRY, Assistant Cashier.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7% BONDS.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the Consolidated Mortgage of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, dated the 1st of August, 1867, is prepared to purchase bonds issued under that mortgage.

Proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 2d day of April, 1900, and should be addressed as follows:

"The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 16-22 William Street."

"Proposals for sale of bonds of The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Co."

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated New York, March 27th, 1900.

ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members [Consolidated Stock Exchange, New York Produce Exchange] Est. 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
34 New St. and 38 Broad St., N. Y.
Send for List of Investments.
SOLICIT ORDERS, PURCHASE OR SALE, CASH OR MARGIN.
Stocks, Wheat, Cotton.
Write or call for DAILY MARKET LETTER, giving INFORMATION of ESPECIAL value. FREE upon application; also monthly table showing prices Stocks, Cotton, Produce. TELEPHONE "660 Broad."

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
No. 4 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, Cal., March 3d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday, March 15th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 5th, 1900.
E. C. WRIGHT, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.
New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1900.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th inst., and reopened on the third day of April next at 11 o'clock A. M.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 8, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 17th, and reopened on April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March 26, 1900.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on Monday, April 9, 1900. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from April 2 until April 9, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.
Nos. 80-82 William St., New York, March 27, 1900. The annual election for Directors of this company will be held at this office on Tuesday, April 10, 1900. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon, until 1 P. M.
LYMAN CANDEE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, April 16th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, March 29th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on March 29th, and will be reopened on April 17th.
CHARLES F. WARREN, Secretary.
New York, March 21, 1900.

Gramercy Sugar Company.
New Orleans, La., March 26, 1900.

Coupons due April 1, 1900, on the First Mortgage 6% Bonds of this Company will be paid at the National Park Bank, 214 Broadway, New York.
M. R. SPELMAN, President.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage coupons, due 1st April, 1900, will be paid on and after 2d April, 1900, by Moran Brothers, 54 William Street.

DIVIDENDS.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 Fifth Avenue,
New York, March 28th, 1900.

A quarterly dividend of 2 PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 20 William Street, New York City, on the 1st day of May, 1900, to holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the 16th day of April, 1900.

The transfer books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on April 16th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on May 10th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE ARENTS, Treasurer.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 Fifth Avenue,
New York, March 28th, 1900.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) has been declared payable on the Common Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 20 William Street, New York City, on the 1st day of May, 1900, to holders of the Common Stock of record on the 16th day of April, 1900.

The transfer books for the Common Stock will be closed on April 13th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on May 10th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE ARENTS, Treasurer.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 Fifth Avenue,
New York, March 28th, 1900.

THREE PER CENT. (6%) semi-annual interest on the Dividend Scrip of this Company, issued May 1st, 1896, will be paid on the 1st day of May, 1900, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 20 William Street, New York City, to the holders of such dividend certificates of record on the 16th day of April, 1900.

The transfer books for dividend certificates will be closed on April 16th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on May 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE ARENTS, Treasurer.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York,
February 20th, 1900.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the company, payable April 2d, 1900, at the office of the company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on March 15th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until April 3d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

CHARTERED 1852.
Metropolitan Savings Bank,
1 and 3 Third Ave.
(Opposite Cooper Institute, New York City.)

DEPOSITS made now and until April 3 draw interest from April 1. **Semi-annual Dividends** paid regularly since organization. **Surplus Half Million Dollars.**
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

NOTICE.
Interest coupons due March 1st, 1900, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company will be paid on presentation of the same at the office of the Receivers of the Company, No. 207 Produce Exchange Building.
WM. BROOKFIELD,
CHAS. E. KIMBALL,
Receivers
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.
New York, March 28th, 1900.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 135th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, March 28, 1900.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra Dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after April 6th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Havana Commercial Company,
32 Broadway, New York, March 26, 1900.
Preferred Stock Dividend.

The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 16th, to stockholders of record.

The transfer books will close Saturday, March 31, and reopen Tuesday, April 17th.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,
23D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE,
New York, March 21st, 1900.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after March 31st, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, April 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after April 2d, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, March 23d, 1900.

The Seattle and San Francisco Railway & Navigation Company.
Coupons due April 1st, 1900, of the first Mortgage Gold 5% Bonds of the Seattle and San Francisco Railway & Navigation Company will be paid on and after April 2d, 1900, on presentation at the Metropolitan Trust Company, Trustee, New York City.
JOHN LEARY, President.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, March 21, 1900.

NINETIETH (90TH) DIVIDEND.

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent., payable free of tax, April 2, 1900, until which date the transfer book will be closed. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 20th, 1900.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after April 14th. The transfer books will be closed from April 1st to April 14th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The American Stoker Company.
141 Broadway, New York, March 24th, 1900.

The regular quarterly dividend No. 8 of Two Per Cent. upon the Preferred Stock to stockholders of record March 31st, will be paid April 2d. Checks will be mailed.
CHARLES J. PEABODY, Treasurer.

The Potosi and Rio Verde Railway Co.
Coupons of the first mortgage bonds of this company, due April 1st, will be paid on presentation after that date at the office of the company, No. 27 William Street.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.
March 3d, 1900.

SHEET STEEL COMBINATION.

Newly Incorporated Company to Take in About 155 Plants.

TRENTON, N. J., March 28.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day with the Secretary of State by the American Sheet Steel Company. The company has a capital of $52,000,000, and will manufacture sheet steel. The incorporators of record are D. W. Morrow, P. J. McCook, Alfred L. Curtiss, J. J. Treacey, C. J. Fay, W. E. Dwight, T. M. Day, A. P. Bartlett, and Clifford C. Hay.

William H. Moore, who is prominent in the American Steel Hoop Company, the American Tin Plate Company, and the National Steel Company, all of which are closely affiliated, has been instrumental in putting through the American Sheet Steel Company. It embraces a number of sheet steel plants and it will have close relations with the three big corporations mentioned, all of which are consolidations of various interests. The promoters of the American Sheet Steel Company have been in session lately at Mr. Moore's office, 71 Broadway. The underwriting has been begun at the First National Bank, it is said. The merger will probably take in about 155 mills in different parts of the country. According to report, the stock will be half common and half preferred, the preferred being 7 per cent., non-cumulative. None of the stock, it is said, is likely to be offered to the public in the immediate future.

NEW HOME INSPECTED.

Mechanics and Tradesmen's Society Gives Its First "Ladies' Day."

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, for the first time since its organization in 1785, gave a "Ladies' Day" yesterday at its new building, at 20 West Forty-fourth Street. The galleries surrounding the library and reading room were decorated with flags and the executive offices on the gallery floor with tulips of various hues. The visitors inspected the building, which contains a library, offices, and school rooms. A review of the history of the society was given by Stephen M. Wright, the President.

While the society now has ample school room it has not sufficient money to utilize all the time available. For that purpose a fund of from $150,000 to $200,000 is needed. At the meeting yesterday the larger part of the sum required was promised, provided the remainder of the amount is first raised.

To Return Sealed Parcels to Germany.

According to the agreement entered into at the Parcels Post Convention between the United States and Germany, all packages entering either country through the mails should be so wrapped or inclosed as to permit their contents to be easily scanned. Lately many parcels received here from Germany were found to contain dutiable articles. The Post Office Department at Washington has instructed Postmaster Van Cott to return all sealed parcels coming from Germany.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 28	946,835
To date this year	32,503,756
Corresponding date last year	56,891,115

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 28	$4,524,400
To date this year	$151,647,140
Corresponding date last year	$322,776,010

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3@4½ per cent.; at three months, 4@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Laclede Gas pf	1
Am. Steel Hoop pf	⅝	Long Island	½
Am. Tin Plate pf	1	Louis. & Nash	⅞
Anaconda Copper	1⅛	Manhattan	1⅝
At., Top. & S. F.	½	Met. Street Railway	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	2½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	M. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	1⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	2
B'klyn Rapid Transit	1⅝	Mo., Kan. & Texas	⅛
Brooklyn Un. Gas	½	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅝
C. G. W. pf., B.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅛
Chi., Ind. & L.	2⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	⅝
C., I. & L. pf	5	Norf. & West	⅝
Chi. & N. W. pf	2	Northern Pacific	2⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Northern Pacific pf	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Cleve., L. & W.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	4⅞
Cleve., L. & W. pf	2⅛	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	1
Col. So. 2d pf	½	Reading 2d pf	¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	1½	Southern Ry. pf	½
Consol. Gas	4½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Cont. Tobacco pf	⅞	Texas & Pacific	½
Del. & Hudson	¾	Third Avenue	¾
Erie 1st pf	½	Union Pacific	1¼
Evansv. & T. H.	1½	Union Pacific pf	⅝
Glucose Sugar	½	Wis. Cent. pf	⅝
Great North. pf	2½		
Hocking Valley pf	⅝		
Iowa Cent. pf	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	½	Nat. Biscuit pf	⅛
Am. Steel & Wire	½	National Steel	½
Am. Steel & W. pf	½	Pressed S. Car pf	⅞
Am. Sugar Ref	3¾	Reading 1st pf	¾
Am. Tin Plate	½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	½
Chi. Term. Trans	½	U. S. Leather	¼
Col. So. 1st pf	½	U. S. Leather pf	½
Del., Lack. & W.	1¼	Wheel. & Lake Erie	⅛
Minn. & St. L.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	⅛

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Adams Exp. 4s	1⅛	San A. & A. P. 4s	2½
Ala. Midland 5s	2½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st	
B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1½	Tenn. 6s	1
C., C., C. & I. gen. 6s	1	Wabash, Deb. A	1¼
Det. City Gas 5s	1	Wabash 1st, Det. & Chi. Ext	
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	3½	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1½
Hock. Valley 4½s	1¼	Wisconsin Cent. 1st	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½		
Mo. Pac. con	1⅜		

Bonds Declined.

Chi., I. & L. 5s	1⅜	Texas Pac. 2d, inc.	11½
Int. & G. N. 3d	2	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st 6s, t. r.	1
Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Money grows plentier and cheaper. Four per cent. is become a rate for loans running through the rest of the year. This fact celebrates the passing of what has been Wall Street's chief recent scarecrow. And, naturally enough, the Stock Exchange reflects the better condition in activity and buoyancy.

***

Railway stocks continue chiefly attractive to those buyers who are aggressive in their operations, and, judged by most current transactions, the stocks which most command popularity are those which represent properties reorganized out of bad condition into prosperity—properties like Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, and Reading. The buying of such stocks has been in volume and character significant of a great deal more than yet disclosed. The very biggest of financial interests are alertly engaged in the present campaign for improvement.

***

Foreign buying keeps up. London purchases run beyond the average of 50,000 shares a day, and practically every Wall Street banking house that has European connections is pronounced in the opinion that the buying tendency abroad is to develop into a movement far beyond anything similar yet recorded.

***

In the market is another element of telling significance as to the investment disposition—the buying of bonds on and off the Stock Exchange, all records for more than a year being broken.

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Vanderbilt plans on the eve of announcement will exert tonic effects. A number of the lesser Vanderbilt properties are to be given new dividend status.

THE PACIFICS AS LEADERS.

The Pacific stocks were easily the leaders of the railroad issues yesterday—a fact all the more significant when it is borne in mind that these stocks have all week been steadily advancing, with little or no recession. Southern Pacific was yesterday the only one of the stocks to show a decline—and that but fractional, on realization.

Northern Pacific shares, both common and preferred, were conspicuous for their activity and strength, the common advancing 2½ points on sales of 57,000 shares, and the preferred ¾, on sales of 17,000 shares. The recent statement of President Mellen that the stocks of the company are selling low, considering the excellent earnings and dividend prospects, is still being discussed in Wall Street, and had given added strength to the issues. Yesterday in the late afternoon more attention was paid to the preferred stock than on previous days, the Street viewing it that at 77 the price of the preferred was inviting, both from the speculative and the investment points of view.

Union Pacific common was traded in to the extent of 55,000 shares, at a net gain of 1¼ points, while the preferred advanced ⅝ on sales of 12,000 shares. The same strong interests which lately have been buying the stocks were purchasers yesterday.

Over 45,000 shares of Missouri Pacific were traded in at a net advance of 1⅛ points. Short covering was in evidence. Friends of the company say that if earnings increase at the present rate over 12 per cent. will be shown on the stock in 1900.

Southern Pacific's decline of ⅛ on sales of 34,000 shares, due though it was to profit-taking, was rather remarkable in the light of official figures showing net earnings for February of $1,355,200, an increase over the same month last year of $307,100, or at the rate of over $10,000 a day. It is pointed out that if these earnings continue in the same proportion for the balance of the fiscal year ending June 30, they will show a total of over $20,000,000, leaving a surplus—after payment of all fixed charges—of $10,000,000, equivalent to 5 per cent. on the stock now outstanding.

CENTRAL-PENNSYLVANIA PLANS

When Wall Street heard yesterday that President M. E. Ingalls of the Big Four was to sail for Europe on Saturday it occasioned no little comment, and there was much speculation as to what developments might follow. For some time past the Street has been busy electing a successor to Mr. Ingalls as President of the Big Four, though Mr. Ingalls himself says he has no intention of retiring. His present trip, following so closely upon Mr. J. P. Morgan's sailing to meet Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, is therefore regarded as of much more consequence than surface indications would lead to believe. In fact, there is assurance, which may be considered almost as official, that important conferences are to be held in Europe, at which not only Mr. Morgan, Mr. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Ingalls will be present but in which also representatives of influential foreign banking houses will participate; and that these conferences will be followed in the no distant future by announcement of the completion of an immense Pennsylvania-New York Central Railroad deal of much more far-reaching consequence than even Wall Street has dreamed of.

Big Four, it is asserted, will have special prominence in this plan, which involves all those roads in the Central West, and a gentleman closely connected with the Vanderbilt-Morgan interests is authority for the statement that the stockholders of that road will soon find it on a fixed 4 per cent. basis. The stock of the company advanced yesterday on comparatively few sales on the increased earnings in the third week in March, a gain of nearly $30,000 being reported. For the month of February a surplus of $66,000 is reported after payment of all charges.

***

In this connection the Street read with interest the February report of Pennsylvania, put out yesterday, which showed for the lines directly operated east of Pittsburg and Erie, net earnings of $1,856,000, an increase of over a million dollars. The statement was regarded as one of the best ever put out on the Street.

***

The reorganized board of Chesapeake and Ohio, with Vanderbilt-Pennsylvania interests in control, gave strength to that stock yesterday.

GRANGERS WELL BOUGHT.

The Granger stocks yesterday came in for a larger share of attention than in recent days, advices from the West telling of exceptionally good business and of the assured continuance of large earnings.

Burlington advanced 1¾ points; Northwest preferred, 2; Rock Island, ½; Atchison common, ⅝; preferred, ⅞; Great Northern preferred, 2¼; while St. Paul closed at the same figure as on Tuesday.

During the day St. Paul's statement of earnings for February was published, showing a decrease in net earnings of $31,000. As in recent months, this decrease is due, not to a falling off in gross—which as a matter of fact increased $293,000—but to a gain of over $320,000 in "operating expenses," under which head are included moneys for betterments, improvements, &c. In the afternoon it was reported from Chicago that the company is contemplating an issue of new stock at par against the Des Moines and other newly acquired lines, but no information on the subject could be had at the company's offices here.

STRENGTH OF STEEL STOCKS.

Evidences of inside buying in the steel stocks continued yesterday. Further sales from Chicago of American Steel and Wire shares were reported, with the result that the quotations for both the common and preferred shares fell off fractionally; but on almost all the rest of the list strength was shown.

The biggest gain was made by Hocking Coal and Iron, which rose 1½ points on transactions passing 5,000 shares and on some official disclosures of such increases in earnings as to promote the property into new importance in its field.

Tennessee Coal and Iron rose a point, recent attacks on that stock seeming to have increased the short interest.

***

Apropos of the semi-official forecast of quarterly dividends for Federal Steel common stock on a basis of 6 or 8 per cent. for the year, the following memorandum is prepared by a representative of an interest which has recently acquired holdings of the stock on inside advices:

"There has been uncalled-for uncertainty as to whether Federal Steel will be restricted from paying its dividend quarterly on the common stock for the year 1900.

"The company is organized under the general corporation law of New Jersey. There is no such restriction in that law. It permits companies formed under it to pay dividends on the common stock quarterly, half yearly, or yearly, as they may determine.

"The injunction last year was granted under the clause in the company's certificate of incorporation, which provides that no dividend shall be paid on the common stock until after the dividend upon the preferred stock for the fiscal year shall have been actually paid or provided for or set apart.

"The status of the company for 1900, as far as dividends on the common stock are concerned, is entirely different from that of 1899, as may be seen from the following extract from the certificate of incorporation, which reads:

"'If, after providing for the payment of full dividends for any fiscal year on the preferred stock, there shall remain any surplus net profits of such year, any and all such surplus net profits of such year, and of any other fiscal year for which full dividends shall have been paid on the preferred stock, shall be applicable to dividends upon the common stock when and as, from time to time, the same shall be declared by the Board of Directors, and out of any such surplus net profits.'

"If, therefore, it is the desire, as it undoubtedly is, of the Directors of the Federal Steel Company to pay quarterly dividends on the common stock for 1900, there are ample funds in the surplus and net profits of 1899 to permit them to do so.

"It should be borne in mind that the restriction which prevented the company paying quarterly dividends last year is not in the general act, but in the certificate of incorporation, and that the certificate of incorporation can be amended at a stockholders' meeting on ten days' notice, so that the company could pay regular quarterly dividends.

"This action will, no doubt, be taken. An assurance, however, by those in authority to speak that quarterly dividends would be regularly paid on the common stock should quickly and materially enhance the value of the stock, which, before it was on a dividend basis, sold at between 70 and 80."

PEOPLE'S GAS GOES UP.

People's Gas was notably strong yesterday, appreciating 4⅞ points on sales of 46,000 shares. The Street heard various reasons for the rise. One was that a conference of the officials of the Ogden and People's Companies would be held at Chicago later in the day in order to endeavor to bring about a settlement of the difficulties between the companies. Another was that the officials of the People's Company had secured enough of the Ogden's stock and bonds to insure control of the property to the People's, while still another had it that the movement was the result of the manipulations of a bull pool and the forcing of shorts to cover.

TOBACCO'S DIVIDEND.

American Tobacco common declined fractionally yesterday on selling by disappointed holders of the stock who had hoped to see an increased dividend declared by the Directors of the company at their meeting held in the morning. The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred and of 1½ on the common were declared. In some parts of the Street it had been confidently predicted that the dividend on the common stock would be at least 2 per cent. The earnings of the company are said to warrant larger dividends, but it is said that it was not thought that the present time was opportune for any increase.

STANDARD OIL AND COPPER.

Amalgamated stock in the outside market and Anaconda on the Stock Exchange were bought yesterday by houses having close Standard Oil affiliations, both of the issues scoring advances.

HOW COAL STOCKS FARED.

Profit taking in the coal stocks was largely responsible for whatever recessions were noted in the quotations of those securities yesterday. Despite this realizing, some of the shares showed good strength. Among these were Reading common and second preferred, Erie common, Norfolk and Western common, Wheeling and Lake Erie first preferred, and New York, Ontario and Western. London bought some seven or eight thousand of the last named stock.

GAS WAR SETTLEMENT TALK.

The advance of 4¼ points in Consolidated Gas was accompanied by further talk of a settlement in the gas war, but no official verification of the report was forthcoming.

TRACTION STOCKS ADVANCE.

The strength of the traction stocks was continued yesterday, gains being recorded in all the quotations. Brooklyn Rapid Transit's advance was 2⅛, Manhattan's 1⅜, Metropolitan's 1½, and Third Avenue's ¾. It is said that 15,000 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit were covered by a large bear operator yesterday.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

"The iron market is disappointingly quiet. New business is not developing as it should do at this season. We are now on the threshold of the second quarter, and the stimulating influence of Spring trade should begin to be felt. Here and there some transactions of fair size are reported, but in a general way the trade is extremely dull. The situation is commonly regarded as a deadlock between buyers and sellers, but this is more apparent than real. Most manufacturing interests are well supplied with work taken some time since, and are pushing production vigorously. Record-breaking outputs are reported. This does not indicate unsatisfactory conditions. As long as the mills and furnaces are able to keep in operation at high pressure, and the great producers manifest no anxiety as to the future, there is little warrant for taking a gloomy view of the situation. Nevertheless, it would be much more encouraging to find buyers disposed to anticipate their wants a little more freely than they are now doing. As it is, those who need material are buying from hand to mouth, waiting, and perhaps hoping, for a slump in prices.

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"Bessemer pig iron maintains its strength. It is, in fact, the strongest article on the whole list of iron products. The consumptive demand appears to be fully up to the production. Weakness is seen in foundry pig iron, but more among Northern producers than with Southern. The large Southern furnace companies have the greater part of this year's product under contract, and in some grades are unable to take additional orders for the remainder of this year. Taking the country generally, it is believed that the reduction of stocks in foundrymen's yards during the past six months has been considerably greater than the accumulation at furnaces, even taking into consideration the off grades which have been piling up when furnaces were working badly during the Winter months. The supply of furnace fuel is short of the requirements of the trade, Coke being more

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Though trading in the market for outside securities has not increased in volume proportionately as much as in the Stock Exchange market, the course of prices continues to be upward, and in this is found sufficient assurance of the decided change that the past ten days has brought about in the curb market. The market has broadened and a number of issues in which some interest is shown has much increased. Though activity is to be desired, general strength in the market is a much more satisfactory indication of its present character, and there is enough of this to warrant the hopeful view that is now generally taken. Yesterday several stocks, which heretofore have furnished but a small amount of business, showed considerable activity, and coincidently advanced substantially. In fact, nearly every stock traded in at all ended the day at prices somewhat above those of Tuesday, and in some issues the advances were very large.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was again a prominent feature of the day's trading. No net change occurred in the price of the stock, which closed, as on the previous day, at 96¾ bid. A good deal of stock has come out on the recent advance, but it has all been well taken, and practically no reactions have occurred. Of late large buying seems to be more scattered than it was at the beginning of the present movement, and interest in the stock seems to be becoming more general. Friends of the company remain confident of its excellent position, and predictions of higher prices for the stock are confidently made. Transactions yesterday amounted probably to 2,000 shares, which sold between 96¾ and 97½, the first sales having been made at 97.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS continued to show strength, and was fairly active. The common stock got as high as 32½, but reacted somewhat at the close, and ended the day at 31½ bid. The advance in the preferred stock was more fully maintained, and this issue, after selling as high as 53, closed at 52 bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. The bonds advanced a point, closing at 98 bid. Rumors were again heard to the effect that a change in the control of the New Amsterdam Company has resulted from recent purchases of the stock, and it was thought that these rumored changes had put the company under the control of the Consolidated Gas Company. In some quarters it was said that a controlling interest in the stock had been acquired by the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, the ultimate purpose being a consolidation of the several New York gas companies, but as heretofore these rumors went without confirmation.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was prominent by reason of its activity, and also because of the sharp advance in the stock. Opening at 10, it sold up to 11¾, and closed at 11 bid, a net gain of 1 point. These changes were effected on transactions that amounted probably to 3,000 shares. No news came to hand to explain the large demand for the stock.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL was active and strong. Sales in the common stock amounted to about 800 shares, which changed hands between 19¼ and 20. It closed at 19¾ bid, a net gain of ¾ of a point. In the preferred stock a net advance of 1½ points occurred, this issue closing at 60½ bid, after dealings that amounted to 400 or 500 shares.

NATIONAL SALT was quiet and practically no change in price occurred. At the annual meeting of the stockholders held yesterday the number of Directors was increased from thirteen to fifteen. No report of earnings was made public beyond the statement that the company's profits were in excess of an amount sufficient to pay the regular dividend on the preferred stock and 8 per cent. per annum on the common. It is expected that the Directors will meet next week to take action on the matter of dividends. The company's first fiscal year will be completed on April 1, and it is possible that some dividend may be declared on the common stock, but thus far no definite information as to this has been had.

RUBBER GOODS common was traded in to the extent of over 1,500 shares, nearly all of which sold at 25½. It closed unchanged at 28¾ bid.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA advanced to 8⅝ and closed at this figure, showing a net gain of ⅛ of a point. Only a few hundred shares of the common stock changed hands. Trading in the preferred stock amounted to 500 shares or more, which sold at 28 and 28¾. It closed at 28 bid, a net gain of ½ a point. The company has again advanced the price of spirits, which partly accounted for the strength of the stock for the past few days. Thus far it has not been learned when the report of the Investigating Committee appointed by the stockholders will be ready. S h information as can be had in regard to t matter is to the effect that it will be favorable.

TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA was very strong and, on transactions amounting to something between 200 and 300 shares, sold up to 220 and closed at 218 bid, a net gain of 20 points for the day.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅞	1¼
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	....	4
New Amsterdam	31½	32½
New Amsterdam pf.	52	52½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	98	98½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	31
American Agricul. Chem. pf., ex div.	76½	77¾
American Bicycle	10	13
American Bicycle pf.	40	42
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Chicle	56	58
American Chicle pf.	78	85
American Woolen	22	22½
American Woolen pf.	80	80½
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	48	49
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11	12
Distilling Company of America	8⅜	8¾
Distilling Company of America pf.	28	28½
Empire Steel	..	20
Empire Steel pf.	..	60
Electric Boat	20	22
Electric Boat pf.	35	..
Havana Commercial	19½	20
Havana Commercial pf.	60½	62
International Power	30	35
International Pump	21½	22
International Pump pf.	66¾	68¼
National Enameling & Stamp	21	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	82	84
National Gramophone	50	51
National Salt	48½	49½
National Salt pf.	78	79
Otis Elevator	24	25
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93	94
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	80	80½
Sloss-Sheffield	29½	30½
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	68½	69½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	524½	525½
United States Flour Milling pf.	7	30
United States Flour Milling bonds	28	..
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	96¾	97
American Air Power	41	46
Arizona Lead	14	14½
Asphalt Company of America	10	11
British Columbia Copper	9½	10
California Copper	3	3½
Central Fireworks	15	16
Central Fireworks pf.	52	57
Chicago & Alton sub.	110	111
Chicago & Alton 2s. (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	45	50
Electric Vehicle pf.	86	..
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid.	1½	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	25
General Carriage	11	11¾
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2½
†Lady Helen Copper	78	80
†Little Tiger Gold Mining	16	20
*Marieeen Copper	6	7¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	16	18
Mexican 5s	98½	99
New England Transportation	6½	7½
New York Transportation	11½	11½
†Pande Basin	8	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	24	25
Pittsburg Coal	25	26
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83	84
Pocahontas Oil	22	23
St. Louis trans. 50 58-100 p. c. repaid.	..	78½
St. Louis Transit	25	28
Storage Power	12	14
Superior & Boston Copper	..	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4¾	5
Tennessee Copper	14¾	15½
Trust Company of America	218	222
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	79	83
Union Railways of St. Louis 4s	..	89
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	20	22
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60	61

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	86	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, new)	81	82½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	93
Nassau Electric 4s	90	92
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	..	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	24½	26
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118	118½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115½	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30½	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103½	106

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	71	73
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	107	108
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	82	86
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	106¼	106
Denver Gas	..	88
Denver Gas 5s	..	78
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	15	18
New England Gas & Coke bonds	69¾	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	105½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	..
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	92	94
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	22	24
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	85½	86½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	111
Hoboken Ferry	65	68
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	96	97

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	30	42
Cramps' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	63	65
General Chemical pf.	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	120	124
Lorillard Company pf.	94	98
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	..	130
Standard Coupler	33	37
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	54	..
Union Typewriter	30	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110¼	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	122
Worthington Pump pf.	115	117

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel.	107½	110
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	6¼	10

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.15, and 100 Standard at 3.15.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .21, 20 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.75, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .13, 100 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 1,000 Golden Age at .04, 200 Isabella at 1.20, 300 Iron Silver at .70, 100 Little Chief at .21, 1,000 Leadville at .08, 500 Pharmacist at .14½, 300 Potosi at .22, 100 Sierra Nevada at .55, 100 Standard at 3.20, 1,000 Syndicate at .02, 500 Tornado at .48, and 500 Work at .34.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Anaconda	.33	Leadville Con	.07
Alice	.50	Little Chief	.21
Adams Consol	.14	Mexican	.20
Best & Belcher	.30	Moulton	.25
Bruns. Con	.23	Ontario	8.25
Caledonia	.50	Ophir	.73
Chrysolite	.06	Plymouth	.11
Chollar	.15	Phoenix G. M. Co	.09
Con. Cal. & Va	1.45	Potosi	.15
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Quicksilver	1.25
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Savage	.12
Deadwood Terra	.60	Sierra Nevada	.47
Eureka Consol	.14	Standard	3.20
Father De Smet	.08	Small Hopes	1.10
Golden Fleece	.30	Union Cons	.15
Gould & Curry	.18	Victor	1.00
Hale & Norcross	.17	Yellow Jacket	.12
Homestake	50.00	Argentum Juanita	.18
Horn Silver	1.15	Isabella	1.10
Iron Silver	.66	Mollie Gibson	.21
La Crosse	.14	Portland	2.40

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 28.—The Boston market maintained breadth and strength. Several new features came in for improvement, a good sign of a broadening market. Boston Elevated rose 4, to 123, while Centennial Mining advanced 3 more, to 22¾, closing at 72½. Dominion Coal hardened ½, to 47, later receding to 46½; Pere Marquette receded 1, to 62; West End Street Railway reappeared at 92½; Wisconsin Central preferred was up 2¼, at 53¾. Boston bought Atchison, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Union Pacific, and Federal Steel, liberally maintaining its customary interest in Sugar, of course. Arcadian Mining ran up from 19¾, to 24⅞; American Zinc gained 1½, to 16½; Butte, 1, to 72; Parrot, 1, to 49; United States Oil, ⅞, to 20½, later 19¾; Centennial Eureka rose 2½, to 28⅝; Bingham, 1, to 13; Osceola, 1¾, to 71¾; Utah, 2½, to 34; Isle Royale, 1⅞, to 29¾; Santa Fé, 1, to 7; Montana, 3, to 320; Baltic, 2, to 23; United States Oil, 1¼, to 20¾. It came pretty near a genuine bull market, closing at the best.

The market for mercantile paper is broadening a trifle, but rates continue to soften gradually. Most notes for four to six months now bring 4½ per cent., with variations toward 4 and 5 per cent. Year paper averages 4 per cent.

New York funds sold to-day at 10c discount for cash. At the Clearing House money between banks loaned at 4 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4⅝	5	Old Colony	3⅞	3¾
Allouez	1¾	2	Old Domin	18¼	18½
Arcadian	24¼	25	Osceola	71	71¾
Arnold	6	6½	Parrot	48½	49⅛
Ash Bed	.25	1	Pioneer	50	1
Atlantic	24½	25	Quincy	135	140
Baltic	22⅞	23¼	Rhode Isla'd	4	4½
Bos. & C. C.	.12	.13	Santa Fe	6⅞	7⅛
Bos. & Mon.	319	320	Santa Ysabel	1⅞	1⅞
Butte & Bos.	71½	72	Shoe	30¼	31
Cal. & Hec.	747	755	Tamarack	192	193
Centennial	22¼	22¾	Utah Cons	33¾	34
Franklin	16⅛	16¼	Washington	1⅛	1¼
Humboldt	..	1	White Knob	30	31
Isle Royale	29¼	30	Winona	..	3
Mohawk	15⅛	17	Wolverine	..	40

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	244	245	C. Mass. pf.	62	65
Bost. & Low.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	130½	132
Bost. & Me.	194	195	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	....	111
Bos. & Prov.	298½	..	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	....	115
Bost. Elev.	..	122½	West End	..	92½
Bost. Gas 5s.	14	80			
Cent. Mass.	14	15			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	315	..	Mex. Tel	2¾	3
Chi. Sk. Yds.	135	..	N. Eng. Tel.	132	135
Dom. Coal	46	46½	U. S. Oil	20½	21
D. Coal pf.	115	..	West. Elec	..	45⅞
Erie Tel.	10½	10⅝	West. El. pf.	61	..

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The advance in Metropolitan Elevated continued to-day. The common opened at 34 and closed at 34¾. There were over 1,000 shares sold. The preferred closed at 81½, which was a gain of a point. Over 1,300 shares changed hands. Of the bonds, $44,000 worth were sold at 95¾@95¾. There were few other changes in the list.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
850	Linseed	14	13⅞	13⅞
485	Linseed pf.	58½	57⅞	58½
2	Chicago Edison	152	152	152
100	Chicago Union Traction	22½	22½	22½
155	Diamond Match	124½	124	124½
10	Lake Street L.	8	8	8
1,007	Metropolitan L.	34¾	34	34¾
1,334	Metropolitan L. pf.	81½	80½	81½
110	National Biscuit	36¾	36¼	36¾
205	National Biscuit pf.	89¾	89⅝	89¾
200	National Carbon	16	16	16
5	North Chicago	223	223	223

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The New York boom in the Readings naturally extended to this city, and the consequent trading gave the market a flavor of old-time activity. Lehigh Valley also was active and higher. The Welsbachs were again conspicuous. Commercial common, which closed at 15 yesterday, sold at 10½, early in the morning. Expectation of a favorable annual report stimulated Electric of America. American Cement was in sharp demand at 9½, which is, however, 1 below its full-paid par value. Union Traction was higher.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21½	21¾	Phila. Trac.	96	96¼
Choctaw	35	35	Union Trac.	38⅝	38⅞
Con. T., Pitt.	27⅞	28⅝	U. Gas Imp.	120¾	121
El. Co. of A.	12⅞	13	Welsbach L.	47	50
Lehigh Val.	26½	26¾	W. N. Y. & P.	....	....
Marsden	9½	9¾	Penn.	7½	7⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, March 28, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
116	117	67	Adams Express	117	117	116	116	.....
16⅜	17	1,606	Am. Car & Found. Co.	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	− ½
67	67¼	2,332	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	66¾	67¼	66	67¼	+ ¼
36¼	36⅞	3,570	American Cotton Oil	35½	36⅜	35¼	36½	+1
94	96	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	.....
147	151	15	American Express	147¾	147¾	147¾	147¾	.....
47⅛	47½	1,000	American Ice Co.	47⅜	47⅝	46¾	47¼	.....
75⅝	76½	220	American Ice Co. pf.	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ¼
57⅝	58	28	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	55½	58¾	55½	58½	.....
4½	5	400	American Malting Co.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾	− ⅛
24	24½	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	24	24	24	24	.....
42½	42⅝	1,850	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	42¼	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	.....
90	91	310	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90¾	91	90¾	91	.....
36⅛	36¼	3,650	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	36¾	37¼	36	36¾	.....
81	82	800	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	80½	82	80¼	81	+ ⅛
87½	87¾	20,620	Am. Steel & Wire	58¾	59¼	57	57¾	− ⅞
90¼	91¼	840	Am. Steel Wire pf.	91¾	91¾	90¼	90¼	+1¼
105½	105⅞	76,600	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	108	110¼	105	105½	−3⅜
33½	33⅝	770	American Tin Plate	84	34	33½	33¾	− ⅛
82¼	83	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.	88	88	88	88	+1
107	107¼	8,420	American Tobacco	107½	108¼	107	107¼	− ¼
49½	49⅝	5,630	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	47¾	49¼	47¾	49¼	+1¾
28½	28⅝	36,375	At., T. & S. F.	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	28⅜	+ ⅛
71⅛	72	40,545	At., T. & S. F. pf.	71	72¼	70⅞	72	+ ⅛
81¾	81⅞	20,180	Baltimore & Ohio	81½	82	81¼	81⅞	+ ⅛
82⅝	82¾	24,981	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	81½	83	81	82⅜	+1⅛
73⅜	73¼	62,592	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	71¼	74	71⅜	73⅝	+1⅜
151	152	521	Brooklyn Union Gas	150	150½	150	150½	+ ¾
10⅛	10⅝	850	Brunswick City	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10¼	.....
70	..	10	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	70	70	70	70	.....
110	111	50	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	111½	111¼	111¼	111½	.....
52½	52⅝	1,680	Canada Southern	52½	53	52¼	53	+ ⅝
97¼	97⅜	100	Canadian Pacific	97½	97¾	97½	97¾	.....
31½	31⅝	9,528	Chesapeake & Ohio	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
131½	131⅝	13,024	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	129¾	131⅝	129¾	131⅝	+1⅝
14⅝	14⅝	2,900	Chicago Great Western	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	14⅝	.....
77⅝	78½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	77	77	77	77	.....
41½	41⅝	1,350	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	40½	41	39⅞	41	+1⅛
87⅝	88	350	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	.....
25½	25⅝	3,250	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	23¼	25⅝	23	25⅝	+2⅝
59½	61	1,657	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	56	60	56	60	+5
124½	124¼	14,160	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	123¼	124⅝	123¼	123¾	.....
172	172¾	116	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172	172	172	172	.....
163	164	470	Chicago & Northw.	163¼	163⅝	163¼	163⅝	− ¼
199½	201	160	Chicago Northw. pf.	200	200	200	200	+2
114⅞	114¾	14,952	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	113⅞	114⅞	113¼	114½	+ ½
11½	12⅞	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
34	35	310	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	35	35	34	34½	+ ½
62⅜	63¼	2,220	C., C., C. & St. L.	63	63¼	62½	63⅛	+ ⅛
23½	24⅝	600	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	23½	24	23½	24	+1
57½	60	600	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	59½	60	59½	60	+2⅝
2¼	2¾	100	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾	+ ⅛
50⅝	50⅞	3,780	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	50⅝	51⅝	50¼	50⅞	+ ⅜
29	29½	400	Colorado Midland pf.	29	29	29	29	+ ⅜
7⅛	7¼	515	Colorado Southern	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛	− ⅛
46½	46⅝	400	Col. Southern 1st pf.	46½	46¾	46½	46⅝	− ⅛
20	20¼	875	Col. Southern 2d pf.	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
19⅝	19⅞	5,180	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	18½	19⅞	18½	19⅝	+1½
187½	188¾	1,400	Consolidated Gas	185½	190	185½	188¾	+4½
33	33¼	2,215	Continental Tobac. Co.	33	33⅝	32¾	33½	+ ⅜
84⅝	85⅜	500	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	85	85	85	85⅜	+ ⅜
117⅝	118¼	700	Delaware & Hudson	119½	119¾	118½	119	+ ⅞
182½	183	1,000	Del., Lack. & West.	183¾	183¾	182½	182½	−1¼
22⅝	22⅞	2,635	Denver & Rio Grande.	22⅝	23	22½	22½	− ⅛
74⅜	74½	575	Denver & R. G. pf.	74½	74¾	74½	74⅝	.....
18	18⅜	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	− ⅛
6	6⅛	100	Dul., S. S. & Atlantic	6	6	6	6	.....
16⅜	16⅞	840	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
14⅜	14½	1,010	Erie	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
42⅜	42⅝	7,675	Erie 1st pf.	42⅜	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞	+ ⅜
20½	21¼	1,180	Erie 2d pf.	21	21	21	21	.....
53¼	53½	466	Evans. & T. H.	52½	53½	52½	53½	+1½
54⅞	54½	15,740	Federal Steel	54¼	54¾	53⅞	54½	+ ⅛
75⅞	76	955	Federal Steel pf.	75⅞	76	75⅞	75⅞	.....
130½	130¾	860	General Electric	131	131	130¼	130½	.....
52½	53½	16	Glucose Sugar Ref.	53½	53½	53¼	53½	+ ½
98½	101	150	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	99	99	99	99	.....
163	164	2,801	Great Northern pf.	162	163	162	163	+2½
37	37⅝	1,670	Hocking Valley	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	− ⅛
67	67½	2,042	Hocking Valley pf.	68¾	67¾	66½	67¼	+ ⅞
115¾	116	2,110	Illinois Central	115½	116	115½	115¾	.....
22	22¼	500	International Paper	22⅞	22⅞	22¼	22¼	+ ½
16⅜	17⅛	2,150	Iowa Central	16⅜	17⅛	16⅜	16⅞	+ ½
53½	54	690	Iowa Central pf	53	54	53	53½	+ ½
16½	17	300	Kanawha & Michigan.	16	16¼	16	16¼	.....
20⅜	20⅝	1,330	K.C.P. & G., full as.pd.	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
17	19	10	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½	.....
99	..	100	Laclede Gas pf.	99	99	99	99	+1
53	56	300	Long Island	54½	55	54½	55	+ ½
85¾	86	4,235	Louisville & Nashville.	85¼	86	85¼	85⅞	+ ⅝
96¾	97¼	9,375	Manhattan Elevated	96½	97¼	95¾	97⅛	+1⅛
166½	166⅞	7,352	Met. Street Railway	164	166¾	164	166¼	+1½
34½	35½	200	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	34	35	34	35	+2½
81	81½	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	81	81	81	81	.....
13⅞	14⅛	1,520	Mexican Central	14½	14⅝	13⅞	14	− ⅛
4½	4¾	100	Mexican National ctfs.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	.....
68¼	68¾	2,750	Minn. & St. Louis.	69½	69¾	67⅞	68⅜	− ⅛
96½	97	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	96½	97	96½	97	+ ½
59	60	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	60	60	60	60	−2
12	12¼	1,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	12	12¾	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
35⅜	35⅝	4,375	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	35⅜	36	35½	35⅞	+ ⅛
50	50⅞	50,282	Missouri Pacific	49	50⅞	48⅝	50⅜	+1⅝
47	48	300	Mobile & Ohio	47	47¼	47	47½	+ ⅛
36⅜	36¾	500	National Biscuit Co.	36½	36¾	36½	36½	− ⅛
89¼	89½	905	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	89¼	89½	89¼	89¼	− ½
24¾	24¾	30	National Lead Co.	24

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Daniel E. Seybel Buys 5 and 7 East Forty-second Street—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Daniel E. Seybel has bought from Daniel B. Freedman, 5 East Forty-second Street, and from Frederick J. De Peyster 7 East Forty-second Street. Both properties are five-story brownstone-front dwellings, altered for business purposes, each on a lot 30 by 100.5. Mr. Freedman bought No. 5 from the Griffin estate, about a year ago. Mr. Seybel declined yesterday to say anything further about the deal, either in regard to figures or the future of the property.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for the Chemical National Bank the three-story dwelling, 106 East Sixteenth Street, 21 by 103.3.

C. A. Du Bois and Frank Storrs have sold for the Cosmopolitan Realty Company to John G. De Lilienthal the plot, 100 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 175 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. The buyer will erect on the lots three apartment houses, each 33.4 feet front, one of which has been sold by Mr. Du Bois from the plans.

Lowenthal & Co. have sold for Thomas H. Bell to John W. Ritchie, for $120,000, the six-story apartment house at the junction of Third Avenue, Boston Road and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street. Mr. Ritchie gives in exchange the lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, together with forty-three lots near Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

Charles S. Gregor was the broker in the recently reported sale of two lots on the north side of Eighty-second Street, 160 feet east of Fifth Avenue, to Joseph Farley.

It is reported that Joseph L. Buttenweiser has sold the six-story tenement on the east side of Second Avenue, 25 feet south of St. Mark's Place, 25 by 125.

Henry Hellman has sold for Jacob Wittaust to F. Siebert the five-story flat 842 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

229 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick and brownstone flat; partition sale, to D. McGovern $18,000

110 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 17 by 99.11, three-story brown-stone-front dwelling; public auction sale, to L. Tannenbaum 12,900

116 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 17 by 99.11, three-story brown-stone-front dwelling; public auction sale, to A. Marx 12,800

King's Bridge Road, northwest corner of Nathalie Avenue, triangular plot 163 by 168 by 90, with two-story frame dwelling; public auction sale, to Judson Lawson 9,200

By Bryan L. Kennelly.
Public Auction Sale.

Southern Boulevard, southeast corner of Longwood Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant; to William Hayes 1,700

Southern Boulevard, south side, adjoining the foregoing, 50 by 100, vacant; to George F. Johnson 2,000

Southern Boulevard, south side, adjoining the foregoing, 50 by 100; to F. Kopf 2,000

Lafayette Avenue, northeast side, 13.5 feet southeast of Longwood Avenue, 69.7 by 195 by 50 by about 150, vacant; to Leopold Hutter 1,725

Whitlock Avenue, north side, 147.2 feet east of Lafayette Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant; to Leopold Hutter 675

Whitlock Avenue, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 27.2 by 100 and irregular, vacant; to Leopold Hutter 975

Leggett Avenue, southeast corner of Whitlock Avenue, 31.6 by 142, vacant; to Leopold Hutter 750

Leggett Avenue, southeast corner of Whitlock Avenue, 27.9 by 128.9, vacant; to John M. Baldwin 1,000

Leggett Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing, 26.4 by 121.4; to F. Kopf 700

By William Kennelly.

111 Canal Street, 25 by 25 by 24.5 by 25, four-story brick building; partition sale, to Gerald Fitzgibbon 18,300

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.
Sale to Secure Dower.

156 Cherry Street, 20.2 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with stores; to Lowenfeld & Frager 10,450

153 and 155 Cherry Street, each 20 by 60, two five-story brick tenements; to Joseph Friedman 14,000

149 Cherry Street, 20 by 60, five-story brick tenement; to Thomas E. Summers 6,800

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

139 West Twenty-first Street, 19 by 98.9, three-story brick building, with one-story extension; executor's sale, to Harry M. Austin 17,950

229 West End Avenue, 16 by 100, five-story American basement limestone and light brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George F. Vietor 25,000

30 West Seventy-first Street, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 17.2 by 94.5, five-story American basement limestone and light brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George F. Vietor .. 25,000

224 East Seventy-eighth Street, 13.4 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to Lowenfeld & Frager 5,300

153 to 157 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 75 by 100.10, two and three story brick and frame buildings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Simon Adler and others 33,750

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, running through to Hamilton Place, 50 by 102.11 by 54.3 by 81.9, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Simon Adler and another 19,670

By Solomon De Waltearss.

St. Nicholas Avenue, southeast corner of the centre line of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, continued, 60 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Sidney Dillon 20,350

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 190 to 194 Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-ninth Street, each 25 by 80, three five-story brick and brownstone apartment houses; 202 West Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 80 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 27 by 100.5, five-story brick and stone double apartment house; also

162 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 156.8 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18.9 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling; also

312 and 314 East Ninety-first Street, south side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 100.8, two five-story three-family flats; also

2,530 Third Avenue, east side, 28 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 28 by 79.11 by 25 by 67.5, three-story frame tenements, with store; also

Concord Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of Outer, or One Hundred and Forty-seventh, street, four lots, each 25 by 100; also

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 440 feet west of Brook Avenue, 87.10 by 100 by 56.3 by 100, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 248 Bleecker Street, southwest corner of Leroy Street, 25.7 by 35.4, three-story frame dwelling, with three-story brick dwelling at the rear; 8 Leroy Street, south side, 37.8 feet west of Bleecker Street, at the rear of the foregoing, 17 by 76.3, two-story and attic brick dwelling; 22 Leroy Street, south side, 175.7 feet east of Bedford Street, 24.10 by 80, two-story and attic brick dwelling, 30 Cornelia Street, south side, 20.4 feet east of Bleecker Street, 25.8 by 92, five-story brick flat.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Ira L. Hamberger, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 100 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $624; subject to other mortgages for $40,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis E. Hasbrouck, referee, 762 West End Avenue, east side, 19.11 feet north of Ninety-seventh Street, 18 by 80, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 852 First Avenue, east side, 75.5 feet south of Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, six-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $18,535.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Hogan, referee, 530 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,856.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Hogan, referee, 530 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 342 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,856.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Lauterbach, referee, 1 Broadway, southwest corner of Bowling Green, 21.2 by 100, five-story brick store and loft building. Due on judgment, $50,000

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH A. JENNESS, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH MEYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, Twenty-third Ward, of the City of New York, said plot being part of lot known as No. 5, on the map of the village of Mordaunt, made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated August 10, 1848, and filed in the Westchester County Register's office by the number 641, (old number 143,) and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning on the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly side or line of Brook Avenue and the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street; running thence northerly along the said northeasterly side or line of Brook Avenue sixty-six (66) feet 42-100 feet to land now or formerly of Frederick Folz; thence easterly along said Folz land fifty-three (53) feet eight (8) inches or thereabouts to land now or formerly of Gastle R. Caspari; thence still in an easterly direction along the said Caspari's land and parallel or nearly so with One Hundred and Sixty-second Street twenty-five (25) feet to a point which in a line drawn northerly from and at right angles with said One Hundred and Sixty-second Street is fifty (50) feet northerly therefrom; thence southerly along said line fifty (50) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street twenty-six 54-100 (26 54-100) feet to the corner aforesaid, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 7th, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

GREENE & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 41 Park Row, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 910-912 Brook Avenue, Borough of Bronx, New York City:

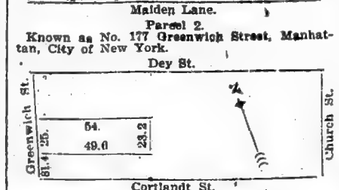

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $4,215.80, with interest thereon from the 21st day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $482.40, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, to be paid by the referee, is $600, and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage thereon of $25,000.00 with interest at five per cent. per annum from January 24, 1899.—Dated New York, March 8th, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT COUNTY OF KINGS.—MARIE MURRAY, plaintiff, against JAMES W. McDERMOTT and FRANCIS E. MURRAY, as sole acting executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Ellen M. Murray, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made herein and dated March 17th, 1900, and entered in the above entitled action on the 21st day of March, 1900, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings on the 21st day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 19th day of April, 1900, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises situated in the Borough of Manhattan, and directed in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Parcel 1. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of Malden Lane, at the centre of a party wall, distant thirty-seven feet ten and one-half inches southeasterly from the easterly corner of Malden Lane and Nassau Street; running thence northeasterly through the centre of said party wall as the same runs and to the rear of said lot eighty-eight feet and three inches; thence southeasterly to the northerly corner of the lot formerly held by Peter Murray the elder, deceased, and formerly a part of his estate under a lease from the Minister, Elders, and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, ten feet and seven inches; thence in a southerly and southwesterly direction along the northwesterly line of said last mentioned lot and through the centre of the party wall ninety feet two inches, to the northeasterly side of Malden Lane, and thence along the same eighteen feet two and one-half inches to the place of beginning, as the same is shown on a survey and map thereof made by Austin B. Ewen, City Surveyor, dated July 24th, 1855, the said premises being known as Number 33 Malden Lane and being the same premises conveyed to said Peter Murray by Isabella Weyman, sole surviving executrix and trustee under the last will and testament of William Weyman, deceased, by deed dated August 1st, 1855, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 688 of Conveyances, page 610, on August 2nd, 1855.

Parcel 2. Premises known as No. 177 Greenwich Street, in the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the easterly side of Greenwich Street, between Cortlandt and Dey Streets, in the Third Ward of the City of New York, now known by the Street Number one hundred and seventy-seven, formerly one hundred and sixty-three Greenwich Street, containing in breadth in front on Greenwich Street twenty-five feet; in the rear twenty-three feet two inches; on the northerly side fifty-four feet, and on the southerly side forty-nine feet six inches, be same several dimensions more or less, bounded westerly in front by Greenwich Street; in the rear by property formerly of Doctor Van Soilngen; on the southerly side by property of Mr. Stewart, and on the northerly side by property late of Mrs. Willett.

Parcel 3. Premises known as No. 46 Harrison Street, in the City of New York, in said Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Fifth Ward of the City of New York, and known by the street number forty-six Harrison Street, and being butted and bounded as follows: to wit: Beginning at a point in the northerly line or side of Harrison Street distant fifty-three feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Washington Street with the northerly line of side of Harrison Street, running thence northerly parallel with Washington Street seventy-five feet; thence running westerly and parallel with Harrison Street twenty-one feet; thence running southerly parallel with Washington Street seventy-five feet to the northerly side of Harrison Street, and thence running easterly along the northerly side of Harrison Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Parcel 4. Premises known as 111 Clinton Place, in the City of New York, in said Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map of property in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Thomas R. Ludlum, City Surveyor, dated December, 1832, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the eleventh day of February, 1833, by the number ninety-four, and street number one hundred and eleven, and which said lot is bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning on the northeasterly line of Eighth Street, or Clinton Place, at a point distant five hundred and fifty-four feet five inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Eighth Street (or Clinton Place) and Fifth Avenue; running thence northeasterly at right angles to the line of Eighth Street aforesaid and through a party wall of lots number one hundred and one hundred and one and eleven Eighth Street, (the one-half of said party wall, or six inches thereof belongs to lot number one hundred and nine and the other half or six inches of the said party wall belongs to lot number one hundred and eleven Eighth Street,) ninety-three feet and eleven inches to the rear or centre line of the block between Eighth and Ninth Streets; and thence northwesterly along said fence or centre line and parallel with said side of Eighth Street twenty-three feet to the boundary line and party wall of lots numbers one hundred and eleven and one hundred and thirteen Eighth Street, (the one-half of said party wall, or six inches thereof, belongs to lot number one hundred and eleven, and the other half, or six inches of said party wall belongs to lot number one hundred and thirteen Eighth Street,) the latter lot, number one hundred and thirteen, being now or lately the property of William P. Furniss; thence southwesterly along said line and through the middle of said party wall between lots numbers one hundred and one hundred and eleven and thirteen Eighth Street, to said line of Eighth Street aforesaid, ninety-three feet and eleven inches, and thence southeasterly and along said line twenty-three feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Parcel 5. Also the leasehold property known as No. 35 Malden Lane, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, which is described in a certain lease, being a renewal of a prior lease made by said Ellen M. Murray, and which subsequent lease is dated February fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, made by the Ministers, Elders, and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, to James W. McDermott, John C. McNulty, and Francis F. Murray as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Ellen M. Murray, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the eighteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, in block series, (Conveyances,) Section 1, Liber 28, Page 52, and indexed under block number 67 on the Land Map of the City of New York and in said lease described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and containing as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Malden Lane distant fifty-five (55) feet six (6) inches eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of Malden Lane and Nassau Street; thence running northeasterly seventy (70) feet two (2) inches; thence northerly nineteen (19) feet eight (8) inches; thence southeasterly twenty-one (21) feet two (2) inches, to other land belonging to the said parties of the first part; thence southerly along said last mentioned land ninety-three (93) feet ten (10) inches to the northerly side of Malden Lane; thence northwesterly along the northerly side of Malden Lane aforesaid twenty-four (24) feet five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several contents and dimensions more or less, said premises being known by the street number thirty-five (35) Malden Lane, in said city.—Dated March 23d, 1900.

DAVID F. MANNING, Referee.

CHARLES J. MORRISCOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 155 Broadway, Manhattan.

HERMAN H. BAKER, Attorney for Defendants Ryan.

L. AUSTIN JOHNSON, Attorney for Defendants Executors.

CHARLES H. OTIS, Attorney for Defendant Davenport.

M. JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Guardian ad litem.

JAMES D. BELL, Attorney for Defendant P. M. Oldner.

JAMES H. SCRIMGEOUR, Guardian ad litem.

DAVID THORNTON, Guardian ad litem.

EDWARD B. MOWBRAY, Guardian ad litem.

Parcel 1.

Known as No. 33 Malden Lane, Manhattan, City of New York.

John St.

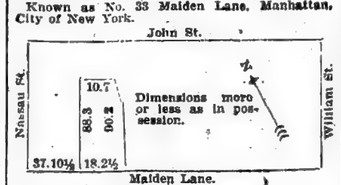

Parcel 2.

Known as No. 177 Greenwich Street, Manhattan, City of New York.

Dey St.

Parcel 3.

Known as No. 46 Harrison Street, Manhattan, City of New York.

Franklin St.

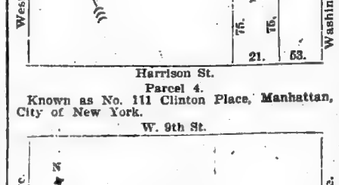

Parcel 4.

Known as No. 111 Clinton Place, Manhattan, City of New York.

W. 9th St.

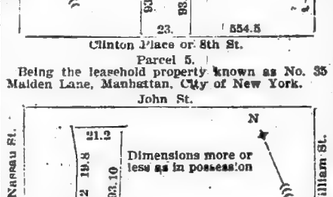

Parcel 5.

Being the leasehold property known as No. 35 Malden Lane, Manhattan, City of New York.

John St.

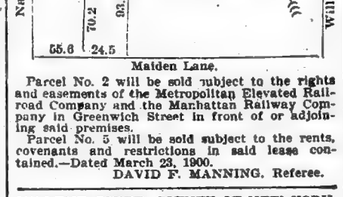

Parcel No. 2 will be sold subject to the rights and easements of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company in Greenwich Street in front of or adjoining said premises.

Parcel No. 5 will be sold subject to the rents, covenants and restrictions in said lease contained.—Dated March 23, 1900.

DAVID F. MANNING, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN COTTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the first day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed to be sold by said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, late at Mott Haven, in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester; and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side or line of Mott (late Macomb) Avenue, distant twenty-five feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of said Mott (late Macomb) Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth (late Main) Street; thence running easterly on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-fourth (late Main) Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with said Mott (late Macomb) Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly in a straight line and again parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and part of the way along the middle of the division wall of the dwelling houses now situate on the premises hereby intended to be mortgaged, and on the premises now or late of Jerusha M. Cushing, one hundred feet to the said easterly side or line of Mott (late Macomb) Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side or line of Mott (late Macomb) Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with all rights of mortgagors in the said avenue.

"Said premises being the northerly half of the lot Number Three Hundred and Forty-one as known and designated on a map of the Village of Mott Haven, dated January 1st, 1850, drawn by Andrew Findley, Surveyor, and on file in the Westchester County Register's office.

"The said premises being located in Section Nine, on Block 2343, on the Land Map of the said City of New York, and are now known as street Number Four Hundred and Eighteen Mott Avenue in said city."—Dated New York, March 19, 1900. CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 418 Mott Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York.

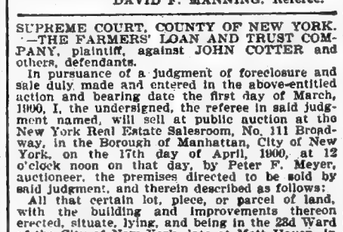

The approximate amount of the mortgage lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $6,279.17, with interest thereon from the 19th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $288.63, with interest.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $889.91, with interest.—Dated March 19, 1900.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CECELIA HOLLMANN, plaintiff, against MARTHA MOONEY, formerly MARTHA KILPATRICK, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 7th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line or side of Sixtieth Street, one hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of said Sixtieth Street and the Eleventh Avenue, thence running easterly along the northerly line or side of Sixtieth Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with the Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets, thence westerly along the centre line aforesaid and parallel with said Sixtieth Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with the Eleventh Avenue and lastly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line or side of Sixtieth Street at the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 7th, 1900.

CHAS. A. CLARK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 223 West 60th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

61st Street.

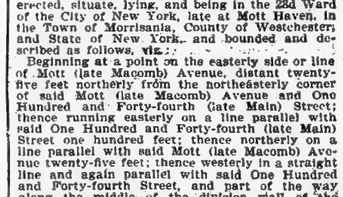

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,179.86, with interest thereon from the 6th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $899.43, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $652.60 and interest.

Dated New York, 7th day of March, 1900.

S. L. H. WARD, Referee.

mh3-2aw3wTh&S&mh29

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM HOGENCAMP, plaintiff, against STEPHEN D. PIERCE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Morris Wilkins, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly along the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, one hundred feet, thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred feet, and five inches to the centre line of the block, thence easterly along said centre line of the block, one hundred feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the same one hundred feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 13th, 1900.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

GEORGE F. HYATT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, New York City. (Manhattan).

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street numbers are 169, 171, 173 and 175 West End Avenue:

Sixty-eighth Street.

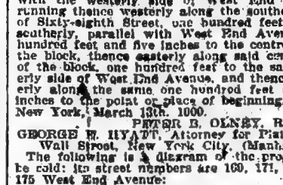

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $38,827.87, with interest thereon from the 13th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $408.70, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,166.63, and interest, together with an unbilled Croton water charge for the year 1899. The said property will be sold subject to four first mortgages covering together the premises herein described, upon which mortgages there is due at this date the sum of $73,800.00.—Dated New York, 13th day of March, 1900.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SAMUEL GREENBAUM, plaintiff, against SAMUEL JOHNPOLE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 89th Street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 89th Street and the westerly side of Columbus Avenue, (formerly 9th Avenue;) running thence southerly, parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred (100) feet, eight and one-half (8½) inches, to the centre line of the block between 88th and 89th Streets; and running thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, fifty (50) feet; running thence northerly, parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred and two (102) feet, eight and one-half (8½) inches, to the southerly side of 89th Street, and thence easterly, along said southerly side of 89th Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York City, March 14th, 1900.

ISAAC BELL BRENNAN, Referee.

BAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

89th Street.

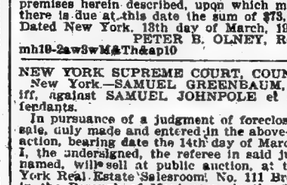

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,417.50, with interest thereon from the 6th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $326.75, with interest from the 14th day of March, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $40,000, with interest thereon at six per cent. per annum.

Dated New York City, March 14th, 1900.

ISAAC BELL BRENNAN, Referee.

mh15-2aw3wTh&M&ap5

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES MAYNC, plaintiff, against SOPHIA BRADY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, distant one hundred and thirty-seven feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-second Street nineteen feet, thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street nineteen feet to the point of beginning known as No. 109 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Dated New York, March 26, 1900.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.

BENEDICT S. WISE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

123rd St.

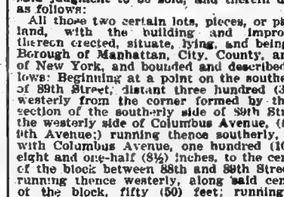

122nd St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is five thousand one hundred and thirty-seven and 50-100 dollars, with interest thereon from 22nd day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $244.17 with interest from March 22nd, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $322.45 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $12,500 with interest at 4% per annum, from the 10th day of November, 1899.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.

mh26-2aw3wM&Th&ap17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM C. WOOD, plaintiff, against CARL ROEDELSPERGER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street and the westerly side of Third Avenue; and running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred feet five inches, thence westerly parallel with Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred feet five inches, to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning."—Dated, New York, March 19th, 1900.

HENRY M. WHITEHEAD, Referee.

MERRITT HAVILAND, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 146 East 49th Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan:

49th Street.

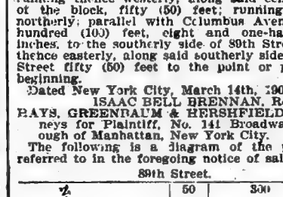

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,246.37, with interest thereon from the 10th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $398.37, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $471.41 and interest, which will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or be paid by the referee.

Dated New York, March 9th, 1900.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

mh12-2aw3wM&Th&ap2&3

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM P. HANAN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH A. MOULDS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on March 6th, 1900, and bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Morris Wilkins, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots of land in New York City, which on a certain map entitled "Map of 349 lots, six Riverdale and Mosholu, Twenty-fourth Ward, property of F. P. and H. Forster, surveyed by Geo. H. Holbrith, dated New York, November, 1893, which said map is annexed to the deed from Frederick P. Forster, as executor of the last will and testament of George H. Forster, deceased, to Madaline Pierce, dated December 16, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, December 20, 1893, and indexed against Block 3,426 in Section 13 on the Land Map of the City of New York, and a copy of which was also filed in said Register's Office on the 20th day of December, 1893, are known and designated by the lot Numbers five, (5,) six, (6,) seven, (7,) eight, (8,) nine, (9,) ten, (10,) nineteen, (19,) twenty, (20,) one hundred and twenty-nine, (129,) one hundred and thirty, (130,) one hundred and thirty-one, (131,) one hundred and thirty-two, (132,) one hundred and thirty-three, (133,) one hundred and thirty-four, (134,) and also, the gores of the lots on said map known and designated by the lot Numbers eleven (11) and twelve, (12,) which parts of said lots are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Cuthbert Avenue, distant two hundred and twenty-eight and forty-eight one-hundredths feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway with the southerly side of Cuthbert Avenue, as shown on said map, which point is at the northwesterly corner of Lot 10, on said map; and running thence westerly, along the southerly side of Cuthbert Avenue, forty-six and fifty-eight one-hundredths feet; thence southerly, and at right angles with Cuthbert Avenue at that point, one hundred feet; thence easterly, on a line parallel with Cuthbert Avenue to the westerly line of Lot Number 10 on said map; and thence northerly, along the line of Lot Number 10 to the southerly side of Cuthbert Avenue, the point or place of beginning, together with the appurtenances.—Dated New York, March 9th, 1900.

JOSEPH J. CORN, Referee.

IRA LEO BAMBERGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 309 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Hill Street.
(Tyndall Avenue.)

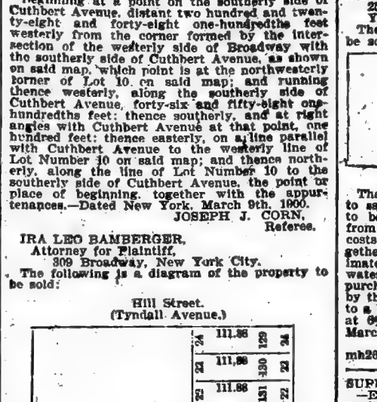

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,503.29, with interest thereon from the 28th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $287.89, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $205.05 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $4,500, with interest from October 1st, 1898.

Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1900.

JOSEPH J. CORN, Referee.

mh12-2aw3wM&Th&ap2

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ROSE REILLY, plaintiff, against JAMES P. FINNAN, individually and as Administrator of MARY HAWKINS, deceased; Hannah Finnan, his wife, Catherine Harkins, John J. Harkins, Mary Bough the Bank for Savings, and Alina B. Young, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 3d day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on said day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, Auctioneers, the following described premises, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, the same being the premises directed in said judgment to be sold to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in Block 812 on the southerly side of West 17th Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 17th Street, distant one hundred and fifty-two (152) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and 17th Street; running thence easterly along the southerly side of 17th Street twenty (20) feet, thence southerly on a line parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-three (93) feet ten and one-half (10½) inches; thence westerly in a straight line twenty (20) feet more or less to a point distant ninety-five (95) feet southerly from 17th Street; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and through the centre of a party wall ninety-five (95) feet to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less; and, also,

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 10th Ward of the City of New York, in Block 702, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the distance of one hundred and twenty-one (021) feet, one (1) inch west from the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, and running thence in a straight line a southerly direction to the middle of the block ninety-two (92) feet; thence along the line of the middle of the block in a westerly direction seventeen (17) feet four (4) inches; thence in an angular direction ninety-two (92) feet one (1) inch to the front of the lot on Seventeenth Street; thence in an easterly direction along the front of said gore one (1) foot one (1) inch to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 9th, 1900.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

JAMES C. QUINN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 265 West 37th Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property first above described, its street number being 144 West 17th Street, New York City:

Thirty-seventh Street.

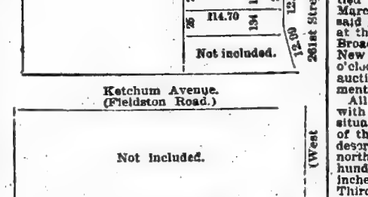

The following is a diagram of the property secondly above described, its street number being 140 West 17th Street, New York City:

Seventeenth Street.

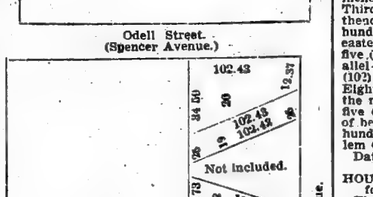

The right of dower of the defendant Hannah Finnan will be included in the sale of both of the above-described premises, if not already disposed of, and the purchaser or purchasers at the said sale shall hold the property free and clear and discharged of any claim by virtue of such right.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates now liens on the property first above described and known as No. 144 West 17th Street, is $751.25 and interest, which will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or be paid by the referee.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates now liens on the property secondly above described and known as No. 140 West 17th Street, is $471.41 and interest, which will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or be paid by the referee.

Dated New York, March 9th, 1900.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES UNANGST, plaintiff, against GEORGE REIGEL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of the Bronx,) and which taken together are known and designated by the Number Five Hundred and Seventy-three (573) on a map entitled Map of the Village of Melrose, South, situated in the Manor of Morrisania," bounded by Harlem River and Mott Haven, on the south; Melrose on the north; Third Avenue or Old Boston on the east, and the Harlem Railroad on the west, said lot 573 being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, (formerly Springfield Street,) distant westerly (three hundred and fifty feet from the northwesterly corner of said street and Courtlandt Avenue; thence running westerly along One Hundred and Fifty-fourth (late Springfield) Street, fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred feet to the centre of the block; thence easterly along said centre line fifty feet; and thence southerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue one hundred feet to One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, formerly Springfield Street, at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22, 1900.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

DANIEL S. DECKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,591.75, with interest thereon from the 20th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $169.35, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $200 and interest. Sold subject to a first mortgage of $5,500 and interest thereon at 6% from Sept. 1st, 1899.—Dated New York, March 22, 1900.

CHARLES D

CHURCH SOPRANO'S INCOME

Miss Stewart Expresses Surprise at Mrs. Penfield's Suit.

Singing for Dr. Parkhurst's Congregation Brings Her Only $800 a Year —Bankruptcy Petition.

Miss Effie Stewart, the soprano in Dr. Parkhurst's church, was examined in supplementary proceedings in the Supreme Court yesterday. The examination was in regard to notes she had given to Mrs. M. Pearson Penfield, aggregating $2,581.63.

While the examination was in progress Miss Stewart, through her attorney, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States court. In this petition she recited the fact that she had clothing worth $100 and a musical library valued at the same amount. She placed her liabilities at $2,753, including the notes held by Mrs. Penfield and a claim of Fanchon A. Colville, as executor of Samuel A. Colville, for money loaned to her in 1888.

Mrs. Penfield claims that she advanced nearly $6,000 to Miss Stewart to defray the expenses of her musical education. David M. Neuberger, as counsel for Mrs. Penfield, examined Miss Stewart. She testified that she sang in Dr. Parkhurst's church and received a salary of $800 a year.

"Do you mean to say that you have been living on $66.66 a month since you have been in New York?" was asked her by the lawyer.

"I do. I have no diamonds."

"How often do you sing at Dr. Parkhurst's church?"

"Every Sunday and at funerals."

"Are you paid for singing at funerals?"

"Yes."

"Where do you reside?"

"At 35 West Eleventh Street."

"What rent do you pay there?"

"I pay $50 a month for my apartments."

"Do you mean to say that you live on $16.66 a month outside of your rent?"

"I do."

"How long have you lived in New York City?"

"Since 1894."

"Where did you live prior to coming here?"

"In Chicago and for a time in Europe."

"Have you any other engagements than that in the church?"

"No."

"Where else have you sung during the past three months?"

"I sang once with the Castle Square Opera Company by special appointment, not under contract."

"Nowhere else?"

"I have sung at the houses of my friends."

"Who are they?"

"There are three or four places. I received no money for singing there and I decline to give the names."

"How much money have you had from Mrs. Penfield?"

"Not one cent."

"Whom did you get the money from?"

"Frank Penfield, her son."

"How much?"

"I got $1,150 and $350 on two notes, and judgment was taker against me on them."

Miss Stewart said that she had given her lawyer $125 on Monday last. When she was called upon to sign the testimony taken in the supplementary proceedings, she said:

"Who is behind all this? It's all spite work. I don't see why this was begun. I have not seen Mrs. Penfield in years. We were always the best of friends. I never had anything against her."

"But she seems to have something against you—judgments," remarked Mr. Neuberger.

The hearing was then adjourned for one week and an application will be made to the court to compel Miss Stewart to give some details of her income.

MUST PRODUCE CHILDREN.

Juvenile Asylum Had Apprenticed Them —Father Demands Return.

The New York Juvenile Asylum has been ordered by Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, to do what its attorney terms an impossibility. The asylum authorities took charge of three children in 1897 and was to hold them for two years. Now the father, Joseph Bellotti, an Italian cheesemaker, wants his children, and finds that they have been apprenticed to people in Illinois and Indiana. He obtained a writ of habeas corpus returnable yesterday. Counsel for the asylum told Justice Lawrence that they could not produce the children.

The Justice insisted that this would have to be done and adjourned the case with a warning to the society that it would have to bring the children into court at once. He adds that the parent has the first claim on the children, and that when a writ of habeas corpus had been issued it was the duty of the asylum authorities to produce the children in court, and there let the question of their welfare be determined. He declared that the society had no right to apprentice the children when it had agreed to keep them for two years.

PASSENGERS ON TEUTONIC.

J. P. Morgan, Miss Harraden, Louis Stern, and Brother Christian Sail.

J. Pierpont Morgan sailed for Europe yesterday on the White Star liner Teutonic. He was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Louise Morgan. A number of friends were on the pier to see them off. Mr. Morgan refused to talk for publication, but he denied that he goes abroad to consummate an important railroad deal with W. K. Vanderbilt. A friend of his on the pier intimated that Mr. Morgan would meet C. Oliver Iselin, the manager of the Columbia, abroad, and that he intended to spend several days as the guest of Sir Thomas Lipton.

Another passenger on the Teutonic was Louis Stern, who was recently appointed a Commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition. He was accompanied by his family. In their staterooms were some fine floral pieces. One was from the Board of Trustees of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum; another was a large wreath from the 1900 Dancing Class.

A delegation of Christian Brothers was at the pier to say good-bye to the Rev. Brothers Christian and Eusebius. Brother Eusebius is attached to the Catholic Protectory at Westchester. Brother Christian is Provincial of the district, extending from Jersey City to Washington. They go to Paris and Rome in connection with the recent Papal mandate forbidding the teaching of the classics in the Brothers' schools of this country.

Miss Beatrice Harraden, the novelist, was also a passenger on the Teutonic.

In windy March and April there are obvious objections to the long overcoat.

Stylish, yes, but no more so than the medium short one; and it you walk—well think it out for yourself.

Spring overcoats from $15 to $40, means almost every length, almost every character of cloth that the varied taste of man happens on.

By the way do you know that we clothe, shoe, hat and glove 2-year-old boys?

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
842 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Royal Baking Powder is of highest quality, always pure, wholesome, uniform. The contents of each can are exactly like every other, and will retain their strength and freshness and produce the same and the highest leavening effect in any climate, at any time.

Care must be taken to avoid baking powders made from alum. Such powders are sold cheap, because they cost but a few cents per pound. Alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Will Carry Fight Against Their Legal Disabilities Into Legislatures.

A number of New York women, with several from outside States, met yesterday afternoon in the Park Avenue Hotel and organized "The National Legislative League." The women members of woman suffrage and different New York clubs were present—Sorosis, the Society for Political Study, the Mothers' Club, and others being unofficially represented. It was announced that fourteen States outside of New York would be represented in the new organization immediately. Letters from women residing in several States were read.

The object of the league is to obtain for women equality of legal, municipal, and industrial rights through action of Congress and State Legislatures. The annual conventions will be held in Washington. In forming a National organization of this kind it is thought that women all over the country can be united and bring their influence to bear upon any point to be gained. Among the disabilities of women mentioned were:

In thirty-seven States a married mother has no right to her children.

In sixteen States a wife has no right to her own earnings outside of the home.

In eight States a woman has no right to her own property after marriage.

In seven States there is no law compelling a man to support his family.

The following officers were elected: President—Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake; Honorary Vice President—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Vice Presidents at Large—Mrs. Marilla M. Ricker, New Hampshire; Mrs. Joseph K. Henry, Kentucky; Mrs. Elizabeth J. Patrick, Colorado; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Margaret M. Parsons, Michigan; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Margaret Holmes Bates, New York; Treasurer—Mrs. Victoria Conkling Whitney, Missouri. Mrs. Whitney is a niece of the late Roscoe Conkling. She is the President of the Missouri State Woman Suffrage Association, which is the oldest in the United States. It is expected that men will become members of the new organization, and Mrs. Conkling said she knew many professional men and some Senators who would join. Enthusiastic addresses were made.

$172,817,200 Bonds for Exchange.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The amount of bonds so far received at the Treasury for exchange for the new 2 per cents is $172,817,200, of which $16,635,200 were received from individuals and institutions other than National banks.

Workman Killed by a Fall.

Michael Stanton of this city, employed as a fire-proofer on a building being erected near Princeton, N. J., was fatally injured yesterday morning by falling fifty feet to the cellar of the building. He died later in the day.

Broadway and 11th St.

TRUNK AND BAG DEPT.

Sole Leather Suit Cases,—finished with brass trimmings,—lined with linen. 22, 24 and 26 inch.
$4.90, $5.45 and $5.90.

Steamer Trunks,—sizes 30 to 40 inches,—bound with leather.
$5.00 to $7.50.

Ladies' Trunks,—bound with iron,—finished with leather straps,—sizes 30 to 40 inches.
$5.00 to $7.50.

The low prices quoted for these high class goods are arranged to introduce the Department to patrons,—and an unusually extensive stock is prepared in view of the augmented travelling needs of the present season.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

KELLOGG TO TESTIFY.

He Will Offer Evidence in His Own Defense.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, counsel for James B. Kellogg, who was formerly connected with the E. S. Dean Company and is now on trial for grand larceny, committed, as charged, in connection with the operations of the company before Recorder Goff in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, announced yesterday that Kellogg himself would go on the witness stand, in his own defense, in the next few days.

Myron L. Bernard went on the witness stand again, yesterday morning, under redirect examination by Mr. Davis. In reply to questions the witness said that he was last examined before Referee Morgan in the latter part of May, 1899. He said that he had appeared twice before the referee, unrepresented by counsel. He had been questioned, he said, by Mr. Bard, who assisted W. M. K. Olcott in the prosecution of the case.

Mr. Davis attempted to show that when Bernard's bond was surrendered last October Mr. Bard went to see him in the Tombs, and there told him that he was aware that he had not told all he knew in his testimony before the referee, and that if he would tell all bail would be furnished for him.

His questions, however, were met with a succession of objections from Mr. Olcott, which were sustained by the Recorder.

Edwin P. Davis, a stenographer of the City Magistrate's Court, was asked to identify the minutes of the testimony of Expert Accountant Cuthbert, who testified in the police court in regard to the financial standing of the E. S. Dean Company. The transcript, however, was not allowed in evidence.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Veitch, who came on the stand next, said that she had been employed as a bookkeeper in the offices of the E. S. Dean Company and received her orders from Samuel Keller.

Recorder Goff adjourned the court at 1:30 until this morning.

Charity Will Get Rose Show Blooms.

The American Rose Society, the exhibitors, and the Eden Musée have agreed to give all the roses remaining after the close of the Rose Show to-night to the hospitals and different charitable organizations throughout the city.

A Correction.

Under the head of "Samuel A. Stern Dead" a notice appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday which was incorrect. The name should have been Emanuel A. Stern.

Daniell's.

EASTER "PICTURE NEWS."

Attractive subjects in frames made to suit each picture. We make this feature a special study. Each visitor to this department will be

Presented With a Souvenir

half-tone picture and reproduction of Charles Schreyvogel's famous paintings:

"MY BUNKIE"
and
"THE SKIRMISH LINE."

300 Art Relievo Photographs in Ebony Frames with Gold-leaf Corners, worth $2.50;
Special Price, *$1.50* each.

1,000 framed Platino-tones, 7x9, with Gray Mats and Black Oak Frames, worth 50c.;
Special Price, *35c.* each.

Broadway.
Eighth and Ninth Sts.

WILLIAM HENDERSON'S DEATH.

Coroner Burgher to Send Testimony of Physicians to Florida.

Coroner Burgher of Brooklyn yesterday took the testimony of his physician, Dr. Emil F. Hartung, and that of Dr. J. W. Raub, as to the result of their examination of the body of William Henderson, regarding whose death in Florida, on March 15, some suspicion was occasioned by the finding of wounds on the head. Both physicians testified that death was caused by apoplexy, but whether as the result of a blow or a fall, they were unable to say. Both were of the opinion that a stroke of apoplexy might have caused Henderson to fall and sustain the injuries found, and that, on the other hand, a blow or a fall might have caused the stroke. They also expressed the opinion that the stroke might have resulted from natural causes.

Coroner Burgher decided to send the testimony of Drs. Hartung and Raub to the authorities of the county in Florida in which Mr. Henderson died.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 28.—A dispatch to The Journal from Cocoa, Fla., says:

"Some excitement has been caused here over the charge made in New York that William Henderson, the millionaire mineral water manufacturer and personal friend of Hugh McLaughlin, who died suddenly one week ago at Merritt's Island, was a victim of foul play.

"Henderson was found one morning on the corridor floor, just outside of his room. There was blood on the floor from a small wound on the forehead, caused, presumably, by his head striking the door hinge. Dr. C. A. Roche of Brooklyn, a personal friend of Mr. Henderson's, examined the body and issued a certificate of death from apoplexy. Dr. Roche to-day reiterated his opinion and said it was nonsense to claim that the death resulted from other than natural causes. Other physicians here affirm Dr. Roche's opinion.

Registered Trade Mark.

Special Lot
OF
Luncheon Sets
At About Half Price.

(Very appropriate for use in summer cottages.)

Some of them are found in solid colors of pink, blue or yellow. Others are white with these colors in the border—a unique checker-board effect being among the most attractive. A few have double rows of open work. All are fringed.

$12.00 Sets	reduced to	$6.00
7.50 "	" "	4.00
5.25 "	" "	3.00

The Cloths range in size from 2x2 to 2½x3½ yards; the doilies are 16 to 18 in. square.

"The Linen Store."
James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

American Hosiery Co.,
Wholesale Salesrooms, 108 Franklin St., N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS
High-Class Knit Underwear and Hosiery.

Don't buy Foreign Knit Underwear when there is none better in the world than ours.
Red, Blue, and Black stamps show relative qualities.
All the different weights and mixtures.
ASK FOR IT; TAKE NO OTHER.

Cotton Dress Goods.

10,000 yards Scotch Madras,—for Shirt-waists,—various designs,
25 cents per yard.

Novelty Shirtings,—Madapolam, Satin Broché, Mercerized Cotton, fine French Linens. New Harmonies of color.
Exclusive designs.

For Gowns and Fancy Waists.

Shirred Lawn with lace stripes,—Hand printed Floral Nets,—Embroidered Swiss,—Embroidered and Plain Poplin,—Dimities and a variety of Novelty Fabrics.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Fan Dep't.

50 Dozen,—painted and spangled Fans.

Bone or carved wooden sticks,—delicate colors,—"modern art" floral designs,
$1.00 each;
Value $2.00 to $3.75

150 Sterling Silver Lorgnettes,
$2.75 each;
Value $4.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Black Dress Goods.

All Silk or Silk-and-Wool Grenadines,—checks, stripes, and a very large variety of embroidered weaves.

Plain and Figured Crepes de Chene.

Embroidered Poplins.

Silk Crepons.

Vicugna, Venetian and Novelty Fabrics suitable for every kind of Mourning Dress.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Untrimmed Millinery.
2nd Floor.

Straw hats,—latest colors and braids.

English models for Cycling, Steamer or Golf,—finished with quills, scarfs and pon pons.

Flowers, fruit, foliage and novelty trimmings.

This department is completely stocked with the latest importations for the Spring season.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Don't You Know

just the kind of Spring Top-Coat you need? Come and let us help you select one. Hundreds of kinds to choose from, include

Oxford & Cambridge Grays, Coverts in latest shades,

$10 to $30.

Every one moulded to meet the requirement of some overcoat want.

☞ *Our Canal St. store has a sale of Spring Overcoats at $8.00, were $10 and $12 last season.*

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

O'Neill's.

Special Sale of Gloves

LADIES' TWO-CLASP GLACE GLOVES, Whites and Tans, 65c Pair

LADIES' TWO-CLASP SUEDE GLOVES, Grays and Tans, 84c Pair

Special attention is directed to our recent importations of Ladies' and Misses' Gloves, comprising the Latest Novelties for Easter.

Agents for THE CELEBRATED JOUVIN & CIE'S KID GLOVES.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

Stern Brothers
West Twenty-third Street.

Notions and Dressmakers' Supplies
First Floor in the New Building

We have given these things larger space in the New Building. If possible we have made the assortment fuller and better. These are special values.

Double Whalebone Casing Fine Cotton,	per piece	8c	Velveteen Skirt Binding, extra heavy, 2 in. wide, per pc.		25c
Best Lisle Thread	" "	18c	Double Serge Belting, per piece of 10 yds.		70c
Prussian Binding	" "	10c	Double-Moire Belting, per piece of 10 yds.		95c
Dress Shields, light-weight, sizes 3, 4 and 5	per pair	10c	All Shell Whalebone extra quality, per gross		$11.00

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15.
"The most brilliant performance yet given by the present management."—Tribune.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY.
THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMPANY.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. & 7th Av.
BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
TO-DAY at 11 & 8:15. FRIDAY at 3 & 8:15.
GRAND CANON OF ARIZONA.
April 5 and 6, Moki Land, (Barbaric Arizona.)
RESERVED SEATS, 75c. and $1.00.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
LAST 3 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SAT.
Evenings, 8:30. BROTHER OFFICERS
Matinées, 2:15.
Next Monday—Empire Theatre Dramatic Festival. "A Man and His Wife" and "The Bugle Call." Faversham, Millward, Anglin, and entire company

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT. CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. The Pride of Jennico.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Saturday.
WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 24th St. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
DANIEL & CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENT
13 MONTHS LATER SEQUEL TO THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
"Biggest kind of a hit."—Herald.
Ev'gs, 8 o'c. Mats. WED. & SAT., 1:50.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Caron & Herbert
Williamson & Stone, Phyllis Allen, Jane Whitbeck, W. H. Clemart, Moving Pictures, & others.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. McIntyre & Heath
Fields & Ward, Smith & Cook, Riley & Hughes, 30 ot'rs

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th av VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30.
LAST WEEK. MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS
with JOSEPHINE HALL.
MONDAY, APRIL 2D, A MUSICAL FARCE,
THE RAYS IN A HOT OLD TIME.

KOSTER & BIAL'S To-night at 10:20. Grand Ballet. THE REGATTA GIRL, PROGRESS To-night at 8:15. Last 5 Times. Matinée TO-DAY.
Next Mon. Williams & Walker precede Progress.

EDEN MUSEE World in Wax. New Groups. Last Afternoon. Last Night. ROSE SHOW
The Neapolitan Troubadors and Orchestra Aft. & Eve.

"THE YELLOWSTONE PARK."
Last Lenten Lecture by
DWIGHT L. ELMENDORF.
SHERRY'S, TO-DAY (Thurs., Mch. 22d.) 3:30 and 8:30 P. M.

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance.
CAMILLE D'ARVILLE, "LITTLE FRED."
THE GIRL with the AUBURN HAIR.
Sidmans, Burnes & Sisson, Newman, Josephine Gassman & her Pickaninnies.

SCHLEY Music Hall, 34th St., B'way. MAT. TO-DAY. GREAT VAUDEVILLE.
Clifford & Huth, Thorne & Carleton and Others.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. MAJESTIC BURLESQUERS
Todd Judge Family, "Kneipp Cure."

GREATEST OF CASINO SUCCESSES! THE NEW TOWN BEAUTY! THE CASINO GIRL! 2D AMAZING WEEK.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG and the latest Laughing Success SAPOLIO

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
20TH WEEK. WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:10.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co.
"An ever enduring entertainment."
3rd yr. 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed., Sat. Next w'k, Nanon. BOHEMIAN GIRL.

MANHATTAN LAST 4 TIMES. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

BIJOU Eve., 8:20; Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
OTOJIRO KAWAKAMI, SADA YACCO and FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS.
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Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—SQUIRE BATE.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow Ev'g, at 8—Revival of Mozart's Opera, IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with a phenomenal cast. Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, De Lussan, Suzanne Adams, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bridewell, Broadfoot, and Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Meux, Maestri, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli. Entirely New Scenery, Costumes, and Properties.
Sat. Aft., March 31, at 1:30—By Request—GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Olitzka, Pevny, Molka-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Ev'g, March 31, at 7:45, (Pop. Prices)—Double Bill. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Olitzka; MM. Saligmac and Dufriche. Preceded by IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Clementine De Vere and Mantelli; MM. Perotti and Campanari.
Sun. Ev'g, April 1, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists:—Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy and Plancon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Herr Ernst Von Schuch.
Mon. Ev'g, April 2, at 8—FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Van Dyck, Scotti, and Ed. de Reszke.
Tues. Ev'g, April 3, at 8:15.
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
Second appearance of Herr ERNST VON SCHUCH Conductor of Royal Opera House, Dresden.
Soloists: Mmes. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink and M. Plancon. Prices, 75c., $1, $1.50, and $2.50. Boxes, $8, $10, $15, and $20.
Wed. Ev'g, April 4, at 8—IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with a phenomenal cast. Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, De Lussan, Suzanne Adams, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bridewell, Broadfoot, and Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Meux, Maestri, and Plancon. Conductor Mancinelli. Entirely new Scenery, Costumes, and Properties.
Thurs. Ev'g, April 5, at 8—Special Performance, at Popular Prices—DIE WALKUERE. Mmes. Brema, Schumann-Heink, and Susan Strong; MM. Dippel, Pringle, and Bertram. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, April 6, at 8—CARMEN. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; Saligmac and Scotti.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8:15, first appearance here of HERR ERNST VON SCHUCH, (Conductor Royal Opera House, Dresden.)
Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink and Herr Von Rooy. Increased Orchestra of 100.
Conductor.....Herr Von Schuch
1.—Overtures.. { Der Freischutz, (1820) / Euryanthe, (1823) / Oberon, (1826) } ..Weber
2.—An die Hoffnung.....Beethoven
Herr Van Rooy.
3.—(a) The Swan.....Grieg
(b) The Serenade.....Strauss
Mme. Nordica.
4.—Symphony in D Minor.....Schumann
5.—Concerto Grosso in D Minor, (string instruments).....Handel
6.—Aria des Vitellia, (Titus).....Mozart
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
7.—Overture, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
Prices: 75c., $1, $1.50, and $2.50. Boxes, $8, $10, $15, and $20. Admission $1. Admission to Family Circle, 50 cents.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 W. 40th St.
Mr. GEORGE GROSSMITH
Four Humorous and Musical Recitals.
SATURDAY Afternoon, MARCH 31, at 3:15.
WEDNESDAY Afternoon, APRIL 4, at 3:15.
SATURDAY Afternoon, APRIL 7, at 3:15.
THURSDAY Evening, APRIL 5, at 8:15.
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MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Friday Aft., March 30, at 3.
2d Joint PIANO-VIOLIN RECITAL. DE PACHMANN, HENRI MARTEAU
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TWO PIANO RECITALS. Tuesday and Monday Afternoons, April 3d and 9th, at 3. DOHNANYI.
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TO-NIGHT AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
Battle exercises and Bayonet drill, U. S. Marine Corps, West Point Cavalry in daring horsemanship, Mounted Platoon Drill by Second Battery, N. G. N. Y.; Drill and rough riding by 3d U. S. Cavalry, Drill and driving by 7th U. S. Artillery. Magnificent display of Soldiers. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, $1, $1.50.

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NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT—Seats now on Sale.
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NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
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Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
STUART ROBSON IN OLIVER GOLDSMITH

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Virginia Harned. —in the— SUNKEN BELL.

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HERALD SQR. THEA. Evs. & Mats. Wed. & Sat. Dickens' OLD CURIOSITY SHOP

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The New York Times.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,670. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 80¾c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45⅛c.; cotton, middling, 9⅝c.

CONGRESS.—A vote taken yesterday in the Senate on an amendment to the Puerto Rican bill is regarded in Washington as indicating that the Senate will support the House provision for a 15 per cent. tariff. Senator Beveridge of Indiana made his promised speech yesterday, in which he declared that he wanted free trade for Puerto Rico. He said, however, that if the Senate should decide against the free trade amendments he would support the House tariff proposition. The House passed the Army Appropriation bill.—Page 5.

LEGISLATURE.—The Assembly yesterday passed the Sanders bill to prohibit telegraph companies from furnishing poolrooms and bucket shops with information, by a vote of 79 to 12. The Elsberg and Malby bills providing for punishment of election law violations were passed by the Senate. The Senate passed many bills affecting New York City. The Bedell engineer bill was repassed by the Senate over Mayor Van Wyck's veto. The Assembly passed the bill for a $350,000 tuberculosis hospital for this city.—Page 8.

FOREIGN.—The Boers are apparently gathering in force about fifteen miles north of Bloemfontein, to oppose the British advance, and Lord Roberts has sent out reinforcements to the first detachment at Glen. Krüger is reported to have said that he will retake Bloemfontein within a week. The Boers have appeared again near Kimberley, and have reoccupied several small places. It is likely that Gen. Kitchener will soon be relieved as Roberts's Chief of Staff. Announcement was made of the award in the Delagoa Bay Railroad arbitration case. Portugal is condemned to pay 15,314,000f., with interest, making a total of about $5,000,000. Russia is said to have demanded permission to land troops in Korea, and a conflict is possible as the result between Japan and Russia. Prof. Pepper, the inventor of stage illusions, is dead. It is reported that the "Boxer" rebellion in the north of China has been crushed by imperial troops. The Porte has informed the United States Legation at Constantinople that in future the importation of American pork will be prohibited.—Pages 1 and 3.

Page 1.

The Sound Money League has decided to take an active part in the Presidential campaign.

Page 2.

The funeral of Rabbi Isaac M. Wise took place yesterday at Cincinnati.

Police Captain Thomas was indicted yesterday for failing to close certain dives in the Tenderloin.

At the closing exercises of the woman's law class of the New York University yesterday forty-eight young women, including a daughter of ex-Speaker Reed, received certificates of graduation.

Page 5.

The departure of the transport Sumner for Manila was delayed yesterday because it was found that she was overcrowded.

The members of the Philippine Commission were in conference yesterday with Secretary Root. The new commission will have much broader powers than the old. The members will sail from San Francisco for Manila on April 15. An extension of time has been granted in which Spaniards in the Philippines may declare to what nationality they wish to belong.

Page 8.

Late reports of the fight in the Twelfth Congress District indicate that Capt. F. Norton Goddard has defeated Charles A. Hess as a delegate to the Republican National Convention.

Page 11.

The Grand Jury, it is stated, has ceased its investigation of Third Avenue Road affairs.

Page 14.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Scott, widow of Alderman Edward S. Scott, has brought suit to recover her dower right in his estate.

New rules were adopted by the Park Board yesterday which provide that hereafter statues must be real works of art and harmonize with the scenery.

Sugar broke badly yesterday, following comments of H. O. Havemeyer on the situation and his charge of secret cutting on the part of rivals of the trust.

Thirteen members of the crew of the transport Sedgwick, which arrived here from Cuba yesterday, were put in irons for refusing to work on a Sunday.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has under investigation a fraudulent change in the examination papers of firemen who had competed for the position of foreman.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
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Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

EXODUS FROM CHICAGO.

Many of Its Foremost Citizens and Corporations Coming Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 29.—The exodus of wealthy Chicagoans to New York continues at a rate which bids fair to diminish rapidly the ranks of the local "400." The past two years have seen the departure of a large number to make their homes in the Eastern metropolis, and lately they have gone at the rate of one a week.

For instance, last week James B. Breese, the broker, left to make Gotham his residence. This week Charles B. MacDonald, the broker and golf man, announced that he would soon say good-by. Next week will see the departure of Frederick K. Pulsifer, one of the leading members of the Board of Trade, to swell the list of ex-Chicagoans in the East. One of Chicago's best-known corporation lawyers will follow him in the early Summer.

Samuel M. Nickerson, late President of the First National Bank, has bought a home in New York, as has also his son, Roland, a popular young clubman. H. H. Porter, President of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway, shook the Chicago dust from his shoes about two years ago and went to New York. He gave as his reason the excessive taxation and persecution against corporations.

The removal of the steel and tin plate companies' headquarters took not only a train load of employes away from here, but also ex-Judge Gary, the counsel. While Mr. Yerkes is still here, he maintains a home in New York, and is quite as much, if not more, in New York as he is here.

James W. Ellsworth, capitalist and art lover, is no longer of Chicago, and recently resigned his South Park Commissionership to reside in New York. W. H. Moore, the great promoter of multi-millionaire corporations, has moved into a Fifth Avenue home he recently bought. D. G. Reid and W. E. Reis are among the other Chicago citizens who have given up their allegiance, and it is said that John W. Gates will follow their example soon. He maintains an office there now.

It is estimated that altogether the city, by these and other removals of persons and corporations, has lost several million dollars.

Philip D. Armour Better.

Special to The New York Times.

PASADENA, Cal., March 29.—Philip D. Armour's health is reported to be better than at any previous time in the last two years. He came to Pasadena for rest and recreation, and says that he has found both. He expects to leave for Chicago about April 26, and will sail for Europe not later than May 10.

Five States in Five Hours.

The "ROYAL LIMITED," beautiful, swift, and sure. Leaves New York, South Ferry and Foot of Liberty St., daily 3 P. M., arrives Washington 8 P. M. Exquisite Dining and Café Car Service. Royal Blue Trains for Washington leave South Ferry & 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 1:30, 4:55, 6:35 P. M., and 12:10 Nt. Liberty St. at 8, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 1:30, 3, 5, 6:35 P. M., and 12:15 Nt.—Adv.

CHEERS FREE TRADE FOR PUERTO RICO

Big Audience at Carnegie Hall Applauds Such Policy.

BRYAN SENTIMENT MANIFESTED

Senator Allen Resents Interruption Sharply—Speeches of Mr. McAdoo and Senator Mason.

A large number of the citizens of New York put themselves on record last night as favoring free trade with Puerto Rico, and applauded the sentiments of Senators and Representatives, Republican and Democratic, who expounded their views in advocacy of that policy. Carnegie Hall has seldom held a larger gathering. The great hall was crowded in every part, and from the tiers of boxes the women lent their applause to that of their brothers below.

The faces of many persons in the assemblage told of Spanish ancestry, and that they were from the sunny islands that are now under the flag of the United States. To these, especially, the subject was one of the greatest interest, and their bravos rang out repeatedly when any particularly strong sentiment caught their fancy.

The proposed Puerto Rican tariff was worked in many combinations by the various orators, and in every instance it brought forth much laughter and applause. Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo said that if a person lived in New York he was 100 per cent. American, whereas if he moved to Puerto Rico he became only 15 per cent. American. Senator Mason began his address by saying that this was the land of the free and the home of the brave, adding, "85 per cent. free and 15 per cent. brave."

Mr. McAdoo found himself in a peculiar position at the close of his speech. He mentioned Illinois and Nebraska, referring to the Senators from these States who were on the platform. But the burst of applause that greeted his mention of Nebraska rather took the speaker aback, and he hastened to say that he took the applause as meant for the Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Allen, at which a loud and long laugh went around the house.

CHEERS FOR BRYAN.

There seemed to be a considerable Bryan sentiment in the house, which manifested itself sporadically, and every mention of the West and Nebraska gave opportunity to a number of persons in the hall to call for three cheers for Bryan, which were readily given. Many of these interruptions, however, were received in a hostile spirit, especially by the Puerto Ricans, who frequently shouted that they wanted to hear about the tariff and not about politics.

This feeling manifested itself most prominently while Senator Allen of Nebraska was speaking. Mr. Allen had said very little about the tariff when he suddenly branched off into a denunciation of the Administration. He called Great Britain "the pirate of the high seas," denounced Secretary Hay, and told the audience not to expect that a Republican Congress would ever take the tariff off Puerto Rico exports.

Senator Allen then asked what could be expected of an Administration that refused to interfere in the Transvaal war, "where thousands were struggling for freedom and liberty."

"That's not Puerto Rico!" yelled a strong-lunged individual in the hall. "Speak about Puerto Rico."

"Yes, talk about Puerto Rico!" came from a dozen others.

"Sit down!" yelled another contingent. "This is not a pro-Boer meeting!"

A number of persons hissed, but Senator Allen went right on with his speech until the noise became too great, when he waited for it to subside.

SENATOR ALLEN'S DEFIANCE.

"I am in the habit of talking as I see fit," were his first words on resuming his address, and a loud and long burst of applause greeted this utterance. "Puerto Rico," he continued, "is a mere incident in all this trouble. I'm not here to please you, but to speak my mind, and I thank God that in the sun-kissed Commonwealth of Nebraska, where intelligence rules, that is always allowed. [Cheers and cries of "Speak about Puerto Rico."]

"I am not one who bows his head to authority," went on the Senator. "If what I believe is right, it is as much right in New York as it is in Nebraska, and if I were to subordinate my views to the rabble I'd be willing to resign my office and go to my home in Nebraska a private citizen."

A few minutes later Mr. Allen brought his address to a close.

The addresses all through were emphasized with epigrams which delighted the audience. Senator Mason referred to the "Hay-Cloven Foot" treaty, and said that had it not been for a new rule of the Senate forbidding its members to mention the Constitution they had sworn to obey and uphold he would have spoken on that phase of the question for one minute.

"Nowadays," he said, "a Senator is allowed only to speak of the Constitution when he takes his oath. If he does so after that he is either a crank or a traitor."

MR. McADOO'S SPEECH.

Mr. McAdoo asked if the sense of honor of the United States, all "the high ideals that we taught our children were to be trampled under the feet of petty interests. Is the odoriferous tobacco plant to become the National flower?" he asked. "Is the sugar bee of the great Northwest to become the National emblem?" [Cries of "No! No!"]

"For my own part," he continued, "I would rather see a frost to-night wipe out the whole tobacco growth of the United States; I would rather see a divinely inspired and ravenous bug eat every plant in one night, than put one cent of tariff against the struggling people of Puerto Rico.

"We went to Puerto Rico with smiling faces; we met these people on the beach; we said to them: 'You have struggled and suffered for ages; you have groaned under the humiliation of a military occupation; you have lived without hope in the past, and without prospects for the future; you have been in the bonds of darkness; you have struggled in the night of adversity.

"'But, with the coming of this glorious flag, which represents 75,000,000 people, we are come to you as the Apostles of a new civilization; we have come to you with messages of hope; we are here as the van guard of everything that is good and holy and true; we are the first rays of that freedom and liberty to which you have been strangers.'

"And with these professions on our lips, with these psalmlike songs that we were singing to them, their future is to be swallowed up in the labyrinth of the Capitol at Washington, in the back chambers of the Houses of Parliament, in the counting rooms of New York, in the vast maelstrom of commercial influence, through a conspiracy, under the plea of vindicating a moldy precedent."

Mr. McAdoo drew a vivid picture of the men, women, and children of Puerto Rico, "swept by storm, devastated, and deluged," calling on the richest and strongest Nation on earth to aid them. "And aid them we will," he shouted amid great applause.

"Down in Washington," he said, "they are rending the air with their shouts for the open door in China, and they are going to give the closed door to the Puerto Ricans in New York." Then, concluding his address, Mr. McAdoo said:

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, the voice of this great city must have effect in Washington. There is no class of men so imitative as our politicians.

"They want to keep in the sweep and trend of public opinion and they are more afraid of you than you are of them. I have been there, and I know. When they feel that the voice of this great country and its sentiment is not only opposed to this bill which they propose to pass, but is rightly and deeply down in the heart opposed to the principles and motives which would propose such a measure as this, and that their own pet policies are going to be endangered by any such radical policy as this.

"They will not stand for any injustice. They will not stand for any thimble-rigging of devil's adjectives touching up compromises in the back chambers in Washington, whether there would be 20 per cent. or only 15 per cent. justice."

SENATOR MASON'S ADDRESS.

After Senator Mason had put his audience in good humor he read to them the exact words that Gen. Miles spoke to the Puerto Ricans when he landed on their island, and the promises he made to them. "Did we receive anything for that promise?" he asked.

"Not a gun fired in Puerto Rico was ever aimed at the stars of our flag. (Great applause.) Was there any doubt when Miles landed, when his proclamation came and promised them the blessings of American government? They assisted us in putting the American flag in the Puerto Rican sky, and I for one believe it either ought to give them the protection that belongs to and goes with that flag, or we ought to petition to take it out of that sky."

Senator Mason ended his address with an anecdote.

"I agree with Mr. McAdoo in this," he said. "The American people will set things right. We are not all perfect in this world. I never really knew of a perfect being. I heard once of a minister who asked his congregation if there was a perfect man in the audience. No one arose. 'Well!' he said, 'is there a perfect woman here?' And still no one arose. He said: 'Have you ever heard of a perfect woman?' One little, pale, emaciated woman arose at the back end of the hall and said: 'Mr. Preacher, I have heard of a perfect woman, but she is dead now. She was my husband's first wife.' [Laughter and applause.]

"I want to say before I sit down, that not only are we talking of an open door in China and a closed door in Puerto Rico, but we have six treaties to-day—I am not talking of the Hay-Clovenfoot treaty—but we have six treaties to-day with Great Britain recommended by the Department of State which give to the British islands in the South and in the neighborhood of Puerto Rico—which give to those six British islands free entry to nine-tenths of the products that would come from Puerto Rico.

"Remember that it was Lincoln who said that no man was good enough to govern another man without that man's consent. And so I say to you we want to encourage the people who make and unmake Congresses, and Senators, and Presidents, and Cabinet officers. My only hope and prayer is that whoever comes into power shall come with the American doctrine in his heart which says that there shall be no taxation under our flag without representation."

John W. Keller made a brief address in introducing C. C. Shayne, who presided at the meeting. Mr. Shayne said that there might be political differences, and Democrats and Republicans might differ on economic questions, but the American people were fair-minded and came as near practicing the golden rule as any people.

"The question for the people to decide is this," said Mr. Shayne, "is Puerto Rico an acquired territory? Is it under the jurisdiction of the United States? Is the Government responsible for the conduct of the people of that island? If those questions can be answered in the affirmative, it appears to me there is only one conclusion—that Puerto Rico is entitled to the same consideration and privileges which should be accorded to any other territory acquired by the United States.

APPEALS FROM PUERTO RICO.

During the meeting a great number of telegrams from all parts of Puerto Rico were read amid great enthusiasm. One signed Estrella, Mayor of Puerto Rico, said: "The town of Puerto Rico asks for the guarantees of the Constitution for free trade and for civil government."

Garcia, Mayor of Cagnas, telegraphed: "We protest in the name of the inhabitants of the City of Cagnas against the unjust system imposed upon Puerto Ricans. We appeal to the great hearted American people to compel their Government to recognize our right to civil government, free trade, and the protection of the Constitution."

There were similar telegrams from the Mayors of Guyama, Humoco, Utuado, Arroya, San Juan, Yabucou, Carolina, and San Sebastian, all in the same strain as the above.

Frank Moss introduced a set of resolutions calling for free trade with Puerto Rico and stating that it was the profound conviction of the American people that wherever their flag flew the people under it were entitled to all the protction and blessings of all the laws of the United States. The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote, every person in the hall standing, while the cheers resounded again and again.

Addresses were also made by Congressman Lentz of Ohio and Jose Aymar, a native Puerto Rican, and now a practicing lawyer in this city.

WOMAN HALTS THE TRAIN.

Makes Conductor Wait Till She Gets a Wedding Trousseau.

Special to The New York Times.

KENOSHA, Wis., March 29.—Mrs. Ezra Simmons and a party started for the wedding of a friend at Paris, near here. Mrs. Simmons was to bring the bride's trousseau. After the express had gone several miles she discovered that she had forgotten the costume.

The conductor would not stop to let her off, but after he left the car, she pulled the cord and brought the train to a standstill. There was great excitement. It was thought that the train had been stopped by robbers. A fast freight came up behind and had to halt. Word was wired in both directions to stop trains till further notice. In the meanwhile Mrs. Simmons managed to induce the conductor to wait. Finally a man came up on a hand car he had hired and brought the missing trousseau. Then the woman smiled and told the conductor he could go ahead.

SANTA FE BREAKS THE RECORD.

Runs a Train from Los Angeles to Chicago, 2,265 Miles, in 58½ Hours.

CHICAGO, March 29.—From Los Angeles, Cal., to Chicago, a distance of 2,265 miles, in 58 hours and 30 minutes. This is the record made by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé to-night, when the "Peacock special," chartered by A. P. Peacock, one of the Directors of the Carnegie Steel Company, pulled into the Chicago depot at 1:30 o'clock. Mr. Peacock is hastening to Pittsburg to attend a meeting of the Directors of his company.

Trains have been run faster for short distances, but never before has a train been brought from the Western coast to this city in time approaching that made by the special. All records for the run were beaten by nearly eight hours.

An hour after the arrival of the train A. R. Peacock, Vice President of the Carnegie Steel Company, boarded a Pennsylvania train eleven hours earlier than he expected.

The trip from the coast here cost Mr. Peacock $4,000. For the entire distance an average speed of 38.9 miles was maintained. On several stages of the run the speed approached one mile per minute and was maintained for distances that are remarkable in view of the difficulties overcome.

The train was made up of an engine, a Pullman car, a combination car, and a baggage car.

H. C. Frick at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 29.—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Frick, Miss Helen Frick, and Miss Mary Spear arrived here to-day. W. C. Park of New York is also here, and had a conference with Mr. Frick to-day. Messrs. Carnegie and Dill are expected to arrive to-morrow to hold a conference with the others on matters connected with the big steel combine.

The London Times

will be found in the Buffet Library Smoking Car of the New York Central's "Lake Shore Limited" every day. This is a new feature of the New York Central's passenger service.—Adv.

AGAIN TO FIGHT 16 TO 1

Sound Money League to Work in the Campaign.

John K. Cowen Is Elected President—Determined War on Free Silver Is Planned.

The Sound Money League, which did effective work in the last Presidential campaign, has decided to be an active factor in the contest for the Presidency in 1900.

This action was determined upon yesterday at a meeting of the organization held in the Bowling Green Building. J. Sterling Morton, who was Secretary of Agriculture under President Cleveland, was the President, but he declined a re-election. The executive office was then offered to M. E. Ingalls, but he could not accept it because he is to sail for Europe on the Aller on Saturday, to be absent for several months. John K. Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was then elected, and he accepted.

There has been a feeling for some time that in view of the enactment of the currency measure there was no longer need for an association of this kind, and a disbandment was suggested. These suggestions, it is said, came for the most part from men who were of Democratic association up to 1896, and who in the campaign of that year either did not vote or supported Palmer and Buckner. But there is one thing on which these Democrats are all agreed, and that is that the position of Carl Schurz is sound that the country would be better off under Bryan and an anti-expansion policy than under McKinley with a continuation of his policy.

Nevertheless, one man has insisted since the agitation for the dissolution of the league began that there was still much to be accomplished by the organization. He is A. Barton Hepburn, ex-Controller of the Currency and Treasurer of the Sound Money League. Mr. Hepburn believes that the association has an important part to play in the Presidential campaign this year, and that its existence is a necessity so long as a National party agitates in favor of the admission of silver into the American monetary system on the basis of 16 to 1. Mr. Hepburn has carried his point.

M. E. Ingalls said to a TIMES reporter at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday:

"The Presidency of the league was offered to me, but by reason of my visit to Europe on business I was compelled to decline. Mr. Cowen has been elected and has accepted. At the meeting this afternoon a committee of five was appointed, of which Mr. Cowen is Chairman, to define a plan of campaign, and I believe that any suggestions they make will be indorsed."

QUEER LEGAL TANGLE.

Kohan Sees No Way Out, and Expects Perpetual Imprisonment.

Jacob Kohan, who is in the Tombs indicted as a criminal, but against whom the District Attorney refuses to proceed, imagines himself to be in one of the worst positions in which a man can find himself. According to his view of his case, he is doomed to perpetual imprisonment in the Tombs by a queer legal tangle out of which he can see no possible way by which he can extricate himself.

In December, 1898, he was arrested at Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, where he was blocking traffic by scattering money among a crowd gathered around him. Checks alleged to be forged were found in his pockets, and he was indicted for forgery by the Grand Jury. When Assistant District Attorney McClelland saw him he refused to proceed against him until a jury had had a chance to pass on the man's mental condition. In February, 1899, the prisoner was adjudged insane and sent to the Matteawan Hospital for the Insane, from which he was discharged as cured three months later. Kohan then went back to the Tombs.

The District Attorney's office refused to prosecute him because he had been adjudged insane; Judge Newburger refused to admit him to bail or dismiss the charge against him because Judge Cowing had appointed a jury to investigate as to his sanity, and Judge Cowing refused to have anything to do with the case because he was not sitting in the department where such matters were heard. Recorder Goff, after listening to his counsel for over an hour and a half, said he thought that Kohan was legally insane. That helped matters little, however, because Justice Leventritt had decided that he should be imprisoned "until released by due process of law." No asylum will receive the unfortunate Kohan, because he has been discharged as cured from Matteawan, and apparently his only prospect is an unlimited sojourn in the Tombs.

Assistant District Attorney McClelland said yesterday, however, that it will be very easy to get Kohan out of his unpleasant predicament.

"His counsel," he explained, "should apply for a modification of the judgment declaring Kohan insane. If he is adjudged sane again, we can go on with the trial and he can found his defense on the fact that he was temporarily insane when he was arrested."

TWO BIG CORPORATIONS.

New York Companies, Heavily Capitalized, Incorporated in Arizona.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Arizona, March 29.—The Electric Engine and Power Company of New York filed articles of incorporation here to-day. The capital stock is $60,000,000, in 6,000,000 shares, one-quarter being in preferred stock. The life of the corporation is twenty-five years.

Another incorporation is the Advanced Grocers' Company of New York, the objects of which are the construction of beet sugar plants, to do a general commercial business, and to deal in stocks. The capital is $50,000,000.

WANT MACKEY FOR GOVERNOR.

Erie Democrats Instructed for Mack for Delegate at Large.

BUFFALO, March 29.—Assembly district conventions were held in six of the Assembly districts of Erie County to-day and delegates were elected to the State convention. All the delegates elected to-day are in favor of the selection of Norman E. Mack for Delegate at Large to the Democratic National Convention.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing Senator William F. Mackey for Governor and reaffirming the Chicago Democratic platform.

Col. Astor Buys Land to Save Trees.

Special to The New York Times.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., March 29.—Col. John J. Astor has purchased the Mount Rubon property adjoining Ferncliff, belonging to the Methodist Church Conference. The reason that induced Col. Astor to purchase the property was to preserve the magnificent old oak trees upon the land from destruction.

Tickets Named in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 29.—The Republicans to-night renominated William A. M. Mack for Mayor and J. S. Pecher for Alderman at Large. The Democrats nominated William H. Hicks for Mayor and T. J. Ryan for Alderman at Large.

DELAGOA RAILROAD AWARD

Portugal Condemned to Pay 15,314,000f. and Interest.

TOTAL IS NEARLY $5,000,000

Claimants to Draw Up a Scale of Distribution—American Interests to be Paid First.

BERNE, Switzerland, March 29.—The award in the Delagoa Railroad arbitration case, which has been pending nine years, was formally announced to-day. Portugal is condemned to pay 15,314,000f., in addition to the payment of £28,000 already made. The award carries interest from 1889.

The text of the judgment, which consists of a preamble and six conclusions, is as follows:

"After deliberation, the court decrees as follows:

"I.—The court rejects all demands in favor of a final inquiry. It declines also to separate the judgment on the principal object of litigation from that dealing with the indemnity due for the territory in question.

"II.—On the other hand, the Court decides to deliver forthwith its definite decree on the main question and to communicate to the parties an authentic copy of its essential points, the complete decree, with a recital of the reasons, to follow after a short period.

"Hereupon the Court, consisting of three members present, unanimously has returned and filed its decree in the following terms."

"First—The Portuguese Government, as the defending party, is condemned to pay to the Government of the United States and to Great Britain, the claimants, altogether, in addition to the £28,000 paid on account in 1890, the sum of 15,314,000 francs in legal Swiss money, with simple interest on this sum at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from June 25, 1889, up to the date of payment of said sum.

"Second—This sum, after deducting what is necessary to defray the cost of arbitration falling on the claimants and in addition to the balance of £28,000 paid on account in 1890, shall be employed in the payment of bondholders and other creditors, if there is need, of the Delagoa Bay Railway Company, according to their standing. The claimants will draw up a scale of distribution for this purpose. The Portuguese Government will have to pay into the hands of the Government of the United States the sum which, according to said scale, shall accrue to McMurdo, represented by said Government in her quality of bondholding creditor of the first and second degree. It will pay the surplus to the Government of Great Britain for the benefit of all others having rights.

"Third—The delay of six months fixed by the last line of Clause IV. of the Arbitration Compromise shall run from this day forth.

"Fourth—The costs of the arbitration, according to a scale to be drawn up in accordance with Clause V. of the Arbitration Compromise, will be borne in equal parts by the three parties to the suit—that is to say, a third part by each of them.

"Fifth—The conclusions of the parties in so far as they differ from the above award are set aside.

"Sixth—An authentic copy of the present award will be delivered through the intermediary of the Swiss Federal Council to each of the three parties to the case."

The award is unanimous.

COMMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 30.—The Daily Mail, commenting upon the award at Berne, says:

"The boundless procrastination of the tribunal it is difficult to explain; for not the smallest trace of equity can be discovered in the award of the beggarly £600,000 awarded as compensation for a concession valued at £6,000,000. We fear the arbitrators allowed themselves to be prejudiced against British interests by the irrational Anglophobia which has seized upon the Swiss people. By their conduct the arbitrators have struck a deadly blow at arbitration."

The Daily Chronicle says: "The award corresponds with the general anticipation. Portugal is condemned to pay, including interest, nearly £1,000,000. Probably the ingenuity of Pretoria was a fertile contributor to the inexplicable delay of the arbitration. We wonder whether the diplomatists at Lisbon think they have had the value of their money."

The editorial then proceeds to reproach the British Government with doing nothing to stop President Krüger's open intrigues in the Delagoa affair and says:

"We would not be surprised to find that President Krüger had thoughtfully banked a nice sum to enable Portugal to pay the indemnity, and so to provide against the contingency he foresaw so clearly in March, 1888. On the other hand, President Krüger has had all the value he is likely to get out of Delagoa Bay, and he is not the man to pay for favors received if they can be had for nothing. In this state of uncertainty we should be glad to have some announcement from Lord Salisbury."

The Daily News says: "The sum awarded is as great a surprise as has been the unconscionable time taken by the arbitrators in arriving at a decision. It had been estimated that between two and two and a half millions sterling at least would be the amount of the award, and on the financial obligations thus to be laid upon Portugal a great deal of political speculation has recently turned. This speculation will probably have to undergo a good deal of modification."

The Daily Graphic says: "The award is profoundly unsatisfactory; for, if ever there was a high-handed and unjustifiable raid on private property, it was the confiscation of the Delagoa Bay Railway."

The Times says: "The company and its creditors will doubtless consider the sum awarded far from adequate, but it is probably as much as they can reasonably have expected to recover and as much as Portugal can manage to raise without assistance."

After commenting upon the needless delay in the proceedings, The Times goes on to say:

"It is believed that Portugal some time ago made provisions for meeting the greater part of the sum awarded. There is nothing but sympathy for Portugal in this country. She has done a wrong to British and American subjects, but it is manifest that she did not do it of her own free will. She was acting under a degree of pressure, which verged upon duress—pressure consistently applied, it may be noted, for objects avowedly political and avowedly hostile to British influence, not from the time of the Jameson raid, but from the time when Mr. Krüger was negotiating the London Convention.

"Should Portugal, in these conditions, unexpectedly experience difficulties in making the necessary payments, there can be no doubt that British capital would gladly come to the assistance of our old ally."

The Standard says: "It would be asking too much of human nature to expect that the aggrieved parties will submit to their fate cheerfully. The bill of costs will make a large hole in the award, and it is safe to say that for every sovereign the claimants receive they had built hopes on at least three and probably more.

"The whole thing is most unfortunate, especially as there was no compulsion to resort to arbitration. Great Britain and the United States might simply have presented a bill of damages at Lisbon, and required its prompt liquidation. Resistance would have been out of the question, and our moral case was so unassailable that no power would have presumed to intervene.

"Looking at all sides of the South African question we sacrificed much for the sake of supporting the principle of arbitration. It is probable that Portugal will be able to raise the sum awarded without alienating any part of her colonial possessions. Still, we do not regard the question as finally settled. Friendly diplomacy may yet achieve what a recourse to arbitration has failed to accomplish."

LITTLE COMMENT IN PARIS.

PARIS, March 30.—The morning papers, with but few exceptions, do not comment upon the Berne award. Most of them publish merely a brief résumé of the findings of the court. Others give only the bare statement of the amount awarded. The Gaulois is about the only journal to point out the smallness of the indemnity. It says:

"Under present conditions the award assumes considerable significance, because one had expected that Portugal would have had a much larger sum to pay. There was even a question of her being forced to borrow. The decision of the arbitrators will be a disagreeable surprise to the British Government."

HISTORY OF THE DELAGOA CASE.

The Delagoa Bay Railroad was projected from Lorenzo Marques, on Delagoa Bay, to the Transvaal frontier, there to connect with a line of the Transvaal Government from Pretoria. The leading men of the Transvaal had long wanted the line, but the project was opposed by the British. Finally the Portuguese Government was induced to agree to the project. British capitalists eventually secured the concession which was awarded Dec. 14, 1883, to Col. Edward McMurdo, an American citizen.

Col. McMurdo organized a Portuguese company, but formed in London a construction company to build the line. Long delays in surveys and other preliminary work followed, and finally, in 1886, when the Portuguese Government itself began to build the line, the company undertook to carry out the work. Various modifications of terms in the contract were allowed by the Portuguese, and the time fixed for the completion of the line, Oct. 30, 1887, was extended. The unfinished line was opened for traffic in 1887.

Oct. 24, 1888, the Portuguese Ministry for Marine and Colonies fixed the term of eight months for the definite completion of the road up to the Pass of Incomati. The Portuguese Government was spurred by the Boers to exact the completion of the road to the terminus within a reasonable time. In July, 1888, the Transvaal refused to act with Portugal in a delimitation of the frontier until the Portuguese authorities took steps to have the railroad completed. From this time on considerable trouble followed. The British Government, fearing Transvaal control, wanted at one time to buy the road, but upon the assurance of President Krüger that his Government would not attempt to control the property, gave up the plan.

Trouble then arose over the rate schedule. The deed of concession according to an interpretation conceded by the Portuguese Ministry in 1885, gave the Portuguese company the right to fix the tariff for freight and passengers. The Transvaal Government endeavored to obtain from Col. McMurdo a satisfactory schedule. As a means of pressure it delayed the fixing of the boundary line, as the contract required the road to be built to the frontier. Much remained to be done. An ultimatum was sent by the Portuguese Minister, but on the last section the company had done nothing, alleging that the limits of the two countries were not fixed.

The time limit was finally extended to June 24, 1889. The company then had eight months' grace, but did little except to make charges of intrigue against the Portuguese and Transvaal Governments alleging their intention to seize the line. There were delays in getting material, and despite the efforts of British and American diplomatic agents for more time, the Portuguese Government on June 29 confiscated the road. The seizure was resisted, but soldiery overpowered the company's employes.

The line was subsequently finished and operated by the Portuguese Government, which expressed its entire willingness to submit the matter to arbitration according to the terms of the original concession. Col. McMurdo died a month before the seizure of the road.

The seizure was followed by a claim for damages by the British Government in behalf of the British Construction Company that provided the capital, and by the United States Government in behalf of the widow and heirs of Col. McMurdo. Lord Salisbury, on Sept. 10, 1889, held that the Portuguese Government, in canceling the concession and confiscating the works, had acted wrongfully, and offered to submit the amount of compensation to be paid to the English company to arbitration if the Portuguese admitted their liability. The United States Government seconded this contention. In July, 1890, the three governments asked the Swiss Federation to appoint three jurists to assess damages.

MILITIA OFFICERS PROMOTED.

Gens. McLeer and Smith, Col. Appleton, and Major Holland Brevetted.

ALBANY, March 29.—In recognition of their service of over twenty-five years in the National Guard of the State, Gov. Roosevelt, as Commander in Chief of the State forces, has issued brevet commissions to the following officers:

Brig. Gen. James McLeer, commanding the Second Brigade, brevetted Major General.

Brig. Gen. G. Moore Smith, commanding the Fifth Brigade, brevetted Major General.

Col. Daniel Appleton, Seventh Regiment, New York City, brevetted Brigadier General.

Major John B. Holland of the staff of Major Gen. Roe, brevetted Lieutenant Colonel.

BOOM IN MARYLAND CHARTERS.

Number of New Trust Companies This Year Is Unprecedented.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, March 29.—Another large batch of charters for trust companies was reported favorably to-day by the House Committee on Corporations. The number of such institutions chartered this year is altogether beyond precedent, many of them being backed by persons of no financial standing or prominence whatever.

During the boom period of last Winter such charters as were already on the statute books were eagerly sought after, and a number of them were sold at prices running from $500 to $10,000. It is probable that this fact has led to the great demand at this season. The Anti-Trust bill was killed in the House to-night.

WILL MARRY DIVORCED WIFE.

Dying, Dr. Keedy to be Reunited in a Baltimore Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—A sad romance is connected with a marriage license taken out to-day by the Rev. William Starr of Corpus Christi Catholic Church for the marriage of Julia D. Keedy to Dr. Samuel H. Keedy of Hagerstown. Their ages are both given as forty-five years, and the statement is made on the court record that they were divorced. Keedy is lying critically ill with heart disease at St. Agnes's Hospital in this city, and the marriage ceremony will probably take place at his bedside to-morrow.

When it became apparent that Dr. Keedy might not recover, letters were written and friends intervened to bring about a meeting between Dr. Keedy and his former wife. In the talk which the couple had the old love revived, and they secured the services of Father Starr to wipe out the divorce and make them one again. Both have given up hope of the husband's recovery, but they want the record made right before death comes, so that the memory of the last hours together shall be tender instead of bitter.

Dr. Keedy belongs to an old and wealthy family. He entered the hospital from Hagerstown. Dr. Keedy himself is said to have been a United States Consul in France at one time. His relatives are among the most prominent people in the State.

NEW YORK'S FRANCHISES VALUED AT $260,573,006

Metropolitan's Put at $62,068,930; Manhattan's $55,499,300.

FIGURES OF OTHER COMPANIES

Enormous Increases Over Local Ratings in Every Case—Law's Effect in the State.

ALBANY, March 29.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners has now completed its assessment of special franchise tax valuations for New York City, and to-night announced the valuations placed upon the larger corporations.

The total valuations fixed upon these special franchises amount to $260,573,006. The last assessment of these properties in the streets by the local Assessors was $70,918,225, so that the increased valuation as fixed by the State Board is $189,654,981, and the tax upon this amount, according to the rate fixed by the local authorities, will be the increased amount which will accrue to New York City as the result of this franchise tax.

Taking last year's tax rate of .0248 as a basis, this would amount to nearly $5,000,000 additional revenue to the city. This, added to the tax of $1,758,767, already assessed upon these corporations by the local authorities according to the rate of last year, will make $6,500,000 which these corporations will be obliged to pay to the city in taxes for privileges enjoyed in the streets of New York.

The valuations announced by the board to-night, together with the assessments made by the local authorities, are as follows.

	Last Assessment of Property in Streets by Local Assessors.	Special Franchise Valuations Found.
Brooklyn Heights System	$7,680,000	$30,706,770
Manhatten Elevated	37,940,000	55,499,300
Metropolitan system	5,030,000	62,068,930
Third Avenue system	2,174,750	19,728,100
Harlem Steam Railroad Co.	4,175,000	12,

W. H. Demarest	.....	20,000
Total	$91,900	$224,440
JAMESTOWN.		
Jamestown Water Supply Co.	$148,000	$270,000
Jamestown Electric Light and Power Co.	31,000	35,000
Jamestown Gas Co.	13,000	26,350
Pennsylvania Gas Co.	128,000	236,600
Commercial Cable and Telegraph Company	680	1,260
Western Union Telegraph Co.	774	810
New York and Pennsylvania Telephone and Telegraph Co.	6,120	15,240
Jamestown Street Ry. Co.	60,000	113,000
Total	$387,574	$698,460
ITHACA.		
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.	.....	$1,450
Ithaca Gas Light Co.	$20,000	38,000
Ithaca Water Works Co.	20,000	65,000
Ithaca Street Ry. Co.	14,333	17,500
New York and Pennsylvania Telephone and Telegraph Co.	3,000	5,650
Commercial Cable and Telegraph Company	.....	400
Western Union Telegraph Co.	400	675
Delaware & W. & W. R. R. Co.	4,500	6,500
Total	$62,233	$135,175

CORPORATIONS HEARD YESTERDAY.

The New York City corporations which presented objections to the valuations placed upon their franchises, either through counsel or by brief to the State Board of Tax Commissioners to-day, and the tentative valuations on their franchises, are as follows:

American District Telegraph Company	$75,000
Commercial Cable Company	286,000
Manhattan Fire Alarm Company	55,000
New York Quotation Company	42,000
American Telegraph and Cable Company	4,200
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company	357,000
New Steam Power Company	15,000
Pelham Electric Light and Power Company	27,500
Pintsch Compressing Company	20,500
Queens Borough Electric Light and Power Company	61,424
Queens County Water Company	275,000
Richmond County Gas Light Company	333,000
South Shore Water Company	5,000
Staten Island Water Supply Company	477,000
Suburban Electric Light Company	8,500
Town of Hempstead Gas and Electric Light Company	55,000
Wyckoff Heights Water Company	7,000
Woodhaven Water Supply Company	99,000
Yonkers Gas Light Company	64,750
Bowery Bay Electric Light and Power Company	2,000
Postal Telegraph Company	217,500
Ocean Electric Railway Company	10,000
Kings County Gas and Illuminating Company	351,000
Long Island Railroad Company	400,000
Jamaica Electric Light Company	10,000
Western Union Telegraph Company	588,944

The Commercial Cable and the Postal Telegraph Companies were represented by Attorney E. L. Cole. The Postal Telegraph Company, he said, went out of existence three years ago, and the property on which the valuation has been placed has passed into the possession of the Commercial Cable Company. Commissioner Stearns asked if the Cable Company officials would file a stipulation that it be taxed for the property on which a value had been placed as of franchise of the Postal Company. Mr. Cole said that the Cable Company would make no stipulation, but it would certify that the property of the Postal Company had passed into its possession. Mr. Cole held that the valuation placed on the Cable Company's franchise was excessive. He said he had the right to present technical objections to the assessment, including the question of the constitutionality of the tax law and the right of the State to place a tax on the franchise granted to a corporation by the United States Government.

The Queens County Water Supply Company was represented by Henry De Forrest Baldwin, who asked that the valuation be reduced from $275,000 to $47,000. The company has not the exclusive privilege of furnishing water in the territory in which it operates, he declared, and is not making money to an extent which will permit it to pay increased taxation. H. L. Brightman declared the Staten Island Water Supply Company's valuation was excessive. The Woodhaven Water Supply Company was represented by Masten & Nichols, who appeared also for the New York Steam Power Company, which contends that it is not taxable under the franchise tax law.

LONG ISLAND'S CONTENTION.

The Long Island Railroad Company was represented by William J. Kelly, who claimed the board in placing a value of $400,000 on its property in Brooklyn is entirely in error. The company denies that it owns or operates any special franchise, claiming that its railroad is entirely on its own land, which it has purchased and paid for or which it has leased. The company in an affidavit made by H. H. Baldwin, Jr., its President, alleges that it now pays taxes on real estate valued in Brooklyn at $375,000 and in Queens County at $3,275,000; that it is not operating under any franchise or permission other than the franchise to be a corporation, granted by the State in 1854, and that this is not a franchise taxable under the special Franchise Tax act.

The company denies that it uses or occupies any public highway or street, and in reference to the suggestion that it operates on Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn, it claims that the right of way at that place is not the street, but the private property of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company of Brooklyn, which the Long Island Company leases at a regular rental. Mr. Baldwin in his affidavit says that the amount which the company pays in taxes amounts to 22 per cent of its net earnings, and that the tax burdens borne by his company are most oppressive. On the existing real estate valuation the company is called upon to pay about $250,000 in taxes annually, which it claims is more than it should bear, without this attempt to increase it on the theory of a special franchise.

Attorney Kelly also represented the Ocean Electric Railway Company of Far Rockaway, which claims its franchise is practically valueless to it because it has been unable to pay interest charges. The Kings County Gas and Illuminating Company, also represented by Mr. Kelly, claims its mains are not in the streets of Brooklyn by virtue of any special franchise, but under a contract directed by the Act of the Legislature. The company states that it has never paid a dividend.

PROF. COLLIN'S ARGUMENTS.

Prof. Charles A. Collin appeared for the Wyckoff Heights Water Company, Queens Borough Electric Light and Power Company, Yonkers Gas Light Company, and Pelham Electric Light and Power Company. The first two named, Mr. Collin held, operated in parts of New York City thinly populated and have little clientage in the Winter time. The Yonkers Company, he said, operated in a portion of New York which is undergoing improvement, which has put the company under great expense and renders it impossible to pay additional taxation.

Charles E. Kilmer represented the New York Quotation Company, Manhattan Fire Alarm Company, Pelham Electric Light and Power Company, and Jamaica Electric Light Company. He said the Pelham Company had gone out of existence, and therefore was not subject to taxation. The other valuations were excessive. The Town of Hempstead Gas and Electric Light Company was represented by Henry A. Rubino.

Franchise Tax Amendment Signed.

ALBANY, March 29.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed Senator Ford's bill amending the franchise tax law by fixing the dates on which the certifications of the valuations of special franchises shall be made by the State Board of Tax Commissioners to the local Boards of Assessors.

Killed Wife and Child with an Axe.

CALAIS, Me., March 29.—Fred Reynolds, a woodchopper at Red Beach, a small town about ten miles from here, this forenoon killed his wife and one son with an axe, seriously injured another son, and burned the house to the ground. Reynolds then ran up the street, flourishing his axe, but he was taken into custody, offering no resistance, and he was brought to this place for safe keeping. The murderer, who is forty-two years old, is believed to be insane.

Small Boy Breaks Lockup.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 29.—John Dian, a nine-year-old boy, who was arrested Wednesday night for breaking into a feed store, escaped this morning from the station house before he could be arraigned and went to his parents' home, on North Elm Street, and was captured there later in the day. The little boy, who is known among his companions as "Bulldog," is thought to be implicated in other robberies recently committed in Tarrytown.

Electrotype Plant Damaged.

The electrotype and stereotype plant of William De Nyse & Sons, occupying two upper floors of the four-story brick building at 13 Frankfort Street, was badly damaged by fire, starting from unknown cause, last night. Before the engines arrived the fire had eaten its way from the third to the fourth story. The damage was $5,000.

CAPTAIN THOMAS INDICTED

Must Answer for Failing to Close Tenderloin Dives.

WILL RETAIN HIS COMMAND

Devery Says He Will Not Suspend Him for "Such Nonsense"—Political Poolroom Keeper's Experience.

The Grand Jury yesterday handed down three indictments against Capt. Andrew J. Thomas of the West Thirtieth Street Station. The indictments are found under Section 154 of the Penal Code relating to the omission of duty by a public officer. They are identical in character, and separately charge the Police Captain with having failed to suppress the resorts in his precinct known as the Tivoli and the Doré, in West Thirty-fifth Street, and the Haymarket, on Sixth Avenue. A distinct misdemeanor is charged in each case.

No warrant was issued with the indictments, as it has been understood that Chief Devery would surrender the Captain whenever he was wanted. He will appear in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions to-day to answer to the charges made, and bail will be fixed by Recorder Goff.

Chief Devery said yesterday that he would not relieve Capt. Thomas of his command should the indictments against him be for misdemeanors, so he will retain his command until the cases are disposed of in court.

"I have received no official notification of any action by the Grand Jury against Capt. Thomas," said the Chief yesterday. "If he has been indicted for a misdemeanor I will not suspend him. No man as valuable as he is ought to be suspended for any such nonsense, for that's what I consider it.

"Capt. Thomas is a Republican, and the stanchest kind of a Democratic Chief of Police refuses to suspend him. You can say that for me. Capt. Thomas has only been in the Tenderloin a few months, and that part of the city is in better shape today than it has ever been before. The places up there are operated under licenses issued by the State, and it is not in our power to close them up. I think that Capt. Thomas has done all that it was possible for him to do under the circumstances."

The indictment of Capt. Thomas created little surprise, as it had been practically known for over a week that the indictments had been drawn and left unsigned among the Grand Jury's records. The District Attorney first called for Capt. Thomas's indictment and when the clash came between him and the Grand Jury the matter was temporarily shelved while the jury continued its investigations in its own way. Capt. Price was the last witness examined on Wednesday, and it is said that his evidence clinched the case.

Capt. Thomas entered the West Thirtieth Street Station about 9 o'clock last night and went behind the desk, where he opened a large number of letters and telegrams of sympathy, which included offers from several persons to go on his bond. Emanuel Friend came into the station house and was closeted for some time with him in the Captain's private room. The Captain then said that he had as yet received no notification of his indictment, and consequently had nothing to say.

The March Grand Jury, which has for three weeks grappled with the gambling, bribe-taking, and dive-keeping questions, will be discharged to-day, and it was said yesterday that there was a strong probability that it would make such a presentment in its final report as will startlingly arraign the whole system under which it has been possible for such a condition of affairs to exist. It remains with Judge Foster, who will have charge of the April Grand Jury, which will be sworn in on Monday, whether the new jury will be asked to take up any part of the work that the present Grand Jury has found it impossible to investigate to the end.

The small fry politicians who have been thrown out of jobs by the closing of the poolrooms are making such energetic protests that it will not be long before the order to open up again will have to be issued.

Some time ago a politician went to a State Senator who is a member of the Gambling Commission to claim a fulfillment of promise of a place made to him. He was told that the places were all filled, but leave was given to him to open a gambling house on the Bowery without paying the usual toll. This he did, but after a few days such a horde of Sixth and Eighth Assembly District keepers swooped down on him with demands from the Senator that they be given jobs that the concessionaire had to close up his place rather than pay out all that was coming in as salaries.

VIEWS OF DR. PARKHURST.

Men Higher than Capt. Thomas Should Be Indicted, He Says.

The Rev. Dr. Charles W. Parkhurst, in speaking of the indictment of Capt. Thomas, indicated his belief that little or no good would come of it, or even of the conviction of the Captain. The disease, he said, had taken too firm a root upon the municipality to be eradicated by any such isolated means of treatment.

"Why don't they indict the Inspector for Capt. Thomas?" he asked. "Why don't they indict the Chief of Police, the Commissioners, or, to carry the matter to its logical conclusion, why don't they call the Mayor to account? The evil is brought right up to the doors of the City Hall.

"I suppose there is evidence enough to secure the indictment of Thomas. That is plain. He ought to be corrected. But the indictment of a Police Captain is like reaching a hand into the police basket and pulling out the first criminal in reach. Whoever they pick out, the result is the same. Those really responsible are not reached. After Capt. Schmittberger's trial Justice Barrett, as I recall it, rendered a decision in which he held that Schmittberger's superior officers participated in the common guilt. That decision holds just as good to-day. Justice Barrett's opinion was cited before the present Grand Jury.

"It is really a position of helplessness that a Captain like Thomas finds himself in. He must obey orders or get out. It is this very helplessness that makes me sympathize with him, not for his crime, but because he is picked out for punishment and the rest let go.

"Before this Grand Jury my expressed idea in regard to the whole matter was that the jurors should not spend too much time in getting indictments against individual members of the force, but that they should make a sweeping presentment, and let the evidence they have gathered be used for future indictments. The March Grand Jury goes out of existence in a few days, and the indictments passed out are left for the District Attorney. These may lie untested for one, two, or three months, public opinion dies down, the indictments come before an unsympathetic Judge, and the District Attorney has no sympathy in pressing them. He will go into court and say that the evidence upon which they were found was insufficient, were drawn with no warrant, and the indictment will be quashed.

"Now, a presentment cannot be dismissed. It is a kind of indictment against the whole force and the existing system. It gives a footing, something tangible for any one who desires to proceed in the overthrow of the whole system. It brings the guilt, step by step, right up to the Chief, the Commissioners, and directly up to the City Hall. Mayor Van Wyck is responsible in the last analysis. For that reason we are hoping from the Grand Jury a far-reaching presentment of the existing and intolerable evils."

Dr. Parkhurst went on to say that no relief can be expected from either of the political machines that dominate the city and State. Relief could be had if we had a single Commissioner, but neither party wants it.

Dr. Parkhurst spoke hopefully of a reform administration after the next election. "With these recent revelations," he said, "the time is ripe for it, far more so than it was in 1892. I rather expect at the next municipal campaign to see the better element of both parties come together and elect a reform ticket. No aid can be expected from the machine Republicans. They will follow Platt, and Platt, to my mind, is a more serious menace to this community than Croker. Already there is a movement in this direction. I have recently received letters from partisan Republicans, and one in particular who says to me that the local political conditions are intolerable. Hundreds, and even thousands, of honest men are beginning to think this way. The movement will grow, and is growing rapidly."

AGAINST POOLROOMS.

Assembly Passes the Bill to Prevent Race Results Being Wired Them.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Sanders bill, which will effectually close all poolrooms and bucket shops and prohibit bookmaking of all kinds by prohibiting telegraph companies from furnishing them with information, was passed by the Assembly to-day by a vote of 70 to 12.

The bill amends the Penal Code by providing that any corporation or association or the officers thereof who furnish information by telegraph, telegraph ticker, or any instrument, machine, or mechanical contrivance operated by electricity to any person who engages in pool selling or bookmaking, at any time or place, or any person who keeps or occupies any room, shed, tent, booth, or building, float, or vessel, or any part thereof, or who occupies any place or stand of any kind upon any public or private ground within this State, with books, papers, apparatus, or paraphernalia for the purpose of recording or registering bets or wagers or selling pools, and any person who records or registers bets or wagers or sells pools upon the result of any trial or any contest of skill, speed, or power of endurance of man or beast, or upon the result of any political nomination, appointment, or election, or upon the result of any race, chance, or casualty, unknown or contingent event whatsoever, or to any person, corporation, or association who keeps or occupies any room, tenement, or building, or any part thereof, or keeps or maintains a bucket shop where stocks, bonds, grain, petroleum, or any article or merchandise is bought or sold upon margin only who is not a member or a duly authorized agent of a member of either the New York Stock Exchange, Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, or the New York Produce Exchange or any other incorporated exchange, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction for the first offense be fined no less than $50 or imprisoned for no less than thirty days, and upon conviction for a second offense shall be guilty of a felony and shall be fined no less than $2,000 and be imprisoned for no less than two years.

THE DEWEY'S CONCERT LICENSE.

Application for Its Revocation Falls Through a Mistake.

The application of the Sabbath Committee for a revocation of the concert hall license held by the proprietors of the Dewey Theatre was denied yesterday by Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court.

The proceedings were taken against Senator Timothy D. Sullivan and George J. Kraus, who were alleged to be the proprietors of the theatre. The respondents averred that Kraus had nothing to do with the theatre, but that his son Maurice was a partner of Senator Sullivan's. Neither Maurice Kraus nor the Senator had been served personally with the order directing them to show cause why the license should not be canceled.

Justice Beekman holds that George J. Kraus should not have been named as a party to the proceeding and that at least one of the owners of the theatre should have been personally served. Proof of the violation of law was ample and convincing, he says, and he should have had no hesitation in directing the cancelation of the license had it not been for the objections made to the right of the Court to proceed in the matter, which he feels constrained to find are well founded.

He gives leave to the Sabbath Committee to renew its application on serving notice on the proper parties.

CONTROLLER MORGAN ON POLICY.

"No Employe Under Me Can Be Interested in Policy," He Says.

ALBANY, March 29.—State Controller William J. Morgan, speaking to-day of the reports in some of the newspapers regarding lottery schemes in connection with the Controller's department, said: "So far as I am personally concerned, I am not interested, directly or indirectly, in policy or lottery schemes. I have never bought a lottery or a policy ticket, and know little or nothing about what the terms imply.

"As regards the rumors that members of the Controller's force were interested in lottery or policy schemes, I have no information which would justify me in believing that this was the case. I fancy these rumors grew out of some stories put in circulation about six weeks ago, when a clerk left this office to engage in some private undertakings. His statement to me at that time was that he had associated himself with a wealthy gentleman, or gentlemen, of the United States, who were operating mines and brick kilns in Mexico, and who had received valuable concessions for the construction and operation of street railroads in Monterey, Mexico. However, it is not my business to run down rumors or stories, but I want to say in this connection that, so long as a Controller, no one employed in this department can at the same time be interested in policy or lottery schemes if I know it."

Wife Who Visited Dives Divorced.

Because his young wife visited some of the resorts which have been mentioned in connection with the campaign against vice, James Phillips Erie obtained a divorce in the Supreme Court yesterday. He was married in 1893. Testimony showed that in December last Mrs. Erie visited the Tivoli, the Pekin, and other places in the Tenderloin in company with a man and a woman. Mrs. Erie followed the party to one place and trouble resulted in which all were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, but were not detained.

AUGUSTIN DALY SALE ENDS.

Total Realized for the Entire Collection, $197,278.40.

The dispersal at auction of the books, art and household objects, autographs, and miscellaneous collections formed by the late Augustin Daly was brought to a close last evening at the galleries of the American Art Association, Broadway and Twenty-third Street.

The sale was one of the largest ever held in this country. There were 5,263 lots of books, autographs, &c., and 862 of pictures and miscellaneous art objects.

The total realized for the entire collection was $197,278.40. In spite of the fact that a few of the objects brought sensational prices, the greater number of the more valuable lots were sold for a great deal less than the prices which Mr. Daly is said to have paid, and in consequence it is declared by those in a position to know that the famous manager gave in all about three times the sum which his treasures realized.

At the sale of art objects private purchasers were greatly in the majority, while at the sales of the library well nigh every lot of value was secured by a dealer. The largest buyers among the dealers were George D. Smith, J. O. Wright & Co., Dodd, Mead & Co., and Charles Scribner's Sons.

E. J. Wendell, who spent more than $25,000, was by far the largest buyer among private bidders. J. D. Crimmins, Douglas Taylor, and other well-known bibliophiles, attended a good many sessions of the sale of books, but bought comparatively few lots.

The sales yesterday—of autographs, play bills, and similar objects—realized $6,462.50. Few good prices were obtained in the evening, but high figures were obtained for some of the lots disposed of in the afternoon.

The Upcott collection, consisting of 2,078 autographs and 1,000 portraits, in thirteen volumes, went to George D. Smith for $1,722.50. The same dealer bought Mr. Daly's additions to the collection in a separate volume for $300. The Upcott collection of manuscript letters between authors and publishers went to Dodd, Mead & Co. for $390.

Autographs and portraits of 219 Scotch celebrities were sold to Mr. Smith for $700, a scrap book of sixty-four autograph letters from Shelley, Byron, Lady Byron, Cowper, Wordsworth, and others, fetched $210, and a collection of 277 letters gathered by Charles Dickens the younger went to J. O. Wright & Co. for $160.

A collection of over 2,900 dramatic autographs, and concert, benefit and lottery tickets was knocked down at $220, and 110 autograph letters collected by Lester and J. W. Wallack brought $110.

"Why Do Men Gamble?" By Henry Rutgers Marshall, author of "Pain-Pleasure and Aesthetics," "Instinct and Reason," in THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday, April 1. Sunday edition three cents, week days one cent.—Adv.

BIG ELECTRIC CONSOLIDATION.

Twelve Jersey Concerns Unite With a Capital of $20,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., March 29.—Articles were filed with the Secretary of State to-day merging twelve electric light and power companies of Hudson and Essex Counties into the People's Light and Power Company, with an authorized capital of $20,000,000. The companies merged are the Newark Electric Light and Power Company, the Thomson-Houston Electric Company of Newark, the Essex County Electric Company, the Suburban Electric Light and Power Company, the Montclair Light and Power Company, the Central Power Company, the Consumers' Electric Light and Power Company, the Excelsior Electric Company of Harrison, the Kearny Electric Light Company, the Hudson County Electric Company, the Jersey City Electric Light Company, and the Newark-Schuyler Electric Light Company.

Upon the surrender of the stock of the merged companies capital stock of the new company will be issued to the extent of $5,500,000. The officers and Directors of the new company are Philip N. Jackson of Newark, President; Dudley Farrand of Newark, Vice President; L. D. H. Gilmour of Newark, Secretary; Percy Ingalls of Newark, Treasurer; Randall Morgan of Philadelphia, Matthias Plum, Jr., of Newark, and William Fairlee of Newark, Directors.

Maryland Legislators Come to Blows.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 29.—Two members from Washington County came to blows in the House to-day over a bill to incorporate a trust company in Hagerstown. The bill is championed by Mr. Staley, but is opposed by Messrs. Long, Biggs, and Wolfinger, the other members of the delegation. The bill had slipped away from the delegation and gotten over in the Senate, and a motion was offered to-day asking for its return. Mr. Staley made a speech in opposition to the motion, and at its conclusion Mr. Long turned to Mr. Staley and made a remark which the latter considered highly insulting, as he immediately led off and landed a terrific blow on Long's mouth. A well-known lawyer of Baltimore, who weighs 240 pounds, immediately threw himself between the belligerents preventing further hostilities.

WOMEN GRADUATE IN LAW

Daughter of ex-Speaker Reed Receives a Certificate.

The Young Prize Winners in This Department of the New York University.

The closing exercises of the woman's law class of the New York University took place last night in the Concert Hall of Madison Square Garden. Forty-eight young women, who have pursued the four courses given during the last five months, received certificates of graduation from Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, the Chancellor of the University.

Mrs. John P. Munn, the President of the Woman's Legal Education Society, which founded the lectureship, presided, and delivered a brief address, in which she felicitated the class on having completed its studies, and congratulated the university on the progress which had been made toward obtaining funds for the permanent endowment of the chair.

Certificates were conferred on the following women:

Miss Jessie Ashley,
Miss Winifred Davey Banks, M. D.,
Miss Marian Ethel Barron,
Miss Alice Viola Bird,
Miss Estelle Mordé Boyer,
Mrs. Charlotte Morrell Brackett,
Miss Tusi Ida May Bradley,
Miss Anna Louise Brewer,
Miss Hannah Buchsbaum,
Miss Adelma Helene Burd,
Miss Adelia Sturtevant Burnett, B. L.,
Miss Mary Josephine Candler, B. A.,
Miss Ella Mendora Chadwick,
Mrs. Adele Sturges Dodd,
Miss Lois Corbin Dunton,
Miss Elizabeth Chapin Eaton,
Miss Caroline Ella Field,
Miss Jessie Allen Fowler,
Mrs. Caroline Headley Henry,
Miss Jennie Dorman,
Mrs. Marianna Jackson Hunter,
Miss Pauline Kappus,
Mrs. Susie Williams Kimball,
Mrs. Mary Elizabeth King,
Mrs. Alicia Lindsay Laird,
Mrs. S. J. M. Langstaff,
Miss E. C. Lauterbach, B. A.,
Mrs. D. E. Lehman,
Mrs. A. von Klenbusch Lloyd, B. L.,
Miss S. G. Macomber,
Miss J. McMahon,
Miss M. Miller, M. D.,
Mrs. A. L. Northrop,
Miss M. E. O'Connell,
Miss Katherine Reed,
Miss M. F. Rutledge,
Miss C. G. Sawyer,
Mrs. K. K. Strobridge,
Miss L. E. Tapscott,
Miss Ethel Thompson,
Mrs. Cora Welles Trow,
Miss M. L. Valentine,
Miss K. K. Viele,
Miss R. E. Walsh,
Miss A. S. Whitehouse,
Miss Mary Wilkie,
Miss Ray Wilner,
Miss A. M. Winnington.

Miss Reed is a daughter of ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, and Miss Ashley is the daughter of the President of the Wabash Railroad Company.

Miss McMahon read an essay on "The Spirit of Compromise," and Miss Viele one on "What is the Legal Status of Unmarried Women?"

Chancellor MacCracken, before conferring the certificates, announced that the university had received a one-thousand-dollar 5 per cent. bond as the permanent endowment of a fund for the annual essay prize of $50. This prize for the term just closed was awarded to Miss Anna L. Northrop for the best essay on "The Constitutional Power of the United States to Acquire and Govern Foreign Territory," while Miss Viele received honorable mention. The university prize scholarship, in the form of two years' free tuition in the University Law School was awarded to Miss Anna Louise Brewer, who passed the first examination for the Chancellor's certificate, and honorable mention was made of Mrs. Alicia L. Laird, Miss Marian E. Barron, Miss Adelma H. Burd, and Miss Mary E. O'Connell.

Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell, the class lecturer, delivered an address on "The Corporate Conscience," in which, after explaining the difficulty of attaining to eminence in the legal profession, he said:

"The law, in its jealousy, will not allow a man to serve two masters. But a group of men, organized as one soulless corporation, can lawfully contract with themselves as representatives of another soulless corporation, and actually succeed in filling their own pockets while they overwhelm with ruin a helpless and despoiled minority of their associates. And all this unwhipped of justice and within the letter of the law!

"But a corporation will some day have a soul. It cannot be that we will have long to wait before an enlightened public opinion will demand that every corporate act be judged by the same standard of lofty morality by which we measure the conduct of the individual man."

AT THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

Features of Drill by Regulars and Militia—Athletic Contests.

Although there was no review at the Military Tournament last night in Madison Square Garden, another large crowd viewed the various military manoeuvres and athletic events. After the running and bicycle races had been disposed of, the United States Marine Corps went through battle exercises, their first exercise being a bayonet drill. Then they formed in single and double files, and finally in a square. This was followed by a skirmish drill, with rifles keeping up a constant cackle.

Capt. George H. Sands and his men of the West Point detachment followed in rough riding and hurdle jumping, riding bareback horses, and taking the hurdles sitting, standing, and leaping from horse to horse backward and forward. The work done by Battery M, United States Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Conklin, in a mounted artillery drill won applause, especially the circling between the pegs.

Capt. Hardie, on a beautiful gray, and his men of the Third United States Cavalry, on spirited chargers, varied their drill somewhat last night, the soldiers and men showing up in fine shape in a number of difficult movements, which culminated in taking a hurdle, ten abreast. The Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., finished the military work by going through a drill somewhat similar to that performed by Battery M. The prizes for the winners in the tournament, consisting of loving cups and jewelry, are on exhibition in Tiffany's windows.

The trial heats were disposed of in the 220 and 440 yard runs and in the two-mile bicycle races in the athletic contests, while two finals were run off as follows:

200-Yard Run, Military Championship—Final Heat—Won by W. Gowdy, Twenty-third Regiment; second, A. C. Porter, Twenty-third Regiment; third, W. S. Edwards, Twenty-second Regiment. Time, 11 2-5 seconds.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Final Heat—Won by E. J. Robbins, Twenty-third Regiment; second, C. B. Wheeler, Twenty-third Regiment; third, H. Lane, artillery, United States Army. Time, 2.24 1-5 seconds.

FUNERAL OF RABBI WISE

Ten Thousand Persons Pass By the Bier in the Temple.

REV. L. GROSSMAN'S SERMON

Funeral Cortege One of the Longest Ever Seen in Cincinnati—Burial at United Jewish Cemetery.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Isaac Mayer Wise took place this morning. With a simple service of prayer, offered by Dr. Mielziner at the house of mourning in Mound Street, the parting from the dead was left, undisturbed by strangers, to the members of the family.

From 8:30 to 10 A. M., the time set for the beginning of the public services, the body lay in state at the Plum Street Temple. The plain coffin of white pine in which it rested was covered with a black pall, and a bunch of violets and a Masonic apron were the only tokens laid on the cover. The body was dressed in a pure white garment. Ten thousand persons passed by the bier to pay their respects to the dead.

The day was dreary, and a drizzling rain fell all the morning. The interior of the temple was brilliantly illuminated. To the music of the organ, played by Prof. A. Nembach, the funeral procession at 10 o'clock began to wind its way into the building. First came the members of the graduating class of Hebrew Union College, upon whom devolved the honor of carrying the body.

These were followed by the honorary pall bearers. Then came the Trustees of Plum Street Temple, the Board of Governors of Hebrew Union College, the Faculty of the college, the Executive Committee of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the students of Hebrew Union College, visiting rabbis, Trustees of Mound Street Temple, Richmond Street Temple, John Street Temple, and representatives of different lodges and societies.

Last came the widow and members of the family, who were seated immediately behind the active pall bearers. The latter were Levi Wagnus, Charles Friend, Dr. Lefkowitz, Leon Vollmer, Abraham Brill, and Abraham Anspacker.

Seated among the visitors, and for whom seats had been reserved, were several Protestant ministers, notably the Rev. Dr. E. Trumbull Lee, the Rev. Dr. William A. Robinson, and the Rev. Dr. George A. Thayer. Members of the Faculty of the Cincinnati University and other educational institutions were present. The most prominent citizens, irrespective of creed or nationality, were noticed in the congregation.

A double quartet sang "Why Art Thou Cast Down, My Soul?" A prayer by Rabbi David Philipson was followed by a duet and chorus, "Es Leben Deine Todten," adapted from a duet by Mendelssohn, and one of the favorite airs of the late Rabbi, it was beautifully sung by Mrs. Mamie Hissem Demoss and Miss Annie Griffiths.

Rabbi Louis Grossman, who for several years has been the assistant and co-worker of Dr. Wise in his pastorate of the Plum Street Temple, delivered the funeral oration. At times Dr. Grossman seemed to be overcome, and many of his auditors were seen to weep.

He announced his text in Hebrew and then in English—"Who is that man? He feared God and pointed out the chosen way. His soul dwelleth in good, and his seed will inherit the land." (Psalm xxv., 12, 13.) He began by saying:

"This is his own funeral text; he chose it thirty years ago. His soul was then full of high hope, and he was in his prime. Whenever God should call me," he said, 'and I must lay aside my work, and people will come to ask: "Who is this man?" then say what you know and tell the truth, and if you can say "He feared God and led men up to him."

"And now God has summoned him, and he lies in silence, and we ask in tears: This man, why does he leave us? We loved him and he loved us. We looked into his eyes and we saw truth; we heard his voice and we were comforted; he took our feeble hands into his and held them in warm clasp to his heart and we felt strong.

"Life had a new value when he told us of his, and we were very near him. And now his eyes are closed and his hands are folded, and we must bed him in the cold earth, and our hearts are breaking. But we know who he was; we know, we know.

"He taught us, and the fire of a prophet was upon his tongue. He scorned the vanities of men, and tore from them the veil. He stood face to face with God, and announced the truth of Sinai, which God sent to men amid thunders that break the hollow cedars and in the lightning that flashes upon falsehood. Many quavered in the ordeal, and his earnestness was a visitation to them; and some he drove from the holy places, not in hate, but in grand anger.

"Isaac M. Wise loved you, men and women of Israel in this city; to you he gave the best he had—himself. Some of you he taught when he was young, in the days of fine dreaming and of bold enterprise. You are matured now, and your blood flows in a slower rhythm, but you recollect those beautiful years, and you know there was a benediction in them.

"The years have dragged dross into you, but this moment will purify you. You are children, his boys, his girls, and you kiss that hand. Yes, bend low and weep. And you also, who lived in his more serious days, he loved you for your sake and for the sake of your parents, who were his friends.

"Some of these, your fathers and your mothers, sleep where he will sleep, and they are waiting for him, as a flock for the shepherd. Peace be to you, ye dead of long ago; your teacher and friend is coming to you, and he will be with you for all eternity.

"And you, citizens of Cincinnati, for forty-six years he lived among you, and the community has become opulent and large. But despite the differentiation and the increase, many of you have declared yourselves for manhood and for fellowship, where formerly you stood apart. That is the work of Isaac M. Wise, and the prestige of his example has made it possible.

"The obligations of a rabbi are dominant, but Isaac M. Wise did not put limits to his affections or to his duties. Grave events occurred during the long period of his citizenship—events that imperiled the public weal, and then he was loyal and a patriot in every fibre."

At the conclusion of his sermon Dr. Grossman led the congregation, with great impressiveness, in the recitation of the invocation of the Hebrew Ritual, "Kadosh," in Hebraic, the soft organ accompaniment making it more effective. The psalm "The Lord is Shepherd" ended the service, and the procession of mourners wended its way out of the church.

The funeral cortège was, perhaps, the largest ever witnessed in Cincinnati. The burial was at the United Jewish Cemetery, in Walnut Hills. The coffin was deposited in the mortuary chapel, and the members of the family and others gathered into the chapel until it could hold no more. Rabbi Charles S. Levi of Peoria, for nine years associated with Dr. Wise at the Plum Street Temple, offered a prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Grossman performed the final obsequies, in accordance with the Hebrew ritual, at the graveside.

THE REV. DR. WINTNER'S TRIBUTE.

Says Dr. Wise Was the Most Representative Jew in This Country.

The Rev. Dr. Leopold Wintner of Temple Beth Elohim, Brooklyn, said yesterday in regard to the death of the Rev. Dr. Wise:

"Dr. Wise was the Nestor of American Judaism; the oldest and foremost rabbi and the most representative Jew of this country. As an eloquent preacher he was called the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher of the Jewish Church.

"I had the great pleasure of possessing the friendship of Dr. Wise for nearly thirty years. Two weeks ago in an editorial the octogenarian rabbi congratulated me as an old friend and colleague upon being a sensible father in giving my consent to my daughter Helene to embrace the dramatic art as a profession.

"What the late Father Malone was to Brooklyn Dr. Wise was to Cincinnati. Beloved by Jews and Christians alike on account of his geniality and kind-heartedness, he will be mourned by thousands irrespective of creed or class. Truly a great light in the intellectual and religious world has been extinguished."

To Raise Fund for Wise Memorial.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—The alumni of Hebrew Union College, at a meeting this afternoon, decided to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the college, which comes next October, by raising an endowment fund of $500,000 in memory of Rabbi Wise, and to call the endowment the Isaac M. Wise Memorial Fund. The alumni will act in co-operation with the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the Board of Governors of the college. All rabbis in the country will be appealed to to devote their sermons on Sabbath, April 7, to the life and work of Dr. Wise, and to make a plea for the endowment of the college in his memory.

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Youths' Long Trouser Suits, dark blue cheviot, $10.50 to $15.50.
Spring Covert Cloth Overcoats, $5.50 to $10.75.
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Coachman Slashed Boy.

William Bell of 219 West Sixty-first Street, who is employed as a coachman by Albert Sire of 52 West Fifty-ninth Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of assaulting an eight-year-old newsboy. Mrs. Sire was out shopping, and her carriage, driven by Bell, was standing in Eighteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, waiting for her.

William Gorden, a newsboy, whose home is at 245 West Seventeenth Street, jumped on the rear of the carriage, and Bell cut at him with his whip, the lash catching

BOERS GATHERING TO OPPOSE ROBERTS

Said to be Concentrating in Force in the Rear of Glen.

BRITISH CAVALRY SENT OUT

Krueger Says He Will Retake Bloemfontein in a Week.

Boers Appear Again Near Kimberley and Reoccupy Several Small Places —Kitchener May Be Relieved.

LONDON, March 30.—The Boers are concentrating in force about fifteen miles north of Bloemfontein, in the rear of Glen, and Lord Roberts is sending forward troops to engage them. It does not seem probable that the Boers will give serious battle in the fairly open country north of Glen, Still, their evident strength indicates more than a corps of observation.

In small affairs the Boers are daringly aggressive in all parts of the field of war. The Johannesburg Mounted Police, esteemed by the Boers to be their best mounted commando are raiding the country near Bloemfontein, harassing the farmers who have given up their arms to the British and carrying off cattle.

There is a Boer report from Natal that a Russian soldier of fortune, Col. Ganotzki, with a hundred horsemen, is operating close to the British outposts on the western border. The Boers have reoccupied Campbell and are in strength near Taungs and Barkly West.

They shelled the British camp at Warrenton Wednesday, but moved out of range that night. Yesterday (Thursday) two British guns enfiladed the Boer trenches, quieting their Mausers. No explanation is given of the recall of Lord Methuen and the forces that had been operating in the Barkly District by Lord Roberts.

A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Bloemfontein, dated March 28, says:

"The Boers are active north of Glen, about fifteen miles from here. It is reported that they are concentrating in considerable force. Reinforcements of all arms are being sent up from Bloemfontein, including the Seventh Division and a portion of Gen. French's cavalry."

Lord Roberts is making extensive arrangements to police and safeguard all the Free State towns in the territory occupied. Dispatches from Masenu assert that the Boers who returned to Ladybrand from Clocolan have taken up strong positions and sent pickets far in every direction to watch Basutoland, in the expectation that part of Gen. Buller's army will invade the Free State on that side

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Morning Post, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"President Krüger boasts his intention to retake Bloemfontein within a week, and it appears probable that the Boers are advancing in force southward."

The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"Although it is true that the State Mining Engineer has made borings in the mines, I am officially informed that this is without the Government's sanction, and that the question of the destruction of the mines as a last resort has still to be discussed by the Executive."

A dispatch from Aliwal North, March 29, says:

"Gen. Brabant and his staff have returned from Rouxville, and are now actively engaged in holding the southern frontier of the Free State. Detachments are being sent to strengthen the positions which have been occupied."

It is reported in London, in a well-informed quarter, that Lord Kitchener will be offered the post of Commander in Chief in India, succeeding the late Sir William Lockhart, so soon as decisive successes have been obtained in the Transvaal, and that Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter will succeed him as Lord Roberts's chief of staff. The Indian newspapers have been urging Kitchener's appointmen..

The War Office yesterday received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, March 28:

"Gen. Clements occupied Fauresmith today without opposition. One nine-pounder and one Martini-Maxim were discovered in a prospecting shaft of a mine, where a large quantity of ammunition was buried."

"Arms are being surrendered gradually, and the inhabitants are settling down.

"Col. Pilcher visited Ladybrand on March 26. On leaving the town he was attacked by a party of the enemy, and one of his force was wounded and five are missing.

"During the skirmish north of the Modder River on March 25 five men were wounded. Three are reported to be missing. Capt. Sloane-Stanley of the Sixteenth Lancers and five men of that regiment were taken prisoners."

GEN. JOUBERT'S FUNERAL.

PRETORIA, March 28.—Gen. Joubert was taken ill Sunday morning. He was at his office the previous day. He suffered great pain, but became unconscious some time before death. The complaint was acute inflammation of the bowels.

The body will lie in state to-morrow and will then be taken by a special train to the farm at Rustfontein, near Wakkerstroom, where it will be buried quietly, as Joubert often requested, and without military honors.

BOERS NEAR KIMBERLEY.

KIMBERLEY, March 28.—Lord Methuen has returned to Kimberley from the Barkly district. The mounted troops under him are expected to-morrow. They were at Likatlong when they received the order from Lord Roberts to return here.

German Press Praises Joubert.

BERLIN, March 29.—The German papers warmly eulogize the late Gen. Joubert, but the Kreuz Zeitung admits that he failed to develop great military qualities in the present war, through his persistence in standing on the defensive.

MAFEKING'S BOMB-PROOFS.

LONDON, March 21.—The Daily Mail prints a letter from Lady Sarah Wilson, written from Mafeking in which she says:

"A feature of the town at present is its bomb proofs or shelters from shell fire. From rough holes, hastily dug and covered over with deal boards and earth, which were at first constructed at the arrival of the monster 'Creusot' Boer gun, which fires a projectile of ninety-four pounds, these refuges have been improved upon till they are now luxurious chambers, roofed over with best steel rails and sand bags, ventilated and lighted by round windows and large drain pipes.

"Mine, for instance, measures 18 feet by 15 feet and is 8 feet high, boarded floor, covered with matting, and paneled wood walls painted white. With three large portholes for windows, it much resembles the cabin of a yacht, and its efficacy has been thoroughly tested, as it is, I think, the only shelter in the town on the top of which a ninety-four-pound shell actually exploded without even making the glasses jingle or disturbing "arious war trophies hung on the walls inside."

A curious boudoir, but none so safe, for Lady Wilson has since been wounded and several women and children have paid with their lives for the pertinacity of their defenders.

PREMIER SCHREINER'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, March 29. — In the House of Lords to-day the Earl of Camperdown asked a series of questions bearing upon the various allegations concerning Premier Schreiner's attitude toward the war. The Earl of Selborne, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that a self-governing colony was bound, to do everything possible to defend its territory against invasion. Generally speaking, he added, the land defense lay with the colony, while the defense of the coaling stations or attack by sea devolved upon the motherland.

No part of her Majesty's dominions, the Under Secretary continued, could claim to be at peace with a power with which her Majesty was at war. It was unjust to say the Cape Government had declined to call out its forces. It had called out the volunteers to the extent the Governor considered wise. While the Cape Ministry had not on every point held views identical with those of the officials responsible for the conduct of the war, it was quite unjust to accuse the colonial Ministers with declining to call out troops. Clearly, it was much better that some of the burgher forces should not be called out, for it was a matter of common notoriety that part of these forces could not be relied on.

Regarding the question of the liability for damages the Under Secretary said the Government aimed to endeavor to exact compensation from those who caused the damage. The question, he added, concerned both the colonial and the imperial Governments, but principally the colonial Government, which was responsible to the parties injured and ought to co-operate with the imperial Government to see that those who caused the damage paid for it.

Schreiner Asked to Help Prisoners.

LONDON, March 29.—A deputation of Dutch Church ministers had an audience of Premier Schreiner, at Cape Town, today. The ministers urged the separation of the sick and well Boer prisoners, and asked that the sick be not sent to St. Helena. Mr. Schreiner replied that he had no power in such matters, but would use his friendly offices. He added that he had made strong representations to the imperial Government against sending any of the prisoners to St. Helena, but without success. It is reported that the prison transports will sail for St. Helena at the end of this week.

Liberals Against Independence.

LONDON, March 29.—Speaking at a breakfast of the Liberal agents at Nottingham to-day, Herbert Gladstone, son of William E. Gladstone and Member of Parliament for West Leeds, declared that nearly all the Liberals had agreed, in regard to the settlement of the South African question, that it was the duty of the Government to make a recurrence of the war impossible, and to show the world that British power in South Africa was predominant, and that the British flag must wave over the whole of South Africa.

Leyds Protests to Egypt and Turkey.

BRUSSELS, March 29.—Dr. Leyds, the Diplomatic Agent of the Transvaal, has drawn the attention of the Egyptian and Turkish Governments to the fact that the British Government, in the House of Commons, has admitted that six Maxims were borrowed from the Egyptian Army for use in the Transvaal war, and has demanded explanations of this breach of neutrality, declaring that unless the guns are immediately returned, the Transvaal will consider the Egyptian Government has abandoned neutrality and is lending openly its assistance to Great Britain. No reply has been made to this protest, which was dispatched March 13.

HOSPITAL SHIP MAINE'S VALUE.

LONDON, March 29.—Sir William MacCormac, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, who recently returned from South Africa, describes in The Lancet a visit which he paid to the American hospital ship Maine Feb. 14, over which Major Cabell conducted him. He says:

"Everything that could be desired for the comfort of the wounded, both from a surgical and a nursing standpoint, is to be found in the vessel. Unfortunately, the ship itself is not what could be described as suitable for a hospital. The upper deck is good, but on the lower deck most of the ventilation has to be carried on by electric fans.

"Lady Randolph Churchill, personally, is indefatigable in her attention and kindness to the patients, as are also the entire surgical and nursing staff. Luxuries in the way of food, drink, and clothing of every variety abound. Practically, there is nothing which 'Tommy' asks for which he is unable to get. No word could be too good for the personnel, equipment, and devoted care bestowed on the patients."

SOME BRITISH RED TAPE.

LONDON, March 21.—The Standard's correspondent, writing from Kimberley during the siege, thus describes an instance of British red tape:

"It is the red tape which makes the strain heavier than it would otherwise be. And there has been and is too much red tape. For example, after we had been for weeks shut up in Kimberley—not at the best the most cheerful place in the universe —our hearts became specially fixed on our portion of the British Army—the relief column.

"By accident we learned that it had reached Modder River, after a sharp engagement at Belmont. Eagerly we awaited news from Lord Methuen. Men and women scanned the horizon nightly to see the first flash from his searchlight, answering ours. All night long our three searchlights sent their long streams of fiery light past the rugged fastnesses of Scholtz's Nek, and the rocky kopjes of Spytfontein to the two rivers, on whose banks our preservers were encamped. 'MD., MD., MD.,' they called, but no answer came. Only the big stars could be seen, and the Southern Cross seemed to whisper, 'Patience.'

"At last one night far from the south came the welcome flash. 'KB., KB.,' it said. High up in the conning tower sat Lieut. Col. Kekewich and his staff officer, with picked men from the Signal Corps. Anxiously they deciphered the first message from their honored chief. It was this: 'Ascertain number on forefoot of mule omitted in Cape Town return.'"

Queen's Visit to Ireland.

LONDON, March 29.—Arrangements for the Queen's visit to Dublin are nearing completion rapidly. Two detachments of Life Guards left London this evening to act as the royal escort, and the trials of the royal trains have been completed along the entire route.

Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who is just recovering from a serious illness, will leave to-morrow in order to welcome the Queen, who will probably be accompanied by Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War.

CORK, March 29.—The Duke of Connaught, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, who has completed his tour of military inspection, was entertained to-day by the Sheriffs of Cork, to whom he expresses the pleasure he felt at having received his new command in the country where he got his title. He avowed his pride in the exploits of the Irish troops in South Africa and his satisfaction in the good will of the people of Cork, who had shown their desire to respect the Queen.

Duke of Norfolk Resigns an Office.

LONDON, March 29.—The Duke of Norfolk has resigned the office of Postmaster General, owing to the fact that he is going to South Africa with the Sussex Yeomanry.

Davitt Goes to Kroonstad.

PRETORIA, March 28.—Michael Davitt has gone to Kroonstad.

GEN. HARRISON AND THE WAR.

Is Said to Have Expressed Views Sympathetic to the Boers.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 29.—A dispatch from Washington to The Indianapolis News to-day says that Gen. Harrison has expressed his views on the Boer question, and has written a friendly, personal letter to Secretary Hay on the subject. Either in this letter or in some communication he is credited with having said: "He hoped the Boers would find some place on the green earth where they would have a right to live unmolested by the British. They have more than once sacrificed their land and their homes, and moved on, to avoid the British agression."

Gen. Harrison was asked about the matter to-night, and said:

"I have nothing to say upon the subject, nor do I want to be drawn into any newspaper controversy by confirming or denying the report."

Negro Methodists Denounce Boers.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—At to-day's session of the Delaware Methodist Episcopal Conference a resolution denouncing the Boers as slaveholders was presented by the Rev. F. H. Butler and unanimously adopted. The conference is composed of colored preachers and laymen of Delaware, Maryland, and a portion of Pennsylvania.

Princess Salm Salm Coming Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Princess Salm Salm, who has been in Chicago for several weeks, working in behalf of the Boer fund, left at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon for New York. The Princess will preside during the week at a meeting held by Boer sympathizers in New York City.

To Sow Shamrock Seed on Irish Graves.

LONDON, March 30.—The Duke of York has accepted from a resident of Cork a thousand packets of shamrock seed, which will be sown upon the graves of Irish soldiers in South Africa.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

IMPORT OF SHEEHAN'S DEFEAT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The defeat of John C. Sheehan, while it seems to be generally regarded as a triumph for Mr. Croker, has another side to it, which should be welcomed by the conservative Democrats of this city and the Nation. John C. Sheehan is the sponsor and representative of William Jennings Bryan in this city. He it was who turned the Tammany Hall organization to the support of Bryan during the absence of Mr. Croker and who threatened to discipline every member who failed to support Bryan. That his threats were not regarded was shown by McKinley's large plurality in this city. Sheehan's defeat is a rebuke of Bryan.

I have no sympathy whatever with Tammany Hall or its methods, yet it is the only Democratic organization in the city, and until there is another organization, it must be looked upon as the only official representative of Democratic sentiment here. We have been told that it was the fear of Mr. Sheehan which led Mr. Croker to profess to espouse Mr. Bryan's candidacy in order to prevent the possibility of rival delegations from this city to the National Democratic Convention. That fear removed by the decisive defeat of Mr. Sheehan, it is not beyond the range of possibilities for Tammany Hall to change front and join in a movement that may be organized for the defeat of Mr. Bryan for renomination for the Presidency.

I have heard a large number of Democratic politicians from various parts of the country, particularly from the East and South, express their opposition to Bryan. Some leader is needed to organize this opposition. New York is again a pivotal State. Bryan's strongest champions do not venture to assert that he can carry it. If Bryan cannot carry the State, why not name some Democrat who has a chance of carrying it? Let the issue turn upon the Constitution. Shall it be ignored, as to our new possessions, as the Republicans propose, or shall it be adhered to? A campaign conducted on these lines would restore the Democrats to their former position as strict constructionists of the Constitution, and victory is possible. My plan:

For President—Anybody but Bryan.

Platform—We have not outgrown the Constitution. It must control until amended. It cannot be ignored. Government in the interest of all the people in all our domain—not in the interest of protected monopolies. Proper restriction of trade combinations. No allusion to dead financial issues.

H. S. LITTLE.

New York, March 28, 1900.

DEMOCRACY'S "PLAIN DUTY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of this morning, "Strength of the Parties," is both timely and suggestive, not only for what it states, but for what it fails to state as well. The relative strength of the parties in this State to-day cannot be estimated by the result of the election in 1896. The conditions have changed so materially, the issues involved are so unlike what they were then, that the plurality for President McKinley in that election cannot be taken as a criterion of his strength in this State today. New York is nominally a Democratic State, or, at least, a close one, under ordinary conditions, and in the approaching campaign it may be regarded as a pivotal one. I assume that whoever carries New York for President next November will carry the country; and that no Democrat can carry this State unless supported by a united Democratic Party. How, then, can the Democratic Party in this State be united? The currency was the rock on which the party divided in the last election, and but for that McKinley's plurality would have been beautifully less, if it had not been extinguished. That issue is no longer a practical one in this or any other State, for several years, at least; and in this State it is obsolete and dead.

But for this there is no reason why the Democratic Party may not be united in the campaign. There can be no question that a large majority of the party in this State indorses the gold standard as it stands to-day. It is just what the sound-money Democrats have been advocating since 1896. No man or party will stand a ghost of a chance in the coming election in this State that hugs the silver delusion longer. What, then, should the party do? As a sound-money Democrat, I hold that it is the "plain duty" of the party to drop both Bryan and silver in the approaching campaign and nominate some well-known sound-money statesman of wide experience and unsullied personal character, a man popular in the State and with no antagonisms as a Democrat out of it except it be on the free-silver issue. A delegation to our State Convention of this character I believe would unite the party, which would stand more than an even chance of carrying the State in November. On the contrary, if our State delegation retains either Bryan or the silver plank of the Chicago Convention, the party will go into an ignominious defeat and probably into dissolution after the general election. The selection, then, of the State delegation to the State Convention to be held next month assumes State and National importance.

JOHN S. WOODS.

Matteawan, N. Y., March 26, 1900.

WORK ON THE RAPID TRANSIT ROAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in this morning's issue entitled "Tammany and the Workingmen" contains the truth, and is very timely. Whenever Tammany Hall gets control of any special line of work, through contractors or otherwise, it has been the custom of that organization not to consider so much the character and ability of the workingmen, and the possibility of such being of service to the employer, as the placing of people who are of use to the organization. In order to get employment through the district leader, a man must not only give his labor for a certain set sum, but he must also have an understanding with the leader that his vote is to be pledged to the party before this labor can be obtained.

We are about to open up a great public employment in this city, namely, the building of the Rapid Transit Road, and if, as Mr. Croker's secretary is quoted as saying, the district bosses are each to get 300 assignments, we may be prepared to see a repetition of the history connected with the downfall of the Third Avenue Railroad. It is of vital importance to this community that her workingmen shall not be enslaved, but that the market shall be free for all and employment given to competent and worthy men. I am pleased to see that Mr. McDonald has openly stated that he repudiates the position taken by the Tammany magnate, and clearly states that the work will not be under the supervision or control of the Tammany organization.

But even when freed from this objection there is something that Mr. McDonald and the Rapid Transit Commission will have to contend with that is well for them to consider now. There is more than a possibility that this city will be submerged with people seeking employment; that the steamship companies and the padrones will do a "land office" business, and that instead of the rapid transit being a blessing to the working people of this city it may assume another aspect altogether. The expense of the rapid transit road will have to be paid by the taxpayers of this city, and the taxpayers are the rent payers. It is no more than just that the rent payers of this city should get the first chance to earn wages in the construction of this great work.

This letter is not conceived in a spirit of fault finding. It is my purpose simply to point our some obstacles which may be in the way of the rapid transit being all that it should be to the people of this great metropolis. JOHN J BEALIN.

Superintendent New York State Free Employment Bureau.

New York, March 27, 1900.

"PEPPER BOX" AND "TEA CUP."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just indulged in a habit of many years, that is, reading THE TIMES before breakfast. I was interested in your report of former Mayor Strong's remarks on our present Mayor. Mr. Strong should remember, when calling Mayor Van Wyck a "pepper box," that there are many people uncharitable enough to refer to Mr. Strong as "old teacup," minus the tea. All's fair in love and war. KNICKERBOCKER.

New York, March 29, 1900.

A RUSSO-JAPANESE CRISIS?

Russia Has Demanded Leave to Land Troops in Korea.

Minister Pressing the Matter at Seoul—Interference by Other Powers Considered Unlikely.

LONDON, March 30.—The Evening News published a dispatch from Kobe, Japan, yesterday, announcing that Russia has demanded leave to land troops near Masampo, Korea, according to the dispatch, wants outside interference.

The Yokohama correspondent of The Times says:

"It is feared that other powers will follow Russia's example in demanding a lease of territory near Masampo."

The Russian Government, according to a dispatch to The Times from St. Petersburg, is considering a scheme for a large increase in the navy.

YOKOHAMA, March 30.—M. Pavloff, Russian Minister to Korea, is pressing his demands at Seoul, and the Japanese Minister to Korea, Hayashi Gonsouke, is discussing the subject with him.

PARIS, March 30.—The Gaulois, in an article discussing the eventuality of a Russo-Japanese conflict, says:

"It is not likely that Great Britain will interfere, being too much occupied in the Transvaal and in watching her Indian frontiers. Japan, therefore, will be left alone, no other European power being interested in aiding her, and the United States, with whom she sympathizes more than any other nation, having its attention occupied in the Philippines."

AMERICAN COAL FOR RUSSIA.

Inquiry as to Anthracite Made of Philadelphia House.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The outlook is promising for a better demand for anthracite coal by foreign countries. While the foreigners have been anxious to secure bituminous coal, there has been no demand for anthracite.

To-day, however, one of the leading coal companies received a request from a prominent coal house to state terms and the number of thousand tons of anthracite coal it could deliver at St. Petersburg, Russia, by Oct. 30. This request was somewhat of a surprise, and it was agreed to give the writer a rate at Perth Amboy. The letter was as follows:

"Please inform us as quickly as possible your lowest price for each size of your anthracite coal per ton of 2,240 pounds, delivered, freights paid, (shipload lots or less,) at St. Petersburg, Russia, and state how many thousand tons you can supply delivered at St. Petersburg before the latter part of October, duty free. Also send correct analysis of the coal you would deliver.

"In case of your chartering American vessels to make the trip direct to St. Petersburg, we think we can supply return freight via Hamburg and Hull to America. In this manner cheaper freight rates could be secured by you."

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Berlin Papers Discuss Possible Alliance Against Britain.

BERLIN, March 29.—The efforts of influential Russian newspapers to show that Germany's interests lie with Russia and France against Great Britain are attracting some attention here.

The Kreuz Zeitung quotes an article by Prince Trubetzky showing that the Franco-Russian alliance does not now have a threatening character, but that Great Britain is threatening the peace of the world, and that Germany, seeking a new weapon in her augmented fleet, needs an ally in order to enable her to withstand British pressure.

The Kreuz Zeitung treats this sympathetically, but asks some guarantee that the Russian Government would follow a policy friendly to Germany upon the next explosion of French Chauvinism.

TURKEY BARS AMERICAN PORK.

Action Believed to be Due to Influence of Continental Powers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 29.—The Porte has informed the United States Legation that in future the importation of American pork will be prohibited, saying as a reason for the prohibition that the meat is injurious to the public health.

Lloyd C. Griscom, United States Chargé d'Affaires, protested energetically, demanding the annuliation of the measure.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson said to-day that he had no official information that Turkey had prohibited the importation of American pork. If any steps were taken in the matter by this Government, he said, the State Department would conduct the negotiations. "If it has been decided to bar out all pork," said the Secretary, "there can be no cause for complaint, but if American pork is discriminated against we will have good cause to protest. There can be no valid reason for excluding it, as it is the best in the world.

"Statistics on file at this department show that during the past five years the value of hog products exported from the United States to Turkey has averaged $13 a year."

Mr. Griscom has acted of his own volition in lodging the protest, for the State Department has not yet been informed of the prohibition. It may be stated, however, that his action is thoroughly commended by officials, and he will be supported to the utmost in his protest.

While it cannot be so stated officially, no doubt is entertained here that the action is thoroughly commended by the officials, attributable to the secret influence of some Continental powers whose position in resistance to the demands of the United States for the admission of American meat products might be strengthened could they point to similar action by other powers, based on sanitary considerations.

PROF. PEPPER DEAD.

His Celebrated Illusion Netted £12,000 for Him in Six Months.

LONDON, March 29.—Prof. Pepper, the inventor of stage illusions, is dead.

Prof. Pepper was best known as the originator of the illusion known as "Pepper's Ghost," which was produced all over the world, and which for a considerable time was one of the most popular performances ever given. Its inventor was born in England in 1821. He tried the experiment of turning his scientific knowledge to account on the stage, with most satisfactory financial results, realizing £12,000 in the first six months after the "Ghost" was produced.

The illusion was caused by the real performers being concealed, and only their reflected images appearing on the stage. The same system was tried with a similar dramatic performances, but proved a failure because the actors actually on the stage could not see the reflected figures.

Prof. Pepper spent five years in this country with his illusion, and then went to Australia, where he remained ten years. He was a lecturer on scientific subjects, and wrote a number of works on chemistry, as well as a history of "The Ghost."

PASSENGER STEAMER SUNK.

Four Lives Lost with the Georges Croise Off Santo Domingo City.

SANTO DOMINGO, March 29.—The French steamer Georges Croise, bound to Cuba with cattle and eighty passengers, has sunk outside this port. The Clyde liner New York, which has just arrived here, rendered her assistance. Only four lives were lost.

According to a report, the only boat on board the Georges Croise was used by her Captain and officers to save themselves, the surviving passengers and crew being saved by the Clyde Line steamer.

It is said that the loss of the steamer was caused by her officers leaving her ports open.

The Georges Croise was built at Port Glasgow in 1858. She was of 355 tons and was 155 feet long and 20 feet 1 inch wide, and had a depth of 11 feet 8 inches. She was owned by the Compagnie de Navigation et de Colonisation des Antilles of Dunkirk, France.

B. Altman & Co.

An Exceptional Exhibit of

TRIMMED MILLINERY.

NEW ARRIVALS FROM PARIS AND OUR OWN ADAPTATIONS.

HATS, TOQUES and BONNETS

IN COLORS AND FOR MOURNING. . . .

THE DROUGHT IN INDIA.

Viceroy Says the Loss in Food Crops in Bombay Alone is £15,000,000.

CALCUTTA, March 29.—During the course of his remarks in addressing the Council on the budget yesterday the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, said the loss to the wheat crop, caused by the drought, during the present year was from £8,000,000 to £10,000,000.

He added that the loss to the cotton crop was £7,000,000, while the oil seed crop, usually covering 18,000,000 acres, was nonexistent outside of Bengal and the Northwest Provinces. The loss to cultivators in Bombay alone in food crops was £15,000,000, and in cotton £4,000,000.

In conclusion, the Viceroy said it was impossible for any Government to anticipate the consequences of a visitation of nature on so gigantic and ruinous a scale.

Reformer Abducted in Hongkong.

LONDON, March 30.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says: "Kwong-Yu-Pui, a member of the Chinese Reform Party, was recently abducted from here and taken to Canton. The Governor of Hongkong and the British Consul at Canton have protested to Li Hung Chang, but Kwong is still detained."

ROW IN ITALIAN CHAMBER.

Extreme Leftists Threaten to Eject President From Chair To-day.

ROME, March 29.—The storm so often predicted broke to-day over the Chamber of Deputies, which adjourned amid cries and protests provoked by a motion submitted by the Premier, Gen. Pelloux, providing for the shelving of the motion of Count Cambray-Digny of the Ministerial majority directing the Committee of Procedure to modify the rules so that a vote could be taken upon an amendment, without discussion, the second day after its presentation.

Gen. Pelloux's motion provided also for the drafting of fresh rules by the Committee of Procedure to prevent obstruction. It was adopted by what the Socialists denounce as a surprise vote, obtained by an unconstitutional ruling by the President of the Chamber, Signor Colombo, and the extreme Leftists, after the session declared that he should not again preside. They threaten to remove him from the chair to-morrow by force if necessary.

The Constitutional Opposition to-day sided with the Extremists against Signor Colombo's ruling.

CHINESE REBELLION CRUSHED.

"Boxers" in the North Said to Have Been Dispersed by Troops.

PEKING, March 29.—The situation here is quiet.

The "Boxers," who have been causing trouble in the North, have been dispersed by the troops.

As announced in a dispatch from Peking on March 27, the "Boxer" movement in the North of China was assuming alarming proportions. It was added that news had been received at Peking that an indecisive but severe fight had taken place between the "Boxers" and imperial troops at Yen-Chiu, Province of Chi-li. Each force numbered about fifteen hundred men, and there were heavy casualties on both sides.

Mark Twain May Testify on Copyright.

LONDON, March 29.—In the course of the discussion of the Copyright bills in the House of Lords to-day, Lord Monkswell said that Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) was desirous of testifying before the Select Committee.

The Plague in Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, March 29.—The deaths from the plague here on Tuesday numbered 217, and the new cases reported 157. The total number of cases is now 301.

British Cruiser Goes to Bluefields.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 29.—The British third-class cruiser Psyche left here to-day for Bluefields, Nicaragua, in response to an application from the British Consul there for protection for British subjects.

Kaiser Wants American Trade.

BERLIN, March 29.—Emperor William in a recent conversation with Ambassador White mentioned the rapidly growing commerce between Germany and the United States. Mr. White said: "I hope, your Majesty, that this great trade will not be allowed to be destroyed." The Kaiser answered: "No, assuredly not. Not if my Government can prevent it."

Empress Frederick Gets White Lodge.

LONDON, March 30.—The Queen has granted White Lodge, Richmond Park, Surrey, the residence of the late Duke of Teck, to former Empress Frederick of Germany.

EXPLAINS HENDERSON'S DEATH.

Said by Guest at Hotel to Have Struck His Head When He Fainted.

MIAMI, Fla., March 29.—W. H. Warburton, Eastern agent of the Clyde Steamship Company, has just arrived here from Merritt's Island. He was a guest at the Riverview Hotel when William Henderson was taken ill and died.

Mr. Warburton says Mr. Henderson was coming out of the toilet room, when he was seized with a fainting spell, and in falling stuck his head against the doorjamb, cutting the scalp and bruising his face. He did not recover consciousness, and expired in a few minutes.

No Politics in Iowa Institutions.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The Iowa State Board of Control and the institutions under its jurisdiction will be removed entirely from politics. The administration has been singularly clean, but the Legislature proposes to prevent any possibility of political influences. A bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Healy makes it a misdemeanor for any person to solicit a political contribution either for campaign or election purposes from any officer or employe of a State institution, and it is also provided that any person who shall make such a contribution shall be punished by instant dismissal. The bill has been reported favorably by the Ways and Means Committee, and the Des Moines correspondents of The Sioux City Journal and The Burlington Hawkeye assert that it is almost certain to become a law. The present policy of management in the Iowa State institutions is along the merit system; removals for political causes are few, and the administration of the institutions has been free from scandal.

Reciprocated.

"You want my daughter, do you?" spoke the stern father. "I like your nerve, young man!"

"I am glad you do. I like your Minerva, Sir," responded the ardent youth, unabashed.—Chicago Tribune.

B. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th.

Men's and Boys' Clothing.—Annex.

Men's Sack Suits, single and double breasted vests, made of all-wool fancy cheviots, neat and attractive effects for spring, thoroughly tailored, $12.00 value; our price $8.74.

Men's Sack Suits, six-button, high collarless vests, made of rich worsteds, handsome stripes and checks, lined with fine Italian cloth and serges, hand-finished throughout, $25.00 value; our price $18.74.

Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, made of extra good quality Clay weave diagonals, lined with double-warp Italian cloth, elegantly finished, dressy and serviceable, $12.50 value; our price $9.49.

Men's Spring Top Coats, made of the intensely popular Oxford gray cheviot, lined throughout with pure dyed silk, velvet collar—nobby and fashionable, $15.00 value; our price $11.99.

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of all-wool navy blue serge, trimmed with silk soutache braid, heavy silk four-in-hand tie, $4.00 value; $2.82.

Boys' Two-Piece Suits, including extra pair trousers, made of all-wool cassimere and cheviot, sizes 7 to 16 years, $5.00 value; at $3.74.

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of very fine all-wool serges, navy, garnet and electric blue, prettily hand-embroidered, sizes 3 to 10 years, $6.00 value; at $4.38.

Boys' Spring Top Coats, made of sturdy Oxford gray cheviot, sleeves lined with satin, carefully tailored, $6.00 value; our price, $4.69.

59c. Men's Neckwear at 44c.

This line includes Tecks, Four-in-hands, Imperials, English Squares, String Ties and Batwings in rich silks—myriad designs and color combinations, value 59c.; at 44c.

Heavy Silk English Squares—stripes and figures, value $2.00; at 94c. and $1.23.

Men's Satin String Ties, sold elsewhere at 25c.; our price 12c.

Bicycles—Last Season, $50—Choice, $14.98.

Spring gives cheery impulse to wheelmen—and wheelwomen, too. Bicycles, that have been hibernating during the winter are getting active again. Observe the park paths and all unobstructed avenues any crisp, brittle afternoon. They swarm with riders—bikers in cavalcades. Bicycles are not a fad, and not a mania. They have come to be a necessity of the life of to-day. That's why the following will interest thousands. But remember there are only five hundred of the Bicycles that we offer at the absurdly small price—$14.98. They are the identical Wheels that many stores sold last season at $50.00. We asked $34.98. While this lot lasts you may take choice for

$14.98.

They are the products of a prominent maker—perfect at every point. Read the specifications:—

Diamond Frames, all flush joints, 22, 23, 24 inch frames. Drop Frames, all flush joints throughout, 19, 21, 23 inch. Fauber pattern one piece crank hanger, fitted with a guarantee 1 single tube tire, and are completely, reliably equipped. Sale begins this morning.

We'll fit your wheel with a Morrow coaster and brake for $6.24.

Webster's Single-tube Tires, guaranteed for a year, per pair, $4.49; "Leader" Single-tube Tires, per pair, $3.49. During this sale we will cement them on your bicycle free of charge.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Angus Cameron, Baltimore; Senator William V. Allen, Nebraska; Representative John J. Lentz, Ohio; Senator William E. Mason, Illinois.

IMPERIAL—W. J. de Miranda, Brazil, and O. P. Downing, San Francisco.

CAMBRIDGE—N. H. Swayne, Toledo.

HOLLAND—H. H. Holcomb, Chicago, and W. E. Hale, Minneapolis.

MURRAY HILL—T. A. Hills, Wilmington, Del., and A. G. McBean, Montreal.

HOFFMAN—Col. W. F. Cody, Cody, Wyoming.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge W. T. Gray, Syracuse; J. Rush Baird, San Francisco; Seldon H. Talcott, Superintendent of the State Asylum for the Insane, Middletown, N. Y., and John A. Hall, President of the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company, Springfield.

ALBEMARLE—R. P. Oliver, Albany.

NETHERLAND—Albert Hansen, Seattle.

BUCKINGHAM—George Peck, United States Navy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; A. G. Rollins, silks and ribbons; Hotel Netherland.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; L. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Goldsmith, Joseph, Feiss & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Feiss, woolens, 256 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. S. Copeland, silks; St. Denis Hotel.

Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. P. Brown, upholstery goods, 32 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; G. W. Campbell, notions; Sinclair House.

Heyneman & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. Heyneman, domestics, 55 Worth Street; Hotel Plaza.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; C. B. Harris, silks, 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Hilbert, flowers, feathers, and millinery, 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. W. Spence, furnishing goods, 454 Broome Street; Westminster Hotel.

Lindeke, Warner & Shuermeier, St. Paul, Minn.; T. L. Schuermeier, dry goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Meckes, J., Cleveland, Ohio; F. Meckes, cloaks, suits, and upholstery goods; Union Square Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; E. H. Levy, shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Dyott, dress goods, 79 Grand Street.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. E. Burney, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Hecht, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Meyers, dress goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. E. Woods, cloaks, suits, and waists, 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Menter & Rosenbloom, Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Menter, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bemis Hat Company, Foxborough, Mass.; A. F. Bemis, hats; Broadway Central Hotel.

Taylor, William, Son, & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. E. Warner, domestics, 309 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Freeman Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. S. Carey, pants and shirts; Grand Hotel.

Taylor & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; C. F. Bonney, dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Cook, linens and white goods, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac; J. A. McReynolds, laces and embroideries; R. W. Butler, notions; Hotel Imperial.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12

The Wanamaker Store.

Spring Dresses and Costumes

Brilliant Careers Quickly Ended

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY OF THEM. Fair and beautiful to behold. The story is interesting. It's glad, not sad. And so you need not skip it.

Right here in New York are some highly talented designers of Dresses and Costumes. They travel. In Paris, Brussels, Berlin and Vienna they are quite at home. They buy no models—would scorn to do so. They are too proud. For are they not originators? Yes, original or nothing.

They make models, supply many American dressmakers with designs and manufacture exclusive things for a very few great stores—ours and others.

Time is the essence of this statement—note *that* clearly. Our collectors of European models have just returned from Paris—a group of three—but not a trophy is yet in the store. They're coming—custom house has many to-day. Soon the expectant world will be invited to the Spring Show.

Here's the point. Before the Paris models have dawned on us here the American models are in the bargain lines, and exclaim lo, behold! All that is introduction.

Here follows the summary. Ninety tailor-made suits from one, sixty costumes from another, total one hundred and fifty. All latest, original models, no two alike; to duplicate any of them will cost one-half more.

Tailor-made. Gray and other cheviots, striped and mottled homespuns, Venetians, broadcloths, covert cloths. All made with the scrupulous care which a manufacturer bestows on his samples. Prices, $13.50 to $20. Ought to be $21 to $45, because they are worth it.

Spring Costumes. Nets with braid fringes, silks, novelty grenadines, delicate shades in broadcloths. Decorations are of graceful form and exquisite colors. Already New York sends original dress thoughts to Paris. This group of fifty stands matchless in the American dress products of the year. Prices are $36 to $125. Ought to be $55 to $190, because they are worth it.

The cause for the foregoing is simple. In the first half of the year business moves rapidly. Spring is quickly gone and the spring of trade passes before Winter ends. Both the dressmakers in question are now at work on strictly Summer goods—hence exit harbingers of Spring before they have really begun to harbinger.

The Rambler Uses His Ears

You may call the *Rambler* an old donkey—possibly you do; the title is more humorous than offensive. But he does not wag his ears—he could if he tried. Only uses them to hear with and as an addendum to his eyes. Roaming over Wanamaker's yesterday he overheard many things about Easter.

Here is some of the gossip:

Everybody recalls the passage in the Golden Legend that describes Friar Claus in the wine cellar at the end of Lent. The *Rambler* considers it the finest touch of Longfellow's humor. The jovial monk sings—

"I know full well
The cellar's a cheerfuller place than the cell"

And down in the Wanamaker basement the *Rambler* sometimes finds another jovial man, who might sit for the picture of a legendary monk. He presides over the confectionery and the belongings that in these later days go with it. Like the Friar Claus, he makes the cellar a happy place.

This monkish cellarer seems to rise and expand when the holidays come on. Christmas is his winter zenith. Easter is his spring acme. His atmosphere is majestic sweetness, his horizon line is sugar, the only clouds that overshadow him are of chocolate.

His hypnotic power is exercised upon juvenile gray matter that he may set greyhound thought chasing after jack rabbits in childish brains, or awake in infant minds the gambling spirit that drives boys to picking Easter eggs.

But he can get mad as a March hare when wholesale dealers come about his candies (fresh daily) and his boxes, that might seem a mimic farm yard or menagerie of animal forms for holding candies. Fun and sugar go together. No such collection of devices for Easter trophies can be found in all this broad land. But the *Rambler* finds envious dealers from near and far that want to pirate the stock by purchasing it for other retail stores.

And such attempts raise the ire of the dominant genius of this happy corner of a beautiful cellar basement.

Often about this interesting store can be found the busy pencil at work upon the sketch book, for Wanamaker's is the store house of information, the *Ecole des Beaux Arts* of merchandise. And so pictures are copied, costumes are cribbed, but, recently, the *Rambler* found a sketch artist in the candy store getting hold of ideas for the illustration of the Sunday edition of a great daily newspaper.

The spirit of genial good nature hovers over this vicinage of sweets. All may view and enjoy the Easter trophies. A very little money will go far at buying them, although milady may find dinner favors that will cost her more for the decoration of her exquisite dinner table.

The candies are richest, purest, choicest, but very many fine people hesitate because of their cheapness. The Wanamaker mission is to aim high for quality but low for price.

A Sale of Embroideries

Sample pieces—therefore not quite immaculate. Soiled through frequent handling, though not greatly. Otherwise perfect goods,—kinds that are selling regularly at 8c and 12½c a yard. The importer parts with these at a loss. They're here to-day, in consequence, at

5c and 8c a yard

Broadway.

An Easter Gift---Elegant and Apropos

Tissot's Life of Christ

FOUR LARGE SUMPTUOUS VOLUMES CONTAINING FIVE HUNDRED REPRODUCTIONS OF THE FAMOUS TISSOT PAINTINGS—138 OF WHICH ARE IN COLORS MOST FAITHFULLY COPIED FROM THE ORIGINALS.

AN exhaustive picture story of the life of Christ!---one of the masterpieces of the Nineteenth Century---so pronounced by the press and art critics of the world. The original paintings when exhibited in London created so much interest that the Gallery was kept open for an entire year. And even in Paris, the home of art, no other exhibition of pictures ever created such an interest.

The question of reproducing them demanded a vast outlay of money; but it was undertaken, and with astonishing results. The cost was great and the price of the books was necessarily very high.

Now another edition has been brought out, using the same plates ---one hundred and thirty-eight being reproductions in colors, and the others in rich tints. The descriptive text from the Gospels accompanies the illustrations. To-day through the *Wanamaker-Tissot Club* this sumptuous work is available at

One-Third Its Previous Price

The five hundred paintings which required ten years of travel and study right in the villages where Jesus walked and taught—which picture the exact scenes and costumes correct in form and coloring—showing the real and true of the life and doings of Christ—all this is available to any home, or for a gift for a friend or teacher; not only at a lower price; but through the club

Upon the Payment of One Dollar

the entire set of four massive volumes will be delivered and balance of price can be paid at the rate of $3 monthly.

Length of payments depends on binding selected. Cloth. $30, ¾ morocco, $40, full morocco, $50.

No better gift could be sent during the Lenten season than these pictures of the Christ whom the season commemorates. The cycle which is devoted to "Passion Week" is of special interest right now.

It is a most valuable possession—or a splendid gift.

Fullest information will be mailed upon request, if it is not convenient to come in and see the books.

Ladies' Costumes To Order

Mr. Paul Sarocco has returned from Paris and will be glad to receive the commands of the numerous customers that have been awaiting his return with especial interest.

Very shortly his selection of the latest Paris model costumes will be shown.

Monogram Die and Paper, $1

This is a most extraordinary offer in fine stationery. We cut your monogram (limited to three letters) on a steel die, in any of twenty-five styles, and stamp the paper in any color, or in gold or silver—the 24 sheets of paper with envelopes to match, either heliotrope, cream or blue, being put up in a pretty Easter box; and the entire cost is **One Dollar.**

The die alone would cost regularly $1.50 to $2.50. Orders for delivery for Easter gifts must be sent in promptly.

We have also a beautiful collection of Easter Stationery in boxes with appropriate designs, in two sizes. Prices, 35c and 50c.

Old-fashioned German Linens

Twenty-two years ago we began selling in our Philadelphia Store a line of German linens, bleached in the good old way, by the sun and rain as they laid on the grass. People learned to ask for "that good German linen that wears so well." For many years we wanted more than the maker could produce, nobody else got any; but he kept growing, and now more can share his sturdy products.

There have been many imitators of the finish and imitators of labels and manner of folding the linens; but no other linens are so good. In none other is the life and beauty of the fibre so well preserved. None other has the strength to wear as have these honest old-fashioned German linens that are so soft and heavy. We have them bleached, or in a cream finish—both show the clear lustre of the flax.

There are table linens, napkins, table cloths and doilies. Nine big cases have just been opened—all bought before the advance in prices. These hints of them:

Table Linens—
Grass bleached—
60 inches wide, 60c a yard
62 inches wide, 75c a yard
72 inches wide, $1 a yard
Cream or ¾ bleached—
60 inches wide, 80c a yard
66 inches wide, 90c a yard
72 inches wide, $1 a yard
74 inches wide, $1.25 a yard

Table Cloths and Napkins—
Grass-bleached dinner cloths—
2 yards square, $2 2x2½ yards, $2.50
2 x 3 yards, $3
Napkins to match—
18 x 18 in., $1.65 a dozen
22 x 22 in., $2.25 a dozen
24 x 24 in., $2.75 a dozen
26 x 26 in., $3 a dozen
A finer grade of cloths—
2 x 2½ yards at $3.25
2 x 3 yards at $3.75
Napkins to match—
26 x 26 in., $4.25 a dozen
Tea Cloths, fringed, with colored borders—
2 yards square, $1.75
2 x 2½ yards, $2
2 x 3 yards, $2.50
Doilies to match, $1 a dozen.
Restaurant napkins, hemmed, 12 x 12 in., 80c a dozen.
Tray Cloths, 18 x 27 in., 25c each.
Hemstitched Damask Scarfs, 18 x 54 in., 60c each.

China Closets---Choice of 92 Styles

Prices range from $15 to $160. The least expensive is as worthy, as dependable a piece of furniture as that at the highest cost. All honest furniture, whether severely plain or most elaborate. Desirable designs all that we've collected, and there are nearly a hundred ready to-day. Among the lower priced sorts, these:

$15—Golden oak; 40 in. wide, 60 in. high; round ends; 3 shelves.
$25—Flemish oak; round ends; 4 wood shelves; mirror back of top shelf; twisted columns in front; carved top.
$34—Golden oak; 32 in. long, 56 in. high; carved ends; swell front door; glass back and shelves; carved top.
$25—Golden oak; 45 in. wide, 68 in. high; 3 shelves; mirror back of top shelf.
$40—Mahogany; 66 in. high, 38 in. long; bent glass ends and swell front door; mirror back of top shelf; claw feet.
$42—Mahogany; 52 in. high, 32 in long; glass back and shelves; curved glass ends; swell front door.

Fourth Floor.

A Sale of Housefurnishings

Foremost in importance among the basement bargains to-day is the offering of granite iron ware. Kitchen utensils are not made in a better class of ware than this, and these are all perfect goods. Yet half prices. We bought it so, and bought a very large quantity. A little list and some prices:

Cullenders, 18c, 20c and 28c.
Bread Raisers, 70c, 83c, 90c and $1.08.
Tea and Coffee Pots, 21c to 39c.
Lipped Stewing Kettles, 13c to 38c.
Dish Pans, 33c to 48c.
Water Pitchers, 40c and 48c.
Pie Plates, 12 in., 13c.
Corn Cake Pans, 28c.
Fry Pans, 13c, 15c and 18c.
Coffee Boilers, 35c and 38c.
Oval Trays, 10 in., 12c.
Jelly Cake Pans, 9c.
Broilers, 33c.
Slop Jars, $1.15.

And another list of needfuls—all good, honest sorts—that are priced a third and more below the market:

Flour Cannisters, holding 50 lbs., 65c.
Slop Jars, japanned in fancy colors, 35c.
Sugar Cannisters, 7 lbs., 13c.; 10 lbs., 18c.
Chamber Pails, japanned, 20c.
Wash Boards, 10c.
Glass Oil Cans, 18c.
Scrub Brushes, 6c and 9c.
Garbage Cans, galvanized, 50c.
Tea and Coffee Cannisters, 10c.
Champion Sieves, 4c and 7c.
Gas Lighter and Box of Tapers, 10c.
Ash Cans, galvanized, $1.25.
Wool Dusters, 10c.

Basement.

Fifth Floor Bargains in Shoes

They are for men, women, for children of all ages. They are perfect goods—not a fault or a blemish of any sort. And in good styles, too. Still they were bought as bargains. So they'll be sold.

A few items deserving of especial mention follow:

75c—Spring-heel shoes for children who can wear sizes 8½ to 2; calfskin shoes of ordinary $1.50 grades.
50c—Spring-heel shoes with turn soles; sizes 4 to 7½; worth double.
$1.25—Oxford shoes for women; should be all sold to-day; of black and tan kidskin, in correct shapes and of fine material; shoes that are salable at $2 and $2.50.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

SENATE WILL ACCEPT PUERTO RICO TARIFF

Its Attitude to the Bill Evident by Vote Taken Yesterday.

MR. HENDERSON CRITICISED

His "Cowards in the Senate" Letter Discussed by Both Parties—The President's Attitude.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—There is no longer any occasion for doubt that the Senate will pass the Puerto Rico bill with the provision for a tariff for trade between Puerto Rico and the United States. When the Senate to-day voted not to strike out the 15 per cent. rate of duty on goods imported from Puerto Rico, the proposition being urged by Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) by a majority of seventeen, it was evident to every free-trade Senator that the tariff proposition is bound to win.

Only a radical rearrangement of the Senators who voted and whose votes were accounted for in pairs or by dodging can change to-day's result. The defeat of the motion for free trade in one direction is assumed to mean a like defeat of the reverse motion, or of the direct proposition for free trade both ways. It justifies the prediction made by Senator Hansbrough, the keeper of pairs for the Republicans, before the vote was taken, that the bill would have more than ten majority on its passage, with the tariff sections in.

The vote in the Senate is not believed by Republicans on the tariff side to have been increasd by the publication of the "cowards in the Senate" letter written by Speaker Henderson. That letter has been discussed with interest both by Republicans and Democrats, and if it were politic for men of his party to criticise or speak freely the jovial Speaker would come in for a severe "roasting" by those who differ with him as to the merits of this controversy. One very warm supporter of the Speaker from a neighboring State to Iowa said this afternoon:

"If the Iowa man to whom Henderson wrote is enlightened by the Speaker's letter, he may be assumed to have been very much in the dark. We do not understand that the trusts are demanding free trade with Puerto Rico, but the contrary. We do not understand that the President is standing in with the trusts, and yet he has advised us to give free trade to Puerto Rico.

"The reader in Iowa of Henderson's letter may not be able to decide which are the cowards in the Senate. Are they the men who have stood by the President or are they the men who are to stand by the tariff? Some of us who have voted for a tariff in the House, and who ought to have voted for free trade, may have been cowards; we certainly do not look upon the Senators who have insisted on free trade, and who say they will continue to vote for it, as cowards. Speaker Henderson could not have meant Senator Davis. As the Speaker flies in the face of his own Legislature, if he means to intimate that the free traders are cowards, I am disinclined to believe that he really means to intimate that the cowards are the free trade men."

The House managers do not intimate their plans to-day, but prefer to wait until they see what sort of bill they are to get before announcing the course that must be followed. It is insisted by them that the opposition to the Tariff bill is decreasing, and that with a little time the "insurgents" in the House will be so few in number as to [illegible] worth bothering about. Since the passage of the free trade resolution in the Senate [illegible] is asserted that a watch has been appointed over all Legislatures where the Republicans might be apt to repeat that awkward action, and that the accident will not happen again.

Reports from the White House by members who have visited Mr. McKinley within a day or two bring back impressions tending to support the idea that the President is still in favor of free trade for Puerto Rico, just as he was when he wrote his annual message, and that he contemplates with satisfaction the prospect that it will at an early date be given to the island. But he is also understood to favor the imposition of a tariff for the present, and therefore hopes to see the House proposition passed by the Senate.

THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Consideration of Amendments to the Puerto Rican Tariff and Government Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Senate to-day gave practically the entire session to the consideration of the Puerto Rico Tariff and Government bill. Mr. Beveridge (Rep., Ind.,) delivered his promised speech in favor of free trade with Puerto Rico. As soon as his address was concluded, Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) asked that the Senate proceed with the consideration of amendments to the bill.

The first amendment was one imposing a duty of 5 cents a pound upon coffee imported into Puerto Rico.

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) moved to strike out the amendment, and demanded a direct vote on an amendment he offered, which involved the question whether a tax could be imposed on products imported into Puerto Rico which was not imposed on the same products imported into "other parts of the United States."

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) defended the amendment of the committee. During the Spanish régime, he said, a tariff had been imposed upon coffee imported into Puerto Rico because the coffee raised there is regarded as the best in the world, and it was desired to prevent it from being spoiled by being blended with inferior brands.

"If you have a free hand to mutilate the Constitution," said Mr. Pettus, "then you can pass this bill; but if the Constitution means anything when it says that taxes and duties shall be uniform you have no such right."

Mr. Pettus's amendment was defeated by 32 to 13.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) offered an amendment in the form of a substitute for Sections 2 and 3 of the committee bill establishing the regular Dingley tariff rates of duty on articles imported from foreign countries into Puerto Rico, and providing that no duties shall be levied on articles imported into Puerto Rico from the United States or into the United States from Puerto Rico.

Mr. Bacon explained that it was his purpose to establish in Puerto Rico the tariff system in vogue in this country.

Mr. Gallinger said the bill as it stood was infinitely more liberal than was the amendment offered by Mr. Bacon. "The committee," said he, "had only one object in view, and that was so to legislate for the Puerto Rican people as to render them happy, contented, and prosperous."

After discussing the pending amendment, Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) announced his purpose of offering an amendment to Mr. Bacon's amendment in order to afford the Senate an opportunity to vote directly for free trade between the United States and the island.

"I offer this amendment," said he, "because Puerto Rico is an American island, because its inhabitants are American citizens, because the people were promised the rights and immunities of American citizens by Gen. Miles, and because the President and Secretary of War declared it was our plain duty to give the Puerto Rican people free trade."

Mr. Lindsay then offered an amendment to Mr. Bacon's amendment providing for absolute free trade between this country and the island. Mr. Bacon accepted the amendment.

Pending action upon the Bacon amendment, Sections 2 and 3 of the bill were perfected by the committee.

Mr. Pettus then moved to strike out the provision in Section 3 providing for a duty of 15 per cent. of the Dingley law rates on products of Puerto Rico imported into this country.

This motion was defeated, 16 to 33, as follows:

YEAS.

Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Kenney, (Dem., Del.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Clark, (Dem., Mon.)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Turley, (Dem., Tenn.)
Culberson, (Dem., Tex.)	Wellington, (Rep., Md.)
Harris, (Pop., Kan.)	Total, 16.
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	

NAYS.

Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)
Baker, (Rep., Kan.)	Kean, (Rep., N. J.)
Bard, (Rep., Cal.)	Kyle, (Ind., S. D.)
Carter, (Rep., Mon.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	McBride, (Rep., Ore.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyom.)	McComas, (Rep., Md.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Deboe, (Rep., Ky.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Quarles, (Rep., Wis.)
Foraker, (Rep., Ohio.)	Ross, (Rep., Vt.)
Foster, (Rep., Wash.)	Scott, (Rep., West Va.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Gear, (Rep., Iowa.)	Spooner, (Rep., Wis.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Warren, (Rep., Wyom.)
Hanna, (Rep., Ohio.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	Total, 33.

The following pairs were announced, the last named being opposed to the amendment:

Martin-Jones (of Nevada,) Daniel-Penrose, McLaurin-Pritchard, Hoar-McEnery, Taliaferro-Mason, Turner-Aldrich, Rawlins-Wolcott, Money-Teller, Caffery-Burrows, Pettigrew-Platt (of Conn.,) Simon-Depew, Chilton-Elkins, Heitfeld-Platt (of New York,) Butler-Beveridge.

No announcement of pairs was made of ten Senators who were absent from the chamber when their names were called—Allen, Davis, McCumber, Mallory, Nelson, Proctor, Stewart, Thurston, Tillman, and Vest.

At the request of Mr. Bacon, his amendment was passed over until to-morrow.

Mr. Foraker, in charge of the bill, offered a substitute for Section 5 of the House bill in relation to goods already imported, and it was agreed to. The substitute is as follows:

That on and after the date when this act shall take effect wares and merchandise previously imported from Puerto Rico into the United States for which no entry has been made, and all goods, wares, and merchandise previously entered without payment of duty and under bond for warehousing, transportation, or any other purpose, for which no permit of delivery to the importer or his agent has been issued, shall be subjected to the duties imposed by this act and to no other duty, upon the entry or withdrawal thereof; provided that when duties are based upon the weight of merchandise deposited in any public or private bonded warehouses, said duties shall be levied and collected upon the weight of such merchandise at the time of its entry.

The next committee amendment was that which provided that the Spanish and native inhabitants of Puerto Rico and their children should be "citizens of Puerto Rico, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States."

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) maintained that the people of Puerto Rico were citizens of the United States, and as such were entitled to the rights and immunities prescribed by the Constitution. The amendment, he said, was a "vain and empty declaration."

It became evident that the amendment could not be disposed of to-day, and it was passed over until to-morrow.

Mr. Morgan offered an amendment to the section of the bill which proposes to redeem the Puerto Rican silver coins in United States money, giving 60 cents of American money for the Puerto Rican peso. The amendment proposed to pay 100 cents for the peso. Mr. Morgan held that in the proposed exchange of coins the United States was taking advantage of the Puerto Ricans, because the peso contained the same amount of silver as the American dollar. The Puerto Ricans, he said, were entitled to 100 cents for their pesos, because that amount of silver in money would be worth a hundred cents on the dollar.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) and Mr. Bacon took the same position.

Mr. Foraker maintained that the position of the Democratic Senators was not correct. There was, he said, no intention to deprive the Puerto Ricans of any value, as the American dollar was now worth in debt-paying power practically two pesos in Puerto Rico. He believed the proposition of the bill was entirely liberal to the Puerto Ricans.

The discussion of the amendment took a wide range, and had not been concluded when the Senate adjourned at 4:55 P. M.

BEVERIDGE ON FREE TRADE.

If Efforts to Secure It Fail, He Will Vote for the Pending Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Mr. Beveridge (Rep., Ind.,) addressed the Senate to-day in support of the proposition for free trade between the United States and the Island of Puerto Rico. He advocated reciprocity between the United States and Puerto Rico, but announced that if all efforts to secure free trade should fail he would support the pending bill. He said, in part:

"We have the greatest opportunity, the greatest duty, with which fortune ever blessed its most favored Nation. More than any people of history, events are placing us where we may command and compel the peace of the world. Puerto Rico, Cuba, the canal, Hawaii, the Philippines, make us literally the sovereign power among the nations. I say make us the master people of the world, for I never will believe that we will surrender our possessions to others because we cannot invent sane and appropriate methods for their government and control. I will never believe that our Constitution manacles our hands and narrows our vision and numbs our brain. I will never admit that our Constitution is such a charter of death.

"The needs of Puerto Rico are peculiar to Puerto Rico; we must administer to them as good judgment may demand. The needs of Hawaii are peculiar to Hawaii. The needs of the Philippines are peculiar to the archipelago. The needs of all are utterly unlike our American States when they were Territories.

"The opposition says that in working out the welfare of our island wards we have no liberty of invention, no scope for the exercise of common sense, no power to apply to one situation that method which is best for it and to a different situation another method which is best for it. The Government says that we reserve the future for the future, but that for the present we will hold these islands as a sacred trust for them, for us, for mankind, and for the world, dealing with them as wisdom and righteousness from day to day shall dictate, developing them into gardens, their inhabitants into happy and prosperous peoples, and when the time shall come, if ever, that American ideas, American methods, and the American spirit changes the quality of their blood, the method of their minds, the tendency of their character and their ideas, ideals, and understanding of government, then our successors in the American Congress may admit or inject them into the blood of our National life, as the wisdom and justice of posterity may determine.

"The profoundest faith of the American people is that our day as the master people of this world has dawned, and their profoundest resolution, so deep and elemental that it is an instinct, is that we will, in our great day of world dominion, do our great work of world regeneration better even than England did her vast and yet, compared with ours, her lesser work, in her day, which now perhaps is waning.

"Institutional law is older, deeper, and more vital than constitutional law. Our Constitution is only one of the concrete manifestations of our institutions; our statutes are another; decisions of our courts are another. Our institutional law is like the atmosphere, impalpable, imperceptible, but all-pervading and the source of life itself. Our institutions were not established by the Constitution. Institutional law existed before the Constitution. Our institutions had their beginnings well-nigh with the beginning of time. They have developed through the ages. Magna Charta only marked a period in their growth; the assertion of the rights of the commons marked another; our Revolution marked another; the Constitution marked another still.

"Slavery was opposed to the spirit of our institutions, and, while legalized by our Constitution and defended by armies as brave as ever marched unflinchingly to death, Constitutional slavery went down before institutional liberty, and Appomattox was the capitulation of the word of death in our Constitution to the spirit of life in our institutions. I respect not Constitutional charlatanism, that pedantry learning that fastens its eyes on the printed page alone, disdains our institutions as interpreting it, and refuses to consider the sources of those institutions.

"The imposition of a tariff is not involved in the Constitutional principle of a free hand. The very reverse is true. The highest exercise of the constitutional free hand is the adoption of reciprocity with Puerto Rico, because that is wisest and best for her and for us.

"If the American Republic, just embarked upon the grandest world career of all time, fears competition with the least of its possessions, let us strike our colors as a sovereign power, tack from our course marked out by the high inspiration of great events, put back to the port of decay, go out of commission, and let the mighty voyage on which we started be sailed by bolder hearts, loftier faiths, and eyes of clearer vision.

"For these reasons I favor immediate reciprocity, and I shall go on record as voting for amendments giving immediate and unrestricted freedom of trade to our island of Puerto Rico. But if we in the Senate, who believe that Puerto Rico shall have reciprocity at once, are not able to so amend the bill here, I shall, after voting for reciprocity amendments, vote for the Civil Government bill as modified by the committee, because we must not deny civil government to the people of Puerto Rico a moment longer and because the bill as modified insures free trade with Puerto Rico as soon as the civil Government of that island provides a system of taxation of its own."

NEW PUERTO RICO BILL.

Mr. Parker's Measure Provides for Modified Duties.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Representative Parker (Rep., N. J.) to-day introduced a bill "for the relief of Puerto Rico and to provide revenue therefor." It recites the distressed condition of the people and their need of schools, roads, and other improvements, and provides that all revenues raised under the bill shall be paid into the Treasury for the local government which, until further enactment by law, shall be by the President and such officers as he may deem necessary.

The duties on articles entering Puerto Rico from foreign countries are made the same as the duties on like articles coming to the United States. The local government may levy duties on articles exported to and imported from the United States not exceeding one-quarter of the regular duties, and until such local government acts a rate of 15 per cent. is fixed on articles so exported from or imported into Puerto Rico.

The bill relieves the island of all internal revenue and stamp taxes, but articles sent from Puerto Rico to the United States must pay the revenue and stamp taxes on arrival here.

Amendments Proposed by Mr. Pettus.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Senator Pettus to-day introduced these amendments to the Puerto Rican bill:

Prohibiting the proposed Puerto Rican Legislature from enacting any law in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. That the Constitution of the United States and also the laws of the United States not locally inapplicable shall have the same effect in Puerto Rico as in other Territories of the United States.

Restoring the original provision of the bill for a duty of 15 per cent. of the Dingley law on goods going both ways.

Army Appropriation Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The House to-day passed the Army Appropriation bill. As passed it is only slightly modified from the form in which it came from the committee. An amendment was adopted changing the eligibility for admission to soldiers' homes so as to admit all volunteer and regular soldiers incapacitated since the outbreak of the Spanish war. Another amendment was adopted to give to officers and men of the volunteer army who did not receive extra pay when mustered out one month's pay if they served within the United States, and two months' pay if they served beyond the limits of the United States.

Consul at Iquique, Chile, Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The State Department has been informed by cablegram from United States Minister Wilson at Santiago, Chile, that Joseph W. Merriam, United States Consul at Iquique, Chile, died at that port yesterday. Mr. Merriam was born in New York, and was appointed from Massachusetts to be Consul at Iquique in November, 1885.

Boreing Wins Kentucky Contest.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The House to-day without division adopted the resolution unanimously reported from Committee on Elections No. 2 in the contested election case of White vs. Boreing from the Eleventh Kentucky District confirming Mr. Boreing's title to his seat. Both are Republicans.

Capt. Cotton to be Rear Admiral.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The President to-day nominated Capt. Charles S. Cotton, United States Navy, to be Rear Admiral.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Abraham S. Bickham, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Washington, Maryland, and assume charge, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General of the Army, of the construction of public buildings at that post.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James H. McCall is relieved from further duty at St. Francis Barracks, Florida, and will proceed to Fort Schuyler, New York, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward Lyon, Jr.

Second Lieutenant Ferdinand W. Fonda, recently appointed, with rank from March 1, 1900, is assigned to the Tenth Cavalry, and will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report to the commanding officer, Department of Texas, for assignment to a troop of the Tenth Cavalry serving in that department.

Capt. William B. Thomas, Forty-sixth Infantry United States Volunteers, having been found by a board of officers physically disqualified to perform the duties of his rank, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect April 10.

Navy.

Commander J. B. Briggs is ordered to duty at Mare Island Yard as Equipment Officer, April 30.

Commander S. W. Very is detached from command of the Castine on reporting of relief.

Lieut. C. L. Hussey is ordered to duty on the Constellation April 14.

Lieut. J. G. Quinby is ordered to duty at the Norfolk Yard April 2.

Commander C. G. Bowman is detached from the Navy Yard at Mare Island April 30, and ordered to the Asiatic Station via the Solace, for command of the Castine.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The cruiser Adams yesterday arrived at San Diego.

The supply ship Culgoa sailed to-day from Sydney for Brisbane.

The battleship Kearsarge left Old Point at 9:30 o'clock this morning for a preliminary test of her superimposed turrets.

The New York, the Texas, and the Machias have arrived at Pensacola.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Dr. Holland Condemns It and Mrs. Friedlander Sees Some Good in It.

"Women in Health Reform Work" was the subject of a talk Dr. Arthur L. Holland gave the West End Woman's Republican Club yesterday. But the discussion ran high upon a subject which the doctor considered distinctly opposed to health reform work.

"It is strange," he said in the course of his remarks, "that women should go into Christian Science. I don't blame them, though. I believe it is a disease. It is something that women as health reformers should fight. People seem to think that we doctors object to it for financial reasons. But we are benefited by it. When a man who has, say, a broken leg, is treated by the Christian Scientists, by the time they have to send for the doctor the man is in such a condition that it takes a long time to bring him through, and we have what we call a picnic. There may be some Christian Scientists here, but it is a mental disease, and I am only diagnosing the case."

"But how about hysterical women and Christian Science?" asked Mrs. Rebecca Friedlander.

"Yes; there it is successful, where there is no functional disease. But a regular physician could do it as well. Cures are made by suggestion now, and it is taught in the regular medical colleges. People are maimed for life and put to death or go out of life from a lack of proper treatment through faith in Christian Science. I have known of such cases, and one death stands for more than a thousand cures which might have been made as well by a regular physician."

"I'm not a Christian Scientist," said Mrs. Friedlander, "but I know Christian Science sometimes does good, and I am going to stand up for it. It makes a woman control herself by the power of her mind."

"That's enough to say for it, with nothing else," said Mrs. Robinson, the club President.

CENSORSHIP AT LA LIBERTAD.

No Reason Given for Stopping Messages to Salvador and Honduras.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Central Office of the Western Union Telegraph Company that a censorship had been established at La Libertad on all telegraphic messages destined for Salvador and Honduras.

No explanation of the reasons for the censorship could be given. The order for its establishment came from the cable office at La Libertad, and no answer to inquiries could be obtained from there last night.

THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION

Will Have Much Broader Powers than the Old Body.

TO SELECT CIVIL OFFICERS

The Members Will Gather at San Francisco on April 12 and Sail on the Hancock April 15.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—By appointment, the Philippine Commissioners waited on Secretary Root at about 3 o'clock this afternoon and they spent three hours behind closed doors in earnest conference.

At the conclusion of the conference the Secretary said that the discussion had covered the probable scope of the work of the commission for the next two years. So far he had not been able to give the Commissioners written instructions, and what passed to-day was rather preparatory to the reception of those instructions. It was not the intention at this time to make the instructions public, but it might be stated in general terms, the Secretary said, that the new commission would have much broader powers in dealing with the problems arising in the Philippines than had its predecessor. The primary purpose was the establishment of local civil government throughout the islands. In the selection of the civil officers the commission would have a free hand. When asked whether the civil authorities would dominate the military, the Secretary contented himself with the reply that no question was likely to arise on that point. There would be no chance for friction.

The commission will meet again to-morrow and will continue the conference with Secretary Root in the afternoon. That will be the last meeting of the full commission in Washington before its departure for Manila. The members will dine with the President at the White House to-morrow evening, and to-morrow night three of them, Gen. Wright, Judge Ide, and Prof. Worcester, will go to their homes to prepare their private affairs for a two years' absence in the Philippines. Judge Taft, the Chairman of the commission, goes to New York on Saturday, but will return to Washington before starting on his voyage. Prof. Moses also leaves on Saturday, going directly to his home in California. The members of the commission will gather at San Francisco on April 12, and will sail for Manila on April 15 on the army transport Hancock.

The selection of the attachés and staff has been practically completed, but Judge Taft preferred to defer the announcement of their names until to-morrow in order to comply with certain necessary formalities.

SPANIARDS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Extension of Time Allowed for Them to Declare Nationality.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Secretary Hay and the Duke de Arcos, the Spanish Minister, to-day signed a protocol extending for six months the period of time allowed to Spanish residents in the Philippine Islands to elect whether they shall remain Spanish subjects or surrender their allegiance and adopt the nationality of the territory in which they reside. The article in the Paris Treaty bearing on this subject allowed the Spanish residents one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty within which to make their choice. That period expires on the 11th of next month.

The extension arranged for does not apply to Cuba or Puerto Rico. It is confined in operation to the Philippines, for the reason that conditions in the archipelago have been so unsettled as to warrant the Spanish residents in hesitating to make an election in this matter. Many important towns in Luzon where Spanish subjects reside are as yet without American garrisons, and the assertion of American sovereignty over them has been rather technical than practical, while on many of the Philippine Islands no American troops or representatives of the American Government have ever landed.

It may be that some Spanish residents desire to avoid making a choice until there has been authoritative and final determination in the United States of the exact status of citizens in the insular possessions of the United States.

DAUGHTER BORN TO GEN. WOOD.

Governor General of Cuba Father of a Ten-Pound Girl.

HAVANA, March 29.—Mrs. Wood, wife of the Governor General, gave birth to a ten-pound girl at the palace at noon to-day. Mother and child are doing well.

The records of Havana do not show the birth here of any other Governor General's child. Under the Spanish régime the wives of the Governors General always contrived to have their children born in Spain.

Most of the afternoon papers had gone to press before the palace event was announced. The Discusion learned of it indirectly, and was thus able to say:

"We wish all happiness to the Governor General, to his wife, and to the Cuban little girl, who, we hope, will be a fervent partisan of the independence of her native country."

Two Cubans Impressed in Colombia.

HAVANA, March 29.—Two Cubans in Colombia recently applied to Señor Tamayo, Secretary of Government, for help against the Colombian Government, which had forcibly caused them to enlist in the Colombian Army under a proclamation calling upon all males between the ages of eighteen and sixty to enlist for the defense of the country against the revolutionists. Señor Tamayo referred the matter to Washington. He is in receipt of a reply informing him that the United States officials in Colombia have been instructed to take the necessary steps to protect the Cubans in question.

CAPT. GRIFFIN'S TRIAL ENDS.

Verdict Sent to the Governor, Who Will Make It Public.

The trial by court-martial of Capt. Anthony J. Griffin, late Captain of Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment, was brought to a close last night at the headquarters of the Fifth Brigade, in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Capt. Griffin was accused of disobeying orders in failing to appear at the muster-out of his company, and in failing to prepare the muster-out rolls and discharge papers. The verdict, as is customary, was not made public. It will be sent to the Governor, who will make it known through a general order.

Capt. Griffin was again on the stand for the purpose of giving an added reason why he did not appear at the muster-out. It was, he said, that he had made application to the commanding General of the National Guard for a suspension of the muster-out order, and that the application was pending on the night his company was mustered out.

Joseph T. Griffin, a brother of Capt. Griffin, summed up the case for the accused officer. After pointing out a few technical irregularities in the Governor's original order, he called the attention of the court to the fact that only five days elapsed between the issuing of the order to Capt. Griffin and the date set for the mustering out of the company. This he declared to be an entirely insufficient time and evidence of malice felt toward Capt. Griffin. Furthermore, he said, no muster-out rolls or discharge papers had been sent to Capt. Griffin, nor was he told where they could be obtained.

Judge Advocate William I. Washburn, for the prosecution, reviewed the orders of the Governor, commanding General, and regimental commander, which, he said, were perfectly clear. "Capt. Griffin," he continued, "makes not the slightest effort to comply with the order, and asks no one for muster-out rolls or discharge papers until after the company is mustered out. I think Capt. Griffin should be dismissed with a public reprimand."

The court was then cleared.

Damage by Automatic Sprinklers.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 29.—A small fire in the Orimoko Silk and Upholstery Mills to-day resulted in a loss of nearly $50,000. The automatic sprinklers with which the mill is equipped were put in operation by the flames and flooded the building, damaging nearly the entire stock of silk and upholstery fabric. A spark from a loom caused the fire.

THE COST OF THE SUMNER

War Department Officials Say It Was Much Overstated.

"DAZZLING SILVER" IS PLATED

Mirrors Said to Have Cost $1,500 Were Really Bought for $12.50—Driggs Introduces Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Quartermaster General Ludington, attending to his duties in his office at the War Department to-day, was beset with inquiries concerning the alleged extravagant fitting out of the transport Sumner, the use of $750,000 for that purpose having yesterday been made the subject of a very earnest and critical speech by Representative Driggs of the Third District of New York.

"The Sumner," said Gen. Ludington, "was turned over from the Navy Department to the War Department at its cost to the navy of $160,000. It was a bookkeeping transaction. The plans for her refitting as a transport were made by the New York office of this department, and were similar, I understand, to those prepared for other vessels converted into transports. For some reason the work was done at a navy yard instead of at a private yard. Possibly, as the hours of labor are different, and it is sometimes difficult to get a navy yard to hurry, the work cost more than it would have cost in a private yard. We expected to get the Sumner in January. We had to exert great pressure to get her before April 1. The complete bill of costs has not yet been received from the Navy Department, but I am assured that it will be far less than reported in the article quoted by Mr. Driggs in his speech.

Col. John B. Bellinger of the Quartermaster General's office produced some figures showing the cost of articles referred to in Mr. Driggs's speech. As to the cost of the fitting out of the Sumner, his reports agreed with those of Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn that they did not exceed $300,000. Until the bills of the Norfolk Navy Yard people are received the exact figures cannot be given. The transport was generally fitted up, as have been the others put into long distance service.

The cost of repairs at Brooklyn, which Mr. Driggs said was $8,000, and should have been $2,000, was, Col. Bellinger said, $1,945. The tumblers and water bottles in the staterooms, supplied according to a lump bid for all crockery for the ship, can be bought at retail for 39 cents and $1.25, respectively, instead of the 75 cents and $2.75 asserted by Mr. Driggs. The linen of the ship is not of the best, but it is good, the table cloths having cost 81½ cents a yard, napkins 22 cents each, sheets 47¼ cents each, pillows 14 cents each, and pillow-slips 14½ cents each. The "magnificent glass doors for staterooms" are the ordinary frosted glass used for the purpose, and cost 50 cents each. The tables for the dining room were made by the Norfolk Navy Yard, and the exact cost is not known.

Mr. Driggs understated the cost of the chairs in the dining room when he said it was $15 each. They are the standard chairs used in all ocean steamers, and cost $20 each. Mahogany was selected for the woodwork of the ship, because that wood is found to stand the atmospheric conditions on board ship better than any other used for the purpose. The original outlay may be a little higher than it would be if other wood were used, but the durability of mahogany commends it as most economical in the end.

The mirrors in the sideboard, objected to by Mr. Driggs as having cost $1,500, cost $12.50, and for the large mirror at the head of the stairway, said to have cost $1,500 $33 was paid. The "dazzling silverware" was purchased, all of it, including something like 600 pieces, for about $1,298.99. The silverware "on the sideboard alone" was stated as having cost $8,000. "The ware is good," said Col. Bellinger; "no man would be ashamed to eat with plated forks of the quality purchased.

"There are no velvet carpets nor costly rugs," Col. Bellinger added. "The carpets are of body Brussels, costing $1.10 a yard, and the Smyrna rugs cost $10 each. The entire plumbing aboard the ship, including everything, bathroom, bath tubs, shower baths, washstands, all piping and all fixtures, for officers, soldiers, and crew cost $12,983.81. The average cost for each bathroom is $354.06. The shower baths cost $5 each; the washstands in the corner of the staterooms cost $18, not $50. Nickel-plated brass is used as the cheapest thing in this work, as it wears much better and costs less in labor to keep it in proper condition. The bathtubs cost approximately $125 each, instead of $200."

The automatic egg boiler, the mention of which by Mr. Driggs caused great laughter, cost $60, and with the large amount of cooking which is necessary to be done for the different messes, is regarded as an essential and not absolutely or relatively costly article. The flooring of all bathrooms, shower baths, butcher shops, kitchens, and other places, which are continually covered with water, are of tile or a composition of cement, and cost 60 cents a square foot.

Bunks are substituted for hammocks, as used in the navy, as they permit of carrying more men, take up less space, and are more comfortable. These bunks cost $6.50 a bed; the cost of the navy hammocks averages $6.63.

There was considerable talk in the House to-day regarding the Sumner. The chief incident was a defense of the War Department against the charge of reckless extravagance made by Mr. Driggs yesterday. Mr. Parker (Rep., N. J.,) produced the itemized expenses furnished by the War Department to show that there had been no extravagance.

Mr. Driggs has introduced a resolution reciting published charges of extravagance in the furnishing of the Sumner, and directing that a select committee of nine members investigate the charges in this case and all others pertaining to the army transport service.

MR. ROSENBLATT, STOREKEEPER.

Millionaire's Son Takes Berth on Sumner to See Manila.

Emil H. Rosenblatt, a man of means and the son of a millionaire, has obtained the post of Assistant Storekeeper on the Government transport Sumner, because that is the way of taking a trip to Manila which pleases his fancy best. Mr. Rosenblatt is a bachelor, forty years old, and is considerably accustomed to roving. He will get $20 a month as Assistant Storekeeper, and he surrenders a position which brings him in a good salary in order to go.

Mr. Rosenblatt is the son of Henry Rosenblatt, a wealthy dealer in millinery, who lives at 237 East Seventy-second Street. He has been making his home with his father, and has also been in the stock brokerage office of his brother, Sigmond H. Rosenblatt, 30 Broad Street. Just before the late war he was a merchandise broker, and gave up his business to enlist in the Second Battalion of the Naval Militia. He is an immune, having run the gantlet of fevers in Mexico, and speaks French, Spanish, and German, so that he felt he might be a valuable man to Uncle Sam in Cuba, and hoped to distinguish himself. His division was assigned to duty on the Kanawha, and saw no fighting, much to Mr. Rosenblatt's disappointment. He went to the brokerage office after the war, and has now decided to see Manila. That is the reason he is the Sumner's Assistant Storekeeper.

TRANSPORT WAS OVERCROWDED.

The Sumner to Take Fewer Soldiers than Was Intended.

The United States Army transport Sumner, which was scheduled to leave Pier 22, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, for the Philippines, will not sail until to-morrow, and she will take 225 fewer soldiers than was intended.

Cols. Woodruff and Kilbourne, and Capt. Davis constituting the Board of Survey of the Army Department of the East, under command of Gen. Merritt, met yesterday and decided that the vessel should not carry so many as 963 men.

Capt. Charles T. Baker, who is Quartermaster of the Sumner, later explained that it had been figured out that the vessel would be in the Mediterranean during the hot weather, and it was deemed advisable to give as much room as possible to the men.

Four women nurses who reported on board yesterday will also be left behind, their cabins being required for officers who are wanted in the Philippines.

Use Gold Medal Flour right in the baking of bread and you'll get the finest loaves that ever came out of an oven. The *right* way is to use one-fifth less Gold Medal Flour than you would of ordinary flour, but use the same amount of water. Knead the dough thoroughly—don't be afraid of kneading it too much—and you will not only have better bread, but 40 to 50 loaves more to the barrel than from other flour.

WASHBURN-CROSBY'S

Gold Medal FLOUR

In making pies from Gold Medal Flour use but a very small quantity of water—the less the better—and handle the dough as little as possible. Use plenty of shortening. Follow these directions and you will obtain the finest kind of crisp, delicious pie crust. The day of using one kind of flour for bread and another kind of flour for pastry is past.

Gold Medal Flour is the best for both.

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MUTINY ON A TRANSPORT.

Thirteen Seamen in Irons on the Sedgwick for Refusing to Work.

The United States transport Sedgwick arrived yesterday from Havana and Gibara with thirteen members of her crew in irons. The prisoners, all of whom are able seamen, are charged with a mild form of mutiny. They are Edward Fammesen, G. Roman, Christ Petersen, Peter Lee, A. Nelson, A. Johnson, G. Rolke, William Reiff, G. Carano, J. Daherty, J. Thieson, A. Hansen, and Arthur Steiner. Capt. Hendricks's charge against the men is "continued willful disobedience to lawful orders." The specification is the willful refusal of the seamen to unload a lighter which came alongside the Sedgwick in the roadstead at Gibara last Sunday. The men gave as a reason for their refusal that it was Sunday, the work fit only for longshoremen, and they demanded extra pay.

"I repeated the boatswain's order to them," said Capt. Hendricks, "and they again refused to go to work. I then got the shipping articles which they had signed and read the conditions to them, asking them to show me any clause which exempted them from Sunday work. They still refused, and after fining them each three days' pay I went away to allow them to think it over. A few minutes later I returned and gave them five minutes to decide whether or not they would obey orders. Of the thirty men who had refused, all except thirteen decided to obey orders. These thirteen I had placed in irons and sent aft to the troop deck. They were kept on a bread and water diet for five days, when, according to law, a full ration was given to them."

The matter has been reported to the United States Army authorities. The penalty for the offense is thirty days imprisonment and the loss of ten days' pay.

The Sedgwick brought nearly $1,000,000 in specie, also a large quantity of Cuban products for the Paris Exposition.

FLAMES NEAR FIREWORKS.

Damage Amounting to $40,000 Caused by Early Evening Fire in Fulton Street Building.

The three upper floors of the five-story brick and stone building at 170 Fulton Street, were gutted by fire shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the estimated damage amounting to $40,000. Owing to the balking of the horses of Engine Company No. 29 of Chambers and Greenwich Streets, the nearest engine house to the scene, a delay of fully ten minutes allowed the fire to gain dangerous headway before being attacked.

The burned building is occupied on the first floor by F. O. Pierce & Co., dealers in paints and oils. The second floor is occupied by Gray Brothers, printers, while the third and fourth floors are tenanted by Michael & Co., printers. Charles Alt, dealer in optical goods occupies the fifth floor.

The fire started on the third floor from some unknown cause, and had gained considerable headway when discovered by Policeman Patrick Wynne of the Church Street Station, who turned in an alarm at 6:10 o'clock. Long before the engines arrived the flames had burst through the windows of the third and fourth floors. The shutters of the rear windows of the big Mail and Express Building abutting on the burning building, were closed just in time to prevent the flames gaining a foothold in that structure. As the burning building adjoins an extensive fireworks establishment, a second alarm was turned in by Battalion Chief Cruger immediately after his arrival, and

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PARIS EDITION THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose, in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

GRANT IN 1880 AND BRYAN IN 1900.

BRYAN is not growing stronger but weaker as the day of the convention draws nearer. His strength—that is, the strength that will avail him in the convention—now lies mainly in the attachment to his fortunes of the new leaders of the Democratic Party in the National and State Committees, small men of no capacity to sustain themselves, who would disappear beneath the surface if a successful appeal were made to the rank and file of the party to choose delegates opposed to the nomination of a surely doomed candidate. These men are for BRYAN not only to assert and maintain their own leadership, but because they are sincerely attached to him and to his principles. As they constitute the party organization, both National and local, at least in most of the States, their loyalty to BRYAN gives him for the present a commanding advantage.

Evidences multiply that among the masses of the Democracy, even in the States that gave him cordial support in 1896, BRYAN is no longer invincible. If the appeal could be had directly to the rank and file, uninfluenced by the active electioneering of the Bryan touters of the organizations, it is extremely probable that a majority of the delegates would go to Kansas City with open minds and not at all predisposed to nominate the one man whose defeat is a foregone conclusion. The popular defection from BRYAN is visible, widespread, and due to perfectly well-understood causes. In this year of very great prosperity, when debts are being paid off, or have been paid off, when labor is employed at good wages, and when cotton is almost ten cents a pound, no considerable class of the American people any longer feels that it has need of Mr. BRYAN'S services or of Mr. BRYAN'S principles. The times have changed and he has not really changed with them, but he has made awkward efforts to change, which have served merely as a public exhibition of the weakest side of his shifty character. Those Democrats who are still to be counted among his admirers are the convinced 16-to-1 men, and that somewhat numerous class of the unthinking who, with the soldier's reverence for his General, yield to an imperishable enthusiasm for a candidate with whom they have once made a campaign, even though it were to defeat. These elements of the Democratic Party are not its worthiest part, they are not the majority part. They ought not to determine so serious a matter as the choice of the party's candidate for the Presidency. With the aid of the active Bryan men of the organization they may be able to commit the party to this fatal candidacy.

The meddling of the Populists has hurt BRYAN among Democrats who still cherish some regard for the traditions and name of their party. We are informed that in the South Democrats "resent the idea that Populists should write the Democratic platform." Democrats know that it was not an accident that the platforms of the Democrats and the Populists in Nebraska are identical in substance and principles. They know that Mr. BRYAN saw and approved the Democratic platform before it was submitted to the convention. As the Populist platform was a close copy of that of the other convention, held at the same time, the conclusion is irresistible that BRYAN accomplished practically the fusion of the Democrats and the Populists in his own State and his speech was equally acceptable to both. That evil companionship was barely tolerated four years ago. It is much more distasteful now.

With increasing frequency reports come from the South and the Middle West and Northwest that BRYAN could be beaten in the convention if the Democratic leaders in the East would bestir themselves against him. This is a question of highly practical politics. No man has the right to say merely from a look over the field that BRYAN is too strong to be beaten and that his renomination is inevitable. Nobody who is sure of defeat at the polls is too strong to be beaten in the convention. The situation is not unlike that of the Republican Party in 1880, with the single exception that two popular Republicans, BLAINE and JOHN SHERMAN, were then actively in the field against the third-term aspirations of GRANT. The Grant movement was powerful in generalship, and the General's following was not only perfectly united but it was very confident. GRANT would have been beaten at the polls by the ineradicable hostility of the American people to the third-term idea, but his managers refused to believe his defeat possible—even in the convention.

At this time of the year twenty years ago Mr. CONKLING and his lieutenants counted with certainty upon the election of a majority of Grant delegates. On the 7th of April, 1880, GEORGE C. GORHAM, long the Clerk of the Senate, conceded that it was possible, not probable, that BLAINE would have 217 votes in the convention and SHERMAN 100, making the combined opposition 317. "This would leave GRANT 437, being a majority of 120 over all." Up to the very day of the convention they continued to figure out a sure majority for GRANT, the only element of doubt being the colored delegates from the Southern States, those very same "niggers" that SHERMAN bitterly complained that ALGER had stolen from him in the interest of BLAINE.

Yet GRANT'S highest vote in the convention was 313, on the thirty-fifth ballot, the one immediately preceding the ballot that made GARFIELD the candidate.

It is true that the candidacies of BLAINE and SHERMAN were rallying points for the opposition to GRANT, without which his defeat might have been impossible. It is true, also, that nobody now stands up to contest the honor of the nomination with W. J. BRYAN. That is an important detail. It would not do to ignore it. But it is by no means fatal to the contention that BRYAN can be beaten. The broad likeness of the two situations is the cocksureness respectively of the Grant men in 1880 and of the Bryan men to-day. GRANT was beaten, although in April his nomination was seemingly as well assured as BRYAN'S seems now. If the growing opposition to BRYAN were to be organized and marshaled with the skill and zeal shown by the managers of BLAINE and SHERMAN in 1880, we have no doubt that the deep disgrace and demoralization of a second campaign with BRYAN would be averted from the Democratic Party.

The well-grounded belief that the State of New York would be carried next Fall by a Democrat of brains and character furnishes an unanswerable argument against the nomination of BRYAN, who cannot carry it, and also a strong inducement to organize the opposition to his candidacy.

THE FIRST POLICE INDICTMENT.

The Grand Jury has found three indictments against Capt. THOMAS, of the precinct familiarly known as "The Tenderloin," on account of the supposed richness of the fare afforded to the police by the numerous vicious resorts dependent on the police for protection. It would be extremely gratifying both to the public and (if he is innocent, as he must be presumed to be until he is proved guilty) to the Captain if a searching and thorough trial could be relied on. It would be silly to say that there is any general confidence that such a trial will be had, or, under the present administration of criminal prosecution in this county, can be had.

In stating this fact we only state what every one believes who has watched the course of events since the actual District Attorney publicly consigned "reform" to the place reserved in the minds of decent men for the opposite of reform. Chief DEVERY, with that fine sense of propriety which characterizes his daily walk and conversation, refers to the proceedings as "nonsense." He knows what he is talking about, and would be the first to show signs of anxiety and even alarm if he thought that a jury of his fellow-citizens was about to be put in possession of all the really significant facts as to the manner in which the dives of "The Tenderloin" are able to carry on their nefarious and illegal business under the eyes of the police. He makes a bold show of magnanimity by declaring that Capt. THOMAS will be spared arrest on his (the Chief's) promise to produce him when he is wanted by the courts, although the Captain is a Republican. It was a saying of the venerable THURLOW WEED at the dawn of the era of good-will between the rascals of both parties in this town, that "there was no longer any politics in politics." In the line so assiduously and profitably pursued by the bi-partisan police ring in "The Tenderloin" and elsewhere, there is no distinction of party. The Tammany Republican and the Tammany Democrat lie together without scruple and with no fear of betrayal of the one by the other. It is asserted by the friends of the Police Captains that they are powerless to do their duty if they wish to do it, and the force to which they bow is as resistless to a Republican as to a Democrat.

Undoubtedly if District Attorney GARDINER were an active, able, courageous, and conscientious man it would still be very difficult for him so to run the work of his office that all evildoers should be brought to justice, for the organization that protects them—on satisfactory terms—is a very powerful one, and all its powers would be used to baffle him. But in the contingency which we have assumed the feeling in both the criminal and the respectable classes would be different from that now existing.

PUERTO RICO AND THE SPEAKER.

We may pardon the Speaker of the House for not being at present in full possession of his faculties, and particularly of his temper. The Speaker is a member from Iowa, and the Legislature of Iowa, under the control of his own party, has been censuring the House over which he presides for its disposition of the case of Puerto Rico. Inasmuch as Mr. HENDERSON is at least as responsible as any other member of the House for the legislation thus denounced, the denunciation comes home to him with peculiar force and has evidently affected both his judgment and his temper.

Still, the letter he has written to a constituent, and allowed to be given out for publication raises painful doubts about the quality of his judgment when it is in full working order. To explain that the demand for free trade with the island has been manufactured by "trusts and syndicates," and to offer that explanation to people who, like the Legislature of Iowa, have joined in the demand, strikes us as more than a little silly and more than a little impudent. It is to assert that the President was hoodwinked by the trusts and syndicates when he declared that it was "our plain duty" to take down the tariff wall, and that it was under the same baleful influence that the Secretary of War was induced to declare that "justice and good faith" required that action.

It is singularly reckless for a public man in the Speaker's position to talk about "trusts and syndicates" merely by way of exciting Iowan susceptibilities, without adducing the least evidence of the existance of such combinations. Undoubtedly whoever owns the sugar and molasses awaiting shipment in Puerto Rico is holding it upon the chance that it may be admitted free. But a trust or syndicate is by no means needed for this purpose. As for tobacco, the total export from the island is but a little over half a million, and an expert has estimated that the free admission of it into our ports would not stop the sale of a dozen cases of domestic.

The tobacco octopus may safely be dismissed from consideration. But the Speaker has discovered another and hitherto unknown monster in the codfish octopus of New England. Why the exporters of codfish from New England should agitate themselves and Congress on account of the duty on their export, which is an article of prime necessity to the Puerto Ricans, when they need simply to add the duty, whatever it may be, to their price, is one of the points which the Speaker omits to make clear. It is true that the exporter of codfish is, as to the consumer, under the House bill, a foreigner, and the Speaker may have subscribed to the Dingleyan dogma that it is the foreigner who pays the tax. But the foreigner, in this case is, after all, an American citizen. And how can the Speaker justify the spoliation of American citizens simply because they get their livings by catching and selling codfish?

But the impudence of his letter lies mainly in the assumption that the "trusts and syndicates," against which it behooves a legislator to defend his countrymen, are those concerned not in maintaining but in breaking down the sacred tariff. That is evidently what his constituents profoundly disbelieve and what excites their indignation when they see the beneficiaries of the tariff rallied to prevent Congress from doing its plain duty by Puerto Rico. The Speaker may be recommended to take counsel, when he next has occasion to prepare a vindication. The vindication constructed by his unaided efforts partakes too much the character of a boomerang.

GEN. JOUBERT.

The death of Gen. JOUBERT is probably a more serious loss to the Boers, in a military sense, than the capture of Gen. CRONJE, with his three thousand men included. Unquestioning confidence in their leaders is necessary to soldiers in proportion to the looseness of their discipline. The militia of the Transvaal, though doubtless very good militia and very likely the best in the world, are still militia. They particularly need the confidence which comes from the assurance that their lives are not to be trifled with or thrown away. This confidence JOUBERT had won and earned. It is not to be expected that any other leader can inspire it in an equal degree.

As a soldier JOUBERT leaves a peculiar fame. The little campaign of 1881, culminating in the victory of Majuba Hill, showed him to possess the qualities of a brilliant partisan leader. But the campaign in Natal was of a much higher order. He at least knew the odds that were against him, however ignorant of them the mass of the Boers may have been. His crossing of the Natal border and attack upon the enemy, immediately upon the delivery of the ultimatum, was a wonderfully bold stroke. And it was justified by the result. For weeks he neutralized by his activity the vastly superior resources of the British and won victories so signal and so brilliant as actually to bring depression and some doubt of the final result upon a considerable part of the British public. Until the arrival of Lord ROBERTS he conspicuously outgeneraled every British commander he confronted and brought the military prestige of Great Britain lower than it had ever been brought before. While the final result is no longer doubtful, neither is it doubtful that the final struggle would have been more prolonged under him than under any successor who can be chosen to him, and the final victory more costly.

As a man also he was a great credit to his people. He was the simple Bible-reading, fighting yeoman, who recalls some of the less bigoted soldiers of the Parliament and some of our own Revolutionary heroes. He was under no illusions about the strength of the enemy. It is characteristic that he should not have liked to hear the name of Majuba. He knew that in the long run his countrymen would have to pay dear for that Pyrrhic victory. The tributes of British Generals to him are honorable to themselves and to him. There was in him no trace of the "slimness" which marked some of his associates, and which is only another name for trickery. His refusal to fight in a war undertaken in violation of the covenants of the republic was an example of the rectitude from which it does not appear that he ever departed. He is the finest typical product of the peculiar civilization, or semi-civilization, of his countrymen, the most heroic figure in their national Pantheon.

FREE SHIPS.

In a letter which is addressed to THE TIMES by ALEXANDER R. SMITH, the active promoter at Washington of the Ship Subsidy bill, he takes objection to the phrase "subsidy beggars," applied to those who are seeking aid from the Treasury to carry on their private business. We have no desire certainly to be offensive to these gentlemen, and we are quite willing to call them "subsidy hunters," "subsidy seekers," or any other term that will briefly and accurately describe them in their present pursuit. We do not insist on "beggars," though a person who knocks at the door of the Treasury "in forma pauperis" and asks for money belonging to others does not appear to us in a situation to stand too stiffly on his dignity. It is true that they profess in this case that if they are given enough of the public money they will ultimately give employment to a large number of people and carry on their business at low rates, by which the rest of the Nation will prosper. But if money is to be given to all sincere believers in theories of this sort, the Treasury would soon be emptied, and the process of refilling it would be as hopeless as the task of the Danaïedes.

Mr. SMITH asks if THE TIMES would support the "shipping bill," by which he doubtless means the Shipping Subsidy bill, if it were amended as proposed by Mr. FITZGERALD of Massachusetts. The amendments referred to are two. One is the granting of half-subsidies to American-owned foreign-built ships, on the condition that their owners shall build in the United States an equal amount in tonnage. This amendment would, as we have several times said, improve the bill by depriving the small class originally favored of their exclusive privilege at the Treasury till. It would not, in our judgment, make the bill fit to pass. The second amendment is still more liberal. It proposes to admit to American registry all American-owned vessels built abroad, but to exclude them from the coasting trade. A separate bill of that character might receive our support, though it is inadequate. Tacking this provision on the subsidy bill would not justify the subsidies. We could not support the bill so amended.

Our corespondent also wishes to know if THE TIMES is opposed to granting the privilege of engaging in our coastwise trade to foreign-built vessels if admitted to American register. If these vessels belong to American citizens, we know of no reason why those citizens should be shut out of any trade over which their Government has control. Great Britain, the most powerful and prosperous maritime nation of the globe, has for nearly a half century pursued even a broader and bolder policy than this, and has admitted vessels of every nationality to her coasting trade. When this was done, in 1854, it was bitterly opposed by the Conservative Party, but the argument that carried the day was that only by striking the fetters of all sorts from British trade could it hope to compete with the growing energies of the United States. The United States took the opposite course, and the relative maritime strength of the two nations is known of all.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In a recent issue The Independent made the assertion that "whether President MCKINLEY at a certain dinner drank wine is nobody's business." This is a statement open, like most others, to fair discussion, and there is room for honest differences of opinion as to its accuracy. We are grieved to see, however, that The Christian Nation, a local organ of Scotch Presbyterianism, was so irritated by The Independent's remark about the wine which the President did or did not consume, that, instead of arguing the point at issue with the paper that invited attack, it proceeded to talk about matters of which it is ridiculously ignorant, and, what was still worse, in the course of its talk it grossly violated the Ninth Commandment. For, after referring to a scandal now buried deep in political history, The Christian Nation says: "THE NEW YORK TIMES declared that what a public man did in his private life was nobody's business. For that utterance THE TIMES was scourged from one end of the land to the other." That is bearing false witness against a neighbor with a vengeance! Not only did THE TIMES never proclaim the theory credited to it by its pious contemporary, but never before, so far as we remember, was it even charged with so doing. Here are the facts in the case: The Evening Post printed something to the effect that in the past great public services had often been rendered by men whose private life was the reverse of irreproachable. This item of common knowledge was maliciously distorted by another New York newspaper into a declaration in form more or less nearly like that revived by The Christian Nation, and in all parts of the country papers as reckless as itself did make the distortion the excuse for a good deal of "scourging." But it was The Post, not THE TIMES, that received the undeserved denunciation, and when the truth came out, as it soon did, most of the denouncers had the decency to apologize. Will The Christian Nation have as much?

—There must have been an unfortunate twist in our paragraph about San Juan Hill and Gov. ROOSEVELT, else one of our correspondents would not have been impelled to inform us that the point raised was of no practical importance, and another, whose letter appeared Tuesday, would not have emphasized the paragraph's imagined significance, "in view of the fact," as he wrote, "that it was because of Gov. ROOSEVELT'S military glory, because of his courage in battle, that Senator PLATT selected him to be the Republican nominee." In the first of these communications we were, in effect, charged with making a mountain out of a molehill, and the accusation was very trying, since when we called attention to the Governor's own statement that he did not take part in the actual capture of San Juan Hill, we explicitly recognized his participation in the capture of a near-by hill, exactly as hard to take and of precisely the same military value. As to the subtle intimation of the second letter—the intimation that if the truth about these hills had been generally known the public demand for Gov. ROOSEVELT'S nomination would have been less strenuous—we have no patience at all with any such idea. There was never the slightest misapprehension as to what was done on the ridge behind Santiago or in regard to the Governor's part in the victory won there. The most that can be said is that the name San Juan, strictly applicable only to a fraction of the ridge, has been extended by Americans to cover the whole of it, and that it was from another part of the fortifications than those on San Juan Hill that Gov. ROOSEVELT and his men drove the Spaniards. What, pray, has that to do with the Gubernatorial nomination or with military reputations? And, by the way, what excuse is there for saying that Senator PLATT selected the candidate? Did he not simply acquiesce, under irresistible compulsion, in a selection he would have been glad to veto?

—Poor MACRUM! Thanks to the mistaken kindness of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in assuming that the ex-Consul's requests for an investigation of his charges were sincere, his microscopic wrongs and his mountainous follies are now public property. The result is that the final condemnation of his course, long held back by the hope that the man had some slight excuse other than treachery or cowardice for his flight from his post of duty, will at last be pronounced by his countrymen, and the best he can expect hereafter, even from the most charitable of them, is contemptuous pity. And really it was a pathetic exhibition that he made of himself when the opportunity which he had so often asked and so adroitly evaded was, to his obvious dismay, actually forced upon him, and he had to tell the ridiculous trifles out of which he and a few sensational newspapers had tried to manufacture an international grievance. All he could say was that two entirely unimportant letters had been opened by mistake and that an unnamed person had seen in an unnamed paper a bit of worthless information that might or might not have been secured through the deciphering of a code dispatch! Such, when reduced to the bare facts, was the mystery the elucidation of which was to set two great nations by the ears, sustain MACRUM'S claim to the honors of martyrdom, and convict the President and his Cabinet of base subservience to perfidious Albion. Fortunately for the ex-Consul, it is easier to laugh at the outcome of the inquiry than it is to work up effective anger over his past misbehavior. The laughter will make him safe, and he can go back to East Liverpool, Ohio, where he belongs, and attend to the private business that called so loudly for him while he was in South Africa. There are no British armies marching in the direction of East Liverpool, Ohio, and probably the town contians a few hyphenated Americans with whom he can hold congenial symposiums. What more would he desire?

—When Dr. LOUIS L. SEAMAN of this city went to Puerto Rico with the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers, he learned in the most convincing of ways—by actual, personal experience—that the rations of the United States Army, though admirable for men serving in a temperate climate, are little better than murderous as a means of subsistence in the tropics. When Dr. SEAMAN came home, he instantly made it his business to call the attention of the Washington authorities, civil and military, to the need of feeding our troops, not more generously, but more wisely, and he also took pains to let the general public know of the evils that existed and of the changes in the ration that ought to be made. His course excited the angry disapproval of all the officers whom age or inclination had made the slaves of tradition and red tape, and for a while the doctor was treated by them with a severity that would have been terrible if it had not been ridiculous. The storm of ineffectual rage soon subsided, the necessity for a modified ration adapted for the tropics finally made its way into the minds of the office warriors, and Dr. SEAMAN forgot the unmerciful scolding his technical infraction of discipline had brought upon him in his satisfaction at seeing that the reform he had advised and compelled was in course of accomplishment. His past sufferings were recalled, however, when he read in this paper yesterday that a prize of $100, offered by the Military Service Institution for the best essay on "The Ideal Ration for an Army in the Tropics," had been awarded to Assistant Surgeon E. L. MUNSON, United States Army. The announcement was correct, so far as it went, but it ought also to have stated that the idea of the competition was Dr. SEAMAN'S own; that he provided the one-hundred-dollar prize, and that the part in the matter acted by the Military Service Institution was that of his very willing, sympathetic, and effective agent. In a letter which we received yesterday from the doctor he says that since he had to endure a lot of denunciation and misrepresentation in the past, he ought to get credit for what he did, now that the sunny days have come. We think so, too.

FREE SHIPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on "The Subsidy Beggars" of March 26, and in which you discuss my previous letter to THE TIMES, seems to me to still disclose an imperfect understanding of the provisions of the Shipping bill. That THE TIMES can on principle be opposed to any protective measure can be understood and respected; and I presume that THE TIMES can respect those who differ with it. The charactorization "subsidy beggars" and similar expressions, while failing to convey argument, and therefore not of a character to unsettle one's economic views, scarcely comport, you will allow me to observe, with the strength of the position free traders claim for their principles. Views based upon rock-ribbed principles should not require bolstering with suggestions designed to discredit the persons opposing those views.

In your editorial referred to you admit the technical inaccuracy of your previous assertion that the subsidy is intended for shipbuilders, but you contend that on the claim that ships cannot be built as cheaply here as abroad, "it is plain that the intention is that the subsidies shall be used to meet the extra cost of American ships." This is inaccurate. "The extra cost of American ships"—and by that I mean what I understand you mean, the building of them—is not the only basis on which the subsidy is advocated. The extra cost of operating ships is a much more serious drawback. It is the drawback, too, which would, in the judgment of many people sharing your own economic views, be fatal to the success of a mere free-ship measure. To admit to American registry foreign-built ships without subsidy, bounty, or access to the coastwise trade, would give no advantage to an American owner of a ship now under a foreign flag, while the extra cost of operation under the American flag would cause it to be run at a loss in the same trade in which it could be run at a profit under a foreign—we will say, for instance, the Norwegian—flag.

Some months ago Capt. Codman admitted in your columns that the free admission of foreign-built ships to American registry would be practically valueless if such ships were prohibited from engaging in our coastwise trade. He reiterates that view in a recent pamphlet issued by him on this subject. A leading Democratic New York newspaper the other day, asked to state in detail what advantage an American ship in the foreign trade possessed over a foreign ship in that trade, replied that the one advantage was that the American ship could engage in the coastwise trade when the foreign trade was dull. That is to say, it was admitted that the foreign trade, per se, possessed no advantage for an American in competition with a foreign ship. That same newspaper declared it was opposed to admitting foreign-built ships to our coastwise trade.

You must see for yourself that when representative advocates of free ships take that attitude protectionists are justified in asserting that a mere free-ship act would be a dead letter upon our statutes.

Since THE TIMES is disposed to be so courteous—and this I deeply appreciate with reference to myself and the privilege of space uniformly accorded me in your columns for the purpose of combating your views—I venture to ask if THE TIMES is opposed to granting the privilege of engaging in our coastwise trade to foreign-built vessels if admitted to American register? And, further, would THE TIMES favor the Shipping bill if it contained the so-called Fitzgerald amendments, to wit: (1) The admission to American registry of foreign-built ships conditional upon their owners contracting to build tonnage in the United States equal to that admitted, such foreign-built vessels to receive one-half the compensation given to American-built ships, and (2) the admission of foreign-built ships to American registry qualified only by their exclusion from participation in our coastwise trade?

I am sure there are many others who would be interested in discovering the position of THE TIMES on the Shipping bill if it contained those two amendments.

ALEXANDER R. SMITH.
Washington, March 27, 1900.

POLICE PROMOTION BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in one of yesterday's papers that a bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Guider of Kings County has passed that body.

The object of the bill is to give to the Police Board of the City of New York the right to promote to the position of Inspector any Police Captain who has been detailed for a year to act as an Inspector or to promote any Sergeant who has been detailed to act as a Captain for the same length of time to the position of Captain without a competitive civil service examination.

To my mind this is a very vicious bill, as it is a direct attack upon the White civil service law, and also endeavors to render nugatory the provision of the Constitution of the State that provides that all promotions shall be by competitive examination wherever practicable.

The fact that the Municipal Civil Service Board has already held examinations for promotion to these positions, and that there is now an eligible list from which the Police Board may select Inspectors, and that an eligible list for Captains will be ready in a short time, proves conclusively that examinations for promotion so far as these positions are concerned are practically within the meaning of the Constitution.

If the principle that is sought to be inaugurated by this bill should be established, examinations for promotion from one position to any other position in the municipal service would no longer be necessary and an easy way to evade the law would be pointed out to the spoilsmen.

WILLIAM M. ROLLINS.
Brooklyn, March 29, 1900.

WANTS MASS MEETING ON VICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find in a morning yellow journal much ado over a mass meeting to be held Thursday anent the Puerto Rican legislation. Now, I sympathize with the suffering islanders, and would not hinder those who would prod our tardy Senate to do justice and have mercy for the little isle. The mass meeting is all right. But this to-do reminds me of Irving's account of Rip Van Winkle's character. That poor fellow could not work for himself, though goaded thereto by necessity and Dame Van Winkle. However, he was such a helpful body that at a request from a neighbor he would give his labor gratuitously and spent days working for his neighbors' children while his own were in rags.

Now the men whose names make up Thursday night's long list of Vice Presidents seem bent on straightening out the affairs of our neighboring isle, while our city affairs fairly cry to Heaven for attention. They may do some good for Puerto Rico, but in home matters dire necessity and Dame New York urge in vain.

Did it never occur to any of these gentlemen (except, perhaps, Dr. Parkhurst,) to hold a mass meeting to protest against gambling hells reopening? It would be unkind in me to suggest that they were tarred with the gambler's stick, but if they had the gambler's coin jingling in their pockets they would only be as indifferent as they now seem in their apparent emulation of the silence of the Mayor.

We need some one to say, "Rouse ye!" so that the people will hear it and do as they did in Demosthenes's time—march against the Gambling Commission.

B. E. GINNER.
New York, March 28, 1900.

SALARIES OF FEDERAL JUDGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The desirability, if not the necessity, of increasing the salaries of the Federal Judges must address itself to every lawyer. Certainly, it can but receive the hearty sanction of the American bar generally. The salaries of our Federal Judges can now properly and wisely be increased without violating the old-time maxim of economy and moderate salaries in republics. The labors and responsibilities of our Federal Judges are at the present time in every way greater—involving, as they do, more momentous and important questions than ever before in the history of the country.

The suggestion made several weeks ago by Attorney General Griggs that the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States should be fixed at $20,000, the Circuit Court Judges at $10,000, and the District Court Judges at $7,500, is altogether timely, and should be acted upon by Congress without unnecessary delay.

The recent editorial in The National Corporation Reporter to the effect that a Federal Judge should be paid such salary that the appointment would be looked forward to as the crown of a successful career by the leaders of the bar, and the general indorsement of the editorial by The New York Law Journal as in "hearty accord," are timely and should command the attention and the acquiescence of the American bar.

The appointment of Federal Judges, which is for life, should be wholly and entirely commensurate with the honor, dignity, and responsibility of the position, and the salaries certainly should be large enough to enable them to live in a manner in keeping with their high office. During the last five and twenty years, at least, our Federal Judges have not been paid such salaries as the dignity of the position and the learning and ability which it requires demand. Surely, at the present time, lawyers who have justly earned the highest honors of the bar, would be quite unwilling to make the necessary sacrifice to accept a place on the Federal bench—in fact, many of them could not afford to do so.

The National Committee of the Republican Club of the City of New York, which had this subject under discussion for several weeks, made its report to the club strongly advocating an increase in the salaries of these Judges. This report was unanimously adopted by the club at its regular meeting on the 19th inst. We doubt not that the bar associations of the whole country, if they should give expression on the subject, would acquiesce in the indorsement of a liberal advance in the salaries of our Federal Judges. Let them speak out, and justice will be done. The salary of the Lord Chief Justice of England is $50,000, and poor Canada pays its Appellate Court Judges larger salaries than we do.

In this connection we would suggest that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States receive $25,000, and the Associate Justices $20,000 each; the Circuit Judges of the Southern District of New York and Judges in other like important districts, $10,000, and the District Court Judge of the Southern District of New York and Judges in like important districts a salary of $10,000. These several advances in salaries would not violate the maxim mentioned, and would be fairly commensurate with the honor, dignity, and responsibility of the position of these Federal Judges.

JOHN FREEMAN BAKER.
New York, March 26, 1900.

BROOKE AND WOOD.

A Cuban's Estimate of the Changed Condition of Affairs in the Island.

Edwin Warren Guyol, Editor of La Lucha, (Havana) in Harper's Weekly.

Brooke was an exceedingly conservative man in most respects, with many narrow ideas, and very hard to approach. His good traits were many. He was kind, generous, and honestly felt deeply the pitiable condition of affairs.

But he lacked energy, was too credulous, not sufficiently firm to say "stop" when necessary, and was obstinate to a degree when an attack was made on any project which he himself had fathered. He delivered himself into the hands of a Cabinet of shrewd, unscrupulous men who had played to every audience in the theatre of Cuban-Spanish politics during the last few years.

He trusted his own judgment implicitly in making selections of secretaries, disregarded the protests of public and press, and maintained them in office until the end of his reign—an end which they brought about.

During the year of their work, Capote and Lanuza were doing nothing but giving employment to relatives and other scoundrels, and pulling the wool over the eyes of Brooke.

Brooke was shown, personally and through the newspapers, that these smooth rogues were ruining him and prejudicing Cubans against the entire American Nation. He would calmly say to men who had attended college with the secretaries, to Americans who had lived here ten years, "Gentlemen, you are very much mistaken, and are cruelly misjudging most excellent, honorable men."

When Brooke was removed, matters had reached a dangerous stage. The jails were full of innocent, persecuted men; the asylums were caring for children who were subjected to abuse and deprivation, while the administrators were using the funds supplied them.

The courts were being operated just as in former days. Schools had not been opened, nor had plans for their organization been formulated. Ludlow was plotting to succeed Brooke, and was constantly agitating factional discontent. The muttering and growing animosity became more apparent daily.

Wood came.

This gave hope to the Cubans throughout the island, reports from Santiago having long shown that the Easterners believed in this doctor-Governor.

Since his arrival there has been more actual, visible, beneficial work done than there was during the entire year gone by. Where Brooke came to his office at 10 A. M. and went driving in the afternoon, Wood is to be found at his desk by 8, an hour for luncheon, another for dinner, bed at midnight. And the rapidity with which he grasps a subject enables him to accomplish a tremendous amount in a given time.

Where Brooke asked and blindly accepted advice from one or two men, then allowed them to do as they pleased, Wood consults a dozen, then issues instructions, and sees that they are obeyed. Where Brooke received "reports," Wood makes personal inspections. Where Brooke "filed" or "respectfully referred" complaints, Wood conducts an investigation.

Wood declares himself candidly, and proves his declarations to be sincere. His policy, which he will carry out to the end unless interfered with by Washington, can be summed up in a few words. He will trust Cubans always, and help them prevent themselves from betraying the confidence. He will convince these people that he is sincere in his desire to place them on their feet, by showing them that he realizes that he needs their assistance to insure their success, and that successful accomplishment of the task before him means his own future assured.

Cubans are being shown every consideration by Wood, who appreciates their natures thoroughly, and understands that what might appear trivial to an American may mean the lasting friendship or enmity of a Latin.

He will use the greatest care in selection of incumbents for public office, and will unhesitatingly remove his own appointees should they prove unworthy. He intends that the judicial and educational institutions shall be as nearly perfect as possible, and that they shall be the bases of the Cuban governmental establishment. The brightest sign, in Wood's eyes, is the apparent anxiety of children and adults to obtain education. This desire is so manifest that schools are being opened as rapidly as furniture and books can be obtained.

Let Leonard Wood alone, and it is safe to assume that he will, during one more year, have insular affairs in such shape that he will conduct general elections, elect a President and Congress, have a Constitution framed, and turn over to a grateful people what he wishes to build as much as they to have—a model republic.

NUGGETS.

Where She Draws the Line.

A woman can buy an inferior article in groceries, because a better is too expensive, and keep her contentment, but she can't do it in a dry goods store.—Atchison Globe.

Detained at Home.

Mrs. Muggins—Are you going to the Paris Exposition this Summer?

Mrs. Buggins—No; I can't get away. The cook wants to go.—Philadelphia Record.

Germs.

"Doctor, I wonder if I'm not getting old?"

"Quite possibly. The bacillus of old age is very prevalent this Spring."—Detroit Journal.

Easy Method.

Johnson—Jackson, how would you get into society?

Jackson—Oh, if I felt like it, and had the clothes, and was invited, I'd go.—Indianapolis Journal.

'NOUGH FOR ME.

James Foley, Jr., in Bismarck Tribune.

"Sometimes I think I'll thrash him, good,
He needs it bad, I'm sure,
An' sometimes—well, I b'lieve I would
'N then I can't endure
T' tech th' musin' little kid,
For when he smiles, y' see,
He looks jes' like his mother did,
An' that's enough for me.

I guess a hundred times or more
I've taken him inside
Th' bedroom there, an' closed th' door
An' tried an' tried an' tried
T' bring myself to strike him, onct,
Jes' onct—an' then I see
His mother's smile on his wet face,
An' that's enough for me.

First thing I know I'm sittin' there
Pettin' th' little chap,
An' strokin' of his curly hair,
Holdin' him in my lap,
An' dreamin' of her—seein' her
Jes' as she used to be,
An' somethin' makes my eyes get blur
An' me cry silently.

He's got the same brown eyes she had
An' the same silky hair,
Looks so like her, th' little lad
That—well, I jes' don' dare
To lay a finger rough on him,
'T'd almos' seem as though
I was a' bein' harsh to her
An' so I let him go.

He ain't a bad boy—no, he ain't,
Jes' mischievous, that's all,
In all his make-up th' ain't a taint
O' meanness—an' I call
T' mind when things she used to do
Exactly like he does,
I thought was jes' th' cutest an'
Th' dearest ever was.

Y' know, sometimes he'll come t' me
An' say to me: "Say, Dad,
Y' ain't goin' to whip me, now, are ye?
I ain't been very bad."
An' then he'll twist, an' sort o' smile,
My eyes get blurred an' dim,
Th' ain't enough gold in th' world
T' hire me t' tech him.

Folks say I'm spoilin' him—may be
I am, but I don't dare
To tech him rough—he looks like she
Did, an' so I don't care.
He puts his little arms aroun'
My neck, an' I can see
Her in his eyes, so big an' brown,
An' that's enough for me."

IMPRESSIONS OF HAVANA

An American's First Feeling Is One of Disappointment.

Robbery Is Almost Unknown and Police Are Chiefly Ornamental—Native Courtesy.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 27.—This is the season when tourists flock to Havana. They are nearly all Americans. The Marine Hospital records show a procession of about 800 per week. These records approach accuracy more closely than anything else, because while one may arrive almost unnoticed, it is impossible to leave without a certificate of vaccination from the Marine Hospital office.

One wonders while here if the place was worth coming to see. So many pleasurable anticipations are dispelled by actual touch as to make the doubt a lingering one. The voyage South is well calculated to give zest to the imagination. For a day out from home the sea is leaden and cold and the sun hangs overhead like a disk of dull silver. The long guns surmounting the batteries at Sandy Hook, ready to bark a noisy welcome or growl sullen warning, but cold and ominous in their silence, linger in the memory like gray ghosts. By night it is yet dreary, and one drags to his berth all the blankets in the stateroom, piles an overcoat on top of them, and slides between the sheets of that narrow compartment feeling—especially if the ship has a good roll—that taps may as well be sounded, for in his last sleep he will hardly be fitted more snugly than by the man who fashioned his present place for rest.

Next day the sky brightens, the waters take a deep hue of green, with great splashes of light blue where the ship cuts through them. February has turned overnight to April, uncertain, fitful, but filled with happy promise. The dreaded Hatteras passes like a misty panorama. Where the Gulf Stream meets the Northern waters a cloud of fog marks the encounter. The ship emerges from this smoke of the silent battle between the zones on a sea upon which the halcyon might safely nest, and May has come. That night one blanket suffices, and the voyager appreciates the proper relation of a stateroom hook and an overcoat.

ON THE VOYAGE TO CUBA.

There is no need of disturbing this relation in the morning, for the season has advanced a month overnight, the sky is blue and soft, and the green water and its friend, the south wind, are at play. Between the white crests that mark this frolic ride miniature fleets of Portuguese men of war, their shining sails outspread. These outpost guards of the tropics jauntily attend the way, as if from all sides to beckon the voyagers on to the regions of mother of pearl and gaudy coral and deep crystal waters whose beds are laid with jeweled colors. With the night come clouds scurrying to their northern home. They gather rainbow tints as the moonlight pierces them and then pile on one another in great crevassed snow banks against the further horizon, leaving the moon as if the Adriatic had burnished it.

The third day brings lulling air, and a glorious expanse of sea, skimmed by flying fish. They resemble flocks of little white birds sporting in the waves. But it is not for sport they fly. A cannibal enemy pursues, and the voyagers watch for him. They think they discover him in the porpoises which soon appear and find finer game in escorting the ship awhile than in chasing their breakfast. It is a pretty sight to watch them herding to the ship's side and across her bows. One can see them a mile away as by leaps above the water and plunges through it they rush to overhaul the latter and their point of primary inspection. As they hurl themselves at it one looks to see them knocked stunned aside, but at the instant before contact they turn as quick as thought, and the next instant are showing their white bellies and green and bronze-spotted backs a safe distance away, convulsed with laughter at the joke they played on the ship. Strangers to this form of life can inspect at quite close range during this performance a fish seven or eight feet long and built on perfect lines from the ground up.

Benign conditions of weather favor the voyage from this time on. Passengers who can get into light wear do so, and nearly all are so attired when the coast of Cuba comes into view. It is not an attractive coast at this point, running back by shelves to round-topped hills, which look dull and bare. The appetite has been whetted, however, for sights as pleasing on land as they have been at sea, and glasses trained on the coast find as it draws near features that the wishes of observers clothe with interest. Scattered palms or trees of heavier foliage, a tangle of cactus brush, a dented limestone precipice made of ancient coral and roughened by modern waves, rains, and heat excite comment that may be called admiring. One has come to be pleased, and anything does it.

By a rule of the port no ship can enter Havana Harbor at night. Masters usually try to arrive early in the morning. It is worth while being routed out at daylight to witness the entrance. Every feature of the landscape then glows with sunrise gold. It lights the grays and yellows of Morro Castle, at one side of the narrow harbor entrance, and brings out in fine contour the battlements of Castle Point, on the other side. Back of Morro and beyond it Cabana Fortress stretches out its enormous length in dormant grandeur, and back of Castle Point lies the city, a picturesque Castilian mass in blue, yellow, and pink. Under the reflection of the gilded clouds the house tints blend and soften, and the quaint, old-fashioned architecture, in which thick, round columns of stone, starting at the ground, support the overhang of red-tiled roofs and form almost continuous outdoor colonnades, summon memories of mediaeval reading.

AT THE CITY'S DOCKS.

Illusions begin to depart as soon as the harbor is entered and the sun gets high enough to bring the scene under white light. The American eye searches naturally first for the Maine. It is there, a gaunt, monstrous mass of rust and wreck. Everybody has heard of that and expects it, but few are prepared for other wrecks and they strew the harbor, skeleton reminders of a rule that was deadly. At least twenty wrecks may be counted from the middle of the harbor, all in plain view, many evidently having lain there for years, and each a witness to the shameful negligence of Spanish authority. One can think in looking at them only of a graveyard in water, with the sharks instead of worms at work, and victim ghosts that will not down.

No steamships go into dock in this harbor except some Spanish liners that seem immune, and few ships, after coming to anchor, except United States Government ships, pay any attention to passengers. Some of the steamship companies act as if they had one their part in getting passengers to the harbor, and that passengers ought then to know enough to care for themselves. They may wade, swim, or hire a boat to get ashore with their luggage for all the companies care. Consequently, passengers have to lean over the ship's side and make a trade with dark-skinned heathen, who talk gibberish, and who hover about in dirty small boats, once painted blue. These water hackmen get passengers ashore, where drivers with outfits like themselves, never clean, seize them. The ride through a Havana street may be recommended as a sure cure for torpid liver. Before his destination is reached the traveler longs for the Summer sea again. There is no romance in the sort of thing he undergoes in a Havana cab.

Hammerstein's Roof Garden.

Oscar Hammerstein, who is ever introducing new inventions in his theatres, said last night that when he opens his new roof garden this Summer he will have a place of amusement which in size and attractiveness will not be surpassed by any roof garden in the world. It is proposed to bridge the roofs of the Victoria and the new theatre in such a way that both roofs will look as if one. A continuation of the present balcony on the Victoria roof will be built on the new theatre and a new invention of Mr. Hammerstein's in stage arrangement will be built.

"Will This Country Become a Large Exporter of Bituminous Coal?" A special article by Frederick E. Saward, editor of The Coal Trade Journal, in THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday, April 1. Sunday edition three cents, week days one cent.—Adv.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

DEBUT OF ERNST VON SCHUCH.

A New Conductor Appears in Concert at the Metropolitan.

Mr. Ernst von Schuch, principal conductor of the Royal Opera at Dresden, made his first appearance in this country at a concert given especially for the purpose last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. The orchestra had been strengthened by the addition of numerous strings, especially at the first desks, and made a brave appearance on the stage. It cannot be said that the public displayed any active curiosity in the advent of Mr. von Schuch. In spite of the fact that Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink and Mr. Van Rooy were on the programme as soloists, the audience was lamentably small. Nor can it be said that it displayed any extraordinary enthusiasm. This is not a matter for surprise, however, for it was asked to do what only the nicest of connoisseurs can do—to differentiate between Mr. von Schuch's readings of some well-known works and those of some other conductors. This feat would presuppose a familiarity with the scores of the works not to be expected of any one except students.

The public is chiefly interested in the effect which a performance of orchestral music produces, and seldom inquires particularly into the methods by which it is brought about. Yet the programme of last night was one which included compositions sufficiently well known to invite a ready recognition of any striking novelty in interpretation. Mr. von Schuch conducted three Weber overtures, "Der Freischütz," "Euryante," and "Oberon," Schumann's D minor symphony, a concerto grosso of Handel, and the overture to "Tannhäuser." It may be said of him that he showed himself to be an experienced routinieire. His beat is clear, angular, and firm, except in accelerando passages, when it becomes confused in working the orchestra up to the desired speed. It is a beat which ought to secure a good attack and general precision in such works as the vorspiel to "Die Meistersinger" and other works of strongly marked rhythmic nature.

Mr. von Schuch's readings last night were such as might have been expected from a conductor of his outward characteristics. The Weber overtures, calling as they do for a vigorous brilliancy and a particularly clear instrumental enunciation, coupled with incisive accentuation in the climaxes, were given with clean and crystalline contour, which suited them admirably. Of the three that of "Oberon" was the best played, for the orchestra had then become warmed to its work, and the composition itself was the best suited to a display of Mr. von Schuch's style. The Handel concerto was also admirably suited to his methods, and the strings responded to his beat well. The "Tannhäuser" overture was excellently played, though something might be said about some peculiarities of the reading. But let that pass for the present.

Mr. von Schuch's reading of the Schumann symphony was by no means an unalloyed delight. The emphatic staccato chords came out well, but almost everything else was unfortunately too heavy. The entire performance was deficient in grace, elasticity, and fluent cantilena. The slow movement was read in a very prosaic manner, and the scherzo was taken at so slow a pace and with such forced accentuation as to be cumbersome. The last movement was decidedly deficient in clarity, and the concluding presto was taken so fast as to become a mere muddle. It is to be recorded to Mr. von Schuch's credit that he played the four movements without a break, as the composer intended them to be played. It must also be said in his behalf that he could hardly be expected to accomplish wonders with a strange and by no means perfect orchestra after a few hurried rehearsals. But he must have known what conditions he was to face.

Mr. Van Rooy sang Beethoven's "An die Hoffnung," Mme. Nordica songs by Grieg and R. Strauss, and Mme. Schumann-Heink the aria of Vitellia from Mozart's "La Clemenza di Tito." It is hardly necessary to say that the audience wished to hear more from each of the singers.

"CASINO GIRL" IN NEW DRESS.

The much perplexing question with Manager George W. Lederer and Harry B. Smith, the author, who are responsible for the new musical comedy, "The Casino Girl," which was produced for the first time a week ago Monday night, has been its great length, the final curtain never dropping before 11:30, or sometimes 11:45.

This has been somewhat overcome by Mr. Lederer and Mr. Smith, who have for the last eight days been industriously at work curtailing the libretto and music to such an extent that when the performance is given next Monday night it will be compressed from three into two acts; thereby saving over half an hour. In accomplishing this it is said the piece will not lose any of its effectiveness.

It is also intended to introduce in the final act some new specialties which have been engaged.

WEBER AND FIELDS GOING ABROAD.

Shortly after the tour of the principal cities between New York and Chicago that is to be made by the Weber & Fields Stock Company both the actor-managers will leave this country to spend their vacation on the Continent of Europe. Mr. Weber will be a passenger on the American liner St. Louis, sailing June 13, accompanied by his wife. He will visit London, Paris, and some of the principal cities of Germany. Mr. Fields will leave on the Cunard liner Campania June 16 and go direct to Paris, where he will devote the greater part of his time at the Exposition for the purpose of securing materia. for the new play, which will deal at length with incidents at the fair, and be their opening attraction next season. The music hall will open Sept. 5, two weeks earlier than heretofore. Mr. Fields will be accompanied by their stage manager, Julian Mitchell, and Edgar Smith, the author of the various burlesques and comedies seen at the Broadway Music Hall since its existence.

CHANGE IN "BELLE OF NEW YORK."

Miss Edna May, whose contract with George W. Lederer calling for her appearance in the title rôle of "The Belle of New York" does not terminate until April 4, decided suddenly in Pittsburg last Wednesday afternoon, following the matinée performance of the play, that her health would not permit her continuing with the company. She therefore asked that her contract end. This arrangement satisfied the management, and immediately Miss Jessie Carlisle, her understudy, was informed to prepare herself to appear in the rôle for the balance of this week.

On Monday at Buffalo Miss Adele Ritchie will join the company and continue in the part for the balance of the season. Miss May arrived in this city yesterday from Pittsburg, and will prepare herself for departure to London, where she is to make her appearance in the leading rôle of "An American Beauty," which will be produced at the Shaftesbury Theatre the middle of next month.

ESCAPED BALLOON BLOCKS TRAIN.

The large balloon which is used to advertise the play of "The Great Ruby" broke from its moorings on the roof of the Fourteenth Street Theatre last evening at 8 o'clock and after a short journey through the air landed on the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad track in time to hold up a train that was about to pull into the Fourteenth Street station.

The spectacle of the immense white object slowly descending directly in front of the locomotive was a source of great astonishment and amusement to the crowd that quickly gathered in the vicinity. It was fully ten minutes before the netting of the balloon could be released from the track and the train permitted to go ahead. In the meantime there was a general blockade on the road.

"THE DEGENERATES" BARRED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 29.—Mrs. Lily Langtry, who is booked to appear at the Alvin Theatre, in this city, next Monday week, will not be permitted to produce her play, "The Degenerates."

This was decided to-day by Mayor William J. Diehl, who has received protests from the Presbyterian Ministers' Association and numerous citizens against the production of the play on the ground that it is immoral.

Detroit May Act Also.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., March 29.—On Monday the various weekly meetings of the ministers of Detroit churches will be held, at which petitions will be framed asking Mayor Maybury to use his police power to stop the production of Mrs. Langtry's "Degenerates." The company is billed at the Detroit Opera House for the first three nights of the week, and a large advance sale of seats has taken place.

ALL FOR ST. JOHN'S GUILD

Southern California Fruit Growers Add to Its Fund.

Nearly $5,000 Realized from Their Gift of Oranges—Return for New Yorkers' Generosity.

As a result of the generosity of the Southern California Fruit Exchange and the people of this and other cities who are always alive to the call of any worthy charity, St. John's Guild will this Summer be able to send 20,000 sick children and their mothers down the bay for breaths of cool air. A carload of the finest oranges grown in California was sent by the Exchange and sold by the Fruit Auction Company yesterday, realizing $4,631.75, said to be the highest price ever paid for a carload of oranges in this or any other city.

The California fruit growers sent the oranges to show their appreciation of what New Yorkers did a year ago for the Los Angeles Home for Indigent Children, when, after sending a carload of the golden fruit here to be sold for that charity, the response to the call upon the charitable people of this city went back to the Golden Gate State in the shape of $2,000. All the subordinate Exchanges got together some weeks ago and determined to send a carload of the fruit here for the benefit of New York's poor children, and St. John's Guild was the medium selected.

The auction room yesterday was brilliantly decorated with bunting and flags, and the occasion drew some of the best-known persons in New York philanthropic circles, who vied with each other in sending up the market price of oranges and giving a large fund to the Guild. They succeeded admirably in both undertakings. Back of the auctioneer's block was the huge sign that had been tacked on the car during its transcontinental trip. It gave the name of the donors and the Guild, and stated that the carload was being handled free of any cost from producer to consumer "For Sweet Charity's Sake."

The auction room was crowded with eager bidders when ex-Mayor Strong, the President of the Guild, entered the room with W. W. Flanagan, Chairman of the special committee having the sale in charge, and Col. Strong received a rousing welcome as he took his seat directly in front of the auctioneer, Edwin L. Goodsell, and took from his pocket a list of commissions that he had received from dry goods merchants.

"What's the matter with Goodsell?" shouted an enthusiast, and when the crowd had responded that he was all right, Mr. Goodsell took this as the cue for him to begin the sale, which he did after ex-Mayor Strong had made a short address and James Clarence Harvey, the editor of The Fruitman's Guide, had read a poem.

"Now, gentlemen and ladies," began Mr. Goodsell, what am I offered for a very fine box of 'Stag' brand navel oranges? Start them up. $25? Thank you, push them along. $50, $100? That's good. $105? Going, going. Sold to A. L. Howell of C. F. Lyon & Co."

A round of applause greeted this sale, which was redoubled when Mr. Howell called out, "Sell 'em again." The box started off again at $25, and jumped in twenty-five and ten dollar bids until it reached $270, for which price it was finally secured by Oscar Frommel for the New York Fruit and Produce Dealers. Mr. Frommel ordered that the three-hundred-and-seventy-five-dollar box of oranges be sent to the Five Points House of Industry.

Col. Strong bought the next box for Arthur T. Sullivan for $100. He bought the next box for himself, paying $50, and a lot of others went to prominent men in the dry goods trade who had made the ex-Mayor their Commissioner for the same price each. William Brookfield bought a box for $30 and another for $25, and Coroner Zucca bought a lot more for customers at prices ranging from $25 to $10 each.

Nearly every charitable institution hereabout will have oranges to-day, for a great majority of the buyers had their purchases sent to hospitals and homes.

William Canham of Port Huron, Mich., bid $15 for one box of the oranges. He said he would put up the oranges for sale, allowing only one orange to each person, and the proceeds will be sent to the Guild. With each orange he intends to give an account of the Guild's work, so that it will become known to a large circle in his city.

When the sale closed three rousing cheers were given for the growers who had given the fruit, for the Santa Fé and New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroads, which had carried it free; for the express companies, which will deliver the fruit free to buyers; for the auctioneer, who sold it without cost, and for the buyers, who had responded so liberally.

There were 362 boxes in the carload, and they brought an average of about thirteen dollars a box. Col. Strong said that it was the best day's work that had been done for the Guild in over twenty years.

MANHATTAN THEATRE MANAGERS.

Report That Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., Had Sold His Interest Denied.

A report current in theatrical circles yesterday that Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., is to dispose of his managerial interest in the Manhattan Theatre to Joseph Grismer was absolutely denied at the theatre last evening. It was said there that such a proposition had never come up in any form.

The Manhattan Theatre lease, held by William A. Brady and Mr. Ziegfeld, has several years to run, and they are in thorough harmony concerning all matters of policy and their common interests, which will be augmented by several important new productions.

THE IRWIN SISTERS DISAGREE.

Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision on an application made by Henry A. Du Souchet, author of the comedy entitled "My Friend from India," for an injunction to restrain Henry B. Sire and May Irwin from interfering with him in the production of his play, "The Swell Miss Fitzswell."

The action is really a controversy between May Irwin and her sister, Flo Irwin. Miss Flo Irwin wants to take the play on tour through the country, but her sister and Mr. Sire assert that the piece was sold to Mr. Sire and that he has the contract for it.

Mr. Du Souchet claims that the play was only leased, and that as May Irwin declined to produce it now, he wanted to put it on the road.

Justice Bischoff decided that the play had been sold, but said he would reserve his decision until he read the papers in the case. At the same time he intimated that Mr. Du Souchet's only remedy was by an action to reform the contract.

THE AMERICAN'S NEW LESSEE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS March 29. — Henry Greenwall, lessee of the New Orleans Grand Opera House and head of the Greenwall Theatrical Circuit Company, who has just secured the American Theatre in New York City for a term of five years, said in an interview to-day:

"I propose to give New York an entirely new departure in the amusement line. I am going to do at the American exactly what I have done at the Grand this season. In other words, I will put in a first-class stock company to produce standard plays at popular prices. The charges of admission will be the same as they are in New Orleans. Heretofore $1.50 and $2 has been the ruling rate in New York, and I propose to show what can be done at prices within reach of everybody. Our success here has been phenomenal, and I fully expect to duplicate it."

"Do you expect to manage the American personally?" asked the reporter.

"Well, I will be up there a good deal of the time. That is a detail, however, that I have not fully arranged. I have been talking to Walter Baldwin about going up, too. My new connection will immensely strengthen my hand, and enable me to secure a superior class of attractions—better plays and better people."

Changes of Bill at Madison Square.

It has been decided by Daniel and Charles Frohman to discontinue their present attraction at the Madison Square Theatre, "Twelve Months Later," the sequel to the "White Horse Tavern," which was produced last Monday night for the first time, and substitute the latter play, with the same cast, for a period of one week. It will then be followed by George H. Broadhurst's farce, "Why Smith Left Home," for an engagement of three weeks.

Melba to Sing in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 29.—Mme. Melba will appear in concert to-morrow at the Philharmonic, with Dr. Joseph Joachim, the violinist.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A touch of Spring in the atmosphere yesterday made the Avenue and the up-town fashionable districts lively and gay, and there was much driving in the Park. To-day brings little of incident to the members of the gay world. The Afternoon Tea Club will meet at Mrs. James Hude Beekman's, 25 East Forty-seventh Street; the various committees of women on the coming Cuban Orphan Festival will hold their meetings; Mrs. Erving Winslow of Boston will read in the small ballroom of the Waldorf at noon, and Miss Frances Carter will recite, in costume, George Eliot's "Spanish Gypsy" at the same place in the afternoon. The Friday Evening Badminton Club will meet, and the performance of Mozart's "Magic Flute" at the opera will draw a large and brilliant house.

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At the meeting of the Bellevue Sewing and Knitting Class at Miss Leary's yesterday Heinrich Meyn, Miss Alice Murray, and Miss Sullivan sang. The class will meet again at Miss Leary's on Thursday morning next, April 5.

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Mrs. Howard Wainwright (Miss Walker) gave last evening at her residence, 22 West Forty-sixth Street, an informal reception, at which the entertainment was banjo playing by a troupe of colored men. About ninety guests were present, and a supper was served.

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Yesterday's record of social doings is a brief one. Miss Jane Meade Welch lectured in her studio, in Carnegie Hall, on "America Under the Constitution," her subject specifically being "John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson"; M. Boisse, at Miss Robinson's, lectured on "The Huguenots," and Prof. Wisner, at Mrs. S. B. French's, on "The Political Side of the Empress Eugénie's Life and the Animosity of the French Toward Her," to which he attributed the downfall of the empire. These incidents interested many people during the morning hours. During the evening others were entertained at the final meeting of the season of the Knickerbocker Whist Club at Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd's. There was a meeting of the Knickerbocker Riding Club at Durland's, a card party at Miss Clementina Furniss's, a musicale at Mrs. Howard Wainwright's, and a meeting of the Junior Thursday Evening Club at Mrs. Benjamin S. Church's, where the concluding paper in a series on "The Inspirations of the Poets" and on "The Inspiration of Love" was read.

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There were numerous dinners last evening. The largest, one of thirty-six covers, was given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at her residence, 25 East Seventy-eighth Street. The color scheme of the table decorations was yellow, the flowers used being daffodils, jonquils, and genesta. The flowers were arranged in gold and silver vases. After the dinner Mackenzie Gordon, who was one of the guests, sang a new song by Hadley, "How Do I Love Thee," an adaptation of one of Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese," and several German songs by Franz. Among Mrs. Fish's guests were the Marquis de San Vito, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Miss Laura Swan, Miss Gray, Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, Samuel Blagden, Mr. De Navarro, and Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith. A Hungarian orchestra played during the dinner, which was followed by an impromptu dance. Mrs. Fish wore a gown of yellow chiffon, with panels of dull red.

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Mrs. George B. De Forest of 14 East Fiftieth Street, who was also one of the dinner givers of last night, is to give a large luncheon on Tuesday, April 3, and a smaller one on the following Thursday, April 5.

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The engagement is announced of Barry Bracken, a young Irish lawyer, resident for some years in this city, and Mrs. Clio Hinton Huneker, the sculptress, and sister of Mrs. Roland Hinton Perry. In a recent notice of the engagement of Frederick O. Spedden and Miss Stone of this city it was stated that Mrs. Stone, Miss Stone's mother, was formerly Miss Georgiana Colgate. It appears that the present Mrs. Stone, who was Miss Colgate, is the step-mother of Mr. Spedden's fiancée. Her own mother, before her marriage, was Miss Margaretta Corning, a daughter of the late H. K. Corning of this city. The fact that the present Mrs. Stone is Miss Stone's step-mother is not indicated in the Social Register.

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The death of Frederic Bronson, which occurred at Palermo, Sicily, yesterday, was a great shock to numbers of people, and the flags of the Knickerbocker, Union, Metropolitan, New York Yacht, Racquet, and other clubs were all half masted on receipt of the news. Mr. Bronson's obituary will be found in another column. He married a daughter of the late A. Gracie King, a younger sister of Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer and Frederick Gore King. His sister, who died some years ago, married Egerton Winthrop, Sr. No man of his years in New York social life was more liked and respected than Mr. Bronson, and sincere sympathy is expressed for his wife, and his only child, Miss Elsa Bronson, who survive him. Mr. Bronson, when he left here some weeks ago, was apparently in the best of health, and looked forward to his holiday abroad with keen anticipation.

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The wedding of Miss Susan De Forets Day and Dr. Charles T. Parker at the Brick Church on Wednesday, April 4, is to be quiet and simple, and not many guests have been invited. Miss Day will have no maid-of-honor or bridesmaids. James P. Parker of Boston, a brother of the bridegroom, will be best man, and the ushers are to be Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris, John G. Beresford, David Willcox, Dr. William G. Lyle, Dr. Franklin Dexter, and Robert Hall McCormick, a nephew of Miss Day. Contrary to many published statements, the honeymoon will not be spent on Miss Day's yacht the Scythian, as it has been chartered until the middle of May.

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Miss Betty Hare, whose marriage to George Barclay Rives is to be celebrated at Grace Church on Tuesday, April 24, will have her younger sister as her maid of honor, and two little girl attendants, one a sister of Mr. Rives, and the other a cousin of Miss Hare. Bishop Hare of South Dakota, the bride's uncle, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, will perform the ceremony. Among the ushers will be Thomas Cadwalader and Arthur Wehler of Philadelphia, Livingston Kean, and the Messrs. Montgomery and Meredith Hare, brothers of the bride.

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Miss Eleanor Jay Robinson, daughter of the late E. Randolph Robinson, who will be married at her residence, 23 Washington Square, Wednesday next to James Lowell Putnam of Boston, will have a very quiet wedding, only relatives and a very few intimate friends being bidden to the ceremony, which will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix at 3:30 o'clock. The wedding will be followed by a large reception. Miss Robinson will have no attendant. Among the ushers will be Mr. Coolidge, and Messrs. Lincoln and Forbes.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bromley, who have returned to Washington since their honeymoon, were in town on Wednesday, when they bade bon voyage to Sir Henry and Lady Bromley and Miss Bromley, who sailed for England. The Bromleys will, late in April, sail for England and then go to Paris. Lord Pauncefote and family will pass the Summer in America, stopping for a time at Manchester-by-the-Sea and paying a visit to Newport.

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There will be a small reception on Sunday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. George Walker, who is to marry Mr. Whaley on Tuesday next. It will be merely a family affair for relatives and a few intimate friends who have not yet met Mr. Whaley. Mr. and Mrs. Whaley will after this Spring live in Charleston, S. C., which for many years was the home of Mrs. Walker.

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Among those who are returning from Florida this week are the Misses Kerhochan of Madison Square. Mr. and Mrs. George Clarke and the Misses Clarke are also expected in town by Saturday. The Anson Phelps Stokes party will arrive the beginning of next week. They are now at St. Augustine.

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A farewell dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. Legendre of New Orleans to Mrs. Legendre's aunt, Mrs. John Morris, who has been passing the Winter in the Crescent City. Mrs. Morris and her son, Mr. "Dave" Morris, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. "Dave" Morris, who was Miss Shepard, will, after a short stay at the Throg's Neck residence, go to Bar Harbor for the Summer.

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Archbishop Corrigan will sail on April 21 on the Kaiser Wilhelm for Genoa. From thence he will go to Rome. The Rev. Father James Connoly, who was one of the Roman Catholic Chaplains in Cuba and Puerto Rico during the Spanish war, will go with him as Secretary. They will return in August. Before the Archbishop's departure, he will preside at an entertainment to be arranged by Miss Leary, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, and others in aid of a Roman Catholic charity.

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Reports from Philadelphia still speak of the severe illness of Mrs. Edward Morrell, the cousin of Mrs. Vinton Dahlgren and Miss Josephine Drexel. Mrs. Morrell, who has been passing the Winter at Lakewood, returned to Philadelphia last week. She is said to be in a very serious condition. The little son of Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, who met with such a serious accident early in the season, falling over the stairway from the third to the first story of Mrs. Dahlgren's residence, is recovering rapidly, and there will be no serious results from his mishap.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 29.—John A. Pinard has rented for the coming season No. 3 Pinard cottage to William M. Kingsland of Scarborough-on-the-Hudson.

The recent arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. L. B. McCagg, Mrs. Le Roy King, Mrs. E. J. Herrick, and John R. Caswell.

Truex—Hewitt.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 29.—Miss Grace Ward Hewitt, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. C. Hewitt of Park Street, and granddaughter of Abram Hewitt of New York, was married to Charles Oakley Truex of Grove Street, Montclair, tonight in the First Presbyterian Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Junkin. The bride was dressed in white satin with Duchess lace trimmings.

THE BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

Now Has 149,676 Volumes—Donations and Increased Clientage.

James L. Morgan, Jr., President of the Brooklyn Library, has presented his annual report to the members of the library. A few of the statistics given show that 2,860 volumes were purchased during the year, 385 were added by binding of periodicals, and 2,377 by donations. The total is 5,622. Deduction of books sold and worn out, numbering 2,099, leaves the net increase 3,523 volumes. The average cost of books bought was $1.877, and the total number of volumes now in the library is 149,676. Books issued for home reading, 86,057. The membership on March 1 was 2,473.

The engineers' club of the library now has 150 members. The reading rooms keep on file 323 periodicals and newspapers. The collection of classified pamphlets numbers nearly 19,000 pieces. The reference department has been more largely used than in any former year The total net receipts for the year from all sources was $19,337.89 and the total expenses for all purposes $19,701.24.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry W. T. Mali.

Col. Henry W. T. Mali, senior member of the importing and commission house of H. W. T. Mali & Co., at 85 Worth Street, died Wednesday of gout at his home, 153 West Seventy-fifth Street, in his fifty-fifth year. He was a native of New York. His father, H. W. T. Mali, came to this country in 1824, and was the first Consul appointed by the Belgian Government to New York. A cousin, Pierre Mali, is the present Consul in this city.

During the war of the rebellion, Col Mali was attached to the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He was severely wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness and received slight wounds on two other occasions. He was only eighteen years old when he was in command of his regiment. He was formerly a member also of the Seventh Regiment, and at one time Colonel of its veteran association.

Col. Mali was for five years a Governor of the Union Club, for thirty years a member of the Union League Club, also a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and at different times connected with a number of other organizations of a social and business nature.

Col. Mali was a great admirer of horses, at one time possessing a stock farm between Lenox and Stockbridge, Mass. For a number of years he was President of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, and until his illness he was a Director in the National Horse Show Association of America.

Four or five years ago he sold the grounds on which are located the present New York University buildings, at University Heights. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 2 P. M., at Trinity Chapel. Burial will be in Woodlawn. Col. Mali was a bachelor.

Carl F. Eglinger.

News of the death of Carl F. Eglinger was bulletined yesterday on the Cotton Exchange, which he joined in 1891, and of which he was a prominent member, though his active participation in the business of the Exchange had practically ceased several years ago. Mr. Eglinger died at his home, 152 West Forty-ninth Street, yesterday morning. His funeral will probably take place to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Eglinger was born in Manheim, Germany, fifty-seven years ago, and engaged in the cotton business there before coming to this country. Some years ago Mr. Eglinger, who settled in the South after reaching America, was President of the Mobile Cotton Exchange and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange at different times. He was once prominently identified with the Savannah Cotton Exchange as well. Later he came to this city and became connected with the local cotton export house of Scheuler & Co., representing them on the Cotton Exchange for a considerable time. They went out of business four or five years ago, and Mr. Eglinger's services were then secured by a champagne importing house, Charles Graef & Co., with whom he remained till his death. Though not an active cotton dealer in recent years he was a well-known figure at the Exchange.

He was a member of the New York Club, the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, the Democratic Club, the Atlantic Yacht Club, and the Deutscher Verein.

Frederic Bronson.

Frederic Bronson of this city died yesterday from pneumonia at Palermo, Italy. Mr. Bronson was in good health when he left New York on the Auguste Victoria last January. After a recent voyage on the Mediterranean, however, he contracted a cold, from which pneumonia developed. His New York home was at 174 Madison Avenue and he had a country house at Greenfield, Conn. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

Mr. Bronson was born July 20, 1850, of English parents. He was a member of the class of '71, Columbia College, and was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1873. He was Treasurer of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company and a Director of the Savings Bank for Merchants' Clerks. He became a Trustee of Columbia University in 1896 and had since served on the Buildings and Grounds Committee and the Finance Committee.

He was a Director of the Lying-in Hospital and a manager of the House of Refuge. He was President of the Coaching Club, Vice President of the Union Club, a Trustee of the City Club, and a member of the Knickerbocker, Racquet and Tennis, Country, Metropolitan, Down Town, Riding and Driving, Church, and New York Yacht Clubs, and of the Delta Phi Fraternity.

Philetus Sawyer.

Philetus Sawyer, who had been well known as a prominent Wisconsin Republican for the last forty years, died at the home of his son in Oshkosh, Wis., yesterday morning after a short illness from stomach trouble.

Mr. Sawyer was born in Whiting, Vt., in 1816, but his family moved to New York shortly after his birth. He received a common school education in New York and went to Wisconsin in 1847 to engage in the lumber business. In 1857 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and in 1861 was re-elected. After serving two terms as Mayor of Oshkosh he was elected to Congress in 1861. He held his seat until 1871, when he refused to stand again. In 1881 he was elected United States Senator, and re-elected in 1887.

Mr. Sawyer was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1864, 1876, and 1880, and in 1896 headed the Wisconsin delegation to the convention that nominated President McKinley. He leaves one son, Edgar P. Sawyer of Oshkosh, two married daughters, and many grand children and great grandchildren.

Theodore Reynolds.

Theodore Reynolds, fifty-seven years old, who was reputed to be worth almost $10,000,000, and was owner of two woolen mills and a straw shop in Boston, and third largest stockholder of the Boston and Albany Railroad, died in Boston yesterday after a supposedly slight illness of several weeks. He leaves a half brother, Eli Reynolds, of Medway.

Obituary Notes.

C. K. HOLLIDAY of Topeka, Kan., one of the Directors and founders of the Santa Fé Railway, died yesterday, aged seventy-six years.

Mrs. ELIZABETH R. MESHURUE, a sister-in-law of John Clark, the singer, better known as Signor Brocolini, died at her home, 406 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

MAURICE F. HAWES, a Yale freshman, died yesterday at New Haven as a result of an operation for appendicitis. He was eighteen years of age, and his home was in Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. ELIZA TILESTON BRYSON, widow of Peter M. Bryson, died suddenly yesterday in Bermuda. Mrs. Bryson was a daughter of the late Thomas Tileston, and resided at 26 East Thirty-eighth Street.

ARTHUR PRATT, for thirty years an optician on Nassau Street, Manhattan, died at his home, 24 Hanover Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday from Bright's disease. He was born in Birmingham, England, in 1842.

Capt. LEWIS B. BEARDSLEY, a veteran of the war of the rebellion, died on Wednesday in his eighty-fifth year at his home, 1,538 Bushwick Avenue, Williamsburg. He was born in New York, and served in the civil war.

Dr. FRANCIS SINCLAIR BARBARIN, for twenty-seven years the Curator of the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington, died yesterday. He was born in Newport, R. I., sixty-seven years ago, and was well known in art circles throughout the country.

JAMES B. SLEVIN, sixty years old, who had been engaged in the chandling business in New York for the past twenty-five years, died at his home in Franklin Place, Plainfield, N. J., yesterday. He was born in Cincinnati. His partner in business, Eugene A. Gross, died two weeks ago. Mr. Slevin leaves a widow and two children—a son and a daughter.

The Rev. PAUL PONZIGLIONE, assistant pastor of the Holy Family Church at Chicago, died yesterday, aged eighty-three years. He was born in Italy, and belonged to a noble family. He came to America in 1848, after having been wounded and taken prisoner by the revolutionists in Italy. During his early years in America he served as a missionary among the Indians in Missouri.

Mrs. GRACE GEORGIANNA MAXWELL, widow of La Sulls E. Maxwell, died yesterday at her home, 489 Washington Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Maxwell was a daughter of William Theobald Wolfe Tone and Catherine Anne Sampson Tone. Her father was born in Dublin in 1791 and died in New York in 1828. He was the eldest son of the Irish patriot, Theobald Wolfe Tone. Mrs. Maxwell leaves seven children.

HOSEA KINGMAN, formerly District Attorney of

GODDARD DEFEATS HESS

Probable Result of the Twelfth Congress District Fight.

MR. HESS'S GRAVE CHARGES

Says He Will Appeal to the Courts to Punish Violations of the Primary Law.

The latest reports from the Twelfth Congress District fight at the primaries indicate that Capt. F. Norton Goddard has beaten Charles A. Hess by a small though safe majority for National delegate to Philadelphia. Each side, however, still claims the victory, and in support of his claim Mr. Hess points to the fact that Richard M. Lush, who was chosen in Mr. Goddard's Assembly district, is for him. Mr. Lush corroborates him, and Capt. Goddard admits it. Nevertheless, the latter says he has enough and to spare without Mr. Lush.

A significant feature of the battle is that Mr. Hess is gradually reducing the size of his alleged majority of the delegates. While he declines to give the names of his two lawyers, he yesterday began, according to his own statement, to establish his right in the courts to a majority of the delegates in the Twelfth District. Just how he is going about it Mr. Hess would not tell a TIMES reporter, but he said he had no doubt that all points in dispute would be decided in his favor.

Mr. Hess, for instance, says that in the Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Assembly District the ballot of one of the voters in the Fourth District was by mistake placed in the Third District ballot box. If this were changed, it would make the vote in the Fourth District 27 to 27, and cost Capt. Goddard a delegate.

Mr. Hess charges irregularities in the handling of ballots, fraudulent voting, and direct violations of the Penal Code with reference to the intent of the Primary Election law. Continuing, he said:

"I propose to contest the returns from the Twentieth and Twenty-fifth Assembly Districts, and I think I can show, without a doubt, that in the Fifth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District the Inspectors violated the election law. I claim 57 of the 109 delegates [Mr. Hess claimed 59 on Tuesday night] in the Twelfth Congressional District, even though the returns appear to give Capt. Goddard a majority of three, and when this contest is decided, I am certain I will establish my right to at least 62 delegates.

"Now, for instance, in the Twentieth Assembly District it is claimed that Capt. Goddard is entitled to all of the thirty-two delegates. That is false. I have two, at least, there. Besides, I can prove that in at least two of the election districts of the Twentieth Assembly District Capt. Goddard's friends had repeaters vote on the names of dead men and of people who are sick in bed. My lawyers will establish this contention.

"The Goddard people, too, received the active support of members of Tammany Hall. Members of the latter organization have recently been enrolled as Republicans simply in order to defeat me. Now that may not be exactly against the primary law, but the primaries were never intended to allow any man to evade the law in such a manner, and we purpose testing such tricks in the courts."

Capt. F. Norton Goddard, while still quite ill at his home, pooh-poohed the charges of Mr. Hess, and said he would squarely meet any issue that Mr. Hess might raise in the courts.

Capt. Goddard's friends talked in a similar strain, said they were confident they had achieved a victory, and declared that Mr. Hess's threat of a resort to the courts was a confession of defeat.

John McCullagh, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Bureau of Elections, said, when the Hess-Goddard controversy was called to his attention:

"I have heard the rumors of alleged frauds here and there. I will say that if any evidence of fraud is presented to me occurring in either the Hess, Goddard, or Sheehan districts, I will present it to the Grand Jury and do all in my power to have those who are guilty convicted."

As the matter now stands the result in the Twelfth Congress District is very close, and, as has been heretofore stated, the convention on April 5 will have to decide it.

It is claimed that the Hess people, without the consent of the gentlemen named, made Gen. B. F. Tracy and Dr. Thomas Hunt their candidates for delegates in the Twenty-first Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. Gen. Tracy is a non-resident there. The Goddard delegates there, Thomas W. Folsom and Charles A. Peabody, Jr., won by a vote of 36 to 5.

The incident has caused a suggestion that the primary law should be amended to prohibit the use of any man's name as a delegate without his consent.

MR. BLISS'S CANDIDACY.

Politicians Say He Will Accept the Vice Presidential Nomination.

Nearly every Republican politician of note who visits the city expresses the hope that Cornelius N. Bliss will be nominated for Vice President. These frequent expressions, supplemented by the action of the Eighteenth Assembly District Association in declaring for Mr. Bliss, have alarmed the friends of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who claimed that the Brooklyn man had a "sure thing" on second place.

Mr. Bliss, it is declared, is in no sense a candidate in the sense of seeking the nomination, and at the outset it was believed he would positively refuse it. Now those who most enjoy his confidence assert that Mr. Bliss would accept for the good of the party. Mr. Bliss refused the Secretaryship of the Navy, but finally, after much solicitation, consented to temporarily serve as Secretary of the Interior.

The best informed politicians who visit the Fifth Avenue Hotel say that, while they like Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Bliss will, they firmly believe, get the nomination.

Gruber Beaten in Fallows's District.

The returns as given to the reporters at the primary elections on Tuesday indicated that Abraham Gruber carried the Eighth Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District by a vote of 83 to 62. Assemblyman Fallows is a resident of that district. The official figures show that ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin's delegates won there. In other words, Mr. Gruber was beaten by 21 votes in Mr. Fallows's election district.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Conference of Presidents—East-Bound Freight Rates Discussed.

The conference of Presidents of the principal railroads of the central traffic and trunk line territory, which began on Wednesday at the Waldorf-Astoria was concluded yesterday. The meeting was attended by President Callaway of the New York Central, President Newman of the Lake Shore, President Ingalls of the Big Four, and Senator Depew. The other roads represented were the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Michigan Central, Nickel Plate, Wabash, Vandalia, Clover Leaf, Chicago and Alton, Erie, and the Grand Trunk.

The principal topic under discussion was the east-bound freight rate situation, which, although not considered as dangerously near a rate war, was yet regarded as sufficiently serious to require the attention of the Presidents. The prevailing sentiment was that during such a period of prosperity as the present one rates should be maintained uniformly by all the railroads on a reasonable basis, and it was decided to discountenance rate cutting. As one of the main disturbing causes, the sharp competition of Gulf ports for export traffic was recognized, and it was suggested that it would be impossible to demand higher rates for grain from Western points to New York than are charged from the same points to the Gulf ports. While no definite action was taken, a general understanding of the requirements of the situation was reached.

M. E. Ingalls, President of the "Big Four" system, said after the conference: "The conference was nothing but a friendly discussion of the rate situation, and the result has been entirely satisfactory. There will be no rate war, and rates will be maintained on a reasonable basis."

Mr. Ingalls admitted to a TIMES reporter that rates would shortly be increased, as business conditions warranted it.

Mr. Ingalls then denied the rumor that he was to hold important conferences while abroad, saying that he was going simply on a pleasure trip. "The 'Big Four,'" he added, "is in better shape and earning more money than ever before, and I can safely leave it for a little recreation, knowing that the Vanderbilts will take good care of it while I am gone."

CUBAN RAILROAD PURCHASES.

Sir William Van Horn Tells of His Trip to the Island.

Sir William Van Horn, who was formerly for a long time President of the Canadian Pacific, has just returned from Cuba, where he intends to make extensive investments in railroad and other properties. He said yesterday that the reports of his acquisition of all the Cuban railroads were very much exaggerated.

"While my investments are not as large as has been stated, yet I have considerable confidence in the future of Cuba, enough, in fact," said he, "to invest some money in certain enterprises on the island. I am very much impressed with the excellent condition of affairs down there, principally due to the efforts of Gen. Wood, and I believe that when the United States gets ready to grant self-government to that people, they will be very well able to take care of themselves."

When asked what he thought about the relations of the Canadian Pacific to American lines, Sir William said that it had always been the policy of that road to prevent rate wars. "The Canadian Pacific," he said, "would not go into any agreements, simply because its officers knew very well that such agreements are never kept. I have seen more than one cast-iron agreement go overboard, and it is simply a waste of time to talk about them. The Canadian Pacific has always tried to maintain friendly relations with the other lines, although it has frequently and wrongly been made the scapegoat to cover the acts of other lines."

INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

Cullen Amendments Opposed by Western Railroad Interests.

The first objection to the Cullom amendments to the inter-State commerce law comes from shippers in Milwaukee. Their protest was presented in the Senate by Senator Spooner, and proceeds on the ground that the new bill will abolish competition by leaving the matter of fixing rates with the commission, thus establishing a uniform classification. Shippers it is argued, would be entirely in the hands of the commission and would have to rely on its fairness and intelligence. The task of making uniform rates is by them considered too large for any body of men.

This protest is believed to reflect the views of Western lines on which Milwaukee shippers have always been more or less dependent. That the Eastern view is not the same was again demonstrated by an expression on this question by M. E. Ingalls, President of the "Big Four," who said yesterday: "Vanderbilt interests have never been opposed to legislation on this point, and they are not now. What other roads think I do not know."

This is in line with the views recently expressed by Senator Depew. A well-known New York shipper expressed the opinion yesterday that unless greater power were conferred on the Inter-State Commerce Commission the State Legislatures would take the matter in hand, which would be decidedly less desirable to all concerned.

BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

Opposition Given a Hearing by Legislative Committee at Boston.

BOSTON, March 29.—The Legislative Committee on Railroads heard opponents of the lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad to the New York Central to-day. Several prominent lawyers representing various stockholders presented arguments against the proposition as embodied in a bill now before the Legislature giving the required executive approval of the lease.

The principal speaker was R. M. Morse, representing Charles U. Cotting, who offered three amendments, stating that his client would withdraw opposition if they were adopted or reported with the bill. The first compels the New York Central to make returns to the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners; the second provides that the New York Central shall expend $5,000,000 on terminals in Boston; the third that the surplus of Boston and Albany earnings over 8 per cent. shall be used in the improvement of the road in this State, and that fares and freight rates shall be reduced. Each amendment provided that if this is not done, the approval of the lease shall be withdrawn.

T. C. Bates of Worcester also spoke in opposition to the lease.

Lake Shore Rates.

Regarding the reported decision of the Lake Shore to make Summer tourist rates via Albany to Boston, Portland, and other New England points, President W. H. Newman yesterday said: "I have not talked to our General Passenger Agent about these rates, because I don't believe that he has any intention of making such rates. Rates of this kind are never fixed until shortly before they are to be put into effect."

Rome and Carrollton Sold.

The Rome and Carrollton Railroad was sold at Rome, Ga., yesterday, under foreclosure proceedings, instituted by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York. The Chattanooga, Rome and Southern was the purchaser.

BLAMES MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Hyland Says She Is the Cause of His Domestic Infelicity.

According to affidavits submitted by James Hyland, a gas inspector, employed in Brooklyn, in his action for a separation from his wife, he has been sorely inflicted with "too much mother-in-law." The question of alimony was argued before Justice Jenks, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. In an affidavit submitted by Hyland in answer to a charge of cruelty made by his wife he says:

"If I was of the pugnacious disposition my wife paints me, then I should have long ago grabbed my mother-in-law bodily and ousted her from my home, and there would have been no occasion for this suit."

Hyland goes into details of his married life in his petition for a separation. His whole grievance appears to be against his mother-in-law. He declares that he would even now take his wife back if she would only give up her mother and live with him and their two children.

Hyland married Winifred Wilkinson on Aug. 6, 1893. For a time, it appears, they lived happily in their home in Brooklyn. The trouble in the person of the mother-in-law developed seriously about three years ago. From the papers in the case, it seems that in 1898 Hyland consulted a lawyer as to the best plan of getting rid of her. He was advised to move into another house, where there would be no room for her.

Acting on this advice, he rented another house, and one day had the furniture removed there. His wife wanted to know what was to become of her mother. He replied that the house was only for his wife and children and that mothers-in-law were barred.

Mrs. Hyland refused to go to her new home on these terms, and she finally carried the day, and room was made for her mother.

More legal advice was sought from time to time, until the present action was the result.

"During all the years of their married life," continues the affidavit, "plaintiff's mother-in-law has insisted upon living with them, and when ordered away would refuse to go, or leave only to return again shortly thereafter. The sole reason why the plaintiff and defendant do not agree and are now living apart is because plaintiff's mother-in-law, who now resides with defendant, insists upon living with them. She abuses him, makes his life miserable, and poisons his wife's mind against him."

The plaintiff declares that he never went out nights and that he helped his wife care for the children and her domestic duties, "such as washing the dishes, sweeping the floor, making the beds, ironing clothes, &c."

Hyland's sister and some neighbors make affidavits, which accompany his petition.

Mrs. Hyland is now living with her mother at Jamaica, L. I. In her application for alimony and counsel fees she makes affidavit denying her husband's charges. Her mother joins her in the denial.

Mrs. Hyland alleges that her husband was cruel to her and threatened her life, and that he assaulted her with a jackknife on Nov. 7, 1899, and that he has an ungovernable temper and is subject to "frequent bursts of rage."

Jacob S. Strahl, counsel for Hyland, presented an answering affidavit denying Mrs. Hyland's charges, and Justice Jenks reserved his decision on the question of alimony and counsel fees.

EXCITEMENT IN ASSEMBLY.

Speaker Threatens S. F. Hyman of New York with Expulsion.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—What proved to be the most exciting scene up to date of the present session of the Legislature took place this afternoon in the Assembly, when S. F. Hyman of New York was arraigned before the bar of the House because he refused to vote on a question, and Speaker Nixon, who had left the chair, threatened to make a motion to have the offending member expelled, which, under the rules, could have been done. Mr. Hyman finally was permitted to withdraw his refusal, and cast his vote. His action did not meet with the approval of the leaders of the Tammany delegation, of which he is a member.

The trouble arose over a resolution offered by Mr. Lewis of Monroe that Christian B. Synder and William Hammerle of Syracuse be arrested and brought before the bar of the House, to be punished for contempt for refusing to answer questions asked of them when they appeared before the sub-committee of the Cities Committee, which is investigating the deficit in the finances of Syracuse. Mr. Lewis is Chairman of the sub-committee, and he charged that Snyder and Hammerle had refused to explain certain business transactions they had had with the City Government of Syracuse.

Mr. Trainor of New York, the minority member of the committee, opposed the resolution on the ground that the questions asked of the witnesses had related to private business, and that the committee had no legal right to pry into the matter. Mr. Trainor characterized the attempt of the majority to punish the men as a piece of politics, and asked why Frank Platt had not been punished because of a refusal to answer questions when he was a witness before the Mazet committee.

Mr. Allds, the majority leader, favored the resolution, and said it was time that witnesses were made to understand that they could not treat legislative committees with disrespect.

Mr. Trainor retorted by saying that the two men had simply followed his advice; that he had told them not to answer. Mr. Green of New York also opposed the resolution, saying that it was a serious matter to deprive a man of his liberty, unless he had committed some offense.

On the roll call Mr. Green asked unanimous consent to be excused from voting, because the question had come up so suddenly that he was not prepared to vote, as he was not convinced as to which was the right side. Mr. Stewart of New York and Mr. Metcalfe of Richmond made similar requests for the same reasons, and were excused.

When Mr. Hyman's name was called he replied that he refused to vote. Speaker Nixon, who was standing in the aisle, immediately moved that Mr. Hyman be arraigned before the bar and punished. The motion prevailed, and the Sergeant at Arms placed the New Yorker under arrest. Under the rules a member under arrest has no right to address the House, but Mr. Hyman, who is a new member and probably violated the rules through inexperience, was permitted to speak. He denounced the majority, and vigorously opposed the attempt to arrest Snyder and Hammerle. At the conclusion of his remarks he voted in the negative.

Speaker Nixon was angry, and threatened to have Mr. Hyman punished, but through the kindly offices of some of the older Democratic members he consented to let the matter drop.

The resolution was passed, and Sergeant at Arms Johnston started at once for Syracuse to arrest the two men. A rumor is in circulation here that Snyder and Hammerle have gone to Canada. If they are caught they can be brought to Albany, and if adjudged guilty can be confined in prison, but only until the adjournment of the Legislature, under a decision of the Court of Appeals.

The last time any one was imprisoned for contempt of a legislative committee was in 1884, when William McDonald was adjudged guilty of contempt of the Senate because of his refusal to answer questions asked by the committee which investigated the water works scandal in New York City.

OVER MAYOR VAN WYCK'S VETO.

Bedell Engineer Bill Repassed—Other Vetoed Measures.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Senate to-day passed over Mayor Van Wyck's veto the Bedell bill providing that locomotive or marine engineers may secure licenses as stationary engineers. The vote was 29 to 14.

Veto messages were also received from Mayor Van Wyck of a bill allowing the Police Commissioners to rehear and determine charges against George H. Walsh, an ex-policeman; of Senator McCarren's bill granting the Controller of the City of New York power over the Wallabout Market in Brooklyn, and of the Remsen bill for the improvement of Bedford Avenue, in Brooklyn.

The bills, with the veto messages, were referred to the Cities Committee.

TENEMENT HOUSE MEASURE.

Gov. Roosevelt Anxious that the Bill Should Become a Law.

ALBANY, March 29.—Gov. Roosevelt earnestly desires the passage of the Tenement House Commission bill. He says the opposition on the ground of the power given to the commission to subpoena witnesses is insincere. The men who would be appointed would not use their power for any other purpose except for the benefit of the poor who live in the congested districts, he says. The only ones who had anything to fear from the bill were the dishonest builders.

It was imperative, the Governor thought, that this bill should get through, so that an attempt could be made to ameliorate the condition of the masses through a commission to be made up of experts like Robert De Forest.

TWO ELECTIONS BILLS PASSED.

Measures for Punishment of Violations Receive Senate's Vote.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Senate to-day passed by a vote of 26 to 17 Senator Elsberg's bill providing that the Attorney General shall appoint a permanent prosecuting officer for prosecuting violations of the election law in New York City without the recommendation of the Governor, as is now provided.

The Senate also passed, 26 to 22, Senator Malby's bill providing stricter penalties for violation of the election law, and making a person convicted a second time of a misdemeanor under the act guilty of a felony, as recommended by Superintendent McCullagh.

NEGRO CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS.

Bill to Repeal the Law For Separate Buildings Passed.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Senate this afternoon passed the Elsberg bill to repeal the law permitting the school authorities to establish separate schools for colored children, the Governor having sent in an emergency message to permit of its immediate consideration.

Senator Grady stated that his only objection to the bill was that it might operate to close schools in New York which had been established for colored children, and if so no facilities were provided for their accommodation elsewhere.

FIRE INSURANCE BILL PASSED.

It Will Compel Payment of Full Amount in Total Loss Cases.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Bryan Insurance bill, which will compel fire insurance companies to pay the full amount of the policy in cases of total destruction of buildings, was passed by the Assembly this afternoon by a vote of 98 yeas to 13 nays, after a call of the House had been ordered.

Assembly Passes a Railroad Bill.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Hill bill permitting railroad corporations to incur indebtedness other than for the completing or operating of their roads passed the Assembly to-day with little debate. Mr. Trainor, (Dem.,) who yesterday opposed the bill, withdrew his opposition, saying he had received a telegram which had eased his mind as to the real intent of the bill, and it was to cover existing conditions in Buffalo only. Mr. Gale (Dem.) ridiculed Mr. Trainor's change of front. Mr. Trainor taunted Mr. Gale with having changed front last year on the Astoria Gas bill.

Bath Home Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Platt bill exempting the Bath Soldiers and Sailors' Home from the supervision of the State Board of Charities passed the Assembly this afternoon without debate. This does not prohibit inspections by the State board.

Major Crane to be Bath Home Trustee.

ALBANY, March 29.—Ex-Commander Joseph W. Kay of the New York Department, Grand Army of the Republic, who was appointed by Gov. Roosevelt as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Bath Soldiers and Sailors' Home, has notified the Governor that because of the pressure of personal business he will be unable to accept the position. Gov. Roosevelt has decided to appoint Major Crane of New York, another veteran, to the position.

Tuberculosis Hospital Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 29. — Assemblyman Henry's bill to provide for the establishment by the City of New York of a hospital for the regular treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis and appropriating $350,000 therefor passed the Assembly to-day. The local Board of Health is to have jurisdiction over the new hospital.

Common-Law Marriage Bill.

ALBANY, March 29.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Weekes's common law marriage bill was reported favorably. Senator Thornton objected to Senator Elsberg's motion to advance the bill to third reading, and it was referred to Committee of the Whole.

West 135th Street Bill Defeated.

ALBANY, March 29.—Senator Ford's bill extending, widening, and changing the grade of West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, in New York City, was defeated by a vote of 22 to 23 in the Senate to-day.

Dr. Chapin Appointed Medical Examiner.

ALBANY, March 29.—The State Board of Regents has appointed Dr. Edward Chapin of Brooklyn a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. A. R. Wright of Buffalo.

MANY BILLS PASSED.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Senate to-day passed more bills than during all the succeeding days of the past two weeks. The passage of bills was made a special order for the afternoon session, and no other business was considered. Among the measures passed were the following:

Senate.

Senator BRACKETT—Amending the tax law relative to taxable transfers of property.

Senator GOODSELL—To allow the Fifth Avenue Stage Company of New York City to run automobiles over their route and to extend the route.

Senator FORD—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York to direct the Controller to issue corporate stock of the city, not to exceed $500,000, for the construction of a drawbridge over the Harlem River connecting the easterly end of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street with East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, in the Twenty-third Ward.

Senator BOYCE—Providing that the President or responsible head of a surface railroad company shall be responsible for violation of the law prohibiting employment for more than ten consecutive hours.

Senator ELSBERG—Dividing the Court of General Sessions of the City and County of New York into five parts, and providing for the election of an additional Judge of the Court of General Sessions.

Senator MITCHELL—Abolishing the grade crossings in the City of New York of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad at King's Bridge Road, East Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Broadway, Corlear Street, Tibbitt Avenue, West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and West Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, in the Bronx.

Senator McCARREN—Extending from sixteen to eighteen years the age at which children may be entitled to participate in the New York Fire Department Relief Fund.

Senator AHEARN—Authorizing the Controller of New York City to issue corporate stock in a sum not to exceed $12,000,000 for improving the water front.

Senator ELSBERG—Authorizing the Board of Examiners of the Department of Education of the City of New York during the years 1900 and 1901 to license as teachers in the elementary schools in the city graduates of the Normal College of the city who shall have completed a three years' course in academic work and a course of study of not less than thirty-eight weeks in the college.

Senator MITCHELL—Providing for the maintenance of a bridge or viaduct across the Jerome Park Reservoir from Jerome Avenue to Sedgwick Avenue, in the City of New York.

Senator G. A. DAVIS—Appropriating $150,000 for the establishment of a State hospital in the Adirondacks for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis.

Senator FORD—Authorizing the New York Connecting Railroad Company to construct its bridge across the East River at an elevation of 135 feet above high water, same to be completed within five years from September, 1900.

Senator ELLSWORTH—Appropriating $100,000 for the payment of the additional expense of bridge-tending and lock-tending on the State canals during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1900.

Senator ELLSWORTH—Appropriating $200,000 for continuing the acquisition of land in the Adirondack Park, and $50,000 for the extension of the Forest Preserve in the Counties of Delaware, Greene, Sullivan, and Ulster.

Assemblyman HENRY—Providing for shorter hours for drug clerks in New York City.

Mr. COLLEY—Amending the Greater New York Charter relating to the distribution of moneys collected on account of taxation of fire insurance companies.

Mr. ALLDS—Providing that the printing of examination question papers required by the University of the State of New York be done in the rooms of the university by its employes.

Senator PLUNKITT—Authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York to purchase a valid charter with authority to construct a bridge over the East River at Blackwell's Island, connecting the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens.

Mr. HILL—Appropriating $550,000, $50,000 of which shall be available this year, for an armory in Buffalo for the Sixty-fifth Regiment, National Guard.

Mr. HITCHCOCK—Appropriating $15,000 for the purchase of a tract to be laid out as a public park, the tract to include the place where the battle of Lake George was fought.

Assemblyman DOUGHTY—Providing for the appointment of a public administrator in counties wherein the office of County Treasurer has been abolished.

Senator BROWN—Providing that the stockholders of a bank may at any time direct that it be closed for the purpose of winding up its affairs by a two-thirds vote of its stock, after written notice to each stockholder of record of the meeting to be held.

Mr. AXTELL—Providing that where a steam railroad crosses the tracks of any other railroad and any street surface railroad hereafter constructed across a steam railroad, the proportion of expense as determined by the Board of Railroad Commissioners shall be paid by each railroad.

Senator PLUNKITT—To exempt the Board of Health in cities of the first-class from the law requiring the purchase of supplies from the State prisons.

Mr. SLATER—Providing for repairs to the County Court House in the City of New York, the leasing of temporary quarters by the court sitting there, pending the repairs and the issuing of bonds by the city to pay the expenses thereof.

Assembly.

Mr. HARBURGER—Authorizing New York City to compensate certain persons for services actually rendered in the office of Commissioner of Jurors for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx.

Mr. SLATER—Relating to the bringing of independent action in the Supreme Court to set aside a will.

Mr. DAVIS—To provide for a monument to the memory of the soldiers of the Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, who fought at Antietam.

Mr. WEEKES—Providing that police clerks in New York City shall file annually with the Secretary of State a statement relative to the number of persons convicted.

Mr. FISKE—Providing that in cases where the judgment is contrary to the weight of the evidence the Appellate Court may, upon its reversal of a judgment, order a new trial.

Mr. HONECK—Giving to the driver of an ambulance in New York City, when on duty, the right of way over all vehicles in the streets, except the United States mail coaches.

Senator D. E. DAVIS—Increasing the salaries of the Inspectors in the Surrogate and County Courts in Kings County from $1,200 to $1,800.

Mr. RODENBECK—Amending generally the insanity law and incorporating other statutes.

Senator STRANAHAN—Amending generally the liquor tax law.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, March 29.—Gov. Roosevelt signed the following new laws to-day:

Senator McCARREN—Authorizing the transfer to New York City of the property of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Authorizing town boards of a county adjoining a city of the first class to lease buildings for the use of Justices of the Peace.

Mr. KNIPP—Amending the forest, fish, and game law to prevent the transportation of birds or game without the State.

Senator Malby—Authorizing Ogdensburg to issue $15,000 4 per cent. bonds for school purposes.

Senator G. A. DAVIS—Relative to changing the number and qualifications of Directors of banks organized prior to Jan. 1, 1892.

Senator WAGNER—Releasing to Arthur Galarneau the State's interest in certain real estate in Brooklyn.

Mr. WILSON—Defining the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Deeds within the Greater New York and ratifying certain acts performed by them.

Senator MARSHALL—Providing that chattel mortgages shall be filed in Greater New York as follows: In the Borough of Brooklyn, in the office of the County Clerk of Kings; in Queens, in the office of the County Clerk of Queens; in Richmond, in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County, and in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, in the office of Register of the County of New York.

Senator GOODSELL—Authorizing the Tuxedo Park Association, Orange County, to appoint special policemen.

Senator McCARREN—Authorizing each of the Justices of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, for the Second Judicial District, to appoint a confidential clerk at a salary of not exceeding $2,000.

BILLS REPORTED FOR TO-DAY.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Committee on Rules of the Assembly will to-morrow report favorably these bills:

Mr. DE GRAW—To provide for the organization of a trust company in Brooklyn.

Senator DAVIS—To empower the Board of Estimate of New York to provide funds for the purchase of headquarters for the Williamsburg Volunteer Firemen's Association.

Senator FORD—Amending the tax law by providing that the term "Special franchise" shall not be deemed to include the crossing of a street, highway, or public place where such crossing is not at the intersection of another street or highway, unless such crossing shall be at other than right angles for a distance of not less than 250 feet, in which case the whole of such crossing shall be deemed a special franchise. This sub-division shall not apply to any elevated railroad.

Senator FORD—Providing that a person who manufactures gunpowder, dynamite, or any explosive in any building occupied by families for living purposes or in which goods are publicly sold is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. DE GRAW—Providing that no stage or omnibus company shall operate in any street or highway in cities of the first class in which a stage route of another company is already established without the latter company's consent.

Mr. WEST—Providing that 10 per cent. of the tax paid by agents of foreign fire insurance corporations to fire departments shall go toward the support and maintenance of the Volunteer Firemen's Home at Hudson.

Mr. COTTON—Appropriating $5,000 for the plans for the erection of an armory for the Naval Militia.

PLEA FOR MORGAN BILL.

Merchants' Association Affirms It Restores Right of Eminent Domain.

William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association, yesterday said that the reply made by the Board of Public Improvements to the association's demand for action on the Morgan bill, now pending in the Legislature, was insufficient.

"After a thorough investigation of the question of water supply," Mr. King said, "the Merchants' Association had the Morgan bill drafted to restore to the city the right of eminent domain. At the demand of the leaders of the majority party, certain water sheds were specified; otherwise there would have been no chance for the bill at all.

"What difference does it make to New York City whether one shed, two, three, or twenty are specified, as long as the city is assured of sufficient water at a reasonable cost? Why should it be necessary to have the whole State at the mercy of the city? The arguments advanced are ridiculous. The right of eminent domain to the city was taken away by the new charter, according to the best legal talent in the city."

Controller Coler said yesterday that the Morgan bill in its present form was undoubtedly favorable to the Ramapo Water Company, and would operate largely against the best interests of the city.

"I have maintained," the Controller said, "that the Ramapo job was not dead. The Morgan bill will not help in the slightest to avert this calamity. We can only escape from the clutches of the company by having the company's charter repealed."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The State Board of Charities bills, aimed at the Gerry society, have been made a special order for Monday night in the Assembly.

It is understood the election of the Rev. Francis Hendricks as Regent will be unopposed on Monday night, the minority members having no candidate.

The Bedell bill providing that after Jan. 1, 1901, railroad freight cars must be equipped with air brakes was moved to third reading in the Senate.

The Senate has appointed a Conference Committee on the bill making an appropriation for the United States Geological Survey. The Assembly bill appropriated $30,000, and the Senate reduced the amount to $20,000.

The Senate Cities Committee has reported favorably the Sullivan bill for the acquisition by this city of lands and water rights adjacent to Ward's Island, in the East River, as an addition to the grounds of the Manhattan State Hospital.

A motion in the Senate yesterday by Senator D. E. Davis to discharge the Taxation Committee from further consideration of his bill to exempt from taxation the library of the Kings County Medical Society was lost, 11 to 27.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:47	Sun sets...6:22	Moon rises...5:16

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:00	Gov. Isl'd...7:25	H. Gate...9:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:28	Gov. Isl'd...7:52	H. Gate...9:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caribbee, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31.

Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
British King, Antwerp		
Cienfuegos, Guantanamo	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		5:30 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hekla, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ontario, Hull		
Polycarp, Para	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam		
Tartar Prince, Azores	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	3:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3.

Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Campania, due at New York April 14, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 19, for dispatch per steamship Goodwin. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 19, for dispatch per steamship Rio Janeiro, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.")

[Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 30.

Hindoo, Hull, March 18.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 27.
Jersey City, Bristol, March 15.
Kurdistan, St. Lucia, March 22.
Lyell, Gibraltar, March 12.
Matanzas, Havana, March 26.
Nicolai H., Copenhagen, March 18.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, March 19.
Queen Olga, London, March 9.
Russian Prince, Hamburg, March 15.
Seguranca, Havana, March 22.
Virginian, London, March 16.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31.

Lucania, Liverpool, March 24.
Phoebus, Algiers, March 17.
Polarstjernen, Leith, March 17.
Prins Willem IV., Port au Prince, March 8.
St. Paul, Southampton, March 24.

SUNDAY, APRIL 1.

Auguste Victoria, Gibraltar, March 26.
El Monte, New Orleans, March 27.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, March 17.
La Bretagne, Havre, March 24.
Marilton, London, March 22.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, March 17.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, March 22.

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

Afridi, Gibraltar, March 19.
Assyria, Hamburg, March 21.
Cyprian Prince, St. Lucia, March 26.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, March 22.
Louisiana, New Orleans, March 28.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3.

Atlas, Newcastle, March 18.
Caracas, La Guayra, March 26.
El Norte, New Orleans, March 29.
Fowe, Gibraltar, March 26.
Southwark, Antwerp, March 24.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

Altai, Jamaica, March 29.
Fournel, Pauillac, March 22.
Munchen, Bremen, March 24.
Patria, Gibraltar, March 21.

Arrived.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool March 21 and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. East of Fire Island at 12:30 A. M. 30th.

SS Inca, (Br.,) Cox, Huelva March 11, with cop-

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdales

3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts

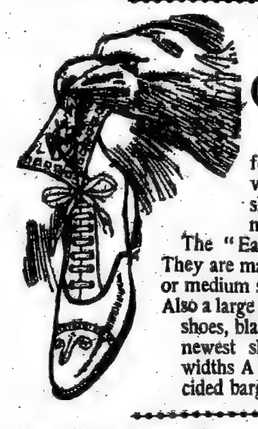

Ladies' Shoes and Oxfords, $1.98 pair

The "American Eagle" $3.50 Shoe for women, in twenty different styles, vici or dongola kid, large variety of shapes to select from, with very light, medium or heavy weight soles.

The "Eagle" Shoes retain their original shape. They are made on the newest mannish lasts, narrow or medium shapes, button or lace.

Also a large line of Ladies' Oxford Ties and low cut shoes, black dongola leather, or tan vici kid skin; newest shapes

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Plans of Yachtsmen for the Coming Season.

RACE SCHEDULES ARRANGED

A Few Changes Made in the Rules in Force Last Season.

Dates for the regattas and special races of the various yacht clubs composing the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound were determined upon last night at the general meeting of the association, held at the Yachtsmen's Club, in West Forty-third Street. In general, last year's relative order of events is preserved in the new schedule. Some changes, however, were necessitated by the introduction of the Hartford Yacht Club's annual regatta on July 4 and the same club's special race, which will be sailed Sept. 1.

Another new event this year is a special race scheduled by the Harlem Yacht Club for July 6. The Huntington Yacht Club's annual regatta, sailed last year on Aug. 26, disappears, and in its place, on Aug. 25, are scheduled the annual races of the Huguenot Yacht Club. Only two events remain undecided on the list. The Autumn regatta of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be sailed either Sept. 8 or Sept. 15. The American Yacht Club's Autumn regatta will fill the date left open by Seawanhaka's choice.

The schedule as adopted follows:

May 19, Saturday, Huguenot Yacht Club special.
May 26, Saturday, New Rochelle Yacht Club, special.
May 30, Wednesday, Harlem Yacht Club, annual.
May 30, Wednesday, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Spring race.
May 30, Wednesday, Bridgeport Yacht Club, special.
June 2, Saturday, Knickerbocker Yacht Club, annual.
June 9, Saturday, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, annual.
June 23, Saturday, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, annual.
June 30, Saturday, New Rochelle Yacht Club, annual.
July 2, Monday, Stamford Yacht Club, annual.
July 3, Tuesday, American Yacht Club, annual.
July 4, Wednesday, Hartford Yacht Club, annual.
July 5, Thursday, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, special.
July 6, Friday, Harlem Yacht Club, special.
July 7, Saturday, Riverside Yacht Club, annual.
July 14, Saturday, Sea Cliff Yacht Club, annual.
July 21, Saturday, Corinthian Yacht Club of Stamford, annual.
Aug. 4, Saturday, Indian Harbor Club, annual.
Aug. 11, Saturday, Hempstead Harbor Club, annual.
Aug. 11, Saturday, Bridgeport Yacht Club, annual.
Aug. 18, Saturday, Horse Shoe Harbor Yacht Club, annual regatta.
Aug. 25, Saturday, Hueguenot Yacht Club, annual.
Aug. 25, Saturday, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, special.
Sept. 1, Saturday, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Autumn race.
Sept. 1, Saturday, Hartford Yacht Club, special.
Sept. 3, Monday, Norwalk Yacht Club, annual.
Sept. 3, Monday, Sachem's Head Yacht Club, annual.
Sept. 22, Saturday, Riverside Yacht Club, Autumn regatta.

A number of amendments to the present racing rules of the association were recommended by the Executive Committee and adopted at the meeting last night. The most important changes are intended to create a class for yawls of over forty-three feet racing measurement; to provide for the filing of certificates regarding the crews of winning yachts; to change the date in Paragraph 8, Rule II., Paragraph 8, edition of 1898,) from Dec. 1, 1898, to Nov. 1, 1896; to create an eighty-foot class for sloops; to revive the rule of 1898, limiting draught; to allow yachts of the thirty-foot classes to carry their regular professional crews; to allow a yacht appearing alone in her class to go into the next larger class without time allowance, and to provide a separate start for all yachts of the same water-line measurement.

The election of a new Executive Committee to serve for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Charles T. Pierce, Chairman; Frank Bowne Jones, Frederick M. Hoyt, E. M. MacLellan, Clinton H. Crane, Charles P. Tower, and Thomas Macdonald.

Those present at the meeting as delegates were C. T. Pierce, Riverside Yacht Club; C. F. Kirby and Frank Bowne Jones, Indian Harbor Yacht Club; H. H. Gordon, Huntington Yacht Club; E. M. MacLellan and Robert Jacob, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club; Clinton H. Crane and J. De Forest, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club; James D. Sparkman and Charles P. Tower, New Rochelle Yacht Club; F. M. Hoyt, Stamford Yacht Club; J. Nelson Gould, Huguenot Yacht Club; E. C. Seward, Sachem's Head Yacht Club; O. H. Cheboorg and H. M. Stephenson, Knickerbocker Yacht Club; C. E. Silkworth, Sea Cliff Yacht Club; Arthur Lane, Thomas H. Smith, and Walter Pearce, Hartford Yacht Club, and Michael Mullin, Corinthian Yacht Club of Stamford.

NEW YORK'S BALL TEAM.

Hawley, the Cincinnati Pitcher, Secured for the Local Nine.

Another player was secured yesterday to strengthen the New York baseball team. This is Hawley of Cincinnati, and with this acquisition the New York Club now has one of the strongest pitching staffs in the League. When on Wednesday night Manager Ewing was notified by John T. Brush that he was free to deal with Hawley, he immediately communicated with him, and yesterday morning received an answer in which Hawley accepted the terms offered. What salary will be paid Hawley could not be learned, but it is generally understood that Hawley would not pitch for a salary less than the League limit, which is $2,400. The club has, with the exception of "Tom" O'Brien, now secured all the players it began to negotiate for two weeks ago. O'Brien is not available at present. Van Haltren is the only player who has not yet signed a contract. He is expected at almost any time, and when he puts in an appearance the team—the strongest that has represented New York since 1895—will be ready to start the season.

Frisbie was among the men at the Polo Grounds yesterday morning when the second day's practice began. This made twelve men who donned uniforms. Carrick and Grady also got to work. The two latter were here on Wednesday, but did not work. Some of the men were a little bit sore in the muscles after their first day's work, but a vapor bath and vigorous rubbing eliminated nearly all the soreness, and in the afternoon practice the men moved around in a lively fashion. Gleason was expected yesterday, but was detained at home in Camden, N. J., because of the illness of his mother. He will probably report to-day. Rusie, Hawley, Hickman, and Foster are expected to be on hand on time to begin work Monday morning. Parke Wilson, the catcher, has not been sent a contract and has practically been released.

Frisbie made an excellent impression with Manager Ewing, who had never seen him handle a ball and bat until yesterday. He is a left-handed batsman, and is what is known as a "free hitter," being able to hit almost any kind of pitching. He is fast on his feet, and quick in handling the ball.

Cornell's Ball Nine Won.

ATHENS, Ga., March 29.—In the baseball game here to-day the Cornell nine defeated the team of the University of Georgia, 7 to 3.

Chicago Defeats Vanderbilt.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 29.—The baseball club of the University of Chicago defeated Vanderbilt University team to-day, 18 to 3.

Answer to Sporting Query.

BASEBALL.—The mistake in the baseball schedule was in the St. Louis games at home. Corrected, Cincinnati plays in St. Louis May 6, 7, 8, 9; June 25, 26, 27. Aug. 10, Oct. 23, 24, 25, 26; Aug. 23, 25, 26; Sept. 25, 26, 27, and Chicago, April 23, 24, 25, 26; Aug. 23, 25, 26; Sept. 25, 26, 27.

K. A. C. Pool.

Gray and Gardner played the only game of pool in the members' championship tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night, the score standing 125 to 117 in Gray's favor.

"Stockings" Conroy Knocked Out.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 29.—"Stockings" Conroy of Troy was knocked out in the third round of a prizefight with Tom "Sharkey of [illegible]

INTERCITY BOWLING MATCH.

Crescent Club of Brooklyn the Victor in a Match Between Teams of Five Athletic Clubs.

In the bowling circles last night interest centred in the inter-city athletic telegraph match, in which teams from the New York Athletic Club, Crescent Athletic Club, Roseville Athletic Association, Providence Athletic Association, and Chicago Athletic Association competed, and which was won by the Crescent Athletic Club. It was the first match ever bowled in this novel manner, and will become an annual fixture. The teams of each club bowled three games on their respective alleys. The club making the highest aggregate score in three games was declared the winner of a championship trophy to be purchased later. There will also be a second team prize, as well as prizes for the high team score, high individual score, and highest individual average for the three games.

There was a big crowd of clubmen at the New York Athletic Club, which had two teams entered, and there was a great deal of interest as to which team would make the best score. The first team won two out of the three games, making a total of 2,574. The second team was close up, with 2,551 pins. Bell of the second team made the best single score, 220, in the second game. He also made the best average, 187, for the three games.

At the Crescent Athletic Club the team bowled in excellent shape, and upon learning that its aggregate score of 2,732 was nearly 200 pins more than the New York Athletic club scores the crowd became enthusiastic, as the New Yorks were the only club feared by the Brooklyn clubmen. The Crescents bowled the splendid average of 910 2-5, and Anderson, with an individual average of 195, will probably win the high individual prize. The winner of this prize cannot be definitely decided until the individual scores are received by mail at the New York Athletic Club.

The Roseville Athletic Association made a bold bid for first prize. The club had two teams entered. The first made 2,706 pins and the second 2,656 The Chicago Athletic Association also had two teams entered, but neither made a score equal to the three clubs in this vicinity. The Western clubmen's first team got 2,517, which was less than the second team of the New York Athletic Club.

The Providence Athletic Association was the first to complete its three games. Its score of 2,467 was known at the New York Athletic Club just after the third game began. The following are the individual scores of the two local clubs:

AT NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB—FIRST GAME.

Team No. 1—Breen, 169; Armstrong, 174; Booth, 165; Klingelhoffer, 182; Arnold, 219. Total, 909.
Team No 2—Carter, 129; Bell, 153; Brown, 175; Toussaint, 147; Clute, 192. Total, 796.

SECOND GAME.

Team No. 1—Breen, 198; Armstrong, 181; Booth, 168; Klingelhoffer, 127; Arnold, 158. Total, 833.
Team No. 2—Carter, 170; Bell, 220; Brown, 170; Toussaint, 194; Clute, 147. Total, 910.

THIRD GAME.

Team No. 1—Breen, 150; Armstrong, 181; Booth, 156; Klingelhoffer, 169; Arnold, 176. Total, 832.
Team No. 2—Carter, 163; Bell, 188; Brown, 172; Toussaint, 167; Clute, 155. Total, 845.
Grand Total—Team No. 1, 2,574; Team No. 2, 2,551.

AT CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB.

FIRST GAME.

Crescent Athletic Club—Bull, 201; Meserole, 169; Kelsey, 156; Anderson, Jr., 190; Doyle, 194. Total, 910.

SECOND GAME.

Crescent Athletic Club—Bull, 169; Meserole, 212; Kelsey, 173; Anderson, Jr., 185; Doyle, 160. Total, 899.

THIRD GAME.

Crescent Athletic Club—Bull, 154; Meserole, 182; Kelsey, 210; Anderson, Jr., 210; Doyle, 167. Total, 923.
Grand total, Crescent Athletic Club, 2,732.

The aggregate scores of the out-of-town games were:

Roseville Athletic Association—First team, 2,706; second team, 2,656.
Providence Athletic Association, 2,467.
Chicago Athletic Association—First team, 2,517; second team, 2,342.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Teams representing the Alliance, Greenwich, and Royal Companies were winners last night in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Alliance—Myers, 161; Bagley, 102; Jones, 175; Weed, 184; Quackenbush, 123. Total, 805.
Union—Hems, 177; Seeley, 116; Cannon, 138; Wood, 111; Tauchert, 170. Total, 712.

SECOND GAME.

Greenwich—Falkland, 240; Fleming, 186; Green, 131; Graxius, 148; Van Saun, 177. Total, 838.
Norwich Union—Gaut, 153; Williams, 122; Olmstead, 148; Porter, 136; Ohl, 170. Total, 729.

THIRD GAME.

Royal—Bergen, 122; Suydam, 139; Booth, 99; Wells, 171; Hendrickson, 171. Total, 702.
Union—Hems, 197; Seeley, 142; Cannon, 120; Wood, 86; Tauchert, 157. Total, 682.

The Sub-Treasury team won two more games in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Importers and Traders'—Benn, 106; Gilmour, 160; Marshall, 179; Lupton, 196; Spencer, 183. Total, 824.
Broadway of Brooklyn—Schaller, 172; Johnson, 144; Wortman, 102; Sandall, 140; Schneider, 162. Total, 720.

SECOND GAME.

Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 162; Oakley, 129; Yates, 115; Copeland, 183; Jenkins, 185. Total, 774.
Broadway of Brooklyn—Schaller, 139; Johnson, 143; Wortman, 141; Sandall, 145; Schneider, 142. Total, 710.

THIRD GAME.

Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 148; Oakley, 188; Yates, 143; Copeland, 167; Jenkins, 184. Total, 830.
Importers and Traders'—Benn, 149; Gilmour, 151; Marshall, 164; Lupton, 172; Spencer, 143. Total, 779.

Philadelphus Council won their final game in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament last night. The Welcome Council finished the season with one victory and two defeats at the same time. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Philadelphus Council—Martin, 174; Medicus, 170; Vanderker, 142; Blersheni, 183; Jenkins, 192. Total, 861
Welcome Council—Peters, 135; F. Wyant, 142; Grosch, 120; Ernest, 96; H. Wyant, 157. Total, 656.

SECOND GAME.

Gilbert Council—Smith, 154; Fuller, 214; Hager, 142; Bierds, 159; Van Tassel, 221. Total, 890.
Welcome Council—Peters, 211; F. Wyant, 150; Grosch, 130; Ernest, 109; H. Wyant, 181. Total, 801.

THIRD GAME.

Welcome Council—Peters, 180; F. Wyant, 151; Grosch, 174; Ernest, 108; H. Wyant, 182. Total, 775.
Washington Irving Council—Thieringer, 183; Campbell, 180; Waterbery, 120; Cordeau, 129; Glendenning, 139. Total, 729.

The East New York team rolled the highest score so far in the Carruthers Brooklyn National tournament last night. It also won two games. The score:

First Game—Imperial, 835; Arlington, 762; second game, East New York, 878; Arlington, 871; third game, East New York, 835; Imperial, 803.

Tournament Games To-day.

National League—Harlem Republican Club, Empire, Kings County.
Columbia League—Corinthian, Colonial, Columbia.
North Side National—Belvidere, Chippewa, Claremont.
Carruthers' National—I. D. K. Reineke, Pontiac Wheelmen.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Atlantics vs. Commonwealth, Brevoort vs. Bedford, Bushwick vs. East New York.

WINNERS OF BANKS CUPS.

Four Records Broken at the New York University Contests Yesterday.

Demonstration day was fittingly celebrated at the New York University yesterday afternoon and evening by holding the annual contests for the thirty Banks Cups for superiority in athletics and gymnastics. With only picked men competing, four New York University records were broken. A factor that aided the record breaking was the heavy handicapping which compelled the scratch men to do their best. The gymnasium was well filled with students, professors, and friends of the university, including a number of women.

Three members of the gymnastic team opened the contests of the afternoon by performing on the flying rings. As was expected, the difficult movements of A. J. Keene secured him the first cup.

In the athletic events the heavy handicapping brought about a record-breaking performance by G. S. Jones, 1902, in the shot put. Jones in the first trial put the weight 34 feet 2½ inches, thereby breaking the record of 32 feet held by himself. The limited entries in the quarter-mile run were well selected, and although Denchfield broke the college record by three-fifths of a second, he was handicapped so heavily that he could do no better than finish in second place. Trede, with a handicap of 1 4-5 seconds, beat him out. The two remaining events in which new records were established were the three-quarter-mile run, won by Trede from scratch in 3:33 1-5, and the pole vault, which Berry won after a leap of 9 feet 9 inches.

Belcher won the all-round championship by getting first place in the horizontal bar performance.

At the conclusion of the evening's performances the winners of the cups were called up and the awards made as follows: B. H. Belcher, 2 firsts, 3 seconds; Trede, 2 firsts; Herrmann, Hyatt, Fernald, MacCracken, Berry, Wilcox, Molleson, Keene, and Jones, each 1 first, and Orr, Irwin, Walton, Denchfield, Herrmann, Hadley, Bedwin, Barron, and Anderson, each 1 second.

The Summaries:

Tumbling.—Won by Wilcox, 1902, 20 points; Belcher, 1901, 18 points, second; Herrmann, 1901, 14 points, third.
220-Yard Dash.—Won by Molleson, 1900, 1 second; Orr, 1903, 2 seconds, second; Denchfield, 1901, scratch, third. Time—0:19 4-5.
Flying Rings.—Won by Keene, 1900, 26 points; Belcher, 1901, 23 points, second; Herrmann, 1901, 20 points, third.
Shot Put.—Won by G. S. Jones, 1902, scratch; Irwin, 1903, 3 feet 8½ inches, second; Kraft, 1903, 3 feet 7 inches, third. Distance, 34 feet 2½ inches. Former record, 32 feet 9 inches.
Side Horse.—Won by Belcher, 1901, 25 points; Walton, 1901, 22 points, second; Herrmann, 1901, 17 points, third.
440-Yard Dash.—Won by Trede, 1903, 1 4-5 seconds; Denchfield, 1901, scratch, second; Reese, 1901, scratch, third. Time—0:58 1-5.
Parallel Bars.—Won by Herrmann, 1901, 26 points; Belcher, 1901, 24 points, second; Blunt, 1902, 21 points, third.
High Jump.—Won by Hyatt, 1901, 1 foot; Irwin, 5 inches, second; Wilding, 1902, 8 inches, third. Height, 6 feet 2 inches.
Chestweight Drill.—Won by Fernald, 1901; Hadley, 1902, second; Keene, 1900, third.
Horizontal Bar.—Won by Belcher, 1901, 25¼ points; Herrmann, 1901, 24½ points, second; Berry, 1902, 22¼ points, third.
All-Round Gymnastic Contest.—Won by B. H. Belcher, 1901, 112¼ points; Herrmann, 1901, second, 101¼ points.
Club Swinging.—Won by MacCracken, 1900; Bedwin, 1903, second.
Three-Quarter Mile Run.—Won by Trede, 1903, scratch; Barron, 1900, 4 2-5 seconds, second; Hyatt, 1901, 7 3-5 seconds, third. Time—3:33 1-5.
Pole Vault.—Won by Berry, 1902, scratch; Anderson, 1903, 3 inches, second; Irwin, 1903, 11 inches, third. Height, 9 feet 9 inches. Former record, 9 feet 6 inches.

BUSY COLUMBIA OARSMEN.

Two 'Varsity Crews and Two Freshmen Crews Tried in the Barges.

Favored by clear skies and the smoothest water, over which a scarcely perceptible breeze barely stirred a few ripples, the Columbia oarsmen had a fine opportunity yesterday afternoon to show what they could do with their barges. On the porch of the Union Club's boathouse, at the head of Lenox Avenue, nearly fifty men had assembled; but many of them stood shivering in their scant uniforms and did not get a chance to try the oars.

Once during the practice considerable anxiety was caused among those on the water by a couple of tugs dragging bulky freight floats down the river. As they passed one of the freshman crews they sent out a huge swell that came near upsetting the barge, and the rowers were so much excited that some of them made ready to jump overboard. Meanwhile the crowd on the landing howled with delight and wished their comrades a speedy bath so that their own turn in the barge might be hastened. A little later the tugs caught one of the 'Varsity crews in their swell, but Coxswain McClure's clever steering avoided anything more serious than a good shaking up.

Two freshman teams were boated during the afternoon, both doing good work. They were made up in this way:

No. 1—Orr, stroke; Brinckerhoff, No. 7; Weeks, 6; Beekman, 5; Townsend, 4; Pitski, 3; Lefferts, 2; Odell, bow, and Dufoureq, coxswain.
No. 2—Earle, stroke; O'Loughlin, No. 7; Warren, 6; Bartholemew, 5; Lockwood, 4; Menocal, 3; Smithers, 2; Boyesen, bow, and Asch, coxswain.

There were no regular races between these crews, but Dr. Petts kept his launch going from one to the other, giving instructions through his megaphone and having them try different "stunts" or different speeds.

After the freshmen came in two 'Varsity crews took to the barges, with these men at the sweeps:

No. 1—Jackson, stroke; Nash, No. 7; Mackay, 6; Oddie, 5; Lawrencé, 4; Hoffacker, 3; Southack, 2; Weeks, bow, and McClure, coxswain.
No. 2—Falconer, stroke; Burt, 7; Mount, 6; Beadel, 5; Wills, 4; Smith, 3; Snyder 2; McKenna, bow, and Dodge, coxswain.

A few tilts resulted in about even honors for each crew. They worked steadily for half an hour, followed closely by Dr. Peet's launch, and none of them showed signs of being winded at the finish.

DOINGS OF COLLEGE ATHLETES.

Lester Warren, half back on the Harvard 'Varsity teams of 1898 and 1899, has been engaged to coach the Amherst team next Fall. Chester Swain, who played a fine tackle on the Harvard team three years ago but on account of a broken knee received the following Spring in a scrub baseball game has since been unable to show his old form, will help Warren with the linemen during the early part of the season. Both Warren and Swain will be graduated from Harvard this June.

While "Charley" Daly, Harvard's football captain, is the best broad jumper the Crimson track squad can boast at present, another football man may steal his captain's honors in this event before the season is over. The new aspirant is A. W. Ristine, who played a substitute end to Campbell last Fall. Ristine jumped 21 feet 7½ inches last year without any practice in stride or take-off. Coaching may develop a surprising jumper out of this natural athlete.

Cornell's navy budget, to be submitted to the alumni for the coming year, will include an item of $1,200 for the improvement of the boathouse. Since the erection of the house in 1890 there has been no enlargement, although the number of candidates using it has nearly doubled. The improvements contemplated include adequate bathing facilities and locker rooms, and additional space for storing the shells, which are now crowded together at great risk of damage.

Yale's 'Varsity baseball candidates have been cut down to eighteen. They were sent to the training table yesterday. The following are the men retained: Robertson, Cook, Garvan, Westcott, and Sharpe, pitchers; Sullivan and Cunha, catchers; Sharpe, Waddell, and Hirsch, first base; De Saulles, Camp, J. A. Robertson, Rumsey, Irwin, and Brown, infielders, and Lyon, Westcott, Barnwell, and Guernsey, outfielders.

The professional baseball coaches are beginning to leave their college teams. Hickman, who has been with Yale, is ordered to report to Manager Ewing of the New York team Saturday. Nichols will ask for one week more to finish up his work at New Haven. Hamilton, who has been coaching the Harvard players, will leave to-morrow to join the Boston team in the South.

J. C. McCracken of the University of Pennsylvania threw the hammer 152 feet 7 inches in practice Tuesday. The feat was compromised somewhat by the hammer being a few ounces under the required sixteen pounds, but McCracken expects to throw over 152 feet with a full-weight hammer before the season is much older.

Pennsylvania will face a hard football schedule this season. The official schedule has not yet been given out, but it is known to include games with Harvard, Cornell, Columbia, Brown, Chicago, and the Carlisle Indians. Michigan is the only college of importance that has been dropped, but her place is taken by Columbia.

According to the agreement signed recently by the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, composed of Cornell, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Wisconsin, and the Poughkeepsie-Highland Rowing Association, the latter organization will have full charge of the June regattas on the Hudson for the ensuing five years.

Cambridge is picked to win from Oxford in their annual race to be rowed to-morrow. Odds of 5 to 1 are offered on the Light Blue. Since 1870 Oxford has won fifteen races and Cambridge eight. Until after victory last year, Cambridge had been defeated annually since 1889.

Yale and Queens College, the latter winner of the Canadian College hockey championship, will play for the international hockey championship at Pittsburg during the Easter vacation. The Yale team has not yet been beaten in a college game.

The Pennsylvania first 'Varsity crew has improved greatly in form since Monday's shake-up. Five or six 'Varsity oarsmen will be taken to a training table April 8, but the scrub and freshman crews will not go there for some time.

The Yale freshman baseball schedule includes twelve games. The Harvard freshmen will be met May 12 at New Haven and June 2 at Cambridge. Princeton's freshmen will be played at Princeton May 19.

Twenty-four men are still retained on the Harvard 'Varsity baseball squad. There will probably be no further reduction until the team starts on its Southern trip.

William B. Williams, for two years stroke of the Yale 'Varsity crew, has been obliged to leave college because of an injury to his knee.

Aguinaldo Said to Visit Manila.

TACOMA, Washington, March 29.—Capt. Conradi of the transport Garonne, which arrived last night from Manila, reports that Aguinaldo, according to reports current there, is able to visit Manila in disguise almost as often as he wishes. How this is accomplished no one seems to know, but it is known positively that he attended a grand masked ball at Manila on New Year's night, and has been seen there several times since. He is heard from occasionally as being first in one place and then in another.

A HORSE SHOW OF HORSES.

Winners of the Prizes at Durland's Academy Last Evening.

Not all of the visitors to Durland's Riding Academy, where the ninth annual horse show is now in progress, recognized the handsome bay and chestnut that made up W. H. Barnard's tandem team last night, for to many people there is little to distinguish between one horse and another, except color. But those who did recognize the pair, Sporting Life and The Whirl of the Town, were reminded of the annual show in Madison Square Garden, where the pair, driven then by their old owner, the late "Fatty" Bates, won first prize in almost every class in which they were entered. They looked the same bright, handsome pair as of old, and admirably driven by Aurel Batonyi, they showed well enough to secure first prize for their new owner.

The horse show, which will end to-morrow night, was as largely attended last night as on Wednesday night, and the exhibition in the ring was a much better one. It differed from the Madison Square Garden show principally because the horse is the thing at Durland's, and there is no promenade, so that visitors came to see the animals, and not to inspect each others gowns.

A big silver cup for the winner was the incentive that brought eight handsome turnouts into the ring in Class 24 for the best and best appointed ladies' single turnout. In most instances the owners drove, and their showing was by far the prettiest since the show opened. Miss May Muurling drove her chestnut Golden Buck, Mrs. E. R. Ladew her roan Kneeling Vim ft, Mrs. W. E. Kotman her prize winner Flash, Miss Edith Colford her old prize winner Cottage Prince, and Mrs. Arthur Hunter showed Arden. The latter was in excellent fettle, and was adjudged worthy of the blue ribbon. Little Miss Colford, who owns Cottage Prince, handled him with the judgment of an old reinsman, and took second prize, and Mrs. Kotman's Flash was third.

AWARDS.

CLASS 3—For saddle horses over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands, three years old or over, up to carrying 160 pounds. First prize won by Bird S. Coler's Rosa Dare, ridden by Belle Beach; A. E. Foye's Ragtime, ridden by Otto Stengler, second; Miss O. L. Schaefer's Anna Held, ridden by Capt. Turner, third.
CLASS 19—For the best tandem, 15.1 hands and under. First prize won by W. H. Barnard's Sporting Life and The Whirl of the Town, driven by Aurel Batonyi; Mrs. W. E. Kotman's Flash and Fashion, second, driven by Louis Haight; W. L. Beadleston's Ace o' Spades and Cake Walker, third, driven by the owner.
CLASS 4—For saddle horses over 14.3 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands, up to carrying 200 pounds. First prize won by H. Westbrooke's Spark, ridden by Capt. Turner; Mrs. John Gerken's Lady Waubun second, ridden by the owner; Mrs. H. H. Goode's Post Horn, third.
CLASS 24—For the best and best-appointed ladies' single turnout; horse to count 50 per cent. and trimmings and appointments 50 per cent., ladies to drive. First prize won by Mrs. Arthur M. Hunter's Arden, driven by the owner; Miss Edith Colford's Cottage Prince, second, driven by the owner; Mrs. W. E. Kotman's Flash, third, driven by the owner.
CLASS 7—For ladies' saddle horses exceeding 15.2 hands. First prize won by Mrs. W. Stanton Elliott's Flashlight; Mrs. John Gerken's Vinco, second; same owner's Rosemary, third.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Futurity course. Orion, 115 pounds, (Henry,) 1; Poor Lands, 105, 2; Croker, 111, 3. Time—1:11¼. One-half Mile for Two-Year Olds.—Screenwell Lake, 105, (Ross,) 1; Ravassa, 110, 2; Eonic, 110, 3. Time—0:49¼. Mile and an Eighth.—Advance Guard, 127, (Piggott,) 1; Limerick, 110, 2; Constellator, 112, 3. Time—1:54½. One Mile and a Sixteenth.—Go to Bed, 108, (Powell,) 1; Rosinante, 100, 2; Flamora, 96, 3. Time—1:47. Three-quarters of a Mile.—True Blue, 95, (Buchanan,) 1; Miss Rowena, 105, 2; Good Hope, 92, 3. Time—1:14. Seven Furlongs.—Montallade, 108, (Buchanan,) 1; St. Cuthbert, 108, 2; Lost Girl, 106, 3. Time—1:28¾.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 29.—Six furlongs.—Menu, 102 pounds, (Talley,) 1; Myrtle Van, 107, 2; Borden, 106, 3. Time—1:16½. Half Mile, for Two-Year-Olds.—Farrier Bennett, 106, (Burns,) 1; Minra Morella, 106, 2; Harry Pulliam, 100, 3. Time—0:50. Six Furlongs.—Cheese Straw II., 105, (Vittatoe,) 1; Insurrection, 97, 2; Polly Bixby, 97, 3. Time—1:17. Turf Congress Sweepstakes, for Two-Year-Olds, Half Mile.—Miss Bennett, 105, (Crowhurst,) 1; Silverdale, 108, 2; Ep, 105, 3. Time—0:48¾. Six Furlongs.—W. B. Gates, 111, (Crowhurst,) 1; Free Hand, 103, 2; Sir Eldon, 96, 3. Time—1:16½. Mile.—Lillian Reed, 104, (Rose,) 1; Schnell Laufer, 86, 2; Elkin, 112, 3. Time—1:44¾.

Preparing for Aqueduct Races.

"Bob" Tucker, the Superintendent of the Aqueduct track, has been at his home, ill with heart trouble, since he returned from Buffalo several weeks ago. On this account a number of improvements that were contemplated at the Aqueduct race track have been delayed. George Wilkens and Joseph F. Reilly, the latter a nephew of the President of the Queens County Jockey Club, have been looking after Mr. Tucker's work, but they find their wits taxed to provide stable accommodations for all the horses that owners want to quarter at the track. Applications for stable room for 600 horses are already on file, and every barn within a radius of two miles of the track that could be had has been engaged. The meeting will not open until April 16, and by that time a number of other owners will want stables.

The horseshoe has been considerably widened, so that there will not be so much crowding in big fields as there was last year.

Brooklyn's New Speedway.

There was a decided sentiment in favor of the proposed Brooklyn Speedway at the public hearing held before Park Commissioner George V. Brower, in Borough Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday. Owners of fast horses united in a demand for the Speedway, and it was shown that a speedway of ground such as would be required could be built for $2,000. The course extending from Twenty-second Avenue to King's Highway, was recommended. Commissioner Brower expressed himself in favor of the project. It was decided to hold a special meeting at the Parkway Driving Club, on Ocean Avenue, to-day, when committees will be appointed to take the steps necessary to get the work started.

The Jockey Club's Rulings.

At a meeting of the stewards of The Jockey Club yesterday, licenses were refused to Jockey McCue and Trainer Edward (Red) Heffner. The Secretary was instructed to notify H. D. (Curley) Brown that he would be debarred from all courses racing under the jurisdiction of The Jockey Club. This is because of his ferocious assault on a newspaper writer who offended him by criticising his practices on the turf. W. S. Vosburg was appointed official steward of The Jockey Club for the Aqueduct races.

In Their New Offices.

Visitors to the Coney Island Jockey Club's offices in the Cumberland, Twenty-second Street and Broadway, will find the clerical department of the club housed in new quarters. The new rooms adjoin the club room on the Twenty-second Street side of the building. They are elegantly furnished, and from the walls hang a number of handsome oil paintings, showing the finishes of some of the club's big stake races.

Won by American Jockeys.

LONDON, March 29.—At the Liverpool Spring meeting to-day Tod Sloan rode Bridge, winner of the Princess of Wales Plate, Vera running second, and Bewitchment third. John Reiff rode Florenza, winner of the Toxteth Handicap.

GILBERT DEFEATS ELLIOTT.

The Iowa Marksman Kills 99 Out of 100 Birds in the Match.

One of the fastest trap-shooting matches between experts that has been decided in this vicinity was successfully completed yesterday afternoon at Dexter Park, where Frederick Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa, defeated James A. E. Elliott of Kansas City, Mo., in a 100-bird match at live pigeons for the Baltimore Trophy. When it was over Elliott had lost by just three birds, his opponent making 99 to his 96. Elliott had the worst of the birds, but Gilbert was in exceptional trim, and brought down every one but his twenty-fifth bird, a left-quartering driver from Trap No. 2 that went away and turning twisted out of sight away to the eastward. He killed seventy-five straight after that, certainly great shooting.

Elliott missed his thirty-fifth, fortieth, forty-sixth, and forty-ninth birds, all four being quarterers that got away at rocket speed and quickly flew out of harm's way. The two first named and last were feathered, but the other two were apparently clean misses. The summary:

FREDERICK GILBERT.

	Killed.	Missed.	Total.
22222 22222 22222 22222 22220—24	1		25
22222 22222 22222 22220 22222—25	0		25
22222 22222 22222 22222 22222—25	0		25
22222 22222 22222 22222 22222—25	0		25
Grand total	99	1	100

JAMES A. R. ELLIOTT.

	Killed.	Missed.	Total.
22222 22222 21222 22222 12222—25	0		25
22222 2222* 22220 12222 21020—21	4		25
22220 22222 22222 22222 12222—25	0		25
22222 22222 22222 22222 22222—25	0		25
Grand total	96	4	100

*Dead out of bounds. Lost birds.

GOLFERS IN FLORIDA.

Irving Brokaw Won the Brown Cup from H. P. Dixon.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 29.—Irving Brokaw of the Westchester Golf Club won the cup offered by George McK. Brown of New York by defeating H. P. Dixon of the Huntington Valley Club 2 up in the finals over eighteen holes. The contest was very close. All were even at the end of nine holes and again on the sixteenth hole. On the seventeenth Brokaw was dormie one, and by taking the eighteenth finished 2 up. The medal scores were:

Brokaw—									
Out	5	6	3	5	6	5	5	7	3—45
In	5	6	4	4	5	6	6	6	4—46
Total									91
Dixon—									
Out	4	6	4	3	5	6	6	6	5—47
In	4	5	6	4	5	5	6	8	5—51
Total									98

There was no golf this afternoon, as most of the young society people posed in some Gibson pictures given for the benefit of a Cuban orphanage. The entertainment was in the Ponce de Leon garden, and Admiral and Mrs. Dewey and Gen. and Mrs. Schofield were among the spectators. The golfers taking part were R. C. Watson, Jr., Clayton Dixon, Irving Brokaw, Levin R. Marshall, George McK. Brown, and others.

GOLF AT AIKEN.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 29.—The Southern Cross Cup golf tournament began here on Monday afternoon. The sixteen who qualified were R. Brooks, 85; H. R. Johnstone, 93; A. T. Kemp, 105; E. Jewett, 110; V. Bohlen, 93; P. Grant, 110; C. M. Hinkle, 96; S. Browning, 109; H. C. Leeds, 91; Bud Appleton, 102; H. G. McVickar, 105; J. T. Tooker, 86; W. Simpkins, 97; A. L. Reid, 99; W. Butler Duncan, Jr., 110. In the second round, played on Tuesday, Johnstone, Kemp, Grant, Hinkle, Leeds, Cumming, Simpkins, and Reid were the winners. Johnstone, Grant, Leeds, and Simpkins were left in after the play Tuesday afternoon. To-day in the semi-finals Johnstone beat Grant, 1 up, and Leeds beat Simpkins, 4 up and 3 to go. Johnstone won the cup by beating Leeds, 3 up and 1 to go, in thirty-six holes play.

The final for the Aiken Cup was finished this afternoon, R. P. Merrick being the winner, defeating P. M. Bush, 8 up and 7 to go, in thirty-six holes.

In the married foursomes contest for a cup offered by Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., of New York, Mr. and Mrs. S. Browning were the winners.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

Plans for the New York and Philadelphia team match have been practically perfected by the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association. President R. H. Robertson has appointed as a committee to confer with the Quaker City golfers Arden H. Robbins of St. Andrew's and W. Fellowes Morgan of Baltusrol. The first match will be played at Philadelphia, probably on the links of the Country Club, and the first week in May is likely to be the time. The return match will be played on a metropolitan course in the Fall. The committee is now counting on sending twelve men to represent the New York golf team.

Willie Weir, the Morris County Club professional, will return to his Summer golf quarters in Morristown about April 15. On the Pine Forest links, at Summerville,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Jeekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 12d St. & Columbus Ave. Astor Place Bank. Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission, DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
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LOCAL SECURITIES
27 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
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BANKERS AND BROKERS.
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of New York Stock Exchange of N. Y. Commission 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,440 Broadway, near 40th St.
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PRIVATE WIRES.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Also our New Book giving full explanation, "How To Speculate Successfully in Wall Street."

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices,
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
DRAWN BONDS.
Interest ceased on February 1st, 1900, upon the following "SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879" drawn for the Sinking Fund on January 31st, 1900, at 105 and accrued interest, and holders are requested to surrender the same to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, at No. 20 William Street, New York, and receive payment; the drawn bonds carry four months' interest, making 106⅔ for the Five Per Cents. and 107 for the Six Per Cents., viz.:
5 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Nos. 1259, 1405, 1410, 1526, 2380, 2467, 2325, 3456, 3735, 3938, 3977, 4383, 5753, 5963, 5944.
6 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Nos. 364, 927, 1982, 2107, 2792, 3017, 3558, 3709, 3873, 3874.
Registered Bonds having $1,000 drawn from each Bond.
5 Per Cent. $5,000 Bond No. 0066.
5 Per Cent. $10,000 Bond No. 0208.
6 Per Cent. $10,000 Bond No. 0771.
CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
By S. O. BOWNE, Treasurer.
New York, March 27th, 1900.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
Legal Depository for State, City and Court Moneys.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Separate Department with special facilities for Ladies.
Checks Drawn may be cashed at either office.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate, Mortgages, etc.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Asst Sec. & Asst. Treas.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V.-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

The Cleveland Trust Company,
CLEVELAND, OHIO,
Owns and offers
CLEVELAND ELECTRIC RAILWAY 5s,
DETROIT ELECTRIC RAILWAY 5s,
and other
Choice Corporation Securities.
Circulars Upon Application.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE Certificates of the City Trust Company of New York,
Issued on deposit of
PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Under Bondholders' Protective Agreement
DATED AUGUST 25TH, 1899.

Holders of the above-named certificates are hereby notified that a proposition for the sale of the above-named bonds, or, in case a plan of reorganization is offered, giving the certificate holders the right to participate therein, at their option, has been approved of by the undersigned, and such approval, with a copy of the agreement, lodged with the said City Trust Company of New York and with Messrs. A. Keyser & Company of London, England.

Simon B rg & Company.

New York, March 26th, 1900.

Referring to the foregoing, until further notice the City Trust Company will continue to receive deposits of said bonds. Certificates of said Trust Company issued therefor will have assent and approval of such agreement stamped thereon.

Simon Borg & Company.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Alton
PURCHASE MONEY CERTIFICATES,

ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK UNDER SYNDICATE AGREEMENT OF MARCH 2, 1899:

Notice is hereby given that interest to APRIL 15, 1900, at the rate of four per cent. per annum will be paid on and after APRIL 16, 1900, to the holders of the above certificates, upon presentation thereof at the office of the United States Trust Company of New York, No. 45 Wall Street, New York City, for endorsement of such payment.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Syndicate Managers.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7% BONDS.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the Consolidated Mortgage of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, dated the 1st of August, 1867, is prepared to purchase bonds issued under that mortgage.

Proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 2d day of April, 1900, and should be addressed as follows:

"The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 16-22 William Street."

"Proposals for sale of bonds of The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Co."

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated New York, March 27th, 1900.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
New York, March 1, 1900.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 2, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1900. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1900, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE, controlling extensive business, wants special or active partner, with capital. EXCHANGE, Box 218 Times Office.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE
De Kalb Avenue and North Beach Railroad Company.

To the Stockholders of the De Kalb Avenue and North Beach R. R. Co.:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the De Kalb Avenue and North Beach Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of April, 1900, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to reduce the capital stock of this Company from Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, consisting of Two Thousand Shares, to Fifty Thousand Dollars, to consist of Five Hundred Shares, of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each.

Dated New York, March 13th, 1900.
JOHN L. HEINS,
ALFRED WAGSTAFF,
JAMES H. HYDE,
THOMAS ENNIS,
THOMAS CLARK, JR.,
GEO. W. BENTON,
DUNCAN B. CANNON,
A Majority of the Directors.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
No. 4 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, Cal., March 26, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday, March 15th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 5th, 1900. E. C. WRIGHT, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.

New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1900.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th inst., and reopened on the third day of April next at 11 o'clock A. M.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 8, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 17th, and reopened on April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Sloss Iron & Steel Company.

In accordance with the by-laws, notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sloss Iron and Steel Company will be held at the office of the company, in Birmingham, Ala., on Wednesday, April 4th, 1900, at 12:00 o'clock noon for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Books for transfer of stock will be closed from noon, March 24th, 1900, until April 5th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. W. McQUEEN, Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March 26, 1900.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on Monday, April 9, 1900. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from April 2 until April 9, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank.
New York, March 29th, 1900.

Mr. Charles Hudson Inhoff has been elected a Director and Vice President of the Ninth National Bank of this city.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company on March 17, 1900, the following dividends were declared:

(1.) A dividend of 2 per centum ($2 per share) on the common stock of this Company, payable May 1, 1900, at the Hanover National Bank, New York City, to stockholders of record April 20, 1900, including the common stock issued or to be issued to the holders of the preferred stock of this company who have assented, or prior to April 20, 1900, may assent to exchange their preferred stock for common stock upon the basis of 100 shares of preferred stock for 180 shares of common stock.

(2.) All the dividends in arrear upon the non-assenting preferred stock of this company to April 1, 1900, amounting in the aggregate to 54 per centum, ($54 per share,) payable at the same time and place to the holders of such non-assenting preferred stock of record April 20, 1900.

The transfer books of the preferred and the common stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. April 20, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. May 1, 1900.

All stockholders are requested to send their present addresses to the undersigned.
JAMES BOWRON, Treasurer,
80 Broadway, New York City.

New York, March 9, 1900.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable April 6, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 23, 1900.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, March 23, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, March 30, 1900.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St., New York, March 9, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, March 23, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, March 30, 1900.

On April 6, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Company's FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS.

Coupon No. 4, due April 1st, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, March 26th, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Prior Lien Bonds, and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, March 24th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, April 3d, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer,
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Offices Southern Pacific Company,
23 BROAD STREET, (MILLS BUILDING.)

Coupons due April 1, 1900, from the following bonds will be paid after that date at this office:
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st Mtge.
Southern Pacific (Branch) R'y Co. 1st Mtge.
Northern R'y 1st Mtge. 5's.
Morgan's La. and Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 7's.
New York, Texas and Mexican R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.

Coupons due April 1, 1900, from the following bonds will be paid after that date by the Central Trust Company:
Houston, Texas Central Cons. Mtge.
Houston, Texas Central General Mtge.
Houston, Texas Central Debentures.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, March 28, 1900.

Pursuant to the provisions of a contract between the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company and the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, dated March 14th, 1891, the semi-annual dividend of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT., on the stock of the UTICA & BLACK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due March 30th, 1900, will be paid at this office on and after that date.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
March 13th, 1900.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on April 20th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30th, 1900, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. March 30th, 1900, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 5th, 1900.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

CHARTERED 1852.
Metropolitan Savings Bank,
1 and 3 Third Ave.
(Opposite Cooper Institute, New York City.)

DEPOSITS made now and until April 3 draw interest from April 1. Semi-annual Dividends paid regularly since organization. Surplus for the security of depositors exceeding Half Million Dollars.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

Norfolk & Southern Railroad Co.,
New York, March 20, 1900.
Dividend # 32.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable April 10, 1900, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, to stockholders of record of March 31, 1900. Transfer books will be closed March 31, 1900, and reopened April 11, 1900. By order of the Board of Directors.
CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.

The 135th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, March 28, 1900.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. and an extra Dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after April 6th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Havana Commercial Company,
32 Broadway, New York, March 26, 1900.
Preferred Stock Dividend.

The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 16th, to stockholders of record.

The transfer books will close Saturday, March 31, and reopen Tuesday, April 17th.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

The Mexican National Railroad Co.,
New York, March 17th, 1900.

Holders of Second Mortgage "A" Bonds of this Company are entitled to a payment of FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from the earnings of 1899, on account of past due interest, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 5 and 6 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 20th, 1900.
WILLIAM BURCKEL, Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,
23D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE,
New York, March 21st, 1900.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after March 31st, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, April 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after April 2d, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, March 23d, 1900.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., March 14, 1900.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of April, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 3d proximo.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, March 21, 1900.
NINETIETH (90TH) DIVIDEND.

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent. payable, free of tax, April 2, 1900, until which date the transfer book will be closed. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, March 20th, 1900.

The coupons due April 1st, 1900, on the Tennessee Division bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MAYOR VETOES A BILL.

Says Garbage Works on Barren Island Are No Longer a Nuisance.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday sent to the Legislature his veto of the bill which amends the charter by prohibiting the carrying on in the Borough of Brooklyn of "offensive trades," and it is designed to drive away the garbage disposition works on Barren Island. A similar bill which passed the Legislature last year was also vetoed.

In his message the Mayor says that the Board of Health reports for the last year showed that no nuisance was created by the Barren Island works, and that the testimony of residents of the neighborhood confirmed these reports.

In addition, the Mayor says:

"There is another and a serious objection to this bill. It will require the disposition of city garbage by other methods, and probably by incineration. To effectively carry out this latter process will demand the expenditure by the city of several millions of dollars. The cost is variously estimated from $3,000,000 to $13,000,000. This is an unjust and unnecessary addition to the burdens of the taxpayers in view of the change of conditions which has been brought about during the past year."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 29	906,174
To date this year	38,409,930
Corresponding date last year	57,811,264

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 29	$3,687,000
To date this year	$155,334,140
Corresponding date last year	$825,788,510

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf	½	Lake Erie & W	½
Am. Steel & W. pf	½	Lake Erie & W. pf	1½
B'klyn Un. Gas	2¾	Long Island	½
B., Roch. & Pitts.	½	Nat. Lead pf	½
B., R. & P. pf	5	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	½
Canada South	1⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝		1½
Chi. G. W. pf., A	1	Quicksilver	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	¾	Twin City R. T.	½
Gt. North. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	W.-F. Exp.	4½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Hocking Valley	1
Am. C. & F. pf.	⅝	Hock. Valley pf.	⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅝	Kan. C., P. & G.	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	⅝	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅝	Met. Street Railway	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	6⅝	Mexican Central	1
Am. Sug. R. pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	1¼
Am. Tobacco	2½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1⅝
Am. Tob. pf.	1	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	National Steel	1½
Brooklyn R. Tr.	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	1¼
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1	N. Y. Central	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	2½	Norf. & West	⅝
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1	Pacific Coast	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Pennsylvania	½
Ch. & N. W. pf.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Pressed Steel Car	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Pressed S. C. pf.	1
Consol. Gas	¾	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	1⅝	Rep. Steel	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	2	Southern Pacific	1
Del., L. & W.	1½	Third Avenue	1⅝
Erie 1st pf.	⅞	Union Pacific pf.	⅞
Federal Steel	1	U. S. Rubber	1
Ft. W. & R. G.	4½		
General Electric	⅛		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & O. 6s, Series A	1⅜	Nash. C. & St. L. 1st 7s	1
Det. City Gas 5s	2	N. Y., Cent., Mich. C.	
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	1⅛		1½
Mo., K. & T. 1st	1	N. Y. C., L. S. 3½s, reg.	2¼
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Mobile & Ohio gen.	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	2

Bonds Declined.

Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1½	Ulster & Del. 5s	1
Texas Pacific 2d, inc.	1½		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

A Sugar Trust market was expected upon the Stock Exchange yesterday, but expectation was disappointed. Close to 140,000 Sugar Trust shares were traded in and the stock had a bad break, falling 8 points and recovering but slightly. Yet, in so far as the rest of the market was concerned, the Sugar Trust incident exerted insignificant influence.

President Havemeyer's disposition to be candid with the public, telling them how badly competition is hurting the trust, explaining what is good business policy and suggesting that Sugar Trust dividends may have to be suspended utterly, presents that distinguished business man in a new rôle. Wall Street will require time to get used to the novelty of so much candor. And, meantime, the irreverent make cynical suggestions—which, of course, may be cleverer than just. At any rate, the professional trader of the Stock Exchange is sure that Mr. Havemeyer is giving Wall Street a "straight tip," and the most conspicuous feature in yesterday's transactions had to do with the extension of the speculative short interest.

Actual owners of Sugar Trust shares did not appear to be newly worried. It is probable that not more than 10 per cent. of the day's sales represented anything else than the extension of short contracts. Some significance might be attached to the fact that (after lunch at a down-town club) brokers affiliated with a conspicuous independent refiner began to buy Sugar Trust shares in substantial volume.

The Sugar Trust snarl in its present shape (and Mr. Havemeyer characterizes it as the worst on record) does not present an aspect half as sorry as that which was disclosed in Third Avenue's affairs only a week or so ago—and wide-awake traders in Wall Street will be on the lookout for the looming up of a Sugar Trust Thomas F. Ryan. The interest is big enough to tempt big men to do big things in big ways.

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It was the theory of the bear contingent that the whole market ought to have plunged into hysteria over the Sugar Trust fight; but it didn't. Even the industrial list was but slightly disturbed by the incident. Just before the close of business, however, a vigorous raid did knock down the price of Tobacco Trust shares, and some of the other trust stocks sympathetically weakened; but this was a move which any ordinary observer could see was a matter of independent manipulation.

In pressure put upon the list during the last hour of business the traction stocks were hardest hit. Again the bugaboo was the franchise tax.

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Almost the entire railway list shows pronounced strength. Vanderbilt properties are especially in favor. The putting of Chesapeake and Ohio upon a 3 per cent. basis with the prospect of a fixed 4 per cent. rate for Three C's gives those properties notable prominence. Then, too, Reading issues profit by hints of extraordinary developments wherein New York Central's name figures significantly.

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Some bad spots show in the market, though. A variety of stocks are being subjected to extraordinary manipulation. Southern Pacific not too mildly exemplifies this. Tremendous blocks of stock seem continually changing hands—while insiders sign options on tens of thousands of their holdings points below the market quotation.

A different example shows in the professional booming of Atchison. Wall Street has been notified that an early meeting of the company's Directors is to advance Atchison preferred stock to a 5 per cent. basis and make the common a regular 3 or 4 per cent. dividend payer. This announcement has been issued as "official," and Wall Street has generally so accepted the information. The representation has been unwarranted—the "point" is not official, but is officially repudiated. It is unfortunate that stock manipulators are so short-sighted as to rely upon pretense and deceit in preference to facts. There are plenty of good things to be said for Atchison—a plenty that do not have to be invented.

THE NEW FORM OF TREASURY STATEMENT.

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

An incidental advantage of what is now generally called the new "currency law" is to be seen in the weekly statement of the Treasury balances. The creation of the Divisions of Issue and Redemption and the separation of the reserve and trust funds from the general fund makes it possible to present in a clear and simple form the exact condition of the public Treasury as it affects the currency of the country and as it relates merely to the receipts and expenditures of the Government. This obviates the confusion of mind which the old mixed form of statement was liable to produce on several points.

The statement of last Saturday is the first to show clearly the working of the new law. Formerly, while $100,000,000 of gold was supposed to constitute a reserve for the redemption of the legal tender notes, it was so held in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury and was not separated from the general balance of funds which were liable to be drawn upon for current expenses. Now a reserve of $150,000,000 stands apart in the Division of Redemption, to be used only in redeeming Government notes, and to be maintained by an exchange of funds or by borrowing, if necessary. This is so much held permanently out of circulation, and should not be counted in the volume of currency.

In the same division is what are called the "trust funds" of the Treasury, or those held for the redemption of certificates. The Treasury holds over $212,000,000 of gold coin and over 400,000,000 silver dollars upon which certificates have been issued that are outstanding as part of the monetary circulation. The mistake is sometimes made of reckoning both the coin and the certificates in the volume of currency. The certificates alone are actually current, and when redeemed they pass out of circulation and an equivalent amount of the coin comes in. Then there is the silver bullion purchased under the Sherman act of 1890, and the coin made from it, amounting to a little more than $86,000,000, reckoning the value of the bullion at its cost, and against that stands an equal volume of Treasury notes in circulation. The new law wisely provides that hereafter as the bullion is coined into dollars the Treasury notes shall be canceled when they come into the Treasury and silver certificates issued in their place. This will in time eliminate from the currency all evidence of the great folly of the silver purchase act of 1890. Adding the small amount of United States notes held against currency certificates, we find in the Treasury trust funds amounting to over $724,000,000. These are no part of the actual circulation of the country, but they secure an exactly equal amount of "paper money" which is in circulation, in addition to the $346,000,000 of Government notes and about $254,000,000 of bank notes. In effect, the increased reserve fund for the redemption of legal tender notes withdraws an additional $50,000,000 of gold from circulation and makes room for other forms of currency, which can appear only as coin certificates or bank notes.

The separation of the "reserve" and the "trust funds" leaves the statement of the "general fund" in a very simple form, and shows at a glance what the working balance of the Treasury is. Last Saturday the Treasury itself contained over $128,000,000, of which $57,000,000 was gold coin and bullion and $42,000,000 gold certificates, and there was over $110,000,000 in depository banks to the credit of the Treasurer and of disbursing officers. Deducting funds reserved or already debited to accrued obligations, an actual balance of over $160,000,000 was shown. The statement of receipts and expenditures indicates that this is constantly increasing, and has been doing so during the present fiscal year.

There is a statement of actual redemptions under the new law which shows that from March 14 to March 24 $182,960 in United States notes and $23,800 in Treasury notes had been first redeemed in gold and then exchanged for gold within the Treasury, illustrating the process of redemption and of maintaining the reserve in operation.

This analysis of last Saturday's Treasury statement is made simply to illustrate the advantage of the change in Treasury bookkeeping. It will be found perfectly easy now to judge of the condition of the Treasury and of the currency by a glance at the official statements. They will no longer have the appearance of a mathematical puzzle to the ordinary mind. A. K. F.

New York, March 29 1900.

ATCHISON'S ACTIVITY AND RISE.

Atchison securities for some time have been conspicuous features on the stock market, the preferred stock having risen over ten points from its low figure around the first of the year. Yesterday the common stock received much the larger share of attention, transactions running into the seventy thousands, with a net advance of ½ as compared with a net gain of ⅛ for the preferred on sales of 28,000 shares.

Explanatory of this activity and rise, the story has been current on Wall Street that there was official promise that at a meeting soon to be held of the Atchison Directors the preferred stock was to be placed on a fixed 5 per cent. dividend basis, and the common stock was also to be established as a substantial dividend payer.

Wall Street information on this score seems now to be something else than official.

Aldace F. Walter, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Atchison, who is just returned from an extended trip to the West, disposes of Wall Street's views that recent dividend talk has been official, saying to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I see that in my absence there has been some speculation in the newspapers as to future dividends. All I can say on that subject is that the matter has not yet come up for action, and in the ordinary course of affairs would not be considered until the June meeting of the board."

C. AND O. AND THREE C'S.

Among the conspicuously strong railway issues yesterday were Chesapeake and Ohio and Three Cs, the former advancing ⅞ on sales of 64,000 shares and the latter 1⅜ on transactions involving 23,000 shares.

The advance in Chesapeake and Ohio was on assurance that the stock would be placed on a 3 per cent. basis and on the growing conviction in the Street that the reorganized and strengthened board, with Pennsylvania-New York Central interests given such prominence, could not fail to benefit the issue.

In the case of Three Cs, the belief, founded on semi-official statements, that the stock would be placed on a permanent 4 per cent. basis—the road itself to be a prominent factor in the larger Vanderbilt-Morgan-Pennsylvania Railroad plan soon to be consummated—induced general buying, while there was continued absorption by strong inside interests.

NEW RECORDS FOR PACIFICS.

The Pacific stocks were strong yesterday until toward the close of the day, when profit taking caused some slight recessions. During the day both Northern Pacific and Union Pacific scored the highest prices on record.

Net earnings of Northern Pacific for the third week of March, as published yesterday, show a gain of $44,500, as compared with the same week a year ago, the total figures being $539,800.

TOBACCO'S DECLINE.

American Tobacco was, after Sugar, the weakest of the industrial stocks on the list yesterday, breaking 4 points and closing with a net loss of 2⅛. So-called "inside" tips were some time ago put out stating that the dividend on the stock was certain to be increased to 8 per cent., and, on the strength of these, much buying followed, carrying the quotation up 8 or 10 points. On Wednesday the Directors of the company met and declared the regular 6 per cent. dividend, following which a selling movement was begun on the part of disappointed holders of the stock, the selling continuing steady.

DRIVE AGAINST THE TRACTIONS.

The bear contingent on the market took advantage of the weakness in Sugar and Tobacco yesterday to look about for other stocks against which drives might most readily be made. The traction stocks, because of the franchise tax uncertainty, appeared most vulnerable for the moment, and accordingly a drive against them was made toward the close of the day, with the result that Brooklyn Rapid Transit fell off 2⅞ points, Manhattan ¾, Metropolitan 1½, and Third Avenue 1¾.

To aid in the downward movement a report, which it was impossible at the time either to verify or to confirm, was put in circulation to the effect that the assessments against the corporations to be levied by the Franchise Tax Commission would be announced later in the day from Albany and that the figures would prove to be much larger than late hopeful views had indicated.

FEDERAL STEEL'S DIVIDEND.

Apropos of the discussion as to the powers of the Directors of the Federal Steel Company to place the common stock of the company on a permanent quarterly dividend basis, now that a full year's dividend on the preferred has been declared and paid, the New York News Bureau yesterday put out the following bulletin:

"The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Federal Steel Company will be held Monday next. It is expected that the stockholders will not only elect Directors, but will also vote upon the proposition to amend the company's certificate of incorporation so that dividends on the common stock can be paid out of surplus earnings during any current fiscal year, after providing for the payment of full divid

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices held firm in yesterday's market for outside securities, and most of the net changes that resulted from the day's trading appeared on the side of advances. Transactions were not in as large amount as on the previous day, and Amalgamated Copper and one or two other issues were much quieter than on the earlier days of the week. The course of prices indicates that the confidence that was shown by the market began to improve after a period of long dullness, is still felt, and not much disposition is shown to part with holdings. Better prices are expected and awaiting the fuller development of influences now at work those who recently bought stocks are not inclined to burden the market by offering them. Some substantial net gains were showed yesterday, prominent in this respect being New Amsterdam Gas and Trust Company of America.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS, on transactions which in both the common and preferred stocks amounted to not much more than 1,000 shares, was strong. The common stock sold as high as 33, and closed at 31¾ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point. In the preferred stock sales were made as much as 3 points above the closing bid of Wednesday. It ended to-day at 54 bid, a net gain of 2 points. There was large buying of the bonds, seemingly for the account of the same interests which recently had been the largest purchasers of the stocks. Yesterday, moreover, there seemed to be considerable demand for New Amsterdam securities from other sources. Bonds sold as high as par, and closed at 99¾ bid, a net gain of 1¾ points. It was reported that a private sale of a block ($100,000) of the bonds changed hands at par. Belief that the position of the New Amsterdam Company in relation with the other local gas companies has been well defined has become more or less general. Positive information on the subject has not yet come to hand, but the course of the market has lent some verification to rumors of gas war settlement. Demand for all the New Amsterdam issues is large, and the supply has been so small that within the past ten days the prices of all the issues have been substantially advanced.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of only 600 shares. It sold as low as 96½, and for the first time in a number of days closed with a net loss. The decline, however, was only fractional, the final bid being 90¾, against 96¾ bid on Wednesday.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was more active than for some time. Trading in the stock amounted to something over 1,000 shares, most of which sold at 10. It closed at 10 bid, a fractional net gain for the day.

TENNESSEE COPPER sold up to 16, but later reacted, and at the close was offered at 15. It closed unchanged at 14¾ bid.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL preferred advanced sharply on light transactions. At the end of the day 62½ was bid for issue, being an advance of 2 points over the previous day's final quotation. The common stock was quieter and declined fractionally.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP common was traded in to the extent of 600 shares between 21¾ and 22. It closed at 21½ bid, which was Wednesday's final figure. A sale of the preferred stock was made at 66½.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC became active yesterday after a long period of dullness. It was traded in to the extent of about 4,000 shares, from 1¾ up to 1¾. It closed at 1½ bid, a net gain of three-eighths of a point. No definite news to account for the rise was had.

TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA was active and enjoyed a further substantial advance. It sold up to 229, and closed at 226 bid, a net gain of 8 points. For many weeks this stock had been very dull. The demand that developed during the past few days found little stock offered, which accounts for the sharp advance which the stock has shown since the beginning of the week. On Saturday last sales were made around 195, so yesterday's highest price showed an advance of more than 30 points in four days. Reports to the effect that the company's business has much increased was partly responsible for this advance.

ST. LOUIS subscriptions sold at 78¼ to the extent of $20,000.

SYRACUSE GAS was traded in at 13 and 13¼, 200 shares changing hands.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Gas Companies.		
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1½
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	4	4½
New Amsterdam	31¾	32¼
New Amsterdam pf	54	55
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99¾	100
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	30	31
American Agricul. Chem. pf., ex div.	76½	77¾
American Bicycle	10	11
American Bicycle pf	40	42
American Bicycle bonds		86
American Chicle	56	58
American Chicle pf	78	85
American Woolen	22½	23
American Woolen pf	80	80¼
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	48½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	47¾	48½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	12
Distilling Company of America	8¼	8½
Distilling Company of America pf	28⅜	
Empire Steel		50
Empire Steel pf		60
Electric Boat	20	22
Electric Boat pf	35	
Havana Commercial	19¼	19¾
Havana Commercial pf	62½	
International Power	25	30
International Pump	21½	22
International Pump pf	66	66½
National Enameling & Stamping	21	24
National Enameling & Stamping pf	82	84
National Gramophone	50	51
National Salt	48½	49½
National Salt pf	77	79½
Otis Elevator	24	25
Otis Elevator pf., ex div	88	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	93	94
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28¼	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	80	80½
Sloss-Sheffield	29¼	30½
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	68½	69½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	524	527
United States Flour Milling	2	3
United States Flour Milling bonds	28	30
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	⅜
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	96⅜	96⅝
American Air Power	41	46
Arizona Lead	14½	16
Asphalt Company of America	10	11
British Columbia Copper	10	10¼
California Copper	3	3½
Central Fireworks	15	16
Central Fireworks pf	52	57
Chicago & Alton sub	110	111
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	45	50
Electric Vehicle pf	86	
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1½	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	25
General Carriage	11¼	11½
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2½
Little Tiger Gold Mining	16	20
Markeen Copper	6	7¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	18	18
Mexican 5s	98½	99
New England Transportation	6¼	6¾
New York Transportation	10¾	10⅞
Pande Basin	8	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	24	25
Pittsburg Coal	25	26
Pittsburg Coal pf	83	84
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis subs, 56 58-100 p. c. repaid		78½
St. Louis Transit	25	28
Storage Power	12	14
Superior & Boston Copper		3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A	4½	4⅞
Tennessee Copper	14¾	15
Trust Company of America	218	222
United Railways of St. Louis pf	79	83
Union Railways of St. Louis 4s		89
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	20	22
Virginia, Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60½	61

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	104½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	
Columbus Railway pf	83	
Con. Traction of N. J	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	81	82½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	93
Nassau Electric 4s	90	92
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf		96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	89
North Jersey Street Railway	24½	26
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118	118½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115½	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	80¼	
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103½	106
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	73	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	82	91
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	..	88
Denver Gas 5s	..	78
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	326	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	88
New England Gas & Coke	15	18
New England Gas & Coke bonds	89¾	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102¼	103¾
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph, Mo	43	98
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	96
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	92	94
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	104	106
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	..	24
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	85½	86½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	98
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	111
Hoboken Ferry	66	69
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	93	97
Industrials.		
American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	..	42
Cramme Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	120	124
Lorillard Company pf	94	98
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	130	137
Standard Coupler	33	37
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	54	..
Union Typewriter	30	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	115	117
Miscellaneous.		
American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel	107½	110
Iron Steamboat	4	..
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	6½	10

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 9-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Stock Exchange 400 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.15 and 300 Standard at 3.30.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .16½, 100 Argentum Juanita at .19, 300 Anaconda Gold at .37, 500 Crown Point at .18, 5,000 Croesus at .01½, 100 Jack Pot at .30, 3,000 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.65, 600 Golden Age at .04, 100 Jack Pot at .57, 1,000 Pharmacist at .14, 500 Syndicate at .10, 100 Small Hopes at 1.10, and 400 Work at .33@.34.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.60	Ophir	.72
Belcher	.30	Occidental	.12
Best & Belcher	.30	Plymouth	.10
Breece	1.25	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Bruns. Consol	.25	Potosi	.16
Caledonia	.50	Quicksilver	1.75
Challenge Con	.18	Quicksilver pf	8.00
Chollar	.18	Savage	.12
Crown Point	.17	Sierra Nevada	.51
Chrysolite	.07	Standard	3.10
Con. Cal. & Va	1.45	Small Hopes	1.02
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Consol	.63
Com. T. Co. bonds	.08	Utah	.09
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.13	Yellow Jacket	.12
Catalpa	.14	Argentum Juanita	.19
Dunkin	.10	Alamo	.43¾
Deadwood Terra	.80	Anaconda	.44
Daly	1.40	Crip. Ck. Cons	.13½
Eureka Consol	.15	Creede & Cr. Ck	.12½
Father De Smet	.08	Creede & Cr. Ck. pf	.12½
Gould & Curry	.17	Croesus	.01
Hale & Norcross	.20	Golden Fleece	.03
Homestake	.50.00	Isabella	1.05
Horn Silver	1.15	Mollie Gibson	.23
Iron Silver	.65	Mount Rosa	.20
Julia Consol	.01	Pharmacist	.12½
Kingston & Pemb	.33	Portland	2.35
La Cresa	.14	Union	.08
Leadville Con	.07	Work	.47
Little Chief	.20	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.10½
Mexican	.29	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.14½
Ontario	8.50	Grey Forge	.14½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 29.—Boston trading increased in volume and in breadth to-day, and the mining stocks easily led in interest. There was some profit taking, notably in Arcadian, which gained ½ more, to 25, and then receded to 23. American Zinc rose 2, to 18½, receding to 17½; Centennial was up ⅞, at 22¾, later 21½; Parrot gained ½ to 40¼, receded to 48¾, and again rose to 49; Utah rose ½, to 34½; United States Oil, 1¾, to 22½, later 21, and still later 21½; Tamarack, 2½, to 195; Butte, 2¾, to 74; Old Dominion, 2, to 20, later 19½; Centennial Eureka, ⅜, to 28; Isle Royale, ½, to 30, later 28½; Arnold, ⅜, to 6⅝; Central Oil, 1, to 18; Elm River, ¾, to 5; Mohawk, ¼, to 16; Franklin, ½, to 10½. Gold Dredging reappeared at 2½. Copper Range gained 1, to 24; Allouez, ¾, to 2½. Fair volume of business continued in Atchison, Union Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Federal Steel, with a broader market for bonds. Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis preferred appeared at 65, Maine Central sold at 103, and Quincy Bridge at 206. East Boston rose ¾, to 8¾. Stock Yards rose ½, to 136.

At the Clearing House loans between the banks were made at 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at 12½c and 7½c discount. Money on call is still abundant and rather easily obtained. Most transactions were made around 4 per cent., with 4½ per cent. asked from less desirable names, and as low as 3½ per cent. allowed the choicest paper.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	5	Old Colony	3½	4
Allouez	2½	2¾	Old Dominion	19	19¾
Arcadian	23	25	Osceola	70½	72
Arnold	6	6½	Parrot	48¾	49
Ash Bed	25	1	Pioneer		1
Atlantic	23½	25	Quincy	139¼	140
Baltic	22	23	Rhode Isla'd	4	4½
Bost. & C. C.	15	16	Santa Fe	6¾	..
Bost. & Mon.	318	320	Santa Ysabel	1	1½
Butte & Bos.	72	73	Shoe	30	32
Cal. & Hec.	748	753	Tamarack	194	194½
Centennial	22	22¼	Utah Cons.	34½	34⅝
Franklin	16	16½	Washington	1⅞	1⅞
Humboldt	..	1	White Knob	29	30
Isle Royale	29½	29⅝	Wolverine	40	41
Mohawk	15½	16½			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	245	..	Fitchburg pf.
Bost. & Low.	242	..	N. Y. & N. E. 6s
Bost. & Me.	194	195	E. 6s
Bost. Elev.	..	..	N. Y. & N. E. 7s
Bost. Gas 5s.	70½	..	W. End
Cent. Mass.	..	..	W. End pf
C. Mass. pf.	..	65	

Fitchburg pf.	131½	..	
N. Y. & N. E. 6s	.111	..	
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	.115	..	
West End	92½	93	
West End pf	..	..	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	314	314½	
Chi. Sk. Yds.	137½	138	
Dom. Coal	46½	46¾	
D. Coal pf	114½	116	
Erie Tel	104½	105½	
Mex. Tel	2⅝	3	
N. Eng. Tel	..	135	
U. S. Oil	21¾	22	
West. Elec	..	45½	
West. El. pf	..	65	

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The Philadelphia market had a ragged look to-day, although on the whole the tone was healthy. United Gas Improvement advanced a little, on a report that it had secured control of the New Amsterdam Gas Company of New York. Electric of America and American Cement were higher. There was good buying in each case. Marsden was well taken on a rise to 10½; the market for this stock is broadening. Heaviness characterized the low-priced steel shares. Pennsylvania at 60½ was just ½ below its very highest. Union Traction rose to 38⅝.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¾	21¾	Phila. Trac.	96	96¼
Choctaw	33	35	Union Trac.	38¾	38⅞
Con. T., P.	28	28¾	U. Gas Imp.	120¾	121
El. Co. of A.	12¾	13	Weisbach L.	46	47½
Lehigh Val.	26¾	26⅞	W. N. Y. & P.		
Marsden	10¾	10⅞	Penn.	7¼	7⅜

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Metropolitan Elevated still interests the traders. Common opened to-day at 34¾ and advanced to 35¼, closing at 35; the preferred sold readily at 81 until toward the end, when it closed ½ lower. Other changes in the list were insignificant.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
401..Linseed	14	13¾	14
110..Linseed pf	58½	58	58
100..Tin Plate	34	34	34
10..Chicago Union Trac.	22½	22½	22½
35..Chi. Un. Trac. pf	74	74	74
55..Diamond Match	125	124¾	124¾
120..Lake St. El. stfs	8½	8	8
881..Metropolitan El.	35¾	34¾	35
874..Metropol. El. pf	81	80¾	80½
445..National Biscuit	36⅞	36¼	36¼
190..Nat. Biscuit pf	90	89½	90
200..National Carbon	16	15⅞	15⅞
10..Steel Tube	16½	16½	16½
111..Steel Tube pf	70	67½	67½
5..Union Loop	95	95	95
Sales	900,174		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, March 29, 1900.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
116	118	30	Adams Express	116½	116½	116¼	116¼	.....
15⅛	16¼	760	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ½
66¼	67	580	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	67	67	66½	66½	— ½
36¼	38¾	2,850	American Cotton Oil	38¼	37	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
149	151	15	American Express	151	151	151	151	.....
47	47¼	1,100	American Ice Co	47	47¼	47	47¼	— ⅛
13¾	14⅜	535	American Linseed Co	13⅞	14⅛	13¾	14	+ ⅛
57½	58	171	Am. Linseed Co. pf	58	58	58	58	+ ⅝
23½	24	200	Am. Malting Co. pf	24¾	24¾	24	24	.....
41⅜	42½	1,245	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	42⅛	42⅝	42	42	— ⅛
90	90⅞	160	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	90	91¼	90	91¼	.....
37	38	1,700	Am. Steel Hoop Co	37	37	35½	35½	— ¾
80	82	20	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	80¾	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	.....
55⅝	56	18,948	Am. Steel & Wire	57⅛	57⅝	55¾	55¾	—1⅛
90½	91	230	Am. Steel & Wire pf	90½	91	90½	91	+ ½
98¼	98⅝	138,185	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	102	102	97⅞	98¾	—6½
108	110	300	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	111¼	111½	109¾	109¾	—1½
33¼	33⅝	1,275	American Tin Plate	33⅝	33⅞	33½	33½	.....
82¼	83	48	Am. Tin Plate pf	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	.....
104¼	104⅞	25,475	American Tobacco	107	107¼	103½	104¾	—2½
139	140	500	American Tobacco pf	139	139	139	139	—1
49	49½	3,320	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	49¾	49⅞	49	49	— ⅛
28⅜	28⅞	79,130	At., T. & S. F.	28⅝	29½	27⅝	28¾	+ ⅛
72⅛	72¼	39,035	At., T. & S. F. pf	72¼	72⅝	71¼	72⅜	+ ⅛
81	81½	18,597	Baltimore & Ohio	82	82⅜	81	81	— ⅛
81¼	81¾	19,085	Baltimore & Ohio pf	82⅞	82⅞	81	81⅜	—1
70⅛	70⅝	32,052	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	73½	73⅝	70¼	70½	—2½
152	154	740	Brooklyn Union Gas	153	153	152½	152½	+2½
10¼	10⅝	1,240	Brunswick City	10¼	11	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
69½	72	400	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	70¼	70½	70¼	70½	+ ½
110	118	200	Buff., R. & P. pf	111	111	111	111	+5
54¼	54¼	6,500	Canada Southern	53½	55⅜	52⅝	54⅜	+1⅝
31¾	32⅜	62,025	Chesapeake & Ohio	31½	32¼	31¾	32½	+ ⅞
130¼	130½	12,795	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	131⅜	131⅝	130	130¼	—1
105½	107	300	Chicago & East. Ill	105½	105½	105½	105½	—2½
14⅝	14⅞	2,520	Chicago Great West	14⅝	15	14½	14⅝	— ⅞
77⅜	78¼	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	78	78	78	78	+1
40¾	41	1,190	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	41½	41½	40½	40⅞	— ⅛
87⅜	88	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	.....
25	25½	1,560	Chi., Ind. & Louis	26	26	25	25⅞	— ⅛
58	59	1,150	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	60	60	58½	59	—1
123⅞	124¼	8,230	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	124¼	124¾	123⅝	123⅝	— ½
164	165	650	Chicago & Northw	163¾	164	163½	164	+ ⅛
190	201	185	Chi. & Northw. pf	190½	190½	190½	190½	— ⅛
113½	113⅝	8,120	Chi., R. I. & Pac	114¼	114¾	113¼	113⅝	— ⅛
64½	64¼	27,060	C., C., C. & St. L	63¼	65⅜	63½	64½	+1⅛
110½	111½	400	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	110	111½	110	111¼	+1
24	24¾	55	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	22	23	22	23	.....
49⅜	50	4,030	Colorado Fuel & Iron	50¼	50⅞	49¾	49¾	—1½
7	7¼	200	Colorado Southern	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
46¼	46¾	400	Col. Southern 1st pf	46⅜	46⅝	46¼	46½	— ⅛
19⅝	19⅞	4,685	Col. & H. C. & I. Iron	19½	20¼	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅜
188	189½	2,075	Consolidated Gas	189	189⅝	188	188	— ⅜
32	32	3,420	Continental Tobac. Co	33	33	31¾	31⅞	—1⅝
83	84¼	400	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	85	85	83½	83½	—1⅞
116¼	117	630	Delaware & Hudson	117¼	117¾	116¾	117	—2
181½	183½	200	Del., Lack. & West	181	181	181	181	—1¼
22¼	22½	750	Denver & Rio Grande	22½	22⅝	22¼	22½	.....
74⅜	74¾	700	Denver & R. G. pf	74⅜	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝	.....
17⅛	18	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
5¾	6¼	100	Detroit, S. S. & At	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
14¼	14½	35	Erie	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	.....
42	42¼	2,878	Erie 1st pf	43	43	42	42	— ⅞
	22	2,135	Erie 2d pf	21¼	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅜
53½	54	1,155	Evans. & T. H.	53½	53⅝	53½	53½	.....
53⅛	53½	11,275	Federal Steel	54¼	54⅝	53	53¼	—1
75⅜	76	1,322	Federal Steel pf	76	76	75½	75⅝	— ⅛
16	19	500	Ft. Worth & Rio Gr.	17	17	17	17	—4½
130¼	131	200	General Electric	130¼	130¼	130	130	— ½
52¼	53½	120	Glucose Sugar Ref	53½	53¾	53½	53½	.....
164	165	4,930	Great Northern pf	163	165½	163	164	+1
36⅛	37	1,225	Hocking Valley	37⅝	38⅝	36⅝	36⅝	—1
66½	67	950	Hocking Valley pf	67⅛	67⅝	66¾	66¾	— ⅝
115½	116	1,000	Illinois Central	115½	115⅝	115¼	115¼	— ¼
21½	22	240	International Paper	22¼	22¼	22	22	— ¼
66	67	500	International Paper pf	66¾	67	66¼	66¾	— ⅝
17	17¼	1,570	Iowa Central	17⅜	17⅝	17	17	+ ⅛
53½	54½	1,015	Iowa Central pf	53½	54	53½	54	+ ⅛
16	17	20	Kanawha & Michigan	17	17	17	17	.....
19	20¼	1,295	K. C. P. & G. full rts. pd.	20¼	20¼	20	20	.....
42½	42⅝	3,300	K. C. So. pf., when iss.	42½	43	42¼	42⅝	.....
23	23½	110	Lake Erie & Western	23½	23½	23½	23¼	+ ⅛
87	90	160	Lake Erie & West. pf	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	—1½
55	58	120	Long Island	55½	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
8⅜	8¾	10,560	Louisville & Nashville	86⅝	87	86¼	86¼	+ ⅛
96½	96¾	32,595	Manhattan Elevated	97	98⅝	96¼	96¼	.....
163	163½	7,300	Met. St. Ry., ex div	164¾	165⅝	161½	163	—1¼
35	35	700	Met. W. S. El. Chi.	35	35	34¾	34¾	— ¼
81¼	81¾	250	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	— ¼
13	14	1,850	Mexican Central	14	14	13	13	—1
4½	4¾	1,100	Mexican National ctfs.	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
67½	67¾	1,200	Minn. & St. Lou's	68⅛	68⅛	67½	67½	—1⅛
20	20	2 0	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	20	20	20	20	.....
63	63	1..	Mo., K. & T. pf.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	410	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
35⅞	36	9,110	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	35⅞	37¼	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
50	51	26,735	Missouri Pacific	51	51¾	49⅝	49⅞	— ⅝
47½	47⅝	100	Mobile & Ohio	47½	47⅝	47½	47⅝	.....
36½	36¾	100	National Biscuit Co	36½	36¾	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
104½	104⅝	210	National Lead Co. pf	104½	104⅝	104½	104½	+ ½
45	45½	2,160	National Steel	45	45½	43¾	44½	+ ½
95¾	95¾	80	National Steel pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	.....
53⅝	53⅝	690	National Tube Co	53⅝	53⅝	52¾	52¾	— ⅝
92⅝	92⅝	1,510	National Tube Co. pf	92⅝	92⅝	92¼	92¼	+ ⅛
119	119	400	New Jersey Central	119	119	118½	118½	— ½
134	134	1328	New York Air Brake	134	134	132¾	132¾	—1½
138½	138⅝	4,295	New York

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—New Building on Forty-first Street—The Day's Business at Auction.

John N. Golding has sold for George Q. Palmer, for about $80,000, the dwelling 9 East Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 102.2, one of a row erected by W. H. Hall and purchased by the present seller in 1896.

Lewis & Conger have secured a loan of $190,000 from the Greenwich Savings Bank on their property, 130 and 132 West Forty-second Street and 135 West Forty-first Street, and will this Summer erect a six-story building on the Forty-first Street frontage. Mr. Conger said yesterday that the erection of a new building on the Forty-second Street lots had not been considered, but intimated that it is among the possibilities. The loan of $190,000 is made for a period of five years.

Beyond admitting that negotiations are pending, Ottinger & Brother would say nothing yesterday in regard to a report that they had bought from the Jacobs estate the plot at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-eighth Street, 101.4 by 108.

Albert E. Gibbs & Co. have sold for C. H. Betts the five five-story flats, 220 to 237 West Sixty-sixth Street, each 25 by 80 by 100.

George Robinson has sold the five-story flat, 220 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

It is reported that Dr. Alfred Goodell has sold the three-story brick dwelling, 142 East Twenty-seventh Street, 20 by 98.9.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to George Reinecke the tenements, 159 and 161 East Fifty-third Street, each 27.6 by 100.5; also, to Max Miller, for improvement, 34 Scammel Street, 27 by 95; also, to James Dietz, the frame building, 2,207 Second Avenue, 25 by 94.8; also, to Samuel Borowsky, for improvement, 406 East Eleventh Street, 25 by 94.8.

Philip Jerelson has resold for J. Alexander to a client the two-story dwelling 67 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 100, and two vacant parcels in Mount Vernon, all being among the properties taken by Mr. Alexander in exchange for the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street.

The Imperial Construction Company has leased the new apartment house known as Columbus Avenue and Eighteenth Street, to the Orleans Hotel Company for five and one-half years at an annual rental of $30,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.
Executor's Sale.

190 to 194 Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-ninth Street, each 25 by 85, three five-story brick and brownstone apartment houses; 194 to I. Tanenbaum Sons & Co. $43,750
192 to the same buyers. 28,000
190 to the same buyers. 27,000
312 and 314 East Ninety-first Street, south side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 100.8, two five-story three-family flats; to A. Becker. 40,000
2,630 Third Avenue, 28 by 79.11 by 25 by 67.5, three-story frame tenements, with store; to A. F. Ram. 14,000
One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 440 feet west of Brook Avenue, 87.10 by 100 by 36.3 by 100, vacant; to A. F. Ram. 10,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

948 Bleecker Street, southwest corner of Leroy Street, 20.7 by 55.4, three-story frame dwelling, with three-story brick dwelling at the rear; executor's sale, to James H. Nixon. 27,250
22 Leroy Street, 24.10 by 80, two-story and attic brick dwelling; executor's sale, to W. W. Curry. 10,350
30 Cornelia Street, 25.8 by 92, five-story brick flat; executor's sale, to W. W. Curry. 21,250
One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 100 by 99.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Louis Lese and Simon Adler. 41,400
852 First Avenue, 25 by 100, six-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to E. W. Vaughn. 23,000
910 and 912 Brook Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 66.8 by 98.6, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth A. Jenness. 28,450

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

230 Cherry Street, northeast corner of Pelham Street, 25.6 by 100.7 by 25.1 by 108.7, six-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to J. Newton Osorio. 42,750
232 Cherry Street, adjoining the foregoing, 25.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to William H. Schmahl 28,500
234 Cherry Street, adjoining the foregoing, 25.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to J. Newton Osorio. 30,150
236 Cherry Street, adjoining the foregoing, 25.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to J. Newton Osorio. 28,900

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

55 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sophie Hirsh. 7,500

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

222 West Sixtieth Street, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Cecilia Hollman. 8,400

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Runk, referee, 331 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 24.10 by 92 by 25 by 92, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,356.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 41 West Twenty-fourth Street, for an eight-story brick and stone store and office building, 20.10 by 89.9; Catharine Walsh, Newark, N. J., owner; F. C. Goebel, architect; cost, $65,000.

Fourteenth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, for a one-story frame storage house, 60 by 14; Ostrander Fire Brick Company of 120 Liberty Street, owner; cost $300.

Crane Place, east side, 50 feet south of Gray Street, for a two and one-half-story frame dwelling, 21 by 42; A. J. Carson of 105 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; F. Jaeger of 710 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 1,492 Washington Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 12 by 10; Hattie L. Owens, premises, owner; Arthur Boehmer, architect; cost, $40.

No. 37 East Seventy-seventh Street, for a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, 22.6 by 70; Paul L. Ford of 247 Fifth Avenue, owner; Henry R. Marshall, architect; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 310 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 86; C. M. Silverman of 1,210 Fifth Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $30,000.

Ninety-third Street, south side, 125 feet west of Central Park West, for a seven-story brick flat, 50 by 88.8; James Livingston of 108 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $95,000.

Central Park West, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, for two seven-story brick flats, 55.11 by 95 and 45 by 89.3; Turner & Kiernan of 113 West Ninety-sixth Street, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $190,000.

Nos. 509 and 511 Wales Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 48 by 16.5; C. B. Gent, owner; James Murray, architect; cost, $200.

Alterations.

No. 501 Greenwich Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; John J. Duff, owner; cost, $75.

Washington Avenue, northwest corner of Tremont Avenue, to a three-story frame hotel and store; estate of William Clarke, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 31 and 33 West Twelfth Street, to a ten-story brick flat; George A. Hearn of 46 East Sixty-ninth Street, owner; J. B. Snook & Son, architects; cost, $75,000.

No. 231 West Nineteenth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; W. T. Lin of 182 Eighth Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 1,376 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Samuel Howe of 1,462 Second Avenue, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $11,000.

One Hundred and Tenth Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, to a one-story brick store; Theodore Koeffeid of 105 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, owner; E. W. Berger, architect; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Park Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling and office; estate of L. J. Carpenter, owner; T. J. Tallon, architect; cost, $150.

Depot Place, south side, 25 feet west of Hedgwick Avenue, to a frame stand, 21 by 16; A. Perageilo, owner; R. Ketcham, architect; cost, $60.

St. Ann's Avenue, east side, north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to a two-story brick office; P. & W. Ebling Brewing Company, owner; C. Rieger, architect; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 65 feet west of Lenox Avenue; to a two-story frame shop; R. M. Hustace, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $50.

No. 128 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Richard Rauft, premises, owner; H. A. Kapp, architect; cost, $350.

No. 313 East Houston Street, to a four-story brick tenement; N. Miller of 60 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; J. Bockell & Son, architects; cost, $500.

Second Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, to a five-story brick tenement; H. J. Burchell of 38 East Fifty-third Street, owner; Max Gratzner, architect; cost, $200.

No. 357 West Fiftieth Street, to a three-story brick clubhouse; Harriet Boyd of 343 West Fiftieth Street, owner; R. R. Davis, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 368 to 372 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to three four-story brick tenements and stores; William M. Moran of 1,983 Madison Avenue, owner; R. R. Davis, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 5 Water Street, to a four-story brick boarding house; estate of Rufus Story, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis of 220 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $350.

OLD COLLEGE PROPERTY SOLD.

Mrs. Chisolm Buys the Place for Which College Point Is Named.

The college property on Long Island Sound from which College Point derived its name has been bought by Mrs. Mary Chisolm, widow of William Chisolm, the millionaire, under foreclosure proceedings, for $24,000.

The building was erected in 1836 by Dr. Muhlenberg and was intended for a preparatory school for the ministry of the Episcopal Church, but Dr. Muhlenburg's death caused the abandonment of the project. For ten years the building has been known as the College Beach Hotel, but the hotel was closed a short time ago.

It is stated that a brewery firm has been trying to buy the property, and that Mrs. Chisolm's object in purchasing it was to prevent the starting of a Sunday resort or a saloon business there.

Recorded Real Estate Tranfers.

Thursday, March 29.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, corner of 141st St, 99.11x35; David E. Oppenheimer and another to Samuel Quincy. $1
AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 140th St, 99.11x40; David E. Oppenheimer and another to Samuel Quincy. ..... Nom.
AMSTERDAM AV, 2,090, w s, 28x99.11; Joseph C. Levi, referee, to John J. Collins. 25,000
AMSTERDAM AV, 2,062, w s, 28x99.11; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Emma Pretzfeld. 25,000
AVENUE A, 1,448, 26.6x98; Eva Satelkow to John Volz. 1
BOONE ST, w s, 154.8 ft s of 172d St, runs s 140.3x s w 35.6x s w 58.8x s w 27.4x n w 20x n e 18.9x n e 200x n e 23.6; also triangular parcel on West Farms Road, s s, adjoining land of James P. Peffers; Aaron B. Peffers to James P. Peffers, quit claim. 1
BOONE ST, e s, 187.7 ft s of 172d St, runs n e 57.6x s 25x e 86.6 to West Farms Road x s 41x s w 38.4x s w 29.4 to West Farms Road x s 14.9x s w 126.4 to Boone St x n e 143.9; also Boone St, w s, 340.7 ft s of 172d St, runs s w 8.8x n e 12.3x n e 35.6 to Boone St x s w 45.8; Aaron B. Peffers to James C. Peffers. 1
BOONE ST, w s, 154.7 ft s of 172d St, runs s 140.3 x s w 35.6 x s w 58.8 x s w 27.4 x n w 20 x n e 18.9 x n e 200 x n e 23.6 to beginning; James P. Peffers to Benjamin Viau, quitclaim. 1
BROOME ST, s e corner of Mangin St, 25.9x75; Jonas Weil and others to Emma C. Koster. 1
CLINTON AV, w s, 125 ft n of Fairmount Place, 25x100; Robert Rogers to Elizabeth Megronigle. 1
CONCORD AV, w s, 20 ft n of 141st St, 20x80; Jacob V. Close to William T. Raymond and another. 1
DECATUR AV, e s, 155.2 ft s of Travers St, 17x100.7; Ada M. and Marion Saurman to Provident Savings Loan Investment Company. 1
ELTON AV, n e corner of 158th St, 27x100; Morris Madelstein to William G. Lowe. 1
FREEMAN ST, 1,042, 18x75; Samuel Cowen to Laura Wehman, ½ part. 1
FREEMAN ST, 1,042, 18x75; Laura Wehman to Mary E. Neuse. 1
GRAND ST, n s, 122.8 ft e of Varick St, 66x88.6x60x72; Augusta A. Levett to Alexander Levett. 1
HOUSTON ST, s e corner of Goerck St, 20x75; John and Henry Neus to Hyman and Henry Sonn. 100
LENOX AV, n e corner of 112th St, 38.5 x100; William Wetterer and wife to Simon E. Bernheimer and another. 100
LENOX AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 115th St, 25x100; Sophie Rothschild to Christian Goetz and another. 33,500
LOT 171, map of the partition sale of Lott G. Hunt estate; Rachel A. and William D. Conner to Winniford Garvey. 1
MADISON AV, s w corner of 31st St, 30.9 x85; Joseph Alexander and wife to Martin Geiszler. 100
MADISON AV, s w corner of 31st St, 98.9x120x irregular; 38th St, s s, 266 ft e of 6th Av, 21x98.9; Robert R. Stewart and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another. 1
MANGIN ST, w s, 175 ft s of Delancey St, 25x100; Emma C. Koster to Jonas Weil and another. 1
MORRIS PARK AV, s s, 50 ft e of Madison St, 50x100; Ephraim B. Levy to William J. Ludwig. 100
PARK AV, s e corner of 55th St, 25.5x 90; F. W. Dickinson, referee, to P. B. La Roche. 22,900
RIVINGTON ST, s s, 24.2 ft e of Goerck St, 37.5x75; William F. Grell, Sheriff, to Julius Bachrach. 28,300
RIVINGTON ST, 168, n s, 25x87; Levy Solol to Charles Greines. 100
ST. MARK'S PLACE, 68, s s, 25x89.6; Henzi Gerhat to Bertha Isaac. 24,050
TINTON AV, e s, 300 ft n of 161st St, 19.10x100; John W. Decker to Karl F. E. Rossberg. 1
TINTON AV, w s, 99.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 27x117.6; Tinton Av, w s, 86.7 n of Westchester Av, 27x135; James F. Meehan to Elizabeth A. Dempsey. 44,000
UNION AV, n w corner of 168th St, 28x 96.1x28x96.2; Sabina Bund to Howard Mesin. 100
UNION AV, old, w s, 261.8 ft s of 168th St, 19.4x141.7x12.2x141.5; John T. Doyle to Jacob N. Nash. 100
UNION AV, old w s, 261.8 ft s of 168th St, 12x141.5x1.10x141.1; Julia C. Henderickson and others to John T. Doyle. 1
VALENTINE AV, e s, 299.11 ft n of 180th St, 75.11x107.7x75x98.2; John H. Metzler to Bradly L. Eaton. 1
WALTON AV, w s, 99.5 ft n of 150th St, 17.7x90.7x17.2x90.3; Charles Van Riper to Dennis J. Cassin and wife. 5,250
WEBSTER AV, w s, Lots 47, 48, 89, and 90, map of William E. M. Zborowski; Webster Av, w s, Lots 75, 100, and 101, map of William E. M. Zborowski, 50x180; Macomb's Dam Road, e s, 386.6 ft s of Gobie Place, 53x72.10x66x130.10; Railroad Av, e s, 250 ft s of Fletcher St, 25x150; Convent Av, w s, 200 ft s of 153d St, 25x101x125x100; Clara Fairchild to Max Marx. 22,000
2D ST, n s, 89 ft e of Avenue A, runs n 75.5x n 22x w 0.4x s 79.5 to street x e 0.4; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company to Edward Mautner. 200
5TH ST e s, Lot 560 and 561, map of Unionport; Thomas O'Meara to John J. Coogan. 1
6TH ST, 199, s w corner of Lewis St, 65 x20.4x irregular; Richard A. and John Featherston to Emily R. Partridge. 100
9TH ST, 728 to 732 East, 60x98.11; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another. 1
14TH ST, 456 East, 26.11x103.3; Louis Lese to Alfred Busselle. 100
14TH ST, 632 and 634 East, 54.1x103.3; Louis Lese to George D. Hilyard. 100
14TH ST, 628 and 630 East, 54x103.3; Louis Lese to Alice E. H. Thornton. 100
16TH AV, s e corner of 4th St, 105x114, Wakefield; John A. Van Horn to Monica Freese. 1
19TH ST, 132 West, 20x99.7; 19th St, 134 and 136 West, 43.4x100x irregular; Edward Jansen to Benjamin Altman. 1
24TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 8th Av, 25x81.8 x25x83.4; Jacob O. Burtt to Cornelia Burtt, ½ part. 700
32D ST, n s, 135 ft w of 1st Av, 17.6x 98.9; Thomas O'Connor and wife to D. J. Densmore. 1
50TH ST, n s, 153 ft e of Madison Av, 45x64.8; Mary P. Hoadly to George Hoadly. 1
55TH ST, s s, 60 ft e of 4th Av, 30x25.5; Samuel J. Montgomery, executor, &c., to Lurana M. La Roche. 8,250
60TH ST, 165 East, 20x100.5; Isaac J. Waterman and others, executors, to Therese Simonson. 13,350
61ST ST, 237 West, 25x100.5; Alfred Busselle to Louis Lese. 100
62D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; George D. Hilyard to Isidor Wormser and another. 100
62D ST, s s, 180 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Alice E. Thornton to Isidor Wormser, Sr., and another. 100
65TH ST, 328 East, 18.9x100; George E. Kent, referee, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, executors, and another. 6,500
65TH ST, s s, 625.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs s 100.5x e 167.10 to w s of Broadway x n 116.1 to street x w 99.5; Nellie Flake and another to Robert E. Dowling. 177,000
75TH ST, 224 East, 19.7x102.2; Annie Stahl to Jacob Granthal. 1
77TH ST, 257 East, 25x102.2; Margaret Wilkinson to Joshua C. Sanders. 1
82D ST, s s, 258 ft e of 9th Av, 17x 100; James M. Bloomfield and wife to Ada G. Norris. 22,000
82D ST, s s, 158.6 ft e of Avenue A, 18.9x 102.2; Helen A. Muller to Matthew C. Henry. 1
82D ST, 135.6 ft e of Avenue A, 18.9x 102.2; Charles De K. Townsend to Helen A. Muller. 1,000
84TH ST, 209 West, 27x102.2; John S. Ascough to John J. and Richard A. Heatherton. 100
84TH ST, n s, 297.4 ft w of Avenue A, 15.8x102.2; Henry J. Schumacher and wife to John Diehl. 1
87TH ST, n s, 317.6 ft w of 9th Av, 15x 100.8; Peter Herche and wife to John M. Foote. 1
93TH ST, 222 and 225 East, 50x100.8; John Volz to Eva Sattelkow. 1
98TH ST, s s, 296.2 ft e of Riverside Av, 45x100.11; John H. Judge, referee, to Hyman and Henry Sonn. 15,000
98TH ST, s s, 268.2 ft e of Riverside Av, 45x100.11; Hyman and Henry Sonn to Edward B. Telchman and H. Douglas Potter. 100
106TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of Park Av, 50x 100.11; V. Everitt Macy to George A. Stimpson. 1
115TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Adele Steenbock to Lena Kahn. 1
116TH ST, 438 to 446 East, 100x100.10; Edward P. Shields to Moses Strauss. 1
122D ST, 245 East; Simon Steiermann to Max C. Baum. 11,000
123D ST, n s, 174.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 25.4x100.11; also strips adjoining, each 0.2x100.11; Rosetta McLoughlin to William M. Walker. 100
124TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 12.6x 100.11; Smith Ely, Jr., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. 1
124TH ST, s s, 224.6 ft e of 8th Av, 25.6 x100.11; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to John Danenhauer. 15,500
124TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 188x100.11; 124th St, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Eugene C. Potter to V. Everitt Macy. 1
134TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; August Moebus to Martin Geiszler. 1
136TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Amelia Stone to Elsie Treuhaft. 25,000
136TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 40x 100; Martin Geiszler and another to Joseph Alexander. 1
151ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x99.11; Nelson J. Ferris to Ralph O. Ives and another. 1
151ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Edith S. McVickar to John G. R. Lillendahl. 100
151ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; the Cosmopolitan Realty Company to Edith S. McVickar. 100
150TH ST, n s, 434.7 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.3x99.11; Emma M. Woods to Stephen P. Duggan. 1
165TH ST, s s, 20 ft w of Union Av, 18.4 x80; Howard Menn to Sabina Bund. 100
17D ST, s e corner of Longfellow St, 200 to Boone St x 154.8 x irregular to Longfellow St, x 250 to beginning; also Boone St, w s, 340.7 ft s of 172d St, runs s w 8.8 x n e 12.3 x n e 35.6 to Boone St, x s 45.8; James P. Peffers to Benjamin Viau. 100

Recorded Leases.

EISLER, Henry S., to Philip Berkowitz; Norfolk St, 173, 5 years. $3,000
LEITH, John H., and another to Henry L. Rugge; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 114th St, 5 years. ..... $1,000 and 1,200
LINDEMANN, H. M. E., to Patrick Lawler; 10th Av, 637, n w corner of 45th St, 3 years. 1,200
McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Peter Hoykendorf; Park Av, 636, 5 years. 1,300
NORTON, Mary L., to Matthew Bernheim; 3d Av, 2,338 and 2,340, 2½ years. 6,000
SIEBERG, Charles, to Carl Kloth; 63d St, 314 East, 4 1-12 years. 380
THE IMPERIAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to Orleans Hotel Company; Columbus Av, s w corner of 80th St, 102.2x 64, 5 6-12 years. 30,000
WOLF, Julius, to Charles Cammann and wife; Brook Av, 465, 5 years. 816

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and Henry S. Herrman to Henry D. Goodman and Jonas Fishel; Lexington Av, s w corner of 59th St. ... $20,000
ANSTATT, Eliza M., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 221 East 46th St, 1 year. 2,000
BACHRACH, Julius, to Citizens' Savings Bank; Rivington St, s s, 24.2 ft e of Goerck St, 5 years. 25,000
BANKS, Elba W., to New York Life Insurance Company; 122d St, s s, 374.9 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years. 15,000
BUND, Sabina, to Howard Menn; 165th St, s s, 20 ft w of Union Av, 2 years. 2,500
BUSEY, William H., to Thomas J. McLaughlin; 4th Av, n w corner of 66th St, leasehold, 1 year. 4,000
CASSIN, Dennis J. and wife, to Charles Van Riper; Walton Av, w s, 99.4 ft n of 150th St, 3 years. 1,000
COLLINS, John J., to Elizabeth and Jules S. Bache and another, executors, &c.; 2,090 Amsterdam Av, 3 years. 25,000
COOGAN, John J., to Emma Cook; 5th St, s s, Lots 560 and 561, map of Unionport, contains ½ acre, 3 years. 750
DANENHAUER, Martin, to Fidelity Insurance Company; 124th St, s s, 224.6 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year. 8,000
DIEHL, John, to Philip Lahr; 84th St, n s, 297.4 ft w of Avenue A, 3½ years. 5,000
DIEHL, John, to Philip Lahr; 84th St, n s, 297.4 ft w of Avenue A, 1½ years. 1,500
DIETER, Jacob, to Gabriel Endlich; 104th St, n s, 255 ft w of 4th Av, 5½ years. 3,000
EISENHAUER, John, to Philip Felten; 3d St, n s, 250 ft w of Avenue A, leasehold installments. 2,500
FITZ-SIMONS, Thomas P., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 76th St, n s, 120 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years. 18,000
FOOTE, John M., to American Mortgage Company; 139 West 87th St., 2 years. 13,000
FOOTE, John M., to American Mortgage Company; 139 West 87th St., 1 year. 2,000
FRIEDLINE, Albina B., to John Cooper and another; 3d St, 210 ft e of Avenue A, 3,000
GARVEY, Winnieford and Michael M., to Caroline L. Mussey; Lot 171, map of partition sale, Lott G. Hunt estate, 3 years. 2,800
GILBERT, Abraham S., to Rebecca Gilbert; Fremont Av, Lot 57, and s or s w ½ of Lot 58, map of 71 lots, Kingsland estate of Morris Heights, 1 year. 8,000
GREINES, Charles, to Levy Sobol; 168 Rivington St, installments. 4,500
GROSSMAN, Fanny, to the State Bank; Avenue A, e s, 51.2 ft s of 86th St, secures notes 2,500
JONES, Joseph H., to Emeline A. Kemp; Ogden Av, e s, 200 ft n of 164th St, 3 years 5,500
JONES, Joseph H., to Emeline A. Kemp; Ogden Av, e s, 225 ft n of 164th St, 3 years 5,500
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to New York Security and Trust Company; 732 East 9th St, 5 years 28,500
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to New York Security and Trust Company; 728 East 9th St., 5 years. 28,500
LALLY, Mary, to George Stark; Fox St, w s, 285 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 month 650
LAWLER, Patrick, to Peter Doelger; 10th Av, 637, saloon lease, demand. 7,500
LILLIENDAHL, John G. R., to the Cosmopolitan Realty Company; 131st St, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year. 4,000
LILLIENDAHL, John G. R., to Edith S. McVickar;; 151st St, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand. 13,000
LUDWIG, William J., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 386 and 387, map Hunt Estate, at Van Nest Station, 3 years. 1,000
MACHZIKEI TALMUD TORAH SCHOOL to Gertrude Jewett and another, executors, &c.; 225 and 227 East Broadway, 2 years. 4,000
McDERMOTT, Joseph to New York Savings Bank; 122d St, n s, 296 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 5,000
MEGRONIGLE, Elizabeth, to Clarence De W. Rogers; Clinton Av, w s, 125 ft n of Fairmount Place, 14 years. 3,300
MENDELSON, Hattie, to Broadway Savings Institution; Madison Av, s w corner of 90th St, 3 years. 85,000
NASH, Jacob N., to John T. Doyle; Union Av, old, w s, 261.8 ft s of 168th St, 3 years 1,000
NASH, Jacob N., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Union Av, old, w s, 261.8 ft s of 168th St, 3 years. 3,000
O'NEILL, Nora M., to Mortimer Cormann; Cromona Av, w s, 75 ft n of 179th St, 1 year. 1,000
PELT, George L. and Emily L., to Marion C. Walsh; 67 West 95th St, 3 years 15,000
QUINCY, Samuel, to David E. Oppenheimer and another; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 141st St, 2 years. 25,000
QUINCY, Samuel, to David E. Oppenheimer and another; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 141st St, 1 year. 20,000
QUINCY, Samuel, to David E. Oppenheimer and another; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 141st St, 1 year. 20,000
QUINCY, Samuel, to David E. Oppenheimer and another; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 140th St, 1 year 27,000
QUINCY, Samuel, to David E. Oppenheimer and another; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 140th St, 1 year. 21,000
QUINCY, Samuel, to David E. Oppenheimer and another; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 140th St, 1 year. 40,000
SCHAEFFLER, Frank and Joseph, individually and as executors, and another to Charles Regnault; Cambreling Av, n e corner of Grote St, 202.7x200 to Beaumont Av, 3 years. 4,000
SCHMIDT, Katie, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 349 St. Ann's Av, saloon lease, demand 3,000
SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Charles W. Granam; 158th St, n s, 361.11 ft w of Courtlandt Av, demand. 2,000
SCHMUCKS, Herman, and Michael Montag to Bradley & Currier Company; 158th St, n s, 361.10 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 26.6x83.7 to Park Av, 3 months. 2,800
SIMONSON, Therese, to New York Life Insurance Company; 60th St, n s, 155 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years 14,000
STIMPSON, George A., to Anna M. Somerville; 106th St, s s, 280 ft w of Park Av, 1 year. 2,850
STIMPSON, George A., to Anna M. Somerville; 106th St, s s, 305 ft w of Park Av, 1 year 2,850
STIMPSON, George A., to V. Everit Macy; 106th St, s s, 305 ft w of Park Av, 5 years. 21,000
STIMPSON, George A., to V. Everit Macy; 106th St, s s, 305 ft w of Park Av, 3 years. 21,000
STRAUSS, Moses, to Harlem Savings Bank; 116th St, s s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year 10,000
STRAUSS, Moses, to Harlem Savings Bank; 116th St, s s, 164 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year 15,000
STRAUSS, Moses, to Harlem Savings Bank; 116th St, s s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year 15,000
STRAUSS, Moses, to Harlem Savings Bank; 116th St, s s, 224 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year 10,000
STUMP, Evelyn A. and Irwin C., to Anne D. Thomson; 50 West 70th St, 5 years. 32,500
TEICHMAN, Edward B., and H. Douglas Potter to Hyman and Henry Sonn, 1 year 37,000
VIAU, Benjamin, to James P. Peffers; 172d St, s e corner of Longfellow St, extends to Boone St; all title to Boone St, w s, 154.8 ft s of 172d St, and Boone St, w s, 340.6 ft s of 172d St, installments 12,000
WALKER, William M., to Rosetta McLaughlin; 123d St, n s, 174.8 ft e of Lenox Av; also two strips adjoining, each 0.2x100.11, 3 years. 12,000
WERTH, Henry J., to Jennie Wilkinson; 154 and 156 Broome St, 5 years. 5,000
WISE, Leo, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 74th St, s w corner of Park Av, 1 year 130,000
WISE, Leo, to Leopold Newborg; 74th St, s w corner of Park Av, ¼ year. ... 10,000
WISE, Leo, to Jacob Holzman, 74th St, s w corner of Park Av, 2 years. 30,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADELSON, Thomas, and Moses A. Slone to Sendor Jarmulowsky. ..... Nom.
AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Louis P. Mahler. $8,005
BIDGOOD, George, to Charles Raht, executor 3,000
FIBBARD, Charles C., to Emma L. Ressler 12,500
JACKSON, Isidore and Abraham, to Louis Dreyer. ..... Nom.
MAN, William, to Charles R. Smith. 9,250
METZLER, Annie M., to John F. Steeves 100
SMITH, Jane T., to Charles R. Smith. ..... Nom.
STARK, George, to the Park Mortgage Company 1,130
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Excelsior Savings Bank. ... 20,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to the Presbyterian Church on University Place. 8,500
ULMANN, Bernhard, and another to Gertrude Ulmann. 15,000
WRAY, John H., to William H. Russell. Nom.

Lis Pendens.

BEAVER ST, 40, and Beaver St, w s, adjoining land of Harriet H. Starr and James Leary, 16x99.4x13.9x99.11, leaseholds; Arthur Berry and wife against John G. McCullough and others, (partition;) attorneys, Berry Brothers.

BERGEN AV, s w corner of 150th St, 50x100; Peter Fogel against John Hillebrecht, (Sheriff's notice of levy, &c.;) attorney, D. F. Toomey.

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 108th St, 100.11x 100; Charles M. Rosenthal against Abram Abelman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Erdman, Levy & Mayer.

MAIN ST, s e corner of Evadna St, 25x94.5; also Blondell Av, s e corner of Mary St, 25x 100, 24th Ward; Sophie V. Minasian against Peter Handibode and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. A. Minasian.

MONROE ST, 245; Bertha Wagner against Leopold Kaufmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Turner, McClure & Rolston.

MONROE ST, n s, 175 ft w of Jackson St, 75.1x ½ block; Rebecca Cohn against Samuel Alderman, individually and as trustee, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

MORRIS AV, s e corner of Elton St, 25x100; Lawrence D. Alexander and another, executors, &c., against Charles J. McIntyre, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Dennis.

ROBBINS AV, e s, 250 ft n of 147th St, 25x100; Mary Hauck against Mary J. H. Tobin, individually and as executrix, &c., (action to recover dower, &c.;) attorney, J. Heiderman.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 101.10 ft n of 130th St, 32x125; Harry B. Stevens, Jr., trustee, &c., against Mary and John Welcker, (to declare ownership prior to filing of bankruptcy petition, &c.;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

36TH ST, n s, 201.5 ft e of 8th Av, 33.8x98.9; Charles J. Stamp against James Clarke and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Moore.

111TH ST, 313 East; John M. Klett against Charles Klett and others, (partition;) attorney, I. N. Williams.

158TH ST, s e corner of Cauldwell Av, 38.9x 85; Francis J. Thomson and another against Joseph C. Cocker and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 79th St, 100x100; Charles Lehmann against Dora Osborne, owner and contractor. $103
MADISON AV, s e corner of 99th St, 100.11x100; New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against Thomas Graham, owner and contractor. 4,800
MADISON AV, n e corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against Thomas Graham, owner and contract. 3,100
10TH ST, 29 East; the Hyde and Goad Manufacturing Company against Albina B. Friedline, owner; Samuel A. Friedline, contractor 144
11TH ST, 610 East; Jacob Kuschner against Harris Goldberg, owner and contractor 67
36TH ST, 143 West; Rudolph Federroll against Benjamin Griffin, owner; Minnie Mar

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	80⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	45¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	28¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, Middling	9⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	7⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	44
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.25
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig iron warrants	Nom.
Lake copper ingot	16.75
Tin	32.00
Exchange lead	4.70
Spelter	4.55
Beef, family	12.25
Beef bams	21.00
Tallow, prime	5¼
Pork, mess	13.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	7¼
Lard, prime	6.75
Butter, Western creamery	25
Brokers' price for lead	4.70
Brokers' price for spelter	4.55

CHICAGO, March 29.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 63¼c; No. 2 red, 68@69½c; No. 2 corn, 39½c; No. 2 oats, 24½@24¾c; No. 2 white, 26⅞@27c; No. 3 white, 26¾@27c; No. 2 rye, 54¼c; No. 2 barley, 41@44c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.65; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $12.10@$12.75; lard, per 100 lb, $6.35@$6.47½; short ribs sides, (loose), $6.65@$6.90; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.90@7; whisky, distillers' finished goods, basis of highwines, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf, $6; granulated, $5.44; clover, contract grade, $7.50.

CUTTON.—There was but little in the way of new speculation in cotton; evening-up between the longs and shorts constituted the principal business of the session. At times there was considerable selling pressure, under which the market gave way rapidly. Opening with prices 1 point higher to 3 points lower, a selling movement suddenly developed with but little resistance until the attention of sellers was attracted to the less favorable character of the reports from the South respecting the status of the new crop; while somewhat conflicting, there was too much talk of late planting and unsatisfactory germination for the more southerly localities, with practically no planting as yet for the Atlantic territory. A good deal of cotton had lately been sold upon the basis of heavy acreage, propitious season, and nearly two to one purchases of fertilizers, as compared with former years. This led to caution. However, the general market showed a weak undertone throughout the session. The English decline was attributed by private cables chiefly to bearish crop accounts from this side. The local market was almost entirely lacking in outside support and depended upon covering by shorts for business. Public cables noting a further decline of 1-16d in spot prices and 2½@4½-64d in futures, and yarns at Manchester quiet and very little doing in cloths, were decidely unsatisfactory. Following the opening call, the market broke sharply. There was general and heavy selling in the afternoon, which increased the decline to 76@78 points, at which level the market closed, steady in tone. Spot cotton in the local market ruled quiet, with prices ⅛c lower, on the basis of 9⅝c for middling upland and 9¾c for middling Gulf. Sales were 200 bales. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, easy, 9 5-16c, off 1-16c; Mobile, quiet, 9¼c; Savannah, quiet, 9½c; Charleston, firm, 9⅝c; Wilmington, firm, 9½c; Norfolk, nominal, 9⅝c, off ¼c; Baltimore, nominal, 9 15-16c; Memphis, steady, 9 7-16c; St. Louis, quiet, 9¾c, off 1-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	9.30	9.30	9.25	9.16@9.20
April	9.30	9.30	9.20	9.22@9.23
May	9.37	9.37	9.19	9.22@9.23
June	9.25	9.25	9.15	9.16@9.17
July	9.28	9.28	9.14	9.15@9.16
August	9.18	9.18	9.03	9.06@9.08
September	8.45	8.45	8.34	8.35@8.36
October	8.18	8.19	8.10	8.12@8.13
November	8.04	8.04	7.97	7.98@8.00
December	8.03	8.04	7.97	7.98@7.99
January	8.04	8.05	7.97	7.99@8.00
February	..	..	..	8.00@8.02

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—Spot Cotton—Moderate demand; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 20,000 bales, all American; middling upland, 5 7-16d. Futures opened quiet, partially 1-64d decline; at 1 P. M. were dull at ½@1¼-64d net decline; closed quiet at 2½@4½-64d net decline; December-January, 4.26b; January-February, 4.24½b; March, 5.19b; March-April, 5.18b; April-May, 5.15b; May-June, 5.13d; June-July, 5.10½d; July-August, 5.08d; August-September, 4.85d; September-October, 4.44½b; October-November, 4.33½d; November-December, 4.28b. Manchester—Yarns quiet; cloths, very little doing.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	72⅝	74¼	73 5-16	73⅝
July	73 11-16	74½	73 7-16	73¾
September	73 13-16	74 5-16	73⅝	73⅞
Corn—				
May	43¾	43⅞	43¾	43⅝
July	44¼	44¾	43 15-16	44

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	67⅛	69¼	66⅞	68⅝
July	68	68 9-16	67⅝	67⅞
September	08 7-16	68¾	68¼	68⅝
Corn—				
May	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅞
July	38¾	39	38¾	38⅝
September	39½	39½	39¼	39⅜
Oats—				
May	24⅜	24½	24⅜	24⅜
July	23 13-16	24	23½	23⅞

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Local traders, who decided at the opening that wheat was in for a bear day and adjusted their trades accordingly, found that their calculations had been badly out of line, and spent an uncomfortable hour at midday replacing sales made at the start. This was the feature of the session. Before and after this action by the local crowd, the market was uninteresting and within a comparatively narrow range of prices. The semi-holiday mentioned took place in the late morning and at noon, being started by heavy buying for St. Louis account, and a renewal of war stories, which bulls threw into the market on the chance of their having some effect in the excited action of short traders. The Southwest demand here gave our market a leading position over other markets of the country for a time, but in the afternoon when matters had subsided a little, New York took its accustomed place behind the West. The late reaction came as a matter of sympathy with a set-back in pork, prompting an unloading movement among the local element, which lasted until the close, when prices showed ⅝c decline on March and ⅛c advance on other months. The foreign news was generally firm, and of some assistance to the market, although not bullish enough to exert a particularly strong effect on prices. French markets added 10@15 points to the advance of yesterday, while English prices were ⅜@½d higher, and Berlin 1 mark up. Budapest likewise closed 3 points higher, and Antwerp ¼f above the previous day. There was new information regarding the French crop, prospects coming from official sources in which the area was said to be 200,000 acres less than last year, and the production about 20,000 bushels less, according to the government outlook. It also denied these stories of French crop damage, but the strong buying from that source prevented such denials from having much influence. Northwest receipts were 486 cars, against 708 cars for the previous week and 853 one year. Dispatches from Minneapolis, contrary to information recently received, said that wheat receipts are expected to be considerably lighter for the next thirty days. The demand for cash wheat at Northwest points, and particularly Duluth, was good yesterday, latter reporting acceptances from both the United Kingdom and Continent. The Price Current reported that Winter wheat crop possibilities will equal the annual average production of the past ten years.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 29.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, March, 65c; May, 64⅝c; July, 63½c; eSptember, 65¼c. On track: No. 1 hard, 68c; No. 1 Northern, 65c; No. 2 Northern, 63¼c. Flour—First patents, $3.60; second patents, $3.50; first clears, $2.75; second clears, $2.10. Bran unchanged.

DULUTH, March 29.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67¾c; May, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66¼c; May, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66¼c; May, 67¼c; July, 68¼c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c; No. 3 Spring, 60¼c. Oats—24@23½c. Corn—36½c.

MILWAUKEE, March 29.—No. 1 Northern, 67½c; No. 2 Northern, 65@66c. Rye—No. 1, 57c; 57½c. Barley—No. 2, 44@44½c; sample, 39@42½c.

CORN.—No. 2 corn closed 45c elevator, 45½c delivered, and 45½c. free on board, afloat.

OATS No. 2 oats closed 28¾c; No. 3 oats, 28½c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31¼c; track mixed, 29@30c; track white, 31½@35c; No. 2 white clipped, 32½c.

RAE—No. 1 Western, 62½c, and No. 2 Western, 62c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43½@45½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.65@$3.95; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.85@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.85@$2.90; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.75; no grade, $17.50@$18 per ton, spot and to arrive. Rye flour—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.30, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 84@88c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16.25; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17.50@$19.50; latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $15.75; oil meal, $26.75; linseed oil cake, $25.50; corn oil cake, $17.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $13@$18.50; family, $14; short clear, $12.75@$14.25. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12@$13.50; extra, $11.50@$12.50; extra India mess, $18.50@$22.50. BEEF HAMS—$20@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7c; 180 lb, 7c; 160 lb, 7¼c; pigs, 7¾c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking bellies, 7¾@8c; 10 lb, 7½c; 12 lb, 7¼c; 14 lb, 7c; pickled shoulders firm; quoted, 6½c; pickled hams, 10¼@10½c. TALLOW—City, 5c; country, 5¼@5⅝c. LARD—$6.75; city lard, $6.30@$6.40; refined lard, South American, $7.25; Continent, $7.20; Brazil, kegs, $8.35; compound, city, 6@6½c; Western, 6 5-16@6c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard stearine, 7½c.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—Beef—Extra India mess, 78s 9d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 58s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 48s 6d. Bacon firm; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 40s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 38s 6d; long cut, middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 38s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 38s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 37s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 39s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 34s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 33s 6d; American refined, in pails, 35s 3d. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese—Finest American white, 59s 6d; finest American colored, 62s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 29s; Australian, in London, 29s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, May-August, dull, 21s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7¾d. Linseed oil, 25s 9d. Peas—Canadian, 5s 7½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter, 7s 3d. Hops at London, (Pacific Coast,) £3 5s@£3 15s.

COFFEE.—There was something like a bear raid by a few of the leading operators at the opening of business in coffee futures this morning, resulting in a pretty fair trade (11,000 bags) for these times, at a decline of 5@10 points on the opening call. The avowed basis of the selling was the unsatisfactory tenor of the European cables, Havre reporting a decline of ½ @¼f, (later declined another ¼f,) and Hamburg a decline of ¾ pfennig. On the other hand, Rio cabled firmness at an advance of 275 reis, while the market at Santos was steady at maintained prices. Rio and Santos together reported only 10,000 bags receipts. Another encouraging factor for the long interest was the large quantity of coffee moving out of warehouses in this country, yesterday's output was 24,065 bags, nearly all of it from local warehouses. Noon found the market fairly active, with sales of 17,250 bags up to that hour, after which the market ruled quieter and closed steady at a net loss of 10@15 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	..	..	..	6.45@6.50
April	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45@6.50
May	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.45@6.50
June	..	..	..	6.45@6.50
July	..	..	..	6.50@6.55
August	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.55@6.60
September	6.70	6.70	6.65	6.65@6.70
October	6.75	6.75	6.70	6.70@6.75
November	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.70@6.75
December	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.90@6.95
January	..	..	..	6.95@7.00
February	..	..	..	7.00@7.05

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Good average Santos 8$500; receipts, 3,000 bags; stock, 391,000 bags. Hamburg—¼ pfennig net lower; sales, 4,000 bags. Havre—Closed at ½@¾f net decline; total sales, 10,000 bags. January, 45.00; February, 45.00; March, 43.00; April, 43.00; May, 43.25; June, 43.50; July, 43.75; August, 44.00, September, 44.25; October, 44.50. November, 44.75; December, 45.00. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 9$525; Exchange, 8 3-16d; receipts, 7,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 1,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nil; stock, 307,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 15-32c; muscovado, 3 31-32c; molasses, 3 15-16c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; New Orleans, cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized, naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 33½@34c; prime Summer yellow, 36¾c, prompt; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 37@38c; prime white, 39c; prime Winter yellow, 38c; city limed, American, new, 35@36c; Southern, boiled, 61@62c; Calcutta, raw, 71c; Western linseed oil quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 50@53c.

METALS.—Pig iron warrants, nominal; lead and spelter, respectively, ruled steady and unchanged, closing at $4.67½ bid and $4.72½ asked, and $4.50 bid and $4.60 asked. The brokers' price for lead was $4.70, and for spelter $4.55. Iron—Northern No. 1 foundry, $22.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.50; tin, $32; copper, $16.75; steel rails, $34.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, barrels, $3.90. Spirits of turpentine, 55½@56c. Rosin—Common to good, strained, $1.70; E, $1.75@$1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $2.10; I, $2.25; K, $2.45; M, $2.80; N, $3.15; W G, $3.00; W W, $3.75.

WILMINGTON, March 29.—Spirits of turpentine, 52½@53c; receipts, 19 bbls. Resin unchanged; receipts, 272 bbls. Crude turpentine nominal; receipts, 125; receipts, 8 bbls. Tar, $1.20; receipts, 212 bbls.

SAVANNAH, March 29.—Spirits of turpentine, 53c; receipts, 271 bbls; sales, 327 bbls; exports, none. Resin—Sales nominal; other grades firm; receipts, 747 bbls; sales, none; exports, none.

CHARLESTON, March 29.—Turpentine, 51½c; sales none. Resin unchanged; sales none.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Nominally firm. CALVES—Veals, $4@$5.75; no choice stock here; city-dressed veals, 7@10c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Fair to prime sheep, $5.50@$6; clipped sheep, $4.75; medium to choice lambs, $7.25@$8.12½; Spring lambs, $3@$5.50 per head. HOGS —Market higher at $5.50@$5.60.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—IN the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, situate in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 263 of the Laws of 1895, and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons, respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others to whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate together with our damage map in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, (March 6th, 1900,) file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 21st day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III. in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of April, 1900, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
JAMES J. MARTIN,
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL NOTICES.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY vs. THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of an interlocutory decree filed and entered in this suit on the 20th day of March, 1900, notice is hereby given that all claims and demands against the defendant Third Avenue Railroad Company must be presented to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of May, 1900, at his office, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and State of New York. The first hearing before me will be had on the 22d day of May, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the said office, No. 67 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated New York, March 21, 1900.

ARTHUR H. MASTEN,
Master in Chancery,
U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of New York.
mh21-2aw6wW&F&my2

SURROGATE NOTICES.

APPLETON, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. APPLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of D. Appleton & Co., No. 72 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York the 11th day of January, 1900. WILLIAM W. APPLETON, MARY APPLETON, DANIEL APPLETON, Executors. J. HARRISON DOUGHERTY, Attorney for Executors, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-law0mF

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 25, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-267 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1899.—OSCAR F. GUNZ, Executor. ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. s29-law0mF

BRIGGS, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE C. BRIGGS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1900. EDWARD J. O'GORMAN, Executor. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh9-law0mF

HALSTEAD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HALSTEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lilian Herbert Andrews, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. HANNAH C. WIBIRT, Executrix. LILIAN HERBERT ANDREWS, Attorney for Executrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-law0mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUNNINGHAM, ELIZABETH G.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Sarah M. Cunningham, Mary M. Cunningham, Frank Cunningham, Frederic G. Cunningham, William Cunningham, James Cunningham, Sara M. Cunningham, Mary H. Cunningham, Elizabeth T. Cunningham, Claire E. Cunningham, Sarah E. Cunningham, Marie G. Cunningham, John M. Cunningham, the heirs and next of kin of Elizabeth G. Cunningham, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frank Cunningham of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated March 10th, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Elizabeth G. Cunningham, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 19th day of April, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
f23-law6wF

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 420 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n3-law6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the 23 day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

ODELL, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. ODELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herman A. Heydt, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated New York, he 14th day of February, 1900.
GEORGE W. ODELL,
RALPH S. TOWNSEND,
Executors.
HERMAN A. HEYDT, Atty. for Executors, 11 Pine St., New York City. f16-law6mF

RANFT, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RANFT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 2d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of March, 1900. RICHARD RANFT, Executor. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executor, 290 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh30-law6mF

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oct6-law6mF

ROBINSON, IDA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Sarah Bichere, Oberdorf bei Bopfinger, Wurtemberg, Germany, the heir and next of kin of IDA ROBINSON, late of New York County, deceased, send greeting;

Whereas, Albert J. Adams, Jr., of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated Jan. 19, 1898, and two codicils thereto, the first codicil it dated Jan. 9th, 1899, and the second is dated Feb. 20th, 1900, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ida Robinson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22d day of May, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
mh30-law7wF

SCHROEDER, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA SCHROEDER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, viz., at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August, 1900.—Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1900. EDWARD F. SCHROEDER, Administrator. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. f23-law6mF

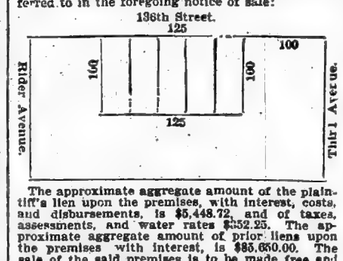

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $35,308.04, with interest thereon from the 8th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $380.11, with interest from the 14th day of March, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is the amount of water rates now a charge upon the premises, the amount of which is not fixed.—Dated New York, March 19th, 1900.

J. C. O'CONOR, Referee.
mh21-2aw6wW&F&ap1

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FREDRICKS, JOHN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. FREDRICKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of McCrea, Somerville & Taylor, Nos. 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated N. Y., February 6th, 1900.

SUSAN E. O. FREDRICKS,
ADAM OHLWEILER,
Administrators.
McCREA, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administrators, 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f9-law6mF

WHITE, ELEANOR V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. ABNER C. THOMAS, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR V. WHITE, otherwise known as Ellen White and Eleanor White, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Clifford, Stearns & Hobbs, No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1900. RAYMOND S. WHITE, Administrator C. T. A. GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Attorneys for Administrator C. T. A., 58 Pine Street, New York City. ja26-law6mF

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 870 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY E. HOWLAND, as trustee under the will of Alonzo C. Yates, deceased, of Cornelis V. Hagan, plaintiff, against ALBERT L. PRITCHARD and Margaret Cronin, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the City of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant twenty-five feet easterly from the point of intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street with the easterly line of Lexington Avenue, running thence northerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue, one hundred feet; thence easterly eleven inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Ninth Street and One Hundred and Tenth Street, thence easterly along the said middle line of the block twenty-five feet, thence southerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 22, 1900.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
HOWLAND & MURRAY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

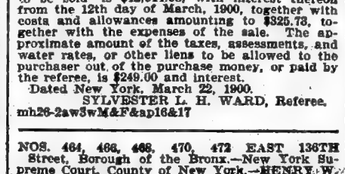

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,914.93, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $325.73, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $249.00 and interest.

Dated New York, March 22, 1900.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
mh26-2aw3wM&F&ap16&17

NOS. 464, 466, 468, 470, 472 EAST 136TH Street, Borough of the Bronx.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY W. GILBERT and others, against JAMES C. PRIOR et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 3d day of April, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Third Avenue; thence running westerly along the southerly side of East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence southerly parallel with the westerly side of Third Avenue, one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly parallel with East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; and thence northerly parallel with the westerly side of Third Avenue, one hundred (100) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 19th, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,448.72, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates $352.25. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises with interest, is $85,630.00. The sale of the said premises is to be made free and clear.

THOMAS F DONNELLY, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

FRESH SLUMP IN SUGAR

H. O. Havemeyer Charges Secret Cut by Trust Rivals.

VIEWS ALARM WALL STREET

The President Talks Freely of the Arbuckles' Action—They Deny His Accusations.

The sugar war showed no signs of abating yesterday, and President Henry O. Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining Company held out no hope to those who lamented at the prospect of continued trade hostilities or the fall in price of the stock of the corporation which he directs. A good many thousands of dollars changed hands yesterday, and will change hands today as an indirect result of the cut made by the Arbuckles and Mr. Havemeyer's comment on it, for Sugar was the chief subject of speculative Wall Street attention yesterday.

Mr. Havemeyer talked with some degree of freedom on the situation yesterday, and what he said did not indicate a feeling that the Arbuckles had proved benefactors to the sugar trade by their latest step. It was suggested to him that some people were attributing the cut of the Arbuckles to a desire to move some sugar that was hanging heavily on their hands, and that they might later put the price up.

Mr. Havemeyer shook his head. "They cut the price of sugar 5 cents on a rising market for raw sugar," he exclaimed emphatically. "That doesn't look like moving things. That means stagnation." He paused a moment and then continued:

"Yes, they made a public cut of 5 cents, and they made another cut—a private cut—of 5 cents on a rising market."

"You mean that they are now actually selling sugar at $4.90, instead of the publicly announced price, $4.95?"

"Yes; I understand," said Mr. Havemeyer, "that the Arbuckles are now selling sugar at 10 cents a hundred pounds less than our price. I am so informed. And, do you know, I don't think they'll sell so very much sugar even at these prices. A move such as they made doesn't help them. It paralyzes business. I don't think they're selling much sugar."

"Well, are not your sales falling off?" Mr. Havemeyer was asked.

"Our sales? Oh, no," was the smiling reply. "Our sales are all right."

"Do you see any hopeful indications for a settlement of the difficulty?"

"No," said Mr. Havemeyer. His attention was called to a published interview in which he was quoted as saying that what he meant by his Wednesday's statement was that the American Sugar Refining Company stockholders might expect a 4 per cent. dividend on the common stock instead of a 6 per cent. dividend this year. He was quoted as saying that one who read between the lines of the aforesaid statement would perceive that was what he meant to say.

"Oh, that's all wrong," said he. "I didn't say any such thing. These people jump at conclusions. What I did say was that under present conditions the dividend on the common stock would have to be very much reduced.

"Our position is unchanged. We will make no reduction unless the price of raw sugars is reduced. If raw sugars advance we will sell out the refined sugars on hand and advance the price of the new refined products. This is in accord with our fixed policy. There is no money in sugar refining at the present prices. Under the circumstances we shall have to lie to, like a ship in a storm. Things look pretty shaky, don't they?"

Mr. Havemeyer went on to say that the American Company would pursue an even course, irrespective of what its competitors might do, and had not closed any of its plants and did not intend to close any of them. He would say nothing as to the final outcome of the sugar war. "The consumer is the only one who is being benefited by existing conditions," he added.

"You are not cutting the prices of your products?" it was finally suggested.

"The American Company is maintaining one price," said Mr. Havemeyer with emphasis. "We are not making secret cuts or showing any discrimination or favoritism. We make the same price for the twenty-five-barrel men as for the twenty-five-thousand-barrel man, and any cuts we make will be open and above board."

Mr. Havemeyer's charge that the Arbuckles were secretly cutting their price an extra 5 cents was denied on their behalf.

"There is absolutely no discrimination with this concern," said an Arbuckle representative. "We have just one price, and everybody must pay it. We never made secret cuts, and we are still selling sugar for $4.95 a hundred pounds and no less. We have sold three times our usual quantity to-day and yesterday, and more, too, and most of the new trade has come from regular customers of the American Company."

"Is it not possible that you may put the price up again after getting rid of some sugar now on hand?"

"I know of no such indications."

The Doschers have not yet met the cut, and are selling a small amount of sugar. A report that they would shut down as a result of an understanding with the American Company was promptly denied. A report that met no denial was to the effect that [illegible] of two big independent refineries were going to leave their present positions and enter the trust's employ.

Sugar, which closed at 105¾, which Wednesday [illegible] yesterday as a result of the publication of Mr. Havemeyer's views. The tape recorded at the opening the sale of a block of 1,500 shares at prices running from 100 to 102. The price went as low as 97¾ in the course of the day, and closed at 98¾, with a net loss of 6½ points. The next dividend on the common was freely offered here and at Boston for three-quarters of 1

AFFAIRS OF THE HARPERS.

Hearing Before Referee Cantine—Reassurances for Author Creditors.

Authors having claims against Harper & Brothers received further assurances that they would be put to no inconvenience on account of the financial embarrassment of that corporation at a hearing of the application of the publishers for a voluntary dissolution of their business before Referee Francis C. Cantine, at 35 Nassau Street, yesterday.

Henry S. Harper, the Treasurer, was the principal witness. He said that during the last year there had been a profit over operating expenses, but not enough to pay interest on the debt, which was increasing constantly, owing to the necessity for buying new machinery. Mr. Harper said the assets were something more than $5,000,000, but he admitted the property would not bring anything like this amount if offered for sale in the open market.

Ralph E. Prime of Yonkers, representing several authors, said that none of them was at all antagonistic to Harper & Brothers, but, on the contrary, would oppose the assumption by any new company of their royalty and other contracts.

Mr Rives, counsel for the Harpers, said that Mr. Prime need not worry about the authors' claims, as the business is to be carried on under the supervision of A. E. Orr, Col. Harvey, and J. Pierpont Morgan, and that the Reorganization Committee would pay all debts to authors in full. He said it was their intention, too, to keep the Harpers in the business and to retain the old employes as far as possible.

Testimony showed that there were only eight stockholders in the Harper company. These were J. W. Harper, 3,540 shares; J. Henry Harper, 4,000 shares; John Harper, 2,757 shares; Henry S. Harper, 3,253 shares; James Thorne Harper, 1,673 shares; Horatio R. Harper, 1,347 shares; James Harper, 1,430 shares, and Clinton W. McIlvaine of London, 2,000 shares.

J. Henry Harper said after the hearing that the authors' claims are due in May, and will be paid as soon as they are due.

The hearing was adjourned until next Tuesday afternoon, when the examination of Treasurer Harper will be continued.

Mrs. Hoagland the Reported Donor.

It was reported yesterday that Mrs. Caroline C. Hoagland, widow of Joseph C. Hoagland, was the doner of the new clinic building to be built adjoining St. Bartholomew's Parish House, on East Forty-second Street, and which is to cost $150,000, with an endowment of $100,000 more. Mrs. Hoagland declined to say yesterday whether or not she was the donor. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, said he had nothing further to say concerning the gift.

THE GARDINER INVESTIGATION.

Effort to Introduce Grand Jury Minutes —Judge Newburger Testifies.

Commissioner Ansley Wilcox, who is taking testimony in the City Club's charges against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, will at the hearing to-day decide an important point in the controversy between counsel. It will be on an effort to introduce certain minutes of the present Grand Jury. If these are admitted and the Foreman, George Haven Putnam, is allowed to testify, an opportunity will be opened up for those who are pressing the charge to go into many details as to a "wide open" city and find out the relations of the District Attorney's office to the poolrooms and other places.

This point came up when Mr. Putnam was called to the stand at the opening of the session yesterday afternoon. Mr. Putnam was asked to identify certain minutes of the Grand Jury of March 15. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Col. Gardiner, objected to the admission of this evidence on the ground that it was subsequent to the filing of the charges last Fall.

Horace E. Deming, representing the City Club, urged the admission of the testimony, saying:

"If the evidence shows that the incumbent of the District Attorney's office is mentally incompetent or unfit, or morally incompetent or unfit, as we hold, he should be removed. We are entitled to offer any evidence in that regard against the man who holds, and, as we think, abuses that office."

Commissioner Wilcox took several legal references on the question and said that it was so important that he would hand down a written opinion to-morrow.

Mr. Putnam was excused until then without giving any testimony.

Judge Newburger of the Court of General Sessions was the only other witness during the afternoon. He was asked many questions as to the work of the courts, especially on excise cases, but his testimony was mainly limited to identifying certain cases that had come before him.

HONDURAS SYNDICATE SUED.

Accounting Demanded and Concession Claimed by Honduras Company.

Suit has been brought by the Honduras Company, of which Jacob R. Shipherd is the chief representative, against the Honduras Syndicate, in the United States Circuit Court at Trenton, N. J., for an accounting of the profits which may have accrued to the syndicate under a concession from the Republic of Honduras, supposed to be worth millions of dollars. The bill demands that this concession be made over to the Honduras Company, on the ground that it was secured by a breach of faith. The law firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, together with Benjamin F. Tracy, are accused by the complainants of having betrayed the plans of the Honduras Company, of which they are alleged to have become informed as attorneys for that company, and of having conspired, with Chauncey M. Depew, H. Walter Webb, W. Seward Webb, John Jacob Astor, and others, to secure for themselves the contract with the Republic of Honduras, for which the Honduras Company is said to have been negotiating. This contract, it is alleged, involved the construction of a railroad, a land subsidy of millions of acres, the establishment of a bank, and a number of other valuable privileges.

At the offices of Stetson, Jennings & Russell it was stated yesterday that there had been no breach of faith, and that the principal question involved in the suit was whether or not the plaintiffs and the complainants had been partners at the time the concession was secured.

LEGAL NOTES.

MECHANIC'S LIEN FORECLOSURE.—In an action brought by Edward Freeman to foreclose a mechanic's lien, filed by him as contractor, upon the Hotel Majestic, Charles L. Eidlitz, who had also filed a lien, was joined as defendant with Jacob Rothschild, the owner of the building. Mr. Eidlitz, who had furnished and put up all the electrical plant and apparatus for lighting the hotel, claimed the right to enforce his lien, and the issue as to him was separately tried. The referee found that Mr. Rothschild had wrongfully excluded Mr. Eidlitz from complete performance of his contract, and that when he was thus excluded he had substantially performed the contract, with the exception of such things necessary to light the building as could have been supplied within four days from the time of the discharge. The referee held that the contractor was entitled to recover and enforce his lien for so much of the contract price as was unpaid, less such sums as he would have been obliged to expend for labor and materials in performing the uncompleted part of the contract. The First Appellate Division has affirmed judgment entered on the report of the referee, but has reduced the amount by $338.69, being items of offset which the Court holds should have been allowed. Allowances by the referee for certain extra work was held to have been properly made, under the evidence, and a counter claim for alleged defects and insufficiencies of the contractor's work the Court held to have been properly rejected.

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ALLEGED UNLAWFUL SELECTION OF DEPUTY CHIEF.—Justice Bischoff reserved decision yesterday on application made in behalf of Chief of Battalion Thomas Lally, for a writ of certiorari to the Commissioners of the Municipal Service, and to the Commissioner of the Fire Department, to review the action of the Examining Board of the Civil Service Commission, last January, because of the alleged erroneous decision made by them upon the competitive examination of the chiefs of batallions for the vacancy in the position of Deputy Chief of the Fire Department. There were seven candidates, Mr. Lally ranking as senior Chief. He received the highest percentage as to physical and mental qualifications, but he claimed that the rating for efficiency, punctuality, attention, and general good conduct, was made in an unlawful and improper manner, so that, instead of his record in the department upon these points being given, the rating was founded upon the arbitrary statements of Commissioner Scannell. The latter, it was claimed, under the system used, had power to cause the rating of any candidate to be increased or lessened to such a degree as to practically dictate which candidate should be placed at the head of the eligible list. It was contended on behalf of the Municipal Service Commissioners that the writ of certiorari could only issue to review a final determination, and that Mr. Lally had the right to appeal from the decision of the Examining Board to the Municipal Civil Service Commissioners. The remedy by appeal being expressly given, the question, it was claimed, could not be reviewed by certiorari.

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ATTORNEYS' LIEN.—Charles Pilkington before commencing an action against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad for damages for personal injuries, made an agreement with his attorneys that they should have a lien upon any verdict, judgment, compromise, or settlement in the case to the extent of one-third of the recovery. He then accepted $2,600 from the corporation in settlement, he giving it a general release and receiving a written agreement that the company would "adjust any claim for costs or for any lien upon the cause of action, which plaintiff's attorneys might be able lawfully to establish." Failing to obtain one-third of $2,600 from the defendant, the attorneys obtained an order at Special Term requiring defendant to pay them $1,300. The Second Appellate Division, on the company's appeal, has modified the order by reducing the amount of the attorneys' lien to one-third, or $866.66, and giving leave to the attorneys, unless that sum be paid, to continue the action for the enforcement and collection of their lien.

A Charity Appeal.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities desires to raise $100 for the widow of a clergyman formerly resident in Brooklyn, who died in a small town in the West during the absence of his wife in England, whither she had gone to take her aged mother home. He left no money or means of identification, and his body was buried in the Potter's Field. Contributions may be sent to William I. Nichols, General Secretary Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 99 Schermerhorn Street.

"Public Ownership and the Public Conscience," an article by R. Fulton Cutting, President of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and Chairman of the Citizens' Union, in THE NEW YORK TIMES, next Sunday, April 1. Sunday edition three cents, week days one cent.—Adv.

RAISED FIREMEN'S RATING

Civil Service Commission Investigating a Fraudulent Change.

Examination Papers Were in Chief Examiner's Safe—Firemen Involved Deny Any Complicity.

The members of the Municipal Civil Service Commission have for three weeks been making an investigation which has for its object the discovery of the identity of the person or persons who changed the marks on the examination papers of three firemen who were candidates for promotion to the rank of foreman. None of the Commissioners would disclose yesterday what had been found, but in the meantime the men who would have profited by the changes have been stricken from the eligible list. These men are Assistant Foreman M. Wieland, Fireman J. Fox, and Fireman D. J. Gavin. They have appealed to the commission to have their names replaced on the list, but the appeal has not been decided.

According to Chief Examiner Ireland, the three men named, with a number of other candidates, took the examination for foremen some time ago. Their papers were marked and placed on file and the ratings were entered in a book which Mr. Ireland keeps for the purpose. Then both the papers and the book were put in a safe in the office of the commission. About three weeks ago Mr. Ireland had occasion to look over these papers and he then discovered that the ratings on those of Wieland, Fox, and Gavin had been altered. Comparing the new ratings with those entered on his record book, Mr. Ireland discovered that the men had received marks which would place them at the head of the eligible list and made their advancement inevitable, although none of them was originally among the first three. Mr. Ireland discarded the papers at once and then informed the commission, which ordered him to strike the names of the three candidates off the list.

Mr. Ireland said yesterday that he was not at liberty to disclose how the papers could have been altered. As they were in a place where a number of employes of the commission had access to them, it would have been easy for a person who so desired to make alterations, though the person who did so overreached himself by neglecting at the same time to change the record in the book, and thus caused the discovery. Mr. Ireland would not say whether or not suspicion had fallen on any one in the commission's employ, nor would Lee Phillips, the Secretary of the commission, discuss the matter until the commission had taken action.

One of the officials of the commission said last night that it was possible that one of the employes who had access to the records in the office had been bribed to make the alterations discovered by the Chief Examiner, but that this was the first instance known of such an offense. The firemen affected, it was said, have already entered denials of any knowledge of the identity of the person who made the changes, and on this declaration they base their demand to be restored to the eligible list.

BIG SALE OF RARE BOOKS.

F. K. Trowbridge Said to Have Paid $200,000 for Theodore Irwin's Library.

The largest private transaction in rare books that has ever taken place in this country has just been consummated. By it the splendid library collected by Theodore Irwin of Oswego passes entire into the possession of Frederick K. Trowbridge of the firm of Vermilye & Co. of this city. The sale was made through the medium of George H. Richmond, the well-known dealer, who brought the library to this city a week ago.

It had been Mr. Richmond's intention to offer the books for sale at a store in West Thirty-third Street that he had rented for the purpose. Everything was ready for their exhibition, but Mr. Trowbridge made an offer for the entire collection, and the books have been handed over to him in the cases in which they were brought from Oswego. The price paid by Mr. Trowbridge is said to have been $200,000.

An endeavor was made to keep the fact of Mr. Irwin's connection with the library secret. It was because he did not want the publicity of a public sale that he consented to sell it to a dealer, and Mr. Richmond intended to exhibit the books without stating to whom they had last belonged. The first intimation that a sale of such magnitude was arranged came, however, from Mr. Richmond himself, who showed the check with which he was about to pay for the books to another dealer. News travels quickly among bookmen, and the additional fact that Mr. Richmond had chartered a special car to bring his purchases from Oswego to this city becoming known, it was soon discovered that the library he purchased was that of Mr. Irwin.

The library is one of the richest in the world in illuminated manuscripts, early manuscripts of the classics, and incunabula.

CLAIM FOR DOWER RIGHT.

Alderman Scott's Widow Brings Suit Against His Children.

Mary Elizabeth Scott, widow of Alderman Edward S. Scott, has brought an action in the Supreme Court to recover her dower right in the estate of her husband, who died intestate on Dec. 13, 1898. The suit is against the two children of Alderman Scott by a former wife, and forty-one other defendants. These children are Daniel S. and John S. Scott, aged respectively thirteen and seven years. Among the other persons named as defendants are Senator P. H. McCarren and Richard D. Scott, Senator McCarren's partner in the real estate business.

Alderman Scott's widow is a sister of Nella Bergen, who was married to De Wolf Hopper, and a daughter of Police Captain Reardon. In addition to judgment of dower in the property, Mrs. Scott demands damages for the withholding of her dower and costs of the action. John J. Clancy is guardian ad litum of the two children, who it is alleged are the only heirs at law.

Pictures to be Sold To-night.

There will be sold to-night at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, sixty-eight oil paintings, chiefly by modern foreign artists, and forming the collections owned respectively by the late David T. Busby of Baltimore and Thomas S. Wiglesworth of Boston.

These collectors are veritable personages, and the pictures, although containing few really superior examples, are well authenticated, so that they can be purchased with safety. Among the better works in the collections are Baron Cederstrom's "Game of Chess," a well-known and excellent canvas; a good Merle, "The Artist's Temptation," well known through reproductions; an excellent Escosura, "The Fencing Lesson," a good little Bouguereau, "Les Oranges;" an excellent Schreyer, a Cabanel, more than usually good; fair examples of Vibert, Santoro, Piot, Jacquet, and other foreign artists, and three good canvases by J. Francis Murphy, George Hitchcock, and George Sprague Pearce, among American artists represented.

The majority of the pictures are somewhat old-fashioned. In an adjoining room are a number of water colors, oils, and black and whites, by Alfred Kappes, the delineator of negro character, which will be sold at auction to-morrow night.

Henry Maillard's Will Filed.

The will of Henry Maillard was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The value of the estate was not stated. All the property is left to his son, Charles Henry Maillard. The will was executed April 19, 1893, and appointed Charles Henry Maillard executor. At that time the wife of the testator was still recently, was alive. Mr. Maillard died in Paris on March 2. The testator directed that his wife be paid $12,000 a year in lieu of dower.

Plea for Assistance.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $300 to provide prolonged medical care in an institution for a young woman who has been for years perfectly helpless through rheumatism. The relatives are in such humble circumstances that they cannot aid more than they do. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be duly and publicly acknowledged.

You want a Spring overcoat?

Good tailors take your measure, try on, then alter; try on again—three weeks; $40 to $75.

We try on, touch it up if it needs touching—one day; but it usually fits—30 minutes. $15 to $40.

Raglan or top coat, light or dark, rough or smooth.

Here's a store for two-year-olders that's not two years old—only about ten months.

Its very youth assures something dainty, something novel, something different.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

We fill orders by mail.

FOR HEADACHE
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
It soothes and strengthens the nerves, relieves the severe pain in the temples and depressing sickness at the stomach
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

CUBAN ORPHAN SOCIETY

Letters from Gens. Wood and Ludlow and Supt. Frye.

Press Agent of the Children's Easter Festival on the Objects of the Work.

The publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the order of the Military Governor of Cuba, Gen. Leonard Wood, and some correspondence with the War Department in relation to Cuban relief raised the question as to whether it was actually necessary to send all the money to Cuba which will be raised at the forthcoming Children's National Easter Festival for the benefit of the Cuban orphans, which is to be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory April 16 to 28.

Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, who is in charge of the festival, referred in an interview to letters which had been received from Gen. Wood and others in authority, dated later than the order issued by the Military Governor. At the time, she said, these letters were in the hands of the press agent of the festival. The press agent made the letters public yesterday.

One, addressed to Gen. Francis V. Greene, is from Gen. Wood. It is dated March 14, and says:

"I do not advise the establishment of any more institutions at present. We have plenty established, and are trying to organize and equip them upon the proper basis. * * * I should like, however, to have you maintain the institutions you have started for some time, until we can get the proper tax system established.

Gen. William Ludlow, Governor of Havana, under date of Jan. 26, 1900, wrote to Gen. Greene. After speaking of the work the Cuban Orphan Society has already done, he expresses a belief that by the end of 1900 the island Government can handle the work without calling for continued or indefinite subscriptions from the people at home. He continues:

"In my judgment, the island is abundantly able to do this, and should be required to do it. The practical reason for doing the work through exterior organization at this time is simply that there is such a tremendous amount of other work and organization to be accomplished that it would be impossible for the island Government alone to effect as complete and satisfactory results if the Orphan Society did not lend its aid.

"Definitely, then, I should say that your society should continue its work with all practicable industry and energy for one year, and no more, and that the benevolently disposed can with the fullest propriety be urged to contribute sufficient funds to enable the society to exhaust its energies during the period named, and accomplish the largest number of useful results practicable, thereafter turning matters over to the State and local Governments for maintenance, extension, and completion.

Alexis E. Frye, Superintendent of Schools of Cuba, in a letter to W. B. Buck, Secretary of the Cuban Orphan Society, dated March 14, 1900, praises the work of the Orphan Society, and says:

For myself, I may say that work done by your society has been a revelation of the possibilities of uplifting a disheartened people. I do not know what financial means your society has at hand, but, if possible, I hope that the management and control of your little homes in Cuba may not be changed.

The letter from the press agent of the Children's Easter Festival, which accompanied the Cuban letters, says:

There is no intention on the part of the society or the promoters of the fair to induce the belief that there is suffering and starvation in Cuba. What the society proposes to do is to continue taking care of the orphans on the island and to aid the Cubans to take care of themselves, until such time as modern methods of looking after the poor children have been introduced.

STATUES IN THE PARKS.

Must Be Real Works of Art in Future and Harmonize with Scenery.

The Park Commissioners have decided that hereafter all statuary must harmonize with the scenery of the parks. President Clausen and Commissioner Brower at a meeting yesterday adopted a new set of rules governing the placing of statuary and memorials. President Clausen argued that there was too much statuary in the parks, and that many statues were so placed as to be contrary to the best interests of art and landscape gardening.

The regulations adopted are very lengthy. The most sweeping rule provides that no statue, bust, memorial, or memorial building of any description shall be erected in any New York park where the scenery is of a predominating character. Statues can only be placed as adjuncts to buildings, bridges, or viaducts when they are required to heighten and beautify the effect of the scenery.

Only statues of great artistic beauty and appropriate in size may now be placed in any of the small parks or at the intersection of two or more avenues. These statues must be of great National or universal interest to be accepted.

All statuary, buildings, or other structures must be accepted, first as objects of art, and second in their relation to the landscape where they are to be located. It is provided that existing natural scenery shall not be destroyed or altered to accommodate any statuary or memorial.

The new rules further provide that any statuary or structure already in the parks may, if condemned by the Municipal Art Commission, be removed by the Commissioners of Parks.

Broadway and 11th St.

MISSES' SUITS.

On Friday and Saturday, March 30th and 31st.

Venetian and Covert Cloth Suits,—lined throughout with colored Taffetas Silk.

Double-breasted Eton or Fly-front Coats.

Box-pleated back Skirts.

Colors:—tan, light and Oxford gray, blue, brown and black.
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Sale of Pajamas for Men and Boys.

Made of woven colored Madras in fancy stripes; colors: blue, pink and heliotrope,

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per suit, value $1.50.

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The New York Times Saturday Review.

(DOUBLE SPRING BOOK NUMBER.)

32 PAGES.

FEATURES TO-MORROW:

SPRING BOOKS.
Classified Lists of the Season's Output, with an Introductory Essay.

VERSE BY HENRY VAN DYKE.
His new volume, "The Toiling of Felix and Other Poems," reviewed by EDWIN MARKHAM, author of "The Man with the Hoe."

THE DALY SALE.
Totals for Other Great Book Sales—Comment Suggested by the Daly Exhibition and Sale—Prices Compared.

GOTHIC ART.
Edward S. Prior's History of It in England. Reviewed by RUSSELL STURGIS.

AN ARCHBISHOP'S LIFE.
Dr. Benson of Canterbury—Interesting Phases of His Career.

STONY POINT.
Prof. Johnston's Excellent Account, Based on Unpublished Reports and Other Papers.

DEAN MILMAN.
His Career at St. Paul's and the Works He Wrote.

GARDENS.
Miss Jekyll's Original Writings About Them—Her Interesting House Described.

FORESTS.
Relations of Our Own to the Life of Our People.

RUSKIN.
The Experience of Canon Rawnsley and Two "Atlantic" Contributors.

HINTS FROM THE MAIL BAG.
Suggestions on Many Topics Made by Our Readers.

OTHER BOOKS REVIEWED.
"Pottery and Porcelain," Lawrence's "Sir Arthur Sullivan," Crockett's "Joan of the Sword Hand," Phillpots's "Lying Prophets," Banks's "Sword and Cross," Scarff's "The Grinding of the Mills," Beddard's "A Book about Whales," Milman's "Henry Hart Milman," Strattan's "Sparks and Flames," Ferrar's "The Story Books of Little Giddings," Thompson's "Henry George Liddell," Sudbury's "Two Gentlemen in Touraine," Adams's "Charles Francis Adams," Selleck's "Norwalk," Brownson's "Orestes A. Brownson's Middle Life," Flynt's "Tramping with Tramps," Waterloo's "The Seekers," Miss Carey's "Twelve Notable Good Women," Bruncken's "North American Forests."

TEARS IN KELLOGG TRIAL.

Woman Bookkeeper of E. S. Dean Company Is Overcome.

Miss Mary Veith, who had been bookkeeper and cashier in the E. S. Dean Company, spent an exciting day on the witness stand before Recorder Goff yesterday in Part I of the Court of General Sessions, where James B. Kellogg, the alleged manager of the concern, is on trial on charges of grand larceny.

When the witness first came on the witness stand she seemed in good spirits, and frequently smiled at the questions asked her. Mr. Olcott began by reproving her for her alleged levity, and followed with a series of questions which finally caused her to burst into a flood of tears. The proceedings in court were stopped for a few minutes until the witness had composed herself.

After testifying that she had never seen Kellogg about the offices of the Dean Company, the cross-examination of the witness began. Mr. Olcott's questions in regard to the alleged discrepancies between Miss Veith's testimony at the present trial and that given before Referee Morgan in March, 1897, apparently irritated her.

"You have my affidavit!" she cried. "You know just what I said."

"Fortunately, I have," said Mr. Olcott, "and it is my painful duty to call your attention to these discrepancies."

The witness started to reply, but burst into tears, which lasted for several minutes.

She was then asked if she had ever received money from Charles Weinman, and explained that Weinman had offered to pay her $8 a week if she would appear as a witness for the prosecution.

"Was it because Weinman paid you $8 a week that you testified to-day that you never saw him in the offices?" asked Mr. Olcott.

"Judge Olcott," replied the witness, "I would not perjure myself for $8,000 a week, much less $8. I think too much of myself and my honor." She said that the money had not been offered to induce her to favor any one in her testimony, but admitted that Keller had asked her not to tell too much of what she knew.

James B. Kellogg himself was the next witness called to the stand, but his examination was put off until this morning.

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and a large variety of artistically Trimmed Hats by our own milliners, showing many new combinations.

Untrimmed Hats.

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Ladies' Two Clasp Glacé, Whites and Tans. 65c. Pr.

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Latest Paris novelties in Ladies' and Misses' Gloves for Easter, including a complete line of the celebrated Jouvin & Cie's Kid Gloves

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On Friday and Saturday, March 30th and 31st.

Fownes', — 2 clasp, — piqué sewn, Kid.

Colors:—Tan, gold, castor, wood brown, red, blue, green, ivory and black.

$1.00 per pair, Value $1.50.

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AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15. "The most brilliant performance yet given by the present management."—Tribune. DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY. THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMPANY. MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. & 7th Av. BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. TO-DAY (FRIDAY) AT 3 AND 8:15. GRAND CANON OF ARIZONA. April 5 and 6, Moki Land, (Barbaric Arizona.) RESERVED SEATS, 75c. and $1.00.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. LAST 2 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SAT. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS. Next Monday—Empire Theatre Dramatic Festival. "A Man and His Wife" and "The Bugle Call." Faversham, Millward, Anglin, and entire company

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT. CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. The Pride of Jennico.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Saturday. WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 24th St. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. 12 MONTHS LATER SEQUEL TO THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN. Next Week—At The White Horse Tavern.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. "Biggest kind of a hit."—Herald. EV'GS, 8 OC. MATS., WED. & SAT., 1:50. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th av. VICTORIA Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30. LAST WEEK. MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS with JOSEPHINE HALL. No smoking or drinking at Matinées. 50c. ADMISSION TO PROMENADE. 50c. MONDAY, APRIL 2D, A MUSICAL FARCE, THE RAYS IN A HOT OLD TIME.

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "Greeted with thunders of applause."—N. Y. Times. Augustin Daly's magnificent production, THE GREAT RUBY. As played 200 NIGHTS at DALY'S THEATRE. Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman—100 oth.

GREATEST OF CASINO SUCCESSES! THE NEW TOWN BEAUTY! THE CASINO GIRL! 2d Great Matinee To-morrow!

BIJOU Evs., 8:20; Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. OTOJIRO KAWAKAMI, SADA YACCO and FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS. FRI. AND SAT., "ZINGORA" AND "SOGA." Souvenirs Next Monday Night, April 2.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. MAJESTIC BURLESQUERS. Todd Judge Family, "Kneipp Cure."

WORLD in WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. NEW GROUPS. BAND MUSIC. Monday night, "Moss Rose." First Performance.

MANHATTAN LAST 3 TIMES. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way Mats. Tues. & Sat. and the latest Laughing Success, WHIRL-I-GIG SAPOLIO

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 20TH WEEK. WAY DOWN EAST. Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

The New York BROADWAY to TOKIO Broadway 44-45 Sts. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. No Smoking at Matinées.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. "Preserves it's Power to Please." 3rd yr. 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed., Sat. Next w'k, Manon. BOHEMIAN GIRL.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE..... Mat. Sat. The Great Hit, CORNELIUS VOSS. Prince Curt..... Carl Wagner

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—SQUIRE KATE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. What Happened to Jones. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30. Chas. Hoyt's Co. The Moth & the Flame.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT at 8—Revival of Mozart's Opera, IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with a phenomenal cast. Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, De Lussan, Suzanne Adams, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bridewell, Broadfoot, and Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Meux, Maestri, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli. Entirely New Scenery, Costumes, and Properties.
Sat. Aft., March 31, at 1:30—By Request—GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Olitzka, Pevny, Moika-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Ev'g, March 31, at 7:45, (Pop. Prices)—Double Bill. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Olitzka; MM. Salignac and Dufriche. Preceded by IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Clementine De Vere and Mantelli; MM. Perotti and Campanari.
Sun. Ev'g, April 1, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists:—Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy and Plancon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Herr Ernst Von Schuch.
Mon. Ev'g, April 2, at 8—FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Van Dyck, Scotti, and Ed. de Reszke.
Tues. Ev'g, April 3, at 8:15.
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
Third appearance of Herr ERNST VON SCHUCH, Conductor of Royal Opera House, Dresden.
Soloists: Mmes. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink and M. Plancon. Prices, 75c., $1, $1.50, and $2.50. Boxes, $8, $10, $15, and $20.
Wed. Ev'g, April 4, at 8—IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with a phenomenal cast. Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, De Lussan, Suzanne Adams, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bridewell, Broadfoot, and Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Meux, Maestri, and Plancon. Conductor Mancinelli. Entirely new Scenery, Costumes, and Properties.
Thurs. Ev'g, April 5, at 8—Special Performance, at Popular Prices—DIE WALKUERE. Mmes. Brema, Schumann-Heink, and Susan Strong; MM. Dippel, Pringle, and Bertram, Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, April 6, at 8—CARMEN. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; Salignac and Scotti.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

Sixth Symphony Concert for Young People.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
SATURDAY, MARCH 31, AT 2:30.
CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist.....M. Henri Marteau
Tickets, 50 cts. to $1.25, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

CARNEGIE HALL,
THURSDAY EV'G., APRIL 5, AT 8.
Oratorio Society.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor.
BACH'S
Mass in B Minor.
Seats 25 cts. to $1.00 at box office.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,671. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1900.—16 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

SIXTEEN PAGES,

WITH

32-PAGE SPRING NUMBER

OF THE

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45¾c.; cotton, middling, 9⅝c.

LEGISLATURE.—The Senate and Assembly passed many New York City bills yesterday. Among those passed by the Senate was the measure to prohibit equestrians from using the Speedway. The Assembly passed the bills appropriating $5,000 each for plans for armories for the Naval Militia and for Troop C.—Page 6.

CONGRESS.—Senator Pettus (Ala.) yesterday afforded the Senate much amusement by a speech in which he referred sarcastically to Messrs. Beveridge and Gallinger. His address was in the nature of a reply to the latter members' speeches on the Puerto Rican bill. During the session several amendments were disposed of. Messrs. Depew and Spooner gave notices of speeches for Monday. Senator Proctor (Vt.) made a speech in which he said he was unalterably opposed to a tariff. The House devoted the day to consideration of war claims.—Pages 7 and 10.

FOREIGN.—The British advance is now twenty-one miles north of Bloemfontein, near Brandfort. A sharp fight with the Boers occurred there, in which the British loss was over 100 men. Portugal announces that the Delagoa Railroad award will be paid soon without recourse to a loan. Dissatisfaction in Washington may lead to a refusal to accept the amount decreed. A severe snowstorm occurred in Austria yesterday. Russia demands a coaling station in Korea. Archibald Forbes, the British war correspondent, is dead. Troops are gathering at Sebastopol and the Euxine Squadron is ready for instant service. The French defeated the Arab army at Inrahr. The President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies was compelled to suspend yesterday's sitting on account of the uproar created by the Leftists. The House of Commons yesterday discussed the troubles in China.—Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

A movement has been started by influential sound-money Democrats to prevent the renomination of William Jennings Bryan.

It was announced yesterday that the People's Gas Company of Chicago had ended competition in that city by absorbing the Ogden Gas Company and another property, the deal being carried out by Anthony M. Brady of this city.

Page 5.

Gen. Miles last night reviewed the troops at the military tournament and received an ovation.

The United States Circuit Court authorized Receiver Grant to expend about $150,000 to increase the earning power of the Third Avenue Railroad and made his receivership of the Forty-second Street Road permanent.

Page 6.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday returned without his signature the Davis bill increasing the salaries of teachers in the public schools.

Page 7.

Lieut. Gillmore's report on the action at Baler, which resulted in his capture and imprisonment for eight months, was made public.

Page 16.

Extraordinary market developments in Sugar Trust shares took place in Wall Street yesterday, the quotation going from 98 in the morning to 111 in the afternoon.

Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 14.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 14.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

FRANCHISE TAX FIGURES.

Latest Estimate of New York City Valuations is $226,073,006.

ALBANY, March 30.—The valuation of $13,390,759 fixed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners on the special franchises in Buffalo is a reduction of about $2,000,000 from the tentative valuations placed on those franchises two weeks ago. The valuation of $4,544,520 placed on the franchises of Rochester corporations is about $1,150,000 less than the amount of the tentative valuations. The reductions in Jamestown, Ithaca, and Gloversville were very small.

If the reduction of 2-15 on the valuations as in Buffalo is carried out in New York City, the reduction will be in the neighborhood of $34,500,000, which will leave the total valuations of franchise property about $226,073,006.

The Board of Tax Commissioners adjourned to-day to meet on Tuesday next, when two hearings will be given to several minor corporations of New York City.

Special Franchise Amendment.

ALBANY, March 30.—The Assembly to-day passed Senator Ford's bill providing that the term "special franchise" shall not be deemed to include the crossing of a street or highway or public place where such crossing is not at the intersection of another street or highway.

RABBI WISE'S WILL.

Estate About $30,000—Most of His Fortune Was Given Away.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 30.—Rabbi Wise left a will, which has been opened. It is said the estate will aggregate $30,000, and go entirely to the widow and the children. The realty is on Sixth Street, Mound Street, and a farm at College Hill.

The congregation carried a $10,000 life policy for him, which the family will receive. A member of his congregation said Friday: "Dr. Wise made a large fortune, but he gave it mostly away for charity, education, and to further the plans of his faith."

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., March 30.—A Summer school for teachers will be opened in Hanover, N. H., on July 5, 1900, and will continue four weeks, with exercises each week day except Saturday. The school will be in charge of professors and instructors in Dartmouth College. Instruction is offered in all of the subjects embraced in the curricula of the secondary schools. Several of the courses will be offered each year and the others only on alternate years.

For the current year courses of instruction are offered in education and teaching, history, English, German, Latin, mathematics, physics, and biology. Courses in French, Greek, and chemistry are reserved for next year, but will be given this year if sufficient number of applications for them is received before June 15.

The principal object of the Summer school is to furnish instruction to teachers in grammar and high schools and academies, but the courses are also open to others who are qualified to take them. No entrance examinations are required. The instruction will bear directly on classroom work, both in method and subject matter. The ordinary State requirements for certificates in the various subjects will be borne in mind in planning the courses. Certificates of attendance and work done will be given.

ANTI-BRYAN FIGHT OPENS

Big Dinner to Crystallize Sentiment Against Silver Leader.

Influential Sound-Money Democrats in the South and West Interested—Favor Judge Van Wyck.

The anti-Bryan sentiment within the Democratic Party in this State is said to be crystallizing. Many Democrats, however, who favor a candidate other than the silver leader fear that the anti-Bryan movement has begun too late.

A conference was held one night this week at the home of a very prominent Democrat in this city, at which ways and means to prevent the renomination of Mr. Bryan were discussed. As a result of the discussion a dinner will be given to about 250 representative Democrats in Brooklyn, invitations to which have been sent to influential Democrats throughout the country, especially in the South and West.

It was proposed that this dinner should be held on the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, April 13. But Good Friday falls on that day, and it was decided to have the gathering on Thursday, April 12, or Saturday, April 14. The definite date will be determined by a committee.

Among those invited to the dinner are Gen. P. A. Collins of Massachusetts, Joseph J. Willett of Alabama, James E. Campbell of Ohio, William J. Stone of Missouri, and many others, some of whom have already accepted. It is proposed, so it is said, that persons residing in other States shall do about all the talking.

As an incentive to successful action it is claimed that Northern capitalists largely interested in Southern enterprises have communicated their wishes to their representatives there and expect wholesome results.

The Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League is also taking an active part in the movement, and the members have sent out a circular letter, in which they say:

"This league has done enough work to demonstrate that Mr. Bryan can be defeated for a renomination. The reports from our members in the South particularly resent the idea that the Populists should write the Democratic platform. Indeed, in some localities this has raised a storm of indignation, and they wonder why the New York leaders do not blaze the way by putting forward and supporting some such man as Augustus Van Wyck. We wish to urge in the strongest possible way that you will talk this matter over with other leading spirits of the Democratic Party and see whether some organized effort cannot be inaugurated to take a public stand against Mr. Bryan's renomination."

One of the first to respond to this was Robert B. Roosevelt, who sent a letter to the League, in which he said:

"I am with you, from start to finish. I have already written letters to prominent persons, and will do all in my power to secure the nomination of Judge Van Wyck, and feel sure he can be elected. His election would be the salvation of the Democratic Party and the greatest conceivable benefit to the country. I hope your movement will succeed with all my Democratic heart."

M. E. Ingalls, President of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad and one of the leading sound-money Democrats of the country, said, at the Waldorf-Astoria:

"I am pleased that such a movement is in progress, but I very much fear that the renomination of Mr. Bryan cannot be prevented."

Fleming G. Du Bignon, Chairman of the Georgia Democratic State Committee, who is at the Albemarle, remarked:

"My advices from the South are that just such a movement as you refer to is being actively pushed there. I do not believe, however, that anything can be accomplished in an attempt to defeat Mr. Bryan's renomination. I know that Georgia is for him."

Those who are active in the matter here do not want to make themselves known at this time, asserting that the cry of "goldbug" would be at once raised.

MR. CLEVELAND'S ATTITUDE.

Declares Absolutely False Statements that He Will Support Bryan.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 30.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland said to-day to an Associated Press correspondent relative to reports that have been circulated that he had announced his intention of supporting William J. Bryan for the Presidency in the coming campaign:

"I do not think that these reports are worthy of denial, but I will simply say I have not in any way signified to any one what course I shall take in the next campaign. The statements accredited to me are absolutely false; in fact, I haven't given any considerable attention to the approaching elections. You may say that I have not indicated my probable attitude in any way, shape, or manner."

MR. LENTZ PROPHESIES.

Ohioan, in Committee, Says Bryan Will Soon Be President.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A bit of political pleasantry was injected into the Cour d'Alene investigation to-day.

Representative Dick asked Gov. Steunenberg, the witness, as to reports of his communicating with Senator Hanna or with him (Mr. Dick) concerning his course in relation to the rioting miners. The Governor replied that he had never seen either of them until he came to Washington. In reply to another question, the Governor said he was elected as a Democrat in 1896 and 1898.

"Did you support Mr. Bryan?" asked Mr. Dick.

"I did."

"Would you support him again."

"Most assuredly; if he is nominated again, I will support him by all means."

Mr. Dick inquired if Mr. Bryan had ever written or expressed any protest or disapproval of the Governor's course. Mr. Sulzer and Mr. Lentz protested, and Mr. Hay of Virginia objected on the ground that Mr. Bryan was not President.

"But he will be soon," remarked Mr. Lentz, who added that Mr. Bryan would not declare martial law.

The committee voted to allow the question as to whether Mr. Bryan had protested, and Gov. Steunenberg said he had never heard from Mr. Bryan in protest or otherwise.

"Has any prospective Vice Presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket protested to you?" asked Mr. Dick, amid much laughter, directed toward Mr. Sulzer. The Governor said there had been no such protest.

MARGARET DE K. CASEY'S WILL.

Bequest of $5,000 to Reginald De Koven —$40,000 to Stepdaughter.

The will of Margaret De Koven Casey, who died March 24 last, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The estate is valued at $155,000.

Reginald De Koven receives $5,000 under the will. Marie Young, who was her maid, receives an equal amount, and a number of relatives and friends receive sums varying from $10,000 to $100 each. Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, at Middletown, Conn., gets $5,000 for its poor fund; $1,000 is left to the Widows' Home at Middletown, and the Young Women's Christian Association in this city gets $1,000. The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Chicago is made trustee of $40,000 for her stepdaughter, Lucy Alsop Lytton. The residue of the estate is bequeathed to Nathaniel A. Prentiss, who is named as executor.

The quality of "OLD SARATOGA" Whiskey, made by Bonnafin, Gerstley & Co., never changes. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

INDIANA RECOGNIZES TAYLOR.

Gov. Mount's Action Attracts Kentuckians to Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 30.—Charles P. Finley, ex-Secretary of State of Kentucky, whose name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the troubles in Kentucky which resulted in the death of Senator Goebel, is in this city, and has been for a week. He is staying with Sheriff Clark at the County Jail.

Other Kentuckians are in the city who have been prominent in Republican politics in Kentucky. Gov. Mount has officially recognized Mr. Taylor as Governor of Kentucky, and has said he will not honor any requisition coming from Mr. Beckham. It is said this avowed position of the Governor has caused Kentuckians who do not feel safe at home or who are wanted there by the authorities in connection with the Goebel investigation to come here, and some of those here have expressed themselves as feeling perfectly safe from being sent back to Kentucky, even should papers come for their persons.

Mr. Finley arrived here nearly a week ago, and his presence in the city was announced by one of the local morning papers, but was denied by the other papers. It was not until to-day that his address was known. It seems he is an acquaintance of one of the deputies in the Attorney General's office, and on the advice of this deputy he took quarters with Sheriff Clark, where he is now. The Sheriff's residence is in the new jail building and perfectly secure from any outside attack. Sheriff Clark admitted to-day that Mr. Finley was with him, though in the capacity of a guest rather than a prisoner. "Mr. Finley," said he to-day, "does not feel that he is a criminal, but it may not be best for him to appear too much in public for a time."

GOV. NASH IGNORES GOV. TAYLOR.

Will Not Honor Any Requisition Not Signed by Both Governors.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 30.—Gov. Nash to-day refused to honor a requisition issued by Gov. Taylor of Kentucky.

Gov. Nash says he will not honor a requisition from either Beckham or Taylor, but if each makes a requisition for the same man he will issue the necessary papers.

POLICEMAN STRUCK POWERS.

Lexington Grand Jury Indicts Looney for Assault and Battery.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 30.—The Fayette Grand Jury adjourned to-day. Under a rule of the Circuit Court no indictments are given out till the warrants are served. It is rumored that several of the local officers who assisted in the arrest of Secretary Powers and Capt. Davis were indicted, but there is no intimation as to the specific charge. The Grand Jury was instructed by the Court to investigate the manner of the arrest of Powers and Davis.

It became known to-night that the Grand Jury had indicted Policeman W. E. Looney for assault and battery. It is alleged that he struck Secretary of State Powers on the head on Saturday night, March 10, when the latter and Capt. Davis were arrested here while trying to escape in the disguise of soldiers' uniforms.

Secretary Powers was bleeding so profusely that he had to have his injuries dressed while in the city prison here that night, and he claimed that he was struck after he had been landed in the prison. The officers claim that Secretary Powers resisted arrest when they found him with other soldiers in the car, and that he was struck while they were attempting to take him into custody.

GUGGENHEIMER TO YOUNG MEN.

City Council President Talks on "Strength Is Power."

Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the City Council, spoke at the Young Men's Benevolent Association, on East Broadway, last night. His subject was "Strength Is Power." Mr. Guggenheimer went first to the Hebrew Educational Alliance Building near by under the impression that the meeting was to be held there. When he entered the hall Morris Levinsky, an agnostic, was speaking.

"Who is that man speaking?" asked Mr. Guggenheimer of a policeman standing near by.

"It's Morris Levinsky," answered the bluecoat. "He's the principal speaker here this evening."

"Oh, is he?" asked the President of the City Council, somewhat abashed.

Mr. Guggenheimer, after a few questions, learned of his error, and proceeded to the Young Men's Benevolent Association. There he said, in part:

"The whole world of thought and action may be expressed in terms of force. The majority of men wish to attain to high political and social positions in order that they may be able to experience the satisfaction of exercising influence over others. We prove by our acts that we make the amassing of wealth the supreme object of our business and professional careers. Wealth is simply a form of that power which is the product of knowledge.

"The whole world to-day, in its complex activities, is the theatre in which is enacted, from generation to generation, the perpetual struggle for existence. In that stern battle the strong conquer. The progress of civilization, the development of the arts and industries, and the miracles of science represent the invincible purpose of the human race in every generation to conquer weakness and disability.

"It is the high average of education and intelligence possessed by individual Americans that has secured the pre-eminence of their country among the nations of the earth.

"Gentlemen, there is another direction in which the diffusion of knowledge has been followed by remarkable results. I refer to the development of the democratic idea of government among the peoples of the world. In the science of national and municipal administration the spread of literary and political knowledge has created within the last two thousand years of human history—and that is only a mere speck in the long stretch of unrecorded time—a complete revolution. It has transferred the balance of power from the rulers to the ruled.

"Progress and imperialism are antagonistic. The privileges of a class or of an individual cannot be tolerated as long as the lamp of knowledge shines in the hearts of freemen. Without knowledge men are slaves, whether they live in the civilizations of the past or of the present. That is the reason why the safeguard of this Republic and of its institutions is to be found not in its standing army and navy, however invincible, but in the free judgment of its intelligent citizens."

"SOO" LINE'S COMPETITION.

Roads to Confer on the $25 Rate from St. Paul to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 30.—A conference will be held here on April 5 in the Central Passenger Association rooms between the east-bound roads from Chicago and the Chicago-St. Paul lines regarding the cut rate of $25 between St. Paul and New York.

It is understood that the Lake Shore and Michigan Central favor prorating on whatever rates the Chicago-St. Paul roads may find necessary to meet "Soo" line competition. A Western Passenger Agent says that on March 7 General Passenger Agent Daniels of the New York Central stated if the lines between Chicago and Buffalo refused to help the Chicago-St. Paul lines meet "Soo" line competition, the lines east of Buffalo would.

It is claimed that if the New York Central would stop giving special privileges to its Canadian ally the "Soo" line and Canadian Pacific would be prevented from demoralizing the passenger rates between St. Paul and New York.

Fire Commissioner Scannell Ill.

Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell is confined to his home at Forty-seventh Street and Broadway, with an attack of the grip. He is attended by Medical Officer Ramsdell of the Fire Department. The Commissioner was greatly improved last night, and his physician thinks he will be well enough to leave his room to-day or to-morrow.

BIG DEAL IN CHICAGO GAS

People's Company Absorbs the Ogden and Ends Competition.

Acquired Property Taken Over by Anthony N. Brady—Rise in People's Stock.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday the shares of the People's Gas Company of Chicago rose three points, crossing 106. The price has recently been under par. Transactions in the stock were large. Wall Street during business hours received no reports to account for the advance. In the afternoon reports were circulated representing that the People's Gas Company had acquired control of the Ogden Gas Company of Chicago and of another lesser property, giving to the People's Gas Company an absolute monopoly in and about the City of Chicago.

A few official denials were heard, some being given for publication. But official authority, not for quotation, confirmed absolutely the report that the People's Company had finally absorbed its competitors.

The Ogden Gas Company as a competitor of the People's Gas Company has been much hippodromed in Wall Street. Chicago politicians have been the owners of the Ogden charter, and with Chicago capital have established a plant which has been a sharp thorn in the side of the bigger property. Recently Wall Street has been notified frequently by "special dispatches" from Chicago that New York financiers were to take up the Ogden and develop it. One statement current last week was to the effect that $5,000,000 of bonds had been sold in New York to provide funds for an immediate extension of the Ogden's mains into the most profitable territory of the People's Company. While such reports have lacked confirmation, and while important bond houses here have insisted that it was improbable that such bonds could find an investment market in the East, it is none the less true that a group of wide-awake Wall Street financiers recently began to confer with the Chicago politicians in control of the Ogden property, and that only a few days ago assurances were given that a syndicate could forthwith be completed, including among its members a number of New Yorkers who have become millionaires through the building of gas plants and the issuing of gas stocks. Representatives of these financiers have been in Chicago for a week.

Until recently it was the positive opinion of the controllers of the People's Gas Company that the Chicago politicians of the Ogden outfit would be wholly unable to do more than make threats and that raising money in the East was out of the question. But since last Monday discoveries have brought about a quick change of view. It was determined that time had come to take the Ogden over; that further waiting would be dangerous. And Anthony N. Brady, managing Director of the People's Gas Company, left New York for Chicago Wednesday night. He went empowered to complete the deal for taking over at once the entire Ogden property.

SAYS OGDEN WAS NOT SOLD.

Secretary of the Company Denies that It Has Been Absorbed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Roger Sullivan, Secretary of the Ogden Gas Company, denies that that company has been sold to Anthony N. Brady or any one else for the People's Gas Light and Coke Company. He adds that the sale will not take place tomorrow or any other time. This denial he makes officially as Secretary of the company. He had not heard that Mr. Brady was party to any deal for the purchase of the Ogden Company.

Mr. Sullivan intimated that he would be glad to hear that such a sale had taken place, but said it could not have been done without his knowledge. He had not heard that Mr. Brady was in town.

Levy Mayer, counsel for the Ogden Company, is in New York. Mr. Brady is not registered at any Chicago hotel.

HARVARD DEBATERS WIN.

Defeat Yale's Men in an Argument on Puerto Rico.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 30.—Harvard won the annual debate from Yale in this city to-night. After the collegians had finished debating it took the judges twenty-three minutes to decide the winner. This is a longer time than usual, which shows that the debate was closely contested. Chief Justice Parker of Albany, who made the announcement in behalf of the judges, said that the points on both sides had been closely drawn and were unusually even.

The judges were Chief Justice Parker, Prof. G. W. Pepper of the University of Pennsylvania, and Prof. F. J. Goodnow of Columbia University. The subject under discussion was: "Resolved, That Puerto Rico Should Be Included Within Our Customs Boundaries." The Harvard students supported the affirmative and Yale the negative side of the question.

The Harvard side started the argument, the first speaker being Elias Mayer, 1900, of Chicago. He was followed by Mason Trowbridge, 1900, of Chicago, for the negative. Harvard's next speaker was Harry A. Yeomans, who was answered for Yale by Ashley D. Leavitt, 1900, of Melrose, Mass. Wilbur Morse, 1900, of Philadelphia, wound up for Harvard, and Ferdinand Q. Blanchard, T. S., of Newton, Mass., for Yale. The speakers were allowed twelve minutes to present their arguments and five minutes for rebuttals.

While the crowd was waiting the decision of the Judges President Hadley of Yale occupied the platform, and told stories, an unnumbered part of the programme that was much enjoyed. Before he had finished speaking he became serious, and spoke of the debaters' work and the growing interest in debating.

FAVORS CONSULAR MEASURE.

Ex-President Cleveland Indorses Bill to Reform the Service.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Favorable comment and promises of support for the proposed reorganization of the Consular Service are coming in from every source to Secretary Burnham of the National Business League, which is urging the Consular Reform bill before Congress. Among those who have given the measure a hearty indorsement are ex-President Grover Cleveland, whose letter follows:

"Your letter of March 5 has just reached me. I am decidedly in favor of the principle of House Bill 7,097 and Senate Bill 2,681, as you explain them, and I have demonstrated by acts my belief that in the selection of Consuls there should be a test of fitness more in accordance with business methods and the public interest than party affiliation on the part of the applicant."

Others who have indorsed the bill are Marshall Field, Franklin MacVeagh, Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central Railroad; W. P. Wilson, Director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum; Fred Pabst, Jr., of Milwaukee; Wallis Landes & Co., of Galveston, Texas; the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco.

New York to Cleveland, 14 Hours.
New York Central's Lake Shore Limited, 2 P. M., New York; 7:45 A. M., Cleveland, every day in the year. No excess fare.—Adv.

MACHINISTS' STRIKE OVER.

Men Return to Work, Pending Arbitration—Nine-Hour Day Assured.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 30.—A settlement of the strike in the machine shops of Chicago was reached to-day at a conference held between officials of the unions and representatives of the employers. It is a settlement which is to be National in its scope, and under its terms the general strike timed to involve the 150,000 machinists of the country about April 1 will be averted.

Work is to be resumed Monday here as well as in Cleveland, Paterson, N. J., and Philadelphia. At Columbus, the fifth city where a strike was in force, a settlement was declared to have been reached Thursday afternoon. In all these five cities the men agree to return to work pending arbitration.

The strikers declare the agreement is their victory. This is not disputed by the manufacturers, who admit that concessions have been made. Although the final settlement is to be worked out in detail by a Board of Arbitration, it is claimed by the union officials and admitted by, the manufacturers that assurances have been made thats will guarantee the concession of the nine-hour day or its equivalent in working hours, and also will secure a slight increase in the average wages of the workmen. This is about all that the strikers have been contending for.

Before formally signing an agreement the three union officials asked for time to submit the issue of calling off the strike to a referendum vote to a mass meeting of the strikers to-morrow afternoon. This gathering, however, is expected to be more of a celebration than anything else.

Several hundred workmen, with a band of music, serenaded the officials of the Gates Iron Works in Elston Avenue to-night.

It is estimated that the men have lost in wages $450,000 during their five weeks of idleness. Several firms have lost heavily on the delay in finishing contracts.

LABOR UNIONS DENOUNCED.

Employers Attack Them Before the Industrial Commission.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Employers of labor appeared before the sub-committee of the Industrial Commission to-day and gave testimony as to the effect of labor unions on business conditions and workingmen. John M. Stiles, a painter and decorator, and member of the Builders and Contractors' Council, denounced the Painters' Union, saying its history since its incorporation was one of oppression, intimidation, and crime. He cited numerous instances of attacks on non-union men in his employ in 1897 and 1898, and said that in 1898 work was suspended on a job of his because his own son, a non-union man, was employed. Stiles was compelled to give a bond of $500 to employ none but union men. The policy and methods of the Painters' Union, Mr. Stiles said, tended to set at variance employer and employe.

John A. Miller, a sheet metal manufacturer, said that a member of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union was practically a slave, as, once joining, he could never leave it. He claimed it was as much as a man's life was worth to antagonize the unions, and that unionism as a whole was a curse to the workingman. Union organization, said Mr. Thomas, had resulted in higher wages per hour, but not in higher wages per year on account of their unjust demands. The only remedy, in his opinion, lay in an appointive judiciary instead of an elective one.

J. J. Walker, President of the Goss Printing Press Company, declared there was nothing to arbitrate with the local machinists' union. The true remedy for the situation lay in Congressional action and a National commission to investigate and pass upon labor troubles. He believed that the politics of the City Hall was the worst factor in the problem. "If the strike lasts three months," he concluded, "we shall be in great luck to have room for one half the men."

A. W. Bonner, member of the Contractors' Council, and President of the Mantel and Tile Dealers' Association, declared the Building Trades Council had their "wrecking crew" and "flying squadron." They were the "Molly McGuires of Chicago." Their business was "murder, slugging, and the driving of workmen and business men out of Chicago."

SOLDIERS HELD ON A BARGE.

Recruits for the Philippines Have a Chilly Experience in the Sound.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, March 30.—Six hundred recruits and twenty-five United States Army officers, bound for the Philippine Islands, spent thirteen hours Thursday on a barge in Long Island Sound, and after being chilled to the marrow and nearly famished with hunger, returned to Fort Schuyler and Fort Slocum without having been any further on their way than Pacific Street, South Brooklyn.

Thirteen of the soldiers were carried off sick and taken to the hospital, and the others were so angry that some of them threatened to desert. The recruits have been assembled at the Sound forts awaiting the sailing of the transport Sumner. After many delays it was announced that the vessel would sail Thursday afternoon, and Thursday morning a big excursion barge, towed by a tug, was sent from Brooklyn to get the recruits.

On reaching Brooklyn it was found that the date of the Sumner's sailing had been changed. After several hours' delay the tug and the barge were turned back toward Fort Slocum. The journey back was a slow one, and after the sun went down it became extremely chilly. The soldiers were forced to wrap their blankets and ponchos about them. To add to their discomfort, their barge went aground on Green Flats within plain view of the fort, and they were detained three hours waiting for the tide to come in and release them. They could hear the mess call at the fort for the garrison to come to supper, but there was nothing on the barge to eat, and that added to the men's distress and discontent. It was dark when the barge finally reached the pier.

Alleged Mutineers Remanded.

The thirteen seamen of the United States transport Sedgwick's crew who were brought into port Thursday in irons were arraigned before United States Commissioner Morle in Brooklyn yesterday charged with disobeying orders. It is alleged that the men refused to work on a Sunday unloading lighters at Gibara, Cuba, unless they received extra pay. They pleaded not guilty to the charge against them and were remanded for examination.

FAILED TO FIND WHALES.

Brig Sent from New London Ends Her Unsuccessful Cruise.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 30.—Persons in this vicinity who invested their money in the brig Rosa Baker, which sailed from New London last June on a whaling expedition, and who expected that in a few weeks the brig would return with a valuable cargo of bone and oil, learned to-day that she had been condemned as unseaworthy at Falkland Islands and was ordered sold for the benefit of all parties interested.

The whole crew went to the office of the American Consul at Port Stanley and objected to going any longer in the brig on account of her condition. The Rosa Baker was sent from here as an experiment. The brig cruised until Fall in the North Atlantic, but a succession of fog and storms prevented the taking of a single whale, and in September she started toward the South Atlantic, with the hope that better fortune would await.

Chancellor McGill, Ill Again.

Chancellor Alexander T. McGill of New Jersey, who was thought to be in a fair way for recovery, has again broken down from overwork, and his physicians have prescribed absolute rest, with the added advice that he shall repeat the European trip from which he derived so much benefit last Summer. Although Chancellor McGill has not attended court since his recovery, he has for the past four months been discharging the duties of his position at his home in Barrow Street, near Mercer, Jersey City. His term will expire next Spring.

GRAND JURY'S WAR ON BRIBE TAKERS

Obstacles Met in Striving to Arraign Corrupt Officials.

THE JURY'S CONSULTATIONS

Charge That the Deliberations Were Not Entirely Harmonious.

Important Evidence Lost in Jury Room, It Is Asserted—Appeal for Special Grand Jury Possible—The Gamblers Dismayed.

The Grand Jury yesterday on the last day of its term handed up a presentment to Recorder Goff, sitting in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, arraigning the District Attorney and the Police Department. It charges that news which leaked from the Grand Jury room was not made public by the jurors themselves; that it was seriously hampered in its work by the District Attorney, who plainly endeavored to ward off any investigation tending to show corruption among persons high in the City Government; that in its belief records of the Police Department sumbitted to the jury were doctored, and that the Police Department has signally failed to cope with vice and crime as it should.

It was just before 2 o'clock that the Grand Jury entered the courtroom, and an anxious crowd that had been looking for the presentment was there to hear it read. Before handing the bulky document to the Court, however, the foreman, George Haven Putnam, addressed the Court.

FOREMAN ADDRESSES THE COURT.

"Before reading the presentment, which makes the final report of this body," said Mr. Putnam, "we wish to make separate mention of reports which appeared in the evening newspapers of March 29 and the morning papers of March 30 to the effect that the investigation of the affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad had been dropped by the Grand Jury, and that this decision was reached upon the recommendation of Assistant District Attorney Unger. We wish to deny that the Third Avenue Railroad investigation has been dropped, and that any recommendation of Mr. Unger was acted upon by the Grand Jury.

"I wish to ask your Honor to grant us the favor of allowing us to hand up our presentment to the Court instead of reading it. The reason we ask this is that our presentment has to do with reports that have appeared in the newspapers in relation to the Grand Jury and its relations with the District Attorney, and also because it has to do with the investigation of the Third Avenue Railroad Company and the results of the investigation of the Police Department. Besides, there is annexed to the presentment in the shape of exhibits the correspondence between the Grand Jury and the District Attorney."

Mr. Putnam looked directly at Assistant District Attorney Unger when he delivered the first part of his address, but Mr Unger did not move until the foreman alluded to the correspondence between Col. Gardiner and the Grand Jury. Recorder Goff at first paid no attention to Mr. Unger's evident desire to address him, and in a few words thanked the jurors for the work they had done, after which he discharged them.

MR. UNGER'S PLEA.

Mr. Unger then addressed the Court, and said;

"If your Honor please, I would state that in the absence of the District Attorney, while I am positive it is his pleasure that the good citizens of this county should be thoroughly cognizant of his work, I do not know what is the nature of the correspondence which has passed between him and the Grand Jury, but I assume that it relates to matters which in the public interests must necessarily be treated as confidential.

"Inasmuch as if these papers are handed over to the Clerk as a public document, they may be submitted to the indiscriminate gaze of the public, and to that extent, maybe, defeat the ends of justice, I beg free to make the suggestion to the Court that the Court will be pleased to take the papers and look them over before making them a public record."

The Recorder heard Mr. Unger through, but made no reply. Instead, he took the presentment and carried it with him to his private room, where he read it over. An hour later his reply came to Mr. Unger in the shape of a surrender of the presentment to the Clerk of the Court, with orders that it should be made a public record, to be copied by the reporters present.

At once extraordinary efforts were made by the District Attorney's office to hamper the copying of the document by the newspaper men. A number of stenographers connected with the District Attorney's office had been retained to do the work copying, but it was found that they had disappeared, and the reporters were obliged to copy the document as it was read to them in turn by the various clerks connected with the court, and who were acting under orders from Recorder Goff. Mr. Unger remained in the room while some of the reading was going on, but left when the most severe parts of the document were reached.

REPORTS ABOUT GRAND JURY.

A report emanated from the District Attorney's office later in the day to the effect that eleven members of the Grand Jury had at first refused to subscribe to the presentment as embodying their views, especially that part of it which related to the alleged unwillingness of some newspapers to furnish the Grand Jury with evidence in their possession relating to the prevalence of gambling, and the protection afforded the gamblers by officials in the City Government.

It was stated that these jurors took the ground that the newspapers were in no way called upon to submit any evidence to the Grand Jury, and that it was the duty of the police and the District Attorney's office to investigate and report upon the charges made. They held, it was said, that there was infinitely more power in these two branches of the City Government to run down the persons responsible for the condition of affairs than could be held by a newspaper, and that it was but proper for the newspapers to protect the persons through whom their information came.

It was also said that a number of these same jurors were opposed to the rebuke administered to the District Attorney, and held that had Col. Gardiner been allowed to attend the session of the Jury at all times and listen to and help arrange the evidence, there would have been no call for such a rebuke.

The same report went on to state that there had been considerable opposition among the jurors to the manner in which Mr. Putnam took charge of the Grand Jury records and practically conducted the investigations. It is alleged that the jurors demurred to Mr. Putnam taking certain records home with him so as to collate them and frame the presentment. According to this report, some of the jurors said that there might be a leakage of Grand Jury secrets in this way, and Mr. Putnam is alleged to have replied:

"You need have no fear on that score, gentlemen. In order to guard against any possible leakage of Grand Jury secrets, I have sworn in my daughter as stenographer and she is preparing the presentment from my dictation. No one else will see the records."

GRAND JURY AND NEWSPAPERS.

It was stated further by the District Attorney's office that the eleven jurors who objected to the presentment in its present form threatened to hand in a minority presentment unless some matters relating especially to the newspapers were changed. Mr. Putnam is alleged to have pointed out to them that if they took such action the presentment, not showing unanimous action, would be practically null, and this was made so clear to them that they finally agreed to let the presentment stand as it was.

The District Attorney's office charged further that through the alleged careless handling of documents the principal evidence against Police Captain Thomas has been lost by the Grand Jury or by Mr. Putnam. This document is a report made by Capt. Thomas on March 5 over his own signature, in which he says, as asserted, that the Tivoli, the Pekin, the Dore, and the Haymarket are alleged to be places of resort for dissolute women.

This report is said to have been made to the Chief of Police and by him turned over to the District Attorney when the latter demanded that all records relating to the Tenderloin Precinct be given to him to aid him in preparing a case against Capt. Thomas. Since the time that this paper was turned over to the Grand Jury, it is alleged by the District Attorney's office that it has not been seen, and that by its disappearance the most valuable and tangible piece of evidence against Capt. Thomas for alleged neglect of duty is taken from the case.

It is alleged that it is on this report that the Grand Jury came to the conclusion that an indictment against Capt. Thomas would lie, and that they were so advised by the District Attorney. This report showed that absolute knowledge of the existence and character of these resorts was in the possession of the Captain, and his failure to suppress them when he knew what they were was taken as prima facie evidence of his neglect of duty. The District Attorney's office is positive in its statements that since this report was given to the Grand Jury no person connected with Col. Gardiner's office has seen it.

TO APPEAL TO GOVERNOR.

It was stated in very positive terms around the Criminal Court Building yesterday that the April Grand Jury, which is to be sworn in by Judge Foster, who was elected on the Tammany ticket last Fall, will not be told to take up further the work that the March Grand Jury found it impossible to finish. It was also said that as soon as this feeling on the part of Judge and jury became manifest a request would be made to Gov. Roosevelt for the appointment of a Special Deputy Attorney General and the impaneling of a Special Grand Jury whose work it will be to probe to the bottom the charges of official bribe taking and protection of gambling and disorderly house keepers.

It was pointed out that Recorder Goff would be in entire sympathy with such a movement, and that he has already been in frequent consultation with John Proctor Clarke and Job Hedges, either of whom, it was said, might receive the app

CRIME'S STRONG PULL

Police Collusion Encourages Defiance of Law.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT

More Resorts Known to Jury than Police Lists Contained.

GARDINER DID NOT AID

Efforts to Reach High Officials Checked —Newspaper Exposures—Suggestions for Effective Arrests— Third Avenue Inquiry

Charges of official malfeasance, the Third Avenue Railroad scandal, the relations of the District Attorney and the Grand Jury, and the investigation of the Police Department were the leading features of a presentment reported to Recorder Goff yesterday by the Grand Jury. Foreman George Haven Putnam delivered the document to the Recorder, who in returning thanks for the work performed said that this Grand Jury had been the most energetic he had ever known. The month had yielded 295 true bills, and 50 cases were dismissed.

The presentment was as follows:

"The Grand Jury of the County of New York for the March term of the year 1900 respectfully presents to the Court: The Grand Jury has found its work somewhat embarrassed from the outset on account of the special attention that has been given to it by the daily papers. It was encouraging to understand that, as far as could be judged from the comments of the press, there was a cordial interest on the part of the general public in regard to the purpose of the investigation that the Grand Jury was expected to carry out. The jurors were also prepared to believe that the managers of the papers in question had the public welfare at heart in giving space to the comments in question.

"It was, nevertheless, the case that the large statements made, statements which had, of course, no possible authority on the part of the Grand Jury itself, in regard to the work that the jury was undertaking or was planning to undertake, tended to confuse the public expectation, and to hamper the work of the jurors themselves. The present jury has authorized no statement whatsoever concerning action proposed by it in regard to one division or another of investigation, while it has had placed upon it by the papers from day to day a daily series of responsibilities. The jury has carried on as effectively as proved to be practicable with the time and the facilities at its command the investigations for which it was able to secure material or evidence. If in one direction or another there may be disappointment on the part of the community with the result secured from the jury's work, the jury can only recall that no expectations whatsoever were warranted by any utterance on its own part. The work of the jury has further been hampered by reports so carelessly worded as to be substantially inaccurate as to the action that had been taken or was being taken within its rooms. It was evident that the responsibility for such leakage of information did not rest with the jurors themselves, if for no other reason than that in certain of the more important of the incidents complained of the information or alleged information was received in journals which went to press before the hour of the jury's adjournment.

"A report appeared in the evening papers of March 15 and in several of the morning papers on March 16 to the effect that the District Attorney had in person made the reporters in the reporters' room of the Criminal Court Building the following statement:

"'The Grand Jury is going into illegal evidence by taking testimony without swearing the witnesses, which will lead to a great number of indictments being thrown out by the courts. They made an attempt a few days back to examine one witness, and I compelled them to swear him. I found a witness on the stand this morning, and they declined to swear him.'

"The District Attorney reported later to the Grand Jury in response to its inquiry that no such statement had been made by him or had been authorized to be made by him to the reporters or to any one. He said further that he had no knowledge of any such information or action on the part of the Grand Jury as that alleged to have been charged by him. As the statement itself had been widely printed, and also, if left uncontradicted, it might have tended to lessen the confidence of the public in the action taken by the Grand Jury, it seems in order to call attention at this time to the fact that whatever its source such statement was entirely untrue.

HUSH MONEY FROM GAMBLING HOUSES.

"The attention of the jury was called to a statement printed in one of the leading papers in the city concerning payments to a considerable amount that were alleged to be made from month to month by keepers of gambling houses to police officials or to a commission or syndicate in which the police officials were interested as a consideration for the protection of these houses against interference. Attempts were made by the foreman, by letter and by an application in person to the publisher and to the editor of the paper, to obtain information that might lead to the securing of legal evidence in regard to the payments alleged. The managers of the paper, acting apparently in good faith, took the ground that they themselves had no such personal knowledge as could be utilized as testimony in regard to the acts in question, and that while the information that had been brought to them fully warranted and justified, in their opinion, the statements printed, they were not able under the conditions by which this information had been secured to place it at the disposal of the Grand Jury. They contended that the paper had fulfilled its function when it called the attention of the authorities to the existence of such an evil, and that it could not charge itself with the duty of collecting evidence, nor did it have the necessary machinery for such action. They pointed out that, according to their understanding, the duty of securing such evidence devolved upon the Police Department and the District Attorney.

"The District Attorney reported to the Grand Jury in this connection that the attempt had been made to serve subpoenas upon the editors of the journal in question, but that such attempt had proved unsuccessful. Representatives of certain societies whose evidence was being presented on other points were interrogated as to whether they were in a position to present any trustworthy testimony concerning the payment of any money by the keepers of gambling houses or the keepers of disorderly houses to police officials or to others in authority. They reported that they had no such evidence available. It is naturally impossible to secure either from gamblers who made payments or from police officials who may have received such payments the testimony required to substantiate the fact.

EVIDENCE NOT EASY TO GET.

"The difficulty, it may be pointed out, is by no means new. Previous Grand Juries and not a few investigating committees have met with the same general difficulties of fixing evidence for the passing of money between gamblers or others guilty of crime and police officials or other officials whose business it is to suppress crime. According to the usual practice in the conduct of the business of the Grand Jury, the initiative in such business is taken by their legal adviser, the District Attorney. The preparation and presentation of the ordinary cases of crime which daily occur in our city become a matter of routine, and in the consideration of this class of cases the Grand Jury of necessity depended upon the District Attorney. Seldom is a matter presented in which the Grand Jury takes the initiative, and when it does so act the difficulties in the way are many and embarrassing. It cannot be expected that citizens taken from their everyday pursuits, who are not trained in the law, who are not skilled examiners, and who are not in possession of any definite and positive knowledge of the facts, can as a rule accomplish anything substantial by way of an investigation without the active co-operation and the loyal support of the District Attorney and without the preparation and arrangement in his office of the evidence in its legal form. Members of the Grand Jury cannot themselves go among lawbreakers and procure and gather evidence of the commission of crime. During the short time of the jury's existence it is impossible for it unaided to deal efficiently with any extraordinary situation presented, and at the same time to dispose of the daily run of criminal cases.

"We are of the opinion, however, that, with a District Attorney who is capable, sincere, and earnest in the discharge of his public trust, and who would give evidence of his sincerity by such initiative in the securing of evidence as may properly be looked for from a legal adviser, and by a careful preparation and orderly presentation of such evidence, the Grand Jury will be enabled to deal justly and properly with extraordinary cases without neglecting or delaying the prison cases or those in which witnesses are confined in the House of Detention. It is self-evident that any investigation by a Grand Jury, the District Attorney does not actively promote and conduct, cannot be productive of results. If the Grand Jury may undertake to institute and conduct an investigation without the assistance and co-operation of the District Attorney, there is risk of difficulty in distinguishing legal from illegal evidence or in determining when there may be a sufficiency of evidence. Even though an indictment should be ordered upon legal and sufficient evidence the framing and the prosecution of such an indictment would devolve upon the District Attorney, upon whose good faith and competency must depend the furtherance or the obstruction of justice.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S INACTION.

"The Grand Jury reports that, while it hardly considered it to be in the public interest in the enforcement of the law in our city and in the suppression of vice and of evil resorts, it undertook to inquire into and to secure knowledge as far as possible concerning the work and the methods of the Police Department in its relation to violations of law on the part of the managers of such resorts. It reports further that in such endeavor it failed to receive from the District Attorney any practicable help or effective co-operation. He has, indeed, from time to time, stated at length that he was ready and willing to help and co-operate, but, as a matter of fact, he rendered neither help nor co-operation. There has been at times spasmodic activity on his part, bearing more particularly on the less important class of cases and upon the conduct of smaller officials, but every effort made by the Grand Jury to fix the responsibility for criminal neglect upon the officials in high command or upon those in administrative control of the Police Department, has been persistently discouraged and headed off.

"The Grand Jury was in duty bound to find indictments, as so advised, by the District Attorney against a comparatively inconspicuous official. But it was of the opinion, and so stated to the District Attorney, that if this official was guilty of criminal negligence in permitting open violation of law to flourish in his precinct, his superiors were criminally responsible even to a greater degree for the existence of such conditions. The District Attorney, in reply to our specific written questions, stated in his specific written answer that no complaints have been made, nor did he know of any violation of law, and that he had no evidence to present on this question of the responsibility of a higher official. During the term of our service conferences were held and written communications were exchanged with the District Attorney upon this subject of inquiry, and, while the Grand Jury proceeded as far as it could and used all the means at its disposal, and of its own motion summoned and examined certain witnesses, it became apparent that, with the attitude maintained by the District Attorney, nothing definite could be accomplished in that direction.

"At no time during the term did the Grand Jury in any way interfere with the District Attorney in the exercise of what he called his prerogative, or with his being present at all times with the Grand Jury, except only in the case of two witnesses, who requested permission to make their statements to the Grand Jury without the presence or interference of the District Attorney. To the request of these two witnesses the Grand Jury conceded, as, in its opinion, the giving of their evidence in the manner desired by them was likely to further the understanding by the jury of the matters under consideration. The right of the Grand Jury to exercise this discretion in such cases has already been determined by this court. In all other cases and in relation to every subject of inquiry the District Attorney has been afforded full opportunity, not only in being present and examining witnesses and advising the Grand Jury, but he has been urged and requested to produce and to examine all witnesses whose attendance and testimony he could secure.

"From the evidence presented to the Grand Jury and from all the facts and circumstances which have appeared, it is our judgment that with a capable and earnest District Attorney, who would not spasmodically, but insistently and persistently, take adequate measures for the collection of evidence of violations of law, and who would prosecute such violators with expedition and with due diligence, and who would insist that the officials whose duty it is to enforce the law should do their full duty, the Police Department would find it both difficult and dangerous to permit or to tolerate certain conditions in our city which are almost flagrant in their defiance of law and order.

THIRD AVENUE ROAD AFFAIRS.

"Before entering upon its labors the Grand Jury was charged by the court that an investigation was called for and might properly be undertaken by the present Grand Jury into the status of the Third Avenue Railroad Company for the purpose of ascertaining as far as might prove practicable what had been the cause of the present exceptional condition of the affairs of said company, and whether any criminal breaches of trust had been committed by those who had been intrusted with the direction of the company, and with the management of its resources. As promptly as was practicable after the disposition of certain routine business that was awaiting its action, the Grand Jury gave consideration to this responsibility that had been placed upon it by the Court. Resolutions were adopted requesting the District Attorney to secure for the consideration of the Grand Jury information in regard to the method, management of the finances, the construction of the general business of the company, and particularly with reference to the record of the operation undertaken for changing the motor power of the company, and in regard to the relations of the Directors of the company with the contractors who had charge of this work and in regard to the method of the contractors themselves during the progress of the work in question.

"Information was also required from the contracting concerns who entered into competition for the contracts for such work and from the officials of the company, and from the officials of the city in regard to the records for the issuing of permits for the opening of the streets in connection with such work. The District Attorney was requested further to submit to the Jury the names of any persons, officials of the Third Avenue Railroad, or others, whose testimony would be liable to prove serviceable in such investigation as was proposed.

"The District Attorney sent to the Grand Jury a transcript of a letter that had been sent by him to the receiver who had been placed in charge of the affairs of the company, in which letter certain of the information required for the proposed investigation had been called for. As a result of the resolution of the jury the District Attorney made further requirements of the receiver for further information under the heading specified.

"Later in the month the District Attorney gave instructions to certain accountants to begin a thorough examination of the books of the company with reference to the possibility of securing from these books evidence of the misuse of the resources of the company or of criminal or illegal action on the part of those who had been intrusted with the control of the affairs of the company.

"In connection with certain unavoidable delays in securing preliminary reports in reply to these inquiries and in connection, also, with the facts that the attention of the Grand Jury had in the interval been required for an investigation into the management of the Police Department, it did not prove practicable to enter into this examination of the Third Avenue Road business until the 27th of the month. The inquiry that was proposed at this late date in the term was planned to be limited to the history, as far as it could be ascertained, of the awarding of the contracts for the change of motor power of the road and to the record, as far as it might be within reach, of all matters connected with the carrying out of these contracts.

"One of the more important witnesses with whose testimony it had been expected to initiate this investigation was absent-ill. Certain other testimony was secured, but the Grand Jury was not able to proceed far enough with even this limited division of the proposed investigation to be prepared to express any opinion whatsoever in regard to the matters with which it had been intrusted by the Court. It leaves for the consideration of a succeeding Grand Jury the correspondence that has been entered into and the records of such evidence that has been taken.

POLICE RECORDS MADE TO ORDER.

"The Grand Jury has obtained a considerable mass of testimony giving evidence of the existence throughout the city of a number of places more or less disorderly, and in which, under one heading or another, the law has been violated. The places belonging under this general heading comprise, as classified in the record book of the Chief of Police, poolrooms, gambling houses, concert halls, policy rooms, houses of prostitution, and disorderly houses.

"The jury took occasion to examine the records kept in the office of the Chief of Police, and known as the Chief's book of suspicious places. This was identified by the Sergeant who reported that he was charged with the duty of making the entries in the book as being the record now in use and as the one that has been in use since the date of the first entry, in May, 1898.

"On the date to which the entries have been completed—March 18—the total number of places throughout the territory of Greater New York classed as suspicious was found to be 227. These were classified under the following headings: Poolrooms, 22; policy shops, 45; gambling houses, 28; houses of prostitution, 50; houses of assignation, 18; concert halls, 49; disorderly houses, 11; total, 227.

"According to the entries in the book, some action by the police authorities had been taken during the year 1900, (and nearly exclusively during the month of March) in 51 cases. In 39 of these cases the report showed 'nothing done.' In 5 cases the persons complained against were discharged and their places were reported 'discontinued.' In 7 cases the parties were arrested and held.

"In connection with the other evidence that has been placed before it, the jury could not but arrive at the conclusion that this record of suspicious places for the entire city was very incomplete and inadequate. It itself had occasion to consider, in the course of its term, a larger number of cases from gambling houses (the reports before this being restricted to two or three districts) than were reported in the Chief's book for the whole City of Greater New York.

"It was impressed also with the special activity shown by the Police Department during the month of March—that is to say, during the term of the present Grand Jury—in regard to certain of the places. It finds itself in doubt also concerning the authenticity of the record book itself. The entries there date from May 18, 1898, to March 19, 1900, but from the freshness of the book and the uniformity in the general appearance in the writing, it seemed possible to the jurors that all the entries had been recently made. If this conclusion should be well founded, the book did not represent, as it was sworn to represent, an accurate record kept up from week to week, but a record that had been recently prepared with reference possibly to the present requirements of the Grand Jury.

"The Grand Jury further made examination of the record of arrests that had been made during the period since Jan. 1, 1899, and March 1, 1900, for the keeping of poolrooms. These arrests aggregated in number 55. In 36 cases the parties complained against were discharged, and in 19 cases they were held. In connection with the very considerable number of poolrooms in existence throughout the territory of Greater New York this measure of supervision and of action on the part of the Police Department impressed the jury as decidedly inadequate.

"The jury further examined the certified transcript of the orders issued by the Chief of Police between the period March 13, 1899, and March 18, 1900, to the Captains and commanders of precincts. These orders aggregate in number 7. They have reference to violations of law by keepers of concert halls, &c., and by keepers of gambling and pool rooms, to the eradication of the social evil in its worst phases, the practice of soliciting from windows and doorways and stoops of the same, to the necessity of reporting presence of street walkers, to the practice of lounging on patrol duty, &c. On March 8, 1900, the latest order in the series was issued calling minute attention to the orders established as to gambling houses.

NO USE IN INDICTING DUMMIES.

"The jury is of opinion that the present practice of bringing indictments only against the actual manager of houses found to be under one heading or another, disorderly, is inadequate and ineffective. The nominal responsibility for the management of such places can easily be transferred, and as a mater of fact is transferred from one lessee to another, the actual ownership remaining unchanged. The second lessee can be a dummy used for the purpose, such as the wife of the general manager, a waiter, or some other irresponsible person.

"The jury is also of opinion that if the law can be enforced so that in addition to the finding of an indictment against the manager in charge, a similar indictment could be found against the owners of a building, when such owners could be determined, or, in the absence of such identification, against John Roe as the owner of the building, in such manner as to constitute a forfeiture of license for the premises which have been shown to be disorderly, a more satisfactory result could be secured in bringing the nuisance permanently to a close. The cancelling of a license or permit for premises in which disorderly conduct has been proved fixes an immediate responsibility upon the landlord, who permits his premises to be used for disorderly purposes.

"The places concerning which evidence was taken were, for the most part, carrying on their business openly and in such a manner that there was no difficulty in the way of the general public securing admission or taking part in the operations conducted within. In the case of a number of the places described as concert halls there was evidence of open and flagrant violation of the law in regard to sale of liquors. Against a number of these places gambling houses, concert halls, &c., indictments have been found.

"The jury could not but be impressed with the fact that many of the officials of the Police Department who are more particularly charged under the law with the supervision of these places, and with the suppression of those in which the law is violated, are apparently completely ignorant of the existence of such places.

"Roundsmen, detectives, Captains, Inspectors, and the Chief of Police himself, have all sworn that they had no knowledge of the existence of places concerning the openness of which the Grand Jury had been able to secure adequate evidence.

BURDEN PUT ON THE POLICE.

"We do charge and present that in their relations to these places the officials of the police from the roundsmen up to the Commissioners are guilty of criminal ignorance and of criminal negligence.

"It is our judgment that the existing law and the rules of the Police Department are adequate for the suppression of all places in which the law is being broken. It is our further judgment that with the police force inert, indifferent, and neglectful, even if not collusive, it is difficult, and, as a rule, impossible to keep such places permanently suppressed.

"The incidental activity during a single month of any particular Grand Jury may bring about indictments, forfeiture of licenses, and stoppage of business for certain of the more flagrant offenders, but it cannot have a large, marked, or lasting effect upon a system under which the same or similar places may, when the danger of indictment has passed, resume their nefarious business. The consistent enforcement of the law and the protection of the public can be secured only through honest and efficient action by the police, which is charged with the duty and which is paid for doing the duty.

"The inference is unavoidable that the neglect and the blindness are due not to lack of intelligence nor knowledge, but to some direct interest in the maintenance of the places. The root of the evil is not so much in the gambling or poolselling or policy playing in these disorderly resorts as it is in the system of police administration, which either blindly or corruptly permits an open and flagrant violation of law to go unpunished and unchecked.

"The Grand Jury, upon the direct advice of the District Attorney that there was sufficient testimony before them to warrant such action, found an indictment against the Cap in of one precinct. It was of the opinion that the superiors of this Captain were responsible to an equal or greater extent for criminal negligence similar to that which had been proved against him. The Grand Jury was, however, advised by the District Attorney that the evidence brought before it in regard to the responsibility of these higher police officials did not, in his opinion, constitute sufficient grounds for indictment.

"Notwithstanding that the District Attorney declared in his letter of March 19 that the investigation of the Police Department was begun on his initiative and not that in his request in his letter of March 21 the end he had in view was a 'thorough investigation of the Police Department,' yet in his answers to questions of the Grand Jury directed to him he stated that he had no complaint to make or evidence to produce against any of the higher officials for neglect to enforce the law and that he had no knowledge of any such fact.'

"For these reasons and for the reasons hereinbefore stated relative to the responsibility of the District Attorney for effective prosecution of indictments, the Grand Jury considered it inadvisable to order indictments against the Inspector whose district was in question, or against the Chief of Police.

"On this branch of their inquiry the following questions were submitted to the District Attorney in writing, and his answers thereto, also in writing, were received.

QUESTIONS FOR COL. GARDINER.

1.—Has the District Attorney any complaint or evidence to lay before the Grand Jury of the failure or neglect of any official or officials to enforce the law generally or particularly in reference to the publicly alleged prevalence of gambling, poolrooms, policy, and disorderly houses and resorts?

Answer.—I have no complaint or evidence to lay before you covering the matter of your inquiry until you reply to the suggestion contained in my letters to you on March 19 and 20 to subpoena persons connected with the daily newspapers that have indulged in the allegation of a prevalence of vice. The examination of these persons may or may not lead to the discovery of evidence on which to base a complaint.

2.—If evidence of failure and neglect of one Captain to enforce the law be sufficient for his indictment, does it not legally follow that his superiors are also responsible and should be indicted?

Answer.—Not necessarily.

3.—Are you prepared to submit similar or other evidence to that which has been introduced which will show that higher police officials than the one accused have been guilty of failure or neglect to enforce the law in that particular precinct or in any other?

Answer.—I have no such evidence nor do I know of any such fact.

4.—Have you any complaint or evidence to present of any public official in the Police Department or elsewhere either protecting, permitting, tolerating, or being in collusion with any gambling, poolroom, or policy interest in this city?

Answer.—No.

5.—Have you any complaint or evidence to submit against any official whose duty it is under Section 340 of the Penal Code to inform against and prosecute all persons whom you have reason to believe have violated the law against gambling and have failed to do so?

Answer.—No. No such complaint has been made to me and no such evidence furnished except in the case already investigated by you.

An additional inquiry prompted by further evidence was submitted and answer received.

The Grand Jury have directed the stenographer to transcribe the testimony that was presented to them in relation to the violations of law on the part of the Police Department, exclusive of the testimony given in the case of the accusation against Capt. Thomas, for the purpose of enabling you to advise the Grand Jury whether or not such testimony is in your opinion sufficient to warrant an indictment against any police official or officials other than Capt. Thomas.

We shall be obliged for a prompt reply.

The reply to this inquiry is contained in the annexed Letter No. 26. We submit herewith, as forming part of this presentment, the correspondence which has passed between the Grand Jury and the District Attorney relating to the matter of the Third Avenue Railroad and to the investigation of the Police Department. These letters Nos. 26 consist of 62 pages, and are marked from 1 to 26, inclusive.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM, Foreman.

New York, March 30, 1900.

RESOLUTIONS APPENDED.

Attached to the presentment was a set of resolutions by the Grand Jury requesting the District Attorney to take all practicable measures to secure for its consideration data covering the methods of management of the Third Avenue Railroad Company and the causes of its financial collapse. The jury promised to continue its sessions beyond the usual hours if means for probing this scandal could be provided. District Attorney Gardiner suggested that the company's books be inspected and that Receiver Grant and the officers of the company be examined. On March 19 the Grand Jury arranged with John F. McIntyre to begin an examination on the following Thursday. This matter was deferred, however, when it appeared that a proper examination would consume two months and cost at least $4,000. The District Attorney also advised the Grand Jury in this connection that he was not prepared to say that an investigation would lead to the detection of the commission of crime by anybody.

On March 24 Foreman Putnam addressed a letter to the District Attorney asking if the indictment advised against Capt. Thomas did not warrant the inference that conditions in the Nineteenth Precinct were as bad under Capt. Price as under Capt. Thomas, who had been in command there only three months. The District Attorney replied that the inference might be logical, but that the indictment had been advised against Capt. Thomas because of that officer's report, in writing, showing knowledge on his part of disreputable resorts. No such evidence had been produced against Capt. Price. The District Attorney promised to send to the Police Department to see if such evidence was obtainable.

Mr. Putnam sent to the District Attorney complaints of citizens against poolrooms, gambling houses, and other resorts in the precincts commanded by Capts. Westervelt and Dimond. The District Attorney replied that if the resort were notorious the fact could be readily established by residents in the neighborhood. He complained of the letter-writing practices of the Grand Jury, saying that they impeded business, and that he and his assistants were always accessible for personal consultation.

GRAND JURORS' DENIALS.

Mr. Putnam on Missing Report—Minority's Strength Exaggerated.

George Haven Putnam, Foreman of the Grand Jury, was seen at his home last night in reference to several matters relating to the presentment. Mr. Putnam, among other things, was asked in reference to the report emanating from the Criminal Court Building, to the effect that the report of Capt. Thomas to Chief Devery, wherein the Captain spoke of certain vicious resorts in his precinct, had mysteriously disappeared, intimating that the Foreman had taken some of the documents home to work upon at night.

Mr. Putnam denied that he or any other member of the Grand Jury had anything to do with the loss of the report. On the contrary, he said that if the report was lost, an Assistant District Attorney was responsible for it. Mr. Putnam would not designate which assistant of Col. Gardiner was at fault, as he alleged, but referred to "the official" who conducted the examination of Chief Devery.

MR. PUTNAM'S EXPLANATION.

"The Assistant District Attorney," he explained, "reported to us that he had such a document in his hands when he examined Chief Devery. The stenographer was asked about the matter, and said he had written it out after the session, but whether from the text of the report or from a copy, as furnished by one of the Assistant District Attorneys, he was not sure.

"The foreman and Secretary and assistant foreman had no memory of having seen the report, although on hearing the stenographer's notes read they remembered it had been referred to. If the document had been left in the Grand Jury room it would have been attached to the indictments. The indictments as originally drawn not being finally acted on at the time of the examination when this report was referred to were some days later returned to the Assistant District Attorney for certain corrections.

"After the indictments were signed the Assistant District Attorney called attention to the fact that he required this report. We told him that as it was not in our box it must have been mislaid in his office. No papers of that kind were taken out of the room at all excepting by the Assistant District Attorney in connection with our routine work. If the report was lost it must have been mislaid in the District Attorney's office.

Mr. Putnam said he had done certain work at home at night, in the way of writing letters and other detail matter of transcribing notes taken during the day, pertaining to the proceedings of the Grand Jury which for the sake of expedition could not be done during the proceedings. Some of these letters were to editors and others asking for evidence. He said that it would not have been proper at all to keep witnesses waiting while the jurors employed the stenographer for such work, and that he decided that he would have these matters attended to at home.

"Accordingly," said he, "I employed my daughter. I understand that from this same source she was designated as the 'twenty-fourth juror.'"

"An intimation was made that this report was lost at your house," said the reporter.

"FALSE AS WELL AS ABSURD."

"Such a story is false as well as absurd. As I said, I employed my daughter to do my writing for me. I enjoined secrecy upon her, as a matter of mere formality, and went down and jocularly told the jurors what I had done. She never saw any such report, of course, and a story put out like that is dastardly."

"And as to the leaks, Mr. Putnam?"

"We have been more or less hindered by leakage from the Grand Jury room, but most serious information of such leakage was brought to light before information concerning the actions of the Grand Jury were printed in evening papers which went to press before the Grand Jury had adjourned, and for that reason if for no other, the responsibility for such leakage is not to be charged to the Grand Jury. Leakages obviously could not come from the members of the Grand Jury while it was yet in session. From what only other source then, could they come?"

"It is said that eleven jurors held out against the presentment, holding that it was a reflection upon the press for not furnishing evidence."

"Eleven jurors did not hold out," was the reply. "The presentment is not to be taken as a reflection upon the newspapers. I do not remember the figures, but the presentment was approved by a very substantial majority. We are not against the papers."

"Can you tell, Mr. Putnam, on what evidence other than the report referred to, Capt. Thomas was indicted?"

"No, I cannot. I have nothing to say now about that evidence."

JUROR TROUP'S STATEMENT.

Grand Juror Charles A. Troup, who was alleged to have been one of the men who disagreed with the provisions of the presentment, denied last night that the opposition was of any such proportions as had been stated. He at first declined to talk about the matter at all, stating that there had been an agreement between the jurors not to discuss it, but when the report emanating from the District Attorney's office was shown to him he relaxed his silence to some extent.

"It is not a fact," he said, "that eleven members of the Grand Jury were against the presentment. There was some opposition to some of the provisions and statements, but there was practically only one opposing member, and I suspect that his opposition was as much political as anything else.

"I did not intend nor did the other members, if I understand the feeling aright, to attack the newspapers who brought to the attention of the public the existing state of affairs. We only desired to call attention to the fact that they were asked for their evidence. It was no reflection on them that they refused to give it.

"As for Mr. Putnam, I will say that he treated all the jurors in a very courteous manner, and did not try to boss the Grand Jury or its affairs in any way."

Mr. Troup was asked concerning the last report of Capt. Thomas relative to the Tenderloin resorts, but he declined absolutely to say anything on that subject.

MR. LAMBERT'S ATTITUDE.

August V. Lambert, who was declared to have been one of the jurors composing the alleged minority opposed to the presentment, when interviewed at his residence last night, said that he had agreed not to talk about any of the proceedings in the Grand Jury room.

"Some of our doings have been made public," he said, "and we don't want any more secrets divulged. I don't believe that much can be learned by interviewing any of the jurors."

When asked whether or not he had been opposed to the presentment, Mr. Lambert said that he was unwilling to talk on that subject.

"I can't deny the report," he said, "but it would be improper for me to give my reasons for any of my actions as a grand juror. I acted in accordance with my convictions.

"In regard to the missing report of Capt. Thomas," he continued, "I have nothing to say. I don't know anything at all about that, and if I did I couldn't talk about it, anyway."

John Kelly of 72 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street was also, as alleged, among the minority apposed to the presentment. He would not deny last night that he had been opposed to the action taken by the Grand Jury.

"I can't talk about any of the Grand Jury business," he said, "because I have been instructed not to."

Edward L. Merrifield, proprietor of the Continental Hotel, another of the alleged minority, announced that he was ill immediately after the Grand Jury was dismissed and refused to see any one.

DR. PARKHURST'S OPINION.

Citizens Must Supplement Presentment by Indictments at the Polls.

Dr. Parkhurst was emphatic in his praise of the Grand Jury after reading a summary of its presentment yesterday.

"Some people will say that they haven't done much," he remarked, "but I think they have done a lot. This presentment is in its spirit quite of a piece with that made by the Grand Jury of March, 1892, which contributed so materially to the overthrow of Tammany in 1894. We have a right to expect that the present presentment will make a similar contribution to a similar overthrow in 1901.

"A great many citizens will be disappointed that a large number of high officials have not been indicted, and that instead a presentment is made against the Police Department. I have no sympathy with them. To desire the indictment of a select few is to forget that the supreme fact in the situation is not individual criminality, but the corruption of the whole system, from Roundsman up to Commissioners.

When I was before the Grand Jury of 1892 I stated that what, in my judgment, was most needed was not indictments, but a searching arraignment of the entire department; and that was what came. When I was before this Grand Jury which has just been dismissed I ventured to express the same hope, and of course I am rejoiced to discover that they have adopted the same course. The Grand Jury having made a presentment, let the citizens now do the indicting at the polls in November of next year.

"Even if circumstances had been such as to make possible an indictment of all the Inspectors and the Chief, and even the Commissioners, yet, judging from the past and the character of the District Attorney, nothing would have come of it. The indictments would, presumably, have been held until the 'new' was off and the excitement out of the air. Then the Colonel, with the blandness so natural to him in an exigency, would have reminded the Court that considerable time had elapsed since the indictments were found, that the jury had to such a degree dispensed with his legal advice as to frame indictments blindly on insufficient evidence, that in the meantime the witnesses upon whom it would be necessary to depend in the trial of the indictments had changed their addresses or been spirited away, and that he would like to move that the indictments be quashed. And, if a Judge of suitable quality were sitting, (which would be arranged for,) the Bench would astutely reason itself into sympathy with the public prosecutor, and the indictments would go, and we should then be a good deal worse off than we are now.

"No, the present situation is infinitely wiser and more practical. We have now had it authoritatively declared to the citizens of New York that 'the officials of the Police Department from the Roundsman to the Commissioners, are guilty of criminal ignorance and criminal negligence.' That is to declare that York and his accomplices are criminals; that Devery is a criminal, and that the Inspectors are criminals. If I were a Grand Juror I would have added that the Mayor was a criminal for so ignoring his big responsibility as the head of the Administration as not to have found out these things himself, and for not having moved in the matter at least to make an attempt to prod the negligence, enlighten the ignorance, and embarrass the criminality of his chosen subordinates.

"The hearty thanks of the city are due to Mr. Putnam and to his earnest and laboring associates for the faithful work they have done, and for the solid and far-reaching results which their efforts have yielded."

PARKHURST SOCIETY'S WORK.

Supt. Burr Makes a Raid—Police Taken by Surprise.

Superintendent Burr of the Society for the Prevention of Crime and Policeman Gerber of the Yorkville Court squad last night upon a warrant issued by Magistrate Deuel in the Yorkville Court yesterday raided an alleged disorderly house at 59 Fourth Avenue, and arrested the alleged proprietress, Annie Freedman, thirty-five years old, ten other women, and three men.

The prisoners were taken to the East Fifth Street Station in a patrol wagon. The police knew nothing of the raid until the patrol wagon was telephoned for.

To Fight Vice in Brooklyn.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Club of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, held last night it was decided to hold a meeting of the club in the lecture room of the church on next Thursday evening to discuss ways and means for lessening vice in Brooklyn. The meeting will be addressed by Controller Bird S. Coler.

Gambling Housekeeper Goes to Jail.

Joseph Hilliard, who was arrested during a raid by the Society for the Prevention of Crime at 1,487 Broadway on March 13, was yesterday afternoon convicted in General Sessions before Judge Cowing of conducting a gambling house. Judge Cowing sentenced the man to three months' imprisonment.

GARDINER WANTS HEARING

Appeals to Gov. Roosevelt Against Grand Jury's Action.

Recorder Goff, He Emphatically Declares, Is Instigator of Presentment and City Club's Charges.

The investigation into the charges made against District Attorney Gadfner by the City Club took a new turn yesterday, when the accused official, by advice of his counsel, Samuel Untermyer, sent a telegram to Gov. Roosevelt, asking him to broaden the scope of the investigation by referring to Commissioner Wilcox the presentment made by the Grand Jury yesterday, and directing that the inquiry be made as thorough as possible.

The purpose of Col. Gardiner in making this request of the Governor, was, according to Mr. Untermyer, to bring before the Commissioner all the dealings between the District Attorney and Recorder Goff, who, Col. Gardiner claims, has inspired the present inquiry, and has manifested personal hostility to him ever since he assumed office.

Immediately after the hearing on the charges was resumed yesterday afternoon Mr. Untermyer, addressing Commissioner Wilcox, said:

"Since adjournment yesterday the Grand Jury has brought in a presentment which attacks the District Attorney and makes it necessary for us to take a novel departure. Col. Gardiner has on my advice prepared a telegram which will be sent to the Governor with your permission. We propose that the proceedings of this Grand Jury shall be thoroughly sifted, so that we may see who has been responsible for this extraordinary presentment."

APPEAL TO GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Untermyer then read this telegram from Col. Gardiner to Gov. Roosevelt:

"A majority of the Grand Jury of this county has to-day made a presentment against me and concerning the conduct of the office of District Attorney of this county which is monstrously unjust and is unsupported by so much as a semblance of evidence. I am convinced that the present action is inspired and is due to the active advice of one whose personal hostility to me has been a matter of public notoriety and the subject of newspaper comment from the time I assumed office.

"Contrary to the immemorial usage of Grand Juries, its communications with me have been almost exclusively in the form of correspondence, although an Assistant and a Deputy Assistant were regularly on duty with them and present every day, and although on several occasions I personally attended before them. This unusual course I assume to have been resorted to in the hope of procuring in that way a foundation for a presentment. I am most anxious that the correspondence and all the transactions between the Grand Jury and myself and my office shall be the subject of your immediate investigation.

"I therefore respectfully request you to refer this presentment and statements contained in it to the Commissioner appointed by you who is now taking testimony upon the charges preferred against me.

"For the purpose of expediting this course, I hereby consent to any mode of procedure that the Attorney General may deem legal for that purpose and that any supplemental charges based on this subject may be filed with the Commissioner or with you without further notice to me, and I ask that the hearing upon them be proceed with forthwith, to the end that, if concerned may know as speedily as possible upon what, if any, fact this presentment was based."

RECORDER GOFF IN COURT.

During the reading of the telegram Recorder Goff sat in a corner of the court-room reading a newspaper. To all appearances he had not heard a word.

Commissioner Wilcox expressed no opinion of the telegram, but proceeded to render his decision on the point raised at Thursday's session as to the admissability of testimony concerning acts that have occurred since the charges were filed. The Commissioner held that any such acts bearing on the charge of mental incapacity or unfitness could be testified to, and that the Attorney General might amend his specifications. As to the actions of the March Grand Jury, he said he preferred not to open the door at present, and for that reason he suggested that Recorder Goff be called to the stand.

Horace E. Deming, who is prosecuting the charges, in order to make it possible to call George Haven Putnam, the foreman of the March Grand Jury, gave notice that he had additional proof to the District Attorney's demonstrated unfitness for office," bearing upon his conduct before the March Grand Jury, and added that he would supplement the notice with written additions to the specifications. A squabble between counsel ensued, at the end of which Mr. Untermyer declared with some heat: "We will waive all our legal rights as to notice of amendments to the specifications. All we want is latitude. We don't want to be stopped on the threshold. We want to go behind the door and show up this performance."

From the time that Recorder Goff took the stand until the session closed the counsel for both sides wrangled over the admissibility of evidence, and the rulings of the Commissioner. Finally it was agreed between counsel and the Commissioner that exceptions would be taken to all rulings after objections had been entered.

The Recorder in his testimony told of the clash which occurred in March, 1899, between himself and the District Attorney, because the latter insisted, as witness asserted, on entering the court room while the Recorder was charging a jury. This resulted in the arrest by Col. Gardiner of a court attendant, and led the Recorder to threaten the District Attorney with a term in jail if he again attempted to enter the room during the delivery of the charge to the jury. The papers in a mandamus suit brought by Col. Gardiner to establish his rights were also introduced in evidence, and made a part of the record of the inquiry.

GARDINER'S COUNSEL PROTESTS.

The Recorder identified a transcript of the proceedings in Part IV. of the General Sessions in May, 1899, in which it appeared that on several occasions the Recorder had commented with considerable asperity on the methods employed by the District Attorney and his subordinates. Mr. Untermyer protested against the admittance of this evidence, saying that it was "a perfectly gratuitous insult to the District Attorney's office." To this Commissioner Wilcox responded that it was useless for counsel to make speeches which only delayed the hearing.

"It is the other side that wastes time," said Mr. Untermyer. "There are two ways of trying a case, a fair way and an unfair way. It looks as if you had decided to try the latter."

After the direct examination of the Recorder was ended, the Commissioner declared an adjournment until 10:30 A. M. Wednesday. The Recorder will take the stand for cross-examination at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening. The hearing will be in Part III. of the Supreme Court.

CAPT. THOMAS ARRAIGNED.

Pleads Not Guilty and Gives Bail Fixed by Recorder.

Police Captain Andrew

BRITISH ADVANCE NEAR BRANDFORT

Roberts Reports Loss of Over 100 Men in a Sharp Fight.

HE WINS A CLUSTER OF HILLS

Force Sent Out Comprised 8,000 Infantry and 3,000 Cavalry.

Gen. Clements's Flying Column at Koffyfontein — Krueger Warns Women and Children to Leave Bloemfontein.

LONDON, March 31.—The head of the army of Lord Roberts is now about twenty-one miles north of Bloemfontein. It occupies a cluster of hills won from the Boers after a stiff fight, in which the British lost 7 officers and 100 men.

The Boers had been using these kopjes as a base for marauding bands that have been beating up the country adjacent to Bloemfontein for supplies, driving off cattle and forcing non-resistant Free Staters into their ranks again. The enemy must have been in considerable force, as Lord Roberts sent 8,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry against them.

Lord Roberts's progress to Pretoria will probably consist of a series of such forward movements, in which Boer positions will be attacked by a portion of the army advancing rapidly with wheel transport, the main army coming up as the railway is repaired.

Lord Roberts is stripping the forces in the minor spheres of operations of their wagons and transport animals in order to hasten the advance. This is understood to be the reason why he recalled Lord Methuen from Barkly West to Kimberley. Lord Roberts had to have Methuen's transport.

BRITISH LACK HORSES.

The reason why a hot chase was not made after Commandant Olivier is that Lord Roberts did not wish to wear out the cavalry transport. Gen. French lost 3,000 horses in the relief of Kimberley and the pursuit of Gen. Cronje. Lord Roberts lost 8,000 transport cattle at Waterval Drift, and it is estimated that he has lost 4,000 other animals since the forward movement began on Feb. 13.

The advance beyond Bloemfontein is through a bare country, and the supply officers foresee an increasing difficulty in providing for a great army moving along a single line of railway, even when the latter is working smoothly and with ample rolling stock.

GEN. ROBERTS'S REPORT.

The War Office has issued the following:

"From Lord Roberts to the Secretary of War:

"'BLOEMFONTEIN, March 30—2:25 P. M.—Owing to the activity of the enemy on our immediate front and their hostile action toward the burghers, who surrendered under the terms of my proclamation, I found it necesary to drive them from some kopjes they had occupied near the Karee siding station, a few miles south of Brandfort.

The operation was successfully carried out by the Seventh (Tucker's) Division, assisted by the First and Third Cavalry Brigades, under French and Le Gallais's regiment of mounted infantry. The enemy retreated to Brandfort, and our troops now hold the kopjes.

"Our casualties were: Killed—Capt. Going, Scottish Borders. Wounded—Capts. Seilar, Luard, Peebles, Curgenven, and Edwards, Lieuts. Coulson and French, and about 100 rank and file."

Spenser Wilkinson, dealing with the military situation in his article in The Morning Post to-day, says:

"The engagement which Lord Roberts reports could not have been very serious. The importance of the action lies in the fact that the Boers will probably for some time be shy of approaching British outposts. It would be rash to say that Lord Roberts is not about to advance. The date of the advance will be secret, so as to prevent the enemy from learning it."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Koffyfontein, dated Thursday, March 29, says:

"Gen. Clement's flying column, after a forced march of thirty-seven miles yesterday, arrived here unopposed."

KRUGER'S NEW PROCLAMATION.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Thursday, March 29, says:

"President Krüger's latest proclamation warns the women and children to leave Bloemfontein within five days, as he intends to bombard and destroy the city, and to shoot the burghers whom he captures there.

"Vigorous measures have been taken by the British to harass marauding bands of Transvaal Boers. The latter are resorting to guerrilla methods, chiefly against Free Staters who refuse to join Krüger."

A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Thursday, says the Boers, March 28, opened a bombardment on the British camp at Fourteen Streams, and that the British replied feebly and evacuated the place during the night.

It is now suggested that the apparent inactivity of the British at Warrenton is designed to impress the Boers with the notion that they are checking the Mafeking relief column, which, in reality, is advancing by a westward detour. Color is lent to this view by the announcement that a column of 3,000 mounted troops, commanded by Col. Drummond and accompanied by three batteries, a pontoon train, and several wagons of ammunition, passed Barkly West March 26, on an extensive march, the object of which is a strict secret.

In the House of Commons yesterday the Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, George Wyndham, was asked whether an expedition was on its way to the relief of Mafeking. He replied that the Government was precluded, on military grounds, from giving any indications of Lord Roberts's plans.

ARRANGEMENT WITH PORTUGAL

LONDON, March 31.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"From Lisbon I hear that, with the full authorization of Portugal, stores for the British forces in Rhodesia have been passed over the Beira-Umtali Railway.

"Very amicable relations exist between Portugal and Great Britain, and some political changes are expected to follow the announcement of the Delagoa award."

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S PLEA.

LONDON, March 31.—Winston Churchill, in a long dispatch from Durban, expresses regret that The Morning Post does not support his views regarding the treatment of rebels. He says he desires to give a full explanation of his views hereafter, but will not again allude to the subject in the columns of The Morning Post. He proceeds, however, to say that Sir Redvers Buller and most of the officers of distinction share his views, and then adds:

"It is strange that officers in the field should hold more tolerant views than prevail at home. However, it is not, perhaps, the first time that victorious gladiators have been surprised to see thumbs turned down in the imperial box."

He protests against "the spirit of vengeance, which can only delay the attainment of peace," adding:

"Beware of driving me to desperation. Even a cornered rat is dangerous. We desire speedy peace. The last thing we want is that the war should enter the guerrilla phase. Those who demand an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, should ask themselves whether such barren spoils are worth five years of bloody partisan warfare."

PRIESKA REBELLION CRUSHED.

LONDON, March 31.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Morning Post, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"Lord Kitchener and his staff crossed the temporary bridge at Norval's Pont last night. He had 3,000 men under his command, and he left 700 at Prieska. He considers the rebellion crushed, although the fire may smolder for some time."

Norval's Pont is the point where the railroad connecting Bloemfontein and Colesberg crosses the Orange River. It is twenty miles northeast of the latter. Prieska is a village in Cape Colony, on the left bank of the Orange River, 145 miles west-southwest of Kimberley. It lies at an altitude of 3,297 feet, and has a population of 1,500.

THE NAVY'S PART IN THE WAR.

LONDON, March 30.—The Gazette, this evening, contains dispatches from Rear Admiral Harris, commanding the British South African Station, reporting the proceedings of the Naval Bridgades at Belmont, Graspan, and Colenso. They show the courage and determination of the naval men and that their assistance to the military authorities was invaluable.

Lieut. Archibald Deas of the third-class cruiser Philomel, in the report of his proceedings with four naval guns at Graspan, where he was detailed to attack two strong kopjes on either side of the railroad, relates how, after two hours' shelling, he received orders to retire. He continues:

"The Royal Artillery on the right had already moved off when I got the order, and the Boer guns, having got our range accurately, were pouring in on us such an effective shrapnel fire that I judged it to be impossible to carry out the order without leaving the guns or suffering very heavy losses. I therefore continued to fire on the Boer guns with such effect as to put them out of action, first one and then another. For fifteen to twenty minutes at a time their shells burst with the utmost accuracy. Our guns and ammunition trolley was spattered all over with shrapnel balls, but, owing to my system of making all hands lie down when the Boer guns flashed, we had only six wounded, when, after an hour and a half, the Boers abandoned their position." Admiral Harris expresses great pride in the conspicuous gallantry of both the sailors and the marines.

GEN. JOUBERT'S FUNERAL.

PRETORIA, March 29.—The funeral of Gen. Joubert took place this afternoon, and was attended by all classes. The foreign military attachés, in uniform, were among those present, and the British officers who are prisoners here sent a wreath. There were universal signs of mourning.

Queen's Sympathy for Mrs. Joubert.

LONDON, March 30.—Queen Victoria has cabled to Lord Roberts asking him to convey to Mrs. Joubert, widow of Gen. Joubert, her sympathy at the loss of her husband and to tell her that the British people always regarded the dead General as a gallant soldier and honorable foeman.

Macrum's Suit at Pietermaritzburg.

LONDON, March 31.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Ladysmith, dated March 30, says: "Much interest is felt in the civil case of ex-United States Consul Macrum against the Postmaster at Pietermaritzburg for an alleged breach of contract in handing over his private letters to the military authorities to open. Judgment is expected to-morrow."

Guard of Cronje and His Men.

LONDON, March 31.—The Goth will sail to-day (Saturday) with 600 men for St. Helena to guard Gen. Cronje and 4,000 prisoners.

Cape Colonists Want Rebels Punished.

CAPE TOWN, March 29.—At a mass meeting of 2,000 loyalists held to-day at Paarl, eighteen miles northeast of Cape Town, a resolution was unanimously adopted in favor of supporting the principle of the annexation of property as an exemplary punishment in the case of rebels. This action has caused gratification here, as exhibiting the loyalty of the district.

£2,000 Gift for the Maine.

LONDON, March 30.—The Executive Committee of the American hospital ship Maine has received the following letter from the Lord Mayor of London, A. J. Newton: "I inclose you a check for £2,000 from the Transvaal War Fund, to be applied to the benefit cent work the American hospital ship Maine is doing for our sick and wounded troops. This check represents some of the contributions Americans have made to the fund, and it therefore does not infringe on the graceful determination of our committee to accept only American money for the humanitarian purposes of the Maine."

Premature Explosion of Fireworks.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 30.—The Hardware establishment of George F. Beverly was cleaned out by fire and explosion tonight. A quantity of fireworks had been put in the store window in anticipation of a demand on the announcement of the relief of Mafeking. As the proprietor was lighting the gas a drop of burning wax fell from the taper among the crackers. The explosion was a heavy one, but there were no casualties. The loss amounts to $10,000. Insurance is half that sum.

GEN. O'BEIRNE SEES PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Gen. James R. O'Beirne, who was appointed by President Kruger, Commissioner Extraordinary of the Transvaal Republic, had long interviews to-day with the President and Secretary of State concerning affairs connected with the Boer Government. He was cordially received.

While Gen. O'Beirne discussed Transvaal matters with Secretary Hay, the latter is authority for the statement that it was in an informal and unofficial capacity entirely.

MADMAN SHOOTS THREE MEN.

Fires Into a Cincinnati Crowd, Then Kills Himself—Riot Call Sent In.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—In a fit of temporary insanity William Gard, twenty-three years old, to-day shot three men and then killed himself. Gard was a varnisher at the Victor Safe and Lock Works, and was known as a sober, industrious man, who supported a widowed mother.

While the employes of the works were taking their noon lunch to-day, Gard, without provocation or warning, commenced firing promiscuously at them and caused such consternation that a riot alarm was turned in and patrol wagons hastened to the place. It was found that E. Miller of Madisonville was shot in the head and fatally injured. Thomas Waldron was shot through the nose and John Guthjahr through the shoulder. Other shots went astray. The injuries of Waldron and Guthjahr are serious, but not dangerous.

Gard escaped and took a car for the home of his mother. He shot himself as soon as he reached home, dying instantly. Mrs. Gard, the mother, was suffering from heart trouble and is in a precarious condition to-night.

Paul Leicester Ford Engaged.

Announcement of the engagement of Paul Leicester Ford, the novelist, to Miss Grace Kidder, daughter of Edward H. Kidder of 89 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, was made yesterday. Mr. Ford is a member of an old Brooklyn family, but has resided in Manhattan for about a year. His father was the late Gordon L. Ford. Paul Leicester Ford is well known as the author of "The Hon. Peter Sterling," "Janice Meredith," and other successful works of fiction. Miss Kidder is one of the best-known young women of the Brooklyn Heights set. She is an active worker in the Asacog and Barnard Clubs of that borough.

Mattresses Dearer in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 30.—As a result of a meeting of the Mattress Manufacturers' Association of Chicago prices on mattresses were increased 25 per cent. for all grades. The increased prices of all kinds of material are given as the cause of the advance.

PORTUGAL WANTS NO LOAN

Announced that Delagoa Award Will Be Paid Soon.

Dissatisfaction in Washington with the Amount May Lead to Further Proceedings.

LISBON, March 30.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senhor Veiga Beirao, announced that the Government would soon pay the amount awarded by the Berne tribunal in the Delagoa Bay Railway arbitration without having recourse to a loan.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The dissatisfaction expressed in England at the findings of the Delagoa Bay arbitration is sharply reflected in Washington, and there are no lack of intimations that the decision is by no means the end of this celebrated case. The findings, as represented to the Government, have simply resulted in a decree that if observed would plunge Great Britain and the United States into protracted litigation in the endeavor to satisfy the just claims of the claimants to the money out of a sum inadequate for the purpose.

It has been pointed out that the arbitrators themselves have paved the way for a refusal of the principals to accept the verdict through their refusal to permit a reassessment of the damages sustained, as was contemplated in an original order, and there are believed to be other irregularities that would afford ample ground for a refusal by the two Governments representing the claimants to accept the arbitration. It is suggested, however, that the result of such action would be to still further prolong the decision of the time-consuming case, as recourse must then be had to another tribunal. It is not yet determined what shall be done.

The State Department officials refuse to state their purpose until they receive a copy of the verdict of the arbitrators from an official source. Possibly the brief preliminary decision announced yesterday at Berne may not be regarded as satisfying the requirements, and the extended verdict referred to as forthcoming hereafter may be awaited before action is taken.

GERMAN COMMENT ON AWARD.

BERLIN, March 30.—The German papers, commenting upon the Berne award, criticise the attitude of the British press. The Berliner Tageblatt admits that England has sufficient occasion to be dissatisfied, but it condemns the London papers for saying that the decision is a blow to the principle of arbitration, adding:

"These are the same English papers, which, during the conference at The Hague, tried to denounce the German Government to the Czar because Germany was unwilling to accept obligatory arbitration. But criticism of this attitude of the English press is superfluous."

The Neueste Nachrichten comments in a similar strain. The Freisinnige Zeitung says:

"Payment will cause Portugal great difficulty, but it will in no way necessitate a mortgage or sale of the Delagoa territory to Great Britain."

The National Zeitung thinks the award will not compel a sale of the disputed territory, but it believes that Great Britain may get possession of this with Portugal's consent for a few years or permanently.

The Tages Zeitung says: "The plan started in the United States to raise a loan to help Portugal out of the situation deserves support, not only in Germany, but in France and Russia."

This journal makes a covert attack upon the Government, and asks whether Germany still has her hands free to protect her own interests against England.

The Colonials Zeitschrift prints an article deprecating excessive Boer sympathies here, calling these "absurd and unhealthy." It does not believe that Great Britain will make a second Ireland in South Africa, and says:

"The time will come when Germans will see in Joseph Chamberlain less a greedy stockholder than a far-sighted politician, however reckless."

AMERICAN CLAIMANT'S SHARE.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., March 30.—Much interest has been manifested in the Delagoa Bay Railroad contest. One of the heirs is Mrs. Silver, wife of Prof. John Archer Silver of Hobart College. Mrs. Silver's mother was the wife of Gen. McMurdo. Her name now is Mrs. Penfield. Mr. Penfield was at one time United States Minister to Egypt. He has been one of the prime movers in the contest.

It was fully expected that Mrs. Silver's portion of the award would be in the neighborhood of $2,000,000, but if the amount stated is correct, she will receive some $200,000.

Delagoa Railroad Stocks Tumble.

LONDON, March 30.—The Delagoa Bay Railroad award had a disastrous effect on Delagoa Railroad stocks on the Stock Exchange to-day. Ordinary shares, which were quoted yesterday evening at 7¼, are now at 1; first debentures, which yesterday evening were at 132, are now at 90, and seconds, which were quoted yesterday at 115, are now at between 50 and 60.

VAN SICKLE WILL CASE.

Jersey Court Decides Testatrix Was Mentally Competent.

NEWARK, N. J., March 30.—A decision was rendered to-day by Judge Fort, in the Orphans' Court, in which he dismissed the appeal from the probate of the will of the late Miss Maria S. Van Sickle. She died March 25, 1899, after living the life of a recluse for many years. Mental incapacity and undue influence were alleged. The court held that the allegations were not supported by the evidence.

The testatrix was eighty one years old. She left an estate valued at $80,000. Her nephew, John K. Van Sickle, was the chief beneficiary under the will. A grandson was left a small legacy. After the appeal was taken on his behalf by his mother, Mrs. Jennie M. Van Sickle, a Chicago newspaper publisher, Judge Fort, in his decision, says:

"Much has been said in this case as to the condition of the dwelling in which she lived and its lack of cleanliness, carpets, heat, &c., but it is not of such a character, considering all the facts in connection with the case, as to raise in itself, or when coupled with the other facts in this matter, anything more than a peculiarity of mind of the testatrix. The most forcible evidence on the part of appellant in this case is that of Mrs. Hamilton, and this testimony, given its most potential effect, would justify the court in holding that the testatrix was insane.

"It is possible that actual insanity is not necessary under the laws of this State to constitute lack of testamentary capacity, because it may be that physical and mental debility, or mental debility alone, may be of such a character as to establish lack of testamentary capacity; but for such evidence to rise to this height, it must be clearly established that the testatrix at the time of the execution of the will was unable to comprehend the property that she owned, and which she was about to dispose of, the object of her bounty and the nature of the business in which she was engaged."

DEAD, BUT HELD THE REINS.

Team Narrowly Escapes Collision—Driver a Maspeth Grocer.

Rudolph Nolte, a grocer, of Maspeth, L. I., was found dead on the seat of his grocery wagon in Williamsburg yesterday while he was returning to his home from Wallabout Market. He had reached Lorimer Street and Montrose Avenue, when the wagon narrowly escaped being run into by a coach. The incident attracted the attention of Bicycle Policeman Conway, who rode up alongside and discovered a pallor in Nolte's face. Nolte's eyes were fixed on his horse, the lines were in his hand, and he sat upright in his seat.

At Graham and Montrose Avenues a car of the Flushing Avenue Line just grazed the wagon, and it caused Conway to speak to Nolte. There was no reply, and then Conway stopped the horse. The sudden jolt unseated the driver. Conway caught him, and then discovered that he was insensible. The policeman got upon the wagon and drove to the Stagg Street Police Station, whence an ambulance call brought Dr. Daly, who, after examination, said the man was dead.

BROKERAGE FIRM CLOSED.

Washington (N. J.) Speculators Are Anxious Over About $5,000.

WASHINGTON, N. J., March 30.—A general brokerage firm which for the last ten months did a thriving business here has closed its doors. The firm began business as Harrington & Dalberg, later becoming Harrington & Semonton. The firm members do not seem to be anywhere about town, and the authorities have been asked to investigate. The patrons have placed their interests in the hands of ex-Prosecutor Stryker.

On the day before the office closed, the firm cashed a check for $1,500 from Harris & Co., said to be its New York correspondents. Several hundred dollars deposited in the local bank were also drawn out. As nearly as can be learned, about $5,000 was in the possession of the firm, belonging to speculators who operated on margin, any amount over $10 having been taken.

Mr. Harrington was formerly a telegraph operator at Henryville, Penn. His reputation was excellent. He married not long ago a prominent young woman of Stroudsburg, Penn. The offices of the firm were handsomely fitted out.

ANSWER TO CONTEMPT WRIT.

Juror Vernon Files an Affidavit Before Justice Gaynor.

Thomas A. Vernon of 256 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, appeared before Justice William J. Gaynor in the Supreme Court, that borough, yesterday, to show cause why he should not be punished for alleged contempt of court in having made false replies to questions of counsel for the plaintiffs in the suits of Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Andrus against the Long Island Railroad Company, in which suits Mr. Vernon served as a juror. The suits were to recover damages for injuries received in the tally-ho accident at Valley Stream on Memorial Day, 1897. The cases were tried jointly before Justice Gaynor a few days ago and the jury disagreed. Ex-State Senator Wray, counsel for the plaintiffs, alleges that when Mr. Vernon was examined as a talesman he did not say that he knew Charles M. Pratt, who is his neighbor, and that he was aware that Mr. Pratt was connected with the Long Island Railroad. Mr. Pratt is Vice President of the road.

When the matter was called by Justice Gaynor Mr. Vernon's lawyer handed up two affidavits in answer to those submitted by Mr. Wray. Mr. Wray said that he had had no opportunity to read the affidavits, and Justice Gaynor adjourned the hearing until next Friday.

In his affidavit Mr. Vernon says that the question put by Mr. Wray was whether any juror knew any officer or employe of the railroad company. At that time, to the best of his belief, he did not know any officer or employe of the company. He says that he never knew that Charles M. Pratt was a stockholder, and was never, as alleged, an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Pratt. He also denies that he was in any way influenced in his judgment of the merits of the case. The other affidavit submitted was by Juror Thomas H. Pitt, corroborating that of Mr. Vernon as to proceedings in the jury room.

BABY ABANDONED IN HOTEL.

Young Man and Woman Leave a Note with a $10 Bill.

A baby girl about two weeks old was abandoned in a room in Smith & McNeil's Hotel, Washington Street, between Dey and Fulton Streets, Thursday afternoon. The child was left in the room by a young man and woman, who it is thought do not reside in New York. The couple brought the child to the hotel about 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The two came up a side stairway, and the woman remained in the women's room with the child while the man went into the office and registered. The couple appear on the register as "Charles Chamberlain and wife, Newburg, N. Y."

Employes of the hotel describe the man as being about twenty-eight years old, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, of a rather heavy build, florid complexion, and light hair and mustache. They say the woman was young—between twenty-four and twenty-eight—slight in build, and dressed in black.

The room taken was a small inside one on the fifth floor. It is not known when the couple left. At 11 o'clock the baby was found crying; no one was with it.

On the baby's long white skirt was pinned a piece of paper. On it was written, "Please read." Folded in it was a ten-dollar bill. Written on the paper was this:

This act is done to save the good name and honor of an old and respected family, to save innocent persons from disgrace and shame, also to preserve the future usefulness of the guilty persons, who are heartily repentant for their sinful act and hope to live better lives from the present.

Please see that this child is given a good home. It will be watched secretly by its parents, who will see to it that money is supplied from time to time to help pay for its support.

It is better not to try to trace the parents, as their discovery would do no one any good and would bring distress upon innocent persons.

On the table near the head of the bed was a nursing bottle and a bottle of paregoric. At the foot of the bed was a parcel containing a complete change of clothing for the child. On the inside of the brown paper in which they were wrapped were the words, "August Kreling, Nyack, N. Y."

The child was taken to Bellevue and there named Julia Blake. No reason is advanced for this particular name. The detectives appeared at Bellevue and made inquiries concerning the piece of manila paper on which was written "August Kreling, Nyack, N. Y." It appears that the paper was either lost or destroyed.

COL. W. F. WICKHAM DEAD.

Prominent Virginian Who Shot Himself Several Days Ago Expires.

RICHMOND, Va., March 30.—Col. Williams F. Wickham, who in some way unknown shot himself several days ago, died at his house, in Powhatan County, last night.

He was a son of the late Gen. Williams C. Wickham, the Confederate cavalry General; had for many years been President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and had been prominent in Republican politics in Virginia.

BLOCK ON THE BRIDGE.

Work on Switches Causes Trouble—Woman Injured by Overcrowding.

Trolley traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge was tied up for over an hour yesterday morning by the work of laying new switches at the loop in the Manhattan terminal, and there was a complete tie-up when a car jumped the track at one of the switches. While the tie-up lasted about an hour, the delays to traffic extended over a period of nearly three hours.

The bridge cars, as a result, were overcrowded. Mrs. Amelia Luttich of 50 Broome Street, Greenpoint, was injured while boarding a train in the rush of passengers to board the cars. She was taken to Manhattan and sent to the Hudson Street Hospital.

ANOTHER STEEL COMBINE.

Jones & Laughlins, Limited, and Laughlins & Co. to Consolidate.

PITTSBURG, March 30.—The Post to-morrow will say:

"Following the reorganization of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, is a project to consolidate the interest of the American Iron and Steel Works, owned by Jones & Laughlins, Limited, and Laughlins & Co., Limited. Just what the proposed new corporation will be capitalized at could not be learned, but the deal will probably be completed when some of the leading interested parties, who are out of the city, return. James Laughlins, Jr. and B. F. Jones are expected home within a few days, when active steps toward consolidation will be taken.

"The capital stock of Jones & Laughlins, Limited, is $4,000,000, all paid in. Laughlins & Co. is a limited partnership and the value of the plants is variously estimated, running up into the millions. Many of the stockholders have interests in both the big concerns, and the consolidation is expected to be easily effected. It can be stated on reliable authority that within the next two months the two big firms will be operating under one head and under a new charter. The name of the new concern has not yet been decided on.

"When all the improvements now under way are completed the two combined industries will make one of the most complete iron and steel industries in the world. The works of the American Iron and Steel Company on the South Side were built in 1852."

More than your money's worth.

The Havana-American Company's guarantee of superiority of workmanship and quality of tobacco is behind La Preferencia, and all lovers of a rich, fragrant cigar may rely on our statement that when you buy La Preferencia you get more than your money's worth.

La Preferencia CIGARS

10c. and upward.
At high-class dealers.

Trade supplied by { E. C. HAZARD & CO. / THE SEIDENBERG CO. } Distributers for Greater N. Y.

BENNETT, SLOAN & CO., Distributers for Northern New Jersey.

THE HAVANA-AMERICAN CO., MAKERS.

"30 Minutes in Havana"

DR. PETER'S SURPRISE PARTY.

Old Parishioners and Other Friends Present Him with Silver Service.

A revival of the country "surprise party" with city improvements was given last night by the members of Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway, to their retiring pastor, the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters. He has resigned from the Reformed Church and has become a Baptist.

A solid silver tea and coffee set and silver fruit bowl were presented to the retiring pastor, gifts from members of the church, Sunday school, mission Sunday school, ladies' guild, and a number of persons not members of the church. Mrs. R. L. Erlanger made the presentation speech, Dr. Peters in his reply saying that he regretted leaving so many friends.

LITTLE GIRL WANDERER.

A well-dressed girl, very weary and tearful, went into the East one Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station at midnight Wednesday and asked for shelter. She said her name was Mamie Hichey, that she was fourteen years old, lived with six brothers, their parents being dead, at 102 Bradford Street, Fall River, Mass. She had come here on a Fall River boat in quest of her uncle, Patrick Dowd, in the hope that he would help her. Her uncle, she said, lived somewhere on Broadway.

A woman whom she met on the boat had taken her to her house and given her dinner, after which she had set out on a search, walking all the way up Broadway and the Boulevard and then across One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The police were unable to find Mr. Dowd. The Gerry society yesterday took her in charge and will send her back to Fall River.

Brother Dies Beside Sister's Body.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 30.—The death of two well-known residents of this city, a brother and sister, occurred here late this afternoon. Mrs. John Haskell, aged sixty-six, the widow of a former prominent business man, died of paralysis at her home, in Court Street, after a long illness. Less than an hour later her brother, Frederick Wilcox, aged seventy, entered the death chamber and fell to the floor by the side of the bed upon which was the lifeless form of Mrs. Haskell. He died almost instantly from heart disease.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Secretary of War Russell A. Alger, Detroit; Henry H. Whitney, A. D. C., Washington; Smith D. Pickett, Jacksonville, Fla.

PARK AVENUE—Samuel Vance, Illinois.

HOLLAND—Thomas Nelson Page, Washington; H. R. Gamble, St. Louis.

CAMBRIDGE—Roland King, Newport.

IMPERIAL—Judge George B. Cowper, Olean; ex-Congressman J. W. Wadsworth, Geneseo, N. Y.; Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont.

GRAND—Adjutant Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Albany.

GILSEY—Murdo MacKenzie, Trinidad, Colorado.

FIFTH AVENUE—Calvin Manning, Ottumwa, Iowa.

ALBEMARLE—Prof. Palmer C. Ricketts, Troy.

PLAZA—W. A. Stewart, Washington; W. H. Brooks, Princeton; Samuel G. Croft, Camden; ex-Speaker C. E. Patterson, Troy.

MANHATTAN—Howard Phipps, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. Amasa J. Parker, Albany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens and white goods, Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

White, Wells & Wilkins, Albany, N. Y.; A. B. Wells, notions, fancy goods, and laces, 30 Worth Street; St. George Hotel.

Kellogg, Sommer & Co., Detroit, Mich.; D. E. Kellogg, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Denham & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. H. Milliken, linens and white goods, 2 Walker Street.

Judson, A. L., Albany, N. Y., piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Long, John H. & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; E. H. Long, dress goods, satins, and linings; Hotel Imperial.

Codd, J. F., Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Codd, laces; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wood & Ewer, Bangor, Me.; F. P. Ewer, laces and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wanamaker, John; Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Stepnacher, W. M., & Brother, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Stepnacher, shirts; Hoffman House.

Ballentine Company, The, Port Huron, Mich.; A. R. Ballentine, clothing and shoes; Hotel Cadillac.

Bixby, H. M., & Co., Salem, Mass.; H. M. Bixby, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Freeman Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; R. B. Freeman, cotton piece goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Florsheim Brothers Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; M. J. Goldsmith, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks, 28 Howard Street; Hoffman House.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 30.—The plant of the Mountville (Penn.) Manufacturing Company, makers of agricultural implements, was destroyed by fire to-day. The burned buildings were of brick, five in number, and occupied a floor space of about 15,000 feet. The loss is estimated at $100,000; insurance of $32,000.

"Will This Country Become a Large Exporter of Bituminous Coal?" A special article by Frederick E. Saward, editor of The Coal Trade Journal, in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, Sunday. Sunday edition three cents, week days one cent.—Adv.

SPRING STYLES NOW READY.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

DERBYS, $3 & $4; SILK HATS, $5 & $6; ALPINES, $3 & $3.50
199, 299, 605, 1197, 1361 Broadway, N. Y. Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2 A. M.—214 West Sixty-fourth Street, owner unknown; damage slight.

2:40 A. M.—Pier 25 East River, Old Dominion Steamship; damage, $10,000.

3:35 A. M.—240 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, James McCabe; damage, $250.

5:20 A. M.—90 Bowery, Benjamin Lowenberg; damage, $25.

7:15 A. M.—60 Water Street, Kuhne, Libby & Co.; damage, $25.

3:45 P. M.—1,118 Intervale Avenue, Henry Welgern; damage, $500.

4:15 P. M.—2,622 Third Avenue, C. Solomon; no damage.

5:20 P. M.—64 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, A. H. Rosenberg; damage slight.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; fresh north to west winds.

The disturbance which has been passing over the country since last Sunday morning after reaching North Carolina turned to the northward and was central last night off the Southern New Jersey coast. Except in the Atlantic States and lower lake region high pressure is general, with its crest remaining over the Dakotas.

Rains and snows have continued from the Middle Mississippi Valley eastward to the Middle and South Atlantic Coast; elsewhere generally fair weather was experienced. Temperatures have fallen 6 to 20 degrees in the Southwest, the Gulf and South Atlantic States, except near the coasts, and in the Ohio Valley. They are again rising in the upper Mississippi Valley and in the Northwest.

With the exception of showers in the northern portions this weather has continued fair in the Pacific Coast and plateau regions, with higher temperatures as a rule.

Generally fair weather may be expected to-day and Sunday over all districts, except in Eastern and Southern New England and Eastern New York, where it will rain or snow to-day, followed by clearing weather in the afternoon or night. It will be colder to-day on the South Atlantic Coast and warmer in the Northwest and extreme Southwest. During to-morrow the rise in temperature will probably reach the Mississippi and western Ohio Valley and western upper lake region.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts winds will become fresh north to west, and on the south coast they will be fresh to brisk northwesterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	32	40	43
6 A. M.	34	39	41
9 A. M.	39	42	43
12 M.	41	41	47
3 P. M.	47	41	44
6 P. M.	51	42	43
9 P. M.	43	40	43
12 P. M.	43	39	42

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	43¼
Weather Bureau	40½
Corresponding date 1899	41⅞
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	40

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30; humidity, 62 per cent. At 8 P. M. the barometer registered 29.85; humidity, 42 per cent. The maximum temperature was 44 at 7:45 P. M., and the minimum temperature 38 at 4:10 A. M.

TIME AND EXPERIENCE

are severe tests; but both tests and all other tests have been met by

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

It has cured thousands of colds; it will cure thousands of others—and yours.

25 cents, 50 cents, $1.00; the largest size cheapest.

At all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

WOMEN WHOSE HAIR

has turned prematurely gray or who may wish to change its shade will find that The

IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR.

THE STANDARD HAIR COLORING FOR GRAY OR BLEACHED HAIR.

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION indorsed by Chemists, Physicians, and the Dramatic Profession which produces any shade from Black to the lightest Ash Blond without injury to health or scalp. It is easily applied, its application cannot be detected, colors are fast, and unaffected by baths or shampooing, permits curling and

ONE APPLICATION LASTS MONTHS.

Applied at our parlors by SKILLED ATTENDANTS. Sample of hair colored free. PRIVACY ASSURED PATRONS.

IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR is sold by druggists and hairdressers everywhere.

IMPERIAL VIGOROSIS is a marvelous hair grower and tonic. Stops the hair from falling.

IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR PARLORS,
22 West 23rd St.
Formerly 292 Fifth Ave. Take elevator.

Faster than Ever to California

Chicago-Union Pacific & Northwestern Line

THE OVERLAND LIMITED leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily, arrives San Francisco afternoon of third day and Los Angeles next morning. No change of cars; all meals in Dining Cars. Buffet Smoking and Library Cars with barber. The best of everything. The Pacific Express leaves 10:30 P. M. daily. Tourist Sleepers every day and personally conducted excursions every Thursday. Send four cents in postage for copy of illustrated book, "California."

For Sleeping Car accommodation and rates inquire Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway, N. Y.

L. SHAW

LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD

Perfect Fitting and Natural Looking WIGS for Ladies and Gentlemen.

BANGS and WAVY SWITCHES in every conceivable style.

Rouges, Hair Dyes, Hair Tonics.
54 W. 14th St., Next to Macy's, N.Y.

ENGLISH LUNCHEON AND TEA BASKETS

Fitted complete for Picnics, Travelers, and Yachting.

LEWIS & CONGER,
130 AND 132 WEST 42D ST.

The Wanamaker Store

The Best Pre-Easter News Pre-Easter Ever Knew

Costumes and Suits for Women---Dresses and Reefers for Children

There was great power in the announcements of yesterday that the sample lines of two Manufacturers of Dresses had surrendered to our bargain demands before the opening of the spring. The two collections developed great beauty as they were opened up to meet the demands of enthusiastic buyers—we thought Paris was here. But the influence on other manufacturing dressmakers and ladies' tailors is very important—they are coming like a flock of sheep, and another surrenders to-day. He turns over his sample lines for us to see before Easter at **A Third Below Their Worth.** Smartest and handsomest of Women's Tailored Suits, Suits for Girls of 16 years; Children's Suits, mostly in 12-year sizes, and Girls' Reefers in sizes for 4 to 12 years.

The women's Suits display good tailoring and good taste coupled with freshness and originality of style. The Children's garments have the peculiar charm of fitting the years as well as the figures of their wearers. The details tell the particulars—

Women's Tailor-made Suits---

Mostly with stylish Eton jackets, of broadcloths, homespuns, cheviots, and other cloths; some silk-lined throughout. A handsome collection.

$15 to $45; worth $22.50 to $65

Children's Suits---

Eton and Reefer styles, of cheviots and homespuns, in blue, tan, red, gray and brown. Mostly in 12-year sizes.

$7.50 to $12; worth $12 to $18.

Girls' Tailored Dresses---

Mostly in sizes for 16 years; for girls or small women—beautifully made; mostly in Eton styles, of homespuns, cheviots and a few mixed cloths—

$10 to $25; worth $15 to $37.50

Girls' Reefers---

Of broadcloths, cheviots, coverts, kerseys in various colors, prettily trimmed. Sizes for 4 to 12 years—

$4 to $15; worth $6 to $22.50

Yesterday's costume news is almost as good to-day. There were fifty of these very elegant dresses—there is a notable assembly here this morning. The proud models of America's foremost maker. $45 to $125. Worth $67.50 to $190.

Second floor, Broadway.

Beauty Helps

Delights and Necessities of the Toilet

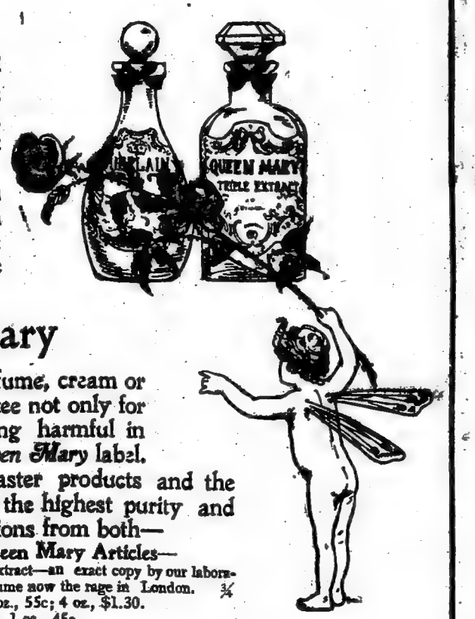

Health is greatest help to beauty—fine features win less homage than the glow of health. A soft, white skin and rosy color come largely from right care.

Nature supplies healing plants and the flowers that give perfume. These may be extracted with all hurtful qualities eliminated—many are not so; but two sources we are sure of, one in Paris the other in America—

Guerlain and Queen Mary

the latter made in our own laboratory. Any perfume, cream or other toilet help that bears either label, we guarantee not only for high quality and purity, but for innocence—nothing harmful in the least particular bears either a *Guerlain* or *Queen Mary* label. On the other hand, they represent—the one the master products and the most exquisite perfumes made in Paris; the other the highest purity and excellence in this line in America. These suggestions from both—

These from Guerlain, Paris—

Gazaki in bulk (we furnish bottles), 75c ounce.
Extracts in bottles—Ikbal Bouquet, Heliotrope de Serre, Far West, Patchouly, Fragrance, Paris Gem, Rue de la Paix, $1.57 bottle.
Eau de Cologne, $1.08 bottle.
Eau de Toilette, $1.86 bottle.
Sachet Powders, assorted odors, 50c envelope.
Toilet Powder, large boxes, 40c.
Face Powder, $1.55. Creme Blanc, $1.30.
Creme a la Fraise, 95c. Bain Laiteux, $2.35.

These Queen Mary Articles—

"Floadora" Extract—an exact copy by our laboratory of a perfume now the rage in London. ¾ oz., 35c; 1¼ oz., 55c; 4 oz., $1.30.
Queen of Violets, 1 oz., 45c.
Eau de Cologne, 4 oz. bottle, 40c.
Toilet Waters—Violet, White Rose, Stephanotis, Crab Apple Blossom, Jockey Club, Lavender, New Mown Hay, Ylang Ylang, 3 oz., 25c; 6 oz., 50c.
Mentholated Cologne, 4 oz. bottle, sprinkler top, 40c

38,000 Pairs of Shoes

For Men, Women and Children

This is an economy event that interests everybody who wears shoes. The particular man and woman, and the children of careful parents can all be suited and satisfied while

saving a third to a half

For many of these shoes are entirely new—none are older than last season; and all the shoes are well made—good of their kind, and good kinds. These hints of shoes and savings—

Men's Shoes at $2.30—

Regularly sold at $3.50 and $4.
Black kid and calfskin, lace.
Tan Russia leather, lace and Oxford.
Patent and enamel leather.
Welted soles of various weights; toe shapes to suit most people.

Women's Shoes—3 Bargains—

Black kidskin, lace and button; best shapes and weights; regular $3.50 shoes at $2.35.
Black kidskin; button common sense last; regular $2.50 shoes at $1.40.
Black and tan Oxfords; usual $2.50 shoes at $1.25.

Children's Shoes—

Boys' black and tan calfskin; lace, with heels, $1.50; sizes 12 to 5½.
Little men's shoes, $1.
Misses' and Children's shoes, 75c to $1.25.

Fifth Floor.

The Main Shoe Store in rearranging stock found 738 pairs Men's best grade black and tan lace shoes, including patent and enamel leather, kid, box and Russia calf, that have sold for $5 a pair. To-day they are $3.50 a pair.

600 pairs of the kid shoes for women of the quality usually sold for $4—but lacked a mite of their highest gloss, and are marked to-day at $2.35 a pair. Finest kidskin and best shoe we ever sold at the price.

The space for selling children's shoes has been doubled—near 4th avenue door now. All good shoes in good supply, beginning with girls' spring heel kid shoes, in sizes 11 to 2, at $1.

Stylish Raglan Overcoats

Of course we have other overcoats, too—every sort, short or long, of all kinds of fabrics—a very broad variety. To-day's word is of Raglan because most men are asking for Raglans this spring. Our Raglan has a character particularly its own—all the style of the usual Raglan, but more shapely shoulders; then the finish and the workmanship are of the highest order—handsome as your tailor would make them.

Raglans at $30, as stylish as if you paid a half more to have them made to order
Raglans at $20; silk-lined: same story.
Top coats of Oxford grays, $8.50, $10 and $12.

Overcoats of black all-wool unfinished worsted; silk-lined and faced to edge—as stylish as if you paid a half more—$15.

There is a whole storeful of interesting news of spring clothes for men. Worth seeing.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

About Boys' Clothing

To clothe boys properly—that is, that they may look well, that their clothing may be of worthy material and honestly made, and that this be done at reasonable cost—that's our mission. We want your verdict. At no previous time have we felt more confident of what that verdict will be than just now. Been preparing for months for a large trade in spring and summer clothing for boys. You, with boys to provide for, will be pleased with what you learn here of quality, style and cost. The boys, too, will be satisfied.

Among the sailor suits is one kind of blue cheviot. The suit, good looking and durable, with extra trousers—$4. Another kind at $5. This of blue serge, collar of blouse trimmed with white pique; price includes extra trousers. And another at $5.50 for suit and extra trousers, a little more attractive in make-up. The assortment of sailor suits comprises many new styles, and the prices run from $3.50 to $10.

Top coats at $3.50 and $4. These of covert cloth of good quality, well made, stylish. And some of all-wool covert cloth in medium shades, serge lined, with velvet collar, for 4 to 16 year sizes, at $6.50 each. Oxford gray cheviots—the popular color and fabric—silk lined and faced to edge, for 7 to 15 years, at $8. Then the Raglans and Paddocks in gray mixtures—a large variety at $12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Graceful Lillian Corsets

The ideal in corset making is to combine shapeliness with fullest comfort. The most beautiful model gives no grace to the figure that it deprives of the easy freedom that gracefulness requires.

We studied long and searched far before we found our ideal. But we finally found a maker that was all we demanded—he is the best corsetier in Europe—and he now makes for us alone "The Lillian Corset," in a score of models to suit all forms and figures—each one representing the highest corset-making skill.

The spring models are ready. We give hints of a half-dozen styles—

$1.50—Of coutil; medium waist; low bust; long over abdomen; 2 side steels; white only.
$2.50—Of sateen; long waist; low bust; French horn bone; trimmed with lace. Same in black sateen, $2.75.
$3.50—Of coutil; long waist; low bust; bias cut; long over hips and abdomen; white and drab. Same in black sateen, $4.
$3.75—The Lillian abdominal corset of strong coutil; very low bust; long over hips and abdomen, with webbing that will support, and at the same time reduce the abdomen; white and drab.
$4—Of coutil; real whalebone; long waist; bias cut; white and drab.
$5.50—Imported coutil; straight front; low bust; trimmed with lace. Same in black sateen, $6.00.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Shirts and Other Wearables for Men

Good news grows better. We told this story of shirts a week or two ago—"Fine Laundered Shirts at Half Price." The quantity was enormous—a manufacturer's entire stock. We sold thousands upon thousands of the shirts; but a hundred and fifty dozens of the combined sorts are still here.

There are white shirts and colored shirts, worth from $1 to $1.50, which were selling at the half prices, 50c, 60c and 75c. To-day the entire lot is offered at the lowest price

fifty cents each

worth two to three times the price

Of course sizes are broken; yet all sizes are in the lot—not many in size 15; but rare choosing for large men. The shirts are all excellently made; some have plaited bosoms—all are laundered. Colored shirts have separate cuffs.

Suspenders, 25c—

Made of plain and fancy webbings, with nickel trimmings; leather or mohair ends and glove-button cast-offs. Made by the same maker and in the same careful way as our half-dollar suspenders—neatly finished and good looking.

New Neckwear, 50c—

Spring styles in ample variety; all sorts of shapes, in multitudes of patterns and colorings. The most popular shapes are "English squares" and "Batwings," and these are shown in satisfying abundance.

Hosiery and Underwear

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S

You know, of course, about how much you're willing to pay for any needed articles in these lines. Now there's a certain satisfaction in knowing besides, that the price you pay is a just and reasonable one,—*or a little lower than the market.* You have the satisfaction that knowledge brings in all your dealings in this Hosiery and Underwear Store. And this additional fact: The goods are invariably honest and dependable—impossible with the close vigilance kept on our stocks, for inferior grades to obtain admission.

The kind you want may be in this list—if not, it's in the other much larger one of styles the mention of which is reserved for another day:

For Men

HALF HOSE—
18c a pair, 3 pairs for 50c—Of cotton, medium or light weight; assorted shades of tan; also in fast black; extra strong soles, heels and toes; value 35c a pair.
25c a pair—Of lisle thread in fast black or tan. Also fine cotton in various combinations of stripes and colors. And of cotton, with white polka-dots on ground of black, tan, cadet blue and navy blue; value 38c a pair.
50c a pair—Over 60 styles of fancy half-hose—all new this season. There are stripes in broken effects, also vertical and horizontal; checks with stripes, stripes with embroidery, handsome lace effects colored silk embroidered. Also lace effects in plain black and colors.

UNDERWEAR—
75c a garment—Balbriggan; light blue, tan or lavender; shirts in long or short sleeves; drawers to match; silk fronts on shirts.
$1 a garment—French balbriggan; shirts with long or short sleeves; drawers have long or short inseam; seats and fronts are spliced; sizes up to 50 inches.
$1.75 a suit—Combination suits of ribbed balbriggan; various styles of inseam; long or short sleeves.
$2.75 a suit—Mercerized cotton; looks like silk; silk trimmed; long or short sleeves; improved flaps; suits that fit properly.

For Women

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS—
3 pairs, 50c—5,200 pairs of fast black cotton stockings; unbleached feet or split soles. Also all black, Rembrandt, ribbed-ribbed through to toes; worth 25c a pair.
25c a pair—Fancy stockings of lisle thread; fast black; ribbed with silk embroidered fronts. Or fast black boots pattern with striped and colored tops; value 38c pair.
38c a pair, 3 pairs, $1—Of fast black lisle thread; ingrain, with tipped heels and toes or split feet. Also narrow ribbed; value, 50c a pair.
50c a pair—English lisle thread stockings with lace ankles; black or assorted shades of tan and bronze.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR—
12½c each—White ribbed cotton vests; low neck silk taped; value a half more.
3 for 50c—Fine lisle thread vests; white, neatly trimmed; usually sold at 25c each.
38c each—Lustre cotton ribbed vests; white, pink and sky blue; with fancy trimming around necks and shoulder straps; value, 50c.

Children's Stockings

Fine ribbed fast black cotton, elastic; with double knees and toes and high spliced heels. Sizes 5 to 7, 15c a pair; 7½ to 10, 3 pairs 50c.

Broadway.

Umbrellas for Men and Women

A Third to a Half Off the Price

April showers are just around the corner, making this a most timely opportunity. There is sunshine between the showers, so parasols must share the space that umbrellas hold. This economy leans your way to-day.

A very handsome variety of finely mounted 26 and 28 inch umbrellas—men's and women's, that sell for $3.75, and women's that sell for $5, all marked to-day at

$2.25 Each

Broadway.

Chiffons, Nets and Veilings

CLOSING OUT SEVERAL LOTS

Short ends of the nets and chiffons, and we can't give much further time to them. They're in proper lengths for dress trimmings, and are right in every other respect. A third has been taken off some of the prices—a half off the remainder.

Black nets, figured and plain, 50c to $3 a yard.
White and black chiffons, embroidered in colors, 20 in. wide, $1.50 to $2 a yard.
Colored silk alloyes, $1 to $10 a yard.

The Veilings—a counterful of pretty kinds, 18 to 27 in. wide, are 25c a yard; and the values run up to $1.

Tenth street.

Paris Handkerchiefs Men's and Women's

A Broadway window will give an idea of the variety and beauty of this collection of French Handkerchiefs. There are some of silk-and-linen—elegant, novel. Those for women are $1, for men $1.50. The same ideas are carried out in the colorings of the all-linen handkerchiefs. 75c for the women's, $1 and $1.25 for men's. There are plenty of elegantly embroidered kinds—flowers, butterflies, and so on, in almost perfect colorings and shapes. These run up to $10.

Broadway.

Women's Gloves

The new washable suede gloves *are* washable. Soap and water does not render them hard and shrunken. In white and shades of gray, 75c a pair.

Another good value at 75c, are the 2-clasp lambskin gloves. Tans, mode, pearl and white.

Mocha gloves—the latest are extremely light in weight. In various tan shades, gray and black. $1.

Tenth street.

Girls' Waists and Petticoats

The Children's Store is full of neat and pretty garments for girls—all in ideal fabrics, weights and colors for spring. Perhaps you wouldn't expect to find such variety and such neatness ready-made. Do you ever expect as much as you find at Wanamaker's?

These hurried hints of the garments—

GIRLS' WASHABLE SHIRT WAISTS—
At $1—Striped gingham waists; full front; four plaits from neck in back.
At $1.65—Waists of pure Irish linen in small stripes; plaits in back.
At $1.50—White lawn waists; front of hemstitched plaits; back has two clusters of plaits.
At $1.75—White lawn waists; front hemstitched and trimmed with plaits and insertion of embroidery.

GIRLS' COLORED PETTICOATS—
At 85c—Of blue, brown or pink gingham, with deep ruffle.
At $1—Of striped gingham, with umbrella ruffle trimmed with two narrow ruffles.
At $1.65—Petticoats of mercerized sateen in various shades, with umbrella ruffles trimmed with narrow corded ruffle.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Rose Bushes from Holland

Who would think that these dry-looking bunches of sticks contained within their mysterious fibres such a wonderful wealth of blooms? It's the great miracle of nature. Judicious planting and a trifle of care, and the splendor of buds and full-blown roses will come forth. But not every bunch of sticks will do this—not even every live bunch of rose-sticks.

These bushes were selected with expert care—the stalks are two years old. They are proven not only to be strong and hardy, but to be bloomers of a high character of beauty.

All the choicest varieties are included—and all colors. This list will tell just what:

La France—soft pink.
Magna Charta—brilliant pink.
Baltimore Belle—white climber.
Marshall P. Wilder—cherry rose.
Glorie de Dyon—fawn salmon.
Madam Plantier—white.
Yellow Rambler—climber.
Crested Moss. Persian Yellow.
Perle des Blanche—white.
Paul Neyron—large deep rose.
Rene des Violets—violet.
Jules Margottin—cardinal.
Baroness de Rothschild—light pink.
Ulrich Brunner—cherry red.
General Jacqueminot—brilliant scarlet crimson.
Mrs. John Laing—soft pink.

The price for whichever you choose—

15 cents each

2 for 25c; $1.25 a dozen

Then we have ready Bulbs, Plants and Flower Seeds, too. These—

Bulbs and Plants—
Conifers, 50c
Azalea Mollis, 35c
The above are from Holland.
Dahlias, 8c
Belladonna Lily, 10c
Lilium Umbellatum, 8c
Mexican Daffodil, 10c
Sea Daffodil, 10c
Spotted Calla, 5c
Magnolias, 85c
Rhododendrons, 50c
Cyclamen, 15c
Gloxinas, 8c
Mexican Lily, 5c
Peruvian Lily, 10c
Irish Beauties, 5c
Elephant Ears, 5c
Scarlet Spider Lily, 10c. Transvaal Lily, 5c.
Blue African Lily, single, 12c; double, 15c.
Wax Plants, single, 5c; double, 10c.
Cannas (Indian Shah), 5c.

Flower Seeds—Widest variety—
3c a package 2 for 5c. 25c a dozen.

Sweet Peas—
3c a package. 5c an ounce. 15c a ¼ pound.

Grass Seed—
10c a quart. 2 quarts, 15c.

Basement.

Elegant Silk Petticoats

Solid colors are the vogue. But you never saw prettier shades,—and you never saw prettier styles in making and trimming, than are shown in this unequaled collection. New touches in the ruffling, the plaiting, the cording. A new hang to them—more graceful than ever before. Plenty of qualities.

$7.50—Solid colored taffeta; deep ruffle, with three small ruffles; stitched.
$8—Solid colored taffeta; deep ruffle with 4 small ruffles; pinked.
$9—Solid colored taffeta; 12-inch accordion-plaited ruffle; dust ruffle.
$12—Fancy crisp taffetas in solid colors; deep umbrella ruffle with 7-inch accordion-plaited ruffle; also dust ruffle.
$14.50—Crisp taffetas in all desirable colors; pointed accordion-plaited ruffle and pinked plaited ruche top and bottom.
Others up to $22.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Easter Cards

Remembrances in myriad forms are gathered here. Modest little tokens appropriate for the Eastertide that are priced at but a cent or two up to the elaborate affairs that cost several dollars. An interesting exhibit.

Comic Cards, 3c, 4c, 6c, 20c, 25c.
Flat Cards, 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c.
Crosses, 1c, 2c, 4c, 8c, 12c, 15c.
Folders, 4c, 5c, 6c, 10c, 15c.
Booklets, 3c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 10c, up to 25c.
Silk Booklets, bound, 30c.
Novel Eggs, 10c, 15c, 18c.
Celluloid Cards, 35c, 40c, 55c, 65c, 85c.
Sachets, $1.75, $2.25, $2.60, $4.50, $5.50.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Bed Coverings

The medium and light weight sorts suitable for present use. Large assortments are here, all excellent qualities, all moderately priced. Specimens:

Silkoline comfortables, filled with clean white cotton; pretty silkoline coverings; at $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.50.

BEDSPREADS—
White pique spreads, all sizes; easy to wash and durable; $1.10, $1.50 and $2.
Colored spreads, pink, blue, green, corn and red; $1.65 for single bed size; $2 for double.
Satin finished Marseilles spreads; all white; attractive patterns, $2.25.
Printed spreads—English. Colored flowers and leaves on Marseilles and Percales. Very handsome; $3.50 to $12.

Third floor.

Traveling Bags, Suit Cases, Telescopes

A SALE OF CLUB BAGS.

About this special offering first. These club bags are in alligator leather; in nine sizes, from 10 to 18 in.; all are leather lined, with patent inside stay; brass trimmed; Vienna handles. Prices are $2 to $4.75—about one-fourth less than regular. There's a good supply to begin with this morning, on the Fifth Floor.

The regular stocks embrace about all of the new styles in the various kinds of bags and cases. And here are fine goods at reasonable prices always. Here's an instance:

$2.50—Women's Canvas Suit Cases—**extra light-weight**; leather corners; strong straps and handles; brass locks; 24 in.

There's a most varied assortment of travelers' dress suit cases. Some of pigskin, of sole leather, of alligator, and so on, excellent goods all of it, at $5 to $25.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

THIRD AVENUE ROAD PLANS

Receiver Grant Authorized to Expend Nearly $150,000.

CARS AND POWER TO BE ADDED

Earning Power to be Increased—Forty-second Street Receivership Made Permanent.

Sanction was given yesterday in the United States Circuit Court to plans submitted by Receiver Grant for providing for the most urgent needs of the Third Avenue Railroad system with respect to construction and equipment. For added electrical power Mr. Grant was authorized to contract with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. To apply this power to Third Avenue and to electrically equip seventy-five Summer cars, he was authorized to expend about $150,000, which will be raised on receiver's notes. Mr. Grant in the same court was made permanent receiver of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company. Standing Master Masten adjourned the hearing on the question of issuing receiver's certificates until April 10 to enable the various interests to decide on their amount, character, and financing.

Receiver Grant decided early in the week that his chief official duty beyond the care of the property of the Third Avenue system was to increase its efficiency and earning capacity and to make preparations for Summer travel on the main line. In a petition to the United States Circuit Court he asked for an order authorizing the making of a contract for acquiring additional power; for the installation of certain high-tension cable necessary to transmit power for use; for the purpose of certain equipment necessary to handle and control such additional power; for the overhauling and equipment of seventy-five Summer cars, and for the purchase of cotton rope for the pulleys at the Sixty-fifth Street power house.

In his appeal Mr. Grant tells of the scope of the Third Avenue system and its motive power equipment. The Forty-second Street road, he said, has no power house, and electrical power for it is furnished by the Third Avenue, and its cars equipped for electricity are lent to it by the parent company. The electrical power for the system is at present 9,270 horse power. To operate economically and advantageously the Third Avenue proper and part of the Forty-second Street road 3,000 additional horse power is needed. At present the earning capacity of the road is impaired, and the efficiency of the service is interfered with by circumstances that compel the withdrawal of cars through the lack of power. In the event of a breakdown of engines or generators a large number of cars would have to be withdrawn, hazarding the interests of the creditors of the company. Satisfactory results in operation, the opinion states, cannot be obtained without a margin of safety in power. Mr. Grant made two recommendations in regard to additional power. One was to equip temporarily the Bayard Street Station, and increase the electrical equipment of the station at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The other was to contract for electrical energy and to carry it to the Third Avenue system by cables to the switchboard of the contracting party. The last plan he considered the most economical.

COST OF ADDED POWER.

He had informed himself that he could make a contract with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for all the added power needed to be furnished at its switchboard at Ninety-sixth Street and the East River at 1½ cents per kilowatt hour, equal to one and a third horse power, delivered for an hour.

The summary of the requisitions made by Mr. Grant outside of the contract with the Metropolitan for power, with the cost, follows:

High-tension cable of rubber insulated type for Bayard Street service	$17,675.00
Same for One Hundred and Thirtieth Street service	21,001.50
Transformers, &c., Bayard Street	5,050.00
Same for One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, with switchboard changer, oil separators, &c.	6,630.00
Equipping seventy-five cars	95,150.00
Cotton rope for Sixty-fifth Street power house	4,000.00
Total	$149,506.50

Judge Lacombe, in an order issued yesterday, approved all of the receiver's suggestions, and granted all he asked, with these remarks:

This receiver appears to be without available funds for construction account. He is therefore authorized to borrow the money on ordinary receiver's notes. Should the recent change of ownership bring about a speedy termination of the receivership, they will be provided for with the other debts of the road. Should the receivership continue and receivership certificates, made a specific lien on the property, be issued, the first proceeds received from them could be used to take up these notes.

The terms of the order noted no opposition to the receiver's petition.

Receiver Grant said last evening that his first care would be to make the contract for power with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. He would as soon as possible make a contract for the equipping of the seventy-five Summer cars and then look out for the minor details of added power equipment. He was unable to say what rate of interest his receiver's notes would bear or who would negotiate them, but he was of the opinion that the financing of them would be a matter of no difficulty.

JUDGE LACOMBE STARTLED.

The proceedings incidental to the making the receivership of the Forty-second Street Road permanent were short. Counsel as in the former proceedings represented the various interests in the suit of the Lorain Steel Company against the road. No objection was made to continuing Mr. Grant, but W. H. Van Steenbergh, for the Crimmins committee of minor stockholders, which was made a party defendant, suggested a co-receiver because of a possibility of a conflict of interests. He said that when the question of a master came up the committee would like to make some suggestions. Judge Lacombe was startled by the proposition and characterized it as extraordinary, as the master is part of the court. He added: "The proposition to change the master would be equivalent to the proposition that the proceedings in the Third Avenue matter should be heard by me and that the proceedings in the Forty-second Street Railway should be heard by Judge Wallace or Judge Shipman."

He added that if at any time there was an unrelieved difficulty it could be provided for.

The session in the offices of Masten & Nichols, at 67 Wall Street, of Standing Master Masten, on the question of issuing receiver's certificates, was brief. An adjournment was taken to April 10, on motion of Adrian H Joline of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse.

Receiver Grant admitted yesterday that he had submitted other propositions for the construction and equipment of the Third Avenue system besides the one which involves an expenditure of about $150,000. He declined to talk of them. It was ascertained that Judge Lacombe is considering a plan to improve the condition of the Forty-second Street Road at Third Avenue and Forty-second Street and the putting in order of the tracks at Amsterdam Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. This work will cost about $100,000. The receiver's sources of funds—under the authorization of the court—will be from current gross receipts, which for the Third Avenue system amount to about $15,000 a day; receiver's notes, some of which are about to be issued, and receiver's certificates, the plan of which has yet to be decided on. The contract with the Metropolitan for added power can hardly go into effect until the middle of April. At first it will involve a cost of from $100 to $125 a day.

No one identified with Third Avenue Railroad affairs appeared interested in that part of the presentment of the Grand Jury which referred to that body's investigation of Third Avenue. The presentment in full appears in another column of THE TIMES.

THIRD AVENUE EMPLOYES MEET.

Members of Benefit Association Decide to Await Developments.

A meeting of the Third Avenue Railroad Employes' Benefit Association was held last evening in the hall at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to consider what is to be done with the organization and its funds when the road passes under the management of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. This association has about $9,500 in its treasury, while the Mutual Benefit Association of the Metropolitan's employes, it was said, has only about $1,500, and several of the Third Avenue men were of the opinion that should the two associations amalgamate after the consolidation of the lines they would be putting a disproportionately large amount in the treasury of the new association that would be formed. Others feared that many Third Avenue men would be discharged by President Vreeland to make room for his own men, and they favored disbanding the association and distributing the money among the members before actual consolidation of the lines took place.

An executive meeting of the Trustees of the association was held before the public meeting took place. One of the Trustees said afterward that he and his colleagues would carefully watch developments, and if it was found that Third Avenue men were to be discharged the association would be disbanded and the money divided among the members, of whom there were about 900.

PRAIRIE DOGS OVERRUN KANSAS

Millions of Them Destroy Range Grass and Farmers' Crops.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 30.—Gov. Stanley said to-night that the stockmen of Western Kansas are appealing to him to exterminate the millions of prairie dogs that are destroying the range grass.

"The prairie dog question is getting to be a serious one among the stockmen, and even the farmers of Western Kansas," said the Governor to-day. "The time was when the dogs were confined to the Smoky Hill Valley and the adjacent territory, but now they have large towns all over the divides. They are increasing at an alarming rate, and unless something is done to check them there won't be enough grass left to feed a grasshopper. Even now most of the ranches in the southern half of Logan County could easily support twice as many cattle as they now do were it not for the prairie dogs.

"Nor is this danger of devastation confined by any means to the cattle ranches. The dogs are encroaching upon the farming land and destroying a good many acres of crops every year."

Gov. Stanley says he knows no way of stopping the ravages of these pests.

MARVIN A. McCLURE ARRESTED.

Man Who Caused Failure of Rutland (Vt.) Bank Is Under Charges.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 30.—Marvin A. McClure, the music dealer of this city, whose notes for $145,000, discounted by Cashier Charles W. Mussey of the Merchants' National Bank, caused the failure of that institution, and the arrest of Mussey on Monday last, was arrested at his home here early to-day on charges of embezzlement and grand larceny.

The arrest was made by United States Deputy Marshal Joseph M. Stoddard, assisted by Deputy Sheriff Whittaker, and was brought about on complaint of Dr. John A. Mead, President of the closed bank.

The arrest resulted from evidence obtained in an investigation which has been conducted at the Merchants' Bank by Mr. Muir, the temporary receiver. A report which reached the officials last night that Mr. McClure was preparing to leave Rutland hastened the action.

SUICIDE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Man Wades Into Stream, Shoots Himself, and Is Swept Over the Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 30.—A sensational suicide occurred this morning on Goat Island, near the spring. A man waded out as far as he could, shot himself three times in the head, pitched forward into the water, and was swept down between Luna and Goat Islands, going over the falls at the Cave of the Winds. From papers and letters left behind, he is thought to be Hippolyte Schneider of Pittsburg.

Letters in French were found addressed to "Mme. Lillian Russell, Infanta Dahlia," and the Westinghouse Company of Pittsburg. In one letter he blames the woman Lillian Russell for his death and leaves her all his property. The letters were rambling and indicate that the man was insane.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 30.—Hippolyte Schneider was a machinist, and until three weeks ago worked for the Westinghouse Electric Company at East Pittsburg. Then he lost his position, and since that time had been in low spirits. Last week the house occupied by his family was given up, and Mrs. Schneider and her daughter went to live in Allegheny. Schneider left Pittsburg, saying he was going to look for work.

COURT'S JURISDICTION IN CUBA.

Justice Lawrence Refuses to Interfere in Case Involving Our Relations.

An effort was made in the Supreme Court yesterday to get Justice Lawrence to decide on the judicial relations between the United States and Cuba.

The Justice declared that this was a matter for Congress to decide. The matter came up on a writ of habeas corpus, obtained by James Nugent as counsel for Clarence Meyer, who was arrested at the Waldorf-Astoria on the charge of raising a check of $25 to $25,000 on his employers, Page & Conant, lawyers of Havana.

Mr. Nugent contended that the war with Spain abrogated all treaty rights, and that the resolution of Congress declared Cuba free. As no new treaty had been executed, he declared that the Military Governor of the island had no right to issue a requisition for Meyer.

Gen. H. L. Burnett, United States District Attorney, opposed the motion, saying that the President's proclamation put Cuba temporarily under military control, and that there were numerous decisions which would sustain the right of issuing the requisition.

The Justice dismissed the suit, as the Police Magistrate had not yet given his decision as to whether or not he would release Meyer.

The Justice did this without prejudice to a new application after this decision was reached, but intimated that he did not propose to decide international questions, which should be settled by Congress.

Fires Many Shots at Constables.

CORTLAND, N. Y., March 30.—William Bays of Virgil, Cortland County, last night shot twice at his neighbor, Lewis Chrisman, who was trying to get his own heifer out of Bays's barnyard, where Bays had shut her up. Chrisman swore out a warrant for Bays's arrest. Two constables went to the house this morning, and were fired on. They sent for aid, and two more officers arrived. The house was barricaded, but Bays came out with a revolver and began shooting at the officers, who returned the fire. Over twenty shots were exchanged. Bays's sister came out with a club to defend her brother. Both were finally arrested and landed in the county jail. Sheriff Brainard was wounded by a ball in the leg.

Great Influx of Japanese Laborers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 30.—Workingmen in this State are becoming alarmed at the steadily increasing number of Japanese immigrants. It is stated that since Jan. 1, 1899, no less than 3,420 laborers from Japan have arrived in this country, and the Immigration Bureau is informed that 1,400 more are due here by April 1. According to Labor Commissioner North, 7,000 passports have been obtained in Japan for laborers intending to come to this country.

Negro Attorney Awarded Damages.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 30.—The jury in the case of Assistant District Attorney Walter E. Billows, colored, against William J. McCarthy, a prominent restaurant keeper, who refused to serve a meal to Billows and his companion, Congressman George W. White of North Carolina, also colored, returned a verdict to-day in favor of the plaintiff for 6¼ cents. Billows asked $5,000 damages.

Incompetent to Care for Property.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 30.—A Sheriff's jury in charge of Under Sheriff John R. Breese to-day declared Grace Pugh of New York an incompetent person to take proper care of her property. This was done on the application of Ellen E. Pugh, her mother. Grace Pugh frequently got lost and was placed in the Bloomingdale Asylum pending the appointment of a committee of her person and property.

GODDARD SUBMITS FIGURES

Claims a Majority of Five, with Three Delegates Doubtful.

HESS GOES TO SENATOR PLATT

Many Irregularities in the Twelfth District Reported — Inspectors to Explain To-night.

The friends of Charles A. Hess and of Capt. F. Norton Goddard each assert that they have elected a majority of the delegates to the Twelfth Congress District Convention, which will be held next Thursday in the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, at Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street. Capt. Goddard last night gave out a list of the delegates chosen, and his friends want a show of hands.

According to these figures, Capt. Goddard has 55, Charles A. Hess 50, and 3 doubtful. The delegation loses one member because Mr. Hess was elected from two election districts and can only vote once.

The three doubtful delegates are Richard M. Lush of the Twentieth Assembly District, supposed to be for Hess; Harry Coyle of the Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, and William H. Hoagland of the Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District. All of the delegates in the Eighteenth Assembly District are conceded to Mr. Hess. All in the Twentieth, with the possible exception of Lush, are credited to Goddard. In the other districts those in the following list marked with an asterisk are claimed by Capt. Goddard:

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Second Election District—August Ziegler, George W. Hull.
Third Election District—Joseph Albert, Augustus F. Sherman.
Fourth Election District—Joseph F. Frieble.
Fifth Election District—Peter S. Dumser.
Sixth Election District—Charles Weitz.
Seventh Election District—Joseph Doran.
Eighth Election District—William S. Whitehead.
Ninth District—William Rabe.
Tenth District—George Schroeder.
Eleventh District—John J. Reilly.
Twelfth District—James P. Kelker.
Thirteenth District—Charles Laine.
Fourteenth District—William J. Cobb and Joseph B. Appleby.
Fifteenth District—William Henkel and Terence F. McGowan.
Sixteenth District—Adam Oppelt.
Seventeenth Election District — Thomas Cobb.
Eighteenth Election District—Philip E. Reilly.
Nineteeth Election District—George Meyer.
Twentieth Election District — James Roche.
Twenty-first Election District—Henry Lincus.
Twenty-second Election District—Joseph Schott.
Twenty-third Election District—Dennis J. Hanlon.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

First Election District—James Lynch.
Second Election District—John J. Shannon, Richard M. Lush.
Third Election District—Benjamin Stone.
Fourth Election District—Frank Skippington.
Fifth Election District—James Walsh, William Williamson.
Sixth Election District—James Hamilton, John E. Kenyon.
Seventh Election District—Daniel Wright.
Eighth Election District—James Kennedy.
Ninth Election District—Patrick J. Devine.
Tenth Election District—John S. Shea and Daniel Thompson.
Eleventh Election District—George H. Close and Alexander Dickson.
Twelfth Election District—Thomas Larkin.
Thirteenth Election District—Joseph Ballinger.
Fourteenth Election District—John Slinney.
Fifteenth Election District—James King and James Gaffney.
Sixteenth Election District—Joseph Frewen and James Logue.
Seventeenth Election District—James Callahan.
Eighteenth Election District—Joseph Watkinson.
Nineteenth Election District—Henry Reese.
Twentieth Election District—Charles Olin, Robert Todd.
Twenty-first Election District—F. Norton Goddard, William Whitaker.
Twenty-second Election District—William Carroll.
Twenty-third Election District—Robert Turley.

TWENTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTICT.

TWENTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

First Election District—*Edward Thompson.
Second Election District—*Frederick Pfeiffer.
Third Election District—James J. Duffy.
Fourth Election District—Abraham Lewis.
Fifth Election District—John T. Pratt.
Sixth Election District—John W. McCabe.
Seventh Election District—Thomas J. Conway.

TWENTY-FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Fifth Election District—*George Stewart, *Samuel Moran.
Sixth Election District—George G. McKenzie, Harry King.
Seventh Election District—Charles A. Hess.
Eighth Election District—Edward Hardy.
Ninth Election District—Thomas Brown, William Germain.
Tenth Election District—F. A. Ware, C. A. Cegal.
Eleventh Election District—*William H. Wadhams, *Frank G. Green, *Dr. George T. Stevens.
Twelfth Election District—Charles A. Hess, Harry Pollack.
Thirteenth Election District—Job E. Hedges, Harry Coyle.
Fourteenth Election District—William J. McEwen, John A. Weekes, Jr.
Eighteenth Election District—*Henry Birrell, *Irving McKesson, *Lawrence C. Deming.
Nineteeth Election District—*D. B. St. John Roosa, *Louis F. Elsmer, *George Place.
Twentieth Election District—*Charles P. Blaney, *Frederick W. Stelle, *Bronson Winthrop.
Twenty-first Election District—*Charles A. Peabody, Jr., *Thomas W. Folsom.
Twenty-second Election District—Henry Meyer, George H. Dennerlein.
Twenty-third Election District—Albert W. Fitzpatrick, Dr. F. E. Sylvester, Peter H. Burnett.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Fourteenth Election District—John Sabine Smith, John Washington.
Fifteenth Election District—*Ezra Lincoln, *Benjamin Welles.
Sixteenth Election District—*C. R. Agnew, *David B. Luckey, William H. Hoagland, Ind.
Twenty-fifth Election District—*Hoffman Miller, *Henry W. Taft.

Mr. Hess had a long conference with Senator Platt last night, but would say nothing about it.

It was said at Police Headquarters last night that many irregularities had been found in the election returns from the Twelfth Congress District and the Ninth Assembly District, (John C. Sheehan's.) The inspectors of Election have been summoned to appear at Headquarters at 7 o'clock to-night to explain matters.

PLAN TO ELIMINATE QUIGG?

Twenty-first District Meetings Give Rise to That Belief.

Meetings held last night in the Twenty-first Assembly District gave rise to the belief that Lemuel E. Quigg is to be eliminated as a factor in district contests. The friends of Col. Abraham Gruber and ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin met separately in the Boulevard Lyceum, at One Hundreth Street and Broadway.

The Gruber men confined their discussion to the ten men who will represent the district in the State Convention. Mr. Gruber will be one of them.

Those attending the Austin meeting were not inclined to talk, but it was learned that there was a sentiment that Mr. Quigg must not hereafter be a factor in district contests. Some said that this conclusion resulted from Mr. Gruber's conference with Chairman Odell last evening. Nothing definite was done, and the plan of campaign was not formulated. Another meeting will be held in the near future.

KINGS COUNTY DELEGATES

Convention Elections in Republican Assembly Districts.

Contests Took Place in Several, but the Organization Forces Were Generally Successful.

Republican Assembly District Conventions for the election of delegates to the State Convention were held last night in the twenty-one districts of Kings County. There were contests in several of the districts, but the organization forces were generally successful. The delegates chosen were as follows:

First District—Michael J. Dady, Walter H. Brewster, D. H. Ralston, W. White, Willis L. Ogden, H. D. Ketchum.
Second District—W. J. Beatty, Frank Partridge, Henry T. Carly, Robert Wellwood.
Third District—R. H. Laimbeer, Jr.; Edward Flannery, S. G. Patterson, James J. Muller.
Fourth District—Charles Colne, Charles Heyman, Alfred E. Voss, Arthur F. Hilton, Darwin R. James, Jr.; Frederick Lochsein, Jr.; A. L. Squires, Edward H. Coffin.
Fifth District—A. T. Hobby, John Dreschel, A. C. Degraw, Oscar Knapp, John Kissel, A. C. Hencke, William C. Lawritzen.
Sixth District—Frederick H. Schroeder, George Friefeld, J. Harvey Waite, John Pertsch, S. W. Kristeelar, Arthur J. Audett, John Diemer.
Seventh District—Charles A. Moore, James W. Roach, Angus Nichols, H. A. Hanbury, Lawrence A. Barrow, Marcus B. Campbell.
Eighth District—Jacob Brennen, Albert B. Waldron, George B. Forrester, James McElroy.
Ninth District—John H. Barrett, Alexander Mackey, John F. Dailey.
Tenth District—W. C. Wallace, George Kenneth, George F. Elliott, John Thorne, Howard McWilliam, Edgar Boody, John Adams.
Eleventh District—Timothy L. Woodruff, H. McBride, R. S. Cozzens, J. Reilley, J. Patterson, N. Tebbits, W. Haxton.
Twelfth District—E. G. Candee, Howard L. Woodie, Andrew Lynn, Frank Fleishman, Frank Quidort, William H. Burgess, John F. Phillips.
Thirteenth District—William Brust, Jesse Moore, S. M. Davis, Nicholas Droge, A. C. Schlesman, Hector McNeil.
Fourteenth District—Eugene A. Ameli, George A. Owens, John Gurney.
Fifteenth District—Harry Jacquillard, Bert Reiss, Edward H. Schleuter, Louis J. Aitkrug, Frederick Williams.
Sixteenth District—Robert A. Sharkey, Richard M. Burnett, Albert H. Butler, Percy Osborn, J. Adrian Post, James R. Weston, John D. Post, Arthur R. Seward.
Seventeenth District—Joseph Curry, S. Wrisley, S. A. Ackerman, Charles Butt, William J. Travis, James Williams, S. E. Currier, James E. Pearsall, William H. Groundy.
Eighteenth District—Robert H. Broad, Edwin Marquand, W. H. Van Kluck, Gilbert D. Manson, George H. Wilson, Nathaniel Evans, Jacob D. Remsen.
Nineteenth District—Charles J. Haubert, Frank H. Schiltz, W. Schafer, Philip H. Reimer, Herman Schweikert.
Twentieth District—Andrew Lemon, William Schnitzpan, John K. Neal, David Towle, Edward Angell, David Nelson, George Schlagenhaus, Frederick Greipslein.
Twenty-first District—Jacob A. Livingston, E. O. Jackson, G. F. Warren, Joseph H. Adams, E. L. Rockefeller, G. R., Wadsworth, Charles H. Francisco, Charles Brunnell.

Chairman Odell and Gruber Confer.

Among the notables at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night were Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, and William J. Youngs, private secretary to Gov. Roosevelt. Col. Youngs said the Governor was not coming to the city. Chairman Odell said there was nothing new, but he was satisfied that the Legislature would complete its labors next week. He had a long talk with Col. Abraham Gruber of the Twenty-first Assembly District.

DEAN COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

Kellogg Asserts that He Was Not Interested in the Concern.

James B. Kellogg, who has been on trial for the last two weeks before Recorder Goff in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, charged with having swindled the patrons of the E. S. Dean Investment Company, which failed about three years ago, appeared on the stand as a witness in his own defense yesterday. Kellogg said he had known of the firm of E. S. Dean & Co. for some time, and had become its manager at the request of Mrs. E. S. Dean, the head of the firm.

"Before that," said he, "I had been doing a brokerage business at 44 Broadway, and before that I was engaged in the clothing business. I had several conversations with Mrs. Dean before I became the manager. I consented to take the position on the understanding that Miss Lillian Cramner, my secretary, should also be employed."

The witness then examined a paper handed him by Mr. Davis, and said that it was the power of attorney given him by Mrs. Dean. He was to receive $5,000 salary for the first year, with an increase of $1,000 a year if the business was successful.

Kellogg then told of a visit Alfred R. Goslin paid to Mrs. Dean, and said that he had made a contract with her to conduct her business for her on the floor of the Stock Exchange. The contract was admitted as evidence. The witness then told of the sale of E. S. Dean & Co. to the E. S. Dean Corporation.

"Mrs. Dean wanted to sell the business," he said, "and I talked it over with Charles Weidman and Samuel Keller, whom she had introduced to me. She wanted $25,000, and Keller finally said that he was willing to pay this. He told me that he had good backing, mentioning the firm of Theodore W. Myers & Co., and said that he was going to form a corporation. During the sale Mrs. Dean insisted on my looking after the interests of the patrons of the company, and for this reason I was very often in the offices of the E. S. Dean Corporation."

"Were you interested in it in any way?" asked Mr. Davis.

"Never," said the witness emphatically.

"Did you ever receive money from any one connected with it?"

"I did not."

"Were you a stockholder in the corporation?" asked Mr. Davis.

"No," said the witness. "I never was a stockholder. I never was an agent. I never transacted any business at the office. I never had even desk room there."

Mr. Davis then read a large portion of Samuel Keller's testimony in regard to the transfer of the business, and Kellogg said that it was wholly false.

PRESENTMENT IN KINGS.

Grand Jury Charges Junk Dealers with Teaching Boys to Steal.

The Kings County Grand Jury for the March term, in a presentment handed down yesterday, declared that junk dealers of a certain class are fostering crime among boys, whom they employ directly to steal. The presentment follows:

"We have been deeply and painfully impressed by the evidences of crime among young people, boys of from twelve to sixteen years of age. This condition may be due partly to improper home training, but the evil is, we believe, fostered by a low class of dealers in junk, second-hand goods, and the like, who either employ directly these lads to steal or are known by them as ready receivers of stolen goods. We therefore recommend that fresh instruction be given by the Deputy Chief of Police in charge of this borough to his subordinates to list and, as far as possible, classify such places, with a view to keeping under supervision these wrongdoers."

Rounding Up Jersey City Junkmen.

There has been a remarkable increase in the number of junkmen in Jersey City lately, and as the junkmen multiplied, the thefts of brass, iron and lead fixtures, and pipe have become much more frequent. Boys in many cases have stolen valuable fixtures, selling them to the junkmen for small sums. Yesterday fifty-three junkmen appeared in the Gregory Street Police Court in answer to summonses to give an account of themselves and their business. The hearing was adjourned until next Wednesday morning.

Ex-Speaker Alford of Iowa a Suicide.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 30.—A dispatch to The Journal from Waterloo, Iowa, says that ex-Speaker Love Alford of the Iowa House of Representatives committed suicide in his bathroom by cutting his throat with a razor. Failing health caused despondency.

West Jersey and Sea Shore Change.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—James M. Nixon, recently appointed Circuit Judge for the Southern District of New Jersey, tendered his resignation as a Director of the West Jersey and Sea Shore Railroad, and the board to-day elected State Senator Edward C. Stokes of Millville, N. J., as his successor.

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In the Essential Qualities of Durability, Evenness of Point, and Workmanship.

Choose a Pen to Suit Your Hand.

Assorted box of 12 PENS, for all styles of writing, sent for trial on receipt of 6 CENTS in stamps. SPENCERIAN PEN CO., NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT

Gen. Miles Reviews the Troops and Receives Ovation.

West Point Men, Third Cavalry, and Fifteenth Infantry Give Martial Entertainment.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles reviewed the troops at the military tournament in Madison Square Garden last night. He did not arrive until 8:40, and at that time all the athletic events had been disposed of and the military forces were preparing for the review. As he entered the building, which contained the largest crowd of the week, every seat being taken and the standing space jammed, and was escorted across the arena to his box, on the Twenty-sixth Street side of the Garden, he was repeatedly cheered and compelled to doff his hat. With him in his party were Mrs. Miles, Capt. H. H. Whitney, Capt. and Mrs. Reber, Mr. and Mrs. Wiborg of Cincinnati, Col. Albert A. Pope, and Dr. W. H. Daly of Pittsburg.

When the party was seated the review, the most impressive feature of the tournament, was begun, the Fifteenth United States Infantry leading. As the different detachments drew upon the field in their vari-colored uniforms a salvo of cheers greeted them, the jackies from the battleship Indiana, with their mascot, a goat, getting more than their share. After presenting arms to Gen. Miles at the command of Col. Luscomb, the troops filed past, Gen. Miles tipping his hat.

A detachment of the Fifteenth United States Infantry came out on the field in fours, and at the command of Lieut. Erickson stacked their arms and spread out, erecting twenty-nine tents, each capable of holding two persons, in short order. To the music of the band, they then went through a setting-up drill with their muskets. After a few more interesting manoeuvres they raced back to their tents, and in less than five minutes had their tents down and strung over their shoulders. They then went through a skirmish drill, advancing in squads, and then, rushing to the edge of the track, commenced to fire. Forming in columns of four, the detachment ran off the field, pursued by the cheers of the on-lookers.

The Third United States Cavalry went through their drill under command of Capt. Hardie. In the hurdle part the men went over sixteen abreast, and although they knocked the hurdle from its supports all managed to get over safely. The Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., commanded by Major David Wilson, did a Gatling gun drill, changing the wheels of their carts, taking them apart, and lying prone on the ground. For a concluding act they gave a realistic exhibition of battery work in war time, the men dropping off under imaginary fire by ones and twos, and finally all, Major Wilson firing the last shot.

The West Point detachment, with its spectacular features, as usual caught the crowd. During its progress "Buffalo Bill," Col. William F. Cody, was escorted across the arena, doffing his hat to the plaudits of the spectators. He went up to the boxes occupied by the reviewing party, where Gen. Miles cordially shook hands with him. "Buffalo Bill" remaining with him during the remainder of the show. At the conclusion of the West Point detachment's drill Capt. Sands turned and saluted Gen. Miles, who stood up and returned the salute.

Artillery drill and battle exercise by Light Battery M, Seventh United States Artillery, brought the show to a close. Their horses, which now look very sleek and well fed, were with the battery in Puero Rico and for twelve days were without food of any kind except what they could get from apparently bare ground, and when forage was sent them, the horses had eaten the halters from each other.

The following finals were disposed of in the athletic contests:

220-Yard Hurdle, Military Championship, Final—Won by G. M. Reimer, Twenty-third Regiment; second, P. J. Corley, Twenty-second Regiment; third, T. A. Sayles, Twenty-second Regiment. Time—0:28.

One-Mile Run, Military Championship—Won by W. F. McLaughlin, Twenty-second Regiment; second, T. G. McGirr, Twenty-third Regiment; third, E. Felthousen, Thirty-sixth Separate Company. Time—5:27.

880-Yard Run, Handicap Final—Won by W. F. Rollins, Twenty-third Regiment, 18 yards; second, F. A. Onglebonk, Twenty-second Regiment, 20 yards; third, A. G. Crandall, Thirteenth Artillery, 55 yards. Time—2:04 4-5.

One-Mile Relay Race, Military Championship; Teams of Five Men, Each Man to Run Two Laps. Won by Twenty-second Regiment; second, Twenty-third Regiment; third, Thirteenth Artillery. Time—8:35.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by W. H. Rowan, Thirteenth Artillery, 12 yards; second, A. C. Porter, Twenty-third Regiment, 12 yards; third, R. Higgins, Twenty-third Regiment, 11 yards. Time—0:23 3-5.

A number of complaints have been received at the West Thirtieth Street Station this week from persons attending the military tournament at the Madison Square Garden that robes have been taken from their carriages during the evening. As a consequence of an investigation John McGinnis was arrested at the Garden last night, charged with being a suspicious person. Several pawn tickets for various articles were found on his person. The police believe he is a crook known as Donohue.

Mrs. Donovan's Trunks Held.

Collector Bidwell has ordered a formal seizure of the trunks of Mrs. Donovan, the Madison Avenue dressmaker who arrived on the American liner New York Saturday, and the United States District Attorney may be asked to take action because of her omission to declare their contents. The customs authorities say she admits a valuation of 13,500 francs, which they consider insufficient.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:45	Sun sets	6:24	Moon rises 5:52

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	7:50	Gov. Isl'd	8:12	H. Gate 10:08
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:10	Gov. Isl'd	8:40	H. Gate 10:36

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 31.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Cienfuegos, Guantanamo	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	5:30 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hekla, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ontario, Hull	.....	9:00 A. M.
Polycarp, Para	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	.....	.....
Tartar Prince, Azores	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3.

Adler, Hritl	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Segurance, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 31 and up to April 14, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York April 14, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 19, for dispatch per steamship Goodwin. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 19, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.")

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 31.

Hindoo, Hull, March 18.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 27.
Jersey City, Bristol, March 15.
Kurdistan, St. Lucia, March 22.
Lucania, Liverpool, March 24.
Nicolai II., Copenhagen, March 13.
Phoebus, Algiers, March 17.
Polarstiernen, Leith, March 17.
Prins Willem IV., Port au Prince, March 26.
Queen Olga, London, March 9.
Russian Prince, Hamburg, March 15.
St. Paul, Southampton, March 24.
Virginian, London, March 16.

SUNDAY, APRIL 1.

Auguste Victoria, Gibraltar, March 26.
El Monte, New Orleans, March 27.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, March 17.
La Bretagne, Havre, March 24.
Manitou, London, March 22.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, March 17.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, March 22.

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

Afridi, Gibraltar, March 19.
Assyria, Hamburg, March 21.
Cy

URGE PRESSING NEED OF ANTI-RAMAPO MEASURE

Merchants' Association Appeals to Governor for Morgan Bill.

FALLOWS ACT NOT SUFFICIENT

Declared Without Morgan Measure Brooklyn Water Famine May Force City Into Contract.

ALBANY, March 30.—The Merchants' Association of New York City to-day presented to Gov. Roosevelt a lengthy communication on the subject of New York's water rights, urging the pressing necessity for the immediate passage by the Legislature of the amended Morgan bill, allowing the city to get its water supply from one of the three watersheds embraced, respectively, in the Adirondack region, the Catskills, and the Counties of Orange and Rockland. The Fallows bill, the association declares, is not sufficient to protect the city from an unfavorable contract.

The communication, which was submitted through Frederick B. De Berard, goes into the whole subject of Ramapo and the city's water needs, and alleges that the city officials responsible for the existing water conditions in New York have brought them about for the sole purpose of causing such a scarcity of water that the city will be forced to make a contract with the Ramapo Company at great loss to the city. This is given as the reason why no other city official than Controller Coler appeared before the Legislature to urge any of the water relief measures.

MR. DE BERARD'S LETTER.

The Merchants' Association's statement is accompanied by a letter signed by Mr. De Berard, which is as follows:

Albany, March 29, 1900.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor, Albany:

Dear Sir: I have hitherto said to you that in my opinion it would be not only a political crime but a political blunder for this Legislature to adjourn without legislation to protect both the City of New York and the people of practically all the counties in the eastern part of the State against a projected water monopoly, the plans of which are now complete and will become effective when it shall have compelled the City of New York to enter into a contract with it for water supply. That compulsion can and probably will be exerted unless the Legislature intervenes.

The city is now powerless to procure a sufficient water supply, either by purchase or condemnation, being debarred from both methods by the operation of Section 472. The Fallows act is not sufficient for protection. In the face of a water famine in Brooklyn a contract to relieve the pressing necessities of the city would be compulsory. Such a famine, as the result of conditions for which some of the city officials are responsible, was barely averted during the last few months. These conditions still exist. A famine must eventually result and a contract will of necessity follow.

The Legislature of the State of New York has the power to protect the people of the State against this wrong. It is as yet partially uninformed as to the facts. I submit herewith some of the facts which make immediate legislation a necessity. I suggest that you lay them before the Legislature as reasons why it should give the protection without which every source of water supply and every water power in this State, except those owned or controlled by municipalities, will pass under the control of a great monopoly. The Legislature adjourns without action, the purpose will probably be consummated unless a special session of the Legislature is thereafter called to intervene. It is to be hoped that such a necessity may not arise.

The Morgan bill has now been amended in conformity with the suggestions of Senator Stranahan, Chairman Kelsey, and others. It appears, however, that some members think the city authorities should indorse the bill.

I submit to you herewith some of the reasons why city officials (other than Controller Coler) have not come before the Legislature to advocate bills intended to prevent private monopoly of the water supply. They make clear why private citizens urge curative legislation and why city officials do not.

I desire personally to thank you for the firmness with which you have co-operated with the Merchants' Association of New York in opposing the projected monopoly. Your action and your motives have been entirely satisfactory to us at all stages, and what has been done by you has been what was best under the conditions. Very truly yours, FREDERICK B. DE BERARD,

For the Merchants' Association of New York.

The Merchants' Association's statement takes up the existing water situation in New York City in detail, making the points in its case against the Ramapo contract and the opponents of remedial legislation as follows:

THE WATER SITUATION.

"1. Brooklyn is in imminent danger of a water famine.

"2. This danger is due to conditions that have apparently been procured.

"3. To avert it speedy action is necessary.

"4. Action is not being taken to avert it, but, on the contrary efforts at action are systematically impeded.

"5. Water for the speedy relief of Brooklyn can be got from only one source, namely, the eastern part of Nassau County.

"6. The city does not own sufficient water rights in the eastern part of Nassau County. The necessary water rights are now used for the supply of other cities, towns, or villages; hence New York can neither buy them nor condemn them, being forbidden by Section 472 to acquire any property rights in such water rights.

"7. The contractual powers of the city as to water supply are not wholly derived from the charter, which only specifies how and by whom a contract shall be made. Statutes of 1883 or 1884 repealing and amendatory acts of 1880-91, and special acts of 1895 appear to permit the city to contract for water with the Ramapo Water Company and with no other company.

"Assuming that the city can contract with other companies than the Ramapo Company, the form of contract for water, approved by the Corporation Counsel, authorizes the company with which a contract is made 'to act as the agent and representative of the City of New York so far as it may lawfully do so, in doing whatever may be necessary for the fulfillment of this contract'; and Chapter 985, Laws of 1895, authorizes the Ramapo Company 'to supply water to any city, town, or village, and to other corporations and to the persons that may lawfully contract therefor.'

"Hence a contract by the city with a Nassau or Suffolk company might readily be made the cover of an indirect contract with the Ramapo Company.

"8. It is probable that the Ramapo Water Company in reality controls the water rights of the eastern part of Nassau County, and of Suffolk County, and can, therefore, control any contract for water therefrom, whether made in its own name or in the name of the various alleged syndicates owning water rights there.

"9. In case of a water famine in Brooklyn, the public need would compel resort to the speediest possible means for getting more water. It can only be got immediately from one source. It can only be got by contract; it can only be got from one company, either directly or through its contracting agents.

PLACING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

"10. These conditions are due:

"First—To existing laws, drafted or instigated by officials of the Department of Water Supply of the City of New York.

"Second—To neglect or refusal of the officials of the Department of Water Supply, the Board of Public Improvements, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, to take the necesary legal steps for procuring an additional supply of water needed for the inhabitants of Brooklyn and adjacent boroughs.

"11. A sufficient supply of water for the immediate needs of Brooklyn is readily procurable from the eastern part of Nassau County at very small expense, provided that the limitations of Section 472 of the city charter are removed.

"The officials have made no attempt to procure water from this source under the existing act, or to secure a change in that law to amplify their powers, if necessary; but nevertheless alleging the direct necessity for more water as their reason, have sought to enter into an unconscionable contract with the Ramapo Water Company, whereby the city would be mulcted to the extent of more than $100,000,000.

"12. The city authorities, who have neglected to obtain at nominal cost from an obvious and, in fact, the only possible immediate source of supply, the water which they allege to be necessary, have themselves prepared the laws which disqualify the city from obtaining water except by contract, and finally have sought to procure a contract with a private company under the coercion of the laws drafted by themselves.

"It is obvious that under such circumstances as these it is the duty of the Legislature to protect a city containing half the population of the State against the possible misdeeds of its own officials."

BROOKLYN'S NEED OF MORE WATER.

The statement of the Merchants' Association then goes on to detail some of the facts upon which the foregoing allegations rest, first describing the existing water supply system of Brooklyn. "Some years ago," the statement says, "this system was extended eastward, tapping a drainage area of about 130 square miles. Ample conduits and storage reservoirs were provided, but the conduit connections westward to the distributing reservoirs at Ridgewood were inadequate to transmit the water gathered on the new watershed. Consequently a part of the water gathered in the storage reservoirs has at times been wasted because it could not be conveyed to Brooklyn.

"In 1896 a contract was made to complete the required additional conduits, at a cost of less than $800,000. The proposed conduit and pumping stations would readily supply from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons daily—enough to meet all temporary demands, pending the construction of an adequate new system. The contract was voided by the failure of the Controller of the then City of Brooklyn, to properly certify it.

"Brooklyn is to-day consuming approximately all the water that its water system can gather and transmit. If August and September are dry months a water famine is certain. This state of affairs has for several years caused extreme anxiety to the water officials of the former City and present Borough of Brooklyn. Twenty-six or more official communications have emanated from the engineers of the Brooklyn department, urging in the most strenuous manner that action for relief be taken, the necessary action comprising the preparation of a resolution in statutory form by the Commissioner of Water Supply, its approval by the Board of Public Improvements and the Municipal Assembly and the appropriation of the required funds by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The sum of $800,000 would have sufficed for the most pressing detail. In addition thereto about as much more to acquire additional lands and water rights in Nassau County and to construct the requisite pumping stations would have been required.

"In December and January last the conditions dreaded by the engineers arrived. A long dry season depleted the very small reserve of water in the storage reservoirs. In the month of January the amount of water on hand in Brooklyn was only sufficient for two or three days' supply, and rapidly decreasing. These approaching conditions had been so clearly foreseen, not only by the engineers, but by the executive officials of the City of New York, that on Aug. 9 last the Commissioner of Water Supply took steps for relief. He had not theretofore adopted the obvious, cheap, and speedy relief to be obtained by means of the new conduit, which, at a cost of $800,000, would have supplied 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons of water additional per day. Nevertheless, his anxiety became so great that he was impelled to advocate a contract with a private water company, covering a period of forty years, involving the waste by the city of at least $100,000,000 and doubling the present cost of water. The plan proposed by this contract would require several years to complete. It could by no possibility afford Brooklyn relief in the meantime. Nevertheless, it was set forth as an emergency measure, necessary to prevent a water famine. That water famine almost ensued within four months following. During those four months no effective steps whatever were taken to obtain the 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 gallons lying within forty miles of the city, obtainable at a cost of $800,000.

ARTIFICIAL WATER FAMINE.

"The failure of the executive officials of the City of New York to provide sufficient water, obtainable speedily and at small cost, and in place thereof resorting to an unconscionable contract, tells its own story," says the Merchants' Association. "It is obvious the only justification for such a proposed contract would be as an emergency measure. Extreme alarm on the part of the public, due to an apparently desperate condition of water supply, might obviously create a strong public opinion as a warrant for making the contract."

The association then goes on to relate how in January last, when the Brooklyn water supply was at its lowest ebb and the anxiety was very great, it was proposed to supply Brooklyn with drinking water from "two polluted ponds, so foul as to be absolutely unfit for human consumption and a certain source of widespread disease if so used."

"The order of the State Board of Health forbidding the contemplated act from being carried out was due to the representations of the officials who refused to be parties to it. Consequently the million or more people of Brooklyn were relieved from the menace with which they were threatened, but the need of relief from a threatened water famine became a personal anxiety of every resident of that borough. In view of the oft-repeated desire of the officials of the City of New York to obtain such relief, it might be thought that active steps for that purpose would have been taken at once after such an object lesson. They were taken in appearance, but not in reality. A resolution for the necessary conduit was approved, but it has not been acted upon by those whose concurrence is necessary to give it vitality.

FALLOWS ACT NOT SUFFICIENT.

"Section 471 of the city charter permits the Commissioner of Water Supply, as he contends, to enter into a summary contract for water with a private company, subject to the approval of the Board of Public Improvements. The Fallows bill, which has not yet become a law, places safeguards around the Commissioner's powers of contract. It is obvious that these safeguards as to the form of a contract will have little or no weight when a water famine compels the city to obtain water in the quickest way, regardless of cost or manner. The compulsion of necessity will be upon the people. The compulsion of law embodied in Section 472 will drive them to buy water at an excessive price, rather than not to have it at all. Under that section they can get it only by buying it through contract with private companies. It is alleged that these provisions of law were drafted or instigated by some of the present officials of the Water Supply Department in the years 1895 and 1896, and injected by them into the city charter. It is these laws that tie the city's hands and make it powerless to protect itself. The official who, it is alleged, drew these disabling laws is among the officials who have for several years failed to act in the form required by law to obtain 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 gallons of water by the building of the conduit referred to above. It is these officials who ordered the waters from polluted ponds to be turned into the water supply of the Borough of Brooklyn, in order that public apprehension might thereby be created, and the way to a great water contract made smooth. It is these officials whose omissions have created the danger of a famine in Brooklyn. It is these officials who still have power to do again what they have already done. It is these officials who fail to come before the Legislature and proclaim what they have time and time again said in official reports, namely, that the City of New York is in urgent need of more water. It is these officials who have prepared and advocated a colossal contract, which cannot be justified.

"It is because the City of New York has such officials as these that its private citizens find it necessary to come to the Legislature and ask for simple justice, for relief, and for protection."

COMMISSIONER DALTON.

The Merchants' Association takes up the statements made last year by Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton, when he submitted the proposed contract with the Ramapo Company, covering a period of forty years and providing for an expenditure of $200,000,000. Commissioner Dalton, says the association, "specified in detail the proposed sources of supply and the quantities of water obtainable. On this point he said:

"'The aggregate area of the watersheds referred to is over 1,400 square miles. * * * All these conditions confirm the estimate that these watersheds are capable of furnishing ultimately a daily water supply of 900,000,000 gallons of the purest quality.'

"These allegations are made by the Commissioner as on his own knowledge due to personal inspection on the grounds. He then says:

"'These considerations as to cost and time lead me to the presentation of the recommendation which I will now make. Private capital stands ready to construct the works and furnish water without obligation or cost to the city, except to pay for the water when delivered. * * * The company has taken all necessary legal steps to secure this water supply, and such additions to it as the city will need above 200,000,000 gallons per day. * * * I am satisfied of the competency and reliability of the company to carry out this proposal, and I am also satisfied that under the existing conditions as herein stated it will be advantageous to accept the proposal.'

"On Nov. 16, 1899, Commissioner Dalton made the specific admission to Messrs. S. Cristy Mead and William R. Corwine of the office staff of the Merchants' Association that his own engineers had made no report as the result of inspection of the Ramapo district, but that the engineers of the Ramapo Water Company supplied him with the data upon which he recommended and still seeks to execute a contract binding the city to pay the Ramapo Water Company $200,000,000.

"This admission and other statements of Commissioner Dalton were at once reduced to writing and sent to him in the form of a letter for confirmation and ensuing correspondence establishes the fact of Mr. Dalton's admission."

COLER ON MORGAN WATER BILL.

Says Governor Would Agree with Him If Informed of the Situation.

When the attention of Controller Coler was called to the remarks attributed to Gov. Roosevelt in regard to the Controller's attitude on the Morgan bill, defining the city's rights to enter into watersheds for the purpose of increasing its water supply, he said:

"When the Governor understands the situation as well as I do he will change his mind. Col. Roosevelt is anxious, I know, to do all that he can to provide this city with an adequate supply of water, and he believes that the Morgan bill as at present drawn will clear away the difficulty. I have no criticism to make of the attitude he has taken, for I know his motives are good, but he has not been fully informed as to the merits of the bill or as to the local situation."

The Controller pointed out that the city now has vested rights in counties other than those mentioned in the Morgan bill, notably in Columbia and Dutchess Counties. In the latter the city already controls valuable watersheds and has reservoir sites. The Morgan bill, as at present drawn, he said, would prohibit the city from extending its works in Dutchess County. By going into Columbia County, the Controller said, the city could obtain a daily supply of 100,000,000 gallons from the Ten Mile River by the expenditure of about $7,000,000, and in the same county, by the purchase of certain inter-State rights, it could get from the Housatonic River an additional daily supply of 750,000,000 gallons, at a cost of $10 per million gallons.

If the Morgan bill were amended so as to add these two counties to the twelve already mentioned in it the Controller would have no objection to its passage, though he does not recede from his original position that the city can now take water wherever found.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S FIRST VETO.

Disapproves Bill for Railroads on Queens and Nassau Roads.

ALBANY, March 30.—Gov. Roosevelt today sent to the Legislature his first veto of the current session. It was the bill of Mr. Norton relative to the public highways in Queens and Nassau Counties. In his veto message Gov. Roosevelt says:

The object of the original act was to prevent the construction of any surface railroad or railroad of any kind upon the macadamized highways in any town in Queens County unless a vote of the majority Directors of such town were cast in favor thereof at an annual town meeting. In amending this law as proposed for some reason the words "or railroads of any kind" have been omitted from the body of the section, thereby permitting the construction of steam railroads in any portion of the towns in Queens or Nassau Counties without a vote of the people.

The people of Queens and Nassau Counties have bonded themselves, to a very large extent, to maintain a system of macadamized roads unequalled in this State. They are justly proud of this fact, and have favored, through the Legislature, to place ample safeguards around them. The permission which this bill would give to allow steam railroads to go through or over these roads might work very great injury to this macadamized road system. The interest in this bill was probably to allow the laying of trolley line or lines through certain villages in Nassau County. It must be remembered, however, that the macadamized streets through which these railroads wish to pass were built by the towns, and town and county bonds were issued for that purpose. The entire people of the towns were, therefore, interested in their preservation.

I don't approve of any measure which would take from the people the right to vote upon such a position, and as this bill deprives the citizens of the towns in Queens and Nassau Counties of the right to say whether or not such a road shall be built, it cannot meet with my approval.

BILLS TO COME UP MONDAY.

ALBANY, March 30.—Among the bills reported out by the Rules Committee of the Assembly for Monday night's calendar are the following:

Mr. SLATER—To permit insurance companies to insure against disablement resulting from sickness and authorizing the State Superintendent to make valuations of the policies of such companies.

Senator ELSBERG—Metropolitan elections district bill providing that any person who shall omit, neglect, or refuse to obey a subpoena attested in the name of the State Superintendent of Elections, or shall refuse to testify under oath before him or his Chief Deputy, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; also that any person who makes a false statement under oath before the State Superintendent or his Chief Deputy is guilty of perjury.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 30.—The Legislature passed a large number of bills to-day. Among them were the following:

Senate.

Senator SULLIVAN—For the acquisition by the City of New York of lands and water rights adjacent to Ward's Island in the East River, as an addition to the grounds of the Manhattan State Hospital.

Mr. SLOANE—For the purchase of lands for park purposes in Yonkers.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Providing that no contracts for lighting in towns in Nassau shall be made unless the petition for such lighting be signed by a majority of resident taxpayers of the district.

Mr. REMSEN—For the removal of Kings County Penitentiary from Brooklyn to Barren Island.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Appointing a public administrator in counties wherein the office of County Treasurer has been abolished.

Mr. MARSON—Making the close season for woodcock and grouse from Dec. 16 to Sept. 15, instead of from Dec. 16 to Aug. 31.

Mr. MAHER—Relating to the sale of property retaken by a vendor under a contract of conditioned sale.

Mr. METCALFE—Providing that devices other than rakes and tongs operated by hand only shall not be used in taking oysters or clams from the oyster beds in Arthur Kill or in Staten Island Sound or in tributaries.

Mr. TRAINOR—Providing that the Commissioner of Corrections of the City of New York may transfer in his discretion prisoners from one penitentiary to another.

Senator NORTON—Providing that farmers and market gardeners may be allowed to sell produce in Gansevoort Street Market in the City of New York by getting a license from the Department of Finance.

Mr. BRENNAN—Confirming certain appointments made in the Fire Department by the Fire Commissioners of Brooklyn and of Long Island City.

Mr. GUIDER—Providing that no surface or other railway shall be operated on Carlton Avenue, in Brooklyn, between Flushing and Flatbush Avenues, without the consent in writing of a majority of property owners.

Mr. BURNETT—Providing that the printing of examination question papers required by the University of the State of New York shall be done in the rooms of the university, and that no proposal for public printing shall be considered which is not accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person making it is an employing printer with a plant sufficient to execute the contract.

Mr. BEDELL—Providing that no claim for damages by abolishment of grade crossings shall be allowed unless notice of claim is filed with the Railroad Commissioners within six months after the completion of the work.

Mr. ADAMS—Discharging certain assessments for the grading of Atlantic Avenue, in the Town of New Lots, Kings County.

Mr. COSTELLO—Providing that guards or fences must be placed around places where ice is being cut.

Mr. STEVENS—Providing that a Clerk of the Surrogate's Court may have power to administer oaths and to take affidavits and acknowledgment of deeds.

Mr. COOLEY—Amending the city charter of Mount Vernon relative to the time of holding a general city election.

Mr. MARSON—Making the close season for deer from Nov. 16 to Aug. 31, instead of to Aug. 14.

Mr. IRWIN—Appropriating $98,000 collected from racing associations for the promotion of agriculture.

Mr. HAWKINS—Repealing the act providing for the abatement of nuisances in and about Newtown Creek, in Brooklyn and Long Island City.

Senator McCARREN—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to issue bonds to provide a deficiency of $50,000 for the support of the night schools of Brooklyn.

Mr. HATCH—Placing private bankers under the jurisdiction of the State Banking Department.

Mr. MARSON—Providing that Tax Collectors shall be entitled to receive 2 per cent. as fees for all taxes assessed as non-resident.

Mr. HILL—Appropriating $350,000 for extraordinary repairs to the canals.

Mr. McMILLAN—Providing that upon application of ten or more taxpayers, cities, towns, and villages shall provide life-saving apparatus along the banks of streams and rivers.

Mr. FISH—Permitting the establishment of public pleasure resorts on State lands adjoining any reservoir, providing the consent of Superintendent of Public Works is given.

Mr. DE GRAW—Increasing the tax to be paid by foreign bankers doing business in the State from one-half of 1 per cent. to 5 per cent.

Assembly.

Mr. COTTON—Appropriating $5,000 for an armory for the Naval Militia.

Mr. PRICE—Appropriating $5,000 for plans for an armory for Troop C in Brooklyn.

Mr. FALLOWS—To exempt from taxation the real estate of the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

Mr. FALLOWS—Giving to the Clerk of the Surrogate's Court of New York County powers of signing certain documents with the approval of the Surrogate.

Mr. DE GRAW—To provide for the organization of a trust company in Brooklyn.

Senator GRADY—Fixing the annual salary of the Special Deputy Clerk designated to be Supreme Court Jury Clerk in the First Appellate Division at $4,000.

Senator MARSHALL—Providing that if the front or other exterior wall of any building in New York City shall extend not more than ten inches upon any street, avenue, or public place, such wall shall not be removable unless an action shall be instituted by the city within one year from the passage of the act.

Senator D. F. DAVIS—Empowering the Board of Estimate of New York City to provide funds for a suitable headquarters for the Williamsburg Volunteer Firemen's Association.

Senator NORTON—To authorize the laying out of a public park in Oyster Bay.

Senator GOODSELL—Providing that no person shall, without the consent of the owner or shipper, or his agent, use, sell, dispose of, buy or traffic in any can.

Senator BRACKETT—For the appointment of a Deputy Clerk in the Third Appellate Division at an annual salary of $1,000.

Senator AMBLER—Making it mandatory on the part of hotel or restaurant keepers to provide seats for the waitresses.

Senator PLUNKITT—Extending the corporate existence of the Orphan Asylum Society in New York City twenty-five years.

Senator ELSBERG—Authorizing the City of New York to procure new grounds not to exceed in cost $800,000, and to erect thereon buildings for the use of the College of the City of New York.

Mr. DAVIS—To secure equal rights to colored school children, and repealing the section establishing separate schools for them.

Mr. DE GRAW—Compelling stage and omnibus companies in cities of the first class who desire to operate in the city to obtain the consent of any other company who shall be lawfully in operation.

Assembly Contests Settled.

ALBANY, March 30.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Assembly, through Chairman Fallows, to-day submitted its reports on the two contested seats in the House. Both favor the contestees, James E. Smith of the Fifteenth New York City District, and Abraham Z. Hyman of the Third Syracuse District. Assemblyman Smith's seat was contested by Thomas J. McManus, who was the candidate on the Republican-Independent Labor and Home Rule Democracy tickets, and Assemblyman Hyman's by Edward B. Sabine, Republican. The House concurred in both reports.

Speedway Bill Passed in the Senate.

ALBANY, March 30.—The Senate to-day passed Assemblyman J. B. Fitzgerald's bill prohibiting equestrians from using the Speedway in the City of New York.

TRUNK MYSTERY UNRAVELED.

Detective Says Daniel Martin Was Drugged in a Newark Saloon.

Detective Murphy of Newark, N. J., says he has unraveled the mystery surrounding the arrest a week ago of Frank Smith on suspicion of having drugged and robbed Daniel Martin, a commercial traveler, of Newark. Two of Martin's trunks were found in Smith's possession, but Martin himself was found alive and well at his home, in Newark, the next day. Smith was locked up in the Tombs, where he still remains. He will probably be taken to Newark to face a charge of robbery.

Detective Murphy says that Smith drugged and robbed Martin in a Newark saloon.

"On Tuesday, March 28," Murphy said, "Smith came to Newark. He employed an expressman named O'Connor to take his two trunks to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station. He then took O'Connor into a saloon where Martin was drinking. He greeted Martin as though he had met in Los Angeles, Cal., and asked him to drink with him. Martin took a drink, suspecting nothing, and collapsed a few minutes later. He was carried into the back room by Smith, who explained to the proprietor of the saloon that the man was his brother. When Smith rifled the unconscious man's pockets and removed the trunk checks the bystanders suspected nothing. He left the saloon, saying he was going for assistance, but instead got Martin's trunks from the station where they had been awaiting their owner, and had them sent to this city. Martin recovered from his stupor, and after taking a Turkish bath, went home."

HURT BY PERFORMING BEAR.

Animal Injures a Pennsylvania Farmer, Perhaps Fatally.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., March 30.—Anthony Rudy, a farmer of Lower Alsace, Berks County, Penn., borrowed a performing bear from a strolling Frenchman this evening and took the animal to a mountain resort near this city. Rudy declared that he had forsaken agricultural pursuits and turned showman. He then attempted to make the bear dance. The animal became greatly enraged, turned upon Rudy, and clawed and hugged him.

It required a dozen men to subdue the animal and rescue the farmer-showman. His condition is critical, and if he survives he will be disfigured for life. An arm was broken, an eye torn from the socket, and his shoes and clothing clawed from his body.

COUNTERFEIT COIN UNEARTHED.

Buried in Chelsea, N. J., Where Bad Money Was Current Some Time Ago.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 30.—A quantity of counterfeit silver money was found in Chelsea this morning, and is thought to have been buried some months ago at a time when considerable bad money was in circulation in the neighborhood.

Daniel Myers, a plumber, was passing through a vacant lot in Chelsea, when he noticed some small objects, wrapped in paper, lying on the ground. Picking them up, he found that they were apparently silver dollars, each one of which was wrapped in tissue paper. A close examination showed that they were counterfeit, but they are very good imitations. It is supposed that the counterfeiters took fright because of the vigilance of the officials and departed to other fields, after burying their bad money.

SILVER COIN IN CHIMNEY.

New Jersey Farmer Makes the Find While Dismantling Old House.

BELVIDERE, N. J., March 30.—William Gingles, a farmer, living near Bridgeville, was engaged in tearing down an old house on his place a day or two ago, and at last struck the old stone chimney, that had stood at least a century. Presently his pick-axe struck an iron box 7x9 inches in size, which upon being pried open was found to be the hiding place of a large quantity of silver and gold coin.

A good deal of the coin is foreign, and its real value is unknown, variously estimated at from $1,000 to $2,000. How the money came there is not known, but it must have been hidden away a great many years ago, probably, it is thought, in the days of the Revolution.

CHIEF CROKER AS LOCOMOBILIST.

Employe of Builder Arrested While Trying Speed of One for Him.

Fire Chief Croker took to the locomobile several weeks ago, and has long since become known as one of this city's most accomplished chauffeurs; but he is hard on the machines, according to one of the employes of the locomobile company.

"He breaks one every day or so," declared an employe of the builder.

McDuffee, the employe in question, was chased down Broadway from One Hundred and Fourth Street to Eighty-sixth Street last night in a locomobile, a bicycle policeman in pursuit, finally arresting him for violation of the corporation ordinance regulating the speed of vehicles to not more than eight miles an hour. McDuffee declared he was testing the machine for Chief Croker.

"Go over to Jersey," suggested the policeman. The prisoner left $20 in cash to secure his appearance in court this morning."

$50,000 Fire in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 30.—A fire which was discovered on the top floor of a four-story brick building at 106 Park Street shortly before midnight, resulted in the destruction of the building and severe losses to several manufacturing concerns that were located in it. The total loss is estimated at $50,000, practically covered by insurance.

The occupants of the building were the Colophite Chemical Company, I. Strouse & Co., corset manufacturers; the Glendora Knitting Company, the Yale Gasoline Engine Company, and the Peanola Food Company.

"Why Do Men Gamble?" By Henry Rutgers Marshall, author of "Pain-Pleasure and Aesthetics," "Instinct and Reason," in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, Sunday. Sunday edition three cents, week days one cent.—Adv.

MAYOR DISAPPROVES DAVIS TEACHERS' BILL

Declares It Increases Taxpayers' Burdens Without Their Consent.

IGNORES THE CITY'S PROTESTS

Additions to Salaries Under the Measure, the Mayor Affirms, Will Require Many Millions.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday returned to the Senate the Davis bill increasing the salaries of school teachers and providing for many changes in the city's educational system without his approval. In the message which accompanied the bill the Mayor said, in part:

"This bill not only creates a large number of minimum salaries for Principals, teachers, and others serving in the Department of Education, but it contains three provisions for annual increments—one for an annual increment of not less than $40 a year for each female teacher, another for an annual increment of not less than $105 a year for male teachers, and a third annual increment of not less than $250 a year for each Principal of a school.

"It is further provided in this bill that 'the aforesaid annual increment shall be uniform throughout each class or grade, and each of said persons shall at once receive all the emoluments in accordance with the above schedule of minimum salaries.' This provision is made retroactive and to apply as if it had been in effect on the 1st day of January, 1900. Nowhere does the bill fix or even make mention of a maximum salary limit. On the contrary, in the salary section it distinctly speaks of that section as being a 'schedule of minimum salaries.' Its provisions for annual increment apply thereto care, equally to service in the future as to service in the past.

"The increments are to be added each year as long as the teacher remains in the department. A female Principal who receives $2,500 a year and has served fifteen years will at once receive $6,200. A male Principal who receives $3,500 a year and has served twenty years will at once receive $8,500. It has been stated by the Superintendent for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx that there are twelve teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx who under this bill would be entitled to receive at once average salaries of $12,000 a year.

"In the budget for 1898 for all the boroughs of the city there was allowed for teachers' salaries a total of $7,799,441. In the budget for 1899 this amount was $8,756,483. In the budget for 1900 there has been allowed for this purpose $10,490,625, of which $1,373,942 was appropriated to meet the requirements of the so-called Ahearn act, and the further sum of $450,000 was appropriated for the sole purpose of making additions to and equalizing teachers' salaries. Thus in two years the total appropriations for school salaries has been increased $2,690,084, or about 25 per cent., and of this increase $1,823,942 is contained in the budget for 1900.

"If the present bill becomes a law it will add to the existing budget for 1900 an additional sum of at least $3,194,600. Figuring on the basis that the so-called annual increments stop at the tenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth completed years for females and at the tenth and twelfth years for male teachers, the total increase of teachers' salaries in 1900 will be $5,738,542.

"If the bill is given its plain and natural interpretation, and there is every reason to believe it will receive that construction, and full effect is given to the fact that it does not provide in terms for the stoppage of those annual increments, then these increments must be allowed for all past service as well and the amount of the burden imposed upon the taxpayer by this bill could only be accurately figured by an examination of the records of service of each one of the 10,500 school teachers composing the city's teaching staff. Figuring on this latter basis, the additional burden of this bill will probably be between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000, and the total increase of teachers' salaries this year will be about $7,000,000.

"When the Board of Estimate and Apportionment fixed the budget for the year 1900 and provided for an increase in teachers' salaries alone in that year of $1,823,942 it topped at that figure because it considered it a reasonable and proper increase to be allowed for one year in teachers' salaries.

"This bill completely annuls and sets aside the action of the local authorities elected by the people of the city to fix the amount of taxation and to regulate the rate of city taxation. It does this in a matter relating solely to the administration of city affairs and adds an enormous burden to the taxpayers upon a mere ex-parte hearing before the Legislature.

"Time and again in the past Mayors of the City of New York, irrespective of party, have protested against the exercise by the Legislature of the power to compel by mandatory acts expenditures by the City of New York which increased the taxpayers' burdens contrary to the deliberate action of those chosen to administer the city's affairs. No exercise of this power more burdensome to the city has ever been attempted than is shown by this bill."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Hears New York Merchants' Views.

Representatives of the Merchants' Association appeared yesterday before the Inter-State Commerce Commission in Washington to present the views of New York merchants in regard to the proposed amendments to the Inter-State Commerce act introduced by Senator Cullom. J. M. Langley, who presented the argument, said in part:

"An absolute necessity exists for a restraint of some nature that will act as a balance wheel to inter-State commercial machinery through the exercise of Federal power. Experience has demonstrated that when the theory of competition as the greatest of equalizers is applied to transportation it has more frequently destroyed than equalized. Perhaps this illogical effect of competition may be due to the competition that is not open and above board. Long years of experiment with iron-clad traffic contracts have also demonstrated the futility of such attempts at regulation, and the vigorous efforts which are constantly made by railway representatives who are clothed with authority to join in agreements have only had spasmodic results.

"If the growing sentiment in favor of well-defined legal restrictions is not enacted into a Federal law, it will most certainly find expression in the enactment of onerous State laws. After a close study of the amendments proposed, we are not prepared to say that they will in practice be perfect, but we believe the power is as equally divided as it consistently can be with the balance lodged in the Federal courts."

In discussing the different sections Mr. Langley said that only through unreserved publicity could a reasonable stability of rates be maintained, and that the desired uniform classification could not be secured by voluntary action of the railroads. He advocated the adoption of the section providing a penalty of from $5,000 to $20,000 for violations of the law by railroads, and finished by saying that the official responsible for infractions should be punished by dismissal, loss of salary rights and other emoluments of his office.

Pennsylvania and Norfolk and Western.

President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday positively declined to confirm or deny the rumors which are persistently circulated to the effect that the Pennsylvania is about to acquire the Norfolk and Western. The fact that President Cassatt would not deny these reports is taken to indicate that the preparations for the acquisition of this road have not yet been completed. That Norfolk and Western will ultimately become a part of the Pennsylvania system is now generally believed to be a certainty.

Atchison's New Line Completed.

An entrance into San Francisco over its own lines has been effected by the Atchison system by the completion of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad. This road was begun in July, 1895, and in 1898 270 miles of track had been laid. In December of that year it was purchased by the Atchison by acquisition of the majority of the capital stock.

New Line to the Grand Canon.

The Santa Fé has decided to build a road from Anita Junction to the edge of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado River, in Arizona, a distance of 25 miles. This new line will be known as the Santa Fé and Grand Cañon, and the purpose of its construction is to induce excursions from points east and west to the Grand Cañon. The trains will be observations trains, and will stop on the edge of the cañon's precipice.

PUT POISON IN OATMEAL.

Husband of Cincinnati Woman Whose Life Was Attempted Implicated.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—An attempt today to poison a family resulted in the serious illness of four persons, Mrs. F. A. Aiken, Miss Allie M. Galvin, Harold Winold, aged six, and Francis Winold, aged three. Mrs. C. O. Winold, a daughter of Mrs. Aiken, escaped. The persons poisoned had eaten oatmeal for breakfast. They were immediately and violently attacked. A physician was called, and they were taken out of danger, though suffering severely.

Suspicion pointed to the servant girl, Violet Foster. The police found that a half ounce of crude arsenic had been bought by a girl on Thursday afternoon at a drug store near by, and that the name signed by the purchaser was Lena Heigh. Violet Foster finally admitted that she bought the arsenic and signed the name Lena Heigh. She then said that three weeks ago a man came to her kitchen and said he was Mrs. Winold's husband and told her all his troubles, enlisting her sympathy.

Last Friday Winold called again without the knowledge of the family and said he would give her $5 if she would get the poison. She refused, and he offered $100, and threatening her if she did not comply. She consented. He said he wanted only Mrs. Winold poisoned. He called again this morning and put the poison in the oatmeal himself. When he left he told her if Mrs. Winold died to write him at Springfield, Ohio. She did not get the $100, because he said he put the poison in himself.

The police have been unable to locate Winold here or at Springfield, and have telegraphed to officers in every city in the country. A warrant was issued for him as soon as the girl was arrested. Since the Winold divorce in New York the husband has repeatedly kidnapped the children, and he and his former wife have had much litigation over their possession. It is thought that Winold has gone back to New York.

TO IMPORT HEMP DIRECT.

Arrangements Made for Shipments to Minneapolis at Low Rate.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 30.—It now develops that the mission of former State Supreme Judge Thomas Canty in the Philippines was to secure the direct shipment of Manila hemp to Minnesota by way of the Japan Steamship Company and the Great Northern Railway. Judge Canty went as the representative of the State Prison Board which desired to have the fibre laid down at the Stillwater Penitentiary, where the binding twine plant is located, at lower prices than was possible when imported as formerly via the Suez Canal and England.

The new route has made a surprisingly low rate from Hongkong to Minnesota, and Judge Canty has already cabled an offer which makes the price of manila here 2 cents under the New York market. None will be imported until next year, however, as enough Mexican sisal for this year has already been contracted for.

Judge Canty is now appointing agents in the Philippines to make these direct shipments, and it is expected that rope making and allied industries will be established here as a result of the smaller cost of the raw materials. Arrangements have also been made by the Prison Board for the direct importation of Mexican sisal via Galveston, instead of New York.

STEAMSHIP DAMAGED BY FIRE.

The steamship Old Dominion, for many years of the Old Dominion Line, but now of the Jay Steamship Company, plying between this port and Boston, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire early yesterday morning. While being unloaded at her pier at Catharine Street, East River, one of the firemen on watch in the engine room found that fire, originating in the cargo near the engine room, had attained considerable headway.

PETTUS AMUSES SENATORS

Causes Merriment by Reply to Beveridge and Gallinger.

SPEAKS ON PUERTO RICO BILL

Senate Disposes of Committee and Members' Amendments—Mr. Depew to Deliver an Address Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Senate to-day seemed to have lost all its dignity. Peal upon peal of laughter rang through the chamber, and no attempt was made to restrain it. Senator Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) the oldest man in the Senate, was the cause of it all. Messrs. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) and Beveridge, (Rep., Ind.,) who yesterday spoke on the Puerto Rico bill, were the victims of the Southerner's eloquence, wit, and sarcasm.

Senator Pettus is a statesman of the old school. His eloquence is quaint and old-fashioned, and his figures and illustrations are always from the Scriptures. He is about as complete an antithesis to the highly modern young orator from Indiana as could be imagined. His speech was delivered in his usual quaint, precise way. He spoke with the seriousness of a prophet, and his words fell monotonously one after another in his long, slow Southern drawl.

The rules against applause, laughter, and disorder are very strict, and the slightest demonstration usually provokes a threat from the President to clear the galleries. But as Pettus drawled on in his liquid, melodious dialect, all rules were forgotten. Grave old Senators roared and screamed and pounded their desks, while the galleries shrieked and yelled without receiving a single admonition. The presiding officer, convulsed, forgot all the rules and sat helplessly laughing in his chair. Clay of Georgia sprawled across his desk, held on the corners of it, as if to keep from falling to the floor, while his face was fairly distorted in an agony of laughter.

When Mr. Pettus drawled out his climax, Lindsay of Kentucky was lying back helplessly in his chair, and his shouts of mirth lingered in the air long after Pettus had taken his seat.

IMITATIONS OF BEVERIDGE.

Throughout it all Mr. Pettus was as solemn as if he were delivering a funeral oration. Not a smile softened the deep lines of his strong and rugged countenance, and, as he stopped occasionally to mop the perspiration from his face and head with a big silk bandanna, he glanced about the Senate as if in surprise at the laughter of his colleagues. Indeed, he apologized once for the lightness of the vein in which he was addressing the Senate on so important a question as the Puerto Rican bill.

The advertising which Mr. Beveridge has been receiving ever since election to the Senate grated harshly on many of his colleagues, and this was one reason for the enthusiasm. But the main thing was Pettus's style of delivery. He somehow suggested all of Beveridge's favorite gestures. In his way of buttoning the top button of his coat, in his gentle movement of the chest and slight oscillation of the shoulders, he conveyed such an idea of ridiculous pomposity without losing an atom of his own dignity that the Senators fairly lost all control of themselves. Never mentioning Beveridge's name, he so punctuated the Indianian's claims to eloquence and so managed to make him appear ridiculous that the younger Senator will have a hard time making another speech which will efface Pettus's imitation from the memories of his colleagues.

A part of his speech was devoted to a description of Beveridge's oratory. Mr. Pettus constantly repeated the word "orator," and each time with a world of scorn. He pictured Beveridge as indulging in a soliloquy in which he pledged himself to throw aside common-sense decency and confine himself to building up a reputation as an "orator." He suggested the impropriety of a Republican caucus by Allison and Hale to suppress juvenile oratory. Finally, in his peroration, he drew a parallel between Beveridge and Aaron. This was in reference to Beveridge's change of front on the Puerto Rican question.

PETTUS CONGRATULATED.

Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.,) had delivered a forceful argument in support of free trade with the Island of Puerto Rico. His speech was listened to attentively by Senators on both sides of the chamber, and at its conclusion he was congratulated even by some Senators who did not agree with him. He was followed by Mr. Pettus, who devoted the first part of his remarks to the Constitutional phases of the subject. Then, quite unexpectedly, came the fun as he sharpened his wit at the expense of Mr. Gallinger and Mr. Beveridge.

"It was a gem," said one Senator, commenting upon Mr. Pettus's speech, "and will long stand as one of the best examples of Senatorial funmaking."

Senator Depew of New York was the first to congratulate Mr. Pettus, and the New Yorker's hearty hand-clasp was followed by such an ovation as a man seldom receives in the Senate. Ex-Senator Pugh, Mr. Pettus's immediate predecessor from Alabama was one of those who particularly enjoyed the speech. During the entire session Mr. Pettus received the congratulations of his colleagues.

Considerable progress was made with the Puerto Rican measure during the day, most of the committee amendments and several offered by Senators being disposed of.

"I will attempt to show," said Mr. Pettus, in opening his speech, "how a majority of this Senate has quit the public road—the road pointed out by the law of the land—and also show what the result will be.

"In discussing this question we will get back to the very foundations. The great error of those in the majority here is that they are in violation of all our notions of justice and common sense. They take their departure in the sense that the United States is a sovereign in the sense that some European nations are sovereigns. It is not so and can never be.

"We are governed in our relations with these Territories by the laws of nations so far as they are applicable. The idea is that when territory is ceded to a nation that nation cannot necessarily exercise the powers of its former ownership. It must exercise sway in accordance with its own limitations. When we took these islands we took them with the limitations of exercising only such power over them as was possible in the conditions of the United States."

GALLINGER'S LEGAL LEARNING.

From this time forward Mr. Pettus's speech was personal in its application. He first took Mr. Gallinger to task. "I was very much entertained by the Senator from New Hampshire yesterday," he said, "when he informed us that he was not a lawyer, and he proved it to us, not only by asserting it, but by his argument.

"Lawyers know that when you come to read a decision of a Judge you must take all he says on a subject, that it will not do to take a sentence here and another there, but that is exactly what the Senator did in quoting Justice Bradley in the Mormon Church case."

He then went on to relate an anecdote illustrative of his point, in which a preacher of old time, when the Senator was a boy, had figured in Alabama. "The minister," he said, "was as learned in the Bible as my friend from New Hampshire is in the law. [Laughter.] He said: 'Brethren, my text to-day will be the following: Seven sons did Micah bear unto Enon.'

"'Now, I expect, brethren, the preacher went on if you would look at the commentaries you would find various meanings to this text, but taking a common sense view of it I will say this: I expect that Enon was sick and the doctor told his seven sons, great, strong fellows, that it was absolutely necessary that he should have milk for his nutriment, and thereupon the seven sons went out to look up the cows. The cows had not come up the night before, and so the sons could not find them, but they came across a bear, and they milked her and carried the milk to Enon, and so, brethren, it is writ: Seven sons did milk a bear unto Enon.'

"That preacher," concluded Mr. Pettus, amid an outburst of hearty laughter, "had as accurate a conception of the Scriptures as some of our Senators have of the law of the land."

BEVERIDGE AS AN ORATOR.

Mr. Pettus then turned his attention to the speech of Senator Beveridge and said:

"We had a wonderful declamation yesterday from our great orator—wonderful. It was marvelous in all its parts. It was so marvelous that I dare say that such a thing has never before been heard in the Senate. When you get a genuine orator he is absolutely absolved from all rules of logic or common sense. [Laughter.]

"When it is necessary in the fervor of oratorical flourishes to prove a proposition true or false, rules of common sense and the decent observance of what is due to others must not stand in the way of maintaining 'my reputation' as an orator. It will not do. If it is necessary I must break down the ideas of any observance of what the Senator from Vermont has characterized as the 'best policy.' If it is necessary I must draw on my imagination for facts, and on my memory for flights of fancy as Ovid Bolus did.

"When an orator speaks he has a right, in the fervor of his oratory here in the United States Senate, in reference to the Republicans and Democrats and Populists, and any other men who may choose to take a seat here, to speak of them as enemies to the Government. He has a right to speak of them as opponents of the Government. The Government in his mind is 'me and my wife, my son John, and his wife, us four and no more.' [Laughter.]

"Mr. President, I was amazed at that speech. I once before heard one that went off in that direction. I tell you, the senior or junior Senator from Iowa, I do not know which, and the senior or junior Senator from Maine, I do not know which, will have to take some action in reference to that orator. There is no doubt about it in the world. [Laughter.] There will have to be some caucus on the matter. [Laughter.] I tell you, Mr. President, these four wise men from Maine and Iowa could not devote their time, if they want to serve their party well, better than to take some consideration o fthe orators in this chamber. [Laughter.]

A BIBLICAL STORY.

"Mr. President, the Master once had to select a man to lead the children of Israel out of Egypt and through the wilderness to Canaan. He did not select an orator. [Laughter.] No, he selected one of these men from Iowa or Maine, and his name was Moses. And he was a stubborn man, too. [Laughter.] But Moses told his Master to his face that he could not do it, because he could not speak to the people. And what was the reply? 'There is Aaron, he speaks well' and they took Aaron along, not in command, that was not allowed, but they took him along as a kind of deputy. And when Moses on his Master's order, went up into the mountain for the Tables, the orator left in charge had a golden calf framed, [laughter,] and he put all the people down to worship the golden calf. [Laughter.]

"More people worship the golden calf now than did in those days. But while Aaron and his people were all down worshipping the golden calf the man of God appeared, and he pulled out his sword and demanded to know who was on the Lord's side, and the orator jumped up from his knees, drew his sword, and got on Moses's side and went to killing the Israelites along with Moses.

"All these orators will do the same thing [laughter]—the last one of them. We saw an instance of it yesterday afternoon."

PUERTO RICANS' STATUS.

At the conclusion of Mr. Pettus's speech consideration of the amendments was taken up. The pending amendment was that of Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) providing that the United States in exchanging the Puerto Rican coins for United States money should pay 100 cents instead of 60 cents for each of the Puerto Rican pesos. After some discussion the amendment was defeated—12 to 33. The committee amendment as to the exchange of money was then adopted.

Mr. Pettus offered as a substitute for Section 12 a provision declaring that "the Constitution and laws of the United States shall have the same force and effect in Puerto Rico as in other territories of the United States."

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) discussed the Constitutional questions involved in the pending bill. He maintained that no man who is familiar with the Constitution could honestly contend that it did not extend of its own vigor over our acquired territory. In the course of the argument Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) asked Mr. Allen whether the people of the Philippines were citizens of the United States.

"Yes," replied Mr. Allen. "But we do not have to keep them. Does the Senator [Spooner] say they are not citizens of the United States?"

"The Senator from Wisconsin," replied Mr. Spooner, "is of opinion that they are not."

"Will the Senator tell us what they are?" inquired Mr. Allen.

"They are colonists," replied Mr. Spooner. "Do they owe allegiance to the United States Government?" asked Mr. Allen.

"Aliens," replied Mr. Spooner, "owe a qualified allegiance."

"No," protested Mr. Allen, "it is not allegiance that they owe, but obedience. You can call upon them to serve in the army or in the navy or on juries. It is not allegiance."

Mr. Pettus's amendment was defeated—13 to 33.

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) offered an amendment striking out the provision in Section 15 that the Governor should participate in legislation. It was not wise, he said, that the Governor should be a part of the legislative power of the island and at the same time should have authority to veto legislation. That, it was contended, would make the Governor an autocrat. Mr. Foraker accepted the amendment.

FORAKER AND ALLEN CLASH.

Mr. Allen offered an amendment, the effect of which was to designate Puerto Rico as a Territory of the United States.

"I do not accept that amendment," said Mr. Foraker. "We do not propose to erect there a territorial form of government, as such form of government is usually understood."

"Why not?" inquired Mr. Allen.

"We simply have not seen fit to give the people of Puerto Rico that kind of a government," replied Mr. Foraker. "By the treaty of Paris this whole matter is vested in Congress. We may give them any sort of government we desire. I do not believe, as the Senator does, that Puerto Rico is a part of the United States over which the Constitution extends of its own force, and that is where our roads part."

In the course of a spirited colloquy between Mr. Allen and Mr. Foraker, principally as to the ability of the Puerto Ricans to govern themselves and as to the reasons governing the committee in reporting a bill of the kind pending, the former said he did not expect to get an answer to his question as to why the Puerto Ricans were not given a territorial form of government.

"The reason is," interjected Mr. Foraker, "that we did not want to give it to them, and that is reason enough. Congress is fully empowered to give them any kind of government it may deem fit."

Mr. Allen returned to his point and declared his belief that there was some hidden purpose in providing "this anomalous, Congressional government."

"I resent that charge," said Mr. Foraker, with evident feeling. "I deny that there is any such thing. The Senator, when he speaks so, is without any warrant whatever. I do not know why the Senator uses language which is offensive, and which, I fear, is intended to be so."

Mr. Allen disclaimed any reflection upon Mr. Foraker, and the incident closed.

Senator Proctor introduced an amendment to the bill providing that "in no event shall any duties be collected after June 30, 1900, the end of the present fiscal year."

Mr. Gallinger gave notice of an amendment to the bill providing that as to distilled spirits the internal revenue laws of the United States "are given force and effect in Puerto Rico."

Notices were given in the Senate to-day by Mr. Depew and Mr. Spooner that they would address the Senate on Monday next on the Puerto Rican bill.

Just before adjournment Senator Bacon offered as a substitute for the pending Puerto Rican bill the draft of the bill as originally presented by Senator Foraker. The bill has been materially changed since first introduced, and the presentation of the measure is evidently intended to accentuate this fact.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Favorable Report to the House Ordered—A Contest Expected.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day approved the Naval Appropriation bill and directed its report to the House. As the bill will be reported it provides for two battleships, three armored cruisers, and three protected cruisers of the dimensions heretofore given, and armor plate for the ships of the Maine class is authorized at a price not exceeding $545 per ton. The bill carries approximately $61,000,000.

It is expected that a minority report will be made by four Democratic members of the committee—Messrs. Wheeler of Kentucky, Vandiver of Missouri, Rixey of Virginia, and Kitchen of North Carolina—in favor of a Government armor plate factory, and another by the same members and Mr. Metcalf of California in favor of building one of the ships authorized in the act at a Government yard.

Mr. Wheler of Kentucky says that the bill will be fought on the floor upon three grounds: Armor plate, the construction of ships in Government yards, and the general extravagance of some of the items carried by the bill. "There is no proof before the committee," said he, "that Krupp armor costs more than Harveyized armor, which the armor plate factories have been and are furnishing for $400 a ton. At my request we invited the manufacturers to appear before the committee, but they declined to come, saying that they stood upon their former statements. One manufacturer two years ago offered, if the Government would guarantee 3,000 tons a year, to furnish it at $300 a ton. I am also in possession of information which shows that Krupp armor can be produced at a lower cost than Harveyized plate.

"As to the matter of constructing ships at Government yards, I am satisfied that such construction would be cheaper.

"As to the extravagance in the bill, it must be borne in mind that the items cannot fairly be compared with last year's bill prepared under the stress and excitement of war. Compared with the year before, when we were at peace, this bill carries $61,000,000, against $35,000,000. In other words, it practically doubles the appropriations. The item for repairs alone is increased from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000, and between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 are turned over absolutely for contingent expenses. The extravagance in it cannot be successfully defended."

LOUD BILL AMENDED.

Committee Changes Measure Relating to Second-Class Mail.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter was agreed to in an amended form by the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day. This bill was recently recommitted by the House to the committee because of certain objections raised. The amended bill eliminates the points of objection, particularly that referring to the county newspapers.

In its new form the bill is brief and is as follows: "That mailable matter of the second class shall embrace all newspapers and other periodical publications which are issued at stated intervals, and as frequently as four times a year, provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second-class rate publications purporting to be issued periodically and to subscribers, but which are merely books or reprints of books, when they be issued complete or in parts, whether they be bound or unbound, whether they can be sold by subscription or otherwise, or whether they purport to be premiums or supplements or parts of regular newspapers or periodicals.

"Sec. 2. That news agents shall not be allowed to return to news agents or publishers at the pound rate unsold periodical publications, but shall pay postage on the same at the rate of 1 cent for four ounces."

HOUSE PASSES WAR CLAIMS.

Refuses, However, to Pay for Damage Done by Dewey.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The House devoted the day to war claims. The bill to remunerate the British Cable Company for expenses incurred in repairing the Manila cable cut by Admiral Dewey, which was under consideration several weeks ago, was consigned to oblivion, as was the bill to refer to the Court of Claims the claims of citizens of certain border counties of Pennsylvania who suffered losses during the various incursions of rebel forces into that State during the civil war. This bill has been before Congress for many years, and involves about $3,450,000. Three bills were passed: To refer the claims of George W. Lawrence, involving $17,000, in connection with the construction of the monitor Wassuc to the Court of Claims; to refer the claim of Johnson and others for cotton burned in East Tennessee by the Confederate forces to the Court of Claims, and to pay Mathias Pederson of Spring Valley, Wis., $300. By a curious coincidence Mr. Cox of Tennessee, who commanded the Confederate forces which destroyed the cotton in East Tennessee for which the Government is now to pay, occupied a seat on the floor when the bill was passed.

BENNETT AS READING CLERK.

Secretary of the Senate Reads Extracts for Mr. Proctor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Charles G. Bennett, formerly Representative from Brooklyn, and now Secretary of the Senate, made himself popular and gave the Senate a pleasant surprise to-day. Mr. Proctor was speaking on the uerto Rico bill, and when he wanted something read he charged the page to carry it to Mr. Bennett, as the work of the regular Reading Clerk is generally regarded in the Chamber as unsatisfactory.

The Brooklyn man, although taken by surprise, rose to the occasion. He read each of Proctor's extracts as if he were delivering the speech of his life. At the first sound of his clear voice Senators turned around in wonder and listened in grateful silence. Bennett read so well that Senator Proctor had not been paying attention to Proctor's speech actually stopped talking and listened to the reading. Afterward Mr. Proctor was congratulated on the success of his scheme.

BIG SURPLUS THIS YEAR.

Secretary Gage Predicts $60,000,000—Taxes May Be Reduced.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—In the Cabinet meeting to-day, Secretary Gage occupied some time in making a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government. He stated that since July 1, 1899, there had accumulated a surplus of revenues over receipts of about $53,000,000, and that by the end of June of this year it probably would amount to over $60,000,000. This surplus is accounted for by large receipts from customs, and by a material reduction in the expenditures on account of the war.

The Secretary is of the opinion that the present rate of taxation might safely be reduced to some extent, and it was with a view to a possible recommendation to Congress by the President on the subject that the Secretary made his statement.

MR. CLEVELAND FOR TREATY.

Openly Advocates Ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote Convention.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 30.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland, when interviewed to-day on public topics, expressed himself in favor of the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. He said:

"With reference to the canal across Nicaragua, I have always thought that whatever was done in its promotion by the Government of the United States should be done as a contribution by it to the cause of progress and advancing civilization. It has seemed to me that we had gained that position among the nations of the world that would make it appropriate for us, in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, to make such a contribution. This, of course, means the absolute neutralization of the Nicaragua construction, and since the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is directly in line with this sentiment, I am, of course, strongly in favor of its ratification."

UTAH POSTMASTER REMOVED.

Found to be a Polygamist, but the President Had No Knowledge of It.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—It was announced at the Post Office Department to-day that J. C. Graham had been removed as Postmaster at Provo, Utah, on March 28 and a temporary successor in the person of Read Smoot appointed in his stead. Mr. Smoot was selected by the bondsmen of Graham, and will remain in office until some one is selected to take permanent charge.

Graham was removed as a result of an investigation by the House Post Office Committee of charges that he was a polygamist. The committee found that he was guilty as charged, but exonerated the President and all officials of the Post Office Department of any knowledge that he was guilty of polygamy at the time of his appointment.

Increase of Niagara Power Stock.

ALBANY, March 30.—The Niagara Falls Power Company of Buffalo to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate showing an increase of capital stock from $3,500,000 to $6,500,000. The increase of $3,000,000 is to consist of 30,000 shares. Up to and including April 1, 1903, the 30,000 shares are to be issued only at par and in conversion at par for 6 per cent. coupon gold debentures of the company. The certificate of increase, which is signed by William B. Rankine and William S. Humbert, states that the amount of capital stock of the company actually paid in is $3,331,000, and that its debts and liabilities consist of $9,629,000 first mortgage bonds and other indebtedness of $30,000.

LIEUT. GILLMORE'S REPORT

He Describes the Action at Baler Which Resulted in His Capture.

Terrible Scene Following the Ambush of His Boat—Commends the Gallantry of His Men.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Navy Department has just received from Admiral Watson a copy of the report made to him by Lieut. Gillmore of the circumstances attending the ambuscade and capture of the Yorktown's boat commanded by him at Baler, April 13 last. It appears for the first time from this report that Lieut. Gillmore did not violate his orders in entering the river, but did so for the sole purpose of protecting two of the Yorktown's officers whom he had been directed to land. The report is in part as follows:

"Manila, P. I., Jan. 8, 1900.

"Sir: I have the honor to report the following in regard to the capture of the second cutter and crew of the Yorktown, of which I had charge, by Filipinos, at Baler, April 12, 1899. On the evening of April 11 the commanding officer of the Yorktown sent for me and said he wished me, the following morning, to take charge of a boat to land Ensign W. H. Standley and a quartermaster, who were to make a reconnoissance to discover the whereabouts of the church defended by the Spanish prisoners in Baler. Mr. Standley and the quartermaster were to be landed at the small cove to the eastward of the river running past the town of Baler, Province of Principe.

"The commanding officer said he would not hamper me by orders, but directed me not to land, but to sound at the mouth of the river and ascertain the distance of the ship from the mouth. About 4:20 A. M. of April 12 I left the ship with the second cutter, Ensign Standley and a quartermaster as passengers. The boat was armed with a Colt automatic 6mm. gun in the bow, and the crew with Lee rifles and belts filled with ammunition.

"We pulled in under muffled oars and landed Mr. Standley and the quartermaster. It was just early daylight when we pulled out of the cove for the river's mouth. On nearing the river I saw that a sentry on one of the numerous stations of the beach had seen us. I thought probably that he also had seen us land Mr. Standley, so to let him think that I had been searching for the river, I pulled for it, sounded the bar, ascertained the distance of the ship from the river's mouth, and continued in for about 1,000 yards, sounding slowly and making a rough sketch. This, I thought, would make them believe that I had landed nobody, but was simply surveying the river. I knew that we would have to sustain the fire of the enemy as we came out, but I trusted to the Colt to disarrange their aim, which at best is not good.

"The left bank, the side toward the enemy, was covered by high marsh grass and swamp land, and I knew that no outposts could be there; the right bank was steep, too, and covered with a dense growth, and from observations I judged the enemy had only their stations on the left side of the river. As we neared the end of the swamp land, I was about to give orders to return when we rounded the bend, and came full on an outpost on solid ground. He halted us and fired a volley as a signal. Before I could answer the hail, a volley was fired into us at close range—fifty to sixty yards. The effect of this volley was terrible. Morrissey was killed instantly, his brains being scattered over the boat and crew, and Dillon was mortally wounded, never recovering consciousness, and dying shortly afterward in the boat. Seaman Rynders had his fingers cut off the hand, but kept bravely to his starboard stroke oar; the starboard oars were riddled, and most of them shattered; besides, the boat was pierced by the Remington balls and made water fast.

"As soon as possible after recovering from the first shock, we opened fire with Colt and rifles. The ambush was so complete that we could not see at what to fire, not even the smoke. The Colt was thrown out of action before the second volley, shattering the ammunition box and cutting the loading tape. The order was given to back oars, but as only a few could be used—the others being shattered—the tide drifted us on a sand bank. Ellsworth, Edwards, and Woodbury tried to swim the boat out, but did not succeed. The volleys were poured in on us from the left bank in quick succession, wounding mortally McDonald and Nygard. At this time I was under the impression that most of the crew were either wounded or killed.

"The bodies of the men who had been killed had fallen on other men who were struggling in the bottom of the boat. The boat was covered with blood, and presented a fearful sight. The cries of the mortally wounded in the stern of the boat, asking me to shoot them and not allow them to fall into the hands of the savages, were heartrending. At the same time could be seen coming down the right bank of the river a band of men armed with Remingtons, bows and arrows, bolos, and spears. I gave the order to hoist the white flag, which was done by Rynders, who received a shot in the right wrist and dropped the flag. I thought the enemy intended to massacre all of us, so continued to fire, the fire of the enemy coming faster. We were now hailed from the left bank in Spanish, the officer saying that if we did not cease firing and surrender he would kill us. I then surrendered.

"Before the officer on the left bank could get across the savages on the right bank came up, took us off the boat, robbed us of rings, watches, hats, caps, clothes, in fact, everything that they could get at short notice, tied our arms behind us with bamboo thongs, and lined us up on the beach to be shot. Those who had rifles loaded them, and had them at ready cocked when an officer came out of the bush and ordered otherwise. We were then sent on board the boat, and after plugging up the holes made by rifle balls pulled up the river.

"I regret to say that I now found the following casualties: Morrissey and Dillon, landsmen, dead; Nygard and McDonald, mortally wounded; Van Ville, Rynders, and Woodbury, seriously wounded, and myself slightly in the knee by a ball which came through the side of the boat. The wound healed on arrival in San Ysidro. We were landed some distance up the river, and were allowed to take the mortally wounded out of the boat and place them on shore, and to arrange the tourniquets to the wounds. The seriously wounded we carried with us to the commandant's office, about a mile and a half distant. We were under a strict guard. The officer in charge of us would not allow the mortally wounded to be taken with us. The officer said they had a medical officer, and would send him down to attend the men. I never could ascertain whether this was done, as the next day all who could move were marched across the country to San Ysidro. At the commandant's office I requested to be allowed to write to the commanding officer of the Yorktown to notify him of the facts, and to request medical attendance. This was allowed, but I found later that the letter was never sent. Before ending this report I will mention men whom I particularly noticed; all, however, behaved well.

"W. Walton, Chief Quartermaster, for his coolness in the bow of the boat with the Colt gun. He had the visor of his cap shot off and coat pierced by balls in the first volley, but still stood to his gun and worked it until it was thrown out of action. Paul Voudoit, sailmaker's mate, who assisted at the bow with the gun and to whose knowledge of the Spanish language I am especially indebted. He was under the fire of the enemy all of the time in the bow, and I commend him for coolness and bravery. Ellsworth, coxswain, who in his capacity of coxswain handled the boat well and was especially cool under fire, being in the exposed position of coxswain and only leaving the coxswain's box to assist in swimming the boat out. Rynders, seaman, for staying at his oar, although seriously wounded in both arms, and doing everything to assist in backing the boat out. His coolness and bravery, although suffering from his wounds, cannot be too highly praised. Van Ville, apprentice, first class, for his bravery and coolness under fire, endeavoring to get a clip out of a Lee rifle for me, and, although wounded seriously four times, still persisting. He is a young man of exemplary habits, only seventeen or eighteen years of age, and showed remarkable coolness and bravery. Edwards and Woodbury for coolness in trying to swim the boat out, and the former with Peterson for attending the wounded afterward.

"In conclusion, I trust that my action in attempting to save Ensign Standley and the quartermaster from imprisonment, if not from death, will be approved. My sole thought was to do this, and, although the expedition turned out so disastrously, I have suffered for it. My only regret is that my boat's crew had to suffer with me.

"J. C. GILLMORE,

"Lieutenant United States Navy."

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Gen. Otis's latest casualty list is as follows:

Killed.—Luzon, Forty-fifth Infantry, March 20, Camilig, James T. Hill, Company M; Samar, Forty-third Infantry, March 8, Mataguino, Elbridge H. Webster, Company H; March 11, Lanang, Ferdinand W. Meyer, Company I; Panay, Eighteenth Infantry, March 22, Max Hohne, Corporal, Company L.

Wounded.—Luzon, Twenty-second Infantry, March 24, Penaranda, First Lieut. Orrin R. Wolfe, lung, severe; Thirty-seventh Infantry, James E. Murphy, Company C, elbow, severe; Thirty-seventh Infantry, March 20, Camilig, Floyd Hummer, Sergeant, Company G, wounded in foot, serious; Forty-fifth Infantry, March 16, Polangui, Odis Smith, Corporal, Company A, wounded in thigh, slight; Forty-seventh Infantry, March 14, Guinobaton, Thomas J. Gould, Company I; March 20, Camilig, George H. Momeny, Corporal; Forty-third Infantry, March 13, Hilengos, James F. Burns, Company C, wounded in chest, serious; Panay, Eighteenth Infantry, March 22, John G. Carl, Sergeant, Company L, mortally.

TWO FILIPINOS HANGED.

Publicly Executed for Murdering a Countryman.

MANILA, March 30.—Two Filipinos, Morales and Gonzales, who were found guilty of murdering a countryman, were hanged, at noon to-day in the plaza in front of the church at San Carlos, Province of Pangasinan, an officer of the Seventeenth Infantry presiding at the execution, which was witnessed by the principal citizens of the place. There was no demonstration.

THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Chairman Taft Announces the Names of Three of Its Officers.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Chairman Taft of the Philippine Commission announced the names of the officers of the commission with the exception of that of Secretary, whose selection has not yet been definitely determined. Arthur F. Ferguson of Washington, who is about forty-four years of age, is to be the Spanish Secretary.

At present Mr. Ferguson is chief translator of the Bureau of the American Republics, which brings him in close contact with the Latin races of South America. During the sessions of the Peace Commission at Paris he was the interpreter for the commission, and during Secretary Blaine's incumbency of the State Department he accompanied the Pan-American Congress on its trip through the United States.

Frank A. Branagan, a native of Ohio, is to be the disbursing officer and accountant of the commission. He acted in a similar capacity for the Paris Peace Commission, and is now the Chief of the Bureau of Accounts in the State Department.

Rutherford Corbin, a son of Adjt. Gen. Corbin of the army has been chosen as Assistant Secretary of the commission. Mr. Corbin is about twenty-five years of age, and has had considerable experience in this line of work, having filled positions of importance with the Paris Peace Commission and the Philippine Commission.

To Form a Filipino Battalion.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Lieut. Batson, famous as the leader of the little band of native scouts which rendered such effective service in the campaign in Luzon, has been honored by Secretary Root by being selected as the organizer of a battalion of native Macabebes, which is to serve as the nucleus of the force of native Filipinos, to be raised hereafter. Lieut. Batson is at present in Washington on leave of absence from Manila. He will return to Manila with the rank of Major and proceed at once to raise the new battalion.

TO HALVE HAVANA'S EXPENSES.

Gen. Wood Hopes to Reduce the Total to $100,000 Per Month by May.

HAVANA, March 30.—Governor General Wood says he hopes by May to have reduced Havana's municipal budget to $100,000 per month.

When he came here last December he found the figures exceeding $200,000.

EXODUS FROM HAVANA.

Steamers All Crowded Because of Early Quarantine.

HAVANA, March 30.—Every steamer leaving here to-morrow will be crowded. Every stateroom and every available cot has been engaged on all the three vessels bound for American ports. The local papers bewail the early quarantine, laying stress upon the fact that there has been no case of yellow fever reported during the last five weeks, and that April is invariably one of the most healthful months of the year in Havana.

On the other hand, many old residents say that, owing to the lack of rain during the rainy season last year the yellow fever did not start in until late, while this year there will probably be a heavy rainfall and an exceptionally bad yellow fever season.

The electrozone plant, of which so much was expected, has been virtually condemned by the highest medical authorities, who say that it is of no more value than ordinary salt water, which is itself a mild disinfectant. All precautions that were taken last year will be taken again this season by the authorities, and it is hoped that these efforts will prevent the fulfillment of some very dismal predictions.

POSSIBLE CLUE TO T. F. MOORE.

Missing Mobile Druggist Thought to be in This City.

Dr. Kenneth F. Junor of 458 Twenty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday received information that may lead to the finding of Thomas F. Moore, his brother-in-law, a druggist, who has been missing from his home in Mobile, Ala.

The proprietress of an East Twenty-sixth Street boarding house has informed Dr. Junor that a man of Moore's description staid at her house for two weeks in February under the name of T. R. Ferguson. After he had gone the woman and others who had seen the man recognized pictures of Moore printed in newspapers as those of Ferguson. The man was ill from throat trouble during his stay at the East Twenty-sixth Street house, and spoke of having an operation performed at a homeopathic hospital. The woman thinks he might be found at some homeopathic institution.

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You can't match these two dominoes. You're convinced of that, aren't you? So you won't waste your time in trying, will you? Here is something you can't match, as a daily health-giver—

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Dr. J. C. CABLE, New York, says: "ABBEY'S SALT is the finest liver and intestinal invigorator in the market. I prescribe it right along. You certainly have a gold mine in it."

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A housekeeper gives her house a thorough cleansing once a year. Don't treat your system in the same way. *If you need a Spring cleansing, take Abbey's Salt—take it daily and you will always have health.*

25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.
All Druggists.

AN EARLY CLOSING LAW

Consul Bell Tells of New South Wales's Experiment.

The Law Was Created to Please the Working Classes, but Is Said to Injure Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—George W. Bell, United States Consul at Sydney, N. S. W., has sent a report to the State Department regarding the new early closing law in that colony. The measure went into force on the first day of this year. It establishes the time of day for closing "shops," the word "shop" including, not only within the meaning of the law but in the common speech of the country, any place where articles are sold at retail, from a department store to a peddler's cart.

Section 1 of Part I. of the act relates to metropolitan areas. It provides that the closing hours of all shops (except those mentioned in a separate schedule) shall be as follows:

Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, 6 o'clock P. M.

Wednesday, 1 or 6 o'clock, as chosen by the shopkeeper.

Friday, 6 o'clock where the closing time on the Wednesday before was 1 o'clock; 10 o'clock when it was 6 o'clock on Wednesday.

For Saturday the same regulation is made as for Friday.

In country districts the closing times for the same class of shops are fixed as follows: On one weekday 1 o'clock, on another 10 o'clock, and on the four remaining days 6 o'clock. The days for the early and late closing hours are to be proclaimed by the Governor, until altered in pursuance of the act. After a year from the adoption of the law the shopkeepers may decide by vote the day on which the half holiday shall be. A summary of the exceptions to the foregoing provisions is as follows:

Shopkeepers, under Part I., Schedule 1, hairdressers, shall close at 7:30 on weekdays ordinarily; but on Friday or Saturday evening—as they may elect—they may remain open until 10 o'clock. If they fail to make a choice, it is expected they will close late on Saturdays. Shops mentioned in Part II., Schedule 1, (chemists, druggists, dispensaries, and flower shops,) shall close at 9 o'clock five days in the week, and 11 o'clock on Saturday evening. Shops mentioned in Part III., (fruit and vegetable shops, tobacconists, confectioners, news agencies, public houses, undertakers,) at 11 o'clock, and shops mentioned in Part IV., (restaurants, fish, oyster, and cooked provision shops,) shall close at 12 midnight. The half holiday does not apply to any shops under Schedule 1, though it does apply to the employes of all shops.

As to the employes it is provided that no "assistant" in a shop not under Schedule 1 shall be employed over half an hour later than the hour fixed for closing; but during some twelve days in any half year an assistant may be employed for a period not exceeding three hours after the closing hour, provided one hour is allowed for refreshments. Every shopkeeper shall keep a record "exposed to all the shop assistants," certified by such assistants, and to be given to the Inspector when demanded; while no assistant shall be employed in any shop mentioned in Schedule 1 more than sixty hours in one week, exclusive of hours for refreshments. It is provided that employes in all shops shall have one half holiday in every week, except when some legal holiday intervenes to give them a rest.

The law provides specially that every butcher and baker and milk vender shall give each employe engaged in delivering such articles half a day holiday each week.

In a supplemental part the act provides that the Governor may alter the boundaries of shopping districts. The Minister of Labor may appoint members of the police or other persons as Inspectors, who shall have authority to enter any shop at any reasonable hour and inspect, inquire, or use such power as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act, and any person obstructing the Inspector in the exercise of these powers shall be guilty of an offense against the act.

In the regulation of the act the Governor shall have considerable power, such as providing lists of shopkeepers entitled to vote, (for the days on which the half holiday shall be held,) deciding when a corporation, &c., shall be deemed a shopkeeper, prescribing the duties of Inspectors, and the like.

Consul Bell observes that "there are many anomalies in this law which tend to create confusion." The word "closed," he says, means, of course, closed to would-be purchasers. As an instance of the confusion likely to result, he mentions the rule as to bakers, who must close at 6 o'clock, while the "ham and beef shop," common throughout the colony, may remain open under the separate schedule. "A h

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

THE GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

The remarkable presentment made yesterday by the March Grand Jury gives much weight to the general opinion prevailing as to the conduct of the District Attorney and of the police authorities.

The Grand Jury states that it has diligently used all the powers conferred on it and all the means at its command to secure adequate evidence as to the responsibility of the officials of the City Government for the violations of law that unquestionably exist. It reports "that in such endeavor it failed to receive from the District Attorney any practical help or effective co-operation. He has indeed from time to time stated that he was ready and willing to help and co-operate, but as a matter of fact he rendered neither help nor co-operation. There has been at times spasmodic activity on his part bearing more particularly on the less important class of cases and upon the conduct of smaller officials, but every effort made by the Grand Jury to fix the responsibility upon the officials in high command or upon those in administrative control of the Police Department has been persistently discouraged and headed off."

The Grand Jury found an indictment against one of the Police Captains on the advice of the District Attorney, as it felt bound to do. It called the attention of the District Attorney to the obvious fact that if this officer was criminally negligent his superiors were guilty in even a higher degree, but this suggestion did not interest the District Attorney, and he replied that no complaints had been made, nor did he know of any violation of law, and had no evidence to present on this question of the responsibility of a higher official. The following conclusion of the Grand Jury will be accepted by all impartial citizens as equally just and severe:

> From the evidence presented to the Grand Jury and from all the facts and circumstances which have appeared, it is our judgment that with a capable and earnest District Attorney, who would not spasmodically, but insistently and persistently, take adequate measures for the collection of evidence of violations of law, and who would prosecute such violators with expedition and with due diligence, and who would insist that the officials whose duty it is to enforce the law should do their full duty, the Police Department would find it both difficult and dangerous to permit or to tolerate certain conditions in our city which are almost flagrant in their defiance of law and order.

After reciting the condition of the police records and the evidence before it as to the number and character of illegal resorts, the Grand Jury says:

> We do charge and present that in their relations to these places the officials of the police from the Roundsmen up to the Commissioners, are guilty of criminal ignorance and of criminal negligence.
>
> It is our judgment that the existing law and the rules of the Police Department are adequate for the suppression of all places in which the law is being broken. It is our further judgment that with the police force inert, indifferent, and neglectful, even if not collusive, it is difficult and, as a rule, impossible, to keep such places permanently suppressed.

It is plain that the Grand Jury has done its full duty with care, energy, and fidelity, and it is entitled to the gratitude and respect of the people of the city. It is true that nothing can be done on this presentment to bring to direct and specific legal accounting the men in authority to whom its discrediting statements relate. But the presentment is made not only to the court; it is made also to the people, and it must have its effect when the people get their opportunity to act. Against the action of the people informed and aroused the devices of the guilty officials will be of no avail.

THEY WILL CHANGE THEIR MINDS.

It is one of the advantages of living in a free country that a citizen may attach himself to any party and vote for any candidate without being called to account by any other authority than his own conscience or exposing himself to any other penalty than that of being told that he shows bad judgment and lacks common sense.

Subject only to these pains and inconveniences, Gold Democrats of 1896 who believe that "the country would be better off under BRYAN and an anti-expansion policy than under MCKINLEY with a continuation of his policy" may freely turn Populist and vote for BRYAN. Nobody has the right to forbid or restrain them. The matter is altogether within their own discretion.

We predict that they will not vote for BRYAN. The Gold Democrats are sensible men, and it is hard for a sensible man to be a fool. He may, in the seclusion of his chamber on some wild night when all is dark without and within, gather about him a company of spooks, and, listening to their gibbering, may resolve that he will be a fool. He may fix the date and the measure of his folly and send word to the newspapers. But long before the fatal day arrives the voices of the demons cease to sound in his ears, reason resumes her seat, and common sense its sway. The good man would no more make a fool of himself than he would cut off his right hand.

Long before the campaign is over W. J. BRYAN will make himself impossible to all save a negligible few of the most fanatical of the anti-imperialists. All these gallant gentlemen who now talk of their stern purpose of rebuking MCKINLEY by voting for BRYAN will confess that after all it is better that AGUINALDO should lie in the bed he has made than that a man without capacity and without principles should be pitched into the White House by votes cast in the heat of passion. They will either provide themselves with a candidate of their own or they will go to the polls and vote for Major MCKINLEY, and be glad of the chance.

BRYAN has got the Populists to please and satisfy. In the performance of that necessary task he will be forced to do and say things that will make his present anti-imperialist supporters see more and bigger demons than ever danced before their eyes in their dreams about President MCKINLEY'S policy.

The Republican Party will suffer far more from the refusal of Congress to give Puerto Rico free trade than it will from opposition to the President's policy in the Philippines, and it is the woes of the Filipinos, not the wrongs of the Puerto Ricans, that inflame the anti-imperialists.

A CHINESE PUZZLE.

His Excellency the Chinese Minister WU TING-FANG concludes an article in the current number of The Independent on "China and the United States," as follows: "Americans want to develop their trade with China, want to be good friends with China. That is very natural; we are glad to hear it, but is the present state of things satisfactory? How can you expect Chinese merchants to give you much business in the face of these facts?"

The facts to which the Minister refers are recited in the article. They relate to the exclusion treaty and to its latest interpretation. By this treaty, negotiated in 1880, Chinese laborers are shut out. The Minister says that they "do not come here to steal American money; they come to work for it. They give an equivalent and do it honestly. They are excluded not because they are bad, but because they are too good." He asks why Chinese should be excluded when others are allowed to come and compete with American workmen, and he thinks that it is because the Chinese Government has not exercised its privilege of opposing the discrimination. "The Italians and Hungarians who come here are not better than Chinese laborers," he says, "and it is hard to see why they should be admitted and the Chinese excluded."

We are not surprised that the Chinese Minister finds it a little hard to answer these questions, but they are not so utterly without answer as he regards them. To begin, it must be remembered that the exclusion of Chinese laborers was assented to by the Chinese Government, which did not, as is to be inferred from that fact, care to encourage the emigration of its subjects. That of itself places the Chinese on a footing different from that of any other class seeking domicile in our country. Again, though in point of industry and order and obedience to the laws, the Chinese are on the whole superior to the Italians and Hungarians of the lowest grade, yet there is one decided difference in their situation in this country. They do not come to be American citizens, do not wish to be, and, owing to the wide racial, social, and religious distinctions between them and our people, they could not ever be incorporated with us. This is not true in the same way or in the same degree of any European people. Economically we suffer as much as the Chinese laborers from their exclusion. In a sense, the motive of that exclusion is undoubtedly prejudice, but it is a deep and strong prejudice, which it will take a good while to overcome. It is very much the same feeling that controls the Chinese Government in its own policy toward admitting foreigners to trade in the interior of the Celestial Empire. In neither case is the feeling broad or benevolent or very intelligent, but for the present it is insuperable.

There is another point, however, made by the Chinese Minister as to which his position is well taken. That is the interpretation of the treaty of 1880, by which not only all laborers are excluded, but all not embraced in the five classes exempted from exclusion by the treaty. These five classes are "officials, merchants, teachers, students, and travelers." This interpretation dates only from 1898. Previous to that time all Chinese were admitted except laborers. Since that time none are admitted except the classes named. WU TING-FANG asks: "What is the consequence? The Chinese banker, the Chinese doctor, the Chinese lawyer, the Chinese missionary or private gentleman are not admitted because they do not come within the five classes named in the treaty." We suppose that the persons named by the Minister can come in as travelers, but they cannot reside here permanently. That is certainly an indignity, though it cannot be a very serious inconvenience. Chinese doctors might do a considerable business with their fellow-countrymen in the cities, and Chinese missionaries might exert a wholesome influence by converting Christians to the practical observance of the golden rule of CONFUCIUS. The other classes named are not likely to wish to settle in this country in any great numbers, but that does not lessen the affront offered in their exclusion, and the Chinese Minister is quite justified in protesting against it. If it is a matter only of the interpretation of the treaty, a change for the better ought not to be impracticable.

FREAKS AND PUERTO RICO.

It is a great pity that a good cause should be injured by bad advocacy. Probably nobody who heard the speeches at the Puerto Rican meeting on Thursday evening, or who has read the reports of them since, can have failed to apply to the occasion that sufficiently obvious reflection.

Of course we do not refer to the speech of Mr. MCADOO, which was a sober and serious exposition, worthy of the occasion. But it was a lamentable error of judgment on the part of the committee in charge to invite or permit two of the freaks of the United States Senate to address a meeting called for so serious and important a purpose. Everybody should know by this time that the only standing of Messrs. MASON and ALLEN, in the Senate or elsewhere, is that of curiosities. Unfortunately, they are not idle curiosities, but capable of a large amount of positive mischief. It is quite futile to expect either of them to confine himself to the point. Accordingly we find that both of them took pains to repel from the support of a measure of justice to Puerto Rico whoever was not prepared to see his support of that measure interpreted as a support of the views of the speakers on all other questions of current politics.

Mr. MASON gave the measure of his taste and sense of fitness by his graceful and witty allusion to the Nicaragua treaty as the "Hay-Cloven-foot treaty." But Mr. MASON'S buffoonery was less damaging to the cause he pretended to advocate than Senator ALLEN'S attempt to make opposition to the proposed injustice to Puerto Rico appear as opposition to all the measures of the Administration. Nothing could be more injurious to the cause of Puerto Rico than a general belief that it was the cause of the anti-expansionists, and that it involved the inclusion of the Filipinos as citizens of the United States. The fatuity of Mr. ALLEN'S performance was so plain to the audience that they tried to get him to stick to the point, and succeeded only in making him lose his temper. He told them that out "in the sun-kissed commonwealth of Nebraska, where intelligence rules," it was his habit to proceed out of order. This is very likely true, but it does not lessen the mischief he was trying to do by putting Filipinos in the same boat with the Puertoriquenos. And Mr. ALLEN will have difficulty in persuading the public that intelligence can possibly rule in a sun-kissed commonwealth which sends him to the United States Senate. It is not only a pity, it is also a shame, that persons who have taken in charge so good a cause as that of Puerto Rico should injure it by inviting to advocate it orators who are sure to render any cause they advocate either odious or ridiculous.

THE DELAGOA RAILROAD AWARD.

The disappointment expressed in England over the smallness of the award for the confiscation by Portugal of the Delagoa Bay Railroad will be equally experienced by the small number of Americans who are concerned. Nationally, we have no interest at all in the matter, and Great Britain has a direct and important interest. The bay and the railroad have been the only avenue of communication open to the outside world for her enemies in the Transvaal. Not only during the war, but long before the war, the railroad had been a "feeder" of munitions of war, imported by the South African Republic and paid for by the very Outlanders of Johannesburg whose complaints they were intended to render unavailing. If the bay and the railroad had been her property, the one would long ago have been seized and the other effectually neutralized. It was precisely because the bay was nominally neutral that it was really hostile, and that the railroad was, in spite of her, a most efficient communication for the Transvaal.

This has nothing directly to do with the award, but it accounts for the much wider interest in the subject felt in Great Britain than here, although the chief claim is that of an American citizen. As to the award, the claim of Portugal has been that the measure of damages should be the actual amount the claimants were out of pocket, without regard to the value of their property, to them or to Portugal, at the time of its seizure. In a private case this would be considered most unjust. But it seems to have been accepted by the arbitrators as proper in an international case. The technical commission appointed by the arbitrators to advise them of the amount of damage done reported last year that the value of the construction at the time of the seizure was about a million and a quarter of dollars, that the value of the concession at the time of its withdrawal was over five millions, and that, when the examination of the experts was made, this commercial value had risen to nine millions. No wonder that, after such testimony, an award of three millions of principal should be bitterly resented in England as inadequate.

It is impossible not to see some "politics" in such an award. Probably The London Times may be right in suggesting that the arbitrators fixed the sum at what Portugal could afford to pay without borrowing. But another London journal seems to be equally right in saying that the result of the decision will be the discouragement of international arbitration.

AN ABSURD REPORT.

The report that the German-American newspaper editors of this country are to get together to devise ways of opposing the re-election of WILLIAM MCKINLEY seems to us so nonsensical and absurd that we at once place it outside the pale of belief. A report that the German Germans, in their own imperial Germany, had agreed to oppose MCKINLEY would be credible enough. To them he is a foreigner, and of the race called Anglo-Saxon, which they dislike. They sympathized with the Spaniards, who were vanquished in a war carried on under President MCKINLEY'S direction, and his commercial policy does not suit them. It is natural that the German German editors should all think alike about Mr. MCKINLEY.

But how is it possible that the German-American editors can all think alike about him? Editors of American birth and lineage think all sorts of ways about him. Most of the Democrats look upon his principles with horror and alarm. Most of the Republicans insist that he is a high-minded statesman and superb specimen of American manhood. This division is perfectly natural and intelligible, for the words Democrat and Republican imply certain beliefs or bodies of principle having an immediate and vital relation to the political issues which the mention of Mr. MCKINLEY'S name suggests. But the words German-American have no such import, and do not or should not serve to indicate any particular attitude toward WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Accordingly, it would be not a whit more preposterous for the red-headed editors of the country to hold a conference for union of action against the President, or for editors born of Baptist parents, or for editors whose names begin with B, or for editors of any other class or group to assemble under a fortuitous designation totally irrelevant to questions of belief and principle.

If the German-American editors, unlike the American editors, should "flock together" on all questions relating to the President, the conclusion would be irresistible that they are in some other respects fundamentally unlike the other newspaper editors in the United States. It would be evidence that they stood apart and viewed American questions through spectacles made, say, in Germany.

THE TIMES TO-DAY.

THE TIMES presents to its readers this morning a regular daily edition of sixteen pages and its SATURDAY SUPPLEMENT REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of thirty-two pages.

The very large amount of advertising in these many columns will be found unusually interesting in itself, and it has not in any degree encroached on the reading matter, which, on the contrary, is more than ordinarily varied and worthy of attention.

We hardly think that our readers in the City of New York have any reason to complain of their cent's worth this morning.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As a natural, almost inevitable, consequence of the journalistic experiment recently tried at Topeka, the irreverent editor of an Illinois paper, The Bloomington Star, makes, with what sincerity we do not know, the announcement that for a single day he will turn his office over to its "devil," with permission to run it as he thinks Satan would. In the course of an editorial article detailing this pretty plan, we read: "The Star for Saturday, March 31, will be a devil of a paper. Suitable contributions for such a paper, briefly written, will be considered. No church notices, nor reading, nor advertisements of a religious nature will be received. We propose to let the devil have full sway." This should give the few admirers that Mr. SHELDON won as a newspaper man cause for thought. The rest of us will content ourselves with wondering whether the execution of the plan announced will make any appreciable change in a paper the editor of which could contemplate such an innovation. And, by the way, is it really a novelty? If we thought long enough perhaps we could recall the names of papers that have run more than one day on Satanic models.

—According to several of the Paris papers, the injuries recently sustained by the Duke of ORLEANS near Seville were inflicted, not by a wild boar, as the Duke and his friends had reported, but by an unknown Englishman, whose fist or foot was energized by a fortunate combination of opportunity and impulse to teach the royal scoundrel a lesson as to the impropriety of congratulating the inventors of obscene insults to aged Queens. This substitute for the original story ought to be true, and there are many reasons for believing it. In the first place, the Duke deserved to be soundly thrashed, since his conduct in the matter of the caricatures was not only intrinsically despicable, but it was made the more outrageous by the fact that the blackguard artist's victim is a woman from whom the Duke, both directly and indirectly, has received many undeserved favors. Then it is certain that there are hundreds, yes, thousands, of Englishmen traveling about the Continent, eager and able to give the lesson in manners which the Duke is said to have received, and if, as well might happen in the hunting field, one of these Britons found his chance, of course he utilized it. The only thing that makes us hesitate to accept the tale at its face value is a doubt whether the Duke of ORLEANS or any of his chosen companions are capable of inventing on the spur of a particularly painful moment a yarn so neatly sarcastic as that about the wild boar—if it was only a metaphor. Had the Duke been a man of another type, and an Englishman had assaulted him in the way that seems so brutal to the Latin mind, whatever the excuse for the assault, the ascription of his wounds and bruises to a wild boar would have been a veiling of humiliating fact with characteristic Gallic wit. But this particular nobleman is known only for his stupidity, and it is almost impossible that he could have given so neat a turn to his adventure. Hence, much as we would like to accept the new explanation of the Duke's hurts, we fear it is simply a don't-nail-his-ears-to-the-pump suggestion.

—Chicago is apt to receive criticism from New Yorkers with impatience, but the state of affairs in the great city by the lake seems to have become of late so near to unendurable that those of its residents who can afford to move away are doing it, while the rest of them, instead of showing the once inevitable resentment when a visitor from the East calls attention to Chicago's shortcomings, listen to him with respect and put his remarks in the local papers, not as evidence of Eastern jealousy, but as an incitement to reform. For instance, The Chicago Tribune has no words of denunciation for a New Yorker who, after a tour through the city, declared that the best street he had seen was in worse condition than the worst street he had ever seen in New York. It is hard to escape the suspicion that there is some exaggeration in a statement so sweeping, and yet the Tribune accepts it without protest and makes it the basis of a long and earnest appeal to the Board of Health to do its duty and enforce the laws. When one remembers the boundless faith that Chicagoans and their newspapers had, not only in the future of their city but in its present superiority to the rest of the world, this humility under the lecturing of outsiders is very striking. The dispatch which we published yesterday about the exodus of rich men from Chicago shows one result of the conditions thus confessed, and it is a most serious one. If the energetic and successful business men of Chicago have come to look upon it merely as a temporary and distasteful camp, to be deserted as soon as possible, then the alternative is between an instant and radical change in the municipal system and something rather worse than out-and-out destruction. Chicago's sons did not even think of abandoning her after the great fire. If they are doing it now it is because a more terrible infliction than fire has fallen upon the city.

—A Massachusetts woman, who disapproved of Senator HOAR'S effort to secure an appropriation of public money for the ex-Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, wrote to the Senator on the subject, and, with a frankness that may or may not be a New England trait, told him that his course was explicable only on the theory that old age was having an unfavorable effect on his intelligence. Whatever may have been the Senator's opinion of his correspondent's manners, he wrote her a good-natured reply, beginning in this decidedly amusing way: "You seem to be a very worthy and excellent woman, and, so far as your judgment goes that I have lost my faculties from old age, I dare say you are absolutely right. But you know it is said a tortoise lives nine days after its head is off, and I suppose this may account for my condition as you estimate it." Then the Senator went on at length, declaring that the ex-Queen was a most deserving person and an active member of the Presbyterian Church. The letter ended as it began, however, with remarks on the unkind supposition that prompted it. "The bill I introduced," it said, "was approved unanimously by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, many of whom are young men, so that your trouble as to old age may perhaps be removed, and was approved nearly unanimously by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. There was, however, a good deal of discussion in the Senate, and as to continue the debate would have postponed the passage of the diplomatic appropriation so long, it was thought best to lay the amendment on the table and to consider hereafter the question of renewing it. I trust this soft answer of mine may be of the kind to turn away wrath. But I am not sure." All this shows what a particularly amiable statesman Senator HOAR is, and adds to the pain we all feel when, as occasionally happens, it becomes necessary to disagree with him.

—Ex-President HARRISON'S attempt to combine volubility with reticence is as unsuccessful as the natural difficulty of such a task would lead one to expect. About once a week somebody receives from him and immediately publishes a vehemently anti-imperialistic letter, and then when the reporters go to the General and ask him for a further exposition of his views, he waves them away with all of a little man's dignity of manner and declares that he has nothing to say in regard to the Administration and its policies. Now, there is no reason why the ex-President should not be silent if he chooses, and none why he should not talk freely, but that he should do both is just a bit trying. The fact is that, thanks to his ill-luck, to his curiously persistent ill-luck, in the selection of confidants, his lack of admiration for the actual President is thoroughly well known, and yet he continues to pose as tenderly considerate of his successor's feelings and interests. The situation thus created is not a pretty one, and so shrewd a politician as Gen. HARRISON should not need telling that it will not increase his popularity or advance his ambitions if he has any.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S WAGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a general misconception of the causes which determine the rate of wages paid to seamen—a misconception which the sophistries of ship subsidy advocates have done much to further. It is currently believed that the wages of American merchant sailors are higher than those paid to the sailors of other nations, or, to put it in another form, that the highest wages are paid to the sailors on American vessels. These and similar assertions have been greatly overworked in the cause of ship bounties. The fact is that only in a limited sense is there any truth in them.

All ships engaging men in any port pay the "wages of the port"—that is, the rate of wages prevailing in that port for sailors as fixed by the supply of men and the demand for them. In some ports—New York and San Francisco, for instance—the keepers of sailors' boarding houses and others have combined to keep wages up, not because of any love for poor Jack, but because their profits will be more. In other ports sailors' unions have had something to do with the rate of wages, though this last-named cause seldom directly affects the wages of "deep-water" sailors, pertaining chiefly to sailors on coasting vessels.

In Hongkong the port wages are usually quite low, averaging $10 a month for able-bodied seamen. American vessels engaging men there would pay this $10, and so would all foreign vessels desiring men. In New York the wage rate for "deep-water" or foreign ports, as distinguished from coasting wages, "is, I believe, $18 monthly—the rate all vessels must pay which engage sailors here. In some British Columbia ports the rate has been $40, and even more. These figures are for sailing vessels only. Wages on steam coasting or deep-water craft are higher than for sail vessels. The trips are shorter in point of time, and there are other considerations which tend to make the wages on steam vessels higher than those on "wind jammers." There is also a difference in wages between deep-water and coasting vessels for much the same reasons, coasting wages being the higher.

The point to be made plain is that when American merchant sailors receive more pay than the seamen of other nations and American vessels pay higher wages than the vessels of other nations, the comparison being made of course with the vessels in different ports, the higher wages are paid because they have to be paid, or else the men are not engaged.

The effect of a ship subsidy might be to build more ships and earn a share of the public money for the builder, but if our vessels could not carry as cheaply and cheaper than our foreign competitors, the new vessels would rot before they would be put in service. If, on the other hand, we could successfully compete for a share of the carrying trade, the new vessels would be built by private capital unaided from the public treasury. In the latter event, there would be little hope of raising the wages of seamen, and certainly none in the former case.

The proposition to pay so much per man from the proposed subsidy to each American sailor would only result in reducing his total pay just that amount.

Those who so deeply sympathize with the sailor should lend their efforts to securing for him such laws as will, at least, put him on an equality with his brother workingmen on shore. Free ships and sensible navigation laws will do the rest. The question of wages will take care of itself.

New York, March 29, 1900. H. W. P.

THE TEACHERS AT THE CITY HALL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With your permission, I wish to make a respectful protest against the tone of the article in Wednesday morning's TIMES recording the happenings at the hearing before the Mayor on the Teachers' Salary bill. The impression left by your account was that the teachers disgraced themselves by an exhibition of unexampled rowdyism. I wish to state most emphatically that this is not true. I was there from start to finish, and know what I am talking about.

The situation was briefly this: Crowded into the little rooms and narrow corridors of the City Hall were hundreds of earnest men and women, intensely interested in the passage of a bill which they believe to be, if not an ideal measure, at least the best that can be obtained under existing circumstances. Those who got into the inner office listened intently to the arguments, freely expressing their approval and disapproval, as they had a right to do. The Controller presented the only reasonable objection to the bill, and even your reporter admits that he was listened to with respectful attention.

The other arguments that were presented were either absurd in principle or false in fact, and would arouse the resentment of any one but a wooden Indian. I don't wish to argue the merits of the bill. That would be to depart from the purpose of this letter. But I will make two statements, if you will allow me, that I believe stand as axioms:

First—Teachers are and always have been a miserably underpaid class of workers, considering the quality of the men and women engaged and the value of the work they do.

Second—There is more of politics in the schools than is good for them.

As for the hundreds who never did get near enough to hear an argument, I say that they were as cheerful and patient a crowd as I ever stood in for two weary anxious hours. They all wanted to know what was going on, and eagerly seized on every grain of information that filtered out from the inner sanctum. But there was no crowding, no disorder, nothing unpleasant about it at all.

We are all sorry that such a color was given to the reports, because it has hurt us more than you know. THE TIMES we considered as our friend, and it was quite a disappointment to read such an article in your columns.

FREDERICK J. REILLY.
67 West Sixxtxxy-ninth Street, New York, March 29, 1900.

That Teachers' Hearing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me a small space in your valuable paper to express the sentiments of some teachers regarding the extraordinary behavior of some other teachers at the meeting held at the reading of the Davis bill on Tuesday.

While we are all anxious that the best and wisest measures should be passed, we regret exceedingly that our coworkers in education have so little courtesy or self-control as was evinced there.

We beg the public in general, and his Lordship the Mayor in particular, to consider these women as not representing the large body of teachers, whose profession and education should guarantee a fuller sense of the dignity of their calling. Though equally anxious as they to secure our rights, we believe it can be done without the sacrifice of self-respect and common sense.

A BROOKLYN TEACHER.

Street Sweepers' Wages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Controller Coler says that the street sweepers get as much salary as many teachers. Well, they ought to. They work a full business year at very disagreeable employment, and in all sorts of weather. The teacher works less than two-thirds of the business year and has steady employment year in and year out. These latter facts are carefully avoided by those who are prone to weep manufactured tears over the so-called "hardships" of the average teacher. M. J. B.

Brooklyn, March 29, 1900.

EX-GOV. CAMPBELL AND BRYAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interview with ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio in THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-day is a notable contribution to current political discussion. Gov. Campbell supported Bryan in 1896 and is willing to support him again if he is nominated, but he plainly says the "sentiment is almost unanimous that the conditions are such as to preclude the success of Mr. Bryan in the Presidential contest."

Mr. Campbell's statement should have weight with those Democrats who place regularity above all things else in politics. The party's enemies are not those who would save it by seeking a candidate and platform upon which all Democrats can unite, but those who seek to wreck it by foisting upon it a candidate who cannot carry a State essential to success on election day—New York—and who insist upon a platform known to be objectionable to thousands of Democrats.

Gov. Campbell's assertion that "unless there is some crystillisation of the opposition to Mr. Bryan it is not possible to beat him in the convention, and unless opposition is organized the nomination will go to Mr. Bryan by default," should cause the New York Democrats to bestir themselves.

FRANK G. ROBINSON.
New York, March 29, 1900.

MUSICAL CRITICISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me heartily to agree with the writer of the letter in THE TIMES of yesterday, who protests against the treatment which Miss Strong has received at the hands of your musical critic? Whatever be Miss Strong's place in the general estimation, there can be no two opinions as to the criticisms of her work which have appeared in THE TIMES.

Take, for instance, this perfectly gratuitous and uncalled for sneer in speaking of the substitution of Miss Strong for Mme. Eames as Sieglinde: "It was evident that not much money was returned on account of the change in the cast. This cannot be regarded as any evidence of lack of disappointment at the failure of Mme. Eames to appear, but rather as a proof, if one were needed, that when people go to hear a real music drama they are not easily discouraged."

Or again, Mr. Editor, if you will pardon me, what shall be said of a critic presumably cultivated, who descends to this: "Another unfamiliar member of the cast was Miss Gertrude Strong, who was a buxom Freia suffering from fatty degeneration of the voice." This is not criticism, Sir; it is [illegible] of which your correspondent "W. P." complains is surely less objectionable than this, which appeared in the issue of March 2: "Miss Susan Strong was the Gutruna, and there was last night a decided edge to her voice, which made room for a passing fancy that the Giblich maiden was one of Stevenson's 'acidulous vestals.' But the young lady's conduct soon removed that fancy." Rather a coarse and vulgar item, Mr. Editor, to appear in a newspaper which boasts that it contains only news that is "fit to print."

I am aware, Sir, that such a letter as this rarely appears in the newspaper to which it is addressed, but will you not, in fairness to the great mass of the public which relies upon THE TIMES for its news and views, remind the offender in question that "criticism is the art of judging and defining the qualities or merits of a thing" and does not comprise either vulgarity or gross personal abuse? ERNEST A. BIGELOW.

New York, March 29, 1900.

Typographical Reforms Urged.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your paragraph the other day on italics, why not yourselves introduce the spaced word in place of italics? It really makes little difference how the accenting is done, and that seems to be the simplest way.

While you are about it, can't you make another little stroke for human progress? It won't do to make too many at once, for fear of arousing prejudice. Suppose you leave off the last three letters from the word we take the trouble to spell t-h-o-u-g-h? It would save you a good deal in composition and stereotyping in the course of a year, and would set a most worthy example. If our absurd spelling is ever reformed, it will be by such gradual innovations on the part of leaders of public opinion. The mistake in all the papers, and most all the people, that have tried to help spelling reform has been in attempting too much at once.

New York, March 27, 1900. N. T. C.

A Substitute for Italics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion to substitute for italics (where these are inconvenient to set up) the spacing of the individual letters of the emphatic words deserves to be considered: As a reader of THE TIMES I would ask, why not adopt this style tentatively, and begin to-day by showing an example of it.

This method is quite natural to those who read German, and it is really more logically graphic than the system of italics. It has, too, the recommendation of being a well-tried plan and not a novel scheme, and in so far it is better able to work itself into general adoption than any italic mark. Besides, punctuation seems after all a typographical blemish, justified only by its necessity, so that the fewer the marks the neater the page looks. N. H. E.

New York, March 26, 1900.

The Times's Paris Edition.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is to be published on the grounds of the Paris Exposition. All the world will thus get a good idea of a first-class American newspaper.

From The Syracuse Telegram.

It is announced that THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published every day in the Paris Exposition. It will appear there in its usual New York form, with eight to thirty-two pages every day, and will be printed on a Goss press. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the methods of publishing an American newspaper. The enterprise of American newspapers knows no bounds.

From The Bollettino Della Sera of New York.

One of the most admirable features of the Universal Exposition in Paris, we should say, will be that illustrated by THE NEW YORK TIMES. It will be what the English would say "the great attraction" of journalism, of typography, of press mechanism, and a little also of everything that pertains to the new and the foreign when they are inspired and produced by genius or by the spirit of energy and progress.

During the entire time of the Exposition THE NEW YORK TIMES will be presented, printed, and published on the very grounds of the Exposition itself by reason of an exclusive concession. It will be similar in size and form to that of the New York issue printed, moreover, by presses newly perfected; it will have a complete composing room, with a complete linotype plant, and all other appliances.

It will be distributed free every day throughout the grounds of the Exposition by thousands of copies, and may also be purchased at the news stands in Paris, and in the principal cities of Europe. It will be the only paper published within the territory of the Exposition; visitors will thus be able to gain true and real knowledge concerning how a journal is made in America and by AMERICANS, who, in this respect, are a thousand times in advance of the people of every other country in the world.

What proprietor of the papers of Europe could conceive and successfully carry out such an undertaking?

How supremely and beautifully American is this project of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NUGGETS.

Had Them All.

"What grip symptoms did you have?"
"Had 'em all and seven new ones."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Possession.

He—Will you be mine?
She—Hardly that, Henry. Why can't we arrange it so that each of us will be ours?—Detroit Free Press.

The Fish Story.

Bill—Did you notice his eyes sparkle when he was teling that fish story?
Jill—Yes, but you know he said himself that he couldn't believe his own eyes.—Yonkers Statesman.

His Unsoundness.

"No, he couldn't get his life insured."
"And yet he always looked sound and robust."
"Yes, but he never had enough money to pay the premium."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Wise Boston Girl.

"What reason do you think that Boston girl offered for rejecting me?"
"I can't imagine."
"Land of goodness! She said she was afraid to marry me for fear she would outgrow me."—Chicago Record.

A PASSENGER CAME FROM PHANTOM LAND.

A. J. Waterhouse in San Francisco Examiner.

A passenger came from Phantom Land.
Ho and oho! but a sight was he!
With a voice that was merely a loud demand
For something to eat, or to drink maybe.
A passenger came from Phantom Land;
A queerer and quainter you never have seen,
With a mite of a foot and a bit of a hand,
And I vow he was only an eating machine.

But it's ho and oho! for the passengers, all!
Pudgy and funny and dimpled and small,
Who know just enough for their mammas to call—
Here's to them, wherever they be!

A passenger came from Phantom Land,
His baggage forgotten and left behind.
He hadn't a stocking in which to stand,
And he couldn't have stood if he had, you mind;
He hadn't a coat to his blessed name;
He hadn't a garment; he hadn't a thing,
But worse than all that—and I count it a shame—
His hair and his teeth he'd forgotten to bring.

But it's ho and oho! for the passengers queer!
The little, wee despots, we welcome them here;
The greater the tyrant, the more he is dear—
Here's to them, wherever they be!

A passenger came from Phantom Land.
The customs officials all passed him by;
He hadn't a thing they could touch on hand—
There's never a tax on an animate cry.
But one there was greeted him, greeted him here
With a kiss and a prayer that the Father heard,
For these little passengers still are dear,
Though pudgy and useless and quaint and absurd.

So it's ho and oho! for the passengers we;
They are dear unto you and they're dear unto me.
Each care that they bear is a blessing, you see—
God bless them, wherever they be!

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Mozart's "Magic Flute" at the Metropolitan.

First Performance of the Work Under Mr. Grau's Management—Splendor of the Scenic Attire.

Mozart's opera, "Il Flauto Magico," best known to all good Germans as "Die Zauberflöte," was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the first time under the management of Mr. Grau. The work has not been given often in this city in recent years, owing chiefly to the need of a soprano with a very high voice for the rôle of Astrifiammente, the Queen of the Night, and of elaborate scenic preparation. It was last given here for a charity on March 24, 1897, under the direction of Walter Damrosch. The cast of that performance was one of small importance. Miss Minna Schilling essayed the Queen, the Pamina was Mme. Gadski, the Tamino Ernest Kraus, and the Sarastro Emil Fischer. The last previous performance had been that by the American Opera Company on Jan. 27, 1886, when the Queen was Pauline L'Allemande; the Pamina, Emma Juch; the Tamino, William Candidus, and the Sarastro, Myron Whitney. The last Italian performance before last night's was at the Academy of Music under Col. Mapleson, on March 9, 1879, when Mlle. Marimon was the Queen; Mme. Lablache, the Pamina; Signor Campanini, the Tamino; Signor Del Puente, the Papageno, and Conrad Behrens, the Sarastro. Mme. Gerster was also heard as the Queen at the Academy.

Last night's performance had been prepared with much care, especially in the scenic department, and it had merits which may presently be discussed briefly. No doubt those who had not previously heard this remarkable triumph of good music over a poor book were as much concerned about the opera itself as about its performance. They must indeed have been at a loss to account for the succession of gorgeous scenes and incomprehensible incidents which passed before them. It must be confessed that those careless persons who find it easiest to listen to the music of an opera without consideration of the significance of the story are most likely to get complete satisfaction out of a presentation of "The Magic Flute." Beautiful as Mozart's music is—and it is instinct with genius throughout—it cannot satisfy those who have acquired their operatic education in these days of music dramas.

The story of the opera is believed to be full of symbolism relative to Freemasonry, and there seems to be good ground for this belief. But to the ordinary theatregoer it reveals itself as a fairy spectacle with music. A reading of the libretto must make confusion worse confounded in the average mind, for the book is simply incomprehensible. The original story from which it was taken had meaning, but this is pretty thoroughly lost in the stage version of it made by Schikaneder, the librettist. Schikaneder was the manager of the theatre in which the work was produced; and, being in hard circumstances, prevailed on the easy-going Mozart, an old friend, to help him out by writing the music for his magic opera. He had written part of his libretto on a story by Wieland when he learned that an opera on the same subject had been finished and was about to be produced at an opposition theatre.

Freemasonry had recently been subjected to political opposition in Austria, and Schikaneder, himself a Mason, saw in his opera a chance for a sort of symbolical stage glorification of some of the ideas of the order. So he changed his original plan and introduced a contest between the powers of good and evil, the former represented by Sarastro and the latter by the Queen of the Night. Tamino and Pamina were subjected to the ordeals of silence, fire, and water, and, passing through them safely, were at last united. As Pamina is the daughter of the Queen, this union ends her power. The tests of Tamino are supposed to point to the ceremonies of instruction in the principles of Freemasonry. As Otto Jahn, the great biographer of Mozart, says: "It would be idle to criticise this libretto. The veriest tyro in theatrical matters can see that such symbolism is significant only to the initiated, is unfit for stage treatment. The opera, viewed as a play, becomes a series of thinly connected episodes, which depend for their effectiveness on the stage mountings and the magic effects.

It has, therefore, always been the custom to make as much as possible of the opportunities for scenic display in this opera, and in this matter Mr. Grau and his assistants have eclipsed themselves. The manager and his scene painter and others went last Summer to Munich, where there was an elaborate production of "Die Zauberflöte," and, after seeing how it was done there, brought home with them the models of the scenery. This scenery was largely reproduced in last night's presentation. Most of the scenes were entirely new, and all of them were splendidly effective. As a production, in its spectacular aspects, last night's was far ahead of any other remembered by the present writer. The scene by the river, in which Monastatos tries to steal the kiss from Pamina, the hall of the caged lions, and the panoramic presentation of the tests of fire and water were triumphs of the arts of the scene painter and the stage carpenter. The scene in front of the temple was fine, and the property man had made a striking display of his skill in the preparation of the animals. It might be said that the lions alone were worth the price of admission, but such a statement would, perhaps, do injustice to the tiger, an animal not to be snubbed in this community.

Such scenery defies description in the brief account of the morning after the performance. It ought to attract many persons to the Metropolitan. For such a liberal production Mr. Grau deserves the warmest praise and generous appreciation on the part of the public, and no doubt he will receive both. But after all an opera is an opera, and it is hard to believe that even the beautiful scenic effects will atone to all operagoers for the dreadful thing which old Schikaneder conceived a century ago. Mozart's music is of a different complexion, and the wonder will never end as to how he was able to write such marvelously beautiful melodies and to expend such a wealth of musical erudition in the investiture of such dramatic nonsense.

Last night's performance will long be remembered for the splendor of its scenic attire and the eager manner in which the public seized at the bait of an array of names. Of course, hardly any one in the opera has anything to do except Tamino, Pamina, Papageno, and Sarastro. The others appear and quickly disappear. But at the end of the first act, when twelve of the singers of the company and the conductor, Signor Mancinelli, "lined up," as the football players say, behind the footlights, the great audience well-nigh went wild with enthusiasm.

The merits of the performance are easily and quickly noted. Mme. Eames was a lovely picture and she sang her music well. Mme. Sembrich was unfortunately not in good voice, and was unable to do herself justice as the Queen. Mr. Dippel was a respectable Tamino. Mr. Campanari, as good Papageno, and Mr. Plançon a grave and sonorous Sarastro. The "three ladies" sang their music charmingly, but the "three genii" were only passable. The spectacular features of the entertainment worked fairly well and the audience thoroughly enjoyed the monkeys and reptiles. Signor Mancinelli conducted with authority.

Actriflammente.....Mme. Sembrich
Tre Damigelle.....Mlle. Ternina, Mme. Mantelli
Papagena.....Miss Carrie Bridewell, Mlle. Zelie de Lussan
Tre Geni.....Miss Suzanne Adams, Eleanore Broadfoot, Mlle. Rosa Olitzka
Pamina.....Mme. Emma Eames
Tamino.....Mr. Dippel
Papagano.....Mr. Campanari
Monostatos.....Mr. Fini-Corsi
Saarddote.....Mr. Muhlmann
Oratore degl' Initziati.....Mr. Dufriche
Altro Saecrdote.....Mr. Vanni
Due Omini Armati.....M. Meux, M. Maestri
Sarastro.....M. Plançon

RIVALRY OVER "QUO VADIS."

Two Productions to be Presented in This City Next Month.

An interesting contest between rival managers is promised over the production of two versions of "Quo Vadis," one of which will be presented at the New York Theatre April 9 and the other at the Herald Square Theatre April 16. The announcement that Messrs. Sosman, Landis & Hunt intended to produce Jeannette L. Gilder's dramatization of Sienkiewicz's novel prompted the representatives of Stanislaus Stange to open negotiations for the presentation of the latter's work.

Mr. Stange's play was originally intended for production at the New York Theatre next season. It has been seen in many of the large cities of the West and at present is playing in Philadelphia under the management of Frederick Whitney.

Mr. Whitney will present the piece at the New York Theatre, the production being in the hands of the Sire Brothers. It was announced last night that "Broadway to Tokio," now at the New York Theatre, would be withdrawn at the end of next week, and that the company would tour for six weeks preparatory to sailing for Paris, where the extravaganza is to be presented. The tour will include Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg.

Forepaugh's Circus Arrives.

The circus and menagerie of Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brothers arrived at Jersey City yesterday from Columbus, Ohio. The company, horses, animals, and equipments filled seventy-four cars, which were made up into three trains. The circus will camp at Van Horne and Lafayette Streets until Sunday, when it will be transported to New York for the opening Tuesday.

CHICAGO THEATRE BURNS.

Fire Destroys the Columbia—Estimated Loss Is $190,000.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The Columbia Theatre, one of the oldest and most popular playhouses in the city, was destroyed by fire this afternoon, entailing an estimated loss of $190,000. The fire was discovered in the laundry of the Iroquois Club, which occupied apartments on the sixth floor of the building. It is supposed that some hot coals dropped from the stove to the floor. The flames spread with great rapidity, and within ten minutes after the discovery of the fire the theatre was beyond saving.

A company owned by Klaw & Erlanger of New York, and headed by Rogers Brothers, presenting "Rogers Brothers in Wall Street," was playing an engagement at the theatre. The fire interrupted the progress of a rehearsal, and twenty men and women in costume were driven to the street in haste. They were not notified of the fire until the department arrived and began sending streams of water into the upper floors. When an excited stage hand rushed into the theatre and shouted that the theatre was on fire, there was a wild rush on the part of the players for the street, and a frightened crowd of performers shivered in a neighboring saloon while friends went in search of suitable clothing for them.

The losses are distributed as follows: Columbia Theatre Amusement Company of Chicago, owner of the building, $125,000; Klaw and Erlanger, proprietors of the Rogers Brothers' company, $35,000; Iroquois Club, $10,000; D. M. Bernstein, jeweler, $5,000; Howland Block, $3,000; Hannah & Hogg, saloon, $3,000; Chicago National Bank, $3,000; Bellevue Medical Institute, $3,000; miscellaneous losses, $5,000.

Al Hayman, who is associated with Will J. Davis as lessees of the Columbia Theatre, said last evening when seen at the Knickerbocker Theatre that his first information regarding the destruction of the theatre was received late in the afternoon, and several times since he had been in direct communication over the telephone with his partner. Mr. Hayman further said:

"We have been in possession of the theatre for the last ten years. Our lease expires Sept. 1, and we did not intend to renew it because the new theatre, the Illinois, which we are building, will be completed before the opening of next season.

"The Rogers Brothers in Wall Street" will be presented for the remainder of its engagement at the Powers Theatre, and the succeeding attraction, Irving and Terry, which was to open at the Columbia April 23, will also play at the latter house. Miss Annie Russell, who was scheduled at the Powers with her play, "Miss Hobbs," relinquishing a week, devoting this time to St. Louis.

"We are now at work rearranging the tours of Denman Thompson, "The Belle of New York," "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp," and "Hearts Are Trumps," all of which were scheduled to appear at our theatre the remaining part of the season. We will be able to take good care of all these attractions."

James A. Herne Incapacitated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 30.—James A. Herne has been obliged to retire temporarily from the cast of "Sag Harbor," now playing at the Grand Opera House, owing to a severe attack of rheumatic gout. His physician has advised him to undergo a surgical operation, and with this in view he has started for New York.

American Sings in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 30.—At the Théâtre des Westerns this evening Thea Dorre, the American singer, sang Santuzza in "Cavalleria Rusticana."

GERMANY'S INVESTMENTS.

Show Total of 7,500,000,000 Marks in Foreign Countries.

BERLIN, March 30.—The German Ministry of Marine has just issued a statement showing Germany's oversea investments in agriculture, manufactures, and trade, not including stocks and bonds. The total is 7,500,000,000 marks, distributed as follows:

In the United States, 2,000,000,000 marks; in South America, 2,000,000,000 marks; in Mexico, 400,000,000 marks; in Central America and the West Indies, 500,000,000 marks, and in the Transvaal, 1,000,000,000 marks, the balance being scattered.

FRENCH DEFEAT ARABS.

Routed Army Leaves 600 Dead and 100 Wounded on the Field.

PARIS, March 30.—An official account has been issued of the victory of the French troops over the Arab army at Inrahr, which assembled with the object of attacking the French expedition which recently occupied the oasis of Insalah, southwest of Algeria.

The French learned of the scheme and decided to storm the enemy's position, which was successfully carried March 19 by a column led by Lieut. Col. Eu. The town was first bombarded and then stormed, the Arab warriors making their last stand in the mosques. They left 600 men killed and 100 wounded on the field. In addition 450 prisoners were taken. The French losses were nine native soldiers killed, thirty-eight wounded, and two officers wounded.

Severe Snowstorm in Austria.

VIENNA, March 30.—The severest snowstorm known here in many years began yesterday. To-day the streets have been impassable, and the tramways suspended traffic. Provisions ran short, and not until late this afternoon were the street cleaners, thousands of whom were called out, able to clear the principal thoroughfares sufficiently to allow even a slight resumption of traffic. In many parts of Austria railway service ceased entirely. Many trains are long overdue, and quite a number have had to be dug out.

Peru's Cabinet Crisis Passed.

LIMA, Peru, March 30.—The Cabinet crisis, which was provoked yesterday by the resignation of Dr. Elidoro Romero, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, has passed. Dr. Ezequiel Vega has been appointed to succeed Romero, and Dr. Carlo Basadre y Ferero, Minister of Public Works, will act as Minister of War and Marine pro tempore.

Barons Expelled from Prussia.

BERLIN, March 30.—The Provincial President of Westphalia has expelled from Prussia, Barons Diedrich and Wolfgang Boeselager, naturalized Englishmen, and representatives of the oldest and richest Westphalian nobility, whose father renounced his Prussian citizenship during the Kulturkampf, because they had made themselves troublesome.

Duke of Newcastle Coming Here.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 30.—Among the passengers booked to sail for New York from here to-morrow on board the American Line steamer St. Louis is the Duke of Newcastle.

Emigration from Germany.

BERLIN, March 30.—German emigration last year was 23,740, an increase of 3,500. Of the total number, 12,000 went to the United States.

Viola Horlocker Is Guilty.

HASTINGS, Mich., March 30.—The jury in the case of Viola Horlocker, accused of killing a [illegible] with poisoned candy, brought in a verdict of guilty [illegible] being one of murder in the first degree.

AMERICANS IN ABYSSINIA.

Party Led by J. J. Harrison and W. F. Whitehouse Entertained in Menelek's Capital.

LONDON, March 21.—The following account has been received here of the expedition under James J. Harrison and W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse of Newport, R. I., who, according to latest telegraphic advices, have arrived at Menelek's capital and have started into the far interior of Abyssinia.

The last news comes from Zuquata, on the Hawash River, a point about seventy miles southwest of AdisAbeba, and reports all well. It is not expected that any further intelligence will be had until the party, after having reached and left Lake Rudolf, about 500 miles further southwest, comes out at a point on the Sobat River or the Nile, near Fort Nassa, an old fort south of Fashoda and about 500 miles from Khartoum; from this point it would proceed by water to the latter place. The distance from Lake Rudolf to the Nile is about 500 miles, through a country largely unexplored, and the route is extremely difficult on account of natural obstacles and the probable lack of both water and supplies, as the country has been so frequently ravaged by native raiding tribes.

The party, which consists of J. J. Harrison, W. F. Whitehouse, Powell Cotton, and A. Butter, left Zeila, on the Red Sea, early in November, with a caravan consisting of a large number of natives, a portion of them well armed, and about eighty camels. They were accompanied by a competent surveyor, who has had eighteen years' experience in Africa, and a taxidermist, while the head man, a Somalo, is the one who recently traveled with Capt. Wellby to Lake Rudolf. On leaving the coast the party proceeded by an entirely new route to Adis Abeba, the capital of the Emperor Menelek, about 300 miles distant, arriving on Jan. 7. The rate of progress was necessarily very slow. About ten miles a day was a good average, the march being largely made before daylight, when it was bitterly cold, to avoid the intense heat which prevailed later.

This new route has been carefully surveyed, and is likely to be of large advantage. Four days after leaving the coast the party fell in with abundant game, and some very rare specimens were fortunately secured, while deer, antelope, and hippopotami were found in abundance. About four days before reaching Menelek's capital a herd of about 100 elephants was encountered. Twenty large bulls fell to the rifles of the party, after an exciting and somewhat dangerous sport, as the elephants had been recently hunted by the natives and were exceedingly wary. Hundreds of natives flocked to the spot to enjoy a feast, and many insisted upon shaking hands with the white hunters, in appreciation of a generous meal. The valuable ivory was carried forward and presented to the Negus, who, however, courteously begged Mr. Butter and Mr. Whitehouse to retain each a pair of tusks of their first elephant spoils.

The caravan was left about fifteen miles from the capital, to which the party proceeded, and was most courteously received by Capt. Harrington, the British Resident, and Mr. Ilg, secretary. Later on the Emperor of King Menelek is a two-story building with extensive courtyards, in the centre of a large plain, through which are scattered an immense number of crude huts, containing probably 20,000 people.

The King is described as a man of about fifty-eight years of age, of dark complexion, marked with smallpox, with a slight gray beard, and brilliant dark eyes. He has a keen and thoughtful face, and through an interpreter conversed intelligently with his guests. He inquired particularly from what part of America Mr. Whitehouse had come, and, remarking on the very great distance, expressed the hope that they would have a successful trip and carry away a good account of his dominions, promising them guides and safe conduct. He offered guides to any of them who might desire to shoot ibex in the unexplored region north of his capital.

The offer of this rare sport so impressed Capt. Powell-Cotton that he accepted it, and to the regret of his companions left later on his solitary hunting trip. The King invited the party to dine with him on Christmas Day, old style, Jan. 8, when he entertained them with cooked meats, raw meats, however, being served to the several thousand natives assembled at the feast.

The Negus, who at the audience was seated cross-legged on a divan with pink satin cushions, was dressed like an Eastern potentate. His head was covered by white muslin, drawn tight on the skull and with many folds on the forehead and at the side of the head. The only fine rose-cut diamond stud in the left ear, a plain gypsy ring on the little finger of the right hand, white trousers, a coat of green and yellow striped silk, a black satin coat with gold braid and lined with pink. The party was hospitably entertained by Capt. Harrington in his comfortable compound, and by a dinner at the French Agent's, where a crude building was transformed on the inside by rich silks and tapestries, while the table was spread with appropriate silver, china, and glass.

Two days later coursing after jackal was offered by the King, who was present at the sport, which was novel, but not so exciting as was expected.

The party later returned to the caravan, marched south about fifty miles, and after a halt for a day proceeded to Zuquata, the caravan, which then consisted of sixty-two camels and sixty natives, with the original party, except Capt. Cotton, intended then to proceed by the chain of lakes toward the Walamo country, whose chief has been advised of their coming. Along this route there will be serious work for the camels, as the country is very hilly; but Lake Stephanie should be reached without difficulty. The entire route is being surveyed, including important hills as landmarks. On the top of one of these were discovered the ruins of a city, which had been well and closely built with narrow streets, about three-quarters of a mile in length, probably constructed by Arabs many hundreds of years ago. It is posible that a runner may bring in later news to Adis Abeba, otherwise no further intelligence may be expected before the middle of May.

ARCHIBALD FORBES DEAD.

War Correspondent Expires in London After a Long Illness.

LONDON, March 30.—Archibald Forbes, the well-known war correspondent, died in this city during the night. He had been in bad health for some years, and during the last six months had been unable to write or do anything, owing to complications arising from rheumatism and paralysis. He spent most of his time at his home in London. His wife was a Miss Meigs, daughter of the late Quartermaster General of the United States, Gen. Meigs.

Archibald Forbes was born in 1838. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. L. W. Forbes, and was educated at Aberdeen University. He served in the Royal Dragoons from 1859 to 1864, was war correspondent of The London Daily News during the Franco-Prussian war, 1870-71; during the Paris Commune, 1871; during the Turkhoot famine, 1874; three campaigns in Spain, the Prince of Wales's tour of India, 1875-6; the Servian war, 1876; the Russo-Turkish war, 1877; Cyprus, 1878; Afghanistan campaign, 1878-9, and the Zulu campaign, 1879.

During 1880-82 Mr. Forbes lectured in Great Britain, Australia, and America. He was the author of a number of works, including "My Experiences in the Franco-German War," "Glimpses Through the Cannon Smoke," "Chinese Gordon," "Souvenirs of Some Continents," "William I. of Germany," "Havelock," "Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde," "The Afghan Wars," "Barracks, Bivouacs, and Battles," "Memoirs and Studies of War and Peace," "The Black Watch," "Czar and Sultan," and "Life of Napoleon III."

TROUBLE IN ITALIAN CHAMBER.

Leftists Force the President to Adjourn the Sitting.

ROME, March 30.—There was another uproar in the Chamber to-day. After the threats of the Socialists, it was thought that Signor Colombo would not preside, but at the appointed hour he entered the House and calmly took his chair. A howl of rage at once went up from the Extreme Left. Signor Colombo sat impassible in the Presidential seat, with his hand resting on his hip and looking fixedly at the Leftists, some of whom began to throw paper pellets at him. Several of these fell short and struck the occupants of the Ministerial benches.

The ushers induced the paper throwers to stop, but it was impossible to calm the uproar. The Rightists then rose and cried, "Viva Colombo!" The majority, composed of the Rightists and Centrists, rose in a body and joined in the cheers, to which the Leftists responded with shouts of "Go out!" "Go out!" After ten minutes of deafening din, Signor Colombo put on his hat and adjourned the session. The Leftists, in the lobbies, declared they will never allow Signor Colombo to preside at another sitting.

PARIS DUEL CALLED OFF

Comte de Lubersac Sent a Challenge to a Rothschild.

Comte Boni de Castellane Was One of the Challenger's Seconds Who Backed Out.

PARIS, March 31.—Under the caption "A Parisian Incident," the Figaro publishes to-day some corespondence between Comte de Lubersac, eldest son of the Marquis de Lubersac, and Paron Robert de Rothschild, eldest son of Baron Gustav, together with an account of unsuccessful negotiations for a duel.

A quarrel of long standing exists between these young men. Last Monday Lubersac wrote Rothschild a violent and insulting letter, reminding him that years ago he had told him certain unpleasant truths, but that, both being minors then, a duel was impossible. Lubersac asks if Rothschild has not now attained his majority, and says:

"I shall be obliged to you for information, as I have searched in vain for your baptismal certificate in all the parishes in Paris."

The Comte ends his communication as follows: "You know the disgust you and yours inspire in me; but, notwithstanding that, I shall honor you to the extent of holding myself at your disposal."

On receiving the letter the Baron sent his seconds, M. de Saint-Alery and M. de Neuflize, to the writer, who appointed Comte de Dion and Comte Boni de Castellane as his representatives.

The seconds met, and a duel was arranged, but finally the friends of Comte de Lubersac backed out on the plea that Baron de Rothschild was only twenty years of age, although he had received his father's permission to fight, and is a student at the Ecole des Mines.

This regrettable affair is causing a painful impression in society circles.

DIFFICULTIES IN CHINA.

House of Commons Discusses the Disturbances Near Tien-Tsin.

LONDON, March 30.—The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, William St. John Brodrick, replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question on the subject, confirmed the reports that disturbances had occurred in the neighborhood of Tien-Tsin, saying they were apparently caused by the secret societies. He added that the foreign representatives had called on China to remedy the matters, the Governor of the province in which the disturbances had occurred had been recalled, and a new Governor had been appointed. The Under Secretary also said that two British warships had gone to Taku to protect British life and property.

Joseph Walton, Liberal, called attention to the Chinese situation. He complained that Great Britain had failed to uphold British commercial and political interests, and demanded a more vigorous and definite policy if it was proposed to meet Russia's energetic progress. During the course of his remarks, he congratulated American statesmanship upon the signal triumph of American diplomacy, saying Great Britain's commercial community owed a debt of gratitude to American statesmanship, which had, by the arrangement arrived at, secured equal opportunity for British trade with their own throughout China, and said he thought the time favorable for the co-operation of the powers.

Mr. Brodrick denied that the Government had been backward in pushing concessions in China. He said it should be borne in mind that Great Britain could not force concessions. As to the suggestion of co-operation on the part of the powers in securing wide administrative reforms in China, Mr. Brodrick pointed out that this would mean an assumption of the Government of China. He declared that thus far British trade had not suffered in a single instance, and, as an illustration of this, he announced that the murderers of Missionary Brooks had been brought to justice.

Sir Edward Grey, Liberal, said that Great Britain ought to be gratified by the favorable response given to the circular note of the United States Government. The United States had adhered strictly to the principle of non-interference in foreign affairs generally, and this circular was a departure from their old practice. He thought the Americans should be congratulated upon the fact that, having decided to take the initiative in a question of foreign policy, the Americans had taken a step of this kind.

WAR ALARMS IN RUSSIA.

Troops Arrive at Sebastopol — Ships Ready for Instant Service.

LONDON, March 31.—The Sebastopol correspondent of The Daily Graphic says:

"War alarms fill the naval headquarters here. The whole Euxine Squadron is fully equipped for instant service. Troops with full war kits are daily arriving from the interior. The garrison will soon be a powerful army corps.

"There is much excitement among the staffs of both services, and all the talk is of bringing Turkey to her senses by forcible measures."

RUSSIA'S DEMANDS IN KOREA.

Request for Coaling Station Will Arouse Japanese Opposition.

LONDON, March 31.—The Times publishes the following from Seoul, capital of Korea:

"M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister, recently demanded from Korea the cession of a coaling station to a Russian steamship company at Atkinson Point, commanding Masampo Harbor, and, to prevent a counter claim of the neighboring area by Japan, he demanded that Korea should not alienate in any form any portion of Kojedo Island to any other power.

"Yesterday, at an imperial audience, for reasons not given but surmised, M. Pavloff modified his original demand, asking, instead of Atkinson Point, another site within the treaty limits of Masampo.

"This demand is unobjectionable. At the same time, however, he insisted on the non-alienation of Kojedo. His action indicates that Russia claims the reversion of this island, which is of high strategical value, as commanding the Korean Straits, and it is bound to provoke Japanese opposition."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-morrow will be the beginning of the most solemn period of the church year, the fortnight made up of Passion and Holy weeks. The influence of this period upon the social world is so great that all formal entertaining and entertainment during its continuance is not favored even by those who are not members of the Roman Catholic or Episcopal Church, which rigidly observe the season. This Saturday will therefore be the last until that of Easter week in which even theatre going will be indulged in by those who follow or are influenced by the feasts and fasts of the church year.

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Miss Harriette Cady will give her second and last of two piano recitals at the residence of Mrs. John J. Mason, (Miss Angell,) 582 Fifth Avenue, this morning at 11:15. She will play some modern Russian and Scandinavian selections from Moskowski, Sinding, and others, and will also render the charming minuet written by Mrs. Albert Hendricks. The last matinée of the regular opera season, at which "Die Gotterdammerung will be sung, will draw a large house, and in the evening the last popular Saturday evening, the "Cavalleria" and "Il Trovatore" will be sung. Mrs. H. A. Watrous will give a dinner of fourteen covers in the Metropolitan Club annex this evening, and Mrs. William Bloodgood of 14 West Fifty-fourth Street will give a theatre party of sixteen, with supper afterward at her residence. The meetings of the Saturday Evening Bowling Club and of the Saturday Afternoon Badminton Club will complete the somewhat scanty social programme of the day.

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Yesterday had little of incident. The Friday Evening Badminton Club met at the Berkeley Armory; Mrs. Erving Winslow gave a reading in the afternoon at the Astoria, and Miss Frances Carter also recited in the afternoon at the Waldorf George Eliot's drama of the "Spanish Gypsy." Mrs. George Crocker of 1 East Sixty-fourth Street gave the last of a series of opera dinners in the evening.

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There is no Cunard liner sailing to-day, and, in fact, the only liners will be the Aller for Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa; the Spaarndam for Rotterdam, the Tartar Prince for the Azores and Italy, and the Graf Waldersee for Hamburg. Booked on the Aller among others are Mrs. Arthur Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Carew, Mrs. Samuel Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin G. Follansbee, Mr. and Mrs. A. Augustus Healy, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Vaughan, Mrs. Lewis F. Whitin, and Col. R. D. Williams. Dr. N. W. Conkling, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brown, Mrs. George W. Gilmore, C. S. Wortley, Mrs. F. C. Loring, Ernest Loring, and H. Wells, Jr., are among those booked to sail on the Tartar Prince for the Azores, Naples, and Genoa.

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The Germanic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, which port she left on March 21, brought among other passengers, Gerald A. Coates, H. J. Coates, Capt. C. J. Colville, the Rev. D. H. Hudnut, Bishop Kephart, Albert Kessler, Henry Arthur Scott, James H. Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Waterlow, and Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wheelock.

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Wherever clubmen met yesterday their principal topics of conversation were the deaths of Henry T. Mali and Frederic Bronson. It was a coincidence that both men, who had been friends for years, should have died on the same day. Word was received yesterday at the Knickerbocker Club that Mr. Bronson's body will be brought at once to New York, that Mrs. and Miss Bronson will accompany the remains, and that the funeral will probably take place from Grace Church about April 14. The funeral of Mr. Mali will be held at Trinity Chapel at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The flags of the many clubs of which Mr. Mali and Mr. Bronson were members were again half-masted yesterday.

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Mrs. Erving Winslow of Boston read Stephen Phillips's poetic drama, "Paola and Francesca," in the banquet room of the Astoria yesterday at noon. Mrs. Winslow's reading was one of the best of the Lenten season. Her voice is flexible, well trained, modulated, musical, has a considerable range, and she manages it with excellent judgment. Mrs. Winslow read yesterday under the auspices of Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Miss Furniss, Mrs. R. H. Derby, and others, and her New York début was a successful one.

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The afternoon Tea Club met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. James Hude Beeckman, where there was a large attendance of members and guests. This club consists of only six members—Mrs. James Hude Beeckman, Mrs. Victor Newcomb, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. John J. Mason, Miss Ruth Lawrence, and Miss Louise Ward McAllister.

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Miss Frances Carter gave her original rendering of George Eliot's drama, "The Spanish Gypsy," in the small ballroom of the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. The performance was under the management of Mrs. Robert Osborn. Miss Carter recited the eight different parts. She has an attractive personality, and has evidently been a close student of the drama. She was gowned in a pale yellow décolleté gown, and made a pleasing picture as she recited the lines of the poem. The audience should have been a larger one, for both the subject matter and Miss Carter's interpretation of it were well worth hearing.

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There will be an interesting entertainment at the Berkeley Armory Tuesday next, April 3, beginning at 2 o'clock. This entertainment is to provide funds for carrying forward the fresh air mission work of the Wayside Workers during the coming Summer. It will consist of a synopsis of the play, "Way Down East," in which Mrs. Phoebe Davis and Odell Williams will appear. The "Way Down East" choir will also sing several songs. Miss Elizabeth K. Benton will give a violin solo and Miss Beatrice Herford will appear in her original monologues. The patronesses of the affair are Mesdames Theodore Gilman, Frederick Harriman, Warrington Lawrence, John Philip, W. R. Innis, Thomas J. Owen, F. W. R. Eschmann, John W. Moore, Charles E. Hitchings, John Reid, Charles W. MacQuid, William Bourn, J. W. Bowden, Stephen H. Thayer, L. McIntosh Ward, Frank Seaman, John I. Howe, William M. Williams, Jules Reynal, George L. Gillespie, E. Henry Harriman, Oliver Harriman, J. Borden Harriman, George Hope Mairs, Gardiner Van Nostrand, Frederic O. Prince, C. Frederick Frothington, Paul G. Thebaud, Willard S. Brown, William Earle Dodge, William Budd, Edwin Morgan, and Charles S. Clark, and the Misses Bonnler, Maria G. Messenger, Elizabeth C. Howe, Elizabeth Chamberlain, Vanderpoel, and Neilson. The patrons are Gen. George L. Gillespie, E. Henry Harriman, C. F. Frothingham, Howard Willets, Paul G. Thebaud, P. F. Collier, W. H. Warnock, Nathaniel C. Reynal, Phillips Allan Clark, J. Borden Harriman, Willard S. Brown, and George Hope Mairs.

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An entertainment for the benefit of the Boys' Free Reading Room, 112 and 114 University Place, is to be given to-night at the Carnegie Lyceum. Miss Beatrice Herford will recite, there will be songs by Hobart Smock, and the Brooklyn Mandolin Orchestra will play. John D. Rockefeller, James B. Colgate, Mrs. W. M. N. Van Norden, Mrs. William S. Pyle, and Minturn Post Collins are interested in this reading room.

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The much-talked-of Mrs. John L. Gardner, Boston's unique social leader, has been showing her Beacon Street house and its treasures to the Bostonese during the past two or three days at an entrance fee of $2 in the mornings, and $3 in the afternoons, for the benefit of the Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children. The event has excited tremendous interest in Boston and throughout Eastern Massachusetts, and has been described at length in the Boston dailies. On the opening day Mrs. Gardner stood at the entrance of her drawing room and greeted those of the visitors whom she knew, remarking, "I have no money to give to charities now; I have given it all away, but if I can help by showing my treasures, I am only too glad to do so." Those of Mrs. Gardner's art objects that appear to have most impressed the Boston newspaper writers are the flag which Napoleon presented to his regiment of grenadiers after his return from Elba; the flag of Ferdinand of Spain, the six famous halberds of the Borghese Pope, Paul V., and a Sedan chair which belonged to Edward, Earl of Clarendon. Of her pictures, the Bostonese are most loudly discussing the Titian, "Europa and the Bull;" a portrait, also by Titian, of Anne of Austria and one of her children; Velasquez's portrait of Philip IV. of Spain, a replica of the portrait of Cardinal Inghirami by Raphael, a replica of that in the Pitti gallery at Florence, Botticelli's "Death of Lucretia," Van der Meer's "The Concert," and Zorn's portrait of Mrs. Gardner herself.

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Cannes still keeps up its gayety. Although there was not much success in the regattas and the weather has been vile along the entire Riviera, the golfing tournament has been one of the successes of the week. The cable has informed us that the second prize was won by Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, who, with her husband and step-daughters, have been at Cannes for the past month. Miss Whitham, who is the other prize, is an English girl, who has been playing several matches, with varying success, with Joseph H. Choate, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, W. Cutting, Mrs. Douglas Grant, Mme. de la Charette, Miss Polk, Miss Harriot Wright, Mrs. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, and the Count and Countess de Pourtales were among those present. Mrs. Kernochan is still at Monte Carlo, James Gordon Bennett has left the Riviera and has gone to Paris for a few weeks. Phelps Alls has been entertaining at Mentone, and to-morrow evening Mrs. Detmold, an American, will play the leading part in a little comedy which has been arranged at the Riviera Palace Hotel, Monte Carlo, for the benefit of the "Absent-minded Beggar."

Dutchess County Society Dinner.

The Dutchess County Society gave its fourth annual dinner in the Myrtle Room of the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, President of the society, was the toastmaster. The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, a native of the county, spoke on the subject of "Dutchess County Exportations." Tunis G. Bergen, President of the Holland Society, spoke on "Who Owns Civilization?" He suggested that to-day France stood at the head of the civilized world.

"The Country Boy" was discussed by Derrick Brown, and Justice James Fitzgerald spoke on "Local Societies."

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"Public Ownership and the Public Conscience," an article by R. Fulton Cutting, President of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and Chairman of the Citizens' Union, in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, Sunday. Sunday edition three cents, week days one cent.—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. John Cooper.

Dr. John Cooper, said to have been the oldest practicing physician in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at the Seney Hospital, that borough, where he had been treated for three weeks for gangrene of the foot. He was eighty-five years old, and was born in London, England. He was graduated from the Royal College of Surgeons in 1837, and for some time after that date traveled through the British possessions in South Africa as Surgeon to the British Army. He was a member of the New South Wales Medical Board for a number of years.

He settled in Brooklyn in 1858, after having lived in Huntsville, Ala., for about twelve years. His home was at 79 St. James Place, Brooklyn. He was an honorary member of the Kings County Medical Society and a member of Stella Lodge, F. and A. M.; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; Kismet Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans. He was also a thirty-third-degree Mason. He leaves a married daughter. The funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Clinton Avenue, this afternoon.

James W. Owens.

Ex-Congressman James W. Owens died yesterday at his home, Newark, Ohio. He served in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses as a representative of the Fourteenth Ohio District.

Mr. Owens was born Oct. 24, 1837, in Indiana, and was educated at Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, being graduated with the class of '62. He was a soldier in the civil war, attaining the rank of Captain.

The war over Mr. Owens attended the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich., and was admitted to the bar. In 1867 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Licking County, Ohio, and two years later was re-elected. In 1875 he was elected to the Ohio Senate. He was re-elected in 1877, and was elected President of the Senate.

Mr. Owens was elected to the Fifty-first and re-elected to the Fifty-second Congress as a Democrat from Ohio. He received 19,193 votes at his re-election against 15,773 for Samuel Slade, Republican.

Obituary Notes.

DR. WILLIAM W. RODMAN, one of the oldest practicing physicians in Connecticut, died at his home in New Haven

PRODUCTS OF PUERTO RICO

So Small in Amount They Cannot Compete with This Country.

THE LABOR PROBLEM SERIOUS

Only Permanent Relief for the People Will Be to Supply Work to Those Now Idle.

Staff Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 26.—Congressional worry over the menace of Puerto Rico to home industries may perhaps profitably take into account the agricultural output of this island, comparing it with home production of similar articles. Sugar, tobacco, and coffee must be the staples here for some time. The island produces about 60,000 tons of sugar. If sugar lands were well developed they might yield double that quantity. Since the consumption in the United States reaches 2,500,000 tons per year, the production here can never affect home sugar interests seriously, while a maximum of cultivation would immensely help local interests. Tobacco cultivation has yielded as high as 6,500,000 pounds per year, of which approximately 1,500,000 pounds are fit for sale in the United States. Cultivation on lands now accessible to market might reach 10,000,000 pounds, of which 2,500,000 might be good enough to ship to the United States.

This yield would come into competition with 16,000,000 pounds raised in Wisconsin, 7,000,000 pounds in Indiana, and nearly as much in Illinois, besides the output of the Southern States, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. It has been demonstrated that even in Colorado tobacco of fine texture may be raised. Cuba holds the palm for curing tobacco, and customs records show that Puerto Rico, as well as all the tobacco-raising States, shipped in other years great quantities of their choice tobacco to Cuba for curing, whence it has returned with the Havana hallmark.

Besides sugar and tobacco, the possible products of Puerto Rico cannot come into competition with home products except in a small way, possibly in Florida and California. Oranges in those States are greatly superior to any oranges yet produced here. Jamaica markets a larger orange than is grown in Puerto Rico, and the Mediterranean fruit is of quite as good flavor as anything grown here. In some respects it is superior.

Puerto Rico coffee has a deserved reputation for excellence. It has no market in the United States because planters can get 15 cents per pound for it by sending it to Europe. There seems no possible chance of its superseding the cheaper coffee from Brazil which floods the United States markets, and it need enter into calculation only as a means of adding to the wealth of Puerto Rico at no cost to any interest at home. The other native products cannot affect United States producers because no State raises tropical fruits in quantities at all adequate to the home demand. They comprise cocoanuts, bananas, and various fruits that are not likely to become food for the masses or, to any extent, luxuries for the few.

THE DAY LABORER'S LOT.

The item of labor may be dismissed by the reflection that 50 cents per day is the prevalent wage here for farm hands, and that hundreds of thousands cannot get work even at that rate. The maximum of land to be cultivated by such labor, possibly 3,000 square miles, is less than that of many counties in the Western States. Discontent in Puerto Rico is induced not by the daily wage, but by the lack of work. Nothing short of personal contact with the people can enable the labor organizations at home to judge intelligently of conditions here.

In city and country probably 800,000 of less than 1,000,000 population work by the day. They all live miserably. This place covers an area of less than three-quarters of a mile in one direction by less than one-half mile in the other. It contains 800 houses, which shelter at least 33,000 persons. There are 4,000 others within the city limits living in small settlements or in villa style along the approaches to town. Ever since any one can remember it has been the fashion for an owner or lessee to occupy with his family the upper part of a dwelling and to let out the lower part as tenements. People are huddled into as close quarters here as anywhere. The men get the sort of employment that a city affords, but most of them are laborers, looking out for whatever a day may bring.

They are nearly all farm hands away from the cities. A man may squat there on a piece of land, put up a shack of branches, cemented together by native clay, with a straw roof, and he and his family call that home. It has the scantiest furnishings. A wheelbarrow might almost hold all the portables that a family owns, wardrobe included. The people are usually shoeless, often without head covering, and with a few rags for the rest. They range in color from pale yellow to the densest black, and represent multiform mixtures of Indian, Spanish, Portuguese, and African.

Of the laboring people the percentage that has had the first rudiments of education is too small to consider. They are called peons here, and the name is not misapplied. The military authorities, who have studied the situation carefully, realize that it presents a problem entirely new for the United States Government to master. They find the natives more than willing to be helped and supported by the Government, yet withal tractable and disposed to help themselves if they may be shown the way.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

Free trade is favored by the authorities because they think it would stimulate agricultural development and perhaps energize the people. While trade conditions are in course of settlement, however, the policy is to provide means that will fill every hungry mouth on the island. Every measure now in force is designed to give the peons work, food, and money. Relief work continues, but no longer gratuitously by intention. Acute distress may be said to have ceased.

Although little money goes far here, yet provision in that respect is small, while the task of getting the people on their feet and training them to stand American-wise must be tedious. Generous trade laws would doubtless be helpful as soon as they could become operative by pushing every present planter to his utmost endeavors and encouraging investment by newcomers. The masses must remain peons, however, until means can be found to enable them to possess and to profit by small holdings of their own. As this happens and the glut in the labor market finds relief, farm work may well be worth more than now, and general conditions may thereby show material improvement.

In opening roads which make accessible to market sections that have heretofore had no outlet, the Government points a way to relief. If it had funds that might be used for wholesale improvement in this respect, help might come by their use. Not having such funds and fearing that any movement to get Congress to appropriate them would menace the country with a good roads bill as vast and expensive as the most scandalous River and Harbor bill ever logrolled, they feel that another way must be found to accomplish the same object. Probably local measures will be recommended. That the masses need employment at fair wages, with a chance to develop peasant farming in sections to be opened by good roads is firmly believed by the authorities to be a prime and essential condition of development. Any contribution to that end by a lenient tariff or free trade with the United States will be most welcome. F. W. E.

PROCTOR FOR FREE TRADE.

Vermont Senator Quotes the President, Secretary of War, and Gen. Miles in His Argument.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.,) spoke as an unalterable advocate of the policy of free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States.

In opening his speech Mr. Proctor expressed his approval of the civil government feature of the pending bill and his regret on account of the tariff provision that he could not vote for it. He reviewed briefly the history of the proposed Puerto Rican tariff, quoting the President in his annual message and the Secretary of War in his annual report as favoring free trade between the Island of Puerto Rico and the United States. Then he referred to the sudden change that somehow had been wrought, and said:

"Is it strange that some of us, in the absence of an official statement or apparent reason for this sudden shift, should be slow to give up a line of action which we believe to be based on principle and justice, which we believe to be the only honest and consistent course? It is charged, I do not know with what truth, if any, that this change was demanded and brought about by the sugar and tobacco interests, and also, it is stated, by organized labor.

"I, however, have failed to see that the representatives of this latter interest appeared before the committee. It is practically admitted that free trade with Puerto Rico does not harm these interests materially, but they claim that it creates a precedent that may harm them if adopted in reference to the Philippines and Cuba. It will be time to cross those rivers when we come to them, and in my opinion the crossing will not be difficult when the proper time comes for action."

Mr. Proctor then quoted a long letter written to him by ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, who dealt with some of the Constitutional phases of the pending question. Here are some extracts from Mr. Edmunds's letter:

> Any such measure, if enacted, will, I believe, be unique in our whole history. It will imitate and parallel the acts of the British Parliament which forced our fathers to just resistance and revolution, and led them to establish a Constitution which in studied and explicit terms forbade any such discrimination.
>
> Congress is the creature of the Constitution and not the reverse. A law passed by Congress is its creation, a mere expression of its will, which it may repeal or change at pleasure. If, therefore, assuming that the Constitution does not exist in Puerto Rico, Congress were to enact a statute declaring that the present Constitution shall be extended over and be in force in that island, the Constitution gets its only force there by the virtue of the statute. It is a statutory Constitution and nothing else, and a repeal of the statute would extinguish it.
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> But the Constitution, as such, I suppose all admit, is not subect to the control of Congress, either to enlarge or diminish, to expand or contract, or to be applied to or withdrawn from any people or place. It is not a movable thing, like the Ark of the Covenant of the Israelite, to be set up and moved here or there, as the tribes might wander. It is the actual event and condition and not the legislative or executive will that must in the nature of things determine the status of a man or a country under it.
>
> Puerto Rico and its people came under the sovereignty of the United States by force of the treaty with Spain, and I think all will agree that if any part of the people of the island levied war against the United States or adhered to our enemies, they would be guilty of treason. But treason is an exclusively defined constitutional crime and it cannot exist on the island unless the Constitution that defines it is in force there.

Mr. Proctor then continued: "We may do many wrong and foolish things without violating the Constitution, but it does not follow that we must do them or ought to do them, and I claim, Mr. President, that the plain people, the sensible, honest American people, who look at this question from no standpoint of interest, who are not sugar men nor tobacco men, nor men who have any commercial or class interests which it is claimed must be placated by our action, are the best judges of what is fair and right and honest, and that their judgment in the end must and will prevail. If we are not bound by the letter of the Constitution, we are bound by justice and humanity to deal with these questions in the spirit of American institutions and American civilization.

"The people, Mr. President, look upon this as a matter of principle, a question of good faith and common honesty, and their moral sense has been shocked and the National heart and conscience stirred by the fear that this measure of taxation will be accorded by Congress.

"The people believe, as the President did when he wrote in his annual message that 'our plain duty is to abolish the customs tariff between the United States and Puerto Rico.' The people know that sentence by heart, and they will repeat it millions of times within the year from its deliverance unless we perform what the President says is 'our plain duty.' The people believe that this is a question not of mere policy but of principle."

Mr Proctor had read by the Clerk the proclamation of Gen. Miles to the people of Puerto Rico, in which it was promised to bestow upon them 'the immunities and blessings or the liberal institutions of our Government,' and the recent letter of President Schurman of the late Philippine Commission, in which he holds that the obligation to give the Puerto Ricans free trade is moral, not Constitutional, and that the American people will not tolerate any faltering with solemn obligations. Continuing, Mr. Proctor said:

> "We levy this tribute upon a people who are in the direst poverty and distress, resulting in a large part from our very acts in taking possession of their island and destroying the existing markets for their products and opening no other, and to this is added by the hand of the Almighty the terrible destruction of the tornado, so that they are now in the extreme of poverty and destitution, bordering on starvation.
>
> "If this bill becomes a law it will stand greatly in the way of the development of that little island. It leaves the future in uncertainty, for if we levy a tax of 15 per cent., the next Congress may levy a tax of 50 per cent. If we adopt free trade it will be accepted by everybody as a definite policy toward Puerto Rico. Business interests will know what to depend upon, and capital and enterprise will go there and soon change the deplorable conditions now existing. Uncertainty will paralyze industry.
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> "The Constitution may or may not follow the flag, but the good faith of the American people must stand unquestioned wherever the Stars and Stripes are seen. There is no way to successfully govern or deal with people who are in our power, or are inferior to us in advantages and opportunity, except to be strictly just and to keep perfect good faith with them.
>
> "The plea of harmony in the party appeals to me strongly. But this is a question other than party or policy. It is a question of principle, and it is better that even a small minority of the party should be right than that we should all be wrong. It is of vital consequence, Mr. President, that this, our first important step in legislation for our new possessions, should be such as to commend itself to the judgment and conscience of the American people."

H. S. PRITCHETT MADE PRESIDENT.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Directors Elect Him.

BOSTON, March 30.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this afternoon, Henry S. Pritchett of Washington was elected President of the institute to succeed President Crafts, who recently resigned. The choice was unanimous.

Henry Smith Pritchett was born in Fayette, Mo., in 1857, and was graduated from Pritchett College in 1875. Afterward he received the degree of Ph. D. from Munich. He was connected as an astronomer with the United States Naval Observatory, and made several expeditions as a member of eclipse expeditions to various parts of the world. In 1897 he was made Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

STATUES IN PUBLIC PARKS.

New Rule of Department for Riddance of Poor Art Wins Approval.

The new regulations adopted by the Park Commissioners with regard to statues in the parks are regarded as a step in the right direction by the members of the Municipal Art Commission, especially the rule providing that statuary already in the parks may, if condemned by the commission, be removed.

Willis Holly, Secretary of the Park Board, said yesterday, however, that it was not the intention of the Park Commissioners to proceed at once toward removal of unsightly statues now in the parks. There are many difficulties in the way of clearing out inartistic works. Many have been presented through public subscriptions, and a place would have to be found for them somewhere. The Commissioners, Mr. Holly said, made the new rule with the idea that it might be put into execution at some future time.

Charles T. Barney, President of the Municipal Art Commission, said that the present powers of that body were confined to accepting or rejecting new statues or monuments. If the additional power of removal were given the members would cheerfully proceed to act under it. Mr. Barney named a number of statues which would be a great deal more valuable to the community under cover.

New Bridge Takes Church Site.

The Catholic Church of St. Rose of Lima, in Cannon Street, with its rectory and parochial school, will have to make way for the new East River Bridge. The church authorities have been asked by the Bridge Commissioners to place an estimate on the value of the property. The church was built by Father Michael McKenna, and was dedicated on April 23, 1871, by Archbishop McCloskey. Its cost was $150,000. It has a seating capacity of 2,000. The parochial school, which cost $70,000, fronts on Delancey Street and has 700 pupils. Father McGinley is the rector.

INSURING PROPERTY AT LOSS.

Conditions Attributed to Wasteful Methods, Bad Laws, and Arson.

The April number of The Review of Reviews will contain an article by Louis Windmüller on "Wasteful Methods of Fire Insurance," in which he says:

"Prosperity prevails with producers and penetrates through almost every branch of trade, but the business of insuring property against fire grows from bad to worse. Last year aggregate losses, including expenses, in New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, the three principal cities of the Union, were greater than the premium receipts. Throughout the country fires have increased and compensation for insurance has diminished.

"The State of Missouri recently revoked the license of all insurance companies because their agents had established rates dependent on the inspection of property they were asked to insure.

"The companies could only buy their readmission by a recision of their sensible agreement and the payment by each of them of a fine of $1,000—for their attempt to form a "trust." Fear of the power of combinations generally is groundless and a ridiculous bugbear in our imagination. The experience of industrial coalitions demonstrates that exorbitant prices for large commodities cannot be long maintained. As soon as the production becomes unduly profitable it will enlist new capital, which will cheapen the commodity. This law of trade applies to insurance as much as to any other necessity. Where its conditions become oppressive merchants, manufacturers, and grangers mutually insure each other. Over 200 of their associations last year made reports of their condition.

"Large brokers who, aside from their brokerage business, act as agents of companies located elsewhere, often force these companies to accept for the insurance of desirable customers conditions at which, as brokers, they can in open market place the risks, even where they know rates to be inadequate.

"According to compilations of The Journal of Commerce, fire losses amounted in 1899 to $136,773,200, in 1898 to $110,650,500 and in 1897 to $110,319,650. The following explanations, among others, are offered for this increasing waste: Retailers whose business has been injured by department stores and artisans whose occupation has been absorbed by trusts set fire to their establishments. Promoters of unsuccessful new enterprises adopt the same unlawful means to extricate themselves from embarrassment. Finally, it is claimed that prosperous concerns are now so crowded with orders that they cannot exercise the care which is necessary to guard their establishments against danger. There may be some foundation for every one of these assertions, but the chief losses arise from unwise laws and the improper method with which the persons who are employed to manage the business are compensated."

LEGAL NOTES.

LAND PURCHASED FOR A CEMETERY.—James Arlington Bennet, who died in 1863, conveyed certain real estate nearly fifty years ago, in consideration of $10 and the "premises" stated in the contract of sale, to the "Washington Cemetery." The title was not to pass except upon the sale of the land by the cemetery association for cemetery purposes. Mr. Bennet was to be paid $40 for each lot of 400 square feet, and in proportion for a larger or smaller lot, which should be disposed of for the burial of the dead, "and $3 for each and every grave opening until all the lands described in this deed, or such part of it as may remain after the satisfaction of an existing mortgage thereon, shall be sold for cemetery purposes only." John A. Bennet, in a suit upon this instrument executed by his ancestor, sought to recover the sum agreed to be paid for the lots sold by the cemetery association, and also for "grave openings" in such cemetery. Mr. Bennet claimed that he was entitled to receive $3 for each grave opening in the cemetery until all of the lots had been sold for cemetery purposes. The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Hatch, affirming judgment rendered for the defendant on the report of a referee, has decided that the agreement was to be construed as referring to two distinct and separate things, the lots for which $40 were to be paid, and plots set apart for single graves, the interments in which were to be at the rate of $3 for each grave, amounting to $48 for each plot of 400 square feet. The court held that the term "grave openings" did not include graves opened upon a lot after it had been sold by the cemetery association. To require such payment from the purchaser of a lot, it was decided, would not be a reasonable rule or regulation of the cemetery association.

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ESSENTIALS OF GIFT INTER VIVOS.—Maude V. Gilkinson brought a suit in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, against the Third Avenue Railroad Company and others, to assert title to certificates of stock of that company which she claimed had been given to her by the late Rev. Thomas F. Ward, a Catholic priest, in his lifetime. It appeared on the trial that Miss Gilkinson had attended a school of Father Ward's parish, and that he was an intimate friend of her father, upon whose death she became an orphan. Father Ward then declared an intention to provide for her after his decease, took her to a trust company, rented a deposit box in their joint names, and placed in it these certificates of stock, giving her one key to the box, which she put under property belonging to her, and retaining one himself. On the same day Father Ward stated to the girl's aunt that he had bought a box for her and given her the stock. For two months during which he survived this transaction he left the certificates under the girl's control in the box, where they were found after his death. His own securities were kept in another box. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given for the plaintiff below, on the opinion of ex-Judge Roger A. Pryor, as referee. The court holds that the evidence was sufficient to establish a gift inter vivos of the stock, although some of the elements of the gift were shown only by the testimony of the donee's aunt. The fact that Father Ward did not assign the certificates to Miss Gilkinson, nor impart power to her to have them transferred with the books of the company, it was held, did not render the gift inchoate, as the title to the stock passed by the mere delivery of the certificates, and as equity had jurisdiction to compel a transfer on the books of the company.

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TRESTLE LEFT UNCOVERED AND UNLIGHTED.—The Degnon-McLean Construction Company maintained an elevated trestle on its premises in Brooklyn, in which there was an opening seven feet long and four feet wide, used for dumping coal into coal bunkers. Although the company provided planks with which to cover the opening, it did not establish or enforce any rule requiring it to be covered at night. On a night nearly two years ago, when it was not covered, and the trestle was insufficiently lighted, the company's foreman placed John Boyle, who was its employe, at work seven feet from the opening, with the result that he fell through it and was killed. In a suit brought by Bridget Doyle, as administratrix, the Appellate Division of the Second Department has affirmed a judgment entered upon the verdict of a jury in favor of the plaintiff, for $7,500. The court held, in an opinion by Justice Willard Bartlett, that the evidence was sufficient to warrant the jury in finding that the defendant was guilty of negligence, and that the fact that Boyle worked for one day in plain sight of the opening did not establish, as a matter of law, contributory negligence on his part or show that he voluntarily assumed the risk of the opening being left uncovered at night. The court held that temporary forgetfulness by an employe of a known danger created by the negligence of his master did not necessarily bar a recovery by the employe against the master for an injury sustained by him in consequence of such negligence.

Temple Emanu-El's Vacant Pulpit.

The Trustees of Temple Emanu-El have not yet decided upon a successor to the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil. Prominent rabbis, however, have been welcome to preach there to enable the congregation to make up its mind whether to call any of them to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Gottheil's retirement on account of old age. Among those who have been asked to speak in the synagogue is the Rev. Dr. Leon Harrison, formerly rabbi of Temple Israel in Brooklyn, but who at present is preaching in St. Louis. He and the Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy of Philadelphia have been named as prominent candidates for the office, but James Seligman, President of Temple Emanu-El Congregation, said yesterday that it had not as yet expressed a preference for any especial preacher. Dr. Harrison has not so far been heard from definitely in regard to his speaking in Temple Emanu-El, but it is believed that he will soon be heard there.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Three Annual Methodist Conferences to be Held Next Week.

THE SELECTION OF DELEGATES

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer of the New York Conference Is Mentioned as a Candidate for the Episcopacy.

Annual Conferences of the three Methodist jurisdictions known as New York East, New York, and Newark meet next week—the first named at Danbury, the second at St. Andrew's Church, Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, and the last named at Paterson. Gov. Roosevelt has promised to attend a reception by the Social Union of New York to members of the Conference in Grace Church, One Hundred and Fourth Street, on Thursday evening.

Bishop Warren will preside over the New York Conference, which will open with a Grand Army Campfire on Tuesday night. The conference sermon will be given by the Rev. Dr. John J. Reed, and the sermon at the ordination of Elders, in St. Paul's Church, Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Ensign McChesney of Syracuse University.

The real interest centres in the selection of delegates to the General Conference, to sit throughout May in Chicago. For the first time provisional delegates are to be chosen. Annual Conferences have voted, by a more than three-fourths majority, in favor of equal lay representation. It is expected that the General Conference will early in its session give a required two-thirds vote ratifying this change in the constitution. If it does so, additional delegates are to be at hand to take their seats.

This Conference, moreover, has a candidate for the episcopacy, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer, who may go to the General Conference as a delegate. Three other clergymen who may be elected delegates are the Rev. Dr. James M. King, Chancellor Day of Syracuse University, and the Rev. Dr. S. P. Cadman.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for April 8, 1900.

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SUBJECT.—Precepts and Promises.—Matthew vii., 1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.—Matthew vii., 12.

As we sit together again to-day at the feet of the Master, on the Mount of Instruction, it is important that we bear in mind that it is not a mere man who is the Teacher. It is the very Son of God clothed in flesh—our Redeemer. He is telling His disciples of every age something of how He looks upon them, and how He would have them live among men as His redeemed children. "He knew all men, and needed not that any should testify of man; for He knew what was in man." (John, ii., 25.) Therefore the characteristics which we considered last week He saw in His disciples very clearly, however feebly and imperfectly they were developed, and in His sight they were very important and blessed characteristics. To them belonged "exceeding great and precious promises."

But with us, to see a man feeling himself to be so "poor" as to have no merit wherein to appear before God, to see him "mourn" over sin, to be "meek" and lowly, to "hunger and thirst after righteousness," to be always "merciful" and forgiving, to be "pure in heart," and to seek "peace" among men and with God, are not traits of character generally considered of first importance. Men take but very little notice of such, and when they do, it is rather to pity the one possessing them, than to call him "blessed."

Jesus, however, stood in a very different relation to all men from that ever occupied by any other excepting "the first man, Adam." He came to bring men back to the character and relationship in which unfallen Adam walked with God. It could be said of Him in a grander sense, and far more truly, than it could ever be said of any other man, "He whom God hath sent, speaketh the words of God." (John, iii., 34.) He looks upon all of His disciples of every age, and speaks to them, as those who having no merit or strength of their own, He "is able to keep from falling, and to present faultless before the presence of His glory, with exceeding joy." (Jude, xxiv.)

LESSON ON THE MOUNT.

Although we have probably but a very brief abstract of this matchless instruction on the Mount, yet it is not difficult to see that in it our Lord counseled His disciples on many subjects. They may be classified somewhat as follows: In regard to

1. Their relation to Himself.—Matthew, v., 1-16.
2. Their relation to the law.—Matthew, v., 17-48.
3. Their relation to religious acts.—Matthew, vi., 1-18.
4. Their relation to time, and daily life.—Matthew, vi., 19-34.
5. Their relation to the world in which they live.—Matthew, vii., 1-20.
6. Their relation to the eternal judgment.—Matthew, vii., 21-29.

The subject brought before us at this time is thus—The believer's relation to the world in which he lives, and the people among whom he moves. The instruction is applicable, to be sure, as all of the other instructions of our Divine Teacher are, to all men, but it is particularly addressed to those who are one with Him. They are to be His witnesses, and therefore must stand on the same plane with Himself, be in the world as He was in the world. (John, xvii., 18.) While witnessing for Him, each one must also remember that he is not only a conservator of His truth, but that he is also in a special sense his brother's keeper.

Now the first admonition of our Lord in this lesson to all such is:

"Judge not, that ye be not judged."

Surely this cannot mean that God's children are to have no strong convictions, or at least not to express them if they have, concerning the character, or conduct, of other men, or concerning the views which they hold and teach, or the measures which they advocate. If it does, then they are almost powerless to mold public opinion and to overthrow evil. Yet from the very sententiousness of the injunction it has often been so construed.

The power to judge, however, and the duty to judge, are inherent in the very nature of man, and he cannot be true to God, to himself, or to others, if he does not exercise the power and fulfill the duty. So our Lord Himself elsewhere so instructed His disciples. When He sent His apostles out to preach, (Matthew, x., 7-14,) He told them plainly that if any would not receive their message, they were to unhesitatingly judge all such as "unworthy," and to express their judgment in the most emphatic and public manner by shaking off the very dust of their feet against them. The same instruction was given to "the seventy" when they were sent out. (Luke, x., 10-16.) So, also, St. Paul at one time stood almost alone in his judgment concerning circumcision, and made it necessary to call the Elders of the whole Church together to determine whether he was right or not. (Acts, xv.) And not long after he openly withstood even Peter "to the face," because, in his opinion, "he was to be blamed." (Galatians, ii., 10.)

In fact, there is hardly a position to be occupied—a companion to be chosen, an opinion to be adopted, or a measure to be enforced—in which the absolute necessity and the responsibility of judging are not forced upon men. If there is in anything a suspicion of error, they must judge concerning it as individuals, and as the representatives of others, and our Lord in no sense forbids it.

ALL MEN ARE BROTHERS.

Neither does He warn men to hesitate in judging because of their own infirmities; to refrain from any attempt to remove "a mote" from another's eye, because perchance there may be a "beam" in their own. On the contrary, His disciples are to consider all other men as "brothers," and each one is to use all diligence to cast out the mote from his "brother's eye," but he must take every precaution to "first cast out the beam" from his own. Then he can "see clearly to cast out the mote" from his brother's. For "thou art inexcusable, O man, whomsoever thou art that judgest; for wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself; for thou that judgest doeth the same things." (Rom., ii., 1.) Therefore heed the counsel given to the Laodiceans, "and anoint thine eyes with eye salve, that thou mayest see." (Rev., iii., 18.) For "He spake a parable unto them—Can the blind lead the blind? Shall they not both fall into the ditch?" (Luke, vi., 39.)

The necessity of judging others, therefore, imposes with tremendous force the obligation to first judge ourselves. For God's work in the world is very largely intrusted to men whose eyes are greatly blinded by known and unknown "beams." In dealing with others, therefore, it is well to recognize that the "beam" is always larger than the "mote." It will not only lead to a more honest and earnest effort to cast out the "beam," but to more tenderness and patience in dealing with the "mote."

But recognizing all this, and acting upon the recognition, very often all efforts to remove the "mote" will be resisted and refused. What shall be done then? The case of Paul and Barnabas at Antioch in Pisidia suggests the answer. When they had faithfully preached the Gospel there "the Jews were filled with envy and spake against those things which were spoken by Paul, contradicting and blaspheming." But Paul and Barnabas neither changed the Gospel nor continued to urge it upon them. Divinely directed, they saw clearly that to do so would only be a mockery. No arguments or entreaties would move them, and they remembered the word of the Lord, "Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet and turn again and rend you." So they "waxed bold and said it was necessary that the Word of God should first have been spoken to you; but seeing ye put it from you, and judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life, lo, we turn" away from you. (Acts xiii., 45, 46.) But it was not Paul who judged them unworthy, it was themselves. Many others have done the same thing, and God Himself has said of all such, "My Spirit shall not always strive with man." (Genesis vi., 3.) So

> There is a time, we know not when,
> There is a point, we know not where,
> That marks the destiny of men,
> To glory or despair.—Alexander.

RIGHTEOUS JUDGMENT.

The Divine injunction, "Judge not," therefore does not condemn that judgment which rests on patient and careful investigation, and is determined by just evidence, but rather that criticism which springs from human pride, and is hasty, selfish, or malicious, although perchance it may not be very conscientious. Of such a hasty judgment even the beloved Apostle John was guilty when he said to Jesus, "Master, we saw one casting out devils, and we forbade him, because he followeth not us." But Jesus said: "Forbid him not; for he that is not against us is on our part." (Matthew, xix., 38-40.) Or, as He said on another occasion, "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment." (John vii., 24.)

Such judgment will always recognize the weakness, the temptations, the circumstances, and the conditions of the one on whom we sit in judgment, and at the same time our own weakness and liability to err. It must, therefore, be exercised with all kindness and charity, and with a grateful remembrance of the grace with which God has judged and dealt with us. When our Lord uttered this admonition, He had just been bidding His hearers, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness." (Matt., vi., 33.) For "the love of God shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost" (Romans v., 5,) has a wonderful power to awaken charity and patience toward men. For as Faber sang:

> How Thou canst think so well of us
> Yet be the God Thou art,
> Is darkness to my intellect
> But sunshine to my heart.

And the sunshine of God's grace is a great modifier of man's judgments.

With all of these considerations before him, however, the believer very often finds it difficult to "judge righteous judgment." (John, vii., 24.) But the privilege of prayer is always open to him, and the throne of grace accessible. Therefore the apostle says: "If any man lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not. But let him ask in faith, nothing wavering." (Jas., i., 5-6.) So Jesus in this instruction—turning from the matter of judging, turned at once to that of prayer. "Ask, and it shall be given you." He said. "Seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." (v. 7.) The asking implies desire, seeking implies earnestness and anxiety to obtain, and knocking persistent effort and enduring faith. The union of these elements is required to form acceptable prayer.

ASK, SEEK, AND KNOCK.

It is not set forth, therefore, by these three distinct words—Ask—Seek—Knock—as if there were three distinct features in prayer, one or more of which might be absent and yet the prayer be effectual. For prayer is not simply desire nor earnestness, nor persistency. It includes all three and the words chosen to express the idea are therefore peculiar. In themselves they combine all three elements and make them one. Thus if we take the first letter of each word and put them together we have the first word,

ASK.

If we take the second letter of the first word and combine it with the rest of the second word, we have in like manner the second word,

SEEK.

And if we take the third letter of the first word and combine it with the rest of the third word, we have again the third word,

KNOCK.

And as each word terminates with the same letter—K—there is signified that it is to be—Knock—Knock—Knock—with each and every detail of the formula. Such prayer has the assurance—"Every one that asketh, receiveth—and he that seeketh, findeth—and to him that knocketh, it shall be opened." (v. 8.)

When the Disciples on a certain occasion came to Jesus and asked Him to teach them to pray, He illustrated this matter by the parable of a man going to his friend at midnight to obtain three loaves to set before an unexpected guest. (Luke, xi., 1-13.) Had he simply asked he would have received nothing. But when his request was at first denied he sought new methods of making his wants known, and asked again. And when he still failed, he did not cease his efforts, but still seeking new methods of approach, and knocking louder and louder, he continued to press his suit, so great was his faith in the willingness and ability of his friend, if he could only bring his case fairly and fully to his attention. And "because of his importunity," or "barefacedness" (Young)—because he asked and sought, and knocked until he himself was fairly ashamed of his persistency—he obtained all that he needed.

So our Lord said it was with the child of God and His Heavenly Father. If a friend will give to a friend, and an earthly father to a child "good gifts," "how much more shall your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him." As "much more" as the Heavenly Father is richer and wiser than any earthly father. As "much more" as the Holy Spirit is better than all earthly "good things." "Therefore," our Lord said to His Disciples, and through them to all others, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them"—in your judgments and in all your dealings.

But to be able to do all this, one must be united to Jesus Christ Himself and walk with Him. He must enter into that "narrow way" of which He is "the door," (John x., 9,) and into which none can enter but through Him. This apparently was spoken to a larger audience than simply His disciples. Probably it was when He and they had come down from one of the "Horns of Hattin," and "stood in the plain" between them, surrounded by "a great multitude." (Luke vi., 17.) It thus points out the way of living and the source of strength for all.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

Of what is Jesus, the Divnie Teacher, telling His Disciples in "The Sermon on the Mount," and what is said of it?

What is the difference between His Judgment and ours, concerning character, and how is it explained?

How may the instructions of this "Sermon" be classified, and what is the subject now brought before us?

What is the first injunction of this lesson, and how is it sometimes interpreted?

What is said of man's power, and duty, to judge, and how is Jesus' instruction illustrated?

Are men to refrain from judging because of their own infirmities, and what is said of "the beam" and of "the mote"?

What obligation does the necessity of judging place upon Jesus' Disciples?

How is the casting of "pearls before swine" illustrated, and what is said of those who judge themselves "unworthy"?

What is the kind of judgment which is condemned, and how is it illustrated?

What does a just judgment recognize, and how must it be exercised?

What great privilege is always open to the believer?

What peculiarity and significance is there in Jesus' formula for prayer?

How is it illustrated?

How do God's gifts compare with those of an earthly father or friend?

What enlargement of Jesus' instruction is noted, and what is necessary to enable any one to obey?

CHURCH OF THE HOLY NAME.

It Will Be Dedicated To-morrow by Archbishop Corrigan.

The Church of the Holy Name, Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, will be solemnly dedicated to-morrow morning by Archbishop Corrigan. Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg will be the celebrant of the pontifical mass, and the Right Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, V. G., will deliver the sermon of dedication.

The edifice is considered to be one of the finest structures in this city. The entire front elevation is of Milton pink granite, and its interior is a perfect fresco from portal to altar. The large colored windows in the centre of the church represent scenes in the lives of the Saviour, the Blessed Virgin, and the saints. The altars are of statuary imported from Italy. The stations of the cross are considered to be among the best specimens of ecclesiastical art.

In 1868 the church, which was then a small frame structure, was situated at the corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Its first pastor was the Rev. Richard Brennan, who was succeeded in 1875 by the Rev. James M. Galligan, who still continues as the parish priest. In 1890 the congregation became so large that it was deemed necessary to purchase a more suitable site. This Father Galligan succeeded in doing, and the cornerstone of the present Church of the Holy Name was laid on March 20, 1892.

Built a Century and a Half Ago.

Zion's Lutheran Church, at New Germantown, N. J., will celebrate its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary in June next. The building has been altered and improved several times since it was first erected, but the massive and solid original walls are still standing. To-morrow the pastor of the church, the Rev. J. P. Krechting, will complete his twenty-first year of service there.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Prof. A. C. McGiffert, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE and 66th Street.—Rev. Charles Henry Babcock, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. D. W. P. Bliss will preach, at 8 P. M., the fifth sermon in the course "Christian Socialism"; topic, "The Descent Into Hell."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH Av. and 20th St.—Sunday School, 10 A. M. At 11 A. M. the pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will continue his course of sermons upon "The Inspirations of Life." "Moral Passion." The public cordially invited.

AT CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.,
The Rev. D. ASA BLACKBURN, Pastor.
At 11 A. M. **Rev. Thomas C. Hall,** Will
7:45 P. M. Preach.
Deems' Bible Class at 10 o'clock.
Strangers cordially welcome. All seats free.

AT FRANKLIN ST. CHURCH, BETWEEN Hudson and Greenwich.—Rev. Stephen Merritt at 11. Rev. John Godson at 8.

AT JANE STREET CHURCH, EAST OF 8TH Av., near Greenwich.—Rev. Thos. S. Bond preaches at 11 and 8. Evangelistic services at 4; Rev. C. L. Brown speaker.

AT LENOX AVE. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor, will preach at 11. Subject, "The Man, John Ruskin." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St., Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D., Pastor.—Holy communion at 10:30. Rev. Thomas Allen, delegate from English Methodism, at 11:15; Rev. James Robertson, delegate from Irish Methodism, at 8. Temple choir and orchestra. Meetings every night. Wednesday; subject, "Consecration." Friday, Dr. Cadman's question night. Saturday free concert.

AT PERRY ST. CHURCH, BETWEEN HUDson and Washington Sts.—Rev. J. C. Coddington will preach at 11 and 8.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., Evening, 7:45, Father Alphonsus Hauberich, the Franciscan priest of Butler, N. J., recently converted, preaches, "Reasons for Leaving the Catholic Church."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev.

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Columbia Secures the Manhattan Field for Athletic Sports.

FOOTBALL MANAGERS CHOSEN

Shoemaker Succeeds Mitchell and Kelly Made His Assistant at a Students' Meeting.

Columbia students in a mass meeting, held yesterday afternoon, elected William Brock Shoemaker, 1902 C., as manager of the football team to succeed W. E. Mitchell, deposed, and who is reported to have gone to Cornell as a student. Shoemaker was the assistant manager of the team, and was the regular nominee of the Athletic Association. The only other candidate was H. Bayne, 1901, S., an independent nominee, who resigned his position as assistant manager of the crew to accept the candidacy. The contest between the two candidates was a brisk one, as Bayne is from the School of Mines and Shoemaker from the College. Rivalry between these two departments of the university, which are very evenly matched in numbers, runs high on almost every issue. In this case, however, many of the Mines men deserted their own man for Shoemaker, and the ballot stood Shoemaker, 151; Bayne, 103. There were three candidates for assistant manager. J. J. Kelly, who was elected, received 101 votes; W. Pell, 69, and G. Farrish, 62.

The contest for the position of assistant manager of the crew was not so close. There were three candidates, Durham, Parker, and Bucholz, the first named being elected by a vote of 139, to 67 for Parker and 47 for Bucholz.

G. T. Kirby of the Graduate Advisory Committee made the very gratifying announcement that the Faculty Committee had given their notes to secure the lease of Manhattan Field for a year. This course was taken because the $10,000 guarantee fund had been subscribed for. He made a sensible talk about the necessity of maintaining absolute purity in athletics, and commended the student body for the stand they had taken against anything having a tendency toward semi-professionalism or assistance of any sort to students or would-be students of athletic ability.

Amendments to the constitution of the Athletic Association were adopted providing that the association should be liable for no contract of over $500, unless it was signed by the Chairmen of the Graduate Advisory and Faculty Athletic Committees, and that the association should lease no athletic field for a period exceeding two years.

SHAKE-UP AT YALE.

A Rearrangement of Men in the First 'Varsity Crew.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 30.—Capt. Allen has been making a number of experiments with the squad of Yale candidates for both the 'Varsity and college eights, with the result that the make-up of both crews is very much in doubt. To-day only two men who have rowed in university boats of past years rowed in the first boat. Of the men who were picked for possible 'Varsity men, the majority were in the second boat, including Cameron, who has hitherto held a prominent place in the squad. The first boat was rowed with the men in this order:

Stroke, Holt; 7, Blagden; 6, Capt. Allen; 5, Kunzig; 4, Wickes; 3, Hooker; 2, Mitchell, and bow, Atkinson.

Yesterday was the first day that Capt. Allen has done any rowing himself. He said this afternoon that he expects to keep the squad in the city during a portion of the Easter vacation, and hopes to be assisted in the coaching by recent graduate oarsmen who live in New York. From this on it is probable that a stiffer course of coaching will be indulged in.

Capt. Allen this afternoon announced the appointment of Reeve Schley of New York as temporary Captain of the freshman eight. The permanent choice will be made just before the race with the Harvard freshman crew. Capt. Schley has been rowing in the waist of the first freshman eight for several weeks.

ATHLETIC RELATIONS STRAINED.

Columbia and New York University Students Have a Little Quarrel.

Trouble that has broken out between Columbia University and New York University will in all probability result in the severing of athletic relations between the two universities. The cause of the trouble was the recent publication of the statement of Larrendon and Miller as to their position in connection with the football affairs of the Columbia University football team last season, and other disclosures relative to that team. Following upon these disclosures an editorial appeared in The Triangle, the New York University weekly, last Wednesday. The editorial discussed the situation in which Columbia was placed by the disclosures, and in conclusion said: "College athletics should be kept free from the taint of professionalism. When a college is saturated with professionalism, the other colleges should lea e it for a few years to wash out its errors. Columbia has lost its title to be enrolled among the colleges who conduct their athletics cleanly. The victories of her last year's team, instead of being the glory of her athletic career, are become almost indelible stains on her escutcheon."

When this editorial was seen at Columbia the manager of the ba ball team, H. D. Bulkley, wrote to Man ger Hendee of the New York University the following, stating that if the editorial represented the feeling of the students of the New York University, in the face of the attitude that the Faculty and undergraduates had taken toward the football team, he saw no reason why athletic relations between the two universities should continue, and deemed it necessary to cancel the baseball game scheduled for April 4.

The contents of the letter soon became known at New York University, and the students besought Manager Hendee to do all in his power to prevent a rupture. Following this advice, he notified Manager Bulkley that The Triangle was "a private partnership, for which baseball and athletic organizations disown responsibility." This telegram brought forth in answer a telegram from Columbia stating that the game would be played if Columbia was assured of good feeling on the part of the New York University students, and an editorial apology in The Triangle.

The student organization called a meeting and a resolution was passed to the effect that the students at New York University disapproved most heartily of professionalism in college athletics everywhere, but in consideration of the efforts of the Columbia authorities to purify athletics there, they desired to express their best wishes for success

This proved to be insufficient inasmuch as Columbia decided yesterday to cancel the ball game. Manager Hendee, seeing the possibility of the game being canceled, entered into negotiations with Rutgers College to fill the date, a proffer which was accepted yesterday.

COLUMBIA ROWERS PRACTICE.

Improvement in the Stroke Is Rapidly Being Made.

It was unusually late yesterday afternoon before the Columbia University crews got on the water, as a majority of them attended the mass meeting to elect an assistant manager of the crews. K. Durham, who was chosen, at once assumed the duties of his office, and with Manager Oakley hustled the men aboard a Lenox Avenue car en route for the Union Boat Club's house on the Harlem River. Here they were met by Dr. Peet, who had been patiently awaiting them and keeping things from growing monotonous by breaking a couple of freshmen to use sweeps in a pair-oared gig.

The water was smooth but low, and the tide very strong, so that conditions were not favorable to good work. The first crew boated was a mixed one composed of both 'Varsity and freshmen, as follows: Bradley, bow; Hull, No. 2; Snyder, 3; Austin, 4; Southack, 5; Jackson, 6; Irvine, 7; Lawrence, stroke, and Bogue, coxswain. As the boat was shoved off from the float and given a couple of strokes to straighten it up, the strong tide caught it and carried it rapidly down the river. Rowing with the tide was a trifle too easy for men in training, so Dr. Peet ordered them to put about and buck the tide. This they did in very good shape, rowing a long, steady stroke. Their blade work was ragged, however, and Dr. Peet gave considerable attention to it, with good results. Coming back, with wind and tide in their favor, and rowing about twenty-eight strokes, the barge Saratoga fairly flew over the water and left Dr. Peet and his naphtha launch far behind.

The next crew boated contained the pick of the 'Varsity squad. A marked improvement was noticeable in the blade work of this crew, although at times one of the men would dig too deep with his oar and be unable to carry out the stroke. Such breaks, however, are becoming less frequent daily, and Dr. Peet hopes to have the men in ideal condition before he leaves the Harlem River and takes up quarters at the University boathouse, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and the Hudson River. It will be two or three weeks at least before this change is made.

To-day the squads will spend the best part of the day on the water, and several lively races are looked for.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE GAMES.

Wearers of the Dark Blue Win Six of the Ten Events.

LONDON, March 30.—In the inter-university field athletic games at the Queen's Club this afternoon, Oxford defeated Cambridge, winning six of the ten events. The weather was fine, but chilly, and the track was in good condition. The winners of the events were as follows:

100-Yard Dash.—Thomas and Hollins, both of Oxford, dead heat. Time—0:10¼.
Half-Mile Run.—Graham of Cambridge. Time—1:58 3-5.
Hammer Throwing.—Greenshields of Oxford. Distance—115 feet 2 inches.
Long Jump.—Kelly of Oxford. Distance—21 feet 8 inches.
Hurdles.—Paget-Tomlinson of Cambridge. Time—0:16 1-5.
One-Mile Run.—Cockshott of Cambridge. Time—4:28 2-5.
Quarter-Mile Run.—Hollins of Oxford. Time—0:50 3-5.
Throwing the Weight.—May of Oxford. Distance—36 feet 8 inches.
High Jump.—Henderson of Oxford. Height—5 feet 7¼ inches.
Three-Mile Run.—Workman of Cambridge. Time—15:01 2-5.

DOINGS OF COLLEGE ATHLETES.

The annual Yale-Princeton gymnastic meet will be held to-night in the Bonner Gymnasium at Princeton.

Spring football practice will begin at Princeton Monday. The work will consist chiefly of punting and running with the ball.

Harry P. Smith, Yale's mile runner, is recovering from a threatened attack of appendicitis and hopes to be able to rejoin the track team after Easter.

Entries for the relay races in Pennsylvania's athletic carnival, to be held on Franklin Field April 28, close to-day. Thirty-five college teams are expected to compete.

Harvard now has twenty-five organized eights and five four-oarded crews at work daily on the Charles. This time last year there were only eighteen crews on the water.

Leary, Pennsylvania's pitcher, of whom so much was expected, has injured his shoulder and will not be allowed to pitch this season. The veteran left-hander Brown is also out of the game because of unsatisfactory academic standing.

At a mass meeting of Princeton's three upper classes, C. C. Cuyler, '79; P. W. Miller, '79; L. R. Reichner, '94, and Henry G. Duffield, '81, were elected members of the University Athletic Graduate Advisory Committee, to serve for terms of three years.

College fencers will meet to-night at the Recquet and Tennis Club, 27 West Forty-third Street, in their annual tournament. Harvard, Cornell, Columbia, Yale, and the United States Naval Academy will be represented by teams of three men each.

Addison Kelly, one of Princeton's most famous half backs, has accepted the position of head coach of the University of California's football team next Fall. Kelly helped ex-Capt. Garrett Cochran of Princeton's '97 team coach the Californians last season.

W. R. Hamilton of the Boston League Team coached the Harvard baseball players for the last time yesterday. At the conclusion of the regular practice Capt. Reid presented him with a silver loving cup on behalf of the squad in recognition of his services. Hamilton will leave to-day for the South, where he will join the Boston team.

Two of Yale's best baseball players—Quimby, third base, and Cook, pitcher—have been compelled to give up practice temporarily because of deficiency in their academic work. Cook was prevented from playing on the football team last year for the same reason. Both men expect to appear with the nine again before it leaves for the Southern trip.

Hamilton's football team will this year enter into the class of Brown, Dartmouth, and the other big New England colleges as a result of its work last Fall. Games have already been secured with Dartmouth, Williams, Trinity, West Point, and the Carlisle Indians, and the complete schedule will probably include Brown, Wesleyan, and Amherst.

W. B. Williams, stroke of the Yale 'Varsity crews of '98 and '99, who was compelled to leave college temporarily on account of a twisted knee, expects to be able to return in a week or two. He will resume practice in the 'Varsity boat, but in Wickes, who has stroked the crew the greater part of this season, he has a formidable rival for his old place.

The William Penn Charter School of Philadelphia will have a brilliant trio of college athletes as coachers next year. Arthur Hillebrand, Princeton's present baseball Captain and famous tackle, has been appointed to coach the football team; Archibald Galbraith, short stop of the Harvard nine of 1899, who becomes a member of the school faculty next year, will look after the baseball candidates, and Capt. Bascom Johnson of the Yale track team will train the young athletes on the track and field.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

A. Hart McKee's steel steam yacht Parthenia has been taken to Port Jefferson, where she will be thoroughly overhauled before going into commission.

Edward Kelly's screw brigantine Barracouta has reached this port from Savannah, after an extended cruise in Southern waters with Mr. Kelly and a party aboard.

The British-built steam yacht Erl King, recently purchased by A. Edward Tower of the New York Yacht Club, has been sent to Poughkeepsie from Tebo's yard, South Brooklyn, where she has been overhauled and refitted.

The 29-foot racing sloop Maris, built for Charleston (S. C.) yachtsmen, left New London harbor yesterday morning. The little racer sailed from Boston ten days ago, and after a stormy passage around the cape has met unfavorable winds at every stage of her voyage down the Sound. She is expected here to-day, and will stop only long enough to report to her designer, Clinton H. Crane of Tams, Lemoine & Crane, before proceeding southward.

The 45-foot yawl designed by Arthur Binney for F. T. Clayton of the Hull-Massachusetts Yacht Club, is said to be a topnotcher as a cruising boat. The new yacht measures 70 feet over all, 46 feet on the water line, 14 feet beam, and 8 feet draught. She will carry 30,000 pounds of lead ballast in her keel. The cabin accommodations are exceptionally good. The companionway leads to a chart and locker room, bathroom, and owner's room with two wide berths. Forward is the main cabin, which is 11 feet long, and contains a sideboard, lockers, fireplace, and book cases. There are additional accommodations for an ample crew.

News of the Cricketers.

The cricket department of the Montclair Athletic Club has elected the following officers: Chairman—R. W. Delapenha; Captain—W. A. Gray; Secretary—N. W. Vickers, 111 Broadway, New York City. The club will open the season on May 12. An attractive list of games has been arranged. The eleven which will compete for the championship of this district will comprise W. A. Gray, J. E. Backus, H. S. Turtle, C. G. Turner, H. F. Turtle, A. Backus, and many other players equally well known in cricket circles.

F. F. Kelly, Secretary of the Metropolitan District Cricket League, has received a letter from the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia stating that as the annual match between Canada and the United States would probably take place this year on July 4, it would be impossible for the game between New York and Philadelphia to be played then, It is now proposed to have the match take place on Memorial Day in Philadelphia and Labor Day in New York, and have it a one-day match instead of extending over two days, as at first proposed.

The Columbia Oval Cricket Club has elected the following officers: President—T. C. Cliff; Vice President—George Hake; Secretary and Treasurer—Joshua L. Evans, 141 Broadway, New York City; Captain—W. Fenwick; Vice Captain—J. Allen; Committee—W. Fenwick, J. L. Evans, J. Allen, J. J. Govey, J. Greenhalch, and A. C. Canning. It has been decided not to join the New York Cricket Association this year, but it is expected that exhibition games will be arranged with all the clubs both in the league and association.

Pool Tournaments.

W. Fraley defeated Louis Casper in the pool tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night by a score of 125 to 77. J. T. Beckwith won from T. Gardner by a score of 125 to 98.

At the New York Athletic Club, C. A. Becker won from C. S. Pinkney by a score of 100 to 91. G. W. Vredenburgh defeated W. G. Douglas by a score of 100 to 82.

Results of Three Prizefights.

At the prizefight at the Broadway Athletic Club last night "Joe" Wolcott, a Barbadoes negro, defeated "Andy" Walsh, a white man from Brooklyn, in a twenty-round bout, in which Walsh was badly pounded by the negro.

"Gus" Ruhlin knocked out Yank Kenny in six rounds in a fight at Hartford, Conn., last night.

"Tim" Callahan of Philadelphia was given a decision over "Dave" Sullivan of this city in a fight in Philadelphia, because the latter would not fight fair

CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF DATES.

Amateur Event Will Be Played at Garden City—Players in the Atlantic City Tournament.

Golfers who are anxious to win the amateur championship of the United States, now held by Herbert M. Harriman, will meet this year at Garden City on Monday, July 2. The tournament will continue through the week, the final round being on Saturday, July 7. The date for this and the other two National championships were announced yesterday by Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association. The women's championship at the Shinnecock Hills Club, Southampton, L. I., will begin Tuesday, Aug. 28, and continue through Saturday, Sept. 1. The open championship at Wheaton, on the links of the Chicago Golf Club, will be held on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 4 and 5.

Now that these dates have been settled, the Secretaries of clubs can make up their dates for open tournaments without danger of clashing with the National events. It had been supposed that Garden City would prefer the last week in June for the big contest, thus leaving July 4 free, without any unusual attraction to lessen the interest in the minor club events, which are so numerous on that day. It was ascertained, however, that the end of June would prevent many college golfers from competing, as some of the commencements and other closing exercises occur that week, and it is also the week of the big boat races. So it was deemed best to hold the amateur championship in the first week of July.

On July 4 only sixteen golfers will be eligible to play in the championship, and, apart from the spectacular interest, there will be no necessity of many golfers on the Garden City links on that day. The qualifying round will be the first event, and those contestants who do not finish among the eligible thirty-two will be at leisure to give their attention to their own club events for the remainder of the week.

The Executive Committee also transferred the Atlantic City Country Club from an allied to an associate member of the United States Golf Association, this change making it eligible for any of the National championships. Seven new clubs were elected to allied memberships. They are: Waterbury Golf Association, Waterbury, Conn.; Torresdale Golf Club, Torresdale, Penn.; River Forest Golf Club, Oak Point, Ill.; Hawthorne Golf Club, New Bedford, Mass.; Los Angeles Country Club, Los Angeles, Cal.; Golf Club of Glen Ridge, N. J., and Taconic Club, Williamstown, Mass.

An informal members' handicap will be held to-day at the Dyker Meadow Club links, near Brooklyn. Secretary Edward L. Kalbfleisch, Jr., has announced these future events: April 7, Bogey handicap, eighteen holes, for prizes given by Carl H. De Silver; April 14, first monthly handicap, eighteen holes; May 5, second monthly handicap.

Among the local golfers who will go to the Atlantic City open tournament next week are Daniel Chauncey, a Stock Exchange member, and W. B. Crittenden. They have entered as the foursome pair from the Dyker Meadow Club, Brooklyn. Charles I. Travelli of Boston and A. Sidney Carpenter of Atlantic City have also combined forces for that event. They have been playing all Winter in Florida, Carpenter being the man who put R. C. Watson, Jr., out of the race early in the week for the Florida championship. Among those from near-by clubs who have sent their entries to Atlantic City are H. O. Houghton, Charles Adams, Dr. Houghton, Dyker Meadow; Arden M. Robbins, St. Andrew's; W. H. Davis, F. P. Kimball, A. E. Headstrom, Frank M. Freeman, Jasper Lynch, Harry Suydam, S. H. Austin, Lakewood; C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol; F. A. Marcellus, Nutley, and Frank Pratt, Nassau Country.

Probably some excuse for the delayed handicap list of the Metropolitan Association lies in the fact that the championship of the local district comes one month later than last year. The Handicapping Committee—Daniel Chauncey, A. M. Robbins, and Louis P. Bayard, Jr.,—is anxious to complete the work, but is forced to await the returns of the various club Secretaries. President R. H. Robertson said last week that he did not expect to see the list out before the middle of this month at the earliest. Last year it was ready April 3, but the event for which the handicapping is primarily arranged will not begin until May 23. About seven hundred names were on the list last year, but considerably over a thousand will have to be considered this season.

LADIES' FOURSOMES AT LAKEWOOD

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 30.—The first open handicap foursome for women in a series which is to continue on Fridays until the close of the season had the patronage of eight pairs at the Country Club of Lakewood to-day, and in spite of rain and discomfort the ladies held bravely to the course and lunched merrily at the club after completing play over the double round of 18 holes. Results were very close. The handicap limit was 18 strokes, and four dainty trifles of solid silver were the prizes offered by Dwight M. Harris and Frank D. Beard. The first prize winners were Miss Park and Mrs. Arthur Hedstrom, and two cards, 1 stroke behind, were tied for the second prize. The tie will be played off to-morrow. The scores:

				Gr. H'p.	Net.
Miss Park and Mrs. A. E. Hedstrom—					
Out ..7 8 3 9 5 8 5 5 6—58					
In ...7 10 6 10 7 8 3 8 9—73—131				12	119
Miss Howe and Mrs. E. R. Walker—					
Out ..8 7 6 7 7 6 8 5 5—57					
In ...7 6 5 8 7 7 7 8 8—63—120				0	120
Mrs. Duncan Hunter and Mrs. Dilworth—					
Out ..9 8 5 6 7 7 6 6 7—61					
In ...7 9 5 7 8 6 11 9 7—69—130				10	120
Miss Isabel Ferris and Miss Leslie May.....136				15	121
Mrs. Charles H. Bates, Jr., and Mrs. F. M. Harrison.....144				18	126
Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Brown.....141				10	131
Mrs. Holt and Miss Adams.....149				18	131
Mrs. John Jaro Rogers and Mrs. N. P. Rogers.....150				18	132

COLD DAY FOR PRACTICE.

But New York Ball Players Try It and Then Get Boiled Out.

Practice at the Polo Grounds yesterday was not as pleasant for the members of the New York baseball team as on the two previous days. The air was damp and cold, and, as there was no sunshine, the men had to move around pretty lively to keep comfortable. Davis had charge of the men yesterday, Manager Ewing being too ill to leave his rooms at the Sturtevant House. Davis kept the players at work during the afternoon. When practice was over for the day every one was "boiled out" in the steam boxes, and after a rub down expressed themselves as feeling in good shape.

Grady was very sore in the muscles after his first day's work on Thursday. He came to the grounds about 2 o'clock and said he felt like a person suffering from the grip. Davis set him to work, however, and before the afternoon practice was over Grady had forgotten his aches and was tossing the ball around as well as the other men.

Superintendent Arthur Bell has had a force of men at work on the grounds since Monday. The diamond and outfield are practically ready now, and spots in the field that were trodden last year have been relaid with fresh sod. Superintendent Bell will have the tall pole back of centre field painted, "because," as he said yesterday, "we may want to fly a pennant there next season."

COLLEGE BASEBALL.

Three Teams to Open the Season in Games To-day.

Columbia ball players go to New Brunswick, N. J., to-day for the first game of the season with Rutgers. The men have done such uniformly good work that Coach Keator has not definitely settled on the team which will play. This will make it necessary to take fifteen men on the trip. It is, however, probable that the team will be made up somewhat as follows: Kebler, catcher; Marcus, pitcher; Goodman, short stop; Milke, first base; McLintock, second base, and Brown, third base. The outfield will be picked from Bartow, Earle, Sales, Brown, Pell, and Harrison. Yesterday, in practice, H. Bacon, a candidate for the freshman team, broke his nose while sliding to a base. The break was set by Coach Keator.

The Fordham College baseball team will play its first game of the season to-day with the Princeton team at Princeton. The Fordham team is said to be the strongest one of recent years. Philip B. Reilly, 1900, of Pittsburg, will captain the team and play first base, which he covered last season. Slattery, 1902, and Joyce, 1901, will be the two catchers. Slattery is fast in that position and heavy batter. The team will be strong in the batting order, having McKenna, 1901, who batted at

seven of the New York team in three innings last year; Mullen, Conners, Seitz, and Horan. Walsh will cover second base, and Clark will act as short stop. Swetman will probably be third baseman, while there are plenty of good men to fill the field positions.

The Jaspers of Manhattan College will play their opening game to-day with the team of the College of the City of New York at Jasper Oval, and a very lively game is looked for as the City of New York boys have a pitcher who fooled the Princeton players when they faced him.

Atlantic Baseball League.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—President Fogel announced to-night that the Atlantic Baseball League circuit is now practically complete. The deal for grounds in Newark was closed to-day, the Reading grounds were leased on Tuesday, and the Athletic Club of Philadelphia has finally completed its arrangements with the Philadelphia Club to play on the grounds of the latter. These three clubs will be incorporated with a paid-in capital of $10,000, two of them having already done so, and the third will follow suit to-morrow. The Allentown Club is owned by a wealthy manufacturer, and the Traction Company at Elmira is the financial backer of the club in that city. Wilkesbarre was organized by popular subscription, the necessary funds to carry the club through the season having been subscribed by the business men of the city. Scranton is being similarly organized. Whether Jersey City, Wilmington, Del., or Harrisburg, Penn., will be the eighth city will be decided to-day. Jersey City will be selected if the grounds can be leased of Mr. Freedman.

Easy for Cornell.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 30.—The Cornell baseball team defeated the University of Georgia here to-day by a score of 20 to 8.

Another Victory for Stagg's Boys.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 30.—The University of Chicago baseball team defeated Vanderbilt again to-day by a score of 11 to 8.

HORSES AT DURLAND'S SHOW.

Lively Competitions in Two of the Classes for the Ribbons.

Dealers had their inning at the Horse Show at Durland's Riding Academy last night, and they made the best of their opportunity, for they had a number of horses in Class 27, which was for dealers only, that would have compared favorably with those shown in the harness classes at the Madison Square Garden Show. Seven dealers showed in the class, and their entries were all of the highest type. Every horse came into the ring with a coat that shone like new satin, and with a step that bespoke long, careful training. There was one missing whose entries in such classes have in the past almost always won, and that was the late Charles F. Bates, but one of his showmen, Harry Graham, was on hand with Shenandoah, a big bay gelding by Nutwood, and he carried off first prize. The exhibitor's eight-year-old son stood at the head of Shenandoah, and his actions were sufficient to call the attention of the judges, as well as the spectators, to the horse. But the animal, on his quality as a high stepper and his general conformation, was easily the best in the ring, and the judges did not hesitate long about awarding him the blue ribbon.

A class for tandems and teams in which there were only three entries was an interesting feature of the night's show. Ernestus Gulick and Mrs. Arthur M. Hunter made up a team with Ardsley and Arden, and they were shown to such advantage as to secure for them first prize. Second prize went to Mrs. E. R. Ladew's team of bays, Blizzard and In It.

Six young women, patrons of Durland's Academy, participated in Class 29, in which a silver and crystal cup was offered for the best ladies' saddle horse, ridden by the owner. Mrs. W. Stanton Elliott on Flashlight, Mrs. John Gerken on Vinco, and Mrs. H. H. Good on Post Horn kept the judges for an hour trying to select the best from their exhibits, and the blue ribbon fell eventually to Flashlight, with the others placed in the order named.

By far the poorest class shown so far was that for long-tailed saddle horses. The candidates for blue-ribbon honors had only one redeeming feature. They were all the possessors of handsome long tails, that look so well on a saddle horse, but otherwise they were a sorry-looking lot. Park Commissioner George C. Clausen, who judged them, took three-quarters of an hour to make his choice, which finally went to Thomas F. Ryan's bay gelding Gallantry.

THE AWARDS.

Class 5.—For saddle horses over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands, up to carrying 160 pounds—First prize won by Miss G. B. Whitcomb's His Nibs; Miss May Deering's Canadian Belle, second; Mrs. T. W. Porter's Lady Irene, third.

Class 20.—For the best tandem over 15.1 hands—First prize won by Mrs. Arthur M. Hunter's Arden and Ardsley; Mrs. E. R. Ladew's Blizzard and In It, second; Henry T. Boody's Helena and Heliotrope, third.

Class 21.—For best ladies' saddle horse, 15.1 hands and under, owners to ride, professionals barred—First prize won by Mrs. W. Stanton Elliott; Mrs. John Gerken's Vinco, second; Mrs. H. H. Good's Post Horn, third.

Class 27.—For the best single harness horse; open to dealers only—First prize won by the Fashion Coach Horse Company's Shenandoah; T. E. Gordon & Son's Lord Golden, second; Charles Sanders's Red Robin, third.

Class 9.—For long-tailed saddle horses—First prize won by Thomas F. Ryan's Gallantry; A. Wolff's General, second; H. D. Bristol's Silver Leaf third.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

Won by the Prince of Wales's Horse, Ambush II., the Favorite.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.—The Grand National Steeplechase, run here to-day, was won by the Prince of Wales's Ambush II., with Barsac second, and Manifesto third. Sixteen horses ran over the course, which is 4 miles and 856 yards.

There was a large attendance of fashionable people, including the Prince of Wales, who had not been present at the Grand National for fifteen years. His horse was a hot favorite at 4 to 1. Barsac led for nearly two miles, when Hidden Mystery drew to the front, only to fall at the first fence out of the stretch, leaving Barsac leading. Breemount's Pride later took up the running, and when but two fences from home Ambush II. drew out and won easily by four lengths. A neck separated the second and third horses.

The success of the Prince of Wales's horse was the signal for a tremendous show of enthusiasm. Hats were thrown into the air and there was prolonged cheering.

"Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, won the Sefton Park Plate, for two-year-olds, with the Melton-Schoolbook filly, the Grand Duke-Queen of the Mint filly running second, and Dolly Varden third.

Brooklyn's Speedway Assured.

A speedway for Brooklyn horsemen is now assured. At the adjourned hearing before Park Commissioner George V. Brower yesterday, at the Parkway Driving Club House, in the Ocean Parkway, no opposition to the building of a speedway was developed, the only dissension being in regard to its location. The saddle horse representatives at first objected to the upper course from fear that the driving men would interfere with their sport by crowding the other vehicles on to the present bridle path. The dispute was finally settled by Mr. Brower's assurance that the Park Commissioners would frame regulations to prevent the use of the bridle path by others than equestrians. The speedway will extend a little over a mile from Twenty-second Avenue to the King's Highway, on the Ocean Parkway, and will be ready for use as soon as the necessary permission is given by the Park Department of the Borough of Brooklyn. The stretch is nearly level.

The following Brooklyn clubs were represented by committees at the hearing: The Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, Pleasure Drivers' Association, Brooklyn Club, Futurity Club, Parkway Driving Club, and Whip Club of Brooklyn.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Six furlongs—Colora, 107, (Morgan,) 1; Gusto, 112, 2; Maydine, 107, 3. Time—1:15¼. Mile and a sixteenth—Donator, 104, (Rauch,) 1; Mortgage, 91, 2; Dogtown, 107, 3. Time—1:48. Three and a half furlongs, for two-year-old fillies—Chaste, 111, (Ross,) 1; Carlee, 110, 2; Aphrodis, 115, 3. Time—0:43¼. Seven and a half furlongs—Montanus, 115, (Piggott,) 1; Monda, 107, 2; Rosalbra, 113, 3. Time—1:35. Seven furlongs—Vesuvian, 108, (Henry,) 1; The Fretter, 108, 2; Rosomonde, 113, 3. Time—1:29¾. One mile—Jennie Reid, 105, (Woods,) 1; Lothian, 107, 2; Alaria, 105, 3. Time—1:42.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 30.—Five furlongs—Shillingburn, 105, (Burns,) 1; Abusive, 112, 2; Castine, 105, 3. Time—1:04. Six furlongs—Eva Wilson, 90, (Newcom,) 1; Belle of Erin, 103, 2; Borden, 108, 3. Time—1:17. Six furlongs—Her Favor, 95, (Newcom,) 1; Tony Honig, 108, 2; Martin Duke, 91, 3. Time—1:16¾. Five furlongs—Myrtle Van, 102, (Talley,) 1; Gath, 105, 2; By George, 101, 3. Time—1:03. One mile—W. B. Gates, 111, (Crowhurst,) 1; Lord Neville, 106, 2; Sir Blaze, 105, 3. Time—1:45.

THE MARVEX GLOVE.
(Registered.)
IMPORTATIONS IN THE NEW COLORS FOR SPRING ARE NOW ON SALE . . .
The Marvex is made exclusively for
B. Altman & Co.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Mount Morris team won two games last night in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

American Exchange—A. G. Armstrong, 155; Lee, 140; H. N. Armstrong, 130; Ferdon, 112; Kennedy, 146. Total, 683.
J. P. Morgan & Co.—Hamilton, 142; McNicol, 188; Horstman, 119; Nichols, 173; Horn, 101. Total, 673.

SECOND GAME.

Mount Morris Bank—McKeoen, 114; Wendell, 132; Benedick, 117; Hickinbothen, 162; Geoss, 197. Total, 722.
J. P. Morgan & Co.—Hamilton, 114; McNicol, 128; Horstman, 171; Nichols, 107; Horn, 131. Total, 651.

THIRD GAME.

Mount Morris Bank—McKeoen, 190; Wendell, 163; Benedick, 113; Hickinbothen, 190; Geoss, 157. Total, 813.
American Exchange—A. G. Armstrong, 159; Lee, 148; H. N. Armstrong, 185; Ferdon, 135; Kennedy, 203. Total, 780.

The Kings County team of Brooklyn won two games on high scores last night in the National League tournament. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Empire—Howell, 190; Schmidt, 190; Williamson, 139; Wyman, 139; Linden, 115. Total, 795.
Harlem Republican Club—Metzger, 133; Walkins, 122; Keys, 94; Harrist, 141; Howland, 179. Total, 669.

SECOND GAME.

Kings County—Johnson, 191; Ehler, 164; Beinert, 171; Allen, 175; Vorhess, 190. Total, 891.
Harlem Republican Club—Metzger, 131; Walkins, 119; Keys, 130; Harrist, 181; Howland, 158. Total, 719.

THIRD GAME.

Kings County—Johnson, 163; Ehler, 141; Beinert, 234; Allen, 170; Vorhess, 178. Total, 886.
Empire—Howell, 159; Schmidt, 159; Williamson, 188; Wyman, 177; Nissen, 143. Total, 826.

The Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament was ended last night. The Atlantic, Bedford, and Bushwick Councils were all winners. The ties in the tournament will be rolled off next week. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Atlantic Council—Losee, 160; Pierce, 132; Hickok, 127; Barber, 136; Forrest, 159. Total, 714.
Commonwealth Council—Mulhausen, 160; Folk, 141; Cocroft, 139; Brown, 149; Fischer, 122. Total, 711.

SECOND GAME.

Bedford Council—Miller, 176; Burrows, 198; Lounsbery, 150; Markwell, 169; Waterbery, 144. Total, 837.
Brevoort Council—Meht, 142; Walker, 175; Reynolds, 157; Dalton, 137; Whitbeck, 155. Total, 766.

THIRD GAME.

Bushwick Council—Corrigan, 178; Bucken, 144; Schaefenberg, 137; Niles, 158; Baker, 137. Total, 784.
East New York Council—A. Kelfer, 198; Haass, 119; G. Moore, 120; W. Moore, 138; C. Kelfer, 199. Total, 774.

Two new records were created last night in the three-men tournament at the Columbia Alleys. The Corinthian team rolled a total of 645 pins, 57 better than the highest score previously recorded in this tournament, while Schaefer made an individual score of 277 pins, which is much better than any other game rolled in this tournament, and which is also said to be the highest individual score rolled in any tournament game this season.

The Reinecke team proved too much for the Pontiac Wheelmen and the I. D. K. team last night in the Carruthers Brooklyn National tournament. Scores: First game—Reinecke, 878; I. D. K., 707. Second game—Pontiac Wheelmen, 855; I. D. K., 749. Third game—Reinecke, 845; Pontiac Wheelmen, 785.

Tournament Games To-day.

Fire Insurance League—Underwriters vs. Hanover.
Wholesale Drug Trade—General Chemical Company, R. W. Robinson & Son, Seabury & Johnson, National Lead Company, Merck & Co., Colgate & Co.
Bank Clerks' League—Seaboard National, Mercantile National, Chase National No. 2.

ATHLETIC CLUB'S LOVE FEAST.

Factional Fight in the Warlow Athletic Club at an End.

Knabe's Hotel in the Whitestone section of Queens Borough, was the scene of a reunion of the sport-loving residents of that section last evening. The occasion was a dinner given to the members of the Warlow Athletic Club and those who aided in the equipment of its new clubhouse, corner of Eleventh Avenue and Seventy-second Street, by Frank Knabe, a prominent member of the club. Covers were laid for 200. Mr. Knabe, a few days ago, was the recipient of a handsome gold stop watch, the gift of a number of his associates in the club. It was due to his efforts and influence, in great part, that the present success of the club is attributed. There have been two factions in the club, and last evening's affair was known as a "love feast" for at it all differences were adjusted and a harmonious spirit among the members restored.

Mr. Knabe was a candidate for the Presidency of the club at the annual meeting, in January. Some months previous to that time he had incurred the displeasure of a number of the members by chiding them for their inactivity in securing funds for the furnishing of the new clubhouse, a gift from Charles Seneff. As a consequence, William Armstrong, his rival, was elected. Wishing to recognize their comrade's work in the club, Knabe's friends presented him with the watch, Knabe accepting it only on the understanding that all factional disputes in the club would cease.

Trinity's Football Schedule.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 30.—Trinity College football schedule for the season of 1900 is as follows: Sept. 29—Yale at New Haven; Oct. 6—Amherst at Amherst; Oct. 13—West Point at West Point; Oct. 20—Amherst Agricultural at Hartford; Oct. 27—Wesleyan at Hartford; Nov. 3—Hamilton College at Clinton, N. Y.; Nov. 10—New York University at Hartford; Nov. 17—Worcester Polytechnic at Hartford; Nov. 24—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Hartford.

New Football Captain Chosen.

Owing to the resignation of L. G. Blunt, 1902, from the Captaincy of the New York University football team, E. F. Rorke, 1901, has been chosen to fill the vacancy. Rorke played for some years on one of the leading preparatory school teams in Brooklyn before entering the university. Last year he filled the position of quarter back so well that he was then looked upon as a possible candidate for the Captaincy.

HOW SMITH LOST $500.

Stranger Who Had Advertised Was to Place It on "Sure Thing."

Horatio Smith, Jr., of 350 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, last week was attracted by a newspaper advertisement for a clever man with good references. He answered it and received a note signed Harry Edwards, asking him to be at the Imperial Hotel at 2 o'clock yesterday.

He was met there by a man named Martin Morris, who announced himself as a representative of

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270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,0[illegible] 81 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
$20 Broadway.

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CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

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Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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36 WALL STREET.
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JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
STATEMENT FEBRUARY 28, 1900, AT CLOSE OF FIRST YEAR:

RESOURCES.	
N. Y. City Bonds	$1,345,000 00
Other Bonds and Securities	300,730 00
Bonds and Mortgages	49,000 00
Bills Purchased	270,411 57
Loans on Collaterals	8,059,202 01
Cash in Vault and Banks	1,383,383 66
Overdrafts	35 23
Furniture and Fixtures	14,106 66
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable	46,114 48
	$11,467,983 61
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	215,267 75
Deposits:	
General $9,029,129 26	
In Trust 187,698 74	
	9,216,828 06
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable	35,887 86
	$11,467,983 61

Began Business March 1, 1899.

AN APPOINTMENT.
Perez F. Huff,
(of Hamlin & Co.,)
AS MANAGER FOR
The Wall Street District Branch Agency OF
The Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.,
WITH OFFICES AT
45 William and 41 Pine Streets.
SEND AGE AND ADDRESS FOR INVESTMENT PROPOSITION WITH LIFE INSURANCE AS AN ADDED VALUE.

Memphis Light & Power Company
of Memphis, Tenn.,
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
In conformity with the provisions of the mortgage dated February 14, 1901, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that Ten bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 49, 87, 90, 109, 104, 110, 215, 318, 322, and 333, have been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of April next, from which date all interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
Dated February 23, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4th, 1900,
at 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$7,000 Houston & Tex. Cent. R. R. 1 Mtg. L. G. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1937.
$9,000 Jeffersonville, Mad. & Ind. R. R. 1 Mtg. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1906.
$1,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. (Pitts. Junct. & Middle Div.) 3½ p. c. Bonds, 1925.
12 shs. American Surety Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$5,000 Maryland Ice Co. 1 Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$5,000 Omaha Water Co. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1946.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
$2,500 Full paid Policy issued by Mutual Life Ins. Co., N. Y., on Life of Daniel J. Noyes.
$167.30 Promissory Note, Wm. H. Randel, dated July 19, 1896, pay 1 yr. after date.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. American Chicle pref.
5 shs. American Chicle common.
8 shs. Dauneay & Burnham Co. common.
$10,000 Southern Light & Traction Co. 5 p. c. Coll. Trust Bonds, 1949.
10 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
$1,000 Coxsackie & Greenville Traction Co. 1 Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1929.
84 shs. Farmers' Feed Co. of N. J.
25 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
25 shs. Central Safety Bond & Trust Co.
10 shs. German-American Bank.
25 shs. Importers & Trad. Nat. Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
30 shs. Western Nat. Bank.
10 shs. Nat. City Bank.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
$4,000 Standard Gaslight Co. 1 Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds.
$9,500 Maine Cen. R. R. Consl. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1912.
20 shs. New Amsterdam Casualty Co.
10 shs. 5th Avenue Trust Company.
$10,000 Union Ferry Co. 1 Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1920.
$35,000 Detroit & Lima Northern R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., Colonial Trust Co. Receipts.
25 shs. Western Nat. Bank.
5 shs. American Exchg. Nat. Bank.
9 shs. 4th Nat. Bank.
40 shs. Chatham Bank.
5 shs. Leather Manf. Nat. Bank.
70 shs. Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
10 shs. Western Nat. Bank.
$8,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1 Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds.
30 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
$85,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. Terml. Imp. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1923, Guar.
$16,000 Grand River Coal & Coke Co. 1 Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1919.
10 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Bank of New York.
40 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. prefd.
75 shs. American Surety Co.
100 shs. Merchants' Nat. Bank.
25 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co.
50 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
100 shs. Mahoning Coal R. R. common.
50 shs. Consolidated Gas & Electric Co.
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
5 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

NOTIC OF BONDS DRAWN FOR PAYMENT.

The Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such indenture to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 75 of such bonds; and it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof, and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.
The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:
57, 86, 96, 102, 118, 204, 223, 244, 293, 300, 432, 433, 434, 444, 454, 465, 718, 719, 727, 728, 751, 855, 976, 1001, 1002, 1008, 1013, 1045, 1051, 1063, 1271, 1273, 1323, 1356, 1357, 1366, 1375, 1378, 1379, 1422, 1536, 1555, 1556, 1562, 1565, 1589, 1606, 1626, 1657, 1772, 1987, 2131, 2136, 2143, 2249, 2419, 2420, 2430, 2441, 2442, 2528, 2611, 2825, 2838, 2842, 2847, 2854, 2908, 3064, 3327, 3349, 3360, 3716, 3860, 3905–75.
The bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Mills Building, New York City.
The bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz.: from and after the 31st day of May, 1900.
New York, March 30th, 1900.
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
By THOS. H. HUBBARD, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE Certificates of the City Trust Company of New York,
Issued on deposit of
PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Under Bondholders' Protective Agreement
DATED AUGUST 25TH, 1899.
Holders of the above-named certificates are hereby notified that a proposition for the sale of the above-named bonds, or, in case a plan of reorganization is offered, giving the certificate holders the right to participate therein, at their option, has been approved of by the undersigned, and such approval, with a copy of the agreement, lodged with the said City Trust Company of New York and with Messrs. A. Keyser & Company of London, England.
Simon Borg & Company.
New York, March 26th, 1900.

Referring to the foregoing, until further notice the City Trust Company will continue to receive deposits of said bonds. Certificates of said Trust Company issued therefor will have assent and approval of such agreement stamped thereon.
Simon Borg & Company.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7% BONDS.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the Consolidated Mortgage of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, dated the 1st of August, 1867, is prepared to purchase bonds issued under that mortgage.
Proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 2d day of April, 1900, and should be addressed as follows:
"The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 16-22 William Street."
"Proposals for sale of bonds of The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Co."
The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Dated New York, March 27th, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1900.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, at 12 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th inst., and reopened on the third day of April next at 11 o'clock A. M.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street.
New York, March 8, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 17th, and reopened on April 3d.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March 26, 1900.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on Monday, April 9, 1900. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from April 2 until April 9, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.
Nos. 8-32 William St., New York, March 27, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this company will be held at this office on Tuesday, April 10, 1900. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon, until 1 P. M.
LYMAN CANDEE, Secretary.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
OFFICE OF
No. 4 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, Cal., March 3d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday, March 15th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 5th, 1900.
E. C. WRIGHT, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.
New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Office of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York.
No. 42 Cedar Street, New York City.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held at the office of the Company, No. 42 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 10th day of April, 1900, at 1:00 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York City, March 26th, 1900.
GEORGE S. A. YOUNG, President.
WALTER S. ALLEY, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Albany, N. Y., March 24th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of the next ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Un'on Depot, in the City of Albany, on the third WEDNESDAY (being the 18th day) of April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

New York, March 12, 1900.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WORTHINGTON PUMPING ENGINE COMPANY:
You are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held on Tuesday, April 3rd, 1900, at 3 P. M., at the office of the Company, Elizabethport, State of New Jersey, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN W. DUNN, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF HENRY R. WORTHINGTON:
You are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held on Tuesday, April 3, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Company, at Elizabethport, State of New Jersey, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and acting upon such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
Dated New York, March 23d, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN W. DUNN, Secretary.

MEETING.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of "Hotel Savoy" will be held on Monday evening, April 24, 1900, at 8 o'clock, at the private office of the Hotel Savoy, 5th Av. and 59th Street.
LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, March 21, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 16th day of April next, to stockholders of record at the close of business Saturday, the 31st inst.
For the purpose of the annual election of Directors of this Company, which will be held on the 18th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 12 M. on Saturday, the 7th day of April next at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 19th day of April next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

National Tube Company.
No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York,
February 20th, 1900.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 3.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company has been declared out of the net profits of the company, payable April 2d, 1900, at the office of the company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on March 15th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until April 3d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

CHARTERED 1852.
Metropolitan Savings Bank,
1 and 3 Third Ave.
(Opposite Cooper Institute, New York City.)
DEPOSITS made now and until April 3 draw interest from April 1. Semi-annual Dividends paid regularly since organization. Surplus for the security of depositors exceeding Half Million Dollars.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 135th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, March 28, 1900.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra Dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after April 6th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Havana Commercial Company,
52 Broadway, New York, March 26, 1900.
Preferred Stock Dividend.
The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 16th, to stockholders of record.
The transfer books will close Saturday, March 31, and reopen Tuesday, April 17th.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Sts.
Philadelphia, Penn., March 14, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (one dollar per share,) payable April 14, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank.
23D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE.
New York, March 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after March 31st, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, April 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last three months, payable on and after April 2d, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, March 23d, 1900.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock has been declared, payable April 16th, 1900. Transfer books will be closed from April 9th to April 16th, both inclusive.
J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, March 21, 1900.
NINETIETH (90th) DIVIDEND.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent., payable, free of tax, April 2, 1900, until which date the transfer book will be closed. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

Knickerbocker Ice Co. of Chicago.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1900, will be paid on maturity at the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and at the First National Bank of Chicago, Ill.
CHAS. B. SPEDD, Treasurer.

The Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railway Co.,
New York, March 31, 1900.
Coupons dated April 1st, 1900, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after April 2d next by the Metropolitan Trust Company, No. 37 Wall St., New York City.
J. B. McGEORGE, Secretary.

Union Elevated Railroad Co., Chicago.
Coupons due April 1st, 1900, from the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Chase Nat'l Bank, New York City. HOWARD ABEL, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., March 31, 1900.
Coupons of THE MISSOURI KANSAS AND EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY maturing April 1, 1900, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after April 2d, 1900.
C. G. HEDGE, V. Pres't. and Treasurer.

Gramercy Sugar Company.
New Orleans, La., March 26, 1900.
Coupons due April 1, 1900, on the First Mortgage 6% Bonds of this Company will be paid at the National Park Bank, 214 Broadway, New York.
M. R. SPELLMAN, President.

Richmond, Va., March 24th, 1900.
COUPONS MATURING APRIL 1ST, 1900, ON the bonds of the Tredegar Company will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New York.
ARCHER ANDERSON,
President of the Tredegar Company.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage coupons, due 1st April, 1900, will be paid on and after 2d April, 1900, by Morgan Brothers, 54 William Street.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 30	701,058
To date this year	34,110,988
Corresponding date last year	57,811,264

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 30	$3,414,500
To date this year	$158,748,640
Corresponding date last year	$325,788,510

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks on one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop	½	Illinois Central	½
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Iowa Central	2¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	Iowa Cent. pf.	4
Am. Tobacco	1¾	Met. Street Ry.	1¼
Anaconda Copper	1¾	Mexican Central	⅛
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	1	N. Y. Central	1
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	1½	Norf. & West.	½
Brooklyn Union Gas.	1	Pacific Coast	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅞	People's Gas, Chi.	2¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Pressed Steel Car	⅝
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	1¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2¼
Consol. Gas	2	Union Bag & P. pf.	1
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	Wis. Central	1¾
Federal Steel	1⅞	Wis. Cent. pf.	1⅞
Gt. North. pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & F. pf.	½	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Malt. pf.	1	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅜
Ann Arbor pf.	½	Pere Marquette	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	¾	Pullman Co.	½
Int. Paper	½	Reading	⅝
Int. Paper pf.	½	Read. 1st pf.	⅝
Kan. C. So. pf., w. i.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Long Island	½	Third Avenue	1¾

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. & N. W. ext. 4s.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 4s.	1
East. Penn. reor. lien.	1	Tol., St. L. & K. 6s.	
Mex. Nat. 1st	2½	t. r.	1½
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	2	Va. Mid. gen.	1

Bonds Declined.

Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1	Mex. Cent. con. 4s.	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Speculators who were disappointed because no Sugar Trust stock market sensation developed on Thursday—the day Mr. H. O. Havemeyer gave up competing with the Sphinx—met yesterday all the liveliness they had lamented. With practically every professional trader on the Stock Exchange on the bear side, with a short interest so tremendously extended that it had became unwieldy, the market turned. Instead of going all to smash, Sugar Trust's quotation went climbing upward at double-quick. From two points under par, where all the talent of the Stock Exchange was hammering it savagely, the stock jumped not only to par but 11 points beyond.

Of course, Wall Street had theories in multitude and variety to account for the change—all of the merest guesswork sort. Mr. Havemeyer was exalted in some quarters as having caught Wall Street napping, talking traders into a trap, and all that. Another set of stories was full of sympathy for Mr. Havemeyer; the Arbuckles had caught him napping, he was the victim trapped, this recitation proceeding to equip Messrs. Arbuckle with a majority of the capital stock of the Sugar Trust, bought quietly and continuously ever since Mr. Havemeyer began to be a publicist and a pessimist. Yet a different tale had it that peace had been arranged all around, and that Mr. Havemeyer, Mr. Arbuckle, and Mr. Doscher were to celebrate the final settlement of the whole Sugar trade war by a dinner at Mr. Havemeyer's home. Wall Street can absorb a vast deal of such stuff and nonsense without nausea.

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That Sugar Trust stock could so jump up is not at all a matter for wonder. The stock was oversold before Mr. Havemeyer recently cut the long-established 12 per cent. dividend rate in two. It extended further on Wednesday's disclosure of a new cut in price by competitors, and Mr. Havemeyer's later observations on the discomfort of conducting business at a loss probably doubled the already unwieldy line of shorts.

Sugar Trust is not in its old situation, marketwise. A natural investment interest has been built up in it. People all over the country have bought it. It is held in small lots by owners who were originally encouraged to take it because of its long maintenance of 12 per cent. annual dividends, and the recent reduction of that dividend rate has been attended by trade circumstances so exceptional that very generally the investor's belief is that the old rate will be eventually restored with the property all the better situated for the execution of the aggressive policy to which Mr. Havemeyer's administration is devoted. Thus, so far, there has been small liquidation by actual owners of stock—and it is semi-officially stated that the list of stockholders runs now beyond 14,000 names. Under such circumstances it is easier to hammer down quotations upon the Stock Exchange for a day or two than it is to "bring out" long stock, and skillful leadership forces speculative shorts to cover.

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Hard names are applied to Mr. Havemeyer. Speculators who tried and failed to demoralize Sugar Trust market values are confident that he is a very bad man, that he "did" them. Even if this were all true no very wide wake of mourning would be found. Not a widow nor yet one orphan was in the game.

Judged fairly, the situation is probably that yesterday's sensational market rise reflects chiefly the exigencies of speculators who, believing they had a sure thing, have been tremendously overselling the market. Mr. Havemeyer's own relations to the bulge, in so far as actual personal buying or selling of stock is concerned, is probably insignificant. Another theory is, perhaps, more entertaining; but scant facts are available to warrant much of the clever cynicism current.

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Next to Sugar Trust in Wall Street interest yesterday the local traction stocks figured. Finally the long-awaited State franchise tax assessments were known and the figures had savage appearance. Every one of the affected stocks was weak at the opening. Prompt disclosure came, however, that big interests on the short side were making use of the official news to cover on, and before the day was over the entire traction list recovered early losses, and some of the group were even buoyant. The bad news is cut so expatiated the ticker philosophers.

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People's Gas came into sudden pro[illegible]nence and strength. The controllers of the People's Gas Company have finally acquired control of all the competing gas making and distributing properties in Chicago.

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Inside selling of Southern Pacific continues.

A FUTILE EFFORT TO TAX THE LENDER OF MONEY.

(From a Special Contributor.)

The effort of a committee of the Bankers' Association of this State, with the sympathy or active support of the officers of both State and National banks, to have the trust companies subjected to the same taxation that banks have to bear has come to naught in the Legislature because the bill providing for the equalization of burdens was weighed down with the ill-fated mortgage tax provisions. The trust companies were disposed to acquiesce in the proposal to have their shares taxed in the same manner as those of the banks. Some of them admitted the justice of it, and others agreed that it would involve no serious hardship, while it would put an end to complaints and an agitation which placed them in an unfavorable light in the eyes of those who did not understand the question. It would have been an easy matter to pass a bill consisting only of the provisions putting a State tax of 1 per cent. upon the shares of banks and trust companies alike in this State.

The promising effort to settle this vexed question to the satisfaction of both banks and trust companies, while adding some millions to the revenues of the State, was defeated by persistency in the mortgage tax, which was opposed by several powerful interests, including trust companies as well as savings banks. The grounds of opposition were various, but it came chiefly from institutions which are lenders of money, while the strongest argument against the measure was that the tax would have to be paid in the end by the borrowers. The real reason of the opposition of savings banks, trust companies, and insurance associations, which lend money largely on real estate mortgages, was the disturbance of their financial arrangements, which would involve some temporary loss and expense, and the addition to the burden which their business would bear whether the tax were paid by themselves or by their customers. Few, if any, of their officers believe that the tax would in the final adjustment come out of the lender. The borrower would have to pay it in the form of an increase of interest. It is said that provision was already made by some of the lending institutions for transferring the burden by an agreement in their mortgages that if these should become subject to a new tax the amount would be paid by the borrower as additional interest, or the mortgageor might exercise the alternative of paying off the debt on giving three months' notice of his intention. It is certain that such agreements would have become general, and that there would have been a readjustment of interest rates for mortgage loans, if the Stranahan bill had become a law.

It is not certain that a five-mills tax rate would have added a half of 1 per cent. to the rate of interest on mortgages generally, because they are now nominally subject to taxation as personal property at the regular local rate, and, while most of them escape by special exemption or the device of deductions for debt, some of them are hit, and hit severely. The present liability to taxation presents a kind of risk which affects the rate of interest, and if it were changed to a certainty of taxation in all cases at a moderate rate this element of risk would not have to be taken into account. Just how much this would affect the interest rate cannot be calculated, but it would make investment in mortgage loans more attractive.

Upon one point most practical financiers are agreed, especially those who have had large experience in lending and borrowing money, and that is, that whatever the additional charge may be upon the process of loaning upon mortgage security on account of taxation, it will have to be borne by the borrower. The rate for the use of money is determined by the principle of supply and demand, just as much as the price of commodities and the rent of real estate. If a tax is put upon a commodity which the seller has to pay he adds it to the price of that commodity in order to get his legitimate profit. The tax upon real estate is taken into account in fixing the rent, and the tenant pays it. Just so, a tax upon loans is added to the interest demanded, and is paid by the borrower. The rate at which money is offered on mortgage security is determined by its value for other purposes, and unless it will command a return which will make that form of investment as profitable as others equally safe and desirable, it will not be lent upon such security. The borrower will have to pay to the lender the legitimate profit for the use of money determined by general market conditions in order to get it, and if the State puts an extra charge upon the loan he will have to pay that. It may be collected from the lender in the form of a tax upon his security, but he will charge it to the borrower in their agreement upon the rate of interest. Whether or not this works out with exactness, so that the burden imposed by the State upon the single process of lending and borrowing falls wholly upon the borrower, it is substantially true that he must pay the tax, and the effort to transfer it to the lender by the decree of a statute is as futile as the effort to regulate prices by law. The joint committee of the Legislature which devised the measure designated by the name of its Chairman may have had no deliberate design of taxing lenders rather than borrowers. Apparently it was only seeking a short cut to $10,000,000 of extra revenue for the State, and thought it had found an easy road to it, but the scheme professed to provide for a tax upon lenders, while in reality it imposed a burden upon borrowers, and the opposition which it awakened defeated a desirable settlement of the bank and trust company question.

A. K. F.

New York, March 30, 1900.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

An effort was made at the opening of the market yesterday to force the traction stocks down, using the much-worked franchise tax bugaboo as the chief bear argument. Would-be depressors of the stocks insisted that the proposed taxation would be practically confiscatory and that it would unquestionably seriously interfere with dividend payments, where payments now are made, and with dividend prospects in the case of Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Third Avenue. On the other hand, friends of the traction issues declare that the tax proposed in such case is so manifestly excessive that when the matter is carried to the courts—as it is insisted it will be—the tax will be declared unconstitutional.

On the confidence of supporters of the several issues, and the belief in many quarters that litigation would delay the collection of any tax, even if levied, for some considerable time, the stocks rallied sharply from the opening pressure. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which opened down 1¼ points, recovered its loss in a very few minutes, and [illegible] showed a net gain of [illegible],000 shares. Metropolitan was 3½ points lower [illegible]rs of Saturday, recovered [illegible] time than a half hour, and [illegible] position later in the day [illegible] the quotation recorded a [illegible]nts. Manhattan had less [illegible] opening, but on the other [illegible]ing the day, closing [illegible]. [illegible]ovement lately has been quite independent of the other traction stocks, marked a net loss of 1¾ points.

STRENGTH OF STEEL ISSUES.

Under the leadership of Tennessee Coal and Iron and Federal Steel, the steel and iron stocks yesterday showed substantial strength, while the support given all the shares was pronounced to be much better than in recent days, strong interests being conspicuous as purchasers.

The fact that the Tennessee Coal Company has now more furnaces in blast than at any time in its history, and even under such circumstances is kept busy filling orders—and at prices much higher than those that prevailed in the last fiscal year, when large profits were shown—induced much buying of the stock, with the result that a net gain of 2¼ points followed.

Federal Steel's advance was on the prospect of a regular quarterly dividend at the company's meeting next week, of perhaps 2 per cent. The gain for the issue was 1⅛.

Other advances scored were American Steel and Wire, ⅝; Colorado Fuel and Iron, ½; Hocking Coal and Iron, ¼; American Steel Hoop, ½, and American Smelters preferred, 1.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

If all indications do not fail, the bank statement to be issued to-day will show a further improvement in the condition of the local banks. Such at least is the opinion of bankers, based upon the known movement of money. This movement shows that through the operations of the Sub-Treasury the banks have gained approximately $1,000,000 during the week, while from the interior the gain has been something like $500,000. In addition there was yesterday a credit to the New York banks at the Clearing House of about $1,600,000 on account of bond conversions.

It is, of course, impossible to determine what the loan item will show, but it is believed by some bankers that in spite of the greater speculative activity the loans will

Carnegie Company for material for 140 new bridges for the New York Central.

Sales of the snuff business of the P. Lorillard Company to the American Snuff Company.

Shipments of iron ore from the Lake Superior region for this year expected to exceed any year previous to 1895.

Reports from Chicago that contracts have been made for the transportation of 75 per cent. of the grain now in Chicago to the seaboard at an all-rail rate of 10 cents per 100 pounds.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

ALBANY, March 30.—Superintendent F. D. Kilburn of the State Banking Department has completed his tabulation of the reports made to his department by the 209 State discount banks showing the aggregate of their resources and liabilities at the close of business on March 10 last. The total resources of the banks at the date named amounted to $323,864,743, which was a decrease of $42,439,459 compared with the figures presented in the reports made to the State Banking Department by the banks on Dec. 4, 1899.

The summary of the reports follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$196,241,091
Liability of Directors as makers	7,794,840
Overdrafts	174,915
Due from trust companies and banks	31,282,280
Real estate	10,372,705
Mortgages owned	3,687,486
Stocks and bonds	23,544,925
Specie	21,336,573
Legal tenders and banknotes	14,714,021
Cash items	13,486,717
Other assets	1,230,108
Total	$323,864,743

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$29,645,700
Surplus fund	18,682,148
Undivided profits	9,087,247
Due depositors	216,941,589
Due trust companies and banks	30,143,603
Due savings banks	14,961,003
Due the State Treasurer	375,457
Other liabilities	427,996
Total	$323,864,743

SCHWARTZ, DUPEE & CO.'S DENIAL.

Schwartz, Dupee & Co. emphatically denied yesterday that they had been obliged to discharge the most of their employes, because of a leakage of facts through the clerks, who were said to have talked outside about a pool in Federal Steel which was being made up in the office. "We never touch Federal Steel," said a member of the firm yesterday, "and there was no leakage of any deal in our office at all. We have simply discharged a number of our employes in the New York office and replaced them with Chicago men, because we found things were not going on quite as satisfactorily under the care of the old employes. That is all there is to it."

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton recovered some of its lost ground yesterday, in the course of some 150,000 to 200,000 bales' trading. Liverpool opened and closed half a point to a point and a half off. The local market showed sympathetic weakness in its opening, the first sales being at prices 1 to 4 points off. It sold off a little further in the first hour, and closed with a net gain of 4 to 11 points. Receipts were 11,592 bales, as against 11,664 bales of a week previous, and 17,239 of a year previous. Final bid quotations were: March, 9.27; April, 9.27; May, 9.27; June, 9.22; July, 9.21; August, 9.11; September, 8.42; October, 8.17; November, 8.02; December, 8.02; January, 8.03; February, 8.04.

Coffee continues dull. It opened yesterday unchanged, and closed unchanged to 5 points up. Only 10,250 bags were sold. Havre was off a quarter. Receipts at Rio and Santos were 10,000 bags.

Wheat was strong, in spite of lower cables. Only 40,000 bushels are known to have been taken by exporters on this coast yesterday. May wheat closed at 74 cents asked, after having sold up to 74¼ cents. Corn reached the high-water mark of this trip, May closing at 44½ cents. Exporters took 400,000 bushels of corn. Oats were dull.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@4 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6½ per cent for others.

Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $211,887,449; balances, $9,131,003; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,000,321.

Money on call in London, 3¾@4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82½@$4.82⅝; demand, $4.86⅛; cables, $4.86⅝; commercial bills, $4.81¾@$4.83.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: France 5.20⅝ and 5.17½ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94¼ and 95; guilders, 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@12½c discount. Chicago—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000. St. Louis—Par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 30.—American securities opened about steady, but prices soon eased off. Later an investment demand developed and prices strengthened. The closing tone was firm.

Consols for money, 101¼; consols for the account, 101 5-16; Canadian, 99⅝; Erie, 14⅝; Erie first preferred, 43¼; Illinois Central, 119; Union Pacific preferred, 79; St. Paul, 127¼; New York Central, 142; Pennsylvania, 71¼; Reading, 10¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 79⅝; Atchison, 29¾; Louisville, 18⅞; Grand Trunk, 8⅜; Anaconda, 10¼.

Bar silver steady at 27¾d per ounce.

Money, 3¾@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 4 per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 72¾.

Rand mines, 36⅛.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £9,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 30.80; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 6.83¼.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 30.—On the Bourse to-day prices opened hesitating, but quickly moved up after realizations in connection with the settlement. Spanish stock was largely purchased toward the close. Rio Tintos were in great demand, advancing sharply. Portuguese securities were easier, a result of the Delagoa Bay award. Kafirs were dull and lifeless. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 30c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 73.75.

BERLIN, March 30.—Business was dull on the Bourse to-day owing to the tightness of money, which was accentuated through the demand in connection with the quarterly settlement. Toward the close, however, the market became firm. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 5¼ per cent.

$2,400 Bonds for Exchange.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The amount of bonds received at the Treasury for exchange for the new 2 per cents. to March 29 was $188,924,400, of which $19,735,600 is for individuals other than National banks.

Denmark's Loan Taken Over.

COPENHAGEN, March 30.—A syndicate of Danish and foreign bankers has taken over the new State loan of 20,000,000 kronen, in 3½ per cent. redeemable bonds, subject to the ratification of the Rigsdag.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Colonial Mail Association of Colonie; to deal in mail matter; capital, $1,000. Directors—John McNeil, Albany; Cabees; William H. Woodward and [illegible] East, Watervliet; J. M. Gaffers, Latham; and Abram W. Fillips, Verioy.

Standard Company of Port Byron; capital, $1,000. Directors—Samuel M. Church, Brewster; and J. Douglass Mead, Brooklyn.

Buffalo Jack Company of Buffalo; to manufacture [illegible] jacks; capital, $2,000. Directors—Andrew G. Oliver and E. A. Minard, Buffalo.

Manufacturers' Lunchcon Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. E. Smith and [illegible] Shepard, New York City.

[illegible] Trading Company of Buffalo; capital, $5,000. Directors—F. E. Stafford and C. W. [illegible].

[illegible] Frames and Moulding Company of [illegible]; capital, $10,000. Directors—[illegible] and Robert Spauld, Sr., Fitzhugh [illegible].

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Strength was shown in most of the stocks traded in in the market for outside securities yesterday, but, except in two or three issues, transactions were not in large amount. The fact that little disposition was shown to sell stocks is taken as continued evidence of the present feeling in regard to the future of the market, which pretty generally is expected to show strength and activity. Nearly all the net changes recorded yesterday were on the side of advances, and in some cases stocks rose sharply on few transactions. An indication of prevailing conditions is that good trading is not restricted to a few issues or to any one group, but extends more or less throughout the entire list, or, at all events, to representative stocks in each class.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was again prominent by reason of its strength. Transactions amounted to only 300 or 400 shares, but on these few sales the preferred stock advanced a full point and the common stock fractionally. An event of particular interest in the trading of the New Amsterdam securities was a further sharp advance in the bonds, which sold up to 100¾ and closed at 100½ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point. The continued strength of these issues seems attributable chiefly to the belief that the rumors current at present to the effect that some settlement of the gas war has already been decided upon are not without substantial foundation. The course of the stocks in the past few weeks, so far as it may be considered as indicating developments in the affairs of the company, are certainly suggestive of some such arrangement. Thus far, however, no confirmation of these rumors has come to hand.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of about 1,500 shares. Early in the day it sold down to 95¾, but subsequently enjoyed a sharp recovery. When Anaconda sold on the Stock Exchange up to 51¼, Amalgamated Copper jumped from 95½ to 97. In the last hour it lost part of this advance, and ended the day with a slight net loss, at 96⅛ bid.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was active and strong. It sold up to within a small fraction of 11; and closed at 10⅞ bid, a net gain of five-eighths of a point.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was unusually active. Many thousand shares of the stock changed hands between 1¾ and 2⅝, the final bids being 2¼, a net gain of five-eighths of a point. A number of interesting rumors were heard during the day in regard to the stock, and these were principally responsible for the advance which occurred, though the reports remained unconfirmed.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was traded in to the extent of about 2,000 shares. It sold up a point, and closed at 12 bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION early in the day sold down to 10, but later recovered to 10¾, and closed at that figure, showing no net change for the day.

ELECTRIC BOAT preferred was traded in for an odd lot at 40, and closed at 35 bid.

KINGS COUNTY ELEVATED 4s were traded in to the extent of about $50,000, most of which sold in the neighborhood of 84.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1½
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	4	4½
New Amsterdam	32	32½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100	100¾

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	31
American Agricul. Chem. pf., ex div.	76½	77¾
American Bicycle	10	13
American Bicycle pf	39	41
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Chicle	56	58
American Chicle pf	78	85
American Woolen	22¾	23
American Woolen pf	80	80½
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	47¾	48¾
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11¾	12½
Distilling Company of America	8¼	8½
Distilling Company of America pf	28¼	28½
Empire Steel	..	20
Empire Steel pf	..	60
Electric Boat	23½	25
Electric Boat pf	35	45
Havana Commercial	19¼	19¾
Havana Commercial pf	62½	..
International Power	25	30
International Pump	21¼	22
International Pump pf	66	66½
National Enameling & Stamp	18	23
National Enameling & Stamp pf	82	84
National Ferrophosphorus	50	51
National Salt	48½	49½
National Salt pf	77	79½
Otis Elevator	25	26
Otis Elevator pf., ex div	88	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	93	94
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28¼	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	80	80½
Sloss-Sheffield	30	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div	58¾	60
Standard Oil of New Jersey	522	524
United States Flour Milling pf	7	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	28	30
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	¾

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	96½	96⅝
American Air Power	35	40
Arizona Land	14¾	14⅝
Asphalt Company of America	10	11
British Columbia Copper	10⅝	10⅞
California Copper	3	3½
Central Fireworks	15	16
Central Fireworks pf	52	57
Chicago & Alton sub	110	111
Chicago & Alton 2s. (new)	96	96
Electric Vehicle	45	50
Electric Vehicle pf	80	94
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	2½	2⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	25
General Carriage	12	12⅜
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2½
Lady Helen Copper	78	80
†Little Tiger Gold Mining	15	18
*Markeen Copper	6	7¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	15½	16½
Mexican 6s	98½	99
New England Transportation	6¼	6¾
New York Transportation	10¾	10¾
†Pande Basin	8	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	24	25
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis subs, 56 58-100 p. c. repaid	..	78½
St. Louis Transit	25	28
Storage Power	12	14
Sunshine & Preston Copper	..	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4½	4⅞
Tennessee Copper	14⅜	15
Trust Company of America	218	222
United Railways of St. Louis pf	79	83
Union Railways of St. Louis 4s	..	89
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	20	22
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60¼	61

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	103½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	192	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	398	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	83½	84½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	93
Nassau Electric 4s	91	93
New Orleans Traction pf	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf	94	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	196	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	24½	26
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118	118½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115½	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	28	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113¼	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	101½	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103½	106

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	71	73
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	103	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	52	83
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103½	106
Denver Gas	..	38
Denver Gas 5s	..	78
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	295	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	18	20
New England Gas & Coke bonds	69¾	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	103	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103¼
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	40
St. Joseph, Mo., 5s	98	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	140
Standard Gas 1st 5s	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	83½	93
Western Gas	92	94
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	24
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	85½	86½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	111
Hoboken Ferry	66	68
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	85	86
Union Ferry bonds	95	97

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	15	16
Barney & Smith pf	106	107
Barney & Smith bonds	67½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	..	42
Cramps' Shipyard	75	80
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	120	124
Lorillard Company pf	94	96
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	..	130
Standard Coupler	33	37
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	54	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf	30	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	115	117

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50¼
Central & South American Tel	107½	110
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	7	..

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27½d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Argentum sold at .20, 500 Cosmos at .01½, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .14, 1,500 Comstock at .04, 1,000 Chollar at .22, 100 Horn Silver at 1.25, 500 Iron Silver at .69, 300 Isabella at 1.10@1.15, 500 Little Chief at .21, 100 Leadville at .08, 500 Mexican at .29, 200 Moulton at .30, 300 Standard at 3.20, 100 Sierra Nevada at .58, and 300 Work at .33.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.55	Standard	8.15
Adams Con	.15	Small Hopes	1.05
Belcher	.28	Union Consol	.18
Best & Belcher	.32	Utah	.08
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Yellow Jacket	.17
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Argentum Juanita	.20
Deadwood Terra	.60	Alamo	.15½
Daly	1.40	Anaconda	.34
Eureka Consol	.14	Cripple Creek Cons.	.14½
Father De Smet	.08	Creede & Cr. Ck	.12½
Gould & Curry	.15	Croesus	.01
Hale & Norcross	.20	Golden Fleece	.35
Homestake	50.00	Isabella	1.10
Horn Silver	1.10	Mollie Gibson	.21
Iron Silver	.67	Mount Rosa	.12
Julia Consol	.01	Pharmacist	.10
Kingston & Pemb	.35	Portland	2.85
La Crosse	.14	Specimen	.09
Leadville Con	.07	Union	.48
Little Chief	.10	Work	.33
Mexican	.23	Damon	.21
Moulton	.25	Elkton	1.10
Ontario	8.50	Findlay	.13½
Ophir	.75	Garfield	.19
Occidental	.12	Jackpot	.51
Plymouth	.10	Pinnacle	.20
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09	Tornado	.45
Potosi	.16	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.16
Quicksilver	1.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Quicksilver pf	7.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.14½
Savage	.12	Grey Forge	.14½
Sierra Nevada	.50		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 30.—The Boston market was a good one and held steadily on its broadened and upward course. Arcadian ran up from 22½ to 24½, later to 24; Atlantic rose 1, to 25; Bingham was ½ lower, at 12½; Butte rallied to 13; Cochiti rose 1⅝, to 13⅞, closing at 13½; British Columbia was up ¾, to 10¼; Butte, 4, at 76; Centennial, 1¼, at 23¼. Centennial Eureka reacted 1¼, to 27¾; Continental Zinc hardened ¼, to 3½; Mayflower, ¼, to 3¼; Mohawk, ½, to 16; Montana Coal and Coke, ½, to 9½; Old Colony Mining, ⅝, to 4⅝; Parrot, 3, to 51½. United States Mining sold at 8½. United States Oil was up 1, at 22½, later 22, Utah rose 1⅜, to 35⅞, later 35½; Victoria ½, to 3¼. Old Dominion lost ⅞, to 19. Isle Royale gained 1⅜, to 29⅞. Montana gained 2, to 322. Amalgamated sold at 96⅜, Tamarack at 195, Calumet at 75, White Knob at 30, Santa Fé at 6⅞, Rhode Island at 4⅛, Trimountain at 8¾@8½, Wolverine at 40¼. Massachusetts was up ¼, at 6⅜. Quincy held at 14, Alouez at 2½, and Baltic at 22½. Elm River rose ½, to 5½.

In the general list Wisconsin Central preferred was up ¾ more, at 53⅝, and Pere Marquette ¾, at 26½. Stock Yards rose 1⅜ more, to 139¾. New England Gas and Coke advanced from 18 to 19½, 5's advancing ½, to 70½. Dominion Coal was up 1, at 47½. Mexican Central first incomes lost ⅝, to 27¾, thence rising to 28⅞. It began to look as if the "public" was coming in at last. Rumor of a Butte and Boston dividend next month was circulated.

At the Clearing House to-day all the loans between banks were made at 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at 10 and 12½ cents' discount. Call money is still quoted at from 3½ to 4½ per cent., with the demand light, and time loans are being made at from 4½ to 5 per cent., with occasional concessions from the first-named figure to favored borrowers.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4⅞	5	Old Colony	4¼	4½
Allouez	2¼	2⅝	Old Domin	19	19½
Arcadian	23½	24	Osceola	70	72
Arnold	6½	7	Parrot	51⅝	51½
Ash Bed	25	1	Pioneer	1	..
Atlantic	24	25	Quincy	139	142
Baltic	22½	22⅝	Rhode Isla'd	3⅝	4¼
Bos. & C.	15	..	Santa Fe	6⅜	6⅝
Bost. & Mon.	320	325	Santa Ysabel	1	1½
Butte & Bos.	76	76½	Shoe	30½	..
Cal. & Hec.	748	755	Tamarack	194	197
Centennial	23	23¼	Utah Cons	35½	35⅝
Franklin	16	17	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	..	1	White Knob	..	28
Isle Royale	29½	29⅝	Winona	2⅝	3
Mohawk	15⅝	16	Wolverine	40	40¾

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	245	246	C. Mass. pf.	62	65
Bost. & Low.	243	247	Fitchburg pf.	132	134
Bost. & Me.	194	195	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	111	..
Bost. & Prov.	298½	..	N. Y. & N. W. 1st pf.	122	..
Bost. Elev.	..	..	N. Y. & N. W. 2d pf.	84	86
Bost. Gas 5s.	77½	80	W. End	92½	93
Cent. Mass.	13	15	W. End pf.	61	..

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	310	314	Mex. Tel.	2⅝	2¾
Chi. Sk. Yds.	139½	140	N. Eng. Tel.	134	135
Dom. Coal	47	47½	U. S. Oil	22	22½
D. Coal pf.	115	..	West. Elec.	..	45
Erie Tel.	..	103	West. El. pf.	61	..

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Metropolitan Elevated common closed strong at 35, representing the gain of a point during the day; the opening was at 34¾. The preferred opened at 90¼ and closed at 81½. Nearly 1,400 shares changed hands. The bonds, likewise, were stronger, $18,000 worth selling at 96. North Chicago closed at 224½, after opening at 222; there were few sales. Union Traction common, on the sale of 205 shares, closed at 23, a gain of 3 points. Steel Tube preferred dropped from 70 at the opening to 66, and closed at 68. Other stocks were steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.
1,110 American Linseed	14¾	14	14½
485 American Linseed pf	58⅝	58	58⅝
15 American Radiator	46½	46½	46½
50 Am. Strawboard	31¾	31¾	31¾
205 Chi. Union Traction	23	20	23
10 Chi. Union Trac. pf	72¾	72¾	72¾
130 Diamond Match	124½	124½	124½
50 Lake St. El. ctfs	7½	7½	7½
217 Met. Elevated	35	34	35
1,340 Met. Elevated pf	81½	80¼	81¼
174 Milwaukee Breweries	2	2	2
250 Nat. Biscuit	36½	36¼	36½
142 Nat. Biscuit pf	90½	89½	90½
700 National Carbon	16	16	16
140 North Chicago	224½	222	224½
73 Shelby Steel Tube	16	16	16
120 Shelby Tube pf	70	66	68
176 South Side El	99½	99½	99½
50 Union Loop	94½	94½	94½
50 West Chicago	111½	111½	111½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Activity in to-day's market was furnished largely by Marsden. Union Traction, and Reading first preferred, all of which improved, imparting a firm tone to the general lists. American Cement sold at 94. Western New York and Pennsylvania looked better in the last hour the Electric Storage Battery shares sharply advanced. Asphalt fell below 10. Money was easier. Time funds were offered at 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¾	21½	Phila. Trac.	96½	97
Choctaw	48	50	Union Trac.	40½	40¾
Con. T., Pitt.	27⅝	28	U. Gas Imp.	120½	121
El. Co. of A.	12¾	13	Welsbach L.	44	45
Lehigh Val.	26⅜	26¼	W. N. Y. & P.	9	9¼
Marsden	10¾	10⅞	Penn.	7⅛	7¼

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,791,886, against $2,747,271 last week, and $1,707,166 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $3,742,020, against $2,674,158 last week, and $1,780,902 in the same period last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, March 30, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
116½	118	93	Adams Express	116	116½	116	116½	..
16	16½	910	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16½	16½	16	16½	− ⅛
66¼	66¾	730	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	66¼	66¼	66	66	− ⅛
35½	36½	1,350	American Cotton Oil	36	36½	36	36½	+ ¼
40¾	41¼	1,000	American Ice Co	47⅜	47⅝	47	47⅜	..
75¼	76½	10	American Ice Co. pf	76	76	76	76	− ¼
57⅜	58	200	Am. Linseed Co. pf	58	58	58	58	..
22½	24	900	Am. Malting Co. pf	23¼	23	23	23	−1
42¼	42⅜	1,235	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	42	42⅜	42	42¼	+ ⅛
90	91	110	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	91	91	91	91	..
35⅜	36	1,073	Am. Steel Hoop Co	35½	36½	35½	36	+ ½
56⅜	56½	11,510	American Steel & Wire	55⅝	56⅞	55⅝	56⅝	+ ½
90¼	90½	750	Am. Steel & Wire pf	90¼	91	90¼	90¾	+ ½
109⅝	109⅞	201,868	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	108	111	108	110	+11¼
108	110	21	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	110	110	108	108	..
33	33½	2,100	American Tin Plate	33½	33¾	33¼	33½	..
106	106¾	11,545	American Tobacco	104	107	104	106½	+1½
50¾	50⅞	12,698	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	49½	51¼	49¼	50⅝	+1¼
46	47	100	Ann Arbor pf	46½	46½	46¼	46¼	− ½
28⅞	29	41,790	At., T. & S. F.	28½	29⅜	28½	29	+ ⅛
72⅝	72⅜	20,752	At., T. & S. F. pf	72½	73	72	72⅜	+ ⅛
81⅞	82	13,011	Baltimore & Ohio	81	82⅜	80⅞	82	+1
81⅛	82	6,130	Baltimore & Ohio pf	81⅝	82¼	81⅝	81⅞	+ ⅛
71½	72	37,830	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69	72⅝	69	72	+1½
152	154½	150	Brooklyn Union Gas	153½	153½	153¼	153¼	+1
10⅞	11¼	125	Brunswick City	11	11	11	11	..
54	54⅜	1,550	Canada Southern	54½	54	54¼	54¼	− ⅛
97	97½	100	Canadian Pacific	97½	97⅞	97½	97½	..
32½	32⅝	21,713	Chesapeake & Ohio	32½	32⅞	32½	32½	+ ⅛
131	131¼	2,618	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	130½	131⅝	130¼	131½	+ ⅞
..	..	45	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	122	122	122	122	..
14¾	14⅞	2,240	Chicago Great West	14⅝	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ¼
78	78¼	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	78	78	78	78	..
40¾	41	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	41	41⅜	40½	40⅞	..
25½	25½	1,150	Chi., Ind. & Louis	25	25⅝	25	25½	− ⅛
58	59	320	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	59⅜	59⅝	59	59	..
123¾	124	2,825	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	123⅝	124⅞	123⅝	123⅞	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	114	114	114	114	..
112⅝	112⅞	3,050	C., R. I. & P., ex div	112½	113¼	112¼	112⅞	+ ⅛
11¼	12	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	11½	11¾	11½	11¾	− ⅛
34	34⅞	110	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34½	34⅞	34½	34⅞	..
65⅞	66⅜	18,320	C., C., C. & St. L.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Day of Activity in Many Classes of Property—Sales of Valuable Dwellings, Apartment Houses, and Lots.

John N. Golding has sold for the estate of William C. Andrews 2 East Sixty-seventh Street, a plot 30 by 100, on which the buyer will erect at once a handsome dwelling.

Jeremiah C. Lyons, the builder, has sold through Broker Golding the seven-story apartment house, 40 by 100, at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street.

Among other sales recently closed by Mr. Golding are the following: For Mrs. M. Tilden the plot 100 by 100 at the southwest corner of Mount Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; also, for Clarence True to Robert E. Dowling, the five-story dwelling at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-third Street; also, for Clarence True to Albert Flake, the plot 36 by 60 at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-second Street; also, for Flake & Dowling to the Riverside Building Company, the plot of five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 190 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

McVickar & Co. have sold to an investor, for about $200,000, the seven-story apartment house recently completed by Thomas J. McGuire on the west side of Broadway, 50 feet north of Ninety-first Street. The building has a frontage of 50.6 feet and a depth of 140 feet, the plot being 150 feet deep.

E. De Forest-Simmons has sold for Mrs. A. J. Bloomberg to a client, for $40,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 50 East Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.

Frederick Zittel has sold to James H. Fraser, for $55,000, the five-story business building 51 Cliff Street, 26 by 82.

The same broker has sold to Thomas A. McIntyre, for $20,000, the private stable 207 West Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

Leitner & Marks have sold for Jerry Altieri the four six-story flats on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 200 feet west of First Avenue, on a plot 112.6 by 100.11; also, for the same seller, the two similar properties on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 412 feet west of First Avenue, each 27 by 100.11. Only two houses remain unsold out of a row of eight just being completed by Mr. Altieri.

It is reported that William H. Jackson has sold the lot on the north side of Sixteenth Street, 225 feet west of Union Square, 25 by 98.9, and that the buyer will erect a business building thereon.

The estate of Laura M. Watkinson has sold, through McVickar & Co., the four-story dwelling, 143 East Thirty-fourth Street, 17.6 by 100.

Harry E. Zittel has sold for A. Cameron to Mrs. M. Smith the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 165 East Sixty-second Street, 20 by 102.2; also, for Jacob Steinberger, to Mrs. Lillie McKew the four-story dwelling, 153 East Sixty-first Street, 21 by 57 by 100.5; also, for the estate of John Stoiber to Annie R. Warren, the two three-story dwellings, 154 and 156 East Seventieth Street, each 20 by 100.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought the two five-story flats, 312 and 314 West Fifty-ninth Street, a plot 50 by 100.5.

Weil & Mayer have bought the southeast corner of First Street and Second Avenue, old buildings on a plot 48 by 93.11 by 73 by 104.6.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Max Marx the three-story dwelling 145 Convent Avenue, 20 by 50 by 53.

Leopold Prager has bought the dwellings 222 and 224 East Seventy-eighth Street, each 13.4 by 102.2; also, the front and rear tenements, 236 East Seventy-eighth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Thomas Farley has sold, through R. H. Jones, to E. B. Wintersmith, for $6,100, the two-family brick and frame dwelling 1,241 Stebbins Avenue, 20 by 100.

Louis D. Barchfeld has sold for a client the dwelling and stable on a plot 50 by 100 at 325 and 327 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

R. H. Jones has sold for Louis Eickwort to F. H. Parsons the frame dwelling 2,141 Hughes Avenue, near Oaktree Place.

Thiel & Co. were the brokers in a series of exchanges involving the tenements 628 to 636 East Fourteenth Street, and a plot on West Sixty-second Street, the deeds for which went on record on Thursday. The same firm has also leased for Florine A. Albright the five-story tenement 185 Chrystie Street for ten years and one month at an aggregate rental of $41,341.

The only offering scheduled for yesterday at the auction sale of foreclosure sale of 331 West Sixteenth Street—was adjourned for one week.

Title passed yesterday to the property 51 and 53 Maiden Lane, on which Erasmus D. Garnsey will erect a twelve-story building. The consideration is stated to be $325,000. Mr. Garnsey gives back to the sellers two mortgages, one for $145,000, representing part of the purchase money, and another for $185,000, which secures a building loan of that amount. Both mortgages mature in three months.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 7 East Eighty-sixth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 27 by 83; F. K. Pendleton of 41 East Seventy-fourth Street, owner; Warren & Wetmore, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 2,076 Second Avenue, for a four-story brick factory, 25 by 90; R. W. Townsend of 18 East Seventy-third Street, owner; S. J. Colles, jr., architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 24 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 86.6; Brady & Hauptman of 78 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $28,000.

No. 415 East Ninety-third Street, for a one-story frame storage house; Michael Horgan of 1,432 Lexington Avenue, owner; C. S. Collard of 406 East Ninety-first Street, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

No. 1,284 Broadway, to a six-story brick flat; D. H. McAlpin, owner; J. H. Scott, architect; cost, $200.

No. 138 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Eliza J. Palmer of 309 Lenox Avenue, owner; Jordan & Gilder, architects; cost, $3,000.

Columbus Avenue, southwest corner of Sixtieth Street, to a one-story stone church; Paulist Fathers of 415 West Fifty-ninth Street, owners; Henry Palmer, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 164 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick academy and store; E. D. Farrell of 329 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Thomas Jackson, architect; cost, $400.

Mercer Street west side, 201.2 feet south of Spring Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Isaac Well of 33 East Houston Street, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $500.

Ryer Avenue, west side, 280 feet south of Welch Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Terrence Quinn, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $300.

No. 27 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Mrs. A. J. Moulton of 27 West Thirty-ninth Street, owner; William Epple, architect; cost, $1,200.

Timpson Place, west side, 180 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a one-story frame dwelling; Anthony McOwen, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 463 and 465 Canal Street, to a two-and-a-half-story brick store and dwelling; Trinity Church Corporation, owner; cost, $150.

YALE CLUB'S NEW SITE.

Contracts Signed Yesterday for Purchase of Forty-fourth Street Lots.

Final contracts for the purchase of 30 and 32 West Forty-fourth Street by the Yale Club as a site for a new clubhouse were signed yesterday afternoon. The price paid is between $100,000 and $110,000.

An option on the property held by the club and expiring Feb. 28 had been extended until yesterday, to give a longer time for the raising of funds by subscription. The amount of the fund was increased considerably in the interval, and is said to be of sufficient proportions now to justify the club in going ahead with the project.

The signer of the contract of purchase yesterday was William P. Eno, but there is every reason to believe that the plan for a new clubhouse on the plot will be carried out in the near future.

EX-GOV. MORTON'S GIFT.

Deeds 55 West Ninety-fifth Street to His Daughter, Lina K. Morton.

Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, who last week transferred the dwelling 61 West Ninety-fifth Street to his daughter Alice on the occasion of her becoming of age, conveyed yesterday to another daughter, Lina K. Morton, a similar house, 55 West Ninety-fifth Street.

Both houses are three stories in height on 19-foot lots, and are worth in the neighborhood of $20,000 or $25,000.

Church Towers to be Raised.

The towers on the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, will be raised to the height of 140 feet. Their present height is about 100 feet. Plans for the work were submitted to the Building Department yesterday for the Paulist Fathers by Architect Henry Palmer. The cost is estimated at $6,000.

H. M. Flagler Buys a Country Seat.

Henry M. Flagler has bought the country place of J. T. Tower at Millbrook, N. Y., consisting of a mansion and a tract of about eighty acres. The price paid by Mr. Flagler is not made public. The purchase was made through Broker John N. Golding of this city.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, March 30.

BOSTON AV, 970, 26.10x105.9x25x96: Frank Koch to Henry Nathan..... $1

BARKER AV, e s, 34 ft n of Julianna St, 23x100; Jane Heyman to Harriet N. Cushing..... 100

BRIGGS AV, s e s, 178.8 ft n e of Travers, or 198th, St, 16.8x100; Mary A. Costello to Louis F. Mohr..... 3,725

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.6 ft s of 106th St, 25x75; Laura B. M. and Eugene T. Hawkins to Eliza H. Miller..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, 629 and 631, e s, 50.8x75; Ralph O. Ives to Mary B. Ives..... 1

LENOX AV, 85, w s, 25x100; Charles V. S. Evans to Edgar O. Roese..... 100

LUDLOW ST, 115, w s, 20x87.8; Ludlow St, wall between 115 and 117; Harry Fischel to Max Jokinsky..... 1

MAIDEN LANE, 51 and 53, n e s, 39.2x 138x irregular; Abraham Boehme and another to E. D. Garnsey..... 325,000

MONROE ST, 244, 24.9x97.8; Sarah Federgreen to Rosa Lewis..... 100

NORFOLK ST, e s, 175 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Sender Feldmark to Leopold Yesky..... 100

OAKLEY ST, s s, 100 ft w of Kepler Av, 50x100; George Hinck to Katie Frey... 1

ORCHARD ST, 121, 25x87.6; Samuel Borowsky and others to Israel Dubenoff and another..... 1

PRESCOTT AV, n e s, 325.10 ft n e of Bolton Road, 200x287.4x201.4x297.10; V. Everitt Macy to Gustav Busch..... Exch.

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 26 ft e of Forsyth St, 24.10x100x25x100; Edward J. Sparenberg, Adolf and Gottlieb Glauber to Louis Ullmann..... 1

UNION AV, n w corner of 166th St, 26x 90.8; Charles Hohl to George J. Jetter.. 25,250

UNION AV, old, w s, 115 ft n of Home St, runs w 100 x n 4.8 x e 100 to beginning; John T. Doyle to Jacob N. Nash, quit claim..... 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n w s, 221.10 ft n e of Prospect Av, 20.5x84.11x21.6x77.8; Francis B. Delehanty, referee, to Sophie M. A. Hoffmann..... 6,100

WESTCHESTER AV, n w s, 242.1 ft n e of Prospect Av, 19.11x92x21.2x84.11; Francis Delehanty, referee, to Sophie M. A. Hoffmann..... 6,200

WESTCHESTER AV, n w s, 182.1 ft n e of Prospect Av, 19.11x70.7x21.2x63.5; Edward D. O'Brien to Sophie M. A. Hoffmann..... 6,050

WESTCHESTER AV, n w s, 202 ft n e of Prospect Av, 19.10x77.8x21x70.7; Charles Donohue, referee, to Sophie M. A. Hoffmann..... 6,000

WEST END AV, 906, 20x95.6; David Christie to Sophie G. Lehmair..... 1

2D AV, 2,451, 25x74.4; Henry D. Cochrane, executor, &c., to Joseph Wiener, jr.. 16,750

2D AV, 709, w s, 24.8x80; Jefferson M. Levy and another to Tillie Davis..... 1

3D AV, n e corner of 93d St, 25.8x90; Morris H. Hayman and another to Solon L. and Samuel Frank..... 100

7TH AV, s e corner of 141st St, 86.2x100; George Schreiner to John Schreiner, 2-3 part..... 1

7TH AV, n e corner of 140th St, 86.2x100; John Schreiner and another to George Schreiner, 2-3 part..... 1

7TH AV, e s, 86.2 ft n of 140th St, 27.6x 100; Joseph J. Schreiner to George Schreiner and another, 1-3 part..... 1

8TH AV, n w s, Lot 631, map of the Hermitage, 24.8x75; Hannah and Matilda Vogel to Heyman Vogel..... 1

3D ST, 61 and 63 East, 39.11x96x40x96; William Wirth to Herman Segal and others..... 1

9TH ST, 54 West, 16.8x93.11; Clara Bryce to Elizabeth A. Wilcox..... 100

10TH ST, s s, 133 ft e of Avenue C, 20x 92.3; Agatha C. Mueller to Henry J. Wirth..... 1

11TH ST, 28 West, 24.1x94.9; Mary C. Schuyler to Henry M. Baker and others, quit claim..... 300

12TH ST, s s, Lot 114, map of the village of Wakefield, 100x114; Frank W. Gill to William S. Jutten, quit claim..... 1

42D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Childe H. Childs to Heyman Vogel..... 1

47TH ST, n s, 248 ft w of 8th Av, 27.6x 100.5; Mary Flaherty to Gottlieb Zink and wife..... 29,675

53D ST, n s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 27.5x100.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Gesine Reinecke..... 1

53D ST, n s, 122.5 ft w of 3d Av, 27.7x 100.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager to Gesine Reinecke..... 1

54TH ST, n e s, 450 ft n w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Harold L. Waters to Mortimer J. and Marion Waters..... 1

54TH ST, n e s, 450 ft n w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Marion Waters to Harold L. Waters..... 1

59TH ST, 439 East, 26x97.10; Moritz Weiss and another to Joseph Steiner and another..... 3,000

60TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Cecilia Hollman..... 8,400

72D ST, s s, 254 ft e of 3d Av, 18x102.2; Gesine Reinecke to Annie Goldberg..... 1

87TH ST, n s, 317.6 ft w of 9th Av, 15x 100.8; John M. Foote to Robert E. Babb..... 1

91ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.8; Amelia Schwartzier to Louis Stoiber... 1

91ST ST, n s, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 57x100.8; Edward B. Teichman and another to Joseph B. Bloomingdale..... Exchange

93TH ST, 35 West, 19x100.8; Levi P. Morton to Lina K. Morton..... 1

102D ST, s s, 27x100.11; Robert N. Cleverdon and another to James B. Harris..... 36,000

102D ST, 104 West, 24.11x100.11; Edward H. Murphy to George B. Murphy, ½ part..... 12,000

107TH ST, 58 West, 27.6x100.11, with strip; Katherine Busch to V. Everit Macy..... 1

111TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 100.11; Simon Stern to John E. Parsons 1

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 125x 100.11; Henry Nicholsburg to Ernestine Nicholsburg..... 1

117TH ST, 36 West, 25x100.11; Max Borger to Belle Goodstein..... 27,000

127TH ST, 74 West, 16.8x99.11; Frank A. Seitz to Lewis E. Landon..... 1

129TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 99.11; Benjamin F. Luyster to Herbert S. S. Harde..... 100

133D ST, 120 West, 20x99.11; George B. Murphy to Edward H. Murphy, ½ part. 6,000

135TH ST, 24 West, 25x99.11; Gouverneur Tillotson to Charles Wiener..... 17,750

156TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, old line, 50x99.11; Anna B. Van Kirk and others to Nelson D. Stillwell..... 1

166TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 95; Joseph Steiner, referee, to Lewis S. Sobel..... 4,800

187TH ST, 532 and 534 West, 37.8x75; John F. Corney to Joseph Putzel..... 26,000

Recorded Leases.

DARCEY, Bridget A., to Martin Hochter; 9th Av, 474, 6 1-6 years..... 1,000

DIEFENTHALER, Antonio F., and others, to American Ice Company; 33d St, 214 West, 5 years..... 7,000

DUNKAK, Sophie, to Ernst Hilker; 2d Av, 2,258, s e corner of 116th St, 5 years, 2½ months..... 1,800 to 2,300

FULLING, Henry, to Charles J. Spitler; 106th St, 101 East, 5 years..... 720

GIRAUD, Henry E., and others to Bernhard Ziemes; William St, 152, 3 years, extension..... 2,150

JAUS, Charles M., to Frederick Buse and another; 3d Av, 2,243, and 203 to 207 East 122d St, 1 year..... 6,500

KNICKERBOCKER REAL ESTATE Company to James R. Senior; 125th St, 216 and 218 West, 10 years..... 7,500

LICHTENSTEIN, Seamen, to Joseph F. Lavine; 54th St, 138 and 140 West, 5 years..... 4,800

MONTEGHISPI, Giovanni, to V. Calcagno; Christopher St, 96, 5 years..... 300

RAFTER, Celia M., to Joseph Wolf and another; 1st Av, 177, 1 year..... 1,500

REINHEIMER, Isaac, to Ike Rubin; Allen St, 94, 3 8-12 years..... 2,200

SROKA, Louis, to Hermann Jacobi; Abingdon Square, 15, 3 years..... 780

Recorded Mortgages.

AGAN, David H., to Aaron & Simon Hirsch; 1,074 Lexington Av, 3 years.... $2,000

BERGER, Julius, to Joseph Priest; 189 Orchard St, 3 years..... 15,000

ELIE, Mary E., to Minna Kreuder, executrix; 10th St, n e s, 866 ft n w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 10,000

BOAK, Eugenie, to Lucy R. Comfort; 183d St, s s, 180.4 ft w of Washington Av, 5 years..... 2,000

BROUN, Richard, to Virginia B. Rogers and others, trustees; 49th St, n s, 206 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 8,000

EAGLETON, Thomas, to Joseph L. R. Wood; 422 Hudson St, 3 years..... 15,000

EAGLETON, Thomas, to Augustus T. Gillender, committee, &c.; 3 St. Luke's place, 3 years..... 10,000

FEINGERG, Johanna, to Rachel K. and Maurice Michaels, executors, &c.; 81st St, s s, 92 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years.. 10,000

GARNSEY, Erasmus D., and others to Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon; 51 and 53 Maiden Lane, ¼ year..... 145,000

GARNSEY, Erasmus D., and others to Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon; 51 and 53 Maiden Lane, ¼ year..... 185,000

GEISZLER, Martin, to Joseph Alexander; 679 East 134th St, 2 years..... 650

GERLACH, John E., to East River Savings Institution; 415 East 60th St, 5 years..... 15,000

GERLACH, John E., to East River Savings Institution; 413 East 60th St, 5 years..... 15,000

GLAUBER, Adolf and Gottlieb, to Edward J. Sparenberg; Rivington St, n s, 26 ft e of Forsyth St, 3 years..... 5,000

GOEBEL, Lewis S., to Adam Alt; 166th St, n s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 3½ years.. 4,000

HAFT, Dora, to Julius Fox, guardian, &c.; 416 East 52d St, 3 years..... 6,250

HANSEN, Niels, to Edward and Henry Hirsh; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 148th St, 2 months..... 6,500

HANSEN, Niels, to Edward and Henry Hirsh; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 146th St, 1 year..... 70,000

HIBBARD, Charles S., to Gertrude L. and Elba A. Maring; 863 East 136th St, 2 years..... 2,000

HIBBARD, Charles S., to Elba A. Maring; 861 East 136th St, 2 years..... 2,000

HILKER, Ernest, to George Ehret; 2d Av, 2,258, saloon lease, demand..... 2,500

HOFFMANN, Sophie M. A. and Julius C., to Eva C. Stanton; 1,109 Westchester Av, 1 year..... 5,500

HOFFMANN, Sophie M. A. and Julius C., to Eva C. Stanton; 1,111 Westchester Av, 1 year..... 5,500

HOFFMANN, Sophie M. A. and Julius C., to William H. Field, trustee; 1,113 Westchester Av, 1 year..... 5,500

HOFFMANN, Sophie M. A. and Julius C., to Mary A. Newell; 1,115 Westchester Av, 1 year..... 5,500

HOWARTH, Alfred J., to Hiram T. Smith; 81st St, n s, 101.8 ft e of 3d Av, 1-9 part, demand..... 125

ISAACS, Sender, and others to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 148 to 152 Reade St, 2 years..... 67,500

JOKINSKY, Celia, to Harry Fischel; Essex St, Lot 5, map of Thomas R. Ludlam, secures mortgage on 115 Ludlow St, 1 year..... 4,000

JOKINSKY, Max, to Harry Fischel; 115 Ludlow St, 1 year..... 4,000

KRUSE, Henry, to August Dorn; Lexington Av, n w corner of Warren St, 3 years..... 2,000

LEHMAIR, Louis A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 906 West End Av, 3 years..... 15,000

LEIBER, Charles, and wife to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 52d, St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 12,500

LEWIS, Rosa, to Sarah Federgreen; 244 Monroe St, installments..... 6,403

MANDEL, Adolf, to Marks Kirshbaum; Pike St, w s, 25 ft s of Madison St, 1 year..... 1,000

MANDEL, Adolf, to Henry M. and Louis Bloch; Pike St, w s, 25 ft s of Madison St, 1 year..... 1,000

MANDEL, Adolf, to Elizabeth H. Lunt; Pike St, w s, 25 ft s of Madison St, 5 years..... 14,000

McCARTY, Michael, to Charles A. Hendrickson; 75th St, s s, 234.3 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 5,500

McNULTY, Catharine, to Irving Savings Institution; Franklin or Crotona Av, w s, 105 ft s of Fairmount Av, 3 years.... 17,000

MILLER, Eliza H., to Helen S. Kingsland; Columbus Av, e s, 25.6 ft s of 106th St, 3 years..... 19,000

MOLSON, Edward, and wife to William D'Oench; 405 West 147th St, 3 years.. 11,000

MURPHY, Edward H. and George B., to Isabella M. Hayes and others, executors, &c.; 120 West 132d St, 3 years. 6,060

NEHMELMAN, Herman, to Susan H. Geissenhainer; 804 Greenwich St, 3 years 500

NICHOLSBURG, Henry, to Sarah Cocks and another; 112th St, n s, 131.3 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

NICHOLSBURG, Henry, to Daniel D. Lawson; 112th St, n s, 162.6 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

NICHOLSBURG, Henry, to Daniel D. Lawson; 112th St, n s, 193.0 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

O'LEARY, John, to Peter McGinn; Stebbins Av, w s, 325.4 ft n of 167th St; also, Prospect Av, e s, 350 ft n of 167th St, ½ year..... 1,000

PUTZEL, Joseph, to Helen S. Hodges; 534 West 187th St, 3 years..... 7,500

PUTZEL, Joseph, to John F. Comey; 532 West 187th St, 3 years..... 7,500

RAFALSKY, Rosalie, to Benjamin F. Spink; 57 West 45th St, 1 year..... 2,500

RAFALSKY, Rosalie, to Laetitia M. Myers; 57 West 45th St, 3 years..... 24,000

REINECKE, Gesine, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 53d St, n s, 122.5 ft w of 3d Av, installments..... 5,000

REINECKE, Gesine, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 53d St, n s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, installments..... 5,000

RICK, Henry, and wife to Jane A. Demarest, executrix; Clinton Av, e s, 125 ft s of 145th St, 3 years..... 8,000

SEGAL, Herman, and others to William Wirth; 61 and 63 East 3d St, installments..... 5,000

SMITH, William F. and Clement H., to East River Savings Institution; Washington Av, widened, s w corner of Tremont Av, 3 years..... 9,000

SMITH, William F. and Clement H., to Leopold Loewy; Washington Av, widened, s w corner of Tremont Av, 2 years 2,500

SMITH, William F. and Clement H., to Peter V. Bussing; Ittner Place, n s, 30.9 ft e of Webster Av; also Washington Av, w s, widened, 100 ft s of 177th St, or Tremont Av, installments..... 1,250

SPITTLER, Charles J., to Jacob Ruppert; 101 East 100th St, saloon lease, demand..... 1,398

STEVENS, Jennie, and Helen Houston to Lucy Hart; 183d St, s s, 163.8 ft w of Washington Av, 5 years..... 2,000

STIDA, Frederick, to William E. Streng; 142d St, s s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year. 1,000

STILLWELL, Nelson, City Mortgage Company; 156th St, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, demand..... 8,000

STOIBER, Louis, to New York Savings Bank; 424 East 9th St, 1 year..... 17,000

SULLIVAN, Jeremiah, and wife to Catherine Barry; 183d St, s s, 147 ft w of Washington Av, 5 years..... 2,000

THE COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS Xavier to Bowery Savings Bank; 15th St, n s, 274.1 ft e of 6th Av, 4 years..... 50,000

VAN NOSTRAND, A. to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 22 West 15th St, 1 year..... 5,500

VOGEL, Heyman, to Franklin Savings Bank; 8th Av, s w corner of 42d St, 3 years..... 210,000

VOGEL, Heyman, to Hannah Vogel; 8th Av, s w corner of 42d St, 5 years..... 30,000

VOLLHART, Rosina, to New York Life Insurance Company; 2d St, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 35,000

WATJEN, Antoinette and Friedrich Kimbel; 13th St, n s, 410 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years..... 3,000

WIENER, Charles, to Joseph Wiener; 135th St, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 16,000

WITTMAN, Alter, to the Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company; 45 Willett St, saloon lease, secures note, demand..... 250

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and Henry S. Herrman to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.. 8,000

BACHRACH, Louis, to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... Nom.

BAYLIS, Willard N., to Joseph Applegate. 1,117

BROWN, William R., executor, to Helen D. Bogart..... 2,550

DE WITT, George G., and others, executors, &c., to Cornelius Walke, trustee.. 12,000

ECKERSON, John C. R., and another, executors, &c., to Amelia Vix..... 10,000

FIRST TRUST AND DEPOSIT COMPANY to Jane Fairchild..... 3,000

FROTHINGHAM, Julia A., to Fanny M. Bedlow, 1-6 part..... 1,228

KOCHKELLER, Edward, to Solon L. and Samuel Frank..... Nom.

LAING, James B., executor, &c., to James B. Laing, executor, &c..... 10,000

LAING, James B., executor, &c., to James B. Laing, executor, &c..... 10,000

LAWTON, Cyrus, to Joseph L. Hewlett.. 2,000

LAWTON, Cyrus, to Joseph L. Hewlett.. 1,500

MARX, Max, to Clara Fairchild..... 1,300

MYLIUS, William, to Emma H. Gross..... 5,859

RINALDO, Minnie, as guardian, to Harry Rinaldo..... Nom.

RINALDO, Minnie, as guardian, and another to Amelia Hellinger..... Nom.

RINALDO, Minnie, as guardian, to Amelia Hellinger..... Nom.

STANHOPE, Leicester, to Raymond Mirsh..... 1,150

THWAITE, Melissa, to P. K. Nelson..... 900

THWAITE, Melissa, to P. K. Nelson..... 1,300

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Jennie E. Clarke..... 2,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Joseph W. Stickler..... 14,000

WIRTH, William, to Rosa Wirth..... 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 96th St, 86 x100; Warren-Ehret Company against the Barrington Realty Company and another, owners; Charles J. La Grassa and Christian Steinmetz, contractors.. $480

MADISON AV, n e corner of 98th St, 100x100; Frank Reynolds against William Van W. Graham, owner and contractor..... 289

PARK AV, s e corner of 65th St, 100x 150; also, 13 East 80th St; Steinebach & Co. against J. Haas, owner; John Tonner, jr., contractors..... 700

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, n w corner of 151st St, 05.9 ft to St. Nicholas Av x02.8x85.3 to place x90.7; Patrick Reddy against Jacob D. Butler, owner; Arthur Gorsch, owner and contractor.. 3,230

82D ST, 62 East; Frank Reynolds against Thomas Graham, owner and contractor. 155

95TH ST, 22 to 28 East; Frank Reynolds against William Van W. Graham, owner and contractor..... 5,100

97TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; William A. Smith against Sarah Harris, owner; Michael Carney, contractor..... 30

109TH ST, n s, extending from Park to Lexington Av; Saruys Engineering Company against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor..... 340

113TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 100.11; A. V. Martin & Co. against George T. Arnoux, owner and contractor; James B. Connelly, owner..... 2,000

117TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 100 x100; Thomas J. Chomey against Charles E. Hoagland, owner and contractor.... 5,200

131ST ST, 44 West; the Robinson Stoneware Company against C. H. Brown, owner and contractor..... 60

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

LUDLOW ST, n e corner of Stanton St, 25x89; Harris Mandelbaum and another with Samuel Mandel and others, 7 payments..... $15,000

MAIDEN LANE, 51 and 53; Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon with Erasmus D. Garnsey, 12 payments..... 185,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 115th St, x79.11x100.11x141.11; J. Allen Townsend with Richard Neville, 20 payments..... 100,000

Lis Pendens.

BOWERY, 161 and 348; Manhattan Railway Company against William T. Comstock, trustee, and others, (condemnation proceedings;) attorney, C. A. Gardiner.

CONVENT AV, w s, extends from 141st to 142d St, 199.10x100; Hyman and Henry Sonn against William Wahle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Ash.

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 70th St, 17.2x 72.11; Lexington Av, s w corner of 83d St, 16.5x70x16.6x70; the Collins Building and Construction Company against James K. Atkinson and others, (action to impress trust, &c.;) attorney, C. S. Bloomfield.

WATER ST, 398 and 400; Mutual Life Insurance Company against John Murphy, administrator, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. J. Winston.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of 170th St, 56.6x 99; Antonio Scerbo against James Anderson and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. Cohen.

WEST END AV, s w corner of 71st St, 19.5x 82.10; the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Caroline Hartwell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Boyce & Wallace.

WEST FARMS to Hunt's Point Road, n w s, adjoining land of A. Guteriz, runs n w 74.6 x n e 16.1 x s e 42.4 x s w 25.1; John M. Phillips, executor, &c., against Frank H. Phillips and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

3D AV, 11; Manhattan Railway Company against Mary T. Moras and others, (condemnation proceedings;) attorney, C. A. Gardiner.

7TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 22x97.6x25x96.6; Elise N. Eickhoff against Frederick L. Marshall and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Zeller & Miehling.

8TH ST, n s, 289.2 ft e of Park Av, 23x102.2; Charles A. Pope against Tobias Krakower and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

118TH ST, s s, 478 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against Tillie E. Smith, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Turner, McClure & Rolston.

148TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Boulevard, 15x99.11; Fannie B. Nattress against Eben Hatfield and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. B. Meyer.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.45¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.09¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	.44
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	21.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.25
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig iron, warrants	Nominal
Lake copper, ingot	16.75
Tin	32.60
Exchange lead	4.70
Spelter	4.55
Brokers' price for lead	4.70
Brokers' price for spelter	4.55
Tallow, prime	.05½
Pork, mess	12.25
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.07¼
Lard, prime	6.75
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, March 30.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@66c; No. 2 red, 69@70c; No. 2 corn, 38@38½c; No. 2 oats, 24¾@25c; No. 2 white, 27c; No. 3 white, 26½@27c; No. 2 rye, 55¾@56c; No. 2 barley, 40 @43c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.65; No. 1 Northwest, $1.65; prime timothy seed, $2.35@$2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $12.05@$12.10; lard, per 100 lb, $6.30@ $6.42½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.60@$6.85; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6½@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.85@$7; whisky, distillers' finished goods, basis of high wines, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $7.50@$7.60.

COTTON.—Sentiment at the Cotton Exchange was more or less disturbed by fears of manipulation. The action of the market reflected hesitation on both sides of the account, and the volume of business was not large. Cable accounts, showing a further decline of 1-16d in spot prices and about 2-64d in futures at Liverpool, with Manchester reporting yarns easier and cloths very dull, were unsatisfactory. The opening of our market was barely steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 4 points. For a time business was exceptionally dull and entirely local. Then came a little spurt on local covering started by the sudden drying up of liquidating sales, the local bear contingent being easily alarmed in the present manipulatable condition of the market. Prices advanced 6@11 points from the lowest of the morning without developing much speculative interest on the buying hand: Something like a relatively firmer temper was given to the new crop positions by uneven accounts respecting the status of the planting, some pointing to continued backwardness in seeding and to tardy germination. During the afternoon the professional contingent was in control without, however, showing much disposition to press matters. Early in the day houses with Wall Street connections were occasionally conspicuous as buyers, but there was no special feature to the trading at any time. Much of the business was for the purpose of changing interest from the old crop to the new crop months. There was some buying of the new crop positions on the idea that they have been oversold. The market closed quiet and steady at 4@11 points net advance. Spot cotton in the local market ruled quiet with prices unchanged, on the basis of 9¾c for middling upland and 9¾c for middling Gulf. Sales were 3,550 bales. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, quiet, 9¼c; Mobile, quiet, 9 6-16c, off 1-16c; Savannah, quiet, 9¼c; Charleston, nominal, 9¾c; Wilmington, firm, 9½c; Norfolk, nominal, 9¾c; Baltimore, nominal, 9 13-16c, off ½c; Augusta, quiet, 9¾c; Memphis, quiet, 9 7-16c; St. Louis, quiet, 9¾c. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March				9.27@9.29
April	9.19	9.25	9.19	9.27@9.28
May	9.22	9.29	9.19	9.27@9.28
June	9.16	9.24	9.15	9.22@9.23
July	9.15	9.24	9.14	9.21@9.22
August	9.14	9.23	9.13	9.11@9.12
September	8.34	8.43

HOTEL ROLAND,

59th St. and Madison Av.,
Block from Central Park entrance.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF
MODERN HOTEL.
EUROPEAN PLAN, $1; AMERICAN PLAN, $2; WITH HOT AND COLD WATER, STEAM HEAT AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; ELEVATOR SERVICE; CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD
Lakewood, New Jersey.

M. C. WENTWORTH of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.
JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LOUISE E. HAMMOND, surviving plaintiff, against SARAH A. ELSWORTH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in the above-entitled action, and bearing date March 2d, 1900, the undersigned, the referee appointed by said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the County of New York described in said judgment, namely:

PARCEL NO. 1.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street number 192 Franklin Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Franklin Street, sixty feet easterly from the easterly side of Greenwich Street; running thence northerly parallel with Greenwich Street seventy-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Franklin Street twenty feet; thence southerly seventy-five feet to Franklin Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Franklin Street twenty feet to the place of beginning.

PARCEL NO. 2.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street number 190 Franklin Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Franklin Street eighty feet easterly from the easterly side of Greenwich Street, running thence northerly parallel with Greenwich Street seventy-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Franklin Street twenty feet; thence southerly seventy-five feet to Franklin Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Franklin Street twenty feet to the place of beginning.

PARCEL NO. 3.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street numbers 373 and 375 Greenwich Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street twenty-five feet north from the northerly side of Franklin Street, running thence easterly parallel with Franklin Street sixty feet; thence northerly parallel with Greenwich Street fifty feet; thence westerly sixty feet to the easterly side of Greenwich Street, and thence southerly along the same fifty feet to the place of beginning.

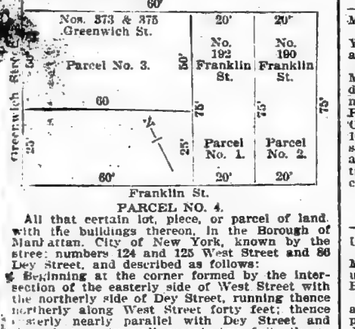

PARCEL NO. 4.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street numbers 124 and 125 West Street and 86 Dey Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of West Street with the northerly side of Dey Street, running thence northerly along West Street forty feet; thence easterly nearly parallel with Dey Street and through a party wall seventy-two feet; thence southerly and partly through a party wall forty-eight feet to the northerly side of Dey Street, and thence along the same sixty-seven feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

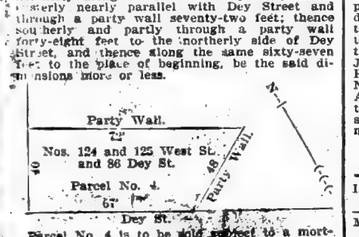

Parcel No. 4 is to be sold subject to a mortgage to secure $40,800 and interest, which mortgage can be paid off at any time.

PARCEL NO. 5.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street number 61 East Eleventh Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 11th Street 275 feet 9 inches westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, running thence northerly at right angles to 11th Street one hundred and three feet three inches; thence westerly parallel with 11th Street twenty-seven feet; thence southerly one hundred and three feet three inches to the northerly side of 11th Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-seven feet to the place of beginning.

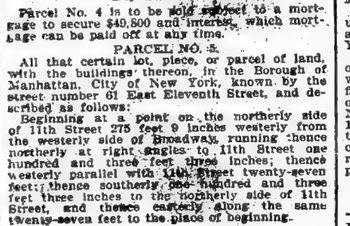

Dated New York, March 19th, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
MAY & MAY, Pl'ff's Attys., 56 Wall St., N. Y.
mh21-2aw3wsap11

THE ARMSTRONG & BOLTON COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by Honorable David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in and for the County of New York, on the first day of March, 1900, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against THE ARMSTRONG & BOLTON COMPANY, a corporation lately engaged in steam fitting and heating, and doing business at Sixty-two Grand Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present their claims with vouchers duly verified to the subscriber, the assignee for the benefit of creditors of the said The Armstrong & Bolton Company, at the office of said assignee, Room 150, Forty Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of May, 1900.

Dated New York, March 3d, 1900.

DAVID T. RELEY, Assignee.
SEYMOUR, SEYMOUR & HARMON, Attorneys for Assignee, 40 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE OF NEW YORK, ss.—THE LIEBIG MALT EXTRACT CO., a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, hereby certifies that it is engaged in bottling and selling malt extract or other beverages in bottles and boxes, with its name, names, other marks, and devices which it uses, and has the sole right to use, branded, stamped, engraved, etched, cut, or impressed, and otherwise produced thereon.

That said name, names, other marks and devices are as follows, to wit: on said bottles and boxes, "Liebig Malt Extract Co., Leipzig, New York, London."

That its principal place of business is at the City and County of New York.

LIEBIG MALT EXTRACT CO.
By Bernard Dreyfuss, its President.
mh31-2aw3w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York granted on the 20th day of March, 1900, and filed on said date in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the D. E. ROSE COMPANY, late doing business at No. 287 Elizabeth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the undersigned, the duly appointed assignee of the said D. E. Rose Company, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of the undersigned, at No. 95 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, N. Y., on or before the first day of June, 1900. AMBROSE G. TODD, Assignee.

MANDELBAUM BROS., Attorneys for Assignee, No. 178 Pearl Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh31-1aw6wSa

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ANTON FUERST, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Anton Fuerst, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Feb. 28th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 11th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 20, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAVID DAVIDSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David Davidson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated 13th day of March, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 11th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 30, 1900.

NO. 2,210.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN H. FITZPATRICK, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John H. Fitzpatrick, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 29th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 18th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 30, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH KANARICK and JACOB RAPPAPORT, individually, and as co-partners in the firm of Kanarick & Rappaport and the firm of Kanarick & Rappaport, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Kanarick and Jacob Rappaport, individually, and as co-partners in the firm of Kanarick & Rappaport and the firm of Kanarick & Rappaport, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Kanarick and Jacob Rappaport and Kanarick & Rappaport were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 32 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 30th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JOSEPH MAGNUS and LOUIS MAGNUS, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Magnus and Louis Magnus, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated March 20th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 11th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 30, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN MARKS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nathan Marks of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Nathan Marks was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 30, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH MELTSNER and BENSO MELTSNER, individually, and as co-partners in the firm of Meltsner Brothers, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Meltsner and Benso Meltsner, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated March 27th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 11th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 30, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN MINKE, Bankrupt.—No. 2,354.

To the creditors of Herman Minke, individually and as a member of the firm of Minke and Causse of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Herman Minke was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 17 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 30th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—JACOB REICH, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Reich, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated 22d day of March, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 11th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 30th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB M. SCHUYLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob M. Schuyler of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of March A. D., 1900, the said Jacob M. Schuyler was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of April, A. D., 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 30th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—AMANDA SPANUTH, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Amanda Spanuth, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated 30th day of March, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 11th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 30, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS TIMONEY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Francis Timoney, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 23d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 11th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 30, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.— In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CLINTON W. VAN TASSEL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Clinton W. Van Tassel of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Clinton W. Van Tassel was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 30th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES STARR, Bankrupt. No. 2,226.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Starr, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 30, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 11th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 30, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH VIDOOTZKY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Vidootzky of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Vidootzky was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 30th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HERMANN WEISS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hermann Weiss, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated 27th day of March, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 11th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 30th, 1900.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE RECTOR, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Matthew's Church in the City of New York against EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, Kate or Katie A. Judson, Warren E. Dennis, Wesley C. Bush, Ensign O. Beale, Edwin B. Stanton, Fanny Bressant, Samuel Woolf, Robert S. Levy, Frieda Hart, Max Hart, Stanley Hoff Elevator Company, Abraham H. Cohen, and Ebenezer H. Phillips, composing the firm of Cohen and Phillips; Jacob S. Hamburger, Henry L. Harburger, Gustave Mendelson, Jacob Prokesch, and Saul Hotchner, composing the firm of Prokesch and Hotchner, and Tillie Woolf, Supplemental summons.

To the defendant Tillie Woolf:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 23, 1900.

IRA BLISS STEWART,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office Address and Office, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Tillie Woolf:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of March, 1900, and filed with copies of the complaint and amended complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at New York City, on the 16th day of March, 1900. The originals of said complaints were filed in said Clerk's office as follows: The complaint on January 18, 1900, and the amended complaint on March 1, 1900.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 16, 1900. Yours, etc.,

IRA BLISS STEWART,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh17-1aw7wSat.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—LOUIS V. SOUTHACK, plaintiff, against CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, individually and as substituted executor and trustee of John W. Southack, deceased; Eugene Southack, George Southack, Sarah A. S. King, Frederick Southack, Florence Southack, Maude Southack Platt, John William Southack, Reginald Sturgis Southack, Bogert Greenford Southack, Gladys Tilden Southack, Julia Woodruff Southack, Sr., Julia Woodruff Southack, Jr., Eugene Southack, as executor and trustee of Ella Louise Southack, deceased; Heide E. McDowell, as committee of the person and estate of Eliza S. L. McDowell, a lunatic; Henry R. Gordon, Charles de Neufville, and William S. Ailth, defendants.—Trial desired to be had in New York County.—Summons. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 21, 1900.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Cecilia Cassel and Henry R. Cassel:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of this Court, in New York County, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1900.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh21-1aw6wS&m12

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York.—CHARLES BALLIARD, plaintiff, against ANNA BALLIARD, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action for divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated September 28th, 1899.

C. GOTTSCHALK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Anna Balliard:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of December, A. D. 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

Dated New York, December 5th, 1899.

C. GOTTSCHALK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. 11f-1aw-7d8

"All the News That's Fit to Print."
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KIP, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE KIP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 21 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1899. EVA L. KIP, Administratrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attys. for Administratrix. d16-1aw6mS

KIRKLAND, ANNE P. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE P. R. KIRKLAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. BENJAMIN K. KIRKLAND, Executor. WM. CLARKE STEWART, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
n11-1aw6mSa

LESOURD, FRANCOIS.—Surrogate's Court, New York County.—In the matter of the application of Mary A. Lesourd, widow of FRANCOIS LESOURD, deceased, for the sale, mortgaging, or leasing of the real property of the said Francois Lesourd for the payment of debts of said deceased.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a final decree entered in the above entitled proceeding, bearing date the 3d day of June, 1856, and an order entered herein on the 25th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, will on the 16th day of April, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by John H. Mapes of H. C. Mapes & Co., Auctioneer, sell at public auction the premises directed by said decree and order to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain other lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvement thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Village of Melrose, Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, (now the City and County of New York,) and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 150th (formerly Denman) Street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the northwest corner of 150th Street (formerly Denman Street) and Courtland Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with Courtland Avenue one hundred and eighteen (118) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Courtland Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and eighteen (118) feet and five (5) inches to the northerly side or line of 150th Street; thence easterly and along the said northerly side or line of 150th Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1900.

MARY L. LESOURD,
Executrix of Francois Lesourd, deceased.
MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Executrix, Willis Av. and 148th Street, N. Y. City.

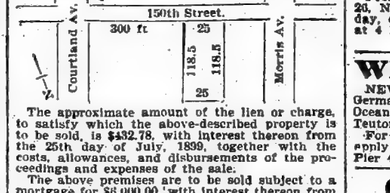

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $432.78, with interest thereon from the 25th day of July, 1899, together with the costs, allowances, and disbursements of the proceedings and expenses of the sale.

The above premises are to be sold subject to a mortgage for $6,000.00, with interest thereon from Dec. 15th, 1899, at five per cent. per annum, and taxes amounting approximately to $230.23.

MARY L. LESOURD, Executrix.
mh3-1aw6wSa&ap14.

PYLE, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PYLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of James Pyle & Sons, No. 436 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1900. JAMES T. PYLE, WILLIAM H. PYLE, CHARLES W. McALPIN, Executors. KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Executors, 84 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

OXNARD, PALMYRE MARIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PALMYRE MARIE OXNARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next:—Dated New York, March 16th, 1900.

HENRY T. OXNARD,
FLORA P. OXNARD,
Executors.

ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, No. 21 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh17-1aw6m8

SCHENCK, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, No. 45 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1900. FLORENCE A. SCHENCK, MABEL SCHENCK, CARLIE M. SCHENCK, Executrices. SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrices, 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SCHUMACHER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA SCHUMACHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1899. JACOB C. GOEBEL, Executor; HENRY BUTTNER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
s15-1aw6mSa

DEFOREST, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE DEFOREST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward G. Whitaker, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next. Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1900.

WILLIAM T. COLBRON,
ISABEL DEFOREST COLBRON,
Executors.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Attorney for Executors, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. 1f20-1aw6m8

STEINBRING, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK STEINBRING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 23 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. STEINBRICH, Executor. JOHN BOTTOMLEY, Executor, 84 Pine Street, New York. o1-1w6mS

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Oceanic..Apl. 18, 7:30 AM|Oceanic..May 16, 7 AM
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Campania..Apl. 21, 10 AM|Etruria..May 12, 2 PM

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Steamers sail from pier foot of West 27th St., N. Y.
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BIG FLURRY OVER SUGAR TRUST SHARES

Mr. Havemeyer's Confidences Result in Loss to Plungers.

QUOTATION RISES 13 POINTS

William C. Whitney's Phenomenal Round-Up of Shorts in Third Avenue Almost Revived.

Extraordinary market developments in Sugar Trust shares gave Wall Street yesterday some incidents which will be long remembered. From 98 in the morning the Sugar Trust quotation rose to 111 in the afternoon—a rise of 13 points, and that of a Friday, too.

President Havemeyer's kindly Lenten discourses induced most of the "operators" of the Stock Exchange to go short of Sugar Trust stock by wholesale. The speculative crowd was so much edified by the discovery that the chief of the Sugar Trust could really be frank and generous and sympathetic—so unreservedly anxious to be helpful—that speculators, big and little alike, hurried to sell the stock they didn't own, sure they were going to see the market price break forthwith 10 or in two. But it didn't. Somebody, not at all retiring in disposition, had in the market buying orders without apparent limit. The bigger traders, sniffing danger, began to get out of the way. Not only did quotations steady, but par was regained.

THEN THE BOUT BEGAN.

Coincidentally suggestive whispers began to hint that President Havemeyer and James R. Keene had come into a new partnership. Then the scurry began. The march upward to 111 involved transactions bigger than any recent average known in any stock. Thousands of shares were represented in single orders. Occasionally a sharp recession intervened, but as quickly made way for further and sharper rallies.

On the Stock Exchange itself almost all interest during the later hours concentrated in the Sugar "crowd." Stop-loss orders for the account of customers on the short side were executed by wholesale. So extraordinary was the movement that the tape registering transactions was minutes behind in its records. This put disquietude into every part of Wall Street, for though the turmoil was upon the Stock Exchange itself, there was considerable agitation in every connected brokerage office.

Some curious experiences resulted—few of them delightful. In one Wall Street office a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES stood beside a speculator who gave an order to sell short 500 shares of Sugar Trust stock and buy it back at either a decline or an advance of 5 points. A minute or two later he received over a Stock Exchange telephone the report of his transaction. The slip that his broker handed him bore two sets of figures. Five hundred shares had been sold at 101 and bought back above 107—the selling and the covering orders being practically executed simultaneously; for so excited and erratic was the market that instead of being able to "stop" the stock at a limit of 5 per cent. over 6 points loss had to be taken. A couple of minutes' experience—$3,300 expense.

RUMORMONGER'S OPPORTUNITY.

It was a good day for the fablemaker and rumormonger. Grotesque yarns got serious attention. Grand Jury provocations could be met with everywhere. The names of conspicuous room traders were bandied in most free and easy fashion. One figure conspicuous on the Stock Exchange as a speculator for his own account was reported hurt badly enough to be obliged to call upon friends for financial assistance. Others were quoted as gravely embarrassed. The recent phenomenal round-up of the shorts in Third Avenue by William C. Whitney and Thomas F. Ryan seemed even in some measure approached. Much the same Stock Exchange crowd has been caught—that independent room-trading contingent which takes extreme risks whenever prospective spoil looks big. The present occasion has been peculiarly attractive to those "boys"; rarely have they ever hitherto enjoyed the personal counsels and confidences of Mr. H. O. Havemeyer; thus, feeling sure that he was with them now soulfully, they smiled and boasted and plunged. The plunging over, the bragging suspended, the smile lost, strayed, or stolen, a sorry regiment they looked in their evening café convention. Most of them then were reciting in mournful numbers the prickly suspicion that while Mr. Havemeyer had been giving them his confidence they had been giving him stock. The Wall Street loser can really be sometimes unappreciative.

"LIES," SAYS MR. HAVEMEYER.

How He Characterizes Reports of Truce in Sugar War.

Rumors of a coming settlement of the differences of participants in the sugar war were rife in Wall Street yesterday. According to President Henry O. Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining Company, however, they are as far from getting together as ever. Mr. Havemeyer stuck to his attitude of doubt yesterday, and expressed himself with considerable feeling in regard to the report that the sugar warwas about to end. He uttered an expression of some impatience when reporters accosted him in the hallway of his office yesterday, and then demanded:

"Well, what do you want to know?"

"There's a good deal of this talk about the settlement of the sugar war," was suggested.

"There's nothing in it," said Mr. Havemeyer, thrusting his hands into his pockets. He continued: "It's all lies, lies; nothing but lies."

"It's just a piece of stockjobbing, isn't it?" he was asked.

"It's all lies, I tell you," said he. "There's nothing new but the new lies."

"Have you no negotiations with the Arbuckles on hand?" was a question.

"No," said Mr. Havemeyer. "I've heard all that talk, and it's all a lie."

"The stock is up ten points," said a reporter.

"I don't care if it's up twenty-five points," said Mr. Havemeyer. "There's nothing new in the situation." And he retreated into his private office.

Wall Street humorists started a story on the board before the market's close which not only spread panic in the breasts of the shorts, but found its way into the news bureau slips. This tale ran to the effect that Mr. Havemeyer was going to give a dinner that very night at his home to representatives of the Arbuckle and Doscher interests. A reporter went patiently with this latest rumor to Mr. Havemeyer's office, but he had gone, and his office man was indisposed to grant an interview. Then visits were paid in vain to the Doscher and Arbuckle offices.

"I don't know anything about that story," said the sugar manager at the former place. "But I'll gamble on one thing: if he does give 'em a dinner, it 'll be a good one." He paused and smiled as if conjuring up the menu, and then he added:

"He wouldn't give them a ham sandwich and a glass of beer."

Mr. Havemeyer denied the dinner story last night.

WILLIAM HENDERSON'S DEATH.

Believed to Have Been from No Unnatural Cause, but from Apoplexy.

It is now believed to be pretty well established that the death of William Henderson, the Brooklyn manufacturer, in Florida was due to natural causes. Letters and dispatches which have been received in Brooklyn from friends of Mr. Henderson in Florida indicate that he was stricken with apoplexy in the River View Hotel, and received the wounds in his head by falling heavily against a protruding hinge of a door.

Deputy Chief of Police McLaughlin of Brooklyn has received a letter from a member of his family who is staying at Rock Ledge, near Merrit's Island, Florida, in which it is stated that the circumstances of Mr. Henderson's death were not in any way of a suspicious character.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, the standard Cough Cure, is to be had in Half-Size Half-Dollar Bottles, as well as in the standard One Dollar size.—Adv.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness and flavor noticed in the finest food, and which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other raising agent.

Whenever a baking powder or soda and cream of tartar are called for in any receipt for cooking, better results will be obtained by using the Royal Baking Powder. The food will be lighter, sweeter, more palatable and wholesome.

Food raised by the Royal Baking Powder may be eaten hot even by dyspeptics, with impunity.

Care must be used to avoid alum baking powders. In appearance they resemble pure powders, and they will raise the dough, but alum in food is poisonous, and even in small quantities will, if continuously taken, seriously injure the health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

TROLLEY CAR COLLISION.

Cart Horse Killed, and Driver, Motorman, and Passengers Shaken Up.

South-bound Eighth Avenue Trolley Car No. 1,298 crashed into a coal truck drawn by one horse at Seventy-eighth Street yesterday afternoon with such force that the horse was killed instantly and the coal sent flying in a shower for fifty feet or more. Driver Cox made several somersaults and landed in a heap on the asphalt, the coal falling on him and partially burying him from sight. The entire front of the car was smashed and Frank Rogers, the motorman, was hurt and narrowly escaped death. The dozen or more passengers in the car were thrown in a heap in the rear end. The car seemed filled for a second with broken glass, but aside from some slight cuts no injuries were reported.

The driver and motorman were taken to Roosevelt Hospital, but were able to go home two hours later.

FRENCH LINE WANTS RELIEF.

Seeks to Limit Liability Arising from La Bourgogne's Loss.

The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (the French Line) has through its counsel, Jones & Govin, commenced proceedings in the United States District Court to limit its liability and to restrain by injunction the numerous actions that have been brought in various parts of the United States to recover damages for loss of life and other injuries growing out of the disaster to the steamship La Bourgogne in 1898.

The contention is that the officers of La Bourgogne were themselves blameless for the collision with the Cromartyshire, and that there is no just cause for action. If there were, however, it is contended, the liability of the company is limited to the value of the ship and her freight which were lost.

Judge Addison Brown signed injunctions against the suits pending and granted the relief asked for.

The suits which are pending against the company involve an amount aggregating over $1,150,000.

Misses' Suits.

3rd Floor.

Made of Homespun, Spring shades of light and medium grey and blue.
New Eton Coats,—stitched inverted pleat back Skirts. Lined throughout with Silk. Sizes 14 and 16 years, $15.00.

Braided blue Serge,—or tan, grey and black Homespun Suits.
Box pleat back Skirts.
Eton Coats,—lined with Silk $12.50.

Separate Skirts,—blue, grey, tan and black,—box pleat back,—flare front, $5.00 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

C. H. PEPPER'S LINOLEUM
IS THE BEST FLOOR CLOTH
FOR OFFICES,
1,319-1,321 BROADWAY,
Telephone 762-38th St. HERALD SQUARE.

JEWELER VICTIM OF BURGLARS.

Break Safe of Grand Street Store and Get $15,000 Worth of Booty.

The jewelry store of Isidore Weinstein, at 893 Grand Street, was entered by burglars Thursday night and the safe blown open and despoiled of its contents—diamonds, jewelry, and cash valued at $15,000. Silver valued at $10,000 was untouched. Though there were lights in the store over night and the shades were up, the work of the burglars was not discovered until yesterday morning, when the clerk opened up.

The safe stood against a partition separating a rear room, from which the burglars had attacked the back of the safe, filing off the heads of bolts and removing plates and asbestos. A drill such as is used by experienced cracksmen was found. The men had secured ingress through an alley, climbing a back fence and removing iron bars from rear windows.

WOMAN'S HOTEL COMPANY.

Sufficient Money Raised to Build Hotel —Election of Officers.

The incorporators of the Woman's Hotel Company met yesterday afternoon in the office of Herbert B. Turner, at 22 William Street, and elected the following officers: President—Dr. Lucien C. Warner; Vice President—Charles F. Cox; Treasurer—Charles S. Fairchild; Secretary—Charles D. Kellogg; Directors—W. Lanman Bull, Charles F. Cox, I. D. Crawford, Charles S. Fairchild, Charles D. Kellogg, John A. McKim, V. Everett Macy, Henry Lewis Morris, Dr. Edward H. Peaslee, Herbert B. Turner, and Dr. Lucien C. Warner.

It was said that $310,000, sufficient to build the hotel, had been raised, and a Building Committee consisting of Messrs. Macy, Crawford, and Peaslee was appointed. It was also decided to open an office of the company uptown, but the place was not decided upon. Secretary Kellogg said that the site of the new hotel had not been determined upon.

TO IMPROVE THE CENSUS.

Getting Information in Advance from Citizens About to Travel.

Charles S. Wilbur, Supervisor of the Federal Census for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, said yesterday, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel:

"We have sent out about 200,000 postal cards to persons who we believe will be absent when the census is being taken. Thus far more than 30,000 have been returned, giving all the desired information. The answers are increasing in number from every day, and I am satisfied that the coming census will be the most accurate and complete in the history of the country."

THOUGHT COURT WAS A CHURCH.

German Intruder Told Magistrate He Wanted His Sins Forgiven.

While Marc Mustaki, the official interpreter at Jefferson Market Police Court, was in the private examination room of the court yesterday afternoon, a sickly looking man entered the room by a private street door. A closet in the room is used by the court officers as a coat room, and Mustaki at once came to the conclusion that the intruder was an overcoat thief. He seized the man by the collar and threw him bodily into the courtroom, where he was quickly arraigned before Magistrate Mott.

The man said he was Fred Liebig, twenty-three years old, a German, and that he had been in this country only five or six months. He could not speak English, and his captor was called upon to act as his interpreter. The prisoner's story was that he went into the court house, thinking it was a church, to make confession of his sins.

"I came in the first door I found open," he said, "and only wished to have my sins forgiven."

Magistrate Mott, after one or two more questions, said: "Well, I'll forgive your sins here; you can go."

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

25c. NECKWEAR SALE RENEWED.

We have managed to get another
100 DOZEN MEN'S IMPERIALS, PUFFS, SQUARES, TECKS AND 4-IN-HANDS.

They are better, we think, than the fifty cent values sold last Saturday for a quarter.

MEN'S COLORED SHIRTS—Madras and Percales, stiff bosoms, detachable cuffs. Saturday, special, ... 50c.

19th Street. Sixth Avenue. 20th Street.

Stern Brothers

West Twenty-third Street

Men's High-Class Neckwear

The very newest shapes and materials at special values.

Large flowing-end Scarfs in fancy light and dark effects, $1.45
Also self-figured black and white, extra heavy silk,
Bat Wing Ties (square and pointed ends), 75c
in all lengths and in great variety,
Flowing-end Scarfs, Puffs, 45c
four-in-hands and Knot Scarfs, a wilderness of styles.

Just the same as—"but!"

Ever watched a Jack Tar closely; noticed how full, easy, open and free his blouse is?

Most boys wear make-believe sailor suits, more or less choked up at the neck, fearful of looking untidy.

Here are some of the true blue sort, exact copies of the real work-a-day sailor garb, in goods that wash and that don't wash.

But our boys' store never exhibited such "bully," such stylish things before, whether for head, hands, feet or body—whether for boys of 12 or boys of 2.

Spring overcoats, Spring suits, Spring hats, Spring shoes, Spring furnishings for men are ready too.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

Men's New Dress, Spring Suits, $10 to $30, include all the new fabrics in comely shades and bright patterns.

Spring Overcoats $10 to $30 comprise Raglans, Paddocks and Short Top-Coats, of gray cheviots and swell shades of covert cloths.

The New Spring Derby, $2 & $3.
The latest shapes of Alpines, $2 & $3.
Easter Scarfs ready.
Gray, Mocha & Suede Gloves, $1.50.
Stores open this evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOR EASTER WEDDINGS.

The Glints of Gold on our drawing room floor play not too prominent a part, as we never make the fatal mistake of using gold too lavishly.

The Louis XVI. chairs and sofas are covered almost to the edge of the frame with satin brocade, leaving richly carved bits of gold to show like glittering inlays against the silk. The Louis XV. is a little more sumptuous—but all are low-priced. One exquisite suite, of three pieces, at $132.00—an ideal wedding gift.

Cabinets, pedestals, tables, too—gracefully decorated with pastoral scenes in fairy-like tints.

Only factory prices for the most fascinating novelties, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Early Season Sale of Misses' and Children's Wear

To sit and stitch, when prices like these are quoted, is time and labor wasted, and even the best of Home-work lacks that chic and jaunty touch that expert making gives.

Linen Crash Sailor Suits—stitched bands of white, red or blue on collar and shield, sailor tie to match—4 to 14 years; worth 1.25 69

Percale Guimpe Dresses—solid and fancy stripes in Pink, Blue, Lilac, Red and Black and White—corded waist line—deep white pique collars with ruffles and band—4 to 14 years regular price 1.98 87

White Lawn Dresses—full gathered or pleated skirts—with and without insertings—fancy yokes with tucks or lace and emb'y—also high neck Fancy Gingham, Lawn and Percale Dresses—handsomely trim'd with white pique or emb'y—4 to 14 years values 2.50 to 3.00 . . . . . 1.49

Misses' and Children's Reefers—All Wool Tailor Cloth and Mixtures—straight or scallop collar—trimmed in fancy designs with white or two toned braids—all colors—2 to 14 years 1.75

Girls' All Wool Serge Sailor Suits—Cardinal, Navy and Brown—single and double breast blouse—Collars with broad band of contrasting color and white emb'd anchors or fancy braid finish—Regular 5.50 dresses 3.95

Misses' Tailor-made Suits—All Wool Homespuns and Cheviots—Gray and tan—Eton or Box Coat—Satin lined—tailor stitched or braid trim'd—10 to 14 years—worth Ten Dollars 5.95

Easter Clothing for Boys

Compare offerings with any in New York—we welcome critical inspection—the more you know about fabrics and the way Boys' Clothing should be made, the more you'll appreciate values we give.

Boys' Navy Blue Suits

Double Breast—wide wale worsteds, Herringbone effects and Serges—strictly all wool—Best Indigo dye—Absolutely fast—Silk stitched throughout—Jackets with cloth under collars, which keeps them in shape—7 to 16 years 3.98

Boys' Double Breast Suits

Cheviots, Coverts, Tweeds, Cassimeres and Worsteds, Stripes, hairlines, checks, plaids, pin-checks and mixtures—Brown, Tan and Light and Dark Gray. Stylish, all wool fabrics—choicest patterns—7 to 16 years 3.98

Boys' 3-piece Vest Suits

Short pants—10 to 16 years. A large variety at . . . . . 4.98 and 5.98 Comprising—Fancy Cheviots and Navy Serges—Jackets, vests and pants cut full—no binding or tightness anywhere—Cutaway Jackets—Double Breast Vests—Just the Suits a boy of this age wants—Dressy, stylish and manly looking. Outfitters would ask double!

Boys' Spring Top Coats—7 to 16 years

Fine Oxford Gray Cheviots—with and without velvet collars—also fine all-wool Tan Coverts and Herringbones—wide French facings—double stitched seams 3.95

Boys' White Shirts

Full laundered—Linen bosom .49
"Star" Shirts—full laundered—sizes 12 to 14 69

Boys' White Shirt Waists

"Star"—best quality—Byron collar or with neck band for standing collars . . .89
"Mother's Friend"—laundered—same style as above 69

Boys' Hats and Caps

The largest department in New York—Cadet, Yacht, Golf and Navy Caps—fine all wool cloth (no shoddy), satin silk lined—with and without gold anchor broidered emblems 49
Derbies, Alpines, Telescopes and New wide brim and low crown Tourists'—fine fur felt—bands or fancy stitching colors and black . . . . . .

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Last Matinée. BROTHER OFFICERS Last night. Next Monday—Empire Theatre Dramatic Festival. "A Man and His Wife" and "The Bugle Call."

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. JAMES K. HACKETT, Mats. To-day & Wednesday. The Pride of Jennico.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. To-day. WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 24th St. Mats. To-day & Wednesday. 12 MONTHS LATER SEQUEL TO THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN. Next Week—At The White Horse Tavern.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. "Biggest kind of a hit."—Herald. EV'GS, 8 O'C. MATS. TO-DAY & WED., 1:50. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. . . . . At 8:30 Daniel Frohman . . . . . Manager Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15. DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY. THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. . . . . At 8:30 Daniel Frohman . . . . . Manager Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMPANY. MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. Caron & Herbert 15, 25, 50c. Francesca Redding & Co Williamson & Stone, Phyllis Allen, Jane Whitbeck, W. H. Clemart, Moving Pictures, & others.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. McIntyre & Heath 15, 25, 50c. Midgley & Carlisle, Fields & Ward, Smith & Cook, Riley & Hughes, 30 others

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance. CAMILLE D'ARVILLE, "LITTLE FRED." THE GIRL with the AUBURN HAIR. Sidmans, Burnes & Sisson, Newman, Josephine Gassman & her Pickaninnies.

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "Greeted with thunders of applause."—N. Y. Times Augustin Daly's magnificent production, THE GREAT RUBY. As played 200 NIGHTS at DALY'S THEATRE. Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman—100 oth. LAST MATINEE TO-DAY 2 P. M.

Infantry, cavalry, and artillery in drill; battle and camp scenes, rough riding, hurdle jumping and daring horsemanship, artillery manoeuvres, expert driving and gun practice. Adm., 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1.00, $1.50.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th av LAST WEEK. VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:30 MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS with JOSEPHINE HALL. No smoking or drinking at Matinées. 50c. ADMISSION TO PROMENADE. 50c. MONDAY, APRIL 2D, A MUSICAL FARCE, THE RAYS IN A HOT OLD TIME.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. Saturday Eve., Mch. 31. Benefit of BOYS' FREE READING ROOMS. BEATRICE HERFORD HOBART SMOCK and BROOKLYN MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA. Tickets at Carnegie Lyceum, $1.50.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day, 2:15 STUART ROBSON IN OLIVER GOLDSMITH

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. E. H. Sothern, Evs. 8. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. Virginia Harned. IN THE SUNKEN BELL.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day. Great Scenic Production, Dickens's OLD CURIOSITY SHOP. April 9—Quo Vadis—April 9.

Grand Opera House. What Happened to Jones Mat. To-day. Nxt. wk. Kelcey Shannon Co., The Moth & the Flame.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. To-day The Great Ghost Play. CORDELIA'S VOWS. Etc. Prince Curtis . . . . . Carl Wagner

BERKELEY 22 WEST SWIMMING SCHOOL 44TH ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

CLOSES TO-NIGHT
GRAND MILITARY TOURNAMENT
Management Military Athletic League
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
REVIEW BY MAJOR GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT.

U. S. Troops, National Guard, Naval Militia, Marine Corps, and Navy Detachments.

Exhibition drill U. S. Marine Corps. Drill and Battle Exercises 3d U. S. Cavalry. 15th U. S. Infantry in War Scenes and Drill. 1st and 2d Signal Corps N. G. pole climbing competition and mounted relay races. Rough and Cossack Riding by West Point Cavalry. Mounted Platoon Drill by Light Battery M, 7th Artillery.

Infantry, cavalry, and artillery in drill; battle and camp scenes, rough riding, hurdle jumping and daring horsemanship, artillery manoeuvres, expert driving and gun practice. Adm., 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1.00, $1.50.

CARNEGIE HALL. Thursday Evening, April 5th, at 8 ORATORIO SOCIE FRANK DAMROSCH. Bach's Mass in B Mino Seats, 25c. to $1. Boxes, $7.50 to $9 at Box MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 W. MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH Four Humorous and Musical Recitals. THIS SATURDAY) AFTERN. AT 3:15. WEDNESDAY Afternoon, APRIL 4, at SATURDAY Afternoon, APRIL 7, at THURSDAY Evening, APRIL 5, at Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Un

MENDELSSOHN HALL. DOHNANYI. TWO PIANO RECITALS. Tuesday and Monday Afternoon April 3d and 9th, at Res. seats, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Direction . . . . . VERT AND WOLFSOHN.

HARLEM OP. HOUSE THE SIGN OF THE CROSS NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT—Seats now on SOUSA AND HIS BAN AND SOLOIST NEXT WEEK—COMMENCING MON. A MR. AND MRS. KEND In their London and New York Succe THE ELDER MISS BLOSS

KOSTER & BIAL'S To-night at 10:20 Grand Ballet. Next Mon. Williams & Walker precede THE REGATTA PROGRESS To-night at 8:15. Ma To-day

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. 3d yr. 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day. "Farewell of the Famous Favorite." Next week, Nanon. BOHEMIAN GIRL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 20TH WEEK. WAY DOWN EAST. Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mat. To-day & Wed. Ev. 8:10.

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WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. BAND MUSIC. Monday night, "Moss Roses." First Performance.

SCHLEY Music Hall, 34th St., B'way. MAT. TO-DAY. GREAT VAUDEVILLE. Clifford & Huth, Thorne & Carleton and Others.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. MAJESTIC BURLESQUERS Todd Judge Family, "Knelpp Cure."

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR

BIJOU Eve., 8:20; Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:20 OTOJIRO KAWAKAMI, SADA YACCO and FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS. To-day, Mat., & Eve., "Zingora" and "Soga." Souvenirs Next Monday Night, April 2.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th, Mats. Tues. & Sat. WHIRL-I-GIG and the latest Laughing Success SAPOLIO

MANHATTAN LAST 2 TIMES. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOU GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-19 Under the Direction of MR. MAURICE

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the sudden indisp Mme. Nordica, the management is compelled to change the opera this afte "Gesterdaemmerung" to "Il Barbiere di Sivi

This Aft. at 2—IL BARBIERE DI SIVI Mme. Sembrich; MM. Salignac, Campan Ed. de Reszke.

To-night at 7:45, (Pop. Prices)—Dan CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Ca Olitzka; MM. Salignac and Dufresne. by IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Clementine and Mantelli; MM. Perotti and Campani Sun. Ev'g, April 1, at 8:15—Grand Popul cert. Soloists:—Mmes. Susan Strong and mann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy and Plancon gether with Met. Op. House Orchestra, ductor, Herr Ernst Von Schuch.

Mon. Ev'g, April 2, at 8. IL Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Van Dyck, and Ed. de Reszke.

Tues. Ev'g, April 3, at 8: GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONC Third appearance of Herr ERNST Conductor of Royal Opera House, Soloists: Mmes. Sembrich and and M. Plancon. Prices, 75c. to $2.50. Boxes, $8, $10, $15, and $20.

Wed. Ev'g, April 4, at 8. IL MAGICO, with a phenomenal cast. Mmes. brich, Ternina, De Lussan, Susanne Mantelli, Olitzka, Bridewell, Broadfoot Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari Corsi, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vannini Masetti, and Plancon. Conductor Mancinelli. Entirely new Scenery, Costumes, and Pro

Thurs. Ev'g, April 5, at 8—Special Perf at Popular Prices—DIE WALKUERE. Brema, Schumann-Heink, and Susan Strong Dippel, Pringle, and Bertram. Conductor

Fri. Ev'g, April 6, at 8—CARMEN. Suzanne Adams; Salignac and Scotti. WEBER PIANOS USED.

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GREATEST OF CASINO SUCCES THE NEW YORK BEAUTY! THE CASINO GIRL!

The New York BROADWAY to TOKIO Broadway, 44-45 Sts. Evgs. at 8:15. To-day & W at M

MARCH

1900

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1900. THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë" will be included in the two next forthcoming volumes of the Haworth edition of the works of the sisters Brontë, issued by Harper & Brothers. Although this edition of the "Life" will not contain the important passages concerning Patrick Bramwell Brontë, the brother that were suppressed from the first edition of the work, Mr. Clement K. Shorter, who has supervised the revision, has contributed introductory matter and extensive notes. The editor has also given the names of many persons heretofore denoted by initials.

The third and concluding volume of Julian Corbett's "Drake and the Tudor Navy" is in press at Longmans, Green & Co., and bears the title "The Elizabeth and the conclusion of the Spanish war. The prominent events dealt with are the expeditions to Cadiz and the Azores, the invasion of Ireland by the Spanish, and the little-known episodes of their capture of Calais and their attempt to dispute the English command of the Channel by a fleet of galleys. Besides the prominent figures, such as the Earl of Essex, Raleigh, and Cumberland, much is said concerning the almost forgotten men who were the prototypes of modern naval officers.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will shortly publish the first two volumes of a most ambitious and comprehensive work, "South Africa and the Transvaal War," which will be completed in six volumes. The author is Louis Creswicke. The first volume will relate the origin and movements of the first Dutch agriculturists in South Africa, and will carry the history of that part of the continent down to the first Boer war, the Matabele campaigns, and the Jameson Raid. Volume II. will contain the first portion of the narrative of the present war down to the battle of Colenso, Dec. 15, 1899. Volume III., which, as yet, has only been partly mapped out, will deal with the colonial contingents engaged in the war. In Volume IV. the thread of the war's narrative will be resumed, and so on, further volumes being presented as history is made for them. The illustrations, whether artists' sketches or the work of photographers, will be the best obtainable, and will include many colored plates.

The first book to bear the imprint of Doubleday, Page & Co. will be issued April 5, bearing the title "Nature's Garden," by Neltje Blanchan, author of "Bird Neighbors." This book, which has been in preparation for two years, is unlike any other work on wild flowers, in that for the first time in a popular volume it gives the life history and the aims of each flower to attract the special insect on which it is dependent, treating in a full but popular way the marvelous ingenuity of plants to accomplish self-preservation and propagation. There are eighty colored and black-and-white plates in the book, which, besides revealing a phase of plant life little known, will be a most artistic and beautiful production.

"A New England Schoolmaster," by M. E. B. and H. G. B., which Charles Scribner's Sons will shortly publish, has for its theme John Adams, who was for the greater part of his life Principal of Phillips Andover Academy. It was from the Phillips family that sprang the academic system which for nearly a century has been in vogue in New England, and which even at this late day prepares some of the best material in body and mind that is yearly enrolled in American colleges and universities. In the building up of this system John Adams was most influential. He was a fine type of the old New England gentleman and the story of his life and work from the educational point of view will prove a notable contribution to the many biographies of eminent New Englanders. This John Adams, however, was not intimately related to the Adamses of Quincy of greater fame.

That the founder of Philadelphia was an author who had a considerable following in his time has been almost lost sight of by reason of his greater fame as a colonizer. "The Sandy Foundation Shaken," "No Cross, No Crown," and "Innocency With Her Open Face," have passed on to oblivion, but "Some Fruits of Solitude" still lives. The late Robert Louis Stevenson once picked up a little copy of the book in San Francisco and was moved to write eulogies of it and of its author, William Penn. "There is not a man living, no, nor recently dead, that could put with so lovely a spirit so much honest, kind wisdom into words," he wrote to Horatio F. Browne in 1879. Mr. Edmund Gosse has written an introduction for a new edition of "Some Fruits of Solitude," which G. P. Putnam's Sons are to publish. Penn's maxims and reflections are much in the manner of La Rochefoucauld, but without the Frenchman's pessimism.

The Saalfield Publishing Company, which has taken over the publishing department of the Werner Company, has in active preparation an elaborate revision of a work on "Germany's Army and Navy," being a history of these two institutions from the earliest period down to their present importance and strength, their organization and efficiency. The book will contain specially constructed articles by the well-known military writer, Major Gen. von Specht, and will be artistically illustrated with more than forty plates, including portraits and views of actual campaigning and engagements, some of which are in color. In short, the work is intended to be an authoritative compendium of

VERSE BY HENRY VAN DYKE.

His New Volume "The Toiling of Felix, and Other Poems."

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

Edwin Markham,

Author of "The Man With the Hoe."

When we take hold of a new book of verse there is always a thrill of happy anticipation, in spite of many a hope deferred. Perhaps here is the book we have been waiting for. Perhaps here we are to have a new revelation of life, a new glimpse of the illuminated face of Poesy, a glimpse of that "wilder beauty than Earth supplies."

True, there are those who look on poetry as a mere accessory of the intellectual life, a mere ornament to the real business of existence. But this is a short-sighted look at the world, the conclusion of the contented mole. Every life is sadly inadequate that is not lighted up by the hues of the poetic imagination.

To revel in history or science, failing to reach the soul of poetry, is to be content with the highway, forgetting the rose and the morning star. Poetry is truer than history and more fundamental than science. It penetrates to the springs and secrets of the world; while history gives only the vesture of events and science chips only the shell of things.

A passage out of Homer will disclose more of the Greek life and spirit than will a hundred pages of Hesiod. So, too, in Keats's "Ode on a Grecian Urn" we get a glimpse of Greek art more satisfying than pages of Winkelmann. Take Browning's poem, "The Bishop Orders His Tomb at St. Praxid's Church." Thirty or forty lines of this dramatic monologue will give us a better idea of the Renaissance spirit than will many chapters of finical and tedious detail—more of the Renaissance spirit, the mediæval temper, its worldliness, its insincerity, its coarse luxury, its pursuit of the spectacular, its blindness to the real dignity of life and death. These Browning lines get to the heart of that great Renewal, which came among men like the sudden Summer which bursts upon the high Sierra valleys.

The most recent book of verse to pique the curious is Dr. Van Dyke's "The Toiling of Felix, and Other Poems." One turns to it with interest, as it is the work of a man well known for his critical and scholarly tastes. But one does not find in it any surprising poetical product. Still the book has excellences—melody, refinement of feeling, robust optimism, a high ethical appeal. Moreover Dr. Van Dyke is not a poet of the opaque; his expression is as clear as the light.

Happily the titular poem hinges on the problem of labor, a problem worldwide, and every year growing more strenuous and impending. In this opening poem the poet has taken for text some striking words attributed to Jesus—words found on a fragment of a papyrus book in the rubbish heaps of Oxyrhynchus, near the Nile. This single leaf, written in the second or third century, contains seven short sentences, each introduced by the words, "Jesus says." The fifth of these utterances is: "Raise the stone and thou shalt find Me; cleave the wood and I am there." This profound saying, worthy indeed of the Great Master, is the text chosen.

"The Tolling of Felix" is divided into Prelude, Legend, and Envoy, and is about two hundred and forty lines long. Felix is a young Christian of an early century a man—

> Born in Egypt, 'neath the shadow of
> the crumbling gods of night.

He is a young disciple seeking Christ and waiting in vain for the vision of the Lord. He ponders voluminous creeds; keeps holy vigil, haunts shrine and church, dropping one by one the duties of the common life.

But it is all without avail; prayer, penance, and fasting give no comfort, bring no rest. Finally, on the altar step of the temple, he makes passionate prayer that he may be granted the vision of the Master's face. He is told that if he will seek aright he shall find.

Now he begins a weary pilgrimage across the sands to "a rugged mountain beetling bright above the Nile," where the birds assemble once a year; then, departing, leave behind a solitary sentinel perched on a lofty rock.

> Far away on wings of gladness over
> land and sea they fly;
> But the watcher on the summit lonely stands
> against the sky.

Felix seeks his way to the cave of the [illegible]

MARCH

Light now breaks in on the darkened mind of the young disciple. He sees that he must go back to the world and find the divine in the common life and the common labor. He joins a group of workers in a quarry by the river. At this point we have the most spirited couplets in the whole poem:

Now he swung the ponderous mallet,
smote the iron in the rock—
Muscles quivering, tingling, throbbing—
blow on blow and shock on shock;

Now he drove the willow wedges, wet
them till they swelled and split,
With their silent strength, the fragment
—sent it thundering down the pit.

Having found his place in the world of labor, the old dream of a solitary saintlihood fades from the mind of Felix, and a sense of spiritual repose fills his heart. He sees that—

Honest toil is holy service, faithful work
is praise and prayer.

And finally, in a moment of secret adoration, the Lord appears to the disciple in a glory of mystic light, saying:

Never in a Prince's palace have I slept
on golden bed,
Never in a hermit's cavern have I eaten
unearned bread.

Born within a lowly stable, where the
cattle round Me stood,
Trained a carpenter in Nazareth, I have
toiled and found it good.

They who tread the path of labor follow
where My feet have trod;
They who work without complaining do
the holy will of God.

Stripped to its skeleton, this is the story of the poem. No one can help agreeing with its elevated sentiment. It is eternally true that through labor man comes into communion with the God of Labor, made visible in Christ the Artisan. Through service we reach the Serving God.

Of course the poem touches the labor problem only at one point. It is not a statement of the whole problem, and I dare say that Dr. Van Dyke did not intend it to be. For it takes no account of the oppression of the laborer by the greed of the masters and rulers—no account of his degradation through hopeless drudgery. The poem has no line atremble with the sense of social injustice that shakes Isaiah's heart where he tells us of the blessed time when men "shall not build houses and another inhabit them; when they shall not plant and another eat."

Then, too, there is one line not quite clear—the last one in the couplets just quoted:

They who work without complaining do
the holy will of God.

Does the doctor mean that the toiler should have no "noble discontent" with bad industrial conditions? I wish to think not. I wish to think that the poet is merely protesting against the habit of peevish grumbling. But we cannot hope to find a poet's philosophy in a single line, nor even in a whole poem. Only a dry-as-dust pedant demands that a poem shall be a treatise on economics or a monograph on morals.

Let us then accept "The Toiling of Felix" as an earnest assertion of the impressive truth that labor is worship—that labor may become to us a sacrament, a redemption.

The other long poem in the book is "Vera," a study of a deaf girl who longs to hear the speech of men. She receives the gift of hearing only to find that she does not hear the truth because of deceit under men's words. Then she is freed from the bondage of deceit and she can hear the secret thoughts of all hearts. But even this does not satisfy; nothing satisfies but the peace of God.

This is an original theme, and the poem is a little epic of the soul. The poem contains pleasing lines and it everywhere shows an attractive variety in pause and cadence.

Dr. Van Dyke is most successful in his shorter poem. In "Another Chance" we get a rugged moral lesson. In some of his "Small Songs" he shows an admirable sympathy with our little kinsfolk of field and air. Here is a brief, bright passage from "The Angler's Reveille":

This is the ballad the bluebird sings,
Unto his mate replying,
Shaking the tune from his wings
While he is flying:
Surely, surely, surely,
Life is dear
Even here.
Blue above,
You to love,
Purely, purely, purely.

Some careless rapture like this does more to charm the heart than pages of labored rhyme.

EDWIN MARKHAM.

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
Russell Sturgis.

The purpose of this book is evidently to trace a continuous growth and development of Gothic architecture in England and to refute the assumption that English Gothic took its inspiration, not once but continually, from Continental sources. The conclusion reached by nearly all students of mediæval archæology is the effect that the Gothic style originated in the country which is now Northern Central France, is not directly traversed by anything in this volume, but, on the other hand, it is nowhere plainly admitted. In the very interesting preliminary chapter, "Gothic Art in England and France," it is pointed out that the "Gothic art of Paris and Central France" was controlled by the logical faculty of the Parisian builder, and that his love for his own rib-vaulting and his plain perception of what the next step in the development of this vaulting ought to be led him on to extravagances of building which brought about the ruin of the style. On Page 6 the Gothic of the Ile de France is spoken of with unreserved praise as an art which could influence a cycle of centuries, and on Page 7 the same origin is accepted for "the most consummate art of building which the world has achieved." On Page 10 it appears that the English story was different, for the Englishmen was different from the Frenchman. "The idea of articulated and balanced construction which took the Frenchman's fancy and became to him a domineering mistress was still to the English artist only a helpmate." The studies of Viollet-le-Duc in the origin and development of the vaulting system, and his assumption that the building of which this vaulting system formed the most important feature was, and this alone could be, true Gothic, is referred to with respect as to a masterly putting of the case for a wholly logical and almost scientific art of the Middle Ages. But while the French Gothic had these pre-eminent qualities of extraordinary skill, extraordinary self-restraint, and extraordinary logical acumen in its development, it does not follow, the author thinks, that this French Gothic was the mother of all Gothic architectures. Nowhere does Mr. Prior state whether he believes that the first impulse to build in the Gothic manner, that is to say, with ribbed vaulting and with boldly projecting buttresses and flying buttresses to take up the thrust of that vaulting, was brought from France into England. Nowhere does he deny it. It has been assumed rather than proved by those writers who take the view, now almost universal, that Gothic architecture is of French origin, and that when we find an early Gothic building in England we may, with some certainty, pronounce it to have been a part of the outlying development of a style which was going on in its regular and perfected order in the Ile de France, and its immediate neighborhood. Assumed rather than proved—that is to say, assumed of necessity, because so very many of the precious early buildings have been lost, both in England and on the Continent, that hitherto it has been found impracticable to establish the order of growth and development with any absolute certainty. Now comes Mr. Prior's most interesting book to assert and reassert that this assumption is not only not proved, but that it is incapable of proof, and that it does not become Englishmen to admit so unpatriotic a proposition too hastily.

In that last clause is stated what will prove to be the most serious fault of the book. It is entirely written in the spirit expressed by the words and phrases "we," "our," "our style," "our building in the thirteenth century," and the like of them. In a guidebook written by a German for Germans it is excusable to find the manners and customs of other nations commented on with generally unfavorable comparisons between the German manners and those found in a foreign land. In Murray's Handbooks the same tone of depreciation of what is not "ours" and of reference to "our" home customs and English ways of looking at things is again excusable, because the guidebook would not be as salable if it were not admittedly and on the face of it a book prepared for the special use of the English when in foreign parts. But in a history, whether of politico-military events or of the rise and development of intellectual life and labor, it is out of place; nor will American histories of the American Revolution be readable by the historically minded student, nor the French and English histories of French and English art be of much weight until that self-complacent, self-admiring sort of patriotism is banished from them. The silence of a writer like Auguste Choisy as to the possible influence of the Normans in Sicily with their quarrel with Rome, in that it assumes the originality of writing the history of Mediterranean architecture with scarcely an allusion to anything outside of the territory which now constitutes France, together with the small stirring provinces on the north and the east. This is bad, but even such silence is far less to be deprecated than the production of a large book with the evident purpose of proving something which is thought necessary to national greatness and honor. The Chatsy method may be pardoned, or even defended on the ground that there was not room to say everything, and that in the writer's belief the Romanesque style found its truest and only complete development—once it had emerged from the Roman or "Latin" age of the basilicas—in the country bounded by the Rhine and the ocean, the Pyrenees and the Scheldt. It does not satisfy those readers who find in the book an otherwise almost ideal history of architecture viewed from the constructional side, but it might perfectly well be said that the addition of a hundred pages to the book, already rather large for a book of ready reference, would enable this material to be put in. On the other hand, nothing can condone the ultra-patriotic tone given to an examination which has nothing whatever patriotic about it if looked at from the point of view of the inquisitive student. Such a student demands the facts, and in the absence of facts, he demands intelligible presentation of the reasons for and against certain assumptions which must perforce take the place of the missing facts. Of what value, then, are such assumptions to him if they are obviously made and defended on the grounds of patriotic enthusiasm?

Apart from this there is little but praise to be given to this fascinating book. Other motes may be disregarded. Even a seeming lack of continuity in the writer's style may be pronounced inevitable, or nearly so—the almost necessary result or work done so conscientiously from a minute study of a thousand monuments of art. That the pages require the most careful reading and constant turning back to see what has gone before comes of necessity from this same make-up of the book, not as a system of well-matured theories and conclusions enforced by such and such facts, but as a series of important facts which, being stated, seem to require the constant stating and restating of some resulting theories. That this is not the best style for a reader who may not be prepared for very arduous and constant labor, with continual turning back and forward and reference to an index, is evident; and it may not be the best style to convince the as yet unconvinced believer in the accepted doctrine; but it is unavoidable unless the man who has prepared such a mass of evidence be ready then to fuse his whole book by the heat of slow labor into a fluent and easily readable essay. In like manner, exception might be made to the importance given the few English writers so often named. It does not appear that the argument is furthered by a continual reference to Freeman's treatises—books which might certainly be relegated now to the shelf where are kept the books once thought useful, now superseded; or to Ruskin's boyish assumptions and headlong assertions, admitted by himself in later editions to be somewhat preposterous, and certainly unworthy the notice of the serious student; or to what William Morris has had to say about the fact, unessential to the artistic inquiry, that Gothic architecture grew out of a society which we cannot reconstruct. Even Ruskin's imaginative and beautiful dream, "The Seven Lamps," is unworthy of serious mention in a book of careful historical study. In like manner, the assertion is made (p. 247) that because "Rickman, Parker, and Paley have founded their reviews of our Gothic art very largely on the parish church examples," it is therefore unnecessary to go over the same field; but Parker is wholly discredited as an archæologist; Rickman and Paley belong to the pre-archæological epoch, and what they have done can only be considered useful as describing the early state of buildings now destroyed by restoration, and as otherwise fit to guide students as to what they ought to look into more thoroughly.

Still, to come back to a previous statement, all these things are of minor importance. That which is important is the immense and evidently most thorough research which has gone to the making of the book, and the care with which 350 illustrations have been prepared and used for the completer exposition of the theories maintained in the text. The history stops with the middle of the fourteenth century, devoting only a few pages to that which followed; and the author seems to be quite aware that something more is needed. Perhaps he is inclined to agree with his present critic that the most unmistakably original and characteristic work of the English builders was done in the fourteenth century, and that the full glory of the Gothic would not right duly have unfolded had that life been cut short by the premature death of the builders. He longs for a continuation of his work, and it is the hope of his readers that he will write this continuation himself.

The title of the book indicates that something more than architecture in the sense of elaborate building was in the author's mind. In fact, mural painting and window-designing—color decoration, both opaque and translucent—have interested Mr. Prior very much, and it is a matter of sincere regret that more space could not be given to this twofold subject. The plan followed—namely, that of treating the color design in its chronological order and in connection with the buildings which it adorned—is evidently the best one, provided always the subject can be treated with sufficient fullness in order to hold its own with the immense interest and importance of the masonson work and the sculpture. The trouble is that first Puritanical destruction and then nineteenth century ruin in the form of "restoration" have left so little glass and so little wall painting that a fullness of treatment at all proportionate to that which is given to the stonework would yield of necessity so very few sentences of historical and critical text. This difficulty existing, it does seem that a separate chapter dealing with these subjects by themselves and with comparison of the earliest and the later work, and further comparison with the work of the Continent, would be the most valuable addition possible to the book we have in hand. Gonse's book on Gothic art devotes a chapter sixty folio pages long to such painting, such glass, such incised and sculptured slabs, such weapons and armor and such work in delicate and portable objects, liturgical and of private use, all decorative in treatment and important in design, as the barbarous later times have left of precious mediæval art. The still more barbarous sixteenth century invasion of the monasteries and the parish churches has left in England even less than the Continent possesses of ancient decorative art, and it might be impracticable to furnish a chapter in connection with English art which would be as capable of standing alone as the French one we have named. It still remains true that "Gothic art" is not treated fully until those branches of it have received a treatment somewhat apart from the general course of thought. In fact, if the book were entitled "Gothic Architecture in England" the amount of space devoted to these subsidiary arts would be what we should expect; with the name of Gothic art on the title page there is, perhaps, just a certain feeling of deficiency. The carved stalls, the "misericordes" which form part of those stalls, the engraved brasses in which England is peculiarly rich, having saved far more than France of its tombal adornments, and the very beautiful skill of miniature painting and of book decoration—all these, though not, indeed, absolutely ignored in the book, receive less attention than a "History of Gothic Art" should offer. No one feels more strongly than Mr. Prior the close relationship between one form of art and another maintained throughout the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; he has a perfect right to rejoice over the presentation of the whole case which is contained in his book as it now stands, but also the reader has a right to wish that a further effort had been made to do justice to those branches of mediæval art in England which are a little less in evidence than the stone-built churches.

The book cannot be closed without receiving from the reader one last word of praise and thanks. Praise and thanks are due to the man who will speak so boldly and with such clear intelligence of what he means to say with regard to the destruction of precious ancient buildings by what is called restoration. The belief in the minds of nineteenth century men that they can take down ancient work built by men of social and artistic training absolutely unlike their own, and replace it with new, modern, nineteenth century copies; and that they can do this with perfect imitation of the work of the older men, is so incredibly the reverse of the truth that it can only be explained by the selfishness of the men employed and the profound ignorance of their employers. It is indeed hard to denounce an architect who sees his way to ten years' steady employment at high pay—it is hard to denounce him for accepting a task, the full difficulty of which he cannnot see in advance, and as to which he may have some worthy ambitions. It is hard to blame him for not facing the disagreeable truth that what is proposed to him is impossible, and that all his work will be ruinous instead of preservative. Still, it is self-seeking and what the newspapers now call "greed" which has kept so many intelligent men and life-long students of art at work spoiling the precious arts of the past—spoiling it by reshaping or else replacing it by wholly new, attempted imitations. The ignorance of the committees, trustees, church wardens, and municipal authorities, who have allowed this thing to go on, is perfectly understood, and is often perfectly explicable by any one who has made a serious study of the conditions of modern art. But the reckless behavior of the artists is a thing for which they must find their own excuses.

RUSSELL STURGIS.

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*A HISTORY OF GOTHIC ART IN ENGLAND. By Edward S. Prior, M. A. With illustrations by Gerald C. Horsley and Many Plans and Diagrams. London: George Bell & Sons. 1900. New York: The Macmillan Co. Pp. xiv.; 468. $10.

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In writing the biography of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, his son has not been actuated alone by filial regard for the father's memory. In the preface to the two imposing volumes, the compiler says: "As to reticence, I hold that I should be a greater deity by drawing a true picture of a man of intense vigor and decision, of eager life and lively faith, in these uncertain, frivolous, and restless days, than if I held my tongue and allowed his radiant example to appeal only to the narrowed circle of those whose privilege it was to know and love that stately presence, that commanding look, and that swift and generous spirit, while it was still with us in life."

The biography is so charmingly compiled, with such vivid pen pictures of the late Archbishop that it will prove of interest to the general reader as well as to the Churchman, to whom it must strongly appeal.

Edward White Benson was born in 1829 in Birmingham, and was the eldest of eight children. When fourteen years of age he lost his father and seven years later lost his favorite sister and his mother, to whom he was tenderly attached. The double bereavement was not lessened by the fact that the total family fortune consisted of about £100. Among the relatives who generously came forward, offering to take charge of the young orphans, was a wealthy Unitarian uncle, who desired to adopt as his heir the youngest boy, Charles. Benson refused the offer, though realizing the responsibility of depriving his brother of worldly advantages, and the expenses which necessarily devolved upon himself by the refusal; but true to his convictions as an ardent churchman, he would not allow his brother to be educated in an atmosphere of what he considered as unbelief.

During Benson's school days at Birmingham he had already shown a predilection for classical studies, architecture, and church ritual, laying a foundation for his remarkable knowledge of liturgies. His ideality and pure-mindedness endeared him to his school-fellows, and some of these early friendships lasted throughout his life. At the age of eighteen he formed with J. B. Lightfoot (afterward Bishop of Durham) a small society for holy living. In writing of it he said: "To consider then what we are to do; it must be nothing new; we must not see new truth. * * * At baptism you and I, before the blessed Trinity, before all the angels and the whole Church in heaven and earth, made three solemn vows. * * * Now, I think that by such fellowship as this, rooted in love between those only who are not ashamed to speak to each other of God and Christ and spiritual things, we may each, under God's blessing, mutually aid and forward one another, and then as we grow older, when increased knowledge and experience shall have given us power, we may better teach others in the way."

How fully this wish was realized, and how one of those men, at least, when power was given unto him, taught others, by the way, these chronicles clearly demonstrate. No shadow of religious doubt ever seemed to trouble Benson. His faith, strong and ardent during early life, deepened and broadened as he advanced in years.

In 1848 he had been elected to a subsizarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, and managed to get through his first year at college upon £90. He worked hard, restricting himself to walking and bathing for his sole recreations. Returning to Cambridge after his mother's death Mr. Martin, the bursar, became his intimate friend, and treated the young student as a favorite son, contributed to the expenses of educating Benson's sisters and brothers, and eventually bequeathed to them a goodly share of his fortune. After Benson's ordination, in 1853, he was elected a Fellow of Trinity, and undertook school work at Rugby under Dr. Temple, who was then head master.

When the fund to perpetuate the memory of the Duke of Wellington had been appropriated to the foundation of a college for the sons of officers, the mastership of the new college was offered to Benson, who had been advised to leave Rugby on account of his health. He accepted the head mastership, remaining at his school work until the college was ready for occupancy.

In 1859 he married his second cousin, Mary Sidgwick, whom he had known intimately since she was a little child. Dr. Temple, answering Benson's request that he officiate at the ceremony, wrote as follows: "Dear Benson: I would come from Peking to have the pleasure of giving you your wife. Yours affectionately

"F. TEMPLE."

From 1859 to 1872 Benson threw himself heart and soul into the work at Wellington; the account of his life there, with touches of family detail, is most charming. In 1869 he declined the head mastership of Rugby. From being nominated Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln, Benson became a close friend of the Wordsworth family; their correspondence reveals a most ideal communion of souls.

In 1872 Benson accepted the Chancellorship of Lincoln, sacrificing half of his hardly earned income by so doing. The account of his parting sermon to the boys at college, and his final farewell to them, is touching and full of interest. (p. 382, Vol. I.) At Lincoln he threw himself ardently into the work; among other things, he founded night schools, and was the life and soul of the working men there, as also he aroused and written about the cathedral system, and was now ready to put his theories into facts, which he did with enthusiasm. "He was Lincoln by storm," wrote one who witnessed his life there. In December, 1876, he was offered the newly constituted See of Truro, and in May, 1877, was enthroned at St. Mary's Truro. He soon started a cathedral fund, and laid the foundation stone in 1880. In 1887 the cathedral was consecrated. "It was the crowning fulfillment of the Archbishop's most poetic dream."

The life in Cornwall was full of interest to Benson, who loved to roam through the country highways and byways, and the Cornish people were ever genial studies to him. His winning personality gained many friends among all classes in his diocese.

In 1882 he was offered the Primacy, and in 1883 was confirmed in Bow Church "with the grotesque ceremonies in use." * * * As the procession left the church, an enterprising gentleman appropriated the blotting pad on which appeared the reverse of the first signature of Edward Cantuar. The Archbishop took his seat in the House of Lords March 2, and on the 22d of the same month was enthroned at Canterbury. From henceforth, with the exception of a few trips on business or pleasure, his busy life was spent at Lambeth Palace and Addinghome Park, Croydon.

To the casual observer the Primacy, with an income of several thousand pounds a year and two magnificent residences, might seem a most enviable position, but, in truth, it is no sinecure. "To keep a record of my work," writes the Archbishop, "and the people I see * * * is simply impossible." From 9:30 A. M. to 12:45 at night he was continuously occupied with interviews, lectures, meetings, sermons, or callers. The only rest he took was an occasional five or ten minutes' nap and his daily ride.

Even his inner family life was invaded by a succession of visitors, colonial Bishops, Secretaries of great church societies, missionaries, clergymen of every kind, "who came perhaps for a night, had a quiet hour's talk with the Archbishop, saw him in the happiness of his beloved home circle, and went away with a prayer and a blessing from a father in Israel."

Notwithstanding the Archbishop's cordiality as a host, his eloquence as a teacher, his enthusiasm over all religious and educational work, he never felt at home in the House of Lords, though he attended regularly. His correspondence with Gladstone, Balfour, and Salisbury shows the keen interest he took in political questions touching upon the Church. "Surely to compel us to keep immoral men in spiritual places, to keep poison running and filtering into our people's life spring, is a crime—a sin not to be connived at," he wrote in a letter to Gladstone upon the Clergy Discipline bill.

"A fine temper fitted him to conduct delicate negotiations," wrote Bishop Westcott in referring to the Archbishop, "and firm beliefs gave him resolute patience * * * to labor for the redress of abuses in our ecclesiastical system." To cleanse the church and to defend it were for him two aspects of the same work. He called into existence a House of Laymen. In successive Patronage bills he outlined a reform, which is substantially the Benefice bill passed in 1898 (after his death.) He carried a Clergy Discipline bill in 1892, which has proved effective in dealing with great scandals. New vigor was infused by him into the Assyrian Church, and brought the work of foreign missions into vital connection with the whole Church as a Church, and he sought to re-establish collegiate churches. Bishop Davidson writes of him that "there are not a few matters in which public opinion of the Church of England to-day has changed during the last fourteen years in consequence of the quiet, steady work of the Archbishop."

The Lincoln case was the central event of the Primacy, and brought him a unique opportunity to set out plainly the historical position of the Church. The story of this remarkable case is clearly and fully told in Volume I., stating the specific charges made against the Bishop of Lincoln; there were practically seven of them. The Archbishop at first neither assured nor denied the jurisdiction of hearing the case, and when the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council agreed that he had jurisdiction he decided to hear the case. The labor involved in writing the judgment was immense. "The judgment was delivered in the great library at Lambert, where the Bishops sat in a semi-circle, with the Archbishop in the centre on a raised seat, in full episcopal robes. Sir James Parker Deane, in full bottomed wig and scarlet doctor's gown, gave a legal coloring to the assembly. The hall was densely crowded, almost every eminent High Churchman being seen there during some stage of the proceedings." Some of the charges were dismissed; some condemned. In conclusion the Archbishop condemned the fact that "time and attention are diverted from the Church's real contest with evil, and the building up of good, both by those who give and those who take offense inadvisedly in such matters."

In speaking of the judgment Dean Church said: "It is the most courageous thing that has come from Lambert for the last 200 years," and Prof. Sidgwick wrote: "In the case of the Bishop of Lincoln * * * the Archbishop's early and keen interest in the history of ecclesiastical ceremonies had adequately equipped him with the knowledge and habit of judgment required for dealing with the question." In his diary the Archbishop wrote: "Our ritualistic and anti-ritualistic troubles and truces are not the stuff by which to help the world. We [illegible] to the Church. Prayer [illegible] and [illegible] to the servants in the Sacrament and the poor, be more comprehensive. A light has fallen of late [illegible] necessary not early to the [illegible] of a man of the world with [illegible] and enthusiasm [illegible] the high position he filled. Intensely appreciative of nature and home love, he realized the privileges of wealth and position. "An unworldly Church," he proclaimed, "an unworldly clergy, means not a poor church and poverty-stricken clergy. A poor, unprovided, dependent clergy is scarcely able to be an unworldly one, and certainly cannot betoken an unworldly laity. A laity which breaks the bread of its ministers into smaller and smaller fragments, and has none of the Divine will to multiply, works no miracle, and has no honor. Unworldliness is not emptiness of garners, but the right and noble use of them if filled by God. An unworldly clergy is not a clergy without a world, but one which knows the world, and teaches man how to use the world for God until it brings at last the whole world home to God. Never more necessary than now to use the world by not abusing it. To abuse it gracefully is the temptation of the age, and to gild the abuse with philanthropy. The philanthropy of the gospel without its philotheism is popular; but its philanthropy will never live without its philotheism any more than the form of a church will live without the spirit."

The Archbishop achieved literary distinction in various sermons, addresses, and essays which have been published—a book of prayers, an introductory study to Revelations, and a volume on "The Life, Work, and Times of Cyprian," which to scholars and churchmen is of much value. In a lighter vein he wrote verses.

There are several interesting portraits of the late Archbishop in these two volumes, and the history of his busy years proves that he had taken to heart St. Edmund of Canterbury's precept: "Live as though you were to die to-day; work as though you were to live forever."

"THE LIFE OF EDWARD WHITE BENSON, Some Time Archbishop of Canterbury. By Arthur Christopher Benson. 8vo. Cloth. 2 Vols. New York: The Macmillan Company. $8.

St. Cecilia in Rome.

ROME, March 4.—Most interesting to archaeologists, as well as to students of Church history, are the excavations which have been recently begun in the Church of St. Cecilia, in this city. The beautiful story of this great martyr-saint, who was later adopted as the patron saint of music and musicians, is too well known to demand repetition here.

A goodly portion of the ground surrounding the main body of the present church was opened up many years ago, and many interesting remnants of what is generally considered to be the house of the saint were brought to light.

Not content with these former discoveries, modern archaeologists have recently obtained the permission of Cardinal Rampolla el Tindaro, titular protector of the Church of St. Cecilia, to proceed with the excavations left unfinished in years gone by, this time endeavoring to bring to light some supposed ruins beneath the main body of the church itself. Nor have these latter-day archaeologists carried out their work in vain. Permission for the new excavations was granted some time ago, and during the last few days the labors of the diggers have been rewarded with some exceptionally interesting discoveries in the way of architectural remains.

Under the pavement of the main church there have been brought to light the remnants of a very ancient Roman house, built upon the earliest models, with later walls belonging to the imperial epoch. The edifice in its original form was evidently a most sumptuous one, as the remains of a fine bathroom—of a great hall in the form of a basilica—of a niche for the ancient household gods, and various other details are still plainly visible.

These new discoveries tend toward confirming the ancient and honored tradition that the present basilica was erected above the site of the house of St. Valerian, the husband of St. Cecilia, who was converted by her after marriage and martyrized on the Via Appia.

It is also well known that St. Cecilia herself was condemned to be asphyxiated or scalded to death in her bath, and a bathing room adjoining the right transept of the present church has always been shown as the original spot where the execution was ordered to take place.

The discovery of the new and larger bathroom, however, has led the archaeological students to believe that this was the real site. The remains shown in the transept, however, seem to have belonged to the same large bathroom, or "calivarium," which was evidently a room fitted up in the usual magnificent patrician style.

As yet the excavations have not been brought to an end, but judging from what has already been accomplished, one may congratulate the archaeologists who undertook them upon having entered upon a series of discoveries as important as they are interesting, and it is safe to say that few visitors to Rome will henceforth fail to make a reverential pilgrimage to the honored Church of St. Cecilia.

Charles Scribner's Sons have sold to the American News Company and the H. B. afilin Company paper editions of from 25,000 to 50,000 copies each of Barrie's "Sentimental Tomm—" Stevenson's "St. Ives," Hornung's "Amateur Cracksman," a Brady's "For the Freedom of the Sea."

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MARCH

Professor Johnston's Storming of Stony Point on the Hudson.*

The storming of Stony Point on the Hudson, and its capture, temporarily, from the British in 1779, was one of the dramatic episodes of the Revolution, and, indeed, probably the most dramatic single event of military importance during that time. The story of the onslaught of the Continental Light Infantry, led by Gen. Anthony Wayne, has often been told, but never in a compendious form until now, when it is recited in Prof. Henry P. Johnston's work, "The Storming of Stony Point." This is the fullest and most interesting account of the historic event yet published, and contains much information and data that are absolutely new. Among the fifty-six documents made public in the book are two hitherto unpublished letters from Washington, four from Sir Henry Clinton, the British Commander in Chief; two from Lord George Germaine, who had charge of the war in the London Office (one of which contains the King's regrets and alarm at the defeat encountered at Stony Point;) one from the British Peace Commissioner, Eden, and more than twenty-five from prominent Americans and British officers, which now see the light for the first time. A number of illustrations and authentic maps add to the value of the book, which is an important addition to the historical literature of the Revolution.

The position of Great Britain in 1779 was a peculiarly unpleasant one on every side. Her efforts to put down her rebellious Colonists in this country had been fruitless, and her old enemy, France, had formed an alliance with the rebels the year before, which promised to aid them materially in their struggle. Her statesmen were quick to realise the situation, and in order to relieve it and leave the nation free to deal with France, an effort was made to induce the Colonies to accept peace. All the laws which had brought about the Revolution were to be repealed, and a Peace Commission was sent over to offer the olive branch, the only demand refused being the political independence of the Colonies.

Of course this commission accomplished nothing. The Colonists were in too favorable a condition from a military point of view, and their prospects of success, after the signing of the French treaty, were too good to make any offer of peace, except on the basis of independence, effective. The Commissioners returned to London wiser, perhaps, than when they came, but with no satisfactory results for their Government.

Then the Minister of War for Great Britain sent his written instructions to Sir Henry Clinton. They were that he should induce "Mr." Washington to withdraw from his camp at Middlebrook, N. J., and come out into the open to fight with the superior British force. If this could not be done, Sir Henry was to force "Mr." Washington to go into hiding benind the Highlands, and thus place New York and New England at the mercy of the British. It was to lure Washington from his Winter quarters into the open that Sir Henry took possession of Stony Point and Verplanck's Point, on the Hudson, about thirteen miles below West Point. Such occupation, it was argued, would give the impression that a movement on West Point, the key to the situation, was intended, and Washington would hasten to place his forces in a position to defend it, which would give the British the opportunity they sought to fight him in open ground.

Stony Point, however, had no sooner been fortified by the British than Sir Henry was obliged to send a good part of his forces into Connecticut to aid the raid which Tryon was making in that State. Washington did not fear for West Point under these conditions, and he did not desert Middlebrook, as was expected. It occurred to him, however, that it was feasible to redeem Stony Point from the hands of the enemy, and he at once set about maturing plans for that purpose. Stony Point is a defiant promontory on the west side of the river, shooting out into the stream and guarding the gateway of the far-famed Highlands. It rises about 150 feet at its highest point, and projects more than half a mile from the shore. Its inland slope falls off to a marsh, which extends in a bended shape from the river above to the river below. It was a night attack that Washington meditated, and he chose Stony Point, rather than Verplanck's, for the attack, because Verplanck's is on lower ground, and could be controlled from Stony Point if the latter were in the hands of the Continentals.

Profound secrecy was maintained regarding the scheme. Washington confided his plans only to Gen. Wayne, to whom he had decided to intrust their execution. By the 10th of July his views were matured, and he communicated them to Gen. Wayne in the form of instructions. The assault was to be made by the Light Infantry alone, a body of select troops then in process of selection. Marching under cover of the night they were to secure every person they found, in order to prevent discovery by the enemy, and after rapidly driving in the sentries and guards, they were to make the final charge with fixed bayonets and muskets unloaded. Wayne's corps was drawn from the forty-six small

[illegible]

[illegible] Point, had been drawn with his main followers to the land side, where Major Murfree had made a feint of attack by firing a few guns. The commanding [illegible] had [illegible] the point of attack, and he left but few of his men to defend the river side. Gen. Wayne's force, therefore, had a comparatively easy task in forcing their way into the fortifications after they had reached the abattis, and the British, finding themselves surprised by the Continentals, made a virtue of necessity, and surrendered. Col. Butler, who had made an approach on the northern end of the Point, greeted Gen. Wayne in the fort, and the American forces were united in the enemy's stronghold. It was a most successful and thrilling midnight assault.

It was a rule of war in those days to slaughter a garrison which had been thus surprised, but to the astonishment of the British, the Americans did not follow this rule. Not a man was killed, except those who were victims of the assault. The prisoners numbered 543. Of the enemy 63 were killed and over 70 wounded. Of the Americans, 15 were killed and 83 wounded. Fifteen fine pieces of artillery and a great quantity of military stores were captured. The money value of the latter, by act of Congress, was divided "among the gallant troops by whom the post was reduced."

When Sir Henry Clinton learned what had happened he hastened his forces back to King's Ferry, and the Colonials, three days after its capture, abandoned Stony Point, which the British reoccupied and again fortified, this time more carefully. Washington had no intention of holding the position, as the enemy were in a position to besiege it by land and water. The benefits which he expected to reap by storming the fort the Continental cause received. The diminution of force by the loss of so many men was seriously felt by the enemy; the artillery and stores captured were a valuable acquisition to Washington; and the event had a good effect upon the minds of the people, gave the troops greater confidence in themselves, and depressed the spirits of the enemy proportionately.

*THE STORMING OF STONY POINT ON THE HUDSON, MIDNIGHT, JULY 15, 1779. Its importance in the light of unpublished documents. By Henry P. Johnston, A. M., Professor of History, College of the City of New York.

Sir Arthur Sullivan.*

Mr. Lawrence, the author of the present sketch of Sir Arthur Sullivan's life and musical career, partly through knowledge derived from conversations with the latter and also from the fact that there has been no published account of England's most popular composer, in book form, with the exception of a short sketch forming a portion of a volume on English musicians published some years ago, and written by Charles Willeby, finally decided to prepare the present volume. Sullivan's only objection to the publication of this book, according to Mr. Lawrence, was his fear that such record would fail to interest the public. The responsibility for the book rests entirely with the latter, save that the volume is published with Sir Arthur's good-will and sanction, the latter affording Mr. Lawrence whatever co-operation was considered necessary in its careful preparation.

An appendix contains a very complete and accurate bibliography of Sir Arthur Sullivan's compositions, prepared by Wilfred Bendall; while the three concluding chapters of the book, "Sullivan as a Composer," "Sacred Music," and "Secular and Dramatic Music," have been added by Mr. W. B. Finden, well known as a competent musical critic, whose critique adds much to the value of the book.

Like many others of its class, the book presents very few claims to ranking as a true biography; but so far as the outward aspects of Sullivan's life are concerned, and the most important musical events connected with his career, the story gives a sufficiently full and interesting account. Having had the benefit of Sir Arthur's revision, the most important of the biographical statements to be found in the volume come with considerable authority, and will probably prove of much service to future biographers.

As is usually the case also, the story of the boy Sullivan is the most valuable portion of the book, because the history of the man and the composer of so much of our good modern music is more or less familiar to us all.

Born in London on May 13, 1842, Arthur was the younger of the two sons of Thomas Sullivan, an Irish musician, who was bandmaster at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, from 1845 to 1856, inclusive, and from 1857 until his death, connected with the Military School of Music at Kneller Hall; his mother, Mary Coghler, being the descendant of an old Italian family, the Righis. Mr. Lawrence tells [illegible] individual peculiarities [illegible] such to Sullivan's future success in orchestration.

The boy's earliest ambition was to become a member of the choir of either the Chapel Royal or Westminster Abbey, but for a long time this wish was opposed on the ground that such education was not the best he could hope to obtain. At last, however, young Sullivan's wishes were recognised, and after singing for Sir George Smart, organist and composer to the Chapel Royal, and for the Rev. Thomas Helmore, the master of the Chapel Royal boys, his hopes were crowned by the requisite permission to enter the school. He took up his work as a Chapel Royal chorister on Tuesday in Holy Week, 1854, and by Thursday had learned and sung the treble part in Nare's anthem, "Blessed Is He." "Not only the purity, sweetness, and strength of his voice, but the sympathetic quality of his rendering, as against the usual boyish rendering of solos, called forth some very decided approval on the part of his master and of many others among those who heard him."

Apart from his musical education, young Sullivan derived great advantages from the companionship of his schoolmates, many of whom intended to take up music as a profession. After having been for two years at the Chapel Royal, making the most successful strides toward surmounting the difficulties of his chosen profession, about which many interesting details will be found in the book, it was announced that the Mendelssohn scholarship was to be thrown open to competition, such scholarship being the practical form taken by the proposed memorial to Mendelssohn, the fund for which had been in existence for about ten years. There were seventeen candidates for this scholarship, so that young Sullivan felt he had a very small chance of obtaining it. One of the conditions of the competition was that no pupil under fourteen years of age could enter. Arthur Sullivan, fortunately, had passed this age, although by a few weeks only, and when the final day of examination arrived it was announced that the scholarship lay between Joseph Barnaby, the eldest competitor, and the youngest, Arthur Sullivan, to the latter of whom it was finally awarded.

It was not a prize that could be reckoned out and assessed at a definite monetary value. * * * It meant a continuance of his musical education under the most favorable circumstances. It meant, also, that the winner of the first Mendelssohn scholarship in this country would receive just that amount of publicity that would prove of almost immediate value.

The boy remained for some time longer at the Chapel Royal doing his work there in connection with that at the Academy. His masters at the latter place were Sterndale Bennett and O'Leary for the piano, and Goss for harmony and composition, the boy working so hard that the committee awarded him an extension of the scholarship for two years in succession, although it was not until the end of the first year that Sullivan's voice broke, and he left London for Leipsic.

In the Autumn of 1858, we find Arthur Sullivan, then sixteen years of age, settled in Leipsic, and very thoroughly grounded in the rudiments of his profession. He had also acquired, in addition to his personal knowledge of various instruments, a practical knowledge of the voice and of the requirements of choral music. The Leipsic life was an interesting and varied one, and exerted a great influence in broadening the aims of the future composer. In England there was no god but Mendelssohn, and the lighter music indulged in was of the poorest quality. In Leipsic, on the other hand, there was almost a prejudice against Mendelssohn. Schumann, almost unknown at that time in England, was enjoying a great vogue, while Schubert was steadily growing in favor, and Wagner also awakening much enthusiasm. At Leipsic, the boy's masters were Moscheles and Plaidy for the piano, Hauptmann for composition, Ferdinand David for counterpoint and fugue, and Julian Reitz for orchestral playing and conducting.

Shortly after Sullivan's return to London, his "Tempest," begun in Leipsic but finished in England, was produced at a Crystal Palace concert in April, 1862, it being a veritable triumph for the young composer, who until this time was scarcely known outside of musical circles. From this production dates Sir Arthur's public career as a composer, and from this time on the story of the boy's life is largely one of unbroken successes.

For the details of Sullivan's life, his many and intimate friendships, his musical activities, his travels, his success as conductor as well as composer, his trips to America, his knighthood in 1883—following the terrible blow received in 1882, when all the savings of his lifetime—no small

*SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN: LIFE STORY, LETTERS AND REMINISCENCES. By Arthur Lawrence. With critique by W. B. Finden, and biography by Wilfred Bendall. Chicago and New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. 1900. $3.50.

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MARCH

Would Have Us Call Ourselves Unistonians.

George Johnson of the Department of Agriculture of Ottawa, Canada, suggests the following solution of an old problem:

Recently I had occasion to require some word that would differentiate the inhabitants of the United States of North America from the inhabitants of the other countries of this Western Hemisphere. "Americans" seemed most. It did not express the idea I wanted to convey—first, because the inhabitants of South America are Americans just as much as those of North America, and really have prior right to the word, since "America," when first used was applied solely to the south countries of this hemisphere, and only came to be employed to designate the northern continent by "a slant." Second, because it seemed to be a reflection on the people of the United States of North America that, while the people of every one of the other seventeen or eighteen countries of this Western Hemisphere had succeeded in providing themselves with a distinctive name, they were unable, through proverty of ideas, to give themselves a name that would distinguish themselves from the rest of us. The people of Canada have the word "Canadians." Even the people of Patagonia have Patagonians, while each of the other nations between Canada and Patagonia has a name by which its people designate themselves.

Would it not be a good idea to open your columns to a prize contest over a suitable name for yourselves? One word occurs to me, though I confess I do not like to form words after such a plan. The words "United States of North America" suggest the word, "Unistoniam," or "Unistoniacs." How would it suit you to be known as Unistonians? You have already a property in every letter of it.

The Empire State might be given due recognition if you called yourselves Hudsonians—after the Hudson River. The father of his country might be given the palm if you took out a patent right to call yourselves Washingtonians. Poor old Vespucius was defrauded of his rights by having his Christian name taken without his consent. (See John Fiske's "Discovery of America.") Make restitution and call yourselves Vespuccians. You would soon get used to the word. It is really more euphonious than Venezuelans. It is necessary that you should no longer remain a people without a name, you know. Why, sometimes—no doubt simply because "United States of North America" is so long a string—I notice cheese marked "Canadian" which was never made in a Canadian cheese factory. It passes through Canada on its way to England, and sometimes gets stencilled "Canadian," thus robbing your cheesemakers of the credit due to them. Begin the century with a name and be happy. It is an awful bother to us to have to refer to you as "our neighbors to the south," "Cousin Jonathan," "Uncle Sam," and the like, all of which we employ to avoid that mouthful, "the people of the United States of North America."

"Books We Think We Have Read."

William Sartain, referring to THE SATURDAY REVIEW's editorial article on "Books We Think We Have Read," cites the following: 'I have asked over fifty people who have read 'Hamlet' several times—and some of whom had seen 'Hamlet' played by all actors who attempted it for thirty or forty years past—if they remembered the account in that play of the great vogue of the dramatic companies where children and not adults were the players. Not one of them recollected it. And it is always given on the stage. The account of them occupies over twenty-five lines. "But there is, Sir, an aiery of children, little eyases, that cry out on the top of question, and are most tyrannically clapped for't; these are now the fashion," &c. They were the chorister boys of Westminster, and some of Marlowe's plays were given by this company.

"How many who think they read Shakespeare recollect this interesting evidence of pronunciation in Shakespeare's time—to be found in the beginning of the third act of 'Love's Labor's Lost'":

He draweth out the thread of his verbosity finer than the staple of his argument. I abhor such fantastical phantasms, such insociable and point-devise companions; such rackers of orthography, as to speak dout, fine, when he should say doubt; det, when he should pronounce debt; d, e, b, t; not d, e, t: he clepeth a calf, cauf; half, hauf; neighbor, vocatur nebour, neigh, abbreviated, ne. This is abhominable, (which he would call abominable,) it insinuateth me of insanie."

So says Holofernes, the schoolmaster.

Writing on the same subject from the University of Virginia, Albert Tuska says: "Referring to your editorial article on 'Books We Think We Have Read,' I would like to add that in my humble opinion this superficial reading comes from the fact that most readers, even of good literature, read Shakespeare's plays, say, for the plot and for simple amusement only; possibly caring little to contemplate his art. They read Milton's shorter poems for the story, taking no trouble to look up classical or Biblical references."

True Gentlemen and Ladies.

"H. H. B." of Brooklyn sends the following in response to a recent article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, headed "Theodore Winthrop's Gentleman," with the hope that many others will follow. These quotations are worth reading, but "H. H. B." does not give the name of their author:

True politeness is the outward, visible sign of those inward spiritual graces called modesty, unselfishness, and generosity. The manners of a gentleman are the index of his character. He is gentle also. He seeks not to slay civil things, but to do them.

A true gentleman is a synonym for a polite Christian. The most perfect illustration of good breeding is furnished by a man who listens with interest to things he knows all about, when they are told by a person who knows nothing about them.

The true gentleman is distinguished from him who is not a gentleman by moral qualities which have justly won the highest place in the respect and admiration of the world. The gentleman restrains his passions and subdues his selfishness; he considers the comfort of others before his own; he respects the personality of those with whom he is brought in contact; he does not take an unfair advantage; he is scrupulous if the honor of others be committed to his keeping; he may lack mental culture, but he is never without moral refinement; he may have an unpolished exterior, but never a base, natured courage he has, but shows it less in facing danger than in meeting responsibility; if not always sincere, he is always reliable; and to him may be safely committed all that others hold most dear, in simple reliance upon his honor; he is a man whose manly traits are penetrated and modified by the gentleness of woman's nature, and who still preserves and endeavors to constantly act upon the manliest of instincts—magnanimity.

Though her mind carries much more invitation than command, to behold her is an immediate check to loose behavior; to love her is a liberal education.

The true lady goes through life overlooking other people's broken gateways, but sees the rose which blossoms in the garden.

"To those who know her not, no words can paint!
And those who know her, know all words are faint."

Men vary as their displacement. One finds in Shakespeare, Burns, Hawthorne, the Bible, what he is capable of finding. "As the man is," so is his music.

How to Reach Intellectual Heights.

A young woman from New England living in this city appeals for advice in the following: "How is a self-respecting young lady, fond of intellectual companions, to meet them in this great city, if she has no one to introduce her? The longing for such companionship is a necessity as great as for food itself, and far less easily procurable. One cannot find it in our city churches. I sang in one two years, and no one called on me because I attended there, not even the pastor. I was transplanted from a New England home, where I was taught to love music, painting, books, and mineralogy, to a New York boarding house, and although people are pleasant, most of them are content to simply exist, and I have found none willing to make sacrifices to attain the heights. There are lots of charming people whom it would be a privilege and joy to know. If you can mention some club where one might meet kindred spirits you will help many women situated as I am."

Devotion to a Lifeless God.

From C. A. Woodworth of Chester, N. Y., comes the following: "Permit me to question the truth of a statement made in one of your editorial articles of the 10th of March. Under the caption 'Latin at Columbia' you say that 'any member of any of the "learned professions" who has acquired even the smattering of Latin of the old curriculum will testify that without it he would have pursued the study and practice of his profession at a great disadvantage.' You would grant, I presume, that the law is one of the learned professions. I shall therefore state an actual case: A and B were law students who studied together daily. A had received what is termed a common school education and had no knowledge whatever of any foreign language. He taught school in the country for a few years, and went from the schoolroom to the Sheriff's office, which he held for four years. At the expiration of his term of office he began the study of law. He was a man of good parts naturally and possessed a keen, logical mind. B, on the other hand, was a college graduate, who had got the usual smattering of Latin. He had made a good record at college, and was generally regarded as a man of good parts, though he was clearly not so good a reasoner as A.

"Now, when A met a Latin phrase he went to Bouvier for its meaning, and so did B. The latter could generally translate the Latin words, but this translation meant no more to him than did the Latin to A. The fact is, the Latin terms are technical, and are not to be found in the ordinary course of Latin reading. In this case A handled the Latin terms just as glibly and just as intelligently as B. Throughout the entire course and at the bar examination B found that he had no advantage over A on account of his knowledge of Latin.

"This is not an isolated case. I have talked with many young lawyers. Those who had some knowledge of Latin found it of no value in their legal studies, while those who were entirely ignorant of it found themselves in no wise handicapped thereby. I have also conversed with physicians, and they are a unit in saying that Latin is of no value whatever in the study or practice of their profession.

"If those who have been worshipping conventionally at the shrine of Latin would indulge in a little introspection they might discover that they have been paying their devotions to a lifeless god.

"There is no doubt, however, that Latin carried to the culture point is highly educative. But, as you say, the subject is absurdly ill-taught. 'Tis true, 'tis pity. And I venture to say that not once in a thousand times is Latin carried to the culture point in American schools and colleges. The resulting benefits, therefore, are more imaginary than real. Furthermore, it is safe to say that a vast majority of those who think they owe a measure of their success to their knowledge of Latin have, on the contrary, succeeded, not because of this knowledge, but in spite of it."

Disappointed in Watson's "Story of France."

Edith L. Chare of Roxbury, Mass., commenting on THE SATURDAY REVIEW's recent notice of the second volume of Watson's "Story of France," remarks: "It is a period of which I know too little to form correctly a complete opinion, but I am disappointed that the man who fought under Harold at Hastings, Bruce at Bannockburn, the men who fought under Henry V. at Agincourt, the men who fought under Wellington at Waterloo, were all alike Englishmen, but that the men who withstood Caesar when he landed on the shores of Kent were not Englishmen."

A Jester at the Editor's Elbow.

Sarah Jennings of New York believes she has made a discovery. Discovering are interesting, even when they are wrong: "Will our dear editor pardon this fatty acknowledgment of the joke he has been playing upon us, a too trusting and gullible public? For some time past we have suspected that you have kept hidden in your office a jester who will, upon occasion undertake to enliven the gloomy Court. Securely screened behind names like 'Tigiath,' this merry fellow fires point blank at us such explosives as 'Do women possess any sense of humor?' and 'Do women really care for literature?' not to mention many other smaller bombshells thrown into our camp. Small wonder that the rank of readers fall back in dismay, shocked and gasping out protests.

"But enterprise is the spirit of the times, and now that we have found you out, dear editor, we love you none the less, but merrily applaud the neat conceit that set our tongues a-wagging and our pens a-flourishing in vindication of ourselves.

"But we are going to be a little more calm after this awakening, and patiently hold our peace. Such vapid nonsense as these past interrogations shall disturb our serenity no more, so rout your merry jokers out, set him about the ears of the men; he's laughed at us full long and well, and turn about is but fair play. Women are human beings; men have the same distinction, and the cornerstone for each is frailty. Intellectually and physically there are strong women and weak men; there are also the reverse. We are women, and, should men, by ambition and energy, reach our equality, though the number be few, we will not deny their existence. Adieu, 'Tigiath,' 'tis well thou hidest well thy name."

Has Read Every English Poet and Regrets It.

Charles McAdam of New York, a young man of twenty-one, a graduate of the College of the City of New York, who pursued the classical course, and in addition to the Latin and Greek has read every poet in English literature, beginning with Chaucer and ending with Tennyson, finding in poetry "a world full of delight and charm," writes: "Since my graduation I have launched into the dry goods business. I have heard about Greater New York, primaries, trusts, currency questions, tariffs. All these were formerly a world of mist to me. I have, however, continued poring over and admiring my poets. But I soon discovered that whenever I was in company with business men or men of affairs I found myself exceedingly stupid. As I progress in business I discover that beyond the training and, if you please, the development of ideas which I received from poetry I read, I have no further use in it. I feel an aversion for empty ideals. I often ask myself the question, 'Of what use is 'Chaucer's House of Fame' or Spenser's 'Faerie Queene' to me now? It performed its aim in my college career, but I certainly have no use for it now, except when, in a happy mood, I want to display a knowledge of a couplet. I find that 'Progress and Poverty' has done much for me. Bryce's 'American Commonwealth,' Mill's 'Representative Government,' and Paine's 'Age of Reason' have contributed much to my useful knowledge."

Twenty Women Clubs in One Indiana Town.

"Old Bachelor," who adds "don't print my name," writes from Greencastle, Ind.: Do women like literature? Well, judging from this city, I should say they do; but this town being a university town may make it an exception. We have no less than twenty women's clubs here, and all of them doing literary work. All classes of women are interested, from the girls to the old women. A glance at the catalogue of the public library will show that most of the books are of a heavy class, and an examination of the books will show that the clubs use the heaviest books. I know personally that one of the clubs is devoted to the study of Sociology. We have young women who write papers on original philosophical subjects, on strictly literary subjects, and on subjects pertaining more strictly to feminine life. Our women are not bluestockings, but simply full-orbed human beings. From my observation and experience, I will say that here the literary women are much more literary than the men. I find that the discussion of books is one of the chief subjects with our young persons, not novels, but scientific theories like evolution, art, ethics, &c. Many of our women are conversant with Haeckel, Wiseman, Tarde, Spencer, Ward, and Giddings. I find that they read George Moore, George Gissing, Thomas Hardy, Meredith; that they really get to the bottom of literature; that they love it for its own sake. I only wish the men were as literary as the women, but alas! money-making is too exciting a game to be given up for the harmless pursuit of the study of literature."

Madame de Genlis.

From a Biographical Sketch of Henry Hart Milman.

He [Talleyrand] was calling on the young Lady Salisbury, who had been reading Mme. de Genlis. He asked what she thought of her. She admired her much, but thought there was too much amour propre. "Amour, oui, Madame; mais propre, pas trop."

Symbols John Todd Advised.

William Cox of Elizabeth, N. J., sends the following note: "Your correspondent, Leon Mead, in THE SATURDAY REVIEW describes a system of marking the margin of books with certain signs to indicate the reader's impressions or criticisms of the context. He gives the significations of twelve different signs recommended for this purpose, and if I am not mistaken, I noticed this identical tabulation about thirty-five years ago in a book which my father had then certainly had twenty-five years in his possession. The book was Todd's 'Students' Manual,' by John Todd, an American Congregational clergyman and author, long pastor in Pittsfield, Mass., where he died Aug. 24, 1873. He was born at Rutland, Vt., Oct. 9, 1800. The 'Student's Manual' was published in 1835. The book contains much excellent advice to the literary student, as well as the student in general, laying special emphasis upon the benefits to be derived from systematic reading, and the help received from the adoption of a series of symbols as referred to by Leon Mead."

George R. Thompson of Clinton, N. Y., writing on the same subject, adds: "The book has gone through many editions, and is still a valuable introduction to student life. It is full of sympathetic observations drawn from the long experience of a venerable Christian scholar, and its reading is to many college alumni one of the happy memories of earlier days."

J. J. Burns of Defiance, Ohio, suggests: "Over the name of 'Los Angeles,' a writer comes to the defense of Mr. Markham in the matter of his comparison of Abraham Lincoln's fall to that of the kingly cedar. May not the following passage from the king of poets be a justification, even if it were not the original form of the passage?

Henry VI., Third Part, Act V., Scene II. Warwick, the great setter-up and puller-down of Kings, is brought in wounded:

Thus yields the cedar to the axe's edge,
Whose arms gave shelter to the princely eagle,
Whose top branch overpeered Jove's spreading tree,
And kept low shrubs from Winter's powerful wind.

Neglected Col. Knowlton.

"A Lover of Justice and the Country," writing from New York, says: "The short article in THE TIMES of March 8 proposing and commending the naming of the new central avenue up town in honor of Col. Thomas Knowlton must meet the approval of every patriotic heart. Knowlton was not only the winner of the battle of Harlem Heights, he was also the hero of Bunker Hill. Brave, gallant, and thoughtless of self, he gave his life for his country, and when mortally wounded all his inquiry was if we had 'driven the enemy,' saying: 'I do not value my life if we do but get the day.' An eye witness said 'he seemed as calm and unconcerned as though nothing had happened to him.' His loss was felt throughout the army, and in his orders Washington referred to him as 'the gallant and brave Col. Knowlton, who would have been an honor to any country.' That the memory of the leader of the Rangers was kept green in camp is suggested by the record in an old orderly book in the Library of Congress, in which the parole announced for March 18, 1778, at Valley Forge is 'Knowlton.'"

England from Caesar to Wellington.

"J. R. H." of New York sends the following: "Anent the controversy 'Why England?' let me quote the historian Freeman: 'I would, then, first of all, impress upon your minds the need of always using words in their right meaning and in no other. Do not allow yourselves to call Englishmen Saxons; do not allow yourselves to call Britons Englishmen. Grasp firmly the great truth, which to so many it seems so hard to grasp, that we Englishmen who are here now, as

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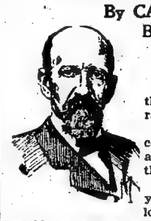

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MARCH

Tuesday evening, March 21, following was sold of the duplicates of the engravings, book, composition, printing, electrotypes, Daily, the 9,737 lots of which realized $166,035.65, as average of $17.05 per lot. The highest prices at the sale were: $1,700 paid by Dodd, Mead & Co. for Dodd's Bible, containing 1,000 extra plates, in two volumes, selling for $15,000 to James Osborne Wright; Ireland's "Records of the New York Stage," with 3,000 extra illustrations, in fifty-one volumes, going to Wright for $4,675; Grolier volumes, wanted appearing in lots, at private sale, and the Valmeda Donnet Bible, over 3,000 extra plates, in forty-two volumes, passing into the possession of George D. Smith for $3,965, Frederick W. Morris being the under bidder.

Books of the Ireland and Donet Bible character so overshadowed their companions in the Daly collection that many persons have attempted to belittle the library, calling it merely an assemblage of extra illustrated books. This, however, was not true, as the library contained special and in some cases very complete collections of the works of Dickens, Lamb, Lever, Longfellow, Milton, Molière, Shakespeare, Spenser, Tennyson, and Thackeray. The Daly copy of Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost" 1631, second edition, sold for $205, while the four folios were secured by James W. Ellsworth for $7,800; the first, 1623, (verses inlaid, title and last leaf partly remargined, measuring 12⅞ by 8¼,) bringing $5,400; the second, 1632, (12⅛ by 8½,) bringing $650; the third, 1664, (13 by 8¼,) bringing $1,400, and the fourth, 1685, (13¾ by 9,) bringing $410. The price paid for the first folio, while it exceeds the Ives price, ($4,200,) is far behind the £1,700 paid by Macgeorge, the Glasgow collector, for the fine copy sold last Summer in London. Mr. Daly secured his folios from Dodd, Mead & Co. in 1888 for $4,000.

Next to the Shakespeares in literary and bibliographical importance come the Miltons, Lambs, and Thackerays. Milton's "Paradise Lost," 1667, first edition, first or second issue, with the author's name in small capitals, original calf, sold to George D. Smith for $480. (Laurence's, 1892, original calf, £120; 1895, £100; Foote's, 1895, £525; 1896, £90; Hayes's, 1898, $400; Sewall's, 1896, $396; Ives's, 1891, $215.) Milton's "Poems," 1645, original calf, went to George D. Smith for $490. (June 27, 1898, at Sotheby's, original calf, £80; Foote's, morocco, $370; 1890, calf, £65 10s; Hawley sale, 1894, John Evelyn's copy, calf, £63.) Lamb's "Poetry for Children," original boards, sold to George D. Smith for $2,220. (Foote's, $420;) his "Prince Dorus," to Dodd, Mead & Co. for $210, (Foote's, $240,) and his "Beauty and the Beast," to the same buyers for $180. Thackeray's "Snob" and "Gownsman," bound, went to Dodd, Mead & Co. for $530, (February, 1896, Sotheby's, £125;) his "Flore et Zephyr," to Dodd, Mead & Co. for $850, (April, 1894, £99; June, 1894, £96; Johnson's, at Bangs's, 1890, $310;) his "Second Funeral of Napoleon," original covers, to George D. Smith for $175, (Johnson's, 1890, $162 50; November, 1898, £33 10s., and Wright's, June, 1899, wrappers, £20;) his "Interesting Event," to George D. Smith for $215, (a high price despite the book's rarity, February, 1899, at Sotheby's, £7 10s.,) and "Thackeray at Clivedon Court," 1865, to George D. Smith for $165, (February, 1893, £16.) The Scribners secured Spenser's "Faerie Queene," 1590, for $200, while George D. Smith paid $190 for the 1666 edition of Molière's works, "L'Esturdy," 1663; "L'Evare," 1669, and "Le Misanthrope," 1667, all first editions, selling for $100 each, to Dodd, Mead & Co.

These books were the real treasures of the Daly collection, though to the volumes with extra illustrations went all the glory. They were the notable books in a notable library, and many years may pass before other copies of some of them will come again into the auction room.

The total of $166,035.65 realized by the library should be a source of satisfaction to James Osborne Wright, who prepared the catalogue and managed the sale, for in every way it was a most successful book auction. It was not the largest of sale totals, however, as the following table will show:

I.—FRENCH SALES.

Didot.	1678-81	2,612,743f.

II.—ENGLISH SALES.

Beckford,	1882-3	£73,531 18s.
Ashburnham,	1897-8	£62,712 7s. 6d.
Heber,	1834-6	£56,774
Sunderland,	1881-3	£56,581 6s.

III.—AMERICAN SALES.

Daly,	1900	$166,035.65
Brinley,	1879-93	127,138.12
Ives,	1891	124,235.25
Barlow,	1890	84,849.60

The following list gives a selection of other important books in the Daly sale that are not described above:

LOT 70—Alger's "Life of Edwin Forrest," Philadelphia, 1877, two volumes extended to six, with 1,160 extra plates inserted, $234. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 82—W. L. Andrews's "New Amsterdam," New York, 1897, $50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. (The record price, a copy having fetched $48.50 Oct. 10, 1899, at Bangs's.) Lot —Andrews's "Stray Leaf from the Correspondence of Irving and Dickens." New York, 1894, $37.50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

LOT 881—Adolphus's "Memoirs of John Bannister," London, 1839, two volumes extended to four, 222 extra plates and a number of autograph letters, $112. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 213—Bayley's "Tower of London," London, 1825, three volumes, 300 extra plates, $180. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 282—"Memoirs of Mrs. Billington," London, 1792, 116 extra plates, $195. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 286—Cruikshank's "Illustrations to Brough's Life of Falstaff," London, 1857, large paper, bound with proofs of the original drawings, green morocco, by Pratt, $305. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

LOT 716—Cunningham's "Nell Gwyn," London, 1852, inlaid to folio and extra illustrated with 822 portraits, &c., half levant morocco, by Stikeman, extended to four volumes, probably the finest extra illustrated copy of "Nell Gwyn" in existence, $4,900. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Lot 715—Cunningham's "Nell Gwyn," New York, 1852, one of two copies printed on one side of the paper only, with 63 original water colors by Eugene Grivaz, two volumes, half morocco, by Stikeman, $230. Bought by George D. Smith. Lot 716—Cunningham's "Nell Gwyn," 1852, in two volumes, with 157 extra plates, $110. Bought by Harry B. Smith.

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MARCH

RUSKIN.

The Experience of Canon Rawnsley and Two "Atlantic" Contributors.

Mr. Ruskin's road-mending experiment has been widely misunderstood, chiefly because among those to whose youth was granted a moment or two in which complete redemption was possible were some who swiftly ran down steep places, seeing nothing but their progress, and looking on their better work as if they had been its heroes instead of being its parasites. In the Contributors' Club of the April Atlantic Monthly Canon Rawnsley tells the story simply and clearly. The experiment had birth in a few words dropped by Ruskin during a Slade lecture, and referring to the pity of wasting the strength evolved in athletic exercise instead of using it in some work of benevolence for others. He suggested the building of a good road for the village of Hinksey, and of making its village green fair and fit for man and beast, and two of his hearers, deeply impressed, waited upon him and spoke of their regret that there should be any delay in the matter, and became his recruiting agents. His machinery was very simple; it was merely to ask the men whose co-operation he wished to breakfast in his rooms, to bring all the resources of his varied learning, his library, and his collections to putting his thoughts into their minds, his feelings into their souls, and then to give them their way. It happened that he was called to Italy before the opening of the term in which the work was to begin, but he directed it by letters, so carefully and minutely considered that it was evident that he gave as much time to it as his volunteers, sixty of whom, in relays of twenty, worked two days in each week. "I learned much of the monotony of navvy work and something of its fatigue," writes the Canon. In the Winter term Ruskin himself worked, sitting cheerily by the roadside, breaking stones, not only with a will but with knowledge, and cracking jokes the while. In the beginning he had written:

> I am very desirous that all men should feel it is no desire of notoriety for myself, or any fantastic scheme of self-humbling or sacrifice for them, but in the most simple conviction that one can be happy in bodily industry only when it is useful; and that all the best material part of education and scholarship must begin in agriculture and such other homely arts, undertaken for public benefit.

Like Mr. Stillman, who related his experience in the March Atlantic, the Canon was much impressed by Ruskin's enchanting manner of welcoming and entertaining his guests, the manner which "made you believe that you were really the dearest friend that he had in the world—as, indeed, at the time you were. * * * This magic was felt in the lecture hall almost as much as in his own lecture room."

His power as teacher consisted in making his hearers believe that he existed only for them, and was entirely their humble servant. The marvelous humility of the man who spat fire at all things mean, and was with Tom Carlyle for God and Queen and country, one of the doughtiest gladiators of the time—this it was that impressed us all.

And enchanting manner and magic speech, and marvelous humility, he might have added, were but outward signs of that inward charity of which Ruskin was so wonderful a manifestation. "He astonished the undergraduate by his power of taking unlimited pains in his behalf." "It was a royal road the master took to the young heart, this road of delight to be the young man's humblest and gladdest and most painstaking servant."

Who can doubt that in the fiery patriotism blazing throughout the empire to-day one sees many a flame kindled by him who "spat fire at all things mean" and was for "God and Queen and country"?

Two other writers, the first certainly American, the second apparently of the same nationality, heard Ruskin in his later courses of lectures. The first confesses that in 1884 she knew little of Ruskin's later books, and this seems so incredible, considering the circulation of many of them in the United States, that one vaguely wonders what sort of professors of literature, moral philosophy, sociology, and economics may have adorned her college. She found reserve strength, sadness, and self-mastery in Ruskin's bearing; his presence was "life-communicating, potent." She writes:

> In three other cases that subtle intuition which penetrates with so awful a swiftness through words and aspect to personal quality has brought back to me the report of greatness, with Emerson, with Phillips Brooks, and with Renan. All these men were gentle, but Ruskin was perhaps the gentlest of them. One takes their force for granted. There were gravity and breadth, there was the humorous quality that so sweetens greatness, there was childlike simplicity, there was poise, there was wisdom won through sorrow, in the personality of Ruskin.

As to the lectures, she says:

> Ruskin was not reducing the scale of this knowledge for ignorant minds on this occasion, as he could do so charmingly in his popular books: he was letting us see in native proportion a detail here or there of the great illumined whole of history and art as it lay in his mind.

The drollery of this self-complacency, compared with the initial confession of ignorance and with the grotesque grouping of Ruskin, Phillips Brooks, Emerson, and Renan is of a saddening species, but it is followed by a confession that as Ruskin's hearers listened, "dreaming," they began to question:

> Were political economy and art so far separated, after all? Could either be wisely considered apart from the laws of righteousness in life? Could a nation play beautifully that did not as a whole work healthfully? Did the modern nations work healthfully? Could art flourish as the monopoly of the privileged? Is it delicate, is it courteous, is it Christian, is it even just, to rejoice contentedly in pretty descriptions of nature or in the contemplation of art, while vast throngs of those to whose labor we owe our fine sensibilities and the [illegible]

[illegible] after every American [illegible] with a conscience [illegible] classes to [illegible] twenty-seven [illegible] Drawing" and the "Political Economy of Art" were published eighteen years after "Modern Painters" and "Stones of the Dust" appeared in England, and fifteen after "The Mystery of Life and Its Arts" was published in the United States! It is enough to make one ask Mr. Charles Francis Adams if delivering addresses against classical courses in the colleges or it would be if one did not find so many college girls in a state of comfortable ignorance in regard to quantity and position.

The second writer or sisterhood of writers, for the pronoun "we" tells no tales, was familiar with Ruskin's later work and her effort to explain him to herself is excellent and instructive, although less sympathetic than that of his countryman. She says:

> The prevailing expression, which gives confidence to trust all the unexplored ones, is that of absolute simplicity and truthfulness. There is no suggestion of casuistry or indecision in his quick, direct glance, as he looks up from his paper now and then to scan his audience. Keen and dogmatic he may be, but there is nothing dreamy or uncertain about the man who, with clear, strong emphasis, tells you, 'Judge as you will, but never doubt.' * * *
>
> Gentleness, humor, keenness, (which it would be better here to call insight,) force, truthfulness—the list may not be complete enough to represent an ideal teacher, but, so far as he can be briefly described, it represents the man who has done more than any other living Englishman to realize and to teach a pure and complete interpretation of nature, art, and life.
>
> "Casuistry," as here used, evidently means insincerity. In reality, everything small or great, unlovely or beautiful, common as the dust or unique as the Kohinoor, was a question of casuistry with Ruskin, and that was the secret of his charity and of his power. Like the finest lady in American fiction, he never forgot himself and never remembered himself.

The Contributors' Club occupies eight pages of the magazine, and these quotations but inadequately represent its frank, sincere statements, each instructive and as a whole invaluable. Lovers of Ruskin and those whose college experience has left them unaware of him are equally interested in it.

Poems, Not All Sacred.*

Mr. Charles Eugene Banks's poems have at least the merit of variety. The title, "Sword and Cross," would incline you to suppose that the verses were of a religious character. The name of the collection is derived from the poem at the beginning of the volume. Mr. Banks is a prolific verse-maker. In consulting the index there are seen to be something like 250 subjects which inspire him. Some few are sacred, others are worldly. There is the plaint of the drummer, who is inclined to melancholy. The peripatetic salesman thus expresses himself:

> And the dreamy calling of the trainman's nasal tones,
> With his "All a-b-o-a-r-d fer D-a-y-e-n-p-o-r-t, O-m-a-h-a an' Fre-m-o-n-e-s!"
> Ah, the drummer's voice is gentle and the drummer's gripsack for a season to the loft.

Do drummers ever lose their spirits—unless traveling "in undertakers' sundries"? To be in the dumps is not in their line. Why should Keeley have a poem dedicated to him? These are Charles Eugene Banks's four lines on Keeley:

> Close rest that name, each added title trim,
> What matter titles to a man like him!
> The thing he did and not the words he said
> Will move a world to weep him when he's dead.

If the author of "Sword and Cross" had only done some weeding, how much more pleasing would have been his volume. There are certain verses in the book which are excellent, those of a sacred character. As worthy of commendation we present a short poem entitled "Gethsemane":

> Like fog-bound ships we blindly grope
> An unknown way. But God is good,
> And multiplies the lamps of hope,
> And knits the strands of brotherhood.
>
> Behold across the darkened wave,
> Gethsemane's enduring ray!
> And men are manning boats to save,
> Who were adrift but yesterday.

Poet and Lineman.*

A man, a working hand on a railroad in Vermont, looks around him. The ugly derricks, with their ungainly arms, crown the hilltops. The cars stand on the tracks, weighted down with huge blocks of stone. And how does this workingman interpret what he sees?

> Mid waste and dump, in wild abandon strewn,
> Were blocks of lifeless rubble on the ground.
> In each, a form divine lies sleeping, bound
> In garment rough, not yet with grace endowed—
> But when the artist hand removes the shroud,
> Then will the angel pure and white be found.
> * * * * * * *
> Deep buried in each heart I know there lies
> A form divine, beneath the surface crude,
> And when the Master Artist does bestow
> His final touch, lo! perfect forms will rise.

This is an extract takep from a pamphlet of verse, the title of which is "The Grinding of the Mills, and Other Poems," by Charles W. Scarff. Entirely aside from the business of the author, these poems have much merit. The subjects selected are the natural ones, for they are, for the major part, what the man sees, but he, as a poet should, rises above the materialistic side of his topic. We might quote the whole of a poem, the title of which is "Forces Invisible," so strong and clearly is the yearning for a higher scheme of life expressed. In lighter vein, Mr. Scarff writes good verse in negro dialect. "De Roastin' ob de Cawn" has a Dumbar flavoring. Should not a lineman, who in addition to writing good verse is also a capital photographer and draughtsman, be entitled to praise? The pamphlet is neatly made up and the illustrations are excellent.

*SWORD AND CROSS, AND OTHER POEMS. By Charles Eugene Banks. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

*THE GRINDING OF THE MILLS, AND OTHER POEMS. By Charles W. Scarff. Published by the author, Burlington, Vt.

Relation of Forests to Forestry.*

"North American Forests and Forestry," this volume is called, and it is a good name for it, for it is a book of forestry, not of forests. It is written by many specialists, each treating a topic in his own manner, sometimes in a lively style, and deals with the government of woodlands and unlimited timber, and the treatment of wasteful dealing with and preaching, and speaks with no pretentious tone of knowledge and opinions that one cannot help feel both respect and interest in. A dozen chapters, comprising some 350 pages, all the phases of the subject are so fully treated as to give all the information that the general citizen would seem to need, and a vast deal more than the average man now possesses.

Giving at first a general account of the North American forest, we learn not only its varying character in different regions, but the explanation of the distribution of the various kinds of trees, the key of which is found in soil combined with climatic conditions which unite to favor a certain set of species to the exclusion of others, which somewhere else find themselves in turn favored at the expense of their rivals. More locally, the need of much light or little light seems the ruling factor in determining distribution. The chapter "The Forest and Man" is an interesting side study in the history of the civilization of the continent, containing many novel facts and relations; and it leads naturally to an account of forest industries, which shows how surprisingly wide and varied they are, and how large a place they occupy in the economic conditions and assets of both the United States and Canada. "Destruction and Deterioration" is the next subject, in the treatment of which dry statistics are avoided, but the causes, partly inevitable, partly careless, of the rapid and wasteful diminution of useful timber are pointed out. Any legislation looking to the checking of this destruction must be based upon the broad facts and considerations here presented, or it will fall short of its purpose.

The second half of the book, indeed, is devoted to information and suggestions tending toward the preservation and better utilization of this vast source of wealth, and begins with an instructive chapter upon what true economic "forestry" is, and how its rules of preservation and restoration may be applied in a small way by individuals, as well as over vast tracts by great proprietary corporations (even those engaged in legitimate lumbering) or by Governments. It is of interest to every man who owns a wood lot or a country seat. The proper methods of forest finance and management lead to consideration of how the Government should approach the subject by laws of restriction and control, and for the purposes of taxation; and the book concludes with the author's views of forestry as a science and the opportunities it affords to the man who is ambitious to become an expert in this science.

With this method of treatment, enlivened by a capital English style, the book appeals to a wide circle of readers and ought to be of practical value as a guide to a circle hardly less ample. Some of its historical reminders are curious and entertaining. From the very starting of her Colonies, especially in the north, above the region of the monopolized culture of tobacco and indigo, the exploitation of the forests was made a part of Great Britain's American programme. Here, however, as in other directions, the whole effort was to make profit for the Crown rather than to benefit the colonists, and consequently many well-advised regulations failed of their purpose because they could not be enforced against local interests.

The British Navy and marine were increasing at a rapid rate when New England was first settled, and the English Government foresaw that it would soon be difficult to supply the requisite quantity of ship timber and naval stores, which even then had mainly to be brought from the shores of the Baltic, so that the supply was dependent upon the good-will of nations that at any moment might stop it; more than that, most of it had to be paid for in cash, since there was little trade from England to Scandinavia.

Hence, the Government tried to make the New England provincials quit farming and fishing and fur hunting and devote themselves to making masts and knees, and big timber, and to preparing resin, tar, and pitch, even offering a bounty. But the colonists found they could not make it pay, and naturally quit trying. It was the old story of transportation becoming the determining factor in profitable trade. A British vessel could make three trips to the Baltic or four to Norway during the time consumed by one voyage to New England. Consequently European timber easily undersold American in the English market. But the colonists, who began to set up sawmills as early as 1663, and a few years later had them running on a score of their rapid rivers north of Boston, found that they could ship profitably to the West Indies and even to Spain and Portugal, and thither went a lively and remunerative trade in ship timber, masts, and naval stores, as well as in building lumber. This, however, as Mr. Bruncken observes, was not what the Government had intended. "They wanted to benefit Great Britain, not the Colonies, and now England bought most of her naval stores in the East, as before, while the Colonies grew rich by supplying the foreigners." The usual remedy was attempted—restrictive laws—with the usual

*NORTH AMERICAN FORESTS AND FORESTRY. Their Relations to the National Life of the American People. By Ernest Bruncken. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1900. $2.

Liddell and His Lexicon.*

Amid the harvest of notable biographies of prominent Englishmen that have appeared during 1899 the memoirs of Dean Liddell occupy an eminent place. Scholar, preacher, poet, and educator, he will be longest remembered by the educated, however, through his Greek and English Lexicon. The way the future scholar and educator was taught and trained is vividly pictured by himself in the glimpses he gives us of his boyhood days. The English schools of the first and second quarters of the century were those that Dickens has satirized with such keen appreciation of their failures.

In 1823, at the age of twelve, Liddell entered Charterhouse School. It seems that here, too, he had a rough experience. In the lower school the boys of larger growth were used to plague the little fellows by imbedding needles in sealingwax and blowing them through peashooters, "so as to pin our ears to our heads." In Charterhouse other trials awaited him, so that he calls it "beastly Charterhouse." It was here that he sat beside William Makepeace Thackeray. Even then "the child was father to the man." Liddell says of him:

> He never attempted to learn a lesson. We spent most of our time in drawing. His handiwork was very superior to mine, and his taste for comic scenes at that time exhibited itself in burlesque representations of incidents in Shakespeare. I remember one—Macbeth as a butcher brandishing two bloody knives, and Lady Macbeth as the butcher's wife, clapping him on the shoulder to encourage him.

Although a truly great scholar, as his labors on the Lexicon abundantly witness, he was not a recluse, but took a lively interest in whatever was human. A man of affairs, he informed himself concerning and went about doing the thing right at hand. He could restore a cathedral, do more for Greek learning than any other Englishman of his time, or plan and build a sewer much needed to drain Christ Church Meadow and adjacent territory. A little anecdote reveals his sterling and unconventional worth. A certain German professor was attracted to Oxford by his fame as a scholar. His personality lent a halo of glory to that seat of classical learning. The German wanted very much to look upon his face, and have a few words with the famed lexicographer. A tutor took him to the deanery, where they were told that the Dean was somewhere about the new works being constructed in Christ Church Meadow. Arriving on the spot, he was, however, nowhere to be seen. On inquiring of one of the workmen, they were told that the Dean was down in the ditch. A shout down a manhole caused a stentorian reply, and by and by the Dean's big head came up through the opening. The interview was a brief one. The German professed himself more than satisfied with it, yet in some bewilderment declared he had never before seen a great scholar in such peculiar and remarkable surroundings.

On the great work, his Lexicon, his fame will rest. The boy in the classical school all over the English-speaking world learns to know him well. Liddell was almost a pioneer in Greek-English lexicon making. The original work was based on Passow's Greek-German lexicon. In this the German professor had sought to give a kind of biographical history of each word. In the beginning, as Liddell and his colleague, Scott, talked over the need and place of such a work, they planned to give English students simply a translation of Passow's book, with some additions of their own. For old epic Greek they could lean on the German scholar's erudition. Beyond that they were on an open sea. They must navigate for themselves. One read "Herodotus" carefully, the other "Thucydides." Between them they read the poets, and the historic and philosophic writers. Their main strength was thrown on the phraseology of the Attic authors. After the Attic period, Greek, as is well known to scholars, undergoes a great change. Method and logic were necessary and a thorough knowledge of the principal Greek literature and a mastery of the English so as to select the most appropriate renderings.

The life of Liddell is an inspiration to the student and scholar to persevere in the accomplishment of some task, however humble, that in the end may be worth the doing—there is so much about his career worthy of imitation.

*HENRY GEORGE LIDDELL, D.D., DEAN OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD: A Memoir. By the Rev. Henry L. Thompson, Vicar of St. Mary's Oxford. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $5.

1900

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DODD, MEAD & CO.,

5th Ave. & 35th St., New York, Publishers.

MARCH

DEAN MILMAN.

His Career at St. Paul's and the Works He Wrote.*

Henry Hart Milman, the Dean of St. Paul's, is best known in the United States by his annotated edition of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Of late years, when newer editions of Gibbon have been published with a more particular study of Gibbon, Dean Milman's editing of the greatest of English historians has been rather looked at in the light of an interference. But for all criticism of an unfavorable kind directed toward Dean Milman the mistake made by the writers is to tax the editor of Gibbon with illiberality. The fact is salient that Milman, when he wrote his "History of the Jews" (1829,) was very much ahead of his times. He was the first to break loose from the narrow methods of Biblical study, and he inaugurated a freer and more commonsense method of understanding the Scriptures.

Milman came from a well-to-do and cultured family. His father, Sir Francis, was President of the Royal College of Physicians. Mr. Arthur Milman, who writes the biographical sketch of his father, tells us that the Dean was born in 1791, and was the youngest of seven children. In 1802 Henry was admitted to Eton as a King's scholar. The lad was a good student, with a decided taste for the classics and, above all, for poetry. The Eton boys were much given to amateur theatricals. It was certainly at Eton that an early taste for the drama was developed in Milman. He entered Oxford in 1810. Mr. Arthur Milman writes that his father's career at college was a brilliant one, for he won the prizes for Latin verse, for English and Latin essays, and obtained a first class in classics. Milman's poem, "Apollo Belvedere," was highly thought of at the time. Mr. Milman, in regard to his father's prize poem, introduces this:

> Lord Tennyson, speaking of prize poems, says that they, not even Milman's, should be regarded as poems, and if an Ingoldsby legend may be quoted in such august company,
>
> "His lines on Apollo
> Beat all the rest hollow,
> And gained him the Newdegate Prize."

The collegians had their amusements, and they made merry. Here is a part of a letter written by the future Dean in 1809:

> We had a most glorious disturbance about old Sheridan. It was quite shocking that the author of "The School for Scandal," and one of the first political characters of the kingdom, should be denied a doctor's gown merely because he liked to keep the color in his face by a plentiful infusion of port. By the bye, to show them how little he regarded it, he got dead drunk and was carried out a corpse from some college party.

Soon after taking his degree, Milman's tragedy, "Fazio," appeared. Dramatic copyright was then unprotected, and "Fazio" was produced at the Surrey Theatre, and, as the Dean writes it: "It had been acted some time before I was aware that the piece of that name was my work." "Fazio" was performed at Bath, then came a request from Charles Kemble for the permission to read the part of Fazio in behalf of Mrs. Siddons. In due time "Fazio" was performed, and it "held possession of the stage, and has been acted not unfrequently in quite recent times." Mrs. Butler (Fanny Kemble) tells how successful "Fazio" was in the United States, and refers to her having made an appearance in "Fazio" at Covent Garden. Mme. Ristori when in England took the part of Bianca in the tragedy, the author, then Dean of St. Paul's, being present. A subsequent work of Milman's was a long poem, "Samor," a work entirely forgotten to-day.

Everybody who could leave England in 1815 went to France. Milman was in Paris when the allies were there. His love for the theatre is conspicuous, as may be seen from the following extracts from letters addresed to his sister.

> I arrived in Paris in time to see Talma, Damas, and Mlle. George in "Iphigénie en Tauride." Talma was glorious; Damas very good; the lady sometimes very good, sometimes screamy. The play is rather a good one, because the author had not genius enough to spoil Euripides, but imitated him very quietly, only altering a few incidents, and, by the bye, leaving out some of the finest touches. * * * Talma's countenance is round, and by no means expressive; his voice full and strong to the finest tone, his action free, and but for the inherent style of French versification, which often throws the cadence on the wrong word, and to avoid the monotony of the rhymes, forces them all into a trick of sliding the first words of the following couplets into the preceding one, when the sense demands a pause at the close of the first couplet—but for these disadvantages his delivery would be excellent. Mme. Duchesnois storms admirably; it is not rant, but a long-sustained effort of raving, which she contrives to break with a hurrying delivery of a few lines, and thus passes through the long jingling speeches with great effect. The comedy is admirable. I saw "Tartuffe" the other night. Mlle. Mars surpasses all our comedians far and far.

Milman in 1816 took holy orders, having been ordained Deacon. In 1817 he was appointed to the vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading. This vicarage he held up to 1835. Mr. Arthur Milman writes:

> The announcement of my father's appointment to the vicarage of St. Mary's is said to have been received with some misgiving by certain of his future parishioners, whose equanimity was disturbed at the idea of submitting themselves to the spiritual guidance of a minister who had written a play—a play that had, moreover, been actually put on the stage. This distrust, revived after some years in an acuter form, on the publication of "The History of the Jews," was perhaps never altogether removed, but it was tempered by the respect and admiration that every one felt for their vicar's talents and rising reputation.
>
> In the earlier years of Milman's residence at Reading he wrote his three religious "Martyr of Antioch" and "Belshazzar." His "Anne Boleyn" is of a somewhat later date. In 1820 Milman was preacher at the university, Professor of Poetry in 1821, and Bampton Lecturer in 1827. Here is an expression of Milman's at that time which is worth repeating: "How can I help it if the gods have made me poetical?" Milman was an early contributor to The Quarterly Review. His first contribution was in 1820, and his last in 1865. Those stinging lines of Byron may be remembered in relation to Keats:
>
> Who shot the arrow?
> The poet-priest Milman,
> (So ready to kill man,)
> Or Southey or Borrow.

Mr. Arthur Milman declares that his father never indulged in "slashing articles," and is to be held guiltless of any attack on Keats. When Milman published his first work of importance, which was his "History of the Jews," it was greeted with a storm of disapprobation. The orthodox lost their tempers. Milman was denounced from university and other pulpits in most unmeasured language, "to which we have since become too well accustomed, as holding heretical opinions, as a most dangerous and pernicious writer." Let us see what that most fair-minded man and brilliant scholar Dean Stanley says concerning Milman's "History of the Jews":

> It was the first decisive inroad of German theology into England, the first palpable indication that the Bible could be studied like another book; that the characters and events of the sacred history could be treated at once critically and reverently. Those who were but children at the time can remember the horror created in remote rural districts by the rumor that a book had appeared in which Abraham was described as a "sheikh."

After the "History of the Jews" followed a "History of Christianity from the Birth of Christ to the Abolition of Paganism in the Roman Empire." In writing to Lockhart, Milman has it: "I have been seriously attempting a first volume of 'Christianity,' with a life of Christ. My motto is from Villemain's lectures, 'Il faut être ennuyeux puisque cela est plus orthodoxe.'" When the interval of years comes between the first and the later editions of the religious histories Milman wrote, there is no hostile criticism, no attempt "to revive the worn-out indignation of the past."

For a long time Milman had been collecting notes for an edition of Gibbon. It seems that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge had heard of his intention to republish Gibbon. The society wrote to the Dean, making, probably, certain suggestions. This was Milman's spirited reply:

> You may depend upon it that no edition of Gibbon, however neutralized by annotations, will be ventured by the S. P. C. K. Nothing but the most merciless castration will bring him within their notions of safety and propriety; and if I go on with my edition, not one word of Gibbon is to be omitted; besides that, I intend it for a scholarlike as well as a Christianized work, and shall be at some pains to bring it up to the present state of research in all points.

Milman's talents were such that preferment came, and his appointment to the Parish of St. Margaret's in London. Subsequently he became Dean of St. Paul's. In the correspondence to be found in the volume there are many interesting letters. As belonging to The Quarterly, his aid must have been frequently asked for. Mrs. Hemans writes him at length in 1821 about a play of hers:

> With regard to the translation from the French Sicilian Vespers, as I have determined upon changing the name of the piece, (which is to be simply Procida,) I trust they will not materially interfere with each other. It would be a source of serious regret to me should my play be ultimately performed without Mr. C. Kemble, and I am particularly happy that you have expressed this feeling in my name to the proprietors of Covent Garden. You have inspired me with a most devout horror of the whole race of managers. I begin to look upon them in the light of so many ogres, and to feel that it will be almost a sufficient cause of self-gratulation if I put my head into the wolf's jaws and escape unhurt. My own inexperience in transactions of this nature is just what might be expected from one whose life has hitherto been passed among the Welsh mountains.

That amiable lady Mrs. Opie also wanted a friend in court, and so she wrote in 1834:

> My company and I have had some important, and, to me, nervous communications since I came to London respecting reviews and reviewers. I have told them that I wish to be reviewed in The Quarterly, and had rather be even criticised (gently) there than not have the honor of being noticed by them at all. They replied that there they could not help me, but asked if I could not help myself. I told them that I knew no one in that quarter but my friend, H. H. Milman. "Then by all means write to him!" was the eager answer, "and we will send him a copy of the unpublished work." I hope thou will believe me when I say that I shrank back appalled from doing this, being unwilling to put thee in so awkward a predicament, since to refuse or comply might be equally disagreeable to thee, and also from the fear of appearing to thee presuming and indelicate. But after a week's deliberation I have resolved to ask thy aid in this momentous crisis. It is so long since I have ventured before the public in this line that I feel all the alarm of my earliest authorizing days; and as I believe it will be the last time of my so venturing forth, I am desirous that the public should bid me a kind farewell.

Visiting Rome in 1857, Dean Milman wrote about the Catacombs:

> During the early Empire appeared in Rome a religious community among whom reverence for the dead, a profound feeling for the preservation of the body in its integrity, was not only a solemn duty, but a deep-rooted passion. The Christians not only inherited from their religious ancestors, the Jews, the ancient and immemorial usage of interment, but this respect for the dead was clasped and riveted, as it were, round their hearts by the great crowning event of their faith. Christ, in their belief, had risen bodily from the grave; a bodily resurrection was to be their glorious privilege. Some, many indeed, no doubt in the first ages of Christianity, looked for this resuscitation as speedy, imminent, almost immediate. Their great Apostle, indeed, had taught a more sublime and less material tenet; he had spoken of glorified bodies, not natural bodies: Flesh and blood cannot enter into the kingdom of God, neither doth corruption inherit incorruption. But the sanctity of the body committed to the earth was still rooted in the very depth of their souls; the burning of the dead was to them a profanation.

*HENRY HART MILMAN, DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S. A. Biographical sketch by his son, Arthur Milman. With portraits. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

The past week has been remarkably uneventful in the art world of New York, and there are numerous indications that the end of the art season is approaching. In another month it will be virtually over for another year. The annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists, now in progress in the Fine Arts Galleries, has attracted a large throng of visitors and there are a number of minor displays, notably one of recent work by Bryson Burroughs in the rooms of the Art Students' League, of seven new pictures and a collection of studies and sketches by Horatio Walker in the Montross Gallery, the annual exhibition of the Country Sketch Club at 835 Broadway, of some portraits by Mrs. Leslie Cotton at the Knoedler Gallery, and of some landscapes and sketches by Roland Rood and R. B. Mygatt at the Wunderlich gallery.

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The club exhibition of the week was that of the Lotos, where for its March display the club Art Committee showed twenty paintings from the collection of Mr. Samuel Untermyer. These are still on exhibition for club members and guests, and will remain in the gallery through Monday and Tuesday next, or ladies' days. Mr. Untermyer has for some years past been known as a collector chiefly of foreign paintings, whose discriminating taste has made heavy draughts upon his purse in the securing of good canvases. He was a large buyer at the Stewart sale of 1899, and, in fact, the present display is reminiscent of the Stewart collection, inasmuch as it contains Fortuny's "Yard of the Alhambra," an unpleasing subject, with its pigs in the foreground, but interesting as having all the great Spanish colorist's characteristics; the far better and splendid canvas by Fortuny, "The Arab Chase," with its superb movement and action, and the dashing, vigorous "Falconer," by Fromentin, the painter of the wild life of the Orient. Mr. Untermyer's examples of Corot, a very delicate and gray-toned little "Landscape" and the darker and richer canvas "Bayou of the Seine," are two of the best in New York. His two Daubigny, "On the Oise" and "Evening on the Marne," are also notable examples, the former with its remarkably beautiful and tender sky, and the latter with its delicate pearly tones. The example of Delacroix, "The Combat," is a strong one. Dupré is represented by a clear-aired little landscape, and Troyon by a large and thoroughly characteristic cattle piece. There are a good little Millet, a landscape with two figures; Whistler's well-known "Fireworks at Cremorne," a large and strong academic figure work, "Sisyphus," by Anton Stuck; a good Joseph Israels, one of the best Mauves seen in many a day in New York, with lovely feeling and atmosphere and luscious color, and a truly splendid Monet, "Cliffs at Dieppe," quivering with sunlight and air, and superb in distance—in fact, a most perfect rendition of a Summer day on the French coast. This canvas alone should convince the last doubter as to the strength of this great master of the modern French impressionists. Mr. Untermyer also shows, as an evidence that he understands American as well as foreign art, an example each of George Inness, Homer Martin, and Wyant. The Wyant is the large and famous "Woodland Landscape," one of his more joyous canvases, strong in composition and beautiful in distance, painted in a low color key in soft grays and blues. The writer can recall no Wyant which has tenderer and truer atmosphere than this example. The Homer Martin is the well-known example of his later period, "Old Church in Normandy," and the George Inness is one of those more sombre and dramatic canvases which at times he was wont to paint, as if to emphasize his versatility. Its title is the appropriate one of "The Storm."

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The dinner projected some weeks ago by a number of American artists, most of whom had canvases in the Evans collection, sold at auction this past Winter, in honor of Mr. Evans, as a patron of American art, took place on a recent evening at an up-town club. The date and the details of this dinner were not given to the press, and it was looked upon as a private love feast. The guest of the evening, Mr. Evans, blushingly received the honors tendered and the compliments that were showered upon him in the various speeches made. He was also presented with a handsome piece of silver.

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Mr. N. E. Montross, in his series of one-man exhibitions of American painters, which have been among the most interesting art events of the Winter, this week opened at his gallery, 372 Fifth Avenue, a display of seven finished pictures not before shown, twenty-four studies and sketches in color, and twenty in black-and-white by Horatio Walker. The sketches and studies are many of them slight, including several pages from Mr. Walker's sketchbook, but are both interesting and important, giving the student a good idea of the artist's methods and progress in his work. They show, as a whole, his color sense, atmosphere, and strong draughtsmanship. A panel of landscape sketches is particularly attractive, each canvas fresh in color and charming in composition. The finished pictures emphasize the artist's allowed claim to a foremost place in the front rank of American landscape painters. They are broadly conceived and strongly handled, and in choice of subject and feeling for nature at once recall Millet, the painter of the "Poetry of Toil." The largest and most important canvas, which, like its fellows, was painted in a rural district of Canada, where Mr. Walker spends his Summers, is entitled "Plowing—The First Gleam." This canvas, in dramatic conception and execution, is one of the most powerful pictures of toiling farm hands at work the writer has seen for many a day. One of the figures is at the plough, while the other, who stands at the foremost ox's head, is silhouetted against a sky flushed with the rosy hues of dawn. A gray pall hangs over the earth, and through the frosty air the breath of the animals ascends. Too high praise cannot be awarded to this remarkable production, which has the strength of Winslow Homer, with atmosphere and color that Homer does not portray and possess. The remaining pictures, "The Moonlight," sombre and strong; "The Sandpits," with a delicate color scheme; "The Woodcutter," and "The Sty," in which Mr. Walker introduces his always well-drawn if not artistic pigs, are the best. "The Fallen Tree," a water color, is a little indefinite, and "Frost," a woodland scene, has a painty foreground, good atmosphere, and a lovely sky. Of all American landscapists, Mr. Walker seems to get nearer the heart of things and to best carry out the inspiration of the Barbizon painters. Mr. H. W. Ranger might, for example, with advantage study his works.

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Mrs. Leslie Cotton, whose portrait work has been noticed with growing favor during the past few years, has now on view at the Knoedler galleries five portraits, two of them bust portraits in pastel, which are worth the attention of lovers of portraiture and of good art. The little display well exemplifies Mrs. Cotton's versatility. One of the two larger canvases, that of Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg and child, is quiet and restful in treatment, while the bust portrait of Miss Davies is so bright and sparkling as to have almost a bravura effect. Mrs. Cotton draws well, her color is harmonious, and she has the rare faculty of thoroughly sympathizing with the personality of her sitter. The half-length, full-faced portrait of Dr. Holbrook Curtis, the well-known physician, is a speaking likeness, fresh and clear in color, and painted with much dash and spirit. The three-quarter length standing portrait of Mr. E. L. Godkin, who wears his red university gown thrown back over his frock coat, is sober and dignified in treatment, well posed, and excellent in expression. A little profile portrait in pastel of Miss Cutting is notable for its delicate and refined color. As already said, however, Mrs. Cotton's best canvas is the portrait of Mrs. Ladenburg and child. The composition of this is very effective, and Mrs. Cotton has well caught the sweet expression and personalities of her charming subjects. The background, a tapestry one, is perhaps a little too insistent, but time may soften this.

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The students of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts of Philadelphia came to this city yesterday on a special train, and under the leadership of Mr. William M. Chase visited the Society of American Artists' Exhibition in the Fine Arts Gallery. They afterward, also under the guidance of Mr. Chase, went to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This visit was a timely one, and set an example that might be followed with advantage by the New York Academy, the Art Students' League, and other art educational institutions. The academy and league students should have been taken to the recent Pennsylvania Academy exhibition in Philadelphia—the best held in this country during this season.

***

The organization known as the Country Sketch Club and which is made up of former students of the National Academy of Design, who meet and work together in a large studio at 835 Broadway in Winter, and have a Summer clubhouse at Ridgefield, N. J., are now holding their annual exhibition at their Winter studio. Last year they held a display in the old Academy of Design galleries, where they showed some very creditable work. They unwisely placed their press view for this year's annual display on the same day as that of the Society of American Artists, and hence did not receive the notice they otherwise would have obtained. This year they show some 150 canvases, among which are a number of clever landscapes and a few figure pieces. With the exception, however, of the works by Maurice H. Stern, Edmund Weill, Grant Wright, S. A. Weiss, Ernest D. Roth, and Van D. Perrine, whose work has been noticed in the exhibitions, all of whom are painters of some fulfillment and abundant promise, there is little to be said of the exhibition. It is interesting, as it shows the progress in art work of a number of promising students, but cannot be judged seriously as an exhibition.

***

There will be sold to-night at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries a number of water colors and black-and-whites by Alfred Kappes. These are, for the most part, of negro subjects, interiors, with figures. The artist is well known for his darky subjects, although he has done work in other lines. He is a good draughtsman and has much humor and good sense of the quaint and curious. American picture collectors should not neglect the opportunity this sale affords to procure examples of one of the best modern American genre painters.

***

At the Wunderlich Gallery there is a small exhibition of landscapes in oil by Roland Rood and Robertson K. Mygatt. One would think that there could have been little in Mr. Rood's color box but cool greens and little at San Gimignano but green fogs. Mr. Mygatt's canvases are brighter in color and treat scenes from Massachusetts, with a few motives from Venice. Mr. Rood's subjects are mostly from San Gimignano aforesaid and Pont Aven, with a small minority from New England.

1900

Books and Their Makers.

An American agent of a London publisher told an American publisher the other day that one could never judge the personality of an American author by his books, nor could one judge by an acquaintance with an author the quality of the books he was able to write. "Either way," he added, "conclusions are sure to be wrong, unless you reverse your logic. Take, for example, a couple of well-known writers. If you were to meet Mr. Howells and never read his books, or if you were to read the stories of Mr. Richard Harding Davis without meeting their author, you would say that these were two of the finest men born." By the way, Mr. Davis in khaki—British khaki—is a recent photograph that dealers in this city have just received from London.

The author of "An American Cruiser in the East," John D. Ford, United States Navy, has been appointed Inspector of Machinery in Baltimore, with rank of Commander. It will be remembered he was Chief Engineer on the Baltimore at the battle of Manila, and Fleet Engineer of the Pacific Station. His book remains a valuable contribution to naval literature and travels.

Kipling in South Africa is meeting many unexpected admirers who had read his books but had never expected to see him. A Highlander, who is in hospital at Roodebosch, has written a letter home filled with a glowing account of a personal encounter with the poet. Says the Highlander:

I had left my marquee to go out and sit under a tree and have a quiet cigarette, when, on looking round, I saw, advancing toward me, a little man in a khaki serge suit—Eton jacket, black polished shoes, and gray felt hat.

"Could you tell me," said he, "where I can find one of the Canadian Sisters?"

"I will show you," said I; "but, pardon me, if I am rude, are you not Mr. Rudyard Kipling?" "I am," said he, smiling. "I am so glad to see you," I said; "I am a great admirer of you and your works, especially your 'Seven Seas' and 'Barrack Room Ballads.'" "Ah, indeed," he said, still smiling and looking at me through his peculiar spectacles with his bright eyes, "Do you like the 'Seven Seas'?" "Yes," I replied. "I know a few of each by heart. I like 'Back to the Army Again, Sergeant,' and of the 'Seven Seas,' that Scotch one" (here I was at a loss for its name.) "'McAndrews's Hymn'?" he said. "Yes," said I; "I enjoyed that so much." "I think that one very good," he said, "although I say it that shouldn't"—this with a merry twinkle. "It took a long time to work up."

"What is your name?" he continued. "Stewart," said I. "Oh! I am a Macdonald on my mother's side, and she taught me to never like a Campbell," he went on, laughing heartily; and his laughter being infectious, I laughed, too.

Kipling presented the Highlander with a box of cigarettes, and the soldier adds, in closing his letter, "I wish he had staid longer, I could have talked with him all day."

There is about to appear from Longmans, Green & Co. a book by the Rev. J. Gurnhill on "The Morals of Suicide." "I am aware," recently wrote the author, a distinguished Cambridge man, "that the subject of suicide is an uninviting one. But I approach it from the standpoint of a Christian Socialist. To him suicide, as a symptom of the sin and misery seething beneath the surface of society in all its classes, is a subject which demands his reverent, earnest, and sympathetic attention." Thus the book is not a metaphysical essay, but an examination of our social life from a suggestive, if ugly, standpoint.

Arthur Coslett Smith, author of a volume of short stories, "The Monk and the Dancer," which Charles Scribner's Sons are shortly to publish, is a son of Judge Smith of Canandaigua, N. Y., and a brother of Emily James Smith Putnam, who has been for several years Dean of Barnard College, New York City. Mr. Smith married a daughter of Hiram Sibley of Rochester, N. Y., and, with his wife, divides his time between that city and Europe.

Mrs. Esther Baker Steele, out of copyright royalties from her own books and those of her late husband, the well-known writer of text books, J. Dorman Steele, has been enabled to erect on the principal street of Elmira, N. Y., where she resides, a fine stone building, the upper part for a public library, the lower part rented for the support of the library. In July last, having expended $65,000, she transferred the title free from debt to a Board of Trustees to be called the Steele Memorial Library, in memory of her husband. Mrs. Steele's books are chiefly educational. She is adding a chapter to Barnes's "Popular History of the United States," bringing it down to the present year. Mr. Steele was author of the "Fourteen Weeks' Course in Natural Science."

In his article on "Fashionable Paris," which appears in the April Century, Mr. Richard Whiteing, author of "No. 5, John Street," has something to say about the famous "man-milliner, Worth. "Under the republic," once said Worth to Mr. Whiteing, "the fashions were not started at all; they simply occurred." Continues the writer:

He hit upon an idea, and submitted it to two or three ladies of taste in the Court of the Empress. They liked it, or did not like it, and, taking counsel with him, they finally shaped it into something which they might feel justified in wearing before the throne. It was then further modified as fits way to perfection. At length came the great day, say the opening of the Spring races, when one or two of them imposed it on the mass of womankind as a sort of edict from above. With that it started on its travels round the world.

William R. Perkins, the manager of the book department of the H. B. Claflin Company, recently received the 45th ed. of Arthur's Universal Speller. The book has been in use for forty years. During that time it has

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is supplied. Some of the books that have [illegible] Bennett's "A Comedian Sixty," by De Willoughby Chase, Ernest Seton-Thompson's "Wild Animals I Have Known," and Cyrus Townsend Brady's "For the Freedom of the Sea." All published by Charles Scribner's Sons, together with [illegible] Winston Churchill's "Richard [illegible]

[illegible] Ford's "Janice Meredith," and W. W. Jacobs's "Many Cargoes."

One of the editor's books of which much is expected is "The Son of the Wolf," a collection of short stories by Jack London, which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will make out this week. Jack London, like [illegible] new republican, but it is the real stuff of [illegible]

referring to him, have spoken of him as a "new note." He is just turned twenty-five, and since he went to sea at fifteen has, in turn, been deep-water sailor, university student, Argonaut in the Klondike, and writer of stories that smack of Kipling at his earliest. Morgan Robertson, who is certainly competent to judge, said of him after reading his "Odyssey of the North" in the January Atlantic: "If he can keep [illegible]

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Saturday Review of Books and Art
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MARCH

LITERATURE AS A BUSINESS.

Prof. Brander Matthews contributes to the current number of The Forum an article on "Literature as a Profession," which will doubtless be turned to with avidity by many readers who will turn from it with disappointment. Not that this is the author's fault. But the title will be construed, by the readers whom we have in mind, as a consideration of the chances of making a living by literature. It will be regarded as equivalent to the title of the present article, "Literature as a Business." And in the mind of its author, the article is that only in a small degree. It is for the most part a discrimination of literature as a profession from the occupations with which it is found more or less in conjunction, such as writing for newspapers, or editing periodicals of any interval of recurrency, or, as in the author's own case, professing anything, even literature, in a college.

This standard is accurate enough, and not too strict. Tried by it, however, it is surprising, as Prof. Matthews points out, how few Americans there are who make their livings out of literature—that is to say, by writing what they choose and prefer to write in the form of books. To the majority of American writers whose names will occur most readily to the reader, literature is, so far as their livelihood is concerned, an "avocation." Mr. Howells's name will occur to everybody among the first, but Mr. Howells has done other things than write books for a living. Once he was a Consul, and once he edited a magazine. We have no knowledge whether Mr. James has "private means." If he has not, then Mr. James is almost a solitary example of an American who has made his living all his life by writing the books that it suited him to write, even if he did begin by writing for The Nation. Neither have we any knowledge of the circumstances of those colleagues of Mr. Howells and Mr. James, Mr. Albert Ross and Miss Laura Jean Libbey. It may be objected that what they produce is not literature, but that is beside the point. It is what it pleases them to write, and it is to be presumed that they think, or at least hope, that it may be literature. And, by the way, even these are not complete exceptions to the rule, since we believe that Miss Libbey is contributing avowed ephemera to one of our esteemed evening illustrated contemporaries.

Mr. James Payn wrote a series of articles a good many years ago for the purpose of showing that a person of average brains and an average education could make as good a living at literature as he was likely to make at anything else. They were entertaining articles—Mr. Payn's articles were apt to be that—but they were not wholly convincing. And the outlook for young Americans who have a notion of trying to get a living by "pure literature" is distinctly gloomier than that of young Britons. As Prof. Matthews says, it is not so gloomy as it used to be. International copyright has changed the situation for the better. Still it is so gloomy that the friends of a young person who aspires to live by literature are justified in regarding that young person as either a genius or somewhat demented. The best advice to be given to such a young American is that which was once in fact given: "Go into literature? Not if you can possibly help it."

OUR SCHOLARS NOT IN POLITICS.

There has just been begun in La Grande Revue of Paris the publication of a series of extremely interesting papers entitled "The Studies and Reflections of a Pessimist," by the late M. Challemel-Lacour. The author, when he died, at the age of seventy, was the President of the French Senate. He began his political career thirty years before, after the outbreak of the Prussian war, as Prefect of the Department of the Rhone, was afterDeputy in the Assembly, Senator, Ambassador at Berne and at London, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and finally President of the Senate. But despite these political activities, filling three-fifths of his adult life, he was essentially a scholar, a "lettré," and one of peculiar refinement, delicacy, and subtlety. His colleague, Joseph Reinach, says of him that he "was the Columbus who discovered for France the new world of Schopenhauer—that vast continent of despair and doubt." The fact suffices to show how curiously remote from public affairs was the natural tendency of his mind.

The present leader of the party in power in the English House of Commons is Mr. Balfour. He also, by natural predilection, is a student and a philosopher with tendencies not unlike those of the late M. Challemel-Lacour—the same refinement, subtlety, and intellectual delicacy, but with a native cheerfulness of disposition that converts pessimism into a semblance of cynicism. He is less reflective and more contentious and aggressive, and his wit is nimbler, though not so illuminating. As much as the Frenchman, he would have seemed to be marked for the career of a man of letters rather than that of a man of affairs. But it is in affairs and in affairs of moment and of difficulty that both have won real distinction. Nor are their cases singular. In both countries it would be easy to name many essentially like them.

Why are similar cases so rare in the United States? Why, of the three great nations whose government is representative, is our own the one in which the work of government attracts or secures the smallest proportion of men of letters? We are aware that we have a certain number, and that our actual Secretary of State was known only in literature when he was sent to London as Ambassador, shortly afterward to be called to his present place. But the unusual success attending the experiment in his case only makes its exceptional character the more noteworthy. His eminent position is not the culmination of a long career. It is almost an accident, that shows, nevertheless, that literature is not a bad school for the training of statesmen. The same thing has been shown before in our diplomacy, but in other branches of public life there are very few examples.

One fact, we believe, which goes far to explain the difference between our country and England and France in this regard is that with us there is more education and less scholarship. In other words, the prevalence of schooling, such as is to be had everywhere in our free public schools, and with but little more difficulty in our high schools and academies and smaller colleges, is far greater than in the other countries referred to, and men of especial force or ability are not to the same extent confined to the more highly educated class. The highly educated class is probably smaller, too, in comparison with the total population, largely because the opportunities for successful careers not requiring their higher scholastic training are more numerous and inviting. It must be remembered also that it is only within a relatively short period that any approach to universal suffrage has obtained in either Great Britain or France. Until within about the lifetime of an average generation the Government of each of these countries was distinctly a class Government, more steady and less narrow in England than in France, but in both very far from really popular. So, in a general way, it may be said that there is less place in our National Government for men of letters, precisely because it is more strictly and completely representative.

THE READING OF PLAYS.

It seems to have become the fashion to read current plays. In the old days every play of any sort of merit was printed as soon as it was acted, and sometimes before it was acted. Thus the authors of tragedy and comedy had the advantage of two appeals to their public, which was very much smaller and easier to get at in those simpler days when most poor folks knew nothing at all about books and theatres.

But there was a long interval in which plays were not printed unless they were successful enough at their first performances to justify their inclusion in the lists dramatists have been published like Mr. Pinero, whose publication when the entire success of his tragedy the beautiful description of Queen Elizabeth's side saddle was that he could print every line of it.

Long ago W. S. Gilbert began to publish his plays, but he has always been sui generis among the English playwrights of his hour, and many of his best pieces read better than they act. In later years Mr. H. A. Jones and Mr. Pinero have been publishing and since the establishment of international copyright with the United States others have been following their example. In this country Mr. Thomas and Mr. Clyde Fitch have begun to offer their best plays as "reading matter," and some of these read very well, indeed.

Of course, we do not include Bernard Shaw and George Moore with these dramatists who have lately taken to publishing their works, for while the plays of those gentlemen are published, as a matter of course, they are not often acted, and are regarded as purely literary plays.

The fact that the plays find publishers indicates that the publishers are aware of a demand for them. It is noticeable, also, that the output of books relating to the theatre and the drama is larger than it used to be. Biographies of living actors written in a lively, intimate manner seem to be in demand. But the critical and extended biography of the actor of a past age has gone out of fashion, if, indeed, it was ever in fashion, speaking in a strictly commercial sense. Collectors of theatrical literature buy nearly every book relating to the stage, and sometimes a copy of the most worthless of that kind, "extended" and illustrated with rare prints and manuscripts, will sell for a veritably fabulous price in an auction, as witness the $6,000 and more paid in the Daly sale for Cunningham's "Nell Gwynne." But collectors are few and they may take all the copies they require of a certain book and still leave it a "drug in the market."

Some years ago a firm of English publishers announced a most promising series of theatrical biographies of the historical and critical sort. Three volumes were published and bore out every promise made for them. They were interesting, (to the student of drama,) fair, candid, and accurate. But they did not sell and the plan was abandoned. The style of theatrical biography now in vogue does not exceed twenty thousand words in volume and sometimes may not contain more than ten or twelve thousand. Its subject is a popular player of the present hour, and it appeals to folks who have seen that player and admire him or her.

ROADS TO SUCCESS IN PUBLISHING.

The recent failure of two of the oldest American publishing houses might seem to carry with it a lesson for publishers in general. Founded years ago, the imprint of the firms in question were for many years of the greatest importance, and were eagerly sought by the best writers as one of the chief factors in the success of their books. But it seems possible that too great and long continued a measure of success led to carelessness in regard to typography and all the many little details which go toward making a book attractive. For years certain of the more conservative publishers went on issuing books in which the matter was thought to be of so much more importance than the manner that very little attention was paid to the small niceties of book making, only sufficient regard being given to the general make-up to use clear type and sufficiently strong paper and binding to satisfy the demands of less exacting readers.

In time, however, certain dainty bindings, attractive margins, perfectly proportioned to the size of the page, new, well-cut type, more brilliant ink, and finer paper were shown in some of the new books. These volumes attracted attention at once from their dainty appearance, which often led one to take up and examine a book, and if by a new writer of whom one knew little or nothing, perhaps to add it to one's shelves entirely on the strength of its beauty, which often proved quite irresistible. A more careful examination of these charming volumes revealed the fact that they were due to the taste and energy of new firms. Among the pioneers in this direction were Stone & Kimball of Chicago and Copeland & Day of Boston, the latter Houghton, Mifflin & Co., into which firm not so many years ago came a young college man, with fresh ideas and fine taste, have won renown for the excellence of much of their work, having paid especial attention to the bindings of their books, the principal advantage sought being that the volume should open easily and widely without danger of its back cracking or breaking—a quality which adds very materially to pleasure in reading a favorite volume. Constant small improvements were made in this direction, the results of which can be seen in any of their later issues. This firm, too, were among the first to pay special attention to the designing of artistic covers and title pages, the efforts of Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman being not only pioneer work but also taking very high rank among the best designs of the present day.

But, while the younger firms produced such thoroughly artistic work, yet from the very fact that they were among the younger firms, and in many ways still lacked the prestige of old established houses, their imprint failed to attract, except in occasional instances, the best class of writers; so that they were often placed in the position of putting the highest class of workmanship or handicraft, (which is by far the better term,) on the books, in many instances the first publication of the younger writers.

Neither Charles Scribner's Sons, The Century Company, nor Dodd, Mead & Co. have printing establishments directly connected with their business houses, and so are free—really it might seem very much to their own advantage—to have their books printed, now here, now there, as they decide will best suit the character of the publication in question. So that we find books bearing the imprint of these three houses sometimes being done by ordinary trade printers, but more often showing the fine work of the De Vinne Press, or the Gilliss Press, or it may be that the book shows the fine typography of the Merrymount Press, while the presswork may have been done at the University Press. A number of recently issued books show the beautiful work of the Marion Press; but the work of the last-named press seems more largely confined to privately printed or strictly limited editions, rather than to general work.

The three houses last mentioned, and Houghton, Mifflin & Co., have always paid special attention to the development of really artistic book covers; the three former houses especially being among the first to sign covers with the artist's initials or names, recognizing the fact that the cover design is as important a part of the volume's artistic success as are its illustrations, and from that standpoint quite as worthy of signature. Indeed, such covers might almost be said to be more worthy, from the fact that so few illustrations really illustrate, that in most cases the book is more attractive without such addition.

Another reason for the success attained by some of our New York publishers may doubtless be attributed to the retail bookshops such as those maintained by Charles Scribner's Sons, Dodd, Mead & Co., G. P. Putnam's Sons, and E. P. Dutton & Co., which are an important feature of their business. In these shops, amid the most attractive surroundings, the luxuriousness of which seems to be steadily increasing, are shown not only all books bearing their own imprint, but also those of other houses, both in England and America.

It is probable that a great proportion of books there sold is the result of a desire for a book rather than for any special work, so that a firm's ability to show its own publications amid attractive surroundings will go far to raise the general average of publications sold. The clerk, wise in his own generation, will of course sell the books of other houses with perfect willingness, but he will also possess clever little ways of calling attention to the publications of his own firm, which, when not too obvious, are of much importance in extending the sale of its own books. The addition of a rare book department must of necessity do much toward increasing the firm's clientage, for it would seem comparative-

easy to interest one class of customer in the other class of books, provided the buyer fall into the right hands. Do we not all know collectors whose first purchases of the rarer books are easily traceable to the interest awakened in such volumes through visits to bookshops?

It would seem, then, that the successful publisher of to-day must necessarily unite in one person many qualifications. The day for old-fashioned, conservative methods in bookmaking has gone by, and the twentieth century publisher, to achieve to success, must be able to offer us volumes whose artistic excellence equals or exceeds the interest of the text; such books to be shown amid pleasing surroundings, and by men whose knowledge of literature and whose attractive personality are at least sufficiently great to awaken interest in the possible purchaser. The enthusiastic book lover will usually buy books under any and all conditions, but to his lukewarm brother—unfortunately to be found among the great majority—must be offered all sorts of inducements.

TREASURES IN MR. IRWIN'S LIBRARY.

The library which Theodore Irwin of Oswego, N. Y., began to form forty-seven years ago, which he added to publicly and privately from the Griswold, Assay, and other fine collections, and which J. O. Wright catalogued for him in 1887, as already announced, has been sold at private sale this week through George H. Richmond to Frederick K. Trowbridge of New York for about $200,000. The 1887 catalogue included 3,084 numbers, exclusive of engravings, but Mr. Irwin added a number of notable things to the collection in late years, securing for $1,200 at the Robert Lenox Kennedy sale in 1889 the Duke of Sussex's copy of the First Folio Shakespeare, (a small copy, measuring 11⅞ by 5⅝, but a perfect one,) and obtaining in 1891 at the Brayton Ives sale the remarkable series of Champlain's "Voyages," 1604-32, beautifully bound by the elder Lortic in his best manner, and the finest set that has come into the market for a century. At the Barlow sale in 1890, Mr. Irwin secured a third treasure, Smith's "Virginia," 1624, on large paper, (8⅝ by 13 1-16 inches, the Earl of Warwick's copy.) This cost him $1,900.

In the preface to his catalogue, dated September, 1887, Mr. Irwin said: "The collection of books herein described was commenced in 1853, and for nearly thirty-five years has occupied such leisure hours as could be spared from a somewhat active business life. It has been gathered under the disadvantage of residence distant from the chief book markets; otherwise the same amount of labor and outlay might have shown a more important result." Mr. Irwin, however, was too modest, for his collection contained more treasures than can be found in the majority of private libraries anywhere. Foremost among the many manuscripts come the lovely "Golden Gospels" of Henry VIII., on purple vellum, written about 750, (which came to Mr. Irwin in 1890 for $12,500,) and the "Romance of the Rose," Charles IX. of France's copy, for which Mr. Irwin paid $1,160 at the Griswold sale in 1878. Foremost among the books come the Old Testament portion of the Gutenberg Bible, (cost £700 in London Feb. 15, 1881;) the "Livy" of 1470, on vellum, (cost £750;) St. Augustine's "City of God" of 1475, Jenson, on vellum, the Sunderland copy, (cost £1,200;) Caxton's "Chronicles," 1480; "Life of Our Lady," 1484, and "Eneydos," 1490; Pynson's "Little Chronicle" and De Worde's "Flower of the Commandments," and Eliot's Indian Bible of 1663, the only copy known of the first variety, as described by Wilberforce Eames.

The Shakespeares include the four folios, and also the first issue of the third, (1663,) the "Poems," the "Lucrece," 1655, the Daniel-Griswold copy; the "Midsummer Night's Dream," Roberts issue, 1600; "Henry the Fifth," 1608, and "Othello," 1630. Among the Spensers are the "Faerie Queene," 1590; "Complaints," 1591, and "Colin Clout," 1595; and from the long list that might be made of Mr. Irwin's early English books we take also Hall's "Union of the Two Noble Families," 1548; Watson's "Passionate Centurie of Love," 1581; Painter's "Palace of Pleasure," (both parts—1, 1590, and 2, n. d.;) Gascoigne's "Droome of Doomsday," 1576; Norton's "Tragedie of Gorboduc," 1590; Bishop's "Poetical Blossoms," 1577; Gosson's "Phialo," 1579; twelve of Greene's works, including the "Spanish Masquerado," 1589; "Mamilia," 1593; "Orpharion," 1590; "Mourning Garment," 1616, and "A Quip for an Upstart Courier," 1620; Milton's "Poems," 1645, and a large number of Wither's works. Among Americana may be mentioned Dickinson's "God's Protecting Providence," Philadelphia, printed by Reynier Jansen, 1699, the Fisher-Brinley copy; Colden's "Indian Nations," New York, William Bradford, 1727, and Horsmanden's "Journal," New York, James Parker, 1744. Among the Burns items are the Kilmarnock edition and the first American edition of the "Poems," Philadelphia, 1788.

It is not generally known that Mr. Irwin almost decided in 1890 to purchase the rarest and most valuable of all books, the famous "Psalter" of 1459, for which Quaritch paid £4,950 at the Thoroid sale in 1884, holding it later at £5,250. That great treasure crossed the Atlantic in 1890 with other books from Piccadilly, and Mr. Irwin was asked for permission to send it to his home at Oswego. But the kindly old collector, [illegible] now no longer one who lives in memory, [illegible] valuable a book," he told the present writer last Fall, at the end of a two hours' talk about his library, "and the keeping of it would have been too great a responsibility."

PREFACES AND THE COLOPHON.

I am not sure that any one knows the inventor of the preface except that it is coeval with books. Once the prefatory fashion was strenuously exigent, and in no case optional. A house might exist without a doorplate or a name, but no book could properly go forth without a preface. In ancient times many books were top-heavied by this lumbering and stilted portico; and, so elaborate and solemn it often was that it must have sometimes been harder to prepare than was the making of the book it heralded.

The Latin members of the word hint with no uncertainty that the preface is constructed before the writing of the book to which it is attached. But here comes the paradox. While saying "made before" it is almost invariably made after the book itself is finished, for an author never knows with much exactness whither his fancies will carry him. The book he begins is not always the book he finishes.

Prefaces are not uniformly of one type, though the early and most prevalent kind is the apologetic. Bookmaking, to be sure, is not necessarily a crime; but when we consider how plentiful books had become as far back as Solomon's time, on which unnumberedness he made an enduring remark, we must be seriously impressed with the grave responsibility an author takes upon himself when he throws upon the market one more. The reasons given for this audacity are not always very convincing; but it is on some accounts a thoroughly wholesome convention that has for so long a period compelled an author to justify in some way his performance. On occasions not infrequent some greater author than the maker of the book has prefaced it, and stood sponsor for it, or it has been dedicated by permission to a great notability, to make it seem important, and to smooth if not make its career.

The preface explanatory of the book's contents, and the preface condescending, such as Uriah Heep might have written, are well known. The first species, in a scientific or historical treatise, has its use, but the last named were better left unwritten. There are prefaces like Matthew Arnold's to Wordsworth's selected poems that are really not so much prefaces as they are monographs upon the subject matter that follows them. These, when written by an author so charming and wise and witty as Arnold, cannot well be spared. They justify not only what follows, but they justify themselves.

Then, too, there is the preface which Charles Lamb only, or some one of kindred gifts, can write, which the "Elia" essays have long made familiar to us. Its very form and manner give a fillip to its deliciousness, so that nothing in the book surpasses it. In this fact, perhaps, may rest the objection that to write a preface so well is to incur the charge of offering the best wine at the beginning of the feast. But in thus recording the death of "Elia" with humorous and grotesque realness, the supposedly dead writer proved himself to have been never more alive.

After all, it is the pompous, big-worded, and long-drawn-out preface that is the misery to be exclaimed against. No reader cares for this thing. The wisest authors now omit such superfluous "scoring" or running about before the race begins. It is all very well for an author to be serious in his book if his topic or aim requires this quality, but he should be careful in talking about what he has done. In other words, he must not himself take himself, or his performance, too seriously. And, besides, have we not all heard that "good wine needs no bush"?

Should not good books amply justify themselves, even as the almanacs and directories, which are "no books," do? If their contents fail to do this, who but the author is to blame? He should feel that he has made a mistake in the majority of cases if his reader must go to the long preface to find what his book is driving at. For a book, like beauty, should be "its own excuse for being."

I know that the elder Disraeli says (or something like it) that it shows a failure in taste to leave an elaborate preface unread, for in this, he claims, the author has put his "attar of roses." But he forgot to say that of that commodity one drop is more than enough, as any perfumer could have told him.

Were the preface reduced to the place of the colophon, that useful, but ornamental device now nearly obsolete, one need not so much object to it, since egotism and superfluity cannot live or be offensive in so narrow a compass. Good taste would suggest that we should more often call the colophon back, and relegate the wordy preface to some appropriate limbo for antiquated and outworn bric-a-brac.

JOEL BENTON.

Dodd, Mead & Co. are publishing Lyman Abbott's "Problems of Life." The book is made up of selections from Mr. Abbott's writings, directly bearing upon certain questions of every day existence. Dr. Abbott has long been considered a writer of considerable thought, not only [illegible] character and manner, [illegible] problems as well.

THE PUBLISHERS' POINT OF VIEW.

The success of Mr. E. H. Sothern's very beautiful and elaborate production of "The Sunken Bell" has called fresh attention to the unusual excellence of Mr. Meltzer's English rendering of this famous poetic drama. "Alan Dale" declares that Hauptmann "should go down on his knees" to the translator for his "exquisite English;" and it is generally agreed that in addition to its great intrinsic interest, the play in English represents a remarkable achievement in the most difficult branch of translation. (New edition, with illustrations from the play and music. Green silk, 1.00 net, paper 50 cents net.)

* * *

STORIES OF MANY LANDS

Curiously enough, five of our newest books of fiction divide up definitely and interestingly by locality into five heads:

(1—FRANCE?) The scene of Anthony Hope's ingenious "Captain Dieppe" is almost as vaguely exact as that of his Zenda stories. While it might be difficult to find the Castle of Fieramondi on any map, the Captain's gallantry and the internal evidences place the tale somewhere near the confines of France or Italy. (50 cents.)

(2—JAPAN.) Adachi Kinnosuke, a native Japanese, writes in "Iroka" charming stories of the "Home Land of the Sun." It is the first time that we Occidentals have been able to get an inside view of this ever fascinating land in the form of fiction, and these tales give the reader a new comprehension of the country, the people, the art and the folklore. (1.25.)

(3—HUNGARY.) "Debts of Honor" is a magnificent example of the art of Hungary's greatest novelist, Maurus Jokai. It is full of mystery, romance and adventure, hinging upon a so-called "American duel," the tragedy of which threatens to repeat itself in the second generation. (1.25.)

(4—IRELAND.) Rollicking Irish humor is the key-note of Seumas Mac Manus's new book "The Bewitched Fiddle and Other Stories." The cover shows the scandalous effect of the perverse fiddle's insisting on playing jigs in church when the musician meant to lead the hymns. (75 cents.)

(5.—AMERICA.) Miss Clara Parker makes her debut as a writer of books with a most amusing little comedy of a Western mining town. It is indeed "An Eventful Night" whose happenings are chronicled, for the hero finds himself drawn insensibly from a visit to the dentist to a romantic elopement.

* * *

INDIANA AS A LITERARY CENTRE.

There was a time, not so very long ago either, when Literature would hardly have been reckoned among the products of the "Hoosier" State," even by its most devoted admirers. But the last twenty years has changed all that. In 1881, Gen. Lew Wallace appeared on the scene with "Ben-Hur" (which fell flat when published, and is said to have received its start from the suggestion of a friend of the publishers, who assured them that it was a book "with bowels" and induced them to "push" it as an experiment with the result that the sales were [illegible] bered by the hundred thousand) then Mr. James Whitcomb Riley began to captivate the hearts and pocketbooks of the reading world with his delightful poems; in 1898 Mr. Charles Major came into the literary firmament with his meteoric volume, "When Knighthood was in Flower;" and last Fall was published the first book of Mr. Booth Tarkington, "The Gentleman from Indiana," which bids fair to take place with the trio mentioned.

Books are so individual in the matter of their distribution—some quite missing fire at first, others starting out bravely and then falling by the wayside—that it is interesting to note the extraordinary regularity with which the initial large sales of this "first novel" have increased each month:

It was published October 14, 1899. By Nov. 1, 4667 copies were sold.

"Dec. 1,	8498	"	"
"Jan. 1,	13,015	"	"
"Feb. 1,	17,763	"	"
"Mch. 1,	22,646	"	"
"Mch. 29.	29,141	"	"

A very simple calculation in arithmetical progression will show the probabilities in the near future.

* * *

PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS.

We have just received three portraits of the hero of Alfred Ollivant's novel, "Bob, Son of Battle," which give great pleasure to every one who has read the book. They were made at a single sitting, being snap-shot photographs of a rampageous collie pup, who had not learned in his fourteen months to keep still even the hundredth part of a second required. The man who sat on his back to assist in the proceedings, however, does not appear in the finished picture—which is so excellent that we shall issue at once a new edition of the book with this on the cover. (We'll be glad to supply gray unmounted prints of these pictures to any one for 10 cents in stamps.)

These photographs give an idea of what can be done in the way of photographic illustration, and we should like to call attention again to the fact that we offer $175 and three medals as prizes for the best series of photographs illustrating this book, "The Gentleman from Indiana" or Frank Norris's "Blix." Particulars in any issue of The New York PHOTOGRAPHIC TIMES, or we'll send a circular.

* * *

Ex-Governor Altgeld of Illinois writes to Mr. Hugh H. Lusk:

"Your little book, 'Our Foes at Home,' is one of the most valuable contributions to our modern political literature. I wish it could be read by every man in America. It points the road to better conditions.

"Very truly yours,

"JOHN P. ALTGELD."

We should like ourselves to see Mr. Lusk's book read by every American. Its particular interest is that it does not advance "iridescent dreams" of a theoretical reformer, but says plainly and practically: Here is what is being done in New Zealand (a country which the average American associates with little more than its original savage inhabitants): how does it contrast with vaunted American Institutions? It is an impressive contrast.

* * *

The exhibition of color-printing is still open at Brentano's (Union Square). Flowers, birds and butterflies are shown photographed from life, in all their original [illegible] though but three colors are used in the printing. They make the most satisfactory Nature pictures ever seen in a book.

DOUBLEDAY & [illegible] CO.

MARCH

The Boston Bell Illustrated.

Doubleday & McClure Company have just brought out an illustrated edition of Mr. C. H. Meltzer's English version of Gerhart Hauptmann's "The Sunken Bell," which is now being presented at the Knickerbocker by Mr. E. H. Sothern. The illustrations, a portrait of the author, is a great improvement over that presented in a former edition. Taken together, however, the new portraits invite a contrast that is very interesting—they show Herr Hauptmann in such widely different moods. The first gives one the idea of the scholar, the ascetic, the philosopher; the second has all the features softened by a beautiful smile. The other pictures in the new edition consist of scenes from the play as it is produced by Mr. Sothern, together with portraits of the latter and of Miss Virginia Harned. These pictures are admirable half-tone reproductions of photographs.

An Exhaustive Book on South America.

Frank G. Carpenter's elaborately illustrated and entertaining book on "South America" is about to come from the press of the Saalfield Publishing Company of Akron, Ohio. The work deals with the social, industrial, and political aspects of the South American peoples. It is the result of more than 25,000 miles of travel in the countries of South America by a highly intelligent newspaper correspondent and experienced traveler and lecturer. The chief countries visited and described are Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Patagonia, and the Straits of Magellan; the Falkland Islands, the Argentines, Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil, the Guianas, Venezuela, and the Orinoco Basin. Mr. Carpenter has had the courteous assistance of our Government officials, and was the accredited agent of the Agricultural Department at Washington. He had, moreover, the countenance and good will in his work of the South American Governments; the Presidents of the various countries gave him audiences, and chatted with him about the conditions of their republics. The photographs in the book are chiefly made from Mr. Carpenter's negatives. The author carried with him a photographic outfit, and in many cases employed photographers to accompany him to places which have never previously been pictured. The book is therefore interestingly as well as lavishly illustrated, and, besides, its general interest will particularly appeal to specialists in commerce, agriculture, politics, and sociology.

A New Book on Paris.

In co-operation with William Heinemann of London, and with Hachette et Cie. of Paris, Frederick A. Stokes Company will shortly offer a fully illustrated "Guide to the Paris Exhibition." It is said that the book will be the most complete work of its sort ever issued and will include 13,000 illustrations, 30 maps and plans, and 500 original articles. It will give practical information as to railways, hotels, theatres, cafés, buildings, monuments, curious features of Paris, and of the Exposition, &c., while its price is to be 50 cents. It will contain numerous coupons that will enable the holder to purchase various articles at reduced prices while in Paris. Careful study of the book on the ocean voyage will be of the greatest possible advantage to all who intend to visit Paris this year.

Easter Sales of Books.

Many booksellers of this city report an unprecedented sale of handsomely bound books for Easter gifts. In fact, the call has been so pronounced and its character has been so well defined that in another year the publishers will doubtless be better prepared for it. At Scribner's, E. P. Dutton & Co.'s, G. P. Putnam's Sons', Dodd, Mead & Co.'s, and at the department stores there has been a particular demand for current popular fiction in handsome dress. Besides their usual catalogue of Easter cards and booklets, E. P. Dutton & Co. have taken advantage of the sign of the times by issuing a special Easter list of selected authors whose works they have in handsome binding and letter press. This list includes about three hundred sets of works by standard authors, besides handsomely bound editions of the most popular current fiction.

A New Book by Mr. Hobson.

While "The War in South Africa: Its Causes and Effects," by John A. Hobson, and published last week by The Macmillan Company, has passed to its second edition, the author has been putting the finishing touches to his "Economics of Distribution," which the same house will shortly bring out as the third volume in The Citizen's Library, edited by Prof. Richard T. Ely. Mr. Hobson is also the author of "The Evolution of Modern Capitalism" as well as several other works on economic subjects. The author says in his preface: "This work endeavors to construct an intelligible, self-consistent theory of distribution by means of an analysis of those processes of bargaining through which economic distribution is actually conducted, the results of industrial co-operation being apportioned to the owners of the factors of production in the several stages of production."

An artistically printed brochure with deckel edges is the first number of a magazine of fiction, contemplation, and criticism that, under the title of The Pebble, comes from Omaha, Neb. Among several articles which reveal a good deal about literary and artistic Omaha, which has hitherto been as a sealed book to the Easterner, one in particular, dealing with Mr. Elbert Hubbard's visit to the place, is well worth reading. The periodical is edited and published by Mary D. Learned and Louise McPherson.

The next issue of Harper's Weekly will contain the concluding article of a series of four by William Barclay Parsons on "Hunan, the Closed Province of China." In this number also begins H. B. Marriott Watson's new romance, "Cloris of the Island," with illustrations by C. E. and H. M. Brock. The scene of the story is laid in the south of England in 1805. The centre piece, symbolic of Easter, is by Albert Sterner. The first of a series of articles on current dramatic topics, by Lawrence Reamer, with illustrations by H. B. Eddy, will also be presented in the forthcoming number. An article on a timely theme is "Anglo-Irish Relations," by Arnold White, which includes an interesting statement by William Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader.

The twenty-sixth edition of "Richard Carvel" is announced. It is now in its three hundred and fortieth thousand.

"The Interpretation of Literature," by W. H. Crawshaw of Colgate University, which the Macmillan Company have in active preparation, aims to set forth in a comprehensive manner the principles that underlie the study of literature as a revealer and interpreter of human life.

"The Idiot at Home," by John Kendrick Bangs, being a continuation of "Coffee and Repartee" and "The Idiot," will be published by Harper & Brothers next week. The volume concerns the married life of "The Idiot."

The Buffalo Public Library has seventy-five copies of "To Have and To Hold," and the number of applications ahead is 350. The library bought the seventy-five copies and had them ready for delivery on the day the book was announced for publication. "To Have and To Hold" has reached 135,000, and seems to be steadily gaining in popular favor.

"David Harum" is now closing in on the last 50,000 copies of the 500,000 mark.

Mr. Howells's latest story, "Their Silver Wedding Journey," is about to be issued by Harper & Brothers in a one-volume edition uniform with the library edition of Mr. Howells's books.

Miss Dora Duty Jones is now giving a Lenten course of lectures on "The Renaissance of Art in England" on Saturday mornings at 40 East Thirty-sixth Street. The subjects include: (1) "The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood," (2) "Dante Gabriel Rossetti, or Art and Poetry," (3) "Sir Edward Burne-Jones and the Aesthetic Movement," and (4) "George Frederick Watts; or, Art and Life."

William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, has written an illustrated article for the May Scribner on the projected New York subway, entitled "Rapid Transit in New York." The illustrations for this article have been prepared by well-known artists working under the direction of Mr. Parsons. They will consist of views showing how the subway will appear when in full operation. Another article will show how Colorado has been transformed from a silver to a gold State by the development of the Cripple Creek mines, which now produce more of the most precious ore than is given forth by the mines of any other State. This article is written and illustrated by Francis Lynde. The first of a series of illustrated sketches of the Paris Exposition by Ernest Peixotto will also make its appearance in this number. The narrative of the war in South Africa will be continued by H. J. Whigham, with new pronounced features and pictures taken on the spot.

Walter D. Wilcox, author of "Camping in the Canadian Rockies," has rewritten his book, adding much new matter and inserting a series of admirable photographic views. It will shortly be brought out by G. P. Putnam's Sons under the new title of "The Rockies of Canada."

Dodd, Mead & Co. New York.

Have Just Published

The Memoirs of Baroness de Courtot.

Lady-in-Waiting to the Princesses, Daughters of Louis Philippe, from the letters of the Baroness to her husband (Alfred Baroness Leon), and the diary of the latter by her great-grandson, Moritz von Kalkenberg. Translated by Miss Jessie Haynes. 8vo. $2.

The earlier half of this book deals with the stirring events of the French Revolution, the Directory, the Empire, and the Restoration, as gathered, the latter especially, from personal observations at the Court of Frederick William III. and Queen Louise. We have intimate glimpses of the Duchesse de Berry and other most interesting people of the time. Events are treated, not from the historian's point of view, but from the standpoint of two very charming women who were themselves very actively and personally concerned in the stirring events of their day.

Godfrey's The Harp of Life 12mo, $1.50.

This novel might not inaptly be called a study of temperament, so subtle has the author's characterization been. Miss Godfrey in her portrayal of the musician [illegible] of the pianistic [illegible] opposites.

A Notable Book by the Same Author.

Godfrey's Poor Human Nature

A musical novel. *2d Impression.* 12mo. $1.50.

BOOKMAN: "Each and every character stands out with vivid distinctness, and is not soon to be forgotten. . . . The portrayal of local life, particularly that appertaining to operatic circles, is full of freshness and interest. . . . It is well written, it is nobly felt, it is altogether an admirable work."

Hauptmann's Die Versunkene Glocke

Edited by Dr. THOMAS S. BAKER of Johns Hopkins. xviii + 205 pp. 16mo, 80c. *net.*

"Probably the most remarkable play since Goethe's Faust." (Prof. H. C. G. Brandt.) The play itself is in German. The Introduction and copious notes are in English, were prepared with Herr Hauptmann's assistance, and throw much new light on this remarkable drama.

Readers sending the publishers their address, and referring to this advertisement, will receive circulars of new books and catalogues as issued.

Dudeney's Folly Corner 12mo, $1.25.

[illegible] reason in conflict with love conquers [illegible] Sussex to-day.

[illegible] new artist of genuine ability, [illegible] whose adventures can be followed with really sympathetic interest. They are odd enough, these adventures, [illegible] victory contrasted scenes. The mystery [illegible] because there is something to be almost [illegible] with all upon a plain plot and interesting characters [illegible] and has achieved a steady, attractive style.

CHICAGO EVENING POST: "This story from the opening page to the end is full of interest. . . . It is one of the most delightful contributions to this season's fictions."

N. Y. SUN: "Miss Dudeney's pictures have the true color, along with the subtlety of nature or anything in its quietude. They reveal a distinct feature of the book, beautify its pages, and make for a distinct success. . . . Miss Dudeney has the elements in it of a higher popularity, [illegible] that of the author's earlier novel, which it deserves in every [illegible]."

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ORESTES A. BROWNSON.*

Only a memory that goes back to the first half of this closing century can now recall the early career of Orestes A. Brownson. Scarcely one of his associates, when he was prominent among radical thinkers and disputants, now lives. These associates were Emerson, W. H. Channing, R. H. Dana, and the new-thinking New England group, not one of whom was so eager and pronounced a logician as Brownson. It seemed to be this man's purpose, in the outset, either to prove each declaration that came before him, or else disprove it, out of hand—even the questions that will not accept of such finalities. His review and various magazine contributions were at one time, therefore, very conspicuous, and were read with interest, for they all hinged upon more or less fervid controversy.

The book before us recounts his controversy with Protestants and also with Catholics, Newman being among the latter. His habit of controversy led him also quite often into the political field where Slavery, Know-nothingism, and the French Republic of 1848 were among his themes. Some of his dicta upon Webster and the New England authors are still interesting, whether the reader agrees with him or dissents. Of Webster he said:

> Webster adopted the policy of Canning and Palmerston, and wanted to intervene everywhere, if not by armed force, at least by diplomacy and public opinion, by exertions to create and foster a public opinion hostile to monarchical governments, and by encouraging the subjects of such governments to attempt to subvert them. His theory of the sovereignty of the people in the Jacobinical sense, which is now the prevailing theory with nearly every one who has influence in forming the public opinion of the country—not only political office seekers, but even high Catholic dignitaries—is pure political atheism.

Brownson received large pay for some of his lectures, though not, perhaps, for those devoted to temperance. On this question he held, with John B. Gough, that morality could not be made by mechanism or compulsion. Moral suasion and not legislation was his chosen weapon. Abstinence, however, he considered necessary for some, but not obligatory on all. Everything that he advocated must fall in line with a general dialectic. There was even a bad way of advocating anti-slavery. The "reformed drunkards," who were once so much in evidence on public platforms, "he likened to the Acadian exile in Arkansas who, being scalped by the Indians, tried to persuade his fellow-Acadians that they would find it much to their benefit to part with their scalps."

Here is another of his opinions:

> American literary taste is in general very low and corrupt. Washington Irving and Hawthorne have good taste, are unaffected, natural, simple, easy, and graceful, but deficient in dignity and strength; they are pleasant authors for the boudoir, or to read while resting one's self on the sofa after dinner. No man who has any self-respect will read either of them in the morning. Prescott is gentlemanly but monotonous, and occasionally jejune. Bancroft is gorgeous, glowing, but always straining after effect; always on stilts, never at ease, never natural, never composed, never graceful nor dignified. He has intellect, fancy, scholarship, all of a high order, but no taste, no literary good breeding.

He thought the only modern writers who equaled Mr. Webster were the great Bossuet and the German, Goethe, though he excluded the earlier writings of Goethe from the comparison. He thought that in Bossuet's hands the French language "lost its ordinary character and could compete successfully with any of the languages of modern Europe." Of the writers in Queen Anne's reign he liked Swift best. Wordsworth, however, who came later, did not stir him to much enthusiasm. Among candidates at that time for literary celebrity in America Mr. Lowell was important in his view; "noted for a lively fancy, a quick eye for material beauty, and facility of expression." When Emerson's poems appeared in 1847, Brownson called the volume containing them the saddest he had ever read, and seems to have based his criticism solely on the Threnody, in which the sorrow referred to was untempered, he thinks, by solace.

The book numbers six hundred and odd pages, and has a helpful index, but it is in its material make-up a pretty poor specimen of the bookmaking art. The previous volume tells the story of Brownson's life from 1803 to 1844. It was certainly a strenuous one, mentally, all along, for his published works make twenty considerable volumes. In the book before us—Page 242—Webster's death is said to have occurred "in the Autumn of 1851." It occurred just one year later. Brownson himself died April 17, 1876.

The Natural History of the Vagabond.*

The special scientific study of some phases of sociology as post-graduate work is frequently taken up by a minority student who has been attracted toward it and taught methods in some college settlement or the like, and this may be considered a sort of laboratory study of society, but Mr. Josiah Flynt was perhaps the first finished university man to become, as it were, a field naturalist among the outcasts of society and investigate human nature as others do brute nature out of doors. What he has learned and has reported is, as might have been expected, of singular freshness and value in many ways.

When, some years ago, Mr. Flynt's essays relating adventures in Trampland and the nature of its inhabitants began to appear in magazines and reviews they were accepted with incredulity arising from the suspicion bred from the "literary" treatment given of late to a great deal of reputed science. Since Jules Verne, Rudyard Kipling, and Ernest Thompson began to make "stories" out of animal land no one knows what is truth and what is fiction in anything glossed with literary style. It soon became evident, however, that Flynt's tales were literally true; that he actually went and lived with the hoboes, as he said he did, and was reporting a state of things that seemed incredible only because it was so novel.

Now that these essays have been gathered together, their culminative effect greatly enhances the readable interest as well as the sociological value of the work. One sees that the man had an aptitude for his investigation, and knew how to employ his time and opportunities to the best advantage. Here was nothing of dilettantism. He did not conceal a pocketful of money and send a trunkful of good clothes from place to place ahead, so that he might be a gentleman on the sly. On the contrary, for months at a time he was as real and poor and shiftless a hobo as any of them, and consequently was received as one of the fraternity.

The first difficulty that would occur to any one thinking of doing such a thing would be that of an educated and cultivated man trying to palm himself off as a genuine vagabond, but it appears to have been an imaginary difficulty, and the reason is that a large proportion of the tramps are themselves men of fair education and mental ability, and that they ask no questions as to the motives of a person of that sort coming among them, so long as he squares himself with hobo ideas and etiquette. One of the first things he discovers is that he must make up his mind to which class he will belong—not what "lay" he will take to make his living (for even these vagabonds must live, and a heap of hard work and ingenuity it calls for!) or what "song-and-dance" he will invent to excite the interest and sympathy of those from whom he begs, but what shall be his standing in the brotherhood of the road.

How expensive is the indulgence of these rascals by a good-natured public Mr. Flynt's investigations show very plainly. He estimates that there are no less than 60,000 professional hoboes in this country.

> Every man of this number, as a rule, eats something twice a day, and the majority eat three good meals. They all wear some sort of clothing, and most of them rather respectable clothing. They all drink liquor, probably each one glass of whisky a day. They all get into jail and eat and drink there just as much at the expense of the community as elsewhere. They all chew and smoke tobacco, and all of them spend some of their time in lodging houses. How much all this represents in money I cannot tell, but I believe that the expenses I have enumerated together with the costs of conviction for vagrancy, drunkenness, and crime will easily mount up to millions.

One of the striking things in this striking book is the earnestness of the author. He denied himself no hardship or risk, even undergoing arrest and imprisonment in various forms and spending long periods in trampdom in order to learn the matter thoroughly. Not content with understanding the vagabonds and criminal outcasts of this country, Mr. Flynt explored the ways of vagabondage in Europe, even wandering for a season with the tramps in Russia. The experiences related and the queer biographies reported from this social underworld make the book really one of adventure and exceedingly readable, to which the author's vivacious style contributes much; but it is as a most valuable revelation of the troublesome forces underlying the social fortress that "Tramping with Tramps" will have its greatest and permanent value. It is handsomely and effectively illustrated.

*ORESTES A. BROWNSON'S MIDDLE LIFE. From 1845 to 1855. By Henry F. Brownson. Detroit, Mich.: H. F. Brownson, publisher. 1898.

*TRAMPING WITH TRAMPS. Studies and Sketches of Vagabond Life. By Josiah Flynt. With prefatory note by the Hon. Andrew D. White. Illustrated. 12mo, Pp. 406. New York: The Century Company. $2.

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Literature in Melbourne.

The Book Lover, published in Melbourne, is an eight-sheet paper devoted to literature. It follows the precise lines of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. It is too early for Australia to have made a literature of her own. Nevertheless, the colony has many authors of distinction, and Australian publications are numerous. In the United States we read many romances written by Australians, and their productions have the merit of being sound and healthy. These English colonies are furnishing today the mother country, not alone the men to fight her battles, but is supplying her with brains.

The Book Lover is well supplied with bright comments on the works and the authors of the moment. It tells us that the London suburb of Chelsea "is proud of its literary associations. Rossetti and Carlyle lived there. A new row of red brick mansions has just been named Rossetti Terrace. Carlyle is father to a pier, one square, and half a dozen other things. But the most entertaining application of his name has been recently made by a local chemist, who has named a new scent 'Carlyle Essence,' which he describes as 'very pungent and penetrating.'"

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MARCH

Selected and Classified List from the Publishing Houses.

IN PRAISE OF WISE READING.

If the publishers' Spring announcements, which will be found in this number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, are being watched for and as likely to receive half the welcome we are all ready to give any other signs of this usually delightful season of the year, the publishers are to be congratulated. Of all the varying seasons, it might seem that at this particular one we are most sensitive to severity in any form. Our appetites, both for mental and bodily food, need the most gentle tempting. Spring gradually deepens into Summer, and our recognizing any definite dividing-line between the two. Normal Summer days of June, July, through the August time, and while Winter has its own charms, it is a trying season, and by March, usually one of the most disagreeable months, our greatest comfort is to remember that "Sumer is cumen in." So that while we eagerly watch for the first signs of green leaves, the first robin, and all the rest of the advance guard, while our markets vie with each other in furnishing fresh delicacies to tempt our appetites, which suffer from our having been too long housed, we turn to the publishers' announcements for notices of just the books we need to replenish our mental larders.

Fortunately, we live in a day and generation which is not only heir to all the ages, but one that presents a wide and varied list of all sorts of delightful books, old and new. Leaving out of consideration the few masterpieces of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries—masterpieces which would be rare in any age—and speaking especially of the earlier two and the first half of the eighteenth century, how few of the books of those past ages possess interest for us now—except from a bibliographical or historical standpoint. It would seem comparatively easy to reconstruct the lives and mental calibre of the people of those times by an examination of their books. Most of us have in our possession volumes which have come down from our grandmothers or great-grandmothers, and dreary indeed and impossible to read will most of these books be found. They include theological treatises, young ladies' companions, or simple little tales constructed without a particle of literary art. Bound sermons are found, too, and carefully preserved almanacs abound. Should our ancestors have been numbered, as may likely have been the case, among the elect of their time, manuscript volumes will be found, carefully written and preserved, containing the texts and synopses of all the sermons of a lifetime. With few exceptions, the playbooks and novels of an older day scarcely seem to have offered great inducements to readers, and yet two centuries ago we find Richard Baxter writing:

> As for play-books, and romances, and idle tales, I already showed in my "Book of Self-Denial" how pernicious they are, especially to youth, and to frothy, empty, idle wits, that know not what a man is, nor what he hath to do in the world. They are powerful baits of the devil, to keep more necessary things out of their minds and better books out of their hands, and to poison the mind so much the more dangerously as they are read with more delight and pleasure; and to fill the minds of sensual people with such idle fumes and intoxicating fancies as may divert them from the serious thoughts of their salvation; and (which is no small loss) to rob them of abundance of that precious time which was given them for more important business; and which they will wish and wish again at last that they had spent more wisely.

It is particularly interesting to notice how many men of a past generation, who were justly celebrated in their day, unite in praising books and reading. Pope, for instance, tells us that great as has been the amount of society he has enjoyed, and much as he loves it, reading has been far preferable, and that he would rather spend his days over books than in the most agreeable conversation. We all remember how delightfully Leigh Hunt and Hazlitt sing the praises of books, the latter summing up his sentiments so finely when we find him writing to his little son, that reading will be found the greatest pleasure the boy can hope to know in life, the most lasting, and the one least likely to be repented, adding that, if his own life had been more full of trouble than it was, or than he hoped the boy's would prove, he would live it all over again for the sake of the books he had read. We are so accustomed to think of Tom Hood as a humorist, even while remembering the pathos of his "Song of the Shirt," and the "Bridge of Sighs," that the following beautiful extract from one of his letters, comes with double force:

> The closet associate of Pope and Addison, the mind accustomed to the noble though silent discourse of Shakespeare and Milton, will hardly seek or put up with low company and slang. Experience enables me to depose to the comfort and blessing that literature can prove in seasons of sickness or sorrow. How powerfully intellectual pursuits can help in keeping the head from crazing, and the heart from breaking—nay, not to be too grave, how generous mental food can even atone for too meagre diet—rich fare on the paper for short commons

Naturally, in the flood of books which is constantly pouring from our presses, there will always be found volumes sufficiently varied and interesting to satisfy all demands of individual taste. The province of our literary reviewer is getting to be more and more the pointing out of what is best worth reading in this deluge. Remember always that, while a book whose tendency is positively harmful can be passed over in silence, the result of a long indulgence in weak, trashy books may in the end produce even worse results, through making it impossible to read anything better. A writer's style may almost be said to be the man himself, and only those authors whose thoughts are wiser, better, and more clearly formulated than are our own will be found of lasting benefit.

There are certain moods and times when a book can safely be taken up for amusement only, but the chief province of a good book is to make us think, to stimulate our interest, and, above all, not to serve as a mental narcotic. It ought to be very easy to decide whether or not we are wasting our time over certain books. Not only does every poor or weak volume mean a loss of time which might have been much more profitably spent, but what is quite as important, are the money spent and the shelf room wasted on a book we do not really care for, to the exclusion of something worth while. Hence the importance for book lovers and readers generally of carefully prepared lists and reviews, which indicate something of the contents of new publications.

It is always wise, it might seem, to choose a fair proportion of the season's reading from among the old books, for it has been found again and again that a certain novelty in its subject or in its manner of treatment may lend to a new book a vicarious interest which will not stand the test of time. On the other hand, how many of us have had to pay large sums ten or fifteen years later for the proper editions of books whose merit we had not wit enough to recognise on their first appearance.

A love of reading certainly affords the highest pleasure we can hope to enjoy. Every other pleasure depends to some degree upon environment, worldly circumstances, our individual power to draw out the best in others, or even upon our power to reveal our own personality to the world or to the few; but books, the very best the world's greatest men have had to offer us—men, it may be, who, like Goldsmith, "wrote like an angel, but talked like poor Poll"—all these are at the service of those who can appreciate the greatness of the gift. The benefits of reading have been so well indicated by Sir John Herschel that in closing we cannot do better than by borrowing his words:

> If I were to pray for a taste which should stand me in stead under every variety of circumstances and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life and a shield against its ills, however things should go amiss and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading. * * * Give a man this taste and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making a happy man, unless, indeed, you put into his hands a most perverse selection of books. You place him in contact with the best society in every period of history—with the wisest, the wittiest; with the tenderest, the bravest, and the purest characters who have adorned history. * * * It is hardly possible but the character should take a higher and better tone from the constant habit of associating in thought with a class of thinkers, to say the least of it, above the average of humanity. It is morally impossible but that the manners should take a tinge of good breeding and civilization from having constantly before one's eyes the way in which the best-bred and the best-informed men have talked and conducted themselves in their intercourse with each other. There is a gentle but perfectly irresistible coercion in a habit of reading well directed over the whole tenor of a man's character and conduct, which is not the less effectual because it works insensibly and because it is really the last thing he dreams of.

HISTORY.

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"Success" for April prints articles by Rudyard Kipling, A. Conan Doyle, and Bret Harte on their first books. The title of Mr. Kipling's article is "My First Literary Baby," and the article is as follows:

My first book was a collection of poems which had been published in an Indian paper, on which I held the position of sub-editor. This book was a neat, oblong docket, wire-stitched to imitate a department order envelope, printed on one side only, bound in brown paper and secured with red tape. It was addressed to all heads of departments and all Government officials, and among a pile of papers would have deceived a clerk of twenty years' service.

Of these books we made some hundreds and there was no necessity for advertising, my public being to hand. I took reply post cards, printed the news of the birth of the book on one side, the blank order form on the other, and posted them up and down the empire from Aden to Singapore, and from Quetta to Colombo. There was no trade discount, no reckoning twelves as thirteens, no commissions, and no credit of any kind whatever. The money came back in poor but honest rupees, and was transferred from the publisher, the left-hand pocket, direct to the author, the right-hand pocket. Every copy sold in a few weeks, and the ratio of expenses to profits, as I remember it, has since prevented me from injuring my health by sympathizing with publishers who talk of risks and advertisements.

The down-country papers complained of the form of the thing. The wire binding cut the pages, and the red tape tore the covers. This was not intentional, but Heaven helps those who help themselves. Consequently, there arose a demand for a new edition, and this time I exchanged the pleasure of taking in money over the counter for that of seeing a real publisher's imprint on the title page. More verses were taken out and put in, and some of that edition traveled as far as Hongkong on the map, and each edition grew a little fatter, and at last the book came to London with a gilt top and stiff back and was advertised in the publisher's poetry department.

But I loved it best when it was a little brown baby with a pink string around its stomach; a child's child, ignorant that it was afflicted with all the most modern ailments; and before people had learned, beyond doubt, how its author lay awake of nights, in India, plotting and scheming to write something that would "take" with the English-speaking people.

Dickens in Camp.

We were lying idly around the camp fire, watching the flickering shadows and listening to the murmur of the wind in the great, dark forest behind us. Before us, bathed in silvery moonlight, lay the most beautiful, the most majestic panorama of nature—the Grand Cañon of the Colorado River.

Inspired, perhaps, by the grandeur of our surroundings, we had discussed great men and things until old hopes and ambitions rose in memory and made us silent. Then our leader, gazing dreamily out over the mighty gorge, softly repeated the poem,

"Above the pines the moon was slowly drifting,
The river eang below;
The dim Sierras far beyond uplifting
Their minarets of snow."

From this our thoughts and conversation turned to the master spirit, Dickens.

"Beautiful as is the character of Little Nell," said our leader, "and dear as she must always be to lovers of Dickens, there is another which seems to me to bear more clearly the mark of his surpassing skill—Little Dorrit, the child of the Marshalsea."

Then, while the wind whispered old legends and snatches of forgotten music in the dusky branches above us, we listened to the story of that sad little life begun within the shadow of prison walls. Never was that story told amid stranger surroundings, and never with more tender appreciation on the part of the narrator. Pancho, the Indian guide, edged nearer his white comrades, loath to lose a word, and the stillness was broken only by the breathing of the weary hounds and the voice of the story teller.

They were before us as a picture; the prison baby, the turnkey godfather; then the quiet, quaint child-woman who felt rather than knew that all her little world was going sadly wrong, and who set herself with patient firmness to right it. The keynote of her life was devoted, helpful love, hiding even from herself the faults of her dear ones.

How gently she shielded her weak, selfish father, planning always to save his childish vanity and foolish pride! The older brother and sister must have chances for improvement at any cost to her. True soul! She was not ashamed to be seen with her lowliest friends, although the family taunted her with lack of pride. Her pride forbade her to ask favors, to complain, or to beg while she had strength to work. And when brighter days dawn she does not forget the friends of the past, nor strive to ape the follies of the fashionable world around her.

Shut away from her father by his new fortune, she comes back to her place of tender helper when the bubble breaks. To her devoted uncle, to her brother, and at last to the man who brought the first brightness to her early days, she comes as an angel of peace.

The shadow of the prison slips away from her life at last, and leaves her standing in the sunshine of love. Still busy with good work and kindly thought for others; still the sweetest and truest of Dickens's characters—he who was master of truth and inspiration.

Pancho sighed softly as the story ended, and muttered: "Heap good squaw!" while we banked the camp fire and unrolled our blankets in silence. Tender hopes and memories were stirring in us all, and perhaps the stars peering down through the gloomy forest read many an unspoken promise of better lives—so deeply does the spell of a loving heart touch us all.

"Lost is that camp! but let its fragrant story
Blend with the breath that thrills
With honvines' incense all the pensive glory
That fills the Kentish hills.

And on that grave where English oak and holly
And laurel wreathes entwine,
Deem it not all a too presumptuous folly—
This sprig of Western pine."

A CACTUS FLOWER.

Rauch, Dewey, Arizona, Feb. 12, 1900.

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MARCH

Miss Isabella Bird, [illegible] daughter of the late Edward Bird, was born at Boroughbridge Hall, Yorkshire, Oct. 15, 1831. Her well education at home and travel abroad when twenty-two or so has traveled extensively in America and the eight years in Asia. Dr. John Bishop, who died in 1886. Since then she has traveled again in Asia, her most recent visits being to Korea, Manchuria and China. She has delivered many lectures before geographical and other societies, and in 1892 was elected the first lady fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. Among her publications are: "The Englishwoman in America," 1856; "Six Months in the Sandwich Islands," 1873; "A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains," 1879; "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan," 1880; "The Golden Chersonese," 1883; "Travels among the Mountains," 1891; "Among the Tibetans," 1894; "Korea and Her Neighbors," 1898; and "The Yangtze Valley and Beyond," 1899.

"C. B. Reeve," Stratford, Conn.: "Will you kindly tell me something about the life of Ouida Becke?"

George Louis Stake was born at Port Macquarie, New South Wales, in 1842. From 1870 to 1883 he was a trader and supercargo throughout the South Sea Islands. He has written the following books: "By Reef and Palm," 1894; "The Ebbing of the Tide," 1896; "The Native Wife," 1896; "A First Fleet Family," (with Walter Jeffery,) 1896; "Pacific Tales," 1897; "Wild Life in Southern Seas," 1898; "Ridan the Devil," 1898; "Naval Pioneers of Australia," (with Jeffery,) 1899; "Bodman the Beachcomber," 1899; "The Adventurous Seven," (with Jeffery,) 1899; "Old Convict Days," (edited by,) 1899; "Admiral Phillip," (with Jeffery,) 1899. He lives at the present time in England.

"L. E.," New York City: "Will you kindly say whether it is right to use the standard English of to-day, in writing of a story, (retold in the person,) the scenes laid during the American Revolution?"

The proper atmosphere must always be preserved in fiction.

Thomas S. Nadham, 32 West Eighty-second Street, New York City: "Another book on pottery, which L. G. Parry, Mexico City, will find useful, is 'The Collectors' Hand Book of Marks and Monograms on Pottery and Porcelain,' by William Chaffers. Published by Reeves & Turner, London, 1883. Brentano's could furnish it.

"A. A. M.," New York City: "'The Transmigrations of Indur,' asked for by George Walker, 104 Waverley Place, is a story in 'Evenings at Home,' a book for children, by Dr. Aiken, assisted somewhat by Mrs. Barbauld. The scientific part of the book is of course obsolete."

"T. F. W.," Succasunna, N. J.: "I noticed in a late number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW that, among the works of Parson Weems is mentioned 'Hymen's Recruiting Sergeant; or, The New Matrimonial Tattoo for Old Bachelors.' What is a copy of that book probably worth? Pp. 52, heavy cardboard, leather back, published by Andrus, Hartford, 1833."

Weems's books have little value, even the early editions of his life of Washington are chiefly valued for the portrait of Washington by Tanner.

Woodward & Lothrop, booksellers, Washington, D. C.: "We note in your issue of March 17, under the head of 'Queries and Answers,' for copy of 'Old Age and Other Poems,' by Fred. Emerson Brooks, published by Cassell & Co. in 1894, and in reference to the same would say that this book can be had from us for 85 cents, postpaid."

B. Wood, 10 West Twenty-third Street, New York City: "What is the value of an authentic autograph of Louis XIV. on a parchment title of nobility signed at Versailles in the year 1700 and attested by his royal seal; also signatures of his Treasurer and Register, &c., on the back? The royal seal is in wax about one-eighth of an inch thick and three inches in diameter, and attached by different colored strings running through slits in the parchment, so that the two different faces of the seal can be seen. A receipt is attached showing the noble paid 6,000 livres for his title."

Its value is not great, though such a document would bring more in France than it would here. A document signed twice by Louis XIV. sold for only $3.75 at Bangs's Jan. 10, 1890.

"A Lover of Marie Corelli," New York City: "Will you please print in your excellent SATURDAY REVIEW the nationality of Marie Corelli and also a list of her books?"

Marie Corelli, the adopted daughter of the late Charles Mackay, is of mingled Italian and Scotch parentage. Publications: "A Romance of Two Worlds," "Vendetta," "Thelma," "Ardath," "Wormwood," "The Soul of Lilith," "Barrabbas," "The Sorrows of Satan," "The Mighty Atom," "The Murder of Delicia," "Ziska," and "Jane."

F. B. Crane, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "What is the real name of 'John Oliver Hobbes,' and where can I get her comedy, 'The Ambassador,' lately played at Daly's Theatre?"

Pearl Mary Teresa Richards, the granddaughter of the Rev. James Richards, D. D., of this city, married in 1887 Reginald W. Craigie, from whom she was divorced in 1895. "The Ambassador" may be obtained from Stokes Company, West Twenty-third Street, for $1.

Clement Combe, 326 East Twentieth Street, New York City: "Please tell me something about Sidney Colvin, Stevenson's friend."

He has been the Keeper of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum since 1884. Born in 1845, he was Fellow of Trinity College in 1868, Slade Professor of Fine Art at Cambridge, 1873-85, and Director of Fitzwilliam Museum, 1876-84. He has written much on history and fine art, contributed lives of Landor and of Keats to Morley's "English Men of Letters," and has edited "Selections from Landor," ("Golden Treasury Series,") "Letters of Keats," "Life and Letters of Stevenson," and the Edinburgh edition of Stevenson's works.

"A. C., Jr.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will you kindly print in the 'Questions and Answers' column a sketch of Ernest Seton Thompson and a list of his books? Also kindly tell me whether the novels published in the magazines are changed at all when printed in book form."

Ernest Evan Seton Thompson was born in South Shields, England, Aug. 14, 1860. He lived in Canada from 1866 to 1870, and in the Western part of the United States from 1882 to 1887. He was educated at Toronto Collegiate Institute and at the Royal Academy, London, England. He became official naturalist to the Government of Manitoba, and published "Birds of [illegible]

"M. B. P.," New York City: "I want to furnish shaker chairs in my particular style to Lafayette in America in 1824 and 1825, by A. Lorenzo Phillips, Mary A. Lee, 1825, two volumes, in good condition."

Its value is slight.

"Curious," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In the magazine called The Savoy I read some time ago a story called 'Beauty's Hour,' by O. Shakespear. Who is this writer? I have asked many people who should know, but can find out nothing."

Mrs. Olivia Shakespear is the youngest daughter of the late Major [illegible] of Tunbridge, C. E. She was married in 1894 to R. Hope Shakespear. She has published Bills, "Love on a Mortal Lease," and "The Fountain of High Desire," appearing in 1894; "The Flight [illegible]" and "Beauty's Hour" in The Savoy for August and September, in 1896.

William J. Storrs, Ithaca, New York: "Have the following books any value, and, if so, to [illegible] apply for prices? 'Logicæ Systema Narvacinum,' in vellum or parchment, one volume, Latin, in good order, date 1614; 'Dorotheæ Opus,' vellum or parchment, one volume, Latin, date 1687; 'The Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion Enquired into,' cover broken, English, date 1670; Smollett's 'History of England,' (four volumes) Hume's 'History of Great Britain,' two volumes, quarto, calf, in good order, date 1767; 'Diurnale Parisiense,' one volume, Latin, 1728; 'Enseblius,' or the True Christian's Defense,' one volume, in good order, date of [illegible] 1797; 'The Original and Right of Tithes,' by Humphrey Fridaux, D. D., Dean of Norwich, one volume, 1710."

These books have a value of about $80. They are not the kind of books that are ever exceedingly valuable, and some of them would be difficult to dispose of.

M. L. B. Mills, Newport, R. I.: "Can you give me the address of Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen, ('Florence Percy')?"

Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Wanted and to Exchange.

Albert S. Ludlow, Box 173 Waukesha, Wis.: "Will pay cash for Fraser's Magazine of November, 1837; January to July, inclusive, of 1838, or bound volumes of 1837-38; also a good second-hand copy of Foley's 'American Authors.'"

F. A. Matthews, 220 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I will pay a reasonable price for any life of Mary Magdalen, preferably some book giving the legends as to her career prior to the incidents set forth in the Bible. I also want Greenough's 'Mary Magdalen,' published by Ticknor & Fields, and that volume of 'Les Petits Bollandists' treating of Mary Magdalen."

"G. H. S.," P. O. Box 1,915, New York City: "Wanted—Picture of Charles Dickens. State size and price."

"P. I. A.," 61 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, New York City: "Wanted—A 5x7 Cycle camera in exchange for some books, or will buy for cash."

Dr. S. T. King, 34 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Does any reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW happen to know where I could obtain a children's book, now out of print, entitled 'A Peep Behind the Scenes,' by Mrs. O. F. Walton, published by Ward & Drummond? I would be glad to buy at reasonable price."

J. U. Griffith, East Rockaway, N. Y.: "I have odd numbers of 'Garden and Forest' to exchange for books."

William S. Toohey, 221 Garside Street, Newark, N. J.: "Does any reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW who possesses Hallam's 'Middle Ages' wish to dispose of the work? I want to secure a copy."

S. W. Lewis, 110 Tremont Street, Boston: "I want to know where I can obtain a copy of the Magazine of the Daughters of the Revolution for October, 1893. If I cannot buy a copy I would like to borrow one."

A. S. Howell, 59 Walnut Street, Montclair, N. J.: "Has any one a copy of 'Emily Chester' or of 'Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque' to sell reasonably? If so, state price and condition of book."

T. N. Glover, Rutherford, N. J.: "I want a copy of Halper's Latin Dictionary and will give books in exchange."

Edwin A. Denham, 127 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "I am willing to pay good prices for the following to make up sets: Vol. III. of text of Audubon's 'Quadrupeds'; Part 6 of Browning's 'Bells and Pomegranates'; Vol. IV. of The Dial, or Nos. 14 and 15 only."

Ancient Norwalk.*

When Adrian Block, the Dutch navigator, passed through what is known to-day as Long Island Sound, he sighted the Norwalk uplands, coast lands, and island, and Block designated them as the "Archipelago." The year was 1614. Twenty years later Higginson relates that with Edward Hopkins and William Goodwin there was held in or near "Narwoke" a "successful parley with its aboriginal owners." The Rev. Charles M. Selleck, the painstaking chronicler of Norwalk, writes that Norwalk has a historical place in 1640, which year, just after its birth, witnessed the settlement's projector, "Deputy Governor Roger Ludlow, working his wintry way from Fairfield to Hartford, there to present for consideration by the General Council which convened on Jan. 16, (see Connecticut Colonial Records,) certain points of personal and political bearing." On Feb. 26 Roger Ludlow met the redmen and bought their lands. In the volume may be found a copy of the original document. For their "lands, meadows, pasturages, trees, whatsoever their is," the Indians received "eight fathoms of wampum, sixe coates, tenn hatchets, tenn hoes, tenn knifes, tenn scissors, tenn jewse-harpes, tenn fathom Tobackoe, three kettles of sixe hands about, tenn looking glasses." The regular incorporation of Norwalk as a town bears the date Sept. 11, 1651. What was called the Patent is of a somewhat later date, 1686.

The author gives the documentary census of the early founders of Norwalk. All the names printed as far as the beginning of the eighteenth century have a familiar English sound. Those which are Dutch are

*NORWALK. By the Rev. Charles M. Selleck. Norwalk, Conn.: Published by the Author.

Touraine and Its Regal Homes.*

The superb chateaus which were the regal homes of Touraine have been the theme of more than one story, and it is little wonder then that Richard Sudbury, upon his first trip to France and his first sojourn in that enchanted region, should have had aroused in him an enthusiasm which led him to embody the pleasant impressions of his journey in a form for public perusal. "Two Gentlemen in Touraine" tells the story of the wanderings of the author and a companion named Comte de Persigney through one of the most charming portions of France, a section gifted by nature with many delights, and which man has adorned with many splendid mansions. Whether the Comte de Persigney was an imaginary person or not it is very difficult to say. Upon a first glance we would say that his was either a name given a fictitious character, selected by the author to give weight to the dialogue, or a name applied to a traveling companion, well versed in French history and politics, who was not dignified with membership in the old aristocracy. We are not quite prepared to believe that Mr. Sudbury's journey was purely a creature of the imagination, as the volume shows a familiarity with the homely side of life in Touraine that scarcely could be gained by the most industrious student of travels.

Mr. Sudbury had a high mark set for him by other authors who have described the attractions of Touraine, and we can say that he has acquitted himself of the task in a very encouraging manner. Barring a few marks of amateurishness which have crept into his work, we can commend him upon his effort. During the journey the author and his companion indulged in frequent discussions of the politics, history, and future of France. The Count, with all the prejudice of a member of the old nobility, condemned the changes which the last century has wrought in France. His strictures on the peasantry, government, and the politicians are not those of a patriotic Frenchman. We have come to believe that the final establishment of a republic in France was the attainment of good government, and that the old nobility, as a class, could be dispensed with. These chateaus are permanent reminders of the conditions which prevailed in France before the French Revolution, and those who have the welfare of France at heart could hardly wish for a return of the times when the nobility was the dominant class.

The volume is an excellent specimen of good bookmaking. The illustrations of the interiors and exteriors of the famous châteaus are numerous and interesting.

Days in the Rhone Valley.*

Under the attractive title of "In the Valley of the Rhône" Charles W. Wood, a well-known English traveler and Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, has collected and amplified some sketches of travel which met with a cordial reception when they appeared in serial form.

The author takes his reader over well-beaten paths of travel through scenes that have been so often and so well described that they are familiar to the average European tourist. Notwithstanding this fact, the treatment which the subject receives

*TWO GENTLEMEN IN TOURAINE. By Richard Sudbury. 8vo. 342 pages. With illustrations. Chicago and New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. Price, $3.50.

*IN THE VALLEY OF THE RHONE. By Charles W. Wood, F. R. G. S. 8vo. Pp. 439. Illustrated. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited. New York: The Macmillan Company, $4.

at the hand of Mr. Wood is such that the result will undoubtedly satisfy the most exacting. His descriptions are bright and he brings out in bold relief all the points of interest in the scenes visited. To go again, in imagination, to the charming places near Montreux, that gem spot on Lake Geneva, and to wander up the Rhône Valley, stopping at Sion and ascending to the St. Bernard Hospice, is a mental treat of a most satisfactory character. The author evidently did not ascend the Valley of Gletsch and the source of the Rhône during this trip, as we have no mention of many interesting features of the upper valley.

In many ways the latter portions of Mr. Wood's volume are more attractive than the part which deals with Switzerland. Le Puy, Nimes, Arles, Aigues, Martes, Avignon, and Vaucluse are less frequently visited by the tourist than their antiquity, charming locations, and attractions warrant. These old towns in the lower valley of the Rhône were the scenes of great historical events. The history of the Roman occupation can easily be traced from the monuments and ruins still extant. Old Roman amphitheatres, feudal chateaus, the palaces of the Popes who long dwelt at Avignon, and other ancient edifices still stand either in majestic ruin or in almost perfect preservation. In the midst of scenes like this the busy world is forgotten, and the happy traveler can say with the poet:

> Noiseless falls the foot of Time
> That only treads on flowers.

Nimes possesses rare charms for the lovers of the quaint and antique. In the time of the Romans it must have been a charming city. Among the inestimable relics of the past are the amphitheatre, one of the most perfect Roman buildings in existence; a beautiful Corinthian temple which was consecrated in the reign of Augustus, and is in a superior state of preservation; the Temple of Diana, which is one of the most interesting ancient architectural fragments in existence. Arles also possesses wonderful Roman antiquities. In the days of the Cæsars the Rhône emptied itself into the Mediterranean at Arles, but in 2,000 years the sea has receded a distance of twenty-eight miles, and what was once a flourishing seaport is now an inland town. Arles is surrounded by many points of attraction to which the author and his companion journeyed. Mont Major, with its ruined abbey, and Les Baux, with its Church of St. Vincent, a perfect Romanesque gem that has well survived the centuries, are two of the most interesting features of that section. On the road to St. Remy the author came upon two of the most beautiful Roman monuments that the world contains, a triumphal arch and a tomb, the latter said to be that of the Julii. St. Gilles, with its church of marvelous beauty, and the quaint old town of Augues Martes were also visited and found to be replete with interest.

Avignon is in many respects the most fascinating town of the lower valley of the Rhône. While it has not retained many signs of the Roman occupation, it is, on the other hand, rich with mementos of the later centuries. Its greatest importance dates from the advent of the Popes in 1309, and in those days it was said to be the gayest town in Europe. While the glory of Avignon has departed, its extent may still be measured. The vast palace in which the Popes lived is one of the most imposing structures in the world. Near the palace is the cathedral, which contains some rich and beautiful mortuary monuments. Behind the cathedral is the Promenade du Rocher des Doms, of which the author says:

> If Avignon had nothing else to offer in return for a visit, the world might well flock to it in pilgrimage. It is doubtful whether France possesses another view so lovely, and the world itself can have few fairer scenes. On this rock we are surrounded by the attractions of Avignon; attractions that have given it world-wide fame and are not of a nature to pass away.

Mr. Wood has woven into his story many of the legends of the scenes visited, and added interest to every historical spot by a wonderful ability which he evidently possesses by linking the memories of the past to the living ideas of the present. The volume is decidedly readable, something which cannot be said of one-half of the works of travel which appear every year with unfailing regularity.

African Dwarfs and Cannibals.*

A trip across Africa from East to West without an escort is no small undertaking and is sure to be crowded with interesting incident and adventure. Such in brief was the experience of A. B. Lloyd of the Church Missionary Society, who, landing in July, 1894, at Zanzibar, pushed his way across German East Africa, traversed Victoria Nyanza, penetrated to the country of the pigmies on the headwaters of the Aruwimi River, and thence descended the Congo to the Atlantic. The journey was a remarkable one in many respects, and the record, evidently made up from a diary, contains a wealth of detail which cannot fail to give the reader a fuller conception of the natives of Central Africa and the conditions under which they live. Mr. Lloyd's book is a personal narrative, without pretense of being anything more, and the usual disquisitions on the geographical and ethnological problems of that region are lacking.

Aside from the minor mishaps incidental to all travel in wild and little known countries the author experienced little difficulty in making his journey. This he attributes in the absence of an armed escort, and partly also to the pacific character of his mission, but the missionary side is not thrust forward unduly in the narrative. The author's attitude is best expressed, perhaps, in his own words: "As one who has labored, and still hopes to labor, among the helpless and friendless millions of the Dark Continent, his natural desire, if writing a book at all, would be to treat with missionary enterprise exclusively, and to establish and enforce the claims of the perishing heathen. But this is not what he has set himself to do in producing this volume. The other side of missionary life must sometimes be told, and to this task he has put his hand. The intentions of the author are to introduce facts in such a way as to interest the most casual reader."

At Mupe, a village of several thousand inhabitants on the Aruwimi, some 250 miles west of the great lakes, the author put together a bicycle which he had brought to that point "knocked down," or in sections. He thus describes the effect on the natives when he appeared on the village street: "I shall never forget the sight of those yelling savages, racing after me in the wildest excitement, knocking each other over in their eagerness to get out of the way. Some ran off into their houses and barred the door, others took flight into the forest, only to return most cautiously one by one, when they found it was a harmless thing. Some with their eyes staring wildly, raced across my path, shouting, 'the white man on a snake!' Children screamed, and men and women yelled; never was such a sight witnessed before. Presently I dismounted and called the chief to come and look at it. 'It is a snake,' he said; I tried to assure him it was not, but it was no use; he pointed to the track, and with a knowing shake of the head said, 'And you tell me that's not a snake track?'"

Concerning the pigmies the author has not very much to say, although he did actually meet and converse with them. Owing to their shyness and their indisposition to come out into the open parts of the forest he was unable to secure any photographs. His first meeting with these curious people was like to be his last, for it occurred while he was out hunting, and he came very near to shooting the dwarf, under the impression that he was a gorilla. He saw the supposed monkey at the top of a high cotton tree, and was just about to pull the trigger of his rifle when one of his natives stopped him with the cry, "Don't fire—it's a man." The man jumped from tree to tree and soon disappeared, but the native porters were left in a state of abject terror. "We have seen a pigmy," they said; now we shall see sorrow." Many of the native tribes believe that the pigmies are devils; "they always speak of them with bated breath, and declared that no one ever saw one and lived to tell the story; that to see one was to die."

Later in his journey the author met some of the pigmy women. He describes them as comely little creatures, most attractive, of a very light tan color, with the usual flat nose and thick lips of the negro and black curly hair, "but their eyes were of singular beauty, so bright and quick and restless they were, that not for a second did they seem to fix their gaze on anything." The women were smaller than the men, and averaged about 3 feet 10 inches in height.

Typographically, Mr. Lloyd's book is all that could be desired. It is well printed on heavy coated paper, and scattered throughout its 335 pages there are 146 illustrations and 3 maps. With a few exceptions the illustrations are half-tone prints from photographs and are very small in size.

Mr. Squeers's School Found.

In the third chapter of "Nicholas Nickleby" the aggressive uncle took a newspaper from his pocket, and after unfolding it and looking for a short time among the advertisements, read as follows:

> EDUCATION.—At Mr. Wackford Squeers's Academy, Dotheboys Hall, at the delightful village of Dotheboys, near Greta Bridge, in Yorkshire, Youth are boarded, clothed, booked, furnished with pocket money, provided with all necessaries, instructed in all languages living and dead, mathematics, orthography, geometry, astronomy, trigonometry, the use of the globes, algebra, single stick, (if required,) writing, arithmetic, fortification, and every other branch of classical literature. Terms 20 guineas per annum. No extras, no vacations, and diet unparalleled. Mr. Squeers is in town, and attends daily, from 1 till 4, at the Saracen's Head, Snow Hill. N. B.—An able assistant wanted. Annual salary £5. A Master of Arts would be preferred.

A great deal has been written in regard to that famous school conducted by the amiable Mr. Squeers, and the question has been asked, Was there ever in Yorkshire or anywhere such a temple of learning? After "Nicholas Nickleby" was written was there reform in English boarding schools? Were there rough but honest John Browdies? Was Dotheboys Hall an satire invention of Dickens?

Mr. David G. Hunter-Blair, in the last number of The Athenæum, writes that in looking over an old copy of The London Times, the date of which was June 29, 1838, the following advertisement appears:

> At Mr. Simpson's Academy, near Richmond, Yorkshire, youth are boarded and instructed by Mr. S., in whatever their future may require, at 20 or 25 guineas a year, according to age. No extras, and no vacations. Cards with references to be had from Mr. S., who attends daily from 12 to 2 o'clock at the Saracen's Head, Snow Hill. Conveyance by steam vessel weekly.

There can be little question that the advertisement noted by Mr. Hunter-Blair has a direct bearing on the description of the school at Greta Bridge. The boys ride Mr. Simpson's school is "near Richmond," and in Yorkshire. Greta Hill is not far from Richmond. Then Squeers and Simpson have both their last names beginning with "S."

Then again, in the real and fictitious advertisements it is at the Saracen's Head where both the schoolmasters are to be seen. Least and not least is the fact that "Nicholas Nickleby" as a serial publication began in April, 1838. It seems then highly probable that Dickens must have had his attention called to this particular advertisement in The Times. As a realist, he saw there his opportunity. He did exactly as every true artist does. Many might have been the names to him, but how better to suit the narrative.

What then of Dotheboys Hall? Simpson as an assistant teacher found in the [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Greta Bridge [illegible]

*THE PYGMIES AND CANNIBALS. Central Africa. By A. B. Lloyd. Illustrated. 335 pp. London: Methuen & Co. Imported by Scribner's Sons.

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Whales form a group of animals at once interesting and remarkable. They appeal not only to the naturalist, but from many points of view also to the general public. To a large number of people the whale is an ingenious paradox in that it lives in the water and yet is not a fish. To the fact-loving man possessed of a colossal physical appetite and the material bent to deal with not more than three square meals and all their eighty tons.

Whales vary in length from perhaps four feet to as much as eighty or eighty-five feet. The fact that no creature known to science exists or ever has existed which was larger than the largest whale will always be surprising to many persons. It will be found, however, that large occasionally colossal size is one of the most obvious and typical characteristics of the whole tribe that is revealed by the most indifferent study. Size is, indeed, the one thing that is expected of a whale. There are various causes which seem to contribute to the acquisition of a mighty frame. Aquatic creatures have naturally less difficulty in sustaining that which would be unwieldy in animals which live in a less dense medium. A flying roc is impossible except in imagination and fiction.

The whale is again favored by abundance and easiness of capture of food, as well as freedom from foes, which is likewise favorable to large increase in size. The tiger or lion, at the expense of great expenditure of force, hunts down an antelope or a deer, while the whale gulps in huge mouthfuls of "whale food" with ease and comfort. Protected by its thick covering of fat, it does not readily fall a victim to any foes; indeed, the only powerful enemy that it has is the killer whale, and it is not always that a Greenland whale succumbs to a shoal of these marine tigers. In shape whales present a remarkable uniformity. Next to bulk this is perhaps their most salient characteristic in the popular mind. They are all "fishlike," with tapering body, big flukes, one pair of paddles, no apparent vestiges of hind limbs, no external ear, tiny eyes, and black or black and white coloration.

The "flukes" of the whale, which form its tail, are set, as every one knows (?), at right angles to the plane of the body, and not vertically, as in fishes. It is largely by means of its tail that the whale advances through the water in a similar manner as a boat is forced along with a single oar in the operation of sculling. The tail is also used in balancing, as a whale when dead falls over on its side. It is of further service in turning and as a weapon of offense in striking boats. Whales are for the most part hairless. Is this loss of hair, usually a mammalian characteristic, a matter of aquatic life, is it in any way connected with their aquatic existence, or has it some other explanation? These questions are easy to ask, but difficult to answer. The usual view is, of course, that the hair is absent as not necessary to an aquatic animal; the use of hair being largely that of retaining the heat of the body. The loss of heat in whales is prevented by the thick covering of blubber, as well as by the thickness of the skin itself. Thus a hairy covering would be unnecessary and perhaps even in the way. How, then, can we account for the presence of hair upon otters, seals, sea lions, and the like? The problem awaits a solver.

The economic products of whales are the flesh, the bones, the whalebone, ambergris, and the oil derived from the blubber. It is for these substances that they are hunted. Whales were first of all utilized only when stranded upon the shore. They were in those early days often called "whirlepoles." The discovery of the value of many parts of these huge monsters in the arts and crafts naturally led to their pursuit, either from the shore or in the open sea. It is difficult to ascertain the actual date of the first active hunting of whales. Possibly the Norwegians were pioneers in this branch of industry. At any rate, whaling, once begun, grew in importance and the trade went on increasing, until in 1846 not less than 730 ships and 70,000 persons were engaged directly or indirectly in this industry. The capital invested in the business was at least $70,000,000. During the interval between 1835 and 1870 nearly 300,000 whales were either captured or destroyed. The culmination of whaling was reached in 1846, and since that time there has been a gradual diminution in the number of vessels engaged therein. The substitution of other oils for whale oil and of metals for whalebone umbrella ribs and corset stiffening, as well as the scarcity of whales and the increasing danger in their pursuit, has diminished the number of lingering vessels engaged in whaling in 1897 to eight, whose total catch was nine whales. It cannot be denied that the whaling that made New Bedford famous has become permanently decadent, and perhaps the extinction of the whale that was threatened may not be accomplished. A world of romance there was in the pursuit of a great whale, and no one but who knows of and marvels at the story of Jonah and the whale. Mr. Beddard has done well to devote a whole volume to whales. They are worthy of the biographer who has now well grouped and described these creatures. The general reader will not find the volume too technical, nor has the author failed in his

*A BOOK OF WHALES. By F. E. Beddard, M. A., F. R. S. With forty illustrations by W. Sidney Berridge. Crown 8vo. Cloth. Uncut edges. The Science Series. Pp. 320. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. London: John Murray. $2.

For Collection of Pottery.*

The aim and intention of the present work upon pottery and porcelain is to further those who are interested in the subject with a practical guide. No one can collect pottery and porcelain with satisfactory results without knowing something of the rise and progress of the ceramic art, something of the different schools of pottery, something of the personal histories and their marks, and of much other information that the author of the present book aims to supply. The earliest pottery dug back into a very remote antiquity, and the art may be said to have originated almost with the creation of man. Hardening excepted, there is no art so widely spread throughout the whole human race as that from which comes pottery and porcelain. Primaval man improved his first rude work upon the yielding clay. The hollow would hold water. He dug out the place of clay, hollow and all, so rang the story, and from this crudeness came, after a long try, the magnificent results attained by Wedgwood and others.

It is a singular fact that, notwithstanding the centuries that have passed since the time of the old Egyptian potter, if we compare the potter's wheel of the present day with the representations preserved to us in the old tombs of Thebes, there is but little difference—a revolving disk of wood turned by the foot, and enabling the potter to "throw" a round plate, saucer, or vase. Step by step was there a finer touch introduced here and there in the glaze, in the applied enamel, in decorative features, in the pottery base itself, by improved selections of material and more skillful manipulation of it—that it is possible for us to follow in our museums in the carefully arranged examples to be found there. Scattered and archaic forms were succeeded by Egyptian forms in which "the expression of religious sentiment and representation of revered symbols," the reproduction of nature as understood by the artist of Egypt, and not the embodiment of thought, was characteristic. In Greek pottery it is found true that the art that entered into its creation was first imported in a certain form and they gradually improved, and it cannot be credited to the sudden invention of a single genius. Among the Greeks art was not held down and fettered as with the Egyptians, but Greek art, as applied to ceramics and otherwise may be said to some extent to have governed their religion instead of being dominated by it. Roman pottery received much inspiration from the Greek achievements. Samian and ancient British pottery, the products of the Arabs, the Persians, and the Chinese, all had places in the progress and development of the art that so often combines beauty with utility. Pottery of the mediæval Renaissance periods presents many charms. Lucca Della Robbia, Bernard Palissy, Hélène de Hongest, who inspired the production of the celebrated but now extremely rare faience known as Henri Deux ware, and Francis Place made names for themselves, and by their discoveries and improvements advanced the art which they knew and loved.

The introduction of porcelain into Europe and its general adoption are very interesting reading. The secrets of its manufacture were jealously guarded, and factories for the manufacture of porcelain were often the expensive toys of artistic potentates that perished for lack of necessary subsidies when the patron died, or when, from other circumstances funds were not available. The secrets of porcelain manufacture spread to rival concerns and centres by means of runaway workmen and otherwise, until monopoly was lost. It is impossible to here follow the later progress of the noble art nor to more than touch upon products that are known under such names as Minton, Royal Worcester, Copeland, Doulton, Delft, Sèvres, Dresden, Limoges, Majolica, Wedgwood, Crown Derby, Belleek, Chelsea, Bristol, Rookwood, and other wares.

The collector who enters upon gathering examples in such a field needs a handbook when he is confronted, as he will be at once, with a mass of material that is almost without limit. Collecting china in the highest and best sense does not necessarily mean the expenditure of a large sum of money. As a general rule noteworthy collections have been those carefully, gradually, and patiently formed by men of small means. Every specimen should be purchased systematically, and should be an example of some particular vicissitude or change in the procedure of the factory or fabrique of which the specimen is the product, or one which can be identified as the work of an individual artist known to have been employed at such factory. What are sometimes termed "link" specimens are precious in the eyes of the genuine collector not for their beauty or for their intrinsic value, but because they assist him to complete his series of specimens showing the progress from the first attempt through phases of improvement to the summit of success, and then, perhaps, one or two later pieces showing retrogression and decadence. In spite of careful study, no one taking up the collection of china or indeed any other form of collecting, may hope to avoid mistakes. Mistakes teach, however, and are in the nature of educational incidents. Experience alone will enable the collector to detect and reject imitations, restorations, redecorated china, and china bearing forged marks. When the

*POTTERY AND PORCELAIN. A Guide to Collectors. By Frederick Litchfield, author of "Illustrated History of Furniture," &c. Containing 150 illustrations of specimens of various factories, 7 colored plates, and marks and monograms of all the important makers. Cloth. Large 8vo. Decorated cover. Gilt top. Rubricated title page. Pp. 362. London and New York: Truslove, Hanson & Comba, Limited. Price, $5.

work is of course, to be found that some people know and care very little about them. To the reader and collector they certainly teach and in matter something of the significance and intricacy is an essential equipment for the collector. Once under the spell of collecting new joys will daily arise, and much will be learned that will have value, so that if the present book influences the gathering of art products as referred to it alone on the part of pro collecting whose without this book that may say it has done a good work in its time. The ground covered and the pleasing manner of covering it will appeal to many, altogether than this, however, and any one to whom tableware has any significance whatever cannot fail to be interested in the volume. It is wholly a charming and well-printed book, and one that no collector can afford to be without.

Charles Francis Adams.*

Biographers who so studiously refrain from praise as to underrate their subject, improbing his defects rather than his merits upon the reader, are so uncommon that "Charles Francis Adams by his son Charles Francis Adams" is almost unique. The book will be followed by a more elaborate work, a virtual autobiography, compiled from the diaries, State papers, and letters of the man whose services in his historic outpost of London Lowell declared to be unsurpassed by those of any General in the field, not even excepting Grant. Only once does Mr. Adams permit himself to write with a tenth of the warmth due to his subject, and then only at the end of a long and cool chronicle of that superb feat of diplomacy by which the British Government was compelled to detain the rams built by the Lairds for the Confederacy.

The author allows himself to quote from Mr. Lowell's encomium and also to cite the stock list as proof that the blow inflicted on the Southern cause was deadly. When the broad arrow was placed upon the "Egyptian" rams, Mr. Slidell's cotton loan fell to 65, having been active at 79, just before the seizure, in spite of the news of Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and the opening of the Mississippi. Says his son:

No representative of the United States, before or since, has ever enjoyed a position equal to that held by him during the remaining four years of his service in England. He had, under trying circumstances, won the confidence of all parties.

Of the "Fenian" disturbances in Canada and Great Britain, Mr. Adams speaks with unkind levity, saying that blowing up historic public edifices and murdering the constabulary while in the performance of its duties are criminal acts, even when committed in Europe by those naturalized in America. As his father, although his intercession was effective in obtaining some mitigation of sentences, did not "claim for naturalized American citizens the inalienable right, subject to some not very material limitations, to do in the British Isles, at least, anything anywhere and to any one," a Congressional representative, a species of morning star of the lion's tail-twisters, proposed his formal impeachment under a non-existent law. This series of incidents was really more influential in determining the apparent popular opinion of Mr. Adams, the opinion shouted in his ears and blazoned before his eyes, than his services during the war, and it partly obscured his deserved glory for his work with the Geneva Commission.

In the Geneva Board of Arbitration Mr. Adams not only succeeded in neutralizing the effects of the absurd claims for indirect damages, but found a way by which all difficulties were smoothed from the path of Great Britain, and an ample award was secured for the United States, and then he came home—to what? To be "mentioned" as a possible candidate for office, but never to receive it, to work steadily at the family papers and to complete his pious task of placing the lives of his ancestors before his countrymen; to be privately sought for advice by the best men in all important crises; to be requested to give his opinion to the press, and to be made the subject of jokes based upon his calmness, and breathing the keen spite of those to whom he had refused to sell his country's honor. In reality, his strength was unequal to the burden of office, but being the only reward that the Republic can give, it should have been offered to him.

The present volume has a title-page vignette representing the home of Mr. Adams and autographs and portraits of Mr. Adams, Lord John Russell, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Cobden.

Old Cornish Legends.*

Artistic criticisms may be most distasteful. Exactly how a body looks when in the Morgue most of us do not care to know too much about. In "Lying Prophets" two artists are discussing the merits of a picture representing a drowned sailor. One artist laughs at the work. "Your sailor," he says, "is not dead. He is only asleep." Then he continues: "Death by drowning is generally ugly, stiff, stark, hideous, eyeless, fish-gnawed a week after the event." The critic adds that the sea is fine, as it is painted, but that the dead sailor is thrown up too far, beyond the sea spume, and that the foam being the lighter would necessarily be furthest from the water line.

"Lying Prophets," being above all a romance having to do with the painter John Barron, is of an ultra-aesthetic character. Certainly no maker of romance ever constructed a more horribly selfish personage than is Barron. So that he can get up an in-

*CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. By his Son, Charles Francis Adams. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

*LYING PROPHETS. A novel. By Eden Phillpotts. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

1900

spiration he is totally indifferent as to the means. Barron goes to Newlyn, a little fishing village in Cornwall. He is looking for a model. To her misfortune Joan Tragenza appears before him. The girl is as beautiful as she is innocent. Michael Tragenza, her father, belongs to a peculiar set of fanatics known as the Luke Gospelers. His religion is of the "bitter" kind. His word is governed by fear. He hates artists and bids Joan have nothing to do with them. Joan is to marry a sailor, Joe Noy.

When the story opens Joe has just gone to sea. The girl stands on the cliff so as to take a last sight of Joe's ship. It is then that Barron makes her acquaintance. He offers to paint for her a picture of Joe's vessel. The new man interests the girl. He seems to her to be so honest. He tells her not to be afraid of him. He gives what is a false story of his life. Joan is shy. Barron is eager to secure her as his model. With him the means justifies the end. Finally Joan becomes his model, and very much more than that. The picture is finished. The name the artist gives his work is "Joe's Ship."

No sooner is the picture dry than Barron leaves the place. Then come grief and agony to the miserable Joan. In the most magnificent way Barron sends his victim £1,000. Having done that much he tries to forget the girl. He is a consumptive, and when finally near to death he writes for her to come to him. Joan goes to see him. But the fates are against her. There is a flood and Joan is drowned. Joe Noy returns, eager to find his betrothed. Then he learns of her death and the ruin of the Tragenza family, for Joan's old father has lost his mind. Joe harbors revenge. He hurries to London. He buys a revolver. Nothing but Barron's life will satisfy him. Joe does not even know the name of Joan's lover. He frequents all the picture shows in London. At last he sees the picture of his Joan. The address of the artist he then obtains. Armed with his pistol he enters Barron's studio. Barron is dead.

"Lying Prophets" is full of Cornish legends having to do with the past. Eden Phillpotts has a strong dramatic talent and a singularly effective way of writing. But for all that the romance under notice is of a depressing character. Barron produces a fine picture and ruins the life of a girl.

Crockett's New Story.*

Mr. Crockett's wonderful output of stories has almost ceased to be surprising. There was a time when, with Mr. Alden, we asked ourselves whether Mr. Crockett writes two novels simultaneously, one with each hand, while he dictates a third into a phonograph. We have wondered, too, whether S. R. Crockett is the generic term for a novel-writing syndicate, and have wished (again with Mr. Alden) that we "could cultivate taste for Crockett, for then we would be sure of having a new novel always at hand." As some pianists so surprise us with their manual gymnastics that we quite forget to listen to the music, so has it been difficult to consider the contents of Mr. Crockett's books for astonishment at the rapidity with which he tosses forth new volumes. If this sort of thing is to continue literary magazines and papers must appoint a special reviewer for S. R. Crockett. The post will be lucrative, but difficult, for the critic will find it far from easy to keep pace with the author.

Trying, however, to see the trees in spite of the wood, and to accept Mr. Crockett's tropical fruitfulness as a law of his nature, we find ourselves brought up against another matter of amazement, the diversity as well as the number of his books. There are, of course, kailyard stories, there are stories of social complications, stories of adventure, stories of war. Mr. Crockett has even essayed the American girl. We have not read all his novels—Heaven forfend!—but those we have read show such skill in construction, are so spirited in style, and their rapidity of production considered are really so well done, that we cannot help wishing Mr. Crockett would take breath and would seriously set himself to write a book.

The present mania for historical novels extends to the pseudo-historical, and "Joan of the Sword Hand" is a concession to the universal taste. It is a Russo-German romance of the time of—well, of a certain Pope Sixtus, an Ivan, a "Henry the Lion." (We decline to supply the usual Roman numerals which the author has discreetly omitted.) The story is full of life and of action, having less padding, fewer waste places, than some of Mr. Crockett's tales. It is supplied with two pairs of lovers, and with as many perils and adventures as could well be packed into its 426 pages. There is incidentally a grewsome glimpse of the morals of Rome at this vague period, and a terrible one of some of the cruelties which have tortured humanity. The affair of the Ukraine Cross is the culminating horror, the consummation of which one is devoutly grateful to the author for averting.

Joan and her Sword Hand suggest for an instant the great Joan of history. But the young Duchess of Hohenstein has little in common with the vision-driven Maid of Domrémy. Mr. Crockett's Joan is rather of the nature of Diana Vernon, willful and daring, with the inherited instinct of the warrior joined to the nature of a great-hearted woman. The Princess Margaret is winsome and capricious, entirely "a man's woman," pace Mr. Norris; and the two heroes are of the right metal to win the diamond and the pearl.

Mr. Crockett's stories are always thoroughly wholesome, never faltering with right and wrong. Turbulent as is the setting of "Joan of the Sword Hand," it is no exception to the rule. Perhaps it is no slight praise to a writer of fiction to say that he may always be relied upon innocently to fill a vacant hour; and certainly this is true of Mr. Crockett. His latest—to be altruistic we must not say "may it be the last!"—galloping story will probably be read with unusual enjoyment by his large public, an enjoyment heightened by a frequent tension of suspense and harmless shudder.

But he could do better work—and, he would.

Story Books from a Protestant Nunnery.*

The history of the Story Book is told in the preface. It is a copy of the first and part of the second volume of the manuscript books compiled by Nicholas Ferrar at Little Gidding for the recreation and edification of his flock assembled in what was called by the outside world the "Protestant Nunnery," in Huntingdonshire, early in the seventeenth century. The manuscripts, in five volumes, bound in black morocco, with gilt edges, each page headed with the sacred monogram "I H S.," have been preserved, with other relics of the community, by descendants of the Ferrar family, three of them passing finally to the British Museum, and the other two remaining in the family. Should the stories meet with acceptance, the editor says, the series will be completed by the publication of Vols. III. and IV., the latest records of the "Little Academy," and a copy of an original manuscript by John Ferrar, (brother of Nicholas,) now in Lambeth Palace Library.

Those who are lucky enough to have read "John Inglesant" need no further account of Little Gidding, the home of Mary Collett, whose pure heart was not so far uplifted as to fail to "beat delightedly at the name of a very noble gentleman who loved her, and whom she loved." This religious community, established by Nicholas Ferrar, the familiar friend of George Herbert, was formed much in the spirit of Herbert's hymns, its members performing the humblest as well as the most exalted tasks "to the glory of God," being none of them "nice of dressing with their own hands poor people's wounds, were they never so offensive," while the same hands were equally ready and expert in the beautiful bookbinding, "the like of which the King himself had never seen." Literally a "family," since it was composed entirely of relatives, the household combined many family customs and amusements with its religious observances, and reflected in a dim and holy radiance the brilliant elements of Shakespeare's England. The drama was the common organ of expression for minds as yet unaccustomed to books, and Nicholas Ferrar provided for his companions the diversion of Christian histories and dialogues framed "in opposition to the legends of Rome," and planned by him "for the purpose of warning his family from the Christmas games and wilder sports, which could hardly subsist without riot and extravagant license." These stories or dramas were repeated and acted with much grace and spirit, the seven young women who formed the junior part of the society of the house being called by the names of the chief virtues—the Patient, the Cheerefull, the Affectionate, the Submisse, the Obedient, the Moderate, the Charitable. On St. Luke's Day, for example, they amused and benefited themselves by dividing among them certain defects of character, the Affectionate having assigned to her the vice of "idleness," the Patient having "indiscretion" for her portion, and the Cheerefull "self-will," the task imposed being the definition of these faults and of their remedies.

Hymns and odes composed by Mr. Ferrar formed part of the exercises and viol or lute music enlivened them. Sometimes to sing a hymn was accepted as a sufficient contribution toward the day's entertainment. The quaintness and charm of these hymns far exceeded the more elaborate beauty of the prose stories if we can judge from the few examples given in the present work. One of them, sung by the Obedient, puts the inquiry "Why doth this world contend for glorious vanity?" and further demands

> Where now is Caesar gone,
> Highest in Authority;
> Or Dives, with his fare
> And Sumptuousity?
>
> Tell now where Tully is,
> Clearest in Eloquence;
> Or Aristotle fled
> With his intelligence.
> O silly vermins food,
> O Mass of Dustiness,
> O Dew, O Vanity,
> Whence is thy loftiness?

continuing with the gentle admonition—

> To-morrow for to live
> Thou hast no certainty,
> Doe good therefore to all
> Whilst thou hast Liberty.

One of the curious handicrafts practiced was the making of the "Scripture harmonies," so pleasing to the King. This was the work the seven ladies were at when Inglesant was first introduced to them; it consisted, according to his account, of "cutting out passages from two Testaments which they pasted together so neatly as to seem one book, and in such manner as to enable the reader to follow the narrative in all its particulars from beginning to end, without a break, and also to see which of the sacred authors had contributed any particular part. In the present volume one page is given of Nicholas Ferrar's handwriting in the Samlie, its peculiar beauty making it a decoration in itself. A reproduction of one of Mary Collett's book-covers is also given, and the impression is that made by the careful labors of these heavenly monks, so suggestive of long sittings and infinite painstaking.

*THE STORY BOOKS OF LITTLE GIDDING. Edited by Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D. The Story Books. Pp. [illegible]

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BOOK AUCTIONS.

Another Interesting Sale.

On March 18-21 Bangs & Co. sold a collection from the libraries of two well-known bibliophiles that included more rare and costly books than usually come into an American auction room in the course of six months. Chief among the many notable items was a copy of Fust and Schoeffer's edition of Cicero, printed in 1465 at Ments, which was secured by Charles Scribner's Sons for $425. Some leaves were inlaid and others mended, and a few were remargined, but, on the whole, it was a most excellent copy of a great rarity. It was once in the possession of Gen. Rush C. Hawkins, the well-known authority on books printed during the fifteenth century, a portion of whose collection was sold in New York in 1887. At that sale the present copy fetched $155. Other important prices were as follows: Acherley's "Massacre of Money," London, 1652, calf, by Lewis, side nearly [illegible]to, $46. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. (This was the Heber and Gaisford copy. It fetched £6 at the Heber sale in 1834 and £4 4s. at the Gaisford sale in 1890.) Esop's "Fables," engravings after Stothard, London, 1793, two volumes, levant morocco, by Riviere, elaborate binding, $72. Bought by Mr. Wilson.

Ethan Allen's "Reason the Only Oracle of Man," Bennington, Vt., 1784, sheep, $26. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Joel Barlow's "Vision of Columbus," Hartford, 1787, with a letter of David Humphreys in relation to this book inserted, $25. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mrs. Behn's "Sir Patient Fancy," London, 1678, first edition, crimson morocco, by Pratt, $27. Bought by George D. Smith.

Boccaccio. "De Mulieribus Clarissimis," Ulm, 1473, lacking three leaves, $65. Bought by "Ell." (The Ives copy, which fetched $105 in 1891.)

Brant's "Stultifera Navis," Basle, 1497, green morcco extra, Sir J. H. Thorold's copy, $50. Bought by J. C. Williams.

Bryant's "Embargo," Boston, 1809, second and enlarged edition, paper, $21. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure. (Roos's copy, last week at Bangs's, $26.)

Chaucer's "Workes," London, 1598, brown levant morocco extra, by David, a few margins restored, $58. Bought by George D. Smith.

Cruikshank's "Scraps and Sketches," London, 1828-32, the four parts complete, $30. Bought by "F. R. A." A collection of 250 engravings by Cruikshank, bound in two volumes, $58. Bought by George D. Smith.

Davenant's "Gondibert," London, 1651, first edition, crimson morocco, by Ramage, $20. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Dekker's "Magnificent Entertainment Given to King James," &c., London, 1604, red morocco, by Kalthoeber, $40. Bought by George D. Smith.

Dickens's "Sketches by Boz," both series, London, 1836-7, three volumes, calf, by Tout, $30. Bought by George D. Smith.

Dryden's "Annus Mirabilis," London, 1667, first edition, $25. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. (The next item, catalogued as first edition of Dryden's "Hind and the Panther," bound with other items, was instead the Dublin edition of the book. Dryden's "Fables," on vellum, 1797, Lot 163, was withdrawn.)

Dryden's "Troilus and Cressida," London, 1679, first edition, crimson morocco, by David, $21. Bought by George D. Smith. (Another copy, Lot 549, in crimson morocco, sold for $28 to the same buyer.)

George Eliot's "Romola," London, 1863, first edition, cloth, uncut, three volumes, $30.75. Bought by George D. Smith. (Richard Grant White's copy.)

The Elzevir Terence, Leyden, 1635, red morocco, gilt edges, $40. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (The Thorold copy.)

Lewis Evans's "Analysis of a General Map of the Middle British Colonies in America," map inserted, Philadelphia, Franklin & Hall, 1755, the Barlow copy, $47. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Florio's "Second Fruits," London, 1591, $40. Bought by George D. Smith. (The Ashburnham copy.)

Gay's "Trivia," London, n. d., first edition, on thick paper, crimson morocco, by Bedford, $41. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Grolier Club publications: Reade's "Peg Woffington," 1887, $28. Bought by George D. Smith.—Matthews's "Modern Bookbinding," 1889, $20. Bought by George D. Smith.—Bary's "Philobiblon," 1889, $34. Bought by George D. Smith.—Milton's "Areopagitica," 1890, $15.50. Bought by George D. Smith.—Conway's "Barons," 1892, $12.50. Bought by Mr. Bardwell.—Bradford's "Laws," 1894, $31. Bought by Mr. Loewy.—Portrait of Lowell, 1895, $21. Bought by Mr. Parsons.—Donne's "Poems," 1895, $15. Warren's "Charles Whittingham's Printers," 1896, $13.50. Bought by George D. Smith.—Carlyle's "Note Books," 1898, $15.50. Bought by Mr. Dimock.—Pichon's "Life of Count Hoym," 1899, $16. Bought by George D. Smith.—Koehler's "Albert Durer," 1897, $16.

Habington's "Castara," 1640, brown morocco, by Bedford, $19. Bought by George D. Smith.

Hawthorne's "Grandfather's Chair," Boston, 1841, cloth, first edition, $20.25. Bought by George D. Smith. (Roos's copy, $30.)

Book of Hours, Paris, Pigouchet, 1500, lacking one leaf, the Gerald E. Hart copy, $48. Bought by "Thirty-fourth Street."

"Histrio Mastix; or, the Players Whipt," London, 1610, $35. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Hooke's "New England's Tears for Old England's Fears," London, 1641, half morocco, $30. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Jonson's "Workes," London, 1616, with autograph of Oliver Goldsmith, dated Temple Garden Court, July 17, 1767, $75. Bought by G. Miller.

Caxton's "Golden Legend," Kelmscott Press, 1892, three volumes, $78. Bought by George D. Smith.

Fontaine's "Psiche et Cupidon," Paris, 1669, green morocco, by Bedford, $61. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure.

Langland's "Vision of Pierce Plowman," London, 1561, levant morocco, by Riviere, $54. Bought by George D. Smith.

Locke's "Essay Concerning Human Understanding," London, 1690, first edition and presentation copy, later Hardwicke's, $30.25. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Locker's "Poems," London, 1868, one of twenty copies on large paper, and one of thirteen with the colored frontispiece by Cruikshank, $62.50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Lodge's "Wit's Miserie," London, 1596, calf, by Bedford, several margins restored, $25. Bought by George D. Smith.

"Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis," manuscript of the fourteenth century on vellum, with eighteen miniatures, $165. Bought by George D. Smith. (The Hart copy, which fetched $201 in 1890.)

Marlowe's "Jew of Malta," London, 1633, levant morocco, by Riviere, $30. Bought by George D. Smith.

Martyr's "De Novo Orbe," London, 1612, $52.50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Mohawk Prayer Book, London, 1769, sheep, $80. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Molière's "L'École des Femmes," Paris, 1663, original sewing, by Cuzin-Petit, Duru, Pat. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure.

Moore's "Utopia," London, 1516, $85. Bought by George D. Smith.

Morton's "Mechanic Exercises," London, 1677-83, green morocco, by Riviere, $30. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Nash's "Five Parts of Pasquil's Apologie," London, 1590, blue morocco, by Bedford, $17. Bought by J. C. Williams.

Rogers's "Italy," 1830, and "Poems," 1834, two volumes, boards uncut, with the original illustrations, $48. Bought by George D. Smith.

Shakespeare's "Othello," London, 1630, grey leaf inlaid, red morocco, by Zaehnsdorf, $38. Bought by George D. Smith.

A volume with seventy-four engravings by Thomas Gibson, half morocco, W. B. Scott's copy, $118. Bought by George D. Smith.

Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," London, 1848, calf, by Bedford, first edition and good copy, $50.

Vespucius's "Von der neuwen Welt und Fremden Insulen," (Strasburg, 1509,) the Barlow copy, $45. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Waller's "Poems," London, 1645, the last of the four issues of this year, levant morocco, by Riviere, $67.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

Three Coming Sales.

Among the book sales announced by Bangs & Co. for this Spring are three of more than usual interest. About the middle of April there will be sold by them the famous collection of trials formed by Judge J. H. V. Arnold, whose dramatic library, it will be recalled, was dispersed in New York in 1879. The Arnold collection of trials is very extensive, including many of the rarest items known to bibliographers. Among these is a lovely copy of Horsmanden's "Journal of the Proceedings in the Detection of the Conspiracy Formed for Burning the City of New York," printed by James Parker in this city in 1744, a work of exceeding rarity and great value. Judge Arnold's copy lacks the half title, (which is wanting in nearly every known copy), but is, otherwise, in fine condition, boasting an elaborate black levant morocco binding by Lortic fils. The collection also includes such rarities as the seldom seem Lancaster (Penn.) edition of Zenger's "Trial," and is altogether remarkably complete, far exceeding in the number of titles the well-known collection formed by Edmund B. Wynn and dispersed by Bangs & Co. in 1803.

About the same time Bangs & Co. will sell a number of fine modern books, chiefly from the library of a New York bibliophile, including some of the scarcer Grolier Club publications and a full set of the beautiful Kelmscott Press books, among the latter being, of course, the lonely Chaucer, Edelheim's copies of which fetched $485 and $430, and Daly's copy $450. Mr. Edelheim's set lacked two of the Kelmscott books, so that the coming sale at Bangs's will be of great interest, no complete collection of Morris's imprints having hitherto been sold here.

The third of the important sales announced by Bangs & Co. for April will bring into their auction room nine New York imprints remarkable for their rarity, value, and interest to special collectors. As these imprints are all from the press of William Bradford, New York's first printer, the importance of the coming sale will readily be seen. They may be arranged as follows:

1. "Act of Assembly for Restraining and Punishing Privateers and Pyrates, (Bradford, (1693,) folio, Pages 1-3, having the variation noted by Dr. Moore as peculiar to the Lenox Library copy. (No. 2 in Moore's list in his "Introduction of Printing Into New York," New York, 1858.)
2. "Act of Assembly for Levying One Penny on the Pound," (Bradford, 1693,) folio, Pages 1-4, (No. 3 in Moore's list.)
3. "Act of Assembly for Raising £6,000 for the Payment of 300 Volunteers and Their Officers," (Bradford, 1693,) folio, six unnumbered pages, (No. 4 in Moore's list.)
4. "A Catalogue of Fees," (Bradford, 1693,) folio, Pages 1-11, (No. 5 in Moore's list.) printed after Sept. 20, 1693, and bound in the present instance with the following item.)
5. "Laws and Acts of the General Assembly of Their Majesties' Province of New York," (Bradford, 1694,) folio, title and "Table of the Contents," two leaves, (both in facsimile,) Pages 1-54, followed by "A Catalogue of Fees," Pages 11, (the preceding item.)
6. "Acts of the Fifth Assembly, Second Session," (Bradford, 1695,) folio, Pages 1-8, four leaves.
7. "Acts of the Fifth Assembly, Fifth Session," (Bradford, 1697,) folio, Pages 1-5, (last leaf in facsimile.)
8. "Account of the Trial of Col. Nicholas Bayard," (Bradford, 1702,) folio, two leaves, 1-44, (title and four other leaves in facsimile, but a work of superlative rarity, Brinley not having been able to secure a copy.)
9. "Several Laws, Orders, and Ordinances of New York City," (Bradford, 1707,) folio, Pages 1-18, (the earliest edition of the city laws extant and a great rarity.)

It will be seen that, in addition to the "Acts of the Fifth Assembly, Second Session," 1695, the "Acts of the Fifth Assembly, Fifth Session," 1697, "Trial of Bayard," 1702, and the "Laws of New York City," 1707, there will be sold an almost complete copy of Bradford's famous "Laws" of 1694, for, according to the collation of the Lenox Library copy, a perfect copy should contain the "Acts," Pages 84; the "Catalogue of Fees," Pages 11, and also the three separately printed acts, Nos. 1 to 3 of the list given here. The Lenox collation was followed in 1894, when the Grolier Club reprinted Bradford's "Laws." At that time only seven copies of the original were known; only two of which were unquestionably complete—the Lenox Library and John Boyd Thacher's copies. Other copies are in the Tower collection of American Colonial laws, in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society; in the New York Society Library; in the possession of Abram C. Bernheim; in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, and in the State Library at Albany, (the Brinley copy,) the two latter being, of course, the property of New York State.

James Lenox's copy, which may be seen at the Lenox Library, was bought in London by him for £2 10s. The Brinley copy, which came from the collection of Count Fortsch, was sold to George Brinley by a Philadelphia bookseller in 1860 for $12.50. The bibliophile never ceased to regret that transaction, and his regret became positive grief when the State of New York paid $1,000 for the copy at the second Brinley sale in 1880. The copy owned by Mr. Bernheim was bought by Dr. Moore at an uninteresting sale at Bangs's about sixteen years ago for only $26. The late doctor sold it for $1,750, and after some travel it came into Mr. Bernheim's possession. The Thacher copy, fine and complete, once belonged to Bickley, the Colonial Attorney General of New York; later to Peter Van Schaack, who edited an edition of the laws published by Gaine in 1774; then to his son, Henry C. Van Schaack, and finally to his son-in-law, Aaron J. Vanderpoole. In the settlement of the Vanderpoole estate it was sold by Bangs & Co. to John Boyd Thacher for $1,450. It will be interesting to see what this new copy, soon to be sold at Bangs's, will fetch. It should bring a handsome figure.

Twelve Good Women.*

Miss Carey's motto for her present book on "Twelve Notable Good Women" might well have been "Earth's noblest thing is a woman perfected." We need not go back very far, nor yet leave our own country, to find women whose names might shine with splendor beside those presented by Miss Carey. Our own Frances Willard, Helen Gould, and Clara Barton should serve as excellent examples of women who have done much toward the alleviation of the sufferings in the poor and sick, while the number of women who are to-day doing good work here in New York slums is legion. But Miss Carey has confined herself to English shores, and limited her number to twelve, and as a result we have a list of perhaps the very best-known English women of that large corps of workers. If a good woman, as the poet says, is a "crowning jewel," England's diadem is indeed resplendent with the light shed by such names as Elizabeth Fry, Florence Nightingale, Grace Darling, Agnes Weston, and Dorothy Pattison.

In this list of twelve the British royal family is well represented by Queen Victoria, the Princess of Wales, Princess Alice, and the Duchess of Teck. In the short sketches of their lives Miss Carey strives to show us more of the women and less of the Princesses. At the coronation it is the fair hair of Victoria the girl that we see, rather than the crown that rests upon it; it is the grief of Victoria the woman at the death of her husband, and her conscientious striving to do her duty that makes her history one of living interest, rather than the high position to which she has been called, and brings to us a keener realization that a "woman's rank lies in the fullness of her womanhood; therein alone is she royal." There is no new light shed upon the life of England's Queen in this simple sketch, only an evident and successful attempt made by a loyal subject to demonstrate the many noble virtues of her sovereign.

The life of Princess Alice, the second daughter of Queen Victoria, was one of singular sweetness and goodness. During the troublous times in which she lived her work among the hospitals was truly heroic—at a time, too, when she herself was laboring under the anxieties occasioned by the absence of her own husband upon the battlefield. The 14th of December must be observed with conflicting feelings by members of the royal family. It marks the passing away in 1860 of the Prince Consort; on the same date, the following year, the Prince of Wales was declared out of danger of that disease which had proved fatal to his father, and exactly seventeen years later the Princess Alice succumbed to an attack of diphtheria, which had already robbed her of her little daughter.

After her marriage with Louis of Hesse, her letters to her mother are filled with a filial devotion as well as a deep appreciation of her own happiness. She writes:

> If I could relinquish some of my present happiness to restore you some of yours, with a full heart would I do it. But God's will be done. * * * You tell me to speak to you of my happiness—our happiness. You will understand the feeling which made me silent before you, my own dear bereaved mother, on that point. * * * If I say I love my dear husband that is scarcely enough; it is love and esteem which increases daily, hourly. * * * What was life before to what it is now? * * * There is such blessed peace in being by his side. * * * There is such a feeling of security; and we two have a world of our own when we are together which nothing can touch or intrude upon.

But it is the heroic deeds such as were accomplished by Elizabeth Fry and Florence Nightingale that win our warmest applause. The work they have done at Newgate and in the camps are the most lasting monuments that can ever be reared to their memories. Both of gentle birth, with social opportunities in plenty, the noble self-sacrifice of their lives stands out in all the more prominence.

In the life of Dorothy Pattison, better known as "Sister Dora," is probably revealed more clearly than in any of the other sketches the lights and shadows of the woman's nature. Her virtues were divine, but her faults were human. Gifted with a bright and winsome manner, a cheerful presence, and a joyous nature, she was well fitted as a companion to the sick. Probably her greatest weakness (which, alas! is shared by many of us who have much less reason) was the motive which prompted her to surround herself in the hospitals by inferior assistants, and the antagonistic manner she assumed toward any of the nurses who evinced more than ordinary skill.

Of the other women Miss Carey mentions—Agnes Weston, Lady Henry Somerset, Frances Havergal, and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts—the glimpses we have of their lives make us feel that here, indeed, are they "to whom were given so much of earth, so much of heaven."

*TWELVE NOTABLE GOOD WOMEN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. With 12 portraits. 12mo. Pp. 280. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

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THE DALY SALE.

Incidents of the Exhibition and Comments the Sale Suggests.

One of the interesting aspects of the Daly sale was the attention the collection seemed to awaken in all sorts and conditions of men. The season for this probably lies in the fact that Mr. Daly, the man, was so well known, his personality having always been much in evidence to the most casual theatregoer. The sale of a well-known collector's books usually appeals to collectors and dealers only, but in this case, the interest in the man, in the manager, and in one who has done so much to reawaken interest in the old comedies, and in whose theatre one might reasonably expect to find the greatest attention paid to all the details of artistic stage setting and costuming, as well as to find a Lewis, let us say, cast for some utterly insignificant part, but whose fine acting enabled him to raise it to a position of some importance; for all these reason this sale has assumed unusual importance, as was best shown by the crowds to be seen during the exhibition.

That the people who might be seen handling the less valuable of the books were not collectors was shown by the carelessly reckless way in which such volumes were treated by the majority of the visitors. It would almost seem that 10 per cent. of a book's valuation ought to be deducted for such wear and tear. It is to be hoped a dead and gone collector never realizes how his treasures are being turned over, dropped, it may be, or opened so widely you can almost hear the volume groan.

It was rather amusing, too, to listen to the comments made; many of such visitors raving over comparatively worthless books, and passing by their more valuable if less showy companions in perfect silence. The advocates of cut leaves would find a rare plea for the abolishment of the paper cutter in the fact (voiced by a majority of the interested) that Mr. Daly seemed in no hurry to [illegible] friends." But the people who seemed to draw from this fact the inference that Mr. Daly did not read his books failed to allow for the fact that most collectors possess numerous editions of the same book, buying them for various reasons and because of special qualifications. The fact that a man possesses twenty or thirty editions of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, some few of which are still as they left the publisher's hands, does not prove their owner's ignorance of the quatrains, but rather, such perfect familiarity with them that he eagerly welcomed all the editions of old Omar that came into his possession.

Another feature of the books in this collection commonly commented on was the varying shades of gray levant adopted for their binding. It seemed to afford considerable amusement that Mr. Daly had decided to employ only one color in his bindings, and it was decidedly funny to see people gravely comparing the varying shades of such leather, and trying to decide whether their owner was experimenting in the hope of being able to decide upon a satisfactory livery for his treasures, or whether such difference was due to the binder's inability always to produce the same results.

The very clever manner in which the more valuable books were carefully secluded in an out-of-the-way room, to which admission was secured only on presentation of cards obtained from the office, led many people who were not aware of this arrangement to form a low estimate of the value of the collection.

But, judging by the careless way in which the ordinary books were handled, the management was very wise in keeping the great treasures of the collection as carefully hidden as was possible. It may seem an exaggerated statement, but it is nevertheless quite true, that the book lover can always be recognized by the manner in which he picks up and handles a volume, and that a hundred of the latter class will do a rare book, in five minutes, less damage than will one to whom a book is simply a book. It [illegible] also be easily recognized, were it not for the fact that the dealer is often the book lover as well.

The interest in Mr. Daly, the man, has had much to do with raising the general average of the prices obtained for his collections; for the wish has been so generally expressed among people who would have no special interest in the books of other collections that they would like to own a volume or two from this collection, that prices have gone correspondingly higher.

It may not be generally known that Mr. Daly had in his possession a bookplate from which five thousand impressions had been made, a very few copies of which had already been pasted in the books. But this design, on the whole, was so heavy and inartistic, that the management wisely decided not to put them in these books, fearing that collectors might object to them. It may be added that the design, which appears in gold on the red of the catalogue cover, is that of the book plate, and, while appropriate enough on the catalogue cover, is certainly too heavy and inartistic for use as an ex libris.

The sale of the Daly collection should possess especial interest for followers of Granger. It would be very interesting could a comparative table be arranged of the exact prices these extra-illustrated volumes, which formed so large a portion of the collection, really cost their owner, as compared with the prices fetched at the sale. For it is still an open question to collectors generally whether such volumes pay either in the financial results of their future sale, or in the amount of present pleasure their owners derive from the possession and arrangement of such volumes.

It is very gratifying to find certain books, such as the tall copy of the First Folio, fetching a record price for America, and the large average amount realized for the entire collection. But it must be once more pointed out that book-collecting, if properly done, is the one pleasure in which we get back a double recompense—that of present pleasure and future financial gain. Other pleasures may return equally ample results in present enjoyment—although we are inclined to doubt even that—but it must be admitted that no other pleasure can be relied upon to last not only during our own lifetime, but afterward to pass into new ownership and perhaps afford a constant succession of collectors' equal or greater pleasure.

The personal application of the lessons of a great sale is that we all—no matter how limited our income may be—can gradually accumulate a collection which, while adding so great an interest to our own lives, may in time come to prove a valuable asset for our families.

Indeed, it is said that a certain well-known collector, whose death a few years ago was followed by a sale of his library, deliberately chose that way of providing for his family; his life not being a sufficiently good risk to be accepted by the insurance companies. As a matter of course, this collector was a book lover from the start, and whether or not the story is true, his collection, which, while not large, was a sufficiently good one, realized a generous amount when it came to the hammer.

A New Book on Fishing.

"Familiar Fish and How to Catch Them," is the title of a practical volume on fresh-water game fish by Eugene McCarthy, which D. Appleton & Co. are about to issue, with an introduction by Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University. The book will be fully illustrated, with pictures taken from life and with useful diagrams. The multiplication of literary books upon fish and fishing, to say nothing of semi-scientific works upon the classification and habits of fish, and books upon tackle and flies, has nevertheless left a place vacant for a practical handbook which should describe the habits and environment of the fresh-water game fish commonly met with in this country, and explain in a simple and easily comprehensible way the methods of their capture. Mr. McCarthy's lifelong experience as a fisherman in this country and in Canada gives his book the practical value inherent in the work of the man who has himself tested and applied everything of which he writes. In practical scientific nomenclature Mr. McCarthy's name is associated with that of the comptroller of the Isaac [illegible]

The Daly Books.

Mr. Geo. D. Smith of 4 East 42d Street begs to offer to book lovers the following items, mostly from the library of the late Augustin Daly, at the prices affixed. They, with

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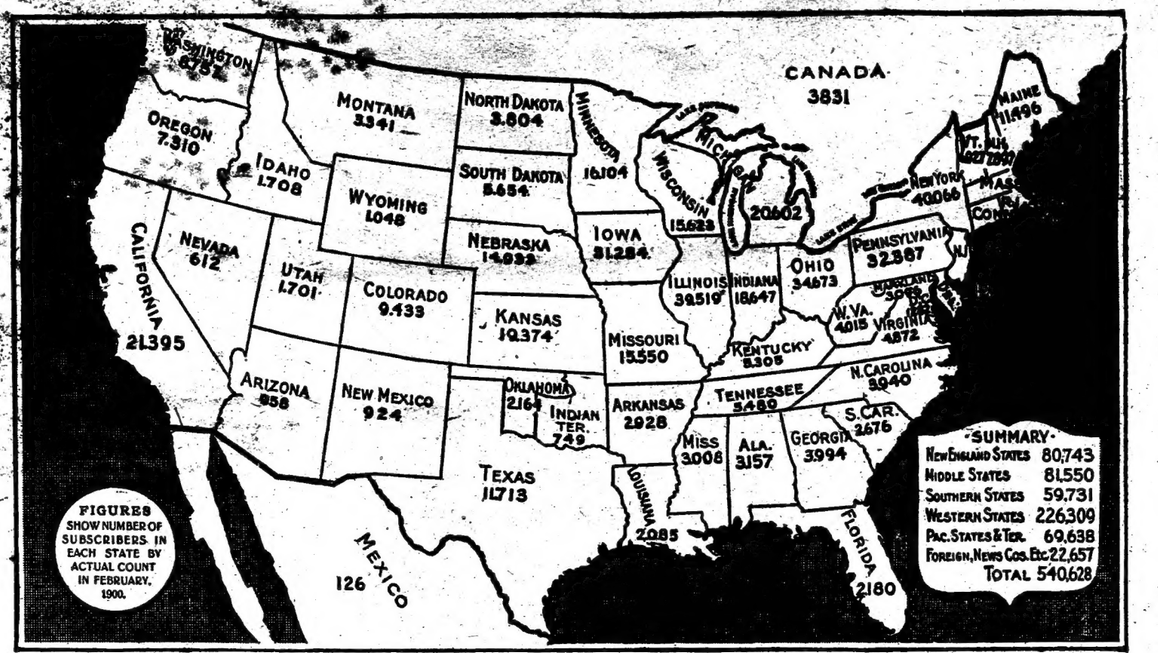

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